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KYODO INTERVIEWS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY TO JAPAN

OW281007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 (IYODO) -- Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao said Thursday that he was satisfied with the development in Japan-China relations during his four and a half year tenure. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Fu, who came to Japan as ambassador in August 1977, expressed satisfaction over the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty concluded in 1978 and the subsequent sharp development in mutual economic relations. Saying that Japan-China relations have a bright future, Fu said that he was deeply impressed by the Japanese people's friendly feeling for the Chinese people. Expressing admiration for Japanese diligence, intellectual appetite and aspirations, Fu said that the issues of an aging society and education of the young were likely to come to the fore in future. Referring to China's suspension of Japanese contracts covering Chinese plant projects, a matter which caused friction between the two countries last year, Fu said it could be attributed to China's economic readjustment policy and that the two countries ultimately resolved it through mutual faith and a respect for the contracts.

On a less positive note, Fu said that Japanese press reports on China were untruthful and thus the two countries would have to further deepen mutual understanding. He did not elaborate. He also stressed that the Taiwanese problem was China's domestic issue and China is opposed to interference or intervention by any outside force. In connection with the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, Fu said China was carefully studying the matter of participation.

Fu is to return home next Tuesday and take up his former post as vice foreign minister. Fu is to be replaced by Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang.

XINHUA CITES SUZUKI'S SPEECH TO DIET SESSION

OW251640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told the Diet today that his government will carry out administrative and financial reforms at home and strengthen the realtions with the United States and ease trade friction with other countries. He laid down these main objectives in a policy speech delivered at the 96th Diet Session.

The prime minister said that effective efforts will be made to develop relations with China and to make sure that the Japanese and Chinese prime ministers will pay official visits to each other's country around the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Japanese-Chinese relations.

PAPER VIEWS DISMISSAL OF MONGOLIAN ACADEMY HEAD

HK290908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan p 6

["International Jottings" by Cun Xu [1317 3219]: "Injury"]

[Text] According to a report by UNEN of Mongolia, Badzaryn Shirendeb, president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, was removed from his post by the Mongolian People's Great Hural and given a "serious warning" by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. The reasons were that he only propagated in words the Soviet "profound experience" on scientific research, but actually ignored and forgot it, and that he failed to pay necessary attention to the "precious opinions and suggestions" presented by Soviet scholars.

Although the news was shocking, it was understandable. So a leading member of the Mongolian academy of sciences failed to pay "necessary attention" to the Soviet experience and suggestions. Can this be regarded as a sin?! For a long period, the elder brother in the "big family" has decided everything. Therefore, the opinions of Soviet scholars have become infallible and a criterion for testing one's loyalty to Moscow. Tremendous political pressure has brought out the dismissal of the president of the Academy of Sciences, who is an old man over 70 years old, a former member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and a secretary of the MPRP Secretariat and a doctor of philosophy in history.

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PRC-MPR BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

OW051253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Apr (XINHUA) -- In order to fulfill the taks of conducting joint border inspections as stipulated in the border protocol signed in 1964 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, the Sino-Mongolian joint border inspection committee neld its first session from 18 February to 3 April in Ulaanbaatar.

The two sides discussed the issues concerning joint inspection, and signed the minutes of the meeting.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPAN'S ABE, FETED AT PARTY

OW021850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Japanese government and business leaders and visiting Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo have repeatedly expressed the desire for steady development of economic relations between the two countries during the vice premier's visit, which began Thursday.

During meetings with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Vice President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade Shigeichi Koga, the vice premier discussed the two countries' economic relations. Trade between the two countries in 1981 exceeded 10 billion U.S. dollars.

Bo told Abe during a meeting today that the two countries should learn from and help each other to make up each other's deficiencies so as [to] develop their national ecnomies. This is a favorable condition for promoting their economic exchanges. China's market is promising while many countries of the world is in recession, he noted.

Abe told Bo that Japan is now plagued by a recession. Large companies are now operating with support from small- and medium-sized companies.

Abe said this is characteristic of Japan's industries, and proposed for closer cooperation between small- and medium-sized Japanese and Chinese industries. "Japan is engulfed in trade frictions with many countries. I hope that its trade with China will proceed on a stable basis," Abe said.

At a cocktail party this evening given by the Association for the Promotion of International Trade in honor of the visiting vice premier, Vice President Koga spoke for President Aiichiro Fujiyama when he called for fresh efforts by the two countries to establish closer bilateral ties.

Bo Yibo said: "Problems may occur during the development of bilateral economic relations, but as long as we face reality,use a practical approach and work in a down-to-earth manner, a new situation will surely be ushered in." The Chinese vice premier also reaffirmed that China will "firmly uphold its open-door policy and continue to work for extensive internati-nal cooperation."

More than 200 Japanese businessmen and politicians attended the cocktail party. The vice premier met the president of the association earlier today.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-SOVIET DISARMAMENT DISPUTE

HK140909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S.-Soviet Dispute Over Disarmament Continues To Unfold"]

[Text] On the nuclear disarmament problem, especially that of freezing nuclear weapons, an acute and complicated dispute has further developed recently between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On 6 April, the day after Reagan's statement, U.S. Secretary of State Haig gave a speech at Georgetown University, where he once again turned down the proposal to freeze U.S.-Soviet nuclear arsenals. This speech was a demonstration of the coordinated action of the Reagan administration. In his statement, Reagan upheld his "zero option" proposal and pointedly said that Haig would give an overall account of conditions concerning the balance of military forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. This was to prove that the U.S. standpoint is just and reasonable and provide a guarantee for safety -- a standpoint that calls for reducing the Soviet nuclear force to that of the United States prior to a freeze of the nuclear forces of the two. Such a coordinated move is obviously designed to achieve two aims: The first is to voice U.S. support for talks with the Soviet Union and to express its hope that Brezhnev is sincere in his expressed wish to use the occasion of his attendance at the special UN meeting to discuss disarmament problems in June to meet with Reagan. The second is to counter the domestic movement calling for the United States to be the first to initiate a nuclear weapons freeze and to stave off the international campaign, particularly on the part of its West European allies, calling for holding of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks. This is to extricate the United States from the state of passivity into which it has been thrown since Brezhnev put forth his suggestion of instituting a "moratorium" on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Haig's speech clearly showed that the United States cannot accept the proposal for freezing nuclear weapons at their current levels. This is because he thinks that after 10 years of continuous and all-round efforts on the part of the Soviet Union to strengthen its nuclear armed forces, a freeze at the current levels "would put the unstable and unequal balances of military forces on a permanent basis." In addition, this would "be an incentive to the Soviets' unilateral armaments expansion of 10 years' standing." At the same time, Haig also stated his opposition to the proposal put forth by people in the West that the United States should be the first to declare that it would not use nuclear weapons first. He holds that the acceptance of such a proposal will "ruin the strategy of flexible response" on the part of the West. He has reaffirmed that in order to achieve a real reduction in nuclear weapons, Western allies must maintain a position of strength. This speech was not only directed against Brezhnev's peace offensive, but also aimed at certain people at home and among the allies who oppose the existing U.S. disarmament policy.

Such an approach by the Reagan administration, which has kicked the ball back to Moscow as far as disarmament talks are concerned, has, in a certain sense, shown definite results. Public opinion in the United States has responded favorably to Reagan's invitation to Brezhnev to meet with him. It is pointed out that this shows that Reagan has become "flexible" and displayed a "sense of reality." Western allies have also generally hailed the move. This is of course, not what Moscow likes to see. Moscow will never allow the continuation of such a development of things favorable to the United States. Therefore, the Soviet Union has so far maintained a prudent attitude toward the Reagan administration's expression of a willingness to hold heads of state talks and, for that matter, Has refrained from saying much about it. But it responded to Reagan's and Haig's arguments on the U.S. stand on disarmament talks with an immediate counterattack. Apart from launching another propaganda campaign about Moscow's not having achieved nuclear superiority, it has accused the United States of "increasing strategic weapons in an overall manner" in an attempt to "upset the already-achieved balance of military forces."

In addition, it has concentrated on continuously singling out serious weaknesses that have appeared inside and outside the United States for scathing attack. A 7 April TASS commentary nakedly encouraged those people in the United States and Western Europe favoring the quickest possible freeze of Soviet-U.S. nuclear weapons to continue putting pressure on the U.S. Government. This commentary stressed that a campaign calling for an armaments freeze was afoot in the United States and was growing with every passing day. Haig's "attempt to slow down" the pace of this movement was "obviously a dirty and clumsy effort." TASS also made much of the point that Brezhnev's proposal had aroused "great interest throughout the world." But it complained about the Reagan administration's "not having come up with any new proposals" and also "not having made any response to the Soviet proposal." But Western observers in Moscow hold that it is unusual for the Soviet Union to have remained silent on Reagan's proposal for a meeting of heads of state. Such a situation has inevitably given rise to various conjectures. Some people say that Reagan's proposal is not an "official invitation" and may possibly be regarded as not serious and thus not to Brezhnev's "taste." Others say that Moscow's silence may be related to Brezhnev's health. Still others say that Brezhnev may hope to meet with Reagan in a third country. Other views can also be cited. But people can only note that a formal U.S.-Soviet discussion or a meeting of heads of state is nothing but an interlude in a protracted story marked by a long disarmament deadlock and an increasingly hot arms race.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION GROUP

OW081851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this afternoon with a delegation from the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. The delegation is being led by S.E. Julien Kamaya, secretary of state in charge of marine transportation in the Premier of Gabon's Office.

Chen Muhua said: "China and the African countries have a good cooperation. All of us are confronted with the development of our national economies. China is willing to strengthen its economic cooperation with Africa, supporting and learning from each other."

Present at the meeting were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Alain Maurice Mayombo, Gabonese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here April 6 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

YAO YILIN MEETS INSURANCE FAIR PARTICIPANTS

OW021642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with all the participants attending the 22nd session of the executive committee of the federation of Afro-Asian insurers and reinsurers. Yao Yilin said that insurers and reinsurers in Asian and African countries [illegible] promote the development of national insurance industry in these countries.

The 22nd session of the fair's executive committee was held in Beijing from April 1 to 4, under the presidency of Mr. A. Yuchengco, chairman of Malayan Insurance Company, Inc. in the Philippines. Twenty-nine delegates from 11 countries were present, namely, the Philippines, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Turkey, Zambia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China. Present at today's meeting were Shang Ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Li Pinzhou, Lin Zhenfeng and Shi Zheming, general manager and deputy general managers of the People's Insurance Company of China.

U.S. DECIDES TO SELL SPARE PARTS TO TAIWAN

OW141226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration today formally notified the Congress of its decision to sell military-related spare parts and supplies to Taiwan at a cost of 60 million dollars. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said at a press briefing, "this package is part of a long-standing supply arrangement and its inception dates back to last summer. No weapons of any kind are involved." He referred to a written statement he read at a press briefing on April 7, which said, "back in December, shortly after our informal notification to Congress, we told the Chinese: (1) the transfer involved no weapons whatsoever; (2) the transfer was part of a long-standing arrangement concluded many months before and before the President met with Premier Zhao at the Cancun summit; and (3) we contemplated no new decisions on arms sales during the next few months, when our talks were underway." The U.S. Government sent a copy of this statement to the Chinese Embassy in Washington earlier today.

An announcement read to reporters by a Defense Department spokesman today said, "the sale will provide the spare parts necessary for Taiwan to maintain its U.S.-origin aircraft." Under U.S. law, any foreign military sale valued at more than 50 million dollars must be approved by the Congress. But the sale goes through unless the Congress rejects it within 30 days of the submission of the notification.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed its solemn opposition against arms sales of any kind to Taiwan by the United States and pointed out that any sales of weapons to Taiwan by the U.S. constitute a violation of China's sovereignty and an interference in her internal affairs.

Foreign Ministry Protest

OW141218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today on the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. The statement reads in full as follows:

"On 13 April 1982, the U.S. Government officially notified the U.S. Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government against this act of infringing upon China's sovereignty.

"With regard to the U.S. Government's sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, back in December 1981 when the U.S. Government unofficially notified the U.S. Congress of the matter, the Chinese Government already expressed its strong objection. While making representations on the subject, the Chinese side was repeatedly given the explanation by the U.S. side that this batch of spare parts was not a new sale of arms but was something that had been promised to Taiwan before the Sino-U.S. high-level meetings held in Cancun and Washington respectively; that this batch would involve only spare parts with no supply of weapons; and that the United States would not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides were continuing their bilateral discussions on a settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese Government indicated that it had taken note of the above-mentioned three-point explanation and assurance given by the U.S. side.

"At present, the Sino-U.S. bilateral discussions on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are still under way. If the U.S. Government should continue to disregard China's sovereignty and go back on the above assurance given to the Chinese side, it must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

The Chinese Government delivered a copy of the statement to the U.S. Embassy in China before its release.

CHINA DAILY: NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE ON TAIWAN

HK140216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Apr 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Principle vs. Expediency"]

[Text] When Leonid Brezhnev spoke on Sino-Soviet relations at Tashkent on March 24, the Western press did little to analyze the intentions behind his words, but rather turned their attention to how China would react. Some analysts predicted that China would not take it very seriously; others, however, speculated that China would seize Brezhnev's olive-branch, to "play the Russia card," especially now that Sino-U.S. negotiations over the Taiwan issue have entered "a sensitive stage."

The latter are "global strategy" experts who share the mentality of those who labeled the Nixon-Kissinger China policy as playing the "China card" and oversimplified China's rapproachement with the United States in the past 10 years as playing the "America card."

Foreign Policy

This way of viewing every nation's foreign policy in light of power politics, of playing one antagonist against another, can be traced back to the earliest days of tribal warfare, and it has been regarded all along as a generally correct synthesis of strategic practice. In the long history of feudal China, the Celestial Empire was so frequently invaded by alien neighbouring nationalities that wise Han sovereigns invariably abided by the watch-word of "putting one barbarous nation in check at the hands of another" (yi yi zhi yi).

But history does not repeat itself. It does not follow the Machiavellian model of political cycle. Even China has changed, and so greatly. Here in this vast country, a nation without social classes of opposing interests has emerged. No one group of men within the country is allowed to enrich itself by exploiting others; hence China does not permit herslef to seek exploitation of any foreign land. She is opposed to domination of any one nation over other nations. In short, she is against hegemonism, world or regional, in defence of peace. This is the fundamental principle which governs China's relationship with all foreign countries.

The failure to realize this principle of China's foreign, as well as domestic policies has led many "China watchers" to place her on par with other countries, and with old China, and to misrepresent her dealings in foreign relations as ones based on expediency.

Main Tasks

Two years ago China's leaders set forth three main tasks for the nation to accomplish during the forthcoming decade: socialist modernization, the fight against world hegemonism and the peaceful unification of Taiwan with the mainland. The people are marching towards these goals in stability and unity. They are convinced that the three tasks can be fulfilled not only because they are justified, but also because the very existence of 1 billion Chinese as an independent and steadily prospering nation hinges on the success of these tasks. That is why China's position against the threats of the superpowers to impair her national sovereignty and territorial integrity is absolutely unshakable. No consideration of expediency can ever distract her from the principle.

To get Taiwan united with the mainland would probably entail, according to the nine-point programme proposed by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, certain modifications of China's existing political, economic and social set-up, but that is subordinate to the principle of national unity and sovereignty, which is the primary cause. It is understandable, therefore, that any action the U.S. Government might take in connection with Taiwan will be judged according to whether it would bolster the island's separation from the mainland, or leave it as a matter to be decided solely by the Chinese.

The whole world is watching closely whether or not the U.S. Government will stand by its own pledge to respect China's sovereign rights over Taiwan. As far as China is concerned, there cannot be any room for compromise when national sovereignty is at stake.

PRC-U.S. COMPANY PROVIDES WELL-LOGGING SERVICE

OW090402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- The China Petroleum Logging-Dresser Atlas Cooperation Service Company, a joint venture between the China Offshore Logging Service Company and Dresser Atlas of Dresser Industries, Inc., U.S.A., has signed a wireline service contract with the Chengbei Oil Development Corporation of Japan in Tanggu, Tianjin, to undertake well logging jobs at a development platform in Bohai Bay. The company uses new computerized well logging equipment, according to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

The joint venture was set up on January 1, 1982 to provide complete well loggging services for exploration and development of offshore petroleum and natural gas. The new company's provisional head office is in Beijing, and operating bases are in Tanggu and Zhanjiang of Guangdong Province.

Before the company was officially set up, a preparatory group had already undertaken well logging jobs on two wells drilled and operated in the south Yellow Sea by British Petroleum Development, Ltd., and on two wells in the South China Sea's Beibu Gulf for Total-Chine S.A. of France. The company has contracted to continue well logging services for Total-Chine for one jack-up drill in the Beibu Gulf this year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN

HK130524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO on Chinese 11 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Li [0149 4539]: "No Silver Buried Here"]

[Text] Recently, the foreign minister of the Karmal puppet regime made a great show of telling Western reporters that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan "have suffered no casualties because they have never been engaged in any combat here." Such a monstrous lie can be considered as nothing but a big joke.

As everybody knows, the Soviet troops have been engaged in face-to-face combat against the Afghan resistance forces from the first day they invaded Afghanistan. The number of Soviet troops has kept on increasing ever since, and at present is maintained somewhere between 120,000 and 130,000. At the same time, the number of casualties of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan has also increased rapidly and exceeded 10,000 long ago. These casualties included major generals, lieutenant generals and other high-ranking officials. Even the Moscow authorities themselves cannot deny these facts but they pretend to be ignorant of them. However, the Kabul foreign minister wanted to simply cover up these facts by a single statement. How clever he was in putting on such a performance!

In ancient China there was a joke which told about a man who buried some silver in the ground and then put a sign on the spot which read, "there is no 300 taels of silver here." Indeed this is ridiculous enough. However, is it not more ridiculous for the lackey of that man to do this in order to ingratiate himself with the master?

FEBRUARY EXPULSION OF SOVIET SPY FROM UK NOTED

OW102109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 10 (XINHUA) -- The British Government has announced the expulsion of a Soviet spy from the country, according to press reports here today.

The expelled Soviet agent, V.F. Zadneprovskiy, was attached to the Soviet trade delegation in London and had been caught attempting to obtain classified information through agents. No details were given of his espionage activities, such as the nature of the information he tried to obtain.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, announced in a written Commons reply on Thursday that Zadneprovskiy's withdrawal had been requested "because he had been engaging in activities incompatible with his status." It was noted here that identical wording had been used to explain the expulsion of Viktor Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London last August.

Reports said the Soviet Union was asked on February 22 to withdraw Zadneprovskiy and he left Britain on February 27.

BO YIBO CONFERS WITH SUZUKI IN JAPAN 13 APR

OW132054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo here today and said he is looking forward to exchange visits between government heads of the two countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Japan in May and Suzuki will visit China later on. The exchange of visits are arranged to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between the two countries. Suzuki said that these visits will further strengthen ties between the two countries. He said Japan hopes China's modernization programme will be successful and that Japan "will do its best to cooperate with China."

Bo Yibo said economic cooperation between China and Japan will be even more promising after China's economy is strengthened by the current economic readjustment program. Bo said China has adopted an open-door policy but adheres to a policy of self-reliance. Suzuki said he appreciates China's policy.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Sung Zhiguang also attended the meeting.

KANG KEQING, DELEGATION FETED IN JAPAN

Women's Group Reception

OW132058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Over 300 Japanese women from all circles held a cocktail party here this evening to entertain the Chinese women delegation headed by Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation.

Fujida Taki, president of the Japanese Pan-Pacific Southeast Asian Women Association, now aged 83, told the party she liked very much the Chinese saying, "Women can prop up half of the sky." In this spirit, she said, she would "strive for the raise of the Japanese women's social status and for a lasting peace in the world."

Kang Keqing said at the party that "whatever storms and obstacles the Chinese and Japanese people might be confronted with in the future, they would remain friendly with each other from generation to generation." She said: "China is now engaged in the construction of socialist modernization. This is the eager desire of the Chinese people, including Chinese women. For the realization of the four modernizations, we ardently hope for a peaceful and stable international environment. "We, particiularly as mothers, all wish to see our children grow healthily in a peaceful and stable environment. Friendship and unity between the people of China and Japan are the common wishes of the two peoples. They will contribute to the defence of peace in the Asian-Pacific regions and the whole world."

Meeting With Suzuki

OW132056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met Kang Keqing, head of the visiting Chinese women delegation, today and said that relations between Japan and China "are better than ever before." Suzuki noted that 1982 is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries and said Japan and China now have a wide range of exchanges in the fields of politics, economics, culture, science and technology. "I hope mutual understandings between the two countries in all fields will develop further," Suzuki said.

In observance of the 10th anniversary, Suzuki said he will visit China in September and will make "an on-the-spot investigation" of China.

Kang, president of the All-China Women's Federation, told Suzuki that China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a sea and should continue exchange visits to learn from each other. She said friendly relations should not only remain between the two governments but also among the people. She said she appreciated Suzuki's remarks about Sino-Japanese relations and reaffirmed that Sino-Japanese relations would last for generations.

Kang presented a painting by a female Chinese artist to Suzuki. The paining was inscribed with a message saying, " friendship lasts forever," as a symbol of the friendly relations between Japan and China. Earlier, the Chinese women delegation met the president and vice-president of the Japanese House of Councillors.

CCP SENDS GREETINGS ON KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

OW140732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China today sent a message to Comrade Kim Il-song, extending the warmest and heartfelt congratulations on his 70th birthday. The message says Comrade Kim Il-song is the longtested, great leader of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people, the outstanding representative of Korean proletarian revolutionaries. In the half century of his revolutionary life, he integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, surmounted difficulties after difficulties with an indomitable will, and led the Korean people in resistance against imperialist aggression, winning one victory after another in the struggle to win national independence, safeguard the fruits of revolution and initiate and develop the socialist cause.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the message goes on, Korea has, from a backward colony, swiftly become a socialist country of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence, standing firmly on the side of the oppressed peoples of the world, vigorously supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The magnificent achievements Comrade Kim Il-song has made for Korea's proletarian revolutionary cause and his outstanding contributions to the progress of the world's people will shine forever.

Comrade Kim Il-song is a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, the message says. He profoundly cherishes the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and has worked tirelessly for its consolidation and growth. He leads the Korean Communists and the fraternal Korean people in carrying forward the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, sincerely assisting the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles and vigorously supporting their cause of socialist modernization. The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, cemented with blood and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have withstood all kinds of tests in history.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will, as always, actively strengthen and develop their friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and resolutely support the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, resolutely support the socialist construction of Korea.

In conclusion, the message wishes health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song and new successes to the industrious and wise Korean people in their implementation of the resolutions of the 6th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

DPRK Envoy Marks Birthday

OW121850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Among the Chinese guests attending the reception were Qiao Shi, newly-appointed head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of Chinese departments concerned. At the reception, hosts and guests watched a Korean documentary film and a photo exhibition, both showing Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary career.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL DECORATES PRC WORKERS

SK132214 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] DPRK Vice President Comrade Pak Song-chol conferred orders and medals on Chinese factory technical workers who are working in Korea the day before yesterday.

A ceremony for conferring the decorations was held at Mansudae assembly hall in Pyongyang. After reading a decree from the Central People's Committee of Korea signed by President Kim Il-song, Comrade Pak Song-chol decorated the Chinese factory technical workers with orders and medals. Comrade Pak Song-chol expressed his gratitude to the Chinese factory technical workers, who are assisting in Korea's construction.

(Li Menglong) and (Wu Muli), responsible functionaries of the Chinese factory technical workers, were awarded Orders of Labor and Orders of the National Flag Second Class. Twenty-eight other factory technical workers were awarded Orders of the National Flag Third Class and meritorious service medals.

KCNA FETES XINHUA DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

OW131946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) gave a reception here this evening in honour of the XINHUA delegation led by Deputy Director General Deng Gang. KCNA Director General Kim Song-kol and Deputy Director General Song Pong-sun attended the reception. He Mingzhang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was invited to the reception.

In their toasts, Song Pong-sun and Deng Gang expressed the wish that the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people and between the two news agencies would develop continuously. The XINHUA delegation, which arrived here this afternoon, was greeted by Song Pong-sun at the Pyongyang railway station.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CRITICIZES 'TWO-CHINAS' POLICY

OW140744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 14 (XINHUA) -- It would be "foolish" for the U.S. Government to pursue a two-China policy, an Australian paper says editorially today. In its editorial THE AGE says: "It would be a foolish American administration which thought it could edge towards a de facto two-China policy." "Unfortunately, this (Reagan) administration has shown some foolishness and insensitivity in foreign policy. It should take careful stock of where America and China -- not to forget the Soviet Union -- stand," the paper notes.

The editorial indicates once again the concern and dissatisfaction of newspapers in Australia with the United States' China policy. Late last month, THE AUSTRALIAN and the Sydney MORNING HERALD also criticized the American position on arms sales to Taiwan and the revival in Washington of a two-China policy.

SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

OW132106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese science and technology delegation arrived here this morning for a two-week visit, the first of its kind to the country. The ten-member delegation led by Tong Dalin, vice-minister of China's State Scientific and Technological Commission, will hold talks with the Australian Science and Technology Council and the Australian Academy of Technological Science to explore possible areas of cooperation between the two countries. Minutes of the discussions will be signed afterwards.

The delegation will visit Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart before leaving for New Zealand on April 27. The delegation's visits to Australia and New Zealand are arranged to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the two countries.

JI PENGFEI FETES AUSTRALIAN CP DELEGATION

OW081319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Edward Hill, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to China.

This evening, the Australian couple attended a dinner given by Ji Pengfei, Chinese vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his wife Xu Hanbing at the Great Hall of the People. Ou Tangliang and Zhu Liang, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, were present.

RENMIN RIBAO: KHMER ROUGE VICTORY IN PHNUM MALAI

HK081337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 6

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342] from Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea: "Ieng Sary and Others Talk About the Battle Situation in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun [7456 0077] Mountain Region: Democratic Kampuchean Forces Crush Three Offensives by Vietnamese Troops, Annihilating Over 2,000 of the Enemy"]

[Text] For a certain period, the Vietnamese invading troops in Kampuchea transferred great number of their combat troops to unleash large-scale mopup operations in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region which is under the control of the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces.

These operations immediately turned this region into a focal point of the Kampuchean battlefield. On 2 April, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, together with Ni Gang [1441 0474] and Suo Pei Te [4792 0160 3676], commanders on that battlefield, granted an interview to a team of Chinese reporters who were visiting the region, and gladly answered all of their questions.

According to the Kampucheans, the mop-up operations launched by the Vietnamese troops in mid-January this year in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region were long premeditated and elaborately planned. By these operations the Vietnamese authorities not only attempted to eliminate militarily the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces in this region, but also tried to present a false impression to the world, making people believe that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas were powerless so that they could make use of this situation to put pressure on Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

In support of their argument that the Vietnamese authorities' plot had failed, the Kampucheans displayed in detail the facts marking the defeat of the Vietnamese troops in the last few mop-up operations launched since mid-January. On 14 January in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain area, the Vietnamese called out about 10,000 soldiers to unleash a large-scale offensive through several routes under cover of Soviet-made tanks and artillery. Their first offensive was defeated by 26 January, with 6 tanks destroyed and nearly 1,000 soldiers wounded or killed. On 17 February, the Vietnamese army regrouped and launched another offensive. During fierce combat which lasted for half a month, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army destroyed 2 tanks and wounded or killed nearly 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers. Thus the enemy were forced to stop their operations. After the losses were replaced, the Vietnamese troops launched the third offensive on 15 March. This time, they deployed three battalions and five tanks. However, this offensive lasted for only a short 3 days and was finally repulsed on 18 March with nearly 500 soldiers wounded or killed. Moreover, on 28 March and on the morning of 2 April, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army also destroyed three more Vietnamese tanks. Thus, since the beginning of the first offensive, 14 [as published] Vietnamese tanks were destroyed and more than 2,000 soldiers were wounded or killed.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary realized that although the enemy managed to occupy certain areas after these mop-up operations, their troops were seriously hurt. In particular, the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas managed to penetrate behind enemy lines, taking advantage of the enemy's weakly defended rear. They used flexible combat tactics to destroy the enemy's communications and transportation lines and obstruct their logistics support and troop movements, and thus strongly supported the counteroffensive which was going on at the front in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region.

As we witnessed in the Democratic Kampuchean controlled Phnum Malai mountain region, on 2 April, the Vietnamese troops continued shelling the position of the Democratic Kampuchean forces for almost the whole day beginning in the early morning, and explosions were heard one after another. However, the Vietnamese never appeared even after stalling for a long time. According to an analysis by a source here, these Vietnamese troops have fallen into dire straits; and they are going to face greater and greater difficulties following the arrival of the rainy season. Obviously they will suffer even more disastrous defeats in the days to come.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SOVIET-MADE GAS MASKS FOUND

OW132250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Some 20 Soviet-made gas masks and helmets have been found at the Thai village of (Ban Klong) in Watana Kakhon District, Prachin Buri Province, according to a report today in the Bangkok POST.

Thai military sources said the gas masks and helmets were dropped by the intruding Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops when they were attacked by Thai border forces April 3.

The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin intruders battled with Thai border troops before being repulsed that day. Vietnamese gunners supporting the assault fired about 200 shells into some Thai villages, killing two people and damaging several houses.

Thai (Major General Somkid Chongpayuha), commander of the Ninth Army Division stationed at the eastern border, said Monday that the gas masks and helmets were found by Thai infantrymen who combed the area after the intruders retreated across the border. He said the gas masks were made in the Soviet Union and probably had been worn when Vietnamese troops used chemical or biological agents against the Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Thai Government has instructed authorities in provinces that border Laos and Kampuchea to educate the people about protecting themselves against chemical warfare. A senior official said Monday that these instructions were announced following the discovery that chemical weapons had been used by forces near Thailand's borders.

General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, reportedly said last week that Thailand's military had collected evidence which indicated that lethal toxins had actually been used by the Vietnamese forces against Kampuchean and Laotian resistance troops.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL GREETS BURMESE NEW YEAR

BK131403 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[(Shi Zhijian), alias U (Si), deputy head of the Asian and African Languages Department of the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, greets Burmese listeners on the occasion of Burma's Thingyan Festival — recorded]

[Text] Dear beloved Burmese friends:

On the auspicious occasion of the approaching Thingyan Festival, I extend my warmest felicitations to the Burmese people and and also wish them physicial and spiritual well-being in the coming new year.

Since Burma and China are neighboring countries linked by (?common mountain ranges), both the peoples have had friendly relations since ancient times and have exchanged visits to each other's countries like true kinsmen. This is particularly true after Burma won its independence and China its liberation. Kindred bonds of friendship between the peoples of China and Burma have grown stronger at a rapid pace.

The economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between our two countries have developed and expanded with each passing day for over 30 years. As these friendly relations have developed, envoys of goodwill from both the countries have exchanged visits almost without interruption. I, for one, have visited Burma — a country beautiful and pleasant in all seasons — five times as a member of government, cultural, education and other delegations.

Thanks to the benevolent arrangements made by the Burmese Government and all others concerned, we have had the opportunity to visit — in addition to the capital of Rangoon — Mandalay, Maymyo, Myingyan, Mulmein, Bassein, Kalaw, Taunggyi, Pegu and many other cities. With my very eyes I have witnessed, and still recall to this day, the grand Shwedagon Pagoda glittering with gold in Rangoon; ancient structures in the last capital of Burmese kings — Mandalay; the vast timber factories in Moulmein; the famous umb rella manufacturing in Bassein; and the beautiful flowers of Maymyo — famous as the city of flowers.

The most interesting place for us was the visit to the Inle Lake on our way to the scenic mountain city of Taunggi. This is where people travel by boats instead of (?cars), where boats are rowed by legs instead of hands and where houses are built on water instead of on land.

Everywhere we went, we were hospitably and cordially received by the officials concerned as well as the people. We were really moved by people braving the weather -- rain or sun -- who had traveled great distances just to stand by to welcome us -- a Chinese delegation. People -- both male and female -- dressed in national costumes and welcoming us with bouquets; the masses chanting "long live the friendship between China and Burma;" and Burmese audiences cheering enthusiastically to the show staged by our cultural troupe, having friendly chats with our artists backstage, their gifts to Chinese friends, and particularly their request to take home with us the great love of the Burmese people toward Chinese people -- all of these memories remain fresh in my mind.

I have also had the chance to play host more than 20 times to Burmese Government, cultural, education, agricultural, motion picture and athletic delegations when they visited China. Moreover, I have also had the opportunity to become friends with teacher U (Win Maung), who taught Burmese at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, and with teacher U (Kan Nyunt), who helped compile a Burmese-Chinese dictionary at Beijing University. Chinese teachers and students will always remember the endeavors teacher U (Win Maung) and teacher U (Kan Nyunt), who contributed to Sino-Burmese cultural and education exchanges.

Our country has also sent scholars to Burma in order to strengthen and further develop the friendly relations between our two countries as well as to establish better understanding and friendship between our two peoples. Burmese teachers were patient and took special interest in teaching these scholars. They were ready at all times to help solve the difficulties and problems of the scholars. I wish to express my gratitude to the Burmese experts and teachers who contributed to the friendship and cultural exchanges between our two countries.

In conclusion, I wish for the perpetuation of the structures of friendship built by the leaders and peoples of both countries and for Sino-Burmese friendship to last eternally like the continuously flowing waters of the Yangtze and Irrawaddy Rivers.

ULANHU MEETS PORTUGUESE; CULTURAL PACT SIGNED

OW070800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Nuno Krus Abecasis, president of the Municipal Chamber of Lisbon, Mrs. Abecasis, and their party. Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Guo Xianrui, vice-mayor of Beijing; and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China.

President Abecasis and his party arrived April 5 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. President Wang Bingnan gave a banquet in their honor yesterday evening.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

OW081335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- A governmental agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal was signed at the Great Hall of the People here today. It is the first such agreement ever concluded between the two governments since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

On the basis of mutual benefit the agreement was aimed at strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and promoting their cooperation in the fields of culture, science, technology, art, education and sports. This agreement will be valid for a period of five years from the date it comes into force. To ensure the implementation of the agreement, the contracting parties shall form a joint committee which shall meet every three years, alternatively in Lisbon and in Beijing.

Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of departments concerned were present at the signing ceremony. Also present were Nuno Krus Abecasis, president of the Municipal Chamber of Lisbon, Mrs. Abecasis, and their party now visiting Beijing. The signing ceremony was followed by a reception hosted by the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

PRC-FRG ENERGY WORKSHOP OPENS IN NANJING

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Nanjing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists and their colleagues from the Federal Republic of Germany opened a nine-day workshop on high-energy astrophysics in this riverside city on the Yangtze today. This bilateral workshop is part of the scientific exchange program between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Max-Planck Society of the F.R.G. A group of nine F.R.G. scientists led by Dr. F. Meyer and an American and three Japanese scientists will take part in the discussions. It also involves 38 Chinese scientists and nearly 40 Chinese auditors.

Professor Gong Shumo, deputy director of the Purple Mountain Observatory who presided over today's opening ceremony, told XINHUA that Chinese scientists started the research in mid-1970's, a decade after this frontier science was developed elsewhere. But the studies have made fairly rapid progress in China in the last few years. A total of 13 institutes or research groups are now engaged in such studies. Some of their new ideas and results have aroused interest among colleagues abroad, he said.

The scientists will read 17 reports and more than 20 papers on neutron stars, pulsars, black holes, supernovas, cataclysmic binaries, quasars and cosmology.

NI ZHIFU MEETS SWEDISH TRADE UNIONISTS 13 APR

OW131916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 31 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met today with a Swedish Trade Union Federation delegation led by Gunnar Nilsson, federation president. They discussed friendship between the Chinese and Swedish federations and issues of common interest. Present were Gu Dachun and Chen Yu, vice-presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Vollrath Tham, counsellor of the Swedish Embassy.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and will leave soon to tour Hangzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

WAN LI MEETS WITH SWEDISH METEOROLOGISTS

OW052137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today met with a delegation from the Swedish Meteorological Society led by Dr. B. Dahlstrom, president of the society, in the Great Hall of the People. Present at the meeting were Xue Weiming, director of the Central Meteorological Bureau, and Ye Duzheng, president of the Chinese Meteorological Society.

The Swedish guests arrived in Beijing March 21 at the invitation of the Chinese Meteorological Society. They toured Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Qingdao; visited China's National Meteorological Center, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and several provincial and municipal meteorological units.

SCIENCE ACADEMY HEAD MEETS BRITISH GUESTS

OW091216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met here today with British visitors in the delegation of the Royal Society led by Sir Arnold Burgen, vice-president and foreign secretary of the Royal Society. During the meeting, President Lu spoke of the close cooperation between the Royal Society and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and briefed the British guests on the academy's present research. He expressed the hope that the two groups would further strengthen their cooperation and undertake some joint research projects in fields of interest to both.

The British guests also called on Jiang Ming, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission today.

The five-member Royal Society delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday for a visit in accordance with the scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1978 between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Hu Yaobang-Ceausescu Talks

OW131646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held a first round of talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the Great Hall of the People here today. The two sides exchanged views on relations between the two parties and countries.

Welcoming Nicolae Ceausescu on his current visit to China, Hu Yaobang said, "I'm very glad to meet the Romanian party and government leaders. This is a major event in the relations of our two parties and countries."

In today's talks Nicolae Ceausescu briefed Chinese leaders on Romania's internal situation. He expressed appreciation for the friendship and cooperation between the parties and countries of Romania and China. "In the intense international situation, it is important for us to discuss further development of our relations, to inform each other about our achievements in national construction and to exchange experience. Through this, we can contribute to the progress of mankind," Nicolae Ceausescu said. He expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields would be expanded on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and foreign minister; Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Chen Shuliang, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

Present on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and foreign minister; Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and minister of the machine-building industry; Constantin Mitea, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and counselor to the general secretary of the R.C.P.; Cornel Mihulecea, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee of Atomic Energy; and Florea Dumitrescu, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to China.

Hu, Ceausescu Address Banquet

OW131714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome Nicolae Ceausescu, general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and their party.

The brightly-lit banqueting hall was decorated with the national flags of China and Romania. President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entered the hall amid gay melody in the company of Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei. Hu Yaobang and Nicolae Ceausescu delivered heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

Hu Yaobang said that the relationship between the parties and countries of China and Romania has been developed in a complicated and erratic international situation. "We, the Chinese communists," he said, "will never forget it was the Romanian communists with you, Comrade Ceausescu, as their representative, who dared to uphold justice, proletarian internationalism and the fundamental norms of international relations at a time when we used our brains to ponder over things and walked on our own legs and met with blatant interference by others. This is the most precious trust and support you have given us."

Hu Yaobang praised Romania's achievements in socialist construction. He said the Romanian party and people have firmly safeguarded their state sovereignty and national dignity, opposed power politics in international affairs, defended world peace and the progress of mankind. "Your principled stand and heroism have won acclaim from peace-loving countries and people throughout the world," Hu Yaobang said. Referring to Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, Hu Yaobang said they will discuss new ways to cooperate and define the goals of economic cooperation in a spirit of mutual support and understanding. Along with the development of both nations' economies, he said, prospects for economic cooperation are very bright. The promotion of political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other cooperation will be a powerful impetus for the two countries' common prosperity.

Hu Yaobang said China's economy is on a road of sound development and the political situation is the best since the 1949 founding of the People's Republic. He said that during the four years since Nicolae Ceausescu's last visit to China in 1978, the Chinese people have worked hard to eliminate the grave consequences of the "Cultural Revoltuion." The nation's economy has turned for the better and living standards have improved step by step. Unity among people of all nationalities and of all walks of life in the country has been strengthened. An improved socialist democracy and legal system have yielded results. "At present," he said, "we are working hard to streamline government structure, foster socialist ethics, improve our work style and combat corruption among party and government cadres so as to ensure the progress of socialist construction." "Although we are confronted with a host of difficulties and problems, we are confident that sustained and unremitting efforts by the party and the Chinese people will transform China into a powerful, modernized socialist country," he said.

Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We treasure the friendship and cooperation between Romania and China, which developed under difficult conditions and in a complicated international environment. It resulted from the two sides' unremitting efforts through long years. Under all circumstances, the people of our countries have acted jointly as good friends do, and joined efforts for strengthening cooperation and unity."

After reviewing his previous visits to China and his meetings and talks with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu said, "The talks which began today provide us with an opportunity to continue our fruitful dialogue. During the talks, we will probe new possibilities for expansion of cooperation between our two parties, countries and people. We feel cooperation and coordination in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields and the exchange of experience in party and state affairs are entirely in the interests of the progress of our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace," he said.

He praised the Chinese people's efforts to build a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science, and the commitment to raise the living standards of the laboring people. He also praised China for its constructive role in international life, in solving problems facing the world, in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in supporting freedom and independence for people everywhere and efforts for progress and world peace.

He said that the people of Romania, rallying round the Romanian Communist Party, are working hard to build a well-rounded, advanced socialist society, advancing toward communism. "We are making great efforts to develop productive forces, increase national wealth and raise peoples' living standards. We pay particular attention to socialist democracy to ensure direct participation of workers, peasants and the people as a whole in the leadership of society and all departments. This is the basic condition for building well-rounded, advanced socialism and striving towards communism."

Nicolae Ceausescu said that internationally Romania is struggling for detente, peace and wide-ranging cooperation among nations. "Never has it been more necessary for people everywhere to close ranks and act firmly to prevent confrontation and war, to check the worsening of international situation, and restore and develop detente and peace, cooperation and respect for national independence," he said. "We set great store by cooperation with all socialist countries, the growth of our solidarity and cooperation with developing and nonaligned countries, and expansion of our relations with all countries of the world regardless of their social system in a spirit of peaceful coexistence," he said. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We are struggling to remove what is least developed, eliminate the gap between rich and the poor nations and establish a new international economic order."

Hosts and guests toasted to the growing friendship between China and Romania. A military band played music of both countries. Present also were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Liu Lantao and Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chen Shuliang, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and state and Beijing government officials. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were also present.

Visit to Shenyang

OW141208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived at the northeast China industrial city, Shenyang, by special plane this morning in the company of Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Soon after touch-down, the distinguished guests drove to the Shenyang No 3 machine tool plant and were given a rousing welcome by workers beating drums and gongs, playing musical instruments, waving flowers or dancing at the entrance of the factory. Plant Director Liu Hongwei told the visitors that his plant, employing 4,000 workers and staff, produces more than 2,000 automatic multi-axial lathes, turret lathes and other types of machine tools a year. Its products are exported to over 50 countries. The plant, he added, has produced 150 machine tools for Romania in the past few years.

President Ceausescu and his party were shown round the shops making gears, automatic horizontal multi-axial lathes and turret lathes. The president shook hands with workers and chatted with them. At the end of the visit, President Ceausescu said, "We congratulate your success in production. It is our hope that the machine builders in both Romania and China will cooperate more closely and produce more and better machine tools to speed up socialist construction in their countries."

The workers were elated to have the Romanian president amongst them. They pledged to work hard for the development of Sino-Romanian friendship.

Romanian Foreign Policy Noted

OW140242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Romanian Government pursues independent external policy and is opposed to imperialist policies of strength and dictation. It also supports the struggle of middle and small nations to preserve national independence and state sovereignty, thus winning prestige in the international arena. Romania has diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries, and in the past decade its political, economic, scientific and cultural relations with these countries have been expanding.

For years, Romania has played an active role on the international arena. It has based its foreign policies on "the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, no threat of force in relations between nations and the entitlement of people to determine their fate." Romania has always taken a clear-cut stand against imperialist policy, opposing power politics and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. As written in the Romanian Communist Party's program, Romania is against "hegemonism and big-power chauvinism." And Romania has always stood for the dismantling of foreign military bases, withdrawal of foreign troops and the abandoning of military blocs.

Romania deems that the current international situation has deteriorated, attempts at dividing the world into spheres of influence have been intensified and instances of dominating and intervening in internal affairs of other countries have come to pass on the heels of the other.

In view of this, the National Working People's Council, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Grand National Assembly of Romania issued appeals in 1981 calling on all countries to join efforts to check the policy of creating tension.

Because it is a European country, Romania is particularly concerned about peace and stability in Europe. It has called on the United States not to deploy additional nuclear missiles in Europe and has called on the Soviet Union to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. Romania also wants European countries to participate in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe.

Romania has persistently supported struggles against foreign aggression. For example, it has always opposed the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Democratic Kampuchea, stressing that Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems and to restore independence and sovereignty.

On the Middle East, Romania has said Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territories taken in the 1967 war. It also has said an independent Palestine state should be set up in accordance with the principle of self-determination to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country in this region. Moreover, Romania has condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and its annexation of the Golan Heights.

Romania has always stressed that important world problems should be settled on the basis of equal involvement of every country, whether it is large or small, strong or weak. To Romania, this is "a fundamental condition to ensure world peace." President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out: "We admit the role of big countries and superpowers, but problems today cannot be settled by a few countries alone." Romania takes the view that small countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries have entered the world stage and have "played a more and more important role" in international affairs.

Romania also has paid attention to developing and strengthening relations with Third World countries. In February 1976, Romania was accepted as a member of the "77 group;" in August 1976, the non-aligned summit in Colombo agreed that Romania should participate in "a guest capacity" in the activities of non-aligned countries.

Romania also has taken an active role in the struggle for setting up a new world economic order and has considered the new economic order a component part of the struggle against imperialism. Romania has held the gap between developed and developing countries has expanded. To eliminate this gap, it has said that old unequal relations must be firmly uprooted, the policies of imperialism must be ended. Every country has the right to ensure without outside intereference its own social and economic development, to guarantee proportional relationship between prices of raw materials and industrial products and to ensure that every country enjoys equal rights in sharing raw materials, energy and modern technical achievements.

LEBANON ASKS PRC AID TO PREVENT ISRAELI ATTACK

OW140143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Lebanon has asked China to use its international influence to prevent Israel from launching an attack on Lebanon. The request was made by Kesruan Labaki, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, during talks today with Yang Yihuai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Lebanon. Yang Yihuai reportedly reiterated China's policy of supporting the Lebanese Government and people for their struggle to maintain independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also stressed China's condemnation of Israel's aggression.

Lebanon has recently held talks with representatives of the U.N. Security Council's five permanent members in hopes of mobilizing international opinion against an Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Lebanese Government officials have disclosed that these talks have been constructure, but that "danger has not been eliminated." Israeli radio has reported that Israeli Prime Minister Begin in a speech Monday claimed that Israel should "keep restraint in response to a U.S. appeal" so that the United States will "have an opportunity" to stabilize the situation. Nonetheless, Begin said Israel will defend "the security of Israeli residents" at all times.

PENG CHONG, DELEGATION DEPART ALGERIA 13 APR

OW132112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress headed by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the congress' standing committee, today ended a visit to Algeria and departed for Tunisia. During its stay here, the delegation held meetings with a delegation representing the Algerian National People's Assembly and headed by Vice-President (Abderrahmane Belayat).

President of the Algerian National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat met the Chinese delegation and discussed international problems. The two countries stressed the necessity to strengthen bilateral relations.

(Mohamed Cherif Messadia), a member of the Political Bureau of the Algerian Party of the National Liberation Front and a leading member of the permanent secretariat of the Algerian party's Central Committee, also met Peng Chong, who is a Politburo member of the Communist Party of China. They exchanged views on strengthening the two parties' relationship. The delegation, accompanied by Vice-President (Belayat) visited Batna, Biskra, (Chlef) and other cities. In the (Arris district), the delegation visited a sacred place of the national liberation struggle, the (Arris district) hospital where a Chinese medical team is working, industries and agricultural centers.

Arrive in Tunisia

OW140716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Tunisian National Assembly. Mme. (Fathia Mzali), vice-president of the National Assembly, and Meng Yu, Chinese ambassador to Tunisia, met the delegation at the airport.

A delegation of the Tunisian National Assembly and the Chinese NPC delegation held a working conference this afternoon and cooperation between the two countries and between the Tunisian National Assembly and the Chinese National People's Congress in particular. Mme. (Mzali) expressed the conviction that the visit of the Chinese NPC delegation will contribute to the friendly links of the two peoples and further promote the cooperation between the two legislatures. A banquet was given to the Chinese delegation by Mme. (Fathia Mzali) this evening.

KANG KEQING MEETS DJIBOUTI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with a Djibouti women's delegation led by Mme Fadoum Ahmed, vice-chairman of the Women's Federation of Djibouti. The host and the guests exchanged experience in women's work. The delegation arrived in China on March 22 on a friendly visit.

PRC HELPS LIBERIA BUILD SPORTS COMPLEX

OW050116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Monrovia, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe broke the ground here this afternoon for the construction of a national sports complex with Chinese assistance. The sports complex will have a seating capacity of 30,000 people when completed.

After a tour of the construction site, Doe expressed satisfaction at the preparations for the actual construction of the complex.

Speaking at a ground-breaking ceremony, he said the occasion marked a "new beginning of close relationship" Liberia was endeavouring to pursue with China. He also expressed sincere appreciation for the feelings of goodwill and friendship demonstrated by the Chinese Government toward the new Liberian Government since its inception.

Attending the ceremony were Liberian Vice Head of State and Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council J. Nicholas Podier, cabinet ministers and dignitaries from various circles. Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu and representatives of Chinese experts working on the complex were also present.

PRC HANDS OVER AGRICULTURAL PROJECT TO NIGERIA

OW292036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, March 29 (XINHUA) -- China officially handed over the Chinese'aided Itoikin agricultural project to the Nigerian Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authorities in Itoikin, Lagos, today. At the handing-over ceremony, Nigerian Minister of State of Ministry of Water Resource (Eteng Okoi-Obuli), on behalf of the president of the Nigerian Government Shehu Shagari and the Nigerian people, expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for its help in building the project.

Chairman of the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authorities Adeleke Adedoyin said that the cooperation between the Chinese and the Nigerians has no doubt yielded good results.

Chinese Ambassador Lei Yang attended the ceremony. He expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two countries will surely bear richer fruits.

The Itoikin agricultural project, about 70 kilometers away from Lagos, was completed recently under an agreement signed by the two countries in 1976.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO FALKLANDS CONFLICT URGED

PY131713 Beijing in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Unattributed article: "The Need To Resolve Conflict Through Negotiations"]

[Text] Since 2 April, when Argentina sent its troops to take over the Malvinas Islands, Argentina and the UK have been deploying troops to the South Atlantic region. The development of events is still quite serious. On 3 April, the British Government dispatched a fleet comprised of several kinds of ships which is on its way to the area, while Argentina is intensifying diplomatic negotiations and making war preparations to repel an eventual British attack.

Since the two countries are on the verge of an armed conflict of great magnitude, other countries are quite concerned over the tense situation over the Malvinas Islands. The majority of Latin American countries, among them, Uruguay, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela, have expressed their support for Argentina's right to recover the Malvinas. However, they have also expressed the need for seeking a peaceful solution to the controversy. But, the EEC, Guyana, Barbados, Portugal and New Zealand have condemned Argentina's position. Moreover, the United States has expressed its regret over the situation and noted its desire to help both parties involved to find a peaceful solution of the dispute. Therefore, it sent Secretary of State Haig to Argentina and the UK as a mediator.

China has always expressed its opposition to colonialism and supports the right of every country to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. China has expressed its concern over the situation in the Malvinas. Moreover, at the UN Security Council meeting held on 3 April, through its permanent representative, Ling Qing, China expressed its hope that Argentina and the UK would arrive at a peaceful solution of this century-long dispute through negotiations.

Moreover, several countries -- both those that support Argentina and those that are against it -- have urged both parties involved to adopt a moderate attitude so that the conflict will not spread to other sectors. They expressed their hope that Argentina and the UK will resolve the situation in a peaceful manner. It must be noted that only in this manner will they be able to find an effective solution to the problem, and one that will be in keeping with the interests of both the Argentine and British peoples.

In addition to the mediation efforts that are being carried out by the United States, Uruguay has expressed its willingness to be the site of negotiations that may be held by the two countries. Moreover, the Peruvian foreign minister has noted that if U.S. efforts fail, Peru is willing to proceed with a new mediation effort. What is more, the Peruvian Government has already made a specific proposal. It is therefore obvious that a peaceful and reasonable solution to the Argentine-UK conflict can be achieved, and that this is the desire of all peoples of the world. The Chinese Government and its people also hope that this may be achieved.

ARGENTINE LEADERS CARRY FALKLANDS STAND ABROAD

OW140215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of several Argentine political parties and organizations, charged with the mission to carry out what is described as "people's democracy," are traveling abroad to spell out Argentina's stand on the disputed Malvinas Islands.

Only a few weeks ago, these political parties and trade union organizations were divided over the economic policy in the country, and were critical of the military government. With the occupation of the Malvinas Islands, however, these organizations are all behind the government action and have offered to go to other countries to canvas support for Argentina's stand over the Malvinas Islands. At present, this capital is shrouded in a tense atmosphere.

YAO YILIN MEETS VENEZUELAN BANKER 12 APR

OW121858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with Dr. Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, president of the Central Bank of Venezuela, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Yao Yilin told the guests that it is China's policy to strengthen economic relations with Latin American countries. He looked forward to developing financial and trade cooperation with Venezuela.

Dr. Diaz Bruzual said that during his visit he has had beneficial talks with Chinese colleagues, and trade relations between Venezuela and China are bound to grow.

Present were Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, and Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China. The guests arrived April 9 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China.

YANG JINGREN MEETS CANADIAN SPORTS DELEGATION

OW121908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met with a Canadian sports delegation led by Gerald Regan, secretary of state and minister for fitness and amateur sports, this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

In their conversation, Minister Regan voiced resolute support for China's position on participation in the fifth world women's softball championships. Yang Jingren thanked Mr. Regan for his support.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin. Minister Regan gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

The delegation visited Shanghai and Hangzhou after arriving here April 4. They will leave for home tomorrow.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE MEETS 13 APR

OW131433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- The national constitutional revision committee continued to hold its third plenary session on the morning of 13 April. The session discussed and examined the preface of the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over today's meeting.

Members who successively spoke at the session include: Qian Changzhao, Rong Yiren, Hu Ziying, Sun Xiaocun, Liang Shuming, Cai Xiao, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Cheng Zihua, Geng Biao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Ulanhu, Fei Xiaoting, Hu Ziang, Wang Zhen, Su Ziheng, Jiang Hua, Sun Qimeng, Huang Dingchen and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan.

CCPCC, STATE COUNCIL DECISION ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW140014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field adopted on 13 April 1982:

I

In order to effectively develop a socialist material civilization and socialist culture, the CCP Central Committee has particularly tackled two major tasks since early this year: One task is to streamline the administrative structure, a component part of the reform of the system; and the other is to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country warmly support these two major tasks and are very concerned about them. They earnestly hope that we will thoroughly carry out these two tasks and win victories.

Streamlining the administrative structure is proceeding well in party, government and army organizations at the central level. The State Council has decided to establish a committee for restructuring the economic system which will be in charge of the overall research and planning for the restructuring of the economic system and leading this work in a unified manner. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is developing step-by-step throughout the country. The central authorities issued an "urgent circular" in January, held a forum on the situation in Guangdong and Fujian and approved and transmitted a summary of the minutes of the forum in February. In March, the NPC Standing Committee adopted the "resolution for severely punishing criminals who do serious damage to the economy." In the past 3 months, serious cases of smuggling, selling smuggled articles, corruption and bribery have been initially exposed or dealt with, and some cases which remained unsolved for long periods are being solved. Criminals who have done serious damage to the economy are frightened, and unhealthy trends and evil practices are restrained to some extent. Thus, initial results have been achieved in the struggle. All party, government and army comrades, especially the leading bodies at all levels, must be determined to carry this struggle through to the end.

II

Leadership by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council has been correct since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We have successfully shifted the emphasis of our work. Implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading has brought remarkable achievements in economic construction. Effective

work is being done in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy. The living standards of people in both town and countryside have noticeably improved. Party discipline has been strengthened and the party's work style has been improved.

However, while fully affirming these achievements, we must clearly see that there are indeed some dark aspects in our economic and political life. What is particularly shocking is the fact that over the past 2 or 3 years, serious criminal activities of smuggling, selling smuggled articles, corruption, bribery, speculation, swindling and theft of state and collective property have markedly increased, and that such activities are quite rampant in a few places and among a small number of personnel. These serious criminal activities, which cause serious economic damage, are often carried out by a few individuals working in government offices, enterprises and institutions in collusion with lawbreakers in society. Sometimes such activities are carried out under the signboard of state or collective undertakings and some are even backed by leading cadres. The problem now is far more serious than during the movement against the "three evils" in 1952.

The main reasons for the occurrence of this situation are: The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique seriously undermined our party's work style and our people's morale, and the pernicious influence of anarchism and ultraindividualism spread by a few people is widespread; failing to stand the test in the new situation, some weak-willed people in our ranks seek ease and comfort and are blinded by lust for gain; in the past few years, while efforts have been made to carry out the two entirely correct policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy, the party's ideological and political work and some necessary management measures taken by government departments have failed to keep pace with the situation and no timely, effective blows have been dealt to some criminals who have seriously damaged the economy. Serious criminal activities in the economic field have corrupted and are corrupting our cadre ranks; have damaged and are damaging the bodies and prestige of our party, government and army; have poisoned and are poisoning people's minds; have polluted and are polluting the general atmosphere of society; have undermined and are undermining economic construction; have hampered and are hampering the correct implementation of the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy and have affected and are affecting social stability. The future of our country's socialist cause will be seriously endangered if this state of affairs is allowed to continue.

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere of China's socialist society under new historical conditions. The struggle currently launched among Communist Party members and state functionaries for communist purity and against corruption and degeneration is vital for the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and for the prosperity and decline and even the life and death of our party and state. Being launched under special historical conditions, this struggle is bound to be protracted. The whole party must have a sober view of this, be highly vigilant, achieve unity in thinking and keep in step. Party members must not treat this lightly or go their own way.

Failing to see the tremendous harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic field, some comrades have not yet clearly understood the necessity and urgency of this struggle. They worry lest this struggle lead to a departure from our central task of economic construction, hamper the development of modernization and adversely affect the implementation of the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy. This view is entirely wrong and a major ideological obstacle to carrying out the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. It must be soberly understood that our modernization drive cannot be smoothly carried out if the serious criminal activities in the economic field are allowed to spread unchecked. Only by severely punishing criminals who do serious damage to the economy while resolutely implementing various economic policies will we be able to ensure the development of our modernization drive along the socialist road. Only thus will we be able to correctly implement the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy.

III

In order to safeguard the communist purity of our party, the socialist system of our country and the interests of our people of all nationalities, we must unswervingly and unremittingly deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. On the one hand, we must take a firm attitude and deal effective blows in this struggle; and on the other hand, we must take steady and proper steps and do painstaking work. We must catch criminals who have done serious damage to the economy, not let them go, and deal with them resolutely. Cadres who have committed serious economic crimes must be investigated and punished according to law. In dealing with general and major cases, stress should be placed on handling the major cases; in dealing with long, pending cases and those that have just occurred, stress should be placed on handling the latter; in dealing with general cases in society, cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions or cases of crimes committed by them in collusion with lawbreakers in society, stress should be placed on handling the cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions. In short, it is necessary to concentrate forces to pay close attention to handling major or serious cases and to make particular efforts to consolidate party organizations, rectify cadres' work style and strengthen various management systems. To facilitate the division of work, the central and provincial authorities should jointly pay particular attention to tackling problems at the prefectural level or above, and problems at the county level should be generally tackled by the provincial authorities. However, the central authorities may also handle particularly serious problems at the county level. As for particularly serious problems below the county level, they may be handled by the provincial authorities.

The law must be enforced strictly and impartially to penalize offenders who have seriously harmed the economy, no matter who they are, what units they belong to, or whatever official posts they hold. There must be no exceptions. It is absolutely impermissible for anyone to try to shield them or plead for mercy toward them. Anyone who violates this principle will be investigated to establish his responsibility. While dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, it is also necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with other serious violations of the law and discipline. However, this struggle must not be willfully expanded among the masses or ordinary workers, peasants and other working people (exclusive of a few serious criminals) in town and countryside. Minor criminal cases of a mass character should also be dealt with and not be allowed to spread unchecked and escalate. In dealing with such cases, emphasis should be put on persuasion and the improvement of the management system. This is because such cases are not the focus of the current struggle and may be handled later so that our energies and target will not be diverted.

To smoothly and correctly deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, leading party, government and army organs and leading comrades at all levels must currently put emphasis on overcoming the attitude of turning a blind eye to the seriousness of the matter and being unconcerned, as well as the fear of the difficulty of waging this struggle, as reflected by copious misgivings, irresolution and indecisiveness. At the same time, in view of the lessons from past political movements, it is necessary to guard against and oppose various wrong work styles, such as refraining from making investigation and study, failing to grasp the actual situation, setting up goals and progress plans on the basis of subjective assumption, wantonly making someone the target of struggle and arbitrarily escalating the issue. In addition, it is necessary to guard against the schemes of a few individuals who themselves have problems but who deliberately create various false impressions to shift the blame onto others.

Policies must be correctly executed in striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, and a strict distinction must be made between the two types of contradictions of a different nature, and they must be handled correctly.

A clear differentiation must be made between errors in work and violation of the law and criminal offenses, between unhealthy tendencies in economic affairs and economic offenses, and between smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling on the one hand, and problems arising from imperfections in the system and methods for implementation of the economic policies of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy on the other. In judging criminal responsibility, we must draw a clear demarcation line between personal embezzlement and the act in shifting from the interests of a big group to that of a small group. Those whose economic offenses are not so severe may be given lighter, or no punishment when they have decided to repent and have returned illicit money and goods.

In dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, we are resolutely against making the work a mass movement; still less should universal screening be allowed. However, in dealing with major and key cases which are relatively complicated and which involve more people, we must completely follow the mass line; that is, we must, within a definite scope, mobilize the masses knowing about the cases to factually expose and inform against those who have committed serious crimes. Some cases may be subject to discussion by the people who are directly concerned, so that we may acquire the opinions of these people, handle cases fairly and, at the same time, educate the masses. There must be serious investigation and study, and under no circumstances should evidence be obtained through coercion and credence given to it and under no circumstances should innocent relatives or friends be implicated. Each and every case must be handled prudently on the basis of true facts and their different situations and according to party, government or army discipline and the state law.

Smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling, and stealing the state and collective property are all criminal activities. This is clearly stated in our country's constitution and law and in the party constitution and the guiding principle for inner-party life, and so there is a clear distinction between the cardinal issue of right and wrong. Regarding some major and key cases, there are certain people who allege that "it is hard to deal with them because there is no clear-cut policy." This is absolutely mistaken. As long as we act strictly according to party regulations and rules, government or army discipline, judicial procedures and the relevant provisions of the law, firmly base ourselves on facts, use the law as the criterion, insist on evidence instead of easily giving credence to the statement of the accused, make public beforehand the scope of our policies and set up strictly varying work methods, we will surely be able to strike steadily, accurately and relentlessly at all criminal elements who have seriously undermined the economy.

IV

"The resolution on severe punishment for criminals who seriously undermine the economy," adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, properly supplements and amends the relevant articles in the "criminal law" of our country according to the new situation. This provides a more powerful legal weapon to deal resolute blows at criminal activities seriously undermining our economy and to give harsh punishment to the criminal elements involved. For this reason, party, government and army organizations at all levels must make a resolute effort to ensure the implementation of this "resolution."

The NPC Standing Committee's "resolution" unequivocally stipulates: "All those who commit crimes before the present resolution comes into effect and give themselves up to the police before 1 May 1982, or those who have been arrested and have frankly admitted all their crimes and factually reported the criminal offenses of other people before that date, will be dealt with according to the stipulations of the relevant laws applicable before the present resolution comes into effect. All those who continue to conceal their criminal offenses and refuse to give themselves up to the police before 1 May 1982, or those who refuse to frankly admit all their crimes and report the criminal offenses of other people before that date, will be considered as committing continued crimes and will be dealt with according to this resolution." After its publication, the "resolution" immediately showed its power as socialist law.

Many criminals have surrendered to police, returned their spoils of their own accord, confessed their activities and exposed others. We welcome such actions. After investigation is made and facts confirmed, they must be dealt with leniently according to law. All criminal offenders must be clearly aware of the current situation and firmly grasp this opportunity to take the path of "receiving lenient treatment by frankly confessing their crimes." If they have thoughts of leaving things to chance and thus miss this opportunity, they will certainly be dealt with seriously according to the "resolution" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. Of course, after the previously mentioned time limit, if some people truly repent, give themselves up to police, factually confess their activities, expose others and return their spoils of their own accord, then will still be dealt with rather leniently according to the relevant policy and the pertinent provisions of the law. However, the policy and law will in no way permit absolute leniency. Criminals who continue to conceal their offenses and carry out criminal activities cannot escape the severe punishment by the law and the people.

V

The policy of opening to the world and of enlivening the domestic economy and the work of striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere can both be resolutely implemented without conflicting. Opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy is an unswerving policy which our party has established to meet the needs of socialist modernization by proceeding from concrete conditions. This policy will by no means be changed or affected by our striking at criminals who severely undermine the economy. Of course, as everyone knows, while we are implementing this policy, some irresolute individuals will inevitably become corrupt and deteriorated, and some lawless elements are bound to take this opportunity to undermine our socialist economy. For this reason, we must take appropriate control measures, define the accurate scope of the policy, strengthen ideological and political education and resolutely and seriously wage an anticorruption and antideterioration struggle. This is the only way to correctly and healthily implement the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. If this fails, China's external economic activities and its modernization program will not produce the expected results, but will depart from the socialist track, take the vile road and even end in failure. We should not ignore this struggle, relax our efforts for it or dare not proceed with it simply because we are implementing the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. Moreover, we should not lessen our confidence in the policy which has been proven to be correct by practice because of this struggle.

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, it is imperative to persist in the fundamental principle of relying mainly on the planned economy and supplementing it with regulation through the market. All important economic activities must be incorporated into the state plan and unified leadership over external economic activities must be strengthened. It is imperative to strictly control foreign exchange, rigorously abide by the unified foreign exchange rate set by the state and sternly forbid private dealings in foreign exchange between units and individuals or units and those staying abroad which are not according to the state rate.

Resolute efforts should be made to correct the dangerous state of affairs in some localities where rampant foreign exchange black markets exist and remain unchecked. External economic activities should be carried out only by the state-approved units in accordance with the principles and procedures set by the state. Other units and all individuals are strictly prohibited from carrying out such activities on their own, in any name or in any way. Personnel of state organs and of enterprises and establishments are strictly prohibited from engaging in business.

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world, we have the help and support of our compatriots overseas and in Hong Kong and Macao. Many foreign industrialists and businessmen of insight have also sought economic cooperation and expanded trade with us. In this connection, we have created a new situation and achieved remarkable success.

We must persevere in implementing the open policy, absorb foreign investment, correctly introduce advanced science and technology from foreign countries and vigorously develop our economic relations with other countries. International monetary institutions and foreign industrialists and businessmen are welcome to invest in China and their legitimate rights, interests and profits will be guaranteed provided they observe the laws of China and adhere to the principle of equality and mutual benefit. We speak highly of our Overseas Chinese compatriots and our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao who show concern for and give support to the motherland's modernization. They are also welcome to invest in the motherland and their legitimate rights, interests and profits will also be guaranteed according to state law. Our struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere has nothing to do wtih people from foreign industrial and commercial circles who engage in normal, legitimate business operations and do not conduct illegal activities. On the contrary, the purpose of the struggle is to ensure the continued development of healthy exchanges with these circles and avoid their being deceived and blackmailed by some lawbreakers of our country.

All comrades engaging in economic work with foreign countries must study hard to become professionals who are politically strong, professionally proficient and honest in performing their official duties. While engaging in economic operations with foreign countries, our comrades must not only adhere to their purity of communism and safeguard the motherland's interests and honorable patriotic stand, but also be good at developing exchanges with people from foreign industrial and commercial circles. We will continue to welcome people from foreign industrial and business circles, Overseas Chinese businessmen and industrialists and businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao who use legitimate means to do business and make economic cooperation with us. They will be accorded a courteous reception. We must take the initiative to discuss questions, hold trade talks and develop normal exchanges with them.

VI

The purpose of our struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is to eliminate obstacles, promote the development of industrial and agricultural production and guarantee success in all work so as to quicken the pace of modernization. Party, government and military leading organs at all levels must resolutely carry out the general and specific policies laid down by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, make proper arrangements, give guidance with the best of care, strengthen ideological and political work and prevent the occurrence of negative factors which may affect production and work. They must regard this as the major sign to examine the quality of their work.

We must persevere in implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy. It is necessary to maintain -- on a long-term basis -- the various forms of the economy along with the diversification of the economy on the condition that the socialist economy of public ownership is absolutely predominant. It is necessary to properly develop the collective economy and laborers' individual economy in cities and townships in accordance with the needs of the national economy so more people can be employed. It is necessary to persist in the fundamental principle of relying mainly on the planned economy and taking the whole country into account while continuing to transfer part of the power to local authorities, give enterprises greater power for making decisions, carry out and improve the various forms of the economic responsibility system among enterprises and the responsibility system in agricultural production and strengthen the effective policies and measures for the interflow of commodities between cities and the countryside and the briskness of urban and rural markets.

It is necessary to protect the legitimate management and normal business activities of the collective economy in cities and townships, laborers' individual economy, petty traders and peddlers.

To deal blows at profiteers, thieves and swindlers, it is necessary to punish criminals by strictly following what is stipulated in article 118 of the criminal law: "Those who make a regular business of smuggling, speculating and profiteering, engage in smuggling, speculating and profiteering in a big way or are ringleaders in smuggling, speculating and profiteering groups" and article 152 of the criminal law, "a habitual thief or swindler or anyone who takes away a huge amount of public of private property by stealing, swindling or plundering."

It is also necessary to investigate and punish, according to law, criminals who have not seriously undermined the economy but have evidently disrupted urban and rural market management, impaired the purchasing and marketing of state goods and materials and damaged the interests of the people in cities and the countryside. However, except for the particularly serious cases of violating the above-mentioned criminal law, problems must be gradually solved by instituting appropriate industrial and commercial management laws and regulations, improving the way goods and materials are purchased and marketed and strengthening the market management system. Regarding unhealthy trends in the relationship between enterprises run by rural communes and brigades and industrial and commercial enterprises in cities, they must be solved by restructuring the commune- and brigade-run enterprises and strengthening industrial and commercial management and management of goods and materials, except for a few major cases which constitute serious crimes. As for the grave question of plundering state goods and materials in some localities, they must be seriously dealt with. The State Council will make a special decision on this question.

Cadres who are active, work hard, are honest in performing their official duties and have achieved remarkable results while enlivening the domestic economy and developing production, must be encouraged and commended. It is necessary to help them sum up their experience, advance on the basis of their achievements, overcome their shortcomings and protect and develop their enthusiasm for work. The party Central Committee and the departments concerned under the State Council must seriously investigate and study questions already discovered while implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, and after understanding the situation, work out separate, appropriate measures to solve them. Questions not accurately understood must not be handled in a hurry.

Under the new historical conditions, in the prolonged struggle for the four basic principles and against corruption and degeneration, many of our party members and cadres will have to go through repeated severe tests. We must strengthen education in communist ideology and education in the socialist legal system among our party cadres, particularly middle and high ranking cadres, as well as among their relatives, and strengthen party discipline and supervision. Our party cadres, middle and high ranking cadres in particular, must study again the related writings by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, solemnly and resolutely preserve our party's characteristic as the vanguard of the working class and keep their integrity as Communist Party members. They must never be allowed to lower their ideological level and political awareness as party members, much less allow the corruption and degeneration of party members. All Communist Party members must honestly fulfill the solemn pledge they made when joining the party, keep firmly in mind that wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's fundamental purpose, bear in mind that our party's ultimate goal is to carry out the lofty ideals of communism and dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism.

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is one of the most realistic and effective measures for consolidating the party organization and rectifying the party's work style under present conditions. Party members must have a clear-cut, resolute stand. Those who remained passive and flinched, connived with criminal elements, tolerated their mistakes and even shielded them in the course of this struggle showed that their party spirit is very impure and therefore they are not qualified to be party members, much less party members with leadership responsibility. Those so-called party members and state cadres who have abandoned communist ideals and engaged in all kinds of criminal activities to undermine the cause of socialism must be given the punishment they deserve according to party, government and military discipline and state law respectively.

All cadres who are party members and have committed serious crimes must be punished by law. They must be resolutely removed from their posts and expelled from the party no matter how long they have been in the party or how high their positions. The few party and government organizations which are very impure ideologically, politically and organizationally must be rectified resolutely and in a planned way under guidance. The few party and government organizations, enterprises and institutions which are really rotten to the core must be reorganized or dismissed after an investigation by capable cadres or work teams dispatched by the party committees and governments concerned at a higher level and other departments concerned. Reorganization must also be done well. By doing so, we will bring a new look to our party and government, enhance the people's spirit and change the social mood. Our rank and file will become stronger and more vigorous and our socialist modernization will advance in bigger strides.

VIII

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major task of the party this year and will be for a long time to come. While grasping industrial and agricultural production well, party and government organizations at all levels must currently concentrate more of their energy on conducting this struggle. Principal responsible party, government and military comrades at all levels must personally organize forces, earnestly conduct investigation, study and take a firm hold of principles and policies.

Various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments must pay close attention to dealing with major, important cases from now on and assign capable cadres to be specifically responsible and take a firm hold of them to the end. Various localities must continue to make public, according to actual conditions, several major or important cases that have been tried and on which correct decisions were made in order to inspire and educate the broad masses of cadres and people. Various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments, and party, government and military departments at the central level should submit monthly reports this year to the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on work progress and problems.

The party's discipline inspection committees at all levels should be the strong and vigorous working bodies of the party committees in leading this struggle. Problems coming under inner-party discipline should be handled by the party's discipline inspection committees, whereas extraordinarily important problems should be referred to party committees of equal or higher level for disposal. Problems involving and violating criminal law should be dealt with by judicial organs according to law. Public security departments, procuratorates and courts concerned at all levels must closely coordinate work and fully fulfill their solemn, binding duty.

Localities and army units should mutually support and coordinate with each other. Without exception, army units stationed in various parts of the country must, under the leadership of various local party committees, strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic field.

It is necessary to carry out vivid, specific ideopolitical education among party members, cadres and the masses in close keeping with work progress by adopting various forms and applying typical cases and examples. Wide publicity should be given to the seriousness and danger of criminal activities in the economic field and to the necessity and urgency of opposing decadence and moral degeneration. Efforts should be made to publicize the overriding importance of upholding the socialist road, the love of the socialist motherland and the interests and honor of the motherland; to publicize that it is praiseworthy to be honest in performing one's official duties and in abiding by law and discipline, and shameful to be corrupt and accept bribes, to smuggle and to steal; to publicize that it is praiseworthy to oppose bad persons and evil deeds, and shameful to shield them; to publicize the party's principles, policies and measures for successfully carrying out this struggle; and to publicize and commend all good persons who valiantly and obdurately carry forward this struggle and good deeds.

Energetic efforts should be made to support and protect the activists in the struggle and to resolutely strike at evil deeds and bad persons who threatened, bribed, persecuted and even resorted to violent retaliatory actions against these comrades. It is necessary to raise the ideopolitical consciousness of party members, cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, and the people to enhance their ability to recognize and boycott the influence of decadent capitalist ideology and remnants of feudalism and other decadent ideologies, as well as their ability to resist the bourgeois lifestyle, and to encourage all party members, CYL members, state personnel, PLA commanders and fighters, the people and all noble-minded patriots to consciously wage a resolute struggle against unhealthy tendencies and criminal acts.

Leading party, government and military organs at all levels should continually study new things, seek solutions to new problems, set up and perfect rules and regulations to cope with the loopholes exposed in work and promptly improve work. Attention should be paid to solving all matters under one's scope of responsibility. For those matters which one has no right to handle, suggestions should be positively submitted to higher level authorities for instructions.

Our party is a long-tested, revolutionary contingent of powerful fighting strength armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is the core of leadership of our country's socialist cause. Our party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have, in the heroic protracted struggle, defeated all forms of attack by the class enemy. By uniting as one and working in concerted efforts under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee in the new historical period, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will certainly win complete victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

HONGQI ON CADRES BEING CLEAR-HEADED MARXISTS

HK141156 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 82 pp 11-14

[Article by HONGQI editorial department: "Be a Clear-Headed, Staunch and Promising Marxist"]

[Text] We are going through a historical stage of great changes and development, from chaos to order and from poverty to abundance. The task of the party during this stage is to lead our 1 billion people to gradually build up the country into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. Faced with this new situation and new task, party members and cadres, especially high and middle-level leading cadres, must strive to become clear-headed, staunch and promising Marxists.

In order to be staunch and promising, one must first of all be clear-headed. As a Marxist, in order to be clear-headed, the most fundamental question is to have a farsighted and comprehensive view and accurate analysis and assessment of the present situation.

In the more than 5 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line; formulated a series of principles and policies for socialist modernization that are suited to our country's national conditions; adopted many effective measures to improve the party's work style, enforce party discipline and restore the party's fine traditions; completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology; and made tremendous achievements in practical work. Our party and country have thus passed through the crisis caused by the decade of disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and embarked again on the road to prosperity. This is the mainstream of the present situation and is a basic fact that no one can write off. If we take a wavering attitude or have doubts in this assessment of the present situation or if we take the nonessentials of the present situation for the essentials, we will commit grave mistakes. Does this mean, however, that other than war, there are no major dangers to our party, our country and our socialist cause and that we can sit back and relax? Of course not. Dangers exist even in time of peace.

Lawbreaking criminal activities in the economic field are now much more widespread than they were during the movements against the "three antis and the five antis" 30 years ago. Corrupted by capitalist ideas, some party members and cadres and even party organizations have degenerated. Of course, this phenomenon is only relatively more outstanding in a small number of localities and among a small number of cadres. It is only a countercurrent in the constant advancement of our party and country. If the whole party unifies its understanding and action and is united in waging an unremitting struggle, this countercurrent will certainly be overcome. However, if the whole party does not pay sufficient attention to this countercurrent and does not wage a resolute struggle against it, this countercurrent will undoubtedly exert a serious corrosive influence on the ranks of our party, undermine our social values and destroy the cause of socialist modernization. This clearly shows that other than war, there are dangers that will cause the decline of our party and country. We must have a clear-headed understanding of this important question which concerns the future and destiny of the party and country.

What do these dangers stem from? It goes without saying that we must maintain vigilance against the aggression and subversion of imperialists and social imperialists. Neither must we lower our guard against the activities of the remnants of the counterrevolutionary cliques headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. But we should be even more aware that fortresses are most vulnerable to attacks from within. Our party is the vanguard of the working class. As long as the body of our party is healthy, maintains the purity of communism and is always linked with the people, no enemy forces will be able to defeat it. In this sense, the main danger lies within the party itself and in the possible moral degeneration of wavering members.

As to the party itself, the key is held by its high and middle-level leaders, its principal leading cadres. In the article "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War" written in 1938, Comrade Mao Zedong said, "So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are 100 or 200 comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." This passage correctly and clearly states the position and role of leading cadres with a good grasp of Marxism in the revolutionary cause. In leading a population of 1 billion people toward socialist modernization, our party now needs 10,000 or 20,000 such Marxists instead of 100 or 200. If our leading cadres at high and middle levels are clear-headed Marxists, are staunch Marxists and are promising Marxists, the party will be built better and its fighting capacity will be greatly increased. Thus, our party will be able to correct all mistakes and overcome the phenomenon of corruption.

At present, we are faced with a fierce struggle between the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and the resistance of socialist ideas to this influence. Viewed from what has already been exposed, a relatively serious tendency of bourgeois liberalization has emerged in many areas of China's social life. Decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life have exerted a rather serious corrosive influence on the ranks of the Communist Party and are rather seriously poisoning the general mood of society. Indeed, many party members and cadres have been roped in within a very short period. Some old cadres who were not conquered by the enemy's force of arms or the suppression of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques have been conquered by the bourgeois "sugar-coated bullets" in the past few years and have become captives of the bourgeoisie. That capitalist ideas have intruded into the militant Communist Party is a fact that brooks no neglect. Facts have clearly shown that bourgeois liberalization is not just a question of the cultural and ideological fronts but is a common question facing all fronts. On the economic front, phenomena such as smuggling, selling contraband, offering and accepting bribes, corruption, theft, speculation, swindling and appropriating large quantities of state property are not isolated or accidental occurrences.

They are outstanding expressions of bourgeois liberalization under new historical conditions, that is, at a time when an open-door policy and a policy to enliven the domestic economy are being implemented. They are also an important manifestation of class struggle under socialist conditions. These facts have proved that under the new historical conditions, if we do not strengthen ideological and political work, do not establish and perfect corresponding management systems, do not adopt effective management measures and do not wage a struggle to resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas, we will not be able to smoothly carry out modernization. In the face of the serious corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life, we must have the understanding that the present struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization, including the struggle to hit out at crimes in the economic field, is a protracted struggle that concerns the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and the prosperity or decline of the Communist Party and the country. The whole party must attach great importance to this struggle.

However, we must not forget historical experiences and lessons. Although the question of corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization is rather outstanding at present, it is not after all the principal contradiction in our country. The principal contradiction in China is the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social production. This contradiction must be resolved by means of socialist modernization. The political line formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is precisely to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country to gradually build our country into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. This is a Marxist line. It reflects the common desire and demand of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and represents the greatest interests of the masses of people. We must resolutely implement this line. The reason why we wage the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization is also precisely to promote a fundamental change for the better of the party's work style, the people's practices and social order, to eliminate all interferences and obstacles in implementing the party's political line and to ensure smooth progress in our efforts to achieve socialist modernization. Therefore, if we want to be staunch Marxists, we must first firmly adhere to the line. We must not obscure the orientation of our advancement, must not shift the focus of our work and must not repeat the mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link." For over 20 years after the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production had basically been completed, we did not shift the focus of our work to socialst construction. We thus regarded class struggle as the principal contradiction and committed the mistake of magnifying class struggle, causing the country and the people to suffer a lot. We should not do such foolish things again. In his report "The Present Situation and Tasks" given on 16 Janaury 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Starting from the new year of the first year of the 1980's, we must not waste even one single day. We must concentrate all our attention on building the four modernizations." "Unless a large-scale war breaks out, we must be determined to persist on doing this. Everything should center round it and it should not be interfered in any way. Even if a large-scale war breaks out, we must continue to do it or begin our efforts again after the war is over. Our whole party and all the people must set this as the high aim and lofty aspiration. We must grasp it firmly, be more 'stubborn' and not be irresolute." We must always bear these words in mind.

Some people attribute the emergence of bourgeois corruption and bourgeois liberalization to the party's open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy. This is totally wrong. We must make it explicit that such policies are firm and unshakable and introduced in accordance with the needs of our socialist modernization and with the international situation. It is of great strategic significance to implement such policies because our country is a big country which has a vast population, a poor foundation to start with and a relatively backward economy.

In order to change this backward situation, we must make breakthroughs and learn the skills to manage the domestic economy and develop economic relations with foreign countries. We must devise a path of socialist construction which suits actual Chinese conditions and must never again take the old road which adopted a closed-door policy toward foreign nations and rigid management of the domestic economy. These correct policies of an open-door policy and policy to enliven the domestic policy will still be enforced even after our economy is developed. We should realize that there are numerous factors accounting for notable criminal activities in the economic field in some areas. For instance, there are still remnants of the ancient society and ideological influences of the exploiting class in our country; the pernicious influence of anarchism and extreme individualism which had been instigated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of disorder is far from being eliminated; while implementing the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy, we have not been able to keep pace with the ideological and political work and with some necessary systems and measures of management, with the result that the influence of decadent capitalist ideas and the bourgeois way of life has multiplied, and so on. These are very important reasons. How can we attribute the rampancy of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field to the implementation of the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy? Our party has drawn a clear demarcation line regarding these policies. The criminal activities in the economic field have nothing to do with these policies. In view of our party's principles, all these evil deeds have always been considered as illegal and are impermissible under party discipline and state law. All practices under the pretexts of being "special and flexible" which distort such policies and which are divorced from the socialist orientation, divorced from the communist stand and are contrary to party spirit and the party's principles, can only sabotage such policies. What we should do now is to sum up past experiences, carry forward the achievements obtained, overcome shortcomings and correctly and healthily implement the policies which have been formulated. We absolutely should not change the policies. Regarding this question, we must not waver in the least extent.

The revolutionary history of our country has shown that both the question of upholding the proletarian stand and maintaining the party's communist purity and the question of taking precautions against and opposing class capitulationism exist whenever we make contact with the bourgeoisie. Chen Duxiu's class capitulationism was manifested during the period of the great revolution. Wang Ming's class capitulationism was manifested in the early years of the war of resistance against Japan. In the early years since the founding of the country, it was perfectly correct and extremely necessary for us to cooperate with the national bourgeoisie. It also proved to be a complete success. However, some of our party members and cadres were hit by the "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie despite Comrade Mao Zedong's warnings released on the eve of the liberation to the whole party against the attack of the bourgeoisie's "sugar-coated bullets." We are in a poorer situation at present compared to the situation then. Such circumstances are unavoidable in the new historical era. We must not lose our confidence in the party's policies because of the launching of the anticorruption struggle; similarly, we must not neglect, or slacken our efforts or be afraid to wholeheartedly launch the anticorruption struggle because we want to uphold and implement the party's policies. All our party members and cadres, and particularly the high- and middle-level party cadres, must have a firm proletarian stand, bear in mind the party's fundamental aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, bear in mind the party's ultimate goal of realizing the communist ideals, bear in mind the party members' vocation of maintaining the party's communist purity, and must always guide our actions with the communist ideological system during this struggle.

The present period we are in is a historical period of great significance, and also one in which there is plenty of scope for our talents. We should not be satisfied in being mediocre, decrepit and muddleheaded, but try our best to become useful and promising people.

At present, the most important thing for us to do is to combine political steadfastness with scientific foresight, proceed from the higher plane of strategic ideology, shore ourselves up, be bold and resolute in our work, and try our best to create in the next few years a really new situation in various fields of our construction, including the development of our economic relations with foreign countries. In order to fulfill these targets, we must uphold the four basic principles, correctly carry out the line, guiding principles and policies of the party, go deep into the reality of life, strengthen investigations and studies, repeatedly study the new situations and solve new problems. We must master two skills: the skill of managing construction at home and that of developing our economic relations with foreign countries. We must carry out our work in two ways: developing the material civilization and improving the spiritual civilization, while correctly understanding and handling the relationship between the two civilizations. We must carry out reform and readjustment to eliminate the irrationality and shortcomings existing in the production relations and in the superstructure, resolutely carry out the streamlining of administrative organs and reform the cadre system with revolutionary spirit. We must regard opposition to the bourgeois liberalization tendency as an important part of party building and of consolidating political power for a certain period in the future, and attach importance to it. On the other hand, we must unswervingly carry on the struggle to seriously crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must fix our attention on and seriously and speedily handle those severely illegal and criminal activities, such as smuggling and selling contraband, bribery, corruption and theft, speculation and swindling, appropriating state and collective properties, and so on. We must punish those cadres who engage in serious crimes, especially those who are occupying important posts, and should never hesitate in taking actions against them, and not appease or shield them. With this struggle, we not only can resolutely stop unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, but also give the vast number of party members and cadres a profound Marxist education on party character, party work style and party discipline.

If we recall our party's militant course over the last 60-odd years, we can see that our proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and others never failed to put forth to the whole party the task of strengthening studies whenever the revolution arrived at a turning point. Now, as the vast number of party members and cadres are to make themselves clear-headed, staunch and promising Marxists, they have to strengthen their studies in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some articles written by Comrade Mao Zedong during the period of the anti-Japanese war, such as "The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan," "Introducing the Communist," "Preface and Postscript to Rural Surveys," and so on are especially worth being reviewed. Although all of them were aimed at the concrete circumstances of the time, and our situation today is quite different from the historical conditions then, the basic standpoint, points of view and methods embodied in these articles remain very educational to us. All of our party members and party cadres, in particular leading cadres at middle and high levels, have to study anew and solidly master Comrade Mao Zedong's theory and tactics of the dual nature of the united front which promoted unification along with struggle. Under all circumstances we must resolutely safeguard our purity as communists, and we are not allowed to lower our ideological understanding and political consciousness as communists. All communists should never be corroded by the bourgeoisie. Under the new historical conditions, we must creatively apply this magnificent thought to developing our economic relations with foreign countries, to carrying out the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and all fields of social life, so as to overcome the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, to resolutely resist and oppose the corrosion of capitalist ideas. Thus, we will be able to stand invincibly and be unremitting in our advance toward winning new victories.

CCP COMMISSION ON EDUCATING CADRES' CHILDREN

OW140651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) — The CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission on 10 April issued a notice in connection with a gang rape case involving He Deming and other criminals in Chengdu municipality. The notice said: Crimes committed by children of leading cadres are rare but have strong repercussions and, if not duly handled, can directly undermine the party's prestige and its relations with the masses. The whole party must be on guard against this problem which merits our full attention.

Entitled "Paying Keen Attention to Children's Education Is the Responsibility of Revolutionary Cadres," the notice said: In order to call the whole party's attention to this problem, the CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission demands that the following must be observed:

1. Leading cadres at various levels must regard the education of their own children as an unshirkable duty. They must not take a laissez-faire, or casual attitude toward children's education, which is in essence an important aspect of the struggle against corrosive capitalist ideology. Neglecting or slackening efforts in this work shows one's irresponsible attitude toward the party's undertaking and is an indication of one's impure party spirit.

2. Children of cadres, especially those who have already started to work, assume responsibility for crimes they commit. If leading party cadres at various levels find that their children have violated law and discipline, they must ask the department in charge to handle the case impartially. Relatives and parents have the responsibility to help the department in charge handle the case and should by no means provide shelter for criminals or cover up crimes.

3. Party organizations of all political and legal organs at various levels must educate their staff members to uphold principles and dispel their worries in handling cases involving violation of law and discipline by children of cadres. No matter who their parents are, they must be punished in accordance with law as long as their crimes are proved with evidence.

4. It is necessary to include the question of educating children at meetings on party life. Before the end of this year, leading cadres at various levels must examine the education of their own children at meetings on party life. Those who have erred should offer self-criticism. Parents who have successfully educated their children to become advanced elements should be commended.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HK131308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Hao Ru [3185 1172]: "Human Rights — Past and Present"]

[Text] From its termination to its formation as a theoretical advocation, from a kind of theory to being affirmed as a principle of domestic law of certain countries, from a principle of domestic law to expanding into economic, social and cultural rights and into the rights of self-determination and development of the people of colonies and dependent countries, human rights have thus been constantly injected with new contents and may be said to be developing continuously and unabated.

At the beginning, because the people were unable to endure the barbaric, cruel, stupid and backward domination of monarchical power and theocracy of the Middle Ages, human rights emerged as the result of long fermentation. Moreover, when they first appeared, they possessed progressive and revolutionary significance and function. The American "Declaration of Independence" of 1776, called by Marx the "first declaration of human rights," and the French "declaration of human rights and citizens' rights" 13 years later affirmed them in the form of law and "sovereignty belonging to the people" replaced "monarchy and theocracy."

The supremacy of God collapsed as a result, human value was respected and the dignity of the people was established (naturally, the people referred to here were the bourgeoisie. As for the proletariat and the broad masses of working people of that time, they only changed from the old form of slavery into a new form of slavery). On the road of social progress and mankind's search for emancipation, this of course was praiseworthy.

The human rights clamored for by the bourgeoisie and the slogan of democracy, liberty, equality and fraternity, which emerged with them, made use of the forces of the workers and peasants as well as other laborers to gradually overthrow the old feudalist world and created a new capitalist world on earth, and "used the form of human rights to recognize and approve modern bourgeois society, or an industrialized and generally competitive society motivated by unrestrained pursuit of private interests, an anarchic society filled with self-alienating, natural, conscious individuality." ("Completed Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 156) Human rights at that time were based on bourgeois private ownership with bourgeous rights as their contents and within the framework of the domestic laws of capitalist countries.

In the first half of the present century, two World Wars occurred in a row within an interval of less than a quarter century causing casualties in the tens of millions. During World War II, the inhuman bloody massacre of noncombatants, including old people, women and children, by the German, Italian and Japanese fascists revealed to people that aggressive wars are the most serious infringement upon human rights. Therefore, after the war, the "Charter of the United Nations" approved in 1945 declared: "Determination to preserve posterity from experiencing the unspeakable tragedy of war which our generation has twice been through and to reiterate faith in fundamental human rights, human dignity and value, equality among men and women and equality among nations big and small." In the following year, the United Nations established the Commission of Human Rights. The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 further enriched and amplified the content of such fundamental points of traditional human rights as equality, freedom, safety and property and standardarized them. From then on, human rights have exceeded the limits of domestic law and become a principle of international law. However, the interpretation of human rights is still dominated by the European standard.

As more and more countries have cast off the yoke of colonial rule, gained their independence and take part in international political activities, the Third World nations have lashed out at the European standard of interpretation of human rights. In 1966, the UN General Assembly adopted the "International Conventions on Civil Rights and Political Rights" and the "International Conventions on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights." In 1977, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the new concepts of human rights proposed by the Third World nations. In 1979, the UN Human Rights Commission also adopted a resolution which stressed that development rights were a kind of basic human rights. Therefore, in the economic field, the sacred and inviolable right of private property has been turned into the right of the people of various countries, the Third World nations in particular, for freely handling their natural wealth and resources and developing their own economies. In the political field, the basic civil rights or human rights of the bourgeoisie have developed into the collective rights to self-determination and to safeguarding national independence and opposing foreign invasion and oppression of the people of former colonies and dependencies.

The above development of the contents of human rights is in accord with international law. It is beneficial to the efforts of the people of the Third World nations to turn human rights on paper into real human rights. When a country has been turned into a colony and dependency or invaded, occupied and controlled by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism or economically plundered and exploited and politically oppressed and enslaved although it has gained its independence, the people of this country will have no say about their own individual human rights.

The catastrophe brought by the war criminals of the two world wars to the people of their own countries and the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities have shown that those countries which covet after other countries' territory and natural resources not only trample on and violate the human rights of other countries, but also disregard the human rights of their own people. Just as Engels profoundly pointed out: "When a nation is oppressing other nations, it cannot become a free nation." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 288)

From the above analysis, we realize that in international political life, human rights have already produced fairly broad concepts of rights whose influence, appeal and actual role cannot be ignored. Therefore, various countries and various kinds of people are utilizing and viewing them from their own angles. Some of them have made human rights their tools for deceiving public opinion and protecting their own private interests. Of course, most countries and people are trying to solve some practical and pressing problems by utilizing human rights. While firmly flaunting the slogan of human rights to attack the United States, the Soviet Union is invading other countries, interfering in their internal affairs and speaking out in defense of the Vietnamese authorities' practice of forcing a mass exodus of its people. While claiming that human rights are the soul of its foreign policy and a basis for deciding its relations with other countries, accusing the Soviet Union of violating the human rights of the East European countries and showing special concern for the human rights of the "dissidents" in the Soviet Union, the United States lacks a positive attitude toward settlement of the practical problems of human rights and supports the racism of South Africa and the expansionism of Israel. Human rights have become their weapon for attacking each other and contending for hegemonism. While taking human rights as their weapon for opposing the Soviet hegemonism, some capitalist countries in the West oppose the demands of the people of the Third World nations for their rights to self-determination and to develop by using their tradition and standard for human rights.

The Third World nations are resolute in safeguarding their people's rights to self-determination and to their own state sovereignty. This is a prerequisite for safeguarding human rights of the individual. They stress development rights and guarantee the civil economic, social and cultural rights. This is a reliable foundation for safeguarding human rights for the individual. Without national independence, economic and cultural development, by just merely relying on propaganda and the mercy of other countries, a country will never establish human rights. It is precisely these facts that prove the ideas and demands of the Third World nations are correct and justified; thus, they have gained more and more support from other nations.

Ours is a socialist country and a developing one at that. We have been advocating respect for and protection of human rights for a long time and the constitution of our country has stipulated in explicit terms the basic civil rights which are guaranteed by means of law and the state system. Our country's economic, political and legal systems such as the public ownership of the means of production, the system of distribution according to work, the people's congress system, the socialist democratic system and the legal system have provided new forms, contents and methods to guarantee human rights in our country. While developing along the socialist path, in spite of severe setbacks, our country is able to correct the mistakes through our own efforts and we have derived a new path for economic development and other undertakings. People throughout the country are now united under the leadership of the party to strive for the realization of the four modernizations. In the course of building a powerful, modern socialist country which is both highly civilized and democratic, the substantiated, and they will be further guaranteed by abundant materials. Regarding international affairs, since the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations in 1971, Chinese representatives have made many speeches at the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant meetings to sternly state the consistent and firm stand of China regarding state sovereignty, nations' rights to self-determination, development rights, basic human rights and other relevant human rights issues. We will continue to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; we work to safeguard world peace, support the righteous struggle of people all over the world; and we will make due contributions to promoting the progressive undertakings of mankind.

LEGAL CONSULTANTS OFFICE SET UP IN BEIJING

OW141234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A legal consultants office has set up recently in Beijing by the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. It will be staffed by six lawyers, with Li Wenjie as director.

The new office handles any legal matters relating to foreign economic relations and trade, banking, trust and investment, business negotiations and contracts, drafting and revising agreements for domestic and foreign business organizations.

WENYI BAO URGES EMPHASIS ON INDUSTRIAL THEMES

OW140810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The national literary gazette WENYI BAO this month calls for greater literary attention to industrial themes, devoting 15 pages to the discussion. The gazette, which last year called for wider attention to rural life, features in its April issue summaries of 14 speeches from a diccussion organized in February by the journal and the PEOPLE'S LITERATURE magazine. This issue also carries a paper analyzing the literary characters of Jiang Zilong, who is a Tianjin ex-worker-turned-writer, and an article by Shi Quan calling for greater insight and innovation in literature dealing with industrial themes.

Shi Quan's article says since Jiang Zilong published in 1979 his "Plant Director Qiao Takes Office," a number of short stories, novelettes and full-length novels on the same theme have appeared with varying success. He says the new works have departed from the traditional theme of conflict over a particular factory's production plan, or disagreement between a party secretary and a conservative plant manager, with an engineer as the usual target of criticism.

Newer works, the article says, have attempted to explore the problems and conflicts that arise in efforts to modernize, and they present images of resourceful, competent and self-sacrificing pathbreakers. On the whole, however, the article says, industrial subjects have not been presented with a full understanding of the immense changes currently taking place on the industrial scene. The focus should be on people and not so much on simple production.

The writers participating in the February discussion offered suggestions for new approaches to the subject. One Shanxi Province writer suggested portrayal of the impact of modern large-scale production on the mentality of small producers. A young writer from Beijing suggested exploration of the moods and lives of young workers who have matured in an environment vastly different from that of the 1950s. Chen Jiangong and Guo Derun, both from Beijing, said writers should not use characters as mouthpieces for their own ideas of reform, but should familarize themselves with current developments, presenting characters that grow through the conflict between new and old.

CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG VIEWS CCP'S POPULARITY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Hu Yaobang Views CCP's Popularity With People" appearing on pages K 9 and K 10 of the 12 April DAILY REPORT:

Page K 10, paragraph four, line two should read...which leading person disappears, [xiao shi 3194 1136] it is not....

ANHUI ADVANCED POLITICAL, LEGAL WORKERS CONGRESS

OW050603 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A congress of advanced collectives and individuals of our province's political and legal departments opened ceremoniously in Hefei this morning. Attending the congress were 389 representatives from various political and legal departments in the province. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government attended the opening ceremony of the congress. Liu Lianmin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Another standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, (Yan Zhen), delivered an opening address.

Comrade (Yan Zhen) said: The main task of this congress is to sum up and exchange experience, commend the advanced and set up models by taking the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee as a guide and the instruction of the central authorities on strengthening political and legal work as a motivating force so that we can give a greater play to the leading role of the advanced collectives and individuals and arouse the initiative of political and legal workers, public security cadres and policemen, as well as grassroots security and mediation personnel, throughout the province. Through this congress we will consolidate our political and legal ranks ideologically and organizationally and strengthen their work; we will also give full play to the function of the political and legal organs in ensuring public security in society, and will enable them to take an active part in striking at crimes in the economic field under the new historical conditions to contribute more to promoting stability and unity and guaranteeing the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program.

Comrade (Yan Zhen) continued: The tasks before political and legal organs are very arduous. The provincial CCP committee hopes that all political and legal workers in the province will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhere to the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenum of the party Central Committee, adhere to the four basic prinicples and be unconditionally consistent with the central authorities regarding political affairs. It is necessary to seriously study laws and decrees. At present, it is especially imperative to study the central authorities' instruction on dealing blows at illegal activities in the economic field and the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing those criminals causing serious damage to the economy. It is imperative to acquire a correct understanding of the supplements to, and revisions of, the relevant articles of criminal law as a result of this resolution and to give full play of the role of the law as a weapon.

Greetings messages were sent to the opening ceremony of the congress from the political department of the provincial military district, the provincial trade union council, the provincial association of poor and lower-middle peasants, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE CONCLUDES FIFTH SESSION

OW081133 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The 9-day Fifth Session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee ended this morning in Nanjing. Present at the closing ceremony were provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairmen Guan Wenwei, Zeng Ruqing, Huang Chaotian, Wei Yongyi, Hua Chengyi, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng, Zhou Wenzai, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu and Ouyang Huilin and members of the committee. More than 360 attended in all. Attending the closing meeting as nonvoting members were CPPCC National Committee members of Nanjing, responsible persons of the united front work departments of the various prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible persons of the various municipal and county CPPCC committees.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. The resolution notes that the session was very successful.

Members attending the session all showed a sense of responsibility as masters of the country and displayed the spirit of each airing his own views in offering suggestions and advice. They held animated and serious discussions and extensive and thorough consultations and offered many to-the-point criticisms and positive suggestions with regard to the efforts made by our province in 1981 to implement the policy of readjusting the national economy, the economic work, the task of building socialist spiritual civilization in 1982 and the work of the provincial CPPCC committee. In so doing, the members fully demonstrated that they have a high level of patriotic enthusiasm in promoting the cause of four modernizations and realizing prosperity for the Chinese nation. This also reflected the lively political situation of stability and unity.

The resolution points out that the united front work remains a magic weapon of importance to the party in the new historical period. The provincial CPPCC committee must carry out united front work in all fields by relying on the CPPCC organizations at various levels and mobilizing various social forces. It should maintain close ties with all committee members and people in all walks of life and further strengthen the activities of the various work groups in order to give scope to the role of the CPPCC in carrying out democratic consultations and democratic supervision. It should continue to hold high the banner of patriotism, actively carry out the work on Taiwan, promote its close contacts with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese and win over and unite with all those who support the reunification of the motherland in order to advance the cause of an early peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The meeting heard a report given by Vice Chairman Deng Hoaming on the examination of the motions submitted in the session and adopted a resolution on the examination. After full consultations, the meeting unanimously elected (Hong Ze) member of the standing committee and secretary general of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

The closing meeting was presided over by provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Hua Chengyi and heard a closing speech by provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Guan Wenwei.

JIANGXI DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IMPROVE PRODUCTS

OW050325 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office have achieved good results in grasping production by giving specific work guidance at the grassroots level. As a result, the total industrial output value plan was fulfilled by 121.4 percent during the first quarter of this year, 20 percent of the annual plan. This figure also represented an increase of 116 percent over the same period last year. The following specifically helped to bring about these results:

1. They earnestly strengthened weak links in key enterprises. For example, the people's machine building plant, a key enterprise in the provincial-run national defense industries, whose output value and profits constituted one-sixth of the entire network, had been having trouble raising economic results because its products failed to meet peak quality standards. To cope with the situation, leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office visited the plant twice and analyzed the problem, together with other leading comrades at the plant. They decided, after discussion, to tighten overall quality control and rebuild and expand the production line for new products step by step. As a result, there has been noticeable improvement in economic results.

2. They guided production closely. The (Fenyou) brand bicycle is an important product of the provincial-run national defense industries, turned out by combined army and civilian effort. In order to quickly expand production and improve quality of this product, the principal leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office visited the (Liansheng) bicycle factory early this year and called meetings to help solve specific problems on the spot.

As a result, the production of bicycles was overfulfilled during the first quarter.

3. They helped those enterprises experiencing difficulties. The Jiangxi No 2 machine tool plant may incur serious losses this year, as the gas tank, a major product, does not sell well on the domestic market. The plant has been under pressure and the workers are grumbling. To cope with this situation, the principal leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office led management personnel to chat with leading comrades at the plant, called a number of meetings and carried out ideological work. Today, cadres and workers of this plant are working in a coordinated manner to expand production of other products in an effort to reduce losses to a minimum.

DAZHONG RIBAO ON PURSUIT OF FOREIGN THINGS

HK121003 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Li Kuilin [2621 1145 2651]: "Thoughts on Premier Zhou Wore a Chinese-Made Watch"]

[Text] Throughout his life our beloved Premier Zhou Enlai wore a Chinese-made watch. Though this may seem a trivial matter, it reflected his true heart and sense of pride in our nation, and it has profound significance in our actual life.

In the past, when China was backward, our markets were flooded with foreign goods. Looking at the present situation, we can see that more and more Chinese-made products are entering the markets daily. Though some of our products are still below the advanced world level, all those who are resolved to build our motherland into a land of prosperity are very proud and elated with the goods labeled "made in China." Preference for and use of Chinese-made goods by the broad masses of people is not only convenient, but is even more conducive to the growth of our own industry, strengthening the socialist economic force, increasing funds for our modernization drive and reducing outlay of foreign exchange. However, a small number of people, especially some young people, lack such an attitude. They blindly worship everything foreign and run after Western things. They think goods are only "prestigious and appealing" if they are foreign-made. Of course, we do not advocate shunning of all foreign-made goods, but should not be slavish worshipers of foreign things. What is meant by this is that we should be discriminating and critical in purchasing and using foreign-made goods in accordance with the principle of "making foreign things serve China." We do not mean that our life should follow one pattern, but we should consider all things favorable to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Our people's standard of living is improving with each passing day as our country's economy continues to rapidly develop. Our life should be varied and colorful. We should not seek uniformity in headgear and footwear or apparel. But we must understand that everything has its own limits. A correct theory may become absurd if it goes one step too far. Should there be differences in our daily life? If we go against the norms of our country and public feeling by abandoning our own styles and traditions which are products of an ancient, civilized country, and if we run after everything foreign, we will divorce ourselves from the majority of the masses. Even more, we will be gradually contaminated by the bourgeois ideology and become captives of the bourgeoise. From the recently uncovered cases of smuggling and peddling contraband and of violations of discipline and law, we can see that some of these criminals were worshipers of foreign things, who at first only bought some foreign goods from smugglers and later themselves engaged in the peddling of contraband. It is thus clear that our attitude toward Chinese goods and foreign goods and our taste in clothing are by no means trivial matters in daily life, but a problem which relates to one's moral character. So we should know how to distinguish between right and wrong and between what is beautiful and what is ugly. We should never drift with the tide and adopt an indifferent attitude.

By recalling the past and comparing it with the present, we can see that there are three distinct attitudes toward foreign goods: First, resolutely boycott them by closing the country to international intercourse; second, worship blindly and promote the sale of foreign goods by advertising; and third, assimilate essential goods and use them as references in striving to advance.

We do not accept the first two attitudes. The third is the one we must adopt. We say that it is important to spread the idea of using Chinese-made goods because it has an important bearing on the revolution and construction of the country. At the time when they were struggling against the aggression and plunder of Japanese imperialism, the Chinese people launched the campaign of "boycotting Japanese goods" in order to develop our country's national industry and commerce. This was a patriotic act. In other countries of the world, many nationalists have also implemented similar measures. For instance, Gandhi, leader of the Indian national independence movement, greatly advocated using Indian goods and took the initiative of wearing native homespun clothing as he led the people in fighting for independence. No doubt, things have changed today. In the wake of international trade development, it is entirely necessary for the economically underdeveloped countries to properly import some advanced technology, equipment and products, but this does not mean that they should import, with no restrictions, those products they themselves can manufacture, and let foreign goods come flooding in to disrupt their own markets. In the meantime, as for each and every one of us, we should not think that foreign goods are all so good that we overstate their prominence and even feel proud of possessing and using foreign goods. In this respect, we should also do our best to learn from Premier Zhou.

ZHEJIANG MEETING ON PARTY-NONPARTY RELATIONSHIP

OW300458 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A provincial conference on united front work concluded on 29 March. The conference emphatically pointed out: The united front will still be a magic weapon of our party and full of vitality for a fairly long time to come. The realization of the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland would be out of the question without full cooperation between and concerted efforts by nonparty comrades and us.

The conference relayed and studied the documents of a recent national united front work conference as well as the important speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities. In light of Zhejiang's actual conditions, those present discussed concrete measures to effectively implement these documents and important speeches. Comrades at the conference unanimously voiced their determination to perform united front work successfully in the province.

All the delegates attending the conference met on 26 March with Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Wang Fang and Xue Jue, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. At the meetings, Comrade Wang Fang made a report on behalf of the provincial party committee, and Comrade Li Fengping delivered an important speech.

After reviewing the historical status and important role of united front work in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Li Fengping said: The concept of the united front as one of the three magic weapons [the other two are armed struggle and party building] has dimmed in the minds of some comrades. Others have even forgotten this concept, holding that the united front is not essential. This view should be changed. Leading comrades of party committees and governments at various levels should clearly understand the importance of united front work. Arrangements should be made for democratic personages to participate in the work of governments, people's congresses and CPPCC organizations at various levels.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Fang said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation of the province's united front has developed very fast. The situation has radically changed compared with that of 5 years ago. However, cadres at various levels, especially some leading cadres, have not yet understood the importance of the united front in the new period.

Some comrades even have some confused ideas about the united front. In short, this is because the leftist influence has not yet been complete eliminated. The united front work cannot be done well without first eliminating the leftist influence.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The united front is still full of vitality and a magic weapon of our party in the historical period in which we are concentrating our efforts to undertake the four modernizations. If we should fail to attach importance to the united front and work by ourselves without the alliance of party and nonparty comrades. our cause would inevitably meet with great difficulties or even serious setbacks. Therefore, we must conscientiously implement the party's policies on the united front, strengthen our unity with nonparty personages, forge a truly close, openhearted relationship with them and be willing to share honor and disgrace with them. We must work together with them to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization and to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

At the conference, Yu Jiyi, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee, made a report on united front work over the past 3 years and on views concerning the future tasks in this regard. Nearly 300 persons attended the conference, including responsible persons of the provincial party committee; responsible persons of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial people's government; responsible persons of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; responsible persons of various university, college, school and scientific research unit party committees; responsible persons of the party committees of factories and mines directly under the provincial authority; and leading cadres of united front work departments at various levels.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING -- The first and second Shandong provincial light industrial departments sponsored a meeting in Jinan municipality with the participation of light industrial bureau directors from various prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences gained in developing light industry in 1981 and urged enterprises on this front to make a 10-percent increase in production this year and to make efforts to turn out consumer goods on a large scale and on the basis of improving economic results. The first light industrial department urged enterprises concerned to make efforts to increase the output of bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, watches, cigarettes, wine, soft drinks, glass, ceramics, detergent and canned food. This year they should improve 132 products up to the standard of fine quality and introduce 124 new varieties of products. The second light industrial department urged enterprises concerned to focus on production of leather goods, garments, furniture, items for children and minor farm tools and to add 300 new varieties of products and 5,000 categories of product styles this year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82 SK]

SHANDONG ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT -- Electric power industrial enterprises in Shandong Province prefulfilled their first quarter production plan by 3 days and cverfulfilled the quarterly plan by 150 million kilowatt-hours, a 7.1-percent increase over the corresponding period of 1981. They also saved over 13,000 tons of fuel coal. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 82 SK]

NANFANG RIBAO ON BANNING 'SPIRITUAL OPIUM'

HK130325 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 82 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" article by Zhao Zhen [6392 4176]: "People Are Not Allowed To Make a Profit by Peddling 'Spiritual Opium'"]

[Text] Opium is a narcotic drug. People who smoke it regularly can become addicted to it. Opium addiction can ruin people's health and make them listless. Over 100 years ago, the British imperialists, with the aim of plundering China's wealth and making staggering profits, smuggled vast amounts of opium into China, and thus brought catastrophe on the Chinese people. In order to ban opium, the Chinese people carried out brave and unyielding struggles. It was precisely because the poison of opium is terrible that people later likened all those decadent capitalist ideologies which severely poison people's thinking to "spiritual opium." Marx also called religions which anesthetize the people's thinking "the opium of the people."

Those recording tapes, video tapes, books and pictures with reactionary and pornographic content which have been spread in quite a few places in our province in recent years can also be called "spiritual opium." This is because these reactionary and poronographic things can deeply and widely poison the masses, especially young people and teenagers, while tremendously polluting social customs. Some relatively seriously poisoned people are fascinated by these decadent things, just like being addicted to opium. In minor cases, people are demoralized, in no mood for working or studying, and try every means to seek a bourgeois way of life. In serious cases, people even commit crimes. Having watched a showing of pornographic video tapes, some young people began to imitate the rogues in the show, and took liberties with women in the street as soon as they left the projection room. Social order and social customs deteriorate wherever video tapes with violent and obscene contents are more widely shown. Therefore, we should never underestimate the perniciousness of this "spiritual opium" to our society. A tremendous disaster will result if we just take a laissez-faire attitude toward these activities and let them spread everywhere.

Like opium in the olden times, this "spiritual opium" has been illegally imported from outside. Why can these things spread unchecked in many places? One of the important reasons for this is that some people, even the leading people of certain units and departments, who consider money as everything, have openly played, reproduced and sold these things. Video tape projection rooms have been opened in some places under "government ownership," "private ownership" or "joint ownership." These projection rooms publicly put up posters, wantonly play video tapes with violent and obscene contents, force up ticket prices and thus make windfall profits. Some people clearly understand the serious perniciousness of these tapes to the masses, but, in order to make money, they disregard party discipline and state law, ignore people's denunciations and continue committing crimes and poisoning the masses. They have been so blinded by lust for gain that they dare to engage in criminal activities. Their activities are absolutely intolerable and demand serious punishment.

From this, we can reflect on another phenomenon. In the last few years, with the corrision of the capitalist ideology that "money is everything," some people have wrongly regarded the cultural activities in socialist society as a kind of commodity. They are only interested in profits and disregard the social effects of their practices. In order to make money, they would rather yield to some people's base tasts and try their best to satisfy those people's improper demands. For example, some decadent music is played or sung in some tea houses; some signers imitate those female singers in bars in Hong Kong and Macao, giving unbridled and base performances. The main purpose of our socialist cultural cause, which is a kind of spiritual production, is to upgrade the people's realm of thought and satisfy their needs for a healthy spiritual life.

Being different from commercial businesses, the cultural cause must not be solely profit-oriented, but must be guided with a view to its influence on social customs. All our cultural recreational establishments should redress their service orientation, and take the building of socialist spiritual civilization as their most important task.

HENAN URGES PUBLICIZING RURAL MEETING 'MINUTES'

HK130147 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Publicize With Great Fanfare the Minutes of the National Rural Work Conference"]

[Excerpts] The minutes of the national rural work conference are another programmatic document of the party for rural work, following the Central Committee's decision on a number of questions regarding speeding up agricultural development. Vigorously publicizing the spirit of the minutes will have inestimably far-reaching influence on stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems, further promoting the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas and developing the excellent situation. Following initial publicity of the minutes in the previous period, the rural grassroots cadres and peasant masses are in high spirits and have mobilized an upsurge of spring farming. However, certain places lack correct understanding of the spirit of the minutes, mistakenly holding that they will "lead to deviations." Hence, certain ideological waverings have appeared. It is therefore extremely important to publicize the minutes in full with great fanfare, especially the policy of upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged and taking simultaneous account of three things.

The recent forum convened by the provincial CCP committee propaganda department made arrangements for rural propaganda work and studied and exchanged many new experiences in strengthening ideological work in the rural areas. The party organizations and propaganda departments at all levels must respect the masses' pioneering spirit, seriously sum up experiences and advocate and publicize them.

LIU JIE AT HENAN FORUM OF YOUNG LEADING CADRES

HK060701 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandrin 1130 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] "The organizational department of the provincial CCP committee recently held a forum attended by some young and middle-aged cadres. Most of the attendees were professional or technical cadres who had been promoted to the leading posts in the prefectures, municipalities and counties in the past 2 years. They spoke glowingly of their impressions since taking up leading posts and put forth a lot of valuable proposals on future work. The provincial CCP committee attached great importance to this forum. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Comrade Liu Jie attended the forum and held an informal discussion with the attendees. At the end of the meeting he delivered a speech."

The attendees held that it is imperative for young cadres to foster the ideal and conviction of fighting for the cause of communism all their lives and set demands on themselves according to the standards of a communist. It is necessary to be on guard against the corrosive influence of unhealthy tendencies and to strive to be models in implementing the guiding principles of the party. It is also necessary to learn modestly from veteran cadres. "In his speech, Comrade Liu Jie asked the young cadres who had taken up leading posts to step up their training in party spirit, improve the art of leadership and cultivate a good work style. He also encouraged everyone to study hard, become competent in their jobs as speedily as possible and be brave in shouldering new and heavy responsibilities."

GUIZHOU COUNTY CURBS RURAL LIBERALIZATION

HK120345 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] The 12 April GUIZHOU RIBAO carries on page 2 an investigation written by a provincial CCP committee work group on correcting liberalization trends in the rural areas of Shiqian County, entitled, "They Have Effectively Corrected Liberalization Trends in the Rural Areas."

The investigation says: Leaders at all levels in Shiqian County have overcome laxness and weakness, strengthened socialist education in the rural areas and effectively curbed and corrected the liberalization trends of small production. By now all 202 households who had occupied collective farmland to build houses have moved out, and the practice of 906 households in 200 production teams in dividing up the land among themselves and excluding households from elsewhere has been corrected. Last winter and this spring, they have also taken stock of arbitrary felling of mountain forests by over 200 production teams, and dealt hard blows at embezzlement, speculation, pursuit of feudal superstitions, collecting crowds for gambling, sabotaging planned parenthood and other sinister and unhealthy trends in violating law and discipline. Thus they have stimulated the smooth progress of all rural work.

Their main work methods consist of the following: 1) They have unified ideological understanding and launched all-round socialist education in close connection with the current central tasks; 2) the county CCP committee first solved the problems under its own nose, starting with the county organs, thus setting an example for the grassroots levels; 3) they vigorously grasped typical cases and handled them according to law, and expanded the effects of this practice; 4) they drew strict policy demarcation lines and upheld the principle of concentrating on education.

GUIZHOU RIBAO also carries an editorial note on this investigation. The note says: In close connection with the central tasks of the moment, Shiqian County has vigorously promoted ideological education -- the cardinal link -- and, starting with the county CCP committee and organs, has carried out education in socialist law and discipline and policy concepts. The county has punished typical cases according to law, effectively curbed unhealthy trends in the organs and enterprises, corrected liberalization trends of small production in the rural areas, hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and promoted a turn for the better in the party work style, the popular mood and social order. Their methods are very good. The province should use this as reference material.

CHENGDU PUNISHES CADRES' CHILDREN FOR CRIMES

HK140637 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] From 10 to 12 April, the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court tried the case of (He Deming) and other cadres' children who raped women on the strength of their powerful connections. The principal criminal (He Deming) was sentenced to life imprisonment and was deprived of political rights for life. Criminals involved in the same case (Zhang Jianmeng) and (Cao Jingping) were sentenced to 15 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively.

(He Deming) was originally a worker in the rear base of a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu. His father is a deputy commander of the PLA Engineering Corps. (Zhang Jianmeng) was a policeman in a transportation escort team in a Lanzhou public security sub-office under the public security office of the Lanzhou railway bureau. (Cao) was a young worker in a guesthouse in a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu. The principal criminal (He Deming) was once sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in 1975 for making love with an armyman's wife. However, after he was released upon completion of that sentence, he did not mend his ways and continued to commit crimes. On the evening of 1 February this year, he called (Cao) with him to meet a female sanitation worker who works in one of Chengdu's parks. Under the pretext of being in love with her, he inveigled her to go to his room and raped her.

Later, (Zhang) and (Cao) came into the room and also raped the girl. While raping the girl, the three criminals threatened the victim by showing off their powerful connections. When the victim tried to defend herself, one of the criminals said ferociously: You must obey us and try to resist no more. All the girls who ever came to this room were beaten until they lost consciousness. You are not the first, and you will not be the last. When the victim said she would accuse them, (He Deming) threatened that if she did not succeed, for his father was a cadre at the corps level and he himself had good connections with the public security organs, he would take revenge. On the morning of 3 February, the victim filed charges in the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court. The three criminals were detained on the morning of 4 February.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG POLICE GATHERING

HK290543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Xizang regional people's armed border police held a commendation and citation gathering in Lhasa from 22 to 26 March. Some 105 representatives of progressive collectives and individuals from prefectural forces, county squadrons, border defense police stations and public security check stations attended the gathering. The gathering held a citation ceremony on the afternoon of 26 March. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's government, military district and political and legal committee Yin Fatang, Song Ziyuan, Yang Zhongxin, (Lu Ren) and (Zhang Shanwen) attended the ceremony. Also present were responsible comrades of departments concerned, including the regional public security department and the people's armed border police command.

At the ceremony, regional CCP committee First Secretary and Xizang Military District First Political Commissar Yin Fatang presented brocade banners to 28 progressive units. Xizang Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Lu Ren) made a speech. He highly praised the people's armed border police for their outstanding achievements in border security work and their contributions in preserving social order. He praised them for regarding the border as their home and hardship as an honor, and encouraged them to continue to work hard and gain new merit. Regional CCP committee Deputy Secretary Song Ziyuan also spoke at the ceremony.

YUNNAN COUNTY SETS UP PEASANT ASSOCIATION

HK090309 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Qujing County held its first peasant association congress from 2 to 5 April, which set up the county peasant association. This is the first county peasant association to be established in Yunnan. Over 300 persons attended the congress. After repeated discussion, the delegates democratically elected the first committee of the Qujing County peasant association. There are 17 members of the committee; (Zhou Jisheng) is chairman and (Lu Jiuqing) and (Lu Guorui) are vice chairmen. The congress also elected delegates to attend the provincial peasant congress, and adopted decisions on formulating rural rules and pacts throughout the country and on building socialist spiritual civilization and establishing new rural practices.

The party and government organizations at all levels in the county have attached great importance to convening this congress and setting up present associations, and have done a lot of work, with the result that all communes and some of the production brigades and teams quickly set up association preparatory groups. The delegates held: The establishment of the peasant association is beneficial for stimulating all rural work, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, conducting socialist education for the peasants, bringing into play the enthusiasm of the peasant masses for building new socialist rural areas and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas.

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK071123 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The Hebei Provincial People's Procuratorate held a forum 15-19 March of the entire province's procuratorial system on striking at and dealing with crimes in the economic sphere. The forum studied the situation of further striking at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere.

At present, crimes in the economic sphere in our province have spread into the industrial, communications, financial, trade, agricultural, forestry, cultural, education and public health fields and other trades. They have seriously corrupted our cadre forces, impaired the structure and prestige of our party, polluted the general atmosphere of society and affected the economic construction, stability and unity of our province.

The forum stressed: Procuratorial organs at all levels must fully understand the seriousness, harm and danger of unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere and regard striking blows at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere, including smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, speculation, deception, graft and receiving bribes, as one of the central tasks for this year. It is essential to concentrate our energy on grasping major and important cases. Leaders must personally grasp them to the end and achieve good results. In dealing with cases, we must correctly grasp policies, give prominence to striking blows at key cases and pay attention to dealing with each case on its merits. We must deal severely with smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, graft, receiving bribes, appropriating large amounts of money and state and collective property as one's own and other serious unlawful and criminal actions. In accordance with the law, we must severely punish cadres who commit serious crimes, particularly cadres in important posts who commit crimes. In accordance with the law, we must deal leniently with those who unintentionally commit crimes, young delinquents and those who voluntarily surrender themselves to public security organs, confess their mistakes, voluntarily return ill-gotten gains, expose and accuse other people and render meritorious service. We must carefully deal with each case and avoid miscarriages of justice. Meanwhile, we must help units where cases occur to investigate hidden trouble and stop up economic loopholes.

Wang Dongning, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, attended the forum and spoke. In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: We must deal with economic cases under the unified leadership of CCP committees. Procuratorial organs must actively coordinate with public security organs, courts, industrial, commercial, financial and tax departments, banks, discipline inspection and personnel departments and other relevant departments. Regardless of how important and complicated the cases are and who is involved, we must be bold in adhering to the principles and impartially enforcing the law. We must have the spirit of defying powerful and influential people and daring to touch a tiger's backside and must unswervingly, quickly and effectively strike blows at economic criminal activities.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 3 APR

HK130231 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress concluded in Shijiazhuang on 3 April. Session Executive Chairman Jiang Yizhen presided at the closing ceremony. The session adopted resolutions on the provincial government work report, the report on the 1981-82 economic situation and the budget report. The session also adopted a decision on implementing the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who do serious economic sabotage.

The session's resolution on the government work report affirmed the successes scored since the previous provincial people's congress session 5 months ago, but went on to note: "We must clearly realize that Hebei still faces very arduous tasks in turning chaos into order in guiding ideology and in practical work. Problems of bad enterprise management and poor economic returns exist everywhere. The gap between social purchasing power and commodity availability is still very great. We will have to exert enormous efforts to balance the budget this year. There are great shortages of raw materials and energy needed for developing production. In particular, as a result of 4 successive years of drought, there is serious difficulty in supplying water for industrial and agricultural production and for some urban and rural residents. The government at all levels in the province must attach a high degree of importance to these problems and launch the cadres and masses to work hard to overcome all difficulties in our advance."

The resolution also noted: "Under the guidance of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions, governments at all levels in the province must continue to implement the spirit of the Hebei work conference and further promote turning chaos into order in guiding ideology and in practical work. We must rectify the leadership groups at all levels. We must certainly not allow the people of three caterories -- people who boycott the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session -- and people who commit serious economic crimes to enter the leadership groups. Those who are already in the leadership groups must be resolutely purged.

"It is necessary to seriously implement the 10 guiding principles for economic construction put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang, persistently shift the focus of all work to socialist modernization and shift economic construction onto the track of improving economic returns." The province should do a good job in economic construction, based on its actual conditions; develop production; and further perfect the production responsibility systems. At present, prominence should be given to the struggle against drought.

The resolution called on the province to make great efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization and develop the fruits of the decorum and courtesy drive. It is necessary to deal hard blows at people who engage in economic crime, and strive for a still greater turn for the better in social order. State work personnel must improve their work style and efficiency and overcome bureaucratism.

Commenting on the province's 1981 performance, the session held: "The development of industrial production is not good enough, and economic returns are low. A balanced budget was achieved only amid declining revenue and tightened expenditure." In view of these problems, the session instructed the provincial government to take effective steps to promote production development and improve economic returns. The session called on the province to work hard to build material and spiritual civilization and strive to fulfill the tasks for 1982.

JIM MING CLEANS UP RUBBISH IN SHIJIAZHUANG

HK070303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Summary] Shijiazhuang municipality has recently been reviewing the situation in cleaning dirt, improving disorder and bad service and ensuring a good continuation of the decorum and courtesy month. On 27 March, Hebei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Jin Ming and Governor Li Erzhong worked with 150,000 people in cleaning up rubbish and mud in 19 places in the city that had hitherto been neglected.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN PLANTS TREES 10 APR

SK120416 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; (Zhang Xianglin), permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the Hejiang Prefectural CCP Committee; and (Zhang Qingjiu), permanent member of the Hejiang Prefectural CCP Committee and deputy director of the provincial leading party members' group, recently made an imspection tour in Hejiang Prefecture. On the afternoon of 10 April, they plunged into the afforestation activity with over 200 cadres from the Boli County government organs at the (Tongtianyi) tree farm, which was founded in 1956 and has been commended as a national-level advanced forestry unit. The farm has over 130,000 mu of mountainous forests, of which over 110,000 mu are afforested areas. In the past 27 years, the farm has never had a fire. Most of its trees can be used for timber. The farm has handed over more than 1.3 million yuan of profits to the state in the past few years.

After being briefed by the farm's responsible comrade on the forest situation, leading comrades including Yang Yichen heartily praised its achievements in forest cultivation and its good job in protecting forests. While planting trees, Comrade Yang Yichen told personnel that our province's vegetation area is only 30 percent, which is located primarily in several forestry areas.

Excess felling of trees and the slow operations of sapling nurseries over the past few years have resulted in denuding many natural forests. As a result, forests only grow in mountainous areas. Plains are without trees. Trees grow on the fringes of villages and fields and both sides of roads which have not been fully afforested. Therefore, we should adopt every possible means to do a good job in conducting afforestation and protecting forests to achieve a vegetation area of about 50 percent in the province as soon as possible.

LIAONING RIBAO VIEWS MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

HK081126 Shengyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Liaoning's Machine Building Industry Must Achieve 'Two Breakthroughs'"]

[Text] On the machine building industry front in our province, we have put forth the tasks of making both a breakthrough in supplying mechanical and eclectrical appliances at home and a breakthrough in increasing exports this year. We should do this on the basis of raising both the economic effect and the quality of our products in order to make greater contributions to the economic construction of the country. This target of struggle is not only a requirement resulting from the objective situation, but is also what the machine building industry in our province is capable of achieving. Therefore, we should be determined to fulfill it.

Liaoning is one of the important machine building industry bases in our country. It has a strong and sound foundation in this industry and it can produce nearly all kinds of products in this line.

During the economic readjustment over the past 2 years, the machine building industry in Liaoning has changed the structure of its products, expanded its field of service, raised the quality of its products and improved the management in its enterprises. Thus, it has further increased its capacity to meet the demands of the markets both at home and abroad. At the same time, along with the current healthy development of our national economy, there will be an increasing demand for renewing equipment and technical reform in various departments. This will open up a broad market for our machine building industry. Moreover, our light and textile industries, our agriculture and the people's livelihood will create new demand for machine building industrial products. Furthermore, we should emphatically point out that quite a few mechanical and electrical products of our province are marketable abroad, but as yet, we have exported very few of them. This shows that we have much room for change.

From the above we can see that during the period of readjustment, the machine building industry is by no means in the predicament of having no prospects. On the contrary, it has great prospects. We should not shrink back to our small market, but should continuously venture into the national and international markets.

In order to realize the two "breakthroughs," we should conscientiously carry out the principle of taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism. Naturally, we should put an end to the malpractice of blindly pursuing high output value and high profit regardless of both the state plan and the situation of supply and demand in the society. Nevertheless, taking the planned economy as the core by no means signifies that we should return to the old way of "three dependings" (depending on the state to draw up the plans, depending on the state for supply of raw materials and depending on the state for marketing). The fact is that this year, most of the machine building industrial enterprises will be divided into three categories. Some will organize their production in accordance with the demands of the market within the scope allowed in the state plan. Others will conduct most of their production in accordance with the state plan and the other part of their production in accordance with the demands of the market. Still others will conduct a small part of their production in accordance with the state plan and most of their production in accordance with the demands of the market. We must have a clear understanding of this situation and adhere to the correct principle of enlivening our economy under the unified leadership of the state and under the guidance of state planning. We must continue to carry on the spirit of "being responsible for producing and marketing as many varieties of products as possible," continue to expand the field of our service, vigorously improve our management and intensify the advertising of our products and improve our technical service in marketing our products. Thus, we will be able to break through various kinds of regional economic blockades and enable Liaoning's mechanical and electrical products to enter the national market. As long as we are adept at bringing the economic activities of our enterprises into line with the state plan by various means, we will be able to achieve the aims of observing the state plan without losing flexibility and enlivening our economy without causing confusion.

Achieving the "two breakthroughs" demands, in the final analysis, that we raise the quality of our products. This is the principal contradiction that our machine building industry is faced with and this is the key problem we now have to solve. Why do quite a large number of customers lack confidence in our mechanical and electrical products? Why are we importing the products that we can produce ourselves? Why do our products have poor competitiveness in the world market? Indeed, there are many reasons, but the main reason is the poor quality, few varieties and backwardness of technology in our products. This is a fundamental problem that is vital to the prosperity and existence of our machine building industry and we must not continue to neglect it. It is very clear that only by striving to improve the quality and increase the variety of our products and only by striving to make our products advanced can we achieve a high speed of development as well as high economic effect. Only by so doing can we meet the demands of the markets at home and abroad. This is the only way to make our machine building industry prosper. In order to achieve this aim, we should pay attention not only to present work, but also to the long-term development of the industry, and we should not only meet the present quality standards, but should also strive to meet the international standards. In short, regarding the problem of raising the standard of our products, we must unify our thinking, make up our minds to make tremendous efforts to deal with the problem and do our best to achieve good results as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG POPULATION GROWTH — In 1981 Heilongjiang Province lowered its natural population growth rate to 8.24 per thousand. Among the 421,000 newborns in 1981, 70.2 percent were the first child. Population growth rate in Hegang municipality was 4.12 per thousand, lowest in the province. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN CALLS FOR MORE ADVISERS

SK040438 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] At a recent meeting sponsored by the provincial scientific and technological commission, Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, urged departments and units at and above county level to hire experts and technicians as advisers. Comrade Feng Jixin said: Party committees at all levels must place scientific and technological work on their agenda and strengthen leadership over this work. Departments and units at and above county level must hire experts and technicians as advisers to disseminate advanced domestic and foreign scientific and technological knowledge among leading cadres and to offer suggestions and provide scientific data for leaders to help solve important economic problems.

In line with comrade Feng Jixin's order, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture has employed eight scientific experts and professors to serve as agricultural advisers. The provincial scientific and technological commissions has also employed a number of experts and technicians to organize light, textile, machinery and building materials industrial technological groups to provide information for the provincial people's government.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI PLANTS TREES IN XIJI COUNTY

HK050521 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Summary] Ningxia Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi took part in planting trees in Xiji County on 3 April. While engaged in this work, he listened to local officials introducing plans for building up tree shelter belts. He said: The people of this county must be bold in overcoming difficulties and work with diligence and determination to make a success of spring tree planting. It is also necessary to work out forest protection pacts and stipulate rewards and penalties.

SHAANXI RALLY ON STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK060225 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial CCP committee propaganda department held a mobilization rally of the propaganda system on 5 April for striking at economic crimes. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Yan Kelun, who addressed the rally, demanded that people who had committed economic crimes clearly understand the situation, give themselves up and make a clean breast of things before 1 May, and also expose and report the criminal activities of others. Otherwise, they will be severely punished in accordance with new regulations.

Yan Kelun said: "Viewing the province as a whole, the initial investigations in various localities show that economic crimes are extremely rampant, and are much more serious than during the 'three-anti' and 'five-anti' period of 1952. The economic criminal cases have the following characteristics: 1) Large amounts of money are involved; 2) there is a lot of collusion between inside and outside; 3) many cases involve stealing things entrusted to one's care; 4) many cases involve gangs and rings; 5) many criminal elements have backers in higher authority; 6) many people carry out criminal activities while waving the signboard of legality; and 7) many cases involve the remnants and dregs of Lin Biao and the gang of four, persons released from education through labor and hooligans. This situation fully shows the gravity, harmfulness and danger of the current economic activities in the economic field.

"In the past some people said that the propaganda system was not concerned about money or material and was a clean department. The case of speculation in cultural relics by (Cui Guang) and others, which was tried on 3 April, has given us profound education."

Yan Kelun said: "There has been some increase in cases of speculation in cultural relics in Shaanxi in recent years. Some relics have been exported for profit, causing the state serious political and economic losses. The leadership of certain cultural relics management units is lax and weak, and there are many loopholes in the system. As a result, the criminal elements can seize their chance. It is, therefore, necessary to seriously absorb the experiences and lessons, strengthen ideological and political work, improve the rules and regulations and block the loopholes."

Yan Kelun put forward the following demands for the next stage in striking at economic crimes in the province: 1) Continue to study the spirit of the relevant central and provincial documents and also carry out propaganda with great fanfare; 2) grasp key cases at all levels, especially those involving leading cadres; 3) teach the masses to strictly act according to policies in the drive against economic crimes; 4) persistently carry out investigation and study, verify the facts and refrain from forcing confessions from people and giving them credence; 5) party committees must regard this struggle as one of the key tasks for this year and grasp it to the end.

Provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary Bai Wenhua presided at the rally.

XIAO QUANFU AT URUMQI PLA TREE-PLANTING RALLY

HK040316 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Summary] The Urumqi PLA units held a mobilization rally on tree-planting in Urumqi on 2 April. Caodanuofuzhayi'er, deputy political commissar of the units and director of the units' tree-planting committee, delivered a mobilization report. Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin made speeches.

This year the PLA units stationed in the Urumqi area have planted 662,000 trees around their barracks and set up over 100 seedling nurseries. They have also taken part in local tree-planting activities. Caodanuofuzhayi'er called on the units to do still better, to greet the all-army and Urumqi units' citation gatherings for progressive units in tree-planting.

Responsible comrades of East Xinjiang Military District, the air force command post and the logistics department also spoke. Other leading comrades of the Urumqi units present at the rally included Wang Fuzhi, Kang Lize, Xing Yuanlin and (Ma Sun).

BRIEFS

SHAANXI COAL PRODUCTION -- In February, the coal mines in Shaanxi Province, whose coal allocation is monopolized by the state, produced 960,195 tons of raw coal, overfulfilling their monthly production quotas by 1.75 percent. Their average daily output was 2.44 percent more than in January. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Mar 82 HK]

XINJIANG PLA CADRES RETIRE -- Over the past 2 years, 101 old cadres at the army, divisional and regimental levels of the leadership organs and subordinate units of the North Xinjiang Military District have voluntarily retired and served as advisers. They contributed toward the revolutionary cause in the past. When they were advanced in age, they felt that their abilities fell short of their wishes and found it difficult to continuously do leadership work. They, therefore, took the initiative and requested to retire and serve as advisers. The average age of leading members at the army, divisional and regimental levels is now lower. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 20 Mar 82 HK]

SOFTBALL OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ISF'S PORTER

OW131544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 13 Apr 82

["Chinese Softball Association Exposes Porter's 'Two-China' Scheme" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 13, (XINHUA) -- Wang Yizhou, vice-president of the Softball Association of the People's Republic of China said China will not tolerate the "two-China" policy adopted by Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation (ISF), and called for relocating the venue of the forthcoming world women's softball championship scheduled to take place in Taipei, China, next July.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Wang Yizhou pointed out that to carry out his "two Chinas" policy, Porter has set a trap for tempting more ISF members to take part in the championship by announcing at the end of his recent trip to Taipei that political problems surrounding the world women's softball championship have been resolved.

Wang elaborated in detail the prolonged consultations of the Chinese Softball Association with the International Softball Federation on the issue. He said, "Early February this year, our delegates met Mr Porter, general secretary of the ISF, in the United States... during the talk with Mr Porter we explained our position to him, pointing out that the ISF's resolution regarding the name, flag and anthem of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association must be strictly observed on any occasion during the world championship including the opening and closing ceremonies and at the play grounds. Porter said clearly that the ISF would not allow Taiwan to use the name of 'Republic of China' and it could only use the name of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. With regard to the flag and anthem, Porter also said that within the jurisdiction of the ISF he would request the Chinese Taipei Softball Association to follow the ISF resolution on the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. Only several days later, Porter went back on his word when he declared in Taipei that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association could use the flag and anthem of the so-called Republic of China at the opening and closing ceremonies of the championship. Our association immediately sent a telex to Porter on Feb. 29th, pointing out that to allow the use of the flag and anthem of the so-called Republic of China is in violation of the ISF resolution and requesting him to strictly observe the ISF resolution."

"On Feb. 27, March 4 and March 14, we further stated our stand to Porter by telexes and in the meantime refuted his groundless excuses."

On the "cable invitation" issue, Wang Yizhou said before the cable was sent out, "Porter sent us a telex and gave us assurance that only the name and symbols of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association would be used in the documents of this world championship. He told the press that the 'invitation' originally printed by the Taiwan organization was declared invalid because it violated the ISF resolution and that he had requested the Chinese Taipei Softball Association to extend another invitation and in case the invitation was still against the ISF resolution another venue would be chosen for the championship."

However, Wang Yizhou pointed out, "the new 'invitation' sent out by the Chinese Taipei Softball Association on March 13th, still retains the name of 'Republic of China.' Right on the following day, that is, on March 14, Porter sent us a telex saying that the reference of 'Republic of China' in the invitation was included 'inadvertently' by the organizing committee.

"He asked us to 'disregard' this reference. This is a premeditated political scheme designed for a flagrant act of creating 'two Chinas.' On March 16th, our association lodged a strong protest to Porter and requested the ISF to declare this 'invitation' null and void."

Wang said, "All these maneuverings on the part of some Americans in the ISF and certain persons in the Chinese Taipei Softball Association have met with strong opposition of most ISF member associations, who resolutely demand that the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and ISF resolutions on the issue of Chinese Taipei [as received] be observed during the 5th women's world softball championship; otherwise they would not send teams to the championship."

"Under these circumstances," Wang said, "Mr Porter told our delegates in Hong Kong on April 2 that only the flags of IOC and ISF and the anthem of IOC would be used during the world championship. We made it clear to Mr Porter: Since the Chinese Taipei Softball Association violated the resolutions of IOC and ISF, the championship should be moved out of Taipei to another venue. Mr Porter then said that if the Taipei organizing committee did not follow the resolutions of IOC and ISF on issue of the Chinese Taipei [as received] considerations would be given to the relocation of the championship."

Wang said, two days later, however, Porter went to Taipei and talked at length with some persons of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. He even described the Chinese Taipei Softball Association as a "national body governing softball." He said nothing about the resolution that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association was forbidden to use the flag and anthem of "Republic of China." As soon as Porter left Taipei, the leading members of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee declared that they had not given up the right of using the name, flag, and anthem of "Republic of China" during the championship.

Whereas, Wang pointed out, "Porter neither refuted nor negated such declaration. In a telex the ISF told its member associations that 'the Chinese Taipei Softball Association has agreed not to raise the flag or play the anthem at the opening ceremonies or any time during the 5th women's world championship.' But facts prove that what was written in the ISF telex is sheer deceptive talk. Mr Porter and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association are putting on a fraudulent farce in an attempt to lure more associations to the championship."

Wang said in conclusion: "In view of the above situation, our association already sent a telex to Mr Porter, ISF secretary general, on April 10, stating that we fully supported the proposal of the Japan Softball Association regarding the relocation of the 5th women's world softball championship and hope that the ISF would immediately make a decision on the relocation of the championship.

PUERTO RICO NOT TO ATTEND TAIWAN SOFTBALL GAMES

OW132100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Puerto Rican Softball Association will not send a team to participate in the fifth world women's softball championships scheduled to be held in Taipei in July.

Puerto Rican sports officials visiting here told XINHUA today that the organizers of the softball championships have not abided by the International Olympic Committee's resolutions. Puerto Rico, therefore, will not send a team to participate in the championships, the officials said.

U.S. ANNOUNCES PLAN TO SELL ARMS TO TAIWAN

HK141018 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "U.S. Arms Sales: Old Arrangements and New Explanation"]

[Text] The Reagan administration officially delivered to Congress yesterday its proposal to sell $60 million worth of weapons [junbei 6511 3962] to Taiwan. The Chinese people will definitely lodge a strong protest against this move.

The spokesman of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department said that before the Reagan administration delivered the proposal to Congress, it had already notified the Chinese Government of its intention. The U.S. spokesmen were neither willing nor had the nerve to comment on the reaction of the Chinese officials upon receiving notification.

Early last week, Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin met U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington. After the meeting, the Chinese officials said that while striving to improve Sino-U.S. relations, they are also preparing for the worse. After the Reagan administration delivered its proposal to Congress, well-informed American sources in Washington immediately spread the news that Chai Zemin would return to Beijing. They also believe that this has something to do with the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Many countries, including the allies of the United States, are worried about a deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. They do not want to see the occurrence of events which would harm Sino-U.S. relations and adversely affect the overall strategy. While continuing to sell weapons to Taiwan, the Reagan administration is also trying to lessen the effects of its act of interfering in China's internal affairs.

A spokesman of the U.S. State Department said last week: "Last December, not long after we had presented an unofficial report to Congress, we told the Chinese: 1) This transfer does not involve any weapons; 2) this transfer was part of a long-term arrangement made before President Reagan met Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun; 3) in recent months, that is, during the time when the talks are being held, the United States has no intention of making any new decisions on arms sales."

It is obvious that the Reagan administration does not want Beijing to downgrade its relations with the United States on account this transaction which arrangements had been made long before the talks began and involves only spare parts and not weapons. It will not sell weapons for the time being, and whether there will be future weapon sales will be determined by the results of the Sino-U.S. talks. The distinction between "spare parts" and weapons is rather murky. The United States has said that it will only provide Taiwan with necessary parts needed for the maintenance of the U.S.-made aircraft. However, last week a Japanese visitor quoted Liao Chengzhi as saying that this transaction will include radar equipment.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said this would not affect the military balance in the Taiwan Strait region. Of course, Beijing does not think that these weapons [wuqi 2976 2892] supplied by the United States will constitute a military barrier to the unification of China. The problem is that Beijing regards the U.S. persistence in selling weapons to Taiwan indefinitely as a hegemonist act which violates China's sovereignty. It will definitely constitute a psychological barrier to the Taiwan authorities when they are considering the proposal of peaceful reunification.

What the United States has now said is that it will only transact the $97 million arms deal (the $37 million deal has been carried on clandestinely). Whether there are more transactions in the future will be determined by the results of the talks. The way of handling this matter has at least poisoned the atmosphere of the talks. Since Washington is acting so willfully, it is not very difficult for the U.S. Government to anger Beijing.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC NUCLEAR, SPACE TECHNOLOGY

HK090548 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "China's First Nuclear Powerplant To Be Built in Shanghai in 2 Years"]

[Text] According to an authoritative person in Beijing's science circles, China will score successes of great significance in advanced branches of science in the next 1 or 2 years.

China is going to apply nuclear technology to the civil industries in the next 1 or 2 years, said this authoritative person at a news conference held here today. The first nuclear powerplant in the country will be built in Shanghai. This nuclear powerplant, to have a capacity of generating 300 billion watts, will be a pressurized water-type reactor. At present, all the design work has been completed.

This authoritative person said that in view of the technological level in the world today, only a nuclear powerplant with a designed generating capacity of 900 billion watts is commercially feasible. Even so, it must be recognized that this project will mark tremendous progress for China. China has decided to first build a small experimental nuclear powerplant. Then, from the experience gained, it can improve on design work, and thus speed up the application of nuclear technology to civil industries.

As reported, this nuclear powerplant project has been designed and most of the equipment and accessories required, except two essential component parts, will be made by China itself. The production of these two component parts, namely, the steam generator and the major pump, is still beyond China's capability. Therefore, it is believed that China will have to import them from foreign countries.

This authoritative person also disclosed that China would launched a synchronous satellite in 1983 or 1984. This project, if successful, will push China's space technology a great step forward.

As he explained, in order to launch a satellite which moves at the same speed as that of the earth's rotation so that it can permanently stay at a relatively fixed point above the earth, two technical problems have to be overcome. First, the satellite must be kept under control at all times, and second, rocket thrust must be powerful enough to inject the satellite into orbit. China's performance in solving the first problem has already been outstanding. After the United States and the Soviet Union, China is the third country in the world to have successfully retrieved a satellite. This shows that China has reached a certain level in satellite control techniques. In the future, China will improve its techniques by launching a synchronous satellite. The second problem will be a test for China's ability or rocket propulsion as a synchronous satellite needs to be injected into a higher orbit. At present, China possesses two-stage rockets. To inject a satellite into a higher orbit requires a three-stage rocket and, moreover, the use of liquid propellent. This is really a severe test. Now, China is conducting research in this field. If this research is successful, China's space technology will be pushed up to a higher level.

This authoritative person said that the transition from theory to practice marks a leap, and the course from experiment to commercial product marks another leap. Actually China is not weak in terms of basic theory, but relatively weak in the fields of experimentation and application. Therefore, based on the outcome of the above two projects, we will be able to estimate in general the level of science and technology of China in the 1980's.

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DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG DELIVERS POLICY SPEECH

OW151018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today stressed that the Korean revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead under the banners of the people's power and ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth by the fifth congress of the party.

In his policy speech entitled "Tasks of the People's Government in Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" and addressed to the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Il-song emphatically pointed out that today the Korean people are "confronted with the task of further strengthening the people's power and elevating its function and role in every way to meet the requirements of the new phase of revolutionary development."

Dealing with the future economic tasks, Kim Il-song said that his government would organize and mobilize the entire Korean people to strive to accomplish the economic goals set forth by the party's sixth congress. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop agriculture, fishery and light industry and boost chemical, electrical and metallurgical production, he added. He called on the Korean working people to fulfil the grand economic tasks by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and creative wisdom. He said: "To maintain independence in state activity is the first criterion of an independent, sovereign state," which "should map out all lines and policies on its own in accordance with its actual conditions, implement them by itself and exercise a full sovereign right in foreign relations."

Referring to the question of national reunification, Kim Il-song said: "The basic principle followed consistently by our party and the government of the republic in the struggle for national reunification is that the Korean people themselves reunify the country independently without any foreign interference." "The question of national reunification is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean nation, and it is a matter concerned with the right of our people to self-determination." "Outside forces have no reason and ground whatever to meddle" in it. He added: "The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and put an end to the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea. Occupying half of our territory by force and meddling in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialism is trampling on our national sovereignty, and is hindering our country's reunification with its 'two Koreas' policy. U.S. troops' presence in South Korea is the greatest obstacle to the independent reunification of our country. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left alone in South Korea, the reunification question can never be solved independently." He pointed out: "In order to reunify the country independently it is essential to check resolutely the policy of depending on foreign forces pursued by the South Korean authorities."

He said: "We will meet and consult with anyone who is opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation and interference in South Korea and keep an independent stand about the reunification question in real earnest."

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve the independent reunification of Korea lies in the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its sixth congress. The government of the republic will make every effort to carry into effect the proposal for reunification through the establishment of a confederal republic, he said. He stated that the Korean people "will not only reunify the country independently, but, after reunification, too, will follow as ever the road of independence."

Dwelling on global issues, Kim Il-song said: "Those countries which champion independence must categorically reject all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to the tune of others or from blindly toeing others' line. Then, imperialism and dominationism will become powerless, and any power politics or batons will be rendered helpless." Kim Il-song declared:

"Non-alignment is a progressive movement which is opposed to all domination and subjugation, and struggles for the sovereignty of countries and nations. This movement reflects the contemporary trend towards independence and embodies in it the noble idea of independence against imperialism. Only through the expansion and development of this movement can the newly-emerging countries firmly defend their sovereignty and check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international scene," he said. "An important question in extending and developing the Non-aligned Movement is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement. This is all the more important in view of the persistent moves pursued by the imperialists today to split the newly-emerging countries and set them at variance with each other."

"As in the past, so also in the future, the government of the republic will unite solidly with those countries which advocate independence, and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security. Our republic, as a dignified member of the Non-aligned Movement, will always be faithful to the principles and ideas of this movement and extend unflagging support and encouragement to the people of the world in their struggle for national independence and a new society," he said.

MORE ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

CCP Greetings

OW141225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party today sent a message to Comrade Kim Il-song, extending the warmest and heartfelt congratulations on his 70th birthday. The message reads in full as follows:

Pyongyang, Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]
Dear Comrade Kim Il-song:
On the occasion of your 70th birthday, we, on behalf of the CCP and the Chinese people, extend our warmest and heartfelt congratulations to you. You are the long-tested, great leader of the KWP and the Korean people, the outstanding representative of Korean proletarian revolutionaries. In the half century of your revolutionary life, you have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, surmounted difficulty after difficulty with an indomitable will and led the Korean people in resistance against imperialist aggression, winning one victory after another in the struggle to win national independence, safeguard the fruits of revolution and initiate and develop the socialist cause.

Under the wise leadership of the KWP headed by you, Korea has, from a backward colony, swiftly become a socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defense, standi g firmly on the side of the oppressed peoples of the world, vigorously supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The magnificent achievements you have made for Korea's proletarian revolutionary cause and your outstanding contributions to the progress of the world's people will shine forever.

You are a close comrade in arms of the Chinese people. You profoundly cherish the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and have worked tirelessly for its consolidation and growth. You lead the Korean communists and the fraternal Korean people in carrying forward the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, sincerely assisting the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles and vigorously supporting our cause of socialist modernization. The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, cemented with blood and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have withstood all kinds of tests in history. The CCP and the Chinese people will, as always, actively strengthen and develop their relationship of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people, resolutely support the KWP and the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely support the socialist construction of Korea. We sincerely wish you good health and a long life and successes to the industrious and wise Korean people in their implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the KWP.

Central Committee of the CCP, 14 April 1982, Beijing

Zhao Hails Kim Il-song

OW141748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1716 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, tonight attended a banquet marking the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The banquet was given by Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Mrs. Chon Myong-su in the Korean Embassy.

Zhao Ziyang extended greetings to Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers' Party, government and people in the name of the Chinese Communist Party, government and people. Zhao Ziyang praised Kim Il-song's efforts for Korean independence, reunification and socialism, and his contributions to world peace and the progress of mankind for more than half a century. He said: "The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The U.S. Government must stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its armed forces and military equipment from South Korea. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will always firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against the 'two Koreas' scheme, and for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

He said that the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have forged a great friendship and militant unity. The continuous consolidation and development of Sino-Korean friendship is inseparable from the concern and effort of Comrade Kim Il-song. The Chinese Communist Party, government and people cherish Sino-Korean friendship. They will continue to strengthen unity and mutual support, advancing together with the Korean Workers' Party, government and people in the years to come.

Chon Myong-su reviewed Kim Il-song's revolutionary exploits. He also praised Sino-Korean friendship, which, he said, has developed during long revolutionary years. He toasted the steady growth of friendship between the two countries.

Among the Chinese guests attending the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Wu Xiquan, deputy-chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Biye, deputy-director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; department heads under party Central Committee and State Council, and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Diplomatic envoys to China also attended.

Pyongyang Meeting

OW141750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 people met in the Pyongyang gymnasium this afternoon to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song. Kim Il, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Yim Chun-chu and other Korean party and government leading members attended the meeting.

In his speech, Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, extolled the great contribution made by Kim Il-song in the past decades in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for the independence, liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction of Korea.

An inaugural ceremony was held for the triumphant return archway built at the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang City in memory of the great meritorious deeds performed by President Kim Il-song for the recovery of Korea and the well-known speech he made upon returning in triumph to the fatherland in October 1945.

END OF BO YIBO VISIT TO JAPAN REPORTED

OW141636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today ended a 14-day investigation tour of Japanese factories in Tokyo and other cities. Bo Yibo arrived here April 1 as the head of a mission to study the development of Japan's industry, the machinery industry in particular, and its technical renovation and economic management system.

During his visit, he met Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and talked to Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Vice President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade Shiegeichi Koga. He also had talks with prominent figures from the economic circle.

Arrival in Beijing

OW141638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo and his party returned here by air tonight after a visit to Japan. He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasu Katori.

MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO LE DUAN CLIQUE CLAIMED

OW140459 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Article by "Vietnamese patriot" Xuan Hung: "The Armed Struggle Against the Le Duan Clique Is Spreading"]

[Text] Previously, the Le Duan clique strictly prohibited reporting on the armed activities of the opposition forces at home. Only by secretly listening to foreign radio stations could the Vietnamese people learn about such activities. Late last year, however, Hanoi press and radio openly carried a number of reports on these activities. The Le Duan clique's propaganda apparatus wanted to use such reports to boast about its "victories." However, through these boasts and foreign press reports, we can clearly see the following:

1. The activities of opposition armed forces are developing daily. In 1978, the Le Duan clique mentioned in an internal report that antigovernment armed activities existed in the Central Highlands area. Late last year, Hanoi press and radio revealed that antigovernment forces had also appeared in the north. Rebellions had successively broken out in one village or another in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces. Foreign press and news agencies report that opposition armed activities have been noted from Hau Giang to Danang. The most active opposition armed forces are concentrated at the areas bordering Laos and Kampuchea. In April 1980, Nguyen Huu Tho said that there were only isolated bandit activities occurring in a few places, that these activities had been rapidly repressed and that there was nothing to worry about. In August and September of last year, however, there were reports that opposition armed forces in the Central Highlands region killed or wounded more than 100 Le Duan troops. In the north, according to reports from Hanoi, the Le Duan clique has had to muster forces of battalion or company strength of the regular army to fight antigovernment forces in many battles, some of which lasted more than 10 days.

2. The opposition forces have acquired a mass base. The Hanoi press reveals that the opposition forces in the Central Highlands have controlled a number of hamlets and villages in remote border areas creating a deep, wide network and a long-term foothold. They have set up liaison corridors in deep jungles. Members of the opposition forces have infiltrated mass organizations. Some have become village commanding cadres. The local people often supply the "reactionaries" deep in the jungles with food, arms and ammunition.

At present, the opposition armed activities have become a great worry for the Le Duan clique. In February of 1980, due to deteriorating public order and security, the Le Duan clique successively held security meetings from the central to the regional level and launched the so-called movement to strengthen public order and social security, aimed at maintaining its fascist rule with repressive measures. Pham Hung, deputy secretary [as heard] and interior minister, said in an article in the June 1981 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN that to protect political security and maintain public order and safety is an extremely complex, difficult and fierce struggle and that this constitutes an extremely important and urgent task of the party and state. Such remarks by Pham Hung can be considered as an objective conclusion. However, even with this conclusion, the question is not yet resolved because it has not gotten to the cause of the situation, namely, the Le Duan clique's extremely reactionary policy -- the policy of national oppression and border purification.

KHIEU SAMPHAN REPORTS ON DK-SRV BATTLES

OW151348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 15 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, pointed out today that the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been bogged down in their dry-season offensives and mopping-up operations against Democratic Kampuchea.

He made these remarks in a speech marking the Kampuchean New Year and the seventh anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea.

Analyzing the military situation in the dry season of 1981-82, Khieu Samphan said: "Generally speaking, the combat capability and military quality of the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been greatly weakened in the current dry season." Their strength in eastern and central Kampuchea has become thinner and weaker as a result of their concentration on western Kampuchea, he said. Their mopping-up operations are carried out only in company strength in the northeastern region comprising Ratanakiri, Stoeng Treng and Kracheh Provinces, as well as in the eastern and southwestern regions. These operations have also dwindled in Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Western Kompong Cham Provinces in central Kampuchea. In western Kampuchea, the Vietnamese operations are less vigorous than the previous dry season, he said. Up to the present, Khieu Samphan said, Vietnam is unable to carry out mopping-up operations in Leach District and Sisophon area. In Samlot area, the Vietnamese forces are also strained.

He listed a number of areas where the Vietnamese troops have some initiatives, such as northern Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and western Kompong Thom Provinces, as well as Chhep Teareabarivoat and Sisophon areas. In northern Koh Kong Province, he said, almost all the Vietnamese troops stationed there, plus those called in from Highway No four, have been concentrated to launch three attacks on the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. All the attacks ended in failure. Last October, 10,000 Vietnamese troops were massed in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and western Kompong Thom Provinces and launched large-scale offensives, capturing a number of villages under the control of the National Army and guerrillas. These troops have encountered great difficulties and suffered heavy casualties as a result of the guerrilla activities of the National Army and guerrilla units, highlighted by the cutting off of enemy communication lines in the rear and wearing down of the enemy. By February this year, Democratic Kampuchea had recovered all these villages. Since March the National Army and guerrilla units have stepped up actions along Highway 6 between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom and in western Siem Reap Province, extending their manoeuvres to the bank of the Tonle Sap Lake. Thus, areas under the control of Democratic Kampuchea have been expanded around the Tonle Sap Lake in the Chikrieng District of Siem Reap Province and in the Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province.

On the Chheb-Reabarivoat battlefront, Vietnamese remnant troops from this battlefront plus other units called in from the eastern and central parts of Kampuchea attacked Democratic Kampuchean forces from behind. They set up a defence line to protect their rear. However, Vietnamese troops still suffered heavy casualties and material losses and retreated.

Referring to the military situation south of Sisophon, Khieu Smaphan said: "The Vietnamese mounted an attack in this area by massing all their remnant troops in a bid to dislodge us and eliminate our forces in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun area so as to coordinate their psychological warfare in hoodwinking the world into believing that they have taken full control of Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean problem no longer exists. However, though the vietnamese troops have seized from us certain places south of Sisophon, they have failed in their political plot and psychological warfare.

"As we succeeded in destroying more roads with mines and hitting the enemy from behind, regular Vietnamese troops have to be assigned to protect their communication lines. This is why more and more Vietnamese troops have been bogged down, surrounded, and decimated day after day. The National Army and guerrilla units south of Sisophon are determined to turn the battlefield in this front into graves for Vietnamese troops. They have pledged to deal Vietnamese heavier blows in close coordination with their compatriots in other battlefronts. In general, the Vietnamese are finding their going tougher and tougher in all the battle fronts in this country."

During the current dry season, he said, Vietnamese troops have used chemical weapons more frequently to massacre the Kampuchean people. In a sense this also shows Vietnam's shortage of manpower and is an attempt to check attack from Democratic Kampuchean forces. This can only mean their strategical weakness and is certainly not a sign of strength.

Khieu Samphan reiterated that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea will share weal and woe with the nation and people of Kampuchea and lead them to carry on the fight by surmounting all difficulties. He urged the Kampuchean people, the National Army and the guerrillas to hit harder at the Vietnamese aggressors until they are driven out of the country. He also appealed to all peace loving and justice upholding countries to continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle and exert more pressure on Vietnam and force it to withdraw from Kampuchea.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

Shenyang Banquet

OW141538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu and their party were honored at a banquet given here this evening by the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the C.C.P. Central Committee, attended the banquet. The banquet was presided over by Li Huang, secretary of the C.C.P. Liaoning Provincial Committee. Among those present was Li Tao, secretary of the C.C.P. Liaoning Provincial Committee and first secretary of the C.C.P. Shenyang Municipal Committee. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were on hand.

Ceausescu, Hu Address Rally

OW150454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 people gathered at Liaoning stadium this afternoon to welcome Romanian President and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu. The stadium was decorated with the Chinese and Romanian flags and two streamers saying: "Long live the revolutionary unity and military friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

At 1630 President and Elena Ceausescu and other distinguished Romanian guests took the rostrum with CCP Chairman Hu Yaobang. They were greeted by a standing ovation as a band played the Romanian and Chinese national anthems. Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the guests.

Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, spoke first. "Comrade Ceausescu has come to visit Liaoning Province, bringing us the profound feelings of the Romanian people. This will always remain in the hearts of the people in Liaoning. The people in Laioning will regard this visit by Comrade Ceausescu as a motive force and an inspiration for them to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two nations and the two peoples of China and Romania."

Nicolae Ceausescu then took the floor amid prolonged applause. In his speech, he expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to visit Shenyang municipality, Liaoning Province. He said: On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and people and in the name of the Romanian delegation and myself as an individual, I wish to extend to the people of Liaoning Province and Shenyang municipality my best wishes and sincerest greetings. I would like to relay the warm greetings from the Romanian people to the great Chinese people and wish you every success in developing socialist construction and safeguarding the cause of peace. "I have visited China several times," he said, "during which I have met with Chinese leaders. I reached agreements with Chinese party and government leaders including Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. These meetings and agreements laid a foundation for friendship and cooperation between the two countries and contributed to our socialist construction.

"During the current visit," he said, "we will, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese party and government leaders, explore ways to further the cooperation between the two parties and countries. This cooperation will help develop the countries' socialist economy and better people's lives. It will also help consolidate and develop world peace. We are elated by the achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction, in industry, agriculture, science and culture and the growth of people's living standards." He said: "This morning, we visited the Shenyang No 3 machine tool factory. This factory's products and technical standards greatly impressed us. I understand that there is direct cooperation between this factory and Romanian enterprises." He said: "The leaders in Liaoning Province and Shenyang municipality also introduced us to your tremendous achievements in all fields. Liaoning and Shenyang have played a significant role in China's economy. Taking this point into consideration, we believe that our cooperation with Liaoning Province is important."

Nicolae Ceausescu described Romania's successes in building a developed socialist economy under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. He said: "Compared with the years when the nation had just begun to develop its socialist construction, Romania has expanded its industry by 51 times. Tremendous achievements have been scored in agriculture, science, culture and education. The working people's living standards have been continuously improved while production output has been raised. Romania, whose industry and agriculture were originally very backward, has become a well-developed nation in industry and agriculture." "Romania's achievements demonstrate the great power of people who have cast off the yoke of foreign countries and mastered their own destiny and are building socialism," he said. "The experience of Romania, China and other socialist countries shows only socialism can ensure economic development at high speed. Romania is now implementing its seventh 5-year plan. We attach great importance to the development of the productive forces as well as agriculture and energy, and regard our efforts in this respect as the foundation in the development of our entire national economy."

He said: "We believe that better cooperation between Romania and China is conducive to a faster and all-round development of the economy in the two countries." "We have had talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders. I am confident the agreement we are going to reach will lay a solid foundation for a firm and long-standing friendship and cooperation," he said.

Referring to international questions, Nicolae Ceausescu said great changes have taken place in the world, engendering a very complicated situation. Many independent nations have emerged and are working hard to defend their independence and avoid enslavement again. "Some countries still pursue power politics and realigning spheres of influence. The gap between poor and rich nations is widening. All this requires the world's progressive forces unite, opposing power politics and the attempt to divide up the world again, thus ensuring the independence of various countries and the maintenance of world peace," Nicolae Ceausescu said.

"We are convinced the friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, and between the Romanian and Chinese people, will further develop," he said. In conclusion, he cheered: "Long live the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two nations and the two peoples of Romania and China!"

Hu Yaobang thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for his warm and friendly speech. "This is a great inspiration to us and demonstrates a great trust in us."

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, including the party members and people of Liaoning Province, love and will protect the friendship between the Romanian and Chinese parties and countries as they would protect their own eyes. Comrade Ceausescu has led the Romanian Communist Party for 17 years. Under this leadership, the Romanian people have made great achievements in building socialism. The Romanian Government and people have made outstanding contributions to safeguarding world peace and the progressive cause, and to the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania," he said. "Comrade Ceausescu is one of the most sincere and best comrades in arms of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party," Hu Yaobang said.

Hu Yaobang said Liaoning is one of the important provinces involved in economic cooperation with Romania. "Accomplishing the cooperative task, both quantitatively and qualitatively and on time, is the most articulate expression of friendship between the people of China and Romania," he said. He urged the people of the province to learn from the Romanian people. He said Liaoning is as big as Romania with a greater population, but, for various reasons, its industrial and agricultural output is only one-third of Romania's. "Liaoning is an important base for China's heavy industry. Its party members and its people should dedicate heart and soul to work hard to ensure the success of socialist construction and other undertakings," he said.

Hu Yaobang wished Nicolae Ceausescu good health that he might contribute his vigorous energy to the common ideals and common cause of the people of Romania and China.

Both Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang received enthusiastic applause. The rally ended amid the strains of the Internationale. President and Elena Ceausescu arrived from Beijing by special plane this morning with Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Return to Beijing

OW141726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and their party flew back here tonight after a one-day visit to Shenyang. They were accompanied on the trip by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Talks Continue in Beijing

OW150908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, continued to hold talks here this morning.

In today's talks, Chairman Hu Yaobang briefed the Romanian visitors on China's situation, particularly the changes that have taken place since Ceausescu's last visit to China, including the historical significance of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th C.C.P. Central Committee. Chairman Hu said: "We have concentrated our energy in the three and half years since the third plenary session to mainly solve the domestic problems and eliminate the evil consequences brought about by the 10-year internal disorder.

"On the basis of broad and profound investigation, we re-estimated a series of major principles and policies," he said. He continued: "Now we can say we have basically completed this process. Although there are still many problems to be solved, the most difficult period is over."

Hu said that the present political situation, characterized by stability and unity, is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic. There are two main factors contributing to such a situation in the last three or four years, he said. "First, the party has adopted correct policies that have yielded results in actual work. The people's living standards have improved and unity and fraternity among people of various nationalities and of all walks of life in the country has been strengthened. These policies have enabled our cadres and people to see and believe that China has a bright future," he said. "The second factor," Hu continued, "is that the party is working hard to foster the fine tradition and style of work manifested during the years in Yanan and in the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, namely, seeking truth from facts, making investigations and study, developing close ties with the masses and opposing bureaucratism. Meanwhile, greater efforts are being made to seriously handle those cadres and party members who have violated state law and party discipline."

Hu said: "In the past three and a half years, China scored most remarkable successes in agriculture because various forms of the responsibility system for production were introduced. This policy has fired the peasants to greater enthusiasm in production." He said: "The production responsibility system marks a major change in the way the Chinese Communist Party guides agriculture. We are fully confident of the further development of agricultural production."

The chairman also briefed the Romanian visitors on the major tasks the Chinese Communist Party plans to perform this year. Hu and Ceausescu also exchanged views on the international situation and the further development of bilateral relations. They agreed that Sino-Romanian relations in the political, economic and other fields will continue to grow.

Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca and Stefan Andrei. Present on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua and Huang Hua.

NONALIGNED MEETING, EGYPT-ARAB RELATIONS REPORTED

HK131527 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 6

[Report: "Extraordinary Conference of Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau Does Not Condemn Camp David Accord, Showing an Improvement in Egyptian-Arab Relations"]

[Text] On 8 April, the extraordinary conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau issued its final communique, in which it did not directly condemn the Camp David accord. This is regarded as a sign of improvement in Egyptian-Arab relations.

It is reported that before the drawing up of the final draft of the communique, there was a heated debate on its wording. In the end, the final communique did not condemn the Camp David accord. It only stated that the conference "is anxiously concerned about the continuous efforts, activities, measures and continuous talks that have been aimed at realizing the terms of the Camp David accord." However, the initial draft of the communique said something about the "compulsory implementation of the Camp David accord" and something showing the conference's "regret" that Sinai would be occupied by Western troops.

The newspapers in Cairo warmly responded to this communique and were of the opinion that this was a "tremendous victory" that the Egyptian delegation that attended the conference had achieved through making great efforts. A certain member of the Egyptian delegation said that some resolutions of the extraordinary conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau were "unexpectedly good." These resolutions may become a "turning point" in Egyptian-Arab relations and a new "beginning" for the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some members of the delegation even went so far as to say that "this meeting has laid the phsychological foundation for Egypt's return to the Arab world."

Since Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel in 1979, most of the Arab countries have severed their diplomatic relations with Egypt. But since President Muhammad H. Mubarak came to office last October, the Egyptian Government has strived to improve its relations with the Arab countries.

A few days ago, the Egyptian representatives attended the conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau in Kuwait. This was the first time that a high-ranking Egyptian delegation had visited the capital of an Arab country. Nevertheless, officials of both Egypt and the Gulf Arab countries have recently said that when they expressed their hope for restoring their mutual relations, that the normalization of their bilateral relations will be a "prolonged and complicated" and "gradual and slow" process.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK, 'ALI, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS SINAI

OW142106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton. This meeting was a continuation of meetings by Egyptian leaders to deal with the strained relations between Egypt and Israel on the issue of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

'Ali met U.S. Ambassador Atherton twice Tuesday. After today's meeting, Atherton emphasized the role of the United States as a full partner and said it would continue extending aid to Egypt.

'Ali reiterated Egypt's stand about Israel's accusation that Egypt violated the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and would, therefore, delay the withdrawal from the Sinai by April 25. He first denied the Israeli charges on Monday, saying Egypt respects the peace treaty and is committed to its execution.

On the question of arms smuggling raised by Israel, 'Ali said there is no justification for this charge. "We are adopting measures for prohibiting the smuggling of arms to Egypt, and, consequently, the same measures are being adopted for not smuggling weapons abroad," he said.

NPC'S ZHU XUEFAN MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

OW142058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Egyptian trade unions federation led by (Muhammad Ahmad al-Ukali), vice-president of the federation.

Present were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and (Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim) [name as received], Egyptian ambassador to China.

SENEGALESE ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW052148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to China, and Mrs. Mbengue gave a national day reception at the embassy here this afternoon. Among the guests were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PENG CHONG MEETS TUNISIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

OW142124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali today met a Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the congress' standing committee. Prime Minister Mzali praised the Chinese doctors working in Tunisia and said he is satisfied with the Chinese technicians who are constructing the 123-kilometer-long canal in Medjerda-Cape Bon. "The Tunisian people are deeply touched by the efforts and contributions of the Chinese people in the development of Tunisia's economy," he said.

Vice Chairman Peng said that because of the concern and support by the Tunisian Government and people, the Chinese medical workers and technicians have made achievements and completed their tasks.

The two countries discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of politics, economics and culture. Mzali and Peng said they hope this visit would further strengthen relations. Mongi Kooli, director of party of Tunisia's Destourian Socialist Party, met Peng this morning to discuss the problem of strengthening his party's relationship with China's Communist Party. Minister of Defense Slaheddine Baly this afternoon met the Chinese delegation.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ARGENTINE-BRITISH DISPUTE

HK151028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "It Is Hoped That a Peaceful Settlement Can Be Achieved in the Dispute Over the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] The dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands has in the past 2 weeks become the focus of world attention. Now some countries are acting as mediators in the dispute. Both Argentina and Britain have kept the door open for negotiations. There is likely to be an easing of tensions. But the danger of a military confrontation still exists. This situation not only causes grave concern among the coastal countries of the South Atlantic but poses a new threat to world peace and security.

The problem of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands is basically a historical one left over from colonialism. Since the end of World War II, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have sparked an upsurge in a movement against imperialism and colonialism. The struggle waged by the peoples of various countries to eliminate colonialism and achieve national independence has become an irresistible force. The dispute between Argentina and Britian about sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has continued for half a century. Since World War II, long-drawn-out negotiations have been held. The United Nations has adopted relevant resolutions on the decolonization of the Mālvinas. Nonaligned nations conferences have also adopted many resolutions voicing explicit support for Argentina's sovereignty over the islands and calling for both sides to step up the process of negotiations. However, the expected results have not been achieved in the negotiations. The question concerning the sovereignty of the islands has remained unsolved.

Everybody knows that it is China's persistent stand to oppose hegemonism and colonialism, support that Third World nations in their struggles to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity and respect the relevant resolutions adopted by the nonaligned nations conferences. The national feelings of the Argentine people to safeguard their national sovereignty are understandable. Argentina's demand for its sovereign right over the Malvinas Islands is deemed to win the support and respect of the United Nations and other parties concerned.

It would be most distressing if the Argentine-British dispute over the Malvinas Islands should lead to bloodshed. Many countries have urged both countries to exercise restraint and solve the dispute by peaceful means instead of resorting to force. We fervently hope that Argentina and Britian will seek a peaceful and just settlement of this problem through negotiations -- a problem left over from history. So long as both countries maintain a sincere and accomodating attitude, the Malvinas issue can surely be settled in an equitable and reasonable manner.

KYODO REPORTS DENG LIQUN CCP PROPAGANDA HEAD

OW151033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (KYODO) -- Deng Liqun, a leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician, has been appointed to the influential post of director of the party's Propaganda Department, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced here Thursday.

Deng is currently director of the party's political research office and is regarded as a close friend of party Chairman Hu Yaobang.

He is also deputy director of the prestigious Academy of Social Sciences, and last year was closely involved in drafting the resolution on questions of party history, an important document which examined the path taken by the party since 1949 and evaluated the role of the late party Chairman Mao Zedong.

The Propaganda Department is intimately involved in formulating political theory in China, and also plays an influential role in the country's literary and mass media fields.

It is not known why the currect director, Wang Renzhong, is leaving the post.

EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK141407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Policies Must Be Consistently Stable, Problems Must Be Solved in Real Earnest -- on Summing Up and Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] All those who have recently visited the rural areas will say without exception that rural production has indeed developed and the peasants' livelihood has indeed improved. The masses are satisfied yet they are afraid of changes. First of all, they are afraid that the policy for the production system will change and hope that under no circumstances will it change. This is a universal demand.

The No 1 document issued by the CCP Central Committee at the beginning of this year states that from now on, there will not be changes on a large scale in the production responsibility system in rural areas all over the country. We have come to a stage of summary, perfection and stability. At present, we should publicize among the masses that two things will not change, that is, "that our country's agriculture must persist along the road of socialist collectivization and that the system of public ownership of the basic means of production such as land and so on will remain unchanged for a long time to come and that the production responsibility system must be established in the collective economy and will also remain unchanged for a long time to come." This is an important strategic decision which is in conformity with the peasants' desires and the demand of economic development in rural areas at present.

Production relations must keep in step with the nature of the productive forces. Only when the productive forces cannot continue to develop without changing production relations is it necessary and positive to change production relations. Now that production relations have been changed and practice has proved that such a change is appropriate, they should remain relatively stable for a certain period of time in order to promote the growth and development of the new productive forces and to make themselves more perfect. The establishment and perfection of the agricultural production responsibility system is related to the distribution system and forms of management and involves the question of reforms in production relations. If we do not act in accordance with objective economic laws but make changes at will, we will certainly become divorced from reality and divorced from the masses. In the end, we will have to take the road back. We have lessons in this respect. In the past, we thought that it was better to have larger size and a higher degree of public ownership in the collective economy and disregarded the level of the productive forces at a certain period and in a certain locality.

We made constant changes in the direction of achieving a "higher degree of public ownership" and "larger size." This led to the mistake of eating out of a big pot and egalitarianism and affected the development of production for a long time.

Since the third plenary session, in order to corect this mistake, we have implemented throughout the country and in groups the agricultural production responsibility system, in particular the "system of contracts linked with output." This has resulted in great changes in the rural collective economy. In the past, the same pattern of collective economy was adopted throughout the country. At present, the scales of organization vary, the ways of management differ and the principle of suiting measures to local conditions is fully implemented. Consequently, there are evident increases in production and we have won the full support of the masses. Practice has proved that this change is a success. From now on, we should earnestly perfect the responsibility system for a period of time and should not have frequent changes. The agricultural economic base in our country is still relatively weak and will not be able to stand undue shocks. We must listen to and accept the masses' demand on making no further changes.

The masses are afraid of changes. What changes are they really afraid of? It seems that they are afraid of changing back to the egalitarianism of the past and eating out of a big pot. They are also afraid of changing back to small-scale farming by individual owners. Most of them want to shake off the big pot, arbitrary and impracticable directions and the unhealthy trends of some management personnel by means of the responsibility system of "contracts linked with output." The central authorities have put forth that there will be "no changes in two aspects." This precisely reflects the demand of the masses and has laid down two very basic policy limits. If leading bodies at all levels earnestly and responsibly do a good job in carrying out propaganda and education work among the masses so that the basic policy of making no changes in two aspects for a long time to come which has been put forth by the central authorities can be grasped by the masses, we will be able to do a good job in perfecting the responsiblity system with the enthusiastic support of millions of people and be able to arouse the revolutionary spirit of the masses and cadres in pushing our work forward by a big margin.

We should have a general goal in perfecting the responsibility system, that is, we should search for a socialist agricultural economic system that is conducive to making rural production prosperous. Whether this system is superior depends on whether or not it can meet the following demands: It should be conducive both to giving play to the superiority of collective unified management and to arousing the enthusiasm of individual members; it should give consideration for both the collective interests of production teams and the individual interests of peasants and the general interests of the country's construction; it should pay attention to both the short-term effect on feeding the people and the long-term effect on construction; it should encourage the peasants to display their special skills in striving to become rich through labor and should also help those who are poor and in difficulty in making common development. If it meets the foregoing demands, it will be be able to ensure unimpeded development of the social productive forces. Agricultural collectizication started in our country 30 years ago and the economic foundation and work foundation in different localities vary. The masses will have different choices of the forms of the responsibility system. What should be under unified management and what should be included in the contract system depend on the conditions of respective localities. Measures should be adopted accordingly so that the foregoing demands can be met under different conditions. In perfecting the production responsibility system, we should take upholding the system of public ownership of the means of production such as land and upholding the party leadership as prerequisites, encourage cadres to proceed from reality, support the creative spirit of the masses and endeavor to suit measures to local conditions so that our socialist cause will develop vigorously.

Another common demand of rural areas is to promptly solve some pressing problems the masses are facing. It is precisely as everybody is saying: "The situation in rural areas is very favorable but there are still a lot of problems." Our country has a vast territory and the conditions in different localities vary greatly. Before any correct policy of the central authorities can be turned into actual action by millions of people, it must go through numerous intermediate links. It is thus inevitably influenced and affected in some way. For example, the time for implementing the production responsibility system which started the action of millions of households was short (if calculated separately, several months were usually used in each county) and preliminary discussion was not sufficient. The masses immediately responded to the call whereas the leadership lagged behind. Under these circumstances, some problems were bound to occur.

For example: In some places, organization is lax and social order is not good; land is inappropriately divided or used; insufficient consideration is given to a small number of households that have difficulties; the contract system has not been established or although it has been established, some people violate it; financial work is in confusion and there is nobody to straighten it out; in a very few places, public property was divided or taken away and there was nobody to stop this; no one is in charge of public works and enterprises that should be under unified management and operation; family planning is out of control and education is affected; each family or household is full of enthusiasm but there is no planning for public affairs, and so on. Compared with the achievements we have made, these problems are secondary, partial and temporary. However, if they remain unsolved for a long time, they will hinder the advancement of the collective economy and will even loosen and disintegrate it resulting in serious losses. If we grasp our work firmly, these problems are not difficult to solve. The key lies in leadership. The experiences of Shanxi, Anhui, Hubei and Shandong Provinces can be used for reference. What these provinces have done is first of all to demand that party organizations at all levels, particularly county CCP committees, should bestir themselves, should dare to face these problems squarely and should not avoid them, should not blame each other but should dare to hold themselves responsible for their work and seize opportunities to rectify basic organizations, train cadres and unify their thinking. The system of cadres' personal responsibility should be universally set up and rewards and punishments should be given justly. A sufficient number of cadres should stay at selected basic levels of carry out investigations and to handle and solve problems in one production team after another. They should give appropriate advice and should work carefully and seriously as cadres did during the early stage of the cooperative movement and should attach even more importance to the mass line than in the past. In this way, things will take on a completely new look in 1 year or, at most, 2 or 3 years.

The central authorities' policies have already won the enthusiastic support of the masses and have laid a foundation for further developing rural work. Their tremendous role in promoting all kinds of rural construction will become more and more evident. If we strengthen party leadership and rely firmly on the masses, we will be able to overcome all difficulties and solve all problems. This is our conclusion.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES ATTENTION TO LAND PROBLEMS

HK141006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Jialiang [3769 1367 2733], Zhang Yuerong [1728 2588 5554] and Zhang Qiaolong [1728 1564 3781]: "We Must Give Serious Attention to the Study of the Land Problems"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his government work report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, pointed out: "Our country has a vast population but not enough arable land; this contradiction will become more and more acute as the population increases. Our state policy should therefore be to treasure and use every inch of land rationally." Land problems have already become an important strategic issue in our socialist construction and they require very careful study.

Population and Land

The seriousness of the population problem is generally recognized. The total world population has been estimated at 4.437 billion in 1980. The forecast for the year 2000 is 6.1 billion and for the year 2025 is 8.3 billion. Areas with a vast population and not enough arable land or areas where the productivity of the land is low will feel the pinch of increasing grain shortage. According to the state statistical bureau, our population at the end of 1980 was 980 million and the forecast for the year 2000 is 1.22 billion (annual progressive growth rate K equals 0.01). If control is not properly carried out, it can reach 1.48 billion (annual progressive growth rate K equals 0.02). The population figure is relative. A vast population in itself does not constitute any threat. It may also be considered as a kind of resource. However, the population and the land area must be in harmony and there must be a proportionate relationship between them. Food for the people at present is basically obtained either directly or indirectly from the land.

Judging from the standpoint of the requirement of agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry products by mankind, we may divide the land into agricultural land and nonagricultural land. The former refers to farmland, grassland, forest land, orchard land and fish-breeding land. The latter refers to land used for factories, mines, communications and urban and rural construction. It is necessary to ensure a fixed amount of agricultural land for a fixed amount of population. Regardless of the quality of population control, the actual amount of agricultural land per capita will only decrease and will not increase. The decrease of land per capita is the direct consequence of the population problem. This outcome is determined by the limitation of land.

Land will become more and more valuable. In China, the reduction of every 2 mu of land would be tantamount to reducing the biological food source of one person. An increase of 100 million in the population would require an additional 200 million mu of arable land. In studying the population problem, we cannot but at the same time study the land problems.

Land and National Economic Construction

The development of various construction projects of the national economy has brought great advantages for increasing the utilization rate of land and has supplied technical and material conditions for improving land productivity. But on the other land, various construction projects are stretching out their hands in all directions to take land from agriculture, gradually nibbling away and occupying a great deal of good farmland and slowly offsetting the benefits they have brought. The area of arable land in our country was 1.67 billion mu in 1957. The area in 1977, including the 256 million mu obtained from reclamation, was only 1.49 billion mu. There has been an actual reduction of 436 million mu of arable land during the 20 years, and this is equivalent to the total area of arable land in Shandong, Henan, Hebei and Heilongjiang in 1979. The amount of arable land per capita has been reduced from the 2.7 mu of the 1950's to 1.5 mu in the 1980's. Moreover, the land taken up by various construction projects of the state and collectives is generally good farmland situated around cities and towns, and the reclaimed land is generally of poorer quality in remote places. Just after liberation, Beijing Municipality had 9.1 million mu of arable land. According to statistics, there were only 6.4 million mu in 1978, or an average reduction of 100,000 mu a year. The former area of vegetable farms in the suburbs has already been reduced by one-third. This is a reason for the tight supply of vegetables in Beijing.

The development of various undertakings must take up land, but land is also an irreplaceable means of production for producing the foodstuffs required by people. The population growth and the goal of improving living standards also demand increasing the area of agricultural land. The contradiction between the two has become more and more acute and has already become an important aspect of the land problems.

Land and Environment

The quality of the environment has a direct bearing on the productivity of the land and the quality of agricultural products. As a result of the development of modern industries, the serious problem of the environmental pollution has become the focus of worldwide attention. Naturally, the key to solving this problem lies in controlling and eliminating the source of pollution. However, such sources are widely scattered throughout agricultural areas and already imperiling agricultural land. Some farm crops have been poisoned and their yield has fallen, and a part of the farm produce has been polluted and is no longer fit for consumption. This threat is taking place and developing, and if not heeded, it will soon become a serious problem. This is an important aspect of the environmental problem. However, an even more serious problem in land environment is the indiscriminate use of agricultural land such as the indiscriminate use of pasture land and the indiscriminate felling of trees. The consequences of all these factors have affected the already insufficient and low-quality agricultural land. In less serious cases, they have further reduced its productivity. In more serious cases, they have turned it into barren land. According to calculations, about one-third of the arable land throughout the country at present is of poor quality. The area affected by erosion has increased by 510 million mu compared with the figure before liberation. Poor quality pastures in usable grasslands (producing less than 200 to 300 jin of fresh grass per mu) amount to 70 percent. of which desert grasslands (producing about 100 jin of fresh grass per mu) accounts for 1.21 billion me. The area lost to sand throughout the country has increased by 900 mu compared with the figure before liberation. Forest reserve is only 3.9 cubic meter per mu (world average is 7.3 cubic meter per mu), and annual growth is only 0.12 cubic meter per mu (developed countries have more than 0.2 cubic meter per mu).

What merits attention is that this system is a kind of downward spiral. The deterioration of the environment leads to a lowering of productivity and a reduction of usable land. Moreover, the lowering of productivity also reacts on the environment and speeds up its deterioration. If this cycle continues unabated, the whole ecological system will be seriously destroyed.

Land and Policies

The condition of the land problems is closely related to the formulation and implementation of relevant specific and general policies. For example, "Method of Requisitioning Land for National Construction" promulgated in 1958 has played a positive role in solving the use of land for capital construction. However, judging by the present situation, the criterion for land compensation according to this method is inclined to be set too low and there is not much distinction in the compensation paid for good land in suburbs and for secondary land in remote places. Moreover, after a lump-sum compensation has been paid by the state, the unit using the land need not shoulder any further economic responsibility. This has caused the units to apply for more land and to requisition better land. If the measures of paying a higher compensation for the requisitioning of good land in the surburbs and making the units using the land pay a higher land tax every year are carried out, and if special economic preference is given to the requisitioning of nonagricultural land in remote places, this kind of policy will encourage the economical use of farmland. At present, some of these policies are themselves correct, but if we do not carefully take into consideration the land problems and adopt suitable measures when publicizing and implementing them, the result could also be very serious. For example, when implementing "responsibility fields" and "private plots," some of the commune members have built houses and tombs on such land. Therefore, the State Council in April 1981 promulgated the "emergency circular restricting the seizure of farmland for building houses." Also, in the factories jointly operated by urban and rural areas, some of the localities have practiced the method of the urban area supplying the money and technology and the rural area supplying the land and labor. If we do not adopt suitable management policies but allow this to develop freely, the pressure on the land problems will increase, numerous unplanned houses will be built in urban surburbs, and an enormous amount of farmland will be taken up.

Various policies which involve agriculture must take into full consideration their direct and indirect role on land, and there must be explicit demands and measures for protecting agricultural land and for fostering the improvement of the productivity of land.

CHINA DAILY: DROUGHT THREATENS SUMMER WHEAT

WA151106 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] With spring sowing underway in southern and central China, some parts of northern China are still threatened by drought, affecting almost 200 million mu (13.3 million hectares) of farmland, CHINA DAILY has learned.

The areas affected by drought include Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, which are the main production areas of the summer-wheat crop.

Water stored in the 58 major reservoirs in Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi Provinces and Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities are now only 328.5 million cubic metres, 400 million down on last year.

Rain and snow have eased the shortage in rural farmland.

The peasants, however, have thrown themselves into an all-out drive to irrigate the wheat fields by every means possible.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PROBLEMS OF RETIREMENT

HK141453 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Article on Zhong Zhen [6850 3914]: "Random Thoughts on Retreat and Advance"]

[Text] In the past 2 years or so, whenever there is nothing on my mind, I always ponder the problem of "retreat." Where should I retreat to? What should I do after the retreat? Disquieting thoughts are always surging in my mind. Sometimes I am confused, but sometimes I am sensible enough.

After repeatedly asking myself, I find out that the problem of "advance" and "retreat" has been deeply rooted in my mind. Has the party not always taught us that if we fail to make progress, we will inevitably lag behind? Furthermore, when I was young, I took an oath in front of the party that I would strive for the communist cause all my life. Due to the change in the revolutionary situation, I carried out various kinds of work and was eventually assigned to the basic level and worked as a leading cadre. When I was getting older and older, I thought that it would be perfectly justified for me to hold the post until I was buried in the Babaoshan cemetery. In the past 2 years, proceeding from the situation as a whole, I find out that this problem has become more and more acute. Since I am now over 60 years old, it is time for me to retreat! But what will I do after the retreat? Retire? Spend my remaining years in happiness? I hate to link these matters with myself. There are a lot of tasks which I have not accomplished. I will feel ashamed if I retreat in this way now. However, if someone asks me to go on working, I will inevitably feel that my ability falls short of my wishes. Very often, I cannot complete the work which I have planned and there is more work which I have never thought of. After making a sober analysis, I do realize that there are a number of talented cadres who are younger than myself, work hard and enjoy the support of the masses. If I give those comrades a free hand in their work after my retreat, a new situation will surely occur. After I retreat, our cause will make big strides forward. It seems that I have come around to the idea now.

Sometimes I feel that since I still have strength remaining, I should contribute it to the party's cause. After repeatedly pondering the matter, I realize that according to the division of labor in our society, some people can pursue their professions all their lives, such as old doctors, writers.... As long as they have real ability and learning, they will not give much trouble because of the increase of their number. But this is not the case with full-time leading cadres, because they administer our country at their own posts. First of all, their number should be limited and it would never do to have too many of them.

Furthermore, they should be full of vigor and have both ability and political integrity. Otherwise, they will harm our country. If there are a great number of cadres at all levels who can only contribute their remaining strength at their own post to the economic construction, our cause can only progress very slowly no matter how good our guiding principle is. Therefore, those full-time leading cadres can find places where they can contribute their remaining strength only after they have left their leading posts. The practice of those comrades who have already retreated proves that as long as they seek out these "places" seriously, they will succeed in finding them.

It might happen that not all cadres who have retreated can find proper and new places where they can continue to make their contribution. The rest are faced with the problem of spiritual sustenance. A fairly large number of people in our generation grew up in a tight collective life and they have formed a habit of regarding work as their life's prime desire. They have neither possessed any special skill nor pursued any hobby during their spare time. They have not read too many books. Once they retreat, they do not know what course to take. If they fail to consciously find a way of accommodating themselves to the new situation after they retreat, they will suffer greatly from spiritual depression. The related scientists should also study this subject. It can be expected that the retirement age of leading persons in the future will be lower than the present one. It is reported that schools for the aged have been established in Japan which offer various courses. The old people are studying in these schools neither for promotion nor degrees. They study in order to satisfy spiritual need. They will also study subjects which they were fond of all their lives, but were too busy to puruse. To maintain their links with society, it is good for them to study these subjects when they get old and are not too busy. This is also a good measure aimed at promoting the spiritual civilization of the society.

In a word, the present situation where each wave pushes at the one ahead and surges forward has urged people to make a prompt decision. The gradual retreat of veteran cadres is in accord with the law of society. However, one needs courage in order to retreat. In a certain sense, more courage is needed to retreat than to "advance" at that age.

SECURITY MINISTER VIEWS POLICY TOWARD CRIMINALS

HK140906 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 82 pp 8-9

[Article by BAN YUE TAN reporter Xu Xinhua [1776 1800 5478]: "Victory for the Party's Policy of Transformation -- on an Interview With Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi"]

[Text] The 22d Session of the 5th National People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution to grant an amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services below the county or regimental level who were kept in custody and to grant them political rights. This has had positive responses at home and abroad. The reporter had an interview with Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi to discuss the significance of this act and other relevant issues. Zhao accepted the interview with pleasure.

First of all, Zhao Cangbi reviewed the achievements scored since China implemented the policy of transforming criminals through labor over the past 30 years. He said, "We have not only effectively transformed the general counterrevolutionary criminals and the ordinary criminals, but have also successfully transformed the Japanese POW's, the POW's of the Manchu and Monggol puppet regimes and the KMT POW's. On 17 September 1959, the Ninth Session of the Second National People's Congress Standing Committee passed 'the resolution on granting amnesty to criminals who have given up evil and returned to good.' On 4 December, the Supreme People's Court granted a special amnesty to the first batch of KMT POW's and the POW's of the Manchu and Monggol puppet regimes. From 1960 to 1966, five more batches of POW's were granted amnesty. In March 1975, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Second Session of the Fourth National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court granted a special amnesty to all POW's in custody.

"In December 1975, the Chinese judicial organs leniently granted amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services at or above the county or regimental level. At present, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has decided to leniently grant amnesty to all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services below the county or regimental level. In other words, after this amnesty is granted, all former KMT personnel of party, government, army and special services in custody will have been released. This is something amazing. It is significant in further consolidating and developing China's political stability and unity and in mobilizing all positive factors to promote the socialist modernization."

Upon hearing this, the reporter asked Minister Zhao Cangbi with great enthusiasm, "What made us so successful in transforming these criminals?"

Zhao Changbi said, "This is the victory of the party's policy of transformation. Long before the eve of national liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong had already expounded the significance of transforming the reactionary class and the reactionaries in his article 'On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.' He said, 'let them reform themselves through labor and become new people.' In the later stage of the movement to suppress counterrevolutionaries in 1941, the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong gave instructions on carrying out reform through labor within the country and stipulated specific policies, duties, principles and methods for it. Over the past 30 years or so, we have accumulated much experience in the work of reform-through-labor, including establishing the viewpoint of transforming man and implementing the policy of 'reform first, production second' for reform-through-labor work. We have adhered to integrating control and penalty with ideological reform; labor and production with politics, culture, technology and education; ideological reform with guarantees for material aspects of life; and the execution of law with educaion, persuasion and remedial work. We have strengthened political and ideological work and organized criminals to study politics, science and liberal arts so as to reform them in liberal ways by means of the socialist legal system. We have correctly organized labor and production so that the criminals will change their thinking, cultivate the habit of working and learn production skills. We have implemented revolutionary humanitarianism and treated criminals as human beings. Feudal fascist practices such as corporal punishment and maltreatment are prohibited. We have provided them with sufficient food and clothes, and normally they do not work more than 8 hours a day. We have actively improved their living and sanitation conditions and provided them timely treatment when they are sick. Local and foreign visitors who have visited our prisons and reform-through-labor units have all admitted that the prisons and farms for reforming criminals through labor are actually schools, plants, and farms. They are different in nature from prisons of the old society."

"After these transformed criminals are released, how do they behave?" the reporter asked.

Zhao Cangbi told the reporters, "Most of them have become new people and their conduct is good or relatively good; not many of them commit crimes again. Some even become engineers, technicians, medical doctors and technologists. Many more become skilled workers. They have made contributions to socialist construction. Evidence has proved that China's policy of transforming criminals through labor is successful and it is applauded by the masses. It also enjoys a good reputation in the world."

Talking about settling these released criminals after the amnesty is granted, the public security minister said: "This is the key to doing a good job of the amnesty; all localities will make suitable arrangements through various channels. Jobs will be arranged for people who are capable of working, while those who cannot work will be supported by their families and relatives. If they have any difficulties, the local government will grant social relief funds to them. The government will make arrangements for those who do not have a family or any relatives in accordance with their situations. At present, the political and economic situations of our country are good. However, many problems still exist in arranging employment.

"The relevant prefectures and units must proceed from the general situation, strive to overcome all difficulties and actively do a good job of settling criminals so that they can live and work in peace and contentment. We do believe that in doing a good job of this work, we will continue to exert a good influence at home and abroad."

LENIN CITED ON STRENGTHENING LEGAL SYSTEM

HK140752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Likai [0491 4539 0418]: "Lenin on Strengthening the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] The basic spirit of strengthening the socialist legal system as advocated by Lenin is of great significance to the realization of our country's four modernizations and to the strengthening of the legal system for the sake of cracking down on illegal activities and crimes in the economic field.

Lenin greatly stressed the extreme importance of perfecting the socialist legal system. He deemed that if the proletarian political power did not establish and perfect the legal system, it would not be able to maintain normal production order, work order and public order, thus halting the development of production and destabilizing the political situation. For this reason, he made an appeal to the people, saying: "The laws and instructions of the Soviet Government must be faithfully observed, and care must be taken that they are obeyed by all." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 29, p 509) To enable all the people to faithfully observe the socialist legal system, the extraordinary Sixth All-Russian Congress of Soviets adopted on the basis of Lenin's proposal the resolution "on faithfully observing the law." The resolution "called on all the citizens of the republic and all organizations and public office personnel under the Soviet Government to observe in a very strict way the laws of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and all the past and present resolutions, regulations and instructions of the central and local regimes."

From the second day of the October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and at his suggestion, the Russian Soviet Government promulgated the "peace decree" and the "land decree." After this, it gradually promulgated a series of decrees and regulations concerning the nationalization of banks, the nationalization of most important industrial enterprises and the workers' supervision, and also established the legal judicial organs, namely, the Soviet People's Courts. In 1918, it also promulgated the Soviet state's first constitution, namely, the Russian Soviet Constitution. These decrees and regulations and particularly the promulgation and the implementation of the constitution consolidated the great achievements in the October Revolution, safeguarded the fundamental interests of the masses of workers and peasants, and decided that Soviet Russia should advance along the socialist road. Soon after the conclusion of the civil war, Lenin immediately placed the enactment of various codes on the order of the day. Within a few years after 1921, the Soviet Government enacted the "Russian Soviet criminal code," the "Russian Soviet civil code," the "Russian Soviet land code," the "Russian Soviet labor code," the codes of criminal and civil procedure and other important codes. It also enacted the "organic rules of courts" and the "regulations of procuratorial organs," thus bringing about the building of the Soviet state legal system on a considerable scale. The building of the legal system also played an important role in promoting the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, in improving the maintenance of social order and in further strengthening the Soviet Government.

Lenin held that the establishment of the labor code and labor discipline during the socialist economic construction was of great significance. He noted: "If we are not to indulge in utopianism, we must not think that having overthrown capitalism, people will at once learn to work for society without any standard of right; and indeed the abolition of capitalism does not immediately create the economic premises for such a change." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 252)

Lenin refuted the erroneous propaganda of the "leftist communists" who said that "enforcing labor discipline means retrogression" and that "enforcing labor discipline may put the working class into slavery"..."Lenin deemed that these arguments were completely wrong and showed a complete lack of understanding of the importance of enforcing labor discipline to the building of socialism. Among the masses of workers, a very few of them do not observe discipline and violate the law and discipline. With regard to these people, we must adopt some coercive measures. With regard to some particularly serious cases involving some of these people, we must also investigate and affix the legal responsibilities for such cases.

Lenin resolutely advocated hitting hard at all illegal and criminal activities in the economic field such as speculation and profiteering, malpractices for selfish ends, graft and embezzlement, and offering and accepting bribes. Throughout Lenin's Soviet state leadership work career, the Soviets time and again promulgated decrees against speculation, malpractices for selfish ends and embezzlement of state property, and ordered organizations at all levels to carry out such decrees. Following the implementation of the new economic policy in the spring of 1921, private enterprises became active and there were more and more contracts between Soviet state organizations and private businessmen. As a result, all kinds of malpractices for selfish ends emerged by exploiting the situation. In order to hit hard at these illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets held in December 1921 adopted the "instructions on questions of economic activities" which were drafted by Lenin. The instructions stressed: The people's courts of the republic should keep a close watch over the activities of private traders and manufacturers and sternly punish the slightest attempt on their part to evade rigid compliance with the laws of the republic. The people's courts should encourage the masses of workers and peasants to play a practical part in ensuring enforcement of the law. The people's courts should take more vigorous action against economic mismangement. This is quite necessary. "Such an action should be taken not only for the purpose of increasing responsibility for the evil which is so difficult to combat under present circumstances, but also for the purpose of focusing the attention of the masses of workers and peasants on this extremely important matter, and of securing a practical object, viz, greater success in the economic field." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 152)

Lenin stressed: The Soviet People's Courts must wage an unsparing struggle against those "senior officials" who go against the Soviet laws, grafters and people accepting bribes, and must also seriously handle questions concerning these people. The people's courts must take proper disciplinary actions against those administrative personnel who seriously neglect their duties. This is primarily aimed at making clear to the masses of people the consequences of dereliction of duties and dispelling the widespread and prevalent erroneous concept in society that no disciplinary action will be taken against such personnel neglecting their duties.

With regard to being law-abiding, all citizens of the Soviet state are equal. The Soviet laws must not only be observed by ordinary workers and peasants but must also be observed by party and government functionaries. The resolution adopted by the Russian Soviet Central Executive Committee on 21 August 1921 stressed: "It is absolutely imperative that all activities of the Soviet Government and its functionaries be in strict compliance with laws and regulations in force. It is imperative that all the Soviet people clearly understand that the implementation of the principles of our revolutionary laws and discipline is one of the most important demands made by the Soviet Government." With regard to enforcing laws and discipline, even central organs and leaders of the central authorities are no exception. Lenin once said that every court should treat him and others all alike. He said that if he himself did not strictly enforce laws and discipline, he must also resign. Lenin was as good as his word. The Soviet working people unanimously and publicly acknowledged that Lenin was a model in observing the socialist legal system.

The Bolshevik was the "sole ruling party running the state." Whether members of the ruling party strictly observe the legal system has a bearing on whether the socialist legal system can be really implemented and also affects the ruling party's prestige among the masses of the people. If members of the ruling party and particularly leading cadres of the ruling party carry out and observe the legal system in an exemplary way, they will set good examples for the broad masses of the people. However, if they abuse their power, break the law in the capacity of the executors of the law and violate laws and discipline, they will greatly impair the ruling party's prestige among the masses of the people and our appeal to the broad masses of the people for observing the law and discipline will be devoid of convincing power. For this reason, Lenin resolutely maintained that it is imperative to pass "heavier" sentences on those party members and particularly those leading cadres of the party who violate the law and discipline.

Lenin held that the fundamental guarantee of a real implementation of the socialist legal system is to mobilize the people to supervise enforcement of the laws by soviet governments at all levels. The measures for carrying out this proposition were that "the soviets put into effect proposals and demands for the active participation of the masses not only in discussing general rules, decisions and laws, and in controlling their fulfillment, but also directly in their implementation." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 194) The soviets must try to attract more nonparty workers and peasants to participate in judicial and procuratorial work and to exercise effective supervision over leading organs at all levels. If the soviets fail to do so, they will not be able to apply effective sanctions against "large numbers of unlawful practices" and they will also not be able to really overcome bureaucratism within leading organs.

BAN YUE TAN CITES LENIN ON LEASE SYSTEM

HK141105 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6 25 Mar 82 pp 44-45

[Article by Xue Qiliang [5641 0796 0081]: "Lenin on the Lease System During the Period of New Economic Policy in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In 1921 the Soviet regime, which had been in power since the October Revolution, decided, on the basis of Lenin's suggestions, to replace the wartime policy of communism with the new economic policy. The lease system was one very important aspect of the new economic policy (in addition to this there was also the grain tax system and free trade). The basic idea of the lease system was to allow the Soviet state to sign contracts with foreign capitalists for the leasing of factories, mines, forests and land. Once leased, these enterprises would be managed by foreign capitalists for a certain period of time, with profits from products being divided between the foreign capitalists and the state. On the expiration of the contract, the state would either take back or buy back the leased enterprise. The use of this method led to the introduction of capital, equipment and technology from the advanced capitalist nations, and helped in promoting the development of Russian industry.

Between 1921, when the Soviet Union began signing lease contracts with foreign companies, and 1 October 1926, a total of 144 lease contracts were signed (24 in the mining industry, 41 in the processing industry, 36 in the commercial sector and 43 others). By 1927, 73 enterprises had been established on the basis of lease agreements. In leased enterprises in the mining industry, foreign companies took part in the exploitation of the Soviet Union's gold, copper, manganese, coal, oil and other mineral resources. In the industrial sector, foreign lease-holders assisted in the production of bearings, electrical goods, gas welders and other products. By 1925 foreign capitalists had invested 32 million rubles in leased enterprises and by October 1928 the total amount of investment was 57.7 million rubles. Between 1924 and 1925 these leased enterprises employed a total of 7,112 workers and by October 1928 the number of workers had increased to 20,000, of which 10 percent were foreigners. The lease system, which was basically a system of state capitalism supervised and regulated by a proletarian state, was of great significance to the development of the Soviet Union's own industry and to the proletarian state's efforts to overcome various economic difficulties.

The implementation of the lease system, however, gave rise to a serious ideological struggle within the Bolshevik Party. The party at the time was plagued by "two types of what were essentially petty bourgeois errors" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 330): On the one hand, there was the rightist opportunism of Bukharin which believed that because the Russian economy was backward and economic strength did not match political strength it was inadvisable to seize political power. This type of "well-padded" analysis was, according to Lenin, nothing more than a surrender to the capitalist class. On the other hand, there was the leftist opportunism of Trotsky (at the beginning of the new economic policy Bukharin had also supported this position) which saw the introduction of the lease system as a "compromise" with the capitalist class. Lenin offered an incisive analysis of the situation saying, "While such people may appear to be 'exceptionally revolutionary' when it comes to any arduous revolutionary work which they have analyzed in depth, weighed up and evaluated in terms of the most difficult transitional situation, they are incapable of action. Lenin also pointed out that, anyone who says that using money to attract highly trained and cultured capitalists as a form of compromise obviously "lacks a basic understanding of the economic tasks involved in socialist reconstruction."

Lenin also gives a comprehensive analysis of the struggle with foreign capitalists that must inevitably arise from the introduction of the lease system. He pointed out that although the Soviet Union may have signed lease contracts with foreign capitalists, they had certainly not ignored the true nature of the exploiting class. The reason why they could tolerate such sacrifice was that it enabled them "to obtain the most advanced technology and equipment with which to establish the necessary base." This would help to "rapidly improve (to a certain degree) the state of production and the livelihood of peasants and workers." The lease system was "not at all dangerous as power remained in the hands of workers and peasants and there could never be a revival of the landlord and capitalist systems of ownership."

Lenin was very sensitive to the fact that the implementation of the lease system would be fraught with struggle. This was because "the lease system is also a form of struggle, a continuation, in another form, of the class struggle and is in no way an attempt to replace class struggle with class harmony." This was a message to the whole party that they must keep a clear head and must, during the concrete implementation of the lease system, remain steadfast in their proletarian stand, and strive to maintain their own independence. And in order to resist the attacks and corrosive influences of bourgeois thinking, they must carry out a just, advantageous and restrained struggle against the capitalist class.

Thanks to the correct leadership of Lenin's Bolshevik Party, the lease system achieved considerable success, playing an important role in reviving and developing the Soviet economy and helping the economy to overcome temporary difficulties. Between 1924 and 1925 the Soviet Union earned an income of 6.8 million rubles from the lease system; in 1927 they earned 16.11 million rubles and in 1928 10.1 million rubles. After the First 5-Year Plan, however, the harsh terms imposed by foreign capitalists meant that no further progress was made in developing the lease system.

Almost half a century has now passed since the Soviet Union first introduced the lease system. Proceeding from the actual conditions in our country, our party has decided to advocate an open-door policy. While upholding this open-door policy, however, we must remain firm in our commitment to struggle against the corrosive influences of bourgeois thinking; and by recalling this period of Soviet history and studying Lenin's comments on the lease system we will find important guidance.

ANSHAN IRON, STEEL COMPLEX TO BE REVAMPED

OW150736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Anshan, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has approved a 1,246 million yuan (about 700 million U.S. dollars) plan to technically transform China's leading steel center of Anshan before the end of 1985.

The plan, which aims at increased output, better quality, more variety of products, and improved environment, is part of the overall policy of achieving industrial expansion mainly by revamping existing enterprises.

The 159 projects to be carried out in the technical transformation involve iron smelting, steel making, steel rolling, energy saving and environmental protection. Work will be focused on upgrading the rolling mills to raise the quality and mechanical property of the rolled steel.

Refurbishing the No 3 steel mill, also a major project in the plan, will include building a new top-blown converter which, together with the other converters, will replace the five old open hearth furnaces. A continuous casting machine with a capacity ranging between 800,000 to one million tons will also be built to turn out blooms for the rolling mills.

When the revamping is completed, Anshan's annual production capacity of steel will rise from six million tons in 1980 to seven million tons, and that of rolled steel from 4.21 million tons to 4.53 million tons. The complex's consumption of energy, materials and power will be reduced.

New products needed by the light industry such as enamel sheet, cold-rolled sheet steel and cold-rolled titanium strip steel for bicycles will be turned out.

Forty-four pollution control projects will be finished during the period. According to earlier reports, the complex has since 1978 completed 58 projects which treat 2.22 million cubic meters of waste gas and 4.890 tons of waste water per hour and 2.05 million tons of slag a year.

The iron and steel complex, which was established in 1917, has been technically improved and greatly expanded in the past 32 years. It needs to be revamped again with up-to-date technology and equipment to cope with the current economic readjustment program, said an official of the complex. Production will not be affected during the technical transformation, he added.

One thousand million yuan of the expenses for the technical transformation will come from the complex's profits and funds and the rest will be in bank loans.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION HOLDS FORUM

OW150313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The State Capital Construction Commission today called a forum of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional capital construction committees, with Minister Han Guang presiding. Peng Min, vice minister of the commission, pointed out in his speech that the building time for capital construction projects must be shortened and the investment results raised. He said that the scale of construction should not be expanded while the plan is being put into effect.

Summing up the progress achieved in capital construction during the first quarter of this year, Peng Min said: The investment in capital construction completed during the first quarter of this year in various parts of the country constituted 13.8 percent of the annual plan, or an increase of 25.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Construction progress for some key projects in the energy, light and textile, communications and transport, and raw material industries has been speeded up. Although we had a good start in capital construction during the first quarter of this year, we must also see that the task for this year still remains burdensome, he continued. We should continue to implement the readjustment policy this year and shift our focus to raising economic results in capital construction. To this end, we should do well in the following areas:

1. We should do a good job in shortening the period of construction and raising economic results. He said the construction period for large and medium projects from now on should match the previous best. With the exception of a small number of projects involving an extraordinarily large volume of work, the construction period for projects in general should be shortened from the present 8 years to less than 5 years. Except for those projects started in the past 2 years, large and medium projects now underway should be completed within the sixth 5-year plan period.

2. We should do well in completing operational and other key projects and in fulfilling this year's capital construction plan. All these projects should be completed as planned to ensure that investment plays its role. We should also do well in particular in the construction of projects for the energy, communications and transport, building material and light and textile industries, housing for workers and staff, schools and hospitals. While emphasizing speed, we should also keep an eye on construction quality and safety. We should conserve timber in a planned way.

3. We should do well in reorganizing units in charge of construction and planning units. We should, in the course of reorganization, launch activities to learn from, catch up with and overtake advanced units.

4. We should do a good job during the early stage of construction.

5. We should put forward sound legislation governing the management of capital construction. We should continue to follow up reform in capital construction investment in shifting from appropriating funds to extending loans. We should also do a good job in trying to run prospecting and designing units as enterprises in selected localities and sum up experience in this work. We should reform, step by step, the present labor system in enterprises in charge of construction.

LIGHT INDUSTRY RECORDS 1ST QUARTER ACHIEVEMENTS

OW141343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The speedy growth of China's light industry, which has continued onto the fourth year, represents a major success for the country's policy of putting emphasis on production of consumer goods. China's light industrial output value registered a 14.6 percent increase in the first three months of this year over the same 1981 period, reaching 67,250 million yuan. This was achieved on top of an average annual growth rate of 14 percent in the three years from 1979 through 1981. An important reason for the spurt was the priority in supply of raw materials, electricity and fuel, and equipment for technical transformation and in transportation given by the government to light industry. The good harvests reaped in the past few years providing raw materials for light industry were also a factor.

The construction and expansion of sugar refineries in Heilongjiang, Guangdong, Guangxi and other parts of the country last year enlarged the country's sugar refining capacity by 174,000 tons a year. Two big chemical fiber plants, the Liaoyang petrochemical fiber works and the Sichuan vinylon plant, were completed and put into operation in 1981.

Among the outstanding features of the first quarter's light industrial production were speedy increases in output of durable consumer goods and items using agricultural products as raw materials.

More than 2.85 million sewing machines and over five million bicycles were produced in the first three months of this year, registering increases of 37.4 and 42 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1981. More than 100 million bicycles and 50 million sewing machines are now in use in China.

And, in spite of the fact that the average daily output of these items is now double that of 1978, quality brand products still fall far short of demand, particularly in the countryside. In the first quarter of this year, a total of 7.03 million watches were produced, an increase of 12.9 percent over the 1981 period. At the end of 1981, there were 52.2 watches in every 100 persons in China's towns and cities, but the figure was much smaller in the countryside. Peasants in China are showing great interest in watches of moderate prices. There were increases ranging from 12.7 to 25.1 percent in output of sugar, beer and cigarettes in the January-March period, compared with the same period of 1981. The output of cotton, chemical fiber and blended fabrics was up 10.9 percent; silk textiles, 23.8 percent; and knitting wool, 43.5 percent.

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HK150903 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 7

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CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES HUMAN RIGHTS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Examines Issue of Human Rights" appearing on pages K 14-K 16 of the 14 April DAILY REPORT:

Page K 16, last paragraph, line 13 should read: ...and democratic, the substance of the basic human rights of our country will be further enlarged and substantiated, and they will....

FUJIAN HOLDS FORUM ON UNDERGROUND PARTY ISSUE

OW080601 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] To implement the central authorities' instruction on grasping well and handling fairly the question of the underground party, learn the opinions from all concerned, make clear the basic state of affairs and discuss ways to solve this question, the provincial CCP committee called a forum 11-18 March in Fuzhou on correct ways to settle the underground party issue. The forum was attended by veteran comrades who have long been in Fujian, unwaveringly engaged in the guerrilla war and in the underground war in white areas [Kuomintang-controlled areas] prior to liberation, comrades who are familiar with the details of the underground party as well as responsible comrades from the provincial departments concerned, totaling 45 in number. Also present were comrades from the Organization Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee who had come to Fujian to inspect the work.

Speeches were delivered by Comrades Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang and Cheng Xu. They relayed to the forum the relevant instructions given by leading comrades at the central level, epitomized the initial work of the provincial CCP committee on implementing the instructions and elaborated on the guiding ideology in solving the question. They also offered suggestions on how to make the forum a real success.

In their speeches, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee emphasized: Fujian's underground party had a glorious revolutionary history and its original revolutionary image should be restored. It is imperative to fairly solve the question of the underground party, and to do so, we must look ahead instead of bringing up old scores or placing responsibility on certain individuals. We must do what is good for stability and unity. Only in this way can we mobilize all positive factors and work hard with one mind toward the realization of the four modernizations.

With the overall interests in mind, the veteran comrades at the forum calmly discussed the current situation and gave an account of the problem. Their aim was to deal with the problems rather than the persons involved. They manifested the openmindedness which veteran comrades educated by the party for decades and tempered through long revolutionary struggles should display.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW091153 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The leading group dealing with economic cases under the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting on 8 April. The meeting was attended by members of the leading group, prefectural and municipal responsible persons currently attending a provincial people's congress meeting in Nanjing and responsible persons in charge of economic crimes in Nanjing, Wuxi and Changzhou municipalities and Suzhou Prefecture.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and head of the leading groups in charge of economic cases, presided over the meeting and spoke. Comrade Xu Jiatun discussed three main points, stressing severe punishment for criminals who have seriously disrupted the national economy.

1. It is necessary to do a good job in propaganda, education and mobilization. It is necessary to carry out a vigorous campaign throughout the province to propagate the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who have seriously disrupted the national economy, thereby launching a strong political offensive to urge all criminals to surrender and confess their crimes in order to receive lenient treatment. The NPC Standing Committee's decision should be posted in all offices, factories, mines, enterprises, schools, rural communes and brigades, and in all public places.

Newspapers, periodicals, radio and television stations and all other propaganda agencies must carry out extensive propaganda work and create a forceful public opinion to make the NPC decision known to everyone and compel all economic criminals to surrender and confess. All these measures will serve to deepen the campaign, focus attention on the target and educate both cadres and masses. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in educating leaders at all levels -- particularly leading cadres at and above the level of standing committee members of county-level party committees -- on the importance and urgency of the decision of the NPC Standing Committee so that they consciously and correctly use this powerful weapon to launch resolute struggles against criminal activities in the economic field.

2. It is necessary to stress the policy and deepen the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field. In the current struggle against criminal activities in the economic field, the situation is complicated, and the task is formidable. Thus, it is necessary to study and master the policy well and stress investigation, study and politics, instead of extorting confessions. Leaders and work personnel at all levels must be resolute and decisive in their actions. They must strictly implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee and abide by laws and regulations concerned so that the facts they present are irrefutable, the evidence conclusive and the sentence commensurate with the crime. It is necessary to concentrate our attention on major economic criminal cases, particularly those involving responsible cadres holding important posts. In dealing with such cases, we must never be lenient or become soft-hearted. We must not stop until we have gotten to the bottom of the matter. Because the economic crimes they commit are more damaging and disruptive to the national economy, and because the resistance they put up will be very great, our work in dealing with them will inevitably be very difficult. However, we must conquer all resistance. It does not matter where the resistance originates. We must always put the state's interests above all other things, be impartial and incorruptible, strictly enforce the law and unremittingly carry out the struggle to the end.

3. Party and government leaders at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the struggle. Principal leading comrades of party committees at all levels must exercise personal leadership over the struggle. Now that the struggle has begun, if the leaders fail to exercise effective leadership, the struggle will also fail for lack of leadership. Now is the time to step up inspection and supervision to see whether or not organs have been set up at and above the county level, whether or not leaders have gone down to subordinate units and whether or not momentum has built up. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political education, stress policy as the principal guidance, prevent contradictions from polarizing and do a good job in safeguarding public security. In the current struggle, it is necessary to avoid handling cases behind closed doors. It is necessary to rely on the party committee's leadership and fully mobilize the masses so that personnel specially assigned to a case cooperate with the masses to guide the struggle on a continuously deepening and healthy course.

JIANGXI'S FU YUTIAN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY MEETING

OW070216 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] A conference on industry and communications opened today in Nanchang municipality, Jiangxi Province. This conference is being held mainly to convey and implement the guidelines laid down by a recent national conference on industry and communications and to discuss such questions as how to follow the correct guidelines for industrial production and how to achieve better economic results according to our province's actual conditions. This is aimed at achieving a practical growth rate in both industrial production and communications that will be higher than last year's rate.

Attending the conference are responsible comrades of key enterprises in various parts of the province, responsible comrades of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authority as well as experts and scholars. Present at today's opening session were Fu Yutian, Wang Shixian, Wang Zhaorong, Xu Qin, Li Shizhang, Liang Kaixuan and other leading comrades of the party and government organizations in the province. At this morning's session, Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan conveyed the guidelines laid down by the recent national conference on industry and communications.

In his speech at the opening session, Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, called on those present to conscientiously study the guidelines laid down by the national conference on industry and communications and discuss the questions of how to follow the correct guidelines and how to achieve better economic results in order to do a better job in industry and communications in the province.

Fu Yutian emphatically pointed out: We must first understand the meaning of economic results. By economic results, we absolutely do not mean that we should make vigorous efforts to run enterprises with big profits, little efforts to run enterprises with little profits or no efforts to run enterprises with no profits. By this, we mean that we should resolutely implement the principle of a planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by the market as supplementary, adopt the concept of taking the whole country into account and correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Putting undue emphasis on economic responsibility and benefits and following unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, such as tax evasion, practicing selfish departmentalism or even seeking self-interest at public expense are entirely wrong and impermissible. Of course, economic benefits and responsibility have been are and will be stressed. However, this involves not only a perceptual understanding of economic benefits and responsibility, but also a clear understanding of the many aspects of their requirements. Economic results are a reflection of the guidelines for production, the style of management, production methods, product quality, production costs and profit. Economic results are a yardstick for judging whether an enterprise is run well, as well as a reflection of its comprehensive results. Economic results are the goal we are to achieve while further implementing the principle of readjustment.

Fu Yutian said: How an enterprise should produce according to market demand is an important branch of learning. When an enterprise does well in this regard, it will achieve good economic results; otherwise, its economic results will be poor. At present, some enterprises in our province do not have sufficient production tasks to carry out, while others blindly turn out products without taking market demand into account. Thus, the latter have failed to produce according to market demand. He hoped that the comrades at the conference would study documents, examine how many of our economic results are inflated and try to find the causes of our poor economic results. Through discussion, they should try to find resolutions to our problems.

FLEET COMMANDER REVIEWS SHIPS IN SHANDONG

SK130705 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the North China Sea Fleet recently held a grand marine military review in a certain area on the Yellow Sea. Yang Li, commander of the North China Sea Fleet, and others reviewed naval vessels and troops. Among the naval vessels participating in the review were ships which have sailed far into the Pacific and completed the exercise with flying colors and those which have stood guard on the coastal front and successfully fulfilled their patrol tasks. The battle array of the fleet was well-balanced and fully reflected the militant style and features of the people's naval forces.

SHANDONG HOLDS INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

SK091237 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A provincial industrial and communications work conference is being held in Jinan. It has pointed out that this year's industrial and communications work should stress economic results and organize production in line with state plans and market needs so as to achieve a real increase. Vice Governor Liu Peng delivered a report based on the suggestions of the provincial CCP committee and government. After reviewing the achievements and problems in industrial production in the past year and the first quarter of this year, Liu Peng said: Comrades engaged in economic work must deeply understand the great significance of raising economic results, enhance the guiding ideology in industrial production and genuinely shift the emphasis of work from stressing production value and speed to economic results.

Viewing the situation in our province, we must do a good job in the following four aspects: 1) Shift our attention from grasping production value and speed to grasping product varieties, quality and products that have a ready market; 2) Shift our attention from boosting production to increase income to reducing consumption, lowering production cost and increasing accumulation; 3) Shift our attention from solely grasping production to grasping management and science and technology; and 4) Shift our attention from blindly expanding production capacity to grasping technical renovation and renewal of equipment.

Industrial enterprise leaders at all levels must spare no effort to reduce material consumption and manpower and produce products needed in markets in order to achieve genuine success in this field.

In the first quarter our province scored achievements in increasing industrial and communications production, profits and revenue. The total industrial output value increased 12.3 percent over the corresponding period of 1981, of which the output value of light industry increased 15.3 percent and that of heavy industry 8.5 percent. Projected state industrial enterprises increased profits by 6 percent and profits handed over to the state increased by 4.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1981. Industrial tax revenue increased 10.8 percent.

Provincial departments concerned pointed out that development of industry as a whole is good. The current conspicuous problems are low economic results, poor product quality, few product varieties, high consumption and large deficits. Some products are in stock because they cannot be marketed. All localities must earnestly analyze the problem of low economic results in industrial production and adopt effective measures to solve existing problems to achieve better economic results in industrial and communications production this year.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS CIVILITY MEETING

OW140556 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The evaluation committee of "five goods" and "six goods" units, under the municipal finance and trade network, held a meeting in the afternoon of 13 April to sum up experience and commend those units which distinguished themselves during the all-people decorum and courtesy month. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and the people's government Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan and Xin Yuanxi [new vice mayor of Shanghai]. Xin Yuanxi addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG COTTON PLANTING -- More than 1.4 million mu of land in Zhejiang's cotton-growing areas will be planted to cotton this year. Pre-sowing preparations are now in progress. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 6 Apr 82 OW]

ART URGED TO REFLECT ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

HK140531 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Luo Yuanwen [5012 3293 2429] and Chen Zhijie [7115 1807 0267]: "Literature and Art Must Vigorously Reflect the Life of the Anticorruption Struggle"]

[Text] Last year's June issue of GUANGZHOU WENYI [GUANGZHOU LITERATURE AND ART] carried a short story entitled "On the Vast Sea at Night." Recently, the Guangzhou municipal Cantonese opera troupe performed a modern Cantonese opera entitled "Dream." Both the short story and the opera drew their materials from the struggle against the activities of smuggling and trafficking in contraband and from the struggle against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology. Despite a few defects in them, these two works succeeded in relatively promptly reflecting an important aspect of real life -- the struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery and the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology. Undoubtedly, such works are of practical significance.

The struggle against corruption by bourgeois ideology is an urgent practical task of great significance in adhering to the four basic principles, implementing the party's line, principles and policies and speeding up the construction of the two "civilizations." This struggle is a major issue not only in the economic field, but also in the ideological field, including the literary and art field. Because Guangdong our province, is situated in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao and, moreover, because we have established the special economic zones and have been daily increasing our external economic activities and our international cultural exchanges, we are more vulnerable to the corrupting influences of decadent capitalist ideology and bourgeois lifestyle from abroad. The struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband and bribery, the resistance to corruption by decadent capitalist ideology and the rectification of unhealthy trends is a major critical issue in the four modernizations in Guangdong. We must persist in carrying out this struggle and strive to achieve good results in it. Since the 3d plenary session, and especially since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province has achieved tremendous results in every aspect. We have enlivened our economy, developed our production in a fairly rapid manner and continuously increased our foreign trade. We have also improved the livelihood of our people and achieved political unity and stability. The continuous steady progress that we are making in all our undertakings has brought about a situation that is better than we expected. However, in some localities and in some units, offenses of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery have cropped up and there have been prominent instances of serious criminal and illegal activities of stealing large amounts of state property.

These economic offenses and crimes have even involved some of our cadres. Furthermore, through every possible channel, decadent capitalist ideology and culture are polluting the southern entrance to our motherland and poisoning the minds of the masses of people, especially our youths. Some units and individuals continue to import, show and copy films, video-tapes and music tapes that are pornographic or that have harmful contents. Though we have made efforts to put an end to this evil practice, we have not yet completely succeeded. This shows that the ideological struggle in our province remains sharp and complicated. For this reason, we have to remain sober-minded. We should continue to adhere to our external open-door policy, but we must not introduce bourgeois life styles into our country nor allow decadent capitalist ideology and culture to run rampant. We should not only severely crack down on economic crimes, but also resolutely counter the attack of decadent capitalist and other unhealthy ideologies and cultures. This is the unshirkable duty of all our cultural and art departments.

In conducting socialist literary and art activities, we must resolutely carry out the policies of serving the people and socialism and must strictly follow the party's "double hundred" policy. We should reflect all the aspects of our actual social lives, create literary and art works that draw from all kinds of material and portray all kinds of people, especially new socialist people. Judging from the practical effects of literary and art works on society, those that can, in a relatively timely way, reflect the actual struggle, and especially those that reflect current political life and express the political aspirations of the writers, are often more likely to arrest people's attention and to have more influence on the people. We advocate having socialist literature and art focus on themes reflecting the four modernizations. This, of course, means that our socialist literature and art should reflect the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology, which is included in the themes concerning the four modernizations. This current struggle is grim in reality and it has a direct bearing not only on the problem of whether we will be able to bring about a turn for the better to our party work style, but also on the future destiny and prosperity of our party and state. Thus it is only natural for socialist literature and art, which is "a mirror that reflects the society," and which is a powerful weapon to attack the enemy and educate and unite our people, to consciously and vigorously reflect this struggle. This is a requirement for satisfying the diversified tastes of our readers as well as a requirement for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, there are too few pieces of literary and art works on this theme and there is also the problem of low quality in the existing pieces on this theme. This is where we should make efforts to improve.

How should we create socialist literary and art works to reflect this struggle? This is a new problem for our broad ranks of literary and art workers who are endowed with the lofty historical mission of building socialist spiritual civilization. Our suggestion is that the comrades in our literary and art circles should conscientiously study the relevant documents, policies and decrees of the party and state and the relevant important speeches that have been published in our newspapers. They should also carefully read the material that is related to the major economic cases in our newspapers and deepen their understanding of the significance of the struggle against the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement and bribery and the significance of the struggle against corruption by the bourgeois ideology. To be more concrete, on the one hand, they should intensify their further study of Marxist-Leninist theory and Mao Zedong's thinking on literary and art works, and consciously clean the dust from their minds in order to build up a great wall of anticorruption in their minds. On the other hand our writers and artists should immediately plunge into the thick of life whenever it is possible for them to do so. All the relevant departments should create favorable conditions for our writers and artists, in order to facilitate their observation of and learning from life, their investigation and study and in order to facilitate their accumulation of material. Naturally, we should also pay attention to preventing and opposing the practice of using a simple formula to analyze life in an abstract manner. On the contrary, we should respect the special law of artistic creation and encourage our writers and artists to use the method of thinking in terms of images in order to reflect the complicated conflicts of people's feelings and the complicated contradictions. We should also encourage them to strive to portray the images of the new socialist people who have emerged in this struggle. In so doing, our writers and artists should depict and extol the new socialist people's struggle against corruption by decadent capitalist ideology, their lofty virtues of strictly observing law and discipline, being honest in performing their official duties, remaining uncontaminated by any evil influence, hating evil like poison, not being apprehensive of those who have both power and influence and being wise and courageous in fighting against the perverse trend and supporting the healthy one.

Thus, they will create bright images of the new socialist people. At the same time, our writers and artists should deeply expose those "termites" who are damaging the great mansion of socialism, analyze the personal histories of these evildoers to look into the reasons why they became evildoers and analyze their ugly souls. Thus our writers and artists will rouse people's vigilance and heighten their confidence and courage to go all out with one heart and one mind in steadily developing and realizing the four modernizations under the leadership of party.

HENAN HOLDS FORUM ON RURAL PROPAGANDA WORK

HK130145 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department held a 4-11 April forum on rural propaganda work in Lin County to discuss and study how to carry out political and ideological work in the new situation following the institution of production responsibility systems, how to publicize with great fanfare the minutes of the national rural work conference and how to stimulate the building of material and spiritual civilization. Attending were directors of propaganda departments of all prefectural CCP committees and of the Zhengzhou, Kaifeng and Luoyang municipal and surrounding CCP committees, responsible comrades in charge of propaganda work in some counties and communes and responsible comrades of provincial units concerned. Song Yuxi, member of the provincial CCP committee standing committee and director of the propaganda department, made a speech. Anyang Prefectural CCP Committee Secretary (Wang Ying) also attended.

The participants seriously studied the minutes of the national rural work conference, summed up and exchanged successes and experiences in rural political and ideological work and inspected and visited Lin County's propaganda work and progressive typical communes and brigades in promoting spiritual civilization in the country. They obtained a clearer picture of the orientation and focus of rural propaganda work, braced their spirits and strengthened their confidence.

The meeting stressed: The focus of future rural propaganda work is to vigorously launch the work focusing on the two great aims of building material and spiritual civilization. At present, we must carry out with great fanfare propaganda for the cadres and masses in upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged and taking simultaneous account of three things, and ensure that everyone knows about the minutes of the national rural work conference. By carrying out propaganda and education, we should enable the grassroots cadres and masses in the rural areas to further emancipate their minds, broaden their vision, deepen their comprehension of socialist collective agriculture, uphold the socialist road, correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems, develop agricultural production and diversification and make new contributions to striving for an all-round bumper harvest this year. At the same time we must vigorously organize propaganda in hitting at criminal activities in the economic field, and mobilize the masses to protest the modernization drive.

The forum pointed out: We should further promote the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and consolidate and develop the fruits of the all-people decorum and courtesy month.

HUBEI 8 MARCH RED BANNER MEETING CONCLUDES

HK060323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Hubei provincial commendation meeting of the 8 March red banner units and pace setters successfully closed in Wuchang this morning.

The responsible people of the Hubei provincial people's government and the national women's federation, including Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Wei, Xue Tan, Guo Liwen and others, were present at the concluding ceremony and awarded prizes to the representatives of 8 March red banner units and pace setters. In the last few days, 800 representatives of 8 March red banner units and red banner pace setters from throughout the province happily gathered together, exchanging their experiences and enthusiastically initiating discussions. They have strengthened their confidence in women holding up half the sky in the building of the two civilizations. At the concluding ceremony, the representatives sent a written proposal to all women in the province, appealing to them to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to study the party's line, guiding principles and policies, to resolutely resist the corrosion of capitalism and vestiges of feudal ideology and to courageously struggle against the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. Cultural standards, scientific and technological level and competence in business management should be improved. All women should actively participate in the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and the drive of the "five-goods" family, and carry on the practices of marrying the partner of one's own choice and holding weddings in a frugal way. All families should respond to the party's call for only one child per couple, and thus achieve the aim of having good children, bringing them up properly and giving them good education. The written proposal also appealed to all women in the province to try their best to fulfill their roles as masters and to strive for the completion of all economic targets laid down by the provincial CCP committee this year. Moreover, they should do a good job in family education in cooperation with schools and the society. Women throughout the province should initiate an upsurge in the socialist drive of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and surpassing each other, and give full play to their function in holding up half the sky in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

HUNAN RIBAO DISCUSSES RURAL POLICY ISSUES

HK110227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Report on 11 April HUNAN RIBAO editorial: "Keep Two Things Unchanged for a Long Time"]

[Text] The editorial says: In studying the minutes of the national rural work conference, it is first necessary to grasp its central thinking: Keep two things unchanged for a long time. This means keeping unchanged for a long time the practice of following the socialist road of collectivization and maintaining public ownership of land and other basic means of production, and keeping unchanged the establishment of responsibility systems in the collective economy. These two things to be kept unchanged for a long time represent the major policy decision of the Central Committee made in accordance with the principle that production relations must conform to the nature of the productive force, after summing up the positive and negative experiences in China's agricultural collectivization over the past 30 years.

The first of the two things to be kept unchanged for a long time reiterates the orientation for developing agriculture in China. It is the foundation and premise for promoting all types of production responsibility systems. The establishment of the production responsibility systems only represents a change of management forms and remuneration methods within the collective economy; it is not a change in the system of ownership. We cannot talk about responsibility systems if we shake the foundation of public ownership of land and other basic means of production and depart from the premise of collectivization. It is obviously erroneous to simply sum up all types of production responsibility systems as the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, and proceed to regard this system as one of returning the land to the families and dividing up the land for individual cultivation.

The second of the two things to be kept unchanged for a long time fully affirms the extreme importance of practicing various types of production responsibility systems for a long time to speed up China's agricultural development.

This measure is a scientific conclusion derived from the shortcomings that have persisted for a long time in the collective economy, such as eating out of the same big pot and practicing excessively single forms of management, and from summing up the experiences and lessons of history. The practice of the past 2 years has fully demonstrated the powerful vitality of the various types of responsibility systems. The cadres have also received education from practice, and have been gradually liberated from the long-prevailing influence of leftist ideology. Hence, worries and fears that the policies will be frequently changed and that we will go back to eating out of the same big pot and practicing egalitarianism are unnecessary.

Of course, laying stress on keeping two things unchanged for a long time certainly does not mean that there is no need to perfect the production responsibility systems already established. We must realize that most of the production responsibility systems in Hunan were set up in a relatively short time. Due to lack of experience, it is inevitable that problems of various types exist. The important task facing us at present is to both maintain policy stability and seek solutions to existing problems. On the basis of studying the documents and unifying understanding, and in close connection with current production, the province should gradually solve the existing problems in priority order by holding full discussions among the masses. In this way, the production responsibility systems already established will be increasingly perfected, and will stimulate all-round and sustained development of the province's agricultural production.

HUNAN MEETING ON PUBLICIZING ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK140139 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and government held a telephone conference in the evening of 13 April to mobilize and make arrangements for conducting education on the economic situation in urban areas throughout the province. Provincial CCP committee standing committee member Liu Zheng and Vice Governor Zhou Zheng spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Conducting thorough education on the economic situation for the cadres and masses, especially the people in the urban areas, is currently the major content of political and ideological work. It is of major significance for strengthening the building of the two civilizations, mobilizing the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and stimulating new progress in the national economy. Conducting propaganda and education on the new situation represents a reeducation in the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. The party committees and government at all levels must tackle this work in a just and forceful way.

The provincial CCP committee and people's government hold that it is necessary to closely link propaganda and education on the economic situation with the actual conditions in one's own area and unit, grasp the problems of greatest concern to the masses and apply the method of calculation and contrast to highlight the problems in light of the changes in people's living standards. We should thus let the masses know what great efforts the state has made since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, to solve problems in the people's living standards, despite the country's economic difficulties. By conducting education on the economic situation, we should enable the masses to fully understand the superiority of the socialist system and to see the powerful effects of the party's series of major policy decisions. This will stimulate the masses' love for the party, the people, socialism, the motherland, their enterprises and their work, and they will implement with even greater keenness the party's line, principles and policies, and unswervingly follow the party to forge ahead.

The meeting pointed out: Varied and flexible methods and forms should be adopted in promoting propaganda and education on the economic situation. The principal leading party and government comrades at all levels must personally give reports and lecture on the excellent situation.

SICHUAN INCREASES GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW130320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Chengdu, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan, China's most populous province where catastrophic floods were experienced last year, registered a 12.7 percent rise in gross industrial output in the first quarter of this year, compared to the like period of 1981, according to the provincial statistical bureau. Total industrial output value reached 6,715 million yuan in the January-March period this year, and light industry accounted for 50.7 percent. Production figures for 45 light industrial products, especially consumer durables like sewing machines, bicycles and electrical appliances were excellent.

Stagnation or decreases in heavy industry, which appeared during the readjustment period, ended in the first quarter of this year. Production in metallurgy and machine building continued to go up. Total output value of heavy industry increased 12.2 percent over last year's same period.

Increased energy output in the province was an important factor in the big rises in industrial production in the first quarter. Output of coal, crude oil, electricity and natural gas increased 7.6 percent over the same period of last year.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS PLA CEREMONY

HK100543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Summary] The CCP committee of the Chengdu PLA units recently issued an order to confer the title "Model company in caring for weapons and equipment" on the reconnaisance company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Xizang. A ceremony to confer this title on the company was held at a certain PLA unit on 5 April. Present were Yin Fatang, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units and first political commissar of Xizang Military District, and (Ma Dejie), deputy commander of the military district.

In a speech Yin Fatang congratulated the company on its achievements in looking after its weapons and equipment and constantly maintaining a 100-percent serviceability rate in the past 30 years. He continued: "The leaders of party committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to care of weapons and equipment. The leading party and political cadres must personally grasp this work, the upper and lower levels must all tackle it, and there must be division of labor, and plans, arrangements and inspections. This work must be done well."

XIZANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON POPULATION CENSUS

HK090253 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional People's Government recently issued a circular on measures for carrying out the population census in the region. The circular says: In view of the fact that communications in the region are bad, registration work will begin in mid-May instread of 1 July. Those to be covered in the census are citizens of the PRC who live in the region. Every person must register in the place where he or she normally resides, and can only register in one place. Registration will be carried out by the household; a person living alone will also count as a household. For the purpose of the census there are both family households and also collective households, the latter including those living in organs, bodies, schools, factories, mines, communes, farms, companies, shops, hospitals, nurseries and so on, and also those in prison, and labor reform and labor eduation centers.

Before the census registration begins, the census organs must seriously take stock of household registration in accordance with the registration regulations and the relevant region stipulations. On that basis, the census organs must define the census zones according to the state administrative zoning. The census personnel are responsible for guiding and inspecting the registration work. Grassroots cadres and activists among the masses should assist them. The census personnel should consist of people with a certain cultural level who are trusted by the masses and act in a responsible way; they are to be selected by the county governments. They should be issued certificates after a short period of training. After appointment to their posts, they must not be assigned to noncensus work before the census is completed.

The census registration can be carried out in various ways, including visiting households, organizing heads of households to report to registration centers and so on. In remote areas with very small and scattered populations, it is possible to make use of material currently in hand or persons familiar with the people to carry out an indirect investigation and estimate. The census personnel must question each household in accordance with the census forms.

The census of serving PLA personnel will be carried out by the leading organs of the units in a unified way, wherever their domicile is. Local public security bureaus will carry out the census of armed people's police, border police and fire brigade personnel. The public security organs will also do the census for people under arrest or undergoing reform or education through labor.

After the census is completed in the census zones, the census guides are to carry out an all-round check in accordance with the stipulated methods, and correct any anomalies. The Xizang regional provisional census leadership group office will evaluate the quality of the census.

About 10 days are allotted for census registration work. The task of checking the quality of census should take 5 days. The regional provisional census leadership group is to send the fully-compiled and complete returns to the State Council census leadership group office before the end of June 1984 [as heard]. The regional office will also send a report on the census to the regional people's government.

XIZANG TO INSPECT WORK OF FINANCIAL CADRES

HK050524 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A recent regional meeting attended by the directors of banks at the county level or above calls upon the cadres and the numerous staff and workers to go into action immediately and, with the leadership and the rank and file acting with one mind and working in accordance with unified planning, crack down on the criminal activities in the economic field by carrying out a major inspection of financial cadres.

With respect to criminal activities in the economic field and acts in violation of the financial discipline that are discovered during the inspection, it is necessary to deal with them firmly by striking resolute blows at them or rectifying them resolutely if the department concerned is in a position to do so independently; with respect to evidence of economic crimines discovered during the inspection, it is necessary to deal with them in coordination with the departments concerned if it is not in a position to deal with them independently; and with respect to criminal cases in the economic field that involve leading cadres or groups, the department concerned must not turn a blind eye to them or work hand in glove with them but should report them in a timely manner to the party and government leadership at the higher level for their stern handling.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES 'SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT'

OW150137 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Liu Ta-jen has denied wire service reports that the Republic of China has entered into a secret treaty with South Africa, Israel, Argentina and other countries. The reports said these nations had entered into a so-called secret treaty of the South Atlantic. Mr Liu said the reports are utter fabrications. He noted that from time to time over the past several years there have been news reports which suggested that the Republic of China, South Africa, Israel and other countries had entered into secret relations concerning the arms trade and military cooperation. Mr Liu said that the association of the name of the Republic of China with that of Israel in such an alleged military alliance was apparently aimed at sabotaging the friendly relations between this country and Arab states.

Persons informed on conditions in South Africa also [word indistinct] that the newspapers there often contain antigovernment statements completely at odds with the government's anticommunist stand. According to a report, about 10 years ago a South African author wrote a book which suggested the Republic of China, South Korea, Israel and Chile enter into a secret military alliance. This book was also translated into Spanish and sold in Chile for a while. [Words indistinct] Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, they have been influenced by the misstatements in this book.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES SAUDI COMMERCE MINISTER

OW150351 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 Apr (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday received Saudi Arabian Commerce Minister Dr. Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sulayyim at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun extended the nation's warm welcome to Minister as-Sulayyim for his current visit to this country. They also exchanged opinions on matters of mutual concern.

Accompanying the minister during the audience were Saudi Ambassador As'ad 'Abd al-'Aziz Az-zuhayr and Vice Economics Minister Wu Mei-tsun.

Arriving in Taipei April 11 at the invitation of Economics Minister Y.T. Chao, the Saudi Minister has called at the Economics Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and he has been decorated by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. He left for home Thursday morning.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

OW150203 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Executive Yuan, or the cabinet, has said that the government is going to step up efforts to meet the requirements of the armed forces for military preparedness. It also said the government heeds about the concern of the United States for the security and welfare of Taiwan. It welcomed the American decision not to change its policy of selling defensive weapons to the Republic of China. But the government cannot agree with the U.S. decision not to sell advanced aircraft to this country. The government will continue to pursue (?through negotiations with non-American countries) [words indistinct] (?supply of) defensive weapons to the ROC and is conducting the studies of obtaining arms from other countries.

The cabinet also said, although both Holland and France have formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese communists, the political and economic conditions in those two countries are very different. If the ROC wanted to buy Mirage jets from France, it would first have to make great progress in its relations with France. Only then will there be hope. The ROC at present is working hard to find a government among the more technically advanced nations that is willing to sell sophisticated weaponry that is needed by the ROC's armed forces.

PRESS DISCUSS PRC PROTEST, U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

TA KUNG PAO Editorial

HK150422 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Viewing Sino-U.S. Relations From the Chinese Statement"]

[Text] A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday on the U.S. announcement of the sale of military spare parts to Taiwan. This shows once again China's principled stand and flexibility in its foreign affairs.

China's just and stern statement has only two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, it points out that the sale of U.S. military spare parts to one of China's provinces is a serious violation of China's sovereignty and thus the Chinese Government lodges a strong protest. This shows the principled stand of China.

In the second paragraph, the statement points out that China has noticed the three-point explanation and assurance made by the United States on this issue in the course of negotiations. Thus is warns that if the United States violates the three-point assurance, it will have to bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences arising thereform. This shows the flexibility of China's stand.

Over the past year or so, the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has existed as an obstacle obstructing the development of Sino-U.S. relations. This will probably lead to the undesirable deterioration and reversal of relations. China has pointed out time and again that since the United States has established diplomatic relations with the PRC, it should respect China's sovereignty rather than pursuing the policy of "two Chinas." It should not consider Taiwan, a province of the PRC, as a political body and continue to sell arms (even advanced weapons) to it in order to obstruct the reunification, including peaceful reunification, of China. If the United States insists on going in an adverse direction on the Taiwan issue, regardless of the important global strategy, peace in Asia, as well as world peace will be harmed.

On the other hand, China has also made it clear on many occasions that since this problem has its historical background, if the United States agrees in principle that it will not continue long-term arms sale to Taiwan and that it will not provide it with better arms, steps and ways for solving this problem can still be studied.

At the end of last year, when the U.S. Government informally informed the U.S. Congress that there would be arms sale to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations became further strained. Even after U.S. Assistant Secretary Holdridge visited Beijing, relations were not improved. China made its stand very clear. It expected the best and was prepared for the worst. If the worst situation unfortunately occurred, it would be the U.S. Government, and not the Chinese Government, which should bear the responsibility for it.

Since Holdridge's visit to China, negotiations [tanpan 6151 0445] between the two sides on Sino-U.S. relations have been going on in Beijing. The three-point explanation and assurance by the U.S. side, which were revealed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, merit our attention. First, what the United States will sell to Taiwan this time are only military spare parts and not weapons. This is different from the sale of planes declared by U.S. President Reagan during Holdridge's visit to China. Second, this sale is only a continuation of the long-term arrangement in the past and not a new one. Third, in the course of negotiations between the Chinese and U.S. sides, the United States will not consider military transfers to Taiwan. It was considered by many foreign commentators yesterday that these three points were a concession made by the U.S. side. They were closer to the requirements of the Chinese side.

The true implications of these three points have yet to be observed.

Do they mean that the United States will not make any new sales to Taiwan in the course of negotiations, or that even if the U.S. Congress approves this military spare parts sale, the parts will not be delivered during the negotiations? It will be at least a month before we know the answer.

The negotiations between the Chinese and U.S. sides are still in progress. The central issue is naturally the cessation of the United States' long-term policy of selling arms to Taiwan. We hope that the United States will take a further step on the basis of the three-point assurance to solve this problem with China of long-term arms sale to Taiwan. Thus, the development of Sino-U.S.relations will be maintained and promoted. This will also be beneficial to the present world situation which is becoming turbulent, complicated and tense with each passing day.

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK150404 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan Causes Deterioration in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] In spite of the Chinese authorities' repeated strong protests and warnings, the Reagan administration has, at last, submitted to the U.S. Congress its proposal to sell arms to Taiwan. This is a short-sighted action. In so doing the Reagan administration has paid attention only to partial and immediate interests and overlooked long-term general strategic interests. It has led Sino-U.S. relations, which were established and developed by our predecessors through arduous efforts, into a crisis. The Chinese Government has already lodged a strong protest against this action of infringement on China's sovereignty by the U.S. Government.

The proposal that has been put before Congress this time concerns the sale of "spare parts of a military nature." The U.S. State Department has recently said that the sale this time does not constitute an arms transaction. However, as has been recently pointed out by NPC Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi in his interview with some Japanese friends, some radar equipment for military use is included in this transaction. The key problem is that the Reagan administration is adopting two-faced tactics in handling its relations with China and is speeding up its collusion with Taiwan and the implementation of its policy to create "two Chinas." The arms sale this time is a major step in carrying out the "two Chinas" policy.

Regarding the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China not only has adhered to its principle by insisting that the United States must set a deadline for ending arms sales to Taiwan, but has also shown its flexibility by refraining from demanding an immediate cessation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As long as the United States accepts this principle, both sides can hold talks to solve the problems related to the procedures and methods to end the arms sales. However, the United States has not accepted this principle. On the contrary, it not only clings to selling arms to Taiwan, but also refuses to come up with a deadline for ending the arms sales.

The U.S. authorities are selling arms to Taiwan in accordance with the "Taiwan Relations Act." The tenet of this act is: 1) A stipulation on the obligation of the United States to Taiwan's security. According to this stipulation, any military action against Taiwan will arouse Washington's serious concern. 2) "The United States will enable Taiwan to obtain the material and equipment and the technical services that are necessary to maintain Taiwan's defensive strength." The first item is the restoration, in a disguised form, of U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty that the United States has publicly abrogated since it established diplomatic relations with China. The second is aimed at making U.S. arms sales to Taiwan lawful.

This act violates the principle stipulated in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and constitutes interference in China's internal affairs.

The actual reason why the United States has been persisting in selling arms to Taiwan lies in the fact that some people in the United States are attempting to control Taiwan forever in order to pin down China.

Another reason why the Reagan administration has acted willfully in disregarding the principle stipulated in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and in clinging to selling arms to Taiwan lies in its erroneous estimation of the situation in China. It thinks that China has to depend on the technical aid of the United States in China's four modernizations and that China has to beg for assistance from the United States in the face of the Soviet military threat. As long as the United States adopts a hardline attitude toward the Soviet Union, China will make concessions on the problems related to its sovereignty and on the problems related to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The truth is that in carrying out economic construction, China is adopting the policy of relying mainly on its own efforts and supplementing its efforts with foreign assistance. In the course of China's four modernizations, China can cooperate and is cooperating with a large number of countries. Moreover, China has been achieving great results in developing its science and technology. As for the Soviet threat, even as far back as in the 1960's when China did not have diplomatic relations with the United States, China had begun its struggle against Soviet hegemonism, and it has never feared anything. It is the United States that has a more urgent need in strengthening its relations with China because of its global strategy.

People of insight pointed out long ago that in handling Sino-U.S. relations, we had to take into account global strategy and that the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations was favorable to the long-term interests of both China and the United States and to the struggle against Soviet hegemonism in the world. The problem of how Sino-U.S. relations will develop has roused the concern of more and more friendly countries. The retrogression in the normal development in Sino-U.S. relations resulted from the Reagan administration's persistence in carrying out its policy of creating "two Chinas" and in selling arms to Taiwan. Regarding the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese authorities have already declared that China has already made preparations for the worst if the United States clings to acting willfully. The Reagan administration of the United States has to be responsible for all the possible results, since it is going back on its assurance [bao zheng 0202 6086] to China concerning arms sales to Taiwan, violating the principle of the Shanghai communique and is thus causing Sino-U.S. relations to deteriorate. The Chinese people will never eat their words. Moreover, China is sure to stand firmly in the world, and any attempt to infringe on China's sovereignty is doomed to failure.

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR VIEWS TAIWAN ARMS ISSUE

OW151938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries an article by commentator entitled "China's Principled Stand Is Unshakable," reaffirming China's position on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The article reads:

On April 13, 1982, the U.S. Government officially notified U.S. Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan. The Chinese Government hereby lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government expressing the solemn and just stand of the Chinese people. The U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is an infringement upon China's sovereignty. There is only one China in the world and Taiwan is a part of China. The U.S. Government confirmed in the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government of China. After the formal establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States continues to sell arms to Taiwan to interfere in China's internal affairs. This is an open violation of the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations stipulated in the Sino-U.S. joint communique. This also shows that the U.S. Government has renounced its commitment undertaken explicitly in the joint communique. It is only natural that the Chinese Government has consistently opposed the U.S. act of disregarding China's sovereignty. This position of China is known to all. Precisely for this reason, when the U.S. Government in December 1981 unofficially notified U.S. Congress of its decision to sell this batch of spare parts to Taiwan, the Chinese Government immediately lodged a protest. After that, the U.S. side repeatedly made the three-point explanation to the Chinese side: First, this batch of spare parts was not a new sale of arms but was something that had been promised to Taiwan before the Sino-U.S. high-level meetings held in Cancun and Washington in October 1981, and was ordered by Taiwan before the Sino-U.S. decision to hold talks on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan; second, this batch would involve only spare parts with no supply of weapons; and third, the United States would not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides were continuing their bilateral discussions on a settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. It means that the United States would not sell weapons to Taiwan while China and the United States are holding talks on the matter.

In view of the above-mentioned U.S. three-point explanation and assurance which has a binding force, the Chinese side, taking the overall situation into account, has thus taken an attitude of not allowing such a thing to be repeated again and seeing how the other side behaves. China's consistent stand against the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan surely will never change. Therefore, should the U.S. side go back on its three-point assurance given to the Chinese side, it must bear all the consequences arising therefrom.

Now the relations between China and the United States are still at a critical juncture and the crisis of a likely retrogression of the relations exists, because the question of U.S. selling of arms to Taiwan remains unsettled. The U.S. Government stated more than once that it attaches great importance to U.S.-China relations, but, in practice, it insists on continued arms sales to Taiwan and goes ahead with implementing the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" by playing some tricks openly or covertly. This, of course, is impermissible. The U.S. selling of arms to Taiwan is an important matter having a vital bearing on China's sovereignty. This problem cannot be resolved by ignoring China's sovereignty. The relations between China and the United States must be based on the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. If this fundamental principle is violated, it would be impossible to maintain the status quo of the Sino-U.S. relations, to say nothing of developing these relations.

PRC, USSR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN BEIJING 16 APR

OW161449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- A trade and payments agreement for 1982 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Beijing today. The agreement was signed by Jia Shi, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, head of the Soviet Government trade delegation and first deputy foreign trade minister, on behalf of their respective governments. At the same time, the Chinese vice minister and the Soviet first deputy minister exchanged notes on questions concerning border trade between the two countries.

Chen Muhua, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, attended the agreement-signing ceremony. Before the ceremony, she met with Gennadiy Zhuravlev and the members of the Soviet Government trade delegation led by him.

Soviet ambassador to China Shcherbakov also attended the agreement-signing ceremony. After the ceremony, Vice Minister Jia Shi gave a banquet in honor of the Soviet Government trade delegation.

TASS Notes Agreement

LD161322 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (TASS) -- The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China today signed a trade and payments agreement for 1982. On instructions from their governments, the agreement was signed by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Jia Shi, deputy minister of China's Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries of China, and Ilya Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, were present at the agreement-signing ceremony.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET OVERTURE TO JAPAN

HK150644 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Special Consideration"]

[Text] TASS has recently started preaching to Japan again. The latest sermon was to advise Japan not to increase cooperation with the United States. This is because, as the Soviets said, such an act will not be beneficial to Japan's security, while only "reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on measures for increasing confidence will be of primary importance to Japan. That is to say, Japan should let the Soviet Union safeguard its security. Rendering this in this in the usual Japanese terminology, this can really be called a "special consideration."

However, it so happened that Soichiro Ito, director general of the Defense Agency of Japan, revealed in a meeting of the cabinet several days ago that due to frequent incursions by Soviet airplanes in Japan's territorial airspace, the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force was scrambled 939 times in 1981, that is about 2 or 3 times each day. This is more times than in any previous year. Incursions have been the most notable in the Strait of Tsushima. The Soviet airplanes have largely increased their reconnaissance flights in the areas west of the Sea of Japan. Perhaps this is what Moscow defines as "confidence measures!" Or perhaps this is a manifestation of "special consideration" for Japan. The Japanese people clearly understand the "primary significance" of such considerations. As an old saying goes, when the fox shows special concern for the hen, the hen should take meticulous precautions against it in the henhouse.

DPRK PRESIDENT'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN PRC

OW160217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The two-volume "Writings of Kim Il-song," edited and published in the Chinese language by the People's Publishing House, will go into circulation at the Xinhua bookstore in Beijing on April 15 and later in other parts of the country. According to the publishing house, the publication of the book is to acquaint the Chinese people with the achievements and experience of the Korean people in their socialist revolution and construction.

The book includes the important writings of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between 1945 and 1979. His reports at the successive party congresses have been published by the People's Publishing House in book form, and are not included in the present book.

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY OPENS

OW151236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- A photo exhibition in honor of the 70th birthday, on April 15, of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, opened this morning at the cultural palace of nationalities. The 80 photos on display, all supplied by the Korean Embassy in China, show the political, economic and cultural achievements the Korean people have made under their great leader Kim Il-song and their determination to accelerate the reunification of the country. Entitled "The Indelible Credits and Glorious Course," the exhibition is co-sponsored by China's Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Speaking to a gathering of over 300 people at the opening ceremony, Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, said the Chinese people have always regarded the achievements of the fraternal Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song as their own and been inspired by them. He wished even greater victory to the Korean people and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, recalled and praised the revolutionary career of President Kim Il-song in his speech.

Present at the ceremony were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association, and Xu Xiaobing, chairman of the Chinese Photographers' Association. Also present were officials of the Korean Embassy in China. The exhibition will run for ten days.

TOKYO PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW160832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Major Tokyo newspapers carry editorials today on the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, urging the United States not to sour its relations with China and to restrain itself on the Taiwan issue.

The editorial of Tokyo SHIMBUN says it is a matter of course that the Chinese Government strongly protested against the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan in violation of China's sovereignty. It is an act on the part of the U.S. in disregard of the overall interests since it has accepted the "one China" principle contained in the U.S.-Sino Shanghai communique, the editorial notes.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN editorial hopes that the Reagan administration would abide by its promise to China, improve relations with the latter and not to give the Soviets an opportunity to exploit. "The presence of a stable China, plus coordinated relations between China, the United States and Japan would constitute a major contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and the whole word," it adds.

The editorial of ASAHI SHIMBUN expresses the hope that the United States would not retrogress but choose the road of cooperation with China.

SINO-JAPANESE FLUIDIZATION SYMPOSIUM OPENS

OW052146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, April 5 (XINHUA) -- An important part of the current scientific exchange between Chinese and Japanese scholars will be those in advanced chemical engineering, said Professor Guo Musun, director of the Institute of Chemical Metallurgy under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in an interview today. The professor is attending a Sino-Japanese symposium on fluidization taking place in Hangzhou. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Japanese Society of Chemical Engineers, the symposium opened here yesterday and will run till April 9. "The current symposium is the first of its kind on a highly important and rapidly developing field in chemical engineering attended by Chinese and Japanese scholars," Professor Guo Musun said.

Professor Daizo Kunii of the University of Tokyo who heads the Japanese society told XINHUA: "The symposium is a wonderful chance for scientists of our two countries to exchange ideas on fluidization."

A total of 30 papers will be read at the symposium. They cover a wide range of subjects, from theory to practice, from laboratory work to pilot plant experiences, and from unsolved classical problems to exploration of new techniques. "All the most recent ideas and research efforts have been brought to the symposium," Professor Guo Musun said. Twenty Japanese scholars and 22 Chinese scholars and 29 Chinese auditors are attending the symposium in this beautiful lake city.

Fluidization Uses Discussed

OW061319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Hangzhou, April 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists are overcoming difficulties involved in the comprehensive separation of metals from the associated ores which are common in China, according to Professor Guo Musun (Mooson Kwauk), director of the Institute of Chemical Metallurgy under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who is attending the current Sino-Japanese symposium on fluidization here today. Research on the application of fluidization -- a technology whereby gas or vapor is passed through solids so that the mixture behaves as a liquid -- to ore processing has received particular attention in China, Professor Guo said. "Although China has abundant ore resources, most of the ores are either complex in nature or low in metal content," he said. Some Chinese uranium mills use fluidization technology to more efficiently classify and wash uranium slurry.

Chinese scientists have developed a new chemical process to separate copper from low-grade and complex pyrites ore. The process produces a highly concentrated gas, containing more than 80 percent sulphur dioxide, much higher than conventional methods. Chinese scientists have done a good deal of research on the fluidized-bed combustion boiler for use with low-grade coal of which China has large deposits. There are now 2,000 of these being used in China. "The fluidized bed's rate of heat exchange is ten times higher than that of conventional boilers and there is less air pollution," Professor Guo said.

"But there is still a lot of work to be done in the application of fluidization." The iron ore in Bayan Obo in Inner Mongolia which goes to the Baotau iron and steel complex contains valuable rare-earth minerals. Utilization of the rare-earth elements must be tackled more comprehensively, the professor said. The nickel ore deposit in Gansu Province will need effective measures to recover gold and silver and other non-ferrous metals. Tungsten and tin resources present similar problems, Professor Guo Musun said.

FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW061737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi today met with Kondo Tetsuo, member of the Japanese House of Representatives; Konno Ryozo, vice-president of the Japan-China Center for Science, Technology and Culture; and their party. Kondo Tetsuo is also permanent chairman of the Scientific and Technological Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives.

Fang Yi said: "China and Japan have a long history of cultural exchange. The two countries should increase their contact and learn from each other with their thriving and prospering science and technology."

Present at the meeting were Tong Dalin, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing April 2 at the invitation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE OIL CORPORATION GROUP

OW142056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met with a delegation from the Japan National Oil Corporation led by its president, Toshinobu Wada at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Yu Qiuli praised the corporation's cooperation with China in prospecting and exploiting offshore oil. Wada expressed the determination of the corporation to take an active part in bidding for joint exploitation of China's offshore oil and to expand cooperation with China.

Zhang Wenbin, Chinese vice-minister of the petroleum industry, attended the meeting. The Japanese guests arrived April 12.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS FRG BANK DELEGATION 15 APR

OW151634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this evening with a delegation from the Commerzbank of West Germany. The delegation is led by Walter Seipp, chairman of the board of directors of the bank.

Chen Muhua said that in recent years economic and trade relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany have developed rapidly. She said she hoped the bank would contribute to cooperation between the two countries' small and medium-sized enterprises.

Present were Chang Yanqing, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the F.R.G. to China. Walter Seipp arrived yesterday to officiate at the opening of the bank's Beijing office.

NANJING PLA LEADERS FETE BELGIAN ARMY CHIEF

OW160831 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] On the evening of 13 April, Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of Nanjing PLA units, hosted a banquet in honor of Lieutenant General de Welder, Belgian Army chief of staff, and his party, who were on a visit in Nanjing. Zhan Danan, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and responsible persons of departments concerned were present to help entertain the guests.

Lieutenant General de Welder and his party visited a certain army division of the Nanjing PLA units and a certain artillery academy in Nanjing. They watched the fighters demonstrate their fighting skills and visited educational facilities. They also watched a teaching demonstration. The Belgian guests arrived in Nanjing from Guilin by plane on the afternoon of 13 April. They left Nanjing for Shanghai by plane on the morning of 15 April.

LUXEMBOURG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW150822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- (Carlo Ketter), first ambassador to China of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here today. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was present.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS SWEDISH TU DELEGATION

OW151405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here today with a Swedish trade union federation delegation led by (Gunnar Nilsson), president of the federation. Present were Ni Zhifu, president, and Gu Dachun and Chen Yu, vice-presidents, of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CCP AMITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY 14 APR

OW142054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China left here by air today for a visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation is led by Ou Tangliang, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPP Central Committee. Qian Liren, deputy head of the department, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON VISIT OF CEAUSESCU

Hu Yaobang Speech at Banquet

HK160743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Speech by Chairman Hu Yaobang at Banquet in Honor of President Ceausescu"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 April (XINHUA) -- The full text of Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech at the banquet in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu follows:

Honorable Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

Honorable Romanian Comrades,

Comrades and Friends:

Comrade Ceausescu is an old friend deeply respected by the Chinese people. He visited our country three times during the 1960's and 1970's, establishing sincere revolutionary friendship with Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and other leaders of our party and country and making outstanding contributions toward the friendship between China and Romania. Today, in the third spring of the 1980's, he has again come to visit our country by invitation. We are especially happy to see our old friends. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I want to express my warmest welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Elena Ceausescu and all Romanian guests.

The Romanian Communist Party is a staunch proletarian political party. The Romanian people are a heroic people. Led by Comrade Ceausescu and the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people advance firmly along the socialist road. You have made tremendous developments in various spheres of socialist construction. You have firmly defended the state sovereignty and national dignity. You have opposed power politics in international affairs and defended world peace and the progress of manking. The firm principled stand and dauntless heroism of the Romanian party and people have won acclaim from peace-loving countries and people throughout the world. In admiration, the CCP and the Chinese people are looking at your great achievements and wish you new achievements in future struggles.

The relationship between the parties and countries of China and Romania has been developed in a turbulent, complicated and changeable international situation. Our two parties and countries have established a revolutionary relationship of unity and friendship since the day new China was founded. In the past 17 years since he assumed the post of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Ceausescu has made continued efforts to push this lofty friendship forward. We, the Chinese communists, will never forget that it was the Romanian Communists with you, Comrade Ceausescu, as their representative, who dared to uphold justice, proletarian internationalism and the fundamental norms of international relations at a time when we used our brains to ponder over things, walked on our own legs and met with blatant interference by others. This is the most precious trust and support you have given us. An ancient Chinese saying goes: The pines show their sturdiness in cold winter. We believe that having stood long, rigid tests the great friendship between the two parties and peoples of China and Romania will remain evergreen as the pines.

Four years less 1 month have elapsed since Comrade Ceausescu's third visit to China in 1978. During the past 4 years, our party and people have worked concertedly, sharing weal and woe, and resolutely taken steps to eliminate the grave consequences of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Our economy has turned for the better and living standards have improved step-by-step. Unity among people of all nationalities and of all walks of life in the country has been greatly strengthened. Our efforts to improve socialist democracy and the legal system have yielded good results.

At present, we are working hard to streamline the government structure, foster socialist spiritual civilization, improve our work style and combat corruption among party and government functionaries so as to ensure the progress of socialist construction. We can say that our economy has embarked on the road to steady and healthy development. Our current political situation is in one of the best periods since the founding of the PRC. Although we are confronted with a host of difficulties and problems, we are confident that sustained and unremitting efforts by our party and people will definitely transform China into a powerful, modernized socialist country.

According to an agreement between the party Central Committees and Governments of China and Romania, Comrade Ceausescu will, during his current visit to China, discuss new ways to further develop the economic cooperation and relations between the two countries. The economic relations between the two countries were once developed to a considerable extent. In the road of progress, however, each of us met problems of one sort or another. Therefore, we should take advantage of the current meeting to study new ways of cooperation and to define surely attainable goals of economic cooperation in a spirit of mutual support and understanding. Although our cooperation may develop by only a small extent for some time, we are sure that along with the development of both nations' economies, the prospects for our economic cooperation are very bright. The development of our cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields will give a great impetus to the two countries' common prosperity.

We have already started cordial talks. By applying the good methods adopted in our past meetings, we shall exchange opinions freely and in a comradely way on questions of common concern and interests, such as questions regarding the international situation, questions regarding the international communist movement, questions regarding our cooperation in various fields, and questions regarding mutual learning and exchange of experience between our two parties. In the course of conversations held in this way, there will inevitably be differences of one sort or another between us. This is a normal phenomenon resulting from our different experiences, environments and concrete conditions. Nevertheless, our common ideal, common goal of struggle and identical views on a series of major issues are primary and are the basics keeping us closely together. It is my belief that our current talks will definitely produce good results and be crowned with satisfactory success.

Now, I want to propose a toast to the great friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania and to the health and happiness of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and all Romanian comrades!

Ceausescu Banquet Toast

HK160512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Speech by President Ceausescu at Banquet Given in His Honor by CCP Central Committee and State Council"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Below is the full text of the speech by President Ceausescu at the greeting banquet given in his honor by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang, esteemed Chinese comrades, comrades and friends:

We are glad to have the opportunity to once again be the guests of People's China, to once again meet you, the Chinese people, to whom we are linked by lasting friendship, and relations of mutual esteem and appreciation.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian State Council, the Romanian Government, and myself, I am really glad to take this opportunity to extend our most cordial and fraternal revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, Comrade Hu Yaobang; toall your party and government leading comrades; to the Chinese Communists and to the whole Chinese people.

I would like to show our heartfelt thanks for your reception for us and for your friendly wishes and appreciation that you have expressed in talking about us, about the labor and achievements of the Romanian people, and about Romanian-Chinese friendship.

Indeed, the friendship and collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples have rich and fine traditions. During my previous visits to your beautiful country, and during the meetings and talks I had with Chairman Mao Zedong, with Premier Zhou Enlai and with other Chinese leaders, we laid down together the foundations of lasting relations between our countries and peoples, which have been steadily consolidated through the years. We greatly cherish the friendship and collaboration between Romania and China, which have developed under difficult conditions, under complicated international circumstances and which are the fruit of long efforts perseveringly made by both sides for years. Our two countries have collaborated and mutually assisted each other as friends over these years. We Romanians have a saying: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." True, under any circumstances, our peoples have acted as good friends and have always fought for the consolidation of their collaboration and solidarity. Therefore, we consider that we have a great responsibility to our peoples to do everything possible so that the level of these relations is not lowered at all, but raised with every passing year.

We are glad that during the talks we have started today, we have the opportunity to continue the fruitful dialogue which led to the multilateral development of these relations, to find new ways and possibilities of broadening still further the collaboration and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples. We consider that conditions exist for Romanian-Chinese relations, which were founded on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, nutual esteem and respect, to witness a further flourishing through joint efforts, following the increased possibilities created by the socioeconomic development of our countries. Within these relations, we attach great importance to the development and diversification of economic collaboration and to the promotion of broader cooperation in production, in the building of industrial units, in the utilization of natural resources and in other domains of mutual interest. We also consider that the strengthening of our collaboration and cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology, and culture, and the strengthening of experience exchange at the party and state level completely conform with the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace.

Esteemed comrades and friends: We greatly appreciate the efforts your industrious people have made in attaining the target set by the CCP of turning people's China into a powerful socialist state, with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science, and with an ever-higher living standard of the working people. We note with satisfaction the remarkable achievements scored along this road. And, as true friends, we wish you, dear Chinese comrades, new and ever-greater successes in building a prosperous socialist society in people's China.

We also appreciate the constructive role and stand of the People's Republic of China in international life, in the settlement of the major issues concerning the contemporary world, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the cause of people's freedom and independence and for progress and peace in the world.

Dear comrades and friends: In Romania, rallying closely around the Romanian Communist Party, the entire people are unswervingly implementing the program for building a socialist society with all-round development and for striding forward toward communism. In accordance with this extensive program, the party's 12th congress decided to make the attainment by Romania of a new and higher stage of development in the 5-year (1981-85) plan period -- the transition from a developing socialist country to a moderately developed one -- our basic and strategic objective. We are fighting for the vigorous development of productive forces, the growth of national wealth and an increase in the standard of living of the entire people.

We attach particular importance to the expansion of the state energy and raw material base, the full utilization of the natural resources of our own country and the development of agriculture, which is one of the major sectors of the Romanian economy. We are making unremitting efforts to raise the work in various aspects of the socialist construction to a new and higher level and to constantly improve the results of all economic and social work. We attach utmost importance to the promotion of socialist democracy and to guaranteeing extensive forms for the direct participation of the working class, the peasants and the entire people in leading the society and the work of various departments. This is a fundamental condition for building socialism with overall development and for striding forward toward communism.

While doing her utmost for the successful realization of socialist construction, Romania also works firmly in the international arena for a climate of detente, peace and broad cooperation between nations, starting from the conviction that only under these circumstances can our people -- like all the peoples of the world -- ensure its free and independent development, its progress and welfare.

We are deeply concerned over the current international situation which continues to be particularly complex. The course of events in the world arena makes war or peace the cardinal issue of today. Now more than ever before the peoples must rally their efforts and take resolute actions with a view to halting the dangerous course of events leading towards confrontation and war, preventing the further mounting of international tension, and resuming and developing the policy of detente and peace, of collaboration and respect for national independence.

We attach the utmost importance to our collaboration with all the socialist countries, we strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, and we expand, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, our relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system. We firmly ground all our relations on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, and on the principle of not resorting to the use and threat of force.

Living in Europe, we actively fight for security and collaboration on the continent, for the halting of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the withdrawal of the ones in place. We consider that the most urgent necessity of our time is to cease the arms race and to set about taking specific measures for disarmament, and first of all for nuclear disarmament. We advocate most resolutely the settlement of all interstate issues by peaceful means, by negotiations alone. We fight for the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the wide gaps separating the rich countries from the poor ones and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

I am pleased to note the fine collaboration between Romania and China in international life -- and I express my conviction that it will witness an even more vigorous development in the future. Naturally, taking account of the particular conditions in which Romania and the People's Republic of China work there may be some differences of opinion in connection with some complex issues of international life, but the essential fact is that we strengthen our collaboration, work ever more closely together in the spirit of asserting the policy of peace and respecting independence, detente and international collaboration.

Esteemed comrades and friends, I am convinced that our visit to the People's Republic of China will go down in history as another important moment in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. With this conviction in mind I propose a toast:

For friendship and cooperation between Romania and China,

For the progress and prosperity of the friendly Chinese people,

For the health of Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the party and government of the PRC, and for the health of everybody present!

Economics, Trade Discussed

OW160648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, held talks today with Romanian President and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu.

Zhao Ziyang briefed the guests on China's economic situation. He said China has passed its most difficult economic period and is on the road of steady progress. In the future, he said, we will develop our economy in accordance with China's indigenous conditions focusing on the economic benefits possible. Referring to China's sixth 5-year plan (1981-85), Zhao Ziyang said: We will do two things during the period. First, we must carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises to enable them to operate efficiently and productively. Second, we must concentrate our efforts on energy resources and transportation and communications, making use of equipment imported since 1978 which is being kept in stock. We are now faced with the huge task of economic readjustment. We want to adjust product, technical and enterprise structures, introduce new technology, change the emphasis in heavy industrial production and raise product quality. This is the policy for achieving a fundamental improvement of the financial and economic situation.

Nicolae Ceausescu briefed Zhao Ziyang on Romania's seventh 5-year plan, especially development of agriculture and the energy industry.

Zhao Ziyang and Nicolae Ceausescu discussed development of the two countries' economic cooperation. Zhao Ziyang said he valued the economic cooperation. Romania has proposed a long-term and programmatic economic, scientific and technical accord. It is a very good proposal. We have reached, through common efforts, consensus on detailed articles. This is an important result of Comrade Ceausescu's visit. We are sure this accord will further the development of the two countries' relations, he said. He hoped the two sides would make further efforts to open new channels and spheres of cooperation and to develop their economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, helping to supply each other's needs, learning from each other's strong points and offsetting each other's weaknesses. He hoped for steady annual growth in the two countries' volume of trade on the 1981 basis. Nicolae Ceausescu said he also hoped for the expansion of economic cooperation and trade.

Those taking part in the talks on the Romanian side included Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca and Stefan Andrei. Chen Muhua and Huang Hua were among those present on the Chinese side.

Ceausescu Attends Theater

OW151650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian guests attended a performance in their honor at the Tianqiao Theater this evening sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. Accompanying the guests were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; his wife, Lin Jiamei; and Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture.

A program of song and dance was presented by the Dongfang song and dance ensemble, the Central Philharmonic Society, the song and dance troupe of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Central Conservatory of Music and the art troupe of the Ministry of the Coal Industry. Alto Luo Tianchan sang the Romanian song "Lovely Spring." Other performances included a piano solo by Liu Shikun, dance by Cui Meishan, a tenor solo by Hu Songhua and selections from the historical dance-drama "Silk Road Episode."

President and Elena Ceausescu presented a basket of flowers to the Chinese artists at the program's close.

Ceausescu Meets Deng

OW160735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met this morning with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and their party. The vice-chairman shook hands with the distinguished guests at the entrance to the Fujian hall in the Great Hall of the People.

Deng Xioaping said: "There have been frequent exchanges between China and Romania. Close cooperation and mutual support between our two parties and countries are very important in the current turbulent international situation. Comrade Ceausescu's visit to China is in itself a highly significant event."

Nicolae Ceausescu said: "It is necessary for the leaders of our two countries to contact and exchange views with each other. We should further strengthen our bilateral cooperation and cooperation in international affairs."

The two leaders also exchanged views on Sino-U.S. relations, Sino-Soviet relations and other international questions.

Among those present at the meeting were Chen Muhua and Huang Hua. Later, Deng Xioaping gave a luncheon for the Romanian comrades.

Ceausescu Places Wreath

OW160752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian guests placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square this morning. Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, He Liliang, President and Elena Ceausescu walked slowly up the stairs amid strains of solemn music, laid the wreath and observed a silence before the monument. Then, the distinguished guests walked into the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and stood in silent tribute in front of his remains.

YUGOSLAVIA ADOPTS NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW

OW140802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today adopted a new law on total national defence. The new law emphasizes the role of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other socio-political and social organizations and associations of citizens, the objective being to constantly stimulate an active attitude of the citizens and all factors of the society in the defense of the country and the protection of the constitutional order.

The new legislation says the role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is especially important in those exceptional situations, if any, in which some leaderships might become paralysed or the resistence weakened. In such situations, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is called upon to ensure that the resistence be continued and the bodies which under the Constitution are of special importance for the defense of the country restored. In that case the LCY will be directly in charge of the total national defense.

In the new law, measures of preparedness and mobilization, as well as the rights and duties of individual organs in such situations, are elaborated. The Presidency of Yugoslavia, as the supreme organ of direction and command of the armed forces, is alone entitled to impose a state of emergency, order the introduction of measures of preparedness and other corresponding measures, as well as the use of the armed forces. The new law also regulates that all citizens and working people of the country have the duty and right to defend the country in other extraordinary circumstances, which imply armed or other activities which directly threaten the independence of the country, its sovereignty and territorial integrity and the social system defined by the constitution.

XINHUA CITES HONGQI ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

OW160516 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 16 Apr 82

["RED FLAG Says Expanding Foreign Economic Relations Is Farsighted" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China's big efforts to expand economic relations with other countries is called a "farsighted strategic decision" in the latest issue of the RED FLAG journal which comes out today. In an article entitled, "On the Question of China's Foreigh Economic Relations," the editorial board of the theoretical journal says China cannot work in isolation and refuse to be in contact with international capital. But in the course of these contacts the struggle against unhealthy tendencies cannot be neglected or abandoned.

"What we should do at present is carefully sum up our experiences and through concerted and sustained efforts, formulate a set of correct principles, policies and measures, that will blaze a new trail in expanding China's foreign economic relations, a new path that is in conformity with China's specific conditions and the present world situation."

In carrying out the socialist modernization program, China should make use of all positive factors not only internally but also externally, RED FLAG says.

The editors go on to say that toward foreign business people who are willing to cooperate and do business in a proper way, China should take a "welcoming" attitude and implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit. As for those foreign traders who go in for swindling, bribing, speculation, infiltration or even espionage, they will meet with firm resistance and some will be prosecuted in accordance with China's laws.

The article notes that joint ventures, co-management, co-exploitation, compensation trade and other methods of direct investment are, at present, the most important ways for China to utilize foreign capital. Foreign capitalists, Overseas Chinese capitalists as well as those from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are welcome to invest directly in China and are allowed profits.

"We must be prudent in using commercial loans and we should learn a lesson from countries which are heavily in debt," the article says.

It will still be necessary for China to import complete sets of equipment and the long-standing policy will be continued of importing those raw materials that are needed in construction, and particularly new, fine-quality materials, the article says.

Except under the unified arrangement of the state, the article adds, no departments or local authorities are allowed to import consumer goods. The editors urge the people of China to use consumer goods made at home to protect the smooth growth of the national industry.

China will make efforts to expand its business of international labor cooperation. Projects so far undertaken by the Chinese construction industry in other countries have been fairly competitive on the world market. In 1981, 17,000 Chinese workers were sent abroad to fulfill construction contracts.

In the future, China will actively expand exports of minerals, machinery and electrical machinery and will continue to export more textiles and other light industrial goods, especially arts and crafts and native produce.

The article reaffirms China's support for the people of the Third World countries in their just struggles to defend their national independence, develop their national economies and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. China will, by every possible means, extend material aid to those needy countries which are in difficulties and are subjected to external aggression and threats.

The article says stringent efforts should be made to master advanced science and management methods of other countries while resolutely opposing the influence of corrupt bourgeois ideas. All people engaged in foreign economic work must strictly observe the discipline demanded of work in this field, say the editors. "In cases of violation of this discipline, offenders will be dealt with according to party and government regulations or state laws," the article says.

CONSTRUCTION OF PETROCHEMICAL PLANTS RESUMED

OW151317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA correspondents have learned from the national conference on chemical industry capital construction that, with the State Council's approval, construction of four large chemical fertilizer and petrochemical projects have recently resumed one after another in our country.

The equipment for these four large projects is imported from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries. Two sets of chemical fertilizer equipment, one for an annual production of 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and the other for 520,000 tons of urea, are to be installed respectively at the Zhejiang oil refinery and the Urumqi petrochemical works in Xinjiang. One set of chemical fertilizer equipment, which will use coal as raw material to produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 900,000 tons of nitrophosphate fertilizer [xiao suan lin fei 4285 6808 4340 5142] annually, will be installed at the newly built Shanxi chemical fertilizer plant. A set of acrylic acid and ester [xhi lei 7927 7352] equipment with a designed annual capacity of 38,000 tons of ester acrylate [bing xi suan zhi lei 0014 7910 6808 7927 7352] and other products is earmarked for the Dongfang chemical works in Beijing.

The four large projects were stopped or postponed one after another in 1980 because of national economic readjustment. Now, as the economic readjustment is making smooth progress, the state, in consideration of the requirements for developing agriculture and light and textile industries, has decided to resume their construction.

In order to shorten the construction cycle and increase economic returns, the units taking part in the preparatory work, designing and construction of the projects are conscientiously summing up past experiences and lessons in capital constuction, striving to do a good job in the early stage of construction and organizing construction according to scientific procedures. They will strive to complete the projects and put them in operation around 1985. Construction of the two large chemical fertilizer projects in Zhejiang and Xinjiang and the ester acrylate project in Beijing is now fully under way, and preparations are being accelerated for the construction of the large chemical fertilizer project in Shangxi.

CCPCC PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT MEETING ON ECONOMY

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[Excerpts] Wuhan, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee held a meeting in Sichuan and Hubei to exchange experience on industrial and economic propaganda work. The meeting studied ways to strengthen the party's propaganda work among enterprises and to publicize the economic situation in urban areas.

The meeting comes at a time when the policy of opening China to the outside world and enlivening its domestic economy has resulted in a new atmosphere as well as some new problems. Liao Jingdan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting recounted this basic experience: In the economic field, ideological-political work and economic work must be grasped in a unified manner. Neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other.

The meeting pointed out: The major goal of struggle before the whole party and people throughout the country is to carry out the building of a material and spiritual civilization. In its economic work, an enterprise should stress economic laws, responsibility and results. It should bring into play the role of the workers congress; it should enforce the policy of "to each according to his work" and the system of rewards and penalties. It should tighten labor discipline. All these are basic principles and policies for improving socialist enterprise management. But, at the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the party's ideological and propaganda work. It is necessary to stress that ideology takes precedence. It is necessary to raise people's ideological understanding. It is necessary to stress ideological-political work to guarantee a socialist orientation of economic work.

The meeting pointed out that the basic task and goal in propaganda work for enterprises under the new circumstances is to carry out propaganda and education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among workers, strengthen their faith in the superiority of socialism and successfully ensure the adherence to the socialist road and the cultivation of communist ideals.

The meeting emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen education among workers, especially young workers, in historical knowledge, such as the history of social development and modern history. It is necessary to strengthen the dissemination of the basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is necessary to strengthen education in the basic knowledge of the working class and in the proletarian world outlook. It is necessary to make them understand where new China came from, realize that there would have been no new China without the Communist Party and that only socialism can save China. Such realization will enhance their spirit in making greater contributions to the four modernizations.

The meeting also discussed ways of improving propaganda and education work concerning the economic situation.

The meeting was held 29 March-11 April. It was attended by responsible persons of 14 provincial and municipal CCP committees; responsible persons of the propaganda and other relevant departments of Chongqing, Yichang and Shashi municipalities; responsible persons of the Railway Ministry, Communications Ministry and All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and responsible persons of Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Daqing and other enterprises in charge of ideological work. Responsible comrades of Sichuan and Hubei also attended the meeting.

BEIJING RIBAO ON 'CRISIS OF FAITH' AMONG YOUTHS

HK150839 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 3

["Jottings" by Sui Wen [7137 3080]: "Crisis of 'Faith' and Crisis of 'Energy'"]

[Text] It is said there are now a small number of young people who have lost hope in the future of socialism and in the ideals of communism. Some people say that this is a crisis of "faith." However, after having made serious investigations and analyses of the ideological trend among a certain number of young people, some comrades find that the so-called crisis of "faith" among these young people is rather a crisis of "energy." Pondering over this argument, we think it sounds quite convincing. This "energy" does not refer to what is usually considered energy, that is, oil, coal and electricity. It refers to another kind of "energy," that is, spiritual "energy" which in fact is the basic theory of Marxism. Is this not what has happened? Nowadays, among young people about 20 years old, some have no idea of what basic Marxism is and no common knowledge of philosophy, political economics, scientific socialism and history. As for some older ones, although they may have studied a little, the knowledge they acquired amounts to nothing more than a mastery of a few incomplete and jumbled phrases which were often used in a pragmatic way during the "Cultural Revolution."

According to an investigation made in one unit, 90 percent of the young people working in this unit had never studied philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism; some had never heard of the opium war, the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the reform movement of 1898. If these young people have no knowledge of the basic theory of Marxism, how could they understand anything about scientific belief?

"Knowledge is strength" was once the slogan put forth by the bourgeoisie during the zenith of their revolution. What they referred to as knowledge consisted of two aspects -- natural sciences and social sciences. In the epoch of socialism, mastery of the theory of Marxism means having "grain, weapons and steering wheels" which will enable them to better know society and nature, and to have wisdom, faith, courage and strength. This is just what Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "The theory of Marxism will enable us to have the ability of deciding on the program of action and to strengthen our faith in the future of the revolutionary movement." The British philosopher Francis Bacon said: "There is no spiritual defect which cannot be remedied by an appropriate theory." Today should we say that the spiritual defect and the "crisis" of faith existing among a small number of young people should be remedied by the theory of Marxism which is appropriate to our present age? They should study the ABC's of Marxism-Leninism as if to "energize" their minds, and then they will be able to cultivate their faith in Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism and foster a strong belief on the basis of scientific analysis. For example, only by studying the history of social developments will they be able to understand that socialism will inevitably replace capitalism; only by studying contemporary Chinese history and the history of the CCP will they be able to realize that only the CCP can lead the Chinese revolution. And only by studying and mastering the philosophy of Marxism will they be able to adopt the outlook of a communist. Therefore, rather than saying that there has appeared a crisis of "faith" among some young people, it would be better to say that they have not yet cultivated a strong scientific belief. Those young people who are confused and puzzled and have a shadow of doubt in their hearts can all find the answers they seek from scientific knowledge.

Mencius said: "Anyone losing his noble spirit becomes dispirited and develops a keen sense of hunger." The great American scientist Benjamin Franklin said: "An empty bag can hardly stand ramrod straight." Lack of spiritual ballast is often caused by spiritual undernourishment. The 10-year turmoil has made a great number of young people cry piteously for spiritual food. Some may say that today aren't there a certain number of films, dramas and literary works which are all spiritual food? Yes, they are. But these are probably viewed as only being "nonstaple food." Of course, the "nonstaple food" (which must be clean and not putrid) are necessary and must be made varied as much as possible. However, "the staple foods" are much more necessary, which are the revolutionary theories of Marxism. Marxism is a science which is related to society, the law of social development, the law of development of the proletarian revolution and which can bring about the inevitable victory of communism. Marxism is also a theory which can help us foster a revolutionary outlook. Therefore, for the broad masses of young people of today, we should not only make up the deficiencies in culture and technology, but we should also help them study the social science of Marxism. In fact, Marxism is quite erudite and is continuously being developed, and this "energy" will never be used up. We hope that the CCP committees at all levels and those comrades who engage in political and ideological work will give much consideration to this problem. They should give strategic prominence to solving the specific problem of this "energy" crisis and make more efforts to provide the people with more spiritual "energy."

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PENG DEHUAI'S MEMOIRS

HK091004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Li Rui [2621 6904] originally published in the No 4, 1982 issue of DU SHU [READING]:"Reading Peng Dehuai's 'Account'"]

[Text] Having read through "Peng Dehuai's Account" at one go, I found the book both fascinating and deeply moving. The fact that such a soul-stirring and earthshaking work could appear after 10 years of chaos only attests to the fairness of history and the good fortune of the people.

In December 1966, Marshal Peng Dehuai was escorted from Chengdu back to Beijing where he was criticized and paraded through the streets. Crippled by repeated beatings, he was then kept prisoner in a dark room and made the target of a special investigation which continued until his death in November 1974. Before his death, he suffered from serious paralysis and when he was finally allowed to see his niece he cried, "What should I do? What should I do? I am already paralyzed but still no one understands my case!"

As a "criminal's" attempt to explain himself, "Account" was written to answer the questions raised by those conducting the "special investigation." "It seeks to give a truly honest explanation rather than to praise." These numerous confessions were written over a period of many years in an attempt to clarify the so-called "special case." For today's reader, however, they represent a history of the founding of the Red Army, and a history of 30 years of communist-led revolutionary struggle. They are also the history of a soldier from the old army who spent his lifetime in the military and eventually became commander of several million revolutionary troops. They are the history of a peasant's son who was determined to help the poor and who, after years of diligent study and deep involvement in various organizations, became a proletarian revolutionary. In short, this work is the history of a true Communist Party member and a true human being.

Because many of Marshal Peng Dehuai's experiences and achievements centered around his leadership in battle, it is military conflict which makes up the most important part of his "Account." His earliest adversaries were the Kuomintang warlords, followed by the Japanese and then the Americans. During his lifetime he fought in numerous battles, braving untold dangers and enduring severe hardship. Before rebelling and joining the Red Army, he had 12 years of military experience as a soldier, a squadron leader, a platoon leader, a company leader, a battalion leader and finally as a regiment commander. He was one of the most experienced of the early Red Army's military strategists. (He was also the Red Army's most proficient artilleryman.) During his lifetime he fought very few losing battles and committed virtually no major errors on the battlefield. After reading the two chapters "The Liberation Battle" and "The War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea," one comes to appreciate that the world has rarely seen such an outstanding military commander. After the signing of the Korean cease-fire agreement, the commander in chief of the Allied Army, Clark, told his staff that, "this is the first time in history that an American general has signed a truce agreement without first winning the war." ("Account,"pp 262-263 -- all further quotations are taken from the "Account.")

In April 1958, Marshal Peng Dehuai and I traveled together from Wuchang to Guangzhou where we were to attend a meeting. After learning that I was from Pingjiang, he questioned me in detail about the Pingjiang uprising and mentioned that one of his great desires was to compile a military history. Warfare was his profession and also the thing he loved most. It was something into which he had thrown the energies of a lifetime and there was not a single past event, enemy or battle that was not engraved on his heart. Because of this, in spite of the fact that he had no reference material at hand and was forced to endure terrible hardship (alone in a dark room unable to see even a single ray of sunlight from outside), he still managed to give a very clear account of 30 or 40 years of military experience and army life and even managed to record correctly a good number of dates and names. As a historical document this is an extremely valuable work, especially as it provides historians with considerable firsthand material on various historical events.

When I had finished reading this work the first thing that came to mind was the question of his being a so-called "careerist," "hyprocrite" and "lifelong opponent of Chairman Mao." These accusations were at the center of attempts by Lin Biao, Kang Sheng and others at the Lushan conference in 1959 to slander and denounce Peng Dehuai. They remained a yoke around his neck right up until the day he died. While I had little knowledge of Marshal Peng Dehuai's life and had had only limited contact with him myself, I felt at Lushan, as did many other comrades, that the slanderous accusations being leveled at him were entirely unjustied. When I was forced to make a self-criticism I openly admitted that I had expressed a belief in Peng Dehuai's great value and said that only he would have the courage to write such a letter. At the time, my understanding of Peng Dehuai was based on my intuitive feelings as a member of the younger generation; but having read his "Account," I now have a far clearer understanding of these key historical events and am fully aware of where his greatness truly lay.

From the "Account" we can select three events which give a clear picture of just how loyal and farsighted a man Peng Dehuai was.

The first event concerns his command over the army during its defense of Jinggangshan. The Pingjiang uprising of November 1928 opened up the revolutionary base area in the Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi border area. After the establishment of the border region special committee, Marshal Peng Dehaui, Teng Daiyuan and others led five units of the Fifth Red Army (about 700 to 800 men) on a march to Jinggangshan to meet up with the Fourth Red Army. At this time the reactionary troops in Hunan and Jiangxi were preparing to launch another campaign of "encirclement and suppression" against Jinggangshan. The Fourth Red Army, comprising 5,000 men, each with no more than straw sandles and a single unlined garment, had already run out of salt and the food shortage was becoming desperate. The only hope for survival and growth lay in breaking out of Jinggangshan to launch an attack on the local landlords in the white area. However, with thousands of ill and crippled soldiers, as well as women and children, the Red Army was left with no choice but to dispatch troops to fend off attacks on the area. The Fourth Army's frontline committee held several meetings to discuss this and finally decided that these five units from the Fifth Army should defend Jinggangshan and that Marshal Peng Dehuai should be made a deputy commander of the Fourth Army.

This was an extremely important as well as dangerous mission. Except for Peng Dehuai and Teng Daiyuan, however, other cadres in the Fifth Red Army opposed the decision to stay put, arguing: "We were sent here to liaise and our task has already been fulfilled. We should immediately return to the Hunan, Hubei Jiangxi border area and spread the resolutions of the Sixth CCP Central Committee." Peng Dehuai and Teng Daiyuan, however, were able to "convince those who disagreed that it was worth sacrificing a part of their force in order to increase the security of the whole." With the enemy numbering about 30,000, the Red Army was outnumbered by more than 30 to 1. After 3 days of fierce fighting the enemy had managed to break through three of the Red Army's five fronts. Marshal Peng Dehuai then reassembled three units -- about 500 men -- and broke out of enemy encirclement, taking along the sick and wounded. "It was bitterly cold and a heavy snowfall had left more than a foot of snow on the high mountain ground. My grain pouch had been lost, but as I did not want others to know, I didn't eat a single thing for several days. Feeling hungry and tired, I found it difficult to continue. But as soon as the guns began to sound I was filled with a sudden rush of energy." After breaking the encirclement, however, the troops fell into an ambush and spent 2 months fighting in several counties in the southern section of Jiangxi. The Red Army gradually managed to consolidate and then enlarge its force and, with the capture of Ruijin, these units were finally united with the rest of the Fourth Army. "I gave the Fourth Army's military committee a report on the withdrawal from Jinggangshan. A representative of the Maoist party group said that this was far too dangerous and that these troops should never have been made to stay and defend Jinggangshan." Chairman Mao later made a self-criticism on this point.

The second important event was Peng Dehuai's opposition to the separation of the 1st and 3d Army Corps. The 3d Corps, which was under the command of Peng Dehuai, had originally developed independently; it was only with the second battle at Changsha in August 1930 that it merged with the 1st Army Corps to form a single unit. In his "Account" he records with gratitude that, "after this I carried out my work under the guidance of the general military committee which had Comrade Mao Zedong as its leader." In February the Central Committee had sent a letter which gave a mistaken interpretation of the situation and demanded that Zhu De and Mao Zedong leave the Red Army. Peng Dehuai then sent the Central Committee a letter of his own, expressing his opposition to such a move: "The situation at present is very tense and it is impossible for responsible persons to leave the ranks." "The letter was transmitted by the 4th Army's military committee and the original draft has been kept by Chairman Mao." When the first campaign against "encirclement and suppression" began in November 1930, many of the 3d Army Corps' cadres came from Pingjiang, Liuyang, Yangxin and Daye, and because they had a very narrow provincial outlook they opposed crossing the Gan Jiang and advocated instead that the 3d and 1st Corps separate and develop their base areas on different sides of the river. However, only if the two corps combined their forces was it possible for the Red Army to take on a whole division of enemy troops. The "Account" records that, "In order to destroy the enemy it was very important that we oppose regionalism and unite the Red Army under the political leadership of Zhu De and Mao Zedong. Separation of the 1st and 3d Army Corps was, therefore, impossible. My vote was very important at the time as it could have tipped the scales either way." Marshal Peng Dehuai's analysis of the situation shows that the troops in the Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi border region were capable of maintaining and improving their position. "Suggestions should certainly be discussed but there must be no effort to restrict action, even less should there be any talk of dividing the 1st and 3d Army Corps. This critical juncture had a direct impact on the subsequent success of the first (and also later) campaign against "encirclement and suppression."

The third main event was the uncovering of a forged letter. The first campaign against "encirclement and suppression" was a major military conflict. The policy formulated by Chairman Mao was one of "opening the door and enticing the enemy deep inside"; that is, attacking the enemy only after he had been drawn into the base area. The 3d Army Corps wanted to withdraw to the center of the base area but was unable to find anyone to act as guide because all the local units were engaged in fighting the local A B groups. There were people in the Jiangxi provincial committee who opposed this military policy, calling it a retreat from the correct line and a form of rightist opportunism and demanding instead that the Red Army "fight all the way to Nanchang." As a result of this, the Red Army was cut off. Leaflets were distributed promoting such slogans as "Support Zhu De, Peng Dehuai and Huang Kecheng and overthrow Mao Zedong." These actions divided both the party and the Red Army. It was at this time that Marshal Peng Dehuai unexpectedly received a letter purporting to have been written by Mao Zedong. This forgery was an attempt to foment discord between Peng Dehuai and Mao Zedong. Because of his understanding of the situation, however, Peng Dehuai was able to see through this immediately and said: "Mao Zedong could never plot like this; he is a proletarian politician. This letter was forged as part of a sinister plot to divide the Red Army and the party." (The circumstances surrounding anti-A B group activity at this time and the Futian incident were extremely complex and are in need of new historical study.) He called an emergency meeting of the military committee that same day and personally composed a short manifesto for the 3d Army Corps, offering firm support to Political Commissar Mao Zedong and the leadership of the general military committee. The manifesto and forged letter were then both forwarded to the general military committee. By the following day the 3d corps had marched to within 15 li of the general military committee's headquarters and "I went and personally invited Political Commissar Mao Zedong to come and talk with the cadres in the 3d Army Corps. This would give the corps' cadres a chance to meet Mao Zedong for the first time."

During the early years of the Red Army, the party's Central Committee was far away in Shanghai. The Red Army began to rise up in revolt across the nation, each area showing its own special strengths and characteristics. Had he truly been a "careerist" he could easily have fueled factional strife. But in the three incidents mentioned above, can we see a single trace of Peng Dehuai's supposed careerism? Rather than being a "carrerist," quite the opposite is true; not once did he take his own personal interests or safety into account but worked instead for the benefit of the situation as a whole. After coming to appreciate the revolutionary spirit and correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, he both respected and followed him. Of course, he was not one to follow blindly and when he felt that he was still unclear on certain points he would prefer to reserve judgment; on certain specific questions there were even considerable differences of opinion between them. But looking at the "Account" as a whole, we can see that Marshal Peng Dehuai followed the correct party line throughout the revolutionary war period. At the emergency session of the Central Committee convened to discuss whether or not troops should be sent to support Korea, everyone was paying close attention to the possible disadvantages of such military action. Marshal Peng Dehuai arrived a little late, having just flown in from Lanzhou and heard another comrade reporting what Chairman Mao had said on the question: "What you all say is correct to some extent, but if we respond to another country's crisis by merely folding our arms and standing to one side we will surely feel rather bad in spite of what may have been said." After reading the "Account's" description of this, can one help but feel moved? "I had just arrived and had not yet spoken but in my heart I knew that we ought to send troops to assist Korea. After the meeting ended I was taken to the Beijing Hotel by comrades from the Central Committee's management office. I simply couldn't sleep that night. At first I thought it was because of the soft bed. I was not used to such luxury so I moved onto the floor but still couldn't get to sleep." (After a sleepless night spent examining the details of the domestic and foreign situation) he "read over the chairman's statement several dozen times and finally came to appreciate that this directive combined both internationalism and patriotism.... Realizing this, I came to understand that military aid to Korea was a correct, necessary and wise policy and also one that could not wait. I had finally come round to the idea of supporting the chairman's wise policy." Twenty years after the actual event, people can now see how tremendously important this "single vote" was.

Memorial articles written by Marshal Peng Dehaui's comrades in arms and his subordinates use similar phrases to describe him: "His loyalty shines like the moon and the sun and his firmness will survive a thousand years." "His spirit will never falter and his noble spirit will never die." "His loyalty and strength are incomparable." "His heroic deeds will be remembered forever and his international spirit has influenced millions".... Such phrases express from the heart a deep appreciation based on years of personal experience.

At the Lushan conference, however, Marshal Peng Dehuai's relationship with Chairman Mao became one of three against seven (three parts cooperation and seven parts opposition). He was accused of following the Li Lisan and Wang Ming lines. His "Account" gives a factual record of the situation. In 1930 the Li Lisan line led to the issuing of the order to attack Wuchang. Marshal Peng Dehuai, who was very familiar with the military situation at the time, said, "First, the city is well defended; second, avenues of retreat are blocked by the Chang Jiang on the flanks and by Nanhu at the rear. "If we are to attack there is a very real danger of the entire army being destroyed." Because of this he refused to carry out the order. He later "compromised" a little, launching an attack on Yuezhou after having established a separatist regime in the six southernmost counties of Hubei. After three of the Jian's brigades attacked Jiangping in July, the Red Army's 8,000 troops from the 3d corps met the enemy force of over 30,000, fighting 4 battles within 3 days and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Red Army then made a lightening attack on Changsha. "As far as military history is concerned, this was not particularly significant." Marshal Peng Dehuai nevertheless made a self-criticism: "The success of the Red Army 3d Corps' attack on Changsha had the effect of offering support to the Li Lisan line." At a military conference held in August the general military committee decided to launch a second assault on Changsha.

During the 6-month period leading up to the conference, the 3d corps had expanded sixfold and because of continual fighting had not had time for rest and reorganization. Marshal Peng Dehuai knew this and said, "As far as the 3d Army Corps itself is concerned, there is an urgent need to train and consolidate troops." It was then decided to postpone the attack on Changsha for a month or so. After this Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De managed to convince people that it would be better to abandon head-on confrontation and try instead to capture Jian after feigning an attack on Nanchang. Marshal Peng Dehuai resolutely supported and upheld this decision. Being a frank and unassuming man, he never once tried to cover up his own mistakes. In his "Account" he is very self-critical of the fact that during the fourth campaign against "encirclement and suppression," he consistently implemented the mistaken policies of the Central Committee, including the order to attack Ganzhou. Outspoken and not one inclined to mince words, he would never attept to conceal his true viewpoint. He was particularly forthright and open in his comments on questions of major importance and would never give a thought to personal gain or loss. By the time of the fifth campaign against "encirclement and suppression" he was gradually coming to realize the mistaken nature of the Wang Ming line. He came to oppose the Central Committee on a whole series of military and political issues and would openly express his dissenting opinion by sending telegrams and long letters to the Central Committee. These telegrams and letters, however, were all left unanswered. Marshal Peng was often seen as being similar to Zhang Fei. He himself even admitted the similarities and could at times be rather hot-tempered. But surely all true fighters are prone to occasional fits of temper? Because of his constant opposition he was dismissed as a vice chairman of the military committee. The situation became more and more serious as he began to contrast the mistakes of the Central Committee at that time with the correct leadership of Chairman Mao. During the Guangchang campaign in the spring of 1934 leaders from the Central Committee personally supervised the frontline troops. Their insistence on the 3d corps fighting a positional battle by holding Guangchang no matter what the cost led to disastrous losses. He argued against this decision with those in the command post, enumerating one by one the mistakes the commanders had made. Pointing his finger at them, he accused them of being "armchair strategists," "who wouldn't think twice about betraying your own family." In his "Account" he records with awe-inspiring righteousness that "at that time I had already packed up my old uniform and was preparing to go with Li De back to Ruijin where I expected to be tried, expelled from the party and even killed. I was well prepared for all this and had no misgivings."

At the beginning of the war of resistance against Japan, did Marshal Peng Dehuai follow the Wang Ming line? Let us look at the "Account." "I was never really prepared to follow the principle that 'everything must be acceptable to the united front.' As far as we were concerned, since Chiang Kai-shek was unable to enter the Japanese occupied territory and had no way of reaching us, it was far better to continue Chairman Mao's policy of acting independently and keeping the initiative in our own hands. By the time of the sixth party congress in the autumn of 1938, the Eighth Route Army had grown to 250,000 men and had established many new training brigades. None of this had been approved by the Kuomintang. Had we asked for their approval they would surely have refused."

Marshal Peng Dehuai played a role in many important historical events from the Long March to the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Everyone is already familiar with these events so their is no need to go into any great detail. The "Account" records all of these events, adding hitherto unknown details. For example, while passing through Xian in the winter of 1939, Marshal Peng Dehuai visited Cheng Qian (then acting as head of the Kuomintang's military committee's field headquarters in Xian) and launched a ferocious attack on He Nanshao saying, "If you try and return to Suide as commissioner the common people will have you put on trial!" He Nanshao never again dared to visit Suide and the area became incorporated within the Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia border region.

He also warned Cheng Qian that, "If anyone wants to oppose the communists let them just try firing a shot. We'll immediately fire a shot back out of courtesy. But we'll do more than simply pay them back; you can be sure that we'll keep firing." During the antifriction campaign in 1949 communist forces completely destroyed two divisions under the command of Zhu Huaibing. Although the situation was extremely critical, Peng Dehuai had no time to ask for advice beforehand and it was "only after the event that I reported the situation to the Central Committee and was given its consent." When Hu Zongnan attacked Yanan in March 1947 with a force that was 10 times stronger than that of the communists, Peng Dehuai volunteered to be sent to the front.

As a child Marshal Peng Dehuai received little education and had to rely on his own study efforts to improve his cultural knowledge. During his time in Jiangxi he "felt slightly inferior" because of what he saw as his lack of theoretical knowledge. His knowledge of society and his understanding of human affairs were derived from his own practical experience. Similarly, his ambitions, ideas and feelings also derived from experience rather than reading. It was perhaps for this reason that he sometimes seemed unaccustomed to and inept at defending himself. We can cite the Huili conference held on the Long March as an example of this. Because of a letter written by Lin Biao calling for the restructuring of the military leadership, Peng Dehuai was seriously misunderstood at the conference. Peng Dehuai was completely ignorant of the letter. "Although I had heard that there was some problem, I didn't bother to say anything... and continued to act in my normal way." This question was again raised at the Lushan conference. His "Account" attempts to sum up the results of this reluctance to defend himself: "During the last 24 years the chairman has mentioned this incident on about four different occasions but I have never raised the issue with the chairman myself nor have I discussed it with anyone else. I can now see, however, that it would have been better to try and clarify the situation earlier and thus stop the whole thing from dragging on. Moreover, this would have prevented troublemakers from taking advantage of the incident. It was wrong for me on occasions such as the Huili conference not to go and explain things to the chairman myself." Such a straightforward and self-critical person!

Even at the Lushan conference, where he was subjected to unremitting slander and criticism, Marshal Peng Dehuai continued to show concern for the situation as a whole and preferred not to defend himself. In fact, he had come to recognize the various problems involved in the Great Leap Forward quite early on and was very conscientious in sending relevant material to the chairman. When it was announced at the Wuchang conference in December 1948 that grain production was up to 750 billion jin, he was rather skeptical and decided to go on a inspection tour of Hunan. After visiting his hometown he could see things in a much clearer light. Frightened that the masses were in danger of starving, he immediately sent a telegram to the Central Committee, saying that the province could sell only 90 billion jin of grain to the state rather than the full quota of 120 billion jin. At the beginning of the conference he spoke seven times during group discussions, and after attempting in vain to discuss things with the chairman, he spent the whole night writing his famous letter. If we take his character, personality and past actions and statements into account, it is not difficult to see that this was an entirely normal and natural thing for him to do, nor is it at all surprising that he affirms in the letter the "great achievements" of the Great Leap Forward. The last passage of his "Account" is absolutely fascinating. "As the conference developed I adopted a very accommodating attitude and was willing to accept anything so long as it did not threaten the interests of the party or the people. The examination I made of my mistakes was also rather exaggerated and not entirely accurate. However, when it came to the question of the so-called 'military club,' I remained firm in my commitment to the principle of seeking truth from facts. People were very insistent on this question at the Lushan conference and the pressure became even greater at the enlarged conference of the military committee in Beijing (from the end of August to the beginning of September)." On one occasion, "I completely lost my temper with those people who were trying to push me into a corner, saying, 'why don't you just go ahead and expel me from the party; you could even have me shot. You all seem so keen on a 'military club,' why don't you go and sign up!'"

"After the Lushan conference had ended I was determined to rid the army of any influence I may have had during my 30 years as a soldier." "Since I could never damage the party-led People's Army, I was left with no choice but to destroy myself."

Marshal Peng Dehuai's simple lifestyle and abnorrence of extravagance are well known. Slanderous remarks about his so-called "opportunism" and "hypocrisy" were nothing more than a deliberate attempt to stand true facts on their head. Peng Dehuai spent the poverty-stricken years of his childhood and youth begging for food, chopping wood, collecting coal and working as a laborer. One of his younger brothers died of starvation, and soon after this on the second day of the new year his grandmother wanted to take him and two other children out begging for rice. "I stood on the doorstep and refused to go, afraid that people would bully me if I started begging for rice. My grandmother said, 'If we don't go we're done for. I wanted to go out yesterday but you refused, and if you don't come along today the whole family is going to starve to death.' There was a bitterly cold wind blowing outside and swirling snowflakes filled the sky. When I saw my grandmother, who was an old woman of 70 with white hair and bound feet, hobble out of the house with her walking stick and the two other children at her side (my third younger brother was not yet 4 years old), I felt such pain that it was as if a knife had been sunk deep in my heart." The writing of these "confessions" and the description of such painful memories would often reduce this world-famous military commander to tears. "I watched them walk off into the distance, then grabbed the axe and went up into the hills to cut some firewood. I later managed to sell 10 cash worth of wood and used the money to buy a small packet of salt. While I was looking for wood I discovered a large patch of mushrooms, collected them and then took them back to be cooked. I ate some of them with my father and grandfather. When my grandmother and the others returned home after dusk she took the bag of rice they had got through begging and mixed it with the mushroom broth and then told my grandfather, my father and me to start eating. I refused to eat anything and my grandmother began to weep, saying, 'we manage to get some food from begging but you still don't eat. If we all eat something we can survive, but if we don't eat we'll all die together!'"

"It still hurts even today to think about this and whenever I do it brings tears to my eyes. I won't write about it!"

"How many times in the course of my life I have endured such pain and grief!"

Throughout his whole life Marshal Peng Dehuai never forgot the suffering of his own past and always felt concern and love for the laboring people. The simple class feeling he maintained throughout his life and the rigorous demands he made on himself were inseparable from the bitter hardship of his own childhood. "In my later years I would often think back on my childhood suffering and could in this way prevent myself from being corrupted and could remind myself never to forget the lives of the poor."

At Lushan, Marshal Peng Dehuai said that he never bothered to keep his notebooks or other writings. He has, however, left later generations with the work "Peng Dehuai's Account." Peng Dehuai was very fond of the two lines from "Li Sao:" "The road stretches out into the distance, I shall travel near and far in my search for truth." "Li Sao" and the "Account" are separated by more than 2,000 years of history; moreover, their contents and value are, of course, very different. However, the two authors are similar in their rectitude, their loyalty, wisdom and the purity of their ambition and also in the fact that they both provide models for their successors. "Peng Dehuai's Account" should be recommended to every young person, and to every Communist Party member. It is a textbook on how to be a true communist and on how to be a true human being.

CHINA DAILY PRAISES 'PENG DEHUAI'S ACCOUNT'

HK160310 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Zhang Huimin: "Peng's 'Account' Is a Precious Heritage"]

[Text] During the "Cultural Revolution," tens of millions of officials and intellectuals became targets of criticism. They were confined, repeatedly interrogated and made to recount their own history, confessing what evil things or "crimes" they had done in the past. Marshal Peng Dehuai was one of them.

Peng's name cannot be strange to the world. During World War II, he was vice-commander-in-chief of the Chinese Communist-led Eighth Route Army. In the early 1950s, he was commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. Later, he became the first minister of defence of the People's Republic. But he is remembered as much for being a leader of China's revolution and a brilliant strategist as for his unenviable fate which was intertwined with one of the most difficult times in China's history.

Dizzy with the great victories of China's revolution, some people in the party began to swell with pride in the late 1950s. They became detached from reality, so much so that they thought they could "reach for the moon." Under the influence of such a paranoid mentality, in 1958, the "Big Leap Forward" broke out. The campaign failed to bring in fast and great economic results, as had been hoped. It was launched in a rush of leftist recklessness and seriously disrupted China's industrial and agricultural production.

Peng, upright and straight forward by nature, was among the first to speak out the truth. In a letter to Chairman Mao Zedong, Peng warned against "mushrooming of braggadocio everywhere" and "petty bourgeois fanaticism," and called for lessons to be drawn and imbalances to be readjusted. What this letter should have brought on the author was beyond the expectation of anyone. He was branded a "right opportunist," removed from the post of defence minister and subjected to harsh criticism.

By mid-1962, the evil consequences of the "Big Leap Forward" were plain enough to see. In June, he wrote another letter as long as 80 thousand characters, in which he reviewed his own history and defended and vindicated himself. Unfortunately, he was accused of trying to "reverse the verdict on him" and met only with more criticism.

The storms of the "Cultural Revolution" in 1966 engulfed multitides of innocent people. It could not spare the "recalcitrant" Marshal Peng Dehuai as a matter of course. From December 1966 until his death in November 1974, he was "tried" as many as 130 times until he was too weak to get up from bed. And he was repeatedly ordered to write down his history by way of confessions.

Peng was posthumously exonerated in December 1978 when China's political life began to veer round to normal. The confessions he wrote in the eight years of imprisonment and the letters of 1949 and 1962 have now been published as Marshal Peng's "Account." In a lengthy note, the editors of the "Account" called it a "precious heritage."

That the "Account" was sold out in Beijing's biggest bookstore in a few hours underlines the love and respect the Chinese people bear for the hero. That such a book is published after all proves that history is inexorable and truth must prevail.

JIEFANG RIBAO DISCUSSES WORKERS' EDUCATION

HK160242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

["Opinion" column article by Yin Mingfa: "Measures Must Be Taken To Ensure Workers' Education" -- reprinted from JIEFANG RIBAO -- date not given]

[Text] The rapid development of science and technology has created a new problem in education: how to continuously update knowledge. Extending school terms or changing courses quickly will not solve the problem; we must think instead in terms of "lifelong education." This will enable scientists and technological personnel to keep up with new development. We must also institute work-study programmes for workers and staff members.

Work-study is necessary to raise productivity and sharpen competitive skills. This means increasing every worker's individual productivity, which depends, first of all, upon his educational level, skill, and his attitude towards work. Advanced machinery is only hardware if it is not operated by a man with the proper scientific knowledge, experience, and skill. Statistics show that when the education level of a worker increases by even one grade, his productivity rises accordingly. In the machine-building industry, productivity increases by an average 1.5 to 2 per cent; in light industry, by 1.5 to 2.2 per cent.

In Shanghai, 1,248 workers who were studying in spare-time universities solved more than 3,700 production and technical problems at work. Some 370 of these solutions involved significant inventions.

For this reason, the leadership of some enterprises has wisely chosen to arm workers with modern scientific and technological knowledge. The "resolution on strengthening the education of workers," issued by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, points out: "The principal mark of a modernised enterprise is its relatively high level of science and technology. A relatively high level of science and technology can only be achieved through systematic education of workers."

If the party and administration leaders of an enterprise attach importance only to production targets, and not to raising the political consciousness and scientific and cultural levels of their workers, or consider education an added burden, they are either short-sighted or lack concern for the fundamental interest of the working class.

Even capitalists, in order to earn more profits, organise study programmes for workers and encourage talented personnel. They see this as an important means of getting ahead in a capitalist economy. The Japanese say that the competition in the international market is basically one of technological capability and management skills. A director of one Japanese automotive company has said: "After World War II, how could Japan, a defeated country with a limited territory and insufficient natural resources, survive in international competition? There was no other way out for Japan than to develop her technology."

Some American corporate leaders have said: "In the past, we said people should study in their spare time. Now we tell our personnel that study is a part of their work."

In China, labour productivity in many fields has dropped. In the engineering industry, for example, every U.S. worker produces the equivalent of $50 million a year, and every Japanese the equivalent of $249 million. While in China, the average is 9,000 yuan RMB.

Apart from the disruption and sabotage of the gang of four, the main cause of decreased productivity is the low level of scientific and technological knowledge of workers. Some 80 per cent of China's have not reached a junior middle school educational level and lack basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

Professional skills are also lacking. In some developed countries, semi-skilled and unskilled workers make up only 4.7 per cent of the work force, while in our country, two-thirds of the workers are semi-skilled. The proportion of technicians in the rank of workers is only 2.8 per cent. In light industry, they comprise less than one per cent. These figures show that education of workers is not just an individual need, but is vital for raising productivity.

In order to institute work-study, a system must be established to guarantee the right of workers to study. Some capitalist countries have issued laws ensuring adult education. In 1977, France passed a law which stipulates that all workers who have worked for more than two years in an occupation, and half a year continuously in a factory, are entitled to study for 500 hours with wages paid by their work units. If necessary, their wage will be paid by the state. Sweden's law stipulates that as of 1975, all state-owned and privately-owned units must grant study leaves requested by workers; the government provides subsidies to compensate them for the decrease in their incomes. In order to guarantee the success of China's modernization, it is of paramount importance that we take immediate measures to protect the right of workers to study.

YANG JINGREN CLOSES NATIONALITY AFFAIRS MEETING

OW160627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- The key to success in nationalities affairs work lies in promoting economic development in the nationalities areas, and the guarantee of a successful economic construction in the nationalities areas rests in strengthening the great unity of all nationalities. These were the points emphasized by Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, in his closing speech yesterday afternoon to the second membership session (enlarged) of the commission.

The session started on 2 April in Beijing. It summed up the work completed since the first session (enlarged) of the commission in 1979 and decided on the tasks for the future. In his speech, when discussing the need to strengthen national unity, Yang Jingren pointed out that it is necessary to guard against big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism and to gradually develop and improve the relations between different nationalities. He also noted that both big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism are types of contradictions among the people. He further stressed that it is necessary to conduct serious investigation and study and to use Marxism-Leninism in summing up the good experience in nationalities affairs work.

The session decided that the 1982 tasks for the State Nationalities Affairs Commission will be to educate the people in nationalities policies through in-depth propaganda work, to commend model units and advanced individuals in promoting unity of various nationalities and to perform several good deeds in developing economic construction in nationalities areas in coordination with the departments concerned.

The session also proposed the legislation of a "nationalities day" in order to further consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and to promote the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization in the socialist motherland.

The session was attended by members of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission of 23 nationalities from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, responsible persons of other nationalities affairs departments and representatives of the central departments concerned totalling more than 290 people in all.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER SEES ADVANCES

OW141317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- China's chemical industry achieved a 13.6 percent increase in output value in the first three months of this year over the same period of last year, announced Lin Yincai, vice-minister of the chemical industry, at a national telephone conference here this afternoon. Increases in the output of such major products as chemical fertilizer, soda ash, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, plastics, paints, dyestuffs ranged from 6.4 percent to 40 percent.

These output increases were achieved with a notable reduction in per unit energy consumption. Compared with the same period of last year, per unit energy consumption in ammonia production dropped by six percent at big chemical fertilizer plants. Per unit coal consumption in ammonia production went down by two percent in medium-sized nitrogenous fertilizer plants. Per unit consumption of electricity in calcium carbide production dropped by seven percent.

The industry turned 24.6 percent more profits over to the state during the first three months this year compared with the same 1981 period, said the vice-minister

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES UNAUTHORIZED COALPITS

OW141307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpages a letter from Han Zhanyuan and two other miners working at a colliery in the Pingzhuang mining administration of Inner Mongolia criticizing unauthorized coal pits.

The letter says 10 rural communes or subdivisions in the area have, since 1976, opened coal pits without the approval of the regional authorities. These unofficial pits have endangered the lives of the miners and caused great losses of coal deposits in the Gushan mines, the letter says.

The unauthorized mines have cut through Gushan coal tunnels on 29 occasions and 290 meters of tunnels in the colliery have had to be abandoned. The work face of the colliery in which the letter writers work has been reduced from 120 meters to 30 meters. Losses amount to 143,130 tons of coal and 1.11 million yuan.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editor's note says that similar unauthorized activities occur in many parts of China. These include theft of state property, seizure of the land owned by the state and damage to forests. This sort of activity is due to laxity of discipline and dereliction of duty on the part of local officials. Some leaders even give their support to these shady activities.

The editor's note advocates resolute action to stop undermining state assets.

XIANG NAN DISCUSSES BUILDING FUJIAN ECONOMY

HK131026 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Xiang Nan, excerpted from FUJIAN LUNTAN [FUJIAN FORUM] No 1, 1982: "On Seeking Truth From Facts"]

[Text] Seeking truth from facts is the most fundamental fine tradition and work style of our party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Marx and Engels laid down the dialectical materialist and historical materialist ideological line. Chairman Mao summarized it in four Chinese characters -- 'seeking truth from facts' -- and wrote them on the front gate of the party school." "Seeking truth from facts is the basis of the proletarian world outlook and is the ideological basis of Marxism. It was because we did seek truth from facts that we were able to win victories in the revolution in the past. Now, we must also rely on seeking truth from facts in order to achieve the four modernizations." These words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are a precise summary of the actual struggle of our party over the past 60 years. Let us review the party's history. When the ideological line of seeking truth from facts was implemented, the revolutionary cause experienced smooth development; when this line was violated, the revolution suffered setbacks.

In the early 1950's, our party was very cautious in rural work. At that time, it repeatedly stressed that in promoting agricultural collectivization, it was necessary to adopt the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and adopt the principle of gradual transition. First of all, there were work exchange organizations, then there were mutual aid teams, lower level and advanced production collectives. The party stressed that we should not adopt methods of exploitation and coercion and commandism in dealing with the peasants. All these opinions were perfectly correct and practical, and thus distinctive results were achieved. However, after 1956, we became feverish, and consequently advanced collectivization was suddenly promoted throughout the country. The entire country was rashly communized in 1958 when some people said that "the people's communes are good" and "people's communes' large size and collective nature are good." All these were contrary to seeking truth from facts, voluntary participation and mutual benefit or gradual transition. From that time, the practice of one person alone having the say ran rampant. When an individual made a decision, other people were not allowed to give different opinions. Although people were talking about "seeking truth from facts," they were indeed promoting the practices of doing things rashly, one person alone having the say, doing things rigidly regardless of the specific situation and leaning to one side. We learned a bitter lesson from this. Such practices have brought great losses to our socialist construction cause.

We must bear this lesson in mind in working, running magazines and newspapers and in doing everything. We must refrain from promoting the practices of doing things rashly, one person alone having the say, doing things rigidly regardless of the specific situation and leaning to one side. How are we going to achieve this? We must "seek truth from facts," that is to say, work in accordance with our party's fine traditions and in accordance with the line formulated at the third plenary session.

It is not at all easy to uphold seeking truth from facts. In order to do this, we must be brave, must not be afraid of offending others and must be fearless of opposition from others. At present, a strange phenomenon has appeared in certain places: You can remain safe if you do not uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts or of being an upright person, but instead are a "good old boy" who does not give opinions at all, whether positive or negative. But people will try to be nitpicking toward you if you study and solve problems by upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts. Advancing the various forms of the agricultural production system is a major policy of seeking truth from facts. It is a policy that accords with our country's current development of agricultural productivity and is simultaneously a major measure which accords with the desire of the broad masses of peasants. However, for a certain period in the past, some comrades were afraid to face reality and were not bold enough to vigorously push the various forms of the agricultural production system.

Even up to now, some comrades are still worried and have a lingering fear. They confuse the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis and the system of contracting production for laborers with individual farming, and confuse individual farming with capitalism. They are afraid of the word "contracting," afraid that it will lead to capitalism.

In fact, there is nothing to be afraid of. The system of fixing output quotas on a household basis and contracting production for laborers does not mean individual farming. We are not going to change the system of ownership by means of adopting various forms of the production responsibility system. Even if it is individual farming, it does not mean capitalism. Our past practice of eating from the same pot of rice and raising a big tumult is not the true realization of "collectivization." It is rather like the production methods and ways of living of ancient times. Those practices are not communist or socialist, and are far from being considered as capitalist. The society then was like a primitive communist society. In a primitive society, several hundred people surrounded and wildly chased a deer. When this deer was caught, they could have a big meal, but if not, they could only starve. What a backward production method, and what a backward society this was! If we favor such tumult, we are dragging our current socialist economy back to ancient [illegible] is is not advancement, but great retrogression.

In their works, Marx and Lenin do not mention the economic nature of the various forms of the production responsibility system, such as fixing output quotas on a household basis and contracting work tasks to individual households. However, to judge the correctness of a certain economic policy and a certain economic management system, the criterion is not whether it has been said in the "books," but whether it meets the need of production and can advance the development of production. Therefore, as long as it meets the needs of production, and as long as it is conducive to the development of production and can enrich the country and bring benefits to the people, we must boldly and assuredly implement it, even though it has not been mentioned in the "books" and even if there is opposition from other people. By so doing, we are really upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and working in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought.

In order to seek truth from facts, we must emancipate our minds and develop democracy. Emancipating the mind must not be divorced from the four basic principles. We must realize that at present, people's minds have not been overly emancipated, democracy has not been overly developed and the "leftist" mistakes have not been overly criticized. The present situation in Fujian is that people's minds have not been sufficiently emancipated, democracy has not been fully developed and the remnant "leftist" influences have not been sufficiently criticized. These are the main trends.

Certainly, this is not to say that the trend of attempting to shake off party leadership and shake off the socialist road does not exist among certain intellectuals and certain young people. However, this is not the general or the main trend of all the intellectuals. If we do not view the issues this way, we will not be able to understand the actual situation in Fujian.

Lenin said: "Vivid and creative socialism is established by the masses themselves." In order to overcome various difficulties in the path of advancement in a truth-seeking way and victoriously advance the socialist construction cause, we must trust and rely on the masses. During the era of the "Great Leap Forward," we did a lot of silly things which wasted money and manpower and violated the objective laws. One of the major factors accounting for this was that we were promoting the practice of one person alone having the say, we were not adhering to the mass line, and we were not taking others' advice, but were even suppressing different opinions. Moreover, we removed all the true words as "white flags" and established the lies and exaggerations as "red flags." Consequently, the practices of giving arbitrary and impracticable directions, boasting and exaggerating and being carried away by the "communist wind" ran rampant. Therefore, in order to seek truth from facts, we must not always regard ourselves as infallible and must give full play to democracy.

How should we formulate principles for economic development in Fujian in accordance with the specific local conditions? This is an important criterion for judging whether or not we are working in accordance with the truth-seeking spirit of the third plenary session.

We must clearly understand Fujian's actual situation. The per-capita income of people in Fujian is 25 percent lower than the average per-capita income throughout the country, but the population growth rate is 25 percent higher than the average population growth rate throughout the country. In view of these facts, we cannot deny the fact that Fujian is backward. Since Fujian is situated in the forefront, and the country has not promoted large-scale backbone projects in Fujian over the past 30 years or more, how can Fujian be strong? In light of this, we may make mistakes similar to those during the era of the "Great Leap Forward" if we do not work in accordance with our capability, if we put forth hasty demands and work beyond the limits of the objective conditions.

However, things can usually be viewed from two angles. Fujian is backward and only has the paper manufacturing industry, sugar refining industry, tea industry and some handicraft industries such as lacquerware and stone carving. There is not much heavy industry other than a small number of iron and steel plants, petrochemical plants and machinery plants. The country as a whole must close, suspend and merge enterprises and shift to other types of production in carrying out economic readjustments. However, if we follow the same route of closing, suspending and merging enterprises and shifting to other types of production in the province without carrying out specific analysis, we are not seeking truth from facts and may have bad results.

In accordance with the actual situation in Fujian, the major tasks of economic construction in the province are to "unite, reform, amalgamate and shift production." In order to speed up economic development in Fujian, it is quite necessary to promote key industries. Fujian cannot be enriched only by relying on the production of several stone carvings, several tons of sugar and several boxes of tea. Fujian should grasp the opportunity and boldly make use of foreign capital to build oil refineries and cement plants which have a capacity of several million tons. Fujian must promote afforestation and build chemical plants, engineering plants and plastics plants; it must build a high-grade glassworks and several medium-density fibreboard manufacturing plants. In addition, Fujian must also build hydroelectric power stations which have a capacity of several 10,000 to 1 million kilowatts. We must concentrate our forces to repair the airport, the pier, the railways and the communications equipment. Certainly, we must also promote light industry. There has been a suggestion of producing "3 million" in 10 years' time, that is, producing 1 million tons of sugar, 1 million dan of tea and 1 million boxes of cigarettes. Thus, our financial situation will be enlivened.

If all the above-mentioned tasks are accomplished, the economy of Fujian will be enlivened and other social problems such as employment, social mood and so on will be solved accordingly. When more vigorous ideological and political work is launched on such a basis and harder blows are dealt at the sinister trends of smuggling, selling contraband items and engaging in graft and bribery, speculative activities and feudal worship and so on, the lofty image our party had in the early 1950's will reappear. The broad masses of the people will realize and believe that socialism is superior to capitalism.

Let us all learn how to seek truth from facts. No matter what happens, we must refrain from promoting the practices of doing things rigidly regardless of the specific situation, one person alone having the say, doing things rashly and leaning to one side. We must promote a vigorous and lively atmosphere in the academic seminars of the theoretical circles, and must link theoretical research with the actual situation in Fujian Province. Our workers on the provincial theoretical front must try their best to provide answers to all sorts of new problems deriving from economic construction in Fujian and gradually find a new path which suits economic construction in Fujian.

JIANGSU CIRCULAR ON ECONOMIC CRIMES ISSUED

OW150455 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] After the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere was made public, the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee immediately studied and discussed it. On 14 April, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government issued a circular to all prefectural, municipal and county party committees, all prefectural administrative offices, all municipal and county people's governments and all departments directly under the provincial authorities.

The circular points out: The decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council is a document of far-reaching, important significance which guarantees the penetrating, healthy development of this struggle, ensures smooth progress in China's socialist modernization and maintains the integrity of our Communist Party. It must be seriously studied, publicized and implemented. The circular puts forth the following tasks:

1. All party members and functionaries, particularly leading members of all departments under the prefectural, municipal and county authorities and organs under the provincial authorities must immediately organize to study and discuss the decision; thoroughly understand the guidelines of the decision, its formulation and the content of some questions; and deepen the understanding of the significance and nature of this struggle, its necessity, urgency and protracted nature. After study, they must reach a common understanding, act in unison and unflinchingly carry this struggle through to the end.

2. It is necessary to broaden and deepen the publicizing of the decision among the masses so that it is made known to every household. Leading cadres at all levels should give lectures on what has been studied and integrate the lectures with reality. It is also necessary to continuously publicize -- in a widespread way -- the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who seriously undermine the economy, to launch a powerful political offensive, and encourage more people to take the road of leniency toward those who confess their crimes before 1 May of this year.

3. All prefectures, municipalities and counties must examine how well they have launched this struggle in accordance with the guidelines of the decision and work out measures to correctly implement the decision by integrating the measures with the actual situation. It is necessary to carry out the decision as planned. Important situations and issues in all localities must be reported in good time.

SIX KILLED IN SHANGHAI PLANT ACCIDENTS

OW151315 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] At about 0900 yesterday, an explosion took place at the No 2 chemical plant of the May 4th farm in Fengxian County. The explosion threw 100 square meters of asbestos tile roof more than 80 meters away from the building, and two men were killed instantly.

According to labor bureau statistics, this was the fifth fatal accident in Shanghai Municipality in April. These accidents resulted in the deaths of six people. Most of the deaths were caused by failure to strengthen safety control in production and lack of safety education for young workers. The municipal departments concerned call on all units to pay full attention to safety in production and not to forget safety while grasping production.

NANFANG RIBAO ON BLOCKING LOOPHOLES IN BANKS

HK121353 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 1

["Notes on News-Gatherings" by Dong Pingbo [5516 1627 3134] and Su Zhongheng [5685 0112 5899]: "It Is Imperative To Block the Loopholes in Banks and Credit Departments"]

[Text] In dealing with the smuggling and speculation and profiteering cases unraveled recently in our province, a problem has drawn people's attention. That is, the huge sums of money many criminal offenders used in smuggling, speculation and profiteering were provided by some banks and credit departments through various channels. The banks, business departments and credit departments in some places have simply become smugglers' private treasuries.

Why have such phenomena occurred? This is chiefly because some staff members in the banks and credit departments were corroded and lured by smugglers and speculators. They colluded with each other and tried by every possible means to embezzle state funds. After exorbitant profits were sought, they shared this ill-gotten wealth. According to records of the legal departments, such cases were uncovered recently in some cities and counties, such Shantou, Huiyang, Zhanjiang, Foshan and Guangzhou. For example, in handling the smuggling and speculation cases which were uncovered last October, the procuratorial organs in Chaoyang County found that the business office of the county's Hongchang Bank had, in reality, become a smugglers' and speculator's business office. Through providing cash, granting credits and offering falsified accounts to speculators, this office received a large amount in bribes, such as cash, sugar, oil, fuel, clothes, watches, radio-cassette players and other items. The bribes taken by the accountant and two cashiers in this office totaled over 26,000 yuan.

The tricks played by the corrupt bank and credit department staff members in colluding with criminal offenders varied in a hundred ways. Some of them took advantage of their power to examine and approve credits and allocate funds to grant credits to speculators and violate the relevant stipulations for credit work; some of them granted themselves credit under all sorts of pretexts and then gave it to their relatives to engage in smuggling and seek exorbitant profits; some of them offered speculators and smugglers falsified bank accounts and received "commission fees" from them; and some of them even stole large sums of money themselves. For example, in Pianshui commune, Wuchuan County, a staff member of the business office in the country's bank, Li Jingfang, was a serious grafter, whose case is rare even in the entire country; Luo Zhiyong in the Duozhu business office in Huidong County's bank stole 95,000 yuan in cash and was called a "treasury mouse." All this has seriously violated the state financial rules and regulations and credit policy, sabotaged the socialist economic order and done great damage to the readjustment of the national economy and the construction of the four modernizations in our province. However, the pockets of these corupt bank staff were filled with ill-gotten gains. For example, in collusion with Zhou Qinzeng, former commune leader who has been arrested, and others, the business office in Luang commune, Chaoyang County, received "commission fees" and "management fees" by offering trust accounts to those units which were not approved to open such accounts and shared them among the staff. The so-called "commission fees" and "management fees" it gained from 1979 to the first half of last year totaled 750,000 yuan. As another example, the "credit" granted to speculators, which was handled by Gao Hongguang, deputy director of the Nianshan office of Huidong County's bank, amounted to nearly 1 million yuan, of which 500,000 yuan have yet to be retrieved. He then shared the "commission fees" and bribes with his colleague, receving over 2,000 yuan personally in addition to color TV and radio sets. What is more serious is that some corrupt bank and credit department staff members even tried by every possible means to falsify bills and conceal evidence of their crimes after their activities were exposed, attempting to escape from the legal departments's investigation.

In order to guarantee that the construction of the four modernizations in our province develops smoothly and to better carry out the struggle against economic crimes, so that criminal offenders will have no opportunities to steal, it is reasonable for people to require that the banks and credit departments learn from these lessons and adopt effective measures to block the loopholes and, together with the legal departments, to deal resolute blows at criminal offenders in the economic field.

GUANGXI ECONOMIC CHIEF URGES IMPROVING INDUSTRY

HK150431 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Guangxi must realize a big improvement in industry and communications production this year and regard enhancement of economic returns as the starting-point and basis of all work. The region must make big efforts to improve quality, reduce input consumption, enhance product suitability for the markets, open up new prospects, reach new levels and make new progress. This was stated by regional economic committee Director (Huang Jia) at the regional industry and communications work conference, which opened on 13 April, in conveying the demands on industry and communications work put forward by the regional CCP committee and people's government.

The report delivered at the conference by Comrade (Huang Jia) proposed: This year the Central Committee and State Council have clearly stipulated still higher demands regarding the question of economic returns. This is of particular importance in Guangxi, where the industrial system is relatively backward. The region has made a good start in the first quarter. The light and textile industries recorded steady growth, while there was a notable rise in heavy industry, from its decline. Total value of output was 20 percent higher than in the same period last year. Sales of industrial enterprises covered by the budget rose by 16 percent, while profit increased by 17 percent and profit turned over to the state by 18 percent.

However, there are certain problems regarding economic returns. For instance, sales outlets of some products are not good enough. Sales orientation of some farm machinery and electronic products is not clear, and their sales are continuing to decline. The problem of losses in the small nitrogenous fertilizer plants has not been completely solved. Judging by the present situation of the region's industrial production, we have not attained the previous best levels in many indices. We lag behind the level of many other provinces and municipalities in labor productivity, profit per 100 yuan of investment and floating capital per 100 yuan of output value.

Comrade (Huang Jia) pointed out: In order to achieve a rapid turn for the better in industry and communications, we must stabilize the policies and mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers. The regional CCP committee and government have decided to make some policy decisions:

1. The system of responsibility for profit or loss in the Liuzhou iron and steel plant will be extended from the present 3 years to 5 years without change, to allow the plant to self-reliantly recover half the investment of its coking furnace and cooperate with the Liuzhou chemical fertilizer plant to develop urea production.

2. There will be no change in the method of 50-50 with the state of financial quota overfulfillment by the regional communications bureau in exercising financial responsibility.

3. The waterway section of the Xi Jiang from Nanning to Gui County is to be dredged.

4. Workers' bonus payments are to be controlled at last year's level and must not exceed it. The prefectures and municipalities must grasp the balances in a unified way. Too-low wage norms for piecework and overfulfillment of piecework quotas must be readjusted. It is necessary to overcome egalitarianism in bonus payments.

He also stressed: Emphasizing economic returns does not mean that we do not want any speed. We cannot increase social products or accumulation without speed, and many problems cannot be solved properly. However, speed without returns is hollow. Hence we must combine speed with returns, quantity with quality and seeking truth from facts with revolutionary spirit.

Comrade (Huang Jia) conveyed the views of the regional CCP committee: This year the region should insure a 5-percent increase in industrial output value and strive for a 6-percent increase compared with last year. At the same time, it is necessary to promote economic returns and ensure the fulfillment of state revenue quotas. The following are specific demands: The percentage of first and top-grade quality products should increase by 3 to 5 percent; turnover of floating capital should be reduced from the original 140 days to 120 days; production costs should be cut by 0.5 percent to 1 percent; energy consumption should be cut by 3 percent; labor productivity should increase by 3 percent; and regarding production safety, the numbers of accidents, deaths and injuries should be reduced by 15 percent.

HUBEI PUBLICIZES NATIONAL RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK160403 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The rural areas of Hubei have further mobilized an upsurge of studying and implementing the minutes of the national rural work conference, circulated by the Central Committee. This activity has effectively stimulated current spring farmwork.

Party organizations in the province have sent over 50,000 cadres, organized into work groups and led by leading comrades, to the rural areas to proclaim the spirit of the document and help the brigades and production teams put their leadership groups on a sound basis and perfect the responsibility systems. In Xiaogan Prefecture, 20 percent of the production teams had failed to implement their economic contracts, while in certain teams the contents of the contracts were not specific and the implementation measures were incomplete. After studying the minutes, these teams have taken remedial measures. In Xiangyang Prefecture, according to statistics, the draft oxen of 5,000 production teams were being fed and raised by a rotational system, the land of 3,000 production teams had been divided into excessively small plots of responsibility land, while 1,000 production teams had in varying degrees abandoned industrial and sideline production projects under collective ownership. By studying the central document, they found the yardstick, and the teams solved these problems properly.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN CULTURE CEREMONY

HK110238 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Summary] A gathering to present awards for Hunan literary and artistic creations was held in Changsha on 9 April. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC, including Mao Zhiyong, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, Qi Shouliang and Shi Bangzhi attended the function. Mao Zhiyong and others presented awards to the winners, and Liu Zheng delivered a congratulatory speech.

BRIEFS

HUNAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES -- The total output value of Hunan Province in the first quarter increased by 13.2 percent over the same period last year. The income of state-owned enterprises increased by 3.78 percent. In the first quarter, the output of raw coal overfulfilled the quota, and 13.4 percent more electricity was generated. Production of chemical fertilizer increased by 12.9 percent over the preceding year, and production of agricultural chemicals increased by 5.1 percent. The light and textile industries manufactured more daily-use commodities for the market. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Apr 82 HK]

GUIZHOU CONVENES INDUSTRIAL WORK CONFERENCE

Opening of Conference

HK120318 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Summary] A Guizhou provincial conference on industry and communications work opened in Guiyang on 11 April. The conference is scheduled to last 7 days. Its main agenda consists of gaining profound understanding of the aim and importance of improving economic returns and taking effective measures to improve economic returns in the province's industry and communications, so as to achieve a sound and realistic growth rate.

Vice Governors Li Tinggui, Shen Yunpu and Song Xiaopeng attended the meeting on 11 April. Comrade Song Xiaopeng conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference to the 800 participants. He also conveyed the demands of leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee on the current meeting. Comrade Shen Yunpu delivered a report on striking at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field.

Economic Chief's Address

HK150237 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] (Wei Lizheng), director of the provincial economic committee, delivered a report at the provincial industry and communications work conference on 14 April. He demanded that all industry and communications enterprises work hard to improve economic returns, straighten out the enterprises and step up ideological and political work. Comrade (Wei Lizheng) pointed out in his report: The general guiding principle for industry and communications production this year is to pursue speed from striving to improve economic returns and to attain and exceed previous record levels in all economic and technical indices. The key to fulfilling this task lies in summoning up determination and working hard. The main tasks are as follows: 1) Unify economic returns with growth rate in ideological understanding, and strive to achieve a thoroughly sound growth rate; 2) all enterprises must make big efforts to improve management and base their efforts on tapping internal potentials; 3) output of products should be increased as long as they sell well and meet market needs; 4) product quality must attain and exceed previous best levels in each enterprise; 5) production costs and profit per 100 yuan of output value, calculated according to comparable factors, and consumption of raw materials and energy must attain and exceed previous best levels in each enterprise; 6) communications and transport must strive to tap potentials and increase capacity; 7) promote technical improvements and thereby improve economic returns; 8) preserve centralized unity and stress the notion of the whole country as one chessboard, and continue to work hard to invigorate the economy still further.

(Wei Lizheng) pointed out: In order to achieve relatively great growth on the basis of improving economic returns, industrial and communications enterprises must persistently follow the principle of putting politics in command and ideology to the fore, and do a good job in strengthening ideological and political work. At present, it is particularly necessary to conduct vigorous and lively propaganda and education in the economic situation among the workers. We must launch the struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology, and deal resolute blows at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must extensively launch labor emulation and create a warm atmosphere of learning from the progressives and models and setting up standard bearers.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON SEVERELY PUNISHING CRIMINALS

HK140649 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Criminals Must Be Severely Punished According to Law"]

[Text] SICHUAN RIBAO carries a commentator's article entitled "Criminals Must Be Severely Punished According to Law." The article says: He Deming, a worker in the rear base of a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu, (Zhang Jianmeng), a policeman in a transportation escort team in a Lanzhou public security suboffice under the public security office of the Lanzhou railway bureau, and (Cao Jingping), a young worker

in a guest house in a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu, were punished according to law for raping women on the strength of their powerful connections. What the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court has done according to law amply shows the might of our socialist legal system and reflects the strong desire of the people to severely punish the criminals and guarantee good public order. This action will certainly enjoy the support of the broad masses.

The article says: From the criminal activities of He Deming and other criminals we can see more clearly that although the "gang of four" was smashed and the root of social disorder was eradicated, public order has not yet been fundamentally changed for the better. There are still such criminal activities as killing, raping, robbery and actions such as He Deming and others have committed in our society. We must fully realize that it is a protracted, arduous and complex task for us to do a good job in maintaining social order. It is necessary to take the socialist legal system as a weapon and mobilize and rely on the masses in striking at criminal offenders so that criminal activities will be stopped and good public order will be maintained.

The article continues: The criminal activities of He Deming and the other two criminals were an evil consequence of the social influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." During the 10 years of chaos, they were juveniles, and were seriously poisoned by unhealthy ideology. In addition, they did not take a correct attitude toward their good family background and wrongly regarded this as a privilege. Thus, their bad qualities were gradually shaped, resulting in the committing of such a serious crime as humiliating and raping women. In our country, all citizens are equal before the socialist legal system. No privileges are allowed. When one commits a crime and violates the law, no matter what one's family background and class status, one must be punished according to law. The crimes committed by He Deming and the other two criminals, who thought they had a strong backing, were even more serious. They not only damaged the prestige of the party, but also injured the relations between the party and the people. So, they must be dealt with more severely. Otherwise, popular indignation cannot be assuaged and good social order and the immediate interests of the people cannot be guaranteed.

The article says: From the crimes He Deming and the other two criminals committed, we can see that it is important and imperative for us to strengthen juvenile education. Party organizations at various levels must place this work on their agenda. Parents, especially senior cadres, must pay serious attention to the education of their children. This is a matter concerning the success and failure of our party's cause and the prosperity and decline of our country and nation. We must make up our minds to do a good job in juvenile education as well as in the education of our own children Of course, we must also see that, in the main, the character and nature of most juveniles are good. Even among those who have committed crimes, the great majority are victims as well. We must adopt the policy of education, redemption and remolding toward them and, at the same time, deal resolute blows at and severely punish criminals such as He Deming.

XIZANG ISSUES REGULATIONS ON PRICE CONTROLS

HK130227 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government has recently issued regulations on strictly dealing with arbitrary and disguised price hikes. The regulations point out: "All prefectures and municipalities and all departments must earnestly implement the notice issued by the State Council on resolutely stabilizing market prices. They must intensify control over prices, strictly maintain order in prices and put a stop to arbitrary and disguised price hikes so as to ensure correct implementation of the pricing policy." The regulations suggest that commendation and material rewards should be granted to units and individuals who earnestly implement the pricing policy and reveal violators of market prices. Penalties and punishments should be imposed on those who breach the pricing policy and obtain ill-gotten gains. Grave offenders will be dealt with strictly and according to law.

HEBEI'S LI ERZHONG ON RURAL WORK, OTHER ISSUES

HK120817 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Summary] Governor Li Erzhong said, in his government work report to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress: Developing the rural economy in an all-round way is the key to achieving all-round national economic growth. The central tasks in the rural areas are to implement the minutes of the national rural work conference and do a good job of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems. In connection with this, it is necessary to straighten out commune and brigade finances, and carry out propaganda and education in keeping the two things unchanged for a long time.

He said: "We must cherish and rationally use every inch of land and strictly control the use of land for buildings or housing by commune and brigade enterprises or peasants. We must resolutely stop the bad tendency of indiscriminate occupation and use of land." Li Erzhong said: The province must do a good job of continuing to readjust the internal structure of agriculture. "Viewing the province as a whole, we must keep the grain area stable at over 70 million mu. The cotton, oil-bearing and other crops must be sown well in accordance with the 1982 cultivation plans. We must certainly not reduce the grain area in order to pursue diversification." The province must do well in promoting agricultural science and technology and launch mass cooperation and popularization activities. "The current drought is becoming more serious every day. Government at all levels must strengthen leadership and mobilize the cadres and masses to continue to bring into play the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle."

Li Erzhong also said in his report: Market prices are an important matter that concerns everyone. We must continue to implement the State Council circular on stabilizing market prices, further strengthen market controls and deal resolute blows at economic crimes.

"In view of the trends of thought of anarchism, extreme individualism and bouregois liberalization in shaking off party leadership and going against the four basic principles which have appeared among certain people, Li Erzhong pointed out in his report: We must step up study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strengthen thorough and meticulous political and ideological work to solve these problems. We must continue to study well the resolution of the sixth plenary session and the party principles and policies, and, in this connection, study selected relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, so that people will continually enhance their socialist awareness and establish the communist world outlook. This is the core of promoting the building of spiritual civilization. We must carry out education in loving the party, the motherland and socialism, and criticize and oppose decadent bourgeois ideology and the liberalization trend of worship of capitalism." It is necessary to conduct education on the economic situation by making calculations and drawing contrasts.

Li Erzong also said: "There is a serious situation of overstaffed offices, aging cadres, slowness in work and low efficiency in Hebei. It is now imperative to solve this problem. Before the central authorities make specific arrangements for the reform of the bureaucracy at and below the provincial level, we must do a good job in ideological work, to calm people's minds and correct their attitude; we must carry out duties well, stay at our posts and work well. We must also carry out investigation and study in a planned way way and make preparations for reforming the bureaucracy."

BRIEFS

SHANXI COAL PRODUCTION -- Taiyuan, 29 Mar (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province fulfilled its coal production plan for the first quarter of 1982 5 days ahead of schedule and produced some 30.77 million tons of raw coal, registering a 17-percent increase over the corresponding period of 1981. The 1982 coal output quota assigned to Shanxi Province by the state is higher than the province's 1981 coal output. In order to fulfill the quota, coal mines in the province have launched labor emulation campaigns. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 29 Mar 82 OW]

HEILONGJIANG: PEOPLE'S PURCHASING POWER INCREASES

SK090445 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, in the past 3 years, the people's purchasing power in our province has gone up every year. The per-capita purchasing power increase was 76.3 yuan. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a number of important measures have been adopted, such as: increasing the procurement prices of farm and sideline produce, promoting the responsibility system of calculating the payment according to output, increasing wages of staff and workers in urban areas, issuing commodity subsidies and developing commodity production. As a result, residents in both urban and rural areas have more cash and have substantially increased their purchasing power.

Along with an increase in the amount and variety of commodities supplied to the markets by agricultural and light and textile industrial departments and an increase in peasants' consumption of grain, oil, meat and eggs, the level of residents consumption in both urban and rural areas has improved by a relatively large margin. It is estimated that over 90 percent of the durable consumer goods such as televisions, recorders, washing machines, refrigerators and electric fans owned by residents in urban and rural areas were bought in the past 3 years.

JILIN ACTING GOVERNOR VIEWS LIAOYUAN INDUSTRIES

OW151355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Changchun, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and acting governor of Jilin, and Vice Governor Dong Xin recently visited industrial enterprises in Liaoyuan municipality, conducted investigations and studies on them and helped the municipality in readjusting its industrial structure, formulating technical transformation plans and studying how to improve economic results.

Liaoyuan municipality is a medium-sized city with light and textile industries as its primary industries. The output value of light and textile industries accounts for more than one-half of the city's total industrial output value. But the existing light and textile industries need new equipment and technical transformation to improve their present situation marked by old equipment, backward technology, high production costs and poor economic results. In the last few years the departments concerned of the municipality have repeatedly requested the provincial departments concerned to help solve this situation, but to no avail because the problem involves many departments.

During their investigation and study tour of Liaoyuan, Comrades Zhang Gensheng and Dong Xin found that the city had the technical foundation and raw material sources for such products as flannel, photosensitive material, terylene yarn, artificial leather, monosodium glutamate, glazed tiles and welded steel pipes. They held that economic results can be improved if efforts are made to undertake technical transformation and expand the productive capability of the existing enterprises that turn out these basic products. They discussed the matter with the engineers and technicians concerned and decided to give priority to transforming the production lines for flannel and corduroy, for motion picture films and photographic paper, and for glazed tiles and toilet ceramics. According to a rough estimate, an investment of 32,890,000 yuan is required to transform these three production lines. When completed and put into operation in 1984, they will supply more products to the market, raise output value by some 220 million yuan, increase profits by 42,570,000 yuan and increase tax revenue by some 22 million yuan. All loans can be paid off in 1 year after completion of the three production lines.

After Zhang Gensheng and Dong Xin finalized the technical transformation plan, they held a meeting of comrades of the Changchun branch of the Bank of China, the Jilin Provincial Textile Goods Import-Export Company, the first provincial bureau of light industry and the provincial department store.

The meeting solved questions concerning the amount of loans, the source of equipment and the marketing of products and thus preliminarily solved the longstanding problem regarding the technical transformation of enterprises.

LIAONING OFFICIALS CHECK RIVER HARNESSING WORK

SK050600 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, together with responsible comrades from the Benxi Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, recently inspected the administrative work of river courses in Shenyang and Benxi municipalities. During their inspection tour, they noted: The current administrative work of river courses in urban areas has been fairly poor. This is a hidden danger. As done by Benxi municipality, cities concerned should enhance their sense of the legal system to the work and adopt active and proper measures to harness or improve river courses as soon as possible to do away with obstacles in controlling floods and to ensure urban industrial production and safety of urban people's property and life.

By adopting ways to impose administrative restrictions and integrate economic planning with urban construction, Benxi municipality has carried out the operation of clearing away obstacles in harnessing rivers. While removing 240,000 cubic meters of ore from the riverbank, the Benxi Iron and Steel Company has decided never again to throw ore on riverbanks. The 11 plywood factories along the river banks in Benxi are moving out one after the other from the area. The eight major open channels and six covered drains in the city, which are used for diverting floods, are being harnessed. Since last autumn, the municipality has appropriated over 2 million yuan and has organized 13 units along the riverbanks to harness the (Zhangjia) River of 5 li long and to build 4,900 meter of stone support wall. They removed 130,000 cubic meters of sand, stones and garbage from the river.

During their inspection tour, they discovered some areas where there were problems in the administrative work of river courses, such as the section of the Hun River in Shenyang municipality, where units pay no attention to the provisions in this regard and adopt every possible measure to construct illegal buildings along the riverbanks. In the January-September period last year, 16 units built houses over 11,400 square meters of floorspace along the riverbanks, including office buildings, garages, schools, workshops and dormitories. These illegal buildings have drawn the attention of the Shenyang Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal people's government. Responsible comrades have conducted an inspection along the riverbanks and have organized departments concerned to establish the administrative organ of river course to solve housing problems according to the provisions and to prepare for building additional antiflood dikes to ensure the safety of Shenyang municipality.

BRIEFS

JILIN ECONOMIC CRIMINALS -- By 10 April, 35 economic criminals in Jilin Province had surrendered to the police. Four had illegally gained over 10,000 yuan each, and 14 had gained more than 1,000 yuan each. Of the 93,000 yuan they confessed to have gained, 46,000 yuan has been returned. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82 SK]

LIAONING INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE -- The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a 6-day conference on industrial and communications and scientific and technical work 3-8 April. The conference called for attention to economic efficiency and application of scientific and technical achievements to production. Among the participants were Shen Yue, secretary of theprovincial CCP committee and Tan Liren, Zhang Zhiyuan and Wang Guangzhong, deputy governors of the provincial people's government. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN INSPECTS AFFORESTATION WORK

SK130408 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to GANSU RIBAO, the task for planting trees along both sides of (Zhongchuan) Highway was successfully fulfilled on 7 April. Except for a 10-km long section of saline-alkali land, both sides of the 32-km long highway were fully afforested. During the afforestation operation, over 90,000 people including the staff and workers from 58 enterprises and establishments and commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou Pla units participated. Over 2,100 trucks engaged in transport work during the operation. These people did over 14,000 cubic meters of earth work in digging holes and planted 74,000 trees.

Joining the tree-planting operation and examining the quality of work were Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee; Li Dengying, governor of the province; and Xiao Jianguang and Wu Juyang, deputy governors of the province. Du Yide, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units; and Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, also arrived at worksites to hear briefings by personnel concerned and to offer guidance.

GANSU REPORTS WHEAT SEEDLINGS GROWING WELL

SK110221 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 8 April a responsible comrade of the provincial agricultural bureau told our reporter: We should seize the present golden opportunity to strengthen the field management of winter wheat and try all ways possible to reap a good harvest of winter wheat. This is very important to our fulfillment of the annual grain production plan.

The responsible comrade of the provincial agricultural bureau continued: We sowed about 11 million mu of winter wheat this year, 1 million mu more than in last year. At present, winter wheat seedlings have turned green smoothly and most are growing well. In many places wheat seedlings are healthy and strong. Judging from the current situation, we have done a better job in applying additional fertilizer this year. This is very conducive to the growth of winter wheat. However, we must not relax our efforts and be blindly optimistic. We should do our work in a down-to-earth manner, continue our efforts and pay close attention to wheatfield management.

QINGHAI RELEASES, AIDS FORMER KUOMINTANG MEMBERS

OW142104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Xining, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Qinghai Province today released the final 36 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents below county or regimental level still in custody. The action was in accordance with the March decision of the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

At a meeting marking the release, the intermediate people's court of the city of Xining announced the ruling, and granted political rights to those pardoned and released. Certificates of release were handed out and new clothes, shoes, bedding, pocket money and transportation fare were supplied.

The provincial government has agreed to assign jobs to those still able to work and to help arrange family reunions for those with kin still alive.

XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT SPEAKS ON INDUSTRY

HK110311 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Summary] Xinjiang Regional Government Chairman Ismail Amat spoke at the regional industry and communications work conference on 10 April, stressing: "The key issue in promoting the region's industrial production and transport and communications work this year lies in improving economic returns. This year the region's industry and communications front must

achieve a great improvement in increasing economic returns, and develop a new outlook."

He said: "Poor economic returns have become an outstanding weak point in the region's industrial production. The leading cadres of the industry and communications departments must unify growth rate with economic returns in guiding ideology, and strive to achieve a growth rate with good returns. In order to shift economic work onto the track of improving economic returns, it is necessary to make great efforts to tap potentials and pursue speed in improving economic returns and to economize labor and material input and meet the needs of society."

Ismail Amat said: "Improving economic returns involves questions of system and economic structure. It is essential to readjust the economic structure and reform the system. However, we cannot wait until the system is reformed and the economic structure reformed to solve the problem of improving economic returns. The leading departments at all levels must strengthen planning guidance and administrative intervention, and step up supervision and inspection. It is necessary to adopt administrative and economic measures and resolutely intervene to deal with low-quality high-priced products that do not meet the needs of society."

Ismail Amat pointed out in his speech: "Xinjiang's industry and communications work must uphold the principle of regarding planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary, be subordinate to the overall national situation, protect normal competition and support the development of local industry."

He also said: The comrades of the industry and communications departments must actively develop production, prevent and reduce waste and do a good job in increasing income and economizing expenditure, so as to bring about a big turn for the better in the region's financial situation. He said: "The industrial departments must continue to vigorously develop production of consumer goods, especially in the light and textile industries. Capital construction investment must not exceed the planned figures. Enterprises that do not have enough to do must tap their potentials and turn losses to profits. It is necessary to do everything possible to increase Xinjiang's transport capacity in petroleum, coal, cotton, salt and so on. Transport and communications should increase profits. The commerce, supply and marketing, and foreign trade departments must improve their management methods, cut losses and increase profits, and fulfill and overfulfill their revenue quotas."

The economic departments must strengthen financial supervision, strictly enforce financial discipline, and seriously investigate and deal with violations of financial and economic discipline such as tax evasion, failure to turn over profit to the state and indiscriminate bonus payments. Economic criminals must be severely dealt with.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Qinghai Province's industrial output value in the first quarter reached 275 million yuan, an increase of 17.36 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Light industry increased 19.55 percent; heavy industry, 11.06 percent. The output value of enterprises run by the people increased 18.57 percent and that of enterprises run by the collectives declined slightly. Of the province's 65 key products, 50 increased in output. The output of raw coal increased 18.46 percent. Power generation output equaled last year's figure. Products that declined in output were chemical fertilizer, paint, timber, machine tools, radios and crude oil. Eleven localities and four departments in the province increased output value in the first quarter. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82 SK]

TAIWAN OIL COMPANY SIGNS CONTRACT WITH KUWAIT

OW070341 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 7 Apr (CNA) -- Chang Mu-lin, vice president of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation [CPC], has signed a 1-year contract with 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister. The contract took effect April 1, 1982.

Chang went to Kuwait, Singapore, Japan and other countries in late March to discuss business relations with each and returned to Taipei Tuesday.

Elaborating the contract to buy oil from Kuwait, he said there are four main points:

-- The Chinese will buy 85,000 barrels a day of crude oil from Kuwait at a price of U.S. $32.30 per barrel, which will be adjusted if official prices change.

-- The surcharge of U.S. $1.00 per barrel is cancelled.

-- The margin of shipments has been extended to 5 percent from 1.25 percent.

-- Terms of payment is 30 days after delivery.

Chang said that although the CPC cuts its purchasing amount from the former 140,000 barrels a day to 85,000 barrels a day, Kuwait understands the reason and will continue friendly relations with the ROC.

According to Chang, Kuwaiti authorities agreed to supply more oil to the Republic of China when necessary.

Chang said the CPC has decided to sell 2,000 metric tons of asphalt to Singapore, to be shipped Tuesday. He disclosed that the CPC will increase its export business whenever there is a chance.

The oil expert pointed out that leading world oil companies have stationed many permanent representatives in Japan. He visited Japan to exchange views with those representatives. The CPC will in due time buy liquified gas and light oil from the Japan-based company representatives, he added.

ALUMINUM ALLOY DEVELOPED FOR WEAPONS USE

OW151434 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Our country has made a breakthrough in the development of castings of ultra-high-strength aluminum alloys, it has been revealed by a high-level research unit. We are now able to produce high quality castings that are required in the manufacture of fighter aircraft, missiles and precision machine parts for national defense. This will be very useful to us in developing the most advanced national defense science and technology. One of the persons participating in the research told this paper's reporter that the ultra-high-strength aluminum alloy we have successfully developed can withstand pressures of up to 50 kilograms per square centimeter, which is more than 2 times stronger than any common aluminum alloy cast. When used in castings in the manufacture of aircraft or missiles, the alloy will allow considerable savings in the weight of these weapons and will broaden their navigation ranges and improve their combat performance.

He noted that the smelting and casting of ultra-high-strength aluminum alloys are under constant research in scientifically- and technologically-advanced countries. These processes are the key techniques in making the precision parts and elements of tomorrow's missiles and aeronautical and space devices.

According to the sources of the concerned units, until the precision casting technology is established, military and research units will have to go to foreign markets for the high quality aluminum alloy castings needed in developing or repairing fighter aircraft and manufacturing machine parts for national defense. After this high precision technology is established, it will be useful to our country in the independent development of high performance fighter aircraft and in safeguarding the country's military secrets.

Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, when answering a legislator's interpellation in September 1980, pointed out that extra-strong aluminum alloys necessary for national defense would be developed according to the state plan. The aforementioned research unit started to establish the ultra-high-strength aluminum alloy smelting and casting technology in July 1981. At the same time, it established the heat treatment technique in order to attain the highest performance.

At present, considerable achievements have been made in developing the various techniques.

According to the research unit, the technology will be established in the following stages: Smelting test -- which includes covering, degassing, dross removing, adding of alloy and the change that takes place; test of the impact on performance generated by adding alloy elements and impure substances; casting test -- which includes tests pertaining to fluidity [liu dong xing 3177 0520 1840], flash groove complement [mao kou bu chong xing 0379 0656 5943 0339 1840] and heat crack [re lie xing 3583 5933 1840] and methods for improvement; heat treatment test -- which includes the impact of solid solution heat treatment and aging heat treatment [shi xiao re chu li 2514 2400 3583 5710 3810]; and the casting itself, thereby completing the establishment of the technology of casting ultra-high-strength aluminum alloys.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH MIDDLE EAST -- Taipei, 5 Apr (CNA) -- The Republic of China's two-way trade with Middle East countries last year totaled 5,535 million U.S. dollars with a deficit of 3,053 million dollars. The customs listed exports to the Middle East at 1,241 million dollars, up 9.6 percent over the preceding year, and imports from that region at 4,294 million dollars, up 2 percent and accounting for 20 percent of this nation's whole-year imports. Crude oil and oil products took a lion's share in this nation's imports from the Middle East. As a result, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have become the No 3 and No 4 exporters to the ROC, next only to Japan and the United States. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 5 Apr 82 OW]

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U.S. SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

OW181536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration said today it would study "carefully" a suggestion by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the American and Soviet leaders hold a summit meeting in a third country possibly next October. Brezhnev made the suggestion in a PRAVDA interview which was carried by TASS today. He turned down U.S. President Ronald Reagan's earlier proposal made on April 5 that he and Brezhnev meet during a special U.N. session on disarmament in New York in June.

White House communications Director David Gergen said: "We will, of course, study President Brezhnev's remarks very carefully. In the meantime, President Reagan remains hopeful that President Brezhnev will come to the United Nations this June and meet him then."

On Brezhnev's suggestion, Gergen said, "our position on a full-fledged summit is: We do not exclude such a meeting in principle, but the meeting would have to be well-prepared and there should be a reasonable chance that it would have worthwhile, positive results." "We do not interpret his remarks as a rejection of the President's expressed hope" that Brezhnev would come to New York in June, he added. He said that in the meantime, "we remain hopeful the more informal meeting the President proposed would take place."

Western news agencies believed the White House statement suggested that the United States was not willing to hold a formal U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ROLE IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Shi Dawei [0670 6671 3634]: "The United States and the Malvinas Islands Dispute"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig again flew to Buenos Aires on 15 April for his second round of mediation in the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. Haig crossed the Atlantic four times in only 7 days, traveling twice to Argentina and Britain. This is yet another urgent shuttle diplomacy carried out by a U.S. secretary of state, following that by Kissinger.

Leading American newspapers have given the Malvinas headline treatment every day since the dispute broke out and have devoted long reports to its development, fully reflecting American concern over this conflict. The Malvinas poses a difficult problem for U.S. diplomacy. President Reagan said of the dispute: "This is an extremely embarrassing situation for the United States, because both parties to the dispute are our friends." These words set out the American predicament in the Malvinas dispute.

Britain is America's ally in Europe. Mrs Thatcher's Tory government has consistently supported the U.S. stand on major issues such as nuclear weapons in Europe. Britain provided America with considerable help during the affair of the American hostages in Iran in 1979. After the Malvinas affair started, the 10 countries of the EEC took concerted action to stop selling arms and military equipment to Argentina and embargo imports from that country. When the United States announced that it was taking a neutral and mediatory stand in the matter, some influential British newspapers pointed out that it was insufficient for the United States to keep a neutral stand in the affair; America should realize that Britain is its ally and take similar action to that of the other allies.

Certain British members of Parliament even accused the United States of "not just remaining neutral, but actually viewing with hostility any war moves against Argentina."

Argentina and the United States are both signatories of the 1947 Rio Pact. According to this pact, when one of the signatories is attacked, the others are obliged to aid it. However, U.S.-Argentine relations have only become close in the past year of so. Since the Reagan administration took office, the current Argentine president, Galtieri, has on numerous occasions expressed his hopes of joining hands with the United States to curb Soviet influence. President Galtieri and Foreign Minister Mendez have repeatedly stressed this orientation of Argentine foreign policy, and have also supported U.S. policy in Central America. According to the Argentine press, Argentina has promised to allow the United States to set up missile bases in the South Atlantic, on condition that the United States supports Argentine demands for sovereignty over the Malvinas. U.S. action in voting in the Security Council in favor of the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Malvinas and in providing the British fleet with intelligence on the Argentine forces on the islands has made the Argentine Government unhappy, and it says that the United States is leaning toward Britain.

Amid the heated emotions of the two parties to the dispute, the United States has strenuously advocated that both sides should refrain from the use of force; on the one hand it wants to maintain its traditional relationship with Britain and preserve NATO unity, and on the other it wants to keep close ties with Argentina and prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a beachhead in Latin America.

People concerned here say that the possibility of solving the dispute peacefully does exist, because neither side really wants to resort to force. Both Argentina and Britain are facing serious economic difficulties. According to estimates, Argentina has spent over $500 million in recovering the Malvinas. The EEC embargo on imports from Argentina has also brought that country still greater economic problems. The British task force is costing 10 million pounds a day, and moreover the London Stock Exchange became chaotic as soon as the fleet sailed. Some $4.4 billion were lost on the exchange in 1 day. Up to the present, neither side has eliminated the possibility of solving the dispute peacefully. In a telephone conversation with Reagan on 15 April, President Galtieri again stressed Argentina's "willingness to solve this crisis by peaceful means." The U.S. Government hopes that its mediation efforts will succeed. But it seems that Haig will have to spend still more energy in walking the tightrope and getting the affair to develop in a way that suits Washington's desires.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RALLY MARKS DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW171640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was marked at a rally here today sponsored by the Ministry of National Defense.

The rally, in an army division of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was attended by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and political commissar of the Beijing Garrison; Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Colonel Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing; and more than 1,000 commanders and soldiers of the division.

Extending congratulations on the anniversary, Li Zhongxuan paid tribute to the Korean People's Army under the leadership of Korean President Kim Il-song for its dedication in fighting for the independence and liberation of Korea and for safeguarding Korea's socialist revolution and construction during the past five decades.

He wished the Korean People's Army great success in modernizing national defense and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland. He said the Korean nation is an inseparable whole and reunification is the sacred will of the Korean people.

"We firmly support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's just policy on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and their resolute opposition to any scheme that would create two Koreas," he said.

Speaking of the friendship and unity between the people and armed forces of China and Korea, who have encouraged and supported each other, he said the Chinese people and armed forces will continue to work for unity and friendship with the Korean people and armed forces.

Colonel Kim Byong-ho delivered a report reviewing the battle history of the Korean People's Army.

The people's army, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, fought heroically and won great victories in the war of resistance against the Japanese aggressors and in the war of liberation, he said. During the post-war years the army has time and again smashed the enemy's aggression and provocation, safeguarding their country's security and socialist construction, he added.

He detailed the schemes of aggressing U.S. Armed Forces and the South Korean puppet troops for arms expansion, provocation and a permanent division of Korea. "The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of reunifying their motherland," he said.

Referring to Korean-Chinese friendship, Kim Byong-ho said: "The two peoples and armed forces are close comrades-in-arms who have fought many battles in the same trench. The Korean people and armed forces will forever work shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and armed forces in the struggle against their common enemy."

Hosts and guests watched a theatrical performance at the rally. A Korean feature film was also shown.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH HONG KONG VISITOR

OW161308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Fung King Hey, chairman of the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd., Hong Kong, here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Liao Chengzhi and Deng Liqun.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS, FETES AUSTRALIA'S HILL

OW181558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and his wife, Lin Jiamei, this afternoon met with and had a sincere and cordial conversation with Edward Hill, chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill. A banquet was given in their honor by Li Xiannian and his wife after the meeting. Present at the meeting and the banquet were Ji Pengfei, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Zhu Liang, deputy head of the department.

PRC MARKS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ANNIVERSARY

OW170140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The seventh anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea was celebrated here this evening at a reception given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Kampuchea Friendship Association. Attending the reception were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Fu Hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and Kampuchean friends in Beijing were present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON POPULATION DECREASE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK190958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Li [0149 4539]: "Self-Denial of Rumor"]

[Text] According to the most recent material released by the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, the population of Kampuchea now stands at around 6.8 million. This figure is worthy of closer attention.

According to these figures announced by the Phnom Penh regime, the population of the country, therefore, has declined by 200,000 during the past few years. People will remember that when the Democratic Kampuchean Government gained control of the entire country in 1975, Kampuchea had a population of 7 million. There is nothing at all surprising in this. In recent years, the Vietnamese invaders have been engaged in a bloody war of aggression that has resulted in very heavy casualties on the Kampuchean side, and the number of Kampucheans killed, combined with the number of refugees forced to flee the country, is certainly not less than 200,000. For this reason, therefore, the figure of 6.8 million for the current population of Kampuchea is probably fairly accurate.

However, this exposes the falsity of the so-called true story spread by the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime concerning the supposed killing of 3 million people by Democratic Kampuchea. The facts are perfectly clear: Either the Kampucheans have given birth to more than 3 million children during the last few years of chaos and war, or this story is nothing more than a monstrous lie concocted by Hanoi and Phnom Penh. The second alternative is clearly the case. Since the latter is true, we can see that it is the rumormongerer himself who has refuted his own rumors.

CONCLUDING COVERAGE OF VISIT BY CEAUSESCU

Li Xiannian Banquet

OW161536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and other distinguished Romanian guests. Present also were Chen Muhua, Huang Hua, Lin Jiamei and He Liliang.

16 Apr Press Conference

OW161624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President and Communist Party Secretary-General [as received] Nicolae Ceausescu held a press conference at the Great Hall of the People for Chinese and foreign correspondents this afternoon at which he described his China visit as another manifestation of growing friendship and cooperation between Romania and China. He said he met with Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, exchanging views on issues of common interest and a series of international questions. "We all felt cooperation between our parties and countries should continue to grow on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit," he said.

During his visit, he said, agreements and protocols have been signed, among them a long-term programmatic agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement opens new vistas for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. He said the measures China has taken to develop her economy left him with a very good impression. The Chinese people have achieved great success in building their nation and raising their living standards. He wished the Chinese people steady advance on the socialist road under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Referring to the international situation, Ceausescu said the Romanian and Chinese leaders share common views on many issues. He said efforts should be made to prevent the international situation from deteriorating any further. Measures should be taken to solve questions by peaceful means.

On the Middle East situation, he said he country is worried about the increasing tension in the region, especially in southern Lebanon. He said Israel must withdraw its troops from Sinai before April 25 and return it to Egypt.

Referring to Europe, the president said Romania will join other European countries in opposing deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. He urged the countries concerned to withdraw and destroy the medium-range missiles already deployed, creating a nuclear-free zone on the Continent. "This will be conducive to peace in Europe and the world as a whole," he said. He hoped developing countries would strengthen their unity to contribute to human progress.

When asked about Sino-Soviet relations, Ceausescu said, "These are affairs between China and the Soviet Union. But, we always hope the two sides will, on the basis of equality and mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty, conduct direct negotiations to solve their differences."

Answering questions on Sino-American relations, he said, "China is correct to require the American Government to abide by the relevant agreements reached by the two sides, and give up its support for Taiwan. We fully support China's position that the question of Taiwan is an internal affair and that no interference will be brooked by any foreign country."

Beijing Television Interview

HK190925 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 17 April carries a 20-minute filmed report on an interview of President Ceausescu by a Central Television Station reporter under the title: "Comrade Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania, Answers Questions Put by the Reporter of this Station." The interview is held in a reception room, where a Chinese interpreter and a Romanian interpreter are also present, sitting between Ceausescu and the reporter. The president's answers are voiced-over in Mandarin. He speaks from written notes throughout the interview.

The station reporter begins the interview by saying: "Comrade President Ceausescu, we are very glad that we have an opportunity to interview you today. Comrade president, you are an old friend of China respected by her people. In 1971 and 1978 you made formal friendly visits to our country and during your present visit you held talks with party and state leaders of our country. We hope you can tell us the impressions of your current visit." To this request, Ceausescu begins his words with a remark that "the talks and agreements reached with Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai during my previous visits play an important role" in the close friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Then he says the purpose of his visit is "to guarantee the incessant development of the friendly relations between our two parties and two countries." After mentioning that he had talks with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping "in a spirit of understanding, mutual esteem and respect," he points out the significance of the cooperation agreements signed with China during his visit.

Next the reporter asks: "Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you, the fraternal Romanian people scored great achievements in socialist reconstruction. May we ask you what are the major achievements and experiences?" To this question, Ceausescu elaborates the achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, science and technology and points out that Romania wants to strengthen her cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries of the world.

The final question put by the reporter is: "We are very glad to notice that our two parties, two countries and two peoples mutually sympathize with each other and support each other in our long revolutionary struggles and socialist reconstruction. We have been encouraging each other and have established a deep friendship, and the friendly cooperation between our two countries continues to develop. Could you please talk to us about the prospects of the development of this friendly cooperation?" To this question Ceausescu says cooperation between the two countries has been "in the spirit of the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism, of full equality of rights, of the observance of independence and sovereignty, of noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Naturally our two parties have been cooperating in many respects. But on certain issues we do have different viewpoints or differences in the way of solving problems arising from socialist reconstruction. This is quite natural, because there is no set pattern for building socialism. We must take the actual conditions of the country into consideration and proceed from the socioeconomic conditions of the country.

"Life and events have proved that only on the basis of these principles and only by starting from these viewpoints can good cooperation between communist and workers parties be developed and their solidarity strengthened. On the basis of all this and of the results of the understandings reached and talks conducted during this visit, I can say that there are good prospects for the development of the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China." In the end Ceausescu says he hopes that "the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will score new successes in socialist construction and in promoting the happiness of the Chinese people. And finally I hope our two parties and two countries will cooperate in an even closer way in our socialist reconstruction." The film ends with a shot of Ceausescu shaking hands with the reporter.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW162110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Five documents on economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation were signed this afternoon in Beijing between the Chinese and Romanian Governments. Among them is a long-term programmatic agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries which was signed by Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, on behalf of their respective governments.

This agreement will be valid for 10 years. According to their economic needs and as far as possible, the two sides will support and develop long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation for the main purpose of improving the technology of production and the quality of products and increasing the production and economic returns in various fields.

The two sides agree to explore possibilities of cooperation in science and technology, including cooperation in production technology. After consultations, they have decided on the following spheres of cooperation: oil, metallurgical, coal, electric power, machine building, electronics and chemical industries, construction and building materials industry, light industry, agriculture and peaceful exploitation of atomic energy.

On the basis of their actual economic needs, the two sides will, as far as possible, make concerted efforts, take effective measures and assiduously seek to increase the variety of the commodities to be exchanged. They will also make ceaseless efforts to improve the makeup of their commodities and to steadily increase the trade between the two countries year by year in various ways and through various channels.

The other four documents signed between the two governments today were an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the 1982-1985 executive plan of a cultural cooperation agreement, the 1981-1985 executive plan of an agreement on health and medical exchanges and a protocol on the 22d meeting of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation committee.

Wife Meets Scientists

OW161638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Academician Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, met with Chinese scientists at the state guest house this afternoon.

She said she looked forward to cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields between the two countries.

Physicist Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, welcomed Elena Ceausescu on behalf of the scientists.

Present at the meeting were Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhu Guangya, vice-chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Qian Renyuan, Wang Baoren and Jiang Lijin, chemists, and Liu Da, president of Qinghua University. They said they hoped for increased cooperation with Romanian colleagues. Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was also present.

Departs for DPRK 17 Apr

OW170842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 17 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu and their party left here for Pyongyang by special plane this morning after a successful visit to China.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, went to Diaoyutai state guest-house to bid them farewell, before their departure. Chairman Hu Yaobang warmly congratulated Ceausescu on his successful visit. "Your visit has promoted the friendship between the two parties and people of China and Romania to a new phase. I believe we shall have closer cooperation, and we shall work for our progress hand in hand," Chairman Hu said. Chairman Hu asked President Ceausescu to convey the good wishes of the Chinese people to the Romanian people.

Comrade Ceausescu thanked for the warm reception accorded to him. He said, "Our present visit has brought new prospects for expanding the cooperation between the two countries in different fields and international affairs." President Ceausescu wished that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will achieve still greater successes in the construction of their country.

Ceausescu extended an invitation to Hu Yaobang to visit Romania at an earlier possible date. Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation with pleasure, saying, "I shall go to your country, bringing with me the profound feelings of friendship of the Chinese party and people. It will provide for us an opportunity to learn from the Romanian people."

Before boarding his limousine, Ceausescu gave Hu Yaobang a warm hug.

The Romanian guests were accompanied to the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Chon Myong-su were present at the airport.

XINHUA Views Visit

OW172012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 17 Apr 82

["New Chapter Written in Friendship Between Parties of China and Romania -- Report on Fourth Visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Apr 17 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid an official and friendly visit to China from April 13 to April 17 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. The visit has been successful and borne fruitful results. It shows once again the great friendship between the parties, countries and people of China and Romania, which has stood long and severe tests, will grow with each passing day.

Nicolae Ceausescu was accorded a warm and grand reception in China. He held talks with Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. The meetings proceeded in a warm, friendly, sincere and cordial atmosphere of mutual respect. The president also met with such veteran revolutionaries of the Chinese Communist Party as Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, as well as other party and state leaders.

President and Elena Ceausescu and the other distinguished Romanian guests also visited northeast China's industiral city of Shenyang, where they visited a factory and spoke with workers and ordinary party members. At a rally welcoming the Romanian guests, attended by 10,000 people, President Ceausescu delivered an enthusiastic speech.

President Ceausescu said he had met the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai on previous visits. During his current visit, he expressed his feeling of cherishing the memory of the two Chinese leaders.

This is the first time Nicolae Ceausescu met Hu Yaobang. He invited Hu Yaobang to visit Romania and the chairman has happily accepted the invitation.

During the period since Nicolae Ceausescu's last visit, great changes have taken place in China. Hu Yaobang briefed the visitors on China's achievements in both eliminating the evil consequences of the 10-year internal disorder and in solving domestic issues since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in 1978. "Present China's political situation, characterized by stability and unity, is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic. Our party's policy is correct and the Chinese people are confident of the state future," the chairman said.

In socialist construction, both Romania and China have attached great importance to the development of agriculture.

Hu Yaobang also briefed the Romanian guests on China's party-led agricultural reform. He said the various forms of the responsibility system for production have helped promote greater enthusiasm in the peasants for production.

Zhao Ziyang gave an account of China's economic situation. He said China has passed its most difficult economic period and is on the road of steady progress.

Referring to China's sixth five-year plan (1981-85), he said,"We will do two things during this period. First, we must carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises. Second, we must concentrate our efforts on key projects."

President Ceausescu praised the Chinese Communist Party's achievements in every field. He gave an account of the tremendous achievements of the Romanian people under the Communist Party's leadership in the political, economical, cultural and other fields. "In the 10 years starting at the end of the '70s, industrial production has increased five times and farm output has risen markedly. The living standards of the Romanian people have steadily improved. They are working hard to fulfill the seventh five-year plan set by the 12th party congress," he said. He mentioned the measures Romania is taking to increase production of raw materials and energy. "Though the 1981 world economic recession brought some difficulties to Romania, national production developed very well," he said. He expressed confidence that through hard work the Romanian people could fulfill the five-year plan. The Romanian president also outlined the measures for improvement of both leadership and management over the national economy.

Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang rejoice at the great achievements made by Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views with Chinese leaders on economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides felt the existing economic cooperation was highly valuable, and expressed the desire to make further efforts to explore new channels of cooperation and widen its scope. Both expressed the desire to expand trade and economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect and mutual help to make up what the other lacks. Both believed there would be steady growth in annual bilateral trade on the 1981 basis. Concurrently with the Romanian president's visit, a long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Romania was signed in Beijing. The agreement is a significant outcome of the current visit. According to the agreement, the signatories will explore possibilities of cooperation in the metallurgical, oil, coal, chemical, electronics and other industries as well as in agriculture and the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy. The accord will play a positive role in promoting friendly cooperation between China and Romania. Much importance has been attached to this document by both sides. Four other documents were also signed at the same time. They are an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the 1982-85 executive plan of a cultural cooperation agreement, the 1981-85 executive plan of an agreement on health and medical exchanges and a protocol on the 22nd meeting of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation committee. These documents will be conducive to a multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Leaders of the two countries also exchanged views on international issues of common concern and reached agreement on many questions such as the safeguarding of world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all countries, opposition to aggression and to the contention for spheres of influence. The two sides agreed to strive to prevent the international situation from further deteriorating and to encourage solution of international disputes through negotiation. Both sides made it clear they oppose interference from outside and that people of various countries should be allowed to choose their own road of development. The two sides also agreed to work for the establishment of a just, new international economic order.

Leaders of the two countries agreed the visit by President Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian comrades, and especially the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, were an important event in the annals of the relations between the two parties and countries, and they opened bright and broad prospects for future cooperation.

The Romanian communists represented by Nicolae Ceausescu have made outstanding contributions to the continued growth of the friendship between the parties and countries of China and Romania.

As Hu Yaobang said at the banquet welcoming President Ceausescu, "We, the Chinese communists, will never forget it was the Romanian communists with you, Comrade Ceausescu, as their representative, who dared to uphold justice, proletarian internationalism and the fundamental norms of international relations at a time when we used our own judgment to ponder things and walked on our own legs, and, because of this, met with blatant interference by others."

The meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries also signal a new starting point for the relations between the two parties and countries. Their economic cooperation will continue to develop on a solid basis. The successful visit by President Ceausescu writes a new chapter in the annals of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK190757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Li Jie [2621 2638]: "Romania's Positive Measures for Developing the Economy"]

[Text] In the 1970's, Romania's economy developed at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year, and it was a country with one of the fastest rates of economic development in the world. During this period, industrial and agricultural production in the country rapidly developed, the economic strength of the country was greatly strengthened and the standard of the material and cultural life of the people was greatly enhanced.

However, because of the economic crisis of Western countries and the fierce increase in oil prices, the financial burden of Romania has become heavier. Furthermore, as a result of successive years of such natural disasters as drought and flooding, although there is still some development in agriculture, it has not been able to fulfill all its targets. As President Ceausescu recently pointed out, the phenomenon of certain difficulties and imbalances appearing in the economy of the country cannot be described as a crisis. Romania is already paying attention to these problems and making great efforts to solve them as quickly as possible.

The Romanian party and government have promptly summed up the problems and past experiences and lessons appearing in the economing sphere and adopted a series of positive measures. First, they have given priority to agricultural development in the new 5-year plan and strengthened leadership over agricultural production. In the party's Central Political Executive Committee set up at the beginning of last year, the secretary of the Central Committee has become the chairman of the national committee for agriculture, food industry, forestry and water conservancy to exercise unified leadership over agricultural production. While ensuring the uninterrupted development of industry, Romania has at the same time increased its agricultural investment. According to reports, investment in agriculture has increased by 13.7 percent over last year. For the sake of further arousing the enthusiasm of agricultural producers, purchasing prices for agricultural and livestock products have been increased.

The general contract system of fixed quotas and production has been popularized throughout the country, the development of family sideline production is encouraged, the peasants are allowed to raise more livestock and poultry and former restrictions in this respect have been eliminated. Taking into consideration the fact that most of the people engaged in agricultural production in many parts of the rural areas are either old men or physically weak women, Romania plans to send some of the urban workers, especially the unskilled laborers, back to the frontline of agricultural production to support agricultural production.

In industry, Romania has decided to shorten its capital construction front. Before a new project is put into operation, it will not allow investment in new projects of a similar type so that more capital construction investment can be used to complete the project under construction and to improve capital construction investment results. Moreover, this year it will close down the unprofitable units by law. Romania has lowered accumulation, slowed down the development of heavy industry and speeded up the development of light industry and the food industry. In addition, it has specially given higher priority to the development of the energy industry and the raw material industry.

In developing the energy industry and the raw material industry, it has taken into consideration the high petroleum prices on the international market. In order to reduce its reliance on foreign countries in this respect, Romania has decided to increase investment in this field and gradually change its energy structure. It has energetically developed the extraction of coal, increased the proportion of power stations using coal and oil shale for fuel, developed the rich hydraulic resources of the country and built new large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations. According to reports, Romania plans to build several large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations between 1981 and 1985. It has also drawn up measures for economizing the use of energy, introducing new substitute raw materials, increasing the utilization rate of raw materials and improving product quality. It has decided to place the focus of scientific research of the present 5-year plan on the energy industry and raw material industry. At the same time, it has aroused local enthusiasm, encouraged the localities to build small hydroelectric power stations, small mines and small agricultural product processing factories and allowed individual laborers to engage in small industry and handicraft labor.

By means of summing up previous experiences in economic construction, Romania has decided to rely on its own strength to protect the development of the state. It has reduced imports to a minimum, used exports to subsidize imports and succeeded in balancing foreign trade revenue and expenditure. The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has called on the cadres engaged in economic work to get rid of their backward consciousness of worshiping foreign things and fawning on foreign powers and to have faith in the ability of the Romanian working people, scientists, engineers and technicians to solve immediate domestic needs.

Romania has already taken the first step on the road of stabilizing the economy. As a result of implementing these measures and relying on its own strength, Romania's economy will develop in a more stable and healthy direction.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS JERUSALEM MOSQUE ATTACK

HK190330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Liang Li [2733 7787]: "The Devil and the Prince of the Devils"]

[Text] On 11 April, an American Jew dressed in the uniform of the Israeli Defense Forces sprayed submachinegun fire into a group of Muslim worshipers attending a service at the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem for half an hour, killing or wounding 10 people. This burst of gunfire shattered the peaceful atmosphere of Jerusalem's Easter celebration and shocked the world.

Later, the Begin government, on the one hand, expressed "regret" over the behavior of this "devil" and, on the other, voiced anger over others' "attempt to use a lunatic's action to criticize Israel." These two gestures point out the hideous features of the Begin regime.

The expression of so-called "regret" is sheer play-acting. Could the regime not be feeling "regret" just because that Israeli mobster had not killed more people? If the murderer responsible for the deaths and injuries of several Muslims was a devil, then the Begin company that has killed thousands of Arab residents throughout the entire area of the West Bank, occupied by Israel, could only be called the prince of the devils. In fact, everyone knows that if the Begin government had not been pursuing a policy of hostility and imposition against the Arab and Palestinian people, then these Mosque murders could have been avoided. Besides, similar instances have occurred more than once. Therefore, it naturally follows that the Begin regime is being condemned by the just world opinion. The Begin authorities voiced "anger" over this because of its sense of shame. By so doing, they will only arouse still greater resentment from people.

MINISTERS ATTEND SYRIAN RECEPTION IN BEIJING

OW170835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Zakarya Shurayki, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to China, and Mrs. Shurayki gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the revolution of the 8th of March and the National Day of Syria. Among the guests at the reception were Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leading members of departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

PRC NAVY DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA 17 APR

OW171518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese navy delegation headed by Fang Qiang, deputy commander of the Navy of the People's Liberation Army, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Algerian Defense Ministry. Welcoming the Chinese delegation at the airport were Ben Yelles, director of the National Navy Department of the Ministry of National Defense of Algeria, and other senior military officers of the National People's Army.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR VIEWS FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK170604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0343 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Review by correspondent Mei Zhenmin [2734 2182 3046]: "Future of Malvinas Dispute Is Hard To Predict"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has had broad and complex international repercussions. People everywhere are concerned about whether this dispute will be resolved peacefully or by war.

Neither of the two parties to the dispute is yielding thus far. The British Government is sticking to its stand that Argentine troops must withdraw before negotiations can start, and is also continually strengthening its task force dispatched to the South Atlantic. For its part, the Argentine Government is sticking to its stand that its sovereignty over the Malvinas is not negotiable. As the British task force draws nearer to the Malvinas every day, the possibility of armed conflict cannot be ruled out. At the same time, although each party stands by its own argument, neither has closed the door to negotiations, and the possibility of solving the dispute by negotiation also exists.

In response to Britain's requests, the countries of Western Europe have taken sanctions against Argentina, stopped sales of arms and military equipment to that country, and embargoed Argentine imports. In addition to increasing Argentina's difficulties, these moves will also have a negative effect on the Western European countries themselves. The majority of Latin American countries support Argentina. At the same time, a resolution adopted on 13 April by the Organization of American States expressed hope that "the conflict between the two countries will be solved peacefully," and assured "friendly cooperation for the efforts for peace now underway," so as to eliminate the danger of war. Many Asian and African countries, too, have appealed to Britain and Argentina to solve the dispute by peaceful negotiations. Some of these countries have expressed support for Argentine demands for sovereignty over the Malvinas.

An antagonistic posture between the two superpowers over the Malvinas dispute has surfaced. The United States expressed support for the British motion at the UN Security Council meeting on 3 April. However, it then proceeded to dispatch Secretary of State Haig on shuttle mediation missions between Britain and Argentina. In the view of the U.S. Government, both Britain and Argentina are its friends, and conflict between them is bound to weaken Western strength in the South Atlantic and also threaten the stability of Latin America. The Soviet Union abstained on the British motion at the Security Council meeting. It then proceeded to launch vigorous press attacks on Britain and the United States. According to the foreign press, the Soviet Union is attempting to take advantage of Western European economic sanctions against Argentina to penetrate this region, which guards the passage between two oceans. As a 15 April commentary in LA PRENSA said, "The best thing that could happen now for Moscow is for the South Atlantic to become a new and permanent source of tension, with, naturally, the complete separation of Argentina from the United States and Europe." According to foreign press agencies, Soviet "marine survey" ships are tailing the British fleet heading for the South Atlantic. The United States has already expressed disquiet over this. U.S. presidential adviser Meese said on 14 April that the United States "hopes that the Soviet Union will not interfere in this situation or do anything to exacerbate it."

The first phase of Haig's mediation attempts ended in total deadlock. It is hard to predict whether the second phase will make a breakthrough. However, what can be predicted is that if the dispute between Britain and Argentina sharpens and drags on, it will be unfavorable for improving North-South relations and for the peace and stability of Latin America. Forces that make trouble and fish in muddied waters might be able to benefit from that.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE CONTINUES MEETINGS

OW161250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- The third session of the national constitutional revision committee held three consecutive plenary meetings 14-16 April to discuss the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

At the three meetings, the members fully discussed and examined chapter one, general principles, of the amended draft article by article.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over the meetings. The following members expressed their opinions at the meetings: Rong Yiren, Sun Qimeng, Yang Xiufeng, Jiang Hua, Wang Zhen, Hu Ziang, Hu Ziying, Qian Changzhao, Banqen Erdini. Qoigyi Gyancan, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawangjigme, Sun Xiaocun, Fei Yimin, Liu Lantao, Yang Shangkun, Geng Biao, Cheng Siyuan, Liao Chengzhi, Cheng Zihua, Liu Nianzhi, Xiao Ke, Wang Shoudao and Zhao Puchu.

17 April Session

OW171213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The third session of the national constitutional revision committee continued its plenary meeting on the morning of 17 April. The meeting discussed and examined chapter two -- the fundamental rights and duties of citizens -- of the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

The following members consecutively expressed their opinions at the meeting: Qian Changzhao, Zhao Puchu, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Sun Xiaocun, Fei Yimin, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Xiufeng, Rong Yiren, Liang Shuming, Hu Ziying, Sun Qimeng, Cheng Zihua, Ni Zhifu, Huang Dingchen and Cheng Siyuan.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over today's meeting.

EDITORIAL ON DEALING BLOWS AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK161058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Enhance Understanding and Strengthen Leadership"]

[Text] "The decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field" was published in full. This decision not only clearly elaborates but also scientifically analyzes the situation and perniciousness of the serious criminal activities which emerged in the economic field in the last few years. It lays down the policy of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and expounds on the great significance of safeguarding the purity of communism, adhering to the socialist road, and upholding the open-door policy and that of enlivening the domestic economy. This is a document of vital importance. The publication of this document in newspapers and its being released to the whole nation shows that our party and state are determined to take strong actions against serious criminal activities in the economic field, that our party and state, which have profound understanding of the common will of the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, have made up their minds to unswervingly carry out this struggle to the end.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have scored outstanding results in carrying out various guiding principles and policies under the correct guidance of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. At present, the cause of the socialist modernization construction is progressing smoothly, while the party's discipline has been strengthened and the party's work style has been improved.

However, the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques continues to have effects, some of our party organizations have not strongly and effectively promoted ideological and political work, some necessary administrative measures in government organs have not kept up with the needs of the everchanging situation, and we have not taken strong actions in good time against certain criminal activities which have severely sabotaged the economy. Therefore, in the past couple of years, we have not only witnessed various forms of distorted understanding and wrong implementation of the party's policies, but also an increase of serious criminal activities in the economic field -- quite a few cadres have already sunk into the quagmire of economic crime. There have been many cases of individual criminals acquiring illegally sums up to 10,000 yuan or more; while crimes committed by criminals in collusion have made the state suffer losses which amounted to hundreds of thousand yuan. What deserves still more attention is that there was always toleration and support on the part of certain leading cadres for these criminal activities. The party and government organs in some places and units have even degenerated under the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology. If we do not resolutely check this evil trend and instead let it run rampant, it will inevitably corrupt more party members and cadres, and thus bring about tremendous harm to our cause of socialist modernization construction. This is the real danger which we are facing. Every communist, every state cadre, especially leading cadres, should never regard it as unimportant and thus treat lightly this serious struggle which is of vital importance to the success or failure of the socialist modernization construction in our country and to the life and death of our party and country.

Dealing blows at severe economic crimes in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under new historical conditions of the socialist society in China. In accordance with the spirit of the "decision," while adopting a resolute attitude to deal powerful blows, we should make the focal point stand out, take steady measures and do careful work. Smuggling, selling contraband, corruption, taking bribes, speculation, fraud and appropriating state and collective property are criminal acts which violate the criminal law. As long as we strictly act according to judicial procedures and legal provisions and persist in taking facts as our basis and law as our yardstick, we will certainly be able to deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at all criminal elements who severely sabotage our economy. This struggle cannot be completed within a year or so, or after one or two attempts. This is a struggle which should be carried out protractedly and frequently. At present, the struggle has just begun and some localities have not firmly grasped it. The "decision" has given us a powerful weapon. Various localities, departments and units should enhance their understanding, unify their thinking and strengthen their leadership to implement the "decision" of the CCP Central Committee and State Council through to the end.

The facts of severe criminal activities in the economic field have reminded us that we should carry out a thoroughgoing, painstaking and lively communist education for the whole party, army and people of various nationalities throughout the country, and party members and cadres in particular. Our party is the vanguard of the working class and our country is a socialist country which exercises the people's democratic dictatorship. The character of our party and state should not, in the slightest degree, be changed or shaken. We should persist in implementing, improving and developing various effective guiding principles and policies adopted by the party and state since the third plenary session, including the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy. At the same time, we should educate comrades of the whole party so that they will, under the guidance of the communist ideology, be able to observe and handle all social problems and social relations, understand and implement various guiding principles and policies and always maintain their communist purity. A great number of party members and cadres have resolutely resisted the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, but some party members and cadres have disgracefully fallen captive to this corrosion. Every day we encounter these positive and negative instances in our practical life and they are very good teaching materials for carrying out communist education.

Our cause is victoriously marching toward the magnificient goal of socialist modernization. All the difficulties, obstructions and sabotage which we encountered in the past have been overcome one after another. We will surely further enhance our vigor and steel ourselves to surmount all difficulties, obstructions and sabotage which we are encountering and will face in the future. Let us unite as one, go into action and greet new struggle and new victory!

HONGQI STRESSES DEVELOPING FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

HK161127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0840 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 8th issue of HONGQI which will come out on 16 April stresses that it is imperative to develop China's foreign economic relations in an all-round way.

This stress is laid by a HONGQI editorial department's article which is entitled "On Questions Regarding Our Country's Foreign Economic Relations." The article discusses 10 questions.

First of all, the article affirms China's policy on energetically developing its foreign economic relations as a very farsighted policy decision.

The article says: "The party Central Committee recently noted that to promote our socialist modernization program, we must use two types of resources, that is, domestic resources and international resources; we must develop both our domestic market and our place in the world market; and we must master two skills, that of domestic construction management and that of developing foreign economic relations. This has further defined the strategic position of our foreign economic relations."

In discussing the first question of "what exactly is the nature of foreign economic relations," the article reviews the course of China's foreign economic relations. It adds: With regard to foreign economic relations, we must not only oppose closing the country to international exchanges, fighting in isolation and refusing to be associated with international capital but must also oppose neglecting or abandoning struggles during the process of associating ourselves with international capital.

The article notes that at present, we must pay attention to summing up experience, formulate a whole set of correct guiding principles, policies and measures by thinking over carefully and continuing to make great efforts, and open up a path for developing our country's foreign economic relations that is suited to both national and international conditions.

In discussing the second question of "why is it that the development of foreign economic relations is an important strategic question regarding our modernization program," the article says: We must work hard and perseveringly, rely on our own strength, and maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands while promoting our socialist modernization program. We must not, in the slightest degree, deviate from these principles. However, at the same time, we must also go all out to make use of all foreign factors that can be used by us, develop our national industries as quickly as possible through foreign economic relations and by drawing support from foreign capital and advanced technology, and further quicken the pace of promoting our socialist modernization program.

The article stresses: With regard to foreign relations, we should not only oppose having a sense of inferiority and the erroneous tendency of regarding all foreign things as good things, but should also oppose closing the country to international exchanges and the erroneous tendency toward parochial arrogance.

Referring to the "necessity of having a whole set of correct guiding principles and policies toward foreign relations," the article notes: With regard to those businessmen who show their good faith in cooperation and do business in a proper way we will take a welcoming attitude and implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit.

As for those foreign businessmen who have ulterior motives, adopt improper measures, go so far as to adopt measures that violate our country's sovereignty, and go in for swindling, bribing, smuggling, infiltration or even espionage activities that impair the rights and interests of the Chinese people and corrupt our cadres and citizens, they will certainly meet with firm resistance from the Chinese people and some will be prosecuted in accordance with China's laws.

Referring to the question of "how are we to properly attract foreign capital," the editorial department says: Joint ventures, joint management, joint exploitation, compensation trade, processing, assembling and other methods of direct investment are, at present, the most important ways for China to utilize foreign capital. With regard to projects, we must grasp all the large, medium-sized and small projects at once while regarding medium-sized and small ones as the main feature.

The article says that foreign capitalists, Overseas Chinese capitalists as well as those from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are welcome to invest in China and that they are allowed to make profits.

The article says that it is imperative to be prudent in using ordinary commerical loans.

In discussing the question of "how are we to correctly import advanced science and technology," the article notes: Our major imports of science and technology shoud be: advanced equipment or components, new and fine-quality materials; new fundamentals, data, prescriptions and directions; new crafts and scientific rules of operation; and new management methods.

The article stresses that from now on, we must no longer import consumer goods. We must make the widest possible use of those daily consumer goods that can be made and supplied by domestic units.

Referring to the question of "how are we to energetically promote our business of internati labor cooperation," the article says: The abundance of the labor force in China is the country's greatest superior point. It is imperative to actively promote our business of international labor cooperation.

The article notes that judging from the fact that projects so far undertaken by the Chinese construction industry in other countries have been fairly competitive on the world market, we can see that there are bright prospects for promoting our business of international labor cooperation.

The article maintains that in addition to undertaking construction projects in other countries, the development of our business of international labor cooperation should also comprise the following items: processing materials, samples and drawings for foreign businessmen; establishing all kinds of enterprises in foriegn countries; and energetically developing tourism.

Referring to the question of "how are we to bring Chinese products into the world market on a still larger scale," the article says: China's current export trade is conducted on a too narrow and small scale. We must strive to achieve a relatively great development of our export trade within a short period of time.

The article maintains that our export trade may be expanded by increasing exports of the following products: nonferrous and rare metals; mechanical and electrical products; light industrial products and textiles; various arts and crafts articles such as chinaware, peach blossom, Chinese-prepared medicines, clothes, embroidery products and carvings; and special local products such as tea, Chinese medicinal materials, livestock products, wild products and preserved fruits.

The article calls for adopting proper policies in support of the development of our export trade: going out to establish marketing and servicing networks; making unceasing efforts to improve the prestige of products; paying attention to product quality and paying attention honoring agreements; solving transport problems and port problems; and bringing into full play the initiative of all departments and ideas.

Referring to the question of "how are we to correctly support the Third World," the article notes: Offering support for the peoples of all Third World countries in their just struggles to defend their national independence, develop their national economies and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is China's international duty which it cannot shirk. Over the past 30 years and more, China has done a lot of work in such aspects and played an important active role in handling international affairs.

The article holds that it is imperative to actively promote economic cooperation with Third World countries. It is imperative to extend by every possible means material aid to those poverty-stricken countries which are in difficulties and are subjected to external aggression and threats.

In discussing the "necessity of correctly understanding political-economic relations," the article stresses: Stringent efforts should be made to master advanced science, culture and management methods from other countries while resolutely opposing the influence of corrupt bourgeois ideas.

The article says that China is implementing special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, and has also established in the two provinces four special economic zones, namely, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen special economic zones. We should clearly understand that the special policies are adopted under the guidance of the unified national policy. Deviating from the four basic principles and the socialist orientation is not a part of the special policies but is called degeneration. Our flexible measures can play flexible roles only on the basis of firmly adhering to a principled stand. Casting away the communist stand, the party spirit and the party principles is not called a flexible way of doing things but is called capitulationism. This fundamental demarcation line must not be obscured.

The article notes: Through the development of our foreign economic relations, the special policies and flexible measures are primarily aimed at enabling us to do a better job of boldly promoting construction on our own initiative and under better conditions, and to improve product quality, production techniques and management for the sake of making new progress in two fields, namely, the management of economic construction and the development of foreign economic relations.

Referring to the "profound and lasting significance of expanding foreign economic relations," the article, in conclusion, regards the development of foreign economic relations as one of the four closely connected links for opening up a new prospect for our modernization program. The other three links are: bringing our agricultural potential into full play and particularly bringing about a great development of our diversified economy; bringing our industrial potential into full play and particularly achieving success in reorganizing enterprises at an early date; and developing China's financial, monetary and commercial circulation in a more healthy way.

PROPAGANDA HEAD DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES MEETING

OW171810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- Speaking to representatives at a recent work conference of film literature editors from feature film studios and to some of the film workers in the capital city, Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, said that literary and art workers, particularly those who are party members, must observe, analyze and handle questions from the viewpoint of communist ideology and use communist ethics as the norm for their words and deeds.

The 10-day film literature editors' work conference opened on 7 April in Beijing. On the afternoon of 12 April, Deng Liqun attended the conference and made a lengthy speech stressing that literary and art workers who are Communist Party members should have the communist ideal, faith and goal.

He expressed the hope that all comrades would strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and frequently go deep among the masses at the grassroots level and visit factories and villages to see things there. This, he said, will be of great advantage.

Following the national feature film creation meeting held at the end of 1981, this year's film literature editors' work conference was another meeting aimed at further developing movie work. The conference was attended by over 100 people including film literature editors from various feature film studios in the country, leading comrades concerned and representatives from pertinent departments in Beijing. They held that the central task before movie workers at present is to improve the quality of films. They said that film literature scripts are the basis for the creation of movie art and the shooting of films. For this reason, it is necessary to first raise the quality of scripts if film quality is to be improved. At the conference, experience in film literature editing was exchanged. The editors attending the conference called on leaders of the departments concerned and publications on literature and art to attach importance to film literature creation and raise the quality of scripts. They hoped that writers who have original ideas, rich life experiences and accomplishments through self-cultivation would create more scripts in order to make greater contributions to developing film work, raising the level of movie art and promoting the socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference discussed the film plan for 1982 and 1983 with emphasis on themes. According to statistics covering 11 film studios, including the Beijing, Shanghai, Changchun, Zhujiang, Xian and "1 August" studios, about 100 feature films will be produced in 1982. Of these, 20 to 30 have already been completed, while most of the remainder are being shot or are in a preparatory stage. Compared with last year, the films to be produced this year have a wider range of themes with efforts by various film studios to reflect the reality of life and portray the images of new individuals of socialism.

He Kang, vice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, and Zhong Peizhang, deputy chief editor of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH NEWS] were invited to the conference to make reports on the current rural situation and on the question of youths respectively.

The conference was called by the film bureau of the Ministry of Culture. Chen Huangmai, Chen Bo and Ding Qiao addressed the conference. They emphasized that movie art should strive to portray the new individuals of socialism, enthusiastically and dynamically publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the communist ideal and educate the people in the spirit of communism. They hoped that film studios would produce high quality films on multifarious themes and of diversified styles and forms to satisfy the audience's demands.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON RETIRING PLA CADRES

HK170628 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 5

[Report: "A Number of Old Cadres of Beijing PLA Units Happily Retire to the Third Line"]

[Text] Some 1,300 old cadres of the Beijing PLA units, with the overall interests of the revolution in mind, have happily retired since last year. This has speeded up the pace of reducing the average age of the leadership groups at all levels in the units.

This group of old cadres includes leading cadres of regimental, divisional, army and corps levels. They are meritorious ministers of the revolution, having braved untold dangers during the war years and worked hard during the period of socialist construction. In recent years they have broadened their vision as a result of studying the spirit of the Central Committee and Central Military Commission instructions on abolishing the cadre lifelong tenure system and on having younger, knowledgeable, professional and revolutionized cadres, and have regarded obeying the organization's assignments and allowing cadres in the prime of life who possess political integrity and ability to take their places as a practical expression of making yet another contribution to the people.

They regard retirement as an honor and choosing and giving way to able men as their own mission. Liu Yunzhen, deputy director of the Political Department of the Logistics Department of the Beijing PLA units, is an old comrade who has done political work for 30 or 40 years. After his retirement had been approved, he actively passed on his experience in work in the organs to the young cadres, and helped the upper-level leadership organs to sum up experiences in wartime logistics and supply work. During rectification of the leadership groups last year, eight divisional level cadres including Hu Jinsuo, political commissar of the logistics department of a certain army, sincerely requested the party committee to let them retire from the groups on the one hand, and actively recommended and chose outstanding young cadres for the leadership groups on the other. They also held family meetings to deal with their dependents', sons' and daughters' inability to think out the retirement issue, to explain the importance of lowering the average age of the leadership groups, and dissect the erroneous idea of "benefiting from being in office but coming to grief from retirement." They thus enlightened the thinking of their dependents, sons and daughters, gained their support, and happily retired to the third line.

After retiring, many old comrades have spontaneously maintained their nature of struggling hard amid difficulties, regarded the party's interest as the overriding thing, and voluntarily shared the burdens with the state; they have not haggled over conditions or stretched out their hands to the party. Some of these old comrades fought and struggled in the mountains north of the Great Wall for 20 to 30 years. They did not complain about the harsh environment but were willing to retire on the spot and work with the local masses to transform the mountain areas. Some old cadres have continued living in their old houses on retirement because cadre retirement centers have not been built. They have not grumbled about this at all but are happy to act as "supernumerary cadres" and regularly visit the training, construction and production sites to act with enthusiasm as "staff officers" and put forward ideas for the yound cadres. Zhang Junming, deputy political commissar of a certain division, voluntarily abandoned his superior conditions in going to live in a cadre retirement center in an urban area and went back to a remote village in the Liaoxi Mountains to work as a peasant with his relatives and dependents, and make new contributions to developing agricultural production. After his retirement, Li Xhongshan, an old cadre of a certain antiaircraft division, went down to the countryside to investigate and study while the unit was conducting education in the rural economic policies, and provided vivid and abundant educational material for the cadres and fighters; when the cadres of the unit were transferred to civilian work, he actively undertook the transfer work and journeyed day and night to a place 1,000 li away in connection with the transfer of the cadres to civilian work. He was praised as "the man who cannot rest." Some other retired old cadres have taken medical bags and acted as itinerant doctors while some have gone to factories, organs and schools to lecture on the revolutionary traditions to youths and juveniles, and other have proudly taken up the pen to write memoirs of the revolution.

Due to the fact that large numbers of old cadres have retired to the third line, while large numbers of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres have taken up leadership posts in the regiments, divisions and armies, a situation of great vigor and vitality has emerged in the leadership groups at all levels.

BEIJING EVICTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PLAN DISCUSSED

OW170508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Beijing RIBAO today published on the front page a report that some 800 households in Beijing took the situation as a whole into consideration and actively cooperated in vacating their houses for dismantling under the city's construction plan. The paper also published another report that 61 households, known as "unmovable households," who raised all manner of difficulties for the state and seriously obstructed urban construction, were evicted in accordance with the law. Beijing RIBAO published a short commentary, entitled "It Is Prohibited To Fleece the State," on the events.

The report says that since January 1981, a total of 854 households in areas designated for Beijing's urban construction projects have taken the situation as a whole into consideration and actively vacated their houses to create conditions for the construction of Zuojia village and 21 other small residential areas. Many of them said that the government is building new houses for the citizens, which is a good thing. How could we not support its action?

However, there were also a number of units or residents who raised all manner of difficulties for the state or even willfully made trouble on the question of land requisition and house dismantling, posing serious obstacles to urban construction. During the last year, 61 "unmovable households" were evicted by the public security and judicial organs in accordance with the law after legal proceedings were filed by the municipal departments concerned.

Recently, the municipal judicial organ again issued a verdict on forced eviction of two "unmovable households" who willfully pestered the state, refused to vacate their houses and move, and seriously obstructed urban construction. Their eviction ensured the normal progress of the urban construction works.

Beijing RIBAO points out in the commentary: Making use of the opportunity of land requisition and house dismantling to bargain with and fleece the state is an illegal practice. Without taking into consideration the entire situation in urban construction, some of the households have refused to implement the government regulation on land requisition and house dismantling and deliberately created obstructions of every description to make things difficult for the state. They hang on and refuse to clear out of the construction site, seriously impeding the smooth development of the urban construction projects. There are also individual units and individuals who willfully erect buildings in violation of the building code on land the state is ready to acquire or has already requisitioned, and illegally move their households into such houses while demanding houses and money from the state. They try to make a fortune from land requisition and house dismantling and let the state suffer losses. All such practices are extremely wrong.

To actively safeguard the interests of the state and support state construction is the bounden duty of every citizen and the fine tradition which we must vigorously bring into full play. The emergence of such an evil practice as fleecing the state is the result of the anarchist trend which prevailed during the decade of internal disorder. Some people, even leading cadres, have onesidedly emphasized the interests of one's own unit and the individual, while ignoring the interests of the state.

We must strive to eliminate the influence of anarchic, cliquish and individualist mentality by vigorously developing the "two types of civilizations." As the masters of the state, we must correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective and the individual, always put the interests of the state above everything else and resolutely combat the evil practice of regarding the trick to fleece the state as a form of glory. In the meantime, we must enforce law upon the handful of "unmovable households" that turn a deaf ear to all arguments and willfully make trouble.

1982 FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL FIGURES RELEASED

OW180306 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to the date released by the State Statistical Bureau, China has achieved progress in its industrial production and raised the economic return to some extent in the first quarter of 1982.

In the first quarter, the total industrial output value amounted to 129.3 billion yuan, which represents an 11.6 percent increase over the same period last year, including 14.6 percent increase in light industrial output value and 8.5 percent increase in heavy industry. Of the 100 major industrial products listed in the state plan, the annual production plans for 82 have been fulfilled.

In line with the state plan and changes in consumer demand, industrial administrations at various levels reduced the production of transistor radios, metal cutting tools and other goods which were in excessive supply, cutting down their output by 15 to 46 percent of that in the same period last year. At the same time, vigorous efforts were made to increase the production of industrial goods in short supply. Compared with the same period last year, the increase in energy production converting to standard coal was 9.8 percent; the output of consumer goods, bicycles, sewing machines, cotton cloth, woolen fabric and beer increased by 10 to 40 percent. The production of such metallurgical and chemical industrial products as strip steel, steel sheets, sulphuric acid and caustic soda, which were needed for developing light industry, increased by 10 to 50 percent. In construction materials, the output of cement increased by 9.8 percent and glass sheets by 23 percent.

As for the profits earned by indudstrial enterprises in the first quarter, the 40,000-odd industrial enterprises run under the state budget earned 5.4 percent and turned over to the state 3.6 percent more profits than the same period last year. The deficits of enterprises which had been operating in the red decreased by 8.4 percent. The quality of most products stabilized or improved somewhat, while the consumption of energy and raw materials in their production either remained the same or declined.

Judging from the development in various regions, the increase in the sales and revenues from industrial goods, which was bigger than the growth rate of industrial output value achieved by Shanghai, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Heilongjiang, Guangxi, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang, demonstrates that the overstocking of goods at industrial enterprises in these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has decreased. Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Fujian, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and Ningxia scored the outstanding achievement in making the rate of increase of profits turned over to the state greater than the growth rate of industrial output value. Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, not only achieved a rate of increase in sales and revenues larger than that of industrial output value but also lowered the amount of floating funds in use and total cost of the production of comparable products.

However, judging from the situation as a whole, the economic return of the industrial production in the first quarter was still not good. This can be seen mainly from the facts that some enterprises produced goods unwanted by consumers and thus increased their stock, that the increase rate in the profits turned over to the state was smaller than the increase rate in the profits actually earned, that the cost of production of comparable products increased in most regions, that the quality of a few products was lowered, and that the consumption of energy and raw materials somewhat rose again after a fall. Therefore, greater efforts must be made to raise the economic return.

ECONOMIC DATA OF 40 CITIES TO BE STUDIED MONTHLY

OW180450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA) -- From this month, the State Statistical Bureau will conduct statistical analysis of the economic indices for industrial production of 40 large and medium-sized cities in an effort to bring into full play the role of statistics in serving and supervising our efforts to improve economic results.

This is another important measure to raise China's economic results in industrial production after the departments concerned of the state have decided to announce at regular intervals how the indices on economic results in industrial production of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are being implemented. The 40 cities are: Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Taiyuan, Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Fushun, Dandong, Changchun, Jilin, Harbin, Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou, Changzhou, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Hefei, Fuzhou, Nanchang, Jinan, Qingdao, Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Wuhan, Shashi, Changsha, Guangzhou, Nanning, Liuzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xian, Lanzhou, Guiyang, Kunming and Baotou.

It is understood that the total industrial output of these 40 cities accounts for 50 percent of the total national industrial output, and the profits and revenues delivered to the state by these cities account for 56 percent of the total amount of profits and taxes delivered to the state by China's industrial departments. These cities' economic results in industrial production play a decisive role in developing industrial production throughout the nation.

In order to reflect in an overall manner the economic results of these cities in industrial production, the State Statistical Bureau has joined the departments of statistics in these cities in working out some specific projects to compile statistics and has requested various cities to submit their monthly reports on statistical figures. Some of the figures are already listed in the economic indices soon to be announced to reflect the economic results in industrial production in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions such as the total industrial output, the accrued profits, the profits delivered to the state, taxes, circulating funds, production costs and so on. Some of them are newly added including the number of enterprises, the number of workers and staff members, the total amount of wages, the profits retained by the enterprises and the portion of enterprise funds earmarked for the welfare and bonus of the workers and staff members. All these statistical data will play a significant supplementary role in verifying, understanding and examining the economic results in industrial production of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the nation.

NEW WHEATFIELD MANAGEMENT METHOD DEVELOPED

OW160824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have devised a method by which farmers can tell, by judging leaves on the main stalk of the wheat plant, the correct time to stimulate or restrain the growth of wheat to raise the yields. Known to professionals as the "leaf sequence method," it calls for application of fertilizer and irrigation of the fields when the first leaf is about to come out after the winter wheat resumes green growth in the spring. This, said scientists at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, will promote tillering of the crop.

Wheat that grow in most parts of China develops five or six leaves, said scientists. The appearance of the second or third leaf indicates the jointing period and measures should be taken to restrain the growth of the crop. Otherwise, there will be high, fragile stalks with the last two leaves too heavy and big, thus causing lodging, scientists said. Appearance of the fourth or fifth leaf coincides with the beginning of the earing stage. So it is again time to water and fertilize for fuller ears.

The method was developed by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Beijing Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It is now being used for demonstration purposes on 200,000 hectares in Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces and the municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin. Scientists said it is easy to learn, applicable to many places in China and saves water and fertilizer while increasing output by roughly 10 to 15 percent.

Output of wheat per hectare averaged eight percent higher on experimental plots in Wenxian County, Henan Province, one of the best known wheat producing counties in China. The cost per hectare was 30 yuan less, as less water, fertilizer and manpower was used.

The leaf sequence method was first developed in Tengxian County, Shandong Province, and Xincheng County, Hebei Province, between 1975 and 1978. In 1980, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to popularize it nationally.

ARTICLE RECOUNTS DEEDS OF MING OFFICIAL WANG AO

HK160901 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Haipeng [1728 3189 7720]: "A Brief Talk on Wang Ao"]

[Text] Few people studying the history of the Ming Dynasty have paid attention to Wang Ao. As a matter of fact, in so far as honesty in performing one's official duties was concerned, he was on a par with Bao Zheng of the Song Dynasty and Hai Rui also of the Ming Dynasty.

Wang Ao (1384-1467), sometimes called Jiugao, was a native of Yanshan (now Yanshan County in Hebei Province). During the Yong Le period of the reign of Emperor Chengzu, he was "so successful in two examinations that his name was included in both namelists of successful candidates" though he was a scholar from the north. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- A Biography of Wang Ao." Herein after quotations with no source cited will be from this biography. No further explanations will be given.) Being in Emperor Chengzu's good graces, he rose to the post of senior vice president of the Grand Court of Revision. During the reign of Emperor Xuangzong, at the recommendation of Grand Secretary Yang Shiqi, he was promoted to the post of censor. After Emperor Yangzong ascended the throne, Wang Ao was ordered to assume command of the Jiangxi Garrison and then to serve as commander in chief in Liaodong Province and later as viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi. From the fourth year of Jingtai (1453) to the third year of Chenghua (1467) he served as minister of official personnel affairs. Having served as an official under five emperors, he became a figure who "enjoyed the confidence of the court and the commonalty." People are awed when they read his deeds published in historical records, describing him as a man "who led a thrifty and simple life" and "who was upright and outspoken" and strict with himself.

Though Wang Ao held important posts, he enforced strict "domestic discipline." While he was serving as censor, his wife took a concubine for him without his knowledge. When he learned of this half a year later, he angrily bawled at his wife, saying: "how can you wreck my domestic discipline!" Thereupon, he "sent the girl away by giving her some gold coins."

There were far more instances of Wang Ao's "domestic discipline" than we have just mentioned. Chui Xian, a junior vice president of the Board of Rites in Nanjing during the reign of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty, wrote an article entitled "Anecdotes of Wang Ao" which was included in his collected works "Huan Ci." The anecdotes were described with such authenticity that summaries of them were included in the "History of the Ming Dynasty." The three anecdotes as recorded by Chui Xian gave details of both Wang Ao's "domestic discipline" for regulating his family and his "official discipline" as an official. They are now recounted briefly as follows:

First, a grandson of Wang Ao had been enrolled into the Imperial College as a reward bestowed upon him from the monarch. On the eve of an autumn examination, this grandson, who was not so proficient in writing, intended to take the examination and so, by taking advantage of the name of his grandfather who was minister of official personnel affairs, he got hold of an examination paper from the official in charge of the examination. Determined to stop this act when he learned of it, Wang Ao said earnestly to his grandson: "If you had the [illegible] to pass a competitive examination, I would not be the one to fail you. But if you should be selected by mistake, you would jeopardize the prospects of another poor scholar." The grandfather knew very well that his grandson did not have the talent to "pass a competitive examination," but why did he mention the fact that his grandson could possibly be "selected by mistake?" It turned out that since the reigns of Hongxi and Xuande in the Ming Dynasty, "there were lots of malpractices in civil examinations for government degrees," such as "buying over or currying favor with people in authority for personal gain," "carrying a paper under one's arm when going for an examination or asking another to take the examination on one's behalf," "transmitting messages by tearing off parts of the examination paper" and "taking another's place by assuming his name."

As for the sons of senior officials who had no talent, "not a few of them were selected or even listed among the best of the successful candidates." ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Annals of Selection, Part II") As minister of official personnel affairs, one of the six ministers of the Ming Dynasty, even if Wang Ao did not make a suggestion on the sly, the chief examiner would likely take advantage of this opportunity to curry favor with him. Therefore, it was likely that his grandson would be listed among the successful candidates. According to the imperial examination system in the Ming Dynasty, beginning in the first year of the reign of Hongxi (1425), the number of successful candidates for the "triennial examination in each province" and "national examination" was limited. If Wang Ao's grandson should be "selected by mistake," he would surely fill one of the slots of the quota and prevent a poor scholar from "passing an imperial examination." Wang Ao held that it was no good jeopardizing another person's prospects to become an official through the imperial examination because his grandson was selected "inappropriately." Consequently he forbade his grandson to take the examination by "burning the examination paper."

Second, Wang Ao had a daughter, who was married to Jia Jie, an official in the suburbs of the capital. Every time she returned to her parents' home, Mrs Wang made a point of going to the suburbs personally to fetch her. Jia Jie not only refused to see his wife off but poured out a lot of complaints to her, saying: "Your father is the minister of official personnel affairs. If he were willing to transfer me to a post in the capital, you would be able to wait upon your mother day and night. Moreover, transferring me to the capital is as easy as rolling off a log for him. Why should he be so obstinate and miserly?" In the view of Jia Jie, his father-in-law, being head of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs, held the power of transferring personnel and it was easy for him to transfer Jia Jie from the suburbs to the capital. Since he was unwilling to do this "little service," he was a bit too "obstinate" and "miserly." Jia Jie's wife reported his views to her mother. One day, Mrs Wang placed some wine on the table and, while Wang Ao was drinking to his heart's content, she asked him to give their son-in-law a transfer. Wang Ao flew into a rage at hearing her words and, snatching something from the table, struck her in the face with it. His wife was so angry at this that she left her "private residence" and stayed at the "antechamber to the throne room" for 10 days before she returned home. In spite of this, Wang Ao upheld his "official discipline" and "domestic discipline" and refused to give his son-in-law a transfer."

Third, while serving as commander in chief in Liaoding Province, Wang Ao was on good terms with a eunuch who was inspector general of the army. When he was later assigned to the post of viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, the eunuch gave him a sendoff party and presented him with four pearls. Wang Ao, however, refused to accept the gift. The eunuch tearfully said: "They were not given to me as a bribe but as a present from the late emperor, who distributed to attendants the foreign pearls bought by Seng Bao. I got a total of eight pearls and now I give you half of them as a parting gift." By explaining the origin of the pearls he showed his good faith. Upon learning that the eunuch did not get these pearls as a bribe and being moved by the sincerity of his old friend, Wang Ao had to accept them and put them away by sewing them in his cloak. When Wang Ao was recalled to the capital years after to take up the post of minister of official personnel affairs, the eunuch had died. In an effort to find the eunuch's relatives, Wang Ao sought out his two nephews. He asked them solicitously: "Since your uncle was so strict, you must be in financial straits." "Yes," they said in unison. Thereupon, Wang Ao told them: "Tell me if you do not have any means of obtaining a livelihood. I will assist you in trade." They thought to themselves that Wang Ao had uttered these courteous words merely out of his friendship with the deceased and that it was impossible for him to help them out of his own pocket. Consequently, they feigned compliance. Wang Ao, however, often urged them to consider going into trade. In response to Wang Ao's "repeated urging," the eunuch's two nephews forged a certificate on the purchase of a house, the price of which was listed at 500 taels of gold.

To keep his promise of "assisting them in trade" Wang Ao "took out the pearls by tearing open his cloak and presented them with the pearls." In this way he returned the four pearls intact to the relatives of the eunuch.

The three anecdotes recounted above presented Wang Ao from three different aspects. Although holding an important state post, he did not use his powers to seek personal gain. He neither sought "inappropriate" scholarly honor, official rank, wealth or position for his grandson; nor did he facilitate the transfer of his son-in-law; nor did he hold on to "ill-gotten" money by greedily hanging on to the pearls. His honesty and integrity was something that was rarely seen within the bureaucratic strata of feudal society.

It is also clear from Wang Ao's deeds that "discipline" for regulating a family is interrelated with that of administering the state. Just as an old saying goes: "Wishing to govern their states well, they first regulated their families." Though this saying originated from the Confucian classics and reflected the idea of equating a state with a family, it explained the close relationship between "regulating the families" and "governing the states." Judging from historical facts, officials who enforced "discipline" in regulating their families generally also enforced "discipline" while serving as officials. Rectifying "domestic discipline" was a precondition for rectifying "official discipline," while rectifying "official discipline" was a basic factor for "governing the state and making the whole kingdom tranquil and happy." That is why there is some truth in the words "their families being regulated, their states were rightly governed."

Wang Ao was precisely an official who was strict in regulating his family and good at governing the state. For over five decades, he always carried out his official duties and kept at heart the interests of both the emperor and the common people. Authors of the "History of the Ming Dynasty" praised him as "an honest old man who enjoyed a good reputation and had a high moral character." Now let us have a look at how he helped the emperors to govern the state.

Wang Ao was industrious in carrying out his official duties. It was recorded in history that while in the capacity of minister of official personnel affairs he refused all invitations and often stayed overnight at his office while off duty without returning to his own private residence. The Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was "an important place for judging the suitability for employing or dismissing the many officials." A minister should be "in charge of selecting and appointing officials, granting titles and checking government decrees in order to screen talented persons," which was naturally a heavy burden. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Annals of Selection, Part I") Therefore, when the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was selecting officials, Wang Ao made a point of testing them personally. Sometimes he had an audience with the emperor and therefore had to delegate the selection work to the vice presidents, his deputies. However, as soon as the audience was over, he always went to his office, "however late it might be," to learn of the developments of the work "lest there should be some mishandling."

In testing officials, the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was to promote able and virtuous persons and dismiss unworthy ones. It was not to promote people who were on intimate terms with them regardless of their foolishness or dismiss people who were not on intimate terms with them regardless of their good ability and virtue. However, since the reigns of Hongxi and Xuande, the administration of officials had become worse and, in testing officials for the imperial court, "all people relied on their personal relations in order to further their own lot, with the result that officials were divided into many factions." ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Preface to the Chronological Table of the Seven High Officials") Appointing people by favoritism inevitably resulted in the formation of factions and unhealthy tendencies in officialdom. Wang Ao was quoted as saying: "The Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs is not a place for satisfying one's feelings of gratitude or resentment." He uttered these words in the light of the malpractices of the time. That was why he historically was "the right man at the right place" when he was in charge of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs.

The key to a good or bad government lies in the administration of officials. In order to rectify the administration of officials, it is imperative to mercilessly punish and suppress corrupt and treacherous court officials. In a class society, there are always officials who pervert justice for a bribe or commit offenses against law and discipline. Failure to punish them severely will inevitably aggravate social contradiction. In the early years after Emperor Xuanzong ascended the throne, he stipulated that "officials guilty of crimes may be reinstated in turn irrespective of the seriousness of their crimes." This policy of handling matters in the same manner in utter disregard of the nature and seriousness of the crimes made it impossible to attain the objective of punishing the evil and encouraging the healthy. In view of this situation, Wang Ao suggested: "Officials guilty of corruption will be allowed to atone for their crimes but they will not be reinstated." It was only reasonable to severely punish "officials guilty of corruption" and so "the Emperor Xuanzong accepted his suggestion." Emperor Xuanzong later issued an imperial edict: "Regulations Concerning Dismissed Officials Guilty of Corruption Atoning for Their Crimes." This dealt further blows at the corrupt officials. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Notes About Emperor Xuanzong") After serving as commander in chief of the Jiangxi Garrison, Wang Ao "severely punished and suppressed treacherous court officials so that he was feared and obeyed by officials and common people alike," and the unhealthy tendency of corruption improved to some extent.

It would be impossible to redress the grievances of the people without getting rid of corrupt and cruel officials. The Songpan region in Sichuan Province was inhabited by various minority nationalities in a compact community, such as the descendants of Di and Qiang of the olden times. In the early years of the Ming Dynasty, apart from appointing officials to govern the region, the government also authorized 13 tribal officials to govern the minority nationalities by appointing them as "chiefs of the tribes." Officials of the Han nationality rode roughshod over the minority nationalities now and then and tended to make false reports to the imperial court about the real situation. In the fourth year of the reign of Zhengtong (1438), Songpan military commanders Zhao Liang and Zhao De made a false report, accusing a monk official by the name of Shangba of plotting a rebellion. They arrested Shangba by strategem and put him in prison with the intention of "plundering his wealth." This aroused the indignation of his younger brother who gathered people together for a "rebellion." The imperial court readily believed the false report filed by Zhao Liang and company and dispatched Wang Ao to the region at the head of the government army to put down the rebellion. Soon after his arrival in Songpan, Wang Ao learned about the wrong done to Shangba. By setting Shangba free, putting to death the cruel and greedy commander Zhao Liang and placating the people of various nationalities there, Wang Ao succeeded in "putting down the rebellion in Songpan." While serving as viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, Wang Ao also adopted the policy of being "strict" with officials and of "placating" the people. Formerly, the officials in Xunzhou, Wuzhou and their vicinity often rode roughshod over the Yao people, resulting in a "rebellion by the Yao people." When "Wang Ao arrived there, he suppressed the officials and earnestly placated the people so that the Yao people offered their allegiance to him," thus promoting a harmonious relationship among the various nationalities.

Wang Ao was loyal to the emperor and was not given to finding fault with his subordinates. In his later years, owing to his failing memory and slow response, he always took his attendant Tanlang along when he had an audience with Emperor Yingzong. When the emperor asked for the reason, Wang Ao said: "I am old now. I am afraid I shall not be able to remember what you have instructed and, lest I should 'miss' something, I have asked him to help me. He is honest and prudent and can be relied upon." He was open-minded and magnanimous toward his subordinates and did not entertain any personal prejudice against them. Cao Xun, a junior official of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs, who had been transferred to Jiangxi, returned to the capital owing to some illness. Wang Ao reported this matter to the imperial court.

Thinking that Cao Xun did not want to leave the capital, the emperor ordered him to "return to his native place." Nursing a grievance, he waylaid Wang Ao when he was on his way to the court and "manhandled him, slapped his face and cursed him bitterly." This was indeed an extremely bitter insult to a minister of the second highest rank. Consequently, the imperial court decided to put Cao Xun in prison, but Wang Ao interceded for him so that he was acquitted. "Everybody admired his magnanimity."

In view of the fact that Wang Ao was "very famous" his fellow official Li Xian evaluated him by saying: "Gaoyao had nine virtues while Reverend Mr Wang has five: prudent in time of disturbances, firm under all sorts of interference, simple and honest, resolute and steadfast and valiant and just."

Naturally, Wang Ao was after all a figure of the fuedal ruling clique. All his actions, such as exercising strict "domestic discipline" upon himself and carrying out his official duties according to "official discipline" were aimed at protecting the fundamental interests of his own class and demonstrating his loyalty to the feudal system. However, if we compare him with his contemporaries, he was indeed, "a cut above them." His conduct and way of doing things served as a model for officials of the feudal landlord class. "By taking other people as examples, we can understand our merits and demerits." His deeds were praised both in official historical records and recounted in works of individual writers, so that they played the role of being "beneficial to the manners and morals of the time." ("Preface to 'Huan Ci' by Mr Chui Wenming")

JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES SENTRIES ON XISHA ISLANDS

OW161201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 16 April prominently features on page one a newsletter entitled "Sentry at the Remotest Corner of the Earth -- On a Garrison Unit of the PLA Navy Stationed on Zhongjian Island of the Xisha Islands."

Zhongjian Island, the southernmost fortified island of China's Xisha Islands, is far from the motherland's mainland and is nearly a 1,000-li voyage from the southern coast of Hainan Island. It is like a skiff floating on the rolling seas. The area of the whole island is less than 2 square kilometers. At noontime in midsummer the surface temperature on the island reaches as high as over 60 degrees. Slapped by the moist sea wind, many fighters suffer from rheumatism and arthritis. The living conditions on the island are very difficult. Even a pinch of soil or a cup of fresh water on the island must be transported from the mainland or the big island.

The fighters of this garrison unit are standing guard for the people of the motherland at this place year in and year out. They actively plant trees and vegetables in this place where not even a blade of grass grows. The island is full of vitality as a result. They heighten their vigilance in this place of great strategica importance to carefully garrison the motherland's territorial seas.

JIEFANGJUN BAO's newsletter gives a touching description of how the fighters cherish, build and garrison the island.

JIEFANGJUN BAO also carries a commentator's article entitled "Learn From the Patriotic Sentiments of the Sentrymen at the Remotest Corner of the Earth."

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS PARTY MEETING

OW142333 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting this morning specially to study the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The meeting pledged to carry the struggle through to the end.

The study meeting was presided over by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee. The text of the central document was read first, followed by a report made by Meng Jiaqin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, on progress recently made by party committees at all levels in Anhui on handling major economic criminal cases. After his report, the meeting proceeded to seriously study and discuss, with reference to the actual situation in Anhui, the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee pointed out in the discussion: The decision is extremely significant. It analyzed the serious crimes committed in the economic field in China and their distinctive features, explained the importance and the pressing need of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and pointed out the protracted nature of this struggle. In addition, it defined the policy, specified measures to be taken for this task and set strict demands on party committees at all levels. We must repeatedly study this decision and seriously implement it. We must regard this struggle as a major task for the whole party for this year and for a long period to come. We must guarantee its complete victory.

The standing committee also studied important measures for dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. It asked standing committees of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees as well as party organizations of various provincial units to immediately seriously study the decision and examine, in light of their reality, concrete measures for the smooth progress of this struggle. It asked them to guarantee the complete implementation of the decision. It asked them to adopt a variety of methods, such as the use of typical cases, to carry out lively and concrete ideological-political education among party members, cadres and masses. It asked them to create a social consensus on this major issue of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

XIANG NAN MEETS SHANGHAI INDUSTRY FIGURES

HK120401 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1359 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Report: "Xiang Nan Meets Visiting Delegation of Well-Known Figures in Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Circles"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 8 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the afternoon of 7 April, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, met Liu Jingji, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and chairman of the Shanghai municipal executive committee of the federation, and other members of the delegation of well-known figures in Shanghai industrial and commercial circles, who arrived to visit Fujian and to make investigations there. Xiang Nan expressed his hope that there would be closer cooperation between Fujian and Shanghai in order to boost economic development in Fujian.

Xiang Nan said that Fujian's economic construction must be developed quickly and soundly because it has abundant resources. At present, there are 10 major basic projects, such as airports, docks and railways, underway in Fujian and efforts are being made to develop the textile, sugar, paper and food industries there. He hoped that Shanghai would cooperate with Fujian in the construction of the basic projects and in developing the above-mentioned industries. He said that Shanghai had vigorously supported Fujian and he expressed the hope that Shanghai would cooperate more closely with Fujian in the future.

Liu Jingji, who is over 80, said: "When I visited Fujian 21 years ago, people here were still engaged in artillery action. But now Fujian has undergone great changes, which have given me the impression that there are broad prospects for development in Fujian. Fujian is rich in natural resources and many local products such as timber, sugar and fruit are items Shanghai lacks. Shanghai and Fujian must cooperate more closely in their economic construction and in developing their foreign trade. We of the Shanghai industrial and commercial circles are willing to contribute to the development of this cooperation."

The 10-member visiting delegation of well-known figures in Shanghai industrial and commercial circles arrived in Fuzhou on 6 April. they have come to Fujian to investigate the external economic activities and the construction of the Xiamen special economic zone in Fujian. Among the members are Yang Yanxiu and Guo Xiuzhen, vice chairmen of the Shanghai municipal committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Among the members of the delegation are also a couple of Taiwan compatriots who recently left Taiwan and settled in Shanghai. They are Wu Yuanlong, member of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and deputy manager of the trade department in the Patriotic Construction Company, and Liu Meiyan, member of the Shanghai municipal committee of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots. When Xiang Nan learned that Wu's ancestral home was near Zhanghou, he warmly invited the couple to visit Zhanghou and search for their ancestral roots. He said to them humorously: "Fujian is the land of your ancestors, and you are obligated to come here more often."

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK130935 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the provincial industrial and communications work conference on 12 April, emphasizing ways to strengthen the party's leadership over the industrial front and strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: There is a great deal of work to be done if we want to implement the spirit of the speech delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the national industrial and communications work conference, correct the guiding thought in industrial production, genuinely put emphasis on improving economic results and have a solid, not inflated, growth rate in developing the industrial production of our province. The most important work, the priority work, is to strengthen the party's leadership over the industrial front and to enhance the ideological and political work in enterprises. If we fail to do so, it will be impossible to do a good job in promoting industrial production.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Agriculture is the foundation and industry is the leading factor of the national economy. They are two inseparable wings of the national economy. If we fail to promote agriculture, the people will have nothing to eat and the national economy will have no foundation. If we fail to promote industry, it will be impossible to improve the backwardness in agriculture and to achieve the four modernizations. Over the past few years, party committees at all levels have concentrated their main energies on agriculture and scored great achievements. This is absolutely necessary and correct. Had we not done so, there would not have been such an excellent situation in agriculture, which is now in the forefront and on the rise. As for industry, generally speaking, party committees at all levels have also paid attention to it, done a great deal of work and realized relatively good achievements. However, we must realize the fact that some of our leading comrades have not yet profoundly and comprehensively understood the dialectical relationship between agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. They do not have a clear understanding of the guiding thought that we must pay attention to both agriculture and industry simultaneously to enable them to promote each other. A phenomenon of paying attention only to agriculture and ignoring the role of industry as the leading factor still exists. If we fail to eliminate this phenomenon, the development of our agriculture, industry and the entire national economy will be hindered.

To achieve good economic results and maintain a relatively good growth rate in our province's economic construction, we must continuously do a good job in promoting agriculture and, at the same time, make up our minds to strive to promote industry and give full play to its role as the leading factor in the national economy. I hope that comrades of party committees and government organs at all levels will conscientiously study this issue, place it in its due leading position and adopt a number of practical and effective measures to realize some obvious achievements as soon as possible.

After listing a number of new tasks for industrial production required by the development of agriculture and the national economy, Comrade Bai Rubing emphasized: Comrades in party committees at all levels and on the industrial front should give overall consideration to and make comprehensive arrangements for industrial and agricultural plans, for industrial production to suit the needs of agricultural development and for industry and agriculture to promote and compete with each other. In guiding work, it is necessary to put emphasis on both the foundation and the leading factor, so as to enable both to have relatively rapid development and to maintain continuous progress in the national economy. The top leaders of party committees at all levels should pay equal attention to both agriculture and industry. Localities whose industrial foundation is relatively weak should place industrial development high on their agenda, genuinely strengthen leadership and work and enable industrial production to develop harmoniously with agricultural production. Localities whose industrial foundation is relatively good should give full play to their strong points, take the lead in promoting advanced technology, producing high-grade, precision and advanced products and improving economic results and set an example for others.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Whether party committees can concentrate their main energies on implementing the party's principles and policies and strengthening the ideological and political work plays a major part in deciding whether they can improve and strengthen the party's leadership and enhance the party's fighting capacity as well as in deciding whether they can bring into full play the enthusiasm of staff and workers and achieve the best economic results in the national economy. Party committees should use their main energies to conduct ideological and political work and strengthen party building. Through the party's organizational, propaganda and educational work, and by making good use of party members' model and exemplary role, party committees should genuinely strengthen the party's leadership over enterprises in politics and ideology and supervise and see to it that enterprises adhere to the socialist orientation and strictly implement the party's and government's principles, policies and plans, observe the state's systems and rules, protect the interests of the state and the people, ensure the fulfillment of various political and economic tasks of the enterprises and correctly handle the relations between the interest of the state, enterprises and staff and workers. If party committees of enterprises fail to fulfill such tasks and are keen on concrete administrative and economic affairs, they will be considered as neglecting their duty and failing to perform their leading role. All localities and departments should sum up experiences and solve the question of which aspects enterprise party committees should concentrate their main energies on.

Comrade Bai Rubing emphasized: To strengthen ideological and political work, we should first of all conduct ideological work among leading cadres at all levels and solve their ideological problems. Party committees at all levels and all departments and units on the industrial and communications front should conscientiously examine the ideological status of leading bodies in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the CCP Central Committee to see whether they suit the needs of the current situation, whether they put the interests of the party and the people first, whether they are in high spirits, whether they are as brave as the women's volleyball players and whether they can defy difficulties or are afraid of them. Leading cadres at all levels should conduct criticism and self-criticism in light of reality. I hope that leading cadres at all levels will exert themselves, further improve the listlessness in ideological and political work and score greater achievements in work.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

OW061345 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress victoriously ended on the morning of 4 April after deputies had worked together to satisfactorily complete the items on the agenda in 5 and 1/2 days. The session called on the people throughout the city to rally closely around the CCP Central Committee and, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, work with greater vigor and aggressiveness to overcome difficulties and fulfill all of our city's tasks for this year. It also called for continuous efforts in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity so as to realize new achievements in developing material and spiritual civilization in Shanghai. This will enable us to make our due contributions to our country's socialist modernization.

The 4 April plenary meeting was presided over by Comrade Zhong Min. A total of 1,145 city deputies attended this meeting. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, (Li Dingxiang), Wang Tao and Zhou Gucheng. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, (Sun Yuanxi), Yang Kai and Pei Xianbai were also seated on the rostrum. The meeting approved:

-- the resolution on the municipal government's work report;

-- the report of the budget examination committee of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on Shanghai city's final financial accounts for 1981 and its 1982 budget;

-- the resolution on approving the city's 1982 economic and social development plan and the 1981 final accounts and 1981 budget;

-- the resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress;

-- the work reports of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate;

-- the report of the motions examination committee of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on its examination of motions.

The session closed amid the solemn refrains of the national anthem. Members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee attending its fourth session were present at the closing plenary meeting as observers. Also present as observers were NPC deputies and National CPPCC Committee members currently in Shanghai and responsible comrades of the various departments of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government.

Resolution Adopted

OW081415 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress has examined the "report on opinions concerning arrangements for the 1982 Shanghai city economic and social development plan" and the "report on Shanghai city's 1981 final accounts and 1982 budget" and has adopted the following resolution:

The session approves the 1982 Shanghai city economic and social development plan. Since the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government has resolutely implemented the measures decided upon by the State Council for further readjusting the national economy and has actively worked for and made achievements in developing industrial and agricultural production, expanding domestic and foreign trade, stabilizing market prices and improving the people's livelihood. The session demands that the municipal people's government, in this year's economic work adhere to the guiding ideology focusing on raising economic results, strive to achieve a realistic growth rate with better economic results than last year and ensure the fulfillment of this year's economic and social development plan.

On the basis of the budget examination committee's report, the session approves Shanghai city's 1981 final accounts and 1982 budget. In 1981, the city's finance departments played an active role in accelerating economic readjustment; supporting production development; promoting culture, education, public health and science; and improving the people's livelihood. The session expresses satisfaction that the city, in the course of readjusting and transforming the national economy, has made efforts to increase revenues, cut expenditures and fulfill the revenue targets fairly well. To achieve a basic balance between revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments remains a matter of prime importance this year. The session calls on the municipal people's government to continue to work hard to develop production, actively organize revenue sources, cut expenditures, oppose waste, strengthen financial inspection, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and ensure the fulfillment of this year's financial tasks assigned by the state.

JIEFANG RIBAO CITED ON STATUS OF BAOSHAN PROJECT

HK090146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Residents of Shanghai will soon be receiving the first benefits from the multi-billion-dollar Baoshan iron and steel complex when the first generator on the site begins to supply them with electricity. A third of the Baoshan project -- China's biggest steel works -- is now complete. Work first began in 1979, but was suspended in 1981 and resumed this year.

In an interview with JIEFANG RIBAO (LIBERATION DAILY), Zhu Erpei, party chief of the complex, said 95 percent of the imported equipment had been delivered and was being installed in the workshops. "If this project was viewed as a bottomless pit which swallowed immense investment, people can now rest assured that the bottom is within reach," Zhu said.

The project should be complete by 1985. By then, the first stage will be able to produce 2.8 million tons of iron, three million tons of steel, half a million tons of staple steel ingots. To divide the entire Baoshan project into two stages is a positive result of the national economic readjustment programme, said Zhu.

Will the Baoshan complex lose money in its first stage of operation? Zhu said that an economic evaluation made by more than 200 experts last year showed it would not lose money, though its economic results would not be very favourable. This was because the first stage of construction would cost 62 percent of the total investment (of two stages), while its output would amount only to one-third of the entire finished project, because of the pending erection of the hot and cold rolling mills. To make up for the financial disadvantage, the authorities have decided to step up construction of the power station. The two generators in the power centre, totaling 70 mW, generate 5 billion kWh of electricity each year and will bring considerable revenue to the Baoshan complex.

Zhu Erpei said the complex would not cause any pollution problems for Shanghai.

The State Bureau of Environmental Protection conducted simulated tests last year in Baoshan, and the results proved that all effluents would conform with health standards.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK150215 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government issued a circular on 14 April on seriously studying and implementing the decision of the Central Committee and State Council on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The circular says: The decision of the Central Committee and State Council is extremely important. It correctly analyzes the current situation and makes clear explanations and stipulations regarding the importance, nature, principles, policies and methods of striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Resolutely implementing this decision is of major importance for winning victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, for ensuring that China's modernization drive can advance along the socialist track and for correctly implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The party committees and people's government at all levels and every unit must immediately study and discuss this decision, make sure that everyone understands its intention, further enhance ideological understanding, profoundly comprehend the expressions used in the decision regarding certain issues and the various lines of demarcation it draws and master the principles and policies. After that, in connection with the actual conditions in our own areas and units, we should stipulate specific measures for correctly implementing this decision and summon up resolve to resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

At the same time, the party committees and governments at all levels and every unit must immediately organize all party members and cadres, workers and the masses to seriously study this decision and spontaneously wage resolute struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. At the same time, they should further promote industrial and agricultural production, domestic and external economic activities and all work, and prevent the occurrence of any negative factor that might affect production and work. We must unite as one, work together and strive for total victory in this struggle.

NEW GUANGDONG REGULATIONS ON IMPORTED COMMODITIES

HK160803 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government promulgated new regulations on 15 April on controlling prices of imported commodities. The new regulations pointed out: It is necessary to strictly control imported commodities. Despite different prescribed foreign exchange rates, different original prices of imported goods and transportation costs, the market retail prices of imported commodities must be under unified management. Commodity prices in the business units must be strictly in line with the leading business units. Prices of imported commodities directly for sale to the masses in the market must be examined and approved by the departments in charge of commodity prices. Business units are not allowed to fix their own prices.

The new regulations also pointed out: Imported consumer commodities including reimported goods should be sold according to the state's marked retail prices. The prices should be fixed strictly according to quality; business units are forbidden to raise the prices privately or in disguised forms. With the approval of the provincial commodity price bureau, some products can be sold in accordance with the regulations formulated in the summary of the work conference of Guangdong, Fujian and the special economic zones. Commodities imported and to be sold in both Guangdong and Fujian can be sold at a price slightly higher or lower than the price fixed by the state. However, these commodities cannot be sold at a price 10 percent lower than the state's fixed price.

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK140957 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial meeting of advanced representatives in planned parenthood work, which lasted 3 days, concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. Vice Governor Li Fuquan presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Han Ningfu and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the PLA units in Wuhan attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, Governor Han Ningfu made an important speech. In his speech, he first offered congratulations, on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, on the tremendous success of the meeting. "He said that the reason our province has achieved good results in its planned parenthood work lies in the fact that our CCP committees and governments at all levels have implemented the principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. It also lies in the fact that the broad ranks of planned parenthood workers and the departments concerned have made joint efforts, and in the fact the advanced units and individuals have played their exemplary roles."

"In his speech, Comrade Han Ningfu called on the CCP committees and governments at all levels to further implement the relevant directives that have been issued recently by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and to teach all the masses of people to understand the party's policies. The CCP committees and governments at all levels should really strengthen their leadership over planned parenthood work and strive to fulfill the province's birth control plan this year. In conducting planned parenthood work, our CCP and CYL members and our cadres should take the lead. This is especially important for our leading cadres, who must teach their sons and daughters to carry out planned parenthood work. In the future, we should supervise and inspect, level by level, from the highest to the lowest levels, the implementation of the planned parenthood policies by our leading cadres and by the sons and daughters of our leading cadres. There will be an investigation of the implementation of the planned parenthood policies among our leading cadres throughout our province in the first half of this year."

"Comrade Han Ningfu said that at present, we have established the production responsibility system throughout our province. We should include planned parenthood work in implementing any form of the production responsibility system. All the localities should continue to sum up, perfect and popularize the good methods that combine planned parenthood work with the production responsibility system."

At the end of his speech, he encouraged the advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood work to maintain their glory and continue to play their exemplary role and urged those that lag behind to learn from and catch up with the advanced. The meeting praised 1,200 advanced collectives and 800 advanced individuals.

BRIEFS

HAINAN DROUGHT CIRCULAR -- The Hainan regional commissioner's office issued a circular on 1 April demanding that governments at all levels launch the masses in the struggle against drought. The circular said: Most parts of Hainan have had no soaking rain since last winter, while the temperature has been higher than ususal. At present, 1.31 million mu of crops, including 697,000 mu of rice, are affected by drought. In some places, people and animals have difficulty finding drinking water. According to the weather forecast, the rainy season will be rather late this year, and most parts of Hainan will have no rain until May. It is currently necessary to carry out the following tasks in order to overcome the drought: 1) Leading comrades of counties and communes must lead cadres to the frontline to investigate and solve problems in light of local conditions; 2) the counties should check on the maintenance of irrigation channels; 3) strengthen management over the use of water; 4) do a good job in overhauling and maintaining irrigation equipment; 5) all sectors and trades must provide support. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 Apr 82 HK]

CHI BIQING ADDRESSES GUIYANG DECORUM GATHERING

HK160307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Summary] The Guiyang Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees held a rally on 15 April to review and present awards for the all-people decorum and courtesy month. Over 2,700 people attended the rally, including leading comrades of the party, government and army in Guizhou and Guiyang.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chi Biqing spoke at the rally. He particularly stressed two points: 1) In launching the decorum and courtesy activities, it is necessary to uphold the system of both presenting awards and conducting criticism; 2) it is necessary to get a good grasp of building spiritual civilization. He said: "The CCP Central Committee and State Council recently issued a decision on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The party committees and government organs at all levels, and every state cadre and party and CYL member, must study this decision well, resolutely implement it and ensure that it is carried out to the letter. We will certainly not permit people to go their own way."

SICHUAN LEADERS INSPECT JINTANG FLOOD RECOVERY

HK180311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong, Governor Lu Dadong and Chengdu Mayor Hu Maozhou visited Jintang County on 15 April to find out how the people of this county, hit by severe floods last year, had revived production and rebuilt their homes. By now the county has rebuilt 2,600 of 3,000 water conservation projects that were destroyed. Over 5,200 of the 6,000 peasant households whose homes were destroyed have now built new houses. The local government has allocated 26 million jin of grain to support people in the disaster areas. As a result, the masses in those areas each have 30 jin of ration grain a month. This year the county hopes to increase spring-harvested crop production by 10 percent over the bumper year of 1980.

TAN QILONG AT SICHUAN FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

HK140338 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Sichuan provincial planned parenthood work conference successfully concluded in Chengdu on 12 April. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the closing meeting of the conference and made an important speech. He said that in the past few years our province has realized a considerable number of good results in planned parenthood work. These good results have been achieved by our comrades, especially those at the basic level, through devoting themselves wholeheartedly and ungrudgingly to this task, coordinating and cooperating closely with one another and making great efforts under the unified leadership of the CCP committee and government at all levels. He congratulated and saluted the comrades who attended the conference on their successes and requested that they convey his congratulations and greetings to the comrades at the basic level.

In his speech, Comrade Tan Qilong emphatically pointed out that the key to continuously improving planned parenthood work lies in vigorously paying attention to the actual implementation of the directives of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on continuously doing a good job of our planned parenthood work and the relevant directives of the provincial CCP committee. The CCP committees and governments at all levels throughout our province should include planned parenthood work in their agenda of important matters and earnestly strengthen their leadership over this work. They should simultaneously pay attention both to the work of production and human reproduction. In our rural areas, we should really carry out our planned parenthood plans and measures by making contracts that assign obligations in carrying out family planning as well as setting production responsibility and sales quotas for agricultural and sideline products.

Comrade Tan Qilong required medical and health departments to intensify their propaganda regarding scientific knowledge about planned parenthood and to pay great attention to improving their technical guidance in planned parenthood work. He called on them to make new technical breakthroughs in order to ensure safe and effective birth control.

YIN FATANG AT LHASA DECORUM MONTH MEETING

HK140359 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 12 April, the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, together with the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee, solemnly held the Lhasa summation and commendation meeting for the all-people decorum and courtesy month, in the cultural palace of working people. More than 1,200 people, including responsible comrades of the party, government and army organization of Xizang region and Lhasa municipality, representatives of advanced collectives and individuals and cadres and representatives of various nationalities attended the meeting."

"The responsible comrades of the regional and municipal party, government and army organizations participating in the meeting included Yin Fatang, Yangling Duojie, Song Ziyuang and others. Comrade (Lu Yuqun), secretary of the Lhasa Municiapl CCP Committee presided over the meeting. Comrade Dainba Gyaincain, secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, and acting chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, made a summary report on the all-people decorum and courtesy month in Lhasa. On behalf of the CCP committee and the people's government of Xizang region, Comrade Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CCP committee, made a speech at the meeting, extending sincere congratulations and cordial greetings to the participants."

YUNNAN PARTY MEMBERS' RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES SCORED

HK080635 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A letter from Yunnan Radio's Lincang Prefecture reporter (Shi Jiyuan) says: I was recently visiting the border area when I found that some party and CYL members were taking part in religious activities. This included the brigade party branch deputy secretary, who is leader of the brigade; apart from taking part himself, he was also encouraging his son, a senior middle school graduate, to do so.

There are numerous reasons why party and CYL members take part in religious activities. Some are unable to make clear distinctions in ideologies and policies; some lack scientific and cultural knowledge; and some bow to the pressure of social public opinion and their families. In taking part in religious activities, they not only weaken the combat effectiveness of the party and CYL organizations, but also have a bad effect among the masses. The party and CYL organizations should pay full attention to these incidents.

The constitution stipulates that citizens have freedom of religious belief and also freedom not to follow any religious belief and to publicize atheism. Party and CYL members have Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their guiding ideology and dialectical materialism as their world outlook. They certainly do not believe in gods, and still less can they take part in religious activities. If a party member believes in religion or takes part in feudal superstitious activities, that is a question not just of understanding, but also of party spirit, and is incompatible with the regulations of the party constitution. Hence, it is necessary to carry out work among those party and CYL members and branches that have taken part in religious activities, conduct propaganda in atheism for them and arm their minds with dialectical materialism, so that they can understand that party and CYL members are atheists who should not only refrain from taking part in religious activities, but should also struggle against behavior that, under the pretext of religious activities, harms society and affects production, so as to ensure the smooth progress of our modernization drive.

HEBEI COMMENTS ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK190857 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Speeding Up and Doing a Good Job of Striking at Economic Criminal Activities"]

[Text] The struggle to crack down on the unlawful and criminal activities in the economic field is being carried out throughout our province, and is being developed in depth. Judging from the cases that we have inquired into and dealt with, especially the major ones, we see that most of the economic cases are complicated in nature and have involved many departments and people. In order to promptly and thoroughly investigate and deal with all the economic offenses, and in order to carry out this struggle to the end, the leading groups should pay serious attention to this struggle and adopt vigorous measures.

The criminal case of collusion with outside speculators by people in the service company dealing with means of production of the Handan prefectural material and goods department is an old case that we began to deal with as far back as February 1981. True, at that time we organized some people to investigate the case, but the investigational work made slow progress because we failed to adopt vigorous measures and because we failed to pay close attention to the work. In September 1981, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CCP committee directly sent people to form a joint investigation group with people from the Handan prefectural and municipal organizations. After 5 months of investigation, we finally completed a thorough investigation of the case. This fact proves that an economic criminal case often involves many departments and enterprises. Therefore, in investigating economic offenses, all the enterprises, departments and organizations at all levels should cooperate with each other in the struggle. The organizations at each level should pay close attention to those organizations directly under them in order to ensure that the struggle of striking at economic offenses will be carried out thoroughly.

The commentary says that the struggle to crack down on unlawful and criminal activities in the economic field is one of the key tasks this year. This requires the CCP committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership in this work. The principal leading comrades in these CCP committees should personally pay attention to this work. They should organize the leading comrades of the relevant departments into strong special leading teams to be responsible for this work. These leading teams should promptly analyze the cases that we already detected and the clues in these cases and focus their efforts on key cases in order to make a thorough investigation of them. They should implement the responsibility system. Every unit is responsible for investigating and dealing with the cases in it, but if the cases involve the principal leading cadres of the unit, they will be put in the charge of the department responsible for this work or be put in the charge of the CCP committees at higher levels. We must vigorously and speedily handle the cases of serious offenses and crimes such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzling, bribing and misappropriating large amounts of state property. We should mete out judicial punishment to the cadres, especially leading cadres, who have committed serious economic crimes. We should pay attention to making a clear distinction between proper economic activities and the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband and speculating and between common unhealthy practices and economic crimes. In investigating and affixing responsibility for offenses of embezzlement, we should clearly affix the responsibility of the individuals who have committed embezzlement, as we should not indiscriminately treat all the staff and workers in a department where embezzlement activities have been committed as embezzlers. We should be lenient in punishing first offenders, accessories and those who have voluntarily confessed their crimes, who have exposed the offenses of others and who have promptly disgorged their criminal gains. We should reduce the number of offenders whom we punish and enlarge the number of offenders whom we make mend their ways through education. We should mitigate the punishment of or exempt from punishment those who have committed ordinary economic offenses, as long as they thorougly confess their offenses and disgorge all their unlawful gains.

The struggle of striking at economic offenders and criminals is a major issue that has a vital bearing on the success and failure of the socialist modernization of our country, and a vital bearing on the prosperity and survival of our nation. Of course, we will encounter a large number of difficulties, but we are sure to carry out this struggle to the end, as long as we are determined to earnestly strengthen leadership and carry out the mass line and as long as we correctly implement the party's policies and mobilize all the people and all the departments to take part in this struggle.

HEBEI REPORTS PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW040856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, April 4 (XINHUA) -- China's central government has appropriated more than 820 million yuan this year for the construction of large and medium-sized key projects, including railways, harbors, coal mines, power plants and petroleum projects, in Hebei Province, north China, according to the provincial capital construction department.

Construction has begun on the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, which is scheduled to be opened to traffic by 1984. The railway linking Beijing with Datong, a leading coal base in Shanxi Province, is being electrified. The two projects will speed up the transportation of coal to Qinhuangdao on the coast for export. Meanwhile, construction of a coal wharf in Qinhuangdao harbor is being accelerated. The 57-kilometer-long railway from Shijiazhuang, capital of the province, to Dezhou is being double-tracked and will be completed by the end of this year. The railway linking Handan in Hebei Province with Changzhi in the neighboring province of Shanxi is still under construction. The completion of these projects will increase the coal shipping capacity from Shanxi, China's leading coal producing center, to other areas.

Several big and medium-sized coal mines are under construction in Hebei Province, also an important coal producer in the country. These include the Qianjiaying and Fangezhuang mines, each with a designed annual production capacity of 4 million tons; the Dongpang mine, designed to produce 1.8 million tons a year; and three other mines, each with an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons. Construction has also be intensified on the Fangezhuang coal dressing plant, with a capacity of 4 million tons a year, the biggest of its kind in the country, and the Dongpang coal dressing plant, with a capacity of 1.8 million tons a year, according to the department.

New generating units are being added to the Douhe and Matou power plants, with a combined capacity of more than 2.4 million kilowatts. A 100,000-kilowatt generating unit will be put into operation at the Xiahuayuan power plant before the end of this year. In addition, the north China oilfield plans to increase 800,000 tons of crude oil this year by drilling more wells, the department said.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL SOWING AREA -- According to statistics released by departments concerned, the sowing area of various crops in Nei Monggol region in 1982 will equal or slightly surpass that of 1981. Over 125 billion jin of farm manure were accumulated, an increase of 15 percent over 1981. Half of the farm manure has been delivered to brigades. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK170431 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 17 April commentary: "Study and Implement the Decision"]

[Excerpts] The commentary notes: The decision promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council concerning dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is a document of great importance. It is a general principle for guiding us in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for the vast numbers of cadres and state functionaries in preserving the purity of communists and in guarding against the five evils. Studying this decision and resolutely and seriously implementing it is very important in ensuring the fulfillment of the great task of the four modernizations drive.

The commentary states: The activity of striking sharp blows at serious economic crimes is developing in depth. Over the past 3 months, many serious criminal offences have been uncovered. Of these, some have been dealt with publicly, and some are currently being dealt with. This has had a notable impact on stopping economic crimes, improving the party work style and social practices and on enkindling the masses' enthusiasm for the four modernizations drive.

In studying the decision, we must, first of all, fully grasp the essence of the decision and then deepen our understanding of the great meaning of this struggle. We should note that most party members and cadres in the province, leading comrades at all levels in particular, have increased their understanding of this issue through studying the central documents and waging struggles in the previous period. However, we should also note that some comrades still have obtuse and muddled ideas.

Leaders at all levels should conscientiously investigate the work done in the previous stage in accord with the decision, sum up the experiences, discover problems and shortcomings and improve the leadership over the struggle against serious economic crimes.

JILIN URGES CONSTRUCTION UNITS FULFILL CONTRACTS

SK091202 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Construction Contracts Should Be Executed Earnestly"]

[Text] Recently, some enterprises in charge of capital construction projects have neglected the legal role of contracts and built construction projects which were not in accordance with the signed contract. They have often extended time limits for projects, and their construction has been of poor quality, thus not only detrimentally affecting the usage of projects, but also engendering grave losses to the state and the people.

One reason for this situation is that leaders of some construction departments and the units in charge of construction fail to understand the significance of execution of contracts. Another reason is that advantages and disadvantages of contracts do not coincide with the individual economic interests of the parties concerned.

Leaders of construction departments and of the units in charge of construction should conscientiously study, grasp and apply the economic contract law, strengthen the sense of economic responsibility, pay attention to the trustworthiness of construction contracts and observe contract discipline. As for those who seriously break contracts, their individual economic as well as administrative and criminal responsibilities should be ascertained. In addition, we should intensify management of construction contracts and regard the execution of contracts as an economic task for the units in charge of construction. Construction banks, industrial and commercial administrative departments and judicial organs at all levels should timely investigate and deal with contract violations and enforce contract discipline to make the most of investments in capital construction projects.

QINGHAI URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK150959 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the morning of 14 April standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee conscientiously studied and discussed the decision adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at criminals who seriously undermine the economy. They also formulated, in line with the province's actual situation, measures to accurately implement this decision, and pledged to carry the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field through to the end.

In reviewing development of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, these standing committee members said: Although we have done much work and scored initial achievements in implementing the guidelines of the central directives, we still lag far behind the demands of the State Council. This is mainly because many comrades fail to understand the seriousness of the struggle against corruption. Some comrades doubt that this struggle can adversely affect production. Worse still, some comrades themselves engage in criminal activities, and thus dare not wage struggle for fear of getting in trouble. All these wrong ways of thinking should be eliminated promptly. We must strengthen leadership and work hard in line with the guidelines of this decision to advance this struggle.

The standing committee of the provincial CCP committee has decided to organize all cadres and party members to conscientiously study this decision. From now on, all units should organize cadres, workers and staff as well as their family members to study the decision for a week. Leading cadres of various units should explain and publicize this decision to the people to deepen their understanding. In addition, we should give full publicity to this decision to bring into play the power of the legal system. All economic criminals should turn themselves in to the police as soon as possible to receive lenient treatment. Party and government leading cadres at all levels, major leading cadres in particular, should personally assume responsibility, rigorously enforce rules and regulations, adopt the mass line, pay attention to cracking down on conspicuous and major cases, investigate economic crimes hidden in their own units and handle them as soon as possible.

QINGHAI RAILWAY CORPS HOLDS MILITARY PARADE

SK110225 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] A certain unit of the railway corps held a military parade and march-past on 31 March. Qi Qianzhai, deputy commander of the railway corps, and other leading comrades attended the parade. This parade manifested the militant work style and the sense of discipline of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the unit. After the parade, Qi Qianzhai, on behalf of the party committee and the leading organ of the railway corps, extended regards to the cadres and soldiers who were fighting in the Xizang Plateau throughout the year. He urged the commanders and fighters to do a very good job in military training based on the special features of the railway corps.

BRIEFS

GANSU CITY PLANNING -- The overall planning for the urban areas of Pingliang Prefecture has been basically completed. According to the plan, Pingliang will be built into a new city whose major production will be light industrial and textile products, fur products, machinery and building materials. The city planning work also covered transportation, construction of residential houses, public facilities and tree-planting areas, power and water supplies and disposal of garbage. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Apr 82 SK]

SOFTBALL LEADERS URGE RELOCATION OF WORLD MEET

OW171922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The call for the relocation of the fifth world women's softball championship was firmly voiced by leaders, coaches and players of Chinese women's softball teams today.

Participating in the first-stage matches of the 1982 national women's softball tournament here, they interviewed XINHUA this afternoon.

Jiang Ying, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Softball Association, stated: The Chinese Softball Association hopes that the Chinese delegation will have an opportunity of participating in the world championship on Chinese soil alongside their compatriots [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1514 GMT on 17 April in its version reads: "...alongside the Chinese players..."] in Taiwan in order to win honours jointly for the Chinese nation. For this purpose, necessary preparations have been made. However, some Americans in the International Softball Federation are now trying to exploit the upcoming world championship for the creation of "two Chinas." This is something that will never be tolerated.

Li Minkuan, coach of the women's softball team now under training for the forthcoming world championship, said: Don Porter, secretary-general of the International Softball Federation, has time and again resorted to tricks. Under the pretext that there is need to abide by the resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation on the issue of China's Taibei, Porter said that only the flags of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation will be hoisted and the anthem of the International Olympic Committee played at the fifth world championship and that all the political issues had been solved. But, responsible members of the Chinese Taibei Softball Association repeatedly claimed that the right to hoist the flag of the "Republic of China" and the anthem of the "Republic of China" had not been abandoned. At the same time, Porter neither refuted nor negated this practice. [The XINHUA Chinese version reads: "... neither refuted nor obstructed this practice."] As a matter of fact, he continued to make use of the championship for his "two Chinas" trap which was set not only to hoodwink a number of softball teams for the Taibei championship but also to make the Chinese Taibei Softball Association take part in the "two Chinas" scheme. This will naturally go against the wishes of all the Chinese people (Taiwan people included) for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Su Chengfu, coach of the team of Hunan Province and compatriot of Gaoshan nationality in Taiwan, said: If the Chinese Taibei Softball Association acts in accordance with the dictate of Porter and other Americans by erecting obstacles in a bid not to allow the players from the Chinese mainland and Taiwan to jointly participate in the championship on the soil of their motherland, it will fail to meet the expectations of the Taiwan compatriots.

Zhang Guixiang, player of the Beijing team, who was a member of the Chinese youth softball team to the world youth softball championships in Canada last year, pointed out: The players from the mainland and Taiwan Province ate, stayed and played together then and, therefore, unforgetable affections and friendship existed among them. The players of the mainland are convinced that their fellow players in Taiwan really welcome them to Taibei for the forthcoming championship. But, certain responsible persons in the International Softball Federation are creating "two Chinas." This, of course, can never be tolerated.

HSIN WAN PAO SEES PROGRESS IN SINO-U.S. TALKS

HK161418 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Shoals Have Been Avoided, but Crisis Is Not Over Yet"]

[Text] Sino-U.S. relations have not retrogressed, though Washington decided to sell military spare parts to Taiwan, and Beijing's protest has enabled U.S. officials to have a breathing spell. However, there are no indications that the relations will not retrogress. The danger still exists.

After Washington announced its decision to ask for congressional approval to sell $60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan, Beijing's Foreign Ministry issued a strong protest. The U.S. Department of State deemed it as a "strong and serious" protest while some official quarters held that it was "mild." Anyhow, the relations were not downgraded, and the Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin was not recalled to Beijing.

The talks in Beijing will be continued.

Western sources said that this was a "significant concession" made by Washington. Before asking for congressional approval, the U.S. Government explained the following three points to the Chinese Government: First, this is not a new sale but a continuation of an old deal. Second, this is not a sale of weapons but a sale of spare parts. Third, during the course of talks with China, the United States will not sell any arms or military spare parts to Taiwan. The third point is actually an assurance, which means the "suspension" of the sale.

Thus, Beijing might as well wait and see, and continue to negotiate with the United States, "just this once to see how the other side behaves."

It was said that on Beijing's demand, the talks have now come to the question of the quantity and quality of arms sales. Besides, there is also the question of a time limit. Although the details of the talks are being kept strictly secret, judging from what was said, there has been some progress in the talks, at least, there has been no retrogression.

On the other hand, pro-Taiwan people are showing contradictory feelings of being elated and being apprehensive. They are afraid that Taiwan will be unable to buy U.S. weapons or military spare parts in due course or after the months' talks, and that this deal will possibly be the last deal.

Of course, things may not develop so smoothly. However, this shows that some diehards in the United States can no longer act willfully and "do whatever they please."

This is only one aspect of the matter. The other is that the diehards still have not mended their ways. They are playing little tricks, and big tricks too. They are still advocating arms sales, which is, in essence, the creation of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," or an expression of regarding Taiwan as a "political entity." Thus, the danger of a retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations still exists.

Beijing has kept a clear head. It knows what to say and what to do. While adhering to principles, it is also flexible in implementing principles. It does not yield an inch and does not press the other side too hard. If Washington has a clear head, it will also do things in a correct way.

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WAN LI MEETS UK ROYAL SOCIETY DELEGATION

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with five British visitors in the delegation of the Royal Society led by Sir Arnold Burgen, vice-president and foreign secretary of the Royal Society.

Vice-Premier Wan Li had a friendly conversation with the British guests. He expressed the hope that the scientific and technical cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society would be further expanded. Present were Yan Dongsheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Huang Jiasi, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; Zhangei, vice-president of Qinghua University; and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China. The British guests will leave here tomorrow for Xian and Shanghai before going home.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Ji Pengfei Holds Banquet

OW161258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Before the banquet, Ji Pengfei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Spanish guests.

Present were Qiao Shi, head, Qian Liren, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department; and Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The group is here to study China's domestic situation, the CCP's policies and questions concerning party building. The Spanish guests arrived here yesterday.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with and feted here this evening the study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian had a cordial conversation with Montero and the other comrades from the Spanish Communist Party.

Present on both occasions were Qiao Shi, head, and Qian Liren, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

CCP GROUP MEETS ITALIAN CP MEMBERS IN ROME

OW170226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Cordial talks were held here today between the goodwill delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation.

The Chinese delegation was led by Ou Tangliang, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party. The Italian side at the talks was led by Mario Birardi, member of the Secretariat and of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. The two delegations briefed each other about the situation in their respective countries and their party work. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday and was met at the airport by Rodolfo Mechini, Central Committee member and deputy head of the Organizational Department of the Italian Communist Party.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

Departure for PRC

OW092116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bissau, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, and his party left here today on a visit to China.

Before leaving, he told the press that Guinea-Bissau and China have very friendly relations. His visit "will further promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries," he added.

Met by Gong Dafei

OW171646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, arrived here today after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Chairman Vieira is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Wang Daohan, mayor, and Xin Yuanxi, vice-mayor, of Shanghai.

Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, specially in Shanghai for the occasion, were also at the airport.

In the afternoon, Vieira and his party, with Vice-Mayor Xin Yuanxi and Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, visited a rural people's commune in Shanghai's suburbs.

In the evening, the guests were honored at a banquet given by the Shanghai people's government.

Speaking at the banquet, Mayor Wang Daohan and Chairman Vieira said they hoped for steady strengthening of the two countries' friendship and cooperation.

Zhao Welcomes Vieira

OW181250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China held a ceremony here this afternoon to welcome Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who has come on an official, friendship visit to China. The ceremony was held in the central foyer of the Great Hall of the People. The place was decorated with the national flags of China and Guinea-Bissau.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. When Chairman Vieira came to the foyer, Zhao Ziyang greeted him with a warm handshake. A Young Pioneer presented flowers to the distinguished guest.

After the military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries, Chairman Vieira, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Principal members of Chairman Vieira's party attended the ceremony.

After the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial and friendly conversation with Chairman Vieira and other guests from Guinea-Bissau.

The distinguished guests from Guinea-Bissau arrived in Beijing by special plane from Shanghai earlier this afternoon in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Liu Yingxian. They were seen off at the Shanghai airport by the city's Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-Mayor Xin Yuanxi.

Zhao Fetes Vieira

OW181549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening for Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and his party. Premier Zhao and Vieira both spoke at the banquet.

Zhao Ziyang praised the people of Guinea-Bissau for winning national independence after waging protracted struggles. "Since the independence of Guinea-Bissau, the people have made unrelenting efforts to end the poverty and backwardness caused by colonial rule. Under the leadership of Chairman Vieira, the people of Guinea-Bissau have in recent years chosen a road suited to the conditions of their own country and scored many successes," he said.

Referring to the situation in Africa, Zhao Ziyang said "at present the African countries, like other Third-World countries, are confronted with threats of aggression and intervention by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. In international economic relations, the African countries still hold unequal status. We, the Third World countries should make common efforts and continue our arduous struggle to change this situation."

Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese people and the people of Guinea-Bissau, as well as all the African people, have always sympathized with and supported each other. "Our friendship has stood the test of history," he said. "The Chinese Government and the Chinese people have always followed the five principles stated by Premier Zhou Enlai during his 1964 visit to Africa. We have made them our guiding policy in our relations with African countries."

He said Vieira's visit is a big event in the relations between China and Guinea-Bissau. "We are confident the visit will strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and enhance the fraternal sentiments between the two peoples," the premier said.

Vieira said he has come t Ch to strengthen the traditional fraternal friendship between Guinea-Bissau and China. His visit reflects the admiration of the people of Guinea-Bissau for the Chinese people's prolonged efforts to oppose foreign aggression and build a modernized country.

He also praised the Chinese people for their efforts in building a society where there is no exploitation of man by man.

Vieira said his country is particularly concerned about the international political and economic situation and is deeply worried about the continuous emergence of new spots of tension. "Guinea-Bissau supports the movements of the Asian, African and Latin American people to oppose imperialist rule and aggression and to win national liberation. We are willing to march ahead hand in hand with all countries working for a new international economic order so that all countries would develop in a coordinated way," he said.

Also present at the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultrual Relations With Foreign Countries; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

Zhao on Foreign Policy

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang summarized China's foreign policy as strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace here this afternoon. He made the statement in talks with Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau.

During the talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang briefed the visitors on the following three basic points governing China's foreign policy:

"First, China always belongs to the Third World. It will firmly stand on the side of the Third World countries and strengthen unity and cooperation with them. It will support on the one hand the Third World countries' just cause of developing their economies and of consolidating their political independence on the basis of economic independence and, on the other hand, make positive efforts to develop economic and technical cooperation with them according to China's capabilities and conditions.

"Firmly standing on the side of the Third World countries, China will work with them for changing the unjust international economic order and for establishing a new international economic order. China firmly supports the people of all the countries of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and racial discrimination and in their other just struggles.

"Second, China follows an independent foreign policy and firmly opposes hegemonism. China holds that the cause of the current tension and turbulence in the world lies in the scramble between the two superpowers. China stands for the strengthening of unity among the Third World countries and will by no means create dissention among them.

"Third, China will make efforts to maintain world peace. Like all other Third World countries, China is facing the heavy task of building its own country. To raise the cultural and material levels of the Chinese people, China needs a long period of peaceful international situation."

Chairman Vieira said that his country resolutely supports China's foreign policy. "In international affairs," he said, "Guinea-Bissau opposes imperialism, old and new-colonialism and interference in other countries' internal affairs, definitely adopts the policy of nonalignment and holds that all countries should have their affairs settled by themselves. Guinea-Bissau also supports the people of various countries in their struggle for national liberation and is willing to promote its friendship and cooperation with various countries on the basis of equality."

Vieira said that his country is dedicated to the development of its national economy and to the improvement of the livelihood of the people. Therefore Guinea-Bissau follows the tension in world situation with close attention, he said.

In the course of the talks, Premier Zhao and Chairman Vieira said they hoped to strengthen friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields.

The two sides also briefed each other on their domestic situations and exchanged views on the international situation and some major international issues.

Taking part in the talks on the Guinea-Bissau side were Carmen Pereira, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; Joseph Turpin, commissioner of state for trade, fisheries and crafts; Avito Jose da Silva, commissioner of state for rural development; Commandate Pedro Ramos, director of the department for training personnel and cadres of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Quemo Mane, governor of Guinara; and Julio Semedo, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present on the Chinese side were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met today with Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Deng Xiaoping thanked Chairman Vieira for making a visit to China and expressed his pleasure at the useful talks which Chairman Vieira had with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng Xiaoping said: "Like other Third World countries, China and Guinea-Bissau are confronted with the same problems and tasks. Both of us face the problems of developing the economy and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and the task of building up the country and raising the living standards of the people. Cooperation and exchanges between Third World countries should be strengthened."

Chairman Vieira gave an account of the domestic situation in Guinea-Bissau. He said: "My country is forging ahead by overcoming many difficulties." He said that Guinea-Bissau would like to enhance its cooperation with China.

Carmen Pereira, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; Joseph Turpin, commissioner of state for trade, fisheries and crafts; and other principal members of Chairman Vieira's party attended the meeting.

Also present were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of Chairman Vieira and the other Guinea-Bissau guests.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SOMALIA'S VICE PRESIDENT

Departure for PRC

OW102155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Mogadishu, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Somalia and China enjoy "very good" relations, said Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah before he left here today on a visit to China.

In a brief interview with XINHUA at the airport, the vice-president said his will be a good-will visit to promote cooperation between Somalia and China.

He said, "The (Somali-Chinese) relations have been very good, excellent." "We have been working together for a long time" in agriculture development, he said. Ties in other fields are also very good and the coming discussions will be very friendly, he told XINHUA.

Kulmie will start his official visit to China after attending Korean President Kim Il-song's 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang.

Beijing Arrival

OW181225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official friendship visit to China.

They flew in from Pyongyang at the end of a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were greeted at Beijing Airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and Somali Ambassador to China Salah Mohamed Ali.

The Chinese Government will hold an official ceremony tomorrow to welcome Second Vice-President Kulmie.

Welcomed by Ji Pengfei

OW190246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Government held a ceremony here this morning to welcome Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei presided over the function in the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

The national flags of China and Somalia fluttered in the breeze. At 9:30, Hussein Kulmie Afrah and Ji Pengfei mounted the platform, and a military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. Escorted by Ji Pengfei, Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

A group of youngsters waved bouquets and colorful streamers to greet Hussein Kulmie Afrah and the other distinguished guests from Somalia.

Zhao Fetes Guests

OW191634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of visiting Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah and his party here this evening.

In his speech, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Since independence, the Somali people have carried forward their glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism by opposing power politics and foreign interference and vigorously safeguarding state sovereignty and have surmounted various kinds of difficulties. They have achieved gratifying successes in developing their national economy and culture. We wish the Somali people led by President Siad continuous new victories on their road to progress."

Premier Zhao said that since the two countries established diplomatic relations, Sino-Somali friendship has developed vigorously on a new basis. "In the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, we have always sympathized with and supported each other. In our bilateral relations, we have carried out fruitful cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. The Chinese Government and people will work untiringly for the maintenance and development of such friendship," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said, in the world today, the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony has extended to all parts of the globe. Facts have shown time and again that the superpowers are bent on controlling, subverting, exploiting and invading other countries, Third World countries in particular, and thus have posed a grave threat to peace and tranquility in the world. As an African saying goes, "When elephants fight each other, grass suffers." This vividly shows that it is us Third World countries that suffer most in the contention between the superpowers.

He declared that the Chinese Government and people are willing to unite with other Third World countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples in making joint efforts to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace and establish just and equitable international economic relations.

In his speech, Vice-President Kulmie spoke highly of the traditional friendship between Somalia and China. He said: "The development of Sino-Somali relations, since the independence of Somalia, is characterized by two decades of intensive cooperation."

He said that in the international arena, "China and Somalia are sharing the same views on many problems."

Referring to international issues, the second vice-president said the Somali Democratic Republic is against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Kulmie pointed out: "Today, we live in a perturbing world in which superpowers are engaged in rivalrous competition for world domination. In the Horn of Africa, a dangerous situation still prevails there."

The Somali Democratic Republic, he said, "would like to see the conflict in Horn solved politically, with participation of all interested parties. We firmly believe that the interest of all people in the region lies in peace and tranquillity and in the rewarding task of national development and inter-regional cooperation."

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei; Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi; and Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying as well as Mr. Salah Mohamed Ali, Somali ambassador to China, and Mrs. Salah.

Before the banquet Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial conversation with Kulmie and his party.

ARTICLE EQUATES CORRUPT CADRES TO COMPRADORS

HK200618 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by De Min [1795 3046]: "It Is Not 'Alarmist Talk'"]

[Text] While flipping through some old books and newspapers I came across some material introducing the various functionaries in old China's "foreign concessions." I read of one group known as compradors or inspectors who became wealthy by helping foreign capitalists exploit the Chinese people.

According to the record, compradors were eligible for a commission of 0.125 percent on bank notes, gold or silver purchased or sold by the foreign banks. A meager 0.125 percent does not look like much at first glance, but it often amounted to more than ten times and even tens of times more than the nominal salary of a comprador. Wang Huaishan, who was the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's first comprador in Shanghai, started as an assistant in a small Chinese bank but because he was particularly energetic in his role as a comprador he "earned the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation incalculable profit and rapidly became very rich himself." The head of the Jiren foreign trade firm promised its comprador A Wu a commission of .4 taels of silver for every bolt of foreign cloth he sold for more than 2 taels. A Wu gained considerable fame and fortune as a result of such sales. Contemporary political commentator Wang Tao described Shanghai as "being flooded with foreign goods and its foreign trade depended solely on the negotiations of the compradors"; "great wealth could be earned in a matter of minutes."

Of course, these are now all past events. In socialist China there is no place for this evil product of colonial and semicolonial rule, the comprador. While the comprador class itself may be dead and buried, it does not look as if their "traditional habits and customs" have followed them into the grave. For example, not long ago it was reported that the deputy head of a certain city's television factory took advantage of negotiations with a Hong Kong businessman for the purchase of television parts in order to get two television sets and some clothes for himself. Although he knew perfectly well that a single 12-inch television should cost $57, he agreed to buy 5,000 of these sets from the Hong Kong businessman at a price of $62 each. There is also the case of a deputy manager of a provincial machinery import-export company who, during a visit to Italy to place an order for leatherworks machinery, accepted bribes totaling $5,000 from foreign businessmen. During the contract negotiations he submitted to the demands of these foreign businessmen, causing the nation to squander a large amount of foreign exchange. Can such people possibly call themselves Chinese?

It may seem rather "alarmist" to link the bribes taken by this factory chief and manager with the rise to fame and fortune of Wang Huaishan and A Wu. In actual fact, however, it is not, since their actions certainly share a number of common features. Of course, Wang Huaishan and A Wu made immense fortunes by being compradors, while these others obtained no more than petty gains. But it never occurred to them that they should perhaps not accept such petty gains from these foreign businessmen. Foreign capitalists have never been keen on dispensing charity from their coffers. These bribes are no more than meager crumbs from the banquet tables of the people offering bribes. The cost of such a banquet is considerable not only in terms of national resources but also in terms of personal and national dignity. Some have been bribed by accepting gifts and attending banquets; and once the gifts have been accepted the damage to the state is immense.

With the implementation of the open-door policy, contact with foreign businessmen will become increasingly more frequent and the amount of trading will continue to increase. This in no way violates the principle of self-reliant reconstruction of the socialist motherland. So long as the principle of mutual profit is observed, we should allow people to earn any money they are entitled to earn.

The important point, however, is that we must keep a clear head and conscientiously observe law and discipline, making sure that at no point do we damage the dignity of either ourselves or the nation. Punishment should be administered in accordance with the law as soon as it is discovered that any cadre is engaged in any illegal activities such as accepting a bribe.

Historically, the imperialists' invasion of China was a slow and gradual process, developing from the opening of banks, the establishment of factories and markets into the formation of a country within a country -- the concession areas. The success of their aggressive aims depended on their being able to take advantage of the stupidity and incompetence of the reactionary rulers and the unscrupulousness of avaricious villains. If you said today that foreign gunboats are still capable of forcing open the door to China, people simply would not believe you. However, if we relax in our struggle against corruption and fail to punish the small number of party members and cadres who sacrifice national honor for the sake of petty gain, there is a possibility that such activities could become the "gunboats" of the 1980's. We must seriously guard against the danger of damaging the door to our country from the inside!

ECONOMIC OFFENDERS SURRENDER BEFORE DEADLINE

OW192056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a XINHUA reporter, since the resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy was promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee on 9 March, large numbers of individuals who committed serious economic offenses in various places have surrendered themselves, frankly confessed their criminal acts, returned the spoils and exposed the crimes of others involved in the same cases. They have thus received lenient treatment by the government. According to incomplete statistics made by departments concerned covering 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as of 16 April, more than 2,900 people had surrendered to the organizations concerned.

As this reporter has noted from the records of the departments concerned, in some localities there have been instances in which parents admonished children, wives exhorted husbands, and younger brothers and sisters urged elder brothers to surrender, to confess their criminal acts and return the spoils of their own accord. In other localities it has been discovered that many criminal offenders have secretly returned their spoils to the locations where they committed the offenses or placed the spoils at the doors of public security or judicial organs along with letters expressing repentance for their actions. Some criminal offenders have not only confessed their own crimes but also exposed others who committed offenses in the same case. The initial result of the struggle during the current period shows that this serious struggle -- which concerns the prosperity or decline, rise or fall of our party and state -- has promptly checked the unhealthy trend and is saving the criminal offenders from being deeply bogged down in the quagmire of crime. It gives the vast number of cadres and people an anticorruption, socialist education which is of vital significance.

It has been emphatically pointed out by the departments concerned that the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, which was promulgated on 13 April, is an extremely important document and that its promulgation indicates the firm determination of the party and the government to carry this struggle through to the end in order to ensure the purity of our party and the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program. Now that only 10 days remain before the 1 May deadline as stated in the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, all those who have committed economic crimes must see the matter clearly and know that it is time to realize their errors and mend their ways. They must surrender to the government as early as possible in order to receive lenient treatment. If they obstinately stick to the wrong course, continue to act defiantly and to conceal their crimes, they are bound to be severely punished by the state law.

HONGQI ON CURRENT QUESTIONS IN LITERATURE, ART

HK191134 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 82 pp 29-31

[Article by Wen Hua [5113 6985]: "Several Questions Which Call for Attention in Literary and Art Creation at Present"]

[Text] Socialist literature and art must be improved and developed through a continuous process of practice and summing up of experience. In recent years, literary and artistic creation has flourished, bringing about a situation that has rarely been seen since the founding of the PRC. In the second half of last year, comrades in literature and art circles began to study and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's forum on questions on the ideological front, earnestly carrying out criticism and self-criticism in a comradely and realistic manner. In addition to affirming the achievements and mainstream of this development in literature and art, on the question of overcoming and preventing the mistaken tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, they reached a basically unanimous understanding, exchanged ideas and strengthened unity, creating conditions that are conducive to the further flourishing and healthy development of literature and art.

These studies and discussions have played an important role in the development of our country's socialist literature and art. One of the most outstanding results is the fact that we have had to draw a clear distinction between right and wrong on certain basic questions of literary and artistic creation.

1. A number of literature and art works describing social life during the "Great Cultural Revolution" have appeared since the smashing of the "gang of four." These works have played a positive role in understanding this internal disorder that brought serious calamity to the party, the state and the people of all nationalities and in understanding the essence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. However, an outstanding problem that exists in a few of these works is that they are unable to draw a clear distinction between, on the one hand, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and on the other hand, the party, the state and the socialist system. As a result, objectively they have varying degrees of bad effects on the party, the people's regime, and the socialist system.

It should be noted that, although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seized a considerable amount of the state's and party's power during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and invariably waved the banner of the party and socialism to justify their perverse acts, they were in fact a diseased growth on the body of the party and the socialist system. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," along with the serious calamity they brought on the people, were certainly not products of the party and the socialist system itself. On the contrary, they were the enemies of the party and socialist system of the working class. While they may have prevailed for a while, in the end they did not and could not escape the punishment of history. Once the victory against them had been achieved, it was inevitable that our party and socialist system should move rapidly into a new historical period. This is the true face of Chinese history during and after the "Great Cultural Revolution" and is also something that our party, and the people of all nationalities, including workers in literature and art, have come to understand through the summing up of the experiences of this historical period. As the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" pointed out, "although we suffered from sabotage by the counterrevolutionary cliques during the 'Cultural Revolution,' we won out over them in the end. The party, the people's political power, the people's army and Chinese society on the whole remained unchanged in nature." These highly complex social and historical phenomena occurred under very special conditions and some authors have failed in their efforts at artistic condensation and judgment, believing that the "Cultural Revolution" represented 10 years of fascist dictatorship, during which time the state's political power was completely in the hands of the "gang of four."

This mistaken understanding has meant that their works paint a very dark picture of the social reality during that time, giving no hint of either the reactionary nature of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary cliques or the historical trend which was to result in their eventual downfall and offering no insight into either the struggle of the party and the people of all nationalities or the inevitability of their final victory. The inability to grasp the true nature of society in a correct and comprehensive manner has prevented a small number of authors and artists from correctly understanding and expressing the most profound and inherent truth of the age that "our people are a great people and that our party and socialist system have enormous vitality." It seems that a summing up of both the positive and negative experiences and lessons of literary and artistic creation and a deep study and appreciation of the "resolution's" scientific analysis of the "Great Cultural Revolution" will contribute significantly to the improvement of artistic and ideological standards in this type of creative activity.

2. Practice has proved that pursuit of special privileges and bureaucratism are, in the entire ranks of revolutionary cadres, only partial and temporary phenomena which can certainly be overcome by the forces of the party and the people's regime themselves. In observing life, selecting material, refining plots and portraying characters, writers and artists should take a stand that conforms to the basic interests of the party and the people. Moreover, through their own creative work they should be able to play a positive role in improving party work style and work and in promoting socialist modernization. However, an important point that needs to be put forward here is that it is essential to clearly distinguish the fundamental differences between the old and new social systems and between the party's cadre force and the very small number of degenerates and speculators who have worked their way into it. The socialist system is incompatible with the phenomena of pursuit of special privileges and bureaucratism. Our cadres are certainly not bureaucrats of the old system; they are the people's servants and communists who devote their all to the cause of liberating the whole of mankind. Otherwise, there could be no new China in which the people are masters, and there could be no victory for socialism in China. It is absolutely essential to mercilessly expose the small number of degenerate elements and speculators. However, there is no basis at all for maliciously uglifying and launching unbridled attacks on good comrades who have shortcomings or going so far as to paint a dark picture of the entire party and cadre rank. There is a school of thought which believes that those within the party have come to form a "privileged class"; maintaining that only artists have a "conscience" and that politicians have no "conscience." No matter what an individual author's motives may be, any work which is written on the basis of such thinking will be basically contrary to historical facts. Our party and the people of all nationalities earnestly hope that writers and artists will be able to shift the focus of their creative activities towards the ongoing struggle, to build a new life. To say that this represents a ban or a disguised ban on any writing dealing with privilege and bureaucratism reflects a serious misunderstanding of the situation. There is still a dark side to our life and not a single day passes without the party and the people having to struggle against these dark aspects, including privilege and bureaucratism. The task put forward by the Central Committee of struggling against corruption is further proof of this. Two years ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang's "speech at the playwright forum" clearly pointed out that "our party has already resolved to solve the problems of bureaucratism and privilege and is currently adopting measures to this end. The party dearly hopes that comrades in literary and art circles will join us in adopting the correct policy, using literary and artistic creation to expose and overcome bureaucratism and privilege seeking." This is both the sacred right and the unshirkable responsibility of socialist artists and writers. Faced with the various problems for which the party and people show concern, our writers and artists must not close their eyes to any of the backward, negative and ugly phenomena that confront them. Rather than remaining silent, they should bring the indispensable critical functions of socialist literature and art into play in a real and effective manner. In fact, in all areas of artistic creation -- novels, films, plays and poetry -- there have been a considerable number of successful works which have had the correct ideological viewpoint, shown great artistic creativity and adopted the correct method in exposing and opposing all types of unhealthy trends, including privilege-seeking and bureaucratism.

The party and the people have, of course, shown great interest in and welcomed these works.

3. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have sharply criticized all kinds of expressions of the personality cult in the literature and art field. Take the ideological stand of Marxism, for example. A number of writers and artists have used the form of literature and art to expose the complex, multifaceted political and historical causes of "overconcentration of party power in the individual, and the growth of autocracy in the party and of personality cults," to help people to draw the necessary lessons. This is very significant. But of course, not all works which deal with this subject and theme have the correct stand, viewpoint and method, nor do they all express a rigorous creative attitude and a sense of revolutionary responsibility. Certain works take a one-sided and vulgar view of the problem and use insinuations and satire to describe the proletarian revolutionary leaders, especially Comrade Mao Zedong, as symbolizing "monarchical power" and "divine rights." This leads to distortions of history. "Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. It is true that he made gross mistakes during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' But, if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes. His merits are primary and his errors secondary. He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our party and the Chinese people's Liberation Army, in achieving victory in the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the People's Republic of China and in advancing our socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the progress of mankind." Every writer and artist who seeks to express this solemn and important theme and subject should use the "resolution's" scientific and factual assessment of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position as an ideological guide. Several writers have recently tried to sum up lessons and experience in this area in the light of their own creative practice. This has been of enlightening significance in the question of how our literary and artistic creation should solve the relationship between opposition to personality cults, on the one hand, and correct treatment of revolutionary leaders, on the other.

4. In the past there was a simple tendency among our creators of literature and art to completely ascribe a person's social nature to his class nature. This tendency has been criticized and has started to be corrected in practice. In recent years bringing order out of chaos on the theoretical level has led to the appearance of a group of successful works guided by the Marxist world outlook which express concretely the richness and complexity of human society. However, a number of works preaching abstract human nature have also appeared. This is mainly expressed in the following ways: 1) observing life and history from the viewpoint of abstract human nature and defining the struggle between the masses under the Communist Party's leadership and the "gang of four" as a struggle between human nature and antihuman or animal nature; 2) making vigorous efforts to seek beautiful human nature in class enemies or reactionaries, blurring the distinction between the enemy and ourselves and even making "human nature" and "human feeling" an excuse for defection to the enemy, treason and other treacherous acts; 3) preaching that abstract human nature is the lever of history and the motive force by which mankind can hold together and society can develop; 4) holding that the revolutionary war and land reform waged under party leadership and even the socialist system itself depress and ruin human nature; 5) in theoretical circles, confusing a person's nature with his natural properties and abilities. As a result of this, people have begun to believe that "writing about emotion means writing about love, and writing about love means writing about sex." Such a viewpoint and tendency has, in reality, only opened the way for vulgar works advocating "sexual emancipation" and promising sensual excitement. There is an urgent need for further analysis, study and criticism of such a viewpoint and tendency.

5. Serving the masses and socialism is the fundamental orientation of our literature and art. The reason that literary and art creation has been able to achieve such outstanding results and to win the support and praise of the broad masses of the people in recent years is that, through the accurate portrayal of people's lives, this creation has expressed the thinking, the emotions, the aspirations and the demands of the people. Serving the people means regarding the people as an entity and as a decisive factor stimulating the advance of history, and means serving the people's fundamental interests and desires. Hence we certainly cannot separate serving the people from party leadership and the socialist system, nor can we set them against each other. However, certain literature and art workers claim to be the people's spokesmen on the one hand and adopt a posture of opposing "the politics of government" and "official politics" on the other. There are others who announce that they will stand on the side of the people whenever any conflict emerges between the party and the people. However, it can be said with certainty that any attempts to drive a wedge between the party and the people or any attempt by the so-called representatives of the people to deviate from the party and the socialist system will inevitably come to naught. We can also say with certainty that the people have no need for such representatives. The ideological sentiments expressed in the works of those writers who profess to "stand resolutely on the side of the people" are invariably those of individualism and anarchism. The people openly decided long ago whether such ideological sentiments are beneficial or damaging. There are also some writers who regard "box-office value" as the sole criterion for judging whether the masses are being served well or badly. In fact they are just catering to and satisfying vulgar and backward emotions and interests not yet overcome by a part of the masses. This is quite different from truly serving the people. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out 40 years ago that, "undertakings which truly serve the masses of people are now certainly under the leadership of the proletariat." History has borne witness to the truthfulness of this judgment. Only those writers and artists who uphold the four basic principles will ever become true representatives of the people's interests and will ever be able to create good works that suit the basic interests of the broad masses of the people.

6. In literature and art creation, reflecting the essence of life should be the meaning of the task "writing about the truth." So-called artistic truth, however, does not refer to the simple copying of the phenomena of life, but to using living artistic images to expose the inherent connections and objective trends that exist in and between objects. In literature and art theory and practice, some people set "writing about truth" against "writing about the essence" and confuse "writing about the essence" with embellishing life and advocating "hiding the truth and deceiving people." This both violates the Marxist theory of cognition and also belittles and twists the truth of literature and art. Just as the affirmation of simple facts cannot be termed "truth," the naturalistic portrayal of the daily phenomena of life cannot be called "artistic truth." Artistic truth should be the reproduction of the real essence of life. The most essential things, however, are always concealed by the superficial phenomena of daily life. Therefore, in order to achieve artistic truth one must explore and uncover the details and true meaning of life and condense them artistically. If one is incapable of seeing the "deep currents" of life and notices only the froth on the surface and the dress, and if one does no more than list life's phenomena, exaggerating catastrophic scenes and displaying only ugly phenomena, this will not only distort the true face of life, confuse people's understanding and create bad social effects but will eventually also bring into question the artistic content of the things described.

Our socialist literature and art are developing healthily. We firmly believe that so long as efforts are made to study, and regular attention is paid to guarding against and overcoming bourgeois liberalization and other unhealthy trends, our socialist literature and art will certainly be able to achieve even greater success. As a crude outline of several questions concerning creation, this article provides reference material for further discussion among comrades in literature and art circles. If there are places where the wording or analysis is either imperfect or simply erroneous, we sincerely hope that readers will offer their criticism.

NATIONAL FORUM ON MILITARY WRITING OPENS 19 APR

OW192349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- A national forum to discuss literary writing on military subjects, the first of its kind since the founding of new China, opened today in Beijing. The forum will discuss the question of how to further develop literary writing on military subjects in our country so that works on such subjects will play an immense role in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in cultivating new men of socialism.

The forum was called jointly by the Chinese Writers Association and the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department. It is being attended by over 140 literary workers from various parts of the country and from the army.

Today's meeting was presided over by Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association.

Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, entrusted Feng Mu, vice chairman of the association, with reading his written speech at the meeting. In the speech, he warmly supported the convocation of this forum and wished it complete success. He said that military subjects make up a very significant part of the subjects for literary writing, and that many of our writers have already gained rich experience in this respect. At the same time, however, it is felt that some questions concerning the ideology and other aspects of writing have to be studied and discussed. Through the current forum, he added, we can sum up and exchange our experiences, affirm our achievements, discover our shortcomings, enhance our understanding of the importance of wroting on military subjects and heighten our sense of responsibility so as to further develop work in this field.

Liu Baiyu, director of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department, delivered a lengthy speech at the meeting, entitled "Strive To Develop Socialist Literature on Military Subjects of Our Country During the New Historical Period." The speech stressed the vital significance of developing literary writing on military subjects and dwelt on the question of energetically raising the level of and strengthening the leadership over work in this field during the new period.

Liu Baiyu said: Today our country has entered a new historical period. Writers and artists should, through their works, play an immense role in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in cultivating new men of socialism. As far as this sacred historical task is concerned, literary works on military subject play a unique educational role, irreplaceable by those on other subjects. Good literary works on military subjects are "textbooks of life" for conducting education in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, internationalism and communism. They are indispensable to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters in the armed forces and to the broad masses of people, in particular the young.

Liu Baiyu said: Making all-out efforts to improve rather quickly the quality of literature on military subjects is a relatively urgent question confronting us at present. We must clearly and vividly portray individuals, intensively reflect contradictions, work out realistic and moving plots for stories and try to elevate the ideological aspects of our works. To do this, the key is to plunge into the thick of life and bring forth new ideas. He said: In our literature on military subjects, there are many experiences worth summing up in creating artistic models. In recent years, influenced by the viewpoint of "abstract, eternal human nature," a few writers have regarded the so-called "human essence" as something antisocial in nature and have used this concept to observe and delineate life, resulting in some works showing unhealthy trends. Though such unhealthy works are few in number, we must draw experience and lessons from this matter.

Liu Baiyu pointed out that to promote socialist literature on military subjects during the new period, it is imperative to take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four basic principles under the party leadership. Writers should act as Marxists, resolute, sober-minded and with accomplishment in the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization and capitalist corruption.

It is necessary to unwaveringly implement the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," make active and healthy comments on literary and art works and carry out correct criticism and self-criticism. Meanwhile, measures should be taken to help writers broaden their vistas and raise their ideological level. He said: I hope that our literature on military subjects will give off a splendid light in the course of the new long march and on the socialist literary front of our country.

Among those attending today's meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned, including He Jingzhi, Hua Nan, Zhou Weizhi, Ding Ling, Ling Mohan, Chen Yi, Chen Huangmei, Sha Ting, Wei Chuantong and Ma Shitu.

Ba Jin's Written Greeting

OW200155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said: Our army is a beloved army. It has made new contributions in recent years to the struggle of defending and building the socialist motherland and in modernizing the army. I think volumes should be written about the army's glorious fighting history and heroic example. This is the duty of us writers.

He said: Whether from the angle of educating young people and future generations, building a socialist spiritual civilization and opposing wars of aggression, or from the angle of literature depicting rich and colorful real life to satisfy the people's increasing spiritual needs, we should all energetically promote and develop creative literature on military themes.

Ba Jin said this in his written address at the forum on creative literature with military themes which opened today. In his talk, he particularly pointed out that, at present, creative literature is faced with the problem of raising quality. Having an intimate knowledge and plunging into the thick of life is the key to bringing about flourishing literary creations on military themes and the premise for raising the quality of literary works.

He said life is the source, and the only source, of literary and artistic creation. Any serious writer, ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, must always derive nourishment and look for material from this source. Divorced from life, what else has a writer to write about? And how can what is written be any good? If we do not proceed from life, we can only proceed from notions and fabricate. If a writer does not know life well, lacks accumulated experience, does not have a profound base in life and fails to experience and study it in depth, all these shortcomings will be exposed when he writes.

He said: To create new works depicting the new era, experience in life accumulated only in the past is not enough. We must have new experiences, accumulated from life, and new knowledge and skills. And all this can only be known and grasped step by step in the process of plunging into the thick of life.

In his written address, Ba Jin also talked about adhering to the creative method of revolutionary realism. He said: On the question of broadening our field of vision, for example, it is necessary to link the military with other fronts and depict wars and military struggles with a broad, social background. Also for example, on the question of truthfulness, it is necessary to respect truths in life (including historical truths), dig for them in the depths of real life, and not to "elevate" or dismember them subjectively and at will.

Ba Jin said enthusiastically in conclusion: Let us all pick up the pen, use it as fire and as a sword, extol the true, the good and the beautiful, extol the "Great Wall" and the new generation of most beloved people and strike at and eliminate the dark, decadent, old and ugly. Let us use our literary works to make greater contributions to our beloved motherland and people and to building a socialist spiritual civilization!

BAN YUE TAN QUOTES HU ON CCP'S POPULARITY

HK180526 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 7, 10 Apr 82 pp 3-6

[Article by BAN YUE TAN reporters Zhu Mingzhi [2612 2404 0037] and Zhou Cipu [0719 1964 2883]: "Hu Yaobang Says We Must Not Go Against the Wishes of the People"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 March, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, had a philosophical conversation with Professor Li Zhengdao from America's Columbia University in the Fujian Room of the Great Hall of the People. Discussing the ups and downs of Chinese history over the past 100 years or so, Hu Yaobang repeatedly emphasized that history bears witness to an irrefutable truth: Those who follow popular feelings prosper, while those who act counter to the people's will fail.

During the conversation, Comrade Hu Yaobang was full of confidence in China's future. He pointed out that the policy currently being practiced by the CCP is popular with the people and that this is the fundamental guarantee of victory for our cause. Hu Yaobang said that no CCP member or cadre should ever deviate from the wishes of the people. He pointed out that this is an important principle that must be observed by every proletarian political party.

On that day, Comrade Hu Yaobang cheerfully received Professor Li Zhengdao, who has made 7 visits to China over the past 10 years. The name of this noted physicist, who works hard to speed up scientific and technological undertakings in China, has been familiar to the people for a long time. Although this was the first time they met each other, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Professor Li Zhengdao felt like old friends, and they had a very cordial conversation.

"This is our first meeting; I hope that you will visit China often."

"Over the past 10 years, in particular recent years, I have seen great changes in China during each of my visits."

"The changes were not very significant over the past 10 years. We can predict some even greater changes 5 years hence."

"Certainly, in physics terms, this is what we call changing potential energy into kinetic energy."

Professor Li Zhengdao's appropriate metaphor was applauded by Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese scientists at the meeting.

Chairman Hu Yaobang then talked with Professor Li Zhengdao and his wife, Qun Huijun, about the past and the future of China. Hu Yaobang said, "Our party is 61 years old this year. The reason why the party and the state have been able to change the face of China and to achieve successes such as those we have today is that we have adapted to the trends of the times and acted in accordance with the will of the people. Those people who are in power today have a degree of talent; where does this talent come from? The important fact is that they represent the will of the people and that our policy is popular with the people and suits the needs of the vast majority of the people. As long as this is the case, we have reason to be fully confident in our cause. Once there is deviation from this, however, even someone of extraordinary talent is bound to make mistakes. Historical experience has told us that whoever goes against the wishes of the people will certainly fail."

Hu Yaobang said, "At present people are very concerned about the future of China and everyone is trying to work out the direction in which China will move. The United States is trying to appraise the situation, so are many foreign journalists and we ourselves are also doing the same. The appraisals of some of these people are relatively scientific while those of others are nothing more than foolish guesses. What exactly is China's future? In which direction will China move? In my opinion, it can only travel along the road toward unity, toward prospertiy and strength, toward unification and toward stability.

"Economically, it is necessary to carry out the four modernizations and make our country more prosperous and strong. Politically, it is essential to achieve unity, and the whole nation must be unified. While we do not claim an inch of foreign land, all of China's sovereign territory must be unified. Unity, prosperity, strength and unification all accord with the will of the people and are independent of the will of any individual. The fact that the policy currently practiced by the party accords with the people's will guarantees that our country's future will be glorious."

At this point, Li Zhengdao and his wife Qin Huijun, who had been listening carefully to Hu Yaobang, interrupted and said that many people overseas were very much concerned about this issue; they all hope that China will be strong, prosperous and unified.

Hu Yaobang also went on to say that Sun Yat-sen was entirely correct when he said that it was necessary to adapt to world trends and act in accordance with the needs of the people. The reason Chiang Kai-shek lost was that he went against the will of the majority of the people. In March 1943, 2 years before victory against the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek wrote the book "China's Destiny." In this book he said that communism did not suit China's national character and that it was the Kuomintang, not the Communist Party, which had the answer. China's destiny could only be one of "one party, one ideology and one leader." At the seventh congress of the CCP held in April 1945, Mao Zedong also discussed the destiny of the two Chinas in his keynote speech, pointing out that China must be an independent, free, democratic, unified, prosperous and strong nation. What was the result of this? The Chinese Communist Party met the needs of the people and was eventually victorious; Chiang Kai-shek, on the other hand, ignored the will of the people and was defeated.

"In the past 142 years since the opium war, the Chinese people have suffered inordinate hardship and suffering in order to escape from control and oppression by the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, to ensure that they never return and to build a strong and prosperous China. "The Cultural Revolution" was the last time we shall endure such suffering; the 10 years of internal chaos made China even poorer. The people today will no longer accept such poverty. This is a very profound lesson. We can no longer pursue stupid and divisive policies which only bring about poverty."

Hu Yaobang said, "It is now the people's will that China should find unity, should be strong and prosperous and should be unified. We must adapt ourselves to this trend and act in accordance with the will of the people."

Upon hearing this, the 56-year-old Professor Li Zhengdao said with deep feeling: The relationship between man and society is similar to that between atoms and matter; they are inseparable. The nature of atoms determines the matter, while man determines the destiny of society.

Having listened to the analysis of the physicist, Hu Yaobang nodded his head to show approval. He then said, "As far as the Chinese political situation is concerned, no matter how developed it may be or which leading person disappears, it is not individuals but the will of the people that determines the state of things. The Chinese political situation will certainly be able to achieve stability. China will certainly be able to carry out the four modernizations and thus make the country prosperous and strong. It is also absolutely essential that we complete the great task of unifying the motherland. This accords with the will of the people and is completely independent of the will of any individual. Therefore, as far as China's actual direction is concerned, I believe it can be summarized as follows: The political situation will be stable, the four modernizations will be carried out and unification will be achieved."

Hu Yaobang said, "Our party must constantly teach the party members and cadres not to go against popular feelings or violate the will of the people. As long as we act in accordance with the will of the people, there can be no doubt about the victory of our cause." Their conversation continued for about 2 hours without their knowing it. Professor Li Zhengdao and his wife looked at their watches and reluctantly bid farewell to Chairman Hu Yaobang, who had received them in the midst of pressing affairs; thereby also ends our interview. Outside the front gate, the rostrum of Tiananmen appeared extraordinarily magnificent against the sunset clouds in the square where spring was very much in the air. This tower over the city gate is the best witness to the power of the people. History has incontrovertibly proven that the masses have tremendous power. Just as Chairman Hu Yaobang said: Those who follow popular feelings prosper, while those who act counter to the people's will fail. If our party adheres to the policy that accords with the will of the people of all nationalities, we will be able to enjoy nationwide support. The strong, prosperous and unified China foreseen by Chairman Hu Yaobang will certainly stand like a giant in the East.

CCP DEVELOPS MEMBERSHIP AMONG INTELLECTUALS

OW191258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- The party organizations at various levels in the central state organs have in recent years attached importance to recruiting new party members from among the intellectuals and backbone professionals. In 1980 these party organizations recruited 3,040 new party members, 1,324 of whom were professionals and technicians, accounting for 43.5 percent of the total. In 1981 they recruited 3,130 new party members, 1,641 of whom were professionals and technicians, accounting for 52 percent of the total.

To change the situation in which few backbone professionals are party members, the party organizations in some central state organs, following a positive and prudent policy, have in recent years stressed recruiting new party members from among scientists, technicians and backbone professionals. In the past, the party's strength on the scientific research front in the Chinese Academy of Sciences was rather weak. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organization in the academy has recruited a number of veteran scientists and middle-level backbone professionals. From 1977 to 1981, 884 new party members were recruited in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, including 558 scientists and technicians. Of the scientists and technicians who were newly admitted to the party, 410 are associate research fellows and higher-ranking personnel, including such noted scientists as Yan Jici, Hua Luogeng, Ye Duzheng, Zhang Wenyu, Bei Shizhang, Yin Zanxun, Wu Wenjun, Ma Dayou, Wang Shouguan, Lin Lanying, Chen Sixiang, Wu Zhonghua, Lin Tongji, Yang Le and Zhang Guanghou.

In recent years, nine new party members have been recruited in the People's Publishing House and eight of them are backbone professionals. The party organizations in the Ministry of Culture, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and other units have admitted to the party a number of noted personages who earnestly asked to join it. Among them are Liu Kaiqu, Yuan Shihai, Fang Jufen, Wu Zuguang, Chui Meishan, Hu Songhua, Xie Tian, Wang Renmei and Ling Yuan in literary and art circles as well as Huang Jian, Qi Zutan, Hu Zurong, Wang Weijian, Li Yuejiu, Li Fenglou, Mou Zuoyun and Liang Zhuohui in sports circles.

While developing party membership, the party organizations in the central state organs have conscientiously stepped up the training, education and observation of prospective party members. Many units have assigned special personnel to educate activists applying for party membership and to help them solve the question of joining the party ideologically. Some units have also organized activists to attend party lectures and to receive education in party spirit in order to enable them to acquire a basic knowledge of the party. At the same time, those activists have been invited to some party meetings as observers and assigned certain tasks to carry out. The party organizations in the Ministry of Light Industry and other units have paid special attention to observing prospective party members' political attitude, motives in joining the party, ideology and work style.

As for those veteran activists who have been excluded from the party because of complicated personal records, family background or social relations, the party organizations in the state organs have in recent years paid attention to properly solving the problem of admission to the party for them in accordance with the party's policy. According to data, a senior engineer of the engineering bureau under the Ministry of Railways had serious political problems in the past. It was later proved through repeated investigations that his record was clean. In view of his longstanding application for party membership and his performance in recent years, the party organization of the engineering bureau admitted him to the party in accordance with the requirements for party members. Since joining the party, he has worked harder, thus being elected an advanced worker. Admitting comrades like him to the party can produce a tremendous influence among the masses. Some comrades of bad class origin who had some problems in the past or whose social relations were rather complicated thus feel that they have bright prospects. Many of those who applied for party membership but whose applications were disapproved have once again turned in their applications for party membership.

In recent years the party organizations in the central state organs have recruited new party members in strict accordance with the requirements for party members. As a result, the overwhelming majority of them have been playing an exemplary vanguard role as Communist Party members. Some of them endeavor to gain professional proficiency, others often do people good turns and still others are daring to struggle against unhealthy treands. Thus, many of them have been elected advanced workers, "8 March standard bearers," shock workers on the new long march or outstanding Communist Party members.

INDUSTRIES SEEK TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC RESULTS

OW170300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0043 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently a spectacular change has taken place in the office of the State Statistical Bureau. Often at the beginning of a month, there had been many telephone calls from various localities, requesting information on industrial output increases in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions during the previous month so as to compare them with those in the callers' own locality and judge their own achievements. This situation has become rare since the beginning of March this year. What the people see at present is statisticians busy analyzing the reports submitted by some areas and departments on how they fulfill their targets in improving economic results in industrial production.

Some people familiar with China's economic work point out that this change has reflected the fact that in line with the guidelines laid down by the national conference on industry and communications which was held by the State Council not long ago, China's industrial departments are changing the past practice of onesidedly emphasizing output value and speed and are beginning to pay attention to economic results.

News from Shanghai, Beijing, Gansu, Hubei and Nei Monggol vividly verifies this point. While summing up their experiences, a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have resolutely followed the correct guidelines laid down by the leading industrial and economic departments.

A number of enterprises in Fujian are developing the activities to compare the products in their own enterprises with those engaged in the same trade in the same province, in the whole nation and in the world, and to find out the existing problems in quality and variety, in energy and raw material consumption, in per-unit production costs, in labor productivity and in profits and taxes. After that they publicize the results and mobilize all the people concerned to work out measures to emulate and catch up with the advanced.

The industrial departments in Sichuan Province have also revised their production plans recently on the basis of the market changes and worked hard to increase the production of readily marketable products such as pure cotton cloth, woolen textiles, foodstuffs, sewing machines, famous brand wine, soda ash, sulphuric acid and others while curtailing and controlling the production of slow-moving products such as polyester cloth, tooth paste, alarm clocks, machine-made paper, aluminum pots and pans and calcium magnesium phosphate.

In order to help the industrial enterprises throughout the country improve their economic results and to help the cadres at all levels in the economic departments to clearly understand the situation, the State Planning Commission is studying a plan to set up a national economic forecast center. The minister of textile industry is prepared to set up 9 nationwide investigation and research centers in the fields of dyeing and printing, yarn-dyed fabric, knitwear, woolen textiles as well as others to study textile designs and varieties and forecast market trends. The commercial and supply departments have also begun to actively supply the industrial departments with all types of data for the market.

BEIJING RADIO ON DEVELOPING COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

OW161301 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Correctly Understand the System of Peasant Households Assuming Full Responsibility For Most of the Farm Work"]

[Text] Over 90 percent of the productive teams in rural areas of our country have put various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system into effect. In some places, many production teams have implemented the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work [bao gan dao hu]. This type of production responsibility system is simple and is greatly welcomed by the masses. The peasants say: With peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, we can handle things directly and retain whatever surplus there might be after handing a portion over to the state and the collectives.

Communes and production teams in remote mountainous and poor and backward areas, where the collective economy has been poorly managed over a long period, have made very good progress since the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work was put into effect.

However, every form of responsibility system has its own scope of adaptability and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is in general applicable to certain areas suited for diversified undertakings or to units suited for working by themselves. It is not necessary to institute the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work in communes and production teams where the economy is more developed, the specialized and technical division of labor is clearly defined and the people there are happier with the current responsibility system. Putting in a diversified agricultural economic structure in our rural areas, with a different organizational scale and ways of management, will help develop the productive forces faster and put the superiority of the socialist system into play. In areas where the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is established and the people are satisfied, efforts should be made to stabilize and perfect the system step by step.

The busy season for spring farming is here. We should see to it that agricultural production will not be affected by any change of the responsibility system. Some people thought that the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work meant returning farmland to households and dividing up fields for individual farming. This is an outright misunderstanding. The putting into effect of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work has indeed brought about a big change in the form of management: management by each household and with each household responsible for its own profit or loss. However, this system is founded on the public ownership of land, and the peasant households and the collectives still keep their contractual relationship.

Under the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, the use of land, large farm machinery and tools and water conservancy facilities will still be supervised and managed by the collectives under a unified plan and the peasant households will still have to accept guidance according to the state plans. The production teams must keep a fixed amount of public accumulation and make unified livelihood arrangements for dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, the "five-guarantee's" and hardship households. They must also carry out agricultural capital construction under a unified plan. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work therefore is not a small, private, individual economy, but is a component of the socialist agricultural economy and a form of responsibility system under the collective economy. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work does not mean that full responsibility is assumed without a unified plan. Quite the contrary, the assuming of full responsibility is supervised thoroughly under a unified plan so that unified planning and division of labor is coordinated on a contractual basis. This will stimulate the initiative of commune members and also bring the superiority of the collective economy into full play.

Cases of tearing down and dividing up collectively owned property, indiscriminate tree felling and refusal to accept guidance under the state plans have been reported in some places in the past, because the system was misunderstood by the people. Some production teams, due to lax organization, failed to take good care of dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, the "five-guarantee's" and hardship households. The key to solving all these problems lies in strengthening leadership. In fact, more efforts should be made to strengthen unified leadership, unified management and work coordination after the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is put into effect. Thus, the burden of responsibility becomes heavier for the grassroots cadres. The production team, as an organization under the collective economy, must still retain the necessary economic functions and responsibility, especially to manage well under the unified plan. So long as the production teams remain structurally sound and the leading bodies firm and strong, all problems that cropped up after the system was put into effect can be solved without much difficult to make this form of responsibility system more perfect with each passing day.

Party organs at all levels in places where the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work has been put into effect, should intensify socialist education among the peasants. The summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work distributed by the CCP Central Committee pointed out: Our country must uphold the road of socialist collectivization in agriculture; the system of public ownership of such basic means of production as land will remain unchanged for a long time; the establishment of the production responsibility system in the collective economy as a rule will also remain unchanged for a long time.

We must explain clearly to the peasants that collective economy is an unshakable foundation on which our country's agriculture moves toward modernization. It is inconceivable that we can build modernized agriculture on a small-scale economy of peasant households. Implementing the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, however, does not mean that we are retrogressing to a small-scale peasant economy. With the development of production, the production teams under this system from now on should increase the number of diversified undertakings step by step, develop specialized division of labor and promote specialized contracts to make the collective economy better.

PLA USES INFLATABLE AIRCRAFT REPAIR HANGAR

OW181410 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, a field, aircraft-repair hangar was erected at an airfield of the air force of the Guangzhou PLA units on the morning of 16 April. An airplane was pulled into the hangar for inspection.

The field aircraft-repair hangar is the first bubble [qi bei] type, large, inflated building designed and produced in our country. It is supported by nine air pockets which can be filled within 2 hours by a small air compressor. It is 22 meters long, 15 meters wide and 6.5 meters high. Doors and windows can be opened at places other than the air pockets. It has good ventilation and light. It weighs only about 1 dun and is convenient for aircraft mechanics to carry. In times of war, it can be installed in the field for aircraft maintenance and repair. It in therefore welcomed by the aviation units.

LEADERS AT DEBUT OF PRC-PRODUCED PASSENGER PLANE

OW171418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The first passenger plane ever produced in China made its debut this morning at the Nanyuan airport of Beijing. Known as "Yun-7", the plane made a demonstration flight with 41 well wishers on board. It has 48 to 52 seats. The two-propeller plane took off at 9:45 and in seven minutes, it soared to a height of 3,000 meters. It flew at a speed of 410 kilometers per hour before it landed at 10:17. "The bird flew beautifully," said the pilot. "It met all international technical norms." China has produced nine Yun-7 planes and is going to start serial production, XINHUA learned. Vice-Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all personnel involved in the test flight of the plane yesterday afternoon. "I fully support you," Geng Biao said. "China needs to develop its aircraft industry."

More on Yun-7

OW180535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The first transport plane ever produced in China known as "Yun-7" has recently completed all the tests and test flights.

On the afternoon of 16 April, Vice Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all the test flight personnel and praised the excellent performances demonstrated in the test flights and the achievements scored by the manufacturing departments and the personnel involved in the test flights.

The "Yun 7" plane is a multipurpose short/medium range transport plane. It has a wingspan of 29.2 meters, fuselage length of 23.7 meters and an overall height of 8.6 meters. It has two turbofan engines, a maximum flight range of 1,900 km, a cruising speed of 478 km/per hour and a maximum takeoff weight of 21.8 tons. It has 48 to 52 seats. If necessary, the seats and partitions can be rapidly removed to turn the plane into a freighter or a mixed cargo/passenger plane.

As of the present moment, the "Yun 7" plane has accumulated more than 1,600 hours of flight time and undergone over 3,600 landings and takeoffs during the test flights. It has landed at the civil airports in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Xizang and Taiwan. Particularly during the test flight on 4 April, the civil aviation test pilots had successfully conducted a single-engine takeoff and landing. That is, when the plane with full payload had just left the ground, one engine was immediately shut off. The other engine was used to continue its flight and for landing. The plane remained stable in flight with only one engine operating, demonstrating its fine characteristics.

The "Yun 7" plane is made to satisfy the needs for the development of branch air routes in China. It is suitable for flying in southern China where the temperature is high and there are more rains or in the mountainous and plateau areas in southwest and northwest China. This kind of plane can easily take off and land and needs only a short runway. It is suitable for use on the short or low-strength runways in various small and medium-sized airports in China.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Standing Committee Report

OW161429 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the standing committee of the Jiangsu provincial people's congress (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress approves the work report of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu provincial people's congress made by Vice Chairman He Binghao. The session expresses satisfaction with the work of the standing committee since the end of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The session holds that the standing committee should make efforts to promote socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system concomitantly with the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province. It is necessary to make serious efforts to do a good job in local legislative work; exercise supervision over the work of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate according to law; strengthen investigation and study and discuss and decide on certain important questions of a provincial nature; maintain close contacts with the provincial people's deputies; and pay attention to summing up experience, improve performance and give play to the role that should be played by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

Court, Procuratorate Work

OW170206 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress approves the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court made by President Fang Zhen and approves the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate made by Chief Procurator Wei Yongyi. The session holds that in the past year or so the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate have played their relevant roles in developing their various operations in an all-round way centering on strengthening social order, tackling problems in a comprehensive way, severely and promptly punishing all kinds of criminals who caused serious harms to society according to law and safeguarding economic readjustment and political stability.

The session points out: Both the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate are important organs of the people's democratic dictatorship. They should continue to work in coordination with the public security departments to further consolidate and strengthen social order, do a good job in conducting propaganda and education on the legal system, mobilize and rely on the masses, accurately and promptly deal blows at counterrevolutionaries and other kinds of criminal offenders and strive to achieve a very great turn for the better in social order this year. At the same time, it is necessary to firmly implement the "resolution on severely punishing criminals who seriously undermine the economy" adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, bring into full play the functions of the judicial organs and law-enforcement organs, properly use the legal weapon, deal heavy blows at criminal activities in the economic field and severely and promptly deal with serious cases of economic crimes according to law. Judicial and procruatorial personnel must be upright and honest, impartially enforce the law, insist on basing judgments on facts, use the law as the yardstick, lay stress on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study, make sure that no innocent people are wronged and no criminals get away and safeguard the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Economic, Financial Matters

OW170212 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan, opinions on the arrangement of the 1982 economic and social development plans, the 1981 final accounts and the draft budget for 1982 (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, after examination and discussion, approves the "report on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and opinions on the arrangement of the 1982 economic and social development plans" made by Tian Lantian, chairman of the provincial planning commission; and, based on the examination report of the budget committee, approves the "report on the 1981 final accounts and the draft budget for 1982" made by Gong Zhiyi, director of the provincial finance department.

The session holds that the province's 1981 national economic plan and budget were well implemented. The economy made new progresses while being readjusted; the financial tasks assigned by the state were fulfilled; and the quota for treasury bonds subscription was overfulfilled. All this contributed to stabilizing the economy and maintaining a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures. This is a result of implementing the party Central Committee's important policy decision on furthering economic readjustments and achieving greater political stability.

The session holds that the province's draft budget and opinions on the arrangement of economic and social development plans for 1982 are based on the province's actual conditions, are positive while leaving some margins and embody the principle of continuing to readjust the economy. The session instructs the provincial people's government to organize implementation and ensure fulfillment.

The session points out that it is necessary to face up to certain weak links and problems in the province's economic construction at present, conscientiously implement the 10 principles for economic construction, persistently concentrate on increasing economic results and widely develop the mass movement to increase production and practice economy. It is necessary to strengthen the idea of taking the overall situation into account, adhere to the principle of taking planned economy as the key link with market regulation playing a supplementary role, strengthen administration of plans and strike an overall balance and correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. It is necessary to consolidate and improve the administration and management of enterprises, put an end to losses and waste, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and resolutely deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field. The session calls on the people of the whole province to work with one heart and one mind and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the province's economic and social development plans and financial tasks for 1982.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY VIEWS SPRING SOWING, DROUGHT

SK190847 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Station Commentary: "Resolutely Win Victory in the Battle To Combat Drought and Carry Out Spring Sowing"]

[Excerpt] Now is the opportune time to sow spring crops. The broad masses of cadres and the people in rural areas must take immediate action, race against time, take the initiative and try in every possible way to win victory in the battle to combat drought and carry out spring sowing. This year, our province's spring sowing and preparations for spring plowing and sowing began earlier and have been carried out faster than usual. Therefore, relatively solid work has been done in this regard. However, since our spring crop acreage has increased nearly 4 million mu over last year, the drought continues to worsen and the water shortage is very serious. Our antidrought task is extremely arduous. We must fully understand this situation, resolutely overcome the slack mood and the idea of leaving everything to luck and prepare both mentally and materially for a serious and protracted drought.

GUIZHOU RIBAO REPORTS POWER FACILITIES DAMAGED

HK200723 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Today's [18 April] issue of GUIZHOU RIBAO carries on its second page a letter by (Chen Xue) and (Zhou Lianzhen). According to the letter, there have been serious cases of stealing and sabotaging parts of our province's power grids and power transmission facilities over the past few years. We hope that departments concerned will attach importance to such cases.

The letter says: According to incomplete statistics, since 1979, a total of 1,164 guyed [la xian] links of high-tension transmission lines in the province have either been stolen or sabotaged. Moreover, a total of 470 tension members and large numbers of earthing grids and porcelain insulators [ci ping] and a vast amount of materials in (?cooperative) sites have either been stolen or sabotaged since 1979. The losses directly caused by this theft and sabotage amount to over 195,000 yuan. There have been greater losses caused by the following factors: accidents arising from the sabotage of the power grid and drops in production due to power cuts and power failures. For example, due to the theft of three guy anchors [la xian xian jia] by criminals, the main tower of the high-tension transmission line between (Hong Feng) power plant's (He Kuo) power station and (Bai Yuan) transformer substation lost stability and collapsed. As a result, the 10-kilovolt line below the main tower was cut by falling parts of the tower and the power grid disintegrated, resulting in a 77-hour power failure of the two lines. Over 10,000 yuan were spent just on rush-repairing the lines.

The letter notes: In addition to the stealing activities of criminals, some units and people have neglected safety in the state's power grid and have damaged power grids and power transmission facilities while using explosives to cut into mountains nearby the lines, and by carrying out target practice, felling trees and flying kites nearby the lines. For example, on 14 February this year, a child was using a reel of lacquered string to fly a kite. When the kite's string snapped, the kite with the broken string lay at different times on the two 110-kilovolt high-tension transmission lines of the (Hong Feng) powerplant, thus creating short circuits, causing serious burns and fractures [shaoshang duan gu], and cutting off the power supply to the nearby districts, factories and mines. Over 3,200 yuan were spent on rush-repairing the lines.

GUIZHOU INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT CONFERENCE ENDS

HK180557 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial industry and communications work conference concluded on 17 April. Governor Su Gang delivered a summation, and provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chi Biqing made an important speech. The conference concentrated its discussions on the question of how to improve economic returns, and formulated plans for achieving this aim.

Governor Su Gang said in his summation: "We must further enhance understanding of improving economic returns. Poor economic returns are a stubborn ailment in our province's economic work. I hope that after this conference we will truly understand the significance of improving economic returns, correct our guiding ideology, and shift the focus of economic work to stressing economic returns."

Su Gang demanded that the province carry out the following tasks, centered on improving economic returns: 1) Straighten out the enterprises; 2) strengthen planning guidance; 3) produce more and better products to meet the needs of society; 4) carry out technical reforms and equipment renovation; 5) study advanced technology and apply it to solve problems; 6) bring into full play the role of intellectuals in improving economic returns; and 7) strengthen leadership over industry. The province should get good results in the second quarter, so as to lay the foundation for the third and fourth quarters.

Comrade Chi Biqing said in his speech: "Our industrial production made a good start in the first quarter. The main problems are poor economic results, failure of certain products to meet the needs of society, universal high input consumption, and an increase in accidents. We must now resolve to reverse this situation."

Comrade Chi Biqing also pointed out: "We must deal resolute blows at criminal activities in the economic field. We must resolutely carry out the decision of the Central Committee and State Council. People are not permitted to act as they please and deviate from the decision. This is of major importance for improving economic returns. At the same time we must seriously tackle violations of financial and economic discipline and correct unhealthy trends such as overstating production costs, indiscriminate bonus payments, retention of profit that should be turned over to the state, abandoning industry for commerce and so on."

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PRICES, MARKETS

HK100528 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that the province uphold the principle of regarding planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary, strengthen market control in accordance with the demands of the principle of control without excessive restriction and liveliness without disorder, deal stern blows at speculative activities, preserve normal order in the markets and maintain market price stability.

The circular demanded that all units handling commodities seriously implement the commodity supply policy. All commodities supplied in exchange for coupons must be so supplied. It is forbidden to sell commodities that are currently in very short supply. In cases of violation of these reules, the wages of those personnel responsible will be docked and their bonuses will be stopped. State workers in league with speculators for profiterring must be fined, subjected to party or government discipline, and even punished according to law.

The circular reiterated: First and second category agricultural and sideline products may not be bought or sold at negotiated prices or sold in the markets before the state procurement quotas are fulfilled. Units that are not state-designated procurement units may not interfere in the handling of these products. Organs, bodies, PLA units, schools, and enterprises which want to go to concentrated producing areas to buy third-category agricultural and sideline products must first register with the local industry and commerce administrative departments, and the departments in charge should allocate the sources of the products in a unified way.

The circular demanded that the province strictly implement the "five forbiddens": Units and individuals are forbidden to go to the producing areas to crash-purchase agricultural and sideline products for which there are state procurement or contract quotas, and to handle them there or elsewhere; it is forbidden to buy commodities in bulk from state retail shops for resale at high prices; it is forbidden to block and obstruct the sources of goods for sale by the state; it is forbidden to abandon business and stage a market strike, monopolize the markets or hike prices; and it is forbidden to use [words indistinct] commodities for resale at a profit.

The circular clearly stipulated: Butchers can only operate after receiving licenses issued with the official approval of the industry and commerce administrative departments, and they may only slaughter porkers retained by the peasants in accordance with policy after fulfilling the procurement quotas.

The circular demanded that government at all levels strengthen leadership over market control work and resolutely hit at speculative activities and smuggling and peddling of contraband.

HEBEI HOLDS INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

HK190907 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The provincial industry and communications work conference summoned by the provincial CCP committee and people's government opened yesterday afternoon in Shijiazhuang. The conference is aimed mainly at relaying the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference summoned by the State Council in order to understand the spirit in depth and in order to carry out this spirit, summing up the experience in our practice and straightening out our guiding ideology in conducting industrial production and economic work in order to lead our work onto the path of improving economic effect. By raising economic effect, we will be able to do a good job of developing industry and communications this year, achieve good economic results and a satisfactory speed in development and fulfill the financial targets of increasing revenue and reducing expenditures. The conference will also discuss the problems related to the restructuring and technical reform of our enterprises, the readjustment of industry and the intensification of political and ideological work.

Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Wang Zheng, (Liu Binyan), Guo Zhi, Zhao Yimin, (Liu Ying), Yue Zongtai, Lan Kaimin, Li Yongjin, Lu Zhiguo, Zhang Kerang, (Yang Naijing), Li Feng, Xu Ruilin and (Yang Yuan) -- leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial people's congress -- attended the opening meeting of the conference. Comrade Li Erzhong presided over the meeting and Comrade Yue Zongtai gave a briefing on the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. In his briefing, he discussed the following five questions: the question of raising economic effect, of fixing in people's minds the view of taking the situation of the whole country into account, of the plans and requirements in developing industrial production this year, of the overall restructuring of the enterprises and of the intensification of political and ideological work.

The provincial CCP committee is of the opinion that Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national industry and communications work conference is a speech as important as the one he made at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC in which he put forth the 10 principles for economic construction. In Zhao's speech at the national industry and communication conference he summed up the experience and lessons from our practice in the past and clearly put forth the guiding idea of taking raising economic effect as the core. This guiding idea is the starting point for us in planning all our economic work.

By economic effect we mean both the economic effect in our enterprises and the economic effect in our society. The latter is more important than the former. We should take both into consideration. In an enterprise the economic effect must embody the unity of value and use value, the unity of production and marketing and the unity of increasing production and cutting down expenses.

In his speech, Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out that although it is indeed wrong to say that the lower the speed the better, we should take economic effect into account in increasing our speed and strive to achieve an unexaggerated high speed.

NEI MONGGOL CCP COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK160643 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, on 14 April the regional CCP committee convened a study meeting of standing committee members to earnestly study the CCP Central Committee and State Council emergency circular on cracking down on serious crimes in the economic field. The meeting held discussions in line with the actual conditions in the region.

It unanimously held that the CCP Central Committee and State Council circular is very important and timely, providing additional and explicit stipulations on the nature, significance, policy bounds, focal point, methods and steps of the ongoing crackdown on serious unlawful activities in the economic field. We must earnestly study, profoundly understand, and implement it in a down-to-earth manner.

Following the promulgation of the central emergency circular on cracking down on serious economic crimes, the regional CCP committee's standing committee has studied and discussed it on many occasions. It formed a leading group to make arrangements. In the past 3 months it has primarily attended to the publicizing and study of the circular among the regional level organs and the various leagues and municipalities and instructued them to implement the circular in line with their specific actual situations. At present, the struggle against serious unlawful activities in the economic field is gradually unfolding across the region and many crimes have been uncovered.

On 13 April the standing committee heard reports. It concluded that units that had resolutely implemented the guidelines of the central emergency circular had achieved healthy progress. After study and discussions on the circular, the standing committee further understood that a crackdown on serious unlawful economic activities is a new manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under new historical conditions. Serious unlawful economic crimes exist in our region, as they do elsewhere, and we must carry out this struggle. Therefore, we must uphold the policy of opening our doors to the outside world and stimulating the national economy on one hand and persistently carry out a successful struggle against serious economic crimes on the other. It is extremely harmful and ostrich-like if we adopt a hesitant or wait-and-see attitude toward this struggle which could affect the success of our socialist modernization and the destiny of our party and country.

Attending the standing committee study meeting were responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committees, public security and procuratorial departments and courts.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS RALLY ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190926 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee held a mobilization rally of party members and responsible cadres of subordinate organs on the afternoon of 17 April to study and implement the decision of the central authorities and the State Council on cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CCP committee, presided over the rally. Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a report.

Comrade Ting Mao said: The decision of the central authorities and the State Council has elaborated on and made arrangements in an all-round way for a series of important issues concerning the nature, the significance, the lines of demarcation in applying a policy, the work method and the demands of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. This decision has not only summed up the experiences in launching the struggle in the past 3 months but also experiences in waging the anticorruption struggle in the economic field in the history of our party, especially since the founding of the People's Republic.

All party organizations and party members, especially medium and high-ranking cadres, must unconditionally and unswervingly implement this decision to the letter and be resolute in carrying out this struggle. Furthermore, party members must be tempered and tested in the struggle and make due contributions.

He said serious economic crimes such as engaging in smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, embezzlement, bribery, speculation, swindling and appropriation of state and collective property are salient expressions of class struggle in the economic sphere in our socialist country under the new historic conditions.

These criminal activities have undermined socialism, jeopardized the state's economic construction and order and corrupted the party's work style and social values. If we fail to resolutely crack down on criminal activities, the consequences will be disastrous. We must never slacken our vigilance but enhance our understanding and make up our mind to become good Marxists.

Speaking of our region's economic criminal activities, Comrade Ting Mao said our region not only has serious economic crimes but also has salient features which are concretely expressed in the following points: Some people and units traveled a long distance to transport smuggled goods from coastal areas to illegally resell them at a profit. Some even accepted bribes to buy low-priced goods at a high price or to buy imitations, causing great losses to the state. Some ganged up with criminals in the inland areas and adopted all possible means to buy and resell at a high profit our region's livestock, timber and farm and sideline products. Some even resold gold, silver coins and narcotics at a profit.

All localities and organs are now organizing the work force to investigate serious cases. Generally speaking, the situation in our region in struggling against serious economic crimes is good. However, the development of the struggle is not balanced. Regional level organs are lagging behind league and banner level organs. This situation merits the people's great attention.

Comrade Ting Mao also set forth concrete suggestions for subordinate units on how to perform well in the struggle against serious economic crimes.

NEI MONGGOL INCREASES QUARTERLY INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

SK090923 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Our region achieved an all-time high in quarterly industrial production. The regional industrial output value in the first quarter reached 1.44 billion yuan, an increase of over 12 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Of the 100 major industrial products, 65 increased in output. The output of 21 industrial consumer goods including woolen thread, woolen blankets, carpets, silk fabrics, dairy products, sugar cubes, leather shoes and machine-made paper all increased more than 10 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The output of consumer goods such as bicycles, televisions, washing machines and furniture increased from 40 to 100 percent. Since leaders at all levels have attached importance to raising economic results, the output of products in great demand has increased, resulting in a substantial increase in revenue.

In the past 3 months, our region's industrial and communications front stressed work in three aspects.

1. Leaders throughout the region took the lead in participating in work. Leading cadres and office cadres of industrial and communications departments were dispatched to investigate and help solve problems in key localities and enterprises.

2. Cooperation between coal, electricity and railway transport sectors was implemented to promote all-round development on the coal, power and railway transport fronts. All five collieries in the region overfulfilled their production plans. In the first quarter the total raw coal output increased by 680,000 tons over the corresponding 1981 period. Thanks to the advantage of receiving sufficient coal supplies this year, power departments rationally organized transportation, tried all possible means to raise work efficiency and overfulfilled the freight volume plan by 25.9 percent.

3. Production management and organization was strengthened. Leading organs at all levels examined and studied the production situation of key trades and professions and adopted appropriate measures to help them boost production. They helped enterprises which had problems to manage their affairs and gave them guidance to enable industry to develop healthily.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS THIRD SESSION

HK150315 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 3 April. This meeting concluded successfully to the solemn sound of the national anthem after adopting 13 resolutions, regulations, decisions and reports.

At 1500 on 3 April, presided over by Liu Gang, executive chairman of the meeting, all delegates adopted with prolonged applause a resolution on the report "unite to promote the excellent situation and strive for new successes in 1982;" a resolution on the report of the results of Tianjin Municipality's implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and the 1982 national economic plan; an examination report of the report on the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress; a resolution on the work report of the Tianjin Municipal People's Court and people's procuratorate; a resolution on dealing heavy blows at economic criminals; a temporary regulation for commending heroic models in maintaining the people's social order; a decision on intensifying education, redemption and reform of criminals through labor; a resolution on launching a campaign of obligatory tree planting throughout the municipality; a decision on strengthening sanitation and hygiene work in the urban streets; a resolution on consolidating and promoting the results gained in the all-people decorum and courtesy month; a resolution on approving in principle the temporary draft regulations for street and traffic management in Tianjin Municipality; and an examination report on the deputies' motions prepared by the bills committee.

The 3 April meeting was attended by 748 deputies.

Also present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were members of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee who were attending their third session, and leading cadres of the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, departments commissions and offices of the municipal people's government, colleges and universities and of PLA units stationed in the municipality.

Resolution on Work Report

HK150650 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Resolution on government work report: "Unite To Promote the Excellent Situation and Strive For New Success in 1982," adopted by the Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 3 April 1982]

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress has examined and discussed the government work report made by Mayor Hu Qili on behalf of the municipal people's government. The session holds: The report reflects the important new policy decisions formulated recently by the central authorities on the building of socialist modernization. The report also accurately analyzes the current situation in Tianjin Municipality, affirms the successes achieved in work since the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress, puts forth the principal task for 1982 and reflects the aspirations and demands of the Tianjin people.

The session has approved the report made by Mayor Hu Qili.

The session demands that the people's government and functional departments at all levels earnestly implement all the tasks and measures specified in the government work report. In 1982, promoting economic returns should be taken as the basic starting point, the process and the end result in the building of material civilization, which includes industrial and agricultural production, capital construction, domestic and foreign trade and all other economic work. It is necessary to score achievements in earnest. In the building of spiritual civilization, we must grasp two major issues -- striking relentless blows at criminal activities in the economic field and combating corrupt phenomena of all kinds and promoting the preparatory work for reforming the structure.

We must consolidate and promote the results gained in the all-people decorum and courtesy month. We must profoundly carry out activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" on a long-term basis. In 1982, we must also strive for a great improvement in social mood and order.

The session points out: The 1982 tasks are heavy and difficult for our municipality. In particular the water and energy shortages are still a great threat to the production and people's livelihood of the municipality. The year 1982 is of crucial importance for rehabilitating and repairing the damage caused by the earthquake, and this is really an arduous task. Strong measures and great efforts should be made to tackle all these problems so as to achieve good progress. The session calls on workers, peasants, intellectuals and the people of all walks of life of the municipality to unite still more closely around the CCP Central Committee and strengthen their resolve to win victory with one heart and one mind so as to make great contributions to accomplishing all combat tasks of 1982 and to opening up new prospects.

Standing Committee Meeting

HK150317 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress convened its 16th meeting on the afternoon of 3 April. The meeting made decisions on some appointments and dismissals and discussed suggestions and opinions on implementing the resolutions adopted at the third session of the ninth municipal people's congress.

Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Mayor Hu Qili; Vice Mayor Liu Jinfeng; Chen Fu, president of the municipal higher people's court; Fan Qingdian, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; as well as responsible comrades of the standing committees of the district and county people's congresses.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

SK171200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who was conducting investigations on the work of Yichun municipality, conscientiously studied the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field together with comrades participating in a Yichun municipal meeting to report the struggles against crimes in the economic field. Zhao Dezun also delivered a report yesterday to give guidance in studying the decision. He urged party members, cadres and ordinary people throughout Yichun municipality to conscientiously study the decision and carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes in a sound and comprehensive manner.

Zhao Dezun set forth the following eight tasks to implement the decision:

1. Persistently combine the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field with production. Principal leading comrades of party committees should assume direct leadership over the handling of important cases. In the meantime, leading bodies should guarantee sufficient efforts to attend to production and make it better. They should strengthen ideopolitical work and prevent the appearance of any negative forces which adversely affect production.

2. Review problems from all angles. We should not negate the work of party committees at certain levels merely because some leading cadres have done something wrong. When treating leading bodies or individual cadres, merits and demerits should be clearly distinguished.

3. Seek truth from facts. Lessons from previous political movements teach us that we should particularly stress seeking truth from facts in this struggle. Departments where economic criminal activities exist should conduct conscientious investigations and handle them in a serious manner. Where economic crimes do not exist, we should not arbitrarily choose the targets of the struggle from subjective viewpoints. The process of handling a case, including filing the case, investigations, verification and meting out punishments should proceed in a truth-seeking manner.

4. Strictly implement party policies. Generally speaking, we should correctly distinguish and handle contradictions of two different natures.

5. Follow the mass line. We should resolutely avoid a large-scale mass movement in carrying out this struggle, but we should follow the mass line earnestly.

6. Stress education. Struggle does not mean to handle some important cases and punish some persons only. More important, we should use the negative examples as lessons to conduct specific ideological and political education among party members and cadres to enhance their ability to combat corrosive influences.

7. Strictly observe discipline. To ensure the smooth progress of the struggle, every party member and cadre should vigorously participate. We should not be indifferent to the struggle. We should not let criminal activities go unchecked even if we know the facts. We should uphold party spirit and principles and not engage in tricks to make irresponsible remarks, create disturbances, abuse power to retaliate against others or stir up factionalism.

8. Combine efforts to deal blows at economic crimes with efforts to improve our work.

JILIN CCP IMPLEMENTS DECISION ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK171227 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, on the very day when the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field -- an extremely important document -- was promulgated, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee held an emergency meeting of its standing committee to study and discuss the decision in light of the realities of our province. Everybody has unanimously supported the decision, because it has comprehensively and systematically explained the nature, significance and purpose of the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and clearly defined principles, policies, and measures for dealing blows at criminal activities. The decision is a powerful ideological weapon for successfully conducting this struggle. Party and government organizations at all levels, enterprises, establishments and mass organizations throughout the province are urged to immediately conduct earnest study and discussion to comprehensively and accurately master the spirit of the document and implement it to the letter.

In order that the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field can be carried out firmly to the end, the following tasks must be fulfilled:

1. By studying the decision, it is necessary to enhance our understanding, remove mental blocks and carry out the struggle in a better way. In the past 3 months, since cadres at all levels enhanced their understanding and gradually strengthened leadership, the struggle has been unfolded in our province and initial results have been scored. However, progress in the struggle is uneven. Some leading comrades lack an adequate understanding of the urgency and necessity in the struggle. Some comrades are not bold and active enough in guiding the struggle for fear that it may affect work and production. Some comrades are afraid of offending people, causing trouble and many other things; in other words, they worry too much. Some persons who are implicated not only refuse to join the struggle but also impede the investigation and handling of the cases. All these phenomena are very wrong and must not be permitted.

2. In view of many incidents which have been exposed, violations of law and criminal activities in the economic field by some localities and persons in our province are very serious. Despite the fact that our province is not a coastal area, incidents of economic crimes related to timber, grain, gold, and precious herbal medicines such as ginseng and pilose antler in our province are more prevalent than in coastal provinces. In the name of enlivening the economy, some criminals collude with persons inside and outside the province to engage in smuggling and marketing of smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculation, fraud and stealing of state and collective property. Their activities are rampant and methods tricky, causing grave losses to the state. This is far more serious than in 1952, when the movement against the three evils was carried out. We must never take it lightly or underrate it. The view that since our province is an island and has little contact with foreign countries, there are few economic crimes is completely wrong. In studying and implementing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, party committees at all levels should discuss and analyze in light of the realities of their units and localities the characteristics and patterns of criminal activities in the economic field and discover loopholes in economic work so as to remain sober-minded, mete out measures for correctly implementing the decision and relentlessly carry out the struggle to the end.

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON PRESS REFORMS

SK120958 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department convened an experience-exchange meeting on press reforms on 8 April in Shenyang.

At the meeting, (Liu Heijia), editor in chief of Shenyang RIBAO, introduced methods and experience in boldly instituting reforms, blazing new trails, actively exploring ways for proletarian press reforms and promoting the efficacy of newspapers under the new situation. (Liu Mingzhou), deputy editor in chief, and (Zhang Yong), member of the editorial board and director of the general editorial office, introduced their experience in bringing into play the militant functions of party papers and strengthening the ranks of journalistic workers.

Liu Yiyun, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, and Deputy Director (Zhou Wizhi) attended the meeting and spoke. They fully endorsed the orientation Shenyang RIBAO took in instituting press reforms and commended it as a fresh, lively newspaper with distinctive features which has effectively popularized the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies.

Comrade Liu Yiyun said: In a great historical transitional period newspapers must adopt a new approach, have a new starting point, take on a new appearance and gain new experience. Magazines such as XIN QINGNIAN and XIANGJIANG PINGLUN published during the 4 May period were examples of progressive periodicals in that great transitional period which started something unconventional, bold and forceful and left their impact on a whole generation.

He said: We must combine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with actual conditions in running newspapers. A successful newspaper is the result of a good combination. Combining with actual conditions denotes two things: The actual conditions of localities -- we must have a good understanding of the local situation -- and the special features of newspapers. Only by keeping these two things in mind can we achieve something unconventiona

Nearly 200 comrades from provincial, prefectural, county and commune press, broadcast and publishing units attended the meeting.

LIAONING REPORTS INCREASED INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW110506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province, China's biggest heavy industrial center, reported substantial increases in both heavy and light industrial output value in the first quarter of this year. According to the Liaoning Provincial Industrial Department, the province's heavy industrial enterprises yielded a total of 7,167 million yua in output value in the first quarter of this year, up 5.6 percent compared with the same period of last year. Liaoning's light industrial output value was 3,958 million yuan, representing a 13.1 percent increase over the like period of 1981.

Over the years, the province put one-sided emphasis on heavy industry and only three percent of the rolled steel needed by the province for industrial expansion every year went to light industry. In line with the policies for readjustment, the province now puts greater emphasis on light industry to change the imbalance. The province last year trimmed the production of heavy industrial products not needed at the present. Last year the province's heavy industrial output value went down while light industrial production rose.

Due to a series of readjustments made, the province's heavy industrial production has been on the rise again. The province has turned out more steel sheets, wires and strips for the manufacture of light industrial goods. Tens of thousands of machines were made by the province's machine building plants in the last two years to equip light industry factories. Some of the heavy industrial plants have switched over to the production of durable consumer goods such as bicycles and sewing machines. The readjustment has enabled the province's industry to achieve better economic results.

The province's industrial enterprises turned over to the state profits totalling 922 million yuan in the first three months of this year, 6.5 percent more than in the same 1981 period.

GANSU MILITARY DISTRICT EXPOSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190357 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 17 April, the Gansu Provincial Military District sponsored a rally at which (Li Weiji), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, on behalf of the party committee of the military district, explained and publicized the decision adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at economic crimes and offered suggestions on implementing this decision.

In his speech, Comrade (Li Weiji) reviewed the initial achievements scored by the provincial military district in dealing blows to serious economic crimes. He noted: According to the investigation data on exposed cases compiled by provincial military district, crimes in the economic field are serious. We are very shocked at some cases. It is completely out of keeping with the fact that some comrades contended at the beginning of the drive that tasks to deal blows at economic crimes should be taken up by local civilian organs and are not connected with PLA units and that tasks in this regard should be taken up by personnel in charge of financial and administrative work and not by other personnel. Some have even contended that tasks in this regard should be taken up by southeast coastal provinces and are not connected with Qinghai Province, covered by mountains which cause great transportation difficulties.

However, facts have shown that some economic crimes are directly connected with our province and have involved not only personnel in charge of financial and administrative work, but also other personnel; not only ordinary staff, but also leading cadres.

Comrade (Li Weiji) urged the broad masses of party members, members and revolutionary fighters among the PLA units under the provincial military district, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to earnestly study the central authorities' decision and to take the lead in implementing the decision. The party committees at all levels should enhance their leadership over the work, do their work strictly according to the decision and severely deal blows at serious economic crimes by distinguishing between cases that are different in severity and by upholding policies so as to continuously carry out the struggle against economic crimes in a thoroughgoing way.

In his speech, Comrade (Li Weiji) emphatically gave a warning to those who have committed economic crimes and have not yet confessed to realize their errors, to mend their ways and to surrender to the authorities before May Day this year in order to receive lenient treatment as soon as possible.

SHANXI'S MA WENRUI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

HK190521 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a work conference on hitting at criminal activities in the economic field. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting in the afternoon of 17 April. In his speech, Ma Wenrui stressed that CCP committees at all levels must strengthen leadership so as to carry out the struggle according to the instructions of the central authorities in a smooth manner. He said: Since the central authorities issued the decision to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee has held two meetings to discuss and study the issue. In the future, more discussion will be held in accordance with the actual situation. The decision of the central authorities has explicitly pointed out the nature, policies and methods of this struggle; it is the program for carrying out the struggle. The CCP committees at all levels must seriously study the decision of the central authorities; they must overcome their muddled and erroneous thinking by studying it and adopt effective measures to organize and lead the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field.

On strengthening party leadership, Ma Wenrui pointed out: The provincial CCP committee has decided to assign the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and the leading cadres at departmental and bureau levels to directly investigate a number of major cases. All prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should also assign capable leading cadres to carry out the struggle. We should strengthen and assist work in localities that are weak in handling cases. The CCP committees should assume unified leadership in combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, and the discipline inspection committees at all levels are the executive bodies of the struggle. Judicial and public security organs must work in close coordination and bring their role into full play. Propaganda departments must adopt various measures to launch ideological and political education for the party members, cadres and the masses in a lively and concrete manner by means of typical cases, so as to enhance their political consciousness and their ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and encourage party members and cadres and the masses to resolutely struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices and criminal offenses.

Ma Wenrui emphatically pointed out: The CCP committees at all levels must pay special attention to the central decision's stipulations on the key targets and on drawing clear lines of demarcation in policy when they lead the struggle against criminal activities. Under no circumstances should they obtain confessions by force and give them credence. We must not readily believe statements made under interrogation. We must distinguish the nature of different cases in accordance with the facts and promptly handle the cases in accordance with party discipline, administrative discipline and state law.

Ma Wenrui pointed out: We must pay attention to handling the relationship between combating serious criminal activities in the economic field and carrying out industrial and agricultural production. They must be integrated with each other and not set against each other. The important aim of combating serious criminal activities in the economic field is to get rid of obstacles so as to speed up the development of industrial and agricultural production and the pace of building modernization. Therefore, in the course of the struggle, we must guard against negative factors that might affect industrial and agricultural production. We must also pay attention to the relationship between combating criminal activities in the economic field and investigating and correcting unhealthy trends in recruiting labor, cadres and students, changing agricultural to nonagricultural household registration, changing the status of rural youths to educated youths sent to the rural areas from the towns, and changing the status of temporary and contract workers and teachers in schools run by local people to permanent state workers, using one's power to build private houses and so on. Although these are problems of different nature and the solutions to them are different, in the sense of correcting party work style and social mood, their aims are the same. At present, we must give priority to combating severe criminal activities in the economic field. In handling these cases, we must distinguish the primary from the secondary cases and make overall suitable arrangements so that the two drives will coordinate with and promote each other.

The provincial CCP committee work conference on striking at criminal activities in the economic field was held from 12 to 17 April. Comrade Yan Kelun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who presided at the conference, gave his opinions on making further arrangements for combating criminal activities in the economic field at the end of the meeting. He demanded that all localities and provincial departments grasp major cases and concentrate efforts in April, May and June on tackling major and severe cases, steeling the cadres and educating the masses, so as to gain experience and get things going.

Comrade Yan Kelun pointed out: In hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field, it is necessary to investigate the nature of the crimes committed and also the question of responsibility of the cadres concerned, especially leading cadres. We must by all means avoid simply considering something as it stands and handling a case simply as it appears. We must not view major cases purely as criminal cases, but as a major means of correcting the party work style. As regards leading cadres who act as protectors for criminal elements and activities, and leading cadres who do serious economic sabotage, we must investigate the responsibility, no matter who is involved.

We must carry out rectification, under leadership and with plans, of units that are gravely impure. Certain units will have to be reorganized. At the same time we must resolutely implement the policy of leniency for those who make a clean breast of things and severity for those who resist, and urge the criminal elements to take the path of giving themselves up and making a clean breast of things.

(Luo Wenzhi), secretary of the provincial CCP committee's provisional discipline inspection committee, spoke at the conference on the situation in correcting unhealthy trends in "three enrollments, three changes, and one dwelling," and gave his views. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and their discipline inspection committees, and of provincial departments concerned.

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS FOUR XINJIANG COUNTIES

HK161152 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Summary] "Regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao recently made an inspection tour of out-of-the-way oases in the depths of the Gobi. He called on the cadres and masses of various nationalities to develop the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and try every possible means to solve the water problem, to plant more trees and to grow more grass to serve as wind and sand shields [words indistinct]."

In early April Wang Enmao visited the four counties of Yuli, Ruoqiang, Qiemo and Minfeng and collected a lot of firsthand material. He told the cadres and masses in these localities that it is first of all necessary to solve the water problem by fully utilizing the existing water resources and harnessing the rivers in the region one by one. It is necessary to plant more trees and vigorously develop afforestation. Afforestation in these localities has developed to some extent since liberation but this is not quite sufficient. Too few trees have been planted, so vigorous efforts should be made to develop afforestation. It is necessary to grow more grass for it should not only serve as wind and sand shields but also can be used as fodder or compost to improve the soil.

He said: "If we succeed in solving the water problem, planting more trees and growing more grass, our oases will be expanded, the production of agriculture and animal husbandry will register greater development and the cause of other economic construction will also forge rapidly ahead."

XINHUA REPORTS ON XINJIANG COAL INDUSTRY

OW151420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Urumqi, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Output value of coal in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region reached 250 million yuan in 1981, making up 6.1 percent of the region's gross industrial output value. Xinjiang has abundant coal deposits. Sixtythree counties in the region have good quality, easily extracted coal seams.

Since New China was founded in 1949, Xinjiang has, with government aid of more than 300 million yuan, built seven large and medium mines each with an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons; 22 small pits each with production capacity of 90,000 tons and 12 shaft mines each with a capacity of 50,000 tons. Two big coal producing centers have been built in Urumqi and Hami. The Hami opencut coal mine, with an annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons, has mechanized whole production process. By 1981, the region's coal output had increased 64 times the 1949 output.

The region now has 80,000 coal miners and an 1,800-member geological prospecting force. A designing institute for coal mines, a research institute and coal mining schools have also been established. In the first three months of this year, Xinjiang supported its neighboring provinces of Qinghai and Gansu by shipping them 440,000 tons of coal, 60 percent more than the same period of 1980.

CHINA POST VIEWS REAGAN'S ARMS SALES DECISION

OW191021 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Timely Decision"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's decision to request the U.S. Congress to approve U.S. $60 million sales of military spare parts to the Republic of China despite Peiping's objections is a timely decision.

In so doing, the U.S. President is implementing the Taiwan Relations Act in letter and spirit and at the same time fulfilling his campaign promises regarding supporting the Republic of China and its 18 million people.

According to the UPI dispatch from Washington, Tuesday, the formal presentation of the controversial package may be part of a closed-door briefing given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge. The U.S. administration has already withheld the sale of sophisticated FX planes to the Republic of China. But the Peiping regime kept up its nuisance campaign of objections to any sales or putting a time limit of future sales.

Whether this batch of sales represents the result of understanding between Washington and Peiping of limiting sales to spare parts only is not clear. But the fact that the Peiping regime's HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY in its commentary on April 12 blasted the Chicago TRIBUNE, the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the New York TIMES for supporting arms sales to the Republic of China shows that no such understanding was reached.

It is hoped that the United States would follow this decision with more arms sales to the Republic of China, which needs such purchases to bolster its defense capabilities to counter the Peiping regime's threat to conquer Taiwan by force. It should realize that the Chinese communist peace offensive recently launched by Yeh Chien-ying is as phoney as its profession of peaceful settlement of the "Taiwan question." The only way to ensure peace in the Taiwan Strait and the western Pacific is by strengthening the ROC's defense capabilities.

The American people should support President Reagan's decision on the arms sales issue to the Republic of China and encourage him to continue along this line and not to soften his stand as a result of Peiping's agitations, which will surely be made again and again. They should also expose Peiping sinister lobby activities in the United States aimed at seizing Taiwan by diplomatic means and with the help of the United States. Such a sinister plot must be exposed and defeated by the righteous American people.

CHINA POST LAUDS EXPANDING ARMS SUPPLY SOURCES

OW191023 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Diversifying Our Arms Supply Sources"]

[Text] The Executive Yuan's decision to seek arms supplies from all advanced countries is a laudable one. The decision was revealed in a written report submitted to the Legislative Yuan Monday [12 April].

The news report indicated that in our search for new arms and planes, the French Mirage planes might be one of our targets. At the same time, we will strengthen our capacity for producing our own weapons and missiles. In this respect, our production of the Ching Feng and Hsiung Feng missiles in addition to other weapons represents a step in the right directio

Recent international developments are highly in favor of expanded substantial relations with all advanced nations. They will pave the way for launching such a program of arms procuremen in the Free World's market. We should indeed exert our efforts in this regard in a positive manner without delay.

In Europe, it may be noted, the holding of the first World Anti-Communist League [WACL] council for Europe's regional conference from February 5 to 6 at Brussels, Belgium represented a breakthrough of great importance. Thirty delegates from 12 countries, including Belgium, Norway, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Switzerland, and several international organizations and observers attended the epoch-making conference. Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, attended the conference and delivered a keynote address. The conference supported President Chiang Ching-kuo's valiant leadership and the ROC's stand. Those delegates can serve as our goodwill envoys in that vital region. They can help our representatives in Europe to meet our needs in arms sales.

The WACL has indeed become an effective instrument of people-to-people diplomacy.

PAPER CALLS FOR DIVERSIFYING ARMS IMPORTS

OW191432 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Two Ways of Reinforcing Weaponry and Equipment"]

[Text] In a written reply to an interpellation from three legislators, the Executive Yuan 12 April stated that the government is making positive efforts to increase our capability in arms production and seeking to acquire arms from various advanced nations so as to open up more sources of weaponry. Efforts are also being made to study how the procurement of military equipment can be diversified.

The first goal of building up our national defense is to provide for the security of this bastion for reconstruction and then to create opportunities for the recovery of the mainland. Presently, the principle for reorganization is to work for establishing an independent national defense system based on the needs of the political strategy of "attaching equal importance to defense and offense," while giving consideration to the two major tasks of army building and war preparations. Furthermore, stress should be laid on ensuring our air defense capability, command of the sea and capability of countering landing operations as well as on maintaining military superiority over the Taiwan Straits. In accordance with this established policy and in consideration of the current situation, our most urgent task is to improve and have an ample supply of arms and equipment, to strengthen the combat capability of our armed forces and to guard against an enemy's rash actions.

Modern weapons have become more sophisticated with each passing day. In order to keep up with the times and meet our own needs, we must constantly replenish and renew our weaponry. The most effective way is to study arms production while continuing to procure arms from abroad. By coordinating arms production at home with arms procurement from abroad, we can promote self-sufficiency and acquire a sufficient supply of arms to meet our needs at the time.

With the goal of attaining self-sufficiency in mind, the government has been working to enlist the services of experts and to expand the equipment and facilities needed for arms production so as to develop science, technology and industry related to national defense and to increase our own capability in arms production. A solid foundation has been established for the production of advanced weapons and high-performance airplanes.

Arms production should be promoted in the future through development of research work and cooperation with foreign countries so that we will be able to produce more items at home and attain the goal of self-sufficiency step by step.

It is of equal importance to open up more sources of new weapons and diversify arms procurement. As science and technology advance by leaps and bounds, various sophisticated arms are brought forth while the old are eliminated. The development of arms production has become more and more costly.

Mr Chiang Pai-li, the late military strategist, held that the principle for self-sufficiency in weaponry is "not to fall behind in invention but strive to be the first in production." In his view, we must be able to stop the enemy without spending too many funds on arms production. With our nation's current level of science and technology, we are still incapable of producing most sophisticated weapons and the government does not have sufficient funds to support arms production. Therefore, it certainly is economical and effective to procure what we need from foreign countries. Since the United States refuses to sell high-performance fighter planes to us, we are in greater need of acquiring weapons from various advanced countries so as to have more sources for sophisticated weapons.

In its written reply to the interpellation, the Executive Yuan explained that equal attention would be paid to the two measures mentioned above and stressed that efforts would be made to open up sources of arms supply in Western Europe. Efforts would also be made to acquire all those weapons that will contribute to the strengthening of the combat capability of our armed forces. Among them is the Mirage fighter produced in France. At the same time, continued efforts would be made to urge the U.S. Government to sell us practical and effective defensive weapons to ensure the country's national defense.

The most fundamental question lies in the development of science and technology related to national defense which will allow us to strengthen our capability in the production of sophisticated weapons. Various types of domestically-produced missiles and rockets, including Hsiung Feng and Ching Feng missiles, cannons with increased range [tseng cheng pao 1073 4453 4276] and vehicles equipped with electronic communications devices have already been put on public display. Other arms including tanks, vessels and sophisticated weapons, which are still under development, will soon be put into production. Hereafter, it is of greater need that experts, both at home and abroad, participate in fulfilling this task and that all industrial enterprises run by the military, the government or civilians, cooperate and speed up arms production by increasing the achievements made at individual enterprises.

To ensure the command of both our sea and air, we need to procure high performance fighter planes. However, under the complicated and contradictory international situation at present, it is necessary not only to use every possible measure to seek proper sources but also to obtain a continuous supply guarantee. The Executive Yuan pointed out that, first of all, we must take into consideration the supply of spare parts and accessories needed for maintenance and repair work. Only if the sellers guarantee the supply for a prolonged period of time can we sign the procurement agreement. Without this guarantee, the procurement may result in serious consequences. Therefore, the government will meticulously appraise this issue and make efforts to diversify arms procurement to avoid overreliance on one sector's supply, as well as to maintain our flexible position and to take initiative in arms procurement.

Whether producing arms at home or procuring sophisticated weapons from abroad, we need an enormous amount of funds. The government must appropriate more funds for this purpose in its budgets while contributions from the people will be urged. In the central government budgets for fiscal year 1983, more than 144.2 billion dollars in new Taiwan currency has been appropriated for national defense and foreign affairs, accounting for 42.5 percent of the total expenditures. In expounding this budget plan, President Sun of the Executive Yuan stated that if any breakthrough is made in the procurement of military equipment, special budget plans will be worked with perseverance to attain this goal and that the government will also make efforts to appropriate as much money as possible to support arms procurement.

In the past few years, nationwide campaigns for contributions to the "patriotic and self-reliant" funds have been launched by personages from all walks of life. The contributions amounted to several billion dollars in new Taiwan currency and a large portion of the contributions are designated for procuring arms to strengthen national defense. The funds have been used in procuring planes and vessels, and an air force "self-reliant" squadron, a navy speedboat squadron and a tank brigade have already been organized separately with the funds contributed. This indicates that the people are of the same mind in their support for building national defense. Hereafter, it will be necessary to call on the people to make further contributions to coordinate with the government's determination to carry out this policy decision. This will certainly make our arms increasingly superior and our combat capability increasingly substantial. Thereby, an independent national defense system will be established and the tasks of ensuring self-defense and overcoming enemies will be fulfilled.

WORLD WOMEN'S SOFTBALL EVENT DRAWS 18 COUNTRIES

OW200417 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] (Li Cheng-i), vice president for international relations of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, has announced that Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation, has informed him that 18 countries, including the Republic of China, have completed registration procedures for the fifth world women's softball championship to be held in Taipei 2-11 July.

(Li) is on his way to the United States for business and is expected to meet with Porter Monday evening to discuss the details of which countries have registered.

The 18 countries on the list Porter forwarded to the Chinese Taipei Softball Federation are the Republic of China, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Indonesia, Norway, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

(Li) emphasized that countries such as Singapore and New Guinea, which have expressed their firm intention to come, have not appeared on Porter's list yet, since their registration materials have not reached the International Softball Federation headquarters in Oklahoma City. In addition, despite earlier reports, the Japanese have said they want to attend the championship in Taipei. It raises an interesting question as to why they have changed their mind after supporting the Chinese communists in the political controversies which have troubled the planning for the tournament. The Japanese had indicated that the softball tournament site should be changed unless sports officials in the Republic of China make certain promises on the protocol to be used at the opening and closing ceremony. Their recent change in mind was also accompanied by a statement saying the Japanese team would return home if the flag of the Republic of China was used at the championship. Local sports officials have expressed indifference whether the Japanese attend it or not and indicated that the change in heart may merely be an attempt to play a disruptive role at the tournament by pulling out their team once the event has started.

PRESS VIEW SINO-U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK180800 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Hot and Cold Between China, the United States and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Brezhnev is now confined to bed in the Kremlin. In the latter half of last month, he delivered a speech in Tashkent, making overtures to Beijing (although there was no lack of the old tune of attacking China in his speech). He fell ill once he returned to Moscow. Of course, this was not because Beijing got him angry. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry used three phrases to answer his speech -- pay attention to what he has said, refuse his attack and always see how he actually behaves. We should say that the reactions were not stern, although we should not judge things by speech and countenance. The reactions can be described as moderate.

More than 20 days have passed since the speech. The day before yesterday, Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, expressed his views that China and the Soviet Union should hold direct talks on the basis of equality, mutual respect and territorial integrity. Such a view is more "direct" than the reactions made by Beijing several days ago. With regard to direct talks, Beijing only said that it would see, but refused to reveal what practical actions it would take.

Actually, on the same day that Ceausescu expressed the above views in Beijing, the Sino-Soviet goods exchange agreement for 1982 was signed in Beijing. Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier and minister of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony. The trade volume will be increased by 45 percent, valued at 600 million Swiss francs or 1.8 billion Hong kong dollars. This will be the highest trade volume of the past 15 years (since 1967). It has also been decided to reopen border trade.

Judging by trade, it seems that China and the Soviet Union have improved their relations a bit.

However, these are the normal affairs of two countries that have established diplomatic relations. Beijing has never said that it will not maintain normal diplomatic relations with Moscow. Furthermore, it has never said that Sino-Soviet relations will retrogress or be downgraded. The representatives of both sides in each other's capitals are officials of ambassadorial level.

Although their relations have not retrogressed or been downgraded, they are actually very cold. But it seems that nobody has said that they are as cold as frost.

At present, nobody has said either that Sino-Soviet relations are no longer cold or too cold.

People talk about the possibility of retrogression and downgrading of Sino-U.S. relations which have recently become cold because of the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Notwithstanding that, these relations are much hotter than Sino-Soviet relations.

Brezhnev's purpose in delivering his speech in Tashkent was to take advantage of the slightly cold Sino-U.S. relations in the interests of the Soviet Union.

The situation is complicated and delicate.

China is a weak nation compared with the United States and the Soviet Union. However, it is a big nation, which occupies a decisive position, and nobody can bully it easily.

WEN WEI PO Article

HK190916 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "News on China and the United States and China and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The recent developments in Sino-U.S. and in Sino-Soviet relations have attracted people's attention. People are now showing concern for the negative development of the former and the positive development of the latter.

It is the United States and the Soviet Union, rather than China, that have caused people to have such concerns.

China's principles and stands toward these two countries have remained unchanged. That is, in international contacts, to adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, especially to the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In handling Sino-U.S. relations at present, China's stand is opposing the United States for creating "two Ch nas." The dispute is on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, on the U.S. regarding Taiwan as a political entity, a "small China," and encouraging it to reject peaceful reunification, to be independent and to become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States. In other words, this is a practice of U.S. hegemonism in China.

Therefore, China has risen in opposition to U.S. hegemonism and creation of "two Chinas," to its violation of China's territorial sovereignty.

The recent development is the Reagan administration has asked for congressional approval to sell $60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan and China has lodged a strong protest with the United States for violating its territorial sovereignty. But since the United States has explained that this was a decision made before the Cancun conference held last year, that is, before Reagan's meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang, that only spare parts and not weapons would be involved in the sales, that is, no new arms would be provided, and that it would not provide Taiwan with new weapons during its talks with China, China, besides lodging the protest, would also like to wait and see whether the United States keeps its word. It warned the United States that if it fails to keep its word, it will be responsible for all serious consequences occurring thereafter.

U.S. correspondents hold that the assurance is a great concession made by the United States, and that is why China has not taken drastic measures to downgrade relations.

In the sense that the dispute should be settled through negotiations, it might be right to consider the assurance as a concession. But when the cause of the dispute is examined, the assurance given by the United States that it would not go on acting recklessly can, on no account, be regarded as a concession. This is because that the United States should not have done such a thing which violates China's sovereignty. This assurance is but to suspend this act of violation.

Thus, the dispute between China and the United States has not yet been fundamentally settled, and the possibility of a reverasl of relations still exists.

As to Sino-Soviet relations, what attracted people's attention is Soviet President Brezhnev's Tashkent remarks. In these remarks, in addition to his usual attacks on China's foreign policy, he said something which had not been said for a long time. That is, the Soviet Union has always recognized China's sovereignty over Taiwan and opposed the concept of "two Chinas," and it is ready to settle the dispute between the two countries through negotiations.

The Soviet Union has thus made use of the United States' creation of "two Chinas" to curry favor with China. To this, China has made a three-point response: First, China took note of the Soviet leader's remarks. Second, China has rejected his attacks. And third, China will see how the USSR behaves.

Having taken note of the remarks means China has not only heard, but also paid attention to them. Rejecting the attacks means China will adhere to its policies. To see how the USSR behaves means to see what actions it will take in the future.

This three-point response is also an example of combining principle with flexibility. What affords much food for thought is that instead of responding with lengthy articles, the remarks were treated with indifference; instead of being answered back sarcastically, the Soviet attacks were only rejected firmly and calmly. Besides, the Soviet proposal was neither accepted hastily nor refused rashly. China will just wait and see how the USSR behaves along the Sino-Soviet border before making any decision.

When talking with the Chinese party and government leaders these days on Sino-Soviet relations, Romanian President Ceausescu suggested that the two sides settle the dispute through direct negotiations. In addition he said that this would not only be good for both countries but also for world peace.

These remarks can be read in full in China's official press. In the past, such remarks were usually reported in a few lines. So, this seems to imply some new turn of events. At a press conference held in Beijing, President Ceausescu even said that there are good prospects for Sino-Soviet relations. In this visit, he may have brought some messages to and from China. This affords much food for thought.

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China

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OFFICIALS RECEIVE FORMER WORLD BANK PRESIDENT

Meeting With Gu Mu

OW191614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu said here today relations between China and the World Bank have progressed in the past two years. Speaking at a meeting with Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, Vice-Premier Gu Mu said China will develop its national economy mainly by relying on its own efforts, but it also needs foreign capital on relatively favorable terms. "China will keep contact with the World Bank and study the possibilities of their cooperation in various fields," he said. The vice-premier thanked McNamara for his contributions to promoting the relationship between China and the World Bank during his tenure as president of the bank.

McNamara said he appreciated China's achievements in developing its economy in the past few years. He said he hoped the links between China and the World Bank would continue to grow. He said the loans and other forms of aid offered by developed countries to developing countries are not only conducive to the international stability, but also beneficial to developed countries.

Later, Vice-Premier Gu Mu gave a dinner in honor of McNamara. Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian was also present.

The former World Bank president arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Minister Wang.

Meeting with Zhao

OW201614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, this afternoon in Zhongnanhai, and exchanged views with him on China's economic situaton and world economic problems.

McNamara said that he appreciated very much Premier Zhao's report on government work at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. "It's not so easy for a government to openly admit its shortcomings. This requires courage," he said. In the report Premier Zhao made frank comments about the past, looked forward to the future and put forward the 10-point principles, McNamara said.

Premier Zhao said, "We must tell the people the truth and be responsible to them." The premier also solicited McNamara's views about the prospects of China's economic development in the 1990's mentioned in the report.

McNamara said that the planning for China's economic development is very realistic. "China will surely [word indistinct] successes," he said. China's achievements in satisfying the basic needs of the people have left a deep impression on him, McNamara added.

Premier Zhao thanked McNamara for his contributions to promoting relations of cooperation between China and the World Bank during his tenure of office. "China's seat in the World Bank was restored when McNamara was the president of the bank," he said.

McNamara said when he was president of the World Bank he held that without the participation of China in the bank it should not be called the World Bank.

Premier Zhao also discussed with McNamara ways for China to use foreign capital. The premier added: "China is willing to develop cooperation with the World Bank."

Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian was present at the meeting.

U.S. DEBATES 'FIRST-USE' OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK201206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S. Internal Debate on Not Being the First To Use Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Recently, the spring issue of the U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY carried an article by four former high-ranking officials of the United States. In this article, these former officials called for a change in the present U.S. nuclear strategy and upheld that the United States should renounce "first-use" of nuclear weapons.

These four former government officials are McGeorge Bundy, former White House national security adviser; Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; George F. Kennan, former ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Gerard C. Smith, former chief delegate to the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Their proposal has been rejected and criticized by the U.S. Government and by French and West German personalities and has provoked a strong response and a new controversy in the United States.

For a long time, the United States and NATO have adhered to the nuclear strategy of "being the first to use nuclear weapons to counter an aggression against Europe," which is called the strategy of flexible response. In the article by Bundy and others, it was for the first time proposed that "it is time now to restudy" this nuclear strategy and see whether it is a wise one. They are of the opinion that "both the United States and the Soviet Union have produced an amazingly large number of various kinds of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems." Under such circumstances, "the mere use of nuclear weapons in Europe, whether by the alliance or by the Soviet Union against the alliance, will bring about the escalation of the war and result in the tremendous and unavoidable risk of a full-scale nuclear war" that no one will be able to win. Therefore, they put forward the strategy of "refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons."

The article also says that the adoption of the strategy of "refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons" by no means signifies deserting our European allies nor the unilateral nuclear disarmament on the part of the United States. It is only aimed at freeing the United States from the "pressure" of the obligation of being the first to use nuclear weapons and at getting rid of people's "worries." Some high-ranking U.S. officials have expressed their rejection of the proposal of "refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons." Alexander M. Haig Jr. criticized this strategy and said that if this strategy is adopted, "it will be impossible for the West to counter Moscow's preponderant conventional forces in Europe." On 13 April, Paul H. Nitze, U.S. chief delegate to the U.S.-Soviet talks on deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe that have been held in Geneva published an article, in which he refuted, one by one, the arguments for the strategy of "refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons." He said that such a proposal would destroy the foundation of the deterrent policy of the NATO. He pointed out that the theory of "being the first to use nuclear weapons" was based on the disparity between the forces of the West and the East. Since this disparity continues to exist, "we will run great risks if we abandon the nuclear deterrent strategy which is the backbone of our policy."

In his press interview on 10 April, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale also expressed his objection to Bundy and others' proposal. He pointed out that the writers of the article have given no answer to the question of what we should do if our conventional forces are not strong enough to play a deterrent role. He said, "If we abandon our strategy of flexible response, we will probably give the Soviet Union the impression that it can win the war by launching a conventional attack." Nevertheless, in the United States there are quite a few people who support the proposal of the four former officials.

In Western Europe, a French foreign affairs specialist is of the opinion that this proposal must be treated as "a sign of a pacifist crisis in the Atlantic alliance." A personality of the West German governing party said that he would not agree to any revision of NATO's strategy. (?Mertes), spokesman of the West German opposition parties -- the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union -- is also of the opinion that this proposal will reduce the deterrent force immeasurably. Because this deterrent force is precisely what the West relies on to prevent a Soviet conventional attack, this proposal will also cause difficulties to the West in its efforts to eliminate the military disparity and maintain the present level of security.

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

OW202325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "The U.S. Economy as Viewed From the Unemployed"]

[Text] The U.S. unemployment rate for March reached a record high for the 37 years since World War II. On 2 April, the U.S. Department of Labor announced that the March unemployment rate rose to 9 percent, matching the postwar high registered in May 1975 in a period of economic crisis. The number of jobless in March this year was 9.9 million, well above the May 1975 level.

These are merely officially published statistics. The real situation is much more serious, since the statistics do not include the following two categories of people: one is the so-called part-time workers, including those who worked only 1 hour a week. The U.S. official statistics of unemployment do not include these people, numbering as many as 5 million. The other category includes those who have long been unable to find jobs and thus become disappointed and did not register with the government because they could no longer receive the government unemployment subsidy. In issuing the unemployment statistics, the government did not include such disappointed laborers. Jobless people in this category number 1.3 million. Jobless people, partially unemployed people and those who were out of work but did not register as such, total an estimated 17 million.

The serious unemployment problem has evoked strong reaction from the U.S. public. Leaders of labor and industrial workers' associations have made statements criticizing Reagan's economic policy, which has led the nation into a grave economic depression. To more and more ordinary Americans, unemployment has become a horrible threat. In particular, at this time when the problem of economic recession facing the United States is worsening, the Reagan administration has not only failed to make appropriations as relief funds for some of the unemployed, as was the case in previous economic crises, but on the contrary it was slashed, to a great extent, the expenditure budget by reducing the variety of subsidies for jobless workers. This has thrown the numerous jobless workers into a more tragic predicament.

In capitalist countries, the number of jobless workers invariably increases with the advent of an economic crisis. The United States, of course, is no exception. The Reagan administration had hoped that the implementation of its economic renaissance program would have changed the economic recession and cut the unemployment rate to less than 7 percent in 1981. Nonetheless, a year has passed, and the unemployment rate has risen to 9 percent. Why has it been impossible to cut the unemployment rate? There are complicated reasons for this, but the chief one is that the Reagan administration has put into effect a policy of tightening the money supply in order to control currency inflation. To this end, bank interest rates have been raised. When there is a high interest rate, enterprises borrowing money from the bank have to pay higher interest. Accordingly, less money has been borrowed from banks for the purpose of setting up new enterprises or expanding existing ones. When small and medium enterprises have insufficient funds to operate, there are naturally fewer job opportunities for workers.

Difficulties, due to inadequate operating funds, have forced more and more enterprises into bankruptcy and pushed a large number of workers out of work. In addition, high interest rates have caused harmful effects on the construction, automotive and steel industries. Most people are unwilling to use high-interest bank loans to buy houses or cars, resulting in a slump in the construction industry and a slack car market. This has, in turn, adversely affected the market for steel. Because of less work in these industries, large numbers of workers have been dismissed.

The past few years have seen the merging of big enterprises in the United States. While previously it was not uncommon for big fish to eat up small fish in that country, now big fish have begun to eat up big fish as well. For example, the biggest American chemical company has spent $7.4 billion to incorporate the largest petroleum company. Because monopoly capitalists have spent large sums in taking over other companies rather than in establishing new enterprises, workers have experienced difficulty in finding new jobs.

In formulating the economic renaissance program, Reagan had hoped that the reduction of government tax on enterprises would enable entrepreneurs to invest more money in expanding production. However, because entrepreneurs are not optimistic about the prospects for the U.S. economy, only a few of them have invested in establishing new enterprises. This state of affairs has not provided the unemployed workers with new job opportunities as intended. Increases in the number of jobless workers have inevitably reduced purchasing power, causing large stockpiles. With large quantities of commodities overstocked, factories have had to reduce production and let more workers go. This has resulted in a vicious circle.

Furthermore, the increased number of unemployed has become a heavy burden on the U.S. Government, causing an adverse effect on the nation's finances. The government cannot levy income tax from jobless workers; on the contrary, it has to give them unemployment subsidies and pay out in other ways. According to Reagan, when the unemployment rate grows 1 percent, the U.S. Government has to suffer a loss of $25 billion because of the reduced revenue and increased expenditure. The large loss adds to the government's financial deficit and aggravates the problem of currency inflation. Obviously, if the U.S. economy does not improve, it is impossible to reduce the number of unemployed.

Of late, people in the United States have been discussing Reagan's budget for fiscal 1983. A poll, jointly sponsored by American journalist organizations, reveals that 62 percent of the people favor a drastic revision of Reagan's budget. This poll also shows that Americans are pessimistic about the future of their economy, and that they do not agree with the tax reduction and the cut in social welfare spending.

According to the U.S. press, President Reagan has begun a series of 5-minute broadcasts each Saturday evening when there is the largest audience -- such speeches starting on 3 April, to last 10 weeks. He is doing this because he knows that his prestige is declining and that it is necessary to speak directly to the American people in a bid to gain their support. In his first broadcast on the evening of 3 April, he admitted that the U.S. economy is in a serious recession and that the unemployment rate has climbed to 9 percent. However, he said, there is no quick, effective way to deal with the current economic recession. He asked the American people to give him some time to realize the goal of his economic program.

As a matter of fact, Americans have their own views on Reagan's economic renaissance program. Some have long held that the program is aimed at reducing taxes on the rich while cutting spending for social welfare, which affects the livelihood of the poor. It can be envisaged that if the serious unemployment problem remains unresolved for a long time, the broad masses of workers will become increasingly resentful. The serious unemployment problem has not only adversely affected the U.S. economy, but has also added to political turbulence and social unrest. Unemployment is an impending problem to be resolved in the United States. With the current economic recession, however, it is a truly unbearable headache for Reagan to maintain a high interest rate to control currency inflation and, at the same time, to increase job opportunities for the large number of unemployed workers.

PLA VETERAN OF ANTI-U.S. WAR IN SRV INTERVIEWED

OW210331 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Feature: "The Months and Years of Friendship"]

[Text] Dear friends, probably you still remember that more than a decade ago, at a time when the Vietnamese people were making sacrifices and fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese Government and people not only devoted efforts to supporting them, both morally and materially, but also sent their outstanding sons to fight side by side with them. Many Chinese combatants shed their blood and sacrificed their lives in Vietnam to nurture the flower of friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Recently, we interviewed Comrade Xu Shiqi, cadre of an antiaircraft regiment of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who had participated in Vietnam's resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation. He recounted his unforgettable experience in fighting alongside the Vietnamese Army and people for 10 months in Vietnam. He said: In February 1966, our antiaircraft regiment was sent to Vietnam to participate in the fight against the American air pirates. We were stationed in a district in Ha Bac Province with the task of defending a railhead. This was a rather big station in northern Vietnam used mainly for onward transportation of Chinese aid goods. Daily trains, filled with weapons, ammunition and food, came from China. Because of overloading, two locomotives had to be used for pulling and one for pushing the cars. Unloaded aid goods piled up like mountains at the railhead. The trains then returned empty to China.

Comrade Xu continued: To prevent damage to the aid goods piled up at the railroad station, goods which the Chinese people had reserved for Vietnam by enduring privation, our antiaircraft regiment had, on many occasions, fought bravely against the American air pirates, who came to strafe the Khac Phuc station. On 5 May 1966, while Chinese engineers were urgently building a side road at the station, American planes suddenly attacked. In the fierce struggle, many Chinese combatants sacrificed their lives. I myself was wounded.

On 16 May, our unit moved to a district in Lang Son Province to protect a bridge and a dam. On 18 May, 22 U.S. F-105 planes strafed this bridge. At that time, I was with the 4th Company. Our company successively shot down two enemy aircraft. However the 3d squad's battle position was hit by a bomb. Everyone in the squad was killed.

At this point Comrade Xu shed tears. After a pause, he continued: I remember there was a combatant in the 3d squad who hailed from Shandong Province. When he was about to go to Vietnam, his father died, while his mother was seriously ill. He went to Vietnam with deep grief. Arriving in Vietnam, he saw bomb craters everywhere and fallow land. The peasants had to hide in the mountains during daylight and did not dare to go out and till their land until nightfall. He was filled with rage against U.S. imperialism. At the battle in defense of the Khac Phuc railroad station, although wounded, he did not leave his battle position. In the defense of the Ngoai Cau bridge, he fought bravely until his last breath.

At that time, the battle position commander was Huang Dafa, assistant political officer and squad leader. He himself was wounded. His clothes were torn by a bomb blast. His body was covered with blood and mud. However, he continued commanding until his death. The bones of these fallen combatants were left in Vietnam.

Comrade Xu continued with deep emotion: Vietnam's resistance has long ended. That country has become unified. However, the Le Duan clique is openly opposing China, slanderously charging that China helped Vietnam with the aim of controlling it. How angry the souls of the Chinese combatants, who are resting permanently in Vietnam's soil, would be if they knew about this! Comrade Xu went on: However, the Vietnamese people will never forget them and they still have deep affection for the Chinese troops. At Tong Hoa and a number of other areas, the local people had built a cemetery for fallen Chinese combatants and often visited it.

Each time we engaged in a battle in Khac Phuc, Vietnamese people brought us water and leaves to camouflage our antiaircraft guns. On festive days, leading provincial cadres also visited us. At that time, the commander of the 923d Regiment of the Vietnam Air Force at the Khac Phuc airstrip often called on us. Our relations with the Vietnamese antiaircraft units were very good. We reserved new-design antiaircraft guns for them. As for us, we used ordinary ones.

Comrade Xu said: We went home in November 1966. While in Vietnam, we and friendly units shot down or damaged more than 60 U.S. pirate aircraft. I myself was awarded by the Vietnamese Government and Defense Ministry Vietnam's anti-U.S., national salvation medal, a determined-to-win medal and a certificate attesting to my assistance to Vietnam in its anti-U.S. resistance bearing Mr Pham Van Dong's signature. The day we left, the local people came to see us off. They emotionally held our hands and shouted: Long live China and Vietnam! These were words that came from the bottom of the Vietnamese people's hearts.

In conclusion he said: I am confident that the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, built in the long, common struggle, is lasting. The Vietnamese authorities who arrogantly oppose and hate China are unpopular. The days when China and Vietnam will be friends again will certainly come.

VODK REPORTS PRC LEADERS' ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK190939 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, sent a greetings message to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee. The text of this message is as follows:

Respectfully to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and His Excellency Nuon Chea, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, Democratic Kampuchea:

On the occasion of the 7th National Day of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we would like to extend our warmest greetings and best wishes to you and, through you, to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the fraternal Kampuchean people. We would also like to extend our high regards to the Kampuchean people and the valiant, patriotic army.

In the past year, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors progressed another step. With a vigorous combative spirit, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas fought valiantly against the enemy, launched widespread guerrilla activities throughout the country and dealt heavy blows against the Vietnamese aggressors. The situation of this resistance is developing more favorably for the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people's just struggle is significant for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and national survival and constitutes a great and important contribution to safeguarding peace and security in the Southeast Asian, Asian and Pacific regions.

By placing national interests above all else, the Democratic Kampuchean Government has held aloft the banner of uniting all patriotic forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, initiated many proposals for talks and discussions with the other Kampuchean patriotic forces and made active efforts to rally all Kampuchean patriotic forces for fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean Government -- which has thoroughly implemented the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea -- has enjoyed greater support and assistance from the Kampuchean people.

As in the past, the Chinese Government and people will resolutely give unswerving support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. We are convinced that the Kampuchean people -- provided they adhere firmly to resistance and unity -- will be able to surmount all obstacles to their advance, finally defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and undoubtedly achieve permanent victory in their war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council
Beijing, 16 April 1982

SOLOMON ISLANDS MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW161830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Guangzhou, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Ezekiel Alebua, minister of foreign affairs and international trade of the Solomon Islands, and his party ended their visit to China and left here for home via Hong Kong today. The guests arrived in Guangzhou April 14 after visiting Nanjing, Suzhou and Shanghai.

The guests were entertained at a banquet given by Liang Weilin, deputy governor of Guangdong Province, yesterday. They also visited China's 1982 spring export commodities fair, and viewed a reservoir, a hydroelectric power station and a rural people's commune near Guangzhou.

PAKISTAN PRESS AGENCY DELEGATION VISITS

Meets Li Xiannian

OW190752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this morning with a delegation from the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN agency led by Mukhtar Zaman, director-general of the agency.

During their conversation, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian said "the friendly relations of cooperation between China and Pakistan is built on the basis of genuine friendship, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. I believe that this kind of relation will be constantly strengthening and expanding in spite of any interference it meets." The vice-chairman answered questions about China's relations with the Soviet Union, India and the United States.

The delegation arrived yesterday afternoon on the invitation of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Meets Xiao Ke

OW201236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this afternoon with the delegation from the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN agency led by Mukhtar Zaman, director-general of the agency.

During the meeting, Xiao Ke said Pakistan had left a deep impression on him during his visit to that country in March 1980. He said: "China and Pakistan have been friendly countries for a long time. I believe that such friendly relations will continue to grow." Xiao Ke also briefed the guests on the history and the role of the CPPCC.

Present at the meeting were Sa Kongliao and Gan Cisen, members of the standing committee and deputy secretaries-general of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS PAKISTAN TRADE DELEGATION

OW151444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this morning at the Great Hall of the People a Pakistan Government trade delegation led by Mr Izharul Haq, secretary of commerce of the Pakistan Government. The talk was proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Chen Muhua said: "We are very happy that there is good cooperation between China and Pakistan and progress was made in the field of economy and trade."

After the meeting, Chen Muhua was present at the signing ceremony of the trade protocol between the governments of the two countries. Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Mr Izharul Haq, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires an interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, also attended.

The Pakistan delegation arrived in Beijing April 11 and will soon leave for Xian and Guangzhou for the commodities fair.

ULANHU MEETS EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY

OW201620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a sincere and friendly conversation here this evening with Mamdouk Salem, special envoy of Egyptian president and assistant to the president. Salem also handed in to Ulanhu a letter from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; He Ying, vice-foreign minister; and Mr Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim [as received], Egyptian ambassador to China. The Egyptian guests were feted at a dinner given by Ulanhu after the meeting.

The Egyptian guests arrived here April 18 from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ULANHU MEETS PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER

OW201540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a friendly conversation with Mr. (Fadhle Mohsin Abdulla), member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his party here this afternoon.

The Yemeni guests arrived here yesterday on their way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ZENG TAO FETES ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENT

OW181608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Zeng Tao, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a banquet here this afternoon in honor of Mr. (Abdallah Nouaouria), third vice-president of the Algerian National People's Assembly, and his party.

The Algerian guests are on their way home via here after winding up their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

HUANG HUA MEETS NIGERIAN MINISTER OF STATE

OW171528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with P. Bolokor, Nigerian minister of state of the Ministry of External Affairs. Nigerian Ambassador to China S.S. Salifu was present. He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Minister of State Bolokor this evening.

The minister of state arrived here this morning on his was home from Korea.

JI PENGFEI, SOMALIA'S HUSSEIN KULMIE AFRAH TALK

OW190759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei held talks with Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah here this morning. They exchanged views on international issues of common concern and on the development of bilateral relations in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah briefed Ji Pengfei on the situation in Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the question of refugees. He said that Somalia firmly opposes the superpowers' interference in African affairs and any attempt to sow discord among African countries. Somalia is willing to improve its relations with neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, he said.

Ji Pengfei expressed China's firm opposition to the interference of the superpowers in the Horn of Africa. Foreign troops should be withdrawn from the region and the countries concerned should be allowed to settle their own disputes in a peaceful and reasonable way, he said.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the growing relations between China and Somalia.

Members of the entourage of the Somali second vice-president attended the talks. Present on the Chinese side was He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PENG CHONG, NPC DELEGATION

Meets Tunisian President

OW171924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received this afternoon the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Present on the occasion was also Mahmoud Messadi, president of the National Assembly. The hosts and guests had friendly and cordial talks together.

President Bourguiba expressed satisfaction with the good relations between Tunisia and China, and the hope that the relations of cooperation will be further strengthened and bear more fruits.

Peng Chong recalled late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's visit to Tunisia in 1964. He said Premier Zhou and President Bourguiba laid the foundation for the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries, which have been developing with each passing day.

Also present on the occasion were wife of the Tunisian president Madame Bourguiba who visited China last year, and Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Meng Yue.

Departs Tunisia

OW191221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here tonight for Morocco after a six-day friendly visit to this country.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, President of the National Assembly Mahmoud Messadi and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received the Chinese delegation during its stay here. The delgation also held talks with Tunisian ministers on strengthening friendly cooperation between the two countries and other problems.

At a working meeting on April 17, Messadi and Peng Chong agreed to develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the Tunisian National Assembly and the Chinese National People's Congress. They also agreed to continue exchanging visits and consulting each other on problems of common interest such as defending the cause of peace and supporting the people who are fighting for their independence and sovereignty.

Through visits in this country, the Chinese delegation got to know the achievements made by Tunisia in social, economic, cultural and tourist fields.

Peng Chong also paid a visit to the Medjerda-Cap Bon canal project being built with Chinese assistance. He called on the Chinese workers and technicians to guarantee the quality of the work and to complete the project in time and with success.

Arrival in Morocco

OW191223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and the NPC delegation led by him arrived in Casablanca this evening to begin a seven-day friendly visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives.

Speaking to the press at the airport, Peng Chong said, "Our delegation has brought to the Moroccan people the greetings from the Chinese people. Despite the long distance between China and Morocco, the friendship between our two countries is profound. We are convinced that our visit will contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between the NPC of China and the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco and will enhance the friendly relations between the two countries."

Peng Chong was met at the airport by Third Vice-President (Mohamed Taqui Allah Ma'al Ainain) and Fourth Vice-President (Driss Abdou Marrakchi), of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives.

Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Mi Yong was also present.

HUANG HUA AT ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

OW191628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Ismail Rinashe Dube, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zimbabwe Embassy, gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Among the guests were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of government departments, the Beijing Municipality and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

XINHUA SPECIAL ANALYSIS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

OW200607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[News analysis by Ji Mei (special for YANGCHENG WANBAO): "The Malvinas Islands Dispute and U.S. 'Mediation'" -- XINHUA 20 April special article]

[Text] [No dateline given] -- The second round of mediation carried out by U.S. Secretary of State Haig for a solution to the dispute between Argentina and Britian over the Malvinas Islands has entered its 5th day. Despite many long talks between them, U.S. and Argentine officials have so far failed to break the deadlock. War clouds still hang over the South Atlantic, and prospects for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas Islands dispute are unpredictable.

According to disclosures from various sources, the Argentine side cannot accept the new proposal brought by Haig from Washington because the proposal fails to mention the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands at all. Nor can Argentina accept the forming of a tripartite Argentine-British-U.S. administration in the islands proposed by Haig. The Argentine side reiterated its decision to implement the UN Security Council resolution for both the Argentine and British sides to stop hostile actions and for the Argentine forces to withdraw from the Malvinas Islands, but at the same time repeatedly stressed that its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is not negotiable. It is reported that the British Government so far also adheres to the stand that Argentina must withdraw its troops first and then Britain will negotiate.

Britain and Argentina are currently filled with war fever. Since setting sail from Portsmouth, England, on 5 April, the British task force, with the aircraft carrier "Invincible" flagship, has now passed the halfway mark in its voyage, and it is estimated that advanced units will arrive in waters near the Malvinas Islands this week. British submarines, which arrived earlier in the South Atlantic, are still engaged in blockading waters 200 nautical miles around the Malvinas Islands. On the other side, Argentina has mined waters around the Malvinas Islands and continued to airlift troops and supplies to the islands. The country's ground, naval and air forces are on full alert. Argentine artillery units stationed on tne Malvinas Islands conducted an exercise with live ammunition the other day. While the two sides continue to face each other with swords drawn and bows bent, they still welcome U.S. "mediation" and have not ruled out the possibility of a peaceful solution to the dispute.

The dispute over the Malvinas Islands continues to be the focus of world attention. Because the Malvinas are key islands on the passage between the South Atlantic and the South Pacific and because the islands are of importance politically, economically and strategically, international public opinion has long held that, considering the close relationship between the security of the South Atlantic and the security of the entire world, the dispute and its development involve not just the interests of Britain and Argentina. Any incident in this region will rattle the nerves of people concerned about security in the South Atlantic. There are indications that, under the circumstances of sharpening global contention between the two superpowers, their antagonistic postures on the Malvinas issue are becoming increasingly obvious: one wants to defend its sphere of security, while the other wants to poke its nose in and take a share. Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, Argentine minister of the interior, said on 14 April that it is necessary to guard against the "danger of internationalization of the conflict" over the Malvinas Islands.

The United States is Britain's ally in NATO; it and Argentina are both signatories to the 1947 Rio de Janeiro treaty, according to which, when one of the signatory states is attacked, the others are obligated to provide assistance. In this dispute between Britain and Argentina, the United States is in an awkward predicament.

It on the one hand hopes to maintain its traditional relations with Britain and safeguard the unity of its NATO allies; on the other hand it does not want to offend Argentina and endanger U.S.-Argentine relations, which have been improving in recent years. As both sides of the dispute are in a highly emotional state, Washington is trying its best to call on the two sides to refrain from resorting to force, and that is understandable. In recent years, the turmoil in Central America and the Caribbean and Soviet and Cuban expansion in this region have already affected vital U.S. interests. Naturally the United States does not want to see confrontation between Britain and Argentina endanger its position and influence in the South Atlantic and provide an opportunity for Soviet infiltration. However, whether or not U.S. "mediation" can be successful depends on whether Washington is really taking an impartial position and putting forward a reasonable and fair solution to the dispute acceptable to both sides.

As far as Moscow is concerned, it will poke its nose in wherever there is trouble. According to reports by Western news agencies, there are now five Soviet ships operating in the South Atlantic. A few days ago, a Soviet "ocean survey ship" was heading toward the Malvinas. In addition, there are about 30 Soviet fishing vessels in Malvinas waters, one of which is suspected of being a spy ship. International public media have noted that the Soviet Union is gathering all kinds of information by satellite, Bear strategic reconnaissance planes and spy ships, tailing and watching the activities of British warships, in an attempt to fish in troubled waters. U.S. President Reagan on 14 April frankly warned the Soviet Union "not to intervene" in the dispute over the Malvinas Islands.

How the situation in the Malvinas Islands will develop remains to be seen. People are waiting to see how Washington actually "mediates" and how Moscow will act. (XINHUA 20 April special article)

CHILEAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW150824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- New Chilean Ambassador to China Benjamin Agustin Opazo Brull presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was present.

The new ambassador arrived here April 8.

DISCUSSION OF REVISED CONSTITUTION CONCLUDES

OW201347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The third session of the national constitutional revision committee held three plenary meetings yesterday and today to discuss the third chapter on the structure of the state and the fourth chapter on the national flag, the national emblem and the capital in the revised version of the draft constitution.

The three plenary meetings were presided over by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee.

Stating their views at the meetings were Sun Xiaocun, Rong Yiren, Geng Biao, Han Ying, Ulanhu, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Wang Zhen, Jiang Hua, Cheng Siyuan, Hu Ziang, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Liu Nianzhi, Hu Ziying, Qian Changzhao, Fei Yiming, Xiao Ke, Su Ziheng, Xi Zhongxun, Cai Xiao, Ni Zhifu, Yang Jingren and Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, members of the national constitutional revision committee.

The third session of the committee today finished its examination and discussion of all articles in the revised version of the draft constitution.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE TO MEET LATE APRIL

OW201330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (AFP) -- China's parliamentary body, the National People's Congress (NPC), is to hold a Standing Committee meeting -- expected to approve a major government reshuffle -- around the end of the month, NPC Vice Chairman Ulanhu said today. Mr Ulanhu made the statement in a meeting with an Italian parliamentary delegation headed by Oscar Mammi, but Mr Mammi told journalists that the Chinese leader had not specified what would be on the agenda of the meeting. According to divergent reports from several [as received] the two main items for discussion will be a far-reaching government reshuffle in which the number of vice-premiers will be slashed from 13 to two, and the adoption of a draft constitution on which work began in 1980.

The most frequently cited possibles for the two vice-premierships are Wan Li and Yao Yilin, both of whom are considered to be close to strongman Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Both men are currently vice-premiers. Mr Yao, a top economics expert, is also a close associate of China's foremost economic theoretician, Chen Yun.

Diplomats also expect the reshuffle -- the second since the announcement early this year of a massive restructuring of the government -- to affect several ministries including petroleum, currently headed by Kang Shien.

Observers believe the new draft constitution will formally reestablish the post of state president, abolished de facto when its last holder, Liu Shaoqi, was purged in 1969. The restoration of the state presidency is generally held to be behind the major delay in revising the constitution, a task which should have been completed at the last NPC plenary session in December. The delay was probably due to wrangling over who should be the next state president, a post Mr Deng appears to have turned down for personal reasons, observers noted. Mr Deng did say last year, however, that "many people" expected that the post should go to him.

The commission charged with revision of the constitution is currently meeting in Beijing to work out the final draft to be submitted first to the NPC Standing Committee and then, later this year, to an NPC plenary session.

LIAO CHENGZHI ON HEAD OF STATE, SINO-U.S. TIES

OW210028 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (KYODO) -- Chinese strongman party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping will not assume the post of head of state which will be restored in China's new constitution, a Chinese leader said here Tuesday. In a meeting with Seiichi Katsumata, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Chinese parliament standing committee, confirmed the plan to reinstate the head of state system in the new constitution, whose draft will be submitted to the standing committee shortly. But asked about possible nomination of Deng as head of state, Liao clearly said the party vice chairman will not assume the post. "We also oppose his assumption of the post," Liao was quoted as telling Katsumata. "We cannot ask him to assume such a busy post," Liao said. This remark suggests that there is a tacit agreement in the Chinese leadership that the 77-year-old Deng should be relieved of such an exhausting post as the head of state. Liao, however, did not disclose who would assume the post of the head of state.

Referring to Sino-Soviet relations, Liao said that though Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has made various proposals, China has no trust in his proposals and gives no serious consideration to the proposals.

Liao also accused the United States of trying to promote a "two-China" concept (with continued arms sales to Taiwan). He said the Chinese will never compromise on this problem. Considering the current situation concerned with the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Liao told the Japanese guest, no optimism can be warranted about the continued smooth relations between Beijing and Washington.

Katsumata arrived in Beijing Tuesday after attending celebrations in Pyongyang marking the 70th birthday of Korean President Kim Il-song.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PRINCIPLE OF SELECTING CADRES

HK211022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Uphold Principle of Selecting Ethical and Professionally Competent Cadres"]

[Text] In streamlining our bureaucracy, a large number of veteran cadres will retire or retreat to the second line, while a large number of middle-aged and young cadres will be selected and promoted to leadership posts at various levels. The problem of "retreating" involved here is quite an important one. It must be tackled well. The problem of "stepping in" is a still more important one. It especially must be solved well. What kind of persons are to be selected for promotion and what kind of leading group is to be set up -- this has to do with the problem of whether or not the expected results can be achieved in streamlining bureaucracy. It also concerns whether our party's line can be carried out in a sustained manner and whether the socialist cause can thrive.

Veteran cadres are the cherished wealth of our party and state. In the current effort to streamline bureaucracy, we must see to it that new cadres take over from veteran ones in an orderly, systematic and proper manner. For this reason, we must retain a number of experienced veteran cadres among leading groups at various levels. But a point especially worthy of note is that we must select and have a still greater number of middle-aged and young cadres. It should be fully affirmed that after over 30 years of work and struggle since the founding of the PRC, we have cultivated and trained large numbers of elite younger cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life. They take a firm political stand and are relatively well trained professionally. They combine a capacity for leadership with vim and vigor. They are fully qualified to take over the burden of revolution and can perform various leadership tasks with efficiency.

Our party and state have pinned their hopes on them. They also embody the great vitality of our revolutionary cause. We must not fail to take note of this treasure trove of talent at the disposal of the party. We must also not fail to take note of this new force. In selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, we must not be full of misgivings and so slow to act that we do not even make a start. If we do so, we will do an injustice to the great cause of modernization and make an inexcusable historical mistake.

In selecting and promoting cadres, our party has traditionally adhered to the principle calling for both ability and political integrity. In selecting cadres in line with this principle, we must first take note of the political performance of cadres and see whether they are politically reliable. This requires us to look into the performance of cadres during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and especially their performance since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was an extremely severe test for every cadre. In judging the political performance and political integrity of a cadre, we cannot fail to take the history of the "Great Cultural Revolution" into consideration and cannot fail to look into his performance at the several crucial moments of that political struggle. The party Central Committee has stressed many times that those people who got started by following Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and company in rebellion, those who were seriously affected with factionalist ideas and those who engaged in smashing and grabbing still occupy leadership posts and must be resolutely removed. Of course, we must especially guard against these three categories of people availing themselves of the streamlining of bureaucracy to find their way into the leading groups. This is what should be made clear. It must not be dismissed lightly. If we lower our guard for that matter, there will be disastrous consequences. There are also some cadres who have made serious mistakes but who do not fall into the above "three categories of people." In our approach to them, we must adopt the guideline of "being lenient rather than strict " We must give them an opportunity to do some good deeds by way of making up for their faults. This is necessary. But we must find out after a relatively long period of careful investigation if they have thoroughly corrected their mistakes, and we must not select them for promotion until we have done so. Some comrades have associated the guideline of being lenient toward errant cadres with the matter of selecting and promoting elite cadres and set less strict requirements for the selection and promotion of trained people. This is not right.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was a great turning point in our party's history. The attitude a cadre has adopted toward the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since third plenary session is an important criterion for judging whether he is politically reliable. This should be judged by whether he truly keeps in line politically with the CCP Central Committee, whether he acts in accordance with the party's line, guiding principles and policies, whether he faithfully follows the norms of the party's life and whether he plays an exemplary and model role by suiting his actions to his words. While selecting cadres, we should, first of all, consider those who behaved well during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and have continued to do so since the third plenary session. Although some comrades did not make mistakes or even behaved fairly well during the "Great Cultural Revolution," they have strongly disliked the line, guiding principles and policies implemented since the third plenary session and have adopted a resentful attitude toward them. It is obviously inappropriate to select those cadres. Due to the influence of the leftist mistakes, some cadres committed mistakes at a certain time in handling certain problems during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but they conscientiously examined their mistakes and have resolutely implemented the party's line, guiding principles and policies in recent years and have achieved marked success in their work. We should forgive and trust these comrades and be bold in selecting those who should be selected.

As for those people who seriously violated the norms of the party's life in the political field and the law and discipline in the economic field in these few years, we should never select them, not a single one of them. Those who have occupied leading positions should be discharged from their posts. It goes without saying that these people are politically unreliable.

In selecting cadres, we should, first of all, attach importance to ethics. At the same time, we should also pay attention to ability. Some people who are unethical will not serve the people faithfully, although they might possess ability in certain aspects. It would not be in the interests of the people to select these people for leading bodies. It is difficult for those who lack ability to shoulder important tasks, although they are ethical. If we grudgingly select them, they will also do our cause great harm. Therefore, we should carefully select those comrades who are professionally competent from among those cadres who have proved in practice that they are politically reliable and let them carry forward the important historical tasks and forge ahead into the future. We should appoint people on the basis of merit and ability. Merit refers to their ethics, whereas ability refers to their abundant vocational knowledge, their practical experience and leadership competence. One thing which merits our attention is that, with regard to cadres who are relatively young, we should not set excessive demands on them in leadership work. Only by assigning them to do leadership work can they be turned from people with less experience into cadres with profound experience and gradually become mature. In this respect, we should prevent and overcome the ideas of selecting cadres merely on the basis of qualifications and seniority and of demanding perfection.

To select excellent middle-aged and young cadres who are both ethical and professionally competent, we should do well in solving the problem of "promotion" [jin 6651]. One of the most important methods we should adopt is integrating the leaders with the masses and sincerely following the mass line. Our judgment will inevitably be limited if we rely on a small number of people to grasp the situation and judge cadres. If we rely on the strength of a small number of people, it is difficult for us to overcome interference from the old concepts, old habits and the unhealthy tendencies such as sectarianism, appointing people by favoritism and so forth. We believe that under the guidance of the correct party political and ideological line, as long as we truly rely on the party organizations at all levels, the masses inside and outside the party and experienced veteran cadres who know their subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their ability, we will select appropriate comrades to be our successors and accomplish this important task effectively.

WEN HUI BAO SEES MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS' ROLE

OW161409 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Bring Into Full Play the Role of Middle-Aged Intellectuals"]

[Excerpts] Since the party Central Committee announced that intellectuals are a part of the working class and a force to rely on in the cause of socialism, party committees at all levels have implemented the party's policies concerning intellectuals and made great achievements in this connection.

Recently, the party Central Committee instructed all localities to conduct an inspection of their work concerning intellectuals and urged all localities to treat intellectuals equally without political discrimination, boldly employ them and be concerned about their well-being.

With the progress of the socialist modernization program, the important role of middle-aged intellectuals has been shown more and more clearly. More than 60 percent of the nearly 6 million scientific and technological cadres in China are middle-aged persons trained after the founding of the People's Republic. The majority of China's important scientific and technological accomplishments are the result of their diligent work.

Currently, the potential of the middle-aged intellectuals at the forefront of scientific research, education and production is still far from being fully utilized, due to the serious damage done in the 10 years of internal disorder as well as mistakes in our work. This situation is primarily caused by the leading cadres of some units and departments who still tend to belittle the role of intellectuals, fail to trust and rely on them, or even discriminate against them. It is still very common that jobs given to the middle-aged intellectuals do not fit their educational background and speciality, that a large number of talented persons are unemployed and wasted. Emphasis on seniority has stifled many outstanding young and middle-aged talents. While the intellectuals are employed, the leading cadres fail to further train them and develop their talents. It is hard for some intellectuals to work energetically because their working, studying and living conditions are not commensurate with their duty. We should pay greater attention to these phenomena, attach importance to middle-aged intellectuals and understand and treat this issue as a strategic matter.

Facts over many years have proven that the broad masses of middle-aged intellectuals can work for the prosperity of our country and the people, be dedicated heart and soul to the same cause of our party, and work hard to overcome difficulties in the road ahead. While the party's policies concerning intellectuals are being further implemented, middle-aged intellectuals certainly can profoundly understand their historical mission in the economic readjustment and the socialist modernization, continue to work hard and make still greater contributions.

EDITORIAL ON PROTECTION OF STATE RESOURCES

HK201226 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Resolutely Stop Acts Which Destroy the State's Natural Resources and Property"]

[Text] Our country is a socialist country and the state sector of the economy and the natural resources of the state are the common riches of people of various nationalities in China. Properly protecting the state sector of the economy and the natural resources of the state is the sacred duty of all the people.

Our constitution stipulates: "Socialist public property shall be inviolable." It forbids anybody from using any means to damage the socialist economy and public interests. "Mineral resources, waters and those forests, undeveloped land and land resources owned by the state are the property of the whole people." China's criminal law has stipulated that damaging socialist construction and violating the property owned by the whole people are criminal acts.

However, in some areas, people have not attached enough importance to the stipulations of the constitution and the criminal law. Some phenomena of damaging the natural resources and property of the state and obstructing economic construction have appeared in a handful of enterprises, units, mining areas, forests and communication lines. They are: the scramble for the property of state-run enterprises; the indiscriminate extraction of the mineral resources of the state; the indiscriminate felling of trees and forest resources; the protracted refusal of certain households to move from land requisitioned by the state and obstruction of the smooth progress of economic construction; and the indiscriminate digging of roadbeds and setting up of roadblocks to seriously interfere with the free passage of trains and motor vehicles.

At present, a phenomenon which greatly merits attention is that the leading cadres of certain units, departments and localities have adopted a laissez-faire attitude toward acts which destroy state property. They have adopted an extremely irresponsible attitude of not daring to firmly grasp or to handle these acts. They have procrastinated whenever anything crops up and avoided contradictions. Problems which are actually not difficult to solve have dragged on without any decision being reached. This has resulted in heavy losses to the cause of socialism. The occurrence of this kind of phenomenon results from some of the cadres having no concept of the state or the general situation.

They are seriously affected by departmentalism and decentralism, and individually even overtly or covertly shield, wink at and support these erroneous actions. This is absolutely impermissible according to party discipline and state law.

Everybody has a responsibility to protect the natural resources and property of the state. All party members, state cadres and the broad masses of people should boldly step forward, wage a resolute struggle against acts which destroy natural resources and property of the state and adopt measures to safeguard these natural resources and property so that no harm will come to them. All prefectures, counties, communes, towns and mining areas throughout the country must conscientiously carry out an examination to see whether or not there has been any destruction of the property or natural resources of the state, and upon discovering any, must put an end to and strictly deal with it.

Some people have invented excuses for destroying the natural resources and property of the state by saying that the point of departure for this is to first let some of the people become rich. This is a misinterpretation and distortion of the party's policy of becoming rich by relying on hard work, or at least, it is a kind of muddled concept. When we say letting some of the people become rich first, we are referring to proper ways and not crooked ways. What we advocate is becoming rich by relying on hard work and legitimate operations and allowing the urban and rural people to create riches and increase their income by relying on the sweat of their labor and their wisdom and ability. We absolutely cannot erroneously interpret this to mean that in order to acquire personal wealth, we can scramble for the property of state enterprises, steal the natural resources of the stae, indiscriminately dig the mines of the state or cut down the forests and trees of the state. This method of doing things is in fact undermining the foundation of socialism.

Some people have used the pretext that this is in the interests of the masses. What they meant by being concerned with the "interests of the masses" actually meant pandering to the backward ideas of a small number of people, seizing the opportunity to extort money from the state and obtaining petty advantages at the expense of the state. What they did was absolutely wrong. We all know that the interests of the masses include long-term and immediate interests as well as overall and individual interests. Generally speaking, the state interests represent the long-term and overall interests of the masses. Those who truly represent the interests of the masses should be concerned not only with the immediate and individual interests of the masses, but in particular, should be concerned with their long-term and overall interests. An economy based on ownership by the whole people and socialist public property is where the long-term and overall interests of the masses lie. Once the long-term and overall interests of the masses are harmed, their immediate and individual interests will eventually come to nothing.

Protecting the property and natural resources of the state is an important part of carrying out patriotic and communist education for the masses. In the activities of building spiritual civilization, various localities and units should carry out ideological education for the masses on protecting the property and natural resources of the state and supporting the four modernizations and energetically commend good personalities and good deeds which protect the property and natural resources of the state. We should formulate regulations for villages and rules for the people, attach importance to social morality and foster a good general mood of the society of taking good care of state property and public property. The key to curbing acts of sabotaging state property and obstructing economic construction lies in the efforts of cadres at all levels to strengthen their overall point of view and establish the idea of coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game. We should not place the interests of localities and units in opposition to the interests of the state. We should not wrongly think that since the state-owned economy is solid enough, it does not matter if a little is appropriated or nibbled at. We are not allowed to distort the idea that "those living on a mountain live off the mountain, those living near the water live off the water" and formulate wrong ideas such as "those living in factories live off the factories," "those living in forests live off the forest" and "those living in a mining area live off the mining area."

The protracted existence of the phenomenon of sabotaging the property and natural resources of the state has reflected the laxity of some local leading cadres. Actually, as long as they inspire enthusiasm, go right to the spot to institute investigations and study, seriously and conscientiously deal with problems which have occurred, let those who are responsible bear the responsibility and those relevant units manage the affairs and handle the matter in an appropriate way, they can promptly solve the problems which seemed difficult to tackle. The experience of a number of places has proved this.

The natural resources and property of the state are the material prerequisite for carrying out socialist modernization. They should be protected by state law. All masses in the urban and rural areas, organizations and leading cadres at all levels should have a sense of responsibility toward the state and toward the modernizations, firmly establish a concept of legality, establish a habit of observing law and discipline and carry out stern and unswerving struggle against the acts of sabotaging the natural resources and property of the state. The people's government should further strengthen economic legislative work and truly do a good job in adhering to the law, strictly enforcing the law and punishing those who violate the law. We should advocate the idea of being responsible for the natural resources and property of the state and resolutely overcome the chaotic state of laxness, weakness and irresponsibility.

WEI YUMING SEES NEED FOR MORE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW200931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- China will use more foreign investment in the future to supplement domestic funds in development of energy and other industries, said Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, in an interview with XINHUA here today. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade was recently set up in a merger of the former State Administrative Commission for Import and Export Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and State Foreign Investment Commission.

"Some foreign business people have expressed the worry that investment opportunities in China will fall off because of the continuing readjustment of China's national economy. These worries are groundless," he said.

China has decided to exploit coal reserves in Shanxi and Guizhou Provinces on a fairly large scale and build railways and harbours to move the coal, the vice-minister said. Shanxi alone has coal reserves of 200,000 million tons. Guizhou Province has, in addition, large deposits of phosphorus and nonferrous metals which are scheduled for exploitation. "Guizhou alone will need an enormous amount of investment, not just a few hundred million U.S. dollars but several thousand million U.S. dollars," the vice-minister revealed. Large coal projects are also planned on the northeast China plain, he said.

These are all major undertakings requiring comparatively large investment. Acording to the ministry, China has already made contact with foreign governments and financial groups on these projects and they have shown keen interest in joint exploitation of these areas.

Other natural resources in China also have tremendous potential, according to Wei Yuming. For instance, up till now, only less than five percent of the abundant water resources for the development of hydro-electric power has been used. Tens of thousands of enterprises need technical transformation. Light and textile industries, agriculture and forestry and animal husbandry will also be energetically developed.

After discussions at a forum on foreign economic relations and trade convened at the end of last year by the State Council and attended by representatives from nine coastal provinces and municipalities, the Chinese Government decided to vigorously push cooperative production and processing work with imported materials in the coastal areas. Several thousand of these projects will be approved in the future.

"Up to now, the foreign investment China has used constitutes only a small proportion of the amount contracted for, say not more than ten percent," the vice-minister said. "There are reasons for this," he explained, "the main one being inadequate domestic preparations. Besides, the bulk of the loans made by foreign governments belong to the category of buyer's credits and China lacks experience in using foreign capital." But this state of affairs will surely improve, he added.

"So far, our foreign debt is very small," Wei Yuming said. "We have paid off a substantial amount of the commercial loans made a few years ago. In addition, by expanding exports of China's rich resources of coal, petroleum and nonferrous metals our foreign exchange income can be increased. There is no problem about repayment."

BUREAU DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON ENLIVENING ECONOMY

OW180612 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] At present China is launching a struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. Some people are worrying about the struggle hampering our efforts to enliven the economy. Others are wondering whether the policy of enlivening the economy has been changed. At this point, (Ren Zhonglin), director of the state industrial and commercial administrative bureau, said: Such worries and doubts are completely groundless. Carrying out the party's policy of opening up to the world and the various policies of enlivening the economy and resolutely dealing blows at serious criminal activities on the market are not mutually exclusive.

(Ren Zhonglin) said some people often think of enlivening the economy and stimulating the circulation of commodities as conflicting with strengthening management. They think enlivening the economy and stimulating the circulation of commodities mean doing whatever they like and each going his own way. They think they can forget all about the party's policy, the state plan and socialist orientation. Some think strengthening management means placing stringent restrictions on the market, setting all sorts of taboos and commandments and following the beaten path of the old days before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Obviously, neither of the two views is correct.

(Ren Zhonglin) said that in carrying out the state policy of enlivening the domestic economy, we must first of all spare no efforts to keep our channels for the planned circulation of commodities open. Ours is a socialist state, and these planned channels are the main channels to which other channels are supplementary. The key to enlivening the economy lies in our efforts to keep our planned channels open. If our planned channels are blocked, we cannot possibly enliven our economy even if other channels are unblocked. Worse yet, we may even disrupt our economy. Therefore, while strengthening market management, the industrial and commercial administrative and management departments must also apply the management of economic contracts, of enterprise registration, of trademarks and advertisements and other necessary administrative means so as to safeguard the socialist economic order and guarantee the task of state monopoly of purchase and the rationed purchases of main products as well as the fulfillment of the state plan.

(Ren Zhonglin) said: While dealing blows at profiteering, smuggling, trading in smuggled goods and clamping down upon illegal businesses, we must conscientiously protect legitimate businesses, actively keep other channels of commodity circulation open and bring the supplementary role of the regulation by the market into full play.

It is necessary to safeguard the integration of the socialist market and correct the practice of enforcing economic blockade between regions and shifting one's troubles onto others. It is necessary to strengthen the supervision over commodity prices on the market in coordination with departments concerned and to deal blows at those who illegally raise commodity prices. It is necessary to enliven trade at urban and rural village fairs, manage the fairs well and bring their supplementary role into full play. It is necessary to properly develop the urban and township collective economy and laborers' individual economy in accordance with the needs of the national economy so as to help them solve their practical difficulties in production and administration, bring their characteristics of flexibility in business and convenience to the masses into full play, and urge them to run business within stipulated limits and observe the regulations governing market management.

(Ren Zhonglin) said: It is necessary to combine enlivening the economy with strengthening management. It is necessary to enliven the economy and control the market well wherever possible. It is imperative to enliven the economy without disrupting it and control the the market without suffocating it. Only by doing so can we promote the healthy development of China's socialist economic construction.

STATE COUNCIL OF MARKETING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

OW201946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA) -- The State Council has announced a 10-point regulation to prohibit a blockade in purchasing and marketing industrial products.

The State Council issued a circular on 10 April calling on the people's governments in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the various ministries and commissions, and the various organs under the direct administration of the State Council to conscientiously implement this 10-point regulation.

The circular says: Ours is a socialist economy. We must persistently let the planned economy prevail and regard market regulation as supplementary. Under the guidance of state plans, we must maintain a unified socialist market and ensure the normal circulation of various industrial products manufactured in the country. Only then will it be possible for us to revitalize our economy, promote production and achieve the goal of improving economic results.

The circular points out: Recently, a situation forming a blockade against industrial products manufactured in other localities has prevailed in many areas. Despite the fact that certain machinery, electric products, farm machines and other industrial products in these areas are of low quality, poor in performance and not welcomed by users, efforts are being made in these areas to promote the sales of such products by force. At the same time, rigid regulations are enforced forbidding users to purchase high quality products of the same category from other localities. Some areas have set up organs to screen and approve applications in this regard. They even force local users to cancel contracts which have been signed to procure industrial products from other localities and demand that banks refuse to make payments on the products ordered. A similar situation also incessantly prevails between some departments. This practice of conducting a regional or departmental blockade and protecting the backward with administrative directives is extremely harmful to the overall national economy. This practice will inevitably weaken the unified plans of the state and undermine the unified socialist market. It is detrimental to bringing into full play an area's predominance in production and increasing the production of high quality products, and harmful to exchanging production techniques and organizing socialized mass production. It is even more harmful to readjusting the national economy and improving economic results.

In order to resolutely correct this kind of erroneous practice, the State Council has announced a 10-point regulation as follows:

1. As long as such purchases are permitted by state plans and are economical and reasonable, all enterprises, undertakings and supply and marketing departments are authorized to select and purchase various industrial products on the basis of merit from other localities and departments. No areas, departments or individuals are allowed to impose restrictions or stand in the way.

2. After state quotas have been fulfilled on a priority basis, those industrial products manufactured according to state specifications and those industrial products manufactured with state assignments, as well as other industrial products welcomed by the users, may be marketed and sold throughout the country. Orders may be accepted for such products. No areas or departments are allowed to interfere with the sale and marketing of such products.

3. In selecting equipment (including equipment kept in stock) by the design departments and in providing whole sets of equipment by the supply departments, the principle of selecting the superior should be applied. Equipment of good quality and performance and available at a reasonable price should be selected without any limits on regions or departments.

4. Those regions, departments, and enterprises that are economically and technologically backward should learn from advanced regions, departments, and enterprises with an open mind. Those economically developed regions must carry forward the spirit of socialist cooperation and actively assist those undeveloped regions to promote industry and improve technology for production, product quality and management.

5. In working out production plans for electrical machinery, farm equipment, durable consumer goods, and other industrial products, the departments in charge of various industries under the State Council should take the needs of regions into consideration and arrange the production of these items at local or nearby enterprises if and when the products are of the same quality and price. Encouragement should be made to boost the production of those items of good quality or famous brands and effective measures should be taken to either limit or stop the production of those items that are not readily marketable.

6. In the minority nationality regions and in those economically undeveloped regions, the selection and procurement of electrical machinery, farm machinery and durable consumer goods should also be carried out in accordance with the principle of selecting the superior, and boycotting should not be pursued. In procuring those daily commodities and light industrial products which are produced and sufficiently supplied in the localities, measures should be taken to properly control procurement from other localities within a certain period. However, efforts should be made to improve the quality of such items so that good quality commodities can be procured at a low price.

7. Unhealthy tendencies that exist within the sphere of commodity circulation should be resolutely stopped. The promotion of sales of products through such unjust measures as offering sales commissions, sales fees, or recommendation fees, feasting or buying gifts for customers, arbitrarily forcing prices down or forcing customers to buy unmarketable goods should be strictly forbidden. Those units or individuals that pursue such malpractices will be investigated and their economic as well as administrative responsibilities determined. Those who violate state law will be punished in accordance with the law.

8. Banks at all levels should support customers and supply departments in making reasonable use of funds as well as in selecting and procuring superior commodities. It is necessary to resolutely boycott those practices that hamper the selection and procurement of superior commodities and violate financial regulations.

9. The regulations set forth in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which limit the procurement of industrial products from other localities and departments, as well as similar regulations, should be abolished. All organs which examine and approve procurement of industrial products from other localities or departments should be abolished.

10. In the special economic zones, the policy and decrees concerning special economic zones issued by the state should continue to be implemented. These regulations should also be implemented in the special economic zones regarding matters not covered by the above decrees.

BEIJING RADIO URGES RURAL FAMILY PLANNING

OW210227 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Attention Must Be Paid to Family Planning in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Of our country's 1 billion people, more than 800 million live in rural areas. Family planning should focus on the rural areas. At present, the major problem faced by family planning work in rural areas is that since the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, the old methods of work have become unsuitable, ideological work has become more difficult, leadership in some places has weakened, and there is a tendency to let people do as they please. It is necessary to consider new measures to meet the new situation.

With the implementation of the production responsibility system, many peasants want to have more children, particularly boys. They think that only by having more able-bodied men can they become well-to-do. Their thinking is unrealistic.

In most of our country's rural areas, there are a great number of people but a scarcity of land. As the population grows, the average per-capita share of farmland inevitably will make it difficult to improve the peasants' standard of living.

From the viewpoint of the country's rural areas as a whole, it is impossible to become well-to-do by having more children. As far as a family is concerned, more children mean a heavier burden. A newborn child is primarily a consumer, and the family has to invest a great deal to gradually turn a child into a producer.

Some say, "I can afford to raise children and need no interference by others." This is the wrong thing to say. A person, whoever he or she is, belongs not only to a family but also to society. A family may be able to raise more children, but society cannot take the burden. Growing up into an adult, a child not only must be fed but must be clothed, educated and provided a job. No family can do all this. We cannot look at the problem only from our own small courtyard, but should give some thought to what it will mean to the country and society.

The rural areas are different from the cities. To prepare for old age by having sons is indeed currently an important issue. From a long-range viewpoint, the solution to the old age problem in rural areas should be the institution of social insurance. Now, some prosperous communes and production brigades have already implemented a retirement system for peasants and, to varying degrees, reduced the old people's dependence on their children.

Before social insurance is established, the rural areas in all parts of the country should regard taking good care of old people entitled to the "five guarantees" as an important task and do it well. Where conditions are right, old folks' homes should be established to relieve people of worry about their old folks at home.

The new generation of educated young men and women in the rural areas should courageously discard old customs and establish new practices. Where a new family is to be built should be determined by practical needs. It is not always necessary for girls to be married off; men, too, can be married into their brides' families.

To do a good job in family planning work in rural areas, we must rely mainly on propaganda and education. At the same time, we must also adopt necessary administrative measures and economic rewards and punishments.

The standing committees of people's congresses and people's governments in many places have drawn up family planning regulations and measures, and have produced some results. Attention should now be paid to constantly revising and perfecting these regulations and measures so that they can be adapted to changing situations.

In the past, rewards and punishments for family planning in various places were mainly in terms of work points. Now that many places have implemented the "da bao gan" production responsibility system [meaning production groups assuming full responsibility for the fulfillment of production plans], it is necessary to make the timely change from rewards and punishments in work points to rewards and punishments in money and grain, or to check childbirth by such measures as readjusting the acreage of contracted farmland and so forth.

After the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, another new problem faced by family planning work in rural areas is the laxity and weakness of some grassroots organizations with no one responsible for family planning work. This is a problem the localities must solve while stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system.

Making a success of family planning work is one of the major responsibilities of grassroots organizations and cadres in rural areas. In choosing the advanced and rewarding cadres, consideration must be given to performance in family planning work. They should be urged to pay attention to family planning work as they do agricultural production and attach equal importance to both.

YANG DEZHI, OTHERS ATTEND COMMENDATION MEETINGS

OW161343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- The PLA general departments and the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission recently held separate meetings on commending advanced collectives and individuals that emerged during the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" campaign. The meetings were held to further promote the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization.

The leading comrades of those units separately attended the meetings of their own units. They included Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the General Staff Department; Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department; Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department; and Zhang Aiping, chairman of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission.

The General Staff Department commended 77 advanced units and 116 advanced persons. The General Political Department emphatically publicized and popularized the experience of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum in establishing spiritual civilization and held an on-the-spot meeting at the museum. The General Logistics Department commended 30 advanced collectives and 186 advanced persons. The National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission issued certificates of merit and prizes to 21 advanced CYL branches. Those advanced units and persons share a common feature. They all take the "four have's, three stresses and two fear not's" [having ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stressing soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline; fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice] as their code of conduct. They all strive to be glorious pace setters in establishing socialist spiritual civilization during the "all-people deocrum and courtesy month" campaign. They have all wholeheartedly done many good things for the people. They all have made remarkable achievements in their jobs and in improving the sanitary conditions and landscaping in their barracks and compounds.

In their speeches, the leading comrades urged the commanders and fighters of the subordinate units to take their achievements as a new starting point to establish spiritual civilization constantly and systematically, strive to bring up a new generation with lofty communist ideals and promote the modernization and regularization of our revolutionary army.

BAN YUE TAN DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF NAVY

HK170357 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 7, 10 Apr 82 pp 32-33

["PLA Life" column article by Lu Qiming [7120 0366 2494] and Cao Guoqiang [2580 0948 1730]: "New China's Navy"]

[Text] In May 1980, a massive composite fleet of guided missile destroyers, oceangoing supply ships, oceangoing salvage ships, oceangoing survey ships and oceangoing tugs crossed the Equator in mighty array, sailed into the South Pacific, and victoriously fulfilled its carrier rocket test mission. This showed that the modernization of China's navy has reached a new level.

China's navy was born amid the roar of cannon as the million heroes crossed the Chang Jiang. It is now only 33 years old.

In the navy's early days, most of its personnel were cadres and fighters transferred from the army. All of them were onboard ship for the first time, and for some it was the first time they had seen the sea. Most of the vessels were only a few score or a few hundred tons, and all of them had either been captured from the enemy or brought over to us by defecting Kuomintang personnel. At that time U.S. imperialism and the Chiang gang sneered that we would be unable to operate a navy, and they frequently dispatched ships and planes to provoke us. In the face of these provocations, our navy's commanders and fighters resoundingly pointed out: "Follow the road of development of the army and build our navy in combat." The people's navy has precisely grown in combat, and it has also brought in the fine traditions and work style of the army. In the battle to defend our coasts, they displayed the invincible and heroic spirit of daring to fight and to win, fought short-range and night battles with the enemy, created "pincers" around the enemy ships, and fought brilliant battles with small vessels against large ones. The small 25-ton gunboat now displayed in the Beijing Military Museum provides the best example of this. During the 1950's, the gunboat unit to which this vessel belonged sank or damaged enemy vessels several times or even several dozen times larger than its own ships. With the help of fraternal units it won prestige for the Chinese people's navy over a 10-year period.

Following the gunboat units, the naval air force, escort vessel and torpedo boat units also appeared in succession. They actively cooperated with the army and air force in liberating the Wanshan Archipelago and Shengsilie and Yijiangshan Islands, recovering the Xisha Archipelago, bombarding Jusmen, suppressing bandits on the seas, and hitting at the Chiang gang's combat ships and groups of bandit spies, thus gaining undying merit for the people.

The growth of the people's navy is infused with the painstaking labor of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries such as Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Zhu. Before the crossing of the Chang Jiang, the Central Committee drew up its great policy decision on establishing the people's navy, and then proceeded to stipulate the navy-building principles of taking the PLA as the basis and workers and peasants as the backbone force, absorbing large numbers of educated young people and uniting, educating and remolding the former Kuomintang naval personnel. After the founding of the state, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries inspected the naval units on many occasions and issued a series of instructions on how to build a powerful navy. Under the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee, the people's navy has advanced at high speed toward the goal of modernization in the past 30 years. Having passed through the stage of purchasing and imitating foreign equipment, the units have now entered the stage of building equipment themselves. The equipment of the 1950's has vanished from the sea, replaced now by new Chinese-made equipment. With its submarines, guided missile destroyers, guided missile escort vessels, guided missile motorboats, air units, and shore-based guided missiles, as well as its communications and observation equipment and its marine corps, China's navy has now become a combined armed service. To meet the needs of the modernization of the navy, more than 10 military academies and schools have been set up, from which tens of thousands of students graduate and go to work on the coastal defense front every year.

Now most of the cadres and fighters on the naval vessels have been trained in these academies and schools or other training institutions. They have abundant professional and theoretical knowledge as well as sea training experience, and are backbone forces in the modernization of the navy.

Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, China's navy has taken new steps forward in modernization and regularization and there have been new developments in tactics and technology. China's first generation of shipborne aircraft pilots has already grown up, and the units are now equipped with the first batch of oceangoing supply ships. The units' ability to make long ocean voyages has been greatly enhanced, and many naval vessels undergo long-voyage training every year.

The ships and planes of the people's navy are charged not only with the task of defending the coastal front of the motherland; every year large numbers of ships and aircraft are dispatched to help local scientific research departments carry out marine experiments, to patrol and guard the exploration and exploitation of oil, and to undertake fisheries protection and other escort tasks. China's navy is playing an increasingly important role in the great struggle to build and defend and build a powerful modern China. It can be stated with certainty that the people's navy will grow further in the wake of China's modernization drive and make still greater contributions in preserving the security of the motherland and world peace.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES, WIVES VISIT XIAN

HK170649 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The military attaches, assistant military attaches of 26 foreign embassies in China, together with their wives, who visited Xian at the invitation of the Ministry of Defense, left Xian by special plane this morning for Xishuang Banna in Yunnan Province. The attaches and their wives arrived in Xian by special plane from Beijing on the morning of 14 April, accompanied by Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Defense, and his wife (Yu Qiao). Shaanxi Military District Chief of Staff (Xu Xiaomin) and his wife (Wu Xiufang) and Deputy Chief of Staff (Dong Wenbin) met them at the airport. The military district gave a banquet for the guests the same evening.

During their stay in Xian, the attaches and their wives visited the air force engineering college, the PLA Fourth Military Medical College, Fenghuo production brigade in Liquan County, and the state-owned northwest No 1 printing and dyeing plant. They also visited the Qin Shi Huang and provincial museums, the bell tower, Dayan pagoda and other places, and watched a performance presented by the provincial song and dance troupe.

JIANGSU COMBATS ECONOMIC CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

OW161239 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 April, Fang Zhen, president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court. and Wei Yongyi, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, respectively made work reports to the third plenary session of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

In delivering his "report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court," Comrade Fang Zhen first reported on the achievements scored by the court over the past year. He said: Since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the people's courts at various levels in the province have handled a large number of criminal, civil and economic cases as well as cases of appeals by the people. He added: In the economic field, smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, bribery, embezzlement of state and collective property and funds and other serious criminal activities have been rampant. To severely punish economic criminals and to defend socialist modernization construction, it is essential that all concerned departments cooperate.

At the meeting, Wei Yongyi, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, made a "report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate." Comrade Wei Yongyi said: Over the past year, the various procuratorial organs in Jiangsu Province have, under the leadership of the various party committees, regarded improving social security as their central task. They have promptly dealt blows at the various criminal activities through examining and approving warrants for arrest, examining indictments and instituting proceedings against offenders or the law. In handling counterrevolutionary and other criminal cases, they have closely cooperated with the public security organs and the people's courts and have adhered to the principle of maintaining close contacts with the people. At the same time, they have seriously waged struggles against violations of the law in the economic field.

Comrade Wei Yongyi concluded: Economic criminals, particularly the tiny number of criminals who have committed grave economic crimes and cadres who have occupied important positions, must be severely punished so that crimes are neither tolerated nor abetted. Moreover, the policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse" must be adhered to. That is, leniency and severity must be differentiated according to individual cases.

JINAN PLA COMMISSAR ON EDUCATING YOUNG FIGHTERS

HK161101 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Jinan PLA United First Political Commissar Xiao Wangdong Talks on How To Lead the Troops in the New Historical Conditions"]

[Text] Editor's note: We hearby publish Comrade Xiao Wangdong's speech at the meeting to exchange experiences of the advanced companies and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization held by the Jinan PLA units. In his speech, he has made an excellent analysis of the problem of how to educate the younger generation and has put forth appropriate methods for solving this problem. What he said concerning the problem of leading the troops is of great significance for all the professions and circles in various areas as a reference in uniting and educating their youths. [end editor's note]

At the meeting to exchange experiences of the advanced companies and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization held by the Jinan PLA units, Xiao Wangdong, first commissar of the Jinan PLA units, gave a speech entitled "How To Lead the Troops in the New Historical Conditions." He analyzed the characteristics of the new generation of young fighters and summed up the experience in leading the troops in the new historical conditions.

Comrade Xiao Wangdong first put forth the view that in order to overcome the "difficulties in leading the troops," we must adopt a correct attitude toward our young fighters. He said that our fighters presently have the characteristic features and mood of the new historical period, as well as the traces of the wounds that they suffered during the decade of turmoil. Generally speaking, most of them have received a relatively high degree of cultural education and are quick to learn new things. They usually have sharp intelligence, and acute curiosity concerning new things and a thirst for the four modernizations. They are active thinkers and are usually fond of study. Moreover, they are keen to perform great feats and have a strong sense of self-respect and a strong sense of honor. In short, they possess numerous very valuable and favorable traits. However, we cannot deny the fact that some of them have considerably more shortcomings and defects than in the past. We can say that in the main, they are very good youths, and they indeed deserve our love. In treating them, we should see their principal aspects, their essential nature and the tendencies of their development. If we fail to adopt such a correct attitude, and if we think, without making analyses, that the fighters now are not so easy to lead as the fighters in the past, we will commit the error of one-sidedness, which will hamper our efforts to lead our troops well. In order to have a correct attitude toward the difficulties in leading the troops, what is more important is that we must see the existing problems among our cadres in leading the troops. Some of our comrades have said that in a sense, our difficulties in leading the troops are caused by the change in circumstances, and are due to the fact that we have failed to raise the standards and abilities of our cadres in accordance with the change in circumstances. This is a very reasonable way of putting it. At present, most of our companies are composed of the same kinds of fighters, but in some companies the troops are led relatively well and in others not well enough. One of the important reasons for this lies in the differences in our cadres' sense of political responsibility, their difference in ideological standards and their difference in working abilities. During the new historical period we should develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to forge ahead despite obvious difficulties ahead of us. We should fear no difficulties and be daring in practice. We should strive to find ways to solve the new problems that we may meet in leading our fighters. We should, moreover, sum up our new experience and strive to become good at adapting our army's traditional methods of leading troops to the new historical situation. As long as we do all the above-mentioned things, we will certainly be able to chart a new path, open up new prospects, turn what is difficult into what is easy and finally succeed in solving the problems related to leading the troops under the new situation.

Comrade Xiao Wangdong also put forth the view that the key to leading the troops well lies in raising the political consciousness of our young soldiers. He said that the most important thing in raising our fighters' political consciousness is to help them to fix in their minds the lofty ideal of fighting for communism all their lives and to train them to have lofty morality and integrity. By so doing, we will inbue our young fighters with a tremendous motive force which will continuously urge them to forge ahead and which will play an important role in helping them to make progress all their lives. We should help them in establishing in their minds the lofty ideal of fighting for communism all their lives and the virtue of keeping at heart the interests of the motherland and devoting themselves to the four modernizations. We should inspire them with the lofty morality and integration of giving up their personal interests for the interests of the public and of loving the party, the government, the army, the people and the motherland. Only by so doing can we make them consciously link their personal prospects with the prospects of the state and organically link their personal interests with the interests of the revolution. Only by so doing can we make them put the interests of the revolution first and can we turn them into revolutionary fighters who "are willing to suffer losses by joining the army, willing to suffer losses when they leave the army and take on other jobs and willing to suffer losses in order to serve the people." Thus they will be able to correctly handle the problems related to the revolutionary division of labor, related to party membership and promotion and related to marriage, love and families. Only thus can they consciously resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology. Moreover, only by so doing can we make them consciously obey and resolutely carry out the orders and commands, firmly observe all the regulations and decrees and satisfactorily fulfill all the glorious tasks that the upper levels have assigned to them.

By helping the fighters to raise their political consciousness, we mean that we should be bold and assured in propagating revolutionary theory to them and organize them to study the works of Comrade Mao Zedong in order to arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and enable them to have a sound theoretical understanding. When the masses of fighters understand the basic principles of Marxism, they will be able to adopt the correct stand, viewpoints and methods in inquiring into and handling problems, they will have a correct criterion to tell right from wrong and they will be willing to firmly strive to realize socialism and communism and consciously regulate their deeds and words according to the communist moral standards. Furthermore, we should carry out, in close conjunction with practice, education among our fighters in the four basic principles, in patriotism and in revolutionary heroism, and teach them to understand the goals of our army and to carry on the fine traditions of our army. Then our troops will become glorious examples in building spiritual civilization. Only then can we make everybody consciously resist the corrupting influence of all types of erroneous ideology. In order to achieve the above goals, we should make our political work a routine and always pay attention to it. The level of our fighters' consciousness is not abstract or unfathomable; it can be measured by judging from the manner in which our fighters understand and handle various problems. Our leading cadres should be adept at seeing through the fighters' minds by judging from their actions and imbue our fighters with correct ideology in a purposeful manner. Only by getting a good grasp of ideological education in a purposeful manner can we make all our fighters know what a revolutionary fighter should do and what he should not do when he is faced with various kinds of problems. Then our fighters will acquire the ability to correctly handle various kinds of problems.

When he raised the view of combining the methods of "forbidding" and "enlightening" and taking the method of "enlightening" as the core in educating young fighters in his speech, he said that in leading the fighters, we should both put forth strict requirements and exercise strict management. However, in many cases, pure administrative orders will not work, if these orders are not supplemented by intensified work in enlightening our fighters. "Forbidding" and "enlightening" are two aspects of one policy, and each supplements and relies upon the other in order to produce any effect. In order to forbid something, we must first enlighten our fighters and make them understand why we should forbid it. Only when we have succeeded in enlightening our fighters can we make them consciously refrain from doing what is forbidden. Therefore, in leading our fighters, we should be resolute in closely combining the methods of both "forbidding" and "enlightening" and we should adhere to the principle of taking the method of "enlightening" as the core and really do a good job of persuasion. In order to exercise the method of "enlightening" well, we should first guide our fighters and make them reveal their innermost thoughts and feelings. Only by guiding our fighters and making them speak the truth and reveal their innermost thoughts and feelings can we understand how things stand in their minds, understand their feelings and find the crux of the problems. Thus we will be able to promptly carry out ideological education among our fighters in a relatively good manner. This requires our cadres to really link with and merge with the masses and to develop a profound revolutionary friendship between the cadres and the fighters. Our cadres should become the bosom friends of our fighters so that our fighters are willing to and dare to tell the cadres their innermost thoughts and feelings. In order to do a good job of "enlightening," we should persist in carrying out positive education. We should not adopt a laissez-faire attitude toward the ideological problems that we have found among our fighters, nor should we adopt the method of coaxing. The only correct method is to give them positive education. For example, during the past few years, our army has been affected by the unhealthy trend in our society. As a result, an increasing number of our fighters have begun to wear long hair, moustaches and sunglasses, and hum unhealthy tunes. In order to overcome these unhealthy practices, some units have paid attention only to drawing up a number of compulsory regulations and enforcing them on their fighters, but they have neglected positive education, the result being failure to enforce the regulations because they have not explained to their fighters why these regulations should be enforced. Instead, they have aroused the resentment of their fighters. However, in quite a large number of other units, the leading groups have not only raised the requirements for their fighters, but have also vigorously made efforts to enlighten them and explain to them the reasons why these requirements have been raised.

They have helped their fighters to tell right from wrong and made them immune from the unhealthy trend, thus bringing about a radical change in the work style and mood in their companies. In order to do a good job of enlightening our fighters, we must know the different characteristics of different individuals and vary our methods accordingly. We must overcome the malpractices of seeking "uniformity" regardless of the difference in our fighters, treating all our fighters as being identical in every aspect and rigidly raising the same requirements for every one of them. In this respect, many units have worked hard to learn some very valuable experiences. For example, in doing ideological work among those fighters who are very irritable and who have a low political consciousness, we should avoid the method of giving compulsory orders to them and persist in adopting the method of patient persuasion. If a fighter is narrow-minded and apt to suspect and misunderstand our aim in persuading him, we should take the initiative in making friends with him,warmly enlighten him and explain to him our aim in order to eliminate possible misunderstanding and in order to make him attached to us. If a fighter has the weakness of vanity and is fond of putting others down, we should pay attention to guiding his personal vanity onto the path of revolutionary heroism as well as to protecting his self-respect. If a fighter is by nature slow to learn and has lagged behind in military and political training, we should encourage him to work hard to catch up with the others and at the same time personally give him guidance. If a fighter is particular about his clothes, we should pay attention to teaching him to carry forward the fine tradition of hard work and plain living as well as developing his strong points in keeping his clothes clean and tidy. If a fighter has committed some mistakes, we should confirm every small bit of progress he makes in correcting his mistakes and at the same time sincerely point out to him where he should further improve himself in order to help him to make continuous progress. All the above-mentioned methods have been proved effective in practice. Moreover, in order to do a good job of enlightening our fighters, we should encourage heart-to-heart talks throughout our units. Having heart-to-heart talks is indeed an effective method in carrying out ideological enlightening work. Each of our cadres should learn how to have heart-to-heart talks with our fighters and learn to use the above-mentioned methods in their heart-to-heart talks in order to exchange thoughts and feelings with the fighters, understand the fighters' minds and feelings, eliminate misunderstandings and help the fighters to raise their consciousness.

When Comrade Xiao Wangdong raised the view that we should understand the characteristics of our youths, assign tasks to them according to their abilities, develop their strong points and overcome their shortcomings, he said that young people, and especially young intellectuals, usually have much imagination and take an interest in many things. They are eager to learn, eager to do better than others and eager to do everything well. If we know how to make good use of their strong points and if we get the knack of guiding them properly, we will be able to bring their advantages and strong points into full play and turn them into people of ability and into fighters with high combat effectiveness. We should cherish our young fighters' interests and hobbies and teach them to develop their interests and hobbies properly. Our fighters' interests and hobbies show their keen thirst for knowledge. This is a kind of motive force for training them to be people of ability, a motive force that we should by no means neglect. One of the undeniable reasons some fighters become top fighters in military training, activists in recreational and sport activities, pioneers in technical renovation or technical experts lies in their interests and hobbies. Some of our cadres fail to understand this point. They often evaluate the fighters from the perspective of their personal taste and thus entertain prejudices against the fighters because of the fighters' interests and hobbies. For example, some cadres do not like singing and treat the fighters who like singing as frivolous. Some of our cadres who do not like sports regard some fighters' love of playing ball games as "being too fond of play." Others who do not love literature treat those fighters who read novels in their spare time as "ignoring their proper occupation." Still others who do not love study regard those fighters who love the study of mathematics, physics and chemistry as "being infatuated by their ambition for entering institutes of higher education." With such a wrong understanding and wrong attitude, these cadres find it hard to deal with their fighters. They will certainly harm the initiative of their fighters because they do not know that the fighters demands resulting from their interests and hobbies are reasonable and must be satisfied.

Of course, we should make an objective analysis of our fighters' interests and hobbies and correctly guide our soldiers in engaging in their interests and hobbies. If these interests and hobbies are decent and healthy, we should pay attention to fostering them. If, on the contrary, they are low and vulgar, we should help our fighters to distinguish right from wrong and lead them onto a correct path. Giving play to the strong points of our fighters is an important channel for opening up "energy resources' among our soldiers. It is also an effective method in training our fighters to have special skills and competence. We should teach our fighters to put the needs of the revolution first and to be willing to do what they are assigned to do. On the other hand, we should not turn down the reasonable demands of our fighters and treat all these reasonable demands as individualism without making analyses. If a fighter has a certain professional skill when he is recruited into a unit, we should do our best to give play to his skill as long as there is a need for this skill in our units.

Furthermore, Comrade Xiao Wangdong stressed that we should pay attention to solving the practical problems among our young fighters. He said that problems of diversified kinds are a common occurrence during our fighters' term of service. This is especially true in peacetime. In fact, more practical problems have cropped up than in the past. To be concerned about and to help our soldiers to solve their practical problems is one of the important tasks of our cadres. It constitutes one of the important aspects of their political and ideological work. Therefore, this is an issue that we should attach importance to in leading our troops in the new historical conditions. The more our cadres are concerned about their fighters' practical problems, the greater will be the fighters' confidence in our cadres and the closer will be the relations between our cadres and fighters. Therefore, in handling the fighters' practical problems, we should do political and ideological work well as well as help them to solve these problems in the manner of seeking truth from facts. Regarding those problems that should reasonably be solved and have already been solved, we should do political and ideological work to make the fighters feel the concern of the organizations, and by so doing, encourage them to be more diligent in their work and study. Regarding those problems that are difficult to solve immediately, we should clearly explain the reasons to them, teach them to make allowances for the difficulties on the part of the leadership and help them to adopt a correct attitude toward these problems. If some fighters have raised some unreasonable demands, we should not indulgently give them preferential treatment, but should educate them. If we do not handle such problems in this manner, there will be endless problems to solve and it will be impossible to raise our fighters' consciousness.

Comrade Xiao Wangdong concluded by stressing that at present most of our basic-level cadres are new cadres and lack experience. Raising their managerial and educational standards and raising their ability to lead troops has already become an urgent task. It will be impossible for a cadre to teach the fighters if the cadre is ignorant himself. As some comrades have said, if a teacher wants to give others a "cup" of knowledge, he must have a "pail" of knowledge himself. These words are well said. All our cadres should strive to learn more. They should learn the art of war, they should learn politics and they should also learn scientific and cultural knowledge. Moreover, they should continuously expand the field of their knowledge by learning a little history, sociology and psychology. Thus they will become more competent for their posts and become good cadres who enjoy the confidence and respect of our fighters. Only through vigorously raising the standard of our cadres can we thoroughly solve the problems related to leading troops in the new historical conditions.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG ANTIDROUGHT EFFORTS -- Antidrought work is being carried out in rural areas throughout Shandong Province. Up to the present, over 80,000 cadres have been dispatched to work on the forefront. Over 21.6 million men are now working in fields, watering 24.5 million mu of wheat and applying additional fertilizer to 45 million mu. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82 SK]

GUANGDONG MEETING ON BUILDING SPECIAL ZONE

HK200839 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The Zhuhai Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged standing committee meeting to convey and implement the spirit of the three-level cadres' meeting of the provincial CCP committee. In the light of the actual local situation, the meeting summed up the experiences and lessons in building a special zone, unified ideology, overcame obstacles and was resolved to carry an anticorruption and antidegeneration struggle through to the end to ensure the healthy development of the building of the special zone.

Since the beginning of this year, urban and rural areas in Zhuhai municipality have gradually waged an anticorruption and antidegeneration struggle and struck blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. Some cadres and people have not clearly understood this struggle and the relations between the open-door policy and the policy on enlivening the economy at home, and have therefore worried that the open-door policy might be changed and abolished. The municipal CCP committee holds that this is a one-sided understanding of the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities. At this enlarged standing committee meeting, it organized the comrades present at the meeting to seriously study the instruction of the central authorities and the spirit of the three-level cadres' meeting of the provincial CCP committee and to sum up the experiences and lessons in building the special zone over the past few years. They all held that since Zhuhai was run as a special economic zone on a trial basis, due to the correct implementation of special policies and flexible measures, its economic construction has developed quickly and people's living standards have been raised greatly. The main current of the work style of the party is also good. The great majority of party and cadres have withstood the test.

However, we must see that while we are implementing the open-door policy and the policy on enlivening the economy at home, some unsteady elements will surely corrupt and degenerate and some lawless elements will surely take the opportunity to carry out activities of sabotaging the socialist economy. Therefore, we must by no means think that while we are implementing the open-door policy and the policy on enlivening the economy at home, we can ignore and relax this struggle and dare not to wage it. We must also not think that when we wage this struggle, the policies which have been proved correct by practice begin to waver.

At the meeting, the municipal CCP committee explicitly proclaimed that the open-door policy and the policy on building the special zone will remain unchanged. All of them have unified their ideology, eliminated their worries and inspired their enthusiasm.

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK180238 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units CCP committee held a meeting on 16 April to study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The meeting expressed resolve to further strengthen leadership and take effective measures to carry this struggle through to the end.

Wu Kehua, first secretary of the Guangzhou PLA units CCP committee, stressed: We must vigorously publicize and implement the decision in the PLA units. The principal leading comrades of CCP committees at all levels must stand in the frontline of the struggle, have clear-cut points of emphasis and proper arrangements, do their work carefully and closely cooperate with the local party committees to deal steady, accurate and hard blows at criminals who engage in serious economic sabotage. By carrying out this struggle, we should conduct education in communist ideology, strengthen the building of the CCP committees and the building of the units' work style and discipline and better fulfill the glorious task of defending the motherland's great southern gateway which the party and people has assigned us.

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMING

HK210201 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Hubei provincial agricultural committee recently issued a circular by telephone to prefectures and municipalities whose main crops are grain and cotton, demanding that they take further measures to solve a number of problems in current production and ensure the smooth progress of spring farming. The following problems are to be solved:

1. Although the majority of areas have sufficient early rice seedlings and have tended them well, it is still necessary to step up the tending and cultivate sturdy seedlings. It is necessary to pay attention to planned and thrifty use of seedlings when transplanting them. Due to the fact that the grass seed has grown poorly everywhere, and there is thus not enough base manure for the early rice, it is necessary to rapidly transport domestic manure to the fields.

2. Sow sufficient cotton according to the plan.

3. Some areas have retained insufficient seeds of green manure crops, or else do not intend to retain any. This will affect next year's agricultural production. It is necessary to act immediately to reserve sufficient seed.

4. Strengthen leadership over households in difficulty and households that lack manpower, technical skills and capital, and help them to solve difficulties and do a good job in spring farming.

HUNAN MEETING ON PREVENTING NATURAL DISASTERS

HK201327 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The Hunan provincial meeting on preventing flood and combating drought reminded leading people at various levels and the masses of commune members in rural areas to maintain sharp vigilance against natural disasters which could possibly occur this year, and shift the orientation of various work to combating serious disasters.

At present, the administration of water conservancy projects must be strengthened; engineering quality standards should be raised; some water conservancy projects must be rebuilt, while some conveyance systems should be completed; and those half-finished projects which may cause danger must be completed within a specified time. On the other hand, some measures such as closing of hillsides to livestock grazing and fuel gathering to facilitate afforestation, planting trees, growing grass and other measures must be continued so as to do a good job in water and soil conservation.

This meeting was held recently in Xiangtan. During the meeting, the responsible cadres and technical personnel of water conservancy departments at prefectural, municipal and county levels discussed the strengthening of the administration of water conservancy projects. They realized that no matter what types of responsibility systems were implemented in rural areas, collective power should always play an important part. Therefore, we must uphold the unified administration of water conservancy work and unified action in combating disasters. Serious disasters can never be overcome with individual efforts.

Comrades from Anxiang County and (Longdong) water reservoir in Xiangxiang County discussed with the participants in the meeting their own experiences of relying on collective power in combating disasters.

BRIEFS

HUNAN STRAIGHTENS ENTERPRISES -- Hunan has now started the work of straightening out its first batch of 204 enterprises. 1,000 cadres have helped the party committees of these enterprises to straighten things out. A provincial leadership group for straightening out enterprises has been set up, headed by Sun Guozhi. The 14 provincial industry and communications departments and bureaus have sent groups to the enterprises to help the work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Apr 82 HK]

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK160339 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee convened a meeting on 14 April, following the promulgation of the Central Committee and State Council decision on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, to organize the standing committee members in Chengdu and other comrades concerned to seriously study the decision.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong said at the meeting: The decision of the Central Committee and State Council profoundly expounds on the great importance and guiding ideology of this struggle. It sums up the experiences in the country's struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field in the previous stage and reiterates the resolve to carry this struggle through to the end. It is a programmatic document for combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, ensuring the healthy development of the struggle and winning victory. We are determined to implement the decision unswervingly.

While studying and discussing the decision of the Central Committee and State Council, the provincial CCP committee standing committee formulated measures for correctly implementing it in connection with realities in Sichuan. The provincial CCP committee and government have also issued a circular to all municipalities, prefectures and counties on seriously studying and implementing the decision.

SICHUAN ISSUES URGENT CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMING

HK201335 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] On 17 April, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular on further doing well in grasping spring farming. The circular points out that the situation of spring farming and preparations for farming in our province is good. However, work in all places has not progressed evenly. To further do well in grasping spring farming, leaders at all levels must concentrate forces, go deep into communes and brigades to conduct a general inspection and carry out spring farming. The circular demands that all places and departments adhere to the principle of reducing the number of meetings to a minimum and ensure that leaders at all levels can concentrate their energy and go deep into the spring farming frontline. It is necessary to conduct a general examination of the problems of control over and use of water and draft cattle and implement responsibility systems as quickly as possible.

In the period when water is used for spring farming, grassroots cadres in rural areas and cadres of water conservation departments must personally go to the frontline and resolve contradictions and disputes arising in using water to ensure that water is available for farming and that transplanting is successful. All places must send forces to inspect the situation of draft cattle, brigade by brigade and household by household. Where the draft cattle responsibility system has not been implemented, it is essential to implement it within a specified period and make good use of idle cattle. It is imperative to do well in allocating and supplying chemical fertilizers and arranging for oil and electricity. The quotas for the allocation of chemical fertilizers for all places by the province must be fulfilled without fail in the light of different forms of production responsibility system. No one is allowed to slip in by the back door and no one is allowed to resell fertilizer. Regarding the supply of agricultural machinery and tools, we must also conduct an all-round inspection and promptly solve problems when discovered.

SICHUAN PLA HOLDS FLAG PRESENTATION CEREMONY

HK210217 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Sichuan Military District held a solemn flag presentation ceremony on the morning of 20 April. The ceremony began at 0900.

Chengdu PLA units Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua first read out the decision of the Chengdu PLA units CCP committee on presenting a flag to Sichuan Military District. He also presented the flag. After military district Commander Zhao Wenjin accepted the flag, the 1,000 commanders and fighters in the parade saluted the resplendent "8-1" flag.

Chengdu PLA units Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan then made a speech. He reviewed the glorious history of struggle of the Sichuan Military District since its establishment, and urged the commanders and fighters to make ever greater efforts and win new honor for the flag in building the military district into a modern and regular unit.

Sichuan Military District Political Commissar Hu Yongchang spoke on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the military district. He said: At this solemn moment, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the military district, I stand below the army flag and swear to the party that we will resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, strive to do well in promoting the building of the PLA and militia, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and gain more honor for the army flag. A march-past followed the parade.

XIZANG RIBAO DISCUSSES TASKS OF RURAL CADRES

HK170159 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Report on 16 April XIZANG RIBAO commentator's article: "The Glorious Mission of Commune and Production Team Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The article says: In the new situation whereby profound changes are occurring in the rural and pastoral areas following the establishment of production responsibility systems, the question of how to strengthen commune and team leadership, bring into play the role of the grassroots organizations and enable the peasant and herdsman masses to advance along the road of discarding poverty for riches constitutes the glorious mission of the grassroots leadership groups.

The previous management methods of calculating workpoints on the basis of work done and having everyone eat out of a big pot no longer work. We need new methods in order to succeed in leadership work. At present, the leadership groups of many communes and teams in the rural and pastoral areas are strong and effective in this new situation. They are probing and summing up experiences in strengthening leadership work, constantly summing up, perfecting and stabilizing the production responsibility systems, and stimulating the development of production. However, as the minutes of the national rural work conference circulated by the Central Committee point out, for various reasons, the grassroots organizations of some rural communes and brigades are lax and even paralyzed or semiparalyzed. As a result, there are many things for which no one is responsible, while unhealthy phenomena grow and spread. This situation also exists throughout Xizang.

The article says: The grassroots cadres of the communes and teams are the bridge between the party and the masses and the organizers of the masses' political life, agricultural and animal husbandry production, and material and cultural life. The role of the cadres is extremely important in determining whether a commune or production team can develop and become rich. Strengthening the building of the grassroots organizations and bringing into full play the role of the commune and production team cadres is an important problem in current urgent need of solution in the rural and pastoral areas.

The article says: Since the region instituted production responsibility systems, some peasants and herdsmen think that practicing such systems means freedom in everything. Certain commune and team cadres lack ideological preparations for these new changes. They can only see the aspect of individual contracting in decentralized management, and neglect the fact that there should also be an aspect of centralized control in this decentralized management, which is based on the collective ownership system.

They set individual contracting against centralized management and abandon leadership. Certain cadres apply the methods of the past to run things, and when they encounter difficulties they develop negative feelings of being unwilling and unable to run things. Practice has proved that the tasks of commune and team cadres have become heavier, not lighter, as a result of instituting production responsibility systems. For instance, there are the questions of how to correctly implement the party's principles and policies and ensure that the peasants and herdsmen can advance along the socialist road; how to sum up, perfect and stabilize the responsibility systems, lead the peasants and herdsmen in production, consolidate the collective ownership system and speed up the pace of advancing from poverty to riches; how to strengthen ideological and political work in the agricultural and pastoral areas; how to organize and popularize scientific cultivation and animal husbandry; and so on.

Of course, the party and government leading organs must care for and support the grassroots cadres and help and educate them to enhance ideological awareness and work ability. We believe that the commune and team cadres will not disappoint the hopes of the party and masses. They will certainly be able to carry out their glorious mission and lead the peasants and herdsmen to make their proper contributions to achieving a small change in 3 years and building a united, rich and civilized new Xizang.

XIZANG HOLDS INDUSTRY MOBILIZATION RALLY

HK180354 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the regional people's government held a mobilization rally of industry and communications cadres on 16 April, which demanded that the region's industrial and communications front seriously correct the guiding ideology for industrial production, attain a realistic and sound growth rate and focus all work on improving economic returns. Comrade Jiang Cuo, vice chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the rally. He said: Xizang overfulfilled its quotas for industrial production and transport in the first quarter. The industry and transport quotas for the year were fulfilled by 17.1 and 21.1 percent respectively. Total value of light industry production was 10.3 percent higher than in the same period last year. Output value of nationalities' handicrafts amounted to 22 percent of the year's plan. In the second quarter it is necessary to organize production by focusing efforts on improving economic returns. Comrade Jiang Cuo stressed: "It is very important to take improving economic returns as the guiding ideology for our industrial and communications production. From now on we must seriously correct the guiding ideology for industrial production, stress economic returns and attain a sound and realistic growth rate. This means that we must shift the focus of attention from output value and quantity to economic returns."

The region should concentrate on improving economic returns in the following aspects: 1) Firmly establish the idea of putting quality first; 2) avoid waste in input consumption; 3) carry out technical innovations and encourage people to make rationalization suggestions; 4) improve economic accounting and financial management, and change the passive situation of high production costs and input consumption and serious losses and waste; 5) promote the economic responsibility systems and improve enterprise management. Jiang Cuo said: "Xizang has now launched the work of straightening out the enterprises. We must now continue to further study and appreciate the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the regional CCP committee and further enhance the understanding of the leaders at all levels regarding the work of straightening out the enterprises." Jiang Cuo stressed in conclusion: "We must strengthen control and command in industry and communications and establish effective rules and regulations. We must overcome the unhealthy trends of failure to take charge of things or report problems, failure to shoulder responsibility, disobedience to controls and commands, the practice of everyone going his own way and delays and haggling in work. Thus we can strengthen leadership, controls and commands in economic work."

XINHUA DISCUSSES ROLE OF LAWYERS IN BEIJING

OW141254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's 300 lawyers have given legal advice to 23,000 people and defended 2,600 criminal cases in courts in the past three years, according to the first congress of the Beijing Municipal Lawyers Association which closed here today.

During the same period, they wrote indictments and other legal documents for 2,500 people, answered 8,000 letters, participated in settling 30 economic cases and went to courts for civil cases representing 140 litigants.

Since the resumption of the system of advocates in 1979, 153 full-time and 150 part-time lawyers have been working in the city, which has a population of nearly nine million. Legal advisory offices have been set up in the city's 19 districts and counties.

The municipal legal advisory office attracts some 100 visitors every day. They pay a service charge of 50 fen to 2 yuan, except for old people asking about mean of support. They are helped free of charge.

Zhou Naxin, a woman lawyer in the office, recalled an 81-year-old woman she had advised not long ago. The old woman told the lawyer one of her daughters refused to contribute to her support, although her other daughters and her son did so. Zhou Naxin wrote out an indictment for the woman to take to the local court. The court decided that the daughter was required to support her mother in accordance with China's marriage law.

Measures have been taken to train more lawyers and raise the professional level of lawyers in Beijing. These include the establishment of a night law school and regular lectures on civil and criminal law and economic contracts, credit loans, patents, insurance and cases concerning foreign countries. At the municipal people's congress last month, Beijing's government increased the 1982 appropriations for judicial departments.

Most of the lawyers defending cases in courts are appointed by legal advisory offices upon the request of the defendants. Some, who have become known because of successfully defending cases in court, are asked for by name.

China's lawyers follow the practice of mediating disputes where possible to avoid lawsuits. For example, a man quarreled so violently with his wife that she returned to her mother's home and sued for divorce in the local court. She asked a lawyer for advice. The lawyer looked into the situation, persuaded the man to apologize to his wife and advised her to try again. She withdrew the request for divorce and the couple are back together again.

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES 7 APR

SK080418 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters (Wu Xinmin) and (Ma Luxia), the fourth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee successfully concluded on the afternoon of 7 April after an 11-day session in Hohhot.

Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the session. The session unanimously adopted the political decision of the fourth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee, calling on CPPCC members, personages of all nationalities hailing from all circles and members of all democratic parties to study and implement the important instruction of the CCP Central Committee on Nei Monggol's work, enhance their confidence, unify their thinking, exert themselves, unite and make new contributions to building Nei Monggol into a united, prosperous and civilized autonomous region, safeguarding world peace and achieving the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

The session approved the decision on the report on motions examination submitted by the motions examinations committee. After democratic consultation, the session selected (Li Fei) to fill the vacancy of vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and (Liang Jishi) and nine other comrades to fill vacancies as members of the regional CPPCC committee's standing committee.

Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, attended the session. Vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee present at the session were Peng Sike, Sun Lanfeng, Wu Daping, Yang Lingde, Na-gin-shuang-he-er, Wang Jiangong, Hu Zhongda and Liang Yiming.

NEI MONGGOL DEALS WITH ECONOMIC CRIME CASE

SK170904 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters (Zhou Huayu) and (Wei Rongjie), and our correspondent (Wang Jiafu), leading party groups of the regional and the Hohhot municipal commercial bureaus recently decided to take party and administrative disciplinary actions against persons who caused a 178,000-yuan loss to the state by violating rules, accepting invitations and bribes and resorting to deception in building warehouses of the Hohhot sugar, tobacco and wine supplies station. The leading party group of the regional commercial bureau has transmitted this decision to all commercial departments in the region.

When they were in charge of a warehouse construction project, (Gu Gengsheng), deputy secretary of the party organization and deputy manager of the Hohhot sugar, tobacco and wine supplies station, (Hu Tingjun), deputy section chief and (Wang Fu), (Liu Shizhong) and (Zhao Guohua), workers of the station, were derelict in their duties, violated rules, took advantage of their positions and power to establish illegal ties, accepted invitations and bribes, sought personal gain at public expense and resorted to deception, causing over 178,000 yuan in losses to the state.

BRIEFS

HEBEI HEAVY INDUSTRY -- The total output value of the province's heavy industry for the first quarter amounted to 2.714 billion yuan, which was 4.9 percent more than that for the same period last year. Coal mines overfulfilled the targets of the state plan and increased their total output for the first quarter by 7.5 percent over the same quarter last year. The province produced 25.2 percent of the output target of the year, which meant an increase of 5.4 percent over the same quarter last year. The output value of the province's machine building industry was 23.5 percent more in the first quarter than in the same quarter last year. Among these products, output of farm machines and tools increased by a bigger percentage. The total output value of farm machines and farm tools rose by 42.3 percent. The province produced 7.68 times more small diesel engines for agriculture, 1.8 times more farming pumps and 3.7 times more small tractors in the first quarter than in the same period last year. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82 HK]

TIANJIN FLOOD-RELIEF PROJECT -- A project to clear away silt at the outlet of the Duliu Jianhe in Tianjin was begun on 3 April. The Duliu Jianhe was a major flood-relief channel of the Hai He. However, since a tidewater-resisting gate was built at the mouth of the river, the outlet became clogged, and its flood-relief capacity was lowered. Thanks to several years' efforts by the Tianjin channel project department, the silt is being removed. The river's flood-relief capacity is being restored. In 1982, 500,000 cubic meters of silt have been cleared away. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 5 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN VISITS AGROTECHNICIANS

OW210441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Harbin, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, visited the scientific research office under the administrative bureau of the Hongxinglong state farm on the northern border and witnessed agricultural scientists and technicians building the great northern wilderness. Yang Yichen warmly praised their fearless and determined spirit in settling down in the border areas and stressed that the party committees at all levels should do their best to provide the necessary working and living conditions for intellectuals. The scientific research office under the administrative bureau of the Hongxinglong state farm is an advanced unit in the Heilongjiang state farm network. It employs 114 scientific and technical workers who volunteered to work in the great northern wilderness after graduating from institutes of higher learning in the 1950's and 1960's.

On the afternoon of 16 April, Yang Yichen together with Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Chen Junsheng [7115 0193 3932], chatted with the scientific and technical workers of this scientific research office. Yang Yichen said: "You have firmly settled down in the border areas in the great northern wilderness. Your spirit of working in this wilderness persistently for decades is truly admirable and worthy of our study and praise. We need your kind of spirit to realize agricultural modernization as quickly as possible." Yang Yichen also asked the scientific and technical workers about their working and living conditions.

HEILONGJIANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMING

SK180436 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, on 14 April the provincial people's government issued a circular urging localities to seize the opportunity, overcome difficulties and successfully carry out spring farming.

The circular points out: Waterlogging in the east and the emerging signs of drought in the west have made this year's spring farming even more difficult. There is a danger of poor spring sowing work, even failure to properly sow all the fields, if we underestimate the difficulties and fail to take effective measures to counter them. We must successfully execute spring farming if we are to implement the goal put forth by the provincial CCP committee of developing commercial agriculture on a grand scale and realizing the goal of 30 billion jin of grain and soybeans set for this year.

The circular urges localities to execute spring sowing in accordance with plans, stabilize the grain area and prevent and overcome the tendency of doing as one likes in farming. Efforts should be made to fulfill the wheat sowing plan, expand the paddy area and stabilize the areas for these two crops. Sugarbeet sowing tasks must be successfully implemented in accordance with the plan. The areas for flue-cured tobacco and flax should be strictly controlled in line with the plan and specific local conditions. Areas for these two crops must not exceed the limits. Localities should concentrate [word indistinct] to rush sowing in a timely manner and cut short the sowing period. Efforts should be made to cultivate all the crops in high-yield fields. Waterlogged areas in the east should earnestly and successfully cultivate the waterlogged lowlands; drought-ridden areas in the west must take steps to preserve and increase soil moisture. State farms, communes and brigades should tap soil potential and [words indistinct]. Localities should adopt comprehensive technological measures to ensure a full stand of crop shoots after one sowing. Efforts should be made to publicize the experience of Hailun and Dangyuan Counties and some disaster-ridden state farms in increasing per-unit output by applying comprehensive technological measures. Efforts should be made to lay down standards on the sowing quality of crops and to amplify the procedure for checking sowing tasks already done.

JILIN COMMENTARY URGES SUCCESSFUL SPRING FARMING

SK170942 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Be Mentally Prepared Against Natural Adversities To Successfully Carry Out Spring Farming"]

[Text] The busiest season for spring farming will soon arrive in our province. Success in spring farming is the foundation for the year's good harvest. Because of continuous increases in agricultural production in the past 4 years, some cadres and people have become blindly optimistic, lowered their guard and slackened their efforts to prepare for natural adversities and carry out spring farming in a timely manner. A tendency to plant large areas of late-maturing crops has emerged. According to weather forecasts, low temperatures may appear during spring sowing and periods in July and August. We should clearly understand this, be mentally and materially prepared for natural adversities throughout the year and improve our ability to combat them. We should make arrangements for crop distribution according to varying weather conditions, plant early, medium and late-maturing crops in proper proportions and strictly guard against planting crops in unsuitable areas or blindly planting late-maturing crops so as to avoid damage. We should designate different planting times for different crops according to the laws of nature and their different requirements as to air temperature, soil temperature and soil moisture content so as not to miss the proper farming season.

To successfully carry out spring farming, we should also readjust crop planting to suit local conditions and conscientiously fulfill state-assigned planting quotas. A tendency of free planting in deviation from state planning guidance has appeared in some localities. To counter this problem, leadership at all levels in rural areas should urge cadres and the masses to give equal consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and and individual and make them understand that, whatever the responsibility systems may be, state planting quotas should be fulfilled so that crops are planted on reasonable amounts of land in suitable locales. In the meantime, the relationship between grain and cash crop production should be properly handled. We should vigorously develop cash crops on the premise that grain output increases steadily. We should also plant different grain crops in proper proportions. We should gradually reduce corn areas, develop paddy rice and sorghum, ensure sufficient millet areas, vigorously restore soybean areas and stabilize cash crop and oil-bearing crop areas.

We should also popularize agroscience and implement measures for increasing production to make spring farming a success. We should apply to spring farming the specific measures and plans we formulated in accordance with the measures for increasing production and the programs for agricultural science and techniques which the provincial agricultural work conference set forth, and in accordance with the specific conditions in each area. The key to spring farming lies in our efforts to upgrade planting quality and ensure quality sowing and full stands of seedlings. Therefore, all localities, in addition to do sowing work, should do a good job in early spring leveling of land, seed selection, popularizing the corn bud forcing treatment [yu mi cui ya zhong], seed dressing and preventing insect pests and seize the opportune time to plant while there is still moisture in the soil to create favorable conditions for full stands of seedlings.

Areas where drought is serious should mobilize the masses to level and to preserve moisture and plow and ridge when soil moisture is at the highest point. In plots where moisture loss is serious, we should tap and make the best use of water sources to accelerate budding. Communes whose paddy fields are short of water should use water in a planned and economic manner to ensure successful transplanting.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG ECONOMIC CRIMINALS -- Since the promulgation of the NPC Standing Committee decision on severely punishing economic offenders, 331 persons in Heilongjiang Province turned themselves in as of 15 April, returning spoils worth 317,000 yuan. Many of them have had their punishment completely or partially remitted. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82 SK]

ZIMBABWE OFFICIAL ON WITHDRAWING FROM TAIWAN GAMES

OW141818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1724 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Salisbury, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwe has decided to withdraw from the fifth world women's softball championship scheduled to be held in Taiwan this July, Malcoln Burne, president of the Zimbabwe Softball Association, told XINHUA today.

"It may be a trick by the organizing committee of Taiwan" when it said that no "national flag" will be hoisted and no "national anthem" played during the competition, he said. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 0159 GMT on 15 April repeats this item, but omits preceding paragraph]

He added: "Application has been made by the Japan Softball Association for the relocation of the game. We, the Zimbabwe Softball Association, support China for this stand together with Japan. The game should be relocated, and then we will attend."

Burne stressed: "However, if it was still held in Taiwan against the Chinese wishes regarding the flag and anthem question, we will support China as we have done by withdrawing from this game."

BEIJING VIEWS ASPECTS OF NEW TAIWAN BUDGET

OW191352 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Article by (Shi Ping) of station's editorial department: "On Taiwan's New Budget"]

[Text] Compatriots: Recently, Sun Yun-hsuan submitted to Taiwan's Legislative Yuan a budget with a large increase in military expenditures. The budget for the next fiscal year cut investment in communications and economic construction by 20 percent, while the so-called national defense and foreign affairs expenditures, allegedly a top-priority item, increased by 39.5 billion New Taiwan dollars, bringing the total to 144.236 billion yuan, or 42.5 percent of the total budget. Sun Yun-hsuan also stressed that Taiwan would not hesitate to incur a greater debt for additional military purchases. This cannot but invite people's attention.

Everyone knows that an obvious detente has prevailed in the Taiwan Strait since our country's NPC advanced the proposal for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem. The people on both sides of the strait, as well as Overseas Chinese, all feel relieved. It is singularly the Taiwan authorities who presently choose to greatly increase their military expenditures and pronounce their willingness to even incur debt to purchase weapons. What do they want to do, after all?

Certain people among the Taiwan authorities brag about what they term the so-called threat of the Chinese communists, thereby cuasing the already-eased Taiwan Strait situation to become tense again. They are doing so because, internally, they find it easier to frustrate the people's desire for peaceful unification of the motherland and, externally, to rely on imperialists to perpetuate the division so as to regard the process of peaceful unification of the motherland.

If this is their way of thinking, they could not be more wrong, because in so doing, they are simply trying to embolden themselves for an adventure that disregards the supreme national interest. This goes against the people's will and the tide and is not favorable for the survival and development of Taiwan's economy. It is detrimental to the well-being of the people on Taiwan. It will do no good for the Taiwan authorities, either.

Everyone knows that Taiwan is facing a severe economic recession. In the words of Taiwan's Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-tung, Taiwan's industry and commerce are facing difficulties unprecedented in several decades and are struggling at the subsistence level. Then why do certain Taiwanese authorities choose to make things worse by greatly slashing the investment in communications and economic construction in favor of arms expansion? In so doing, many construction projects will be abandoned or postponed, including such major ones as the Taipei subways, the southern curve railway and harbor expansion. Can Taiwan's economy be rejuvenated in this way, and freed from a subsistence-level struggle? The economy affects the society at large, and society determines the political situation. Once the economy on which Taiwan's survival depends undergoes an upheaval, Taiwan will find the going still tougher. Besides, such huge military expenditures are bound to lead to a worsening of the people's life. As the old saying goes, the wool will come from the sheep's back -- in the long run, the military expenses will be imposed on the masses of people. At present, more funds are badly needed in the cultural, educational, environmental and many other fields on Taiwan. What the people need is by no means military airplanes and artillery, nor military confrontation over the Taiwan Strait. What they need is conciliation. A budget with increased military expenditures is never popular, and will surely invoke the people's increasing discontent.

Needless to say, the Taiwan authorities adopt this bad policy on the strength of the recently surging international small waves of the two-China plot. However, an adverse current is an adverse current, and will never get anywhere. We would like to advise certain people among the Taiwan authorities not to pin their hopes on foreign imperialist forces. The Chinese proverb says relying on oneself is better than relying on others. After all, China's problems have to be solved by the Chinese ourselves. The CCP has made fair and reasonable proposals. We hope that the atmosphere of detente over the Taiwan Strait continues to prevail. Let us bury the hatchet and work for peace. For the prosperity and unification of the motherland, we can sit down to consult and discuss all of our problems.

CHINA POST ON REAGAN'S WARNING AGAINST COMMUNISM

OW161045 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Timely Warning Against Communism"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's warning against the virus of communism on April 9 at Bridgetown, Barbados should be carefully heeded. The U.S. President, on a working vacation in the Caribbean region, warned the Caribbean leaders against the virus of communism and urged them to work with America and make a better life "for all our people in all our countries."

Reagan told Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and leaders of four Caribbean nations Thursday: "I think it is important that we work together to find ways in which we can better the life for all our people in all our countries and this is the purpose of the Caribbean initiative."

The U.S. Caribbean initiative was announced by Mr Reagan on February 24 in a speech to the Organization of American States outlining an integrated program of trade, aid and investment for the Caribbean Central American region, coupling it with a warning that the United States is prepared to do whatever is prudent and necessary to protect its security interests in the area. He said that if the United States does not act promptly in defense of freedom, "new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts." He added: "We will face more totalitarian regimes -- regimes tied militarily to the Soviet Union, more regimes exporting subversion, more regimes so incompetent yet so totalitarian that their citizens' only hope becomes that of one day migrating to other nations as in recent years they have come to the United States."

Mr Reagan's indictment of Soviet-backed, Cuban-managed support for violent revolution in Central America is most heartening and his recent warning on the virus of communism serves to remind the Caribbean nations' leaders of U.S. determination to help them combat communism. Referring to the El Salvadoran situation, President Reagan told the Central American nations leaders that "rebels supplied by the Soviet Union through Cuba and Nicaragua are attempting to shut the door on democracy for the people of El Salvador." He also expressed his keen concern over Marxist-led Grenada, 150 miles southwest of Barbados, a nation of 100,000 people now ruled by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who seized power in a 1979 coup.

While the El Salvadoran situation deteriorates with the uncertainty of who will organize the next government, the communists are certainly expected to exploit the uncertain situation to their advantage. The latter are quite determined to wage an all-out war against the democratic government of El Salvador. Even the Chinese communists have expressed their support for the rebels against U.S. interests. Thus once again, we see the spectacle of a united front on the part of the communists in a situation of opposing the free nations despite their superficial conflicts of views on many issues. It proves that the virus of communism is universal, threatening the peace and security of the free world as a whole. All free nations should rally together to support the victims of communist aggression wherever they may be found. The best way to deal with any virus is not only to give the patients the right kind of antibiotic to kill the virus but also to quarantine it from spreading to other areas. Once again, the United States should provide the leadership to quarantining communist aggression all over the world. It is a task for the United States to undertake immediately if it does not wish to lose the fight of preserving world peace and safeguarding security.

In this epic struggle the people of the Republic of China are willing to play their part in supporting President Reagan's anti-communist campaign in the Caribbean region. The Republic of China maintains close relations with many Central American nations including El Salvador, with sizable influential Overseas Chinese residents scattered over that region. They are all anti-communists ready and willing to contribute their part in anti-communist struggle to safeguard their business interests. Those people could be a great asset on the side of democracy and freedom and serve as a useful ally of the American people. Their aid to the present anti-communist campaign would go a long way in countering the local communist threats in the Caribbean region.

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PRC UN ENVOY CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON MOSQUE

OW170728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] United Nations, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Israel was under heavy fire for the fourth consecutive day as the United Nations Security Council met this afternoon to consider an Islamic complaint against a recent Israeli armed attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing stated that the Chinese Government strongly condemned the Israeli attack and resolutely supported the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover the lost territories and recover their national rights.

He said "the sanguinary act of violence that took place on April 11 in Jerusalem has further revealed the designs of the Israeli authorities to deliberately alter the legal status, physical features and demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in disregard of the norms of international law and the Geneva Convention.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH UN ORGANIZATIONS EXPANDED

OW160710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China has undertaken over 70 projects to share its experience and expertise with other developing countries, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The spokesman said the funds, China's contributions to the various U.N. organizations, total 20 million yuan (renminbi). The projects include facilities in China for courses, seminars, conferences and study tours for training in acupuncture, training centers demonstrating fresh water fish-breeding, methane gas generation, small hydro-electric power stations construction, primary cooperative medical service and economic development in the rural areas and sericulture. Also under the U.N. development program, China has provided other developing countries with experts and equipment.

The spokesman said China has accepted development funds offered by the various U.N. organizations amounting to 127 million U.S. dollars. The funds are being used for 200 development projects in China involving various economic sectors as well as education, culture, public health, population census and scientific research.

The biggest project is the purchase for China of 21 large computers for tallying the results of the forthcoming population censes on July 1, 1982. The computers, which cost 15 million U.S. dollars, have been shipped to different locations in China to form a network for the census.

Another U.N. project, the Beijing center for international economic information, consists of a B6810 computer system, five HP3000 series III computer systems and a X140 data entry system. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) allocated 6.7 million U.S. dollars for building the computer project, which is already in operation.

The spokesman said that China, as a developing country, is entitled to a share of the U.N. development funds.

XINHUA COMMENTARY VIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT IN WEST

OW211620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 21 Apr 82

["Western Peace Movement Against Nuclear Arms Gains New Momentum -- Commentary by Correspondent Chen Weibin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- The turbulent international situation and the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States have enhanced Westerner's mood for preserving peace and preventing war. The peace movement against nuclear arms, which had became less vocal in Western Europe the last several months, is now gaining new momentum and beginning to grow in the United States and Japan.

Europeans are deeply concerned about a nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers. Japanese who experienced the effects of nuclear radiation during World War II are concerned about the buildup of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms. Despite numerous disarmament talks in recent years, the Soviet Union has deployed many up-to-date missiles in Europe while the United States is trying to encourage the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe.

The peace movement is growing vigorously in the West partly because the economic situation in the United States and Western Europe has deteriorated since the end of last year. These countries are suffering from growing financial deficits, worsening inflation and rising unemployment, but the governments of these Western countries keep increasing military spending. This has led the people in these countries to demand budget cuts for military expenditures, a cessation of the nuclear arms race, more social welfare and an increase in job opportunities.

Last year, the peace movement in Western Europe was generally referred to as a pacifist movement. This is incorrect. It is true that some pacifists participated in the movement who believe that "life in whatever state is better than in war," but many of the participants in the peace movement oppose the deployment of new nuclear weapons by the United States. Other participants oppose the buildup of nuclear arms by the United States and the Soviet Union, and still others oppose the U.S. and Soviet aggression, expansion and deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. People in Scandinavian countries want a nuclear-free zone in the region.

In the United States, the peace movement is urging the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze the deployment of nuclear weapons. In Japan, the anti-nuclear movement is urging the United States, the Soviet Union and other nuclear countries not to use nuclear weapons. Because of the various objectives by the participants in the peace movement, it not suitable to summarize the nature of the movement as "pacifism."

Although the objectives of the peace movement are different, most of the participants cherish the common desire to prevent war and safeguard peace. In this respect the movement has checked the arms race between the superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union have tried to influence the peace movement so that it will support their own purposes. U.S. leaders have negative attitudes about the movement, belittle its political meaning and simply attribute the cause of the movement to Soviet propaganda. Soviet leaders are trying to direct the movement against Washington and are trying to use it to curb a U.S. buildup of arms in order to develop the Soviets' own military superiority. In the meantime, the two superpowers are increasing production of nuclear missiles.

Based on their own wartime experiences, Westerners clearly see the threats to peace in the world and to peace and security in Europe that the two superpowers are creating by their nuclear arms race. These Westerners have the potential to unify the objectives of the movement to make it stronger. Only by doing so will they contribute more to the defense of world peace.

AFP: ZHAO COMMENTS ON TAIWAN ARMS QUESTION

BK221224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that any future deterioration in Sino-American relations would have no consequences on friendly Sino-Japanese relations, according to Japanese sources.

Mr Zhao made the statement in response to Japan's concern over the consequences of deterioration in Sino-American relations while meeting Shigeko Ohira, widow of former Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who is currently visiting China, the source said.

Premier Zhao dwelled at length on the question of American arms sales to Tawian, saying there was "little space" on the Chinese side for a compromise, the source added. China has so far formally rejected any compromise on the issue. But it has nevertheless agreed to hold talks with Washington on the problem. The talks, started when U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific John Holdridge visited China, are currently underway here, Mr Zhao said.

However, the premier (?appeared) pessimistic on the outcome of the negotiations. He recalled that at the time of the 1979 Sino-American normalisation, the United States had asked for a time lapse to resolve the problem of arms sales to Taiwan.

"Three years have passed and we are still waiting," Mr Zhao said, adding that the United States had not shown the slightest willingness to resolve the Taiwan problem. "We cannot allow such a situation to go on for any longer," Mr Zhao told Mrs Ohira.

China reacted very moderately recently to the news that the U.S. Congress was studying a plan to supply military spare parts to Taipei. Most diplomats here had expected a sharper reaction from Beijing such as the recall of the Chinese ambassador to the United States for consultation.

Meanwhile, Mr Zhao reaffirmed that the United States should respect China's sovereignty over Taiwan, a principle which forbids Washington from selling weapons to Taipei. Beijing considers that such sales constitute an "intervention" in its internal affairs, and has consistently maintained that China would not compromise on the principle.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. DEBATE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK221230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "The Dispute Over the Freeze of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Since this spring, a debate on freezing the nuclear weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union has been carried on in the United States and has become a focal point in the political life in the country.

The prelude of this debate was the mass antinuclear movement which sprung up vigorously in the United States. Since March, several million people in hundreds of cities and towns distributed over an area from Vermont in the northeast to California in the west have been engaged in the movement calling for freezing production of, experimentation with and deployment of nuclear weapons.

This movement has been carried out in the form of voting, demonstrations and marches, petitions and propaganda campaigns on the nuclear terror. In the wake of this movement, the U.S. Government, Congress and the mass media have also become involved in this debate on freezing nuclear weapons. The debate has been revealed in a concentrated form in two opposing motions put before the U.S. Senate. The first motion was put forth by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, advocating a freeze on the nuclear weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union at the present level, and then realization of reductions through negotiations. The other was put forth by Senators Jackson and Warner, suggesting to first reduce the nuclear weapons of the two countries to an equal level through negotiations, and then to realize a freeze. Both motions have quite a few supporters in the Senate and House. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig made statements, respectively on 31 March and 6 April, to support the proposal of Jackson and Warner, and to object to that of Kennedy. Reagan said that the government's stand on this issue was "to enable a long-term, mutual and verifiable freeze based on an equilibrium reached after a large reduction of the two countries' nuclear strength."

The dispute between the two sides over the freeze of nuclear weapons, which can be summed up as freezing followed by negotiations or vice versa, is concentrated on the following problems:

1. How does one appraise the relative nuclear strength of the United States and the Soviet Union? Will it be favorable to the United States if the nuclear strength is frozen at the present level? Those who advocate freezing nuclear weapons realize that the United States and the Soviet Union have gone "far enough" in the arms race, both sides possess thousands of nuclear warheads which are sufficient to destroy each other, and the nuclear strength of both sides is "generally equal." Under such circumstances, a freeze will have no harmful effect on the United States. On the other hand, it is only when both sides "are on an equal footing" that "the conditions are suitable for the Soviet Union to conscientiously consider the freeze." However, those who oppose an immediate freeze think that since the Soviet Union has an "obvious predominance" over the United States in terms of land-based intercontinental missiles and long- and medium-range missiles deployed in Europe, freezing the present level of nuclear weapons will mean "to fix the Soviet military predominance in a legal form." This is not only "unfavorable" but even "dangerous" to the United States. Haig said that an immediate freeze "will turn the unstable and unequal disparity in military power into something permanent"; such a proposal is "not only a bad principle for national defense and safety but also a bad principle for arms control."

2. Can such a freeze force the Soviet Union to hold disarmament talks in accordance with the terms of the United States? Those who favor a freeze before talks hold that this will help check the Soviet Union's momentum of arms expansion, "constitute a great pressure" and force both sides to hold talks in the face of this freeze. But those who hold an opposite view reckon that an immediate freeze means precisely that they have been taken in by the Soviet Union and "abandoned" the means of bargaining with the Soviet Union by forcing it to sit down and hold talks. At a press conference, Ronald Reagan stressed that a freeze will "obstruct any talks to achieve a reduction," because if the Soviet Union is leading and the United States is lagging behind, the United States will not be able to urge the Soviet Union to hold talks or make reductions.

3. What really can control the nuclear expansion of both sides? Those who favor an immediate freeze hold that only by first "stopping" the nuclear race can this race be "gradually de-escalated." Besides, it will also be possible for the United States to reduce its military expenditure and improve its economic situation. On the other hand, those who hold an opposite view stress that this is a mere illusion. They hold that the key to controlling armaments is to "maintain a position of strength" and "a reliable military parity." They think that as long as the Soviet Union has gained an upper hand in nuclear arms, a freezing of nuclear arms will not help the United States "restore strategic parity with the Soviet Union." Nor will it help attain the goal of controlling armaments.

Although people may be puzzled by the conflict between the two views on nuclear arms which are diametrically opposed to each other, this conflict is still essentially the continuation of the protracted heated debate between the two groups in the United States on the strategy toward the Soviet Union. The major point at issue is still this: Under the situation in which the Soviet Union is constantly promoting arms expansion and seeking military superiority, what policies, after all, should be adopted by the United States to check Soviet expansion and improve the United States position of strength? Should the United States pin hopes on "detente," "disarmament," "talks" and "freeze," or should it focus its attention on strengthening and perfecting the U.S. nuclear forces and "seek peace through actual strength?" With regard to this question, there has been a struggle between two groups in the United States since the 1960's. Over the past 2 years, due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Poland incident, the hardliners who advocate the strengthening of nuclear forces get the upper hand, thus suspending the debate. Now, this debate has broken out once again. This has much to do with the international and domestic conditions the United States faces. First of all, the Reagan administration's tough policy on strengthening military confrontation against the Soviet Union and particularly the recently delivered public speeches by Reagan and other U.S. officials on fighting a limited nuclear war not only have struck terror into Western Europe but have also touched the American public's sensitive nerves of being afraid of nuclear disasters. They are afraid that under the current situation of turbulence and restlessness, troubles will be stirred up if the Reagan administration's tough line fails. At the same time, more and more people are disturbed by and also worry about the Reagan administration's massive arms expansion plan and the continuous intensification of the U.S.-Soviet arms race. The American public's nuclear arms freeze movement reached its high tide against just this kind of background. Second, although the United States has economic difficulties, faces a sharp increase in the unemployment rate and has huge financial deficits, the Reagan administration has put forward a huge military budget and has even greatly reduced social welfare expenditures. All these things have aroused strong public resentment. Many Americans have called for cutting down military expenditures and increasing social welfare expenditures.

Third, the antinuclear movement in Western Europe has produced certain effects on the United States. In particular, the recent canvassing and touring activities in over 50 cities of the United States carried out by some antinuclear activists from Western Europe have also produced certain effects. Finally, the unceasing efforts made by the Soviet Union to launch peace offensives and the Soviet suggestions for freezing nuclear arms deployment have apparently tempted some people to a certain extent. This series of incidents have revived the debate on the U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union.

To prevent a further expansion of the antinuclear movement and to prevent the debate on nuclear arms freeze from interfering with the administration's efforts to strengthen defense, the Reagan administration has on various occasions criticized the viewpoint that advocates immediately bringing about a nuclear arms freeze and has also stated that it is ready to meet with Brezhnev in June this year to discuss issues concerning U.S.-Soviet disarmament. Judging from the current situation, we can see that the viewpoint of Reagan and his supporters still gets the upper hand in Congress. However, trends in the development of this debate are really worth noticing.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE WIDOW OF JAPAN'S OHIRA

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW191656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Shigeko Ohira, wife of the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and her family arrived here by air this afternoon for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening for Mrs Ohira and her sons, daughter and son-in-law and Mr Ohira's younger brother. In his toast, Huang Hua said: "The late Prime Minister Ohira was our good friend. His three visits to China are of historic significance." He said: "During his third China visit, Mr Ohira made a speech titled 'Relations Between Japan and the People's Republic of China for the New Century -- Towards a New Breadth and Depth.' This has helped promote the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In his lifetime, Mr Ohira made tremendous contributions to enhancing Sino-Japanese friendly relations of cooperation and promoting peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific regions. We will never forget this. It is my belief that the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries and the friendship between the two peoples are unshakable and will continue to develop no matter what happens in the world."

Present at the banquet were He Liliang, wife of Vice-Premier Huang Hua; Fu Hao, vice-foreign minister and former Chinese ambassador to Japan, and his wife, Jiao Ling; Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China; and Mrs Nobuko Katori.

Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

OW201234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this afternoon met with Shigeko Ohira, wife of the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and her family. They chatted in a very friendly and pleasant atmosphere. Mrs Ohira visited the Great Wall this morning in a drizzle.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW211650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with Shigeko Ohira, wife of the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and her family. During the meeting, Zhao Ziyang praised the late Mr Ohira as an outstanding statesman who had made tremendous contributions to promoting friendly Sino-Japanese relations of cooperation.

The Chinese premier said: "In his lifetime, Mr Ohira linked the cause of strengthening friendly Sino-Japanese relations of cooperation with the defence of world peace. This showed that he was a man of deep insight and was very wise. The Chinese people will never forget his contributions to developing the friendship of the two countries, which will go down in the annals of friendly Sino-Japanese relations. The friendly relations between our two countries are unshakable and will continue to develop no matter what happens in the world." Premier Zhao also extended a warm welcome to Mrs Ohira and her family on their China visit.

Premier Zhao said that 1982 is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. "Upon the invitation of the Japanese Government I will shortly visit your country. I'm looking forward to meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and exchanging views with him on questions of common interest," he said.

Present at the meeting were Fu Hao, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. The Japanese guests will leave here tomorrow to visit Guilin and Shanghai.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS

Japanese Businessmen

OW170959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Shizuo Yamauchi, head of the television department of the Siyochiku Company; Eiichi Hara, head of the Tobu Trade Company; and Shigeyuki Saito, deputy head of the Toho Company.

The Siyochiku Company produced a documentary film "The Forbidden City in Beijing" jointly with the China Film Co-production Corporation. Liao Chengzhi autographed the name of the film. This film was shot in 23 days and has been shown in Tokyo in March.

During the meeting, Shizuo Yamauchi presented video tapes to Liao Chengzhi, who is also president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Present at the meeting were Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture, and Koji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy here.

Tokyo Assembly Group

OW171507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial talk with a Japanese friendship delegation of the Tokyo Metropolis Assembly at the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation is led by Motozi Suganuma, speaker of the assembly. Present at the meeting were Ma Yaoji, Yang Chunmao and Ye Gongshao, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

Earlier, Jia Tingsan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, met with the delegation. The delegation arrived here April 15 at the invitation of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress.

YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL GROUP

OW181616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met and had a friendly and cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Japanese delegation from the National Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Associations headed by its Vice-President Takashi Miyazaki. Present on the occasion was Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. The delegation arrived here April 16 at the invitation of Wang Houde.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW211642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, and his party arrived here by air from Guangzhou this afternoon. They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister.

Yaqub Ali Khan, who arrived in Guangzhou yesterday, is on an official, friendship visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua. During their stay in Guangzhou, the Pakistan guests visited the China spring export commodities fair and attended a banquet hosted by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government.

MEDICINE GIVEN TO AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

OW191646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 19 (XINHUA) -- China today presented medicines and medical instruments as a gift to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In the name of the Red Cross Society of China, Tian Ding, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan, presented the gift to Brigadier Said Azhar, chief commissioner for Afghan refugees.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LOW MORALE OF KARMAL TROOPS

HK190913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Yun Fei [0061 7378]: "A Vain Struggle"]

[Text] It was reported that Babrak Karmal and his ilk called out the armed forces last week to surround some residential areas in Kabul. They went from door to door in an attempt to press-gang able-bodied men. In utter disregard of the original legal restriction on minimum conscription age and of the stipulation on exemption from performing military service by some people engaging in certain professions, they carried out unbridled search operations and immediately dispatched the men they had press-ganged to the barracks. Thus we can see the desperation they were in.

As a result of insurrections, casualties and desertion, the number of troops of the Kabul regime has drastically dropped from 90,000 at the time of the Soviet invasion to about 30,000 at present. Of these, one-third are new recruits who have recently been press-ganged. They generally underwent a training period of less than a week during which they fired a few rounds of live ammunition before they were sent to the front. Quite a few of them did not want to aim their guns at their compatriots and, by using various means to coordinate with the guerillas, caused total disarray among the government troops. It was precisely under these circumstances that the Karmal regime had to resort to indiscriminate press-ganging to replenish its troops. The morale of these mercenary troops serving as lackeys of the Soviet occupation army was low at the start, but now they are trying to make up the numbers by knocking together the remnants of a routed army. Will it be possible to avert the doom of the Kabul regime in this way? Of course not. This is only a vain struggle.

ULANHU MEETS ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES GROUP

OW191608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Commission for Interior Affairs of the Italian Chamber of Deputies led by its President Oscar Mammi. Present on the occasion were Xie Li, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

During its stay in China, the delegation will study measures to be taken by the Chinese Government following such natural disasters as earthquakes and floods. The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and was honored at a dinner given by Xie Li that evening.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS DANISH INDUSTRY GUESTS 19 APR

OW191552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with T.W. Schmith, chairman of the board of directors of the East Asiatic Company of Denmark, and his party.

Chen Muhua praised the company for its positive role in promoting trade between China and Denmark. She said that there are broad prospects for the development of trade cooperation between the two countries.

In reply, Mr. Schmith said that his company and China are building a beer factory in Guangzhou in cooperation. He expressed the hope to see further cooperation between the two countries in dairy farming and food industry. Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to China.

The East Asiatic Company has long established trade relations with China.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DENMARK IN BEIJING

OW191554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on a Danish Government loan to the Chinese Government, amounting to 125 million Danish kroner, was signed here today. Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was present on the occasion. Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement, the Danish Government will make available to the Chinese Government the loan interest-free for the implementation of the following projects: a dairy production plant in Heilongjiang Province, extension of the new China sugar factory in Jilin Province, the light-weight aggregate and aggregate products plant in Guangdong Province and various equipment for the Beijing dairy products company.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS NETHERLANDS AMITY DELEGATION

OW171512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial conversation today with a delegation of prominent figures of the Netherlands organized by the Netherlands-China Friendship Association. Xie Bangding, vice-president of the association, hosted a banquet in honor of the guests this evening.

RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK220816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Britain" by correspondent Xu Qingmei [6079 1987 5019]: "Peace Is Precious"]

[Text] The dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas has now been going on all of 3 weeks. U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited Argentina again on 15 April for 4 days of continuous talks with Argentine leaders. On 19 April he submitted to Britain a plan for peacefully solving the Malvinas dispute. After repeated British Cabinet discussions, the new foreign secretary, Pym, will fly to Washington on 22 April to put forth a counterproposal and continue the talks.

British officials have not announced the specific contents of the plan submitted by Haig on 19 April, but according to the British press, the main points of the plan are: Britain and Argentina can retain for the time being their different stands on the question of sovereignty over the Malvinas and negotiate a solution by diplomatic channels during a transition period; during this period, Britain and Argentina will set up a joint local administration and police force to administer the Malvinas; a "free zone" will be set up 400 miles around the islands, and Argentine troops will withdraw from the Malvinas, while the British task force will withdraw from the "free zone." British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher announced in Parliament on 20 April that this plan did not satisfy the right of self-determination by the people of the Falklands and said that further negotiations were needed. According to other reports, the British Government is reserving its attitude regarding the establishment of a joint British-Argentine police force on the Malvinas. Judging by the atmosphere of the parliamentary debate, the majority of members of Parliament advocate solving the dispute by negotiation. On the other hand, however, today when negotiations are still going on and the deadlock has not been broken, the British task force has already passed Ascension Island and is getting closer and closer to the Malvinas sea area. The question of whether the Malvinas dispute will be solved peacefully or by war remains a topic of discussion in London.

Many political and military observers who have analyzed the conditions for warfare in the South Atlantic and the military postures of Britain and Argentina hold that while Britain has definite naval superiority, there are many unfavorable conditions to Britain for fighting a sea battle.

The British task force set sail on 5 April on its long voyage to the Malvinas, 7,000 nautical miles away. According to reports, the fleet is made up of 15 combat vessels including 2 aircraft carriers, carrying 20 Sea King and Harrier aircraft; 1 landing assault ship, equipped with 4 tanks and 4 amphibious landing craft; 5 destroyers, equipped with Sea Dart antiair missiles; and 7 frigates, equipped with antiship missiles. The 16 support and supply vessels include 5 tank landing ships, 1 repair vessel, 4 tugs, 3 oil tankers and 3 supply ships. There are 27 merchant ships pressed into temporary service for transport, hospital, logistics, supply and other purposes. There are also a number of nuclear-powered attack submarines. A further 20 or so aircraft have recently been dispatched to strengthen air cover over the fleet.

People here say that the fact that Britain has sent a fleet to sea in quite a short time, armed with advanced conventional weapons and highly-efficient VTOL planes, illustrates Britain's standard of combat readiness and training. However, there are many difficulties in fighting a distant war. The ships are far from home, and the troops cannot stand sea life for too long, nor is such a situation favorable for prolonged combat, in particular there are the factors of the long supply line and the almost inevitable casualties the British troops will suffer in a battle to land on the islands. People say that these unfavorable conditions are all factors that the British policymakers must consider when deciding to take military action. Observers point out the impetus for achieving a peaceful solution of the Malvinas dispute is growing at present, and more and more people in Britain realize that "war benefits nobody, peace is precious." As far as both Britain and Argentina are concerned, solving the dispute by peaceful means is better than going to war.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE 23D SESSION OPENS

OW221206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress opened its 23d Session this afternoon with consideration of the nation's new constitution at the head of its agenda. The meeting was presided over by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The constitution, a revised draft of which was adopted by the national constitutional revision committee, with Ye Jianying at its head, consists of a preamble and four chapters -- general principles; rights and obligations of citizens; state structure; and the national flag, emblem and capital. It contains 140 articles.

The greatest change the constitution proposes is the reinstatement of a chairman of the People's Republic, and the establishment of the Central Military Council of the People's Republic to lead the armed forces of the country.

On behalf of the revision committee, Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the committee, explained the principal points of the revised draft.

Peng Zhen said some provisions of the draft concerning state structure embody important reforms and new developments in China's state system.

He said since the 1949 founding of the People's Republic, China has had three constitutions. The 1954 document, he said, was comprehensive in content, while the 1975 and 1978 documents, restricted by the historical conditions at that time, were undesirable. He said, since the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the end of 1978, the nation's situation has greatly changed. The 1978 constitution no longer suits the needs of the current situation. This calls for the changes in the constitution.

The draft of the revised constitution has been worked out by the national constitutional revision committee through solicitation of opinions from various localities, departments and quarters in the past one and a half years.

Peng Zhen listed some of the contents of the revised draft:

-- Adherence to the four fundamental principles -- socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and leadership of the Communist Party of China.

-- China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

-- The socialist system is fundamental and the fundamental task of the Chinese people is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization.

-- Socialist moral build-up and culture is indispensable to socialist material development. Ideological and ethical education will be conducted among the people for the development of education, science and culture.

-- The basic rights of citizen are provided in accordance with socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

-- The system of people's congress will be strengthened and the functions and powers of the N.P.C. Standing Committee expanded. The State Council will follow the system of responsibility of the premier. The Standing Committee of the State Council consists of the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors and secretary-general.

-- Regional national autonomy will be upheld and the national autonomous areas will have more autonomy.

-- The political power at the grassroots level will be strengthened.

The draft will be considered and approved by the N.P.C. Standing Committee before being made public for nationwide discussion.

In accordance with views gathered from the nationwide discussion, the constitutional revision committee will further revise the draft, and then submit it to the National People's Congress to be convened later this year.

Attending today's session were also Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ulanhu, Wei Guoging, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan.

Also present were Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference now in Beijing.

The session will discuss the draft tomorrow.

BAN YUE TAN ON PROBLEM OF REVISING CONSTITUTION

HK220738 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0930 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- The latest issue of BAN YUE TAN which is about to be published, carries an article which says: Owing to the constraints imposed by historical conditions in the past and the momentous changes that have taken place since then, many aspects of the current Chinese Constitution are unsuited to current political and economic life and to the needs of the people in regard to constructing a modernized nation. For this reason there is a need for a relatively systematic revision of the constitution.

The Chinese Constitution currently in effect was first approved by the First Session of the Fifth NPC held in March 1978.

In discussing the faults and deficiencies of the current constitution, the article entitled "On the Problem of Revising the Constitution" points out that this constitution was adopted soon after the smashing of the "gang of four," and there was not enough time to either comprehensively sum up the experiences and lessons of socialist revolution and reconstruction since the founding of the PRC or to thoroughly sort out and eliminate from the clauses of the constitution the "leftist" thinking left over from the 10 years of disorder. The result of this is that some of the constitution's clauses reflect outdated views of political theory and do not suit objective conditions.

The article also says that it should be pointed out that the currect constitution does not and could not take into account the shift in the focus of the country's work to socialist modernization, the new scientific analysis of class conditions within the country that has been made by the Central Committee, the great steps that have been taken towards democratization and the demands for further progress in this area, the great reform that is being carried out and must continue to be carried out of the country's leadership and economic systems, and the need to clearly stipulate the autonomous rights of each national minority area.

The article says that insofar as the current constitution is the basic law of the country, there are many clauses which are incomplete, unclear and insufficiently well-grounded and concrete.

The article also says that the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," which was adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and sums up the basic experiences of socialist revolution and socialist reconstruction, should serve as the guiding ideology for the constitutional revision.

The article believes that the revised constitution should both reflect and aid efforts to reform and perfect our country's socialist political, economic and cultural systems. It needs to fully embody the interests and aspirations of the people of all nationalities during this new period of historical development.

The article says that this constitutional revision will firmly uphold the correct principle of unity between leaders and the masses. Conscientiously summing up the historical experience of the constitutions formulated and revised since the founding of the PRC, we should take our own experience as the basic foundation, but should, at the same time, study the constitutions of contemporary foreign countries, especially those of socialist countries, and absorb their good points.

The article says that the draft for the revised constitution is now being discussed by the constitutional revision committee. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which is expected to be held in the latter half of this year, will deliberate on the draft outline for the constitution of the People's Republic of China. The sixth NPC will be formed and will carry out its work in accordance with the revised constitution.

ARTICLE CITES CORRUPTION IMPORTED FROM WEST

HK201507 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Lai Haiyan [6351 3189 2518]: "Thoughts on Lin Zexu"]

[Text] Whenever people mention the patriots who performed good deeds and got rid of evils for the people, they cannot help but recall Lin Zexu.

At the time when opium had become a serious social problem, Lin Zexu courageously came out to uphold the banning of opium amid a great clamor of opposition. His foresight and sagacity evoked people's respect. However, he merely opposed the importation of opium, which poisoned our people, from the West. He did not oppose all Western things. Moreover, in the history of modern China, he was one of China's forerunners in learning from the West.

His advocacy of "learning from" the West, in the same way as his advocacy of "banning opium," was based upon benefiting our country and our people. In both these advocacies, we see his enthusiastic patriotism.

In speaking on adopting a "take-over policy" in learning from abroad, Lu Xun made a clearer and pithier explanation. He upheld that we had to learn from all foreign things so long as they were good. He raised the example of a young man who got an old house and criticized three foolish ways the young man might react. First, the young man might fear to enter the house. Lu Xun called such a young man a "fool." Second the young man might "burn the house to ashes." This showed that the young man was "muddle-headed." Third, he might "stealthily and happily enter the bedroom and, with a vengeance, take the opium that had been left there by the former owner of the house." This showed that he was "good-for-nothing." Lu Xun then pointed out what the young man did was entirely different from those who upheld a "take-over policy." These words of Lu Xun's have remained of significance in giving warning to our people.

Today, we have already put an end to the practice of blind exclusion of everything foreign and the practice of closing our eyes and stopping our ears to what is happening abroad. We have widened our field of vision and begun to really carry out the "take-over policy." For example, we have introduced advanced science and technology from abroad in order to facilitate our catching up with the developed countries in the world. We have referred to some aspects of the educational and cultural undertakings abroad in order to make foreign things serve China. We have introduced advanced equipment and management from abroad to promote our economic development. All the above measures have won the support of our people throughout the country. These measures in carrying out the "take-over policy" are beneficial and advantageous to us and we should be courageous in continuously carrying them out and should not be apprehensive in so doing.

However, we should also pay attention to opposing another kind of "take-over policy." For, although Lin Zexu's heroic deeds in banning opium continue to win the praise of our people even today and although those who "stealthily and happily enter the bedroom and take, with a vengeance, the opium that had been left there by the former owner of the house" were deridingly called by Lu Xun good-for-nothings, there are still quite a large number of people who even now are keen on introducing "opium" from abroad and spreading "opium" in our country. The only difference is that the opium that they are introducing into our country is "spiritual opium." This is by no means an exaggeration. It is a fact that everybody can see that a large number of pornographic and reactionary audio and video tapes have been smuggled into our country through various channels. Many units and individuals are so imprudent as to have copied and sold these tapes. Quite a large number of nude pictures, calendars with nude pictures and other pornographic publications have been smuggled into our country.... The penetration of this "spiritual opium" has already seriously corrupted the minds of a large number of our cadres and especially the minds of our youngsters and youths, and brought about many evils. However, some of our cadres have such a low consciousness as to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to this startling malpractice of poisoning our people with "spiritual opium." Some of them have even gone so far as to be blinded by the lust for gain, to treat corrupt things as being mystical and wonderful or to regard rubbish as treasure and have indulged, shielded and helped the evildoers in spreading these poisons. By giving the green light to the introduction and propagating of "spiritual opium" these people are, in fact, allowing poison traders to imperceptibly kill our people.

Since Lin Zexu, a man who lived in the 1930's, knew that in learning from abroad we should "take over" the new knowledge and new technology useful to our country and reject the extremely poisonous opium, we, who are living in socialist new China in the 1980's, must certainly be more sober-minded and more far-sighted in distinguishing poison from sugar and must hate spritual opium more bitterly than Lin hated opium in the past. It is precisely for this reason that I think that Lin's foresight and sagacity remain to be something we can refer to even today.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

HK201450 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Actively Develop the Production of Chemical Products for Daily Use"]

[Text] In developing the production of consumer goods, we should put chemical products of everyday use in an important position. Like the industries for articles of everyday use, the textile industry, the food industry, the construction materials industry, and the communications and transportation industries, the industry of chemical products for everyday use is closely related to the people's life. In the past, we did not pay adequate attention to this matter. In the future, we must take this industry as a top priority and direct proper efforts to it.

Chemical products for everyday use are of great variety and have extremely extensive uses. Products like spices, flavoring essence, ornaments, photosensitive materials, detergents, and so forth leave much room for development. Shanghai Municipality has summed up the experiences in developing the production of ornaments as a case of "three less and three more." "Three less" means less money invested, less energy consumed and less waste involved. "Three more" means more employment opportunities offered, more taxes and profits realized and more money that can be withdrawn from circulation. The case of "three less and three more" shows that this line allows quick economic returns. It provides us with a good way to create and accumulate wealth.

There are relatively favorable conditions for our development of chemical products for everyday use. A foundation has been laid for our chemical industry. Large supplies of raw materials are available. The climate is ideal and industrial crops abound.

But according to statistics for 1979, the total value of principal chemical products for everyday use produced by our light industrial system was less than 10 percent of the total output value of chemical products. Despite an increase in the past 2 years, the former still accounts for a very small percentage in the national economy. By the standards of developed countries, it is especially backward. Now, the supply of many chemical products for everyday use has fallen short of market needs. Output is inadequate and the variety is too limited. There is much room for development.

Chemical products for everyday use involve a relatively great number of departments and trades. Overall plans must be worked out and developments must be sought in a planned manner with an eye to what should be given priority. Now things are such that those products in short supply are taken up with great enthusiasm. Everyone scrambles to produce them so that certain products once in short supply are now in excessive supply, causing accumulated stocks and losses. We must overcome this situation of blindly seeking development and getting things done in a rush without regard to the overall situation. All departments and areas must be guided by the state's unified plans and market needs and must organize production in light of their own features and their own strong points. For example, the light industrial department can give full play to its own superior features by making the fullest use of natural resources. The chemical industry department must not shirk its responsibility to provide raw materials for the development of chemical products for everyday use. Apart from energetically developing raw materials and intermediates required for chemical products, the chemical industry department can also directly produce chemical products for everyday use urgently needed on the market. To coordinate production, some trades can establish national companies devoted to special fields and exercise control over such aspects as raw materials, production, sales and export. Thus, we can prevent overlapping production and avoid waste.

To develop the production of chemical products for everyday use, we must promote comprehensive utilization. Production of chemical products for everyday use calls for large supplies of raw materials. Some of these materials come from petrochemical enterprises and some from production units in such fields as dyes, medicine, auxiliaries, and so forth. The intermediates for certain chemical products of everyday use are sometimes also the intermediates for other chemical industries. Those undertakings devoted to the production of chemical products for everyday use abroad are generally large-sized comprehensive enterprises which produce not only dyes, medicines, auxiliaries and insecticides but also chemical products for everyday use. To develop our chemical products for everyday use in a planned manner, we should break through boundaries between trades and areas and follow the road of integration and cooperation.

Now science and technology in the world are developing in an ever changing manner. In the area of chemical products for everyday use, we still have many skills to learn. In developing chemical products for everyday use, we must strengthen scientific research, train relevant technical personnel and pay attention to acquiring technical knowledge from foreign countries. In light of market needs, we must continuously improve on old products and create new ones and satisfy better the varied needs of consumers. We must properly handle the business of promoting scientific and technical results. The results of scientific research units must be passed on to enterprises as quickly as possible and applied in production without delay. If a new product successfully trial-produced by one unit is needed by another, we should adopt the method of effecting a transfer with compensation. We should avoid starting a job all over again and repeating the same kind of work. In a word, we must make overall plans and cooperate in sharing work. By so doing, there will surely be a great future for the development of our industry of chemical products for everyday use.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HYDROPOWER EXPERT'S ARTICLE

HK220914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Guangdou [1728 0342 2435]: "Several Views on the Development of Hydropower"]

[Text] The editorial published by RENMIN RIBAO on 8 March 1982 "Pay More Attention to Developing Hydroelectric Power" is of prime importance. As a worker in hydropower construction, I would like to express my feelings on this.

The editorial pointed out: "Hydroelectric stations are projects that can simultaneously bring to fruition primary and secondary energy sources. Building a hydroelectric station is alone equivalent to building a thermal powerplant and doing all the necessary work of coal extraction and transport construction required by the latter." This is very obvious. However, some people hold that with the same amount of investment, the kilowatt generation of a thermal powerplant is greater than that of a hydropower station, and building a thermal powerplant is much more fruitful, cheaper and quicker than building a hydroelectric station. Obviously, this view is lopsided, and is of no help in developing hydroelectric power. As a matter of fact, the total investment in building a thermal powerplant and doing all the necessary work of coal extraction and transport construction is not less than in building a hydropower station. Neither is the construction period of the former shorter than the latter.

The editorial also pointed out: "In developing and utilizing waterpower resources, we have gained some experiences and set up a contingent of tens of thousands of technicians who are specialized in survey, design, construction, operations and scientific research. We also have a large number of qulified personnel who are trained in the work of building small hydropower stations in rural areas. We are therefore in a good position to exploit more waterpower resources." This is a very good idea! The advanced technology of foreign countries must be studied, but why should we not do what we are able to do? Only practice can make us more skillful. The quality of a project and its construction speed depend mainly on management, not just on technology. Therefore, we must improve our managerial system. It is feasible to make use of foreign investment to build hydropower stations, but these projects, on their completion, must be helpful in producing export goods so as to earn foreign exchange to repay debts and interest. We must take all-round considerations into account when using foreign investement. We can make use of it as occasion demands, but we should not rely on it. The editorial suggested that in building hydropower stations, joint investment can be organized between the central and local authorities. This is a correct way; but of course, we will not refuse to make use of some foreign investment for this purpose.

The editorial said: "There are rich water resources in the southwest, the northwest and the central-south regions of our country. In these areas, we must build more large and medium-sized hydroelectric stations, and correspondingly we must develop in these areas those industries with fairly high power consumption and strive to 'transmit electricity from the west to the east, of our country. In comparatively energy-deficient areas in northeastern, eastern and northern China, we must step up the development of medium-sized power stations." "Transmitting electricity from the west to the east" required technology for transmitting high-voltage electricity over a long distance. We must go all-out to develop technology in this field and learn from foreign countries that which we do not know, and digest what has been learned to raise our own ability. It is also important to develop medium-sized hydropower stations. In the preceding stage, we attached less importance to this problem, but now that we are paying close attention to it, things will go well. In developing this aspect, we can also make use of investment by the local authorities.

As for those large and medium-sized hydropower stations which have come into operation, we must exercise good control over them by making full use of natural water, wasting no water and generating more electricity.

At present, some hydropower stations are operated to excess to generate electricity even when the water source is almost drying up. This often makes the water level of reservoirs quickly fall, and thus the water flow is not strong enough to be able to generate more electricity. On the other hand, some hydropower stations fail to make full use of water, and let it flow away. Things vary from place to place. Anyhow, the wasting of water is not encouraged, and we must solve this problem by some positive methods.

The editorial demanded: "It is necessary to seriously carry out early the work of consolidating and reinforcing the ranks in charge of hydropower construction." This is also quite right. We must make good arrangements for expenditure in this field of work.

However, what is not mentioned in the editorial is the problem of how to share the investments among the departments concerned in building a hydropower project. As we know, many hydropower projects have comprehensive uses, such as flood control, irrigation, navigation, generating electricity and fishery. At present, all the investments are made only by the departments in charge of hydropower work. The other departments are not responsible for investment and do not take into account the economic rationality of the plans. They give too much thought to long-term interests and often put forth excessive demands which are unrealistic in the short term. As a result, the investment in building a hydropower station become too large. Therefore, investments should be shared among all the departments concerned, which must shoulder the economic burdens in this respect. If it is impossible to do so, the projects can be postponed until conditions are ripe.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS FAN SHOUKANG

OW211654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with Professor Fan Shoukang in the Great Hall of the People.

Professor Fan, 86, who has returned to settle on the mainland, was deputy director of the third department of the political ministry of the Kuomintang military committee during the anti-Japanese war. He also worked as chief of the education department of the first Taiwan special provincial government and curator of Taiwan library.

Yang Jingren extended a warm welcome to Fan on his coming back to settle on the mainland and briefed him on the current political and economic situation in China. He said Professor Fan had rich experience and many of his students had become backbones in building the country. He said he hoped that Professor Fan would make contributions to the peaceful reunification and construction of the country.

Fan said, "From what I have read, I am convinced that great changes have taken place in China in the past 30 years and more and that China has a bright and hopeful future. I decided to come back in response to Chairman Ye Jianying's call and I am willing to make some contributions to the peaceful unification of our motherland."

Among those attending the meeting were: Ping Jiesan, a leading member of the United Front Work Department; Professor Fan's old friends Qu Wu, Hu Yuzhi and Ye Shengtao; Professor Fan's sons and their wives.

Later, Vice-Premier Yang Jingren gave a banquet in honor of Professor Fan.

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS FILM AWARD CEREMONY

OW211608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- The annual Ministry of Culture awards were presented this morning to 28 films produced in 1981. "Happiness Knocks at the Door," a story set in the countryside, took first prize for a feature film.

The prize winners include nine feature films, a children's film, the film of a stage play, a cartoon, six documentaries, eight science and education films and dubbings for two foreign films. The film makers were presented with a bronze statuette of a young woman holding a flower for feature films and bronze statuettes of two Young Pioneers holding a big hoop for a children feature film and a cartoon film. They also got monetary awards which ranged from 800 to 3,000 yuan each.

Speaking at the ceremony, Chen Huangmei, vice-minister of culture, said 1981 had seen a marked progress in film production with 105 feature films produced, 29 more than the year's plan. Fifty percent of the films were on contemporary themes and quite a proportion of them were directed by young directors. Chen Huangmei expressed his satisfaction that themes and styles were more diversified. He said, eight films had rural settings as against two the previous year. The vice-minister urged film makers to make a plan for the next three years. Films, he said, should reflect the colorful life of the people with more diversified themes and styles. Emphasis should be placed on contemporary themes, particularly life and struggles of the people, Chen Huangmei said. The vice-minister called on film makers to penetratingly study the life of the people, raise their ideological level and learn from society.

Attending today's ceremony were Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party Central Committee; He Jingzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, and an audience of one thousand.

Top 1981 Films Selected

OW220138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- "Happiness Knocks at the Door," a feature film depicting rural family life and the Chinese custom of respecting their elders, received top honors from the Ministry of Culture. It was announced at a meeting here yesterday. The comedy produced by the Shanghai film studio set a record with 4,212 prints.

Among the nine other feature films named are three historical films praised for promoting patriotism. "Xian Incident" documents the 1936 event in which Chiang Kai-shek was arrested by Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, two Kuomintang generals, and with the help of the Communist Party made to agree to nation-wide resistance against the Japanese aggression. "Nanchang Uprising" presents the first act of the communist-led armed forces in 1927. "Long Tortuous Road" is based on the true story of a peasant turned general in the Red Army. Among films with contemporary theme honored are "Neighbors" and "Sha Ou." The former portrays a veteran cadre who refused privileges and the latter is a story about Chinese women volleyball players. Another feature film "Regret for the Past" based on a short story by Lu Xun manages to catch the melancholy tinge that appears in the original writing by this great man of letters.

The ministry cited a total of ten features, one opera film, one cartoon, six documentaries, eight science educational films and two dubbings of foreign films. The films were chosen by a 16-member appraisal board composed of the acting minister of culture, noted film critics and artists.

HU QIAOMU DISCUSSES BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK161328 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In an article entitled "On Bourgeois Liberalization and Others" in HONGQI No 8 published today [as received], Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, called for preventing the abuse [lan yong 3348 3838] of the concept of bourgeois liberalization and paying attention to clearly drawing some important distinctions.

After that, the article said, for example, it is a justified democratic right for a communist or a citizen to express his critical views on a certain decision, a certain aspect of work, or a certain responsible person of a certain party organ. This should neigher be regarded as rejecting and opposing the CCP's leadership, nor as an act of bourgeois liberalization. For another example, the freedom of academic research and that of literary and artistic creation are necessary for the development of science and arts. Both of them have nothing to do with bourgeois liberalization.

The article said,if anyone wants to firmly reject, oppose and undermine the socialist cause of China; deny, oppose and undermine the CCP's leadership over the Chinese socialist cause; and demand and try to replace socialist democracy and the whole socialist system with the liberal system of the bourgeoisie; we must wage a resolute struggle against him no matter how he defends himself.

The article said, at present, some newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, and culture and arts units have shown to different degrees a wrong tendency of being in pursuit of the commercialization of the spiritual products. They "have taken money as the end-all," and have thus enabled some things, which obviously have negative influence and corrosive effect on people's thinking, to become prevalent. Some people even publicly claim that our publishing work and cultural cause should not be monopolized by the state and the society, but be open to private individuals to run independently. We must pay serious attention to and thus conscientiously take actions to redress these tendencies of bourgeois liberalization emerging in the cultural field.

In discussing the problem of the appraisal criteria for literary and artistic works, the article said, we must appraise a piece of work in view of its ideological content as well as its artistic form. We should not simply sum up the ideological content of literary and artistic works into political viewpoint and political tendency; and should not separately make the political criterion the first criterion for appraising literary and artistic works. If we insist on doing so, it will surely lead to an oversimplified and crude work style and thus hinder literary and art criticism from developing healthily.

Analyzes 'Unrequited Love'

HK161524 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0903 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In an article in HONGQI No 8 published today [as received] Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, analyzed the film script "Unrequited Love" and the film "Sun and Man."

The article said, the reason we waged criticism against the film script "Unrequited Love" and the film "Sun and Man," which was based on the above film script, was that, in effect, both of them negated socialist China and the CCP's leadership, by reflecting the historical development of the real life in our society in a distored way; and thus propagated the "liberty" that the capitalist world flaunts.

As pointed out in the article, the writer and the director used the technique of contrast, both in "Unrequited Love" and "Sun and Man," to give a strong publicity to a view which equated the "gang of four" to the CCP and the 10 years of turmoil to socialism.

In their eyes, it seems that the people in the socialist China have enjoyed neither liberation nor happiness, but suffered from ignorance and superstition; that the party and the people have never waged struggle against the "gang of four" and have never won historical victory; that there is therefore not a single streak of light nor a little bit of freedom in China, but only persecution and humiliation in the fate of the intelligentsia; and that light and freedom only exist in the United States and the capitalist world, where only there the intelligentsia enjoy admirable freedom. This view is exactly an important and typical expression of the thinking of bourgeois liberalization.

Obviously, the article realized, it will be hard to guarantee that the literary and art cause and other causes of ours will be developed in the socialist direction, if we did not criticize "Unrequited Love" and "Sun and Man," give education to our literary and art circles, intellectual circles and the whole party through this criticism, and thus intensify our strength to struggle against the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

The title of this article by Hu Qiaomu is "On Bourgeois Liberalization and Others."

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES GOOD PROSPECTS FOR PETROLEUM

OW160813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese geological experts estimate that China has 30 billion to 60 billion tons of oil reserves, according to a PEOPLE'S DAILY article today. Reserves so far verified total only several billion tons. China, now a major world oil producer, started to export oil in 1973 and increased its oil output to more than 100 million tons in 1978, thus ranking the ninth among oil producing nations in terms of output. While China increased its crude oil output by a big margin, it has discovered only a few large oil fields in recent years, causing some people to doubt the petroleum reserves prospects.

The article notes that the distribution area and volume of sedimentary rocks, the amount of organic matters accumulated and the geological conditions for the movement and deposition of oil determine the prospects for a country's oil reserves. Comprehensive geological surveys have discovered over a 9.6-million-square-kilometer area in China more than 300 sedimetary basins with some 4.5 million square kilometers of sedimentary rocks space and 1.2 million square kilometers of continental shelves that are appropriate for petroleum prospecting. These basins constitute the rich material bases for China's oil reserves, the article says.

The oil and gas fields or oil and gas shows, which originated from the remote Silurian period to the Quaternary period, are extensively distributed in 20 of China provinces municipalities and autonomous regions, the article says.

In areas with rich petroleum deposits, only a small amount of oil reserves have been verified in shallow strata. The North China Basin has an estimated reserve of 8 billion tons and the basin between the Songhua and Liaohe Rivers has an estimated reserve of 4.5 billion tons, but the proven geological oil reserves in the two basins are much smaller than the estimates, the article reports.

Six oil-gas bearing basins found on China's continental shelves are not only large in size but some of them are linked with major oil bearing zones on the continent. The Bohai Basin in the sea, with an area of 80,000 square kilometers, is an extended part of the Shengli, Dakang and Liaohe oil fields; a number of high output oil or gas wells have been sunk there. The East China Sea Basin, with an area of 460,000 square kilometers, also has abundant oil and gas bearing structures.

More plentiful petroleum reserves in the South China Sea and the area around the Pearl River mouth alone cover 15,000 square kilometers, and seven prospecting wells drilled by the Ministry of Geology have already yielded oil flows of industrial value, according to the article.

China is now bidding for offshore petroleum and gas exploitation through cooperation with foreign firms in its South China and the South Yellow Sea, the article says.

AERIAL RESOURCES SURVEYS, PROSPECTING PLANNED

OW200804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China [CAAC] plans to aerially survey and prospect 300,000 square kilometers in 1982 in search of mineral and oil resources and topographical information, according to an administration spokesman. The administration will log more than 8,700 hours of flight time, he said.

To accelerate oil prospecting in the Qaidam Basin in Qinghai Province, a C.A.A.C. helicopter for the first time airlifted 1,000 kilograms of prospecting equipment to a 3,500-meter mountaintop earlier this year, he said.

Aerial surveys of hydrogeology and air pollution are under way in Shanghai Municipality, Qinghai, Sichuan and Zhejiang Provinces, and the Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions, he said. The surveys will provide data for construction of railways, highways, water conservancy projects, oil, coal, iron and steel centers and municipal construction.

By the end of 1981, he said, C.A.A.C. had photographed 8.1 million square kilometers and completed the nation's first topographical maps, on a scale of 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000.

The techniques used for the remote sensing, the spokesman said, including color infrared and multi-spectral photography and scanning, are widely used in geological prospecting of China's rich natural resources, forestry surveys, environmental monitoring and mapping.

C.A.A.C. began aerial surveys in 1951, the spokesman said. The country now has nearly 600 aviation centers serving industry, agriculture and science. Aerial photography has also provided data for construction of iron and steel complexes, municipal construction and earthquake analysis, he said. During the past 30 years, he said, C.A.A.C. has logged 140,000 hours of aerial prospecting, and found deposits of uranium, copper, iron, tin, chromium, aluminum, zinc, oil and natural gas.

ANHUI HOLDS UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

OW211451 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui provincial conference on united front work was held in Hefei 10-17 April. Attending the conference were more than 270 people, including secretaries of party committees of various colleges and institutions of higher learning, directors of united front work departments under the party committees of various prefectures and counties and responsible persons of party committees of various departments, commissions, offices and large enterprises. The conference participants earnestly discussed the guidelines laid down by the national conference on united front work and the important speeches made by Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the central authorities. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, (Yuan Zhen), Lan Canting and Hu Kaiming attended the conference. Comrade Zhou Zijian delivered an important speech. Zhang Kaifan, adviser of the provincial CCP committee, provided guidance at the conference, personally held discussion meetings and heard briefings. He also delivered a speech. (Zhu Nong), director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech entitled, "Raise Our Awareness, Work With a Tremendous Drive and Open Up New Vistas in Doing United Front Work." In his speech, Comrade Zhou Zijian said: Ours is an important conference in which speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities have been relayed. The conference has pointed out that doing united front work is our party's long-term task. For a long time to come, united front work will be of vital importance; it will continue to be a magic wand for our party.

The conference called for efforts to carry out the following tasks:

1. Since some comrades in our party have neglected united front work, it is necessary to conduct reeducation on the theory and policies regarding united front work.

2. Earnest efforts must be made to implement the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the CCP and other democratic parties, and to bring into full play the role of all democratic parties and mass organizations.

3. It is essential to put into practice the various united front work policies.

4. It is necessary to make proper arrangements for those people who are not affiliated with the CCP, and to give full play to all positive factors.

5. Efforts must be made to organizationally strengthen all united front departments and to help all comrades improve their work style and overcome the influence of leftist ideas.

FUJIAN INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING ENDS

Ma Xingyuan Address

OW150635 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at the Fujian provincial industrial and communications work conference on 12 April, Governor Ma Xingyuan pointed out: The vast number of staff members and workers on the industrial and communications front must be ready to shoulder heavy tasks and make more contributions to the development of Fujian's favorable geographical position. The industrial departments must become a backbone force to expand external economic activities.

Governor Ma Xingyuan pointed out: The question of poor economic results in Fujian's industrial production still remains to be solved. The main problems include the deterioration of the quality of some products and a disguised rise in prices. The increase of profits is slower than the growth of industrial production. The costs of production are rising, while more enterprises are suffering deficits. The utilization ratio of equipment and funds is low, and the number of accidents in plants and stores has increased.

Touching on the question of the industrial departments using Overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen's capital to expand external economic activities, Comrade Ma Xingyuan emphatically pointed out: While we are dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic sphere, we must seriously sum up experience, assume a correct guiding ideology for external economic work and promote the healthy development of external economic activities.

Governor Ma Xingyuan said: It is necessary to shift the focus of external economic work onto the path of using Overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen's capital to promote industrial development. It is necessary to bring the favorable factor of a large labor force into full play and boldly attract Overseas Chinese businessmen's and foreign businessmen's direct investments.

Wang Yan Summation

OW130507 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A 10-day work conference on industry and communications held by the provincial people's government opened on 3 April and concluded today. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government Xiang Nan and Ma Xingyuan delivered important speeches at the conference, and Wang Yan gave a summing-up address.

This conference relayed for implementation the guidelines set at the national work conference on industry and communications, the national forum on education for staff members and workers and the national forum on democratic management of enterprises. Focusing on the theme of achieving greater economic results, the conference discussed the questions of further adjusting the product mix and the lineup of enterprises and making a success of the work of technical innovation, quality control, material supply, energy production, communications and transportation. It urged efforts to ensure at least a 7 percent growth in this year's industrial output value, while trying to achive an 8 percent growth rate. In addition, the conference urged that major efforts be made to achieve the goals of harmonious development of production, greater economic results and better product quality.

In his summing-up address, Comrade Wang Yan stressed the need to straighten out guiding ideology for economic work. He asked the leaders at all levels on the province's industrial and communications front to change their guiding ideology from merely striving for high output value and speed to paying attention to economic results. He urged them to attach equal importance to both speed and economic results, production quantity and product quality. In striving for speed, he said, it is imperative to do basic work and, at the same time, aim for greater economic results. With the aim of achieving greater economic results in mind, he added, efforts should be made to ensure balanced development of the work of production, supply and marketing and to pay attention to energy production, communications and transportation.

FUJIAN URGES EDUCATION TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW220411 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and government recently organized work teams composed of 1,200 members to conduct education on socialist patriotism in 22 communes and 84 production brigades in the 5 coastal counties where smuggling and the trading of smuggled goods have been rampant.

At a mobilization meeting of the work team of the organs directly under the provincial CCP committee, a leading comrade of the provincial CCP committee urged the team members to follow the leadership of prefectural and county CCP committees and begin with production work in conducting extensive propaganda and education with the "four adherences, three considerations and two oppositions" as the main content. In this way they can resolutely clamp down on smuggling, the trading of smuggled goods, bribery and other illegal economic activities and consolidate some grassroots organizations which have been seriously influenced by the corrosion of capitalist ideology.

Zhang Yun, deputy secretary of the CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, who was inspecting discipline in Fujian, met with and spoke to the members of the work team. She said the work team must pay keen attention to the work in the following four fields:

First is the building of extensive contacts with the masses. While carrying out broad, penetrating and meticulous mass work, it is necessary to bring into full play the party's fine tradition of trusting, relying on and mobilizing the masses in striving to win victory in the revolution. In this way the workers, peasants and other masses in the coastal region can form a great wall of steel to keep close watch over all criminal activities, giving the criminals no place to hide.

Second is the building of a fighting bastion. It is necessary to consolidate the party branch and the party's grassroots organization and to educate it to play the role of a fighting bastion as required by the party constitution.

Third is the conducting of anticorrosion education among the masses of people, party members and cadres.

Fourth is the clamping down on criminal activities in the economic field and the meting out of harsh punishment for serious economic crimes.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhang Yun said: The party Central Committee has decided that opposing and striking at serious economic crimes will be one of the central tasks in rectifying the style and discipline of the whole party for some time to come. In view of Fujian's special economic policy and flexible measures, the province should exert greater efforts than other inland provinces to rectify the party's style and enforce discipline. Party organizations throughout the province must give top priority to the work in this field.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIME

OW130339 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] To deepen the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee this morning called a meeting of responsible cadres of provincial organs. The meeting called on party organs at all levels throughout the province to set their minds, strengthen leadership and carry this struggle through to the end.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the meeting. He said: Since the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere, party organs in most areas and units in our province have gone into action and made tremendous progress in exposing and handling major cases of economic crimes in our province. Some new major problems have concurrently cropped up. While the struggle is just unfolding and developing in a thorough way, it is nevertheless not progressing fast enough, judging from the present situation, nor is it developing evenly. Because a considerable number of leading cadres still do not sufficiently understand the seriousness, harmfulness and danger of economic crimes, they lack the high sense of urgency and responsibility to advance this struggle. Some areas and a small number of units have not demonstrated strong leadership over the struggle. In other cases, strength and impetus are lacking as some principal leaders failed to get involved directly enough, thus causing confusion in handling cases. It should be pointed out that the struggle against economic crimes being carried out by provincial organs actually fell behind some other areas. This is not right. Party organs at all levels in the province must act, playing a leading and model role in this struggle.

Comrade Bai Dongcai then elaborated on the significance of the struggle against corruption. He pointed out seriously: All party members and cadres must cherish the party's stand and wage a resolute struggle against decadent capitalist ideology and corruption in the party. He said: A glaring characteristic of criminal cases coming to light is that those lawbreakers drew certain cadres, even responsible cadres, to their side and made things convenient for them by taking advantage of their decadent mentality in going after money and profit sharing. Decadent capitalist ideology is seriously corrupting our party and the rank and file of our cadres. Failing to withstand the onslaught of sugar-coated bullets, some cadres, who are party members, have become corrupt and degenerate. This should serve us as a serious warning. Some cases of economic crimes also involved the sons and daughters of leading cadres. This shows that decadent capitalist ideology is trying to make an inroad into our future generations in order to attain its goal of peaceful evolution [heping yanbian]. Although the number of sons and daughters of leading cadres involved in economic crimes is small, this state of affairs has given us a warning signal. We must guard against the class enemy at home and abroad in seeking out their agents from among our future generations. To rectify party style, it is necessary to grasp this principal contradiction against corruption and, through this anticorruption struggle, to clean up ideologically, politically and organizationally the corrupt elements within the party to make each and every party member a firm, sober-minded and worthy Marxist.

Comrade Bai Dongcai stressed: To make the struggle against corruption a success, we must carry it out thoroughly and determinedly. Serious crimes such as smuggling, speculation, swindling, corruption, accepting bribes and misappropriation of state and collective property in large quantities for personal gain must be dealt with firmly and vigorously. Cadres, especially cadres holding key positions, who have committed serious crimes must be prosecuted according to law. No one should ignore or conceal what he knows about serious financial problems facing certain cadres, especially responsible cadres; no one should remain indecisive and cover up their crimes. Serious economic crimes involving intermediate-level and high-ranking cadres must be thoroughly investigated and dealt with. Sustained efforts should be made to pursue cases of economic crimes that have been dragging on without solution; every step must be taken to ward off intervention and resistance in order to get to the bottom of the cases. Policies must be implemented with strong determination.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: It is necessary to strictly adhere to policies and to draw a line between concrete matters and principles relating to work and criminal activities; a line between smuggling, offering and accepting bribes, speculation and swindling and normal economic activities; and a line between corruption for personal gain and normal practice.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Dongcai called on provincial units to rate this struggle as an important item on the agenda, to strengthen leadership, to make meticulous arrangements, to carry out inspection and supervision expeditiously, to solve problems in a timely manner and to carry this struggle through to the end with party spirit.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI RADAR NAVIGATION DEVICE -- The blueprints for radar-operated anticollision devices for ships designed by the Shanghai No 4 radio plant, a special factory for manufacturing radar navigation equipment, have been approved by 50 shipbuilding experts and engineers from locations throughout China. Sample devices will be ready for testing by Chinese vessels early next year. The devices were designed in accordance with the International Navigation Association's regulations requiring all tankers and other ships of a 10,000-dun capacity and above sailing in international waters to install radar-operated anticollision devices from January 1984 to January 1989. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Apr 82]

NANFANG RIBAO ON ECONOMIC POLICY, ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK210109 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Report on 21 April NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "A Sharp Weapon for Maintaining the Policy of Opening Up to the Outside World and Enlivening the Domestic Economy"]

[Text] The article says: The decision on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field, recently issued by the CCP Central Committee and State Council, is an extremely important document. Apart from being a sharp ideological weapon for striking at economic crimes, it is also a sharp ideological weapon for urging the cadres and masses to maintain the economic policies laid down since the third plenary session and uphold the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The article dwells on the question of how Guangdong should promote its economic construction in accordance with the spirit of the decision. It stresses: We must resolutely launch the struggle to strike at economic criminal activities on the one hand and do well in solving the problem of continuity and stability of policies on the other, and resolutely bring into play the power of the party's economic policies. We must spontaneously keep unchanged the policies of opening up to the outside world and trial-operation of special economic zones. The CCP Central Committee has demanded that Guangdong practice a policy of opening up still more to the outside world. This is a major policy decision based on the overall situation of the country's modernization drive. Under the premise of upholding the four basic principles, we should sum up experiences, overcome shortcomings and act still more unswervingly in implementing this important central policy decision.

Certain comrades think that the policy of opening up to the outside world will be changed and that there will be "drawing back." This does not accord with the facts and must be clarified.

The article says: The policy of enlivening the domestic economy is also unswerving. Under the fundamental principles of regarding the planned economy as the primary factor and viewing the whole country as one chessboard, we must continue to hand down some powers to the prefectures, municipalities and counties, and expand enterprise decision-making powers. The province has summed up the effective experiences of Qingyuan County in the field of reforming enterprise management. We should continue to actively popularize these experiences.

In agriculture, there will be no change in the public ownership of the main means of production, in practicing various types of responsibility systems, and in the policy of comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and sideline occupations, development of domestic sideline production and opening up of rural trade fairs.

In a word, there will be no change in the strategic guiding policy of enlivening the economy and allowing the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible under the guidance of the state plan.

The article says in conclusion: Maintaining the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy is parallel with striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. We hope the leading party and government organs at all levels will act according to the central and provincial CCP committee instructions, strengthen leadership over economic work and ensure still greater economic returns and growth rate in the province's national economic construction this year while scoring victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

YANGCHENG WANBAO VIEWS HAINAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK131507 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 82 p 2

["Economic Research" column: "Well-Known Scientist Professor Hou Xueyu Proposes Six Major Relationships To Be Handled Well in Developing Hainan Agriculture" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At the end of last year, the well-known scientist and Professor Hou Xueyu took part in a comprehensive study of "agricultural construction and the ecological balance in Hainan." The study was conducted under the auspices of the national scientific committee, the agricultural committee and the scientific association. Traveling more than 1,600 km he went deep into the frontline and developed a keen understanding of the situation by visiting Li, Miao and Han peasant families. After this on-the-spot investigation, he pointed out that six major relationships must be handled well if agriculture is to be developed in Hainan.

1. IN DEVELOPING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES, IT IS IMPORTANT TO HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPLOITATION AND PROTECTION. Located in the tropics, Hainan enjoys particularly favorable climactic conditions and a rich stock of biological resources. The coral reefs and mangrove forests that are found along the coast and Hainan's tropical rain forest should be protected. The eucheuma plant, which is used to make agar, grows and propagates itself on coral. Agar is an important raw material that is used in the making of capsules, sweets and various medicines. It is effective against high blood pressure and can be taken as a tonic. It costs about 20 yuan per jin. Many different types of algae and plankton, which act as a natural bait for sea cucumber, fish and shrimp, can also be found in coral. To burn coral in order to produce lime for building is a serious waste. By burning coral we are burning sea cucumber and eucheuma plants. The same holds true for mangrove forests as well. Before 1956 mangrove forests in Hainan Island covered an area of between 120,000 and 150,000 mu. Today only 20,000 or 30,000 mu remain. This is the result of efforts to increase grain production through the reclamation of land from the sea. The preservation of mangrove forests is of important significance for the ecological balance and also for the development of acquatic production. Valuable wood such as teak, zijing [1311 0079], lychee, valuable birds such as parrots and peacocks, animals such as slope deer and monkeys and southern medicinal plants such as A. Longiligulare, Evphorbia and Alpinia Oxyphylla can all be found in the island's rain forest. Preservation of the rain forest is of great significance. The total area of tropical rain forest in our country is very small, as there are only two such forests -- one in Hainan Island, the other in Xishuangbanna. By preserving the rain forest we will have a ready supply of timber and other important plant and animal resources. As far as the fishing industry is concerned, it is dangerous to adopt predatory methods of fishing such as the use of very fine nets or explosives, as they threaten the future of the fish stock. We must have a correct understanding of the relationship between exploitation and preservation of resources.

2. AS FAR AS METHODS OF PRODUCTION ARE CONCERNED, WE MUST HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTENSIVE FARMING AND THE EXPANSION OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION. For a considerable period of time people were content to practice low-yield intensive farming, and this at times led to a one-sided emphasis on "taking grain as the key link." Production of sugarcane was relegated to mountain areas and there was relatively little planting of peanuts, beans, green manure and other crops. The use of slash-and-burn cultivation techniques in certain mountainous areas made it impossible to combine the use of land with a program of land conservation. This reduced the fertility of the land and led to a severe shortage of water for agriculture. According to our studies and investigation, the soil in Hainan is for the most part acidic. The key to grain production, therefore, lies in the use of limestone powder to neutralize the soil's acidity.

The combination of intensive cultivation with an adjustment of crop layout, a preliminary improvement of soil composition and the use of either meticulous farming techniques or the rotation of dry and paddy rice would bring about obvious economic results. In the case of rubber planting, we should concentrate on increasing per-unit area yield, improving administration and management and lowering production cost, and should avoid expanding the area under cultivation. As far as the island as a whole is concerned, we should proceed from the actual conditions in the area and revive production of betal palms, coconuts, cashew nuts, coffee beans, pepper, oil palms and other tropical crops. As for tropical fruit, there should be a planned development of litchi, pineapple, mango and longan and other fruit. This relationship also needs to be handled well in other areas, such as fishing, forestry and stock raising.

3. IN THE AREA OF WATER CONSERVANCY, WE MUST HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGINEERING AND BIOLOGICAL MEASURES. The building of water conservancy projects is of critical importance to the development of Hainan Island. Emphasis on key projects rather than on the system as a whole is a problem that still plagues our water conservancy efforts. As long as we focus solely on engineering measures and ignore biological measures, it will be difficult to bring the beneficial role of water conservancy into full play. In certain areas people have destroyed the forests near water conservancy reservoirs, creating "man-made plains" and building terraced fields. The damage caused to forest vegetation can bring about serious soil erosion and also shorten the life span of the reservoir itself. Therefore, the building of water conservancy projects, including reservoirs, must be combined with measures to protect forest areas.

4. IN DEVELOPING STOCK RAISING, WE MUST HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CENTRALIZED AND DECENTRALIZED STOCK RAISING. Hainan Island's mountain area, with its vast expanse of hilly land, is well suited to the development of stock raising. By making full use of scattered natural pasture areas, the straw left from crops and the sideline products of sugarcane, we can develop the raising of herbivorous animals. Animal raising has the advantage of not competing with agriculture for land; moreover, it will allow us both to save grain and to bring into full play the supplementary labor force of the old and relatively young. As far as raising methods are concerned, however, most of the animal raising should be carried out on a decentralized basis and we should avoid overemphasizing the building of centralized livestock raising areas. Most of the grass in Hainan's grassland areas grows in small patches and is unsuitable for intensive livestock grazing because of its relatively poor quality. Therefore, aside from milk cows and fine breeds which require a greater degree of centralization, most livestock should be raised in a decentralized manner. This will bring about truly beneficial results.

5. WITH REGARD TO THE PROBLEM OF BRINGING NATURAL ADVANTAGES INTO FULL PLAY, WE MUST HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CATCHING AND BREEDING FISH. With one-tenth of the nation's total coastline, Hainan Island has many fishing ports and broad fishing areas. There are 380,000 mu of shallow-water sea area suitable for breeding, as well as 540,000 my of lakes and rivers. In addition to this, the island has many different types of rare fish and important shell resources. All this makes the island rich in potential as far as the development of the aquatic products industry is concerned. Up until now, however, the catching of fish has been the only aspect of water utilization that has gained any attention, and there has been little effort to combine catching and breeding in a more rational manner. There is still relatively little fish breeding and 90 percent of fish produced in the island are caught. There are only 10,000 mu devoted to fresh-water fish breeding. In fish tanks the average yield per mu is only 100 to 200 jin and the average per mu yield in reservoirs is around 10 jin.

In other words, potential has not been brought into full play. Units doing research into aquatic production are very weak, and it is important that we increase their manpower and material resources. We should also set up, on a planned basis, several breeding areas to combine research with production. This is a question that deserves serious attention. With regard to fish breeding in the South China Sea, we must stress the agricultural and pastoral functions of the sea.

In addition to the five relationships mentioned above, Professor Hou Xueyu also pointed out: IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY WE MUST HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION AND THE RELATIONS OF THE FORCES OF PRODUCTION. He believes that if these six relationships are handled well, agriculture in Hainan will enjoy considerable development in the near future, making it a truly precious island.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CULTURAL RELICS MANAGEMENT -- Over the past 1 or 2 years, many problems have emerged in the cultural relics market in Guangdong Province. Cultural relics have been frequently stolen and sold and units which do not deal in cultural relics have purchased, sold and exported cultural relics without authorization. This has encouraged the unhealthy trends of stealing cultural relics and digging tombs to steal valuables. To strengthen management and protect state cultural relics, the Guangdon Provincial People's Government recently approved and transmitted the provincial cultural bureau's views on further strengthening control over the cultural relics market and formulated explicit regulations. All unearthed cultural relics are owned by the state and all commodities of cultural relics must be managed in a unified way by the provincial cultural relics shops. Unlawful purchase, theft, sale and smuggling of cultural relics are strictly prohibited. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Apr 82 HK]

HUBEI EDUCATION CIRCULAR -- The Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, deciding to reform the structure of secondary education and to vigorously develop vocational and technical education. The circular points out that the reform of the structure of secondary education must correspond to the readjustment and reform of the structure of the national economy. At present, it is particularly necessary to attach importance to the development of vocational and technical education in agriculture, production of consumer goods, commerce and service trade. Education departments must run vocational courses in ordinary middle schools or include vocational and technical subjects in the curricula of ordinary middle schools. Meanwhile, it is essential to change some ordinary middle schools to middle vocational schools or middle agricultural schools. Where necessary, all department, factories, mines, enterprises and rural communes and brigades must run various kinds of vocational and technical schools. Labor departments must also run vocational and technical training courses and, where conditions are favorable, set up labor training centers in urban areas. Collectives and individuals can also run these schools or training courses. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 82 HK]

XIZANG EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK220520 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Summary] On the afternoon of 20 April, the Standing Committee of the 3d People's Congress of the Xizang Autonomous Region held its 12th meeting. The meeting unanimously approved the report submitted by the regional people's procuratorate, suggesting an extension of the deadline set by the NPC Standing Committee from 1 May to 1 June 1982 for the economic criminals to surrender to the police.

The extension is made, the report said, because the Xizang Autonomous Region is located in a border area, the land is vast and transport facilities are poor; therefore, the NPC decision can hardly be made known to every household in a short time. The report of the regional people's procuratorate suggested: "All those who committed crimes and give themselves up before 1 June 1982 or those who have been arrested and have frankly admitted all their crimes and factually reported the criminal offenses of other people before that date will be dealt with according to the stipulations of the relevant laws applicable before the NPC decision comes into effect. All those who continue to conceal their criminal offenses and refuse to give themselves up to the police before 1 June 1982 or those who refuse to frankly admit all their crimes and report the criminal offenses of other people before that date will be viewed as having continued to commit crimes and will be dealt with according to regulations stipulated in the NPC decision.

The meeting was presided over by Dege Gaisan Wangdui, vice chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON HOLDING PEASANT CONGRESS

HK210151 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The general office of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular on convening a provincial peasant association congress. The circular said: In accordance with the provicial CCP committee's notice, the province has been preparing in the past 2 months the establishment of peasant associations at all levels on the basis of the former poor and lower-middle peasant associations. The progress of this work has been relatively smooth. The conditions for convening the provincial peasant association congress are now basically ready.

In order to effectively stimulate the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas and further mobilize the peasants of all nationalities to strive for an all-round bumper harvest this year, the provincial CCP committee has decided to convene the provincial peasant association congress on 10 May. The congress will examine and approve the provincial peasant association work report, discuss and determine the work of the peasant associations, examine and adopt the provincial peasant association charter and elect the association committee.

The circular said: Convening this congress is a major event in the political life of the province's 28 million peasants of all nationalities. The party committees at all levels must grasp the current favorable opportunity to carry out propaganda and mobilization work among the rural cadres and masses. The province should realize an all-round bumper harvest as practical action to greet the provincial peasant association congress and the establishment of peasant associations at all levels. The peasant association preparatory work leadership groups at all levels must get a good grasp of reviewing and implementing the various preparatory tasks for the congress, and also make arrangements for setting up and developing the peasant associations in light of local realities.

CHEN WEIDA AT TIANJIN EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING

SK220908 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, this morning the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government sponsored a meeting at the No 1 workers' palace on exchanging advanced experiences gained in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Chen Bing, Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Xu Ming, Li Shouzhen and Kang Tiejun. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the municipal garrison and the PLA units stationed in the city, including Cao Xikang, Pang Xiuting and (Huang Ke), and responsible persons from the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation.

Comrade Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the meeting, and Comrade Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of the municipality, delivered a speech in which he noted: The achievements scored in the decorum and courtesy month campaign this March were remarkable; they have exerted a deep influence on the entire society, and have accelerated improvement of social morale, the appearance of the environment and relationships among people. As a result, the people throughout the city have greatly enhanced their spirit and, as a result of the campaign, have found everything fresh and new. They have also reinforced their confidence that the CCP Central Committee is absolutely able to build our country into a strong and rich state with a highly-developed civilization.

Comrade Hu Qili stated: We are facing arduous tasks in industrial production. Viewed from the standpoint of production speed, the first quarter achievements are fine. Industrial enterprises scored a 7.9 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period and scored an 8.1 percent increase in March. However, economic results scored by these enterprises have not reached the set target. In looking to the second quarter production, there still exist relatively great subjective and objective problems. If we fail to exert all-out efforts, it is very possible economic results will further decline, but also production speed will slow down. To improve this situation, the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government have adopted a decision stating that leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels, including enterprise party committees at grassroots levels, are authorized to make unified arrangements on the basis of increasing production, according to their actual situation and the order of importance and urgency of all work assigned by their higher authorities. Industries and trades should serve to increase production and give it the green light. In conclusion, Comrade Hu Qili urged leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels throughout the city to take back the advanced experiences which were introduced at the meeting and vigorously popularize them so as to further enhance the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses, make progress in building material and spiritual civilization and work with one heart and one mind to win a new victory this year.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WATER RESOURCES -- Under the upland desert of Alxa League, Nei Monggol, 15 ancient water basins and river courses have been discovered. The water-covered area of six ancient river courses is estimated at 13,000 square km. These water resources have a great volume of water, and are not too deep underground. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON ILLEGAL FUEL SALES

SK220921 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporter, Mishan County is investigating cases concerning the illegal sale of state petroleum. As of 19 April, some of those who resold state petroleum at a profit have been discovered. The petroleum illegally marketed by them totaled 35,000 jin.

Having listened to a report in this regard, Yang Yichen and Chen Junsheng, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee who came to Mudanjiang Prefecture recently to conduct investigations, affirmed the achievements scored by the county and then pointed out that the resale for profit of state gasoline by some individuals is widespread throughout the province, and therefore should be checked. In recent years, the state has allocated more than 3,000 tons of petroleum to Mishan County each year, basically meeting the county's needs. However, the shortage of petroleum has become more acute, with the result that normal transportation and agricultural production have been affected. Yet, some individuals have still more fuel for their cars.

The county discovered that (Qian Jingcai), a refueler at a petroleum company's filling station, had engaged in the resale of state petroleum for profit and the quantity of each sale had increased from 2,500 jin to over 10,000 jin. Having arrested (Qian Jingcai), the county public security department made an initial investigation in (Yaomu) and (Liumao) communes. It found that the activities of illegal petroleum sales are very serious and common in the county. In accord with the decision of the county CCP committee, leading groups for investigating illegal sales of state petroleum have been established in the county's 18 rural communes and 2 towns. (Yang Yicao), secretary of the county CCP committee, personally serves as the leader of one of these groups to emphatically investigate the (Qian Jingcai) case. To date, the county has already discovered some persons who illegally marketed 35,000 jin of state petroleum. Investigations on such cases are ongoing in the county.

JILIN BUREAU DIRECTOR DISCUSSES USE OF PROFITS

SK220741 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Article contributed by (Han Jingchai), director of provincial commune- and brigade-run enterprise administration, for this station: "Handle and Employ Profits of Commune- and Brigade-Run Enterprises in a Correct Manner"]

[Text] The article states: The fundamental objective of commune- and brigade-run enterprises is to change the rural economic structure, strengthen the collective economy, increase commune members' income and bring prosperity to rural areas as quickly as possible. One of the important ways to achieve this lies in correct handling and employment of the profits of commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

Over the past years commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the province have set aside a certain percentage of profits to support agricultural production and aid poor teams, offering a great deal of beneficial services to both the collective and the commune member. This is the primary aspect. However, the problem meriting attention at the moment is that many localities wantonly draw enterprise profits and spend them indiscreetly. Some brigades have drawn more profits than the enterprises have made, thus erecting manmade obstacles to enterprise production. Some enterprises have found it impossible to maintain production. Worse still, some localities, in violation of the party's economic policy, spend enterprise profits indiscreetly and extravagantly, dampening workers' and enterprises' enthusiasm for production and shaking the popular base of enterprises.

The article points out: Many localities have failed to utilize the profits of commune- and brigade-run enterprises in a correct manner. This is, after all, a problem of ideology, understanding and party work style.

Quite a number of cadres have only a hazy understanding of the objective of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, namely, to strengthen the collective economy and increase commune members' income. In their eyes, running enterprises only provides them easy access to cash. They even argue that they are in charge of the enterprises and whatever they say goes. They feel justified in spending at will all the money available so long as they do not have to dig into their own pockets. Such an understanding is, in fact, wrong. Neither an affiliated business nor a non-staple foodstuffs base of communes and brigades, the commune- and brigade-run enterprise constitutes an important component of the collective economy.

The article stresses: To ensure that the profits of enterprises are used to support agricultural production and aid poor teams, and that an appropriate percentage of the profits is distributed annually among commune members, we must earnestly implement the stipulations laid down in the documents issued by the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture. Party organizations of all communes and brigades running enterprises must include the drawing and utilization of profits on their agenda, make it a rule that the drawing and spending of the profits must be decided through collective discussions and put an end to the practice of one man making all the decisions. Competent departments of commune- and brigade-run enterprises must amplify financial management and conduct supervision and investigation on the drawing and spending of profits. Efforts should be made to uphold democratic financial management and place management under the supervision of the masses. We must implement the various state financial and economic policies, conduct criticism and education on erroneous deeds violating financial and economic policies and affix personal responsibility in case of serious offenses. In short, we can properly utilize profits if we enhance our understanding of the importance of correctly utilizing them, step up leadership and enforce strict management.

LIAONING: FARMLAND USED FOR UNAUTHORIZED HOUSING

SK210504 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] On 14 April, Zhang Qingtai, permanent vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, went to rural areas of Jinxi County to inspect housing construction together with leading comrades of the people's congresses and governments of Jinzhou municipality and Jinxi County. They found that planned housing construction did not exist in the rural areas. Incidents of arbitrary approval and construction and appropriation of farmland are fairly serious.

(Hongluoxian) commune approved the construction of 1,620 rooms for 529 households in October last year in violation of the relevant regulations of the State Council and of the province, municipality and county. Because the commune abandoned its leadership over and restrictions on housing construction, a brigade broke the rule and, without authorization, approved the construction of housing for 108 households and the enlargement of 29 rooms. A total of 185 mu of crop fields and 48 mu of vegetable fields were appropriated for this housing. Thus far in the commune 83 percent of the households that planned to build houses have procured materials to build houses on about 300 mu of farmland. This has seriously hampered spring farming. The provincial, municipal and county leaders pointed out that attention should be paid to this situation, which also exists in other places. The Jinxi County CCP Committee and government attached great importance to the mistake committed by the (Hongluoxian) commune and is investigating the case. It will handle it in all seriousness in accord with the actual situation.

BRIEFS

JILIN PREFECTURE DROUGHT -- In the past 4 months, average precipitation in Tonghua Prefecture, Jilin Province, was the lowest in the past 30 years. As a result, more than 124,000 mu of paddy fields in the prefecture's 81 communes cannot be transplanted with rice seedlings. To counter the drought, (Wang Xianjin), first secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, and other leading comrades went to grassroots areas to help devise measures to build irrigation works. Some 4,000 laborers are building 112 drought-combating stations and 2 dams and sinking 62 wells. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82 SK]

QINGHAI CIRCULAR ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190832 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on 16 April the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government issued a circular on earnestly implementing and publicizing the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision and circular on cracking down on unlawful activities in the economic field. It urges party committees and government at all levels to take immediate action to organize party members, cadres, workers, the masses and their families to earnestly study, vigorously publicize and resolutely implement the decision. The circular notes: The CCP Central Committee and State Council decision is a programmatic document which solemnly points out that a crackdown on serious unlawful activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in our country under new historical conditions. A successful implementation of this struggle, which is aimed at preserving communist purity and opposing decadence and degeneration among party members and state functionaries, is a matter affecting the success of our socialist modernization and the destiny of our party and country. The circular sets forth detailed and explicit stipulations on the focal point, steps, principles and methods of the crackdown, providing answers to many fundamental questions in theory and practice. The circular is of great historical and immediate significance in guiding this struggle. The circular urges:

1. Localities and departments must immediately convene standing committee meetings of party committees or meetings of leading party groups to study the circular item by item, earnestly discuss it, fully understand its guidelines, arm themselves ideologically, enhance their understanding, clearly define the policy limits, devise measures in line with their specific conditions to implement it and deepen the struggle against unlawful activities in the economic field.

2. Successfully organize party members, cadres, workers and their families to study the circular and see to it that they have a correct understanding of the circular and that the guidelines and policy principles of the circular take root in the hearts of the people.

3. Propaganda organs and mass media such as newspapers, radio and television stations should concentrate their attention on publicizing the circular guidelines in the near future to shape public opinion and create momentum against economic crimes.

4. Conduct an earnest investigation of the previous work in cracking down on economic crimes in various localities and departments on the basis of an enhanced understanding of the circular guidelines. Efforts should be made to solve problems affecting leadership, ideology and work. The top two leaders of party committees must join in.

5. Assign special personnel to attend to the investigations of grave and important cases.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG RALLY ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK201413 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Summary] On 16 April, Xinjiang regional CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao spoke at a mass rally, demanding that "CCP committees at all levels seriously implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on striking blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. They must resolutely struggle against the criminal activities, including smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, offering and receiving bribes, graft, theft, speculation and profiteering. They must help the cadres of our party and state withstand the corruption of capitalism and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist modernization."

Wang Enmao said that since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation of the entire country and the entire region has been excellent. In such an excellent situation, when we are implementing the open-door policy and the policy on enlivening the economy at home, some people are liable to smuggle, peddle smuggled goods, offer and receive bribes, commit graft, steal, speculate and profiteer. Capitalism will corrupt us. We must, therefore, heighten our understanding of the great significance of this struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. We must struggle to the end against criminals in the economic sphere. Wang Enmao said: "We must organize forces to investigate criminals. In accordance with the state law, public security departments, procuratorates and courts must punish them. Since the proclamation of the decision, some criminals have surrendered themselves to procuratorial organs and relevant units, returned their ill-gotten gains to the state and confessed their crimes. We must deal leninetly with them." Wang Enmao said that all Communist Party members must wholeheartedly serve the people, wage a struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology and carry this struggle through to the end.

XINJIANG ON EDUCATING, HELPING YOUNG DELINQUENTS

HK150654 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Do a Good Job of Educating and Helping Youths Who Have Been Led Astray"]

[Summary] During the all-people decorum and courtesy month, some areas launched activities of educating and helping youths who had been led astray. This was a good deed. We should show enthusiastic concern for youths who have been led astray and help them to reform so that they can become useful persons in the building of the four modernizations. At present, there are two different attitudes and practices in dealing with youths who have been led astray. One is to resolutely implement the party's relevant principles and policies and enthusiastically help them reform through education. The other is to despise and hate them and not give them a chance to reform. We should see that the first attitude and practice is correct, and the second is wrong. We should also see that although these youths have made mistakes, they are still useful persons, and can be reformed through education. As long as we correctly implement the party's principles and policies and do a good job of helping the youths who have been led astray to reform through education, we will obtain good results.

In the past few years, certain areas in Xinjiang region have been doing well in educating and helping the youths who have been led astray. Some of the county leaders have educated these youths by telling stories of the revolution and giving lectures on the tradition of the revolution, and organized them to pay attention and work for their ideals and prosperity. Thus, many youths who had been led astray have turned back onto the right path. In order to do a good job of educating and helping the youths who have been led astray, we must uphold the principle of commending good people and good deeds and punishing bad elements and their deeds. As an old saying goes, 3-foot-thick ice sheets take more than one cold day to form. The youths who have been led astray must have been corrupted by ideas of the exploiting class over a long period of time, and it is impossible for us to educate them and reform them within a day. We must be patient and persevere in educating and helping those who have been led astray. We must carry out specific and meticulous analysis of the mistakes of these youths and should not treat all kinds of mistakes as manifestations of class struggle. Only by so doing can we turn all the youths who have been led astray into useful persons who will strive for the realization of the four modernizations.

XINJIANG PROMOTES MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

OW141323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has promoted 589 minority nationality cadres to leading posts in the past year, according to PEOPLE'S DAILY report today.

Four became members of the regional party committee and 110 have taken leading posts in prefectures, cities and counties. Around 70 percent of the newly promoted cadres in Xinjiang are of minority nationalities. Uygurs are the principal nationality of the 13 minorities living in Xinjiang. At present, there are two prefectural party committee secretaries and 13 commissioners or city mayors who are minority nationality cadres. At the county level, 14 minority nationality cadres hold the post of country party committee secretary. There are 76 magistrates and 28 department directors under the regional government who are minority cadres.

The Communist Party organizations in the region are concentrating on providing more and better educational facilities for the minority peoples. These include party schools, nationality institutes and professional schools.

XINJIANG HOLDS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK011028 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Summary] On the afternoon of 29 March, the Xinjiang regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government held a conference to analyze the situation of agricultural and livestock production in spring. The conference held: "The situation of agricultural, forestry and livestock production in our region this spring is good as a whole. However, we must see that there are many problems and difficulties. All localities must use their main forces to grasp spring farming well and lay stress on fighting drought and natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest." The conference pointed out that the larger part of our region has made relatively good preparations for spring sowing and done spring farming relatively smoothly. According to the statistics, by 24 March, the entire region had sown winter and early spring crops on 1.36 million mu.

The responsible persons of agricultural and economic departments and some agricultural experts who attended held: "In such an excellent situation, we must clearly see the unfavorable factors." The conference pointed out: "At present, all localitites must lay stress on grasping the following work well:

"First, it is essential to strengthen leadership and eliminate the idea of there being no need to strive to engage in agricultural production after the production responsibility system has been implemented. In the busy season, we must reduce the number of conferences and other activities and concentrate our forces on production. We must go deep into the grassroots to help them solve some specific problems. Second, we must stabilize the grain-sown areas and adhere to the principle of using the planned economy as the main method and the market regulation as an auxiliary method. We must teach cadres to take the overall situation into consideration and to correct the trend of one-sidely reducing the grain-sown areas. In places where the proportion of rotten winter wheat is high, we must cultivate spring wheat instead. In places where summer grain has not been sufficiently cultivated, we must make it up with autumn grain. We must vigorously raise per-mu yield. Third, we must strengthen winter wheat field management to strive for a bumper summer grain harvest. We must strengthen control over irrigation and use water sparingly. We must make good preparations for fighting drought and natural disasters. As the supply of chemical fertilizers this year is insufficient, all localities must attach importance to the collection and production of farm manure, cultivate green manure and cover and bury green manure by plowing. Fourth, it is necessary to give full play to the role of agricultural technicians and constantly enhance the peasants' scientific farming level. Fifth, we must stabilize the production responsibility system."

Leading comrades, including Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu and Janabil, spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

U.S., JAPAN REMAIN TAIWAN'S MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS

OW211401 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 21 Apr (CNA) -- The United States, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Hong Kong were the five largest trade partners of this country in 1981, with two-way trade reaching a total of U.S. $28,357 million, or 65 percent of the total trade volume of this country, according to statistics compiled by the Customs Office.

The office also revealed that the next five trade partners of the Republic of China [ROC] last year were West Germany, Australia, Indonesia, Britain and Canada. It said the U.S. was still the greatest export market for this country, with about U.S. $8.1 billion worth of ROC products going to the U.S. in 1981. That came to 26 percent of this country's total export.

ROC exports to Japan last year amounted to U.S. $2.4 billion; and Hong Kong, U.S. $2 billion; West Germany U.S. $900 million; all of which accounted for 28.5 percent of the ROC's export total.

In terms of imports here, the office said Japan remained the largest exporter to the ROC, selling a total of U.S. $5.9 billion products [as received] to this country. That amount accounted for 28 percent of the total imports by the ROC in 1981, while the U.S. took a 22.5-percent share. Imports from these two countries, together with those from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and West Germany, accounted for 72.6 percent of the import total of this country.

COMMENTARY ON BAN OF JAPANESE CONSUMER GOODS

OW200635 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] They laughed when the Republic of China banned some 1,500 items of Japanese consumer goods. At least the Japanese did. And they threatened to retaliate by eliminating some of Taiwan's so-called preferential duties. But according to reports from Tokyo, the Japanese have stopped laughing. They are afraid that others might do likewise. Some of the Europeans applauded. They said in effect that it is about time someone set the Japanese back on their heels.

The Republic of China is Japan's fifth biggest customer. And this is an Asian country speaking, a country which knows a great deal about how to sell goods to Japan and is still unable to do it. As one European remarked, the Japanese are unwilling to open their market to anyone. Americans are saying about the same thing. So the Republic of China's retaliatory move is catching a lot of attention, although it affects only a small fraction of trade between Taiwan and Japan. If everyone did the same, however, the Japanese would quickly feel the pinch.

Others must wonder too why the Japanese are so generous with the Chinese communists and so harsh with others. A lot of Chinese communist orders for Japanese goods had to be canceled because Peking [as heard] could not pay. But Japan came to the rescue. A big credit has been extended, while another one is in store for South Korea. Maybe there is no handwriting on the wall. Nevertheless, Japan once tried to occupy and control China and held Korea for roughly 40 years. Taiwan was occupied too, but the Republic of China was the most generous of victors against the Japanese, and then saw Japan leap into the arms of the communists.

Politics aside, those who trade with Japan are impressed by the Republic of China's determination to seek economic justice, even at some cost to itself. Although the Japanese denied it, they have been getting away with economic murder for years. Japan's market is closed to outsiders, and it does not matter how much experience the others have.

Traders of Taiwan know Japan very well. They speak the language. They are prepared to seek out goods that the Japanese like and want. But the Japanese do not want to buy. They only want to sell. This is protectionism run rampant. Japan's prosperity is built on export. At the same time, the Japanese have retained many of their small and inefficient industries. These have been protected by duties, classifications and red tape and what have you. No matter what you make or how well or how cheaply, these barriers cannot be penetrated. Go into the Japanese market, and you will quickly discern the result -- high prices. It is the Japanese consumer who is punished, unlike the American consumer who can buy low priced goods from Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and other countries. Ask the Americans, Australians and New Zealanders about selling beef in Japan. Ask the Japanese people who must pay 25 American dollars a pound for prime steak. But the Japanese people do not protest. They are accustomed to discipline. They also have been told that if they do not protect their small and inefficient industries, they would lose their jobs. As the Taiwan action is beginning to suggest, they may be more likely to lose their jobs if they do not begin to share their home market.

Japan has won a lot of markets with reasonably priced quality goods. These goods can be purchased elsewhere, however. And it will be, if trade imbalances with Japan rise too high. The Republic of China had trade about 45 billion American dollars last year, and the deficit with Japan amounted to 3.5 billion of that. It is too much. That is why some Japanese imports were banned, and that is also why a large part of the rest of the world is applauding and thinking of doing the same.

DEFENSE CHIEF DISCUSSES WEAPONRY DEVELOPMENT

OW161401 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 16 Apr (CNA) -- The Ministry of National Defense is going in the direction of self-manufacturing, joint production, renovation and development, and purchase from foreign countries to renew the weapons of the Chinese Armed Forces, Adm. Soong Chang-chih, minister of national defense, said. He made the remarks at the National Defense Committee under the Legislative Yuan, where he reported on the current situation of weaponry development of the armed forces.

With a view to consolidating the national revival base in Taiwan and accomplishing the task of reunifying China under the three principles of the people, the Chinese Armed Forces will accelerate its tempo of modernization through the renewal of weapons system, he noted. The armed forces will carry out research on science and technology, and implement good maintenance and improvement so as to develop new weapons and renew the existing weapons, Soong said.

SUN SAYS TAIWAN NEEDS NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

OW190911 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The most widely circulated French-language weekly news magazine, LE POINT, or THE POINT, has quoted Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Republic of China as saying that the Republic of China is in need of a good-enough nuclear power station in every 2 years and there are many good opportunities for France to build the next one in the near future as a result of strengthening of substantial relations between France and the Republic of China through scientific and technical cooperation.

The French weekly news magazine contributed a two-page exclusive interview-story with Premier Sun by its special envoy (George Defferre), senior adviser and one of the founders of LE POINT, who is the first French journalist to interview Premier Sun in Taipei in 1982. Premier Sun told more than half a million French readers of LE POINT that the Republic of China in Taiwan serves as a lighthouse and hope of millions of people in mainland China who are under the yoke of Chinese communists and who know our condition of living. The full text of the exclusive interview granted by Premier Sun to (Defferre) is as follows:

Question: You are almost isolated diplomatically. Why don't you declare yourself as independent?

Premier Sun answered: By remaining China, we are the hope of millions of people in mainland China who know our condition of living, and we will not let Overseas Chinese who support the [words indistinct] cause of Taiwan to be disappointed.

Another question is whether the Peiping regime is changing?

Premier Sun answered: Indeed, it authorizes small private property and is willing to promote exchanges. But the rigidity of communism will block up the application of those reforms.

Why France didn't obtain the contract of your fourth nuclear power station, (Defferre) continued to ask.

Premier Sun answered: Your country was in a good position, and your technology is one of the best in the world. But Americans proposed a long-term credit, and that was more favorable. And (?could) electric power consumption would be doubled within 10 years. [sentence as heard] We will be in need of a new nuclear power station in every 2 years. There are many good opportunities for your country to build the next one. We have decided to establish durable relations with you.

And how is the plan of the underground subway in Taipei?

Answer: You are also in a good position in that aspect. In addition to France, there are Americans and Japanese who will soon ask for offers.

(Defferre), the journalist from the French newspaper, also asked: Why do you want to manufacture automobiles?

Premier Sun answered: Because we will be competitive. For the time being, a contract with the Renault. [sentence as heard] Thirty percent of spare parts will be imported from France, and we will produce the rest of it. Afterwards, we will sign a contract either with Toyota or Nissan. Forty percent of the capital will be Japanese and 60 percent will be ours. Do you think the Japanese will put so much money to the game if they don't believe in our success? The robot didn't scare us away because we don't have enough of manpower.

Do you still believe in an attack from Communist China, was the question.

And the answer: Actually it is not likely for the time being. Peking [as heard] is keeping its troops on the Russian and Vietnamese frontiers, and then they are short of landing material. However, the international situation is changing. For the purpose of defending ourselves, we need only aircraft and ships. The sea will take care of the rest. At present, we have American weapons. However, there are other manufacturers.

The French mass-circulation weekly news magazine also carried a blow-up, black-and-white picture showing (Defferre) as taking notes while interviewing Premier Sun in Taipei.

DEFENSE SCIENCE INSTITUTE STEPS UP RESEARCH

OW220311 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 22 Apr (CNA) -- Chung Shan Institute of Science and Technology under National Defense Ministry is actively developing electronic technology and planning to manufacture electronic equipment of radar system for national defense use.

According to a report on the implementation of suggestions made at national development seminar held here in 1981, the institute is stepping up its research and development on electronic field, and it has also invited Chinese scholars working in foreign countries to come back to give lectures. The current work by the domestic research center includes:

-- to establish the self-manufacturing ability of electronic equipment such as radar system to meet the demands of national defense;

-- to transfer the electronic technologies already successfully developed to military and civilian sectors so as to elevate technological standards of domestic electronic industries;

-- to introduce advanced technologies from foreign countries to local industries;

-- to strengthen technological exchange between academic organizations and business circles.

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

20 Apr Column

HK200945 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

["Causerie After Editorial Work" column by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "The Sino-U.S. Dispute Is Also a Good Thing"]

[Text] Yesterday's article in this column was entitled "There Is News [xiao xi 3194 1873] on Both Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet Relations." Some people asked me about the meaning of the words "there is news on both," saying that the meaning is not clear. In fact, my decision to use this title after completing the causerie was made with discretion. I thought that the implicit title I adopted was safe because no other words can fully express the idea.

However, the two characters xiao xi I used have other implications. The words "there is news on both" mean that "there is news within." The implication is that the bilateral relations are subtle. On the other hand, according to the explanatory remarks found in the "Xici" [0190 6588] chapter of the Book of Changes, xiao xi [3194 1873] in this context means "growth and decline," "empty and full" and the "process of replacing each other." Zhuang Zi also said: "Judging from the alternations of blessing and disaster [xiao xi 3194 1873] and the process of being empty and full, we can see that the end gives rise to the beginning. (The character "xi" [1873] refers to "growth," "one's children" and "interest.") I think that the two characters "xiao xi" [3194 1873] in ancient Chinese philosophy show a sense of dialectics. They are the unity of contradictions. They show that everything has two aspects, namely, growth and decline. Struggles waged in these two aspects promote changes in things and bring about progress.

The use of the words "there is news on both" implies that within both Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations, there are struggles waged in two aspects, namely, "growth" and "decline." Therefore, these struggles will inevitably give rise to changes in relations.

As regards changes in the future, we cannot act as fortune tellers or physiognamists in predicting changes.

This is my purpose in using the words "there is news on both."

However, judging from the duality in things, I am also of the opinion that the present stagnation or deterioration in Sino-U.S. relations is not at all a bad thing. At the same time, it may also be a good thing.

Looking back on the 10 years since the Sino-U.S. "Shanghai communique" and the 3 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, after the United States has recognized one China -- the People's Republic of China, and that Taiwan is a part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China -- the image of the U.S. ruling class improved considerably among the Chinese people in general. The Chinese people believed that they would presumably give up their territorial ambition toward China and that they would be prepared to "treat us on a basis of equality" and become our friend.

However, this is not the case. It turned out that, at the same time, they passed the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and also set up a so-called "American Society in Taiwan." The former, under the name of a "domestic law," actually regards Taiwan as the domestic soil of the United States. The latter, under a "civilian" name, is actually included in the list of "diplomatic missions abroad" of the State Department. From this we can see that they have engaged in doubledealing from the very start to deceive the Chinese people.

Now they are again using the sales of arms to Taiwan to actively carry out a "two Chinas" policy, and some Americans are even taking advantage of the international women's softball championships to carry out a "two Chinas" policy.

By doing this, the Reagan administration has again given the Chinese people a lesson in politics, international relations and the essence of imperialism by negative example. This has informed us that imperialism is imperialism, and that imperialism is hegemonism and hegemonism will never give up its territorial ambition. It may on the one hand keep on professing that it wants to be your friend and recognize your sovereignty, but on the other hand, it is always either covertly or overtly cutting the ground from under your feet and breaking through your back door. Even such a big country as China with its immense population will also be bullied by imperialism just the same. Is it not a good thing that this point has again been cleared up?

Therefore, yesterday, in his talks with Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state of Guinea-Bissau, Zhao Ziyang particularly emphasized China's foreign policy as: strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and upholding world peace. Could this be accidental?

Only in this way can we survive, can we stand among the nations of the world and can we go forward.

Some Americans have bragged that because the United States can give effective help to China's four modernizations, therefore China will accept the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan. So, giving effective help to China's four modernizations is for the sake of getting "two Chinas" in return and occupying China's Taiwan.

This makes people call to mind these words in the Christian scripture: "Good words from the mouth of bad people is like roses in the mouth of an asp."

This is indeed a good analogy. Will some of the American believers in Jesus Christ please think over whether or not there is a need for them to confess their sins to God?

22 Apr Article

HK220457 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "To Get Out of the Minefield, Follow the Signposts"]

[Text] There is a good simile to describe the impasse that Sino-U.S. relations are in. Where did this simile come from? It was found in the words of an American official.

Recently a meeting of American diplomats in Asia was convened in Honolulu by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge who is a high-ranking official responsible for Far East and Pacific affairs and who flew to Beijing to hold talks (or to give an explanation according to some people) on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in mid-January this year.

No hue or cry has been made about this meeting in the United States, because it is said to be a routine meeting. However since the meeting is being held at a time when Sino-U.S. relations are taking a turn for the worse, it is of course a meeting that differs from an ordinary routine meeting. Under the present situation, we can imagine that the meeting will listen to the reports on the response of the various Asian countries and areas to the cooling of and to the possible deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. The meeting will also make a forecast of the problems that may possibly crop up when Sino-U.S. relations are downgraded and will discuss measures to solve these problems. If this guess is true, the American officials attending the meeting are there to contribute information and suggestions.

It was at this meeting that Holdridge used the simile of a "minefield" to describe the impasse Sino-U.S. relations are in at present. He said that the United States' proposal to sell $60 million of military spare parts to Taiwan had already put Sino-U.S. relations in a "minefield," and that delicate negotiations had to be carried out to take Sino-U.S. relations out of the danger zone.

This "minefield" simile is really profound as well as vivid. But this "minefield" has been built with American weapons, and the builder is precisely the Reagan administration itself.

In building the minefield, the Reagan administration aims to blow China into two. Unfortunately, China has seen through its trick and would rather let the Reagan administration blow up Sino-U.S. relations than stop China's fight against the trick of "two Chinas." This has put the Reagan administration into the "minefield" that it built by itself. As a man sows, so shall he reap. Is that not true? Now, the Reagan administration has to think of a way to get itself out of the danger zone. How funny!

Holdridge said that delicate negotiations have to be carried out to take Sino-U.S. relations out of the danger zone. These words are to some extent exaggerated. In fact, there are conspicuous signposts leading out of the danger zone. These signposts are the Shanghai communique which laid down the principle on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The tenet of this principle is, in short, really recognizing only one China and really carrying out the promises of severing diplomatic relations with the Kuomintang authorities, scrapping the treaties between the United States and the Kuomintang authorities and withdrawing the U.S. Army from Taiwan.

If the United States sincerely acts in this manner instead of saying one thing but doing another, there will be no "minefield" at all. Even if the United States has built a "minefield" through carelessness, it can quickly leave the danger zone by following a proper path. The necessity of carrying out delicate negotiations to solve the problem mentioned by Holdridge has given us the impression that the United States does not want to follow the proper path, but is still striving to think up some tricks in order to carry on its arms sales to Taiwan as well as prevent the deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. What a pity that the United States has not been wakened from its dream of "two Chinas" even today.

At the mentioning of the "Shanghai communique" our Kuomintang friends in Hong Kong will again feel grim and act in the manner of an evil spirit who sees some powerful incantations. Yesterday they once more assailed people by name and called people "literary slaves of communism," as if these words had the magic power to protect them. Sorry, the "Shanghai communique" and the principle on the establishment of diplomatic relations are of the nature of international agreements that have to be observed. Even the Reagan administration dares not deny this. If the Reagan administration violates these agreements, we will not easily let if off. These agreements do have some magic force on some evil spirits and we will repeatedly mention them to make these evil spirits ill at ease.

As for the name of "literary slaves" with which our Kuomintang friends have branded us, we have heard it for a long time and have never retorted. What is the good in hurting our Kuomintang friends' feelings? However, judging from the United States' arms sales to Taiwan, we think that our Kuomintang friends look fairly like the "military servants" of the United States. According to the United States, Taiwan is an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," while according to the Kuomintang, Taiwan is the United States' strategic protective screen in the western Pacific blocking the expansion of communism to the eastern Pacific region and which the Kuomintang requests the United States not to destroy. From these words, we see that the Kuomintang is voluntarily and actively proposing to "act as a pawn" for the United States. Are they not treating themselves as the "military servants" of the United States?

Such being the case, why does the United States not send U.S. arms to its "military servants" on the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" or "the strategic protective screen of the United States" free of charge? We do not mean that the grapes of the United States are sour. Whether the grapes are sour or sweet, you have to eat them free of charge! In short, you can refuse the payment or delay it. Why do you aggravate your burden of military expenditures and bring about an evil impact on the economic lives of the Taiwan compatriots?

HSIN WAN PAO ON ISSUES FOR NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

HK211110 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Chairman, State Councillors, Five Sorts of People"]

[Text] An important meeting has just concluded in Beijing. The draft of the constitution was examined and approved yesterday by the constitution revision committee. It will soon be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for discussiion. The NPC Standing Committee meeting, which was said to be originally scheduled for 12 April, the first [as published] Monday in April, will probably be held on 26 April, the third [as published] Monday in April.

Sources in Beijing said that some juristic experts are in favor of restoring the position of state chairman and having the state chairman serve concurrently as supreme commander of the three armed forces. This is probably reflected in the draft constitution. We have always been in favor of restoring the position of state chairman and solving, at the same time, the problem of whether the army should belong to the state or belong to the party. It is logically correct that the chairman of the state, rather than the chairman of the CCP Military Commission, should be the commander of the three armed forces.

As to who is the most appropriate candidate for the position of state chairman, I think most people have a common idea. But since it is still a long time before the election, they need not speak out right away.

Before the draft is passed at the NPC plenary session and becomes a formal new constitution, it should be first discussed and approved in the NPC Standing Committee meeting and then be publicized and discussed by the people throughout the country. This is a great event.

The other important item on the agenda of this NPC Standing Committee meeting is to discuss and approve the streamlining of the second batch of State Council organizations and some personnel matters.

It is said that this time, not only will the problem of over 10 ministries or commissions be resolved, but also the problem of over 10 vice premiers. It is also said that only Yao Yilin and Wan Li will continue to be vice premiers. Wan Li is now executive vice premier and Yao Yilin is director of the State Planning Commission. Both of them have good reputations.

It is expected that some of the other vice premiers will be appointed state councillors, which is the same rank as vice premier. Some people say that all of them will be appointed state councillors. However, we hold that this is not realistic because some of them are old and weak and can only act as advisers or simply retire, while some others, although they are not so old, are not capable at all. They did not do their jobs well and they do not have good reputations. They should not even be appointed ministers, much less state councillors. It is not right to think that since they have been high-ranking officials, they should only be promoted and not be demoted. This is not a principle that should be adhered to but a principle that should be abandoned.

Beijing has time and again stressed that in the streamlining of organizations and the transfer of personnel, three sorts of people must not be used: first, those who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and made their fortune through "rebellion"; second, those who are seriously influenced by factionalism; and third, those who were engaged in beating, smashing and looting. They must be discharged without hesitation. Now two other sorts of people are added: those who have seriously violated the CCP's guiding principles for inner-party political life, and those who have seriously violated state laws and party discipline. Under no circumstances should they be promoted. All this must be done without leniency. Strict precautions should be taken so that no loopholes will be left.

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GU MU MEETS TOKYO BANK PRESIDENT 20 APR

OW201542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu said here today that the construction of two railways and two wharves in China financed by the Japanese overseas economic cooperation fund has made good progress. "The projects will play an important role in transporting coal from Shanxi Province," he said at a meeting with Yusuke Kashiwagi, president of the Bank of Tokyo, this afternoon. Kashiwagi said: "To my knowledge, the construction of these railways and wharves is going smoothly."

The projects are the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway, Qinhuangdao coal wharf and Shijiusuo coal wharf.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Gu Mu also talked with Kashiwagi about enhancing bilateral financial cooperation. Bu Ming, president of the Bank of China, was present at the meeting.

Kashiwagi and the delegation from the Bank of Tokyo that he is leading arrived in Beijing, April 17 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Bank of China.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW230821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial conversation with a friendship delegation from the Wakayama Prefectural Assembly of Japan this morning. Leader of the delegation is Toshio Yamazaki, speaker of the assembly. The delegation arrived here April 21 after visiting Shanghai, Luoyang and Qingdao.

PRC WOMEN'S GROUP IN TOKYO FETES JAPANESE WOMEN

OW162048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Japanese women emphasized at a party here tonight that they will work together for friendship between the two countries, the defense of Asian and world peace. A visiting 12-member Chinese women delegation, which arrived here Monday, gave the party for more than 200 Japanese women before leaving for Kansai on April 18.

Kang Keqing, head of the delegation and president of the All-China Women's Federation, said at the party that "we are willing to work with the Japanese people to make new contributions for opposing hegemonism and aggressive war, for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, and for guaranteeing the happiness and security of women and children." A representative of the Japanese welcoming committee said "both of us believe we can become united despite the ideological and language differences. We pledge to unite, oppose U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons and work for disarmament."

LI QIANG TO ATTEND SHIP LAUNCHING IN JAPAN

OW221305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Li Qiang, advisor to the State Council, and Liu Ruoming, general manager of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation left here today by air for Osaka, Japan, to take part in the launching of the ship "Shiyi." The ship, which was built at an Osaka shipyard, will be jointly operated by the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation and the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group. The Chinese guests are attending the ceremony at the invitation of Yue-kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group.

LEADERS MEET WITH PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW221538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, and his party here this afternoon. Premier Zhao extended a welcome to Yaqub Khan on his first visit to China, immediately after becoming foreign minister of Pakistan.

The Chinese premier said: "Sino-Pakistani relations are relations of mutual trust, mutual support and friendly cooperation. Our friendship has taken deep root in the hearts of the two peoples." "At present the world situation is very turbulent. Friendly Sino-Pakistani relations of cooperation will continue to grow no matter what happens in the world. China will firmly support Pakistan in its struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and this principle of ours will never change."

Yaqub Khan said that Pakistan attaches great importance to its relations with China. "In the present situation, friendship between the two countries is more important than ever before," he said.

Present at the meeting were Fu Hao, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires and interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

Earlier today, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minsiter Huang Hua and Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan held talks on international and regional situations and on bilateral relations between China and Pakistan.

Huang Hua Fetes Minister

OW221644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today said that no matter how stormy and unstable the international situation may be, "the Chinese Government and people will always side with the government and people of Pakistan in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose threats and interference from outside." He was speaking at a banquet in honor of Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and his party.

Vice-Premier Huang said deeply-rooted in the hearts of the people, Sino-Pakistan friendship has a solid foundation. "We have always supported and assisted each other in the cause of building up our respective countries and safeguarding world peace," he said. "This has characterized our bilateral relations."

He said the two countries share identical views on major international issues. "In international affairs we have always worked in close coordination and have had fruitful cooperation," he said.

Vice-Premier Huang said history has proved and will continue to prove in the years to come that the peoples of China and Pakistan are friends who can fully trust each other.

Referring to the international situation, the vice-premier said the people of the world are concerned over the developments in Afghanistan. "In the past two years or more," he said, "the Soviet authorities, in disregard of the many resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the strong condemnation by the just world opinion, have been obstinately hanging on in Afghanistan and have thus far refused to withdraw their troops, their purpose being to realize their ambition of a southward drive. Peace in southwest Asia and the world is under grave menace." However, he said, things have developed contrary to the original wishful thinking of the aggressor. The Afghan people, far from yielding, have grown stronger in their struggle.

"With its large numbers of troops and sophisticated weapons," he said, "the aggressor has failed to consolidate its control over the entire Afghanistan, but has instead bogged down in a passive position. In order to extricate itself from its predicament, this superpower, while stepping up its repression of the Afghan people, is resorting to all sorts of tricks in an attempt to divert the attention of the world's people from the Afghan issue and compel the international community to accept the fait accompli created by its invasion of Afghanistan and to undertake not to support the Afghan people's struggle against aggression. In so doing, it hopes to consolidate its occupation of Afghanistan in order to serve its strategy of continued southward drive."

The vice-premier said he was convinced that the Afghan people's struggle to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity is a just struggle. "A just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause finds little support," he said. "The aggressor will not succeed in its attempt, and final victory certainly belongs to the people of Afghanistan and all their justice-upholding peoples."

He said the Chinese people admire Pakistan for upholding the four principles regarding a just settlement of the Afghan issue and for providing generous humanitarian assistance to the 2 million and more Afghan refugees. "The just action on the part of the Pakistan Government and people has won universal commendation and support," he said.

Yaqub Khan, in his speech, said: "The great Chinese people share our perceptions and goals on major regional and international issues." "This identity of views exists because our two countries base their policies on the universally respected principles of inter-state relations," he added.

He said: "Given the nature of our relations, it is only natural that my first visit abroad as foreign minister should be to the People's Republic of China. This, in itself, is a testimony to the enduring and time-tested relationship that exists between our two countries. It also forms part of the regular close consultations that are held between our two governments."

Yaqub Khan reiterated the Pakistan Government's position on some international issues. He said: "New hot-beds of tension are emerging and the old tensions are assuming new and added dimensions. One such point of tension has emerged across our borders in Afghanistan where the sovereignty of an Islamic and non-aligned country has been violated owing to military intervention by a superpower. As the military repression has been stepped up, the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan continues unabated."

Yaqub Khan said: "Pakistan is committed to finding a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and non-interference in their internal affairs as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It is imperative that the foreign forces leave Afghanistan so that conditions are created that would facilitate the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honor. In our efforts to promote a peaceful political solution, we are cooperating with the United Nations secretary general."

Referring to the Kampuchean issue, he said: "The stand of Pakistan and that of the international community as expressed in the U.N. General Assembly resolutions is unambiguously for the termination of foreign military occupation, so that the people of Kampuchea can determine their own future in accordance with their own wishes."

On the situation in South Asia, Yaqub Khan said: "In our endeavors to promote peace and stability in the South Asian region, Pakistan has pursued the policy of normalization of relations with India in accordance with the Simla Agreement. Motivated by our desire to forge a relationship of mutual trust and confidence, we have proposed the conclusion of a no-war pact between the two countries. We hope that the interruption in our negotiations would be temporary and talks would again be resumed so that a modus vivendi can be reached. Pakistan is also participating actively in efforts to promote mutually beneficial cooperation among the countries of South Asia. In its resolve to follow an independent foreign policy that steers clear of the rivalries of competing great powers, Pakistan attaches great importance to its membership of the Non-aligned Movement. We deeply cherish our close link with the Islamic countries, who also comprise a vital component of the Third World. We seek to forge friendly ties with all countries consistent with the principles of peaceful co-existence, and we remain committed to the struggle for a new and more just international economic order."

Also among the guests were members of Yaqub Khan's party, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Present were Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Fu Hao, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Zhang Zhen.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW230806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

Vice-Chairman Deng said Sino-Pakistan relations have always been good. "Our friendship has stood the test of time. Our mutual support on the basis of mutual trust is very praiseworthy," he said. "We have cooperated very well also in international affairs."

The vice-chairman said he believed such close relationship would be consolidated in a long term.

Minister Yaqub Khan said he was satisfied with the development of Pakistan-China friendship. The Pakistan people cherish their very cordial feelings toward the Chinese people, he said.

Also present were (Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty), additional secretary of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, and Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Fu Hao also attended the meeting.

VATICAN SAID 'UNDISGUISEDLY HOSTILE' TO PRC

HK221446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Review by correspondent Chen Weibin [7115 4850 2430]: "The Vatican Should Change Its Course"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- Last month, in spite of the fact that a responsible member of the Chinese Catholic Association issued a statement in advance to lodge a strong objection, the Vatican still carried out prayer activities aimed at slandering China. In such activities, the Vatican maliciously distorted the reality in China, obstinately asserting that so-called "religious suffering" [jiaonan 2403 7181] has existed in China. It also incited Catholic associations throughout the world to follow it in pursuing anti-Chinese activities. This is another act of the Vatican in being undisguisedly hostile to China.

It is known to all that the government of our country pursues a policy of freedom of religious belief. Although the policy was sabotaged during the 10 chaotic years, it has been restored since the smashing of the "gang of four." The lives of the broad masses of clergy and believers are secure again. The malicious slander by the Vatican has played the role of teaching by negative example so that the Chinese Catholics can see more clearly through its anti-Chinese features.

In recent years, the Vatican has repeatedly adopted a pose of intending to improve its relations with China and has demanded through various channels to establish diplomatic relations with China. However, it has explicitly stated that it will not sever its relations with Taiwan. As long as the Vatican refuses to give up this position of harming Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, China will never talk about establishing normal relations with it.

Over a long period of time, the Vatican has carried out a series of infiltration and interference activities against China. For instance, without prior approval by the Chinese Catholic Association, the Vatican coercively assigned the post of the so-called archbishop to Deng Yiming. This was absolutely opposed by the organizations of the Chinese Catholic Association. Taking advantage of China's open-door policy, the Vatican authorities have spread, through broadcasts, materials which violate the sovereignty of the Chinese Catholic Church. They have even established illegal organizations to undermine the efforts of the Chinese Catholics to run their churches independently with the initiative in their own hands and tried to attain their objective of controlling the Chinese Catholic Association again. The Chinese people, including all patriotic Catholics, will never tolerate these hostile acts.

The Chinese Catholic Association pursues an independent policy and is willing to carry out friendly contacts with religious personages of various countries throughout the world on the basis of equality and exert joint efforts to make contributions to world peace. However, China resolutely opposes infiltration and interference activities by all foreign churches, including the Vatican, on the pretext of religion. The Vatican should change its attitude toward Chinese churches.

SPANISH CP STUDY GROUP FETED IN NANJING

OW231005 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The study group of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, arrived in Nanjing from Beijing on 20 April for a visit. Comrade Hu Hong, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, gave a banquet in honor of the visiting study group on the same evening. The host and guests had a cordial and comradely talk at the banquet. After visiting various departments and places of interest, the study group left Nanjing for Changzhou on 22 April. The guests were greeted and seen off by Fan Xiyuan, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, upon their arrival in and departure from Nanjing.

U.S. BIAS SAID TO CAUSE ISRAEL'S PROVOCATIONS

OW221620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Commentary: Israel's Expansion, Aggression Continue in Southern Beirut -- by Correspondent Zhong Dong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- The massive bombings of southern Beirut by Israeli aircraft Wednesday have proved once again that Israel has not, in the slightest degree, given up its aggression and expansion.

Shortly after announcing the withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula according to schedule, Israeli authorities Wednesday sent jets to bomb the Palestine Liberation Organization's bases in southern Beirut and to intrude into Beirut's airspace.

This was a new, and serious action taken by Israel.

Since its gradual withdrawal from Sinai began two years ago, Israel has taken many aggressive and expansionistic actions. Last June, Israel bombed Beirut and southern Lebanon. In addition, it has raided nuclear installations in Iraq, annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and dissolved the administrative councils of some West Bank cities.

All these actions have aroused extreme indignation among Arabs.

Israel's attack on PLO's bases proves that the Palestine problem is a key point in the Middle East problem. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has repeatedly declared that he will never recognize the PLO and never allow the establishment of a Palestine state. These vows are proof of Begin's intention to map off the Palestine issue once and for all.

The day before Israel bombed southern Beirut, the 7th U.N. emergency special meeting asked Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and recognize the Palestinians' right to an independent state. But the Begin administration, which has turned a deaf ear to international opinion, ignored the U.N. call.

It is noteworthy how the United States shields Israel's actions. On the same day, Israel bombed southern Beirut, the United States vetoed a U.N. Security Council proposal that condemns an Israeli attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque recently in Jerusalem.

U.S. Biasness toward Israel causes Israel's reckless provocations as evidenced by the Palestinians, the Arabs and other people in the world.

UN ENVOY CRITICIZES ISRAELI BOMBING IN LEBANON

OW230747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, April 22 (XINHUA) -- China strongly condemns Israel for its latest crime of aggression against Lebanon and firmly supports the palestinian people in their just struggle and Lebanon and Syria in their endeavour to safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, Chinese Permanent U.N. Representative Ling Qing declared here today.

Speaking at the resumed 7th emergency special session of the General Assembly on Palestine, he said that Israel's indiscriminate bombing Wednesday on Palestinian refugee camps and innocent Lebanese population "is another provocation on the part of Israel against the Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab people as a whole."

He pointed out the latest bombing followed recent Israeli acts of violence in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Ling Qing added that draft resolutions put forward earlier at the Security Council by Jordan, Morocco and other states, whch condemned Israel for its crimes in the Golan Heights and the precincts of al-Haram ash-Shari and demanded that Israel stop its acts in violation of the Geneva Convention, reflected the common desire of the Arab, Islamic and non-aligned countries to oppose Israeli aggression and to preserve peace and stability in the Middle East.

The United States has vetoed these draft resolutions, emboldening Israel in its aggression, Ling Qing noted. The Security Council thus had failed to discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Chinese representative added.

He continued that in order to achieve a just solution to the Middle East question, it was imperative for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. The national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state. As the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, PLO should participate in all efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question.

"The Assembly should take all necessary and effective measures, including mandatory sanctions, against Israel. The question of Palestine is a major issue in the present day world. We hope that the United Nations will shoulder its responsibilities and make its own contributions to the settlement of the Palestine issue," the Chinese representative stated.

Commentary on Bombing

HK230630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1353 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Zhong Dong [6988 0392]: "Retreat and Advance"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 21 April, Israel dispatched aircraft to bomb PLO bases south of the Lebanese capital Beirut and also intruded over Beirut's airspace. The indiscriminate bombing lasted 1 and 1/2 hours and caused the death of at least 25 people, while hundreds were injured. By this barbaric aggression the Begin clique has torn up the cease-fire agreement of last July and again created tension in the Middle East.

The Israeli Cabinet announced in a radio broadcast at 1230 on 21 April that Israel would withdraw its forces from the Sinai on schedule, and the massive bombings started 1 hour 55 minutes after the announcement. This retreat on the one hand and advance on the other has revealed the vicious intentions of the Begin government. Its decision to withdraw from the Sinai seemed to indicate that it wants peace; however, its inhuman and savage bombing of the Beirut area proves that it likes war even better. The facts have again told people that Israel has not in the slightest degree given up its aggressive and expansionist ambitions against the Arab world.

The bombing of the Beirut area is just a new and serious step taken by Israel. Since its gradual withdrawal from the Sinai began 2 years ago, Israel has already taken many steps along the path of continued expansion. Last June, Israel bombed Beirut and southern Lebanon, and at the same time provoked a missile crisis with Syria and carried out an air raid on a nuclear reactor in Iraq. It brazenly announced the annexation of Jerusalem and also took the serious step of annexing the Golan Heights. More than 1 month ago, Israel also started to institute a so-called "civilian administration" on the West Bank of the Jordan River and attempted to apply the method of replacing Palestinians with Jewish officials to attain its objective of bringing the West Bank into "greater Israel." Israel's step-by-step advance has evoked tremendous anger among the residents of the occupied and annexed Arab territories. The fierce flames of their resistance are now ablaze.

That Israel has aimed the spearhead of its attack against Lebanon and will be content with nothing less than its destruction proves yet again from the negative aspect that the Palestine problem is the key to the Middle East problem. Begin recently swore repeatedly that he will never recognize the PLO or allow the establishment of a Palestine state. The targets of the raids on the Beirut area last year and this time were in both cases the PLO offices and camps, and Israel's conspiracy to annex the West Bank of the Jordan River -- Palestinian territory -- shows still more clearly that it wants to completely eliminate the Palestinian problem. Begin thinks that he can swallow a nation with one gulp and strangle a state with one grip; how great his appetite and ambitions are.

The day before Israel bombed Beirut, the seventh UN emergency special meeting asked Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and recognize the Palestinians' right to an independent state. The Begin government paid not the slightest attention to this, as it has consistently turned a deaf ear to international opinion. The U.S. attitude is worth mentioning. On the same day, the United States again vetoed a UN Security Council proposal that condemned an Israeli armed attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. U.S. protection and connivance has long become the root of Israel's reckless provocations, as evidenced by the Palestinians, the Arabs and the people of the whole world.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS YAR OFFICIAL

OW221303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met here today with Husayn A. al-Hubayshi, counsellor to the president and the Cabinet and minister of state of the Yemen Arab Republic. They had a cordial talk on further developing friendly cooperation between the two countries. Present were Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; and Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China, and Mrs. al-Wadidi.

NPC GROUP IN MOROCCO MEETS BOUABID, KING

Bouabid Sees Peng Chong

OW211248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid praised the long-standing friendly relations between Morocco and China when he received the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, here this afternoon.

About his recent visit to China, the prime minister said: Through the visit we have learned a lot. I wish China prosperity.

Peng Chong told the host, "The relations between our two countries have grown steadily. We are convinced that under the leadership of King Hassan II, the Moroccan people will achieve still greater successes in the cause of building their country."

The president of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives, had a cordial conversation with Peng Chong this evening. Later, he received all the members of the Chinese delegation.

The delegations of two countries held a working meeting yesterday morning. They exchanged views and expressed their willingness to strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries in all fields.

The third vice-president of the Chamber of Representatives, in the name of president, gave a banquet for the Chinese delegation. In their speeches at the banquet both sides pledged efforts to fight against hegemony and to safeguard world peace.

Meeting With Hassan II

OW230714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, Apr 22 (XINHUA) -- The friendly relations between Morocco and China are solid, said King Hassan II of Morocco when he recieved the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, at Fes this afternoon. The king said, "Our relations are excellent, at present and also in the years long past. Both of our two countries are facing the same task of developing the economy and raising the people's living standards." He expressed the desire to visit China as soon as possible.

In the name of Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee and Premier Zhao Ziyang, Peng Chong invited the king to visit China in the near future. He also said that the delegation's current visit would be helpful to the development of relations of cooperation between China and Morocco. Present at the meeting were Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, President of the Chamber of Representatives(Dey Ould Sidi-Baba), and Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Mi Yung.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SOMALI OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Hu Yaobang Meeting

OW211542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, here this afternoon. Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese people are filled with sincere and friendly hopes for Africa. "First we hope that all the African countries will live in harmony, prevent aggression and subversion from outside forces and prevent themselves being stricken one by one. And, second, we hope that all the African countries will strengthen their unity and work for building themselves into democratic, independent and increasingly prosperous countries," he said. Chairman Hu said China will strengthen friendly relations of cooperation with Somalia and other African countries.

Hussein Kulmie Afrah thanked the Chinese people for the warm reception they have accorded him during his present visit. "We highly treasure the friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he stressed. During the meeting, the Somali second vice-president forwarded a letter to Hu Yaobang from President Mohamed Siad Barre. Chairman Hu asked Hussein Kulmie Afrah to convey his best wishes to President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. Also present were Somali Ambassador to China Salah Mohamed Ali, and departmental Director Said Haji Mohamoud Farah of the Somali Foreign Ministry who is accompanying Hussein Kulmie Afrah on his visit.

Ji Pengfei at Banquet

OW211652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 21 (XINHUA) -- Somali Ambassador to China Salah Mohamed Ali and Mrs Salah gave a banquet here tonight to mark the visit to China of Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah and his party. Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying.

In their toasts, the Somali ambassador and Chinese Vice-Minister He Ying expressed the hope that Sino-Somali friendship would continue to grow.

FURTHER REPORT ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW230233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress opened its 23d Session at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session this afternoon.

Entrusted by Ye Jianying, chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, and representing the committee, Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the committee, presented an "explanation on the revised draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China."

Peng Zhen said: Since the founding of the republic, China has had three constitutions. The 1954 document was comprehensive in content, while the 1975 and 1978 documents, restricted by the historical conditions at that time, were undesirable. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at the end of 1978, the nation's situation has greatly changed and developed. The 1978 constitution no longer suits the needs of the current situation. Therefore, some relatively important changes have been made.

He said: The draft of the revised constitution has been worked out by the national constitutional revision committee in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the Fifth NPC on revising the constitution and establishing the national constitutional revision committee. The draft has been prepared after the committee extensively solicited opinions from various localities, departments and quarters and through conscientious and detailed discussions in the past 18 months. The draft consists of five parts: "preamble," "general principles," "rights and obligations of citizens," "state structure" and "the national flag, emblem and capital." Besides the preamble, it contains 140 articles.

Peng Zhen explained the principal points of the revised draft.

-- The preamble in the draft of the revised constitution affirms adherence to the four fundamental principles -- socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and leadership of the party. The Chinese people will continuously adhere to the four fundamental principles in the future to build China into a socialist country which has modern industry, agriculture, defense and science and technology and is highly democratic and cultured.

-- The first article of the general principles in the draft of the revised constitution states: China is "a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is our state system, which determines the nature of our country and the positions of all classes in the country.

-- The socialist system is fundamental. The draft of the revised constitution states: "The foundation of China's socialist economic system is the socialist public ownership of means of production, or ownership by the whole people and the working masses' collective ownership." Economy of ownership by the whole people "is the dominant force of the national economy."

-- The material base of the socialist society is the highly developed productive forces. The draft of the revised constitution states: "The fundamental task of the Chinese people is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization." The state will take various measures to "continuously increase labor productivity and economic results to develop social productive forces."

-- It is a long-term task to promote high spiritual civilization while developing high material civilization at the same time. The task consists of two aspects: conducting ideological and ethical education and developing education, science and culture. Its purpose is to educate people of all nationalities, men and women, young and old, throughout the country so they can become educated, virtuous and disciplined and have high aspirations.

-- Raising the nation's cultural, scientific and technological levels is indispensable to the development of socialist material and spirtual civilization. We must have, not only a large number of experts and scholars who are highly professional and specialized in their respective fields, but also a vast number of educated workers and peasants.

-- The draft specifically provides the basic rights of citizens in accordance with the principle of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The draft resumes the 1954 constitution provision that all citizens are equal before law. The draft stipulates that citizens' rights should not be separated from their obligations. Any citizen enjoys rights provided by the constitution and law and has obligations to observe the constitution and law.

Provisions in the draft of the revised constitution concerning state organizations embody important reforms and new developments in China's state system. These provisions are: The system of people's congresses will be strengthened and the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee expanded. The chairman of the state will be reinstated. The Central Military Council will be established to lead the whole country's armed forces. The State Council will follow the system of responsibility of the premier. The Standing Council of the State Council consists of the premier, vice premiers, state councillors and secretary general. The central authorities and the local authorities will exercise properly divided powers. The local authorities' functions and powers will be strengthened under the unified leadership of the central authorities. The regional national autonomy will be strengthened. The political power at the grassroots level will be strengthened.

In conclusion, Peng Zhen said: This draft will be made public by the NPC Standing Committee for nationwide discussion. In accordance with views gathered from nationwide discussion, the constitutional revision committee will further revise the draft, and then submit it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC for discussion.

Also attending today's session were NPC Vice Chairmen Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan.

Also present were Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference now in Beijing. The responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government attended the session as observers.

The session will hold group discussions from 23 April.

CHINA DAILY ON CADRES EDUCATING THEIR CHILDREN

HK230144 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Apr 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A New Party Injunction"]

[Text] When the gang of four was overthrown in 1976, the country faced the grave problem of reeducating its younger generation. Moral breakdown affected many young people, who were cynical, egotistic, irresponsible and on the whole ignorant.

This was one of the legacies of the 10-year turmoil during which colleges and high schools were mostly closed down, and tens of thousands of intellectuals and technical personnel were sent off to do manual labour. Professional knowledge was in general looked down upon.

During those chaotic years, many young people were deprived of both school and parental upbringing. They were encouraged instead to leave home and campus to "rebel" against society. The result was that these young folk were greatly influenced by anarchism and a total lack of respect for any authority.

The years immediately following the collapse of the gang of four saw thousands of maltreated ageing cadres rehabilitated and back at their original posts, the phoney charges against them having been dismissed. To the mortification of many of these old party cadres, some of their own children had been badly misled because of the lack of education and the kind of life they had led during the years of tumult.

Alert

A recent case in point is the son of He Huiyan, a high ranking officer of the People's Liberation Army and a party member for 50 years. The young man was arrested on a charge of rape. Upon learning the news, he wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the party making a self-criticism and blaming himself and his wife of negligence in raising the son. The culprit has since been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Disciplinary Inspection Commission of the Central Committee has pointed to this incident to warn the whole party against the danger of youngsters going astray, which could result in harming the cause of the party and the nation.

If the party members concerned devote attention to help straighten their misled children, they will go a long way to set an example for other parents throughout the country.

The commission issued a circular on April 10 to the effect that for the rest of this year all party organizations, without exception, should check up on how members bring up their children and make an assessment of their merits and demerits.

The circular also stipulated that no party members should ever raise a finger to shield their children's crimes and that, in prosecuting and punishing criminals, no consideration should be given to parents' rank and past record in revolution. All party members are required from now on to report to their respective party branches on how their children are being brought up.

Timely

In focussing its attention on the importance of party cadres educating their children properly, the Central Committee obviously is mindful of the painful lessons of the "Cultural Revolution," which brought to light the sad truth that state power, for the seizure of which thousands of communists gave their lives, could change hands without a shot being fired.

Times have changed, as has the people's mood. When Dong Cunrui blew himself up together with a Kuomintang pillbox, he knew that it was a communist's duty to give his life if necessary. When martyrs faced enemy firing squads, they were unshaken in their conviction that socialism would ultimately triumph.

The party's higher echelons are clear-minded enough to have decided that the fruits of the long years of war and revolution -- at a cost of millions of lives and untold hardship -- shall not be squandered. Building a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist country requires the conscientious efforts of several generations to come. In this respect, the injunction by the Central Disciplinary Inspection Commission is surely both timely and vital.

ARTICLE VIEWS STRATEGY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK221510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Sun Shangqing [1327 1424 3237]: "Some Understanding on the Strategy of Our Country's Economic Development"]

[Text] At present, people often discuss the strategy of economic development. The study of the strategy is still at an initial stage and its achievements are relatively few. My understanding of strategy is rudimentary and superficial.

Our socialist society is based on public ownership. This kind of socialist development requires us to set a strategic target conscientiously, to coordinate forces from all sides and to achieve the target step-by-step, so as to push our society forward. Achieving the strategic target of social development requires a series of strategies. The strategy of economic development is a basis for social development. It is impossible to discuss other social developments if we leave behind economic development. Different social natures have different strategies of social development. The strategies of economic development may differ a lot even for countries of the same nature. This is mainly due to differences in specific socioeconomic characteristics.

I believe that based on specific production relations, population, technology and resources are the prerequisites for laying down the strategy of economic development.

1. Population: The strategy of economic development of a society will certainly be incorrect or unworkable if it neglects the condition of population. The reason is that population affects economic activities in two aspects. First, men are producers. Men can become laborers and produce. Second, men are consumers. In order to live, to seek necessary comfort and to make further developments, men need raw materials and resources for their survival, comfort and development. Men produce wealth for the society, and in return, they have to get back some wealth from the society to fulfill their own needs. We should proceed from the condition of population in formulating the strategy of economic development. Chairman Mao stressed that we should proceed from the condition of our population of 600 million when handling matters and solving problems. Comrade Chen Yun also said that our country has a population of 1 billion, of whom 800 million are peasants. We should take population into consideration when handling problems. That it is in fact a strategic ideology is beyond doubt. Even some researchers on economic strategies in the capitalist class do not deny this factor.

We should not only generally consider the effect of population but also fully consider the specific conditions of our country's population when formulating the strategy of economic development.

Our country has a large population of peasants but our agricultural productivity is very low. As a result, surplus products provided for the society by agriculture are relatively few. This seriously affects the size of accumulation, the speed of economic development, the development of various enterprises and the upgrading of science, education, culture and public health.

How to deal with our population in the formulation of economic strategy is a very important problem. According to Marxist theory, the increase in population should be compatible with that in raw materials and resources in a planned society. Generally speaking, the Marxist attitude towards population is that it pays much attention to men as producers, to developing man's potential as producer so as to satisfy the needs of social and human development. However, our population has increased to nearly 1 billion at a time when our standard in exploring for natural resources is still relatively low and our development ability is still relatively weak. Under these circumstances, the most important way for Marxists to solve the contradiction between the increase in population and that in natural resources and raw materials is to control the increase in population. Therefore, we should not confuse our viewpoints with those one-sided viewpoints concerning population which have appeared in foreign reports on the strategy of economic development.

On the other hand, we should actively bring the effect of population into full play. It is true that man is the most important factor for production. The problem is that a good coordination and development of labor population requires a series of social conditions. For instance, the young people who are now seeking employment can create wealth for the society. However, at present, we cannot at one time provide them with enough production resources to do production and non-production work. We should try our best to find out new ways to bring the productivity of our population into full play.

This is a very important task. Another condition of bringing population into active play is the quality of our population, including health and, to a greater degree, the intellectual level of our population. In a word, population is a very important problem to take into consideration when we formulate the strategy of economic development.

2. Technology: The strategy of economic development would lose its scientific significance if technology were ignored. It is beyond doubt that in the future, the development of technology will proceed faster and faster. From the Marxist viewpoint, technology has become the major means of developing modern productivity. Theoretically, there are three ways of developing productivity: first by increasing the labor force; second, by rationally coordinating the essentials of productivity through microeconomic and macroeconomic study; third, by carrying out technological reform and revolution. The upgrading of modern productivity depends more and more heavily upon the upgrading of technology. Therefore, the strategy of our economic development relies heavily upon technology. Material technology is in the form of facilities, means of measuring and testing which become the materials for production. Technology is also in the form of know-how, the invention and mastery of technology and man's knowledge and skill. As the fulcrum of the strategy of economic development, technology includes material technology as well as technological know-how. Material technology will be a dead thing if it is not mastered and handled by workers who possess the corresponding knowledge and skill. Therefore, material technology, technological know-how and its development, trends and changes should all be taken into consideration in formulating the strategy of economic development.

3. Resources: The formulation of the strategy of economic development and the condition of resources are closely related. Productivity for economic development can be increased through the exploration of resources. There are two kinds of resources. One is processed and becomes raw materials, fuel and power. Another is what Karl Marx called "natural resources", which are not processed. We should work harker in exploring for resources and in developing the range and quality of resources in a bid to use our natural resources effectively and properly. Fundamentally speaking, our economy cannot be developed if our resources are not exploited. However, the exploitation and use of resources depend on the development of technology. At present, exploring for resources in our country is relatively less-developed as our capacity and technology for exploration are limited. The conditions of our resources are favorable. However, our superiority is undermined by our high population and poor technology. For instance, our country is vast and we are rich in land and other natural resources. The land for farming, forestry and animal husbandry makes up 46 percent of the total land area. When distributed equally, everyone would get 6.6 mu. But the average for the wrold is 33 muper head, five times more than ours. The average area of arable land of our country is 1.5 mu per head, while the wrold average is 5.5 mu per head, three times more than we have. Our country has about 1.8 billion mu of land for forestry. The average is 1.8 mu per head; the world average is 15 mu per head, eight times more than we have. These figures indicate that on account of our huge population, our average level is much lower than that of the world despite the fact that we have vast land and rich resources.

We should, therefore, take population, technology and resources into consideration when formulating the strategy of economic development. We should not isolate these factors. As we have a large population, the production rate of our 800 million peasants is very low. The rate of commodity grain is only 15 percent. The labor productivity of industry is not high. Under these circumstances, the construction capital of our country cannot be accumulated quickly to a large sum. The development of production cannot be too rapid. The upgrading of the people's standard of material and cultural living is taking place relatively slowly. Therefore, the ideology for the strategy of economic development should be opposed to any drastic methods of making achievements. We should foster an ideology of long-term struggle.

Looking back on our country since its founding, we notice that we have failed to take the basic factors for the strategy of economic development into consideration. We have hoped that our country, with a vast territory, a huge population and low production rate, will strive to surpass some economically advanced countries in a few years' time or in a decade. This is obviously impractical.

The above-mentioned bases for the strategy of economic development -- population, technology, and resources -- tally with the three bases for productivity. Economic study of the unity of the three bases for productivity and the study of the development and law of productivity will provide us with a scientific basis for the formulation of the strategy of economic development. The combination of productivity and the law of production relations will set the stragegy of economic development on a solid scientific ground.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE TAX REGISTRATION PROVISIONS

OW230030 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 4

["Temporary Provisions Promulgated on 15 April 1982 by the General Tax Bureau Under the PRC Ministry of Finance on Tax Registration for Foreign Enterprises That Begin Operation or Close Down"]

[Text] On the basis of article 10 of the "income tax law of the People's Republic of China concerning foreign enterprises" and article 35 of the "detailed rules and regulations for the implementation of the income tax law of the People's Republic of China concerning foreign enterprises," the following provisions have been made:

1. When foreign enterprises begin operation or close down, these enterprises shall, within 30 days after beginning operation or before closing down, go to the local tax authorities for the relavant tax registration.

2. According to the provisions, the foreign enterprises that need to apply for tax registration when they begin operation or close down include management offices, branches, representative offices, factories and places where natural resources are exploited and where contracted projects involving building installations, assembly and exploration are operated.

3. When foreign enterprises go to the local tax authorities for tax registration, these enterprises should submit the copies of the following documents:

A. The application (copy) for beginning operation signed by the responsible person of the enterprise and forwarded to the Chinese responsible department or to the authorities in the locality where the enterprise is located; or the enterprise's registration certificate.

B. The ratifying document for beginning operation issued by the Chinese responsible department or the authorities in the locality where the enterprise is located; or the business license (copy) ratified and issued by the administrative bureau of industry and commerce.

4. When a foreign enterprise is engaged in cooperative production and a joint business operation, or engaged in engineering projects with a Chinese enterprise, this enterprise may submit for tax registration the agreement or contract (copy) signed by both parties or the ratifying document from the Chinese responsible authorities.

5. When a foreign enterprise applies for tax registration after beginning operation, this enterprise must file the tax registration form in Chinese or in both Chinese and English with two duplicates. The enterprise retains one copy for its own file and submits the other two copies to the tax authoritries accepting the application.

6. After a foreign enterprise has completed tax registration, it should submit a written report to the local tax authorities for any change of its name, sphere of operation or address and so forth within 30 days after any such change takes place. It must also bring along the ratifying document from the Chinese responsible authorities to have its registration changed accordingly.

7. If a foreign enterprise applies for tax registration when it closes down, it should submit a written report to the local tax authorities, giving the reason for the closedown together with the ratifying document (copy) for ceasing operation or disbanding the enterprise. It must also apply for deregistration to the tax authorities orginally accepting the registration.

8. According to the seriousness of the case, tax authorities may impose a penalty of 5,000 RMB or less on a foreign enterprise which has violated the provisions on tax registration when it begins operation or closes down.

9. The temporary provisions come into force on the date they are promulgated. Those foreign enterprises which have begun operation but not yet applied for tax registration before the promulgation of the temporary provisions should, within 30 days after the promulgation of the provisions, go to the local tax authorities for tax registration.

15 April 1982.

BIDS INVITED ON COMPUTERS, EDUCATIONAL AIDS

OW170244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- China is inviting bids for instruments and equipment to strengthen laboratories at 26 universities as part of a university development project, according to the China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC).

The first stage of the project includes procurement of equipment for physics, electronics, biology, chemistry and engineering as well as microcomputers, peripherals and university computer systems.

Bids for university computer systems will be opened in public at CNTIC on July 16 while other bids will be opened on June 16, CNTIC said.

The World Bank will finance the project with 200 million U.S. dollars under an agreement signed last November by the Chinese Government and the World Bank. Half of the financing will be in the form of a loan from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and half in credit from the International Development Association.

The Chinese Government will also finance the purchase with a sum similar to the World Bank loan and credit, said an official of the Chinese Ministry of Education. The government already has made large investments on improvement of university education and research, he said.

The 26 project universities will install the equipment in 46 computer, analytical testing and specialized laboratory centers and a number of general laboratories for junior and senior students.

The ministry official said the equipment will raise the ability to do laboratory work of students majoring in science, engineering, medicine and agronomy. While the level of theoretical education and research at Chinese universities is not low, he explained, laboratory experiments need to be strengthened.

The university development project is expected to be completed in 1985, he added.

PLA AIR FORCE REVIEWS POLITICAL WORK RESEARCH

OW212329 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The leading organ of the PLA Air Force recently held a conference on political work research. The purpose was to sum up the air force's experience in conducting research over the past year into the political work of the new period and to commend a number of leading cadres at and above the army level who made achievements in political work research.

Ever since the General Political Department held a forum on political work research last June, the air force has been active in this research. It has achieved some high quality research results in its efforts to find out the laws governing political work during the new period. The air force's experience in political work research primarily includes the following:

1. Leading cadres get involved directly. Both air force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Houliang have gone deep into the grassroots units and written their own investigation reports. Since last year the air force political department has received 75 investigation and study reports written by leading cadres at and above the army level.

2. Pay attention to the offices first so they can set examples for the air force units, thus providing impetus to mass participation in political work research. Since last June air force offices at all levels have produced 481 investigation and study reports. (Ding Yiping), a teacher of the air force political school, in his active effort to seek laws governing grassroots level political work, has written an easy-to-understand book on the subject entitled "How To Do Well in the Day-to-Day Ideological Work at the Company Level." The book has been well received by company cadres at the grassroots level.

3. Closely combine the three aspects of investigation, study and problem solving. Make good efforts in investigation, get results out of the study and make sure the problems are effectively solved.

PLA ISSUES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS

OW191003 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the PLA General Staff and Political and Logistics Departments on 17 April issued to all PLA units the Chinese PLA provisional regulations concerning environmental protection calling for conscientiously preventing pollution, protecting the environment and preserving natural resources. The regulations call on all units to rationally utilize and preserve the natural environment and resources and to prevent environmental pollution and ecological destruction. In building new projects or reconstruction and extension projects, the regulations call on all units to simultaneously design, build and start using the principal part of a project and its facilities keeping in mind contamination and other social effects of pollution so as to prevent new pollution sources. With regard to existing pollution sources, the regulations call on the units to firmly grasp investigation and study and to draw up plans and implement them according to their importance and urgency.

The regulations also call on all units to conserve energy and water resources and to make great efforts in developing and utilizing solar energy, geothermal energy, biological energy and other pollution-free energy resources. The regulations also give specific stipulations on the establishment and improvement of organizations in charge of environmental protection; strengthening leadership; publicizing environmental protection among the masses; strengthening scientific research and monitoring; and commendation and punishment.

PLA RAILWAY ENGINEERS SURPASS CONSTRUCTION TASK

OW200049 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, units of the Railway Engineer Corps on assignment to build new railways have overfulfilled the railway construction for the first quarter of this year by 48.9 percent.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS PARTY MEETING

OW230636 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] To strengthen party building and elect delegates to the 12th national CCP congress, the Anhui provincial CCP representatives conference was held in Hefei at 1000 this morning. Some 421 representatives were supposed to be present; 391 were actually present, with 30 taking leaves of absence and sick leave.

Entrusted by the (?electoral) committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the conference was presided over by the standing committee of the provincial party committee. Present at today's session were Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee; Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Su Hua) and (Yuan Zhen), secretaries of the provincial party committee; Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; (Liu Lianmin), Cheng Guanghua, (Shi Chun), (Wang Yuzhao) and (Shi Junjei), standing committee members of the provincial party committee; and Li Shinong and Zhang Kaifan, advisers of the provincial party committee. (Yuan Zhen) was appointed secretary general of the conference. (Shi Junjie) and (Ou Yuanfang) were appointed to be deputy secretaries general of the conference. (Mao Duo), permanent member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, attended today's session as an observer.

This morning's session was presided over by Yan Youmin. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a report to the session entitled "Strengthen Party Spirit, Rectify the Party's Work Style and Bring Into Full Play the Party's Role as the Vanguard of the Working Class in the New Period." All representatives seriously listened to this report and discussed it in groups this afternoon.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT FORESTRY MEETING

OW161225 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Fujian provincial meeting on the work of state forestry farms concluded on 15 April in Fuzhou after 7 days in session. Those attending the meeting summed up experience and achievements in production and construction by the state forestry farms in the province. They also discussed and studied issues concerning how to manage state forestry farms and how to institute economic responsibility systems in state forestry farms. The meeting emphastically pointed out: All state forestry farms must regard the development of forestry as their major task and actively promote a diversified economy, while fulfilling state production plans in both quantity and quality to achieve the goal of developing forestry with the income from forests and of continuously expanding reproduction in the field of forestry.

The meeting called on forestry farms in various localities to maintain close touch with reality and work out specific long-term and short-term plans for the development of a diversified economy. It is necessary to seek truth from facts, emphasize practical results and try to complete projects one by one. The meeting put forward the following future task of Fujian's state forestry farms: It is necessary to expand the area covered by trees by 100,000 mu in Fujian, increase forest reserves by 10 percent and raise forest output and income from forests by 10 percent annually.

When the meeting was in session, Comrade Xiang Nan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee [as heard], received the participants of the meeting and made an important speech. Comrade Xiang Nan said: Forestry is a major issue which will greatly affect Fujian's economy. It constitutes the main force in the eight base areas under construction in our province. This is the happiest event we have ever seen in the province.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Through our strenuous efforts, our financial deficits can be eliminated in 1, 2 or 3 years. However, forest deficits cannot be wiped out in 10, 20 or even 30 years. He hoped that all comrades in the field of forestry would demonstrate a sense of pride, regard their hardship as a form of happiness and glory, truly cover the motherland with trees and tap even greater wealth from the mountains and villages for the motherland and the people.

SHANDONG URGES IMPROVED ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

SK150955 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Shift Emphasis of Economic Work to Improving Economic Efficiency"]

[Excerpt] Improving economic efficiency is the core of the 10-point policy on economic development and the fundamental starting point for bringing economic development onto a new course. It reflects the basic socialist economic law and the law of planned and proportioned development of the national economy. Since the PRC's founding, our province has accomplished a great deal in industrial and communications production thanks to the leadership of party committees at all levels, provided large amounts of materials and commodities to the various sectors of the national economy and the people's livelihood and contributed great amounts of capital to socialist construction. However, under the prolonged influence of leftist ideology, we have for a long time ignored the increasingly serious inefficiency in economic work, with the result of colossal waste. Reports on gross industrial output have more often than not been exaggerated. Many products are highly priced, poor in quality and hardly marketable, and eventually end up being dumped at reduced prices. Thanks to implementation of the readjustment policy following the third plenum of the party, inflated reports on industrial production have decreased and economic efficiency has improved. However, the problem of unsalable and overstocked goods resulting from lopsided attention to output and output value at the expense of quality and variety has yet to be solved at the source. We have also failed to properly handle the relations between speed and efficiency and between macroeconomic and microeconomic efficiency. All these problems reflect an inadequate understanding on our part of the objective of socialist production and of the relations between production and consumption. We failed to understand that production is for consumption and only commodities needed by society will be recognized and have their value and usefulness realized.

Increasing economic efficiency is a problem crying for solution in our current economic work. To solve this problem, we must first of all effect a successful turnabout of our guiding ideology. Leadership at all levels in particular must straighten out their ideology. We should divert our main attention away from output value and speed to the variety, quality and marketability of commodities, and lay more emphasis on reducing consumption, bringing down production costs and increasing accumulation than on increasing revenues by means of increased output. We should switch our concentration from production to management and technology and, instead of expanding enterprises and increasing production capacity, attach more importance to technological innovations, equipment renewal and the application and popularization of new technology, and strive to turn out more commodities that are able to meet market demands with less labor and material input.

SHANGHAI PAPER ON PROMOTING UNITED FRONT WORK

OW090841 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Pay Attention To Doing United Front Work Well"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee are being held seriously and vigorously.

The people's deputies selected from among people of all walks of life and the municipal CPPCC committee members, with high spirit and vigor, are actively expressing their views and offering advice on how to step up the establishment of socialist material and spiritual civilization and accomplish peaceful reunification of the motherland, showing the vitality of the patriotic united front.

The patriotic united front is playing a more and more important role in our political life. Nevertheless, some of our comrades do not fully understand our party's united front, nor do they attach importance to united front work, because of "leftist" interference and influence over a long period of time. Therefore, to strengthen the united front, ideological education among cadres and people is an important part of the reeducation in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, as well as an important content of the education on the situation and tasks of the new historical period.

Since China entered the new historical period of development, the patriotic united front has also entered a new historical stage of development. Since the bourgeoisie ceased to exist as a class and the class situation in China underwent a fundamental change, our patriotic united front has become a comprehensive political alliance of all socialist working people, patriots who support socialism and patriots who support reunification of the motherland. This broadly comprehensive patriotic united front, led by the Chinese Communist Party, consists of workers, peasants, members of various democratic parties, public figures without party affiliation, intellectuals and cadres without party affiliation, former bourgeois industrialists and businessmen, former Kuomintang personnel who crossed over to our side, upper circles of minority nationalities, patriotic personages of religious circles, relatives, residing on the Chinese mainland, of those who are in Taiwan, patriotic Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese who returned to settle in China and Overseas Chinese. Within the united front, there will still be various contradictions, but conflicts of fundamental interests no longer exist. The current primary task of the united front has shifted from the old task of serving socialist tranformation to serving the four modernizations in the present socialist construction.

In Shanghai, the largest city in China, intellectuals, former bourgeois industrialists and businessmen, members of various democratic parties and public figures of various circles account for a considerable percentage of the urban population. They are educated and have broad social connections and an intense desire to contribute their strength to the motherland. They are a very important force which our country must rely on in the four modernizations. Because our party's various policies have been implemented, step by step, since the 3d Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the majority of our friends outside the CCP have had peace of mind and been fired with greater patriotic enthusiasm. Many of them have actively contributed to the four modernizations. They have also actively responded to, and implemented, Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal on peaceful reunification of the motherland and Chairman Hu Yaobang's proposal. They have stepped up contacts with the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas; actively publicized the CCP's principles and policies, the excellent situation of the motherland and the achievements in socialist construction; and assisted various government departments concerned in implementing policies, thus contributing their strength to promoting the reunification of the motherland.

During the sessions of the municipal people's congress and the municipal CPPCC committee, we should unite in a more comprehensive way with the people of various nationalities, members of various democratic parties, various mass organizations and all patriotic forces in order to consolidate and develop the united front. We are confident that if all fronts and departments, under the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council, attach importance to the united front work and do it well, we surely can unite with all forces which can be united with, mobilize all positive factors and constantly push our great socialist cause forward.

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC WORK

HK211404 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said recently, while examining the industrial and communications work in the provincial economic commission, that in the economic field, we should lay equal stress on both ideological and economic work.

Ren Zhongyi said that we must resolutely carry the struggle of combating serious crimes in the economic field through to the end. For staff and workers in factories and enterprises, the main task is to carry out positive education and study. Cases involving them will be handled realistically when they occur. But the method of making confessions and reporting offenses on a mass scale and the method of everyone washing his hands and taking a bath will not be used. If mistakes have been made, or even if laws have been violated in some units, but the leaders have not personally committed crimes such as embezzlement or bribery, the nature of the case is different. It is necessary to examine and correct the mistakes, but these mistakes must not become burdens for them. They must continue to work hard and achieve more successes.

As to the new problems in the present industrial and communications work, they must be studied and properly sovled. We must not only see the difficulties and become dispirited; instead, we must make up our minds to score more achievements this year. The open-door economic policy and the policy of enlivening our economy must be carried on. While laying the stress on planned economy, it is necessary to display the auxiliary role of regulation by market mechanism. In order to rectify the trend of liberalization, it is necessary to strengthen management and work out some regulations and methods, but we must not present obstacles to normal activities for enlivening the economy. When it is necessary to send purchasing agents to some other places, they should be sent. Of course, purchase by illegal means must not be allowed. All units in our province as well as in the entire country should supply other units with what they need and units must help each other. The experience of some enterprises, such as enlivening production through sending agents to other places to promote sales and purchase raw materials, must be affirmed and popularized. At the same time, it is also necessary for factories and enterprises to make good arrangements for technological innovation.

Referrring to the organizational system, Ren Zhongyi said that under the present situation in which the reform is going on at the central level and has not yet begun in our province, we must continue our normal practice and coordination. Cadres at various levels must give play to their enthusiasm and pay more attention to improving their method and style of work. In short, they must promote production and use all means to do their jobs well.

WU KEHUA ATTENDS GUANGZHOU CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING

HK200153 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the people's air defense committee of the Guangzhou PLA units held its first enlarged meeting in Guangzhou from 15 to 18 April, to study how to strengthen leadership and further promote people's air defense and combat-readiness construction in Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi and make preparations for opposing a war of aggression. Comrade Huang Ronghai, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units and vice chairman of the people's air defense committee, gave a report on the basic conditions and future work tasks in people's air defense and combat-readiness construction in Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi. The meeting demanded that party, government and army leaders at all levels and all cadres, especially comrades engaged in people's air defense work, clearly understand the situation, the characteristics of modern war and the strategic position and tasks of the region, keep clear heads, get rid of ideas of pacifism and lack of vigilance, strengthen their concept of war and display the spirit of patriotism. While grasping economic construction and the building of the PLA units, they should also further promote people's air defense construction in a positive and responsible way.

Li Jianan, Dong Zhiwen and Guo Cheng, leading comrades of Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. They gave their ideas on further promoting people's air defense and combat-readiness construction. We Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units and chairman of the people's air defense committee, delivered a summation.

NANFANG RIBAO REJECTS ARGUMENT FOR SMUGGLING

HK220305 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" article by Chen Li [7115 4409]: "Analyzing the Theory That 'Smuggling Is Beneficial'"]

[Text] In an attempt to confuse the public and cover up their own criminal activities, certain people involved in the smuggling and selling of contraband have put forward a number of "lofty theories." The one they tout the most is the so-called "smuggling is beneficial theory," which insists that "smuggled goods are cheap and therefore benefit the common people"; or that "because the profits from contraband goods are so large, the unit and the region also stand to gain." Wang Zhong, the former secretary of the Haifeng County committee, commented that: "By getting involved in smuggling, we will have enough money for construction"; and that there is "no need to make a fuss" over smuggling. The "lofty theory" that "smuggling benefits the people and the country" is obviously sheer nonsense. However, because it is linked with such fine phrases as "benefits the people" and "benefits the country," some people are easily taken in. Therefore, it is very important that we should expose the fallacy of such a theory.

Smuggling activities seriously damage the nation. Not only do they cause the country to suffer serious economic losses, but they also damage, in a certain sense, the country's sovereignty. Customs and customs duties constitute an important aspect of national sovereignty. After the opium wars the imperialist powers forced a series of unequal treaties on our country, by seizing control of our country's customs and depriving our country of sovereignty over customs duties. One important aspect of these treaties was that the foreign powers were able to engage in large-scale smuggling, to evade customs duties, to dump large quantities of foreign goods on our country's market, to strangle our country's native industry and commerce and to plunder our country's wealth. According to historical records, because smuggling was so widespread, there was a massive decrease in income from customs duties between 1844 and 1848, even though there was no decrease in the actual amount of foreign goods imported through Guangzhou during the same period. In 1844 the income from customs duties was 3.36 million silver dollars; by 1848, however, this income had dropped to 424,045 silver dollars, meaning that customs revenue had been reduced by more than half in the space of 4 years. Regardless of whether we are talking about China in the past or China today, smuggling and the selling of contraband surrenders the country's sovereign rights, subjects the nation to humiliation and brings calamity to both the country and the people. Under no circumstances can smuggling activities be tolerated by any sovereign nation.

Today, smuggling activities pose a direct threat to a part of our country's industrial production. The influx of certain "foreign goods" -- such as televisions, tape recorders, calculators, watches, umbrellas, nylon and other manufactured goods -- into a number of towns and villages has had a serious impact on the sales of similar domestically manufactured goods. Certain factories have been forced to either reduce or completely halt production. This not only affects the development of our country's commerce and industry and the accumulation of capital for reconstruction, but also threatens the interests of the broad masses of workers and staff.

In addition to this, smuggling activities have also corrupted a group of our cadres and polluted the social atmosphere. There are certain party members and cadres who have allowed themselves to become disorientated by the evil influence of smuggling, taking part in such activities themselves in the hope of making vast profits; they are no better than common criminals. In areas where smuggling is particularly rampant, a good number of peasants have lost all interest in working the fields and many fishermen refuse to actually catch fish. This has caused very serious damage to production in agriculture and the fishing industry and has also given rise to a number of other criminal activities. As soon as the people involved in smuggling and selling contraband manage to get hold of some money, they lead a completely dissolute life, spending money as if it were water and seriously polluting the social atmosphere.

As for the supposed cheapness of smuggled goods, such an argument simply does not hold water as far as the common people are concerned. In view of the fact that smuggling activities cause such serious damage to the nation, how could they possibly benefit the common people? Basically speaking, the interests of the people and those of the nation are identical. Therefore, something which hurts the nation will also certainly hurt the people. Moreover, while certain smuggled goods may be relatively inexpensive in price, many of them are either shoddy imitations or defective. For example, most smuggled watches are imitations of well-known brands with no real value whatsoever. Anyone who buys such products has clearly been had.

From the above it can be seen that smuggling activities harm both the country and the masses and that the only people who benefit are the criminals involved. Many of the people involved manage to strike it rich, building foreign-style villas filled with high-class furniture and every type of machine imaginable and leading a life of extravagant luxury. Therefore, the notion of "benefiting the people and the country" is completely false; self-interest is where the truth of the matter really lies. It is about time that we stopped listening to such nonsense!

HENAN ISSUES URGENT CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK230311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial government issued an urgent circular on 21 April on continuing to fight drought, tend the wheat and ensure spring sowing. The circular said: The province has done well in wheat management and preparations for spring sowing. However, most parts of the province have had no rain for 1 month, while temperatures have been high and evaporation great. Hence, the drought has continued to develop, threatening wheat growth and spring sowing. It is essential to strengthen tending of the wheat crop and carry out sowing of the early autumn crops on schedule. The circular made the following demands:

1. Further launch the masses to tend the wheat and sow the early autumn crops. The next 20 to 30 days is the key period for this work.

2. Seriously implement the spring sowing plans. Governments at all levels must teach the cadres and masses to sow the crops according to the state plans.

3. Get a good grasp of fighting drought. According to the weather forecast, the drought will continue to develop. Every effort must be made to expand the area under irrigation. Water conservation responsibility systems must be set up and put on a sound basis. It is necessary to act to prevent and cure plant diseases and insect pests in the wheat crop.

The circular said: It is necessary to continue to publicize and implement the minutes of the national rural work conference, strengthen ideological and political work, reduce the number of meetings and strengthen technical guidance. Supply work must also be organized well.

YIN FATANG AT LHASA PERSONNEL WORK MEETING

HK201419 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang regional conference on personnel work was recently held in Lhasa. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of last year's national conference of personnel bureau directors and discussed and looked into the problems of how personnel work serves the line, principles and policies of the party in the new period and contributes to the building a new Xizang of unity, wealth and civilization. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and Deputy Secretary Song Ziyuan attended and delivered important speeches. Yangling Duoji, regional CCP committee secretary and people's government vice chairman, also attended.

The conference held that sine the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, particularly since the region implemented the important instruction of the central authorities on work in Xizang, personnel departments at all levels and cadres in the region have done a great deal of work and accomplished all tasks even better. The current main task of the region's organizational and personnle work is to build a force of cares and leadership groups in an organized and planned way.

The conference explicitly pointed out that "the key to thoroughly solving the problems of nationalities and to achieving regional antonomy of minority nationalities lies in building a force of cadres who regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding principle, have Xizang cadres as the main body, adhere to the four basic principles, faithfully implement the principles and policies of the party, further integrate with the masses and have a certain cultural level, and a certain professional knowledge and management ability. Moreover, in accordance with the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities, in the future we must also require that a certain number of Han cadres and cadres of other fraternal nationalities, particularly professional and technical cadres, come to Xizang to work. This will be beneficial to the building of our region. Han cadres and cadres of minority nationalities must study together, help trust and support each other and strengthn unit." After study, the conference held that in doing personnel work in the future, the following work must be done:

First, it is necessary to train and promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. Veteran cadres must shoulder an important responsibility in training and promoting outstanding young cadres. They must pass on their experiences, give help and set examples. Second, it is essential to train cadres and raise their political and professional levels. Third, it is imperative to properly solve the problems of work, study and livelihood of intellectuals. Fourth, we must make good arrangements for cadres after their retirement. Fifth, we must seriously do well in transferring, assigning and readjusting cadres. We must also strengthen their education.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN ECONOMIC CRIMINALS -- According to incomplete statistics, by 6 April, 115 economic criminals in all places throughout Yunnan Province had gone to procuratorial and public security organs or their own units to confess their own unlawful and criminal activities and requested the government to deal with them leniently. Since the proclamation of the decision adopted by the 22d session of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing criminals who sabotage the economy, all places throughout the province have universally publicized the decision in many forms, explained the state law and laid stress on publicity of the party's policy, "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to." As a result, many people in all places who committed crimes have voluntarily surrendered themselves to public security organs and confessed their crimes. According to statistics, by the end of March, 29 criminals in Qujing Prefecture had surrendered themselves to procuratorial organs or confessed their crimes to their own units. Now, 26 criminals in Kunming have voluntarily surrendered themselves to public security organs and confessed their crimes. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82 HK]

BEIJING MEETING ON FINDING JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

HK220327 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and government held a gathering on 13 April which demanded that all departments and sectors in the city do everything possible to work together and get a good grasp of providing jobs for urban youths and developing the collective economy.

Vice Mayor Wang Chun delivered a report. He first recalled Beijing's successes in finding jobs for youths awaiting unemployment and developing the collective economy in the past 3 years. During this period the city has set up 4,700 collective production service networks and points and provided employment for 147,000 young people awaiting employment. The various groups have also developed over 1,700 factories, cooperatives and groups in collective light industry and handicrafts. These have effectively supported socialist construction.

Comrade Wang Chun pointed out in his report: The employment of urban youths is a major issue related to the vital interests of the masses, to the stability and unity of the state and to the progress of the four modernizations. Party and government leadership at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of this work. This year the city needs to find employment for 200,000 young people awaiting employment. The task is very heavy. It is, therefore, necessary to tackle the following tasks well:

1. Actively develop collective commerce, catering, service and repair businesses in connection with solving difficulties in the masses' daily life.

2. Develop labor-intensive light industry and handicraft enterprises that do not cause pollution or disturb people. The emphasis should be on producing small daily necessities urgently needed in the markets, small foodstuffs, arts and crafts products and so on.

3. Expand and develop all types of collective building and repair trades.

4. Develop all kinds of labor service trades that benefit production, suit the socialization of domestic labor and afford conveniences for the masses' daily life.

5. Develop collective livestock breeding and cultivation under the guidance of the state agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries farms.

6. Gradually open up and expand ways to export labor services, as the city unfolds this work.

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu attended the gathering and made a speech. He demanded that all departments and systems work together to solve the problems of premises and other issues for the collective economy. He also called for strengthening management over the collective economy and serious implementation of state polices and decrees.

NEI MONGGOL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN TRAINING CADRES

SK220812 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Agricultural and animal husbandry departments in our region have trained their cadres extensively. Over the past few years, they have adopted effective measures and opened various types of training classes for their cadres to learn science, thus training a great number of backbone forces for rural economic undertakings. This has significantly improved the composition of the cadre contingent and promoted the region's agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry.

According to statistics, forestry, animal husbandry, water conservancy, meteorological and other departments in our region have established 23 training bases since 1979 and opened 789 training classes at 3 levels for 47,600 cadres. More than 50 percent, about 2,460 people, of the cadres who were obligated to attend the classes were at and above commune banner or county levels. Through the training classes, these cadres have not only mastered the ways to lead agricultural and animal husbandry production, but also become leaders of the masses of peasants in studying and applying science. The goal of training a few to give impetus to many has been achieved. Over the past 2 years, we have scored initial achievements in training leading agricultural and animal husbandry cadres at all levels. Throughout the region, 47 percent of such cadres at and above the county or banner level and 58.8 percent of such cadres at the commune level have been trained. These trained cadres have realized that nonprofessional cadres without agroscientific knowledge would be unable to organize and lead in the modern large-scale agricultural production and would not be welcomed by the masses. However, even now, there are still a small number of leading cadres who have not truly understood the importance of cadre training and have paid no attention to it. They think that to study or not makes no difference to them or to their performance as leaders. They do not understand that science and technology mean productive forces; therefore, they do not think it is urgent to study, and do not study of their own accord. Thus far, only one-sixth of the No 1 and No 2 leaders of banners, counties and communes and only seven of the secretaries of the 88 banner and county party committees throughout the region have attended the training classes. Therefore, enhancing the understanding of leading cadres at all levels is the key to successful cadre training and to the fulfillment of the principle of relying on science to develop agriculture.

Training cadres is not a makeshift policy. It is a long-term strategic task, a reliable guarantee for gradual agricultural modernization. Therefore, all leading departments should regard it as an important task, include it high on their agenda and grasp it as firmly as they grasp policies and production.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS RALLY OF ATHLETES

SK200230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] the regional people's government held a rally to commend 436 athletes and coaches who performed outstandingly in 1981. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and people's government, including Zhou Hui, Kong Fei, Zhang Pengtu, (Liu Weiran), Eqierhuyaketu, Hao Xiushan and Zhou Beifeng. Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the rally. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and other leading comrades awarded prizes to the fine athletes and coaches amid warm applause and playing of music. Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government, spoke.

TIANJIN RALLY DECIDES ON ECONOMIC CRIME CASES

HK220305 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Summary] The Tianjin municipal procuratorate held a televised rally on the evening of 12 April to announce its decisions on handling a number of economic criminals. The procuratorate decided on lenient treatment for two criminals who had given themselves up and made restitution, and on the arrest of three criminals according to law. Municipal CCP committee Second Secretary Huang Zhigang attended and spoke at the rally. He pointed out: Tianjin has now been waging the struggle against economic crimes for more than 2 months. The struggle is continually deepening, and a number of major cases have been unearthed. In particular, many economic criminals have recently given themselves up and made a clean breast of things. Thus we have made a good start in the struggle.

Huang Zhigang demanded that organs, factories, mines, enterprises, schools and so on repeatedly publicize the decision of the NPC Standing Committee and its significance and ensure that everyone knows about it. The public security personnel must make their own contributions to promoting the struggle. Economic criminals who want to be treated leniently must hurry to give themselves up. This is the only way out for them.

PAPER VIEWS CULTURAL UNITY OF MAINLAND, TAIWAN

HK130643 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Mu Yang [4476 2799]: "Healthy Development of National Culture Calls for a Unified State"]

[Text] In scanning some Taiwan publications recently, we noted that there have been great differences between the mainland of the motherland and Taiwan in the use of terms and phrases. What are called on the mainland "luxiangji" [video recorder], "liti sheng" [stereo], "daodan" [guided missile] and "suliao" [plastics] are repsectively known in Taiwan as "luyingji," "shenli sheng," "feidan," and "sujiao." What are called on the mainland "jiebanren" [successor] and "jiating jiaoyu and xuexiao jiaoyu" [family education and school education] are known in Taiwan as "chuanren" and "qinzhi jiaoyu." Some names also show variations because they are habitually translated differently. For example, the name rendered in Chinese on the mainland as "Hei-ge" [Haig] and the name of a state presented as "Sha-te A-la-bo" [Saudi Arabia] are respectively given in Taiwan as "Hai-ge" and "Sha-wu-di A-la-bo." Due to different social systems, such terms related to prostitution, drug-use, and so forth as "ma sha ji" and "qiang li jiao," are new to mainland readers. As far as entire pieces of writing are concerned, the literary style is entirely different because of differences in usage. In addition, the publications of the mainland and Taiwan differ in the use of simplified or complex Chinese characters. Given so many differences, some middle-aged and young intellectuals on the mainland have found that it not so easy to read Taiwanese publications with understanding. Those who are younger find it still more difficult. Of course, Taiwan compatriots encounter similar problems in reading mainland publications.

These differences obviously have both their strong and weak points. For example, the mainland translation of "daodan," in my opinion, is better than the Taiwan version of "feidan." "Daodan" contains the meaning of something being guided artificially. "Feidan" is a rendition that does not clearly distinguish its meaning from bullets and shells that fly through the air. On the other hand, the mainland version of "jiating jiaoyu and xuexiao jiaoyu" is not so clear and simple as the Taiwan equivalent of "qinzhi jiaoyu." But the mainland and Taiwan have long been separated. It is also difficult to bring about an exchange of publications. For this reason, both sides cannot immediately draw on each other's strengths to make up for what is lacking. As a result, each goes its own way. This is obviously a loss as far as the cultural development of the motherland is concerned. As things go on this way, more serious consequences will result.

Since World War II, some countries and nations have been in a state of separation. One side has reformed the language while the other has not. One side has borrowed heavily from Western languages, while the other has drawn chiefly from the Oriental ones. This has given rise to serious barriers between the compatriots of the same country in regard to spoken and written language. In my opinion, the compatriots on both sides of the Strait have the obligation to maintain the purity and unity of the motherland's culture. The only effective way to achieve this goal at present is to realize the suggestion for "communication through three channels" put forward by the Chinese Communist Party and the nine-point proposal set forth by Chairman Ye Jianying and to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The Taiwan authorities have so far stubbornly refused to accept these reasonable and thoughtful views. As far as the healthy development of national culture is concerned, this obviously also runs counter to the interests of the entire Chinese nation.

AFP: TAIWAN NUCLEAR FUEL PELLET TECHNOLOGY

OW221307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1258 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Taiwan's research center has successfully developed new technology for making nuclear fuel pellets of uranium dioxide, it was learned here today.

A research center report said the development provides a reference for process design in the manufacture of nuclear fuel at a future pilot plant in Taiwan. The research center has been studying the up-to-date technology for making nuclear fuel from uranium dioxide (UO2) in order to strengthen the self-reliance of Taiwan's nuclear industry.

The report said the newly developed manufacturing process of uranium dioxide from ammonium uranium carbonate (AUC) was better than the conventional one because it was simpler.

The report said that the powdered uranium dioxide manufactured from ammonium uranium carbonate had excellent fluidity and could be directly compressed into fuel pellets without going through the process of pre-pressure and other treatment. The consumption of the pellets was 92 to 98 percent, in accordance with international specifications, the report added.

The report said that the up-to-date technology of manufacturing uranium dioxide from ammonium uranium carbonate had been classified confidential by the advanced [word indistinct] countries.

WEN WEI PO ON BEIJING'S VIEW OF PEACE MOVEMENT

HK230700 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311] "Beijing's New View of the Peace Movement"]

[Text] A XINHUA reporter wrote a commentary entitled "Western Peace Movement Against Nuclear Arms Gains New Momentum," which was carried on yesterday's front page.

The reason why we regard this commentary as important is not simply because the Western peace movement against nuclear arms has gained momentum, but because this XINHUA commentary has a new view of, and a new attitude toward, this peace movement. Of course, this new attitude is not just that of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. According to our estimation, it is that of the Beijing leadership. Let us take, for example, what happened last fall. At that time, the peace movement against nuclear arms, of unprecedented dimensions since World War II, engulfed all of Western Europe. But none of the XINHUA reporters in West Germany, France or Britain wrote a commentary similar to that of yesterday's that is, the extensive role of the peace movement against nuclear arms had not been affirmed as it was in yesterday's commentary.

Last fall, the target of the West European people's peace movement against nuclear weapons was to oppose the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe by the United States. Of course, even without the U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons, we still cannot be certain that Soviet nuclear attacks will be avoided. If the United States does not deploy nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union may consider it weak and easy to bully and may become even more reckless.

However, although the main target of the West European people in protests against nuclear war preparations was, for a period of time, the United States, we can never say that their activities are in the interest of the Soviet Union. We should never overlook the fact that their general objective is to oppose nuclear war preparation by the two hegemonist powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and to safeguard peace in Europe and in the world.

However, the root of nuclear war preparation does not lie just in the policies and targets of one hegemonist power, but in the policies and targets of contention of both of the hegemonist powers. Therefore, the opposition of the West European people against nuclear war preparation and the nuclear arms race will eventually lead to the opposition against and restraining of the contention between the two hegemonist powers.

However, as commented on by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, "last year, the peace movement in Western Europe was generally referred to as a pacifist movement. This is incorrect." What has now been said is correct. But last fall, the expression "a pacifist movement" was also uttered by the Chinese and was found in China's newspapers. Even if this movement might not have been treated derogatorily, it was only touched on lightly, or was even seldom reported.

Of course, it always takes time to observe, understand and analyze something. We will certainly derive a correct understanding if our thoughts are not bound by rigid notions or by the notion of drawing a line based on whom we oppose.

"Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." Recently, the West European people again launched a peace movement against nuclear weapons in mid-April. It has spread to the United States and Japan, showing that this is the desire and will of the broad masses of people. The masses are true heroes!

"Ducks are the first to know the warmth of spring while swimming in the river." This commentary of the XINHUA reporter discloses a new view of the Beijing leadership which is worth attaching importance to. This is in keeping with what the top Beijing leaders have repeatedly stressed recently -- uniting with the Third World, opposing contention between the two hegemonist powers and safeguarding world peace. Of course, we also have to unite with the people of the Second World and even with the people of the two superpowers of the First World and support the peace movement against nuclear arms.

Beijing is testing truth through practice in international struggle and is constantly developing its own independent policy. No international hegemonists should indulge in vain hopes that China will fear anyone or depend on anyone. The Chinese people will oppose any hegemonist who interferes in our internal affairs or encroaches upon our sovereignty!

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KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Geng Biao Greets O Chin-u

OW240751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, minister of defence, today sent a message to General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, extending the highest respect and warmest congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The message says, "Under the wise leadership of their great leader Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean People's Army has traversed 50 years of glorious road with brilliant exploits. It fought heroically and relentlessly to ward off the savage aggressions of Japanese and U.S. imperialisms, thus winning national emancipation with lives and blood, safeguarding the country's independence and attaining great merits. After the war, it has carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fearlessness, stepped up its modernization and regularization and vigilantly defended the fruits of revolution. At the same time, it has made new contributions to the socialist construction of the fatherland."

The message says, "At present, the Korean People's Army is striving with great enthusiasm to implement the revolutionary lines of President Kim Il-song and achieve the grand goals set at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. I sincerely wish the Korean People's Army new and greater success."

The message says in conclusion, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely supports the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and will make further efforts to promote the great friendship between China and Korea.

Geng at Beijing Reception

OW241906 Beijing XINUUA in English 1856 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- A reception was given here this evening by Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Present were Geng Biao, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of national defense; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Biye and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the P.L.A. General Political Department; and Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department.

Also present were Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and Mrs. Chon Myong-su.

Ambassador Chong Myong-su and Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Zhen spoke at the reception.

In his toast, Ambassador Chon Myong-su said the Korean People's Army has in the past 50 years conquered violent storms and has successfully accomplished its mission as a revolutionary army. He said that the Korean people and the army are striving for the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the program put forward by their great leader Kim Il-song at the 6th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The ambassador said, "The Korean people and army treasure very much the unbreakable friendship cemented with blood between the two countries and will work hard to further strengthen and develop the friendship."

Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen praised the Korean People's Army as a heroic army that was born in the struggle against imperialism and has a glorious tradition.

He said: "The peoples and armies of China and Korea shared weal and woe and aided each other in the past. We will, as always, support each other and fight in unity. The Chinese people and army will unswervingly support the Korean people in their just struggle to oppose foreign intervention and to work for the country's independence and peaceful reunification until final victory is won."

Among the guests at the reception were Fu Hao, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leading members of various arms and services of the P.L.A. Foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches in China were present.

Yesterday evening, Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho gave a film reception for the occasion. Among the guests were Liang Biye, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Pyongyang Meeting Noted

OW241732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 24 (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held here today under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

At the meeting held at the "February 8" house of culture, Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, read out a message of congratulations by the party's Central Committee to all commanders and soldiers.

The message called on the commanders and soldiers to be armed with modern military science and technology and to step up military training so as to be reliable in defending their socialist motherland.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and minister of the people's armed forces, urged the entire army to further build itself up and improve its combat capabilities. He also called for developing the army's fine tradition of unity between officers and soldiers and between the army and the common people and serving the people wholeheartedly.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK250741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Fifty Glorious Years"]

[Text] Amid a vigorous upsurge of building socialism, the Korean people are greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The Korean People's Army is a heroic army under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]. For half a century, this army has traversed a glorious course of battle in the struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and defend national independence and self-determination.

On 25 April 1932, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people founded Korea's first anti-Japanese armed force -- the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. This army held aloft the torch of armed struggle against the Japanese, battled heroically, advancing wave upon wave, and finally liberated the motherland in 1945 after more than 10 years of struggle amid extreme hardships and difficulties. On 8 February 1948, this force, developed and strengthened, became the regular armed force -- the Korean People's Army -- in the northern half of the republic. During the war of aggression launched against Korea by U.S. imperialism, this army defied brute force and struggled boldly to defend the fruits of the revolution; after 3 years of bloody combat, it smashed the aggressor's assault and won glorious victory in the motherland's war of liberation.

Since the war, the Korean People's Army has actively implemented the guiding principle of self-defense in national defense. Apart from repeatedly repulsing the military provocations of the South Korean puppet clique and effectively defending the northern half of the republic, it has carried forward the fine tradition of army-people unity in the struggle to build the motherland, and actively taken part in various construction projects. It has been warmly supported and cherished by all the people.

To reunify the motherland by peaceful means by their own efforts is the common desire of the 50 million people of Korea. The KWP and government have long made unwearying efforts to realize this desire. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has ignored the common aspirations of the Korean people and continued to aggravate the tension. Not long ago, apart from staging the large-scale "Team Spirit 82" military exercise in the region of the "38th" Parallel, the U.S. and puppet armies also greatly stepped up military spending. They have raised this year's military spending to over $15 billion. Their criminal conspiracies are all too clear.

In the face of the intensified pushing of the "two Koreas" policy by the South Korean puppet clique, together with its rabid preparations for war, the Korean people and the People's Army are raising vigilance a hundred-fold and stand in combat readiness. The aggressors are certain to court destruction if they dare to play with fire.

The people and armies of China and Korea, who fought together to resist external aggressors during the war years, are close comrades in arms and brothers. While we mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, we sincerely wish the Korean people and the Korean People's Army ceaseless new victories in the cause of building and defending their motherland.

DPR KOREA PAPER CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW231240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 (XINHUA) -- "The U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, a part of Chinese territory, constitutes a grave encroachment upon China's sovereignty and a gross interference in her internal affairs," said the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary said, "The U.S. supply of arms to Taiwan is a question of principle concerning China's sovereignty." NODONG SINMUN pointed out that the obstinate stand of the United States in selling arms to Taiwan was aimed at creating "two Chinas" and maintaining the present division of China by reinforcing Taiwan's military forces so as to turn Taiwan into a U.S. base for aggression.

NODONG SINMUN stressed, "The Korean people strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their encroachment upon China's sovereignty, and firmly support the stand of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government on the Taiwan question." It said, "A peaceful reunification of China is in the fundamental interests of the whole Chinese people and conducive to the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The United States should see clearly the trend of the times, immediately stop giving military support to Taiwan and erect no obstacles in the way of China's peaceful reunification."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE UNIVERSITY GROUP

OW231218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met in the Great Hall of the People here this morning with Yujiro Obata, chairman of the Akita University of Japan, and other members of the Japanese delegation he is leading. The delegation consists of over 700 teachers and students from schools attached to the university.

Liao Chengzhi, also president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a cordial and friendly talk with the Japanese guests during the meeting. The delegation arrived here April 22 after visiting Tianjin.

XINHUA REPORTS SRV GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

OW241600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- A major reshuffle of the Council of Ministers has been endorsed by the Council of State of Vietnam, according to a VNA report today.

The reshuffle brought changes to 14 portfolios, a third of the 42 posts on the council. Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Planning Nguyen Lam was replaced by Vo Van Kiet, a newly elected member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Dong Si Nguyen, a newly elected alternate member of the party's Political Bureau, became vice-premier. He also replaced Dinh Duc Thien as minister of communications and transport. Vice-Premier Vo Chi Cong was replaced by Vu Dinh Lieu. Tran Phuong, formerly minister of internal trade, became vice-premier. Dang Huu took the post of chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, replacing Le Khac. Nguyen Huu Thu replaced Dang Thi as secretary general of the Council of Ministers and director of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The major reshuffle was a follow-up of the personnel changes in the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. After the reshuffle, all the ten members of the Secretariat of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee no longer hold any posts in state and government organizations. The reshuffle, according to REUTER, seemed "designed to implement the economic policies thrashed out in months of wrangling behind closed doors and approved at the fifth party congress last month."

MEDIA VIEW WEST EUROPE VISIT BY SRV'S THACH

XINHUA Roundup

OW231848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Roundup -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister's Visit to Western Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to Western Europe failed to achieve the expected results. His visit, the first for a Vietnamese senior official to make a tour of Western Europe since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, took place at a time when Vietnam was beset with mounting difficulties at home and abroad. The West has suspended its aid to Vietnam as a result of the latter's aggression against Kampuchea. Hanoi originally counted on the Soviets to go all out to help it overcome the difficulties. But Moscow itself has been confronted with so many troubles at home and abroad that it cannot afford to fill such a "bottomless pit" as Vietnam. In such circumstances, Hanoi has no other way but to send Thach to seek aid from Western Europe. He visited France, Sweden, West Germany and Belgium.

It was not accidental for Thach to choose France as the first leg of his trip. For France resumed its aid to Vietnam last last year despite the latter's continued occupation of Kampuchea. Paris has promised to offer a loan of 200 million francs to Hanoi. Thach's trip to France had two purposes: to work out a plan on the use of the loan and to urge France to play a "positive role" in the Southeast Asian affairs.

An AFP dispatch reported that France has the intention to intercede with some West European nations for Vietnam for repaying by installments the 200 million U.S. dollars owed to them and to persuade the EEC to resume food aid to Vietnam. The French newspaper LA CROIX said in a commentary on the France-Vietnam relations that Hanoi wants to extricate itself out of its desolate isolation resulting from its aggression against Kampuchea, while Paris wants to have a hand in Asia.

However, France's resumption of its aid to Vietnam has met with strong opposition from the ASEAN countries and from Kampuchean resistance groups. Democratic Kampuchea condemned France's action as an "encouragement to Vietnamese aggressors."

In the course of his visit, which lasted from April 8 to 21, Thach talked glibly about "friendship" and "cooperation." While claiming that he would not act as a beggar, Thach in fact clamoured for all possible aid to Vietnam. He even said that the purpose of his visit was "to see friends" and express the hope that Europe would play a "very important role" in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

However, European sources believe that "cooperation with Vietnam will bear no fruit" due to Vietnam's relations with the Soviet Union and its present economic situation. The Belgian Government has made clear that it will not resume aid to Vietnam before the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions. EEC officials said after meeting with Thach that the EEC's position has never changed since it suspended food aid to Vietnam after the invasion of Kampuchea. West Germany reiterated that it would take concerted actions with other EEC member states. The West German minister of foreign affairs did not utter a word about the aid problem during his talks with Thach. As for Sweden, it has made a decision to cut its aid to Vietnam by half in fiscal 1982 though Thach begged for an increase.

The Vietnamese authorities intend to get rid of its extremely isolated plight by making a break-through in Western Europe through Thach's visit. So the Vietnamese foreign minister tried by hook or by crook during his visit to divert people's attention from the problem of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. Making false charges against China and Thailand, he claimed that Vietnam would not put its troops out of Kampuchea unless China and Thailand stopped their support for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnam. But most of the European countries he visited continued to voice their opposition to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. The Belgian Government once again told Thach that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea was "an obvious violation of international law." The West German Government insisted that "the Kampuchean people should be allowed to determine their own destiny free from any outside intervention," and firmly refused to recognize the Phnom Penh puppet regime. Belgium urged the Vietnamese forces to withdraw so as to ensure the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

In short, Thach failed to achieve in his trip what the Vietnamese authorities expected. As the Belgian paper EXPRESS put it, Vietnam "has lost almost all its friends" because of its invasion of Kampuchea, and Western countries "have shown little interest" in the visit.

Radio Commentary

OW232307 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Station correspondent (Mu Kang) commentary: "About Nguyen Co Thach's Trip to Western Europe"]

[Text] As soon as the difficulty-plagued Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] came to an end, His Excellency Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister and recently-elected alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, hurriedly set off on his trip to West European countries, among them France and Sweden.

During his current trip, Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly made clear that the purpose of his trip to Western Europe is not ot beg for aid, but to visit his friends.

However, beggars cannot hope to get anything unless they stretch out their hands and ask for alms. Therefore, as expected, Nguyen Co Thach shifted his tune, saying he was ready to make requests for aid, thus revealing the real purpose of the current trip to Western Europe by this notorious international beggar.

As a rule, beggars must invariably resort to flattery in order to get alms. Nguyen Co Thach is no exception. An AFP report says: Before his departure, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that France played an extremely important role in Indochina. AFP added that upon his arrival in Paris His Excellency the Vietnamese foreign minister also said: In our country's relations with Western countries, France occupies an important position. He stated again and again that France is making and will continue to make contributions to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Reports say that during his trip to Sweden, Nguyen, Co Thach also on several occasions praised Sweden as Vietnam's genuine friend in need and expressed thanks to the host country for its generous support to Vietnam. However, despite Nguyen Co Thach's sweet words, he did not get much from his trips, according to reports. Even France, the country which is ready to make contributions in Indochina, only agreed to provide additional aid of 6 million tons of cereals, and this aid includes the $3 million in aid that France had agreed to provide Vietnam late last year. Also, Vietnam's huge debts to West European countries amount to $200 million.

Such is France's aid to Vietnam. What about Sweden's aid? The Swedish paper EXPRESSEN reported that Sweden demanded that Vietnam get out of Kampuchea and agree to a free election in that country. If the Vietnamese Government displays a deaf ear, it certainly will face a reduction in Swedish aid. It has also been reported that Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Sweden could not change Sweden's decision to reduce $20 million kronas in aid to Vietnam during the next fiscal year. As things now stand, many difficulties still remain in Nguyen Co Thach's requests for aid during his current trip to West Europe. Therefore, the Le Duan clique's dream to scrounge up Western Europe's money to relieve difficulties in Vietnam's battered economy will also vanish. No wonder Nguyen Co Thach, during his trip to Sweden, anxiously told newsmen that he was not sure about the success of his current trip to Western Europe.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK260817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Ji Yanfeng [1323 1693 7364]: "Things Do Not Turn Out to Nguyen Co Thach's Liking"]

[Text] As soon as the Vietnamese Communist Party's [VCP] "Fifth Congress" was concluded, Nguyen Co Thach, who had just been promoted to alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, hastily flew to Europe and began Vietnam's first high-ranking visit, since its invasion of Kampuchea, to France, Sweden, West Germany, Belgium and the EEC headquarters. What was he attempting to do on this visit? From Vietnam's present difficult and isolated situation both at home and abroad, one can easily see that he was attempting to change this situation and beg for economic aid from the West. However, things have not developed in accordance with Hanoi's wishful thinking.

According to Hanoi's wishful thinking, Nguyen Co Thach's visit, with the visit to France as a bridge, would breach Western Europe and change its notorious and isolated situation in the world. Although Nguyen Co Thach was busy running about, he drew very little attention. In Sweden, in response to Nguyen Co Thach's appeal for Sweden's "playing a more active part" in Southeast Asia, the Swedish foreign minister pointed out in the talks that the staying of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was "an obvious violation of international law."

In Belgium and West Germany, Nguyen Co Thach made the same appeal. But Belgian Minister of External Affairs Leo Tindemans replied that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea without delay and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reiterated that Kampuchea should determine its own future without the intervention of foreign troops. The statement by West Germany's Foreign Ministry even stressed that this stand was also in conformity with the EEC's stand on the Kampuchean question. In France, where Vietnam had placed great hopes, it could not achieve its aim either. Soon after his arrival in France, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that in the relations between Vietnam and Western countries, France "has been playing a special role." He hoped that France would play the role of a bridge. AFP held that this was a hint that the Kampuchean question could be solved if France recognized the Vietnamese-supported puppet regime in Phnom Penh. However, the French officials said that although France intended to exert more influence over Indochina, it still would not recognize the puppet regime and would not support Vietnam's stationing of troops in this country.

During this visit, in order to "restore the reputation" of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach frenziedly recriminated that China had "created a split and laid a trap" on the Kampuchean question, trying to cover up Vietnam's aggressive act in this country and win the sympathy and support of his masters. However, lies have short legs. Everyone knows that the reason the Kampuchean question has remained unsolved is that Vietnam has rejected the UN's resolution on this question and refused to withdraw its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea. How could Nguyen Co Thach deceive people by evading that basic fact and making a false countercharge against China? Just as was pointed out in the Swedish EXPRESSEN when it commented on Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Europe, Vietnam has "lost almost all its friends" and the Western countries "have very little interest in it."

According to the wishful thinking of Hanoi, Nguyen Co Thach's visit to West Europe would also complete a mission of begging for economic aid from it. Although he claimed that he "did not come as a beggar," he still brought with him a "list of new items which need help." And although he had made great efforts and endlessly pestered the Western countries for economic aid, Sweden did not change its original plan to reduce 21 million Swedish kronas of aid of Vietnam next year, the Belgian Government clearly stated that it would not restore its aid to Vietnam before the latter carries out the UN resolution and withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, and the West German foreign minister did not even mention a word of aid during the talks. This was not an isolated case. West Europe is clear that since Vietnam has followed the USSR and landed in an economic predicament, "the cooperation with it will be without results."

It seems that things are not turning out as Hanoi expected. As a matter of fact, if it continues to follow Soviet hegemonism and continues to occupy Kampuchea by military force, any attempt to change people's impression of it or to get material benefits is doomed to failure.

LAO 'RESISTANCE FORCES' STRIKE NEAR VIENTIANE

BK250450 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] On 20 April, Lao resistance forces shot and killed three Vietnamese soldiers in the vicinity of Vientiane city. The AP news agency reported that this incident took place in an area on Route 6 some 8 km from Vientiane. Repeated explosions and gunfire were heard in Vientiane for half an hour during the incident. Following this surprise attack launched by the Lao resistance forces, a number of persons were captured by the Vientiane authorities.

Lao officials reported on 21 April that a curfew was imposed in Vientiane from 1800 on that day to 0800 the following morning and that the night curfew will last until the end of April. The report said that the Lao People's Revolutionary Party will convene its congress next week.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES 23 APR

OW231508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Lacaze and their party arrived here by air this afternoon for a goodwill visit to China. They were greeted at the airport by Han Huaizhi. assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife.

Also on hand were Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy in Beijing, Lieutenant Colonel Dominique Deschamps, military naval and air attache of the French Embassy, and Mrs Deschamps.

Yang Dezhi Hosts Banquet

OW241910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Lacaze and their party were honored at a banquet here this evening given by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his toast, Chief of General Staff Yang pointed out that the friendly relations between the peoples of China and France and between the armed forces of the two countries have developed continuously in recent years. Discussing the international situation, he said that the world today is far from tranquil. Hegemonists are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations, gravely threatening world peace. "This cannot but draw concern from people all over the world. The Chinese people, as always, will fight against hegemonism and safeguard world peace together with the people of the other countries," he said.

In his speech, General Lacaze pointed out that the friendly relations between the armed forces of France and China is based on mutual respect and mutual understanding. He said, "the two countries do not necessarily take the same road in the political, social and military fields, but their views on defense are rather close to each other in many ways." He said he believed his visit would help enhance friendship between the armed forces of the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy in Beijing; and Lieutenant Colonel Dominique Deschamps, military, naval and air attache of the French Embassy, and Mrs Deschamps.

Earlier today, General Lacaze, in the company of Chief General Staff Yang Dezhi, reviewed a guard of honor of the P.L.A. ground forces. The French guests also visited a tank division under the P.L.A. Beijing units.

ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

Met by Huang Hua

OW231512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Olafur Johannesson, Mrs Dora Johannesson and their party arrived here by air this afternoon for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, and his wife He Liliang, and Icelandic Ambassador to China Petur Thorsteinsson and Mrs. Thorsteinsson. During his stay in China, Mr. Johannesson will hold talks with the Chinese foreign minister on world situation and matters related to bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministers Talk

OW241650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Olafur Johannesson, Icelandic minister of foreign affairs, held talks on current international issues here today. The two ministers shared similar views on many current international issues. Both sides held that the international situation in the 1980s has not become relaxed, but has become more tense and turbulent.

Huang Hua said: "The cause of the turbulent international situation comes from the two superpowers' rivalry for world hegemony."

Referring to the Afghan issue, the two sides strongly denounced Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and demanded withdrawal of the Soviet aggressors from Afghanistan to let the Afghan people decide their own destiny without outside interference. Huang Hua expressed his appreciation for the Icelandic Government's stand in demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet aggressors.

Taking part in the talks were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hordur Helgason, secretary-general of the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Petur Thorsteinsson, Icelandic ambassador to China.

Before the talks, Johannesson and his party went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and paid respects to the late Chairman.

Huang Hosts Banquet

OW241700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, gave a banquet in honor of Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Olafur Johannesson, Mrs. Dora Johannesson and their party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Huang Hua made a speech at the banquet. Referring to the relations between China and Iceland, he said, "The geographical distance and different social systems and cultural and historical background have not prevented China and Iceland from establishing a friendly relationship of mutual trust. This is because we have many things in common and many things to benefit from each other. We should sympathize with, support and learn from each other." He stated that "bilateral interflow in the cultural, educational, art, sports and other fields has kept increasing, and efficacious cooperation is being carried out in the fishery and geothermal fields. In the exploitation and utilization of geothermal energy, in particular, we have received much help from the Icelandic side."

Huang Hua said: "The current international situation has become more tense and turbulent. In many parts of the world, peacehas been undermined and some independent countries have been subjected to foreign aggression.

"To maintain world peace and oppose hegemonism are an urgent task confronting the people of the whole world." "The Chinese Government and people are ready to work with the government and people of Iceland to contribute to the cause of peace of mankind, proceeding from our respective conditions," Huang Hua added.

In his speech, Johannesson said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our exchanges and cooperation have developed fast. There have been reciprocal visits in the cultural field, and in arts and sports, and trade has begun to develop. There has also been cooperation in science, especially in the field of geology and in the field of the utilization of geothermal energy.

"We in Iceland are deeply concerned about the increasing tension in the world situation. Detente efforts have suffered serious setbacks in the last few years. The international political climate has deteriorated and a sharper tone characterizes relations between the superpowers. The international community is facing complex economic problems. [Beijing, XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1541 GMT on 24 April carries an identical version of this report, but adds the following at this point: "The development of relations between the poor and rich countries has not been satisfactory and the worldwide energy crisis has aggravated this situation with the result that the poor countries have suffered tremendously."]

"Another very alarming feature of development in recent years has been in the tremendous buildup of armaments which is a threat to world peace and the security of all states."

The Icelandic foreign minister said: "We advocate strengthening of international cooperation. We consider it of utmost importance that all countries, large and small, respect the Charter of the United Nations and refrain from interfering in internal affairs of other countries. Iceland is one of the Nordic or Scandinavian countries. We consider the cooperation of these five countries of great importance. There is a long-standing stability in northern Europe. We think it is not only of important to the five Nordic countries that this stability is maintained but for the world as a whole. Our goal must be to ensure peace, freedom, justice and economic progress for all peoples of the world."

Also among the guests were Icelandic Ambassador to China Petur Thorsteinsson and Mrs. Thorsteinsson.

Present were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Xu Cai, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Xiao Peng, director general of the State Bureau of Aquatic Products, and He Liliang, wife of Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS AUSTRIAN AMITY DELEGATION

OW241720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with the delegation from the Austria-China Friendship Association led by Roland Minkowitsch, second president of the National Council of Austria. The two sides exchanged views on enhancing the Sino-Austrian friendly relations. Present on the occasion were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mr. Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador to China.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Greeting by Zhao

OW251522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, arrived in Beijing by air this afternoon on an official and friendship visit to China. In the president's delegation of about 100 persons are top government and army officials, top leaders of the National Liberation Front Party, as well as unofficial members of his party and correspondents.

The welcoming ceremony, held in Tiananmen Square on the east side of the Great Hall of the People, was presided over by Premier Zhao Ziyang, who greeted President Chadli Bendjedid with a handshake, warmly welcoming the distinguished Algerian guests. As the national flags of China and Algeria flew over the square, the national anthems of the two countries were played by a military band. President Chadli Bendjedid reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, accompanied by Premier Zhao. Then, Young Pioneers holding bouquets of flowers waved greetings, and a girl presented the president with fresh flowers. Among those attending the welcoming ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council; Liu Jianzhang, minister of railways; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Xu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria. Ali Abdelaoui, a principal member of the president's party and Algerian ambassador to China, also attended the ceremony.

Meeting With Hu, Deng

OW251559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today had a sincere and cordial talk with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, and the principal members of his party. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Chairman Deng said the Sino-Algerian friendship between our two peoples has been forged in struggle. "In international affairs," he said, "we have cooperated and supported each other for many years. Sino-Algerian relations are very good, and the two countries have also cooperated very well in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order."

The vice-chairman said that not only should the North-South dialogue now be brought to the agenda, but the South-South cooperation is also a very important issue. "If the Third World countries want to achieve development, they should expand cooperation among themselves," he said. "Third World countries have their own characteristics and strong points. They can learn from each other and there are broad fields for their cooperation." Vice-Chairman Deng said China holds high respect for Algeria's efforts to promote the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and expand the Nonaligned Movement. "We believe," he said, "Algeria will play still greater role in opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order."

Chairman Hu said President Chadli Bendjedid is an "old friend and old comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people." "Your current visit has provided us an opportunity to exchange views," he said. "I believe that the visit will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between China and Algeria."

President Chadli Bendjedid said that he wished his current visit would raise friendly relations between Algeria and China to still a new level. "It is very important to strengthen consultations among the Third World countries and between Algeria and China," he said. As a nonaligned country, he said, Algeria has paid attention to both the South-South cooperation and the North-South dialogue. The strengthening of South-South cooperation will benefit the people of the Third World countries, he said. "We will not let the superpowers dominate the world and decide the destiny of the Third World countries," he stressed.

After the meeting, Chairman Hu and Vice-Chairman Deng hosted a dinner in honor of the Algerian guests. Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

OW260231 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chadli Bendjedid, prsident of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square this morning. Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, the president observed a silence before the monument to the strains of solemn music. Algerian president's entourage was also present.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT VIEIRA CONCLUDES VISIT

Visit to Beijing Army Unit

OW201538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, visited this afternoon a unit of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He was accompanied by Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff. Upon arrival at the army unit, Vieira was greeted by Pan Yan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and commander of the Beijing Garrison, as well as other commanders and fighters of the army unit. During the visit, Vieira was briefed on the history of the army unit and visited the barracks of the soldiers and workshops run by the army unit. While watching a shooting practice, Vieira applauded and praised the soldiers' shooting skills.

Signing of Cultural Agreement

OW220731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was signed here this morning.

Attending the signing ceremony were Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, and Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council. Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Adelino Nunes Correia, secretary of state for youth affairs and sports, affixed their signature on behalf of their respective government.

A protocol between the two governments for China to send a medical team to work in Guinea-Bissau was also signed by Qian Xinzhong, minister of public health, and Carmen Pereira, commissioner of state for health and social affairs.

Zhao at Beijing Departure

OW221812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, and his party wound up their visit to Beijing and arrived in Hangzhou by special plane this morning.

Prior to Chairman Vieira's departure from Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang bade farewell to him at the state guest house. Zhao Ziyang described Chairman Vieira's China visit as "very successful." "The exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries has helped promote their mutual understanding and friendship and will strengthen friendly cooperation between the two countries," he added. He asked Chairman Vieira to convey the Chinese people's greetings and friendly regards to the people of Guinea-Bissau.

Chairman Vieira said he looked forward to more frequent contacts between the two countries and more extensive cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The Guinea-Bissau guests are being accompanied on their trip by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Liu Yingxian. Upon their arrival in Hangzhou, the guests were greeted at the airport by Li Fengping, governor, and Chen Zuolin, vice-governor, of Zhejiang Province, and Zhou Feng, mayor of Hangzhou. Later, Chairman Vieira and his party toured the scenic West Lake and were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government in the evening.

Departure From Hangzhou

OW240854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and his party concluded their official friendship visit to China and left Hangzhou for home via Beijing by special plane this morning.

On the eve of his departure in Hangzhou, Chairman Vieira told XINHUA correspondent that he was very satisfied with the results of his visit to China. "During the current visit," he said, "Guinea-Bissau and China signed agreements of cooperation in economy and culture. These agreements will surely deepen the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries. I believe that the relations of the two countries will become better and better in the future, and our cooperation will surely involve those aspects which have not been touched upon yet."

Chairman Vieira's last visit to China took place in 1961. Asked about his impressions of China on the current visit, Chairman Vieira offered the following three general observations:

1. China has made progress in economy, technology, culture and other fields, and the food problem for a thousand million Chinese people have [as received] basically solved. The Chinese society is continuously marching on, and the life of the Chinese people has made marked improvements.

2. The mental attitude of the Chinese people is very fine. The Chinese people are working hard for the realization of socialism. The whole nation, from the ordinary Chinese people to the highest leadership, are devoting their efforts to the prosperity and development of the nation.

3. China attaches importance to developing cooperation with various countries, especially the Third World countries. China has given active support to the Nonaligned Movement and the policies pursued by the nonaligned countries.

Chairman Vieira said that Guinea-Bissau highly appraised China's support to Third World countries.

Upon their departure from Hangzhou, Chairman Vieira and his party were seen off at the airport by Li Fengping, governor, and Chen Zuolin, vice-governor, of Zhejiang Province, and Zhou Feng, mayor of Hangzhou. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Liu Yingxian, who accompanied the guests on the trip, bade farewell to Chairman Vieria at the Beijing airport. Also seeing the guests off at the airport was Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

Yesterday, Chairman Vieira and others visited a silk printing and dyeing mill and watched a lantern show in the West Lake Park in Hangzhou.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY FETES GUINEAN HEALTH GROUP

OW241307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Public Health gave a luncheon in the Great Hall of the People here today for a Guinean health delegation led by Mamadou Bah Kaba, minister of health of Guinea.

In his toast, Qian Xinzhong, minister of public health, paid tribute to the friendship between the two peoples and congratulated Guinea on its achievements in medical work and improvement on people's health in recent years. Bah Kaba said: "In 1958, Guinea only had 12 doctors, but now she has several hundred doctors and nurses. This progress is inseparable from the help of many friendly countries, including China." The two ministers said they hoped that cooperation in the medical field between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed.

Present at the banquet were Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health, and Thierno Habib Diallo, member of the Guinean health delegation and Guinean ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here for a two-week visit to China yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ARGENTINA

OW232015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- The first meeting of the Chinese-Argentine economic cooperation mixed committee and the second meeting of the Chinese-Argentine trade mixed committee closed here today after a four-day session. Attending the meeting were the Argentine delegation headed by Lic. Roberto Antonio Mori, director of the trade promotion department of the State Commercial Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy, and the Chinese delegation led by Li Shude, a departmental director of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Also present at the meeting were Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Hector A. Subiza, Argentine ambassador to China. The two sides said they hoped to further develop economic and trade relations.

Today an agreement for Argentina supplying cotton to China from 1982-1984 was signed by Vice Minister Jia Shi and Ambassador Subiza. The Argentine delegation arrived in Beijing 18 April. It was honored at a banquet given by Vice Minister Jia Shi. The delgation left here for home tonight.

TELAM Cites Zhao on Solidarity

PY230450 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1933 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- China is in solidarity with Argentina against the unjust measures adopted by the European Economic Community (EEC) and will increase its trade with that South American country to compensate for the European blockade, Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here today. The premier made these statements to the local press after the meeting of the Argentine-Chinese mixed commission, which was held in the context of a visit of an economic delegation of Argentina to this country.

BRITISH ATTACK ON FALKLAND ISLANDS REPORTED

OW251540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 25 (XINHUA) -- British helicopters today attacked an Argentine submarine near the island of South Georgia in the South Atlantic, the Defense Ministry announced here today. This dramatic development in the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis came less than 48 hours after Britain had warned Argentine vessels and aircraft to stay away from the British naval task force or risk encountering "appropriate response." The Defense Ministry spokesman did not say how the attack had come about, what weapons were used or what happened to the submarine. He said the attack was made on a "hostile" Argentine submarine "in pursuance of our inherent right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter." This incident has removed any doubt that Britain is willing to use force in the Falklands region even when negotiations for a peaceful solution are still under way. However, opposition Labor Party leader Michael Foot today queried the wisdom of the British helicopter attack on an Argentine submarine "at this moment when the (U.S. Secretary of State Alexander) Haig discussions are still to be discussed and when the further discussions that we demanded could still be brought into play," as he put it.

Landing on South Georgia

OW251905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Britain's Defence Ministry announced today that British forces had landed on South Georgia, a remote South Atlantic island captured by Argentine troops on April 3. The troops were landed from the British naval task force for Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. A group of Royal Marine commandos landed on the island from a submarine on Thursday to pave the way for today's landing, an authoritative Whitehall source said.

FURTHER ON DRAFTING OF NEW CONSTITUTION

XINHUA Review

OW241230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- The multi-layered drafting of China's new constitution is approaching a high hour. The draft of the revised constitution now being discussed at the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has been worked out by the national constitutional revision committee, which has been soliciting opinions from all quarters over the past year and a half. The work was done in accordance with guidelines issued in August 1980 at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The 1978 constitution no longer suits the current political and economic situation or the needs of the people for a modernized country. A systematic revision is needed to refine the state system which is based on the people's democratic dictatorship. Other aims of the new constitution are to foster the socialist democracy, to strengthen the socialist legal system, to consolidate and amplify the fundamental rules and regulations of the state, to conscientiously safeguard the rights of the people and the rights of various nationalities. Other compelling goals of the constitution are to consolidate and develop the present lively political situation which is characterized by stability and unity, to fully mobilize all positive factors, to fully realize the superiorities of socialist system and to speed up the four modernization program.

Beginning in September 1980, the secretariat of the revision committee has gathered opinions from various government departments and organizations, committees and levels of the population. The committee invited scholars and specialists in law, political science and economics to consultation sessions and received letters from people throughout the country and motions from the deputies to the people's congresses. At the same time, it has made a careful study of the three constitutions China has established since the 1949 founding of the People's Republic (adopted in 1954, 1975 and 1978 respectively) and of other documents. It also studied all the constitutions of old China (before 1949), current constitutions of various countries in the world as well as old constitutions of some foreign countries.

The secretariat then worked out a preliminary draft of the revised constitution and later this preliminary draft was submitted to the revision committee for discussion and further revision. The current draft was completed after hearing the opinions of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and other departments.

The draft will be offered for nationwide discussion after being approved by the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Later the further revised draft will be submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress to be convened later this year.

The current draft, which has been submitted to the N.P.C. Standing Committee, sums up China's experience in the past 30 years in socialist revolution and development. It adheres to the four fundamental principles and the people's democratic dictatorship, the form of government which practises democratic centralism as well as the system of autonomy in nationality areas which are inalienable to the People's Republic of China. It also reflects the transformation and improvement of China's political, economic and cultural systems and embodies the interests and aspirations of the people of all nationalities.

NPC Standing Committee Meets

OW260627 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held a plenary meeting this morning and adopted a resolution on making public the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and decided to make public the draft revision of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

At the group discussions in the past few days, the committee members unanimously approved a proposal by the national constitutional revision committee to make public the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They also put forward some opinions on changes to be made to the draft revision of the constitution. These opinions will be forwarded to the national constitutional revision committee for consideration when revising the constitution following discussions by the whole people.

The resolution adopted by the plenary meeting this morning says:

1. The 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee approves the proposal by the national constitutional revision committee of the People's Republic of China and decides to make public the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

2. State organs at all levels, PLA units, political party organizations, mass organizations, schools, enterprises, establishments, neighborhoods, rural communes, production brigades and teams and other grassroots units throughout the country will arrange the necessary time and organize discussions on the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, put forward opinions on changes and report from level to level during the period between May and August 1982.

3. The opinions on changes put forward by the people of all nationalities throughout the country during discussions on the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China will be submitted by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, the PLA General Political Department, departments under central state organs, political party organizations and mass organizations respectively to the national constitutional revision committee before the end of August 1982. On the basis of the opinions submitted, the national constitutional revision committee will further revise the draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and submit the revised draft revision of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC for examination and approval.

Vice Chairman Ulanhu presided over the meeting. Vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, attended the meeting.

Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and responsible persons of standing committees of people's procuratorates, and responsible persons of standing committees of people's congresses of the provinces, government attended the meeting as observers.

CPPCC Discussion

OW232313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the CPPCC who are attending the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee in Beijing as observers held discussions today on the revision of the constitution at the CPPCC auditorium.

This morning's discussion meeting was presided over by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC. Zhang Youyu, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and deputy secretary general of the national constitutional revision committee, gave a briefing on the amendments made to the "revised draft of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China." During the afternoon, group discussions were held by the standing committee members.

Television Shows NPC Session

HK260954 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 April carried as the first item of its newscast a 2.5-minute filmed report on the opening of the 23d Session of the NPC Standing Committee on 22 April.

The film opened with a shot of the hall in which the session was held, followed by a brief shot of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying, who was seated at a long table facing the audience, announcing that the session is open. He was wearing a hearing aid and there were no attendants by his side. The remaining part of the film showed Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, explaining the revised draft of the constitution. As the camera cut between Peng and the committee members, who were seen reading the documents in front of them, the narrator summed up the eight points of Peng Zhen's explanation. NPC Vice Chairmen Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, Shi Liang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyanacan and other members of the committee were seen in the pan shots.

KYODO REPORTS ZHU MUZHI TO BE CULTURE MINISTER

OW260613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 26 (KYODO) -- Zhu Muzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party, has been picked as China's new minister of culture under the ongoing administrative reform plan, a well informed source said Monday.
Zhu, a well known Chinese journalist and head of the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY until the end of 1977, will fill the post held by Acting Minister Zhou Weizhi.

Under the reform plan, four state organs -- the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, the State Publication Administrative Bureau and the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration -- will be merged into the Ministry of Culture, the source said.

Reform-related changes in personnel and organizations are expected to be announced after being approved at the current meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament).

Meanwhile, the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO reported Sunday that the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, which has been chiefly in charge of shipping and shipbuilding, will be scrapped under the reform plan and its job will be handed to a newly-established general corporation. The new general corporation will be headed by Zhang Youxuan, so far one of the vice ministers in the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, informed sources predicted.

EDITORIAL ON PROTECTING, DEVELOPING INDUSTRY

HK250357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Protect and Develop Our National Industry"]

[Text] China has scored initial results from instituting its policy of opening up to the outside world, which has played a role in stimulating the building of the four modernizations. Everyone knows this. There is also no need to deny that a number of new problems have cropped up in the course of implementing this policy.

Proceeding from summing up experiences and improving our work, we are now probing this question: Does a socialist country whose economy is mainly a planned one face a problem of protecting its national industry? If we say that this question was not particularly prominent for a long time in the past, then we should acknowledge that in the wake of instituting the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, we have imported a lot of advanced technology and equipment from abroad, and the question of protecting national industry is facing us ever more acutely.

Please look: Trucks and autos of various foreign makes are on the roads everywhere, and there are large numbers of "utility" and "dual-purpose" vehicles imported under various pretexts and yet China's No 1 automobile plant, built in the 1950's, does not have enough to do, and much of its equipment is idle; neither does the No 2 automobile plant, built in the 1970's, have enough to do, while many auto plants are threatened with production cuts.

Please look again: We have imported large quantities of seamless steel pipes for the petroleum industry, but the Chengdu seamless steel pipe factory does not have enough work; and the state has bought advanced foreign manufacturing technology for certain pieces of mining equipment, large oxygen producers and so on, and is already able to turn out technically-advanced products of relatively high quality, yet cannot sell them on the domestic market. Certain customer units still continue to order goods from abroad, to undermine yet again the domestic manufacture by relying on foreign products.

It is even more plain how imported television sets, radio cassettes and wristwatches dominate the market and damage the sales of similar goods made in China.

Does not all this suffice to show that protecting and developing our national industry has become an extremely important question in China's economic work?

The slogan of protecting and developing national industry is an old one. This issue was put forward by advanced Chinese back in the days when China was still a semifeudal and semicolonial society. The reformist leader Kang Youwei of the late Qing Dynasty lamented in his famous "Gong Che Shang Shu:" "We are ruining our country if we let foreign goods circulate while forbidding our own people to produce them." The history of industry in old China is a bitter history of how the Chinese people struggled for existence under oppression and exploitation by imperialism and the comprador bourgeoisie.

Why has protecting and developing national industry become an issue more than 30 years after China entered socialist society? This is not a simple repeat of history; it is a new question that has arisen as China enters a new historical period. In this new period of historical development, we are practicing a policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. This is a very great change, and a fully correct one. It is inevitable that certain new problems should arise. We can only apply new methods to solve the new problems. This means that we must implement the policy of opening up to the outside world, draw in foreign investment and new technology, and import new equipment that we are for the moment unable to produce in China. However all this is aimed at developing our own industry, and so the things we import must be digested, studied and developed in connection with China's realities, so that we will be able to produce them ourselves. This is a new skill we must learn. The imperialist embargo in the early postliberation period indeed stimulated the people of the country to base their work on domestic efforts and to be self-reliant and work hard to make the country strong. But even in those days we were trying to get foreign aid and to have dealings with foreign countries. Chinese and foreigners all know this. Conditions have changed now, and we can revive and develop international exchanges. We should not, and cannot, carry our modernization behind closed doors. Like relying on our own efforts, opening up to the outside world is our basic policy, and could be described as the road we must follow to achieve the four modernizations. We must unswervingly follow this road.

Today's China is a socialist country. We practice a planned economy and take planned economy as the primary factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary. When formulating national economic plans, and when signing economic and technical contracts and import and export trade agreements with foreign countries, we must both draw in advanced technology and import the necessary advanced key items of equipment, and also strictly limit imports of equipment that we can produce ourselves and meet our own needs. We should import what we should, otherwise we will repeat the mistake of closing China to international intercourse. We should resolutely not import items that we should not import, otherwise we will make the mistake of relying on foreign countries, being unable to digest foreign things, and never being able to maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands.

Our comrades should understand that international economic competition is becoming ever more intense. The economically-developed United States and Japan, and the EEC countries, have all adopted various measures to protect, support and encourage the interests of their own industries and the development of their national industries, while the developing countries regard their national industries as their lifeline. As a socialist country, China should all the more absorb the strong points of others in a planned way to make up for its deficiences, to promote the strengthening and growth of its national industry. The most important thing here is the relationship between partial and overall interests and between current and long-term interests. We acknowledge that it is rational in terms of internationalizing production to draw in certain advanced foreign technology and import certain fine-quality foreign products. However, from the angle of advancing China's industrialization, we must attach importance to protecting and developing our national industry. If we import foreign goods when we could make such items ourselves, with technological capabilities at international standards and low prices, then such imports will hamper the development of national industry and even deal blows at it, and damage the overall and long-term interests of the people of our country. Such imports should therefore be considered, examined and restricted. We should realize that our national industry, including the machine building industry, now has a considerable foundation after more than 30 years of development. This is acknowledged both at home and abroad. What reason do we have for underestimating our own capabilities? There is no basis for the uncritical notion that Chinese products cannot match foreign ones; and such a notion also dispalys too great lack of ambition. The following high-tension polyethylene deal was concluded in the Beijing Hotel: The importing unit was a Chinese enterprise, the exporting unit was also a Chinese enterprise, and a foreign businessman in the middle speculated and reaped the profit. Such a case of Chinese despising Chinese products and thus helping others to make money at Chinese expense should never occur again.

Of course, while protecting and developing our national industry, we should devise ways of improving many backward aspects in China's industry and rouse ourselves to catch up. It will not do to rely on a protection policy and be content with backwardness. The Chinese people have ambition. We believe that under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, our national industry will certainly enjoy new prosperity and great development by adhering to the policy of opening up to the outside world and increasing our ability to rely on our own efforts.

BEIJING RADIO STRESSES COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIME

OW231455 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "In the Face of the New Tests"]

[Text] The struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere manifests the class struggle in the economic sphere under the new historical conditions. As far as the ideological sphere is concerned, this is also a struggle against corruption and degeneration. It means that CCP members and cadres are facing a serious new test.

As the saying goes, strength of character is tested in a crisis. In the course of struggle many facts indicate that the majority of party members and cadres are demonstrating firmness in the face of the new test. They have remained sober-minded and continued high vigilance in the course of struggle, and have maintained their true characteristics as Communist Party members in combating corruption by capitalist ideas and all types of sugar-coated bullets.

However, in the face of economic criminal activities, some party members and cadres have taken a laissez-faire attitude and failed to demonstrate their militancy as Communist Party members, while others have placed criminals under their protective umbrellas. Still others have directly participated in various criminal activities and sinned against the party and the people. Why are some people able to withstand the new test, whereas others fail? This is a question worth pondering.

Facts have proven that those who stand firmly in the face of the new test possess the following two lofty characteristics:

1. They place the interests of the people and the state above everything else. Sharp-eyed and clearheaded, they dare to struggle, because they are selfless and fearless. For example, party member and worker (Zhang Jiyang) of the Chaoyang county post and telecommunications office in Guangdong Province was suppressed when she exposed the crime of shielding a smuggler by her direct supervisor, the director of the post and telecommunications office. However, she told her husband: Everyone shares responsibility for the country's fate. Every party member shares responsibility for the party's fate. I simply cannot ignore such a crime. She was even ready to go to jail. It was this spirit of regarding the defense of the interests of the people and the state as her own bounden duty and of totaling ignoring her own interests and safety that gave (Zhang Jiying) tremendous strength.

2. They firmly believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party, truth will definitely defeat evil. For example, party members and cadres of the (Meilin) production brigade in Fujian Province, pace setters in combating corruption and smuggling, were cursed and attacked by evildoers when they led the masses in struggling against corruption and smugglers. Deputy Secretary (Li Dahan) of the brigade party branch said: I firmly believe that justice is on our side. It was this kind of conviction that helped the (Meilin) brigade withstand the pressure and triumphantly and persistently wage struggle against smuggling.

On the other hand, let us look at those who failed in the new historical test. They have lost the above-mentioned two lofty characteristics. They have totally forgotten the party's prestige, the people's interests and the revolutionary truth. What they have in their mind is their own interest. They are soulless and spiritless. They have become degenerated in their thinking. How can they possibly withstand the attacks by the sugar-coated bullets?

History is inexorable. The serious new test is now facing us. Do all the party members and cadres consciously realize this point? What must they do in order to withstand this test? Everyone must answer these questions with his own deeds.

SHANGHAI PAPER CITES YAO YILIN ON FOREIGN TRADE

HK260210 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Vice Premier Yao Yilin has reassured foreign businessmen that China continues to need overseas investment and will not suddenly change direction in its economic policy.

Yao Yilin, who is also director of the State Planning Commission, called on them to co-operate with China and invest in its industrial construction, especially energy development, communications, transportation and harbour building.

The Shanghai paper SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO said Yao told a delegation from the Stanford International Research Institute: "Since 1976, China has never made any change in and will insist on its open policy on economic co-operation and trade with foreign countries. China has stressed both self-reliance and co-operation with foreign countries."

On foreign loans and joint venture projects, Yao said: "Having eaten too much, we sometimes need intervals to digest in order to eat more. When we stop to digest, some foreign newspapers comment that China's economy has collapsed. While we are eating more after the interval, they carry the news of China's great economic leap forward.

"In my view, all these sayings are exaggeration. I hope that those who are making deals with us will not be affected and make a fuss of it. In line with our own programmes, we need to readjust our economy."

Yao said that in the past China had made mistakes in trading with foreign businessmen. "A child always thinks he could eat much," Yao added. "But he is not able to eat up what he thought he could. We are no longer children but we have made similar mistakes in our work sometimes."

"Foreign businessmen should not expect to have big dealings with China's exterprises at the beginning. We ought to increase trade step by step on the base of mutual understanding, in case big mistakes occur.

"China has passed its most critical period and its economic situation is becoming better gradually," Yao summed up: "I am sure that foreign businessmen can find more and more opportunities to co-operate with China."

COMMENTATOR ON WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK260437 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Check on the Work Concerning Intellectuals"]

[Text] In accordance with the CCP Central Committee's demand on checking the work concerning intellectuals, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee is seriously checking the implementation of policies on intellectuals and returned Overseas Chinese. Similar work has been unfolded in other provinces and autonomous regions.

The question of intellectuals is one to which the party and the state attach great importance. The building of our socialist material and spiritual civilization could not succeed without intellectuals. Over the past few years, the party has done a lot of work in bringing order out of chaos for intellectuals. The party has in theory and policy expounded and affirmed that the intellectuals of our country, like workers and peasants, are part of the working people and an important supporting force of our party. At the same time, the party has devoted great efforts to redressing unjust, sham and wrong cases for intellectuals, readjusting the work of some professionals whose studies and strong points are not properly employed in their present work, appraising their job titles and improving their working and living conditions. However, we must point out that the implementation of the policies on intellectuals is not very even in all localities and departments. A few localities and departments report very insignificant results even now, and some people even bear resentment toward this work. Since erroneous extreme "leftist" ideology has not been eliminated, the leading cadres of some localities and units do not have sufficient understanding of the role and the function of intellectuals in the new era and do not understand the characteristics of hard and complicated mental work. They are still prejudiced against it. Therefore, it is imperative that we seriously check on the work concerning intellectuals.

To check on the work concerning intellectuals is to have a thorough understanding of the actual situation so as to solve problems. We must make use of this check to further implement the party's policies on intellectuals and returned Overseas Chinese, so as to further eliminate the prejudice of people within the party and in society.

Politically, we must treat them equally without discrimination; we must give them a free hand in their work and be concerned with their well-being. Apart from continuing to pay attention to solving problems regarding the senior intellectuals of the older generation, we must put special emphasis on checking and solving problems existing among middle-aged and young intellectuals. As a matter of fact, middle-aged and young intellectuals form the majority of the intellectual rank in our country; most of the mainstays of administrative work in scientific research, education, cultural and propaganda work, public health, industry and transport, agriculture and forestry are middle-aged intellectuals. They shoulder the historical responsibility of inheriting the past and ushering in the future, and carrying forward their present work and forging ahead into the future. In general, the working, studying and living conditions of these intellectuals are relatively unsatisfactory and there are many problems. If we do not view these problems existing among these comrades from a strategic perspective and solve them step by step, we are very likely to commit mistakes of historical nature. In checking the work concerning intellectuals, we must implement the spirit of carrying out, checking and solving problems at the same time. Problems that can be solved by the efforts of the local units, systems and districts must be solved as soon as possible; we must not turn a blind eye to them and adopt a hesitant bureaucratic attitude. As for problems that cannot be immediately solved, the local units and districts must put forward methods, measures and suggestions to the higher authority and explain their work to the masses.

The intellectuals in our country are people who have deep love for the motherland, the party and socialism and they understand the difficulties of our country. For the prosperity of our country and our nation, we must seriously do a good job of this work, study and stipulate measures to improve the work and strive to score some results within a short period of time. By means of this check on the work concerning intellectuals, we must establish this concept: Whether or not we mobilize the enthusiasm of the intellectuals and bring their intelligence and ability into full play is an important hallmark for appraising the leadership work of a locality or a unit.

MEETING SETS UP SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY

OW241408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- In an effort to promote the research of social psychology in China, a national society for the study of social psychology was set up here today at a meeting attended by 170 psychologists, sociologists, doctors and educational workers from all parts of the country. At this gathering, as elsewhere in the world, social psychology is generally concerned with relations between individual psychological activities and given conditions of social life. Social psychology and physiological psychology are the two pillars of the psychological science.

Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Fei Xiaotong, a noted social anthropologist and president of the Chinese Association for Sociological Research, were invited as advisers to the society, and Chen Yuanhui, vice president of the Chinese Association of Psychology, was elected president of the society.

Wu Jianglin, a well known social psychological professor, was elected standing vice president of the society. He said that the society will establish contact centers in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai, bringing together full-time and spare-time social psychologists in order to popularize social psychology, to develop academic exchanges and to combine social psychology with practical conditions in China.

In order to promote socialist cultural and material development, Wu Jianglin said, social psychology is needed in studying social problems including social cutoms, juvenile delinquency, family planning and the education of the only child.

At present, Professor Wu is in charge of compiling a textbook of social psychology, the first in China, which is expected to be published next year and will be added to curriculum for college departments of psychology, sociology, and pedagogy. So far departments of psychology have been established in the Beijing University, Beijing Teachers' University, East China Teachers' University and Hangzhou University.

Twenty research topics in social psychology were selected at the meeting. These included: researching psychological characters of children, women, old people, students, teachers, shop assistants, customers, administrators and members of national minorities; and public opinion, aesthetic standards, mental health, marital happiness and other respects of social life.

Wu Jianglin pointed out that great attention should be paid to the psychological impact of the 1966-1976 chaos on the characters of young people.

The meeting decided to publish the first issue of its publication, the CHINESE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, this year.

FURTHER ON NATIONAL FORUM ON MILITARY WRITING

Ba Jin Speech

HK260951 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Ba Jin: "Speech at National Forum To Discuss Literary Writing on Military Subjects"]

[Text] The national forum to discuss literary writing on military subjects jointly sponsored by the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department and the Chinese Writers' Association has already begun. It is a pity that I cannot attend the forum because I have not been well recently. I enthusiastically support this forum and wish the forum great success.

Military themes constitute an important part of the themes for literary creation. Under the leadership of the great CCP, and of Chairman Mao, Zhu De and other comrades, our People's Army has fought arduously for decades and has achieved tremendous historic merits. During this prolonged arduous struggle there have been countless heroes in our army who have bravely performed heroic and moving deeds. All these are rich sources for literary creation. Since the founding of the PRC, many excellent works have been written to describe revolutionary wars and extol heroes by our large number of writers who have experienced prolonged military life. These works have been well received by our readers. They have instructed generation after generation of young people in patriotism and revolutionary heroism. Over the past few years, another large number of good works have been published which have exerted very good influence on the masses.

In the early postliberation period, I went to an army unit and stayed for some time among the Chinese People's Volunteers. That was the first time I had lived with the PLA commanders and fighters and came into contact with common soldiers who were seemingly ordinary but actually not. I felt extremely warm in my heart. At that time on the Korean battlefield, which was characterized by fierce fighting and a hard life, people used to express their love and hatred by concrete action. Young fighters considered hardship a glory and more hard work as happiness. At crucial moments they vied to give their lives. Their revolutionary heroism and internationalist spirit moved and educated me. I made friends with commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and there was a gradual change in my thinking and feeling. My first stay in the army unit lasted 7 months. The next year I spent another 5 months there. Although it was not a long time and the works I wrote were neither numerous nor good, I began to portray the images of young fighters and, through my works, conveyed more or less to my readers the feelings I had gained on the Korean battlefield. Even today the moving deeds of my beloved heroes are still inspiring my heart and stimulating me to march forward.

Our army is a beloved army. It has made new contributions in recent years to the struggle of defending and building the socialist motherland and in modernizing the army. I think volumes should be written about the army's glorious fighting history and heroic example. This is the duty of us writers. Now the international situation is still turbulent and not tranquil, and the danger of war remains. The PLA is still standing in the vanguard of the struggle to defend the motherland, safeguard the four modernizations, oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace. Whether from the angle of educating young people and future generations, building a socialist spiritual civilization and opposing wars of aggression, or from the angle of literature depicting rich and colorful real life to satisfy the people's increasing spiritual needs, we should all energetically promote and develop creative literature on military themes.

Thanks to the PLA leading comrades. It is because of your vigorous support and help that this forum can be convened successfully. This is the first forum of this kind to be held since the founding of the PRC. Our writers' association has not done much work in this respect, but we are willing to make efforts in organizing and promoting this work in coordination with you.

After this forum the Chinese Writers' Association and its branches in various localities should make arrangements to promote literary writing on military subjects, organize local writers to go to army units and live there for some time and strengthen the work of studying and commenting on literature with military themes. It is necessary to consider these tasks as part of the regular work, attach importance to them and try to grasp then with fruitful results.

Many of our writers have accumulated rich experience in writing on military subjects, but at the same time they also have some problems related to the ideology and other aspects of literary creation on military subjects and have to continuously conduct study and research to solve these problems. At this forum, we can sum up and exchange our experiences, fully confirm our achievements, discover our shortcomings, raise our understanding of the significance of writing literary works on military themes and heighten our sense of responsibility in order to promote the more satisfactory development of literary writing on military subjects.

As I do not have any good experience, I will not be able to give many opinions. I only want to convey some of my notions.

I think literary writing on military subjects, like writing on other subjects, is now faced with the question of raising quality. Of course, there should be a rather large number of literary works because we have numerous readers with varying needs. More important, however, is the quality of our literary works. Thus, it is necessary to create good works of a high ideological and artistic level that are liked by the broad masses.

One of the important problems in raising the quality of our literary writing on military subjects is to persist in adopting the method of creation based on revolutionary realism. For example, on the question of broadening our field of vision, it is necessary to link the military with other fronts and depict wars and military struggles with a broad, social background instead of writing about wars and military affairs in a manner of isolating them from social life. In this respect, Wei Wei's novel "East" is very satisfactory. In this novel, Wei Wei does not directly start the depiction by writing about the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea; instead, he gives a picture of the prosperous rural areas after the land reform. By portraying people under this background he showed the justness of the war to defend the motherland as well as made the novel grander by giving people a picture of the historical background.

Also for example, on the question of truthfulness, it is necessary to respect truths in life (including historical truths), dig for them in the depths of real life, and not to "elevate" or dismember them subjectively and at will. Mr. Lu Xun said long ago that "we should be strict in selecting materials and dig for them in depth."

I am fond of reading the letters of our martyrs in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam to their relatives and those martyrs' diaries that have been published in our newspapers. These letters and diaries are so true, so simple, so kind and so moving that in every line of them we feel the pulse of the noble and pure hearts of the martyrs who fought for their homeland, their relatives and their motherland. When they wrote them, they had no intention of having them published, but some of their letters and diaries are in a style more touching than "polished" writing. Naturally, literary works must be polished by writers, but as far as I understand it, in polishing them we should not run counter to the truth in real life. On the contrary, we should dig deep for the inside information of life and give a true picture of the times. By deeply delving into contemporary life in this manner, we will be able to make the characters in more works more characterized by their times and we will be able to make our works to a certain extent more profound in reflecting the times in history. Thus we will be able to avoid the malpractice of being satisfied at making superficial descriptions.

A third example is the problem of developing the characteristics and fortunes of the characters through portraying them in complicated contradictions and conflicts. The decades of fighting life of the PLA are rich, complex and diversified. During these heroic and unprecedented struggles, generation after generation of dauntless fighters were tempered. In portraying people and depicting their characteristics and fortunes in our literary works, we should put our characters in surroundings that are full of contradictions and conflicts. Only by so doing can we fully disclose their mental attitude and inner world. In this respect, we can learn from our literary classics on military subjects. For example, in "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms" and "Water Margin" the writers portrayed a large number of people of different characters in such a vivid manner that you feel that these people were real people whom you had lived among and who made an unforgetable impression on you. One of the important reasons for these writers' successes stemmed from the fact that the writers portrayed their characters through putting them in the vortex of struggle. Regarding the portrayal of heroic people, we have also to pay attention in our practices of literary creation, to the correct handling of the relationships between being heroic and being common and the relationships between heroic people and the masses.

Finally, I want to say something about the problem that writers should be familiar with life and plunge into the thick of life. In my opinion, this is the key to bringing about flourishing military literary creation as well as the prerequisite for raising the quality of literary works.

Life is the source, and the only source, of literary and artistic creation. Any serious writer, ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, must always derive nourishment and look for material from this source. Divorced from life, what else has a writer to write about? And how can what is written by any good? If we do not proceed from life, we can only proceed from notions and fabricate. If a writer does not know life well, lacks accumulated experience, does not have a profound base in life and fails to experience and study it in depth, all these shortcomings will be exposed when he writes. My personal experience has impressively proved that this is true. If I had not been sent to Korea by the national writers' association in the 1950's, I would not have been able to write anything to extol the Chinese People's Volunteers. But I only stayed in Korea for 1 year, and accumulated only a limited amount of experience. Gradually I became unfamiliar with things I had been familiar with and lost contact with my newly-made friends and became unfamiliar with them. To create new works depicting the new era, experience in life accumulated only in the past is not enough. We must have new experiences, accumulated from life, and new knowledge and skill. And all this can only be known and grasped step by step in the process of plunging into the thick of life. Only by plunging into the heat of life in our army today, will we be able to write things that truly and profoundly reflect the new mental attitude of the fighters of our time.

I believe that following this forum more local writers will go to army units to observe and learn from the real life there. The close solidarity and cooperation between PLA writers and local writers will no doubt bring the literary writing on military subjects to still greater prosperity.

Let us all pick up the pen, use it as fire and as a sword, extol the true, the good and the beautiful, extol the "Great Wall" and the new generation of most beloved people and strike at and eliminate the dark, decadent, old and ugly. Let us use our literary works to make greater contributions to our beloved motherland and people and to build a socialist spiritual civilization!

Liu Baiyu Speech

OW232325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Liu Baiyu, director of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department, delivered a speech at the forum on creative literature with military themes. In his speech he stressed the significance of developing creative literature on military themes, the need to raise the level of such literature in the new period and the need to strengthen leadership over this writing.

Comrade Liu Baiyu said: Our country has entered into a new historical period. Our party has called on writers and artists to play a stronger role in building a socialist spiritual civilization and cultivating socialist new people through their works. The sacred historical task of building a socialist spiritual civilization and cultivating socialist new people should be assumed by all superstructure departments and all socialist writers and artists.

The main contents of our country's revolutionary literature with military themes have been writings which describe armed struggle waged by the Chinese nation and the Chinese people against aggression and for liberation. Patriotism and revolutionary heroism are often forcefully reflected by military struggle, troops, people supporting the war and other participants. The history of the growth of the Chinese Communist Party is also linked with armed struggle. Even in the period of socialist construction, we still need the magic weapon of armed struggle. We must enable the people to understand this historical experience.

Outstanding literature with military themes can help the younger generation foster a correct world outlook and concept of life and war. It can help young people become socialist new people and develop noble internationalism, patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

Liu Baiyu said: During peacetime, struggles with or without bloodshed have never ended. Fighting to resist provocation and aggression and to defend territorial integrity and the dignity of state sovereignty on the Fakashan and Koulinshan front has been very fierce. The struggle between the corruptive forces and anticorruptive forces currently reflects an important part of class struggle. Our army, as always, is standing at the forefront of that struggle. We have waged extremely sharp and complicated struggle against enemy agents and economic crimes in many places on our country's frontiers and in coastal areas.

The basic purpose of our efforts to promote creative literature on military themes is to cultivate socialist new people with revolutionary heroism. This is precisely our goal in advocating this writing.

Comrade Liu Baiyu emphatically pointed out: At present, we are faced with an urgent problem. We must vigorously and promptly raise the quality of literature with military themes and create literature with a high ideological and artistic level. This is the key to the question of whether creative writing with military themes will be enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses. This is also a main subject to be discussed at this forum.

In conclusion, Comrade Liu Baiyu said: On the southern frontier of our motherland, there is a flower called the sunflower. It is full of vitality. The artillery fire of the Vietnamese troops smashed the land but the flower stood there and continued to bloom brilliantly in the wind. I hope that our literature on military themes will give out brilliance on the socialist literature front in the new Long March like the sunflower, despite all kinds of difficulties and obstacles.

Bai Hua Interview

HK231156 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0235 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Feature by correspondent Zhu Jian [2612 1969]: "A Visit to Bai Hua in the Spring Rain"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Spring thunder had rolled for the first time this year. Outside the window, spring rain was falling. Seated opposite the correspondent was the well-known writer Bai Hua. The latter was attending a national forum on literary works on military themes. White-haired Bai Hua, who was 52 this year, was full of life and spirit, his eyes shining. When asked about how he had fared recently, he said with enthusiasm: I have come all the way from the border area of Yunnan to attend this meeting. Yunnan was where I fought many battles after I joined the army in 1947. Without realizing it, 25 years elapsed from the time I left the place until my return. I recently went there not in the role of a sightseer or reporter but with a keen desire to relive the past and see friends of various nationalities in the border area. I traveled some 4,000 kilometers visiting the southern, eastern and western parts of Yunnan. I wrote many works in poetry and prose. At the invitation of local literary and art circles, I also gave three lectures in Honghe Prefecture, Chuxiong Prefecture, and Kunming, respectively. I talked about my writing experiences and lessons. Looking thoughtful, Bai Hua said: On my recent visit to the border area of Yunnan I especially felt that time is precious. That we can live and write in peace is precisely because border fighters are safeguarding the country with their fresh blood, though their role is often belittled as no more than that of our sons. As a writer for the people, I feel a sense of urgency. I must hold myself responsible to history and to the people, producing works that are pregnant with the meaning of the era.

What Bai Hua said is full of meaning. Every word uttered by him spells out the feelings of a man of letters. The correspondent asked him: "What you wrote was once the subject of controversy. Can you let all those readers with their concern for you know your present way of thinking?" Bai Hua laughed, as he said: In recent years, many people at home and abroad have written letters to me on this subject. They have sent relevant magazines and newspapers from Japan, the United States, Hong Kong and various Southeast Asian countries and regions for me to read. I have felt deeply grateful. I know that this is not just a gesture of concern for me as an individual but also a show of concern for our whole country. It should be made known to them that our party has come to understand the nature of a writer's work and will not resort to extreme measures. Literary and art criticism is a highly delicate business. Using simple and crude means is no solution to ideological problems. That there are different arguments about a work is inevitable. Even among brothers and sisters, contradictions are unavoidable. It is hoped that foreign friends will also view things this way. It is hardly possible to achieve a consensus on any work. So long as we properly treat literary and art criticism and seriously analyze and discuss things, contradictions can be resolved.

"Do you still have any writing plans for movie scripts on contemporary themes?" asked the correspondent. "Of course, I do," Bai Hua said without the least hesitation. Many people have asked me whether I would change my style for this reason. You can rest assured that the party has never done anything to suppress any unique style or view that a literary work represents. I myself will also not betray the reader's hopes. I will only take a more prudent approach to my own works. Bai Hua said smilingly: Now objectively there are no difficulties standing in my way. When I went to Yunnan, the army unit specially put a jeep at my disposal and gave me all the help I needed. Now, the only problem is whether I can improve myself and write in a more profound and artistic manner, so that not only the readers at home but also the people of the whole world can understand the history of China and its people through our literature.

On writing plans, Bai Hua said offhand: My writing plans for the current year chiefly include medium-length and short novels, poetry, prose and also attempts at artistic exploration. Selected poems and stories by me will all be published. The movie script "Peacock Prince" will also be put on view. I am currently working on a novel. My novel entitled "Mummy, Oh Mummy" finished not long ago portrays the growth of a martyr's surviving orphan nurtured by eight mothers, including a peasant woman, hunter and player, all of them embodiments of the images of people with sympathy for the revolution. In fact, the growth of every revolutionary, including myself, involves more than eight mothers.

DENG URGES PLA AIR FORCE TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE

OW250610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinion, the People's Air Force is actively making arrangements to use aircraft to sow tree and grass seed this year.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: The air force should take part in specialized flying missions in support of agricultural and forestry construction for 20 years and make contributions to accelerating agricultural and animal husbandry development and covering the motherland with trees and grass.

In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call, the air force party committee especially called the leading comrades of air force units together, conducted a study and made concrete plans and arrangements for aerial seeding of trees and grass this year. Commander Zhang Tingfa personally took charge of the task. Responsible comrades of the air force headquarters on their own initiative went to the State Agricultural Commission to get assignments, and various units promptly began making preparations for the aerial seeding. Units responsible for seeding forage grass in north China, northeast China and Nei Monggol selected skilled flightcrews to carry out the task. Large numbers of ground personnel raced against time to reequip airplances. Flying personnel began training in low-altitude and minimum-altitude flying. The air force of Lanzhou PLA units has already completed the reequipment of airplanes and training of flying personnel. The commanders and fighters are striving to improve their aerial-seeding technique and make more contributions to greening the motherland.

FUJIAN PLA'S FU KUIQING CONDUCTS INSPECTION TOUR

OW150603 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou PLA units recently inspected Shangrao Prefecture and Jingdezhen municipality to conduct investigation and study and to help the localities carry out their work. He visited the Shangrao Prefectural CCP Committee, the prefectural administrative office, the military subdistrict and Jingdezhen municipality, as well as the party and government organs in eight counties and municipalities. He also toured 7 people's communes and 5 brigades to visit retired militiamen and fighters and 19 households of martyrs and military dependents.

He deepened his understanding of the local situation in strengthening the political education and military training of militiamen, in giving preferential treatment to militiamen and their dependents and in further cementing the ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people. He thanked local party and government leaders and the people in various localities for their support to the PLA units stationed in the province.

During the inspection tour, Comrade Fu Kuiqing also paid attention to doing ideological and political work. He called on the comrades of the military subdistrict and the people's armed forces departments to guard against arrogance and rashness, actively carry out militia work under the unified leadership of the local party committees, further improve relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people and do a good job in developing socialist material and spiritual civilization.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS GYMNASTICS CEREMONY

OW240439 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 1982 national artistic gymnastics invitational tournament opened at the Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing yesterday evening. Artistic gymnastics is a sports event combining art and sport which places emphasis in body building. Participating in the tournament are more than 60 athletes of 9 units from all over the country. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Xu Jiatun, Gong Weizhen and Wang Haisu.

SHANDONG PLA UNITS URGE ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

SK200824 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, party committees of units directly under the Jinan PLA units have intensified studies, summed up experiences and become determined to carry out the struggle against corruption. In conducting studies and summing up experiences, they have investigated problems in their work and ideology, proceeding from the actual condition of each individual and unit. Under investigation is whether everyone has an adequate understanding of the struggle and whether every unit conducts effective leadership and painstaking work in it.

They have also worked out specific measures to this effect through analysis and investigations. All units are urged to hold a party committee meeting or an enlarged party committee meeting to study the guidelines of the central directives, deepen their understanding, unify their thinking and conduct education on the anticorruption struggle on a grand scale to revolutionalize, modernize and standardize all PLA units.

SHANDONG RADIO ON UNDERSTANDING RURAL POLICY

SK231449 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Arm Cadres and Masses With Guidelines of Summary of Minutes of National Rural Work Conference"]

[Excerpt] The summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work recently transmitted by the CCP Central Committee is another programmatic document of the party on rural work following the "decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development." It is of great significance to arm the vast number of rural cadres and people with the guidelines of the summary of the minutes in perfecting the production responsibility system, developing the collective economy and promoting agriculture.

The implementation of the production responsibility system is a change affecting millions upon millions of people. By reforming the labor structure and the remuneration distribution system, the responsibility system combines authority, responsibility and profits of the peasants, thus arousing their enthusiasm. However, we must note that many problems remain in our work. Some cadres and people do not understand that in a collective economy practicing the production responsibility system, the public ownership of land and other means of production must not be changed. They do not understand that collective administration and management in the form of linking remuneration to output and awarding production contracts is indispensable, and it is necessary to bring into play simultaneously the enthusiasm of the collective and the individual. Consequently, incidents disrupting the collective economy have been reported in a few localities. Worse still, disparate understanding of and approaches to solving these problems have occasioned two kinds of worries among cadres and the masses: first, the implementation of the production responsibility system will lead them astray; second, whether the admittedly good responsibility system is here to stay. All these problems stand in the way of the development of the excellent rural situation.

Applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work not only systematically sums up the abundant experience of our nation's rural economic readjustment and reforms in recent years and ferrets out problems warranting attention, but also suggests many solutions to our problems. The summary points out in a timely manner that major changes of the rural production responsibility system have been realized and our attention should be switched to summing up, perfecting and stabilizing the system. It reaffirms that our agriculture must follow the socialist collective road; the public ownership of land and other means of production will not be changed for a long time to come and the implementation of the responsibility system in a collective economy is a long-term policy.

The central idea, guidelines and substance of the summary constitute a powerful weapon to enhance and unify the ideology of cadres and the masses. They are also an important policy foundation for further improving the production responsibility system. Attending to it as the focal point of our current rural work, localities must successfully organize the publicizing and study of the summary. Efforts should be made to publicize the summary among commune members and ensure it is known and understood by everyone.

DIVISIONAL-LEVEL CADRES LEAVE POSTS IN ZHEJIANG

OW201435 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Over 70 divisional-level cadres of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District left their offices honorably recently for rest and recuperation. Their concrete action of willingly vacating their offices for the sake of the great cause of the four modernizations has been highly appraised by the party committee at a higher level and warmly praised by the masses of commanders and fighters.

Among this group of departing cadres are veteran Red Army fighters who joined the army during the second revolutionary civil war period, the veteran Eighth Route Army fighters who joined the revolution during the war of resistance against Japan, people's heroes who made great contributions in war and veteran model fighters who made great contributions to army building. In those years, in the face of the national crisis, when the nation was in danger of being conquered, they determinedly joined the revolution, fought the enemy throughout the country and made contributions for the party and the people. Today, they do not claim credit, willingly vacate their offices and make new contributions to accelerating our army's modernization and regularization.

(Li Ke), full division-level adviser to the Hangzhou Military Subdistrict, was wrongly persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution and was not redressed for more than a decade. He was rehabilitated after the party's third plenary session and became an adviser. When the party organization decided that he should be relieved from his post for rest and recuperation, he happily accepted the decision, saying: I am over 60 years of age and do not have much energy left. My early departure from the office is favorable to the training of young cadres.

(Chen Peiting), deputy commander of the Shaoxing Military Subdistrict, worked until the last moment by going down to the basic-level units to inspect the militia work during the 3 months immediately prior to his departure from office.

(Fiang Xian-en), people's hero of east China, first class, and deputy commander of the Jiaxing Military Subdistrict, concentrated his efforts to promote army regularization in basic-level units many times in the short period of time following the party organization decision on his departure for rest and recuperation. On the training ground, he trained fighters by explanation and demonstration, and this was deeply appreciated by cadres and fighters.

The party committee of the provincial military district showed cordial concern for these departing old cadres. The leading comrade of this committee had a talk with each of them and listened to their opinions and inquired about their needs before making arrangements for their departure from office. He emphasized that party committees at all levels must attach importance to solving all practical problems the relieved old cadres might have so as to ensure that they would enjoy the political treatment they deserve and adequate material and cultural life.

TAIWAN OFFICIALS' KIN NAMED TO CPPCC IN ZHEJIANG

OW230911 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Eleven additional committee members were elected at the second session of the First Fenghua County CPPCC Committee. They included (Zhang Digen), aunt of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo; (Yu Linjie), younger sister of Yu Chi-shi, adviser on state policy of the KMT government in Taiwan; (T ng Rui-fu), former steward of the Chiang family; and (Chen Damo), an assistant engineer and son of Chen Hsing-chou, member of the KMT Control Yuan. Also elected at the session as county CPPCC standing committee members were four persons including (Chen Damo) and (Fang Yaoguang), vice chairman of the Fenghua County committee of the Three Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of China.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG ECONOMIC CRIMES -- As of 5 April, the political and judicial departments in Taizhou, Shaoxing, Ningbo, Jiaxing, Jinhua and Lishui Prefectures and Wenzhou municipality in Zhejiang had received 419 letters and visits from the masses reporting economic crimes. These letters and visits exposed clues to 12 economic criminal cases, each involving bribery or embezzlement of more than 10,000 yuan. Some 52 lawbreakers surrendered to the authorities with illicit money exceeding 79,000 yuan. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 9 Apr 82 OW]

NANFANG RIBAO ON OPEN-DOOR POLICY, ECONOMIC CRIME

HK230849 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Sharp Weapon for Maintaining the Policy of Opening up to the Outside World and Enlivening the Domestic Economy"]

[Text] The decision on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, recently issuued by the CCP Central Committee and State Council, is an extremely important document. Apart from being a sharp ideological weapon for combating economic crimes, it is also a sharp ideological weapon for urging the cadres and masses to maintain the economic policies laid down since the third plenary session and uphold the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. This article will dwell primarily on the question of how Guangdong should promote its economic construction in accordance with the spirit of the "decision."

The "decision" emphatically points out: "Combating serious criminal activities in the economic field is aimed at removing obstacles, boosting the development of industrial and agricultural production, ensuring the smooth progress of all our work and speeding up the modernization of our country. The leading organizations of our party, government and army at all levels should resolutely carry out the principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and painstakingly give guidance and strengthen their political and ideological work in order to prevent the occurrences of any negative factors that will be detrimental to our production and other work. Moreover, they should regard this as a major criterion for assessing the results of their work." This is an important guiding ideology that we must deeply understand and thoroughly carry out.

We must pay attention to preventing and overcoming two kinds of one-sidedenss. This means that it is wrong if some comrades set the struggle of combatting serious criminal activitie in the economic field as opposed to our efforts to develop industrial and agricultural production, and therefore dare not vigorously and speedily crack down on economic criminal activities. These comrades must immediately correct their erroneous view. At the same time, it is also wrong if some comrades think that because we have to make efforts to combat economic crimes, we can slacken our leadership over the economic construction and neglect the implementation of our economic policies. We must resolutely launch the struggle to hit at economic criminal activities on the one hand and do well in solving the problem of continuity and stability of policies on the other, and resolutely bring into play the power of the party's economic policies.

We must consciously keep unchanged the policies of opening up to the outside world and of trial-operation of special economic zones. The CCP Central Committee has demanded that Guangdong practice a policy of opening up still more to the outside world. This is a major policy decision based on the overall situation of the country's modernization drive. Under the premise of upholding the four basic principles, we should sum up experiences, overcome shortcomings and be still more resolute in implementing this important central policy decision. Certain comrades think that the policy of opening up to the outside world will be changed and that there will be "drawing back." This does not accord with the facts and must be clarified.

During the past 2 years, our province has persisted in carrying out the special policies and flexible measures and has achieved a tremendous number of good results. The total output value of our industry and agriculture has been continuously rising with a relatively high speed. In our economic cooperation with the outside world, we have signed more than 13,000 contracts, by which we have introduced more than $2.6 billion of foreign investment into our province. Both the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones have succeeded in broadening their prospects during a short period of time. We have gradually raised the living standard of our people. We should fully confirm and correctly evaluate all these remarkable achievements. We should make our broad masses and our broad ranks of cadres clearly know, through their local practice and through their personal expereince, the benefits that the party's open-door policy has brought to the state, the collectives and the masses. By so doing, we will be able to make them spontaneously preserve the continuity and stability of our policies.

In order to better carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world, we should, in addition to resolutely combating serious criminal activities in the economic field and carrying out the struggle against corruption among our party members and state personnel, solve the problems of how to correctly utilize foreign capital and how to correctly spend our foreign exchange. During the past couple of years, a large number of the departments in our province have imported large numbers of consumer goods from abroad and dumped these consumer goods in our province, and even in other provinces and areas. This has caused the industry at home to suffer greatly. Some departments and localities in our province have purchased the agricultural and sideline products in our province and even in other provinces and areas at excessive prices. This has had an evil impact on our domestic market. We must firmly and promptly overcome all the above-mentioned malpractices which have resulted from people's poor understanding of the viewpoint that, in our external economic activities, we should take the whole situation into account. We should pay attention to developing our production at home, and we should rely upon and be concerned about the masses. In utilizing foreign capital and spending the foreign exchange that is allocated to our province in the future, we should carry out careful investigation and study and focus on introducing advanced technology and equipment or on purchasing the raw materials for which there are urgent demands in our industrial and agricultural production in order to facilitate the speeding up of our industrial and agricultural production.

Our province is situated in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao and has a large number of Overseas Chinese. This is an especially favorable condition for carrying out, in our province, the policy of opening up to the outside world, the special policies and the flexible measures. Under the premise of adhering to the four basic principles and under the guidance of the "decision," we must dare to and learn to know well how to fully utilize this especially favorable condition. All the comrades who are engaged in external economic work in our province must not only consciously adhere to their communist purity and their patriotic stand in safeguarding the interests and honor of their motherland, but also learn well how to deal with Hong Kong, Macao and foreign industrialists and businessmen. Quite a large number of our comrades have already set examples in these respects. We should propagate and popularize their advanced ideology and experience in a big way.

The "decision" clearly points out: "We welcome all international financial organizations and all foreign industrialists and businessmen to invest in our country. We pledge to protect and ensure their lawful rights and just profits as long as they observe the laws of our country and observe the principle of equality and mutual benefits. We highly appraise our Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots' concern and practical support for the construction of the motherland. In the same manner, we welcome their investment in the motherland, and will pledge to protect and ensure their lawful rights and interests and just profits. In combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, we will never involve those industrialists and businessmen who have been conducting normal and lawful transactions with us and who have not conducted illegal activities. On the contrary, combating economic crimes is precisely aimed at ensuring the continuous development of our healthy transactions with them and preventing them from being deceived and blackmailed by a few lawless persons in our country." By so saying, the "decision" reiterates to the whole country and the whole world that our party and state will continue to carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world. All our comrades who are engaged in external economic activities should give wide publicity of the policy of our party and state to foreign businessmen. In conducting our external economic activities, we should adhere to the principle of equality and mutual benefits and scrupulously abide by our promises in order to make foreign businessmen feel at ease in doing business in our country under the prerequisite of observing the laws of our country.

The policy of enlivening the domestic economy is also unswerving. For this, the "decision" has also laid down definite stipulations which reflect the stability and continuity of our policies. We should also conscientiously study and resolutely carry out these stipulations.

Under the fundamental principles of regarding the planned economy as the primary factor and viewing the whole country as one chessboard, we must continue to hand down some powers to the prefectures, municipalities and counties, and expand enterprise decisionmaking powers. The province has summed up the effective experiences of Qingyuan County in the field of reforming enterprise management. We should continue to actively popularize these experiences. In reforming the internal managerial system of the enterprise, the Nanfang food factory in Jiangmen municipality has made a significant breakthrough and has achieved remarkable results. We should continue to popularize, in an orderly manner, their experience in all the units that are suited to carrying out similar reform. All our efforts at reform of the economic system of our industry and commerce and all our efforts at reorganization of our enterprises should serve the goal of raising economic efficiency.

In the agricultural field, we should make our broad ranks of basic-level cadres and the broad masses firmly believe that the series of popular rural economic policies that have been formulated since the party's third plenary session will be carried out for a long time. There will be no change in the public ownership of the main means of production, in practicing various types of responsibility systems and in the policy of comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and sideline occupations, development of domestic sideline production and opening up of rural trade fairs. In a word, there will be no change in the strategic guiding policy of enlivening the economy and allowing the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible under the guidance of the state plan. The golden age for our broad masses of peasants has by no means ended. On the contrary, it has only begun. The good rural situation is only at the beginning stage. A better and happier future is awaiting our peasants.

Of course, we have to solve new problems that will crop up in the progress of the development of our industry, commerce and agriculture. Judging from what has cropped up at present, we have overcome the selfish departmentalism, the decentralism and the trend of liberalization in the economic field. In order to overcome these malpractices, we should carry out careful investigation and study, discuss things with the masses and strengthen our political and ideological work. In short, in so doing, we should pay attention to facilitating the preservation and development of the initiative of our cadres and masses and pay attention to facilitating the better and more comprehensive implementation of all the party's economic policies in order to boost economic development.

Maintaining the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy is parallel with combating serious criminal activities in the economic field. We hope the leading party and government organs at all levels will act according to the central and provincial CCP committee instructions, strengthen leadership over economic work and ensure still greater economic returns and growth rate in the province's economic construction this year while scoring victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

HENAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS CONCLUDES 17 APR

HK180322 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] The second congress of the Henan provincial social sciences association concluded on 17 April. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC, including Liu Jie, Zhang Shude, Han Jingcao, Shang Tan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, Yue Xiaoxia, He Zhukang, (Luo Fan) and Ye Renshou attended the closing ceremony. Comrade Liu Jie made an important speech. The congress approved the revised charter of the provincial social sciences association and a resolution expressing support for Comrade Liu Jie's report and Comrade Zhang Shude's speech. The resolution called on social science workers in the province to uphold the four basic principles, unite and work together and make new contributions to building the two civilizations. Zhang Shude was elected chairman of the association.

Liu Jie Address

HK190241 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Henan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech at the 17 April plenary session of the second congress of the provincial social sciences association. After extending congratulations, Comrade Liu Jie said: This is a successful and important congress. I have been very interested to see some of the material printed and distributed by the congress, which has raised many valuable issues. We can say that this congress is a test of the strength of our philosophy and social science ranks, and it shows that these ranks are not weak.

Liu Jie said: We must attach great importance to philosophy and social science research. As far as we are concerned, it is even more important to realize that theory divorced from practice is empty theory. This requires that all our comrades engaged in ideological and theoretical work spontaneously and thoroughly investigate the entire practice of society and people's thinking. This means that we should study what new phenomena and new problems exist in society, and how to solve them; what people are thinking of at present, and why they are thinking that; and how to guide them to develop the correct orientation. Liu Jie pointed out: At present, the cadres and masses in our province are following the central instructions and dealing resolute blows at serious criminal activitiesin the economic field. They are implementing the 10 major principles for economic construction, perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and seriously straightening out the enterprises. All these things are practice in the field of social science.

We have already gained initial success in the struggle to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field. There has been a rapid increase in cases and clues exposed by the masses. Shaken and frightened, many persons who committed serious crimes have given themselves up. Various kinds of sinister trends and moods have declined somwhat. The cadres and masses have thus received great encouragement and profound education. There are a great number of new situations, problems and experiences arising successively in this struggle and in readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading the national economy, in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" drive, rural rules and pacts and the five-good family drive, in the comprehensive tackling of social problems and in strengthening ideological and political work. All these things await theoretical enhancement. It is evident from this that there is a broad scope for philosphy and social science, and now is the time for us to fully display our ability in this respect.

On the question of unifying understanding and strengthening leadership, Comrade Liu Jie said: The party committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the status and role of social science research in the building of the two civilizations, and strengthen leadership over philosophy and social science research and teaching. 1) It is necessary to further implement the party policy on intellectuals; 2) it is necessary to combine the specialized force with the practice of the masses; 3) it is necessary to provide material support. In short, the whole party must assign social science an extremely important position, and mobilize the enthusiasm of social science workers in every way, so that they can provide still better service for promoting the cause of philosophy and social science in Henan and for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Liu Jie said in conclusion: This year is Henan's science year. In the science year activities, we must make social science and natural science fly wing to wing.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG ECONOMIC CRIME GROUPS -- The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has decided to transfer a further 200 party-member cadres from the provincial organs to work groups to take part in handling serious economic criminal cases, and speed up this work. This step is being taken to implement the decision of the Central Committee and State Council on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Apr 82 HK]

GUIZHOU REPORTS XINGYI PREFECTURE'S DEVELOPMENT

HK210240 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Summary] Xingyi Prefecture has made good progress in its economic construction under the party's leadership since liberation. Last September, the State Council decided to turn Xingyi Prefecture into Southwestern Guizhou Autonomous Prefecture of Bouyei and Miao nationalities. This decision will take effect at the end of this month.

"Now the prefecture has 7,443 water conservation facilities of various kinds that effectively irrigate 570,000 mu of land, which is 480 percent of the total irrigated area in the early postliberation period. The power of the prefecture's agricultural machines totals more than 100,000 hp, and the number of its large and medium-sized tractors has risen to 654. The total capacity of rural small hydropower stations amounts to 12,700 kilowatts. The prefecture has achieved relatively good results in developing its agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and industry. The prefecture's grain output last year totaled 1.151 billion jin, which was an increase of 160 percent over that in 1949. The number of pigs has increased by 190 percent, and that of big domestic animals by 140 percent. The output of rapeseed has risen by 470 percent, that of tung oil by 980 percent and sugarcane by 710 percent."

The prefecture has also developed its industry well. Now there are electric powerplants, coal mines, machine building factories, brick factories, fertilizer factories, cement plants, sugar refineries and other industrial enterprises. "Among these enterprises, 151 are owned by the state and 263 are owned by the collectives. The industrial output value of the prefecture has reached 63.87 million yuan, which was an increase of 263 times over that during the year just after liberation."

"The total length of highways has increased from 584 km before liberation to the present total length of 3,296 km. Bus lines connect more than 150 communes. A total length of 450 km of new water routes has been opened up. This has radically changed the prefecture's previously poor transportation system."

RETURNEE COMMENDS PARTY POLICIES IN XIZANG

OW191315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Lhasa, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Gelong Losang Danzeng, a Tibetan who returned to his home in 1980, recently gave an interview to XINHUA in which he said: "The present policies in Tibet are very good. The people's life has improved remarkably."

The 67-year-old local government official went to India in 1959. He said that he had returned home twenty-one months ago. He has found that the current policies in Tibet seem to be working well. "As long as these policies are pursued, Tibet's future will be bright," he said, "and Tibetans living abroad will be willing to return to the motherland." "Before I returned home," he continued," I had been told that life in Tibet was very hard and that people had no freedom. But what I have seen here is just the opposite of that. Compared with the living standards when I left here in 1959, things have improved greatly. Every one has food to eat, clothes to wear and money to spend. Some people even have radios, tape-recorders and TV sets. This was unimaginable when I was in exile abroad."

"Now Lhasa is six or seven times larger. The narrow, twisted streets have been replaced by wide and straight ones. There is a lot of contruction going on in the city, and more factories have been built," Losang Danzeng said.

Speaking about the policies of regional autonomy, he said: "I had been told abroad that autonomy in Tibet was in name only. The fact is, many leading posts are held by Tibetans, and all country-level leaders are Tibetans. Tibetans are actually their own masters."
In conclusion, Losang Danzeng said: "History shows that the Han and Tibetan nationalities have been closely related as the sun and the moon. China shows great concern for the minority nationalities. This has made me feel our country has the warmth of a big family. That is why I made the decision to come back to settle here."

XIZANG RIBAO ON STUDYING RURAL MEETING MINUTES

HK150543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Report on 14 April XIZANG RIBAO editorial: "Seriously Study and Implement the Minutes and Promote Work in the Agricultural and Pastoral Areas"]

[Excerpts] The minutes of the national rural work conference, recently circulated by the Central Committee, is an extremely important document. Seriously studying and implementing this document and applying its spirit to unify our understanding and guide work in Xizang's rural and pastoral areas will play a great role in further promoting the development of agricultural and animal husbandry production and stimulating the continued advance of the excellent situation in the rural and pastoral areas.

The editorial says: We must first link study of this document with reality, and review and analyze the excellent situation that has emerged in the rural and pastoral areas since instituting the production responsibility systems. As a result of hard work in the past 2 year, the work of setting up various types of production responsibility systems has made great progress in our rural and pastoral areas. Over 95 percent of the production teams have now set up such systems. Over 82 percent of the total number of production teams have established systems of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies or of fixing output quotas for each household. Practice has proved that the establishment of production responsibility systems has overcome many defects in production management and fully mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen. It has raised fine prospects for rural economic construction and social development.

However, Xizang started later than other provinces and regions in setting up production responsibility systems, and also acted rather quickly and vigorously in readjusting them. Some places made very slow progress at the start, and then pushed the work all at once. Some problems have inevitably resulted. We need to study and solve these problems. The editorial syas: Guided by this important document circulated by the Central Committee, our current task is to seriously sum up experiences, grasp the current main problems that urgently need solving and take effective measures to further promote the production responsibility systems.

1. We must apply the spirit of the central document to unify the understanding of the cadres and masses. In the previous period there were certain worries among the cadres and masses in the course of setting up the responsibility systems. Summed up, the cadres were afraid of acting in a rightist fashion, and the masses were afraid of policy changes. The central document has now clearly pointed out: China's agriculture must maintain the path of socialist collectivization. There will be no change for a long time in the public ownership of land and other basic means of production. There will also be no change for a long time in the establishment of production responsibility systems in the collective economy.

2. We must further implement the various policy measures, guided by the spirit of the minutes. We must repeatedly explain to the masses that the agricultural and pastoral economy is an important component of the national economy, that it is necessary to take planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary and that it is necessary to accept guidance by the state plans.

3. We must build the grassroots leadership groups well in accordance with the spirit of the central document. By studying the document and summing up experiences, we must help the grassroots rural and pastoral cadres to clearly understand the work tasks in the new situation.

The editorial concludes: In order to do still better at implementing the spirit of the central document in connection with the conditions in Xizang, the leaders at all levels and the departments concerned must also dispatch forces to the rural and pastoral areas to carry out an all-round investigation and study in light of the contents of the five sections of the document, and put forward views on implementing them.

KUNMING PLA DECISION ON STUDYING MAO'S WORKS

HK230329 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units issued a decision on 9 April on carrying out thorough and sustained study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works. The decision called on the commanders and fighters of all subordinate units to hold aloft the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought and carry out extensive, thorough, sustained and sound study of Comrade Mao Zedong's works. The decision pointed out: The mass activities of studying Comrade Mao Zedong's works suffered very great interference for a time due to the influence of erroneous trends in society and certain inappropriate propaganda. Ideological and political work was also consequently weakened. In order to change this situation, the CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units calls on all commanders and fighters to study Comrade Mao Zedong's works, apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought to study, analyze and solve new situations and problems that arise in building the PLA units, spontaneously uphold the four basic principles and contribute to speeding up the modernization and regularization of the units. The decision made the following demands on the study activities:

1. The party committees and political organs at all levels must regard the study of Mao Zedong's works as the primary task in doing a good job of ideological and political work, and get a thoroughly good grasp of it. They must formulate practical study plans and measures.

2. Leading cadres at all levels must advance in the front rank, and become models in studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

3. It is necessary to strengthen specific guidance and assistance.

4. Carry forward the study style of linking theory with reality, closely integrate studying Mao Zedong's works with learning from Lei Feng and the heroes and models and with building socialist spiritual civilization, spontaneously reform world outlook, constantly promote ideological revolutionization and be loyal and contented fighters defending the motherland.

5. Set up typical examples and commend the progressives. We must take the study of Mao Zedong's works as an important content in future assessment of progressives, examination of cadres and party and CYL recruitment.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK -- The province performed 202,597 birth control operations during the first quarter of this year, which was a 373 percent increase over the same period last year and 64.4 percent of the total number of birth control operations in the province last year. A total of 56,879 birth control operations were performed in Bijie Prefecture during the first quarter this year, which was more than 200 percent of the total number last year. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Apr 82]

HEBEI RIBAO URGES RAISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

HK260445 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Lei Qingsheng [7191 1987 3932] of the provincial labor bureau: "It Is Imperative To Raise Labor Productivity"]

[Text] Rapidly raising labor productivity of the industrial enterprises of our province and bringing the economic results of both investment and existing equipment into full play is an important task in the present enterprise reorganization.

Since 1965, the average annual increase in the output value perworker of the province's industrial enterprises which are under the system of ownership by the whole people and which practice independent business accounting has only been 1.39 percent. The average annual increase in the output value per worker in 1980 was only 0.8 percent higher than in 1979, and that in 1981 was 2.4 percent less than in 1980. This state of affairs must be ended promptly.

There are many reasons for the drop in labor productivity of the province's industrial enterprises last year, but the important reason is that labor organization and the skills of enterprise management are backward. At the end of 1981 the industrial departments throughout the province had 1.422 million permanent workers, an increase of more than 87,700 workers over 1980. It is known to all that labor power and the means of production constitute essential factors of production. Only when labor power is organically integrated with the means of production can they form a practical labor force. In addition, this kind of integration of labor power with the means of production requires the maintenance of both an appropriate quantitative proportion and a certain qualitative relationship. Distributing and using labor power in accordance with this kind of proportional relationship will be able to bring into full play the economic results of the means of production and the positive role of workers in production and constantly raise labor productivity. At present, quite a number of enterprises in the province are basically in a state of "being overstaffed." However, disregarding the needs of production, the departments concerned are still continuing to "squeeze" new staff and workers into the enterprises. On the other hand, many of the new staff and workers who were recruited over the past few years had little schooling and little knowledge and did not receive any special training before they were assigned work. This state of affairs has interfered with the improvement of labor productivity.

To raise labor productivity, it is necessary to start with the improvement of labor organization and the strengthening of the management work of having fixed work quotas and a fixed number of staff. As for those types of production work of an enterprise where volume of work can be measured or checked, fixed work quotas must be drawn up in keeping with the implementation of the economic responsibility system. On the one hand, standards for quantity and quality must be worked out, and on the other, requirements for reducing consumption must also be formulated. If there are already standards promulgated by the ministry and the provincial departments concerned, we must act according to the regulations of the standards. If there are not any standards for fixing quotas, production quotas must be fixed in accordance with the highest level of the enterprise itself or the advanced levels of the same trade. Forcing down fixed quotas is not allowed. As for the staff and workers who cannot be assigned fixed quotas, it is necessary to draw up examination standards for them on the basis of setting up job responsibility systems and putting them on a sound foundation. After an enterprise fixes the number of staff and workers in the light of the orientation, scope and tasks of production, the surplus staff and workers must be put under unified management and arrangement rather than stay in the former workshops and posts.

Another important aspect of raising labor productivity is conducting cultural and technical training and improving the quality of the contingents of staff and workers. Enterprise technical and managerial personnel and cadres at various levels must go through strict training. What is more, it is necessary to provide vocational training for all staff and workers, and particularly for the new workers who have low standards of education and technical skills.

After finishing training and passing examinations, they will then be qualified to take up their new posts and operate the machines independently. Those who fail to pass examinations are not allowed to formally take up their new posts, and their time limits for apprenticeship and achieving proficiency should be extended. They will not become regular workers and their grade will remain the same until they have achieved the knowledge and ability standards they should achieve. In recruiting new workers, it is necessary to ensure quality and practice measures of open recuritment of workers and overall examinations and the principle of giving priority to the best qualified. In recruiting sons and daughters of retired workers, it is also necessary to act according to the requirements of recruiting workers and examine them morally, intellectually and physically. Those who fail to fulfill the requirements must not be recruited to fill their parents' posts. It is still necessary to better dovetail the educational system with the labor employment system and to strengthen the work of preemployment vocational training.

In the course of enterprise reorganization, perfecting the various systems and strengthening work discipline is not only an important link in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, but also an important guarantee for raising labor productivity. The actions and phenomena of violating work discipline must be boldly and forcefully handled. On the basis of reinforced ideological and political work, those deserving criticism must be criticized and those who need to be helped through education must be educated. Serious violators of work discipline must have both economic sanctions and administrative penalties imposed upon them, or even be simply discharged. This will avoid the practice of appeasement, which can result in greater disasters.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

SK250402 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent (Pei Zhimin), the regional CCP committee held a regional united front work conference 13-21 April in Hohhot. Attending the conference were secretaries of league, municipal, banner and county CCP committees, directors of united front work departments of league, municipal, banner and county CCP committees and responsible comrades of departments, committees, offices and bureaus under regional organs, of universities and of major plants, mines and enterprises, totaling over 210 persons. Among them were leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Yun Shiying, (Xing Yilun), (Zhou Junyong) and Wang Zhiran, and Chairman of the regional CPPCC committee Kui Bi. Comrade Zhou Hui spoke at the conference. He urged the participants to strengthen study, raise their understanding and improve the region's united front work to a new level.

The participants heard and studied the spirit of the national united front work conference, studied important related speeches of central leading comrades, summed up our region's united front work and discussed and made arrangements for 1982 tasks in the united front work.

Comrade Wang Duo presided over the conference and delivered a speech. When making an initial estimate of our region's united front work, he said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee,party committees and united front work departments at all levels have eliminated lefist errors and done a great deal of work in ending turmoil, restoring order and implementing policies. As a result, the situation in our region's united front work is good and our united front work departments have scored remarkable achievements in work. However, due to the protracted influence of left deviation ideas, some units lack a clear understanding of the significance of the united front work,have a tendency toward factionalism and [words indistinct] and fail to firmly implement policies. This hinders the continuous consolidation and expansion of the patriotic united front.

Comrade Wang Duo said: To build our country into a strong socialist country with a highly developed material and spiritual civilization, it is necessary not only to safeguard and develop a lively,stable and united political situation, but also to unite all forces than can be united and bring into play all positive factors. Only by so doing can we score achievements.

In view of the realities that our region is a minority autonomous area [words indistinct] and most intellectuals at higher and lower levels in our region hail from throughout the motherland to engage in frontier construction, we must conscientiously implement the important instruction of the CCP Central Committee on work in Nei Monggol, implement the party's national policy, strengthen the unity of all nationalities and genuinely establish a brotherly, interdependent and close relationship.

SHANXI RIBAO ON PARTY DISCIPLINE, STATE LAW

HK230418 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Discipline Cannot Take the Place of State Law"]

[Excerpt] A serious fact is evident from the cases of economic crimes that have been or are now being investigated in our province: Most of the major cases are caused by organizing gangs and collusion between inside and outside and between upper and lower levels, and involve certain state work personnel and even certain responsible cadres. This is a new characteristic, under new historical conditions, of the struggle between capitalist corruption and socialist opposition to corruption. Hence, we must be completely just and impartial in dealing with state cadres who have committed serious economic crimes, no matter who they are, what unit they belong to and what post, high or low, they hold. We cannot allow the slightest exception to the rules, and still less can we appease, indulge, protect and connive with these people. However, the phenomenon of replacing state law with party and government discipline exists in this struggle. When investigating and dealing with certain cadres, especially leading cadres, who have violated the criminal laws, the practice in some places is always to minimize the affair and deal more leniently with them than with ordinary personnel. This is precisely one factor why certain cadres are secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing in engaging in criminal activities. The masses are very unhappy over this inequality before the law. We should take this as a lesson.

To replace state law with party and government discipline is an expression, in the new situation, of the "special legal rights" of feudal society, and is exactly the same as the practice in those days in which an official committed a crime, he could be reduced in rank, stripped of some emoluments, or redeem himself with money. Hence, in the struggle today to combat economic crimes, in order to truly uphold the principle of severity toward state work personnel and ensure that everyone is equal before the law, we must destroy the feudal "special rights" idea that the law does not condemn the nobility.

The party has its party discipline and the state has its state law. We must take the facts and the law as the basis in deciding whether cadres who violate law and discipline should be punished by party or government discipline or by state law. State cadres who break the law in ordinary ways should have their responsibility under party or government discipline investigated in accordance with the circumstances, and legal sanctions, without any replacement of state law by party or government discipline, should be taken against those whose violation of criminal law constitutes a crime.

TIANJIN RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPROVING INDUSTRY

HK220241 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Report on 14 April TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article: "The Whole Party Must Mobilize To Grasp Industrial Production"]

[Excerpts] The first quarter of the year has now ended. The second is the key quarter for industrial production. According to the experiences of many years, it is not difficult to fulfill the tasks for the whole year if production is promoted in the second quarter; otherwise, we will be in a passive position throughout the year. The cadres and workers must immediately mobilize to grasp the key battle of industrial production in the first quarter.

1. Correctly evaluate the situation in Tianjin's industrial production. Total value of output in the first quarter was 7.9 percent greater than in the same period last year. That in March showed an 8.1 percent rise over March of last year. However, the economic indices were not fulfilled too well during the quarter. Profit is estimated to be 1.7 percent lower than in the same period last year, with a decline of 3.03 percent in profit turned over to the state. Output plans were not fulfilled well either.

There are many favorable conditions as we look toward the second quarter, but there are also many difficulties. The main ones are that production tasks for certain products are insufficient, there are raw material shortages and the thinking of certain cadres is unsteady. Our passive situation will develop further unless we adopt resolute, decisive and effective measures. Not only will economic returns fail to rise, but the growth rate may also fall. This is a problem to which the cadres, party members and workers throughout the municipality must pay serious attention.

2. The whole party must unify thinking and take economic work, especially industrial production, as the central task. The article says: The first issue in solving the current difficulties is to unify thinking. On the basis of unifying thinking, we should unify our steps and work hard together and strive for victory in industrial production. We must clearly understand that economic construction remains the greatest task and key issue facing the whole party. Tianjin, an industrial base, must get a good grasp of industrial production.

3. Improving economic returns is the focal point of economic work. The article says: Improving economic returns is the focal point of economic work. We must resolutely and rapidly shift economic work onto the track of taking improvement of economic returns as the central task. People's thinking is not totally united on this issue. The main problem is lack of correct understanding of the dialectical relationship between returns and growth rate, and even setting the one against the other, as though if stress is laid on returns, it cannot be laid on growth rate, and if growth rate is wanted, it is impossible to improve returns. This is a onesided viewpoint. We want both returns and growth rate. What we want is a realistic growth rate with good returns, and returns with a relatively high growth rate. The cadres and workers on the industrial front must seriously study Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speech at the national industry and communications work conference.

4. Do a good job in straightening out the enterprises. The article says: Straightening out the enterprises is one of the central tasks on the industrial front. The municipal authorities have already made arrangements for this work. We must hurry to implement these according to plan. Straightening out the enterprises must be combined with inspecting financial and economic discipline and with combating economic crimes. We must fully understand the gravity, harmfulness and danger of economic crimes and spontaneously struggle against the criminal elements in the economic field.

We must pay great attention to rectifying and building the leadership groups while straightening out the enterprises. We must resolutely purge from the leadership groups at all levels the people of three categories -- those who rose to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rebelling; people with gravely factionalist thinking, beaters, smashers and looters; and people who boycott the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session -- so as to ensure the political and organizational purity of the leadership groups.

5. Brace revolutionary spirit and improve work style. The article says in conclusion: Bracing revolutionary spirit is an extremely important issue at present, and this is the case for leading cadres in particular. Streamlining the bureaucracy and reforming the systems constitute the central authorities' strategic plan, which is of very great significance. We resolutely support the central authorities' policy decision and profoundly understand its importance. We are also carrying out preparations in a planned way in accordance with the central arrangements. The comrades on the industrial front and in all trades and sectors must brace their revolutionary spirit. If we display still greater drive this year, Tianjin's industrial production will certainly score still greater success than last year.

DAILY REPORT

China

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BUSH HAS WIDE-RANGING TALKS WITH SUZUKI

OW241628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met with U.S. Vice-President George Bush at his official residence this morning and stressed that the stabilitty of the Sino-U.S. relations is important to peace and stability in Asia, according to Japanese local press reports. The two leaders had a 90-minute talk on world issues and bilateral relations.

Suzuki said that the Japan-U.S. relations have entered a mature stage, which can find expression in the joint statement signed at last year's summit meeting in which the relations of alliance are mentioned. It is necessary for the West to maintain unity and coordination in face of a volatile international situation. It is all the more necessary for Japanese and U.S. top leaders to exchange views, he added. Bush agreed to Suzuki's opinion in this respect.

Referring to the strained Sino-U.S. relations over the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Suzuki noted that the continued stability of the Sino-U.S. relations is important to peace and stability in Asia. He expressed the hope that China and the U.S. will return to the starting point of normalization of relations and promote mutual understanding.

Bush justified U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. While claiming the U.S. attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations and hopes to keep the relations stable, Bush asserted that the U.S. must sell weapons to Taiwn in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act though the U.S. has no intention to provide Taiwan with new types of fighters.

In reply to questions on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan at a news conference this evening, Bush explained repeatedly that the Reagan administration has not changed its policy towards China and is "not pursuing a two-China policy." Sino-U.S. relations are important to U.S. national interests, he said.

Bush arrived in Japan yesterday and will go to South Korea tomorrow.

XINHUA VIEWS U.S. ACTION AFTER SINAI WITHDRAWAL

OW261319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Commentary: What Will U.S. Do in Mideast After Sinai Withdrawal? -- by Correspondent Zhou Zexin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 26 (XINHUA) -- How the situation in the Middle East will evolve and what action the United States will take in this region after Israeli troops total withdrawal from the Sinai has become the focus of attention of the world. It may be predicted that so long as its basic policy of partiality towards Israel remains unchanged, the United States is unlikely to push the process of the Camp David agreement as it wishes and its Middle East strategy will again be riddled with numerous contradictions.

The Israeli pullout does not mean settlement of the Middle East problem. U.S. officials have disclosed that after the Israeli withdrawal, the United States plans to have Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip resumed in June; but most observers here assume a wait-and-see attitude towards the autonomy talks, as they are skeptical about the efficacy of the present-day U.S. policy in settling the Middle East problem.

The crux of the Middle East problem lies in the Palestinian issue. All efforts to seek peace in this region should be based on respect for the national interest of the Arab people and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. The U.S. had so far failed to make any fundamental change in its stand on that key problem. Though the Reagan administration no longer labels the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as a "terrorist organization" and has even made clear that the U.S. will eventually enter into negotiations with the PLO on the condition that it recognize Israel's right to existence. However, so far the U.S. has refused to make direct contacts with the PLO and continued to exclude the Palestinians and their representatives from the negotiations on Palestine's autonomy, a matter of vital importance to them. Such a policy will never lead to a fair, reasonable and peaceful settlement acceptable to the Arab nations.

The Camp David agreement only envisages "full autonomy" for Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt and Israel have different interpretations to autonomy, with Egypt stressing "national entity" and, eventually, a Palestine state, and Israel insisting on "limited autonomy," implying perpetual occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in the name of "autonomy." For this reason, Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestine autonomy which started 30 months ago, are still deadlocked today. Washington has all along sided with Israel, trying to force Egypt to make concessions. And there are no signs that the United States will ever put pressure on Israel. Under such circumstances, how can these negotiations make any headway?

In addition to ignoring the rights of the Palestine people on this crucial issue, the United States has repeatedly connived at Israeli aggressions. In one year's time or so, Israel had virtually annexed Jerusalem, bombed Iraq's nuclear installations, annexed Syria's Golan Heights and repeatedly attacked Lebanon, killing innocent Arab residents there. Washington sometimes expressed "regret" at these savage acts or even voiced "condemnation." But it continued to provide Israel with military assistance, and dared not to explicitly criticize Israel for its recent air raids on Lebanon. The U.S. attitude can only encourage Israeli aggression and expansion and place more obstacles in the way to a settlement of Arab-Israel conflicts.

The United States, while seeking "strategic consensus" with Middle East countries, is sticking to its policy of tilting towards Israel. This will only increase its contradictions with Arab states and reduce its strategy of allying with the Arabs against Moscow to empty talk.

Speculation is rife about the prospects for peace in the Mid-East and the Reagan administration's Middle East policy following the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Many are worried about the adverse effect of Israel's expansionist moves over the U.S. strategic interests in the region. Many are afraid that if its expansionist ambitions are not checked, Israel will annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and continue to threaten its neighbouring countires with force of arms after its withdrawal from the Sinai. A U.S. newspaper asked: "Is this state of affairs the intended result of Camp David and our peace efforts? Should we be silent in a situation so blatantly unfair?"

Obviously it is high time for the Reagan administration to make a new option in the Middle East. People are watching what move it would take next.

FURTHER VIEWS ON NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT TO EUROPE

Radio Commentary

OW250302 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Commentator (Ya Ming): "Nguyen Co Thach's Detente Rhetoric Is Not Worth a Penny"]

[Text] During his recent visit to Europe, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach offered a gesture of detente to improve his country's image in the international arena. He babbled that Vietnam would be ready to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea if China no longer posed a threat to that region. The meaning behind his statement is quite clear, that is, China should be held responsible for the fact that the Vietnamese troops have not withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Nguyen Co Thach harped on the shopworn theme of the so-called Chinese threat to explain Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea. While his motive was vicious, the trick he used was too clumsy. China has consistently followed the five principles of peaceful coexistence; it has never sought hegemony or spheres of influence. It has no military base abroad, nor has it stationed a single soldier on foreign soil. It is a sheer lie to say that China is posing a threat to another country. Even the Vietnamese authorities themselves do not truly believe in a Chinese threat to Vietnam. Otherwise, they would not have moved the 200,000 troops from Vietnam, which borders China, to Kampuchea, which is far from Chinese territory. Even more groundless is the allegation that China is presenting a threat to Kampuchea. Quite clearly, it is Vietnam itself that has committed armed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, an independent country, and has fostered a puppet regime there. Because of this, it has been condemned by the United Nations and international public opinion. Now, Nguyen Co Thach totally disregards this fact.

China's support for Kampuchea's war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation is based on international morality and is an act of justice, just as was its previous support for Vietnam's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese authorities are standing facts on their heads by describing China's support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation as a threat to Kampuchea. Could China's previous support for Vietnam in its anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle have been a threat to Vietnam.

There is an essential difference between supporting a victim of aggression and opposing aggressors on the one hand and threatening another country in the interest of one's own country on the other. In supporting the Kampuchean people's sturggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation, China has never thought of doing anything for its own interests. It has no intention of turning Kampuchea into a sphere of Chinese influence. Instead, the Chinese Government has repeatedly and unequivocally expressed that, after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, China will be willing to join the other countries concerned, Vietnam included, in making an international pledge to neither invade Kampuchean territory nor use Kampuchean territory to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region or intervene in Kampuchea's internal affairs in any way. China's stand is open and aboveboard. Disregarding the objective facts and China's consistent stand, Nguyen Co Thach fabricated the so-called Chinese threat in an attempt to defend Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea; however, all that he did was in vain. While Nguyen Co Thach was visiting Europe, public opinion in all the countries he visited pointed out that Vietnam must comply with the UN General Assembly resolution to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. This was a loud and clear reply to Nguyen Co Thach.

During his visit to Europe, Nguyen Co Thach also stated that Vietnam is prepared to discuss with China the improvement of relations between the two countries. We would, of course, welcome such a suggestion if the Vietnamese authorities were really sincere. However, facts have proved that they have no sincerity at all. With Soviet support, Vietnam has committed frequent provocations against China along the Sino-SRV border, sent out gunboats to sink or damage Chinese fishing boats on the high seas, continued its anti-China activities and made groundless attacks on China. Does this mean that they are improving Sino-Vietnamese relations? Moreover, the Vietnamese authorities pursue regional hegemonism, persist in the armed occupation of Kampuchea and in controlling Laos and provide the air and naval bases in Danang, Cam Ranh Bay and (?Kompong Som) for use by the Soviet Union, thereby introducing the presence of Soviet Armed Forces into Indochina and Southeast Asia and threatening the safety of China and the Southeast Asian region. In so doing, are they creating favorable conditions for improving the Sino-Vietnamese relations?

While Nguyen Co Thach was visiting Europe, he assumed a pitiable posture in order to induce people's sympathy for Vietnam and seek political and economic advantages. His purpose in doing this was to extricate Vietnam from its isolation internationally and to ease its economic difficulties resulting from its aggression against Kampuchea. However, lies can in no way cover up facts. As long as the Vietnamese authorities refuse to give up their regional hegemonism and anti-China strategy, Nguyen Co Thach's rhetoric about detente will have no value at all.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK231012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Bo Yong [3134 8673]: "He Wants Face"]

[Text] As soon as the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party had concluded, Nguyen Co Thach flew to Europe in a hurry. What is the purpose of his trip? People can easily draw a conclusion from Le Duan's recent sorrowful remarks on Vietnam's economy: The main purpose of Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Europe is to beg for aid.

However, despite his obvious purpose of begging for foreign aid, Nguyen Co Thach said time and again, whether in France, Sweden and West Germany or during his visit to the EEC, that he had "come to Europe to visit friends" and "not as a beggar." Vietnam has gone in for the policy of military aggression and expansion in the past few years. As a result, its foreign exchange has been used up and it is heavily in debt. Yet the Vietnamese foreign minister put on lofty airs and seemed to say that Vietnam is not exhausted, has ample financial resources and does not need to look to others for help. "Visiting friends" is naturally a very gratifying thing to do. However, a saying goes: One does not consider saving one's face when one is hungry. To meet the Hanoi administration's urgent need, the foreign minister eventually stated that he was "willing to present a detailed list of many new items of goods needed," thereby showing the cloven hoof.

He says that he is not a beggar. Yet he has in his pocket a detailed list of goods needed. He looks a bit different from a beggar in the street, but he is essentially a beggar. He is at most a beggar who wants face.

HUANG HUA, OTHER LEADERS MEET WITH REWI ALLEY

OW211518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA) -- A meeting celebrating the 55th anniversary of the arrival in China of Rewi Alley, an old friend of the Chinese people, was held here this afternoon under ths sponsorship of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

As 85-year-old Alley, in the company of Wang Bingnan, president of the association, stepped into the meeting hall, over 200 people from all walks of life greeted him with a standing ovation.

In his speech, Wang Bingnan extended his high regards and warm congratulations to Alley. He said: "For over half a century, Comrade Alley has lived and fought together with the Chinese people sharing their weal and woe. His contributions to the Chinese revolution and construction have been at once tremendous, many-sided and protracted." He paid tribute to Comrade Alley for the profound friendship he has fostered with the Chinese people in the past fifty years and more. Wang Bingnan briefed those present on Alley's deeds during China's revolutionary struggle and construction. He said: "During the early period of the Chinese revolution, Alley took risks and tried various ways to get urgently needed medical supplies and telecommunication equipment into the Red Army base areas in Jiangxi Province. He provided constant protection and assistance for our party's underground work. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he started, together with Edgar Snow and Nym Wales, the Gong Ho (Indusco) movement and made his share of contributions to the support of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army and to the victory of the anti-Japanese war. After liberation, Comrade Alley actively participated in the movement of opposing wars of aggression and safeguarding world peace. At the same time he became highly involved in writing. Up to 1982, he had 63 books and translated works on Chinese achievements to his credit, which were published in China and abroad," he said.

Wang Bingnan also praised Alley for his high ideological consciousness, deep insight, courage, tenacity, and a constant urge to explore truth and daring to get things done. He said: "Comrade Alley deserves to be called a fine sone of the New Zealand people."

Wang Bingnan wished Alley good health and a long life and said he hoped he would live for at least 20 more years, and see with his own eyes the realization of his ardent hope of a lifetime.

Alley, in high spirits, said at the meeting: "It has been my privilege to have lived and worked in this land over the years, and to have been able to learn much about it, building up the realization that as the people of China go on working together to maintain their advance, almost everything is possible for them. The success of the Chinese revolution as it enters its new stages, is filled with hope for all peoples. A billion people making an old land flower again, millions of children growing up and learning the lessons of their revolution against all that had held China down! The 55 years in China have brought me much happiness and the thrill of watching many dreams come true," he said.

At the meeting, the host association presented to Alley an inscription reading "the pines and cypresses are evergreen," written by Chu Tunan, vice-president of the association. The documentary film "Chinese People's Friend Rewi Alley" was shown at the meeting. Attending today's meeting were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chu Tunan and Hou Tong, vice-presidents of the host association; Zhang Guangnian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association; Alley's close friend Dr. Ma Haide, and his relatives.

Also present were Edward Hill, chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill, and New Zealand Ambassador to China Francis Anthony Small and Mrs. Small.

Prior to the meeting, Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, met with Rewi Alley.

ICELAND'S JOHANNESSON MEETS WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

OW261646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, tonight accepted an invitation from Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Olafur Johannesson to visit his nation at any time. The invitation was made at a banquet given this evening by Johannesson for their Chinese hosts. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1512 GMT on 26 April carried a similar account. At this point the account adds: "...including Huang Hua and his wife, He Lilang."]

Earlier today, Johannesson met with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, in the Great Hall of the People. [XINHUA Domestic Service adds: "In their friendly talks..."] Premier Zhao expressed his satisfaction with relations between the two nations and hoped they would continue to develop.

Johannesson said he has had very useful talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the international situation. He said he and his nation are interested in Chinese affairs despite Iceland's distance from China.

Premier Zhao briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation.

Present were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Petur Thorsteinsson, Icelandic ambassador to China.

FRENCH ARMED FORCES CHIEF VISITS TWO CITIES

Shanghai Visit

OW270011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] General Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, and his delegation left Beijing by special plane on the morning of 25 April for a visit to Shanghai. They were accompanied by Han Huaizhi, assistant to the PLA chief of the General Staff. Wang Jingkun, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, gave a banquet in honor of the French guests on the same evening.

In the morning, Lacaze layed a wreath before the Monument of the People's Heroes at Tienanmen Square.

Hangzhou Visit

OW261550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Hangzhou, April 26 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Lacaze and their party arrived here by air today from Shanghai.

Accompanying them were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife.

This afternoon, the guests visited a P.L.A. Air Force division and watched demonstration flights. At the end of the demonstration, General Lacaze sat in a cockpit and was briefed on the structure and capabilities of the plane. He praised the skills of China's young fliers.

This evening, Guan Junting, commander of Zhejiang Provincial Command of the P.L.A., gave a banquet for the guests.

The guests arrived in Shanghai from Beijing yesterday. During their stay, they visited industrial and scientific organizations.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES UNITY, VICTORY OF ARAB PEOPLE

HK260936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Unity and Strive for New Victories"]

[Text] After an arduous struggle of 15 years, Egypt has finally regained its territorial sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula. Starting yesterday, the Egyptian flag has again been fluttering over Sinai. This is an important result of the persistent struggle of the Egyptian people.

With Egypt's recovery of the Sinai Peninsula, new changes will occur in the Middle East situation. However, the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East issue, has not yet been settled. The road to realizing peace in the Middle East area is still long and tortuous. Israeli expansionists are still occupying a vast expanse of Arab territory. They are hostile to the PLO and refuse to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people. Moreover, the Begin administration has stepped up the annexation of the occupied territory. It has openly annexed East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. It has also schemed to "administer" the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip "with civil officials" in order to deprive the Palestinian people of their national right and to occupay these places forever. Several days ago, Israeli airplanes savagely bombed Lebanon. This is another new crime committed by the Begin administration. These aggressive acts of Israel have not only aroused the world's public indignation but have also reminded us again that checking Israel's aggression and justly and reasonably setting the Palestinian issue remain urgent tasks in realizing peace in the Middle East.

An important reason why the Israeli expansionists have dared to carry out aggression and expansion for a long period is the acute contention of the two superpowers for their own strategic interests in the Middle East and the U.S.' shielding and support of the Israeli expansionists. To date, the U.S. Government has refused to recognize the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people -- the PLO. Given its stand on the issue and repeated use of the veto power in the UN Security Council to protect Israel from condemnation and sanctions, the United States is undoubtedly conniving at Israel's aggression and expansion. It is only natural that this U.S. stand is denounced by Arab countries and world public opinion.

Strengthening the unity of the Arab world and acting in unison against its enemy are the fundamental conditions for triumph over Israel's aggression and expansion. At present, both Egypt and other Arab countries have the desire to eliminate differences and to restore unity. This is something gratifying. The Chinese people, who have all along sympathized with and supported the must struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab people, sincerely hope that the Arab countries can eliminate differences and strengthen unity. We believe that so long as the Arab people uphold unity, strive to win extensive international support, dare to struggle and know how to struggle, they will certainly be able to recover all the occupied territory, realize the national right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and finally win victory.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ISRAELI BOMBING OF LEBANON

HK240736 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 82 p 7

[Short commentary: "Bombing Cannot Scare the Palestinian People"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 April, Israel dispatched 60 aircraft to carry out massive and barbaric raids on PLO bases in the southern outskirts of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and southern Lebanon. The raids caused tremendous loss of life and property. This is yet another serious incident in the series of provocations recently carried out by the Begin regime. This deliberate provocation by the Begin regime not only violates Lebanon's territorial sovereignty but also wrecks the ceasefire agreement reached by Israel and Lebanon last July. This shows yet again that there is not the slightest change in the Israeli expansionists' stubborn stand of hostility to the Arab people.

While having no alternative but to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula, Israel intensified its annexation of another portion of occupied Arab territory. Following its brazen annexation of east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, it forcibly imposed so-called civilian administration in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in a bid to write off at one stroke the Palestinian people's national rights by means of an autonomy plan "for people, not for land." However, the Israeli schemes were strongly condemned by the Arab people and stubbornly resisted by the people in the occupied territories. The Begin authorities then proceeded to savagely suppress the peaceful residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the one hand while on the other scheming large-scale airraids on the bases of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- reckoning that by this means they should weaken the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their land. However, as in the past, this scheme of the Begin authorities has been unable to and never will be able to succeed.

The Palestine issue -- the core of the Middle East problem -- becomes still more prominent as Egypt gradually resumes full sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula. History has proven that this problem can certainly not be solved by armed conquest. A lasting peace in the Middle East can only be built by recognizing and restoring the national self-determination rights of the Palestinian people. Together with all peace-loving peoples who uphold justice, the Chinese people resolutely stand on the side of the Palestinian people and the Arab people, strongly condemn Israeli war provocations, and will strive together to curb Israeli aggression.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW261248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, held talks here this morning.

Prior to the talks, Zhao Ziyang exchanged views on international issues of common interest with Chadli alone.

It was learned that the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two sides expressed the hope that they would further strengthen cooperation between their two countries. Zhao Ziyang said: "There exist very good relations between China and Algeria. On this base, we will make common efforts to raise such relations to a higher level. It is a persistent policy of the Chinese Government to develop Sino-Algerian friendly relations which have a solid foundation," the premier said.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Sino-Algerian cooperation will exert an important influence on the promotion of cooperation between developing countries, that is, South-South cooperation. It will also play an active role in promoting world-wide discussions. Cooperation between our two countries in various forms will become an example for South-South cooperation." He said he hoped that the two countries would have wide exchanges and cooperation in the field of economy, technology and trade according to their respective need.

President Chadli said: "Cooperation between Algeria and China will expand in all fields. Our friendly relations and cooperation have been established on the basis of political mutual trust, and conform to the interests of the two peoples. This applies not only to economic and trade relations, but also to cooperation in strategy. Algeria treasures its independence won after its struggle; China also treasures its own independence. This is a basis for expanding cooperation between our two countries," Chadli said.

Taking part in the talks on the Algerian side were Mohamed Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs; Slimane Hoffmann, president of the commission for external relations of the Party of the National Liberation Front; Saleh Goudjil, minister of transportation and fisheries; Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and territorial management; Colonel Khalid Nezzar, military regional chief; Mohamed Lemkami, vice-president of the National People's Assembly; and Ali Abdelaoui, Algerian ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Liu Jianzhang, minister of railways; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China; Chen Xian, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Xu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria.

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW261910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening to welcome Algerian President and Secretary-General of the Party of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian guests.

Prior to the banquet, Chadli, accompanied by Premier Zhao, met leaders of various government organizations.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Algerian people's long and arduous struggle for national independence and for the success of their national liberation. "Since its independence, Algeria has firmly maintained its independence, relying on its own efforts to overcome difficulties and to build the country. In this, the nation has achieved remarkable success," he said.

"Algeria has insisted on its opposition to imperialism and colonialism, and adherence to a nonalignment policy. It has been active in international affairs, safeguarding the rights and interests of the developing countries, and winning acclaim from the peace-loving countries and people all over the world," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said China and Algeria are friendly countries and their people have a profound friendship, forged early during Algeria's liberation. "This friendship has stood up over war of time. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1625 GMT on 26 April carries a similar report on Premier Zhao's banquet for the Algerian president. The XINHUA Domestic Service version reads...has stood the test of time.] Our countries share identical or similar views on many important international issues," he said. "Our people enjoy mutual trust and support, and have conducted sincere and effective cooperation across a wide range. The Chinese people will never forget, and will always be grateful to the Algerian Government and people for their consistent efforts to uphold justice in the United Nations and in its subordinate organizations. We will always remember their efforts to restore China's legitimate seat in the U.N."

He expressed his belief that Chadli's visit will strengthen relations between the two countries.

Referring to the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said that after World War II the Asian, African and Latin American countries won their independence one after another. The rise of the Third World was an important development internationally.

But these countries he said, have been facing economic difficulties and are still trapped by unequal and unjust international economic relations. All these, he said, have directly affected their consolidation of political independence. Algeria has made outstanding contributions to the effort to change this unreasonable situation. "For these we express our appreciation and support to Algeria," Zhao Ziyang said. "The Chinese Government and people will make common efforts with Algeria and other Third-World countries and people for the transformation of the old international economic order."

He said so long as Third-World countries strengthen their ties, conduct effective South-South cooperation and push for global negotiations, the strategic goal of establishing a new international economic order will be realized step by step.

Referring to the Middle-East issue, Zhao Ziyang said "At present the world is closely following the development of the situation. After annexing Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the Begin government has unleashed large-scale repression on the West Bank, uttered war threats against Lebanon and, again in violation of the cease-fire agreement, bombed the suburbs of Beirut and the nation's coastal areas. This has caused heavy losses to both the Lebanese and Palestinians. The Chinese Government and people condemn the Israeli aggression and expansionism, and support the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their struggle to recover lost territories and national rights." [XINHUA Domestic Service renders the preceding sentence as: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemned the Israeli aggression and expansionism, and will, as always, resolutely support the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover lost territories and national rights."]

He hoped the Arab countries would unite in a common struggle against the enemy so as to bring a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle-East question at an early date.

Chadli said the friendship between the two peoples was neither circumstantial nor determined by subjective and temporary factors. "This friendship arose during the bitter struggle for freedom and dignity by our peoples," he said, "and in the sacrifices made for the establishment of a world of progress and justice. We have not forgotten that China was among the first nations to provide Algeria with material, military aid, and political and moral support," he said.

"Our cooperation has developed on such a solid historical basis and in a spirit of mutual understanding, strengthened by common aspirations for promotion of our relations," he said.

"Algeria and China have found new channels for bilateral cooperation and are willing to make common efforts for a new wholesome internationalcooperation through consolidation of their relations," the Algerian president said.

Chadli said he is extremely worried about the sustained tension in the world. "The state of affairs proves everyday that all international relations have been affected," he said. "The world has fallen into a state of crisis. The progress of national liberation has been held up, spheres of influence expanded, foreign policies of interference are growing and there are those resorting to force, or threatening to, and trying to restore its bases in foreign countries. Africa, Asia and Latin America have always been a coveted target, taking a high priority in the world strategy of these who would do their utmost to deny people's rights of self-determination in an attempt to control their natural resources forever," he said.

Chadli said Third-World countries will not agree to deprive themselves of their rights and mastery of their own destiny. "For a long time," he said, "the people of the Third World have been excluded from the historical stage. They were bound, oppressed and even pushed to shed their own national characteristics.

"However," he said, "they will no longer allow themselves to be ordered about by others nor yield to power politics."

Chadli stressed the determination of people of the Third World to conduct dialogues on an equal footing and to establish a new international order on the basis of promotion of democratic relations among countries.

He said the policy of nonalignment is a strict one, calling for unswerving faith to its basic principles. Without these principles there will be no freedom, safety or peace.

Referring to the Middle-East issue, Chadli said people have a responsibility to support the Palestinian people. They are waging a struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Everyone should be committed to putting an end to the Zionist policies of aggression and annexation," he said.

Chadli praised China's progress in national construction. "The Chinese people are working hard to build a prosperous and modern socialist country, and have made great achievements in national development. Algeria, which regards vigorous economic development as its real creed, rejoices to see this," he said.

He said he believed his visit will strengthen Algeria-China relations and will contribute greatly to the mutual trust and friendship between the two countries.

The banquet was permeated with the friendly feelings of Chinese and Algerian people.

Attending the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council; Liu Jianzhang, minister of railways; Bai Shouyi, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Peng Dixian, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria, and other government leaders.

Also on hand was Ali Abdelaoui, Algerian ambassador to China.

This afternoon, Chadli visited the Beijing No. 2 cotton mill with Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Zhao Reports on Streamlining

OW270044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA) — A plenary meeting of the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People to hear Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the progress in streamlining the State Council and explanation of three related proposals.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said: Since the conclusion of the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee we have proceeded in an all-round way with the streamlining of the ministries and commissions under the State Council and have made new progress in this regard. Through this busy period the work of restructuring the ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed, and the choice of persons for leadership posts has been made. Overall, the work has progressed smoothly.

Premier Zhao Ziyang explained the three proposals submitted by the State Council for the examination and approval of the plan to reform its ministries and commissions, to appoint state councillors and remove several vice premiers, and to appoint and remove some responsible personnel in the ministries and commissions under the State Council.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the plenary meeting held this afternoon. Among those present were Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing. Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Zhu Xuefan.

Attending the meeting as observers were Vice Premiers of the State Council Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren and Huang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huoqing as well as standing committee members of the National Committee of the CPPCC now in Beijing and responsible persons of standing committees of various provincial, regional and municipal people's congress.

Restructuring Completed

OW262325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA) — Premier Zhao Ziyang announced at the plenary meeting of the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee this afternoon that restructuring of the ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed. In the "explanation of the progress in streamlining the State Council and the three proposals," Zhao Ziyang said: Since the close of the 22d Session of the 5th NCP Standing Committee, which opened in late February, we have proceeded in an all-round way with streamlining ministries and commissions under the State Council and have made new progress. Throughout this busy period, the work of restructuring the ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed, and choice of people for leadership posts has been made. In those ministries and commissions where the work has been done quickly, departments and bureaus have been streamlined and new leading personnel appointed. In other ministries and commissions, the work of streamlining departments and bureaus and appointing their leading personnel is expected to be generally completed by the end of May. On the whole, the work has progressed smoothly.

The 22d Session of the 5th NCP Standing Committee had already approved the proposal for reducing the number of vice premiers and setting up the posts of state councillors and for the establishment of a standing committee, consisting of the premier, vice premiers, state councillors and a secretary general, as a collective leading body in the State Council to take care of its routine work. At today's meeting, Zhao Ziyang submitted the nominations for vice premiers, state councillors and secretary general of the State Council and asked for approval of their appointment.

Zhao Ziyang said that, after streamlining, the 52 former ministries and commissions under the State Council would be reduced to 41. He put forward a plan for reforming the ministries and commissions of the State Council and a proposal on the appointment of leading members to some ministries and commissions.

Zhao Ziyang added: Statistics for 38 ministries and commissions show that, after streamlining and personnel changes, there are 167 ministers and vice ministers, excluding those holding concurrent posts. This is 338 less than the original number of 505, or a cut of 67 percent. Their average age is 58, or 6 years younger than previously. Cadres with a college education account for 52 percent of the total, against 37 percent previously. According to statistics covering 28 ministries and commissions, there are 488 departments and bureaus under them, compared with the previous 720, or a cut of 32 percent. They now have 1,398 departmental directors and bureau heads as against 2,450 previously, a cut of 43 percent. Their average age is now 54 as against 59 previously. The cadres with a college education account for 49 percent of the total, compared with 36 previously.

Further Tasks Explained

OW262345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA) -- In his "explanations of the progress in streamlining the State Council and the three proposals" submitted to the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, Premier Zhao Ziyang called for continued efforts to do four tasks after the restructuring of the State Council.

He said: At the first step of streamlining the government structure, we have smoothly completed the restructuring of the ministries and commissions under the State Council and have formed new leading bodies for them, achieving decisive success in this work. However, in terms of the ultimate goal of streamlining the government structure, that is, improving the style of work and raising work efficiency, what we have done is just a beginning. For this reason we have to make continued efforts to do our work well in the revolutionary spirit.

The four tasks set up by Zhao Ziyang are:

1. The scope of functions and responsibilities of all ministries and commissions must be clearly defined. What their tasks are and how to fulfill these tasks must be made clear. Leading cadres of all ministries and commissions must heighten their spirits, boldly shoulder responsibilities and make a serious effort to do well within the scope of their functions and powers. Ministries should take the initiative to work independently and in a responsible manner to settle the questions that they can settle themselves. In no way should they ask instructions from the State Council in dealing with everything. Moreover, they should give more authority and greater responsibility, as appropriate, to the enterprises and institutions under them rather than taking over what the latter should do. Only in this way can the bureaucratic style of work and routine attitude be overcome and work efficiency be raised. Problems on which there has long been a lack of coordination among the departments concerned and for which responsibilities have been thrown around must be brought to the conference table and seriously discussed. Results achieved through discussions must be stated in explicit terms, recorded in files and implemented seriously. A regular meeting system should be established to settle issues requiring joint discussion by ministries and commissions. Regulations and rules, including those governing the division and system of work within ministries or commissions, regulations for the staff of the State Council, and work discipline should be formulated as soon as possible. All personnel, particularly leading cadres, should fully display their initiative and boldly take up the tasks which are in the interest of the people and the situation as a whole.

2. Conscientious work must be done for the settlement of veteran cadres. Previously, the State Council made regulations on the retirement of cadres. Recently it has worked out specific regulations for veteran cadres to leave their work posts for convalescenes. We should carry out these regulations in a serious manner and let the cadres retire or leave their work posts as they should; in other words, we should make this a regular system. As for the veteran cadres who have withdrawn to the second line of work, we should pay attention to giving full play to their role. This should be done on the basis of the needs of the work and their own situation; that is, we should seek truth from facts instead of creating work slots simply for the purpose of providing jobs for these cadres. While giving play to the role of the veteran cadres on the second line of work, we should give the new leading bodies a free hand in their work and let them shoulder responsibilities.

3. Close attention must be paid to the rotational training of cadres. This is a matter of great strategic significance for increasing intellectual investment, accumulating strength and preparing for development. One of the important aims of the current restructuring of the administration is to send large numbers of cadres to study in a planned way. Only by doing so can we enhance the quality of our cadre force to meet the requirements of the modernization program. From now on cadres' educational records and how well they do in vocational and technical studies will be used as important grounds for their evaluation and an important basis for appointments and promotions. As a principle, the various ministries and commissions should be responsible for the rotational training of their own cadres, and training should be closely linked with the work and business of each branch and department.

4. It is imperative to make sure that the task of reducing the staff of the State Council is carried out completely. An overall personnel ceiling has been set but it does not define the number of staff members. This, however, does not mean there is no limit to the size of the staff. Efforts must be made to achieve the target of reducing the entire staff of the State Council by about one third, and the staff ceiling should be applied to each specific unit. The reduction of staff must be real. Deception and falsification are absolutely impermissible. From now on, the addition of new staff members by any ministry or commission must be approved by the State Council, and no new staff members can be added without authorization or by means of disguised forms. Cadres transferred on a loan basis in the past, except for those to be included in the staff of the current organization for real work needs, should all be sent back to their original units.

Zhao Ziyang said: Our task is heavy and we have much work to do. If we fail to work well, not only will it be difficult to consolidate the results already achieved in restructuring the administration, but we may also find ourselves just one step short of success. We must achieve marked results in this area in 1982. He said: The current restructuring of the administrations serves as and should be an important part of the work to reform the economic structure. The restructuring of the administration and the reform of the entire economic structure, together with dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field, building a socialist spiritual civilization and the question of rectifying the party work style repeatedly stressed by the CCP Central Committee, are four interrelated tasks of fundamental importance, an important guarantee for adherence to the four fundamental principles and the realization of the four modernizations. We must do well in the current restructuring of the administration from start to finish and achieve the expected goals.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS EMULATING ADVANCED INDIVIDUALS

HK261254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Create a Social Atmosphere of Learning From the Advanced"]

[Text] Creating an atmosphere of learning from the advanced by emulating the advanced individuals and regarding them as teachers is a matter of prime importance, which is related to the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilization and also has far-reaching significance in pushing all our work forward and improving the party's work style and the social mood.

Historical experiences tell us that in every stage of social development there must be a number of advanced elements, who are forerunners of the times, embodying the spirit of the era. People vie with each other to learn from the advanced so that a social atmosphere can be created for learning from and emulating them. This is a sign of vigor and prosperity of a country and a nation. Today, while striving for the realization of our lofty goal of socialist modernization, we too need large numbers of advanced elements who play their roles as vanguards, backbones and bridges among the broad masses of people so as to expedite the progress of building the four modernizations.

An atmosphere of learning from and emulating the advanced is now taking shape throughout our country. Advanced models are being respected more and more and their exemplary ideas and experiences are being spread far and wide. This is a heartening tendency. However, in a number of places and units there still exist the unhealthy tendencies of isolating and dealing blows at the advanced elements. This is an obstacle to the progress of developing the atmosphere for emulating and catching up with the advanced elements. One's approach to the issue of emulating and catching up with the advanced is not only a question which involves the character of the advanced elements, but a question which is related to creating a certain kind of social atmosphere, and has a direct bearing on promoting or obstructing the progress of building socialist modernization. Therefore, we must do more complete and painstaking work to stop the unhealthy tendencies of isolating and dealing blows at the advanced models and to clear away all sorts of prejudice against them. We must make the broad masses of people understand that the advanced people's ideas and behavior represent the orientation of the progress of history, and they are in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people. Their contributions bring benefit to the whole society and every one of its members. Gossiping about and slandering the advanced elements and being jealous of them shows a lack of proletarian consciousness and self-deception.

The advanced elements should be observed and treated properly and no excessive demands should be put on them. This will help to better foster the advanced and also fill people with confidence in emulating and catching up with them. Some comrades put too many demands on the advanced elements, thinking that since they are progressive they must be perfect in all ways without having any shortcomings. Such a harsh demand will make the advanced "feel embarrassed" and also make other comrades feel that they are too far behind to catch up. This does not help to create an atmosphere of emulating and catching up with the advanced people. As the saying goes, each has his own strength and weaknesses. The advanced elements should not be considered "perfect in every way." They do something outstanding in their posts, they manifest the high consciousness of vanguards and they show high responsibility for the socialist cause. All this must be welcomed by all of us. We must emulate these fine deeds and their examplary ideas and deeds must be spread widely. Thus, a social atmosphere will be created for taking pride in emulating the advanced people.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES 'PENG DEHUAI'S ACCOUNT'

HK270658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Zhang Baolin [91728 1405 2651]: "Thoughts Induced by Reading 'Peng Dehuai's Account'"]

[Text] After reading "Peng Dehuai's Account," it was as if I had skimmed through the history of struggle of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and I felt the fiery, passionate heart of a genuine communist.

Closing the book, I am lost in admiration and reverence for him and yet cannot help feeling some anguish because this book about a soldier in battle was compiled chiefly by rearranging the several "confession statements" written by Old Chief Peng when he was in prison!

A great number of people of outstanding talent have emerged in the history of struggle of the CCP in the past six decades and more! However, many of the giants who passed away left behind for us their ideas and great achievements but little or no records written by them about their lives. What a huge, irretrievable loss this is to the history of our party, our army and the modern revolution.

Most of the senior leaders of our party and state are still shouldering heavy and complicated routine duties so that they do not have time to recollect the events of the past. The old comrades are usually very humble like General Feng Yi of the Eastern Han Dynasty who was reluctant in recounting about his military achievements. This is the reason why there are autobiographies available in our country. However, undeniably due to the lack of normal democracy inside the party some time ago, writing an autobiography was considered to be a deed to "monumentalize oneself." It is quite natural that the comrades refrained from writing autobiographies so as to avoid arousing suspicion.

As a matter of fact, the personal histories of the revolutionaries who have fought their whole lives for the liberation of their motherland and the people have already been melted into the entire cause of the proletariat. Their favorable and unfavorable turns in life, their writings and their experiences in battles have become an important part of the history of the party, the revolution and class struggle. Their memoirs will leave us with detailed, reliable, vivid and concrete historical materials and add splendor to our party, the proletariat and the Chinese nation. This is indeed an excellent thing which will benefit us incalculably.

This is the 6th year since the downfall of the "gang of four" and the 4th since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. There is no need for us to evade the question of "monumentalization." It is our hope that the old comrades will faithfully write down their experiences in the revolution, so that they can leave behind to the future generations the most precious legacy and the most magnificent chapter in the brilliant history of the Chinese civilization!

In ancient China, there were many honest historians who neither covered up people's faults nor lavished praises on them, so that they are still held in esteem nowadays. In writing memoirs, communists should all the more seek truth from facts, write without reservation and be faithful to historical facts. Old Chief Peng set an example for us in this regard: He did not gloss over his faults but strongly and unsparingly refuted the "charges" made against him. As a thoroughgoing materialist should be, he was dauntless; he had a strong sense of political responsibility, neither "covering up the faults of the elders" nor "bludgeoning" the erring comrades; he said yes for yes and no for no; he never called a red thing a black thing nor a black thing a red thing. This is the "historical ethics" of a model communist.

"Peng Dehuai's Account" was produced under special historical conditions. However, the publication of this book is of great significance. With the administrative structure simplified and the leading groups readjusted, a number of veteran cadres may be required to withdraw from the first line to the second line, to retire or to leave their posts for convalescence. Some of them may participate in social activities and investigations and others may make use of their time to write articles.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL VIEWS CENSUS PREPARATIONS

OW261724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- China is ready for census and census organs have been established at all levels above county in China, said Li Chengrui, deputy director of the State Council's census leading group and director of the State Council's census office, at a press conference here today.

He said that the State Council census office had carried out experimental census among the 946,000 people of Wuxi city and Wuxi County in Jiangsu Province on July 1, 1980. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had conducted experiemental census of their own among 3,430,000 people.

He said that the installing of computers is almost completed. China has bought eight computers from abroad. The 21 computers donated by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as assistance for the forthcoming census had all arrived. The last batch of computers will be installed and tested before May 21. Now, 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up or are setting up computer stations, with the exception of Tibet where the establishing will be deferred.

He said that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has aided 15.6 million U.S. dollars and China has appropriated 360 million yuan for the census. He said that China is training 1,000 computer software and hardware personnel, about 100,000 coders and 4,000 data entry personnel, about four million census enumerators and one million census supervisors.

He said that enumeration and verification should be completed between July 1 and July 15, 1982; and post-enumeration check completed before the end of August. He said that before the end of September 1982 the nation-wide table of such important figures as the total number of households, population of different sexes, nationalities and educational levels as well as the table for each province, municipality and autonomous region will have been completed through level-by-level manual tabulation and will be made public. Before the end of 1984 all figures enumerated will be tabulated by computers and be published after the examination by the State Council.

35 COMPANIES PARTICIPATE IN OFFSHORE OIL BIDDING

OW261341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Thirty-five foreign oil companies had applied by April 25, the deadline for registration in the second stage of the first round of bidding for joint exploitation of China's offshore petroleum resources, according to the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (C.N.O.O.C.). Notifications were sent by the C.N.O.O.C. on March 16 to 41 foreign oil companies eligible to apply for participation in the second stage of the first round of bidding, which covers all geophysical survey areas in the southern part of the South Yellow Sea, the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin and the western part of the Yingge Sea Basin, a spokesman for the C.N.O.O.C. said.

A total of 40 foreign oil companies have applied for bidding in the first round of bidding, which covers a total area of 150,000 square kilometers, the spokesman said. Forty-six companies in 12 countries were eligible for the first round of bidding, said the spokesman. These were involved in seven geophysical survey agreements and paid for surveys at the mouth of the Pearl River, the southern part of Beibu Gulf, the western part of Yingge Sea Basin and the South Yellow Sea.

Applicants are required to send their representatives to Beijing in May, when documents related to the first round of bidding will be available, the spokesman for the corporation said.

In accordance with contracts to be negotiated and signed this year, exploration will begin in 1983 and oil will be produced after 1986.

PRC EXPORTS SHIPS, BUILDS OIL-DRILING RIGS

OW261251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- China has exported 34 ships each of more than 10,000 tons in the past three years with the total tonnage of all the ships exported during this period amounting to 900,000 tons, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. In addition, some shipyards are now starting to build off-shore oil drilling rigs for export as well.

The ships exported include 36,000-ton or 27,000-ton bulk ships, 17,500-ton multi-purpose cargo ships, 12,300-ton container ships, and 700 horse power tugboats and pleasure vessels, the paper says.

According to contracts already signed, China will deliver a dozen more ships for foreign firms this years, says the paper. Two 27,000-ton ocean going freighters built and exported by the Dalian shipyard this year have received favourable comments from the shipping and shipbuilding circles abroad.

China has so far imported 15 items of advanced maritime technical know-how from other countries and has been licensed to produce some world famous brand products. The "Sulz" diesel engines with Swiss patent made by the Shanghai shipyard have been installed in some exported ships.

China produced only one 10,000-ton-class ship for export before 1979, the paper says. However, it is now accepting both fleet orders and orders for a single ship. The firms which so far have placed orders for Chinese ships are in the Hong Kong-Macao region, Singapore, Malaysia, the United States, Italy and West Germany, the paper says.

MEETING DISCUSSES OVERSEAS CHINESE-OWNED HOUSES

OW270327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said today at a discussion meeting on implementing the policy concerning privately owned houses of Overseas Chinese held jointly by the State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs and the State Administration of Urban Construction: It is our national policy to unite the masses of our countrymen residing abroad and enlarge and consolidate the patriotic united front. At present, implementation of the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is mainly to implement the policy concerning privately owned houses of Overseas Chinese. This is a matter of prime importance concerning the development of the patriotic united front, accelerating the four modernizations program and the great cause of reunifying the motherland. The significance is great, and the task is arduous.

He expressed the hope that party committees at all levels will attach great importance to the task, effectively strengthen leadership and carry out the task successfully.

The discussion meeting was held in Beijing 20-26 April. The meeting was attended by responsible persons from real estate administrations, Overseas Chinese affairs offices and offices for the implementation of policies on privately owned houses from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, and 20 cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Nanjing.

At the meeting, the responsible persons from the various places reported on the implementation of the policy concerning privately owned houses of Overseas Chinese in each area, exchanged experiences and discussed other relevant policies. Peng Guanghan, deputy director of the State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Cao Hongtao, deputy director of the State Administration of Urban Construction, spoke at the meeting. They reviewed the progress made in the past few years in implementing the policy on privately owned houses of Overseas Chinese.

They said that despite the country's economic difficulties and the housing shortage in many cities, fairly significant progress has still been made in implementing the policy of privately owned houses of Overseas Chinese. However, the development of the work is very uneven at present. To further implement this policy, arduous work remains to be done. The meeting held that the emphasis of the work at present is to concentrate on clearing out and returning houses owned by Overseas Chinese which were forcibly occupied during the 10 years of internal disorder. As to Overseas Chinese housing problems left over by history, the localities should proceed from the actual conditions of each area, actively draw up plans and handle the problems step by step in a planned way. In dealing with problems which do not belong within the scope of implementation of the policy or which, although belonging within the scope, still cannot be solved at present, we should earnestly do good ideological work among the people concerned to help reassure the public.

PLA ACADEMIES TO ENROLL MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

OW240619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently the Ministry of Education and the PLA General Political Department jointly issued a circular concerning the enrollment of senior middle school graduates from the localities this year by the military academies and schools, calling on all localities and PLA units to effectively strengthen leadership over enrollment to military academies and schools, energetically give publicity to the great significance in speeding up the training of command cadres and specialized technical personnel needed for building a modern, regular, revolutionary army and encourage students to take examinations for admission to military academies and schools.

The circular says: Senior middle school graduates, to be enrolled in PLA military academies and schools from the localities in 1982, will all take part in the nationwide unified enrollment process for institutions of higher education. The circular points out: In addition to the Ministry of Education regulations circulated by the State Council concerning enrollment work for institutions of higher education in 1982, which will be implemented, a number of supplementary regulations have been made on conditions and measures for enrollment in military academies and schools. To ensure that new students admitted to military academies and schools meet physical requirements, they must take a physical reexamination before enrollment. Students whose first choice is military academies and schools and who have met the required transfer grade [diao dang feng shu xian 6148 2909 0433 2422 4848] (or the required physical examination grade [ti jian fen shu xian 7555 2914 0433 2422 4848]), will take their physical reexamination ahead of others. Students who make military academies and schools their second, third or lower choices, will take their physical reexamination as early as possible in the enrollment process. Physical reexaminations should be conducted in nearby military hospitals where possible. Where there are no military hospitals nearby, physical reexaminations can be entrusted to local hospitals, to be organized jointly by the provincial military district, the people's armed forces department and the admitting academies and schools. Students' physical examination and two-way travel expenses will be paid by the military academies and schools.

The circular stipulates that students applying for admission to military academies and schools must be under 19 years of age (born after 1 September 1963). Students admitted will be processed by the admitting academies and schools according to relevant military regulations to become members of the armed services and to have their local residence registration cancelled. After admission, the new students will be thorougly reexamined and those failing to meet admission requirements for military academies and schools will have their admission cancelled by the academies and schools concerned. A brief introduction to the specialties of various military academies and schools for enrollment purposes this year will be mailed by relevant PLA departments directly to the relevant provincial, municipal and autonomous regional enrollment committees before 10 May.

JIANGSU HOLDS PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Opening of Congress

OW210326 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The seventh Jiangsu provincial trade union congress ceremoniously opened at Nanjing's Great Hall of the People on the morning of 20 April. A total of 1,224 trade union representatives from provincial industrial, communications, farming, cultural and educational, science and technology, health, physical and cultural fronts attended this congress.

Leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, including Hu Hong, Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Chu Jiang, Zhou Ze, Wang Bingshi, Zhou Yifeng, (Luo Yunlai), Yin Zhongwei, Ye Xuchao, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng and Hua Chengyi, attended the congress.

(Mo Shan), vice chairman of the Jiangsu provincial trade union council, gave an opening speech. He said: The main task of this congress is to further study the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee on trade union work, define the present task of our trade unions and mobilize workers throughout the province to fully display their roles as masters of the country and make fresh contributions in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Hu Hong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, extended congratulations to the congress on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He said: As in the rest of the country, Jiangsu's political and economic situation is very good. This is the result of the contributions made by our workers, peasants, intellectuals and the general public in developing our province's good situation. Therefore, I extend revolutionary respect and cordial regards to the workers, engineering and technological personnel and cadres who work on various fronts.

Comrade Hu Hong discussed the new historical mission of the working class: to make China a powerful, modern socialist country with a highly developed material and spiritual civilization. He said: It is necessary to strengthen the building of the ranks of the working class. At present, it is necessary to strengthen the education in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and revolutionary traditions and to strengthen education in culture and science and technology. Through the education in these two aspects, we shall make our working class a strong contingent with advanced ideology, skillful techniques, strict discipline and the ability to cooperate and unite with each other.

Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, also spoke. Ding Keze, chairman of the provincial trade union council, delivered a work report entitled "Foster the Spirit of the Working Class As the Master of the Country and Make Fresh Contributions to the Building of a Socialist Material and Spiritual Civilization."

Xu Jiatun Address

OW250915 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The seventh Jiangsu provincial trade union congress ended in Nanjing on 24 April after 5 days in session. The congress defined the forthcoming work and tasks for trade unions throughout the province. In the face of the new situation, under the leadership of the party, focusing on the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization and taking the workers congresses as the key, the trade unions at all levels must do good mass work in production, daily activities, education and other areas and bring into full play the enthusiasm of workers and staff members as masters to fulfill their duties and do their best for the socialist modernization program.

All the delegates attended the closing ceremony held at the Nanjing Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 24 April. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Xu Jiatun's speech was divided into three parts.

1. On the current situation, he said: The current situation in our country is very good. This is one of the best periods since the founding of the People's Republic. The political and economic situation in our province, as in the rest of the country, is also very good. Because preparations for industrial production were done quite solidly this year and because production tasks were fixed early, industrial production targets for the first quarter of the year have been fulfilled rather well. The total industrial output value of the province for the first quarter increased 15.7 percent over the same period last year.

As industrial output increased by a big margin, taxes and profits turned in by enterprises also greatly increased. The province's revenue in the first quarter increased 18.5 percent over the same period last year. However, there were rather big gaps in coal, oil and power supplies. So it is hoped that you will all work together, overcome difficulties and do everything possible to save energy and increase economic results. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in energy production, exploration and coordination and to strive for a certain rate of continued growth of industrial and agricultural production and new progress in economic results.

2. On conscientiously studying and implementing the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, he said: The party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance and pay close attention to the struggle. In our province, as in the rest of the country, initial results have been achieved in thes struggle. Now, we still must conscientiously study the decision, deeply understand the significance and nature of the struggle, clearly see the necessity, urgency and protracted nature of the struggle and pay special attention to new formulations and demarcation lines in applying policies in the decision. Only by studying the decision well can we implement it well.

3. On wholeheartedly relying on the working class, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: In the new historical period, the unity of the working class, the peasantry and the intellectuals is the most importance source of strength for realizing the four modernizations. The working class must unite all the forces than can be united, form the broadest possible united front, play the leading role of the working class better, unite the people of the whole country and strive for the realization of communism. Comrade Xi Jiatun pointed out: We must also correctly appraise the conditions and characteristics of the working ranks and strive to enhance the political and technical qualities of the working class.

After Comrade Xu Jiatun spoke, the congress adopted, in succession, a resolution of the work report of the sixth committee of the Jiangsu provincial trade union council, a resolution on the committee's financial report and a resolution on the committee's report on examining expenditures.

Then, Comrade (Mo Shan) delivered the closing speech. He said: Trade unions are schools for workers to learn communism. At present, we should conduct extensive education among workers and staff members on the current economic situation so that they will ardently love the party, socialism and the motherland, firmly establish the idea of acting according to national conditions, correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, collectives and individuals, maintain the inherent qualities of the working class, heighten our spirit and devote ourselves to the socialist modernization drive.

Comrade (Mo Shan) stressed: The trade union is the party's assistant, the link between the party and the masses. It is necessary to rally the broad masses of workers and staff members around the party and help the masses of workers feel that the trade unions are really their own organizations. He called on all the delegates to continue to carry forward the fine traditions of the working class, unite the masses of workers and staff members throughout the province and make new contributions, in their posts, to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The congress closed victoriously to the strains of the "Internationale."

JIANGSU TRADE UNIONS ELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

OW260007 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The seventh Jiangsu provincial trade union council this morning held its first plenary meeting. A nine-member standing committee, a chairman and four vice chairmen were democratically elected at the meeting. Ding Keze was elected chairman, and (Mo Shan), (Zhan Yuznxiang), (Xi Jiatang) and (Hu Yuying) were elected vice chairmen. The seventh Jiangsu provincial trade union council was democratically elected yesterday by the seventh Jiangsu provincial trade union congress after deliberations and consultations. It consists of 95 members and 15 alternate members.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO CITED ON POPULATION CONTROL

HK260227 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Apr 82 p 4

[Article reprinted from Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO -- date not given]

[Text] Shanghai, a city with 11,620,000 residents plus transients, has actually a population of over 12 million, being one of the few extra-large cities in the world. The result of 1950's high birth rate is looming -- the generation born in that period are getting married and their offspring are also coming into the world. Besides, hundreds of thousands of retired Shanghai people who are working in the hinterland will return to this coastal city. All this may cause grave consequences to people's living conditions of economic development in this most cosmopolitan city in China, which must not be underestimated.

Shanghai's birth rate in 1981 made a big jump to 16.79 per thousand. This made a population increase of 10.34 per thousand. And newborn infants were twice that of 1974, the year marked by the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the last 15 years in the municipality. It is estimated that this ever increasing tendency will last for the next 10 or more years. There are as many as 1.95 million young women in Shanghai of the 16-30 age group, and within a decade, the number of girls of marriageable age will increase year by year. If this problem gets out of hand, a tremendous population explosion will be touched off in its wake.

Natives' Return

Since 1949, there have been several occasions when large numbers of population flowed in and out of Shanghai. The total of Shanghai people who took on jobs in the hinterland and border regions amounts to 1.3 million. Among them, 950,000 left Shanghai in the period from 1953 to 1963, and 200,000 after 1964. Even if only one or two out of every 10 of them choose to come back to Shanghai after they retire, Shanghai's population will probably increase by several hundreds of thousands more.

From 1968 to 1973, Shanghai's educated youths were sent down to the countryside. Now, about 200,000 of them are working in other places, while half a million of them have in recent years returned to Shanghai and reunited with their families.

Young people in Shanghai get married remarkably late. The average first marriage age of women is over 26 in the city proper, and over 24 on the outskirts. In some past years, when late childirth was encouraged, not enough notice was taken to balance birth rate of each year, so still more childbirths will take place in the couple of coming years. Shanghai's population control needs overall scientific planning.

WANG DAOHAN ADDRESSES SHANGHAI MODEL WORKERS

OW270548 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 1981 Shanghai city model workers meeting was held ceremoniously this afternoon at the cultural square. The municipal people's government awarded citations, medals and certificates to 1,013 model workers and 481 model collectives.

The cultural square was filled with an atmosphere of joy. Representatives of municipal model workers and model collectives, advanced producers and advanced workers from all fronts and old model workers who made contributions in the past -- more than 12,000 people in all -- attended the meeting.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua and others attended the meeting. Han Zheyi presided over the meeting.

Wang Daohan was the last to speak at the meeting. He spoke highly of the model workers' contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. On the current economic situation in Shanghai and this year's tasks, he called on workers, staff members and commune members in the entire city to further heighten their spirit, actively forge ahead, strive to improve product quality, increase varieties, reduce consumption and meet market demands.

Wang Daohan said: Workers, staff members, commune members and the masses of other laborers in the whole city should ardently love the party, socialism and the motherland and foster a firm belief in the four fundamental principles, in the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and in the present leadership of the party Central Committee.

Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Shanghai, pointed out at today's model workers meeting: Dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field is an important task for the whole party this year and for a long time to come.

He said: At present, it is necessary to widely inform the public of the seriousness and harmfulness of the criminal activities in the economic field and of the necessity and urgency to combat corruption and degeneration. It is necessary to increase the ideological and political consciousness of party members, CYL members, state personnel, PLA commanders and fighters, workers and staff members and commune members; enhance their ability to discern and resist decadent capitalist ideology, remaining feudalistic influences and other bad ideas, and to resist the bourgeois lifestyle; and encourage them to courageously and tenaciously wage a resolute struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices and criminal activities.

BRIEFS

FUZHOU PLA MEDICAL MEETING -- The Fuzhou PLA units' medical science and technology meeting ended in Fuzhou, Fujian, on 20 April. (Zhou Huisen), director of the PLA units' Logistics Department, delivered a summing-up report. Zhu Shaoqing, deputy commander of the PLA units, spoke at the closing of the meeting, calling for greater efforts to modernize medical technology. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

GUANGZHOU RIBAO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK240554 Guangzhou RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Extremely Important Document"]

[Text] The "decision on severely punishing criminals who seriously undermine the economy" made by the CCP Central Committee and State Council was promulgated on 13 April. The Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government issued a circular on 16 April on conscientiously studying and implementing the "decision." The "decision" reviewed the achievements gained by the people throughout the country in building socialist material and spiritual civilization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. At the same time, it also pointed out certain dark sides in our economic and political life, in particular, the shocking criminal activities which seriously undermine our economy. The "decision" has explicitly expounded on the significance and nature of the serious criminal activities in the economic field and made regulations concerning the principles, policies and practice to deal with them. The "decision" is an extremely important document. CCP committees and people's governments at all levels and all units in the municipality must immediately organize the broad masses of party members, cadres and people to conscientiously study and resolutely implement it in connection with the actual situation.

At present, our municipality is gradually launching the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field. However, responsible comrades of certain units still do not have sufficient knowledge of the necessity and urgency of unfolding this struggle, and they still have doubts. Therefore, we must eliminate all ideological obstacles by conscientiously studying the "decision," in order to provide a guarantee for victory in this struggle.

Some comrades worry about whether the launching of this struggle will shift the focus of the modernization drive, whether it will affect the implementation of the special policies and the flexible measures, and whether it will affect this year's production and the foreign trade task. In fact, all these worries are unnecessary. The reason why they have such worries is that they have set the launching of this struggle in opposition to the implementation of the special policies and flexible measures. The "decision" explicitly pointed out: We must clearly realize that if we allow the serious criminal activities in the economic field to run rampant, we will not be able to smoothly realize modernization. Only if we deal hard blows at the criminal activities that undermine our economy in the course of resolutely implementing the various economic policies can we ensure that our country's modernization drive will proceed on the socialist road and can we correctly implement the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy. Simultaneously, it is necessary for leading organs at all levels to make good arrangements, exert careful leadership and strengthen ideological and political work. They should prevent the emergence of all negative factors that affect production and work, and take this as the criterion for examining their work. The "decision" has made explicit regulations on specific work arrangements and clearly explained the theories that the launching of this struggle is related to the life or death of the modernization drive and that the launching of this struggle does not exclude the implementation of the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic policy. Obviously, only if we clearly understand the nature and the significance of this struggle and understand the relationship between launching this struggle and implementing the various economic policies and launching the modernization drive can we stand high and see far, make overall plans by taking every aspect into consideration, grasp well the launching of this struggle and do a good job in production and other work. Some other comrades worry whether or not we will repeat past "leftist" mistakes in unfolding this struggle, and harbor fear of difficulty. The reason for this is that they do have sufficient understanding of the principles, policies and practice for launching this struggle. The "decision" stressed: During this struggle, we must on the one hand be resolute and deal hard blows, and on the other, we must make clear the key points and work meticulously with careful procedures. The "decision" stipulated that it is necessary to fix focal points and draw specific demarcation lines, and pointed out: It is necessary to correctly master the policies, and strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two kinds of contradictions; we absolutely cannot promote a mass movement and make everyone go through an ordeal.

Therefore, the key to this struggle has been made explicit and clear demarcation lines in the policies have also been drawn. As long as we work strictly according to party regulations and law, political discipline, judicial procedure and legal regulations, persist in taking the facts as the grounds and using the law as the criterion and insist upon stressing evidence and not easily believing statements made by accused persons we can deal hard and accurate blows at criminals who seriously undermine the economy.

We study the "decision" because we want to improve our knowledge, master the policies, be clear about the practice and guide our actions. In order to launch this struggle more deeply and promote production and work at the same time, CCP committees and people's governments at all levels and all units must make overall plans. They must seriously strengthen leadership over this struggle, and the principal responsible comrades must personally grasp the work. They must firmly grasp the cases, strengthen investigation of the cases, correctly master the policies and work according to law. They must appoint capable cadres to be responsible for important and major cases, implement the system of division of labor and strive to investigate and deal with a number of cases in a short period of time. It is necessary to get a good grasp of industrial and agricultural pro duction, external economic activities and other kinds of work. Due to the implementation of various economic policies since the third plenary session, our minicipality has already obtained distinctive results in industrial and agricultural production and in external economic activities. The current situation is very promising. At present, we must seriously sum up experiences, in particular, the experiences in implementing the special policies and the flexible measures, incessantly study the new situation, solve new problems, carry forward the results obtained and overcome the shortcomings. In addition, we must prevent and overcome the emergence of all negative factors which affect production and work so that our industrial and agricultural production, external economic activities and other kinds of work can progress smoothly. We must carry out vivid and specific ideological and political education for the party members, cadres and masses in connection with the progress of work, adopt various approaches and make use of typical cases. We must improve their standard of ideological awareness so that they will spontaneously wage resolute struggle against sinister trends and criminal activities. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is also a major task of the whole party this year and for a relatively long time to come. It is also one of the most practical and efficient measures for rectifying the party work style in a clear-cut way, adopt a firm stand and boldly and actively launch this struggle is a true test for each Communist Party member and the combat effectiveness of the party organizations at all levels. All party members and cadres in the municipality must further unify their ideology, coordinate efforts and unite with the broad masses by studying the "decision." They must actively unfold this struggle for upholding communist purity and opposing corruption, and be determined to win victory in this struggle.

LIU TIANFU MEETS HONG KONG, JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

HK230706 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] Responsible persons of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou municipality, including Lin Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Zeng Dengshi and Liu Junjie, met this morning with Mr Gordon Wu, general manager of Hopwell Holdings Limited, and some Japanese businessmen. "Governor Liu Tianfu extended a welcome to Gordon Wu and the Japanese friends for their visits. [Words indistinct] we rely mainly on self-reliance in our construction. At the same time, we welcome friends from Hong Kong and Macao and from abroad to vigorously cooperate with us. Governor Liu Tianfu said: Cooperation with foreign countries is in keeping with our four modernizations program. Implementation of an open-door policy is an important policy [words indistinct]. It is a firm and unshakable principle which we will never change."

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI INDUSTRIAL MEETING

HK210300 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The Hubei provincial industrial and communications work meeting convened by the provincial CCP committee and people's government ended in Wuhan municipality on 19 April. In accordance with the spirit of the national industrial and communications work conference, the meeting emphasized that industrial production should be carried out by focusing on efforts to improve economic results. It said that this year we should bring about an advance in industrial and communications production and in all other aspects of work in our province as well, so as to guarantee the attainment of the goal set by the provincial CCP committee for ensuring an increase of 6 percent in production and striving for 7 to 8 percent. We should ensure fulfillment of the revenue task and seek a realistic and steady speed in industrial and communications production.

The comrades participating in the meeting had serious discussions centering around the problem of promoting better economic results. They summed up the past experiences gained in running industry by recalling the bitter lessons of laying too much stress on growth rate speed and too little on promoting economic results, which led to seeking unrealistic targets while suffering actual losses. They also unanimously held that first of all the guiding ideology for industrial production should be corrected if better economic results are to be achieved. We should switch from blindly seeking production value to promoting better economic returns. In present work, efforts should be made to carry out industrial production on the basis of improving quality, increasing varieties, minimizing cost and producing products which meet the requirements of the markets and society. Thus, our province's industrial production can proceed at a realistic and steady speed this year.

In accordance with the instructions of the provincial CCP committee, the comrades attending the meeting seriously studied and discussed the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. They held that the decision was very important and timely. Dealing blows at serious criminal economic activities is related to the destiny of our party and state as well as the success and failure of the socialist modernization drive. Grasping this struggle well will give a great and important impetus to filling people with enthusiasm, improving the party's work style and doing well in building material and spiritual civilization. By discussing violations of law and criminal activities in the economic field, the comrades came to realize that if we fail to strike heavy blows at economic crimes and to guard against dodging, making false claims and siphoning off an evasion in tax revenue, we can do nothing in promoting economic results. They all expressed their determination to vigorously implement the decision made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field and to carry out this struggle to the end in light of the arrangements made by the provincial CCP committee.

Through discussions, the meeting also studied the problem of this year's energy production, conservation, regulation and coordination, the problem of tapping the potentials of the existing enterprises and improving and reforming them, the problem of straightening out the enterprises in batches and groups and the problem of straightening out political and ideological work in these enterprises. The meeting made arrangements for solving these problems.

During the meeting, Comrade Zhang Jinxian, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, conveyed the principal spirit of the national industrial and communications work conference. He also summed up the industrial production situation in 1981 and put forth suggestions for production in 1982. Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, made a summation for the meeting. Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech on the relationship between speed and returns in industrial production.

Participants in the meeting included leading comrades in charge of industry and communications in the prefectures and municipalities and some counties in our province. In addition there were also chairmen of the economic committees, directors of the financial offices, directors of the finance bureaus and directors of the commerical bureaus in the above-mentioned places. Others who attended included leading comrades of the provincial departments and committees and bureaus concerned, as well as responsible comrades of some large factories and mines.

HUNAN HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK210131 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and government held a report meeting on the economic situation for the provincial organs on 20 April. The meeting took place in the hall of Hunan Military District. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi delivered a report on the economic situation.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Conducting thorough propaganda and education in the economic situation is a major content in strengthening ideological and political work. The party and government organs at all levels and the leading cadres at all levels must attach great importance to this and get a good grasp of it. By conducting education in the economic situation, we should enable the masses to realize the superiority of the socialist system, to see the tremendous power of the major party and state policy decisions taken since the third plenary session and to understand the truth that we must first eat and second carry out construction. Thus they will strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the house, love the party, the people, socialism, the motherland, the enterprises and collectives and their work, brace their spirits, go all-out and make more contributions to the modernization drive.

Over 2,000 persons attended the meeting, including responsible comrades of the provincial organs, Hunan Military District, PLA units stationed in Changsha and Changsha municipality.

In his report, Comrade Sun Guozhi affirmed the tremendous achievements in economic construction since the third plenary session. He pointed out: The facts of the past 3 years and more fully testify that the line, principles and policies stipulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee accord with our national condition and are completely correct. As long as we unswervingly advance along the road pointed out by the Central Committee, our economic work will progress every year and the economic situation will get better and better.

Sun Guozhi said: According to statistics, Hunan spent 7.436 billion yuan from 1979 to 1981 in improving people's living standards, an average of over 140 yuan per member of the population. On the question of market prices, Comrade Sun Guozhi pointed out: Generally speaking, the growth rate of the urban people's income has exceeded the index of price increases, and the consumption level has been rising everywhere. There has been a notable increase in possession of consumer durables. Comrade Sun Guozhi stressed in his report: At present, we must pay particular attention to one problem: We must correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption and the relationship between improving people's living standards and carrying out national construction. Comrade Chen Yun's saying that we should first eat and second carry out construction is an important strategic idea guiding our country's economic activities. It is an extremely important national strategy. Our economic work must take account of both the people's living standards and national construction. Only thus can there be good prospects for the state and for the four modernizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Sun Guozhi demanded that the party committees and governments at all levels get a good grasp of propaganda and education in the economic situation and guide the masses to do a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, so as to make new and still greater progress in work this year.

HSIN WAN PAO PREVIEWS NEW PRC DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK270953 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "The Draft of Revised Constitution Is Promulgated Today and Village Administration [Xiang Zheng Quan 6763 2398 2938] Will Be Restored in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr -- The draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China will be promulgated to the whole country and the world today. The contents of the draft of the newly revised constitution include: China will restore the post of state chairman, and the chairman of the state will represent the country both at home and abroad. The power of the NPC Standing Committee will be expanded, that is, it will have authority to enact laws and decrees and supervise the enforcement of the constitution. China will set up a Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the whole country. The premier responsibility system [zong li fu ze zhi 4920 3810 6298 6307 0455] will be implemented in the Chinese State Council. The Standing Committee of the State Council will consist of a premier and vice premiers, two to four people in all, several state councillors and a general secretary of the State Council. The State Council will set up auditing organs to exercise their independent power of supervision over the revenue and expenditure of state finance. The organization system of village administration [xiang zheng quan 6763 2398 2938] will be restored in China's rural areas, people's communes will be retained as collective economic organizations and the present system of merging government administration with commune management will be changed.

Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang announced yesterday that he had submitted the names of the new ministers and directors of the 13 ministries and commissions to the NPC Standing Committee for approval. It has been learned that Wu Lengxi will be appointed minister of the newly established Ministry of Television and Broadcasting. Zhu Muzhi will be appointed minister of the Ministry of Culture, Zhou Weizhi first vice minister, and Chen Huangmei and Zhou Erfu vice ministers.

Members of the CPPCC Standing Committee who attended the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee as nonvoting delegates discussed in groups this morning Premier Zhao Ziyang's explanation concerning the progress of the organizational reform of the State Council and the three motions. They maintained that Premier Zhao's report was brief and to the point because he only used 20 minutes to explain important issues very clearly.

Vice Chairman of the CPPCC He Changgong said that he formerly worried about the insufficient number of vice premiers and that he felt relieved now because state councillors would share the work. He added: We, veteran cadres who have retreated, should fully trust the new leading bodies. We should foster and encourage them. We firmly believe that each new generation excels over the previous generation, as in the Changjiang, the waves behind propel those before.

Peng Dixian, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee and vice governor of Sichuan Province, said: Organizational reform has enjoyed popular support and is a happy event for which we have waited for a long time. We have scored such a great success within a period of 2 months or so. This has symbolized the prosperity and flourishing of our country. This has also shown that there is no lack of successors to carry out our cause.

TA KUNG PAO LOOKS AT CHANGES IN CENTRAL ORGANS

HK240414 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] It seems that the main work of streamlining the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee initially got underway in early April. This is a major reform in the party's highest organs, following the streamlining of the first batch of State Council departments, the leading organs of the government.

Each Department Has One Director and Four Deputies

Except for the Organization Department, the names of the new directors and some of the deputy directors of the Central Committee's four main departments -- Organization, Propaganda, United Front Work and International Liaison -- have already been publicly announced. According to our information, after streamlining, each of these departments has 1 director and 4 deputies; originally, there were more than 6 or 7 of these; for instance, the United Front Work Department had 10 and the International Liaison department 8 or 9.

Qian Liren Appointed Deputy Director of International Liaison Department

The former department directors were still taking part in activities in Beijing during the first 10 days of April. On 1 April, it was still Ulanhu, as director of the United Front Work Department, attending the gathering to mark the 10th anniversary of the birth [as published] of the late Mr Zhang Lan, founder of the China Democratic League; on 8 April, former International Liaison Department Director Ji Pengfei gave a banquet for Hill, chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Deputy Directors Ou Tangliang and Zhu Liang were also there. During 10 days in the middle of the month, new people took over these departments, and some of the deputy directors have become advisers.

The first new man to appear was Qiao Shi, director (formerly deputy director) of the International Liaison Department. On 12 April he attended a film party given by the Korean ambassador in China to mark the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song; Qian Liren, a new deputy director, also appeared on that occasion. One year ago, he was the newly-appointed representative of China to UNESCO in Europe. During the 1950's, he undertook leadership work in the national youth organization. On 14 April, former Deputy Director Ou Tangliang headed the CCP's friendship group visiting Italy, as adviser to the International Liaison Department. When Li Xiannian received the visiting Spanish Communist Party group on 19 April, former Deputy Director Feng Xuan was present as adviser.

It appears that the new team in the International Liaison Department consists of Qiao Shi, director; Liu Xinquan, Wu Xueqian, Qian Liren and Zhu Liang, deputy directors; and Feng Xuan, Ou Tangliang and Zhang Zhixiang, advisers.

Departure and Retention of Former Propaganda Department Director

Deng Liqun, the new director of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, appeared in this capacity for the first time on 12 April, when he attended a national meeting on script editing in feature film studios. He was formerly director of the Policy Research Office of the Central Committee Secretariat, and it seems he still holds this post concurrently. The former director of the department, Wang Renzhong, is a secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, and it just means that he is no longer concurrently director of the Propaganda Department. Former Deputy Director Liao Jingdan may still hold his post; he presided over symposia on economic propaganda work in industry convened by the Central Propaganda Department in Sichuan and Hubei between the end of March and 11 April. Former Deputy Director Zhou Yang, a well-known figure in literature and art circles, submitted his resignation report some time ago, and evidently will not continue to hold the post. Zhu Muzhi may become minister of culture of the State Council, and will very probably serve concurrently as deputy director of the Propaganda Department. The former deputy director, He Jingzhi, is the youngest of the group, and it is believed he will continue to serve in this post.

The United Front Work Department and Wang Feng's Return to Beijing To Take Up His Post

Yang Jingren, the new director of the United Front Work Department, appeared for the first time in this capacity on 21 April, when he met Professor Fan Shoukang from Taiwan, who is returning to live on the mainland.

He was formerly deputy director of the department and concurrently vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission. Evidently, he will not serve as vice premier in the future, but he may continue to concurrently serve as chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, because nationalities work comes under united front work. It is believed that nationalities work will be greatly stepped up in the future. Yang Jingren himself is a minority-nationality cadre and has extensive experience in united front and nationalities work. As for the four deputy directors, although their names have not yet been officially announced, Yang Jingren was accompanied by Wang Feng, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui and Chen Xin when he gave a banquet on 22 April for Professor Ma Bi, who has returned from Taiwan to live on the mainland. It may be that these are the four deputy directors. Ping and Li were former deputy directors of the department, and Chen Xin is a new man. It appears that Wang Feng has been undertaking important central duties since he relinquished his post as first secretary of the Xinjiang Provincial CPP Committee.

Organization Department Deputy Director Wang Zhaohua

The Organization Department is an important department of the CCP Central Committee, which takes charge of the cadres. Will Song Renqiong, secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, continue to concurrently hold the post of director of this department? Up to now, only one new deputy director, Wang Zhaohua, has appeared; she attended the 16 April banquet for the Spanish Communist Party group. This department had two new deputies last year -- Yang Shijie and Bai Zhimin. Tao Zhu's widow, Zeng Zhi, who was deputy director of the department some years ago, is now an adviser to it. Shuai Mengqi (female) is another adivser.

It seems that the streamlining of the Central Committee organs has so far affected only the departmental level, and the bureaus and offices will have to be tackled next. Generally speaking, although the reform of these organs is not as arduous and complex as that of those under the State Council, it is of historical significance, because it is a fundamental reform in the CCP's cadre system and a major measure in totally abolishing the life-long tenure system for cadres, especially leading cadres. This is the first time such a thing has happened in the 61 years since the party was founded and the 33 years since the victory of the revolution. It is also the first time that it has been recognized that it is imperative to eliminate a reflection of the remnants of feudalism in the CCP's cadre system.

HONG KONG SOFTBALL OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING GAMES

HK230155 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Apr 82 p 14

[By Carmen Chan]

[Excerpt] Hong Kong will not send a team to the women's softball championship unless the local association receives a clear indication from the Taiwanese on the flag and anthem issue. An official of the Hong Kong Softball Association said they regarded the invitation as a thing of the past, as the deadline for acceptances had already expired.

Senior officials of the association, together with the local men and women softball teams, went on a trip to Beijing and Guangzhou earlier this month. They did not return until April 14. The deadline for the Taiwan tournament expired the following day.

"We thought the deadline had already passed and the invitation was no longer valid. We didn't even talk about it at our council meeting on Sunday," the official said. He said they had received a letter from the International Softball Federation informing them the flag and anthem issue had been resolved. "But the Taiwan authority said otherwise. No one knows what is going on," he said. The official said the local softball association's council may reconsider the invitation if the Taiwan authority gives a clear indication of what it plans to do. "Only if we receive something formal from the host country will the council of the association take up the issue," he stressed.

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BEIJING RADIO VIEWS WORLD ARMS TRADE

OW240431 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Booming World Arms Trade"]

[Text] In recent years the world economy has been in a slump. International trade has stagnated, and markets have shrunk. However, the munitions trade alone has prospered. According to data from the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, Sweden and other research institutes, the world's arms trade grew at an average annual rate of 17.5 percent in the 1970's, far greater than the growth rate of international trade.

Total arms sales in the 1970's were four times greater than in the 1960's. Since the beginning of the 1980's, the arms trade has grown even faster. In 1980, arms sales to Third World countries and areas alone totaled $44.2 billion, an increase of $15 billion over 1979, or an annual growth of 50 percent. The momentum of this fast growth continued in 1981 and in the first few months of 1982. It is estimated that the arms trade in the 1980's will surpass that of the 1970's in both quantity and quality. Large quantities of modern weapons in the international market seriously threaten the cause of world peace.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have always been the biggest munitions merchants in the world. Weapons sold by the two of them account for more than two-thirds of the world's total munitions sales.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, regard munitions sales as an important way to pursue hegemonism and contend for world hegemony. The Soviet-U.S. contention is very acute in the arms market. The history of Soviet arms sales is not long, probably beginning in the late 1950's, but sales have grown at a very fast pace. Especially since the mid-1970's, Soviet arms sales have gradually caught up with and overtaken those of the United States.

According to information from the West, in the past few years the Soviet Union has been leading in arms sales. In the 3 years from 1978 through 1980, munitions sales agreements signed between the Soviet Union and Third World countries totaled $26.5 billion, averaging $8.5 billion each year. In the same period, munitions sales agreements signed between the United States and Third World countries totaled $19.4 billion, averaging $6.5 billion each year. In 1980 Soviet munitions sales increased sharply to $14.8 billion, doubling U.S. munitions sales and ranking first in the world.

In the past, the United States was the world's leading munitions merchant. In 1977 the United States announced restrictions on arms exports and established an arms exports control agency, thus slowing down the pace of its arms sales. This gave the Soviet Union an opportunity to catch up with and surpass the United States.

Since 1981, in the face of aggressive Soviet challenges, the United States has changed its practice of restricting arms exports. It has increased arms sales and permitted sales of advanced new weapons. As a result, U.S. arms sales have increased rapidly. It is estimated that total U.S. arms sales this year will break the record 1975 sales of $16.1 billion and again rank first in the world.

Besides the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact bloc in Europe, the major areas of Soviet and U.S. munitions exports are mainly strategic places over which they are contending. The Soviet Union regards the crescent-shaped area stretching from North Africa through the Middle East and the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean as the major area for arms sales. At the same time, it is speeding up the arming of Cuba and Vietnam to step up aggression and expansion in Asia and Central America. The weapons used by Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and by Cuba in infiltrating Central American countries are mostly supplied by the Soviet Union.

In the past few years the United States has repeatedly increased arms supplies to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and Central American countries to contend with Soviet expansion in the crescent-shaped area and Central America.

The U.S. Government has openly violated the principles on which diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States and continued to sell weapons to Taiwan, violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have used arms sales as a means to pursue their hegemonistic policies. This behavior has been met with strong objections from the many Third World countries. As a result, a noteworthy new trend has now emerged in the world arms trade: the diversification of arms supply sources by some countries to put an end to their dependence solely on the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The munitions trade is a highly lucrative business. Many countries are now getting into the business. It is estimated that besides the Soviet Union and the United States, more than 20 other countries are exporting weapons. They include West European countries, Japan and other industrialized countries as well as countries like Brazil. These countries are taking advantage of the diversification of munitions sources to expand their weapons exports and contend with the Soviet Union and the United States for munitions markets.

In the past few years French arms sales have increased the fastest. According to the French Defense Ministry, French arms sales in 1981 totaled 33.8 billion francs, an increase of 1,400 percent in 12 years as compared with 2.4 billion francs in 1970. France has become the third largest munitions exporting country after the Soviet Union and the United States. French munitions exports account for about one-fifth of the country's total exports. Countries such as Britain, Italy, West Germany, Austria, Sweden and so forth are also very active in the world weapons market.

In the munitions trade, Third World countries are the victims. Many countries import some relatively advanced weapons in order to protect themselves from external threats by building up their own military strength. This is beyond reproach. However, the weapons trade, which is growing continuously in scale, has brought serious consequences to the Third World.

First, huge amounts of money are being spent which otherwise could be used for national economic development. Second, it provides an opportunity for superpower infiltration and interference. Even more serious is the fact that in the Third World, especially in areas of complex contradictions and turbulent situations, the concentration of huge quantities of weapons is making these areas more explosive.

According to TANJUG, in the past 7 years the United States, the Soviet Union and some Western industrial countries have sold to the developing countries 13,000 airplanes and helicopters, more than 50,000 tanks and armored vehicles, nearly 200 warships and submarines and 30,000 air defense missiles. The steady flow of these war weapons into the Third World cannot but seriously threaten the security of Third World countries and world peace.

As the international situation becomes increasingly tense, the weapons exporting countries, out of their strategic needs or seeking economic gains, are trying in every possible way to expand arms sales. Therefore, the world munitions trade will continue to grow.

AFP: PRC ENVOY ON BORDER DISPUTE WITH INDIA

OW260634 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, April 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian has said China is keen on solving the boundary issue with New Delhi and has expressed the hope it will be settled at the forthcoming official level talks slated for the middle of next month.

"China and India have a long friendly relationship and it should continue...we firmly believe any bilateral issue will be solved through negotiations," Mr Shen to [as received] newsmen last night in Calcutta, the capital of the communist ruled eastern West Bengal state.

Commenting on the proposal of a no-war pact between India and Pakistan, coined by the latter, Mr Shen said China was in favour of cordial and friendly relations between Islamabad and New Delhi.

Mr Shen is on a tour of West Bengal.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS BEIJING BANQUET

OW231730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, gave a return banquet here this evening to thank the Chinese Government for the warm reception it had accorded him. Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, was among the guests at the banquet.

Yaqub Khan, in his toast, said that over the past few days the two sides had valuable discussions. "The fact that we have a complete understanding on all regional and global issues is a reflection of the mutual confidence and the sincere friendship which have traditionally existed between our two countries," he added.

In reply, Huang Hua described Minister Yaqub Khan's China visit as successful. He added: "We are convinced that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the relations between China and Pakistan will continue to grow in depth and breadth in the years to come."

Among the guests were also Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Han Nianlong and Fu Hao, vice-ministers of foreign affairs and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Present were members of Yaqub Khan's party, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Yaqub Khan and his party will leave here tomorrow for a visit to Nanjing and other cities.

Departs for Home

OW261632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, left this afternoon for home.

The Pakistan guests were seen off at the airport by Fu Hao, vice minister of foreign affairs. The guests arrived here today after visiting Nanjing and Hangzhou.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON EGYPT'S RECOVERY OF SINAI

OW271501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 27 Apr 82

["China Hails Egypt's Recovery of Sinai" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) --"Egypt's recovery of the Sinai Peninsula is a major achievement scored by the Egyptian people through protracted struggle," said the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in an interview with XINHUA today. "However," the spokesman said, "Israel is still occupying some other Arab territories and moreover the Palestinian question, the core of the Middle East question, remains unresolved." "We hope that the Arab countries will strengthen their unity to strive for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question," the spokesman said.

TU FEDERATION GREETS RETURN OF SINAI TO EGYPT

OW261556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions today send a message to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Egypt, warmly congratulating the Egyptians on regaining their sovereignty over Sinai. The message expresses firm support for the just struggle of the Arab people. It says the Chinese workers believe that the Arab people, so long as they persist in unity and struggle, will defeat all Israeli acts and plots of aggression and expansion, restore their sovereignty over all occupied territories, enable the Palestinian people to gain the right to self-determination, and bring about a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

PRC NAVY DELEGATION ENDS ALGERIA VISIT

OW270755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese navy delegation headed by Fang Qiang, deputy commander of the Navy of the People's Liberation Army left here for home this afternoon after a 10-day friendly visit to this country. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Benyelles, director of the National Navy Department of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, and other senior Algerian officers. During its stay here the Chinese delegation called on Mustapha Beloucif, secretary-general of the Ministry of National Defence, and visited Oran and other Algerian cities apart from this capital.

CCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AFRICA VISIT

OW271629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Zhang Zhixiang, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, left here tonight for a visit to the Congo, Gabon and Rwanda.

PENG CHONG-LED NPC GROUP ENDS MOROCCO VISIT

OW251529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the congress Standing Committee, left Casablanca for home today at the end of a week-long friendly visit to Morocco. Before leaving, Peng Chong told newsmen: "Traditional friendship exists between China and Morocco. Our relations are good. We believe the friendly relations between China and Morocco will develop further through joint efforts." During its stay in Morocco, the Chinese delegation visited historical sites, industrial and agricultural centers and port facilities in Rabat, Meknes, Fes, Casablanca, El-Jadida and other places.

SPOKESMAN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER FALKLANDS

OW271317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese Government expresses its concern over the current tension in the area of the Malvinas Islands," said the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in an interview with XINHUA today.

Asked about the dispute over the Malvinas Islands, the spokesman said, "Various sessions of the Nonaligned Conference have indicated to whom the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands belongs." "It is regrettable that, owing to the action taken against South Georgia, new obstacles have occurred in the course of the negotiations between the two parties concerned," he said.

"The Chinese Government hopes that both Britain and Argentina will exercise restraint and settle their dispute over Malvinas Islands reasonably and peacefully through diplomatic channels," the spokesman said.

XINHUA Comments

OW281236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 28 Apr 82

["Disturbing Developments on Malvinas Islands Issue -- Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands has at long last developed into an armed conflict between the two countries. Britain's naval task force attacked the South Georgia Island and engaged Argentine troops in fighting on April 25. Then, the Argentine Government declared that "technically we might be at war" with Britain. It also suspended peaceful negotiations with London through the United States. The developments have caused anxiety among world public opinion.

The British military action was taken when the negotiations were underway. Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the dispute went up after a new plan was worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Argentine Government on April 19. According to the plan, Buenos Aires was to make concessions by agreeing to troop withdrawal from the Malvinas Islands, a joint British and Argentine administration in the islands during the transition period ending December 31, 1982, and relevant negotiations. But, the British Government rejected the Argentine plan and put forward stiff counterproposals including Argentina's withdrawal of troops, Britain's administration of the islands for a period of time, and negotiations on the sovereignty of the islands after consulting the inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Argentine foreign minister still went to Washington for further talks with London through Alexander Haig. It is to be regretted that Britain took military action at that very moment.

Representatives attending the foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of American States condemned the British military action, regarded it as a challenge to Latin America and appealed to both sides to settle the dispute peacefully. The Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries issued a communique at the United Nations on April 26, reaffirming support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. It hoped for continued negotiations for a just, durable and peaceful settlement of the dispute. The governments and public opinion of many countries also called on the two sides to halt the armed conflict and continue to seek a peaceful solution.

World public opinion stands for a peaceful settlement of the dispute because fighting there has impaired the relations between the Latin American countries and Britain and added a new hot spot to the many ones already existing in the world.

The mounting tension that arises in this hitherto quiet area near the Antarctica will surely divert the attention of the international community from such important and urgent problems as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East. Unexpected losses will also be brought to Britain and Argentina. Western sources including some Britons maintain that to fight at the Malvinas Islands 13,000 kilometres away from Britain will constitute a heavy burden for the country and surely impose a heavier burden on the failing British economy.

The issue of the Malvinas Islands is in essence a historical problem left over by colonialism. Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the islands should be respected. For the present moment, the first urgent thing to do is to cease the armed conflict and resume peaceful negotiations so that this issue left over by history can be solved in a fair and reasonable way, in conformity with the fundamental interests of both parties to the dispute and the common aspirations of all peace-loving countries and people of the world.

ARGENTINA STEPS UP DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

OW281216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The Argentine Government announced a series of measures yesterday to meet developments arising from its escalating conflict with Britain in the South Atlantic following the British landing on the South Georgia Island, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

The ruling junta has announced a ban on exports of military products and their components, as well as strategic materials such as alloys.

It also announced in a communique that reservists who do not report for duty in a mobilization will be punished by imprisonment, and possible execution if they desert in war time.

In a parallel move, the Interior Ministry called on the Argentine people to show a "patriotic attitude of serenity and firmness," and not to hoard food, medicines and fuel, and not to withdraw bank deposits. Political parties were requested to put "the great national objective before sectorial objectives." The moment of natural euphoria over the recuperation of the Malvinas Islands has passed "and it is necessary to return to work and labor," the Interior Ministry said in a communique.

Meanwhile, in the port of Comodoro Rivadavia on the South Atlantic coast, a spokesman of the Fifth Army Corps has told all foreign correspondents, estimated at 50, to leave the port city and return to Buenos Aires within 48 hours for "security reasons."

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN ARGENTINA

OW270813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 26 (XINHUA) -- The new Chinese ambassador to Argentina, Wei Baoshan, today presented credentials to Argentine President L.F. Galtieri.

The president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador after the presentation of credentials. General Galtieri hoped for the further strengthening of friendly cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

Acting Argentine Foreign Minister and Interior Minister A.S. Jean and other Chinese diplomats were present on the occasion.

DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

OW271253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- China will reinstate a chairman of the People's Republic to represent the state in its domestic affairs and its relations with other states;

-- The functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress will be expanded, with the Standing Committee having the power to enact certain laws and decrees and to supervise enforcement of the constitution;

-- China will set up a Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country;

-- China's State Council adopts the system of personal responsibility of the premier. The premier, the vice-premiers (two to four), the state councillors and secretary-general of the State Council participate in its regular meetings; the State Council will have an auditing organ to exercise independently supervisory powers according to law; and

-- China will restore the administrative set-up of townships in the rural areas, and the rural people's communes will remain as organizations of the collective economy, thus changing the current commune system of combining commune management and political power.

These are the main points of the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" which was adopted by the national constitutional revision committee and is being made public by the N.P.C. Standing Committee, for nationwide discussion. In accordance with views gathered from the nationwide discussion, the constitutional revision committee will make further revisions of the draft, and then submit it to the N.P.C. session to be convened later this year.

Since its founding in 1949, the People's Republic of China has issued three constitutions, in 1954, 1975 and 1978. The current draft of the revised constitution makes substantial revisions to the 1978 constitution and, at the same time, retains some provisions of the previous constitutions that remain applicable.

The draft consists of a preamble and four chapters -- general principles; rights and duties of citizens; state structure; and the national flag, emblem and capital. It contains 140 articles.

The preamble explicitly provides that the basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate on socialist modernization.

The preamble reviews in broad outline modern Chinese history and the achievements made by the People's Republic of China since its founding more than 30 years ago. It also includes a brief account of the basic principles and policies China pursues in international affairs.

The preamble emphasizes:

-- Led by the Communist Party of China and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people will uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, steadily improve the socialist system in all fields, develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system and turn China step by step into a socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and with a high level of democracy and civilization.

-- Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. The entire Chinese people, including compatriots in Taiwan, have the sacred duty of accomplishing the great task of reunifying the motherland.

-- The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state created jointly by its various nationalities. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been established among these nationalities and will be strengthened.

-- In the long years of revolution and construction, an extensive united front has been formed, led by the Communist Party of China, in which democratic parties and people's organizations participate and it embraces all the socialist working people, all patriots who support socialism and patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland. This united front will become firmer and continue to grow.

The preamble says that the constitution, being the fundamental law of the state, is the country's supreme legal authority.

The chapter of general principles of the draft consists of 31 articles.

The general principles provide that the People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, that the socialist system is the basic system of the state, that all state power resides in the people and that state institutions operate according to the principle of democratic centralism.

The general principles stress the upholding of the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system and provide that no organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and law.

The basis of China's socialist economic system is socialist public ownership of the means of production, that is, ownership by the whole people, and collective ownership by the working people. The socialist economic system has abolished the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

China's economy consists of the state sector, socialist collective sector owned by the working people and the sector owned by urban and rural working individuals. The state sector of the economy, that is, the socialist sector owned by the whole people, is dominant in the national economy. The socialist collective sector owned by the working people includes the rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives and other forms of cooperative economy, as well as the various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and services. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the state.

Land in the cities is the property of the state; in villages, towns and the surburban areas land is the property of the collectives, except for the portion which belongs to the state by law, and no organization or individual shall seize, buy, sell or lease land.

Foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations or individuals are permitted to make investments and undertake various forms of economic cooperation in China. They must abide by Chinese laws and their lawful rights and interests are protected by these laws.

The principles say that every Chinese should cherish the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism; the people should be educated in the ideas and ethics of patriotism; and the influence of capitalist ideas, remnant feudal ideas and other decadent ideology should be opposed.

The general principles also provide that the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in them shall be stipulated by law according to their specific conditions.

The number of articles in the chapter on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens has been increased to 22 from 16 in the 1978 constitution. The newly-added contents which stress citizens' fundamental rights include:

-- All citizens are equal before the law;

-- Personal dignity of citizens is inviolable; insult or slander against citizens in any form is prohibited;

-- Extra-legal detention of citizens, or extra-legal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by other means, is prohibited; and

-- The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens are protected by law.

The draft says that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and law.

The major revision in the chapter on the state structure is expansion of the functions and powers of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The draft provides that the N.P.C. and its Standing Committee exercise legislative authority in the country and enact laws and decrees.

Apart from this, the N.P.C. has the following functions and powers: to elect the state chairman and vice-chairman; to decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon recommendation by the state chairman, and to decide on the choice of vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers, the chief auditor and secretary-general of the State Council upon the recommendation of the premier; to elect the chairman of the Central Military Council and, upon his recommendation, to decide on the choice of other members of the Central Military Council, and to recall or remove from office all these persons.

Apart from the prescribed legislative power, the N.P.C. Standing Committee has functions and powers to supervise the enforcement of the constitution; to examine and approve, when the N.P.C. is not in a session, partial adjustments that are deemed necessary to plans for national economic and social development and to the state budget, in the course of their implementation; and to create military and other special titles and ranks.

The draft provides that members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee shall not hold posts in organs of the state administration or the judicial and procuratorial organs, that no deputy to the N.P.C. may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the N.P.C. Standing Committee when the N.P.C. is not in session, and that deputies to the N.P.C. shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings.

The N.P.C. is elected for a term of five years.

The draft provides that the term of office of the chairman and vice-chairman of the state, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the chairman of the Central Military Council, the president of the Supreme People's Court, the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate as well as the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council is five years. They may be re-elected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and cities divided into districts is five years. The term of office of the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships, and towns is three years.

The draft provides that people's congresses and people's governments are established in townships and nationality townships as organs of political power at the grassroots level in the rural areas, and that neighbourhood committees and village committees are established in urban and rural residential districts as mass organizations of self-government at the basic level.

Organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have autonomous powers in administering the revenues and expenditures of their areas. They independently administer the economic construction in their areas under the guidance of state plans. They also administer education, science, culture, public health and physical culture in their areas, take charge of and protect the national cultural heritage, develop the good culture of the nationalities and help them to flourish. The state safeguards the right of national autonomy of the organs of self-government and gives financial and material assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps the national autonomous areas to train cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in the given areas.

The draft provides that the chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and heads of autonomous counties shall be persons of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in those areas.

The fourth chapter provides that the national flag of the People's Republic of China has five stars on a field of red, that the national emblem is Tiananmen in the centre, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel, and that the capital is Beijing.

Post of State Chairman Revived

OW271212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- China will reinstate the post of state chairman to represent it in domestic affairs and relations with foreign countries. The post of vice-chairman, who assists the chairman, will also be reinstated.

According to the draft of the revised constitution made public by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for discussion by the people of the whole country, the chairman and vice-chairman are to be elected and removed by the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The term of office for each is five years. They may be re-elected but may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

China's first constitution (adopted in September 1954) called for a state chairman but the position was abolished in the second constitution adopted in 1975 and was not mentioned in the third constitution in 1978.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, said in explanations that reinstatement of the position accords with the custom and wishes of the Chinese people of all nationalities.

The draft stipulates that the functions and powers of the chairman, in line with the decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgates laws, appoints and removes the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council; confers state orders, medals and titles of honor; grants special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

The chairman also receives diplomatic representatives of other countries and, in line with the decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives stationed abroad, ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with other countries.

The draft also provides that the vice-chairman may exercise those functions and powers of the chairman that the chairman entrusts to him.

Should the office of the chairman fall vacant, the vice-chairman succeeds. Should the office of the vice-chairman fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds a by-election to elect a new vice-chairman. Should the offices of both fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds by-elections to elect a new chairman and a new vice-chairman. Prior to the by-elections, the chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee functions as acting state chairman.

Committee Powers Expanded

OW271231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Some of the functions and powers of the National People's Congress, which exercises the highest state power, will be vested in the N.P.C. Standing Committee, thus expanding its legislative authority. This is provided for in the draft of China's revised constitution.

The constitutions adopted in 1954, 1975 and 1978 provided that laws should be enacted by the N.P.C. while decrees were to be formulated by its Standing Committee.

Hu Qiaomu, secretary-general of the national constitutional revision committee, said that this change was in line with China's actual conditions and would enable more legislation work to be performed.

On the division of legislative work between the N.P.C. and its Standing Committee, the draft provides that the N.P.C. has the power to amend the constitution and make and amend the basic law governing criminal offences, civil affairs, state structure and other matters; the Standing Committee is empowered to enact and amend all other types of laws.

As regards decrees, the draft provides this explanation: Except for laws, all the decisions and resolutions adopted by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are to be called decrees and have the same binding power as laws.

The draft provides that the chairman, vice-chairmen and secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee form the chairman's council that attends to important routine work.

The draft also provides that members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee (namely the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and other members) shall not hold posts in organs of state administration or the judicial and procuratorial organs.

Auditing Unit Established

OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese State Council will establish its first auditing organ to audit and supervise financial work, revenues and expenditures by governments at various levels and by financial and banking departments under them and enterprises and institutions. Auditing organs will also be established in local people's governments at and above the county level. According to the draft of the revised constitution, the auditing organs exercise its powers independently in line with the provisions of the laws. It is not subject to interference by any other administrative organ or any organizations and individuals. The chief auditors shall be a member of the State Council and be chosen by the National People's Congress on nomination by the premier of the State Council.

Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the national constitutional revision committee explained that auditing organs are to examine and verify the accuracy and legality of the budget and final accounts of the state, and revenues and expenditures by the important state-run enterprises. The aim is to help stop up the loopholes in financial work.

Hu Sheng Interview

OW271429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Sheng, deputy secretary-general of the committee for revision of the constitution, answered in an interview here today questions raised by BEIJING REVIEW and XINHUA correspondents. Excerpts of the questions and answers follow:

Question: Would you please tell us in brief reasons and process of revising the constitution?

Answer: In March 1978, the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted a Constitution of the People's Republic of China. It was adopted in a hurry, because at that time the political and ideological confusions caused by the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" had not been eliminated and not all the experience and lessons of the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years since the founding of new China had been summed up. It does not conform to the conditions and needs of the new period of historical development at the present time. It has thus become utterly necessary to revise the constitution in an all-round way as soon as conditions become ripe.

Over the past one and a half years since its establishment, the national constitutional revision committee has formulated this draft which is being submitted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to the people of various nationalities for discussion.

Here I want to mention the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted in June 1981 by the sixth plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. It summed up the basic experience of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and clarified many major theoretical and practical questions. The resolution has won the support of the people of the whole country. The present draft of the revised constitution takes this resolution as its guiding principle. Our political, economic and cultural life have all been full of vigor and made advances during the more than three years since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. This proves the correctness of the principles and policies of the party and state in various fields. The conditions for a constitution suitable to the new historical period have become ripe since we now have the resolution as well as the experience gained over the past three years.

Q: Why has the power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress been enlarged?

A: In the future, many laws will be enacted on the basis of the new constitution to cover various fields. The National People's Congress is composed of a large number of people and holds its session only once a year. It is unrealistic for it to enact all the laws. To enlarge the legislative power of the N.P.C. Standing Committee will obviously spur the progress of a great deal of the legislative work.

Q: Why reinstate the post of chairman of the People's Republic of China? How many vice-chairmen will there be? Is there any difference between the present draft of the revised constitution and the 1954 constitution with regard to the functions and powers of the chairman?

A: The 1954 constitution included a provision for the post of the chairman of the state. Mao Zedong held the post until 1959 when Liu Shaoqi succeeded him. The existence of a chairmanship conforms with the customs and aspirations of the Chinese people. A chairman of state elected by the N.P.C. to represent a country in domestic and foreign affairs will have an important and positive influence on the political life of the nation. Reinstatement of the post shows that China's political system has become as stable and sound as in the years before the "Cultural Revolution."

As stated in the draft of the revised constitution, there is only one vice-chairman.

With regard to the functions and powers of the chairman of the state, the present draft is basically the same as the 1954 constitution. The only difference is that the 1954 constitution stipulated that the chairman commanded the armed force of the country, was chairman of the council of national defence and had the power to convene the supreme state conference. The present draft, however, does not have such stipulations. It transfers the policy-making power with respect to national defence to the chairman of the Central Military Council. As to the supreme state conference, history has proved it to be not necessary in the political life of our country.

Q: Why establish the Central Military Council? What are its functions? Will the State Council continue to set up a Ministry of National Defence?

A: The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the army of the People's Republic of China. As the fundamental law of a country, the constitution should have an explicit stipulation concerning the position of the army in the state. Both the 1975 and 1978 constitutions state that the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China. This confused the functions of the party and the functions of the state, which are obviously different in nature. This also obscured the status of the armed forces in the state organs. The draft of the revised constitution not only confirms the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party in state political life but also stipulates that the party must carry out activities within the scope of the constitution and the law. This explains in explicit terms the relationship between the party and the state. Therefore, the party's leadership over the armed forces could not be taken to mean that the armed forces do not belong to the state.

The Central Military Council adopts the system of personal responsibility of its chairman, and its chairman is to be elected by the National People's Congress and responsible to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

Thus, the position of the supreme policy-making organ of the armed forces in the state system is correctly stipulated.

The draft of revised constitution does not specifically prescribe the ministries under the State Council. However, it stipulates that among its functions and powers the State Council is entrusted to "direct the building of the armed forces." Therefore, the State Council will naturally have a ministry to perform this function, that is, the existing Ministry of National Defence.

Q: What are the new stipulations for the democratic rights of the people in the draft of the revised constitution? Why isn't the "freedom to strike" included among the "fundamental rights of citizens?"

A: In the chapter of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the current draft reinstates the stipulation that all citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law, as stipulated in the 1954 constitution. Clear and specific stipulations provide for citizens' inviolable freedoms of person, personal dignity and homes. Their freedom and privacy of correspondence are protected by the law. In the article on citizens' freedom of religion, "no one may use religion to carry out counter-revolutionary activities or activities that disrupt social order, harm the health of citizens, obstruct the educational system of the state" and "no religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country" have been added to the draft.

These stipulations reflect the will of the broad masses of the people, including those who believe in various religions. The aim of it is to provide better state protection of religious activities.

As for the freedom to strike, it was included in the 1975 and 1978 constitutions. But experience in the past few years have proved that the democratic management of enterprises can be improved and strengthened by various means under a socialist system. In order to safeguard their own rights and interests, prevent the damage caused by the bureaucratic style of work on the part of enterprise leadership and promote the sound development of enterprises, working people can utilize means other than striking to express their demands and to achieve their aims. Striking is not only disadvantageous to the state, but also harmful to the interests of the workers. Therefore, the right to strike has not been included in the draft of the revised constitution.

Q: Why do you reinstate the system of political power of townships? Why do you want to change the system of "integrating government administration with commune management" of the people's communes?

A: Experience over the past years shows that this system, while proving to be positive in certain ways, has produced many negative effects. Its main defects are: on the one hand, while mainly engaging in economic work, the leading body of the people's commune neglects its functions as the grassroot level organ of state power. On the other, compulsory administrative methods are often applied to economic work, which is disadvantageous to the development of the collective economy. Overcentralization in the people's communes is disadvantageous to the democratic management and supervision of organs of state power and collective economic organizations at the basic level.

In short, altering the system of integrating government administration with commune management is advantageous to the improvement and strengthening of the work of the organs of state power at the basic level as well as to the development of the collective economy in the rural areas.

Peng Zhen on Constitution

OW280817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- China's new draft constitution "defines the nature of our country and the status of various classes in the state" said Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, at the Standing Committee meeting of the National People's Congress on April 22.

Article one of the general principles of the draft stipulates that China is "a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Noting that the people's democratic dictatorship in China is a concrete form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Peng Zhen said, since China has a rural population of 8 hundred million, without a consolidated worker-peasant alliance there will not be broad united front led by the working class and stable People's Republic of China, nor will socialism be realized.

The worker-peasant alliance covers intellectuals since the majority in China are part of the working class and there are quite a few intellectuals among the peasants, he said. "This stipulation of accurately [as received] reflects China's actual conditions and the status of various classes and helps prevent distortion and abuse of the dictatorship of the proletariat," he said.

The draft provides that "state institutions apply the principle of democratic centralism," he said. "This is the system of our government. China's political power in in the hands of the people, the people who account for more than 99.9 per cent of the whole population."

He said, "The people have the right to administer the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various forms." They practised high degree of centralism on the basis of high degree of democracy and were responsible for the destiny of the state, the nation and their own.

Peng Zhen pointed out: "The basic experience of China's modern history has testified that we must uphold leadership by the Communist Party of China. Upholding party leadership lies fundamentally and mainly in the correctness of the party's ideological and political leadership, in the correctness of the party's line and policies, and in the close links between the party and the people."

In formulating its policies, he said, the party repeatedly consults the masses, seeks their opinions, and reflects the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. The party also relies on its members to take the lead and set an example for the people.

Chinese Communist Party leadership and activities in the life of the state are carried out within the framework of the constitution and law. The party should also lead the people in abiding by the constitution and law. "In China," he said, "the constitution and laws reflect the unity of the party's proposals and the people's will."

China's economic system consists of the socialist sector of ownership by the whole people, socialist collective sector of ownership by the working people and individual economy. They all have their own advantages in certain areas and are indispensable.

The draft constitution stipulates that the socialist state sector is "the dominant force in the national economy." The collective sector is the main economic form in China's rural areas, and appropriate for the level of development of China's agricultural productive forces at the current stage, he said.

China permits foreign enterprises and businessmen to invest in the country or undertake various forms of economic cooperation with it. "China will use foreign investment and introduce advanced technologies of other countries on the basis of self-reliance and under the principle of equality and mutual benefit and this will speed up China's socialist modernization program."

The draft provides, he said, that "the basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate on socialist modernization," and "continually raise labor productivity, improve economic results and develop the social productive forces" through various forms.

China has a population of one billion, abounds in natural resources and has a great potential of people and materials. If the people of the whole country get mobilized, give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, and rely on their hard work, China's socialist modernization program will certainly be realized, Peng Zhen said.

The vice-chairman said that China had a long-range task of creating a highly developed socialist ethics. "The task involves two aspects," he said, first "to carry out ideological and moral education; and, second, to develop education, science and culture. All these are aimed at fostering the people of all nationalities of the whole country, men and women, old and young, into people who have ideals, high morality and values, observe discipline and are cultured."

Peng on Citizens' Rights

OW280828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- China's citizens will enjoy more rights than under a capitalist system through the political power and socialist system of the people's democratic dictatorship, said Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, at a meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee here on April 22. Explaining the principal points on this question in the revised draft, Peng Zhen said that China's laws are made by the people led by the working class, therefore they are the concentrated expression of the people's will and interests, and are consciously accepted as such. That all citizens are equal before the law is a fundamental right of the citizen and a basic principle of the socialist legal system.

Delegates are elected democratically by the people to form people's governments and run the country. They supervise and have the power to recall or remove members of political power organs at various levels. This is the most basic right of the people. Statistics for the 1981 general election show that the right to vote covers more than 99.9 percent of all those 18 years old and over. This extensive democracy is a characteristic of socialist democracy.

He said that the draft also stipulates that freedom of person and their personal dignity are inviolable. Citizens enjoy freedon of religious belief. The revised draft restores the relevant stipulations set out in the 1954 constitution, but more clearly and concretely. "In our country," he said, "citizens may believe in religion or disbelieve, but politically they have one thing in common, that is, they are all patriotic and support socialism."

He said, it is an objective fact and a question of social ideology that some people believe in this or that religion. It should never be settled by compulsory means. The draft provides "the state protects legitimate religious activities," but "no one may use religion to carry out counterrevolutionary activities or activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state." At the same time, he said, all religions in China are self-propogated, self-administered and self-supported by Chinese believers. Therefore, the draft stipulates "no religous affairs may be controlled by any foreign power."

The draft provides, "the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." At no time, Peng Zhen explained, have there been freedom and rights that are absolute and subject to no restriction. He said, "In our socialist country, no freedom or right of exploitation of man by man is allowed. The state guarantees citizens' legitimate freedom and rights and permits no violation of these by any organization and individual. But, it also permits no person to make use of freedom and rights to conduct counter-revolutionary activities and other criminal activities disrupting social, production and work order."

Peng on New Structure

OW280900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Some provisions of the draft concerning state structure reforms in China's system were discussed by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, at the Standing Committee meeting of the National People's Congress here on April 22.

These provisions include: strengthening the system of people's congress; expansion of the functions and powers of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; reinstatement of the post of chairman of the People's Republic who represents the state in its domestic affairs and its relations with other states; establishment of the Central Military Council of the People's Republic to lead the armed forces of the country; the system of personal responsibility of the premier in the State Council; division of functions and powers between central and local state institutions, strengthening the functions and powers of the local governments under the unified leadership by the central authorities; strengthening regional national autonomy; strengthening political power at the grassroot level; and establishment of people's congresses in townships.

The revised draft stipulates that at the central level, the chairman of the People's Republic, the premier of the state council, the chairman of the Central Military Council, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are elected by the National People's Congress. Each with his own duties, they are responsible to and supervised by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Division of labor and effective enforcement of state power will enable China, Peng Zhen said, to face any danger more effectively and guarantee the advance of the socialist cause. At the same time, the better and clear-cut division of functions and powers between the organs of state power and the organs of administration at all levels from center to grassroots will facilitate strict implementation of the system of responsibility for work, raise efficiency and combat bureaucracy.

Peng Zhen said the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power exercising supreme state power in a unified way. China was a large country with a very large population of more than 50 nationalities and more than 2,000 counties. Every strata of the population, all nationalities, all localities, all fields of work and various political parties were entitled to appropriate representation in the National People's Congress. This meant a large number of deputies, making it cumbersome for the N.P.C. to carry out its work and exercise its functions frequently. That was why, he said, the revised draft delegates part of its functions and powers to the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The draft stipulates that the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise legislative authority in the country and enact laws and decrees; the N.P.C. establishes necessary special committees to examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills; the chairman, vice-chairmen and secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee make up the membership of the Chairman's Council which attends to important routine work; and members of the Standing Committee shall not hold posts in state administration bodies or organs of the Judiciary or procuratorates, and thus most of them will have specific duties.

The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and their standing committees, under the new draft, may formulate and promulgate local statutes promptly based on the local situation. This gives fuller play to initiative and enthusiasm by local authorities in speeding up construction of the whole country.

He said the application of regional autonomy to any area where a minority nationality lives in compact community has been a consistent policy of new China. The draft gives the national autonomous areas more autonomy. The chairman of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and heads of autonomous counties shall be persons of the nationality or nationalities exercising local regional autonomy.

The state helps the national autonomous areas to train large numbers of cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from its nationality or nationalities and provides financial, material and technical assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development.

In line with the principle of the separation of government administration and commune management, Peng Zhen said, the draft stipulates that township governments will be set up and people's communes will regain as organizations of the rural collective economy. This will help improve and strengthen the work of grassroot government in the rural areas, link the governments better with the local people and develop the collective economy.

Radio Urges Debate

OW272345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Let Everyone Discuss the Draft of the Revised Constitution"]

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee has decided to make public the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by people of all nationalities across the country. This is a major event in the political life of our country. It symbolizes the fact that our country is making big strides in socialist democracy and the legal system, and that our socialist modernization program is developing successfully.

The revision of the constitution this time is not merely the amendment of certain articles, but rather a systematic revision of the constitution on the basis of the new historical conditions. The prupose is to work out a new constitution suited to the situation in our country, meeting the needs of the new period. As everyone knows, shortly after the downfall of the gang of four, we began to revise the constitution, and in 1978 the constitution being used today was adopted. At that moment, the whole party and the people throughout the country had not enough time to sum up all the historical experiences since the founding of the PRC and to determine a correct path suited to our country's condition for developing the program of socialist modernization. Because of this, the 1978 constitution is far from perfect. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, however, there have been significant changes and developments in the political, economic and cultural aspects of our country. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, gave a systematic summing-up of positive and negative experiences over the past 30 years or so since our country was founded. This regulation also fulfilled the historical task of clarifying confused ideas and restoring the correct guiding ideology. As a result, a favorable condition has been created for us to work out a scientific and stable socialist constitution.

As the fundamental law, the draft of the revised constitution presented for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country affirms the necessity of upholding the four basic principles and contains more comprehensive stipulations than the 1978 constitution regarding China's social system, the nature and system of our state, the fundamental tasks of the Chinese people from now on, the basic rights and obligations of our citizens, the structure of the state and other most radical and important questions concerning the state. It is explicitly stated in the draft of the revised constitution that, from now on, the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization, that is, to gradually build China into a highly democratic and civilized socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology. This stipulation on the people's basic task reflects the fundamental interests and aspirations of the people of all nationalities in our country.

The draft of the revised constitution contains many other important stipulations, which are of vital significance to restructuring and perfecting our country's political, economic and cultural systems. This will perfect our state system as a whole and ensure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program.

After being discussed, further revised and finally adopted, the revised constitution will become a fundamental law of our country for the new historical period and a guiding principle for the activities of the people of all nationalities in the country, all state organs, the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations and all enterprises and establishments. It will also be a basis for developing our country's socialist democratic system and for building the socialist legal system.

The revision of the constitution is a matter closely linked with the vital interests of the people throughout the country. Letting the whole people discuss the draft of the revised constitution, in the interests of acquiring useful ideas, is a dynamic manifestation of our socialist democratic system. Through discussing the draft of the revised constitution, the people will become more familiar with the principle of the socialist legal system, and better understand the contents of the constitution so that it will become an important instrument in the people's hands for safeguarding the socialist system and protecting the people's interests.

Led by the party, the people of all nationalities in our country have already gained rich experience. Let us contribute our wisdom, actively, seriously and earnestly discuss the draft of the revised constitution and make concerted efforts toward the goal of working out a scientific, stable and perfect socialist constitution.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES 28 APR

OW280715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress held a plenary meeting here this morning. Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, made a report on the draft plan for 1982 economic and social development; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, made a report on the draft state budget for 1982; and Lu Kebai, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, made an explanation of the draft regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction. They submitted these documents to the Standing Committee for examination and approval.

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said, "The national economic plan for 1981 was crowned with success; it was much more satisfactory than expected." He said, "China's economic situation as a whole is stable. Gone are the hardest times, and all fields of our work have embarked on the road of steady development."

He described the main tasks for 1982 economic and social development as follows: to continue to implement the policy of readjusting the national economy, to maintain a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure, to keep the market prices stable and to make efforts to improve economic results, so as to achieve a bigger economic growth rate in 1982.

He said that in order to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 targets effective measures must be taken to improve economic results.

Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said that the 1982 state budget will continue to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure and the stability of prices, help to gradually eliminate the potential danger in the development of the national economy and ensure a steady development of the national economy.

Wang Bingqian listed specific measures to ensure the balance between revenue and expenditure this year.

Explaining the draft regulations on requisition of land for capital construction, Vice-Minister Lu Kebai said the purpose of formulating the regulations is to better handle the relations between state construction and the direct interests of the peasants, rationally utilize land resources, guarantee necessary land for state construction purposes and promote the country's modernization.

The Standing Committee members will hold penal [as received] discussions this afternoon to examine the reports and explanations.

DOMESTIC AIRCRAFT CRASHES NEAR GUILIN; 112 DEAD

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Guangzhou, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] passenger flight 3303 on the Guangzhou-Guilin route, crashed at 1644 [0844 GMT] over Gongcheng County on 26 April, 45 kilometers from Guilin, killing all 104 passengers and 8 crewmembers.

The plane, No 266, took off from Guangzhou's Baiyun airport at 1610. Radio contact was suddenly suspended 34 minutes later.

Investigations are being conducted into the accident.

The State Council, CAAC and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government immediately sent officials to the scene to join Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region officials.

Wan Li Confers on Crash

OW281250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, called the responsible persons of the departments concerned to a meeting this morning to study measures to be taken after the unfortunate crash of passenger aircraft No 266 of the Civil Aviation Administration of China near Guilin, Guangxi.

Attending the meeting were Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; Chen Chu, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Guo Hao, deputy director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation; Han Kehua, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism; and the responsible persons of other departments concerned.

Vice Premier Wan Li inquired into the plane crash in detail. It was reported that among the 104 passengers killed, there were 52 Hong Kong compatriots, 45 domestic tourists, 5 Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationalities, and 2 Americans. Eight crewmembers also died in the crash. The cause of the crash is under investigation.

Wan Li expressed deep sorrow for the passengers and crewmembers who were killed and extended his sincere condolences to the bereaved families. He demanded that all the departments concerned earnestly ascertain the facts, properly deal with the aftermath of the crash, sum up the experience and draw lessons, and improve their management in order to prevent similar accidents in the future.

After passenger aircraft No 266 crashed, the State Council immediately sent Director General Shen Tu and Deputy Director General Yan Zhixiang of the General Administration of Civil Aviation; Deputy Secretary General Wang Fulin of the State Council; Deputy Director General Wang Yueyi of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism; and other responsible persons to the crash site to examine the situation and handle problems along with the responsible persons of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Government.

According to a report, Shi Qingsheng, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, also visited the crash site.

NANFANG RIBAO ON PROPER USE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HK261448 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Short commentary: "Foreign Exchange Must Be Used in the Right Places"]

[Text] Since the open-door policy was implemented in Guangdong Province, more and more foreign exchange has been placed in the hands of localities and departments. How should this foreign exchange be properly utilized? The foreign trade department concerned imported advanced equipment with its foreign exchange for the Guangzhou No 8 plastic products plant last year. By using this equipment as a model, this plant has modernized their old equipment of the 1960's. This is an example of using foreign exchange in the right places. Foreign exchange acquired by other localities and departments should also be used in the same way.

The fundamental purpose of the open-door policy is to import foreign advanced equipment and technology and to promote development of domestic production. Therefore, while utilizing foreign capital and foreign exchange, it is necessary to proceed from developing production, giving priority to construction projects, such as building power stations, highways and bridges, so as to strengthen the weak links in the economy of Guangdong Province. Foreign exchange can also be used for transforming our old enterprises by importing advanced equipment. By making use of our favorable condition of an abundant labor supply, we can process imported materials for foreign businessmen and assemble machines for export. All this can help set up our modernization construction. However, some of our comrades are not willing to do this "stupid" work; instead, they are keener on "making foreign fortunes." They take all sorts of measures, legal or illegal, to import consumer goods in large quantities with the foreign exchange in their hands. Some of them even smuggle in goods and resell them to reap staggering profits. As a result, domestic industry was impaired and the domestic market was disturbed. This is a profound lesson.

While using foreign capital and foreign exchange to develop production, it is also necessary to consider whether they are reasonably utilized and whether they can bring benefits, and it is inadvisable to act blindly. At present, some people have blind faith in foreign goods. They like to buy those things from abroad that can obviously be produced by themselves. Even a screw has to be imported. Some of the imported items are duplicative, since after one factory imports an assembly line, another factory imports the same line. Some imported items are not advanced, but are junk discarded by foreign businessmen, yet our comrades still treat them as treasures. In the final analysis, this is because their blind faith in foreign things is making mischief in their minds. They only believe in other people's things but not in their own things. Our purpose in learning foreign advanced technology and using other peoples' experience as a reference is to enrich and improve our own but never to rely on foreigners for everything. Our modernization construction will finally be accomplished by ourselves and it can never be brought in. The Guangzhou No 8 plastic products plant is commendable because they not only learned from foreign advanced experience, but also displayed the spirit of self-reliance and have modernized an old enterprise with their own hands.

SICHUAN RIBAO VIEWS RURAL LEADERSHIP BUILDING

HK250648 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Report on 25 April SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Suit the New Situation and Learn New Skills -- Commenting on Strengthening the Building of Rural Grassroots Leadership Groups"]

[Excerpts] Strengthening the building of grassroots leadership groups in the rural areas and ensuring that these groups suit the new situation of the establishment of responsibility groups is a current urgent task to be solved in the area of rural work. Since this spring, the party committees and government at all levels have acted according to the plans of the central and provincial CCP committees and taken a series of effective steps to grasp the building of grassroots leadership groups while perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural production responsibility systems. A certain degree of success has already been achieved.

The article points out: The great majority of basic-level cadres in rural Sichuan are good. Most of the problems in the leadership groups are problems in understanding. To arm the cadres' thinking with the spirit of the central document and thereby unify their understanding is the current most practical and effective form of ideological building. We must organize the basic-level cadres to study in depth the minutes of the national rural work conference and conduct education in upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged, and taking account of three things. On the basis of solving the cadres' problems in ideological understanding, we should act according to the stipulations of the central document, base ourselves on the reality of the local responsibility systems and clearly define the cadres' duties. We should correspondingly set up cadre post responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis, institute a strict reward and penalty system, and encourage the cadres to exert their best efforts in work.

YUNNAN INDUSTRY MEETING DISCUSSES YEAR'S TASKS

HK260517 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Summary] A recent Yunnan provincial industry and communications work conference, convened by the provincial government, discussed and decided on striving to improve economic returns in seven respects so as to achieve a sound growth rate this year. The meeting seriously studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speech at the national industry and communications work conference and other important documents.

The meeting stressed: "We must correct the guiding ideology for industry and communications and sh t from emphasizing output value and growth rate to stressing economic returns. Industry and communications this year must be closely centered on improving economic returns." The improvement of economic returns should be concentrated on the following aspects this year: 1) raise industrial and communications production by 4.5 percent over last year and strive for a 5 percent increase, on the basis of producing marketable products that sell well; 2) examine the increase in sales income of enterprises, which should not be lower than the increase in their production; 3) profits of industrial enterprises should rise by 9 percent; 4) production costs of comparable products should fall by 1 percent and losses by 20 percent; 5) strive to improve product quality; 6) develop 350 to 400 new products by making full use of the province's resources, to satisfy the needs of the markets and the people; 7) do everything possible to reduce energy consumption. This year the industry and communications enterprises in the province should save 350,000 tons of coal, 40,000 tons of coke, 100 million kilowatts of electricity, and 10,000 tons of oil.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary An Pingsheng made a speech to the principal leading comrades attending the conference.

HEBEI MILITARY LEADER ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK240205 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Speech by Hebei Military District Political Commissar Fei Guozhu entitled "Strengthen Ideological Education, Do a Good Job of Building Spiritual Civilization"--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Gratifying changes have taken place in the spiritual outlook of the numerous cadres, armymen and militiamen throughout the district since last year by unfolding extensively and in a thorough way the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and of helping armymen have lofty ideas, good morality, knowledge and good health, stressing the army's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed or sacrifice, particularly by unfolding the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. Although some achievements have been scored in building spiritual civilization in our district, it should be noted that the development of these activities has been uneven. For example, some comrades still do not have a sufficient understanding of the importance and necessity of building socialist spiritual civilization. They do not have sufficient confidence in the substantial improvement of party work style and the changes of social habits and have not enacted specific measures for conducting these activities regularly and systematically in the light of the realities in their own units or departments.

Central to building socialist spiritual civilization is vigorously strengthening ideological and political work, constantly raising socialist consciousness and fostering communist world outlook, morality and practices and attitude toward labor. We should therefore organize the numerous cadres, armymen and militiamen to conscientiously study well the resolution of the sixth plenary session and the party's principles and policies and study Marxist-Leninist works and Comrade Mao Zedong's works in the light of reality. The various organizations, PLA units and militia companies should also commend new people, things and practices that have appeared in building socialist spiritual civilization and support the healthy and suppress the unhealthy by using various forms so that people can understand the difference between honor and disgrace and between noble and base conduct. The leading cadres at various levels should set an example in the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and of helping armymen have lofty ideas, good morality, knowledge and good health, stressing the army's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed or sacrifice. They should guide these activities in a thorough and protracted way by going down to the grassroots units and constantly summing up new experience in building spiritual civilization.

At present, under the new historical conditions in which our country is implementing an open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the economy, and owing to the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideas abroad and the adverse influence of the remnant forces of the exploiting classes in the country, anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization trends of thought have appeared in society. Some people even engage in criminal activities, such as speculation and profiteering, smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, by various means. This is a specific manifestation of class struggle under the new conditions. We should actively respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee on severely cracking down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, uphold a principled stand and conscientiously wage resolute struggles against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. At the same time, we should conduct education in loving the party, the motherland and socialism among the numerous cadres, armymen and militiamen, criticize and oppose decadent bourgeois ideas, strengthen our ability in resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, raise our national pride and self-confidence, foster the lofty ideals of communism and conscientiously overcome erroneous ideas such as "it is a loss to be an armyman," "it is a loss to be a militiaman" and "look at everything from the angle of money."

It is necessary to enhance revolutionary vigor and fight hard for the lofty ideals of realizing communism. We should permeate all our work with the activities of learning from Lei Feng, of promoting new habits, of "five stresses and four beauties" and of helping armymen have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and good health, stressing the army's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed or sacrifice. Every cadre, armyman or militiaman should firmly develop the sense of responsibility of being the master of socialism. It is necessary to love our own jobs and diligently study our professions, skills, science and cultural knowledge. It is necessary to observe vocational ethics and social morality and serve the people heart and soul. It is necessary to respect, love and help each other and strive to become pace setters in the cause of building socialism and on various socialist fronts.

ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROPAGANDA CADRES

HK270857 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Li Yunqing [2621 0061 7230]: "Ideology and Theory Are Powerful"]

[Text] In heart-to-heart talks with political work cadres and theoretical and propaganda cadres, I have often heard comments about why they have lost confidence in their work: Some of the masses do not take much interest in the ABC's of Marxism. Some people in the real world of everyday work do not care much about what we do. Some leaders are weak and lethargic and do not dare to accept the challenge when facing opponents in theoretical work. A few years ago, there were quite a few "changes." At present, we are at a loss to know what should or what should not be imparted to others. As we think about it, we ask, why should we not change careers and take up some work which is more concrete and realistic? Given the limited space for this short article, it is impossible to make an overall review of all these problems. I may as well offer a few views that have come to my mind.

We may first make an assumption. If there had been no "Manifesto of the Communist Party," if the principles about the Paris Commune had not been put forth in 1871, if Lenin had not made a stirring speech, and if the salvos of the October Revolution had not reached China, then what would the world of today be like? What would China be like? Perhaps, their descendants would have continued to make mischief. The fallacies of Russian czars would still have made the rounds. The "three big mountains" would still have weighed on the backs of the Chinese people. In a word, there would never have been the progress such as that which has marked the revolutionary advance of the proletarians of the world today. In my opinion, this is in line with a logical conclusion based on history. I think none can deny or doubt this.

The great impact of ideological and theoretical work is especially obvious in the history of our party and country.

How many people were awoken from a state of sleep by Comrade Li Dazhao's article "The Victory of the Common People" published in XIN QINGNIAN [NEW YOUTH]? How many hesitant people did the "cries" of Mr Lu Xun's "Help the Child" stir and inspire? What a tremendous source of material strength was provided by the series of brilliant works by Comrade Mao Zedong, bringing about one victory after another in the revolution and construction of China. Did not the extensive discussions about the criterion of truth after the downfall of the "gang of four" and the general and specific policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee constitute great historical acts in turning chaos into order? Do they not hold out a bright future for modernization? How many people have they inspired with confidence and aroused to action in a brave march forward? What Marx said is the perfect truth: "...once mastered by the masses, theory will become a source of material strength!"

Ideological and theoretical work can also effect leaps in changing people's knowledge and behavior. Marxist philosophy made Mr Lu Xun give up his long-cherished view about "evolution" and embrace the communist world outlook. Inspired by Lenin's instructions from his sickbed, Gorki suddenly woke up and no longer stuck to his "humanitarian principles." After an analysis by the party and by Li Dazhao and other comrades and with their help, Sun Yat-sen's "three principles of the people" were again interpreted in new terms. Mao Zedong Thought and our party's ideological and political work have produced numerous communist fighters like Zhang Side and Lei Feng. Just as Lenin said, genuine revolutionaries must derive all faith from revolutionary theory and apply revolutionary theory in determining the methods of struggle and the pattern for activity.

Regarding the problem of the future of ideological and political workers, I think the matter of the future can never be simply put in such terms as an individual with his family and children, money and basic necessities of life. These can never be taken as a yardstick with which to judge whether it is thankless and unrewarding work. Otherwise, there would not have been fighters who gave their all to the revolution. There would have been only hired workers or peddlers. Comrade Chen Yi's attitude toward his future is: "I should set store by ideals and especially work for the good of the world. I must serve the interests of the public and consider serving private interests as shameful." Comrade Lei Feng said that as long as a man lives, he should give his all and sacrifice his whole life to communism. Has there ever been any revolutionary fighter who has failed to closely link the individual's future with the interests of the revolution? Those comrades handling ideological and political work, stick to your post! History has and will continue to prove that our work plays a tremendous role in the country's cause.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ADDRESSES CCP SESSION

SK252234 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee held its ninth plenary session in Xining municipality on 24 April. Through discussions the session decided to sponsor a party representatives' meeting on 26 April and entrusted the provincial CCP committee standing committee with responsibility for this meeting. The session also discussed and approved the agenda for the provincial party representatives' meeting and other matters concerned. During the party representatives' meeting, participants will democratically elect delegates to the 12th national party congress, hear and discuss the speeches to be given by Comrade Zhao Haifeng on several major tasks of our province and by Comrade Ma Wanli on dealing blows at serious economic crimes.

Attending the session were 30 members of alternate members of the provincial CCP committee, including leading comrades such as Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin and Ma Wanli. Comrade Liang Buting presided over the session and delivered a speech in which he emphatically stated: It is a grand task for us to elect delegates to the 12th national party congress. We must give full scope to democracy, carry out the election in line with democratic procedures and respect the will of majority members and deputies. We should say freely what is on our minds, adopt an earnest attitude toward the election and choose appropriate delegates after repeated deliberations. Only in this way can we bring democracy into full play and do a good job in electing delegates.

SHAANXI COMMENTARY ON STRAIGHTENING ENTERPRISES

HK240211 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "In Straightening Out Enterprises in an All-Round Way, It Is Necessary To Regard Raising Economic Results as the Center"]

[Text] In straightening out enterprises in an all-round way, it is essential to administer enterprises in a comprehensive way so that they can do their work well and really take the new road of developing the national economy.

Over the past few years, although our province has achieved certain results in straightening out enterprises, the results are still not good enough. Several main economic quotas in 1981 were still below the national average levels. Therefore, raising economic results is a problem which the industrial and communications front in our province must urgently solve. In the course of straightening out enterprises, we must put economic results in the central position. We must first correct the guiding ideology in industrial production. That is, in organizing production, we cannot stress only the output value without social results being stressed and we cannot stress only quantity without quality. While straightening out enterprises in an all-round way, we must formulate plans, arrange for the order of importance and urgency and check and accept the results after the enterprises are straightened out. We must stress raising economic results. Second, while straightening out enterprises, we must perfect the economic responsibility system. This is one of the important links of straightening out enterprises. Third, we must strengthen and improve enterprise management. While straightening out enterprises, we must put the fundamental work of original records, calculation, statistics and accounting on a sound basis, formulate the average advanced fixed quotas for production and consumption and strengthen management of the fixed quotas. While carrying out all-round planning and management, we must continue to carry out all-round quality control and all-round economic accounting to ensure an increase in the variety of products, the improvement of the quality of products, the reduction of costs and an increase in profits. We must achieve economic results in an all-round way. Fourth, we must link the large-scale inspection of financial affairs and revenue with striking blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. We must establish all regulations and systems, put them on a sound basis and stop up all "dodging, false claims, siphoning off and evasion." In doing so, we can improve management and raise economic results.

WEN WEI PO ON CHINA'S REVISED DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK280847 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Special feature phoned from Beijing by correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "China's Revised Draft Constitution Compels Attention"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr -- Today, Beijing issued the draft revision of "the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" which is the focus of attention throughout the country. The draft revision makes several important revisions to the national government system.

Important Reforms of the National Government System

First, the position of the state chairman is to be restored. The state chairman will represent the state internally and externally and the authority of the state chairman includes submitting to the NPC the nominations for premiers, promulgating laws, appointing and removing members of the State Council, and approving and annulling treaties and major agreements signed with foreign countries.

Second, a Central Military Council, which will lead the armed forces of the whole country, is to be established. The Central Military Council is to practice the chairman responsibility system and the chairman of the military council will be elected and subject to recall by the NPC. This is a new organizational system unprecedented in previous constitutions.

Third, the government is to be separated from the people's communes. The people's communes will no longer be the administrative organizations at the grassroot level. The legislative, administrative and supervisory work at the grassroot level will be taken on by the newly established people's congresses and the people's governments in villages and towns. Thus, the system of integrating the people's communes and people's government, which has been practiced for more than 20 years, will come to an end.

Apart from the above-mentioned important transformations of the government system, the new constitution also puts forth several important reforms. For example, an auditing organ under the State Council is to be established. This auditing organ will be responsible for auditing and supervising the financial revenue and expenditure and financial affairs of the people's government at all levels, and of the financial organs and enterprises of the departments under the people's governments. The constitution also entrusts to this auditing organ the authority to exercise auditing and supervisory power, which is not to be interfered with by any administrative organs, organizations or individuals. With the establishment of this auditing system, financial discipline in our country will be further perfected, the economic returns will increase, losses will be minimized and the criminal activities in the economic field will be curbed.

The Relationships Between the Party, the NPC and the State

The draft revision of the constitution also restores the ranking system of armymen and diplomatic personnel.

The new constitution clearly lays down the relationships between the party, the NPC and the state and thus, the role of the NPC is greatly strengthened. This is manifested in: 1) Authority over the PLA units is held by the NPC instead of the CCP. According to previous constitutions, the authority over the PLA units was held by the Central Military Commission and the chairman of the Central Military Commission was also the chairman of the CCP. According to the new constitution, the Central Military Council is set up by the state to head the armed forces of the whole country. The chairman of the military council is to be elected and subject to recall by the NPC. Legal authority over the PLA units is now shifted from the CCP to the NPC. 2) According to previous constitutions, nominations for candidates for premiers of the State Council were made by the CCP Central Committee to the NPC. Now, the state chairman will be the one to submit the nominations to the NPC.

Apart from the above-mentioned systems, some other principles are also stipulated. For example, the constitution explicitly lays down that the party's leadership should be carried out in accordance with the constitution and the relevant laws. Hence, the party cannot override the state constitution. This is very different from the two constitutions established in 1975 and 1978. In order to ensure the position of the NPC, the new constitution accords high prestige to the NPC representatives, that is, without the approval of the NCP Standing Committee members, no NPC representatives will be subject to arrest or criminal trial and the speeches and votes of the NPC representatives at any meeting will not be subject to legal responsibility.

Consolidate the Abolishment of the Life Tenure System

The abolishment of the life tenure system, proposed over the last 2 years, is now consolidated by the new constitution in a legal form. The new constitution stipulates that the tenure of the major state working personnel, including the state chairman and state vice chairman, the chairman and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, the committee members of the NPC Standing Committee, the NPC representatives, the premier and vice premier of the State Council, the committee members of the State Council and the chairman of the Central Military Council must not exceed 5 years and they cannot be reelected more than twice.

Structural reforms carried out in the economic field over the last 2 years have been acknowledged by the new constitution. They consist of:

Protecting Foreign Investments in China

1. Concerning the role and function of foreign capital, in expounding the socialist ownership system, the constitution explicitly points out that foreign investments in China will be protected.

2. The role of regulation through market mechanism is acknowledged. The constitution points out that the national economy should have a proportional and harmonious development by means of an overall balance of a planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation through market mechanism.

3. The decisionmaking power of the local governments and enterprises is enlarged.

4. The position of the collective economy and individual laborers which has been developed over the last 2 years to resolve the employment problems is now acknowledged by the constitution.

The government has organized people throughout the country to discuss the draft revision of the constitution for 4 months after the draft is made public and their opinions will be collected to be examined and approved at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Once these proposals are adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, they will become official documents which will serve as the basis for the Sixth NPC.

PAPER SUGGESTS CONTENDERS FOR STATE CHAIRMAN

HK280223 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Apr 82 p 7

[By David Chen]

[Text] Two respected, elderly Chinese leaders with impeccable revolutionary records are strong contenders for the revived state presidency, China analysts said yesterday.

There are Mr Xi Zhongxun (69), formerly first party secretary and governor of Guangdong and now a vice chairman of the National People's Congress, and Mr Song Renqiong (73), for two years director of the party Central Committee's Organisation Department and a member of the party Secretariat.

Mr Xi is well known to Hong Kong residents, having visited the colony in December 1979 and met community leaders.

The debate on whether to restore the post of president, known in China as state chairman, has been going on for four or five years and it was only recently disclosed that revival of the post was on the draft constitution.

There has been much talk that the country's strongman and vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, is the most logical candidate. However, as Mr Deng earlier turned down the posts of prime minister and chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, his supporters realise he will not accept the presidency either.

Several names have been proposed for the position, but they were considered either too old or were virtually irreplacable in their present jobs.

One analyst suggested that in choosing the state chairman, the Beijing leadership would probably make certain ground rules for qualification. The candidate would have to be a man under 75 years old, with high seniority, good party and administrative records, good connections with the army and, of course, with Mr Deng.

Both Mr Xi and Mr Song are more than adequately qualified in these respects. According to communist records, Mr Xi, a native of Shaanxi Province, joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and was a student activist. Two years later, he joined the party. From 1930 to 1932, he was engaged in military transport work in the communist northwest army. From 1932 to 1936, he led the peasant movement and guerilla forces against the nationalists in Shaanxi and Gansu. For a while, he was chairman of the soviet-Shaanxi-Gansu-border region. From 1936 to 1943, he was a district party secretary in Shaanxi and political commissar of the Communist Party security command. From 1943 until the end of the liberation war in 1949, he held various posts including political commissar of the Shaanxi-Gansu-border army group, vice-director of the party Central Committee's Organisation Department and secretary of the party's Northwest China Bureau. As political commissar of the northwest field army under Marshal Peng Dehui and Marshal He Ling, he was jointly involved in guarding the then communist capital of Yenan and the liberation of the whole of northwest China. Mr Xi therefore has very special relations with the armed forces and some analysts rank his prestige in the army as being equal to that of Mr Deng Xiaoping, Marshal Ye Jianying (now the chairman of the NPC) and Marshal Nie Rongzhen. After the People's Republic was founded, Mr Xi became the first secretary of the party's Northwest China Bureau and acting chairman of the Northwest Military Commission, where he instigated land reforms. In 1952, he was transferred to Beijing and became the director of the party's Propaganda Department. Later he became secretary-general in the State Council and a vice-premier serving under the late prime minister, Mr Chou Enlai. He was criticised during the Cultural Revolution and was not rehabilitated until after the gang of four were arrested in October 1976.

He went south to become the first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, governor of the province and first political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region. In 1980, he went back to Beijing to become a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and also joined the newly restored party secretariat.

A very close colleague of Mr Deng, Mr Xi has been a strong supporter of the modernisation programme. It was Mr Xi, while governor of Guangdong, who suggested that the province be given greater autonomy in economic matters -- a suggestion that saw the birth of the special economic zones in both Guangdong and Fujian.

Although Mr Song is a few years older than Mr Xi, he is also in excellent health and his career and credentials are no less colourful and impressive. A native of Hunan Province, Mr Song also joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and became a party member the same year. He first tasks included work in the peasant movement. In 1927, he took part in the abortive autumn harvest uprising. Seven years later, he joined the Long March and became a political commissar of the party cadre group.

When the Red Army arrived in northern Shaanxi, Mr Song became the political commissar of the 28th Army. After the Xian incident in December 1936, Mr Song became first a deputy director and then director of the Political Department of the 129th Division. During the China-Japan war, Mr Song was at various times political commissar and commander of a number of army units in Shanxi, southern Hebei and Henan. During the war of liberation, Mr Song was one of the top political commissars in the East China Field Army (later known as the Second Field Army), a secretary of the party's Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu sub-bureau. During that period, he was closely associated with Mr Deng. As the communist armies moved south, Mr Song took up several military, party and administrative jobs in Anhui and Nanjing. The end of the liberation war saw Mr Song in Yunnan as one of its provincial party secretaries. In 1953, he took over the affairs of Yunnan and became first deputy secretary of the party's Southwest China Bureau, the secretary being Mr Deng. It was during his tenure in Yunnan that General Ho Chi Minh won a decisive victory against the French at Dinh Bien Phu, North Vietnam, with Chinese help.

Soon after Mr Deng was transferred to Beijing as party secretary-general, Mr Song followed and became a deputy secretary. He was also put in charge of the military production section of the Central Committee's Military Affairs Commission. Later, he headed the Second Ministry of Machine-Building Industry supervising the production of modern armaments, including MIG 17s, tanks, warships and military lorries. In 1959, Mr Song was transferred to Shenyang as the secretary of the party Northeast China Bureau and first political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region. During the Cultural Revolution, he was bitterly attacked by followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the northeast region fell into their hands. Although he was nominally rehabilitated in 1974, he was not given a senior post until 1977, after the second return of Mr Deng. He was then given control of the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, in charge of the development of missiles, rockets and space technology.

Concurrently, he is director of the party Central Committee's Organisation Department, succeeding Mr Hu Yaobang, now the party chairman. He was also one of the original 11 members of the restored party Secretariat under Mr Hu, who is also the party secretary general.

Lately, there has been talk that Mr Song may give up the directorship of the Organisation Department in favour of its vice-director and secretary, Mr Wang Zhaohua. If so, this will free him from party work and there has been speculation that Mr Song will either be elected as the state chairman, or to the lesser post of chairman of the National People's Congress, should the incumbent 82-year-old Marshal Ye Jianying retire.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VICE PRESIDENT BUSH TO VISIT PRC EARLY MAY

OW291022 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1008 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to a station report, George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, will pay an official visit to China in early May.

LEADERS MEET U.S. CORPORATION PRESIDENT

Zhao Meets Tappan

OW281844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told David S. Tappan, president of the U.S.-based Fluor Corporation and chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, China expected vigorous economic development in the 1990s

He said the stable development of the nation's economic construction is a long-term strategy with its foundations to be firmly laid in the 1980s.

Zhao Ziyang praised Tappan for his efforts to promote China-U.S. trade. He said China has abundant coal resources and the coal industry is a promising one. He welcomed the Fluor Corporation's cooperation with the China National Coal Development Corporation.

Tappan said his corporation takes a long-term view in conducting economic cooperation with the People's Republic of China, and that Fluor has taken measures to suspend its economic ties with Taiwan since the Shanghai communique.

Present at the meeting were Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation.

Gu Mu Meets Tappan

OW281552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu told members of an American Fluor delegation today exploration of energy resources, and communications and transport are important projects in development of China's industry.

The vice-premier commented positively on an agreement signed yesterday by the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Fluor Corporation on transformation design and consultation on the new open-pit mine in west Fushun. "In the coal industry," he said, "while transforming old mines, we will also open new ones."

David S. Tappan, president of the Fluor Corporation and chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade; Jack J. Cinque, president of the Fluor Mining and Metals, Inc; and Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, attended the meeting.

Tappan briefed Gu Mu on the functions of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and expressed their aspirations to expand cooperation between the American and Chinese corporations. Also present were Gao Yangwen, minister of the coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation. The guests arrived in Beijing April 25.

HAIG OUTLINES U.S. APPROACH TO SOVIET UNION

OW281250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today advocated an American approach to the Soviet Union which he said would "balance strength and negotiations."

In a policy speech at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here, Haig held that the United States and the Soviet Union are now in a "sensitive and dangerous period of changing superpower relationship."

U.S. foreign policy in the coming months, he said, would be "dominated by the search for more constructive relations" with Eastern bloc countries. But he added that "a sudden or dramatic reconciliation" should not be expected between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"The United States must make clear to the Soviet Union that there are penalties for aggression and incentives for restraint," he said.

Rebuffing an idea that negotiations with the Soviet Union are an alternative to the balance of power, Haig said that "detente did not alter Soviet priorities. Even as the West sought a reduction in tensions, the Soviet Union expanded its military forces."

He said, "the result of America's wishful thinking and profound national introspection has been swift and sure. Moscow has acted forcibly to expand its dominions." In Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and now in Central America, "we have reaped the grim harvest of self-delusion," he added.

While advocating a balance of strength, Haig also expressed U.S. willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms control and other issues. "Nothing is gained by appearing to fear diplomatic discussions," he said.

Referring to "a rising sense of frustration" and "very serious problems" between the U.S. and its European allies, Haig called for a "stronger, more cooperative alliance." He said maintaining the alliance is imperative because the allies need to stand together for their common defense and "the Atlantic alliance is the foundation of our security."

He said it is "essential" to carry out NATO's two-track decision of 1979 to go forward with the modernization of intermediate range nuclear systems in Western Europe while simultaneously pursuing arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

BANQUET CELEBRATES BEIJING-LOS ANGELES ROUTE

OW281900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- A banquet marking the inauguration of Beijing-Los Angeles air services and welcoming a delegation from that city was held at the Great Hall of the People this evening. The route, initiated in accordance with a Sino-U.S. civil air transport agreement, is Beijing-Shanghai-Los Angeles with the return being Los Angeles-San Francisco-Shanghai-Beijing. The delegation, led by Caroline Ahmanson, chairwoman of the Los Angeles-Guangzhou sister city association, comprises government officials, council members, industr[illegible] nd commercial representatives, and Overseas Chinese. They arrived in Beijing ye[illegible]. The banquet was hosted by the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China. Attending were Wang Bingnan, president of the association; Han Kehua, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China; and Lu Zhengzhe, deputy director-general of C.A.A.C. Wang Bingnan said C.A.A.C. opened air services from Beijing to San Francisco and New York, in January 1981. Now the City of Los Angeles is linked directed with Beijing. He said these routes would provide convenient interflow between the two countries in all fields, especially tourism. Charles W. Freeman Jr., minister-counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, was also among the guests.

NI ZHIFU FETES DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW271639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea led by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the federation, were guests of honor at a banquet this evening given by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Ni Zhifu briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation and the unions' work. He praised the achievements of the Korean people under the leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party. He said China supports the Korean people in their struggle for national independence and peaceful reunification.

The delegation arrived today at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

HAN KEHUA MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Han Kehua, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, met and feted a freindship delegation from the North Hamgyong Provincial Peoples' Committee led by Kang Kok-yong, vice chairman of the committee.

The delegation arrived this morning. They will leave here for visits to south China cities.

KANG KEQING MEETS DPRK WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW281807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial talk here today with a women's delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Yi Su-wol, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the visitors. Present were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Chon Chong-yong.

The Korean visitors arrived here yesterday.

GENG BIAO MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW261636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met here today with a delegation from the Japanese forum on China's politics and economy headed by Motoharu Shirakawa, advisor to the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. They had a friendly talk on issues of common interest.

Arriving in Beijing on April 23 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the Japanese visitors are scheduled to tour Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai.

JAPANESE YOUTH FEDERATION GROUP PAYS VISIT

Beijing Banquet

OW271617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a 51-member Japanese delegation from the Japan-China Youth Study Association led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary general of the association. Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the federation, presided at the banquet.

The association was founded in 1979 to promote exchange and cooperation between the nations' people and youth, and has invited the federation to send young technicians and managers to study in Japan.

The guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the federation.

Liao Chengzhi Meeting

OW281804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met today with a delegation from the Japan-China Youth Study Association led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary general of the association, in the Great Hall of the People.

Both parties said the current turbulent and complicated international situation indicates strengthened unity and cooperation between China and Japan is of vital importance to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Present were Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

OHIRA'S WIDOW CONCLUDES VISIT, RETURNS TO JAPAN

OW261923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Shigeko Ohira, wife of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and her family wound up their visit to China and left for home today.

Before boarding the plane, she described her China tour as "pleasant," and said she was very impressed by the hospitality accorded to her wherever she went. She pledged to do her utmost for Japan-China friendship.

Seeing her off at the airport were Jiao Ling, wife of Vice-Foreign Minister and former Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao, and Li Shuming, wife of Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Han Zheyi. Japanese consul general in Shanghai Horino was also present.

Ohira and her party arrived here from Guilin April 25 and were honored at a banquet in the evening by Han Zheyi. In Shanghai, they visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition, the Caoyang new residential estate and Yuyuan Park.

THAI SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT ARRIVES 24 APR

Meets Jiang Hua

OW241850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, met here this evening with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife Khunying Sumon Suchiva and their party.

Extending a warm welcome to the members of the Thai judiciary on their visit, President Jiang said, "China has accumulated experience in judicial system over the past 30 years, but the system still needs to be perfected." He said he hoped that the Thai visitors would give their views on China's judicial work and make suggestions.

President Suchiva said he hoped the exchange of views and experience with their Chinese colleagues would further strengthen the friendship between the judiciaries of the two countries.

After the meeting, Jiang Hua gave a dinner in honor of the Thai guests.

The Thai visitors arrived in Kunming April 17 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Justice. They arrived here this afternoon after visiting Kunming, Chengdu and Xian in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Justice Xie Bangzhi. Among those accompanying President Bunyut Suchiva on his visit are Pricha Sumawong, vice president of the Thai Supreme Court, and Siri Atibodhikz, deputy speaker of the Senate and under secretary of state for justice.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW271531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) — Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met here today with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife and their party in Zhongnanhai.

Zhao Ziyang said Thailand is one of China's friendly neighbors. "The leaders and peoples of both countries have the desire to further develop relations. Therefore, cooperation between us in various fields is becoming closer and closer," he said.

Premier Zhao said: "We have done a lot in building our legislative bodies during the last more than 30 years. But we do not yet have a perfect legal system."

"We regarded policies as superior to law once, and today are engaged in solving this problem," he said. "Legal construction is an important task we are facing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1456 GMT on 27 April carries a similar report on the meeting between Zhao and the Thai Supreme Court president. At this point, the Domestic version adds the following sentence: "To put our country in order and promote its stability, it is necessary to strengthen our legal system."] We have passed a number of laws and the draft of our revised constitution to be made public very soon embodies the spirit of our efforts to strengthen the legal system. We will pass yet another group of laws soon, concentrating on economic laws."

"Although we have different social systems, we can make use of each other's experience in the judicial field," he said.

Suchiva said: "China has greatly developed since my last visit to China two years ago. During this visit, we have noticed China's effectiveness in strengthening its legal system." "Thailand is willing to cooperate with China in all spheres, and the friendship between the two countries will develop," he said.

Attending the meeting were Wang Zhanping, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; Xie Bangzhi, vice-minister of justice; and Koson Sinthuwanon, Thai ambassador to China.

Meets Chief Procurator

OW271335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, today met with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife, Khunying Sumon Suchiva, and their party.

During the meeting, they had a friendly talk on the two countries' procuratorial systems. Huang Huoqing said: "China and Thailand are friendly neighbours. Their friendly contacts in the judicial circle will promote friendship between the two peoples."

BURMESE LEADERS MEET OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW281933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Rangoon, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong was received by U San Yu, chairman of the State Council and president of the Union of Burma, and U Aye Ko, secretary of the State Council, respectively before he left here for home today at the end of his term.

They had cordial and friendly talks with him.

PRC, AUSTRALIA DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

OW231850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 23 (XINHUA) -- China and Australia have expressed satisfaction at the progress made in exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in science and technology.

This is stated in a summary of discussions held between the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China and the Department of Science and Technology of Australia which was signed here today. The summary was signed by Tong Dalin, vice minister of the Chinese commission, now on a visit in this country at the head of a scientific and technological cooperation delegation from China, and W.J. MacTegart, secretary of the Australian department.

The Chinese delegation also signed a memorandum of understanding in Melbourne yesterday with the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences which expresses their intentions to promote cooperation in various scientific and technological fields between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Australia on April 13. It will visit other cities in the country before leaving for New Zealand on April 27.

PLA OFFICIAL FETES PAKISTAN DEFENSE DELEGATION

OW261937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People for a delegation from the National Defense College of Pakistan led by Mr. Inamul Haq.

Zhang Zhen said through mutual visits and talks between the two countries' military delegations, experience has been exchanged and beneficial results achieved. He said Sino-Pakistani friendship is solid.

"The present international situation is complex and turbulent. Whatever turbulence may occur, the Chinese people and the P.L.A. will, as always, stand on the side of Pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty," he said.

Haq said that during their two-day visit in Beijing, he and his delegation had noticed the courage and determination of the Chinese people to safeguard and develop their great country. He said mutual visits and experience exchanges between the armies of Pakistan and China aid the friendship between the two peoples and armies. He hoped such contacts would continue.

Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Yang Zhen; deputy commandant of the military academy of the P.L.A.; and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, attended the banquet.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of Chinese Ministry of National Defense. They will go on tour to Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

PAKISTANI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Beijing Banquet

OW261928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- President of the Pakistan-Chinese Friendship Association Mumtaz Ali Alvie and the association's members were guests of honor at a banquet given by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening. At the banquet, toasts were exchanged to further development of the friendship between the two countries.

Also present were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese friendship association, and diplomatic officials of Pakistan to China.

Meeting With Ji Pengfei

OW271409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Ji Pengfei had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Pakistan-China Friendship Association led by Mumtaz Ali Alvie, president of the association, here today in the Great Hall of the People.

Present were Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER LEAVES BEIJING

OW260728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Hamid Habib, advisor to the Pakistan president on foreign trade affairs, and Mrs. Habib, left here yesterday for other parts of China before going home. Mr. and Mrs. Habib arrived in Beijing April 22. During their stay in Beijing, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and gave a banquet for them. The two sides exchanged views on the development of Sino-Pakistan trade.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH PAKISTANI OFFICIAL

OW271432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, met this afternoon with Hakim Mohammad Said, adviser to the president of Pakistan on [word indistinct], and his daughter. Present were Qian Inzhong, Chinese minister of public health, and Mr. M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

PRC ENVOY CONCLUDES ASSIGNMENT IN PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Hosts Fete

OW230152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq feted the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and his wife Lu Hong in Rawalpindi this evening. The president recalled that during the past three years or so when Xu Yixin served as the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, the Pak-China friendship which had undergone tests has further advanced. He asked the ambassador to convey his best regards to Chinese leaders when he goes back to China. The president wished China would become more prosperous and stronger. Ambassador Xu Yixin said that he saw with his own eyes that Pakistan is a country full of vigor and vitality and her people are industrious and courageous. He added that under the leadership of President Ziaul Haq, Pakistan has scored heartening achievements in various fields, agriculture in particular. He wished Pakistan greater successes.

The ambassador is scheduled to leave Pakistan on April 25.

Envoy Receives Award

OW241916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq conferred in Rawalpindi this afternoon on the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Xu Yixin the high award of Hilal-e-Quaid-e-Azam in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the cause of Pakistan-China friendship. Present at the awarding ceremony were Minister of Finance and Economics Ghulan Ishaq Khan, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq, Minister of Industry Elahi Bux Soomro and other high-ranking officials.

LUXEMBOURG'S PRIME MINISTER WERNER PAYS VISIT

Departure for PRC

OW281523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Luxembourg, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and his wife left here this morning for China. This is the first visit to China by Pierre Werner as prime minister.

He told XINHUA at the airport that the objective of his visit is to strengthen the links and friendship between Luxembourg and China and develop bilateral economic trade. Werner said that he would like to exchange views with the leaders of the Chinese Government on what is happening in the world, "so as to make a judgment and cope together with the challenges facing us."

"I hold that this visit will contribute to world peace and the further strengthening of the friendship and understanding between our two countries," he added.

The prime minister is accompanied by Colette Flesch, vice prime minister and foreign minister, and other high officials on his China trip.

Zhao Ziyang Greeting

OW290838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and their party flew into Beijing this morning for an official visit to China.

The Chinese Government held a ceremony at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to welcome the prime minister. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. As Prime Minister Werner and his wife came to the plaza at 3:30 p.m., Zhao Ziyang stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. Young Pioneers presented the distinguished guests with bouquets.

The national flags of China and Luxembourg fluttered over the plaza. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Werner reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Children cheered the guests, waving garlands and streamers.

Attending the ceremony were Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China, was also present.

FIRST LUXEMBOURG ENVOY TO PRC MEETS HUANG HUA

OW261542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with Carlo Ketter, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Grant Duchy of Luxembourg to the People's Republic of China.

FRENCH ARMED FORCES CHIEF CONTINUES VISIT

Visit to Qingdao

OW271615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 27 Arp 82

[Text] Qingdao, April 27 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Lacaze and their party arrived here by special plane today from Hangzhou.

Yang Li, commander of the Qingdao P.L.A. naval forces, gave a luncheon for the guests. In the afternoon, they visited a fleet in Qingdao with Yang Li.

Visit to Nei Monggol

OW281922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Huhehot, April 28 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, and Mme. Lacaze and their party flew in here from Qingdao this morning.

The guests, accompanied by Cai Ying, commander of the Inner-Mongolian military area command of the People's Liberation Army, drove to a commune, 80 kilometers from Huhehot, capital of the region.

They were invited to the tents, called yurts, of the herdsmen and were served butter tea and cookies. On the grassland, they watched a local militia exhibition of horse racing, shooting and wrestling. General Lacaze and others also rode horses and camels.

In the evening, the guests were entertained at a banquet given by the regional P.L.A. military area command and attended a song and dance performance.

CCP GROUP MEETS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS IN ROME

PM261441 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Apr 82 p 19

[Unattributed report: "CCP Delegation in Italy at PCI's Invitation"]

[Text] Rome -- A CCP study delegation has arrived in Rome at the Italian Communist Party's [PCI] invitation. The delegation, headed by Comrade Ou Tangliang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department, and composed of Comrades Li Ji, (Shvai Nengwing), Wu Zhangbin, Han Ruiding and Xia Fanglin of the CCP's Organization and International Liaison Departments, will devote itself primarily to becoming acquainted with Italian workers' conditons and the PCI's organizational situation and work experience. The Chinese comrades were received yesterday at PCI directorate headquarters by the following comrades: PCI Secretariat member Mario Birardi; Central Committee member and Party Problems Section Deputy Chief Gianni Giadresco; Central Control Commission member and Foreign Section Deputy Chief Rodolfo Mechini; Central Committee member Franco Antelli; and Party Problems Section aides Gastone Gensini, Vasco Giannotti, Alida Castelli, Giovanni Matteoli, Stefano Schiapparelli and Sefafino Baiochhi. In the next few days, the CCP delegation will make contact with PCI regional and provincial organizations.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT HAILS SINAI RETURN TO EGYPT

OW251857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 25 Apr 82

["Feature: Sinai Returns to Egypt, by XINHUA Correspondent Wan Guang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, Apr 25 (XINHUA) -- "Sinai, the son that had been seized away by force for nearly 15 years, is now back again in the arms of the mother," hailed the Egyptians today on the occasion of the final return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt after a long Israeli occupation since the 1967 Middle East war.

The Israeli flag came down at noon. And twin Egyptian flag-raisings were held at 1:40 p.m. local time at Rafah on Sinai's northeastern border and at Sharm el-Sheikh on the southern tip of the peninula.

With tears in their eyes, many Eygyptians recalled the warring decades in the past and deeply cherished the memories of the heroes who had shed their blood on the soil of Sinai during the 1973 October war. It was in that war that Egypt launched a surprise attack on the Israeli soldiers occupying the peninsula and Egyptian troops forcibly crossed the Suez Canal into Sinai, winning an important victory over Israel. "Without the October war," people said, "the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations could have accomplished no equal peace on the Egyptian-Israeli front."

Residents in Sinai said that during the past decade and more they were at the mercy of the Israelis, but many people refused to have anything to do with the Israeli occupiers. Instead, they organized themselves to fight against the occupiers and hundreds of youth were killed by Israeli soldiers. The people in Sinai have fought heroically for the return of the peninsula and the recovery of the territory by Egypt has turned over a new page in the history of Sinai.

Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, governor of north Sinai who raised the Egyptian flag at Rafah, had been an artillery commander of the Egyptian troops at the front in the October war.

When asked in an interview about his feelings as a commander directing the war and as a governor to lead the reconstruction of Sinai, he replied, "this is a big feeling, a great challenge. A target can be destroyed within seconds when guns open fire, but construction will take a much longer and harder time." He then made the significant remark, "The October war made it possible for Sinai to develop in peace, and peace has to be defended with force."

Egypt today hailed the recovery as "the beginning of an era" in Sinai. In fact, changes have taken place in the two thirds of Sinai which returned to Egypt before January, 1980. The Egyptian government has begun mapping out the short-term and long-term programs for development of the entire Sinai. A bright future has appeared for the new Sinai.

When hailing the return of Sinai and beginning its construction, the Egyptian people have not forgotten their tasks of defending peace and national sovereignty and their responsibility for the Arab cause. Egypt belongs to the Arab world. Ties of nationality, religion, culture and geography have closely linked Egypt together with other Arab countries. The northern Sinai borders the Gaza Strip, still occupied by Israel. After 1948, many Palestinian people fled to Sinai and settled down in Arish and other places. They still have relatives in the Gaza Strip. Now, an international demarcation line divides Rafah into two, one belongs to Egypt, another to the occupied Palestine. Some sections of the demarcation line run through the house-roofs on the border. The Egyptian inhabitants in Rafah saw the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip against the Israeli annexation of the Arab territories.

They had experienced the same sufferings and of course shared the feelings of the Palestinian people. In Arish, this correspondent was told that the Arab people would never forget Palestine and that an all-round peace cannot be achieved without the settlement of the Palestine problem.

Beginning today, the Sinai border will be placed under the surveillance of the multinational forces provided by 11 countries including the United States. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty stipulates that Egypt could only station civil police in Strip C, 20 to 50 kilometers in width, west of the Sinai border line, including the entire coastal area of the Gulf of Aqaba. In the extensive Strip B stretching westward from Strip C across the middle Sinai, Egypt could only deploy four frontier battalions of 4,000 men equipped with light weapons. In Strip A, over 50 kilometers in width, between Strip B and the Suez Canal and the Suez Gulf, Egypt could station 22,000 troops equipped with limited number of tanks and artillery pieces. The peace treaty fails to make clear the time when such "security arrangements" would be changed. Besides, the dispute over the Taba area is still to be solved. The Sinai will remain to be a sensitive spot and is closely related with the destiny of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

The Sinai provides an eastern defence barrier for Egypt. The Egyptian people have learnt from history that except the Axis troops intruding into Egypt from the western border during the World War Two, all previous invasions were made from her eastern frontier. In celebration of the return of the Sinai Peninsula, the Cairo weekly PICTURE carried a passage which may reflect the universal feelings of the Egyptian people: "we should deepen our feeling that Sinai is still the dangerous gate" and peace and security "is not to be maintained so much by documents as it is to be maintained by a national deterring force".

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS BEGIN BLACKMAILING EGYPT

HK220815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xing Xiangchao [6717 6272 6389]: "Begin Is Using Blackmail"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr -- After attending a Cabinet meeting that lasted as long as 6 hours on 12 April, Menahem Begin made an abrupt change in his attitude toward the question of withdrawing troops from the Sinai, saying that it might be necessary to reconsider this question.

Before this, an important member of the Begin Cabinet had threatened to postpone or refuse withdrawing troops from the Sinai. At present, Begin himself has also changed his attitude of withdrawing troops as scheduled which he had repeatedly expressed on many occasions. This change of Begin's attitude, as he himself put it, is because Egypt has "violated the Camp David accords." He enumerated three so-called reasons.

First, arms have been smuggled from the Sinai into the occupied Gaza area. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said, "The security forces have discovered that 500 handgrenades have been smuggled into Gaza since January this year. Besides, 1,000 handgrenades were smuggled in and discovered and seized in 1981." This charge is hardly justifiable since in the past few years, joint Egyptian-Israeli bodies which were set up for withdrawing troops from the Sinai have all along been working and have held several meetings. Israel has never made this kind of accusation before. Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal H. 'Ali, has strongly refuted this accusation and holds that joint investigations can be carried out if necessary.

Second, the number of Egyptian troops stationed in the Sinai has exceeded that stipulated in the "peace treaty." The fact is that on 5, 7 and 8 April, both military satellites and U.S. military observers in the Sinai provided Egypt and Israel with information on military activities in the Sinai showing that Egypt had not violated the stipulations of the "peace treaty."

Third, Egypt has violated the "peace treaty" in its propaganda, for example in the speech and 11-point proposal for settling the Palestinian issue put forth by Egypt's representative Esmat 'Abd al-Majid at the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau extraordinary conference. A responsible member of the Egyptian Government said, "Majid's speech is beyond reproach. It is a true peace line. It is not something new, nor has it been put forth for the first time either." Even Israel's Jerusalem POST held that the Begin administration need not shout in confusion or conduct vigorous propaganda about the speech.

Why did Israel create this tense atmosphere on the eve of 25 April? Here is part of an undisguised speech given by an Israeli senior official on 15 April. "No one should expect that Israel will pay everything for the goods or pay the last installment before all the goods have been delivered." This means that Israel regards its obligations stipulated in the treaty of withdrawing troops from the Sinai as a political transaction. It wants to take advantage of the conclusions of this transaction to wantonly blackmail Egypt.

The purpose of Israel's blackmail is to make Egypt pledge not to violate the "peace treaty" and the Camp David accords but its specific content is unknown. However, it can be seen from this demand that Israel harbors evil intentions because the basis of this demand for Egypt's pledge is its unreasonable "accusation." Moreover, this pledge is to be made only by one side and Israel may not commit itself to any obligation at all.

Israel's unreasonable demand of asking Egypt to make a pledge has been rejected but it seems that Israel will continue to use blackmail.

TU GROUP CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR LEBANON ATTACK

OW231858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions in a message to the general federation of Palestinian workers today denounced the Israeli bombing of the Palestinian bases in southern Beirut Wednesday. The message said that the Chinese workers and trade unions strongly condemned the new crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinian and Arab people and expressed firmest support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

NI ZHIFU MEETS PALESTINE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW231520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Palestine trade union federation led by Khalid 'Abd al-Ghani, a secretary of the federation in charge of propaganda. They had a cordial conversation. In his speech at the banquet, Ni Zhifu pointed out Israel recently sent a large number of airplanes bombing Lebanese territory and raiding Palestinian guerrilla bases. "This is yet another crime committed by the Israeli expansionists against the Palestinian and Arab people's" he added. Ni Zhifu stressed: "We strongly denounce the Israeli expanisonists' crimes of aggesssion and firmly oppose the superpowers for their contention in the Middle East carried out at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and Arab peoples." He stated: "The Chinese people will, as always, support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples." Present on both occasions were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and At-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FALKLANDS DISPUTE

OW281647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 28 Apr 82

["Tension at Malvinas and Britain's Position -- Commentary by Correspondent Yang Yi" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, April 27 (XINHUA) — The landing of British naval troops on the South Georgia Island on April 25 has further complicated the British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland)Islands, and made a peaceful solution more difficult.

During the parliamentary debate in the past two days, the military action taken by the Conservative government has won fairly warm support. However, it has also aroused anxiety and reproach among quite a number of people. Those who showed disapproval were afraid that the war escalation might render the negotiations impossible. They stood for continued efforts through diplomatic channels to negotiate a fair and reasonable solution. Opposition Labor Party leader Michael Foot raised doubts about the wisdom to resort to force in the course of negotiations.

It is believed here that the British Government is now facing a critical moment. Its decision might probably produce an important influence on the situation both at home and abroad.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the British Government has been extremely quick in action both diplomatically and militarily. After the landing on South Georgia, London still stresses a peaceful solution. At the same time, it has declared that only by increasing military pressure can negotiations be fruitful. It said, with the British naval fleet nearing the Malvinas Islands the time for talks is very limited. THE TIMES reported today that small groups of British troops had landed in remote areas of the Malvinas Islands to set up bridgeheads in preparation for a large-scale military operation. While fighting at South Georgia is still going on, there are unconfirmed reports saying that large groups of British troops have landed on the main island of the archipelago. True or not, it is considered to reflect Britain's tactics of "pressing peace through war." Therefore, the danger that the conflict might be expanded cannot be completely excluded.

Local observers hold that if Britain escalates its military action, it may prove successful in the short run. But, in the long run, it is not desirable; the loss would outweigh the gains.

For one thing, it would entail great expenses for the armed forces to be sent on a distant, protracted expedition, to the disadvantage of an already fragile economy. It would lead to bigger financial deficits, heavier taxes, higher interest rates and soaring prices, to the detriment of the monetarist austerity policy practised by Mrs. Thatcher.

Second, an escalation of military action would widen the difference between the ruling and opposition parties. Outcries for a peaceful solution and against resorting to arms are mounting in the country. Fears of bloodshed in a foreign land are also increasing. All these are forming pressures on the government.

Third, international reactions to British occupation of the South Georgia Island are something not to be overlooked.

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement recently reiterated its support for Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The same sentiments also found expression at the emergency foreign ministers meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Fourth, from a military point of view, it is a taboo in the art of war to send an isolated task force on an expedition 8,000 miles away from the home country, entailing a long supply line with insufficient logistic support. What is more, the South Atlantic, near the Antarctic, has a cold and stormy weather which makes fighting most difficult and a long-term stationing impossible. This, therefore, can in no way provide a good solution.

In view of all this, people of insight hope that Britain and Argentina, taking into account the overall world situation and the fundamental interests of the two countries, will exercise restraint and refrain from escalating the conflict. It is also hoped that, with the mediation of peace-loving countries and international organisations, the two countries will gradually arrive at a reasonable and just solution of the problem, a vestige left over by history, through diplomatic channels, thus keeping away the hegemonists who are trying to fish in troubled waters, jeopardize the security of the coastal countries of the South Atlantic and endanger peace and stability in the world.

KANG SHIEN MEETS BERMUDA OIL COMPANY HEAD

OW241207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Kang Shien met with J.C.M.A. Deuss, president of the Transworld Oil Ltd., Bermuda, and his party here today.

Kang Shien told the visitors that China, with a great oil potential, is willing to expand cooperation with the Transworld Oil Ltd.

This is the Transworld's first visit to China. Earlier, the visitors held talks with leading members of some Chinese departments on technical cooperation in oil production.

XINHUA PUBLISHES DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW271221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China

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The revised draft of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Preamble

China is one of the countries which has the longest history in the world. The people of all nationalities in China have jointly created the brilliant and magnificent national culture and the revolutionary traditions which are filled with glory.

After 1840, feudal China gradually became a semicolonial and semifeudal nation. The Chinese people waged valiant struggles and advanced wave upon wave for national independence, national liberation and democratic freedom.

Significant, earth-shaking historical changes have taken place during the 20th century.

The 1911 revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen abolished the feudal imperial system and founded the Republic of China. However, the revolutionary achievements were usurped by the reactionary forces. China was still unable to extricate itself from its semicolonial and semifeudal status.

After undergoing protracted and tortuous armed struggles and other forms of struggle, the Communist Party of China, with Chairman Mao Zedong as the leader, led the Chinese people in overthrowing the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning tremendous victory in the new democratic revolution, and in 1949 founded the People's Republic of China. Since then, the Chinese people have seized the power of the state and become the masters of the nation.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's society accomplished the transition from new democracy to socialism. The system of man exploiting man has already been abolished, and the socialist system has been firmly set up.

The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance -- the dictatorship of the proletariat -- has been consolidated and developed. Together with all the people in the country, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has defeated armed provocations and subversive plots of imperialism and hegemonism, and safeguarded the independence and security of the state. Tremendous achievements have been scored in economic construction. An independent and fairly complete socialist industrial system and a national economic system have already taken shape in the main. The livelihood of the broad masses of people has been much improved. Great developments have been reported in education, science, culture and other fields, and significant achievements scored in carrying out ideological education in socialism. The victories in China's new democratic revolution and socialist cause have been won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in China, by upholding the truth, correcting errors and overcoming many obstacles. From now on, the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate our efforts in carrying out socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the CCP and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people will continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, incessantly improve the various systems of socialism, give full play to socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system, rely on our own efforts, and work harder than ever before to build China into a highly democratic and civilized socialist nation with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

In China, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. The Chinese people must struggle against antagonistic forces and elements at home and abroad that adopt a hostile attitude towards and sabotage China's socialist system.

Taiwan is a part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. It is the sacred duty of the people throughout China, including the Taiwan compatriots, to accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland.

In the long course of revolution and construction, we have formed a comprehensive united front led by the Chinese Communist Party and composed of various democratic parties and mass organizations, and comprising all socialist working people, all patriots who are in favor of socialism and all who support the reunification of our motherland. This united front will continue to be consolidated and expanded. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an important organization of the united front. In the past, it has played an important historic role. From now on, it will further play its important role in our country's political life, social life and friendly exchanges with foreign countries, in undertaking socialist modernization and in the struggle to defend the solidarity and unification of our country.

The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state founded by various nationalities in China. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been firmly established among the various nationalities and they will continue to be strengthened. The state unremittingly helps the regions of the various minority nationalities in accelerating economic and cultural development according to the peculiarities and demands of the minority nationalities so as to promote coprosperity among all nationalities.

China's accomplishment in revolution and construction is inseparable from the support given us by the people of the world. China's future is closely connected to the bright future of the world. China adheres to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence to develop diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries. It persistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, strengthens unity with the people of various countries in the world, supports the just struggles waged by oppressed nations and developing countries to defend national independence and develop national economy, and strives to defend world peace and promote the progress of humanity.

This constitution records the achievements of the Chinese people's struggle and stipulates the fundamental system and tasks of the state. It is the country's fundamental law with supreme legal effect. The people of the various nationalities throughout the country, all organs of state, the people's armed forces, political parties, mass organizations, institutions and enterprises must take the constitution as the fundamental norm for their activities. It is their duty to protect the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation.

Chapter One: General Principles

Article 1

The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China. Any person is prohibited from using any means whatsoever to undermine the socialist system.

Article 2

All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels.

The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law.

Article 3

The principle of democratic centralism is implemented for state structures of the PRC.

The NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels are formed through democratic elections and are responsible to and supervised by the people.

The executive, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state are formed by, responsible to and supervised by the organ of state power.

The functions and powers of central and local state structures are divided according to the principle of fully bringing out the initiative and enthusiasm of the localities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Article 4

All the nationalities of the PRC are equal. The state protects the legal rights and interests of all national minorities and safeguards and promotes relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities. Discrimination against or oppression of any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed.

Regional autonomy applies in an area where a minority nationality lives in a compact community, and autonomous organs are established to exercise autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the PRC.

All the nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own customs and ways.

Article 5

The state safeguards the integrity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No laws, decrees and regulations are allowed to violate the constitution.

All state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and establishments should obey the constitution and the laws. No organizations or individuals have the privilege to stand above the constitution and the law.

Article 6

The basis of the socialist economic system of the PRC is the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, that is, the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership by the working people. It abolishes the system of exploitation of man by man and implements the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Article 7

The state sector of the economy is the socialist sector owned by the whole people. It is the leading force in the national economy. The state safeguards the consolidation and development of the state sector of the economy.

Article 8

Mineral reserves, waters, forests, hilly land, grassland, barren land, beaches and marshes as well as other natural resources on land and sea are owned by the state, that is, they are owned by the whole people, with the exception of forests, hilly land, grassland, barren land, beaches and marshes that are owned by collectives as prescribed by law.

Article 9

The rural people's communes, cooperatives for agricultural production and other forms of cooperative economy are the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people. Working people who join rural collective economic organizations have the right to keep private plots and hills, engage in household sideline production and raise animals for personal needs within the extent prescribed by law.

Handicraft, industry, housing construction, transportation, commerce, service trade and other forms of cooperative economy in urban areas are also the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people.

The state protects the legal rights and interests of urban and rural collective economic organizations and encourages, guides and helps in the development of the collective economy.

Article 10

The land in urban areas is owned by the state.

The land in rural areas, townships and suburban areas is owned by collectives except land owned by the state as stipulated by the law. Residential areas and private plots and hills are also owned by collectives.

Dictated by the needs of public interests, the state may requisition land in accordance with stipulations of the law.

No organizations or individuals are allowed to occupy, buy, sell or rent land.

Article 11

The economy of individual laborers in rural and urban areas within the scope stipulated by the law is supplementary to the economy of the socialist system of public ownership. The state protects the legal rights and interests of individual economy.

through administrative control and the economic association of the state sector of the economy and the collective economy with the individual economy, the state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy.

Article 12

The PRC permits enterprises and other economic organizations or individuals of other countries to invest in China and enter into all forms of economic cooperation with China's enterprises or other economic organizations according to stipulations of the law of the PRC.

Foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment in China should observe the law of the PRC. Their legal rights and interests are protected by the law of the PRC.

Article 13

Socialist public property shall be inviolable.

The state protects socialist public property, ensures reasonable use of land, forests, waters and other natural resources and protects animals and plants.

It is prohibited for any organization or individual to use any means to occupy or destroy the property of the state and the collective and occupy or destroy mineral deposits, waters, forests, grassland and other marine and land resources.

Article 14

The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other legal property.

Article 15

The state protects the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 16

The state seeks to constantly raise labor productivity, improve economic results and develop the society's productive forces by enhancing the workers' political consciousness and raising their cultural, scientific and technical levels, perfecting the structure of economic management and the system of enterprise operation and management, implementing all forms of the socialist responsibility system, strictly practicing economy and opposing wastefulness.

The state makes reasonable arrangements of accumulation and consumption, gives equal consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and, on the basis of developing production, gradually improves the people's material and cultural lives and strengthens national defense.

Article 17

The state practices planned economy on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership. Through the overall balance of economic planning and the supplementary role of market mechanism, the state ensures the development of national economy in a proportionate and coordinated manner.

It is prohibited for any organization or individual to use any means whatsoever to disrupt the economic order of the society and undermine the economic plans of the state.

Article 18

A state-run enterprise has the right to make decisions concerning operation and management within the scope prescribed by law provided that it follows the state's unified leadership and fulfills state plans in an all-round way.

Staff members and workers of the state-run enterprises participate in enterprise management by means of workers' congresses and other forms prescribed by law.

Article 19

A collective economic organization has the decisionmaking power to carry out independent economic activities provided that it accepts the guidance of state planning and observes the relevant laws.

The collective economic organization practices democratic management as prescribed by law. Its entire workforce will elect and remove management personnel and decide on important issues concerning operation and management.

Article 20

The state systematically develops socialist education, science, health work and sports, literture and art, publication, journalism, radio and TV broadcasting, libraries, museums, cultural halls and other cultural undertakings.

The state operates and encourages social organizations to operate all kinds of schools to eliminate illiteracy, popularize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education.

The state develops all kinds of cultural and educational establishments to provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and sparetime education for workers, peasants and other laborers.

The state promotes standard spoken Chinese [putong hua 2528 6639 6114] which is universally used throughout China in order to facilitate cultural and educational development.

Article 21

The state makes plans to train intellectuals to serve socialism, enlarge the contingent of intellectuals and fully enhance the role of intellectuals in socialist modernization.

Article 22

The state promotes the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, conducts education on patriotic, collectivist, internationalist and communist ideology and morality and opposes the influence of capitalist, feudal and other decadent ideas.

Article 23

The state advocates and promotes planned parenthood to make the population match economic and social development programs.

Article 24

The state protects the environment for living and ecological balance, organizes and encourages people to plant trees and afforest land and prevents and controls pollution and other hazards to the public.

Article 25

The state protects scenic spots and historical sites, precious cultural relics and other important historical and cultural heritage.

Article 26

All state organs should strictly implement the system of work responsibility, constantly improve their work, raise work efficiency and oppose bureaucratism.

All state organs and government employees should rely on the people's support, constantly maintain close ties with the people, listen to their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and strive to serve them well.

Article 27

The state maintains social order, suppresses treasonable and counterrevolutionary activities, applies sanctions against crimes of endangering social security and order and sabotaging the socialist economy as well as other crimes, and punishes and reforms criminals.

Article 28

The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their task is to consolidate national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, protect the people's peaceful labor, take part in national construction undertakings and serve the people's interest at all times and at any place.

The state promotes the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces.

Article 29

The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

1. The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government;

2. Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities; and

3. Counties and autonomous counties are divided into villages, nationality villages and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

Article 30

If necessary, the state may establish special administrative districts. The system implemented in a special administrative district shall be stipulated by law according to the specific conditions.

Article 31

The People's Republic of China grants the right of residence to any foreign national persecuted for striving for the progress of humanity, for defending a peaceful cause or for engaging in scientific work.

Chapter Two: The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 32

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law.

Article 33

All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18, regardless of nationality, race, sex, profession, family background, religion, educational background, financial status and duration of residence, have the right to vote and stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of their political rights by law.

Article 34

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration.

Article 35

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No organ of state, mass organization or person is allowed to force any citizen to believe or not to believe in religion. It is impermissible to discriminate against any citizen who believes or does not believe in religion.

The state protests legitimate religious activities. No person is permitted to use religion to conduct counterrevolutionary activities or activities of disrupting social order, harming people's health or obstructing the educational system of the country.

Religion is not subject to the control of foreign countries.

Article 36

The freedom of person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except with the sanction of a people's procuratorate, or by decision of a people's court, and the arrest must be made by a public security organ.

Extralegal detention of citizens, or extralegal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by other means, is prohibited. Unlawful body search of any citizen is prohibited.

Article 37

The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insults or slanders against citizens in any form is prohibited.

Article 38

The homes of citizens of the People's Republic of China are inviolable. Unlawful search of or entrance into citizens' homes is prohibited.

Article 39

A PRC citizen's freedom and privacy in correspondence are protected by the law. Except that in order to safeguard state security and track down criminal offenders, a public security or procuratorial organ may check correspondence according to the law. No organization or individual is allowed to infringe on any citizen's freedom and privacy in correspondence for any reason.

Article 40

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to put forward criticisms and suggestions to any state organ or state functionary. They have the right to appeal to and file complaints or accusations to the state organ concerned against any state organ or state functionary for transgression of law or neglect of duty. However, no one is allowed to fabricate or distort facts and willfully file false charges or carry out frameups.

The state organ concerned must clearly examine the facts and be responsible in handling any appeal, complaint or accusation filed by a citizen. No one shall suppress such appeals, complaints or accusations or retaliate against persons making them.

People suffering loss by reason of infringement by any state organ or state functionary of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 41

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right and obligation to work. The state creates work and employment conditions through various forms, and, on the basis of developing production, gradually improves work conditions, strengthens labor protection and increases remunerations.

Working is the glorious duty of all citizens who are capable of working. Workers of state-run enterprises and the collectively-owned economic organizations in rural and urban areas must deal with their own work with the attitude of the masters of the state. The state promotes socialist labor emulations, gives rewards to model and advanced workers and protects, encourages and rewards inventors. The state encourages the citizens to do voluntary labor.

The state gives citizens the necessary work and job training prior to their employment.

Article 42

Working people of the People's Republic of China have the right to rest. The state develops the facilities for the working people to rest and recuperate, and prescribes working hours and systems of vacations.

Article 43

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society in old age, and in case of illness or disability. The state expands social insurance, social assistance and medical and public health services so that the citizens can enjoy this right.

The state enforces a workers' retirement system.

The state ensures the livelihood of the disabled armymen, comforts and compensates the bereaved families of martyrs and gives preferential treatments to military dependents.

The state helps the blind, deaf and mute and other disabled people, makes arrangements for them in livelihood, and gives them special training.

Article 44

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right and obligation to education.

The state cultivates the young people, teenagers and children to help them develop morally, intellectually and physically and in an all-round manner.

Article 45

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research and artistic creation and other cultural activities. The state encourages and assists the creative endeavors of citizens engaged in education, science and technology, literature, art and other cultural fields -- endeavors conducive to the interests of the people and to the progress of mankind.

Article 46

Women of the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work.

Marriages, families, mothers and children are protected by the state. Sons and daughters have the obligation to support their parents. It is forbidden to infringe on freedom of marriage and to treat old people, women and children cruelly.

Article 47

The People's Republic of China protects the just rights and interests of Overseas Chinese as well as the legal rights and interests of Overseas Chinese and their relatives.

Article 48

In exercising freedom and rights, the citizens of the People's Republic of China should not harm the state, social and collective interests and the legal freedom and rights of other citizens.

Article 49

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to safeguard national unification and the unity of all nationalities in the country.

Article 50

The citizens of the People's Republic of China must safeguard state secrets, take care of public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order and respect social ethics and good customs and habits.

Article 51

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland. They should not assume any conduct harmful to the security, honor and interests of the motherland.

Article 52

It is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honorable obligation of the citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and to join militia organizations according to the law.

Article 53

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to pay taxes according to the law.

Chapter Three: The State Structure

Section I: The National People's Congress

Article 54

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent organ is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 55

The National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercise the legislative power of the state and make laws and decrees.

Decisions and resolutions, aside from laws, adopted by the National People's Congress or the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are collectively called decrees. Decrees have a binding force equivalent to laws.

Article 56

The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government as well as by the army. There should be an appropriate number of deputies for each minority nationality.

Election of deputies to the National People's Congress is conducted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the method for electing the deputies are stipulated by the electoral law.

Article 57

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of 5 years.

Two months prior to the end of a term of the National People's Congress, it's Standing Committee must have completed the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress. Under special circumstances where it is impossible to conduct an election, the term of office of the National People's Congress may be extended to the first session of the succeeding National People's Congress provided such an extension has been adopted by a majority vote of over two-thirds of the total members of its Standing Committee.

Article 58

Each year the National People's Congress holds one session, which is convened by its Standing Committee. However, sessions of the National People's Congress may be convened at any time provided its Standing Committee deems it necessary to do so or provided a proposal for such is made by over one-fifth of the deputies.

Article 59

When the National People's Congress is in session, a presidium is elected to preside over the session.

Article 60

The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To amend the constitution;

2. To make and revise criminal, civil, state organizational and other fundamental laws;

3. To elect the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China;

4. To decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon nomination by the chairman of the People's Republic of China; to decide on the choice of vice premiers of the State Council, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon nomination by the premier of the State Council;

5. To elect the chairman of the Central Military Council; to decide on the choice of other members of the Central Military Council upon nomination by the chairman of the Central Military Council;

6. To elect the president of the Supreme People's Court;

7. To elect the chief procurator of the Supreme People's procuratorate;

8. To examine and approve national economic and social development plans and reports on the implementation of the plans;

9. To examine and approve the state budget and the report on the implementation of the budget;

10. To confirm the following administrative divisions: provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

11. To decide on the establishment of special administrative districts and on their regulations;

12. To decide on questions of war and peace; and

13. To exercise such other functions and powers as should be exercised by the highest organ of state power.

Article 61

The National People's Congress has the power to remove from office the following personnel:

1. The chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China;

2. The premier of the State Council, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council;

3. The chairman of the Central Military Council and other members of the Central Military Council;

4. The president of the Supreme People's Court; and

5. The chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 62

Amendments to the constitution are moved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or 1/5 or more of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by the National People's Congress by a 2/3 or greater majority of all deputies.

Laws, decrees and other motions are adopted by the National People's Congress by a majority of all deputies.

Article 63

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following members:

The chairman;

The vice chairmen;

The secretary general; and other members.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress should include an apppropriate number of deputies of minority nationalities.

The National People's Congress elects the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and has the power to recall its members.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall not hold posts in organs of the state administration or in judicial and procuratorial organs.

Article 64

The term of office of each Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the same as the term of office of each National People's Congress, and it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the next National People's Congress.

The chairman and vice chairmen may be reelected but shall not serve more than two executive terms.

Article 65

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To interpret the constituttion and supervise the enforcement of the constitution;

2. To enact and amend laws other than those which should be made by the National People's Congress;

3. To make partial revisions and supplements to the fundamental laws enacted by the National People's Congress when it is not in session;

4. To interpret laws and decrees;

5. To examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustment deemed necessary to plans for national economic and social development and the state budget in the course of their implementation;

6. To supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

7. To repeal administrative rules, regulations, decisions and decrees made by the State Council which are contradictory to the constitution, laws and decrees;

8. To repeal local rules, regulations and decisions made by organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government which are contradictory to the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative rules and regulations;

9. To decide on the appointment and removal of ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon recommendation by the premier of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;

10. To decide on the appointment and removal of members of the Central Military Council other than its chairman upon the chairman's recommendation when the National People's Congress is not in session;

11. To appoint and remove vice presidents, judges and members of the judicial committee of the Supreme People's Court upon recommendation by the president of the Supreme People's Court;

12. To appoint and remove deputy chief procurators, procurators and members of the procuratorial committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate upon recommendation by the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and to approve the appointment and removal of chief procurators of people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

13. To appoint and remove deputy chief auditors and auditors upon recommendation by the chief auditor and to approve the appointment and removal of chief auditors of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

14. To decide on the appointment and removal of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;

15. To decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries;

16. To institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and other special title and rank systems;

17. To institute state medals and titles of honor and decide on their conferment;

18. To decide on the granting of pardons;

19. To decide on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack on the country or when obligations under international treaties for joint prevention of aggression must be fulfilled when the National People's Congress is not in session;

20. To decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization of the country;

21. To decide on the proclamation of martial law in the whole country or in individual provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; and

22. To exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 66

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes meetings of the Standing Committee. The vice chairmen and the secretary general assist the chairman in his work.

The chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general form the Chairman's Council that attends to important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the National People's congress.

Article 67

When the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress holds meetings, such meetings should be attended by the chairman or one vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress of all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 68

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible and reports on its work to the National People's Congress.

Article 69

The National People's Congress establishes under it a nationalities committee, a legal committee, a financial and economic committee, an education and science committee, a foreign affairs committee and other special committees as deemed necessary. When the National People's Congress is not in session, the special committees are under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The special committees examine and draft relevant motions under the leadership of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 70

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, when it is deemed necessary, may organize investigation committees on specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions on the basis of the investigation committees' report.

In the course of an investigation by an investigation committee, all state organs, social organizations and citizens are under obligation to provide necessary materials to the committee.

Article 71

Deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the National People's Congress have the right to put forward motions of a legislative nature which fall within the scope of the functions and powers of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress according to procedures stipulated by law.

Article 72

Deputies to the National People's Congress, when the National People's Congress is in session, and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, during Standing Committee meetings, have the right to address inquiries to the State Council, the Supreme Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the ministries and commissions of the State Council, following procedures stipulated by law. The organizations being questioned are under obligation to answer.

Article 73

No deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or put on trial on criminal charges without the consent of the presidium of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 74

Deputies to the National People's Congress shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings.

Article 75

Deputies to the National People's Congress shall maintain close contacts with the units and people who elect them, listen to and reflect the people's opinions and demands and, while participating in production, work and social activities, give assistance to the enforcement of the constitution and the law.

Article 76

Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to supervision by the units which elect them. These electoral units have the power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, following procedures stipulated by law.

Article 77

The organization and work procedures of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are as stipulated by law.

Section II: Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Article 78

The chairman of the People's Republic of China represents that state in domestic affairs and relations with foreign countries.

The vice chairman of the People's Republic of China assists the chairman in his work.

Article 79

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election, after reaching 45 years of age, can be elected chairman or vice chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office for the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China is 5 years. They may be reelected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 80

In line with the decisions of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the chairman of the People's Republic of China promulgates laws; appoints and removes the premier, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council; confers state orders, medals and titles of honor; grants special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

Article 81

The chairman of the People's Republic of China receives foreign diplomatic envoys; and, in the National People's Congress, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Article 82

The vice chairman of the People's Republic of China, when entrusted by the chairman, may exercise part of the chairman's functions and powers on his behalf.

Article 83

The chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the inauguration of the chairman and vice chairman elected by the next National People's Congress.

Article 84

Should the office of the chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the vice chairman succeeds.

Should the office of the vice chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds a by-election to elect a new vice chairman.

Should the offices of both the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds by-elections to elect a new chairman and a new vice chairman. Prior to the by-elections, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress functions temporarily as acting state chairman.

Section III: The State Council

Article 85

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely the central people's government, is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

Article 86

The State Council is composed of the following members:

The premier;
Two to four vice premiers;
A number of state councillors;
The ministers;
The ministers heading commissions;
The chief auditor;
The secretary general.

The State Council adopts the responsibility system with the premier assuming responsibility for the council. The ministries and commissions adopt the responsibility system with the ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions assuming responsibilities for these bodies.

The organization of the State Council is stipulated by law.

Article 87

Each term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The premier, vice premiers and state councillors may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 88

The premier leads the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and the state councillors assist the premier in his work.

The premier, vice premiers, state councillors and the secretary general make up the State Council routine conference [0948 0523 7108 1603 0523 2585 6231].

Article 89

The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To formulate administrative measures, provide and approve administrative laws and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution, laws and decrees;

2. To formulate the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions, exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and lead administrative work of a national character which does not come under the ministries and commissions;

3. To exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at various levels throughout the country and formulate specific definition of the functions and powers of organs of state administration of the central authorities, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

4. To draw up and put into effect national economic and social development plans and the state budget;

5. To lead and administer economic work and urban and rural construction;

6. To lead and administer work relating to education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and planned parenthood;

7. To lead and administer nationalities affairs and protect the equal rights of minority nationalities and the rights to self-government of national autonomous areas;

8. To protect the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese;

9. To lead and administer the administrative and supervisory work in civil affairs, public security and judicial departments;

10. To administer foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign countries;

11. To lead the building of the armed forces;

12. To change or revoke inadequate administrative laws and regulations, orders and directives issued by the ministers and ministers heading the commissions;

13. To change or revoke inadequate decisions and orders of local organs of state administration at all levels;

14. To approve the administrative divisions of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and to confirm the confine [1696 4999] and administrative divisions of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and municipalities;

15. To decide on imposition of curfew in some areas within the limits of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

16. To examine and approve the formations of administrative organs and appoint and dismiss, train, evaluate, award and punish administrative personel in accordance with the provisions of the law;

17. To exercise such other functions and powers as vested in it by the NPC and NPC Standing Committee.

Article 90

The State Council submits proposals to the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee on the following matters:

1. The national economic and social development plans and their implementation;

2. The state budget and its implementation;

3. Treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries that must be approved and abrogated by the NPC Standing Committee;

4. Appointments and removals that must be decided by the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee;

5. Other matters that must be stipulated by the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee by laws or decrees.

Article 91

Ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions are responsible for the work of their own departments; convene and preside over meetings of ministry affairs or commission affairs; and issue orders, directives and departmental administrative laws and regulations in accordance with the laws, decrees and administrative laws and regulations, decisions and orders of the State Council within the limit of authority in their departments.

Article 92

The State Council sets up an auditing organ to audit and supervise the finance, revenue and expenditures of the governments at all levels and their subordinate financial and monetary organs, and enterprises and institutions.

The auditing organ shall independently exercise auditing and supervisory power not to be interfered with by any other administrative organs, organizations and individuals.

Article 93

The State Council is responsible to the NPC and sends work reports to it; it is responsible to the NPC Standing Committee when the NPC is not in session and it sends work reports to it.

Section IV: The Central Military Council

Article 94

The People's Republic of China sets up the Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the whole country.

Article 95

The Central Military Council adopts the system of responsiblility of the chairman.

Article 96

The term of office of the chairman of the Central Military Council is 5 years; he may serve consecutively when reelected but he may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 97

The chairman of the Central Military Council is responsible to the NPC; he is responsible to the NPC Standing Committee when the NPC is not in session.

Section V: The Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments at Various Levels

Article 98

Provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, counties, municipalities, districts under the municipalities, villages and nationalities villages and towns shall set up the people's congresses and people's governments.

The organization of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments is stipulated by law.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall set up autonomous organs. The organization of autonomous organs and their work are to be stipulated in accordance with Section VI of Chapter Three of the constitution.

Article 99

The local people's congresses at various levels are the local organs of state power.

The people's congresses above county level shall set up standing committees.

Article 100

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and municipalities with designated districts shall be elected by the people's congresses at the next lower level;

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, municipalities without designated districts, districts under municipalities, villages, nationalities villages and towns shall be elected directly by the voters.

The number of deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels to be elected and measures for producing them are stipulated by the election law.

Article 101

The term of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and municipalities with designated districts is 5 years. The term of the people's congresses of counties, municipalities without designated districts, districts under the municipalities, villages, nationalities villages and towns is 3 years.

Article 102

Local people's congresses at various levels, in their respective administrative areas, ensure the observance and enforcement of the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations; and in accordance with the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, adopt and issue resolutions, and examine and decide on plans for the construction of local economic, cultural and public facilities.

Local people's congresses at county level and above examine and approve local economic and social development plans and budgets and their implementation.

People's congresses of national minority villages may, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, adopt specific measures to adapt to special nationality characteristics.

Article 103

The people's congresses and standing committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate and publish regulations of a local nature and report them to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record as long as these local regulations do not conflict with the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative orders.

Article 104

Local people's congresses at various levels elect and have the power to recall governors and vice governors of their respective local people's governments, including governors and vice governors of provincial, municipal, county, district, village and township governments. People's congresses at county level and above elect and have the power to recall the presidents of the people's courts and the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the corresponding levels. The election or recall of chief procurators of the people's procuratorates must be reported to the people's procuratorate of the higher level and must be approved by the standing committee of the people's congress of the higher level.

Article 105

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts accept the supervision of units from which they are elected. Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, districts directly under municipalities, villages, nationality villages, and township accepts the supervision of their electorates.

The electoral units and electorate of local people's congresses at various levels have the power to recall the deputies they elect in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

Article 106

Standing committees of local people's congresses at county level and above are composed of the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members and are responsible for and report their work to their corresponding people's congresses.

People's congresses at county level and above elect and have the power to recall any officials of their own standing committees.

Article 107

Standing committees of local people's congresses at county level and above are responsible for the election of deputies to their corresponding people's congresses; discuss and decide on major issues concerning the work in their corresponding administrative areas; supervise the work of the people's government, people's courts and people's procuratorates at their corresponding levels; repeal improper resolutions or orders of people's governments at the next lower level; repeal improper resolutions adopted by people's congresses at the next lower level; decide on the appointment or dismissal of working personnel in state organs according to the limits of their authority as prescribed by law; elect deputies to fill vacancies in people's congresses at the next higher level and recall individual deputies to people's congresses at the hext higher level when the people's congresses at their corresponding levels are not in session.

Standing committees of people's congresses of municipalities divided into districts and of counties are responsible for the election of deputies to people's congresses of districts directly under the municipalities, villages, nationality villages and townships.

Article 108

The local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of the local organs of state power. They are also local organs of the state administration.

The term of office for the local people's governments at various levels is the same for the people's congresses at the corresponding level.

Article 109

The local people's governments at various levels direct the administrative work in their respective administrative areas, such as the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural construction, finance, public security, civil affairs and family planning within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law; issue resolutions and orders; and appoint, remove, train, evaluate, award and punish administrative personnel.

Article 110

The local people's governments at and above the county level lead the work of the subordinate working departments and the people's governments at lower levels and have the power to change or revoke inappropriate orders and directives of the subordinate working departments and inappropriate resolutions and orders of the people's governments at lower levels.

Article 111

The local people's governments at and above the county level shall set up auditing organs. The local auditing organs at various levels exercise independent auditing and supervisory power in line with the provisions of the laws and are responsible to the people's governments at the corresponding level and the auditing organs at the next higher level.

Article 112

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible to the people's congresses at the corresponding level and make work reports to them. The local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible to the standing committees of the respective people's congresses and make work reports to them when the people's congresses at the corresponding level are not in session.

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible to the state administrative organs at the next higher level and make reports to them. The local people's governments at all levels throughout the country are organs of state administration under the unified leadership of the State Council and are subordinate to the State Council.

Article 113

Neighborhood committees and village committees are established in urban and rural residential districts as mass organizations of self-government at the basic level. The chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the committees are to be directly elected and recalled by the people. The relations between mass organizations of self-government and the basic-level power organs are to be defined by law.

The neighborhood committees and the village committees are to set up people's mediation committees, public security committees and public health committees to handle public affairs and public welfare, mediate civil disputes and help maintain social order in their respective residential districts. They are also to relay to the people's governments the opinions and demands of the masses, and to present proposals and perform supervisory roles.

Section VI: The Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas

Article 114

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas are the autonomous regional, prefectural and county people's congresses and the people's governments.

The organization of the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas should conform to the basic principles governing the organization of local organs of state as specified in Section V, chapter three of the constitution.

Article 115

In addition to the representatives of nationalities who enjoy regional autonomy, people of other nationalities who reside in the same administrative region are also entitled to appropriate representation in the people's congresses in various autonomous regions, prefectures and counties. The specific number of representatives from various nationalities is to be determined by the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in the national autonomous areas.

Article 116

The chairmen of autonomous regions and heads of autonomous prefectures and counties are to be appointed from among the nationalities that exercise autonomy.

Article 117

The organs of self-government of the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties are to carry out their rights of self-government within the limits of authority as prescribed in the constitution and the law of self-government for nationality areas and are to concurrently carry out the functions and powers of local organs of state as stipulated in Section V, chapter three of the constitution.

Article 118

The people's congresses in national autonomous areas have the right to make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and also specific regulations based on the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. The regulations on the exercise of autonomy and the specific regulations in an autonomous region become effective after they have been submitted to and approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The regulations on the exercise of autonomy and the specific regulations in autonomous prefectures and counties become effective after they have been submitted to and approved by the standing committee of the provincial or autonomous regional people's congress. Such regulations must also be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

Article 119

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have the right to exercise autonomy in managing local financial affairs. Decisions on the use of all revenues that belong to the national autonomous areas as specified by the state financial system should be left to the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas.

Article 120

Under the guidance of the state plans, the organs of self-government in national autonomous areas decide for themselves how to manage affairs for local economic construction. The state should consider the interests of the national autonomous areas when it exploits resources and builds enterprises in these areas.

Article 121

The organs of self-government in national autonomous areas decide for themselves how to manage local affairs in education, science, culture, public health and sports, how to protect and select cultural heritages and how to develop the fine cultures of the nationalities and make them prosper.

Article 122

According to the military system of the state and the actual needs in the locality and with the approval of the State Council, the organs of self-government in national autonomous areas may organize public security units to maintain local social order.

Article 123

In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the locality in accordance with the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in the particular national autonomous area.

Article 124

The state safeguards the exercise of autonomy by the organs of self-government in various autonomous areas in implementing the state laws and policies on the basis of actual local conditions. The state also helps various national minorities financially, materially and technically in accelerating their economic construction and cultural development.

The state helps the national autonomous areas train a large number of cadres at all levels and various professionals and technical workers from among the local people of various nationalities.

Section VII: The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorate

Article 125

The people's courts of the People's Republic of China are judicial organs of the state.

Article 126

The People's Republic of China sets up the Supreme People's Court, local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts. The term of office for the president of the Supreme People's Court is 5 years. He or she may be reelected but many not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The people's courts are formed as prescribed by law.

Article 127

All cases in the people's courts are heard in public except those involving special circumstances as prescribed by law. The accused has the right to defense.

Article 128

The people's courts are independent in exercising their judicial power as prescribed by law and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, bodies and individuals.

Article 129

The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by local people's courts at various levels and by special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by people's courts at lower levels.

Article 130

The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at various levels are responsible to the organs of state power that establish them.

Article 131

The people's procuratorate of the PRC is a state organ for supervising the law.

Article 132

The PRC sets up the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at various levels and special people's procuratorates.

The term of office for the president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate if 5 years. The incumbent may be reelected to the post, but may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of the people's procuratorate is prescribed by law.

Article 133

The people's procuratorate independently exercises procuratorial authority as prescribed by law. It is not subject to interference by executive organs, organizations or individuals.

Article 134

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.
The Supreme People's Procuratorate supervises the work of local people's procuratorates at various levels and of special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at the higher levels supervise the work of those at the lower levels.

Article 135

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at various levels are responsible to the organs of state power at the corresponding levels and to the people's procuratorates at the higher levels.

Article 136

Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use their own spoken and written languages in court proceedings. The people's court and the people's procuratorate should provide interpreters for those involved in court proceedings who do not understand the spoken and written language in common use locally.

In areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities or areas where several nationalities live together, the spoken language in common use locally should be used in interrogations, and the written language in common use locally should be used in indictments, court verdicts, notices and other documents.

Article 137

In handling criminal cases, the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ should perform their respective functions while coordinating with and restricting each other to guarantee that the law is accurately and effectively enforced.

Chapter Four: The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital

Article 138

The national flag of the People's Republic of China has five stars on a field of red.

Article 139

The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is: Tiananmen in the center, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

Article 140

The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HEARS YAO YILIN REPORT

OW290139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 23d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee held a plenary meeting in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting heard a report by Vice Premier Yao Yilin on the draft plan for 1982 economic and social development, a report by Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian on the draft state budget for 1982 and an explanation of "the regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction of the state (draft)," made by Lu Kebai, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC had, in December 1981, approved in principle, the outline of the 1982 economic and social development plan submitted to the session by the State Council and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council to make the necessary amendments, based on actual conditions, before forwarding the plan to the NPC for consideration and approval.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC had also reviewed the execution of the state budget estimate for 1981 and the targets for revenue and expenditure in the state budget for 1982, and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the state final statement for 1981 and the state targets for revenue and expenditure in the state budget for 1982, and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the state final statement for 1981 and the state budget for 1982, when ready.

Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian were entrusted by the State Council with delivering these two reports to the NPC Standing Committee at today's meeting.

Yao Yilin said in his report: The national economic plan for 1981 was crowned with success, thanks to the common efforts of the people of all nationalities in the country. It was much more satisfactory than expected. The country's industrial and agricultural production has grown at a certain speed in the course of a large scale economic readjustment, and the proportionate relationship among all sectors of the economy has been further coordinated. The country's economic situation as a whole is stable; gone are the hardest times and all fields of work have embarked on the road of steady development. This shows that the socialist system has the power to overcome difficulties.

Yao Yilin continued: The State Council described the main tasks for 1982 national economic and social development as follows: to continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; to consolidate and develop the achievements in stabilizing the economy in 1981; to maintain a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and keep market prices stable and to make efforts to improve economic results, to achieve a bigger economic growth than in 1981.

His report covered the various specific tasks and main targets for 1982.

Yao Yilin said: The trend of our national economic growth in the first quarter of this year was very good. The present problem is that we must stress economic results. For this reason, we should emphasize the following points in our economic work: first, we must concentrate our efforts on the overall consolidation of the enterprises and their necessary reorganization; second, efforts should be made to upgrade equipment and carry out technical reform at a number of key enterprises; third, we must improve the results of investment; fourth, steps should be taken to reduce the amount of floating funds; fifth, it is necessary to consolidate the initial fruitful results of our economic system reform; and sixth, efforts are needed to strengthen ideological and political work in our economic tasks.

Wang Bingqian said in his report: The deficit in the state final statement for 1981 is smaller than originally estimated, according to an initial statistical report. The general situation is fine. It is expected that the national financial and economic situation will continually turn for the better in 1982. To meet the need of development of the current situation, revenue and expenditure projected in the 1982 state budget have been readjusted, as needed, on the basis of their original targets. The fundamental principle for preparing the budget was that the planned economy should still prevail and the regulation by the market can only be supplementary and that the state financial income should increase by promoting production and improving our economic results. We will continue to control the scale of capital construction and the various other expenditures, while increasing the amount of investment in the energy industry and in communications undertakings. The expenditures on culture, education and national defense also increased. The current policy of distribution will be maintained in order to continually improve the livelihood of the people in both rural and urban areas on the basis of production development. Efforts will be made to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure and the stability of prices and to ensure a steady development of the national economy.

The First NPC's Standing Committee had, in January 1958, approved the "methods for the requisition of land for state construction," which were later promulgated by the State Council. In the past 20 years and more since then, this country has achieved much in economic construction and the situation has drastically changed. Some of the provisions in the above mentioned "methods" do not conform with the changed situation and urgently need to be upgraded. Acting in line with this, the State Council submitted "the regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction of the state (draft)" to the current NPC Standing Committee session for consideration and approval. Entrusted by the State Council, Lu Kebai explained the necessity of the draft regulations, and other related questions, at the NPC Standing Committee's plenary session today.

Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided.

Present were Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Zhu Xuefan. Present as observers were the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Huang Huoqing; the standing committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Members of the NPC Standing Committee will hold group discussions this afternoon to examine the reports and explanations.

STATISTICS FOR 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN ISSUED

OW290234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The State Statistical Bureau today issued a communique on the fulfilment of China's 1981 national economic plan, saying that total value of annual industrial and agricultural output was 749,000 million yuan, up 4.5 percent from 1980, calculated at 1980 constant prices.

Some of the other main figures follow:

Preliminary estimate of the 1981 national income is 388,000 million yuan which, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was up three percent.

Total value of agricultural output in 1981, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 231,200 million yuan, 5.7 percent over the 1980 figure. Of this, total output value of farm crops was up 5.3 percent, forestry up four percent, animal husbandry and fishery up six percent, and rural sideline production up 6.8 percent.

Total annual output value of industry, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 517,800 million yuan, 4.1 percent over 1980. Total light industrial output value was 14.1 percent over 1980. The proportion of light industry in total industrial output value increased from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 51.4 percent in 1981. Total output value of heavy industry was 4.7 percent less than in 1980.

Total investment in capital construction in state-owned units in 1981 was 42,800 million yuan, a 20.6 percent decrease compared with 1980. Buildings completed in 1981 totalled 126 million square meters in floor space, 13.1 percent less than in 1980.

Of the total investment in capital construction, the proportion of that for productive use dropped from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 58.9 percent in 1981. The proportion of investment in non-productive construction to meet the needs of the people's material and cultural life rose from 33.7 percent in 1980 to 41.1 percent.

Total freight volume handled by various means of transportation reached 1,214,300 million ton-kilometers, up one percent from 1980. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 219.31 million tons, up 0.9 percent.

Total value of retail sales was 235,000 million yuan in 1981, a 7.2 percent increase over 1980 if the rise in retail prices is excluded.

Total value of imports and exports was 73,530 million yuan, an 11 percent rise over 1980 if price fluctuations are excluded. Total export value was 36,760 million yuan, an 18 percent increase. Total import value was 36,770 million yuan, a five percent increase.

A sample survey of 18,529 peasant households in 568 counties across the country in 1981 showed an average annual income of 223 yuan per capita, 16.8 percent over that in previous year.

In 1981, a total of 8,200,000 people were given jobs, including young people in cities and towns and the year's graduates from colleges and secondary vocational schools who are covered by the state job assignment program.

Annual wages of workers and staff members throughout the country totalled 82,000 million yuan in 1981, a rise of 6.1 percent over 1980. The average annual money wage was 772 yuan, 1.3 percent more than in the previous year.

By the end of 1981, population (not including Taiwan Province) was 996,220,000, showing an increase of 1.4 percent.

EDITORIAL URGES ORGANIZING PEASANTS' INITIATIVE

HK280720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Organize the Initiative of the Peasants in Developing Production and Construction -- More on Summing Up and Perfecting the Responsibility System in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The party's policies in rural areas have greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for labor. The new task facing leaders at all levels is to further lead the broad masses' initiative into developing production and construction. People's initiative is a factor which can play a long-term role and is the basis for achieving successes in all work. In order to change this initiative into a kind of material force, we must properly direct it toward promoting social production; that is to say, through a specified mode of production, we should associate this initiative with given production conditions, so as to meet the needs in developing social production. Since various forms of the production responsibility system were established in rural areas, the masses' enthusiasm for production has been greatly enhanced. But there are many links in production and construction where the strength of individual households is insufficient. Sometimes it is even impossible for them to tackle these tasks. Thus organization is essential in giving play to coordinated and collective social strength in production. Otherwise, the masses' initiative will be limited, even frustrated.

The masses' initiative should first be directed to properly handling the current production. In those places which implement the measures of fixing output quotas by contract, or particularly, assigning farm work to individual households, guidance should be given in planting crops in line with plans. It is necessary to help solve technical problems concerning farm animals, seed, fertilizer, growing seedlings, irrigation and drainage and to prepare necessary conditions for production.

It should be seen that although China's agricultural production remains at a low level, it has attained a certain degree of socialization. Only on the basis of giving play to the masses' initiative, coupled with a strengthened leadership, can better economic results be achieved in conformity with the interests of both society and individual commune members.

While organizing the initiative of the masses in developing production and construction, it is also imperative to lay down a development goal for a specified period in accordance with both current and long-term interests. Each commune and each production brigade should work out its long-term construction plan, which can cover a period of either 3 to 5 years or 8 to 10 years. This plan should include all agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industrial and commercial development targets. It should cover measures for rationally utilizing various natural resources, for rationally regulating the use of the labor force, for promoting diversified undertakings, for improving technology related to irrigation work, production fertilizer, breeding improved varieties and machinery utilization. Measures for increasing income, expanding public accumulation, carrying out farmland capital construction, improving production conditions, as well as for birth control, education and health work, welfare for the poor, special care and security work, should all be taken into consideration when the plan is being worked out. If detailed and definite measures cannot be mapped out for the time being, we may map out a rough sketch, leaving it open for supplementation and revision in the future. However, there should be at least several items of feasible and effective measures for increasing production output. Plans should be well coordinated between different levels, on the basis of the commune and brigade levels. The county level can also put forth some basic guiding targets. Plans should be discussed and decided by the masses, so that they can really be common programs of action regarded as practicable by the broad masses.

At present, the work of perfecting the production responsibility systems is being carried out all over the country. To assess whether a type of system is suitable and perfect, the basic criterion is whether it accords with the demands of the masses in a commune or a brigade and whether it can promote the development of production. Plans for development in all communes and brigades must be thoroughly discussed by the masses, thus widening their field of vision, broadening avenues of production and clarifying the goal of development. Thus many concrete issues, such as deciding a responsibility system form, deciding whether items should be handled unifiedly or separately, and deciding the measures for unified or separate operation, will all become easy to settle, because the masses can weigh the advantages and disadvantages of all schemes and make decisions themselves. Preparation is essential for success. With foresight and preparation, one can eliminate one-sidedness and avoid blindness and thus stabilize the system and the popular feeling. In this sense, mapping out a development plan is a major part of and a necessary precondition for perfecting the production responsibility system.

Working out a development plan can help unite and educate peasants and thus stimulate the people to march forward vigorously. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have appropriately adjusted our rural policies, corrected the deviation of neglecting peasants' material interests, and achieved noticeable results. The work in this respect should be done even better. However, while taking peasants' material interests into consideration, we do not advocate that peasants give up their common economic goals and each pursue their own course. Neither can we only consider the temporary and partial interests and ignore the long-term and overall interests. It should be affirmed that peasants' socialist enthusiasm is their essential aspect. While choosing various forms of the responsibility system, peasants have to earn their living as well as develop production. They have a desire to develop production through collective cooperation. The key to the realization of this desire lies in the correct leadership by the party and arduous work.

We should never repeat the mistake of giving arbitrary directions, but if we give up our leadership and cannot comply with the basic demands of the masses, we will also cut ourselves off from the masses. As the first step toward the goal of agricultural modernization, the development plans of communes and brigades can reflect a combination of the peasants' current and long-term interests and between the interests of both the collective and the individual. These goals are tangible, acceptable, practicable and predictable. They will inevitably play a role in mobilizing and uniting the masses and organizing their initiative. They will inevitably arouse people's revolutionary spirit of working hard and striving to change the face of the rural areas with firm determination, and encourage people to contribute their strength and wisdom to common goals. Therefore, making plans is also an effective form of educating and guiding peasants, and integrating economic work and political and ideological work.

In short, we hope the broad masses of cadres and scientific and technical workers in rural areas can start to act, do a good job in working out development plans in rural areas in a down-to-earth manner, and lead the initiative of the broad masses into the struggle for developing production and construction.

WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL MODEL WORKERS FORUM

OW280355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- The west conference room of the Great Hall of the People was filled with a warm atmosphere today as the 201 representatives of model workers and advanced individuals from all over the country joined party and state leaders at a forum to freely discuss the excellent situation in all trades and professions and study how to further launch the emulation activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced and contribute to the four modernizations.

The forum was held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo and responsible persons of the All-China Women's Federation, CYL Central Committee, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and people's government attended today's opening ceremony.

Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke first. He hoped that the forum would become a gathering in which the participants would display the communist spirit and, enhancing their confidence and morale, compare with the advanced and strive to learn from and catch up with them.

Wan Li, member of the CCPCC Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, made an important speech. On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, he extended warm greetings on labor day to the representatives present, as well as model workers, advanced individuals and all workers throughout the country.

Wan Li said: Although the representatives present today and model workers and advanced individuals in the country each have their own specialities, they have one thing in common, that is, they all have a high degree of socialist consciousness, lofty patriotism, a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the country, and selfless spirit in doing solid work. The model workers and advanced individuals have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition and fine quality of the Chinese working class and embodied the natural characteristics of the Chinese workers. Through this forum, we want to spread these advanced ideas and outstanding quality among the entire staff and workers and the masses of people so that they can become the common ideas of hundreds of millions of people.

Wan Li said: As the leading class in China and main force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, the working class shoulders the glorious but difficult responsibility of accomplishing the gigantic program of socialist modernization. Wan Li hoped that the representatives present would pay attention to the following three aspects:

First, it is necessary to continue to carry forward the spirit of loving the motherland, the party and socialism, uphold the four fundamental principles, oppose the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, strive to raise the political quality of the working class and take a firm and clear-cut stand in the current struggle to strike at serious crimes in the economic field.

Second, it is necessary to display the arduous pioneering spirit and do a still better job in the building of socialist material civilization with the emphasis on raising economic results. It is also necessary to eliminate and improve poor quality, high-priced products and provide the people with a great quantity of high quality and low-priced goods and outstanding services.

Third, it is necessary to further raise the working class' sense of responsibility as the master of its own affairs. It is also necessary to continue to strengthen education and training of young workers so that they will become a new generation of people who work hard, master advanced technology and abide by the law.

In conclusion, Wan Li said: In launching the activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced, party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership, pay attention to discovering and commending the advanced, support advanced individuals' pioneering spirit, publicize their advanced ideas and experience, and bring into full play their role as leader, backbone and bridge. Workers, youth and women's organizations at various levels must conduct penetrating and meticulous mass ideological and organizational work so that the emulation activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced and contribute to the four modernizations can be carried out on a wider and deeper scale and more protractedly.

Vice Premier of the State Council Bo Yibo also spoke at the forum.

COMMENTATOR URGES IMPROVED STATE FARM MANAGEMENT

HK271130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "State Farms Must Strive To Raise The Management Level"]

[Text] Good results have already been achieved in the readjustment and reform of our state farms. Last year there were natural disasters in quite a few areas, but the total profits earned by our state farms exceeded their total losses by more than 200 million yuan. In order to consolidate what our state farms have achieved in eliminating losses and increasing profits, in order to supply more agricultural and sideline products for the state and in order to accumulate more funds for construction, every state farm should soundly raise its management level.

The management level of our various state farms is very uneven. Thirty-five percent of our state farms continued to suffer losses last year and some of the state farms that had eliminated losses suffered losses again last year. Except for a few state farms that are situated in cold and high-altitude areas and in remote areas where conditions are very poor, most state farms suffered losses because they were engaged in single-crop operations or because their economic foundation was weak. Our state farms in Heilongjiang Province changed from earning profits to suffering losses last year mainly because of poor capital construction on their farmland which made it impossible for them to resist natural disasters. As a result, they suffered seriously from floods. However, lack of diversified sources of income was also an important reason. The state farms in Jiangsu Province were also afflicted by natural disasters last year, but each of them earned a profit. This was precisely because they had developed more than 70 kinds of diversified operations over the years and had increased their income to cover the losses caused by natural disasters they had strengthened the construction of their farmland which reduced the losses caused by the natural disasters. Another factor that gave rise to losses was excessive production costs incurred by some of the state farms. According to investigations, the average loss incurred by 229 state farms for every 100 yuan of output value was 17.6 yuan.

The average cost of producing 1 jin of rice or wheat in 89 of the state farms was as high as 2 to 3 jiao. Therefore, putting an end to single-crop operations and lowering costs are the key problems in raising the management level of our state farms at present.

There is relatively great potential in our state farms, as most of them have rich resources and the favorable conditions of an abundant labor force and a relatively large amount of farm machinery and power equipment. As long as they carry out the policy of taking one undertaking as the major one and comprehensively developing all undertakings in the light of their local conditions, they will have broad prospects for developing diversified economy. Either by adopting the method of intensive farming or by employing large amounts of labor, they will be able to develop all kinds of operations including planting and breeding as well as industries. Then they will be able to raise their income and increase their funds through diversified channels and gradually build the economic strength of the state farms. Here we should emphasize that it is necessary to pay attention not only to increasing the variety of our operations but also to developing in depth comprehensive utilization. Developing planting, breeding and processing operations comprehensively will enable us to raise our economic effect with less investment. For example, the Lutai state farm in Hebei Province has achieved remarkable results through comprehensive operations in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce. Now most of our state farms have been given responsibility for their own financial affairs. As long as they act in strict accordance with the economic planning of the state, they will have full decision-making power in using their surplus output and funds to develop comprehensive agricultural, industrial and commercial operations under the condition of fulfilling their sales quotas of agricultural and sideline products and their profit targets. Thus they will be able to gradually lay a stable economic foundation for their farms and completely eliminate their losses. Of course, our state farms are enterprises owned by the whole people, and therefore, they should not blindly pursue high prices for their commodities or blindly develop diversified operations without regard for the demands of the state. Moreover, in developing diversified operations, they should pay attention to ensuring a constant supply of raw materials and to the marketability and the fine qualities of their products in order to produce the products that are really needed in the community. Then they will be in an invincible position.

According to the analyses of the results of the investigation of the above-mentioned 229 state farms, the high production costs in those state farms chiefly stemmed from the excessive number of nonproduction personnel, low labor productivity, confusion in financial and stock management and excessive nonmanagerial expenditures (which were chiefly incurred to meet policy requirements and social requirements). Except for the problem of nonmanagerial expenditures which should be solved by the state under its unified arrangement, the state farms themselves should thoroughly overcome the erroneous idea of "eating out of the same pot," strengthen their accounting work and budgetary control, strictly enforce their managerial regulations, improve their management and reduce their labor and material costs as much as possible. The practice in a large number of state farms that have earned profits has proved that it is an effective measure to establish and perfect the economic responsibility system for all the jobs under the condition of earnestly fixing production and cost targets and labor quotas and drawing up the financial and stock management regulations and control systems, in order to closely link the management result of the enterprises with the remuneration of the staff and workers and in order to divide up responsibility clearly and mete out rewards and punishment appropriately. By adopting this measure, we will not only make our staff and workers cleraly aware of the production targets and quotas but we will also be able to give play to the staff and workers' initiative in increasing production and saving on expenses.

In implementing various forms of the economic responsibility system within our state farms, all the departments that have been assigned responsibility should obey the unified leadership of the state farm groups and observe the regulations that have been drawn up by these leading groups in planning their production, handling their major products, purchasing the major materials and goods they need, deploying their labor force and meting out rewards and punishment. This will contribute to giving play to the advantages of unifed management and to making the mechanical operations more effective. Our state farms should give reasonable consideration to the accumulation of the state, the income of the farms and the personal interests of their staff and workers. They should prevent the malpractices of reducing targets and quotas at will, expanding the farms' share of profits without authorization and paying excessive bonuses. Moreover, they should not assign responsibility for production by allocating shares of the products in contravention of the principles and regulations of unified management for conducting state-run agriculture.

Recently, the CCP Central Committee has approved and issued the "summarized minutes of the national rural work conference," which point out that "as in conducting any other undertaking, we should pay great attention to observing the principle of raising economic effect and lay stress on tapping the potential within the enterprises in conducting agricultural production." Improving the administration and management in our state farms through developing diversified operations and lowering production costs is precisely aimed at tapping the potential within our state farms, making full use of their resources, saving on expenses and achieving a relatively high economic effect. This is the key task in reorganizing our state farms.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON CENSUS

HK280242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] A press conference was held in Beijing yesterday to announce the completion of preparations for the third population census of China and to thank the UN organisations for material and technical assistance from many other agencies and organisations.

Li Chengrui, deputy chief of the population of census leading group under the State Council, as the host of the conference, said the present first preparatory stage began in January 1980 and will be completed by the end of June 1982.

By now, he said, census offices have been established throughout the country and a pilot census on the 946,000 people of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province and among 3,430,000 people of other places has been concluded with a deviation rate below 0.017 percent. The result will soon be available in bookstores.

The installation of computers is almost completed with the exception of Tibet and 1,000 computer technical personnel, 4,000 data entry personnel, 100,000 coders, 4 million census enumerators and 1 million census supervisors are ready.

Li told the conference that the government has already spent 360 million yuan on the project, with UN aid of $15.6 million.

Most important of all, the task, though an extremely arduous and complex one, is sure to be completed with the cooperation of the whole people who are fully aware of its importance in connection with the country's modernisation.

With regard to the population of Taiwan, Penhu, Jinmen and Mazu regions, no questionnaires will be sent there now. The population will be calculated by the figures released by Taiwan authorities, Li added.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING APPEARS IN NANJING

OW290526 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A preview of a provincial exhibition of potted landscapes was given at the Xuanwuhu Park in Nanjing on 27 April.

Attending the preview were Xu Jiatun, Han Peixin, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, Zhou Yifeng, (Liu Hegeng) and Yang Tingbao, responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government; leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and leading comrades of Nanjing municipality. Comrades Jiang Weiqing and (Liu Shengyan), who happened to be in Nanjing, also attended the preview.

The exhibition will formally open on 1 May.

JINAN PLA UNITS AWARD EXPERT TANK OPERATORS

SK290502 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the tank corps of the Jinan PLA units has scored achievements in the regularization of training. The results of an examination to choose expert tank operators were made public recently. Thirty-three persons were named expert tank operators, 16 expert tank drivers, 11 expert tank radio operators and 6 expert tank shooters. An award rally was held on 27 April. Leading comrades of the tank corps of the Jinan PLA units awarded medals, certificates of merit and trophies to the expert tank operators.

SHANDONG PEASANTS PURCHASE MORE FARM MACHINERY

OW240323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Jinan, April 24 (XINHUA) -- People's communes and individual peasants in Shandong, one of China's major grain-producing provinces, have purchased more machines and farm equipment, according to an official of the provincial agricultural commission.

Production output, the collective accumulative funds and the income of the peasants in Shandong have gone up significantly since 1979, when new rural policies were adopted.

At the end of 1981, the province had farm machines with a total power capacity of 20.77 million horsepower, 40 percent more than in 1978. They included 251,000 tractors, 62 percent more than in 1978, and 560,000 complete tractor-drawn farm implements, an increase of 73 percent over 1978.

In the four prefectures along the lower reach of the Yellow River in Shandong, where agricultural production had made little progress previously, the grain and cotton output went up sharply in the last three years with the implementation of the new policies and the peasants' income and the collective accumulative fund also increased steadily, he said.

The four prefectures spent 300 million yuan on farm machines in three years, an amount equal to the total spent on machinery between (?1950) and 1977. By the end of 1981, these prefectures had 49,000 tractors and 62,000 tractor-drawn farm implements, 58 percent and 88 percent more than in 1978, respectively. The number of farm vehicles, irrigation and drainage equipment and processing machines for farm and sideline products increased sharply, the agricultural official said.

The total grain output of Pingyuan County on the north bank of the Yellow River last year went up 36 percent over 1978 and the total cotton output last year was seven times that of 1978, he said. The annual income of the peasants in the country last year 4.4 times as big as in 1978. Now, much of the major field work is done by machines.

Many peasants have purchased farm machines either individually or jointly. In Liaocheng County, Shandong Province, over 7,800 households pooled their funds in purchasing 324 tractors and 1,156 diesel engines.

Despite last year's severe drought, rarely seen in decades, the province reaped a good harvest as a result of the initiatives of the peasants and the increasing use of farm machines, he waid. The total output of grain was 23.13 million tons, and the output of peanuts 1.39 million tons, both close to the 1980 record harvests. The total output of ginned cotton in 1981 was 680,000 tons, an increase of 25 percent over 1980, the agricultural official reported.

SHANGHAI CPPCC TO STUDY DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW280633 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 27 April, the work council of the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held its 18th meeting. The meeting decided to organize CPPCC members and personalities of various circles in Shanghai to hold serious discussions on the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The meeting also made concrete arrangements to organize personalities of various circles to study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and for the various committess and work groups of the municipal CPPCC committee to carry out special investigations and discussions.

To meet the new situation in the rapid development of sports activities in our country, the meeting adopted a decision on setting up a sports group.

Zhang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Zhao Zukang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Yang Xuanwu and others attended.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VISITS COOPERATIVE SHOPS

OW170220 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Some small cooperative stores and shops have emerged in succession along the road near the new (Quyang) village, including a shoe repair store, a restaurant and a barber shop. All these small cooperative stores and shops are run by unemployed young people in the neighborhood.

Not long ago, members of the Shanghai People's Congress toured the new (Quyang) village. Comrade Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, said to a young man who ran a small restaurant: Young son, it is good that you run a cooperative restaurant. Without a restaurant in the neighborhood, the people nearby would have no place to eat breakfast. Chen Guodong also cordially said to the young people: Cooperative undertakings enjoy the same status as the collective undertakings under the system of ownership by the whole people. Your stores and shops serve the people and meet the requirements of the society. If you do not run such stores and shops, it will be inconvenient for the people in the neighborhood to have their shoes and cooking utensils repaired and to eat snacks. As first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, I, too, serve the people. Undertakings required by the people are undertakings with a bright future. We wish the small cooperative stores and shops in the new (Quyang) village every success and flourishing business.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG ANTIDROUGHT EFFORTS -- By 15 April, Huimin Prefecture had diverted 680 million cubic meters of water from the Huang He to water 3 million mu of wheat and irrigate 2.67 million mu of crop fields, expanding the irrigated area by nearly 800,000 mu as compared with the corresponding 1981 period. To combat drought, this prefecture built 1,085 machine-operated wells, repaired 3,290 old wells and built 39 water pumping stations. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 82 SK]

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

HK280606 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1311 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At the provincial meeting on industrial and communications work which closed on 26 April, Li Jianan, vice governor of Guangdong Province, stressed that the province must actively expand economic activities with foreign countries, based on the principle of adopting concerted measures in handling external affairs.

Li Jianan said that Guangdong Province should make full use of the favorable condition of its relatively extensive foreign exchange to import raw materials and develop the business of processing with imported materials. On the other hand, the province should import advanced technology and advanced equipment to facilitate technical transformation in the existing enterprises. This year, Guangdong Province has decided to allocate some foreign exchange for technical transformation. In order to do a good job in technical transformation, the province plans to hold a special meeting around May and June to study some specific topics.

Li Jianan emphatically called for vigorously promoting four kinds of economic activities, namely, processing with imported materials, processing according to samples provided, assembly of imported component parts and compensation trade. He also disclosed that the Guangdong Provincial People's Government is considering clarifying the following issue -- the domestic sale of electronic products assembled in the province with imported modules which had been approved by the provincial government before the current readjustment policy was introduced. In the future, the import of all key component parts must be in compliance with policy.

GUANGDONG DECISION ON IMPROVING BONUS SYSTEM

HK240222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial government issued a decision on 22 April on straightening out the bonus system and resolutely curbing reckless bonus payments.

The decision said: "In the previous stage, due to failure to control bonus payments according to the regulations, imperfect management methods and lack of strict supervision, many units vied with each other in paying bonuses, and paid out ever greater sums. As a result, the growth of bonus payments in the province has greatly exceeded the growth of labor productivity and profit. Some units violate financial and economic discipline, hold back profit they should turn over to the state, organize their own private money boxes, avoid bank supervision and pay out bonuses at will. Some units arbitrarily raise prices or sell fixed-price products at negotiated prices in pursuit of illegal profits, in order to pay greater bonuses. Some units even go in for speculation, smuggling and peddling contraband, and pay out bonuses from their ill-gotten gains. They thus go as far as violating the law and committing crimes. This state of affairs gravely violates the principle of distribution according to labor, adversely affects worker unity, corrupts the workers' thinking, sabotages the planned economy, undermines socialism and harms the prestige of the party and government among the masses."

The decision stipulated: The level of bonus payments this year must be strictly controlled below an average of 150 yuan per person. The level of payments within a particular enterprise must be calculated according to its performance. Average bonus payments in units subordinate to the provincial authorities must not exceed 300 yuan per person over the entire year. The level in enterprises subordinate to prefectures, municipalities and counties should be fixed by the local government, but it must not exceed that of the enterprises subordinate to the province.

The decision stressed: "Indiscriminate bonus payments to leading cadres and personnel concerned must be repaid in full. In units where reckless bonus payments have reached a serious level, it is necessary to investigate the responsibilities of the leading cadres and personnel concerned, who are to be criticized, publicly censured, or subject to economic sanctions or disciplinary punishment.

"Furniture and other bonuses in kind given to staff by universities and colleges are to be deducted from their salaries after a reasonable price has been calculated for them." All units that indulge in reckless bonus payments this year are to be dealt with as violating law and discipline.

HUBEI ON STRAIGHTENING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

HK270211 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government has recently issued a circular on approving and transmitting the report made by the provincial public security department on grasping well the straightening out of household registrations.

The circular stressed: Straightening out household registrations is the primary work in preparation for the population census. Low quality in this work, with mistakes being made, will directly affect the standard of the population census. The leaders at all levels must be fully aware of this and must not look upon it as of no importance, so as to avoid adversely affecting the entire work.

The circular pointed out: The third national population census is drawing near. The people's governments at all levels must seize the opportunity to organize forces to conduct an overall check on the work done in the preceding stage in straightening out household registrations. In some places, only a gesture was made in this work, and they failed to carry out reorganizations and set up a system as required, and in some places work has only been partially done in reorganization and setting up a system, without reaching the national unified standard. In these places, efforts should be made in these respects so as to ensure a high quality in straightening out household registrations. Those who work perfunctorily and neglect their duties and even seriously affect the quality of the population census must be investigated and affixed with the responsibility.

On the outstanding problems existing in the current work of straightening out household registrations, the report of the provincial public security department demanded that all localities gain a good grasp of the following work on the basis of the preceding work:

1. The leaders at all levels must fully understand the important relationship between straightening out household registrations and conducting the population census. The work of straightening out household registrations must be checked and accepted by each level strictly according to the five unified standards set by the state. Those who fail to reach the standard must make up for deficiencies. Simply making a gesture in this work is not allowed.

2. The discrepancies in household registrations must be clarified as soon as possible. In resolutely carrying out the stipulations set by the State Council and the provincial people's government, we must seriously solve the problems such as unidentified households, double registrations and registration of children born in violation of planned parenthood.

3. Everything must be done in strict accordance with the household registration ordinances so as to consolidate the results of straightening out household registrations. All districts and all departments must resolutely act in accordance with the household registration ordinances approved by the central authorities and the State Council as well as the relevant regulations put forth by the Ministry of Public Security. No arbitrary alterations are allowed on these ordinances and regulations.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG EXPORT DRIVE -- Since last September, Guangdong's foreign trade departments have dispatched 23 trade groups to 28 countries and regions to promote trade and open up new markets. These visits have produced trade worth $110 million. According to information, a further 25 groups will be dispatched in May to Europe, the Middle East, South America and Australia. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Apr 82 HK]

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON WATER CONSERVATION

SK2[illegible]0711 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, a provincial conference on water use in urban areas sponsored by the provincial people's government concluded this afternoon in Changchun after a 3-day session. The conference urged localities throughout the province to attend to water conservation as they do coal, electricity and petroleum conservation. Vice Governor Wang Guanchao attended the meeting and spoke.

The conference relayed and studied the speech delivered by Vice Premier Wang Li at the State Council on use of water in urban areas. It also studied the guidelines of the meeting of 15 cities in north China on use of water. Summing up and comparing notes on the province's experience in water conservation in recent years, the conference drafted provisional regulations on urban water conservation for Jilin Province.

The conference noted: The problem of water resources, as with coal, electricity, petroleum and other energy resources, has become a major issue of concern to all countries. It not only affects industry, but also the stability of people's livelihood. Leading cadres at all levels must pay adequate attention to it. The conference pointed out: Over the past 30 years or so, urban water supply service has developed greatly in our province. However, urban water supplies are still inadequate at present. The quality and output of certain products at some plants have often been adversely affected because of water shortaged. Water shortages restrict light industrial development and people's livelihood in some urban centers. Many units do not use water in a planned way and waste great amounts of water. To gradually solve the problem of urban water shortages, the conference urged localities to step up leadership over urban water supply work, vigorously promote the popularization of scientific knowledge, enhance leadership and the masses' understanding of water resources, amplify the responsibility system on management and use of water in urban areas and strictly enforce overall urban planning. Industrial projects which will consume large amounts of water should be delayed until the problem of water shortages is solved.

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

Economic Crime Report

SK210612 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), the standing committee of the 5th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress held its 14th meeting on 20 April to hear reports given by Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress, on relaying the guidelines of the 22nd NPC Session and by the provincial people's procuratorate on the status of investigation of economic crimes.

The meeting stressed that there are fewer than 10 days left before the deadline of 1 May set by the NPC Standing Committee for those who have committed economic crimes to voluntarily confess. Therefore, the meeting urged these criminals not to miss this opportunity and to voluntarily surrender to the government as early as possible so as to gain lenient treatment.

In his work report on the status of investigating economic crimes, (Wang Baoshi), deputy procurator of the provincial procuratorial office, noted: Since the beginning of 1982, while earnestly disseminating and implementing the NPC Standing Committee's decision on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes, our province has discovered and dealt with a large number of economic criminals. Of 123 major and serious cases that have been placed on file at the provincial people's procuratorate, a significant number deal with corruption, bribery, speculation and profiteering and swindling. Illegal earnings in some cases reach several hundred thousand yuan or over 1 million yuan, causing great economic losses to the state.

In his work report, Deputy Procurator (Wang Baoshi) also stated: Since the issurance of the NPC Standing Committee's decision on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes, many economic criminals have voluntarily surrendered to authorities to confess their crimes and hand over their illegal earnings due to the pressure of the law and the influence of the party's policy.

By 10 April, 173 criminals surrendered to the procuratorial offices to confess their crimes of corruption, bribery, speculation and swindling. Some economic criminals on the wanted list have voluntarily surrendered to the police and 105 criminals under arrest have thoroughly confessed their crimes. Generally speaking, the current situation of dealing blows at economic crimes is good. However, the progress of the struggle against economic crimes in various localities is not even. There are still certain cases which remain untouched.

Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee is holding discussions on the speech by Chairman Huang Oudong and the reports given by Vice Chairman Wang Kuncheng and Deputy Procurator (Wang Baoshi).

Ending of Congress Session

SK231455 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, after a 3-day session, the 14th meeting of the 5th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this morning. Attending the meeting were Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial people's congress; Zhang Ziheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuohan and Gu Jingxin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; and 36 members of the standing committee.

During the meeting, participants heard the report on relaying the spirit of the 22d NPC Standing Committee Session and discussed the reports given by the provincial people's procuratorate on dealing with economic crimes; and by the provincial people's government on current agricultural production. They also examined and approved the resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes and some personnel changes.

The meeting noted: Before the deadline of 1 May, further efforts should be made to extensively disseminate and explain in depth the decision adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on dealing strict blows at serious economic crimes and waging a fierce political offensive against them so as to enable those who have committed serious economic crimes to recover their bearings and to voluntarily surrender themselves to authorities and to confess their crimes. The meeting also urged the broad masses of rural cadres and peasants to rely on the spirit of arduous struggle against the current drought and to do a good job in spring farming.

Among those attending the meeting as observers were Chen Beichen and Zuo Kun, vice governors of the province; (Wang Baoshi), deputy procurator of the provincial procuratorial office; (Shi Xiaotan), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; and responsible persons from the departments concerned under the provincial people's government, and from the standing committees of various municipal people's congress and various prefectural administrative offices.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TECHNICAL CADRES -- Over the past 2 years, Heilongjiang Province has transferred about 3,000 technical cadres to strengthen light industrial, textile, foodstuff and consumer goods enterprises. According to a survey of 56 enterprises under the Jiamusi municipal light industrial and second light industrial bureaus, the percentage of technical cadres among all workers has increased from 0.83 to 1.29. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82 SK]

PRC INVITES TAIWAN TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY GAMES

OW281904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 28 (XINHUA) -- The preparatory committee of the first national university students' games of the People's Republic of China, has invited a Taiwan university student delegation and sports education representatives to attend the August games in Beijing.

The invitation, sent to the sports federation of Taiwan universities and colleges, via the Taiwan Amateur Sports Federation, invites a university student sports delegation and representatives of Taiwan's sports workers to attend the Beijing games.

The message said: "The games will be held in Beijing from August 10 to 20. There are four events -- track and field, gymnastics, women's rhythmic gymnastics and table tennis. Research on university sports will also be exchanged during the games."

The committee asked for a response, including number of athletes and their events before June 10. All transport fees and other fees are to be paid by the committee of the games.

BOTSWANA SUPPORTS RELOCATION OF SOFTBALL TOURNEY

OW280134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Gaborone, Apr 26 (XINHUA) -- "In the interest of the International Softball Federation (ISF) and the upcoming July tournament, we feel that the women's (softball) championship should be shifted away from Taiwan to a less controversial venue," President of the Botswana Softball Association (Andrew Mokoto) said in a letter to ISF Secretary-General D.E. Porter today.

(Andrew Mokoto) said: "In our view, the recent decision by the Chinese Taipei Softball Association (CTSA) not to exercise its right to raise the flag and play the anthem does not resolve the issue. CTSA, we presume, reserves the 'right,' and what guarantee do we have that they will not choose to exercise it at the last minute?"

He stressed: "As an association registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Botswana, we are expected to operate in harmony with our government on matters affecting the country as a whole. With regard to Taiwan, our government has accepted the principle of one China.... As an association, we endorse this policy. In other words, we feel that the CTSA does not have the 'right' to fly a flag or play an anthem other than that set out in keeping with the IOC resolution."

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE URGES TRADE TIES WITH TAIWAN

HK290246 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0055 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Article by Huang Shirang [7806 1597 6245], executive council member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and former chairman of the board of the Yudahua Company: "The Key Cause of Taiwan's Economic Difficulties and the Way To Solve Them"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Every newspaper and every person in Taiwan's economic circles have been talking about Taiwan's economic difficulties and have also been at a loss as to what should be done for a period of time. This kind of predicament has become increasingly serious since the beginning of this year. Even "Minister of Economic Affairs" Chao Yao-tung has said: Taiwan's industry may "go hungry" between June and July this year.

As an old industrialist and businessman and as a man who once maintained close ties with Taiwan's economy, I frequently ponder over two questions: What is the key cause of Taiwan's economic difficulties? What is the way to solve Taiwan's economic difficulties? During my visit to Hong Kong more than a year ago to study commercial affairs there, I discussed the two questions with some of my former old colleagues in the Yudahua Company. Participants in the discussion were of the same view: Taiwan's economic foundation is not a solid one. It is excessively dependent on external factors.

Taiwan is short of major agricultural and industrial raw materials such as petroleum, timber, ores, cotton, wheat and soybeans. Therefore, it is dependent on importing a vast amount of such raw materials. Because of this kind of dependence, when the international supply and price of energy or the international supply and prices of important agricultural and industrial raw materials are unstable, there will be prompt and direct adverse effects on the normal functioning of Taiwan's economy. In particular, due to OPEC's constant increases in the price of oil in recent years and also due to a sharp decrease in the supply of oil from the Middle East caused by the war between Iran and Iraq, the production costs and consumption of those enterprises which are directly or indirectly related with petroleum have been greatly increased, the competitiveness of products has been weakened and a sluggish market has emerged, thus bringing about a continuous decline in the industrial and agricultural growth rate. According to an estimate of the parties concerned in Taiwan, over 20,000 factories in Taiwan went bankrupt last year and Taiwan's gross industrial production index for the first quarter of this year decreased by 0.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. These things are not at all surprising.

In addition, Taiwan's economy primarily depends on processing export commodities, and also excessively depends on foreign capital and foreign trade. When the Western economies were beset with difficulties last year, the West adopted protectionism to ensure its own needs, further reduced investments in foreign countries and further imposed restrictions on imports. These measures were tantamount to choking Taiwan's economy. "When the backer suffers losses, all its dependents also suffer losses; when the backer flourishes, all its dependents also flourish." Taiwan has all along failed to extricate itself from its appendant position. During the first quarter of this year, the volume of Taiwan's imported equipment decreased by 22.5 percent as compared with the same period last year and the volume of Taiwan's imported agricultural and industrial raw materials decreased by 11.5 percent. These figures show that Taiwan's industrialists are low-spirited in promoting production. A public figure in the West said: "When the Western economies sneeze, Taiwan will have a cold." These words are pertinent and also point out the root cause of Taiwan's current economic difficulties.

I have been engaged in industrial and commercial work for dozens of years. I do know that economic development is nothing more than solving problems concerning resources and markets. As far as Taiwan is concerned, it has all along faced problems concerning resources and markets. Only by solving these problems can Taiwan achieve a steady development of its economy. Taiwan's most important task is to extricate itself from its appendant position. In fact, it would not be very difficult to fulfill this task.

The mainland of the motherland covers a vast area and is rich in natural resources. It is a vast market with 1 billion people and is also powerful backing for Taiwan's economic development. Our compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are Chinese people who have common interests. All Chinese people are pleased to see Taiwan's economic achievements and are also deeply concerned about Taiwan's economic difficulties. As I see it, provided Taiwan establishes trade relations with the mainland, it can readily solve its economic difficulties. It is a pity that there is an absurd argument: If Taiwan's required raw materials are supplied by the mainland, Taiwan will be choked. Therefore, Taiwan would rather go to distant places to buy raw materials at a high price than establish trade relations with the mainland of the motherland.

This is a political prejudice which overlooks the righteousness of the national cause! It is known to all that both the mainland and Taiwan trade with many countries all over the world including those countries whose political convictions are different from theirs. Then why is it that the political prejudice is used only on Chinese territory to stop our own flesh and blood from making normal contacts with one another and from helping to supply one another's needs? If we do a comprehensive survey of Chinese history, we can see that differences of political opinion and national rifts vanished in a flash during the long process of history and that patriotic unification and working together for national prosperity are eternal truth. Differences of political conviction must not be used as an excuse for interfering in the economic needs of existence. Each supplying what the other needs and promoting economic prosperity on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits are completely beneficial to the nation and the people.

The economy of the mainland and the economy of Taiwan have always been integral parts of a whole. According to my experience, my Yudahua Company had normal contacts with Taiwan for dozens of years. Following the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I sent Mr Shi Fengxiang to cooperate with Shanghai's Dasheng Company in transporting 15,000 spindles to Taiwan for establishing the Daqin cotton mill. Later I also invested $500,000 in the mill. When Mr Shi Fengziang left for Taiwan in 1949, he took with him 11,000 spindles as capital. A piece of land was bought and preparations were made for establishing the Dahua branch factory in Taiwan. At that time, the mainland's textile trade made frequent contacts with its Taiwan counterpart, thus promoting the development of national industry and commerce. Economic exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan were later suspended due to artificially imposed obstacles. This kind of abnormal situation has brought about national economic losses that can never be made up. Now should be the time to break through this kind of barrier. NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying last year put forth nine proposals for peaceful reunification of the motherland and expounded once again the specific measures for establishing trade relations. These proposals and measures should be sufficient to win the whole world's trust and to clear up any doubts. I hope that people of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will actively help to bring about an agreement at an early date between the two sides on facilitating bilateral trade relations.

I am 86 years old this year and my remaining years are not many. As a patriot, I hope that I can witness the reunification of the motherland and prosperity of the nation in old age. I think that people of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will surely make their contributions to the reunification and prosperity of the Chinese nation.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS, FETES MA BI

OW221830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with and feted this afternoon Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), former director of the monthly magazine POLITICAL REVIEW of Taiwan, in the Great Hall of the People. Professor Ma returned to settle on the mainland from Taiwan last November. He was elected a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in late November and then attended the Fourth Session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. He then attended a forum on writing in Hangzhou, where he made a report. Following this year's Spring Festival, he went to his hometown in Hunan Province where he visited factories and rural people's communes. He returned to Beijing April 15. Vice-Premier Yang and Professor Ma exchanged views on the current economic situation in China. Professor Ma's son Ma Zhonghuang attended the meeting and the dinner. Also present were leaders of related departments Wang Feng, Ping Jiesan and Li Gui.

TAIWAN WILL SOON MANUFACTURE LASER RANGE FINDERS

OW290451 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA) -- Laser rods necessary for laser range finders will soon be manufactured in Taiwan. An expert in the field said Wednesday that domestically manufactured laser range finders can be massproduced commercially in the near future. (Harry Anhai Ling), managing director of H.A. Ling and Associates Inc., said that he and his friends have already formed a company called Advanced Materials Technology Inc., and submitted application for establishment of facilities in Hsinchu science-based industrial park. It is expected to receive authorization soon. (Ling) a Ph. D. in materials science from the University of California (Berkeley), pointed out at a press conference that the laser range finders successfully developed by domestic scientific research organizations have made big strides in national defense technologies. However, the material scientist said the laser rods necessary for making laser range finders still have to be imported from foreign countries. In order to make the national defense industries more independent, (Ling) and some other Chinese scientists in the United States decided to set up a plant in Taiwan to manufacture laser rods. In addition to laser range finders, (Ling) said, other instruments such as laser knieves used in surgical operations and industrial laser cutting machines have to use laser rods. (Ling) added that this kind of sophisticated technology is sure to have a boom in the near future.

Investigation by (Ling)'s company shows there are only two countries in the free world that can manufacture such laser rods, namely the USA and South Africa. If everything goes well with Advanced Materials Technology Inc., the Republic of China is expected to become in a couple of years the third country in the democratic world to produce laser rods.

TAIWAN, SOUTH AFRICA TO EXPAND TRADE RELATIONS

OW290501 Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA) -- A South Africa trade mission, sponsored by the South Africa-Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations, arrived here Wednesday to promote the expansion of trade relations between the two countries. This is the second trade mission arranged by the chamber to visit the Republic of China. The first took place in October 1980, with the aim of promoting joint SA-ROC ventures. The first mission has already achieved a notable success -- the setting up of the ROC's first diamond factory. It is hoped that more joint ventures will result from the current visit of the second mission.

A spokesman for the chamber said the purpose of this second mission was to seek more joint ventures, especially in the areas where labor resources and raw materials of both countries can be exploited more effectively. Two good examples that fit into this category, the spokesman added, are engineering and boat building. In view of the economic situations in the two countries, the current mission should prove even more successful than the previous one, the spokesman estimated.

The South Africa chamber's counterpart in the Republic of China is called the Republic of China-South Africa Economic Council, which is chaired by (Dr. C.F. Koo.) It has a secretariat at the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Johannesburg with (H.J. (Mack) van der Nerwe) as chairman.

The South African chamber was established to foster trade, financial, and general economic relations with the Republic of China, including communications and transport.

CCP SAID IN HOT PURSUIT OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK260336 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "CCP in Hot Pursuit of Economic Criminals; Party Members and Cadres To Make Three Examinations"]

[Text] After the promulgation of the "resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, the CCP Central Committee immediately issued documents, which were relayed by the party committees to party members and cadres of the whole party, for the purpose of carrying out "three examinations." These documents have stipulated that party members and cadres should examine their political thinking, family economy and overseas relations on their own initiative. In particular, those party members and cadres who have been sent abroad on official business, individually or in groups, should make a thorough examination in written form and present it to the party committees for verification. This is a new step taken by the CCP in dealing blows at economic criminal activities.

The correspondent of this newspaper has learned that last January the CCP Central Committee issued an "emergency circular" announcing the decision on dealing blows at economic criminal activities in accordance with the proposal put forth by Chen Yun. It was reported that after analyzing reports presented by various quarters and reading materials concerned, Chen Yun maintained that the present illegal and criminal activities in the economic field are more serious than in the period of the movement of the "three antis" and "five antis," 30 years ago. After considering the matter for 5 days and nights, he eventually determined to put forth a proposal to the CCP Central Committee on extensively checking cases of smuggling, illegal trade, corruption, accepting bribes and stealing state property, curbing unhealthy tendencies and severely punishing criminals connected with major and important cases. He also suggested clearing out a number of senior cadres who hold power, where criminal evidence against them is irrefutable.

After the start of the drive, the thunder was loud, but the raindrops were small and there was little effect. Therefore, the CCP Central Committee drafted the "resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy" and presented it to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval. It was taken as a supplement and amendment to some related provisions of the "criminal law."

This "resolution" on severely punishing economic criminals is characterized by three distinctive features: (1) Heavy punishment will be inflicted upon economic criminals. Those who commit particularly serious crimes may be sentenced to life imprisonment or to death (as suggested by Chen Yun). (2) Severe punishment will be meted out to the state cadres and those who violate the laws will be legally accountable. (3) A policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse will be implemented from criminals.

The "resolution" came into force as of 1 April. It also stipulates that those criminals who give themselves up to the government, confess all their crimes and actively inform on their accomplices before 1 May will be dealt with in accordance with the previous laws. Those criminals who fail to give themselves up to the government or confess their crimes will be regarded as continuing to commit crimes. They will be severely treated in accordance with the "resolution."

The focal point of the "three examinations" according to the "resolution" is to check the family economy. For example, families concerned should clearly state where their high-grade consumer goods such as color TV sets, radio recorders, refrigerators and so forth came from. As for overseas relations, if the owners of the above high-grade consumer goods have parents, children or relatives abroad, these overseas relations will be used as reference, material in the process of examination.

Up to now, the "three examinations" are still at the stage of self-examination and have not yet become a political movement which urges everyone to make self-criticism so as to pass the test. Those party members and cadres who sought illicit gains in the past feel that high pressure has been put on them and that the political climate is detrimental to them.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES EXPECT NO POLICY CHANGE

HK250557 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Telephoned dispatch from correspondent Kuang Yu: "No Change in China's Special Economic Zone Policies"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 24 Apr -- Shenzhen municipal Mayor Liang Xiang pointed out this afternoon at a forum of the "Shenzhen inspection group of Hong Kong and Macao members of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC": Although the interior is currently launching a drive against serious criminal activities in the economic field, the running of the Shenzhen special economic zone is an unchanging policy, not just an expediency. Liang Xiang pointed out: The policy on trial-operation of special economic zones has been formulated in accordance with the objective demands for attaining the four modernization in China's new historical period; this policy is not formulated and changed at will.

He also pointed out three aspects: First, the central authorities' trial-operation of special economic zones was not something thought up on the spur of the moment, and the zones cannot be closed down at will. Why is it still necessary to use foreign investment in socialist China? Before the Soviet Union won victory in the October Revolution, it had already proposed using foreign investment and equipment and drawing in advanced technology from abroad; there was a theoretical basis for that. And for China to practice a policy of opening up to the outside world in carrying out its modernization program is a necessary thing determined by factors of international environment. Hence the central authorities have decided to operate Chinese-style special zones and follow a policy of opening up to the outside world. The running of the special zones is an unchanging policy.

Second, what is the aim and the significance in operating a special zone as large as Shenzhen? It is primarily aimed at drawing in foreign investment, advanced technology and advanced management experiences, and creating foreign exchange, and thus serving the four modernizations in these ways.

The most important thing in the Shenzhen special zone is the develop industry and gradually get our commodities onto the international market. Shenzhen special zone borders Hong Kong, and by means of this shop window we have the conditions for learning from abroad, strengthening international exchanges and popularizing experiences into the interior.

The Shenzhen special zone has now been in operation 2 years. It has imported a lot of advanced technology and experiences, but at present not enough has been done to digest and popularize them.

Third, it is necessary to study reforms. The administrative systems for running the special zones need reforming. In the interior, pilot projects have to carry out reforms of the economic system and possess decisionmaking powers in respect of economic returns. The reform of the organs has only just started, and the economic reforms have also begun. He also pointed out, socialist countries have economic independence of various types in operating special zones, including allowing the existence of a capitalist economic component.

Mayor Liang Xiang expressed the hope that the Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members would greatly step up their contacts and their external propaganda. They can contact the united front departments and the special zone development company. In order to create an excellent foundation for guest businessmen, the Shenzhen special zone is preparing to set up an "industrial services department" to be responsible for various matters for guest businessmen in the zone including the provision of water and power, building design and so on. The guest businessmen will have to pay a fee for these services. He expressed a warm welcome to Chinese and foreign businessmen investing and building plants in the special zone. The current task, he said, is to create excellent conditions for them and not to disappoint the hopes of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. Liang Xiang also revealed at the meeting that Shenzhen is also preparing to establish a university, to step up investment in intelligence.

During their stay in Shenzhen, the Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members visited the municipal printing plant, Jiangmen Overseas Chinese electronics plant, the Shekou industrial zone, the Jiale furniture plant, the Donghu hotel, the tourist areas at Shatoujiao and Daxiaomeisha, the Xili reservoir, and the Shenzhen reservoir.

They said after their visit, the Shenzhen special zone has developed very fast, more new construction is being completed every day, and the zone is being run better and better. It was not at all easy to achieve all this in 2 years when China had no experience.

The responsible persons concerned attending the forum were Liang Xiang, Zhou Ding, Zhou Qiwu, Liu Jiang, Fang Bao, Lin Jiang, Sima Lu, Cou Erkang, and Yan Xipei. Also present was Zuo Hongtao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and deputy director of the provincial CCP committee's United Front Department.

DALAI LAMA DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT XIZANG

HK240201 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] [By David Chen] A three-member delegation from the Dalai Lama will soon be visiting Xizang on a fact-finding tour of the autonomous region, it was learned yesterday.

The delegation is expected to be led by a senior member of the Dalai Lama's entourage and may also comprise two of the eight members of his first delegation to Xizang.

This will be the fourth or fifth such delegation to travel to Xizang since November 1979.

Little information is available about the delegation, but the visit is viewed by observers as a sign of improvement in the relations between the Chinese authorities and the Dalai Lama.

The latest delegation is expected to be in Lhasa some time next week or even later, and it will be watched with great interest.

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON VISIT OF LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

Talks With Zhao

OW291549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, held talks this afternoon with Pierre Werner, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at the Great Hall of the People. Both exchanged views on international issues and bilateral relations.

Discussing Europe, Werner said Luxembourg is worried about an overbearing Soviet policy. He said Luxembourg advocates restoration of the balance of European military strength, ensuring peace and security in Europe. Werner described Luxembourg's foreign policies, saying : "We are willing to expand economic cooperations with developing countries so as to promote the prosperity of all nations."

On the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said it is characterized by tension, turbulence, complexity and an instability caused by contention between the two hegemonist powers. He said China will never change its policy of economic and technical cooperation with European and other countries.

Both expressed satisfaction with the development of friendship between their two countries. Premier Zhao said: "Though China and Luxembourg are geographically separate, we have identical or similar views on many international issues."

Attending for Luxembourg were Colette Flesch, vice prime-minister and foreign minister, and Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China. Taking part for the Chinese were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg.

Zhao, Werner Banquet Speeches

OW291636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet tonight for Pierre Werner, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in the Great Hall of the People.

He said: "China desires friendship and cooperation with West European countries based on mutual respect of sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and, together with them, makes common contribution to world peace."

He said the European people, who have experienced great sufferings in two world wars, are uneasy with the hegemonists' aggression and expansion. The Chinese people also need a peaceful international environment for the nation's socialist modernization. A powerful and united Europe accords with the interests of the European people and meets the needs of world peace as well.

He praised the Luxembourg people for their opposition to hegemony, aggression and expansion, their commitment to safeguard their own country's safety and peace in Europe.

"Both China and Luxembourg oppose hegemonism, advocate the equality of all countries, big or small, and cherish the aspirations for development of cooperation and mutual benefit," he said. "In the turbulent international situation, we are very happy to exchange views with out friends from Luxembourg on issues of common concern. We will learn from the good points of Luxembourg, and further develop economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with your country."

He expressed satisfaction with the various contacts between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972. He said he is confident the visit by the Luxembourg prime minister and deputy prime-minister will contribute to promotion of friendship.

Werner expressed satisfaction with cooperation between Luxembourg and China in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields. He said he hoped his visit would provide a new chance to strengthen and develop that cooperation.

Despite the differences of the nations' sizes and structures, Werner said, "our two countries share a common aspiration. Luxembourg, like the People's Republic of China, advocates a world equilibrium so all nations, big and small, can live in peace and security without the need to guard against foreign coercion."

"Unfortunately," he said, "we find in our observation of the world that the right of people to self-determination according to their own will has been violated time and again. To solve this we should make efforts to find ways for all countries to regain their right to live peacefully, determine their own destiny."

"The situation in Europe is characterised by an atmosphere of tension and distrust which has existed for many years. The recent proposal by Soviet President Brezhnev for freezing intermediate nuclear forces pending the Geneva negotiations cannot be accepted as it is. The proposal would cement an inequality obviously favorable to the Soviet Union, particularly when taking into account the number of SS-20 missiles already deployed," he said.

The prime minister also noted the unfortunate and prolonged armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "March 21, 1982 was proclaimed by the European Parliament as the Day of Afghanistan," he said. "World attention has again been focused on the illegal Soviet armed occupation of this unfortunate, traditionally neutral country. This occupation, lasting for more than two years, has violated the fundamental rules of international law." He said the situation in Kampuchea was nearly analagous. "Luxembourg supports the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea in July, 1981," he said.

Attending the banquet were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of the metallurgical industry; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China, was also present.

Chen Muhua Talks With Flesch

OW300817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with Mme. Colette Flesch, Luxembourg deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation.

The two officials reviewed with satisfaction the development of trade and economic cooperation between China and Luxembourg over the past few years and discussed possibilities for greater cooperation and exchange. Mme. Flesch arrived here yesterday with Prime Minister Pierre Werner.

Present at today's meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Zheng Weizhi; and Luxembourg Ambassador to China Carlo Ketter.

GENG BIAO MEETS FRENCH ARMED FORCES CHIEF

OW291510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-premier and minister of national defense, met with General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, and his party here today.

Geng Biao expressed satisfaction at the friendship and cooperation between the armies of China and France in recent years and looked forward to further growth. Lacaze briefed Geng Biao on France's defense and conveyed his country's desire to continue cooperation with China.

Attending were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Shi Xinren, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in France. Also present were Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Lt. Col. Dominique Deschamps, military, naval and air attache of the French Embassy here.

The guests returned to Beijing from Huhehot, Inner Mongolia, at noon, and visited the palace museum with Yang Dezhi, chief of P.L.A. General Staff.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

OW281547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and his wife, Xu Hanbing, met Giuliano Pajetta, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and head of the Immigration Department of the committee, and Mrs Pajetta here this morning.

Present were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

Pajetta arrived April 8. During their stay, the guests visited Beijing, Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai, and Wangzhou, and took a boat trip through the Yangtze gorges. They leave tomorrow for home.

ITALIAN CP HEAD RECEIVES CCP DELEGATION IN ROME

OW300728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer received the visiting friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party this afternoon.

Berlinguer said the visit by the Chinese delegation will surely strengthen the relations of friendship between the two parties. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Earlier yesterday, the Chinese delegation was received by Nilde Jotti, member of the leading body of the Italian Communist Party and president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The Chinese delegation met separately this afternoon with Paolo Bufalini, member of the leading body; Adriana Seroni, secretary of the Secretariat; and Antonio Rubbi, head of the Central External Liaison Department of the Italian Communist Party.

The Chinese delegation toured a number of northern Italian cities from April 19 and returned here yesterday.

WESTERN EUROPEAN PRC AMITY GROUPS MEET IN ROME

OW292032 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The fourth annual meeting of the West European nations' associations for friendship with China was held in Rome, the capital of Italy, 23-25 April. Representatives from Austria, Belgium, West Germany, Britain, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy attended the meeting.

The representatives reported on their respective activities, exchanged experiences and discussed how to strengthen ties and further cooperation among the associations.

ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR XIAN

OW271331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Olafur Johannesson, Mrs. Dora Johannesson and their party wound up their visit to Beijing and left for Xian, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou by air this afternoon before going home.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Canming and his wife.

Icelandic Ambassador to China Petur Thorsteinsson and Mrs. Thorsteinsson also left here for Xian by the same plane.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO CHINA

Talks With Zhao

OW271320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang continued his talks this morning with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front.

The two sides exchanged a wide range of views on the current international situation and world issues of common interests. They shared converging or similar views on many important issues.

Noting that the current international situation is marked by tenseness and turbulence, the two leaders agreed that the Third World countries should strengthen their unity and cooperation, oppose aggression and interference, make common efforts for a change of the irrational international economic order, and play a bigger and active role in international affairs. The two leaders also discussed in depth some regional issues.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

Attends Theater

OW271635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian guests attended a reception and theatrical performance this evening at the people's theatre sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. Accompanying the guests were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zhao Qiyang, vice-minister of culture. At the end of the performance, Chadli mounted the stage and shook hand with the performers.

This afternoon, Chadli and his party were entertained at a banquet given by Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Zhao Farewell

OW281655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President and Secretary-General of the Party of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid and his party left for Wuxi, Jiangsu Province on board a special plane this morning.

Before their departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guest house to wish Chadli farewell.

Zhao Ziyang said "Your visit, though short, is a great contribution to the development of relations between our two countries." He asked Chadli to convey the friendship of the Chinese people to the Algerian people.

Chadli thanked the Chinese people and government for their hospitality. He invited Premier Zhao to visit his country at any time convenient to him. Premier Zhao accepted, saying "I'll be glad to visit your beautiful country."

On his arrival in Wuxi, the Algerian president was greeted by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province; Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi; and Han Benchu, chairman of the standing committee of the Wuxi Municipal People's Congress. A Young Pioneer presented flowers to the president.

This evening, the guests were entertained at a banquet given by the people's governments of Jiangsu Province and Wuxi city.

The guests visited the Huishan clay figurine factory, a rural people's commune and went sightseeing on Taihu Lake in Wuxi in the afternoon.

Leaves Shanghai for Home

OW291252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, left here by special plane for home this afternoon at the end of an official and friendly visit to China.

Seeing the Algerian guests off at the airport were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria; Wang Daohan and Chen Jinhua, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai; and Wang Tao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

The people's government of Shanghai gave a luncheon today for President Chadli Bendjedid and other distinguished Algerian guests.

President Chadli Bendjedid and his party arrived here from Wuxi this morning. They visited a tunnel under the Wangpu River and the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

PENG CHONG, DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFRICA

OW291534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, returned to Beijing after friendship visits to Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

They were greeted at the airport by Yang Shangkun, and Zeng Tao, vice-chairman and deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Diplomatic envoys to China of Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco were present.

OPPOSITION TO UK GOVERNMENT ON FALKLANDS NOTED

OW280832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Britain's Conservative government appears to be in danger of losing the support of other parties in Parliament over the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis as worries are growing about possible military escalation in the South Atlantic.

Bitter clashes broke out in the House of Commons this afternoon between Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher and Labour Party leader M. Foot over the government's handling of the dispute. Foot rose six times to demand that Britain must deal with the crisis through the United Nations and should now send the foreign secretary to New York to put its case to the U.N. secretary general and to negotiate there. He also asked Mrs. Thatcher not to make "any steps further in the escalation of these military matters" before Parliament was consulted. But his calls were rejected by Mrs. Thatcher. She said her government was still determined to find a negotiated settlement, but she repeated the warning that "time is fast running out." She insisted on bringing military pressure to bear on the Argentines, saying until the terms of the United Nations resolution are complied with, Britain would continue to "exercise the right to self-defence."

Amid growing speculation about the possible attack on the Falkland Islands, other opposition leaders are also beginning to distance themselves from the government. David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, made it clear this evening that in the absence of all-party consultations in private, he was not willing to commit his party to "escalating military conflict." The Social Democratic Party has also been pressing for the need to examine peaceful solutions and to involve the United Nations in the mediation.

The tough stand taken by the government is seen here as an indication that military action on the Falkland Islands could be imminent. Early this morning, the Ministry of Defence denied a report in THE TIMES newspaper that a small advance party of British troops had landed on the islands to look for a landing site for the main force, but later it changed the tone by refusing to make any comment. Meanwhile, it said that there were to be no more statements about the operations of the British task force in the South Atlantic until further notice. The implication of such a partial news blackout was proved later by the Argentine foreign minister, who said he had received information that British troops were going to launch the attack in 24 to 48 hours.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT GROUP

OW291532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met today with a delegation from the Canadian International Development Agency led by agency vice-president Noble Power. They discussed economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation arrived April 15 for a study tour of cooperative projects at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PENG ZHEN EXPLAINS DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW290333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Explanations on the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the PRC Constitutional revision committee, at the 23d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on 22 April 1982:

Entrusted by Chairman Ye Jianying of the national constitutional revision committee, I will now explain the draft of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have had three constitutions, the 1954, 1975 and 1978 constitutions. The 1954 constitution was relatively comprehensive in content, while the 1975 and 1978 constitutions, restricted by the historical conditions at that time, were very undesirable. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at the end of 1978, the country's situation has greatly changed and developed. The 1978 constitution no longer suits the needs of the current situation. Hence, the constitution has been revised and the system of people's democracy in the draft of the revised constitution has been considerably strengthened and developed as compared with that in the 1954 constitution.

The draft of the revised constituion has been worked out by the national constitutional revision committee in accordance with a resolution of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC on revising the constitution and establishing the committee and after a serious and detailed discussion of opinions gathered from various localities, departments and quarters in the past 1 1/2 years. The draft of the revised constitution is divided into five parts: "Preamble," "General Principles," "Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens," "The State Structure" and "The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital." In addition to the preamble, the draft consists of 140 articles. Here I shall make explanations on the following eight major questions.

1. In the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution, it is affirmed to uphold the four basic principles, that is, to uphold socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and CCP leadership. This sums up the basic experience our country has gained in modern times, a truth tested in practice. It reflects the law of historical development in our country.

Historic, earth-shaking changes have taken place in our country in the 20th century. There are at least four great events:

The first event is that the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen brought feudal monarchical rule to an end and founded the Republic of China. Since then it has been not so easy for anyone to be an emperor. However, this revolution, whose fruits were usurped by the reactionary forces, failed to accomplish the historical task of doing away with oppression and exploitation by imperialism and feudalism. Thus, China remained in the status of semi-colonial and semifeudal society.

The second event is that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP headed by Chairman Mao Zedong, overthrew the imperialist, feudalist and bureaucrat-capitalist rule and founded the People's Republic of China. In the past century and more, many advanced Chinese had put forward various plans for national salvation in order to achieve national independence and prosperity. However, all these plans failed. After its founding, the CCP formed, through a protracted revolutionary struggle, Mao Zedong Thought, which integrated the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete conditions and guided the revolution to victory. This brought to an end the situation in which old China had been rent by disunity and trampled upon by others. Since then the Chinese people have taken state power into their hands and become the masters of their country.

The third event is that in our big country in 3 years we rehabilitated our national economy which had been damaged by protracted wars, and continued to accomplish the task of democratic revolution.

In 1956 we successfully completed the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production, abolished the system of exploitation which had existed for thousands of years, and established the socialist system.

The fourth event is that tremendous achievements have been made in economic construction. Take the machine building and energy industries for example. In 1950 we were unable to make precision and large machine tools and produced 200,000 dun of petroleum and 43 million dun of coal a year. But now we make motor vehicles, aircraft and guided missiles, have 2.7 million rather complete sets of machine tools and produce 100 million dun of petroleum and 600 million dun of coal a year. The level of economic development in our country is still somewhat lower than that in developed countries, and we have made mistakes and experienced twists and turns in this regard over the past 32 years. However, our rate of economic development is higher than that in the past or in other countries. Our country has basically set up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and economic system that does not depend on foreign countries and is socialist, not capitalist. We have considerably developed agriculture, thus basically solving the problems of food and clothing for 1 billion people. On the basis of the development of industrial and agricultural production, the people's material and cultural life has been considerably improved. Now we have a solid material foundation for building a modern, powerful socialist state.

The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution points out: The victories in China's new democratic revolution and socialist cause have been won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The Chinese people will continue to uphold the four basic principles and build China into a highly democratic and civilized socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

In upholding the four basic principles it is most important to uphold CCP leadership and socialism. Historical facts show us that it would have been impossible to win the victory of the revolution and uphold socialism in our country without the leadership of the CCP armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By upholding party leadership, it of course does not mean that the party will make no mistakes. The party made major and minor mistakes in the past, but it corrected its own mistakes. When the mistakes were corrected, bigger, fresh developments were made in the revolutionary cause. In undertaking such a great and new cause as building socialism, the party and the people have been making progress while groping their way. In the future, we may again make mistakes on the road of advance; however, the CCP which works for the maximum interests of the overwhleming majority of the people, in the test through practice and together with the people, can certainly sum up experiences, uphold truth, correct its mistakes, continue to improve its leadership, strengthen its fighting capability and push our cause forward.

In upholding the leadership of the Communist Party, it is most fundamental and important to rely on the party's correct ideological and political leadership; on its correct mass line, principles and policies; on the close ties between the party and the masses; on the party's propositions reflecting the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of people by repeatedly consulting with the masses and summing up their ideas; and on the exemplary leading role played by large numbers of party members. At the same time the Communist Party will exercise its leadership and carry out its activities within the framework of the constitution and laws.

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that all powers belong to the people and that the people's congress is the organ through which the people exercise their state power. The opinions of the party and the people can become laws and the will of the state only when they are adopted and decided upon by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee. The party leads the people in formulating the constitution and laws as well as in abiding by them. The constitution and laws are an expression of the unity of the party's propositions and the people's will.

2. Article 1 of the general principles of the draft of the revised constitution states that our country is "a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is our state system, which determines the nature of our country and the positions of all classes in the state.

The preamble of the draft states that the people's democratic dictatorship is the dictatorship of the proletariat. China's people's democratic dictatorship is a specific form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. China has 800 million peasants. Without a consolidated alliance of workers and peasants, we would not have a broad united front led by the working class, the consolidation of the People's Republic of China would be out of the question, and our socialist state could not be built. The content of the general principles of the present draft definitely reflects our national conditions and the conditions of classes in our country. It can also prevent the distortion and abuse of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The state system is determined by class relations. The absolute majority of China's intellectuals have belonged to part of the working class, and there are also many intellectuals among the peasants. The alliance of workers and peasants includes intellectuals. If we list intellectuals out of class relations, we are practically regarding them as an independent class and even exclude them from workers and peasants. This runs counter to the actual situation and the inevitable trends of the historical development and will needlessly confuse people ideologically and in practical work.

In our country, the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class, and socialist democracy is being continuously strengthened and perfected. This is the most widespread high degree of democracy enjoyed by the largest number of people in the history of mankind. However, because of factors at home and influence from abroad, class struggle will still exist within a certain range on a long-term basis. Spies, secret agents and new and old counterrevolutionaries are still launching counterrevolutionary activities. Corruption, taking bribes, smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, profiteering, fraud, stealing public property and other serious criminal activities have given expression to class struggle under the new historical condition. We must keep sober-minded and heighten our vigilance to maintain the functions of the dictatorship of the state. The draft states: "The state maintains social order, suppresses treasonable and counterrevolutionary activities, applies sanctions against the crimes of endangering social security and order and sabotaging the socialist economy and other crimes, and punishes and reforms the criminals." This is necessary to the defense and development of socialist democracy.

3. The socialist system is China's fundamental system. In our country, the economy under the ownership by the whole people, the economy under the working masses' collective ownership and the workers' individual economy, have their respective superiority within certain limits. Although their positions and roles are different, they are all indispensable. The draft states: "The basis of the socialist economic system of our country is the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, that is, the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of the working people's collective ownership. It abolishes the system of exploitation of man by man and implements the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" The economy under the ownership by the whole people "is the leading force in the national economy." In the rural area, the economy under the collective ownership is the principal form of the economy. It is superior and progressive because it fits the level of the development of China's agricultural productive forces at the present stage. In the urban area, the economy under the collective ownership also fits some of the handicraft, repair, service and other trades. In China's cities and countryside there still exists some individual economy which cannot be replaced by the economy under the ownership by the whole people or the economy under the collective ownership for a long time to come.

The draft states: "The economy of individual workers in rural and urban areas within the scope stipulated by law is a supplement to the economy under the socialist system of public ownership." "Working people who join rural collective economic organizations have the right to keep private plots and hills, engage in household production and raise animals for personal needs within the scope stipulated by law."

It is necessary to mention that the draft has stated China permits foreign countries' legitimate investments in China and economic cooperation between China and foreign countries. By relying on our own efforts and according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, our country may use foreign capital and import advanced technology. This is favorable to speeding up socialist modernization.

4. The socialist society has highly developed productive forces as its material foundation. After the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production is basically completed, the work focus naturally has to shift toward economic construction. The eighth party congress has defined this policy, but this shift has not been steadfastly materialized in practice since then. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has redefined this strategic policy. The revised draft constitution stipulated that "from now on, the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate our efforts in carrying out socialist modernization," and that the state, through various forms of activities, "seeks to constantly raise labor productivity, improve economic results and develop the society's productive forces." Our country has 1 billion people and abundant resources and tremendous potential both in manpower and material.

Provided the people of the whole country are mobilized to put the superiority of the socialist system into play, rely on our own labor, wage arduous struggle and turn human talents and land and other material resources to good account, difficulties can be surmounted and socialist modernization can certainly be realized.

5. While developing a highly material civilization, the development of a highly spiritual civilization remains a long-term task. This task embraces two areas: the first is to carry out ideological and ethical education, and the second is to develop education, science and culture. The purpose is to turn the people of all nationalities throughout the country, men and women and young and old, into people with ideals, ethics and culture who abide by discipline. The revised draft constitution stipulated that "the state promotes the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people's labor, science and socialism, and conducts education on patriotic, collectivist, internationalist and communist ideology and morality." It also stipulated that workers of the state-run enterprises and the collectively-owned economic organizations in the rural and urban areas must conduct their own work with the attitude of the masters of the state, and that all citizens must safeguard state secrets, take care of public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order and respect social ethics and good customs and habits. "Citizens have the obligation to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland. They should not assume conduct harmful to the security, honor and interests on the motherland."

6. Raising the cultural, scientific and technological level of all the people is an essential condition for developing socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must have not only large numbers of experts and scholars with higher level of professional knowledge and specialized techniques but also broad masses of workers and peasants with culture. Lenin once said that no communist society could be built in a country of illiterates. If the broad masses of workers and peasants are deficient in essential cultural knowledge, it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations nor would it help develop socialist democracy and consolidate the socialist system; it would also make it impossible to effectively overcome bureaucracy. The revised draft constitution stipulates that the state systematically develops socialist education, science and culture and operates and encourages social organizations to operate all kinds of schools to eliminate illiteracy, popularize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education.

The state trains the youth, teenagers and children for overall development morally, intellectually and physically. While running regular schools well, "the state develops all kinds of cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants and other laborers;" "The state promotes standard spoken Chinese," strengthens workers' and peasants' education, sparetime education, work-study education, television and broadcasting education, and on-the-job training of workers and staff on rotational basis, and, through various forms of activities, encourages and supports workers, peasants, other laborers and state personnel to take the road of becoming useful persons through self-study. Today, the number of university and middle school graduates is daily increasing and large numbers of intellectuals are working in various enterprises and institutions, rural communes and production teams, social organizations and state organs. This provides conditions for operating all kinds of schools. We should mobilize people with higher cultural level to help those of lower cultural level to study and get them organized so that those who teach and those who learn will make progress together; we should also implement corresponding evaluation and promotion systems. By so doing, we will not only be able to eliminate illiteracy faster but also raise the cultural, scientific and technological level of the whole people within a comparatively short period of time.

7. Concerning the fundamental rights of citizens: The political power under the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system ensure that our country provides fundamental rights far more extensive and genuine than under the capitalist system. The revised draft constitution has realistically and clearly defined the fundamental rights of citizens in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The draft restores the provision in the 1954 constitution that citizens are equal before the law. Our country's law is formulated by the people of the whole country under the leadership of the working class and is the concentrated expression of the will and interests of the broad masses of the people. The people obey the law, which means that they accept the leadership of the working class and obey the people's own will. Equality before the law is a fundamental right of our citizens and also a fundamental principle of our socialist legal system. The draft stipulates that "all state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and establishments should obey the constitution and the laws. No organization or individual holds the special privilege of standing above the constitution and the law."

Through the deputies produced by democratic election, the people are exercising their power to organize the government, administer the country, supervise and exercise the right to recall people holding political power at all levels. This is the greatest and most fundamental right of the people. The draft stipulates that citizens, who have reached the age of 18, have the right to vote and stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of their political rights by law. The number of people who have the right to vote and stand for election has increased daily since the exploitation system perished; according to the 1981 national general election statistics, the number of voters accounted for over 99.9 percent of citizens over 18 years of age. Such an extensive democracy gives expression to the characteristics of socialist democracy in our country.

Citizens of our country enjoy freedom of religious belief. This has been the consistent principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought toward the question of religious belief. The draft has restored and developed the related provisions in the 1954 constitution by making them more clearly defined and specific. Citizens in our country, regardless of religious belief and those who do not believe in religion, have one thing in common politically: they are patriotic and support socialism. The belief in this or that religion by some people is a question of social ideology in objective reality that cannot and should not be solved by coercive means. The draft stipulates that "no organ of state, mass organization or person is allowed to force any citizen to believe or not believe in religion. It is impermissible to discriminate against any citizen who believes or does not believe in religion."

While "the state protects legitimate religious activities," "no person is permitted to use religion to conduct counterrevolutionary activities or activities of disrupting social order, harming people's health or obstructing the educational system of the country." At the same time, China's religion should be preached, governed and cultivated by the Chinese religious believers themselves; to this end, the draft stipulates that "religion is not subject to the control of foreign countries."

To effectively protect the citizen's right of person and personal dignity from being infringed upon, the draft stipulates that freedom of person is inviolable. Extralegal detention of citizens or extralegal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person and the unlawful body search of any citizen is prohibited. Personal dignity is inviolable. Insults or slanders against citizens in any form is prohibited. The homes of citizens are inviolable. Unlawful search into citizens' homes is prohibited.

The citizens of our country have the right to work and rest, the right to receive education, the right to material assistance when they have lost the ability to work and the right to enjoy such benefits as social insurance, social assistance and medical services at public expense. To ensure that these reights are materialized, the draft has provided corresponding basic policies and fundamental measures of the state.

The draft stipulates that "the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." There has never been so-called absolute and unrestricted freedom and rights anywhere in the world. While the state protects the legitimate freedom and rights of citizens and prohibits any organization or individual from infringing upon them, it also prohibits any person from utilizing such freedom and rights at any time to engage in counterrevolutionary activities or other criminal activities that undermine social order, production order and work order. The draft stipulated that "in exercising freedom and rights, our citizens should not harm the state, social and collective interests or the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens."

8. The revised draft constitution stipulates, "state organs implement the principle of democratic centralism." This is the form of government of our country. Our political power is in the hands of the people and controlled by 99.9 percent of the people. The people "manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels," implement a high degree of centralism on the foundation of a high degree of democracy and are truly masters of the desinty of the state, nation and their own. Some of the draft's stipulations concerning state organs have reflected major reforms and new development in the state system.

First, the system of the people's congresses has been strengthened, and the authority of the NPC Standing Committee has been expanded.

The system of the people's congress is the basic political system of our country. The draft stipulates, "the organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels." The National People's Congress is the supreme organ of state power and exercises unified supreme state power. Due to the relatively large number of NPC deputies, it is inconvenient for the National People's Congress to perform day-to-day work and exercise authority. A reduction in the number of NPC deputies was once considered. But ours is a big country with a large population. It has over 50 nationalities and more than 2,000 counties. The various classes, social strata, nationalities, localities, circles and political parties all have to have an adequate number of deputies to the National People's Congress. Inadequate representation simply will not do. For this reason, the draft has transferred a portion of authority that used to belong to the National People's Congress to its Standing Committee, expanded the NPC Standing Committee's authority, and strengthened its organization so that the National People's Congress will be able to perform its role as the supreme organ of state power.

In fact, the NPC Standing Committee can be regarded as a body of deputies who handle the day-to-day work. Since it represents various quarters and has an adequate number of deputies, the NPC Standing Committee can easily hold meetings frequently. The draft stipulates that the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress "exercise the state legislative power and draft laws and decrees;" that a number of special committees are set up to examine and draw up relevant motions; that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee form the Chairman's Council to handle the NPC Standing Committee's important daily work; and that members of the NPC Standing Committee "should not hold positions in the state administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs." In this way, the majority of the NPC Standing Committee members are in fact full-time workers. As a result of the useful experience gained over the past several years, the draft requires responsible persons of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to attend the NPC Standing Committee meetings. This will increase the NPC Standing Committee's contacts with the localities and masses and enable it to make decisions more suited to the national situation and to meeting national needs.

To bring into fuller play the role of local organs of state power, the draft stipulates that local people's congresses at county level and above set up their own standing committees.

Second, the draft reinstates the post of the chairman of the state to represent it in domestic affairs and relations with foreign countries; nominates a candidate for the premiership at the National People's Congress; and in line with the decisions of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, promulgates laws, appoints or removes component personnel [zu cheng ren yuan 4809 2052 0086 0765] of the State Council, approves or repeals treaties or important agreements signed with foreign countries, and performs other duties stipulated by the constitution. Practice since the founding of the republic shows that the post of the chairman of the state is indispensable to perfecting the state system and is in line with the customs and wishes of the Chinese people of various nationalities.

Third, in order to raise the administrative work efficiency of the State Council, the draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates: The State Council adopts the responsibility system with the premier assuming responsibility for the council. The ministries and commissions adopt the responsibility system with the ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions assuming the responsibilities for these bodies. There will be two to four vice premiers. State councillors will be appointed. The premier, vice premiers, state councillors and the secretary general make up the State Council routine conference. The premier convenes and presides over the State Council routine conference and the State Council plenary conference.

Fourth, the draft of the revised constitution stipulates: The state sets up a Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country. The council adopts the system of responsibility of the chairman. The chairman is to be elected and removed by the NPC. The building of the armed forces is still under the control of the State Council. This has clearly defined the army's position in the state structure, and will help strengthen the building of a revolutionized, modernized and regularized armed force, and at the same time is appropriate in view of the present turbulent international situation.

Fifth, on the basis of the principle of bringing into play the initiative from both the central and local levels, the draft of the revised constitution stresses the appropriate division of power between the central and local levels, strengthens the local powers and authority under the unified leadership of the central authorities, and reaffirms that the people's congresses and their standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have the right to formulate and publish regulations of a local nature.

Ours is a big nation. Some provinces have tens of millions of people while others have nearly 100 million people -- a population equivalent to that of a large or medium-sized nation. The political, economic and cultural developments in various localities are not so balanced. This kind of stipulation would help various localities act according to local conditions and the particular time, and bring into full play their initiative and enthusiasm in speeding up the construction of the whole nation.

Sixth, autonomy in areas inhabited by national minorities will be strengthened. Ours is an unified multinationality country jointly founded by all nationalities. Socialist nationality relations characterized by equality, unity and mutual assistance have already been established among all nationalities. To exercise regional autonomy in areas inhibited by minority nationalities has been our consistent policy. The draft of the revised constitution expands the power of autonomy in national autonomous areas. It stipulates that the chairmen of autonomous regions and heads of autonomous prefectures and counties are to be appointed from among the nationalities that exercise autonomy; that under the guidance of the state plans, the organs of self-government decide for themselves how to manage affairs for local economic construction and manage local affairs in education, science, culture, public health and sports; and that the state should consider the interests of the national autonomous areas. The draft of the revised constitution also stipulates that the state will help the national autonomous areas train a large number of cadres at all levels and various professionals and technical workers from among the local people of various nationalities and assist various national minorities financially, materially and technically in accelerating their economic construction and cultural developments.

Historical facts have proved that only by exercising national autonomy in regions inhabited by various nationalities in a unified nation, will it be possible to resist aggression and the subversive activities from outside and ensure the common prosperity of the whole nation and various nationalities. This conforms with the common interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Seventh, basic-level political power will be strengthened. Basic-level political power is the foundation of the people's democratic dictatorship and an important cornerstone for all the work of the state. Only when the basic-level political power is truly in the hands of the people, and will be directly elected, supervised and recalled by the people, and at the same time when it accepts the leadership and supervision of the political power at the higher level, will it be possible to build a solid foundation for a high degree of socialist democracy.

In order to strengthen the basic-level political power in the rural areas and improve rural collective economic organizations, the draft of the revised constitution, on the basis of the principle of separating government administration from commune management, stipulates that state power is to be set up at the township level and that people's communes are to be retained as collective economic organizations. This is not only conducive to improving and enhancing political power and strengthening the ties between the government administration and the masses, but is also beneficial to the growth of collective economic organizations. Separating government administration from commune management only means that the functions of political power are separated. The ownership of the enterprises and all other property of the communes, production brigades and teams will remain unchanged. It is necessary to clearly explain this point to the broad masses of peasants and cadres in various communes, brigades and teams so as to avoid unnecessary confusion and causing losses in economy and production. As for how to put this into practice, various localities must proceed from their own actual conditions and act under proper leadership and in a planned and orderly manner. We must not take any hasty action or "demand uniformity in everything."

Neighborhood and village committees are important and effective forms of organization in China over a protracted period. Facts have shown that in places where they are doing a good job, they play a significant role in mediating civil disputes, maintaining social order, handling public affairs and public welfare and promoting public health. They have been included in the draft of the revised constitution, which stipulates that they are mass organizations of self-government. Their relations with the basic-level political authority will be specifically defined by law.

The stipulation of the draft of the revised constitution on the state structure has strengthened and developed the system of people's congresses. At the central level, the chairman of the state, the State Council, the Central Military Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are all installed by the National People's Congress. They have their own division of labor and their own jobs to do. All are responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee and are supervised by the congress and its Standing Committee. Thus, the responsible division of labor and the effective exercise of state power will help our state withstand the test of an even greater storm than in the past and do an even better job in safeguarding the development of the cause of socialism. At the same time, the division of functions and powers in all organs of state power from the central to the basic levels and administrative organs at all levels will become even more reasonable and clear cut. This is conducive to strictly implementing the responsibility systems in work, raising work efficiency and overcoming bureaucracy. The reform of the economic system and the ongoing restructuring and reform of the economic system as well as other systems of leadership will further improve the entire system of the state and reliably guarantee the smooth development of socialist modernization.

The draft of the revised constitution has already been adopted by the third plenary session of the constitutional revision committee on 21 April and submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The constitutional revision committee will revise the draft constitution again on the basis of the opinions derived from the nationwide discussion and forward it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination.

EDITORIAL URGES DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

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[Editorial: "Mobilize the Whole People To Discuss the Draft Constitution"]

[Text] "The draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" has been promulgated for discussion by the whole people. This is an important event in our people's political life. The people of all nationalities throughout the country must take prompt actions and actively start off the discussion of this draft.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, things which had been thrown into disorder have been set right. Having worked out a series of correct principles and policies, the CCP Central Committee is now actively and smoothly carrying out reforms of the political and economic systems. As our country's political and economic life has undergone great changes and developments, a stable, concerted and lively political situation has emerged. Since the 1978 constitution is no longer applicable to the developing situation, it is necessary to make a comprehensive revision of the constitution for which the necessary conditions are now at hand. This draft of the revised constitution was prepared by the constitutional revision committee according to the resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on the revision of the constitution and on the establishment of the constitutional revision committee. It is the fruit of 1 1/2 years of work; it is based on thorough investigations and extensive solicitation of opinions of various central and local departments and various circles; it has been written by using "The Resolution on Certain Problems in the History of the CCP Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" as the guide; and it is in accord with the experiences gained in socialist revolution and construction in our country in the past 30-odd years.

This draft of the revised constitution is a relatively sound one which conforms with the actual situation in our country.

After it is extensively and thoroughly discussed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and after it is examined and approved by the forthcoming Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, this draft of the revised constitution will become the fundamental law of the state in the new historical period, and the code of conduct which defines the activities of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, all state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and commercial units. It will also serve as the basis for the institutionalization of socialist democracy and the promotion of the socialist legal system in our country. All central and local party, government and army organs, all mass organizations and all urban and rural grassroots units must have a full understanding on the great significance of this discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. And they must put this discussion on their agenda.

Our country is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. In this country, all power belongs to the people. Only by mobilizing the whole people to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, extensively soliciting the people's opinions, and revising and supplementing the constitution based on these opinions, can we make the draft of the revised constitution represent more fully the people's will. On the other hand, in taking part in the discussion of the state's fundamental law which is closely related to their own immediate interests, the whole people will be able to strengthen their sense of responsibility as the masters of the country, and thus, they will conscientiously implement and observe the stipulations of the constitution, strengthen their supervision of governments at verious levels, and struggle against all violations of the constitution. Thus, we will be able to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution and its functioning as the fundamental law.

Mobilizing people of all nationalities throughout the country to start a discussion of the draft of the revised constituion also provides very good opportunity to conduct education in socialist democracy and in the legal system among the whole people. To build a modern and powerful socialist country, we must give full play to socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. Only by developing socialist democracy can we arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses of people in carrying out modernization. Only by perfecting the socialist legal system can we guarantee the progress of the country's various tasks in a normal manner and consolidate and carry forward the political situation of stability and unity. Our party has summed up historical experiences since the founding of the PRC. The NPC has taken many legislative measures. The administrative system of the state has also undergone many reforms. The socialist democratic and socialist legal system of our country have embarked on the road of healthy development. The reform of organs and the reform of the political system, the economic system and the leadership system being carried out at present will make the various fundamental systems of our country more complete and more perfect and will ensure the smooth progress of our country along the socialist road and the smooth progress of socialist modernization. The draft of the revised constitution now the subject of discussion by the whole people has incorporated the results of various reforms since the third plenary session and has affirmed the direction of continuing the revolution. Given this situation, after the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people, the people's awareness of the great importance of socialist democracy and their concept of the legal system will be further raised. In the draft of the revised constitution, it is stipulated: "The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through channels according to law." Discussing the draft of the revised constitution is a form and a channel for the people to exercise this right.

After the discussion process, the whole people will further understand that our constitution and law are formulated by the whole people -- led by the working class -- through their own organ of power -- the National People's Congress. They are a concentrated embodiment of the will and interests of the masses of people. No organization nor individual can claim privileges beyond the constitution and the law. It can be said that the current discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people is not only an exercise of the rights of the people as the masters but also a very good opportunity for the people to study socialist democracy and the legal system. This will lay a good foundation for the further development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system. Therefore, properly handling this discussion effort is of great significance.

Party committees at all levels and the comrades of the whole party must pay great attention to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and realistically strengthen leadership and take the lead in the discussion. Party committees must act in close cooperation with various quarters concerned and arouse and organize propaganda departments and the media to explain in an easy-to-understand language the fundamental spirit and content of the draft of the revised constitution, its guiding ideology and important stipulations about citizens' fundamental rights and obligations, the state's political and economic systems, and so forth. What should be known about the constitution must be made known to every household and every individual. Discussion must be marked by the full development of democracy, so that people of all nationalities and in all circles can air their views and speak their minds. This discussion must go on for 4 months. All areas and all units should keep reality in mind and make satisfactory arrangements for this task. This discussion must be lined with other tasks, so that all tasks can stimulate each other.

The discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people is a lively embodiment of socialist democracy. We believe that through this discussion, we can smoothly accomplish the task of revising the constitution and bring our constitution in line with the demands of the new historical period and guide our people in wresting a new victory in socialist construction!

JIEFANGJUN BAO, OTHER PAPERS VIEW CONSTITUTION

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[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- JIEFANGJUN BAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, [CHINA YOUTH NEWS], ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINA PEASANT NEWS] and ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE] today carried either an editorial or a commentator's article on the publication of the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people throughout the country.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial was entitled "Earnestly Study and Discuss the Draft of the Revised Constitution." It says: The constitution is closely related to every revolutionary soldier and to army building as a whole. All PLA cadres and fighters, like the people throughout the country, should conscientiously discuss the draft of the revised constitution as called for by the NPC Standing Committee. They should clearly understand the significance of revising the constitution and the guiding ideology and grasp the basic contents of the draft of the revised constitution, especially the main spirit embodied in the articles of the draft concerning the army. At the same time they should make suggestions for revision on the basis of their study and comprehension of the draft. The leading organs at all levels throughout the army should attach prime importance to discussing the draft of the revised constitution and make proper arrangements for organizing discussion sessions so that the discussion will serve its purposes. PLA companies and other units at the grassroots level should see to it that the lecture and discussion sessions enable the cadres and fighters to understand the nature of our socialist country and its tasks and to understand every individual citizen's obligations in safeguarding the motherland's security, honor and interests so that they will be able to heighten their socialist and patriotic awareness and be worthy of the glorious title of people's fighter.

The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial was entitled: "Young People, Be Enthusiastic in Taking Part in Sessions To Discuss the Draft of the Revised Constitution." It urged youth of all nationalities to fervently and actively attend sessions to study the draft of the revised constitution in earnest so that they will become a new generation of people who understand, observe and safeguard the constitution.

The editorial called on CYL organizations at various levels to attach prime importance to directing young people to participate in the nationwide discussion. It pointed out: Discussing the draft of the revised constitution provides an excellent opportunity to carry out ideological, political and patriotic education among CYL members and other young people. Under the leadership of the party committee, the CYL organizations at various levels should act according to the special traits of young people and arouse their enthusiasm for discussion and study in various lively forms so that the fundamental spirit of the draft of the revised constitution will be understood by everyone, be everyone's concern and will guide everyone's actions.

ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO pointed out in its commentator's article: The stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution regarding this country's political and economic systems and its citizen's rights and obligations (such as the worker-peasant alliance, the rural economic system, rural land ownership, popularization of primary education, the principle of separating government administration and commune management and so on) are matters of great importance directly related to agricultural modernization in the country and the immediate interests of the peasants. The broad masses of rural cadres and people should actively participate in the discussion, speak without any inhibitions and fully express their opinions in the attitude that they are the masters of the country.

ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO in its editorial urged cadres and workers of the financial and trade departments to join the people of the country in doing a good job of revising the basic law of the country so as to contribute to the formulation of a still better constitution for the country.

XINHUA CARRIES 1981 NATIONAL ECONOMIC REPORT

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[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- A communique on the fulfillment on China's national economic plan for 1981 was issued here today by the State Statistical Bureau. Full text follows:

The people of all nationalities in China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, worked hard and made remarkable results in 1981 in implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy. China's revenue and expenditure were basically balanced, and prices, in general, stable. The year 1981 also saw a further improvement in the ratio between major sectors of the national economy and construction. Total value of annual industrial and agricultural output, calculated with 1980 constant prices as the base, was 749,000 million yuan, up 4.5 percent compared with 1980. The preliminary estimate of national income is 388,000 million yuan which, calculated with 1980 constant prices as the base, was up three percent. (Note: The 1980 national income has been adjusted from 363,000 million yuan to 366,000 million yuan). Domestic and international trade grew and people's living standards were improved along with the development of production. Nevertheless, the balance achieved between revenue and expenditure was not consolidated and, while efforts were made to basically stabilize prices, prices for some commodities rose. The economic results of most departments and enterprises were not satisfactory and energy production dropped slightly. The increase in consumer goods failed to keep pace with that in social purchasing power.

Fulfillment of plans by various departments of the national economy is as follows:

1. Agriculture

In 1981, many parts of the country were hit by serious floods and drought. Despite this, China achieved good harvests. Credit goes to the fact that the correct policies of the Communist Party and government were seriously implemented, the job responsibility system in various forms was instituted and improved and efforts were made to diversify the rural economy, thus raising peasant enthusiasm for production. Total value of agricultural output, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 231,200 million yuan, 1.8 percent above the 1981 annual plan and 5.7 percent over the 1980 figure. (Note: The total value of agricultural output in 1981, calculated at 1970 constant prices, was 172,000 million yuan.) Of this, the total output value of farm crops was 148,900 million yuan, 5.3 percent over 1980; the corresponding figure for forestry was 9,500 million yuan, up four percent; for animal husbandry and fishery, 39,700 million yuan, up six percent; and for rural sideline production, 33,100 million yuan, up 6.8 percent (of this, the total value of output of industries run by production brigades and teams was 27,800 million yuan, 9.3 percent over 1980). As regards the output of the eight major farm products, the total output of grain exceeded that of 1980, sharp increases were again registered in the output of cotton and oil-bearing seeds on top of three consecutive years of growth, and production quotas for sugarcane, beetroot, jute (ambary hemp included), silkworm cocoons and tea were met or overfulfilled. The year also saw a fairly fast expansion of sidelines run by rural communes and their subdivisions and domestic sidelines of commune members.

Output of the major farm products follows:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Grain (1980 grain output adjusted from 318.22 million tons to 320.52 million tons)	325,020,000 tons	1.4
Of which:		
Paddy	143,205,000 tons	2.8
Wheat	58,490,000 tons	8.0
Tubers (counted on the basis of 5 kilograms of tubers equivalent to one kilogram of grain)	24,995,000 tons	-10.2
Soybeans	9,245,000 tons	17.3
Cotton	2,968,000 tons	9.6

Oil-bearing crops	10,205,000 tons	32.7
Of which:		
Peanuts	3,826,000 tons	6.3
Rapeseed	4,065,000 tons	70.5
Sesame	510,000 tons	96.9
Sugarcane	29,668,000 tons	30.1
Beetroot	6,360,000 tons	0.9
Jute, ambary hemp	1,260,000 tons	14.8
Silkworm cocoons	311,000 tons	-4.6
Tea	343,000 tons	12.8

A total of 4,110,000 hectares were afforested, 9.7 percent less than in 1980, but the survival rate of saplings was better. Production of some forest products increased by big margins, including rubber, 128,000 tons, 13.3 percent over 1980; raw lacquer, 2,950 tons, up 20.4 percent; tung oil tree seeds, 360,000 tons, up 18.8 percent; and oil tea seeds, 654,000 tons, up 33.5 percent. The output of walnuts and chestnuts dropped. In some areas, indiscriminate felling of trees continued.

In 1981, increases were registered in the output of major animal products on the basis of the sharp increases in 1980, but the number of hogs in stock at the end of 1981 and the number of hogs slaughtered dropped.

Output of major animal products and the number of livestock follow:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Total output of pork, beef and mutton	12,609,000 tons	4.6
Of which:		
Pork	11,884,000 tons	4.8
Beef	249,000 tons	-7.4
Mutton	476,000 tons	7.0
Milk	1,291,000 tons	13.1
Sheep wool	189,000 tons	7.4
Hogs slaughtered	194,947,000 head	-1.8
Hogs in stock at year end	293,702,000 head	-3.8
Large animals at year end	97,641,000 head	2.5
Sheep and goats at year end	187,730,000 head	0.2

The total output of aquatic products was 4,605,000 tons, 12.3 percent over plan and 2.4 percent over the 1980 figure. Output of fresh water products was up 10.8 percent; and that of marine products, however, dropped 0.8 percent due to cntrol imposed on fishing to protect offshore aquatic resources.

State farms under the authority of land reclamation made fairly big increases in the output of major industrial crops and animal products, but the output of grain by these farms dropped, as the harvest in Heilongjiang Province was affected by serious waterlogging. Their output of cotton was 25.4 percent over 1980, oilbearing crops, 28.5 percent up, and sugarbearing crops, 23.5 percent up. The output of pork, beef and mutton was up 10.3 percent and milk, up 8.2 percent. These state farms realized profits exceeding 200 million yuan.

By the end of 1981, China had 792,000 large and medium-sized farm tractors, 47,000 more than the previous year. The number of small-capacity and walking tractors reached 2,037,000, an increase of 163,000. Lorries for farm use numbered 175,000, an increase of 40,000. The corresponding figure for total horsepower of irrigation, drainage and power equipment was 74,983,000, an increase of 338,000 horsepower over 1980. The country had a fairly great increase in the number of small farm machines and implements. A total of 13,349,000 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied in 1981, an increase of 5.2 percent over the previous year. China's countryside used 37,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, up 15.3 percent.

Fairly accurate forecasts were made in good time by meteorological departments of drought, flood and other natural calamities, which occurred on a scale rarely seen since the founding of new China in 1949, and especially of the extraordinarily great flood peaks in the upper sections of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

2. Industry

There was a sustained increase in industrial production in the course of readjustment in 1981. Total annual output value of industry, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 517,800 million yuan, 1.7 percent above plan and 4.1 percent over 1980. (Note: Total output value of industry in 1981, calculated in 1970 constant prices, was 519,900 million yuan, of which the total output value of light industry was 267,500 million yuan, and that of heavy industry was 252,400 million yuan. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 87 of the 100 major industrial products, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar, salt, bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, television sets, coal, crude oil, electricity, steel, rolled steel, sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and chemical fertilizers. Targets for synthetic fatty acid, asbestos and 11 other products were not reached.

With the further improvement of the internal structures of industry and active expansion of the production of daily-use consumer goods, light industrial production continued to maintain a fairly high rate of growth. Total annual light industrial output value, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 266,300 million yuan, 14.1 percent over 1980. The proportion of the output value of light industry in total industrial output value increased from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 51.4 percent in 1981. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 31 of the 35 major light industrial products which are under state plan, and the output of 21 of them was more than in 1980 by a big margin. The output of high-grade products and famous brand quality products increased with new varieties and designs added.

Output of major light industrial products follow:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Cotton yarn	3.17 million tons	8.2
Cotton cloth	14,270 million meters	5.9
Chemical fibers	527,000 tons	17.1
Of which:		
Synthetic fibers	385,000 tons	22.6
Woolen piece goods	113 million meters	11.9
Silk	37,400 tons	5.6
Silk textiles	835 million meters	10.0
Gunny sacks (excluding olefine fiber bags)	429 million	4.4
Machine-made paper and paperboard	5.4 million tons	0.9
Sugar	3,166,000 tons	23.2
Beer	910,000 tons	32.3
Salt	18.32 million tons	6.0
Chemical pharmaceuticals	37,300 tons	-7.0
Detergents	478,000 tons	21.6
Bicycles	17.54 million	34.7
Sewing machines	10.39 million	35.3
Wristwatches	28.72 million	29.6
Television sets	5,394,000	120
Radios	40.57 million	35.1
Cameras	623,000	67.0
Washing machines for household use	1,281,000	420
Refrigerators for household use	55,600	13.5
Electric fans	10.5 million	45.0
Light bulbs	970 million	2.1

The state in 1981 lowered the output of many heavy industrial products in a planned way to readjust the proportional relations in industry and, calculated in 1980 constant prices, total annual output value of heavy industry was 251,500 million yuan, 4.7 percent less than in 1980. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 56 of the 65 major heavy industrial products under state plan, while targets for nine products were not fulfilled; compared with 1980, the output of 24 products increased and 41 decreased, mostly as set in the state plan. New achievements were made in heavy industry in changing its service orientation, reducing the production of some overstocked products, and increasing the output of products urgently needed for daily life and products for export. For example, the output of the daily-use electrical appliances and specialized equipment manufactured for light industry by factories under the First Ministry of Machine Building rose 53 percent over 1980; the iron and steel and rubber industries registered a fairly big increase in the output of strip steel, sheet steel, tires for carts and bicycles and other products urgently needed in the market; the total exports of heavy industrial products also rose considerably over 1980. Heavy industry made new contributions to the technological transformation of the national economy and the modernization of national defence.

Output of major heavy industrial products follows:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase over 1980
Coal	620 million tons	0
Crude oil	101.22 million tons	-4.5
Natural Gas	12,740 million cubic meters	-10.7
Electricity	309,300 million kWh	2.9
Of which:		
Hydroelectricity	65,550 million kWh	12.6
Rolled steel	26.7 million tons	-1.7
Pig iron	34.17 million tons	-10.1
Steel	35.6 million tons	-4.1
Coke (machine-made)	31.72 million tons	-6.8
Timber	49.42 million cubic meters	-7.8
Cement	84 million tons	5.2
Plate glass	30.64 million standard cases	10.6
Sulphuric acid	7.81 million tons	2.2
Soda ash	1,652,000 tons	2.4
Caustic soda	1,923,000 tons	0

Chemical fertilizer	12.39 million tons	0.
Of which:		
Nitrogenous fertilizer	9.86 million tons	-1.3
Phosphate	2.51 million tons	8.7
Potash fertilizer	20,000 tons	0
Chemical insecticides	484,000 tons	-9.9
Ethylene	500,000 tons	2.0
Plastics	916,000 tons	2.0
Calcium carbide	1.51 million tons	-0.7
Rubber tyres	7.29 million	-36.4
Mining equipment	115,000 tons	-29.4
Power generating equipment	1,395,000 kW	-66.7
Machine tools	103,000	-23.1
Motor vehicles	176,000	-20.7
Tractors	53,000	-45.9
Hand tractors	199,000	-8.7
Internal combustion engines (sold as commodities)	20.84 million hp	-21.1
Locomotives	398	-22.3
Railway passenger coaches	1,159	15.7
Railway freight cars	8,779	-17.0
Steel ships for civilian use	916,000 tons	12.0

As a result of restructuring the mix of industrial products, energy consumption for each 100 million yuan of total industrial output value in 1981 was six percent less than in 1980. However, the economic results of industrial production as a whole were relatively poor.

The output value of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 11,863 yuan per worker and staff member, 1.8 percent lower than the previous year. Thirty-two of the 65 major quality indices for industrial products dipped, while 48 of the 101 indices for average consumption of material rose; total cost of comparable products went up one percent and the amount of profit turned over to the state was down by 8.5 percent. About 27.1 percent of industrial enterprises still suffered losses to varying degrees. Owing to the blind pursuit by some enterprises of output value and speed in disregard of quality of products and market demand, the output of some products that should be limited under the plan also increased blindly, so that there is warehouse overstocking.

3. Capital Construction

A number of projects for which there were no proper conditions for construction were cancelled or suspended in 1981. As a result, the scale of capital construction was curtailed to some extent, while the rate of availability of fixed assets increased. The fixed assets turned over to state-owned units in 1981 through capital construction were valued at 37,100 million yuan, a 13.1 percent decrease compared with 1980. But the rate of availability of such assets reached 86.7 percent, a 7.5 percent increase over 1980. Buildings completed in 1981 totalled 126 million square meters in floor space, 13.1 percent less than in 1980.

Of the planning targets for increasing the production capacity for 27 major products, those for 24 products were met or topped, with the exception of sulphuric acid, plastics and logs. Newly added production capacity accounted for by capital construction consisted of facilities for producing 13.73 million tons of coal, 5.19 million tons of crude oil, 620 million cubic meters of natural gas, 2.64 million kilowatts of power-generating capacity, 67,000 tons of chemical fibers, 510,000 cotton spindles, 174,000 tons of sugar, 324,000 tons of salt, 44,000 tons of machine-made paper and paperboard, 4.75 million tons of iron ore, 323,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1.54 million tons of cement and 297,000 cubic meters of logs. The cargo-handling capacity at newly built or expanded sea ports was increased by 2.36 million tons.

The 79 big and medium-sized projects completed and put into operation in 1981 include the Liaoyang petro-chemical fiber plant, the Changshou vinylon plant in Sichuan Province, the Nanjing alkyl benzene plant, the Shentou power plant in Shuoxian County, Shanxi Province, and a 500,000-volt power transmission line from Pingdingshan to Kuhan. The 181 single-item projects that were completed and put into operation include two power-generating units at the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station in Hubei Province, each with a capacity of 170,000 kilowatts; the Xinglongzhuang coal mine in the Xanzhou coal mining area in Shandong Province, with an annual production capacity of three million tons; and a container wharf at Tianjin harbor, with an annual handling capacity of one million tons. Three fewer big and medium-sized projects and 35 fewer single-item projects were completed and put into operation in 1981 than in 1980. The ratio that went into operation of big and medium-sized projects to the total number under construction rose from 8.3 percent in 1980 to 10.6 percent.

Total investment in capital construction in state-owned units in 1981 was 42,800 million yuan, 11,100 million yuan less than in 1980 or a 20.6 percent decrease. Of this total, the investment covered by the national budget was 20,800 million yuan, 7,300 million yuan less than in 1980 or a decrease of 26 percent. One hundred and fifty-one big and medium-sized projects were cancelled or suspended. The number of big and medium-sized projects under construction was 663 by the end of the year, 241 less than in 1980.

The investment orientation was readjusted in 1981. Of the total investment in capital construction, investment for productive use was 25,200 million yuan, and the proportion dropped from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 58.9 percent. The investment in nonproductive construction to meet the needs of the people's material and cultural life was 17,600 million yuan, the proportion rising from 33.7 percent in 1980 to 41.1 percent, of which, investment in housing constuction went up from 20 percent in 1980 to 25.5 percent. Investment in construction of light and textile industries was 4,260 million yuan, the proportion rising from 9.1 percent in 1980 to 10 percent.

The 1981 investment in capital construction covered by the national budget was basically brought under control. But that not covered exceeded the plan to a fairly large extent, and blind and duplicate construction was not eliminated.

Efforts were made to intensify geological surveys of energy resources, non-ferrous and precious metals and non-metallic minerals, hydrogeological surveys and regional geological surveys of mineral resources. The service fields of geological work were expanded step by step. A number of oil and gas fields and metallic and non-metallic mineral-bearing areas were discovered. General seismic surveys were completed in part of the South China Sea and south Yellow Sea areas. A number of exploratory oil wells in the Bohai Sea and the Beibu Gulf yielded oil, showing good prospects. Through the first exploratory oil well in a general survey of the East China Sea, high pressure natural gas zones and oil-bearing sandstones were discovered. Newly verified reserves of 12 major minerals, including oil, coal, iron, copper, gold and phosphorus, met or topped state targets. Verified deposits of iron ore increased by 1,040 million tons, and coal by 10,310 million tons. Additional reserves were verified for 57 kinds of minerals, including nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, mercury, platinum, silver, heavy rare-earths, blue asbestos, diamonds, kaolin, clay for making ceramics, limestone for making cement, marble and stones for building materials. Total drilling footage for geological prospecting was 8,843,000 meters. But geological work still could not meet the requirements of the modernization program, and the management of geological prospecting should be improved.

4. Transport, Posts and Tele-Communications

At the end of 1981, China's total railway operating mileage reached 50,000 kilometers; total mileage of highways was 897,000 kilometers, an increase over 1980 of 9,000 kilometers; total civil aviation route mileage, including sections repeated in different routes, reached 348,000 kilometers, 37,000 kilometers more than 1980; total mileage of inland river navigation was 109,000 kilometers.

Total freight volume handled by various means of transportation reached 1,214,300 million ton-kilometers, up one percent over 1980. Of this, the volume of railway freight transport was 571,200 million ton-kilometers, 0.1 percent lower than the previous year; the volume of waterway cargo transport was 515,000 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 1.9 percent; the volume of road freight transport was 78,000 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 2.1 percent; the volume of air freight was 170 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 21.4 percent; the volume of oil and gas carried through pipelines was 49,900 ton-kolometers, an increase of 1.6 percent. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 219.31 millon tons, an increase of 0.9 percent.

The volume of passenger transportation by all means reached 250,000 million person-kilometers, a 9.6 percent increase over 1980. Railways accounted for 147,300 million person-kilometers, an increase of 6.5 percent; waterways, 13,800 million person-kilometers, seven percent more; roads, 83,900 million person-kilometers, a 15.1 percent increase; air, 5,000 million person-kilometers, up 25 percent.

Post and tele-communications transactions for the whole country were 1,952 million yuan in terms of 1980 constant prices, an increase of 5.1 percent over 1980. There was a 2.3 percent increase for letters, a 10.3 percent increase for the distribution of newspapers and magazines, a 9.4 percent increase for telegrams and a three percent increase for long-distance calls. There was also a notable increase in international correspondence.

Fuel consumption throughout the country by steam and diesel locomotives per 10,000 ton-kilometers decreased 1.4 percent and 2.6 percent respectively, compared with 1980.

Transport and communications departments improved their passenger service and the railways added 64 round-trip runs to their passenger train schedule in 1981. At the same time, new railways such as those between Beijing and Tongliao and between Zhicheng and Liuzhou as well as the Jinan transport and communications hub were used to divert the flow of freight, relieving the pressure on the Beijing-Shanhaiguan, Beijing-Guangzhou, Tianjin-Pukou (Nanjing) and other trunk railways. Railway transportation of coal was better organized and coal from Shanxi Province to other places reached 81.5 million tons, an increase of 12.7 percent over 1980. At present, the situation in railway transport and main sea ports is still tight and there has not been a fundamental change in the wastefulness arising from a lack of unified management in road transport.

5. Internal Trade

The total value of commodities purchased by state-owned commercial departments reached 246,900 million yuan in 1981, topping the previous year by 9.1 percent. This included 76,470 million yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products, an increase of 13 percent (or 6.7 percent if the rise of purchasing prices is excluded), and 168,510 million yuan worth of manufactured goods, an increase of 7.5 percent over 1980. Purchases of most of the major manufactured goods and farm produce surpassed those of 1980. Among them, the purchase of grain rose by 10.8 percent, edible oil 43.5 percent, cotton 10.1 percent, tobacco 78.7 percent, jute and ambary hemp 12.1 percent, sugar 14.8 percent, cloth 2.8 percent, knitted underwear 17.4 percent, and bicycles, radios, sewing machines, wrist watches, television sets and cassette recorders 23 to 90 percent. But purchases by state-owned commercial departments of hogs and eggs declined by 6.7 percent and 7.6 percent. This was because policies on pig raising were not carried out well in some places, eggs were not purchased in good time and the amount of pork and eggs consumed by the peasants themselves and sold by them on rural market all increased.

Total value of retail sales was 235,000 million yuan, a 9.8 percent increase over 1980, or a 7.2 percent increase if the rise in retail prices is excluded. Compared with the 1980 retail sales of main consumer goods, the sale of grain went up 11.1 percent, edible oil 36.9 percent, pork 1 percent, sugar 8.7 percent, cloth 4.2 percent, knitted underwear 11.3 percent, woolen fabrics 19.5 percent, radios 13 percent, wrist watches 14.1 percent, bicycles 33.4 percent, sewing machines 39.3 percent, cassette recorders 42.2 percent and television sets 74.5 percent.

By the end of 1981, state-owened commercial departments had 10.8 percent more goods in stock than at the end of 1980.

Supplies for the domestic market in 1981 continued to increase, but still could not keep pace with the growth of social purchasing power. Some famous brand quality consumer goods still fell short of the demand and there was a shortage in the supply of building materials for the rural areas. On the other hand, some varieties and specifications were not popular with customers and high-priced products of inferior quality found no ready market and were overstocked.

The government again raised the state purchasing prices of some farm produce in 1981, including soybeans, tobacco and vegetables. In addition, more farm produce was purchased at negotiated prices and at prices for the surplus above purchase quota. As a result, the total purchasing price index for farm produce and sideline products went up 5.9 percent over the previous year.

Following the raising of the price of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks in November 1981, there was a considerable increase in the price of a number of commodities and, as a result, the overall level of retail prices in December was 4.2 percent over the same period of 1980. Calculated according to the average prices for the year, the overall level of retail prices (including state listed prices, negotiated prices and prices on the rural market) was 2.4 percent over 1980. There was a 2.7 percent increase in cities and a 2.1 percent increase in rural areas; a 2.6 percent increast in comsumer goods retail prices and a 1.7 percent increase in the retail prices of means of production for rural use.

As for retail price fluctuations of consumer goods, the price of food as a whole rose 3.7 percent (4.1 percent for non-staple foodstuffs, including a 10.6 percent increase for vegetable prices), daily necessities 1.3 percent, commodities for cultural and recreational activities 0.4 percent, pharmaceuticals 0.2 percent and fuel 0.6 percent. But the price of clothing dropped 0.4 percent.

The rise in retail prices increased the expenditures of the consumer. In addition, some enterprises sold shoddy goods for quality goods, in insufficient quantities or at higher prices in disguised forms. This also increased the burden on the consumer.

6. Foreign Trade, Tourism

Customs statistics give the 1981 total value of imports and exports as 73,530 million yuan, a 29 percent increase over the 57,000 million yuan in 1980, or an 11 percent rise if price fluctuations are excluded. The total export value was 36,760 million yuan, a 35.5 percent increase over the 27,120 million yuan in the previous year, or an 18 percent if price fluctuations are excluded. Total import value was 36,770 million yuan, a 23.1 percent increase over the 29,880 million yuan in 1980, or a 5-percent increase if price fluctuations are excluded. Value of imports was 10 million yuan over exports.

The proportion of manufactured goods (including products of the machinery, light and textile, chemical and metal industries) exported rose of 53.4 percent from 49.7 percent in 1980; and the proportion of primary products (such as farm produce, food, minerals and raw materials for the light and textile industries) dropped from 50.3 percent in 1980 to 46.6 percent. Of the imported commodities, the proportion of manufactured goods fell from 65.1 percent in 1980 to 63.4 percent and the proportion of primary products rose from 34.9 percent in 1980 to 36.6 percent.

The total number of foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao coming on tours and visits and for trade, sports, scientific and cultural exchanges reached 7,767,000, a 36.2 percent increase over the previous year. Included were 675,000 foreign tourists, a 27.6 percent rise over 1980. Annual foreign exchange income was 1,380 million yuan renminbi, 49.7 percent over 1980.

7. Science, Technology, Education and Culture

In 1981, there were 5,714,000 scientists and technicians of natural sciences working in state-owned units, 418,000 more than in 1980. The number of major research results in science and technology came to 3,100 items, including 120 creations and inventions approved by the state.

Schools at all levels continued to carry out the principle of readjustment. Compared with the previous year, the number of students in institutions of higher learning, agricultural middle schools, secondary vocational schools and institutions of secondary education for workers and peasants showed some increases, while in other schools the number of students was reduced. Enrollment in institutions of higher learning was 1.28 million, or 136,000 more than the previous year; in secondary technical schools, 1,069,000, or 174,000 less; in regular secondary schools, 48,596,000, a drop of 6,485,000; in agricultural middle schools and secondary vocational schools, 481,000, an addition of 27,000; in technical schools, 670,000 a decline of 10,000; in primary schools, 143,330,000, a drop of 2,940,000; in kindergarten [word indistinct] 10,562,000, a drop of 946,000. Enrollment in institutions of higher learning for workers and peasants (including T.V. colleges, factory-run colleges, spare-time colleges and correspondence schools) was 1,346,000, or 208,000 less than the previous year. The enrollment in secondary schools for workers and peasants (including technical schools for workers, staff members and peasants, and spare-time secondary schools) was 8,207,000, a rise of 160,000.

Cultural undertakings including literature, the theater, films, ballad-singing, music, the dance and the fine arts continued to develop, with a number of good works that were particularly popular among readers and audiences. One hundred and five feature films were produced in 1981, an addition of 23 over 1980, to make it the best year since the founding of new China. A total of 143 new full-length films of all kinds were distributed, 27 more than in 1980. The number of film projection units came to 130,000; performing art troupes, 3,483; cultural centers, 2,893; public libraries, 1,787; and museums, 383. There were 114 radio stations throughout the country, 482 transmitting and relay stations; 42 T.V. centers and 265 T.V. transmitting and relay stations with capacities above 1,000 watts. A total of 14,070 million copies of national and provincial newspapers, 1,460 million copies of magazines of all kinds and 5,580 million copies of books and pictures were published in 1981.

The major problems in the fields of science, technology, education and culture are that not enough effort was made to popularize research results in science and technology, cultural facilities were insufficient and the specialties offered by institutions of higher learning were not balanced.

8. Public Health and Sports

New progress was made in public health undertakings. The total number of hospital beds for the country reached 2,017,000, an increase of 1.8 percent over the previous year. The number of professional health workers totalled 3,011,000, a 7.6 percent increase over the previous year. This included 1,244,000 registered doctors (290,000 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 2,000 senior doctors skilled in both Chinese traditional and Western medicine, 516,000 registered doctors of Western medicine, 436,000 assistant doctors of Western medicine), 7.9 percent more than in the previous year; the number of registered nurses and nurses was 525,000, an increase of 12.8 percent over the previous year.

The patriotic health campaign made new achievements. Work was strengthened to prevent and treat snail fever, endemic goiter, Kaschin-Beck disease and other parasitic and endemic diseases. The incidence of such diseases dropped to a certain extent.

Big advances were made in sports as well as new development in mass participation sports. A total of 25 world championships were won, the best year in the annals of China's sports. Chinese athletes broke eight world records and 124 national records. A total of 23,000 sports meets were held at the county level and above. As many as ten million people were qualified for the "state standards for physical training."

9. People's Livelihood

1981 saw a continued improvement in the people's living standards both in cities and the countryside. A sample survey of 18,529 peasant households in 568 counties of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions showed an average annual income per capita of 223 yuan (including income from farming and sideline production and from redistribution), 16.8 percent over that in the previous year which was 191 yuan.

In 1981, a total of 8,200,000 people were given jobs, including young people waiting for jobs in cities and towns, other categories of people and the year's graduates from colleges and secondary vocational schools who are covered by the state job assignment program. By the end of the year, the number of staff members and workers in state-run and urban collective units came to 109,400,000, this being 4,960,000 more than it was a year before. Of these, 83,720,000 were in state-run establishments, 3,530,000 more than the previous year; 25,680,000 were in collective establishments in cities and towns, an increase of 1,430,000. In addition, individual workers in cities and towns reached 1,130,000 in number, 320,000 more than the previous year.

Annual wages of workers and staff members throughout the country totalled 82,000 million yuan, a rise of 6.1 percent over 1980. The total for state-employed workers was 66,000 million yuan, 5.2 percent more, and for collectively employed workers in cities and towns, 16,000 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent.

The average annual money wage was 772 yuan (812 yuan for state-employed workers and 642 for collectively employed workers in cities and towns), 1.3 percent more than in the previous year. The slight increase in the average money wages was due mainly to the big influx of new workers. With more people employed, there was a bigger increase in the average income per person in a worker's or staff member's family. The average income that could be spent as living expenses in 1981, according to a sample survey of 8,715 households in 46 cities of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, were 463 yuan per capita, 19 yuan more than in 1980, an increase of 4.3 percent. Deducting the 2.5 percent rise in the cost-of-living index from this, average real income per capita rose 1.8 percent.

The total amount of bank savings in urban and rural areas was 52,400 million yuan by the end of 1981, or 31 percent more than for the end of the previous year.

Housing projects completed by state-run and collective units in cities and towns in 1981 totalled 97 million square meters, showing a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year, which was 91.9 million square meters. Houses constructed by rural commune members were about 600 million square meters, an increase of about 20 percent over the 1980 figure of 500 million square meters.

The problem for people's living standards are: Life was fairly difficult for peasants in some of the disaster-stricken areas; housing for part of the urban dwellers was still fairly crammed; the price rises affected the living standards of part of the staff members and workers who had no or little bonuses. Some places extended at will the scope of agricultural produce which by policy could be sold at negotiated or above-quota prices; some units issued bonuses and allowances indiscriminately. All these pushed prices up, which in turn increased the burden on the consumer.

10. Population

Population by the end of 1981 was 996,220,000, which was 13,670,000 more than the previous year's figure of 982,550,000, showing an increase of 1.4 percent.

Note: Figures in the communique do not include those for Taiwan Province.

CHINA DAILY PRAISES ECONOMIC CLEANUP DRIVE

HK300125 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator article -- "The Clean-Up Drive"]

[Text] The decision by the party Central Committee and the State Council for dealing with serious crimes in the economic sphere has won commendation and approval across the land. The public is applauding party and government determination to clean up corruption in government offices and enterprises and the measures proposed to do the job.

There is nothing strange about the widespread support. Primarily, the recent spate of smuggling, tax evasion, graft, bribery, embezzlement, speculation and stealing of state and collective property were committed by offenders taking advantage of the initial introduction of the government's new economic policy of opening up to the world and adopting a flexible approach in running the domestic economy.

The success of this policy is essential to China's modernization programme. People know that if economic offences are allowed to continue unchecked, successful implementation of this popular policy, and even the modernization programme itself, would be out of the question.

The past two or three years have seen economic offences rising sharply, and there are places, such as some coastal areas, where they were rampant. In both number and seriousness they dwarf similar crimes uncovered during the movement against the "three evils" (corruption, waste and bureaucracy) 30 years ago. Should the culprits be allowed to get off scot-free, corruption would spread to other fields, corroding our socialist system as a whole.

Public Concern

Last but not least, many crimes involved state functionaries, party members and even senior officials. In most cases these were committed by taking advantage of position and power. In general, such people incur the greatest public wrath. If these criminal practices are allowed to go on and spread, the proletarian character of the party and the nature of the socialist state would be harmed. The result would be catastrophic. Hence, the public concern and demand for action.

It was wise for the government to start moving early this year. A number of cases have been uncovered and individuals put on trial since. In March, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met to adopt the decision to punish criminals severely for disrupting the economy, and accordingly amended the nation's penal code to provide tougher punishment for the guilty. The Standing Committee also called on those involved to turn themselves in before May 1. Confessors before this cutoff time will get lighter sentences than under the amended penal code.

Clear-Cut Guidelines

It is encouraging to note that as of last week some 3,000 people guilty of economic offences throughout the country have turned themselves in and repented. However, it would be unrealistic to think that all other culprits will do the same. Diehards will not give up without a struggle, which is expected to last for some time. The clean-up drive has barely started.

The Central Committee and State Council decision has laid down clear-cut guidelines for the drive, which should be sufficient to dispel any misgivings and apprehension. The target is major crimes. Strict distinction is urged between ordinary errors in work and economic crimes.

The decision stresses that no officials, regardless of how high their position or how lengthy their service, will be spared if they are involved in economic crimes. Party members and officials will be dealt with more severely than others. If found guilty, they must be removed from their posts and expelled from the party, plus punishment by law, up to the death penalty if called for.

Also the recipient of widespread acclaim is the decision that the anti-corruption drive will not take the form of a mass movement, and all cases of criminal offences will go through proper legal procedure in accordance with the penal code. There will be no witch-hunt.

The clean-up drive will soon shift into high gear. More serious crimes certainly will be uncovered, and more culprits go on trial.

Because it is for the good of the country and to introduce a healthy environment for China's modernization programme, there is every reason for us to give the anti-corruption drive our blessing. There are no grounds for anyone to have misgivings or to worry, except, of course, offenders.

STRENGTHENING LITERARY, ART CRITICISM URGED

HK291358 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Luo Yuanwen [5012 3293 2429] and Qi Junmin [2058 0193 3046]: "Some Suggestions About the Work of Literary and Art Criticism"]

[Text] Over the past few years, literary and art criticism have become more prominent. Many articles were very well written with clear-cut viewpoints and good reasoning. They have had a very good impact on literary and art creations. However, we must also see that in comparison with literary and art creation, literary and art criticism is still very weak. Where does the problem lie? We think that it lies mainly in the fact that we have not paid enough attention to this work and made it a normal and regular practice.

In order to make literary and art criticism a normal practice, we would like to put forth the following suggestions:

1. Do a better job in organizing the contingent of literary and art critics, for demobilized fighters are not combat-ready. Originally there were not enough literary and art critics in our country, but after 20-odd years of rains and storms, they have become even fewer. In many places there are very few critics or even not a single critic in the literary and art field. Owing to the vicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, some comrades have gotten tired of or become afraid of literary and art criticism. Some of them even resist or oppose it. For this and other reasons some of the literary and art critics have changed their profession to some other jobs or just do some creative work. Under such circumstances, if we do not start with strengthening the contingent of literary and art critics, it will be difficult to make literary and art criticism a normal and regular practice. Some comrades said with emotion that although there are novelists and poets who are in their twenties, we seldom see such young critics and essay writers. This shows that training literary and art critics is an urgent task and the work of literary and art criticism must be strengthened right away.

2. Support normal practice of literary and art criticism and make things easy for literary and art critics to study and to plunge into the thick of life. Without book knowledge and the knowledge acquired from practical life, critics are unable to write good articles and offer original views. Thus, literary and art critics are required to study better than those who are engaged in literarty creation, so that they will be able to offer correct and original views on literary and art works and literary and art problems, become good friends of the writers and promote the development of literary creations.

At present, it is patricularly urgent to advocate pondering and probing into problems and contention among literary and art critics. It is necessary to continue to follow the guiding principles that the CCP Central Committee has mapped out since its third plenary session, further implement the spirit of the national conference on ideological work and continue to overcome the influence of the "leftist" ideology. It is also necessary to take a step further in checking the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, which deviates from party leadership and the socialist path. This will help raise the level of the contingent of liberary and art critics and promote literary and art criticism while promoting literary and art creation itself.

3. Open up and broaden the fields of literary and art criticism. Now, many literary periodicals have been published, but very few of them are on literary and art theory. They are as few as morning stars, as a proverb goes. It seems there are many reasons for this phenomenon, and being afraid of stirring up trouble may be one of them. For example, the supplement of a certain paper has time and again stated that it will not carry articles on disputed literary and art problems on a regular basis, for fear that once such articles are published and discussion is unfolded, such criticism would be difficult to wind up. In reality, this is "letting a hundred flowers blossom" without "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," which will result in doing harm to "letting a hundred flowers blossom" in the long run. Some other journals hold that articles of literary and art criticism are not interesting and do not attract readers. This is why various avenues for expressing literary and art criticism have all but disappeared. Without such avenues for expressing literary and art criticism, how can it be promoted!

4. Correct the wrong attitude towards literary and art criticism. Now, there are not only a few people who regard literary and art criticism as an act of "imbeciles." It seems to them that only literary and art creation needs talent. Literary and art criticism can be made by anybody. Some writers have even said: "I am afraid I cannot go on doing creative work. I had better do something else, say, make some criticisms." In Chinese or foreign history of literature, many great writers were simultaneously outstanding critics as well. For example, Balzac, the author of "Human Comedy," was also the author of the outstanding critical piece "The Study of Stendhal" which he wrote in the prime of his literary life. This could not be a product of an untalented author. Did other modern great writers like Lu Xun, Mao Dun and Ba Jin not also write many brilliant critical essays while creating their immortal masterpieces? As a matter of fact, to write a good critical essay is not at all easier than writing literary works. Sometimes it requires more time and greater efforts.

NATIONAL MILITARY LITERATURE FORUM ENDS 28 APR

OW300537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the concluding session of the national forum on creative writing of military literature on 28 April, Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, extended a warm invitation, on behalf of all PLA commanders and fighters, for nonarmy writers to visit PLA units to experience their life and engage in creative writing. He said: In order to develop socialist military literature and to make it flourish, it is the responsibility of leading bodies in the army at all levels to provide the conditions necessary for the writers. We are willing to serve and back up the writers.

Hua Nan said: The forum on creative writing of military literature has been a great success. On behalf of the General Political Department, I warmly congratulate the comrades present today. We are convinced that under the party Central Committee's correct leadership and through the common efforts of writers inside and outside the army, the flower of military literature, which has its own special characteristics, will certainly blossom more luxuriantly and contribute greatly to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The forum opened in Beijing on 19 April. Well-known military literature writers and critics from inside and outside the army throughout the country happily got together and discussed, in particular, the question on developing the creative writing of military literature. They exchanged their experience in writing in a lively and harmonious atmosphere. The discussion helped the writers enhance their understanding of the great significance of developing literature, inspired their enthusiasm for creative writing and strengthened their unity. During the forum scores of nonarmy writers asked to visit PLA units to experience army life. Many comrades said that the forum was a meeting of unity, mobilization and marching forward, which will play a positive role in flourishing and promoting military literature.

During the forum, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, and Zhou Yang, adviser of the CCPCC Propaganda Department and chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, addressed the participants, wishing the forum a success.

The forum held that during the first 17 years after the founding of new China, there was a thriving period for creative writing of military literature which later was destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Although progress has been achieved in revitalizing military literature in recent years, creative writing, both in quality and quantity, still cannot cope with the demand of the people and the times. Therefore it is necessary to fully recognize the responsibility of writers, learn from historical experience and lessons, break away from the influence of the "leftist" thinking, eliminate the interference of bourgeois liberalization and take active measures to provide more and better military literary works for the people.

After conscientiously studying the measures for further developing creative writing of military literature, the forum held that the key to this work lies in the leadership at all levels paying keen attention to strengthening the building of the contingent of writers and providing for them to publish their works. The forum suggested that a nationwide research organization on military literature be established to intensify the organizational and research work and reviews of creative writing of military literature and that military literature awards be set up to encourage outstanding writers.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATIONS

HK290620 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hua Ran [5478 3544]: "What a Precious Thing It Is To 'Know Yourself' -- A Talk Based on 'Farewell to Readers' From Two Publications"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1982, amid the hue and cry of "soliciting subscriptions" and "increasing volumes of issues" by quite a large number of periodicals, I unexpectedly found in RENMIN RIBAO's advertisement column "farewell to readers" statements from two publications which gave notice to the readers of suspension of publication. At first sight, I was surprised and wondered why these periodicals should suddenly stop publication without reason. But when I had carefully thought it over, I was of the opinion that the suspension of these two publications precisely showed the work style of seeking truth from facts that our party had always advocated and showed the precious wisdom of "knowing oneself."

Perhaps some people may think that it was because these publications were of low quality and were poorly received by the readers or because their sales were very unsatisfactory that they were forced to close down. This is not true. The fact is precisely the contrary. Since DA DI [GREAT EARTH], the literary and art supplement to RENMIN RIBAO, was first published -- initially it was called ZHAN DI [BATTLEFIELD], -- it has carried quite a few good articles exposing and criticizing the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' crimes in bringing disasters to our country and people and to extol the glorious deeds of the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries. In recent years, we could still find quite a large number of beautiful and moving prose works, poems, reportage items, essays and sketches with lively illustrations.

What I was most fond of reading were the special columns of DA DI Forum, "Small Bouquet of Morning Flowers" and "Page of Prefaces and Postscripts." On the other hand, XIN SHIQI [NEW PERIOD], a monthly on political theory that was edited and published by the Beijing Publishing House, had, since it was first published in 1979, often used vivid and simple language to propagate the party's line, principles and policies and give people guidance in studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. This publication was also well received by the readers.

Since this is so, why then did these publications have to be suspended? Was this not unreasonable? In my opinion, it was not. In the "Farewell to readers" statements, the editors of DA DI and XIN SHIQI gave a very reasonable account. They said that the present situation has changed. A large number of literary and art periodicals have mushroomed and these periodicals can satisfy the demands of the readers. Throughout the country, we can find many periodicals of the same nature as the two publications, and some periodicals are even identical with the two publications in their policies, tasks and the readers they are intended for. Faced with this situation, the editors promptly decided to voluntarily suspend their two publications and concentrate their limited manpower and material resources on publishing their newspaper and books. Thus they would be able to concentrate on editing the literary and art column of RENMIN RIBAO and on publishing books on political theory. These are indeed far-sighted decisions. Are they not good decisions?

According to the initial statistics of the relevant department, at present there are 634 provincial, prefectural and municipal literary and art periodicals. If the periodicals on political theory, popular science and other subjects are all included, the total number of periodicals throughout the country amounts to more than 2,600. As ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion, we should not think that it is excessive for the country to publish 1,000 or 2,000 periodicals if we regard this number from the angle of the whole situation and from the angle of our long-term interests. We can find readers for so many literary and art periodicals. Furthermore, we cannot neglect the significance of having so many periodicals in raising the scientific and cultural level of our whole nation, in meeting the ever increasing demands in the cultural life of the masses of people and in building socialist civilization. We should try every possible means to support these periodicals and help them to raise their quality. Thus these periodicals will surely be increasingly prosperous.

However, I always have another question in mind: How should our cultural and publishing undertakings adjust themselves to and coordinate with the economic readjustment and reform in our country? This is a question that warrants our discussion. Take the periodicals that have mushroomed throughout the country for example. Are there any that are of poor quality and poorly received by the readers? Are there any periodicals that lack strong leadership and competent editors? Are there any periodicals that are being published by organizations that are publishing newspapers and periodicals or publishing books and periodicals at the same time and that are therefore not able to run their periodicals satisfactorily because of the dispersal of their strength? If an organization is faced with this difficulty and cannot find a way out, it had better bravely learn from RENMIN RIBAO and the Beijing Publishing House's precious spirit of seeking truth from facts and doing things according to their resources. By so doing, they will be able to make a careful choice and give up what they do not have enough resources to do, and they will learn how to satisfactorily and promptly adjust their deployment along with the change in conditions and make the necessary readjustment in their work. As a result, they will be able to strengthen the publications they should strengthen and stop the publications they should stop. When their strength is concentrated, they will be able to raise the quality of their publications. We would rather have fewer but better publications. We should do our best to strive to supply the best spiritual food for the people and we should do our best to avoid forcing rough and slipshod things on our readers.

In short, my impression is that the statements of suspension by the two publications have given us a beneficial message and have provided us with a good theme to discuss.

CCP SECRETARIAT YOUTH SELF-STUDY REPORT ISSUED

OW292356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Acting in accordance with a directive of the Central Secretariat, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee recently disseminated a joint report by the party group of the China Scientific and Technical Association and the CYL Central Committee on "the national meeting to exchange experience in young people's self-study." In transmitting the report, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee urged the leading party and government organizations at all levels to promote self-study among young people, open all avenues wider for training talented people for socialist construction and grasp this task as a matter of great strategic significance.

The central Secretariat pointed out: Directing the energies of the broad masses of youth to pursuing studies hard is of great significance in changing the social habits and other practices, promoting the healthy maturity of young people and building a socialist spiritual civilization. Leading organs of the party and the government should attach great importance to this task. It should be a matter of concern to, and be supported by, the educational, labor force, and scientific and technological departments; by such mass organizations as the trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations and the scientific and technical associations; and by every family and society as a whole.

It urged all localities, departments and units to act according to their own conditions, open all possible avenues and channels and create the necessary conditions for young people's self-study programs.

It their joint report, submitted to the party Central Committee, the party group of the China Scientific and Technical Association and the CYL Central Committee described the progress of young people's self-study in the past few years and pointed out a number of problems. They suggested that leading party and government organizations attach greater importance to and support young people's self-study programs. They called for formulating a number of procedures and methods for evaluating self-study programs for talented persons, who have become advanced through such programs, so that the young people's enthusiasm for study can be further aroused.

LATE REPORT: HUA GUOFENG HOSPITALIZED IN BEIJING

OW301226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Apr 82

["Hua Guofeng Celebrates May Day Festival With Medical Workers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Hua Guofeng, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, joined Beijing Hospital's doctors and nurses in celebrating the International Labor Day this afternoon.

Vice-Chairman Hua is now recuperating in the hospital.

He warmly shook hands with doctors and nurses when he entered the hall where the get-together took place. He said: "I'm very glad to join you in celebrating May Day. I wish all comrades a happy festival."

He said that during his hospitalization he had received meticulous treatment and nursing. "I express my heartfelt thanks to you," he added.

Among those present on the occasion were Qian Xinzhong and Huang Shuze, minister and vice-minister of public health, and Lin Juncai, president of the Beijing Hospital.

TAN ZHENLIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU HISTORY FORUM

OW260249 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 April, Comrade Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who was passing through Nanjing, paid a special visit to the forum on the history of the struggle against Japan in southern Jiangsu to call on old comrades who fought side by side with him behind enemy lines in southern Jiangsu during the war years. Vice Chairman Tan Zhenlin made a speech. He talked about the struggle against Japan in those years and encouraged the comrades to act according to the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instructions, do a good job in accurately compiling material for party history, inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and make concerted efforts to build a modern, powerful socialist country.

The forum on the history of the struggle against Japan in southern Jiangsu was called by the committee for the collection of material for party history under the provincial party committee. Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee and chairman of the committee for the collection of material for party history, presided over the opening ceremony on 20 April. Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangsu, met with the comrades attending the forum and made speeches. The forum is being attended by 60 people, who were leading comrades at and above county level when they took part in the struggle against Japan in the southern Jiangsu base area, with Mao Shan as the center, during the war years. The comrades feel that the collection of material for party history and compilation of the history of the revolutionary struggle are of both immediate and far-reaching significance for commending and carrying on the spirit of revolutionary martyrs who heroically gave their lives, carrying forward the party's fine traditions, urging themselves on, educating future generations and building a socialist spiritual and material civilization.

SHANDONG FORUM ON SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORMS

SK290514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to sources, the recent provincial forum on structural reforms of rural secondary education held in Jining stressed that we must enhance our understanding, step up leadership and accelerate the structural reforms of rural secondary education in our province.

The forum pointed out: Our province has made some progress in reforming the structure of secondary education in recent years. Sixty ordinary senior high schools have been transformed into agrotechnical middle schools. The number of agricultural and agrotechnical schools in the province has topped 300. However, they still fall far short of the requirements for development of agricultural production. The forum urged localities to make vigorous efforts to attend to this work, strive to make rapid progress and markedly improve the quality of education in the near future. We must ensure that by 1985 students in the agricultural schools or attending agricultural and professional courses account for 40 percent of all rural secondary school enrollment.

The forum urged all counties and districts which do not have an agrotechnical middle school to transform a senior high school into an agrotechnical middle school by the end of this year. Every county must transform one or two senior high schools into agricultural middle schools. All ordinary middle schools in rural areas must run agricultural courses. The forum urged localities to step up leadership and overcome the tendency of ignoring professional and technical education on the part of the leadership. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to attend to ideological and political education among students and solve the problems involving financial shortages, teaching materials and a lack of qualified teachers to ensure a rapid development of agrotechnical education in both quantity and quality.

Vice Governor Ding Fangming attended the forum and spoke.

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR COMMUNIST PURITY

OW261415 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Communists Should Preserve the Purity of Communism"]

[Excerpts] For Communist Party members and state cadres, the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a struggle for preserving communist purity and against corruption and degeneration. It is in this sense that the important "decision" of the party Central Committee and the State Council seriously pointed out: The struggle "has a bearing on the success or failure of our country's drive for socialist modernization and on the prosperity or decline of our party and state." Each and every Communist Party member and state cadre must have a sober and clear understanding of this.

Our party, the vanguard of the working class, is the central force leading the Chinese people in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction. For this reason, our party has always paid close attention to resisting the corrosive influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to the struggle against corruption and degeneration. Our party has always attached great importance to maintaining its nature as the vanguard of the working class and to preserving its community purity.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made the important strategic decision to shift the emphasis of our work to socialist modernization, we have implemented the correct policies of opening to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy. Opening to the world means entering a new, vast world. Now our country is developing economic and trade relations with 174 countires and regions, greatly increasing our ability to build our country though our own efforts. At the same time, foreign decadent ideas and ways of life are unavoidably making inroads on us.

Revitalizing the domestic economy means the end of the long-time "leftist" guidelines for economic work. With the economy under socialist public ownership being in the dominant position, we have in the past few years implemented the principle of the long-term coexistence of various economic forms and various forms of management as well as a series of policies designed to revitalize the economy, thus making remakable achievements. At the same time, the influence of exploiting classes' ideologies may also spread.

In the new situation, a small number of weak-willed persons in our ranks who cannot stand the test seek comfort and pleasure and are degenerating. Some of them have even colluded with lawbreakers in society by carrying out criminal activities, thus causing serious damage to the economy. Those persons have cast communist ideals aside and betrayed the party's cause.

Decadent bourgeois ideology has made inroads on the militant Community Party. Taking note of this harsh fact, the party Central Committee has repeatedly put forward to the whole party this slogan: "Preserve the communist purity of our party." Since the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field was started this spring, some shocking facts have been brought to light. However, some comrades have not yet clearly understood the serious situation and have failed to see how harmful economic criminal activities and the degeneration of a small number of party members and cadres are to our party and the cause of socialist modernization.

In the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, we should use both positive and negative teching materials to carry out vivid ideological and political education among the paety members, cadres and masses. This is aimed at enabling our party to maintain its nature as the vanguard of the working class and party members to preserve their communist purity.

In their important "decision," the party Central Committee and the State Council called on "every party member to faithfully fulfill the solemn oath he took when being admitted to the party, to keep firmly in mind the party's basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, to always bear in mind that the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism and to struggle for communism all his life."

Let us vigorously respond to the call of the party Central Committee, take a firm and clear-cut stand, vigorously participate in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and contribute to maintaining the communist purity of the party and protecting the socialist system and the interests of the people in our country!

TIE YING URGES FIGHTING ZHEJIANG ECONOMIC CRIME

OW261201 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held its standing committee meeting on 15 and 16 April to conscientiously study and discuss the "resolution adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing heavy blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field." The participants of the meeting voiced determination to continue strengthening the leadership and to unswervingly carry the struggle to strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end.

In their speeches, the standing committee members unanimously supported the "resolution." They pointed out: This "resolution" is a militant call to further mobilize the whole party and all the people in the country to vigorously strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, a major and new strategic plan drawn up by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council after summing up the struggle in the past 3 months and a sharp weapon to help this struggle develop in a sound manner. It is necessary to immediately organize all party members and cadres in the province, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, to earnestly study this document and resolutely put it into practice.

In his speech, First Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Tie Ying pointed out: The "resolution" is an extremely important document. On the one hand, it profoundly analyzes the harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the necessity of launching this struggle and reflects a clear-cut, solemn and firm stand in manifesting the determination of the central authorities; on the other hand, it clearly specifies the guidelines, steps and measures in waging this struggle and draws a clear demarcation line between policies. It elucidates many issues even more clearly. Therefore, the party committees at all levels must pay full attention to and thoroughly understand this document and grasp its spirit.

Comrade Tie Ying added: We must faithfully implement the guidelines laid down in this document. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to develop this struggle not only resolutely and vigorously but also steadily and correctly.

BRIEFS

FUZHOU PLA MEETING -- A Fuzhou PLA units medical science and technology meeting sponsored by the Fuzhou Military Region opened in Fuzhou municipality on 14 April. Present were members of the region's medical science and technology committee and responsible persons of the various professional groups and medical, teaching and scientific research units under the said committee and others, totaling more than 180 persons. Attending the opening ceremony were Zhou Shaoqing, deputy commander of Fuzhou PLA units; (Chen Dingshan), deputy chief of staff of Fuzhou Military Region headquarters; and other leading comrades, including (Zhui Huisheng), director of the Fuzhou PLA units' Logistics Department. Zhou Shaoqing urged the participants to strengthen research in military medical science and technology and score new achievements in treatment of common and frequently occurring diseases and injuries. The meeting will study and discuss, among other things, ways and means to achieve modernization of military medical science and technology. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 15 Apr 82 OW]

LEADING GROUP TO HANDLE GUANGDONG PLANE CRASH

HK291400 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government are paying close attention to the crash of aircraft No 266. They have taken prompt actions to organize forces to deal with the aftermath.

On the morning of the day before yesterday, the responsible people of the provincial CCP Committee listened to the report on the crash of plane No 266 made by the responsible people of the Guangzhou bureau of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC]. On the afternoon of the same day, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government immediately called more than 20 units, including the CAAC, the foreign affairs office, the civil affairs office, the public security department, the economic committee, the federation of trade unions, the Overseas Chinese affairs office and others to deliberate on the handling of the family members of the dead, the handling of the remains and the belongings they left behind and other work concerned. A leading group to deal with the aftermath of the crash of plane No 266 was formed during the meeting. The leading group established its bureau in the mineral spring villa in Sanyuanli District of Guangzhou. The telephone number of this bureau is 61334, extension 511. Yesterday evening, the leading group held a meeting to discuss and further deliberate on how to handle the aftermath.

GUANGDONG SETS UP SPECIAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS

HK291004 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Recently, the provincial CCP Committee decided to set up industrial and communications political departments in Guangzhou municipality and in all medium-sized municipalities throughout the province. These organs are also to be set up in the provincial industry and communications department, in counties directly under the administration of the province and in all industrial and communications enterprises. These departments will be responsible for political work so as to intensify political and ideological work in industrial and communications enterprises and put an end to the weakness and laxity in our political and ideological work as soon as possible. The provincial CCP Committee has also decided that the provincial industrial and communications political department should be housed in the same office with the provincial economic committee and that the two should carry out their work together.

GUANGDONG DECISION ON REGULATING TRADE ACTIVITIES

HK291038 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial people's government published its decision on certain problems related to banning unauthorized commercial activities and strengthening market control. The decision strictly prohibits state organs, mass organizations, PLA units, schools and institutions from engaging in commercial activities or import and export trade. The decision also strictly prohibits the workers and staff members in our state organs, mass organizations, PLA units, schools, institutions and enterprises from conducting commercial activities on their own.

The decision emphatically points out that the malpractices of conducting commercial activities by all people, doing business without authorization, carrying out commercial transactions beyond the scope of one's area, driving up the prices of food and carrying out import and export trade without authorization have not only brought about confusion in our unified socialist market and harm to the planned economy of the state, but also facilitated the unlawful and criminal activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement, bribery, speculation and fraud. These malpractices have also corrupted our party's work style and the general mood of our society and brought about serious harm. The decision sternly declares that in the future, any unit or person that wants to engage in commercial activities must first apply to register with the industrial and commercial administrative and managerial departments. No unit or person is permitted to conduct any commercial activity unless a certificate is issued to the unit or person after the application of the unit or person is checked and approved.

All the retail departments for trial sales and for exhibiting products that have been set up by the state-owned and collective-run enterprises must undergo an overhaul and reorganization. All of these departments are strictly prohibited from conducting speculative resales, engaging in wholesale trade or conducting business beyond the scope of their respective areas. The purchase and marketing departments of people's communes, of brigades and production teams in people's communes and of industrial enterprises run by neighborhood organizations are strictly prohibited from conducting speculative resales. All state organs, PLA units, schools, institutions and enterprises are prohibited from engaging in wholesale trade or speculative resales. No brigades, production teams or persons are allowed to run warehouse operations. Those enterprises that combine agriculture, industry and commerce and those enterprises that combine the purchasing, manufacturing and marketing of special lines of goods are prohibited from conducting business beyond the scope of their areas and from combining the operations of two or more different trades in their business activities. No units or persons are allowed to use foreign currencies, foreign exchange certificates and foreign exchange coupons to buy commodities for resale and use these commodities to engage in speculative activities.

HUNAN COMMUNE DEALS WITH CADRE-PEASANT PROBLEMS

HK260313 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the CCP Committee of (Meitang) commune in Qidong County has strengthened ideological and political work and taught the masses to treat the cadres correctly and spontaneously accept the cadres' correct leadership. It has also taught the cadres to treat the masses correctly and win their help and support.

After the institution of production responsibility systems of various types in the commune last year, the CCP committee publicized the relevant party documents among the masses to deal with the notion of "why do we need cadres now that the land is contracted to the households." The committee cited local typical cases to enhance the masses' understanding in three respects:

1. It taught everyone to correctly evaluate the cadres. They should realize that many of the grassroots cadres have been leaders since the land reform and cooperativization drives. They have undergone trials and hardships for many years and made very great contributions to consolidating and developing the collective economy.

2. It has cited specific cases to explain that cadres are still needed after the land has been contracted to the households. The masses have thus understood that the functions of the rural grassroots organizations can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened.

3. It has taught everyone to realize that although the grassroots cadres did some leftist things in the past, the responsibility for that was not theirs, but lay with higher authority.

The commune CCP committee has also taught the cadres to treat the masses correctly, spontaneously accept the masses' criticisms and supervision, care for the masses' woes and truly promote the masses' interests.

BRIEFS

HUNAN SOCIAL ORDER MEETING -- A Hunan provincial symposium on comprehensively tackling social order problems was held in Xiangtan from 6-11 April. The meeting called on departments concerned to further enhance understanding of this work and strengthen party leadership over it, so as to achieve a further turn for the better in the social mood and social order this year. The meeting stressed doing a good job in education for youths and juveniles and the establishment of security responsibility systems and anticriminal measures. Work should be focussed on key areas and units with many problems. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Chuqi and provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Yin Ziming attended and spoke. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Apr 82 HK]

DEATH OF XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADER NOTED

HK250631 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang regional people's congress standing committee announced with regret that Coigo Toinzhub Cering, vice chairman of the committee, died of stomach cancer in Lhasa on 22 April, at the age of 67. Yin Fatang is chairman of the funeral committee. The vice chairmen are Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Yang Dongsheng, Yangling Duoji and Pagbalha Geleg Namgya. The members include Guo Xilan, Qie Jinwu, Ba Sang, Redi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangming), Chen Jingbo, Miao Piyi, Wang Jingzhi, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang and Dege Gesangwangdui.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK200248 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government recently issued an important circular on grasping well this year's grain production task.

The circular said: The present economic situation in the rural areas of our province is very good. However, the better the situation, the more we must see the existing problems, keep a level head and exert efforts to solve the existing problems so that we can promote the continuous development of the favorable situation. At present, the most outstanding problem is that if some relationships are dealt with improperly, grain production may drop this year. Therefore, we must pay close attention to promoting grain production so as to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the general plan for grain production assigned by the state.

The circular pointed out: The CCP committees and people's governments at all levels must be clear about the gravity of this issue. First of all, due to the reduction of grain area last autumn, the task for spring sowing this year is bound to be heavier. Again, due to the expansion of area for such industrial crops as flue-cured tobacco and sugarcane this spring, the grain area should be reduced by a certain proportion. On the other hand, though our province reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest in grain production last year, there still exists the problem of the uneven regional distribution of grain production and grain varieties.

The circular stressed: Our principle for agricultural development still requires actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production, as proposed by the central authorities. For making more contributions to the country, most areas in our province are advantageous for promoting diversified undertakings, but we must strive to attain grain self-sufficiency and surplus. This is also the principle we should adhere to. At present, we must focus on the major task of increasing the total output of grain when we ponder problems or offer suggestions. To this end, the circular put forth the following demands:

1. We must earnestly develop scientific cultivation and strive to increase yields in the present area sown to grain crops. We must pay particular attention to raising yield in medium- and low-yield fields. At the same time, we must make further efforts to maximize the output of the high-yield cropland. We must also greatly popularize all scientific results and production experiences which have been proved effective and useful in practice and energetically advocate interplanting of corn and potato in order to promote better economic returns in agriculture.

2. In our province, there is a large amount of land on fallow rotation, semi-wasteland, corners of fields and scattered plots. So long as there is no destruction of forests because of reclamation and no damage is done to soil fertility, we can make full use of these lands for planting as much grain as possible, and sow and harvest more.

3. Continuously readjusting the internal structure of agriculture to promote the growing of industrial crops is one of the major measures in developing the agriculture in our province. However, we must strengthen leadership and make overall plans in this regard. Our attitude must be positive, and our steps must be firm as well. The important prerequisite to this is that no arbitrary reduction to the area sown to grain crops is allowed. In promoting industrial crops, we should utilize the area presently sown to grain crops as little as possible. In particular, we should utilize only a small area of the paddyfields, or no paddyfield area if possible. If we have used some fertile farmland for promoting industrial crops, we should by all means reclaim that area for grain. In growing flue-cured tobacco, we must resolutely implement the notice which the provincial government transmitted in accordance with the urgent circular issued by the State Council on strictly controlling the area for growing flue-cured tobacco. In using rural land for building housing, we should also firmly apply the relevant regulations formulated by the provincial CCP committee and people's government.

4. At present, we must concentrate our efforts on firmly grasping spring sowing and preparations for sowing, so as to lay a good foundation for farming this spring. At the same time, by drawing on past experiences, we must make early arrangements for the cultivation of late autumn crops, which is a major crop season. Legumes, potatoes, buckwheat and miscellaneous grains, as well as cucurbits, vegetables and so on are quite nourishing in varying degrees, and are edible for man and can also be used as fodder. We should plant as much of these as we can. The climate is abnormal this year. Therefore, we must base our efforts on fighting disasters to strive for bumper harvests and take various precautions in a flexible way so that, through preparedness, we can avert disaster.

5. We must strengthen the weak links in grain production. As for those communes and brigades whose grain production has dropped successively, we should adopt effective measures to change this situation as soon as possible. Now, we must rapidly dispatch work groups [words indistinct] to the production teams and brigades where grain production has been at a standstill in accordance with the arrangements made by the provincial CCP committee.

6. We must correctly carry out the policy of grain purchases by the state, and protect the benefits of both consumers and producers, so as to accelerate the growth of grain production.

7. The designated bases for commodity grain should make further contributions in supplying commodity grain this year.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

HK161349 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on inspecting, prohibiting and seizing reactionary pornographic books, drawings and audio and video tapes. The circular demands that all places and departments mobilize all forces to resolutely withstand the corruption by decadent bourgeois ideology and culture. Over the past few years, many reactionary pornographic books, drawings, audio and video tapes and other obscene goods have been unlawfully brought into the province from abroad and have seriously poisoned the minds of some staff and workers, particularly young people and juveniles, so that they are physically injured and mentally affected and even embark on the road of degeneration and crime; social values are also corrupted. Organs of the party and the government at all levels and all departments must clearly understand this and seriously solve this problem. Those who have in their possession reactionary pornographic books, drawings and audio and video tapes must voluntarily hand them over to the government for disposal or destroy them. Those who refuse to hand them over to the government for disposal must be strictly dealt with in accordance with regulations. Those who compile, publish, produce, smuggle, peddle, conceal, possess and unscrupulously disseminate pornographic books and drawings must be severely punished. In the future, the provincial broadcasting bureau will be responsible for the publication and distribution of audio and video tapes. No other units are allowed to produce and sell audio and video tapes without the authorization of the provincial broadcasting bureau.

GANSU FIRST SECRETARY ON SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION

OW250917 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On a recent visit to a household engaged in specialized production, First Secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee Feng Jixin said: Development of specialized production not only provides jobs for a vast number of laborers, but also creates wealth for our society. This is a new approach to providing work for educated young people, that is, by developing production.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, households engaged in specialized production of one kind or another have quickly come into being in Gansu's rural areas. Now there are more than 40,000 such households in the province.

On 21 April Comrade Feng Jixin visited (Chen Shigong) and his four brothers and sisters at the (Yaoyuan) production birgade of (Xibu) commune in suburban Lanzhou, and saw the chickens they raised, as well as the electric incubator they used for hatching eggs. At the end of the visit, Comrade Feng Jixin told them: By what you have done in developing specialized production, you have set a good example for other educated youths. In looking for work, educated youths should not merely direct their attention to the commercial field. Since there are many ways to develop production, they should also look to the production field for work. Comrade Feng Jixin called on leading organs and the people of all walks of life throughout the province to help develop specialized production in households by effecting encouraging policies, giving technical guidance and providing materials in support of such production.

NINGXIA MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PROBLEMS

HK180227 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "At Forum of Cadres Sent Down to Rural Areas, Regional CCP Committee Arranges the Next Stage of Work, Demands That Three Things Be Tackled Well"]

[Text] The Ningxia regional CCP committee recently held a report forum of cadres sent down to the rural areas. At the forum, many cadres transferred from the regional organs to work in various municipalities and counties aired their views on the fine rural situation, exchanged the experiences of various progressive units and reported on the present rural situation and the new problems that need solving there. They also put forward a number of suggestions on solving these problems. The discussions were centered on the production responsibility systems.

Xue Hongfu, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and other leading comrades attended and spoke at the forum. In his speech, Comrade Xue Hongfu affirmed the achievements in the previous stage of work done by cadres sent to the rural areas, and also made arrangements for the next stage. How should the current rural situation be viewed? The cadres sent to the rural areas held that the rural situation in Ningxia is very good. As a result of studying and implementing the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference," production responsibility systems of various types have been established everywhere during the winter and spring, and these have already been stabilized. The peasants are at ease in carrying out production, and their enthusiasm is something rarely seen for many years. Spring farming started early this year, and the progress is rapid and quality good.

The cadres attending the forum held that at present, there are many problems that need solving with respect to how to perfect the production responsibility systems. One problem is that propaganda and implementation of the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" have not been engaged in with sufficient depth, and the masses in many places still do not understand the spirit of the conference. The "two misinterpretations" pointed out by the conference have still not been cleared up, and many people still mistakenly hold that the only form of production responsibility system is that of assigning the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies, which means dividing up the land for individual farming, and so they advocate that the more completely and thoroughly the collective property is shared out, the better.

There are instances of renting or transferring responsibility land or building houses and manors on it, and of sharing out and even looting collective property. Second, the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility has not been handled properly in some places; this is shown mainly by the fact that certain industrial, sideline and diversification production items suitable for centralized collective management have been placed under centralized control. [as published] Third, many grassroots leadership groups are in a paralyzed or semi-paralyzed state, no one is taking charge of many important items of work and no action is taken against sabotage of collective property and production installations, superstitious activities, gambling and so on. Fourth, the tendency of freedom of choice in crops to be grown exists in certain places; people grow whatever makes most money, and state cultivation plans and collective contracts cannot be implemented. Some counties have already completed spring sowing, but have not signed contracts with households undertaking contract resp nsibility. Fifth, certain cadres engage in corruption and other violations of law and discipline, while the financial management of certain units is chaotic. There are also problems of remuneration for brigade and production team cadres. The reason these problems have emerged is that in the course of practicing the responsibility system of assigning land to each household in return for fixed levies, our thinking, work and measures have been unable to keep up with the situation; the problems are certainly not the inevitable consequence of instituting this system. Practice has proved that the abovementioned problems can be solved as long as our guiding ideology is clear-cut, our leadership is strengthened and we do our work in a thoroughly sound way.

The meeting arranged the next stage of work, and demanded that the cadres sent down to the rural areas tackle the following three tasks: First, get a good grasp of tree planting, sapling cultivation and forest preservation. In light of serious problem in forest destruction, which harm the masses' enthusiasm for afforestation, the work groups can propose that each county investigate incidents of forest destruction in recent years, deal with them according to their seriousness and take legal measures where criminal activities are involved. The comrades of the work groups should also take active part in planting trees. Second, get a good grasp of summing up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. It is necessary to continue to implement the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" in an all-round and correct way, get a clearer picture in terms of ideological understanding of the principle of "upholding one thing," "keeping two things unchanged" and "taking simultaneous account of three things," and clear up the "two misinterpretations." It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility, suitably assign production items to one or the other and also establish and put on a sound basis the contract system and the cadre post responsibility system. By setting up the cadre post responsibility system, we should strengthen the cares' sense of responsibility, intensify administrative discipline and solve the problems of paralysis or semi-paralysis in certain grassroots organizations. Third, it is necessary to implement the sowing plans for industrial crops. The agricultural economy is a major part of the national economy and it must follow the principle of taking planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary. The new situation that has emerged since instituting the system of assigning land to households in exchange for fixed levies has brought some new problems in implementing the state plans and the economic contracts. Now we cannot reckon that the state plans are on a sound basis once they have been conveyed to the production teams; they must be conveyed to the households.

QINGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S AIR DEFENSE

SK260410 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial people's air defense committee held its first meeting 19-23 April. It was emphatically pointed out at the meeting that at present some comrades, including some leading comrades, have weakened in the sense of war preparedness, ideology and work.

The meeting held: We must correctly handle the relation between the war preparedness in people's air defense and economic construction. We are carrying out the four modernizations at a time when the international situation is unstable. We must remain sober-minded, be prepared for danger in times of peace and voluntarily do a good job in making preparations for war so that we can be safe whenever there is danger and be able to cope with all kinds of complicated situations.

Attending the meeting were (Song Lin), chairman of the provincial people's air defense committee, and (Yu Zhongyan), (Wang Jingxian) and (An Guiming), vice chairmen of the provincial people's air defense committee. Also attending was Wu Shengrong, commander of the provincial military district. (Song Lin), (Wu Shengrong) and (Yu Zhongyan) addressed the meeting.

XINJIANG INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT WORK MEETING ENDS

HK170221 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang regional industry and communications work conference concluded on 16 April after 10 days in session. The meeting called on workers in the region's industry and communications enterprises to brace their spirits, work hard, achieve relatively great progress in improving economic returns and accomplish the target of ensuring a 4 percent production increase and striving for a 5 percent increase.

The participants seriously studied the relevant documents in connection with the central task of improving economic returns, and summed up experiences and lessons. They held: due to the influence of leftist guiding ideology for many years, we onesidedly stressed progress without paying heed to economic results, and only made political, not economic reckonings. It is now imperative to correct the guiding ideology for industrial production. We must switch from our protracted emphasis on output value to emphasis on economic returns, and shift the focus of industry and communications work to the track of improving economic returns. We must further clarify the aims of production and work wholeheartedly to make the country rich.

Regional CCP committee Secretary Huang Luobin spoke at the conclusion of the conference. He said: We must carry out all-round straightening out of the enterprises in groups and batches in order to improve their economic returns. While carrying out this work, we must give priority to rectifying and staffing the leadership groups, and select effective cadres as managers and secretaries. We must promote the economic responsibility systems and pay attention to properly handling the relations between the interests of the state, the enterprises and the individual workers. We must seriously tidy up financial and economic discipline and do a good job in completing the inspection of finances. We must deal resolute blows at elements who commit serious crimes in the economic field.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI FLOOD CONTROL -- The Shaanxi provincial flood and drought control command recently issued a circular demanding that all places do well in flood control this year. The circular says that floods last year caused serious losses in terms of lives and property of people and to state economic construction in the province. The flood season will approach soon and we are pressed for time. From now on, all places must be immediately and fully prepared against floods this year. They must conduct large-scale inspection before the flood season and quickly repair the projects damaged by floods last year. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82 HK]

TA KUNG PAO ON BUSH'S UPCOMING CHINA VISIT

HK300700 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "China Announces That Bush Will Pay an Official Visit"]

[Text] Beijing announced yesterday that U.S. Vice President George Bush will be making an official visit to China in the early part of May.

Bush is at present making a tour of the Asian and Pacific region, and his itinerary was originally scheduled for five countries. His decision to visit China was added after he began his journey. There are two points which merit attention regarding his visit. First, 2 weeks ago, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest over the U.S. sales of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. Second, he is the highest official in the Reagan administration to visit China. His position as vice president is higher than that of Secretary of State Alexander Haig and therefore, the Sino-U.S. talks this time may be upgraded as a result.

Last Time He Shouldered a "Difficult Mission"

Since the word official has been added to his visit, this will not be merely an exchange of views but should be an official talk for the solving of problems.

Bush used to be the director of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing. That was before the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations. He is an old friend of China.

Bush visited Beijing in August 1980 when he was campaigning for Reagan. At that time, there were already people pointing out that he "shouldered a very difficult mission," because Reagan was then repeating time and again his "two Chinas" view in contradiction of the statement made by Bush in Beijing.

Now, Bush is coming to China for the first time in his capacity as vice president to discuss the same problem. We can see the great obstacles created by the Reagan administration in Sino-U.S. relations. However, we do not know whether or not there will still be any difference between Bush's performance and Reagan's.

Bo Yibo's Talk

Bush arrived in Singapore the day before yesterday. His press secretary, Tilly, said that Bush's visit to Beijing is an expression of the importance attached by the United States to China's concern over the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Attaching importance to the matter is one thing. How to judge and deal with it is another.

Vice Premier Bo Yibo in his meeting with Phillips, chairman of the U.S.-China trade council yesterday discussed this matter and pointed out that some of the people in America have not clearly judged China's stand.

He held that these Americans only see the flexible aspect of China's policy but not the principled aspect. If the United States continues along this line of reasoning, it will be making a serious mistake.

The Three-Point Assurance Cannot Be Abandoned

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the protest on 14 April clearly declared that China has taken note of the three-point assurance of the United States and has therefore adopted the attitude of not allowing such a thing to be repeated and seeing how the other side behaves. Therefore, should the U.S. side go back on its three-point assurance, it must bear all consequences arising therefrom.

These three points are: 1) This batch of spare parts which the Reagan administration is preparing to sell to Taiwan is something that had been promised in the past and is not a new sale. 2) This batch will not involve the supply of weapons. 3) The United States will not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides are continuing their bilateral discussions on a settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Therefore, should the United States turn around and become entangled again in such matters as saying they are defensive and not offensive weapons, and they are spare parts and not weapons, this will be in violation of the above-mentioned three-point assurance.

China will absolutely not stand for U.S. disregard of her sovereignty or interference in her internal affairs. This is a matter of principle. Should the United States violate this principle, not only will the relations between the two countries not improve, but it will also be impossible to maintain the status quo.

There Is Still Hope for Agreement

Since the Reagan administration has sent Vice President Bush for talks, China of course welcomes this. However, taking the stand of hoping for the best and preparing for the worst, China first of all hopes that the U.S. authorities will realize their errors and mend their ways and will come to an agreement with China acceptable to both sides.

PAPERS DISCUSS ARTICLE 30 OF CONSTITUTION

HSIN WAN PAO

HK291306 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Article 30 of the Draft Constitution Attracts Attention"]

[Text] The part of the draft of the revised constitution of China that attracts the greatest attention of people is Article 30, which declared that the state is authorized to set up special administrative districts if necessary and that the system for a special administrative district will be stipulated by law in accordance with actual conditions.

It is declared in the draft of the revised constitution that China is a unitary multinational state. The draft of the revised constitution also declared that China is administratively divided into provinces, municipalities, counties and villages and besides, in those areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities into autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. But the stipulated special administrative district is not included in the above-mentioned administrative structure. As China is a country with a vast stretch of territory and a huge population, some exceptions in its administrative structure will not be detrimental to the unification of the state. Compared with the previous constitutions, the new constitution that is being discussed throughout the country will enlarge the power of local authorities and empower the local people's congresses to draw up and promulgate legislation of a local nature. The localities that enjoy nationality autonomy will be granted even greater power and they will be authorized to formulate ordinances of autonomy and independent local regulations. Nevertheless, in exercising these powers the localities will remain under the unified leadership of the central authorities. For example, the autonomous administration and the local construction in autonomous areas should still be carried out under the guidance of state planning.

It is believed that the special administrative district mentioned in the draft of the revised constitution will enjoy even greater local power than any of the existing administrative areas in the Chinese mainland. It is only mentioned in the draft of the revised constitution that the system and structure of the special administrative district will be stipulated by law in accordance with actual conditions and the draft of the revised constitution does not provide any regulations or restrictions.

Therefore as long as there is a need due to actual conditions, corresponding legislation can be drawn up to establish an appropriate system in a special administrative district.

When people read this article in the draft of the revised constitution, they will naturally associate this article with Taiwan. For the nine-point proposal on Kuomintang-CCP talks issued by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying on the eve of the last National Day mentioned that after the realization of the reunification of the country, Taiwan might become a special administrative district and enjoy a high degree of autonomy including the power to retain its own army. The central government would not interfere in the local affairs in Taiwan.

It is attempted, by drawing up this new constitution, to set up a national Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country. The chairman of the council will be appointed and can be dismissed by the National People's Congress. This is aimed to show that the command system of the army is headed by the state instead of the party. Thus the local armed forces that Taiwan will retain after it is reunited with the mainland will be able to be a part of the national armed forces, and the local armed forces need not be opposed to the national one because of politics and differences between political parties.

Since China is such a big country, it is only natural for a large number of political parties to coexist and reflect different political views. The differences and disputes between political parties should not harm the unity of the country, and the various political parties may coexist for a long time and compete with one another in making more contributions for the whole people. The draft of the revised constitution definitely provides that a united front made up of all political parties should be continuously consolidated and expanded rather than being weakened and lessened. As one of the important organizations of the united front, the CPPCC will continue to play its important role instead of being abolished.

A constitution is a fundamental law of a country. In China, it represents the unity of the views of the CCP and the will of the people. The draft of the revised constitution, if formally adopted, will have the highest authorization and no political party and no individual is allowed to violate it. Therefore, judging from the relevant clauses in the constitution, we can see that the Chinese mainland's peaceful policy on the return of Taiwan to the motherland is a permanent one.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

HK300252 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] China has proposed a system by which Taiwan could be reunited with the mainland. And the system is incorporated in the country's draft constitution which was published earlier this week for discussion and subsequent approval at the coming annual session of the National People's Congress.

Some observers believe the special provision could also have an application to Hong Kong and Macao.

The provision is short, so short that it appears to have eluded the close scrutiny of most analysts when the draft was published.

Article 30, under the first chapter titled General Principles, provides that when absolutely necessary, the nation could set up "special administrative regions." And the administrative system to be adopted will be set up by law in accordance with the conditions existing in these regions. This article follows immediately after another on how local governments are to be set up.

The "special administrative region" was first proposed in a nine-point reunification statement by the chairman of the National People's Congress, Marshal Ye Jianying, on September 30, the eve of the Chinese National Day. Among the nine points are a proposal that Taiwan can enjoy "a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its own armed forces." In the same proviso, China also guarantees that the central government (in Beijing) would "not interfere with local affairs on Taiwan."

Among the other provisions are:

-- Taiwan's current socio-economic system will remain unchanged, so will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises or on foreign investments.

-- People in authority and representative personages of various circles in Taiwan may take up posts of leadership in national political bodies and participate in running the state.

-- When Taiwan's local finance is in difficulty, the central government may subsidise it as is fit for the circumstances.

The special administrative region, when it was first mentioned by Marshal Ye, received no more attention than that of the other conditions the elderly chairman had pointed out. It was then simply regarded as a convenient phrase for this kind of political system similar to such other terms as "free zones" and "special economic zones." However, this term has been given great significance now that it is going to be part of the country's constitution.

Observers pointed out that such "special administrative regions" are distinct from the many autonomous regions, prefectures, districts and counties where ethnic minorities reside. These political regions enjoying so-called autonomous status do not enjoy the wide degree of autonomy as has been proposed for Taiwan; they do not have armed forces, and they have the same socio-economic system as the rest of the country.

Indeed, provisions for the autonomous regions and prefectures, etc, are set out in another article.

And there is a section in chapter 3 on government structure which sets out the forms and functions of administrative bodies, and the people's bodies that elect officials for these autonomous regions.

Observers said while Article 30 states only briefly the system of administration that could be used in the "special administrative regions" it does provide scope within which some of the most liberal governments could operate. This means Taiwan could have its own socio-economic system and way of life without any interference from Beijing.

Analysts said the inclusion of the specific article indicates that the Beijing leadership is not only serious about the unification of Taiwan with the motherland, but has also provided measures leading to this goal, at the same time bearing in mind the long-term prospects of the issue.

The draft constitution, the most comprehensive of four since the People's Republic was founded, also states in its preamble that accomplishing the reunification of the motherland is the "holy task and duty" of the whole people, including the compatriots of Taiwan. This is a modified call compared with the 1978 constitution, which says: "We are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland."

Analysts, however, do not believe that the regime in Taiwan would be impressed either by the preamble or Article 30. Its attitude is likely to remain unchanged from that in respect of Marshal Ye's statement last year.

Nevertheless, the draft constitution just published by Beijing will be scrutinised in earnest by Taiwan officials and there is expected to be lively debates on it in general, and Article 30 in particular, analysts said.

WAN JEN JIH PAO: PLANE CRASH DUE TO SABOTAGE

HK301050 Hong Kong WAN JEN JIH PAO 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] According to reports from Guangzhou, the "plane crash" over Guangxi a few days ago was a manmade tragedy, not merely an air accident. It was caused by a bomb set off by a group of children of senior communist cadres in a hijacking attempt. A striking rumor has been going the rounds these days both in Guangzhou and Guilin that the crash of the Trident CA3303 near Gongcheng, killing more than a hundred persons on board, was most probably caused by a bomb detonated by a group of children of high-ranking communist cadres who attempted to hijack that plane. And official communist sources have confirmed that the crash was preceded by an explosion.

According to a Beijing television broadcast, Wan Li, "premier [as published] of the State Council," has ordered the Guangzhou authorities and "CAAC" officials to conduct a thorough investigation into the real cause of the incident, thus implicitly suggesting that something other than mechanical trouble was involved.

This was not the first time that children of senior communist cadres attempted a hijacking. It was learned that last year a group of children of high-ranking cadres attempted to hijack a civil aircraft and fly it to Taiwan. The hijackers had succeeded in boarding the plane, but as their secret was leaked, they were stopped at the last minute and all were arrested.

It was said that before the Trident crashed into the Benshan Valley in Gongcheng an explosion occurred, shattering the plane into pieces and killing all its passengers and crew members.

[Editorial note: The paper also carries three other short reports on the incident on page 1: 1) It quotes sources in Guilin as saying that the plane crashed 1,400 meters above sea level against the required flight altitude of 1,800 meters on that route and that on the day of the crash the weather was fine, not rainy. 2) The paper cites the rumor circulating in Guangzhou that the co-pilot of the plane was the son of General Chen Xilian, a rival of Deng Xiaoping, and he was the target of an assassination. 3) The paper concludes from its analysis of the editorial statements of the leftwing TA KANG PAO that this paper has implicitly criticized the aviation authorities on the mainland for attempting a coverup as they delayed more than 10 hours in reporting the incident.]

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RENMIN RIBAO ACCLAIMS RECENT OPEC MEETING

HK261131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 7

[Short commentary: "New Achievement in Solidarity and Militancy of the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The 64th meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference recently decided to maintain the oil production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels a day and to keep the benchmark crude price at $34 a barrel. This is a result of OPEC's fruitful struggle against the Western oil monopolies.

Since a glut of oil appeared in the world market which sent down the oil prices, some Western countries and oil monopolies have substantially dumped their stocks on the market to pressure OPEC into lowering oil prices.

This even more seriously aggravated the situation. OPEC was confronted with a grave challenge. At the 63d meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference in March, oil ministers decided to cut back production and maintain the organization's price lines. However, the Western oil monopolies further intensified their sabotage activities and attempted to push prices even lower. They chose Nigeria and Ecuador, which were suffering from fairly grave economic difficulties as the point to make a breakthrough and suspended oil contracts with them as a means to force them to cut their prices in order to achieve the goal of breaking up OPEC. For a time, in the West, it was publicly and maliciously foretold that OPEC was going to collapse. But only 2 months later, their expectations were hopelessly dashed to pieces. OPEC provided Nigeria and Ecuador with financial aid to help them stand up against the pressure from the West. On the other hand, it continued to readjust its production ceiling in accordance with the conditions of the market and vigorously strived to maintain its price line. Meanwhile, with the substantial reduction of their stocks, the oil monopolies made new purchases of oil. All this has brought about a change in the relations between supply and demand in the world oil market. As a result, oil prices have stabilized and oil business is becoming more lively. OPEC has thus withstood severe test and achieved initial victory in stabilizing oil prices.

The present OPEC struggle is a just struggle waged by raw material producing countries to jointly defend raw material prices against world monopolies' plunder. Using oil as its weapon, OPEC has played a significant role in the struggle against the United States and Israel. Recently, it has persisted in its struggle and despite unfavorable conditions has maintained its invincible position. This proves that as long as the Third World countries are firmly united and determined to defend their common legitimate rights and interests against the world monopolies, they will finally achieve their goal in varied degrees.

OPEC is the most powerful organization of the raw-material-producing countries of the Third World. The large number of raw-material-producing countries that have united together with other developing countries have been playing an increasingly vigorous role in strengthening the cooperation between developing countries and promoting the North-South dialogue. Not long ago at the recently concluded Law of the Sea Conference and the conference of the International Tin Council. The developing countries united and cooperated with one another and showed their strength in safeguarding their rights and interests and opposing the obstinate stand of the superpowers. Though the struggle to establish a new economic order in the world is a prolonged cause and there are quite a few difficulties and obstacles ahead of us, we should never underestimate the strength, significance and role of the unity and fighting spirit of the developing countries.

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XINHUA HAILS ADOPTION OF LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

OW021958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 1 (XINHUA) -- After nine years of tough negotiations, a draft convention on the law of the sea was adopted at the 11th Session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea yesterday. 130 countries voted in favor, 4 (U.S., Turkey, Venezuela and Israel) against with 17 (including the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom) abstentions.

The draft convention consists of 320 articles and 9 annexes dealing with most human uses of seas and oceans, including shipping, fishing and resources exploitation. One of the important provisions stipulates that every coastal state has the right to establish up to 12 nautical miles of territorial sea. An exclusive economic zone provision says that every coastal state has sovereign rights in the waters up to 200 nautical miles from its coast with regard to natural resources and certain economic activities and also has certain types of jurisdiction over marine scientific research and protection and preservation of marine environment. A provision stipulates that the continental-shelf of a coastal state extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles, or 350 nautical miles under specific circumstances. The coastal state exercises over the continental-shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting its natural resources.

The provision on land-locked states provides that these states shall have the right of access to and from the sea.

The convention contains certain provisions guiding the use of territorial seas and straits for international navigation.

Another important provision explicitly stipulates that the international sea-bed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind. It provides that a "parallel system" will be established for exploring and exploiting the deep sea-bed. Under the system, all activities in the area would be controlled by the international sea-bed authority. This authority would be empowered by states parties to the convention to conduct its own mining operations through an organ called "Enterprise" and, at the same time, to contract with private and state ventures to give them mining rights in the area. It also stipulates that licensed miners must make payments ranging from 35 to 70 percent of their returns on investment to the enterprise, and that they are obligated to transfer their technology to the enterprise.

A few industrialized countries, the United States in particular, attempted to monopolize the exploitation of trillion-billion dollars of minerals lying in the international sea-bed area by using their fabulous capital and advanced technology. Not long ago, the United States introduced amendments on the draft convention's sea-bed provisions, calling in effect for the renouncement of the principle which regards the international sea-bed area as the common heritage of mankind. This unreasonable demand was categorically rejected by the developing countries. The adoption of the draft convention is, as a whole, an outcome of the long struggle waged by the Third World countries for equitable rights over seas and oceans and against big-powers' hegemonic activities in these waters. At the same time, it is also a compromised package that takes into account the interests of different types of countries with different conditions.

The draft convention is expected to be signed at Caracas, Venezuela, in December.

(Shen Weiliang), vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation, said yesterday that the adoption of a new convention on the law of the sea was the result of many years of negotiations and consultations and represented only a first step toward the establishment of a new legal order of the sea. There are still imperfections or even serious defects in quite a number of provisions of the present draft convention, he added.

He said that the numerous developing countries should make continued efforts toward defending the aims and principles of the convention and safeguarding their legal rights and interests. He pointed out that, with regard to the international sea-bed regime, the draft resolution on preparatory investment has accommodated too much of the demands of a few industrialized powers and provided privileges and priority status to these countries and their companies. "We do not consider this appropriate," he said.

He pointed out that in order to safeguard the principle of the common heritage of mankind and the provisions of the convention, no country should enact unilateral legislation in relation to deep sea mining. Any such act is illegal and null and void.

With regard to the question of the regime of the passage of warships through territorial sea, he reiterated the Chinese Government's stand that the coastal state has the right to require prior authorization or notification for the passage of foreign warships through territorial sea in accordance with the laws and regulations of the respective coastal state. "As to the questions concerning the definition of continental shelf and the delimitation of sea areas between states with opposite or adjacent coasts, I have already expressed our principles underlying these issues at the plenary meeting of 31 March. My delegation maintains its previous position," he said.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO NOTES EGYPT-USSR RELATIONS

HK301252 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Ying Huai [2503 2037]: "New Trends in Egyptian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Recently, there are indications of a relaxation of the tense Egyptian-Soviet relations that have existed for a long period since the 1970's. This has attracted people's attention and there is much talk about it.

Egypt is located at a very important strategic position in the Middle East and has always been the target of acute contention and fierce rivalry among the big countries. When President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was in office, Egypt mainly depended on Soviet "aid" in its military, economy and other undertakings. President Anwar as-Sadat, who succeeded Nasir in 1970, saw through the Moscow authorities' intention of trying to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs and to seize strategic advantages by means of providing "aid." In 1972, 20,000 Soviet military experts were expelled. In 1976, the Egyptian-Soviet friendship treaty was abrogated. Last year, the Soviet ambassador accredited to Egypt was expelled. Since the Egyptian-Soviet relations became more tense with each passing day, Egypt gradually turned to the United States.

Gaining Room To Maneuver in Diplomatic Activities

After President Muhammad Mubarak was sworn in, proceeding from the needs of safeguarding Egypt's independence and initiative and its political and economic rights and interests, he began to cautiously improve relations with the Soviet Union while continuing to strengthen its relations with the United States. Not long ago, Egypt's deputy prime minister and concurrently foreign minister said to reporters that if Soviet diplomats took measures to guarantee that they would act in accordance with diplomatic norms, the Soviet ambassador who was expelled in September last year would be welcomed back in Egypt.

Mubarak himself also once openly expressed the willingness of developing relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and not interfering in each other's internal affairs and that "principally speaking, it is unavoidable that the two countries will exchange ambassadors." International public opinion holds that these words and deeds of the Egyptian leaders are to gain the initiative for gaining room to maneuver in diplomatic activities.

The Need To Readjust its Economy

Egypt is faced with rather serious economic problems. This domestic situation acts to prompt Mubarak to readjust policy towards the Soviet Union. This is because the Aswan Dam hydropower station, which generates 65 percent of the power needed by Egypt, and most other large-scale enterprises were built with Soviet assistance in the 1960's have worn machines and spare parts for them in these projects badly need repairing and replacing. But aid from Western countries cannot solve this problem. Therefore, Egypt can only place its hopes on inviting Soviet experts to come and help overcome its present difficulties.

No sooner had President as-Sadat died than Moscow adopted a "friendly" posture towards Egypt and intensified its contention with the United States. The Soviet Union has agreed to help overhaul some equipment of the Aswan Dam hydropower station which was built with Soviet assistance. It will also send some 60 industrial technological experts to work in Egypt. The chairman of USSR Council of Ministers has also sent a telegram to Egyptian Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din expressing his hope for a normalization of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Egyptian-U.S. Relations Will Not Be Affected

Relaxation of Egyptian-Soviet relations has caused uneasiness for the other superpower. Washington worries that this will affect the U.S.-Egyptian relations. As to this, Mubarak has repeatedly reaffirmed that easing up of Egyptian-Soviet relations will not affect Egypt's policy towards the United States and that Egypt will continue to fulfill the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Egypt is an important mainstay of the United States in promoting peace in the Middle East. In order to prevent its relations with Egypt from being interfered with by the Soviet Union, the United States satisfied, on the whole, Egypt's military and economic demands during Mubarak's visit to the United States. The United States has agreed to provide Egypt with $1 billion in economic aid in 1982 and increase the military aid from $900 million to $1.2 billion.

The Egyptian people once suffered from Soviet "aid" and they are fully aware of the Kremlin's astuteness and stratagem. Mubarak has stressed that Egypt's fundamental stand continues to be opposition to Soviet expansion and infiltration in the Middle East. However, the Soviet Union is attempting to take advantage of relaxation of Egyptian-Soviet relations to meddle in Egypt's internal affairs again and to have a hand in events in the Middle East. This will lead to the danger of an even more unstable situation in this area and can only arouse people's vigilance.

PRC GIVES FARM AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW280752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- China now provides agricultural aid to 22 developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry is building 32 agricultural projects in these countries, involving more than 300 Chinese agricultural experts, said an official of the Foreign Affairs Department of the ministry.

These projects include opening reclamation areas; building of agrotechniques popularization stations, scientific research experimental stations, vegetable, tobacco, veterinary and methane stations, tea plantations, silkworm breeding farms and agrotechniques training centers. The Chinese experts either undertake whole projects, including surveys, designs, construction, trial production and personnel training, or provide technical services.

Since the 1960s, China has been providing agricultural aid to the developing countries, the official said.

Chinese expert groups have delivered six or seven agricultural aid projects to the recipient countries in each of the past four years, while undertaking new projects, he said. They have already begun or will soon begin surveys on new agricultural aid projects in Kenya, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Benin and Barbados.

In providing aid to other countries, China places emphasis on agricultural aid, he said. In building each agricultural aid project, Chinese experts also train technicians of the recipient countries to enable them to master techniques and learn managerial skills. In this way, the recipient countries will be able to expand their agricultural production with their own efforts, he said.

In the 1970s, the official said, Chinese experts helped Sierra Leone rebuild eight agro-techniques stations, build five new ones, and reclaim and transform 5,000 acres of farmland. China also undertook 80 agricultural projects in 40 countries, including Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Algeria and the Sudan. Most of these projects have been completed, he said. Working in these countries were groups of Chinese agro-technicians, veterinarians, and experts in vegetable, tea and cotton growing and silkworm breeding.

With the expansion of international multilateral economic and technical cooperation, he said, the number of the projects is increasing for which international organizations provide funds to the developing countries and China provides technical aid. With its experience in agricultural production, China will expand cooperation in this field with the developing countries, he said.

PRC AT REGIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION SEMINAR

OW011746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) constitutes an important part of the struggle to break the old international economic order and to establish a new one. This was stated by Zhang Xianwu, Chinese representative to the "Regional Seminar on TCDC for Senior Government Officials of Asia and the Pacific," which was held here from April 23 to May 1.

He said that although China is still rather backward in economy and technology as compared with the advanced world level, the Chinese people are willing to share their accomplishments and expertise with other developing countries and introduce appropriate technologies to them. China also welcomes them to extend to it technical assistance in many areas.

The seminar was attended by representatives from 18 developing countries of Asia and the Pacific and observers from some developed countries. Many representatives emphasized the importance of TCDC. They considered it improper to raise the slogan of buying the most up-to-date and sophisticated technology from the developed countries. Instead they believed that technology from developing countries could be more suitable to developing countries.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM POSTPONES SRV AID TALKS

OW281941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The committee on food aid policies and programs, leading body of the World Food Program, decided at its 13th session this afternoon to postpone discussion on food aid for "irrigation projects" in Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province. Representatives from Kampuchea, Thailand, Argentina, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the United States strongly opposed any discussion on such aids. They pointed out that Vietnam is using these aids for other purposes than production development. The examination of aid programs to Vietnam has been postponed for the third time since 1980.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW012010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary points out today that the maintenance of Sino-U.S. relations depends on whether or not Washington is determined to earnestly respect China's sovereignty and settle the issue of its arms sale to Taiwan. The commentary, entitled "He Who Ties the Knot Should Untie It" reads as follows:

At present, the world shows deep concern over the prospects of Sino-U.S. relations, because up to now no agreements have been reached in the negotiations between China and the United States on the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, and there still exists a crisis of relations between the two countries. People cannot but worry about the impact that any deterioration in Sino-U.S. relations, if it occurs, might produce on the international situation.

Everybody knows that the key to the development of the Sino-U.S. relations lies in an appropriate settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. China's position on this issue is always clearcut: Washington's arms sale to Taiwan constitutes an encroachment upon China's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs. China will in no case tolerate a long continuation of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. On its part, Washington insists on regarding arms sale to Taiwan as its own right and has refused to make a determination to settle the issue in earnest.

At the time when Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established, both sides solemnly declared that their relations should be based on mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Violation of these fundamental principles by any side would bring about harmful results to their normal relations. Since the United States has recognized that there is only ony China, Taiwan is part of China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government of China, it has no reason whatsoever to persist in selling arms to Taiwan, a matter which infringes upon China's sovereignty and interferes in its internal affairs. On this matter of principle concerning its national sovereignty, China will never retreat. If the United States clings obstinately to its course, it will inevitably bring the Sino-U.S. relations to a dangerous situation.

Some Americans, while claiming that they respect China's sovereignty and do not want to interfere in China's internal affairs or to follow a two-China policy, regard Taiwan as an independent political entity and insist that the U.S. has a right to sell arms to it. They even assert that in selling weapons to Taiwan, the U.S. is performing its "legal obligations" and that China has no say on this matter. Meanwhile, the U.S. side has repeatedly changed its tricks in an attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in disguised form. This self-contradictory, double-faced behavior shows that the U.S. only pays lip service to the principle of non-violation of China's sovereignty, but in practice goes against this principle. It affirms the principle in an abstract way and denies it in a concrete way: One may ask how can problems be solved when such an attitude is adopted? [THE RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese text of this commentary on page 6 reads: "...a concrete way; it affirms it in words but denies it in deeds. One may ask..."] The Chinese people will never barter away principles. On questions concerning its sacred sovereignty, there is no room for flexibility.

The Sino-U.S. relations are now at an important juncture. The problem of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan has reached a stage where it must be solved. As a Chinese saying goes, he who ties the knot should untie it. The time bomb of the arms sale issue which constitutes a threat to Sino-U.S. relations is created by the U.S. and can only be defused by Washington.

The maintenance of Sino-U.S. relations depends on whether or not Washington is determined to earnestly respect China's sovereignty in settling the issue of its arms sale to Taiwan. Only when the U.S. shows a concrete, not abstract; an explicit, not ambiguous sincerity in respecting China's sovereignty and not interfering in her internal affairs, and takes concrete actions in this respect can a retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations be avoided. Talking alone, however sweet it is to the ear and how ever often repeated, will not help in solving the problem. As for China, it will make its own effort for a favorable development in Sino-U.S. relations but at the same time it is fully prepared for a possible bad situation. [The RENMIN RIBAO text reads:"..."possible bad consequences."]

DEMONSTRATIONS CONDEMN U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Several thousand demonstrators marched through downtown Washington to the Capitol Hill and held a rally there this afternoon in protest against the Reagan administration's economic policies. The demonstration was organized by the "All-Peoples Congress," which is made up of about 700 labor, student, and other social organizations. The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "jobs, food, equality, human needs, not war."

Speakers at the rally voiced their complaints about the government's drastic cuts in social welfare and its increasing expenditures on military build-up. Some pointed out that the administration's economic policies are "unfair to the poor and minorities" and the cuts "are really hurting the people." A leaflet distributed by the All-Peoples Congress said: "The economy is very, very sick; but Reaganomics is making it even worse, especially for those already suffering, like the elderly and the chronically under-employed and discriminated against."

Today's demonstration marked the end of week-long nationwide protests reportedly involving over 100 cities and 800 campuses.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE IN CARIBBEAN

OW302105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to Western news agencies' reports from Washington, the U.S. Navy yesterday began a 3-week military exercise in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Taking part in the exercise are 60 warships, 350 airplanes and 45,000 active and reserve service personnel.

According to a U.S. naval officer, the exercise, codenamed "Ocean Venture '82," is to show the capabilities of the United States and other Western countries in deploying naval and air force units in this region. The exercise will included reinforcing and withdrawing U.S. forces at the naval base in Guantanamo Bay as well as air and sea assaults on Puerto Rico. The exercise follows closely "Readex 2-82," an exercise held in this region by the U.S. Navy and the British Navy.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET ENERGY DIFFICULTIES

HK030457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "The Soviet Union Faces Energy Difficulties"]

[Text] Recently, the Soviet leaders and press have repeatedly and openly talked about the energy difficulties of the Soviet Union, pointing out that fuel and power have been in "rather short supply" in the Soviet Union, that "there is a shortage to a certain extent," and that "the period of cheap energy resources has ended." Brezhnev personally called on people to show "special concern" for the problem of fuel and power.

The difficulties of the Soviet energy production have, first of all, been reflected in the drop of growth rate output year by year. The rate of production development is increasingly far from keeping pace with the demand of economic development. From the 1950's to the first half of the 1970's, the development of the energy production in the Soviet Union was fairly rapid. In 1958, coal production output reached 496 million tons, which exceeded that of the United States and ranked first in the world. In 1974, the Soviet oil output reached 460 million tons, which left the United States far behind and also ranked first in the world. Its natural gas output also ranked third in the world. However, from the mid-1970's onwards, the growth rate of Soviet energy production gradually slowed down. This tendency has been particularly marked in the production of oil, which forms the largest portion of the energy structure of the Soviet Union. The growth rate of oil production dropped from 6 percent in 1976 to 1 percent in 1981. The rate of decrease per year was almost 1 percent. From 1976 to 1980, oil production fell short of the planned target stipulated in the 10th 5-Year Plan by 34 million tons. The situation of coal production was even worse than oil. Each year's coal output was lower than the planned targets. Furthermore, from 1979 to 1981, coal output dropped for 3 years running. The output for 1981 fell short of the planned target by more than 30 million tons. During the 5-year plan period from 1976 to 1980, the actual generated energy fell short of the planned target by 85 billion kilowatt-hours. In the meantime, the plan for power station equipment and transmission line erection was not fulfilled. In energy production, only the production of natural gas has maintained a fairly high growth rate. However, at present its proportion of the energy structure is limited; therefore, its increase rate is not large enough to change the declining tendencies of the growth rate of the entire energy production of the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, the need for energy in the Soviet Union has constantly increased. It is estimated that to meet the demands of the development of the Soviet national economy, an annual increase of energy consumption amounting to 75 to 80 million tons of standard fuel is needed. However, in recent years, the annual increase of energy production in the Soviet Union has dropped to less than 70 million tons.

A few years ago, to promote energy production, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] made special decisions and stressed that fuel and power departments should be regarded as "decisive" and "key" departments to the development of the national economy. It urged everybody to pay attention to them. The Soviet Union also put 30 percent of its industrial investment, 65 percent of its steel tubing, 1/5 of its rolled steel, 1/6 of its machine-building industry products and 40 percent of its volume of rail freight into energy production. It also meted out severe punishment such as removal from office for certain responsible cadres of the energy departments who failed to exercise "effective leadership." However, the vast amount of manpower and material and financial resources as well as administrative measures mentioned above were not able to put an end to the declining trend of the development rate of energy production. The main reasons for such a failure are:

Energy resources are continuously moving to the east and energy extraction has become more and more difficult. Although the Soviet Union is rich in energy resources, more than 90 percent of its total energy reserves are dispersed in the east.

The main energy consumption areas are in the European part located in the west of the Soviet Union. Now coal, oil and natural gas in the European part are nearly exhausted. Furthermore, some large oilfields in Siberia which play a decisive role in the energy production of the Soviet Union such as the largest, the Samotlor oilfield in Tyumenskaya Oblast, are in a state of excessive production. The Soviet natural gas reserves are dispersed in the areas which are further north than the oil resources. These areas are colder and much farther from the energy-consuming areas. The situation of coal is even worse. More than 80 percent of coal is produced east of the Urals and is dispersed in the frigid zone located ot the north of latitude 60 degrees north. Furthermore, about 3/4 of this coal is dispersed in the North Pole region locked in ice and snow. Under the present conditions of Soviet technology, it is particularly difficult to exploit the coal.

Moreover, the Soviet Union also lacks sufficient technical facilities, capital and manpower. The Soviet leading departments concerned have admitted that the most modernized technical facilities suitable for the conditions in Siberia "have not yet been produced to date." For example, due to weather conditions, most machines for manufacturing natural gas pipes can only operate for 5 to 6 months a year and cars with special equipment which can be used only account for 3 percent of the total number of cars. As for those cars which are not suitable for severe cold weather conditions, their rubber tires rupture and metal accessories crack as a result of freezing. The losses in this respect alone amount to R500 million every year. High-quality drills, heavy-caliber steel tubing, pit shafts and so forth are all imported. Due to the steady deterioration of production conditions and the increase of production costs, the capital construction investments for producing every cubic meter of natural gas in the eastern part of Siberia is 400 percent higher than in the Uzbek regions. Although the Soviet authorities use high wages and allowances to solicit workers, only a few workers are willing to work in the Siberian region. The number of people who are willing to stay there for a long time is even smaller. Five years ago, there was an adverse balance of the number of people who migrated and left the Siberian regions. In other words, the number of people who left exceeded the number of those who came. At present, although the situation has changed a bit, the rate of the fluctuation of population in this region is still very high. In some construction sites, the rate is as high as 100 percent. From time to time, workers are sent in rotation by plane from the old oil-producing areas in the European part to meet an urgent need.

The fact that the Soviet Union pays more attention to oil than to coal and more attention to extraction than to prospecting work has also complicated energy production. From 1970 to 1980, the Soviet industrial investment in oil increased from 8.8 percent to 11.6 percent whereas coal investment decreased from 6.1 percent to 4.4 percent. As a result, coal production has stagnated for a long time. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has also paid too much attention to the output of oil, and neglected prospecting work and the unfulfilled targets in prospecting work. Therefore, the ratio between verified energy reserves and extraction volume has continuously decreased in the Soviet Union, causing a gap between the new and old mining areas.

Energy production is of vital importance to the economic development of the Soviet Union. Energy is also the Soviet material guarantee for getting foreign exchange to import technology and grain from the West and controlling some East European countries. To find ways to extricate itself from the present difficulties, the 26th CPSU Congress specially formulated new energy policies: speeding up the production of nuclear energy, hydraulic energy and coal; increasing the production of natural gas; and devoting major efforts to economize on fuel and power. To extract its energy in Siberia, the Soviet Union is now using energy as a bait to absorb capital and technology from the West. In the meantime, the Soviet Union is trying to poke its nose into the Middle East and the Persian Gulf in order to get a strategic foothold in the oil region.

LAO PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY CONGRESS ENDS

OW010752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- The Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party concluded yesterday in Vientiane, according to a Vientiane report.

Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan made a political report at the 4-day meeting. Referring to his country's foreign policy, he said that his party "has consistently exerted efforts to strengthen the militant unity, special relations and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea (Heng Samrin regime)." He pointed out that to enhance unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union "is a long-term and basic policy of the Lao party and government." In his report, he danced to Le Duan's tune by vilifying China as a "direct and dangerous enemy" of Laos.

The congress elected the party's central leading bodies. Kaysone Phomvihan was re-elected general secretary. Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit and three others were reelected members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

The Lao congress was called shortly after the Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam met in March.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI GOVERNORS' DELEGATION

OW271455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with a delegation of provincial governors of Thailand led by (Supayoke Panitchavid), inspector general of the Thai Ministry of the Interior. They discussed further development of friendship and cooperation.

Present were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and (Prasert Masoodi), minister-counsellor of the Royal Thai Embassy in Beijing.

CHI HAOTIAN FETES THAI DEFENSE COLLEGE GROUP

OW301649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this evening feted a friendship delegation from the National Defense College of Thailand led by college adviser Maj. Gen. (Morakot Thanyasii).

Present were Yang Zhen, vice-president of the P.L.A. Military Academy; (Prasert Masoodi), minister-counsellor; and Col. Ch. (Chalerm Sripanvong), army attache, of the Thai Embassy in Beijing.

The delegation arrived yesterday.

BURMA'S U SAN YU RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC ENVOY

BK291338 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Mo Yanzhong, Chinese ambassador to Burma, left the country for China on 28 April after completion of his term. Before the ambassador's departure, State Council Chairman and President U San Yu and State Council Secretary U Aye Ko received the ambassador and had cordial talks with him.

President U San Yu recounted the hospitable and kindred welcome accorded to him and other Burmese leaders when they visited China, and also asked Ambassador Mo Yanzhong to convey his greetings to Chinese leaders when he returned home. President U San Yu also wished China further successes in its economic construction. On 19 April, Ambassador Mo Yanzhong held a farewell banquet which was attended by almost 100 guests.

XINHUA VIEWS CURRENT MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW291712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 29 Apr 82

["Roundup: Israel Continues Policy of Hostility Against Arab People -- by XINHUA Correspondent Chen Peiming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Israel is continuing to pursue a policy of hostility against the Arab people following its final withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula on April 25. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced in a speech on the second day after the withdrawal that even if the talks on Palestinian autonomy gained results, Israel would never evacuate from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and would never give up its domination in these Arab territories.

The Begin regime has recently more than once claimed that the Israeli evacuation from the Sinai was a "tragedy," a "sacrifice" that Israel had no other choice but to make. As for the other Israeli occupied Arab territories, it said, it would make no "concessions" whatsoever.

Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon even declared that the withdrawal from Sinai was the "limit of our concession." To show his determination, Begin is currently urging the parliament to pass a bill declaring that Israel will make no further withdrawals from its settlements in the occupied Arab land. It is obvious that the Begin regime has no intention to quit the homeland of the Palestinians and other Arab territories under its occupation, and is unwilling to realize a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

As one Egyptian journalist wrote, what Israel wants is not a comprehensive peace for settling the Palestine issue. The purpose of Israel's signing of the Camp David accord with Egypt was to separate Egypt from other Arab states, and to use its so-called "autonomy talks" to prevent the Palestinian people from achieving self-determination and to deprive them of their legal rights to an independent state.

The United States expressed satisfaction over Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai as scheduled. The U.S. wishes to have more participants in the peace talks, but it meanwhile refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, denying the PLO's right to the negotiating table. It is known to all, however, that without the settlement of the Palestine issue, the Middle East peace talks would have no principal objective.

What the United States wants is, in fact, to maintain peace in the Middle East within its strategic pattern so as to resist Soviet expansion. But the current U.S. policy in the Middle East will, however, result in something quite contrary to its will. The Arab countries, on the other hand, have strongly demanded that the lost land be recovered and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people be restored. Some Arab states have been expecting to iron out differences with Egypt following the return of its Sinai. They also hope that they will fight together with Egypt for the rights of the Arabs.

The way to a comprehensive and just peace may be long and difficult, but the Arab nations are becoming more closely united for the common goal.

VICE CHAIRMAN ULANHU MEETS LIBYAN DELEGATION

OW281606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met this evening with Muhammad Z. Rajab, secretary-general of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya.

Ulanhu said, "China and Libya are both developing countries. The continued development of China-Libya friendship conforms to the interests of our peoples."

Rajab said he hoped the relations between the two countries will continue to grow.

The guests were honored at a dinner hosted by the vice-chairman. Also present were Xing Yimin, deputy-secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and (Abdalla A. al-Harari), secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Beijing.

The guests arrived yesterday on their way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

MADAGASCAR PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS LEADERS

Meeting With Qiao Shi

OW241648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with and hosted a dinner in honor of Monja Jaona, doyen of the Supreme Council of Revolution and president of the National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar, Mrs. Jaona and their party.

Present on the occasion were Li Shuzheng, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, Madagascan ambassador to China, and Mrs. Rakotofiringa.

President Jaona arrived here April 8 for medical treatment and for a visit to the country.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW250721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (Xinhua) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met today with Monja Jaona, doyen of the Supreme Council of Revolution and president of the National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar, and Mrs. Jaona. They discussed bilateral relations and some international issues.

Also present were Qiao Shi and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, Madagascan ambassador to China, and Mrs. Rokotofiringa.

MAURITANIAN LEADERS FETE OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW301900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Nouakchott, April 30 (XINHUA) Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Zhao Yuan left his post for home today. Earlier, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Mauritanian Military Commission for National Salvation and head of state, and Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defence, received and feasted the ambassador respectively.

At a medal-conferring ceremony on April 24, Haydala, in the name of the Military Commission for National Salvation, awarded Zhao Yuan an order of national merit. In a conversation with the ambassador after the ceremony, President Haydala highly praised the cooperative relations between China and Mauritania and held that the Chinese-Mauritanian cooperation is an example for South-South cooperation and cooperation in the Third World.

PRC REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN FALKLANDS

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW021701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of a statement issued by a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today in regard to Britain's military attack on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands:

"Britain has subjected the Malvinas Islands to its military attack, thereby enlarging the sanguinary conflict between the British and Argentine troops and adding to the difficulty of seeking a peaceful solution. We deeply regret this serious development of events.

"We once again appeal to the two parties, Britain and Argentina, to halt their military actions immediately and prevent further worsening of the conflict. The resolutions adopted recently by the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries and by the consultative conference of the foreign ministers of American states should be respected.

"The fact that the United States as a mediator in this conflict has suddenly changed its attitude is obviously not conducive to the efforts of the international community for a peaceful solution of the Malvinas conflict and may give rise to serious consequences.

"The Chinese Government reiterates its hope that the two parties, Britain and Argentina, will immediately suspend their military actions and seek a reasonable and just solution of the Malvinas conflict through peaceful negotiations."

UN Representative's Contacts

OW022009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Ling Qing (China), president of the U.N. Security Council, and Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary-general, met here today and expressed their deep concern with the heightened hostilities in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Ling Qing has maintained contacts with both parties on the situation throughout the weekend. He will meet with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym tomorrow and reassess the situation with the secretary-general afterward.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK301416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Malvinas Dispute Should Be Settled Peacefully"]

[Text] Due to the British troops' landing on South Georgia, the tension in the Malvinas Islands has been aggravated. In addition to this, the British Defense Ministry announced on 28 April that Britain would enforce a 200-mile sea and air blockade around the islands; while on the other side, Argentina claimed that it would not hesitate to resist the imminent British military attack. Many Latin American countries and nonaligned countries are deeply worried about further bloodshed in conflicts which might occur between Britain and Argentina.

Various countries and the world media are paying close attention to the situation in the Malvinas Islands. They have repeatedly urged Argentina and Britain to exercise great restraint and settle the dispute between them through peaceful negotiation. Some countries are even playing active roles in mediating between the two countries. Both Argentina and Britain declared that they would not resort to force. The British forces claimed that they would never fire the first shot, while the Argentine army announced that they would only launch a counteroffensive in the face of an armed assault. However, what is disturbing the world is that the attempt to settle the dispute by force or by means of armed intimidation somehow came to the surface while the negotiation was being carried on. This development has laid new obstacles and difficulties in the road to peacefully settling the dispute through diplomatic channels.

The Malvinas Islands (Falkland Islands) issue is one left behind by colonialism. The decolonization of the islands is imperative in our times as the Third World countries have risen and are growing in strength. All the resolutions adopted by the United Nations on this issue should be respected and enforced. With regard to the sovereignty of the islands, the nonaligned nations made known their clear-cut position many times from 1975 to 1981. At the recently convened conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, they once again declared their stand, via the conference's communique, in support of Argentina in demanding the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands. They also appealed to all the parties concerned not to take any action which might harm the peace and security of the region, and to take the initiative to seek a peaceful settlement to the dispute. The consultative meeting of the Organization of American States [OAS], which recently closed, adopted a resolution, asking Britain to stop its hostile actions and urging the two countries to reopen diplomatic negotiations. All these resolutions and appeals of the above international organizations merit the attention of Britain and Argentina.

Feeling a great deal of concern over the serious situation in the Malvinas Islands, the Chinese people eagerly want both Britain and Argentina to try their best to restrain themselves and prevent the situation from being aggravated. They also hope that both countries can find a reasonable and fair solution to settle the Malvinas dispute through peaceful negotiations.

Reagan's Comments Cited

OW020712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today after the British attack on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands this morning that the United States still "stands ready" to help find a solution to the dispute over the islands. "We hope there can be a peaceful solution.... I stand ready to be of help," Reagan said upon leaving the White House to open the World's Fair at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Later a State Department official told reporters that the United States did not have advanced warning of the British attack but said the United States "remains ready" to assist Britain and Argentina in finding a solution to the dispute. "We are in a very dangerous phase of the dispute. The United States remains ready to assist the parties in finding a fairly early settlement," the official said.

The United States yesterday blamed Argentina for "armed aggression" in the islands and suspended military sales and credits to that country after it said Argentina had rejected an American proposal. However, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez denied in New York that Argentina has rejected the U.S. proposal. "We have made observations that do not mean rejection of the plan." He said Argentina is prepared to "negotiate" and "is always ready to comply with Resolution 502 and to accept intervention of the United Nations or any of its organs and, of course, of the secretary-general.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym is due to arrive in Washington this afternoon to meet U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig tomorrow before going to New York to meet the U.N. secretary-general to continue the search for a peaceful solution.

Latin American Response

OW011346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Some Latin American countries yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with U.S. announced sanctions on Argentina and support for Britain in the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands. They demanded a justifiable solution to the dispute by peaceful means.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry in a message to Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said: "At this hour when the Argentine nation is the victim of bellicose blockade and unjustifiable economic sanctions, the government and people of Peru are determined to give the support at our disposal in the defence of Argentina's legitimate national interests." "I also reaffirm our firm determination not to spare any effort to contribute to the restoration of peace (on the Malvinas Islands) based on justice," he said.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella also told reporters that the U.S. decision to support Britain and impose sanctions on Argentina was a "grave mistake." "Peru and surely all of Latin America has received with surprise and disappointment" the American decision, he added.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Valencia Rodriguez in a statement yesterday expressed deep concern about the U.S. decision. He announced that the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry is now in urgent consultations with other Latin American countries, the Andes group nations in particular, to work out a common position on the situation. He said that as a partner to a treaty of mutual assistance among the American states, the United States should respect the resolution adopted at an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States not long ago. However, the decision ignored the obligation the United States undertook at that meeting.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in an urgent telegram to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said: "Given the continued aggravation of the crisis between Great Britain and Argentina, and the imminence of an armed conflict in the South Atlantic, the government of Brazil considers it is imperative that the mechanisms provided in the United Nations Charter be immediately activated to keep the peace and guarantee international security." "It is the responsibility of the United Nations to take swift and effective measures, including cautionary ones, to ensure the complementation of Security Council Resolution 502 in all its aspects," the telegram said. A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that Brazil opposed any type of unilaterally adopted sanctions.

Venezuela's Ambassador to the United Nations Hilarion Cardozo said the U.S. decision to support Britain would have "a grave affect" on U.S. relations with Latin American countries. "Aggression against a nation or part of our continent by an extra-continental force is totally unacceptable," he noted.

Chile's Foreign Minister Rene Rojas said that his country will remain neutral if war erupts between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas islands. The Chilean Government has always stood for a peaceful solution to the disputes, he said.

LEADERS, OTHERS ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Zhao At Great Hall

OW010040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 workers and people from various circles in the capital held a grand party this evening at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the "1 May" International Labor Day. Party and state leaders and foreign friends and guests in Beijing joined the masses at the party this evening in celebrating the glorious festival of the working people.

Large pictures of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on both sides of Tiananmen Square today, and Comrade Mao Zedong's picture hung in the center of the Tiananmen rostrum. At 1930, the party began. Decorated with lanterns and colorful streamers, the Great Hall of the People was filled with cheers, laughter and singing. There was music, singing and dancing, Beijing Opera, magic, acrobatics, a puppet show and other activities, as well as films, separately staged in the 10,000-seat auditorium, the small auditorium on the third floor, the central hall, the east and west halls and the banquet hall on the second floor. There were martial arts and gymnastic performances in the north hall on the first floor. In other halls and rooms were bridge, chess and other activities.

Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council attended the party and cordially met with Comrade Hoang Van Hoan and the leaders of nine foreign delegations. They were: Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Secretariat and the Central Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party; Yi Su-wol, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Madame Kankasa, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Zambian Women's League; U Chong-hak, vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Khalid 'Abdul Ghani, a secretary of the Palestine Trade Union Federation in charge of propaganda; D.D. Vasisht, general secretary of the Indian Labor Association; Serafin Aliaga, secretary of international relations of the Trade Union Confederation of the Workers Commission of Spain; Ismario Gonzalez, executive member of the Federation of Trade Unions of Venezuela; and Tancredo Joviano Herran Mejia, president of the National Trade Union of Chauffeurs of Venezuela.

Present at the party were delegates attending the 23d meeting of the NPC Standing Committee; comrades from various places attending the forum reviewing "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities; delegates attending the national forum of model and advanced workers; members of the visiting youth group of minority nationalities from border regions; representatives of model and advanced workers in Beijing's industrial and communications, capital construction, agricultural and forestry, financial and trade, cultural and educational, sports, public health, scientific research and other fields; veteran Red Army fighters; veteran cadres and veteran workers and staff member in government offices, mass organizations enterprises and establishments; and representatives of PLA commanders and fighters.

Also present were Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreign nationals of Chinese origin in Beijing.

Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qiogyi Gyancan, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, Huang Hua, Jiang Hua, Han Xianchu, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu attended the party.

Among the foreign guests who attended the party by invitation were visiting foreign trade union delegations and other delegations, diplomatic envoys and their wives and foreign experts working in Beijing.

Today's party was jointly sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Culture, the PLA General Political Department and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Ye Jianying Greets Guests

OW302117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met at his home this morning with Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and well-known foreign nationals of Chinese origin in Beijing and celebrated "1 May" International Labor Day together with them.

At the meeting Ye Jianying and the guests talked about the restructuring of the administration now in progress. He said: We have a large number of veteran cadres who have struggled for decades and even more than half a century for the people's cause. Now, for age and health reasons, it is rather difficult for them to continue to hold first line leading posts. In the restructuring of state organs, these veteran cadres have on their own initiative asked to retire from their leading posts to do something within their abilities. Therefore, the current structural reform and personnel selection for leading bodies are progressing very smoothly. This is very encouraging.

Ye Jianying said: Our veteran comrades have, since the day they joined the revolution, cherished the ideal of thinking not of themselves but of the motherland and the people. And today it is out of consideration for the people's cause that they are retiring from the first line of leadership.

Ye Jianying said: You have come to Beijing from abroad, are all concerned about the motherland's cause and all have a fervent heart. This is extremely valuable. You all hope the motherland can be built up successfully. We now have the conditions to build up the motherland and we certainly can build it up successfully. In the current restructuring of state organs, it is first necessary to select good people for the leading bodies. With this problem properly solved, the pace of national construction will become faster. To do a good job in strengthening the leading bodies, we must rely on the joint efforts of veteran and new cadres, on scientific and general knowledge and on studying.

When the guest arrived, Comrade Ye Jianying stood at the door and shook hands with them one by one, exchanged greetings and posed for pictures with all of them. At the end of the meeting, he walked the guests into the yard. When an old Taiwan compatriot urged him to take good care of himself and to visit Ali Shan and Riyue Tan [Sun Moon Lake] when the motherland is reunified, Ye Jianying said: I hope to see Taiwan's return to the motherland to realize the great reunification cause.

Present at the meeting were Fei Yimin and his wife; Mei Wending and his wife; Mei Ziqiang; Huang Weqin; Wu Yongtai; Huang Shikai; Gao Wuyi; Huang Laishui; Zheng Shaolong; Lin Daguang; Yuan Xiaoyuan; Yang Mengdong and his wife; Chen Xuanyuan and his wife; Chen Xuanziang and his wife; Li Haian; and Li Jusheng.

Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and others were present at the meeting.

Ni Zhifu Calls on Nie Rongzhen

OW301427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a report from XINHUA reporters Liu Huinian and Yu Jiafu, on the eve of May Day, representatives of model workers of China's national defense industry called on Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, to extend May Day greetings to him on behalf of the broad masses of workers of the national defense industry in the country.

This morning, Comrade Nie Rongzhen received at his residence these model workers who have come to Beijing to attend a national forum of model workers and advanced people. He jubilantly shook hands with each of them, asked them to sit beside him and held a cordial conversation with them. First of all he told them that he is now physically healthier than before.

He said: "We are fighters of the Long March. The new Long March depends on you people. The four modernizations represent the new Long March. The tasks of the new Long March are strenuous and difficult. You represent the main force cultivated after the liberation. The tasks of carrying out technical reforms and innovations and guiding the young people fall on your shoulders." He continued: "It is my belief that you are difinitely able to make still greater contributions to the modernization of national defense."

Among the model workers who called on Comrade Nie Rongzhen were Li Linzhuang, Lai Aiguang, Chen Huojin, Zhang Rongxiang, Wang Hanli and Chen Zhongsheng. Some of them are engineers and technicians who have made important contributions to the national defense industry, while others are "iron man-type workers." They briefed Nie Rongzhen on the achievements in China's national defense industry. Comrade Nie Rongzhen encouraged the model workers, saying: "You must not cease to make progress. The national defense industry must make fresh contributions to the modernization of national defense."

When the representatives of the model workers described how the staff and workers in their own units have worked hard, relied on their own efforts, learned from the advanced units and carried out technical innovations, Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: We have now adopted a policy of opening to the world, and it is necessary to import some advanced technology. But we should not regard everything foreign as good. We should exert our efforts to do research and make some things ourselves.

When the representatives of the model workers bid farewell to Nie Rongzhen, they expressed their determination to live up to the earnest expectation of their forerunners; to do a still better job in bringing into full play their leading and exemplary role as well as their role as a bridge, after they go back to their own units; to carry out their work well; and to strive to make still greater contributions to the modernization of national defense. Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: "Good! Right!"

Accompanying the representatives of the model workers of the national defense industry to call on Comrade Nie Rongzhen were President Ni Zhifu and Alternate Secretary Wang Shenxiang of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Politburo Members in Provinces

OW012044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) -- Xu Shiyou and Li Desheng, members, and Seypidin, alternate member, of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, celebrated the "1 May" International Labor Day together with the masses in other parts of the country.

Xu Shiyou, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and standing committee member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, attended a get-together celebrating the 1 May festival together with people of various circles in Nanjing city on 30 April.

Li Desheng, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, today spent the festival together with the cadres and fighters of the second-class combat hero company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA units. He took part in recreational activities and sports contests organized by fighters and encouraged cadres and fighters to carry forward the fine traditions of the war years and do a better job in building the company.

Seypidin, alternate member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, attended the evening party celebrating the "1 May" International Labor Day in Hangzhou city on 30 April.

Leaders' Televised Appearances

HK030947 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 1 May in its 1100 GMT newscast carries several filmed reports on May Day celebrations in Beijing and Tianjin.

The first report, which shows the cultural soiree held the evening of 30 April at the Great Hall of the People, begins with a segment showing Premier Zhao Ziyang shaking hands with Vietnam's Hoang Van Hoan and leaders of nine foreign delegations. Near the end of the 6.5-minute report, Xi Zhongxun, Ji Pengfei and Ni Zhifu are also shown greeting the foreigners. This segment ends with shots of the numbers performed on the stage. Zhao Ziyang, Hoang Van Hoan and Peng Zhen are shown sitting together in the front row.

The next report which lasts 1.5 minutes, shows a group of top leaders in a large reception hall on 1 May exchanging handshakes, applauding and posing for a group photograph with several hundred persons attending the national forum of model and advanced workers and members of the youth delegation of minority nationalities. While the camera focuses mainly on Deng Xiaoping, the following leaders also appear on the screen in the following order: Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang, Xi Zhongxun, Ni Zhifu, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Geng Biao, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Muhua, Fang Yi, Peng Zhen and others.

The third report, which lasts 2 minutes, shows Hu Yaobang attending a forum of model and advanced workers in Tianjin on 1 May. Hu is seen listening to some of the model workers addressing the gathering and later delivering an informal speech. Also seen at the forum are municipal leaders Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili and Yan Dakai.

The final report is a 5-minute film showing adults and children strolling and playing in Tiananmen Square and Beijing parks.

MAY DAY EDITORIAL VIEWS SPIRIT OF WORKING CLASS

HK020329 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Bring Into Full Play the Spirit of the Working Class as Masters of the Country"]

[Text] "Bright spring has returned to the earth." On the third May Day, the international labor festival, of the 1980's, we are happy to see that China's political situation is stable, agricultural production has recorded sustained growth, the development of light industry and daily necessities has been very rapid, heavy industry has also started to rise again from its decline, there has been a notable improvement in people's living standards, and the social atmosphere has started to turn for the better. What makes people particularly happy is that the streamlining of administrative structures and the struggle against serious economic crimes which have been launched this year are supported by the people of the whole country and have made good progress.

These achievements of our country have been scored as a result of the hard work of the workers and people of all nationalities under CCP leadership. The Chinese working class, rich in revolutionary tradition, has upheld the four basic principles and boldly forged ahead along the great road of socialism. Many labor models and progressive workers have brought into play the spirit of being masters of the country and made outstanding contributions, for which they are respected and admired.

The working class is the leading class in China. The sense of responsibility of the working class as masters of the country comes from a correct understanding of its historical mission, and is an expression of lofty revolutionary ideals and political awareness. By establishing revolutionary ideals and enhancing political awareness, they can understand the status they already have as masters of the country and strengthen their sense of responsibility in this respect.

Revolutionary ideals enable one to take a correct approach toward state affairs, work, love affairs, marriage and family problems, while helping improve the moral standards of society and the relations between people. Without revolutionary ideals, one cannot become a progressive member of the working class. Before liberation, from the "7 February" strike, the "30 May" movement, the Guangdong-Hong Kong strike, and the 3 armed uprisings of the Shanghai workers, right up to the 8-year war of resistance and the 3-year liberation war, the progressive elements of the older generation of the working class struggled bravely, advancing wave upon wave heedless of sacrifice, and took as their revolutionary ideal the overthrow of the "three great mountains" and the establishment of a new socialist China. Today we are encountering many new situations and have to solve many new problems in building socialism under new historical conditions. The question of how to help and teach the workers to establish revolutionary ideals is a major issue confronting the party committees and trade union organizations at all levels.

Marxism tells us that the workers cannot spontaneously develop socialist ideology. The working class can only become a class for itself from being a class in itself by being educated and imbued and by accepting scientific socialist ideology. In the past few years, there has been a big increase in the number of new workers in all trade and sectors, and more than half the work force now consists of young workers. They are new blood for the working class. They are filled with vigor, love studying and accept new things. They are generation with great prospects, and many of them have already become a backbone force in production and construction. However, there are also many young workers who know very little about the fine traditions of the working class and the historical mission shouldered by that class. Some of them have not yet developed the view of life of serving the people, while some do not understand the status of masters of the country that they hold; they always take an attitude of being a bystander regarding state affairs, and do not understand the reasoning that they should approach new labor with a new attitude. This situation poses an important task for us: In light of different historical conditions and of the characteristics of different sectors of the workers, we must carry out vivid and lively ideological and political work, organize the workers, especially the young ones, to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, modern history and the history of the party, and help them to develop the communist outlook on life. It must be pointed out that the cadres undertaking leadership work in the enterprises should make use of practical daily life to conduct this type of education for the workers. For instance, the leading cadres should set an example by doing their work in the spirit of being masters of the country; they should do a good job in convening workers' congresses and ensure the rights of the workers in managing the enterprises as masters of the house; and they should exert great efforts to solve as far as possible the practical difficulties in the workers' labor and daily life, and so on. Integrating political and ideological education with education in practical daily life in this way will enable the workers to further realize, not only in theory but also in practical life, that they are the masters of the country and the enterprises, and education in strengthening the sense of responsibility as masters of the country will yield practical results.

Activities to learn from the progressives and strive to become progressive are an effective way of carrying out education in revolutionary ideals and strengthening the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of the house. Under socialist conditions, the progressive nature of the working class is expressed in the fact that they are able to stand in the forefront of socialist construction and boldly create advanced labor norms and outstanding adchievements in work; that they are able to take the lead to practice and spread communist ideology and resolutely resist corruption by capitalist ideology, the remnants of feudal ideology and other decadent ideologies; and that they act as vanguards and models in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Progressive workers and labor models are outstanding elements of the working class; they inherit and carry forward the revolutionary traditions and fine qualities of the working class, love the factory as they love their home, labor with selfless devotion, and boldly shoulder heavy burdens in the attitude of masters of the country.

In particular, since the third plenary session, they have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies, and contributed all their talent and wisdom in building material and spiritual civilization. In learning from the progressive workers and labor models, we should learn from their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and emulate them in laboring for socialism with the attitude of being masters of the country, in viewing the affairs of state in the spirit of being masters of the country, and in handling various problems with the ideology of being masters of the country. This is very vivid and practical education for the workers. At present there is an extremely abnormal phenomenon in certain units: Progressive figures are satirized, oppressed, and dealt blows, with the result that some of them are afraid of being written up in the press, commended and rewarded. This is a sinister and bad trend of destroying the progressives. We must resolutely correct this phenomenon in which good things are not fragrant, bad things do not stink and uprightness cannot overcome evil.

Organizing the workers to discuss the question of "how to be an up-to-standard worker" and mobilizing them to spontaneously formulate and abide by worker rules and regulations are also effective ways of strengthening their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and enhancing the political quality of the worker ranks. In recent years, many industrial and mining enterprises have done this in Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning and elsewhere, scoring very good results. Worker rules and regulations are pacts for worker self-education, and are basic ideological and action guidelines to be observed by all the workers together. It is necessary to proceed from reality and have definite objects in view in organizing the workers to discuss and formulate worker rules and regulations, to avoid doing the thing in a formalistic way. Implementing rules and regulations must be integrated with strengthening mass political and ideological work, and practicing the rules and regulations must become the spontaneous action of the workers. They must strive to cultivate themselves into good workers with ideals, morals, discipline and culture. The trade unions, the organizations of the worker masses, should play a still greater role in this respect.

The situation is now improving every year. Although there are many difficulties yet to be overcome on the way ahead and many problems awaiting solution, the Chinese working class and the laboring people are full of confidence in the motherland's future. We will certainly be able to gradually build our country into a powerful socialist modern state with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

ADVANCED, MODEL WORKERS FORUM HELD IN BEIJING

Leaders Meet Workers

OW010804 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders met with all representatives attending a national forum of model workers and advanced individuals as well as all members of a visiting group of young people of minority nationalities from border regions this morning at the Great Hall of the People. They had photos taken together.

Present at the meeting were Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Wei Quoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Yang Shangkun, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao as well as responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the CYL Central Committee and Beijing Municipality.

Code of Conduct Adopted

OW022025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA) -- The national forum of representatives of model and advanced workers today unanimously adopted the "rules of conduct for workers and staff members in the whole country" as the moral standard and code of conduct to be observed by all workers and staff members in the country.

The text of the rules of conduct follows:

1. Ardently love the motherland, the Communist Party and socialism.

2. Ardently love the collective, work hard and practice economy, take good care of public property and actively participate in management.

3. Ardently love one's job, learn from and catch up with the advanced, improve quality and pay attention to efficiency.

4. Diligently study to improve one's political, cultural, scientific and technical, and professional level.

5. Observe discipline and abide by law, be honest in performing one's official duties and strictly enforce rules and regulations.

6. Care for comrades, show respect for masters and love for apprentices, maintain family harmony and unite with one's neighborhood.

7. Be civilized and courteous, clean and neat, and pay attention to social ethics.

8. Foster healthy tendencies, resist unhealthy trends and always be alert against corruption.

According to a responsible person of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the rules of conduct are formulated in order to implement the "decision on all-round consolidation of state-owned industrial enterprises" of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Prior to convening the forum of representatives of model and advanced workers, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions set up a "rules of conduct for workers and staff members in the whole country" drafting group. After 3 months of investigation and study and listening extensively to opinions of the masses of workers and staff members and leading cadres at various levels, a discussion draft of the rules was prepared. At the forum, the delegates seriously discussed and made changes to the draft.

The responsible persons said: There is a close relationship as well as clear distinction between the rules of conduct for workers and staff members and the factory regulations and discipline of enterprises. Factory regulations and discipline are administrative rules and regulations formulated by enterprises according to laws and decrees of the state, and the management of an enterprise can impose economic sanctions or take disciplinary actions as provided for against workers and staff members who have violated rules and regulations. In contrast, the rules of conduct are of the nature of a pledge for the masses of workers and staff members to educate themselves, or of a principle for positive guidance to be observed by all the workers and staff members. By implementing the rules of conduct for workers and staff members, the workers and staff members will receive an education in the fine traditions of the working class to strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters and increase their consciousness in observing state laws and decrees and factory rules and discipline. This is conducive to enforcing enterprise rules and regulations and consolidating labor discipline, healing the wounds caused by the 10-year turmoil, and turning the workers and staff members in the whole country into a progressive force which has the highest ideals, the strongest sense of organization and discipline, the greatest spirit as masters, the greatest devotion, and the greatest willingness to assiduously study modern science and technology.

Ni Zhifu Addresses Closing

OW022037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA) -- The national forum of representatives of model and advanced workers, which closed today, made a proposal to workers and staff members throughout the country: The working class should march in the front ranks in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country and bring into full play its role as the country's leading class. In the practice of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, it should turn the country's workers and staff members into a progressive force which has the highest ideals, the strongest sense of organization and discipline, the greatest spirit as masters, the greatest devotion, and the greatest willingness to assiduously study modern science and technology.

The proposal also included the eight-article "rules of conduct for workers and staff members in the whole country" as the moral standard and code of conduct to be observed by all workers and staff members in the country. The proposal expressed the hope that workers and staff members of all nationalities throughout the country would actively take part in drawing up "rules of conduct for workers and staff members" adapted to the characteristics of each unit and based on the content of the "rules of conduct for workers and staff members in the whole country," and that each worker and staff member or each work team and group would also draw up a concrete plan for enforcement of the "rules of conduct for workers and staff members" to further enhance the consciousness and organization of the workers and staff members to make greater contributions to the socialist modernization program.

The forum opened on 27 April. During the meeting the delegates were cordially received by party and state leaders, listened to important speeches by central leading comrades, and celebrated the "1 May" International Labor Day together with the people in the capital. At the meeting, 18 model workers, advanced people who made outstanding achievements in building a spiritual civilization, and outstanding trade union workers reported on their advanced deeds and experiences to all the delegates.

Gu Dachun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over today's closing session. Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, made the concluding report.

Ni Zhifu said: Although the forum is not large in size, it reflects the distinct characteristics of the new period of historical development of our country. The overwhelming majority of the delegates are new, advanced and exemplary people who have come forward since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and many old models have also made new contributions during this period. This fact eloquently proves the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies and the great successes they have brought about since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Ni Zhifu spoke highly of the advanced experiences exchanged at the forum. He said: Man must have some spirit. The spiritual wealth of the model workers and advanced people is very precious. We should, by launching extensive and in-depth mass activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced, spread their advanced experiences and revolutionary spirit among the masses of workers and staff members and the people in the whole country and push the building of material and spiritual civilization forward more vigorously.

Ni Zhifu then put forward a few opinions on further launching activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced:

1. The masses of workers and staff members should raise their consciousness in understanding the advanced and exemplary people and in learning form and catching up with the advanced; consciously respect, cherish, support and emulate the advanced thinking and exemplary actions of the advanced and exemplary people; and bring about an enthusiastic situation with everyone striving to become advanced and making contributions for building the material and spiritual civilization.

2. It is necessary to have the confidence and courage to learn from and catch up with the advanced, study diligently, strive to raise one's own communist political consciousness, carry forward the spirit of fighting for the success of the socialist modernization cause and courageously plunge into the mighty torrent of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

3. It is necessary to compare oneself with the advanced and find out where one lags behind; through the conscious actions of the masses of workers and staff members in learning from and catching up with the advanced, turn the advanced level of a few advanced and exemplary people into a level attained by the vast majority of workers and staff members; produce new advanced and exemplary people and create new and higher advanced levels; and push the cuase of socialist construction forward constantly.

Ni Zhifu called on the model workers and advanced people on all fronts throughout the country to bring into better play their role as initiators, backbones and bridges in activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced. He called on trade unions at all levels to bring into play their role as communist schools, to raise the class consciousness of the masses of workers and staff members, to enhance their sense of responsibility as masters, and to strive to open up new prospects for the four modernizations drive.

HU YAOBANG ATTENDS TIANJIN WORKERS MEETING

Addresses Meeting

OW012211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tianjin, 1 May (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, attended the model workers discussion meeting held by the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee in Tianjin on the morning of 1 May. Speaking at the meeting, he expressed his hope to workers in Tianjin and the whole country: strive to open up new prospects for the four modernizations drive.

Hu Yaobang said: I am very happy to have heard you speak. On this glorious day of solidarity and militancy of the world's working class, we naturally think of the great historical mission shouldered by the Chinese working class. Our historical mission is to ultimately realize communism. However, at present and for some time to come, it is to open up new prospects for China's four modernizations. If we can open up such new prospects, we will be able to make our socialist motherland prosperous and powerful faster, and fulfill greater internationalist duties for the cause of world peace and human progress.

He said: We have many favorable conditions to take up this task. First, the Chinese working class is one of the world's most powerful working class forces. Chinese workers have grown in number from nearly 10 million before liberation to more than 100 million today. No country in the world has a working class as numerous as ours. Second, the Chinese working class has already become the master of the country, is one of the world's working class contingents with the fullest economic, political and social powers and can give full play to its intelligence and wisdom in all fields. This power of the working class and other laboring people as the masters of our country will become increasingly greater. Third, all the creative activities of the working class in our country are strongly protected and supported by the party and the state. The power of China's working class as masters was suppressed during the "Cultural Revolution" but we have corrected that. Of course, we still have bureaucracy at present, but the evil of bureaucracy is what we have always opposed. With the restructuring of state organs and improvement of party style, all the phenomena of the suppression of the initiative of workers and laboring people will be further corrected. In our country, many model workers and advanced people have come forward from among ordinary workers, and they are cherished and respected by the party, state and people. This is a concrete manifestation of the superiority of our socialist system.

He said: Of course, our working class also has its weak points. While celebrating our own festival, we should apply the law that one divides into two and give some thought to our inadequacies. I think we have two main weak points. First, in modern science and technology, culture and knowledge, we fall rather short and our level is still rather low. This is mainly because our country had long suffered from ruthless oppression by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and later again suffered from serious destruction by the "gang of four." There are now a large number of comrades diligently studying Marxism and grasping fairly advanced scientific, technological and general knowledge. However, quite a number of comrades still lack consciousness in this area. Second, the level of consciousness of being masters of the country is still uneven among the workers. Some people have a very high level of consciousness. Some people's consciousness is not so high. And there are a small number of people whose consciousness is rather low, and who even resign themselves to being backward. I think that in celebrating the festival, while fully affirming our achievements, we also should sharply point out our shortcomings and weak points. Only in this way can we do better in gloriously fulfilling our mission.

Hu Yaobang said: The Chinese Communist Party has led the Chinese working class and the Chinese people for 61 years in the great struggle to rebuild China. In the period of democratic revolution, we spent 28 years to overthrow the three big mountains and to found the People's Republic of China. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, our peasant brothers were the main force of the revolution at that time. This is because the Chinese revolution took the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force. Now, in the socialist modernization drive, the peasantry is still a main force, and the conditions of the peasantry have an extremely important bearing on the country's future. However, as far as the requirements of modernization and the trend of social development in our country are concerned, the main force standing on the forefront in the cause of the four modernizations from now on should be the glorious Chinese working class.

He said: Lenin put it well: We must soberly take note of the actual state of consciousness and preparedness of the entire working class and the laboring masses as a whole. Today, we should strive to increase the consciousness of the entire working class and, at the same time, strive to enhance the construction ability of the entire working class. We must make up our mind to rotationally train workers in a planned way. The Communist Party members, CYL members, model workers and young workers should all take the lead in striving to raise their own political, technical and cultural level. During the Yanan period, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The Chinese revolution has not yet triumphed and great efforts are still needed to unite the working class, the peasantry and the other sections of the petty bourgeoisie, the intellectuals, and the entire revolutionary people. This is a tremendous political and organizational task. The responsibility for its accomplishment rests on the Communist Party of China, on the progressive workers and on the entire working class. The ultimate liberation of the working class and the people as a whole will be achieved only under socialism, which is the final goal the Chinese proletariat must struggle to attain." The working class must strive to strengthen its own unity in order to better unite all the revolutionary people in the struggle for the common task."

Hu Yaobang said: We have traveled a tortuous road since the founding of the People's Republic. Now, in guiding ideology, we have accomplished the task of bringing order out of chaos. From now on, if we adhere to the correct Marxist line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, if the working class gives full play to its exemplary vanguard role and its role as the main force, if the peasant masses continue to work hard, and if the workers, peasants and intellectuals closely cooperate among themselves and with all patriotic personages, make up their minds and fight in unity, our country has very bright prospects and will assuredly be greatly developed by the end of the 20th century.

Hu Yaobang said: Tianjin's working class is a good force. It is of rather high seniority among the country's working class forces and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the past few years, it has displayed relatively high enthusiasm and has made remarkable achievements in developing production, fighting earthquakes and providing disaster relief, rebuilding the city, building a socialist spiritual civilization and so forth. The PLA units stationed in Tianjin have closely coordinated with local authorities and also made gratifying contributions to the four modernizations drive. The CCP Central Committee hopes that Tianjin's working class will greatly boost its revolutionary morale and become one of the forces in the foremost ranks among the country's working class as a whole. The CCP Central Committee also hopes that the country's working class will, as a whole, work hard to temper itself into a progressive force which has the highest ideals, the strongest sense of organization and discipline, the greatest spirit as masters and the greatest devotion, and is most willing to assiduously study modern science and technology, temper itself into a steel-like working force which works hard to make the country prosperous and strong, keeps on fighting despite setbacks, is capable of overcoming any difficulty and constantly pushes the four modernizations program forward.

Meets With Workers

OW012038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1703 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 1 May (XINHUA) — Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, attended the Tianjin municipal model workers discussion meeting in Tianjin Municipality today. He extended holiday greetings at the meeting to the working class in Tianjin Municipality and the whole country and expressed the hope that at present and for some time to come they would work hard to open up new prospects for China's four modernizations.

More than 170 people attended today's discussion meeting. They were representatives of workers, engineers, factory directors, managers, teachers, doctors, actors, primary party branch secretaries, PLA combat heroes and public security personnel who have performed meritorious services. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the meeting.

Comrade Hu Yaobang listened with great interest to model workers reporting on their work. Comrade Hu Yaobang personally asked Luo Yusheng, Tianjin municipal model worker and Quyi artist, to speak. He introduced her, saying: "She is a veteran actress who was looked down upon in the old society." Luo Yusheng, 69, walked over and sat down beside Comrade Hu Yaobang. She said with emotion: "My mother gave birth to me, but the party educated me. I can never finish talking or singing about my gratitude to the party. I am 69 years old. I will continue to sing and will train the younger generation." Comrade Hu Yaobang urged her: "Don't wear yourself out." Luo Yusheng said: "I don't feel tired but feel that I have more energy than I can use." Comrade Hu Yaobang warmly shook hands with Luo Yusheng and said: "I hope you will live to be 100."

Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee; Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Tianjin; Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress; Zhang Huaisan, secretary of the municipal party committee; and other responsible party, government and military comrades of Tianjin Municipality were present at the discussion meeting.

This afternoon, Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with Comrade Chen Weida and others, went to Tianjin's Tanggu new port to see workers hoisting containers at the newly completed container ship wharf, the first in our country, and, sitting down on small stools on the wharf, had a cordial conversation with dock workers who worked as usual on the holiday. He inquired about the workers' working and living conditions. The workers were unconstrained and talked cheerfully. The wharf was filled with a lively atmosphere. Comrade Hu Yaobang also posed for pictures with the workers.

INTERVIEW WITH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL CHEN YU

OW021111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Congresses of workers' representatives have been established in 95 percent of large and medium-sized enterprises in China's major industrial cities, a top Chinese union leader told XINHUA on the occasion of May Day, the International Labor Day. The system, which enables rank-and-file workers to participate in company management, has been instituted in well over 100,000 factories and mines in all parts of the country, according to Chen Yu, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. These Chinese trade unions, he said, now have nearly 70 million members. At present, the unions' primary task is to help establish and improve the system of workers' congresses in the factories and mines to enable the workers to exercise their democratic rights. The congress in each factory or mine has the right to examine and make decisions on the factory's plans for production and technical transformation. It supervises the work of leading cadres in the factory. "In many enterprises, factory managers, workshop heads and other leaders have been chosen through election," he said. "The trade union organization in the factory is the organ of work of the workers' congress."

"At present and for a fairly long period to come," he said, "the central task of the Chinese people is to build China into a highly democratic, highly cultured, powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defense. This is also the central task of the Chinese trade unions." To help achieve the goal, he continued, the unions will help mobilize the workers through various forms of socialist emulation.

Chinese unions are mass organizations, organized on the initiative of working people, he said. "As such, the unions represent the interests of the workers and help them solve practical problems in their life and work." "The unions also concern themselves with improvement of the working conditions in factories and mines and the living conditions of the workers," he said. In the past three years, five million workers' families have moved into new housing built for them, and the average wage of the workers has increased by 25.7 percent.

LEADERS, PARTIES COMMENT ON REVISED CONSTITUTION

Ni Zhifu Comments

OW012218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) -- In a statement made to a XINHUA reporter, Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said: The draft revised constitution published by the NPC Standing Committee is in line with the conditions of our country. It embodies the common will and fundamental interests of China's working class and all the Chinese people.

Ni Zhifu said: The draft revised constitution sums up the historical experience in the socialist revolution and construction since the founding of the People's Republic and affirms the four fundamental principles, particularly upholding the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system. It ascertains the leading position of the working class in the country, sets the task of raising the level of our material and cultural development, defines the people's rights and obligations as the masters and, for the first time, writes down as an article in the constitution the right of workers and staff to participate in running enterprises through the workers congresses and other means according to law, thus giving further expression to the status of the workers as masters.

The draft contains some new provisions on state organs, expanding the functions and powers and strengthening the organization of the NPC Standing Committee, restoring the position of the chairman of the state, instituting the premier responsibility system, establishing a Central Military Council, providing for the appropriate division of power between the central and local authorities and strengthening regional national autonomy. These provisions embody important reforms and development of the state system. It will further perfect the state system and effectively guarantee the smooth progress of the socialist construction.

Ni Zhifu said: The working class is the leading class of the country. As masters, workers and staff members throughout the country should actively and seriously take part in the discussion of the draft revised constitution, gain a deeper understanding of the importance of socialist democracy through study and discussion, strengthen their concept of the legal system, understand better and learn how to fully exercise their own democratic rights through various ways and means as provided for by law, consciously abide by the constitution, wage a struggle against all activities violating law and discipline, and safeguard the authority and dignity of the constitution.

He called on trade union organizations at all levels to regard organizing workers and staff members to discuss the draft revised constitution as the current important work, place it on the agenda of important items and make concentrated efforts to do it well. Trade union organizations at all levels should make full use of all kinds of mass media and conduct a publicity campaign in a big way so that the spirit of the draft revised constitution will strike root in the hearts of the people; widely gather opinions from the masses of workers and staff members on changes to be made; and, through this discussion, further arouse the sense of responsibility of the masses of workers and staff members and masters, heighten their revolutionary spirit and continue to do a good job in bringing about a highly developed material civilization and a highly developed spiritual civilization.

Peasants, Workers Party

OW010642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Ji Fang, chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, pointed out: It is a sign of the vigor and prosperity of our country and people that the NPC Standing Committee has made public the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

He called on all members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party to conscientiously participate in the discussion of the draft.

In a statement issued to a XINHUA reporter today, Ji Fang said: From personal experience since my participation in the 1911 revolution, I have profoundly realized that it is important and necessary to stress upholding the four basic principles in the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution; that only the CCP can lead the revolution and construction in China; that only socialism can save China and all other roads will lead to a dead end. From now on, we must continue to unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and ensure that our country successfully advances along the broad socialist road.

Ji Fang Said: Since the founding of the PRC, I have participated in the revision of the constitution several times. Publication of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country now makes me deeply feel that the party's glorious tradition is being revived and carried forward. I believe that as long as the people throughout the country rack their brains, pool their wisdom and air their views, the draft of the constitution can certainly be revised smoothly and made a fairly perfect socialist constitution suited to the conditions of our country and people.

Democratic League

OW010110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Shi Liang, chairman of the China Democratic League, made a statement today on the draft revised constitution published by the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. She said: Discussion of the draft revised constitution in depth and in breadth by the people of all nationalities and all strata throughout the country is of extremely great significance for deeply summarizing the experiences in socialist revolution and construction gained since the founding of the People's Republic, energetically promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity in our country.

Shi Liang said: Complete legislation is an important part of strengthening the socialist legal system. The 1954 constitution was new China's first fundamental law which summarized the results of the people's democratic revolution and really reflected the people's interests. It played a tremendous role in promoting the development of the socialist revolution and construction in our country.

She expressed her belief that through the discussion of the draft revised constitution by the people throughout the country, a fundamental law meeting the requirements of the new historical period will assuredly be produced, thereby greatly accelerating the building of a socialist legal system in the country.

She said: As the country's fundamental law, the draft revised constitution affirms the need to uphold the four fundamental principles in its preamble. This is a summarization of the basic experience in our country's modern history. It is also a guarantee for our country to be built into a powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

She Liang said: The overwhelming majority of the members of the China Democratic League are intellectuals. The importance the party and state attach to intellectuals is embodied in the draft revised constitution. The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country have become a part of the working class.

In her talk, Shi Liang called on the organizations at all levels and all members of the China Democratic League to actively participate in the discussion of the draft revised constitution as masters of the country, each airing his or her own views, speaking out freely and seriously putting forward opinions on changes to be made so that this fundamental law of our country for the new period will become more perfect.

Guomindang Committee

OW010114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said: The draft of the revised constitution provides for upholding the four basic principles and building a highly democratic and civilized socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology. This is the direction in which the people of all nationalities throughout the country should advance and the goal they should achieve.

In a statement issued to a XINHUA reporter today, Zhu Xuefan pointed out: The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that Taiwan is a part of the PRC's sacred territory and that it is the sacred duty of all Chinese people, including the compatriots in Taiwan, to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. This reflects the common wish and demand of the people throughout the country.

Zhu Xuefan said: "With a sense of being masters of the country, let us actively participate in the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution and enthusiastically greet the birth of the new constitution!"

Construction Association

OW031019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Hu Juewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said: The stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution on upholding the four basic principles, on the Chinese people's tasks in the new historical period and on continued efforts in developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system fully reflect our common aspiration. After its adoption at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, the draft will certainly become the common principle for the thoughts, words and deeds of the people throughout the country and will guide us for the better in our advance.

In his statement to a XINHUA reporter, Hu Juewen urged all members of the China Democratic National Construction Association to assume the attitude of the masters of the nation, speak out without reserve, take active part in this mass discussion and, through this discussion, temper themselves and learn to further develop democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system.

Industry, Commerce Federation

OW031215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, chairman of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said: The draft of the revised constitution stipulates, in explicit terms, the adherence to the four basic principles and infuses the spirit of these principles into every aspect of the draft of the revised constitution. This is of tremendous significance.

Hu Ziang said: The draft of the revised constitution correctly reflects China's conditions and its class situation. The draft's stipulations on the united front will certainly help to further strengthen the great unity among the people of all nationalities and strata throughout the nation. They will help mobilize all positive factors, ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction and sustain the aspiration of the people of the whole country, including the people of Taiwan, for the early reunification of the motherland.

In his statement to a XINHUA reporter, the elderly Hu Ziang, who has taken part in the discussion of the revised constitution on many occasions in the past, noted that the current draft of the revised constitution contains many specific stipulations concerning the citizens' basic rights, thereby further expanding the people's democratic rights.

Hu Ziang urged all members of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to take active part in the discussion and vigorously contribute their share to formulating, through revisions, a perfect socialist fundamental law.

CPPCC's Burhan

OW021105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA) -- Burhan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and honorary chairman of the China Islamic Association, has commented on the nationwide discussion of the draft revised constitution. He said that the draft revised constitution is an account of the results achieved by the CCP in leading the people of all nationalities in waging a struggle of extreme hardships and difficulties over a long period of time and that it reflects the interests and wishes of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In his remarks made to a XINHUA reporter, the 89-year-old Burhan enthusiastically praised the fundamental principles of the draft revised constitution. He touched particularly on the importance attached to nationality affairs in the draft revised constitution. He said: The draft revised constitution has expanded the autonomous rights of national autonomous areas. It stipulates that chairmen of autonomous regions and heads of autonomous prefectures and counties are to be appointed from among personnel of the nationality that exercises autonomy. Guided by state plans, the organs of self-government in national autonomous areas will decide for themselves how to manage affairs concerning local economic construction as well as concerning education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and sports. The state must take into consideration the interests of national autonomous areas when it exploits resources or sets up enterprises in such areas. The draft revised constitution also stipulates that the state helps national autonomous areas in training a large number of cadres of all levels as well as various types of professionals and technical workers from among the local people of various nationalities, and also helps the various national minorities financially, materially and technically in accelerating their economic construction and cultural development.

In my opinion, these provisions are of profound significance in promoting the great unity based on socialism among the people of all nationalities to join in socialist modernization. As far as the vigorous training of minority cadres is concerned, minority cadres have closer relations with the local people and better understanding of the culture, customs and mentality of the people of national autonomous areas. Therefore, provided they can foster the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly, they will be better able to serve the local people and do a better job in carrying out their various tasks.

Touching on the issue of religion, Burhan said: The draft revised constitution has restored and improved the relevant articles in the 1954 constitution and stipulates that every citizen enjoys the freedom of believing or not believing in religion. This is the consistent attitude of Marxism and Leninism in dealing with this issue. The overwhelming majority of personages of religious circles in our country are patriotic. Practice proves that the state's respect for the freedom of religious belief among its citizens tends to arouse their enthusiasm in the common effort to build up the country.

Burhan said: The draft revised constitution has now been published for discussion by the people throughout the country. It is my belief that by soliciting the collective wisdom of the people of the whole country, we can certainly make the draft revised constitution become more perfect.

PLA MEMBERS DISCUSS DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW010741 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a report on its front page saying that the publication of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country has received warm support from large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters. Leading organs of the various PLA general headquarters and services, military academies and schools as well as PLA units stationed in Beijing have started studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS MAY DAY FORUM

OW010755 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui provincial and Hefei municipal federations of trade unions held a forum of model workers and advanced individuals in Hefei municipality on the afternoon of 29 April to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. (Chen Qingquan), chairman of the provincial federations of trade unions, presided over the forum. Present were Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee; Yan Youmin and Su Yu, secretaries of the provincial party committee; Chen Rui, secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal departments concerned.

Su Yu and Cheng Rui addressed the forum. In his speech, Comrade Su Yu said: Our party has always attached great importance to and highly appraised the role played by model workers and advanced individuals. The model workers and advanced individuals, outstanding representatives of the broad masses of workers and staff members, are the backbone force in building a socialist material civilization and socialist culture. All cadres and people should respect, cherish and learn from them. Comrade Su Yu hoped that model workers and advanced individuals would do the following four things:

1. While carrying forward the spirit of building enterprises through arduous effort, they should, at their respective posts, make more vigorous efforts to improve product quality, increase the variety of products and cut down the consumption of raw materials in order to achieve better economic results.

2. They should play an exemplary role in building a socialist culture and influence the general mood of society with their own advanced ideas and exemplary deeds. They should uphold the four basic principles, oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization and take a firm and clear-cut stand in the current struggle against criminal activities in the economic field.

3. They should diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to have a firm and correct political orientation. In addition, they should assiduously study science, technology, professional work and culture so as to be both Red and expert.

4. They should do a good job in passing on their experience to younger workers, uniting all workers and staff members and leading them forward.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS MAY DAY FORUM

OW010536 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Wang Yan, (Zhang Jizeng), You Dexin and other leaders of Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality joined more than 70 model workers and advanced persons today at the Fuzhou No 2 chemical plant in jubilantly celebrating the 1 May International Labor Day. A jubilant, festive atmosphere prevailed at a forum of model workers and advanced persons jointly sponsored by the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions. At the forum, model workers and advanced persons spoke glowingly of the excellent situation on various fronts.

In their speeches at the forum, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government pointed out: Further efforts should be made to carry out three comparison, [words indistinct] learn from the advanced and six good activities in all industrial and mining enterprises. Model workers and advanced persons should play an exemplary leading role in this regard. The leading comrades called on the model workers and advanced persons attending the forum to ardently love the motherland, the party and socialism, to uphold the four basic principles, to take the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into account and [words indistinct]. All model workers and advanced persons should actively participate in the current struggle against economic crimes.

They should carry forward the spirit of building enterprise through arduous efforts and the working class' fine traditions, further strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and contribute more to building a socialist material civilization.

XU SHIYOU, XU JIATUN AT NANJING MAY DAY MEETING

OW010743 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Great Hall of the People in Nanjing was decorated with bunting and permeated with a jubilant atmosphere this afternoon. Some 3,000 people from various circles in Nanjing joyously met here to warmly celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day along with responsible comrades of party, government and army organizations. Attending the gathering were Xu Shiyou, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and Standing Committee member of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission; Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu and other responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee; Nie Fengzhi, Guo Linxiang and Du Ping, responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units; Lin Yousheng and (Peng Guo), responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and Liu Lin, Wang Zhaoquan, Zhou Aimin and other responsible persons of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee. The gathering was jointly sponsored by the provincial people's government, the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government and the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions.

Model and advanced workers, advanced producers and combat heroes from various fronts congratulated one another on the achievements made in implementing the principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They praised the party for reviving and carrying forward its fine traditions and work style. In the spirit of being masters of the country, they pledged to make fresh contributions to building a socialist material civilization and socialist culture.

The provincial kunqu opera troupe performed two traditional kunqu operas for those attending the gathering.

SHANDONG ACTIVITIES MARK INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

Jinan PLA Unit Displays Skills

SK011201 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] To celebrate 1 May International Labor Day and to examine the results of soldiers' military training, a unit directly subordinate to the Jinan PLA units held a professional military skills report performance on 29 April. Viewing the performance were over 700 persons, including leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units Xiao Wangdong, Zheng Sansheng, (Zhang Feng), Zhao Bingan, Zuo Qi, Kong Shiquan, He Zhiyuan, (Li Cuiying) and Xu Hongyun, as well as responsible comrades of the organs concerned of the Political and Logistics Departments and commanders and fighters.

The military skills performance began at 0800. First, the Engineer Corps demonstrated radio remote-control demolition skills. Afterward, more than 80 guards demonstrated their basic skills in catching enemies. The Signal Corps demonstrated how to send a dispatch, how to attack the enemy's [words indistinct] bare-handed and how to rush-repair signal equipment. The Scout Corps demonstrated crawling and hand-to-hand combat. The Chemical Defense Corps demonstrated how to wear protective clothing and [words indistinct]. The Communications Corps showed how to memorize code names and how to write from memory communications network charts, and the Engineer Corps showed how to erect [words indistinct]. During this performance, the commanders and fighters displayed their indomitable work style in training and their superb military skills, which fully reflected the gratifying achievements of the PLA units after modernizing and regularizing training. A military parade and review were held after the military skills demonstration.

Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units personally received all cadres and fighters participating in the performance, spoke highly of their successful performance and urged them to make persistent efforts to score new achievements.

Bai Rubing Attends Meeting

SK010818 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] On the evening of 30 April, over 1,700 persons from various circles in the provincial capital of Jinan attended a get-together at the Bayi auditorium to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the get-together were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Li Yuang, Chen Lei, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Wang Baomin, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao, Zhu Qimin, Zheng Zijiu and Ding Fangming; responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Xiao Wangdong, (Zhang Feng), Zhao Bingan, Zheng Sansheng, Fang Zheng, Chen Meizao, Fu Jiaxuan, Zuo Qi, Kong Shiquan, (Li Cuiying) and Xu Hongyun; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhou Xingfu, Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Lin, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen and Wang Liang; and responsible comrades of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government, including Wei Jianyi and Li Yuanrong. Also attending were responsible persons of the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units, the Jinan PLA Air Force unit, the provincial military district, various PLA units stationed in Jinan, departments concerned of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government. Prior to the start of the get-together, principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the Jinan PLA units received model workers and advanced workers attending the gathering. They cordially discussed the excellent situation and pledged to carry the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end and to make new contributions to the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

The get-together was jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, the Political Department of the Jinan PLA units and the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee. Films were shown at the meeting. To mark 1 May International Labor Day, all parts in Jinan municipality will be open to the public free of charge today.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION REPORTED

2d Plenum Held 23 Apr

SK240829 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The 2d plenum of the 13th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee was held on the morning of 23 April. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on implementing the two decisions on dealing blows at serious economic crimes and heard a report by Vice Governor Zhang Jingtao on preparations for the third census and suggestions for the census, a report by (Guo Chengcai), deputy director of the provincial financial department, on the province's 1981 financial final accounts and the 1982 fiscal budget and a report by (Kui Dong), director of the provincial environmental protection bureau, on increasing the province's sewage disposal fee. Xu Jianchun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over yesterday's plenum. Group discussions, which started yesterday afternoon, will run for a day and a half.

The resolution on implementing the two decisions on dealing blows at economic crimes reads: Economic crime in our province is rampant. The struggle against criminal activities in the economic sector is gradually being carried out.

The decision of the NPC Standing Committee on harshly punishing economic criminals and the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on striking blows at serious economic crimes are very important and practical. These decisions are absolutely in accord with our province's situation. The plenum unanimously and warmly supports these two decisions and urges governments at all levels and various units to earnestly implement these decisions and carry this struggle through to the end.

Lu Shengyun, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, delivered a report on our province's effort to deal blows at economic crimes and his suggestions for the future work at the 13th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee held on 21 April. He said: After the promulgation of the decision of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on harshly punishing economic criminals, our province's people's procuratorates at all levels have immediately gone into action. In the course of studying these decisions, they have promptly studied specific measures to publicize and implement these decisions. By using law as a weapon, grasping this opportune time and coordinating with relevant departments, they have resolutely dealt blows at criminals in the economic sphere and urged them to clearly understand the situation and frankly confess their crimes, and have achieved noticeable results. According to incomplete statistics, by 15 April, 155 economic criminals in our province had voluntarily surrendered and confessed their crimes and returned 318,000 yuan of ill-gotten money and some spoils valued at 36,000 yuan. More than 1,400 economic crimes were exposed by the masses. Those who were held in custody confessed their crimes. Lu Shengyun said: Judging from the cases investigated in the previous period and the problems exposed by the masses, economic crimes in our province are currently very serious and criminal activities are rampant. Such cases as smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzling, accepting bribes, speculating and swindling are astonishing. A considerable number of the cases have involved state personnel and cadres who were affected by the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology. They colluded with persons inside and outside and from higher to lower levels to engage in criminal activities. The number of criminals involved, the amount of money embezzled, the scope of criminal activities and the complexity of criminal cases were even more serious than in the period of the 1950's -- the period of the three antis campaign. Criminals involved in embezzlement of over 10,000 yuan and who are now under investigation and prosecution account for 8.5 percent. According to the province's incomplete statistics, some 440,000 yuan of spoils were caputured for the state from the exposed economic criminal cases.

Budget Report Adopted

SK270428 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 25 April, the 13th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee adopted a resolution on the 1981 provincial fiscal final account and the 1982 budget. The resolution notes: The 1981 provincial revenue and expenditure situation was good; revenue and expenditures were basically balanced, and achievements in this regard were very great. The arrangements for the 1982 budget are based on the guiding ideology that first we must eat, second we must construct and the stability and continuity of policies should be maintianed as well as on the principles of acting according to one's capability and achieving balance between revenue and expenditures. The arrangements are in conformity with our province's actual conditions.

However, we should note that the deficits accumulated in the past 2 years have not been made up. Contradictions between the demands and possible supply of funds are very conspicuous. Many unpredictable problems map crop up in the course of implementing the budget. Therefore, to fulfill the 1982 financial budget, arduous struggle and great efforts are needed.

People's governments at all levels and various units should continue to implement the readjustment principle, open up production avenues to increase production and make efforts to turn out products of good quality and low cost and having available markets to enliven the market and increase revenue. We must adhere to the principle of giving highest priority to the planned economy and taking the whole country and the overall situation into account, achieve an overall balance in finance, credit, supplies and foreign exchange and prevent blind factory construction and blind production to avoid new economic dislocation. We should also vigorously raise economic results, practice economy, reduce consumption, reduce production costs, convert deficits into profits and eliminate waste and losses in production, construction, circulation and administrative undertakings. We should resolutely struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, combine this struggle with financial inspection and enterprise consolidation, strengthen financial management, rigorously enforce financial discipline and plug loopholes to reduce revenue and increase expenditures. As for such unlawful activities as evading taxes, retaining profits, recklessly issuing bonuses and squandering and wasting state funds and property, the economic responsibility will be investigated. Those involved in serious situations should be punished according to law.

Entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Guo Changpai), deputy director of the provincial financial department, made a report on 21 April at the above meeting on the 1981 provincial fiscal final account and the 1982 financial budget. The report notes: The results of the 1981 fiscal final account are better than the estimates. The province fulfilled the revenue budget by 105.67 percent, up 6.39 percent over the previous year, and fulfilled the expenditure budget by 101.37 percent, a decrease of 14.91 percent from the previous year. In local finance, income balanced expenditures. According to a general calculation, the province suffered a deficit of 46 million yuan in 1981, basically achieving a balance between revenues and expenditures [as heard]. The report notes: Our province's financial situation improved in 1981. However, deficits over the years were not made up. Thus, we should not be unrealistically optimistic and neglect this issue. Compared with the 1981 provincial fiscal final account, the 1982 budget for revenue increases by 1.59 percent and that for expenditures increases by 7.88 percent. Although the financial target is arduous, there are many favorable conditions. We should enhance our spirit, strengthen confidence, double our efforts to increase revenue and reduce expenditures and strive to achieve balance between revenues and expenditures this year.

SHANGHAI MARKS 1 MAY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

Naval Units Hold Review

OW020224 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beginning at 0730 yesterday morning, more than 1,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai held a military review in the midst of rain. (Guo Rong), deputy commander of the Shanghai PLA naval units, highly praised his soldiers' bearing and discipline. He urged the commanders and fighters to make greater efforts for the modernization and regularization of the PLA.

Chen Guodong at Gathering

OW010805 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] More than 6,000 representatives from various circles in Shanghai attended a grand gathering at the cultural square on the evening of 30 April to warmly celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the gathering were responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee and PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Wang Jingkun, (Zhang Cheng), Shen Peihua, Han Decai, (Han Dening), (Ran Hong) and (Wang Wanbin). Also present were responsible persons of departments concerned of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government, people's organizations and democratic parties. Li Jingquan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, also attended the gathering.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GUANGDONG PLANE CRASH

HK301513 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Since the airplane crash on 26 April, the departments concerned in our province have spared no effort to deal with the aftermath of the accident. Leaders at all levels have expressed their sympathy and solicitude for the family members of the victims, and the latter are also being reasonable and have stated that they will deal with this sad accident correctly. They basically feel satisfied with the work done by the departments concerned to deal with problems arising from the accident. Fourteen of the victims who died in the accident were from the Guangzhou area, and the departments concerned have notified their family members of the accident. Leaders of the Guangzhou People's Government, trade union and other departments concerned have already made personal calls to express their sympathy and solicitude. Fifteen workers of (Bantan) quarry in Taishan County died in the accident. Yesterday afternoon, the provincial metallurgical industrial bureau, Guangzhou Bank administration bureau, people's government of Taishan County and other consolation groups went to (Bantan) quarry in Taishan County. They plan to help the quarry deal with the problems arising from the accident. (Chen Wai), deputy director of the quarry, said: In this accident, we lost 15 young advanced workers, and the news shocked the entire quarry. Although our quarry is facing a number of difficulties this year, while conducting ideological work for the family members of the victims, we will do everything possible to help them solve practical problems in their livelihood. Due to the fact that leaders at all levels have paid attention to this matter and expressed their sympathy and solicitude, a number of the family members of the victims are deeply moved. The mother, elder sister and two younger sisters of Comrade (Fang Zhuxian), who is working in the staff members' hospital of the Guangzhou Municipal Transportation Administration Bureau, died in the accident. After the accident, the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government and units concerned sent responsible cadres to his home to express their sympathy and solicitude. He said that only in a socialist system would a great number of people show their concern for the family members of the victims. He pledged to take good care of his old and ill father and educate his other family members to correctly deal with problems arising from the accident. Two sons and a daughter-in-law of a Hong Kong female compatriot, (Jin Naiyu), died in the plane crash. She said: We hate to see this occurrence of such an accident. However, since the incident has already occurred, what we can do is to assuage the grief and enspire spirit. She pledged not to make excessive demands on the motherland.

Safety Measures Strengthened

HK301522 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Since the plane crash that occurred on 26 April, the Guangzhou CAAC Bureau has taken vigorous measures to ensure air passenger transport safety. Over the past 3 days, the flights and the number of passengers from Guangzhou to all places have been normal. Since the plane crash on 26 April, the Guangzhou CAAC Bureau CCP Committee has sent its personnel to flight, engineering and transport units to strengthen leadership in doing ideological and political work well and to lessen any anxieties. It has also put forth further specific measures to ensure safety.

Engineering personnel are servicing the planes more rigorously. Before a flight, they make preparations in strict accord with flight regulations. In the course of flights pilots operate in strict accord with flight regulations to ensure flight safety. Transport and service personnel seriously do well in selling tickets, checking passengers in and in supervising the boarding of planes. Over the past 3 days, flights and the number of passengers from Guangzhou to all places have been normal. All airline tickets to Guilin and Chengdu through 1 May have been sold.

CAAC Informs Victims' Families

OW011809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, May 1 (XINHUA) -- The Guangzhou office of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [C.A.A.C.] has informed the families of the 112 passengers and crew members who died in Monday's plane crash near Guilin, a C.A.A.C. official said today.

According to the ticket register, of the 104 passengers killed, 45 were from the mainland and 59 were compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Overseas Chinese and foreigners, including two Americans.

GUANGDONG LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY FETE 30 APR

HK020636 Guangzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] The Guangdong and Guangzhou federations of trade unions and cultural bureaus held a grand May Day literature and art fete in Guangzhou on 30 April. Present at the function were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC Liu Tianfu, Wu Nansheng, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Du Changtian, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Yun Guangying, Zhang Boquan, Zhou Zhifei, Zeng Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Chen Yilin, Zuo Hongtao and Li Boqiu. Also present were responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs, the various branches of the armed forces in the Guangzhou area and the Guangdong Military District Wu Kehua, Ye Jianmin, Zhu Yuehua, Xu Chunfang, Yang Shugen, Yan Deming, Xiao Yuanli, Chen De, Chen Jide and Rend Qiu; and responsible comrades of Guangzhou municipality, including Xu Shijie and Fan Hua.

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS STUDY REVISED CONSTITUTION

HK010337 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "CCP Committee of Guangzhou PLA Units Studies and Discusses Draft Revised Constitution"]

[Text] Yesterday, the standing committee of the Guangzhou PLA units CCP committee seriously studied draft revised constitution and unanimously held that the fact that the Fifth NPC Standing Committee has decided to promulgate the draft for discussion by the whole people fully expresses the extent of China's socialist democracy.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Wu Kehua, first secretary of the CCP committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and commander of the units. Wang Meng, secretary of the CCP Committee and political commissar, who is inspecting grassroots work, studied together with comrades of the units. During the discussions, the CCP committee members said that in connection with the reality of China's legislative work, the constitution is the fundamental great law for carrying out socialist modernization; with a complete set of socialist laws, we can fully guarantee socialist democracy, put to work all positive factors, effectively combat the criminal activities of the enemy, consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and ensure the early accomplishment of the four modernizations. Comrade Wu Kehua said: "Upholding the four basic principles is the fundamental interest and demand of the hundreds of millions of our people. We leading cadres must go down, take the lead in discussing the draft revised constitution, and set an example for the units." Many comrades also said during the study and discussion that the army is the pillar of the state. To study and discuss the revised draft of the constitution and put forward views on amendments is the glorious responsibility of every commander and fighter. Every comrade must, in the spirit of being master of the house, exercise his democratic rights and seriously study and discuss the draft revised constitution. In conclusion, the CCP committee decided that the leading members should go down to the units to read out the draft revised constitution. At the same time, the CCP committee members going down to inspect work in the units should also seriously discuss the draft with the units.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR PROMOTES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK030347 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular, saying that it has been decided to create an upsurge in planned parenthood work throughout the province in the second quarter of this year.

The circular noted: At present, our province's planned parenthood work is facing the following problems: The number of people having more than one child is on the increase; the number of people practicing birth control is decreasing; and the number of unplanned pregnancies is still on the increase. Leaders at all levels throughout the province must attach major importance to these problems, seize every opportunity, adopt effective measures and create an upsurge in planned parenthood work. The circular called on all areas to promote the formulation of a population plan, saying: Those couples of child-bearing age who do not have any plans for bearing children must conscientiously implement birth-control measures.

The circular noted: With regard to those people who do not practice planned parenthood and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, we must not only impose economic restrictions on them, but must also take disciplinary action against or adopt administrative disciplinary measures against them.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG AT MAY DAY FILM SHOW

HK020646 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] A May Day film show was held in Nanning on 30 April. Present at the function were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Guangxi and the PLA stationed in Nanning, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhang Xudeng and (Yu Zhenwu). Labor models and others from all parts of the region also attended. The film shown was "Xian Incident."

HENAN'S LIU JIE ATTENDS MAY DAY GATHERING

HK020812 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] Henan and Zhengzhou leaders held a May Day gathering with participants in the provincial congress of model workers in Zhengzhou on 1 May. Over 5,000 of the masses were also there. The leaders present included Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude and Li Baoguang. Various types of entertainment were presented.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI MAY DAY GATHERING

HK020644 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee and government, the Wuhan PLA units and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, people's congress standing committee and government held a grand gathering on the evening of 30 April to celebrate May Day. Leading comrades of the party, government and army, including Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu and Yan Zheng, attended the gathering, with labor models from all parts of the province. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian made a speech.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG PRESIDES AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW021311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Lhasa, 2 May (XINHUA) -- Coigo Toinzhub Cering, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the standing committee of the Xizang Regional People's Congress, died of stomach cancer on 22 April 1982 in Lhasa despite a long period of medical treatment. He was 67. A memorial service for him was held in Lhasa on the afternoon of 29 April.

Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC; vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan; and Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, presented wreaths. Wreaths were also presented by the National Committee of the CPPCC, the United Front Work Department and the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the state Nationalities Affairs Commission, the state Personnel Affairs Bureau and the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee. The memorial service was presided over by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, delivered a memorial address.

The memorial address stated: Comrade Coigo Toinzhub Cering was an official of the local government of Xizang around the time of the peaceful liberation of the region. On the eve of the PLA's march into Xizang, he made contributions to the region's peaceful liberation. After the peaceful liberation, he resolutely carried out the 17-article agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang, sincerely cooperated and worked together with the CCP and offered a number of useful suggestions. The memorial address added: Coigo Toinzhub Cering attached great importance to strengthening national solidarity and safeguarding the unification of the motherland. He worked hard to have Tibetan compatriots living abroad return to the motherland. All along he wholeheartedly supported the CCP leadership and firmly took the socialist road.

Among those attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the party, government and army in Xizang Autonomous Region, representatives from organs, PLA units, mass organizations, factories and mines of the autonomous region and Lhasa municipality and Coigo Toinzhub Cering's friends.

FIRST SECRETARY AT LHASA MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK030248 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 May 82

[Summary] People of all nationalities celebrated May Day in Nobulingka and other parks of Lhasa city. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Yin Fatang took part in a garden party there. Yangling Duoji and other responsible comrades of the region and municipality were also there.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG MEETS LABOR MODELS

HK020805 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial federation of trade unions convened a forum of representatives of labor models and progressive figures in Kunming on the eve of May Day to discuss the excellent situation on all fronts since the third plenary session, report on work and exchange experiences. An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Zhao Zengyi, Gao Zhiguo, (Li Xinwang), Hou Qunying, Li Guiying, Liu Piyun and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC met the representatives on 30 April and extended May Day greetings to them. Zhao Zengyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, and (Li Xinwang), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the forum at its opening and also made speeches. They stressed the importance of relying on labor models and progressive figures, and demanded that they set a good and leading example.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

HK291438 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] When Beijing Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi was inspecting the Beijing People's Machinery Plant recently, he pointed out: "One of the important aspects of economic results is to improve the quality of products." He said that when equipment becomes obsolete, we can manufacture new equipment, and we must not wait for and rely on replacements being imported from foreign countries. Moreover, we must increase the variety of products and strengthen our capacity for designing. In discussing the expansion of products for export, he pointed out: "When output increases, the quality of products improves and the costs drop, and subsequently, both exports and sales will improve."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS LABOR FORUM

SK010424 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Regional party, government and military leading comrades attended a forum this morning together with model workers, combat heroes, new Long March shock workers, 8 March pace setters, intellectuals, representatives of minorities and nonparty personages from various circles. They happily gathered together and spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in all trades and professions, of the region's tremendous achievements over the past 35 years and of the great victories of the party's nationality policy. They warmly celebrated 1 May International Labor Day and the 35th anniversary of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government, presided at the forum. Leading comrades of the regional party, government and military organs and the CPPCC organs, including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Yun Shiying, Huang Hou, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Eqierhuyaketu, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Han Ying, Zhang Debin, Peng Sike, Wu Daping, Yang Lingde and Wang Haishan attended the forum. Also attending were responsible persons of the regional trade union council, CYL committee and the women's federation.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, extended warm greetings to forum participants and the vast number of staff workers and workers on all fronts and people of all nationalities on behalf of the regional CCP committee and people's government.
In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui reviewed the gratifying achievements the region has scored during the 35 years since its founding and the great changes that have occurred since the third plenary session, and looked forward to the magnificent prospects of development in Nei Monggol. He said: During the past 35 years, the region has endured many setbacks. However, thanks to the CCP leadership and the common efforts of the broad masses of working people and cadres of all levels, today we have already achieved unprecedented and earth-shaking achievements. Great changes have taken place in the region politically, economically and culturally. The situation is improving with each passing day. Years of experience have shown us that enhanced party leadership and the grand unity of nationalities are the basic guarantee for promoting the economy, developing culture and advancing all other undertakings. The central task now is to promote economic construction. To ensure smooth progress of economic construction, we must successfully execute organizational reforms, crack down on the serious unlawful activities in the economic sphere and conduct education on cherishing the party, the motherland and socialism among the people, continue to promote a spiritual civilization and consolidate the party ideologically, organizationally and in work style. In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Hui said: People of all nationalities in the region must respond to the central call, resolutely implement the important directive on Nei Monggol's work issued by the central authorities, work hard and make concerted efforts, unite as one to achieve the new goal and strive to advance our region into the advanced ranks of our country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in a relatively short period.

Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee, also spoke.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT MODEL WORKERS FORUM

SK010318 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a forum of model workers to mark 1 May Labor Day this afternoon at the (Beifang) building. (Liu Yun), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided at the forum. Party and government leaders of the province and Harbin municipality, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Cheng Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, (Wang Fei), (Zhao Xinmin), Xie Yunqing, Li Rui, Wang Jinling, (Wang Guangwei), Wang Huacheng, (Lei Jianhang), (Zhao Guoqiang) and (Zhang Qin) attended the forum. They discussed the excellent situation together with 120 newly designated model workers and some national model workers living in Harbin, vowing to strive to further improve economic returns and fulfill the province's production and construction tasks. Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, extended warm congratulations to the newly designated model workers on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and people's government. He also extended holiday greetings to all advanced, exemplary persons on all fronts and the vast number of staffers and workers.

LIAONING REPORTS SERIOUS DROUGHT CONDITIONS

SK280806 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the broad masses of rural commune members throughout the province have engaged in field crop sowing under a drought seldom seen in history. As of 23 April, the province sowed 11.5 million mu of field crops, one-third of the plan. In Tieling Prefecture, where the progress in sowing is faster than in other places, over half the crop fields have been sown. The area sown to field crops this year is 3.77 million mu less than last year. Nevertheless, it is really a hard-won gain that we have sown over 10 million mu of field crops under such a serious drought.

Chaoyang Prefecture has had no heavy rainfall for over 30 months, since the autumn of 1979. Dalian Prefecture suffers from a spring drought, the first since the weather forecast service was established 77 years ago. Drought extends from Chaoyang Prefecture and Jinzhou, Fuxin and Luda municipalities to 11 prefectures and municipalities. Only Dandong municipality has escaped. As of 23 April, 31 million mu of farmland were stricken by drought, of which 17 million mu were seriously affected. In late February, the provincial CCP committee and the people's government held an emergency antidrought meeting. The party and government departments at the provincial, municipal, prefectural and county levels have organized many cadres to mobilize and lead the masses in rural areas to combat drought and develop sowing.

An editorial note of this station says that our province is suffering from a serious and widespread drought seldom seen in history. Under the leadership of the party and governments at all levels, the broad masses of commune members are carrying out a tenacious struggle against the drought. Over 10 million mu of field crops have been sown, but another 20 million mu of field crops remain to be sown. All paddy fields have not yet been transplanted with seedlings. Worse still, the soil moisture situation is deteriorating. The ravages of drought have become more serious in Ahshan, Yingkou and Liaoyuan municipalities and in Tieling Prefecture. If we fail to adopt effective measures to grasp sowing, some communes and brigades will delay their farm work and their farmlands will lie idle. Cadres at all levels and the masses of commune members should gain a full understanding of the seriousness of the present drought, eliminate the idea of leaving things to chance and foster the ideology of combating drought to win a good harvest.

BRIEFS

JILIN ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT -- As of early April, 280 state-owned enterprises designated as the province's first group of experimental enterprises to carry out readjustment work had completed their first-stage readjustment work. This experiment began in mid-February. Provincial offices and bureaus and various municipalities, prefectures and counties have assigned 1,384 cadres to form 322 investigation groups to help these experimental enterprises carry out readjustment work. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS LABOR DAY PARTY

SK030228 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpt] Representatives attending the provincial forum of model workers and advanced personages, along with provincial and municipal responsible comrades, gathered together yesterday at the Lanzhou municipal workers cultural palace to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. Representatives arrived at the workers cultural palace early yesterday morning. They extended festive greetings and talked freely about the excellent situation on all fronts. A cordial and happy atmosphere prevailed over the meeting. Leading comrades of the province and Lanzhou municipality, including Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Xiao Jianguang, Ge Shiying, Liu Bin, (Xing Anlin), (He Jinshan), Yang Shutiang, (Wu Xiuliang) and (Wang Junlang) arrived at the workers cultural palace to visit all representatives attending the provincial forum of model workers and advanced personages, and extended festive greetings and cordial regards to all representatives.

Xiao Jianguang delivered a speech at the meeting. He expressed the hope that all representatives would earnestly study the decision of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government on holding a provincial meeting of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives, study and draft a good proposal to promote vigorous development of activities to emulate, learn from, catch up with and help one another and promote the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations with concrete deeds in order to greet the convocation of the provincial meeting of outstanding workers.

QINGHAI ON PREPARING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

SK020528 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Comrade Zhao Haifeng dwelt on current major tasks at the provincial party representatives' meeting. He discussed four tasks, the first of which is to conscientiously do a good job in economic work and strive to fulfill all production tasks for this year.

With regard to current agricultural and livestock production, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Our province had much snow and rain this spring. Soil moisture content is relatively adequate. The quality of farm work is relatively good. All these conditions are favorable to reaping a bumper harvest. However, we should by no means lower our guard. Instead, we should rather overestimate our difficulties. According to weather department forecast, our province's climate will be characterized by various disasters this year. We must be fully prepared mentally and materially to combat various natural disasters. Since the beginning of spring, most areas of Huangnan, Hainan, Golog and Yushu Prefectures have had several heavy snowfalls, which caused much damage. All localities have actively carried out activities to combat disaster and protect livestock. In view of the recent situation, the damage is escalating, resulting in the death of a large number of livestock. All prefectures and counties should understand the seriousness of the problem, consider it a major task and do a good job in combating disaster and protecting livestock. All departments should provide close cooperation and support to afflicted areas. With regard to our province's industrial production, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: The provincial CCP committee has emphasized the need to attain a certain speed in developing industrial production this year and to markedly improve economic results. We have gained some speed, but we have failed to markedly improve economic results. Except for stockpiling of products caused by [words indistinct] and changes in markets, our failure is attributable mainly to long-time pursuit of output value, neglect of economic results and ineffective management. We must shift the guiding thought in economic work to raising the economic results and better harmonize speed and economic results.

The second task is to concentrate on key links and fulfill the target of achieving a greater turn for the better in the party style. The third task is to relentlessly and effectively build the socialist spiritual civilization. The fourth task is to do a better job in the national united front work, bring into play positive factors in all circles and develop the political situation of unity and stability.

HSIN WAN PAO URGES SOLVING ARMS SALE PROBLEMS

Patience 'Reached Limit'

HK020749 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 May 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Let Us See If Bush Can Untie the Knot"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush will visit China this week. So far he is the highest ranking official of the Reagan administration to come to China.

Bush has expressed himself as very keen on this China visit. Even before he had received an official invitation, he said that he intended to make China the last stop on his trip to various Asia-Pacific region countries. After starting out on his travels he again spoke of his hopes of visiting China. Last Tuesday, Washington finally announced that arrangements had been made for his visit, and Beijing released the news of his official visit 48 hours later.

Bush said he intends to have broad-ranging discussions on foreign policy issues with Chinese leaders; he said Taiwan is one of the series of issues, and not the crux of his visit.

However at present there is a crisis in Sino-U.S. relations, and this arises from U.S. dealings with Taiwan; the time has now come to solve the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. There is no way Bush can avoid this question in his talks in China.

Under the Carter administration, Bush served as director of the U.S. Liaison Office in China. This trip is the second he has made to China under Reagan's commission. The last time Reagan sent Bush to China was before the inauguration. Reagan himself was making speeches at home about "two Chinas," with the result that the efforts of Bush were all wasted. Now Bush is coming as vice president, with Reagan as president, and his performance should not be like last time!

The Reagan administration's handling of the question of arms sales to Taiwan has planted a timebomb in Sino-U.S. relations. Will the Bush visit dismantle this bomb? Or will it set it off? Of course it is also possible that the timebomb may continue to be buried there, but such a state of affairs could certainly not last long. "He who ties the knot should untie it;" only the United States can dismantle the bomb.

While saying that the Bush visit cannot eliminate all Sino-U.S. differences at one stroke, the United States has also released all kinds of "atmospheres" and devised all kinds of "formulas," with the sole intention of having China accept continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. It is necessary to make two things clear to those people who rack their brains to preserve the bomb instead of dismantling it:

First, the United States must first be sincere in respecting China's sovereignty. If it departs from this principle, words, however sweet, will certainly be seen through, and it will be absolutely impossible to scrape through by speaking ambiguously.

Second, China is still making efforts to improve relations, but her patience has already reached the limit now that the United States has proposed selling Taiwan another batch of military parts this month.

As Bush is so enthusiastic about coming, will he be able to untie the knot?

American Attitudes Discussed

HK030855 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 May 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "We Cannot Comply With the American Diehards"]

[Text] After the news that Vice President Bush would visit China was released, the granite-headed Senator Goldwater expressed his opposition; he declared that it was a U.S. right to sell arms to Taiwan and that Bush should not go to Beijing for discussions on this issue.

There are also a number of people in the Reagan administration who, basing their reasoning on the domestic rightwingers, demand that China compromise and allow the United States to continue selling arms to Taiwan. They say, Reagan cannot promise not to sell arms to Taiwan, otherwise he will get into political trouble. This of course cannot become a cause for such. Domestic political considerations cannot act as explanations for international moves. If China allows Reagan to interfere in its sovereignty on account of his political troubles, this will be tantamount to complying with the American diehards and allowing them to pursue hegemonism.

Reagan, not Goldwater, is president now, and if Reagan cannot act as the master but does what Goldwater says, his presidential status and political power will be in doubt; if he is intent on selling the arms, then Sino-U.S. relations should be allowed to retrogress, and China can wait until another U.S. president appears with the ability to lead and to properly carry out its international obligations, and then look into restoring relations.

Some Americans say that the Reagan administration hopes to maintain relations with China and recognizes China's sovereignty over Taiwan, but hold there is no harm in using somewhat abstract and ambiguous language and behaving in a somewhat equivocal fashion, in order to help Reagan explain things to the domestic rightwingers. They advocate that the United States issue a statement couched in the terms of the "Shanghai communique," and then continue selling arms to Taiwan. The "Shanghai communique" was praised as something new in diplomacy. It both sets out the points in common between China and the United States and also clearly states their differences; on key issues in dispute, it employs rather vague forms that both sides can accept. The "Shanghai communique" got Sino-U.S. relations started on the road to normalization, however it could not immediately accomplish the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. What followed this communique was only the establishment of liaison offices, not embassies, in Beijing and Washington.

It was the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations that led to the opening of ambassadorial level relations. This communique is not ambiguous at all. It states quite plainly that the United States acknowledges that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China, that there is only one China, and that Taiwan is part of China. Does this say anything about treating Taiwan as an independent political entity? Is there any doubt about China's sovereignty over Taiwan?

China and the United States could only establish ambassadorial level relations when the United States recognized not only one China but also PRC sovereignty over Taiwan; when it not only "affirmed the ultimate aim of withdrawing all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan," but also set a deadline for this withdrawal.

Any negation of the principles for the establishment of diplomatic relations, even if it is "abstract affirmation and specific negation," mean a retrogression, and the consequences are predictable. Hence the Reagan administration must respect China's sovereignty and must not regard selling arms to Taiwan as a U.S. right; it must be resolved to solve this issue, and cannot continue selling arms for a long time.

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WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESS DEBATE 1983 BUDGET

OW300838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The month-long secret negotiations between the White House and the U.S. Congress on how to cut down the 1983 budget deficit ended in failure Tuesday. Secretary of Treasury Donald T. Regan had described the negotiations as "the most tedious process I have ever seen."

The new U.S. budget submitted to the Congress by President Ronald Reagan on February 8, though advocating sweeping reductions in civil expenditures, still has a deficit of as high as 91.5 billion U.S. dollars because of increase in defence spending and income tax cut. Reagan's budget proposals have not only met with opposition from Democrats but also criticism from many Republicans. They warned that if no action was taken to tone down the scope of increase in defence spending and the decrease in income tax cut, the deficit would reach 180 billion dollars. However, President Reagan was adamant as he indicated time and again that he would not go back on his original stand and even asserted that he has the power of veto. To avoid open confrontation, leaders of the two parties in the Congress and White House advisers have been meeting in secret since late March, under the suggestion of Senate Republicanleader Howard Baker. Therefore, the Congress has put off deliberations of the new budget scheduled for April 13.

For the past month and more, the negotiators have met 13 times, expressing satisfaction over the progress made during the meetings at one time and pessimism about the prospects of the meeting at other. The key figures of the meeting -- President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill -- have remained behind the scenes. It was only in last week that Reagan told O'Neill over the telephone that he was "willing to go the extra mile" to achieve a compromise. But the latter complained that Reagan has not taken any concrete actions. Under a White House arrangement, Reagan again went to Capitol Hill yesterday to meet O'Neill and Baker, but again failed to reach a package agreement. It was disclosed that the two sides had agreed the deficit would rise to 180 billion dollars if no action was taken. They thus had set a goal of cutting it to no more than 100 billion dollars. They also reached agreement on reducing civil expenditures and cutting down defence spending, although they still have wide differences over income tax cuts. Democrat congressmen insist that the decision to cut income tax by another 10 percent in 1983 be cancelled, or they would not approve cutting welfare expenditures. However, the White House believes that it would be impossible to change the decision on tax cut, but only such measures as levying surtax on people with high-income and raising oil import tariffs could be put under consideration. As a rule, the Congress must adopt the budget before May 15. As time is running out and there is little hope for Congress and the White House to reach compromise in private, congressmen of both parties have set about preparing their separate budget proposals.

The White House-Congress debate on budget deficit has aroused concern of all the Americans. This was only natural because the trend of interest rates is closely connected with the size of budget deficit. Without the drop of interest rates the American economy which is now in a recession, can hardly be expected to turn for the better.

CORRECTION: RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

In the article entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Comments on U.S. Arms to Taiwan," published in the 3 May China DAILY REPORT on page B 1, the following subslug should be added below the sourceline:

["'He Who Ties the Knot Should Untie It' -- PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator"-- XINHUA headline]

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SEOUL

OW291136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Several hundred young people staged an anti-government demonstration in downtown Seoul on April 27 and clashed with the police, according to reports from Seoul. It was the second consecutive night that an anti-government street demonstration occurred in that city.

Young people flocked into a church for a two-hour prayer meeting for political prisoners. Later, about 200 to 300 protesters marched from the church toward the intersection near the parliament building, singing anti-government songs. The protesters clashed with several hundred riot police who tried to break up the march. About a dozen demonstrators were taken to a nearby police station.

On the same day, a group of family members of political prisoners distributed copies of a statement demanding the unconditional and immediate release of political prisoners. The statement accused the South Korean authorities of continuing the arrests and trials of patriots.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS DEBATE NO-WAR CONSTITUTION

OW031958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Japanese political parties are expressing their different views about the war-renouncing stipulation in the Japanese Constitution. The present Japanese Constitution was enacted 35 years ago on May 3, 1947. It stipulates in Article Nine that "the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes" and that "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN today carried a public opinion survey showing that 70 per cent of the picked people stand for a maintenance of this article. Opposition parties organized meetings in Tokyo to voice support for the maintenance of the stipulation. The Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan are opposed to any revision of the article. The Komei Party and the Japanese Confederation of Labor appeal for maintaining the Constitution. However, the opposition parties have different views about war-renouncing Article Nine. The Socialist Party stands for a state of neutral and unarmed Japan, saying that the presence of the Japanese self-defense forces is unconstitutional. The Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club and the Socialist and Citizens League are opposed to a revision of the Constitution, but they agree to the existence of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and deem the building of the self-defense forces constitutional.

The Liberal-Democratic Party's League of Dietmen for an Independent Constitution stands for a revision of the Constitution. At a meeting here today the league held that the Constitution does not suit the present conditions in Japan and that therefore a new constitution should be enacted independently. However, there are also different views on the subject within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. The YOMIURI SHIMBUN said today that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki "takes a prudent attitude" on this question.

Representatives of the two opposing views met here yesterday and had a three-hour debate on Article Nine of the Constitution.

GU MU ATTENDS MEETING OF CHINA-JAPAN SOCIETY

Meets Japanese Delegation

OW021614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier of the State Council Gu Mu this evening met with a Japanese delegation to the second annual meeting of the China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information. The 12-member delegation is being led by Saburo Okita.

The first society meeting took place in Japan in May 1981. The current Beijing meeting will discuss the supplementary role of regulation through market under a planned economy, the technical transformation of China's enterprises and other related issues.

Gu Mu said though Sino-Japanese economic and cultural exchanges began long ago, the society is a better exchange forum than others. He hoped the society would continue to play a still greater role in strengthening the cooperative relations between China and Japan.

Present were Chinese society representatives Ma Hong and Xue Muqiao. The delegation arrived this afternoon.

Attends Meeting

OW031849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- The second annual meeting of the China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information opened here today with discussions on planned economy and regulation through market. Vice-Premier Gu Mu was present.

Ma Hong, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, briefed the participants on the general blueprint for the sixth five-year plan. He said: "Proceeding from China's current economic conditions and taking into consideration long-term economic development, we have decided that the major tasks for the sixth five-year plan are to continue the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy; to stablize the economy and improve economic results, strive for the fundamental improvement of the financial and economic situation; and to make necessary preparations for economic development under the seventh five-year plan." "In other words," Ma Hong added, "we should focus our attention on laying a solid foundation and accumulate strength during the period of the sixth five-year plan to create conditions for a healthy development of the economy."

Noted Chinese economist Xue Muqiao spoke at the meeting on "planned economy and regulation through market." He said the general orientation for China's economic reform is to expand economic relations with other parts of the world and to enliven the domestic economy. "This orientation has not been changed and will remain unchanged in the future," he said. Liao Jili, member of tate Planning Commission, also spoke on "planned economy and regulation through marke ."

Noted Japanese economist Saburo Okita said that he agreed with Ma Hong's speech. "China's general blueprint for the sixth five-year plan is a down-to-earth one," he said. He also spoke of Japan's experience and lessons in economic development after the Second World War.

FRENCH AID TO SRV 'HARD TO UNDERSTAND'

OW241844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 Apr 82

["A Comment on Relations Between France, Vietnam -- by XINHUA Correspondent Mei Xintian" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited France, Sweden, West Germany and Belgium to seek economic and poltical assistance, he was given cold reception for most of the time and gained little out of the tour. But his stay in France was an exception. Before Nguyen's visit, the French Government had decided to provide Hanoi with 200 million francs in financial aid and sent the president's special envoy and the minister of state for research and technology to Hanoi. While Nguyen was in Paris, French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam. These moves of the French Government are hard to understand. It is reported that France has three reasons for doing so.

First, it is part of its policy of developing relations with the Third World. For all the consideration of its own interests, the French Socialist Party government pays more attention than other Western countries to the appeals of Third World countries and upholds improvement of North-South relations and closer North-South cooperation. This of course contains some positive elements. But, Vietnam is not an ordinary Third World country. It is militarily allied with the Soviet Union. It is committing flagrant aggression against Kampuchea and thereby arousing strong condemnation from Third World countries and the majority of other states. French aid to Vietnamese aggressors, then runs counter to the will of the Third World countries and people. If the French Government is true to its "Third Worldism", it should side with the majority of the Third World countries in their opposition to the Vietnamese aggressors both in words and deeds.

Secondly, it is for winning over Vietnam from under the Soviet clout. Contradictions do exist between Hanoi and Moscow. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1527 GMT on 24 April transmits an item entitled "'Excerpts of a Commentary on Relations Between France and Vietnam" which renders the preceeding passage as follows: "...the Soviet clout. Undoubtedly contradictions do exist between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese people, who ardently love independence and freedom, eventually will shake off the control by Soviet hegemonism. However the Hanoi..."] However, the Hanoi authorities cannot do without the backing of Moscow so long as they seek for regional hegemony. Despite the bitter fruits it has reaped from its aggression and expansion -- international isolation and increasing domestic difficulties, Vietnam is still reluctant to mend its ways, as was demonstrated by its fifth party congress held recently. [The XINHUA Chinese version reads: "...mend its ways and still will rely on the Soivet Union and desperately go on following the blind alley of regional hegemonism, as was demonstrated..."] So it is only a wishful thinking to try to drag Vietnam out of Soviet control with some assistance. What is more, such practice could very likely fit in with Soviet hopes. An article carried in the February issue of Japan's ECONOMIC EXCHANGES said that the Soviet Union is now hard pressed economically as it has to provide over 5,000 million U.S. dollars in assistance to Cuba, Vietnam, Afghanistan and other countries. Hence, the Kremlin is encouraging these countries to seek assistances from West Europe and Japan so that the Soviet Union will be able to maintain its military and political control over them at the mere cost of military supplies.

Thirdly, it is for continuing France's historical special relations with Vietnam. It is true that there were special relations between France and Vietnam and other Indochinese countries for a long time in the past.

And it is entirely justifiable for France to develop normal relations with these countries since their independence by making use of the advantages left over by history. The question is that while quite a number of countries have terminated their assistance to an aggressive Vietnam, France, to the contrary, is itching for better relations with Hanoi. For Paris, doesn't that involve a risk of incurring blames that it is staging a comeback in Indochina for its own interests? Hanoi has met with opposition from Democratic Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries and the majority of other countries in its pursuit of regional hegemony and has thus landed itself in a dilemma. This is an auspicious result of the worldwide joint struggle against aggression and for preserving peace. People have every reason to expect that all countries which had voted for the United Nations resolutions on the Kampuchea problem to stand firm on such a matter of principle and join hands to strive for a complete withdrawal of the aggressor troops in Kampuchea.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

Werner Meets Press

OW011608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner told a press conference here today his talks with Chinese leaders have found basic agreement on the two countries' foreign policies. He told Chinese and foreign reporters that, despite the difference in the two countries' potentials, both sides love peace and advocate sovereignty for every country. The two agree that no country, big or small, should interfere in other's internal affairs. Both nations also support political and economic unity of Europe, he said.

Answering a question on Taiwan, Werner said during the talks the Chinese reiterated their position that there is only one China and Taiwan is simply a part of China's territory. In relations with Taiwan, anything which touches on official contacts will be considered interference in China's internal affairs. He described that position as "fundamental."

Luxembourg Delegation Banquet

OW011622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening attended by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. Describing his contacts with the Chinese leaders as "fruitful," Werner said the two share identical views on basic issues. "This opens good prospects for development of Luxembourg-China relations and economic, political and cultural cooperation," he said. He said the Chinese people, relying on their own ability, wisdom, patience and courage, have built an industrial and agricultural structure uniquely suited to their country of vast territory and an ancient and rich culture. He said he was confident China would be successful in both its long-term strategy and its current economic readjustment.

Zhao Ziyang said the talks between China's and Luxembourg's leaders on international issues and bilateral relations were "friendly, frank and beneficial." "We share identical or similar views on many major international issues. Facing the same serious threat to world peace and security, China and Luxembourg feel all peace-loving countries and people should make concerted efforts to contain the hegemonists' aggression and expansion," Zhao said. He said China and Luxembourg have made gratifying progress in their political, economic, and cultural contacts. The two will make further efforts to promote such relations.

Among the guests were Gu Mu, vice-premier; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of the metallurgical industry; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg.

This morning, the guests visited the Palace Museum. Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, called on Werner this afternoon.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW020830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and his party here today at the Great Hall of the People. During the meeting, Werner said his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Huang Hua showed that Luxembourg and China held common or similar views on many international issues.

Deng Xiaoping said the fact that China and Luxembourg had common or similar views on many international issues formed the foundation of the relations between the two countries. He noted the advancing friendly cooperation between China and Luxembourg. Speaking of a united Europe, Deng Xiaoping said: "Prime Minister Werner has done a lot of work in promoting a united Europe and I myself am an enthusiastic supporter of it."

Deng Xiaoping also briefed the Luxembourg guests on China's domestic situation. Pierre Werner said he appreciated China's efforts in readjusting its economy. He expressed the belief that through such efforts, China would play the due role of a big country in international affairs.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Zhang Canming, vice foreign minister; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. Attending were also Colette Flesch, vice prime-minister and foreign minister, and Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China.

Foreign Ministers Talk

OW011220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua held talks with visiting Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mme. Colette Flesch here today. It is learned that they had in-depth discussions on internatioanl issues of common concern, regional issues in particular.

Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Zheng Weizhi and Luxembourg Ambassador to China Carlo Ketter attended the talks.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

HK030833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhu Minzhi [2612 2404 0037] and Yu Jiafu [5713 1367 1788]: "Let the Third World Countries Decide Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] The current visit to China by President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria is short but his remark in Beijing that "the developing countries are wholly capable of developing themselves and will not allow the superpowers to decide the destiny of the world" will remain in the minds of the Chinese people for a long time. Together with the Chinese leaders, he has stressed the need to oppose domination by the superpowers and to strengthen cooperation between the Third World countries. This will display its irresistible strength in the course of historical development.

An old friend of the Chinese people, President Chadli visited China 19 years ago. He received a sincere and warm welcome from the Chinese leaders and people during his current visit. Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping met him the day he arrived in Beijing. Later Premier Zhao Ziyang held two rounds of talks with him. The leaders of both countries deemed it necessary for the Third World countries to strengthen their cooperation. They repeatedly stressed that the Third World countries have their own characteristics and strong points, that they can learn from each other and that there are broad fields for cooperation. The Third World countries are wholly capable of freeing themselves from domination by the superpowers and developing themselves.

It is the urgent aspiration of the Third World countries and people to develop South-South cooperation, promote the North-South dialogue and reform the existing unequal and unjust international economic relations. In this respect Algeria has made important contributions. It was one of the countries which proposed the establishment of a new international economic order and was one of the earliest countries to propose South-South cooperation. It has also made great efforts for South-South cooperation in its practical deeds. In recent years, Algeria, together with the Third World countries, has set up nearly 40 mixed committees of cooperation and also a few mixed banks and corporations. Last year, Algeria provided the frontline countries in southern Africa with 30,000 tons of free oil. There are presently 1,200 African students studying or practicing what they have been taught in Algeria. Algeria also actively promotes cooperation between African countries, strengthens its multilateral economic cooperation with Mali, Niger, Chad, Libya and Mauritania and has taken an active part in the construction of the 2,900-km-long "African Solidarity Highway."

The Chinese people are pleased that there has also been a marked increase in the economic and technological cooperation between Algeria and China over the past few years. During a visit to China by the government delegation led by the Algerian Finance Minister M'hmed Hadj Yala [as published] in November last year, both sides signed an agreement on the establishment of Sino-Algerian mixed committees on economy, trade and technological cooperation; an agreement on railway cooperation; as well as a cultural exchange plan. Both sides also put forth 42 items of economic and cultural cooperation, including the establishment of medium and small light and heavy industries and the development of fishery and sanitary undertakings. Both sides adopt a positive attitude toward these items and are conducting inspection work for their implementation. During his current visit, President Chadli again expressed his hope for cooperation with China in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, the construction of residential housing and railways. Premier Zhao Ziyang indicated that in the future, China and Algeria will open up various forms of cooperation in the fields of technology, economy and trade according to the needs and possibilities. He expressed the hope that Sino-Algerian cooperation will become an example for South-South cooperation and exert an important influence on the promotion of cooperation between developing countries.

The friendship between the Chinese and Algerian people has been forged in struggle. President Chadli Bendjedid is a veteran fighter of the Algerian independence movement. In 1963 when he served as the commander of the Constantine military region, he led a military delegation on a visit to China and met with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. In the years while President Chadli Bendjedid has been in office, the Sino-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation have constantly developed. He became acquainted with Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Cancun meeting. During his current visit, he met and talked with Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. While in Beijing he once again indicated: "The strengthened cooperation between Algeria and China will make the voice of the Third World more powerful internationally."

LIBERIA'S DOE VISITS, TALKS WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

Monrovia Departure

OW301558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Monrovia, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe left here this morning for a week-long state visit to China. This is his first visit outside the African Continent since he came to power two years ago. An executive mansion release yesterday pointed out that the state visit to China by the Liberian leader was significant because "China is the first of the great world powers to accord such distinguished honor to the government of the People's Redemption Council by inviting Chairman Doe to visit that country."

He was seen off at the airport by Vice Head of State and Co-chairman of the People's Redemption Council Major General J. Nicholas Podier, other high-ranking Liberian officials and foreign diplomatic envoys. Charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese Embassy here, Liu Xuji, was also present on the occasion.

Arrival in Beijing

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a grand ceremony to welcome Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of the state, commander in chief of the armed forces and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of the Republic of Liberia, at the central hall of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, presided over the ceremony.

Samuel Kanyon Doe and the other distinguished Liberian guests arrived here by special plane this morning for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Upon the arrival of Samuel Kanyon Doe and his party at the hall, Zhao Ziyang shook hands and exchanged greetings with them. Young Pioneers presented the Liberian leader with a bouquet. The military band played the national anthems of Liberia and China. Samuel Kanyon Doe, accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the ceremony were Bainqen Erdini, Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Present were also members of Samuel Kanyon Doe's party and George T. Washington, Liberian ambassador to China.

Radio ELWA Report

AB032158 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Head of State CIC [Commander in chief] Samuel K. Koe arrived in Beijing today for a 6-day official visit to China, his first trip outside Africa since he took power in April 1980.

He was welcomed by the chairman, [title as heard] Zhao Ziyang, at a formal ceremony in Beijing's Helmsman Square [as heard] this afternoon after which the two men were expected to hold talks. The talks are expected to cover a wide variety of international and bilateral questions including the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. China is constructing a $44 million sports complex in Liberia financed by a long term interest-free loan from Beijing.

In his welcome statement, Premier Zhao said the Chinese Government was happy over the friendly ties and bilateral relations existing between China and Liberia. He hoped Head of State Doe's visit to China would further strengthen the good relations existing between both countries and peoples.

Responding, Head of State Doe expressed delight over his visit to China and said China and Liberia, both members of Third World countries, have a lot to share in the promotion of economic and cultural ties. The Liberian leader then hoped that the talks with Chinese Government's officials will open new avenues for the expansion of the cordial relations between Liberia and China.

According to a LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent traveling with the head of state, the head of state was accorded a first-rate military honor and at the Great Hall later, both leaders went into closed door discussion in the [word indistinct] room of the Great Hall.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW031544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang held talks here this afternoon with Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia. The two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern including international issues and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Premier Zhao said that the strengthening of unity and cooperation with Third World countries is a basic point of China's foreign policy. "China supports the Third World countries in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racial discrimination as well as their struggle to change the old and unreasonable international economic order and to establish a new, just and reasonable international economic order," Zhao Ziyang said.

Doe said that Liberia firmly opposes the control by superpowers. "We maintain that the Third World countries should gain liberation by themselves, rely on their own efforts to develop their national economies," he said. The Liberian leader said that his country is willing to maintain good relations with all friendly countries.

Present on the Liberian side at the talks were: Jeffrey S. Gbatu, speaker of the People's Redemption Council; Abraham D. Kollie, secretary general of the People's Redemption Council; Harrison T. Pennue, member of the People's Redemption Council; John S. Nyumah, member of the People's Redemption Council; H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, Jr., minister of foreign affairs; Alvin Jones, minister of finance; Georges Boley, minister of education; Alfred M. Fromayan, minister of agriculture; Gray D. Allison, minister of information; Byron Tarr, minister of planning and economic affairs; and George Washington, Liberian ambassador to China. On the Chinese side were: Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuijian, Vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Liu Pu, Chinese ambassador to Liberia.

Zhao, Doe Speak at Banquet

OW031930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- A banquet in honor of the visiting Head of State of Liberia Samuel Kanyon Doe and his party was given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the banquet that China and Liberia are developing countries belonging to the Third World. The Third World is populous, vast in area and rich in resources. As long as we close our ranks, we will be able to give play to our latent tremendous power and gradually build our respective countries into independent, prosperous and strong countries. "In our past protracted struggles for national independence," he said, "we Third World countries were closely united, sympathizing with and supporting each other, defeated imperialism and colonialism and won historic victories. Today, in the struggle to win economic independence so as to consolidate our political independence, it is all the more necessary for us Third World countries to strengthen unity and cooperation among us."

Zhao Ziyang reiterated: "As a member of the Third World, China highly treasures its unity with other Third World countries. China will, as always, firmly stand by the other Third World countries and make joint efforts with them for the just cause of opposing the hegemonist policies of war and aggression and safeguarding world peace." He said that five years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Liberia in 1977. "Thanks to our joint efforts, our economic and technical cooperation is proceeding smoothly while cultural and other friendly exchanges are daily increasing. Your excellency's current visit has provided us with an opportunity to conduct friendly talks on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations. This will further enhance our mutual understanding and friendship and push forward the friendly relations existing between China and Liberia."

In his speech, Doe said that Liberia intends to expand the scope of friendships, based on the appreciaion of mutual interests. "In this connection." he said, "we are pleased to note with satisfaction, that the intercourse between our two countries has been predicated upon the premise of seeking common ground, while agreeing to differ, and that our relations have been characterized by the adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence." Doe spoke highly of the cordial features of China's diplomacy in upholding the principles of justice; opposing colonialism and foreign aggression; fearing to face no force, however formidable; and siding with the weak and small countries. "Liberia has observed with immense satisfaction, the generous support which the People's Republic of China has given, and continues to give, to the liberation struggle in general and the African experience in particular," he continued. "Liberia's stand remains uncompromising in the demand for the total liberation of Africa from the last pockets of racist minority rule, oppression and repression. The people of Namibia must be given total freedom. The criminal system of apartheid in South Africa must be dismantled and destroyed." Doe called on the international community, and all peace loving people, to continue to decry these inhumane acts perpetrated by the racist Pretoria regime.

Referring to the proposals being advanced by Third World countries for the establishment of the much desired new international economic order, based on justice and equity, Doe said while seeking to press on with the North-South dialogue, it now becomes more imperative than ever to speed up the promotion of cooperation among developing countries, on the basis of collective self-reliance.

Doe also dealt with the measures his country has taken to restructure the economy and the achievements gained in this regard. Doe expressed his deep conviction that his current visit to China will be a great success and beneficial.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present were Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Puncog Wangje and Luo Qingchang, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the State Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; leading members of other central government departments and the Beijing municipal government; and Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Liu Pu. Liberian Ambassador to China George T. Washington and Mrs. Washington were also present.

XINHUA Hails Doe

OW301849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 30 Apr 82

["Round up: Liberia's Achievements Under Military Regime" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Monrovia, May 1 (XINHUA) -- The April 1980 military coup which overthrew the 133 year-old rule of Liberia by the descendants of ex-American black slaves for the first time transferred state power into the hands of the native black people. The military regime under the leadership of Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe in the past two years have overcome many difficulties and made progress in the efforts to achieve stability and improve Liberia's relations with neighbouring countries.

At home, the present regime encourages national reconciliation to enhance unity between the Americo-Liberians and the native black people. In the early days after the coup the new regime executed a number of high ranking officials of the former regime, put in prison a large number of political offenders and had their properties confiscated. Consequently many Americo-Liberians fled to the United States. The military regime later switched to a policy of national reconciliation, stressing that Liberia is one nation and one people. Government officials even went to the United States to explain the new policy to the Americo-Liberians and advised them to return home. At the same time, the government began the release of political prisoners pledging that they would enjoy all the civil rights and no discrimination after their release. After the abortive coup engineered by Thomas Weh Syen, co-chairman of the People's Redemption Council last August, Doe speeded up the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation. Last Christmas he gave an order to release all political prisoners, pardon all those who were staying abroad and unfreeze all of their assets. He again appealed to them to return home. Some of the officials released have been given jobs and some have been appointed ministers or vice-ministers. The present regime has spared no effort to eliminate chaos after the coup. The People's Redemption Council has been reorganised and no member of the council is now allowed to interfere in the cabinet's affairs. Armymen who created disturbances in society have been severely punished. The overall situation has obviously improved.

The economic crisis of the capitalist world of the past few years has seriously affected the Liberian economy which depends heavily on foreign capital. After assuming power, the military regime took many steps to overcome the economic difficulties including the adoption of "free enterprise system" and "open door policy." The government has set up a National Investment Commission and revised the investment law to make it more attractive to foreign investments.

Owing to the gradual stabilization of the situation, most of the foreign enterprises are continuing their operations in Liberia. And new investors have shown interest to invest in the country. The new regime is also seeking foreign aid to tide over financial difficulties. In the past two years the government has obtained aid totalling 200 million U.S. dollars from the United States, West Europe and international financial organizations.

The government has begun to pay attention to the development of the national economy, agricultural production in particular. When the four-year development plan was published last July Doe said: "A great deal of emphasis will be given to agriculture which plays a central role in our economy." Of a total expenditure of 615 million U.S. dollars for the four-year development plan, agriculture and forestry get the lion's share, amounting to 203 million U.S. dollars. To realize self-sufficiency in grain and reduce the import of rice, the government encouraged the peasants to organize producers' co-operatives and grow more rice. Last August Doe announced that October each year would be a farming month and officials and chiefs of counties and territories in every state must engage in agricultural production. Last October Doe himself helped in harvesting upland rice.

The military regime has pursued a non-aligned policy and opposed foreign interference in any country. It has expressed opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. It wants to develop relations with all peace-loving countries and lays emphasis on improving relations with the United States and other countries which are traditionally on good terms with Liberia. At the early days after the coup, Liberia had increased contacts with the Soviet Union, as the U.S. and Western countries adopted a wait-and-see policy toward it. But not long afterwards, the United States, in order to maintain its interest in Liberia, opted for the policy of supporting the country by giving it about 100 million U.S. dollars in aid and conducting joint military exercises with it. Other Western countries and international financial organizations followed suit, providing Liberia with large amounts of loans as financial assistance. And the Liberian-Soviet relations cooled down. President Doe has indefinitely postponed his planned visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation came from Brezhnev himself. Liberia expelled Soviet diplomats on two occasions in March, last year, and made the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia reduce its staff from 15 to 6 last May.

The Liberian Government has strongly condemned aparteid practised by the South African racists and works for the complete liberation of the African Continent. In the past two years, President Doe has visited many neighbouring countries and other African states to improve relations with them. Liberia has played a positive role in a number of West African regional organizations.

President Doe announced late last year that the People's Redemption Council would eventually return power to the people. And preparations are being made for this purpose.

NPC APPROVES GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, RESTRUCTURE

Two Vice Premiers Named

OW040730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain vice-premiers of the State Council, 11 other vice-premiers were removed from their office and 10 state councillors were appointed, according to a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The newly-appointed state councillors are Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu.

The resolution, which approved Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposals on the appointments and removals, was adopted at the 23rd Session of the N.P.C. Standing Committee here this afternoon.

The removals from the office of vice-premier involve Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping and Huang Hua.

Ministerial Appointments

OW040832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today decided to appoint 23 new ministers upon the recommendation of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. The appointments follow:

Zhang Jingfu, 68, former governor of Anhui Province, made minister in charge of the State Economic Commission;

Cui Naifu, 53, former vice-minister of civil affairs, made minister of civil affairs;

Liu Fuzhi, 65, former deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs under the N.P.C. Standing Committee, made minister of justice;

Lu Peijian, 54, former vice-minister of finance, made president of the People's Bank of China;

Lin Hujia, 66, former minister of agriculture, made minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery;

Yang Zhong, 50, former deputy governor of Sichuan Province, made minister of forestry;

Li Ximing, 56, former vice-minister of power industry, made minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection;

Li Dongye, 64, former vice-minister of metallurgical industry, made minister of metallurgical industry;

Zhou Jiannan, 65, former vice-minister of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export, made minister of machine-building industry;

Zhang Chen, female, 64, former departmental director of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building, made minister of nuclear industry;

Zhang Ting, 59, former vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, made minister of electronics industry;

Yu Yi, 57, former vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building, made minister of ordnance industry;

Zhang Jun, 63, former vice-minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building, made minister of space industry;

Tang Ke, 64, former minister of metallurgical industry, made minister of petroleum industry;

Yang Bo, 61, former vice-minister of the State Energy Commission, made minister of light industry;

Chen Puru, 64, former governor of Liaoning Province, made minister of railways;

Li Qing, 62, former vice-minister of communications, made minister of communications;

Zhao Shouyi, 65, former deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made minister of labor and personnel;

Zhu Muzhi, 66, former deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, made minister of culture;

Wu Lengxi, 62, former secretary of the C.C.P. Guangdong Provincial Committee, made minister of radio and television;

He Dongchang, 59, former vice-president of Qinghua University, made minister of education;

Cui Yueli, 62, former vice-minister of public health, made minister of public health; and

Qian Xinzhong, 71, former minister of public health, made minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission.

Restructured State Council

OW040830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Following is a list of the composition of China's State Council after its restructuring:

Premier of the State Council: Zhao Ziyang

Vice-premiers: Wan Li and Yao Yilin

State Councillors: Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu

Secretary-general: Du Xingyuan

Minister of foreign affairs: Huang Hua

Minister of national defense: Geng Biao

Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission: Yao Yilin

Minister in charge of the State Economic Commission: Zhang Jingfu

Minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System: Zhao Ziyang

Minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: Fang Yi

Minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: Yang Jingren

Minister of public security: Zhao Cangbi

Minister of civil affairs: Cui Naifu

Minister of justice: Liu Fuzhi

Minister of finance: Wang Bingqian

President of the People's Bank of China: Lu Peijian

Minister of commerce: Liu Yi

Minister of foreign economic relations and trade: Chen Muhua

Minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery: Lin Hujia

Minister of forestry: Yang Zhong

Minister of water conservancy and power: Qian Zhengying

Minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection: Li Ximing

Minister of geology and minerals: Sun Daguang

Minister of metallurgical industry: Li Dongye

Minister of machine-building industry: Zhou Jiannan

Minister of nuclear industry: Zhang Chen

Minister of aviation industry: Mo Wenxiang

Minister of electronics industry: Zhang Ting

Minister of ordnance industry: Yu Yi

Minister of space industry: Zhang Jun

Minister of coal industry: Gao Yangwen

Minister of petroleum industry: Tang Ke

Minister of chemical industry: Qin Zhongda

Minister of textile industry: Hao Jianxiu

Minister of light industry: Yang Bo

Minister of railways: Chen Puru

Minister of communications: Li Qing

Minister of posts and telecommunications: Wen Minsheng

Minister of labor and personnel: Zhao Shouyi

Minister of culture: Zhu Muzhi

Minister of radio and television: Wu Lengxi

Minister of education: He Dongchang

Minister of public health: Cui Yueli

Minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Li Menghua

Minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission: Qian Xinzhong.

Ministries Merged

OW040802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- China's State Council has reduced the number of its ministries and commissions from the original 52 to 41. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here this afternoon.

According to the resolution on a plan of the State Council for administrative restructuring, the State Council has merged 13 of its ministries and commissions and 18 of the institutions directly under its administration into 7 ministries and commissions, apart from creating one ministry, abrogating another and changing the names of five others.

The restructuring of the State Council was divided into two steps. On March 8, the N.P.C. Standing Committee's 22nd Session approved the State Council to merge first 12 ministries and commissions into 6 ministries and establish a new State Commission for Restructuring Economic System.

As a second step, the details of the restructuring efforts this time were:

-- Merging the State Economic Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, the State Energy Commission, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, the State Administration of Standards, the State Bureau of Metrology and the Patent Bureau into a State Economic Commission;

-- Merging the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the State Administration of Aquatic Products into a Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery;

-- Merging the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Administration of Urban Construction, the General Administration of Building Construction and the National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping into a Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection;

-- Merging the First Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, the State Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry and the National Bureau of Equipment for Complete Industrial Plants into a Ministry of Machine-Building Industry;

-- Merging the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, the National Bureau of Radio and Television Industry and the State Administration of Computer Industry into a Ministry of Electronics Industry:

-- Merging the State Bureau of Labor, the State Bureau of Personnel, the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Personnel under the State Council and the Commission on Composition of Government Organizations into a Ministry of Labor and Personnel;

-- Merging the Ministry of Culture, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the National Publishing Administration, the State Administration of Museums and Archaelogical Data and the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration into a Ministry of Culture;

-- Establishing a Ministry of Radio and Television with the cancellation of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and

-- Abrogating the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building.

In addition, 5 ministries have changed their names: the Ministry of Geology becomes the Ministry of Geology and Minerals with added tasks of protection, efficient exploitation and multi-purpose utilization of mineral resources; the Second Ministry of Machine-Building becomes the Ministry of Nuclear Industry; the Third Ministry of Machine-Building becomes the Ministry of Aviation Industry; the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building becomes the Ministry of Ordnance; and the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building becomes the Ministry of Space Industry.

Court Staff Cuts

OW040917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- China's Supreme People's Court has reduced its vice-presidents from 7 to 4 and the Supreme People's Procuratorate has cut the number of its deputy chief procurators from 8 to 3, according to a resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The vice-presidents of the Supreme People's court are Zeng Hanzhou, Wang Huai'an, Wang Zhanping and Lin Zhun (newly-appointed).

The deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate are Li Shiyang, and Feng Jinwen (newly-appointed).

The resolution adopted at the Standing Committee's 23rd session here this afternoon, approved the proposals on a number of appointments and removals submitted by Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

As a result, the average ages of the deputy heads of the two organizations have been reduced respectively, from 69.5 to 62.5 for the court and from 71.7 to 63.3 for the procuratorate.

He Lanjie and Song Guang were appointed as advisors to the Supreme People's Court and Wang Fu, Xi Zhanyuan and Guan Shanfu as advisors to the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

According to the resolution, He Lanjie, Wang Weigang and Zheng Shaowen were relieved of their posts as vice-presidents of the supreme court and Song Guang, of his posts as vice-president of the supreme court and concurrently chief judge of the economic court.

Yu Ping, Zhang Su, Wang Fu, Chen Yangshan, Xi Zhanyuan and Guan Shanfu were relieved of their posts as deputy chief procurators of the supreme procuratorate.

Session Closes 4 May

OW041024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0959 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The 23rd Session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee closed here this afternoon after approving the restructuring plan of the State Council and its composition and adopting a number of other resolutions.

Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain vice-premiers while 11 other vice-premiers are removed from their posts.

Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu are appointed state councillors.

According to the approved restructuring plan of the State Council, the original 13 ministries and commissions as well as 18 institutions directly under its administration are merged into 7 ministries and commissions. Besides, the State Council creates one new ministry, abrogates another and changes the names of 5 others.

Other resolutions adopted include:

-- Appointments of 23 new ministers (in addition, 11 ministers remain at their posts while 7 ministers were already appointed in early March).

-- Approval of the plan for economic and social development for 1982.

-- Approval of the state budget for 1982. According to the budget, total revenue for 1982 under the state plan is 110.45 billion yuan, and total expenditure 113.45 billion yuan, with a deficit of three billion yuan. Compared with the budgetary targets set last December at the Fourth Session of the Fifth N.P.C., both the revenue and expenditure show an increase of 500 million yuan.

-- Approval of the regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction.

-- Approval of the appointments of advisors to the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, appointments and removals of vice-presidents of the Supreme People's Court and deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and appointments and removals of chief procurators, deputy chief procurators and members of procuratorial committees in Heilongjiang and Shaanxi Provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

-- Approval of the appointment of an ambassador.

Today's session was chaired by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Attending the session were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wei Quoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan and Zhu Xuefan.

HOSPITALIZED HUA GUOFENG SHOWN GREETING MAY DAY

HK031042 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 30 April in its 1100 GMT newscast carries a 30-second filmed report on Hua Guofeng celebrating May Day with the staff of Beijing Hospital on 30 April.

The film opens with a shot of Hua in pajamas walking into a hall in the hospital with Public Health Minister Qian Xinzhong amid applause from the staff. He is seen shaking hands and speaking briefly with the doctors and nurses before sitting down to watch a film with them.

The following is the announcer's narration: "CCP Vice Chairman Hua Guofeng celebrates May Day in Beijing Hospital this afternoon together with the doctors and nurses, in the company of Public Health Minister Qian Xinzhong. Hua Guofeng extends his holiday greetings to everyone and wishes them good health. Hua Guofeng also watches a film with the doctors and nurses."

PLA CIRCULAR URGES STUDY OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW301235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department issued a circular to the whole army on 28 April calling on the PLA commanders and fighters to earnestly study and actively discuss "the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China."

The circular pointed out: It is a major event in the political life of our people that the 23d Session of the NPC Standing Committee has decided on publication of the draft of the revised Constitution of the PRC for discussion by the people throughout the country. This is one of the important aspects for the people in the administration of state affairs. PLA cadres and fighters are to be educated on the constitution through study and discussion of the draft constitution by all the PLA units. All PLA comrades must fully understand the importance of the constitution and the necessity of revising it. Through an understanding of the basic contents of the draft constitution, they should enhance their responsibility of being masters of the state, self-consciously adhere to the four basic principles and set an exemplary role in observing the constitution and the laws.

The circular stressed: While studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, leading PLA cadres at various levels should use Comrade Peng Zhen's "Explanations on the Draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" as the basis for discussions with their respective units. It is essential that the draft of the revised constitution be discussed article by article and sentence by sentence. Based on an understanding of the guidelines of the draft of the revised constitution, democracy must be brought into full play. It is important that everyone should be allowed to freely express their views and actively encouraged to make proposals for revision.

The circular also stressed that party committees and political organizations of the various PLA units regard the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution as an important matter and effectively strengthen leadership over this matter.

TRANSLATIONS OF CONSTITUTION TO BE PUBLISHED

OW040358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- A separate edition of the "draft revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" has been published by the People's Publishing House. It will be distributed by the Xinhua bookstore in Beijing starting 5 May. Meanwhile, the Nationalities Publishing House will translate it into Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak and Korean for publication.

HU QIAOMU ADDRESSES 'MAY 4TH' MOVEMENT FORUM

OW040215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Today, on the eve of the 63d anniversary of the great "May 4th" movement, the CYL Central Committee invited CYL workers of the older generation to a discussion meeting. More than 100 veteran and new youth workers gathered under the same roof to review the glorious tradition of the youth movement in our country and freely discussed the important tasks of youth work in the new period.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, attended the discussion meeting. In his speech he encouraged the comrades doing youth work to earnestly practice what they advocate and work their way into the hearts of the young people.

He said: Whether or not youth work can be done successfully, the key is to bring into play the initiative of the advanced elements and correctly handle the relationship between the advanced elements and young people in general, that is, the relationship between the character of the advanced and the character of the masses.

He said: There may be contradictions between the character of the advanced and the character of the masses. Among young people in any field at any time, the outstanding ones characterized by their ideals and dedication are always a minority. We must have a correct understanding of the character of the advanced, not only recognize that the advanced elements are a minority but also that they represent the interests of and side with the vast majority of young people and have faith in their role. The advanced elements should also understand themselves, not be afraid of isolation and not lose confidence because the majority fails to understand them. They should forge close ties with the masses of young people, inspire self-esteem and the desire to do better among the young people who are lagging behind by their own example, and advance together with them.

Hu Qiaomu said young people have a sense of pride and always feel that the work they are doing is required by the revolution and that they are serving the motherland and socialism. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct education in professional ethics and persist in disseminating revolutionary ideals.

Not long ago, Beijing WANBAO reported on the deeds of Xu Yanmin, a nurse of the People's Hospital attached to the Beijing Medical College, who held fast to her post when a fire broke out in the hospital and worked together with others to remove the oxygen cylinders from the ward building one by one. After describing her deeds, Hu Qiaomu said: Professional ethics can push young people's thinking to a very lofty level. In schools we should teach students this kind of knowledge and educate them in professional ethics according to their characteristics. Medical students should understand medical ethics; science students should undertake the ethics of science; literature and art students should understand the ethics of literature and art; and students learning to be teachers should understand educational ethics.

The discussion meeting was filled with a cordial and lively atmosphere.

Lu Dingyi, 76, was director of the Propaganda Department of the CYL Central Committee in the 1920's. He said that decades of practice have proven that only communism can save China and that only the Communist Party can save China.

Yi Lirong, who took part in the first national congress of the Socialist Youth League of China in 1922, is now 84 years old. He sent word to the young people hoping that they would be vanguards in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Feng Wenbin, who began his long career as a youth worker during the time of the central Soviet area and was secretary of the CYL Central Committee in 1949, reviewed his experience in doing youth work.

Li Chang and Hu Keshi, who served as secretaries of the CYL Central Committee after the founding of new China, also spoke at the meeting.

Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, also spoke at the meeting and expressed heartfelt thanks to the veteran comrades present. He said: We comrades now working at CYL posts, particularly comrades of the CYL Central Committee, feel the heavy burden on our shoulders. We are determined to live up to the CCP Central Committee's expectations, assiduously study, boldly practice, and diligently work to make the party's youth work a success.

Veteran youth workers present at the discussion meeting also included Chen Congying, Song Yiping, Liu Daosheng, Gao Yangwen, Wang Zonghuai, Wang Zhaohua, Li Qitao, Zeng Delin, Lu Jindong, Wang Daoyi, Zhang Dehua, Li Shuzheng, Xu Weicheng and Guo Mingqiu.

Present at the discussion meeting were Secretaries of the CYL Central Committee Zhou Pengcheng, Gao Zhanxiang, Li Haifeng, Keyum Bawudun, Wang Jiangong, Chen Haosu and He Guangwei; secretaries of CYL committees of various provinces, automonous regions and large cities attending the meeting to summarize the all-people decorum and courtesy month now being held in Beijing; and working personnel of the CYL Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee.

11TH CYL CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN LATE 1982

OW040042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, announced on 3 May at the forum sponsored by the CYL Central Committee to mark the 63d anniversary of the "4 May" movement that the 11th national congress of the Communist Youth League of China will be held during the last quarter of this year.

On behalf of the CYL Central Committee, Han Ying called on the CYL committees at all levels throughout the country to strenthen investigation and study, review and sum up their work since the convocation of the 10th national CYL congress, explore the basic experience in doing CYL and youth work during the new period, further define the guidelines and tasks for CYL work and be mentally prepared for the convocation of the 11th national CYL congress.

He pointed out that the local CYL committees at all levels must also convene CYL congresses on time according to the CYL constitution and further establish and improve the CYL leading groups at all levels. It is necessary to do a conscientious job in exchanging views and electing deputies to the 11th national CYL congress and in recommending and preparing the namelist for the pre-election of candidates for members and alternate members of the 11th national CYL committee.

PLA LEADING ORGANS MARK 'MAY 4TH' MOVEMENT

OW032317 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the eve of the 4 May youth day, organs of the PLA General Staff, General Political Department and General Logistics Department held a discussion meeting, commendation meeting and singing contest, respectively, to mark the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

At the discussion meeting sponsored by the PLA General Staff on 3 May to mark the 4 May youth day, (Feng Zheng), director of the Political Department of the PLA General Staff, introduced the newly appointed advisers for youth work Sun Yi, Li Donghan, Fan Yangchun and Chen Fuchu, who are veteran Red Army fighters, to the participating youth comrades. Letters of appointment were presented to them. Youth representatives decorated these veteran advisers with CYL emblems.

On 29 April, the organs of the PLA General Political Department held a meeting to commend the advanced. Some 282 outstanding CYL members and 14 advanced CYL branches were rewarded.

On 3 May, the organs of the PLA General Logistics Department and army units stationed nearby held a singing contest to mark the 4 May youth day. More than 2,00 CYL members and youths gathered together happily and sang about their love for the motherland and their revolutionary fervor in defending the four modernizations in the course of building the spiritual civilization.

Joining the young comrades in their celebration activities were Li Da, adviser of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, and Zhang Zhen, Han Huaizhi, Huang Yukun, Li Yao and Chen Ying, responsible comrades of the PLA General Staff, General Political Department and General Logistics Department.

Youth Advisers Appointed

OW032300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Staff Headquarters has engaged four old generals as its advisers for youth work. Today, at the discussion meeting held by organs of the General Staff Headquarters to mark the "4 May" youth day, the four old generals and young people gathered happily under the same roof, encouraged each other and decided to carry forward the "4 May" patriotic spirit and make greater contributions to building a prosperous and powerful China.

The four veteran comrades, who were once conferred the rank of general, are Sun Yi [1327 3015], Chen Fuchu [7115 4395 0443], Fan Yangchun [5400 7122 2504] and Li Donghan [7812 2639 3352]. They were all veteran Red Army fighters who joined the revolutionary ranks several decades ago. Now, some of them are advisers and others are retired. However, they are very concerned about young people and have regularly assisted the departments concerned in doing good youth work. When it was announced at the meeting that they were engaged as the General Staff Headquarters' youth work advisers, and when letters of appointment were presented to them, they were greeted with thunderous applause. The four veteran comrades happily accepted the letters of appointment. They said: The young people are the future of the motherland. It is our unshirkable duty to train and educate the young people.

Li Da, Zhang Zhen, Chi Haotian, Han Huaizhi, Kong Yuan and other comrades attended the discussion meeting. The expressed the hope the CYL members and other young people would regard the youth work advisers as their good teachers and helpful friends and that they would study diligently, work hard and strive to train themselves to become revolutionary fighters both Red and expert.

COMMENTATOR CITES EXAMPLE OF COMMUNIST MORALITY

HK040237 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Become People With Communist Morality"]

[Text] What kind of morality should the people of socialist China possess? The villagers in Qilijian have set a glorious example for us in this respect. Over the past 7 years, they have carefully attended to a PLA platoon leader, who was seriously paralyzed, just as they would take care of their own flesh and blood. In this way, they displayed lofty communist morality.

In our socialist country, since public ownership of the means of production was established, there is no fundamental conflict of interests among the people. With common revolutionary goals and common interests, a new type of relationship between people has been formed. People are united and friendly and care for each other. What the villagers in Qilijian did is a good example of this. The story took place at a time when the "four pests" ran wild and social atmosphere was serously damaged. The doctor, Su, who was responsible for the medical treatment of the platoon leader, was under adverse circumstances himself. He had been warned by the "higher authorities" that he would be deprived of his right to cure diseases and had been warned by the party branch that he would be held responsible for political consequences arising therefrom. So under very difficult circumstances, the Qilijian villagers unswervingly insisted on doing good deeds. This pure, lofty and commendable moral character sets for us a brilliant example, which radiates the colorful rays of advanced ideology.

Complete devotion to others without any thought of self and caring for others more than one's self is the main characteristic of the lofty virtues of the Qilijian people. Although they were not relatives of the PLA platoon leader and did not know him, as the PLA unit was hundreds of miles away from the village, they still took him to the village on their own accord and took good care of him as if he were a member of their family. All this brings to mind the moving sight during the years of revolutionary war when villagers, risking their lives, rescued and looked after wounded soldiers. Comrade Lei Feng said: "One must live for the happiness of others." Having practiced this proverb through what they did, the Qilijian villagers are actually worthy of being called a collective of Lei Feng.

The principle of "to each according to his work" is a socialist principle and must certainly be carried out earnestly. But in our socialist country, there is something more valuable than money, and that is the lofty feeling of class brotherhood. When the Qilijian villagers took the paralyzed platoon leader into their village, they never thought of being paid. What they have expended on attending to the patient cannot be counted in money. For example, for over 2 years Li Chunshan bicycled over 120 li every other day to cure the patient, regardless of the weather. This certainly brought him economic losses as well as losses in doing farm work, but he never thought of that. What a sharp contrast this is to the money-before-everything ideology!

Referring to communist education, Lenin pointed out: Morality helps human society develop to a higher level. In the years of revolutionary war, our party educated its members and people in the revolutionary red bases with communist morality. This gave rise to a lively situation of unity between army and people, between army and government and between officers and men. At that time our comrades were on very intimate terms and shared weal and woe with each other. After liberation, the "seeds" of this fine tradition were sowed all over the country by our party. Communist morality was rapidly spread by party members, revolutionary cadres and fighters, clearning up the filth and mire left over from the old society. Thusour country was celebrated for its fine social morality from the 1950's to the beginning of the 1960's. Unfortunately, this good mood of society, which had been formed by extremely hard work, was damaged during the turbulent 10 years. The tenet of "sweeping the snow from one's own front door while leaving the frost on the other man's roof to thaw" was picked up again by some people and the rotten profit-before-everything ideology as well as the ideology of "everyone for himself and let the devil take the hindmost" of the capitalist society become the guiding principle of some people in dealing with people and things. Moreover, as our contact with the outside world has increased, some capitalist moral concepts have also eroded the ideology of some people. However, in spite of all this, evil practices and unhealthy trends can never become the mainstream of our society. The well-established fine tradition has taken root in the hearts of the people. Neither the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" nor the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie can destroy the virtues of communists and revolutionary people! Does the lofty moral character of the Qilijian people not become more brilliant after the baptism by wind and storms?

A fine example has boundless power. The fact that the ordinary peasants and cadres in Qilijian can possess such lofty morality shows that everyone can do the same. This is a height that can be reached. In the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we must forcefully publicize the fine example of the Qilijian villagers and advocate the morality of serving the people heart and soul. Communist Party members and other advanced elements, especially leading cadres of the party. must take the lead in examining their words and actions with communist morality so that the broad masses of people will be influenced and will do the same. In so doing, the new communist atmosphere will surely be formed and the people's mental outlook be changed. We will surely score gratifying achievements in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations.

WAN LI, YU QIULI ADDRESS RAILWAY CONFERENCE

OW301231 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to RENMIN TIEDAO BAO [PEOPLE'S RAILWAY NEWS], a national conference on railway work concluded in Beijing on 28 April. It was the first conference on railway work to be called by the newly organized leading group of the Ministry of Railways.

Chen Puru, a principal responsible person of the new leading group of the Ministry of Railways, made a work report.

Wan Li and Yu Qiuli, vice premiers of the State Council, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Wan Li Called on the leading groups at all levels throughout the nation's railway system to have a good working attitude and good work styles and methods, to lead the railway staff and workers in making railway operations a great success as soon as possible and to be vanguards of the national economy.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out that railway operation consists of three major fields of work. The first is transportation. It is necessary to ensure that trains run safely and on schedule, that the quality of service is good and that all parts of the nation are accessible by rail. The second is machinery and electric equipment. It is necessary to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in this field. The third is industrial production. It is necessary to grasp this task well.

In his talk, Comrade Yu Qiuli urged leaders at all levels in the railway system to persistently take the mass line and do a good job with concerted efforts in railway transportation, production and construction.

BEIJING RADIO DEFENDS OPEN-DOOR ECONOMIC POLICY

OW032226 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 May 82

[Radio talk: "The Open-Door Policy Is Not To Be Questioned"]

[Text] Some comrades now think that the numerous criminal activities in the economic field and certain phenomena of corruption among the cadre ranks are caused by the open-door economic policy so they have doubts about this policy. This is a muddled way of thinking.

We have adopted an open-door policy to import advanced foreign technology and management know-how, which are badly needed, as well as funds which we can use on the basis of independence and self-reliance to overcome our country's weak points by making use of other countries' strong points and speed up our socialist modernization program. This is a wise strategic policy decision, and certainly not an expedient measure. Doubts about the open-door policy will adversely affect the great cause of socialist construction.

To be sure, opening up to the outside world inevitably will expose us to some bad points and influences of capitalism. However, these things are, after all, external causes. And external causes become operative only through internal causes. So long as we always keep a clear head, adopt timely and appropriate measures, and persist in our struggle against corruption and degeneration, the lawless elements will have no opportunity to engage in activities that undermine the socialist economy, and the problems of corruption and degeneration of weaker elements among the cadre ranks can be prevented or solved in good time.

The problems that have cropped up in the past few years in the course of pursuing an open-door policy have occurred because our ideological and political work as well as necessary administrative measures have failed to keep up with developments, and because we have failed to effectively and promptly deal blows at criminal offenders in the economic field. They certainly have nothing to do with the open-door policy itself.

Facts have shown that in places where people do good work and dare to persist in struggle, the bad things and influences of capitalism can hardly find buyers. When the No 1 fishery production brigade in Shenzhen special zone, Guangdong, discovered that there were people taking opportunities to engage in smuggling and selling contraband goods, it promptly stepped up ideological and educational work on this problem and sternly dealt with individuals engaged in smuggling activities. For years the production brigade has been able to check the evil practice of smuggling and selling contraband goods. It is praised as a socialist bastion standing tall on the edge of the special zone. Despite being isolated and cursed, the cadres and masses of the (Meilin) production brigade on the Fujian coast have persisted in the struggle against smuggling and made a great contribution to safeguarding the motherland's socialist economy.

Our present task is, on the one hand, to properly sum up the work since the inception of the open-door policy and find a way to develop economic relations with foreign countries that are suited to our national conditions and the international situation, and, on the other hand, to wage an unremitting struggle against corruption and degeneration and strengthen ideological and political work. In this way our open-door policy will develop more soundly.

BEIJING RAPS MISAPPROPRIATION OF STATE PROPERTY

OW010925 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Stop the Evil Practices of Infringing Upon the Interest of the State and Sabotaging State Construction Projects"]

[Text] The following serious evil practices have appeared in some localities in recent years:

1. Some persons plunder, steal or obtain through extortion state properties in areas around state-owned industrial or mining enterprises or forests.

2. When the state wants to buy land for a construction project, some communes, production brigades and teams or individuals blackmail the state by demanding an exhorbitant price; as a result, the construction project cannot be started for years.

3. When an urban housing construction project requires some families to vacate their old houses, they make every effort to demand more new housing as a condition; they think that the more trouble they make and the longer they persist in their demand the more they will gain. Some vicious ones have become real troublemakers.

Such evil practices have caused great losses to the state. Therefore, it is necessary for us to solve this problem while struggling to stop economic crimes and create a spiritual civilization. What are the causes of this problem? They are:

1. The influence of anarchism and of the acts of smashing and grabbing rampant during the 10 years of disorder still exist.

2. Unhealthy tendencies and lopsided views exist in some leading organs and among some leading cadres. In some localities, the plunder and acquisition through extortion of state properties have behind-the-scenes support from county, commune or production brigade leading cadres. Some cadres distort the party's policies and erroneously emphasize the interest on the pretext of letting some people become well-off.

3. Some bad people are stirring up trouble.

We should point out that ours is a socialist state. The interest of the state represents the long-term and overall interest of the people of all nationalities. Any infringement upon the state interest is detrimental to the interest of the people. Our constitution provides that socialist public property shall be inviolable. The criminal law of the PRC stipulates that it is a crime to sabotage socialist construction and violate the property owned by the whole people. All citizens, as the masters of the country, have the duty to love the country, take good care of state property and protect the state interest. We should resolutely stop, and should never ignore, acts of infringing upon the state interest and obstructing and sabotaging state construction projects. Those who violate the law must be sternly punished according to law. We must resolutely stop the evil practices of infringing upon the interest of the state and obstructing and sabotaging state construction projects.

BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE ON DEMOCRACY, CENTRALISM

HK300704 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Tong [2612 6639]: "Commenting on a Viewpoint of Democracy"]

[Text] Summary of contents -- As a socialist state system, the basic principle of democracy is domination by the exploited over the exploiters. We cannot subscribe to the viewpoint which holds that democracy is merely the subordination of the minority to the majority. We also cannot sum up the democratic centralism of the party as the subordination of the minority to the majority. The reason we cannot is because the opposition of democracy to dictatorship and centralism to decentralism negates the unity of opposites of democracy and centralism. If we only pay attention to the authority of the majority and weaken or belittle the authority of democratic centralism and the authority of the party, it will result in a kind of "following the main flow" and letting things drift, and the outcome will inevitably damage the socialist cause and deviate from the interests and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of party members and people. [end of summary]

A high degree of democracy is an important objective in our building of socialism. Only by constantly perfecting the political system of democracy can we fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, adhere to the socialist road and make a success of modernization. Therefore, it is very necessary to explore the further development and perfection of democracy in theory and in practice. However, this kind of study must be guided by Marxism and carried out in close connection with the concrete historical condition of our country at present.

There is now a kind of viewpoint which holds that democracy is merely the minority being subordinated to the majority. Democracy as the state system and democratic centralism as the criterion for inner-party life, can only be summed up as the subordination of the minority to the majority. Proceeding from this abstract principle, democracy and other principles can be deduced and evolved. We can see from this a kind of reasoning from analogy based on a geometric axiom. Just as everything can be summed up into points and lines, they have summed up all relations in the political life and inner-party life of our country into relationships of the minority and the majority and summed up the principles of handling all relations into the subordination of the minority to the majority.

With this principle as the supreme authority and point of departure, they deduced the whole state system, inner-party democracy and the viewpoint of negating the dialectical unity of democracy and centralism. Regardless of whether this is judged from the method adopted or the result, this kind of deduction is incapable of obtaining the approval of people.

Engels said that principle is not the point of departure of our study but its final result. At no time is democracy a kind of self-evolving abstract principle. It invariably emerges and develops to meet the needs of a certain class, strata or social group. As a kind of principle of the state system, democracy must stipulate the basic political relationship of who dominates whom among the various classes in society. As the principle for handling the internal relations of the ruling class, democracy must regulate the interests of people of various sections of the ruling class so as to more concentratedly reflect the will of the ruling class. The democratic centralism in the political life of the people of the socialist state, particularly the democratic centralism of the party, is the product of a high degree of internal development. In whatever sense, democracy is invariably something concrete and historical. If we simply proceed from the abstract principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority in discussing democracy, we will be unable to fully understand the basic distinction between capitalist democracy and socialist democracy and will also be unable to fully understand the basic distinction between that kind of minority subordination to the majority in the bourgeois parliamentary system and the democratic centralism of our party.

Here, it is very necessary for us to again study Lenin's teachings. In "The State and Revolution," Lenin pointed out: "Democracy is not identical with the subordination of the minority to the majority. Democracy is a state which recognizes the subordination of the minority to the majority." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3 p 241) No doubt, the subordination of the minority to the majority is one of the principles any democratic system must recognize and observe, but after all it is only a general principle of democratic form. It is precisely because of this that Lenin, in affirming this principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority, at the same time emphatically stressed that democracy was a concept of state. What does this mean? It means that as a system of the socialist state, the basic principle of democracy is the domination by the exploited of the exploiters and not the subordination of the minority to the majority. Later, Lenin further expounded this idea in "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsy." Kautsy had pointed out: "The exploiters have always formed only a small minority of the population." Lenin said: that is indisputably true. However, "taking this as the starting point, what should be the argument? One may argue in a Marxist, a socialist way; in which case one would take as the basis the relationship between the exploited and the exploiters. Or one may argue in a liberal, a bourgeois-democratic way; and in that case one would take as the basis the relation between the minority and the majority." If we argue in a liberal way, "then we must say: the majority decides, the minority submits. Those who do not submit are penalized. That is all." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3 pp 636-637) This form of so-called "democracy" neither guarantees the suppression of the so-called "democracy" of the exploiters nor the rights of the workers. Is it possible that we are still repeating this set of concepts already criticized by Lenin long ago and summing up the basic principle of the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship into the subordination of the minority to the majority? Also, the workers and peasants are the mainstay of the state of the people's democratic dictatorship. Numerically speaking, the workers are in the minority and the peasants are in the majority. However, we cannot use the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority in handling this kind of class relationship but must adhere to the principle of workers' leadership on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance. This was the basis for the founding of our country. Therefore, if the democracy of our state system were to raise "the subordination of the minority to the majority" as the supreme "authority" and improperly apply it in this extent, then the authority of the workers and their political party over state leadership would come to naught.

Can we then sum up the democratic centralism of the party as the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority? No, we also cannot. Some of the comrades say: Why is the individual subordinate to the organization? This is because the organization represents the majority. Why is the lower level subordinate to the upper level? This is because the upper level represents an even greater majority. Why is the whole party subordinate to the Central Committee? This is because the Central Committee is more representative than any local or departmental party organization. This is a very simple argument. The democratic centralism of the party must handle not just one kind, but four kinds, of relations. They are the relations between the individual and the organization, the minority and the majority, the lower level and the upper level and the whole party and the Central Committee. These relations do not subjectively grow of their own accord in the minds of people but are developed in the struggle of the proletariat for self-emancipating and in the actual process of struggle. These relations objectively exist and are interrelated, but they cannot replace each other. In dealing with these relations, people must proceed from the baisc interests of the proletariat emancipation movement to determine their own principle regarding each relation, and they must not subjectively conceive a unitary principle to carry out abstract argument. In inner-party life, the most basic relation we are faced with is that between the individual and the organization. Compared with the individual, the organization is not a simple and mechanical majority, but an organized majority. The development from the single individual to the organization is not simply a numerical growth, but a leap in quality. According to Lenin's explanation, this concept of organization in the narrow sense refers to the cells in the human collective. In the broad sense, it refers to the sum of these cells constituting the organic whole. He said: "The party should be a sum (and not a mere arithmetical sum but a complex) or organizations." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 455) The party is a closely organized organic body. Each of its organizations is a battle fortress and the sum of these organizations constitutes the vanguard of the proletariat. It is absolutely not merely because the organization represents the majority that the individual is subordinate to the organization. The most important reason is that the organized forces are on unique significance to the cause of proletariat liberation. Regarding the significance of the organization, Lenin said: "In the struggle for power, the proletariat has no weapon but organization...the proletariat can become, and inevitably will become, an invincible force only when its ideological unification by the principles of Marxism is consolidated by the material unity of an organization which will weld millions of toilers into an army of the working class." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 510) As for the cause of proletariat liberation, any individual struggle separated from the organization is of no avail. The only way out is in mastering this weapon of closely integrating unification by the principles of Marxism with organizational unity and conscientiously carrying out collective struggle. This is the basic reason why the individual is subordinate to the organization.

As to why the lower level is subordinate to the upper level and why the whole party is subordinate to the Central Committee, the logic of using the number of party members as explanation is also untenable. Compared with the lower level organizations, the upper level organizations do not merely represent more party members, but generally speaking, the upper level organizations as a whole are responsible for commanding the overall situation on a higher plane and grasping policies and tactics from a higher angle. Guidance of an overall nature is extremely important to the proletarian vanguard. Only by properly grasping the overall situation and subordinating the lower level to the upper level and the parts to the whole can we help the party organization evolve into a militant whole and can we safeguard the overall and long-term interests of the proletariat and people and guarantee the realization of the basic aim of the vanguard. This is the basic reason we require the subordination of the lower level to the upper level and the subordination of the whole party to the Central Committee.

As for the reason why the party organization must apply the subordination of the minority to the majority, it is also not because the views of most people in the party are always certain to represent the interests of the majority, but because it is necessary in order to uphold the unified organization and unified action of the party. Basically speaking, proletarian democracy and socialist democracy are both inseparable from Marxist-Leninist guidance regardless of whether in practice or in application. Therefore, the organizational principle of our party can only be democratic centralism and not the simple and abstract subordination of the minority to the majority. Such a proletarian political party must gather the finest elements within the party and people with best political foresight, rich experience, high Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and organizational ability into its own Central Committee so it has the ability and authority to lead the whole party. Subordinating the whole party to the Central Committee and maintaining unity politically and within the CCP Central Committee are of extremely great significance in bringing about democratic centralism in the party.

In the correct handling of inner-party relations according to the principle of democratic centralism, we not only must stress the high level of centralized unity of the party, but must also fully stress inner-party democracy. For example, the party constitution stipulates that the congress is the supreme organ of power and that the leadership structure must be produced by means of democratic election and important decisions must be determined by means of democratic discussion. It also stipulates the many democratic rights of the party members. Without full democracy, there also cannot be correct centralism. This means that we must regard democratic centralism as a unity of opposites and correctly grasp the relation between the aspects of strict centralism and full democracy. The antagonism between democracy and dictatorship and between centralism and decentralism is discussed in another sphere. We cannot because of this negate the relationship of unity of opposites between democracy and centralism.

We know that the practice of democratic centralism is a process in actual life. Moreover, it cannot be separated from leadership and is absolutely not an action which can be spontaneously decided by the subordination of the minority to the majority . Take an election for example; the election plan must first be put forward from the bottom to the top and from the top to the bottom. Full consideration and discussion must be carried out before the nomination of candidates can be decided. This process is not only democratic, but is also the process of centralism. Let us also take the example of the making of important policy decisions. Every party member has the duty to subordinate himself to the decisions of the organization to the best of his ability. However, before making a decision, the organization should allow every party member the right of fully expressing his own view and actively taking part in the discussion. After the decision has been made by the party organization, every party member can still give play to his own initiative by creatively implementing the decision. Even if the decision made by the organization is contrary to one's wish, apart from firmly implementing it and not violating it in action, every party member is also allowed to reserve his own view and to lodge his appeal through regular organizational procedure. Under this kind of condition, subordination to the organization will naturally possess a certain coercive character. However, as all our party members have joined the party voluntarily, they are also willing to accept the organizational and disciplinary restrictions of the party. If, in carrying out collective struggle, we become separated from the Communist Party members' high level of consciousness and from full inner-party democracy, we will be unable to guarantee the carrying out of this kind of conscious subordination of the individual to the organization. Moreover, there cannot be one-sided subordination among the majority and the minority inside the party. There must not only be subordination to the majority, but there must also be respect and protection for the minority. At the same time, there can also be changes in the relations between the majority and the minority. A temporarily blind majority can change into a subsequent minority, and a temporary minority can also finally change into a conscious majority as the result of mastering the truth.

For the sake of making correct decisions, the party must always pay attention to this work of changing the minority into the majority before it can make decisions based on the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority. If we become separated from full democracy and correct guidance, it will be impossible to bring about this change. If, without making a distinction between what is right and wrong, we hastily make decisions based on the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority before the majority has become conscious, things which outwardly appear to conform to democratic procedure may in fact turn out to be competely contrary to the interests of the overwhelming majority. Making decisions on things in accordance with the principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority can only be carried out on the basis of full democracy. Otherwise, it is possible to go astray. The relations between the upper level and the lower level and between the local organizations of the whole party at various levels and the Central Committee are also not simply the subordination of one side to the other. They likewise require the full democracy of the lower-level organizations and the local organizations of the whole party at various levels as the basis. Upper level party organizations and the Central Committee must constantly listen to the views of the lower level organizations and the party members, promptly solve their problems and consciously accept democratic supervision from below. The lower level organizations of the party not only must ask instructions and make reports to the upper level organizations, but they must also actively, independently and responsibly solve the problems under their sphere of responsibility and fully bring their initiative and creativity into play. Since the setting up of the Central Secretariat by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee has put forward four points for the localities. They are: What the Central Committee has not thought of, you can think of. What the Central Committee has not called on you to do, you can do it if you think it is correct. If what the Central Committee has said is unsuitable to conditions in your district, you can make appropriate adaptations. What the Central Committee has decided wrongly, you can argue with. Naturally, according to organizational principle, all these require promptly asking instructions from and making reports to the upper level and to the Central Committee. These are the important contents of our inner-party democracy. Only by doing so can we create a lively political situation in our party and guarantee that the party will exercise a high level of centralism on the basis of a high level of democracy.

From the things roughly mentioned above, we can see that the democratic centralism of the party not only cannot be simply summed up into this principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority, but it also cannot be simplified into the four subordinations included in this principle. This system is the unity of opposites of a high level of democracy and a high level of centralism. The kind of view, which holds that recognizing the unity of opposites of democracy and centralism is "a kind of misunderstanding" which "sets democracy against centralism" and uses centralism to negate democracy, is in fact using the viewpoint of "either this or that" in terms of absolutes to deal with the dialectical realtionships between democracy and centralism. For negating the unity of opposites of democracy and centralism, some comrades have used the reason that the basic principle of the subordination of the minority to the majority is democratic and that this principle has summed up all the contents of centralism, in order to propagate that democracy itself is centralism. This kind of viewpoint of course will not help the people to improve their understanidng of the authority of party organizations, particularly the great significance of the centralized and unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee. At the same time, it will also greatly restrict their understanding of the extremely rich contents included in giving play to inner-party democracy. As a matter of fact, in recognizing the unity of opposites of democracy and centralism, we are absolutely not using centralism to suppress or to weaken democracy, but to enable ourselves to more consciously and instructively develop democratic life in the party. Actual life has informed us that the more we want to strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of the party, the more we must amplify the various democratic systems of the party and fully guarantee the democratic rights of every party member.

Thus, the reasonable ideas of all party members and lower level organizations can be centralized and the enthusiasm of the whole party can be fully aroused before bringing about a high level of centralized and unified leadership on this basis. Conversely, the more we give play to democracy, the more we must strengthen the centralized guidance of party organizations at various levels over democratic life. If we only discuss the authority of the majority and either consciously or unconsciously weaken or belittle the authority of democratic centralism and thus weaken or belittle the authority of party organizations and the leadership of the CCP Central Committee in particular, then so-called democracy or subordination to the majority would become a kind of "following the main flow: and letting things drift. The result of this is bound to damage the socialst cause, deviate from the interests and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of party members and people and run counter to the demand of socialism.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Within the ranks of the people, democracy is correlative with centralism and freedom with discipline. They are the two opposites of a single entity, contradictory as well as united." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 368) The use of the dialectics of the viewpoint of unity of opposites developed in the process of the movement of contradictions to examine the two opposites of democratic centralism is an invention of Comrade Mao Zedong and his legacy to us. Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant dialectical idea of creating the kind of vigorous and lively political life in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind for the party and state is something we must never throw away.

The contents of socialist democracy are very rich, Apart from the democratic election of leadership structures and the democratic decision of important policies, the constant use of Marxism to educate the people so that they will understand the important affairs of the state, the strengthening of mass supervision over party and state organs, the consultation on important issues, the mutual support and interaction of various structures, the correct handling of letters and visits from the people, the development of criticism and self-criticism in party media, the development of constructive activites and the mediation of civil disputes are also contents of socialist democratic life. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, we must sum up and develop these rich democratic experiences, including waging an inevitable struggle against the influence of hypocritical bourgeois democracy, and keep on advancing socialist democracy.

STATE COUNCIL TO SET UP RURAL RESEARCH CENTER

OW240354 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] According to a report by ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINA PEASANT NEWS], the State Council issued a circular on 8 April concerning its decision to set up the China rural development reserach center. The center's main tasks are, in line with the party's line and policies, to coordinate research plans with the country's organizations engaged in studying rural and agricultural problems, organize research to tackle the key problems in various branches of learning, make suggestions and address inquiries to the party Central Committee and the State Council on relevant problems and provide service in the exchange of research results.

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NANFANG RIBAO ON ECONOMIC CRIME CRACKDOWN

HK031427 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Today's [3 May] NANFANG RIBAO carries a commentator's article which is entitled "What Counts Is a Good State of Mind." The article says that the state of mind of some of our comrades is far from meeting the needs of the situation. According to these comrades, the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field will pin down policies, choke channels, block ways and terminate production. This is a misunderstanding in the full sense. The decision issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on striking hard at serious criminal activities in the economic field has pointed out that this is aimed at removing obstacles, promoting our industrial and agricultural production, guaranteeing the successful promotion of all types of work and quickening the pace of realizing our modernization programs. What will be pinned down during the current struggle is not the party's policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy but rather the serious criminal activities of smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation, swindling and theft of state and collective property. What will be choked during the current struggle are not the normal channels but those dishonest practices such as importing large numbers of consumer goods and dumping these imported consumer goods and thus lashing the domestic industry; forcing up the prices of and rushing to purchase export agricultural and sideline products, and disrupting the market; and relying on illegal methods such as giving dinners, sending gifts and offering sales commissions in order to rush purchase and resell at a profit those goods and materials in short supply or to promote the sale of slow-selling goods.

The article said that some other comrades think that in view of the changeable policies, one had better take the clever wait-and-see attitude. This is also a lopsided and erroneous view. The decision noted that opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy is an unswerving policy of the party which proceeds from the concrete conditions required for socialist modernization. This policy will not be changed or affected by our striking at criminals who severely undermine the economy. The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has also time and again stressed the necessity of maintaining the stability and continuity of policies. However, we certainly should revise some specific methods of work which have been proved through practice to be detrimental to the overall situation or to the development of production.

The article added that after witnessing our striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, some comrades worry about making mistakes themselves, thus putting forward this argument: the fewer tasks you carry out, the fewer mistakes you will make; the more tasks you carry out, the more mistakes you will make; and if you do not carry out any tasks, you will not make any mistakes. The argument shows muddled thinking. According to the decision, the current struggle is only aimed at striking hard at a very few criminals who commit serious crimes. The party and the people will fully affirm the achievements of the vast numbers of cadres who devote themselves wholeheartedly to the public.

Even if some cadres have made some errors in work, everything will be fine after the errors are corrected. The party and the people will never confuse errors in work with economic crimes and will never indiscriminately lash out at them. Therefore, we should dispel misgivings, free our hands and feet and go all out.

SHENZHEN OFFSHORE OIL FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

OW260818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Shenzhen, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Construction of the Chiwan offshore oil exploration facility is well underway, according to an official of the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province.

Chiwan is located on the eastern bank of the Pearl River, adjacent to the Shekou industrial area under Shenzhen city, where one of China's four special economic zones is being developed. The other three are Huli in Xiamen of Fujian Province and the special zones in Shantou and Zhuhai of Guangdong Province.

Projects under construction include road building, navigation, ground levelling, telecommunication systems and power and water supplies, the official said. Erection of a 10,000-volt high-tension transmission line has been completed between Shekou and Chiwan, and a highway linking the two areas is now open to traffic. Installation of water pipelines will begin soon. A land survey was finished earlier this month for construction of a deep-water dock at Chiwan, and a marine survey will be completed next month. Workers are now carrying out geological drilling on land and off the coast, the official said.

Construction of the first phase of Chiwan base, scheduled to complete in 1984, includes a 500-meter-long special deep-water dock, storage yards covering 25 hectares, facilities for offshore operations and drilling platform repairs, as well as technical services and other service establishments.

HENAN CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES OPENS 30 APR

HK010417 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] A Henan provincial congress of progressive collectives, labor models and progressive producers on the industry and communications, capital construction and finance and trade fronts opened in Zhengzhou on 30 April. Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, Hu Shangli and Shang Tan, responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Henan, attended the opening ceremony. Provincial CCP committee secretary and people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan delivered the opening speech. Henan Military District Political Department Director (Yao Xia) and leaders of mass organizations delivered speeches of greeting.

Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Dai Suli delivered a report. He dwelt on three topics: 1) the vanguard role of progressive collectives and labor models in building the two civilizations in Henan; 2) carry forward the achievements and make still greater efforts to gain new merit in the modernization drive; and 3) promote an extensive emulation drive. On the tasks for this year, Dai Suli noted that the province plans to increase total value of agricultural and industrial output by 4 percent and 5 percent respectively. In order to ensure the development of socialist construction, the province must strive for a still greater turn for the better in party work style, the social mood and social order. The current drive to hit at economic crimes must be grasped as a major affair in socialist spiritual civilization, and carried through to the end.

CHINA DAILY: HUBEI'S EXPORTS, FOREIGN FUNDS USE

HK300127 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] A sustained development programme has succeeded in raising Hubei Province's exports of both traditional and industrial products, INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEWS reports.

In 1981, Hubei exported nearly 1,300 different items, including 150 traditional products, to more than 100 countries worldwide. Overall export trade has increased by 28 percent since 1978, the paper says.

Between 1972 and 1981, the province allocated 6.6 million yuan for production loans to 549 export-oriented projects. Among these projects were five bed linen mills, which have increased their output from 2.3 million pieces to some 6.5 million.

Foreign funds have also been used to increase the productivity of existing enterprises. By last year, U.S. $22 million worth of imported equipment and technology had been applied to some 60 projects. For example, $2.8 million worth of new equipment enabled the Yichang plastic woven bag plant to raise its capacity from five million bags a year to about 23 million. The plant's exports are expected to amount to as much as $6 million.

Exports of agricultural and sideline products have also been encouraged. In 1981, Hubei exported 370,000 pigs, 348 tons of black fungus, 647 tons of honey, and 1.4 tons of pig bristle.

Exports of mushrooms from Hubei's Yichang District have been greatly expanded since 1980, when the district party secretary and several of his colleagues took an interest in the crop. They organized a conference to encourage mushroom culture and increase exports. That year, the district purchased 28,500 kilos of mushrooms, of which 21,000 were earmarked for export. By 1985, it hopes to produce 150,000 kilos, of which 70 per cent will be exported.

HUBEI URGES PROTECTION OF LAND RESOURCES

HK290352 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Summary] "Unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land is serious in our province. The department concerned has called on the government departments of various localities to take effective measures to protect land resources. According to the provincial statistics department, from 1961 to 1980, capital construction and the construction of water conservancy projects, railways, highways and houses in the urban and rural areas took up 8.43 million mu, which is equal to the present size of the Xiangyang Prefecture. Throughout the province, there is an average reduction of 420,000 mu of cultivated land every year, which is equal to the cultivated land area of a county. In 1952 there was an average of 2.1 mu of cultivated land for each person throughout the province, but the figure dropped to 1.1 mu in 1981, an average reduction of 1 mu of land for each person in 28 years."

The department concerned has called on the government departments in various localities to take practical measures to check the unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land.

BRIEFS

SHENZHEN IMPORTED EQUIPMENT — Through cooperation with foreign firms, Shenzhen special economic zone has imported some 10,000 sets of machinery and equipment of various kinds, some of which are of the international modern and advanced level. At present, the great majority of this equipment has been put into operation. This has played an important part in raising the technical level of some industrial equipment at home. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82 HK]

HUBEI FLOOD CONTROL FORUM -- The Changjiang River valley planning office recently held a forum in Wuhan on flood control with the participation of units from seven provinces and one municipality, including Sichuan, Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu and Shanghai. The forum summed up the experiences in flood control at the Changjiang River over the past 2 years and discussed and looked into how to do a good job of flood control. According to the forecasts of the Central Meteorological Observatory, in the Changjiang River and Hanjiang River valleys in the west of Sichuan, in the south of Guizhou, in most of Guangxi, in the northwest of Guangdong and in the south of Hunan, the rainfall from June to August this year will be 10 to 30 percent more than in a usual year. Floods are likely to occur in some places. The forum held that it is necessary to make early preparations against possible floods this year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82 HK]

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Millions of citizens in the Chinese capital are slated to participate in a study of the draft of revised constituion, and to suggest amendments and addenda to the draft, according to a resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress today.

In addition to mass discussion, some experts, scholars and representatives from all nationalities and all walks of life in Beijing will be invited to offer their suggestions at various symposiums. The resolution urges all citizens to participate in the citywide discussion between May and August of this year in all state departments, armed forces, political parties, people's organizations, schools, enterprises, neighborhoods and rural communes. Their suggestions and opinions will be reported to the National Constitutional Revision Committee for consideration. "The discussion is an effort to perfect the constitutional document and raise citizens' consciousness in performance of their rights and obligations and participation in managing state affairs," said Pu Jiexiu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. This is very important to guarantee the implementation of the constitution, she added.

"I wholeheartedly support the provision on the reinstatement of a chairman of the People's Republic," said Ning Huang, a professor from the Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, who is also a member of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. "The position of chairman symbolizes state power and dignity," he added.

JIN MING AT HEBEI UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

HK290937 Shijiazhuang Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on united front work in Shijiazhuang 12-17 April. The conference relayed and studied the guidelines of the national conference on united front work and the important speeches by Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee in order to reach unity of thinking and raise the understanding of the importance of the united front work during the new period. It also studied and made arrangements for united front work in our province this year. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC including Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Wang Zheng, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Liu Ying, (Wang Yu), Zhang Kerang, (Xie Chunxin), Niu Shucai, Wu Qingcheng, Ding Tingxin, Li Feng, Xu Ruilin, Ma Zhuozhou, Zhang Xiaodong, and Yin Yigang, as well as responsible comrades of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee attended the conference. Comrade Yin Zhe presided over the conference.

Through studies and discussions, all the participants deepened their understanding, were clear about their tasks and strengthened their confidence. They were determined to establish a relationship of utter devotion and of sharing weal and woe with vast numbers of nonparty personages and to make concerted efforts for the accomplishment of the three historical tasks during the new period.

At the conclusion of the conference, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jin Ming delivered an important speech. When talking about how to do a good job of the present united frontwork, he pointed out: The CCP Central Committee has explicitly instructed that the tasks confronting the party committees at various levels are to implement the instructions of the CCP Central Committee in the light of the reality of our province and achieve the desired results.

For this purpose it is imperative for us to pay close attention to the following tasks:

First, conscientiously do a good job of publicity and education in the theory and policies of united front work during the new period.

Second, pay close attention to the implementation of various united front policies and strive to reach, within this year and the next, a rational and satisfactory solution to the various problems relating to the united front policies of the party.

Third, it is necessary to make appropariate arrangements for nonparty personages and work hard to build up a cooperative relationship among colleagues. To do this well, it is necessary to provide nonparty personages with the authority commensurate with their posts and responsibilities. We must look upon them as our own cadres by having full confidence in them politically, boldly employing them in work and caring about them in their livelihood. We must sincerely and farnkly consult with them about matters, show utter devotion to and good faith with them and do all work well together.

Fourth, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the CPPCC organizations, the democratic parties and the mass organizations concerned. In the future, we must invite the responsible members of the democratic parties and the mass organizations concerned to take part in some of the major political activities of the party and government. We should not interfere in their internal affairs and wholeheartedly help them solve the problems they are confronted with in their work. The people's CPPCC organization is the broadest united front organization under the leadership of the CCP. The CCP committees at various levels should attach importance to the work of political consultation and do it on a regular basis. The CPPCC organizations should be restored in those counties and districts where there had been such organizations before the Cultural Revolution. They should also be gradually set up in other counties according to the circumstances and united front tasks should be increased during the new period and these organizations should be provided with the necessary cadres.

It is necessary to put united front work on the agenda of the CCP committees and discuss it several times a year. The provincial CCP committee has decided to set up united front bodies in the CCP committees of all counties, universities and colleges and large factories, mines and scientific research units throughout the province. The leading party groups of the units directly under the province and the CCP committees of the secondary vocational schools should also assign a responsible comrade to be in charge of the united front work. Where cadres in the united front work departments of various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees are weak, it is necessary to send more cadres to strengthen them.

During the conference, (Wang Yu), provincial CCP committee standing committee member and organization department head; (Xu Chunxin), provincial CCP committee standing committee member and propaganda department head; and Vice Governor Xu Ruilin spoke respectively at various sessions.

The conference also conscientiously discussed the main points of the tasks for 1982 of the United Front Work Department of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WHEAT SOWING -- Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has basically completed sowing the wheat crop and has begun to sow field crops. From 10 March to 5 April, Hanggin Hou banner, Bayannur league, sowed over 720,000 mu of wheat, surpassing the 1981 operation by 6 days. Ulanqab league's daily sowing this year has reached over 450,000 mu. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG URGES RESISTING BOURGEOIS INFLUENCE

SK040533 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the provincial and Harbin municipal CYL committees held a joint report meeting this morning at the Heilongjiang provincial exhibition hall to mark the 63d anniversary of the 4 May youth day. Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a report at the meeting. He urged the youths to inherit the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement, work vigorously and form an ambitious generation. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the province and Harbin municipality; responsible persons of the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in the province and departments concerned; and CYL members and youths -- a total of more than 2,500 persons.

In his report, Comrade Li Lian said: By reviewing history prior to and following the May 4th movement, we discover the truth that without the Communist Party, there would be no new China, and only socialism can save China. The May 4th movement marked a glorious page in the history of the Chinese youth movement. It has clearly pointed out a correct orientation for the Chinese youth movement.

In his report, Comrade Li Lian dealt at length on ways for the broad masses of youths to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement in the new historical period and to add a new page to history. He made four demands on youths. First, is to study the patriotic spirit of youths during the period of the May 4th movement and to have more ardent love for our great socialist motherland. He said patriotism is the greatest cohesive and centripetal force of the Chinese nation and the ideological tie holding the Chinese people together. The emphasis on patriotism today means nothing but to love our socialist motherland. There are some people, including a few young people, who blindly worship foreign countries, pursue a bourgeois lifestyle, and even do away with self respect, self confidence and pride of the nation. They have doubts about socialism and lack confidence in the four modernizations. This obviously is very wrong. Since the smashing of the gang of four, our party has summed up historical experiences, corrected leftist effors and set forth a whole set of correct lines and policies and is confidently leading the people throughout the country in building the two civilizations. Since the beginning of this year, the CCP Central Committee has concentrated efforts to carry out organizational reforms and deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. All these facts show that our socialist motherland has bright prospects.

The second demand is to study the spirit of seeking the truths of the youth during the May 4th movement, conscientiously study and adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strive to study modern science and cultural knowledge.

The third demand is to inherit the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement and form a young generation of ideals, morality, culture and discipline.

The fourth demand is to inherit the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement and vie to be shock forces in the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG MODEL WORKERS ISOLATED, ATTACKED

SK030520 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 82

[Station commentary: "Foster Social Practice To Emulate the Advanced"]

[Excerpt] Since our country is facing an arduous task of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations, we badly need a large number of model and advanced workers to bring along the masses on the road of advancing. After commending 4,600 model workers, the provincial CCP committee recently named and commended another 120 new model workers. These model workers represent the advanced productive forces which enable our society and history to develop. They are the quintessence of the Chinese nation. Therefore, they should be respected by society and be examples for the masses to emulate.

A social practice to emulate the advanced is taking shape in various localities of our province. Model and advanced workers are being given greater respect and advanced ideals and experiences are being given wider publicity. This is very heartening. However, we must see that an unhealthy tendency of isolating and attacking the advanced still exists in quite a few localities and units. Some persons who do not seek to improve themselves prevent others from making progress. They mock and make fun of the advanced, demand perfection of them and even frame and attack them. This is very wrong.

How to treat the advanced is not only an issue concerning individual model workers but also an issue concerning what kind of social practice we want to establish. The thoughts and deeds of the advanced represent the orientation of history in advance and are identical with the basic interests of the people. Their contributions benefit society and every member of the society. Therefore, they should receive the support, encouragement and praise of the people.

LI DESHENG URGES DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

SK010324 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units have actively discussed the draft of the revised constitution. The political department has instructed subordinate units to regard the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution as their central study subject and submit amendments to the draft of the revised constitution by fully exercising civil rights, On the evening of 27 April, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units; First Political Commissar Liao Hansheng and other leading comrades, who were inspecting work at the units, listened to the report by the central broadcasting station on the draft of the revised constitution together with the fighters.

Comrade Li Desheng said: The PRC Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. We must earnestly exercise our civil rights and concentrate our energy in a period of time to discuss the draft of the revised constitution and submit amendments to it with a sense of responsibility as being masters of the state. The discussions can serve as sustained education on patriotism and abiding by the law for the troops to enhance their consciousness in loving the motherland, cherishing the people and being law-abiding. This will be conducive to the modernization, revolutionization and regularization of training of our army.

Following the promulgation of the draft of the revised constitution, party committees of the Political and Logistics Departments of the Shenyang PLA units held discussion meetings. During the discussions, they contended the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution reaffirms the upholding of the four basic principles and stressed that the most important of the four principles is upholding party leadership. This is a truth verified by decades of practice and the summing-up of our contemporary historical experience. The Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units decided to adopt discussions on the draft of the revised constitution as the central sutdy subject and issued instructions to this effect to subordinate units.

LIAONING RIBAO ARTICLE OPPOSES DEPARTMENTALISM

HK201407 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Fu Rongwu [1381 2837 2976]: "Oppose Departmentalism"]

[Text] In recent years, departmentalism has appeared to some extent in certain localities, departments and enterprises. Under the excuse of giving play to their "superiority," some people have ignored the state plan and blindly started projects or production. Duplicate construction has become an "endless and disturbing" source of longstanding, great and difficult problems and caused an enormous waste of energy, raw materials and funds.

Under the excuse of opposing high targets, some of the people have refused to accept the targets, which have been proven to be completely achievable by means of hard work, and bargained with the state in order to reduce them by a larger percentage. Some have retained the profits which should be turned over to the state and evaded the paying of taxes. Some have refused to carry out requisition and purchasing contracts. They have taken the products which should be handed over to the state for unified distribution and sold them on their own at a higher price on the market. Such tendencies of departmentalism are seriously infringing on the interests of the state, disrupting the smooth progress of the economic readjustment and corroding the minds of the people. At the same time, they are also providing opportunities that can be exploited by various illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere.

Some of the people who go in for departmentalism have loudly asserted: "We are working for the well-being of the masses." This kind of argument may outwardly seem reasonable, but in fact it is not. The interests of the people are divided into overall interests and partial interests, long-term interests and immediate interests. Basically speaking, these two kinds of interests are identical, but at times, there are also contradictions. Our principle for handling such contradictions can only be to insist on subordinating partial interests to overall interests and subordinating immediate interests to long-term interests. We definitely cannot do otherwise. The people who go in for departmentalism have displayed the banner of representing the interests of the people in order to infringe on the interests of the state and are actually infringing on the basic interests of the masses. What they represent are the backward ideas and demands of a handful of backward people among the masses. As for those whose ideas and behavior are backward, the cadres should actively guide and educate them and help them raise their awareness. They should not pander to, accomodate, support or connive with them. Feathering the nest of the enterprise at the expense of the state, turning "selflessness" into "selfishness" and using the method of infringing on the long-term interests of the state to satisfy one's immediate interests are definitely not the genuine viewpoints of the masses. At present, the state is still having certain difficulties. Everybody should take the interests of the whole and the general situation into account and share the worries and burdens of the state together with the masses.

"We have not put any money into our own pockets!" Some of the people have often used this to vindicate themselves. Honesty in the performance of one's duty and not lining one's pockets with public funds are the duty of party cadres; otherwise, there will be no distinction between us and the corrupt officials of the exploiting class! We absolutely cannot use not taking money as the capital for practicing departmentalism. What is more, we cannot use it as a reason for engaging in activities which violate law and discipline.

Actually, for some of the people, going in for departmentalism may outwardly appear to be not for themselves, but in essence, it is the embodiment of individualism. For example, they casually give promises and indiscriminately issue bonuses for the sake of ingratiating themselves with people, or for winning "appreciation" from those above and "support" from those below at the expense of the state. Can this be wholly described as not for oneself? Speaking in this sense, departmentalism is magnified individualism.

In short, departmentalism is not a kind of upright ideological style. Regardless of the form it may adopt, it is the sort of thing we must overcome. As for those who have violated the law and discipline as a result of the pernicious expansion of departmentalism, we must take legal and disciplinary action against them and we definitely cannot be indulgent toward them.

NINGXIA RURAL INCOME BEATS RECORD IN 1981

HK300011 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Peasants' Income in Region Set New Record in 1981"]

[Text] In 1981, rural income in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region went up noticeably with the increase in agricultural production. Commune members received an average of 81.8 yuan from the distribution of collective annual income. There were 122 production teams whose individual commune members received an average income of over 300 yuan.

Last year, in the irrigated areas of our region where water is channeled in from the Huang He, there appeared a number of production brigades and teams whose income had gone up considerably. In 1981, the number of brigades whose members each received an annual income of over 300 yuan increased from two to three as compared with 1980. These brigades were Longyi, Huayi and Huaer of the Xinhuaqiao people's commune in Lingwu County. At the same time, in 1981 there were 122 production teams whose per capita income was over 300 yuan; thus the number rose by 62 over the previous year. Especially gratifying is the fact that some poor teams began to enter the rank of well-to-do teams. These production teams vigorously delivered grain to the state after reaping bumper harvests. For instance, the Xinhuaqiao people's commune in Lingwu County delivered a total of 10.31 million jin of commodity grain to the state last year.

The reasons why these brigades and production teams could become affluent in such a short time can be found from the following common points. First of all, there must be a good leading body, which adheres to the socialist road of collectivization. This leading body must make efforts in applying the production responsibility system by giving remuneration according to output for contracts signed and improving the system in line with local conditions. Last year, 69 out of 73 production teams of Xinhuoqiao commune in Lingwu County started the system of giving remuneration according to fixed quotas for small construction projects and the system of giving remuneration according to output for contracts signed with specialized groups. As a result, out of these 69 production teams, there were 30 whose per capita income had exceeded 300 yuan. In Helan County, the Tongyi people's commune, which had been poor for years, found that its members increased their income after implementation of the production responsibility system by dividing up the work and assigning a part to each household and fixing farm output quotas for each household. Last year, there were 6 production teams of this commune whose members for the first time received an average income of over 300 yuan. Second, broadening ways of production by developing diversified undertakings. These production teams made good use of spare time to develop diversification. As a result, their members' income from small industrial enterprises and sideline production accounted for 30 percent of their total income. This was double the average level of the whole region. In the outskirts of Yinchuan municipality, the Shuangqu No 5 production team of Yinxing commune developed vegetable planting together with fruit growing. Last year, each of its members earned 117 yuan from fruit growing alone. The Huaer brigade started to run five industrial enterprises including a general repair factory and a brickyard a few years ago. Last year, these enterprises handed to the production teams a total of over 37,000 yuan in cash for distribution, which brought about an extra income of more than 10 yuan to each member of the brigade. Third, carrying out farmland capital construction and developing scientific cultivation. This could be seen in the successive increases in grain output in the Huayi brigade in Xianhuaqiao commune in Lingwu County. Moreover, the Xiyi No 5 production team of Wanghong commune in Yangning County paid constant attention to using stalks to improve soil fertility, and also to using fine strains. This made their grain output increase greatly. Fourth, increasing income and decreasing expenditure. In Linwu County, the Taizhi No 9 production team of Chongxing commune was a good example in this respect. It increased both production and income for 3 successive years and also cut down its expenses again and again.

CHINA POST URGES U.S. REJECTION OF PRC PROTEST

OW260703 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Should Reject Peiping's Protest"]

[Text] Peiping's latest protest lodged with Washington over the U.S.$60-million spare parts sales to the Republic of China should be resolutely rejected by the United States.

The Peiping regime's statement said it was lodging "a strong protest with the U.S. Government against this act of infringing upon (Red) China's sovereignty." The statement is preposterous and constitutes a devious attempt at claiming "sovereignty" over the Republic of China. It infringes upon the sovereignty of the Republic of China, an independent country of long-standing recognized by many nations and maintaining substantive relations with more than 140 nations. The United States, therefore, should lose no time in refuting such assertions and rejecting the protest as inadmissible and unlawful.

In the same document, the Peiping regime stated that it accepted assurances from the United States that the U.S. $60 million worth of spare parts submitted to Congress for approval involved no weapons. It also stated that the United States in turn promised not to transfer arms to the ROC while talks between Peiping and Washington are going on.

Those statements revealed the extent to which the United States has succumbed to the blackmail of the Peiping regime, which would dangerously jeopardize the vital interests of the Republic of China. First of all, there was and still is no need for the United States to discuss with the Peiping regime anything concerning its arms sales program for the Republic of China. The ROC is a separate international entity not subject to any outside control, certainly not to any control of the Peiping regime. Secondly, the arms sales program for the ROC is required by the Taiwan Relations Act. Why should the U.S. President consult the Peiping regime in implementing the Taiwan Relations Act? In so doing, President Ronald Reagan has compromised by those very actions the Taiwan Relations Act.

It is important for the United States to realize that the Chinese communist united front maneuvers are for the purpose of conquering Taiwan without a fight. It is even attempting to achieve its sinister objectives with or through the help of the United States. The Shanghai communique was the trap set for the United States to fall into. Even though the United States considered the Shanghai communique as a mere declaration of principles and intentions, the Peiping regime regarded that as an international agreement accepted by the United States to be enforced.

This is what the Peiping regime is doing by raising the issue of the arms sales as a test case of enforcing the Shanghai communique to Peiping's advantage and at the expense of the Republic of China. If the United States should accept Chinese communist protest, or even take noteof it, then the Peiping regime can assert that its claims over Taiwan are acceptable to the United States.

The United States has no choice but to reject Peiping's protest as inadmissible and illegal because Peiping has no stand in this issue at all, which concerns only the United States and the Republic of China. It is also clear that it is dangerous to negotiate with the Chinese communists, who are trying to twist and confust the issues involved to gain undue advantages in the process.

The Republic of China has learned from bitter experience the pitfalls in talking with the Chinese communists. The latter are prone to twist the meaning of the discussions and put words in their opponent's mouth. The United States should halt all talks with the Peiping regime over the arms sales issue, which should not be subject to its veto. It should warn Peiping not to interfere with the U.S. President's prerogative of implementing the Taiwan Relations Act, which is the law of the land. No President should tolerate such interference without violating his constitutional duty.

The American people should urge the Congress to insist on the U.S. administration consulting it and it only the arms sales issue as stipulated by the Taiwan Relations Act. [sentence as published] It is perhaps high time for the U.S. Congress to hold extensive hearings on the manner the Reagan administration is implementing the Taiwan Relations Act to ascertain to what extent it is being implemented and to what extent it is not being implemented and why.

COMMENTARY ON RIGHT, MEANS TO BUY U.S. ARMS

OW260613 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Commentary: "Defense Contributions of the Republic of China"]

[Text] Many Americans are unhappy about Japan's small contribution to its own defense. The Japanese defense budget is being increased by nearly 8 percent in the coming fiscal year. But U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently warned the Japanese that there is still American dissatisfaction with a defense contribution equating to less than 1 percent of the GNP there. Americans are not being unreasonable. The Japanese have had a virtually free defense ride since 1945. That is a long time. The United States has been paying the bills that made those Sonys and Toyotas possible. The United States has also been paying with big trade imablances.

Not that we are blaming the Japanese. If the Americans are willing to pay, why not let them? That would be the view of most countries. Probably the only exception to this rule is the Republic of China.

American economic aid to Taiwan ran out in 1965. The Republic of China was able to stand on its own feet, and did so. Military assistance continued after that, but ended in the 1970's. As of today, the Republic of China pays all of its defense bills with cash on the barrel head. It does not ask for credit. Grants were terminated long ago.

That is all right. The Republic of China is an endangered country. At the same time, it can afford to pay, even if its per capita income is less than 1/4 of that enjoyed by Americans. For the fiscal year beginning 1 July, the military and foreign affairs expenses of the Republic of China will amount to nearly 43 percent of the budget. Possibly that is the highest figure in the world. At least, it is one of the highest. The people have no complaint. They know that, in the absence of strong military forces, the communists would quickly overrun Taiwan.

The United States is of the opinion that the Self-Defense Forces of Japan help to assure Asian peace and tranquility. Presumably the same could be said of the South Korean defense forces and those of the Philippines. Both are assisted by the United States.

Under the "Taiwan Relations Act," the United States is committed to the sale of defensive weapons to the Republic of China. However, little, if anything, has been said about the free Chinese contribution to defense of the United States.

For the moment, many Americans believe Communist China is friendly, and not to be considered a potential enemy. They shouldn't be so sure. The Chinese communists fought the Americans in Korea. There were even some limited engagements in Vietnam. Richard Nixon, who made the turn toward Communist China's recognition, once proposed a strong system of missile defenses against the Chinese communists. Against whom do the Japanese need to be defended? These days, Japan wants to be friendly with the Chinese communists, and so (?would) mention only the Soviet Union as a potential aggressor. In fact, the Chinese communists constitute a bigger threat to Japan over the long run, and a far more immediate threat to the countries in Southeast Asia. South Korea once defeated North Korea.

It was robbed of victory by the Chinese communists. Ask the free Koreans whether they regard Communist China or Communist Russia as the greatest threat. They will nominate the Chinese communists overwhelmingly.

So the defense contributions of the Republic of China are important, not only to the defense of Taiwan, but also to the defense of Japan, South Korea and Southeast Asia. The United States is receiving this defense contribution absolutely free. Moreover, it is a supplier, and therefore makes a profit on the weapons sold to free China.

As the Americans look to Japan for a larger defense contribution, they also ought to look to Taiwan and give strong support to the modernization of the Republic of China's Armed Forces. No money is asked, just the right to buy weapons that will provide equivalence with those of the Chinese communists.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES U.S. REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

OW301407 Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday received the delegates of the United States Republican Party state chairmen who are currently visiting the Republic of China.

The delegation, led by Don Adams, Republican Party chairman of the State of Illinois, arrived in Taipei April 26 for an eight-day visit at the invitation of the Sino-American Cultural and Economical Association.

SPOKESMAN DENIES TRAINING OF FOREIGN TROOPS

OW261411 Taipei CNA in English 1339 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 26 Apr (CNA) -- Defense Ministry spokesman Wang Miao Monday denied that the Republic of Chinese Government is training troops for many friendly countries. Answering a question from local reporters that the Government of the Republic of China is reportedly training foreign military personnel, spokesman Wang said: "It is absolutely not true."

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA

OW021421 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 3 May (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung left Taipei Sunday for San Jose to attend the inauguration of Costa Rican President-elect Luis A. Monge Alvares May 8.

Minister Chu told reporters at the airport that the Republic of China and Costa Rica have a common political goal and their relations have always been cordial. With joint efforts of the two governments, officials and civilians often exchanged visits during the past years, he said. Cooperations in the economic, trade, technological, and cultural and educational fields have also been expanded between the two countries, he added.

During his current visit, Minister Chu will extend congratulations to the Costa Rican president-elect on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He will also call on high-ranking officials of the new Costa Rican Government to exchange views on strengthening mutual cooperations between the two countries. The minister will also visit the Overseas Chinese community and the Chinese agricultural technical mission in the Central American country to convey regards.

Accompanying Minister Chu on the tour are Ou Hung-lien, director of the Central and South American Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Secretary Chen Hsi-tsan. Amb Wu Wen-hui will join them in San Jose.

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China

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DENG XIAOPING MEETS FORMER IOC PRESIDENT

OW050834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Lord Killanin, former president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], and Lady Killanin here this morning. In a cordial and friendly conversation, Deng Xiaoping paid high tribute to the efforts Lord Killanin had made in restoring China's representation in the I.O.C. during his term of office as I.O.C. president. Lord Killanin spoke of his visit to China in 1937 as a journalist.

Deng Xiaoping said: "Lord Killanin has been a good friend of the Chinese people and understands both old and new China. Although our country is still poor and backward, there are many differences between old and new China. We are determined to realize the four modernizations, develop our national economy and improve the people's living standards. We are marching forward to these goals."

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Zhong Shitong and Lu Jindong, president and vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee; He Zhenliang, member of the I.O.C.; and John Campbell, Irish ambassador to China.

PRC, UNIDO SPONSOR INVESTMENT-PROMOTION MEETING

OW241259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Registration for participation in the China investment promotion meeting will be extended from April 25 to May 5, according to the preparatory committee of the meeting. The meeting will be held in Guangzhou between June 7 and 11 as scheduled. The procedures for participating in the meeting remain the same, the committee said.

The meeting will be jointly sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). A total of 130 projects, including joint ventures, enterprises undertaking coproduction and processing of materials supplied by the investors, will be proposed by the Chinese side at the meeting.

The latest change to the deadline for the registration for the meeting was made because a number of foreign firms complained of the short notice they had received, according to a statement released today by the preparatory committee. Response to the announcement for the convocation of the meeting has been warm, according to the committee, but in order to enable more potential investors to come, the ministry has changed the deadline through consultation with the UNIDO, said the committee.

CONSTRUCTION, MINING EXHIBIT OPENS IN TIANJIN

OW281543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tianjin, April 28 (XINHUA) -- A nine-day international construction and mining equipment exhibition, sponsored by Clapp and Poliak International of the United States, opened here today with exhibitors from more than 50 firms. Exhibitors are from Britain, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United States.

Exhibits include hydraulic and laser devices, scrapers, environmental protection and hygienic equipment, color pottery, loaders and prototypes of travelling cranes and derrick cranes for dock use. Discussions will be held on importing equipment, technology and processes through technical exchanges.

Attending the opening ceremony were 500 technicians and officials from across the country.

GEORGE BUSH, PARTY ARRIVE IN HANGZHOU 5 MAY

OW051614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hangzhou, May 5 (XINHUA) -- George Bush, vice-president of the United States, his wife and their party arrived here this evening by special plane from New Zealand. Greeting them at the airport were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu, Vice-Governor of Zhejiang Province Chen Zuolin and Hangzhou Mayor Zhou Feng.

U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., Mrs Hummel and Donald N. Anderson, consul general of the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, and his wife, were also at the airport to greet them.

New Zealand Visit

OW041801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Wellington, May 4 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush today concluded a two-day visit to New Zealand with assurances to further U.S.-N.Z. relations in the framework of the ANZUS treaty alliance. Bush arrived here yesterday after a similar visit to Australia where he also stressed the importance of the three nation defence treaty.

Bush said here the ANZUS alliance is "the cornerstone" of the security of the three partners. He expressed the determination of the U.S. Government to maintain a strong and credible deterrent in the face of Soviet expansionism and militarism. Bush also reaffirmed that the United States has no desire to dominate the Pacific or any other part of the world. It only wants to keep the lines of communication with New Zealand and Australia wide open, he said.

Welcoming the vice-president, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said that the Pacific is very different in many respects but its fundamental strategic fact has not changed and that New Zealand looks to the U.S. as the basis for security. Muldoon said Vietnam's link with Moscow "brings the Soviet Union's navy and air force many thousands of miles closer to this part of the world."

During his 4-day visit in Australia, Bush condemned the Soviet Union for its occupation of Afghanistan. "The Soviet troops are waging the third year of brutal war against the Afghan people, killing innocent men, women and children with chemicals," he said.

Bush is leaving here tomorrow on a visit to China.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. POSITION ON LAW OF SEA

HK041300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 7

[Article by Wang Shifang [3769 1102 2455]: "Retreat Is No Way Out -- the Reagan Administration Suffers a Setback for its Obstinate Stand at the Law of the Sea Conference"]

[Text] After repeatedly following a tortuous course and overcoming various obstacles, the "draft convention of the law of the sea" was eventually adopted at the 11th Session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The fact that this longest marathon session in the history of the United Nations could score the present achievements was the result of the unity and cooperation of the broad masses of participating nations, the Third World nations in particular, in carrying out their protracted struggle against the superpowers which have attempted to dominate the sea.

The draft convention, which was adopted after 9 years of repeated consultations, reflects the demands and principled stand upheld by the Third World nations for a long time: Every coastal state can establish 12 nautical miles of territorial sea and have sovereign rights to the waters for up to 200 nautical miles outside its territorial sea with regard to economic activities. It has been particularly affirmed that "the international seabed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind." This convention pays attention to the interests of the developing nations, the developed nations as well as coastal and land-locked states. Therefore, it is a comparatively rational international convention which is acceptable to most countries.

Originally, this draft convention should have been adopted at the 10th session held in March or August of last year. However, due to obstacles raised by the Reagan administration, which had just taken power, on the pretext that further discussion and consideration were needed prior to its approval of the draft convention, the session was put off till this year. At that time, in accordance with the conciliatory spirit for settling disputes through negotiation, the broad masses of the Third World nations accepted the demands of the United States and agreed to listen to the opinions put forth by the United States on the revision of the draft convention at the future session. At the same time, they also stressed that any proposal which attempted to revise the principles of the draft convention was unacceptable. However, after a year of examination and consideration, at the 11th Session of the Conference on the Law of Sea held on 8 March, the Reagan administration issued a "green paper" which attempted to make 230 amendments to the draft convention. To deal with this matter, Alvaro de Soto, chairman of the "Group of 77" and Peruvian delegate, pointed out that the U.S. "green paper" violated the spirit of the declaration of the law of the sea adopted by the UN General Assembly held in 1970 because it attempts to downgrade the International Seabed Authority into an organ which can only formulate regulations or issue licenses for exploitation without any power to exercise control over exploitation activities, because it rejects the ideas that the International Seabed Authority is a decisionmaking body which can exercise real power, and that it is the duty of industrial countries to transfer exploitative technology to the authority and developing countries. In a word, as revealed by the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the purpose of the United States "is to bid for the power to freely exploit seabed resources of the oceans of the world so that the benefits will go to those corporations and countries which carry out the exploitation work." Therefore, De Soto solemnly declared that the "Group of 77" would not accept the amendments proposed by the United States.

This stand by the United States was criticized by other participating countries. Some developed countries also expressed their discontent. The TIMES of England said: "Even sympathetic Western countries were embarrassed at the undisguised and uncomprising tactics of the Reagan adminstration for the sake of their own interests."

To extricate itself from isolation at the conference, the Reagan administration slightly modified its attitude. It lowered some of its original requirements and abandoned part of the revised draft. At the same time, the Third World nations and some developed nations put forth some proposals for revision and made some compromises. This paved the way for the final adoption of the draft convention.

It must be pointed out that although the Reagan administration modified its stand, it did not make any further advancement. It still insisted that six amendments be made to the draft convention's seabed provisions regarding the exploitation of deep sea and seabed resources. It also declared that if these amendments are not made, the draft convention would not be approved. What are the contents of these six amendments? According to the TIMES, they can be summarized into the following two points: 1) In reality, the United States wants to completely control the exploitation of deep-sea resources. 2) The United States will have the power to veto any activities proposed by the International Seabed Authority. In short, the United States has attempted to deny the principle that the international seabed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind.

It must be pointed out that the previous three U.S. administrations of Nixon, Ford and Carter did not maintain a basically antagonistic attitude toward the content of the present "draft convention on the law of the sea" on the question of the mining of seabed resources. Therefore, the present stand adopted by the Reagan administration amounts to a negation of the stand of the three previous U.S. administrations. This cannot be considered other than a kind of retrogressive action. At the same time, the Reagan administration has also announced that it is prepared, after the rejection of its amendments, to immediately conclude a "minor treaty" with seven industrially advanced countries including England, France, West Germany and Italy and oppose the draft convention outside the conference.

According to the disclosure of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, certain officials of the State Department and industrial circles believe that even if there is no treaty (or 'draft convention on the law of the sea'), the mining of seabed resources will not be obstructed because the United States can sign a unilateral agreement with other industrialized countries of the West to protect its investment in the mining industry." A former important U.S. representative who took part in the talks of the Law of the Sea Conference also said that certain officials of the Reagan administration are not very keen on the signing of a treaty, and they would rather have no treaty. This unwittingly revealed the secret of why the Reagan administration has so obstinately stuck to its own views and why it has clashed with the countries of the Third World! At present, the United States has cast a dissenting vote in the balloting of this convention at the Law of the Sea Conference. This shows that we must still continue to wage a struggle for safeguarding the rights of various countries to develop mineral resources in international seabed areas, safeguarding the aim and principles of the convention, and thereby establishing a new order in sea law.

However, the passing of the "draft convention on the law of the sea" shows that the Reagan administration has underestimated the strength of Third World nations. Tommy Koh, the representative from Singapore and chairman of the Law of the Sea Conference, predicted a year ago that no matter how the United States may oppose it, the "draft convention on the law of the sea" will be passed next spring. Now this prediction has finally become a reality. It has dialectically proved that any country which attempts to resort to the old tactics of the gunboat policy of a century ago and ignores the legitimate interests of the Third World will definitely get nowhere. Only by adopting a spirit of reconciliation and cooperation and by means of holding consultations and negotiations will we be able to settle all international disputes.

U.S. SIGNS CONTRACT FOR IRANIAN OIL PURCHASE

OW280834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has signed an agreement with an international trading concern on purchasing oil from Iran for the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve, the White House announced today. This is the first U.S. transaction with Iran since the release of American hostages in January 1981. Under the contract, the international trading concern is to supply 1.8 million barrels of oil at the worth of 53.12 million dollars for delivery to the American reserve in June.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today: "The United States has accepted an offer from the international trading concern to purchase Iranian oil from Iran. And this is one of a number of offers accepted because of price and terms." "It is our policy to buy in most favorable terms," he added. He said this is the first time that trade has been done with Iran since the hostage crisis but he noted that there is "no change in (U.S.) policy" toward Iran. There has been no restriction of trade with Iran since January 1981 with the exception of military equipment, he explained.

XINHUA, KCNA SIGN NEWS-EXCHANGE ACCORD

OW301312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the exchange of news and cooperation between XINHUA and the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) was signed here today by Deng Gang, deputy director-general of XINHUA and head at the visiting XINHUA delegation, and Song Pong-sun, vice-director of the KCNA. XINHUA and KCNA signed a similar agreement in 1960.

Before the signing ceremony, the Chinese XINHUA delegation had been received by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier.

The XINHUA delegation arrived here on April 13. It will leave for home tomorrow.

GU MU ATTENDS JAPAN EMBASSY RECEPTION 29 APRIL

OW291258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and Mrs. Nobuko Katori gave a reception here today in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Among the guests were Gu Mu, Chinese vice premier of the State Council; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry; Fu Hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE REFERENCE-BOOK DELEGATION

OW031823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- A mixed advisers committee for a reference book on Chinese and Japanese economies met here today. Prior to the meeting, Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with Japanese economic advisers Saburo Okita, Masao Sakisaka and Atsushi Shimokobe and Chinese advisers Ma Hong, Xue Muqiao and Fang Weizhong.

The two-volume book entitled "Contemporary Chinese and Japanese Economies" is being jointly edited by Chinese and Japanese economic experts. The first volume, "Contemporary China's Economy," deals with China's economic development and economic work. The other volume, "Contemporary Japan's Economy," describes the economic development and economic work in Japan. The book will be published in China and Japan this year in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and to help promote information exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

LIAO CHENGZHI ATTENDS JAPANESE EXHIBITION

OW031844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- The visiting delegation from the Japanese "Sogetsu" school gave a flower arrangement demonstration to more than 600 people in the Great Hall of the People here today. Among the spectators were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of China-Japan Friendship Association; Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation; and Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, was also present.

BEIJING REFUTES SRV ARGUMENT ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW050605 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 4 May 82

[Ya Ming commentary: "As Regards the Kampuchean Issue, Vietnam's Argument on Troop Pullout Is Entirely Deceitful"]

[Text] During his recent trip to various countries, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach put forth the argument that Vietnam was ready to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea but with the precondition that the so-called Chinese threat be removed. Speaking to newsmen in India, he elaborate on this. He said: Only when the Kampucheans no longer feel China's threat can the Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea. One only has to briefly analyze this argument by Nguyen Co Thach to see that the Vietnamese authorities have no intention whatsoever of withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea.

Who are the Kampucheans who feel China's threat mentioned by Nguyen Co Thach? Are these Kampucheans the large number of patriotic troops and people who are opposing Vietnamese aggression? Naturally, no. They are the Phnom Penh Heng Samrin puppet clique, a group of lackeys put in power with bayonets by the Vietnamese authorities. The threat mentioned by Nguyen Co Thach is actually the large number of Kampuchean troops and people who are fighting heroically in defense of their national independence and state sovereignty. This is because Nguyen Co Thach knows very well that it is their valiant struggle that has dealt telling blows on the Vietnamese aggressors and the puppet administration and that prevents the Vietnamese authorities from establishing their colonialist rule in Kampuchea. If one says that this is a threat to the Vietnamese aggressors' and traitorous lackeys' domination, it results from the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive policy and is entirely appropriate.

China does not have a single soldier in Kampuchea, nor does it want to put Kampuchea under its sphere of influence. Only with an international spirit has China joined the ASEAN countries and most of other countries in the world in giving a necessary support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression. This is an act shining with justice. By groundlessly saying that this just act by China constitutes a threat to Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach was deliberately trying to deceive world public opinion, attempting to make it believe in the strange logic that the presence and development of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean forces are not caused by Vietnam's aggressive policy but by external incitement by China, and was using this pretext to justify the continued presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Consequently, one can see that the core of Nguyen Co Thach's statement to newsmen this time is that the Vietnamese authorities have absolutely no intention of withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea and are trying to shift the blame of nonwithdrawal onto China.

Where there is aggression there are resistance and struggle. This is an objective law that does not depend on anyone's will. Since Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people naturally struggle against this invasion and their struggle also naturally enjoys the world community's approval and support. Nguyen Co Thach is scheming to use the myth of China's threat to prevent China's support and weaken the international community's support for the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle so that the international community will let the Vietnamese aggressor troops massacre the Kampuchean people at will and allow them to extinguish the Kampuchean people's fire of hatred for Vietnam and turn Kampuchea into Vietnam's vassal. Although this subjective calculation by the Vietnamese authorities appears to be brilliant, it certainly will not be accepted by the international community.

Disregarding the UN Charter and the norms of international relations, the Vietnamese authorities sent more than 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea. This is a brazen act of aggression. They must abide by the UN General Assembly resolution, unconditionally and totally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people settle their own affairs themselves under the pressure of no foreign intervention whatsoever.

Should the Vietnamese authorities persist in acting as they please and stubbornly stick to their aggressive stand, they will certainly bring upon themselves the tragic consequences that have befallen all aggressors in the past.

EEC REFUSES AID TO SRV UNLESS TROOPS PULLED OUT

OW040951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) would refuse all development aid to Vietnam unless Hanoi pulled its military forces out of Kampuchea, today's Bangkok POST quoted a press release issued by the EEC's Bangkok office yesterday. The press release said that the outright refusal hal already been made known to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who asked EEC to consider resuming aid to Vietnam during his West European trip last month. "The EEC will not envisage to take up again its programme of development aid to Vietnam as long as this country does not comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean conflict," it said. It added that this was the message Nguyen Co Thach "received in Brussels where he met Edgar Pisani, member of the EEC commission responsible for development aid."

The European community, and most of its ten members, cut off aid to Vietnam in 1979 following its occupation of Phnom Penh and the first U.N. resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

WAN LI MEETS PHILIPPINE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICIAL

OW041741 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Dr. R.L. Kintanar, president of the World Meteorological Organization and director-general of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, his wife and their daughter.

Wan Li extended thanks to the World Meteorological Organization and Dr. Kintanar for their support and help in the development of China's meteorological work. He said he hoped to further strengthen the technical cooperation between China and the World Meteorological Organization and the Philippines.

Xue Weimin, director of China's Central Meteorological Bureau, was present.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA MEETS HONG KONG GUESTS

OW010980 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with James T. Wu, vice-chairman of the Beijing Air Catering Ltd. (Beijing), his wife and party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. In their conversation, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua said the civil aviation is a new and rising undertaking in China and its development envisages further expansion of air catering services. She said China persists in the policy of open to outside world and is ready to cooperate with foreign investments. Chen Muhua expressed the hope that the management of the Beijing Air Catering Ltd. be improved, its business scope expanded and cooperation between both sides strengthened so as to run the joint venture even better.

Present on the occasion was Lin Zheng, chairman of the Beijing Air Catering Ltd. and Xu Bailing, director of the Beijing office of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C).

James T. Wu is also the chairman of the China Air Catering Ltd., Hong Kong. In May 1980, the Beijing office of the C.A.A.C. and the Hong Kong firm established in Beijing China's first joint venture: the Beijing Air Catering Ltd.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS

OW280721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq extended his best wishes to the Chinese people and the Chinese press when he met with a visiting Chinese journalist delegation in Rawalpindi this evening. Tien Ting, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy here, was present at the meeting.

During the meeting, President Ziaul Haq expressed his condolences on and sympathy with the unfortunate death of Chinese correspondent Zhong Fengzhun. Zhong was the correspondent of the Beijing PEOPLE'S DAILY based in Pakistan. He died in a car accident while driving to Peshawar from Islamabad on April 25.

QIAN XINZHONG MEETS WITH PAKISTANI GUESTS

OW241730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong met here today with Hakim Mohammad Said, adviser to the president of Pakistan on tibb [as received], and his daughter.

Hosts and guests expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation between the two countries and between the medical workers of the two countries would continue to grow.

Said has for years been engaged in the study of traditional Islamic medicine and is also interested in traditional Chinese medicine. The doctor first visited China in 1963. After returning home, he wrote a book entitled "Medicine in China," introducing traditional Chinese medicine to Pakistan medical workers.

Said arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS

OW301914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Rajiv Gandhi, Indian member of Parliament and elder son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that by more delegations visiting each other's country, India and China would improve relations and deepen mutual understanding.

While receiving the Chinese journalists delegation in his mother's official residence, Rajiv said: "Only by meeting people and understanding each other, can we improve relations between our two countries. To deepen the understanding between our two peoples, the press circles are the best medium." Rajiv stressed that India and China had many things in common and they were striving for jumping over technological barriers without the loss of their cultural heritage. He said: "Our two countries can exchange experience, from which both of us can benefit." With exchange of visits and better understanding, the hurdles between the two countries can be overcome, he added.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday.

NI ZHIFU MEETS INDIAN LABOR DELEGATION

OW221836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Indian Labor Association led by its General Secretary D.D. Vasisht. The two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest and on developing the friendly relations between the trade unions of China and India.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF CONTINUES VISIT

OW031351 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Shanghai, after winding up their visits in Shanghai, General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, his wife and party left by plane for Hangzhou on 26 April in the company with Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the PLA, and his wife, and Lt Colonel Dominique Deschamps, military attache of the French Embassy in China, and his wife.

Seeing them off at the airport were Wang Jingkun, commander of the PLA Shanghai Garrison District, and his wife; Yu Shuyuan, chief of staff of the headquarters of the Shanghai Garrison District; Han Decai, unit commander of the PLA Air Force stationed in Shanghai; and Su Rong, deputy commander of the naval unit of the PLA East Sea Fleet stationed in Shanghai. An-pang-ji [1344 6721 3444], French consul general in Shanghai, was also at the airport to bid farewell.

General Lacaze arrived in Shanghai on 25 April. On the same evening, Commander Wang Jingkun hosted a welcoming banquet. The distinguished guests from France visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition Hall, factories and the Tianshan new village in Shanghai.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW301525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces and his party here this morning. The two sides exchanged views on major international issues.

Premier Zhao said that China and France held similar or identical views on many international issues. "Our two countries adhere to the foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands, opposing hegemonism and defending world peace," he said. The Chinese premier expressed satisfaction with the good relations between China and France. He said: "China attaches importance to the role played in handling international affairs. Under the leadership of President F. Mitterrand, the French Government stands for developing economic cooperation between the developed and developing countries. This shows that it is a government of foresight."

Zhao Ziyang said that during his current China visit General Lacaze had made contributions to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

The French general said this was his first visit to China and it had left a deep impression on him. General Lacaze said that France and China shared each other's views on many international issues. "Our two countries treasure their own right of decision and do not give one's allegiance to this country or to that bloc," he said. Lacaze said that the mutual cooperation between France and China could be further developed.

Present at the meeting were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Shi Xiren, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in France. Also present were Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Lieutenant Colonel Dominique Deschamps, military attache of the French Embassy here. The French guests will leave here for home this evening.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR HELSINKI IMF MEETING

OW050856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance and a governor of the World Bank, left here by air today for Helsinki, Finland, to attend interim and development committee meetings, May 12 to 14, jointly sponsored by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The meetings will discuss the world economic situation and international financial and monetary issues.

ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL FETED IN SHANGHAI 24 APRIL

OW302123 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met and feted Giuliano Pajetta, member of the Central Committee and director of the Department of Overseas Italians of the Italian Communist Party, and his wife on the evening of 24 April. During their conversation, host and guest toasted the continuously developing friendship between the Chinese and Italian Communist Parties and between the people of the two countries. Zhang Anyou, deputy chief of the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office, was present at the meeting and attended the banquet.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES ITALY FOR HOME

OW010410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Rome, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Visiting friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Ou Tangliang left here today for home after a 16-day visit to Italy. During their stay, the delegation members toured a number of Italian cities including Rome, Arezzo, Venice and Modena, where they had extensive contacts with Italian Communist Party members.

The delegation was received by Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer yesterday.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS ITALIAN BANKER

OW270805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met in the Great Hall of the People here this morning with Dr. Luigi Arcuti, president of the Italian Bank of Movables, and his party. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Yao said: "China's economy is developing well. For foreign economic cooperation, we are ready from now on to invite more foreign funds to speed up our construction."

The vice-premier exchanged views with the bank president on strengthening Sino-Italian financial cooperation.

Present was Bu Ming, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China.

Arcuti and his party arrived here April 22 at the invitation of the Bank of China.

YUGOSLAV FEDERAL PROSECUTOR, DELEGATION VISIT

Meet People's Court President

OW281320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court of China, met here this morning with Dr. Vuko Gozze Gucetic and Boro Licenoski, federal republic prosecutor and deputy prosecutor of Yugoslavia, and their party. They had a cordial conversation.

Jiang Wen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate was present on the occasion.

Meeting With Peng Chong

OW021539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with Dr. Vuko Goze Gucetic and Borislav Licenoski, federal republic prosecutor and deputy prosecutor of Yugoslavia, and their party. They had a cordial conversation.

Present on the occasion were Jiang Wen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate [name and title as received], and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

OW261536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with Helmut Liebermann, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, who is about to leave China at the end of his term of office.

DEPARTING PRC ENVOY RECEIVED BY GDR'S HONECKER

OW010716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Berlin, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Erich Honecker, State Council chairman of the German Democratic Republic, received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Chen Tung here today. It is learned that the two sides had a friendly talk on the promotion of bilateral relations.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph received the Chinese ambassador yesterday, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a farewell dinner in honour of the Chinese ambassador on April 28.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING 4 MAY

OW041818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, hosted a dinner here this evening for Lilyana Stefanova, president of the Pen Centre and vice-minister of public education of Bulgaria [title as received], and Nadja Kehlibareva, secretary of the Pen Centre and a poetess. They had a friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Zhu Ziqi and Ye Junjpan, vice-presidents of the Chinese Pen Centre, and Nayden Belchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Belchev.

The Bulgarian visitors arrived yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China and the Chinese Pen Centre.

ALGERIAN MINISTERS NOTE COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW020730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Algiers, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Algerian Minister of Planning and Territorial Management Abdelhamid Brahimi, in a radio-television broadcast this evening, expressed optimism at the prospects of bilateral cooperation between Algeria and China. Brahimi just visited China with President Chadli Bendjedid.

He said cooperation between the two countries will extend to cover various fields in which China has rich experiences. He cited construction and technology as the fields China might provide now to Algeria. He said China agreed to transfer technology to Algeria in the framework of South-South cooperation.

Algerian Minister of Transport and Fishery Saleh Goudjil speaking in the same TV programme mentioned cooperation in railway construction and fishery between Algeria and China. He was also among the ministers who accompanied President Chadli Bendjedid to China.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CAMEROON

OW041835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- An eight-member Chinese Government delegation left here this evening for Cameroon to attend celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Cameroon and the dedication ceremony of a cultural palace built with Chinese aid.

The leader of the delegation is Dai Nianci, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and the deputy leader is Miao Jiurui, Chinese ambassador to Cameroon (already in that country).

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Xiao Tong, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Jacob Achidi Kisob, Cameroon ambassador to China.

BANQEN, LIBERIA'S DOE ATTEND CULTURAL EVENING

OW042132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) — A cultural evening in honor of visiting Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe and his party was given here tonight. The cultural evening, sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture, included local dances, songs and music presented by the song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Doe attended the performance in the company of Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. At the end of the performance, Doe presented a basket of flowers to the performers.

Earlier today, the Liberian guests visited the capital iron and steel complex which lies to the west of Beijing. Also today, Chinese officials and principal members of Doe's party held group discussions on political, economic and cultural issues.

MOROCCAN KING MEETS OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW300742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, April 29 (XINHUA) -- King Moulay Hassan II praised the good relations between Morocco and China when he met the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Mi Yung at the palace in Fes today. The Moroccan monarch conferred on the ambassador a medal of "Grand Officer of Alaquit" during the meeting.

JI PENGFEI BIDS FAREWELL TO SOMALI DELEGATION

OW231234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April, 23 (XINHUA) -- Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of Somalia, and his party wound up an official and friendship visit to China and left here for home by air this afternoon.

Prior to Second Vice President Hussein Kulmie's departure from Beijing, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei bade farewell to him at the state guest house.

Ji Pengfei said that the vice-president's short visit to China has made contributions to promoting the friendship between the peoples of China and Somalia.

PRC PRESENTS RELIEF MATERIALS TO SOMALIA

OW270250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Mogadishu, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Somali Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Ahmad Shire Mohamud thanked the Chinese people for their aid to Somali refugees at a hand-over ceremony here today. "The fraternal Chinese people always try their best to extend assistance to us and they have never looked on with folded arms when we are facing some difficulties," he said.

Chinese Ambassador to Somali Li Yuchi, on behalf of the China Islamic Association, presented a batch of relief materials to Somali refugees at the ceremony at the Mogadishu seaport.

The Somali minister said that the great number of refugees was mainly caused by great amounts of arms poured into this region by the Soviet hegemonists.

The relief materials included 3,000 cotton blankets and 10,000 tins of beef and mutton.

Chairman of the Somali National Refugee Commission Talah and other Somali officials were present at the ceremony.

JI PENGFEI MEETS AZANIAN CONGRESS CHAIRMAN

OW291537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met this afternoon with John Nyati Pokela, chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, in the Great Hall of the People. Ji Pengfei asked for information on the policies of Racial discrimination of the South African regime. He said the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Azanian people in their struggle against radical discrimination and for national independence.

Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

SOMALI OIL CONTRACT -- The Chinese Complete Plant Export Corporation succeeded in bidding for the undertaking of a drilling project in the northwest of the Somali Democtatic Republic. After issuing the circular to invite tenders last December, the Somali Democratic Republic checked the papers of all companies and finally decided to offer the contract to China. [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0924 GMT 7 Apr 82 HK]

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW VICE MINISTERS

OW051138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) — The Standing Committee of the State Council on 4 May approved the following appointments:

1. Vice ministers of foreign affairs: Wu Xueqian [0702 1331 6197], Gong Dafei, Zhang Wenjin, Han Xu, Qian Qichen [6929 0366 3819] and Wen Yezhan [3306 2814 3277];

2. Vice ministers of the State Planning Commission: Song Ping, Chen Xian [7115 0341], Fang Weizhong, Gan Ziyu, Gu Xiulian (female), Huang Yicheng [7806 3015 6134], Jin Xiying, Lu Kebai [0712 0344 4101], Zhao Dongwan [6392 2639 1354] (concurrently) and He Kang [0149 1660] (concurrently);

3. Vice ministers of the State Economic Commission: Lu Dong [0712 2639], Yuan Baohua, Wang Lei [3769 4320], Li Ruishan [2621 3843 1472], Peng Min [1756 2404] and Ma Yi;

4. Vice ministers of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System; Bo Yibo (concurrently), Du Xingyuan (concurrently), An Zhiwen, Zhou Taihe [0719 1132 0735] and Tong Dalin [4547 1129 2651];

5. Vice ministers of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: Zhao Dongwan and Yang Jun [2799 3182];

6. Vice ministers of civil affairs: Zou Entong [6760 1869 0681] and Yang Chen [2799 3819] (female);

7. Vice ministers of justice: Zou Yu [6760 3842], Zhu Jianming [2612 0494 2494] and Zheng Xiwen [6774 1585 2429];

8. Vice ministers of finance: Li Peng, Tian Yinong, Chen Rulong and Chi Haibin [6688 3189 3453];

9. Vice presidents of the People's Bank of China: Liu Hongru [0491 7703 0320], Li Fei, Zhu Tianshun, Qiu Qing [6726 2532] (female) and Chen Li [7115 4539];

10. Vice ministers of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery: Zhu Rong, He Kang and Xiao Peng [5135 7720];

11. Vice ministers of forestry: Liu Kun, Wang Dianwen [3769 3013 2429] and Dong Zhiyong [5516 2535 0516];

12. Vice ministers of urban and rural construction and environmental protection: Xie Beiyi [6200 0554 0001], Xiao Tong [5135 2717] and Dai Nianci [2071 1819 1964];

13. Vice ministers of egology and minerals: Zhu Xun [2612 6064], Xia Guozhi [1115 0948 3112] and Zhang Tongyu;

14. Vice ministers of metallurgical industry: Li Ming [7812 2494], Qi Yuanjing [2058 0337 7231], Lin Hua and Zhou Chuandian;

15. Vice ministers of machine building industry: Yang Keng, He Guangyuan [0149 0342 6678], Shen Liechu [3088 3525 0443] and Zhao Mingsheng [6392 2494 3932];

16. Vice ministers of nuclear industry: Liu Shulin [0491 2579 2651], Jiang Xinxiong [5592 1800 7160] and Zhao Hong [6393 1347];

17. Vice ministers of aviation industry: Wang Qigong [3769 0366 1872], Cui Guangwei [1508 0342 3555], Gao Zhenning [7559 6966 1337] and He Wenzhi [0149 2429 3112];

18. Vice ministers of electronics industry: Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046], Wei Mingyi [7614 7686 0001] and Zhang Xuedong [1728 1331 2639];

19. Vice ministers of ordnance industry: Tang Zhongwen [0781 0112 2429], Lai Jinlie [0171 6855 3525], Li Liqing [2621 4539 7230] and Pang Tianyi [1690 1131 0308];

20. Vice ministers of space industry: Li Xue [2621 4872 6759], Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], Song Jian [1345 0256] and Cheng Lianchang [4453 6647 2490];

21. Vice ministers of petroleum industry: Li Jing and Li Tianxiang;

22. Vice ministers of light industry: Ji Long [1323 7893], Wang Wenzhe and He Zhihua;

23. Vice ministers of railways: Li Senmao [2621 2773 5399], Li Xuan [2621 6513] and Li Kefei [2621 0344 7236];

24. Vice ministers of communications: Qian Yongchang [6929 3057 2490], Zi Gang [1311 0474] and Wang Zhanyi [3769 1455 1942];

25. Vice ministers of posts and telecommunications: Yang Taifang [2799 3141 5364], Zhu Gaofeng [2612 7559 1496], Li Yukui and Cheng Anyu;

26. Vice ministers of labor and personnel: Li Yunchuan [2612 0061 1557], Yan Zhongqin [0917 1813 0530] and Jiao Shanmin [3542 0810 3046];

27. Vice ministers of culture: Zhou Weizhi, Lu Zhixian [0712 1807 0341] and Ding Qiao [0002 1540];

28. Vice ministers of radio and television: Hao Pingnan [6787 1627 0589], Ma Qingxiong [7456 1987 7160] and Xu Chonghua [1776 1504 5478];

29. Vice ministers of education: Huang Xinbai, Zhang Wensong [1728 2429 2646] and Peng Peiyun [1756 3805 7189] (female);

30. Vice ministers of public health: Wang Wei, Guo Ziheng and Tan Yunhe;

31. Vice ministers of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Xu Yinsheng, Lu Jindong, Chen Xian [7115 0341] and Xu Cai [1776 2088];

32. Vice ministers of the State Family Planning Commission: Wang Wei (concurrently) and Zhou Boping [0719 0130 5493].

All the former posts held by the aforementioned comrades were removed at the same time and the former vice ministers of the aforementioned ministries or commissions were all removed.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Restructuring Resolution

OW041622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the State Council's implementation plan for the restructuring of ministries and commissions (adopted by the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 4 May 1982)

The 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress has examined the State Council's implementation plan for the restructuring of ministries and commissions and Premier Zhao Ziyang's explanation on the progress of the restructuring of the State Council and on three proposals, is satisfied with the State Council's restructuring work and decides on the following:

1. Merging the State Economic Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the State Machine Building Industry Commission, the State Energy Commission, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, the State Administration of Standards, the State Bureau of Metrology and the Patent Bureau into a State Economic Commission;

2. Merging the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the State Administration of Aquatic Products into a Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery;

3. Merging the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Administration of Urban Construction, the General Administration of Building Construction and the National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping into a Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection;

4. Renaming the Ministry of Geology as the Ministry of Geology and Minerals;

5. Merging the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, the State Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry and the National Bureau of Equipment for Complete Industrial Plants into a Ministry of Machine Building Industry;

6. Renaming the Second Ministry of Machine Building as the Ministry of Nuclear Industry;

7. Renaming the Third Ministry of Machine Building as the Ministry of Aviation Industry;

8. Merging the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, the National Bureau of Radio and Television Industry and the State Administration of Computer Industry into a Ministry of Electronics Industry;

9. Renaming the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building as the Ministry of Ordnance;

10. Renaming the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building as the Ministry of Space Industry;

11. Merging the State Bureau of Labor, the State Bureau of Personnel, the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Personnel under the State Council and the Commission of Composition of Government Organizations into a Ministry of Labor and Personnel;

12. Merging the Ministry of Culture, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the National Publishing Administration, the State Administration of Museums and Archeological Data and the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration into a Ministry of Culture;

13. Establishing a Ministry of Radio and Television with the cancellation of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and

14. Abrogating the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building.

Appointment, Removal Resolution

OW042030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on appointments and removals (adopted by the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 4 May 1982)

The 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress approves Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposals on having Yao Yilin remain concurrently as minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Geng Biao remain concurrently as minister of national defense; Fang Yi remain concurrently as minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Huang Hua remain concurrently as minister of foreign affairs; Du Xingyuan remain as secretary general of the State Council; Wang Bingqian remain as minister of finance; Zhao Cangbi remain as minister of public security; Sun Daguang remain is minister of geology and minerals; Wen Minsheng remain as minister of posts and telecommunications; Mo Wenxiang remain as minister of aviation industry; Li Menghua remain as minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yang Jingren remain as minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

The meeting decides on appointments and removals of ministers of other ministries and commissions and the president of the People's Bank of China as follows:

1. Appointing Zhang Jingfu concurrently as minister in charge of the State Economic Commission;

Removing Wan Li from his post as minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission; Yuan Baohua from his post as minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Bo Yibo from his post as minister in charge of the State Machine Building Industry Commission; Yu Qiuli from his post as minister in charge of the State Energy Commission; and Song Yangchu from his post as minister of building materials industry;

2. Appointing Cui Naifu as minister of civil affairs; removing Cheng Zihua from his post as minister of civil affairs;

3. Appointing Liu Fuzhi as minister of justice; removing Wei Wenbo from his post as minister of justice;

4. Appointing Lu Peijian as president of the People's Bank of China; removing Li Baohua from his post as president of the People's Bank of China;

5. Appointing Lin Hujia as minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; removing Lin Hujia from his post as minister of agriculture, and Gao Yang from his post as minister of state farms and land reclamation;

6. Appointing Yang Zhong as minister of forestry; removing Yong Wentao from his post as minister of forestry;

7. Appointing Li Ximing as minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; removing Han Guang from his post as minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission;

8. Appointing Li Dongye as minister of metallurgical industry; removing Tang Ke from his post as minister of metallurgical industry;

9. Appointing Zhou Jiannan as minister of machine building industry; removing Rao Bin from his post as minister of first machine building industry, and Yang Ligong from his post as minister of agricultural machinery;

10. Appointing Zhang Chen (female) as minister of nuclear industry; removing Liu Wei from his post as minister of second machine building industry;

11. Appointing Zhang Ting as minister of electronics industry; removing Qiang Min from his post as minister of the fourth machine building industry;

12. Appointing Yu Yi as minister of ordnance industry; removing Zhang Zhen from his post as minister of fifth machine building industry;

13. Appointing Zhang Jun as minister of space industry; removing Zheng Tianxiang from his post as minister of seventh machine building industry;

14. Appointing Tang Ke as minister of petroleum industry; removing Kang Shien from his post as minister of petroleum industry;

15. Appointing Yang Bo as minister of light industry; removing Song Jiwen from his post as minister of light industry;

16. Appointing Chen Puru as minister of railways; removing Liu Jianzhang from his post as minister of railways;

17. Appointing Li Qing as minister of communications; removing Peng Deqing from his post as minister of communications;

18. Appointing Zhao Shouyi as minister of labor and personnel;

19. Appointing Zhu Muzhi as minister of culture; removing Huang Zhen from his post as minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries;

20. Appointing Wu Lengxi as minister of radio and television;

21. Appointing He Dongchang as minister of education; removing Jiang Nanxiang from his post as minister of education;

22. Appointing Cui Yueli as minister of public health; removing Qing Xinzhong from his post as minister of public health;

23. Appointing Qian Xinzhong as minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission; removing Chen Muhua (female) from her post as minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission; and

24. Removing An Zhiwen from his post as minister of sixth machine building industry.

Resolution on Vice Premiers

OW041712 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on appointments and removals of vice premiers and state councillors of the State Council (adopted by the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 4 May 1982)

The 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress approves Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposals on having Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain as vice premiers of the State Council and on appointments and removals of vice premiers and state councillors of the State Council as follows:

1. Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua (female), Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu are appointed state councillors; and

2. Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua (female), Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping and Huang Hua are relieved of their duties as vice premiers.

1982 Economic, Social Plan

OW050058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Serivce in Chinese 1324 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on approving the economic and social development plan for 1982 (adopted by the 23d session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 4 May 1982)

The 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress, in line with the relevant resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, listened to a report on the draft economic and social development plan for 1982 by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the State Council and examined the draft economic and social development plan for 1982 submitted by the State Council. The meeting is of the opinion that judging by the development of production, construction and various other undertakings in the first quarter of the year, the economic and social development plan for 1982 is proper and feasible as a whole; thus, the meeting decides to approve the plan. Concerning some specific problems in implementing the plan, the State Council is authorized to find solutions in good time and according to actual conditions.

The meeting calls on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, to further implement the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's congress; adopt positive and effective measures; consolidate and develop the results achieved in stabilizing the economy in 1981; adhere to the principles of taking planned economy as the key link with market regulation playing a supplementary role and of coordinating all the activities of the nation as pieces in a chess game; continue to do a good job in readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading the national economy; strive to enhance economic results in all fields; promote steady and sound development of the national economy and fulfill and exceed all the tasks set by the 1982 plan.

Yao Yilin Economic Report

OW050136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- China aims for a bigger national economic growth rate in 1982 with total industrial and agricultural output value to increase by four percent.

This is disclosed in the 1982 plan for economic and social development approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress yesterday. The plan was submitted by Yao Yilin, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

Specific tasks and major targets proposed for 1982 national economy follow:

1. Advances in agriculture to ensure all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

The agricultural output value target is four percent over 1981. Grain output target is 333.5 million tons, 8.5 million tons more than 1981 and an increase of 2.6 percent. Output of cotton and sugar bearing crops should be higher 1981 and new progress is planned for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. This is to be done by stabilizing and improving various forms of responsibility systems for production to fire the enthusiasm of the peasants.

2. Continued expansion of light industry at a relatively faster speed to continue readjustment of the service orientation of heavy industry.

Total industrial output values is to increase by four percent, and efforts will be made to surpass this figure. The output target for yarn is 3.24 million tons, a 3.4 percent increase over 1981; sugar 3.2 million tons, a 6.7 percent increase; and a big increase is expected in the output of durable consumer goods including bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches. The coal target is 625 million tons, among which 345 million tons are controlled by the state and a 3.9 percent increase over 1981. The oil output will be 100 million tons, the same as in 1981; electricity 313 billion kilowatts, and increase of 2.6 percent. To reduce the pressure of energy resource, efforts will be made to improve the quality of the steel and add more steel products which are in short supply. The steel output target will be 34 million tons, 4 percent less than 1981.

Improvement of economic performance will be given prime importance as the basis for a feasible growth rate. Economic results require that the products manufactured meet the needs of society, and close attention will also be given to reducing the amount of labor and material required.

3. Efforts will be made to maintain a basic balance of revenue and expenditure by increasing income and reducing expenditures.

Total revenue for 1982 under the state plan is 110.45 billion yuan, and total expenditure 113.45 billion yuan (including domestic and external loans), giving a deficit of three billion yuan. Economic results must be improved to increase state revenue. In order to reduce the deficit and maintain a basic balance of state revenue and expenditure, appropriations for capital construction are to be controlled and expenditure reduced as much as possible. The banks will be used for raising funds and using them well.

4. The scope of capital construction will be controlled and investment arranged rationally.

Total investment for capital construction in 1982 is set at 38 billion yuan, and funds for renewing and transforming industrial enterprises are to be around 25 billion yuan. Total investment for fixed assets for these two items is 63 billion yuan. Investment for new capital construction projects should be strictly controlled and the investment within the state budget should be used mainly for transportation and communications, energy and other basic construction.

5. Efforts will be made to strike a balance between market supply and demand, maintain the basic stabilization of prices and expand foreign trade.

The 1982 purchasing power by the society as a whole is planned to set at 244 billion yuan, eight percent more than 1981.

It is necessary to continue to strengthen the control of the market and prices. To raise prices arbitrarily or in disguised forms is prohibited. Speculative and smuggling activities and tax evasions must be firmly opposed.

6. Scientific and technological research will be strengthened and cultural, educational and health work will expand.

The more than 400 projects listed in the 1982 plan for scientific and technological growth include development of new products, pilot experiments, major scientific research projects and industrial experimentation. Scientific and technical personnel should cooperate in tackling urgent key problems in technical transformation and production. Scientific results should be popularized to promote economic development. The present institutions of higher learning should be improved and the structure of secondary schools reformed. Correspondence, sparetime and television universities should be expanded to train more personnel.

7. People's living standards should rise gradually on the basis of increased production.

Efforts should continue to control population growth. The plan is to assign work in 1982 for 5,600,000 people in cities and towns, and raise the wages of some government functionaries, scientific personnel, teachers and medical workers.

Yao Yilin said that China's economic development showed an upward trend in the first quarter of this year. Total industrial output value was 129,300 million yuan in the first three months of this year, an increase of 11.6 per cent over the same 1981 period. This accounted for 24.2 per cent of the 1982 target.

Effective measures should be adopted to achieve better economic results.

Close attention would be paid to the following:

First. All-round consolidation and streamlining of enterprises step by step should continue.

Second. Equipment should be renewed and technical transformation carried out in key enterprises.

Third. The results of investment should be raised, the time for construction shortened, the costs of projects lowered and building efficiency improved.

Fourth. A faster rate of circulating capital should be achieved.

Fifth. The initial results of the reform of the economic system should be consolidated and raised. Heavy blows must be dealt at smugglers, speculators, swindlers, embezzlers, bribe-takers and other economic criminals. Departmentalism, decentralization, liberalization and other erroneous tendencies should be overcome.

Sixth. Practise strict economy and combat waste.

Seventh. Ideological and political work in economic activities should be strengthened.

Wang Bingqian Budget Report

OW050156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- The state budget for 1982, approved by the N.P.C. Standing Committee yesterday, shows that total revenue will reach 110.45 billion yuan, 4.02 billion yuan higher than in 1981, and total expenditure will be 113.45 billion yuan, 4.48 billion yuan more than in the previous year.

This means there will be a deficit of three billion yuan, which will be possibly reduced by increasing production and practising economy.

Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, said on April 28 in his report to the 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress that the fundamental principle for the budget, he said, is to achieve economic expansion by relying mainly on planned economy and supplementing it with regulation through market, and make positive efforts to increase state revenue by improving production and its economic results; to continue to restrict the scope of capital construction and budgetary expenditures, and increase allocations for energy production and communications and expenditures for culture, education and national defence; continue to follow the current policy regarding the distribution of income so that the living standards of the urban and rural population will continue to improve on the basis of increased production; and continue to maintain a basic balance between revenues and expenditures and a fundamental credit balance and ensure the stability of prices in general, so that the national economy will develop in a stable manner.

Of the total budgetary revenues for 1982, Wang Bingqian said, receipts from enterprises are expected to reach 34.41 billion yuan, taxes 64.6 billion yuan, receipts from other sources 240 million yuan, depreciation funds turned in by enterprises to the central financial departments 2.2 billion yuan, receipts from issuance of treasury bonds four billion yuan, and receipts in the form of foreign loans five billion yuan.

The breakdown of the total budgetary expenditures is essentially as follows:

1. Appropriations for capital construction total 29.73 billion yuan.

2. Funds allocated for tapping the potential of enterprises through technical transformation, plus those for subsidizing the development of new products, come to 5.42 billion yuan, about the same as last year.

3. Additional allocations for circulating funds to enterprises total 2.4 billion yuan. These are intended mainly to meet the needs of newly commissioned enterprises and certain special reserves.

4. Expenditures for aiding people's communes and other operating expenses for agriculture amount to 7.61 billion yuan, more than last year.

5. Allocations for culture, education, health and science total 18 billion yuan, representing an increase of 780 million yuan over 1981 following a growth for several consecutive years.

6. Expenditures on national defence and preparations against war are 17,870 million yuan, an increase of 1,070 million yuan over 1981.

7. Administrative expenses are 7,800 million yuan, a rise of 560 million yuan.

8. General reserves come to 2,700 million yuan.

9. 3,550 million yuan to repay foreign loans with interest.

Wang Bingqian said the state budget continued to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditures. This will help control market prices, remove step by step the potential dangers in the national economy and maintain economic stability. At the same time, proper arrangements are made in the budget for future development of the national economy, thus making preparations for construction in the next stage. The budget also takes into account improvement in the people's living standards on the basis of the growth of production. Proper arrangements are also made to increase employment and raise salaries for those working in government offices and scientific, cultural, educational and public health departments where there is no bonus system.

The minister said the following work must be done well: improving economic results, mobilizing the people to increase production and practise economy; streamlining financial work in enterprises, strengthening tax work and aiming to increase state revenues; placing expenditures within the financial capability of the state; continuing to implement the present policy on the distribution of revenues and maintaining the stability and continuity of the policy; and strictly enforcing state laws and discipline and waging resolute struggle against economic offences.

Wang Bingqian said preliminary statistics show total revenues for 1981 to be 106.43 billion yuan and total expenditure 108.97 billion yuan. There was a deficit of 2.54 billion yuan, a little less than estimated.

China's present political and economic situation is excellent, Wang Bingqian said in conclusion. Though China faces many difficulties, they are difficulties in advancing and can be overcome through efforts. Last year, the big financial deficit was greatly reduced, and it is quite possible to achieve a basic balance between revenue and expenditure this year.

Resolution on 1982 Budget

OW042112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on approving the state budget for 1982 (adopted by the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 4 May 1982)

The 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress, in line with the relevant resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, listened to the report on the draft state budget for 1982 made by Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian on behalf of the State Council and examined the draft state budget for 1982.

The state budget for 1982 submitted by the State Council sets total revenues at 110.45 billion yuan and total expenditures at 113.45 billion yuan, the latter exceeding the former by 3 billion yuan. Compared with the targeted revenues and expenditures of the state budget for 1982 examined and approved by the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, both revenues and expenditures have increased by 500 million yuan. Some readjustments have been made between items. The changes are very minor. The session is of the opinion that the state budget for 1982 is properly arranged and decides to approve it.

In order to fulfill and overfulfill the state budget for 1982, the meeting calls on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, to fully recognize the excellent current situation, overcome difficulties on the road ahead, follow the principles, policies and plans fixed by the state, strive to increase production, enhance economic results, strengthen financial management, control expenditures, ensure a basic balance between revenues and expenditures, and strive for a steady development of the national economy and a basic turn for the better of the financial and economic conditions step by step.

Court Personnel Changes

OW050245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- The NPC Standing Committee has adopted a resolution on appointments and removals. (Adopted by the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 4 May 1982)

The 23rd Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee has examined the report of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Commission of Legislative Affairs, and concurred on the continuous appointments of Zeng Hanzhou, Wang Huaian and Wang Zhanping as vice presidents of the Supreme People's Court, and Li Shiying and Jiang Wen as deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It has also announced the following appointments and removals:

Appointments:

1. Vice president and advisers to the Supreme People's Court: vice president: Lin Zhun [2651 0402]; advisers: He Lanjie, Song Guang.

2. Deputy chief procurator and advisers to the Supreme People's Procuratorate: deputy chief procurator: Feng Jinwen [7458 6930 3080]; advisers: Wang Fu, Xi Zhanyuan, Guan Shanfu

Removals:

1. He Lanjie has been relieved of his post as vice president of the Supreme People's Court. Song Guang has been relieved of his posts as vice president of the Supreme People's Court and concurrently chief judge of the economic court. Wang Weigang and Zheng Shaowen have been relieved of their posts as vice presidents of the Supreme People's Court and as members of the judicial committee.

2. Yu Ping, Zhang Su, Wang Fu, Chen Yangshan, Xi Zhanyuan and Guan Shanfu have been relieved of their posts as deputy chief procurators of the supreme procuratorate.

3. Liu Fuzhi and Zou Yu have been relieved of their posts as vice chairmen and Zhu Jianming [2612 0494 2494] relieved of his post as member of the Commission of Legislative Affairs.

Resolution on Court Advisers

OW050427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on installing advisers to the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate (adopted by the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 4 May 1982):

Having examined and approved the proposals of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on the installment of advisers, the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC decides: The advisers to the Supreme People's Court and the advisers to the Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be nominated by the president of the Supreme People's Court and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, respectively. Their appointment or dismissal shall be made by the NPC Standing Committee.

Regional Court Changes

OW050435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Appointment and removal made by the NPC Standing Committee (approved by the 23d Meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 4 May 1982):

Appointment and removal: Yu Jian [0060 0256] has been appointed chief procurator of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Yang Ziwei [2799 1311 5588] has been relieved from the post of the chief procurator of the Qinghai Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Regulations on Land Requisition

OW050441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on its approval of the "regulations concerning land requisition by the state for capital construction" (adopted by the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 4 May 1982):

The 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee decides to approve in principle the "regulations concerning land requisition by the state for capital construction." The regulations shall be promulgated for enforcement by the State Council.

KYODO: CCP CONGRESS PLANNED FOR 'AROUND AUGUST'

OW050533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (KYODO) -- A senior Chinese official has disclosed a Communist Party plan to hold a congress around August with a parliamentary session possibly being held around November.

The plan was disclosed by Ma Hong, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, to Saburo Okita, former Japanese Government representative for external economic affairs, during their recent meeting here, Okita told newsmen Tuesday.

Ma made the disclosure about the schedules for the party congress and parliament in briefing Okita about China's sixth five-year development program for 1981-1985.

Okita is visiting China for a Japan-China forum of economists of the two countries.

INDUSTRIES USING OIL TO BE TAXED STARTING 1 JUL

OW050342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- A special tax designed to encourage China's enterprises to use coal in place of oil will be levied on enterprises which have oil-burning boilers or industrial kilns. The measure will be trial implemented as from July 1, 1982, according to a State Council circular issued recently.

In many areas, enterprises find it cheaper to burn oil than coal, so that a considerable portion of China's 100 million tons annual production of crude oil is burned as fuel. A part of this goes to heat boilers and fire kilns which is considered a waste.

In 1980, the state set the target of saving 4.19 million tons of oil a year by switching boilers and kilns over to coal. However, only 2.57 million tons of oil was saved.

The new tax is between 40 and 70 yuan for each ton of crude oil burned and 70 yuan for each ton of heavy oil. Enterprises which delay or evade paying the tax will be fined or otherwise punished by law.

MINISTRY, PROVINCES TO FINANCE POWER PROJECTS

OW030853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing. May 3 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai municipal government and four provincial governments have decided to invest 875 million yuan in installing or expanding 14 generating units together with the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, according to the recent issue of ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The 14 units will have a total capacity of 3.2 million kilowatts,16 percent of the total capacity of the power stations now under construction in China, it said.

In addition to Shanghai, the partners involved are the Jiangsu, Hebei, Shandong and Heilongjiang provincial governments.

Agreements have been signed on installing eight of the generating units which will have a combined capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts, the paper said. Local governments will contribute 430 million yuan in investment funds.

Agreements will be reached soon on installing the six other generating units, which will have a total capacity of 1.4 million kilowatts. Local governments and industrial enterprises will invest 445 million yuan, the paper said.

On December 11, last year, Li Peng, the then minister of power industry and now vice-minister of water conservancy and power, announced that local governments, industrial enterprises and rural people's communes across the country were welcome to pool money to help the then Ministry of Power Industry finance construction of power plants.

The purpose of the joint undertakings is to utilize fully the financial resources of both the central people's government and the localities and to speed up the construction of power generation projects so as to increase the supply of energy urgently needed for the expansion of the national economy.

The agreements already signed cover the following projects:

-- Four generating units, each with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts, will be installed during the fourth and fifth stages of the expansion of the Jianbi power plant, Jiangsu Province. Of the total investment of 670 million yuan, Jiangsu Province will contribute nearly one third and the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, more than two thirds.

-- Two generating units with a combined capacity of 400,000 kilowatts will be expanded in the third stage of expansion of the Xingtai power plant, Hebei Province. The project requires an investment of 250 million yuan, which will come from Hebei Province and the ministry.

-- Two generating units with a combined capacity of 200,000 kilowatts are to be expanded at the Huangtai power plant, Shandong Province.

The agreements to be reached soon will cover projects at the Shidongkou power station in Shanghai, the Xinhai power plant in Lianyungang port city, and at the No 3 power plant in Harbin city, Heilongjiang Province.

PLAN TO SPEED UP CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW050336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Key capital construction projects like new coal mines with an annual capacity of less than one million tons each should be completed and ready for operation within five years, and textile mills, machinery factories and cement plants in two or three years.

This suggestion was put forth at a recent national meeting on speeding up capital construction sponsored by the State Capital Construction Commission.

Delegates proposed that all large and medium-sized capital construction projects except for a few very large ones should be completed within five years instead of the eight years usually required at present.

If the time required for the construction of such projects in China is shortened by one year, the government annually will save 5,000 million yuan in wages plus 4,000-5,000 million yuan for management, according to estimates made at the meeting.

Profits gained by putting these enterprises into operation ahead of schedule, would also benefit the national economy.

For many years, capital construction in China has been overextended with limited funds and materials spread among too many projects. This prolonged the period of construction and caused waste.

Delegates commended the more economical methods of construction used in recent years. Two thermal power plants in Shandong Province, each with a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts, took only 26 and 30 months to build. The usual time required for a project like this is 18 months longer. A big coal mine with an annual capacity of 3 million tons in Yanzhou, Shandong Province, went into operation after 82 months of construction.

The State Planning Commission and the state capital construction commission, in consultation with construction departments, have chosen 50 projects from the 615 large- and medium-sized projects now under construction to introduce new and faster methods.

ZHAO VISITS COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

OW041747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited an exhibition of college scientific research achievements here today, appealing for closer cooperation between colleges and departments of production and research.

Vice-Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin, State Councillors Gu Mu, Bo Yibo and Huang Hua, and Minister of Education He Dongchang today also saw the exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

The premier said the capital and equipment of enterprises and research personnel at colleges should be combined in scientific research. He suggested that the ministry give priority to application of those research items with remarkable benefit but less investment.

Zhao Ziyang and other government leaders carefully saw items of research on agriculture, medicine, environmental protection, chemical engineering, computer technology, construction, water conservancy and energy. All of the 500 items on display were provided by 32 universities and colleges affiliated to the Ministry of Education, including 41 items awarded invention prizes by the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Since the exhibition opened on March 20 at the national agricultural exhibition center, it had received 25,000 scientists, researchers, faculty members and other visitors.

LIAO CHENGZHI OPENS JOINT VENTURE BEIJING HOTEL

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The Jianguo Hotel, a joint venture between the Beijing branch of the China International Travel Service and Zhong Mei Ltd. of Hong Kong, was officially opened at a ceremony here today.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, cut the ribbon at the ceremony this morning.

The hotel, the first joint venture of its kind which has gone into service in the Chinese capital, is located near the embassy quarters, one kilometer away from the Beijing railway station.

Covering an area of 30,000 square meters, the Jianguo Hotel has more than 800 beds in 529 guest rooms with air conditioner, push-dial telephone, closed circuit T.V., built-in refrigerator and smoke-detector.

The hotel includes Chinese and Western restaurants, a coffee shop, a ballroom, a covered swimming pool, two conference rooms and banquet hall.

Construction started in summer 1980. It was partially opened in March this year.

To accommodate more visitors to Beijing, a number of tourist hotels are under construction in the capital. A seven-storied building, the Huadu Hotel, has been completed and will be put into service soon. The hotel, designed and built by the Chinese, has 500 rooms.

GU MU ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

OW031916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (C.C.P.I.T.) will promote the use of foreign funds and economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with other countries in line with the principles guiding China's construction and its open policy.

This was declared by Wang Yaoting, director of the council, at a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the council here this evening.

Wang Yaoting said: "As China is entering a new stage of socialist construction, the C.C.P.I.T. is facing heavier tasks and will participate in a broader sphere of activities."

Present at the reception were Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Chengzhi and Vice-Premiers Gu Mu and Chen Muhua. Founded on May 4, 1952 in Beijing, C.C.P.I.T. is a non-government organization with broad international contacts. Reviewing the work of the C.C.P.I.T., Wang Yaoting said that in the past three decades, the council had promoted economic and technical exchanges and trade between China and other countries of the world and enhanced mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the rest of the world.

During its 30 years of history, the C.C.P.I.T. has established relations with 350 economic and trade organizations, international fair and exhibition authorities, as well as legal-affairs organizations in 150 countries and regions, received 40,000 people from 80 countries and regions and sent 60 delegations to visit 40 countries. It has sponsored 340 exhibitions in 100 countries, hosted 153 foreign exhibitions in China from 25 countries, arranged 6,000 items of technical exchange between Chinese departments and their overseas counterparts, participated in 40 international conferences, compiled and published large numbers of magazines and brochures on China's economic and trade relations with foreign countries and conducted nearly 1,000 discussions on China's foreign trade and economic relations with other countries. In the last decade or so, it has also handled nearly 20,000 work items including trade mark registration is an agent [as received], foreign trade arbitration, maritime arbitration, average adjustment, as well as consulting services in legal affairs.

The council now has 25 sub-councils throughout the country.

Present at the reception were more than 250 foreign guests, including representatives of China-based foreign economic and trade groups and enterprises, representatives of various foreign institutions in China and of the United Nations Development Program, as well as friends and foreign experts who had helped the C.C.P.I.T. in its work now in Beijing.

The 120 Chinese officials and representatives present at the reception included Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Zheng Siyuan; former Deputy Director of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs Zhou Jiannan; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin; Vice-President of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation Lei Renmin; Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuzhang; Director of the General Administration of Customs Wang Runsheng; Vice-President of the Bank of China Cui Yanxu.

WANG ZHEN, DENG LIQUN ATTEND BEIJING FORUM

OW040835 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] According to a special WEN HUI BAO dispatch from Beijing, a ceremonious forum was held on the afternoon of 3 May in Beijing to mark the 55th anniversary of dedication to theoretical study and educational work by Marxist economist and educator Wang Xuiwen. The forum was presided over by Wang Zhen, member of the Politburo and president of the Party School of the CCP Central Committee. Attending the forum were Wang Xuewen's students and veteran revolutionary comrades working at leadership posts in various departments, numbering more than 70 in total. Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, extended greetings and delivered an animated speech at the forum.

Comrade Wang Xuewen, now 87, is one of China's earliest scholars of Marxist political economy. He is now honorary president of the China Society for the Study of "Das Kapital." He has contributed significantly to our party's cause by training a large number of backbone theorists.

PLA URGED TO PROMOTE FARM, SIDELINE PRODUCTION

OW010951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0256 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently called on the entire army to continue to do a good job in agricultural and sideline production on the basis of the present scope of production. It urged the PLA to improve management of production, fully tap potentials and strive for better economic results. It also urged PLA personnel to achieve higher production and more earnings with less labor, to create still more wealth for the state and to make still greater contributions to army building.

This demand was proposed by Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department, in his report on "the basic situation and future tasks of PLA agricultural and sideline production" delivered at the all-army agricultural and sideline production conference. The report has been transmitted to all PLA units by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Undertaking agricultural and sideline production is a glorious tradition of the PLA. Since the founding of the PRC, the PLA has made fairly great progress and remarkable achievements in agricultural and sideline production. According to statistics, in the past 21 years the PLA produced 23,500 million jin of grain, 1,700 million jin of soybean, some 600 million jin of rapeseed and peanuts, 1,800 million jin of meat, 29,700 million jin of vegetables, 270 million jin of aquatic products and a large quantity of sugar and nonstaple foodstuffs. It delivered or sold 5,600 million jin of grain to the state. PLA farms afforested 52,000 mu of land and planted about 18 million trees. In addition, the PLA set aside a portion of its surplus grain to support areas affected by natural disasters. In 1981 alone, such support amounted to 4,540,000 jin.

The State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee have fully confirmed the PLA's achievements in agricultural and sideline production.

They have clearly pointed out: For many years, the PLA has undertaken agricultural and sideline production and scored achievements. Agricultural and sideline production has played a positive role in overcoming the army's actual difficulties, easing the burden of the state, supporting socialist construction and developing, building and defending the frontier regions. It has also been of great significance in keeping and carrying forward the PLA's glorious tradition of hard struggle.

To do a still better job in agricultural and sideline production the general logistics department recently held an all-army agricultural and sideline production conference. In accordance with the guidelines of the directives issued by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and in light of the army's actual conditions, the conference seriously summed up and exchanged experience and formulated the tasks and measures for developing the army's agricultural and sideline production in the future.

The report transmitted by the Military Commission also points out: As the land of army farms borders that of rural communes, production brigades and teams and of state farms, the army farms and nearby civilian units are closely linked with each other in terms of economic interests. Proper handling of the relations between the army farms on one hand and the civilian units and the local people on the other is of great significance in strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. It is also significant in developing the production undertaken by the army and the local people. All army farms and production bases should make great efforts to carry out support-government and cherish-people activities, do what they can to serve the people and establish still better army-government and army-people relations.

DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION

OW040945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee on 3 May to discuss the draft revised constitution.

Zhou Jianren, Central Committee chairman of the association, noted in his speech that our country has carried out many major reforms of the political and economic systems since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and we have decided on many new policies. All these are incorporated in the draft revised constitution now before us. In so doing, we have provided the legal basis and guarantee for the socialist modernization drive.

Zhou Jianren said: The united front is a magic weapon for attaining socialist modernization. In the draft revised constitution, it is stipulated that it is necessary to continue to consolidate and expand the united front, which covers all democratic parties, and to let the people's CPPCC go a step further in bringing its important role into play. These stipulations fully attest to the importance the state is attaching to the united front and the democratic parties.

He noted that the draft revised constitution also stipulates the need to give full scope to the role of intellectuals in building socialist modernization. The vast majority of the association's members are intellectuals, who feel very encouraged by these stipulations. We must make efforts to give play to our wisdom and professional knowledge and make new contributions in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Ye Shengtao, Central Committee vice chairman of the association, pointed out that before the draft revised constitution was published for discussion by people throughout the country, it had been discussed first by the concerned departments throughout the country for 4 months and then by the NPC Standing Committee.

It is more perfect than the three previous constitutions. He said: The draft revised constitution provides the guarantee for building socialist spiritual and material civilization and making China into a modern socialist power.

Lei Jieqiong, Central Committee vice chairman of the association, said that the draft revised constitution represents the defining, in explicit terms and in the form of law, of the deep changes that have taken place and major achievements that have been made in the past few years in the political, economic and cultural fields in our country. This reflects China's resolve to strengthen rule by law. She felt that the stipulations in the draft revised constitution that call for an expansion of the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee are in keeping with the actual situation in our country.

Other speakers at the meeting included Central Committee Vice Chairman Xu Boxin and other leading members Ge Zhicheng, Xu Chubo, Wu Wenzao, Wang Baochu, Wang Hongzhen and Ma Keqiang of the association, while Xie Bingxin, Central Committee vice chairman of the association, delivered a written statement. They called on members of the association to actively take part in the discussion of the draft revised constitution, seriously offer their suggestions for revision and do their share in bringing about a perfect constitution.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK041026 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by the investigation team of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee and the Central Party School: "Several Questions of Cognition on Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] We have recently carried out an investigation in some rural areas and we feel that several problems have to be solved in further perfecting the rural production responsibility system.

1. We Must Take a Scientific Attitude Toward Perfecting the Production Responsibility System

Viewed from the different places where we visited, we discovered a new situation in the development of the production responsibility system. People have been perfecting the various forms of the production responsibility system, overcoming their shortcomings by learning from other's strong points. For instance, in places where the system of "unified management and assigning output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers" has been implemented, people quickly realized the advantages of the easily implemented system of "large-scale assignment of responsibilities," and adopted the method of "turning over fixed quotas." Some developed the system of signing contracts for specialized jobs. In some places where the system of "assigning production quotas to each household" had been implemented, some people realized the advantages of the system of "unified management" and restored and increased production items which are to be under "unified management." In places where the system of "signing contracts for specialized jobs" had been implemented, some people also practiced the system of "assigning output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers" and "large-scale assignment of responsibility" of certain production tasks. Some places combined various forms of the responsibility system which suited the local conditions, adopting a system which combined the characteristics of the system of "unified management, signing contracts for specialized jobs, assigning output quotas to each laborer and assigning responsibility for distribution." All these show that the various forms of the responsibility system have made breakthroughs in certain areas in their initial forms in the course of their perfection. They are being developed toward a better orientation according the local productivity, the cadres' management level and the peasants' degree of awareness. This new change is being brought about by the broad masses of cadres and commune members by continuing to uphold the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. It is more conducive to giving play to the superiority of collective economy and arousing the enthusiasm of individual laborers and accelerating agricultural production.

However, in this new situation, some cadres are guiding perfection of the responsibility system with a preconceived notion. Some other cadres fail to understand and solve problems from an overall point of view and manage to push forward a certain form of the responsibility system with great difficulty for the sake of "pleasing the higher levels and making better reports," thus bringing pressure to those communes and brigades which are adopting appropriate forms in accordance with their local conditions. In view of the actual situation, the perfection of the responsibility system has not been completed. The situation and productivity vary in different places. Under the premise of upholding the principle of "not changing the public ownership system and the production responsibility system," we must allow the cadres and commune members to proceed from their local conditions in deciding which form of the production responsibility system to implement. We must allow the production responsibility system which has already been implemented to undergo a stage of inspection and observation in actual practice; we must not absolutize one form of the responsibility system. Even when a small number of communes and brigades implement a responsibility system which is different from the principal form of production responsibility system implemented in the local area, we must pay attention to protecting their enthusiasm and supporting them in doing a good job of perfecting the responsibility system in light of local conditions. Leading organs must carry out research and investigations, seriously sum up new experiences, adopt a scientific attitude to guide the masses in the course of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system and pay attention to prevent the modern practice of "doing things in a rigid way regardless of the situation."

2. "Unity" and "Decentralization" Are Dialectically United

Currently, many places are grasping the correct handling of "unity" and "decentralization" as an important link in perfecting the production responsibility system. However, there are two one-sided understandings of this question: First, people resent the word "unity," thinking that it means "rigid control;" second, those who believed in the past in the idea that "decentralization practice brings chaos" begin to "unify" everything and use old methods to "tailor" new things when they hear the proposal of "unified management." They are all setting "unity" against "decentralization," thus affecting the perfection of the responsibility system.

"Unity" and "decentralization" are two inseparable aspects in the management of the collective agricultural economy at the present stage. In fact, they are manifestations of the movement of contradictions between the productivity and the production relations on the production responsibility system. Only by correctly handling the relationship between these two, can we achieve a situation in which there is "flexible control and orderly management of decentralized practice."

First, there must be rational "unity" and "decentralization." "Unity" has a different meaning in unified control and unified management. The former means unified organization of production by the collective and the distribution mechanism, and the latter means management of the individual peasant households who handle their own affairs and are responsible for their own profits and losses, such as overall arrangement for cultivation plans and supervision on making good on contracts. "Decentralization" also has a different meaning in individual undertakings and decentralized management under the system of unified management. Although there are some items which are under decentralized management included in the unified management plans, and certain individual undertakings are under the control of unified management, they are only of secondary importance. Production, despite its scale, has its own adaptability and limitations under certain circumstances and in different places. In order to correctly handle the relationship between "unity" and "decentralization," we must first decide whether we want unified management or decentralized management in accordance with the local conditions.

Second, "unity" and "decentralization" must be integrated together. When unified management is practiced, it is necessary, according to the characteristics of agricultural production, to assign jobs to groups, households and laborers. Decentralized management of certain tasks is conducive to solving difficulties in compiling statistics and exercising supervision over quality and quantity of farm work, and giving play to individual's initiative and creativeness. For instance, some areas in Gaoyou County in Jiangsu Province have included key production measures such as fixing of overall plans, allocation of large- and medium-size farming machines, arrangement for minor plans and farming, large-scale farmwork in water conservation projects construction and selection of fine seed strains in the "unified management" plan, and assigned cadres at all levels to take charge of it. However, contracts were signed with individual laborers regarding harvesting, tending of young plants, cultivation, field management, sale of agricultural and sideline products, repair of farm machines and purchase of small farming tools. Tending of young plants, drawing water, plowing fields and other farmwork were carried out under the management of both the collective and the individuals. In this way, they could maintain "flexible control," giving play to the superior feature of the collective economy and arousing the individual laborers' enthusiasm for labor by giving them greater decisionmaking power in arranging for production and in promoting domestic sideline occupation. There must be necessary unified management in areas where the system of decentralized management is practiced in order to solve problems which are too difficult for single households to solve and to ensure construction of public facilities. For instance, in Lankao County, Zuozhai brigade and Huangkou brigade have the same water conditions. While implementing the production responsibility system, Huangkou brigade divided up the motor-pumped wells and the water channels. During the great drought last year, wheat production decreased by 20,000 jin because the fields had not been sufficiently irrigated. Whereas in Zuozhai brigade where unified management was upheld regarding the motor-pumped wells and the watvor channels, wheat production increased by 120,000 jin last year despite the drought. From this, we can see that the production results are absolutely different without an appropriate system of unified management.

Third, it is necessary to choose the appropriate contract system, rationally coordinating "control" and "decentralization." The implementation of the contract system enables us to better integrate reward for labor results, appropriately coordinate interest of the collective and the individual and simultaneously give play to the enthusiasm of the collective and the individual. The various forms of the responsibility system of signing contracts which are being implemented at present include both "control" and "decentralization." Naturally, they are different as far as the content and the extent are concerned. In choosing the right kind of responsibility system, we must proceed from the local conditions and from whether or not it is conducive to giving play to the superiority of collective economy and the individual laborers' enthusiasm for production and whether or not it is conducive to speeding up the development of production.

3. We Must Integrate the Major Factors Such As Arousing the Individual Commune Members' Enthusiasm for Production and Rationally Utilizing the Productive Forces

The establishment of the production responsibility system has vigorously aroused the peasants' enthusiasm. This is also one of the important factors accounting for a rapid development of agricultural production over the past few years. However, comrades in charge in some areas have neglected certain production conditions and have one-sidely stressed the role of the enthusiasm of the agricultural households. In these areas, land was divided up in a per capita ratio manner and "all able-bodied laborers are to work in the fields." Thus, the procedure of work in large fields was changed and work was carried out by individual households instead of by certain responsible people as in the past. This not only affected the productivity and the development of diversification, but would most certainly bring about disastrous results.

Yinchun Prefecture in Jiangxi Province has obtained relatively good results in handling this question. Under the system of unified management and in accordance with the principle of overall development and comprehensive management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery, they drew up an overall plan regarding the labor force and the natural resources. The number of laborers working in large fields is to be fixed in accordance with the size of the fields; and the surplus labor is to be organized to promote diversification. Division of work is carried out according to technical skills and physical strength and the system of remuneration according to output has been implemented. Thus, a situation of "signing contracts for each kind of production and creating new job opportunities, first encouraging specialized production and later signing contracts" has been achieved. Such practice has proved effective. First, the situation of "all laborers are to work in fields" is changing toward the orientation of signing contracts for specialized production. Second, it gives play to the skills of the laborers. All experienced farmers will work in the fields, artisans will engage in developing diversification, and more capable persons will be trained in the course of developing specialized production. Third, the weaker laborers will also have their own roles to play. Yichun Prefecture had paid attention to integrating major factors such as arousing the laborers' enthusiasm for production and rationally utilizing the productive forces before deciding on the appropriate form of the responsibility system to implement. In this way, they have aroused the commune members' enthusiasm by implementing the system of remuneration according to output and have developed diversification by launching division of work. Thus, the labor force is appropriately integrated with the means of production, ensuring that agricultural production develops toward the orientation of comprehensive production, specialization and socialization. The form of the responsibility system has been relatively stabilized over the past few years. This has brought about a situation in which production development is rapid, the collective economy is consolidated, the income of commune members is doubled and social order is good.

The experience is Yichuan Prefecture has shown us that in places where the responsibility system has been set up, we should take the rational utilization of the productive forces and other major factors as important means of perfecting the production responsibility system on the basis of stabilizing it instead of continuously changing the form of the responsibility system. The development of agricultural production depends on giving play to the enthusiasm of the peasants and on the rational organization and utilization of the enthusiasm for labor, enabling it to be rationally integrated with the means of production. The rational utilization of the labor force, such as the new productive forces created by means of coordination and division of labor, is termed by Marx as "the natural social labor force." We should attach great importance to the utilization of this "natural force."

4. We Should Not Interpret Distribution According to Labor As "Undiminished Proceeds of Labor"

We have discovered that a tendency of neglecting the collective exists at present in some places. Reflecting of such a tendency on distribution are that there is no guarantee for retention of collective funds, there are insufficient funds for taking care of dependents of martyrs and armymen and "households which enjoy the five guarantees," and that there is no money for running collective welfare programs.

Apart from insufficient leadership, another factor accounting for the emergency of such a situation is that some people have a wrong interpretation of the principle of distribution according to labor. Some people think that "distribution according to labor," in its fullest sense, means obtaining undiminished proceeds of labor, and that there should be no retention of collective funds when the principle of remuneration according to labor is thoroughly implemented. In fact, this question has already been made clear.

Marx pointed out in "Critique of the Gotha Program" that distribution according to labor is made after expenses for production and expanded reproduction, collective expenses (such as schools, health programs and so on) and social relief funds have been deducted from the total social product. "Accordingly, the individual producer receives back from society -- after the deductions have been made -- exactly what he contributes to it." It is obvious that the implementation of distribution according to labor and the necessary retention of collective funds are not contradictory. We cannot indiscriminately say that the principle of distribution according to labor is not thoroughly implemented or that egalitarianism is promoted when the laborers bear public expenses. The gradual increase in the peasants' contribution to the accumulation fund and the public welfare fund under the premise of increasing production and increasing income is a demand of the socialist principles and a specific manifestation of the superior feature of the collective economy which accords with the fundamental interest of the peasants. Egalitarian practice of "making no difference whether you work hard or not" which was common in the past collective economy, and some cadres' malpractice of appropriating public property and not doing a good job of distribution are problems that we must solve now. The establishment of the production responsibility system plays a very important role in solving these problems, and we must do a better job in the future. However, we must ensure the necessary retention of collective funds. This is a major question in correctly handling the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual at present. In order to solve this question, we must carry out necessary political and ideological work and clarify misinterpretations of the principle of distribution according to labor.

5. The Implementation of the Production Responsibility System Is a Good Classroom for the Peasants and Cadres To Study Socialist Agriculture

The current implementation of the agricultural responsibility production system not only has made labor tasks explicit to the producers, but also involves improvement in the labor organization, form of labor, method of wage calculation and other links in the collective economy. It is in fact a readjustment of certain inappropriate parts in the production relations in the rural areas. This is a profound reform which involves millions and tens of millions of people. This reform is a turning point in the collective economy. It has speeded up prosperity and development of the rural economy and has brought about a series of profound changes including the people's ideology.

By carrying out this investigation, we discovered that the course of setting up and perfecting the production responsibility system is a course in which people have been emancipated from the past "leftist" ideological shackles, and is a course in which people have been educated with scientific socialism. By means of actual practice over the past few years, people deeply realized that only the present form of the collective economy -- with organizations of different scales, different forms of production, and where there is both "unified" and "decentralized" management -- is the socialist collective economy which accords with the economic situation in our country's rural areas. Individual undertakings which are carried out on the basis of adhering to the public ownership system are also included under the framework of collective economy and are linked with the collective and the state through the signing of contracts. The collective economy itself is not responsible for a long-term slow-paced development of agriculture in our country which was a consequence of disturbances due to "leftist" things. If people understand the questions in this way, they will be able to improve their ideological level and more spontaneously persist in the orientation of collectivization. Reality has proved that the practice of implementing the production responsibility system really serves as a good classroom for the broad masses of cadres and peasants to learn how to follow the socialist path in the rural areas.

"Socialism which is both vivid and creative is set up by the masses themselves." Currently, the various forms of the responsibility system practiced in different places have also been set up by the broad masses of peasants and people themsleves under the leadership of the party. In the course of setting up the production responsibility system. the peasants also created conditions for overcoming their own old ideas and habits. In the course of perfecting the production responsibility system, Huarong County in Hunan Province has mobilized the masses to seriously sum up experiences since the implementation of the responsibility system and set up a responsibility system which has the characteristics of "unified management, division of work according to different trades and assigning output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers." Such a responsibility system is not only conducive to developing production, increasing income and developing specialization, but also negates some peasants' original idea of small-scale peasant economy such as the demands for "equal share of land" and independent undertakings. In the light of this, we see that only the production responsibility system of the collective economy which proceeds from reality and is a demonstration of respect for the peasants' creativeness is attractive to the peasants. Perfecting the responsibility system is in fact an efficient approach to carrying out socialist education for the peasants.

The production responsibility system has linked up responsibility with the economic benefits, providing the commune members with an internal economic motive force in learning culture and technology. Currently, a promising phenomenon has appeared in the rural areas, the broad masses of peasants are enthusiastic in learning culture and technology. The agricultural technicians have been "visited very frequently and are popular among the masses," and the supply of books on agrotechnology has fallen short of demand. We must cherish the peasants' enthusiasm in this and grasp organizing commune members and cadres to learn culture, technology and management as an important task in the course of perfecting the responsibility system. We must work in the same way as we ran winter schools and evening schools during the period of land reform and collectivization. In the wake of the improvement of the cultural and educational levels, there will be more and more people who know science, who have technical and management skills.

Currently, the production responsibility system has been generally established in the rural areas and is being further perfected and consolidated by means of summing of experiences. We must strengthen our understanding of the CCP Central Committee's proposal that the road of collectivization and the production responsibility system will remain unchanged for a long time. We must carry out serious analysis and properly deal with new situations and new problems. We believe, in the wake of the gradual perfection of the production responsibility system, there will be great prospects for economic construction and social development in the rural areas.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON REINVIGORATION OF CHINA

HK041454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Li Wenhai [2621 2429 3189]: "The Origin of the Slogan 'Reinvigorating China'"]

[Text] When and under what circumstances was the slogan "reinvigorating China" first raised in China's history?

It was first raised at the end of the last century during the period of the Sino-Japanese war and the Yihetuan movement (1894-1900), and was raised by several different political organizations successively.

After the opium war, China was invaded by the capitalist powers and was reduced step by step to the status of the semicoloncial and semifeudal country. After the Sino-Japanese war, the aggression by the imperialists was aggravated. They vied with each other in carving up spheres of influence on China's territory. Thus, China was faced with the unprecedented crisis of national subjection and genocide. This aroused great indignation on the part of the Chinese people, who were showing serious concern for the fate of their country.

"In what part of the world does China lie? Ask the 400 million compatriots with tears in their eyes." (Tan Sitong: "Impressions") Filled with grief and indignation, people were pondering and exploring ways to save China from sinking into the great ocean.

The slogan of "reinvigorating China" was raised under such an historical background.

In November 1894 and February 1895, Dr Sun Yat-sen founded the first bourgeois revolutionary organization, the Xing Zhong Hui [Society for Revival of China] in Honolulu and Hong Kong. The "constitution" of this organization pointed out: "At present, the big powers, who have long cast greedy eyes on China's mineral and other natural resources, are glaring covetously at China's territory like a tiger or eagle eyeing their prey. They have successively nibbled away or carved up China's territory. Thus, people are apprehensive about the present situation." In order to save the motherland from perishing, they loudly appealed to the public that "it is imperative to save the nation and save the people." They solemnly announced that "the purpose for the founding this society is to get in touch with all noble-minded Chinese both at home and abroad to save China from perishing, to reinvigorate China and explore to find the way for making China prosperous." ("Collective Works of Sun Yat-sen," vol 1, pp 19, 22) It was Dr Sun Yat-sen who first raised the clarion call for "reinvigorating China."

Not long after that, Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao and others launched the constitutional reform and modernization movement. Although the direct objective of this movement was to reform the feudal political system, the fundamental motive force was to save China from perishing. During the movement, the reformists repeatedly pointed out the danger facing our motherland: "Being surrounded and coveted by big powers such as Russia coming from the north, England coming from the west, France coming from the south and Japan coming from the east, China is in great danger!" (Kang Youwei: "Introductory Remarks on Qiang Xue Hui") This was why they also raised the question of "reinvigorating China." Kang Youwei said: "How can I tolerate what the whole world bemoans? After pondering deeply over the matter, I find there is only one way out to save China, and that is to unite with other people to avenge the insult and rejuvenate China." ("Introductory Remarks on Bao Guo Hui") Liang Qichao also said: "If China cannot work out its own salvation and defend itself, it cannot escape from the fate of being irretrievably on the decline." Therefore, all noble-minded people must "seize the opportunity for China to save and defend itself." ("Introductory Remarks on Nan Xue Hui") What was mentioned here, such as "avenge the insult and rejuvenate China," China's "own salvation" and so forth had the same meaning as "reinvigorating China."

Soon after the failure of the 1898 reform movement, the anti-imperialist and patriotic Yihetuan movement was waged like a hurricane all over the country. In this great struggle, the slogan "reinvigorate China" was raised again. According to some historical materials, "(Yihetuan) started the movement under the name of arresting foreign missionaries and reinvigorating China." ("Modern Historical Materials of Shandong Province," book 3, p 329) In some of their leaflets, bulletins and announcements, they condemned the crimes of the imperialists who "brought disaster to China" and showed their determination to "safeguard China and drive out foreigners." Although these documents bore some superstitious colors and the inclination of indiscriminate antiforeignism, the essential spirit of patriotism in this thin garb could still easily be seen.

It was certainly not a coincidence that in the same historical period, different political organizations happened to raise the slogans which were more or less alike. This shows that at that time, the struggle for "reinvigorating China" was a pressing demand of the time and a common desire of the people. The raising of this slogan was a natural result of the development of history. All patriotic people who wished to see the independence of their motherland and the freedom of the nation strongly felt the necessity and forwardness of "reinvigorating China."

In fact, it was encouraged and urged by the lofty aspiration of "reinvigorating China" that many noble-minded people successively plunged into the 1898 reform movement, the Yihetuan movement and later, to the 1911 revolution. The slogan "reinvigorate China" was a powerful motive force in that historical period, which impelled people to join the revolution.

Today, the situation has fundamentally changed. As a result of the unyielding struggle of the Chinese people, especially of the great victory of the people's revolution led by the CCP, the dark rule of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries was overthrown. The Chinese people have stood up and built an independent socialist country. But the spirit of devoting oneself to the "reinvigoration of China" in modern Chinese history must be inherited and carried forward.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INCOME, PRICES, LIVING STANDARDS

HK020412 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Yang Shengming [2799 5110 2494]: "Income, Prices, Living Standards"]

[Text] Cash income and commodity retail prices are very closely linked to people's living standards. If retail commodity prices are unchanged, then the greater the people's income the higher their standard of living. This is a relationship of direct proportion. And when people's cash income is settled, the relationship between price levels and standard of living becomes an inverse one. When that happens, a rise in prices means a fall in living standards; and a fall in prices reflects a rise in living standards. People always lack all-round observation and correct understanding of these complex relationships and are prone to take a one-sided view of them. They either ignore the improvement in living standards brought about by increased incomes, and categorically assert that living standards are falling just because prices are rising; or else they ignore the effect of rising prices on people's living standards and assert that people's living standards are rising just because incomes are increasing. These two types of onesidedness exist in practical life. However, the latter type is rather more common at present, and it is therefore necessary to analyze it.

People's standard of living is determined by many factors, and first by the development of social production, especially of consumer materials. When the development of production is settled, living standards are mainly determined by the two factors of cash income and retail commodity prices. The level of prices is the major factor affecting people's living standards, but it is not the only one. Apart from the price factor, there is also the factor of the rise or fall of cash income. Hence, in judging whether living standards are rising or falling over a given period, we cannot just base ourselves on changes in price levels but have to carry out all-round observation and comprehensive analysis in connection with the rise or fall in people's incomes.

The two factors of cash income and retail commodity prices may have different compositions and thus produce different effects on people's living standards. In the main, there are the following situations: 1) income rises, prices fall, and living standards improve; 2) income falls, prices rise, and living standards decline; 3) the rate of income growth exceeds that of price increases, and people's living standards rise; 4) the rate of price increases exceeds that of increase of income, and people's living standards fall. Generally speaking, the third situation has existed for several decades in many socialist countries following the establishment of the socialist system. This has been the case in China in recent years; prices have risen somewhat, but people's incomes have risen more and exceeded the rate of price rises.

The increase in people's incomes in China has greatly accelerated since 1979. From 1979 to 1981 the peasants' incomes rose by 52 billion yuan as a result of the increased state procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products and the reduction in the rural tax burden in some areas. Average peasant income for 1981 is estimated at 215 yuan, an increase of 80 yuan -- nearly 60 percent -- over 1978. This was double the total increase in the peasants' income during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." In the past 3 years the income of the workers has increased by 40.5 billion yuan as a result of finding employment for 26 million urban residents, increasing wages and paying bonuses.

The national wage bill for 1981 is estimated at 82 billion yuan, an increase of 25.1 billion -- about 44 percent -- over the 1978 figure of 56.9 billion yuan. Average cash income of workers in enterprises owned by the whole people in 1981 is estimated at 820 yuan, an increase of 176 yuan -- 27 percent -- over the 1978 figure of 644 yuan. Such a high growth rate has been rarely seen in Chinese history.

As far as retail commodity prices are concerned, the state always pursued basic stability so as to ensure that people's standard of living will rise as their incomes increase. In order to increase the peasants' income, the state has since 1979 encouraged their production enthusiasm, narrowed the "scissors gap" between the prices of industrial and agricultural products and greatly increased the procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products. However, to maintain retail price stability in the markets, the state has spent a lot of money on two types of subsidies. On the one hand it has provided the workers 5 yuan a month in nonstaple food price subsidies due to the increased prices of meat, poultry, eggs and so on, and this has amounted to 160 yuan per worker in 3 years; on the other it has provided price subsidies to units dealing in grain and oil due to the emergence of the problem of "hanging upside down" caused by the fact that the unchanged sales prices of grain and oil are lower than the producement prices. This subsidy has amounted to over 30 billion yuan in 3 years. In the past 3 years, the state has provided a subsidy of about 0.1 yuan for every 1 jin of grain supplies to urban residents and a subsidy of about 0.8 yuan for every 1 jin of edible oil. Since the state has adopted various measures such as price subsidies, the rise in retail prices has not been very great in the past 3 years. The prices rose by 5.8 percent in 1979, 6 percent in 1980, and 2 percent in 1981. Of course, conditions in price rises in various commodities vary in the urban and rural areas, some rising by a greater amount and some by a lesser. For instance, in 1980 the average retail price level, including state-managed list prices, negotiated prices, and prices in rural trade fairs rose by 6 percent over the whole year compared with the previous year; this included a rise of 8.1 percent in the towns and 4.4 percent in the rural areas. The changes in consumer goods prices included a rise of 10.5 percent in foodstuffs, while the list prices of nonstaple foodstuffs in state-managed commercial units rose by 13.8 percent. Since expenditure on food accounts for a considerable proportion of living costs, while the rise in food prices was relatively great, people's feelings about the matter were all the more heartfelt.

The data cited above show that retail commodity prices have risen quite a bit since 1979, but people's cash income has increased still more. We can reach the following conclusion by making a comprehensive analysis of these two aspects: the rise in prices has increased the people's daily life economic burdens, and has had a certain effect on households with relatively low incomes; however, generally speaking, due to the greater increase in cash income, which has greatly outstripped the rise in prices, there has certainly been no decline in living standards on account of the rise in prices, and these standards have shown a notable improvement. According to a survey conducted by the State Statistics Bureau in 46 cities including Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjian, in 1981 each member of a worker household had 38.64 yuan cash income a month for expenditure on living costs, an increase of 12.31 yuan -- 46.8 percent -- over the 1978 figure of 26.33 yuan, and after allowing for the price-rise factor in the cost of living, the actual income increase was 31.3 percent. It is obviously onesided to assert that people's living standards have declined just because prices have gone up, without taking into account the increase in people's cash income.

It should be noted that the wage grades of a very small number of workers have not been readjusted since 1956, and the rise in prices naturally has a rather great effect on their living standards. There is no question about that. We should take appropriate care of them when readjusting wages in the future. At the same time we must also realize that when investigating people's living standards we should estimate the social and collective expenditures as well as individual consumer expenditures. State investment in construction for the people's life, including culture, education and public health, urban public utilities, workers' housing and so on amounted to 47 billion yuan during the period 1979-81, showing a big increase over previous such figures.

Some 220 million square meters of workers' housing were built during those 3 years, equal to the total for the 12 years 1966-77. Many workers, including some whose wage grades have not been readjusted for a long time, have benefited in this respect, and it has played an important role in improving their living standards.

The future price trend in China is one of some rise amid stability. In these circumstances, a very important question is that of how to ensure that people' living standards will gradually improve amid stability. To avoid price rises affecting living standards, it is essential to ensure that the growth of people's cash income exceeds that of price rises. We can succeed in this. During the first 5-year plan, workers' average wages rose by 42.8 percent and peasant incomes by 27.9 percent, while retail commodity prices rose by only 8.6 percent. We have also succeeded in this respect in the past 3 years. However, during the nearly 20 years from 1958 to 1976, the rate of price increases indeed exceeded the rise in average wages. So long as we absorb these positive and negative experiences and correctly handle the relationship between the growth of cash income and the rise of prices, then, even if prices do rise somewhat, they will not affect the gradual improvement in people's living standards.

Generally speaking, it is good that the growth of people's cash income exceeds the rise in prices; this helps improve living standards. However, we should certainly not conclude from this that the faster people's cash income rises, the better. People's cash income cannot rise too much for a certain time, since it is constrained by many factors, especially by the growth rate of labor productivity. The growth rate of people's cash income can in principle only be lower than the growth rate of labor productivity and not higher than it. Only thus can we ensure that, under conditions of basic price stability, the state will have still more money to spend on expanded reproduction, scientific research, culture, education, public health, national defense and so on in addition to improving the people's standard of living. We must also realize that if the growth rate of people's average cash income exceeds the rate of increase in labor productivity for a long time, this is bound to result in too much money chasing too few goods or to lead to price rises. Such a situation will not help improve living standards. During the first 5-year plan, labor productivity in industrial enterprises rose by 52 percent, which was higher than the average wage increase rate. This was relatively normal. However, in recent years, the average wage growth rate has exceeded the growth of labor productivity. If this situation develops for a long time, it will not be good for improving living standards or for developing production; it must therefore be changed as quickly as possible. One way to do this is to appropriately control average cash income growth rate, such as by strictly controlling the prices of agricultural and sideline products and bonus payments; another way is to strive to raise labor productivity and ensure that its growth rate exceeds the average cash income growth rate. Developing production is the basis of improving living standards. In the final analysis, we can only gradually improve our standard of living by promoting production, raising labor productivity and improving economic returns.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ADDRESSES CCP REPRESENTATIVES

OW300135 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, stressed in his report to a provincial CCP representatives' conference that we must strengthen our training in party spirit, conscientiously rectify the party's work style and develop in depth the struggle against corruption and degeneration.

On 22 April Comrade Zhou Zijian delivered a report at the provincial CCP representatives conference entitled "Strengthen Party Spirit, Rectify the Party's Work Style and Bring Into Full Play the Party's Role as the Vanguard of the Working Class in the New Period." He said at the beginning of his report: Our country is in an important historical period of drastic changes and rapid development during which it is bringing order out of chaos and emerging from the plight of being poverty stricken and becoming prosperous. The tasks placed on the party are manifold and arduous. The whole party has been asked by its Central Committee to step up efforts aimed at promoting socialist material civilization, on the one hand, and to speed up the process of building a socialist spiritual civilization on the other, so that new achievements in these two fields of work can be scored to the satisfaction of all. The key to fulfilling this fighting task lies in strengthening party work, rectifying the party's work style, building the party still better and bringing into full play the party's role as the vanguard of the working class so that it can unite the broad masses of the people and lead them in the common struggle.

Reviewing party work in the past several years, Comrade Zhou Zijian pointed out: During the past few years, especially since the third plenary session of the current party Central Committee, the provincial and other CCP committees at various levels have earnestly implemented the central authorities' line, principles and policies; exerted efforts to bring order out of chaos in an all-round way; corrected leftist-deviation mistakes; completed without a hitch the shifting of emphasis in work; and adhered to the principle of further readjusting the economy and promoting political stability, thus bringing about a fundamental change in the situation in Anhui.

Touching on the question of the party's work style, Comrade Zhou Zijian repeatedly stressed the necessity of stepping up training in party spirit and conscientiously rectifying the party's work style. He said: It is necessary to clearly understand that great damage was done to the party's fine tradition and work style by the serious sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the 10 years of internal chaos. Although the party style has improved somewhat through several years of efforts, it still remains a cardinal question. To strengthen party work it is imperative to place top priority on rectification of the party's work style, strengthen education for party members and intensify their training in party spirit and self-cultivation.

After expounding on the question of rectifying the party's work style, Comrade Zhou Zijian sternly pointed out: The current serious criminal activities in the economic field have corrupted and are still corrupting our party members and our cadres. Using money to pave a way for their advances is the basic means used by the lawbreakers to commit criminal offenses. It has thrown into the mire of committing economic crimes a number of persons in our ranks who are despondent and blinded by lust for gain because of their pleasure seeking and their pursuit of money. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, it will certainly create extremely serious damage to the mechanism of our party and to our country's socialist cause. It is therefore imperative to develop in depth the struggle against corruption and degeneration. We should strengthen education in communist ideology, party discipline and the socialist legal system in the party and among party cadres, especially among medium-level and high-ranking cadres, as well as among their children and relatives.

It must be understood that our party is the vanguard of the working class, that Communist Party members must always uphold the purity of communism and that they must not be allowed to downgrade the ideological level and the political awareness of Communist Party members and it goes without saying that the party will not tolerate their degeneration.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS MAY 4TH COMMEMORATION

OW040445 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Youth from all walks of life in Fujian and Fuzhou held a meeting this morning to commemorate the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement. The provincial CYL committee called on the broad masses of youth throughout the province to carry forward the patriotic tradition, strengthen education on communism, consolidate and expand the fruits of the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and make new contributions toward developing socialist material and spiritual civilization. Present at the commemorative meeting were leading provincial and municipal Comrades Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, (Chang Shu) and (Zhang Zhizhong).

FUZHOU PLA OBSERVES MAY 4TH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

OW040553 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] Organs of the Fuzhou PLA units and 1,000 CYL members and young fighters of the PLA units held a meeting in Fuzhou in commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement this afternoon. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units Fu Kuiqing, Wu Chunren, (Song Weizhi), Cao Punan, Chan Huayu and (He Yifang), and leading comrades of the judicial, political and logistics departments. Deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units (Song Weizhi) spoke at the meeting.

NANJING PLA COMMANDER ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW011111 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Immediately after the draft of the revised Constitution of the PRC and Comrade Peng Zhen's related explanation were published, they were studied and discussed by leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and responsible persons of the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department of the units. Commander Nie Fengzhi and First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang personally joined the discussion. They also set demands and made arrangements for various army units to study the aforementioned documents.

During the study and discussion, all comrades cheerfully said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, both the political and economic situations of our country have undergone a drastic change and shown considerable development. Under these circumstances, the people throughout the country are in urgent need of a better constitution. The publication at present of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country indicates that the party and government are deeply concerned about the people. It signifies the excellent political situation of our country and the high degree of our socialist democracy.

Comrade Guo Linxiang said: The draft of the revised constitution takes the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as a basis and sums up the basic experience over the past 32 years since the founding of our country. It is well written. The draft of the revised constitution restores the post of chairman of the state. This is necessary in order to make our state system perfect and is more in line with the actual traditions and wishes of our people. In addition, the draft of the revised constitution contains a provision on upholding the four basic principles. This is a matter of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance.

To further the study, Commander Nei Fengzhi said that from now on the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution should be grasped as a matter of prime importance at present. He urged that time and effort be devoted to reading and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, article by article and sentence by sentence, so as to understand it clearly and profoundly.

SHANGHAI DEMOCRACY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETS

OW031409 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The ninth (enlarged) session of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy was held on the afternoon of 17 April to discuss implementation of the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Wu Ruoan, chairman of the municipal committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Li Chucai relayed the guidelines of the session of the municipal people's congress and themunicipal CPPCC committee and also reported on his understanding of the guidelines. He called on all members, in particular to conscientiously study the "revolution on the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field" recently issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, deepen their understanding, conduct extensive propaganda, carry forward the spirit of "being the masters of our own affairs" and assist the party and the government to carry out this major task well.

Among those attending the session were Dong Dichen, Zhang Zhaozhen and Zhang Naixuan, vice chairmen of the municipal committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and members of the municipal committee as well as responsible persons of various district committees, general branches and branches directly under the municipal committee of the association.

SHANGHAI PEASANT-WORKERS PARTY HOLDS MEETING

OW031317 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Eighth (enlarged) Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party was held on the afternoon of 23 April. Attending the session were members and alternate members of the municipal party committee, and responsible persons of district party committees and party branches directly under the municipal party committee, totaling some 70 people. Zhou Gucheng, chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the session.

At the session, Wu Wenqi, Li Chenglin, Huang Qizhou, and Xu Shilin, all vice chairmen of the municipal committee, and standing committee member Gu Kequan separately made reports on their feelings and experiences in attending the fourth session of the seventh municipal people's congress and in the fourth session of the fifth CPPCC municipal committee.

Chairman Zhou Gucheng called on members of the municipal party committee as well as cadres at all levels to conscientiously study and implement various resolutions adopted by the municipal people's congress and the CPPCC municipal committee and vigorously promote various activities of the party to make new contributions to promoting both material and spiritual civilizations in Shanghai.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIYANG MILITARY DISPLAY

HK030231 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] A number of PLA personnel and militia in Guiyang staged a military display on 1 May to report on their successes in army-building to the party and people and be reviewed by them. Present were Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, first political commissar of Guizhou Military District, and director of the provincial armed forces committee; Ren Ying, commander, and He Ming, political commissar, of the military district; and (Zhang Huamin), commander of Guiyang garrison. A march-past followed the parade. The commanders, fighters and militiamen then gave a display of military technical skills, concentrating on measures against air raids and parachutists. Infantrymen, artillerymen, engineers, antichemical warfare, signal corp and medical troops and firefighters took part in the display.

Military Display Continues

HK030233 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 May 82

[Summary] The PLA and militia in Guiyang continued their military technical display on 2 May. Leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province including Chi Biqing, Wang Chaowen, Ren Ying and He Ming watched the display. The main item in the display was measures against parachutists.

Speaking to reporters after the display, (Zhang Huamin), commander of Guiyang garrison, who was in charge of the display, said: "This military display has been a very good steeling in strengthening the sense of organization and discipline of the PLA and militia and cultivating the work style of bravery in battle. The PLA and militia must further study Chairman Mao's military thought, strive to master modern military technology, and contribute to defending the motherland and the modernization drive."

ZHANG AIPING ATTENDS CHENGDU MAY DAY SOIREE

HK010321 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial people's government held a gathering on the evening of 30 April to celebrate May Day. Present were Vice Premier Zhang Aiping, and Sichuan provincial leaders Lu Dadong, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju, Tian Bao and Ren Baige; You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; and Li Xiangshan, second secretary of the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee. Also present were Liao Zhigao, adviser to the Central Committee's Organization Department; Zeng Yongchuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and responsible persons of central departments concerned and of other provinces who are in Chengdu. A Sichuan opera was performed.

On the same evening, Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong took part in May Day celebrations with local cadres and masses in Yilong County.

YOU TAIZHONG ATTENDS SICHUAN MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

Military District Parade

HK020640 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Military District held a grand parade on May Day. Present were Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua, and provincial CCP committee Second Secretary and Governor Lu Dadong; and Wang Chenghan, Lu Jiahan,

Zhao Wenjin, Deng Shaodong, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Tian Bao, Hu Yongchang, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Li Xiangshan, and responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, the provincial and municipal CCP committees, the provincial government, and Sichuan Military District. A march-past followed the parade.

Chengdu Air Force Parade

HK300137 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Summary] The air force of the Chengdu PLA units held a grand May Day parade in Chengdu on 29 April. The parade was reviewed by You Taizhong, commander; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar; and Wang Chenghan, deputy commander, of the Chengdu PLA units. Also present was Wu Jiyuan, commander of the air force of the Chengdu units.

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING

HK230808 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] The 12th Xizang regional posts and telecommunications work conference was recently held in Lhasa. Yin Fatang, first secretary of regional CCP committee, and Jiang Cuo, vice chairman of regional people's government, attended the conference and gave speeches. Having summed up experiences, the conference pointed out the following demands and tasks for the construction and management of regional posts and telecommunications work between now and 1985.

The total amount of taxable posts and telecommunications work should increase by 3 percent over that of 1981 and the income of posts and telecommunications work should amount to approximately 3.8 million yuan. To ensure communications between Lhasa and Beijing, a ground satellite station is to be built in Lhasa. To ensure communications within Xizang, networks of long-distance phone lines are to be constructed in five districts in Lhasa municipality between May and June. Telex between Lhasa and Shannan and Rikaze and long-distance phone lines between Lhasa and Changdu, Lhasa and Rikaze, and Shannan and Naqu are to be constructed.

The conference held: We must rely on the leadership of the CCP committees and people's governments at all levels to carry out the construction of posts and telecommunications projects. We must straighten out enterprises and carry out technical renovation in a systematic manner. We must have comprehensive planning, make good use of our capital, strengthen management and adopt scientific measures to improve postal and telecommunications services. The following tasks should be carried out within this year and the next.

1. Construct a Lhasa ground satellite communications station and strive to complete the task before the end of next year.

2. Strive to put 400 direct dial telephones in Changdu into operation within the year.

3. Construct two long-distance phone lines between Xizang and Gansu and between Xizang and Qinghai. Telecommunications systems are to be rearranged into nine lines connecting Lhasa and Beijing, Chengdu, Xian, Lanzhou, Tianjin and Shanghai.

4. Renovate long-distance phone lines between Lhasa and Rikaze and between Jiangzi and Yadong and strive to complete the work by the fourth quarter.

5. Increase the number of runs of the postal service. Postal services from Lhasa to all prefectures should amount to five or six times while those from prefectures to counties should be two to three times. County post offices should strengthen renovation and management work for postal service in the rural areas.

6. Do a good job of training work so as to enhance political consciousness and technical knowledge of the staff and workers.

7. Carry out overall rectification among the existing enterprises, promote democratic management and do a good job of all construction work.

YUNNAN RIBAO STRESSES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF LAND

HK300227 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Short commentary: "Resolutely Uphold Public Ownership of Land"]

[Excerpts] At present a few peasants in rural Yunnan are continuing to occupy collective farmland. Certain communes and brigades have no overall plans and arrangements concerning private house-building by the peasants and have lost control of the situation, with the result that "houses are springing up all over the place." Some people seize and occupy large areas of good collective farmland to build private houses; certain people have enclosed and occupied collective farmland as their house-building bases even though they temporarily lack the strength to build houses or even have no need to do so; and certain others occupy collective farmland as their private camping ground. In a few places that practice the system of assigning delivery and retention quotas to each household, instances have occurred of openly buying and selling, renting and transferring the responsibility of land or building houses on such land. This bad trend of indiscriminate occupation of collective farmland now threatens the public ownership of land in the rural areas. However, certain cadres are unable to realize the serious consequences of indiscriminate private occupation of collective land; although some of them can see how serious the problem is, they are afraid of getting their fingers burned in dealing with it and take an evasive attitude of turning a blind eye.

It is wrong to fail to see the gravity of the problem, and it is also wrong to take an attitude of evading difficulties when seeing how serious the problem is. The "minutes of the national rural work conference" circulated by the CCP Central Committee point out: "China has a vast population and little land, and our major national strategy is to control the population and protect the farmland." Since it is a major national strategy, it is necessary to deal seriously and properly with the problem of indiscriminate occupation of collective farmland. The fundamental interests of the people of our country and of our posterity lie in taking good care of and protecting our limited farmland. Farmland is the collective's main means of production; if the area of farmland is reduced, it will be extremely difficult to develop grain production and diversification, and building an affluent new socialist countryside may turn into empty talk. Hence preserving public ownership of land is the duty and responsibility of every citizen and a fundamental policy principle to be observed by party and government organizations at all levels, cadres and the masses in the rural areas. In indiscriminately occupying collective farmland heedless of the state land policy and the interests of the state and the collective, a few people are actually sabotaging public ownership of land, and this has already caused great discontent among the masses. The rural cadres and peasants must spontaneously act to preserve the socialist collective economy and boldly struggle against all instances of occupying collective farmland.

Of course, it is necessary to carry out a lot of painstaking work in order to arrest the bad trend of indiscriminately occupying collective farmland. The leaders must personally go to communes and brigades where indiscriminate occupation of farmland is relatively serious to solve the problems and publicize to the masses the state policy decrees and the land policy. They must reiterate the strict prohibition on building houses or graves on responsibility land and on banning buying and selling, renting, or transferring responsibility land to leaving it uncultivated. They must clearly explain the harm done by indiscriminately occupying collective farmland, and rely on and launch the masses to investigate the instances of this that have occurred in recent years and deal with them seriously according to the circumstances. It is also necessary to set up corresponding rules and regulations.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON PARTY LINE, POLICY

HK220841 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Study In Depth the Party's Line, Principles and Policies Since the Third Plenary Session"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, various socialist undertakings have healthily and steadily developed in our province as in the whole country. This is the result of the firm and unswerving implementation by our provincial party committee of the correct line, principles and policies determined by the CCP Central Committee. In order to obtain a new important development in material civilization and spiritual civilization this year, we must in accordance with the instruction of the provincial party committee conscientiously organize the broad masses of party members, cadres and people, continue to systematically study in depth the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session and pay special attention to the study of the 10 important points regarding the course for modernization in the "resolution" of the sixth plenary session and the 10 principles for economic construction in the report delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. This is a basic task on the ideological front.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is a great turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic. From this meeting to the sixth plenary session, the party has reestablished and laid down the Marxist theoretical line, political line and organizational line as well as a series of important principles and policies, and the 10 important points regarding the correct course for socialist modernization and the 10 principles for economic construction are particularly suited to conditions in China. This is not only a scientific summing up of historical experience but is also in keeping with the basic interests and aspirations of the people and points out the orientation for building China into a strong socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. It will guide our thinking and action for a long time in the historical period ahead. The quality of our study and the manner in which we carry out implementation have a direct bearing on the success and failure of our cause. We must have sufficient understanding regarding this point.

To be sure, we have all studied the line, principles and policies of the Central Committee in recent years. However, we still cannot say that people have achieved unity of understanding. Actual life has proved that among the ranks of our party members and cadres, some people still have all kinds of anxieties, suspicions and uncertainties regarding the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session. For example, when discussing emancipating the mind, some people have neglected adhering to the four basic principles and strengthening ideological and political work. When reaffirming adherence to the four basic principles and strengthening ideological and political work, some people have also called to mind the former ossified way of thinking. In carrying out the open-door policy and the policy of invigorating the domestic economy, some people have lost their vigilance in opposing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and slackened off in the struggle to attack illegal and criminal activities. In developing this kind of struggle, some people have also vacillated regarding the open-door policy and the policy of invigorating the domestic economy. In carrying out the policy of relying mainly on the planned economy while making regulation by market mechanism or only wanting regulation by market mechanism and neglecting unified planning. There are many reasons for the occurrence of such phenomena, but the basic reason is that because there has not been enough study of the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, comprehension is not profound and understanding is not complete.

In light of such conditions, organizing the party members, cadres and masses to concentrate on the thoroughgoing and systematic study of the important documents of the Central Committee and the important speeches of the leading comrades of the Central Committee since the third plenary session and paying special attention to the study of the "10 important points and 10 principles" are of extremely important significance.

We are now in the new historical period of carrying out the open-door policy and the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and will unavoidably come across all kinds of new contradictions. The corrosive influence of capitalism and our struggle against corrosive influence will exist for a long time, and the class struggle may also intensify under certain conditions. At present, such illegal and criminal activities as smuggling and illegal trading, corruption and graft, speculation and swindling and large-scale expropriation of state and collective property are rampant in the economic sphere. In the ideological and cultural sphere and in every aspect of social convention, the corrosion of moribund capitalist ideas is serious. These are the manifestation of this kind of struggle. In this kind of situation, can our party members and cadres, particularly the responsible comrades at various levels, withstand the severe test and really become staunch, sober-minded worthy Marxists? Can they conform with the law governing the development of things, adroitly guide action according to circumstances, use new methods to solve the new contradictions and problems and not become panic-stricken and turn back? The key to the problem lies in whether or not they can completely and correctly understand as well as firmly and unswervingly implement the party's correct line, principles and policies. Therefore, penetratingly and systematically carrying out restudy and reeducation of the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session is a task presented by practice as well as a demand put forward by the vigorously changing and developing historical period. Some of the cadres do not sufficiently understand the necessity and urgency of continuing the penetrating study of the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, and they are satisfied by making a "casual study." They fail to see that if we remain at the stage of having only a smattering of theoretical knowledge, we are bound to make mistakes and this will adversely affect our cause.

Some of the comrades have also set the study of the party's line, principles and policies against the study of basic theory. This is also incorrect.

How can we understand theory? Comrade Mao Zedong said: "There is only one kind of true theory in this world: theory that is drawn from objective reality and then verified by objective reality; nothing else is worthy of the name of theory in our sense." The scientific works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Comrade Mao Zedong and the scientific works of other leading members of our party are the concentrated outline of this kind of theory. The party's line and basic principles and policies formulated under the guidance of theory of Marxism and which have been proven by practice to be correct, are also important components of this kind of theory. Systematically studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and mastering the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism are no doubt of extremely important significance, for this will enable us to completely and correctly understand the party's line and policies and consciously lead the masses to implement them. However, because of this we definitely cannot belittle the theoretical value of the party line and policies. The party's line and important principles and theories since the third plenary session are not only the concrete application of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, but they are also a new development under the new historical conditions. For example, on the basis of expounding the change in the principal contradiction of our society and the key task of the party and people, the 10 important points regarding the correct course for modernization in the "resolution" have comprehensively, systematically and profoundly expounded everything from productive force and relations of production to the superstructure, from class struggle and political system to spiritual civilization and from nationality relations, national defense and foreign policy to party building.

Furthermore, the 10 principles for economic construction centered on the relations between speed and results, between production of means of production and production of means of consumption, between expanded reproduction by extension and expanded reproduction by intension, between the proportion of accumulation and consumption, between domestic and foreign affairs and between developing productive force and restructuring and perfecting the relations of production, as well as the scientific attitude and dialectical method of seeking truth from facts embodied by them involved in this key problem of increasing economic returns, are all important theoretical questions regarding socialist economic construction. Belittling the study of these important principles of immediate and far-reaching guiding significance is obviously very wrong. Naturally, we must also pay attention to preventing and correcting the tendency of replacing the study of line, principles and policies with the study of basic theory. At present, we should mainly study the important documents of the party since the third plenary session and more closely integrate them with the study of the basic theory of Marxism.

The party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session are extremely rich in content. In the study, we must direct the party members and cadres, in close connection with their thinking and work practice, to put the stress on mastering and getting a good grasp of the basic content and spiritual essence of every line, principle and policy; make clear the objective basis and theoretical foundation they put forward; obtain a clear understanding of what is socialism and what is capitalism and draw a principled line of demarcation between them. We must sum up past experiences and lessons and learn to be good at conducting operations on both fronts. We not only must have a clear understanding of the "leftist" influence which still exists in our districts, departments and units, but we must also fully understanding the seriousness, harmfulness and perniciousness of the tendency of bourgeois liberalization in the political, economic and cultural spheres and make a success of the struggle to oppose the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and to crack down on illegal and criminal activities.

The party's correct line and policies are a powerful spiritual force for mobilizing and uniting the people to struggle for their own interests. Conscientiously grasping the thorough study of the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session and successfully tackling problems in a comprehensive way will enable the broad masses of party members, cadres and people of the whole province to become more unified and steadfast in their strategic thinking. If we firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and in the sure triumph of the socialist cause and exert ourselves with one heart and mind in the struggle, we will keep on making new breakthroughs and achieving new successes in our modernization.

HEILONGJIANG BOOSTS 1ST QUARTER COAL OUTPUT

OW050258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Harbin, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Major coal mines in Heilongjiang Province produced 11.77 million tons of coal in the first four months of this year, ten percent more than the same 1981 period, according to the provincial coal department. The increase has been achieved by transforming the province's existing coal mines and improving management, the department said. The state has allocated 240 million yuan for technical revamping of coal mines since 1979.

Heilongjiang's 1981 coal output came to 41 million tons, 9.3 million tons more than in 1978, the year before the renovations began. The province now ranks third in coal output of all provinces in China, while occupying the fifth place in 1979.

With state investment, 42 scattered small inclined mines with outdated equipment have been transformed into 19 big mines with modern equipment, adding 6.11 million tons to annual production capacity.

Since 1981, the state has earmarked nearly 20 million yuan for construction of 53 projects in Heilongjiang to ensure safety in mining, according to the department. Of these, 31 have been completed. The remaining 22 projects, including installation of equipment for ventilation, gas discharge, dust and fire prevention, are under construction. The province's verified coal reserves total 10,900 million tons, mostly coking coal and rich gas coal.

JILIN COMMENTARY VIEWS SPRING FARMING TASK

SK040629 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Commentary by unidentified station reporter: "Race Against Time, Ensure Quality and Do Well From Start to Finish for All-Round Success in Spring Farming"]

[Excerpts] Our province's spring farming is approaching a high tide from south to north. As of 30 April, 3.45 million of persons had plunged into spring farming across the province, an increase of 40,000 persons over the corresponding 1981 period. Some (?plowshares) had been employed, up 44,000 over the same 1981 period. Over 40 million mu, 75 percent of the total planned acreage, had been cultivated, up 3 million over the corresponding 1981 period. Some 260,000 mu of paddy seedlings were cultivated 4 to 5 days earlier than in 1981, and they are doing very well. Seedlings of sunflowers in key oil-bearing crop producing areas are a lush green.

To combat spring cold spells and prevent losses caused by early frost, Changling and Suangliao Counties started to sow field crops as early as 2 April. By the end of April, the two counties had virtually completed the sowing of field crops -- starting and finishing spring sowing earlier than any year since liberation. All localities have taken steps to increase production and raise the level of scientific farming. Over 80 percent of the province's dry farmland is sown with improved varieties of seeds. Most counties in Baicheng Prefecture had rainfall during the past few days and the vast number of commune members are losing no time in sowing while there is sufficient soil moisture.

Efforts have made been to implement the readjusted crop layout and cultivation plans to ensure grain production. Some municipalities and counties in Baicheng and Changchun Prefectures have, in line with their actual conditions and the principle of tilling and perserving the land, appropriately reduced the acreage for minor oil-bearing crops and expanded the acreage for grain crops such as Chinese sorghum and soybeans. Acreage for paddy rice in Jiutai and Dehui Counties increased to 510,000 mu from last year's 260,000 mu.

Generally, the province's spring farming situation is excellent and inspiring. However, some problems crying out for solution still exist, particularly the drought in the middle and western parts and waterlogging in the eastern parts, which affect spring sowing in some communes and brigades. Meanwhile, a trend of ignoring and crowding out the diversified economy exists in some localities. Some localities are still entirely absorbed in increasing the application of farm chemicals, ignoring economic results. These problems will not only affect overall progress of spring farming but also the results of this year's agricultural production.

BRIEFS

JILIN SPRING FARMING -- As of 28 April, Lishu County had sown over 2 million mu of spring fields, 79 percent of the total farming acreage. The quality of scientific farming is better than in previous years. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82 SK] As of 27 April, in 20 days alone, Yushu County, Jilin Province, had sown 3,524,000 mu of spring fields, 93 percent of the sowing acreage -- which is scheduled to be 3.79 million mu. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN DISCUSSES CRACKDOWN ON CRIME

SK010329 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting on 26 April. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He urged leading cadres at all levels to earnestly study and implement the CCPCC and State Council decision on cracking down on serious unlawful activities in the economic sphere, strive to enhance their understanding and plunge into this struggle with a clear-cut stand.

In his report, Feng Jixin reviewed the progress so far in cracking down on serious unlawful activities in the economic sphere. He said: All in all, in the course of struggle party leadership at all levels has begun to enhance its understanding, its attitude has become positive, and its actions prompt. The struggle has developed in a sound fashion, initial achievements have been scored and some experience has been gained. He emphatically pointed out: That we have begun to enhance our understanding and scored initial achievements does not mean that every comrade, some leading comrades in particular, is fully aware of the great significance of this struggle. Therefore, the question of enhancing the understanding of the vast number of party members and cadres, leading party and government cadres at all levels in particular, is crucial to smooth execution of this struggle. He pointed out: Inadequate understanding can be summarized in the following five aspects: 1) a vague understanding of the seriousness, harm and danger of unlawful activities in the economic sphere; 2) failure to fully understand that the struggle against economic crime is a major manifestation of class struggle under new historical conditions; 3) inadequate understanding of the special features of the serious unlawful activities in the economic sphere; 4) a hazy understanding of the complex and protracted nature of this struggle; 5) failure to understand this struggle is a rigorous trial which party members and leading party and government cadres at all levels must endure.

Feng Jixin put forward two demands on the vast number of party members and cadres, especially leading party and government cadres at all levels: First, to enhance their understanding and be sober-minded and staunch leaders. Second, to further enhance leadership and act according to the CCPCC and State Council decision to ensure healthy development of the struggle. The general demand is to earnestly study, strengthen their forces, grasp key points, have a good grasp of the policy, closely cooperate with one another, implement the struggle in line with an overall arrangement and make new contributions to defending the communist purity of the party, the socialist system and the interests of the people.

QINGHAI REPORTS SUCCESS IN ECONOMIC INSPECTION

SK220925 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Qinghai Province scored noticeable achievements in financial and economic discipline inspection. So far, it has discovered illegal earnings totaling 47.7 million yuan and handed over to the state nearly 10 million yuan. This discipline inspection, which began in October 1981, has aroused the universal attention of the people from the upper to the lower levels. The provincial government has time and again issued documents and held meetings to make arrangements for and mobilize the cadres to do this work well. Departments at all levels and [words indistinct] have established specialized leading organs and dispatched personnel to spot check, recheck and investigate key sectors to enable the inspection work to be carried out quickly and in an all-round way. During this inspection, the provincial public health department, the provincial publishing house; the provincial light, textile and material bureaus; and the provincial commercial department were very meticulous in their work. They corrected and handled in timely fashion a number of financial discipline violations.

During this inspection, the provincial financial and economic discipline inspection office received over 30 letters from the masses and received more than 50 visitors. This inspection has promoted the spadework of safeguarding financial and economic discipline, strengthening supervision, plugging loopholes and rigorously enforcing discipline. In addition to affirming anew previous effective systems and regulations, the provincial light and textile bureaus have also devised measures to train financial and accounting personnel.

Some responsible departments listed examples of financial and economic discipline violations and urged all units to manage things in accordance with systems and regulations and not to violate financial and economic discipline.

SHAANXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Meeting Opens

HK300651 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The 10th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee opened in Xian yesterday morning. The meeting listened to a report by Vice Governor Deng Guozhong on hitting hard at serious crimes in the economic field; a report by provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator (Gè Xia) on bringing into full play the role of the procuratorial organs in the struggle against serious economic crimes; a report by provincial higher people's court President Yang Peichen on the trial of economic cases; a report by Vice Governor Bai Jinian on spring plowing in our province and arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the disaster area; and explanations made by the provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Zhang Yichen on the "draft provisional measures regarding the time limit for handling criminal cases." The provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided over the session yesterday. The participants in the meeting began to study and discuss in groups the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" yesterday afternoon.

Vice Governor Reports

HK040743 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] On 28 April, provincial Vice Governor Bai Jinian made a report to the 14th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee on arrangements made for spring production and for people's livelihood in disaster areas. The report said: Generally speaking, the current spring production situation in the province's rural areas is good. According to incomplete statistics, by 15 April, the whole province has created an afforestation area of 3.23 million mu which account for 95 percent of this year's afforestation plan, or an increase of 450,000 mu as compared with the same period last year.

Referring to arrangements for people's livelihood in disaster areas, Bai Jinian said in his report: After being hit by the natural calamity last autumn, thanks to the concern and support of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government promptly adopted measures, made arrangements for people's livelihood in disaster areas, and assisted disaster areas in providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production and in restoring and developing production. With regard to people's livelihood, last year the provincial people's government promptly distributed to various [disaster] areas 35.4 million yuan in natural disaster relief funds from the central authorities and 62 million jin of relief grain stored in the province, giving aid to 3.45 million people in disaster areas. The province also assisted in building 260,000 new houses and in repairing 330,000 unsafe houses in disaster areas.

In February this year, the provincial people's government promptly distributed to various [disaster] areas 15 million yuan in relief funds from the State Council for spring crop failure and also promptly distributed 320 million jin of (zhuanxiao) grain.

Meeting CLoses

HK030805 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 May 82

[Summary] The 14th meeting of the 5th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 1 May. It adopted a resolution on mobilizing the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, a resolution on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field and a resolution on extending the time limit for handling criminal cases, and approved the dismissal of (Zhong Shuhua) as president of Shanyang County People's Court. It also approved several other appointments and dismissals.

Ma Wenrui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. After explaining the significance of the draft of the revised constitution he demanded that the cadres and masses of people fully recognize the importance of this draft constitution and take an active part in the discussion of it.

The resolution on mobilizing the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution says the draft constitution reflects the interests and demands of the people of all nationalities and the unity of the party's decisions and the people's will. It tallies with the actual situation in our country and is comparatively more perfect than previous constitutions. The discussion of this draft constitution by the people throughout the country, which was proposed by the NRC Standing Committee, is a great event in our political life. It is of great significance to the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system, as well as to the construction of the four modernizations. The discussion will be carried out until August this year.

The resolution on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field says that the 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee listened to and approved the reports on hitting at economic crimes made, respectively, by Vice Governor Deng Guozhong, Chief Procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate (Bo Xia) and President of the provincial higher people's court Yang Peichen. It points out that at present, the struggle against economic crimes in this province is developing in depth but the development is uneven in various districts. As some leading cadres in some localities, departments and units have not kept abreast of the situation, it is necessary to strengthen leadership at various levels so that this struggle can be further developed. Cadres, especially leading cadres, at various levels must earnestly study and firmly implement the resolution of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field. People's governments, people's courts and procuratorates at various levels must firmly grasp the handling of major and serious cases and forcefully hit at such criminal activities. In accordance with the party's policy of giving lenient treatment to those who confess their crimes and severe punishment to those who refuse to do so those who have confessed their crimes before 1 May must be given lenient treatment after investigation and those who confess their crimes and return illicit money and goods on their own accord after 1 May must also be given relatively lenient treatment according to relevant policies and laws. As to those who refuse to confess their crimes, severe punishment must be given according to the law.

The resolution calls on cadres and the masses to unite as one, take concerted actions and carry the struggle against economic crimes through to the end.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK040223 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] When conducting a recent inspection of work in southern Xinjiang, regional CCP committee First Secretary Comrade Wang Enmao stressed that the party organizations and government throughout the region must resolutely implement the party's nationality policies, do a good job in nationality unity work, strengthen the unity of nationalities, and create a social atmosphere in which people in every nationality stress the unity of nationalities, so as to further consolidate and develop the region's political situation of stability and unity and win victory in building the socialist four modernizations.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: The key to nationality unity lies in the leadership. So long as the leaders, especially the principal leaders, of party organizations and government at all levels truly attach importance to implementing the party's nationality policies and promoting good relations among the nationalities, we will certainly be able to strengthen the unity of nationalities; otherwise, the unity of nationalities will be affected and it will not possible to promote it. If the leadership is correct and attaches importance to implementing the party's nationality policies and promoting relations between nationalities, problems in relations between nationalities cannot occur, or can be prevented; and even if problems occur, they can be correctly handled. If the leadership is incorrect and does not pay attention to implementing the party's nationality policies and promoting good relations among nationalities, problems will occur, and when that happens they cannot be solved properly.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK030241 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] Workers in Urumqi held a variety of activities to celebrate May Day. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government, the Urumqi PLA units and the regional CPPCC including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tan Youlin, Qi Guo, Janabil, Hou Liang, Yang Huansheng, Ren Gebai, (Zhao Yisheng), and Touhuti Shabier visited various factories in the city to celebrate the festival with the workers. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao visited the 1 July cotton textile mill.

XIAO QUANFU ATTENDS URUMQI PLA UNITS' PARADE

HK160809 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 15 April, a military parade was held by the leading bodies and the troops directly under the Urumqi PLA units. Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat and other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units reviewed the troops. The military parade was held at the place where the leading bodies were stationed. Over 1,500 office workers and troops, forming 14 majestic and orderly square formations, were reviewed by the leaders of the army units. All cadres of the leading bodies, regardless of their positions, participated in the training and parade as ordinary soldiers.

Commander Xiao Quanfu spoke at the parade. He said: This parade is a continuation of our efforts to consolidate our work style and discipline started last winter and is a concrete action to implement the instruction of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on stepping up regular training. It will serve as a powerful boost in strengthening the sense of organization and discipline, planning and accuracy of the leading bodies and the troops directly under the Urumqi PLA units.

He instructed the leadership at various levels to improve their work style, go down to the grassroots units and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. He instructed the troops directly under the Urumqi PLA units to step up education and training, raise their ability to fight under modern conditions, conscientiously do a good job of combat readiness, strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people and the building of militia and make new contributions to the cause of turning Xinjiang into an impregnable steel bastion in the struggle for unity and against hegemonism.

COMMISSAR TAN YOULIN SPEAKS TO URUMQI PLA UNITS

HK041355 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, the Urumqi PLA units held a gathering at the armymen's club to mark the youth festival on the anniversary of May 4th. The rally called for the broad ranks of fighters and commanders of the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang to display the fine tradition of the May 4th movement, have a clear understanding of the historical mission, carry out activities to create more advanced companies and individuals in a thorough manner and strive to become vanguards in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Attending the rally were some 1,000 youths and CYL members from leading Urumqi PLA unit organs and air forces, Xinjiang Military District and the infantry school stationed in Urumqi.

Tan Youlin, commissar of Urumqi PLA units, made a report at the rally on displaying the fine traditions of the May 4th movement and training ourselves into youths who have ideals, good moral characters and who observe discipline.

In his report, Tan Youlin gave a brief account of the glorious history of the May 4th movement and, in connection with his personal experiences, narrated some stirring deeds of advanced youths who heroically strove for the establishment of new China after the war.

He emphatically pointed out that the CYL organizations at all levels must tackle the building of spiritual civilization as a long-term mission and strive to do a good job of it. They must also seriously do a good job of education in revolutionary aspirations.

He hoped that the broad ranks of CYL members and youths of the PLA units stationed in Urumqi would inherit and display the fine traditions of the May 4th movement, learn from the veterans of the revolution, seriously remold their world outlook, incessantly strengthen their moral character, spontaneously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, devote themselves to the lofty ideals and firm conviction of communism and foster the idea of loving the party, the people, the socialist motherland and the border areas. At the same time, we must learn from Comrade Lei Feng, work hard to study political science, science and liberal arts, and overcome difficulties in order to acquire professional knowledge. Thus, we can make contributions to the building of a professional modern army so as to safeguard our socialist motherland.

XINJIANG ESTABLISHES LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

HK280424 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Summary] Lawyers in Xinjiang autonomous region held their first work meeting on 24 April, putting forth the current central tasks of striving for an actual improvement in social order and dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

Up to the end of March 1982, Xinjiang had 72 law consultative offices and 165 lawyers of all nationalities. At this meeting, the regional lawyers association was established.

The meeting demanded that all lawyers, by playing their roles, take an active part in the struggle against violations of law and crimes in the economic field and in their work of acting as legal representatives in economic contract disputes, civil lawsuits, mediations and arbitration so as to facilitate more assistance to all departments in respect of law. They must also do a good job in criminal defense so as to play their parts in improving the social order.

Tian Zhong, vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended and spoke at the meeting.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Shinsaku Hogen, advisor to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, pointed out Monday that China's opposition to the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a "matter of course." These remarks were contained in an article carried in the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN.

Hogen said: "So far as the Sino-U.S. relations are concerned, the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have violated the principle of one China confirmed by the Shanghai communique as well as the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, and resulted in the strengthening of Taiwan's independence. The relationship between the United States and Taiwan should remain at the existing level, and should not go beyond it. China's opposition to the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a matter of course."

He noted: "We should understand that so long as the United States persists in regarding the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act as a home act, the abnormal situation in the Sino-U.S. relations cannot be improved."

ITALY NOT TO ATTEND TAIWAN SOFTBALL GAMES

OW010718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Rome, April 30 (XINHUA) -- President of the Italian Softball Association Bruno Beneck told XINHUA here today that his association will not participate in the fifth world women's softball championships if the International Softball Federation (ISF) refuses to change the venue. The Italian Softball Association, he said, had proposed to the ISF that Italy host the current women's softball meet but has received no response.

Mr. Beneck said: "We, an ISF member, will abide by the federation's regulations and cannot be a party to an intrigue or fraud." His association will not participate in the championships that violates the ISF's decision that the Taiwan association must change its name, and not use flag and anthem, he declared.

"As friends of the Chinese people," he said, "we will not accept any behavior harmful to China. We hold that such a position of ours is correct. I would like to reaffirm our support to China."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS WITH RETURNEE FROM TAIWAN

OW231736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation this afternoon with Professor Fan Shoukang of Taiwan University, who returned to settle on the mainland April 18.

Professor Fan, 86, has spent decades of his years in education, research and writing. He was a good friend of the late Guo Moro, a great Chinese proletarian writer and scholar. Professor Fan took the post of deputy director of the Third Department of the Political Ministry of the Kuomintang Military Committee during the second period of cooperation between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang in 1937, at the invitation of Guo Moro who was then director of the same department.

After the meeting, Liao Chengzhi and his wife Jing Puchun gave a dinner in honor of Fan Shoukang and his sons and daughters-in-law. Leading members of related departments Wang Feng and Ping Jiesan attended the meeting and the banquet.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SUPPORTING UK OVER FALKLANDS

OW040911 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 May 82

[Station commentary: "A Painful Decision"]

[Text] The United States has given up its neutrality in the dispute over the Falkland Islands and takes sides with Britain. It must have been a painful decision for the Reagan administration to make. But the United States had little choice. Both Britain and Argentina are American allies. Any conflict between them hurts the United States as well as themselves. Hence, the intensive mediation efforts by Secretary of State Alexander Haig after the Argentines occupied the Falkland Islands. Washington decided to back Britain only after Buenos Aires rejected the last American peace plan.

Siding with either side has its adverse effects. But the United States had to choose the lesser of two evils. It is true that the Anglo-American bonds are far more stronger than the ties between Washington and Buenos Aires because of historical and racial factors, but that is not the sole reason why the United States came to Britain's side in the dispute. Obviously, Washington was hoping that the U.S. abandonment of neutrality in Britain's favor would be a pressure strong enough to dissuade the Argentines from a full-scale war against Britain. The initial Argentine reaction seems encouraging. Buenos Aires agreed for the first time that it would consider withdrawing its troops from the Falkland Islands, although it vows not to negotiate its claim over the islands.

From the purely military point of view, the Argentines have little hope to hold the Falkland Islands against the powerful British naval task force, particularly after the United States switched to support the latter. U.S. economic sanctions could be fatal to the already faltering Argentine economy. However, it does not necessarily mean that Argentina will swallow its national pride and get out of the Falklands. For the military rulers, such a move would almost certainly lead to their downfall.

Should the Argentines decide to stick it out, they will turn to the Soviet Union for help. U.S. reports said that the Soviets are already sending supplies and military information to Argentina. It is too good a chance for the Soviets to miss.

Even if Argentina bows to U.S. pressure and goes to the negotiating table to solve the Falklands dispute, Washington has already paid a big price. By siding up with Britain in the dispute, the United States has greatly undermined the effectiveness of its Latin American policy, now or in the future. Who will benefit besides the Soviet Union?

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER'S DAUGHTER SAID ARRESTED

OW290951 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 29 (CNA) -- The daughter of a vice foreign minister in Communist China has been arrested for smuggling and spying for the Soviet Union, according to an intelligence report. The report said Miss Ho Chun-yu, daughter of Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying, was arrested last month after officials of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Bangkok found out that she had frequent contacts with Soviet diplomats in Thailand.

Besides being suspected as a KGB spy, Miss Ho was also accused of engaging in smuggling activities with the help of a rich Chinese businesswoman in Bangkok, the report said.

COMBAT JET, MISSILE PATROL CORVETTE DEVELOPED

OW261405 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 26 Apr (CNA) -- The Republic of China has produced the prototype of a combat jet and is also developing a high-speed missile patrol corvette, the head of the nation's defense research institute disclosed Sunday. Lt Gen Tang Chun-po, director of the Chung Shan Instititute of Science and Technology, told members of the Society of Strategic Studies of the Republic of China that the jet has been developed from the Chinese Air Force's XAT-2 twin-engine trainer.

The plane, which is suitable for rendering close support to operations both on land and over water, is now undergoing test flights, General Tang said. He did not give details.

Regarding the manufacture of corvettes, foreign experts have been invited to help with the designing, General Tang said. Local agencies taking part in the project include the Union Naval Architecture Designing Center and the state-owned China Shipbuilding Corp, he added.

General Tang said the research scientists and engineers under his direction will concentrate their efforts on the development of the following items in the coming years.

-- High-yield explosives.
-- Guided missiles, including laser-guided and automatically-guided air-to-air, air-to-ground and ground-to-air short-range missiles.
-- High-performance fighter aircraft.
-- Electronic systems.

The institute, which has scored marked progress in laser technolgoy, besides the development of the combat jet, has also succeeded in developing anti-submarine electronic devices, missile guidance and control systems, anti-tank missiles, armored combat vehicles, 155-mm cannon and 20-mm rapid-firing guns, General Tang reported.

Speaking on the same occasion, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih collaborated [as received] the general's report by saying that "major breakthroughs' have been achieved in the development of weapons. The minister also disclosed that the Republic of China has made some progress in securing military hardware from non-U.S. sources. He did not elaborate.

ENVOY TO ST VINCENT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 28 APR

OW301403 Taipei CNA in English 1344 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA) -- Tung Tsung-san, the Republic of China's ambassador to Saint Vincent, presented his credentials to Sir Sydney D. Gun-Munro, viceroy of the Caribbean country, in Kingstown April 28, Foreign Ministry said Friday. After the ceremony, Viceroy Gun-Munro exchanged opinions with Ambassador Tung on the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Republic of China and Saint Vincent formally set up diplomatic relations Aug 15 last year.

Tung is concurrently Chinese ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

TA KUNG PAO DISCUSSES BUSH VISIT TO CHINA

HK050903 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuen [4453 6678]: "Viewing Sino-U.S. Relations From the Angle of the Bush Visit to China"]

[Text] After his visit to five Asian and Pacific countries, U.S. Vice President Bush will pay a visit to China on 5 May. This is the last stop of his trip, and it will attract the greatest attention.

Bush was chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing before China and the United States established diplomatic relations in 1979. He is familiar with Chinese affairs and has become acquainted with some Chinese leaders. He has played an active part in promoting Sino-U.S. relations. At present, when Sino-U.S. relations are faced with a crisis due to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Reagan has proposed that Bush pay this visit. Obviously this is a special mission entrusted to Bush after careful consideration.

On the eve of Bush's visit to China, RENMIN RIBAO carried a commentator's article on 2 May, reiterating that the crisis facing Sino-U.S. relations still exists and China will, under no circumstances, allow the United States to continue its long-term arms sales to Taiwan. If the United States does not stop its interference in China's internal affairs, Sino-U.S. relations will inevitably retrogress. Through the publication of this article China has reiterated its solemn and just stand. It tries to tell Bush that no delay is permitted in getting rid of the "time bomb" which imperils the relations between the two countries.

At the beginning of this year, when the United States was prepared to sell arms to Taiwan, this "time bomb" could possibly have exploded. But since the United States made the three-point restrictive [you yue shu xing de 2589 4766 2631 1840 4104] explanation [jie shi 6043 6847] and assurance, the Chinese side, taking overall interests into consideration, adopted the attitude of "just this once let us see how the other side behaves." Yet, the problem has not been fundamentally solved and the danger still exists. If the United States continues to play a doubledealing game, the "time bomb" is bound to explode.

Unfortunately, there are still some conceited Americans who do not want to move with the times but prefer to stay in a rut. They always believe that China needs the United States and cannot do without it. They regard China's principled stand and protest as merely a bluster and vainly hope that China will finally swallow this "bitter fruit" of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. It would be very dangerous if the policymakers in the United States had the same idea.

There are only two reasons for saying China needs the United States.

First, China needs the United States in its resistance against the Soviet Union. As everyone knows, even in the 1960's when China was in great difficulty, it did not yield to the Soviet Union. Instead, it boldly withstood the pressure of the Soviet Union and succeeded in preventing the latter from taking reckless actions. How can China yield in the 1980's when it has become much stronger than ever before? Do not forget that at that time, both the United States and the Soviet Union were hostile to China. China's stand is clear. It opposes all kinds of hegemonism, either big or small. Wherever there is hegemonism, China will fight against it to the end.

Second, China needs the United States in its construction of the four modernizations. Undoubtedly, China needs to import advanced technology and equipment from other countries in its modernization drive, but it simultaneously stresses the policy of mainly relying on its own efforts. The development of Sino-U.S. trade relations and the cooperation and exchange in the scientific and technological fields are a common desire of the two peoples and are beneficial to both sides.

This does not mean that China needs the United States. The valiant and industrious Chinese people can certainly go on living very well and achieve success in the four modernizations without the help of the United States. China can import advanced equipment, technology and funds it needs from elsewhere.

We should realize that China has already made every endeavor to make Sino-U.S. relations change for the better. It has put forward a fair and reasonable plan for solution of the problem. There is no more room for China to make further concessions or to give in. If the United States takes one step further on this question, China will certainly make a response to it. Recently, when meeting some American people in the commercial circles, Vice Premier Bo Yibo pointed out clearly: "China will make a response to any arms sales to Taiwan." He also pointed out that "there will be no difference between arms and spare parts." The Chinese people mean what they say and will never give in on the principled question concerning the sovereignty of their country. If some people in the United States do want to test the determination of the Chinese people, we would like to wait and see what happens.

Although during this visit Bush will exchange views with the Chinese leaders on some international issues, the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is still the main subject. U.S. officials said that Bush's visit is aimed at "creating an atmosphere so that paths can be explored for the solution." This seems to be a casual attitude. The "time bomb" which imperils Sino-U.S. relations was placed by the United States. It must be removed by no other than the United States itself. What Beijing demands is real action and not beautiful utterances of the United States. Getting by under false pretenses is not a wise decision, and there is a limit to our patience on the delay of this solution. If the United States really treasures and wants to promote the development of Sino-U.S. relations, it should make up its mind as soon as possible to remove this "time bomb." This would be a wise decision.

Under the present world situation, which is getting more and more turbulent with each passing day, all countries are watching attentively the development of Sino-U.S. relations. China has clearly declared that it is prepared for both eventualities: A change for the better or development in an adverse direction. What does the United States actually plan to do? What message will Bush bring to China? People are waiting to see.

YE JIANYING REVEALS 'RETIRING FROM FIRST LINE'

HK010104 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 2

[Report from Beijing: "Ye Jianying Talks on Reform of Bureaucracy, Reveals He Is Retiring to Second Line"]

[Text] NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying revealed yesterday that he has on his own initiative requested to retire from the first line.

Marshal Ye said this when receiving in Beijing well-known Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots. Marshal Ye said, we have a number of old cadres who made revolution for several decades, not for the sake of gaining official posts and becoming rich but for wholeheartedly serving the people and fighting for the revolution. However, for reasons of age and infirmity, it is now difficult for them to undertake leadership work in the first line. It is good to see that they are now all requesting on their own initiative to retire from the first line; and I am one of them.

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VARIATION TO BUSH ARRIVAL IN HANGZHOU 5 MAY

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1708 GMT on 5 May carries a version of the Beijing XINHUA English item entitled "George Bush, Party Arrive in Hangzhou 5 May," published on page B 1 of the 5 May China DAILY REPORT. The XINHUA Chinese version is identical to the English version except for the following:

In paragraph one, line two the Chinese version reads: "...plane from New Zealand for an official visit to China. Greeting them at..."

BEIJING ANALYZES U.S. STRATEGY AGAINST USSR

OW050841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "A Dispute Concerning U.S. Strategy Against the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Since this spring, there has been a dispute in the United States regarding the freezing of nuclear arms, and to date the dispute has not ended. Since the dispute concerns the basic U.S. strategic policy toward the Soviet Union, it has drawn extensive attention both at home and abroad.

On 10 March, some 140 congressmen, meaded by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, submitted a draft resolution to Congress on freezing American and Soviet nuclear arms at the present level before holding talks to reduce them. On 22 March, Congress began to discuss this draft resolution. Next day, however, 58 congressmen, headed by Senators Jackson and Warner, submitted another draft resolution to reduce, through talks, American and Soviet nuclear arms to an equal level before putting a freeze on them. Each of these opposing proposals has a number of supporters inside and outside the U.S. Congress. In the past 2 months, many congressmen and personages in political and press circles made statements and published articles, explaining the reasons for their support of one proposal or the other. The dispute over the freezing of nuclear arms has extended far beyond Congress and become a nationwide debate.

In late March and early April, U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig made separate statements on the American nuclear policy, indicating the government stance on the issue, that is, supporting Jackson's proposal and criticizing Kennedy's. In his 31 March statement, Reagan stressed that freezing nuclear arms at this time was not in the interests of the United States, for it would legalize the vast superiority enjoyed by the Soviets, rather than urge them to reduce their arsenal.

The nuclear arms dispute between the two groups -- freezing before reduction through talks or reduction through talks before freezing -- seems, on the surface to be an issue of method and process. In reality, however, it is a much more intensive question. Generally speaking, there are three different views between the two groups.

1. They have different estimates of the relative nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union. In the opinion of those standing for freezing before talks, both sides have several thousand nuclear warheads, and each is capable of destroying the other. They hold that the nuclear arms at present will bring no loss to the United States. The other group, however, holds an opposite view, believing that the Soviet Union enjoys an obvious superiority as far as intercontinental guided missiles launched from its continental bases and medium-range guided missiles in Europe are concerned. Freezing nuclear arms at this time, they say, would keep the Soviet superiority and would be dangerous to the United States.

2. There are different opinions as to whether freezing nuclear arms will force the Soviet Union to hold arms reduction talks according to the U.S. requirements. One group believes that freezing nuclear arms at this time will assist in restraining the Soviet attempt to expand its nuclear arms and will force it to proceed with talks.

In contrast, the other group holds that freezing nuclear arms at this time is falling into the Soviet trap, and that it is tantamount to the U.S. giving up the tactic of forcing the Soviets to sit down to talk and of making a bargain with them.

3. More important, the two groups hold obviously different views on the core question of how to maintain American strength while controlling the U.S.-Soviet arms race. Those standing for freezing as the first step hold that only the halt of the arms race can bring about a gradual de-escalation of arms expansion, which is beneficial to the United States in reducing its military expense burden and improving its economic situation. Those opposed to this view say that the above is only a naive illusion. They stress that the key to arms control lies in keeping the U.S. position of real strength and restoring its strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

It is thus obvious that the dispute, centered on the freeze of nuclear weapons, is in fact a continuation of the dispute on the strategy against the Soviet Union which had been carried on between the two groups in the United States for a long time. The key question to this dispute is, what countermeasures should the United States adopt -- under a situation in which the Soviet Union has been continually speeding up its armament expansion and increasingly gaining superiority, not only in conventional, but also in nuclear weapons -- to curb Soviet armament expansion and improve the position of the United States? Should the United States place its hopes of influencing the Soviet Union on promoting detente, disarmament talks or even on adopting a restraint attitude in unilaterally slowing down the development of nuclear weapons? Or should the United States seek for a balance in its actual strength by focusing its efforts on strengthening military force, particularly nuclear strength?

The dispute between the groups with these two strategic ideas has been carried on for more than a decade. Later, as the Soviet Union openly launched armed aggression against Afghanistan and pressed forward steadily in Europe, in the Middle East and in Central America, international tension has increasingly intensified and the United States has been forced into a passive position. In this connection, the view that the United States should improve its actual strength and take a hardline attitude against the Soviet Union has become prevalent in the United States. It was exactly this hardline strategy that President Reagan adopted after he assumed his post.

In the past year or so, the Reagan administration had made considerable efforts to speed up armament expansion and development of both conventional and nuclear weapons. At the same time, the Reagan administration has adopted a rather strong diplomatic stand against the Soviet Union. Reagan and other high-ranking government officials time and again made remarks on the possibility of engaging in a limited nuclear war. This aroused uneasiness and terror among the public in West Europe and in the United States. They are worried because they think the hardline policy taken by the Reagan administration will cause trouble.

The antinuclear peace movement, which started in West Europe, has already spread to the United States. In mid-April, an antinuclear movement of "projecting ground zero" was launched in hundreds of cities in the United States. The so-called movement "projecting ground zero" is a campaign of exposing the terrible situation arising from the supposed explosion of a nuclear bomb. This antinuclear mass campaign will certainly influence political circles in the United States.

Furthermore, Reagan's plans for armament expansion have greatly increased financial burdens on the U.S. Government and made the financial deficit become uncontrollable. As a result, the United States suffered another economic retrogression and the number of unemployed greatly increased. The Reagan administration's continued increase in military spending and the slash in social welfare spending has caused widespread dissatisfaction and there is an increasingly strong demand for a cut in military expenditure.

Under such circumstances, the dispute on the strategy against the Soviet Union between the two groups, which had been calmed down for a while, once again started and intensified. The dispute on the freeze of nuclear weapons has not yet ended.

In late April, four former high-ranking government officials made a new proposal, calling on the U.S. Government to make a change in its dexterous strategy and maintaining that the United States should not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Their proposals have met with criticism and opposition from various circles. It is held that such a view would make the West unable to counter Soviet superiority in conventional weapons in Europe and would undermine the foundation of the West's policy of deterrence.

The dispute on U.S. nuclear policy is still going on at present. It remains to be seen what influence and result it will actually bring about.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. AMITY DELEGATION

OW301620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People with a friendship delegation from the city of Los Angeles, the United States. The delegation is led by Caroline Ahmanson, chairwoman of the Los Angeles-Guangzhou Sister City Association.

Among those present were Han Kehua, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Toursim of China; Lu Zhengzhe, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also present was U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH U.S. EDUCATION GUESTS

Education Technology Expert

OW051307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met today with Wilbur Schramm, U.S. expert in educational technology, one of the founders of communication studies and senior research fellow of the East-West Center, and Professor Timothy L.M. Yu at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. They discussed issues including audio-visual education, mass media and exchanges among journalists. An Gang, director of the Institute of Journalism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was also present.

The guests arrived April 30.

Sloan Fellows Delegation

OW051331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (UA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation of Sloa Fe ws of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., led by Professor Abraham J. Siegel, dean of the Sloan School of Management of the institute. They had a friendly conversation.

The 62-member delegation arrived in Beijing May 3 for a visit to China.

OFFICIAL GREETS SOVIET LISTENERS ON MAY DAY

OW060254 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[May Day greetings to Soviet listeners from Deputy Chief of the Coal Extraction Department of the PRC Coal-Mining Research Institute (Zhang Xinbao) -- in Chinese fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Allow me to convey warm festive greetings from afar to the workers and all working people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of May Day -- the day of international solidarity of working people.

More than 20 years ago I studied at the Kharkov Mining Institute. I spent 5 unforgettable years in your vast country. Not only did I acquire abundant scientific and technical knowledge in the mining profession but also brought back with me to the motherland the valuable friendship of the Soviet people toward the Chinese people. To this day I often remember that wonderful time and the beloved teachers and fellow students with whom I lived in close friendship, and also other sincere and good friends.

First of all, I would like to mention my Russian language teacher, Inna Fedorovna Vinogradova. She was a strict, demanding teacher during lectures, but a kind older sister afterward. She thought up all sorts of ways to help us improve our level of Russian as quickly as possible. Not only did she try to give us a lot during lectures but she also organized various discussions for us on current events, political subjects, literature and art, and invited us to her place. In order to enrich our lives she often took us to theaters and told us about the works of the great Russian musicians. I am very fond of the beautiful, stirring music and graceful dances from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" and the warm, solemn music, full of patriotic spirit, from the well-known opera by Glinka "Ivan Susanin." I also like Pushkin's verses "The Captive" and "To Chaadayev," which are full of revolutionary spirit and yearning for freedom and liberation. All this helped acquaint us even further with the brilliant Russian cultural heritage.

I often remember my fellow students and friends: Ivanov, who lived with me in the same dormitory; Liman, with an open and straightforward character; the benevolent Zhaurov, who sat next to me at lectures and was ready to come to my aid at any moment. They all helped me greatly in my studies and life. We also discussed KOMSOMOL affairs together and shared our dreams about the future of communist society.

After 5 years of study we finished at the institute. The director of the institute delivered an ardent speech to us. He commended us for persistence in our studies, our modesty and diligence, congratulated us on excellent progress in our studies and expressed the hope that we would sow the seeds of Chinese-Soviet friendship all over China. The heads of the institute and faculties and teachers came to the railroad station to see us off. A number of old well-known doctors of science took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and helped us carry our luggage. Unable to part, we kept shaking hands and many of us had tears in our eyes. I still recall that stirring picture.

Soviet people wanted to know about China and hoped that the new socialist China would rapidly rise and prosper in the East. On the eve of our national day certain factories, VUZes and pioneer organizations always invited us to friendship evenings and asked us to tell them about the achievements of the new China and to put on artistic performances. We, the Chinese students studying at the Kharkov Mining Institute, organized a small choir. The songs "The Long March," "Return from the Long Swim" and other Chinese songs that we sang were warmly received.

During my stay in the Soviet Union I deeply felt everywhere the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward the Chinese people, be it in a secluded forest park in Kharkov or in the noisy and lively center of the city; in the Donbass Mines or by the blast furnaces of the Novokuznetsk metallurgical combine; in sunny Sochi by the Black Sea or Usinsk in snowy Siberia, warm, friendly hands were extended to us everywhere.

In 1958 I was doing practical work at a mine near Stalino, now called Donetsk. I was sent to live with a miner's family where I was treated as one of the family. I have always remembered this. The mistress of the house, Auntie Nyura, looked after me very thoughtfully. When I would come home from work she would always pour me a glass of cool tasty wine which she made herself; she would not let me wash my own clothes because she was afraid I'd get tired. When I would rest at home during the day after night shift she would not let the children talk in the house or listen to the radio, so I could sleep. The old granny treated me like a son and would tirelessly admonish me: Sonny, your parents are not here; when you go down into the mine you must always be careful. Even if you only scratch yourself your mother's heart would ache if she found out.

Their small daughter Vera was a happy, intelligent girl. She would always ask me to tell her Chinese children's fairy tales and to tell her about the training of life of Chinese pioneers. We often gathered around the table and ate hot, aromatic Ukrainian borscht, discussed domestic affairs and listened to Russian and Ukrainian songs. I always felt myself part of the family.

More than 20 years have passed, and although I have not had the chance to visit the Soviet Union again since then, through the magazine GORNOZHURANL, UGOL, UGOL UKRAINY and others, I have kept up with developments in mining in the Soviet Union. My colleagues have visited Leningrad a number of times and were very warmly received by colleagues from the coal industry. I was particularly pleased that last May, during an organizational committee session of the international mining congress held in Beijing, I was able to welcome to our scientific research institute a Soviet delegate, veteran of the mining business, Professor Dokukin, who delivered a substantial scientific report. He briefed us about the development of the mining industry in the Soviet Union in the next few years and answered our questions. The report by Professor Dokukin was met by warm applause from scientific and research workers of the mining industry in our country.

Dear Soviet friends, our country is now taking big steps along the path of realizing the four modernizations. In 1981 coal output in our country exceeded 600 million tons. Our coal industry is being provided with modern technical equipment, and we ourselves have designed and manufactured complex integral mechanized excavating equipment, hydraulic props and small-cut combines for extracting coal from thin and thick seams. Moreover, in our country we have developed new hydraulic coal excavation technology and equipment.

As a scientific worker involved in coal industry research I sincerely hope that relations and cooperation in science and technology between our two countries will strengthen and develop from day to day.

In concluding my speech I would like to take this opportunity to send festive regards to all Soviet miners and scientific workers in the coal industry, to the teachers of Kharkov mining institute and my former fellow students, and to wish you all great success in your work, happiness in life and health.

DPRK SCORES U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW051810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 5 May 82

["U.S.-South Korean Armed Provocations Condemned at Panmunjom"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, protested the recent U.S. and South Korean armed provocations and called for a halt to such acts at the 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom yesterday.

At the meeting called at the request of the Korean-Chinese side, Han Chu-kyong said the U.S. and South Korean forces committed more than 4,000 cases of aerial reconnaissance and military provocations from March 6 to April 30. From April 21 to 30, the South Korean army fired bullets and gun shots at the northern side in the central eastern and western sectors of the military demarcation line, killing or wounding policemen of the North who were on their routine patrol, he added. These provocations severely violated the armistice agreements, Han Chu-kyong noted.

Han Chu-kyong demanded that the U.S. and South Korean troops stop any further military provocations against the northern part of Korea.

ZHAO ZIYANG, GU MU MEET JAPANESE ECONOMIST

OW041600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang met in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Japanese representatives, headed by noted economist Saburo Okita, attending the second annual meeting of the China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information. Premier Zhao told the Jpanese guests that "as influential experts in economic information, you have made contributions to the development of the Japanese economy and have made instructive suggestions in China's economic development since you are also knowledgeable about China's economy."

The Japanese economists briefed the premier on Japan's economic development after the Second World War.

Present were State Councillor Gu Mu and Chinese representatives to the annual meeting Ma Hong and Xue Muqiao. Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori was also present.

YANG SHANGKUN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW051806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a cultural friendship delegation from Fukuoka, Japan, led by Mayor Naoki Fukushima. The delegation arrived in Beijing May 3 after attending the celebrations for the fifth anniversary of the establishment of sisterly ties between Guangzhou and Fukuoka and paying a visit to Guilin in south China.

SRV TROOPS FIRE ON CHILDREN IN YUNNAN 28 APR

OW051548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese armed personnel recently created a bloody incident once again in our Yunnan border areas and wounded four children of the Yao nationality.

Eight Yao nationality children from the Lizhishu production team, Maandi commune, Jinping County, Yunnan Province, were grazing oxen and playing on this side of the Jie He on the morning of 28 April. Vietnamese troops on the other side of the river suddenly opened fire at them at 1200. Hou Ronglian, 8 years old, was seriously wounded in the stomach, 10-year old Liu Qibei was shot in the arm, 13-year old Hou Zhengrong was wounded in the head with one of his eyes damaged and 14-year old Hou Zhengsan was shot in the leg. Informed of the incident, militiamen of the Lizhishu production team returned fire and took risks to rescue the four wounded children from within the Vietnamese troops' range of fire and sent them to the hospital for emergency treatment.

EXPLOSION OCCURS AT SOVIET CENTER IN VIENTIANE

OW051944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- An explosion took place in the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane on 2 May, according to a report from Vientiane.

Two Lao youths were arrested on 3 May by the Lao authorities on charges that they had something to do with the explosion, according to a UPI report quoting a PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY staff member. The three-story Soviet cultural center in downtown Vientiane was still closed and guarded by a number of Pathet Lao soldiers on 4 May.

Prior to this, 30 to 40 Lao people were arrested by the Lao authorities on charges that they had attempted to sabotage the third national congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH OFFICIAL

OW041555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, met with C.G. McCue of Australia, director of the Division of Antarctic Research, this evening. They discussed strengthening cooperation in Antarctic research.

PACIFIC BASIN COUNTRIES END NAVAL EXERCISES

OW301323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA) -- The 39-day Pacific basin cooperation naval exercises came to a close today, according to Japanese press reports. The military exercises were jointly staged by Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. More than 29,000 troops, 60 warships and 120 military aircraft of the five Pacific basin countries participated in the exercises. This was the largest one of the eight exercises held since 1971.

The exercises, centered on U.S. Marine's transport and landing operations, were described as a "U.S. strategic demonstration on a global scale."

GU MU MEETS VISITING DANISH BUSINESSMEN

OW051329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met today with Holger Hansen, general manager of the East Asiatic Company Ltd. of Denmark and his party.

Gu Mu welcomed Hansen on his 78th visit to China. Gu Mu said the relations and economic cooperation between China and Denmark have developed very well. He hoped the East Asiatic Company Ltd. would play a great role in bilateral trade and technical cooperation between the two countries. Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was also present.

The guests arrived April 30. They will leave for Shanghai and other Chinese cities tomorrow.

LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW051802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and party wound up their visit to China and left by plane here for home via Hong Kong this evening. Among those seeing them off at the airport was Liang Weilin, vice-governor of Guangdong Province. Also on hand were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg, who accompanied the guests on the visit.

Prime Minister Werner asked Vice-Minister Zhang to convey his thanks to Premier Zhao Ziyang, and described his visit as "very successful and unforgettable."

The Luxembourg guests arrived in Guangzhou from Guilin by special plane this afternoon. During their stay in Guangzhou, Prime Minister Werner and his party visited China's 1982 Spring Commodities Fair.

While in Guilin, Werner told XINHUA, "This is my first visit to China. The many things I have seen in China have left a deep impression on me. I've also seen that the Chinese leaders are making efforts to improve the livelihood of the people and modernize their country." Referring to relations between Luxembourg and China, Werner said that the two countries share many views on international issues. They all proceed from these common principles: All countries, big or small, should enjoy equality, refrain from interfering in others' internal affairs and support international cooperation.

"Luxembourg and China both oppose hegemonism, and China supports political integration in Europe." Prime Minister Werner said he hoped that economic relations and technical cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

NORWEGIAN COMMERCE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR HOME

OW051818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1705 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Arne Langeland, secretary-general of the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping of Norway, and his party left here for home after winding up their visit to China.

During their stay in Beijing, they had talks with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Ministry of Communications and China National Ship Chartering Corporation on developing bilateral economic cooperation and trade.

On May 3, Zheng Tuobin, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and feted the Norwegian guests. The Norwegian guests arrived here May 2 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PENG CHONG MEETS WITH SPANISH CP STUDY GROUP

OW031517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this evening with the study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Later, the guests were honored at a dinner hosted by Peng Chong.

Also present were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, member of the C.C.P. Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

The group returned to Beijing April 30 after a tour of the east China cities of Nanjing, Changzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They are leaving here for home tomorrow.

RONG YIREN LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND, ITALY

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and his party left here today for a visit to Switzerland at the invitation of the foundation for the St. Gallen International Management Symposium in Switzerland. The purpose of Rong Yiren's present visit is to explain to participants to the forthcoming symposium China's policy and practice in economic cooperation with other countries and utilization of foreign investment.

Rong Yiren has also been invited by the European management forum and the Italian Commercial Bank to negotiate economic cooperation with personages from industrial, commercial and financial circles of Europe and Italy.

The St. Gallen International Management Symposium is held once every year; and heads of governments, ministers and top executives from industrial, commercial and financial circles of various countries are invited to it to speak on the current international political and economic issues of primary importance, exchange views with each other and explore ways for their solution and forms of international cooperation.

LEADERS CONDOLE DEATH OF ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA

Zhao Ziyang Message

OW051618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, expressing condolences on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia. The message reads:

Shocked to learn with deep sadness of the tragic death of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia was an outstanding nationalist fighter and an old friend of the Chinese people. He had made an important contribtuion to maintaining and developing the friendship between our two countries and our two peoples. Allow me to express, in the name of the government and people of China, profound condolences on his death and extend deep sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Huang Hua Message

OW051634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today sent a message to Secretary-General of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Salah Dimbri, expressing deep condolences on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

The message reads: "Shocked to learn with deep grief of the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia in a plane crash. Minister Ben Yahia had made valuable contributions to the promotion of the Chinese-Algerian friendly cooperation. His passing away means to me a loss of a sincere friend. Please allow me to express deep condolences to Your Excellency, and to the family of the deceased and also to the families of other victims."

FURTHER ON VISIT BY LIBERIAN HEAD OF STATE

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee, met Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe today at the Great Hall of the People. Deng Xiaoping welcomed Doe on his first visit to China. He told Doe China was devoting all efforts to construction.

"We are striving for more rapid development. As long as China's economy develops, we will be able to give more help to countries of the Third World," he said.

"One of our most influential experiences in construction is dependence on our own efforts. Self-reliance stimulates people's enthusiasm for the prosperity of the country, encourages nationalistic spirit and spurs the people to work with one heart for the country's progress," he said. However, he said, though China depends on her own efforts she does not refuse foreign assistance. "China still sticks to its open-door economic policies, and progress has resulted. Facts have shown it is no easy matter in obtaining foreign assistance, which is why we must insist on self-reliance," he said.

Doe said,"During my visit, Chinese leaders and I have discussed issues of common concern. I hope my visit will help strengthen the relationship between Liberia and China." He said Liberia was happy to have good relations with China.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a lunch for the guests. Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Liu Fu, Chinese ambassador to Liberia; and G. Toe Washington, Liberian ambassadorto China, attended both meeting and lunch.

Zhao, Doe Sign Cultural Pact

OW061224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The cultural agreement between the Governments of China and Liberia was signed here this afternoon. The agreement was signed by Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, and Samuel K. Doe, Liberian head of state, on behalf of their respective governments.

The two governments concluded the agreement witha view to strengthening friendly relations and promoting exchanges between the two countries in the sphere of culture. The two contracting parties agree, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, to promote exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, science, public health, sports, publication, the press and broadcasting.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS KUWAITI PRINCESSES 24 APR

OW241258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with three Kuwaiti Princesses Luluá Fahed Salim Sabah, Fatima Fahed Salim Sabah, Iman Fahed Salim Sabah and their entourage.

KANG KEQING MEETS ZAMBIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW271543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with a Zambian women's delegation here tonight.

The delegation is led by Mme. B.C. Kankasa, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Zambian Women's League.

The two sides had a cordial talk on further developing friendship between the people and women of China and Zambia. After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the visitors who arrived yesterday. Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation; A.J. Shonga, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Shonga were present.

FUNCTIONS, STATUS OF STATE COUNCILLORS EXPLAINED

OW051212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today sent a note to all diplomatic missions and offices of organizations of the United Nations system in China, informing them of the status of the state councillors and their functions in external affairs.

The note says: "It is stipulated in the decision on restructuring the State Council adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 8 March 1982 that posts of state councillors will be instituted at the State Council of the People's Republic of China. A state councillor will be a member of the Standing Committee of the State Council, equal in status to a vice-premier of the State Council.

"In external affairs, the state councillor, as a leading member of the State Council, may perform diplomatic functions on behalf of the government and carry out important missions in the name of the premier as entrusted to him by the premier.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China wishes to request the diplomatic missions and offices of organizations of the United Nations system in China to transmit the above-mentioned to their governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system."

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS STATE COUNCIL RESTRUCTURING

HK051310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Good Beginning, a Profound Revolution"]

[Text] The 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee adopted three resolutions including that on the plan for restructuring the State Council. The work of organizing and establishing various ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed. The people of the whole country have paid close attention to this work. At the same time, the restructuring of the leading organs under the CCP Central Committee and the Military Commission has also been completed smoothly. This is a good beginning. This portends that the profound revolution of restructuring the state organs will progress more smoothly than expected and bring still greater achievements.

The question of the state organs, as Lenin said, "is an old question and at the same time is always a new question." In 1922, upon learning that the Soviet organs at the central level and in Moscow were more than double their original sizes, Lenin pointed out incisively that this "often is not in our favor but is against us." In some of his letters written in the same year, he raised a cry of warning many times: "Filthy bureaucratism has landed us in a predicament of indiscriminately issuing documents, indulging in empty talk about laws and decrees and arbitrarily giving instructions, with the result that lively and vivid work is drowned by the flood of official documents." "Bureaucratism is the biggest defect in all work of all our economic organs. The Communist Party members have become bureaucrats. If there is anything which will ruin us, it will be this." These words of Lenin can still enlighten us today.

In the last 32 years, the party and government organs of our country have gradually expanded. Of course, a factor is that the volume of work has expanded which required that more organs be established. However, a still more important factor is that we do not understand deeply that the expansion of state organs "often is not in our favor but is against us," as Lenin said. We have built "temples" with seats for "800 Buddhas," thinking that when work is divided among many people it can surely be done well. The results show the contrary.

The overlapping and overstaffed administrations have their multitiered departments crammed full of superfluous personnel who adopt the bureaucratic style of work and documents pile up without actual problems being solved. All these have become obstacles to our efforts to build a powerful, modernized socialist country.

Currently, the CCP Central Committee is determined to restructure its organs. It will conduct an overall restructuring of systems in the future. This indeed will be a profound revolution. Of course, this revolution is not aimed at the personnel but at the organs, the administrative structure, the system and work style. We must take this revolution as a means to attain our goal of opposing bureaucratism and raising work efficiency so that the superstructure may serve its economic base better. When we say a good beginning, we mean that the current restructuring of organs has had a good beginning and that it is a gratifying first step to the overall restructuring of systems including the political and economic systems. This first step is a test of our determination in restructuring the systems and a probe into the ways of carrying out the restructuring. It is of vital significance to the whole course of restructuring in the future. Two months and more ago, some comrades doubted whether this restructuring of organs could be carried out smmothly. Facts have now proven that such doubts and pessimism are groundless. Provided we have the determination and what we do conforms to the development of the times and accords with the common aspirations of the people, we will surely succeed.

In the current work of organizing and establishing various ministries and commissions under the State Council, we are happy to see that large groups of old comrades who made magnificent contributions to the founding of the new China have again shown their broad-mindedness and their deep consciousness of our righteous cause and made new contributions. Recommending those who are capable, yielding their posts to those who are better qualified and assisting the up-and-coming youngsters, they have made important contributions toward the rejuvenation of the ranks of cadres. People will respect their contributions today as they do their contributions of yesterday. At the same time, we are happy to see that a group of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity have joined the leading groups of the various ministries and commissions at the central level. They are full of vigor and have high political consciousness and rich professional knowledge. People hope that these young cadres, with the help of the old comrades, will quickly shoulder the work at their new leading posts.

This is a good beginning, but still it is only a beginning. Take the restructuring of the central organs for example. Work in four aspects needs to be done at the next stage. This work is to define the scope of duties and raise work efficiency; to make adequate arrangements for the old cadres; to firmly grasp training of cadres by rotation; and to ensure accomplishment of the task of reducing the staff. Without doing the work in these four aspects well, we cannot say that we have done the work of restructuring the organs well, and still less can we say that our achievements in restructuring the organs have been consolidated. The work of developing the restructuring from the central organs to the local organs, from the leading administrative organs to the enterprises and institutions and from the organizational bodies to the political and economic systems, is a long-term task. We must display our revolutionary spirit in doing this work well. We must continue to study new conditions, solve new problems, find new methods and establish new systems, so that the various systems of the state will be continually improved and our cause of socialist modernization will develop continuously and triumphantly.

EDITORIAL URGES CONTINUING MAY 4TH SPIRIT

HK050830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Historical Mission of Contemporary Youth"]

[Text] More than a half century has passed since the great May 4th movement. Today the patriotic enthusiasm which surged up during the May 4th period still continues to burn in the hearts of our youth, from one generation to another.

Sixty-three years ago, our youth raised the slogan "Struggle against Western powers for sovereignty and punish traitors at home," and thus shook our motherland. Today, the slogan "Unite and build a prosperous China" is spurring hundreds of millions of youth. The youth of the new generation are strengthening themselves. They have taken up the torch which was ignited by their predecessors and are marching toward the lofty goal of turning our country into a powerful and modernized socialist country with high degree of democracy and civilization.

As the prelude of the Chinese people's democratic revolution, the May 4th movement was the new and great starting point of the Chinese youth movement. The May 4th movement made preparations, in terms of ideology and organization, for the birth of the CCP. After the founding of the CCP, Chinese youth have always stood in the very forefront of the people's struggle, as one of the most innovative and courageous shock forces under the party's leadership. The history of the last 60-odd years has shown that the youth movement is an indivisible part of the people's revolution in our country; only by unswervingly following the party can our youth make great contributions to the people's cause. On the other hand, the 10-year turbulence showed from the negative aspect that a correct political direction for youth is impossible to be reached without the correct leadership of the party. Today, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the people of the whole country are more eagerly expecting to see the yount generation grow up more rapidly under the guidance of the party, give further play to the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement, and more self-consciously undertake the great historical mission of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future.

The historical mission passed on the contemporary youth is glorious and arduous. In the long history of mankind, the socialist cause has only forged ahead in the past several decades. And how to build up socialism in such a large Asian country with a population of 1 billion is an even more unprecedented cause. Our predecessors have laid down an excellent foundation in the struggle over the last 30-odd years. Looking ahead, we can see that our socialist cause is prospering like the sun rising in the eastern sky. The youth of this generation should have a profound understanding on the history of our predecessor's struggle in founding the revolutionary cause through arduous efforts. They should motivate themselves to create more self-consciously a more magnificent future with their own hands. The younger generation must be armed with a lofty ideal and creativity. And this ideal must be the communist ideal which is based on a scientific world outlook; and this creativity must be one which is based on the integration of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the socialist practices in China.

It is under the historical conditions that the world has entered the 1980's of the 20th century and marvelous progress has been made in the field of science and technology that our youth undertake the historical mission of making China prosperous. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that to build socialism in a backward country, one must be skillful in making use of every useful thing capitalism has created. Today, in carrying out the modernization construction, we must utilize two resources -- the domestic of foreign resources; explore two markets -- the domestic and international markets; and learn two skills -- the skills to organize construction work at home and to promote external economic relations. The new historical condition emerging due to the implementation of the policy of opening the door to the outside world has opened a vast field for the youth to build socialism. On the other hand, this has also confronted the younger generation with an unprecedentedly complicated environment, namely, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems and between the socialist and capitalist ideologies, to win the younger generation. We should never forget that prediction made long ago by the representatives of international monopoly capitalism, stating that their hope of "peaceful evolution" lies in the third and fourth generations of our youth. To be an eagle or to be a chicken? This promising generation who is to be the new successor in leading our country's socialist cause must stand the test and grow up in such a struggle, and loudly voice a clear reply in declaring the complete failure of those capitalists' prediction.

During the period of the May 4th movement, the October Revolution sent us Marxism on the one hand and, on the other, those capitalist ideologies such as pragamatism, social reformism, anarchism and so on were laid before our youth. The advanced youth at that time eventually found the correct direction through studies, reflection and debates. They launched the new culture movement which was mainly guided by Marxism-Leninism, and thus made contributions to enriching our nation's spiritual civilization. Similarly, the youth today are facing varied ideological trends and the dazzling material civilization of the Western world. An ossified way of thinking and shortsightedness will not help in achieving our great cause, while servility to Westerners is shameful. The youthful generation must give full play to the May 4th revolutionary traditions by being skillful in learning all things useful to us and in resisting and criticizing and decadent things. The youth of our country must have the ambition to create a high degree of material and spiritual civilizations which are superior to the capitalist ones. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago, as an enormous country with the largest population in the world, "China should make greater contributions to mankind."

People have different opinions regarding how to view this younger generation. We are not the worshippers of the theory of spontaneity, thinking that our youth can become useful people in building the country only by "doing what they think they should do." On the other hand, neither are we pessimists who think that our youth are good for nothing. We believe firmly in the theory that "the pupil surpasses the master." The society is in flux. If we do not realize the changing social and historical conditions, do not realize the changing characteristics of youth and if we indiscriminately judge the youth of the 1980's with the criteria of the 1950's, we will not be able to correctly view the nature of the contemporary youth and their main trend.

Over the past few years, the party and the government have done a lot of work in promoting education and arranging jobs for youth. The broad masses of youth can feel this. All conscious youths have already seen that the fundamental interest and future of youth lie in the principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session, and thus are more determined and confident in following the party. The broad masses of our youth support the line, principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session and are willing to dedicate their lives to the motherland's four modernizations drive. This manifests the nature of the contemporary youth and their main trend. Of course, besides advanced youth, there are also those who are less advanced and backward. We must resolutely and boldly rely on the advanced youth and use their examples to encourage the less advanced elements and speed up the transformation of the backward elements. Thus, all youths will proceed hand in hand toward the great goal of communism. Of course, we must not neglect current problems existing among the youth. It is important for us to analyze the social and historical factors accounting for these problems, exercise appropriate guidance and launch correct education. We must on the one hand uphold our orientation and on the other hand pay attention to methodology. In the wake of the improvement of the economic situation, improvement of the cultural level and increase of the social activities, youth have a wider scope of vision, extensive interests and more hobbies. We must, in accordance with the new situation and new characteristics, carry out vivid and effective education for youth and must not promote oversimplified education. We must not slacken our efforts in educating the youth with the communist spirit, opposing bourgeois ideological corruption and cultivating a new generation who have ideals, morals, culture, discipline and strong physiques. This is not only the obligation of the schools and the CYL, but also a job for all households and the entire society. As far as this is concerned, the writers and artists play an inestimable role in being the spiritual engineers. Each and every producer of spiritual products mush have a high sense of responsibility and must examine whether he is providing youth with milk, water or poison. We must not misinterpret education in the communist spirit for youth as sermons of deviating theory from actual practice.

The essence of communist education is to guide the youth to correctly understand their historical mission so as to dedicate their wisdom and talents to the people and the public good of society. Lenin pointed out: "Only in a process of work like this, can young men and women be cultivated into true communists. Only when they have gained concrete achievements in such work, can they become communists." Therefore, the whole of our society must still continue helping the youth to create more conditions and opportunities for dedicating their wisdom and talents to the socialist cause, open up more opportunities for study, open up more opportunities for developing their talents, open up more opportunities for employment and open up more opportunities for various kinds of work. In short, we must open up a vast array for the nurturing of the new generation.

Our party has always treated the CYL as intimate assistant. The CYL plays an extremely important role in uniting, educating and leading hundreds of millions of young people to shoulder the historical mission entrusted to them. While talking with cadres of the CYL Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang earnestly encouraged the CYL cadres by saying that "it is necessary to adopt a firm political stand and set good examples in actual practice." These words pointed out the glorious task of the CYL and its basic work method. Now that the party's principles and policies have been laid down, the CYL, as the party's intimate assistant, must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies in actual practice, organize more activities for youth in accordance with their special characteristics, uphold education in the communist spirit and wage resolute struggles against bourgeois ideas and all other ideas that corrupt the minds of youth. The CYL is not uniting and educating the youths by means of giving orders but rather by means of guidance and setting good examples. The CYL must display such good work style and continue this fine tradition. The CYL cadres must cherish their youthfulness and strive to set good examples in working arduously, studying diligently and putting socialism into practice. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over the CYL committees, and give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the CYL.

The socialist cause of our great motherland is now in the ascendant and the future belongs to the younger generation who will carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future.

NEW STATE SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION SET UP

OW050350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- China's state shipbuilding industry is a latest target of economic reorganization and administrative streamlining. The 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today abolished the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building which heretofore had authority in shipbuilding.

The newly established China State Shipbuilding Corporation will be a unified shipbuilding authority with responsibility for planning and supervision of the industry. The new corporation was set up through a merger of shipyards, ship repair works and other units under what was formerly the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, and those under the Ministry of Communications, according to a spokesman for the corporation.

It will fulfill all contracts signed by the former Sixth Ministry of Machine Building and the industrial bureau of the Ministry of Communications with Chinese and overseas clients, the spokesman said.

Chai Shufan, former vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, was elected president of the board of directors of the corporation at the first session of the board held last month. The election has been approved by the State Council.

The China State Shipbuilding Corporation is a "socialist enterprise owned by the entire people," according to the constitution of the corporation, the spokesman said. It undertakes production and conducts business activities independently, under the principle of combining industry with trade and scientific research with production, while paying attention to products for both military and civilian use and to construction and repairs of ships.

The corporation is at the ministerial level, the spokesman added. It is authorized to plan China's shipbuilding industry and draw up principles, policies and regulations concerning the industry for approval by the State Council.

Bo Yibo, state councillor who was then vice-premier, spoke at the first session of the board of directors of the corporation. The setting up of the corporation, he said, "represents a breakthrough made in the effort to restructure the management system of China's industry."

The old industrial management system now being transformed tended to duplicate production, research and imports, he said, as shipbuilding enterprises and research institutes are rigidly set apart by administrative divisions. Under the system, he said, enterprise management was confused with government administration. In other words, he explained "administrative methods were used to run enterprises, hindering development of production rather than promoting it."

The State Councillor Bo Yibo urged the corporation to achieve still better economic results in production and business operations by adopting new, better economic methods to run its enterprises.

In accordance with the principle of achieving better economic results, the corporation will study the feasibility of using low-interest loans, payment by installments and other methods to boost both domestic and overseas sales of ships, the spokesman for the corporation said.

The corporation will export oil-drilling rigs and equipment for shipboard use, while importing advanced technology.

Preparations are under way to set up shipbuilding corporations in Guangzhou, Tianjin and Dalian, the spokesman said. The Shanghai Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry, which operates under the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, was set up in August of last year.

HONGQI URGES CLEAR-MINDED ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK041000 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0817 GMT 1 May 82

[Report: "HONGQI Holds That Reforms of the Economic System Should Be Clear-Minded and Healthy"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The No 9 issue of HONGQI published today carries a signed article which maintains that the reforms of the economic system, including that of the planning system, should be clear-minded and healthy.

The above article "An Immutable Basic Guiding Principle" written by Fang Weizhong discusses the view of relying mainly on the planned economy while making regulation by market subsidiary.

The article holds that we should not forget the superiority of socialist planned economy and that we should not attribute economic losses due to erroneous guiding thought and political turbulence to the system of planned economy. Socialist planned economy has tremendous advantages.

First, the state has the necessary means and is able to make arrangements for the production and needs of the whole society in a unified way to promote the coordinated development of the economy and reduce waste and blind production.

Second, when the economy is in a state of imbalance, it is possible for the state to take overall or partial measures for readjustment to restore the balance of the economy more rapidly.

Over the past 30 years or so since the nationwide liberation, we have relied on the planned economy to establish independent and comparatively complete industrial and national economy systems on the previous basis of poverty and backwardness to guarantee the basic food and clothing needs of 1 billion people. In so doing, we have bridged the gap between the poor and the rich, basically solved the problem of employment, stabilized goods prices on the market and maintained the independence of our country. Without a planned economic system, it is impossible to score these achievements.

The article also points out the three main problems and shortcomings in China's planned economy system.

1. We once stressed that our plans should be complete and meticulous and tried to include everything in the plan. We failed to pay attention to necessary regulation by market mechanism; that is, within a certain scope, some production is allowed to be spontaneously regulated by law of value.

2. We exercised too much and rigid control over that part of economy governed by plan. We failed to pay attention to arousing the initiative of the localities and departments concerned and neglected the rights and interests of the enterprises. This dampened the initiative and enthusiasm of enterprises.

3. We mainly relied on administrative measures and failed to attach importance to and were no good at using economic methods, that is, utilizing the lever of the economy to regulate preduction.

To deal with the above shortcomings, the article proposes reforms of the planned system in the following six aspects:

1. We should take correct theories as our guide. If our theories are lopsided and divorced from reality, deviations and errors are liable to occur in our actions.

2. We should be clear about the orientation of our reforms. In other words, we should follow Chen Yun's instructions on relying mainly on planned economy while making regulation by market mechanism subsidiary, namely, big planning, little freedom, big concentration and little dispersion. The reversal of the order of importance is not allowed and neither of them should be neglected.

3. Proceeding from the practical situation in China, we should formulate comprehensive plans based on all-round consideration and overall design and put forth some feasible methods and measures. We should avoid the practice of proceeding without a plan and attending to one thing and losing sight of another. We should particularly avoid the occurrence of contradiction and clash in the process of carrying out the reforms.

4. While carrying out the reforms, we should carry out experiments and conscientiously study their feasibility. Reforms should be conducted in a controlled manner and in proper order. At the same time, managerial follow-up work should be done. We should avoid rushing headlong into mass action.

5. As for some reforms which have been completed, we should expeditiously sum up experience so that the problems which have occurred will be solved properly and in a timely way. We should neither do things impetuously nor retreat hurriedly when something has gone wrong. We should avoid chaos resulting from the open-door policy or reimpose restrictions once a chaotic situation arises.

6. Before the formulation of new plans, we should not rashly change or give up the old methods. We should stick to the principle that there can be no destruction without construction to avoid confusion and anarchism, that is, each going his own way.

NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION WILL AID CONSTITUTION

HK060201 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 May 82 p 4

[CHINA DAILY Commentator's article -- "A People's Constitution"]

[Text] The draft of a revised constitution of the Chinese People's Republic has been published for open discussion throughout the country. A period of four months has been set for all the people to discuss and amend it. A new draft incorporating all necessary amendments will be presented to the National People's Congress for adoption before the end of the current year.

After passage by the NPC, this will be the fourth constitution since the founding of the People's Republic. The first, adopted in 1954, also went through nationwide discussion, but owing to the then prevailing historical conditions, it left a lot to be desired when socialist transformation was carried out a few years later.

A second constitution was enacted in 1975, in the last lap of the "Cultural Revolution," which was overwhelmingly tainted with leftist abnormalities. The third, hurriedly drawn up soon after the downfall of the gang of four and adopted in 1978, was quickly found outdated.

Events took a drastic turn after the end of that year when the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided on a reorientation of its ideological and political line. It was not until after the sixth plenary session last June that conditions became ripe for drafting a new constitution that both reflects the fundamental interests of the masses of the people and sets forth a practical course for the whole nation to pursue in carrying on socialist modernisation.

It was on the basis of a resolution on certain questions in the history of the CCP passed by the June plenum re-assessing the merits and demerits of the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, particularly of the "Cultural Revolution," that a new constitution was drafted. Moreover, without an appraisal of the achievements of the political and economic policies for the past three years, many of the stipulations in the draft revision could not have been worked out.

Citizens' Rights

A dominant feature of the new draft is close concern for the people. In the main, it embodies stipulations of their rights and the indispensalbe safeguards to protect them. It can even be said that nothing is included in the draft that is irrelevant to them.

The overall statement in the preamble that "all power of the People's Republic of China belongs to the people" is substantiated by 22 articles enumerating citizens' fundamental rights, as against 16 such articles in the 1954 constitution. The time-honoured principle that "all citizens are equal before the law" is an added provision in the new draft.

The newly-added provision that the "personal dignity of citizens is inviolable" is particularly significant in contrast to the widespread despotic actions against cadres and intellectuals during the 10 years of tumult, when extra-legal detention of citizens, deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person and extra-legal search of persons and their homes were common. According to the new draft, such actions will be treated as crimes and responsible persons punished.

Freedom of religious belief, permitted in the current and previous constitutions, is now implemented by the specific stipulation that "the state protects legitimate religious activities."

Democratic

The democratic nature of the revisions is not only to be found in the broadened scope of citizens' fundamental rights, but permeates the preamble and the entire chapter on the functions of the state.

The Communist Party, as well as any other party, and the armed forces shall operate within the scope of the constitution: no one shall transcend it. Another outstanding provision is the abolition of the traditionally life tenure in posts held by leading state and government officials. The chairman of the People's Republic, those of the NPC and the Central Military Commission and the premier shall not serve more than two five-year terms.

Government officials at every level shall be appointed or dismissed by the people's congress of the corresponding level. A newly established auditor to be appointed at each government level by the NPC will have the independent power to supervise the handling of state funds by government officials.

De-centralization, or, rather, restrictions an over-centralization, of power of both government organs and economic enterprises is also an important sign of democratization and in accord with socialist modernization.

The nationwide discussion of the draft revision in the coming months, itself demonstrating the popular spirit to which it is dedicated, will enable that latest PRC Constitution to be a more acceptable and practical fundamental law than all previous ones.

ARTICLE TRACES APPROVAL OF FIRST CONSTITUTION

HK051104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 5

[Article by Dong Chengmei [5516 2152 5019]: "Some Facts About Whole-People Discussion of China's First State Constitution"]

[Text] It took 1 year and 8 months (from January 1953 to September 1954) to draw up our first state constitution. This process involved large-scale mass discussions on three occasions of which the whole-people discussion of the draft constitution was the most prominent.

The first discussion involved representative figures from various quarters. In Beijing, 17 discussion groups were organized and in various large administrative areas, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, 58 discussion units were established. They conscientiously discussed the draft constitution. More than 8,000 people took part in the discussions which lasted for 2 months or so and about 6,000 suggestions for amendments were raised in the discussions. All these suggestions greatly helped the work of drafting the constitution. The revised draft constitution based on these suggestions was adopted by the 30th session of the central people's government committee and was promulgated on 14 June 1954. After that, it was presented to the people of the whole country for discussion.

The second discussion involving the whole people lasted for 2 months or so. More than 1.38 million opinions on the revised draft were put forth excluding duplicate ones which were sorted out. About 44.89 percent of those opinions dealt with the preamble and general program of the draft constitution. This showed that people of the whole country were particularly concerned with the problem of building socialist society. About 30.57 percent of the opinions were about state organs; 19.38 percent were about the fundamental rights and duties of citizens; about 1.4 percent of the opinions touched upon the problems of national flag, national emblem and the capital, and about 4 percent dealt with other problems.

The third discussion involved all deputies who attended the NPC session held in September 1954. At that time, deputies who came to Beijing from various parts of the country were divided into 33 groups and their discussions lasted for 3 days. They also put forth 818 suggestions and additional opinions on the revised draft.

The constitution drafting committee revised the former draft again in accordance with the above opinions and submitted it to the 34th session of the central people's government committee held on 9 September 1954 and its interim meeting held on 14 September of the same year for discussion and approval. After that, it was presented to the First NPC for discussion and examination.

On 15 September 1954, on behalf of the constitution drafting committee, Comrade Liu Shaoqi delivered his "report on the draft PRC Constitution" in which he also answered those opinions raised in the whole-people discussions. From 16-18 September, all NPC deputies discussed the draft constitution and the report on the draft constitution. There were 89 deputies who took the floor. All the deputies warmly supported the draft constitution, expressed agreement with Comrade Liu Shaoqi's report on it and suggested that the NPC session adopt it.

In the First Session of the First NPC held on 20 September 1954, 1,197 deputies who attended the session unanimously adopted the PRC Constitution by secret ballot. After that, the NPC presidium issued a circular to the people of the whole nation. This was how our first state constitution was born.

LEADERS ON DECORUM, COURTESY ACTIVITIES

OW051420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Bo Yibo and other leading comrades met with all the comrades taking part in a discussion meeting to sum up the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities on the morning of 4 May. In their talks, they asked party organizations at various levels to further develop their organizational and leading roles in promoting civility and courtesy activities with "five stresses and four beauties" in a deep-going and lasting way, in order to turn the people of our country into those who have ideals, morality and culture and observe discipline, and turn our country into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Renzhong warmly praised the achievements of the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities in March this year. He said decorum and courtesy month activities were a rehearsal, which has shown that our party is full of fighting capability. We should consolidate and develop our achievements. On the basis of our experience, we should further organize our forces and persist in unfolding civility and courtesy activities with the "five stresses and four beauties." We should assign responsible persons to take charge of the work. We should consolidate and develop various organizations and forms of activity to produce a system. We should educate cadres, party members, CYL members and all people with communist thinking and morality and give full play to the party's fine tradition of hard struggle and being fearless of sacrifice. We should advocate the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly instead of seeking personal fame and gain. We should give wide publicity to good people and good things, uphold justice, support advanced people and models, criticize erroneous thinking and encourage backward people and units to make progress. We should pay attention to both material and spiritual civilization. On the basis of division of labor between the party and the government, party committees should further try to build spiritual civilization. They should pay attention to doing ideological and political work well, whip up the enthusiasm of the masses and encourage them to build material civilization, sensing they are masters of the country. We should proceed in a solid manner and strive to make new progress. We have great faith in our cause and we can certainly achieve success.

In his speech, Comrade Wan Li stressed: It all depends on our efforts and perseverance. As long as we strengthen party leadership, government work and bring into play the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, the achievements and experience of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities can surely be carried forward. Thus, our people's moral standard can surely be restored to that of the past and be held in world esteem.

In his speech, Comrade Bo Yibo pointed out that since the five stresses and four beauties activities have a bearing on the four modernizations drive, it is necessary to link closely with economic construction, while unfolding activities on the five stresses and four beauties and promoting the spirit of self-reliance. This will enhance national confidence and promote material construction.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: To persevere in unfolding the five stresses and four beauties so that they become the moral practice of the Chinese nation is an event of major importance. If our 1 billion people are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, surely they will contribute to the development of the Chinese nation and the cause of liberation of the world's people.

Also present at the meeting were: Deng Liqun, director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department; Yu Wen, Wang Huide and He Jingzhi, vice directors of the Propaganda Department; Zhou Yang and Liao Jingdan, advisers of the Propaganda Department; and Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART SERVING POLITICS

HK041150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055]: "Literature and Art, Politics, the People"]

[Text] I

Some comrades are not able to comprehend why we no longer use the slogan "Literature and art should serve politics." Here, I would like to talk about my own understanding of this question.

For 17 years after the setting up of our country, the three slogans "Literature and art should serve politics," "Literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and armymen" and "Literature and art should serve socialism" were often used indiscriminately and interchangeably. They were actually regarded as having the same meaning. In "the eight points for literature and art" which were jointly drafted by the party groups of the Ministry of Culture and the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the following is written: That literature and art should serve proletarian politics "precisely means that they should serve the workers, peasants and armymen, serve the interests of the socialist cause and serve the interests of the overwhelming majority of people throughout the country and in the whole world." Why is it then that the Central Committee has at present put forth that as the general slogan for the orientation of literature and art, "Serving the people and serving socialism" should be used instead of "serving politics?"

Before answering this question, I would like to raise another question first: What does politics serve, if literature and art serve politics?

For many years, we have heard of slogans such as "Literature and art should serve politics," "Education should serve politics," "Philosophy should serve politics," "Science should serve politics" and "Physical culture should serve politics," but we have scarcely heard about what politics should serve. Politics seems to have become something paramount and all other things should serve it and are subordinate to it. Thus, this has given rise to a question: Is politics itself an objective? It is relatively clear that literature and art themselves are not objectives. The idea of "art for art's sake" finds no support in our country. Does this mean that "politics for politics' sake" is correct? Of course, many of our tasks and work have a political objective. "Unite for the purpose of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship." In a certain sense, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship is an objective. But in the final analysis, it is not. The people's democratic dictatorship belongs to the category of superstructure and politics. We need to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, but we should also ask: What is the use of the people's democratic dictatorship? Politics needs to be served by other things, but we should also ask: What then does politics serve?

Stalin said that a specific superstructure serves a specific economic base. Therefore, proletarian politics should serve the socialist economic base. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The aim of this dictatorship is to protect all our people so that they can devote themselves to peaceful labor and make China a socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 366) This clearly states that dictatorship itself is not an objective. It serves economic construction and serves production. However, as pointed out by Stalin, socialist production itself is not an objective either, but there is an objective -- meeting the people's material and spiritual needs. This is to say, politics serves the economy and, in the end, serves the people.

Therefore, literature and art serve politics and, in the end, serve the people. Nevertheless, the slogan "Literature and art should serve the people" has many more implications than "Literature and art should serve politics." Literature and art are spiritual production. In the same way as material production meets people's material needs, literature and art meet the people's spiritual needs. Of course, literature and art should educate the people. But receiving education is also a spiritual need of the people. Besides, the people also have a need to appreciate beauty, a need for amusement, a need to rest and so on. Literature and art should also meet these needs. Some comrades say that literature and art serve the people by means of a "medium" -- politics. I do not think this is so. Generally speaking, literature and art are closely related to politics, and literature and art should not be divorced from politics. We must affirm this but we should not go to extremes. We should not demand that each poem or each painting should, without exception, have a political content. Nor should we say that those without a political content are not needed by the people. The people's spiritual needs are manifold and literature and art also serve the people in various forms. These rich contents cannot be covered by the slogan "serving politics," nor can they be covered by "serving the economy" or "serving production." Therefore, we had better say "serving socialism and serving the people." Socialism is the people's fundamental interest and, therefore, serving socialism is also serving the people.

II

Demanding that literature and art should serve politics results from a fear that literature and art may be come divorced from politics. Will politics also be divorced from the people? What should literature and art do in case politics does not serve the socialist economic base or the people?

There are grounds for raising this question. This is not a strange question at all. Let us start with theory.

The superstructure should serve the economic base. The term "serve" here might have first been used by Stalin. As a demand, it is correct to put it this way. Does it inevitably serve the economic base in reality? This is ambiguous even in what Stalin said. On the one hand, he said, "It cannot be otherwise." On the other hand, he said, "Once the superstructure renounces this role of auxiliary and passes from a position of active defense of its base to one of indifference towards it...it will lose its essence and cease to be a superstructure." ("Marxism and Problems of Linguistics") This seems to say that superstructure sometimes does not serve its base, in which case it cannot be called a superstructure. What is it called then if it is not called superstructure? No matter what it is called, both literature and art and politics sometimes, in fact, do not serve the economic base or are contradictory to the economic base.

I think what Engels said about this question is correct. He said, "The development of politics, law philosophy, religion, literature and art are based on economic development. However, they influence each other and also influence the economic base." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," vol 39, p 199) Engels did not use serving or being served to sum up the relationship between superstructure and the base. Nor did he use it to sum up the relationship between politics and literature and art.

He said that politics and literature and art influenced each other but they were all based on the economy and influenced the economic base in return. The word "influence" has a much broader sense than "serve." How does politics influence the economy? In his book "Anti-Duhring," Engels explained that political power might play its role in two directions: in the same direction as that of economic development, thus promoting economic development; or in the direction opposite to that of economic development, thus obstructing economic development and eventually collapsing under economic pressure. In short, as a superstructure, political power may adopt an indifferent attitude towards its base and it is possible that it may not serve its base.

Looking back at the road we have traveled may help us to understand this better. After the founding of our country, situations in which political power was indifferent towards its economic base and even sabotaged its economic base occurred. In fact, the political movement of the "Great Cultural Revolution" "played its role in a direction opposite to economic development." Political struggle pounded at everything, including its own base. The power entrusted by the people broke away from the people's control and brought serious disasters to the people. What role did the slogan "Literature and art should serve politics" play under these abnormal conditions?

This is a new question which arose in practice. This question could not have been raised at the Yanan forum on literature and art in 1942. At that time, the party's line, principles and policies were all correct. They indeed embodied the interests, desires and demands of the broad masses of people. Therefore, when it was put forth at the same time that "literature and art should serve the people" and literature and art were subordinate to a specific political line, revolutionary writers did not see much difference between the two. Serving proletarian politics was the same as serving the people and writers were to serve in that way. However, at a time when mistakes occurred in the line and policies, it was, in fact, difficult for "serving politics" to keep in step with "serving the people."

We all remember the fate of literature and art in the decade of internal turmoil. Due to views that treated the relationship between literature and art and politics in an oversimplified way, literature and art being subordinate to politics was further interpreted as literature and art being subordinate to a specific political line. But there were only two lines at that time. If you did not belong to "Chairman Mao's proletarian line," you belonged to "Liu Shaoqi's revisionist line" and you were "serving the capitalist restoration." This was the theoretical basis for exercising the proletarian dictatorship in the ideological and cultural fields. This gave rise to many "literary inquisitions." Phenomena of kings and lords and gifted scholars and beautiful ladies appearing on the stage were exaggerated as political problems that would change the color of the country. Some comrades think that the drawback of the slogan "serving politics" is only due to its being erroneously interpreted as serving policies or serving concrete political talks but if it is interpreted as serving a line, no problem will occur. Facts have proved that this is not true.

Of course, the politics we are talking about is not the politics of a small number of people but that of a class and the masses. However, all the political movements that took place after the setting up of our country were in the form of a mass movement but not all these movements were in conformity with the people's interests. What kind of politics was the "Great Cultural Revolution?" Of course, what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" engaged in was feudal fascist politics. However, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was not the problem of the party. The party made a mistake. Besides, it appeared, at least in the early stage, in the form of a mass movement. Millions of people were drawn into this movement and although they disliked it, they committed mistakes in the wake of others. In our country, the proletariat is represented by the party and proletarian politics is the party's activities, the party's theory and practice and the party's line, principles and policies. Where can we find abstract "proletarian politics" other than these?

In reality, there is no such thing as extremely pure and one hundred percent correct "proletarian politics." We should not substitute ideals for reality. The masses, a political party or a leader can make mistakes. We cannot say that proletarian politics will not make mistakes or that once it makes a mistake, it cannot be called proletarian politics. Otherwise, we are in effect saying that the proletariat will not make mistakes. How can we say this?! Did not the proletariat make many mistakes in history? Things became different after Marxism emerged but it still could not avoid making mistakes. If mistakes occur in politics, they should be corrected in accordance with the people's interests. The people also have the right to criticize, including the right to criticize in literary forms. Since the poems at Tiananmen condemned the "gang of four," they also criticized the politics of that time. Of course, the Tiananmen incident was also a mass political movement and therefore, we can say that the poems at Tiananmen served the political struggle of the masses. However, it is better to say that everything is subordinate to the people's interests and literature and art and politics should also be subordinate to the people's interests than to say that everything is subordinate to the people's interests than to say that everything is subordinate to politics. In a socialist country, the people are the objective and the people are the masters.

III

Viewed from practical writing activities, the slogan "literature and art should serve politics" has also been the cause of many drawbacks even in works on a theme or economic construction. The theme of works about industry was always on the struggle against right-deviationist conservatism. In works about technical reforms in factories, the intellectuals would always be conservative, the factory directors would always have blind faith in the experts, the workers would always be pace setters in technical reforms, class enemies would always carry out sabotage activities in the dark, party committee secretaries would always be correct and, without exception, problems would always be solved the moment party committee secretaries handled them. Of course, there were such things in real life but it was wrong for everybody to write about them and turn them into a formula. On the one hand, the practice of giving arbitrary and impractical directions and making rash advance was very common in factories and rural areas. On the other hand, a lot of literary and artistic works were about the struggle against conservatism. We could hardly see in them the image of party committee secretaries who were commandists and who gave arbitrary and impracticable directions. Nor did we see the image of correct and advanced technical experts. Why did this contradiction between literature and art and reality occur? This was because for many years, our party had been continuously struggling against right deviation. Should literature and art have been subordinate to this kind of politics? In the first place, there were mistakes in the policies which had become divorced from reality, but literature and art were asked to serve them. Consequently, writers were forced to depart from real life, to write according to the requirements of these policies and to use these works, in return, to prove that the policies were correct. Was it not more of a hindrance than a help to "serve politics" in this way?

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party has revived the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and proceeding in everything from reality and has formulated a series of correct principles and polices. On the other hand, writers have also emancipated their minds. They now dare to proceed from real life and, at the same time, uphold the correct political oreintation. In this way, unity between truthfulness and politics again exists in literature and art.

We need freedom in writing. This kind of freedom is used to serve socialism and to serve the people. We say that we oppose "bourgeois liberalization," but we should not misunderstand this term and think that bourgeois art has much freedom. In fact, in the capitalist society, art is also a commodity. It has to serve the bourgeoisie and money. It cannot shake off the trammels of "box-office value."

For the sake of box-office value, it may propagate sex and violence. It seems to enjoy much freedom but it is manipulated by money and is not free art. What is worthy of notice is that there is also a tendency of "making money the end-all" in some of our literature and art. I do not mean that we should not attach any importance to box-office value. What I mean is that we cannot put it in the most important position. We should not pander to backward ideas and the low tastes of some audiences or readers for the sake of box-office value. This cannot be considered as meeting the people's needs. What the people really need are things beneficial to them. Nor can it be considered as serving the people. It serves box-office value. As far as box-office value is concerned, highbrow art and literature are not as good as popular art and literature. We should not abuse the freedom of writing. We often say unity between freedom and discipline, but here I prefer to say unity between freedom and responsibility. Discipline is something external, whereas responsibility is a demand we set on ourselves. There is unity between freedom of writing and a writer's responsibility. We have freedom of writing but we cannot be irresponsible. We hold ourselves responsible to the people and to socialism. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that party leadership should not flagrantly interfere in literature and art, he explicitly increased the responsibility of writers and artists.

IV

The saying that literature and art is subordinate to politics was put forth during the stormy years of revolutionary war. At that time, the people's entire attention was focused on politics. It is not difficult to understand why this saying was put forward. Later on, the slogan "serving politics" was derived from this saying and it has been used ever since. It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at which the focus of our work was shifted to socialist modernization that it was possible to reexamine this slogan. Likewise, people are now able to put politics in an appropriate place and to assess the social functions of literature and art from a wider angle.

Literature and art reflect social life and also exert an influence on life. Here "social life" includes politics and the economy. On the other hand, the proletarian dictatorship should not only serve the economy but promote the development and prosperity of socialist culture as well.

When Stalin said that it was impossible for superstructure not to serve the economic base, he stressed the unity of the two but overlooked their contradiction. Comrade Mao Zedong noticed this in 1957. In his article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," he said: Even in a socialist society, "there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." Viewed from ideology, the socialist ideology guided by Marxism-Leninism is suited to the socialist economic base but the bourgeois ideology is in contradiction with this base. Viewed politically, the state system and laws of the people's democratic dictatorship are suited to the socialist economic base but certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in state organs and defects in certain links in our state system are in contradiction with this base. In the above discussion, I have mentioned contradictions which emerged in the "Great Cultural Revolution." They occurred under extremely special circumstances. But under normal conditions, contradictions such as those put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong will still occur. Viewed from the experience of over 30 years, even socialist ideology guided by Marxism, including Marxist theoretical work itself, has harmonious aspects as well as contradictory aspects, that is, aspects of falling behind the needs of socialist reality. Moreover, our political system is still not perfect and our law is still not perfect. They are not entirely suited to the economic base either.

In short, both culture and politics have aspects which are suited to the economic base as well as aspects which are not suited to it. The party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is precisely a way for the true, the good and the beautiful to triumph over the false, the evil and the ugly.

It is also a way to strengthen the leading position of Marxism in the ideological circle and to promote the prosperity of socialist culture by means of the free development of various artistic forms and styles and free contention of various scientific schools (including criticism and self-criticism). This is how the party exercises political leadership over culture. This is how the party serves the people and makes culture more suited to the needs of socialism and the people. Likewise, when literature and art praise the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship and the party's correct leadership and criticize bureaucracy and unhealthy trends, they exert an influence on politics. This is also to make politics more suited to the economic base and to make it better serve the people.

In short, since both politics and literature and art serve the people, they are faced with the same question of whether they are serving them well or not. This question has to be tested in practice. What is conducive to socialism and to the people should be affirmed and what is harmful to socialism and to the people should be corrected. In a socialist country, the people's interests are higher than anything else.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK301006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "A Talk on Responsibility System in Government Work"]

[Text] Economic responsibility system is a system of responsibility among the state, the collective and individuals in our socialist economic life. The purpose of forming economic responsibility systems is to define the economic responsibility of various units and individuals in the process of production so that the responsibility system at various levels can be combined with the principle of distribution according to labor at the same time that "power," "responsibility" and "interest" can be unified. As the economic responsibility system is being implemented more widely in our economic life, it has not only reformed labor discipline and mobilized the initiative of the broad masses of producers and management staff, but has also improved the management of producing units and economic effect and vigorously promoted the development of our socialist economy. Although the economic responsibility system needs further development, practice has proved that it is one of the effective systems in our socialist economic life.

As the economic responsibility system has played such a large role in the economic sector, people cannot but consider that it is also necessary to form various forms of responsibility systems in the political sector, particularly in our government work at various levels.

It is a common phenomenon that the efficiency of our government organizations at various levels is low. We understand that the efficiency of government organizations is mainly determined by two factors. One is the factor of the government organizations themselves. The establishment of government organizations, the division of authority among different government organizations, the handling of the relations between lower- and higher-level organizations and the definition of the authority and responsibility among different positions in government departments -- all these have a considerable impact on the efficiency of government organizations. The second is the factor of government staff. The way in which government staff members are promoted, the way in which they are used and the fact that there is no complete and effective examination system and punishment system have all affected the efficiency of the government. For quite a long period in the past, we did not pay enough attention to these two aspects. As a result, the formation of government organizations and the actual work of these organizations are characterized by excessive staff, duplication or effort, unclear delineation of responsibility in various positions, and the situation in which people do not care about efficiency is very serious. In order to change these situations, it is imperative in the process of reforming government organizations to set up various forms of responsibility systems in government work.

In appointing people for positions in government work, the "power" must accord with "responsibility" (of course, with regard to "honorary positions" and some "advisory positions," often "power does not accord with the position." The emergence of a few such positions will not create a bad influence on government work; on the contrary and under certain conditions, such positions are necessary). If a government staff member with heavy "responsibility" does not have the corresponding "power," he is not in a position to carry out his job effectively. He can only complete the defined tasks by relying on active and voluntary help from others, and as a result, there is no guarantee that he can carry out his responsibility. On the contrary, if a government staff member is heavily "empowered" and yet without "responsibility," it is possible that he will exercise his power arbitrarily and at will. Because his deeds are not subject to punishment according to law, various incidents may occur that are harmful to the interests of the state and that violate the rights of the people. Of course, it is possible that those who are in power but who have no responsibility do not use their power arbitrarily, but they will be in a state of inertia and they are good at "shifting responsibility onto others." All these situations have not only seriously affected the relations between the government and the people but have also made government inefficient. A government is a tool of a class in exercising its rule and a government of any class has problems of efficacy. A government that is paying attention to regulating its relations with the people and to efficiency consequently puts "power" in the same place with "responsibility." In all of these positions in government organizations, there should be no position that has "responsibility but without power," nor should there be "power without responsibility." It is imperative to make "power" accord with definite "responsibility."

Generally speaking the "responsibility" of government staff refers to "responsibility in work" and this responsibility can be divided into "political responsibility," "administrative responsibility" and "general legal responsibility." In a country with complete administrative rules and regulations for government organizations and other management tasks, the "administrative responsibility" of government staff is also manifested as "legal responsibility." In a country with incomplete administrative rules and regulations for government organizations and other management tasks, the "administrative responsibility" is not necessarily manifested as "legal responsibility." "General legal responsiblity" refers to public "legal responsibility." In many countries now, both government staff and the public will bear legal responsibility if they violate general laws (such as criminal law and civil law).

What is "political responsibility?" Generally speaking, all senior government officials that are elected or appointed have political responsibility. For example, the representatives to the people's congresses at various levels are politically responsible to their electors and the senior officials of the CCP Central Committee and local governments at various levels are politically responsible to the National People's Congress and people's congresses at various levels. The constitution of our country stipulates that "the State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and it has to make a work report; during the closing period of the NPC, it is responsible to the Standing Committee of the NPC and it is has to make a work report." The local pepple's governments and people's congresses at various levels and the standing committees of these congresses also have such relationships. Local people's governments at various levels must also be responsible to higher state organizations while local people's governments at various levels are under the unified leadership of the State Council. Such "power-responsibility relations" in fact manifest the "political responsibility system." During an election, electors or representative organizations elect those who have implemented the party's policies, set an example in abiding by law, demonstrated a healthy work style and have close relations with the masses to representative or government organizations.

However, under this "political responsibility system," even if the people's representatives or government staff do not violate laws or neglect their duties, they still may not be reelected to representative or government organizations once the electors or representative organizations no longer trust them. Electors and representative organizations have the right to dismiss from office incompetent representatives or senior government officials. Higher government organizations also have the right to dismiss from office senior government officials in lower levels who are no longer considered competent in their positions. It can be said that losing an election or recalling or removing somebody from office represent important methods in the commitment of "political responsibility" of people's representatives or certain government officials. As the constitution, government organizational law and election law have defined the appointments and dismissals with regard to the emergency of people's representatives and senior government officials, it can be said to a certain extent that "political responsibility" is also "legal responsibility."

Contrary to "political responsibility," the "administrative responsibility" of government staff refers to a kind of responsibility that should be borne by those who have violated the rules and regulations of the related government adminsitrative organizations and their management tasks. The people's representatives who hold no government positions have no "administrative responsibility" for government tasks. The establishment of the system in government work includes the "political responsibility system" and more important, the "administrative responsibility system." In order to establish the "administrative responsibility system," it is necessary to improve and strengthen the party's leadership over cadre tasks, improve government personnel management organizations and define laws and regulations for various administrative organizations and management. The establishment, power and work procedures and the relations of government organizations as well as the power and responsibility of various positions must be defined through administrative legislation so that in their work, all government staff will have rules and regulations to follow and they will be responsible and correctly handle and solve various problems in a timely way. When there is a contradiction of power among government administrative organizations or when they are shifting responsibility onto each other, these problems can be solved through legal procedures.

In establishing the "administrative responsibility system," it is also necessary, through administrative legislation, to define such matters as how to value, check, award, promote and punish government staff. Rules and regulations must also be formulated for regularly evaluating and checking the ideology, deeds, level of implementing policies, level of organizing, professional knowledge and working efficiency of government staff. According to the results of these tasks, measures must be taken to define and readjust the salaries, jobs and grades of government staff. Those who are indolent in their work, disrespectful in their jobs, infringe upon public interest for their own interests and who arbitrarily exercise their power must, according to the rules and regulations of the related government administrative organizations and their management work, bear "administrative responsibility" and they must accordingly be punished and handled. Of course, a complete "administrative responsibility system" must define supervisory methods and punishment procedures for government staff as well as procedures and methods of appeal for the staff who are subject to administrative responsibility and who refuse to accept the punishment.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his "report on the question of restructuring the State Council" that through reform, the government organizations must resolutely change the situations that are characterized by irrational division of work and indefinite responsibility. He said: "In the past, the various phenomena such as arguing over trifles, shifting responsibility onto others and no one taking responsibility are a manifestation of bureaucratic work style; but it is also mainly because of indefinite division of responsibility and work." Therefore, in order to enable our governments at various levels to serve the people still better and improve the efficiency of government organizations and their staff, it is necessary to proceed from our specific national conditions and in reforming our government organizations to set up various effective forms of responsibility system in government work.

POWER CONFERENCE STRESSES ECONOMIC RESULTS

OW010901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA correspondents]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The first national electric power conference held by the newly merged Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power called on all workers and staff members of electric power departments to calculate for themselves the power industry's economic and socioeconomic results in guaranteeing national economic development and to make the limited electric power resources produce maximum socioeconomic results. The conference's main topic was how to increase the power industry's economic results. In power production, quite a number of units at present are troubled by high coal consumption and a high rate of line loss. As a result, in recent years the cost of power has increased and profit has dropped. In 1981, the cost of power sold by enterprises under the former Ministry of Power Industry increased by 6 jiao and 3 fen per 1,000 kilowatt-hours over that in 1980, and the profit rate for investment dropped by 1.4 percent. The country's line loss rate was as high as 8.91 percent in 1981, about 1.5 percent higher than that in industrially advanced countries. The line loss rate in rural areas is even greater. The comrades who attended the conference held that although there were objective factors, poor administration and management were the main reasons for the high line loss and high coal consumption.

In the field of electric power capital construction, the problems of long construction periods, high construction costs and so forth are widespread. Construction of a large or medium-sized hydroelectric power project generally required 3 to 5 years to complete in the 1950's and till the mid-1960's. It now requires 5 to 10 years. The average combined investment per 1,000 kilowatt has also increased from 1,024 yuan then to more than 1,400 yuan now. The first generating unit of the Baishan power station in Jilin was originally scheduled to go into operation in 1980. It is not completed yet and completion has been postponed for 3 years. The power station's original plan called for an investment of 360 million yuan. It has now been increased to 880 million yuan, more than double the original figure.

The conference pointed out: This year power departments should increase power generation by 1.3 percent over last year to ensure that industrial production will increase by "at least 4 percent and possibly 5 percent." This task is a very arduous one. To encourage the entire power industry to pay attention to increasing economic results, the conference commended 156 advanced units which had made outstanding achievements in ensuring production safety, coal and power conservation, power supply services, water reservoir management, construction results and so forth.

ULANHU, OTHERS MEET MINORITY NATIONALITY YOUTH

OW060235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Ulanhu, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Burham Shahidi and Qian Changzhao met all the members of the visiting group of young people of minority nationalities from the motherland's frontiers on the evening of 5 May.

During the meeting, Ulanhu asked these young people of all nationalities to see for themselves the excellent situation on all fronts in the interior of the motherland, bring back the good experience in the four modernizations and, in the light of the characteristics of the frontiers, push forward the economic construction in the nationality areas. He expressed the hope that after their visits and study they will make greater efforts to strengthen the ties between the frontiers and the interior. He hoped that they will make the unity among nationalities the important content of building spiritual civilization and that they will really do a good job in this respect in order to contribute to strengthening and developing the grand unity among the people of all nationalities of the whole country. Also present at the meeting were responsible persons of related departments Han Ying, Li Gui, Jiang Ping and Keyum Bawudun.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN, OTHERS MEET ADVANCED YOUTHS

OW050609 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Provincial and Nanjing municipal party and government leaders Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, Zhou Yifeng, Kuang Yaming, Chen Yusheng, (Xu Zhi), (Wu Liangjie), Zhou Aimin, (Sha Yuyin), (Jiang Songlian) and Wang Yangqing have met with all the participants in the provincial forum of representatives of advanced youths at (Baiyuanlou) Hall in Xuanwuhu Park in Nanjing and encouraged them to set good examples for more young people to join the ranks of advanced youths and make new contribution to the building of the four modernizations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. He said: You are the advanced elements among young people. Although you are small in number, you represent the historical tides and the direction of the time. He expressed the hope that the advanced youths will examine their speeches and actions from socialist moral viewpoint and further raise their consciousness and uphold revolutionary ideals in order to help and set good examples for masses of less advanced youths, continuously broaden the ranks of the advanced and make greater contribution to rebuilding the country and accomplishing the modernization plan.

JIANGXI STRESSES MAO'S DIRECTIVE ON MILITIA WORK

OW060241 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The command headquarters and the Political Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District recently issued a circular calling on people's armed force cadres at all levels and militiamen to satisfactorily carry out the militia work organizationally, politically and militarily under the new situation.

The circular says: The 20th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's directive on carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily will come on 19 June. All localities should launch small-scale celebration activities and organize full-time people's armed force cadres and militiamen to conscientiously study this directive, review the glorious history of the struggle launched by militiamen of our country and conduct education in the concept of the people's war in order to enhance their understanding of the strategic status and the role of militia, strengthen their sense of responsibility and honor and firm up their will to devote themselves to militia building.

The circular stresses: All units must implement the guidelines set by the Fuzhou military region's meeting on militia work and commend a number of advanced units and individuals in satisfactorily carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily based on building spiritual and material civilization in order to foster a good custom of creating, learning from and catching up with the advanced.

The circular dictates that small-scale celebration activities be held locally and without formalism. Those units with favorable conditions may conduct some meaningful military-sports and recreational activities.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT RALLY FOR MODEL WORKERS

SK060734 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter and correspondent, the provincial and the Jinan municipal trade union federations convened a ceremonious rally at the Bayi auditorium on the afternoon of 5 May to warmly welcome the honorable return of the seven representatives of our province who had attended the national forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the rally. Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the rally.

Attending the welcome rally were representatives of various prefectures and municipalities who had attended the provincial forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages; comrades who had attended the forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages emerged on the provincial metallurgical front; model and distinguished figures of all trades and professions in Jinan municipality; and comrades in charge of trade union work -- over 2,200 people in all.

Prior to the opening of the welcome rally, leading comrades of the provincial and the Jinan municipal CCP committees and people's governments, including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun, Zhao Feng, Lin Ping, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Wei Jianyi and Li Yuanrong, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authority and of mass groups personally received the representatives who had attended the national forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages and comrades who had attended the provincial forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages.

At the welcome rally, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of provincial CCP committee, called on the broad masses of workers and staff on all fronts in the province to immediately set off an upsurge of learning from the advanced and rushing to be the advanced and to charge forward in and make contributions to the four modernizations. He said: Heroes, models and advanced personages always reflect the spirit of the times and represent the way forward for society. Launching mass activities of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and in turn surpassing each other and disseminating the advanced ideology and experiences of model and distinguished personages among large numbers of workers and staff to continually create new and still higher levels in all fields are the demands of the times, the needs of undertakings and the aspirations of the masses. Party and government leaders at all levels and various mass organizations should support and commend the advanced with a clear-cut stand, with ardor and sincerity and with a high political sense of responsibility and conscientiously sum up and propagate the model deeds and advanced ideology and experiences of distinguished personages. Workers, staff and comrades on all fronts should respect, cherish, support and learn from the advanced ideology and model deeds of distinguished personages to open a vivid prospect of everybody learning from, catching up with and rushing to be advanced.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: Some advanced collectives and personages incur satire, ironic remarks and censure from others. This is an unhealthy trend and evil practice and a reflection of backward consciousness. Party and government leaders at all levels and various mass organizations should criticize justly and forcefully such an unhealthy trend and evil practice. The people who are backward ideologically should be educated to enhance their awareness and change their attitude. Those who frame and attack the advanced personages should be investigated and dealt with. As for those who are involved in serious cases, their legal responsibility should be investigated.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Building the four modernizations is a great common cause of thousands upon thousands of people. Only by mobilizing and uniting with all the forces that can be united can we fulfill this cause. Therefore, I hope all model and advanced personages in the province will actively and voluntarily promote unity with others and score new achievements and win still greater honor in building material and spiritual civilizations.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI YOUTH DAY RALLY

HK050133 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] Some 1,000 CYL members and young people held a rally in Nanning on 4 May to mark Youth Day. Qiao Xiaoguang, Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai, Zhang Shengzen, Huang Yun, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, and Mo Naixun, responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC attended the rally. Regional CCP committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun made a speech.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS WUHAN PLA MEETING

HK050653 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Summary] On the morning of 3 May, the Wuhan PLA units held a solemn opening ceremony for the meeting of exchanging experiences in building spiritual civilization with more than 500 PLA representatives attending. Present at the meeting were Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Chengfang, first political commissar; and Commissar Yan Zheng. Also attending the meeting were Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, and Han Ningfu, secretary and governor.

The ceremony was presided over by Wang Chun, head of the political department of Wuhan PLA units. After expounding on the successes scored by the Wuhan PLA units in building socialist spiritual civilization over the past 1 year and more, Commander Zhang Caiqian pointed out in his speech: "The essence of building socialist spiritual civilization lies in cultivating three respects -- ideals, morality and discipline. We must foster enthusiasm in our cadres and fighters to become a generation of new socialists and communists. At present, we must seriously carry out the decisions made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, deal unrelenting blows at criminal activities in the economic field and combat corruption and degeneration. This is one of the major tasks in building spiritual civilization."

In his congratulatory speech at the meeting, Governor Han Ningfu said: "Commanders and fighters of Wuhan PLA units, by carrying forward the Lei Feng spirit, have taken an active part in social public welfare activities and have done numerous good deeds for the people. The masses of people love the PLA more than before. The relationship between the army and the people has become closer and as inseparable as fish and water. We must strengthen unity and mutual support and fight together for building socialist material and spiritual civilization."

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI YOUTH DAY FUNCTION

HK050143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CYL Committee and youth and student federations held a joint forum on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian and Deputy Secretary Xue Tan attended the forum and extended greetings to the participants.

HUBEI ON UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CULTIVATED LAND

HK290404 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Check Unauthorized Seizure and Use of Cultivated Land"]

[Summary] "In recent years the construction of houses in the rural areas has been developing speedily in our province. However, following the large-scale construction of houses, some new problems have emerged.

"In some localities people take up good cultivated land by moving to places they have selected at will; a few market towns and enterprises and institutions owned by communes and production brigades have enclosed or seized land at will; in some localities there are great loopholes in the acquisition of land, resulting in serious waste of cultivated land; and in some localities people even engage in illegal transactions, transfer and lease of land.

"The principal cause of these problems lies in the fact that the leadership groups of a few units do not attach sufficient importance to this question. Some cadres even take the lead in seizing cultivated land and building houses without authorization or seek personal gain by taking advantage of their position and power. All this has made unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land more serious."

In checking unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land, it is first of all necessary to do a good job of ideological and political work among the rural cadres at the grass-roots level and the commune members, it is also necessary to enforce law and discipline. In various localities an inspection should be made of the unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land. With respect to those who have created a very bad impression by their poor conduct, it is necessary to deal with them seriously in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council and the province.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN PARTY MEETING

HK260253 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] A Hunan party representative meeting concluded on 24 April after 7 days in session. After repeated deliberations and consultation from bottom to top and top to bottom, the 600 representatives elected 50 delegates and 5 alternate delegates to attend the 12th national party congress. The election was by secret ballot, with the number of candidates exceeding that of delegates elected.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong spoke on 18 April on the questions of convening the party representative meeting and electing the province's delegates to the 12th national party congress.

Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Wan Da made an important speech in the afternoon of 24 April on upholding the party's communist purity and opposing corruption and degeneration. He pointed out in his speech: Hitting at the serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major expression of the class struggle in socialist society in the economic field in new historical conditions. Judging by the situation in recent years, there has indeed been a notable increase in serious criminal activities in the economic field. Due to the corruption and degeneration of a few party members and cadres, the party's prestige among the masses has been gravely damaged and its combat effectiveness has suffered heavy loss. If we fail to wage resolute and effective struggle against this corruption and allow it to develop, it is certain that still more party members and cadres will come to grief and that the destiny and future of our party and state will be threatened. Hence, our struggle to hit at criminal activties in the economic field and oppose corruption and degeneracy is precisely aimed at averting this danger and upholding our party's communist purity.

Comrade Wan Da said: In the new historical conditions, in order to enhance our ability to resist corruption and avoid degeneracy and uphold the party's communist purity, we must make great efforts to establish the revolutionary outlook on life. At present, the party members and cadres must restudy Chairman Mao's "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Serve the People," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," strive to be so devoted to public service as to forget one's own interests.

Comrade Wan Da said in conclusion: To maintain the party's nature as the vanguard force of the working class and its communist purity, we must ceaselessly step up education for the party members and cadres, and enforce strict control and supervision and party discipline. We believe that we will certainly achieve complete victory in this struggle under the current leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS MAY DAY SOIREE

SK020205 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the provincial and Changchun trade union federations held film receptions on the evening of 30 April at the Jilin provincial guest house and the Changchun municipal cultural palace to celebrate 1 May, International Labor Day.

Attending the receptions were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, PLA units stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district including Qiang Xiaochu, Li Youwen, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, (Su Dunfa) and He Youfa; leading comrades of Changchun municipality; model workers of the provinces and municipalities; and representatives of advanced producers and workers, trade union cadres at various levels and activists of grassroots level trade union organizations. Movies were shown at the receptions.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT 'THREE-GOOD STUDENTS' RALLY

SK050952 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial rally of representatives of three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives opened today at the auditorium of the provincial guest house.

The rally was presided over by Du Changling, secretary of the provincial CYL committee. [Begin recording, voice of unidentified master of ceremonies] Now opens the Jilin provincial rally of representatives of three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade Zhang Shiying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial deputy governor; Comrade Chen Hong, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade Wu Duo, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Comrades Li Shuren and Liu Yunzhao, deputy governors, and Comrade Xiao Danfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, are participants of our rally today. [applause] Also attending today's rally are three-good students, outstanding student cadres, advanced collectives and some college, middle and primary school teachers and students totaling more than 1,200 persons. [applause] [end recording]

At the rally a resolution was issued jointly by the provincial educational department and the provincial CYL committee on commending three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives, and a namelist of those to be commended and presented awards and certificates of merit to representatives of the title-bearers. Comrade Zhang Shiying extended greetings to the rally in behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government and set forth what he expects of youths.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PRIVATE PLOT EXPANSION -- According to Tieling RIBAO, Xifeng County has basically completed readjusting and expanding the area of private plots and fodder plots. Xifeng County has 106,400 mu of private and fodder plots, 14.87 percent of its total farmland. After readjustment, private plots number 36,000 mu more than before. The country's 6,280 licensed only-children have been distributed a double share of private plots. Since readjustment, households specialized in raising livestock and poultry have noticeably increased. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82 SK]

FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES GANSU YOUTH DAY MEETING

SK050956 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 3 May the CYL committee under the provincial-level organs sponsored a report meeting at the auditorium of the Gansu provincial people's government to mark the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report at the meeting in which he urged the broad masses of youths throughout the province to become a new generation with ideals, morality and sense of discipline and to contribute greatly toward building material and spiritual civilizations.

In his report, Feng Jixin first extended his festive greetings to the broad masses of youths. Then he stated: To commemorate the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement today means that we should follow and carry forward the revolutionary spirit raised in the May 4th movement, persistently follow the party's leadership, ardently cherish socialism and uphold the socialist road.

Feng Jixin stated: Our country has stepped into a new historical period which imposes heavy tasks upon the broad masses of youths. Therefore, each ambitious youth should conscientiously assume these tasks and voluntarily fulfill the central work set forth by the party. At present, the broad masses of youths should do a good job in fulfilling the following three tasks:

1. All-out efforts should be made to engage in economic construction. Gansu Province is vast in territory, endowed with abundant material resources and has great potential. Thus, youths should strive to emancipate their mind, break with old conventions and aim high and have lofty ambitions to improve the backward situation of Gansu as soon as possible.

2. Efforts should be made to actively join in the struggle against serious economic crimes and sincerely devote every effort to preserving the purity of communism and opposing any corrosive and deteriorating ideological education.

3. Efforts should be made to take the lead and set an example in creating spiritual civilization.

Feng Jixin stressed: To strengthen education in the spirit of organization and discipline among youths is an important weapon to resist the corrosive influence of any nonproletarian thinking and an important guarantee of the program to achieve the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to encourage youths to implement earnestly the party's principles and policies and to set themselves examples in abiding by the law and legal system set forth by the state and the party as well as labor discipline and work orders. Special attention should be paid to doing a good job in ideological remolding among backward and misled youths so as to divert all young men's youth and wisdom to the program of achieving the four modernizations.

Attending the report meeting were young staff, workers and CYL members from the provincial-level organs.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING

SK010252 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the Qinghai provincial party representatives' meeting which opened on 26 April successfully concluded this afternoon. Attending the meeting were 198 party representatives and 3 nonvoting representatives. The meeting elected 15 delegates and 2 alternate delegates to attend the 12th national party congress. Their nationalities include Han Zhang, Tu Hui, Monggol and Sala. The whole process of deliberations and elections was permeated with democracy and carried out in strict accordance with democratic procedure. It embodied from beginning to end the party's principle of democratic centralism.

With a high degree of political responsibility and a serious and earnest attitude, the representatives conducted repeated deliberations and discussions. After candidates were determined, a secret ballot was held to elect the delegates whose number is less than that of the candidates and who represent all circles and areas. The meeting also conscientiously heard and discussed Comrade Zhao Haifeng's speech on our province's current major tasks and Comrade Ma Wanli's speech on dealing blows at serious economic crimes.

The standing committee of the provincial CCP committee sponsored this representatives' meeting. Comrades Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu and Zhao Haifeng presided over the meeting in turn. Comrade Liang Buting made an important speech at the end of the meeting.

After reviewing the basic situation at the meeting, Comrade Liang Buting said: The Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress recently held its 23d plenary session at which the draft on the revision of the PRC Constitution was discussed, approved and promulgated. The people are being mobilized to discuss the draft. In the second half of this year, the 12th national party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress will be held as scheduled to discuss and approve the sixth 5-year plan and the new constitution, analyze new circumstances and experiences in the four modernizations, study and solve new problems in the four modernizations and adopt new policy decisions. We believe that after these important meetings and major arrangements, our state and party life and the building of material and spiritual civilizations as a whole will undoubtedly enter a new phase of sound development, and the bright future of the four modernizations will doubtlessly be unfolded before our eyes even more clearly to inspire us to march forward.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Since the gradual shift of the emphasis of the party's work to the four modernizations, our economic construction is overcoming numerous difficulties and advancing steadily under the guidance of the eight-character principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and upgrading. Central leading comrades recently reviewed and summed up experiences of the past few years and noted that the party must strive to do a good job in four major tasks now and for a considerably long time to come to guarantee smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The four major tasks are: 1) reform administrative leading organs and gradually conduct comprehensive reforms in political, economic and leading systems; 2) protractedly and frequently carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and the struggle to oppose the corruption of capitalism; 3) grasp the building of spiritual civilization as a major task in the historical period from now on and adhere to it as well as the building of material civilization; and 4) constantly strengthen the party in organization and ideology to maintain and enhance the party's role as a strong leading core in the political, economic and cultural life of our country.

The four major tasks are four basic guarantees set forth after the four basic principles to enable to four modernizations to progress smoothly. They are a high-degree generalization and summing-up of the rich experiences gained in political, economic and cultural fields in the past few years. They are of great immediate significance and a long-term leading role in the party's work now and in the future. They have substantially enhanced the consciousness and broadened the political thinking and view of our leading cadres at all levels. Everyone of our comrades, especially responsible comrades at medium and high levels, must use the important guiding thought to arm himself, learn how to correctly understand and handle relations between politics and economy, between superstructure and economic foundation, and between the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization. Everyone of us must clearly understand the internal relations of the work, continuously sum up experiences, explore regular patterns, take the situation as a whole into consideration and enhance his willpower and be a firm, sober-minded and ambitious Marxist.

Comrade Liang Buting said: The building of spiritual civilization covers a wide range. To put it briefly, it has three meanings: ideals, morality and discipline. It is to enable everyone, male or female, old or young, party member of nonparty member, to become a noble person who has ideals and morality and abides by discipline. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has established a set of fine traditions and work styles, including lofty ideals, firm faith, strict discipline and the spirit of defying difficulties, self-reliance and arduous struggle. All these are our precious heritage which we relied on to achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle and which we will rely on to achieve success in the four modernizations in the future. We must never forget it.

In the past few years, we emphasized the building of material civilization which was absolutely necessary. However, quite a few comrades have somewhat ignored the building of spiritual civilization or failed to effectively carry it out. This is an issue which we must concentrate our efforts to solve.

Comrade Liang Buting emphatically dwelt on the issue of party building. He said: The party itself is the superstructure of our society. The proletarian political party occupies a positon which is at the core of the superstructure of socialist society. During the socialist period, the party building, like other spheres in the superstructure, is having problems in continuously keeping abreast of the economic foundation and meeting the needs of the development of the four modernizations. The most important of all four basic principles set forth by the CCP Central Committee is the party's leadership and the socialist orientation. A major criterion for judging whether the party's leadership is correct is to see whether or not the socialist orientation is adhered to. Under the current circumstances of our country, to adhere to the socialist orientation of the four modernizations without the party's leadership is absolutely impossible. The party's building was an important weapon for us to achieve a victory in the revolutionary struggle before the country's liberation. During the new historical period in which the four modernizations are being carried out, it still is our important weapon. Especially since the 10-year sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four has caused serious internal damage to the party, restoring the party's fine traditions and strengthening the party's consolidation and building become even more prominent and urgent. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the CCP Central Committee has attached great importance to the issue of the party's rectification, exposing, criticizing and investigating persons and incidents in the party implicated with the gang of four's plot to usurp the party and power is an important step to purify the party's organization. The struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes focuses on persons and incidents inside the party and is also a step to strengthen the party's organization.

With regard to the ideological consolidation, great achievements have been scored in eliminating ideological turmoil, restoring ideological order and restoring the original value of Marxism- Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by conducting among all party members the discussion on the criterion for judging the truth and education on the ideological line of dialectical materialism, by mobilizing all party members after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to discuss the decision on various questions left over from history since the country's founding and by integrating the readjustment and implementation of the decision with the education on eliminating the influence of leftist errors and clarifying right and wrong.

However, we must realize that impurity in the party's organization, ideology and work style and the phenomenon that some party members and cadres fail to agree with the CCP Central Committee in politics still pose a serious problem which we should by no means ignore. It requires our long-term, arduous efforts to restore our party members and cadres' ideology, morality, party spirit and political quality and our party's fighting capacity to the best level in history to meet the new demands of the four socialist modernizations.

The provincial CCP committee has made some concrete arrangements and measures in the outline for this year's work. I hope that comrades will conscientiously enact them and strive to achieve an obvious turn for the better in our party style and building within this year.

In conclusion, Comrade Liang Buting said: This year, our province's economic construction task is very arduous. We should not only strive for a solid, not inflated, growth in readjustment, but also raise the economic results to a certain degree. To fulfill this arduous task, all party members should unite together to strive for it. Since the beginning of this year, our province's various undertakings have developed very well. Despite a serious snow disaster, remarkable achievements have been scored in the struggle of combating disasters and protecting animals. Damage caused by snow has substantially decreased compared with previous years in which similar disasters took place. The quality of crop sowing is higher than that of last year. The antiflood and antiwaterlogging work in the intermediate and late stage of field management has been carried out earlier and better than ever. In the first quarter, the industrial production increased by 14.5 percent compared to the corresponding 1981 period, registering an all-time high. The revenue plan was also overfulfilled ahead of schedule. However, all fronts including agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications, capital construction and finance and trade still have some problems and difficulties. We should by no means take them lightly or slacken our efforts.

The CCP Central Committee has now set forth an ever clearer orientation for the four modernizations and the party's work. We are convinced that as long as the people both at higher and lower levels in our province hold identical views, act in unison, adhere to the four basic principles and persist in the four basic guarantees, we will doubtlessly score one victory after another in the four modernizations under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN TAX WORK CONFERENCE -- The Sichuan provincial conference on tax work was held in Chengdu at the end of April. Vice Governor He Haoju attended and spoke. The conference lay stress on studying the issue of strengthening tax management. The conference pointed out that last year, the province discovered that the payment of some 50 million yuan of taxes had been evaded. The majority of enterprises which evaded the payment of taxes were not acquainted with the tax law and therefore, paid taxes wrongly or failed to pay them. However, many enterprises intentionally evaded the payment of taxes. It is therefore necessary to further strengthen tax management. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82 HK]

SICHUAN FINANCE, TRADE SYMPOSIUM -- From 26 -28 April, the finance and trade office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a symposium in Chengdu on doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service. The symposium demanded that financial and trade departments throughout the province further consolidate and develop the achievements scored in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and penetratingly and persistently carry out the activities of doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service. Representatives of 38 advanced units in doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service from all places throughout the province exchanged their experiences. They issued a joint written proposal to all staff members and workers on the financial and trade front of the whole province. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang Lizhi attended. Vice Governor Guan Xuesi spoke. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82 HK]

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES BUSH'S TRIP TO BEIJING

HK060558 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "A Send-Off for Mr Bush to Beijing"]

[Text] Mr George Bush of the United States is to go to Beijing on 7 May. Mr Bush was former chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing before the establishment of the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. To be fair, Mr Bush has made his contribution to establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

This time, he will go to Beijing in the capacity of vice president. Besides, he will be on an official visit. He will look much more impressive than before.

What is the purpose of Bush's present visit to Beijing? This has not been officially announced. His intended visit was only disclosed after he left Washington on his trip to countries in Asia and to Australia. It was reported then that he wished to go to Beijing after his visits to Asia and Australia, but Beijing did not respond at once. "Can you come at any time you please?" Beijing consented after some consideration. Therefore, Bush will be going. What is the purpose of his visit? Journalists are very sensitive and they are certain that it is to settle the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Bush admitted in New Zealand that this was "a serious question." However, asked whether the United States would set a time limit for arms sales to Taiwan, Bush did not reply.

This is quite natural. How can Bush make public his mission before arriving in Beijing? However, one thing is quite certain. He has admitted the importance of the Sino-U.S. relations. He has admitted that this question involves U.S. national interests. Therefore, he holds that the question of arms sales to Taiwan must be frankly negotiated.

What he said is quite pleasing to the ear. However, he said that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan was an "internal matter." What does this mean?

Can the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which is a province of the PRC whose capital is Beijing, be regarded as a U.S. "internal matter?" Does this mean that Taiwan is an internal part of the United States? Have you made a mistake, Vice President Bush?

If the U.S. worthies do not change this way of thinking, they will never be able to get along with us on an equal footing. They are interfering in the internal affairs of another country, yet they regard their interference as their own "internal matter." They have thus posed themselves as the world's overlords. They seem to think that the whole world belongs to the United States and therefore the whole world's affairs are U.S. "internal matters."

Dear U.S. worthies, you are wrong and have said something wrong. Why is it necessary to take the trouble of coming to hold talks in Beijing with the Chinese if the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is a U.S. "internal matter?" China has never meddled in others' "internal matters," but it will never allow others to interfere in its "internal matters" or "internal affairs" no matter whether you are the U.S. overlord or the Soviet overlord!

Bush said: We do not want to put the clock back, restart old disputes or open up old wounds, nor do we want to denounce the PRC with language used in the past.

Very well, thank you, Vice President Bush for your kindness. But if the clock is turned back, it is not China that owes the United States a debt but the United States that owes the Chinese a debt. A few major examples will be enough to illustrate this: In the aggression of the eight-power allied forces in 1900, the United States was involved. When Yuan Shikai opposed Dr Sun Yat-sen and attempted to become emperor, he was supported by the United States. After World War II, the KMT planned to "wipe out the communist bandits within 3 months," and the United States supported it with arms supply.

Let us ask: Is it the United States that forgives China or China that forgives the United States?

At present, the United States again supports Taiwan's KMT authorities with arms supplies. Is it different in nature from what you did when the KMT launched the civil war? Have not Taiwan's KMT authorities been clamoring again about "counterattacking the mainland" since the beginning of this year? Is it not obvious that the United States is supporting the KMT to set up a separatist regime by force of arms so that Taiwan may serve forever as a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" even if there is no "counterattack?"

Referring to arms sales to Taiwan, Mr Bush said in Tokyo that the United States would show consideration for its old friends. This means that the United States is persisting in its old ways, that is, it is persisting overbearingly in interfering in China's internal affairs and in violating China's sovereignty. Why should Mr Bush take the trouble of traveling a long way to Beijing if this is the case?

It is ridiculous for the U.S. political VIP's to say that they will not forget their old friends. In China, your old friends were Empress Dowager and Yuan Shikai. In those days, you opposed Dr Sun Yat-sen; Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh Diem were also your friends. In whose hands did they die? In Europe, Britain is your old friend. However, during the Suez Canal war, U.S. Secretary of State John Dulles opposed your old friend Britain resulting in Robert Eden's resignation in an extremely awkward manner. In Latin America, the Argentine military government is a pro-American political power and is your old friend. But at present, you have again stabbed your old friend in the back! We do not want to predict when and what you will do to your old friend in Taiwan. In short, the term "old friend" you use is not worth a fig. It is merely used to cover up your hegemonist acts.

Mr Bush need not say fine words during his visit to Beijing. It is better for him to set a time limit for arms sales to Taiwan, that is, to set a time limit for violating China's sovereignty! This may be regarded as the greatest kindness to us Chinese. We Chinese people will make our own judgment and decide what action we will take in accordance with what the United States does!

HONG KONG PAPER VIEWS PRC FOREIGN TRADE

Trade With South Korea

HK050155 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 May 82 p 8

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] China's triangular trade through Hong Kong with South Korea has rocketed tenfold in the past two years. Chinese goods officially recorded as being shipped from Hong Kong to Korea last year totalled HK$413.17 million and Korean origin goods likewise shipped to China totalled HK$810.99 million, giving an aggregate trade volume of HK$1.22 billion. These statistics were compiled by the government's census and statistics department.

In 1980 Korean registered goods valued around HK$180 million were exported through Hong Kong to China and Korea's imports of Chinese goods through Hong Kong were around HK$150 million, giving an aggregate of HK$330 million, one quarter of last year's figure. This compares with an aggregate volume in 1979 of only HK$120 million, indicating that in merely two years this trade has grown tenfold.

The total volume of all trade between China and Korea through all third countries is difficult to estimate, though Seoul businessmen and customs authorities last year estimated the total at around HK$6 billion.

Korean customs authorities disclosed last year that China was Seoul's largest supplier of imported anthracite, valued at HK$14.6 million.

Buinessmen who were formerly Chinese citizens employed by the Ministry of Coal in Beijing and who are familiar with China's coal exports told [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] BUSINESS NEWS that of almost seven million tonnes of coal exported last year, at leaat 0.7 million tonnes went to Korea. This contrasts sharply with lower tonnage estimated of 175,000 based on the value quoted by Seoul customs of HK$14.6 million for anthracite divided by the world average per ton price of the coal.

Upwards of one million tonnes went to North Korea, sources said, around three million tonnes to Japan and large amounts to Romania. A remaining 1.8 million tonnes was more diffusely exported in smaller consignments, and it is from this portion that coal ends up in Korea, the businessmen said.

A former official of the Coal Ministry in Beijing said the ministry holds up-to-date information of prices offered for coal by Korea. Re-export statistics compiled by the census and statistics department did not list coal as a significant item in China-Hong Kong-Korea trade.

Other large elements of the Sino-Korean trade fall into the agricultural produce category, such as sesame, soyabeans, peanuts and Chinese garlic, explained a businessman who has just shipped 3,000 tonnes of Chinese sesame to Seoul.

The Korean Government advertises its annual needs and bids its buying price, and all business in raw materials and foods is officially conducted by the government rather than by private businesses. Korean officials are also fully aware of the origin of their purchases, he said.

Chinese trade organisations have items in their contracts with Hong Kong businesses exacting that the buyer must provide the seller with a document proving that the goods were not delivered in Korea, South Africa or Israel. Nor will China accept in its ports vessels carrying the flag of these three countries.

However, goods are loaded on to ships in Chinese ports and shipped directly to Korea. Coal, pig-iron and agricultural produce is shipped mainly from Qinhuangdao, Tianjin-Xingang and Lianyungang.

Some Japanese shipping and trading companies specialise in this business, shipping Chinese goods both to Korea and Taiwan.

Trade With Saudi Arabia

HK060310 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 82 p 8

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] Saudi Arabia, a country officially in China's black books because it maintains relations with Taiwan, is importing large quantities of Chinese products through Hong Kong. Saudi Arabian imports of Chinese products through Hong Kong last year were valued at $262 million, mainly comprising textiles worth $43 million and trade goods worth $35 million.

China also imported a modest $40,425 of goods from Saudi Arabia through the Colony, principally internal combustion engine components worth $21,000.

Beijing has denied all relations with Saudi Arabia so long as Riyadh recognises the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan. The discreet visit to China of a Saudi prince last year triggered speculation that Beijing and Riyadh want to extend at least their trade relations, if not to establish diplomatic relations.

With South Africa, Israel

HK060257 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 82 p 9

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] China, which has soaring trade with its anticommunist "enemy," South Korea, also has flourishing trade links with South Africa and Israel via Hong Kong.

This is despite the fact that Beijing has long forsworn all relations with Pretoria because of South Africa's apartheid policy, and with Israel because of its treatment of the Palestinians.

Hong Kong official figures reveal that China's trade with South Africa -- using Hong Kong as the staging post -- topped HK$175 million last year.

Sources in South Africa have told the SCM POST that Chinese goods are openly sold in shops there, and in central Johannesburg there is a shop rather like Hong Kong's China products stores, specialising in goods imported from China.

As previously reported in the SCM POST, China's Hong Kong-routed trade with South Korea has expanded 10-fold in the past two years. Businessmen believe that Sino-South African trade will likewise rocket in coming years.

The re-export products from China represent a significant chunk of the total volume of goods shipped from Hong Kong to South Africa last year -- about 20 per cent. The figures were compiled by the government's census and statistics department.

Reliable sources add that a much larger volume of business is conducted through Overseas Chinese in other third countries. No reliable figures can be compiled for the overall total of trade between China and South Africa though because of the great sensitivity which imbues the issue of China's relations with those countries.

Only in March China's foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, said in a message to a United Nations meeting to mark the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination that China refuses to enter into "any relations whatsoever" with the South African Government. His message described the South African Government as a racist regime which had committed a crime against mankind. China officially aligns itself with African black liberation movements. "The Chinese Government has always firmly refused to enter into any relations whatsoever with the South African authorities and supported the imposition of sanctions on South Africa by all countries," NCNA quoted Mr Huang as saying.

Yet China's recorded exports through Hong Kong middle-men to South Africa last year, totalled HK$169 million. China's imports from South Africa were a mere HK$6 million, according to official Hong Kong statistics. The main Chinese exports reaching South Africa last year were textiles, valued at about HK$60 million. China's imports of South African goods were mainly pearls and precious stones modestly valued at HK$4.4 million.

Just as China's trade with South Africa and Israel jars with Beijing's official foreign policy, the sale of Chinese products in those two countries points to similar double standards in Pretoria and Tel Aviv. Because of South Africa's long standing anathema to socialist countries and because of China's support for black Africa, Pretoria has taken a strong line against relations with China. It has preferred relations with Taiwan's Kuomintang regime, which fled Communist China in 1949, and the past few years have seen an upsurge in friendship between Taipei and South Africa. There have been frequent exchange visits of senior leaders.

Beijing would find it impossible to establish relations with Pretoria at present, not only because of the Taiwan issue, but especially because by so doing it would lose its relations with virtually all other African countries.

Relations with those countries are for China a mainstay of its Third World foreign policy system. Among the goods openly displayed in Johannesburg shops are clothes, household wares and handicrafts. It is not difficult to distinguish the China-made from the Taiwan-made goods sold in South Africa even though both may bear the tag "made in China." The use of mainland China's simplified characters on items examined confirms that they originated from the People's Republic.

While China, in its present spirit of economic pragmatism, has pursued indirect trade with its enemies, it is hyper-sensitive should anyone suggest this is so. For example vigorous denials from Beijing followed American press reports in November that China had supplied Pretoria with enriched uranium for two 1,000 megawatt power plants. And when it was reported that China had provided fuel for South African tanks in Namibia in exchange for diamonds and gold, Beijing reacted sharply, accusing Moscow, Hanoi and Havana of spreading malicious rumours. In the case of China's exports to Israel through Hong Kong, local figures show that the volume is less significant than its South African counterpart.

Last year the value of exports was HK$32 million, but this was nonetheless eight percent of the total volume of exports shipped from Hong Kong to Israel. The main products exported were crude animal and vegetable products -- valued at almost HK$19 million -- and textiles worth HK$6 million.

China's imports from Israel through Hong Kong were a fraction of this and amounted to only HK$223,075, mainly consisting of textiles and synthetic fibres. With Israel, Beijing has dismissed the possibility of relations because of the Chinese commitment to organisations fighting for the cause of a free Palestine. Indeed, last year when it was alleged that Beijing planned to buy arms from Tel Aviv, an official Chinese magazine declared: "The Chinese Government will have nothing to do with Israel as long as it occupies Arab territories and denies the Palestinian people their national rights."

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VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ARRIVES IN BEIJING 7 MAY

OW070430 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, his wife and entourage, who have been on an official visit to China, arrived in Beijing from Hangzhou by a special plane on the morning of 7 May in the company of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.

Accompanying the vice president on the visit are Daniel Murphy, chief of staff of the office of the vice president; John Holdridge, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs; Mrs Holdridge; Peter Teeley, press secretary for the vice president; Mrs Nancy Bearg Dyke, assistant for national security affairs for the vice president, and (Donald Gregg), senior staff member of the National Security Council.

Vice President and Mrs Bush and their entourage arrived in Hangzhou on the evening of 5 May. U.S. Ambassador and Mrs Hummel, who had gone to Hangzhou to greet the vice president, arrived in Beijing on the same plane.

Wan Li, Huang Hua Greeting

OW071324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a ceremony east of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to welcome George Bush, vice-president of the United States of America. At 3:00, Vice-President and Mrs. Barbara Bush arrived at the plaza, where both the Chinese and U.S. flags flew. Vice-Premier Wan Li of the State Council greeted them and two children presented them with bouquets of flowers. Amid the U.S. and Chinese anthems, Wan Li and Bush reviewed a guard of honor from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army while 200 children waved garlands in greeting.

Attending the ceremony were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; his wife, He Liliang; Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. After the ceremony, Wan Li met with Vice-President Bush. Bush handed to Wan Li a letter from President Reagan to Chairman Hu Yaobang.

The guests arrived from Hangzhou this morning with Han Xu.

Huang, Bush Hold 'Frank' Talks

OW071208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and George Bush, vice-president of the United States, held talks in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Sources said they had frank and candid discussions on the Taiwan issue, especially U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan. Talks will be held tomorrow between Chinese and American leaders on this and other issues.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff to the vice-president, and Ambassador John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, vice-ministers of foreign affairs.

HANGZHOU, BOSTON ESTABLISH SISTER-CITY RELATIONS

OW011817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hangzhou, May 1 (XINHUA) -- An agreement to establish sister-city relations between Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province, and the U.S. city of Boston, Massachusetts, was signed this afternoon by Hangzhou Mayor Zhou Feng and Boston Mayor Kevin White. Zhou Feng and White said the signing signals the furtherance of friendship and cooperation between the two cities.

Chen Zuolin, vice-governor of Zhejiang Province, attended the ceremony and met the Boston friendship delegation led by White.

WEINBERGER SPEAKS TO U.S. SENATE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW301933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 29 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today that the United States is opposed to proposals which would freeze nuclear forces "at the current unequal level" with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, he noted, continues to lead the United States in most measures of strategic forces, but the United States still has the advantage in total numbers of deliverable warheads. However, "the Soviets may equal or surpass us in the total number of warheads during the 1980's as they continue the rapid expansion of their strategic nuclear arsenal," he warned.

Weinberger was the first witness at a series of hearings the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began this morning on public and congressional calls for a U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow, former defense secretaries James Schlesinger and Harold Brown, Senators Edward Kennedy and Henry Jackson will also testify during the hearings, altogether six which will take three weeks to complete. Weinberger said: "Concern has been expressed that the Reagan administration has not moved fast enough on arms reduction negotiations, that we have been wasting time.... Actually we have gained time." The U.S. Government has done so by initiating its "long term program to improve the stability and security of our nuclear deterrent force, thus providing the only basis for negotiations that can lead to real reductions." "In the near future, the president will make far-reaching proposals for intercontinental arms and invite the Soviet Union to commence strategic arms reduction talks," he added.

The extensive hearings are taking place amidst a growing mass movement for a halt to the superpower nuclear armament race. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "All across America a grassroots movement is organizing in support of prompt and dramatic action on arms control." Claiborne Pell, a senior Democrat of the committee, had this to say: "The people want the two superpowers to negotiate seriously and energetically to reduce the risk that nuclear arms will ever be used anywhere, for any purpose."

Yet there are some more factors that have prompted the current public debate on this issue. While unemployment totals 10 million and the budget deficit reaches 100 billion dollars, the administration, under the "rearming the United States" policy, put the next fiscal year's military budget at 215.9 billion dollars. [Word indistinct] percent more than for the current year. A total of 1,600 billion dollars will be spent in the next five years to strengthen the U.S. Armed Forces across the board. In addition, West European allies, being exposed to stronger public sentiments against escalating U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race, have been reluctant to show their support for U.S. nuclear armament policy. Instead they insist that the U.S. should never discard disarmament as a policy.

Several resolutions on nuclear disarmament have already been proposed in the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee will "examine carefully the political, strategic and technical practicality of each resolution," and report out a single resolution that can command overwhelming support in the Senate and be supported by the American people, Percy declared.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE REJECTS REAGAN'S BUDGET

OW061646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) — The U.S. Senate Budget Committee Wednesday unanimously rejected President Ronald Reagan's 1983 budget, which contains an exorbitant deficit, according to reports from Washington.

The rejection came in the wake of failed secret negotitions between the White House and Congress on cutting the proposed budget deficit and of Reagan's televised address seeking support for his budget proposals.

Since the Republican-dominated Senate committee rejected Reagan's budget, this could be an indication that the President's economic policies will encounter further opposition.

Reagan's budget, submitted on Feb 8, contains a projected deficit of 91.5 billion U.S. dollars. But congressional sources predict the deficit could reach as high as 182 billion U.S. dollars without tax increases and spending cuts.

Economists worry that such a huge budget deficit would make it impossible for the high interest rates to drop and would prolong the present recession.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK061006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 7

[Report: "Soviet Economic Situation in the First Quarter Was Still Not Good"]

[Text] The Soviet Central Statistics Bureau recently published a communique on the statistics for the first quarter of this year. While stressing that "the national economy grew" in this quarter, it admitted that there were "serious defects" in the fulfillment of the production plan.

According to the plan, industrial output value for this year should grow by 4.7 percent. However, in the first quarter of this year, it grew by only 2.1 percent as compared with that in the same period of last year. No matter whether it is compared with the whole of last year or with the same period of last year, this year's first quarter saw a record low in industrial growth in the Soviet Union during peacetime.

As stipulated by the plan, industrial labor productivity should grow by 4.1 percent this year. But it grew by only 1.5 percent in the first quarter of this year. Compared with previous years and the same periods, industrial productivity in the first quarter of this year also dropped to a record peacetime low. According to the 1981-85 5-year plan, the growth in industrial output value is to be realized chiefly by increasing labor productivity. For this reason, the Soviet authorities are "worried" about the noticeable decrease in labor productivity.

The manufacturing of industrial product also was not in a good situation. According to the Soviet official communique, the output of 27 of the 65 varieties of "the most important products" in the first quarter of this year decreased as compared with that in the same period of last year. These products included steel, iron ore, chemical fertilizer, cement, petroleum equipment, cars, timber, fabrics and dairy products.

Three consecutive years of bad harvests have adversely affected this year's agricultural production. Up to the present, the Soviet Government has not yet announced the figures of last year's grain output. It is estimated that actual grain output was 60-70 million tons short of the target, so that more than 40 million tons of grain must be imported this year. As far as the conditions in the first quarter of this year are concerned, the Soviet Union only announced that the outputs of meat and milk dropped by 1 percent and 4 percent respectively as compared with that in the same period last year. This invariably resulted in even shorter supplies. Recently, in Moscow, the purchase of such foodstuffs as meat, sausages, butter and cheese was limited to a certain amount; these foodstuffs were available only to those who held food coupons in many other cities and were just unavailable in the shops in some localities. Moreover, the supply of many kinds of industrial consumer goods also was very abnormal. For example, it was not easy to buy such goods as cotton cloth, aluminum pots, soap, washing powder, toothpaste and brushes, toilet paper and film because they often were out of stock.

PRINCE SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING 6 MAY

Meets Huang Hua

OW061324 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Huang Hua, state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, met and feted Prince Sihanouk and his wife in the Great Hall of the People tonight. They had a friendly and cordial talk.

Prince Sihanouk and his wife arrived in Beijing from Pyongyang on the afternoon of 6 May. Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and others greeted them at the airport.

Issues Statement

OW061858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reiterated in a statement here today that he and the Kampuchean national liberation movement he leads would make no demands as regards the formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchean patriotic forces, that he and his movement would accept what the other two parties propose and approve any agreement or compromise reached between them.

As regards the "tripartite coalition," the statement says, certain newspapers, news agencies and radios of the Western world continue to assert that "the three factions have not reached an understanding on the division of power." This is completely inaccurate, it says. "My front (or party) and myself, contrary to the F.N.L.P.K. [Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front] of Mr Son Sann, do not claim any power, any post, any portfolio, and do not pose any condition for our participation in an eventual 'tripartite coalition' government. It is thus most unjust to continue to assert that the 'three' factions are wrangling over power and preventing the formation of the 'coalition' within a short period of time," the statement says.

It says, "Our unchanged and invariable position in this regard is as follows: a) We do not make any demands for ourselves in the government to be formed; we shall accept what the other two factions will propose to us; b) we shall always and completely respect the three-point agreement concluded in February 1982 in Beijing by Mr Khieu Samphan, head of the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and Norodom Sihanouk; c) we shall approve unreservedly any agreement or compromise between the other two factions to be realized for the formation of the 'tripartite coalition'."

The statement says, "If a new 'summit conference' of Cambodian leaders of the anti-Viet resistance is to take place in a country other than the People's Republic of China or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I shall not be able to take part in person but I shall be represented in this new conference by former Prime Minister In Tam. I emphasize once again that my presence in such a new conference is absolutely useless, for my front (or party) demands nothing and approves in advance what is to be reached as an agreement or compromise between Mr Khieu Samphan and Mr Son Sann."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived here from Pyongyang today. He said in his statement that he will return to Pyongyang after a few weeks, and will come to China again at the end of August.

ZHAO ZIYANG BIDS FAREWELL TO LIBERIA'S DOE

OW061610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, commander in chief of the armed forces and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of the Republic of Liberia, left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to Shanghai, in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to bid Chairman Doe farewell before his departure. Zhao asked Doe to convey the cordial regards and best wishes of the Chinese people to the Liberian people. "Your current visit to China is of great significance for strengthening friendship between our two countries and will help increase mutual understanding between the two peoples," he said. Zhao said he hoped to see further development of friendly relations between China and Liberia.

Doe expressed his thanks to the premier for the warm reception accorded him. He said he hoped that Premier Zhao could have an opportunity to visit Liberia so that the two sides would again exchange views on issues of common concern.

Premier Zhao said: "I would be very glad to visit your country, and welcome you to visit China again."

Upon their arrival in Shanghai, the Liberian guests were welcomed at the airport by Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and others. In the evening, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of the guests. Mayor Wang and Chairman Doe proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the two countries and two peoples.

HUANG PAYS CONDOLENCE CALL TO ALGERIAN ENVOY

OW061234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, went to the residence of the Algerian Ambassador to China Ali Abdelaoui this morning to express condolences on the unfortunate death of Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algerian foreign minister.

In a tribute he wrote to the late Algerian foreign minister, Huang Hua said: "I wish to express deep condolences on the death of the great son of the Algerian people. He was a fighter, a statesman, a brilliant diplomat and a comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people. I also express sorrow on the deaths of the other Algerian friends. Eternal glory to the revolutionary spirit of Mohamed Yahia and the other Algerian friends."

Ali Abdelaoui, Algerian ambassador to China, received Huang Hua and Li Shuzheng.

Foreign Minister Yahia was killed in a plane crash on May 3.

JI PENGFEI MEETS GUINEAN HEALTH MINISTER

OW061236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a Guinean health delegation led by Mamadou Bah Kaba, minister of health of Guinea, here this afternoon. In a cordial conversation, Ji Pengfei and Bah Kaba pledged their efforts to further Sino-Guinean cooperation in medicine and public health.

Present on the occasion were Tan Yunhe, Chinese vice-minister of public health, and Thierno Habib Diallo, member of the Guinean health delegation and Guinean ambassador to China.

The delegation will leave here for home tomorrow. Yesterday, Minister Bah Kaba gave a farewell banquet.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UK, U.S. FALKLANDS STAND

OW070726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 7 May 82

["Commentary: Immediate Halt to Anglo-Argentine Conflict" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhenmin) -- The military action in the South Atlantic is dangerously escalating despite repeated professions of Britain that she is still seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, the focus of world attention.

Britain has mounted repeated air and naval attacks on Port Argentino (Stanley) and other Argentine positions on the Malvinas Islands following British landing on South Georgia Island on April 25. The British Navy sank an Argentine cruiser with a crew of 1,000 officers and men in waters beyond the 200-mile exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1610 GMT on 6 May in its version of this commentary omits the preceding portion of this paragraph] Now the British naval task force is only tens of nautical miles off the Malvinas, poised for a forced landing on the islands.

The British Government declared that the action it has taken is aimed at putting "military pressure" on Argentina to force it to withdraw its troops from the islands. In other words, Britain is trying on the strength of her gigantic fleet to impose her will on a weaker country which has stood up in defence of its sovereignty. A Thai newspaper accused Britain of action "in revival of the gunboat policy she practised in the colonial era."

However, the colonial era of the 17th and 18th century is past and gone long ago, and the gunboat policy no longer works. The British naval assault has inflicted heavy losses on Argentina but her own losses are also quite heavy, with the sinking of one of her new-type destroyers and the downing of jetplanes.

What is noteworthy is that the British action has enraged public opinion in Third World countries and in the whole world. Many Latin American and other developing countries condemned Britain and voiced solidarity with Argentina. Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Balensia called the British bombing of the Malvinas Islands a "new, colonial aggression." Some Latin American countries expressed their willingness to give Argentina material and military support. Even some West European countries which supported Britain were shocked and expressed regret for the British sinking of an Argentine cruiser. They called for restraint on the part of Britain. West Germany made an urgent call for an immediate ceasefire between Britain and Argentina and for every possible effort to seek a peaceful solution.

Irish Defence Minister Patrick Power said in Dublin, "We felt that Argentina was the first aggressor and originally backed Britain. But obviously the British themselves are very much the aggressors now and we are taking a neutral stance."

REUTER reported on May 4: "While governments were reluctant to criticise a key ally, there appeared to be growing unease over Britain's apparent intention to keep up military pressure in the South Atlantic." It also reported that "West European support for Britain showed signs of wavering today."

Originally the United States maintained some kind of a "neutral" stance when it mediated between Britain and Argentina. But shortly before Britain bombed the Malvinas the U.S. Government made a sudden about-face to side with Britain and imposed sanctions on Argentina. The U.S. move had encouraged Britain in her adventurous act, thus helping to kindle the conflagration of war in the South Atlantic. [The Beijing XINHUA Chinese version omits the preceding three paragraphs]

This United States' stand has hurt the national feeling of the Latin American people and deepened its contradiction with the Latin American states. [The Beijing XINHUA Chinese version omits the remaining portion of this paragraph] In a note of protest to the United States on May 2, Argentina pointed out that the Argentines can neither understand nor forget that in one of the most critical hours of their history, the United States "has preferred to side with a power outside this hemisphere and cooperate with its aggressive designs." Some leaders of Latin American countries pointed out that this act of the United States in contrary to the historical trend has shelved the U.S. claim in the Monroe Doctrine that "America belongs to the Americans," the Pan-American doctrine, and the Pan-American cooperative pact. Some even said that gone is the day of Latin America being the U.S. "backyard."

It is obvious that the British adventure and U.S. partiality have deepened the gap and contradictions between Latin America as one side and Britain, the United States and Western Europe as the other side. The raging flames of war in the South Atlantic are detrimental to North-South cooperation. But the Soviet Union is seeking advantage from the crisis over the Malvinas Islands. Third World countries and all other peace-loving countries are following with anxiety the developments in the South Atlantic. Now the United Nations is trying to start fresh mediation and Argentina has given a positive response. People are waiting anxiously to see whether Britain would stop her hostile action against Argentina in response to U.N. mediation? And, is there any hope of settling the dispute over the Malvinas Islands by peaceful means?

WANG BINGQIAN'S 1982 STATE BUDGET REPORT

OW050901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0059 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Report on the draft state budget for 1982 presented at the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC on 28 April 1982 by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian.

Members: The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC discussed the implementation of the 1981 budgetary estimates and the revenues and expenditures projected in the 1982 state budget and authorized the Standing Committee of the NPC to examine and approve them after formally completing the 1981 final state accounts and the 1982 state budget. The 1981 final state accounts are presently being compiled stage by stage. According to the available preliminary figures, total revenues amount to 106.43 billion yuan and total expenditures to 108.97 billion yuan. Expenditures exceed revenues by 2.54 billion yuan. Both revenues and expenditures are slightly higher than estimated, but the deficit is slightly below estimate. Generally speaking, the situation has been good. When the year's final state accounts are formally compiled, they will be presented for examination and approval. Now, entrusted by the State Council, I will make a report on the draft state budget for 1982 for examination by the session.

I. Draft State Budget for 1982

Financial and economic conditions throughout the country in 1982 will continue to turn for the better. Since the beginning of this year, new gains have been made in production, construction and other economic undertakings by the various localities and departments as a result of their continued efforts to implement the policy of achieving further economic readjustment and greater political stability. Activities for building a socialist spiritual civilization have gradually been unfolded in society. At the same time, efforts to deal blows against serious criminal activities in the economic field are being made. Government restructuring has begun to be carried out in a systematic way. All this indicates that 1982 will be another year in which the political and economic situation throughout the country will make good progress. To meet the need of development in the current situation, necessary adjustments have been made in the state's 1982 budgetary revenues and expenditures on the basis of the original targets. The basic principles for budget arrangements are: to persistently rely on planned economy as the main factor and market regulation as a supplementary one and to make efforts to increase state revenue by improving production and enhancing economic results; to continue to restrict the scope of capital construction and various budgetary expenditures, properly increase allocations for energy production and communications and expenditures for culture, education and national defense; to keep steadily to the current policy regarding the distribution of income so that the living standards of the urban and rural population will continue to improve on the basis of increased production; and to continue to maintain a basic balance between revenues and expenditures and a fundamental credit balance and to ensure the stability of market prices in general so that the national economy will develop in a stable manner.

In accordance with the aforementioned objectives, the draft state budget for 1982 now being compiled provides for total revenues of 110.45 billion yuan and total expenditures of 113.45 billion yuan, with expenditures exceeding revenues by 3 billion yuan. Compared with the previously projected state budgetary revenues and expenditures for 1982 examined and approved by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, there is an increase of 500 million yuan in both revenues and expenditures with expenditures still exceeding revenues by 3 billion yuan. Efforts should be made to slightly trim this deficit by increasing production and practicing economy in the process of implementing the budget.

Total revenues for 1982 are 4.02 billion yuan more than in 1981. The breakdown of total budgetary revenues is as follows: receipts from enterprises amount to 34.41 billion yuan; taxes, 64.6 billion yuan; receipts from other sources, 240 million yuan; depreciation funds turned in by enterprises to central financial departments, 2.2 billion yuan; receipts from the issuance of treasury bonds, 4 billion yuan; and receipts in the form of foreign loans, 5 billion yuan.

The 1982 total state budgetary revenues are worked out mainly on the basis of total industrial and agricultural output value as outlined in the economic and social development plan and on the growth in retail trade of social commodities. Consideration has been given to increasing revenues by cutting enterprises' expenses through reducing operational losses, improving finance work, strengthening tax collection, monopolizing tobacco sales and raising tobacco and wine prices. At the same time, attention has also been paid to losses in revenue due to the reduction of prices of commodities such as polyester and cotton fabrics, TV sets, radios, wristwatches and stretch nylon, further price subsidies for major agricultural and sideline products and for basic necessities needed by the people, continued job arrangements for jobless youths in cities and increased expenses for maintaining simple reproduction [jian dan zai sheng chan 4675 0830 0375 3932 3934] of metallurgical, chemical industrial and forestry enterprises. In general, the revenue budget is a positive and reliable one.

Total state expenditures for 1982 are 4.48 billion yuan more than in 1981. The breakdown of total budgetary expenditures is essentially as follows:

1. Appropriations for capital construction total 29.73 billion yuan. Direct state investments in capital construction total 18.63 billion yuan, an increase of 1 billion yuan over 1981. The state investments are used mainly for basic construction related to energy and transportation. Investments from local financial reserves and from local reserves for capital construction total 6.1 billion yuan. They show some decrease compared with the previous year.

2. Funds allocated for tapping the potentials of enterprises through technical transformation, plus those for subsidizing the development of new products, come to 5.42 billion yuan, about the same as last year. In addition, depreciation funds and profits to be retained by state enterprises amount to over 20 billion yuan. Because the sums involved are so large, unified arrangements for rational utilization so as to raise economic returns are important.

3. Additional allocations of circulating funds for enterprises total 2.4 billion yuan. These are intended mainly to meet the needs of newly commissioned enterprises and certain special reserves. At present, funds for production and circulation are enormous and overstocking of materials is serious. The state is now taking steps to help enterprises to reduce circulating funds to a rational level.

4. Expenditures for aiding rural people's communes and other operating expenses for agriculture amount to 7.61 billion yuan, showing some increase over last year. In developing agriculture, we rely mainly on correct policies, science and the collective economy, as well as on necessary assistance from the state. Since the current state funds for aiding agriculture are by no means small, they must be rationally managed and used so as to improve economic returns.

5. Allocations for culture, education, health and science total 18 billion yuan, an increase of 780 million yuan over 1981 following growth for several consecutive years. In addition, localities and enterprises also have allocations for these sectors. Despite financial difficulties in recent years, the state has made great efforts to speed the development of culture, education, health and science. The average annual growth rate of state financial revenues was 5.3 percent in the 5 years from 1977 through 1981 while allocations for culture, education, health and science averaged 15 percent. Of course, there are still problems with regard to needs in the above sectors that yet have to be resolved. However, they can be resolved only step by step within the capability of the state's financial and material resources.

6. Expenditures for national defense and preparations against war total 17.87 billion yuan, an increase of 1.07 billion yuan over 1981. In order to speed the modernization and regularization of the armed forces, an increase of expenditures in this respect is necessary.

7. Expenditures for administration and management amount to 7.8 billion yuan, an increase of 560 million yuan over last year. The main reasons for the increase are that as a result of further strengthening public security, procuratorial and judicial work and transferring some army cadres to office work, the funds for wages and administrative and operating expenses need to be increased accordingly in these areas.

8. The general reserve funds account for 2.7 billion yuan, 1 billion yuan of which are for the central authorities and 1.7 billion yuan for local authorities.

9. Payments on the principal and interest of foreign loans amount to 3.55 billion yuan. It is estimated that up to the end of 1982, the total amount borrowed by the state will be more than $5 billion after deducting the matured principal that will be paid off.

The above draft state budget continues to maintain a basic balance between revenues and expenditures. This will help control market prices, remove step by step the potential dangers in the national economy and maintain economic stability. At the same time, proper arrangements are made in the budget for future development of the national economy, thus preparing for construction in the next stage. The budget also takes into account improvement in the people's living standards on the basis of the growth of production. Proper arrangements are also made for the employment of job-seeking young people in cities and towns and for the adjustment of wages for those working in government offices and scientific, cultural, educational and public health departments where there is no bonus system.

It should be realized that the state budget for 1982 is rather tight. A basic balance between revenues and expenditures was achieved last year mainly by greatly cutting down expenses. However, since some necessary spending has to increase this year, there will be a discrepancy between revenues and expenditures. To achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures this year, it is particularly necessary to increase revenues and strictly control expenditures. As things stand now, the task of bringing in all revenues must be fulfilled through arduous effort by all areas and departments. In the course of implementing the budget, we may encounter some spending problems that are hard to predict. To achieve a basic balance between revenues and expenditures this year, we must make vigorous efforts to increase production, practice economy and increase revenues, and strive to reduce deficits by conscientiously cutting down expenses in the course of implementing the budget.

II. Strive To Implement the State Budget for 1982

More than 3 months have passed this year. As far as revenues and expenditures in the first quarter are concerned, the overall situation is good. Total revenues in the first quarter amounted to 23.8 billion yuan, fulfilling 21.7 percent of the annual budget; and expenditures were 20 billion yuan, making up 17.8 percent of the annual budget. Revenues exceeded expenditures by 3.8 billion yuan (revenues in the first quarter of last year exceeded expenditures by nearly 4 billion yuan). It can be seen from this that both revenues and expenditures have progressed rather normally. However, what merits our attention is that a slack mood has occurred in some units and that more requests have been made for additional expenditures by various quarters because a basic balance between revenues and expenditures was achieved last year and the situation in revenues and expenditures was better in the first quarter of this year. The State Council recently issued a circular to all areas and departments, calling on them to pay attention to controlling expenditures and to resolutely prevent a bigger discrepancy between revenues and expenditures so as not to affect the task of balancing the state budget.

To ensure a basic balance between revenues and expenditures this year, we must have a clear understanding of the current excellent situation and favorable conditions, resolutely surmount the various difficulties and successfully carry out the following several tasks in a down-to-earth way:

First, we should mobilize the masses to further carry out activities to increase production and practice economy, with a view to achieving better economic results. Increasing production and practicing strict economy are the basic means for us to increase socialist wealth as well as an effective way to solve financial difficulties and the problem of inadequate funds at present. Considering the trends in the development of production this year, the targets set in the state plan can be fully attained. We should strive for a slightly higher growth rate in production and for somewhat better economic results. Particular attention should be paid to combining the growth rate with economic results. Efforts must be made to achieve a practical, "unexaggerated" growth rate, to prevent poor economic results and "inflated figures" and to prevent anyone from seeking an undeserved reputation while actually doing us harm.

Stressing economic results means maximizing production that caters to the needs of society while consuming as little labor and materials as possible. Enterprises should strive to turn out good-quality, marketable products while reducing the consumption of raw materials. If consumption of raw materials is high and products are shoddy and unmarketable, then the more such products manufactured, the greater the waste. We discarded large quantities of such products as useless when we made an inventory of enterprise assets and established how much capital enterprises had. The lesson drawn from this is profound indeed. From now on, we must avoid doing such things not worth the outlay. This year we must tap our potential in achieving better economic results, achieve a higher growth rate and ensure an increase in both production and revenue so that the increase in financial revenues will be in proportion to that in industrial and agricultural output. This is the first prerequisite for fulfilling or overfulfilling the state budget for 1982.

Second, it is necessary to straighten out enterprises' financial affairs, to step up the work of tax collection and to vigorously bring in all financial revenues. To tap the potentials of existing enterprises, achieve better economic results and increase financial revenues, the State Council has decided to carry out a planned, all-round consolidation of existing enterprises by groups in 3 years. A general inspection has recently been made of the financial affairs of enterprises in various localities. Through the inspection, it was discovered that problems are rather widespread in enterprises, such as confusing financial affairs, inaccurate accounts, wantonly fixing production costs, willfully using funds for purposes other than those originally planned and withholding or misappropriating state revenues. This not only affects enterprises' normal production and operation but also makes it hardly possible to accurately reflect, count and analyze their economic results. In consolidating enterprises, it is therefore necessary to give top priority to straightening out their financial affairs. Leaders of departments in charge of enterprises at various levels and those in basic-level enterprises should all attach importance to and support financial and accounting work and should not regard it as something nonessential or as a hindrance. Through the consolidation, it is necessary to strengthen the basic work in finance and accounting and to practice business accounting in an all-round way in order to bring about a radical change for the better in enterprises' confusing financial affairs.

At the same time, it is also necessary, through straightening out enterprises' financial affairs, to close loopholes in revenue and expenditure so that state revenues illegally misappropriated by some enterprises can be recovered. It is estimated that additional revenue of about 2 billion yuan can be recovered this year when this work is done well. This will greatly help balance the state revenues and expenditures.

To effectively strengthen the work of tax collection and give full play to the role of taxation as leverage in the national economy, the State Council has also decided to further strengthen tax organizations by assigning competent leading cadres to such organizations and staffing them with additional tax cadres this year. Since tax collection is a task of a strong policy character, the tax policies must be unified throughout the country. All areas and departments throughout the country must strictly implement unified state laws and decrees on tax collection and must not overstep their authority to reduce or remit taxes. All taxpayer units and individuals must conscientiously fulfill their obligation to pay taxes. The money an enterprise receives from selling goods must first be used to pay its taxes. When an enterprise fails to pay its delinquent taxes after being repeatedly urged to do so, banks will be notified according to regulations to withhold its deposits for this purpose. In addition, those concerned will be investigated for their responsibility in this regard. All tax organizations must enforce the tax laws impartially and make resolute efforts to change the situation in which management is lax and supervision ineffective.

Third, in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts and acting according to our capability, it is necessary to effectively keep expenditures within the financial capability of the state. During the readjustment of the national economy, the growth rate in production and financial revenues cannot be very high while many things need to be done. Hence, there is a sharp contradiction between the needs for funds and the possibilities of getting them. This calls for us to uphold the principle of doing things with the money we have and doing more things with less money and to keep things under control according to the state plan and budget. In view of the situation in which it is rather difficult to balance the budget this year, there should be no more new requests for additional expenditures from now on, except in special circumstances. Investment in capital construction should be kept within the target set in the state plan and should not exceed the target in order not to overextend the capital construction front and to avoid a short supply of materials and a war of attrition. Proper arrangements have been made for other expenditures according to the requirements for the development of undertakings and the possibilities of financial resources. In implementing the budget, it is necessary to carefully calculate and strictly budget, to economize on expenditures and not to exceed the targets set in the budget. Continuous efforts should be made to control various nonproductive expenses and the purchasing power of various social groups in order to reduce the pressure on the supply of commodities in the market.

In economic construction, we must pay attention to giving play to the role of banks. We must, through bank credits and loans and in a planned way, use a portion of deposits of local governments, enterprises and individuals to support the state's economic construction while basically maintaining a credit-loan balance. However, we must take note that the banks' sources of funds for loans are also limited and, while using a portion of their deposits for construction, they must seek an overall balance between financial and material resources. Therefore, bank loans should be granted according to plans and must not be over-granted at will. In addition, attention must be focused on economic results. Loans should not be granted for any projects without economic results. Enterprises' loan repayments should be made according to regulations, using newly accrued profits and not from the originally available profits.

Fourth, continue to adhere to the present policy of financial distribution and maintain its stability and continuity. Since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the state has made appropriate adjustments in the financial distribution policy in order to correct the past condition under which accumulation and consumption were seriously imbalanced and the financial power was over concentrated while financial control was too rigid. According to preliminary statistics of the Ministry of Finance, from 1979 to 1981, the state spent a total of over 140 billion yuan on raising the prices for purchasing agricultural and sideline products, cutting the rural areas' taxes, arranging for young people's employment, increasing the workers' wages, implementing the bonus incentive system, giving allowance for higher prices of some agricultural means of production and some daily necessity goods, housing construction for workers in cities and urban construction.

For implementing measures such as funds for enterprises, retainment of a certain percentage of profits, and enterprises' allowed to be responsible for their own profits or losses, the state allowed enterprises to retain a total of over 28 billion yuan for their own use in those 3 years. The living conditions of people in urban and rural areas has somewhat improved now and the enterprises' financial power has expanded. Under these circumstances, we should strive to stabilize the financial distribution ratio within the scope permitted by the state's financial strength. We should be realistic and should act according to our ability and not do anything beyond our power. It is necessary to gradually make necessary adjustment and rectification of what is unreasonable under the prerequisite of stabilizing the policy. This year, the purchase prices for farm and sideline products will not be raised, the quotas of state monopoly purchases and assigned purchases must be fulfilled and must not be lowered at will, and the scope and range of price increases and price negotiation for purchases above the quotas should be strictly in accordance with the state regulations. As for the price allowances for various products currently in effect, excessive allowances for certain products should be properly adjusted. Since some enterprises did not follow the state regulations in issuing bonuses and allowances, there have been incidences of abuses or giving bonuses in disguise. These are being rectified. As to the measures of letting enterprises retain a certain percentage of profits and be responsible for their own profits or losses, these should be carried out strictly according to state regulations. All the cases of retaining more profits than stipulated in regulations must be corrected. In short, whatever is reasonable and permitted under present policies should be firmly protected; whatever is unreasonable and overstepping the regulations should be effectively corrected; and obtaining income by illegal means will be dealt with in a stern manner.

Fifth, it is necessary to enforce state laws and discipline in order to wage resolute struggles against criminal activities in the economic sector. The current struggle is an important expression of the class struggle in the economic sector under the new historical conditions. Only by properly carrying on the struggle can we correctly implement the open-door policy externally and the policy of enlivening the economy internally and ensure that China's modernization program will proceed along the socialist path. Cases of economic crimes that have been cracked in various localities show that they are often linked with violations in financial and economic discipline. The various finance and tax departments must therefore detect and provide clues for investigation of economic crimes through financial supervision under leadership of the local people's governments and with close cooperation among the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments; the struggle must be properly conducted. Of course, there are distinctions between economic criminal activities and violations of economic and financial discipline. The two must not be confused.

In handling economic criminal cases, the "decision on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the economy" adopted at the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and the "decision on severely striking at criminal activities in the economic sector" recently issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council as well as relevant state laws must be adhered to. Such cases must be referred to the judicial departments and be handled according to law and in the light of circumstances of individual cases. Cases that violate financial and economic discipline must be seriously handled according to relevant laws and decrees of the nation. All income acquired by certain units by illegal means must, in principle, be recovered. No units are allowed to reap economic benefits by illegal means. In serious cases, responsibility must be affixed on the responsible persons of concerned units and concerned personnel and be imposed by disciplinary sanctions. To this end, the financial departments must investigate the loopholes and shortcomings of the current financial system and financial management work. They must strengthen financial legislation and perfect economic laws and regulations.

Dear members, China's present political and economic situation is excellent. Although China faces many difficulties, they are difficulties in advancing and can be overcome by our efforts. Last year, the big financial deficit was greatly reduced, and it is quite possible to achieve a basic balance between revenue and expenditure this year. We must invigorate our spirit, seek truth from facts, unite as one, work with one heart and one mind and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 state budget.

BIOGRAPHIES OF VICE PREMIERS, STATE COUNCILLORS

HK060543 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 4

[Report: "Brief Biographies of Vice Premiers and State Councillors of the State Council" -- names of officials published in boldface]

[Text] WAN LI: male; aged 66; Han nationality and a native of Dongping County, Shandong Province; has held the positions of deputy director of the financial commission, director of the economic department and director of the construction bureau of the Nanjing Military Control Commission; deputy director and director of the industrial department, deputy director of the building and engineering department and director of the municipal construction department of the Southwest Military Commission; secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; deputy mayor of Beijing Municipality; minister of the Ministry of Railways, and first provincial party secretary of Anhui. He is presently secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

YAO YILIN: male; aged 65; Han nationality and a native of Guichi County, Anhui Province; has held the positions of vice minister of the Ministry of Trade, deputy director of the finance and trade office of the State Council, minister of the Ministry of Commerce, director of the political section of the finance and trade department of the CCP Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the CCP Central Committee, director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee and secretary general of the financial and economic commission of the State Council. He is presently secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

YU QIULI: male; aged 68; Han nationality and a native of Jian County, Jiangxi Province; has held the positions of deputy political commissar of the Southwest Military and Political University, principal and political commissar of the second senior infantry school, director of the logistics department and political commissar of the Southwest Military Region, director of the finance department of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, director of the State Planning Commission, director of the State Energy Commission and vice premier of the State Council. He is presently a member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

GENG BIAO: male; aged 73; Han nationality and a native of Liling County, Hunan Province; has held the positions of ambassador to Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Pakistan, Burma, Algeria and so forth, vice foreign minister, director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. He is presently a member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and executive member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

FANG YI: male; aged 66; Han nationality and a native of Xiamen Municipality, Fujian Province; has held the positions of vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Government, Fujian provincial party deputy secretary, deputy mayor of Shanghai Municipality, vice minister of the Ministry of Finance, deputy director of the State Planning Commission, minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, vice premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is presently a member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

GU MU: Male; aged 68; Han nationality and a native of Rongcheng County, Shandong Province; has held the positions of secretary of the Jinan municipal party, mayor of Jinan, political commissar of Jinan Garrison Command, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party, director of the State Capital Construction Commission, director of the State Import and Export Administrative Commission and vice premier of the State Council. He is presently secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

KANG SHIEN: Male; aged 67; Han nationality and a native of Huaian County, Hebei Province; has held the positions of chief representative of the military commission and secretary of the party committee of the Yumen oilfield, director of the northwest petroleum administrative bureau, director of the Beijing municipal petroleum administrative bureau, assistant to the ministers and vice minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, first vice minister of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, minister of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, director of the State Economic Commission, deputy director of the State Planning Commission, minister of the Ministry of Petroleum and vice premier of the State Council.

CHEN MUHUA: Female; aged 61; Han nationality and a native of Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province; has held the positions of deputy director of the communications bureau of the State Planning Commission; deputy director of the bureau of complete sets of equipment [cheng tao ju 2052 1152 1444] of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, deputy director of the third bureau of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, vice minister and minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, director of the State Planned Parenthood Commission and vice premier of the State Council. She is presently an alternate member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee.

BO YIBO: male; aged 74; Han nationality and a native of Dingxiang County, Shanxi Province; has held the positions of first secretary of the North China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, political commissar of the north China military region, deputy director of the financial and economic commission of the administrative council, minister of the Ministry of Finance, vice premier of the State Council, director of the engineering industry under the State Council and alternate member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee.

JI PENGFEI: male; aged 73; Han nationality and a native of Linjing County (the present Linyi County), Shanxi Province; has held the positions of ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, vice minister and minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, vice chairman and general secretary of the NPC Standing Committee, director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and concurrently vice premier and secretary general of the State Council.

HUANG HUA: male; aged 69; Han nationality and a native of Chixian County, Hebei Province; has held the positions of director of the foreign affairs department of the military control commissions in Tianjin, Nanjing and Shanghai, political negotiator of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers, ambassador to Ghana, United Arab Republic and Canada, permanent representative to the United Nations and vice premier of the State Council.

ZHANG JINGFU: male; aged 68; Han nationality and native of Feidong County, Anhui Province; has held the positions of secretary of the Hangzhou municipal party, deputy mayor of Hangzhou, deputy director of the east China financial commission, deputy director of the local industry department, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, minister of the Ministry of Finance, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, and governor of Anhui Province.

POWER OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE EXAMINED

HK070257 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0715 GMT 6 May 82

[Article by Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], deputy director of the jurisprudence research center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Expanding the Powers of the NPC Standing Committee Is a Major Measure for Perfecting the Socialist Political System"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- One of the special features in revising the constitution this time is the expansion of the power of the NPC Standing Committee. It is stipulated in the constitution that the organ endowed with the highest state power and the NPC Standing Committee is its standing body. As China is a country with a huge population and vast territory, there should be a larger rather than a smaller number of deputies to the NPC in order to enable it to represent the people more satisfactorily. However, owing to the relvatively large number of deputies, the annual NPC sessions cannot last too long, and the NPC sessions can only focus on solving some issues of basic importance in the life of the state. This gives rise to the necessity for the NPC Standing Committee to handle a number of matters that have to be promptly dealt with when the NPC is not in session. From the above, we can see that it is imperative to strengthen the work of the NPC Standing Committee. The draft of the revised constitution expands the power of the NPC Standing Committee. Compared with the 1954 constitution and the 1978 constitution, the NPC Standing Committee's power is expanded mainly in the following aspects:

1. Greater legislative power. The 1954 constitution stipulated that the NPC is the sole legislative body of the state. Although there is no clause to such an effect in the 1978 constitution, all the power to make laws is vested solely in the NPC in the 1978 constitution. The draft of the revised constitution makes some changes in this respect and stipulates that both the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state and both are empowered to make laws and decrees. The NPC is empowered to make and revise the criminal law, civil law, the basic law concerning the structure of the state and other basic laws, and the NPC Standing Committee is empowered to make and revise any other laws. Moreover, the draft of the revised constitution also provides that when the NPC is not in session the NPC Standing Committee is empowered to make some partial revisions or additional amendments to the basic laws that have been made by the NPC. These provisions will play an important role in strengthening and perfecting socialist legislation in China.

2. The power to supervise the enforcement of the constitution. Supervising the enforcement of the constitution is of great significance in safeguarding the sanctity of the constitution, ensuring its enforcement and bringing into full play its role as the fundamental great law. Both the 1954 and the 1978 constitutions provided that this power be exercised by the NPC. However, it has been proven by practice that the NPC is in session for too short a time to supervise the enforcement of the constitution, because supervision is a constant task. Therefore, the draft of the revised constitution provides that this power should be transferred to the NPC Standing Committee. This revision will facilitate the intensification of supervision over the enforcement of the constitution and the strengthening of the socialist legal system.

3. When the NPC is not in session, the NPC Standing Committee is empowered to examine and approve partial readjustments to the plans for national economic and social development and to the state budget, when found necessary in the course of their implementation. This will facilitate a prompt solution to problems that crop up during the implementation of these plans and budgets and ensure that the socialist national economy is being developed in a harmonized and proportionate manner.

4. Expanding the NPC Standing Committee's power in supervising the state organs. For example, when the NPC is not in session, the NPC Standing Committee is empowered to decide on appointments and dismissals of ministers, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council in accordance with the nomination of the premier.

Moreover, the draft of the revised constitution also provides that when the NPC is in session, any member of the NPC Standing Committee has the right to address inquiries to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and any ministry or commission of the State Council in accordance with the procedures provided by law. The state organs to which the inquiries are addressed are obliged to answer them. These provisions will play an important role in strengthening supervision over the administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state by the state legislature.

In the draft of the revised constitution, there are also some new provisions for strengthening the organization of the NPC Standing Committee. The draft provides that members of the NPC Standing Committee must not be appointed to any posts in the state administrative, judicial or procuratorial organs, so they will be able to concentrate all their energy and spend all their time in performing their duties as members. It also provides that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee form a board of chairmen to handle the routine work of the committee. Moreover, it provides that every province, region and the municipalities directly under the central government should send a chairman or vice chairman of their people's congress standing committees to attend the meetings of the NPC Standing Committee. This will facilitate the intensification of contacts between the NPC Standing Committee and all the localities, and make the decisions of the NPC Standing Committee more suited to the actual conditions and demands of the whole nation.

The provisions in the draft of the revised constitution about expanding the power and strengthening the organization of the NPC Standing Committee represent a major measure for perfecting the socialist political system. These provisions are of great significance in giving full play to the supreme organ of state power, strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and ensuring and promoting the development of the cause of socialist modernization.

BEIJING RADIO VIEWS ORGANIZATIONAL REFORMS

OW070529 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Station commentary: "They Are Reforms That Accord With the People's Common Aspirations"]

[Text] With the adoption of three proposals, including the restructuring of the State Council's ministries and commissions by the just concluded 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, the restructuring of various ministries and commissions has been basically completed. This is an important event in the political life of the people of all nationalities in our country. It is an event that merits a celebration. During the course of restructuring the ministries and commissions, people are happy to see that, for the good of the party's cause, many veteran comrades have warmly supported the less experienced but younger and capable cadres to assume the important leading posts. This fully demonstrates the veteran cadres' communist broadmindedness, their high sense of responsibility toward the country and their communist vision of taking the people's interests into consideration. Now a large number of morally and professionally competent cadres who are in the prime of their lives have assumed the leading posts of various state organizations. Because they are vigorous and have a high political consciousness and are professionally trained, the people believe they will, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, do a very good job in shouldering their historical tasks.

During the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang was warmly acclaimed by the NPC deputies and the CPPCC members when he mentioned in his government work report that decisive measures would be taken to carry out organizational reform and combat bureaucracy. The acclamation reflected the people's common aspirations. It shows that this revolution -- that is, the current organizational reform -- must be launched because that is what the people want, and that it certainly will have the wholehearted support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Comrade Hu Yaobang once stated that the policies upheld by the CCP accorded with the people's aspirations and that was the basic guarantee that our cause would triumph. Ours is a socialist state that practices democratic dictatorship of the people. To achieve a high degree of socialist democracy, the most basic requirement is to enable all the people to fully enjoy the highest authority of administering state affairs on the basis that various forms of ownership of, and the right of allocating and using, the means of production are enjoyed by the people. If the state organizations, which exercise these rights for the people, are excessively enormous and complex, certain cadres are apt to lose contact with the masses and reality and will inevitably become subjective and bureaucratic in one way or another. Not only will this directly affect the state organizations' functions and efficiency, it will also weaken the people's authority in administering the state. For this reason, the current organizational reform, in addition to building simpler but more efficient state organizations, will, from a fundamental viewpoint, be conducive to eradicating bureaucracy and establishing a high degree of socialist democracy under which the people's right of being the masters of their own country can be more efficiently exercised. So this is really an important event which is necessary for the four modernizations and which accords with the people's common aspirations.

Now this important event has made a very good start. As far as the reform of various ministries and commissions is concerned, much work has to be done in the next stage. For example, the scope of responsibilities must be clearly defined, efficiency must be improved, placement of the veteran cadres must be properly carried out, rotational training of the cadres must be intensified and the number of staff members must be reduced. Only when these tasks have been properly carried out can our accomplishments in restructuring the state organizations be consolidated and expanded and become more prominent.

As for the reform of the local organizations, enterprises and establishments and the reform of the organizational structure, political and economic systems, they are tasks to be accomplished on a long-term basis. To accomplish these tasks requires us to study and resolve the many new situations and problems. Although numerous difficulties are expected, we must have full confidence in attaining our goals. As long as we act in accordance with the people's common aspirations, it is beyond doubt that our cause will triumph.

RENMIN RIBAO CITIES LENIN ON FIGHTING BUREAUCRACY

HK061524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Song Hongxun [1345 3163 6054]: "'Better Fewer, But Better' -- Studying Lenin's Concept for Improving State Organs"]

[Text] In leading the Soviet state and socialist construction, Lenin always paid close attention to fighting bureaucracy. He also used his profound insight to invent many methods and measures to overcome bureaucracy. One of the important measures he put forth was to improve state organs. At the beginning of 1923, Lenin dictated from his sick bed "How We Should Reorganize the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection," "Better Fewer, But Better" and other important articles that were mainly concerned with the problem of improving state organs. These articles were the important documents that Lenin wrote for the 12th Congress of the CPSU which was about to be held at that time. Studying Lenin's ideas on improving state organs is of practical significance today when we are reforming our government structure.

Socialism, in essence, is incompatible with bureaucracy. Therefore, bureaucracy is not an inherent persistent disease of socialism. However, in a socialist society there is often severe bureaucracy that corrodes the organs of the party and state and it is often so serious a "malpractice" that we have to carry out a prolonged struggle against it.

The October Revolution smashed the old bureaucratic machine of the Russian bourgeoisie and established a workers' and peasants' state. At that time, there were very few instances of bureaucracy in the Soviet Government. On the contrary, the Soviet Government operated speedily and effectively and was full of vigor. This new work style completely cleared up the depressing atmosphere of the old officialdom which was characterized by delays and a perfunctory work style. As a result, the creativeness of the masses was given full play. At the meeting of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee that was held immediately after the victory of the revolution, some leftists of the Social Revolutionary Party demanded, in the tone of lords and masters, an explanation for why the newly-established Council of People's Commissars had promulgated a series of decrees without first applying for approval of the Central Executive Committee. Lenin immediately answered, "Socialism cannot be decreed from above. Its spirit rejects the mechanical bureaucratic approach; living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 26, p 269) When Lenin recalled this incident later, he said that at that time they did not have any idea about the possible evils of bureaucracy, even though 6 months had passed since the October Revolution.

However, a socialist society emerges, after all, from the womb of a capitalist society. Therefore, the old ideologies, customs and traditions will have an impact on the people for a long time. Bureaucracy, as a vestige of the old society, cannot be eliminated as soon as the old system is overthrown and it will continue to spread in the new society and poison the people. That is why many communists who braved untold dangers during the years of revolution have been consciously or unconsciously tainted with bureaucracy when their positions have changed.

Soviet state power passed stern trials during the years of arduous civil war, but the serious destruction that the war had brought to the economy and the scattered and unorganized nature of small production and the people who suffered poverty also resulted in a revival of bureaucracy within the organs of the Soviet state. Lenin pointed out that the things that were conditions for achieving victory in a blockaded country, a besieged fortress, had by the spring of 1921, revealed their negative side and the bureaucratic practices, as a legacy of the "siege" and the superstructure built on the isolated and downtrodden state of the small producers, fully revealed themselves. (summarized from "Collected works of Lenin" vol 4, pp 526, 527) Therefore, by the time the new economic policies were being implemented to shift the stress of work onto economic construction, various bureaucratic practices, such as abstract empty talk, losing contact with reality, delay in operations, shifting responsibility, redtape, issuing arbitrary directives, abusing power of office, dereliction of duty and employing an excessive number of staff had spread to every department including the party organizations. Regarding this state of affairs, Lenin gained the close attention of the leaders at all levels and called on them to carry out steadfast struggle against bureaucracy. At that time, Lenin fully understood the serious harm of bureaucracy and attached due importance to the struggle against it. In his letter to People's Commissar of Finance G. Y. Sokolnikov, he said, "Communists have become bureaucrats. If anything will destroy us, it is this." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 35, p 552)

During 1921 and 1922, Lenin discussed the problem of fighting bureaucracy in many of his articles, letters, reports and work plans and put forth a series of methods and adopted a series of measures to overcome bureaucracy. In May 1921, in the "Instruction of the Council of Labor and Defense to Local Soviet Bodies" which he personally drafted, he focused on the problem of the methods and effort to fight bureaucracy. The methods put forth by Lenin at that time were: reorganizing workers' and peasants' inspection; recruiting nonparty members for the inspection work; allowing legal proceedings to be taken against bureaucrats, dismissing redundant personnel and carefully selecting personnel; inspecting and readjusting the work of the various organizations; and so on.

In order to overcome the malpractice of bureaucracy that was stifling Soviet state organs, Lenin personally took the lead in doing a lot of work and set an example. For example, in 1922, Lenin went out on some business, but he did not travel in the manner of a "high-ranking official." Instead, he took a train. As a result, he found that "things could not be worse.... Nobody is looking after things and nothing is in good repair, nothing is in good order. It seems that all the fuel is stolen and there is water in the kerosene. The engine's operation is so rough that no one can stand it.... It is simply a shame to run things in such a disorderly way and to work so perfunctorily." After this journey, he wrote a letter to the leading person concerned and demanded that he immediately appoint a person to take charge of this work and put an end to acting as bureaucrats and overlords. (summarized from "Lenin on the Socialist Construction of Soviet Russia" pp 275 - 277)

Lenin time and again requested the relevant departments to mete our administrative punishment to those who neglected their duties and dismiss or even prosecute them if their offenses were serious. Sometimes Lenin personally pursued some officials for delay and dereliction and asked the judicial departments to punish them. He thought that public trials of these cases would raise people's sense of responsibility and draw the attention of the broad masses and the broad ranks of cadres to this problem. Thus the aim of the trials would be really achieved and the development of the economy would be facilitated.

In October 1922, at the fourth session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee's ninth convocation, Lenin said that he was particularly concerned about the problems in state organs. He said that this was an old problem but it would always remain new. When he recalled the simplification of the state organs, he said that according to an investigation in August 1918, the number of personnel in the state organs and soviet organizations in Moscow totaled 231,000; after a simplification of the overstaffed departments, another investigation was carried out in October 1922 and the result showed that the number of personnel had increased to 243,000 instead of being reduced as was expected. He said with emotion, "the proportion of those, perhaps, scores of courageous and hard-working men and women, relative to the hundreds of those who sabotaged -- or half-sabotaged, floundering among their voluminous papers -- this proportion is very often such that our vital affairs became submerged in a deluge of paper." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 33, p 356)

Though Lenin's sickness took a turn for the worse at the end of 1922, he continued to be concerned with improving the work of the state organs. In the "Pages From a Diary" that he wrote during the time he was sick, he took the general vocational education board as an example and said that many departments of the Soviet state organs were bloated and overstaffed. The scale of these departments and their personnel had to be reduced. In fact, many departments and their personnel had to be reduced. In fact, many departments had been disproportionately inflated for their selfish departmental interests. He wrote, "There is still very much in the proletarian and peasant state that can and must be economized on.... This can be done by closing institutions which are playthings of a semi-aristocratic type" without exception. (ibid, vol 33, p 419)

Lenin always regarded fighting against bureaucracy as an issue of vital concern to the socialist cause and to the destiny of the party and state and treated improving the state organs as an important measure in fighting bureaucracy. He sternly pointed out that "unless we wage a systematic and persevering struggle to improve the state organs, we shall perish before we manage to lay the foundation of socialism" (ibid, vol 32, p 311) However Lenin did not fail to see that fighting against bureaucracy was a long-term struggle and that improving the state organs was an arduous task.

For a time, there were some people who held that only when bureaucracy was completely eliminated could the initiative of the masses be brought into play. Lenin thought that this view was completely wrong. In May 1921, one M.F. Sokolov wrote to Lenin and said, "Independent mass activity is possible only when we wipe off the face of the earth those ulcers which are called bureaucratic general offices and central boards."

In reply, Lenin wrote, "Although I have not been out in the provinces, I know this bureaucracy and all the harm it does. Your mistake is to think that it can be destroyed all at once, like an ulcer, that it can be 'wiped off the face of the earth.' This is a mistake. You can throw out the czar, throw out the landowners, throw out the capitalists. We have done this. But you cannot 'throw out' bureaucracy in a peasant country; you cannot 'wipe it off the face of the earth.' You can only reduce it by slow and determined efforts. To 'throw off' an ulcer of this kind is impossible. It can only be healed." (ibid, vol 35, p 490) Lenin was of the opinion that the basic way to cure bureaucracy lay in raising the cultural level and management abilities of the masses and that an important measure was to radically improve the state organs. He thought that the principle in improving state organs must be "better fewer, but better."

ARTICLE ON STATESMAN WEI ZHENG'S LAST YEARS

HK070341 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Huaiyu [0719 2037 1342]: "Wei Zheng's Resignation"]

[Text] In the 10th year of Zhenguan (A.D. 636), 57-year-old Wei Zheng became old and feeble before his time as a result of overwork, poor health and illness. He earnestly requested Li Shimin to let him resign and retire lest he should adversely affect state affairs, but his requests were repeatedly turned down. In order to explain the matter more clearly, he presented a compendious memorial to Li Shimin, saying: "During the Sui Dynasty, I experienced various hardships and most people of my rank died. Now that peace has been restored and you have promoted me to a high position, I wish I could use my position to repay your kindness and benevolence. I formerly suffered from eye trouble which, compounded by nettle rash, has become more serious with each passing day. As soon as it grows dark, I cannot see anything from a distance of several feet away. If I move about quickly, there is a palpitation in the pit of my stomach. Now that there is great order across the land and there are a large number of talented persons, there is no reason for a sick person such as myself to stay at my post. Not only should I not be promoted, I should be relieved of my post. Please appoint me to a sinecure post so that I can wait upon you, fully express my views on various matters and make good the omissions and deficiencies. This is not just a pretension but my sincere wish." ("Quotations From Wei Zheng's Expostulations," vol 5)

From this memorial we can see that there were three reasons or motives why Wei Zheng wanted to retire:

First, he was old and infirm. He "formerly suffered from eye trouble which was later compounded by nettle rash" and "there was a palpitation at the pit of his stomach" (believed to be heart trouble). He was not equal to his job and therefore "should be relieved of his post." Second, "there were a large number of talented persons, there was no reason for a sick person like him to stay long at his post." Wei Zheng therefore decided to retire and yield his position to a more talented person in order to conform to the natural law of supersession of the old by the new. And third, Wei Zheng proposed that he be an "official with a sinecure post" (an official with a rank but without power) and to wait upon Li Shimin with the intention of "making good the omissions and deficiencies" and reflecting upon things as they really were. This was in fact an attempt to detach himself from the onerous daily routine and move into a more suitable position in order to give counsel to the cause of Zhenguan.

Wei Zheng in fact discussed retirement with the emperor by means of the three-point proposal stated in the memorial. He pointed out two important questions to Li Shimin. First, those who were old and infirm should retire and yield their posts to more talented persons because this conformed to natural law and was demanded by the situation. Second, when, old officials retired, they should not be leisurely and carefree but should "make good omissions and deficiencies" and "fully express their views" on important and long-term problems in order to continually make contributions to the long-term peace and good order of the country.

Li Shimin finally realized the truth in that Wei Zheng had expressed his heartfelt views. Thereupon he approved Wei Zheng's request and relieved him of his post by appointing him to a "sinecure post." This was a senior "sinecure post" specially set up for retired senior officials. They had no specific duties but had to take part in discussions of important state affairs and to check up on work. Li Shimin also instructed Wei Zheng to take charge of an "advisory body." Wei Zheng's salary, his attendants and the number of soldiers guarding the gate and doors of his mansions were provided as usual at no cost.

Wei Zheng died of illness 7 years after he retired. He did not spend the remaining 7 years of his life idly for, after his retirement, he persisted in doing two jobs. First, he write books to establish his theory. In the 11th year of Zhenguan (A.D. 637), he made contributions, together with Fang Xuanling, for the perfection of decrees, regulations and rites of the early Tang Dynasty by revising 138 articles of the "new etiquette." Second, he was concerned about the political situation and constantly had discussions with Li Shimin. He paid close attention to every major policy decision of Li Shimin that had a strong bearing on politics and discussed them with him when such matters arose. Not only did he have oral discussions with Li Shimin he also constantly presented written memorials. In the year following his retirement, Wei Zheng sent no less than four "memorials" in 1 year, expressing his views on many important questions such as the selection and employment of able and virtuous persons, giving up an extravagant life and adopting a frugal one and preparing for danger in times of peace. When he detected Li Shimin's faults, he remonstrated with him without mincing words, adopting the attitude of "being ashamed that the emperor could not compare favorably with Yao and Shun." In his later years he wrote the famous "memorial on 10 questions for reflection" and "memorial on 10 faults" in which he raised 10 questions for reflection to Li Shimin and set forth 10 great faults, with analysis and criticism, so that Li Shimin was greatly moved. The older he became, the more bravely he talked with Li Shimin. It was not until the 17th year of Zhenguan (A.D. 643) when he was suffering from a severe and lingering illness and was on his deathbed that he stopped writing his unfinished will in which he admonished Li Shimin "not to hesitate to employ able and virtuous persons and remove the evil ones." It was no wonder that when Wei Zheng passed away Li Shimin expressed his heartfelt condolences by saying: "I have lost a mirror in Wei Zheng's death."

WANG ZHEN, DENG LIQUN PRAISE WANG XUEWEN

HK060829 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0720 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In his speech given at the celebration meeting marking the 55th anniversary of Wang Xuewen's taking up theoretical and educational work, Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Politburo and newly appointed headmaster of the CCP Central Party School, said that retired old cadres and cadres who had left their posts for convalescence should shoulder the heavy responsibility of passing on experience, helping and setting an example for young cadres and should make contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilizations in China.

Wang Xuewen is one of China's earliest Marxist economists and is already 87 years old. Yesterday, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences held a celebration meeting marking the 55th anniversary of his taking up theoretical and educational work. Wang presided over the celebration meeting and made a speech.

Deng Liqun, director of CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, also spoke at the meeting. He praised Wang Xuewen and said that he had worked seriously and led a simple life and was worthy of being regarded as an inner-party model.

The 87-year-old Wang Xuewen went to study in Japan in his youth. He was the student of Hajime Kawakami, a noted economist. In the 1920's and 1930's, he was engaged in the left-wing literary movement in Shanghai. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he was engaged in theoretical and educational work in Yanan for a long time. After the founding of new China, he was pushed aside and for a long time attacked by Chen Boda and others. Wang Xuewen has made many important academic contributions. His chief works are "An Introduction to Social Problems," "Modern History of Economic Thinking in Europe," "Outline of the Course of Political Economics" and "Several Questions on the Methodology in Political Economics." They all have been very influential.

Also present at the celebration meeting were noted personages Fan Ruoyu, Guo Huaruo, Song Zhenting, Liao Gailong, Zhang Xiangshan, Qin Chuan, He Ying, Yu Zhan, Mo Wenhua and Liu Da.

TRANSPORTATION CALLED 'WEAK LINK' IN ECONOMY

HK070237 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 May 82 p 3

[Text] The volume of cargo handled by China's railways, highways and rivers has increased 14.8-fold since 1952, while the number of passengers has increased 8.2-fold, the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO] of Shanghai reports.

However, transportation is still a weak link in the development of China's industry and agriculture. Last year, in Shanxi, the richest coal-mining province, lack of transportation held up more than 17 million tons of coal.

Foreign ships have been stuck in Chinese ports due to lack of facilities. In 1980. this caused a loss of $200 million in state revenues. Traveling whether by land or air is a headache for most people.

The WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD said insufficient investment is the main reason for the underdeveloped transportation system. The paper said in 1957, economist and statesman Chen Yun warned that backward transportation would hamper the national economy. He advocated that more funds be allocated for this sector. But his advice went unheeded and investment in transportation averaged only one to two per cent of GNP.

Network

In comparison, the article said, Japan spent about 3.6 per cent of its GNP from 1959 to 1969 to build up a transportation network.

China's system is also not well planned, the article said. Some branches are neglected and too much money is concentrated in building new railways.

The nation has more than 51,000 kilometres of railways which handle 70 per cent of the volume of cargo transport. But, not enough attention has been paid to improving the busy lines in the eastern half of the country.

River and coastal navigation, which handled 20 per cent of cargo transport before liberation, now only handle 13 per cent. The costs are higher than rail transport. This is true of Yangtze River transport, which has received negligible investment.

Highway transport fees in China are about 20 times higher than railway charges. In some other countries the ratio is six to one.

The article said that readjusting the structure of the transportation network and improving management could raise efficiency and greatly relieve congestion. But this sector needs investment.

EDITORIAL ON WORKERS' REWARDS, PENALTIES

HK061010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Both Rewards and Penalties Are Essential"]

[Text] The "regulations on rewards and penalties for enterprise workers and staff members" promulgated by the State Council is an important law for developing economic construction and spiritual civilization. It must be implemented in all localities and by all departments and enterprises.

Modern socialized mass production calls for strict labor discipline. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the majority of enterprises have shown a change for the better in varying degrees in the observance of labor discipline. However, at present, the pernicious influence of anarchism which prevailed during the decade-long internal disorder has not yet been wiped out. In some factories and mines, the phenomena of disorder and lax discipline exist to a serious extent. A very small number of people have long been feeding themselves on the grain grown by the peasants and receiving wages from the state but they make trouble instead of doing any work. They refuse to mend their way although the leaders have criticized and educated them and the masses have helped and exhorted them. Some of them run wild and have become absolutely lawless. They are "black sheep" spreading their evil influence on the masses and causing serious obstruction to production, work and social order. This situation should no longer be allowed to exist.

It is highly necessary to lay down a system strictly governing rewards and penalties in order to maintain good order in production and work. Enterprises should commend and reward the workers and staff members who have done their jobs well and observed discipline and the law. They should punish, by way of economic and administrative penalties, and even expel those who have seriously violated labor discipline and refused to mend their ways after repeated education. Rewards and penalties supplement each other and both of them are essential. Those who have rendered meritorious service should be rewarded and those who have made mistakes should be punished. Only when rewards and penalties are meted out strictly and impartially will it be possible to encourage the advanced and motivate those who lag behind. If rewards are not given for good performance and penalties are not given for evil deeds and if right and wrong are confused, it will be impossible to establish good order. This is true in society and also in an enterprise. People often find it easy to see the use of rewards but do not see the necessity of penalties. For this reason, some comrades regard rewards as an absolutely good thing and panelties as an absolutely bad thing. In fact, rewards and penalties are the two sides of the same matter. If there are only rewards and no penalties, the role of rewards as encouragement will diminish. If there are only penalties and no rewards, the meaning of penalties as a warning will also diminish. It was clearly laid down in the "outline of labor regulations for state-run enterprises" adopted by the State Council in 1954 that an enterprise might mete out, in accordance with the seriousness of the case, administrative and economic penalties for its workers and staff members who had violated discipline, and that the enterprise might dismiss the offender or refer the case to the court of justice if the offense was serious and caused heavy damages and losses. This shows that meting out rewards and penalties was a correct methods which existed before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and which was regarded at that time as just as fair. It was only during the "Great Cultural Revolution" when the people were confused ideologically that they felt that "the spearhead was pointed at the masses" once penalties were mentioned. Actually, the "black sheep" who have been dismissed do not represent the masses. On the contrary, the masses deeply abhor the "black sheep." It is precisely these regulations which ensured good order in society and production in our country during the 1950's. They safeguarded instead of harmed the interests of the masses. Judging by the experiments conducted in Shanghai, in units which had firmly inplemented these regulations, a very small number of people were punished and still fewer were dismissed. Some of those who were dismissed had been absent from work for many years without good reason and had actually left the enterprise. Others had seriously violated labor discipline, seriously damaging state property.

They refused to mend their ways after repeated education, and the broad masses of workers and staff members were critical of them. Still others were punished by public security and judicial departments for offenses against the criminal law and were no longer qualified to be workers or staff members. Dismissal of these offenders was precisely a measure to protect the interests of the masses. The workers and the cadres of the enterprises warmly supported it.

If an enterprise does not have the power to mete out rewards and penalities and dismiss offenders, it cannot maintain labor discipline. Such an enterprise cannot be managed properly. Of course, by carrying out political and ideological work among the majority of workers and staff members, by educating them on the work regulations and by implementing the reward system, we can urge them to consciously observe rules and regulations and maintain good order in work and production. However, it will not do to just persuade and educate the very few people who go in for anarchism and spread their evil influence on the masses. There must be essential, strict discipline to keep them within bounds. We have always put emphasis on education. But, education cannot serve all purposes. It is incorrect to overemphasize education and to exaggerate the role of education to the extent of doing away with the legal system or underrating the use of the legal system. Especially today when the general mood of society has not yet basically changed for the better, education alone cannot solve all problems if a strict legal system is lacking. It is clearly laid down in the "regulations on rewards and penalities for enterprise workers and staff members" that an enterprise has the power to mete out rewards and penalties and in particular to dismiss those who have seriously violated labor discipline and refused to mend their ways after repeated education. These regulations inhibit some people from taking a socialist enterprise as a place where they can do evil and from cherishing the idea that they cannot be dismissed from the enterprise. Some units have carried out these regulations. Their management has taken on a new look and their workers and staff members are full of vigor, observe labor discipline more strictly and carry out production in still better order. This testifies to the usefulness of these regulations.

In implementing the regulations of rewards and penalties, it is necessary to attach primary importance to strengthening political and ideological work. Penalties are a special form of education. They are the means and not the end. The masses should be mobilized to seriously study the regulations so that they understand why they should be rewarded or punished, what they should do and what they should not do. Generally speaking, it is necessary to uphold the principle of relying mainly on ideological education and taking penalties as a spplement. In dealing with a specific case regarding a particular occurrence or individual, it is necessary to make a meticulous analysis. This specific case should not be taken as the pretext to oppose punishing those who should be punished. Making efforts to commend the advanced, establish healthy practices and emulate good personalities and good deeds has always been the focus of our political and ideological work. This is the only way to enable everyone to tell right from wrong, honor from disgrace, and consciously safeguard rules and regulations and labor discipline. The workers and staff members should be educated to cultivate the sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs and the good habit of observing discipline and law. Particular attention should be paid to doing ideological work among workers and staff members who are lagging behind. Efforts should be made to patiently and meticulously carry out ideological work with those who have seriously violatged labor discipline. Due penalties should be meted out for those who must be punished. The rules and regulations should be carried out in such a way that it is possible to attain the goal of educating the offenders as well as all others. It is imperative first to tell the offenders the reason why they should follow the rules and regulations before they are punished according to law. In no way should the meting out of penalties be taken as a simple matter and the punishment of offenders as a matter that gives pleasure. It is wrong not to conduct education at ordinary times and to punish an offender once he goes against discipline. It is still necessary to educate the very few people who have been dismissed and to help them turn over a new leaf and become useful persons, instead of showing no interest in them. Leading cadres are absolutely forbidden to find excuses to mete out punishments to retaliate on the masses who pointed out their violations against economic discipline. Such a leading cadre is bound to be punished.

Leading cadres of enterprises must act exemplarily and uphold principles in order to give rewards and punishments impartially. At present, some enterprises have lax and weak leaderships. They dare not look into the violation of labor discipline by their workers and staff members, still less punish them. They even compromise with and tolerate the few troublemakers. As a result, there is no difference between merits and demerits and between right and wrong; those who should be rewarded are not rewarded and those who should be punished are not punished. This greatly dampens the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members. It should be understood that it is impossible to establish healthy practices without cracking down on unhealthy practices; tolerating and being overlenient to evil-doers and evil deeds means promoting unhealthy practices and breaking away from the masses. For this reason, leading cadres must uphold principles, look into violations of discipline and mete out rewards or punishments when necessary. At the same time, it is necessary to make investigations penetratingly and meticulously, so that rewards and punishments are given to those who deserve them. We can believe that during the overall consolidation of enterprises, as long as the regulations of rewards and penalties are seriously implemented, it is definitely possible to increase the workers' and staff members' sense of responsibility as masters of their country and to establish good order in production, work and society so that a new situation where rewards and punishments are given impartially and everything is in good order will be opened up in the socialist enterprises.

ARTICLE EXAMINES LIU SHAOQI'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

HK070430 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Yu [7120 7183] and Wang Yu [3076 5940]: "We Must Proceed From Actual Conditions When Formulating and Carrying Out Economic Construction Policies -- Studying Liu Shaoqi's 'On Economic Construction Policies in New China'"]

[Text] "On Economic Construction Policies in New China" was an outline of a report written by Comrade Liu Shaoqi in June 1949. In accordance with the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made a penetrating analysis of the social and economic situation in new China and expounded the essential principles, policies and measures that should be adopted in the course of building our economy. Even today, this important article is still very applicable.

A proletarian political party must stipulate correct policies and must not proceed from subjective assumptions or knowledge we get from books. Instead, we must proceed from actual conditions. This is the seek-truth-from-facts policy advocated by our party all along.

After the establishment of new China, what was the economic situation in our country? First of all, as the outline mentioned, the basic situation was that "ours is a big country that is backward in industry, and furthermore, development is uneven." At that time, the output value of modern industry was only about 17 percent of the GNP and the foundations of some major light industries, processing industries and heavy industries was very weak. Furthermore, the only existing industries were concentrated along the coastal areas; the distribution was irrational. Agriculture and the handicraft industry, which constituted more than 80 percent of the national economy, were still using tools that were not much different from those which had been used in ancient times. After the establishment of new China, although "the economy of our country will have a speedy recovery and development," in order to change the backward economic situation, we will have to work very hard for a long time. Under the circumstances that our industry was backward and developments were uneven, it was inevitable that economic sectors of different natures and forms would concurrently exist after we had won the revolution. It was impossible to practice a unitary system of socialist ownership of the means of production. Within a certain period of time, we could only practice the new democratic economy which was principally formed of five economic sectors under the leadership of the proletariat (through the Communist Party).

These five economic sectors were: the state sector of the economy, the cooperative sector of the economy, the state capitalist sector of the economy, the private capitalist sector of the economy, the small commodity sector of the economy and the seminatural economy. This was the other basic economic situation in new China. In his outline, Comrade Liu Shaoqi also specifically analyzed the nature of and roles played by the five economic sectors. He pointed out: "Contradictions and struggles do exist in the new democratic economy formed by the above-mentioned five economic sectors. This is the struggle between socialist and capitalist factors and tendencies. In other words, this is a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This is the fundamental contradiction in new China since the imperial and feudal powers have been eliminated. This contradiction and struggle will determine the future of China -- whether China will finally become a socialist or capitalist society. We hold that the new democratic economy is an economy of a transitional nature." Comrade Liu Shaoqi succinctly and precisely analyzed the basic economic situation in new China in his short article. He correctly pointed out the nature, the basic contradictions and the possible prospects of the social economy of new China. This analysis laid a scientific foundation for our party to stipulate and implement correct principles and policies.

In accordance with his analysis that the new democratic economy was an economy of a transitional nature and there were two possible prospects, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proposed that the responsibility of our party was "to gradually increase the socialist sector of the national economy if possible and strengthen planning of the national economy so as to steadily change to socialism step-by-step." This had two meanings. First of all, our responsibility was to bring about the transition to socialism; second, this transitional period could only be realized step-by-step over a long period of time. This task proposed by the outline not only conformed to Marxism-Leninism and the communist objective of the struggle, but also conformed to the actual situation of our country. Since the new democratic state had already established the state sector of the economy which was socialist in nature, it controlled the economic lifelines of the country and occupied the leading position in the national economy. There was the state capitalist economy, which was very similar to the socialist economy, serving as a supplement to the state economy to a certain extent. There was the cooperative economy, which was socialist in nature in varying degrees, serving as an ally of the state economy and as a supplement of decisive significance. Therefore, under the guidance of the correct principles and policies of the Communist Party and the new democratic country, the socialist sector of the national economy would certainly grow step-bystep and new China would be able to avoid developing toward capitalism and would realize the transition to socialism. Any standpoints that were suspicious of the prospects of socialism were groundless. However, during the initial period after new China was founded, the economy of our country was very backward, the state economy was an impressive, but still a very tiny sector of the national economy. The cooperative and state capitalist sectors of the economy were also very small. However, the small commodity and seminatural economy occupied a dominant position. Under these circumstances, it would certainly take a long time to change the private capitalist economy into a socialist economy and to realize the collectivization of agriculture. Furthermore, there would be acute struggles. In his outline, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "This transition must be carried out amid acute arduous struggles over a long period of time. This was what Lenin said during the time when the Soviet new economic policy was practiced: It is a question of "who beats whom." It was also groundless to hold that socialism could be accomplished speedily without going through the essential procedures.

To accomplish the above-mentioned tasks, in light of the different economic sectors, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out different policies: "We must take developing the state economy as the principle. We must establish a cooperative economy and extensively and closely integrate the cooperative economy with the state economy. We must help the small producers to gradually develop toward the orientation of cooperatives. We must organize the state capitalist economy to allow the development of a private capitalist economy within the limits that are advantageous to the national economy and the people's livelihood."

"We must gradually incorporate businesses which are monopolistic in nature under state management. Such businesses can also adopt methods used by the state capitalist economy under the supervision of the state. We must prohibit all speculation and businesses which are harmful to the national economy and the people's livelihood." In light of the fact that we were inexperienced in economic construction at that time, there were no comprehensive economic policies and plans, the cadres knew nothing about how to manage the economy and there was no leading economic organ throughout the country. The outline put forth a series of specific policies and methods.

Practice has proven that the guiding ideology and the principles and policies expounded by Comrade Liu Shaoqi in his outline are practical and realistic and they proceeded from the actual situation of China. They were positive and stable measures. It appears as if the process of replacing the capitalist economy with the socialist economy will be delayed if we promote the economy in accordance with this guiding principle. In actuality, it will not be delayed, but rather it will be expedited because we can avoid unnecessary troubles caused by rash action. As a result, the whole national economy will develop substantially and the socialist sector of the economy will gradually grow larger.

In the final part of the outline, Comrade Liu Shaoqi emphatically pointed out that in the future, we must oppose the two erroneous tendencies in building the Chinese economy. One was "the capitalist tendency," which meant "giving up the leading role of the proletariat in the building of the new democratic economy," "placing all hopes on the development of the private capitalist economy, making unprincipled concessions to the capitalists and making allowances for the weak points of the petite bourgeoisie." The other was "the adventurist tendency," which meant "in our economic plans and measures, adopting, too early and without preparation, socialist measures which are impractical and unfeasible." Later, mistakes made by our party in regard to the guiding ideology were exactly the consequence of the latter erroneous tendency. "The Great Leap Forward" and the people's communes movement begun in 1958 resulted in people setting excessive quotas and giving blind instructions. The practice of making exaggerations and the "communist wind" ran rampant. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the erroneous leftist tendency began to show its pernicious effects, and went to extremes. After the "gang of four" was smashed, its pernicious influence remained effective for a period of time. Impractical slogans and targets which exceeded the actual national strength were proposed. This accelerated the serious imbalance in the proportions of the national economy and aggravated our financial difficulties. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have basically brought order out of chaos and gradually corrected the leftist errors in the guiding ideology. As a result, the economy of our country has gradually developed along a correct path.

From an epistemological point of view, the two tendencies pointed out by Comrade Liu Shaoqi emerged because we did not have a correct understanding of the basic condition of our country. In regard to the transformation of the social economy, if we cannot recognize changes when there has been considerable progress in the political and economic development of our country and when socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industries and businesses is on the agenda, then we will be committing rightist mistakes. On the other hand, when the standard of our economic development is comparatively low and when we have not developed to a stage where the economic relations should be transformed, if we transform the existing economic relations excessively and at too fast a speed, and exceed the level of economic development, then we will be committing leftist mistakes. In regard to economic construction, we made mistakes in the past because we did not proceed from the actual situation of China and were too eager to fulfill the task and we blindly sought excessive quotas. As Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out, the result was that "we have exceeded the practicability and feasibility of our economic plans and measures." This caused serious losses to the national economy. Lessons like these were numerous and very profound.

The basic spirit ofthe struggle between the two lines of economic construction proposed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi is still applicable to us today.

RENMIN RIBAO CONTINUES DEBATE ON ANARCHISM

HK070853 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 82, p 5

[Article by Gu Zhaoji [7357 5128 1015]: "How To Understand the Scientific Nature of Criticism of Anarchism -- A discussion With Comrade Ma Jia"]

[Text] Editor's note: The article by Comrade Ma Jia was published on 31 January 1980, on page five of this newspaper. Following its publication, Comrade Gu Zhaoji wrote an article putting forward a different view of the question. This article, however, was not published at the time; in response to the author's demands we now publish it for the first time. We also reprinted Ma Jia's orginal article in full. In our opinion Ma Jia's article raises some interesting questions concerning the criticism of anarchism. It contains solid analysis, presents a clear case and is written in a crisp and clear style. The author's view is correct. [end editor's note]

On 31 January (1980) RENMIN RIBAO published Ma Jia's article "We Must Pay Attention to the Scientific Nature of Criticism of Anarchism" which criticizes other people for being unscientific in their criticism of anarchism. The author believes that since the founding fathers of anarchism are all opponents of the state they are all therefore opponents of of democracy. Therefore it is incorrect to say that anarchism represents a form of extreme democracy or a mentality of democracy being paramount.

In my opinion Comrade Ma Jia's viewpoint certainly merits serious discussion. Anarchism, like all other ideological trends opposed to Marxism, is constantly changing in accordance with historical development and changes in form. Under socialist conditions in particular, it must necessarily take on special forms of expression and special camouflage. Unless we pay attention to this the real nature of anarchy might escape our notice.

Everyone is familiar with the fact that as opponents of the state, the founding fathers of anarchism had delcared war on all state power. Who at present would dare to openly declare their opposition to all state power? Early anarchism openly advocated individual egoism. Who at the present time, however, would dare to openly support individual egoism. Early anarchism also openly declared a belief in "the ego being the center" and "everything." Who at present would dare to openly sympathize with such views? This being the case, can we honestly say that anarchism simply does not exist in our country?!

Marxism demands that in examining questions we must firmly grasp the essence and study the manifestations. In meeting these demands we have decided that there clearly are some people sympathetic to anarchism. Rather than show the true face of anarchism, these people have adopted the guise of democracy and the mentality of democracy being paramount, and have disguised their true intentions by pretending to struggle for democracy and freedom. Is such a view scientific? Will it not leave people with the impression that anarchism is the ture protector of democracy?

So-called scientific nature is really nothing more than seeking truth from facts. What is so unscientific about analyzing the current manifestations of anarchism by seeking truth from facts? Or must we base our assessment of anarchism solely on the definition of anarchism found in dictionaries of philosophy or on examples of primitive anarchism before our view can be considered scientific?

It is entirely permissible for our current notion of anarchism to differ from primitive forms of anarchism. Since everything develops it is important that notions people have should not be too rigid and inflexible. For example we now see that the absence of discipline and organization, the disregard for party directives and decisions, the practice of each area going its own way and the arbitrary issuance of bonuses as all being forms of anarchism. Does the fact that they are different necessarily mean that we are being unscientific?

If we insist, however, on examining today's anarchism in terms of Comrade Ma Jia's primitive and overly rigid notions of what is "scientific" and what constitutes "anarchism" we will not find any traces of anarchism at all. It is therefore hardly surprising that some people see anarchism in the scientific sense as being the product of specific historical conditions and believe that our country suffers only from bureaucratism, and that anarchism fundamentally does not exist. As far as they are concerned, criticism of anarchism is like Don Quixote's jousting with windmills and is the result of arbitrary use of the notion of anarchy.

It seems, however, that if we examine such a view in the light of Ma Jia's own scientific standards it appears far more "scientific" than Ma Jia's own view.

CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN SHA DIES

OW062044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Sha Qianli, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and an outstanding CCP member, died of illness in Beijing Hospital on 26 April after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 81.

In his youth, Comrade Sha Qianli was progressive and worked tirelessly to seek truth. During the war of resistance against Japan, he served as a lawyer and was active in the anti-Japanese aggression and national salvation movement led by the Communist Party. In November 1936, together with Shen Junru, Shi Liang and four other patriots, he was jailed by the Kuomintang reactionaries for participating in this movement, thus becoming a member of the world renowned "seven-gentleman group." He joined the Communist Party in 1938. For decades he worked hard for the party and the people and dedicated all his energy to the great cause of communism.

When Comrade Sha Qianli was seriously ill, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, Yao Yilin, Shi Liang, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Qian Changzhao visited him in the hospital.

Funeral Committee Namelist

OW062046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of Comrade Sha Qianli's funeral committee:

Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Pagpalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Xihidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Liu Fei, Dong Qiwu, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui, Wu Xinyu, Peng Youjin, Chen Guodong, Liu Yi, Wu Xuezhi, Sun Mengqi, Luo Shuzhang, Hu Ziying, Zhou Shutao, Liu Jingji, Gu Gengyu, Hua Yuqing, Liu Nianzhi, Jiang Peilu, Xiong Yingdong, Zhang Jingli, Liang Shangli, Xu Dixin, Sun Xiaocun, Wang Guangying, Sa Kongliao, Huang Dingchen and Cai Xiao.

CORRECTION TO DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

The following correction should be made to the draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China published on pages K1-K24 of the 29 April DAILY REPORT: On page K 8, Article 35, third paragraph should read: The state protects legitimate religious activities. (changing "protests" to "protects")

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN'S VIEWS ON 4 MAY YOUTH DAY

OW070238 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO 4 May article by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of Anhui Provincial CCP Committee: "Our Hope Lies in Young People"]

[Text] Young comrades: First, I extend to you congratulations on this festive day. By cordial invitation of ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO, I would like to tell you comrades about some of my experiences and my wishes on the eve of the 4 May Youth Day.

Young people have always been the vanguard of the revolution. On 4 May 1919, a world-shaking student movement broke out in Peiping. The students put forth the revolutionary slogan: "Externally, protect our sovereignty; domestically, get rid of traitors," there by holding high the great anti-imperialist and antifeudal banner. The May 4th movement prepared the ideological and organizational basis for our party's birth and opened a new page in the history of the Chinese revolution.

In the early 1930's, I was a young man about 20 years old, just as you are now. It was the great party and the belief in communism that enabled the young men then groping and agonizing in darkness to discover the bright road for our struggle. Like tens of thousands of other revolutionary young people, I plunged myself into the movement of anti-Japanese resistance and national salvation. I joined the CCP at a time when our country was in danger of being conquered. During the war of resistance against Japan, the party transferred me from Yanan to the Xian office of the Eighth Route Army. In the several years I was there, we received and sent to Yanan and revolutionary bases a large number of young people with high ideals, aspirations and ambitions. They had given up their comfortable life in cities to face indescribable hardships and steel themselves and grow up amidst the flames of war. Many of them sacrificed their very valuable lives. A number of comrades in the leading bodies of various levels today were among these young people then.

What was the motivating force behind their actions at that time? It was the patriotic passion for resisting Japan and the firm belief in communism. Whenever we survivors recall this today, we feel greatly encouraged to carry through to the end the cause not yet accomplished by those martyrs. However, our hope lies in the young people. Although there is a big difference in age between us, our ideal to serve the people is the same. We are all comrades and comrades in arms, and are contributing our meager efforts to our socialist motherland.

It is my earnest hope that young people will unswervingly follow the party and foster a firm belief in communism. At present, we must plunge ourselves into the campaign for building spiritual and material civilization. We should intensively conduct the five stresses and four beauties activities, deal fierce blows at serious crimes in the economic field, resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideals, foster a new-type generation and carry through to the end the cause of the revolution of the proletariat begun by such proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and others. Our hope lies in the masses of young people. I hope that you will all exert yourselves to become promising and useful persons and make still greater achievements.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG SPRING SOWING -- Shandong Province has made great progress in spring sowing. According to statistics compiled on 21 April, the province sowed over 13.5 million mu of various crops. The daily sowed acreage reached 1.7 million mu. The progress of the sowing this year is over 100 percent faster than in 1981, starting about 7 days earlier than in 1981. However, this spring operation requires the province to exert efforts to irrigate on a large scale and to apply more fertilizer. According to statistics, of over 48 million mu should be sowed by creating moisture, an increse of more than 8 million mu over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 82 SK]

XINHUA INTERVIEWS CAAC DIRECTOR ON PLANE CRASH

HK070318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Our reporter interviewed Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), who returned to Beijing via Guangzhou after visiting the scene of the accident of Flight CA 266 in Guilin, and asked him questions about the accident.

Question: How did this plane accident occur?

Answer: Flight CA 266 took off under suitable weather conditions, but unfortunately it crashed in the hilly district of Gongcheng 45 km from Guilin. We are organizing a panel of experts from various fields to make a careful study and carry out an objective, scientific and realistic analysis and study before drawing a correct conclusion. This is one of the most serious accidents in the history of civil aviation in China.

Among the 104 passengers who died, some were comrades who worked diligently and made contributions to China's four modernizations; some were dear compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese; and some were foreign friends. All eight members of the crew also died in the crash. On behalf of the CAAC and its entire staff, I express deep mourning for those who died. I also express sincere condolences to the families of the deceased. With deep grief and sorrow, I and my associates are taking up the work of dealing with the aftermath of the crash.

Question: What is the situation regarding clearing of the scene of the accident and removal of the victims?

Answer: Our party and government have attached great importance to this accident. For the sake of dealing with problems arising from the accident, Vice Premier Wan Li called a special meeting of the responsible members of departments concerned 4 hours after the accident. I immediately rushed to Guilin from Beijing, and together with Shi Qingsheng, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the responsible comrades of the municipality and county, drew up a plan and organized a search of the area. Wang Fulin, deputy secretary general of the State Council, visited the scene on the second day. The Guangzhou PLA units also sent more than 600 personnel to comb the area where the accident took place. They surmounted such difficulties as rugged hills, dense forests and rain and carefully looked for the remains and belongings of the victims scattered over seven rugged hills in an area 3 km long and 2 km wide. Within 3 days, they discovered the remains of 104 victims in a relatively complete state as well as some incomplete remains. After reconstruction and preservation, the remains were flown to Guangzhou by special plane. At present, the departments concerned of Guangdong Province and the CAAC are organizing the families of the victims to identify the remains and belongings and to deal with problems resulting from the accident.

Question: How about the question of compensation?

Answer: Compensation will be made to the families of the victims at preferential rates, according to international and domestic rules and CAAC regulations. Our government is a signatory to the 1929 Warsaw Convention on international air transport and the revised 1955 Warsaw Convention signed in The Hague in 1955. We will live up to this commitment.

According to point 1 of Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention signed in The Hague, victims of air accidents on international routes will be paid 250,000 francs. Point 5 of Article 22 of the same revised convention and the Chinese rule is $20,000. All passengers on board Flight CA 266 carried tickets for a domestic flight from Guangzhou to Guilin. However, our government has taken into consideration the conditions and environment in which the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese and foreigners lived, and decided to pay a preferential compensation rate of $20,000 per person according to the standard of the convention. As for luggage, all those with value declared beforehand will be compensated according to the value declared. Those without declared value will be compensated 250 francs (or $20) per kilo. Compensation for hand luggage and other property cannot exceed $400. If under $400, compensation will be based on actual value. The compensation of domestic passengers is governed by domestic rules and regulations, but they will also be paid a preferential rate. Anyone who claims the compensation will have to go through certain legal procedures to obtain it.

Question: What safety measures is the CAAC going to take in the future?

Answer: Although there are still some shortcomings in the service of the CAAC, it has a long safety record and enjoys a very high reputation for safety both at home and abroad. After this crash, the CAAC has adopted a series of measures to ensure air safety and called on all personnel to conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, strictly observe the responsibility system and conscientiously implement rules and regulations. Leading members at various levels have extensively gone to the basic level, and sent their most experienced technicians and leadership cadres to ride on planes and check on the implementation of safety measures everywhere. At present, the condition of aviation transportation throughout the country is normal. We must do all we can to ensure air safety.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VISITS LUFENG COUNTY

HK020638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 May 82

[Summary] Provincial CCP committee First Secreaty Ren Zhongyi, who is currently inspecting work in Shantou Prefecture, visited various industiral enterprises in Lufeng County in 1 May. He extended May Day greetings to the workers.

WU KEHUA ATTENDS GUANGZHOU PLA YOUTH DAY MEETING

HK050127 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] The Guangzhou PLA units held a rally on 4 May to mark Youth Day and commend outstanding CYL branches and members. Some 1,400 young PLA personnel attended. Also present were responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs, including Wu Kehua, Jiang Xieyuan, Liu Changyi, Xu Fangchun, Shan Yinzhang, Lai Chunfeng, Chen De, Zhu Ying and Chen Hide. Chen Jide, director of the Political Department of the Guangzhou units, read out the department's order on commending outstanding CYL branches and members. Commander Wu Kehua and others presented awards. Deputy Political Commissar Shan Yinzhang made a speech.

HAINAN'S LUO TIAN ON STUDY OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK060741 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee Standing Committee held a meeting on 3 May to discuss the draft of the revised constitution and make arrangements for the entire region to study and revise the draft. The participants held that: "the discussion of the draft by people of all nationalities is an important event in China's political life. It is a concrete expression of socialist democracy." After conscientious discussion, the participants deepened their understanding of the reform of China's socialist economic structure and state apparatus.

Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, put forth the following three-point requirement for the entire region to publicize, study and discuss the draft: "1) CCP committees and political and judicial departments at various levels must conscientiously implement the spirit of the circular on studying the draft of the revised constitution issued by the provincial CCP committee and take the lead in study and discussion. 2) It is necessary to extensively and deeply publicize the draft of the revised constitution so that everyone will understand it. 3) It is necessary to make study and discussion a motive force in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations. All units and departments must integrate study with reality and solve existing problems in the units and departments."

On the same day, leaders of the Hainan Military District also held a meeting to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Deng Yifan, vice commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, who was inspecting work in Hainan, attended and spoke at the meeting. In accordance with the requirements of the circulars issued by the PLA General Political Department and Guangzhou Military Region, the meeting also made arrangements for the army to study the draft of the revised constitution.

HENAN RADIO URGES DROUGHT RESISTANCE MEASURES

HK070800 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Station commentary: "Act With Great Urgency, Rise To Resist Drought and Protect Wheat Growing"]

[Summary] In Henan Province, drought has been gradually extending from the north to the south since April. In the past few days, it has become more serious because of strong winds which caused severe evaporation of moisture in the soil. Now moisture content of the soil is about 10 percent in most parts of our province, and in some areas it is below 10 percent. This constitutes a great threat to wheat growing and sowing of autumn crops. At present it brooks no delay for the party and people to rise to combat drought, protect wheat growing and ensure sowing of autumn crops. Since the coming of spring, successes have been scored in amy localities in cultivating wheatfields, in preparing the soil for spring sowing and in protecting wheat growing, particularly in drought areas. However, we must be aware that leaders of some localities lack sufficient understanding of the urgency and importance of this combat task and are slow-moving. Some are afraid of difficulties, and some are relying on luck. At any rate, they are not quite ready to fight against drought and gain victory in actively reaping harvests. Moreover, in some places, water is running off in large quantities and is not channeled into farmland. Now, as summer begin, wheat needs ample water for growing, and it is also time for sowing autumn crops. Therefore, now is the time to take action to fight against drought, which decides the size of harvests in agricultural production for the entire year. One should never be indifferent to it, as it has an important bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood.

Party and government organs at various levels should organize more forces to go to the forefront in fighting against drought. It is necessary to further propagate and implement the essential points of the No 1 circular issued by the central authorities. Meanwhile, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of all irrigation facilities, to develop water resources by all means and to conserve as much water as possible. It is also necessary to do well in supplying materials to fight against drought, and particularly rationally distributing oil.

During the time of drought resistance, we must see all advantages. As long as we go into action immediately, we are sure to win in withstanding drought and reaping all-round bumper agricultural harvests this year.

HUNAN MEETING ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEES

HK060303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A provincial symposium on the work of people's congress standing committees of autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties and urban districts was held in Changsha from 28 April - 5 May.

Some 200 persons attended the meeting. The participants studied and discussed the draft revised constitution and relevant central documents. Representatives of more than 20 units discussed their experiences. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wan Da spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: The people's congress standing committees at all levels in Hunan have done much work since their establishment. They have accumulated some initial experiences. In order to bring into further play the functional roles of the local state power organs in the new historical period, it is essential to firmly establish in ideological understanding the legal status and authority of the people's congress standing committees at all levels. These committees must do a good job in supervising the people's government, court and procuratorate at the corresponding level.

The meeting demanded that the CCP committees at all levels respect and support the work of the people's congress standing committees and persistently act according to law, in accordance with the spirit of democracy. The people's government, courts and procuratorates at all levels must be responsible to the people's congress standing committees at the corresponding levels, take the initiative in reporting to them on their work and spontaneously accept their supervision.

The meeting pointed out: At present, the people's congress standing committees at all levels must regard mobilizing and organizing the masses to discuss the draft revised constitution as a leading task and tackle it thoroughly. They must ensure that the basic spirit and contents of the draft revised constitution are known to and understood by everyone. By carrying out discussions among all the people, they should lay an excellent foundation for further bringing socialist democracy into play and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis in the future, and thus promote the advance of all work.

HUNAN RIBAO REPORTS ON RURAL LOAN PROBLEMS

HK060323 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The 6 May HUNAN RIBAO, on page 1, carried a letter from Comrades (Luo Xiaoshu), (Wang Jisong) and (Tang Zhennan) proposing that it is essential to solve problems in issuing of loans for agriculture.

The letter said: We recently went to Chenqi County to investigate and find out about the situation in issuing agricultural loans. We found that there is a "two many and one few" trend in this work. First, there are many loans for nonproductive purposes. Certain credit and loan departments have the idea of simply making a profit, and think that they can make more profit by issuing high-interest loans. Second, many loans are issued to people who strike up connections with the credit and loan departments. Some cadres in these departments make use of loans to strike up connections. Few loans are issued to households in difficulties. There are about 11,000 households seriously short of production capital. This figure accounts for about 15 percent of the total number of rural households in the county. Some credit and loan cadres consider only the capacity of people to repay loans and are thus unwilling to lend money to households in difficulties.

Due to the problems in the issuance and management of agricultural loans in the previous period, this county has now exceeded its loan quota by 820,000 yuan. However, according to an investigation of typical cases, it will be necessary to lend a further 3 million yuan to the peasants from now to the end of July in order to meet urgent needs for production materials such as draft oxen, farm tools, chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and so on; otherwise, production will be affected.

In order to solve this problem, the county bank has convened an urgent meeting attended by responsible comrades of credit cooperatives. It has taught the cadres to clearly understand the guiding ideology in supporting agriculture, improve their business work style, strictly control nonproductive loans and recover some loans that were made incorrectly.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK060921 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] In his speech at the forum on militia work held in Beijing Municipality on 23 April, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Beijing Garrison, pointed out: Carrying forward our party's glorious tradition of grasping the armed forces, we must make further efforts to build up the militia of our captial and bring into play the backbone role of the militia in building material and spiritual civilization.

The forum on militia work was held 22-23 April under the joint sponsorship of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government and the Beijing Garrison. It was attended by more than 100 persons, including CCP committee secretaries of all districts and counties who are concurrently first political commissars of people's armed forces departments. There were also commanders and political commissars of people's armed forces departments, as well as responsible persons of the departments, committees and offices concerned of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and government. The forum summed up and exchanged experiences on how co strengthen party leadership over militia work and how to do a good job under new circumstances. It also discussed and studied new conditions and problems that have arisen in present militia work, and defined the future tasks and orientation of the work.

Speaking at the forum, Comrade Duan Junyi said: During both the war years and the time of peaceful construction, the militia has always been an important force to be reckoned with. Strengthening the militia is our party's long-term strategic task. We need the militia both in building and safeguarding the four modernizations. The tendency to look down on militia work is wrong. In his speech, Comrade Duan Junyi stressed the necessity of giving a proper place to militia work in the work of CCP committees, putting it on the agenda and promptly studying the new situation and solving new problems arising in the militia work. He said that we must strengthen political and ideological work among the militia, and militia work must be put on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily. At present, we must, in particular, educate the militia to combat the corrosive bourgeois influence and make steady advances in building up the militia of our capital.

Tang Ming, adviser of the Beijing PLA units; Chen Xitong, executive secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; Pan Yan, commander of the Beijing Garrison; Second Political Commissar Wu Lie and Deputy Political Commissar (Huang Yijun) also spoke at the forum. Wang Xian, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Li Zhongxuan, political commissar of the garrison, also attended the forum.

HEBEI COUNTY OVERCOMES CULTURAL REVOLUTION LEGACY

HK060731 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] According to this station's reporter (Li Wenhuai), the Xiong County CCP Committee has conscientiously implemented the spirit of the party's third and sixth plenary sessions, criticized leftist mistakes, trusted and relied on vast numbers of cadres and the masses, implemented policies in a truth-seeking way, redressed miscarriages of justice, trumped-up cases and misjudged cases, solved problems left over by leftist influence, eliminated factionalism and promoted unity. As a result, the situation, which had been chaotic for many years, is taking a favorable turn. The entire county is now in an excellent situation characterized by stability, unity and enthusiasm for promoting work.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Xiong County was troubled by serious factionalism and things were tossed about many times in the county later on. Although several attempts were made to solve many problems, including problems left over by history, no major successes were achieved. As a result, various types of work suffered heavy losses. Since the party's sixth plenary session, with the energetic support of the party committee at a higher level, the Xiong County CCP Committee has conscientiously organized cadres throughout the county to study the spirit of the third plenary session and the resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session.

It has also organized them to criticize leftist mistakes in close connection with reality, thus gradually achieving unity in thinking among leaders at all levels and the vast numbers of cadres and the masses under the guidance of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions. The vast numbers of cadres and the masses have achieved the understanding that drawing demarcation lines between people, being correct from beginning to end and factional remnants are products of the Great Cultural Revolution and are also leftists things. They have also achieved the understanding that the Great Cultural Revolution was a civil strife and a catastrophe. The so-called correct line did not exist at all, and there was simply no such thing as being correct from beginning to end. In that period, people simply could not argue on just grounds.

On the basis of heightening their political consciousness, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses have reached a unanimous view on several major issues which had been debated endlessly over a long period of time.

To promote the development of the situation, the Xiong County CCP Committee has adhered to the cadre line in appointing people on their merits, and has conscientiously reshuffled leading groups at all levels. The county has reshuffled 24 departments and bureaus at county and commune levels and 17 leading groups at commune level. The jobs of 143 cadres have been readjusted. Of these 143 cadres, 87 have been transferred to posts of similar grades, 37 have been promoted to higher ranks and 19 have been removed from office or demoted.

Xiong County has firmly grasped the work of redressing miscarriages of justice, trumped-up cases and misjudged cases and adopted effective measures for promoting the work, thus bringing every positive factor into full play. Leftist mistakes have exerted a relatively great influence on Xiong County over a relatively long period of time. Moreover, things were tossed about many times in the county. As a result, there were relatively more miscarriages of justice, trumped-up cases and misjudged cases in the county. To implement policies as quickly as possible, party committees at all levels have consistently adhered to the mass line and gone all out to mobilize the masses, thus quickly finding out about the real situation. In the process of implementing policies, party committees at all levels met difficulties head-on, actively solved problems on their own initiative, did not shift responsibility onto others and did not dodge difficulties, thus quickening the pace of implementing policies. At present, the county does not have a single case that higher authorities demand be completed.

Through the redressing of the miscarriages of justice, trumped-up cases and misjudged cases and the implementation of policies, the county has really strengthened unity and mobilized the people's enthusiasm. The county CCP committee has concentrated its energy on consolidating and reorganizing leading groups of brigades and production teams throughout the county since the beginning of this year. Of the county's 702 paralyzed and semiparalyzed production teams, 692 have been dealt with successfully, thus further perfecting the county's agricultural production responsibility system and mobilizing the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members for promoting production. At present, all communes and brigades in the county are actively fighting a drought and irrigating their wheatfields. They are working hard in order to reap a good harvest this summer.

HEBEI PLA MEETING ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK060408 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] A Hebei Military District meeting of representatives of progressives in building spiritual civilization was held 26 - 28 April to sum up experiences, commend the progressives and further promote the drive to build spiritual civilization.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary and military district First Political Commissar Jin Ming; provincial CCP committee leaders Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe and Wang Yu; Ma Hui, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units and commander of Hebei Military District; and Dong Lifang and Fei Guozhu, political commissars of the military district, attended the meeting. Dong Lifang and Fei Guozhu presided.

Comrade Jin Ming spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He called on the participants to redouble their efforts, sum up new experiences and score still greater achievements. He said: "In particular, it is currently necessary to undergo severe tests in the struggle to combat economic crimes and oppose corruption by capitalist ideology. It is necessary to take a firm and clear-cut stand and wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of illegal and criminal activities." The PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen should set a good example for the entire province in building spiritual civilization.

TIANJIN HOLDS STATISTICAL WORK MEETING

HK060753 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Summary] On 26 April, the Tianjin Municipal Planning Commission and Statistics Bureau jointly called a meeting on statistical work.

The meeting pointed out that statistical work is a very important means of understanding society and guiding the national economy and social development. It provides a major basis on which the party and government can formulate policies and work out plans. During the readjustment and reform of the national economy, statistical work is more important for the country in strengthening planned macroeconomic guidance, supervising economic activities and appraising economic results. The meeting then called on governments at prefectural and county levels to further strengthen their leadership over statistical work and place it on their work agenda.

The meeting also pointed out that the statistical work this year must meet the needs of the readjustment and reform of the national economy. The most important points in the work are: First, it is necessary, by adopting different statistical methods, to make statistical figures more accurate and precise. Second, a statistical system must be established for appraising economic results. Third, with arrangements being made by the municipal people's government, statistical work must be aimed at the work of the third population census. Fourth, we must gradually set up, and put on a sound basis, a statistical and cost accounting system with a comprehensive balance. We must also strengthen investigation and study as well as statistical analysis of economy, people's life and social development.

The meeting held that in order to reform and perfect statistical work as quickly as possible and to fulfill the task of 1982 statistical work in the best way possible, we must restructure the statistical organs and reinforce the rank of statisticians.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN WATER SUPPLIES -- The 63d routine meeting of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, held on 11 April, revealed that by 5 April, the actual volume of drinking water available in this municipality was 100 million cubic meters. There are 127 days remaining before 10 August. An average of 780,000 cubic meters of drinking water can be supplied per day. Using water sparingly and protecting the quality of water are a pressing matter at the moment for all people throughout the municipality. By 20 January, the project of drawing water from the Huang He to Tianjin had been successfully completed and the volume of water stored in this municipality was 479 million cubic meters. After the loss of water caused by vaporization, leakage and other factors, the volume of drinking water available was 150 million cubic meters. By 5 April, 82 million cubic meters of water had been used, and the actual volume of drinking water available was 100 million cubic meters. Since this municipality drew water from the Huang He, the quality of water supplied to the urban areas has been excellent. In the future, we must use all methods to protect the quality of water and to prevent water from being polluted. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Apr 82 HK]

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU AT UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE

SK060728 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on united front work sponsored by the provincial CCP committee concluded today after an 8-day session. Attending the conference were leaders of the provincial CCP committee, including Comrades Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, (Zhao Xiu) and Li Diping. Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Li Diping addressed the conference.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Li Diping. Comrade Song Renyuan delivered a report entitled "Enhance People's Understanding, Keep Abreast of the Current Situation and Do a Good Job in Improving the United Front Work."

The conference stressed that the united front is still one of our party's three magic weapons in the new historical period. To fulfill the great historical tasks in the new period, we must continue to develop the patriotic uniced front. We must do a good job in publicizing education on theories and policies of the united front, allow all democratic parties and mass organizations concerned to carry out their work independently and with the initiative in their own hands, implement all policies concerning the united front work and make proper arrangements for nonparty personages. Party committees at all levels must genuinely strengthen leadership over the united front work, and secretaries in charge of this work must assume personal responsibility in the work. Efforts must be made to do a good job in implementing the policy on intellectuals and adopt vigorous measures to properly solve problems arising thereform. We must publicize the principles and policies concerning the propaganda work directed toward Taiwan, maintain unity and cooperation between party members and nonparty personages and cadres, establish relations of devotion among them, mobilize all forces that can be united and make new contributions to building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date.

JILIN ABOLISHES 43 'TEMPORARY' ORGANIZATIONS

SK070814 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee and people's government decided to abolish 43 newly instituted or temporary organizations at the provincial level, and issued a circular to that effect on 23 April.

The circular states: There are 80 newly instituted or temporary organizations founded by the provincial CCP committee and people's government. These organizations have played a proper role in intensifying specific leadership over some work and in coordinating certain departments to accomplish particular tasks. However, quite a few problems exist. They are mainly the overlapping and overstaffing of administrative organizations, which hamper the full exertion of their functions. Therefore, simplifying newly instituted or temporary organizations is imperative under the circumstances. The work and tasks of the 43 abolished organizations should be transferred to relevant permanent administrative organizations. In the future, when major issues and tasks which require coordinated efforts of relevant departments arise, the competent department should call the relevant departments together to solve them through discussion. When opinions differ, the competent department should submit them to the provincial CCP committee or the provincial people's government for examination. Principal leading comrades in charge of the work of the secretary general or deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP committee and people's government should then convene the relevant departments to find a solution.

Temporary organizations assigned temporary tasks should be abolished once the tasks are accomplished. In the future, no temporary organization should be founded to undertake major tasks or temporary assignments which can be assumed by permanent organizations. If a temporary organization is absolutely necessary, a submission must be made to the provincial CCP committee or the people's government for approval, depending on whether the proposed temporary organization is a party or government unit. It is forbidden to set up an administrative body without authorized staff on one's own.

NINGXIA HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING

HK060643 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional Planned Parenthood Work Conference Held in Yinchuan"]

[Excerpts] A regional planned parenthood work conference was held in Yinchuan 21-23 April with the aim of better controlling population and further promoting planned parenthood work in the region. Over 80 responsible comrades and planned parenthood cadres from all prefectures, municipalities and counties in Ningxia attended the meeting. They studied central documents on planned parenthood and discussed and put forward revisions of the region's provisional planned parenthood regulations. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi and regional government Chairman Ma Xin spoke at the meeting. Regional government Vice Chairman Li Shumin presided and gave a summation.

Ningxia has scored a certain degreee of success in planned parenthood work in recent years. The natural population growth rate fell from 32.55 per 1,000 in 1972 to 19.56 per 1,000 in 1981. The rate fell by 12.22 per 1,000 in 9 years.

The conference held: Although the region has scored a certain degree of success in planned parenthood work, its natural population growth rate remains the highest in the country. A tendency for the population growth rate to rise from decline has also appeared since last year. The main reasons for this are as follows: The leaders of certain units fail to sufficiently understand the strategic importance of planned parenthood work, fail to tackle it properly, harbor fear of difficulties and fail to implement plans, rewards and penalties; the notions of "regarding men as superior to women" and "carrying on the family line" have not been eliminated, and this is a hindrance to the smooth progress of planned parenthood work; some people hold that Ningxia is spacious, with a sparse population, so having more children does not matter; since the rural areas instituted production responsibility systems, they have lacked effective measures for population control in the new situation, and the phenomenon of laissez-faire attitudes has appeared; and following the implementation of the marriage law, there has been a continual increase in the number of marriages because the marriageable age is now lower than the age advocated for late marriage.

In the face of these new situations and problems in planned parenthood work, the conference demanded that leaders at all levels attach great importance to the work, get rid of fear of difficulties and be resolved to get a thoroughly good grasp of the work. It is necessary to organize a planned parenthood force and make use of all propaganda media to create public opinion in a big way. The conference held: We must focus planned parenthood work on the rural areas. It is all the more essential to strengthen leadership and improve work in remote mountain areas and places where planned parenthood work is backward. It is necessary to strictly enforce the policies and regulations on planned parenthood.

SHAANXI DISCUSSES, STRESSES FLOOD CONTROL WORK

Flood Control Conference

HK061057 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] A flood control work conference was recently held at provincial level. The conference demanded that the entire province mobilize to grasp preparatory work in all fields for this year's flood prevention. It also pointed out that the task of flood control for the province is very heavy and difficult this year. All must be on full alert and keep in mind the flood disaster of last year. Education of cadres and the masses of people in heightening their vigilance and overcoming the idea of leaving things to chance must be strengthened so that they can do well in all preventive work on a solid basis.

For this purpose, the conference put forth the following four demands: 1) It is necessary to make an immediate examination of all water retention projects and solve problems as soon as possible. 2) Measures must be intensified for flood and water-logging prevention. 3) All hydrographic stations and observatories should coordinate to exchange information. 4) CCP committees and people's governments at all levels should place the flood contr l work on their work agenda and earnestly strengthen their leadership.

Xie Huaide, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Vice Governor Bai Jinian attended and spoke at the conference.

Radio Commentary

HK061059 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 82

[Station commentary: "Mobilize Immediately and Do Well in Flood Control"]

[Summary] The flood session is now approaching, first in the southern parts of Shaanxi and then in the central Shaanxi plain and northern Shaanxi. All places must be galvanized into action to do a good job of flood prevention. Last year, southern Shaanxi and the central Shaanxi plain were hit by severe rainstorms and flood disasters, which caused our country great losses in economic construction and in lives and property of the people. By virtue of this lesson, attention has been drawn to this year's flood control work in most places in our province. However, as a whole, there is still a lack of vigilance and fear of difficulties in some places. This has affected the flood prevention work, and must be overcome immediately. According to recent weather forecasts, there will be heavy rainfall along the Chang Jiang, and a fairly big flood is expected during the coming high water season. This is why we must strengthen our preventive measures. This is especially true in our province, where certain water retention projects which were damaged by last year's floods are still being repaired. This makes our flood control work this year much more difficult than before.

All people must be prepared for major floods and severe calamities so as to do well in the flood control work. At the same time, leaders at all levels must attach great importance to this work and go to the forefront to study and solve problems.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON APPOINTING COMPETENT PEOPLE

HK210216 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 2

["Weekly Commentary" by Liu Songyang [2692 2646 2799]: "We Must Appoint Able and Competent People to Posts"]

[Text] In his report on structural reforms, Comrade Zhao Ziyang treated "appointing able and competent people to leading groups and building them up properly" as an important issue to settle. He demanded that we should make leading groups at all levels strong and combat-worthy by appointing to them people who are "revolutionary and young and possess general knowledge and professional knowledge." Viewed from results in practice, all localities and units whose leading groups have been formed in accordance with the criteria of appointing able and competent people to posts as put forth by the CCP Central Committee will soon take on a gratifying look and everyone will rouse himself for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous. On the other hand, all localities and units whose leading groups have not been formed in this way or have not been properly formed in this way will have difficulty in making improvement.

In the past 2 years, CCP committees at all levels in our province have done much work in selecting and promoting fine young and middle-aged cadres, and have taken new steps. However, this is still a far cry from achieving the party's demand.

In some leading groups, the members have not yet roused themselves. They are relatively too advanced in age and their cultural level is ostensively too low. There are few professional and technical cadres in these leading groups. No relative changes have occurred in them. There are many reasons for the slow progress in work in this respect, but the main one is the erroneous views and methods of cadres. Some comrades attach too much importance to qualifications and record of service. They seldom think of problems resulting from age and health. They reckon that young cadres lack basic training and the ability to command. Some comrades appoint people by favoritism and like vulgar and obsequious people who are only good at flattering them, and do not appoint those who have real ability and learning, dare to uphold truth, cast aside considerations of saving face and are selfless and fearless. Some comrades only have faith in themselves and have no faith in the masses. They only consider a handful of people they know and do not select from among a large number of people with whom the masses are familiar. Others consider their own interests in appointing cadres. As a result, able and competent people who are really qualified are prevented from being appointed, whereas some unqualified people are thus able to enter leading groups. This erroneous practice in appointing people by favoritism runs counter to the party's line of appointing people on their merits and is extremely harmful to the party's cause.

It is an important political task of party organizations and leading cadres at all levels to do a good job in reorganizing and building leading groups at respective levels. We must fulfill this glorious historical mission with flying colors. There are three very important points in fulfilling this mission. The first is to maintain the party spirit, eliminate factionalism, be selfless, adhere to the letter of the criteria for appointing cadres as put forth by the CCP Central Committee and strive to appoint able and competent people, who may even be our relatives or people bearing us a grudge. The second point is to truly adhere to the mass line. The cause undertaken by the party is the cause of the millions of people. Only by listening extensively to the views of the masses can we appoint able and competent people to work for the party's cause and for our country's prosperity without personal considerations or jealousy. The third is to pay attention to who will be removed and, in particular, who will be added to a new leading group. Three categories of people should never be allowed to be in leading groups -- those who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing to rebel and make their fortune; those who are seriously influenced by factionalism; and smashers and grabbers and those who resist the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. Once any of them are found to have sneaked in, we should resolutely clear them out in order to ensure the political and organizational purity of leading groups at all levels and to ensure smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

Reorganizing and building well leading groups at all levels involves the extremely important question of whether or not we will be able to uphold party leadership, and ensure the continuity of the party's Marxist line and smooth realization of socialist modernization. CCP committees and organizational departments at all levels must look upon this as a matter of great importance and seriously do a good job in this respect. We must never lower our guard and treat it lightly.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY -- The Shaanxi provincial national defense industry system has strengthened quality control and actively readjusted production. Production of goods for military and civilian use in the first quarter of this year was greater than in the first quarter of last year. The system produced 18 types of products, including binoculars, which foreign firms welcome. Output in the first quarter of this year was 36 percent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 82 HK]

SHAANXI FOREIGN TRADE -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Shaanxi Province has quickly developed its trade with Hong Kong. The province's total export value in 1981 reached 13.93 million dollars, some 8 times greater than in 1977. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 8 Apr 82 HK]

LIAO CHENGZHI ON SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

OW051730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- "The cause of reunifying the motherland will be realized and can be realized. Efforts should be made to promote the realization," said Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here today in a meeting with Taiwan compatriots in Beijing for International Labor Day celebrations.

Vice-Chairman Liao said: "At present, both the domestic and international situations are fine, although some people are trying to obstruct the reunification, but the wheel of history is irresistible."

He said article 30 of the just-published draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1251 GMT on 5 May, in a similar report on Liao Chengzhi's remarks, uses the vernacular "te bie xing zheng qu 3676 5887 2398 0575"] The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions, he said.

After the return of Taiwan to the motherland, Liao Chengzhi said, everything will be done in line with the nine-point statement concerning the peaceful reunification of the motherland made by Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, on September 30 last year. He said: "Some day, and most probably in the 1980's, Taiwan compatriots on the mainland will be able to return to their native places to join their friends and relatives."

Liao urged government departments at various levels to show more concern for Taiwan compatriots' work and life, and pay serious attention to the implementation of the policies toward them, he said.

Vice-Chairman Liao joined the compatriots in a get-together to mark International Labor Day.

More than 30 Taiwan compatriots from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions participated in the get-together at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. The compatriots included workers, peasants, former industrialists and merchants, doctors, actors, cadres, teachers and associate professors, scientific research and technical personnel and retirees. Most of them have lived on the mainland for more than 20 years. The get-together was organized by the Beijing Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.

Also present at the get-together were leaders of related departments, Wang Feng, Li Gui, Lin Liyun, Cai Xiao and Ye Zilong.

DAILY REPORT

China

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BEIJING VIEWS DRAFT CONVENTION ON LAW OF SEA

OW080207 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "First Step in Establishing a New Order of the Sea"]

[Excerpts] On 30 April, the 11th Session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea adopted by an overwhelming majority vote the draft convention on the law of the sea, thus taking an important step toward establishing a new law and order of the sea. The convention's coming into being is the result of the protracted struggle of Third World countries for equal rights to the sea and against the superpowers' domination of the oceans.

In the course of the formulation of the convention on the law of the sea, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, placed obstacles and employed tricks on a series of important issues of principle, attempting to force their maritime hegemonist trash on others. For example, the Soviet Union and the United States tried their utmost to limit and reduce the width of territorial waters, opposed the establishment of 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zones, advocated free passage through straits, attempted to exploit and monopolize international seabed resources at will with their money and advanced technology, and so forth. So the struggle was very complicated from the beginning of the conference.

The 11th Session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened on 8 March this year. The United States put forward a green paper at the meeting, proposing 230 amendments to the draft convention, including many changes that involved matters of principle. This disgusting U.S. attitude in violation of the spirit of the conference naturally met with opposition by Third World countries and also incurred dissatisfaction and criticism from other participating countries at the conference. The United States voted against the draft convention. It still clung to the six amendments it proposed with regard to provisions in the convention concerning exploitation of deep seabed resources. It indicated that unless the amendments are accepted, the United States would not ratify the convention. The six amendments insisted upon by the United States in fact deny the principle that the seabed under international waters is the hereditary property of all mankind and are aimed at enabling the United States to exploit deep seabed resources without restriction. The Reagan administration also threatened that if the U.S. amendments were rejected, the United States was prepared to sign a small treaty to oppose the draft convention outside of the conference with seven industrial countries including Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and so forth.

These facts show that to establish a new law and order of the sea to safeguard equal rights for all countries, many obstacles remain to be overcome and it is necessary to continue the struggle. However, in the source of events from the drawing up to the final adoption of the draft convention on the law of the sea, it can be seen that no country will ever succeed in attempting to ignore the Third World's legitimate interests and seek maritime hegemony. Only by adopting a lawful and cooperative approach and by consultations and negotiations will it be possible to resolve disputes.

ENVOY HE YING LEAVES ON ASIAN, AFRICAN TOUR

OW060716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, special envoy of the Government of the People's Republic of China left here by plane this morning to pay friendly visits to Turkey, Syria, Libya, Cyprus and Egypt at the invitation of the respective governments.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GEORGE BUSH

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW071510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honor of George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, Mrs. Bush and their party. Wan Li, Chinese vice-premier, and Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, attended the banquet.

In his toast, Zhao Ziyang said: "Since the issuance of the Shanghai joint communique, Sino-U.S. relations have made a major breakthrough with the normalization of the relations between the two countries. In the past decade, progress has been achieved in many areas of our bilateral relations. The facts show that this is not only in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. Therefore, it has been warmly welcomed by the people of our two countries and world opinion. The Chinese people attach importance to their relations with the United States and desire to see Sino-U.S. relations continue to move forward. We believe that this desire is shared by the American people." He added: "We both recognize that there exist serious obstacles in the present Sino-U.S. relations. At this critical juncture, Vice-President Bush, as entrusted by President Reagan, has come to discuss with us issues of mutual concern. This is no doubt an important visit. We are ready to have a frank and sincere [The transliteration for "sincere" as taken from the Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese version at 1524 GMT on 7 May is: cheng zhi de 6134 2304 0966] exchange of views with the vice president and discuss ways to remove the obstacles in compliance with the principles as confirmed in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries." China sincerely hopes that Vice-President Bush's visit will yield positive results, Zhao Ziyang said.

In his toast, Vice-President Bush said: "President Reagan asked me to come to China because of the vital importance he places on U.S.-China relations and because of his strong personal commitment to building an enduring relationship -- one based on equality and mutual trust and understanding." The vice-president said the United States acknowledges China's position that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. "We stand by the principles agreed upon by our government [The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese verion reads: "We stand by the principles established by our government..."] in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. We respect China's sovereignty and territorial integr[illegible] he said. "We recognize that there are issues of difference to be discussed, a[illegible] i[illegible]tant ideas to be exchanged. My visit is a symbol of the good faith with which we seek [illegible] bridge differences," he said.

Also present at the banquet were Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; and Huang Zhen and Hao Deqing, leading members of departments concerned. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, was among the guests.

Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW080828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met this morning with George Bush, vice-president of the United States. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0402 GMT on 8 May, in its report on Deng Xiaoping's talks with Bush, says that Deng Xiaoping "met with U.S. Vice President George Bush and his entourage this morning at the Great Hall of the People."]

The vice-chairman told Bush: "You know China well. We sincerely welcome you as an old friend of China." The vice-chairman said: "Through your visit, we hope we will be able to dispel the shadows and dark clouds overhanging our relations."

Vice-President Bush said he considers the U.S.-China relationship very important, and that President Reagan feels very strongly about that. "I'd like to hope we will be able to leave here with a lot more understanding about this fundamental nature of the relationship," he said.

Present at the meeting were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China; Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff to the vice-president; and Ambassador John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; were also present.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Report

HK090055 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1530 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping met U.S. Vice President George Bush this morning.

Deng Xiaoping said to Bush at the start of the meeting: "You know China quite well. I sincerely welcome you as an old friend of China. We hope that certain dark shadows and clouds between our two countries will be swept away by your visit here." Bush said: "We feel that U.S.-Chinese relations are extremely important. President Reagan has strongly asserted this. I hope that when I leave your country both sides will be able to have a better understanding of the fundamental essence of this relationship."

According to our information, during the meeting Deng Xiaoping expounded on China's stand on the Taiwan issue, especially on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and asked Vice President Bush to convey his views to President Reagan.

During the meeting the two sides exchanged views on a number of international issues. State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua attended the meeting.

After the meeting Deng Xiaoping gave a banquet for Vice President Bush and his wife and party.

Bush, Wan Li Toasts at Banquet

OW081320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Mrs Bush gave a return reception in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Vice-President Bush and Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li proposed toasts at the reception.

The vice-president said his talks with Chinese leaders were candid, friendly and fruitful and the subject of Taiwan was the essential point of their talks. "We agree that representatives from both sides will continue to hold talks on the question of arms sales to Taiwan," he said.

Vice-Premier Wan said the vice-president's current visit to China has provided a good opportunity for direct dialogue between leaders of the two countries on questions of mutual concern. "The frank and sincere discussions [the transliteration for "sincere" as taken from the Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese version at 1540 GMT on 8 May is: kai cheng bu gong de 7030 6134 1580 0361 4104] we have had in the last two days are useful and have enabled us to see even more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious obstacles existing in Sino-U.S. relations," he said. He expressed the hope that Bush's visit will be conducive to the settlement of this difficult issue.

Among the guests were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Lilang, Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and Huang Zhen and Hao Deqing, leading members of related departments. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and Mrs. Hummel, and Bush's entourage were also present at the reception.

Zhao, Bush Discuss Taiwan

OW081437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told U.S. Vice-President George Bush here this afternoon that in a meeting with Mr. Bush this morning "Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping presented China's position on the Taiwan question, especially on U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan." He asked Vice-President Bush to convey the Chinese views to President Ronald Reagan. The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai.

Premier Zhao thanked the U.S. vice-president for delivering President Reagan's letter to Chairman Hu Yaobang. He said that the Chinese Government attaches much importance to the current visit of Vice-President Bush entrusted by the U.S. President. "You met with Chinese leaders and you had an especially candid and in-depth exchange of views [The transliteration for "candid and in-depth" as taken from the Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese version at 1558 GMT on 8 May is: tan shuai shen ru de 0982 3764 3234 4104] with Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. I believe that these meetings will help you to understand better the Chinese position and I hope that these meetings will help to resolve the difficult problems facing us," Premier Zhao said.

Vice-President Bush said: "I'm deeply appreciative to Chinese leaders [The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese version reads: "I'm deeply appreciative to you and other Chinese leaders..."] for the opportunity we had to explain strongly-held convictions of the President of the United States and to listen carefully to the very in-depth and frank presentations by the Chinese leaders." [The Beijing XINHUA Domestic Chinese version reads: "...President of the United States and to have frank and in-depth exchange of views with the Chinese leaders."] The vice-president described these meetings as "excellent meetings" and said: "I will go back and prepare to discuss in detail with the President with much better understanding of the depth of the feelings that you have on the positions."

In the meeting, they also discussed a number of international issues. Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, vice-ministers of foreign affairs. Also on hand were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China; Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff to the vice-president; and Ambassador John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE on Meeting

HK090233 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1532 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met U.S. Vice President Bush and his party in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. During the meeting, Zhao Ziyang thanked Bush for passing on the letter from President Reagan to Chairman Hu Yaobang. He said the Chinese Government attaches importance to this visit of Vice President Bush as commissioned by President Reagan. Zhao Ziyang said, I hope that the talks you have had on this visit, especially the candid and thoroughgoing talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, will help you to understand our stand and will also help solve the difficult problems between our two countries. Bush said, I deeply thank you and the other Chinese leaders for giving us this opportunity to make clear the stand held by the President of our country and this chance for candid and thoroughgoing talks with Chinese leaders. By these exchanges of views we will have a deeper understanding of your country's stand.

We feel that the talks between us have been extremely good. Bush declared that he will relay in detail his talks with the Chinese leaders to President Reagan when he returns to the United States. The two sides also talked about a number of international issues.

State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua attended the meeting. U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel attended the meeting on the U.S. side.

Han Xu Sees Off Bush 9 May

OW090710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush told newsmen here today before boarding his plane for home that some progress has been made in his discussions with Chinese leaders in the past three days. "Differences between us remain. But we'll seek to resolve them," the vice-president said in a press conference at the airport at the end of his China visit. He stressed that "I believe the main question before us can be resolved." He said, "I know that the President and officials of the United States will do everything possible to ensure that the friendship and relations between our two governments will grow." He said that he appreciated the great warmth of the reception the Chinese Government and people accorded him on the trip.

The U.S. Vice-President and Mrs. Bush left here by special plane for home at lunch time today. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu and his wife, and the U.S. ambassador to China, Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs. Hummel. Earlier today, Chinese State Counciller and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife went to the guesthouse to say goodbye to the U.S. guests.

Beijing TV on Bush Activities

HK100730 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7, 8 and 9 May carries a series of filmed reports on U.S. Vice President Bush's activities in Beijing.

The first report, which is 3 minutes in length and shows the welcoming ceremony for Vice President Bush, his brief meeting with Vice Premier Wan Li and his talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua on 7 May, is carried toward the end of the 1100 GMT newscast on 7 May following domestic news reports. It begins with a shot of Vice President Bush's limousine, bedecked with the national flags of the two countries, arriving at the open space in front of the Great Hall of the People. This is followed by shots of the vice president and his wife shaking hands with Vice Premier Wan Li, receiving bouquets from two Young Pioneers and shaking hands with Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other PRC officials. Then, after shaking hands with the vice president's entourage, Vice Premier Wan Li escorts his American guest to a podium, where they stand at attention as the two national anthems are played. The next scene shows the two leaders reviewing the honor guard and walking past a large group of dancing children.

This film is followed by two short reports, one showing Wan Li meeting Bush in a reception room immediately after the ceremony and another shows the vice president, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua and their aides holding talks across a long table in a conference room in the presence of a group of cameramen.

The second report, which is 4 minutes in length, shows Premier Zhao Ziyang's banquet for Vice President Bush on 7 May and Deng Xiaoping's meeting with him on 8 May. It is carried as the first item in the 1100 GMT newscast of 8 May.

The first segment of this film begins with a long shot of the visitors walking up the steps in the Great Hall of the People leading to the banquet hall, followed by shots of Zhao Ziyang shaking hands with the Bushes and their entourage at the door of the banquet hall and escorting them to the head table. The next scene shows Zhao reading his speech at the podium, with the camera occasionally cutting to show Bush, Wan Li and other guests reading the printed text of the speech.

The announcer sums up that part of Zhao Ziyang's speech in which he mentions the progress of the bilateral relations since the Shanghai communique and his hope that ways to remove the serious obstacles between the two countries will be discussed during the vice president's visit. Then, as the camera cuts to show Bush delivering his speech, the announcer quotes him as saying the U.S. Government acknowledges China's position that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China and he has come in good faith to seek ways to overcome the differences between the two countries. This segment ends with shots of the two leaders as well as the guests exchanging toasts.

The second segment of this report, which is 1 minute in length and shows Deng Xiaoping's meeting with the vice president, contains shots of Deng shaking hands with Bush and his entourage, the two leaders speaking to each other in a reception room and the same group at lunch after the meeting. This report is carried immediately after the one above.

After the third report, which is 1.5 minutes in length and shows Premier Zhao Ziyang meeting and speaking with the vice president in a reception room on 8 May, the last film of this series shows Bush's return banquet given on the evening of the same day. This film shows the American hosts walking into the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, Bush and Wan Li addressing the guests and toasting each other.

The announcer summarizes Bush's speech by saying: "Vice President Bush said his talks with the Chinese leaders were candid, friendly and fruitful and the subject of Taiwan was the essential point of their talks." The announcer's narration on Wan Li's speech is the following: "Vice Premier Wan Li said the vice president's current visit to China has provided a good opportunity for a direct dialogue between leaders of the two countries on questions of mutual concern. The frank and sincere discussions we have had in the last 2 days are useful and have enabled us to see even more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious obstacles existing in Sino-U.S. relations." The last two reports are carried in the middle of the 1100 GMT newscast on 9 May.

REAGAN PROPOSES EARLY NUCLEAR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

OW100808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today proposed to begin by the end of June formal negotitions with the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms. Addressing the graduating class of Eureka College, the President's alma mater, Reagan declared that the U.S. would propose a "practical phased reduction plan" under which, by the end of the first phase, long-range ballistic missile warheads would be reduced to equal ceilings at least a third below current levels and no more than half of those warheads would be land-based. In a second phase, he said, the U.S. would seek to achieve an equal ceiling on other elements of strategic nuclear forces, including limits on ballistic missile throw-weight at less than current American levels.

Reagan reiterated his hope that a future meeting with Soviet leader Brezhnev could be arranged "where positive results can be anticipated," if they could not meet in New York next month as originally proposed. "When we sit down, I will tell President Brezhnev that the United States is ready to build a new understanding," he said.

His address today was widely anticipated by observers here as his keynote speech to be delivered at the Versailles summit of seven industrial countries and the Bonn summit of NATO countries. It was also seen as "an effort to turn attention away from the anti-nuclear movement in the United States and Western Europe."

Reagan stressed in his address that "the Soviet Union has used arms control negotiations as an instrument to restrict U.S. defence programs and, in conjunction with their own arms build-up, a means to enhance Soviet power and prestige."

He recalled "the lessons of the past," saying that verifiability, equity and military significance should be the "firm criteria for arms control in the 1980's."

Explaining his "five-point program" for East-West relations, Reagan said it consists of "military balance, economic security, regional stability, arms reductions, and dialogue." "A sound East-West military balance is absolutely essential," he declared. "The Soviets must not have access to Western technology with military applications, and we must not subsidize the Soviet economy."

Reagan charged the Soviet Union for its "aggressiveness." "The Soviet Union continues to support Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea and its massive military presence in Laos. It is engaged in a war of aggression against Afghanistan. Soviet proxy forces have brought instability and conflict to Africa and Central America," he noted. He urged "a full Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan," "withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola" and a halt of "Cuban activities in Central America."

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT ITS HIGHEST SINCE 1941

OW072008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Unemployment in the United States jumped to 9.4 percent in April -- the highest rate since 1941 -- with 10.3 million people out of work, the government announced here today. Unemployment has been worsening for several months because of the current economic recession. By March, the jobless rose to 9 percent, equal to the post-war record set in May 1975, the high point of the last severe recession. Some 9.9 million people were out of work in March.

The deepening economic recession which started last August hit the nation's manufactures the hardest, with unemployment among blue-collar workers reaching 13.7 percent in April, a record. Unemployment among adults, traditionally the most stable segment of the labor force, spurted to 8.2 percent, also a record high. Teen-age unemployment shot up to 23 percent and joblessness among blacks reached 18.4 percent, both records. Meanwhile the number of Americans forced to accept part-time employment exceeded 5.8 million -- the highest since the government began keeping such figures more than a decade ago. Economists here believed that there is no evidence that the recession has hit the bottom. They anticipated that unemployment may continue to climb over the next few months.

XINHUA Cites Criticism

OW090256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The nation's 9.4 percent post-war unemployment record released yesterday has invoked serious concern and widespread criticism of the worsening recession and the ineffectiveness of the administration's economic policies. In the bitter partisan hostilities, the House Democratic leadership has moved to tie Reagan administration policies to the rising unemployment. House Majority Leader James Wright likened economy under Reagan to a terminally ill patient, and Senator Kennedy described the unemployed as "Ronald Reagan's breadline." The administration's policies have brought "a record deficit, and now postwar unemployment," Kennedy said. [sentence as received]

The administration's policies at a time of rising unemployment have also been attacked by trade union leaders in different sections of the country. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in Houston yesterday: "The President surrounds himself with economic quacks who practice their trade like the leech doctors of old who believe you can cure a patient of all ills by bleeding him to death."

Gerald McEntee, head of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, told a Michigan group that "the Reagan administration and its supporters in the state have been pulling the rug out from under the average working American."

Meanwhile, analyst Donald Straszheim noted that the latest job figures made it clear that the economy was "sinking rapidly in April." He predicted that figures to be published next week will show a "striking decline" in the nation's industrial output for April. James Capra, an industrial economist at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said: "It is not a good situation. Not many forecasters had the unemployment rate topping out as high as 10 percent, but with this jump it could happen." He believed that the sharp rise in the jobless rate could mean a further decline in the gross national product in the current quarter.

The White House sought to place the best possible face on the bad news, calling it "disappointing" and saying that President Reagan "remains sensitive to the plight of the unemployed." However, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes declined to predict when the employment picture might start to improve. President Reagan, in his weekly five-minute radio broadcast today, deplored the record unemployment rate in April, and urged Congress to "get off the dime" and pass the budget proposal approved by the Republican-led Senate Budget Committee and endorsed earlier this week by the President, which called for cuts of 40 billion dollars in social security and 95 billion dollars in new taxes over a period of three years. Something must be done about unemployment, he stressed.

BEIJING VIEWS EFFECTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES

OW071423 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 6 May 82

[Radio talk: "What Does the Dollar Appreciation Show?"]

[Text] Recently the dollar has again appreciated in the international monetary market. In 1981, its value rose 18 percent against foreign currencies. Since the beginning of 1982, its value has steadily gone up. By the end of March, the Japanese yen had depreciated by more than 10 percent against the dollar. The British pound, French franc and West German mark have also depreciated against the dollar. Of course, the steady dollar appreciation has something to do with the turbulent international situation and the economic slumps in those countries. Nevertheless, an important reason is that the United States is adopting a high interest-rate policy to attract deposits by international monetary investors and thus raise the dollar's value. The steady dollar appreciation has aroused international condemnation. Japan and West European countries are extremely dissatisfied with the U.S. high interest-rate policy. They unanimously criticize it for delaying the restoration of economic prosperity and are determined to protect their currencies.

At the same time, the dollar appreciation has not won much acclaim at home either. The high interest-rate policy adopted by the Reagan administration has caused the United States to be flooded with foreign circulating funds. It is reported that 20 percent of the more than $340 billion bank loans extended to industries and commerce by the middle of 1981 came from foreign banks. The Americans are worrying that if things go on like this, it will bring calamity to the United States. Therefore, some major newspapers in the United States have recently issued one warning after another and opposed excessive dollar appreciation. At the same time, they have called for stopping large amounts of foreign speculative, idle money from entering the United States and causing trouble.

The dollar appreciation has also caused endless anxieties and grievances in U.S. economic circles. Because of the appreciation, American products, priced in dollars, will be sold at higher prices in local currency on a foreign market. Conversely, the depreciation of a foreign currency will make the products of that country cheaper on the U.S. market.

As a Japanese car is, on an average, $1,800 cheaper than its American equivalent on the U.S. market, the steady dollar appreciation against the Japanese yen will, of course, put the American automobile industry in a still more unfavorable position.

In the past year or so, the United States has had an economic slump and decreasing productivity. In 1981, it had a trade deficit amounting to $39.7 billion. The 1982 deficit is estimated to be even worse. The U.S. financial deficit is also steadily rising. President Reagan's budget report estimates that the 1983 financial deficit will be $91.5 billion, but the Congressional Budget Office estimates that it may reach as high as $150 billion. The United States cannot increase its currency in circulation because it wants to curb inflation. Fro this reason, the Reagan administration has to raise interest rates to borrow a large amount of money from the monetary market. At present, the United States has a heavy burden of national debt, amounting to $1,000 billion. The reality of the United States behind the dollar appreciation is that it is beset with contradictions and crises and is strong in appearance but weak in fact.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS, FETES CYNTHIA CHENNAULT

OW091522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Jing Puchun met here this evening with Cynthia Louise Chennault and her husband Pierre Sikivie. She is the daughter and he the son-in-law of Mrs. Anna Chennault. Vice-Chairman Liao had a cordial conversation with them and they dined together.

Cynthia Chennault, who has a Doctor of Literature degree, and her husband, an assistant professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Florida, U.S.A., will give lectures while in China. They arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and will visit Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Kunming.

Present at the meeting was Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese association.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI SAWETSILA VISITS

Departure From Bangkok

OW090830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand left here this morning for a five-day official visit to China.

In his statement prior to his departure at the airport, Sitthi told reporters that during his current visit to China he will meet Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and exchange views on Kampuchea and other important issues. He said he will also have a meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing to discuss the formation of a coalition government by the three resistance forces of Kampuchea. "I hope that the coalition government can be set up and believe that this will succeed some day," the Thai foreign minister said.

Arrival in Beijing

OW091622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Mrs. Sawetsila and their party flew into Beijing tonight. They were welcomed at the airport by Huang Hua, Chinese state counciller and foreign minister, and his wife. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon and Mrs. Sinthuwanon were on hand.

The Thai foreign minister is paying a visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua.

Sitthi Interviewed on Visit

OW071327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean problem will continue to be the main topic at the foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) scheduled for mid-June. The meeting will stick to the proposals for solving the Kampuchean problem ASEAN have already put forward at the United Nations instead of submitting new ones. These remarks were made by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during an interview with Chinese correspondents at his office here this morning on the eve of his forthcoming China visit.

What is important now, Sitthi said, is how to put the U.N. resolutions into effect. Thailand and the other ASEAN countries will adhere to the principle of supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the U.N., and there will be no change in this respect.

On the forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, Sitthi said the meeting in Singapore will devote most of the time to discussing regional problems and various issues relating to ASEAN and will make efforts to seek solutions to these issues. Speaking about the dialogue between ASEAN foreign ministers and foreign ministers of the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada as well as the EEC Commission chairman following the Singapore meeting, Sitthi said he hoped that fruitful cooperation between ASEAN and these countries will benefit ASEAN's work in the next session of the U.N. General Assembly. He said ASEAN is now united and therefore respected by many countries.

Sitthi described the Kampuchean problem as "the most important political issue" of the region. He said ASEAN hopes for regional peace and stability and the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the area. However, he added, so long as the Kampuchean problem exists, ASEAN countries can neither fulfil their aspirations, nor can they devote all their energy to the construction of their countries for they have to concern themselves with the safety of their countries and other matters.

Asked about Thailand's principle towards Democratic Kampuchea's U.N. seat, he said that the ASEAN countries have been making concerted efforts to seek support for it. ASEAN's efforts have won the support of many countries. The votes in favor of Democratic Kampuchea's seat increased in the last three General Assembly sessions. Sitthi said: The countries which have promised support remain opposed to armed occupation of one country by another. But don't forget the Vietnamese side is going about trying to convince others that the situation in Kampuchea has calmed down. This is only a trick. In fact the Western and other countries have given principled support to Democratic Kampuchea in accordance with U.N. resolutions. Once a coalition government is formed, as expected by the three sides, by Democratic Kampuchea with Khieu Samphan as president together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, no one would object to Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the U.N.. Thus a great victory will be scored at the next U.N. General Assembly session for the votes in favor of Democratic Kampuchea will assuredly increase. Otherwise, it is hard to estimate whether the votes will increase or reduce. Thailand, like all other ASEAN countries, will adhere to its principle and not change its stand in support of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the U.N.

Answering a question about the prospects for a tripartite union in Kampuchea, he said that such a union is very hopeful judging from present reports. The three parties have agreed on a summit and Malaysia has offered Kuala Lumpur as the venue. It must be a success this time. But in the last analysis, success depends on the efforts of all the resistance forces of Kampuchea. Outsiders must not force the Kampucheans to take any course of action.

Asked about Thailand's "economic diplomacy," the Thai foreign minister said that since last year, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon paid visits to several countries. Among the members of his delegation were some private businessmen. Formerly, of Thailand's export commodities, agricultural products accounted for 90 percent while industrial products only 5 to 10 percent. Now, industrial exports have reached about 30 percent of the country's total exports. In the coming five years, Thailand wishes to have more foreign investments in the exploitation of its natural gas and petroleum. The Thai Foreign Ministry will make efforts to promote cooperation with the countries concerned in this field. Referring to the Thailand-China agreements on cooperation in trade, science and technology, the Thai foreign minister said the growing trade and new scientific-technical exchanges between Thailand and China will be beneficial to the growth of their national economy and the improvement of the living conditions of the two peoples. He stressed that the Thai Foreign Ministry has also instructed all its embassy and consular officials abroad to pay attention to and promote the expansion of Thailand's foreign trade.

Questioned about his coming visit to China, the foreign minister said that he wished to convey to the Chinese people through the Chinese mass media the best wishes of the Thai people. He expressed his conviction that his visit will further consolidate and promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS-STUDY GROUP ON EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Feted by PLA Official

OW081624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the French center for higher studies of armaments [as received] led by its Director General Paul Assens. The center trains military engineers, leaders of the military industrial enterprises and senior officers. The 51 members of the delegation, who arrived here yesterday, are on a study tour of China.

Meets Defense Vice Minister

OW091516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defense, met here this afternoon with the delegation from the French center for higher studies of armaments led by its Director General Paul Assens. Xiao Ke gave an account of China's army organization to the 51-member delegation and answered their questions.

YU QIULI MEETS FRENCH DELEGATION 8 MAY

OW081326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Yu Qiuli met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Jean-Pierre Desgeorges, chairman of the board of directors of Alsthom-Atlantique, France, and his party. The French guests arrived here yesterday.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND SYMPOSIUM IN AUSTRIA

OW081648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese economic and trade delegation led by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, left here this evening for Austria to attend an international symposium on strengthening economic relations with China.

The Chinese delegation will give talks on China's principles and policies governing its economic cooperation with other countries, the current situation of China's foreign trade and its prospect. During the symposium the Chinese delegation will also discuss the posibilities of specific economic cooperative projects with West European businessmen.

The Chinese delegation is composed of representatives from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the Bank of China, as well as representatives from Beijing Municipality and Shanxi Province.

WANG ZHEN LEAVES FOR VACATION IN ROMANIA

Departure From Beijing

OW060714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Politburo of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his wife, Wang Jiqing, left here by air today for Romania to spend their vacation and do sightseeing.

They were seen off at the airport by Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committe; Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. On hand was Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu.

Bucharest Banquet

OW081048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 8 May 82

["Romanian Defense Minister Meets Chinese Guest" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, May 7 (XINHUA) -- C. Olteanu gave a banquet in the evening in honour of Wang Zhen and his party. Present at the meeting and the banquet were Vasile Milea, chief of the General Staff; Gheorghe Gomoiu, secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces; and other high-ranking officers of the Romanian Army. Wang Zhen arrived here yesterday for vacationing.

BEIJING FILM RECEPTION MARKS CSSR NATIONAL DAY

OW072012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Freindship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Among the guests were Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenek Trhlik and Mrs. Trhlikova, and embassy officials. Xie Bangding, vice-president of the host association, presided over the reception.

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN ADEN 5 MAY

OW082132 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] (Tang Yong), China's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PDRY, arrived in Aden on 5 May to assume his post. Former Chinese Ambassador Huang Shixie already left Aden for home upon completion of his tour.

LIBERIA'S DOE ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FROM GUANGZHOU

OW091230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia, and his party left here by special plane this morning at the end of an official and friendly visit to China. Seeing the distinguished Liberian guests at the airport were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Tianfu, governor of the Guangdong Province, and Liu Pu, Chinese ambassador to Liberia.

WAN LI MEETS ZAIRIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW091509 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with an agricultural delegation from Zaire led by Mukala wa Mukala, secretary of state for rural development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. In their conversation, they briefed each other on the development of agricultural production in their own countries. The Zairian guests arrived here May 7 as guests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and were entertained at a banquet yesterday evening hosted by Vice-Minister He Kang.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO JORDAN -- Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Jordan, Gu Xiaobo left Amman for home today upon conclusion of his term of duty, according to a report from the Jordanian capital. Before his departure, Gu Xiaobo was received by King Husayn ibn Talal, Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal and Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The Chinese ambassador was awarded a Jordan independence medal by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Wasim on behalf of the king and the Jordanian Government. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 28 Apr 82 OW]

RELIEF AID TO BOTSWANA -- Gaborone, 5 May (XINHUA) -- On behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Wang Rensan, Chinese ambassador to Botswana, presented a cheque of 10,000 U.S. dollars to Botswana Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Peter Mmusi this afternoon. The cheque was presented as a relief to the drought-stricken people of the country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 6 May 82 OW]

RELIEF AID TO MOZAMBIQUE -- Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Embassy in Mozambique, in the name of the Chinese Red Cross Society, has donated 50,000 yuan (RMB) to the Mozambican Government, according to a report from Maputo. The donation was presented as a relief to the drought-affected people of that country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 6 May 82 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO URGES SOLUTION OF FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK071410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Malvinas Dispute Will Not Be Resolved Through the Use of Force"]

[Text] Repeated British air and naval strikes against the Malvinas have led to a gradual escalation of the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the islands. Britain and Argentina are currently engaged in an air and naval battle in the South Atlantic; losses on both sides are on the increase and more and more and blood is being spilt. This has not only made a peaceful resolution of the Malvinas dispute more difficult, but has also aggravated tension in the whole of the Western Hemisphere. World public opinion has expressed deep regret and great disquiet over the current situation. The Malvinas dispute is a historical question left over by imperialism and is one for which a just and reasonable solution can only be reached through peaceful negotiations between the nations involved. The international community has already clearly expressed its position on this point. Argentina's sovereign claim over the Malvinas has already won the sympathy and support of a number of nonaligned nations. Originally this question could have been resolved through patient peace negotiations had the reasonable wishes of the Third World been respected. Both Britain and Argentina have expressed a willingness to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the dispute between the two, and Argentina has put forth various suggestions to this end. Resolution No 502, put forth by Britain and passed by the UN Security Council, also calls on both sides to cease hostilities and reach a peaceful solution through negotiations. Various governments have been desperately urging both sides to exercise restraint in looking for a solution to the dispute. Several nations have also come forward to act as mediators. All this reflects international public opinion's strong desire to maintain peace in the South Atlantic. However, just as these various efforts were being made, Britain launched a military assault on the Malvinas Islands, provoking a bloody conflict. This attempt to use military force and the threat to use greater military force to achieve its aims is not a legitimate course of action. It will not lead to a solution of the problem and can only make the situation worse. It should be pointed out that we are now in the 1980's of the 20th century and that any attempt to force the nations of the Third World into submission through the use of warships can never succeed.

When the conflict between Britain and Argentina first occurred the U.S. Government acted as a mediator between the two sides. People hoped that as an ally of both countries Washington would adopt a fair and unbiased stand and would be able to find a reasonable solution to the problem. It is regrettable, however, that in the course of this mediation, the United States, by strongly favoring Britain and bringing great pressure to bear on Argentina, has caused its efforts at mediation to make no headway. On the eve of Britain's military attack on the Malvinas the U.S. Government suddenly changed its neutral attitude and announced its support for Britain and even went so far as to impose economic sanctions against Argentina. People believe that America's actions have in fact encouraged Britain to take military action. Such a view is not entirely unreasonable. The U.S.' course of action has certainly not helped the efforts of the international community to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute and may even have hurt the United States itself. This has been borne out by the strong reaction of Argentina and other Latin American nations against the United States.

Although serious armed conflict has now occurred between Argentina and Britain, negotiation remains the only way to resolve the Malvinas dispute. The UN Security Council and the UN general secretary are now making new efforts to mediate the dispute and have suggested an immediate cease-fire. Argentina has already given a positive response to the U.N.'s mediation and suggestions for a cease-fire. We hope that Britain will be equally responsive and will create the conditions necessary for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas dispute.

NEW 'OBSTACLE' NOTED IN FALKLANDS SETTLEMENT

OW081920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 May 82

["Round-up: Peaceful Settlement of Malvinas Dispute Meets New Obstacle" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Britain's announcement today that it will extend the 200-mile blockade around the Malvinas Is nds has placed a new stumbling block on the way to a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It has shattered the thread of hope of a peaceful settlement which appeared in the past few days.

Of late, appeals for a peaceful settlement have been mounting internationally. Not a few countries have offered mediation. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has put forward a concrete proposal reportedly including mutual ceasefire, troops withdrawal and the temporary taking over by the United Nations of the disputed islands, thus bringing a gleam of hope to peace in the south Atlantic.

While coping with economic sanctions and military attacks, Argentina has persisted in its claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. In the meantime, it has repeatedly expressed its hope for a peaceful settlement. After the U.N. secretary-general has put forward his proposal, Argentina deems the time is ripe for it to act to ease the current tense situation. Argentina has expressed willingness to accept the U.N. secretary-general's proposal as being relatively neutral. It has dispatched Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Enrique Ros to New York for consultations on the proposal.

Britain's military action against the South Georgia Island and the Malvinas Islands have not only added to its military and economic burdens, but also effected a turn in public opinion at home and in West European countries unfavorable to the British Government. The mounting appeals in the West for a peaceful settlement through diplomatic channels have made Britain respond to some extent to the U.N. secretary-general's proposal.

However, there are some differences is the response of Argentina and Britain. While Argentina gave the impression of relative satisfaction with the U.N. proposal, the British regard it only as a possibility to a settlement. To pave the way to peace, the prickly issue of sovereignty of the Malvinas (Falklands) has been avoided in the U.N. proposal. Argentina will not withdraw its troops if its sovereignty over the islands is not guaranteed in future negotiations, whereas Britain won't come to the negotiation table without a promise of Argentine withdrawal. Here lies the crux of difficulties in any mediation.

Since its arrival in the South Atlantic, the British task force fleet has achieved no significant victory; on the contrary, it has suffered heavy losses in battle. In these circumstances, new assaults are likely in an attempt to raise Britain's bargaining power at the negotiation table. Prior to the announcement of the extended blockade zone, British Defense Secretary John Nott confirmed that the task force would be reinforced by a strong helicopter squadron. An escalation in the South Atlantic conflict cannot be ruled out.

AFP: GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIR CRASH

OW071711 Hong Kong AFP in English 1658 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 May (AFP) -- A group calling for the immediate release of convicted radical leaders of China's "Cultural Revolution" has claimed responsibility for the crash of a Chinese domestic airliner in southern China on April 26, it was reported today. Over 100 people aboard the ill-fated British-built Trident jet, including foreigners, were killed.

The claim was made in an airmail letter which was postmarked April 26 by the post office of Guangzhou and received yesterday by the major Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

The mimeographed letter said that the group carried out a "revolutionary act" against a domestic airliner on April 26 and would "punish" China's strongman Deng Xiaoping "at any cost this year," the paper added. However, the letter did not specify what the group did to the plane. Reports reaching Hong Kong earlier said the Trident aircraft had exploded in mid-air.

The group called itself "the action committee to rescue Comrade Jiang Qing," the widow of the later Chairman Mao Zedong, who was convicted last year of charges of fatal persecutions along with top radical leaders of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, the paper said.

The plane crashed while on a domestic flight from Guangzhou to the scenic resort of Guilin. Chinese authorities have yet to make public findings of their probe of the accident.

The letter said the group took the action because two subordinates of Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping had been reported to board the plane.

It demanded Jiang Qing, former Vice Premier Zhang Chunqiao and other Cultural Revolution leaders be released immediately.

The letter quoted prediction by the late Mao Zedong as saying that the rightists would pull a coup in China after his death but would not last long, according to the newspaper. The present situation conforms to the prediction, and the act was just the beginning of a series of revolutionary acts, the letter also said.

YAO YILIN REPORT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW060504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Report on the draft of the 1982 plan for economic and social development by State Council Vice Premier and concurrent Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Yao Yilin at the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 28 April 1982:

Deputies, the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC has approved, in principle, the essential points of the draft of the 1982 plan for economic and social development put forward by the State Council, and authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and ratify it after tackling some specific problems in the draft of the plan. After the closing of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, the State Council has, on the one hand, made the essential points of the draft of the 1982 plan for economic and social development known to the various departments and localities at the lower level so that they can make early preparations for this year's work on the basis of the draft plan. On the other hand, it has studied and tackled the existing problems in the draft of the plan. After a certain period some of the unsolved problems that existed in the draft plan at that time have been basically smoothed out. Now, I have been entrusted by the State Council to report on how the 1981 plan was implemented and on the draft of the 1982 plan.

I The Situation in Implementing the 1981 Plan

The 1981 national economic plan has been victoriusly implemented, thanks to the joint efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The plan has been fulfilled better than expected.

1. On the basis of the fixed prices of 1970, it was originally estimated that the gross value of agricultural output would reach 169 billion yuan as specified in the plan and mark an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. Actually, the gross value of agricultural putput reached 172 billion yuan (note 1), an increase of 5.7 percent over the previous year. Among the various major farm products, the grain output was basically the same as what we estimated. The output of the majority of industrial crops exceeded the original estimates. In 1981, the nation's grain output reached 325.02 million dun, an increase of 4.5 million dun or 1.4 percent over the previous year; the output of cotton reached 2.968 million dun, an increase of 260,000 dun or 9.6 percent over the previous year; the output of oil-bearing crops reached 10.2 million dun, an increase of 2.51 million dun or 32.7 percent over the previous year; and the output of sugar-bearing crops reached 36.02 million dun, an increase of 6.91 million or 23.7 percent over the previous year. The production plans for pork, beef and mutton as well as aquatic products were overfulfilled. Fairly large developments were made in sideline occupations in rural areas. Further improvements were made in the internal structure of agriculture and in the patterning of crops in production. The entire situation in agriculture is inspiring.

2. On the basis of the fixed prices in 1970, it was originally estimated that the total industrial output value would reach 511 billion yuan as specified by the plan or even slightly more, and show an increase of about 3 percent over the previous year. Actually, it reached 519.9 billion yuan (note 2), marking an increase of 4.1 percent over the previous year. In the whole industry, the output value of light industry was increased by 14.1 percent and that of heavy industry decreased by 4.7 percent. The percentage of the light industrial output value in the gross industrial output value rose from 46.9 percent of the pevious year to last year's 51.4 percent. The production targets of 87 of the 100 types of industrial products were fulfilled or overfulfilled. Fairly large increases were registered in the production of products such as cotton yarn and fabrics, woolen and silk fabrics, sugar, beet, synthetic detergents, bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, plate glass, cement and others. The output of coal and crude oil was basically the same as that of the previous year.

The output of electricity rose by 2.9 percent and that of steel dropped by 4.1 percent as compared with those of the previous year. However, the percentage of usable steel was somewhat raised.

Targets in railway, water transport, highway, civil aviation and postal and communications departments were also well fulfilled. This had basically ensured the flow of all types of important supplies and passengers.

3. The total investment in capital construction was 42.8 billion yuan, a decrease of 11.1 billion yuan or 20.6 percent over the previous year. At the end of 1981, 663 large and medium-sized projects were under construction, a decrease of 241 as compared with the previous year. The use of capital construction investment was continuously better oriented. The ratio of such investment in the light and textile industries rose from 9.1 percent in the previous year to last year's 10 percent of the gross investment in capital construction. The ratio of the investment in nonproductive construction projects aimed at improving the people's material and cultural well-being rose from 33.7 percent in the previous year to last year's 41.1 percent of the gross inventory. The percentage of fixed assets in use was higher than the previous year. The production targets of 24 of the 27 major products listed in the state plan were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The production capacity of those products was recently expanded.

4. As for revenue and expenditures, preliminary statistics show that the total revenue reached 106.43 billion yuan with a total expenditure of 108.97 billion yuan (including foreign loans and the revenue and expenditure abroad). The result showed a deficit of 2.54 billion yuan, slightly less than the estimated deficit of 2.72 billion yuan.

5. The total volume of retail sales reached 235 billion yuan, an increase of 9.8 percent over the previous year. (The actual rate of growth was 7.2 percent if factors in allowing commodity price increases in retail are not considered.) The general level of retail commodity prices for the entire year (with due consideration given to the weighted average between the list prices and negotiated prices of state-run enterprises and the prices at the trade fair) rose by 2.4 percent over the previous year. Except for the fairly large price increases for vegetables, tobacco, wine and other commodities, the prices for most of the daily necessities were basically stable.

The total amount of export and import trade in the whole nation reached 73.53 billion yuan, marking an increase of 29 percent over the previous year with the total amount of export trade increased by 35.5 percent and that of import trade increased by 23.1 percent over figures for the previous year. If changes in prices and in the rate of exchange are not taken into consideration, the total amount of export and import trade in the whole nation rose by 11 percent with the total amount of export business increased by 18 percent and that of import business increased by 5 percent.

6. New developments were scored in science, education, culture, public health and other fields. The whole nation scored significant achievements in 3,100 scientific, technical and research projects including 120 creations and inventions approved by the state. The fine strains of hybrid paddy rice were being popularized on a large scale, playing a remarkable role in increasing agricultural production. The industrial departments trial-produced and introduced nearly 10,000 new products and techniques. Half of the new products are on the production lines.

The ordinary institutions of higher learning admitted 275,000 students, exceeding the targets as specified by the state plan. As many as 1.28 million students enrolled in various schools, an increase of 12 percent over the number of students enrolled in the previous year. Progress was also made in readjusting the specialties and major fields of study in the institutions of higher learning. Weaknesses in the departments of finance and economics, political and judicial affairs and light industry and others were strengthened. Preliminary achievements were scored in the restructuring of secondary schools. A total of 424,000 students enrolled in vocational and agricultural middle schools, an increase of 38 percent over the previous year. The hospitals in the country expanded the number of beds by 35,000. There were continuous developments in film-making, television, broadcasting, publication, journalism and other fields. The front of physical education and sports scored fine and stirring achievements.

7. People's livelihood in the urban and rural areas has continued to improve to a certain extent. According to the data acquired by samples taken by the State Statistical Bureau, the average annual per-capita income of peasants amounted to 223 yuan as compared with 191 yuan for the previous year, or an increase of 16.8 percent. The total amount of wages for workers and the staff in units under the ownership by the whole people increased by 5.2 percent over the previous year. A total of 8.2 million people in cities and towns throughout the country have been given jobs. The wages of middle and primary school teachers, physical culture workers and some medical workers have been raised.

Judging from the implementation of the plan, our country's industrial and agricultural development still advances at a set speed in the midst of large-scale economic readjustment with the ratio relationships in various areas gradually coming into line; the economic situation throughout the country is basically stable, the most difficult period is over and all undertakings have begun to move ahead steadily.

This proves that the policy of making further readjustment on the national economy decided by the central work conference of the CCP Central Committee in December 1980 together with important measures adopted and the "resolution on approving the State Council report on readjusting this year's national economic plan and the state revenue and expenditure" adopted at the 17th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee on 6 March 1981 are fully correct and timely. At the beginning of last year we put forth a goal of achieving a basic balance of state revenue and expenditure by working hard for 1 year in spite of the enormous financial deficit that appeared in the previous 2 years. At that time some comrades were worried that goal could not be realized. Thanks to our reliance on the superiority of the socialist planned economy and to the concerted efforts of various localities and departments working in complete harmony, by taking the interest of the whole into account we have not only achieved a basic balance of the state revenue and expenditure but also tremendously cut down expenditures and brought about a growth of more than 5 percent in agriculture and more than 4 percent in industry. This fully demonstrates that the socialist system possesses the power to overcome difficulties.

Of course, we must also clearly realize that some problems still exist in the present national economy that deserve our attention. The main problems are: The basic balance of the 1981 state revenue and expenditure was realized chiefly by large-scale reduction of expenditure and such an accomplishment is therefore not solid enough. The balance of energy production and needs as well as the relatively tense communications and transport situation are, to a large extent, restricting the growth of industrial production as a whole. As long as the increase of certain consumer goods still lags behind the growing needs of the people, it remains an arduous task for us to maintain a basic stabilization of commodity prices in the market. Poor economic results in various areas have remained more or less unchanged and this situation has even worsened in some areas.

The total labor productivity of industrial enterprises under the ownership by the whole people in 1981 dropped 1.8 percent compared with the previous year and the total production cost of constant products rose 1 percent over the year before; the quality of some products also dropped somewhat whereas material consumption rose to some extent. Some enterprises, going after output value unrealistically, have not paid much attention to the marketability of their products, thereby resulting in overstocking of certain products and the growth rate of their industrial output contained a little "padding" [shui fen 3055 0433]. This state of affairs shows that while the potential danger in the national economy has eased markedly, it has not been basically eradicated and we should not remain unrealistically optimistic and lower our guard.

II The Tasks and Major Targets of the 1982 Plan

The State Council decided that the major tasks of economic and social development in 1982 are to further implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, to consolidate and develop the achievements made in 1981 in stabilizing the economy, to continuously maintain a basic balance of the state revenue and expenditure and a basic stabilization of prices and to strive to improve economic results so as to improve the growth rate of the national economy over that of 1981.

The various specific tasks and major targets are arranged as follows:

1. Efforts should be made to achieve a better harvest in agriculture so as to bring about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

The 1982 agricultural output value target is 4 percent over 1981. The grain output target is 333.5 million dun, 8.5 million dun more than 1981 and an increase of 2.6 percent. Output of cotton and sugar bearing crops should continue to be higher than 1981. New progress is planned for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. In order to realize the above demands, efforts will be made to stabilize and improve various forms of responsibility systems for production to fire the enthusiasm of the peasants for production.

The policy of developing diversified undertakings according to local conditions will be implemented more effectively. Grain production will be grasped firmly and not be slckened in the slightest degree; and the grain sown acreage will be stabilized and will not be reduced any more. Economic crops will be developed by primarily raising the unit-area and output and the sown acreage will be controlled. Effective experience of increasing production and advanced techniques in agricultural production will be popularized in earnest and efforts will be made to improve agricultural productivity and economic results. Active steps will be taken to develop forestry, to launch the all-people obligatory tree-planting movement, to protect the forest resources, to control the loss of water and soil and to pay attention to the ecological balance. This must be carried on persistently as a long-term strategic task.

2. Continue expansion of light industry at a relatively faster speed to continue readjustment of the service orientation of heavy industry.

The 1982 light industrial output value is 7 percent over 1981 and the heavy industrial output value is to increase 1 percent. The total industrial output value is to increase by 4 percent and efforts will be made to surpass this figure. The output target for yarn is 3.24 million dun, a 3.4 percent increase over 1981; the output target for sugar is 3.2 million dun, an increase of 6.7 percent; a big increase is expected in the output of durable consumer goods including bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches. The coal target is 625 million dun, 345 million dun of which is controlled by the state, representing a 3.9 percent increase over 1981; the oil output will be 100 million dun, the same production level as 1981; the electricity output is set for 313 billion kilowatts, an increase of 2.6 percent. To reduce the pressure of energy resources, efforts will be made to improve the quality of steel and steel products, which are in short supply. The steel output target will be 34 million dun or 4 percent less than 1981.

Improvement of economic performance will be given prime importance as the basis for a feasible growth rate free of "padding." Economic results require primarily that the products manufactured meet the needs of society. Steps will be taken to improve quality and increase variety, to take note of the marketability of products and to resolutely prevent and correct the erroneous way of doing things in disregard of the needs of society and by going one-sidedly after output value. Efforts will be made to improve market forecasting so as to understand, in a timely manner, the changes in the needs of society and the trends for guiding production and circulation of goods. Special attention will be paid to understanding the change and demands in the vast rural market at present and to provide more and more consumer goods and the means of production in keeping with the needs of the peasants. To improve economic results, it is also necessary to conserve both labor energy and raw material consumption by all means and to produce more products to meet the needs of society by consuming less energy and raw materials whenever possible so as to markedly improve economic results in industrial production as a whole. Nationally speaking, the 1982 energy consumption will reduce by 3 percent, the production cost of enterprises will be reduced from 2 to 3 percent; the quality of products and labor productivity will be raised and tax and profit delivery to the state will be relatively larger than 1981.

In transport, the 1982 railway freight volume is set at 1.44 billion dun, an increase of 1 percent over 1981. Efforts should be made to ease congestion in the busy railway sections and to increase the handling capacity of key harbors. Attention should be paid to developing the role of water transport, highways and roads. Efforts should be made to develop posts and telecommunications.

3. Efforts will be made to maintain a basic balance of revenue and expenditure by increasing income and reducing expenditure.

Total revenue for 1982 under the state plan is 110.45 billion yuan, and total expenditure is 113.45 billion yuan (including external loans). This will result in a deficit of 3 billion yuan. Economic results must be improved to increase state revenue, in order to reduce the deficit to a minimum and maintain a basic balance of state revenue and expenditure. At the same time, appropriations for capital construction are to be controlled and expenditure reduced as much as possible. Appropriate increases in expenditure for national defense, science and culture have been made.

In the new situation, after the initial transformation of the economic system, the banks will be made to play their role of raising funds and putting them to good use. Various measures should be adopted to increase urban and rural savings deposits, and efforts should be made to pool funds, scattered throughout society, for use in support of needed national construction. At the same time, when extending loans, the banks must strictly adhere to currency circulation and credit targets fixed by the state plan. The raising of funds for construction by various areas and departments should be handled through banks, in accordance with the regulations of the State Council, and should also be included in the state plan in order to maintain a basic balance between credit, revenue and expenditure.

4. The scope of capital construction will be controlled and investment arranged rationally.

Total investment for capital construction in 1982 is set at 38 billion yuan, and funds for renewing and transforming industrial enterprises are to be around 25 billion yuan. Total investment for fixed assets for these 2 items is 63 billion yuan.

Of the total capital construction investment under the 1982 state plan, investment directly arranged within the state budget is set at 18.63 billion yuan, and that raised by departments, localities and enterprises themselves will be 8.1 billion yuan. Because there will be a financial deficit in 1982 and there is still imbalance between timber, cement and other materials, the total investment for captial construction will not be increased in the state plan. In the course of implementing the state plan, it can be appropriately and systematically increased in the second half of this year with the approval of the State Council, provided it is financially and materially possible. A big achievement in readjusting the economy last year was the curtailment of the scope of capital construction. As the situation has improved a little, it is necessary to properly expand the scope of capital construction.

Investment for capital construction should be used mainly for continuing the construction of projects under construction. New projects must be strictly controlled. Investment within the state budget should be used mainly for transportation and communications, energy and other basic construction. In transport construction, the emphasis should be placed on raising the capacity of transporting coal from Shanxi to other areas. Funds raised by localities, departments and enterprises should be used as much as possible for the construction of other projects. Regarding projects to be built with self-raised funds and bank loans, the planning departments should cooperate with departments concerned to achieve an overall balance between financial and material resources and to provide guidance, so that what is urgently needed by the state will be built first. Efforts should be continued to boost economic and cultural development in the border areas and in national minority areas.

The transformation and renewal of enterprises will be carried out by relying mainly on enterprise funds and on bank loans. Enterprises should spend a higher percentage of their own funds on technical transformation and equipment renewal. The present percentage in most enterprises is about 20 to 30 percent. This should be raised to about 30 to 40 percent in 1982 and should be gradually raised further in the future.

The planning departments at all levels will from now on control and plan overall the investment for fixed assets, and will be responsible for their rational use to prevent enterprises from carrying out blind construction without good planning.

5. Efforts will be made to strike a balance between market supply and demand, maintain basic stabilization of prices and expand foreign trade.

The 1982 purchasing power of society as a whole is set at 244 billion yuan, 8 percent more than 1981; the supply of commodities is set at 238 billion yuan, about 6 billion yuan less than the purchasing power.

In order to narrow this gap and strike a balance between market supply and demand, production of readily marketable goods must be increased in the course of implementing the state plan, in addition to using part of the inventory to increase the supply of goods to the market. At the same time, increase in the purchasing power of society must be properly controlled. New regulations governing bonuses and other subsidies for staff members and workers must be established, and earnest efforts must be made to stop the practice of handing out bonuses indiscriminately or in a disguised manner. Enterprises must adhere to state regulations governing the amount of profits they are authorized to retain and the percentage of profits and losses under their contractual responsibility. Those who retain profits in excess of the limit set by the regulation must be rectified. Profits retained by enterprises according to the regulations should be used to develop production and necessary welfare facilities for staff members and workers. Individual distribution should not exceed the limit. This year, the purchasing price for agricultural products will not be raised; state purchasing quotas must be fulfilled without fail and must not be lowered at will; the scope and limit for overfulfilling the purchasing quota by increasing prices and negotiating prices must strictly adhere to state regulations. Excessive subsidies in the price of a particular product should be properly readjusted. Continued control should be imposed on the purchasing power of various organizations in society.

The Ministry of Commerce should strive to do a good job in buying and selling commodities, reducing circulation links, accelerating commodity circulation, improving service attitudes and raising the quality of service. At the same time, it must have a good grasp of market demands and changes in consumption. Thus it can assist production departments in readjusting the product mix and produce readily marketable products.

It is necessary to continue to strengthen the control of the market and prices. To raise prices arbitrarily or in disguised forms is strictly prohibited. It is necessary to crack down on speculation, smuggling and tax evasion in order to maintain the basic stability of the market and prices. State commercial establishments as well as cooperative commercial establishments should both play a role of keeping prices from rising.

The total volume of foreign trade will show a further increase. The growth of the export trade will be somewhat restricted, as some commodities will have to first satisfy domestic needs. However, the import of materials and commodities must be increased to promote domestic production and construction. Thus, this will give rise to a deficit in foreign trade. Efforts should be made to increase export remittances and to reduce the costs involved in exchanging remittances. It is necessary to strictly control imports, use our foreign exchange economically and reduce losses. It is also necessary to make good use of foreign capital and import foreign technology suitable for China.

6. Scientific and technological research will be strengthened and cultural, educational and health work will expand.

The more than 400 projects listed in the 1982 national plan for scientific and technological growth include development of new products, pilot experiments, major scientific research projects and industrial experiments. Scientific and technological personnel should be organized to tackle urgent key problems in technical transformation and production. Scientific results should be actively popularized to promote economic development.

It is necessary to further consolidate and improve the existing schools of higher learning and speed up the structural reform of secondary education. We should actively develop correspondence, sparetime, television and day universities in order to educate more people for our country. In 1982, various ordinary schools of higher learning plan to enroll 300,000 students, an increase of 25,000 over 1981.

We should extensively promote the patriotic health campaign, strive to raise the quality of medical care, strengthen disease prevention and medical treatment work and increase hospital beds for departments of gynecology, obstetrics and pediatrics and certain diseases which need special treatment and beds.

It is necessary to promote the creation of literary and art works and develop movies, television, publication and news work in a planned manner. We should continue to develop mass sport activities and strengthen the building of sports teams.

7. We should make efforts to ensure the stability of people's life and continue to improve the people's living conditions on what has already been achieved in promoting production.

We should firmly control population growth. In the light of the present new situation of the rise in the natural growth rate, we must adopt effective measures and pay close attention to family planning work.

We should continue to carry out appropriate plans for the urban unemployed and help them find jobs. In 1982, the state plans to provide employment for 5.6 million people mainly through developing collective enterprises and individual economy in cities and towns.

We will continue to adjust the wages for staff members and workers of various state organizations and scientific, cultural, educational and health departments which have no bonus system.

We should make efforts to increase agricultural production and reduce production costs so that the peasants' income may continue to increase.

We should further improve housing condition for urban residents and make greater efforts to provide building materials for the countryside.

We should also pay attention to doing a good job in environmental protection, reducing pollution caused by the "three wastes," strengthening labor protection and ensuring safety in production.

The aforementioned production targets were drawn up in November last year on the basis of the estimation on the implementation of the 1981 economic plan. The actual results of the implementation of the 1981 economic plan differed somewhat from the estimate. Production targets were overfulfilled in many fields and only certain targets were not fulfilled. We have already entered the second quarter of 1982. It is not necessary, and is also impossible, to make an overall adjustment in this year's economic plan. In implementing various plans, efforts should be made to overfulfill production quotas of those items which are actually needed by society if conditions permit. As for those items where supply has exceeded demand, it is imperative that production must strictly follow quotas set by the production plans and they must not be overproduced.

III We Should Heighten Our Spirit, Do Our Work Well and Fulfill or Overfulfill the 1982 Production Plan

More than 3 months of this year have passed. Judging from the situation of the first quarter, we can see that the general trend of the development of the national economy is quite good. The total industrial output value was 129.3 billion yuan in the first quarter, accounting for 24.2 percent of the annual plan and showing an increase of 11.6 percent over the same period in 1981. Output of light industrial products increased by 14.6 percent and that of heavy industrial products maintained the good trend of the last quarter of 1981, with an increase of 8.5 percent over the same period last year. The output of chemical products, construction materials and some machinery products all exceeded that of the same period last year. The situation in coal production was particularly good. The output of coal of various state-administered mines increased by 10 percent over the same period last year. The various mines overfulfilled the first quarter's production quota by 3.25 million dun this year. The quality of many industrial products has been stable, or improved, and the rate of consumption of raw materials for a number of products has been reduced.

The total retail value of commodities sold in society reached 62.35 billion yuan, showing an increase of 8.8 percent over the same period in 1981. The situation in state revenue and expenditure was also relatively good. The main current problems include an increase in the stock of certain products which are in full or excessive supply, some difficulties in energy supply and transportation, the lowering of quality in certain products and the increase of consumption in the production of certain products. The total profit turned to the state by various state industrial enterprises during the first quarter was 8.8 billion yuan, showing an increase of 3.6 percent over the same period in 1981. However, it was much smaller than the rate of increase of production.

This situation shows that the major question now is not whether the growth rate set in the plan can be attained or not, but that close attention must be paid to economic results. The key to solving this question is to conscientiously implement the 10 principles put forward by Premier Zhao in his report on the work of the government to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and to take effective measures to achieve better economic results in all fields. For this purpose, close attention should be paid to the following several things:

First, concentrate our efforts on the all-round consolidation and necessary restructuring of enterprises.

The State Council has pointed out that it is necessary to carry out a planned, all-round consolidation of existing enterprises in 2 or 3 years. This is an important measure needed to tap the potential of enterprises, to achieve better economic results and to increase financial revenues. The party Central Committee and the State Council have already laid down the clear objectives, requirements, principles and policies for enterprise consolidation. All departments and localities should make concrete arrangements for their conscientious implementation. This year we should first select for consolidation those key, medium and large enterprises with more problems but greater potential and which urgently need to be consolidated. In the course of consolidation, stress should be placed on staffing enterprise leading bodies with competent cadres; reforming the system of leadership; fixing the number of staff members and production quotas and training workers and staff members in rotation in a planned way; strengthening the basic work in enterprise management; and stepping up financial and accounting work in enterprises. Through consolidation, enterprises should be enabled to achieve far better economic results and take on a new look.

In connection with consolidation, it is also necessary to continue to do a good job in readjusting enterprises. This is an important way to achieve better economic results in industry as a whole and to rationally structure enterprises step by step. In readjusting enterprises this year, we should first close down or suspend the operation of a number of factories where the consumption of energy is too high, where economic results are very poor and where products are of very poor quality. This includes some county- and commune-run industries. At the same time, all departments should organize personnel to properly plan enterprise readjustment according to their trades in order to prepare for the further carrying out of this task in a planned way.

Second, carry out the updating of equipment and technical transformation in key enterprises.

On this basis of a successful enterprise consolidation and readjustment, efforts should be made to carry out the updating of equipment and technical transformation in enterprises as a major task. It is necessary to first transform several important products such as boilers, motor vehicles, transformers, water pumps and blowers, as well as some basic parts, with a view to saving energy. A good job should be done in carrying out technical transformation in a few key enterprises in order to gain experience and then to popularize this experience step by step. Enterprises should make their plans for the updating of equipment and technical transformation according to their needs and possibilities, and these plans should be carried out after being examined and approved by higher authorities so they will not be carried out all at once without regard for their priority.

All departments should make correct technical policies according to their trades. They should select a number of major scientific and technological achievements producing a marked effect for popularization. A better job should be done in introducing science and technology from laboratories to production, from military use only to both military and civilian use, from coastal areas to the interior and from foreign countries to our country in order to promote the development of production and construction. It is necessary to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to give full play to the role of scientific research institutions and scientific researches in technical transformation.

Third, improve returns on investments.

An outstanding problem in our national economy now is long construction periods and high constuction costs in capital construction. From this year on, vigorous efforts should be made to shorten construction periods, reduce building costs for projects and achieve actual results in this regard.

Continuous efforts should be made to check up on projects under construction. A reexamination should be made of these projects to redetermine the construction periods and the amounts of investment needed. Adequate investments and materials should be provided for the building of a number of selected key projects according to schedule, and a strict system of responsibility for completing projects on schedule should be instituted. The departments concerned should make concerted efforts to ensure the practice of this system. All construction projects, especially large ones, should as much as possible be built and put into operation by stages, and they should make a profit as early as possible. All projects that are not urgently needed, that have unreliable building conditions or that will not be able to be put into normal production after being completed should be resolutely stopped, and the investments and materials for them should be used for other purposes. Projects that should be wound up must be wound up as soon as possible and made available to the users, and they must not be prolonged indefinitely so some people can be prevented from "living on capital construction."

Full preconstruction preparations should be made for new projects, and they should not be started in haste.

It is necessary to further use the method of replacing financial allocations for capital construction projects by bank loans in order to impel construction units to strengthen their business accounting and improve their returns on investments. Departments should collect fees from construction units according to established standards, and irrational standards should be changed.

It is necessary to carry out reforms in designing, to improve design quality and lower irrationally high standards for design. Efforts should be made to strengthen construction discipline and improve construction efficiency.

Fourth, reduce circulating funds.

An important manifestation of backward economic management in our country is the existence of too many levels of management in the circulation of commodities, the overstocking of products and a slow fund turnover. If we do our work well and cut down 2 or 3 percent of the circulating funds, we will be able to save 7-10 billion yuan of funds. In connection with enterprise consolidation, we should reduce enterprises' circulating funds to a rational level step by step. From now on, the bank interest rate should be raised on the portion of circulating funds exceeding the level approved by the state. As for enterprises that use such a great amount of circulating funds as to be extremely irrational, banks should grant them no more loans. It is necessary to make an inventory of warehouses; some of the overstocked products that can be used or remade should be used or remade while others should be recorded as useless items.

In the past 2 years we have carried out some initial reforms in our economic system which have played a remarkable role in revitalizing the economy. However, these reforms have also brought some new problems to us. This calls for us to conscientiously sum up our experiences in this regard and take corresponding measures to solve these problems in order to continue these reforms in a healthy way.

An outstanding problem in the economic field now is that illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, corruption and accepting bribes have become rampant in some areas and units since the policies of opening to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy were put into practice. Such illegal and criminal activities in the economic field have not only done serious damage to the socialist economy but have eroded the body of our party and poisoned the party's work style and the people's general mood. This is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field in our socialist society under new historical conditions. If no resolute struggle were carried out against such illegal and criminal activities, it would be impossible to ensure the sound development of our economy along the socialist road and to correctly and healthily implement the policies of opening to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy. After the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee adopted the "resolution on severe punishment of criminals who do serious damage to the economy," the party Central Committee and the State Council recently made a "decision on the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field." All localities and departments must conscientiously implement the resolution and the decision and be determined to carry the struggle through to the end. While carrying out the struggle, we should establish or improve various rules and regulations and plug loopholes in connection with enterprise consolidation and the streamlining of the administrative structure so the struggle will give a powerful impetus to improving management and achieving better economic results.

Another problem in the economic field meriting our attention is that departmental egotism, decentralism and the trend of liberalization have developed. Failing to proceed from the overall interests of the state to observe and handle problems, some localities and units have not followed the unified state plan, have shifted their troubles onto others, have sought self-interest at public expense and have blindly carried out production and construction. This situation has weakened the unified state plan and interfered with and divided the unified socialist market. This must be corrected.

Ours is a socialist planned economy. In economic work we must uphold the principles of planned economy being the leading factor, of market regulation being supplementary and of coordinating all the activities of the nation as pieces in a chess game. While enlivening the economy, we must strengthen the guidance of the state plan, strive to improve our planning work, uphold the solemnity of the state plan and push forward all work in specific management and economic supervision. All departments, localities and enterprises should adopt an overall point of view and strive to fulfill their production tasks set in the state plan and their tasks of transferring funds or materials to higher levels. Under no pretext must they push the state plan aside, nor must they try to break away from the state plan or affect it in any way.

Sixth, all units in all fields should practice strict economy and oppose waste.

At present, various units in all fields have the problems of inadequate funds and supply of materials. However, we also see the existence of improper use and serious waste of state appropriated funds and supplies. The waste in industrial and agricultural production, circulation of commercial goods and capital construction is quite apparent. Waste also exists in scientific research, cultural, educational and health work and in the administrative work of various governmental offices, mass organizations and military units. When we examine various units closely, we can see that many expenditures have not obtained good economic results and some disbursements have been made without going through economic accounting. In order to fundamentally improve the financial and economic situation of our country, we must advocate careful calculation and strict budgeting in various fields. We must first manage well the available funds and materials and use them effectively. We must not let waste go unchecked while asking for money and materials from the state.

We should gradually establish a system of supervising and checking on the use of money and materials as well as an appropriate system of reward and punishment. The principle of building up our country through thrift and hard work and being industrious and thrifty in all our work is still an important principle to observe.

Seventh, we should strengthen ideological and political work in our economic work.

Strengthening ideological and political work and raising the people's ideological consciousness are important factors in building a socialist material civilization. If we do not heighten the people's revolutionary spirit, we cannot do our work well even if we have good material conditions and measures.

We should conduct ideological and political work in close coordination with our economic work. We should conduct ideological and political work with a well-defined objective in mind so as to really solve various problems. We should educate the people to adhere to the four basic principles; correctly understand the relationship among the individual, the collective and the state; have a correct attitude toward the fundamental guiding principle of "first, the people must have sufficient food; second, socialist construction must be carried out;" correctly deal with the relationship between the immediate interest and all long-range interests; establish an overall point of view that considers the whole situation; and work with concerted efforts to actively promote the development of the national economy.

At present, it is necessary to extensively conduct education on the economic situation in a vivid manner. We should use facts and figures to explain the excellent situation of economic development in our country and the efforts made by the state to improve the people's living conditions over the past 3 years. We should guide the masses to fully understand the condition of our country and further foster the thinking of building up our country through thrift, hard work and arduous struggle. The leading cadres at various levels should improve their style of work, overcome bureaucratism, set good examples for others and take the lead in restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of sharing the comforts and hardships of the masses.

As long as we do a good job in conducting ideological and political work and implementing various specific economic and technical measures, we can certainly fulfill or exceed the various tasks set in the 1982 economic plan.

Members of the NPC Standing Committee: There are still many problems in our country's production and construction and some difficulties in national finance. In the final analysis, those problems and difficulties are caused by low economic results in production, construction, circulation and other fields. Therefore, the fundamental way to overcome those difficulties is to find our ways and means to raise economic results. This is the basic starting point for all economic activities and also a core issue in following a new economic construction road. Following a new economic construction road has placed a new demand on our planning, economic and other work. We should not only greatly change our guiding principle but also center all our work on increasing economic results. As long as we can truly increase economic results, after several years of hard work we will certainly improve our financial and economic situation in a fundamental way and provide necessary conditions for the healthy development of the national economy in the period of the seventh 5-year plan.

The above report is for your examination and approval.

Note 1: The total value of agricultural products in 1981 should be 231.2 billion yuan in 1980's constant yuan value.

Note 2: The total value of industrial products in 1981 should be 517.8 billion yuan in 1980's constant yuan value.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

Commentator's Article

HK080820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Our Hopes in Middle-Aged and Young Cadres Who Are Taking Up Leadership Posts"]

[Text] Progress in reforming the central organs has been very rapid. The work of organizing and building the structure of the State Council ministries and commissions is now complete, and the new leading members have been decided on. The staffing of the new leadership groups in the CCP Central Committee departments is also basically complete. Large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted to leadership posts at the levels of ministries and commissions and of sections and bureaus. As a result the leadership groups at these two levels have taken a gratifying step forward toward a lower average age and greater knowledge and professionalism. People can see from this that our party and state indeed possess a tremendous store of talent and that there are successors and great prospects for our socialist cause.

The close unity of long-tested old cadres and vigorous middle-aged and young cadres and their formation into strong and effective cores of leadership in the various departments constitute a major guarantee for maintaining the continuity and stability of the correct leadership of the party and government. The party and people welcome outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to shoulder the heavy burden of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future at their various posts, and have earnest hopes in them. We too put forward some hopes to these comrades as we warmly congratulate them.

First, we hope that they will not accept flattery. The first thing a cadre encounters on promotion is that certain people come forward to flatter him, praise him to the skies and carry his sedan chair. This sort of activity still has a considerable market in our country; there is a type of person who is not the least interested in providing timely help but is extremely enthusiastic about making perfection still more perfect. Middle-aged and young cadres taking up leadership posts must keep clear heads and shun flattery. Comrade Deng Yingchao has put it well: Don't feel very pleased with yourself or get dizzy when someone heaps praises on you; how can he carry the sedan chair if you do not get into it when he brings it? The key to the problem lies in whether we should travel in sedan chairs. Actually, it is important to know one's limitations. One newly-appointed minister declared, he feels that he is very far from meeting the demands of his job in ideological level work ability, knowledge and experience. Hence it is necessary for him to study assiduously, to study the party's principles and policies, economic management, and scientific knowledge, and rely on collective leadership, on old cadres who have retired from the first line, and on the cadres, experts and masses to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and state. This humble and prudent attitude is praiseworthy. We believe that the middle-aged and young cadres will all have this feeling -- that their burdens are not light and their tasks arduous -- and will not fall into blindness because of the flattery of certain people.

Second, we hope that they will stick to principles and will not practice favoritism. When a cadre is promoted, certain relatives and friends will come along to seek his help in solving this or that problem. There are still many unhealthy trends in the party and in society, and phenomena such as striking up illicit relationships and going in by the back door are very common. We have only the obligation to wholeheartedly seek the interests of the broad masses, and we certainly do not have the right to use our powers to pursue our own interests or that of small cliques. We must therefore stick to principles and avoid practicing favoritism; we must tell the truth and avoid stressing face. Unreasonable and illegal demands from our relatives, friends, fellow townsmen or students, old commanders or their sons and daughters must be sternly refused or be put off by gentle persuasion. In short, they must be resisted.

Some people say that it is fairly easy to deal with one's relatives and difficult to avoid "human feelings." There is some truth in that. However, leading cadres can only act according to principles and certainly cannot sacrifice those principles for the sake of human feelings. This has a bearing not only on the prestige of the leaders but also on what kind of atmosphere is built in the units and departments for which they are responsible. It is particularly important not to practice favoritism now, when we are launching the struggle to hit at criminal activities in the economic field.

Third, we hope they will boldly shoulder heavy burdens, carry out more investigations, and work hard to improve their proficiency. They have been selected and promoted amid this revolution of far-reaching significance, the reform of the administrative structure. The fundamental aim of this reform is to oppose bureaucratism and improve work efficiency. They should be fully imbued with this revolutionary spirit. They must be bold to lift their burdens and open up new prospects in work. This first requires that they brace their spirits, work with boldness and possess drive and pioneering zeal. At the same time it requires that they expend a lot of energy and effort in carrying out investigation and study. In many respects there is too much generalized leadership and old convention. and this is precisely because not enough investigation and study has been done. Reviewing our work of recent years, we find that the opening up of new prospects and the gaining of outstanding success were all the result of the principles and policies advanced and the specific measures taken conforming to reality; and the failure to open up new prospects in certain aspects resulted from failure to get an accurate picture of the situation and the truth of the matter. Therefore, in order to open up new prospects in work we must get a firm grasp of the key points and truly carry out an investigation to clarify some issues. At present there are many new problems to be solved in agriculture, industry, finance and trade, and communications, and also in economics, political and legal work, culture and education and so on, and we cannot gain real knowledge and deep insight without conducting deepgoing investigation and study. The majority of the middle-aged and young cadres possess relatively good specialized knowledge and a certain amount of practical experience. However, nobody in the face of new situations and problems can say that his knowledge and experience are fully sufficient. We must work hard to improve our proficiency, study assiduously, and continually improve our standard of leadership.

The hopes of the party and the people in the new leadership groups are very high following the reform of the administrative structure. For the middle-aged and young cadres taking up leadership posts, the tasks are heavy and the road long. We must show by our practical deeds that we are worthy of the heavy commission placed on us by the party and people. Comrade Hu Yaobang said this not long ago: "Our posterity will come up with a certain evaluation of how we have performed, after a number of years, say after 20 years. I think there are three possible evaluations: 1) affirming that we are firm and clear-headed people who get things done; 2) saying that we are bumbling mediocrities; 3) saying that we are stupid rotten fatheads." The middle-aged and young cadres taking up leadership posts today will of course also be tested in the same way, that is, they will be evaluated by those who come after. We believe that under the correct leadership of the Central Committee the middle-aged and young cadres will work conscientiously and hard, study with humility, constantly keep close ties with the masses, and turn into people who get a lot done!

'Ideological Comments'

HK080734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 6

["Ideological Comments" column by Liu Gewen [0491 7245 2429]: "Several Questions of Cognition on Selecting and Promoting Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] Selecting and promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres and properly carrying out the replacement of old cadres with younger ones are the current issues which our party must immediately start settling. If we fail to settle these issues, it will be hard to keep up our cause, and the four modernizations drive will not proceed smoothly.

However, the party has not reached unanimity of views on the issues. Some comrades invariably hold that it seems conditions are not ripe for selecting and promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts at all levels under the present circumstances. Some people have the feeling that although there is a need for selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, it will be very difficult to make everybody happy if we actually select and promote such cadres. Some comrades are anxious about whether middle-aged and young cadres holding leading posts are capable of exercising control over their subordinates. Some other comrades have these misgivings: If the selected middle-aged and young cadres have been proved through practice to be incompetent and if they cannot be demoted after receiving a promotion, what is to be done? It is necessary to reach a common understanding on all these things.

In fact, only the needs and the possibility of attainment determine whether the conditions are ripe. The revolutionary cause urgently requires that large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres gradually and successfully take over from old cadres. There is no doubt about this point. At present, the question is this: Is it possible to meet this requirement? Our answer should be in the affirmative. After making fruitful efforts since the third plenary session, the party has fulfilled the task of bringing order out of chaos in the field of guiding ideology, the party's ideological, political and organizational conditions have been greatly improved, and the political situation of stability and unity has been greatly consolidated, thus providing us with good conditions for carrying out the replacement of old cadres by younger ones. At the same time, we can also see that as a result of the work and struggle carried out and waged since the founding of the PRC more than 30 years ago, a number of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity are mature or are maturing. They have been tempered and have experienced trials and tribulations. They are politically strong, have relatively rich professional knowledge, are quite capable of exercising leadership and are very energetic in carrying out work. They are fully qualified to hold various types of leading posts for promoting the continuous development of our socialist construction cause.

By the "difficulty in making everybody happy" they simply mean that in selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, owing to the fact that some comrades are similar to one another in political quality, ideological standard, working ability, qualifications, record of service and age, selecting one of them is liable to cause some contradictions.

Of course this kind of situation does exist. However, in selecting and promoting cadres, we must not promote egalitarianism. In some people's opinion, with regard to people of the same generation, uniformity must be sought regardless of real conditions. According to them, if there is an opportunity for receiving promotion, people of the same generation must be promoted together; otherwise, none of them should be promoted. It seems to them that only by doing so can one "make everybody happy." It is quite evident that this kind of understanding does not conform to the law of the development of objective things, nor does it take into consideration the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause. The development of things is uneven. Among people of the same generation, there will always be some outstanding people. We should select and promote such outstanding people and allow them to shoulder leadership responsibility. Among people of the same generation, there are both superiors and subordinates; and there are cases of people of the younger generation leading people of the older generation. These things are unavoidable at any time. Every comrade should be pleased to see that a number of outstanding comrades have been promoted to leading positions. This is because their promotions show that there is no lack of successors to carry on our revolutionary cause and that our younger generation is full of promise and is able to develop its ability to the full. Understanding this point and warmly and sincerely supporting work carried out by new leaders are precisely the expressions of a high level of political consciousness. Of course, among those middle-aged and young comrades who have been selected and promoted to leading posts, some may have this or that kind of shortcoming or insufficiency. There is no need to make a fuss about these perfectly normal things. "No gold is pure and no man is perfect." We must not be overcritical.

What counts here is taking the whole situation into account and treasuring the interests of the revolutionary cause. If this question is settled, it will be easy to dispel the opinion on the so-called "difficulty in making everybody happy."

It is not utterly unjustifiable to be anxious about whether middle-aged and young cadres holding leading posts are capable of exercising control over their subordinates. For various reasons, there are always middle-aged and young cadres at newly appointed leading posts failing temporarily to exercise control over their subordinates. Here there can be two situations: One is that these comrades who have just been appointed to leading posts have not familiarized themselves with the conditions and their jobs and also have not established their prestige among the masses; second is that that a few people still have some doubts and misgivings which unavoidably create problems for these comrades. The key to the settlement of the question of failing to exercise control over subordinates lies primarily in these comrades' own practice. This means that they must use their achievements in work and their good work style to dispel some people's doubts and misgivings and to gradually establish their prestige among the masses. At the same time, old comrades are also needed to assist these comrades in execising control over subordinates. Old comrades should assist these comrades in knowing the conditions well and in promoting work as quickly as possible. Old comrades should also do some ideological work and assist people in adopting a correct attitude toward newly promoted cadres. Both old comrades at their posts and old comrades who have withdrawn to the second line should regard these tasks as their sacred duty.

In selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, we should adopt a serious and prudent attitude, solicit people's opinions from all sides and try in every possible way to correctly select and promote good ones. However, due to the influence of both subjective and objective factors, some comrades at leading posts have been proved through practice to be incompetent and some of them have even been proved through practice to be completely erroneously selected. These conditions are rather unavoidable. However unavoidable the conditions, there is nothing to be afraid of. To exercise better leadership over our socialist construction cause, we have already started and will continue implementing a series of measures for reforming our cadre system. Such measures include checking on cadres, rewarding and punishing cadres, supervising cadres, appointing and removing cadres, abolishing the system of lifelong tenure for leading cadres, and fixing the term of office for leading cadres. All these measures are aimed at guaranteeing that our leading groups at all levels are composed of outstanding and competent cadres. These measures will change the irrational situation in which leading cadres will forever be leading cadres who cannot be demoted. We should try in every possible way to correctly select and promote cadres. However, when we discover that we have erroneously selected and promoted some cadres, we may promptly dismiss such incompetent cadres from their leading posts through proper channels in order to avoid adversely affecting our work.

With the development of our revolutionary cause, we must make unceasing efforts to select and promote middle-aged and young cadres. Every comrade should carefully consider adopting a proper attitude toward this question. Comrade Hu Yaobang said as early as 1956: "Our old comrades should have this awareness: People should always rely on young people to get things done. This principle may not be very clear at present. It will be very clear in 10 to 20 years time. It may take only 20 years for some Young Pioneers to be in charge of some relatively important work. One should not take offense. There is no need to do so because we have fulfilled our historical tasks and entered our new stage — the stage of old age. If we understand this point, we can be called enlightened people. We must train young people to know the way to respect venerable elders. However, old people should also understand the way to take good care of young people... This is not a personal question. Understanding this point may be described as a kind of awareness. It is a socialist awareness." ("Be a Bugle Call and the Mouthpiece of Battle") Although these words were uttered more than 20 years ago, reading them today is still of benefit to us. If we can say that this demand set on old comrades more than 20 years ago was not an excessive one, our present stress on this point appears to be more realistic and necessary. We really know without a doubt that our vast numbers of old cadres have this kind of consciousness.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES LENIN, MAO ON CORRUPTION

HK100540 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 2

[Report: "Some Expositions of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on Opposing the Moral Corruption and Degeneration of Communist Party Members" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: The "decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on struggle against criminal activities in the economic field" pointed out that "cadres of our party, especially middle-ranking and senior cadres, should all restudy relevant expositions by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, seriously and firmly maintain our party's character as the vanguard of the working class, and maintain the complete integrity of Communist Party members. The ideological level and political consciousness of Communist Party members should never be allowed to slip, let alone permit communists to become corrupt and degenerated." To coordinate the study by comrades of the whole party, we have selected and compiled "some expositions of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong opposing the moral corruption and degeneration of Communist Party members."

The expositions by Lenin were mainly selected from his works during the period when the Soviet Union was pursuing its new economic policies; while those by Mao Zedong were selected mainly from his work shortly before and after the founding of the PRC. The circumstances we are now in are quite different from those of the Soviet Union at that time and are also different from those of our country then. But, all the basic principles and sentiments contained in their expositions are entirely applicable today. In other words, no matter what social and economic policies are pursued and whatever conditions we are in, communists must always uphold the proletarian stand, maintain communist purity and never permit corruption or moral laxity. Restudying these expositions will help us, under the new historical conditions, to maintain our equilibrium, to truly "resist corruption and to always refrain from being contaminated," to serve the people wholeheartedly and strive for communism all of one's life. [end editor's note]

UPHOLDING THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PROLETARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

To preserve the ideological and political independence of the party of the proletariat is the constant, immutable and absolute duty of socialists. Whoever fails to fulfill this duty, IN FACT, ceases to be a socialist, however sincere his "socialist" (verbal socialist) convictions may be. ("Socialist Political Party and Nonparty Revolutionism," "Complete Works of Lenin" vol 10, p 60)

The great work of uniting and consolidating the fighting army of the revolutionary proletariat cannot be carried out unless a line of demarcation is drawn and ruthless struggle is waged against those who serve to spread bourgeois influence among the proletariat. ("Resolution Adopted by the Second Paris Group of the R.S.D.L.P. on the State of Affairs in the Party," "Complete Works of Lenin," vol 17, p 205)

And when we changed our economic policy, the danger became still greater, because, consisting as it does of a vast number of economic, workday trifles, which one usually becomes accustomed to and fails to be aware of, economics calls for special attention and effort and more peremptorily demands that we learn the proper methods of overcoming this danger. The restoration of capitalism, the development of the bourgeoisie, the development of bourgeois relations in the sphere of trade, and so on -- this constitutes the danger that is peculiar to our present period of economic development, to our present gradual approach to the solution of problems that are far more difficult than previous problems have been. There must not be the slightest misunderstanding about this. ("Seventh Moscow Gubernia Conference of the Russian Communist Party," "Complete Works of Lenin" vol 33, pp 76-77)

We should admit that some Communist Party members are not useful at all, because they do not realize that their task is to restrict, prohibit, control and crack, then and there, those who commit crimes and severely deal with ANY CAPITALISM WHICH GOES BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE STATE CAPITALISM (THE STATE MENTIONED HERE REFERS TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT AND TASK OF THE STATE). (Lenin: "On the Tasks of the Judicial People's Committee Under the New Economic Policy," 20 February 1922)

A communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions, so as to consolidate the collective life of the party and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses; he should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself. Only thus can he be considered a communist. ("Combat Liberalism" 7 September 1937, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 332)

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD SERVE THE PEOPLE WHOLEHEARTEDLY

At no time and in under no circumstance should a communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses. Hence, selfishness, slackness, corruption, seeking the limelight and so on, are most contemptible, while selflessness, working with all one's energy, wholehearted devotion to public duty, and quiet hard work will command respect. ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War," ibid, vol 2, p 488)

Through rectification we must strive to carry forward our party's tradition of plain living and hard struggle. Since our victory in the revolution, the revolutionary will of some of our comrades has been waning, their revolutionary enthusiasm has been ebbing, their spirit of wholehearted service to the people has been flagging, and so has the death-defying spirit they displayed in the days of fighting against our enemies; at the same time, they are clamoring for position and for the limelight, becoming particular about what they eat and wear, competing for salary and scrambling for fame and gain -- all these tendencies are growing.... A communist is supposed to work hard and to serve the people with his whole heart, not with half or two-thirds of it. Those whose revolutionary will has been waning should have their spirits revived through rectification. ("Persevere in Plain Living and Hard Struggle, Maintain Close Ties With the Masses," ibid, vol 5, pp 419-420)

We should maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of the revolutionary war and carry our revolutionary work through to the end.... Some comrades are lacking in this enthusiasm and spirit and have stopped making progress. This is not a wholesome phenomenon, and education should be conducted among them. ("Persevere in Plain Living and Hard Struggle, Maintain Close Ties With the Masses, ibid, vol 5 pp 420-421)

USING COMMUNIST IDEAS TO RESIST THE CORROSION OF CAPITALIST IDEAS

We shall obtain tremendous economic gains from concessions. Of course, when their dwelling areas are created they will bring capitalist customs along with them and they will corrupt the peasantry. We must be on the alert and exercise our communist counterinfluence at every step. This too is a kind of war, a duel between two methods, two political and economic systems -- the communist and the capitalist. We shall prove that we are the stronger. ("Speech Delivered at a Meeting of Activists of the Moscow Organization of the R.C.P.(B), 6 December 1920," "Collected Works of Lenin," vol 31, p 416)

We must not forget for a moment that the bourgeois and petit bourgeois element is fighting against the Soviet system in two ways; on the one hand, it is operating from without...on the other hand, this element operates from within and takes advantage of every manifestation of disintegration, of every weakness, in order to bribe, to increase in discipline, laxity and chaos. ("The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government," "Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 243)

We know perfectly well that the economic basis of profiteering is both the same proprietors, who are exceptionally widespread in Russia, and private capitalism, of which every member of the petit bourgeois is an agent. We know that the million tentacles of this petit bourgeois octopus time and again encircle various sections of the workers and that, instead of state monopoly, profiteering forces its way into every pore of our social and economic organism. ("The Tax in Kind," "Collected Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 322)

We must firmly reject and criticize all the decadent bourgeois systems, ideologies and ways of life of foreign countries. But this should in no way prevent us from learning the advanced sciences and technologies of capitalist countries and whatever is scientific in the management of their enterprises. In the developed industrial countries they run their enterprises with fewer people and greater efficiency and they know how to do business. All this should be learned well in accordance with our own principles in order to improve our work.... Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign as noted above, has anything in common with the Marxist attitude, and neither in any way benefits our cause. ("On the Ten Major Relationships," 25 April 1956, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 287)

In the past China was a colonial and semicolonial country, not an imperialist power, and was always bullied by others. Its industry and agriculture are not developed and its scientific and technological level is low, and except for its vast territory, rich resources, large population, long history, the "Dream of the Red Chamber" in literature, and so on, China is inferior to other countries in many respects, and so has no reason to feel conceited. However, there are people who, having been slaves too long, feel inferior in everything and don't stand up straight in the presence of foreigners. They are just like Chia Kuei in the opera the "Famen Temple" who, when asked to take a seat, refuses to do so, giving the excuse that he is used to standing in attendance. Here we need to arouse ourselves, enhance our national confidence and encourage the spirit typified by "scorn U.S. imperialism," which was fostered during the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. ("On the Ten Major Relationships," "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 5, p 287)

Scrupulously and resolutely preserving the communist purity of party members, and protecting the useful part of the capitalist sector of the socialist economy to enable it to develop appropriately, are both indispensable tasks for us in the period of resisting Japan and building a democratic republic. In this period it is possible that some communists may be corrupted by the bourgeoisie and that capitalist ideas may emerge among members of the party, and we must fight against these decadent ideas. However, we should not mistakenly carry over the struggle against capitalist ideas within the party to the field of social economy and oppose the capitalist sector of the economy. We must draw a clear line of demarcation between the two. ("Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Surveys'," 19 April 1941, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 751)

With victory, certain sentiments may grow within the party — arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living. With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks. There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation. Achieving nationwide victory is only the first step in the Long March of 10,000 li. Even if this step is worthy of pride, it is a comparatively tiny step; that which will be more worthy of pride is yet to come. After several decades, the victory of the Chinese people's democratic revolution, viewed in retrospect, will seem like only a brief prologue to a long drama. A drama begins with a prologue, but the prologue is not the climax. The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer and the work greater and more arduous.

This must now be made clear in the party. The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be taught to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle, We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of a bad style and keep the good. We can learn what we do not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new. Not only can the Chinese people live without begging alms from the imperialists, they will live a better life than that in the imperialist countries. ("Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee," 5 March 1949, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, pp 1376-1377)

SEVERELY PUNISH ELEMENTS WHO ARE GUILTY OF CORRUPTION AND WHO VIOLATE LAW AND DISCIPLINE

The nature of the achievements of the revolution inevitably changes in conformity with the transition from the war front to the economic front, the transition to the new economic policy, and the conditions that primarily demand higher productivity of labor, greater labor discipline. At such a time improvements at home are the major achievements of the revolution; a neither salient, striking, nor immediately perceptible improvement in labor, in its organization and results; and an improvement from the viewpoint of the fight against the influence of the petit bourgeois and petit bourgeois-anarchist element, which corrupts both the proletariat and the party. To achieve such an improvement, the party must be purged of those who have lost touch with the masses (let alone, of course, those who discredit the party in the eyes of the masses). ("Purging the Party," "Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 20)

We need to have a good cleanup of the whole party, which will thoroughly uncover all cases of corruption, whether major, medium or minor, and aim the main blows at the most corrupt, while following the policy of educating and remolding the medium and minor embezzlers so that they will not relapse. Only thus can we check the grave danger of many party members being corroded by the bourgeoisie, put an end to a situation already foreseen at the second plenary session of the seventh Central Committee and carry out the principle of combating corrosion then laid down. Be sure to give this all your attention. ("On the Struggle Against the 'Three Evils' and the 'Five Evils,'" 30 November 1951, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 5, p 53)

Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the corrosion of cadres by the bourgeoisie results in serious cases of corruption. Be sure to detect, expose and punish those involved and to take this as a major struggle. ("On the Struggle Against the 'Three Evils' and the 'Five Evils,'" 30 November 1951, ibid, vol 5, p 53)

Party committees at all levels should make a determined effort to punish and clear out of party and government organizations those violators of law and discipline who are bitterly hated by the masses, and the worst among them should be executed so as to assuage the people's anger and help educate the cadres and the masses. ("Combat Bureaucracy, Commandism and Violation of Law and Discipline," 5 January 1953, "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 53)

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH MORE SEVERE LAW AND DISCIPLINE

The court should inflict heavier punishment on Communist Party members (Lenin: "On the Mutual Relations Between the Party Organs of the Judicial and Reconnaissance Organs," 19 November 1921)

Is there any place which has discussed the DEMONSTRATION TRIALS for punishing those villains who abuse the new economic policies? The answer is no, because no such trial has been conducted. The People's Commissariat for Justice has "forgotten" that this is a matter which it should deal with. It has failed to grasp, supervise and consolidate the work of the people's courts and failed to teach them to RUTHLESSLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY PUNISH (EVEN EXECUTION BY SHOOTING) those who abuse the new economic policies. This is exactly the duties of the People's Commissariat for Justice. It should be responsible for this. However, the People's Commissariat for Justice has not worked energetically in this respect, because it has not yet started this work.

The educational significance of trials is great. Have we paid attention to this matter? Have we considered the actual results? No, we have not. However, this is fundamental in judicial work.

It is also fundamental that punishment meted out to Communist Party members should be three times heavier than that to nonparty persons. The People's Commissariat for Justice has also neglected this matter. (Lenin: "The Tasks of the People's Commissariat for Justice Under the Conditions of the New Economic Policies," 20 February 1922)

We should reiterate to all provincial party committees that those who have, even to the slightest extent, "influenced" the court so as to mitigate the offense of a Communist Party member will be EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY by the central authorities.

A general order should be issued to the People's Commissariat for Justice (to be transmitted to various provincial party committees) that courts should inflict HEAVIER PUNISHMENT on Communist Party members than nonparty persons.

Any people's judicial officers and members of the People's Commissariat for Justice who fail to implement the above stipulation will be DISMISSED FROM THEIR POSTS. (Lenin: "A Letter to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (B)," 18 March 1922)

FORUM ON DECORUM, COURTESY MONTH HELD IN BEIJING

OW071007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- To promote activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" to become deep and lasting in building socialist spiritual civilization is an important strategic task during the new historical period, and party committees at various levels must include this task as a top agenda item and pay keen attention to leading and promoting the activities systematically down to the grassroots level. This was the central theme at the forum held in the capital to sum up the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities. The forum, which was held 26 April-4 May, was called by the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the CYL Central Committee in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee.

Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Bo Yibo and other leading comrades met with and talked to all participating comrades on the morning of 4 May.

During the forum, Deng Liqun, director of the party Central Committee's Propaganda Department relayed central leading comrades' suggestions on the building of spiritual civilization and other work related to party building, thus enabling all participants to penetratingly understand that doing a successful job in building spiritual civilization is one of the fundamental guarantees for persisting in the socialist path and accomplishing the four modernizations and that promoting activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" in a deep-going and lasting way is inseparable from the accomplishment of the party's long-range historical task.

The forum summed up the achievements and experience in China's first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" and discussed in particular how to promote activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" on a regular and lasting basis. The forum pointed out that the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" was held after the mass activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" had been carried out for over 1 year. The scale and momentum of the month-long activities, their good social effect and deep influence on the masses were rarely seen in recent years. During the month, hundreds of millions of people voluntarily and enthusiastically took part, in an organized manner, in activities to change bad habits and customs and transform social traditions, thereby providing useful experience for us to rely on and mobilize the masses in building socialist spiritual civilization. Through the month-long activities, gratifying changes have taken place in the environment and the appearance of most large and medium-sized cities and some counties, townships and villages throughout the country.

Relations between people have improved to a certain extent. Especially, the month-long activities have heightened the revolutionary spirit of the masses of party members, cadres and people and enhanced their confidence in rectifying party style and improving social practice and public order.

The forum held that the primary reason for being able to mobilize hundreds of millions of the masses in such a short time and to achieve better than anticipated results during the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" was that the call by the party Central Committee and State Council correctly reflected the aspirations and demands of the people. Leading party, governmnet and army cadres at various levels took a personal hand in leading and doing solid work, thereby bringing into full play the party's central role, the government's organizational and commanding role, the army's exemplary role, CYL organizations' subsidiary role and the model role of Communist Party and CYL members. All units, departments and localities proceeded from reality and fully mobilized, organized and relied on the masses in tackling the "public hazards" and carrying out the month-long activities in a solid and lively manner.

The forum pointed out that, while assessing the achievement and experience and fully affirming the masses' initiative and pioneering spirit, we must also note the shortcomings of our work in organizing and leading the activities. Primarily, some comrades failed to understand the great significance of the activities, to conduct in-depth and meticulous ideological education, and to combine the activities with the actual situation in their respective localities, causing a failure in making the activities take deep root. In view of the masses' demand to broaden the results and experience of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" and frequently apply them to the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" to score more concrete achievements in transforming social traditions and building spiritual civilization, we should make the best use of the situation and effectively carry out the activities enduringly.

The forum emphatically pointed out that the key to making the "five stresses and four beauties" become regular practice lies in leadership at all levels' firmly being guided by the principle of "paying attention to both civilizations." The idea and habitual practice of setting material against spiritual civilization, grasping only economic construction while ignoring the building of spiritual civilization, must be corrected. The activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" are valuable because they are created for the masses by the party's ideological and political work under current specific conditions. Using simple, explicit and popular language, the "five stresses and four beauties" combine the communist basic demand for changing bad habits and customs and transforming social traditions with solving the practical problems in current social life and practice in our country, offering us a good way to educate and train a new generation of socialist-minded people.

The forum held that the central link in carrying out in-depth activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" is to persist in educating the people with communist ideology and ethics. The "five stresses and four beauties" is based on the current moral standard of the Chinese people and, at the same time, is guided by the principle of communist ethics. It is necessary to conduct education on the working class' historical mission and fine traditions among the workers in order to enhance their sense of responsibility of being their own masters. It is necessary to educate the peasants to consider the interests of the state, collective and individual simultaneously and promote among the peasants the practices of working hard to become rich, giving priority to public needs, and finding it a pleasure to help others. It is necessary to teach young people and children to love the motherland, the party and the socialist system and help them gradually form a correct outlook on life and the world. In regions inhabited by national minorities, it is necessary to further strengthen education in unity among nationalities. In handling relations among the people, it is necessary to advocate the principles of weighing the interests of the whole above all, respecting, helping and trusting each other, and serving and being responsible to the people.

It is necessary to concretely apply the principle of communist ethics in social mores and professional, marriage and family morality. Newspapers, radio and TV broadcasts and literary and artistic works should frequently depict new people, things and practices reflecting communist ideology and ethics. Unfolding activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" is also an important aspect in the struggle against corrosion. It is necessary to teach party members and cadres to uphold the purity of communist ideology and educate the people, especially the youngsters, to raise our national pride and confidence, so that the people of all nationalities in our country, men and women, young and old, party members and nonparty members, can become people who have ideals, moral sense and culture and abide by the law.

The forum held that, in making the "five stresses and four beauties" take deep root, leading cadres at various levels must go down to the grassroots and, concentrating efforts on key areas and typical examples, personally conduct investigation and study and strengthen inspection and supervision in leading the grassroots. On the basis of effective ideological education, it is necessary to set up and improve various rules and regulations and let them become a regular practice and system. Elimination of dirtiness, disorderliness and poor service must be included in municipal construction plans in all localities. All large and medium-sized cities must adopt legislation to strengthen city management and maintain social morality. Industrial, transport, finance and trade enterprises, schools, literary and art, sports and public health institutions must formulate or revise their own work regulations and service pledges. Rural villages must also formulate village rules in light of the actual situation. It is necessary to continuously expand the backbone members of the "five stresses and four beauties." In enforcing rules and regulations, it is necessary to rely on both professional personnel and mass supervision. All-level party committees and governments must formulate unified plans, persist in tackling problems comprehensively, effectively strengthen leadership over the activities and carry them out in a down-to-earth but flexible way. Leading cadres at various levels must carry forward the party's fine traditions and play an exemplary role in the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties."

The forum participants visited the Capital Iron and Steel Company on the morning of 5 May. They were greatly inspired by the experience and results achieved by the company in unfolding the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" and building socialist spiritual civilization.

Attending the forum were party committee secretaries in charge of the activities; directors of the party committee's propaganda department; CYL secretaries from all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and the 17 cities including Nanjing, Hangzhou, Qingdao, Fuzhou, Sanming, Shenyang, Dalian, Harbin, Taiyuan, Xian, Wuhan, Luoyang, Guangzhou, Guilin, Chengdu, Chongqing and Kunming; as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned under the party Central Committee; totalling some 130.

XINHUA Commentator

HK071012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 82 p 4

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Pluck Up the Spirit and Create a New Phase of Five Stresses and Four Beauties Activities"]

[Text] In accordance with instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department and the CYL Central Committee jointly held a forum recently to summarize the activities of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month." It also summed up the achievements and experiences of our country's first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities.

The five stresses and four beauties campaign, which is regarded as an important component of the building of socialist spiritual civilization, has been carried out in our country's urban and rural areas for more than 1 year.

The reason why the campaign was welcomed immediately by the broad masses of people is because it conforms to the needs of our country's socialist modernization and reflects the interests and aspirations of the people of our country. The broad masses of people have hated the decline in the moral standard in society which resulted from 10 years of chaos and have eagerly demanded a change in the situation of "dirt, disorder and discourtesy" which has existed widely. Therefore, when the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued the call to carry out the activities of "all-people decorum and courtesy month," the broad masses of people immediately and consciously went into action to bring their high level of socialist initiative and creativity as well as their communist spirit into full play. As a result, we have achieved better results in these activities than expected. This fact shows that as long as we persist in doing things which are supported by the people, our efforts are bound to be crowned with success.

The CCP Central Committee has stressed many times that in order to build a modern and powerful socialist country, we must on the one hand pay attention to constructing socialist material civilization, and, on the other hand, take care of constructing socialist spiritual civilization. The construction efforts in these two fields complement and promote each other. Neither can be given one-sided attention or be neglected. Experience in the past year or so shows that the five stresses and four beauties campaign is not only an important part of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization but is also an important requirement for the building of socialist material civilization. It plays a very important role in guaranteeing the socialist direction of economic development and in stimulating the building of material civilization. Good social order, good working conditions, harmonious and comradely relations, lofty communist ideals and high moral principles are factors that can arouse enthusiasm in people for labor or work, raise their ideological level, and turn spiritual and moral strength into a tremendous source of material strength in practice. From this it can be seen that to firmly uphold the guiding idea of "tackling two civilizations at the same time" is the key to the proper promotion of the five stresses and four beauties campaign.

The first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activity started in our country in March this year was launched on the basis of a five stresses and four beauties campaign of over a year ago. It was a large-scale, spectacular event. The social results achieved were satisfactory. The impact on the masses was profound -- an impact seldom witnessed. The achievements scored in the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities and the five stresses and four beauties campaign of over a year ago are, fundamentally speaking, attributable to the fact that we have raised a clear-cut banner and conducted education in communist thinking and communist morality in a realistic manner among the people.

Persistently conducting education in communist thinking among the people is our party's glorious tradition and is also an important guarantee for continuous victories in our party's cause. In the period of new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the need to give more publicity to communist thinking. During the time when the Red Army was being founded and during the Yanan period, despite extremely great difficulties encountered because of material shortages, we persisted in conducting education in communist thinking and upheld the party style. This enabled us to maintain a fighting spirit and to defeat the powerful enemy. After the founding of the PRC, the material foundation of the 1950's was far less sound than that of today. But due to persistence in conducting education in communist thinking, our party's fine traditions were continuously carried forward. The healthy social style then prevailing is now still talked about with relish. Today we have launched a five stresses and four beauties campaign. This is a good way that our party has found -- under new historical conditions by pooling mass wisdom -- to use communist thinking to educate, cultivate and train a generation of new-type socialist people. Here it must be pointed out that giving publicity to communist thinking and carrying out the general and specific policies at their current stages are matters which are marked with both differences and similarities and which complement each other.

The view that in the socialist period we can only promote distribution according to work and that the conducting of education in communist thinking goes "beyond the historical stage" is wrong. Certain people have advocated pursuing so-called "individual values" in a departure from the values of society and the collective. They have, without analysis or criticism, blindly promoted certain ideas of the Western bourgeoisie. This will only weaken and negate propaganda and education about communist thinking, lead to ideological confusion and result in a state of passivity. This must be resolutely overcome and guarded against. We should also clearly note that though our exploiting class has been eliminated, class struggle within a given scope will remain for a long time. The struggle being waged at present to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is a prominent manifestation. Persisting in waging a lasting struggle against corruption by capitalist thinking is an important aspect of the effort to build socialist spiritual civilization and the launching of the five stresses and four beauties campaign. We must educate party members and party cadres so that they will maintain the purity of their communist thinking. We must educate the people, and young people in particular, so that they will raise their national self-respect and self-confidence and strive to "refrain from being corrupted and always remain untainted." Thus our people will become persons who have ideals, moral principles, cultural knowledge and a sense of discipline.

Now, with the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" over, our task is to immediately divert the enthusiasm generated in this month to conducting a penetrating and sustained five stresses and four beauties campaign, which should be successfully carried out at lower levels, so that a new situation can be created. To achieve this aim depends, to a large degree, on whether the level of awareness of leading cadres is high, whether their spirits are aroused and whether they can personally the take the lead in practice and set personal examples, taking full advantage of a favorable situation. The leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee recently stressed that ideological and political work is first of all a matter of educating and convincing cadres. With the thinking of cadres rectified and their level of awareness raised, the masses then can be easily taken care of. The basic aim of ideological and political education is to educate and convince people. Educators must first receive education themselves and then set examples. In the recent "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities, the people noticed that leading cadres at all levels personally got involved and took the lead in practice. They have thus become greatly inspired and further strengthened their confidence in launching the five stresses and four beauties campaign and in building spiritual civilization. The masses happily say: If things continue this way there surely will be a great change in our country in 3 or 5 years! Our leading cadres at all levels must not betray the expectations of the people. They must seriously carry out the duties with which we are charged by history and conduct the five stresses and four beauties campaign in a penetrating and sustained manner.

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET HOLDS MILITARY PARADE

OW081435 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Leading organizations of the East China Sea Fleet recently held a grand military parade. Some 1,500 cadres and fighters of the fleet, in good physical condition and high spirits, were reviewed by Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, and Huang Zhongxue, political commissar.

At the end of the parade, Commander Xie Zhenghao delivered a speech. He called on the leaders at various levels and the cadres and fighters to have a clear understanding of the situation, arouse their spirit and firmly adhere to the four basic principles.

He also urged them to carry out the instructions and decisions recently issued by the central authorities on striking at serious crimes in the economic sector, to continue to unfold activities to promote spiritual civilization in a deepgoing way, to strengthen military, professional, technical and management training and to straighten out organization and discipline. The leading organizations of the fleet must set an example in modernization and regularization and make contributions toward enhancing the armed forces' fighting capability, he stressed.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITES DEEDS OF PLA UNIT ON XISHAS

OW100514 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The 10 May JIEFANGJUN BAO prominently displays on page one a report saying that the leading organ of the PLA naval units on the Xisha Islands showed warm concern for sentries guarding the remote Zhongjian Islet on the South China Sea front. In the past 4 years a total of 27 cadres have taken turns in staying on this islet at selected grassroots units to help improve work and gain firsthand experience. They lived and ate together with the fighters, pulled guard and patrol duties and studied and engaged in recreational activities together with them. They earnestly passed on experiences, provided help and set examples in training cadres. They did not remain inactive as guests or run things by themselves without consulting others. They were warmly praised by the cadres and fighters stationed on this islet.

In this connection, JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a commentary entitled "It Is Necessary To Work at the Grassroots Units With a Sense of Responsibility."

RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER SET UP

OW072030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The China Rural Development Research Center, a consultant organization under the leadership of the State Council, was established today. The center will help improve the quality of rural surveys and provide reliable material to leading departments which formulate strategy and policies governing rural development, according to a circular on the establishment of the center issued by the State Council.

As 800 million of China's 1,000 million people are peasants, the rural economy and conditions in the countryside are of major importance to the country's political stability and economic construction, the circular said.

Du Runsheng, former vice-minister of the State Agricultural Commission, was elected director of the center at the first meeting held today.

The center's main tasks are to make suggestions on major rural issues and offer a consulting service to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and other leading departments; the center will also coordinate the work of units specializing in rural and agricultural problems and facilitate exchange of data and agricultural research results.

Currently, the center is studying the following topics; restructuring the rural economic management system; the state plan as the leading factor in the rural economy with market regulation as subsidiary; the balanced development of agriculture in the national economy; an overall plan for construction of the Chinese countryside; the proper ratio among the different branches of agricultural production; technical transformation of agriculture; birth control in the rural areas.

Participating in the work of the center are officials and specialists from the research office on rural policies of the Central Committee of the CCP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Forestry, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Beijing Agricultural College and the Chinese Society of Agronomy.

A committee set up by the center is in charge of appraising major agricultural research results.

HU YAOBANG, OTHERS PAY RESPECTS TO SHA QIANLI

OW080055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- More than 300 party and state leaders and public figures in the capital went to Beijing Hospital this afternoon to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Sha Qianli.

The remains of Comrade Sha Qianli were covered with the flag of the Chinese Communist Party and surrounded by everygreens and flowers. Beginning at 1500. party and government leaders Hu Yaobang, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang and Zhu Xuefang; CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Liu Latao, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu; Director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee Yang Jingren; and others stood in silent tribute before the remains of Comrade Sha Qianli and expressed cordial sympathies to his wife Huang Guolin and their children.

Also present to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Sha Qianli were members of the funeral committee for Comrade Sha Qianli in Beijing, members of the NPC Standing Committee and the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, responsible persons of the Organization Department and United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, members of the China Democratic League Central Committee, the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce in Beijing, responsible persons of the Ministry of Commerce, friends of Comrade Sha Qianli and working personnel of department concerned.

After the last rites, the remains of Comrade Sha Qianli were escorted by Li Gui, Zheng Boke, Sa Kongliao, Zhang Jingli, Wang Guangying, Cheng Hao, Pan Yao and others to Babaoshan for cremation.

While Comrade Sha Qianli was critically ill, Peng Zhen, Peng Chong, Hu Juewen and other comrades visited him at the hospital.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Sha Qianli will be held at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 11 May.

ANHUI DISCUSSES TRAINING, BUILDING OF CADRE CORPS

OW070355 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, party committees at all levels in our province have paid attention to training cadres on rotation in order to raise cadres' ideological, political, professional and technical levels and to quickly turn out a cadre corps that is revolutionized, younger, more educated and more professional. Preliminary results have been achieved. In the past several years, nearly 400,000 cadres at various levels and of different lines have been trained. After undergoing training, the large number of cadres, in particular the party's leading cadres at all levels, have enhanced their consciousness of implementing the party's line, principles and policies. They have also revitalized their revolutionary spirit and strengthened their revolutionary unity. At the same time, they also learned something about management, science and culture, thereby greatly improving their professional level and managerial ability.

To accelerate the building of the cadres corps and meet the needs of the four modernizations, the cadre training task in our province has entered a new stage after several years of efforts. Now a basic network for cadre education exists. Over 90 party schools throughout the province have been revived, and quite a few are in fairly good operational status. The total capacity of cadre schools, including regular training classes, is 5,000. Some colleges and secondary technical schools have set up cadre study classes. There are also cadre study classes run by evening, sparetime and television universities. In the meantime, the contingent of teachers has also been strengthened. Party and cadre schools throughout the province have 1,000 teachers plus 500 part-time instructors and teachers. A number of party and cadre schools have edited new sets of teaching materials or reedited original ones in accordance with their respective needs.

Party committees at all levels and many departments are now reviewing the performance of schools which have trained cadres in the recent past and are revising the training plan with a view to streamlining the administrative structure for training cadres.

JIANGSU DISCUSSES DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

Xu Jiatun on Constitution

OW071123 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 5 May, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting in Nanjing for its members and the NPC deputies to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

Kuang Yaming, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were standing committee vice chairmen Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao and Liu Shuxun. Chairman Xu Jiatun made a speech on the significance of mobilizing all the people to discuss the draft of the revised constitution and the concrete steps to be taken by Jiangsu Province in organizing discussions.

Chairman Xu Jiatun said: It is a major event in the political life of the Chinese people that the NPC Standing Committee has decided to make public the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country. Nationwide discussion of the draft of the revised constitution is not only a way for the people to exercise their democratic rights, but is also a profound, socialist education for the people. He continued: To properly conduct discussions, it is necessary to organize the cadres and the masses to study the relevant resolutions adopted by the NPC Standing Committee and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanations on the draft of the revised constitution, as well as editorials and articles carried by the newspapers. Thus, the people will be able to grasp the basic guidelines and contents of the draft of the revised constitution, including its guiding ideology, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the important regulations of the state political and economic systems.

At the meeting, the standing committee members and the NPC deputies enthusiastically expressed their views. They unanimously held that the draft of the revised constitution is comparatively perfect, comprehensive and concrete in content, and conforms to China's state of affairs; it has laid down the fundamental interests and common wishes of the people of all nationalities in the country. The publication of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by people throughout the country gives expression to the people's democratic rights as masters of the country. It is also an important means for strengthening China's legal system. Everyone at the meeting pledged to take the lead in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Organizations Hold Forum

OW090859 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee held a forum on the morning of 8 May to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanations on the draft of the revised constitution.

Comrade Hu Hong presided over the forum. Centering on the fundamental guidelines of the draft of the revised constitution, the forum participants elucidated their understanding and warmly discussed many important articles of the draft. They pointed out: The draft of the revised constitution has summarized the more than 30 years of experiences in China's socialist revolution and construction and is in the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in the country. It is a rather complete draft constitution in keeping with the Chinese people's common aspirations and suited to our country's condition.

The forum pointed out: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided at its 23d session to make public the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country. This is a matter of prime importance in the political life of the Chinese people. It shows the Chinese people's real democratic rights. All people's congress standing committees must seriously make arrangements for this discussion. All party committees must conscientiously strengthenleadership so the discussion can be broadened and deepened.

Attending this forum were Hui Yuyu, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Jin Xun, Wang Haisu, Zhou Yifeng, (Lu Yonglai), Kuang Yaming, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Zeng Ruqing, Zhu Hui, (Liu Shubiao), Ouyang Huilin and responsible comrades of other departments.

Military District Discussions

OW081441 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Since the publication of the draft of the revised Constitution of the PRC, the leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District have earnestly studied and discussed the draft and freely expressed their views. Most of the leading comrades of the provincial military district are veteran revolutionaries of the war years. After reading the draft of the revised constitution and the explanations, they sighed with emotion. They said that the draft of the revised constitution has been bought with the lives and blood of the Chinese people. It is a summing-up of the experience of socialist revolution and construction in China over the past 32 years, they added.

During the discussions, the leading comrades of the provincial military district unanimously held that the inclusion of the four basic principles in the preamble of the draft gives expression to the common wishes of all the people and the commanders and fighters of the armed forces.

Peng Bo, political commissar of the provincial military district, said: The stress on adherence to the four basic principles in the draft is a reliable guarantee for China's prosperity. Practice since the party's third plenary session amply shows that only by upholding the party's leadership can we expect to advance in national construction.

The leading comrades also seriously discussed the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the articles concerning the military. They maintained that one of the major tasks of the provincial military district is to do militia work well. The draft has created favorable conditions for doing militia work well by regarding participation in militia organizations as an obligation for the citizens. The comrades pledged to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work and to make efforts for thorough implementation of organizational, political and military work among the militia.

Nanjing PLA Units on Draft

OW071351 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 2

[Text] Recently, the leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the responsible persons of its headquarters, political and logistics departments earnestly studied the draft of the revised constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanations on the draft of the revised constitution. Commander Nie Fengzhi and First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang took part in discussions. They put forward directives and made arrangements. During the discussions, everyone was of the opinion that publication of the draft of revised constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country indicates China's excellent political situation and embodies our high level of socialist democracy. First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang said that inclusion of the four basic principles in the constitution is of important immediate and far-reaching historical significance.

Deputy Commander Xiang Shouzhi said: The current draft of the revised constitution is more comprehensive, substantial and precise than previous constitutions. He pointed out the following characteristics: 1) Stress on the four basic principles has provided an effective guarantee for the progress of the four modernizations. 2) Elimination of the "leftist" ideology conforms to China's situation. 3) Substantive contents added to the constitution makes it more perfect. 4) Omission of empty clauses makes the constitution more concrete and precise. They held that the establishment of the Central Military Council, as stipulated in the draft of the revised consitution, to lead the nation's armed forces makes clear the status of the armed forces in the state system and will facilitate military revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

Deputy Commander Zhan Danan said: The article in the draft of the revised constitution which reads: "It is the honorable obligation of the citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and to join militia organizations according to the law" enhances the morale of the military and educates them to perform military service contentedly. Commander Nie Fengzhi called on the Nanjing PLA units to concentrate on the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution, article by article and sentence by sentence.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS TRIBULATIONS OF MODEL WORKER

HK090033 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 May 82 p 3

[Report: "Worker Given Hard Time for Invention"]

[Text] A worker whose invention brought him only trouble and abuse for seven years has been named a "model worker" by the Jiangxi provincial government, the JIANGXI DAILY reports.

The paper said Zhang Jiefeng, 43, developed a precise cutting technique for manufacturing watch mechanisms. It reduced six production procedures to one, reduced the waste rate from 50 to 20 percent and saved 1,586 working hours for every 100,000 mechanisms produced. Zhang's case is an example of how exemplary workers are mistreated by jealous leaders. Zhang started working on the invention in 1975, when he was assigned to the Nanchang watch factory. He drew 60 blue-prints for appraisal by the factory heads, but no one took notice of them. Despite this, he continued his research. His workshop director created difficulties for him, giving him extra tasks and forbidding others to help. When Zhang appealed to the vice-director of the factory, he in turn charged Zhang with having bad motives and wanting to show off.

In November 1979, Zhang completed his investigation with the help of colleagues, but the factory officials refused to acknowledge it, or report it to higher levels. When officials from the Jiangxi scientific information institute of machinery went to investigate the new technique's use in production, factory officials lied to them, asserting the factory had not adopted the technique. In fact, it had already manufactured more than 500,000 mechanisms this way.

Zhang continued to be criticized at meetings even after his invention had proved sound. Last December, the Nanchang scientific committee in Jiangxi awarded him a first prize for scientific innovation. But the factory still refused to recognize him. The Jiangxi machinery engineering society wanted to make him a member of the organization, but the factory refused to approve. After the matter became known to the central and provincial governments, the case got attention. At a recent conference of model workers, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Jiangxi Province, referred to it and called all party organizations, government departments and trade unions to back up model workers and their work.

SHANGHAI'S WANG ZHEN ON MODERN HISTORY STUDY

OW051055 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] According to the college journal published by the Jiaotong University in Shanghai, Comrade Wang Zhen recently called on faculty member, students, staff members and workers of Jiaotong University to conscientiously study contemporary Chinese history and to vigorously carry forward the patriotic spirit of the Chinese people in working hard for the country's prosperity. Comrade Wang Zhen is concurrently chairman of the committee of administrative affairs of Jiaotong University. In his recent remarks on work at the university, he pointed out that not only students but also youths, workers, cadres and teachers should study contemporary Chinese history. Without studying contemporary history, we will know nothing about the history of the period from the opium war to the May 4th movement, and without any knowledge about China's past or without any understanding of the humiliation suffered by semifeudal and semicolonial old China, how can we understand the well-being enjoyed by the people of new China and how can we understand that such well-being has not been easily attained? In this connection, it is of great importance that make-up lessons in contemporary history be given to youths.

The party committee of Jiaotong University has decided to organize all faculty members, students, staff members and workers to study (Pu Shen's) "From the Opium War to the May 4th Movement."

BRIEFS

SHANDONG COTTON CULTIVATION -- In spite of serious drought this spring, cotton-producing areas in Shandong Province had overfulfilled the 15.5 million mu cotton sowing task as of 28 April. This year the province has provided moisture for 12.8 million my of cotton fields, up 6 million my over last year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 May 82 SK]

GUANGDONG ON RECTIFYING BASIC-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS

HK071310 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 May 82

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Consolidate and Rectify Rural Basic-Level Organizations"]

[Summary] The Central Committee has emphatically pointed out that some rural basic-level leading groups recently have become lax or even paralyzed. As a result, many things have been neglected and many unhealthy practices have become widespread. This is a problem we must conscientiously solve.

One of the reasons for this situation is the fact that the leadership was poorly prepared in carrying out economic reform in the rural areas, and therefore when new problems cropped up, it was at a loss as to what to do. Now that we have set up the production responsibility system throughout our rural areas, it becomes even more imperative to consolidate and rectify the rural basic-level leading groups in order to ensure implementation of the rural policies of the party and the state. Party committees at all levels must pay great attention to this work. In order to solve this problem before the autumn harvest, the leading groups of our counties and communes should make vigorous plans and organize strong work teams and send them to the brigades and production teams where the leading groups are seriously lax or paralyzed.

The commentary says that in consolidating and rectifying the leading groups, "we should help our cadres to solve the problems in their actual work. We should first of all strengthen ideological education in order to raise the understanding of our cadres and make them firmly believe that the party's rural policies which have been formulated since its third plenary session are correct. Thus their various misunderstandings about the implementation of the responsibility system will be cleared up and they will clearly understand the present situation and pluck up their spirit to do their work well."

The commentary says: "Second, we should do a good job of reorganizing the personnel of these leading groups and afixing responsibility and remuneration for the cadres. We should clearly and definitely assign responsibility to each cadre and link his remuneration to his performance and to the economic effect of his management and administration. At present, we should help our basic-level organizations to form strong and firm leading groups that the masses will have confidence in. We should support the cadres and encourage them to be courageous in exercising their leadership and in cracking down on unhealthy trends." "Of course, we should not indulge them or ignore their shortcomings and errors. We should dismiss a few cadres who most of the masses oppose in strict accordance with policies and on the basis of adequate ideological work. Their dismissals should be carried out and the resulting vacancies filled through democratic elections." The commentary concludes that by solving this problem, the situation in the province's rural areas will become even more satisfactory.

PAPER ON 'NEUROSIS' FROM ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

HK050745 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 2 May 82 p 2

[Article by Lao Lie [5071 3525]: "An Informal Chat on 'Neurosis'"]

[Text] I have heard that there are people in some units who become very nervous as soon as they have any contact with "people from the outside." They try to either delay or postpone all normal activities, and when it becomes impossible to avoid them any longer, they make a few perfunctory gestures in the company of at least two or three colleagues. Even during the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" they tried desperately to avoid receiving or seeing off guests and paying official calls. Why is this? They hope to avoid any possible suspicion of graft, corruption or bribery. This is probably a form of "neurosis." What would happen if someone dared to take responsibility? Perhaps people would start gossiping behind their backs. This, of course, is another form of neurosis. However, no one would dare suggest this situation does not exist. Even in writing this article, the author did not say "there are a good number of people in many units," but said instead "some people in some units" and used such phrases as "perhaps," "if" "it seems" and "maybe." The same neurosis is the cause for this.

The illness of "neurosis" has been with us for a long time and although many cures have been attempted, little seems to have changed. For some people the illness worsens with each passing day. The cases mentioned above are not particularly serious ones. But the condition of some older patients is far more serious. For example, in the case of opposition to corruption, only the phrases "south gate of the motherland," "neighboring Hong Kong and Macao," "situated in a forward position," "pernicious influence" and so on have been widely used and few effective preventive actions have been taken against such corrosive influence. The masses have voiced their discontent about smuggling, corrupt activities and decadent music, which have become noticeable during the past few years, and the leaders have already taken notice of this and have taken certain actions against them. However, no resolute actions have been taken so far. Why is this? It is because those who act in a diametrically opposed manner will inevitably be accused of boycotting the open-door policy. They dare not vigorously promote opposition until the higher levels have made decisions and passed on "orders" to them. Of course, this is also a good sign. It is not too late to mend the fence even after some sheep have been lost. But the so-called leaders should be farsighted. They should have mended the fence before the sheep were lost. What accounts for their attitude of fearing this and that and being reluctant to solve problems if not "neurosis." This is not a minor thing, but is related to the mood of the entire nation. This is obviously a more serious symptom than avoiding "people from the outside" as mentioned above.

It is clear that corruption, bribery, decadent music and other sinister things were connected with the exploiting class in ancient society. The rulers certainly "turned a blind eye and a deaf ear" to problems and then secretly instigated these things. However, in a new society like ours, even small children who are 3 feet tall, not to mention adults, know these are illegal, immoral and uncivilized things. The reason the new society can remain new is because it mercilessly clears away the muddy water. Such actions need not wait for decisions by higher levels, or for repeated inspections and exploitation and meticulous planning, as in construction of the Gezhouba power station and the opening of the South Sea oilfield. They have nothing to do with the open-door policy and emancipation of the mind. Even if the open-door policy is implemented to a further extent, our country will not tolerate corruption or bribery; even if the people's minds are further emancipated, our people will not tolerate decadent music. This is common sense, and everybody knows it. It is because we implement the open-door policy and emancipate our minds that we can maintain sharp vigilance and oppose corruption. If we say we must wait for instructions at the earliest possible time? It is right and proper for people to take such actions on their own initiative. Everyone should take action against corruption in the same way one gets rid of rats. However, for a prolonged period, some people had not taken resolute actions against rats! The illness of "neurosis" was causing mischief during this period. When there is an attack of this sickness, all revolutionary principles such as "everything proceeding from reality," "party spirit," "sense of responsibility," "act of initiative" and so on will be lost.

We can imagine that if the situation drags on, a fatal pattern will be gradually formed -- everyone is currying favor with senior officials, section members are currying favor with section heads, section heads are currying favor with department heads and department heads are currying favor with ministers. In other words, it means everyone seeks approval from each higher level. People refuse to take action without relevant instructions, and only work according to instructions, faithfully doing what they are told to do. They simply ignore the actual situation. In a big country like ours, with a total area of 9 million square km and a population of 1 billion, with so many tasks to perform and numerous tasks remaining to be undertaken, even our competent leaders can hardly plan for each type of production, issue instructions and make decisions around the clock. It is necessary for leaders at all levels to proceed from reality, master the party's principles and push forward and solve problems. If all areas, units and departments suffer from the illness of "neuroses," only "currying favor" and "waiting for approval," how can we achieve the building of the four modernizations! What we need now is the revolutionary spirit and determination to take responsibility for and shoulder heavy tasks on one's own initiative.

HENAN CONGRESS OF MODEL WORKERS CONCLUDES 5 MAY

HK060343 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial congress of progressive collectives, model workers and progressive producers and workers in industry and communications, capital construction and finance and trade concluded on 5 May. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Henan, including Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang and Shang Tan, attended the closing ceremony, at which provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Wenfu presided. The congress approved a letter of proposal to all workers in the province calling on them to spark an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the progressives, and actively plunge into socialist labor emulation and the struggle to oppose bourgeois corruption and combat economic crimes. They should be vanguards and models in building the two civilizations and leaders in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties."

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary and people's congress standing committee Chairman Liu Jie spoke at the ceremony. He stressed the role of progressive collectives and model workers and demanded that leadership at all levels actively support them.

WUHAN PLA LEADER DISCUSSES OPPOSING DEGENERACY

HK090621 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Political Commissar Yan Zheng of the Wuhan PLA units made an important speech on 8 May at the units' symposium on building socialist spiritual civilization. He dwelt on getting a good grasp of the struggle to oppose corruption and degeneracy and maintain purity. Comrade Yan Zheng pointed out in his speech: The struggle to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field has already been launched in an all-round way. We must have a clear understanding of the essence of this struggle. We must have a resolute attitude and provide effective leadership. At the same time, we must attach great importance to grasping the anticorruption struggle in the ideological field, constantly eliminate the influence of capitalist poison in ideology and apply communist ideology to overcome capitalist ideology. We must get a good grasp of education in communist ideals and patriotism, and ensure that our PLA units become a revolutionary force with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. Comrade Yan Zheng also pointed out: In the struggle to oppose corruption and degeneracy, the leading cadres must stick to the truth and stress the principles of party spirit, not face. They must overcome bureaucratism, carry out rectification of the ideology and work style of the leadership stratum and strengthen education and control of their sons and daughters, to enhance political awareness and standards of ideology and policy.

In conclusion, Comrade Yan Zheng demanded that all units pay attention to studying the new situations and problems in the drive to build spiritual civilization, grasp typical examples, promptly sum up and popularize progressive experiences and carry out this drive in depth. He expressed the hope that the progressive representatives attending the meeting would act with humility and prudence, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, play a model and leading role in the struggle to oppose corruption and degeneracy and make new contributions to speeding up the army's modernization and regulation.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently made a decision on strengthening the planning and management of capital construction and strictly controlling the scale of capital construction. The decision pointed out that the province has now relaxed the management of capital construction and has too many capital construction projects. This has caused a shortage of capital construction materials and raised the costs of the projects. This has also resulted in the province investing a large amount of money in these projects and caused commodity prices to rise. This is not beneficial to the readjustment and healthy development of the economy. It is therefore essential to strictly control the size of capital construction in accordance with the plan of the state and the province. No one is allowed to expand the size of capital construction without the approval of the province. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 May 82 HK]

SICHUAN RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK080318 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 82

[Report on 8 May SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Heighten Understanding, Strengthen Leadership and Carry Through to the End the Struggle Against Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field"]

[Excerpts] At present, a struggle to combat serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is unfolding in depth throughout the province. Initial results have been achieved. The masses are in high spirits and applaud this drive. Viewing the province as a whole, however, conditions vary somewhat from place to place. In a few areas and units action and progress are slow, and the effort has not gotten underway well. Certain units have not even made a move. The main reason for this is that certain leading departments and cadres still have all kinds of erroneous and muddled notions on this struggle. They therefore fail to lead it effectively. Hence, further solving the problems of understanding of these leading cadres is a key to whether this struggle can be carried through to the end.

The article says: Why is it that certain people still lack the proper viewpoint and attitude in this struggle even though the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out the gravity, harmfulness and danger of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and declared that it is necessary to be firm and clear-headed Marxists who get things done in this struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology? In the final analysis, the fundamental problem is one of standpoint and viewpoint. First, these people always view problems from their individual standpoint and are afraid of this and that; what they are really afraid of is that the individual will suffer. Second, they always view problems from the angle of the partial interests of their own areas, units and small cliques. Seeing that certain criminals who smuggle and peddle contraband and engage in profiteering have made money for their units, their vision becomes blurred and they are unable to visualize that these criminal activities undermine socialism, seriously pollute and corrupt party work style and popular practices and do tremendous harm to the state and the entire society.

These comrades must break out of their circles of individualism and departmentalism as quickly as possible, take the stand of the party and people and insist on putting the interests of the party and state above everything. Only thus will they be able to clearly understand the gravity, harmfulness and danger of criminal activities in the economic field and the necessity and urgency of unfolding this struggle, maintain political unity with the Central Committee and thus boldly lead this struggle.

The article says: In order to strengthen leadership and launch this struggle more effectively, comrades who have made ordinary mistakes and been involved in criminal activities in varying degrees must take the initiative to clean themselves up and advance to the battle with clear conscience. Comrades who have been involved must proceed from the overall situation of benefiting the launching of this struggle, take the initiative to clean themselves up and make a clean breast of their problems.

The article says in conclusion: The struggle to combat serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is one of the most practical and effective measures for rectifying the party and its work style in current conditions. Every party member, and especially the leading cadres, must take a firm and clear-cut stand. All party members and party cadres must maintain the party's nature as the vanguard force of the working class and the communist purity of party members, and always remember that the party's aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly and that its ultimate goal is to realize the great ideal of communism. They must resolutely carry through to the end the struggle to hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field.

ZHANG ZHIXIU ATTENDS KUNMING PLA YOUTH DAY FETE

HK050151 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] The Political Department of the Kunming PLA units held a soiree in Kunming on 3 May to celebrate Youth Day. Kunming PLA Commander Zhang Zhixiu, First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian and Deputy Commander Zhang Haitang attended and met representatives of progressive CYL branches and members in the units.

HEBEI STEPS UP ENERGY, TRANSPORT PROJECT WORK

HK060437 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Summary] Hebei Province is stepping up work on a number of energy and communications construction projects. These are all large or medium-sized state capital construction projects and are of great significance for the development of the entire national economy.

The main projects are: construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railroad, expected to be opened to traffice in 1984; the expansion of the coal wharf at Qinhuangdao harbor; and the electrification of the Beijing-Datong railroad. All three projects are aimed at improving coal export facilities for Shanxi Province. Other projects include: the double-tracking of 57 km of the Shijiazhuang-Dezhou railroad, expected to be completed this year, and the construction of the Handan-Changzhi railroad. These two projects are also aimed at improving Shanxi coal export facilities.

Hebei is currently building a number of large and medium coal mine shafts. These include the (Qianjiaying) and (Fanggezhuang) mines, each producing 4 million tons a year; (Dongpang) mine, producing 1.8 million tons a year; and (Linnantang) and (Jiulongkou) mines, each producing 1.2 million tons a year. Also under construction are the (Fanggezhuang) coal-washing plant, with an annual capacity of 1.8 million tons. Construction of new generators sets is underway at the (Douhe) and (Matou) power plants. The capacity of these two plants will be 1.55 million kw and 850,000 kw respectively. A 100,000 kw generator at the (Xiaohuayuan) power plant will go into operation this year. New wells will be drilled at the Huabei oilfield this year. The plan is to increase annual crude oil output by 800,000 tons.

SHANXI LEADERS REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

HK070325 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial People's Government Report to Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Points Out the Shanxi Economic Situation Is Improving Every Year"]

[Text] Vice Governor and provincial planning committee Chairman Jia Chongzhi and deputy director of the provincial financial department Yan Yuansuo have reported to the 14th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee on the province's implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and the results of the year's final accounts. The facts show that our province's economic situation is improving year by year and that the future is bright.

Last year, most of our province experienced serious drought. Due to our relaxation of policy and implementation of various forms of agricultural production responsibility system, total agricultural output value in our province as a whole still managed to reach 4.06 billion yuan, an increase of 4.9 percent over the previous year. Total grain output reached 14.5 billion jin, an increase of 5.7 percent over the previous year. Apart from cotton, increases over 1980 were recorded in rape, beet, tobacco, pork and beef. Total industrial output value for the whole province reached 10.9 billion yuan, of which light industrial output value accounted for 3.79 billion yuan, an increase of 10.01 percent over the previous year. The power industry showed steady development. Crude coal output reached 132 million tons, an increase of 11.51 million tons over the previous year. Electricity output increased by 3.6 percent over the previous year. Markets in both the urban and rural areas became increasingly livelier. Our province has carried out a preliminary reform of the commercial system and, with state-run commerce as the main component, has restored and developed some 20,000 collective and individual commercial units, catering units and service trade networks and points. The number of urban and rural trade markets has expanded to 668. There has been a relatively great increase in the sources of high- and middle-grade commodities and certain commodities necessary in the everyday lives of the people throughout the province over the previous year. Among these, bicycles and sewing machines rose by 280 percent and 28.2 percent respectively.

Retail sales of social commodities rose by 9.2 percent compared with the previous year, while the volume of business in the trade markets increased by 45 percent over the previous years. By cutting down on capital construction and other types of expenditure and organizing revenue, a balance was achieved in our province's revenue and expenditure. In the course of readjustment, new developments have been scored in science and technology, culture and education, public health, physical culture and so on. There were 100 important results of scientific research throughout the province, which have been rewarded by the provincial people's government. With the development of economic construction, there were increases last year in the income of peasants and staff workers throughout the province. Average per capita income among the peasnats reached about 133 yuan, over 15 yuan more than the previous year. Total wages of the staff and workers throughout the province increased by 6 percent over the previous year. From 1979 to 1981, as far as per household income of a staff member or worker was concerned, after deducting expenses incurred as a result of a rise in commodity prices of 9.9 percent, actual monthly per capita income rose by 29.2 percent. Last year, jobs were found for 170,000 people awaiting employment throughout the province. The floor area of newly constructed residences amounted to 6.49 million square meters, and over 800,000 commune member households in the rural areas built new houses.

Jia Chongzhi and Yan Yuansuo also reported on certain problems inherent in our province's economic construction and financial work, and on the arrangements for the 1982 national economic plan and budget.

ENERGY PLANNING CENTER ESTABLISHED IN TIANJIN

OW072036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Tianjin, May 7 (XINHUA) -- The Tianjin Energy Planning and Training Center was established today at Tianjin University under an agreement signed by the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission and the commission of the European communities. The center will help China establish a modern energy planning and management system.

Last year, the communities decided to help China set up the Beijing Energy Management and Training Center, the Nanjing Energy Conservation Training Center and the Tianjin Center. The decision was made when Deputy Director General Michel Carpentier of the Directorate (energy) of the European communities, visited China late last year.

The Tianjin center is run by the research institute of the systems engineering of Tianjin University. Both Chinese experts and experts from the communities will give lectures. Studying in the center will be teachers and researchers specializing in energy systems engineering from Chinese colleges and research institutes. They will study theories and technology dealing with energy exploration, development, production, processing, storage, conversion, transportation and environmental protection.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL QUARTERLY REVENUE -- The first quarter financial revenue of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region more than doubled that of the corresponding 1981 period. To increase revenue, party and government leaders and workers on the industrial front have tried to increase production and improve economic results. The regional first quarter industrial output increased 12.3 percent in terms of value, creating conditions for increased revenue. The region has also stepped up tax collection and conducted general financial investigations. Taxes collected in the first quarter increased over 30 million yuan compared to the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON INTELLECTUALS

SK090254 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] At the second plenary meeting of the second committee of the provincial association for science and technology today, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said: Our province is determined to make good arrangements for working and living conditions of scientific and technolgical personnel and intellectuals in the next 2 or 3 years.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: The number of scientific and technological personnel in our province fails short of the province's rich natural resources and economic development. Besides, the scientific and technological personnel are unevenly distributed. Associations for science and technology must play a part in the work of reassigning intellectuals who are not practicing what they have been trained for or those things in which they excel. Efforts should be made to discover and cultivate people of talent. The various trades and professions may also recruit or engage skillful craftsman to make up for the shortage of scientific and technological personnel.

(Wang Ximing) and (Li Yafei), respectively chairman and vice chairman of the provincial association for science and technology, reported this morning to leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Yang Yichen and Li Jianbai on the situation of the association since its second congress. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Yang Yichen and Li Jianbai heard the report, attended the plenary meeting and spoke.

LIAONING ON COLLECTIVE EFFORTS FOR PROSPERITY

SK060845 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Short station commentary: "Correctly Handle Relations Between Prospering Through Collective and Individual Efforts"]

[Excerpt] The experience gained by the Haicheng County CCP Committee in assigning a work force to redress unrestrained production in some communes and brigades furnishes us important enlightenment. How to correctly handle relations between prospering through collective effort and prospering through individual efforts is an important problem requiring solution in our efforts to develop the agricultural economy.

People often quote the adage that "the small streams rise when the main stream is high" to describe relations between the collective and the individual. Many facts have shown that to encourage and help commune members develop domestic sideline production while consolidating and developing the collective economy will make both the main stream and small streams rise and both the collective and individual prosper. If commune members are absorbed in making profits for themselves, drop out of the collective and abandon the plow in favor of unrestraine private production, it will eventually cause confusion for rural work and even shake agriculture as the foundation, doing damage to the collective economy and commune members.

There must a difference of importance between prospering by way of developing the collective economy and prospering through running domestic sideline production that should never be reversed. Every rural commune member must foster the idea of prospering through collective efforts and concentrate his energy on developing collective production. Prospering through individual efforts without the help of the collective economy is impossible. Even if a few people do prosper, their prosperity is impossible to sustain.

This, of course, does not mean that domestic sideline production is banned. On the contrary, domestic sideline production should be vigorously developed as long as it does not involve exploitation and speculation, damage the state's and collective's resources or hamper commune members in participating in collective production.

SOFTBALL TEAM NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN TAIWAN GAMES

OW081432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Softball Association will not send its team to Taipei to take part in the fifth world women's softball championships.

This is because Don Porter, secretary-general of the International Softball Federation (I.S.F.), has so far not removed the political obstacle arising from the "two Chinas" plot concocted by him together with the Chinese Taipei Softball Association regarding the upcoming championships. These remarks were made by a responsible member of the Chinese Softball Association in an interview with XINHUA here today.

He said that in a message to Porter on April 22, the Chinese Softball association urged Porter to instantly request [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1131 GMT on 8 May in its version reads: "immediately instruct"] the Chinese Taipei Softball Association to make public its guarantee that it will refrain from the use of the name, flag and anthem of the so-called "Republic of China" on any occasion during the championship. So far, Porter has failed to make any reply, and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association has refused to make any guarantee publicly. "Since there is an agreement, why can't it be made known? Why can't the Chinese Taipei Softball Association make any guarantee?" he asked, noting, "it is obvious that there is something fishy about it."

He refuted the statement made by Porter at a press conference on April 29 that all of China's worries or objections had been eased. A "memorandum" signed by Porter on April 7 to all I.S.F. member associations points out that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association had given up its right to hoist flag and play anthem which was accorded to the association in accordance with an I.S.F. resolution. As Porter's words are still ringing in one's ears, some of the responsible members of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee declared unambiguously: "Our country enjoys the right to hoist flag and play anthem at the championships. Everything is left in our hands. "We have not given up the right to raise flag and play anthem," they said. In the talks with Porter, "no one has made any compromise and no one has made any concession" and so on and so forth. Their talks fully negated Porter's statement in the "memorandum" and Porter has made no clarification or refutation. On the contrary, he tried his best to defend and absolve them.

Obviously, Porter and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association have virtually made no guarantee against the use of the so-called "national flag" and "national anthem" during the championships. In fact, they aim to inveigle more member associations into sending their teams to participate in the forthcoming championships and thus falling into the political trap of "two Chinas."

He continued that in Porter's "memorandum" on April 7 and his subsequent messages to the Chinese Softball Association, he talked ambiguously in quite a few places in order to set traps. For example, the "memorandum" only mentioned the agreement made by the Chinese Taipei Softball ASsociation not to exercise its right to hoist flag and play anthem at the opening ceremony. But it avoided mentioning the closing ceremony and the fact that during the whole course of the championships, the flag of the so-called "Republic of China" would not be raised and its anthem played. Porter said in his message on April 8 that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association agreed that it would observe the rules of the International Olympic Committee governing the use of flag, anthem, logo and emblem with the exception of the I.S.F.'s protocol procedures. Obviously, Porter has an axe to grind by saying "with the exception of the I.S.F.'s protocol procedures." By misinterpreting the I.S.F.'s protocol procedures, the Chinese Taipei Softball Association demanded that its flag be hoisted and anthem played.

He pointed out that in view of the attitudes of Don Porter and some of the responsible members of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, the Chinese Softball Association demanded that the I.S.F. immediately adopt a resolution that the world championships be moved out of Taipei. Porter has not made any reply to this request. In these circumstances, the Chinese Softball Association will not send its team to participate in the fifth world women's softball championships slated for Taipei.

He concluded by saying that the I.S.F. and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association worked hand in glove to obstruct the Chinese Softball Association from sending its team to participate in the forthcoming championships, and deprive players from the Chinese mainland of their opportunity to meet their compatriots in Taiwan and watch the performance of players from other countries and regions and promote friendship with them. The I.S.F. should be held responsible for all the consequnces arising therefrom.

PRC Team 'Indignant' With ISF

OW081254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- The players of the Chinese national women's softball team told XINHUA today that "we are indignant about some leading members of the International Softball Federation obstructing our participation in the fifth world women's softball championships in Taibei."

They said: "The arrangement with the 'national flag' and 'national anthem' made by I.S.F. Secretary General Don Porter and the Chinese Taibei Softball Association shows how he deliberately created a 'two-China' situation, and thus sabotaged the get-together between the sportsmen of the two sides of the Straits and obstructed exchanges in skill between the Chinese sportsmen and the sportsmen of various countries."

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK090412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- The 9 May RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article entitled "It Is Impermissible To Use International Sports Contests To Concoct 'Two Chinas'." The text of the article follows:

On 22 April, a responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association cabled ISF Secretary General Porter demanding that he instruct the Chinese Taibei Softball Association to publicly guarantee that the Taiwan authorities' "national flag" and "national anthem" will not be used at the forthcoming world women's softball championships. However, even now Porter has still not replied. Why has he not replied? There is evidently something fishy about it. This shows that Porter's stuff about "all the political problems have been solved," and "the Chinese Taibei Softball Association agrees not to hoist the Taiwan 'national flag' or play the Taiwan 'national anthem' at the opening ceremony or at any time during the championships," is nothing but a pack of lies to deceive people. As a result, the resolutions of the IOC and ISF regarding the Chinese Taibei Softball Association observed and there can be no guarantee that Taiwan will not hoist its "national flag" or play its "national anthem" during the world women's softball championships. A responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association announced on 8 May that under these circumstances, the Chinese Softball Association will not be sending a team to Taibei to take part in the fifth world women's softball championships. This is the consequence of Porter's and company's willfully flouting the relevant resolutions of the IOC and ISF and indulging in political plots in the field of international sports.

It must be pointed out the Porter has consistently been playing tricks concerning the issues of "hoisting the flag" and "playing the anthem" in order to deceive the ISF member organizations and world opinion. Porter visited Taibei from 4 to 6 April. On arrival back in the United States, he declared that all the political problems had been solved, babbling that the Chinese Taibei Softball Association had agreed not to hoist Taiwan's "national flag" or play Taiwan's National anthem" at the women's softball championships. He also stated this in his cable to the ISF's member organizations on 7 April. However, Porter had no sooner spoken than responsible persons of the Chinese Taibei Softball Association and the Chinese Taibei Olympic Committee openly threatened that they would not give up the right to hoist the flag and play the anthem, and also stated that they had not made any concessions on this point in their talks with Porter. By saying this, they actually negated Porter's words. Yet Porter neither publicly clarified this nor did he rebut it. It is easy to see from this that Porter and the Taiwan side actually colluded to set a political trap. It is worth noting that the joint statement issued after Porter's talks in Taibei with the Chinese Taibei Softball Association went so far as to describe that association as "a national organization in charge of softball." The Chinese Taibei Softball Association is a local organization of the Chinese Softball Association, yet Porter actually described China's Taiwan Province as a state. Porter's absurd arguments not only totally violate the resolutions of the IOC and the ISF Executive Council, but also represent a big exposure of how these championships have been openly used to concoct a "two Chinas" plot.

Porter's plot to concoct "two Chinas" in the world women's softball championships is by no means an isolated incident. Recently there have indeed been certain people in international circles making trouble and sparking a small adverse current. However, the 1 billion Chinese people will absolutely not tolerate anyone engaging in any "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" plot, and that applies in diplomatic relations, economic relations and cultural and sports exchanges. Anyone who miscalculates the Chinese people's unshakable resolve on this issue will be lifting a rock to drop it on his own feet.

PAPERS DISCUSS BUSH TRIP, U.S. ARMS SALES

HSIN WAN PAO Article

HK090730 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Talks Were Beneficial, the Obstacle Remains"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush has concluded his visit to Beijing. Some discussions were held on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but no agreement was reached. Chinese and U.S. representatives will continue the discussions. In other words, certain dark shadows and clouds between the two countries have not been dispelled.

As an old friend of China, Bush received a warm welcome in Beijing, but to him as the U.S. vice president, Beijing naturally could make no concessions on a matter of principle.

Deng Xiaoping said: I hope that as a result of your visit to Beijing, you will be able to dispel the dark shadows and clouds hanging over our relations. Zhao Ziyang said: I believe that these talks help you to understand our stand. I hope they will also help to solve the difficult problems existing between us. Wan Li said: The frank and candid discussions of the past 2 days have been beneficial. People can see more clearly the importance and urgency of clearing away the serious obstacles in Sino-U.S. relations. Although these three used different words, their meaning was the same.

Certain premises are very clear. First, both China and the United States attach importance to normal and good relations. Bush also pointed out: "We feel that U.S.-China relations are extremely important. President Reagan has strongly asserted this. I hope we will be able to understand more deeply the fundamental essence of this relationship." Second, both sides hold that the talks were beneficial, and so they agreed to continue them. Third, both sides know that the present crux in the differences between them is the question of "U.S. arms sales to Taiwan."

The U.S. Government has repeatedly declared that it recognizes China's stand, that is, there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China. This is the principle for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and was affirmed by the "Shanghai communique." However, on many issues the Reagan administration has in fact gone against the principle that "Taiwan is part of China," and toyed with the trick of "abstract affirmation, concrete negation." On the one hand, they say Taiwan is part of China, and on the other, they deny that "selling arms to Taiwan" is interference in China's internal affairs. There is an obvious contradiction here.

The social systems of China and America are dissimilar, and there are differences between them in many aspects. However, the main obstacle to their relationship is caused by the Reagan administration's continued armed sales to Taiwan. If this problem is solved, the other differences could be described as relatively minor. Since the United States attaches importance to U.S.-China relations, it should carry out a one-China policy in its actual dealings.

WEN WEI PO Article

HK100717 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "Bush's Tune Has Ended, But the Echoes Linger"]

[Text] The talks between U.S. Vice President Bush and Chinese leaders have ended, but the echoes are lingering. The issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which was the main subject of the talks, was not solved, but both sides agreed to continue the talks for a solution. Bush declared at the airport before he departed China that he believes the issue will be solved.

During Mr Bush's visit, he traveled to Hangzhou to see the country south of the Chang Jiang. At this time of year, in late spring, peaches and plums contend in beauty at the West Lake. "Peaches and plums do not profess to be beautiful, but so many people flock to see them that paths have been formed under the trees." When our American friend came, we had swept the flower lanes for him.

In receiving Mr Bush, the Chinese leaders abided by international etiquette and accorded him a friendly and warm welcome. The Chinese leaders were stern regarding the Taiwan issue, but spoke frankly and sincerely. Deng Xiaoping called Bush an old friend of China who has a fairly good understanding of China, and hoped, therefore, that his visit to China on this occasion would sweep away the dark shadowy cloud that has enveloped the relationship between the two countries. This integrates a friendly attitude with a stern stand.

The dark shadowy cloud naturally refers to the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the practice of "two Chinas." After his arrival, Bush repeatedly claimed in public and during private talks that the United States attaches importance to Sino-American relations and abides by the principles which established diplomatic relations between the two countries, which recognize that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States will never practice "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Bush also presented President Reagan's letter to Chairman Hu Yaobang as further proof.

Deng Xiaoping, however, still urged him to dispel the dark shadowy cloud, that is to say, in dispelling the dark shadowy cloud, it is necessary to accomplish the deed, namely, the solution of the issue of arms sales to Taiwan. China's stand for a negotiated deadline for arms sales to Taiwan between Washington and Beijing is its final compromise. China is not forcing the United States to stop its arms sales immediately, but grants it a grace period before they must be stopped.

If the United States does not agree to this point, how can it say that it attaches importance to Sino-American relations and recognizes that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China? If the United States eventually does not agree to a deadline, the dark shadowy cloud will eventually engulf Sino-American relations. That is why Premier Wan Li told Bush that it is helpful to have frank and sincere discussions, for they enable people to see more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious stumbling block that exists in the relations between China and the United States. In other words, the issue can no longer be left without a solution, or else Sino-American relations will retrogress.

It is said Bush has brought back a reply to President Reagan's letter from the Chinese leaders in which they stress the importance China attaches to preserving Sino-American relations, but they remain firm on the Taiwan issue.

Bush was very pleased to gain a better understanding of China's stand and limitations. What merits our attention is that Bush said that on the basis of his understanding he believes the issue can be solved and Sino-American relations will improve in the next few weeks or months. Does he mean that the United States will take some action?

Bush acted on his own at a press conference: He made public not only President Reagan's letter to Hu Yaobang, but also Reagan's letters to Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang in early April. It was likely that he had obtained the recipients' approval before he made them public.

There is a common ground in the three letters. They reaffirm that the United States abides by the principle establishing Sino-American relations, which recognizes that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China; that, as a basic principle of U.S. foreign policy, Sino-American relations are favorable to the cause of opposing Soviet expansion and defending world peace; and that it recognizes that as the most difficult and divergent issue in Sino-American relations, the Taiwan issue must be solved.

There is yet another very specific point. Reagan claimed that the United States supports and welcomes China's decision on solving the Taiwan issue peacefully and that the United States recognizes the importance of China's "nine-point proposal" and the 1979 "New Year Message," and he revealed that the United States conveyed its decision and stand on this question to China long ago. Reagan indicated that the differences between the United States and China will be solved under this guideline.

If Reagan's keynote is exactly that, Bush has based his beliefs on a solid foundation. However, it is still necessary to wait for President Reagan to back his words with actions. Let us recall a sentence from RENMIN RIBAO: "Let him who tied the bell on the tiger take it off!"

GUANGDONG OIL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO HONG KONG

HK060341 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 82 p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] A delegation of 11 senior officials and oil engineers from Guangdong Province is currently in Hong Kong to explore possible areas of cooperation between Hong Kong companies and the province. Pinpointed as a major area is the development of its offshore oil supporting industry -- the supporting activity vital to the oil/gas exploration off the south China coast, BUSINESS NEWS [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] learned from sources in Guangzhou. The delegation will later leave for Singapore to study the country's oil supply base development. Headed by the chairman of the just-formed South China Sea Petroleum Servicing Corp, Mr Yang Guoqing, this is the first study mission to Hong Kong and Singapore since China invited foreign oil companies to tender for concessions in its territorial waters.

Much effort had previously been put in by the Chinese to prepare for offshore oil drilling, highlighted by the drafting of oil exploration regulations act arrangements to bid for the 43 blocks. "The time is ripe for us to develop our support activities which include catering to the drilling crews, helicopter and marine transport, telecommunications and other services,"sources said. "One of the objectives of the group's visit is to find out what abilities China-owned Hong Kong companies have to help us set up the offshore support services."

Hong Kong companies the delegates will visit include China Resources, Bank of China, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Yau Luen Shipyard, CCIC Finance Co, Guangdong Enterprises and the newly formed China Offshore Oil Servicing (Hong Kong) Ltd, Jardine Matheson, as well as the energy committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. The five-day visit, however, does not include meetings with the Hong Kong Government and foreign oil companies. The South China Sea Petroleum Servicing Corp (of Guangzhou) was formed on Saturday with its major activities being to develop supply bases in China and to provide supporting services for oil exploration. According to a report by China news service, the company had held discussions with many foreign companies on supply bases and supporting services in Guangdong prior to its official formation. Chaired by Mr Yang, the vice-chairman and general manager is Mr Chen Lichung and the vice-chairman is Mr Zhang Zhiyou. The directors are Mr Wei Zhendong, Mr Chen Jun, Mr Ye Xiuqing and Mr Xian Wu.

Meanwhile, a conference on supply base and related supporting activities will be held on May 27 and 28 in Guangzhou, during which foreign experts on the subject will present papers. The conference is organised by the energy committee of the American Chamber of Commerce and it is expected that about 30 Western and 100 Chinese experts will attend. Foreign companies which will present papers are Mobil, Amoco, National Supplies Co, City Bank, Morgan Guaranty and a Norwegian oil company.

DAILY REPORT

China

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DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL: APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS

OW102052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council on 15 April 1982 made the following appointments:

Yan Hongliang [2518 7703 0081], counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago;

Yang Fang [2799 5364], counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Portugal;

Liu Hua [0491 5478], counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Nepal;

Cheng Shaoliang [4453 4801 5328], counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Sweden;

Fang Ningrui [2455 0413 3843] (female), counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Wang Kun [3769 3824], economic counsellor (concurrently) of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Maldives;

Zheng Yishan [6774 5030 1472], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Zhang Buke [1728 1580 0344], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Denmark;

Xue Zhe [5641 0772], representative of the Office of Economic and Commercial Representative in the United Republic of Tanzania;

Yang Zhongchao [2799 0112 6389], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Finland;

Wang Liqing [3769 3810 3237], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Morocco;

Jin Xu [6855 2485], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Norway;

Mao Hongyuan [3029 3163 0337], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of India; and

Hou Wenguo [0186 2429 0948], commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Zaire.

The State Council at the same time removed Yan Hongliang from his post as counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Portugal, Fang Ningrui from her post as counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zhao Anmin [6392 1344 3046] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Denmark, Cui Huanmin [1508 0822 3046] from his post as representative in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zhang Furong [1728 4395 2837] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Finland, Liu Yan [0491 1484] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kong Huizhong [1313 1979 0022] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Morocco, Zhang Xingqiao [1728 2502 2890] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Norway, and Zhong Quansheng [6945 3123 4141] from his post as commercial counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Zaire.

JI PENGFEI REITERATES PRC NUCLEAR POLICY

OW101850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei today told a delegation from the multi-faith peace mission of the World Conference for Religion and Peace [WCRP] that China advocates prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons. The 22-member mission is led by Japan's Niwano Nikkyo.

Ji Pengfei said: "It is very important to defend world peace. The world today is far from tranquil. The superpowers have been talking about disarmament and nuclear balance, but actually they have never put it into practice. The more they have talked, the more nuclear weapons they have produced and the greater the power of those weapons has become." "The development of nuclear weapons by China is entirely for defense, for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and for the ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons," he said. "When China exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964, we said at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons, and we will never use nuclear weapons to blackmail nuclear-free countries and zones." "China so far is the only nuclear country which has undertaken such obligations," he said. The councillor also said it is not an easy matter to destroy all nuclear weapons at one time. But we should uphold the principle of not being the first to use such weapons." [quotation mark as received]

Niwano said: "Japan is the only country in the world to have been attacked by atomic bombs. I hope it will be the last country in the world with such an experience."

Archbiship Angelo Fernandes, chairman of the W.C.R.P., said his meetings with Chinese Government and religious leaders made the cause of world peace more hopeful.

The first session of the W.C.R.P. was held in Japan in 1970. The W.C.R.P. council meeting last year in New Delhi decided to send a delegation to five nuclear countries before the second special U.N. session on disarmament opens in June. The peace mission, which arrived May 7, is the guest of the Chinese Buddhist Associaiton, the Chinese Islamic Associaiton and the Chinese Christian Associaiton. The mission comprises representatives of five religious traditions from Japan, India, Pakistan, Singapore, the United States and Britain.

While in Beijing, Kang Maozhao, deputy head of the Chinese delegation to the second speical U.N. session on disarmement, exchanged views on disarmament and prohibition of nuclear tests with the guests. The guests also visited churches and Chinese religious leaders.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETS UN HUMAN ENVIRONMENT MEETING

OW091018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, wished success to the special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations environment programme being held in Nairobi. In a congratulatory message to the session yesterday, the premier said. "On the occasion of convening the session of a special character of the Governing Council of the United Nations environment programme, I would like on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to extend warm congratulations to the session.

"The U.N. conference on human environment held in Stockholm ten years ago has contributed to promoting human understanding of environmental protection and the work of environmental protection. Today the peoples all over the world are concerned over environmental protection. An appropriate solution to the environmental issues will help the economic development of various countries and the improvement of peoples' livelihood. We hope this special session will further strengthen co-operation among various countries in the realm of environment and make positive contributions to the achievement of a better environment for human race."

NI ZHIFU RECEIVES FOREIGN TU DELEGATES

OW011838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions gave a reception for trade union delegations from six foreign countries in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. They were the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea led by (Yu Chong-hak) [name and title as received], vice-chairman of the general federation; the delegation of the Palestine Trade Union Federation led by (Khalid Abdul Ghani), secretary of propaganda of the federation; the delegation of the Indian Labor Association led by (D.D. Vashisht), general secretary of the association; the delegation of the Trade Union Confederation of the Worker's Commission of Spain led by (Serafin Aliaga), secretary of international relations of the confederation; the delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Venezuela led by (Ismario gonzalez), executive member of the federation; and the delegation of the National Trade Union of Chauffeurs of Colombia led by (Tancredo Joviano Herran Mejia), president of the trade union.

Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the reception.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council also gave a reception for a workers' visiting group from Hong Kong led by (Yan Weiqiang) and a worker's visiting group from Macao led by (Deng Weigiang) in the Great Hall of the People this evening. The foreign guests and the members of the workers' visiting groups from Hong Kong and Macao joined the people of the Chinese capital in celebrations of May Day, the International Labor Day, in the working people's Palace of Culture, here this afternoon.

YAO YILIN MEETS INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARS GROUP

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met this afternoon with Arpad Bogsch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO], at the Great Hall of the People. Bogsch and other scholars have come to lecture training courses sponsored by the W.I.P.O. and Chinese organizations on copyright and trademarks.

Yao Yilin told the guests that China pursues a policy of opening to other countries. The issues of patents, trademarks and copyrights are under study. "We welcome W.I.P.O. to send scholars to China. We hope to gain good experience in this field from that of other countries," he said.

The copyright course opened here today and the trademark course will open tomorrow.

LI MENGHUA MEETS FORMER IOC PRESIDENT KILLANIN

OW061636 Beijing XINHUA in Engli[illegible] GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, gave a banquet in honor of Lord Killanin, former president of the International Olympic Committee, and Lady Killanin in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Present were Xu Yinsheng, Lu Jindong and Chen Xian, vice-ministers of the commission; He Zhenliang, member of the I.O.C.; and Song Zhong, secretary-general of the Chinese Olympic Committee. John Campbell, Irish ambassador to China, and Mrs. Campbell also attended the banquet.

Lord Killanin and Lady Killanin will leave here by air tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Shanghai and Suzhou.

LI YIMANG MEETS FORMER VIETNAM JUSTICE MINISTER

OW061642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, met with and feted Truong Nhu Tang, former minister of justice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; his wife and his party here this evening. Truong Nhu Tang arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the association.

KHAMSENGKEO ARTICLE DENIGRATES LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK101112 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Article by Khamsengkeo Sengsathit, Lao defector to the PRC, entitled: "The Congress Without Significance"]

[Text] According to a Vientiane radio report, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] will convene its congress 27-30 April 1982. It is apparent that this news has evoked considerable interest among the Lao people in general. This is because the convention of the congress has been rumored among the people for a long time. It has finally been officially announced that the congress will be held in late April, exactly 1 month after the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] closed its fifth congress. Public opinion has noted that the date and timing of the congress are not actually significant, because it is known to all that the LPRP is an offshoot of the former Indochinese Communist Party of the present VCP with Le Duan as general secretary.

As everyone is also aware, LPRP cadres at all levels, ranging from the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee down to the party secretaries of various provinces and lower levels or, in some cases, even down to the level of formal members, in particular intellectual members, as well as all orientations and policies in the political, military, economic, cultural and foreign affairs domains, have been elected or adopted by the Le Duan Vietnamese clique. This is why it has been known to the Lao people and people elsewhere in the world that since the year of the so-called liberation of the whole country, neither the appointment of the party leaders nor the various orientations and policies pursued by the LPRP have conformed with the actual conditions in Laos.

The Lao people of all classes have had to suffer starvation and hardships. The so-called rights to ownership of the country as claimed to be maintained by the Lao people are merely a theory which has never been realized -- a dream which has never come true. In reality, tens of thousands of Lao people, including state employees and party members themselves, have been arrested and detained or killed without reason.

These criminal acts of the Le Duan clique are the root cause of why so many pitiful Lao people of all strata flee the country and become refugees abroad. Such criminal acts have also compelled the truly patriotic Lao people across the country to take up arms, rise up and fight in order to safeguard their national independence and ensure the survival of the Lao race.

Actually, everyone knows that the Lao people belong to a nation which maintains a tradition of heroic struggle and have sufficient ability, initiative, knowledge and intelligence to be the owners of their country and the masters of their own destinies. Therefore, there is no need to bring as many as 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese troops to occupy Laos and oppress, intimidate and bully the Lao people. It is not necessary to bring thousands of so-called Vietnamese experts and advisers to Laos to act as masters controlling the Lao cadres and the LPRP at all levels -- from the highest down to the grassroots level. Such acts by the Le Duan clique will only make the Lao people and people who cherish national independence and justice throughout the world come to understand its ambitious nature and policy of regional hegemonism more clearly. This can be applied to a Lao saying: He who tries to hide reveals himself.

In short, it can be said that it is easy to answer the question as to whether the Third LPRP Congress is significant or not. For it is clear that the LPRP has been under the direct and complete control of the Le Duan Vietnamese clique since its birth. The correct and proper answer is that the Third LPRP Congress is a congress without significance. It is merely an event of which the Le Duan clique will take advantage in order to adopt various measures to force the LPRP to implement the so-called strategic line of special relations between Laos and Vietnam even more strictly. It will do this with a view to speeding up the realization of the Indochina federation under the control of the Le Duan Vietnamese clique, which is ambitious in extending its hegemonism in South Asia and which is absurdly carrying out a program of groundless slander by alleging that the PRC is carrying out a policy of hegemonism. This can be applied to the saying: A thief crying "Stop thief!"

MORE ON VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI

Sitthi, Huang Hua Hold Talks

OW101306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, at the Great Hall of the People here today. Sources said they had sincere and friendly discussions on the situation in the Southeast Asian region, especially the Kampuchean issue. They also discussed other international issues of common concern.

Taking part in the talks were Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kasem S. Kasemsi, under-secretary of state of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Koson Sinthuwanon, Thai ambassador to China.

Sitthi, Huang Address Banquet

OW101648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, pledged China's efforts to promote cooperation with ASEAN countries at a banquet for Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this evening. "The Chinese Government desires to increase its consultation and cooperation with Thailand and other ASEAN countries to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia, check aggression and expansion, and ensure development of our own economies. We want to see living standards and cultural levels of our peoples raised," he said. Huang Hua said people spoke highly of Thailand's important contributions to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and attached great importance to the efforts made by Thailand and other ASEAN countries in defending the principle of the U.N. Charter and implementing U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea. "The tense situation in Southeast Asia has been aggravated by the continuous aggression against Kampuchea and the repeated armed provocations against Thailand by Vietnam. Vietnamese authorities have consistently ignored U.N. resolutions and have not shown the slightest inclination to give up their aggression and withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea," he said. Huang Hua said current developments require all justice-upholding countries to adhere to principles and continue their efforts to have Vietnam obey U.N. resolutions and withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea. This will create conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question. At the same time, he said, justice-upholding nations should work to promote the alliance of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea [at this point, Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1548 GMT on 10 May adds the following words: "... through negotiations..."] as early as possible. This will reinforce the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression.

He said the continuous improvement of Sino-Thai friendship is of great importance to peace in Southeast Asia. The Chinese Government will continue to promote that friendship.

Sitthi said both Thailand and China feel the Kampuchean question is the major disturbance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. "Although the road leading to the peaceful solution of this issue is tortuous," he said, "we ardently hope the international community will affirm their unity and work for a political solution to the question. They should demand Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their destiny by themselves." "I'm convinced if we can solve the Kampuchean question satisfactorily on the basis of safeguarding the just rights of all Kampuchean people, we will be able to build peace and stability in Asia and in the Southeast Asian region as a whole. This will benefit all countries in these regions. With peace and stability, our two countries, and others in the region, will be able to invest our wealth in the construction and prosperity of our own countries and the well-being of our people. This is a strong desire of Thailand and other ASEAN countries. We hope all countries directly involved in the Kampuchean question, particularly Vietnam, will agree with the international community and work together for the peaceful and just solution of the question in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea," Sitthi said. "If Vietnam proves obstinate, refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and trying to make the present situation a fait accompli by making its puppet regime a legal government, then the Kampuchean question can not be solved," he said.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

OW071650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor, and Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met respectively here today with a Thai journalists' delegation. The delegation is led by Chet Sutcharitkun, director of the information of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ji Pengfei welcomed the guests from the Thai press circles to China to learn about the nation and to exchange views with their Chinese colleagues. "This will help strengthen friendship between the people of the two countries," he said. Ji Pengfei also answered their questions.

Xiao Ke gave a brief account about the history, nature and tasks of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Thai journalists' delegation arrived here May 2 for a visit at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. The delegation will leave here soon to visit other parts of the country.

Thai Paper Reports Meeting

BK100854 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Ji Pengfei, Chinese Government adviser and a former vice premier, spoke to a visiting Thai media delegation yesterday afternoon when he received the delegation, which included Chet Sutcharitkun, the Foreign Ministry Information Department director general, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Chet and the delegation were accompanied by Thailand's ambassador to Beijing, Koson Sinthuwanon.

Ji Pengfei, asked if China might reach Vietnam a second lesson if the latter should invade Thailand, said the fear that Vietnam might invade Thailand is legitimate, because Vietnam has a plan to occupy all of Indochina, including a part of Thai territory. China will fully back Thailand if that should happen. Whether or not China teaches Vietnam another lesson will depend on the situation at that time.

Ji Pengfei said the Soviet Union is now very active and the thinking of some ASEAN circles is pro-Soviet. He also said one should not view a communist party in a totally negative way. According to Ji Pengfei, China has not denied its connection with the Communist Party of Thailand. He said, however, that a revolution cannot be exported; it is a domestic affair of the country concerned. He said the issue is not one which can be discussed in a few minutes and that it has historical implications. He said China now maintains only moral connections [dan chit chai] with the Communist Party of Thailand. It has not provided other forms of assistance. The Communist Party of Thailand is Thailand's internal affair in which China will not interfere.

According to Ji Pengfei, it is up to Thailand to decide if it wants to destroy the Communist Party of Thailand. The number of Thai Communists who have come to China is not great. China told the Thai prime minister during his visit to China that it is true Thai students have come to China and that China has since sent them back to Thailand in compliance with the Thai Government's request. He said China has never provided weapons to the Thai Communists. It is Thailand's business to decide if it wants to destroy the Thai Communists or negotiate with them. China will not become involved in the issue.

Ji Pengfei, noting that Thailand has a trade deficit with China, said the matter is the concern of the trade attache. China wants to buy such products as rice, sugar and bara rubber from Thailand. Meanwhile, China will try not to aggravate the trade deficit problem further. He said that China is aware of Thailand's burden in providing assistance to refugees along the border and that China will provide whatever assistance it can to Thailand.

PRC SETS UP PETROLEUM COMPANY IN HONG KONG

HK100835 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1308 GMT 7 May 82

[Report: "China Sets Up in Hong Kong Its First Petroleum Specialized Organ"]

[Text] Hong Kong 7 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In coordination with China's offshore petroleum exploration and exploitation work, the PRC parties concerned recently set up in Hong Kong the first petroleum specialized organ -- China Offshore Oil Servicing (Hong Kong) Ltd. This company is composed of three organs, namely, Hong Kong's Bank of China, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Ltd. and China Development Finance Company (Hong Kong) Ltd. The chairman of its board of directors is Yuan Geng, who is also a vice chairman of the board of directors of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Ltd. and the chairman of the board of directors of the Nanshan Exploitation Company [nan shan kai fa gong si 0589 1472 7030 4099 0361 0674].

The China Offshore Oil Servicing (Hong Kong) Ltd. will, following its establishment, take up the overall responsibility for raising petroleum exploitation funds and importing advanced foreign petroleum technology on behalf of China in Hong Kong. According to this company's business regulations, its operating range comprises the following three points: 1) purchases from foreign companies of the technology and equipment needed for petroleum drilling and production; 2) providing foreign companies with data concerning China's offshore oil projects so as to facilitate cooperation between both sides; 3) conduct of the relevant business such as making financial investments and giving credits. According to the regulations, the company can also raise funds in Hong Kong through the issuance of bonds or stocks. A responsible person of the company said that since the company has just started to do business, it will not issue stocks in the near future. At present, the company is putting the stress on making preliminary contacts with foreign petroleum companies and financial organizations. The company welcomes business inquiries from related organizations.

IRAQ REDEPLOYS TROOPS ON SOUTHERN IRANIAN FRONT

OW101358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Basrah, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Correspondent Ding Wen reports: Iraq is busy redeploying its troops on the southern Iranian frontline, withdrawing its troops from Susangerd and stationing massive military forces on the border and at the Iranian port Khorramshahr in particular.

Interviewed by foreign reporters, Mohammad Zai, commander of the Iraqi troops stationed in Susangerd area, said that immediately after receiving the order from the General Command on May 7, his troops withdrew from Susangerd to Hoveyzeh, 30 kilometers southwest of Susangerd.

In an Iraqi border area, about 40 kilometers to the east of Nashwa, the correspondent saw many fortifications, tanks, armored vehicles and artillery. Further ahead near Hoveyzeh, the correspondent saw Iraqi troops, gun carriages and personnel and equipment carriers withdrawing from the town. He recalled that at the beginning of 1980 when the war entered its fifth month, there had been dozens of positions of tanks, guns and air defence missiles between the Iraqi border and Susangerd. Now, they have all been withdrawn. He was told that during their withdrawal, the Iraqi troops were not attacked by Iran.

In port Khorramshahr, the correspondent witnessed an utterly different situation. Large numbers of Iraqi infantrymen, tank and armored units have been deployed there. Military vehicles and gun carriages were going one after another to the front in Khorramshahr. An Iraqi officer told the correspondent that three divisions of Iranian troops in the area had been wiped out in the past seven days or more. "The Iraqi troops will never withdraw from Khorramshahr if Iran does not recognize Iraq's rights," the officer said.

CAMEROON'S AHIDJO RECEIVES GOVERNMENT GROUP

OW110857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Yaounde, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo received the Chinese Government delegation at the presidential palace here this afternoon. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. The Chinese Government delegation is led by Dai Nianci, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and his deputy Miao Jiurui, Chinese ambassador to Cameroon.

The delegation has come at the invitation of the Cameroonian Government to attend the handing-over ceremony of the Yaounde congress palace constructed with Chinese aid and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Cameroon (May 20).

The Chinese guests today called on Cameroonian Minister of Economy and Planning Maigari Bouba Bello and Minister of Information and Culture Guillaume Bwelle. In their talks, they expressed satisfaction with the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CORRUPT PARTY CADRE

OW102333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- Subject: "Party Discipline Must Be Strictly Enforced" by RENMIN RIBAO commentator:

Cheng Zhanbiao, as a veteran cadre, was actually blinded by greed and lost all human dignity. He supported and connived with his daughter to run away to Hong Kong and become the concubine of a capitalist. Although this is a very rare case, it shows that capitalist ideas have already corrupted some party member-cadres to a shocking degree. This kind of person, who has abandoned himself to vice, must be strictly punished according to party discipline. To strictly enforce party discipline and maintain our party's purity, it is absolutely necessary and correct for the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee to decide to expel Cheng Zhanbiao from the party.

Although Cheng Zhanbiao has been a party member for nearly 50 years, for a long time he has paid no attention to ideological transformation, and has finally fallen captive to decadent capitalist ideas. Blinded by greed, he hankered for money and pursued a rotten bourgeois way of life by hook or by crook. In Cheng Zhanbiao's head, party discipline, moral concept, party spirit and principle are things that are long gone. What he did show was that he has degenerated totally and lost his qualifications as a Communist Party member.

A Communist Party member is an advanced element of the proletariat. He should be unconditionally faithful to the cause of proletarian revolution and should have lofty communist ideology, qualities and style. In personal growth and behavior, a Communist Party member should always and everywhere pay attention to maintaining his own communist purity. Any party member will lose the minimum qualifications as a party member if he wallows in the mire of the decadent ideas and behavior of the old society. In the revolutionary war years of the past or in the period of peaceful construction of today, this is what should be expected of every party member. This is determined by the proletarian character of our party. Therefore, every party member should strengthen the temper of his party spirit, strive to keep his own thinking and behavior within the stipulations of the party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," wage resolute struggle against all unhealthy ideas and acts, and strive to be a qualified Communist Party member.

The "decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council points out: "Under the new historical conditions, in the protracted struggle to uphold the four fundamental principles and struggle against corruption and degeneration, many of our party members and cadres will be repeatedly subjected to rigorous tests." The large number of facts recently exposed show that indeed some Communist Party members (including some veteran party members and veteran cadres) failed to withstand the tests. They collaborated with the criminals in society, engaged in serious criminal activities such as smuggling and selling contraband, graft and accepting bribes, speculation and swindling, stealing public property and so forth; they wrecked themselves politically. Although the circumstances of Cheng Zhanbiao's mistakes are different from the above, both have resulted from a malignant swelling of individualsm, and both are characterized by politically betraying the proletarian revolutionary cause. Party organizations at all levels must make up their minds to wage a resolute struggle against this kind of degenerate behavior. The serious criminal and degenerate elements must all be cleared out of the party. In enforcing party discipline, all party members must be treated equally, and no exception must be made regardless of seniority and position. Veteran party members and veteran cadres have received longer education by the party, and many of them are holding important positions. The consequences caused by their mistakes will be more serious, and the influence will be worse. Therefore, stricter demands should be made on them. We must not destroy our own Great Wall, must not indulge the evildoers and must not allow our cadre ranks to be corrupted.

CCPCC SECRETARIAT REPORT ON EMULATING ADVANCED

OW110312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- Recently the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee distributed a "report on giving scope to the role of advanced individuals and promoting activities to emulate and catch up with the advanced" by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation. The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee believes that the state of affairs and problems revealed by the "report" are worthy of attention, and the opinions contained therein on how to give fuller scope to the role of advanced individuals and launch mass activities in the future to emulate and catch up with the advanced are correct. It calls on all localities and departments to study and put into practice these opinions in such a way as to suit their actual conditions.

The "report" states: Making it a general practice to emulate and catch up with the advanced and carrying that practice forward among the people throughout the country is an important aspect of our work to promote socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, an effective measure to educate our cadres and masses to as to resist corruption by capitalist ideology and a major sign showing that our country and people are vigorously marching forward and making continuous advances.

The "report" sets forth the following opinions:

1. Cherish and support the advanced. Leading party and government departments at all levels and all mass organizations should show a sense of responsibility and take a clear-cut stand in suppoting the advanced. They should make all-out efforts to disseminate advanced thinking and experience, patiently lead the masses to gain the correct understanding that the advanced thinking and model conduct of advanced individuals represent the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the masses and are an impetus to the development of our national economy and the progress of the whole society. They should criticize the erroneous ideas of being jealous of worthy and able persons, of refusing to advance and of hating to see others' progress. They should earnestly help those with these ideas to correct their mistakes and take a right attitude toward the advanced. As for the few people who have been proven to revengefully retaliate against, frame and strike at advanced individuals, it is imperative to deal with them seriously and to affix legal responsibility if the case if exceptionally severe.

2. Seriously select the advanced by evaluation and comparison. All trades and professions, localities, departments and units are requested to use the methods of periodical evaluation and comparison, and to give commendations whenever necessary according to their actual situation so that models and pace setters will be selected as examples for the masses to emulate and catch up with. However, in dealing with any advanced individual, it is necessary to uphold the viewpoint of dividing one into two instead of demanding perfection. Specifically excessive demands should not be put on advanced youths that will hamper their healthy maturation.

3. Strengthen propaganda work based on advanced examples. It is necessary to give publicity to the advanced thinking and communist spirit of the advanced individuals and collectives so as to use such thinking and spirit to influence and cultivate our people, especially the young generation, and turn them into individuals who have ideals, who are well cultured and who put stress on morality and abide by discipline.

4. Sum up and popularize advanced experience in a timely manner. Leading comrades of party and government departments at all levels and all people's organizations should go deep into the grassroots units and among the masses from time to time to conduct investigation and studies to promptly find and sum up the various advanced experiences gained by the masses.

They should also use various methods suited to their actual situation in a planned and well-organized way to popularize the advanced experiences among the masses of the same profession who do the same type of production work so that the advanced experiences will become the common property of society.

5. Pay attention to the training and education of advanced individuals. Training and education by the party and assistance from the masses constitute a basic guarantee for bringing up advanced individuals. It is necessary to educate advanced individuals to uphold firm and correct political orientation, stand the test of hardship and honor, keep on advancing by applying the method of dividing one into two and preserve their true advanced nature under all circumstances. It is also necessary to educate advanced individuals to take a correct attitude to the masses, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and be adept in learning from the masses' strong points to make up for their own shortcomings in order to advance ceaselessly.

The "report" points out: Currently in many localities and units, advanced individuals are beset with worries and difficulties in varying degrees. This is a rather general indication that "it is hard to be a pace setter or an advanced individual." Some among the leaders and masses fail to give sufficient attention to the activities to emulate and catch up with the advanced. The following are four striking problems in this regard:

1. Many advanced individuals are satirized and attacked, so that they suffer considerable mental pressure. Some advanced individuals are envied because they have made substantial contributions. Others are isolated because they keep to principles and are bold in shouldering responsibility. Still others are attacked because they have resisted unhealthy trends. There are also some who are satirized because of their willingness to help others and criticized because they have worked tirelessly to invest and create.

2. Advanced individuals hold too many posts concurrently, they are required to attend too many meetings and take part in too many social activities, and so there is no guaranteed time for them to engage in production or other work as they should. As a result, many of them have been divorced from their work posts for a long time. They have become unfamiliar with their field of work and have had less contacts with the masses. Under such circumstances, they are unable to play a good role as advanced individuals.

3. Advanced individuals are required to work long hours, sapping their physical strength. Their work load is too heavy for them to bear. To make up for production time lost due to meetings and social activities, most advanced individuals volunteer to work overtime and give up days off. In some units, the leaders often ask advanced individuals to take the lead in doing everything and even put impractical demands on them in disregard of objective conditions. Because of excessive fatigue, some advanced models are in poor health or have even been sick for a long time. Thus, they cannot persist in carrying out normal production and other work.

4. There is no guarantee of further study, and some real problems exist regarding their daily lives. Some advanced individuals complain that when an individual has been cited as a "pace setter" or "model," not only is it hard for him to go to school to further his study, but also there is no guarantee that he will have leisure for spare-time study. For many advanced individuals, the actual difficulties concerning their marriage, housing and everyday life have remained unsolved.

The "report" suggests that all localities, departments and grassroots units make an appropriate time schedule this year, based on their actual conditions, to carry out a serious examination of how well they have given scope to the role of their advanced individuals. They should make a conscientious effort to solve the existing problems and to promote mass activities to emulate and catch up with the advanced in greater breadth and depth.

OFFICIAL SAYS OPEN-DOOR POLICY IS PERMANENT

HK080216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] WESTERN BUSINESSMEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN ANOTHER ASSURANCE THAT CHINA WILL NOT CLOSE THE DOOR ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT, BUT RATHER SEEK IT OUT AND INITIATE PROJECTS INVOLVING FOREIGN CAPITAL. [capitalized passage published in boldface]

Ji Chongwei, a senior official in charge of foreign investment, said in Beijing that the use of foreign capital had been incorporated in China's state plan. He told questioners: "We will definitely hold on to the policy. If we change the policy the only change will be for China to be more active and take the initiative in seeking foreign investment." He said this would be done in the light of China's economic adjustment and the reform of the economic administrative system.

Ji said joint ventures and other key projects employing foreign capital were part of the state plan and priority would be given to cooperation in the power, raw materials and transport industries.

"The Chinese Government is formulating laws and regulations concerning activities with foreign businessmen," he said. Twelve laws have already been made public and some others such as the implementation regulations on management of joint ventures and laws on economic activities involving foreigners will come out very soon.

A standard contract covering joint exploration of offshore oil will be sent to the companies concerned.

Asked whether China would change its open door policy on foreign investments Ji said the policy was permanent. "Judging from the execution of the policy in the past three years, it is beneficial both to the economic readjustment and modernisations in China," he said. "There have been some errors, but they are overshadowed by the benefits and can be overcome after we improve our work." "We will definitely hold on to the policy."

He then made his remark that the only possible change would be for China to be more aggressive in seeking foreign capital.

On the functions of the foreign investment administration committee, Ji said the newly established Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade had set up a foreign investment administration department to deal with what was done by the foreign investment committee.

Ji said the new body would handle loans from foreign governments, borrow funds from international financial organisations, examine and approve joint ventures, co-operation enterprises and compensation trade with foreign companies doing business in China.

HONGQI DISCUSSES FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

HK051326 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 82 pp 2-10

[Article by HONGQI editorial department: "On Questions Regarding Our Country's Economic Relations With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] In order to open up new prospects for developing China's foreign economic relations in an all-round manner, we should sum up both the positive and the negative of our past and present experiences on a series of basic problems related to our foreign economic relations and thus more clearly understand and more satisfactorily carry out the CCP Central Committee's correct principles and policies.

I What Exactly Is the Nature of Foreign Economic Relations?

A few years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the external economic work is a strategic issue that has a bearing on the success and failure of our four modernizations. This is absolutely true.

In the "introduction" to Marx's well-known "Manuscripts on Economics (1857 to 1858)," he pointed out the necessity of studying "the international relations in production" after he had expounded on the various sectors in social production and their relations. He was also of the opinion that we had to treat international relations in production as a special subject of study in economics. This subject had to include "international division of labor," "international exchange," " import and export," "exchange rates" and other themes. This is a view of great significance. By raising this view, Marx pointed out, briefly and succinctly, that in the modern world, economic problems are by no means phenomena that are related only to domestic factors; on the contrary they must be studied in the context of international relations and should not be studied in isolation from international relations. We should never neglect this important view of Marx's in discussing China's foreign economic relations.

Almost all the countries in the present world, with perhaps very few exceptions, attach great importance to the problem of external economic relations. Many countries and areas, such as Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong, even regard it as a vital one. As far back as more than 100 years ago, Marx and Engels pointed out that along with the emergence of the international market, the nations of the world have become increasingly economically related and dependent on one another and the closed-door and self-sufficient situation are gradually becoming things of the past. During the past decades, especially since World War II, this situation has been further developed in an unprecedented manner. This is a fundamental historical fact as well as an inevitable trend of social development. We should never be ignorant of this fact in regarding China's foreign economic relations today. Since the founding of the PRC, we have undergone many twists and turns in developing our foreign economic relations and have failed to make any substantial progress in this respect. Of course, we are not to blame for this on the grounds that we preferred a policy of closing our country to international exchanges. At that time there were other reasons: First, the major capitalist countries in the world headed by the United States adopted an antagonistic attitude toward us and blockaded us for a long time. They put an embargo on many commodities. Second, since the beginning of the 1960's, when the Soviet Union tore up its economic contracts with us, our economic relations with the Soviet Union and a few other countries have been greatly reduced. Third, for a time, especially during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," our policy of self-reliance was greatly distorted. Self-reliance is an absolutely correct policy, but it is absolutely wrong to distort this policy and set it against the development of external economic relations.

Since the time around 1972, there has been a change in our foreign economic relations and we have gradually opened up some prospects. However, it was not until the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee that it was made clear throughout the party that we should develop our foreign economic relations. This is indeed a very farsighted policy decision. Then, from 1978 to 1980 we actually brought about a great change to and made great progress in our foreign economic relations. At the same time, we also committed some errors in this respect. This has taught us that we should sum up our experience and make the pace of our progress steadier. However, we should not, for this reason, get the wrong idea and think that we should retreat and dare not continue to actively develop our foreign economic relations. Summing up experience is aimed at developing the foreign economic relations of this socialist country more satisfactorily. Otherwise, we will be going against the principle of the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

The party Central Committee recently noted that to promote our socialist modernization program, we must use two types of resources, that is, domestic resources and international resources; we must develop both our domestic market and our place in the world market; and we must master two skills, that of domestic construction management and that of developing foreign economic relations. This has further defined the strategic position of our foreign economic relations. According to this point of view we should continue to vigorously widen our field of vision and raise our understanding on the problem of developing our foreign economic relations.

After the October Revolution, Lenin advocated the implementation of the concession system. At that time, since the Soviet Union was in great difficulties, the enterprises under the concession system amounted to more than 200 and tens of millions of rubles of foreign capital was drawn into the Soviet Union. At that time, Lenin was of the opinion that associating the Soviet Union with international capital was necessary. At the same time, he thought that there was a serious struggle in the course of associating with international capital and associating with international capital was aimed at promoting the socialist economic construction of the Soviet state. Today, we are continuing to act in accordance with Lenin's viewpoint. It is wrong to close the country to international exchange, to fight in isolation or to refuse to be associated with international capital. On the other hand, it is also wrong to neglect or abandon struggles during the process of associating with international capital. To put it in a nutshell, we should struggle while associating. At present, we must pay attention to summing up experience, formulate a whole set of correct guiding principles, policies and measures by thinking over carefully and continuing to make great efforts, and open up a path for developing our country's foreign economic relations that is suited to both national and international conditions. Only by so doing can we really and effectively overcome all kinds of conservative ideas that uphold sticking to old ways and can we overcome blindness and spontaneity in our action. Only by so doing can we open up new possibilities and take the initiative in our own hands.

II Why Is It That the Development of Foreign Economic Relations Is an Important Strategic Question in Our Modernization Program?

In essence, this is a question of how to soberly understand the problem of in what historical conditions, what national conditions and what favorable and unfavorable conditions we are carrying out our modernization program.

We have the following four favorable conditions:

First, except in Taiwan, we have already soundly established the socialist political and economic system throughout our country. We have transformed the private ownership of the means of production into public ownership and the members of the exploited class into laborers who support themselves by their own labor. We have also placed the lifelines of our national economy in the hands of our state on behalf of the working class and on behalf of the whole laboring people.

Second, we have already corrected our guiding ideology and started to formulate a line and a complete set of principles and policies for carrying out the four modernizations program, and we have already formed a strong and resolute CCP Central Committee that is competent to correctly lead the four modernizations.

Third, with our strong national defense forces, we are strong enough to defend the peaceful construction of our people. At the same time, owing to our correct foreign policies, we enjoy high political prestige in the world.

Fourth, there are very favorable international conditions for our concentrating on carrying out our modernization program. Already, 174 states and areas have started trading and are developing their trade and economic relations with us.

We have the following four unfavorable conditions:

First, though we already have some technical strength which is already up to advanced world standards in some respects, on the whole, our equipment, technology, technical personnel, management and administrative standards are backward and lag behind the world advanced standards to a fairly large degree.

Second, although we already have a considerably sound material basis and are able to accumulate some funds every year, our sources of funds are, after all, limited. The amount of funds raised within our country falls short of the demands of construction.

Third, our rich natural resources are indeed a favorable condition, but many of these resources still remain unexploited underground. Therefore, this is only a latent favorable condition instead of a realized favorable condition.

Fourth, our excessive population is a heavy burden on our country. Though it constitutes a rich resource of manpower, we lack the means to utilize this. Of course, if our manpower is fully utilized, it will change from being a burden into being an advantage.

The above-mentioned favorable and unfavorable conditions are what we should proceed from in considering the problems concerning China's economy today, including those of foreign economic relations. It is precisely because we proceed from these historical conditions that we uphold the view that we must work hard and perseveringly, rely on our own strength, maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands while promoting our socialist modernizations program. We must not, in the slightest degree, deviate from these principles. The modernization cause of a big country with a population of 1 billion should and can only be carried out by relying on the country's own strength. However, on the other hand, it is also because we proceed from these historical conditions that we uphold that we should not distort self-reliance and regard closing our country to international exchange and fighting in isolation as self-reliance. We must expand our field of vision from our country to the world on the basis of self-reliance. We must not only go all out to make use of all positive factors within our country, but should also go all out to make use of all foreign factors that can be used by us. This means, in fact, using the strong points of all the countries in the world to offset our weakness. Using the phrase in the book "Guan Zi," this means "taking all the valuable things in the world for our use." Only in this way can we develop our national industries as quickly as possible through foreign economic relations and by drawing support from foreign capital and advanced technology. Only in this way can we more smoothly overcome the difficulties facing us and quicken the pace of promoting our socialist modernization program. Precisely in this sense lies the strategic significance that we attach to our foreign economic relations.

On the problem of foreign relations, we can draw quite a large number of experiences and lessons from the history of modern China. In our history, there were two kinds of people. One kind of people worshipped and had blind faith in foreign things and was subservient to foreigners. As a result these people humiliated the nation and forfeited its sovereignty. Whether the Empress Dowager Cixi, Yuan Shikai or Chiang Kai-shek, they were, without exception, cast aside by the people. The other kind of people upheld closing the country to international exchange and adopted an arrogant attitude toward other countries. Thus these people were satisfied to lag behind and finally became castaways in history. Were not the diehards at the end of the Qing Dynasty, who regarded China as the "Heavenly Kingdom" and treated all foreign countries as "uncivilized nations" that should be put under the suzerainty of China, this kind of people? Under the present new historical situations, the above-mentioned two tendencies are still to some extent reflected in the minds of some of our party members and cadres. This may perhaps be regarded as a kind of historical legacy. Some people feel ashamed before foreigners and think that everything is good in other countries, and bad in ours. Others are very apprehensive about opening up to the outside world and are of the opinion that there will not be peace and security if we open up and that if we must open up, we must open up as little as possible. The two tendencies have a common point and that is their lack of confidence in the fact that today we, as a developing great socialist country, are able to open up new prospects in developing our foreign relations.

Our comrades, especially all those who are engaging in external activities including external economic activities, must have a profound understanding of the strategic significance of our foreign relations, especially the strategic significance of our foreign economic relations. They must be both brave and adept in plunging into the vast world to open up new prospects.

At the same time, they must also carefully pay attention to understanding the extremely complex nature of the environment we face as a result of opening up to the outside world, be both brave and adept in learning new skills and abilities, prevent and overcome various kinds of negative practices, adhere to the principle of socialism and persistently safeguard the purity of communism. We must do all the above-mentioned things without the smallest omission. Otherwise we will be committing a great error which will cause great harm to our cause. This is an indispensably important factor in ensuring the healthy development of our external work and the victory of our construction cause.

III The Necessity of Having a Whole Set of Correct Guiding Principles and Policies on Foreign Relations

This means that we should not do our work at random or deal with only those problems that have cropped up. Instead, we should have a complete set of plans with scientific foresight. For this purpose, we should really have a good grasp of the major issues and characteristics of our foreign economic relations.

What are the characteristics of our foreign economic relations?

First, dealing with foreign businessmen is different from dealing with people in our country. In dealing with the people in our country we can enforce discipline and even force people to observe the discipline if necessary. However, in dealing with foreign businessmen, we cannot act in this manner, and should pay attention to maintaining our good reputation. In discussing contracts and agreements, we must deal with the foreign businessmen on the basis of equality, mutual benefits and voluntariness. In view of this, we should both be strict in enforcing discipline at home and be flexible externally.

Second, foreign economic relations often involve many departments and fields. Some of the problems they involve even affect the whole economy and social life of our country. In view of this, our localities, departments and units should not act independently in conducting their foreign economic activities and thus leave loopholes for foreign businessmen to exploit and enable them to make excessive profits at our expense. Instead, we should carry out our external economic activities under unified leadership and comprehensive planning. Only under such a premise can we give better play to the initiative of all the parties concerned.

Third, we should make a distinction between two kinds of foreign businessmen. With regard to those foreign businessmen who show their good faith in cooperation and do business in a proper way, we will take a welcoming and polite attitude, pay attention to maintaining a friendly relationship with them and implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit, no matter whether we will be able to do business and come to terms with them. As for those foreign businessmen who have ulterior motives, adopt improper measures, go so far as to adopt measures that violate our country's sovereignty, and go in for swindling, bribing, smuggling, infiltration or even espionage activities that impair the rights and interests of the Chinese people and corrupt our cadres and citizens, they will certainly meet with firm resistance from the Chinese people and some will be prosecuted in accordance with China's laws. All our party members, cadres and citizens who depart from the correct stand in these unlawful activities and who have been corrupted by such foreign businessmen must naturally be criticized and administratively, or even judicially, punished.

In short, the above-mentioned characteristics mean unified leadership, comprehensive planning, flexible response, strict discipline, making distinctions and adherence to principles. These things must be conscientiously observed as a general principle in our work.

However varied our foreign economic relations are, they can be summarized as exportation and importation. These two aspects interact and are dependent and conditional on one another. Therefore, the key issue in handling foreign economic relations is to correctly handle the relationships between these two aspects and dialectically harmonize them.

Focusing on this key issue, we have to study the following six problems: First, how to attract foreign capital; second, how to correctly introduce advanced science and technology from abroad; third, how to vigorously develop international cooperation in exploiting manpower; fourth, how to energetically market our products in the world; fifth, how to provide economic aid to other countries in accordance with our capability; and sixth, how to correctly handle the relationships between political and economic aspects in our external relations. As long as we have a clear understanding of these six problems and adopt correct policies and vigorous measures to solve them, we will surely be able to continuously make progress in developing our foreign economic relations year by year, and we will surely be able to give increasingly full play to the role of foreign economic relations in promoting our construction at home.

IV How Should We Attract Foreign Capital?

This is a prominent problem in handling our foreign economic relations at present. It is a problem which we urgently need to solve but which we have as yet failed to solve.

Attracting capital from capitalist countries and areas in accordance with the practical needs and capabilities of our country is a new task that we have never tackled before. That is why this problem is especially important today.

At present we usually adopt the following three methods in attracting foreign capital: First, attracting direct investment in joint ventures, joint management, joint exploitation, compensation trade, processing and assembling; second, striving to obtain long- or medium-term loans at medium or low interest rates from foreign governments and international financial organizations and all kinds of development funds and relief funds; and third, obtaining ordinary commercial loans. At present, attracting direct investment has become the most important method for China to utilize foreign capital. This method has two advantages, namely, that of granting the investor direct interest in what they invest in and that of enabling us to better learn from the advanced technology and management abroad. The successful experiences in many countries have proved that these kinds of joint venture and joint management enterprises themselves constitute economic and technical training courses.

In order to effectively attract direct investment, we should have a set of clear and definite correct policies. First, we must grasp all the large, medium-sized and small projects at once while regarding medium-sized and small ones as the main factor. This is the way to get quick results. Second, we should welcome all capitalists from abroad, including foreign and Overseas Chinese capitalists and those from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. And third, we should to a certain extend relax our policy and allow these capitalists to make profits. If we do not allow them to make money, we will not be able to attract them and we will not be able to open up any possibilities. We will not be able to keep up with the times if we do not act bravely and wisely.

It is imperative to be prudent in using ordinary commercial loans. Since they are loans, we have to repay the principal and the interest. Moreover, the loans should be used in combination with domestic investment to form complete sets of investment. Thus there will inevitably be limitations in our utilization of foreign commercial loans. As for long- and medium-term loans at medium or low interest rates, though we can feel more at ease in utilizing them, their availability is limited. A capitalist is, after all, a capitalist. As long as he is a capitalist, he will always be pursuing excessive profits. We should be especially careful in drawing lessons from the countries that are heavily in debt.

In short, in order to emancipate people's minds, we should sum up our experiences in a timely way and carefully foster model units. The experience in a successful model unit will facilitate the progress in all similar units. Thus we will be able to open up broad prospects step-by-step.

V. How Are We To Correctly Import Advanced Science and Technology?

There are many ways to introduce advanced science and technology from abroad and we should not restrict ourselves to a few ways. We have five kinds of things to import in this respect: advanced equipment or components; new and fine-quality materials; new principles, data, and know-how; new skills and scientific rules of operations; and advanced management methods.

In importing equipment, we have committed some errors, but we have to make a realistic analysis of these errors. Importing a few complete sets of equipment was necessary not only in the past, but also is necessary now and will be necessary in the future. Our errors in the past were mainly in the following four respects: importing an excessive number of complete sets of equipment; importing the same equipment more than once; importing equipment without importing the technical information to operate the equipment; and failing to study the technology of the imported equipment so as to understand it and popularize it. Having learned lessons from the above-mentioned errors, we will be able to gradually improve our work in this respect in the future.

Regarding the problem of importing new and fine-quality materials, we should first of all make efforts to produce these materials ourselves. We should encourage our specialists and technicians and organize them into key task teams to plunge into production practice, grasp the new production technology, increase the varieties of our products and expand the scale of our production, and thus win glory for our country. However, we should also fully reckon on a long-term policy of importing various kinds of raw materials, especially new and fine-quality materials that are necessary for our construction. In order to grasp all kinds of new technology, all countries in the world have to do so, including the developed ones such as the United States, Japan and West Germany.

Regarding introducing advanced science, technology and management from abroad, we should admit that we have failed to make sufficiently great efforts to learn soundly and modestly from abroad. Now we should further encourage our broad ranks of cadres, intellectuals and workers to have the high aspirations of the Chinese people and turn the slogan of studying science to become more capable and learning from experts into action. We should strive to create a social mood of working and studying hard for the prosperity of our country among all our party members, among the broad ranks of our cadres, intellectuals and workers, and even among all the people throughout our society and nation. This is a task of vital importance.

In introducing advanced science and technology from abroad we should also pay attention to the following two problems:

The first problem is that from now on, we must no longer import consumer goods. Except under unified state arrangements, no departments or localities are allowed to import consumer goods without authorization. The practices of some departments and localities that are importing consumer goods without permission are, in fact, very harmful and shameful activities that impair our national industry. It is an important principle that we must pay close attention to protecting our national industry. We must make the widest possible use of those daily consumer goods that can be made and supplied by domestic units. We should vigorously encourage and develop the spirit of Comrade Zhou Enlai in refusing to wear any watches other than those that are made in China. Only by encouraging our broad masses of people, and above all our party members and cadres, to use Chinese-made consumer goods can we protect our national industry and ensure its smooth development.

The other problem is that we must do a good job in managing foreign exchange in all our central departments and in all the localities under the unified leadership of the state. We must use our foreign exchange where it is needed most. This means that we should use it for the technical reform and the renewal of our industrial equipment.

We should use it to import advanced equipment and components that are necessary to develop new lines of industrial production, new and fine-quality materials that are in short supply in our country and that are urgently needed for processing goods for export, certain agricultural means of production that our country cannot supply and that are urgently needed in developing agriculture, and certain kinds of consumer goods that our country indeed cannot supply and that are indeed indispensable in the life of our people. Are we not acting against the interests of our state and people if we waste the limited amount of our hard earned foreign exchange in importing unnecessary consumer goods instead of in importing equipment, technology and raw materials that we urgently need for expanded production and for earning a larger amount of foreign exchange?

VI How Are We To Energetically Promote Our Business of International Labor Cooperation

An excessive population is a great problem facing us. On the other hand, our abundant labor force is our country's greatest advantage. We not only have a large amount of surplus labor in our countryside, but also some surplus labor in our state-owned factories and mines. Moreover, every year a large number of people enters the labor force. Therefore the total amount of our surplus labor is very large. If we take the total number of surplus laborers as 100 million and suppose that every laborer is able to produce 500 yuan of products, the total value of their products will be 50 billion yuan a year. The problem now is not that these laborers lack initiative in their work but that they no opportunities to play their roles. In order to find a way out, we should strengthen our organizational work, open up as many possibilities as possible and be good at giving guidance. As far as we can foresee, in a fairly long period to come, we should first speed up the development of the diversified economy in our countryside and open up as many possibilities in the cities to provide more job opportunities. By so doing we will be able to employ a large amount of the labor force and can, moreover, organize it to produce goods for export. At the same time, we should find employment for them throughout the world and conscientiously develop international labor cooperation.

Our business of international labor cooperation has just begun. In 1981, we sent over 17,000 laborers abroad to work on contracts. This number was too small compared with our potential in this respect, compared with the demand for such labor abroad and compared with the numbers of laborers that other developing countries have sent abroad. Our construction undertakings have shown a sharp competitive edge in contracting for construction projects in the world market and these projects will in turn promote the export of our building materials. From the above we can see that there are bright prospects in developing international labor cooperation.

Labor cooperation is not restricted to contracting for construction projects abroad. It can also be developed in the following three ways: processing materials from foreign businessmen and processing in accordance with the samples or drawings from foreign businessmen; establishing all kinds of enterprises in foreign countries; and energetically developing tourism. It is said by some foreigners that the pottery figurines of soldiers and horses at Lintong are one of the eight wonders in the world and as a result 50,000 foreigners went there to see them last year. We have to improve our tourist facilities and nationally fix the prices of the goods that we sell to tourists in order to increase our sales by narrowing the profit margins. By so doing we will benefit by opening up of more job opportunities and earning more foreign exchange.

It seems that for a long time to come, our manpower will continue to be the most competitive thing we have in the world market. We should give guidance to the cities and provinces along our coastline in vigorously developing the processing of materials provided by foreign businessmen. But we must pay attention to exporting all the finished goods of our processing undertakings and should not allow them to enter the domestic market. Otherwise, the processing undertakings will facilitate the import of foreign goods.

VII How Are We To Bring Chinese Products Into the World Market on a Still Large

China's current export trade is conducted on a too narrow and small scale. We have nearly 1/4 of the world's population, but our share of the world market is less than 1 percent, 0.9 percent to be more exact, which ranks 28th in the world. Of course, in recent years we have to some extent improved our work and have made relatively great progress in this respect, but we should not exaggerate our successes.

There are both objective historical and subjective reasons why the scale of our exports has remained so small for more than 30 years. We should certainly not reproach ourselves too severely for our subjective errors, but we must soberly understand this fact and strive to achieve a relatively great development of our export trade within a short period of time.

Regarding the relationships between exports and imports, there is also the problem of breaking through the old conventions and opening up a new situation.

Generally speaking, exports are the basis of our foreign trade. It will never do if we conduct our foreign trade in the manner of importing only without exporting any goods. We have always been particular about striking some important balances, including the balance of international receipts and payments. However, does this mean that in arranging our export and import business that our imports should be restricted by the value of exports and should not exceed our exports every year? No, this is not a good way of putting it. Regarding this question, we should make all-round arrangements by considering the whole situation, and we should correctly understand and handle the dialectical relationships between exports and imports. That we can only import after we have exported some of our goods and obtained some foreign exchange to pay for our imports is only one aspect of the question. We should see another aspect of the question, namely, our imports can in turn promote our exports. For example, when we lack materials for producing goods for export, we have to import the materials and then process and turn them into goods for export. Only by so doing can we promote our exports. Another example is that by introducing equipment and technology to increase the output and improve the quality of our products, we will be able to make them more competitive in the world market. Thus imports will also promote our exports. These arguments have long been fully proved by the successful experiences in Japan and many other countries and areas. Could these countries and areas have survived if they had restricted the volume of their imports to that of their exports? Therefore, promoting imports by developing exports and promoting exports by developing imports is a kind of dialectical relationship. This relationship can only be rationally balanced and reasonably handled in the course of time, perhaps 1 or 2 years.

What policies should we adopt and in what direction should we strive to increase the export of our products? To answer this question, we have to sum up the experiences in our history. In the past, the export of some kinds of our products relied, to a great extent, on reducing their supply in our domestic market. This was a natural practice during the 1950's because we had very few things to export at that time and could not avoid doing this. However, it is wrong to continue to do so now. Certainly, we can reduce the supply of some high-grade goods and agricultural and sideline products at home in order to export these goods. But even in doing this we should not go too far and we should not base our hopes for increasing exports on this. Otherwise we will bring about an acute shortage of consumer goods in our domestic market, and thus we will not only force our people to reduce their consumption but also make it impossible for the processing undertakings in our country to develop smoothly. Moreover, a shortage of goods at home will impair our people's initiative and will encourage speculative activites in our domestic market. Perhaps some people will say that the United States is also exporting a large amount of agricultural products. This shows that these comrades do not understand the essence of the problem. Agricultural production in the United States has already been carried out in the manner of industrial production, and this is completely different from the agricultural production in the countries of the Third World.

The extensive export of agricultural products by the United States is in essence an action to dump its surplus industrial products. On the other hand, when the Third World countries sell agricultural products to developed capitalist countries in exchange for their industrial consumer goods, they suffer the exploitation of the rich countries because of the unequal exchange. We should not follow the path of these Third World countries or we will commit mistakes.

What should we do in accordance with a correct policy? According to our historical and current experiences, we should strive to make progress in the following four directions:

First, energetically increasing our export of mineral products and vigorously developing our export of nonferrous and rare metals. In the past, there was an argument that strategic materials should not be exported. This view has long been outdated. We should emancipate our minds in understanding this problem. Of course, we should arrange our export of these materials in a planned manner and strive to get the most favorable terms in trading them.

Second, conscientiously increasing our export of mechanical and electrical products. In the past few years, we have made relatively rapid progress in this respect, but there is still great potential to tap. We should mobilize the millions of staff and workers in our engineering industry and encourage them to raise the quality of their products and improve their technology in order to enable their products to enter the world market and win prestige for their motherland.

Third, further developing the export of light industrial products, textiles, various arts and crafts articles such as chinaware, cross-stitch work, Chinese medicines, clothes, embroidery products and carvings.

Fourth, developing the export of our special local products such as tea, Chinese medicinal materials, livestock products, natural products and preserved fruits.

Of course, if necessary, we will have to reduce, to an appropriate extent, the domestic supply of some daily consumer goods that are in short supply both at home and abroad and that are much needed in the livelihood of our people in order to increase their export.

We should adopt a series of policies and measures in order to develop our export trade. For example, we should adopt proper policies in support of the development of our export trade, including going out to establish marketing and servicing networks, making increased efforts to improve the prestige of our products, pay attention to product quality, pay attention to honoring agreements, solving transportation problems and port problems, and bringing into full play the initiative of all departments and areas.

VIII How Are We To Correctly Support the Third World?

Offering support to the peoples of all Third World countries in their just struggles to defend their national independence, develop their national economies and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is China's international duty which it cannot shirk. Over the past 30 years and more, China has done a lot of work in such aspects and played an important active role in handling international affairs.

Most of the Third World countries are countries friendly with us and are enthusiastic in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. However, their social and political systems and level of economic development differ widely. Regarding the level of economic development of these countries, most of them are poor or the poorest countries in the world and only a small number of them are rich. In terms of per capita average national product, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait rank as the top three in the world, but they are Third World countries. There are also quite a few Third World countries that are much richer than our country. Owing to the above-mentioned complicated situation, in carrying out our policies of supporting Third World countries including the policy of giving them economic aid and promoting our economic contacts with them, we should make a clear distinction of their different economic statuses and act accordingly.

One of the facts at present which cannot be ignored is that many of the Third World countries are carrying out their economic construction on a fairly large scale. This is the case in many countries in Latin America, Africa, the Middle and Near East, the Gulf area and Southeast Asia. There are bright prospects for our economic cooperation with them.

On the other hand, we should extend by every possible means material aid to those poverty-stricken countries which are in difficulty and which are subject to external aggression and threats.

Our comrades must understand that supporting the Third World countries is an issue of strategic significance and we should never neglect this issue. Now many Third World countries hope that we will help them in their development. They say that some of the First World and Second World countries have set up factories in their countries to bully them and some are even carrying out subversive activities there. These countries have also expressed their confidence in China. It is reported that in the past few years, India has achieved good results in setting up joint venture enterprises abroad -- mainly in other Third World countries. In 1981, the number of such joint venture enterprises was more than 400 and these enterprises were located in more than 40 countries in the world, of which more than 90 percent were in Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and Africa. We should also do our best to do something along these lines.

IX We Should Correctly Understand Political and Economic Relations

In order to develop our foreign economic activities well, we should break with some old conventions and set to right the relationships between politics and the economy.

For a long time, we upheld the argument that economics must be subordinated to politics. This argument is partly right but it fails to take every aspect of the problem into account. One of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism is that economics and politics influence and act on one another but in the final analysis, politics is decided by economics. This is also true in handling the issue of foreign relations. If foreign economic relations are developed in a satisfactory manner, it will facilitate the continuous development of political deplomatic relations. On the contrary, if we fail to open up the prospects for developing foreign economic relations, the development of political relations with foreign countries will inevitably be obstructed and will never be able to be vigorous. The reason why many countries carry out their economic transactions with one another despite bitter political antagonism lies in the demand resulting from their economic interests. Not only the capitalist countries but all countries have to take into account their major economic interests in deciding their political policies. This is a common phenomenon in the world.

In handling the relationships between politics and economics, we should stress that stringent efforts should be made to master advanced science, culture and management methods from other countries, but as for the influence of corrupt bourgeois ideas, we should resolutely oppose them. At present, some people are adopting a diametrically different attitude. They do not work hard to learn from the really advanced things abroad and even completely neglect the study. On the other hand, they treasure the most degenerate and the most evil things from capitalist countries and allow them to become all the rage. We have sharply pointed out this problem for a long time, to call the whole party and the people throughout our country to be on their guard and to pay attention to correctly handling this problem. We should strictly enforce the discipline that governs our external economic activities and tell everyone who is engaged in external economic activities his obligation to observe discipline. If anyone violates this discipline, he will be punished in accordance with party discipline, administrative discipline and the laws of the state. We should intensify our education in patriotism and internationalism and teach all our party members, cadres and citizens to understand that in our contacts with the outside world we should resolutely oppose the corruption of capitalist ideology, safeguard our national dignity and national interests and maintain the prestige of our party and state.

China is implementing special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, and has also established in the two provinces four special economic zones, namely, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. We should intensify our education and make the cadres and masses in these provinces, especially those in the special economic zones, really understand the true implications of the special policies and the flexible measures. What is special is special only when it is compared with what is unified, and what is flexible is flexible only when it is compared with what is in accordance with principle. Both specialty and unity and both flexibility and principle are related with one another. The special policies are adopted under the guidance of the unified national policy. Deviating from the four basic principles and the socialist orientation is not a part of the special policies but is called degeneration. Our flexible measures can play flexible roles only on the basis of firmly adhering to a principled stand. Casting away the communist stand, the party spirit and the party principles is not called a flexible way of doing things but is called capitulationism. This fundamental demarcation line must not be obscured. Through the development of our foreign economic relations, the special policies and flexible measures are primarily aimed at enabling us to do a better job of boldly promoting construction on our own initiative and under better conditions, and to improve product quality, production techniques and management for the sake of making new progress in two fields, namely, the management of economic construction and the development of foreign economic relations.

X The Profound and Lasting Significance of Expanding Foreign Economic Relations

A major issue that our central leading comrades have been repeatedly mulling over is whether we will be able to achieve material successes in our socialist modernization within this century. We have confidence in this. However, taking our party as a whole, there are still some comrades who lack confidence and a small number of people even doubt it. Naturally, as yet no one can immediately foretell how great our material successes will be in our modernizations and one can only give a rough estimation. If we do our work well, we may achieve relatively great success, but if not, we will perhaps achieve only some small or medium successes. One of the critical issues here is whether we will be able to really open up bright prospects over the next few years.

It is not easy to open up bright prospects. During the initial period of the war of resistance [against Japan], Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Liu Shaoqi laid stress on opening up bright prospects. As Comrade Liu Shaoqi so rightly said, there is always a problem of opening up bright prospects during the period of a turning point. This is a historical truth. In the modern history of China, the Taiping Tianguo initially opened up bright prospects, but there was a change in the situation after it took Nanjing and the bright prospects were lost. When Doctor Sun Yat-sen led the revolution, the 1911 revolution opened up bright prospects, but this was brought to an end by his death. The tortuous course of our history tells us that all those who want to lead the historical trend and open up a bright prospect must first of all have a good insight and some courage and perseverance. Moreover they should also have a complete set of correct strategy and tactics. Otherwise, it will be impossible for them to open up bright prospects, and even once they have opened up some prospects, they will not be able to maintain the good situation and win final victory. On the contrary, they will often suffer defeats when victory is already in sight.

To open up bright prospects, our task in the economic field at present lies chiefly in the following four closely connected links:

First, bringing our agricultural potential into full play and particularly bringing about a great development of our diversified economy.

Second, bringing our industrial potential into full play and particularly achieving success in reorganizing enterprises at an early date.

Third, developing China's financial, monetary and commerical circulation in a more healthy way.

And fourth, relatively quickly developing our foreign economic relations.

If in the coming 20 years, we quadruple the scale of our foreign trade through developing our foreign economic activities, our total yearly trade volume will be 160 billion yuan. This fugure appears tremendous, but it constitutes only 4 percent of the total yearly trade volume in the world at present.

Lu Zhi, an outstanding statesman and a man well known for his abilities in conducting financial transactions in the Tang Dynasty, once said, "Losing a large amount of money because of begrudging a small expenditure, this is what a businessman will not do; and losing a bright future prospect because of pursuing immediate interests, this is what a man of common wisdom will not do." These words were well said. Our comrades who are engaged in economic work should be enlightened by these words. Businessmen who know how to do business, who are good at increasing sales by narrowing their profit margin and who really want to enliven their business will never act in the manner of losing a large amount of money because of begrudging a small expenditure. Even people of common wisdom can understand that it is wrong to give up one's future bright prospects in pursuing one's immediate interests. This means that we should be good at having a thorough understanding of the whole situation and at perceiving the future general direction of the development of things, thus we will have a strategic insight and will be free from shortsightedness.

Have we not always mentioned being of one heart and one mind? Being of one heart means that we should think the same way and being of one mind menas that we should struggle together. As long as we really unite our strategic thinking and really coordinate our tactical actions and thus think the same way and struggle together, we will surely open up bright prospects. Of course, this takes time. In the future, we should seek to be of one heart by means of exchanging opinions and conducting investigation and study and we should seek to be of one mind through the practice of fighting together. In short, let us be of one heart and one mind in striving to open up bright prospects so as to develop the cause of socialist modernization of our motherland.

FURTHER ON ESTABLISHING STATE AUDITING ORGANS

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[Article by Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], deputy director of the jurisprudence research center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Set up Auditing Organs, Strengthen Supervision and Control"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The draft of the revised constitution stipulates the establishment of state auditing organs. This is a new stipulation. The draft also stipulates that the State Council will set up auditing organs to supervise and control the finances and financial revenue and expenditure of the governments at all levels and of their financial and monetary organs and other enterprises as well as institutions. In accordance with legal stipulations, auditing organs will independently exercise their auditing and supervisory power without the interference of other administrative organs, organizations or individuals. A chief auditing officer will be responsible for the auditing organs of the State Council. This officer will be decided by the NPC in accordance with a recommendation made by the premier of the State Council. Appointments and removals of the deputy chief auditing officers and auditing officers will be submitted by the chief auditing officer to the NPC Standing Committee for approval. In addition, local people's governments above county level will also set up auditing organs which will exercise their auditing and supervisory power according to the legal stipulations and will be responsible to the people's government at the same level and to the next higher auditing organs.

The main task of auditing organs is to enforce constant auditing supervision over the accumulation and use of state funds, the budgetary and final state accounts and the legality, rationality and effects of financial revenue and expenditure of governments at all levels and their financial departments so as to prevent shortcomings and illegal practices that may possibly occur in state financial and economic activities.

Auditing is closely connected with accounting. The main work of auditing is to examine the financial and accounting activities of the departments concerned in accordance with the financial and accounting data so as to supervise the financial and economic activities of those departments. By enforcing auditing supervision, we will be able to further amplify our accounting system and accounting work.

After the founding of new China, we did not set up independent auditing organs and the auditing and supervisory work was carried out by various financial departments. At that time, we set up some special organs to exercise auditing control over financial revenue. For example, we set up special supervisory organs in tax departments at all levels, which were responsible for the profits turned over to the state by the state enterprises. With regard to financial expenditure, we set up some special banks, such as the People's Construction Bank, the agricultural bank and so forth to supervise and control financial expenditure on capital construction, agricultural support and so forth. These organs did a lot of auditing and supervisory work and played a certain role in this respect.

At present, to meet the needs of the development of socialist modernization, plug various loopholes in the work of finance and financial affairs and to fight against violations of financial discipline and the wasting of state funds, it is imperative to set up special and independent auditing organs, establish and amplify the auditing system and strengthen supervision and control. Various principled stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution concerning the establishment of auditing organs and system have laid a legislative foundation for the establishment of auditing rules and regulations and the enforcement of auditing control.

NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY'S WORK EXPLAINED

OW101226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The newly-established Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection is committed to drawing up plans for expanding China's big, medium-sized and small cities, towns, rural townships and villages and improving environment, says today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, quoting a recent interview by a spokesman for the ministry.

The spokesman notes that the ministry will give guidance to planning China's urban and rural construction, while at the same time preventing environmental pollution, in an effort to help create good living and working conditions for the people in the country.

The ministry will approach urban and rural development, industrial expansion and environmental protection in a unified way, he said.

He went on to say that the ministry would step up its work to eliminate various sources of pollution and adopt effective measures to protect water, air and other natural resources, and maintain the ecological balance. Attention should be given particularly to protecting some famous historical and cultural sites, ancient gardens and architecture, and scenic spots, and to eliminating irritating and corrosive pollutants in these places.

The paper notes the great accomplishments in urban and rural construction in the 32 years following the founding of new China. China now has 230 major cities, 3,200 towns or county seats, along with a vast number of rural townships and villages. It has a contingent of several million construction workers.

Around 140 million square meters of housing were completed in its urban areas and additional 460 million square meters in its rural areas in each of the past several years, the paper says.

XU JIATUN SPEAKS AT JIANGSU URBAN WORK MEETING

OW080957 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] The second Jiangsu provincial urban work meeting sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee opened in Changzhou this morning. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report at the meeting. The report consisted of eight parts:

1. Correctly assess the urban and township work done since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and strive to make new progress in urban and township work.

2. Seriously follow the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat's four-point directive on the construction of the capital and promote urban construction by proceeding from actual conditions.

3. Further revise and perfect urban planning and conscientiously strengthen urban construction.

4. Seriously do well in the construction of small cities and towns and bring into full play the role of small cities and towns as ties linking the rural to the urban economy.

5. Continue to solve the question of dirt, disorder, poor utilities and crowding in cities and improve urban management in an overall way.

6. Strengthen ideological and political work and promote advanced spiritual civilization.

7. Persist in wholeheartedly relying on the working class and bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force in the four modernizations.

8. Strengthen and improve the leadership over urban and township work to meet the demands of the new situation.

The meeting was presided over by (Peng Xuexin), secretary of the provincial party committee. Wang Bingshi and (Liu Kezhen), standing committee members of the provincial party committee and vice governors, were present at the meeting.

First Part of Report

OW090941 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report to the second Jiangsu provincial urban work meeting. In the first part of his report, Xu Jiatun spoke on correctly assessing urban and township work performed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and striving to make new progress in urban and township work.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, urban and township party organizations at all levels in the province have conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies, and performed a large amount of solid work by closely relying on the broad masses of cadres and people. As a result, great and profound changes have been brought about in cities and towns. Some of the major changes are:

1. The production of consumer goods has developed vigorously, while a steady growth of industrial production has been maintained. The 1981 industrial output value of 11 cities in the province increased by 31.55 percent over that of 1978, with the annual growth rate during the past three years averaging 10.52 percent.

Since the gradual readjustment of the irrational industrial structure, the proportion between heavy and light industries is beginning to be rationalized. The proportion of the output value of light and textile industries in the 11 cities to the total industrial output value increased from 45.7 percent in 1978 to 56.1 percent in 1981.

2. The proportions between accumulation and consumption and between productive investment and nonproductive investment have been readjusted to a considerable extent, thereby speeding up urban construction. Despite a large curtailment in the total amount of investment during the past 3 years, fairly great progress has been made in building housing for workers and staff members; in promoting undertakings in the fields of culture, education and public health; and in building public facilities in cities and towns. The total housing floorspace built in cities and towns from 1978 to 1981 is equal to the total housing floorspace built during the first 29 years after the founding of the People's Republic.

3. Attention has been paid to solving such problems as making job arrangements, increasing vegetable production and developing the nonstaple foodstuff industry, which are of practical importance to the livelihood of the people in cities and towns. The livelihood of the majority of the people in cities and towns has improved. In the past 3 years, jobs have been arranged for more than 1.366 million people awaiting employment in cities and towns of the province. Some 17,000 commercial stores were set up in 11 cities to provide more conveniences for the livelihood of the people in the cities and towns.

4. Fairly great achievements have been made in speeding up the development of undertakings in the fields of science, culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports.

5. Attention is currently focused on building spiritual civilization in cities and towns. Socialist morality and practices are also being revived and developed.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: While confirming our achievements and summarizing our experiences, we must also pay attention to many problems that still exist in our urban work. For example, administrative work and economic construction in cities and towns are still far from meeting the needs of the people's livelihood. Particular problems such as population increases in the cities, traffic jams, water shortages, housing shortages and the supply of food still exist. The problems concerning dirtiness, disorder and supply shortages are just beginning to be changed for the better, but the improvement is still far from meeting the demands for building a civilized city. We still have to make greater efforts in order to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the work style of our party, in social practices and in social order.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: The task before us is to achieve unity in thinking, deepen our understanding, break with conventions, open more channels for thinking, conscientiously review and summarize our past practices, seek laws and experiences with general guiding significance and find ways and concrete measures to solve various problems in order to constantly achieve new progress in our urban and township work.

Second Part of Report

OW091011 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] In the second part of his report delivered to the second Jiangsu provincial urban work meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, pointed out: It is necessary to earnestly implement the guidelines laid down in the four-point directive issued by the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on the construction of the capital, and to work out the principle for urban construction in a realistic manner.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: The four point directive issued by the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on the construction of the capital in May 1980 is the reflection of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenary session on urban construction. This directive is of significance in guiding our work in building various cities in our province. We must fully understand the guidelines laid down by the directive of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, bring about a tremendous change in urban construction on the basis of the actual situation in our province and strive to build the various cities throughout the province into modern socialist cities with varied features and excellent coordination in all fields.

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: From a long-term point of view, our aim for the development of the urban and rural economy is to gradually narrow and even essentially eliminate the gap between workers and peasants, between town and countryside and between mental and manual labor. At present, it is necessary to strengthen the economic, cultural and scientific ties between town and countryside and between one region and another with large and medium-sized cities as the center and small cities and townships as the link, and to build a network for the simultaneous development of the rural and urban economy. This is an inevitable trend for the economic and social development in our province and an important component in readjusting our economy and restructuring our system. From now on, we must conscientiously summarize our experience, actively explore ways to develop the urban and rural economy and open a broad avenue for the development of our economy.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: While developing production, we must strive to realize, in a planned manner and step by step, the excellent coordination among all the departments in urban construction and social development. All cities must exert strenuous efforts to increase industrial production and enliven our economy. This constitutes the material foundation for developing urban construction and raising people's living standards. At the same time, we must regard the development of commerce and the service trades and the acceleration of urban construction as important components in promoting social development. We must also regard our efforts in developing urban construction, building more residential houses and incessantly improving people's livelihood as key components in increasing urban production. In cities, we must also pay attention to intellectual development as something closely related to production. At the same time, we must regard the development of tourism as something important in production and construction. We should not relax our efforts in vegetable production in rural and urban areas, regardless of what happens.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: With regard to urban construction, we must change our thinking which onesidely emphasizes industrial production. We must not only correctly handle the relations between industrial production and the entire economic and social development, but also pay attention to the relations between current economic and social development and long-term economic and social development. This is a change of a fundamental nature. All cities must push the entire industry and the entire cause of economic and social development to a new level under the unified plan and leadership.

Comrade Xu Jiatun also said: It is necessary to work out plans for urban construction in various cities on the basis of their special conditions. All cities must make the best use of the favorable conditions, avoid the unfavorable ones and do a good job in urban construction by exploiting their strengths and paying attention to their own characteristic style.

Third Part of Report

OW100250 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[text] In the third part of his report delivered to the second Jiangsu provincial urban work meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, called for further perfecting urban planning and earnestly strengthening urban construction.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: We have made fairly good progress in urban planning in a number of cities during recent years. The pace of urban construction has also increased. Our present task is to proceed from Jiangsu's reality and find a suitable pattern for our urban construction.

To accomplish this task, Comrade Xu Jiatun said, we must first further revise and perfect our urban planning. We must have urban construction plans that are drawn up scientifically. In drawing up a construction plan, we must respect scientific methods and follow the mass line. We must not rely solely on the consent of a leader in drawing up construction plans. We must respect the views of experts of all fields. We must pool their views and adopt rational proposals through discussion. We must have regional as well as overall planning. A general plan for the entire city alone will not do; there should also be detailed plans for every street and alley. The plans should be submitted to the people's government of the next higher level for approval. They should be discussed and adopted by the local people's congress before they are sent to designated departments for implementation. From now on, the local planning department should make unified arrangements for the selection of sites and use of land for all construction projects, whether they are undertaken by a ministry or by our province and whether they are financed by the central government, local investment or foreign capital. All construction projects must be undertaken in accordance with urban construction plans.

Second, we must understand municipal works and public utilities construction in a down-to-earth manner. At present, municipal works and public utilities in all our cities are in a poor state because of lack of repair and maintenance. (?Public health and sanitation) facilities are far from meeting the needs of urban residents. We must, within our abilities, carry out municipal works and public utilities construction step by step in a planned way and with special emphasis on tangible benefits. We must make special efforts in the maintenance of existing works and the remodeling of old urban districts. With regard to the old urban districts, our policy is to strengthen the maintenance and remodeling work, to make full use of them. Our main efforts should be directed to those sections in urban areas where houses are old and dilapidated, traffic is congested and municipal and public works are in a poor state. While strengthening maintenance and repair of existing works, we should also construct new houses and municipal and public works. We should build an appropriate number of stores, health centers, nurseries, schools and other welfare facilities in newly developed residential areas to create complexes with comprehensive facilities that provide adequate service for the people's daily needs.

Third, we must resolve capital shortages in urban construction by all means. We must foster the spirit of relying on our own efforts and working hard for the gradual realization of our urban construction plans. We must invigorate ourselves, use our brains and, while upholding planned economy, explore every local financial resource. Urban maintenance and construction funds are appropriated specifically for urban maintenance and construction, and should be used solely for that purpose.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL CCP

OW110103 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress representing our province were elected on 9 May at the Jiangxi provincial party representative meeting, which was held from 5 to 9 May. The agenda of this meeting included election of Jiangxi delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress. A total of 349 delegates attended the meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and the instructions of the CCP Central Committee, Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on 5 May about the convocation of this provincial party representative meeting for electing delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress.

He described to the delegates the preparations for this meeting, the method of election, the distribution of the quota of delegates and the proceedings. He also elaborated on the significance of making the meeting a success.

Putting democratic process into full play and upholding the mass line, the delegates to this meeting, entrusted by 1.1 million party members in Jiangxi Province, earnestly exercised their democratic rights. Through full consultations and discussion at all levels covering all aspects, they finally came up with a list of candidates. Delegates and alternate delegates to the 12th CCP National Congress representing Jiangxi were elected by secret ballot in keeping with the procedure that the number of candidates shall be greater than the number of delegates to be elected.

SEYPIDIN, TIE YING AT HANGZHOU MAY DAY SOIREES

OW101057 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 30 April, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and Hangzhou Municipal People's Government held separate soirees celebrating the 1 May International Labor Day at the Great Hall of the People, science hall, Pacific movie theater and West Lake movie theater in Hangzhou, respectively.

At night, the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou was brilliantly illuminated. Some 1,700 persons gathered there to exchange festival greetings. They included model workers and advanced producers (workers) from the industrial, communications, transport, capital construction, finance and trade, scientific and technological education, public health and other fronts, and representatives of various circles in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality.

Comrade Seypidin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who happened to be in Hangzhou that day, attended the soirees. Also present at the soirees were Comrade Tie Ying and other responsible persons of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, military district and CPPCC committee; responsible persons of the Hangzhou municipal party committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee; responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Zhejiang; and responsible persons of the trade union councils, CYL committees, women federations, writers and artists federations and scientific and technological associations of Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality. They joined other participants in joyfully celebrating the festival day. The motion pictures "The Xian Incident" and "The Horsemen" were shown at the soirees.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON AWARDS TO TANK OPERATORS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Jinan PLA Units Award Expert Tank Operators," published in the 29 April DAILY REPORT, page O 1:

In lines one and five, the term "tank corps of the Jinan PLA units" should read: "the armored forces [zhuang jia bing 5944 3946 0365] of the Jinan PLA units."

BRIEFS

SHANDONG FARMING -- Liaocheng County in Shandong Province intercropped 20,000 mu of corn and 450,000 mu of cotton to prevent cotton diseases caused by insects and to increase grain production as well. This is a technique which proved effective last year in this county, and it will be promoted and popularized on a large scale. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 82 SK]

WU KEHUA MEETS PLA CADRES TEMPERED AT FAKASHAN

HK090302 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] Cadres of the Guangzhou PLA units' leading organs who were sent to serve in acting capacities in the unit to which the Fakashan heroic battalion belongs returned to the organs in late April after 6 months of tempering there. Wu Kehua, Jiang Xieyuan and other responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units cordially received them.

These 30 cadres of organs sent down to serve in acting capacities arrived in the Fakashan frontline in early November. They acted as regimental, battalion and company leaders. While undertaking practical work, they also humbly learned from the grassroots cadres and fighters. The 30 cadres of organs were all praised by the grassroots cadres and fighters. Twenty-five of them won merits or awards. It was particularly good to see that these cadres attached great importance to investigation and study. They sought the views of the border defense cadres and fighters on the work of the organs, and wrote to the organs' leadership reporting these views and giving their opinions on improving the work of the organs. The CCP committee attached importance to these views.

ZHUANG PEOPLE TO HAVE WRITTEN LANGUAGE

OW072058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Nanning, May 7 (XINHUA) — The government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has published a revised program of written language of the Zhuang people, using Latin alphabet. The program, with the 26 Latin letters, is based on a major dialect of the Zhuang people.

Distributed mainly in the central and western parts of Guangxi, as well as in part of Yunnan and Guangdong Provinces, the Zhuang people total 12 million, the biggest of China's 55 minority nationalities. Before liberation in 1949, the Zhuang people had no written language, though they had a spoken one.

On the basis of a former program approved by the State Council in 1957, the revised program has retained its original pronunciation system and Latinized its alphabet by replacing non-Latin letters in the former program. This is helpful for study, usage, typing and printing of the Zhuang language, and helps those who study Han language and other languages based on Latin alphabet.

[Words indistinct] as the publication of books and magazines in the revised language are being made to popularize it among Zhuang people in the region.

To record folk songs and events, the Zhuang people had created a number of Zhuang characters drawing on the forms, sound and meaning of the Han characters, which, however, failed to spread because they were more complex than the characters of the written Han language, and had no unified structure.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK080345 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 May 82

[Summary] The 5th Hunan provincial people's congress standing committee held its 15th meeting 5-7 May. The members seriously studied the draft of the revised constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanation of it. They adopted a resolution on organizing the people throughout the province to discuss the draft.

Provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wan Da and Vice Chairman Qi Shouliang presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairman Guo Sen, Luo Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Wang Hanfu, Wu Zhiyuan, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin and Liu Chunqiao.

The resolution said: "In accordance with the demand of the NPC Standing Committee, state organs, PLA units, government and party organizations, popular organizations, schools, enterprises and undertakings, and grassroots units such as urban neighborhoods and rural communes and brigades must assign the necessary time from May to August this year and apply various means to studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution. The leading organs and cadres must be responsible at each level and take the lead in this activity. It is necessary to organize the masses to discuss every chapter and clause of the draft and ensure that everyone knows and understands its basic spirit and contents." The resolution said: "All leading organs and grassroots units must collect and compile the masses' views put forward in discussions of the draft. These views are to be gathered and reported to the provincial people's congress standing committee from the prefectures and units. This committee will then send a comprehensive report to the constitution revision committee."

HUNAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD IN CHANGSHA

HK070805 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The ninth Hunan trade union congress opened in Changsha on 6 May. Responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district and provincial CPPCC, including Wan Da, Sun Guozhi, Zhao Chuqi, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen, Luo Qiuyue, Zhang Wenguang, Cao Wenju, Ji Zhaoqing, Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Xinmin, Liu Yanan, Zhou Zheng, Cheng Xingling, (Zhao Kangsheng), (Luo Qilan) and (Hu Zhiyuan) attended the opening ceremony. Also invited to the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of relevant provincial fronts and various mass organizations. Some 1,200 representatives attended the congress on behalf of the 2.7 million trade union members in the province. The task of the congress is to mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers in the province to be more closely united around the CCP Central Committee, further implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, enhance vigor and arduously struggle and make greater contributions to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The congress will discuss and adopt the work report of the eighth trade union congress and elect the members of the ninth trade union committee. The opening ceremony, which was held yesterday morning in Hunan theater, was presided over by Liu Yue, chairman of the Hunan Trade Union Federation. (Yi Zhaoyong), vice chairman of the Hunan Trade Union Federation, gave an opening speech. Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, also gave a speech at the ceremony, extending warm congratulations to the congress on behalf of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee. Vice Governor Zhou Zheng also gave a speech at the ceremony. Responsible comrades of the provincial military district, provincial CYL committee, provincial women's federation, provincial federation of writers and artists and provincial science association gave speeches at the ceremony extending congratulations to the opening of the congress.

In his speech delivered at the ninth provincial trade union congress, Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, urged the broad masses of staff and workers in the province to foster the sense of responsibility of being masters of their own affairs, be good masters of the country and contribute all their wisdom and strength to the great four modernizations drive. Comrade Zhao Chuqi said: The trade unions serve the purpose of bridging the gap between the party and the masses and are the schools for the broad masses of staff and workers to study communism. The work of trade unions at all levels must focus on the building of the four modernizations, and they must incessantly mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers to carry forward the spirit of being masters of their own affairs and contribute their strength to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhao Chuqi said: At present, we must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and promote the building of the workers' contingent. At present and for some time to come, we must treat strengthening the workers' sense of being masters of their own affairs as the key to ideological and political work, and carry out vivid education in upholding the four basic principles and maintaining and carrying forward the true qualities of the working class. Thus, the staff and workers will consolidate their faith in communism, foster the good thinking of cherishing the factories in the same way as they cherish their homes and correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must treat education of young workers as the crux in ideological and political education so that the young workers will enhance their national pride and confidence and establish lofty communist ideals. In his speech, Zhao Chuqi also demanded that trade unions at all levels mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers to further launch labor competitions aimed at promoting the four modernizations drive and create a vivid and prosperous atmosphere. All workers must make new contributions in completing this year's task of "ensuring an increase of 4 percent and striving for 5" in industrial production and striving for an obvious turn for the better in the party work style, people's life style and social mood.

Congress Ends 9 May

HK110715 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 May 82

[Summary] The province's ninth trade union congress successfully concluded yesterday morning. In the course of the congress, delegates conscientiously heard and discussed the work report made by Comrade Liu Yue, chairman of the provincial trade union. They held that the report summarized in a practical way the work carried out since the eighth trade union congress and that the tasks put forth in the report were in accordance with the spirit of the instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee and provincial CCP committee and the actual situation of the work of the provincial trade union. They unanimously approved the report. All the delegates also examined the financial report delivered by Comrade (Chen Peiyu) and unanimously approved it. The congress carried forward democracy and elected 135 members of the provincial trade union after repeated deliberations and consultations. The ninth executive committee of the Hunan provincial trade union was thus established. Comrade Liu Yue was elected chairman of the provincial trade union. In the course of the congress, all delegates also heard a relayed report on the spirit of the national forum of model workers and advanced figures and studied other reports by leading comrades of the central authorities. They were greatly encouraged by these reports. They put forth a number of precious opinions on bringing the role of the trade union organizations into full play.

Secretaries of the provincial CCP committee Zhou Li and Zhao Chuqi and other provincial leaders attended the closing ceremony. (Pang Kui), vice chairman of the provincial trade union, delivered a closing speech.

BRIEFS

HENEN COTTON SEEDING -- The Henen Provincial quota for direct cotton seeding is 7 million mu. By 22 April, the province had directly seeded 6.26 million mu of fields with cotton. By 16 April, Nanyang Prefecture had directly seeded 1 million mu of fields with cotton. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 82 HK]

HUNAN AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS -- All areas in Hunan Province have seriously implemented the decision of the State Council on the procurement of agricultural and sideline products and revolutely controlled the prices of the main agricultural and sideline products according to the state law. In compliance with the regulations of the provincial people's government, all areas have reduced the number of agricultural and sideline products whose prices are negotiated and have properly enlarged the scope of the first and the second categories of agricultural and sideline products which are under control. The province has fixed the maximum negotiated prices of 46 types of agricultural and sideline products. Since the province has taken such effective measures, the supplies of agricultural and sideline products have increased. The total value of agricultural and sideline products in the province procured in the first quarter of this year reached 775 million yuan, 52 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1980 [year as heard]. This has effectively improved the supplies in the market. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 May 82 HK]

GUIZHOU FORUM SELECTS RESEARCH PROJECTS

HK100347 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 May 82

[Summary] In order to step up industrial and agricultural production, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a meeting on 6 May of more than 1,000 scientific and technical personnel from more than 200 relevant units to discuss and select the key research projects to be tackled in science and technology during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Fifteen key research projects were selected, including 102 subjects aimed directly at improving economic results. Of these 15 key research projects, 4 concentrate on agricultural production, 9 on industrial production, and 1 each on utilization of water resources and planned parenthood.

The key agriculture research projects concern improving paddy rice, corn and soybean yields, as well as such diversified projects as cured tobacco, tea, tung oil and vegetables. The key industrial projects concentrate on the study of improving the quality of cigarettes and famous brands of liquors, the packaging of foodstuffs and the comprehensive exploitation of mining resources. Most of these key research projects should be completed by 1985.

SICHUAN MEETING ON FLOOD PRECAUTIONS ENDS

HK090648 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The Sichuan provincial antiflood work conference concluded in Chengdu on 8 May. The meeting demanded that the province make haste to do a good job in antiflood preparations, base its work on taking preventive measures against a great flood, seize the initiative in the struggle against floods and ensure the safety of national economic construction and of people's lives and property. The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels further enhance understanding of antiflood work on the basis of summing up and absorbing the experiences and lessons of the struggle against floods last year. They should eliminate lack of vigilance and ideas of winning by luck, and strengthen leadership over antiflood work. It is necessary to augment the antiflood command organs and put them on a sound basis, formulate and implement antiflood measures, organize crash-rescue forces and prepare ample rescue materials. The province should make sound preparations in ideology, organization and measures for resisting a possible great flood.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON SICHUAN SOIL CRISIS

HK100809 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 80, 19 Apr 82 p 6

[Report: "The Heavenly Land Faces a Soil Crisis"]

[Text] Sichuan Province held a meeting in Chengdu municipality 8-13 February this year to scientifically sum up the exceptionally big flood. The meeting received a total of more than 270 reports and papers. These reports and papers have used modern scientific knowledge to sum up the experiences and lessons of the flood in Sichuan Province last year.

The big flood in Sichuan last year shocked the entire nation. The reason for the shock was not only because of the enormous losses caused by the exceptionally big flood, but also because we were able to see more clearly how impartial and incorruptible nature had been in meting out such stern punishment for the neglect of environmental protection and the destruction of the ecological balance over the years. This flood was the inevitable result of the destruction of the natural ecological environment caused by "leftist" guiding ideology in economic construction. At the same time, it again exacerbated the destruction of the ecological balance to a broader and deeper extent, creating an even more vicious cycle. Therefore, to put a stop to this kind of vicious cycle, we can no longer stress immediate narrow interests at the cost of sacrificing the natural environment and ecological balance.

Danger of Becoming the Second Huang He

The area covered by forest of Sichuan Province was about 19 percent in the early period of the liberation, but as a result of indiscriminate cutting and large-scale destruction of forests for reclamation, this has now been reduced to 13.3 percent. Moreover, most of the forests of Sichuan are centered in the Aba, Ganzi and Liangshan Prefectures on the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang. Now, the forest resources of these places are beginning to be exhausted and the trees planted on the fountainheads of Min Jiang, Jialing Jiang and Fu Jiang to conserve water have also been reduced to fields of stumps. Some small and scattered forest belts, which made the tradition from grassland to forest, have also been unable to escape the ravages of destructive felling. The catastrophe suffered by forest resources has deprived the environment of the regulatory role of nature. The exceptionally big flood last year was only a warning. There is the danger of the Chang Jiang becoming a second Huang He.

The destruction of plant cover has exacerbated erosion. At present, the discharge of mud and sand through the three gorges in Sichuan has reached 640 million tons a year. This corresponds to 6 inches of topsoil being swept away from 5 million mu of farmland and about 4.8 million tons of nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizer being carried away. At the peak of the flood last year, more than 1.8 million cubic meters of silt were flowing through the three gorges every hour. Soil is of basic importance to agriculture. Without soil, where would grain, cotton and edible oil come from? Therefore, the masses say: The Chang Jiang flowing toward the east is carrying away our grain, cotton and edible oil! As a result of this, not only is the heavenly land of Sichuan facing a soil crisis, but the ecological system in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang is also deteriorating daily. Because of silting from the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, the waters of Dongtinghu have become smaller in area by one-third, and moreover, the lake surface is already higher than Jianghan by 3 meters. If this vicious cycle continues to develop, the flood waters of the Chang Jiang will invariably try to find other ways of pouring into Jianghan. How could the consequences possibly be visualized today?

Over 300,000 Mu of Reclaimed Land All Swept Away

The rivers and streams themselves have also been seriously damaged for many years. Because of the lack of scientific knowledge, or for the sake of temporary or local benefit, the people would not hesitate to build obstructions in rivers and streams, disrupt the water system, reclaim land from the rivers to build farms, indiscriminately discharge mining waste and raise the bed of the river, with the result that the discharge of water is obstructed in time of flood and the calamity is aggravated. According to incomplete statistics, more than 340,000 mu of land which had been reclaimed by Sichuan over the years were all swept away by the single flood last year.

The Entire Nation Should Take the Matter Seriously

In the past, because many localities did not carefully think out plans beforehand when quarrying the hills, extracating coal and building roads in gorges and on slopes, they destroyed the geological structure and the vegetation. If they faced a particularly heavy rainstorm or flood, such factors as the weathered condition of the cliffs would lead to rifts, cave-ins, landslides, slipping slopes and mud-rock flows and cause even greater destruction to the geological environment. According to incomplete statistics, some 60,000 places in Sichuan suffered from landslides and slipping slopes and 20 counties suffered from mud-rock flows. Many railway lines and bridges along the two major railroads -- the Chengdu-Kunming trunk and the Baoji-Chengdu trunk -- were destroyed. The consequence of the destruction of the geological environment is not just limited to this. Once the geological environment has been destroyed, it cannot be restored by any human power. The natural environment is the objective world upon which mankind depends for its existence, and environmental problems have accompanied the production and livelihood of mankind all along and developed along with the intensification of human activities.

At the meeting held by Sichuan this February to scientifically sum up the exceptionally big flood, the experts and scholars loudly appealed: For the sake of the present four modernizations and the future of the generations to come, we must draw on last year's experiences and lessons, respect science and the laws of nature, abandon the narrow viewpoint of small production and realistically and effectively strengthen protection and management over nature and the environment. Therefore, we must energetically carry out afforestation, conserve soil, water and fertilizer and lay a solid foundation for agriculture. In the mountain regions, we must return farms to forests in a planned and systematic manner, readjust the structure of agriculture and protect the ecological balance. We must strengthen control over rivers and streams, carry out comprehensive realignment and take into consideration both remote and long-term consequences. We must take the road of harmoniously developing economic construction and environmental protection on the basis of properly protecting environmental resources and maintaining an ecological outlook and an economic outlook. In a report, the Sichuan provincial environmental protection bureau also pointed out: Up to now, the pollution and destruction of the environment have still not been brought under control, and the environmental situation is constantly deteriorating. The entire nation should take the matter seriously. It is too late to talk about protection after destruction has been carried out. Even now we are already a bit late. How can we allow further delay!

BRIEFS

SICHUAN PREFECTURE POWER STATIONS -- Chengdu, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- More than 1,400 small hydroelectric power stations have been built across Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality in southwest China, according to a prefectural official. These stations, including 12 built in the first quarter of this year, have a total capacity of 68,980 kilowatts and are capable of producing 115.84 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Under construction in the prefecture are 17 more small hydropower stations with a total capacity of 6,095 kilowatts, the official said. Liangshan Prefecture in Sichuan, which covers 70,000 square kilometers, has more than 1.3 million members of the Yi nationality. The development of hydro-electric stations has helped to boost local industry and farming. There are now 313 state-run industrial enterprises throughout the prefecture, 78.3 times the 1949 figure when Liangshan was liberated, in addition to 3,600 small rural workshops and enterprises. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 30 Apr 82 OW]

YUNNAN SUGARCANE -- Kunming, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yunnan Province, one of China's major sugarcane producers, had produced 225,000 tons of sugarcane by 20 April, an increase of 26 percent over the previous refining year, according to the provincial light industrial department. Sugarcane output is expected to be 235,000 tons at the end of the 1981-82 refining year, the department said. The province's sugarcane output rose at an annual average rate of 18 percent in the 5-year period between 1977 and 1981. The increase results from the rise in state purchase prices, grain rewards to sugarcane growers and sugar refineries giving part of their profits to growers, the department said. In an effort to speed up sugarcane production, the provincial people's government also allocated more funds for water conservancy projects for sugarcane fields and popularized fine strains of sugarcane. Six new sugarcane refineries went into operation in the current refining year, and some existing refineries were expanded, it reported. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 27 Apr 82 OW]

SHANXI GOVERNMENT ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK061027 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Reports: "Provincial People's Governemnt Puts Forward Six Views on Dealing Resolute Blows at Serious Economic Crimes"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, and in light of the specific conditions in our province, provincial Vice Governor Zhang Tianyi, in his report submitted to the 14th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee, put forward six views on further carrying out this struggle.

1. Do a good job in organizing cadres, especially leading cadres at various levels, to study the "resolution of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on combating serious criminal activities in the economic field" so that they can easily recognize the seriousness of the present criminal activities in the economic field and the necessity of carrying out the struggle against corruption. All units and departments must make concrete arrangements for carrying out this struggle in the light of the "resolution" and their specific conditions.

2. Continue to do a good job in publicizing and explaining the "resolution" among the masses and urge all criminal offenders to gain a clear understanding of the situation and surrender themselves to judicial departments as soon as possible.

3. Have a good grasp of the party's policies and strictly distinguish the two different types of contradictions. It is necessary to act as the central authorities require and make a clear distinction between mistakes and errors in work and illegal and criminal activities and between unhealthy tendencies in the economic field and economic crimes. We must also distinguish between smuggling, selling smuggled articles, embezzling, taking bribes, speculating and swindling and mistakes due to the imperfection of some regulations and measures for carrying out the open-door economic policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy. When judging a case, it is necessary to make a clear distinction between embezzlement committed by individuals and appropriation of public property by collectives.

4. Make good arrangements to firmly grasp the investigation and handling of major and serious cases. All units must have enough people to investigate and handle all these major and serious cases which have been discovered. In those units in which no serious cases have hitherto been discovered, the leaders must also make investigations personally and understand the situations in their units fairly well, so that no economic criminals can escape. A special group must be formed for the examination of serious and major cases so that these cases can be thoroughly investigated and cracked. However, under no circumstances should we obtain confessions by compulsion and then give these confessions credence or involve the innocent relatives and friends of the criminals.

5. Adhere to the mass line. In this struggle, the method of mass movement and everyone making a self-criticism will not be used, but we must firmly follow the mass line. For major cases, we must, within a certain scope, mobilize the masses to make the investigation. We must, in particular, mobilize those who know something about the cases to expose, denounce and keep watch on those who have committed serious crimes. Some cases can be discussed by relevant masses so that more opinions can be gathered and the cases can be handled fairly. Simultaneously, the masses can also be educated through discussion.

6. Effectively strengthen leadership to carry this struggle through to the end. At present, it is necessary to overcome the attitude of paying no attention or turning a blind eye to the serious criminal activities in the economic field and the attitude of being irresolute, hesitant and full of worries in this struggle. Governments at various levels must concentrate efforts, make careful investigations, have a good grasp of the party's policies and principles and effectively strengthen leadership to achieve victory in this struggle.

MEDIA CRITICIZE ISF'S PORTER OVER TAIWAN GAMES

Beijing Radio Commentator

OW101415 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 9 May 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Mai Da): "Porter and His Ilk Vainly Attempt To Create 'Two Chinas' and Prevent the Chinese Women's Softball Team From Going to Taibei"]

[Text] A responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association announced on 8 May: Since Secretary General of the International Softball Federation [ISF] Porter has thus far not removed the political obstacle caused by what he and the Chinese Taibei Softball Association have done in creating "two Chinas" on the occasion of the fifth world women's softball championships, the Chinese Softball Association will not send a team to Taibei to attend the championships.

The decision made by the Chinese Softball Association defended China's sovereignty and frustrated the scheme of Porter and his ilk to create "two Chinas." The decision was entirely necessary and correct. As everyone knows, the Chinese Softball Association made active preparations to go to Taibei to attend the championships. We first hoped that our national women's softball team could have the opportunity to go to Taibei to cheerfully chat with our compatriots and exchange ball-playing skills and promote friendship with the players of various countries. However, some persons in the ISF, with certain political motives, disregarded the repeated objections and protests lodged by the Chinese Softball Association and colluded with the Chinese Taibei Softball Association in trampling on the decisions made by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the ISF. They played tricks with the issue of hoisting the "national flag" and playing the "national anthem" to create "two Chinas."

On 2 April, Porter told a responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association: During the fifth world women's softball championships only the flags of the IOC and the ISF will be hoisted and only the IOC song will be played.

However, he and the Chinese Taibei Softball Association issues a joint statement in Taibei on 6 April. The statement did not contain a word about the flag and anthem issue. It only said in a sweeping fashion: Both sides agree that all regulations and rules of the IOC and the ISF will be applied during the fifth world women's softball championships. In the statement, Porter even described the Chinese Taibei Softball Association as a national softball organization and thus brazenly created "two Chinas."

In order to deceive more teams into going to Taibei, Porter lied in his 7 April memorandum to all ISF member associations by saying: The Chinese Taibei Softball Association has given up the right of hoisting the flag and playing the anthem that was granted it pursuant to a resolution of the ISF, and the protocol question concerning the use of flags and songs at the opening ceremony has been solved. However, soon after Porter left Taiwan, a responsible person of the Chinese Taibei Softball Association said: The Taiwan side reserves the right to fly its national flag and play its national anthem. He also said: During the talks, no one on the Taiwan side made any concession and no one made any compromise.

Porter did not refute those remarks. On the contrary, he provided a cover for the Chinese Taibei Softball Association. In order to deceive the world public, he uttered such nonsense as: All worries and opinions of objection shown by the Chinese Softball Association over the flag and anthem issue have been resolved.

On 22 April the Chinese Softball Association sent a message to Porter asking him to instruct the Chinese Taibei Softball Association to openly assure that the name, flag and anthem of the so-called Republic of China will not be used. To date, however, Porter has not done so, nor has he replied. Porter and his ilk are perfidious, going back on their words and playing tricks to hatch a political plot. Porter and his ilk are to blame for making it impossible for the Chinese women's softball team to participate in the championships in Taibei.

TIYU BAO Commentator

HK110650 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0829 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts of 10 May TIYU BAO commentator's article: "Watch Carefully, the Farce Is Not Over Yet"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — TIYU BAO today published a commentator's article saying that, on the question of the world women's softball championships, we adhere to the principle and stand that there is only one China and do not permit anyone to create "two Chinas" in any way whatsoever.

The article exposed the "two-man" show acted out by the secretary of the International Softball Federation, Porter, and certain people of the Taibei Softball Association. The article said that Porter went to Taiwan at the beginning of April and, after secret negotiations, stated that "all their (referring to the China Softball Association) anxiety and opposition have been assuaged." However, the responsible person in the China Taibei Softball Association missed his "cue," and announced impatiently "they would not relinquish their right to fly their flag and play their anthem." Not only did Porter fail to clarify or refute this, but he also went so far as to defend and condone this by saying that this was a "question of emotion."

The commentator's article said that the Chinese people's great cause of completing the reunification of the motherland is an irreversible tide of history. When we say that this is a "question of emotion," we mean the national emotion common to the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Porter wantonly seeks to undermine this sacred emotion, and this can only serve to further expose his highly ignominious characteristics to the whole of the Chinese people. We Chinese have never been susceptible to fallacies. We have never believed that a couple of politicians, by acting out a series of farces, could reverse the tide of history.

This commentator's article entitled "The World Should Watch Attentively, for the Farce Is Not Yet Over" ends by saying that we are waiting to see what the next act in the farce being acted out by Porter and others will be.

COMMENTARY STRESSES NEED FOR U.S. WEAPONS

OW 1.315 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] James Sung, the director general of the government Information Office, has been traveling in the United States as an Eisenhower Fellow. While visiting San Diego, California, now the eighth largest city in the United States, Dr Sung met with editors of the union, answered their questions and made some observations about the Republic of China [ROC].

One striking fact emerging from the interview is that many friends of the ROC do not understand some aspects of the China problem. For example, Americans seem to presume that if the ROC cannot buy defensive arms from the United States, it can easily go out in the world and get them elsewhere. As Dr Sung pointed out, this just is not true.

First, the ROC has been attached to American weapons systems for decades. To change overnight is impossible. Weapons systems are not made easily. There is the question of parts. The United States created the ROC's reliance on American weapons. It cannot expect to turn its protege loose to depend on others.

Second, all Free World countries take their lead from the United States. All democratic nations are dependent on the United States. If the Americans say there will be no weapons for the defense of the ROC, there will be none. That applies to every country of the Free World. Would the Americans like us to go to the Russians? Or should we take up the offer of the Chinese communists to provide us with weapons after we have accepted their sovereignty and place our defenses in the hands of the Red Army?

The Southern California editors wanted to know why we did not make our weapons like the South Koreans do. This is a question that hurts, because the ROC has been far more sufficient in Armaments than our Korean friends for a good many years. We have been making the F-5E fighter aircraft in cooperation with Northrop for several years. The Koreans are just beginning. We make missiles and armored vehicles. We produce training planes. The light arms of the ROC are of excellent quality and have helped other members of the Free World. But we are not yet at the stage of making our own advanced fighter aircraft. We need help for a while yet. Let it not be forgotten too that nearly 40,000 American troops stand at the side of the Koreans. There is not one American soldier in Taiwan. Yet the threats addressed to us are far more violent than those dispatched to Seoul.

COMMENTARY SAYS PRC NEVER FRIENDLY TO U.S.

OW082140 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 8 May 82

[Station commentary: "Not So Friendly"]

[Summary] A [words indistinct] has described Communist China as a friendly nation qualifying for American food aid. [Words indistinct] (Smith), who was deputy assistant secretary of state for Far East and Pacific affairs, also asserted that the Peking [as heard] regime is not a dictatorship, but is merely authoritarian.

If the United States is willing to give food assistance to Red China for humanitarian reasons, nothing can be said about it.

"The fact is that Red China has never been friendly to the United States, and it is as dictatorial as ever. One is either misinformed or hypocritical to say otherwise. It was not so long ago when Peking regarded the United States as enemy No 1. Even after the communist regime (?decided) to play off the U.S. against the Soviet Union, they fought the Americans indirectly in Vietnam. Today, more than 3 years after the exchange of ambassadors between Washington and Peking, the Chinese communists still regard the United States as enemy No 2, even though they no longer say that in public. But Peking has not tried very hard to hide its hostility toward the United States.

If the U.S. is eager to help Communist China with food assistance, this is hardly the time.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOSTERING U.S. TIES

OW091347 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 9 May (CNA) -- Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien has said the Republic of China should take the initiative to foster relations with the United States. "Strengthening of bilateral relations will benefit both the two countries." Chien stated this at an academic symposium sponsored by the Taipei city council Saturday.

Although President Ronald Reagan understands well the Asian problem, particularly the China issue, Chien said, "we should remain cautious." He urged promotion of substantive relations with the U.S. in the fields of trade, finance, arts, science and technology, as well as people-to-people exchanges.

The vice foreign minister offered some advice on extention of relations with the United States:

-- To continue inviting lawmakers to visit this country to view for themselves the Republic of China's policy and development, while strengthening administrative-level relations.

-- To place equal emphasis on promoting relations with both the U.S. Federal Government and local governments.

-- To push people-to-people diplomacy through civic organizations.

-- To expand trade relations while taking notice of political considerations. For instance, this government always makes a political decision when it enforces the "buy American" policy, Chien stated.

TAIWAN TO DEVELOP FISHERIES ON NANSHA ISLANDS

OW101239 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 2

[Text] Makung, Penghu -- A government plan for the development of fisheries on the Nansha Islands has been put into practice. The experimental ship Haifu of the Taiwan Provincial Aquatic Products Experimental Institute is currently conducting a survey of aquatic resources in waters off the Nansha Islands to gather data for the development of fisheries by fishermen-settlers in the future.

The ship Haifu left Keelung on 24 April for Nansha to conduct a survey of aqautic resources in waters there. The ship is scheduled to return to the port in mid-May.

Hu Hsing-hua, director of the Penghu Branch of the Taiwan Provincial Aquatic Products Experimental Institute, said: The experimental ship Haifu has a crew of more than 20 persons, most of whom are fishery experts. Hu Hsing-hua, who participated in working out the plan for developing marine resources in waters off the Nansha Islands, indicated that a difficult problem to be solved now is to build communication facilities on the Nansha Islands in order to ensure communications between the islands and Taiwan. Due to the lack of such facilities, he said, he now had no way of knowing about the operations of the ship Haifu in waters off the Nansha Islands. Measures for carrying out the government plan for developing fisheries in waters off the Nansha Islands include a survey of aquatic resources, the building of a fishing port and supply facilities on Taiping Island, one of the Nansha Islands, and encouraging fishermen to settle on the islands.

HSIN WAN PAO CALLS REAGAN'S THREE LETTERS 'VAGUE'

HK100811 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Reagan's Three Letters Have Not Stated Things Clearly"]

[Text] When U.S. Vice President Bush left Beijing for home yesterday, he said that his visit had resulted in some progress but that there were still differences between China and the United States. He also spoke of three letters written by President Reagan to Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, as greatly assisting this progress. The contents of these letters have been made public by the Americans.

Two of these letters were issued on 5 April, that is, the week before the Reagan administration's plan to sell Taiwan $60 million worth of military spare parts was sent to Congress for approval. These two letters expressed the hope that Bush would be able to go to Beijing, but that his trip depended on whether China held that this would be useful. China replied in the affirmative, feeling that this would be of positive significance.

This visit was indeed useful, judging by its results. The talks have helped the Reagan administration understand China's stand. People hope that this will be helpful for solving the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Bush himself is not the man who untied the knot. He came as commissioned by Reagan and took China's stand and attitude back with him for Reagan to make the decision on tying or untying the knot.

Bush mentioned that he had come to Beijing in a state of extreme tension but that he felt relaxed when he left. The reason for his relaxation was that he was given a warm reception and heard frank and sincere words, and thus gained greater knowledge of China's stand. Some Americans have said that China has made up its mind to downgrade ties with the United States for domestic reasons, and is only awaiting a pretext. Bush evidently perceived that this was not the case at all. He knows that China is sincere about developing relations between the two countries but will certainly not forsake principles, and so it is also prepared for a retrogression in relations. Hence the saying that it is up to Washington, not Beijing, whether the knot will be tied or untied.

Reagan said in his letters that he fully acknowledges the significance of Beijing's open letter to Taiwan compatriots and the nine-point proposal for peace talks, and also expressed appreciation for them. U.S. correspondents have pointed out that these are the warmest words the Reagan administration has ever used to praise Beijing's peace talk proposal. Even though Reagan is a foreigner and a man regarded as an old friend by the Taiwan authorities, he has understood the profound significance of Beijing's peace talk proposal and given it his attention, so should not the Chinese in the Taiwan Government feel ashamed about their apprehensions regarding the good intentions and sentiments of their compatriots?

Reagan has appreciated Beijing's principles for peaceful reunification and also reiterated the principle of one China and his promise not to allow unofficial U.S. ties with Taiwan to violate this principle. This is quite logical. He should, therefore, cease selling arms to Taiwan. He should not on the one hand appreciate China's peaceful reunification principles while on the other hand sabotage these principles by selling arms; he should not on the one hand acknowledge that there is only one China, while on the other hand engage in arms deals with Taiwan that go beyond the scope of unofficial ties.

Reagan's three letters said some things he should have said, but they were not well written; they were vague on the arms sales question, with the intention of pulling the wool over people's eyes, and sought to link China's reunification -- an internal Chinese affair -- with the question of U.S. arms sales. The Chinese Government and people will certainly not be satisfied with this. Serious obstacles, therefore, remain between China and the United States, which impatiently wait for Reagan to clear them away.

TA KUNG PAO ON IMPORTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK080646 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 6

[Special feature article by Rong Yiren [2837 3015 0088]: "Importing Foreign Investment Is Written Into the Constitution"]

[Text] Declaring to the World Its Resolution To Practice Open-Door Policy

The draft of the revised constitution adopted at the 23d meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee was promulgated and made public for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country. Revising the constitution is a major event for the people throughout the country. The constitution is the basic law of a state. The fact that our constitution has been revised and perfected several times indicates that the leaders of our country have scrupulously abided by the line of the third plenary session and that they are resolved to enforce the legal system.

I attended the NPC Standing Committee with a special feeling. This was because the revision of the constitution plays an important role in realizing the grand blueprint for the socialist economic construction of our country and reforming the structure of government organs, in particular, in importing foreign investment to expedite socialist modernization, which has been in my mind all the time. The revised constitution prominently permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations or foreign individuals to invest in China. It has declared to the entire world its resolution to practice an open-door policy with foreign countries. As a result, the suspicion that China will no longer import foreign investment is eliminated. This is the most forceful guarantee and support for people working for the import of foreign investment.

Open-Door Policy Has Been Delayed More Than 10 Years

Since the world smashed feudal separatism and entered the era of capitalism, economic construction of all countries has been impossible if they close their countries to international intercourse and do not seek help from other countries. We sincerely believe that the socialist system is more suitable for China and will guide the Chinese people to advance toward a prosperous future. The late Chairman Mao once said that we must clean our house before we invite any guests. My interpretation of his words is that we must first establish our own socialist economic foundation according to the spirit of self-reliance and basically eliminate the influences of feudal and capitalist ideology; after we have established the socialist ideological system, we will practice an open-door policy with foreign countries. Actually, this could have been realized much earlier. However, for various reasons, it was delayed for more than 10 years.

Opposing Open-Door Policy Is a Retrogression to Feudalism

We must import foreign investment, exploit natural resources, promote production and carry out friendly cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Ours is a country of vast territory and abundant resources. Since we lack capital and technology, our underground resources cannot be used to develop production so as to raise the living standard of the people and make our country stronger. The phenomena of excessive international capital and funds, economic depression in the capitalist states and stagnant production have provided us opportunities to import foreign capital. Capital is used to make profits. Since we use their capital, we must give them a considerable amount of return. This tallies with economic discipline. Therefore, the draft of the revised constitution stipulates that their legitimate rights and interests are protected by PRC law. Although we have given up some profits, we have speeded up the economic construction of our country, the circulation of capital and the progress of the four modernizations. In fact, we gain more than we lose, so why not go ahead with it? There are people with this standpoint: We must store the resources underground and preserve them for coming generations, and must not allow foreigners to gain profits from them. How, by following their ideas, could we turn the underground resources into wealth on earth and make our country strong and our people rich? This is actually a retrogression to feudalism.

Furthermore, in talking about technology, knowledge is actually the common wealth of mankind. In the past, the Chinese people used their intelligence to make contributions to people throughout the world by means of discoveries and inventions. In the future, we will continue to make more contributions to the world. Now, we are paying fees to acquire others' technology for our own use so as to catch up with other countries within a short period of time after being left behind. This is advantageous to speeding up the economic construction of our country.

We Must Not Import Corrosive Western Things

What we import is capital, technology and equipment, not capitalist lifestyle and decadent and moribund bourgeois ideology. We must reject the dross and select the essence. It is inevitable that the bad are mixed with the good. Therefore, it is imperative for our party to call for severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy. Otherwise, the import of foreign investment will be led astray. However, one defect cannot obscure the virtues. The open-door policy with foreign countries and the import of foreign investment have been written into the constitution; they will manifest their vitality in socialist construction, and become an unchanging strategic policy of our country.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS LATEST WEN YI BAO CONTENTS

HK080219 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 3

[Report from Beijing: "Revised Version of Old Work of Hu Qiaomu Published"]

[Text] The No 5 issue of WEN YI BAO, which came out yesterday, republishes the text of Hu Qiaomu's article "A Number of Current Problems on the Ideological Front." This article was originally the speech made by the author on 8 August 1981 at the forum on problems on the ideological front convened by the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department. The author later made many major revisions and additions. There are, therefore, many differences when compared with the original version. The publication of this article is of important significance for guiding people to further understand and study the current situation on the ideological front.

This issue also launches serious literature and art criticism and countercriticism regarding a number of influential recent literature and art works and problems in literature and art theory. For instance, the film "Legend of Tianyun Mountain" won many awards. The previous issue of WEN YI BAO carried an article by Yuan Kang [5913 1660] and Xiao Wen [2556 2429] which declared that this film ran counter to the truth and painted a black picture of party leadership; it was a reflection in literature and art of the bourgeois liberalization trend of thought. The current issue carries an article by Tong Qingbing [4547 1987 3521] rebutting the Yuan Kang and Xiao Wen article and warmly affirming the merits of the film. This discussion will continue. An article by Yu Dong [7183 2639] entitled "A Problem Worthy of Attention" reports that when studying Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," the editorial board of the Anhui provincial literature and art federation's periodical raised doubts about a group of articles and an "explanation" contained in issue No 2 of 1981 of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT ON THE ERA]. The Anhui periodical editorial board held that for the latter publication to hold that the "Talks" had been "distorted or tampered with from 'left' and right during the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution'" meant lumping together two historical periods -- the 10 years of internal disorder and the period since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee -- and this meant erasing the great historical significance of the 3d plenary session as a turning-point for the party and state. The issue also carries a reader's letter which seriously and sincerely criticizes a story entitled "Children's Talk in the Spring" which was carried in issue No 1 of 1982 of HUA CHENG. The letter says that this method of using literature to expose the shameful secrets of others and vent individual private anger is undesirable.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

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RENMIN RIBAO NOTES REAGAN NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSAL

HK120819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 7

[Report: "Reagan's Disarmament Proposal Meets With Strong Response at Home and Abroad"]

[Text] On 9 May, U.S. President Reagan made a speech, expressing his willingness to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and proposing a meeting between the heads of state of the two countries. His speech has met with a strong response at home and abroad.

When the former U.S. President Carter was visiting Copenhagen on 10 May, he told reporters that Reagan's proposal "is very good." He recalled that during his Presidency, he also put forth similar proposals, but they were rejected by Brezhnev. Kennedy, one of the U.S. congressmen who has strongly advocated freezing nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, issued a statement, saying that he was happy becuase Reagan "has finally talked about the pressing needs of controlling nuclear weapons," and that he was disappointed because the "President has not demanded the freezing of nuclear weapons." Former Secretary of State Muskie also worried about the possibility that Reagan's proposal would "lead disarmament onto a wrong road," when the United States was seeking military superiority.

Some governments and leaders of the Western countries welcomed Reagan's speech. The British Foreign Office issued a statement on 10 May, saying that Reagan's proposal was in accordance with NATO policies and that Britain particularly welcomed Reagan's proposal on maintaining the balance of the nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union through extensive reduction of nuclear weapons. West German Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher expressed the idea that Reagan's proposal was an important step toward disarmament. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs urged the Soviet Union to actively respond to Reagan's proposal. REUTER reported that NATO diplomats in Brussels generally welcomed Reagan's proposal.

Although the Soviet Union has not yet made public its stand on Reagan's proposal, on 10 May TASS quoted and published views expressed by some U.S. political figures who were dissatisfied with Reagan's proposal and particularly accused the U.S. Government of seeking unilateral military superiority. A Soviet news agency published a commentary, casting doubt on the U.S. sincerity in reducing nuclear arms.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD DISARMAMENT

HK121029 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 7

[Report by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Washington Is Shifting From Defense to Offense on the Disarmament Issue"]

[Text] On 9 May, U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered an important speech. the first of its kind since he assumed the Presidency, on U.S. foreign policy, elucidating the East-West relationship. He proposed to hold U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks and to reduce the number of their nuclear warheads by one-third at the first stage. He also proposed to begin at the end of June the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of nuclear arms and hoped that Leonid Brezhnev would come to the United Nations by that time to participate in the special disarmament meeting, so that they could meet with each other. He added: "When we sit down together, I shall ask Brezhnev: Why can our two countries not restrain ourselves? Why can the people of our two countries not enjoy the interests resulting from normal cooperation? Why can we not reduce the number of dreadful weapons?"

The U.S. newspapers generally hold that compared with Reagan's other speeches on disarmament, this speech was much more conciliatory in tone. In this speech, he no longer stressed his so-called "principle of linkage," which meant that only when the Soviet Union practiced "restraint" toward other countries would he hold a summit meeting with the Soviets. Nor did he one-sidedly stress arms expansion as a means to secure a position of strength in his negotiations with the Soviets. On the contrary, he talked much about the importance of the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and proposed that the first phase would be the reduction of the number of ballistic missile warheads, of which the United States has more than the Soviet Union at present. As a matter of fact, in this speech, Reagan did not change his keynote of adopting a tough policy toward the Soviet Union. He continued to denounce the Soviet Union for its aggression against Afghanistan and its policy of "seeking to expand its scope of conquest." He called on the U.S. allies to remain united and not to give the Soviet Union economic and technical assistance.

Reagan adopted a low-key, "flexible" attitude this time for the main purpose of meeting the current demands at home and abroad. For some time, Moscow had continuously launched a peace offensive and clamored for disarmament. The United States responded coldly, thereby landing itself in a passive situation. Its economic recession posed a great obstacle to the increase in military expenditure. At home, there was a loud cry for reducing Reagan's arms expansion plan and freezing the nuclear arms deployment of the United States and the Soviet Union. Congress will hold its mid-term elections this year. Congressmen are very sensitive to the feelings of the masses. Up to the present, the Senate and the House have proposed or are preparing more than 40 plans for freezing nuclear weapons. At the same time, in Western Europe, a peace movement against the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race and even against the U.S. arms expansion is on the upsurge. Reagan will visit Western Europe next month, so he badly needs to make a better impression on the people there. In addition, the UN special disarmament meeting will begin soon, so the United States is also considering how to cope with the Soviet peace offensive in this world forum. In this situation, Reagan put forth in early April that the United States was willing to hold strategic nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union. He also expressed his hope of meeting Brezhnev in the UN special disarmament meeting in June. The Soviet Union rejected this proposal, saying that it would be appropriate to hold a meeting between the two leaders in October. Now, Reagan is again taking advantage of the current favorable situation to reiterate his hope of holding a summit meeting in June and to propose a concrete plan for nuclear disarmament.

Reagan's two-phase strategic nuclear disarmament plan obviously will not be approved by the Soviet Union. His purpose is to embarrass the Soviet Union for its disarmament proposal. Now the United States has hoisted the flag of "reduction" while the Soviet Union has put up the signboard of "freeze." The Soviet "freeze" actually means to consolidate the Soviet nuclear superiority, so as to preserve its SS-20 guided missiles in Europe and obstruct the deployment of U.S. medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe. The Reagan administration certainly will not agree to it. Shifting from defense to offense, it has put forth the "reduction" plan for the purpose of reducing the Soviet superiority in nuclear missiles to equal ceilings with the United States. Some U.S. newspapers pointed out: A comparison of strategic nuclear forces at present between the United States and the Soviet Union shows that the Soviet superiority in land-based intercontinental missiles poses a serious threat to the United States. The United States has the superiority in strategic nuclear submarines and bombers, which are far less powerful than the land-based missiles. For this reason, the main purpose of Reagan's proposal is to greatly reduce the threat of Moscow's 1,398 land-based missiles to the United States which has 1,025 land-based missiles, a much smaller number. This means to reduce the Soviet land-based strategic nuclear forces and subsequently to weaken the Soviet nuclear superiority.

Therefore, in the words of an American newspaper, Reagan delivered this speech on disarmament chiefly to the U.S. citizens, the U.S. Congress and the Western European leaders; at the same time, his speech was a reply to the Soviet tricks of using the disarmament proposal to strengthen its peace offensive.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES APPRAISAL OF LINCOLN

HK110226 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 3

[Article in "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "The Appraisal of Lincoln"]

[Text] For over a century, scholars at home and abroad have had different views on the appraisal of Abraham Lincoln. Some have spoken ill of him while others have praised him. SHEHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN [SOCIAL SCIENCES FRONT] in No 1 of 1982 carried an article by Huang Shaoxiang and Bi Zhongjie, entitled "Questions on the Appraisal of Lincoln," which went further into this topic.

The article says that Lincoln lived at a time when the struggle between two social systems -- the industrial capitalist economy in the North and the slave owners' plantation economy in the South of the United States -- was intensifying. With the new upsurge of the movement to abolish slavery in the United States, Lincoln was placed by the Republican Party on the presidential throne. This was the need of the time and was also a coincidence. If we examine and appraise Lincoln with a dialectical view, we will see that although Lincoln was constrained by the limits of bourgeois revolution, he was worthy to be called an outstanding bourgeois politician of the United States. The reason Lincoln is considered a great man is that under political pressure at home and abroad, he, being propelled by the masses of people, was able to act in accordance with the needs of the historical trend. He led the victory in the Civil War, safeguarded the unity of the Union and settled the question of which would triumph, the free labor system or the slave system. At a result, he played a role in pushing forward U.S. social development.

The author holds that Lincoln's political activities were by no means Lincoln's personal social practice alone. They revealed the entire social practices of the U.S. society and its trend at that time and reflected the pulse of the time. Therefore, in studying the history of the Civil War, it is improper to exaggerate Lincoln's personal role and ignore the objective conditions and the people's revolutionary strength of this time.

The article says that in the middle of the 19th century, the demand to abolish slavery and to liberate the Negroes was the loudest voice of the time and the central idea of the abolitionists. However, Lincoln was not an abolitionist. Lincoln sympathized with the Negro slaves and opposed expanding slavery. h in appraising a person in history, we must attach importance to his main ideol gic endencies and social practice. On the whole, Lincoln's basic political tendenc, fu y showed Lincoln's attitude towards slavery was entirely different from what the abolitionists advocated at that time. The opinion of the broad masses of people, especially the pressure exerted by the abolitionists, the influence of military reverses and threats of foreign intervention make Lincoln turn from limiting the expansion of slavery to advocating the abolition of slavery and from adhering to the war objective of saving the Union and carrying out the war in accordance with the Constitution to carrying out the war in a revolutionary manner.

AMPLIFICATION OF BUSH, WAN LI TOASTS AT BANQUET

The transliteration and STC's for the following phrases in the item subheaded "Bush, Wan Li Toasts at Banquet," published on page B 2 of the 10 May DAILY REPORT, are derived from an identical report on this from Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1540 GMT on 8 May:

Paragraph 3, line 2, "direct dialogue" -- zhi jie dui hua 4160 2234 1417 6114.

Paragraph 3, line 3, "frank and sincere discussions" -- tan shuai he kai cheng gong bu di tao lun 0982 3764 0735 7030 6134 0361 1580 4104 6062 6158.

DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS ULANHU

Ulanhu Greetings on Arrival

OW110947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived here by air today for a ten-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. The delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, greeted the Korean visitors at the Diaoyutai guesthouse.

Ulanhu Hosts Banquet

OW111844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was honored at a banquet tonight hosted by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. The delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The banquet was presided over by Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Ulanhu paid tribute to the Korean people, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, for their success in the ideological, technical and cultural fields and in the Second Seven-Year Plan. "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea," he said, "is gaining prosperity and its international prestige is rising." "The Chinese people are very much concerned with the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We sympathize with them for the misfortunes caused by the split of the country," Ulanhu said. "In the past few years, the Korean Workers' Party and government have raised several reasonable proposals and made sincere and constant efforts for the reunification of the country. President Kim Il-song's proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo provides a clear orientation for the country's reunification; it has gained support from all the Korean people and has won international praise." Ulanhu said the Chinese Government and people stand by the Korean people and support them in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, opposing any attempt to create "two Koreas." "The United States should withdraw all its [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1537 GMT on 11 May rephrases this passage as follows: "...United States should immediately withdraw all its..."] troops from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should cease its strangling of democracy and obstruction of reunification," he said. He said that with the support of peace-loving countries and people, and their own efforts, the Korean people's desire to reunify their fatherland will surely be realized.

Ulanhu said the delegation has brought the friendship of the Korean people and has provided a good opportunity for exchange of experience. "We believe the delegation's visit will promote friendship between China and Korea," he said.

Ho Chong-suk praised the friendship between the people of Korea and China. She said the friendship "was founded and nurtured by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Zhou Enlai. It has been cemented in arduous revolutionary struggles and has stood the test of time. The Korean people will do their best to develop friendship and unity with the Chinese people," she said.

She told her hosts the Korean people are working hard for the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural fields, and for the complete triumph of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

She said her delegation's visit would contribute to development of friendship between the people of Korea and China and between the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea and the National People's Congress of China.

Prior to the banquet, Ulanhu had a cordial talk with the visitors.

Present were Wu Xinyu, Li Zhen, Ou Tangliang and Guo Yingfu, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing.

ZHOU PEIYUAN LEADS CPPCC DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Delegation Leaves for Japan

OW100726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A 12-member delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee led by Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee, left here today by air for Japan to pay friendship visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Association.

Reception in Tokyo

OW111820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The Japan-China Association gave a reception here today for a delegation from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Speaking at the reception, which was attended by more than 350 people, President of the Japan-China Association Seiji Kaya noted that the delegation was visiting Japan on the eve of the 10th anniversary of normalized relations between Japan and China and of a visit to Japan by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Kaya praised the role played by the people's political consultative conference in China's development in the past three decades.

Zhou Peiyuan, leader of the delegation, replied that the strengthening of China's economic strength would enhance prospects for increased economic cooperation between China and Japan. He also said more cooperative ties between the two countries would develop to a new stage.

The delegation today attended the association's annual convention. It arrived in Tokyo Monday.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE CORPORATION PRESIDENT

OW112046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a friendly conversation with Yohei Minura, president of Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan, and his party this afternoon. The Japanese guests arrived here May 9.

XINHUA CITES REPORTS OF SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE

OW111313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- "It is no longer a question of finding proof of chemical warfare" in Kampuchea and "now we are trying to identify the varieties of toxins the Vietnamese are using," according to a Bangkok report which quoted an American doctor as saying yesterday.

Dr Amos Townsend of the U.S.-based International Rescue Committee, who had interviewed and examined hundreds of chemical warfare victims at refugee camps along Thailand's borders with Kampuchea and Laos, said he was "astounded" at the detail provided by Vietnamese defectors. He said the Vietnamese appeared to be using at least four types of micotoxins -- chemical agents that cause symptoms ranging from mild nausea to death. Townsend quoted a Vietnamese defector, an artillery gunner, as saying his unit had three types of 105-millimeter shells with chemical warheads. The Vietnamese troops, he pointed out, have also fallen victim to their own chemical artillery shells which landed too close to the Vietnamese positions when the wind shifted and blew the smoke back from the Kampuchean forces under attack. It was reported animals including deer and wild cats had died after drinking water contaminated by chemicals.

SRV TROOPS FIRE AT RESIDENTS OF GUANGXI COMMUNE

OW120303 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Recently, Vietnamese troops have been incessantly firing at members of the Shuikou commune, Longzhu County, Guangxi, China who are engaged in production, cutting wood or going to the market. The Vietnamese troops have killed or wounded a number of them, seriously affecting their production and normal life.

At 0630 on 2 May, as (Liu Tingben), member of the [name indistinct] of the Shuikou commune, was cutting wood on (Beiluan) hill on the Chinese side of the (Meiwang) River, Vietnamese troops on the other side of the river suddenly fired two shots, killing him on the spot. When his 16-year-old boy heard about this and ran toward him to try to save him, the Vietnamese troops again opened fire but failed to hit the boy. Finally, only with other commune members' assistance was it possible to bring him back.

This bloodshed caused by the Vietnamese troops at the Shuikou area in Guangxi once again proves that the Vietnamese authorities' proposal on ending all hostile armed actions by the two sides in the border region of the two countries is deceitful.

ZHAO MEETS WITH THAI FOREIGN MINISTER 11 MAY

OW111550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated China's position on Kampuchea this afternoon in a meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. "China desires to assist the ASEAN countries in promoting the alliance of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. China desires to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea," he said. He said the Chinese Government feels the efforts of Thailand and other ASEAN countries are very important in solving the Kampuchean question in a fair and reasonable way. "The Chinese Government and people firmly stand by the Kampuchean people, and support them in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation," Zhao Ziyang said.

The Thai foreign minister said Thailand cannot accept continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1430 GMT on 11 May transmits a similar report which rephrases the preceeding passage as follows: "... of Vietnamese forces or part of Vietnamese forces [hue zhe yue nan bu fen shi li 2057 5074 6390 0589 6752 0433 0528 0500] in Kampuchea."]

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Sitthi conveyed the warm greetings of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to Premier Zhao Ziyang. Zhao asked Sitthi to convey the same to the Thai prime minister. Both praised the friendship between the two countries and peoples. President at the meeting were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Koson Sinthuwanon, Thai ambassador to China.

AFP: SIHANOUK, SITTHI DISCUSS DK COALITION

OW111424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1406 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (AFP) -- Thailand has submitted to the three Cambodian resistance groups a draft joint statement under which they would form an anti-Vietnamese coalition that would retain institutions of the deposed Khmer Rouge government but would be headed by its two anti-communist leaders. Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk made the disclosure to AFP following his talks here with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. He said the Thai plan probably had the support of Bangkok's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Under the plan, Prince Sihanouk would become head of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge administration) -- replacing Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), would be made premier and Mr Khieu Samphan vice-premier.

"My talks with Mr Sitthi Sawesila went very well, but I'm afraid the formation of the coalition is not for tomorrow," said Prince Sihanouk. He added that (?he had) endorsed the Thai draft statement but indicated that the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge had conveyed what, in his view, was a negative response while Mr. Son Sann's consent was with reservations. He said that the Khmer Rouge had sent a memorandum to the Thais that did specify why they objected to the draft statement but in which they said they were unclear about some of the goals pursued by the two other resistance groups: Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction and Mr Son Sann's KPNLF. The prince said the Khmer Rouge feared that the two other groups may try to "strip them of their powers."

The Khmer Rouge, ousted by a Vietnamese military intervention in 1979, still hold the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

The Thai plan attempts to combine points made by the various resistance factions such as the retention of Democratic Kampuchea, demanded by the Khmer Rouge, and Mr Son Sann's call for broad autonomy for each of the three factions. Prince Sihanouk said that under the Thai proposal, the Khmer Rouge would not even enjoy control of defense or foreign affairs, which would be the responsibility of a joint committee comprising representatives of the three groups.

Thai sources indicated that Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, who arrived here on Sunday for a five-day visit, also met Premier Zhao Ziyang today. Yesterday he had six hours of talks with his opposite number Huang Hua and on Thursday he is to meet powerful Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. So far there has been no worldon what Mr Sitthi Sawesila discussed with Chinese leaders.

AFP: Sihanouk Refuses Top Post

OW121048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 May (AFP) -- Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today he does not want to head a coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in his country as proposed by Thailand and other non-communist Southeast Asian nations. Prince Sihanouk made his remarks a day after meeting visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who arrived Sunday for talks with Chinese leaders on formation of a tripartite coalition opposed to the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, meanwhile, took a sightseeing break today before resuming talks tomorrow with Chinese leaders apparently reluctant to back the Thai coalition plan. Beijing has to yet make public its reaction.

The Thai plan would set up a coalition including the ousted communist Khmer Rouge regime, allies of China, but led by the chiefs of the two non-communist resistance groups: Prince Sihanouk, who would be head of state, and Son Sann, who would again be his premier.

The 60-year-old Prince Sihanouk said in a statement that his views "coincided completely" with those of Mr Sitthi Sawetsila. But he added: "I seek nothing for myself or my party. I even told my Thai hosts that I didn't want to be 'chief of state.' "The exiled ruler proposed that the posts of chief of state and premier be shared by Mr Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, leader of Khmer Rouge government ousted by the Vietnamese in January 1979. The Thai plan has Mr Khieu Samphan as vice premier.

Prince Sihanouk said Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge administration), which retains Cambodian seat at the United Nations, appeared opposed to his nomination as head of state and Mr Son Sann as premier. He said they had "differences in points of view and demands" with Mr Son Sann. Yesterday he expressed doubt whether the Khmer Rouge, the principal resistance force with some 25,000 guerrillas, would go for the Thai scheme that would dilute their power. The prince said that the participation of his supporters in the tripartite coalition could be "symbolized" by the nomination of one of his aides, In Tam, as vice premier. As to the possibility of a summit of the three groups in Kuala Lumpur, Prince Sihanouk said that he agreed with Mr Sitthi Sawetsila that it should take place only after the movements reach an agreement.

ZHENG TUOBIN RECEIVES MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION

OW101322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a Malaysian trade mission led by Tan Sri Nasruddin bin Mohamed, secretary general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The mission arrived here May 6 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

During its stay in Beijing, the mission has held talks with Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, on further developing trade between the two sides. Individual Malaysian traders accompanying the mission on the visit have also held trade negotiations with China's relevant national trade corporations.

Trade circles here held that the Malaysian trade mission's visit to China will help promote understanding and develop trade between China and Malaysia. The mission is scheduled to leave here soon for a tour of Hangzhou and Shanghai before returning home.

DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA'S HEALTH SECTOR NOTED

BK111250 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] According to a 10 May XINHUA news dispatch from Rangoon, Burmese Government authorities announced that in the period between 1977-78 and 1981-82, the number of hospitals in Burma increased from 514 to 614, the number of beds for in-patient care grew by more than 2,300, and 40 new health care centers were set up for women and children.

The Burmese Government has been increasing its expenditures in the health sector and has also worked for the improvement of health conditions in rural areas. As the medical facilities and health conditions have improved, public health has also improved and there has been a marked decline in the death rate of pregnant women and new-born babies. The average lifespan of the Burmese people has also increased.

PRC REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY

OW111936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 11 May 82

["China Reassures Lebanon of Support in Anti-Israeli Combat" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim Yang Yihuai today reassured Lebanon of China's consistent support for the government and people of Lebanon in their just struggle to safeguard sovereign and territorial integrity. He reiterated China's strong condemnation of Israeli's aggressive behavior and her deep sympathy with the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their great suffering.

The Chinese diplomat made known this position during a requested meeting with Kesruan Labaki, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, who called the Chinese Government's attention to the Israeli bombing of southern Lebanon on May 9 and wished for cooperative Chinese action in the U.N. Security Council for curbing an escalation in the Israeli aggression.

The appointment was made at a time when a tense atmosphere reigns in southern Lebanon with the Palestine resistance movement being combat ready, classes suspended and factories operating in the night only.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization was said to have held a joint meeting of guerrilla leaders yesterday, resolving to strike back at any new acts of aggression by Israel. At the same time, the Israeli Cabinet called a four-hour special session Monday at which, Tel Aviv radio reports disclosed, opinions differed. While most Cabinet members were in favor of efforts to "safeguard security on the northern border," some others, however, advocated a so-called firm counterattack against "Palestine provocation."

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES OMANI JUSTICE MINISTER

OW111856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with Hilal ibn Hamad as-Sammar, minister of justice, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of Oman, and his party here this afternoon.

Attending the meeting were Liu Fuzhi, Chinese minister of justice; Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council; and al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association.

The Omani guests were entertained at a banquet in the evening hosted by Liu Fuzhi. They arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice.

U.S., USSR SEEK GAINS FROM FALKLANDS CONFLICT

OW111926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 May 82

["Round-up: Soviet Union and United States Trade Charges Over Malvinas (Falkland) Islands" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA correspondent) -- With the continuous escalation and expansion of the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are trying more and more to accuse each other of fishing in troubled waters out of selfish aims.

When U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that both Argentina and Britain "are friends of the United States" and dispatched Secretary of State Alexander Haig on a mediation mission to resolve the dispute soon after the outbreak of the Argentine-British conflict, the Soviet news agency TASS had this to say: "Washington, acting under the cover of an ostensible mediator's mission, is actually playing the role of a 'lobbyist' for British neo-colonialist affairs." The Soviet press revealed at the same time that the British Armed Forces have made an extensive use of the U.S. military bases on the Ascension Island in the South Atlantic as bases for transporting and massing British troops for military actions against Argentina. In addition, U.S. spy satellites have recorded in detail the movements of Argentine troops and relayed the information it obtained to the British Defense Ministry at regular intervals. The PRAVDA said in an article that the "secret military cooperation" between London and Washington has made "the current conflict in the South Atlantic look more heinous."

In mid-April, when Haig proposed to Argentina the creation of a trilateral administration on the Malvinas Islands with U.S. participation, the Soviet mass media pointed out that the United States, in advancing such a proposal, was trying to "hoist the Stars and Stripes" on the Malvinas Islands. The Soviet newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN said that once the above-mentioned plan materializes, "the Malvinas Islands will actually fall into the hands of the United States and NATO."

Immediately after the United States stopped its "mediation" efforts and announced sanctions on Argentina, TASS condemned the United States for "trampling underfoot the elementary principles of international law" and "carrying out once again the policy of 'steel fists' against the Third World." Brezhnev said on May 4: "The imperialist nature of Washington's policies toward Latin American countries is once again borne out clearly in the British-Argentine conflict."

The Soviet media stressed that what the United States has done in the Malvinas crisis is aimed at attaining "its selfish political and strategic objectives" and "reinforcing its strategic position in the South Atlantic." During the period, Soviet journals have time and again pointed out "the strategic and economic importance" of the Malvinas Islands. The RED STAR said: "If the Suez Canal or the Panama Canal were closed, they (the Malvinas Islands) would be most vital to many countries." Besides, the paper said, the Malvinas Islands "are abundant with petroleum reserves which, according to statistics, are 13 times the proven deposits at the North Sea." TASS said: "With such a base, one can control the outlet of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." "Washington has long been coveting the (Malvinas') strategic position in the Atlantic and the rich oil reserves on the islands," it said.

The United States has also shown an extremely great interest in what the Soviet Union has said and done in regard to the area. AP reported on April 13 that five Soviet warships were cruising in the South Atlantic to provide the Argentines with the information they intercepted. "The Soviets fly reconnaissance missions aboard TU-95 Bear bombers from fields in Guinea and Angola out over the South Atlantic," the dispatch said. Sources said such reconnaissance bombers could observe the movements of the British fleet on its way to the Falklands, it added.

The American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL said on April 15: "Barely two hours after Mr. Haig left the (Argentine) Foreign Ministry Saturday (April 10) night, another visitor slipped in to see Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez. He was Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov." "He was eager to know how the talks were progressing," the paper added. As a result, it said, "Argentina declined a Soviet offer of 'military support.'"

A UPI dispatch dated May 3 quoted intelligence sources as saying that the Soviets had launched eight satellites into orbits over the South Atlantic between March 31 and April 28 to monitor military movements in the area. These satellites fell into three categories: photo reconnaissance satellites, communications satellites with listening-in devices and radar signals satellites with listening-in devices. The Soviet move immediately aroused strong reactions from U.S. officials who had warned the Soviet Union more than once not to meddle in the situation around the Malvinas Islands. President Ronald Reagan told U.S. reporters that obviously the Soviet Union had provided Argentina with intelligence about the British fleet sailing for the Malvinas Islands. He hoped that the Soviet Union would "butt out" of the British-Argentine conflict. Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese warned the Soviets to "stay out of the situation and not do anything that would make it worse." In an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on May 3, Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated explicitly that if the United States had "stood aside and failed to assume our historic responsibilities in this situation," East-West overtones (would) develop very rapidly" as the Soviets "successfully fished in troubled waters." U.S. mass media pointed out that the Soviet Union intended to "get a foothold in the strategic South Atlantic" and that it "might acquire naval ports in the South Atlantic, valuable help for their growing fleet."

The reproaches heaped upon each other by the two superpowers serve only to betray their real intentions. The Mexican newspaper EL NATIONAL pointed out that both the United States and the Soviet Union have made great efforts to intervene in the conflict in the southern tip of America. "The two hegemonist countries are trying to seize more power each in their own ways," it said.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS IMPROVING URBAN CONSTRUCTION

HK120615 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Do the Good Things Well"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the government has spent much money and devoted much energy to speeding up municipal construction, and a lot of good things have been done for the people in the urban areas. For example, houses have been built, traffic conditions have been improved, the "three wastes" have been properly handled, many trees have been planted in and around cities, and the number of service institutions and networks has been increased. However, the same thing may have different effects in different places. In some places, we can get twice the results with half the effort, while in other places, we get only half the results with twice the effort and are blamed by the masses.

Why can't we do the good things well? There are many reasons. One of the major ones is that we have not paid attention to economic returns and work efficiency. Some good things are being delayed repeatedly. The masses have to suffer a great deal before they can actually get something out of these good things. For example, after tapwater pipes are installed or after roads are repaired, the waste mud is not cleared away and many "imitation hills" are created in and around residential areas. People then must climb slopes on sunny days and struggle through mud on rainy days; this is particularly hard for the aged. Another example is that water and electricity and gas supplies to newly built houses have not been provided for a long time. Since some projects lack overall planning, within a short time they are built and then dismantled and so on. Things like this often remind people of a proverb: "The road to happiness is strewn with setbacks."

In order to have good things progress smoothly, first of all we must solve problems regarding the work style of the leading organs. During the Qing Dynasty, a county official of Pengxi County in Sichuan Province once hung an antithetical couplet outside the government office. The couplet said: "Frankly speaking, I am ashamed that I have done very little to promote what is beneficial to the people; but I have a feeling that there are far too many redundant officials." It was indeed very difficult for the county official to do anything beneficial for the people during his lifetime. Even if some individual officials wanted to do some good things, eventually they could only say, "Frankly speaking, I am ashamed of myself." However, times have changed. Our party is enthusiastic about promoting what is beneficial and eliminating what is harmful for the people. Every party cadre must be worthy of this glorious historical mission and must not become a "redundant official" who accomplishes nothing. Since the major leading cadres of the Chengdu Municipal People's Government have a sense of responsibility, the efficiency of municipal construction is relatively high. The leading cadres take the lead to go down to the grassroots to listen to people's opinions, solve problems and take the lead in setting a good work style. There are leading cadres assigned to the frontline of all large projects to help solve problems. Thus, good things are carried out in a smooth manner without any "setbacks."

At present, since some residents in the urban areas do not have a thorough understanding of the economic situation of our country and do not know that the government has tried its best to improve the standard of living of the masses, they resent municipal construction. Regarding this problem we must carry out ideological and educational work on the masses by listing what has been done. However, it is undeniable that resentment does exist among the masses because feudal practices have hampered the good things. In this regard, we must take only practical actions to improve the work style and raise work efficiency so as to eliminate their resentment.

MA HONG DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING PLANNED ECONOMY

HK100725 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 5

[Article by Ma Hong [7456 3163] excerpted from 20 April ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL]: "Strengthen Planned Economy, Improve Planning"]

[Text] Recently, Comrade Chen Yun has on several occasions talked about strengthening planned economy and put forth the fundamental questions in current economic work. His words are of great significance theoretically and practically. We have achieved enormous results in carrying out the correct policies of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy in the past few years. In the future, we will continue to carry out these policies. At the same time, we should see that some new conditions and problems have emerged in the course of implementing these policies. For example, after the enterprises have been given greater power in making decisions and the responsibility systems have been carried out in the countryside, many problems regarding the ways to strengthen planned economy and improve planning need to be studied. At present, a tendency of weakening and even departing from planned economy exists in varying degrees in agricultural and industrial production, capital construction, the spheres of circulation and distribution, and foreign trade. After the downfall of the "gang of four," many of our comrades who were engaged in theoretical research proceeded from the requirments of planned economy and probed into various problems dealing with planning, the market, commodities and value. They achieved results in this connection. However, some of them held the erroneous viewpoint of negating the socialist planned economy. Comrade Chen Yun's talks have provided us with a scientific guiding ideology in analyzing the conditions and correctly handling problems.

The practice of our country's socialist construction shows that in order to uphold the socialist economic system, it is necessary to base planned economy on public ownership. Only when planned economy is put into practice will it be possible to ensure that the national economy will develop harmoniously and proportionately, to raise economic results, to fulfill the requirements of the basic socialist economic laws and to meet the people's material and cultural needs. Upholding planned economy is essentially a major problem concerning whether we can follow the socialist road and adhere to Marxism.

In order to carry out planned economy with better results, the people should be given to understand what planned economy is and to understand that all the activities of the nation should be coordinated like pieces in a chess game. In particular, party members and the cadres should cultivate this understanding and help the people of the whole country cultivate this understanding. A plan is drawn and carried out by man. Only when people understand what planned economy is can they do a good job of planning. Ours is a united socialist country, where unified planning is required for economic construction and all the activities should be coordinated like pieces in a chess game. At present, the leaders of some units cherish ideas of selfish departmentalism and decentralism. This question deserves close attention and must be solved seriously. For example, some comrades confine their scope to partial interests, ignore the interests of the whole, weaken and even depart from the state's unified planning. Shouting the slogan of "enlivening" the economy, some wilfully depart from the path of planning and blindly engage in construction. Others construct economic barriers and interfere with and divide the socialist unified market. These deeds weaken and even disrupt planned economy and run counter to the requirement of coordinating all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game. In observing and handling a problem, we must first proceed from the interests of the state as a whole and must not make selfish calculations about our partial and personal interests and disobey the state's unified planning. In drawing up a plan, we may meet questions concerning interests and relationships, such as the relationship between the central and local levels, the relationships between the state, the enterprise and the individual staff or workers, and the relationship between long term and immediate interests.

These questions are very complicated and should be analyzed concretely and handled properly in accordance with the correct principles and by simultaneously taking the interests of all quarters into consideration. To understand planned economy and the coordination of all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game is to lay a foundation ideologically for correctly and promptly solving these questions.

To strengthen the planned economy, we must strive to improve planning and make planning more scientific. There were some mistakes and faults in planning for some time in the past. They were caused chiefly by the "left" guiding ideology. They found expression in the blind pursuit of the growth of output value and in the one-sided stress on iron and steel production at the expense of proper proportions and good economic results. Thus, a plan could not be drawn up scientifically and ended in failure in most cases. Some people doubted and even negated the system of planned economy when they saw some defects and mistakes in planning. Undoubtedly this was an incorrect attitude. However, we must face up to the problems and defects in planning, resolutely and vigorously improve planning and heighten the scientific nature of planning. The authoritativeness of planning depends on the scientific nature of planning. Only by continuously heightening the scientific nature of planning will it be possible to fully display the superiority of planned economy. At present, the guiding ideology for developing the economy has been rectified and a series of principles and policies have been laid down and proved to be correct in practice. This imposes higher demands on planning and at the same time creates favorable conditions for heightening the scientific nature of planning. Our planning work continues to improve. It is incorrect for one to take a defect in planning as an excuse to go one's own way and refuse to carry out the state's unified plan.

To heighten the scientific nature of planning, we must work vigorously in many ways under the guidance of the economic theories contained in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, we are particularly required to do the following jobs well: First, we must clearly understand the immediate and long-term needs of society, including the needs for production and consumption and the needs for developing the cultural, educational, public health and scientific enterprises. We must set up enterprises by integrating long-term and short-term plans. We must study ways to adopt a "rolling plan" to make the yearly plans and long-term plans dovetail. Second, we must develop production and arrange consumption proportionately according to social needs and establish a rational system for drawing up plans and fixing quotas. Third, we must correctly handle the long-term and immediate interests. Fourth, we must strengthen statistical work and transmission of information and do a good job of economic forecasting. Fifth, we must set up a complete range of systems and methods regarding quota management, statistics, quality inspection, balancing and auditing. Sixth, we must correctly apply quantitative economics, systems engineering and the input-output method and use advanced calculating instruments to work out reference data for drawing up plans. Seventh, in drawing up plans, we must put emphasis on adopting the methods of going from the top downward and from the bottom upward and organize those responsible for planning and economic work, leaders and representatives of staff and workers of various enterprises, representatives of commune members, and scholars to repeatedly discuss the plans, so that the best plans can be drawn up.

Correctly handling the relationship between planned economy and market regulation is an important link in strengthening planned economy and improving planning. Comrades engaged in theoretical work formerly made many suggestions on this question. Some of these suggestions were not very correct. Accepting Comrade Chen Yun's opinion, the CCP Central Committee pointed out in its "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China": "It is necessary to have planned economy and at the same time give play to the supplementary role of market regulation on the basis of public ownership. We must strive to promote commodity production and exchange on a socialist basis." This is a scientific thesis on the relationship between planned economy and market regulation.

We should have an overall understanding of this formulation. We should explain systematically and theoretically the reason why there must be planned economy in order to uphold the socialist system. We should make convincing criticism against all viewpoints which weaken and even depart from planned economy. At the same time, it must be noted that by putting emphasis on planned economy now we do not mean that we do not want to give play to the supplementary role of market regulation, and still less do we mean that we should not strive to promote commodity production and exchange on a socialist basis. Such commodity production and exchange on a socialist basis falls within the scope of the socialist planned economy and does not depart from planned economy. After the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production was basically completed in 1956, Comrade Chen Yun said: "Planning is the main body of industrial and agricultural production. Free production conforming to fluctuations in the market and lying within the scope of the state plan is a supplement to planned production." His remarks are still of great significance in guiding us in correctly handling the relationship between planned economy and market regulation.

In short, the national economy as a whole should adhere to the policy of relying mainly on planned economy and supplementing it with market regulation. This is true not only with industry and agriculture but also with other sectors of the national economy. There must be a mandatory plan for the staple products concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood, no matter whether they are industrial products, agricultural products, means of production or means of consumption. Industry is socialized mass production. Under the socialist economic system, there must be a mandatory plan for the staple industrial products which concern the national economy and the people's livelihood. As collectivization has already been achieved in our country's agriculture, the realization of such a plan means, in concrete terms at present, collection of taxes on the state purchase and the assigned purchase quotas of agricultural and sideline products. The mandatory plan must be upheld. Of course, in places where a mandatory plan is unsuitable, there should be a guiding plan for leading socioeconomic activities onto the path of the socialist planned economy.

Attention should be paid to giving play to the supplementary role of market regulation. In drawing up a state plan, whether it is a mandatory plan or a guiding plan, the law of value should be fully considered and applied, economic accounting strictly carried out and economic results raised. Prices, revenues and credits should play the role of an economic lever in controlling the production of goods in excessive supply, developing the production of goods in short supply, promoting the restructuring of industrial enterprises, readjusting the level of profits of enterprises, and encouraging enterprises to improve their management, increase production and profits and raise economic results. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the formulation of economic laws and the intervention by administrative decrees and give play to the role of organs dealing with industrial and commerical management, statistics, financing and banking in guiding and supervising the national economy as a whole, so that the economic activities in all localities, departments and units may be developed rationally, fully and without going against the state's unified plan.

EDITORIAL ON NEW STATE SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

HK071250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Experiment in the Reform of the Economic System"]

[Text] In order to streamline the administrative structure, improve work efficiency and overcome bureaucratism, the State Council has recently trimmed the original 52 ministries and commissions to 39. The Sixth Ministry of Machine Building is one of those ministries and commissions that has been integrated or abolished. One way of streamlining the administrative structure is to integrate or abolish organs. Another is to convert a government administrative department in charge of industry into an economic entity run along the lines of an enterprise.

The abolition of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building which is replaced by the China State Shipbuilding Corporation is a major breakthrough in industrial reorganization and integration. It is also an important experiment in the reform of our economic system. Apart from the state shipbuilding corporation, we have also established other industrial entities, such as the automobile industrial company and so forth. The establishment of these industrial entities will help to overcome the defects of "government-run enterprises" by improving economic returns and running enterprises better.

As an important part of the machine building industry, the shipbuilding industry is now one step ahead. The China State Shipbuilding Corporation is chiefly made up of the major shipyards, assembly plants and scientific research and design units. It is an economic organization which will enable us to change the existing administrative management system, break the bonds of different areas and different departments and bring about the unity of rights, responsibilities and interests. The state shipbuilding corporation will combine industry with trading, products for military use with products for civilian use, shipbuilding with ship repairs, and scientific research with production. What was once a government department is now an organization that exercises unified leadership and control at all levels. Such an approach helps to better use economic means to develop production and operation activities and to improve economic returns. It helps in making overall arrangements for various tasks and better servicing consumers. It also helps in the increasing the amount of exports shipped.

After over 30 years of construction efforts, our shipbuilding industry has developed into a relatively complete system, from scientific research to design, initial assembling and complete assembling. Apart from carrying out shipbuilding assignments to meet domestic needs, the shipbuilding industry still has the capacity to build oceangoing ships for export. The two oceangoing cargo ships of 27,000 tons each, exported by the Dalian shipyard in the first quarter of this year, were praised for their quality in shipping and shipbuilding circles abroad. This shows that the ships built in our country are of high quality and can be put on the international market. But irrational phenomena have existed in the administrative system. Departments work independently and control is exercised on a scattered basis, causing overlapping production or construction and bringing about an irrational situation in which projects both "big and complete" and "small and complete" are being sought in all the shipyards. Difficulties are also encountered as far as products for export are concerned. After careful consideration, the party Central Committee and the State Council have held that to solve these problems, the machine building industry must carry out reorganization and integration based on different operations. The production departments and the user departments must establish a system of contracts and business orders between them. The management system must be reformed. In a word, we must follow the road of integration. Of course, this reform cannot be completed in one stroke. It must proceed in a systematic manner. We must keep accumulating experiences. It will take some time to carry this reform to its conclusion.

Communications and transportation are the weak link in the national economy, whereas land and water transportation is the weak link in communications and transportation. We need a large number of boats and ships to extensively develop land and water transportation. Therefore, the shipbuilding industry in China has wide prospects. The natural conditions of our country's inland water transportation and coastal navigation are favorable. The extensive work of offshore oil exploration and exploitation will start soon. Manufacturing various facilities for exploiting offshore oil is also an important task of our shipbuilding industry.

To ensure that the shipbuilding industry will effectively meet the needs of economic development, the state shipbuilding corporation will employ new technology and skills and use new materials to accomplish the central task of enhancing economic returns. It should carry out guided and systematic technical reforms, renew equipment, organize cooperation in specialized production, enhance capability for manufacturing ships and boats, raise the technical and management levels of the shipbuilding industry and manufacture more and more China-built complete sets of facilities.

At present, we still import a number of complete sets of component parts to build ships and boats for export. We should gradually promote the production of Chinese-built component parts.

The state shipbuilding corporation should persist in formulating unified plans. It should work out unified plans to deal with matters related to guiding principles and policies, arrangements, important capital construction, technical reforms, important foreign trade and national cooperation in specialized production, and so forth. In accordance with the principle of formulating unified plans and implementing unified policy toward foreign countries, we should encourage competition between companies and enterprises in various localities. They should compete with each other in matters such as quality, deadlines for completing projects, prices and services so as to arouse their enthusiasm and attain greater economic returns.

Various departments of the national economy are an organic whole. The production departments of the shipbuilding industry should serve consumers well, whereas consumers should energetically support the work of the production departments. To meet the needs of national defense, we should attach prime importance to the production of military goods. To ensure normal navigation, we should also place ship-repair business in an important position. We should implement an economic contract system in the production of military and civilian shipbuilding and ship-repair business.

The state shipbuilding corporation should stick to the principle of self-reliance by emphasizing domestic production. At the same time, it should import advanced technology, necessary facilities and materials to ensure that those exported sips and boats will be up to international navigational standards. Many countries have implemented policies beneficial to protecting and supporting their own shipbuilding industry. While pursuing an open-door policy, we should also implement policies which will support our national inudstry, including our shipbuilding industry.

The fact that our shipbuilding industry has broken the barriers between regions and departments and taken the road of integration and reform is a great change in the management systems and methods. People's ideological understanding and work methods should be suited to such great changes. Establishing the China State Shipbuilding Corporation is a new thing. Due to the fact that we are still lacking experience, problems of this or that kind will inevitably occur and we will encounter various difficulties. The state, departments and localities concerned should support and help the shipbuilding industry so that it will be continuously improve and develop. We should expect that the broad masses of staff and workers of the shipbuilding industry will go all out to work hard, constantly raise their production management level and enhance economic returns so that beneficial experience will be gained in the reform of our economic system.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES NEW AUTOMOTIVE CORPORATION

OW081241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- The China Automotive Industry Corporation was declared established in Beijing on 7 May. This is the second transdepartmental and transregional specialized corporation set up after the China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation. State Councillor Bo Yibo spoke at the first session of the board of directors which concluded on 7 May. He said the establishment of the China Automotive Industry Corporation is another important breakthrough in restructuring our country's economic system and it is a happy event.

The China Automotive Industry Corporation will take economic measures to administer China's automotive industry. At present, there are some 140 associated companies, plants and scientific research and information units under the corporation.

The establishment of the corporation will help change step by step the former backward production system in China's automotive industry with production duplicated at small and poorly equipped plants set up in various places; help restructure and reorganize these plants in accordance with the needs of coordination among specialized departments; help promote updating of products and technical renovations at enterprises; and thereby promote the healthy development of the automotive industry.

Rao Bin was elected president of the board of directors of the corporation at the board's first meeting. Two consultative organs, including a technical committee and a financial committee, will be set up under the board of directors. The general manager of the corporation will be responsible to the board of directors. The general manager has the right to direct production and management. Each term of office of the general manager will be 3 years. With the approval of the board of directors, Li Gang was assigned as the first general manager.

Associated companies will be set up to manufacture a series of products of one category and each will have one motor vehicle plant as the backbone, while a number of local small motor vehicle plants will be organized to promote production through coordination of specialized functions. Two associated motor vehicle companies have been set up under the corporation. One is the Dongfeng Associated Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Company with the No 2 motor vehicle plant that used to manufacture "Dongfeng" trucks as the backbone; the other is the Nanjing Associated Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Company with the Nanjing motor vehicle plant that used to produce "Leap Forward" vehicles as the backbone. Preparations are underway to set up the "Liberation" Associated Motor Vehicle Company, the Heavy-Duty Trucks Associated Company, the Bejing-Tianjin-Hebei Associated Motor Vehicle Company, the Shanghai Tractor and Motor Vehicle Company and an associated company to produce accessories and spare parts.

TAX ON REVENUE FROM FOREIGN SHIPS ANNOUNCED

OW112243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China has announced that, according to provisions of China's income tax law concerning foreign enterprises and detailed rules and regulations for its implementation, five percent of the total revenue of each foreign ship from freight and passenger transport shippings in Chinese ports will be considered taxable income, XINHUA learned here today.

For a foreign ship producing renvenue of less than five million yuan (renminbi) in each shipment, the total tax burden will be 4.025 percent of the total revenue. This includes one percent for income tax, 0.5 percent for local income tax, 2.5 percent for consolidated industry and commercial tax plus 0.025 percent for local surtax.

The announcement says that according to article 14 of the foreign enterprise income tax law, in the event that the income tax and the local income tax are not paid within the prescribed time limit, a fine of 0.5 percent of the overdue tax payment will be imposed on a daily basis.

The original "regulations for taxation on the transportation incomes of vessels of foreign nationalities," promulgated on June 21, 1974 will remain in force as far as tax declaration, reduction and exemption and the handling of defaults are concerned, the announcement says.

The announcement was issued on April 30.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL NOTES BIG RETAIL TRADE INCREASE

OW120108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The total number of retail shops, restaurants, snack shops, and other shops belonging to the service trades in China has increased by 150 percent in the past three years, but more such services are needed to meet the growing demand, according to the recent issue of the ECONOMIC INFORMATION. By the end of 1981, there were 3.29 million shops in China, run by the state, collective units and by self-employed persons. These services have a total of 16.24 million workers, 73 percent more than in 1978.

The increase helps enliven the market, convenience the people and boost the economy in addition to providing more employment, the paper said.

The number of peasant markets in the cities and countryside rose to 43,000 in 1981, 29.3 percent over 1978.

The difficulty urban residents have experienced in the past in buying things, eating out, having haircuts and repairing things has been relieved, as 70 percent of the new shops were opened in residential quarters in the past three years, the paper said.

By the end of 1981, there were an average of 35.4 retail shops for every 10,000 urban dwellers, compared with 16.2 in 1978, and every 10,000 peasants had an average of 16.7 as against 9.7.

The average number of restaurants and snack shops for every 10,000 urban residents rose from 4.2 in 1978 to 12 in 1981, while those for 10,000 peasants increased from 0.6 to 3.1.

Commerce and catering and service trades run by collective units and self-employed persons grew faster than those run by the state, the paper said.

The workforce in shops run by collective units rose from 32.8 percent of the total in 1978 to 37.1 percent in 1981, while that in the state shops dropped from 62.8 percent to 47 percent. Of the total workforce, the self-employed shot up from 4.4 percent to 15.8 percent.

Even so, the paper noted, the workforce engaged in commerce and catering and service trades was only 1.6 percent of China's total population at the end of 1981. This demonstrates that shops and workers in these trades still fall short of the needs of the people, the growth of the national economy and the rise in people's purchasing power. Therefore, the paper said, efforts must continue in the current economic readjustment to expand commerce and catering and service trades. The rational distribution of shops must be ensured and more workers should be employed, the paper said.

FANG YI SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON TIN PRODUCTION

OW112251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Kunming, May 10 (XINHUA) -- China will boost tin production by organizing scientists and technologists to tackle major problems, according to State Councillor Fang Yi who spoke at a national conference of scientists of tin production and research, which closed recently in China's biggest tin producing city, Gejiu, Yunnan Province.

The conference was sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry.

Efforts will be made to conduct research into the geological conditions of tin mine areas and ways to raise ore-dressing rate and the recovery rate of tin in metallurgy, the state councillor said.

Tin substitutes, technologies to recycle tin, the multipurpose utilization of tin resources and environmental protection will also be high on the agenda of the research program, he said.

The state councillor urged that scientists of industrial plants and mines, research institutes and universities and colleges be organized into a unified force for the purpose.

"Unplanned and rash exploitation of tin resources by localities must be stopped," he said.

HU YAOBANG, ZHAO ZIYANG AT SHA MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW120446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held at the West Hall of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon for Comrade Sha Qianli, a fine CCP member, people's political activist and vice chairman of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. More than 800 people, including party and state leaders and people from all walks of life in the capital, mourned this faithful proletarian fighter with deep grief.

Comrade Sha Qianli's portrait was hung at the solemn memorial hall where a box containing his ashes, covered by the CCP flag, was placed.

Wreaths were presented by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the CPPCC National Committee.

Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Yao Yilin, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu and Yang Jingren attended the memorial meeting and presented wreaths.

Wreaths were also presented by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Chong, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Rong Yiren, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Zhou Peiyuan, and Liu Fei, responsible persons of departments concerned and democratic parties and Comrade Sha Qianli's friends.

Comrade Peng Zhen presided over the memorial meeting and Comrade Ulanhu delivered a memorial speech.

Following the memorial meeting, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao extended sincere regards to Comrade Sha Qianli's wife Huang Guolin and his sons and daughters.

Wreaths were also sent by the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Legal Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, the Ministry of Commerce, various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, leading organs of Jiangsu Province and Shanghai Municipality, the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee, and leading organs of Wu County of Jiangsu Province.

The box containing Comrade Sha Qianli's ashes was placed in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries, after the memorial meeting.

HUANG HUA HOSTS BEIJING RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATS

OW112054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, gave a reception here this afternoon in honor of diplomatic envoys of various countries in China and their wives.

The reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. Huang Hua introduced the six vice-ministers and three advisers to the Foreign Ministry to the guests.

SMALL FERTILIZER PLANTS BEGIN TO SHOW PROFIT

OW082154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 8 May (XINHUA) -- China's small nitrogenous fertilizer industry earned a net profit of 9.29 million yuan in the first quarter of this year. This is the first time the entire industry has shown a profit, ending 17 years of continuous losses.

At present, there are more than 1,300 small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises operating in our country. In 1981, their synthetic ammonia output accounted for more than one half of the country's total output and thus occupied a decisive position in the country's chemical fertilizer industry. However, many plants were long on difficulties and suffered heavy losses due to such problems as confusion in management and administration, high consumption, losses and waste and so on. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, in order to solve the problem of failing small nitrogenous fertilizer plants as quickly as possible, the Ministry of Chemical Industry closed down and suspended production at 250 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and concentrated efforts on reorganizing and upgrading the remaining production enterprises.

By 1981, small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the country that showed a profit increased to 610, and failing plants decreased to 705. The industry's net loss decreased from 970 million yuan in 1976 to 39 million yuan in 1981. Shanghai, Sichuan, Beijing Jiangsu, Hunan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Liaoning, Hebei and Nei Monggol each showed an overall profit. Every small nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Shanghai and Beijing made a profit.

To solve the problems of some provinces and autonomous regions where small nitrogenous fertilizer plants still were rather high in consumption and suffering rather serious losses, the Ministry of Chemical Industry held a national on-the-spot meeting in Hohhot, Nei Monggol, in late April for small nitrogenous fertilizer plants to end losses and increase profits. The meeting called on all localities to continue to pay attention to readjusting and reorganizing small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, and called for small nitrogenous fertilizer plants to actively develop technical cooperation, strengthen technical training of workers and staff members, further reduce coal and power consumption and strive hard to achieve the goal of showing an overall profit in 1982.

ECONOMIC BODY SETS UP QUALITY CONTROL BUREAU

HK120738 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0728 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- This reporter has received some information from the State Economic Commission: With the approval of the State Council, the State Economic Commission, which recently underwent a reform and a reshuffle, has set up a quality control bureau. This is China's first quality control organization in the last 30 years and more.

Under the current domestic situation in which the country is streamlining its organizations, the establishment of the quality control bureau within the State Economic Commission, which is responsible for the state's economic work, shows that the state attaches importance to quality control and assigns quality control a firmly important position.

The quality control bureau will be engaged in strengthening the state's leadership over the quality control work in enterprises, in meeting the increasingly high demands for quality in state construction work, people's livelihood and the export trade, and in promoting the concrete benefits of state economic construction.

There are three sections within the bureau which will be in charge of the following tasks: drafting the guiding principles, policies and regulations regarding product quality, the quality of construction projects, the quality of communications and transportation, and the quality of postal, telecommunications and commercial services; participating in the formulation of plans for improving quality, increasing the varieties of products and improving services; organizing the promotion of overall quality controls and organizing a concrete way public appraisals of high-quality products, high-quality projects and advanced enterprises in promoting quality control; putting forth measures for improving quality; organizing the training of quality control personnel; and handling major problems in quality.

A responsibile person of the Chinese quality control organization said that through practice, China will gradually form an integrated and Chinese socialist type of overall quality control system. According the historical records, China was one of the first countries to carry out quality control work. According to historical documents, China had a system for testing the quality of weapons made of bronze such as swords and spears about 2,400 years ago. Following the establishment of new China, the importance of improving quality has been repeatedly stressed in the course of economic development. After emulating foreign experience in quality control and integrating foreign experience with China's concrete conditions, our country has started putting into practice the Chinese overall quality control system. This system demands that we should devote ourselves to the adoption of a most economical method for producing products that give the consumers every satisfaction in regard to both price and quality. This system also demands that as far as possible, we should, with the least amount of consumption, create the greatest use value.

FURTHER ON DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

HONGQI Editorial

HK110925 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 pp 7-8, 12

[Editorial: "A Major Event in the State's Political Life"]

[Text] The "draft of the revised Constitution of the PRC" has been examined and approved by the national constitutional revision committee, and a resolution has been passed by the 23d Meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee for its publication and for its discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is major event in the state's political life. We must do a good job of the nationwide discussion of the "draft of the revised constitution."

The "draft of the revised constitution" makes substantial revisions to the current constitution. The current constitution of our country was approved at the First Session of the Fifth NPC in March 1978. At that time, the "gang of four" had been smashed only a short time before and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee had not been convened. Owing to the limitations of the historical conditions at that time, there was not enough time to make a comprehensive summing-up of the experiences and lessons of the socialist revolution and construction in the 30 years after the founding of the PRC, and there was not enough time to thoroughly eliminate the influence of some "leftist" ideas emerging during the decade of turmoil on the articles of the constitution. Consequently, in the current constitution there are quite a few elements that reflect outdated and erronous political theories and viewpoints and quite a few regulations that do not conform to the practical situation. Although the Second and Third Sessions of the Fifth NPC had made some amendments to one or two articles, no great changes had been made. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in December 1978, great changes have taken place and major progress has been made in the political, economic and cultural life of our country. The party and state have shifted the focal point of the work, the party has made a new and scientific analysis of the class situation in the country, the state has scored major achievements in building a socialist democratic system and has set forth further demands, and major reforms of the state leading system and the national economic system are being carried out.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in particular has accomplished the task of bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology, comprehensively summed up the historical experiences in the socialist revolution and construction and explicitly defined a path and some major points for achieving socialist modernization that are applicable to the situation in our country. All this was not and could not have been reflected in the current constitution. Moreover, as a fundamental law of the state, many of the articles and stipulations in the current constitution are also not complete, well-knit, specific and explicit. In brief, the constitution approved in 1978 does not keep abreast of the political, economic and cultural reality of our country or suit the needs of the modernization drive of our country. In September 1980, at the suggestion of the CCP Central Committee, the Third Session of the Fifth NPC passed a resolution on setting up a constitutional revision committee to take charge of the work of revising the current constituion. In the past year and more, under the solicitude and leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the constitutional revision committee and its secretariat, acting on the principles that "the leadership should integrate itself with the masses" and that "the experiences of our own country should be integrated with international ones" and proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, have carried out extensive investigations and studies to collect opinions from various quarters. After repeated deliberations and discussions, they have set forth the "draft of the revised constitution" for discussion. After examining and revising the draft for discussion chapter by chapter and article by article, the NPC Standing Committee passed a resolution for its publication. After extensive discussions by the people of the whole country and further revisions, it will be submitted to the Fifth Session of the NPC to be held this year for examination and official approval. Revising the constitution is a very serious and earnest job. It is a project of far-reaching significance in building our country politically during the new historical period.

Of the three constitutions we had before, the one approved by the First Session of the First NPC in September 1954 was a fairly good and consummate one. At that time, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, the work of drawing up the constitution was carried out in a very serious and solemn manner. It was during the "Great Cultural Revolution" that the constitution was practically annulled. The next two constitutions reflected in different degrees the abnormal situation in the state's life, but they were very imperfect. However, in 1954, when the work of socialist transformation had just started, it was naturally impossible for a constitution that came into being at that time to reflect the situation of the state after the completion of the socialist transformation. The current "draft of the revised constitution" has retained many of the stipulations of the 1954 constitution that are still applicable today. At the same time, in the light of the great changes in the situation of the country since then and under the guidance of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," it has paid full attention to summing up the great achievements and basic experiences of the socialist revolution and construction in our country in the past three decades and added many new stipulations. The "draft of the revised constitution" has summed up the fundamental experiences in our history in the past 100 years and more, particularly since the beginning of this century, and recorded the achievements of the people of the whole country in their protracted struggle in the course of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The draft takes as its general guiding ideology the upholding of the four basic principles and, in the form of a fundamental law, defines the fundamental task of the people of the whole country as the building of our country into a modernized state with a high degree of democracy and civilization. It has also showed clearly the domestic guarantee and the international conditions for accomplishing this task -- strengthening the unity of all nationalities throughout the country and the unification of the country at home and, in international affairs, upholding the correct foreign policy, strengthening mutual support with the peoples of various countries, safeguarding world peace and promoting the progressive cause of mankind.

Acting on historical experiences and proceeding from reality, the draft has defined fairly completely the fundamental political and economic systems of the state and the principles for developing culture and building spiritual civilization and enriched the contents of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and the needs of the new historical period, the draft pays attention to strengthening the building of state organs and makes some important new stipulations on state organization. In brief, the "draft of the revised constitution" has been revised and drawn up under a correct guiding principle after our party had accomplished the task of bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology. It has absorbed quite amply historical experiences and lessons and has recorded quite amply the great progress our country has made in various aspects and the orientation of reforms since the third plenary session of the party. It is therefore a fairly consummate and well-considered draft.

As a result of the efforts of the people of the whole country in the past few years, the various aspects of the country have now been restored to normal and have become stable, and the long-term objective of struggle has also been made clear. After being extensively discussed by the people of the whole country, who will sum up their ideas and make further amendments, and after being examined and approved by the NPC, the draft will become the fundamental law of our country during the new historical period. It will be a stable and solemn fundamental law that will function over a very long historical period. It will play a far-reaching and important role in ensuring the long-term stability of our country, in building and improving our socialist political, economic and cultural systems, in ensuring the consolidation of the state and the democratic rights of the people, in achieving the institutionalization of socialist democracy and in building the socialist legal system. Owing to changes in the actual situation, it will perhaps be necessary to make some amendments in the future, but it will only be amendments or supplements to individual articles. The more prudent and careful we are in revising the constitution now, the more likely we are to have a constitution of long-term stability.

It is precisely for this reason that the current discussion of the "draft of the revised constitution" by the whole people is of very great significance. First of all, discussion by the whole people will make the new constitution more complete. A constitution gives expression to the will of the people of the whole country. The revision of the constitution should not be done by a small number of people and it is imperative to sum up correct ideas on the basis of a high degree of democracy. When the people of all nationalities, all localities and all strata throughout the country are engaged in extensive and fully democratic discussions, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas, the constitution will be in a better position to reflect the conditions of the whole country and the will and aspirations of the entire people. Secondly, the discussion of the "draft of the revised constitution" by the whole people is also a nationwide study or self-education in the fundamental law of the state. Owing to the fact that socialist democracy and the legal system in our country are still incomplete and that, over a considerably long period of time in the past, the constitution has been cast aside or has been incomplete, with the result that no attention has been paid to it, there is quite an extensive lack of knowledge and sense of a constitutional and legal system among the people of our country. It is necessary, by means of discussion by the whole people, to raise the understanding of the cadres at various levels and the broad masses on the status and function of the constitution in the state's life and raise their consciousness in abiding by and defending the honor of the consitution. The discussion of the constitution by the whole people serves as a school for the cadres at various levels and the broad masses to study and grasp the basic spirit and main content of the constitution. It is necessary, by means of discussion by the whole people, to raise the understanding of the cadres at various levels and the broad masses on the four basic principles and the fundamental tasks of the people of the whole country in the future, on our socialist political, economic and cultural systems and the major principles of the state and on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, and make clear the relationship between an individual citizen and the state as well as his due responsibility and duties to the state and society.

Finally, the discussion by the whole people is in itself a study and training by the entire people in correctly exercising their democratic rights and promoting their democratic life. In building socialist democracy, it is necessary, on the one hand, to institute and improve the various democratic systems. On the other hand, it is necessary to demand that the numerous cadres and the broad masses learn to correctly exercise their democratic rights and respect the democratic rights of other people and that they cultivate the habits of democratic life. The accomplishment of this point is a long-term process of study and training. It is stipulated in the "draft of the revised constitution" that the people have the right "to manage state affairs, manage economic and cultural undertakings and manage social affairs through various channels and forms." The fact that it will take the people of the whole country several months to discuss the fundamental law of the state fully reflects the socialist democratic nature of our country. It is at the same time an opportunity for the people to learn to manage state affairs. Through their concern for and discussions of the "draft of the revised constitution" the broad masses will be able to raise their sense of responsibility as masters of the country, learn to manage state affairs and cultivate the habits of democratic life.

In brief, doing a good job of discussing the "draft of the revised constitution" is of long-term and great significance to our country. We should attach great importance to this work and, under the leadership of the party, take an active part in the nationwide discussion and revise and draw up the fundamental law of our country together.

Jurist Zhang Youyu Interviewed

OW111243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- Jurist Zhang Youyu, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, recently gave an interview to a XINHUA reporter. He pointed out: "The draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China," which the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress decided to make public for discussion by the people of the whole country at its 23d session, is a draft socialist constitution proceeding from actual conditions and conforming to China's national situation. Its basic principle is in complete accord with the fundamental interest of the Chinese people.

The text of Zhang Youyu's replies to a XINHUA reporter's questions read as follows:

Question: What are the special characteristics of the draft of the revised constitution?

Answer: I have taken part in the work of revising the constitution, I am convinced that the draft of the revised constitution adheres to socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought [ma li zhu yi, mao ze dong si xiang 7456 0441 0031 5030, 3029 3419 2639 1835 1927] and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. On the basis of four fundamental principles, it stipulates the fundamental tasks for the Chinese people in the future. The draft socialist constitution guides the people of the whole country in promoting socialist modernization with concerted efforts and serves the interest of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

Specifically speaking, the draft of the revised constitution has three distinguishing features: First, it has summarized the more than 30 years' experience of our country in socialist revolution and construction; second, it conforms to the present actual situation of our country; and third, it takes the future development of our country into consideration. These three distinguished features will guarantee the permanent and stable nature of the constitution when the draft of the revised constitution is revised again according to the opinions collected from the national discussions and approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The draft of the revised constitution was written after summarizing both positive and negative experiences in the more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China and consulting the three previous constitutions. It has been 28 years since the first constitution of our country was drawn up in 1954. Prior to that time, there was a "common program." Our practical experiences in revolution and construction during these years were quite abundant, including the lessons we learned during the 10 years of internal disorder. Under the guidance of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the CCP Central Committee, the draft of the revised constitution has embodied these lessons in various articles. For example, in light of the fact that during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" some people used the freedom and rights of citizens to impede other's freedom and rights, the draft of the revised constitution has prescribed the following in its articles: First, the draft stipulates: "The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the right prescribed by the constitution and the law, and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." Second, the draft stipulates: "When exercising their freedoms and rights, citizens must not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedom and rights of other citizens."

Many stipulations of the draft of the revised constitution are policies and measures which have been implemented since the emphasis of the work of the whole country was shifted toward building the four modernizations and have been proven to be effective through practice. Therefore, the draft of the revised constitution completely conforms to the present, actual situation of our country. For instance, the "General Principles" stipulates: "The individual economy of urban and rural working people, within the limits prescribed by law, complements the socialist sector of the economy owned by the public. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy." "The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations or foreign individuals to invest in China or to undertake various forms of economic cooperation with Chinese enterprises or other Chinese economic organizations." "The state enterprises enjoy powers of decision in management, within the limits specified by law, on the condition that they submit to the unified leadership of the state and comprehensively fulfill their obligations under the state plans." "Units of the collective economy have powers of decision in conducting independent economic activities, on the condition that they accept the guidance of the state plans and abide by the relevant laws." With these stipulations, the draft of the revised constitution clearly shows the special features of our age. In the words of a man of letters, it strongly reflects the spirit of the times.

Taking future developments into consideration, the revised draft constitution has set stipulations concerning matters that are anticipated, programs that are needed soon or in the future, and projects that have been partially completed but still require more efforts, with a view to preparing conditions for the total fulfillment of these programs or projects in the future. For instance, the article in the "General Principles" that requires making primary education universal and the article in the "Fundamental Rights and Obligations of Citizens" which stipulates that the state explores various avenues to provide work for the people belong to this category. Although these stipulations have not yet been implemented or are only partially implemented, the state, from a long-term point of view, will eventually implement all of them. Currently, efforts are being made toward their implementation. In short, although our constitution cannot provide stipulations for plans that cannot be fulfilled, it must set stipulations for matters that can be anticipated and projects that are needed and can be completed. Only thus can the people set goals for their hard work and the constitution become perfect.

Question: What power of the NPC Standing Committee has been expanded by the revised draft constitution and what is the aim of this power's expansion?

Answer: Our country has over 1 billion people and more than 2,000 counties. Thus, if the number of NPC deputies is too small, they cannot adequately represent and frequently contact the masses. However, having too many NPC deputies also has shortcomings: First, they make discussions of issues cumbersome. At a time when the state needs to enact a great number of laws, it would become particularly difficult to do so when all laws must be discussed at the National People's Congress. We considered a number of ways to address this problem; however, the alternatives also had both advantages and disadvantages. For instance, we considered reducing the number of deputies. But, to make the deputies' representation wide-ranging, a small number of deputies cannot do the job. How many deputies are really needed? How should they be elected? How large an electorate is required to elect one deputy? How do the deputies contact the units or districts from which they are elected? All these problems are very hard to solve.

Based on the considerations mentioned above and in order to enable the NPC Standing Committee to do more work and play a still larger role in eliminating the NPC's inconveniences in discussing issues due to its large number of deputies and short meeting period, the revised draft constitution has appropriately expanded the power of the NPC Standing Committee. In the past, the NPC Standing Committee could only enact decrees, not laws. Moreover, only when authorized by the National People's Congress could the NPC Standing Committee make amendments or supplements to laws at the closing of the National People's Congress when there were laws that urgently required amendments or supplements. However, the current stipulations are different from those in the past. They make the National People's Congress share a portion of its legislative power with the NPC Standing Committee. In exercising their legislative power, the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee are essentially on the same footing, but they differ in areas of legislation. The NPC's legislative power encompasses the revision of the constitution and the formulation and revision of criminal, civil, state organs and other basic laws, while the NPC Standing Committee formulates and revises laws other than those to be formulated or revised by the NPC. In addition, the NPC Standing Committee can also make partial amendments or supplements to the basic laws formulated by the NPC. Moreover, according to stipulations in the revised draft constitution, the NPC Standing Committee has other authorities such as deciding on the appointment or removal of ministers of the various ministries, chairmen of the various commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general of the State Council based on the nominations of the premier of the State Council at the closing of the National People's Congress; deciding on a national general mobilization or local mobilizations; and deciding on the enforcement of martial law in the entire nation or individual provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government, and other matters.

It can be seen from the above provisions that the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee are expanded and smaller only than those of the National People's Congress itself. The NPC Standing Committee is similar to parliaments in foreign countries that carry on work continuously. Will this hinder the exercise of rights by the people through the people's congress?

Our answer to this question is that this will not hinder but actually guarantee the exercise of rights by the people. The reason is very simple: The NPC Standing Committee is part of the National People's Congress and its permanent organ, and it adopts resolutions and deals with matters on the basis of extensive democracy and in the basic interests of the people throughout the country, just as the National People's Congress.

Two points should also be made clear here:

1. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates: Members of the NPC Standing Committee shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and the judicial and procuratorial organs. In other words, most of the Standing Committee members will perform a full-time job. This important stipulation shows that the Standing Committee is strengthened. Without other work to handle, Standing Committee members will be able to carry out investigation and study in various localities or to concentrate on the examination and discussion of matters within their functions and powers.

2. The draft of the revised consitutition stipulates that the NPC Standing Committee shall have special committees. When the National People's Congress is not in session, these special committees can assist the NPC Standing Committee in carrying out investigation and study and in examining and putting forward plans so that the NPC Standing Committee will be able to perform its work more effectively.

To summarize the above, we hold that expanding the powers of the NPC Standing Committee is not only necessary in practice but tenable theoretically. The provisions of the draft of the revised constitution are an important development in perfecting the system of people's congresses in our country in this regard.

Question: Why should the draft of the revised constitution be published for discussion by the people throughout the country?

Answer: Let us first review the discussion on the draft of the 1954 constitution. That discussion lasted 3 months from the publication of the draft to the conclusion of the discussion. According to statistics compiled by 29 provinces and municipalities at that time, more than 7.39 million lecturers, propagandists and mass activists made reports and delivered lectures on the draft of the 1954 constitution to large numbers of people attending millions of public lectures and other meetings held in urban and rural areas. In many areas, those attending the public lectures and participating in the discussion accounted for 70 percent of the areas' populations; in some individual cities and areas, those attending the public lectures and participating in the discussion constituted over 90 percent of the cities or areas' populations. Through these discussions, people throughout the country put forward 1.18 million amendments, supplementary suggestions and questions.

Why is it necessary to hold such a large-scale discussion? I think it is mainly for three reasons:

1. Discussion by the people throughout the country is a way or means for the people to administer state affairs. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state which has a bearing on the nature, future and destiny of the state. The revision of the constitution is a major event in the political life of the people throughout the country. In accordance with past constitutions and the present draft of the revised constitution, all power in the PRC belongs to the people. Therefore, the people are entitled to and should participate in the revision of the constitution and, through the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution, exercise their rights as masters of the country.

2. Through discussion by the people throughout the country, it will be possible to ensure the perfection of the constitution. Of the three constitutions our country formulated in the past, the 1954 constitution was relatively flawless. This is why many articles of the 1954 constitution have been incorporated into the present draft of the revised constitution. As for the 1975 and 1978 constitutions, they, restricted by the historical conditions of the time, were rather imperfect. The 1954 constitution was relatively flawless mainly because it was discussed by the people throughout the country and pooled the wisdom of the masses, in addition to the historical conditions of the time, when it was drawn up. Dealing with why that constitution won popular support, Comrade Mao Zedong said on 14 June 1954: One reason is that in drafting it we adopted the method of integrating the ideas of the leading body with those of the masses.

3. Discussion by the people throughout the country is also a widespread education on socialist legality. Through the discussion, people will be able to understand the fundamental law of the state, the nature of (?the state), our objective of struggle, the basic rights and duties of the people, and so on and so forth. This will lay a foundation for the implementation of the constitution after its promulgation and enable the people to conscientiously adopt the concept of abiding by the constitution.

Banqen Comments

OW071357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA) -- "The draft of the revised constitution reflects the aspiration of the people of various nationalities for strengthening national unity and bringing about the reunification of the motherland," Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, a religious leader and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, told XINHUA here today.

China's revised constitution has been under nationwide discussion since last month. Banqen said: "All citizens should take an active part in the discussion and offer their suggestions because it concerns not only the future and destiny of the whole nation but also personal interests of each citizen. It is a great event for the Chinese people to participate in administering the state affairs and exercise their political right."

Banqen commended article 4, which reads: "All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal," a basic constitutional guarantee enhancing national unity and realizing the reunification of the country. He said: "China is a multi-national country. History shows that national suppression is the root cause for national split. The draft has made it clear that the relationship between various nationalities in our socialist society is one of equality, unity and mutual help. It conforms to reality and the objective requirement for development." Banqen said that only when full equality is realized, could real national unity be forged and could we accomplish the historical mission of making our country stronger and more prosperous.

Banqen also expressed his satisfaction with article 35, that all Chinese citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief. He said: "The protection of freedom of religion means the protection of human rights of the believer-citizens." He is of the view that this is conducive to creating a lively political situation, in which the people feel free, a state long advocated by the party, thus helping to mobilize all positive factors to serve socialism.

Religious Leaders Comment

OW101311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Provisions on religion contained in article 35 of the draft of the revised constitution are in accord with the wishes of public figures from religious circles and other religious believers, said Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, and Bishop Fu Tieshan, of the Beijing Catholic Diocese, in separate interviews with XINHUA recently.

He said that the meaning of the provisions on freedom of religious belief enjoyed by Chinese citizens is clear. That is, citizens enjoy the freedom to believe or not to believe religion, and freedom to believe this or that religion. This reflects the Chinese Government's policy on freedom in religious belief, he said.

Zhao Puchu quoted article 46 of China's 1978 constitution, saying: "Citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe religion and to propagate atheism." This provision, he said, does not reflect in an accurate and all-round way China's policy on freedom in religious belief, because it gives people the impression that the emphasis is given to freedom not to believe religion and to propagate atheism.

"This would prevent the policies on religion from being correctly implemented," he said.

As a deputy to the National People's Congress, Zhau Puchu had joined other deputies from religious circles in submitting a motion to the Third Session of the Fifth N.P.C. proposing revision of this article. He said the national constitutional revision committee had accepted their suggestions and also made some supplementary provisions, and that, as a result, religious people are very satisfied with it.

Bishop Fu Tieshan of the Beijing Catholic Diocese said that, in addition to the protection of citizens' freedom of religious belief, the revised constitution also provided clearly that no public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe in religion. "As a law, it is comprehensive and fair," the bishop commented.

He said, "Although there are only a small number of people in China [that] -- believe in religion, the constitution has special articles stipulating that the government protects normal religious activities and that citizens who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of their religious belief, have the right to vote and stand for election." The articles showed that all people in our country are equal before law, Bishop Fu said.

Referring to the article which states that "no one may use religion to carry out counter-revolutionary activities or activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state," the bishop said all religious people should fulfill the obligations mentioned and added that he believed that the article would ensure a healthy development of all religions.

"Now some foreign churches are undermining our efforts in running our churches independently in an attempt to control them. The provision in the revised constitution stipulating that no religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country is a supportive of the desire of Chinese Catholics to run their churches independently," he concluded.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS MAY DAY SOIREE

OW111245 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] More than 3,000 persons from Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality attended a soiree at the provincial gymnasium on the evening of 30 April to warmly celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. The soiree was jointly sponsored by the provincial culture bureau, the culture department under the political department of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Fuzhou Municipal People's Government and the provincial federation of trade unions.

Attending the soiree were Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren and Wen Xiushan, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP committee; Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng, Hou Linzhou and Ren Manjun, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Guo Ruiren, Wang Yan, Wen Fushan and Hu Ping, vice governors of the provincial people's government; Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Yaohua, Shi Yichen, Liao Haiguang, Song Weishi, Wang Zhi, Zhan Huayu, He Yunfeng, Zhao Huaqing and Cao Punan, leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; He Qingyu, Zhuang Zheng, Zhong Xuelin, Zhang Weizi, Zhou Guisheng, Shen Zhongwen and Liu Tingzhu, responsible comrades of the leading organ and various services of the Fuzhou PLA units and the provincial military district; Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren and Zheng Danfu, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Zhang Jizhong, You Dexin and other responsible comrades of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government. Also present were model workers, advanced producers (workers), workers, peasants, PLA members, intellectuals, office cadres and retired old cadres of the province and municipality, as well as personages from various circles, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots from Xianggang and Aomen, Overseas Chinese and foreign experts engaged in cultural and economic work in the province.

The feature film "The Xian Incident" was shown at the soiree.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

OW090819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 8 May (XINHUA) -- The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee has decided to adopt effective measures to solve problems concerning cadres' awareness and further improve the responsibility systems in agricultural production.

The standing committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting to discuss problems regarding the improvement of the responsibility systems in agricultural production. Those attending the meeting held: In order to perfect the responsibility systems in agricultural production, it is, first of all, necessary to solve some problems concerning the ideas and awareness of the leading cadres at and above the county level.

Bai Dongcai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said: As far as the entire process in developing such systems is concerned, the development of the responsibility systems in agricultural production in Jiangxi is healthy and fine. We have scored remarkable achievements in implementing these systems from the beginning to the present time. He pointed out: The most important thing at present is to educate cadres. In particular, the secretaries and standing committee members of the county CCP committees must unify their thinking. At present, there are two main problems concerning the issue of awareness. The first problem is one's awareness regarding responsibility systems in agricultural production, which constitute a change in the countryside. This also means one's understanding of the line, principles and policies laid down since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The majority of cadres have solved this problem fairly well. This represents the main trend. However, there are some cadres, including some leading cadres, at and above the county level who are muddle-headed. They have always doubted whether the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis and the system of signing contracts with the production team to complete certain jobs within a specific period of time are socialist or not.

The second problem concerns some cadres' satisfaction with the existing state of affairs. They have failed to see the emerging new problems, or they pay no attention to and care little about such problems.

To solve problems concerning cadres' awareness and do a good job in improving the responsibility systems in agricultural production, the standing committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee has adopted the following measures: 1) Efforts must be made to organize cadres at and above the county level to earnestly study the "minutes of the national rural work conference" relayed by the central authorities, the booklet "Several Issues on Further Strenthening and Improving the Responsibility Systems in Agricultural Production" issued by the CCP Central Committee and other documents, and to distinguish right from wrong by integrating theory with practice; 2) various provincial, prefectural and county organs must be determined to send cadres to the countryside, pay attention to typical examples and make use of these examples in guiding the work in the entire area, summarize the experience and further improve the responsibility systems by stages and in groups.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING URGES COMBATING DROUGHT

SK100552 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 9 May, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a conference by telephone on combating drought and ensuring wheat growth and spring sowing. Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. He urged party and government leadership at all levels and the vast numbers of cadres and people throughout the province to immediately mobilize themselves, vigorously struggle against the drought and ensure wheat growth and spring sowing. He called for ensuring an ample drinking water supply for people and livestock, striving for a good wheat crop and laying a good foundation for an all-round bumper harvest.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: The drought situation in our province this year is a continuation of droughts in the past 4 or 5 years. This is a serious drought rarely seen in the past in terms of the area affected and the damage done. The drought is worsening, affecting 78 million mu of farmland, of which 28 million mu are seriously affected. This poses a serious threat to wheat growth and spring sowing. In his speech, Comrade Bai Rubing fully confirmed the achievements previously scored in combating drought. He said: Generally, party committees and government at all levels have firmly attended to combating drought and ensuring wheat growth and spring sowing. Party and government organs, the army and the people, especially the vast number of cadres and masses working on the forefront of agriculture, have devoted vigorous efforts to and scored marked achievements in combating drought. However, the worsening of this serious drought and the urgency of the farming season call for us to immediately mobilize ourselves and be more resolute, persistent, resourceful and effective in combating the drought and ensuring wheat growth and spring sowing so as to reap a good harvest of summer grains and an all-round harvest. To achieve this, the provincial CCP committee and people's government put forward the following four demands on party committees and governments at all levels, the army and the people throughout the province:

1. Immediately carry out a comprehensive and thorough ideological mobilization. The provincial CCP committee and the people's government urge leadership at all levels, all trades and professions and provincial-level organs down to prefectural, municipal, county, commune and brigade organs to carry out a successful ideological mobilization for combating drought and ensuring wheat growth and spring sowing. Counties, communes and brigades in rural areas must conduct a conscientious summing-up and investigation to ensure that leadership has a correct understanding and regards the struggle against drought as the overriding task in the countryside; that the cadres are working on the forefront to combat drought; that manpower and material resources are concentrated on combating drought; and that water resources are fully tapped and utilized.

Through the summing-up and investigation, we should affirm the achievements, see where we lag behind and devise effective measures to launch a general mobilization and an all-out attack against the serious drought. We must earnestly solve the problem of ideology and understanding, bring into full play the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses, be determined to surmount all difficulties and exert our utmost efforts to win all-round success in combating drought and ensuring wheat growth and spring sowing.

2. Concentrate all available manpower and financial and material resources on combating drought. Provincial level organs and their subordinate organs at the next two levels should, if possible, transfer personnel and vehicles to rural areas and stay there for 2 weeks or more to support the struggle against drought. Party committees of these organs should pay attention to this work, as should all localities. Trucks and tractors now employed by rural communes and brigades for sideline production must immediately be transferred to combating drought. Highway superintendence departments should assume this task. Industrial and sideline production of communes and brigades should be suspended if they hamper the antidrought struggle in order that there be available more manpower, petroleum and electricity for combating drought. Petroleum, electricity and funds allocated for combating drought must be used strictly for this purpose. Diverting them to other purposes is prohibited. At present, coal supply is strained. All sectors should reserve some coal to support power production. Power departments should strive to generate as much electricity as possible to provide more electricity to combat drought. Coal departments should mobilize staff members and workers to vigorously increase production and transfer all the increased coal output to power departments. Transportation departments should transport the coal to powerplants on a priority basis. Power supply for agricultural use, which was originally scheduled to be reduced, will, in principle, be maintained at the present levels until 20 May. In power supply, priority should be given to antidrought work over industry. At present, localities are relying on themselves and mass efforts to combat the drought. Attention should be paid to mobilizing communes, brigades and the masses to invest in the efforts.

3. Fully tap all available water resources and rationally utilize them. The problem of water resources is crucial to the current struggle against drought. We must mobilize the vast number of cadres and masses to discover water resources in every possible way and to rationally utilize them. Some localities have devised methods such as sinking wells on riverbeds and at the bottom of reservoirs, blocking underground rivers and sinking deep wells. We should continue these efforts. Localities may sum up the masses' experience to look for new water resources in accordance with local conditions. All water resources must be fully utilized. All localities should actively implement a responsibility system for water administration, introduce planned water consumption and adopt the method of charging fees by the mu for irrigated farmland. We must ensure frugal and scientific use of water to expand the area irrigated. We should attach importance to forming complete systems of waterworks and make efficient use of them.

4. Leadership at all levels must go to the forefront to help and guide the antidrought struggle. The provincial CCP committee decided that, except for cadres needed to handle day-to-day work, the remaining comrades should, if possible, all go down to the grassroots level.

Qin Hazhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided over the conference by telephone.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG WATCHES HISTORICAL DRAMA

OW080955 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] WU TAI YU GUAN ZHONG BAO [STAGE AND AUDIENCE] reports: At the 10th Shanghai spring art festival, the grand classical dance drama "Yue Fei," created and performed by the Shanghai song and dance ensemble, greatly touched the audience by its solemn patriotic theme, its lofty image of a national hero and its lively national dance.

On the evening of 6 May, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Hu Lijiao, second secretary; and Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the committee; and Di Jingxiang and Wu Ruoan, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, watched the dance drama. Chen Guodong said: We were highly impressed by your creation. The drama sang the praises of patriotism and popularized national esteem and confidence. Your drama will deal a blow at the evils of the time.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING GREETS MODEL WORKERS

OW300140 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 28 April, over 500 model workers, advanced persons and outstanding representatives of trade union activists on the province's industrial, transport, capital construction, finance and trade, public health and cultural and educational fronts gathered with leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government in Hangzhou municipal workers' cultural palace. They spoke glowingly of the excellent situation on the various fronts.

Comrades attending the meeting pledged to make fresh contribution toward the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Greeting the comrades were Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor; Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang and Cui Jian, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; (Jiang Baoyu), standing committee member of the provincial party committee; and Li Kechang and (Zhang Zhaowan), standing committee members of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governors. Comrades Tie Ying and Cui Jian addressed the meeting.

NANFANG RIBAO ON RURAL GRASSROOTS BUILDING

HK071513 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Urgent Matter in Strengthening Rural Grassroots Building"]

[Text] The document "the minutes of the national rural work conference," which was transmitted by the CCP Central Committee, says: "The first thing to do in perfecting the production responsibility system is to strengthen the leading groups of communes, production brigades and production teams so that production teams will be able to shoulder their economic and political functions and power." The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has recently given instructions to various localities requiring them to earnestly solve the problem of a lax and weak situation and even a paralyzed or semiparalyzed situation in administrative apparatuses and leading groups of some production brigades and production teams where the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levies is implemented. We hope that party and government leading organs at all levels throughout the province will attach great importance to the instructions given by the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee, resolutely and thoroughly implement them and strive to make achievements as early as possible.

In implementing various forms of the responsibility system in the rural areas of our province, quite a large number of communes and production brigades have implemented the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levies in accordance with the party's policies and the desires of the masses. This has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. As a result, many localities which were very poor for a long period in the past have now basically solved the problem of food and clothing and have created conditions for doing away with poverty and striving to become rich. This is the essence and main current of things, and must be affirmed. However, we should be fully aware that the implementation of various forms of the production responsibility system is directly related to the readjustment of production relations, and many new problems are bound to emerge. They need timely solutions. In localities where the leading groups of production brigades and production teams are paralyzed or semiparalyzed, the most important thing is to attach importance to grassroots building and to revive and strengthen the leading role of production brigades and production teams under new conditions. This is an important guarantee in further implementing the series of rural economic policies formulated since the third plenary session and in leading the peasants in enlivening the economy under the guidance of the state plan in order to become rich earlier.

However, some comrades think that after implementing the contract system in general, production brigades and production teams do not have many things to do. Therefore, they ignore the paralyzed or semiparalyzed situation of some grassroots leadership. This is an ideological obstacle in strengthening grassroots building. It is high time to thoroughly correct this erroneous view.

It is true that after implementing the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levies, production brigades and production teams no longer have to carry out unified management, unified division of work or unified distribution in the process of production. However, under these new conditions, it is even more necessary to improve work methods and to strengthen collective unified leadership, unified management and coordination work. The load on cadres has not become lighter, but heavier.

After implementing the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levies, production brigades and production teams still retain their economic functions and power as collective economic organizations. They are responsible for rationally allocating and readjusting contracted land and properly managing and utilizing farmland; working out production plans, carrying out capital construction and popularizing new technology; organizing joint economic activities among commune members and between production teams and commune members in accordance with commune members' demands and the need to develop the productive forces; signing and enforcing economic contracts, fulfilling state procurement quotas and reserving funds for collective use, taking care of dependents of martyrs and armymen and making arrangements for the livelihood and production of households that are in difficulty; and so on.

Besides, as the grassroots political power, communes and production brigades also have to properly carry out work in various aspects such as social relief, education, public health work, family planning, militia training, public security and civil mediation in order to safeguard the development of the socialist economy and to guarantee the enforcement of state laws and decrees.

At present, in localities where grassroots organizations are paralyzed or semiparalyzed, production brigade headquarters and production team headquarters have closed their doors. Much of the work there is not handled by anyone. The party's and the government's policies and decrees are not properly implemented. No one guides production. State procurement quotas of agricultural and sideline products and the task of reserving funds for collective use cannot be fulfilled. Ideological and political work has been weakened. A series of problems that emerged after implementing the production responsibility system has not been solved by anyone, and perfecting the production responsibility system has become empty talk. Moreover, since there is no one to exercise the functions and power of grassroots political power in these localities, the work in family planning has slackened, social order is not good and undesirable phenomena such as feudal superstition, gambling, theft and so on are not checked and are gradually spreading.

Obviously, solving the problem of paralyzed and semiparalyzed leading groups of production brigades and production teams in these localities is an urgent matter in strengthening rural grassroots building and the key to perfecting the production responsibility system. Only by solving this problem can we provide necessary prerequisites for perfecting the production responsibility system.

We should not delay solving this problem. We hope that party and government leading organs at all levels will make concrete plans for this. They should organize efficient work teams to work in production brigades and production teams which are paralyzed or semiparalyzed in order to solve the problem within a specified time. As far as work method is concerned, we should first strengthen ideological and political work, strengthen the cadres' faith in the complete correctness of the party's principles and policies for rural areas formulated since the third plenary session and clarify their misunderstandings regarding the production responsibility system so that they will bestir themselves and do their work well. We should give reasonable remuneration to grassroots cadres, and at the same time, we should reduce the staff in order to lighten the burden of the masses. We should perfect the organizational life of party branches throughout the party, carry out criticism and self-criticism and increase party members' fighting capacity so that party branches can truly become cores for uniting with the masses and fighting bastions for leading the masses forward. If we do a good job in grassroots building, we will be able to perfect the production responsibility system on the basis of socialist public ownership and arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and peasants. The rural situation in our province will certainly become better and better with each passing day.

GUANGXI PROMOTES DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTION

HK120525 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] The 13th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee held a plenary meeting this morning. The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing the discussion on the draft of the revised PRC Constitution. The resolution called for the people of all nationalities throughout the region to promptly take actions to participate in the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution.

"The plenary meeting opened on 8 May. The participating members spent the first 3 days examining the draft of the revised constitution and Peng Zhen's explanation of the draft of the revised constitution.

"During their discussions, members of the regional people's congress standing committee unanimously held that the draft of the revised constitution reflects the spirit of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session and the actual situation in our country; that it conforms to the interests and the will of the people of all nationalities in the country; and that the draft of the revised constitution will play a significant role in building our country into a highly democratic and civilized modern state."

During the discussions, the participating members put forth some amendments to the constitution with reference to the actual situation in their own units or departments. These opinions will be reported to the constitutional revision committee by the standing committee of the regional people's congress.

"At the meeting this morning, regional Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai made a report on combating serious criminal activities in the econonic field. Regional people's congress standing committee Chairman Huang Rong and Vice Chairmen Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Cai Yongwei, Chen An, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Gan Huaiyi and Qin Zhenwu attended the meeting. Regional people's government Vice Chairman Mo Naiqin, regional higher people's court President Wu Hongning, regional Chief Procurator Zhang Fuhai and responsible comrades of the regional civil administration bureau and the personnel bureau also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. The plenary meetings held on 8 and 11 May were presided over by Huang Rong and Zhong Feng respectively." The following resolutions were adopted at the plenary meeting of the regional people's congress standing committee on organizing the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution:

1. Discussions on the draft of the revised constitution must be launched in all government organs, PLA units, political and party organizations, people's organizations, schools, sports associations and other grassroots units from May to August in accordance with the working conditions of each unit.

2. All departments and units must conduct discussions with reference to Peng Zhen's explanation of the draft of the revised PRC Constitution, hold forums on various topics and listen to opinions from persons of various walks of life.

3. All localities, departments and units must strengthen leadership over discussions and appoint special personnel to take care of the work. Amendments to the draft revision must be promptly reported to the departments concerned.

4. The meeting called for the people of all nationalities in the region to actively take part in discussions and do a good job of revising the constitution. In the course of discussing the draft of the revised constitution, we can further enhance the people's spontaneity in upholding the four basic principles, strengthen their sense of the democratic and legal systems and speed up the building of material and spiritual civilizations.

BRIEFS

HUNAN MATERIAL SUPPLY NETWORKS -- According to the data supplied by the Hunan provincial meeting on material work in Xiangxiang County and the provincial meeting of the representatives of the progressives, Hunan Province has established 710 material supply networks and points, and about 70 percent of rural communes and brigades throughout the province can obtain material supplies locally. Material departments in all places have set up 287 urban retail departments to supply materials for agricultural use and 423 rural supply networks. These networks and points not only supply materials used in agricultural production, but also sell some materials used for peasants' livelihood. The turnover of rural networks and points now accounts for about 10.5 percent of the total turnover of the material system throughout the province. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82 HK]

GUIZHOU MEETING URGES ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENTS

HK110911 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 May 82

[Summary] Yesterday evening the provincial people's government held a conference by telephone on industry, communications and production, calling on various units on the industry and communications front to conscientiously carry out enterprise readjustment and the building of material and spiritual civilization, with major emphasis on enhancing economic results so as to score marked achievement in second quarter production. Responsible comrades of the provincial government attended yesterday evening's conference. Provincial Governor Su Gang attended the conference and Vice Governors Li Tinggui and Song Xiaopeng spoke at the conference.

Last April, various units on the industry and communications front exerted major efforts to enhance economic results and overfulfilled monthly production targets and succeeded in changing the situation of incurring losses which occurred in the first quarter. Thus a number of enterprises which have done well in changing the situation of incurring losses have come to the fore.

The conference demanded that various units regard the enhancement of economic results as the starting point and basis for all their economic activities. They should produce marketable products which can meet the needs of the society. Factories, mines and enterprises should do their best to tap their potential. They should greatly increase the production of marketable goods and reduce the production of slow-selling goods. In the meantime, they should firmly grasp the work of readjustment and reorganization and turn to the production of marketable goods. Leaders at all levels should take resolute and effective measures to curb the tendency of some products to decline in quality.

All enterprises should exert major efforts to carry out technical innovation and renovation of their facilities. This is an important measure for enhancing economic results. They should also pay attention to practicing economy, in particular saving energy.

The conference also demanded that various enterprises organize staff members and workers to study "regulations on rewards and penalties for enterprise workers and staff members" issued by the State Council. They should award those who should be awarded and penalize those who should be penalized. They should praise those who are praiseworthy and criticize those who should be criticized. They should take a clear-cut stand to support the advanced and progressive.

The conference urged various units to pay attention to production safety and solve problems arising in this respect. They should take strict measures to deal with accidents which have already occurred. Leading cadres should go right to the front line of production and mobilize the masses to effectively promote safety in production.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS PROFITS -- According to statistics made public on 7 May, the Guizhou provincial industry and communications enterprises boosted their profits by more than 5.7 million yuan in April, following an increase of 2 million yuan in March. After making up for losses in January and February, there is still a surplus of more than 700,000 yuan in profits. This has been achieved as a result of the stress by the CCP committee and people's government since March on changing the guiding ideology in production and improving economic results. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 May 82 HK]

RADIO BEIJING URGES PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

OW110643 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 10 May 82

[Radio talk by (Gao Wei)]

[Summary] Some friends have asked: What is the advantage of achieving the reunification of the motherland through peaceful means? I believe that reunification through peaceful means will not put a drain on the material and financial resources of the Chinese people, and that it is conducive to the prosperity and development of the nation. I am sure that you friends, too, share the same point of view.

"If the peace talks proposal is rejected and the issue of Taiwan is solved by other than peaceful means, the interests of the people on both sides of the strait would inevitably be damaged.

"This would, in particular, bring inevitable and tremendous damage to property and cause loss of life among the people in Taiwan. Then, why should we not exert our efforts to avoid such tremendous losses? To achieve reunification through peaceful means and let Taiwan retain its existing economic system is also conducive to further developing ane enlivening Taiwan's economy and to improving the Taiwanese people's living standards after the reunification of the motherland.

"Taiwan is a part of the motherland. To develop and enliven Taiwan's economy is also the firm policy of the government of the motherland. At present, the mainland is also accelerating its economic construction. Therefore, there are no contradictions between us in developing and enlivening our economy."

Socialism prevails on the mainland, while the three people's principles prevail on Taiwan. Can the two different systems be unified when the reunification of the motherland takes place?

"I have to admit that for the past 30 years or more, there truly existed two different social systems on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. But, in order to prevent the two different social systems from impeding the reunification of the motherland, the government of the motherland has set store by the national interests, and put forward the nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It said: After reunification of the nation, Taiwan will enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its armed forces. The central government will not interfere with local affairs in Taiwan. Taiwan's current socioeconomic system will remain unchanged; so will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises, or on foreign investments. All those who are not biased will regard such a proposal as practical and reasonable.

"Many men of insight in Taiwan also pointed out: The CCP has not asked us to abandon the three people's principles. Therefore, it will be impossible to achieve peaceful reunification of the motherland if the Taiwan authorities seek to reunify China with the three people's principles and insist that the mainland abandon communism."

Dr Sun Yat-sen has already provided us with a clear-cut answer on the relations between the three people's principles and communism. In the second chapter of his principle of the people's livelihood, he pointed out: Communism is the good friend of the principle of the people's livelihood. He also told the Kuomintang members: Although Kuomintang members advocate the three people's principles, they should not oppose communism.

Dr Sun Yat-sen also advocated and promoted the first cooperation between the CCP and the Kuomintang. He said: The policy of alliance between the CCP and the Kuomintang and of assistance to peasants and workers is the only way to put the three people's principles into practice. I believe that a review of some of Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings today will certainly give us some inspiration.

REAGAN LETTERS SAID NEGLECTING TAIWAN INTERESTS

OW111520 Taipei CNA in English 1458 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 11 May (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China Tuesday expressed its severe concern over the remarks American Vice President George Bush made in his recent trip to Peiping. The contents of three letters written by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Communist Chinese leaders have neglected the interests of the ROC, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The sole and only aim of Peiping's "peace offensive," the spokesman said, is to impose communist totalitarianism on 18 million people in Taiwan, the Pescadores, Kinmen and Matsu, which is absolutely unacceptable to the government and people of the Republic of China. The spokesman reiterated that the government's firm position of having no contact with the communist regime has never changed, and will never change under any condition. The spokesman also urged the Reagan administration to fully implement all terms of "the Taiwan Relations Act."

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DECISION VIEWED AS 'WISE'

OW110631 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressional Committees' Wise Decision"]

[Text] The refusal by the committees of both the House of Representatives and Senate to consider Communist China "a friendly nation" as far as U.S. food assistance is concerned shows the true sentiments of the American people, which the U.S. administration should not overlook.

The rejection of the Reagan administration's request for legislation declaring Communist China a friendly nation serves as a rebuff to the U.S. administration's attempt to place Communist China in the category of nations which are entitled to U.S. food assistance. This was first revealed a few weeks ago to reassure Peiping that the Reagan administration would ask the Congress to adopt measures to enable it to get food assistance. The rejection of such a request by both committees of the Senate and the House must have surprised the administration officials in charge of the requests. It shows that the congressional committee members realize the true sentiments of the American people, who consider the people of the Republic of China as their friends, but not the Chinese communists. It serves to reflect clearly the trend of American public opinion not to be overlooked by the Reagan administration in formulating its foreign policy toward the Republic of China and the Peiping regime.

Instead of granting the Reagan administration's request, the Senate Agricultural Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a compromise that calls for non-legislative language to accompany a foreign assistance bill to override a 1966 prohibition against U.S. aid to Communist China under the food-for-peace plan. This was accepted by the administration but agreed to reluctantly by Senator Jesse Helms, Rep.-North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, who has continued to label Peiping a dictatorship and criticize its repressive policies. The administration officials, however, conceded that President Ronald Reagan has no immediate plans to set up a food program for Communist China. It is strange logic why the administration should go to the trouble of asking the U.S. Congress to declare Communist China a friendly nation in order to qualify it to receive food assistance, but then only to get a rejection.

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES -- Taipei, 8 Apr (CNA) -- Taiwan's population hit 18,145,810 by the end of January, figures made available Thursday [8 April] by the Ministry of the Interior show. Of the total, there were 9,453,951 men and 8,691,859 women. Foreigners were excluded. The figures cover those residing in the Province of Taiwan, and the municipalities of Taipei, in which 1,171,650 were male and 1,110,870 were female, Kaoshiung, in which 634,090 were male and 593,095 female. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 8 Apr 82 OW]

WEN WEI PO ON SINO-U.S. RELATIONS, BUSH VISIT

HK111320 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Look at Sino-U.S. Relations From the Angle of the Bush Visit to China"]

[Text] George Bush has left Beijing and Sino-U.S. talks are continuing. The Reagan administration's decision to sell arms to Taiwan means a "time bomb" in Sino-U.S. relations. Over the past few months, it seemed that the crisis of a retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations might be triggered at any moment. However, the Bush visit seems to have touched off a relaxed and amicable atmosphere within Sino-U.S. relations and revealed some aspirations for improving bilateral relations.

What is the reason for it? Some variations in Reagan's attitude toward the China issue at both the initial and later stages are faintly visible. In an interview he gave to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reporters on the eve of his inauguration, Reagan said that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations has not brought about "any major results," that the United States "has paid a price for this" and that "we should not forsake Taiwan -- a friend and an ally for a very long time." The decision on the arms sale to Taiwan was subsequently made on the basis of this thinking. After carefully examining the three letters from Reagan to Chinese leaders, we can see that they demonstrate the faith in and aspirations for Sino-U.S. friendship and for firm adherence to the stand of the "Shanghai communique." The letters not only stress the importance of Sino-U.S. cooperation from the high plane of global strategy, but also reiterate that the "one-China" stand will not permit the unofficial relations with Taiwan to harm this commitment. If we leave aside the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, this, after all, is a friendly message. By coincidence, this message was conveyed by Vice President Bush, an old friend of China. Conveying this message has temporarily relaxed the tense atmosphere in Sino-U.S. relations.

The major significance of the Bush visit is that it has deepened the mutual understanding, created a relaxed atmosphere for continuing the bilateral talks, engendered some new proposals and left behind some promises. However, please let us not forget that the current basic problem in Sino-U.S. relations is the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. If we stray from this problem to prattle about the so-called Sino-U.S. strategic cooperation, we are, in the final analysis, attempting an ineffective solution.

When the United States was deliberating the question of arms sale to Taiwan, China repeatedly warned the United States, stressing the strategic significance of jointly resisting the expansion of Soviet hegemonism and admonishing it of the danger of attending to one thing and losing sight of another. However, the Reagan administration did not accept the advice at that time. Now, Reagan has already decided to sell arms to Taiwan and has also energetically started talking about Sino-U.S. strategic cooperation. Is this introspection or empty talk? This kind of change affords food for thought. Does this change mean that without the United States, China can still continue resisting the expansion of Soviet hegemonism; that without China, the United States may have to accept more serious consequences? In other words, does this change mean that the United States wants to use the "strategic cooperation" slogan to play down the Taiwan issue and to tempt China to make a concession?

Reagan's letters also mention the Taiwan issue: Recognition of one China, respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and expectation of a peaceful solution to the Taiwan issue. However, this stand of the Reagan administration still has many ambiguous points and also contradicts its actual behavior.

As long as the United States does not revise or abolish its internal "Taiwan Relations Act" and does not fix a target date for terminating arms sales to Taiwan, the United States is not showing complete respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, is driving a wedge into the peaceful return of Taiwan to the motherland and is still trying to create "two Chinas."

Just because of this, after the delivery of Reagan's letters to Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO still used the words "time bomb" as a metaphor. During the Bush visit, Deng Xiaoping still mentioned the "shadows" and "clouds" that envelop Sino-U.S. relations. If the Reagan administration treasures Sino-U.S. strategic cooperation, it should take real action and stop interfering in the internal affairs of China.

PRC, TAIWAN TO MEET IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

HK120602 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 May 82 p 29

[By Lee Wai-kit]

[Excerpts] The two bitter political rivals, China and Taiwan, will clash head-on for the first time at tennis in Hong Kong. Players from the two countries will compete in the Hong Kong invitational hardcourt tennis championships, which start today at Victoria Park. The other entries for the tournament are from Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand and host Hong Kong.

The Taiwan players will be playing under the name of "Chinese Taipei."

In the draw made yesterday, China's Chen Juan and Taiwan's Ho Chiu-mei have been drawn to play against each other in the first round of the women's singles. Hong Kong's Patricia Hy, a finalist of the women's singles last year, has been seeded first in the event, followed by China's Hu Na and Li Xinyi, who also battled her way to the rain-interrupted final last year.

China's coach Zhang Dalu said yesterday that Chen, runner-up to Hy two years ago, will definitely take to court against Taiwan's Ho Chiu-mei as the tournament is being held in accordance with international rules.

Taiwan's non-playing captain, Mr Frank Wu, declined to comment on their clashes with the players from China. He only said: "On the court, we only play tennis. We don't care about other things."

PROBLEMS IN FUJIAN ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE NOTED

HK100423 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Fuzhou: "Fujian Ineffective in Eliminating Corruption"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress decided to extend for a month the deadline for economic criminals to surrender to the police and confess their crimes in exchange for lenient handling. At the same time the Central Discipline Inspection Commission last month sent Deputy Secretary Zhang Yun to carry out an examination in the province. These unusual actions mean that the economic criminal cases in Fujian involve broad sectors and are extremely serious.

Since the issuance of the directive on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that for those party cadres whose criminal involvement has been proven, the higher the position they occupied, the more seriously their cases should be handled.

However, none of the "big shots" came to confess their crimes during the period for lenient handling set by the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and of those "small potatoes" who did, there was only one example which involved a person with a relatively high position -- the case of Wang Zhong, who was the CCP secretary of Haifeng County in Guangdong Province. This shows that the present operation of dealing blows at economic crimes has met with tremendous obstacles. The situation in Fujian Province is rather typical of this.

This reporter has learned that the following remark was made by a leading person of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on the circumstances in Fujian Province: "Some individuals and organizations of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee are rotten to the core." Therefore, he ordered the provincial CCP committee to carry out a thorough investigation into the cases, handle them and then report the results to the departments concerned.

Fujian is situated on the coast, and the activities of smuggling and selling smuggled goods are especially rampant there. Such a situation is closely related to the fact that some corrupt cadres are taking advantage of their power to pursue personal interests, and to cover up for each other. In addition to this, the factional strife left behind by the Cultural Revolution, the long-standing open jostling and veiled struggle between the "Shanxi faction" and "local faction," and so on have all made the situation so complicated that a slight move in one aspect may affect the situation as a whole. Therefore, it was hard for the provincial authorities to make up their minds to break through all obstacles, with so many factors having to be taken into consideration.

Although Xiang Nan, a strong man of action, was sent to Fujian to take power, it was difficult for him to achieve anything without powerful support. Therefore, the CCP Central Committee transferred some cadres such as Cheng Xu, Huang Ming and others to Fujian last year to strengthen the provincial CCP committee standing committee and assist Xiang Nan in facilitating a breakthrough in the situation. Huang Ming was appointed a member of the provincial CCP standing committee and director of the propaganda department and Cheng Xu to an even more important position -- provincial CCP committee secretary and director of the organization department. As reported, Cheng Xu, who joined the revolution in 1934 and who was, prior to this, working as a secretary of the Wushun Municipal CCP Committee in Liaoning Province, is a courageous man, as well as a capable and experienced senior cadre. In view of this, the CCP Central Committee Organization Department specially selected him in April last year to undertake the personnel and organizational work in Fujian.

In the course of investigation into economic criminal activities, it was found that all cases involving high-ranking cadres who occupied important positions were always entangled with the strife between the "local faction" and the "Shanxi faction," and this laid more obstacles before the authorities. Last year, the provincial CCP committee reorganized the leading group of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, which was led by its former secretary, Cai Liangcheng, by successively transferring Xiao Jian, Yang Bu, Zhang Jizhong and others to undertake the work of the municipal CCP committee, and thus managed to break the situation of the committee being controlled by the "Shanxi faction."

It is said that the CCP Central Committee is discontented with the progress of investigation into economic criminal activities in Fujian Province. Peng Chong went to Fujian in February this year to inspect the work and gave personal instructions in handling several criminal cases. The measures he took won the support of the Fujian people. As reported, the wife of the Chinese navy Commander Ye Fei and the former responsible person of the provincial education department, Wang Yugeng, were involved in a case which was handled by the provincial procuratorate. The case was dismissed, as there was no proof to support the charge.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT INVITED IN HEILONGJIANG BASES

HK100501 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Hou Tung-hai [0230 2639 3189] in Harbin: "Heilongjiang Will Build Five Large Bases; Welcomes Investment From Hong Kong and Macao"]

[Text] Harbin, 8 May -- In an interview with this correspondent, Heilongjiang Vice Governor Hou Jie said that in realizing, within 10 years, the development plan of building five bases in the province, Heilongjiang requires large amounts of foreign capital. He said that Heilongjiang's economic activities with foreign countries have shown great development in recent years. It has established trade links with over 100 countries and regions in the world. It also closely cooperates with the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao. Heilongjiang Province will continue to follow the open-door policy in the future, giving full play to the superior feature of abundant resources available in Heilongjiang Province and actively attracting foreign investment and developing economic activities with foreign countries. He said that Heilongjiang warmly welcomes Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who wish to come to invest in Heilongjiang by setting up factories and promoting trade or tourism.

Hou Jie said that Heilongjiang plans to build five bases within 10 years. The five bases are a modernized agricultural base concentrating on commodity grain while seeking the overall development of economic crops and a diversified economy; a light industrial base focusing on foods and textiles; a forestry base with afforestation as its foundation and which stresses the comprehensive utilization of timber; an energy and chemical industry base concentrating on the development of coal and petroleum; and a heavy industrial base concentrating on changing the service orientation of the machine building industry and developing the construction material industry. This will call for quite a large amount of capital. Therefore, Heilongjiang Province is prepared to consider making the fullest possible use of foreign capital while relying mainly on its own resources. The aim is to speed up the building of the five bases.

Hou Jie said that in coordination with the building of a chemical plant with a capacity for 300,000 tons of ethylene in the Daqing oilfield, Heilongjiang plans to outfit 51 connected factories and enterprises. The industrialists and businessmen of Hong Kong and Macao and foreign businessmen will be allowed to cooperate with Heilongjiang in handling these projects. In addition, there is a still wider scope for cooperation when it comes to the use of foreign capital in fully tapping and exploiting Heilongjiang's rich resources of soybeans, potatoes, beets, timber processing by-products, flax and minerals. There is also scope when it comes to the utilization of the existing machinery industry of Heilongjiang Province which is relatively complete and advanced technically in handling orders for products made according to samples or orders executed with materials specially provided. Recently, parties from abroad, including some people in financial and industrial circles in Hong Kong, have had many contacts with the relevant authorities of Heilongjiang Province. Methods of investment and cooperation in certain concrete projects have been explored.

Hou Jie said in conclusion that Heilongjiang Province will, in July this year, hold the second Harbin export commodities trade fair. In regard to both variety and quantity, it will be of a much larger scale than the export commodities fair last year. He warmly welcomed the participation of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen.

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China

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HAIG TESTIFIES ON REAGAN'S NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSAL

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stressed today that the U.S. must carry out President Reagan's "strategic modernization program" while preparing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction. "If we fail to adopt the President's military modernization program we will reduce not the nuclear danger, but instead the chances of reaching an arms control agreement on strategic forces," he said.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Reagan's proposal Sunday to hold Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Soviet Union, Secretary Haig amplified on the President's idea by listing "eight criteria" as a guide to the proposed talks. The first one, he said, is that "a START agreement must permit the U.S. to develop and possess sufficient military capability to deter the Soviet Union and to execute the U.S. national military strategy." "Arms control is a means to an end, not an end in itself," and "our objective is to sustain our national security...in the face of an expanding Soviet force," he emphasized. "Arms control can play a very important part in strengthening our security and restraining the growth of Soviet power." But, to make sure arms control can succeed, "we must demonstrate our will and capacity to maintain the military balance," he stressed.

After reviewing other criteria including the principles of equality, strategic stability, effective verification, and substantial reduction, he said that the objective of U.S. proposal is "to achieve significant reductions in the most destabilizing nuclear systems, especially intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM)". "This will be the primary focus of U.S. effort," he added.

Government officials were reported to have disclosed to the press that what Haig and Reagan had in mind when they talked of the "most destabilizing nuclear systems" were in effect, the giant Soviet SS-16s, 17s, 18s, and 19s, which the U.S. considers to be the most threatening to its own land-based ICBMs. Since the Soviets have more giant land-based ICBMs than the U.S., the "criteria" of "equality", strategic stability" and "substantial reduction" are all understood as demanding the Soviets to give up their edge in this field. People think this is a demand highly unlikely to be accepted by the Soviets.

Haig said while he understands and shares the anxiety that motivated the anti-nuclear movement, he rejects the nuclear freeze proposals and suggestions to ratify the shelved SALT II treaty. He said Americans should support "the President's proposal for a fair, realistic and truly beneficial strategic arms agreement" and "the initiatives we have taken to modernize our forces." "Such support will be crucial in convincing the Soviets that we are determined to compete and at the same time that we are eager to reach a meaningful agreement," he concluded.

SOVIET POLICE KILL AFGHAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

HK121333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Li [0149 4539]: "Double Brutality"]

[Text] It was reported that not long ago, a number of Afghan students in Moscow were shot by Soviet police. They were killed by Moscow merely for staging a demonstration to protest against the brutality of the Soviet troops' slaughter of Afghan people in Afghanistan.

The savage acts of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are too numerous to mention. It is estimated that about 400,000 Afghans have been killed by the Soviet aggressors over the past 2 years and 3 million Afghans have become refugees from their native places and wandered destitute far from home. However, Moscow impudently calls its numerous savage acts "fulfilling international obligations." Furthermore, it forces the Afghan people to dance to its tune to praise such a "philanthropic act" of the Soviet Union. Otherwise, they will be persecuted under the charge of "opposing the Soviet Union." This time, the Soviet Union imposed what it did in Afghanistan on the Afghan students in Moscow, using its sinister bullets to reply to their "anti-Soviet words and deeds." Moscow tried to use slaughter to stop people from exposing its savage acts. However, this precisely proved its double brutality.

In Moscow, the Soviet authorities have repeatedly produced the farce of sending cavalry and police forces to suppress foreign students staging demonstrations. However, this was the first time that Moscow was so panic-striken that it laid its murderous hands on some unarmed students who were holding a peaceful demonstration. "Those who are most ferocious are the most timid." What Moscow did is a new example of its brutality.

RENMIN RIBAO REJECTS IZVESTIYA ON KABUL SAFETY

HK110703 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Yun Fei [0061 7378]: "False Security"]

[Text] On 29 April Soviet IZVESTIYA made use of others to say that no sounds of gunfire had been heard in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, for the past 20 days and that it was "very safe" there and to assert that this was the "real situation."

However, this was disproved by the bombs in Kabul 2 days later. According to reports, early on the morning of 1 May, the Afghan guerrillas attacked the barracks of the Soviet troops in the southeastern part of Kabul city proper. After exchanging fire for 2 to 3 hours, the Soviet arsenal caught fire, causing great losses to the Soviet troops.

Obviously, the "safety" as mentioned by IZVESTIYA mere deception. To the Soviet occupiers and their lackeys, Kabul is in fact ery safe. The attack on 1 May was by no means the first one. In the past 2 years, the Afghan guerrillas have often gone deep into Kabul to severely punish the Soviet officers and soldiers, and Afghan traitors in the puppet regime and in the army. How can there be safety for the Soviet occupiers in Afghanistan where the whole nation has risen against foreign aggression and the Soviet occupiers are deep in a quagmire? IZVESTIYA is only raving like a lunatic and is trying to deceive itself as well as others.

YE JIANYING MEETS DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW121526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met today at his residence with a friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Ye Jianying praised the profound friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea. He said the friendship would continue from generation to generation.

Ho Chong-suk said the delegation's visit would contribute to friendship between the two parties and countries. She also outlined the achievements of the Korean people under President Kim Il-song.

Ye Jianying said the Chinese people are happy for the success of the Korean people. "We resolutely support your just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," he said.

Present were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON ZHAO VISIT, MEETS CPPCC GROUP

OW121610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today said that the Japanese Government and people are all looking forward to the coming visit to Japan by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. He said it will be an epoch-making event for Japan and China that the two heads of government exchange visits and reaffirm the unshakable relations between the two countries on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

Suzuki made these remarks at his official residence while meeting with Zhou Peiyuan, leader of the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which arrived in Tokyo Monday. He noted that in the past ten years since the normalization of Japan-China relations, the exchanges between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields have been enhanced.

Zhou Peiyuan replied that it will be of great significance for the prime ministers of the two countries to exchange visits on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the normalized relations. Through its two-day visit in Japan, he added, the delegation felt deeply that there exists profound friendship between China and Japan. He expressed the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will last from generation to generation.

BRIEFS

SINO-JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Drilling of the first production oil well by Sino-Japanese cooperation began at 8 am Wednesday in the Chengbei oilfield of southwestern Bohai Sea. It marked the official start of the Sino-Japanese cooperative development of the oilfield. Drilling platform B is being used for the drilling operation. Oil production is expected to start in 2 years, after the drilling of 28 wells is completed by the platform. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 30 Apr 82 OW]

DENG XIAOPING MEETS THAILAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER

OW130832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, told Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here this afternoon that China supports an early unification of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea.

In a meeting with the Thai foreign minister and his party at the Great Hall of the People, Deng said: "This alliance should be conducive to the strengthening of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and should not weaken the anti-Vietnam forces that are now fighting at the forefront in Kampuchea. This is the most fundamental and most important political principle." Deng said that China desires to continue efforts to promote the realization of this alliance, but, he said: "We do not impose our views on others and do not interfere in their internal affairs. Non-interference in the internal affairs of others is China's consistent principle, which new China has upheld since its establishment in 1949." Vice-Chairman Deng noted: "A stable alliance will be realized only when the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea reach agreements through negotiations and adhere to these agreements."

In the conversation with the Thai foreign minister, Deng praised Thailand and other ASEAN countries for their efforts in promoting the alliance of the three Kampuchean forces.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon was also present.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SITTHI IN BEIJING

OW121844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told journalists here today that he had cordial and friendly political talks here Tuesday with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

In a prepared statement Sihanouk expressed deep thanks to Thailand for all it has done for Kampuchean refugees and to help Kampuchea regain its independence. The statement said: "My Thai guests and I examined together the issue of forming a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea for the sake of Kampuchea's liberation. We held entirely identical views on this issue." "We hope that Mr. Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Mr. Khieu Samphan, president of Democratic Kampuchea, succeed as soon as possible in reaching between their factions an accord which, alone, will make it possible to form a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea," the statement said.

"As for the proposal for a (new) summit meeting of the three resistance Kampuchean leaders in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)," the statement said, "we unanimously maintain that it is better to hold such a summit only if it is possible to announce an immediate formation of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea." "If such a new summit could not end with this concrete result, it should be better, I think, not to risk a failure, which certainly would not serve the cause of national liberation in my country."

BEIJING CAMBODIAN SERVICE NOTES INDIAN-SRV TIES

BK130316 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A number of Indian warships paid an official visit to Vietnam from 5 to 8 May. This shows that Vietnam and India have increased their relations during the past few years. At the end of April, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, officially visited India for 6 days.

Foreign news agencies reported that last year India agreed to provide a U.S. $12-million loan to Vietnam.

ZHAO RECEIVES FORMER MALAYSIAN PREMIER 12 MAY

OW121600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al Haj, president of the Muslim Welfare Organization of Malaysia and the Regional Islamic Da'wah Council of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and former prime minister of Malaysia.

Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome to Tunku Rahman. He spoke highly of the time-honored relations between China and Malaysia and the frequent exchange of visits between leaders and the people of the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. After giving an outline of China's policy on religion, Zhao expressed the hope that Tunku Rahman's visit would help deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and Muslims of the two countries. He also asked Tunku Rahman to convey his regards for Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed.

Tunku Rahman said that he had been looking forward to this visit. Malaysia feels happy about China's progress. He expressed the conviction that Malaysia-China relations would become closer in the years to come.

Present were Burhan Shahidi, honorary chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association; Al-Hajji Muhammed Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association; and Malaysian Ambassador to China Albert S. Talalla.

DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA'S OIL INDUSTRY REPORTED

BK121335 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Burma's oil and natural gas production has developed further in 1980-81. Compared to 1977-78, production of oil in that period increased by more than 2,444,000 barrels while production of natural gas rose by 4.7 billion cubic feet.

During this same period, due to the establishment of a new oil refinery plant at Mann oilfield and to the expansion of the Syriam oil refinery, production of gasoline, diesel oil and other fuel oil has also increased markedly.

Due to the discovery of three new oilfields last year, Burma's oil reserves grew by more than 3.001 billion barrels.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS AUSTRALIA'S ROGER SHIPTON

OW111236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with Roger Francis Shipton, chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence of Australia, and his wife and children. During the talk, Liao Chengzhi said China and Australia had a good relationship and believed it would further grow. He and Shipton also exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn was on hand.

FIRST FIJIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW100938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Jioji Kotobalavu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Fiji to the People's Republic of China, presented today his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Han Xu, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion. Kotobalavu arrived here May 7.

Meeting With Huang Hua

OW111230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with Jioji Kotobalavu, first ambassador of Fiji to China.

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS IN NEW ZEALAND -- Wellington, 6 May (XINHUA) -- The Chinese science and technology delegation led by Tong Dalin left Auckland for home this morning after a 9-day goodwill visit to New Zealand. During their stay, Tong Dalin and his party called on Dr I.J. Shearer, New Zealand's minister of science and technology, and exchanged views on possible cooperation in the field of science and technology between the two countries. The 10-member delegation arrived here from Australia on 27 April and visited universities and research institutes in Wellington, Palmerston North, Rotorua, Hamilton and Auckland. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 6 May 82 OW]

PAKISTAN OPENS NATIONAL BANK OFFICE IN BEIJING

OW121720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- A representative office of the National Bank of Pakistan was formally opened here today. This is the first bank office in Beijing from the Third World.

Mohammad Nawaz Kahn, chairman of the National Bank of Pakistan, gave a reception here this evening to mark the opening of the Beijing office. Among the 300 guests at the reception were Bu Ming, chairman of the Bank of China; Li Peng, vice-minister of finance; and Chen Jie, delegate to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy here, was present.

In his speech, Mohammad Nawaz Khan said the National Bank of Pakistan plays its role in the development and strengthening of economic relations between Pakistan and China through "very close and cordial relations with the Bank of China." He was confident that the opening of the bank's representative office in Beijing would further promote the friendship between the two countries.

Bu Ming also expressed the belief that the opening of the representative office would further foster the economic and trade development between China and Pakistan and strengthen the business cooperation between the Bank of China and the National Bank of Pakistan.

Banking Group Meets Chen Muhua

OW121724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with a delegation from the National Bank of Pakistan led by Chairman Mohammad Nawaz Khan. Chen Muhua extended congratulations on the establishment of the bank's representative office in Beijing yesterday. She praised cooperation between China and Pakistan and the growing business links between financial circles of the two countries. She said that South-South cooperation includes cooperation in finance. This cooperation will play an important role in the economic development of the Third World countries, she said.

Nawaz Khan said that his bank would exert itself to contribute to the expansion of economic and trade relations between Pakistan and China.

Present were Bu Ming, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China; Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing; and Gul Nawaz Khan, representative of the National Bank of Pakistan in Beijing.

PAKISTANI AMITY DELEGATION VISITS SHANGHAI

OW101231 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 4

[Text] On the evening of 4 May, Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and vice president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met with and feted the delegation of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association. Also present at the meeting and the banquet were responsible persons of the departments concerned in Shanghai, including Zhang Anyou, Shen Derong and Xiao Dai.

The delegation, which arrived in Shanghai on a friendly visit on 3 May, was led by (Montaz Ali Arwi), president of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association and former Pakistani ambassador to China. It was the first delegation of the association to have visited China since the inception of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association. The delegation consisted of the vice president of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association, leading members of its various branches and Pakistani celebrities. During the meeting and the banquet, the host and the guests conducted cordial conversations and wished for constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations between China and Pakistan and the traditional friendship between the Chinese people and the Pakistani people.

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN MINISTER

OW111758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe said today that both India and China "can benefit by mutual cooperation and understanding." Mr. Sathe made his remarks while receiving a Chinese journalist delegation.

After recalling the long history of friendship between the two countries, he said: "There is much in common among the people of India and China." He believed that cooperation between the two big Asian nations would not only help each other, but also help other developing countries, and enhance the process of peace in the world.

Later today, Secretary of the Indian External Affairs Ministry E. Gonsalves, also met the delegation. He said: "There may be a certain period of misunderstanding. It is our duty to increase our understanding and remove misunderstanding, so as to rebuild our relations to the maximum possible degree." He held that journalists have a special responsibility to promote mutual understanding between the two countries.

On both occasions, Jiang Yuanchun, leader of the Chinese delegation, expressed gratitude for the hospitality of the hosts and the wish that the friendship between India and China would further develop.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WEST EUROPE

OW121238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade unions delegation led by Huang Minwei, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today left here for West Berlin to attend the 12th Congress of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation will also go to France to attend the 39th Congress of the French Confederation of Democratic Labour (CFDT) and the 41st Congress of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT).

DELEGATION ATTENDS ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM IN AUSTRIA

OW111341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Vienna, May 10 (XINHUA) -- China's open-door policy on economic relations and technological exchanges with the outside world will not change, a Chinese official said at an international symposium here today.

At the opening session of the international symposium on economic relations with China sponsored by the Austrian Organization for International Economic Relations, Wang Yaoting, head of the Chinese economic delegation, and its members briefed the symposium on China's policy on economic cooperation with other countries, the present situation and prospects of China's foreign trade, and China's financial policies.

150 businessmen and bank representatives from 12 countries and regions are attending the symposium. The participants were also briefed by representatives of Beijing and Shanxi Province of their plans to expand trade and of joint ventures with foreign firms. Negotiations on joint ventures will be held shortly with participating companies. It is learned that 234 meetings for such negotiations are to be held.

Austrian Minister of Commerce Josef Staribacher and Chinese Ambassador Wang Shu attended today's opening ceremony.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Austrian Donau-European Institute. After the conclusion of the symposium on May 14, it will tour other parts of Austria.

CCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREEK PARTY CONGRESS

OW121620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Feng Xuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here today for Greece at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior. In the capacity of the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, he is to pay a visit to Greece and attend the Third Congress of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SPAIN, ITALY

OW061848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- An eight-member Chinese military delegation led by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, left Beijing on 4 May for Spain and Italy for friendly visits.

Arrival in Madrid

OW090305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Madrid, May 8 (XINHUA) -- a Chinese military delegation arrived here today for a one-week friendly visit to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Defense Ministry.

The delegation, headed by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuquan, is the first of its kind that has ever visited Spain since China and Spain established diplomatic relations in 1973.

During his stay, Wu Xuiquan will meet with high-ranking officers and pay visits to the military academy and some military installations.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO TURKEY MEETS EVREN, ULUSU

Talks With Evren

OW111810 Beijing XINHUA In English 1627 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Ankara, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Turkish head of state Kenan Evren received He Ying, the visiting special envoy of the Chinese Government, at the presidential office this morning and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

He Ying conveyed to Evren the invitations from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and from the Chinese Government for a visit to China. The Turkish head of state said he would visit China at an appropriate time. "The growing strength of a big nation like China in East Asia is just what Turkey wishes to see. We are glad about China's on-going reforms and its achievements," he added.

Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador Zhou Jue.

He Ying arrived in Ankara yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Turkish Government.

Meets Turkish Premier

OW112118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Ankara, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu told visiting Chinese special envoy He Ying that he hoped the two countries would further their cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields. During his meeting with the Chinese envoy, he also wished China prosperity, her people happiness, and her leaders good health.

The Turkish prime minister accepted an invitation to visit China from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, which was transmitted by He Ying.

He Ying Leaves for Syria

OW130136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Ankara, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting special envoy of the Chinese Government He Ying left here for Syria today after a four-day visit which culminated in agreements to promote an all-round development of bilateral relations with Turkey.

In his talks with Turkish Foreign Under-Secretary Kamuran Gurum, the two sides stressed that visits between leaders at various levels of the two countries are helpful to promotion of mutual understanding and friendship. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations in the political field in the past ten years since the two countries established diplomatic relations. The two sides agreed to further their cooperation in the economy, trade, science and technology and culture in the promotion of an all-round development of bilateral relations.

The two sides exchanged views on the present Middle East situation and other major international issues, which proved to be close or identical in many aspects.

During his visit here, the Chinese special envoy met with head of state Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. He also toured sites of historical interests in Ankara and Istanbul.

RED CROSS GROUP MEETS TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW120810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Tunis, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received here this afternoon the Chinese Red Cross Society delegation headed by Yang Chun, vice-president of the society. They had an amicable conversation on the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Also present on the occasion were Tunisian Minister of Public Health Rachid Sfar and President of the Tunisian Red Crescent Ali Fourati.

Ahne Wassila Bourguiba, wife of President Habib Bourguiba, received Yang Chun and all members of her delegation and gave a luncheon for them today.

Public Health Minister Rachid Sfar this morning received the Chinese delegation and reviewed with Yang Chun the excellent cooperation between the two countries in public health.

The Chinese delegation arrived here from Algeria on May 9.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT PEREIRA VISITS, MEETS ZHAO

Departure From Pyongyang

OW130748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic, left here for China this morning by special plane after a state visit to Korea.

Among those present at the airport to see the guests off were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other Korean party and government leaders. He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was also present.

Zhao Ziyang Greets Pereira

OW130836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a red-carpet welcome this afternoon to Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde who is on an official friendship visit to China. Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony which was held in Tiananmen Square on the east side of the Great Hall of the people. He greeted President and Mme. Pereira with cordial handshakes. Then, two school children presented the guests with bouquets.

The national flags of China and Cape Verde flew over Tiananmen Square. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, President Pereira, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some two hundred children holding bouquets and ribbons, waved greetings to the guests. Among those attending the welcoming ceremony were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; and his wife He Liliang.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with President Pereira and other guests from Cape Verde.

President Pereira and his party arrived in Beijing by special plane at noon today after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Cape Verde Liu Yingxian.

CONGO PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO MEETS CCP GROUP

OW111359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Brazzaville, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo and the Congolese Labor Party, Monday met Zhang Zhixiang, leader of a Chinese Communist Party delegation. Sassou-Nguesso told Zhang Zhixiang, an adviser of the CCP International Liaison Department, that the Congolese Labor Party wants to develop relations with the Chinese Communist Party. He said that "developing cooperation between the two parties and the two countries will contribute to the world's peace and progress in the face of the tense international situation."

During its visit, the Chinese delegation held talks with the Congolese delegation headed by Pierre Nze, a member of the Congolese Labor Party's Political Bureau. Thystere-Tchicaya and Bokamba-Yankouma, members of the Political Bureau, also met the Chinese delegation. The Chinese and Congolese delegations exchanged experiences in building their parties and countries and discussed important international issues.

The Chinese delegation toured Pointe Noire, the economic capital of Congo, and visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises. The Chinese delegation began its Congo visit on April 30 and will leave here Tuesday for a visit to Gabon.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT FETES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW112112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tananarive, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife hosted a dinner here today in honor of the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Gan Yetao and the leaving third and fourth Chinese medical teams. In his toast, President Ratsiraka termed the cooperation between the two countries as "sincere" and "effective". Gan Yetao praised President Ratsiraka's contribution to closer friendly ties between the two countries.

Earlier on April 27, President Ratsiraka through Foreign Minister Remi Richard, conferred on the Chinese ambassador a medal of "Commander" of the National Order (third class) in recognition of his service to the friendly ties between Madagascar and China.

UNSC PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY MEETS SWAPO CHIEF

OW110941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Mi Guojun, representative of president of the U.N. Security Council Ling Qing to the council's extraordinary plenary meeting on Namibia met with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) here this morning.

Mi Guojun said that the United Nations respected the positions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the frontline countries on the Namibia issue. The U.N. resolution 435 and other decisions must be implemented, he added. He denounced South Africa's manoeuvres in Namibia as being in contravention of the U.N. resolutions.

Nujoma reaffirmed his rejection of "one man, two votes" and "one man one vote with two counts." He said that SWAPO would pursue the spirit of the conference held in Dar es Salaam on May 4 by frontline countries, Kenya, Nigeria and SWAPO. He also expressed thanks to China for its aid and support to SWAPO and its contributions to the settlement of Namibia's independence.

Mi Guojun also had a meeting with Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmad Salim here this morning. He told the minister that the U.N. council's meeting on Namibia would be of great significance; it would serve the interests of mustering international pressure upon the South African regime. The meeting on Namibia is scheduled to open here this afternoon.

Official Views Namibia Problem

OW121930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese representative to the extraordinary plenary meeting of the UN Council for Namibia today voiced firm support for the Namibian people's just struggle for an end to Pretoria occupation and the achievement of independence and liberation. The Chinese representative, Zhang Liyuan, also strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for suppressing the Namibian people and for its invasion of the frontline states. He praised the Namibian people for having achieved gratifying results in their active political and diplomatic struggle coupled with armed struggle.

He pointed out: "The truculence of the South African authorities, far from helping them to obtain their pernicious objectives, will only be met with even stronger condemnation and more severe sanctions of the international community." He said it must also be pointed out here that audacity and intransigence with which the South African authorities have behaved since long are inseparable with the connivance and support from certain Western powers, particularly from one superpower. [sentence as received] In order to defend its vested interests in South Africa, that superpower ever regards the South African racist authorities as its strategic ally, shielding them in all possible ways from criticisms and even attempting to revise resolutions of the Security Council to meet the unreasonable demand of the South African authorities. This is one of the most important reasons why resolution 435 of the Security Council has not been implemented so far and why Namibia has not been able to achieve independence to this day." However, he stressed, "neither perverse acts of the South African authorities nor obstruction, intervention and sabotage of the superpowers can prevent the historical wheel of national liberation from rolling forward."

He said the Chinese Government and people will continue to work with their African brothers and all justice upholding countries and peoples for the implementation of the resolutions related to the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and will continue to give political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the Namibian people till they win complete independence.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS TO AFRICA -- Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade unions delegation led by Chen Yu, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left here by plane today for friendship visits to Zimbabwe, Botswana and Nigeria. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 8 May 82 OW]

VENEZUELA CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS

Meets Ji Pengfei

OW081402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing met with and hosted a dinner this evening in honor of Aristides Calvani, deputy secretary general of the Christian Socialist Party of Venezuela and general secretary of the Christian Democratic Organization of America, Mrs Adela Abbo de Calvani and their son and two daughters. In their conversation, Ji Pengfei said that their visit to China would help promote the friendship and understanding between the two parties and the people of China and Venezuela.

Deputy Secretary General Calvani told Ji Pengfei that he has come with an aim to open new channels for exchanges. He said that he was very interested in further promotion of the relationship between the two countries and parties of Venezuela and China.

Attending the meeting and banquet were Qiao Shi and Zhu Liang, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Venezuelan Ambassador to China Regulo Burelli Rivas and Olga de Burelli.

The guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the International Liaison Department.

Meets CCP Liaison Head

OW121702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a dinner this evening for Aristides Calvani, deputy secretary general of the Christian Socialist Party of Venezuela and general secretary of the Christian Democratic Organization of America, and his wife Adela Abbo de Calvani.

The guests will tour Xian and other Chinese cities tomorrow before returning home. During his stay in Beijing, Calvani has held talks with leaders of the International Liaison Department. They discussed their nations' domestic situation, development of relations between the two parties and international issues. Calvani also had discussions with Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China.

FURTHER ON CORRUPT CADRE'S EXPULSION IN YUNNAN

OW110425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA) -- According to reports from RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xi Ping and GONGREN RIBAO reporter Qu Zuguang, the former deputy director and party branch deputy secretary of the office for counselors in Yunnan Province, Cheng Zhanbiao, was blinded by greed and overcome by the bourgeois corrupt way of life and adopted contemptible means to hoodwink the party and connived for his daughter Geng Hong to cohabit with Zhang so-and-so, a Hong Kong capitalist, and become Zhang's concubine. Cheng Zhanbiao was totally degenerated and failed to maintain the qualities and meet the requirements of a Communist Party member. Recently, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee decided to expel him from the party. Regarding this, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission has issued a circular for widespread inner-party distribution.

Cheng Zhanbiao was a veteran cadre who participated in the revolution in 1933 and joined the party in the same year. He did some good work for the party and the people. However, due to his negligence with regard to ideological transformation, he became obsessed with individualism. He tried a thousand and one ways to send his daughter Geng Hong to Hong Kong.

In February 1980, when he was transferred to Yunnan from Sichuan, he requested the transfer of Geng Hong from the translation publishing house in Shanghai using the excuse that he would like to have his daughter at his side. With his help, Geng Hong, who was a 27-year old CYL member at that time, came to Yunnan, and later met this Zhang so-and-so, a capitalist from Hong Kong.

Cheng Zhanbiao also lied while making use of the name of the office for counselors of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government. He issued a false letter of certification in his own writing which said: "Geng Hong has the need to go to Hong Kong because of her work," and "she and her husband agreed of their own accord to a divorce." He also put his official seal of office on this letter of certification, and finally helped Geng Hong achieve her goal of obtaining a divorce.

The Hong Kong capitalist Zhang so-and-so was married a long time ago. In addition to his wife and children, he has another concubine. Cheng Zhanbiao knew this situation well. When Geng Hong and Zhang so-and-so were in Shanghai and Kunming, their activities aroused strong discontent among the hotel administration and the departments concerned. They had informed Cheng Zhanbiao several times and asked the latter to take disciplinary action against his daughter Geng Hong, but Cheng turned a deaf ear to all this.

After the establishment of illicit relations with Zhang so-and-so, Cheng Zhanbiao and his family received, on various occasions, a color television set, radio-tape recorder, dress materials, Hong Kong currency and other items as gifts.

In March 1981, Geng Hong and Zhang so-and-so came to Guangzhou as "husband and wife," swindling and bluffing. With the help of Cheng Zhanbiao and others, Geng Hong finally achieved her goal of going to Hong Kong. On the eve of her departure for Hong Kong, Cheng Zhanbiao also wrote a letter of resignation for her in his own handwriting to complete the procedure for her resignation.

In discussing Cheng Zhanbiao's mistakes, the party branch of the Yunnan provincial office for counselors held: Cheng's activities clearly indicate that he has degenerated and failed to meet the essential requirements for a Communist Party member. In order to purify the party organizations, it is necessary to expel him from the party. However, there were also some people who held: Cheng Zhanbiao is a member of the old Red Army and a veteran cadre. He should be treated with leniency. They proposed to place him on probation within the party for a period of a year.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission took an interest in this case. It held Cheng Zhanbiao must be expelled from the party because he is already degenerate. Recently the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular entitled: "Maintain Party's Purity, Resolutely Expel Those Who Are Corrupt and Degenerate." The circular called on "All Communist Party members to immediately get mobilized to resolutely struggle against all economic crimes as well as corrupt and degenerate practices and to absolutely refrain from indulging the evildoers."

EDITORIAL STRESSES DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

HK130406 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "It is Necessary To Develop the Diversified Economy on a Larger Scale"]

[Text] In recent years, various localities have gradually readjusted their agricultural production structure and the overall arrangements for their crops. Thus the situation of single-crop production has been changed, grain production has been increasing yearly and diversified economy has been developing very rapidly. At present, in the whole country the areas sown to grain should be stabilized and future developments of the diversified economy must not be allowed to occupy fields. So under such circumstances, can the diversified economy be further developed?

The answer is yes.

In March of last year, the CCP Central Committee and State Council transmitted the "Report on Actively Developing Diversified Economy in the Rural Areas" issued by the State Agricultural Commission. Over the past year or so, diversified economy in various localities has been thriving and a large number of typical units have come to the fore and we have accumulated some experience. Rural cadres and commune members have benefited and their enthusiasm has been greatly aroused. The energetic development of our diversified economy has a large foundation.

One of the basic characteristics of the agriculture in our country is that the amount of average per capita cultivated area and reclaimed wasteland is small. This is an important restricting condition. However, we have large areas of hilly land and hills and a great number of rivers, lakes and ponds as well as vast grasslands, seawaters and shoals in our country. Most of these rich natural resources have not been used or fully used. The "seven mountains and one river" have good conditions for developing diversified economy. A great deal of straw and rice stalks should be used as fodder and raw materials for industrial and sideline production. At present, some of these materials have been used as fuel or fertilizer. Some are discarded and are allowed to rot. If we rationally exploit and use these natural resources, energetically plant more trees and grasses and develop the breeding of livestock including plant-eating animals, birds and fish, we will acquire enormous wealth. The development of diversified economy will enrich the countryside, and at the same time, it is necessary in order to attain ecological balance and promote a benignant cycle. As various localities are investigating agricultural natural resources and dividing agricultural regions, we will be able to gradually find out about the situation of natural resources and create favorable conditions for rationally exploiting and using them. If we can adopt effective methods to fully use our natural resources in our own interest, our farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and industry will develop in an all-round way.

The processing industry for agricultural and sideline products can be vastly developed. Once some agricultural and sidelines products are processed, they will have a sudden rise in "status." As we know that due to the backwardness of our work in this respect, a number of industrial crops such as ramie and others have been stocked in warehouses because they are "slow selling," but ramie products are not "available" on the market. Every year, a great number of products such as fruits which are supplied to the market in quick succession end up rotting. Although some natural resources, such as yantao [a type of peach which grows wild] have been marketed, most of them ripen and rot on the mountains slopes "year in and year out."

If we can arouse the initiative of various quarters and pursue the practice of combining planting, breeding and processing, we will be able to overcome the defect of lacking cultivated land and bring the strong points of having abundant natural and labor force resources into play so that we can turn more "useless things into useful ones, small things into big ones and unitary use into multiple use."

In recent years, production of industrial crops such as cotton, edible oil, sugar and so forth has been developing very rapidly. However, with regard to yield per unit area and product quality, the gaps between various localities are very wide. Gaps mean potential. From now on, while developing industrial crops, we should avoid the practice of paying too much attention to the expansion of growing areas alone. Instead, we should exert our major effort to increase the yield per unit area, enhance labor productivity and improve product quality. We should change the practice of planting over wide areas without paying attention to yield. We should carry out intensive and meticulous farming, promote unified management and reform those medium and low-yield lands so that they will gradually catch up with the production level of those high-yield lands. The practice of some localities has proved that the potential in this respect is very great. After adopting advanced and scientific measures, very often we are able to get the greatest gains by making the lowest investment.

In a word, we should expand our field of vision from the limited cultivated land to the vast world. The development of diversified economy has good prospects.

To turn the good prospects into reality, it is imperative for us to do a great deal of solid work. Diversified economy and comprehensive development is a strategic measure for bringing about a prosperous rural economy in our country, which will become more and more important in the whole of agricultural development. "Planting the five cereals will provide us with sufficient food, whereas raising silkworms, planting hemp and rearing the six domestic animals will enrich the people." Developing diversified economy is the road peasants must follow in order to eliminate poverty and become rich. Leading organs and cadres concerned should on no account shake their determination to develop diversified economy. They should unswervingly implement the guiding principle of "never relaxing the efforts to promote grain production and actively carrying out diversified economy." At present, the products of diversified economy are insufficient in both quality and quantity and a greater development is needed.

The crux to developing diversified economy lies in implementing the party's policies. Different localities differ greatly in conditions because their management items, ownership systems and management methods are many and varied. Therefore, in accordance with the spirit of the "summary of minutes of the national conference on rural work," various localities should rely on the efforts of both the collectives and the individuals. Items which are suitable to be run by households of commune members should be delegated to individual households. Items suitable for the collectives should be run in a unified way by the collectives. The "summary of minutes" pointed out: "Production teams should formulate their plans for the overall development of their farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry and commerce in light of their practical conditions, make arrangements for manpower in a planned way and adopt suitable forms of the production responsibility system. Even those production teams which are based on individual household farming should also engage in some items of diversified economy in accordance with their capability, such as tree farms, tea gardens, orchards, poultry yards and so forth and gradually develop division of labor in specialized trades and contract system concerned with specialized trades." In so doing, we will not only actively develop household sideline production run by commune members, but also promote management items conducted by the collectives. As a result, we will certainly be able to develop diversified economy rapidly.

By developing diversified economy, we can accommodate scientific and technological achievements of various subjects. At present, due to insufficient knowledge on the part of leading cadres, it is fairly difficult to develop diversified economy. Owing to the lack of scientific and marketing knowledge, a great number of natural resources and agricultural and sideline products have not been rationally used. We have put aside some useful materials or wasted them. While developing diversified economy in the rural areas, we should engage in a number of items which have their own unique characteristics. To conscientiously develop them is more complicated than grasping grain alone. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in studying hard and assiduously be resolved to solve the difficulties in the important tasks of agricultural production so that they will become experts in their fields. When the masses have gradually acquired extensive knowledge and broadened their field of vision, it will be possible for them to attain enormous wealth. There are a great number of skillful persons in the rural areas who are engaged in cultivation, breeding, industrial sideline production and household sideline production. Some localities have instituted an extensive search for talented persons. They have brought the roles of various talented persons into full play in light of their own professional and individual characteristics. At the same time, they have also organized talented persons to teach the masses and encouraged the latter to learn from the former. In so doing they have not only solved the problem of lacking talented persons, but also opened all avenues for developing diversified economy. These experiences merit our attention.

To continue to develop diversified economy, we should consciously accept the guidance of the state plans. While deciding on management items which are suitable to local conditions, we should have the raw material resources, marketability of products and business profits in mind and put development of our diversified economy on a solid basis. Proceeding from the local conditions of certain production brigades, communes and zones, some localities developed their diversified economy without specific plans in mind. To deal with these problems properly, leaders concerned should be good at providing guidance: first, local strong points should be subordinated to the rational arrangements based on general interests; second, we should comprehensively consider both natural and economic conditions. For instance, while developing industrial crops, we should take into account the suitability of local climate and soil and the demands of the state and market. They should also consider grain selling quotas, the masses' grain ration and the capacity of transportation, the processing industry and warehouses and other things. Otherwise, we will suffer from unnecessary losses as a result of improper arrangements for production. At the same time, we should constantly provide those units and individuals who are engaged in the development of diversified economy with information concerning production and sales to help them manufacture marketable products.

With the development of diversified economy, we will get more and more agricultural and sideline products. Hence, we should take early measures to do a good job in storage and transportation and dredging and opening up various channels of circulation and reducing middle links in accordance with the characteristics of diversified undertakings and scattered transactions in a few of the rural areas. Since state commerce and supply and marketing cooperative are the main channels, regional blockades should be broken and commodity circulation according to economic zones should be organized. With regard to products based on assigned quotas by the state, we should take a reasonable base or establish a proper ration between purchase and retention, which should be fixed through contracts. At the same time, we should arouse the enthusiasm of collective commerce and individual traders so as to promote the development of commerce characterized by varied sectors and channels and fewer links. In so doing, we will ensure effective goods circulation and efficiently support the vigorous development of diversified economy in the rural areas.

JINGJI YANJIU VIEWS REFORMING ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

HK121017 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, 20 Apr 82 pp 18-22

[Article by Yang Jisheng [2799 4949 4939], staff member of the Tianjin branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY: "Theories, Blueprints, Experiments and Conditions -- Investigation and Research on the Problems of Reforming the Economic Structure"]

[Text] "Without reform, there will be no way out for our economy." This is where the view's of all the economic circles and of all departments of economic work are identical at present. The CCP Central Committee has long made up its mind to carry out reform and has already been conducting experimental reforms in some places. At present, we are in a transitional period when the new system is replacing the old one; therefore, it is natural that our economic work may run up against certain temporary difficulties and confusion. People's minds are actively working, but at the same time they are also bewildered by quite a few problems. Under these circumstances, this writer has recently made a special investigation on the problem of the reform of the economic structure in Tianjin. The following are the views he has collected from various circles.

Theory

Any vagueness or lack of clarity related to theory will result in blindly groping for a way out in practice. Many comrades are of the opinion that some of the difficulties in our experiments of economic reform stem from the lack of a unified understanding of a few basic theoretical problems.

For example, in the process of implementing profit retention, dispute has arisen as to how much or how little the enterprises should retain. The financial department is of the opinion that the enterprises have gotten too big a share, but in the opinion of the enterprises their share is not big enough. What are the objective criteria for the sharing? How can these criteria be defined? It is imperative to answer these theoretical questions clearly.

Another example is that in summing up the experiences in our three decades of construction, some comrades describe the period of the First 5-Year Plan as a period when the planned economy in our country reached the realm of the ideal and they hope that the methods we used during the 1950's will be adopted now in the 1980's. True, during that period our economy rose steadily and some experiences we gained during that period can be referred to by us even at present, but the economic management system then was basically copied from the Soviet Union. This system was full of maladies but because our level of economic development at that time was very low and moreover, because we did not make any material errors in our decision making and we were very prudent and painstaking in carrying out our economic work, these maladies did not have enough time to clearly reveal themselves. Our present economic reform is precisely aimed at freeing ourselves from this pattern of overcentralism. Some of our comrades ssy that excessive eulogy of the First 5-Year Plan precisely showed our shallow understanding of the goal of our reform and the fact that our methods of thinking were one-sided. This was said with good reason.

Some theoreticians said that anything consists of two mutually contradictory aspects and that in order to handle it well, we should find a rational quantitative demarcation line between the two opposite aspects (this demarcation line is called "boundary" in philosophy). As yet some comrades have often failed to find proper "boundaries" on quite a few major theoretical issues. As a result, their exposition on these problems gives people the impression that they waver in their views on these problems. This has certainly had a detrimental impact on people's understanding.

For instance, in the past it was held that people's spirit was omnipotent and the principle of the incentive of material interests was negated. But later the incentive of material interests was overemphasized and the role of the poeple's spirit was negated.

As a result, an unhealthy trend of purusing money in doing everything came into vogue among some people. In the past, we negated the regulation by market mechanism and put one-sided emphasis on the unified planning of the state. Thus, we managed our economy in an overcentralized manner. But later when we paid attention to the role of regulation by market mechanism, we neglected to role of planning in giving guidance and in conducting administration and management. As a result the malpractices of letting things slide cropped up in some trades and professions. In the past, we closed our country to international exchange and rejected anything that was foreign. But later some people indiscriminately assimilated anything foreign without analyzing it. All the above-mentioned facts have shown that our theory is shallow and one-sided.

Many comrades suggest that the understanding of the following problems should be unified theoretically; otherwise it will be difficult to carry out the reform of the economic structure smoothly.

1. In order to be able to put an end to the malpractices of "eating out of a big pot" and "having an iron rice-bowl," what actual form of socialist public ownership should we adopt in our country? Should the reform of the economic structure affect the existing state ownership? Will the practice of enterprises assuming sole and complete responsibility for their profits and losses lead to a change in the nature of the ownership of the whole people?

2. How are we to correctly implement the policy of taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism? How are we to ensure that the economic activities in all our enterprises conform to the macroeconomic goals while we are enlivening our microeconomy? How are we to ensure that the initiative and flexibility of all our enterprises is given free play while carrying out the unified plans?

3. In handling the relationships between the spirit and material, how are we to prevent the malpractice of treating money as being above everything, while giving play to economic incentive? How are we to prevent the principle of commodity exchange from being adopted in our political, cultural and ideological fields while developing commodity production? How are we to prevent our moral qualities, conscience and people's mutual relationships from being turned into commodities?

In order to speed up the reform of the economic structure, our economic workers and economic theoreticians are faced with arduous and complicated tasks. There are a large number of questions to be scientifically answered by them. Some comrades are of the opinion that during the recent years our theoreticians have broken away from the ideological fetters of the "two whatevers," criticized the "leftist" erroneous guiding ideology, exposed the maladies of the existing economic system and thus significantly prepared public opinion for economic reform. However, we should not fail to point out that some of our theoreticians have adopted an unhealthy style of study and treated the directives of the higher level and the theory in books as the only source of truth. As a result they have refused to soundly investigate and study when they are doing research, and they have failed to persistently maintain the scientific and serious nature of theory. When a certain problem was put forth, people rushed to write one article after another and hold one meeting after another. But all they said in their articles and meetings were almost the same things. When the trend changed, they would make an about-face. Some people said: "Some of our theoreticians have no scientific views of their own. If a certain leader says something is good today, they will cite classics to prove that this thing is really good. However, if this thing is said by another leader to be bad tomorrow, they will again cite classics to prove that this thing is really bad. They seldom look for the criteria of right and wrong in practice." This criticism is to the point for some people. In order to fulfill the historical tasks facing them, our theoreticians must definitely rectify their style of study.

Blueprints

Should there be a general design for the reform of the economic structure? Through 2 years and more of practice, many comrades have begun to see that it is better to have a general design first.

We have gradually formed a tentative idea on the reform of the economic structure through years of arduous groping at all levels and in all fields. This idea can be summed up as follows: taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism; having flexibility in microeconomics and centralism in macroeconomics; strengthening economic legislation and upholding division of labor between the political leadership and the management of the enterprises; and developing joint ventures and cooperation and enlivening circulation. However, this tentative idea is only an orientation and a rough plan. Using the terms of engineering design, this idea can only be treated as a "design program." In order to complete all the blueprints of the general design, we have to, furthermore, draw up all the concrete structure, features and all the details of every component in accordance with the various requirements of the "design program." As these requirements are often somewhat contradictory with one another, in drawing up the general design we must balance and dovetail all these requirements and thus make the new system a harmonized and coordinated organic entity. Besides, we should also estimate beforehand the problems that may possibly crop up when the new system is being implemented and design a few measures to be adopted to solve these problems.

After drawing up a general design, we should also draw up a series of "working plans." Thus, we will know what should be done earlier, what should be done later, how we are to link up one component with another and how we are to dovetail all the components. Without the "working drawing," the various parts of the reform will possibly contradict or offset one another and all sorts of confusion may crop up.

At present, we have already adopted some measures of economic reform, but because of our failure to draw up a mature general design and our lack of a "working plan," the following problems have cropped up in our practice:

1. We failed to form these measures into a complete set and our macroeconomic management lagged behind. As a result we failed to achieve good results even though we have adopted good measures. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to enlarge the decisionmaking power of our enterprises, but because we have failed to adopt other measures of reform to form a complete set of reform measures, we have failed to solve a large number of problems, despite trying every means to enlarge the decisionmaking power of our enterprises. The implementation of profit retention was originally aimed at giving play to the initiative of the enterprises. But because we have failed to coordinate this measure with price reform and because we have failed to provide other necessary conditions, we have failed to give play to their initiative owing to the difference in the exertion needed to fulfill their respective profit targets. On the other hand, the abovementioned measures are moreover a hotbed for departmentalism, separatism and the tendency of liberalization, which will weaken and destroy the unified planning and harm the unified interests of the state.

2. Failure to dovetail one measure with another. This has made us neglect one aspect while paying attention to another aspect. For example, it is certainly right to lay stress on giving play to the strong points, but we have failed to take both the strongpoints of a part and those of the whole. Because we have failed to take the whole situation into account, instances of anarchic duplicate construction have occurred and a large number of small enterprises have mushroomed everywhere. As a result the big ones suffered and for a time the big cities could not get supplies of tobacco, wool and other raw materials and their technical strong points could not be brought into play. In solving the employment problem, we have neglected the problem of raising labor productivity. Thus, we have not only further inflated the overstaffed personnel of our enterprises, but have also replaced a large number of skilled old workers with unskilled young ones.

In implementing the policies of profit retention and assigning full responsibility for profits to the enterprises, we failed to fix criteria for targets of variety and quality. As a result, the malpractices of focusing on producing products with the greatest profit margins and manufacturing goods in a rough and slipshod way have cropped up.

3. Some isolated reforms will perhaps become obstacles to the comprehensive reforms later. For example, since we have divided up the financial systems between the central and the local levels, the localities have pursued their own financial interests and refused to carry out the policy of closing, suspending, shifting the production of and merging some of their enterprises, and unplanned duplicative construction projects have become unavoidable. At the same time, this has created obstacles to merging enterprises of the same trade and profession in different areas. As the existing wage system itself does not satisfactorily embody the principle of distribution according to labor, it is difficult to overcome its shortcomings by paying bonuses. In 1980 Tianjin City paid 150 million yuan of bonuses, which was 4.3 times the amount of the additional wages paid in that year. Such excessive payment of bonuses will create obstacles to the wage reform in the future.

The above-mentioned problems have proved that the national economy is an integrated entity consisting of sectors that are related to and interact on one another. Therefore, an attempt to solve problems one by one in isolation often fails because of the restriction of other factors. That is why many comrades have proposed that the central authorities should establish a commission to take charge of designing the new economic system. This commission will concentrate the wisdom of all circles and conscientiously draw up the blueprints of the new system through repeated investigation and study.

Experiments

Whether in the course of formulating a reform plan, or before the comprehensive implementation of a completed plan, we have to carry out a series of experiments on a small scale. The purpose of these experiments is to prove or negate certain provisional ideas. The experiment in expanding enterprises' decisionmaking power should be conducted in the course of formulating the reform plan. Good results have been achieved in the last 2 years when experiments have been carried out in selected enterprises. However, we have also found several conspicuous shortcomings. To expose these shortcomings does not mean that we want to nitpick or "pour cold water," but that we wish to see improvement in the work.

First, the enterprises selected for experimentation are not representative because they possess some favorable conditions which ordinary enterprises never have. For this reason, the conclusions drawn from experiments in those enterprises may not necessarily be generally applicable, and usually, their experience cannot be easily popularized throughout the trade. Most of the enterprises which are carrying out the experiment of proportional profit retention are ones which enjoy high profit rates. Therefore, we can find in each enterprise selected for experimentation that profits are distributed according to a formula, namely, "the state takes away the large portion, the enterprise retains a small portion, while the individual keeps the small change." But, if we apply this formula on a larger scale, we will find that the portion retained by the enterprise is too large to ensure the financial revenues of the state. On the other hand, enterprises selected for carrying out the experiment of "assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses" are enjoying a high profit rate. They include watch factories, bicycle plants, and so on. As all of them always make profits and never suffer losses, carrying out that specific experiment in these enterprises seems meaningless.

Second, too many enterprises have been selected for experiments. Take Tianjin, for example. The number of enterprises selected for carrying out the experiment of proportional profit retention amounts to 509, or 62 percent of the total number of enterprises subordinate to the municipal administration; and in terms of output value or in terms of profits, they account for over 80 percent of all state-run enterprises throughout the city. At the beginning, there was the opinion that selction of more enterprises for experimentation meant emancipation of the mind.

This opinion pushed some regions to expand the scope of the experiment in disregard of their own objective conditions.

Third, we have seldom made objective and scientific observations and analyses of those enterprises selected for experiments and summed up their experience. In the appraisal of the progress of the experiments carried out in these enterprises, we have always heard indiscriminate comments such as "the situation is enlivened wherever the responsibility system is enforced," "the responsibility system is universally applicable," and so on. People have seldom made scientific and overall analyses and have put forth their own opinions. The actual purpose of the experiment is to justify the correctness of certain provisional ideas or policies. It may prove the ideas correct or it may prove them wrong. Even though the results of an experiment prove that an original idea is correct, we still have to try to find out its defects so as to improve it. And this is the only scientific and responsible attitude we should take.

Apart from the above, the content of the experiment is relatively simple. We are experimenting with only one aspect: expansion of enterprise decisionmaking power by reforming the distribution system. Undoubtedly this is one of the important topics of the present reform. But there are a number of other problems in the economic reform which need to be solved through experimentation, for example, taxation, pricing, salaries, labor, finances and so on. Unfortunately experiments in reform in these fields have not been properly carried out so far.

Some comrades suggest that comprehensive and comparable experiments using different models be confined to several medium-size and small cities; in other words, a certain comprehensive reform plan will be extensively carried out in a small city so that its policy will be different from that adopted in the surrounding area. The advantages of this kind of experiment are: Since various reform items are carried out in a well-coordinated manner, it is possible to see the overall result. Since they are carried out within a relatively isolated locality, external interference can be avoided and the experimental conditions can be easily controlled. Since they are carried out in several medium-sized and small cities, their influence on the overall situation will be limited in case of failure. Finally, since several comparable reform plans are implemented, we will be able to select an optimum plan. Not all of these advantages exist in those experiments which are currently being carried out.

Conditions

The reform of the economic system requires certain conditions: 1) all organizations concerned, from the upper levels down to the lower levels, must reach a unanimous understanding of the malpractices of the current economic system and have a strong desire for reform; 2) there must be a strong leading organ which is determined in carrying out the reform; 3) there must be a favorable political climate of stability and unity; 4) there must be a harmonious economic situation which is steadily developing; and 5) the party must cultivate a good work style. Here we mean that leading organs at various levels must hold identical views to those of the CCP Central Committee, so that orders and prohibitions can be strictly enforced, the principle of being practical and realistic can be upheld and everything can be carried out in accordance with principles. In the opinion of many comrades, at present, the former three conditions are basically available, while the latter two conditions still need to be created.

The present economic situation in our country is generally good. Very great successes have been achieved in the readjustment of the national economy, production is developing, and the people's livelihood is being improved step-by-step. However, the longstanding irrational economic structure has not yet been fundamentally changed, and the latent danger has not yet been eliminated. Quite a few enterprises are having their production wholly or partly suspended, the difficulties we are facing in allocation of funds, energy production, employment arrangement and so on are still rather prominent, and the national economy is still not on a healthy cycle.

Under these circumstances, the reform should be carried out steadily and not rashly; otherwise good results cannot be achieved. We will surely be bitterly attacked or criticized by various circles if the reform is proved ineffective, and this will in turn slow down the progress of the economic reform. Therefore, in view of the present situation in our country, economic readjustment is the prerequisite for economic reform. We must first conscientiously do a good job of readjusting the economy if we really want to reform the economic structure.

In a certain sense, the reform of the economic system is equivalent to a readjustment of power and interests. Therefore, it is bound to encounter various obstacles and possibly has to face an unexpected and complicated situation. Therefore, our cadres at various levels must proceed in all cases from the fundamental interests of the state and the people, take the overall situation into consideration, and resolutely oppose those activities of regarding personal interests and the interests of one's own unit as everything, harming the collective to benefit the individual and violating the law and discipline. Moreover, it is also an important task to correct the party's work style, to reorganize leading groups at various levels and to prepare necessary political conditions for economic reform.

At present, some comrades are overanxious in carrying out the reform and are speeding up new construction projects. However, there will surely be more and greater difficulties if new construction projects fail to emerge while the old ones have already been destroyed. Therefore, those comrades who are really eager for reform should never be overanxious to destroy the old structure but should try their best to complete good designs for new structures, carry out experiments, actively create conditions and then enforce the reform in a planned way.

FURTHER ON DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

CHINA DAILY Column

HK130127 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 May 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Socialist Constitution"]

[Text] The draft of the revised PRC constitution now being discussed nationwide is characterized by its thoroughly socialist nature.

The preamble, general principles, as well as articles on citizens fundamental rights and duties and functions of state organs, are permeated with the spirit of socialism.

The preamble reflects objective reality when it says: "Chinese society has been transformed step by step from new-democratic to socialist. The system of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and the socialist system securely established."

This was not the case when the first Constitution was enacted in 1954. Privately owned factories, firms and shops were still operating; individual farmers had their own plots and farm animals and implements. The country entered the stage of socialism after 1956, when all privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises were transformed into state-owned or joint state-private ones, and small, independent tillers organized into productive cooperatives and, later into people's communes.

Now, after 26 years of consolidation, socialism has been securely established on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, that is, ownership by the whole people as represented by the state, and collective ownership by working people. And it is only now possible for China to state in hew new constitution that she applies the socialist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

As stipulated in the draft revision, the state undertakes to ensure the consolidation and development of the state sector of the economy -- big industrial plants, mines, railways, banks, etc. owned by the whole people. At the same time, it protects the lawful rights and interests of collective economic units which include in the main the agricultural and fishery communes in the rural areas and handicraft cooperatives in cities and towns.

Latitude

It is true that much more latitude has been given to rural household sideline production and self-employed labourers of the nature of individual economy in the last few years. Nevertheless, the individual economy operates only as a complement to the socialist economy. There is very little if any likelihood it can develop into capitalist enterprises because no one is permitted to own the essential means of production and make a profit by exploiting people. For instance, however capable a farmer may be at improving his lot through hard work, skillful farming or sideline occupations, he is forbidden to buy or lease any plot of land.

The revised constitution stipulates that socialist public property is "sacred and inviolable," and that any action of seizing or damaging state or collective property is punishable (art. 13). This proscription and the outlawing of exploitation, however, should not be taken to imply that private property lacks legal protection. On the contrary, articles 14 and 15 provide: "the state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other lawful property," and "the right of citizens to inherit private property."

Responsibilities

To consolidate the socialist system and give full play to the superior conditions of socialism as an advanced state of human history, the state not only assumes the common responsibilities of government, but also performs the functions of promoting health, education, culture and science among other things. Above all, it undertakes to "continually raise labor productivity, increase economic effectiveness and develop social productive forces," and "gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people." (art. 16)

Planning is a dominant feature of socialist economy. Thus, it is required that the state "makes appropriate arrangements with regard to accumulation and consumption, takes into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individual," (art 16) and "ensures the proportionate and co-ordinated development of the national economy through the comprehensive balancing of economic plans, with market regulation as a subsidiary." (art. 17)

Stipulations in the revised constitution ensure that state and collective enterprises have the power of decision in their management, which is to be shared by the workers.

The draft constitution does not merely stipulate that all citizens have the right to work and rest, it also obligates the state to provide the facilities for such. The right to universal primary education; material assistance in old age, illness and disability; maternal and child welfare, and many other social benefits is specified, and the state must guarantee them to all citizens.

What sounded utopian to most Chinese 30 years ago, has already begun to be a reality. The road ahead still is rocky, but it is clearly charted -- a path along which the socialist system is steadily perfected in all fields.

Taiwan Groups Comment

OW122116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- A joint meeting of council members of the All-China Association for the Promotion of Friendship Among Taiwanese Compatriots and the Beijing Municipal Association for the Promotion of Friendship Among Taiwanese Compatriots was held today in Beijing to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

Lin Liyun, president of the All-China Association for the Promotion of Friendship Among Taiwanese Compatriots, pointed out at the meeting that the draft of the revised constitution is an embodiment of democracy, thorough discussions, and the masses' wisdom. The discussion of the draft by the entire nation can only happen in a socialist country in which the people are the masters.

She noted that 22 NPC deputies and 24 CPPCC National Committee members are Taiwanese compatriots. Many Taiwanese compatriots are representatives of people's congresses or members of CPPCC committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some Taiwanese compatriots have participated in the administration of state affairs as vice chairmen and standing committee members of these congresses and committees. This shows that the party and the state are interested in them. The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution and article 30 of the draft established NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's principles and policies for the peaceful reunification of the motherland as law. This is of important practical and historical significance. It shows the government's sincerity in seeking to resolve the Taiwan issue.

Lin Liyun expressed hope that council members of all associations for the promotion of friendship among Taiwanese compatriots would lead the people around them to discuss the draft and contribute their wisdom and strength to the formulation of a more perfect constitution.

CPPCC Groups Comment

OW120251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The CPPCC judicial group and the group directly under the administration of the CPPCC National Committee held separate forums this morning to discuss the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China."

Han Youtong, head of the CPPCC judicial group, pointed out in his speech: An important reason why the 1954 Constitution was fairly perfect was because the masses from all walks of life throughout the country attended the discussions and because their opinions were extensively solicited. Now the draft of this revised constitution has been amended several times by the constitutional revision committee, and the opinions of various localities, departments and fields are extensively being solicited. This revised constitution will be more perfect than the 1954 Constitution. Now it is being discussed by all the people in the country. After being repeatedly discussed at the higher and lower levels, it will become a perfect fundamental, major law conforming with the state of affairs in China, and it will guide the Chinese people's political life for a long time after it is adopted by the National People's Congress in the near future.

Nonparty affiliated democratic personnel Cheng Siyuan, Zhao Junmai, Liang Shuming, Pu Jie, Zhang Xueming and others attended the forum sponsored by the group directly under the administration of the CPPCC National Committee. They pointed out: The draft of the revised constitution has included the major events in the modern history of China, including the 1911 revolution and the establishment of new China under the leadership of the CCP. It has explicitly put forward the four basic principles and specified the basic system and task of the state. It has been put forward after summing up the history of revolutionary struggles in China over the past decade, particularly the experiences of the past 30-plus years since liberation. It completely conforms with the state of affairs in China and the fundamental interests of all the people in the country.

Those who attended these two forums also offered their specific views for the revision of certain articles in the draft of the revised constitution.

The CPPCC group for women also held a forum on 8 May to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ACCOMPLISHING FOUR MAJOR TASKS

HK110910 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Ruilong [0491 3843 7893]: "Two Kinds of Interpretation of 'Tomorrow'"]

[Text] There are two kinds of entirely different interpreations of the word "tomorrow." One regards it as a derogatory term while the other regards it as a commendatory term. However, they have a common ground of expecting a bright future. This is positive and instructive for our four modernizations cause. I would like to quote these views as follows:

The first example is the "Song of Tomorrow" written by Qian Hetan, which was published in a collection of notes and comments by Qian Yong, a scholar in the Qing Dunasty. Qian Yong wrote:

"Before starting to do something, some young people often say: 'I cannot do it.' This is wrong. One can do something only by doing it. How can one do anything before doing it? In some other cases, they would say: 'Better leave it for tomorrow.' This is also wrong. When one wants to do something, one should start doing it right away. If one procrastinates, the thing may possibly never be done throughout one's lifetime."

"The 'Song of Tomorrow' written by Mr Qian Hetan is most instructive and I would like to quote it here: 'Tomorrow, tomorrow. Again tomorrow! I accomplish nothing by leaving everything for tomorrow. Many people have done the same, and before accomplishing anything, they find themselves too old. Time is thus wasted, from spring to autumn, like the river flowing east, like the sun setting in the west. How many tomorrows are there in 100 years? Please listen to my 'Song of Tomorrow.'" This was written in the old society by a noble-minded writer to advise people not to procrastinate in doing things, not to waste time or hold things up. Today, it is also "good medicine" for those who have been seriously affected by bureaucratism and those who are squeamish, arrogant and inactive.

The other example is a line in the "Internationale," which is sung all over the world in the new era: "Unite for a bright tomorrow." This is a basic tenet and a magic weapon for the Communist Party to lead the people in revolution and construction and a fundamental guarantee for the victory of our cause. It represents our hopes and future. We can never do without the revolutionary spirit characterized by vitality, unity and struggle, the revolutionary spirit of reinvigorating China and the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains.

After first achieving successes in reorganizing the administrative structure of the State Council, it is necessary to further improve work style and raise work efficiency.

The reorganization of the administrative structure and the reform of the entire economic system, as well as the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the rectification of the party's work style are found interrelated major tasks at present in adhering to the four basic principles and for ensuring the realization of the four modernizations. We must endeavor to achieve our aim.

Constant efforts must be made at present and in the future to get rid of the lethargy of the old society and develop the vitality of the new era.

HONGQI DISCUSSES RETIREMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS

HK120809 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 pp 27-28

[Article by Wang Guangmei [3769 0342 5019]: "Communists Should Never 'Retire'"]

[Text] It is a matter of far-reaching strategic significance to build up a contingent of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent and younger leading cadres.

Our veteran revolutionaries and comrades have made many important contributions to the revolutionary cause and the construction of our motherland. Today, under the new circumstances, the party and the people require us to make new contributions and fulfill the glorious task that history has entrusted to us, that is, to do a good job in handing over our work to reliable successors, to young and middle-aged comrades who truly support the party's line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Either in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere, great leaders usually manifested their remarkable talent when they were very young. Many of our old comrades were regiment commanders, county CCP committee secretaries or leaders of worker, peasant and student movements when they were about 20. Comrade Deng Xiaoping was secretary general of the CCP Central Committee when he was only 23. Led by the party, some minority nationality comrades also did outstanding jobs for the revolution and became good leaders when they were young. Are there not talented young comrades at present? Actually, there are many among the 1 billion people. It is true that owing to the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, our work of training and selecting young and middle-aged cadres has been delayed. But during more than 10 years of upheaval, they were also tempered. They were brought up in the complicated circumstances and struggles and have become mature. We must make every effort to foster the growth of these young and middle-aged cadres, boldly promote them to important posts and support their work. We must pass on experiences and set an example to bring them up. I am convinced that our young cadres will certainly be worthy successors.

Relief from duty is a normal process. It is an important matter concerning the destiny and future of our country. All party members, cadres and people are showing great concern for it. So, no matter what difficulties we may encounter, we must carry out this work well. In the past, we followed a roundabout road in this respect and caused the country and people to suffer a lot. We must draw a lesson from this. Under the leadership of the party, we must continue to adhere to the mass line, select and appoint talented people and hand the power over to reliable successors.

Being prompted by a strong sense of responsibility towards the people, we joined in the revolution dozens of years ago. We all made the pledge on being admitted to the party: for the cause of communism, we will not hesitate to sacrifice our all, including our lives. Now the development of our party's cause confronts us with another severe test. It is also an opportunity for us to make new contributions to the party. I am convinced that our veteran cadres will certainly do a good job in handing over their work to the next generation and thus add a new page to the record of meritorious service compiled by the people.

In comparison with many old comrades, I am a party member of shorter standing and have made fewer contributions. But I am already 60. Like many other comrades, I was deprived of the right to work for the people during my most capable years. How we thirsted for work at that time! However, soon afterward we regained the right to work, and now that we are working energetically, we have become old and it is time for us to hand over the work. I do not think that young and middle-aged comrades could understand what we are feeling now. It is extremely painful that the law of nature has made us unable to make up for lost time. So far as bitter experiences in the "Great Cultural Revolution" are concerned, we should say that our veteran cadres are those who were most seriously harmed during that period of time and have lost the most precious time, that of their prime years. Since we have experienced such pain, we should be more willing to hand over our work to the younger generation and do our best to help them do a good job.

In this way we can make up for their own losses during the 10-odd years while fulfilling our unfinished tasks to make up for the losses suffered by the party and state, and they will not suffer the pain that we suffered. This naturally requires a lofty sentiment, a broad vision and a strong sense of responsibility toward revoltuion.

To one who makes revolution all one's life, it is very painful to leave one's present post. What shall we do after we leave our posts? This reminds me of a past event. In 1952, Comrade Liu Shaoqi and I paid a visit to a subtropical botanical garden in Sochi [Suoqi, 4792 1142] in the Soviet Union. The cadre in charge of the botanical garden, who accompanied us on the visit, was an old Bolshevik. He was a retired Red Army man who had rendered outstanding service. After retirement he volunteered to work in the botanical garden. Comrade Liu Shaoqi expressed admiration for his deeds and said: "Being a revolutionary who makes revolution all his life, it is very painful to completely retire and convalesce without continuing to do anything for the revolution and without spiritual sustenance. If my physical condition and energies fail me in doing my present work, I would like to work as a teacher of party history or philosophy. If I am not able to teach, I would like to go with you to a tree farm! Then we shall work together to select seeds, raise seedlings and spread fertilizer on the soil...." Comrade Liu Shaoqi was only 54 then. But for reasons known to all, he was unable to realize his ideals.

Now the important task of handing over our work to the younger generation has fallen on our shoulders. If we really understand the importance of this strategic policy decision of the CCP Central Committee, we are sure to do the job well. There are still a lot of jobs for us to do after retirement! We can work as voluntary after-school advisers for students, do some reading and sum up our experiences, or work as tree farm workers. How nice it will be to keep ourselves busy all the time! No matter what jobs we are going to do, if we work as advisers on the second and third lines or even if we do not hold any post, we are revolutionaries and workers at all times. It is our lifelong task to "select seeds, grow seedlings...and take an active interest in the growth of trees." We must fight for the cause of communism as long as we have a breath. Communists should never "retire!"

The present situation is good. But there are still many difficulties, and our conditions are very complicated. The greatest disaster the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques brought to us is disrupting our unity, the unity between the party and the masses, between the cadres and the masses and between the army and the people, as well as the unity of the cadres, the unity of the masses and the unity of all nationalities. Therefore, we must strengthen our unity under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and overcome all difficulties step-by-step to make our socialist motherland a powerful and prosperous country so that the great cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation can be carried on from generation to generation, and the hard-won great achievements of countless revolutionary martyrs and fighters can be passed on to posterity!

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ON ANTIFLOOD MEASURES

OW122134 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial People's Government held a meeting in Hefei from 7 to 9 May to discuss the prevention of floods and droughts. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Anhui, called the meeting by telephone on 6 May while making an inspection tour in Boxian County. He presented specific measures for the prevention of floods in areas along the Chang Jiang and Huai He. Other leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government, including Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping and Meng Fulin, attended and addressed the meeting.

On the morning of 9 May, the standing committee of the provincial party committee heard a special report on the meeting and studied solutions to the problems presented at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that the general requirement for the prevention of floods and droughts this year is that positive measures must be adopted to guard against floods and deal with emergencies. Areas along the Chang Jiang and Huai He must be prepared to combat the largest floods since the founding of the country, effective measures must be taken to cope with major floods and the safety of dams and reservoirs must be ensured. With regard to droughts, preparations must be made to deal with serious droughts, such as those that occurred in 1966 and 1978. To achieve victory in the struggle against floods and droughts this year, the meeting urged areas throughout the province to strengthen their leadership and implement various responsibility systems.

The meeting said that civilian workers for the first and second front struggle against floods must be formed beforehand so that they can immediately take part in the struggle upon mobilization. The meeting pointed out that while preparations against floods are being made, all areas must also guard against droughts by strengthening the management of water and conserving water according to plan.

XIANG NAN MEETS WITH FOREIGN EXPERTS 29 APR

OW121407 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The international workshop and training course on nitrogenous fertilizer ended in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 29 April at a closing ceremony which marked the conclusion of their 4-day activities.

Dr P. J. Stangel, deputy managing director of the international fertilizer development center, summed up the workshop and the training course at the closing ceremony. Also addrssing the workshop were Chen Huakui, a noted Chinese expert on soil micro-organisms; Gao Huimin, director of the Soil and Fertilizer Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and (Qin Shuo Shi), director of the State Agricultural Research Institute of Burma. They affirmatively acknowledged the achievements of the workshop.

Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, met a number of foreign experts attending the workshop and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them on the evening of 29 April. After the meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan joined all the participating experts in watching a literary and art performance. Early this morning, Chinese and foreign experts attending the international workshop left Fuzhou for a visit to Jianyang County.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN AT PARTY HISTORY MEETING

OW130255 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The conference of east China's seven provinces and municipalities on the collection of party history data opened solemnly at Nanjing's Great Hall of the People this morning. It was attended by more than 170 leading comrades in party history work from seven provinces and municipalities in east China. Also attending the opening ceremony were Lu Dingyi, Kong Yuan, Li Qiang, (Liu Xunyuan), (Zhou Lin), (Chen Yangshan), (Liu Xiao), (Hui Yuyu) and some 30 other old comrades who had assumed leadership work in these seven provinces and municipalities during the various historical periods of China's revolution. In addition, more than 2,000 provincial and Nanjing municipal cadres were present at the opening ceremony.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee and chairman of the party history data collection committee under the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered the opening address. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he warmly welcomed all comrades attending the conference, wished the old comrades health and longevity and wished the conference complete success. He also made a brief report to the conference participants on Jiangsu's political and economic situation, Jiangsu's party ranks and the province's work of collecting party history data since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Addressing the conference, Comrade (Xie Xiaonai), vice chairman of the Central Committee for collection of party history data, said that the long and glorious history of revolutionary struggles of east China was worth reviewing and summing up. The successful compilation of the history of the party in east China would certainly help the successful compilation of the history of the party throughout the country. He called on the participants to, after this conference, review their work, exchange information, sum up their experiences, discuss problems and expand cooperation so as to advance the work of collecting data on the history of the party.

After (Xie Xiaonai) spoke, Comrade Feng Wenbin, chairman of the Central Committee for collection of party history data, delivered an important report. He reaffirmed the achievements made in collecting data on the history of the party throughout the country, but also pointed out some existing problems. He stressed the necessity to improve leadership and methods of work so as to upgrade the work of collecting data on the history of the party. Referring to the question of writing memoirs, he noted that this is only one aspect of the entire work. Other methods such as conducting investigation and discussion meetings and visiting old comrades should be used in collecting materials for the history of the party. In writing memoirs, attention should be paid to selecting materials of historical value, to the historical period and to the historical contributions of the party and the masses. In addition, in writing memoirs one should not forget summing up experiences and drawing lessons. In affirming or negating a case, an incident or an individual, sufficient material evidence must be provided together with the historical background from beginning to end. Memoirs must be examined and approved before they are published.

Comrade Feng Wenbin also said that old cadres should not restrict their role to writing memoirs only. They should also take up the more important and glorious task of bringing up successors, passing on their experiences to them, helping them and setting an example in training successors.

NIE FENGZHI AT NANJING PLA COMMENDATION MEETING

OW112301 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Nanjing PLA units held a meeting on 3 May to commend 28 advanced collectives and 53 advanced individuals for their achievements in building up socialist ethics.

Present were Nie Fengzhi, Guo Linxiang, Du Ping and other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units. First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang of the Nanjing PLA units addressed the meeting.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING TO LEAD ANTIDROUGHT WORK

SK120131 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government and the third provincial antidrought work group recently went to various localities to assist in antidrought work. To help all localities combat drought and ensure spring sowing and wheat growth, the provincial CCP committee decided to send Comrades Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Xu Jianchun and Zhou Zhenxing to prefectures and municipalities where the drought is serious and difficulties are enormous to give guidance to the antidrought work. Comrade Li Zhen already left Jinan for Yantai on 11 May. Other comrades will leave for Weifang, Linyi, Zaozhuang, Qingdao, Huimin and Zibo Prefectures and municipalities today or tomorrow. In the meantime, the provincial government transferred a number of cadres from its subordinate departments to form the third antidrought work group. This group, led by six office or bureau directors, will also go to various localities to help in the antidrought struggle within a couple of days.

SHANGHAI CONGRESS URGES STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

OW110623 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The 21st Session of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held this morning adopted, after discussion, a resolution calling for people throughout the municipality to discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC. The resolution calls for the people of Shanghai to exercise the right of being the masters of their own affairs, pitch in immediately and actively and seriously participate in this discussion.

The resolution points out: The discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the people throughout the country is a matter of prime importance in the political life of the people of all nationalities in China. It is a vivid embodiment of the peoples exercising the right of being the masters of their own destiny. The resolution calls for all state organs, army units, party and government organizations, people's organizations, schools, enterprises, neighborhoods, rural communes and brigades and other grassroots units in Shanghai Municipality to allocate time needed and organize the masses to conscientiously discuss the draft from May to August this year by extensively publicizing the discussion and mobilizing the masses. The discussion will further heighten the awareness of the people of Shanghai in adhering to the four fundamental principles, performing a citizen's rights and duties and developing the spirit of being the masters of their own destiny. It will further promote the development of Shanghai's socialist material and spiritual civilization. The resolution also stipulates that discussion of the draft be carried out by all departments.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the session today. Zhong Min, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruoan, Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee, attended the session. Vice Mayors Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian and Yang Ti, and responsible persons of departments concerned, attended the session as observers.

The session listened to and agreed with the report made by (Qin Fen), chief prosecutor of the municipal people's procuratorate, on indicting the key followers of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai. The session also approved some cases concerning appointments and dismissals.

TORRENTIAL RAIN HITS GUANGDONG, CUTS RAILROAD

HK130212 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Torrential and violent rainstorms have fallen throughout northwestern Guangdong in the past few days due to a trough of low pressure. According to incomplete statistics, from 0800 on 9 May to 0800 on 12 May, 100 to 170 mm of rain fell in 16 counties in Shaoguan Prefecture and the northern part of Zhaoqing Prefecture. Rainfall was heaviest in Qingyuan County, followed by Yangshan. The Shaoguan Prefecture command for fighting natural disasters issued an urgent circular on flood-fighting on 12 May. Due to the continuous torrential rains, the waters of many rivers have risen rapidly. The level of the Bin, Wu, Weng and Lian Rivers exceeded the danger level on 12 May.

In the areas hit by torrential rain, much farmland has been inundated, some houses have collapsed and communications and telephone links have been cut in places. Some of the masses have been marooned by floodwaters. Torrents poured down from mountains at (Youxi) and (Dongping) in Ruyuan Yao Autonomous County on 12 May, and commune offices, hospitals, schools, roads and bridges were damaged or destroyed. In addition, more than 10 people are missing. Thirteen people were killed by the torrents from mountains in this county. According to a provincial meteorological station analysis of the current weather situation and date, heavy to torrential rain will continue in western Guangdong, and some places will have exceptionally heavy rain. The rain will gradually decrease after 14 May. Due to the heavy rain and floods, the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad was cut by landslides at three places between Jikeng and Boluokeng stations on the Yingde section on 12 May. The Guangzhou railroad bureau and other departments concerned are hurrying to carry out crash repairs, to reopen the line as early as possible.

The provincial people's government held an urgent meeting of responsible comrades of departments concerned on the morning of 12 May to look into and make arrangements for flood-fighting and rescue work. The Guangzhou PLA unites started to send rescue boats to the disaster areas early in the morning of 13 May.

Fight Against Flooding Urged

HK130216 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 May 82

[Report on 13 May NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Urgently Mobilize To Guard Against and Fight Flood"]

[Text] The article said: Torrential rain has fallen in parts of Guangdong recently, causing some of the worst floods the province has ever seen. According to the meteorological departments, rain will continue in parts of the province in the next few days. It is therefore essential to urgently mobilize and take effective measures to guard against and fight flood. The article said: While paying attention to bringing into play the flood-fighting enthusiasm of the collective and the individual, all trades and sectors and departments concerned must provide the necessary support and assistance for the affected areas. The article demanded that leaders at all levels be at the frontline of the fight against the disaster, work together with the masses and lead them to victory in the struggle.

LI QINGWEI ADDRESSES HENAN FLOOD-CONTROL FORUM

HK120859 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] Li Qingwei, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, emphatically put forth at a provincial conference on flood control: "Concentrating manpower and material resources to combat drought and protect wheat, seedlings and spring-sown crops is the central task of the current rural work in our province. We must work hard for 20 days and strive for a good summer harvest."

In his speech, he said: "Due to the increasingly serious drought situation, half of Henan is suffering a serious drought. In fact, there were strong winds on two occasions recently, temperatures increased and the soil moisture decreased, thus aggravating the drought situation throughout the province. Combating drought and protecting wheat, seedlings and spring-sown crops is the major important task." He demanded: "All places must do everything possible and unify efforts to combat drought and irrigate fields, and these efforts must be confined to the plans They must guarantee the availability of oil and electricity supplies used in combating drought. They must also pay attention to using water sparingly."

The conference decided: "The 5-million-yuan fund for combating drought must be put to best use and cannot be indiscriminately used, wasted or misappropriated." Li Qingwei also demanded that CCP committees and governments at all levels send cadres to rural areas as quickly as possible and mobilize the masses to launch a drive to combat dought. They must promptly discover and solve specific problems encountered in the course of combating drought. They must continue to grasp well the final-state management of wheatfields and strive to fulfill the quotas for sowing late fall crops in about 10 days.

This conference was held in Zhengzhou from 7 to 10 May. Vice Governor Cui Guanghua presided and also addressed the conference. The conference discussed and arranged for this year's flood-control work. The conference demanded: "We must fully understand the important significance of flood-control work. We must make good preparations for flood control. While grasping well the current work of combating drought, we must make good preparations for a flood. We must persist in combating drought and preparing for a flood. We must be determined to fight natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest."

HENAN'S XINXIANG PREFECTURE COMMENDS RURAL UNITS

HK100311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The Xinxiang Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office recently commended a number of outstanding production teams and households that have become rich through hard work, and called on the people throughout the prefecture to emancipate their minds, get rid of worries and learn from the progressives. While striving to promote grain production, they should develop more opportunities for getting rich through hard work, vigorously promote diversification and unswervingly follow the path of getting rich through hard work.

Last year Xinxiang Prefecture suffered serious natural disasters, and production of grain, cotton and oil declined. However, average collective distribution per person was 108 yuan, thanks to promotion of diversification. A number of communes with average distribution of 200 yuan, brigades with 300 yuan and production teams with 400 yuan emerged. Over 6,000 households made more than 1,000 yuan in income from domestic sideline production. These outstanding production teams and households set an example for the whole prefecture in getting rich through hard work.

However, certain people were unable recently to distinguish between getting rich through hard work and committing economic crimes. They erroneously held: In combating criminal activities in the economic field, we must rectify the households, stop them from being outstanding, block the commune and brigade enterprises and curb the activities of the outstanding peasant households. People became worried about developing diversification.

The prefectural CCP committee and commissioner's office therefore convened a symposium and commendation meeting on diversification. They guided everyone to study central document No 1, clearly understanding the policy demarcation lines and realize that becoming outstanding through hard work is proper and honorable and protected by the policy. Leading comrades of the prefectural CCP committee and commissioner's office also presented banners and certificates to 248 progressive collectives and individuals that had done well in diversification, to encourage the people of the prefecture to do still better in diversification this year while promoting grain production.

HUBEI HOLDS PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

Chen Pixian Speech

HK130455 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress held its 15th meeting in Wuchang municipality on the afternoon of 12 May. In accordance with the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee, the meeting made arrangements for discussion of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC by the people of our province and also adopted a relevant resolution.

Chen Pixian, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Speaking on mobilizing all people of the province to discuss the present draft, Comrade Chen Pixian pointed out: "This discussion by all people is of great significance and is vital in cultivating socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system and promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization. In accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee, we must earnestly do a good job of this discussion."

Present at the meeting were Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wanwu and other vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Constitution Decision Adopted

HK130457 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] The 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at its 15th meeting on 12 May 1982, adopted a resolution on organizing all people of the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

The resolution says: 1) The discussion of the draft by all people is a major event in the present political life of our country. This is of great significance and vital to thoroughly summing up experiences gained in the socialist revolution and construction since the founding of our country. This is also vital to consolidating the socialist economic basis, developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and promoting the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization. All people of our province must, with the sense of responsibility of being the masters of the country, take an active part in the discussion. 2) State organs, PLA units, party organizations, people's groups, schools, communes and brigades and all other units at the grassroots level should make arrangements from May to August of this year to organize the masses for detailed discussions on the preamble and each chapter of the present draft. During the discussions, democracy must be shown to the full and all opinions and suggestions to improve the draft must be warmly welcomed. 3) Leadership must be strengthened in all areas, departments and units to guide the discussion. Principal responsible persons must take charge of this work by explaining the draft to the masses and taking part in the discussion. Opinions and suggestions to revise the draft put forth by the masses must be collected in a timely way and submitted to the people's congress standing committee, which will submit them to the national constitutional revision committee.

BRIEFS

HAINAN SALT SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES -- Since the beginning of last year, the Hainan region has carried out activities of combating the stealing and smuggling of salt. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of April this year, the region had cracked 164 cases of salt smuggling and tax evasion, seized 176 tons of smuggled salt, recovered some 10,700 yuan of taxes which had been evaded and imposed fines of some 10,900 yuan on offenders. At the same time, the region has seized a large number of tools for peddling smuggled salt. To resolutely curb the activities of stealing and smuggling salt, people's governments at all levels in the region have seriously implemented the notice of the provincial people's government on protecting salt production and combating the activities of stealing and smuggling salt. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 May 82 HK]

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES CURRENT FARMWORK

HK130351 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee and government held a conference by telephone on 11 May which demanded that the leadership, cadres and masses throughout the province do a good job in crash-reaping and sowing and strive for an all-round bumper harvest this year. The meeting put forward the following specific demands:

1. Strengthen leadership over the work. Cadres of provincial, prefectural, county and commune organs should be sent down to the rural areas to help solve problems. The work of improving and perfecting the responsibility systems should be carried out in connection with crash-reaping and sowing. The stress should be on solving problems of the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility.

2. Practice unified control and use of water, draft oxen and large farm machines and tools.

3. Establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. There have been frequent hail and windstorms this year, which have caused varying degrees of loss in agriculture and animal husbandry. Precautionary measures must be taken, especially in May.

4. Do a good job in harvesting and storing the spring-reaped grain and rapeseed and avoid hailstorm and wind damage.

5. Adopt various measures to improve the popularization of scientific cultivation.

6. All trades and sectors must support crash-reaping and sowing.

XIZANG REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GAINS

HK110929 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 82

[Summary] Since the implementation of the central instructions on work in Xizang region published in 1980, the Xizang Regional CCP Committee and People's Government have adopted a series of measures to speed up development of the region. Over the past 2 years, the profits obtained by the peasants and herdsmen amounted to 279.8 million yuan. The measures taken are as follows:

1. Exemption of agricultural and livestock taxes: Over the past 2 years, the people's government has exempted taxes totaling 10.9 million yuan. At the same time, the departments which support agriculture have also supported production development of communes and brigades, collectives and individuals by extending loans. A total of 44.19 million yuan in loans was given to various areas and communes and brigades.

2. Raising of the procurement price of agricultural and animal husbandry products: In 1979 the average procurement price of wheat was 17.42 yuan per 100 jin. It was raised to 20 yuan in the first half of 1980 and to 26 yuan in 1981. In 1979 the procurement price of highland barley was 13.63 yuan per 100 jin. It was raised to 20 yuan in the latter half of 1980 and to 32 yuan in 1981. In 1979, the procurement price of yak was 109.24 yuan per 100 jin. It was raised to 139.19 yuan in the latter half of 1980 and to 203.7 yuan in 1981. The procurement price of lamb's wool was raised by 0.25 yuan. Over the past 2 years, the income of the peasants and herdsmen has increased by 19.5 million yuan.

3. Granting of financial subsidies for diesel oil and chemical fertilizers: Over the past 3 years, some 23,836 tons of diesel oil was supplied to the peasants and the financial subsidy for each ton of diesel oil was 352 yuan. Some 67,466 tons of chemical fertilizers were supplied and the financial subsidy for each ton was 250 yuan. Subsidies from these two items gave the peasants economic profits of 25.27 million yuan.

4. Allocation of funds for development of education in farming and pastoral areas: Since the latter half of 1980, the wages of primary school teachers were paid by state rather than local funds. As a result, over the past 2 years, the expenses of the localities were reduced by 3 million yuan.

5. Allocation of funds for management of plant diseases and insect pests: About 16.65 million yuan has been used in this respect over the past 3 years.

6. Some 32.59 million yuan have been used over the past 3 years in helping poor communes, brigades and households.

7. Expenses for developing the economy of localities, increasing production and improving the people's livelihood amounted to 171.89 million yuan over the past 3 years.

As a result of the implementation of the above-mentioned measures, the people's livelihood in the region has improved, laying a solid foundation for building a united, rich, civilized and new Xizang.

XIZANG INSPECTS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK120333 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the regional CCP committee made arrangements recently to guide all prefectures and municipalities and all regional departments in conscientiously doing a good job of inspecting the implementation of the policies related to intellectuals. At present, the regional CCP committee has already formed a leading group to be responsible for the inspection of the work related to intellectuals and all the provincial departments have also formed leading groups to be responsible for the inspection. All these leading groups have already started their work. In order to satisfactorily carry out inspection on the implementation of the policies related to intellectuals, the regional CCP committee calls on all prefectures and municipalities and all prefectural and municipal departments to form leading groups to be responsible for the inspection, thus providing an organized procedure for guaranteeing the smooth implementation of the inspection.

The regional CCP committee points out that during the inspection we should focus on the work related to those intellectuals above middle-level positions, and the inspection should center on the following problems: how we have been employing and training intellectuals; how things stand in their work, study and lives; how the policies related to them that have been formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have been implemented; how the wrong, false and misjudged cases involving them have been remedied; how we have trained, further trained and employed minority nationality intellectuals; and what is on the minds of the intellectuals in our region. The regional CCP committee has also made clear and definite arrangements concerning the methods and procedures of this inspection. The regional CCP committee calls for truly solving a few actual problems through this inspection so as to bring the initiative of the broad ranks of intellectuals into full play.

YUNNAN HOLDS UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

HK101420 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial united front work conference was recently held in Kunming. The conference stressed: "The major task of the current united front work is to further enhance the understanding of the importance and long-term nature of the united front and open up new prospects for united front work."

When leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Li Qiming, listened to reports on the situation, they pointed out: "United front work is an important activity of the whole party. It is still a great magic weapon of our party in the new historical period. We must really establish sincere relations with our friends outside the party. We must actively contribute toward fulfilling the three great tasks in the 1980's."

The conference was held in Kunming from 25 April to 5 May. On the morning of 5 May, Li Qiming, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Zhu Jiabi and Dao Guodong, standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee, listened to reports on the situation and spoke.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Li Qiming, pointed out: "Under party leadership, all people throughout the country are building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must give full play to the role of the united front, mobilize and unite forces of all quarters and, under party leadership, wholeheartedly embark on the four modernizations drive."

They stressed: "All comrades of the entire party must restore and carry forward the excellent traditions and work style of the party. We must take people outside the party into our confidence, do our work well and pursue socialism with them. We must be good at discovering and selecting people of ability from among those outside the party. We must rationally employ cadres who are not party members." They also stressed: "We cannot embark on the four modernizations drive without intellectuals. CCP committees at all levels must attach importance to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, inspire their enthusiasm and, in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, unswervingly implement all policies on united front work." They said: "All comrades of the entire party must pay attention to and eliminate the leftist influence and attach importance to united front work. United front work departments at all levels must do work well and serve as good assistants of the CCP committees."

Some 170 responsible persons of the united front work departments of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and relevant comrades of units at the provincial level and all universities and colleges attended the conference.

The conference held that it is essential to grasp the following work well: "First, it is essential to continue to firmly grasp the implementation of all policies on united front work. Second, it is necessary to make good arrangements for and employ people outside the party and to continue to do well in promoting cooperation between party members and nonparty members. Third, it is imperative to continue to do well in uniting compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese. Fourth, we must strengthen religious work. Fifth, we must give full play to the role of CPPCC committees at all levels and give a free hand to the local organizations of all democratic parties so that they can do their work independently and with the initiative in their own hands."

At the conclusion of the conference, Zhu Jiabi, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the united front work department, delivered the summation speech.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU FARM MACHINES -- The number of farm machines sold in Guizhou Province has gradually declined over the past years, but has tended to increase this year. According to statistics, the value of sales of farm machines in the province in the first quarter of this year was 34.46 percent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. The increase in rural purchasing power was the main reason for the increase in the value of sales. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 May 82 HK]

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ELECTED DEPUTY TO NPC

SK101010 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 11th Session of the 5th Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Changchun today. During the meeting, Comrade Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress, made a report on relaying the spirit of the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Participants unanimously adopted a resolution on supporting the draft constitution which is deemed to accord with the four basic principles and the demand of our country's new historical period. Participating members heard work reports given by the provincial people's procuratorate on dealing blows at serious economic crimes, by the provincial people's government on the disposition of motions raised at the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress and by provincial people's congress deputies including (Jin Yuehan) on their inspection of decorum and courtesy month activities in Changchun and Jilin municipalities. The session discussed and approved resolutions on urging the people in the province to discuss the draft of the revised PRC constitution, dealing blows at serious economic crimes and convening the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The session also approved the report on handling motions raised at the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provisional regulations on urban sanitation control and the resolutions on establishing the people's courts in charge of the violation of forest laws in major forestry areas throughout the province, on electing Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng as deputies to the Fifth NPC, on dismissing (Shao Zhusun) from his status as deputy to the Fifth NPC and on personnel changes.

Attending the session were Li Youwen, chairman of the provincial people's congress; Song Renyuan, Zhao Tinaye, Xu Shouxuan, Liu Cikai, Wu Xuezhou, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan and Renqinzhamusu, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress; and permanent members -- 37 persons in all. Among those attending the session as observers were Mu Lin, vice governor of the province; Xin Cheng, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorial office; responsible comrades from departments concerned of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's government; and responsible persons from the people's congresses of Changchun and Jilin municipalities and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and from the administrative offices of Siping, Tonghua and Baicheng Prefectures.

At the session, participating members decided to convene the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress in Changchun this June. The session will hear and examine work reports given by the provincial people's government, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. It will examine and approve the report of the 1981 provincial financial final accounts and the draft of the 1982 provincial financial budget and will elect the governor of the province.

At the session, participants decided to set up intermediate forestry people's courts in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin municipality and Tonghua Prefecture to hear and try civil and criminal cases of violating the forest law lodged by the people's courts in localities covered with forests. The session also decided to set up forestry people's courts in 16 localities, including (Linjiang), (Shachazi), (Songjianghe), (Wangqing), (Huangnihe), (Dashikou), (Dunhua), (Qianyang), (Wangou), (Lushuihe), (Xianqiaoling), (Daxingou), (Helong), (Baihe), (Bajiazi) and (Banshishan), where the provincial level forestry administrative bureaus are located. These forestry people's courts will be in charge of hearing and trying civil and criminal cases on violating the forest law. At the session, participating members, according to article 42 of chapter 9 of the PRC election law on deputies to the NPC or the people's congresses at all levels, accepted the proposal of the provincial CCP committee on electing Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng as additional deputies to the Fifth NPC and approved the appeal lodged by the (Jinxin) commune administrative committee in Hunchun County in regard to dismissing (Shao Zhuxun) from his status as deputy to the Fifth NPC.

The session contended that his violation of the law and discipline had adversely affected the masses and that he is no longer qualified to be a deputy. According to the law, the meeting annuled the status of (Shao Zhuxun) as NPC deputy and will report to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL FREED IN LIAONING

OW121234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Shenyang, May 12 (XINHUA) -- All of the 151 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents still in custody in Liaoning Province were released today in Jinzhou, some 250 kilometers southwest of Shenyang. They received certificates of release from the government at a meeting marking their release.

This is the third group of Kuomintang prisoners released since the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved last March the decision to free all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents whose ranks were below county or regimental level. The first two groups were released in Qinghai and Shanxi Provinces. All the released were provided with clothing, bedding and 100 yuan pocket money.

Ding Wanwen, 57, former group intelligence leader of the Kuomintang No 9 Army Corps, said that "whatever punishment imposed on me by the people's government could not have been too severe to atone for my crimes against the Communist Party and the people. Now, I have been released, and will be supported for the rest of my life by the state, as I have no relatives to live with." This, he added, "is something that I had never even dreamed of." Ding was given the death penalty with a two-year reprieve for persecuting and murdering communist cadres and other innocent people before liberation. His sentence was later changed to life imprisonment.

Chen Zhaogong, a former Kuomintang military police [as received] told reporters that the socialist system and the party's policies had saved his family. After his arrest, his wife fell seriously ill, and he feared that his three children would have no one to care for them. But the people's government provided medical care for his wife and a subsidy to support his children. One child graduated from a secondary technical school, one from a university and the third from junior middle school. He was expected to attend his daughter's wedding ceremony at home.

Song Jiucheng, who had been a soldier in the Kuomintang local army, told reporters that he was grateful to the people's government and the Communist Party. He said he had suffered from cerebritis during his term in the prison and the authorities provided medical care even though he was a criminal guilty of murdering cadres of the Communist Party.

Yang Sonting, deputy director of the bureau of reform through labor under the public security department of Liaoning Province, told reporters that the released persons may go back home and will be helped to find jobs. Homeless old people who are no longer able to work will be supported by the government. "Those whose homes are in Taiwan may go there if they wish to," Yang Sonting said. As for those who want to go to Hong Kong, Macao or foreign countries, they will have to go through the necessary formalities as required by government regulations.

Altogether, 4,237 such prisoners will be released throughout the country.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES RAILWAY MEETING

SK061258 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 May 82

[Summary] "According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government held an on-the-spot meeting in Tianshui from 25 to 28 April on consolidating public security of the Tian-lan railway. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, emphasized in his speech that party organizations at all levels must have the strongest determination and adopt resolute measures to eliminate, as rapidly as possible, the disorder in public security of the Tian-lan railway."

Comrade Feng Jixin said: Since the important instruction of central leading comrades on public security of the Tian-lan railway was issued, initial achievements have been scored in consolidating public security. Criminal incidents such as riding trains without tickets and railway robberies have been markedly reduced. Comrade Feng Jixin said: The problem is that some comrades lack a strong will to take action and lack confidence in consolidation. This mental state hinders the progress of consolidation. Comrade Feng Jixin said: In the next stage of consolidation, we should severely deal with such activities as smuggling, black marketing, speculating, swindling and sabotaging of railway facilities.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ATTENDS MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK110721 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Li Xuezhi Celebrates May Day With the Masses"]

[Text] Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Regional CCP Committee, joined the masses in the Yinchuan municipal people's park for the May Day celebrations yesterday. On 1 May tens of thousands of people in Yinchuan municipality came to the people's park. The shady paths in the park were crowded with visitors. The park was permeated throughout with a festive air. The visitors happily talked about the favorable situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and extolled the new practices which took shape after the activities of this year's first all-people decorum and courtesy month started. Comrade Li Xuezhi visited the park in the morning. Full of zest, he first went to see the children who were playing on a merry-go-round. Then he chatted with the assistants of the service stalls set up in the park by such units as the Yinchuan municipal Xinhua No 2 grocery and the Yinchuan municipal dairy company, and asked them about their business. While taking a rest in the lounge, he talked with the responsible comrades of related units about his opinions on problems regarding tree planting and building of parks in the municipality.

QINGHAI'S ZHAXIWANGXU CONDUCTS SELF-CRITICISM

SK110327 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] At a provincial forum of procuratorial departments on cracking down on economic offenses held on 23 April, Zhaxiwangxu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the political and legal affairs committee under the provincial CCP committee, conducted a self-criticism on education of children. He demanded that public security departments punish his son (Qi Ming) according to the law to compensate for the harmful effects of his failure to educate his son.

Zhaxiwangxu said: I have learned a lesson from bitter experience with regard to the education of children. As a veteran comrade nurtured for many years by the party and in charge of political and legal affairs, I feel more painful and guilty. As many of you may have heard, one of my sons, (Qi Ming), was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for theft in 1975. His sentence has not expired yet. When he was released on bail for medical treatment, he again committed a crime. Although the spoils were all returned and he pledged not to commit any crimes again, he has deeply fallen into evil ways and so far has shown no sign of sincere repentance.

I have suggested to public security departments that they deal with the problem of (Qi Ming) according to law. I deeply felt from my experience that education of children is not parents' personal affair -- they have a great responsibility and obligation to the country and society. I am guilty of ignoring (Qi Ming's) education. I did not pay enough attention to guiding and patiently persuading him. When he made mistakes, I simply gave him a dressing down. This produced very little educational effect. I am responsible for his becoming a criminal. From (Qi Ming's) crimes we can see that the adverse effects of the Great Cultural Revolution still leave their impact on many youths. This reminds us of the great importance of bringing up the young generation well. We should attach importance to educating, redeeming and helping the juvenile delinquents change through persuasion. However, we should never be excessively accommodating, or give unprincipled protection to or connive with them. We should be particularly so in dealing with the children of leading comrades. Zhaxiwangxu's self-criticism evoked enthusiastic applause at the meeting.

Criminal (Qi Ming) committed two offenses with others while on bail for medical treatment. On 26 April the provincial reform through labor bureau transferred (Qi Ming) to the fifth provincial reform through labor detachment for custody there.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ATTENDS MILITIA FORUM

SK081345 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] According to our correspondents, the provincial military district recently held a forum of first political commissars of all military subdistricts, the Xining garrison district and all militia departments to discuss ways to strengthen militia work and be good first political commissars.

At the discussion, the participants pointed out the need to consider the militia work as the party's long-term strategic task and handle well the relations between militia building and economic construction. They urged all departments to closely work with each other to do a good job in militia work in accordance with the militia's characteristic of being both civilian and military.

Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, and Wu Shengrong, commander of the provincial military district, delivered speeches at the forum. They said: We must be prepared for danger in times of peace and do a good job in armed forces work. First political commissars at all levels should upgrade understanding, do their jobs in a down-to-earth manner, fulfill their duties and strive to make a success of our province's militia work. It is necessary to be prepared for a war against aggression. Militia building should be focused on preparations in organization, ideology and materials.

Zhaxiwangxu, Song Lin, Wang Wenying and other leading comrades also attended the forum.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG OIL DISCOVERY -- Urumqi, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- Oil flow from a recent test well in north Xinjiang indicates prospects for finding new oil fields in the Junggar Basin, according to the Xinjiang Petroleum administration. The area is located more than 100 kilometers north of China's Karamay oil field in north Xinjiang. Prospecting for oil in the area began in the middle 1950's. When magnetic and seismic prospecting on the stratums of the Permian and Triassic periods failed to show much oil, the exploration stopped and several test wells were abandoned. The geologists decided to try the underlying stratum of Carboniferous period in the area several years ago after they had found oil-bearing structure in the stratum of Carboniferous period in opening up the Karamay oil field. Now highways and exploratory wells are being built by the Xinjiang petroleum administration to accelerate the prospecting there. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 22 Apr 82 OW]

BACKGROUND GIVEN ON NEW VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

HK120213 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 May 82 p 7

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] A former colleague of the party chairman, Mr Hu Yaobang, has been appointed senior vice-foreign minister and may one day become a foreign minister and a state councillor. He is Mr Wu Xueqian, who for almost all of his career has been working in the party apparatus. Mr Wu has never been in the Foreign Ministry of the State Council. Yet he has been promoted ahead of two experienced and highly respected vice-foreign ministers -- Mr Zhang Wenjin and Mr Gong Dafei. Mr Wu's appointment has taken many by surprise, and being named the number two man in the ministry is even more startling. However, it would be wrong to say that he has had no experience in foreign affairs. For much of his time has lately been spent in maintaining contacts and assessing information regarding fraternal communist parties both in the Soviet bloc and in Western countries. Western sources have little on Mr Wu, but not the Nationalists, who have been engaged in a "running battle" with him ever since he was a young man. Their information on Mr Wu was supplemented by Red Guard exposes in the first years of the Cultural Revolution. They believe that during the pre-liberation days, Mr Wu worked underground in Nationalist-held areas -- known in communist terms as "the white districts."

During the anti-Japanese war, it was said, Mr Wu was with the urban works office of the Party's Central China Bureau. This office was said to be the investigation and research bureau of the New Fourth Army, the second largest communist army during the war that operated in east China. Toward the end of the Sino-Japanese War, Mr Wu was transferred to Shanghai, and it was there that he executed a feat unmatched by other party members: He managed to seize 2,500 taels of gold from a wealthy businessman and pass them on to the party. For that he was highly commended.

Mr Wu's association with Mr Hu was believed to have started around that time, and in the 1950's, shortly after the People's Republic was founded, he was a senior party cadre in the Communist Youth League, the chairman of which was Mr Hu Yaobang. He was head of the International Liaison Office of the CYL and a standing committee member of the CYL's own Central Committee. Later he was transferred to the party Central Committee's International Liaison Department, working under such experienced figures as the late Mr Wang Jiaxiang, Mr Liu Ningyi, Mr Geng Biao, and lately, Mr Ji Pengfei. Mr Geng is today the defence minister and Mr Ji, a former foreign minister, is now a state councillor.

Before his present appointment, Mr Wu was a vice-director of the International Liaison Department, working jointly with another vice-director, Mr Qiao Shi, who is now director of the department. And although he left the CYL many years ago, his association with Mr Hu was said to have been maintained. After the arrest of the gang of four in 1976, Mr Hu returned to the party centre and worked first as director of the party Central Committee's Organisation Department and then as its secretary general. Throughout those years, Mr Wu was with the International Liaison Department under the party Central Committee. In his new post as the senior vice-foreign minister, Mr Wu will largely deal with Soviet and East European affairs, partly because of his working experiences in the International Liaison Department. Mr Wu is also expected to deputise for the minister, Mr Huang Hua, when the latter is away from the country or is otherwise unable to fulfill his duties.

WEN WEI PO ON PROSPECTS FOR SINO-INDIAN TALKS

HK130655 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prospects for the Sino-Indian Talks"]

[Text] The second round of the Sino-Indian border talks will be held in New Delhi next Monday. In the first round of talks held in Beijing in December last year, both sides promoted their mutual understanding by explaining their respective positions. This was a positive result, and was a good beginning.

On the eve of the current talks, Indian Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe and Foreign Ministry Secretary Gonsalves respectively met with the Chinese press delegation. This was an expression of the Indian desire to promote mutual cooperation and understanding between China and India and contributed to a good atmosphere for the forthcoming talks.

The 1,700-odd-kilometer boundary between China and India has never been delineated. Because of some historical reasons, a few problems exist regarding the boundaries between the two countries. This has resulted in some disputes which have hampered the normalization of relations between the two countries for a time. However, there is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and India and there has been a longstanding history of friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries. Friendly coexistence between China and India is the common aspiration of the peoples of both countries. It is also beneficial to the peace and stability in Asia and the world. In view of the fact that both sides have taken the initiative to solve the issue in good faith and to engage in border talks with a positive attitude, a gratifying step has been taken. At the same time, trade, economic cooperation and cultural and scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries have also been strengthened. This has promoted mutual understanding so that relations between the two countries have been further improved. We cannot imagine that the border issue between the two countries, complicated as it is because it is an issue left over from history, can be solved through one negotiation. However, so long as both countries adopt a forward-looking attitude, cherish the good faith of solving the issue and find some common ground through an understanding of the positions of both sides, there are bright prospects for the solution of the issue.

China and India once cosponsored the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The situation in their neighboring countries is turbulent. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its stationing of 100,000 troops there constitute a serious threat to China and the subcontinent of South Asia; Iran is in great chaos; and the war between Iran and Iraq shows no signs of subsiding. Both China and India hope for a peaceful international environment. These are the internal and external factors that are helping to bring about an improvement of the relations between China and India and also constitute a common ground between the two countries. Being Third World countries, China and India have cooperated fairly closely on questions of international economy, particularly on the questions of the North-South dialogue and South-South dialogue.

Central to the Sino-Indian issue is the border issue. The solution of this complex issue left over from history necessitates the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping said to our Indian friends: "As long as both sides cherish good faith, respect the actual situation in the border and reach a mutual understanding, it will not be difficult to solve the Sino-Indian border issue through friendly consultations." In the course of the Sino-Indian border talks, China did not claim to regain all the territory that had been incorporated into India under the McMahon Line. China has proposed a package plan for solving the Sino-Indian border issue by taking the line of actual control as a basis for the entire boundary, with China making a concession on the eastern section and India making a concession on the western section. This plan stems from a realistic attitude and reflects the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. The five principles of peaceful coexistence have been acknowledged as a criterion for handling international relations. By adhering to this principle, the problem between one country and another can be solved justly and rationally. The desire of China and India for friendly cooperation is a great impetus that promotes the relations between the two countries. It has created favorable conditions for the Sino-Indian talks. By adhering to the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, it is possible to solve the Sino-Indian border issue.

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KYODO: ZHAO ZIYANG VIEWS TIES WITH U.S., USSR

OW141257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing May 14 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Friday his nation and Japan should further strengthen their friendly relations to avoid being affected by any kind of "international diplomatic seesaw." Zhao made the statement in a meeting with visiting Japanese reporters at the Great Hall of the People here. He said Sino-Japanese cooperation should include joint development of nonferrous metals.

Zhao will arrive in Tokyo May 31 on a six-day official visit -- an event marking the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese diplomatic normalization in September 1972. His visit was agreed on in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Mexican resort of Cancun last October where a North-South summit conference was held.

While in Tokyo, the Chinese Premier will meet not only with Emperor Hicrohito but Suzuki, who is expected to return Zhao's visit in September.

Zhao told the Japanese reporters he was convinced that the mutual visits would play a major role in promoting stable friendly relations between the two countries. He said China does not want any retrogression in relations with the United States but said China's position on Taiwan is unchanged. Zhao was referring to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan which have cooled relations between Beijing and Washington. China regards Taiwan as an integral province. U.S. Vice President George Bush recently visited here but apparently failed to break the deadlocked talks on the Taiwan issue.

Zhao said China would continue to fight against what he called the Soviet Union's hegemonistic expansion policy unless Moscow abandoned this policy, indicating there is a long way to go before a dialogue between the two nations can be resumed.

He said China's economy is smoothly developing and estimated this year's economic growth might top 5 percent. The premier said his government places top economic priority on energy development and expanding the nation's industrial infrastructure, including the traffic system, in the Sixth Five-Year Economic Development Program (1981-85).

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ENVIRONMENT MEETING

OW131858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (XINHUA) -- China stressed the importance of environmental protection at a session of the U.N. environment program here today. "Environmental protection constitutes a positive factor in ensuring and promoting sustained economic growth and must be regarded as a strategic goal in the formation of a sound, long-term policy for social and economic development", said Li Jingzhao, head of the Chinese delegation to the U.N. session. He said the conference on human environment, held a decade ago in Stockholm and its declaration of human environment have pushed the protection of human environment to an entirely new stage. "The importance of the environmental issue has been widely acknowledged by the world community," he said. "Environmental pollution is no longer treated as an isolated, local phenomenon, but as a global social and economic matter. Damage to the environment caused by inappropriate development and exploitation of natural resources has been fully recognized."

Referring to the correct handling of the relationship between development and environment, Li Jingzhao pointed out that "only through the acceleration of development can solutions to environmental problems created by human or other factors be provided. Furthermore, the unjust and irrational world economic relations have imposed impediments on the enhancement of the environment as well as on development. This further bears out the need to have this old order restructured."

On the relationship between the environment and population, Li Jingzhao said: "It is a global strategic issue to effectively mitigate the great pressure on the environment arising from the dramatic growth in population." He called for human creativeness in reducing enviornmental damage and for a resolute family-planning practice. He further pointed out that "forest coverage is a basic indicator of a sound ecological environment." However, "natural resources in many regions of the world are still being subjected to various damage."

On agriculture, Li Jingzhao said China will continue developing its traditional farming characterized by intensive cultivation, frugal use of natural organic fertilizers and biological control of pests and diseases while making use of the achievements in modern science and technology to establish a sound agro-ecosystem.

In conclusion, Li Jingzhao said: "The present world situation is still very turbulent. Wars remained a feature of the international scene during the decade. The arms race between the two superpowers has not only wasted a great deal of wealth and natural resources, but also presents a grave threat to the peace and security of mankind. Expansionist and imperialist aggression, occupation and intervention, inflicts serious damage on the environment and natural resources." He said that "the Chinese Government, as always, favors genuine rather than false disarmament and resolutely opposes the arms race between the superpowers and activities of aggression and expansion conducted by hegemonists, big or small. We maintain that the elimination of all these is an indispensable guarantee for the protection and betterment of the environment."

MEETING VIEWS SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW281538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) — A meeting to observe the "international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa" was held this afternoon for 200 attendees under the sponsorship of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. John Nyati Pokela, chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania attended the meeting.

Wang Bingnan, president of the association, denounced the South African regime for disregarding U.N. resolutions and declarations in recent years. "The South African regime has repeatedly launched armed incursions against its neighbors," he said. "As a result, the problems in southern Africa remain unsolved and the situation has become increasingly grave. We will continue adherence to our principle of no contact with the racist regime of South Africa. We firmly support the Namibian and Azanian people in their struggle against racial discrimination and for national liberation," he said.

Pokela reviewed the struggle against racial discrimination and the efforts to mobilize the masses since the 1959 founding of the P.A.C. "The racist regime, despite all the confrontations with the militants of our country and of Namibia, continues to be intransigent," he said. He said apartheid policies are both a threat to world peace and a crime against humanity. He called on the progressive forces of the world to close ranks and continue their struggle, responding to the U.N.'s proclaimation of 1982 as the international year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa.

REAGAN DISCUSSES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

OW141224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 14 May 82

["U.S. President Talks to Nation on U.S. Nuclear Proposal" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 13 (XINHUA) — President Reagan said here tonight that reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms "will not be short or easy work", but he still hopes to start the negotiations by the end of June. Reagan opened his prime-time news conference with a statement reviewing the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) proposal he unveiled in a Sunday.

In tonight's statement, Reagan said that he has already written President Brezhnev and instructed Secretary of State Haig to approach the Soviet Government so that the two countries can begin formal negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms at the earliest opportunity. He hoped that these negotiations can begin by the end of June and hoped to hear from Brezhnev in the near future.

In his proposal Sunday, Reagan suggested a phased reduction in strategic weapons beginning with the warheads on ballistic missiles. He proposed a one-third cut in the number of ballistic missile warheads to about 5,000.

The president noted at the news conference that a new arms agreement with the Soviet Union must be balanced, equal and verifiable, and must "increase stability and the prospects of peace". He repeated that the United States will do everything it can to bring about such an agreement. Reagan stressed at the press conference that while talking with the Soviet Union on arms reductions, the United States must reaffirm its determination to rebuild its national defenses. "The very fact that we have shown the will and are going forward on the rebuilding program is something that I think offers an inducement to the Soviet Union to come to that table and legitimately negotiate with us", he added.

Asked about the administration's position on the SALT II agreement reached by the Carter administration with the Soviet Union, Reagan said it was "the wrong course to follow" and the SALT II would allow the Russians "to just about double their present nuclear capability" and "it simply legitimizes an arms race".

On the question whether the United States will renounce the existing NATO policy under which the United States would retaliate with nuclear weapons if the Soviets attack Western Europe with conventional arms, Reagan said no useful purpose will be served in making such a declaration. Strategic nuclear weapons are "the only balance or deterrent that we have to the massive build-up of conventional arms that the Soviet Union has on the western front — on the NATO front", the President concluded.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI RECEIVES DPRK ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW131652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Xian, May 13 (XINHUA) — A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived here by special plane today in the company of Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. They were greeted at the airport by Zhang Yizhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress.

A dinner in honor of the visitors was given in the evening. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, made a toast. He praised the Korean people under President Kim Il-song for their achievements in socialist revolution and construction. Speaking of Sino-Korean friendship, he said that no matter what happens in the world, the Chinese and Korean peoples will remain united and advance together.

Delegation leader Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, said that she was deeply impressed by the Chinese people's friendly feelings for the Koreans and their enthusiasm for socialism. The Korean people treasure the friendship with the Chinese people and want to do their best to consolidate and develop this friendship, she said.

Earlier today, the delegation toured a museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated in 1974 and the Huaqing hot spring.

DPRK AWARDS PRC TECHNICIANS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

OW131328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (XINHUA) — Vice-President Pak Song-chol, in the name of the Korean Central People's Committee, awarded medals to 93 Chinese technicians working in Korea at a ceremony here today. Pak Song-chol read a decree on the awards signed by President Kim Il-song.

In a cordial conversation with the Chinese technicians, Pak Song-chol expressed thanks for their contribution to Korea's construction.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AID TO PRC — Tokyo, 27 Apr (KYODO) — Ebara Corp said 27 April it has contracted with the Chinese Machinery Authority to supply manufacturing techniques of pumps for use at electric power stations in China. Under the contract concluded with the China Machine Building International Corp, the Japanese pump maker will provide the largest pump plant in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, with production technique of vertical mixed flow pumps over 5 years. The equipment will be used to pump water for cooling condensers of electric power plants, which China plans to build in years ahead. Ebara is expected to train engineers from China beginning in the summer, making it possible for China to start pump production within this year, Ebara said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 27 Apr 82 OW]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN LIAONING — At the invitation of the Liaoning provincial branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, a nine-member Japanese delegation for holding talks on Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation arrived in Shenyang 10 May. Headed by [Zhang-Zhong-Zhu-Dao-Fu], deputy director of the Japan Association for Promotion of International Trade, the delegation will discuss ways to promote and develop economic cooperation between Japan and China. Wang Jiyuan, vice governor of Liaoning Province, received and feted the delegation 11 May. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

RENMIN RIBAO REBUTS VIETNAM'S STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

HK131130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 6

[Article by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "Nguyen Co Thach Plays the Same Old Tricks Again"]

[Text] The Kampuchean problem is a thorn in the side of the power holders of Hanoi. Its policy of swallowing up Kampuchea has been an endless drain on the limited material and financial resources of Vietnam. This has also earned the Vietnamese authorities a bad reputation internationally. But Hanoi has stubbornly refused to carry out the UN resolution calling for this withdrawl of its troops from Kampuchea. It has thus become more bogged down in the quagmire without being able to extricate itself. Therefore, under unavoidable circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities have continued looking for chances to clear themselves of the Kampuchean problem and to shift the blame onto others — thinking that this would help them to extricate themselves from their plight. What Veitnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said to an AFP correspondent on 5 May is a case in point; and it is the most recent one.

Regardless of the most obvious fact, Nguyen Co Thach insisted that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea could not be considered "interference." He declared that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would agree to withdraw all its troops. If an agreement were concluded with Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal of its troops. Otherwise, Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea was "impossible." Nguyen Co Thach also stressed that Kampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year. According to him, this would create an atmosphere of "relative calm." All the wild talk of the power holders of Hanoi was only prompted by a desire to divert attention and shift the blame for their refusal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea onto others.

On his recently concluded European trip, Nguyen Co Thach kept defending the fact that Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea — in an attempt to win others' sympathy and support. He was disappointed; being greeted everywhere with various gestures of indifference and various refutations. The Belgian minister of foreign affairs insisted that Vietnam should immediately withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Swedish minister of foreign affairs held the view that the Vietnamese troops' continued presence in Kampuchea was "an obvious violation of international law." Even France, in which Vietnam had placed great hopes, did not back up the Vietnamese troops' stay in Kampuchea. This clearly shows that all that the Vietnamese authorities have done concerning the Kampuchean problem is highly unpopular with people.

There have been relatively heated exchanges on the problem of Kampuchea's UN seat at the UN General Assembly in the past several years. Acting in collusion with Soviet hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities have tried various plots in a vain attempt to exclude Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations and to dislodge it from its seat in order to pave the way for imposing the Heng Samrin regime in the United Nations. However, every plot by the great and small hegemonists, that is by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt. Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Nguyen Co Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Nations.

Supporting Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the United Nations is basically an important aspect of the effort to resist the great and small hegemonists and to uphold peace in Southeast Asia and even in the world.

Now, the Vietnamese authorities have refused to carry out the UN resolution and even wildly claimed that they could not withdraw their troops from Vietnam. Under these circumstances, if Kampuchea is allowed to "vacate" its seat at the United Nations, that will smack of admitting the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as a fait accompli and will mean encouragement for the aggressors. This can never be tolerated by all people who love peace and uphold justice.

That Nguyen Co Thach links Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea with the signing of a treaty with China and the conclusion of an agreement with Thailand is both absurd and ridiculous. The key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach has fabricated lies as excuses for the Vietnamese troops' continuous stay in Kampuchea — lies about the so-called "threat of China," which basically does not exist; about the need for Thailand to assume certain obligations; and so forth. This only shows clearly that the Hanoi power holders are still clinging to their own views and continuously holding out against the great majority of UN member nations. They simply think nothing of the resolution adopted at the United Nations calling for Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach's attempt to use such nonsense in defense of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea can deceive no one.

DK SCORES SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE AT UN MEETING

OW131912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, May 13 (XINHUA) — Chan Youran from Democratic Kampuchea, speaking at a plenary session of the governing council of the U.N. environment program here today, condemned Vietnam for its aggression and racial extermination in Kampuchea.

Chan Youran said that the invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea by Vietnam has caused untold suffering to the Kampuchean people and serious damage to the resources and environment in the country.

He noted that more than 2.5 million Kampucheans have been killed either by conventional weapons, or by chemical and biological weapons or by starvation created by the Vietnamese occupiers. In addition to toxic gas, the Vietnamese occupiers are using lethal mycotoxins and trichothecene-based agent provided by the Soviet Union, he said. Besides, hundreds of thousands of the Kampuchean people have become refugees in Thailand to escape massacres, he added.

He stressed that "this war is part and parcel of the regional expansionist strategy of Vietnam." He further pointed out: "It is Moscow which supports the expansionist ambition of Hanoi in Southeast Asia.... Without the six million dollars aid provided daily by the Soviet Union, Vietnam alone has no possibility to carry out its policy in Kampuchea."

"The people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, are waging a valiant struggle to ensure their own survival and to recover their independence and freedom," he said.

Chan Youran appealed to the international community to continue to strengthen their support for and solidarity with the Kampuchean people, and to demand that Vietnam put an end to its aggressive war in Kampuchea and withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people could determine freely their own destiny through free elections under the United Nations' supervision.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS DINNER IN BEIJING

OW131546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Mrs Sawetsila gave a farewell dinner at the Royal Embassy of Thailand here this evening. Among the Chinese guests attending the dinner were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and his wife; Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; and Fan Jin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

Huang Hua and Sitthi chatted about Sino-Thai friendship over dinner.

Envoys or representatives of the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore to China were present. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon and his wife were also present.

Yesterday, Minister and Mrs Sitthi Sawetsila and their party, in the company of Huang Hua, toured Chengde, a former imperial mountain resort 250 kilometers away from Beijing. The distinguished Thai guests are leaving for home tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT PEREIRA

Zhao, Pereira Hold Talks

OW131518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks this afternoon with Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1437 GMT on 13 May transmits a similar report which adds the following sentence: "The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."] The two leaders discussed their own political and economic situations, bilateral relations and a number of international issues.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Cape Verde Government for pursuing nonalignment and for safeguarding African unity. Outlining China's foreign policy, he said it is guided by two principles: maintaining unity among Third-World countries and firm opposition to hegemonism with a view to safeguarding world peace. Zhao Ziyang said China, a developing socialist state, will unswervingly strengthen its unity with other Third-World countries. China regards economic and technical cooperation with the Third World, South-South cooperation, as its main emphasis in all international economic and technical cooperation.

Discussing disputes in the Third World, he said they are caused by both historical reasons and superpower interference. The Chinese Government, he said, has always maintained disputes should be settled by the countries involved through peaceful consultation and free from outside interference. They should be careful their disputes do not escalate and are not exploited by the superpowers.

Speaking of Sino-Cape Verde relations, he said their views are close to each other. He reiterated the Chinese Government's support for African countries and peoples in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism.

Pereira said Cape Verde's foreign policy is strict neutrality and nonalignment. "We want friendship with all others under the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit" he said. He said he and his colleagues have come to China as a delegation from an independent and free country. The Cape Verde people have received selfless support from the Chinese people from the beginning. "This is the Chinese people's glorious contribution to the progressive cause," he said. He hoped cooperation between his country and China would develop continuously in all fields in the years to come.

Taking part for Cape Verde were Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of foreign affairs, and Julio Cesar de Carvalho, minister of the interior. For the Chinese were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Liu Huaqing, deputy-chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chinese Ambassador to Cape Verde Liu Yingxian.

Zhao, Pereira Address Banquet

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet for Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Zhao Ziyang said: "At a time when the superpowers are contending for hegemony and the world is becoming more and more turbulent, your country persists in neutrality and nonalignment, upholds African unity, opposes foreign interference and defends national sovereignty. We appreciate and support your just stand." "The Chinese Government has always believed countries, big or small, must be equal in international affairs. No big powers or foreign influence should be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries," he said. "We oppose any big country bullying any smaller one, any powerful country oppressing a weaker, any rich country exploiting a poorer. China, as a member of the Third World, is willing to stand with the Third World and all justice-upholding countries and peoples in the effort to oppose superpower aggression and expansion, oppression and exploitation, and safeguard world peace," he said.

The Chinese premier said he admired Cape Verde's determined efforts, under the leadership of Pereira, to mobilize the people to overcome difficulties and build the country. He said Pereira's visit will deepen mutual understanding and further the friendship between the two countries.

Pereira said Cape Verde's policy of strict nonalignment has won international support. "Though strong powers intend to order people about in the international community, and an economically and militarily weak nation like ours is confronted with various dangers, we pursue domestic and foreign policies based on independent action and ideology," he said. "We support opposition to all forms of hegemony, colonialism, imperialism and racism," he said.

Referring to Africa, Pereira said: "Despite all the schemes of delay and sabotage, African people will win independence for Namibia, helping to eliminate racial oppression and discrimination and bringing about a society of racial harmony in southern Africa, exploring the huge potential of the continent and helping it to grow stronger."

The president said South-South cooperation is the essential condition for world peace and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order has become the task of first importance for the Third World.

Speaking of China, Pereira said: "We have been following the sustained efforts to stabilize Chinese society. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1606 GMT on 13 May carries a similar report which rephrases the preceding passage as follows: "Pereira highly evaluated the Chinese people's achievements in all fields.] "Such efforts have succeeded in breaking the 20-year blockade against the People's Republic. This is a victory for all oppressed peoples." [The XINHUA Domestic version adds the following sentence: "Pereira expressed satisfaction with the development of Cape Verde-PRC friendly relations."] Discussing Sino-Cape Verde relations, he said his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang had been fruitful. He hoped the friendship between the two peoples would continue to develop.

[The XINHUA Domestic version adds the following sentences at this point: "During the banquet, the host and guests frequently proposed toasts to each other. A military band played the anthems of China and Cape Verde."] Among those present were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; and Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TRADE, ECONOMIC CRIME

HK131321 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Opening Up to the Outside World and Hitting at Economic Criminal Activities"]

[Text] Following the deepening of the struggle to hit at economic criminal activities, many shocking facts about the crimes have caused certain comrades to doubt the correctness of the policy of opening up to the outside world; and some other comrades are worried whether the development of this struggle might affect the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world. The "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" has made a brilliant exposition on this question. Seriously studying and persistently carrying out the "decision" is extremely important for maintaining the policy of opening up to the outside world and ensuring the development of the cause of China's socialist modernization.

Practicing an economic policy of opening up to the outside world in order to increase China's ability to rely on its own efforts was one of the major policy decisions taken by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The practice of the past few years has proven that the orientation in practicing this policy is completely correct and the achievements gained outweigh anything else.

None of the economically developed countries in the world today achieved modernization while practicing a closed-door policy. And China too must learn how to use two kinds of resources in order to modernize as quickly as possible -- domestic and external resources, opening up two markets -- and organize our ability in domestic construction and in developing external economic ties, so as to organically integrate relying on our own efforts with opening up to the outside world.

We have imported some foreign investment since instituting the policy of opening up to the outside world, and this has played a positive role in strengthening construction in weak links in the national economy and promoting the technical improvement of old enterprises; we have established a number of Sino-foreign jointly managed or cooperatively managed enterprises, and made progress in cooperation in exploiting our oil resources; great success has been gained in the work of importing advanced technology and management experiences suited to our country; and an excellent start has been made in arranging engineering contracts for foreign countries and exporting technology and labor. The policy of opening up to the outside world has also stimulated the development of our export trade. World trade rose only slightly in 1981 compared with 1980, yet China's exports recorded a big increase and there was also a change in the structure of our export commodities, with the proportion of industrial finished goods exceeding that of primary products. These facts cannot be ignored.

Of course there is another aspect of the situation. Due to lack of experience, we have imported certain equipment that should not have been imported; and we struck some deals that are not worthwhile because we do not know how to do business. These things too cannot be ignored; we must continually sum up experiences and improve matters. And in the wake of the practice of the policy of opening up to the outside world, there has indeed been an increase in illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption , speculation, swindling, and so on. Ignoring the existince of this latter aspect will not only damage the state's economic interests to a great extent but will also enable capitalist ideology to run rampant, ruin some cadres and even cause more serious consequences.

The struggle between corruption by capitalist ideology and socialist ideological opposition to corruption is a protracted one. We entered the new historical period of practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy under the conditions of bad party work style, lax discipline, and many problems in ideology, politics, organization, and work style, which were caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." These things have made the anticorruption struggle still more intense. Comrade Mao Zedong said before the founding of the state, the enemy's arms have not vanquished us, but the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie might be able to defeat the weak-willed ones in our ranks. In the current struggle between corruption and opposition to corruption, some of the cadres hit by sugar-coated bullets rose to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and "rebelling," but there are also a very small number of old comrades. These old comrades were not vanquished by enemy arms in the past, nor were they overcome by suppression by the "gang of four," nor could violence done by counterrevolutionaries outside or inside the party conquer them. But does it not make people awake with a start that they have been hit by capitalist sugar-coated bullets in our exchanges with international capital in recent years?

The CCP Central Committee is very resolved. By resolutely hitting at criminal activities in the economic field, we can save many people, promptly purge the corrupt and degenerate element from the body of the party and state and preserve party purity, so as to provide a powerful guarantee for the victorious development of our party's cause and to truly achieve the original aim of opening up to the outside world. It is worth drawing on the experiences of history in this respect.

Russia put into effect the concession system after the October Revolution. In economic relations, this system was a kind of state capitalism, and a kind of contract drawn up between the Soviet regime and foreign capitalists.

In accordance with this kind of contract, the Soviet regime handed a certain number of plants, raw materials, mines and other means of production to the capitalists who then, as the other party of the contract or the hirers, promoted production with the socialist means of production. They made profits with their capital and gave part of their products to the Soviet state. On the one hand, Lenin pointed out: "If we are not good at implementing the policy of concession or absorbing foreign capital with enterprises run under the concession system, we will not be able to talk about adopting serious and practical measures to improve our economic situation"; on the other hand, he stressed: "Undoubtedly, each concession means a new war. However, it is war waged in another field, that is to say, in the economic field." Lenin also added: "Concession does not mean peace but war. But it is a war which brings about more benefits to us." In accordance with Lenin's view, it was necessary to contact the international capitalists in order to speed up socialist economic construction in the Soviet state. However, such contacts embody serious struggles.

Today, we must still work in accordance with Lenin's views. The idea of struggling in isolation and refusing to get in touch with international capitalists is wrong. On the other hand, while making contact with international capitalists, it is also wrong to think and act, neglecting and abandoning the necessary struggles. That is to say, we must simultaneously make contact and struggle.

Of course, in making contact with foreign nations and waging our anticorruption struggle, we must carry out specific analysis of those international capitalists with whom we get in touch and the Hong Kong and Macao industrialists. It is unquestionable that all capitalists seek profits. The question is that it is necessary to distinguish between two different situations. The first one is to do business by means of proper procedures. No matter whether agreements on the conditions can be made or not, we welcome such businessmen and treat them politely. In addition, we implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit in dealing with capitalists with whom we can cooperate.

The only question here is whether or not we can do business and there is no problem of resisting and opposing corruption. However, the other situation is that some people adopt improper measures such as smuggling, peddling drugs, corruption and deception to do business. These people infringe upon the rights and interests of the Chinese people and should be resolutely boycotted by us.

Dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field under the circumstances of upholding the policy of opening up to the outside world and persisting in opposing corruption is a very complicated and tough task. This demands that our comrades greatly raise their level of ideology, policy and leadership. They must, on the one hand, deeply understand the strategic significance of the policy of opening up to the outside world as far as economics is concerned and dare to open up new prospects, and on the other hand, they must pay meticulous attention to the new and complicated environment which confronts us in the course of opening up to the outside world. They must be good at mastering skills and promptly discovering and overcoming various negative phenomena which seriously undermine our cause and particularly the negative phenomena existing inside the party and among the party cadres. Both these aspects are indispensable. We must do a good job of both of them or else our work will be delayed and our cause will be hindered.

Our country's socialist modernization is in a crucial situation at present. Whether or not we can do a good job of various types of construction in the coming few years, including promoting foreign economic relations and opening up new prospects, is of critical significance to our country's development in the next 10 to 20 years. We believe that under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee, our people will definitely solve the new problems posed by history, enabling our country's modernization drive to incessantly advance toward the socialist orientation.

COMMENTATOR ON RURAL ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK130814 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Attack Economic Crimes, Operate Commune and Brigade Enterprises Well"]

[Text] Chen Deyuan, a purchasing agent of a garment factory in Hongqi brigade, Wujiang County, Jiangsu Province, has committed, under the cover of the brigade's enterprise, the crimes of bribing cadres and conducting speculative trade to obtain windfall profits. He has been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment according to the law. It is absolutely necessary to mete out legal punishment to those people who have wormed their way into the commune and brigade enterprises to conduct criminal activities and have thus seriously harmed the interests of the state and the collective.

Recently, quite a large number of economic criminal activities that have been exposed in various areas have involved commune and brigade enterprises. This is a problem we should pay attention to. During the past few years, the commune and brigade enterprises have developed rapidly and have achieved great results. Last year, the number of commune and brigade enterprises throughout the country rose to more than 1.3 million and these enterprises employed a total of 30 million people, which was 10 percent of the total labor force in our rural areas. The total industrial output value of commune and brigade enterprises amounted to more than 54 billion yuan, which constituted about 10 percent of the total industrial output value of the whole country. The development of commune and brigade enterprises has made significant contributions to developing the national economy, making the markets prosper and improving the people's livelihood. The role it has played in developing agriculture is even more obvious. However, we should not neglect the fact that in quite a large number of commune and brigade enterprises different degrees of unhealthy trends have arisen. Some evildoers have taken advantage of opportunities to worm their way into our commune and brigade enterprises and used the commune and brigade collective economy as a cover to wantonly carry out various kinds of illegal activities including speculation, graft, embezzlement, and obtaining material gains by bribing or cheating cadres.

What has happened in the Hongqi garment factory is precisely an example of this. Under the control of the criminal Chen Deyuan, this factory became entirely divorced from the correct orientation of the development of commune and brigade enterprises. It did not undertake proper production, but illegally bought up various kinds of textiles for which there is a state monopoly on purchasing and marketing and resold them at higher prices. By this means alone, the factory earned an illegal profit of nearly 180,000 yuan in less than 1 year and Chen Deyuan got 17,000 yuan of this profit. These economic criminal activities have not only disturbed the economic order of society and encouraged the unhealthy trends in our society but also harmed the commune and brigade enterprises. Therefore, punishing these criminals according to the law is the common desire of all the cadres and commune members in commune and brigade enterprises.

Some people worry that perhaps the crackdown on serious economic criminal activities in commune and brigade enterprises may discredit these enterprises and thus hinder their development. There are no grounds for such a worry. The materials gathered in some investigations have proved that in most of our commune and brigade enterprises, the economic activities are normal or basically normal and the unhealthy practices that have been found in their economic activities will be corrected later in the process of overhauling and reorganizing these enterprises. In the CCP Central Committee's and the State Council's "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" it is stated that "generally speaking, except for a few unhealthy practices that constitute serious crimes, the unhealthy practices in the relationships between rural commune and brigade enterprises and urban industrial and commercial enterprises should be corrected later in the course of overhauling and reorganizing commune and brigade enterprises and in strengthening the administration of industry and commerce and the administration of materials and goods." As for the handful of people who have committed serious crimes, they are precisely the people who have brought discredit to the commune and brigade enterprises. Allowing these people to continue to carry out illegal activities under the cover of the collective economy means disaster for the commune and enterprises. Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is aimed at clearing away obstacles, promoting the development of agricultural and industrial production and speeding up the progress of the four modernizations. After punishing serious crimes and overcoming unhealthy practices in our commune and brigade enterprises, people will surely have more confidence in these enterprises.

Economic criminal activities and unhealthy practices in our commune and brigade enterprises are the evil aftermath of the decade of chaos in the economic field and they are closely related with the unhealthy trends in the society. Some actual difficulties and laxity of management in some commune and brigade enterprises have also contributed to the occurrence of unhealthy practices there. Therefore, we should make a concrete analysis and attach utmost importance to making a clear distinction between economic criminal activities and unhealthy practices. Some people have a poor understanding of how things stand in our commune and brigade enterprises, and do not know how to distinguish the major aspects from the secondary ones. As soon as they find any problems, they deal blows at the commune and brigade enterprises or even denounce all commune and brigade enterprises. This is neither just nor correct.

Our commune and brigade enterprises have made and will continue to make great contributions to the development of our national economy. Under the present conditions in our country, commune and brigade enterprises are not something we can dispense with, but are something we should take good care to run well and to further healthily develop. In order to run our commune and brigade enterprises satisfactorily, we should, on the one hand, crack down on serious economic criminal activities and overcome unhealthy practices, and on the other hand, conscientiously help them to solve a number of urgent actual problems that need to be solved immediately.

For example, we should do our best to include the production, purchasing, marketing and transportation of goods of the commune and brigade enterprises in our planning at all levels. Then these enterprises will have constant supply of materials, their production will be carried out in a planned manner and the transportation and marketing of their products will be facilitated. If all these can be carried out in a proper way, no one will resort to dishonest methods. Some units that have materials, goods and power often fleece the commune and brigade enterprises. This malpractice must be resolutely corrected. Lack of competent cadres and weak accounting and management systems are common problems in nearly all the commune and brigade enterprises. This provides loopholes for a few evildoers to take advantage of. The leading organizations should help these enterprises to promptly establish sound and strict accounting systems and to train a number of accounting workers who strictly adhere to principles and are well skilled. As for those enterprises where a fairly large number of problems have been found we should send people to audit their accounts and inventory their stocks. We should solve the problems one by one in an orderly manner and should resolutely refuse to engage in any mass movements. However, we should adhere to the mass line and persist in carrying out investigations and study so as to probe these problems fully.

We are sure that after the crackdown on economic criminal activities and the correction of unhealthy practices, our commune and brigade enterprises will be able to make new and healthier progress.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVING ACCOUNTING WORK

HK140325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Streamlining Can Release Financial Resources"]

[Text] Streamlining can release financial resources. To release financial resources through streamlining is an important aspect in the economic readjustment, which cannot be neglected. Recently, the State Council decided that state enterprises should spend 2 or 3 years on overall readjustment. Industry, commerce, communications and large, medium-sized and small enterprises should assign the readjustment of financial and accounting work an important position and regard it as an important factor in streamlining enterprises.

The management of enterprise finance and accounting is an important component part of the management and administration of enterprises. Higher management levels and better economic returns are closely connected with sound financial and accounting work. For a long time in the past, there were some objective reasons which accounted for the backwardness of our economic management. Subjectively speaking, such a situation was also connected with the guiding thought of some departments which paid more attention to production than to financial work. "Some people are unaware of how things stand despite their great determination, whereas some other people are full of ideas but do not know the true state of affairs." Such blindness in economic management was a specific manifestation of our neglecting financial and accounting work. Certain mistakes and miscalculations and poor economic returns in our economic work were attributed to a great extent to the lack of realizing the need to maintain accurate accounts and the negligence of business accounting and economic returns. Over the past 30 years or so since the founding of new China, both positive and negative experiences have taught us that while carrying out economic construction, we should not weaken financial and accounting work. Instead, we should strengthen it. We should not neglect accountants and financial workers. Just like engineers and technical personnel, we should think highly of them. If we fail to exert major efforts to readjust the financial and accounting work of enterprises, the so-called improvement of management and administration and the enhancement of economic returns will amount to nothing but empty talk.

In recent years, our country has made great efforts to readjust the economy and reform the financial system. At the same time, it has reissued the "regulations on functions and powers of accounting workers" and adopted a series of measures to strengthen financial and accounting work. However, in a number of enterprises, financial and accounting work is still a weak link in their economic management. Things such as ambiguous accounts, unawareness of enterprise property, inaccurate cost accounting, low economic returns and so forth have occurred widely. Unhealthy tendencies such as violating financial discipline, practicing fraud, engaging in malpractices for selfish ends, tax evasion, intercepting profits returned to the state and and so forth have spread to a number of areas and enterprises. The situation of backwardness in management, laxness in discipline and ineffectiveness in supervision has not only led to a heavy loss of state revenue, but also opened the gates wide to embezzlement, theft, speculation and waste of financial resources. Therefore, devoting major efforts to readjust financial resources. Therefore, devoting major efforts to readjust financial and accounting work of the enterprises is a matter of tremendous significance for carrying out the struggle against the corrosion of capitalist ideas and dealing blows at criminal acts of violating the law in the economic field.

It is absolutely necessary to reform the financial system, confer certain business competence on the enterprises and provide staff members and workers of the enterprises with certain economic interests so that powers, responsibilities and interests will be effectively combined. However, the enterprises should perform their economic duties and fulfill their due obligations to the state. They should also see things from an all-round point of view, do things strictly in accordance with the plans and stipulations of the state, pay taxes and turn over profits to the state in full and without any delay, and resolutely stop various acts of employing dishonest practices to harm the interests of the state.

Strengthening financial and accounting work and effectively readjusting it is an important aspect of our work of forming a good habit of diligence and frugality, opposing waste and combating corrosion. To accomplish the tasks, financial and accounting workers should be bold in upholding principles and resolutely fighting against all acts which violate the system, law and discipline. Apart from that, they should promote financial democracy and accept the supervision of the masses.

In socialist construction, we should pursue economic accounting, fully utilize manpower and facilities and do our best to improve labor organizations, management and administration and save all human and material resources that can be saved so as to reduce production costs and increase financial accumulation of the state and the income of enterprises and individuals. In a word, we should attach importance to economic returns. To do so, we should master accounting work and be good at meticulous calculations and strict budgeting so that we can carry out our socialist construction more effectively.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CENTRALIZATION, DECENTRALIZATION

HK130916 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by Li Zhisheng [2621 2535 4141]: "Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Centralization and Decentralization" — On an Important Problem in Reforming the Economic System"]

[Text] The problem of reforming the economic management system was raised by the central authorities after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Prior to this, the main disadvantages of our economic management system were overcentralization and rigidity. Since the power of the localities and the decisionmaking power of the production units were enlarged in the reforms of the past few years, this disadvantage has, to a certain extent, been overcome. Of course, there are still quite a few problems in this respect which need to be further resolved. However, we must also pay attention to a new tendency which has emerged in our practice. This is, the tendency toward departmentalism, decentralism and the trend of liberalization, which was pointed out by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the recent national conference on industrial and communications work.

The main expressions of this tendency are: Some localities and units do not act in accordance with state planning, seeking collective or even private interests at the expense of the state. In dealing with relations between localities and enterprises, they do not take the interests of others into account and even shift their own troubles onto others to benefit themselves. In dealing with foreign relations, instead of implementing the policy of making concerted efforts and cooperating with each other in foreign affairs, they have tried to do each other in and have thus profited the foreigners. Obviously, departmentalism and decentralism, which disregard state planning and state leadership, are harmful to our socialist construction and the reform of our systems.

A socialist economy is a planned economy. The lifelines of our national economy are under state control. Both in the processes of production, circulation, distribution and consumption of the whole society, or in capital construction which concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood, it is indispensable to have close cooperation between various localities, departments and units, as well as centralized and unified leadership and guidance and relevant suitable policies, laws and regulations. At present, however, there are many problems in this respect and some of them are very serious. It was pointed out recently by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Supplies that in 1982, because some enterprises have reserved more steel, timber and cement, which are under state unified allocation, for the purpose of selling, exporting or using them, supplies of state-allotted goods and materials have become even more insufficient and the contradiction between supply and demand has been sharpened. In the purchase of agricultural products, because some localities and production units have not fulfilled the production tasks set by the state, the proportion of state-allotted purchases has been reduced and the state allocation of many agricultural and sideline products, which are in short supply, has been reduced by a big margin. At the same time, the self-marketed portion has continuously been enlarged. In carrying out the state plan for planting crops, some localities and production units have, without regard to the state plan, reduced the areas sown to grain while expanding the areas sown to tobacco, rape and other industrial crops. In short, the output of state-planned products is decreasing and the products not subject to planning are increasing. As a result, regulation by market mechanism is counteracting the planned economy.

In order to adhere to the principle of ensuring that the planned economy plays the major role and market regulation the supplementary role, it is necessary for the state to formulate a plan for the production and distribution of major industrial and agricultural products, and the main part of some important products. That is to say, the production in major enterprises of the national economy and the production of major products which greatly concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood must be conducted strictly in accordance with the state plan. For a variety of small commodities, which are produced by many separate small enterprises and individual laborers, production can be conducted in accordance with the demands and changes of the market within the limits permitted by the state. Of course, regulation by market mechanism must be guided by state planning so that its role can be brought into play. The relationship between the planned economy and regulation by market mechanism is, in fact, the relationship between the "large plan and small freedoms," and between centralization and decentralization, as we have often said. So, handling the relationship between the planned economy and regulation by market mechanism is an important problem in correctly handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization in our economic construction.

Why are some comrades not able to correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization? Why do they often one-sidedly stress centralization or decentralization, or end up deviating in another direction when correcting a deviation? One of the main reasons is the one-sidedness in their thinking; that is, while stressing the importance of centralization, they overlook or forget the necessity of decentralization, or vice versa. One-sidedness has made us suffer for a long time. We must overcome it in handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization and guard against a new deviation occurring when correcting a deviation.

It is an extremely important matter in the reform of our systems to correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization and the relationship between partial and local interests and the interests of the whole. It is appropriate to say that in the reform of our systems, only when the relationship between centralization and decentralization and the relationship between partial and local interests and the interests of the whole are taken into account, can the enthusiasm of various departments be brought into full play and can socialist construction develop smoothly. Although we have gained some experience over the past 30-odd years in handling the relationship between centralization and decentralization, it has not been enough and it is yet to be fully improved upon. We have even less experience in the handling of the relationship between the state and enterprises. For this reason, we must continue to make great efforts and sum up new experiences in the practice of reforming our systems so that we can truly and gradually solve this problem in our management system.

FURTHER ON DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

Democracy, Legal System

HK140743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Shangzhou [1728 1424 7763]: "New Development of Socialist Democracy and Legal System"]

[Text] The Fifth NPC Standing Committee has published the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" for discussion by people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is a great event in the political life of the people of our country. Article 1 of the general principles of the draft provides: "The PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Article 2 provides: "All power in the PRC belongs to the people." "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels." "The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law." Our state and political systems and the principle that the people are the masters in various aspects of the state's life and social life have been defined in the form of the articles of the constitution. This is a summation of the practical experience of the people's democratic dictatorship in the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC and is an important indication that socialist democracy and the socialist legal system have been further developed in our country.

By perfecting our socialist democracy and turning it into a system and law, the draft has summed up both the positive and negative experiences in the past 30 years and more, and has revised and developed some of the principles and provisions of the three Constitutions of 1954, 1975 and 1978. This is a genuine record of the development of socialist democracy since the downfall of the "gang of four." From many articles of the draft of the revised constitution we can see that there are at least three special features in the provisions on democracy and the legal system in the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC."

First, the citizen's rights and obligations as stipulated by the constitution and the law have been raised to an important position. Ours is a socialist country. Within the scope of the socialist system, the people naturally should, in line with the stipulations of the constitution and law, enjoy various basic rights and abide by the obligations as stipulated by the constitution and the law. Otherwise, it would be impossible to reflect the fundamental principle that "all power belongs to the people." Socialist democracy is a democracy of the new type. It belongs to the people of our country who account for the overwhelming majority of the population. Within the people, the rights and obligations of the citizens are closely linked together and are inseparable from one another. The draft of the revised constitution of our country explicitly defines the various basic rights and obligations enjoyed by the citizens of our country in the 22 articles of an entire chapter.

These basic rights and obligations have been defined in the light of the actual situation in our country. Being provided with a material foundation, the basic rights of citizens in our country can be exercised; the broad masses of people will also be able to conscientiously abide by the various obligations the citizens of our country should abide by. In summing up the experience of the gradual development of our socialist democracy in the past 30 years and more, especially the bitter lesson of socialist democracy being wantonly trampled on during the period when the "gang of four" usurped power, the draft has changed the methods of writing the previous constitutions by placing the basic rights and obligations of citizens in Chapter Two so that it can closely link up with some of the principles on the people being the masters of their own affairs in the General Principles and by placing the state structure in Chapter Three so as to stress and highlight the rights and obligations of citizens. This proceeds from the basic viewpoint that our socialist state structure is set up entirely for the interests of the people. By raising the provisions on ensuring the legal rights of citizens to such a position, and stressing the obligations of citizens, the draft has accurately recorded and affirmed the lofty status of the Chinese people as the masters of their own affairs in a socialist country. This is an important feature of the draft in the development of socialist democracy.

Second, the draft clearly defines that the people have the right to manage various aspects of state and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law. Since all power belongs to the people in our country, it is necessary to let the people really enjoy the right of being the masters of their own affairs in various aspects of state and social life. In section III, article 2 of the draft it is provided that according to law the people, in addition to the right to manage state affairs in various forms through various channels, also have the right to manage economic and cultural undertakings and various aspects of social affairs in various forms through various channels. For example, according to the provisions of articles 18 and 19, staff and workers of a state-run enterprise and laborers in a collective economic organization practice democratic management of their own units. Take another example. According to the provision of article 113, in various social affairs and in numerous urban and rural collective economic organizations, the people of our country have the right to organize and join mass organizations of self-government at the basic level, such as neighborhood committees and village committees, and the people's mediation committees, public security committees and public health committees set up by the neighborhood committees and village committees, to handle public affairs and public welfare in their respective residential districts. In brief, the draftexplicitly stipulates that in all these aspects, the citizens of our country have extensive democratic rights as prescribed by the Constitution and the law. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," in the actual life of our country, the scope of the democratic rights enjoyed by the people has been further expanded. The stipulations of this aspect in the draft are also an accurate record of the development of socialist democracy up to the present stage.

Third, the system of the people's congresses has been strengthened and the functions and powers of the National People's Congress Standing Committee have been expanded. In our country, the organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels. The resolution on setting up standing committees in the local people's congresses above the county level approved at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC in 1979 has enabled the people to strengthen management of and supervision over state organs at various levels through the deputies, people's congresses and their standing committees elected by them. The draft has accurately recorded the achievements in this respect and, on this basis, further strengthened the system of the people's congreses and expanded the scope of the right of the people to manage state affairs. This is chiefly reflected in: first, the basis for the people's deputies to exercise their functions and powers has been strengthened.

In addition to restoring the stipulation (article 73) in the 1954 Constitution that no deputy to the NPC may be arrested or put on trial on criminal charges without the consent of the presidium of the NPC or its Standing Committee and retaining the stipulation (article 72) in the 1978 Constitution that deputies to the NPC have the right to address inquiries to the state organizations and that the organizations being questioned are under obligation to answer, a new stipulation (article 74) has been added that deputies to the NPC shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings. Second, the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been expanded in order to make up for the drawback of the NPC having an excessive number of deputies and limited time for discussion. First of all, it has been explicitly stipulated in the draft that the NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state and make laws and decrees (article 55). In the three Constitutions of 1954, 1975 and 1978, the NPC Standing Committee only has the authority to explain the law and make decrees. The NPC alone has the power to make laws. The current stipulation proceeds from the actual needs of the people at present. It is necessary for us to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. Expanding the legislative power of the NPC Standing Committee is advantageous to the smooth progress of the enormous legislative work and the effective exercise of the people's right to manage state affairs. Second, the NPC as well as its Standing Committee will be turned further into an organ that controls state power. In this respect, the draft has restored and developed the principle and stipulation of the 1954 Constitution on setting up various special committees by explicitly stipulating that, under the leadership of the NPC Standing Committee, in addition to a nationalities committee and a legal committee, it is also necessary to establish a financial and economic committee, an education and science committee, a foreign affairs committee and other special committees as deemed necessary in order to examine and draft relevant motions (article 69). Furthermore, the draft has also restored a stipulation of the 1954 Constitution, that is, the NPC and its Standing Committee, when it is deemed necessary, may organize investigation committees on specific questions and, in the course of an investigation by an investigation committee, all relevant state organs, social organizations and citizens are under obligation to provide necessary materials to the committee (article 70). These are the three important features of the draft in developing socialist democracy.

The draft of the revised constitution has, from the angle of strengthening the socialist legal system, accurately recorded and affirmed some of the new developments in socialist democracy in our country to enable socialist democracy in our country to make a step forward in the direction of systematization and legalization. It will certainly enjoy the enthusiastic support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Taiwan Democratic League

OW081335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- Council members of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League currently in Beijing held a meeting today to discuss the draft constitution.

Cai Xiao, chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and member of the national constitutional revision committee, said: The NPC Standing Committee has decided to make public the draft constitution for discussion by the people throughout the country. This is a major event in the political life of the people of our country and is of far-reaching historical importance and vital immediate significance. He added: The draft constitution, which is a revised constitution based on the development of our state work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" as a guide, sums up the more than 30 years of experience in our socialist revolution and construction. It is a rather complete draft constitution suited to the condition of our country.

He pointed out: Article 30 of the draft constitution states that, if necessary, the state may establish special administrative districts [te bie xing zheng qu 3676 0446 3687 2398 0575], and that the system implemented in a special administrative district shall be stipulated by law according to the specific conditions. After Taiwan's return to the motherland, we will certainly act in accordance with this principle and policy.

In his speech, Cai Xiao asked all local branches (preparatory groups) of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League to firmly and earnestly regard it as the league's important task at this stage to organize and push all league members to seriously discuss the draft constitution under the leadership of the local party committees. He expressed the hope that all league members, as masters of the country, take prompt action to energetically discuss the draft constitution, deeply study its importance and necessity, make clear its basic spirit and main contents and offer their suggestions for further revision so as to contribute their share to working out a perfect constitution.

Su Ziheng, vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and member of the national constitutional revision committee, said: Two members of the national constitutional revision committee are Taiwan-born compatriots. This fully indicates the trust in and concern for the Taiwan compatriots shown by the people of the motherland. The draft constitution stipulates that the NPC may exercise the function and power to decide on the establishment of a special administrative district and its system, a provision which was not contained in previous constitutions. This provision will play a significant role in promoting the great cause of unification of the motherland.

Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The preamble of the draft constitution unequivocally states that it is the sacred duty of the people throughout China, including the Taiwan compatriots, to accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland. This indicates that unification of the motherland is not only the aspiration but also the sacred duty of the Taiwan compatriots.

Others speaking at the meeting included Tian Fuda, Xu Mengshan, Chen Bingji, Wei Zhengming, Chen Musen, Wang Wande and Wu Ketai.

Kuomintang Committee

OW131345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0047 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) — Meetings have been held in the past few days by leading members of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and a number of its Central Committee and alternate members, as well as standing committee members who are presently in Beijing, to enthusiastically discuss "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China." A resolution was adopted by the Fifth Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee at its 18th meeting held on 4 May, urging all members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee to immediately respond to the NPC Standing Committee's call to enthusiastically take part in the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution in the manner of being the masters of their own affairs.

Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee's Central Committee and member of the committee for the revision of the constitution, said: The publication of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC by the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country is a matter of prime importance in the political life of our country. The constitution is the cardinal law of the land. It is the general charter of this country. Compared with the 1978 Constitution, the draft of the revised constitution just made public has many more amended provisions. It can better meet the requirements of the four modernizations and is conducive to developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. The stipulations on the state organs embody important reforms and new development in the state mechanism of our country. Wang Kunlun said that he hopes comrades of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee will join people throughout the country in earnestly discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Also speaking at the discussion meetings were vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, including Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Pei Changhui, Qian Changzhao, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Hou Jingru and Sun Yueqi. They unanimously supported the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on publishing the draft of the revised constitution. They pointed out that the draft sums up this country's experience in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years and more. It is the constitution for the consolidation and development of China's socialist system and reflects that China is embarking on democracy and the rule of law. Many veteran comrades of our Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee have witnessed great and important transformations in several historical periods since they joined the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. They have participated in epic struggles for a constitutional government and understand that a comprehensive and integral constitution, like this draft, did not come easily. Members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee must contribute their share to revising the constitution during discussion of the draft.

Also speaking at the meeting were more than 20 Central Committee and alternate members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and members of its central standing committee now in Beijing. A number of comrades voiced their opinion on rewriting some provisions in the draft of the revised constitution.

Local Congresses

OW131415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- Standing committees of the people's congresses of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Fujian, Zhejiang, Henan, Guangdong, Hebei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Sichuan and Anhui recently separately adopted resolutions or issued circulars which contained specific plans for carrying out the mass discussion on the draft of the revised constitution.

The recent 20th Plenary Session of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution that called on all people of Beijing to be masters of their own affairs and take an active part in the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution. The resolution stressed that during the discussion, all departments and units should strengthen leadership, conduct extensive propaganda work, mobilize the masses, fully develop democracy, pool the wisdom of all people and earnestly present their opinions for revision. Resolutions of the standing committees of the people's congresses of other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also stressed that the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution by all the people is a manner as well as a form of managing state affairs by the people. It is imperative to perfect the draft of the revised constitution through discussions.

Before adopting these resolutions, members of the standing committees of the people's congresses of these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions conscientiously discussed the draft of the revised constitution at their sessions. Many comrades noted in their speeches that the draft of the revised constitution sums up the experience of more than three decades since the founding of the PRC and that the draft stipulates that the four basic principles should be upheld, which will serve as an assurance that China's modernization program will forever advance along the socialist path.

Meanwhile, party committees of Shanghai and Tianjin Municipalities and of Shanxi and Sichuan Provinces issued circulars, urging party organizations at all levels to attach great importance to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and properly organize and guide the discussions on the draft to make them a success. In its circular, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee also required all localities in Sichuan to do a good job of training propaganda workers, lecturers and instructors and publicize the draft in as many ways as possible so that the people will understand the essence of the draft constitution and fully realize the importance of actively taking part in discussions on the draft.

ARTICLE DUSCUSSES ROTATIONAL TRAINING OF CADRES

HK140807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 5

[Article by Fang Sheng [2455 3932]: "An Important Way To Carry Out Rotational Training of Cadres"]

[Text] Carrying out rotational training of cadres in a planned manner, particularly those engaged in economic work, raising the level of their economic theory and their ability to manage the economy and bringing up large numbers of qualified economic management personnel capable of correctly implementing the party's general and specific policies for economic construction is an extremely urgent task placed before the whole party and people throughout the country. When discussing the question of rotational training for cadres in "Report on the Restructuring of the State Council," Comrade Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out: "Now we must list this work on our agenda. We must be determined to spend some capital in intellectual work. This is a strategic decision of important actual significance as well as far-reaching significance made by the Central Committee in the new period of socialist construction and is as important as the streamlining of the government structure."

Economic construction is the basis of socialist modernization and the foremost task of the whole country. Therefore, rotational training of cadres must put the stress on rotational training of economic work cadres. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many departments and units from the Central Committee to the localities have scored outstanding achievements and obtained valuable experience in this direction. However, up to now, rotational training work is still mainly carried out by party schools at various levels, various cadre schools, technical schools and all kinds of schools under some institutions of higher learning. At present, we are faced with the strenuous task of providing rotational training to all cadres throughout the country. We can never satisfy the needs of the country by relying on these schools alone and we must also fully bring the role of various academic organizations into play. For example, as a national academic organization of economic science, the Chinese federation of economic societies (called economic federation for short) can make proper contributions in this respect. The economic federation training center this March jointly sponsored with Yunnan Province a 6-month training class for teachers and cadres of industrial economic management. It has departments of politics, economics and socialism, conducts such courses as industrial enterprise and industrial economic management, management systems engineering and economic estimates and holds symposiums on such economic subjects as socialist economic theory, statistics, accounting and economic law. The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has attached great importance to the success of this training class and energetically supported it. Experience has proved that giving full play to the role of various academic organizations in successfully running all manner of training classes is an important way to carry out the rotational training of cadres, and there are many fine points worth paying attention to.

1. The characteristics of this rotational training of cadres are: not only is the quantity large, but time is short and the task is heavy. Moreover, it also requires all kinds of professional training. Therefore, various professional academic organizations will have plenty of room to bring their talents into play. For example, the economic federation is a mass organization consisting of over 250 economic societies. It is the assembly place for all kinds of economic experts, scholars, professors and professionals. For the sake of bringing the role of these experts into play, the economic federation operates an economic science training center. In accordance with the principle of tapping potentials and doing what it is capable of, it is cooperating with relevant units to train all kinds of economic professionals for various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments throughout the country.

2. The training of all kinds of professional cadres requires teachers. At present, many of the localities and units are generally experiencing a shortage of teachers. This is an extremely acute contradiction in cadre-training work at present. If this contradiction is not resolved, it will be difficult to smoothly carry out training work, much less discuss training of all kinds of qualified professionals. To solve this contradiction, apart from continuing to rely on all kinds of schools to tap potentials, academic organizations have an undeclinable responsibilty. In this respect the economic science training center can bring its superiority of having more qualified people and higher level into play and make a greater contribution. This means that it must not only train middle-level and senior cadres, but it must also undertake the task of training "teachers."

3. The schools run by mass organizations are more flexible and diversified in form, and can fit in with the different requirements of various localities and departments. Take the economic science training center of the economic federation for example. It can run training classes (including lecture classes and study classes) as well as all kinds of symposiums. Classes can be long-term (half a year to 1 year) or short-term (10 days to half a month). The students can either be all released from production to study or study in their spare time. The classes can either be conducted jointly by the economic federation and the units concerned or by a society or another unit commissioned by the economic federation.

4. The schools run by mass organizations can get more things done without spending so much money. At present, the level of our economic development is still not very high and the amount of funds we can afford on construction is limited. In the rotational training of cadres, how to improve the economic effectiveness of our intellectual investment is a vital question. Most of the people working in mass organizations are part-time personnel, and those invited to give lectures are also doing it on a part-time basis. Apart from constructing their own training base, the mass organizations more frequently take advantage of the existing conditions of the units concerned. Just these two items alone can save a considerable amount of expense for the state. At the same time, even if a mass organization has to construct its own training base, the cost involved will still be much less than the construction of a conventional school. In short, mobilizing the mass organizations to run schools is a good method for the rotational training of cadres and is well worth mentioning. The training center run by the economic federation is a useful experiment. It has blazed a new trail that leads to the training of economic personnel for the state.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: "Our cause is developing and there is an urgent need for all kinds of qualified people with new professional knowledge. The success of the rotational training of cadres and the improvement in the ability of cadres will surely enable our cause to develop better and faster, and the effect produced as a result of this is inestimable." We believe that by adopting diversified forms, adhering to the mass line, giving play to the enthusiasm of various experts, scholars and professionals in all academic organizations and devoting a certain amount of energy to this social work so useful to the people, we will certainly be able to make a greater contribution in the rotational training of cadres which is a major task of strategic significance.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITES PLA UNITS' STUDY OF MAO

OW140526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The 14 May JIEFANGJUN BAO prominently displays on its front page a news item reporting that a certain division of the Lanzhou PLA units summed up and popularized the experience gained by six units in studying the works of Mao Zedong. The experience was to guide the study of fundamental theory by starting from the basics; to grasp the stand, viewpoint and methods in order to raise the level of integrating theory with practice rather than seeking a simple approach; and to sum up and evaluate the result of study.

NI ZHIFU, KANG KEQING ATTEND MODERN COMEDY

OW132252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- "Neighbors," an eight-act modern comedy staged by the drama group of Jilin municipality, Jilin Province, has captivated audiences in Beijing with its new theme and abundant human interest. The play tells the story of three families who become enemies because of trivial matters, such as paying utility bills, but whose hostilities vanish when they are linked by the marriage of their children. The play gives audiences a humorous and good lesson in socialist ethics.

After watching the play, Kang Keqing, Ni Zhifu and other comrades said that it not only gives the audience artistic enjoyment but also provides a lesson in socialist ethics.

MONTHLY RADIO, TV MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED

OW080115 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI [CHINA RADIO AND TELEVISION] magazine, China's first comprehensive national monthly magazine to report and comment on radio and television, will begin publication in July this year for public distribution at home and abroad. Subscriptions are now being promoted by post offices throughout the country.

The magazine will be sponsored by the Ministry of Radio and Television, edited by the editorial department of the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI, published by the broadcasting publishing house and distributed by the Beijing newspaper and periodical distribution bureau.

The ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI will be characterized by its being ideological, informative and entertaining. It will be rich in content, varied in form, excellent both in writing and in pictures, and exquisitely and tastefully printed.

Its main columns will include: "Special Radio and Television Commentaries," "Radio and Television Review," "Radio Spring and Autumn" and "Television Historical Records" which will present historical facts on radio and television, "Radio and Television Personalities," "Radio and Listeners," "Television and Viewers," "Readers Forum," "Artistic Study and Appreciation," "Radio and Television Calisthenics," "International Radio and Television Window," "Radio and Television Trends," "Radio and Television Information," "Radio and Television Education" and others.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW111413 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of secretaries of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees from 22 to 29 April to penetratingly study the decision taken on 13 April by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and discuss plans for further cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field.

The responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees discussed their ideological gains after studying the "decision" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and analyzed the situation of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field during the past 3 months or more in the light of the spirit of the "decision." They also made some suggestions on how to implement the "decision." At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan made a summation report on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee. It was pointed out at the meeting that the struggles against serious criminal activities in the economic field in this province during the past 3 months have achieved initial results after hard efforts made in various places. The cases of smuggling and selling smuggled goods and other criminal cases have noticeably decreased. Industrial and agricultural production is better than that of the same period last year. The entire situation is good.

The cases exposed in various localities have shown that the criminal activities in the economic field in this province are extremely serious. Most cases are of the nature of collaborating with people abroad. Some cadres have been corrupted by bourgeois ideology. They have taken part in those activities and have become captives of crimes. The struggle launched by the party Central Committee is completely correct and very timely.

The principal leading comrades of the party and government should personally handle major cases, solidly grasp them and achieve good results. In this way, the masses will realize the determination of our party in carrying out the struggle from the actions of leading comrades. The masses will also feel the momentum of the struggle from cracking down on major criminal cases. We should concentrate our strength to hit our targets, including major, big and serious cases. The leading cadres should concentrate their strength to make a breakthrough in those cases with a superior force. Under the present conditions, this struggle is one of the most practical and effective measures in consolidating the party and rectifying the style of work. We should examine cadres and leading groups through this struggle. The organizational departments should also keep up their work with this struggle.

FUJIAN CONGRESS DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW120040 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress began discussing the "revised draft constitution of the PRC" on the afternoon of 29 April. At the end of the meeting on the afternoon of 30 April, Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke. Xiang Nan said that four major tasks are facing the province at present: 1) to mobilize and organize the entire party and people of the province to discuss the "revised draft constitution of the PRC"; 2) to continuously unfold widespread activities in cracking down on serious crimes in the economic field; 3) to do a thorough job of stabilizing and checking commodity prices; and 4) to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan on grain area.

The meeting adopted two important resolutions, namely, organizing the people of the entire province to discuss the "revised draft constitution of the PRC," and extending by 1 month the period in which economic criminals may surrender themselves to the authorities in exchange for leniency. Units at all levels are urged to thoroughly fulfill these resolutions.

XINHUA RIBAO ON PUNISHING ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

OW131223 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Master the Guidelines of the 'Decision,' Earnestly Strengthen Leadership — a Further Discourse on Resolutely Struggling Against Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field."]

[Excerpts] The "decision on struggling against serious criminal activities in the economic field" issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council is an extremely important document. In explicit terms it points out and scientifically analyzes the existing serious criminal activities in the economic field as well as their harmfulness, and profoundly explains the nature and significance of this struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is a powerful weapon which guides us in our struggle against these activities. Every Communist Party member and state functionary should conscientiously study and strictly implement this "decision."

First, it is necessary to exercise ideological leadership, which means extensively and thoroughly studying and publicizing the "decision" and using the guidelines embodied in the "decision" to unify our thinking and understanding. Now most leading cadres correctly understand the nature and significance of this struggle and are resolved to lead it to success. However, some comrades still have problems in their thinking and understanding. Some have not fully realized the seriousness, harm and danger from criminal activities in the economic field. As they still remain in a state of paralysis, they say that "we do not belong to an open region" and "our department is an upright government office." Therefore, they only pay lip service to the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field, and accordingly fail to take prompt action. Some people have created antagonism between the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field and the policies of opening to the world market and enlivening the domestic economy. They say that "those problems are inevitable when we enliven the economy" and "the economy will not be enlivened if we struggle against criminal activities in the economic field." So these people are preoccupied with this struggle and are indecisive about how to wage it. These views and arguments are obviously wrong.

Powerful organizational measures are needed to strengthen leadershp over this struggle. While ensuring smooth progress in industrial and agricultural production, party and government leading organs at all levels should concentrate more efforts on, and successfully supervise, this struggle. It is only when they pay close attention to handling big and important cases, that they will deal telling blows at criminal activities in the economic field, promptly halt this evil trend, divide and eliminate criminal elements, reclaim those people who can still be reclaimed, isolate the very few people who doggedly refuse to repent, expose the harmfulness of criminal activities in the economic field, conduct a lively education for party members and cadres by presenting the grim facts and lessons in order to save them from corruption and degeneration, and consolidate party organizations, rectify cadres' work style and institute tight systems of management in light of the problems exposed. To handle big and important cases, it is vital that the leaders be determined and bold enough to resist disturbances, select competent cadres to bear specific personal responsibilities and thoroughly investigate cases until everything comes to light. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important matter conforming to the wish of the party and the people. Being good at translating the party's policies into the masses' conscious actions is an art of leadership characteristic of Marxists. After carrying out study activities of their own, leading party and government organs at all levels should unfold large-scale activities inside and outside the party and among cadres and masses to study and publicize the "decision" of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

These study and propaganda activities should be so widespread that every household and person has a clear idea of its function. These activities should be carried out in a through manner so that the people will bear in mind the nature and significance of this struggle as well as the party's principles, policies and measures. We will definitely ensure the in-depth and sound development of this struggle if we make a success of this propaganda and educational work.

SHANGHAI LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION

OW080535 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee Propaganda Department issued a circular on 2 May calling for the propaganda departments of all party organs in Shanghai to conduct, among party members, cadres and the masses in the near future, publicity education against corruption by bourgeois ideas and corruption in the economic situation in accordance with the party Central Committee's and the municipal party committee's plan.

The circular pointed out: The general purpose of launching these two publicity activities is to further heighten the awareness of cadres and the masses in the communist ideology and moral standard, enable them to adhere well to the four fundamental principles and consciously boycott corruption by bourgeois ideas and strengthen their sense of being the masters of their own affairs. It is necessary to highlight the different focal points of these two publicity activities and launch the activities among different audiences. The circular said: To conduct education in the economic situation, it is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in all departments and units, and there must be no mistaking what the education is aimed at. It is necessary to link this education to the past publicity campaign on the economic situation and integrate it with the deepening of the activities to promote decorum and courtesy. It is necessary to publicize the achievements in the economic construction, the 10 principles of economic construction, the 4 guiding ideologies for the spiritual and material civilization in Shanghai and our principal tasks this year. It is necessary to contrast the present with the past and fundamentally heighten the masses' political awareness.

The circular pointed out: It is necessary to regard education against the corruption by bourgeois ideas as the key link for dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. It is necessary to correctly understand the serious, harmful and dangerous nature of corruption by bourgeois ideas at present. It is necessary to state clearly the general and specific policies concerning the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. It is necessary not to launch any mass movement. It is necessary not to let everyone pass the test. It is necessary to state clearly that our party has confidence and is able and determined to carry this struggle through to the end and produce substantial results. It is necessary to call for party members, particularly leading cadres, to become firm and sober-minded Marxists who can do something worthwhile, solemnly and resolutely maintain our party's nature as the vanguard of the working class and preserve the communist purity of party members. It is necessary to publicize the necessity and correctness of carrying out the policies of opening to the world and of enlivening the domestic economy. It is necessary to take a clear-cut stand to expose and criticize a tiny minority of people who, with ulterior motives, attack our policies, spread skeptical and pessimistic words and incite discontent among some people.

The circular emphatically pointed out: At present, the publicity tasks to be fulfilled are legion. The rate of progress of the work, the characteristics of the work and the ideological level of the masses in all departments and units are not entirely the same. Therefore, when making arrangements for launching these two publicity activities, we must not demand uniformity in everything or concentrate on one thing only. We must proceed from actual conditions and make arrangements in a flexible way.

GUANGDONG COMBATS FLOOD; PLA UNITS DISPATCHED

HK140318 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The provincial general office held an urgent meeting of responsible persons of departments concerned on 13 May to arrange and organize forces to help people in flood-stricken areas to fight the disaster, restore production and rebuild their homes. The meeting made the following decisions: 1) A group of provincial-level cadres and staff members are to be ready at all times to help ship relief materials. 2) All units concerned are to ensure that cadres are on duty around-the-clock. 3) Departments concerned should prepare relief materials in light of past experience, and also organize the necessary medical teams.

The leading organs of the army, navy and air force of the guangzhou PLA units have dispatched large numbers of personnel to Qingyuan, Sanshui and other places in the past 2 days to combat flood and carry out crash-rescue work. Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua and other leading comrades assigned units to the disaster areas after hearing a 12 May report on the torrential rains in northwest Guangdong. Two pontoon companies of a certain unit went to Qingyuan. A certain tank regiment and a certain chemical warfare regiment sent 400 personnel with rescue equipment. A certain naval base dispatched five landing craft to the disaster areas. The air force has prepared helicopters to airdrop materials.

The torrential rains have caused the highest flood crest since liberation on the Bei River, while the Xi River has also risen rapidly. On 13 May Vice Governor Yang Deyuan and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures left for the frontline to direct the struggle against the flood. According to available information, 23 communes and the county seat in Qingyuan County were flooded, and over 200,000 people in the country were marooned, while 370,000 mu of farmland were inundated. The situation in Yingde County was also serious. Over 2,800 production teams were flooded, 230,000 people were marooned and 270,000 mu of farmland were inundated. Torrential rain has also fallen in recent days in Guangning, Fengkai, Huaiji and Sihui Counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture. According to incomplete statistics, over 150,000 mu of young rice plants have been inundated, 33,400 buildings have been flooded and 1,200 buildings have collapsed. Many roads and telephone lines have been cut.

According to the provincial meteorological station, the rain center has now moved to Zhanjaing Prefecture, the southern part of Zhaoqing Prefecture and Hainan Island, where heavy rain is expected 14 May. The rain will end in other parts of the province. There will be light showers 15 May. Four landslides on the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad between Boluokeng and Lianjiangkou stations in Yingde County were cleared on 13 May. However, track conditions became dangerous during the day along the 23-km section between Lidong and Pajiangkou stations. At present, 600 workers are toiling day and night to repair the tracks.

LUO TIAN ADDRESSES HAINAN POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK130339 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee held a regional work conference on politics and law in Haikou from 4 to 8 May. At the conference, an analysis was made on the current situation in public security work throughout the region and arrangements were made for the severe punishment of criminals who have caused serious damage to the economy, for the continued improvement of social order and for the vigorous cracking down on the sabotage activities of criminal offenders in an effort to achieve a marked improvement in social order in our region this year and to make decisive progress in the work of politics and law.

Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and (Zheng Gang), vice chairman of the regional administrative office and chairman of the regional federation of trade unions, attended the session. Comrade (Pan Wenhua), deputy director of the regional politics and law commission and head of the regional public security bureau, relayed the guidelines of the provincial conference of directors of political and legal work. Comrade Luo Tian spoke at the session. In his speech, Comrade Luo Tian set forth the tasks for May, June and July:

First, we must pay close attention to the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field and do a really good job of investigation, preliminary trial, prosecution and trying of cases.

Second, we must continue to implement the policy of severe and quick punishment, persist in cracking down on the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders and pay close attention to the investigation and solution of cases, especially the major ones.

Third, it is necessary to make headway in the work of comprehensive management of social order and achieve new results. With regard to these cities, towns, communes, brigades, vital communications lines and public places where social order has been thrown into confusion, it is necessary to concentrate time and effort on their consolidation one by one.

Fourth, we must consolidate grassroots public security organizations, strengthen internal security and order and educate, reform and redeem the youths who have violated the law.

Fifth, we must, in the course of the struggle, consolidate the ranks in political and legal work, improve the ability to struggle and make efforts to do a good job of political and legal work. It is necessary, in conjunction with the work to consolidate party and government organizations at the grassroots level, to set up and strengthen public security and mediation organizations and bring into play their role as a mainstay in defending social order.

CHEN PIXIAN AT HUBEI COMMENDATION MEETING

HK130635 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] On the morning of 12 May, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a commendation meeting for the activists and advanced units in "five stresses and four beauties." Attending the opening ceremony were Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Wang Pin, Xue Tan, Huang Zhizhen and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC. Also present were Commander Zhang Caiqian, Li Chengtang and Yan Zheng of the Wuhan PLA units. Deputy Secretary Xue Tan of the provincial CCP committee presided over the oepning ceremony.

Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, made an opening speech at the meeting. After offering his congratulations on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, Comrade Han Ningfu said: "Since the 'five stresses and four beauties' activities were launched in our province, a burst of revolutionary spirit has been spurred among the people. Our party members, cadres and the broad masses of people have further seen the strength of our party and the prosperous future of our socialist country. They have further enhanced their confidence in doing well in improving the party work style, social atmosphere and social order and have further strengthened their determination and courage in socialist modernization." "Building up a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization" Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out, "is a magnificent and strategic task of social modernization. Meanwhile, building socialist spiritual civilization is also the fundamental guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and realization of the four modernizations. I hope all you representatives at this meeting will maintain your efforts in playing your part as models and the vanguard so that your fine deeds will be taken as good examples to follow throughout our province. I hope all of you will offer your best advice and suggestions on how to thoroughly carry out the 'five stresses and four beauties' activities so that we may score greater successes in building socialist spiritual civilization in our province and make new contributions in this field."

SICHUAN MEETING HEARS REPORT ON LIU-ZHANG CASE

HK140155 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The 15th session of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a full session on 13 May. (Jiang Zeping), director of the provincial finance department, delivered a report on the province's final accounts for 1981. (Zhao Lisan), vice president of the provincial higher people's court, gave a report on the situation in combating serious economic crimes. (Gao Zhenzhong), provincial deputy procurator, reported on the work of the procuratorates at all levels in combating such crimes. (Sun Peiyu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, reported on similar work in the public security departments.

"During the meeting, provincial deputy procurator (Wang Shanguo) gave a written report on prosecution work in the counterrevolutionary case of Liu Jeiting and Zhang Xiting. Provincial people's court President Zhang Ziyang gave a written report on sentencing this case. The report said: From 6 to 20 March this year, the provincial higher people's court held an open trial of Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting according to law. The court confirmed that the criminals Liu and Zhang seized the opportunity afforded by the disorder during the Great Cultural Revolution, followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and committed the crimes of conspiring to overthrow the government, carrying out counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation and slandering and framing people. In light of the facts of the crimes of Liu and Zhang, the nature and seriousness of their crimes, the degree of harm they did to society and the criminal responsibility they bear, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the criminal law, the court sentenced the renegade Liu Jieting to 20 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights, and sentenced the renegade Zhang Xiting to 17 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights.

"After the sentences were pronounced, the criminals Liu and Zhang refused to submit. Under the pretext that 'it is a problem of understanding, and an error, not a crime,' they appealed to the Supreme People's Court. The Supreme People's Court confirmed that the sentences pronounced by the Sichuan Provincial Higher Perople's Court on the criminals Liu and Zhang were correct and in accordance with the ironclad evidence [words indistinct]. The appeals of Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting were rejected and the sentences were confirmed. They have now been handed over to the public security organs to serve their sentences.

"With regard to the counterrevolutionary case of Deng Xingguo, Huang Lian and Zhou Jiayu, the Chengdu and Chongqing Intermediate People's Courts held an open trial of these three before the trial of the criminals Liu and Zhang. Renegade Deng Xingguo was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years. The renegade Huang Lian was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years. The renegade Zhou Jiayu was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years."

The 13 May meeting was presided over by Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

SICHUAN INSPECTS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK130407 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandrin 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a provincial CCP committee group for inspecting work concerning intellectuals has been set up to review the implementation of policies on intellectuals. The group's seven subgroups are now setting out for the prefectures and municipalities and the provincial organs to carry out inspections. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Xu Mengxia is leader and provincial CCP committee standing committee member An Faxiao deputy leader of the group.

In accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions, this inspection work is aimed at further correcting leftist influence and other muddled concepts, solving leftover problems of miscarriages of justices concerning intellectuals, making proper arrangements for intellectuals' work, study and daily life, fully mobilising their activism and bringing their role into full play in national life and all work. They should be regarded as political equals, boldly employed in work and cared for in daily life. The main targets of the inspection are high-ranking intellectuals and middle-aged professional and technical backbone elements such as lecturers, assistant researchers and engineers. Outstanding problems among ordinary intellectuals are also to be inspected.

The provincial CCP committee has demanded that, in carrying out its work, each inspection group seek the views of the intellectuals in addition to listening to reports, and solve problems while conducting the inspection.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG VISITS NANCHONG 13 MAY

HK140221 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] On 13 May, Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong visited two brigades along the Jialing River that suffered severely in last year's floods in Nanchong Prefecture. He was accompanied by (Liu Chunfu), first secretary of the prefectural CCP committee. Tan Qilong observed the situation in rebuilding houses and the progress of spring farmwork, and expressed satisfaction with the results of self-salvation through production.

YUNNAN PLA UNITS TO DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK120737 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] Over the past few days, the CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units has seriously discussed the draft of the revised constitution and urged all PLA units to grasp discussion of the draft of the revised constitution as a major matter. The CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units held that the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution is a major matter in the political life of the people.

Hu Rouggui, deputy political commissar, said: The draft of the revised constitution seriously sums up both positive and negative experiences since the founding of the country, reflects the party's correct principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and lays a solid foundation for developing the country's national economy. Zhang Haitang, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units, said: The draft of the revised constitution realistically records the fruits of the struggles of contemporary Chinese people, and formulates the state's basic system and fundamental tasks. It is a draft of a relatively complete revision and accords with the interests and desires of the people throughout the country. (Qian Jitian), vice chairman of the political department, said: The draft is of practical and far-reaching historical significance in strengthening socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in our country, ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations and realising the cause of the reunification of the motherland. Cha Yunheng, deputy commander said: Giving preferential treatment to the dependents of armymen is conducive to encouraging the fighters who perform their duties in the border areas and to consolidating the PLA units.

BEIJING HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON MAO'S YANAN TALKS

OW091115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- The research department of the Beijing Federation of Literature and Art Circles, the Beijing chapter of the China Writers Association, the office for the study of literature under the Beijing Social Sciences Research Institute and the Beijing Literature and Art Society invited over 70 literary and art workers in Beijing to a symposium on the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" from 4 to 6 May.

The participants of the symposium pointed out: The "talks" enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist literary and art theory by integrating it with the realities in China. We must adhere to the basic guidelines and principles of the "Talks" and enrich socialist literary and art creation. They said: In adhering to the basic guidelines of the "Talks," we must create literary and art works reflecting the new era, the new people and the new life. There is a wide range of subjects to be dealt with in literary and art creation. However, an important task and mission facing us at present is how to portray the socialist new people. Proceeding from the realities of life, literary and art workers must strive to portray the socialist new people who work hard on the various fronts of the four modernizations. By so doing, they can bring into fuller play the social function of literary and art works and better educate and encourage the people. To this end, literary and art workers must plunge into the thick of life, go deep among the masses so that they become genuinely familiar with the realities of life and understand the masses and maintain close ties with the people.

The comrades who attended the symposium also presented some very good suggestions on promoting literary and art creation and helping the younger generation of literary and art workers to grow up healthily by intensively studying Marxist-Leninist literary and art theory and Comrade Mao Zedong's literary and art works and actively conducting regular literary and art criticism.

SHANXI RIBAO CARRIES ECONOMIC STATISTICS

HK070949 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Editor's note and tables: "Set Out the Facts, Add Them Up, Take a Look"]

[Text] [Begin editor's note] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and government have made herculean efforts to improve the livelihood of the people by adopting a series of effective measures in the cities and countryside, such as increasing the salary of staff and workers, providing jobs for young people awaiting employment, instituting price subsidies and the reward system, raising the purchasing prices of farm and sideline products and speeding up the development of textile and other light industries. According to figures released by the provincial statistics bureau, the provincial finance department and other departments concerned, over the past 3 years, the money income of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province has increased by a big margin, their purchasing power has increased markedly and their livelihood has improved to a very great extent. The figures listed below serve as an account book for the entire province. All cities, towns, enterprises and units have such an account book, too. When conducting education inthe economic situation, it is necessary for the party organizations at various levels to make use of facts and figures and by using the methods of settling accounts and comparison, guide the masses in figuring out the percentage of price increases and the increases in employment, salaries, rewards, savings deposits, durable consumer goods and residential housing. By calculating these figures one by one and making a comparison with the actual standards of living in the past, we will be able to free some people from doubts and misgivings so that the masses will get a better understanding of the economic situation and engage in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization with enhanced vigor. [end editor's note]

[Table] I

In order to improve the livelihood of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province, the party and government has, over the 1979-81 period, allocated 3,151.85 million yuan, of which:

627.38 million yuan was spent on salary increases and bonuses for staff and workers;

324.33 million yuan was spent on subsidies for staff and workers for the price differences in nonstaple food;

648 million yuan was spent on extra investment to enable the completion of 6.49 million square meters of housing space for the staff and workers in cities and towns;

141.33 million yuan was spent as a result of tax reductions in the rural areas;

542 million yuan was spent as a result of the increase in the purchasing prices of farm and sideline products;

79.81 million yuan, which was a collection of 5 percent of the profits of the industrial and commercial enterprises in our provice, was spent on the maintenance and construction of public utilities in the cities;

233.45 million yuan was spent on subsidies for price differences in diesel oil for agricultural use, pesticide, chemical fertilizer, coal for civilian use, meat, eggs and poultry; and

554.91 million yuan was spent on the salaries of 600,000 people, for whom jobs have been provided in the cities and countryside throughout the province.

[Table] II

Increase in Urban and Rural People's Income Throughout the Province

In 1981 the total money income of the residents in the cities and towns throughout the province was 3.19 billion yuan, which was 1.1 billion yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 52.6 percent. In 1981 the total money income of the commune members in the rural areas of the entire province was 2.44 billion yuan, which was 1.07 billion yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 78.3 percent.

Increase in Savings Deposits Throughout the Province

By the end of 1981, the per-capita savings deposits of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province had amounted to 66.5 yuan, which was 25.7 yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 150 percent. Of this, the per-capita savings deposits of the residents in cities and towns was 206.7 yuan, an increase of 120 percent over the figure of 95.2 yuan in 1978; and the per-capita savings deposits of the peasants was 35.1 yuan, an increase of 150 percent over the figure of 14.1 yuan in 1978.

Increase in Purchasing Power Throughout the Province

In 1981 the total sales of social commodities of the entire province amounted to 6.09 billion yuan, an increase of 42.2 percent over the figure of 4.28 billion yuan in 1978. If the factor of retail price increase is not considered, the actual increase was 33.6 percent, or a progressive annual increase of 10.2 percent, which was much higher than the progressive annual increase of 2 percent in the 13 years prior to 1978.

[Table] III

Rise in Consumption Level Throughout the Province

Compared with 1978, the 1981 per-capita consumption of the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province for major daily consumer goods was as follows:

	1981 Per-Capita Consumption		Per-Capita Comparison Between 1981 and 1978	
	Cities & Towns	Rural Areas	Cities & Towns	Rural Areas
Grain	519 jin	506 jin	plus 9.6 jin	plus 48 jin
Edible oil	13.42 jin	2.59 jin	plus 6.56 jin	plus 1.35 jin
Pork	32.36 jin	5.44 jin	plus 1.22 jin	plus 1.70 jin
Sugar	13.80 jin	3.46 jin	plus 1.90 jin	plus 0.33 jin
Fresh eggs	7.04 jin	2.00 jin	plus 2.37 jin	plus 0.38 jin
Cotton cloth	23.15 feet	21.78 feet	plus 2.09 feet	plus 3.59 feet
Chemical fiber cloth	5.83 meters	2.03 meters	plus 4.26 meters	plus 0.83 meters
Matches	20.29 boxes	19.55 boxes	plus 4.58 boxes	plus 6.17 boxes
Soap	12.18 bars	1.82 bars	plus 0.60 bars	plus 0.23 bars
Coal	616 jin	505 jin	plus 7 jin	plus 57 jin

[Table] IV

Over the past 3 years, the people in the cities and countryside throughout the province have not only increased their consumption of major consumer goods, but also purchased many valuable durable consumer goods.

	Quantity Purchased in 1981	Quantity Purchased in 1978	1981 Growth Over 1978
Bicycles	510,000	368,000	39 percent
Sewing machines	330,000	140,000	140 percent
Wristwatches	723,000	403,000	79.4 percent
Radios	752,000	328,000	130 percent

Of the "four main items" of durable consumer goods in the people's possession, over 35 percent have been purchased in the past 3 years. Of the durable consumer goods in the people's possession, such as TV sets, tape recorders, washing machines, record players, electric fans, big wardrobes, sofas and writing desks, over 80 percent have been purchased in the past 3 years.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS YANBIAN COUNTIES

HK130606 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Jilin Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu Carries Out Investigation in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture"]

[Text] In March and April, Jilin Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu spent more than 20 days in various counties of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, such as Dunhua, Hunchun, Helong, Antu and Wangqing as well as in the municipalities Yanji and Tumen. He went down to these places in order to make a firsthand investigation, modestly learn from cadres at all levels, the masses of people and model workers and consult with cadres at the grassroot level to work out some concrete measures for speeding up economic construction in these places.

The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province is a beautiful place and also abundant in natural resources. During this trip, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu paid a special visit to the family of poor elderly peasant Jin Zaizhu, whom Premier Zhou Enali once called on during his earlier visit to the Yanbian area. Grandpa Jin, now 70 years old, lives in Xinfeng brigade of Changbai commune on the outskirts of Yanji municipality. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, sitting on a kang, with the stove burning cheerfully, chatted with Grandpa Jin, who told Comrade Qiang Xiaochu with delight: "Over the past few years, the people's livelihood in the Yanbian area has improved considerably. In 1981, commune members received an average of 169 yuan from the annual distribution of collective income. With the addition of a sum of 130 yuan earned from household sideline production, the total income of each commune member was about 300 yuan annually. This is almost double that before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee."

Changbaishan is rich in forest resources. In recent years, numerous advanced examples have appeared on the production front. The Dahinggou forestry bureau is one of these examples. This bureau has made progress in improving economic results, as it knows that felling trees must be coupled with afforestation. In the past few years, the bureau's workers fell about 100,000 cubic meters of timber every year, but they simultaneously afforested a total area of 18,000 mu. They can now cut trees in rotation, as good forest regeneration has already begun. On this, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: "It is worth popularizing this experience. If the 17 forest industry bureaus of our province can follow the lead of the Dahinggou forestry bureau, the unrealized wish of Premier Zhou Enlai will come true: 'The more trees that are cut, the more that will be planted. A verdant forest will always last; it will benefit us forever.'"

In Wangqing County, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu listened closely to the people's opinions and suggestions. When he found out that some people collected pine cones by chopping the branches off pine trees, though last year was a good year for pine cones, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu seriously pointed out: "Isn't this killing the goose that lays the golden eggs? This kind of action must be checked at once." Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, wherever he went, often emphatically said that we must protect natural resources, develop them and make use of them scientifically. He also pointed out that as long as we can do well in these three respects, we will have an inexhaustible, natural "bank."

With a view to strengthening the unity of national minorities, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, and First Secretary Zhao Wanqi of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture went out of their way to visit Liangzhong brigade of Liangbing commune in Antu County, where they were invited to visit some new-type houses which are designed with a special combination of Korean and Han architecture. After that, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: "I hope all of us will treasure the unity of all nationalities as we treasure our own eyes so as to get rid of all the feelings of estrangement left over from the 10 years of political turmoil. We should not say anything which does not help unity, nor should we do anything which is harmful to unity. Thus, the unity of all nationalities can be further cemented."

When talking with grassroots cadres, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said time and again: "Promises must be kept and actions resolutely taken." He also pointed out to them: After conveying directives issued by the central authorities to the masses of people, we must follow up on their implementation. When people raise problems, if we can solve them, we must do so at once; if we cannot tackle them for the time being, we must forward them to the authorities concerned for further study. In a word, we should not refuse to solve problems, we should not be dilatory in solving problems and we should not pigeonhole them.

JILIN STATISTICAL BUREAU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

SK130840 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 13 May carried on page two a communique issued by the provincial statistical bureau on the province's fulfillment of the 1981 economic plans. In 1981 our province implemented the principle of further readjusting the national economy and scored new achievements after strenuous efforts. We reaped a bumper agricultural harvest and succeeded in continuously improving the principal relations between different sectors in the national economy and made steady progress in production and construction in the course of the readjustment. Calculated in terms of constant prices in 1980, the total output value of industry and agriculture was 19.14 billion yuan, an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous year. According to a preliminary calculation, the national income was 9.17 billion yuan, an increase of 2 percent over the previous year if calculated in terms of constant prices in 1980.

On the basis of developing production, we have enlivened the urban and rural markets, increasingly developed foreign trade and continuously improved the people's livelihood. The existing principal problems are that most enterprises obtain very poor economic returns, the supply of consumer goods cannot keep pace with the growth of the people's purchasing power and some commodities are stockpiled.

The communique concretely introduced the implementation of the economic plans by the provincial departments in 10 areas, including agriculture, industry, capital construction, traffic, and posts and telecommunications, domestic commerce, foreign trade and tourism, science and technology, education and culture, public health and physical culture, and the people's livelihood and population.

LIAONING'S LI DESHENG CONGRATULATES NURSES

SK090256 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] On the eve of international nurse's day, which falls on 12 May, the Shenyang PLA units held a ceremonial meeting of representatives of advanced nursing units and outstanding nurses. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units conferred honors [words indistinct] on 84 nurses for their hard work in serving wounded and ill soldiers. Also awarded were 20 advanced nursing units. Commander Li Desheng and Political Commissar Liao Hansheng, who were on an inspection tour, sent a congratulatory telegram to them.

Many units under the Shenyang PLA units regard the selection of outstanding nurses through public appraisal as a good form for educating the nurses in loving and setting their minds on nursing work. These hospitals began if-I-were-a-patient and quality-nursing-month activities.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY

SK131354 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Ting Chongyu), the third provincial rally of representatives of advanced units and workers on the public security front, sponsored by the provincial people's government, opened this morning at the auditorium of the provincial people's government. Attending the rally were 390 representatives of advanced units and workers on the public security front hailing from various localities across the province and over 800 public security cadres and policemen of provincial and municipal public security departments in Lanzhou municipality.

The rally was presided over by Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province. Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, including Feng Jixin, Sun Runhua and Liu Lanting; Wu Sihong, president of the provincial higher people's court; Wang Guo, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level.

Quan Zhengshu, director of the provincial public security office, delivered a report entitled "Strive To Build a Public Security Contingent Which Is Loyal to the Party and the People and Has Fighting Capacity." He said: The purpose of this rally is to commend a number of advanced units and individuals on the public security front, establish examples to be learned from and arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of public security cadres, policemen and security guards to work for and defend the four modernizations.

GANSU PROVINCE HIT BY COLD WAVE, RAIN, FROST

SK130904 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] According to a provincial meteorological department, affected by cold air from Siberia in the Soviet Union, the province has had cold and rainy weather for several days. On 10 and 11 May, average daily temperatures dropped 10 to 13 degrees in the three prefectures west of the Huang He. Temperatures in the central and east parts of the province dropped 7 to 10 degrees. Early in the morning on 12 May, the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, the central part of the province and the north part of Tianshui Prefecture experienced the lowest temperatures, measuring from -1 to -7 degrees, and were hit by severe frost. Early in the mornings of 10,11 and 12 May, rain and snow fell throughout the province. There were heavy snow and blizzards in the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and the central province, as well as some places in the eastern part of the province.

Such cold and rainy weather is seldom seen in the province in May. It has affected industrial and agricultural production. Most crops and trees in the three prefectures west of the Huang He and in central and eastern parts of the province were damaged by the frost.

It is forecast by a meteorological department that early in the mornings of 13 and 14 May, the three prefectures to the west of the Huang He, Pingliang and Qingyang Prefectures and north Dingxi Prefecture will be hit by severe frost. Except for southern areas of the province, other areas throughout the province will be hit by frost. Various areas should pay attention to this.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING AT BASKETBALL EVENT

SK140234 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Xining zonal tournament of the 1982 first-phase national youth basketball event successfully concluded on the evening of 12 May. In this tournament, winners of the men's teams, from first to fourth places, were Sichuan, Shaanxi, Xinjiang and Gansu provincial and autonomous regional delegates; winners of the women's teams were Sichuan, Xinjiang, Shaanxi and Gansu provincial and autonomous regional delegates.

According to the rules of this national youth basketball tournament, both Qinghai provincial men's and women's teams were eliminated. Both men and women champions and runners-up in this zonal tournament are qualified to join the second phase tournament to be held in Chaozhou, Guangdong Province, and Guilin, Guangxi Autonomous Region, this June.

Watching the final matches of this tournament last evening were leading comrades from the provincial party and government organs, including Liang Buting, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Shen Ling, Xu Linfeng and Banmadanleng.

WANG ENMAO STRESSES NATIONALITY UNITY, POLICIES

HK120620 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Summary] When inspecting work in southern Xinjiang recently, regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao stressed: "The party organizations and governments throughout the region must resolutely implement the party's nationality policies, do a good job in nationality unity work, strengthen the unity of nationalities and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region so as to win victory in the socialist modernization drive." Comrade Wang Enmao visited some 26 municipalities and counties, regimental farms of the production and construction corps, PLA units, and factories and other units in southern Xinjiang, to find out about the situation in nationality unity and publicize the nationality policies. He met representatives of various units in Kashi Prefecture and municipality that have done well in promoting nationality unity. He was glad to see the great improvement in nationality unity in southern Xinjiang over the past half year.

Comrade Wang Enmao said, during his visits: "The key to implementing the party's nationality policies, promoting nationality relations and strengthening nationality unity lies in the leadership, not in the masses. As long as the leaders, especially the principal leading comrades, of the party organizations and government at all levels truly attach importance to implementing the party's nationality policies and promoting good relations among the nationalities, we will certainly be able to strengthen the unity of nationalities." He said: "The party's nationality policies include carrying out social reforms in the minority-nationality areas, developing minority-nationality [word indisti ct] culture, recruiting minority-nationality party members, promoting minority-nationality cadres, respecting minority-nationality areas, regarding all nationalities as equals and so on." The party policies represent the interests of the people of all nationalities. "As long as the entire country pursues the interests of the fraternal nationalities and does not violate them, we will be able to promote good relations among nationalities and strengthen nationality unity."

He said: "We must resolutely believe that the great majority of the cadres and people of all nationalities are good and that there are only a very few bad people and counter-revolutionaries. Since I have worked for some 29 years in Xinjiang, I have developed (?deep affection for) the people of all nationalities in the region and got to know their [words indistinct]. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are hard-working and brave [words indistinct]. They love the party, the motherland and socialism, uphold the unity of the motherland and the unity of nationalities." Comrade Wang Enmao also pointed out: We must regularly and extensively publicize the party's nationality policies and conduct education in nationality unity. "We must vigorously commend people who uphold the unity of the motherland and promote the unity of nationalities, and punish according to state laws people who sabotage that unity."

XINHUA SCORES ACTIVITIES OF TAIWAN SECRET SERVICE

Commentator's 'Stern Warning'

OW140502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 14 May 82

["'A Stern Warning to Taiwan's Secret Service,' by XINHUA commentator"— XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- As the people of all nationalities throughout the country are doing their utmost for the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and as a relaxed atmosphere appears over the Taiwan Strait, it is noted that the secre service of Taiwan is still playing a very despicable role in disregard of national righteousness. The Taiwan secret service is spreading various rumors, trying its best to sow dissension and instigating and masterminding counterrevolutionary activities in its vain attempt to create disorder on the Chinese mainland. For example, in the wake of the counter-revolutionary explosion accident at the Beijing railway station in October 1980, the Taiwan secret service, gloating over this misfortune, clamored that "bomb assaults should be launched" and "trains and automobiles should be bombed." It also openly encouraged the extremely few counterrevolutionaries and those who desire to stir up trouble to engage in unrighteous and injurious acts. Moreover, it dispatched special agents directly to the motherland to carry out subversive and undermining activities detrimental to the safety of our state and society. We must deal seriously with this matter.

It should be sternly pointed out that these criminal acts carried out by Taiwan's secret service are diametrically opposed to the will of the people. The return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification is the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities in the country. On 30 September 1981 Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made a statement on this in an interview with XINHUA; subsequently, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting held by people of all circles in the capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. His speech further elaborated on the principle and policy of Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. This major policy decision fully conforms with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese. We are always consistent and persistent in dealing with the cause of peacefully reunifying the motherland. Recently, the NPC Standing Committee decided to leniently release all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county and regimental levels held in custody. This was another major step taken in the overall interest of the motherland's reunification. Open and aboveboard, we communists refuse to do anything harmful to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. We welcome any atmosphere appearing in Taiwan that is favorable to the peaceful reunification of the motherland. As for the words and deeds of the Taiwan authorities persisting in the state of division, opposing communism and rejecting the peace proposal, we have been disappointed, but have invariably taken an attitude of restraint. We enthusiastically welcome the people of all circles in Taiwan to come to the motherland, either to visit their relatives and friends or to sightsee. We will even receive with this same enthusiasm the secret service personnel without considering their old wrongs or settling their old accounts. We will ensure their freedom to come and go and their safety as long as they are not coming to the mainland to engage in secret service work, espionage and subversion, which are detrimental to the safety of our country. It is a well-known fact that we have always attached importance to national righteousness. However, in no way can we allow Taiwan's secret service to send its special agents to the mainland to carry out such acts as forming ties to mastermind rebellion, stealing secrets, killing people and setting fires. We can never allow instigating and undermining through radio broadcasts or other media. Here we want to sternly warn the Taiwan authorities: By using the activities of the secret service, you can get nowhere. We need not go back too far. After the founding of new China, did you not send a large number of special agents here? What was the outcome?

The lesson is not old, and you should conduct yourselves with dignity. Today, if you want to send new political garbage to the mainland with the dream of subverting and undermining the people's democratic political power and the socialist cause of the great motherland and obstructing its peaceful reunification, you are bound to meet with no good end.

The criminal law of our country states that any acts which jeopardize the People's Republic of China for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and overthrowing the socialist system, including homicide, arson, explosions and other secret service activities committed at the instigation of Taiwan's secret service or hostile forces abroad, are counterrevolutionary offenses and should be punished as such. We have always carried out a policy of combining punishment with leniency in dealing with special agents and counterrevolutionaries. For those who have voluntarily confessed their actions and surrendered to police, we give only lenient treatment, reduce or even exempt their criminal penalties according to law. We give encouragement and rewards to those who reform meritoriously. As regards those elements who cling to their wrong course without repentance and are active in criminal activities, we resolutely deal with them according to law and severely punish them without fail. No special agent, counterrevolutionary element or other criminal offender vainly attempting to create disorder and undermine the stability and unity of our country can escape the punishment of the state law.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a political situation marked by unprecedented stability and unity has appeared on the motherland as a result of our efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are working hard with one mind to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country with a high level of democracy and culture. The broad masses of young people love the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist motherland warmly and are advancing with vigor and vitality. They study hard, observe discipline, abide by the law and take the initiative to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity and the good social order. They represent the future of our country and the hope of our people. If Taiwan's secret service wants to use our young generation, it is purely wishful thinking. Every citizen of our socialist motherland not only fully enjoys his democratic rights protected by the Constitution and law, but also has the duty to struggle against any criminal act detrimental to the security, honor and interests of the motherland. The citizens of the motherland will continue to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, make a clear distinction between right and wrong and wage a persistent and unremitting struggle against the lure, deception and corruption of Taiwan's secret service and hostile forces abroad.

The situation of stability and unity on the motherland brooks no disruption, and the socialist legal system of our country brooks no violation. If Taiwan's secret service remains stubborn and still clings to its own course, and if any special agents, spies and counterrevolutionaries dare to defy the law, they will, without exception, be shattered to smithereens before the steel wall built by the people of all nationalities in the country.

Successes Against Agents Noted

OW140618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Our public security organs have cracked a number of cases involving Kuomintang special agents in recent years. The special agents sent by the Taiwan authorities to engage in sabotage on the mainland were nabbed one after another and punished according to state law.

To sabotage our four modernizations and obstruct the peaceful reunification of our motherland, the Kuomintang secret service organ on Taiwan has been sending special agents to the mainland by various means in recent years in an attempt to carry out bombings, assassinations, the collection of intelligence and other criminal activities.

The Taiwan secret service has also organized a so-called "anticommunist shock brigade" in an attempt to smuggle explosives, guns and ammunition into the mainland. These activities were dealt staggering blows by our public security organs. Special Agent Zhang Lan [1728 1526] was sent by Taiwan last March to sneak into the mainland with forged documents in order to build a secret service organization, collect intelligence and set up a radio station. While in the mainland, he recruited two more special agents. They sent coded messages to Taiwan secret service organs and planned to conceal themselves over a long period. Zhang Lan and the others were arrested and brought to justice by our public security organs after a thorough investigation.

In recent years, Kuomintang special agents who sneaked into the mainland by sea were captured in some places along our coastal regions on a number of occasions. All those captured special agents received assignments for gathering intelligence, setting up secret service organizations and engaging in anticommunist propaganda; some attempted to carry our assassinations and blow up bridges, railways and other public facilities. Special Agent Liu Wenguang [0491 2429 0342], who sneaked into the mainland by sea, was captured by our public security organs on the spot with criminal evidence such as guns, ammunition and money for operations.

Our public security organs were greatly helped by the people in capturing these special agents. Many people took the initiative of reporting to the public security organs whenever they found something suspicious. As a result, some of the special agents were caught by a dragnet as soon as they set foot on the mainland. Some people even waged a resourceful struggle against the Taiwan special agents. Fearful of the power of the people's democratic dictatorship and inspired by the policies of the people's government, some of the special agents turned themselves in after sneaking into the mainland when they realized they were deceived by the propaganda spread by the Taiwan authorities. All Taiwan special agents captured were put on trial. Those who made a clean breast of their crimes and those who turned themselves in received lenient treatment from the government.

DELEGATION HEAD IN JAPAN COMMENTS ON TAIWAN

OW131846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, stressed today that Taiwan is part of China's territory and the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair which can only be solved by the leaders and people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. He made these remarks at a reception given in the honor of the visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference by the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents.

Zhou Peiyuan, who is also the leader of the visiting delegating, said that the government and people of the motherland think of the people in Taiwan. [sentence as received] The message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress on New Year's Day 1979, the message to the compatriots in Taiwan issued by the National People's Consultative Conference on Spring Festival, the nine-point-proposal put forward by National People's Congress Chairman Ye Jianying and the initiative outlined by Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang are guiding line and basic policy for the realization of the peaceful reunification. They are fully in the interest of the Chinese nation as a whole and are conducive to peace in the Far East and the world, he added.

Zhou Peiyuan said that the Chinese people firmly oppose any move to interfere in China's internal affairs and undermine its efforts for peaceful reunification. The compatriots in Taiwan, he added, like the people of all nationalities, oppose the plots of "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" and "independence of Taiwan." He also said the Taiwanese compatriots are eager to see the reunification of the motherland and have a reunion with their relatives on the mainland.

Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, in his toast called on Chinese residents in Japan to enhance their "bridge role" and help facilitate Taiwan's return to the motherland.

The Chinese delegation met Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, on May 12 and Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, on May 13. The two sides agreed to make more efforts for promoting friendly and cooperative ties between China and Japan.

PRC, TAIWAN PLAY IN HONG KONG TENNIS TOURNEY

OW121538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hong Kong, May 12 (XINHUA) -- The five-day hard-court tennis invitational championships began here today.

Competitions are being held in the men's and women's singles and doubles, with 65 players from Burma, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Macao, host Hong Kong and China's Taiwan participating. The Chinese tennis team includes two men and four women players.

PAPERS ASSESS RESULTS OF BUSH VISIT TO BEIJING

LIAN HO PAO Article

OW140413 Taipei LIAN HO PAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 2

[Text] (Special dispatch from Washington) -- U.S. Vice President Bush made a visit to Peiping, but rather grudgingly. It appears that Bush failed to defuse the so-called "time bomb" between Washington and Peiping. He held talks with the Peiping authorities for several days, but both sides' stands remained the same. Peiping did not withdraw or modify its previous remarks on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and Bush was not authorized to make any concessions in this regard.

Strictly speaking, the purpose of Bush's visit was to "show due respect for Peiping's feelings." He did not take with him any new proposals for ironing out the differences between the two sides over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese communists seem to have known the United States was "showing due respect for their feelings." For this reason, the Chinese communists did not warmly receive Bush, but cold-shouldered him. Bush, who "went to court" in Peiping after a long journey, was soft spoken and seemingly submissive.

At the beginning, Peiping treated this extra arrangement in Bush's visit to East Asia coldly. After the United States announced its sale of $60 million worth of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, the Chinese communists tried to find an excuse to back down with good grace. They swallowed the insult and did not downgrade the level of their relations with the United States. Peiping's reaction made the United States feel relieved for the time being. However, the United States was still worried lest there be a relapse of the old illness. Naturally, they wanted to let Bush visit Peiping to listen to complaints and placate Deng Xiaoping and company while visiting East Asia.

Of course, allowing Bush to visit Peiping was a brilliant stroke of the Reagan administration. Bush, who served as head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peiping, knows a number of bigwigs there. During the 1980 presidential campaign, Reagan made many remarks unpleasant to the Chinese communists. Then, Peiping released a torrent of abuse against Reagan about which the Reagan camp felt uneasy. At that time, it was Bush, Reagan's campaign partner, who received orders to go to Peiping to solve this problem.

Judging from some of his public statements, Bush may be more willing than Reagan to yield to Peiping's demands, or not as willing as Reagan to hurt its feelings. Therefore, the Reagan administration thought that sending Bush to Peiping to placate it and show due respect for its feelings would be more readily accepted by the Chinese communists and that they would not make him feel very embarrassed.

Having such a low profile, the Reagan administration seemed to pose neither too large nor too small a problem for Peiping. If Peiping did not accept the arrangments for Bush's visit, it might go too far. Since the Chinese communists did not downgrade the level of their relations with the United States because of the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, there was, of course, no reason for them to refuse to hold consultations between the two sides at a higher level. At the same time, when the American side played this Bush card, it was difficult for the Chinese communists to refuse.

When the United States decided to make this move, it did not give the Chinese communists an opportunity to quietly reject it. When the itinerary for Bush's visit to Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand was announced, the Chinese communists were still undecided as to whether to invite Bush to Peiping. However, the American press was speculating about the possibility of Bush's visit to Peiping. Moreover, Bush himself repeatedly stressed that he had always wanted to revisit Peiping, but had not yet finalized his plans. Of course, this was aimed at forcing the host to extend an invitation to him and at putting the Chinese communists on the spot.

The Chinese communists had their misgivings about Bush's visit to Peiping. If Bush brought along new proposals for discussion, the Chinese communists would naturally be glad to receive him.

Otherwise, if both sides reached another impasse, it would do Bush no good. Peiping has always regarded Bush as a piece in a future chess game. If Bush was forced into a terrible position during the visit, it would adversely affect his future political life.

By sending Bush to Peiping, Reagan showed due respect for the Chinese Communists' feelings and also hoped for stabilization from that point. On the other hand, the low profile of the United States set off the Chinese communists' rudeness and unreasonableness. In the event the two sides had to downgrade the level of their relations, it would have been possible for Reagan to shift the responsibility onto the other side in order to reduce the damage he might suffer at home. Nevertheless, the Chinese communists, succumbing to the U.S. low-profile tactics, agreed to Bush's visit to Peiping. Each side still sang its own tune. Judging from Bush's statements in Hangchow and Peiping against earlier White House statements, what he carried out was obviously a task of "showing due respect for Peiping's feelings."

First, Bush stressed that the United States has no intention of pursuing a "two Chinas" policy. He repeatedly assured the Chinese communists that the Reagan administration respects the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peiping, that it acknowledged the "one China" stand and that Taiwan is part of China. In other words, Bush tried to placate the Chinese communists on the question of "one China" by talking about vague and general principles and reiterating that the United States would not depart from the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Second, Bush's discussions with the Chinese communists centered on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but he did not put forward any new proposals, nor did he make any concessions as far as the original U.S. stand is concerned. He only promised to report to President Reagan on the Chinese communists' "firm stand "

Third, both sides will continue their "discussions" on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. However, they are still deadlocked on this question.

On the pretext that the American side gave them a three-point "assurance," the Chinese communists backed down on the question of the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. One of the three points is that the United States will not consider new arms sales to Taiwan while the two sides are continuing their bilateral "negotiations." However, the American side holds that the Chinese communists have misinterpreted its explanation. As to who is right and who is wrong, we must wait for future developments in this regard. According to its original plan, the U.S. Government should submit new arms sales proposals to Congress some time in the near future. If such new arms sales proposals are submitted to Congress without the reaching of an agreement in the negotiations with the Chinese communists, the relations between the United States and the Chinese communists will face a new test. If the U.S. Government does not submit new arms sales proposals to Congress, this will indicate that the Republic of China will have encountered new difficulties in purchasing arms from the United States.

Further Comment

OW131323 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In an assessment of Vice President Bush's visit to Peking [as heard], the Chinese-language CHINA TIMES says that for the United States, it is a failure, and for Communist China, it is a victory. The paper says Washington has given a lot without gaining anything in return. Bush said before he left Peking that he has some specific ideas for solving the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In the opinion of the TIMES, these ideas obviously would aim at extracting more concessions from the United States by the Chinese communists. The paper also says President Reagan's pledge not to permit the unofficial relations between the American people and the free Chinese people on Taiwan to weaken U.S. commitment to the "one China" principle, and Bush's statement calling for respect for Peking's sovereignty and its territorial integrity would help further cut the Republic of China's international status and its ability to survive as a sovereign entity.

On President Reagan's statement that the United States appreciates Peking's peace overtures toward Taiwan, the paper says it indicates Washington seems to have supported the Chinese communists' so-called unification proposals. As such, the paper says, the United States has lost its capacity as a fair third party in a long standing dispute between the Republic of China and Communist China.

Meanwhile, another Chinese-language paper, the UNITED DAILY NEWS, quotes political observers in Taipei as reporting that President Reagan apparently has retreated from his previous position toward the Republic of China in order to appease Peking. The paper says those observers have ample reasons to express their deep disappointment. First, Reagan's latest stance toward the nine-point peace proposal advanced by Peking has to some extent led the United States to be involved in the so-called China problem. Secondly, it sounds logical when President Reagan said that in the context of progress toward a peaceful solution there would naturally be a decrease in the need for arms by Taiwan, but in actuality, such an assumption is a big mistake, because the Republic of China's [words indistinct] sovereignty falls within the context of Peking's nine-point peace proposal.

TAIWAN RESEARCHES MILITARY USE OF LASERS

OW250925 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports, research on military application of laser technology is proceeding extremely well in the Republic of China, and laser technology in weaponry is nearing the application stage. Work is being done on laser-aiming guidance systems, which can guarantee 100-percent accuracy, and on laser range finding systems. There has been considerable success with research in these two areas already.

Within the range of effectiveness which is reported to be about 24 kilometers, laser guidance systems can bring a weapon within 5 meters of its target. This degree of accuracy is equivalent to an ordinary rifle bullet (?homing and dying) at a distance of over 100 meters. Moreover, the laser guidance systems can guarantee consistently successful results.

Laser aiming and range-finding systems will be a big help to artillerymen. In the [words indistinct] range and [words indistinct] of the target, with a ranging system allowing the cannon to accurately aim for the first shot, there is no need for trial rounds. The aiming system can guarantee a hit on the first firing.

Laser aiming and range-finding systems won their battlefield reputation during the 6-day Arab-Israeli war in 1967, when laser-guided firing added to the devastating effectiveness of the Israeli tank corps. The systems have wide applications. In addition to howitzers, tanks and other large weapons, they can even be used in conjunction with ordinary rifles to raise the effectiveness rate in [words indistinct]. According to reports, the maximum effective range of laser aiming systems in use in the world today is 24 kilometers. The actual effective range of the Republic of China's systems has not yet been measured, but it is reported to be excellent.

TAIPEI REACTION TO REAGAN LETTERS CRITICIZED

HK131246 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 2

["New Talk" column article: "Taipei Is Wrong To Abuse Reagan's Letters"]

[Text] The spokesman of the Taipei authorities showed serious concern over the three letters which U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently wrote to Chinese leaders. According to the letters, he claimed, the United States has "overlooked our interests."

The content of the three letters was unilaterally disclosed by the United States last week when U.S. Vice President George Bush concluded his visit to Beijing. The official reports from Beijing also mentioned Reagan's letters to the Chinese leaders, saying that Premier Zhao Ziyang showed his thanks to Bush for the latter's kindness in bringing Reagan's letters. But none of the official Chinese news agencies or newspapers reported the content of the letters. Based on our analysis, the Chinese leaders think that the purpose of these letters was to elaborate Reagan's stand on and his attitutde toward Sino-U.S. relations, and thus, any other problem related to China's internal affairs should not be influenced by Reagan's stand and attitude. [sentence as published]

According to the propaganda organs of the Taipei authorities, there are three main points in Reagan's letters. First, the United States said it welcomed the nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of China put forth by Ye Jianying in September last year. Second, the United States declared that it would abide by its stand in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that it would never break its promise of abiding by the principle of one China, under the condition that its unofficial relations with the Taiwan people must be maintained. Third, the United States hinted that it would gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan if the Chinese Communists carry on their current policy of peace.

The HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO [Hong Kong TIMES] published here said that the most intolerable part of Reagan's letters is that the United States has accepted the Chinese Communists' united front propaganda." In quoting the Taipei spokesman, their newspaper even stated: "In carrying out peaceful united front work, the Chinese Communists aim solely at forcing the communist system on the 18 million people on Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu."

Did any point in the nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification mean to force the communist system on Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu? The proposal actually stated that Taiwan can be turned into a special administrative division, retaining its original system and even its armed forces. Did the Taipei spokesman not "force" his own fabriation onto the principles for peace negotiations put forth by Beijing?

One can never imagine that Reagan, being the U.S. President, will publicly agree with and appreciate the Communist system. What Reagan agreed with and appreciated in his letters was the principle for peaceful reunification of China. Is the peaceful reunification not worth being agreed with and appreciated? Should the Chinese compatriots living on the both sides of the Taiwan Straits be bound to be separated forever or to resort finally to arms?

The Taipei spokesman also asked the U.S. Government to carry out in real earnest all the stipulations of the "Taiwan Relations Act." This is even more absurd. The "Taiwan Relations Act" regards Taiwan Province as an independent political entity. How can the Taiwan authorities agree with and call for the "independence of Taiwan"?

As the representative of the U.S. Government, Reagan's stand and viewpoints are naturally different from those of the Chinese people. Therefore, of course, we cannot agree with him on certain points. But the Taiwan authorities are indeed wrong to abuse Reagan. In fact, they should neither object to the principle of one China nor oppose those who are in favor of the peaceful reunification of China. If they do, they must be regarded as aliens rather than Chinese.

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ZHAO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

OW141512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met a Japanese journalists delegation headed by Yoshiro Shimizu at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 14 May and was interviewed by friends in Japanese journalist circles. The Japanese journalists delegation is composed of representatives from 15 major news organizations in Japan. Premier Zhao Ziyang told the Japanese journalists that he would pay a formal visit to Japan on 31 May at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Premier Zhao said: Over the past 10 years since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the two countries have established peaceful and friendly political relations as well as equal and mutually beneficial economic relations. He said: these good relations are in line with the interests of the Chinese and Japanese people and help promote peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific areas. Prime Minister Suzuki has said that there are no differences or difficult problems between Japan and China, but only friendship and trust. I appreciate this very much. Not only must we cherish these friendly relations between China and Japan, but we should also shoulder the responsibility for continuously consolidating and developing these relations. In the current turbulent international situation, it is of great significance for us to strive to promote long and stable friendly and cooperative Sino-Japanese relations not affected by international unrest.

During my upcoming visit to Japan, I will exchange views with Prime Minister Suzuki on international issues of concern to both sides and on further promoting friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang said: The mutual visits between Prime Minister Suzuki and me will serve as a tremendous impetus in establishing and promoting long and stable Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation.

Dealing with Sino-U.S. relations, Zhao Ziyang said: As everyone knows, serious obstacles exist in Sino-U.S. relations. The main obstacle is the issue of continuing U.S. arms sales to China's Taiwan Province. Both sides have carried out repeated talks concerning this issue. Entrusted by President Reagan, Vice President Bush visited China a few days ago. Both sides exchanged views on this issue. The Chinese side profoundly explained its fundamental stand on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and Bush expressed the U.S. desire to solve this issue. These talks were beneficial and conducive to mutual understanding of this issue by both sides. Both sides agreed to continue their talks on this issue. Zhao Ziyang further said: As long as the United States strictly observes the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, it will be possible to remove the obstacles in Sino-U.S. relations.

He said: No matter how Sino-U.S. relations develop in the future, the principles of developing friendship and cooperation between China and Japan will not change at all.

Touching on Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: There are major differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union. China opposes the Soviet Union's hegemonism and expansionist policy. At the same time, China's consistent stand is to maintain and develop the normal bilateral relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. China has always advocated that issues in the relations between the two countries should be solved through negotiation.

Zhao Ziyang said: China has taken note of the speech made by Brezhnev in Tashkent on the need to improve Sino-Soviet relations. However, China attaches importance to actual Soviet deeds on the question of Sino-Soviet relations and in international affairs.

In answering questions with regard to the draft of the revised constitution, Zhao Ziyang said: The draft of the revised constitution, which has been distributed for discussion by all the people throughout the nation, recorded the achievements of various reforms conducted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and reaffirmed the orientation of our reforms in the future. The draft conforms to China's actual conditions, and it is fairly good. After being discussed by all the people in the nation, this draft will be submitted to this year's Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for approval, and will become a fundamental major law in China's new historical period. He said: This fundamental major law will have great and far-reaching influences in ensuring peace and prosperity over a long period of time and in ensuring the stability and continuity of China's domestic and foreign policies.

After introducing the economic situation in China, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: China has scored preliminary achievements in making its economic readjustments. The economic management system is undergoing restructuring on an experimental and exploratory basis. Various enterprises are being consolidated in an overall and planned manner. He said: Despite the fact that there still exist all kinds of difficulties on China's road of advance, our nation, generally speaking, has great prospects.

U.S., SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS SAID 'TRICKS'

OW150347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Commentary on current events: "The Soviet Union and the United States, the Two Big Nuclear Powers, Compete With Each Other in Playing New Tricks of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] In his speech at his alma mater, Eureka College in Illinois, on 9 May, U.S. President Reagan systematically expounded the U.S. startegy to cope with the Soviet Union and put forward a new proposal for nuclear disarmament by the United States and the Soviet Union. Reagan proposed that the heads of state of the United States and the Soviet Union hold a meeting, that the two countries begin negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by the end of June and that both sides first reduce their nuclear warheads by one-third.

In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 11 May, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said: The United States has notified the Soviet Union that it has officially abandoned the SALT II treaty and has proposed that fresh efforts be made to negotiate substantial cuts in strategic guided missiles and warheads.

This new nuclear disarmament proposal by the Reagan administration has received widespread response in the United States and among Western allies. Western public opinion holds that Reagan's new proposal is a counterattack against a peace offensive launched by Brezhnev not long ago.

In the past 20 years, the two superpowers — The Soviet Union and the United States — have often played tricks of nuclear negotiations and disarmament while stepping up their nuclear arms race. They have regarded nuclear disarmament as a peace smokescreen to cover up their nuclear arms expansion and nuclear negotiations as an important battlefield on which each has tried to strengthen itself, to restrain the other and to vie for nuclear superiority. Since spring of this year, Brezhnev and Reagan have personally put forward their own new proposals for nuclear disarmament. Although these proposals are very interesting superficially, they cannot conceal the real intention of the Soviet Union and the United States to vie for nuclear superiority.

When the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe reached an impasse and were to be adjourned, Soviet leader Brezhnev put forward a so-called new proposal for nuclear disarmament at the congress of Soviet trade unions on 16 March. He announced that the Soviet Union had decided to unilaterally postpone the deployment of intermediate-range guided missiles in the European zone of the Soviet Union and not to replace the old-type guided missiles with new-type SS-20 guided missiles, whose range covers the whole of Western Europe. Brezhnev also hypocritically said that if the international situation does not worsen, the Soviet Union plans to reduce some of its deployed intermediate-range guided missiles of its own accord.

This freeze proposal by Brezhnev superficially seems to have expressed the Soviet Union's so-called sincerity in seeking peace. However, an analysis of the present deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe shows Brezhnev's sinister intentions. The Soviet Union was the first to deploy intermediate-range guided missiles in Europe in 1976. By the early part of this year, the Soviet Union had deployed 300 SS-20 intermediate-range guided missiles, basically achieving its original objective.

In early 1979, the United States put forward its plan for deploying in Western Europe Pershing II and cruise guided missiles whose range can reach the European territory of the Soviet Union. This plan will not be carried out until the end of 1983. In fact, the West now does not have any intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It can be seen from this that the Soviet Union obviously has a superiority in intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In this situation, the freeze proposal put forward by Brezhnev is obviously aimed at maintaining Soviet nuclear superiority and preventing the United States from carrying out its plan for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise guided missiles in Western Europe.

Brezhnev made it clear in his speech that if the West goes ahead with deploying its Pershing II and cruise missiles as planned, the Soviet arms freeze proposal will become null and void and more and newer nuclear weapons will be deployed by the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's new proposal was immediately rejected by the United States and the various West European countries on the ground that the proposal was a plan to maintain Soviet nuclear superiority.

Although the new Soviet sinister scheme on nuclear disarmament has been seen through, Brezhnev's peace offensive has catered to the antiwar sentiments of some people in Western Europe and exerted influence on the political situation in the West. Since this spring, the peace movement in Western Europe has further spread and the voice against the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race and even against arms expansion by the United States has grown stronger. With the spread of the antiwar campaign in the United States, a number of political figures called for a reduction in the military buildup plan and for a freeze to the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms stockpiles. This development has badly affected Reagan's military buildup program. For this reason, Reagan put forward a proposal in early April to meet Brezhnev. The proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union, enabling Reagan to win ground in the dispute between the two countries over nuclear arms disarmament.

With a big special session on disarmament scheduled to open soon, President Reagan will visit Western Europe in June. To improve the U.S. image in the eyes of the general public of Western Europe and the rest of the world and to calm the domestic dispute over nuclear strategy, Reagan put forward on 9 May a concrete plan for reducing the number of nuclear arms on a massive scale. According to his plan, the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons will be carried out in two stages. First, the number of nuclear warheads of the United States and the Soviet Union would be reduced by one-third. No more than half of the reduced level of warheads on both sides should be land-based. The second stage would seek a reduction of other elements of strategic nuclear weapons, including missile throw-weight at less than existing U.S. levels.

Reagan's arms reduction plan was painstakingly worked out, aimed at weakening Soviet nuclear superiority so that Soviet nuclear arms will be reduced to a level equal to that of the United States. According to an analysis by some American papers, in the present balance of strategic nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviets are ahead of the Americans in the number of land-based intercontinental missiles, which total 1,398 while the United States has only 1,025. This difference is a great threat to the United States. As for strategic nuclear submarines and strategic bombers, the United States is ahead of the Soviets, but the power of these hardware items is less than that of the land-based missiles. Thus the major goal of Reagan's new proposal is to reduce the number of the Soviet Union's land-based missiles so as to weaken the superiority the Soviets have maintained in this field of the arms stockpile. It is also intended to maintain U.S. superiority in nuclear submarines and in other elements of strategic nuclear weaponary.

It is obvious that Reagan's arms reduction plan cannot win the approval of the Soviet Union. A TASS 11 May commentary, lambasting Reagan's proposal as playing a sort of game, charged that the purpose of the proposal is to try to gain a unilateral superiority. The developments in the past few months indicate that Brezhnev's arms freeze plan and Reagan's arms reduction proposal are means by which they want to gain nuclear superiority through nuclear negotiations and by which they attack each other and whitewash themselves.

A U.S. paper said that Reagan's recent statements on nuclear arms reduction were mainly designed to address the American general public, the U.S. Congress and the leaders of Western Europe while counterattacking the Soviet peace offensives.

CU MU MEETS HONG KONG, CANADIAN BUSINESSMEN

OW141950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with architect Clifford C.F. Wong, managing director of the Fairview Park and Hong Lok Yuen Estates Ltd., Hong Kong, and T.C. Fei, general manager of the Canadian Overseas Development Co., Ltd.

Present were Xiao Tong, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing.

The guests arrived May 12.

PRC PROTESTS U.S. INSPECTION OF DIPLOMATS' BAGS

OW141348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) — The Chinese Foreign Ministry made an appointment with and met officials of the U.S. Embassy in China on 12 May and raised a strong protest against the United States for its unwarranted inspection of baggage of Chinese diplomatic personnel by U.S. personnel.

On the afternoon of 6 May, members of the Chinese delegation to the UN Law of the Sea Conference completed the procedures for checking their baggage at the New York airport. While they were waiting for a scheduled CAAC airliner to return to Beijing, over 10 U.S. personnel opened or used knives to pry open and check the luggage of members of the Chinese delegation and some other Chinese travelers without the presence of the Chinese travelers. Upon learning of this, the Chinese law of the sea delegation immediately made a verbal protest to the U.S. side and asked the latter to stop the inspection. The U.S. personnel were rude and unreasonable in their explanation. Only after the Chinese delegation's persistent protests did the U.S. side stop their inspection. Because of the above act of the U.S. side, the CAAC's scheduled flight was delayed for about 2 hours.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out the seriousness of the incident in its protest. Regarding the U.S. side's violations against international laws and conventions in rudely violating the privileges of diplomatic personnel, the Chinese Foreign Ministry strongly demanded that the U.S. side conduct an immediate investigation and make a responsible reply, and ensure that similar incidents do not happen in the future; otherwise, the U.S. side will be responsible for all consequences incurred thereof.

After the incident, the Chinese Embassy in the United States and the Chinese delegation to the United Nations made representations concerning this matter to the U.S. State Department and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. At present, the Chinese Foreign Ministry is awaiting a reply from the U.S. side.

FURTHER ON GEORGE BUSH VISIT TO HANGZHOU

OW170931 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government held a banquet last evening to welcome George Bush, U.S. vice president, his wife and their party.

Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang, received Vice President and Mrs Bush before the banquet began. Governor Li Fengping had met with Vice President Bush at the White House last May during his visit to the United States. At that time, he asked the vice president to visit Hangzhou at his convenience. They were happy to be able to meet again, 1 year later, by the West Lake. After the meeting, Governor Li Fengping accompanied Vice President and Mrs Bush to the banquet hall.

Present at the banquet were Vice Governor of Zhejiang Chen Zuolin, Hangzhou Mayor Zhou Feng and leading members of departments concerned Wang Lifu and Lu Su. Han Xu, vice foreign minister; Zhang Zai, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's American and Oceanian Affairs Department; and Cao Yuanxin, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, were also present. Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China, and Mrs Hummel; Donald N. Anderson, consul general of the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, and Mrs Anderson were also present.

Vice President and Mrs Bush and their party toured West Lake yesterday afternoon. Mrs Bush and a number of staff on the tour visited the Hangzhou silk printing and dyeing plant yesterday. The distinguished American guests will leave Hangzhou by special plane this morning for a visit to Beijing.

WEINBERGER CITED ON IMPROVING U.S. FORCES

OW150724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 14 (XINHUA) — U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger reaffirmed today that the U.S. must improve its forces "across the spectrum" so as to deter Soviet aggression.

Addressing a meeting of the leadership foundation here this afternoon, Secretary Weinberger, one of the most out-spoken advocators for the Reagan administration's undergoing rearmament program, cautioned the audience that "the Soviet Union has long since embarked on a steady, massive buildup of both conventional and nuclear forces," and "it now has the power and reach to challenge our interests almost anywhere in the world."

But, he asserted, "if our deterrent is strong, we can restrict Soviet opportunism without firing a single shot." He said the U.S. should increase the "sustainability" of its forces to balance the Soviet ability to endure "a prolonged conventional conflict," and also to modernize its "military equipment" to deter or defend against Soviet nuclear weapons.

Referring to nuclear disarmament, Weinberger said: "To achieve such reductions (of nuclear weapons), however, we must convince the Soviets of our resolve." He termed the U.S. rearmament program as an "incentive" to negotiation, saying: "The Soviets must have the incentive to negotiate real reductions. Who can believe that they would consent to reducing their forces if they thought that we were unwilling to maintain a balance in the first place?" He asked

KANG SHIEN RECEIVES U.S. PETROLEUM EXPERT 13 MAY

OW131614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) — State Councillor Kang Shien met here today with well-known U.S. petroleum geologist Michel Thomas Halbouty and Mrs. Halbouty.

Halbouty attended an international meeting on petroleum geology in China in 1980 and put forward some useful proposals on China's oil exploration. He has also done much work in developing links between Chinese and U.S. petroleum geologists. Kang Shien praised him for all these contributions at today's meeting.

Present was Li Jing, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry. Halbouty arrived here May 3 on a lecture tour at the invitation of the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation.

PRC TO HOLD TRACK MEET IN JUNE; USSR TO ATTEND

OW150842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China will hold the 1982 Beijing international track and field invitational tournament from June 18 to 20, according to a spokesman of the Chinese Track and Field Association today.

The spokesman said: "Up to now, seven foreign countries have accepted the invitation to participate in the tournament. These countries are Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, the Soviet Union and Thailand."

The men's events of the tournament are 100-meter, 200-meter, 400-meter, 800-meter, 1,500-meter, 5,000-meter, 10,000-meter, 110-meter hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, 4 x 100-meter relay, highjump, broadjump, pole-vault, triple jump, shot-put, discus and javelin. The women's events are 100-meter, 200-meter, 400-meter, 800-meter, 1,500-meter, 3,000-meter, 100-meter hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, 4 x 100-meter relay, highjump, broadjump, shot-put, discus and javelin.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW110044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A Nicaraguan Government delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from May 4 to 9. This was the second high-ranking Nicaraguan delegation that has visited the country since the National Reconstruction Government took office in July 1979.

The Soviet official news agency TASS reported that the delegation headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government, had talks with top Soviet leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations and the desire for further strengthening their ties in all fields.

During the visit, the Nicaraguan delegation signed with the Soviet Union an agreement on the further strengthening of economic and technical cooperation, and a protocol concerning Soviet supply of machines and equipment to Nicaragua. A joint communique issued at the end of the visit accused a certain imperialist country of deliberately stepping up tension and engaging in provocative and disruptive activities in the Western Hemisphere. It also denounced imperialism for economic sanctions and trade blockade.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH JAPAN'S HAMANO 17 MAY

OW170802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) — Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Seigo Hamano, honorary adviser and former president of the Japanese Diet members League for Japan-China Friendship, and his party.

Deng Xiaoping praised 84-year-old Hamano for his efforts in promoting the friendly relations between China and Japan. He said Premier Zhao Ziyang will soon visit Japan and Japanese prime minister will also visit China in the latter half of the year. He believed that the China-Japan friendship will continue to devleop on the road pioneered by many old Japanese friends, including Seigo Hamano. Hamano said that he was happy to be in China again to express his respects to the Chinese leaders for their efforts to build China into a country that they long for. For peace in Asia, he added, China should be built into a peaceful and powerful country.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Arrival in Guilin

OW142010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Guilin, May 14 (XINHUA) — The friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived here from Xian by special plane this afternoon. The guests were greeted at the airport by Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress. The distinguished Korean guests were honored at a banquet hosted jointly by the standing committees of the regional and city people's congresses.

During their stay in Xian this morning, the guests visited the Shaanxi provincial museum and the Dayan pagoda. After viewing the precious exhibits, Mme. Ho Chong-suk said these cultural relics are not only the wealth of the Chinese people, but also the wealth of the people of the world over. These objects are very instructive to the younger generations.

Arrival in Shanghai

OW161647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Shanghai, May 16 (XINHUA) — A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the assembly, arrived here from Guilin today. The delegation was welcomed by Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

This evening, the guests were honored at a banquet given by the municipal people's congress standing committee. Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who accompanied the guests on the tour, was present. Hu Lijiao and Mme. Ho Chong-suk toasted development of revolutionary friendship and cooperation between China and Korea and their peoples.

During their stay in Guilin, the guests cruised the Li River and saw karst caves.

NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON WITHDRAWAL SCORED

BK141048 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 13 May 82

[Station correspondent's commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach's Peculiar Remarks"]

[Text] Receiving an AFP correspondent in Hanoi, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, while blasting West Europe — from whom he had begged aid, but was rejected during his recent tour — said that if a treaty is signed with China, he would agree to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea, and if an agreement is reached with Thailand, Vietnam would also see to it that part of its troops were pulled out of Kampuchea.

Since the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam in 1979, the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea have repeatedly adopted resolutions demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam, however, has consistently refused to obey. Now, Nguyen Co Thach has set a strange condition on the so-called total withdrawal and partial withdrawal of troops through: 1) a treaty with China, and 2) an agreement with Thailand. This unfailingly leads to the following question: What strategic link is there between Vietnam's signing of a treaty with China and reaching of an agreement with Thailand and the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea?

The Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs gave no specific answer to this question, though. However, it was not difficult to detect a sign of despair in Nguyen Co Thach's dejected remarks, as well as the resentment and bitterness in the hearts of the Hanoi authorities. Nguyen Co Thach grumbled that if Democratic Kampuchea worked alone, the problem would have been settled easily. His remarks mean that China and other countries should stop supporting the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and let the Heng Samrin puppets, underpinned as minilords in Phnom Penh, serve Vietnam without any opposition, thus making it easy to settle the problem.

This is only Nguyen Co Thach's wishful thinking. He uttered many peculiar remarks in an attempt to make people believe that Vietnam's sending of 200,000 troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea was not an act of aggression against a sovereign state! How can he substantiate such a tall tale!

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. Since its inception in 1975, Democratic Kampuchea has been recognized by the United Nations and the majority of the UN member countries. As a member of the United Nations, Democratic Kampuchea has the full right to receive support and aid from other countries when its territorial sovereignty is violated by foreign forces. The position of China and most countries in the world that support the struggle of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnam's aggression in defense of national sovereignty and national independence is a just and blameless position.

As for Vietnam, it invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea without reason. The overwhelming majority of countries in the world have opposed and condemned it, driving it into a state of utter isolation and disrepute. This is very reasonable.

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks about total withdrawal or partial withdrawal of troops were made with a most ugly and odious intention. They were aimed not only at excusing Vietnam, which has committed aggression against Kampuchea, but also at putting the blame on other people. It is widely known that Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly ballyhooed about a threat from China. Nguyen Co Thach gave the strange reason that because China threatened Vietnam, Vietnam had to invade and occupy Kampuchea! If Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, China should sign a treaty with Vietnam first; otherwise, China has to bear all the responsibility.

One cannot help but ask: If China threatened Vietnam, why does Vietnam refrain from withdrawing its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea and placing them along the Sino-Vietnamese border to cope with China?

It seems that Nguyen Co Thach's lies are not very sophisticated and can fool no one. Not long ago, Nguyen Co Thach visited West and North European countries in his quest for aid and as part of his efforts to justify Vietnam's expansionist and aggressive policy. However, such countries as Sweden, West Germany and France, which were visited by Nguyen Co Thach, clearly affirmed that Vietnam should absolutely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Belgium reminded Vietnam that if it refused to withdraw its troops, no aid would be given to it.

U.S. CITED ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW141236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 13 (XINHUA) — The U.S. State Department today made public new evidence that Soviet-produced chemical weapons have been used by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

A summary report of the analysis of blood samples from victims in Kampuchea said the facts "provide conclusive evidence" that chemical agents known as "yellow rain" have been used in Kampuchea and Laos. The blood samples were taken from two Kampuchean guerillas by Dr Amos Townsend, a private American physician, on February 14 this year, 24 hours after a Vietnamese attack on Tuol Chrey, Kampuchea. They showed high levels of toxin exposure, the report siad.

The chemical agents, the victims said, were delivered by the Vietnamese with 105-mm artillery shells. Immediately after shelling, they suffered severe toxic symptoms such as eye irritation, prolonged and repeated vomiting, difficult breathing, trembling and severe diarrhea.

The new evidence in the sixth offered by the State Department, but the first to show toxins in the victim's blood. Other samples of the toxin were taken from the soil and vegetation.

A State Department spokesman said today the report will be submitted to the United Nations and other parties concerned for further consideration. The U.S. Government has constantly charged the Soviet Union with using chemical weapons in South Asia.

NEW VICTIMS OF 'YELLOW RAIN' ARRIVE IN THAILAND

OW160748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 16 (XINHUA) — Four new victims of "yellow rain" attacks in Laos, their bodies covered with sores, have sought refuge in Thailand, according to the Bangkok POST today. They told interviewers here that many residents of three Lao villages had died following the attack some six weeks ago.

Reports from Thailand's Loei Province refugee settlement said officials are trying to place two of the four men in a Bangkok hospital for treatment and observation. Scientists will also study a large package of residue to try to determine the source and composition of the toxin involved. Refugees from three different villages in Phu He area of central Laos said that "yellow rain" was sprayed from an aircraft which flew over village rice-fields in late March or early April.

Resident doctors at the refugee camp said they had never seen refugees suffering from similar sympto s, and were unable to diagnose their problems. In all cases, the refugees said, they and other villagers vomited blood, suffered varying losses of hearing and sight, had difficulty in breathing and suffered white discharges from their eyes and noses.

Officials involved in the case believe the refugees were suffering from the attack of "yellow rain" by Soviet-supplied chemical experts. They have, however, withheld final judgement until more extensive medical and scientific tests have been made.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PRC TALKS SATISFACTORY

OW160722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (XINHUA) -- "The result of the talks (with China) is very satisfactory," Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said at the airport here tonight. "Our talks with the Chinese side were extensive, frank and beneficial," he added. Speaking to the press upon his return from a five-day visit to China, Sitthi said the purpose of his visit was to strengthen the friendly relations between Thailand and China, and exchange views on problems of common concern and mutual benefit. China attached great importance to the visit, he added.

The Chinese leaders attached special importance to bilateral relations with Thailand, Sitthi said. They supported the approach of Thailand and ASEAN to the situation in Southeast Asia. Also discussed was the Kampuchean problem, which affects peace and security in the Southeast Asian region, the whole of Asia and the world, he went on to say. Thailand, China and other states were convinced that if an alliance is formed by Democratic Kampuchea, Sihanouk and Son Sann, it will certainly bring to a good turn the way to a solution of the Kampuchean problem, he said. But the key to a tripartite alliance lies in the willingness of the Khmer people. "We are not in a position to force any side (to form any alliance), and all we can do is to support the three sides in moving toward that alliance," he added. Owing to doubts and misgivings among the three sides, he said, it was difficult for them to form an alliance. The hope for holding a tripartite summit before the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled in June is very dim.

Sitthi praised Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as a patriot, whom he met in Beijing during the visit. Sihanouk's stand on the Kampuchean issue coincides with that of the international community, which insists that the Kampuchean issue be resolved according to the relevant U.N. resolutions, Sitthi said. Sihanouk expressed his firm determination to cooperate with other Kampuchean patriots, to free his country from Vietnamese occupation and build a genuinely independent, neutral and nonaligned state.

Sitthi said that the further development of bilateral trade relations between Thailand and China and the promotion of mutual visits by their governments and officials at all levels were also discussed. The prime minister of Thailand had agreed in principle to visit China on invitation. China is a good friend of Thailand and there are longstanding cultural interchanges between the two countries, he said.

He mentioned the ASEAN proposal on the formation of the tripartite coalition in Kampuchea and the ASEAN effort to defend Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. It is a violation of the U.N. Charter to overthrow the lawful government of any soveriegn country by foreign armed forces, he stressed.

PRC, INDIA HOLD SECOND-ROUND TALKS IN NEW DELHI

Gonsalves Cited on Talks

OW151611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 15 (XINHUA) — India expects enhancement of relations with China, said Eric Gonsalves, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, here yesterday.

Mr. Gonsalves, who will head an Indian delegation to the forthcoming second round of talks between Indian and Chinese officials, made public a government statement on the talks. He said: "We believe that both delegations are approaching the forthcoming talks in a positive and constructive attitude so that we will be able to make progress." Mr. Gonsalves said: "We are looking forward to the visit of Mr. Fu Hao, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, and his delegation." "We will address ourselves to all bilateral matters, including the resolution of the boundary question and exchanges in various fields," he added.

He said: "To us, the normalization of relations, and indeed the enhancement of relations, with a great neighbour like China has a high priority. This requires an honourable and mutually acceptable solution of problems such as the boundary. We will certainly continue our efforts to attain this goal."

Mr. Gonsalves said that it would be "premature" to forecast the results of the talks. "I would only add that we were received in Beijing in the most friendly and cordial manner (during the first round of talks), which it is our hope to be able to reciprocate," he said.

Departure for Talks

OW141252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Government officials delegation led by Fu Hao, a government envoy and adviser to the Foreign Ministry, left here by air today for India to take part in the second round of talks between Sino-Indian officials which will begin May 17.

During his visit to India last June, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had talks with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, at which they agreed to hold meetings between officials of the two countries to discuss the way of settling the border problem and developing bilateral relations. The first round of talks was held in Beijing last December.

Arrival in New Delhi

OW160134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, May 15 (XINHUA) — A Chinese delegation headed by special envoy Fu Hao arrived here today for a second round of talks with the Indian Government to explore ways and means for the settlement of the border issue between the two countries. Concrete measures for the development of relations between the two countries in various domains will also be discussed during the talks.

The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Mr. E. Gonsalves, secretary of Indian External Affairs Ministry and head of the Indian delegation to the talks, and other high-ranking officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Gonsalves Hosts Banquet

OW161846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (XINHUA) — Both China and India hope the two countries will devise a basis for cooperation and fully normal relations in the forthcoming talks. This hope was expressed by the delegation leaders of the two countries at this evening's banquet held by E. Gonsalves, leader of the Indian delegation, in honor of Fu Hao, leader of the Chinese delegation to the second round of talks.

In his speech, E. Gonsalves said: "India and China must necessarily attach to the development of India-China relations a high priority." He described the talks as "important bilateral discussions." "We need to consolidate what we have achieved in the development of relations in recent years," he said. He hoped both sides would "devise a basis for cooperation and fully normal relations."

In reply, Fu Hao shared the view of the host that the problems China and India face in today's world can be better faced if they devise a basis for cooperation and full normal relations. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1702 GMT on 16 May, in a similar report on the Gonsalves banquet, adds at this point: "He said: China and India are two great nations with ancient civilizations. The peoples in our two countries have maintained friendly relations for more than 2,000 years."]

He said the late Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Nehru jointly initiated the famous five principles of co-existence, which have become the basic norms guiding relations between countries with different social systems. China and India are now making efforts to build their respective countries, improve the living standards of their peoples and establish a new international economic order. "These constitute the basis for developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he stressed.

He said that the Sino-Indian relations suffered [the XINHUA Domestic version reads: "...We do not deny that Sino-Indian relations suffered..."] short and temporary setbacks, but these were things of the past. "At present, our two sides are devoting efforts to solving some outstanding issues, with the boundary question as the central issue." [The XINHUA Domestic version adds at this point: "He said both China and India are developing countries with vast territories. The total population of our two nations reaches 1.7 billion. Their significance and importance are well-known to the people."]

He hoped his visit would achieve positive results and further promote the relations between China and India in various fields.

Before the banquet, Fu Hao called on Eric Gonsalves for 30 minutes. Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian was also present.

New Delhi Reportage

For New Delhi reports on the talks between the PRC and India and issues related to the talks, including the start of the talks on 17 May, see the India section of the 17 May and subsequent issues of the South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT PEREIRA CONCLUDES VISIT

Huang Hua Hosts Luncheon

OW141938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, and Mme. Pereira saw a legendary dance drama of the Manchu nationality, "Pearl Lake", presented by the Liaoning provincial song and dance ensemble here this evening.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, accompanied the distinguished guests at the cultural evening sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

At the end of the performance, President and Mme. Pereira went on stage to present the performers a basket of flowers.

This morning, the guests toured the Great Wall and a tomb of the Ming Dynasty. They were honored at a luncheon hosted by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW150810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, and principal members of his party.

Deng Xiaoping said that there are no contradictions between China and Cape Verde. "The leaders of our two countries can increase exchange of visits and mutual understanding so as to promote friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries," he said. Vice-Chairman Deng also told the distinguished guests about China's political and economic situation.

President Pereira said: "China is our friendly country. The Chinese people are the most trustworthy friends of ours. We are greatly interested in all the developments in China."

Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, was among those present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of President and Mme. Pereira and other guests from Cape Verde.

Cultural Agreement Signed

OW150906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed here this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, and Aristides Maria Pereira, Cape Verde president, affixed their signatures to the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the five-year agreement, China and Cape Verde will develop exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sciences, health, sports, publications, and newscast in accordance with the principles of mutual benefit.

Zhao Bids Farewell

OW151620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, Mme. Pereira and their party left here by special plane for Kunming this afternoon.

They were seen off at the Beijing guesthouse by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Pereira said that his visit to China is of great significance. It has fortified the foundation for Cape Verde-Chinese cooperation. He hoped for more contacts between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang said that President Pereira's talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing deepened mutual understanding and friendship. He asked Pereira to convey the Chinese people's best wishes to the Cape Verde people upon returning home.

On their arrival in Kunming, the distinguished Cape Verde guests were greeted at the airport by Yunnan Provincial Governor Liu Minghui and Vice-Governor Dao Guodong. The visitors are accompanied on the trip by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

In the evening, the visitors were honored at a banquet given by the Yunnan Provincial People's Government.

Departure for Home

OW161644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Kunming, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and President of Cape Verde, Mme. Pereira and their party left here this evening at the end of their China visit.

Seeing them off were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Liu Minghui, governor of Yunnan Province.

Before his departure, President Pereira said, "Eighteen years ago, I visited China. I am very pleased to have the opportunity to contact the Chinese people and their leaders this time.

"The realistic and practical policies implemented by the Chinese leaders have impressed me deeply. The Chinese people have found a way to solve their various problems. Great changes have taken place in China. Now the nation is advancing," he said.

"The Chinese people have always stood on the side of the people of the Third World. A powerful China is important to strengthen the Third World." he said

"Both Cape Verde and China are Third-World countries. The prospects for development of their relations are good. Such relations are characterised by unity and friendship," he said.

He said his visit has achieved positive results.

Today the guests visited the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities, a knitwear mill and Kunming's scenic spots.

SOVIET PROTEST TO UK ON FALKLANDS CITED

OW150738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 14 (XINHUA) — A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement handed to the British Embassy here today says that the British blockade of the vast expanses of high seas around Falklands (Malvinas) Islands is unlawful. It also denies Soviet involvement in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the islands, according to a TASS report. This is the Soviet Government's first official protest to Britain since the outbreak of the Anglo-Argentine conflict on April 2.

The statement says that while extending its military actions in the South Atlantic, the British side made several times "warnings" to the Soviet side which have the aim to invent the alleged Soviet Union's "involvement" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The statement says that these "warnings" of the British side are regarded by the Soviet side as "provocative" and "not promoting the maintenance of the normal climate in Soviet-British relations." But the statement gave no details of the British warnings.

In the past month or more, Soviet leaders and press have criticised the British and U.S. Governments' stand on this conflict.

PRC, CANADA SIGN DOCUMENTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW150832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) — A protocol on exchanging copies of documents concerning Dr. Norman Bethune's life was signed here today between the State Archives Bureau of China and the Dominion Archives of Canada.

Li Fenglou, deputy director of the Chinese bureau, and W.I. Smith, dominion archivist of Canada, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments and exchanged some documents. Wan Li, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, attended the ceremony.

The protocol was worked out by China and Canada in the spirit of protecting and enriching the documents concerning Dr. Norman Bethune's life so as to help the people of the two countries remember his meritorious deeds and strengthen friendship between the two peoples. Under the protocol, the two sides will exchange copies of those documents concerning Bethune's life in each other's collection or those that can be used for free publicity including his letters, diaries, memoirs, articles and treatises and well as publications, photos and films concerning him and other archives. The protocol provides continued efforts from the two sides to look for, duplicate and exchange other relevant archives.

Prior to the ceremony, Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Dr. and Mrs. W.I. Smith and his party. During the conversation, Wan Li said: "We Chinese people have deep gratitude to the Canadian people because Dr. Bethune laid down his life for China's liberation cause. The signing of the protocol and the exchange of data on the life of Bethune will help enhance the friendship between the peoples of China and Canada." Dr. Smith presented Wan Li with a disc with a profile of Doctor Bethune in relief. Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin was present on both occasions.

STREAMLINING OF CCP DEPARTMENTS CONTINUES

OW151539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The streamlining of the 30 departments under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is proceeding smoothly, with the total staff reduced by 17.3 per cent. The number of departmental heads and deputy heads has been cut by 15.7 per cent, and their average age lowered from 64 to 60. The number of bureau directors and deputy directors has been cut by 14 per cent, and their average age lowered from 58 to 54. New faces, mostly younger, make up 13 per cent of the newly-appointed departmental leaders and 16 per cent of the bureau leaders.

The streamlining of the departments under the party Central Committee has been going on side by side with the restructuring of the State Council. The aim is to overcome overlapping and overstaffing, common in administrative organs, and bring about better work efficiency. The new leading bodies are urged to improve their work style and methods and give a better guidance and service to the country's modernization drive and the people. The retiring veteran cadres will be properly taken care of, and the working staff will be trained in turns.

Initial Results Achieved

OW160956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee and the streamlining of their leading bodies are proceeding smoothly thanks to the great determination of the leadership, its fairly successful effort to take the mass line and to the good role played by the old comrades. After several months of efforts, the initial results have been achieved.

There are 30 units directly under the CCP Central Committee. Basically, their work assignments and the limits of their functions and powers are clearly defined. However, there are also cases of overlapping and overstaffing. Overstaffing and aging are also fairly common phenomena in the case of the leading bodies at various levels. In order to change this situation, all units have earnestly responded to the central authorities' instruction on restructuring by fixing their tasks, structure and the size of their staffs. Now, the number of organs at the bureau level has been reduced by 11 percent and at the office level by 10 percent. Their total staff has been cut by 17.3 percent, of which 37 percent are administrative personnel. The number of heads and deputy heads of leading bodies at the department or commission level is strictly limited to between 3 and 5. The total number of department and commission heads and deputy heads, aside from those who must be elected or those in units which are considering restructuring, has been cut by 15.7 percent and their average are lowered from 64 to 60. The number of directors and deputy directors of a bureau level organ is generally set at 2 to 3. Their total number has now been cut by 14 percent and their average age lowered from 58 to 54. The number of newly promoted middle-aged and young cadres in the newly reorganized leading bodies is 13 percent at the department level and 16 percent at the bureau level. The cultural level of the leading bodies at both the department and bureau levels is also higher now. An initial change in the situation of overstaffing and aging leading bodies has taken place. A gratifying stride has been made toward the goal where leading bodies will become revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professionally competent.

In terms of the task of restructuring organizations as a whole, drawing up streamlining plans and allocating positions in the leading bodies is but a fairly good beginning. A great deal of work remains to be done.

1. Make practical and careful arrangements for the old cadres who have been separated or retired from the first line. It is necessary to act in accordance with the principle set by the central authorities that "the basic political treatment should remain unchanged but the pay and living conditions should be better." Relevant specific regulations for making good arrangements and taking good care of these old comrades should be made. It is also necessary to organize these comrades for a summing up of the valuable revolutionary experiences they have accrued in the past decades. If they are physically fit, some of the old comrades should be encouraged to frequently visit the grassroots units to do the kind of mass work they are capable of doing or to carry out some social investigations in order to bring their role into good play. Each unit should formulate carefully thought-out, practical plans on the basis of the actual situation in their respective units and carry them out.

2. Cadres should be organized in a planned way for study and rotational training in order to implement the streamlining plan and practically raise their political, ideological, cultural and professional level to meet the needs of their work under the new situation. All leaders of departments and commissions and organization departments should pay serious attention to this strategic measure. They should consider the result achieved by a cadre through study as a major content in assessing his performance.

3. Make further efforts to achieve the revolutionization of the leading bodies and organs, overcome bureaucracy, raise work efficiency and strengthen and improve party leadership. All new leading bodies should, after summing up experiences, conscientiously improve their work system, work method and work style. All organ functionaries should adhere to the system of individual responsibility established on the basis of "three fixings" (fixing task, structure and staff), raise work efficiency, raise work quality and make sure they are performing an effective service for the central authorities and the localities, the realization of the four modernizations and the people. The middle-aged and young cadres in the new leading bodies should have a deep understanding of the earnest expectations which the party and people have for them. They should pay attention to the need to be modest and prudent, maintain contacts with the masses and not accept flattery; they should persist in their principles, be fair and not practice favoritism; they should be bold in doing their work, have the courage to shoulder heavier tasks, carry out investigation and study as often as they can and strive to delve into problems. The old comrades should enthusiastically support and help the middle-aged and young cadres in their work so as to do a good job in passing on experience, giving assistance and setting an example. In short, the new leading bodies should turn a new page in both work and party style and further strengthen and improve party leadership.

Namelist of Department Heads

OW152115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee has recently appointed the leading cadres of some departments directly under the administration of the central authorities. The list of appointments is as follows:

The General Office of the party Central Committee

Director: Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539]

Deputy Directors: Yang Dezhong [2799 1795 0022], Kang Min [1660 3046], and Gao Dengbang [7559 4098 2831];

The Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028]

Deputy Directors: Yu Wen [6735 2429], Wang Huide [3769 1920 1795], and He Jingzhi [6320 2417 0037];

The United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088]

Deputy Directors: Li Cui [2621 6311], Jiang Ping [3068 1627], and Li Ding [2621 1353];

The International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Qiao Shi [0829 4258]

Deputy Directors: Qian Liren [6929 2621 0088], Zhu Liang [2612 5328], and Li Shusheng [2621 3219 6927] (female);

The Central Party School

President: Wang Zhen [3769 7201]

Vice President: Feng Wenbin [7458 2429 1755]

Dean of Education: Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656];

The Research Center of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee

Director: Deng Liqun (concurrent)

Deputy Directors: Lin Jianqing [2651 3386 7230] and Mei Xing [2734 5887];

The Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee

Director: Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3932]

Deputy Directors: Xie Hua [6200 5478], Liu Lan [0491 1030], and Weng Yongxi [5040 3057 2569];

The Party Literature Research Center of the Central Committee

Director: Li Qi [2621 3823]

Deputy Director: Gong Yuzhi [7895 5148 0037];

The Party History Research Center of the Central Committee

Director: Hu Sheng [5170 4939]

Deputy Directors: Feng Wenbin (concurrent), Hua Han [5478 2809] (concurrent), Li Xin [2621 2450] (concurrent), and Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127];

The Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the party Central Committee

Chairman: Peng Wenbin (concurrent)

Vice Chairman: Tong Xiaopeng [4547 1420 7720] (concurrent), Hua Han (concurrent), Liao Gailong (concurrent), Xie Xiaonai [6200 4607 6621], Ma Qibin [7456 7871 1755] (concurrent), and Wang Mingzhe [3769 2494 0772] (concurrent);

RENMIN RIBAO

Director: Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251]

Chief Editor: Qin Chuan [4440 1557]

Deputy Chief Editors: Li Zhuang [2621 8369], Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055], and Tan Wenrui [6223 2429 3843];

HONGQI

Chief Editor: Xiong Fu [3574 1788]

Deputy Chief Editors: Wang Renzhi [3769 1804 0037] and Ma Zhongyang [7456 0112 2254]; and

The Compilation and Translation Bureau of the Central Committee

Bureau Chief: Song Shushen [1345 2579 5116]

Deputy Bureau Chiefs: Lin Jizhou [2651 1015 3166], Gu Jinping [7357 6930 1456] and Rong Ziqing [1369 1311 7230] (female).

KYODO: NONCOMMUNISTS MAY BE GIVEN KEY POSTS

OW160957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 (KYODO) — China may appoint noncommunists to key government and parliament posts in the future in a move to establish a democratic coalition government, a high-ranking Chinese official indicated Sunday.

The senior official said the selection and training of potential noncommunist candidates for those important posts are under way.

The visiting Chinese official made the statements in an interview with KYODO news service. He agreed to be interviewed on condition that his name not be used.

He revealed that Chinese authorities have issued a directive calling for two-fifths of about 3,450 delegates to the National Peoples Congress to be noncommunists.

The Chinese official pointed out that Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping recently stressed the merits of multi-party politics in China. The Beijing government now guarantees freedom of political activities and independence of organizations within the framework of the constitution, he added. China last month unveiled a draft Chinese constitution covering the revision of proletarian dictatorship. There are about eight democratic parties with a 105,000-membership in China today but none of them holds a key post in the Chinese hierarchy.

During lengthy debates over the constitution revision, democratic party members as well as some communists made a proposal to change the current parliament into a two-chamber system. But the proposal was turned down, the Chinese official related. "I am against a two-chamber system. But I don't know what's going to happen in the future."

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK141445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 5

[Article by Dong Furong [5516 6534 4356] excerpted from No 4, 1982 issue of JINGJIXUE WENZHAI [ECONOMIC DIGEST]: "Further Develop the Study of China's Economic Development Strategy" — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] One whole year has elapsed since Comrade Yu Guangyuan initiated the study of the strategy for our country's economic and social development last year. The discussions in the past year have been fruitful.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forth the ten principles for economic construction. These principles serve as a guide for us in studying strategy for our country's economic development. THE PROPOSAL OF THE TEN PRINCIPLES MARKS THE CHANGES IN THE STRATEGY FOR OUR COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In my opinion, there are chiefly four changes. They are: 1) THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT WITH SPEED AS THE MAIN GOAL TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT WITH MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE AS THE MAIN GOAL; 2) THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING THE KEY POINTS TO THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT; 3) THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY CLOSING THE DOOR TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY OPENING THE DOOR TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD; AND 4) THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING INTENSIVE PRODUCTION.

If it is justifiable to outline the strategy for our country's economic development by the changes in these four main aspects, then EACH OF THESE CHANGES WILL PRESENT MANY PROBLEMS FOR US TO STUDY IN THE LIGHT OF THE TEN PRINCIPLES.

WITH REGARD TO THE CHANGE IN THE FIRST ASPECT, the strategy of achieving development with a high growth rate as the main goal produced good results and also caused quite a few drawbacks. This was seen by everyone. The change to the strategy of achieving development with meeting the basic needs of the people as the main goal aimed at avoiding these drawbacks, enabling people to get real benefits from economic development and gradually meeting the basic needs of the people. To effect this change better, it is first necessary to study the basic needs of the people. These basic needs are not determined by the people's physiological needs but by some specific sociohistorical conditions. We still do not know very clearly what the basic needs are. No matter how we define the basic needs, we must consider various factors in our country, such as the level of production, the national habits, the historical traditions and the relations of production, when we determine the contents of the basic needs and the level of these needs which can and should be attained. In determining the basic needs, we must also investigate the pattern of consumption in our country. In my opinion, the pattern of consumption should mainly comprise three aspects, that is, the level, structure and ways of consumption. In studying the pattern of consumption, we must find out how the basic needs of the people at a given income level can be satisfied with the best possible results, so as to guide their consumption and production. The purpose of shifting the main goal of development from increasing economic growth to satisfying the basic needs of the people is to take the people's needs as the starting point and end result of social production. The people may have immediate and long-term needs. Obviously we should not consider their immediate needs at the expense of their long-term needs or the other way round. Therefore, after the strategy of development has changed its main goal, there still exists the question of properly arranging the proportions of consumption and accumulation in the national income. However, with the main goal of the strategy of development changed, a question will have a different starting point and a different end result and we may possibly come to a new conclusion.

WITH REGARD TO THE CHANGE IN THE SECOND ASPECT, we have long been carrying out the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points. This strategy has produced good results and also caused quite a few drawbacks. The strategy of balanced development certainly does not mean that all sectors should develop at the same speed and none of them should be stressed. In the future, we do not rule out the possibility of sometimes stressing the development of a certain sector in order to promote the development of other sectors. However, this is another kind of strategy of development.

In carrying out the strategy of balanced development, the question of giving priority to the growth of the means of production has not yet been studied very thoroughly. The strategy of one-sidedly stressing the development of heavy industry to promote the national economy, as was practiced for a long time in the past, has caused enormous evil consequences. The current economic readjustment has a direct bearing on this strategy. In the course of readjustment, the growth of heavy industry has slowed down. In this situation, should priority be given to the development of heavy industry after the proportions of various sectors of the economy have been well coordinated? If priority is continuously given to heavy industry when technical progress is marked by the substitution of mechanization for manual labor in production, then, when we consider the strategy of balanced development, we should study the question of coordinating the priority development of heavy industry with the development of other sectors, so as to avoid going back to the former strategy for economic development.

In our country, because of the natural conditions and the population, agricultural development has long been a factor restricting economic development. Compared with the question of urban youths waiting for jobs, the question of overpopulation in the countryside is, judging by a long-term point of view, more important and more difficult to solve. The balanced development of our country's economy should be a balanced development based on the gradual shifting of the agricultural population to industry and other sectors of the economy. Without this shifting of manpower, the backwardness of our country's economy cannot be basically changed. How to effect this shifting of manpower is a serious problem.

In agriculture, there is also the question of changing from the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points to the strategy of balanced development. It is difficult to change from the development strategy of stressing grain production as the key point to the strategy of achieving overall balanced development in agriculture. The reason is that with a large population but insufficient farmland, grain production restricts the overall balanced development of agriculture. At present, when the growing of industrial crops has developed slightly, the area of farmland planted with grain crops is reduced inappropriately. This shows just an aspect of this restriction. It appears that many problems need to be solved in order to effect the change in the strategy for agriculture.

LET US PROCEED TO THE CHANGE IN THE THIRD ASPECT. The meaning of closing the door to the outside world is understood on the whole. The meaning of opening the door to the outside world is only partly understood and is not clear in many points. In my opinion, at least in the near future, our country's policy of opening the door to the outside world can only be understood in a limited sense. There are some similarities between our country's strategy of opening the door to the outside world and some other countries' strategies of external development, but actually there are great differences between them. The advantages and disadvantages of internal development and of external development are relatively evident. In opening the door to the outside world, should we advance gradually in the direction of external development or constantly stick to the foundation of internal development? Is there a development strategy which is halfway between internal development and external development?

What differences are there between the development strategy of opening the door to the outside world as adopted by our country and the development strategy of replacement of exports as adopted by some foreign countries?

The development strategy of replacement of exports means to gradually replace the export of primary products with the export of processed products. It is unquestionable that we should develop the export of processed products. But, should we substitute it gradually for the export of primary products? In what position should we put the export of primary products? Should we stress the export of labor-intensive products on a long-term basis, or, as some foreign countries do, gradually change over to the export of capital-intensive, technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive products?

With regard to our economic relations with foreign countries, we have long pursued the policy of selling some goods for the purpose of purchasing other goods and carried out the business of import and export for the purpose of helping to meet each other's needs. After opening our door to the outside world, should we still confine our foreign trade to the scope of helping to meet each other's needs? Should we advance in the direction of purchasing some goods for the purpose of selling other goods and importing some products for the purpose of exporting other products?

The extent to which the home market is to be open to the outside world is also a major problem. This also involves the question of what attitude we should take toward the protection of domestic production. Since we have opened the door to the outside world, should we continue to pursue the principle of "importing fewer or none of the goods which we can produce at home" or gradually turn to pursue the principle of "importing all goods which are produced at excessively high costs at home?" Or, should we pursue a principle which is halfway between these two principles? This concerns the question of whether domestic production should be protected to a certain extent. If such protection is necessary, to what extent should domestic production be protected?

FINALLY, extensive development was formerly a distinct characteristic of our country's economy. Centered on raising economic results, the ten principles for economic construction imply a change to intensive development. This is a shift of focus regarding the method of development. Extensive development and intensive development are always linked together and can hardly be separated from each other. Extensive development is indispensable but should gradually be changed to intensive development. This change will meet many difficulties, of which employment of workers is one. In my opinion, the basic way out for solving the question of employment is to carry out intensive production and raise labor productivity. Only thus will it be possible to increase income and at the same time to provide greater quantities of surplus products and use them as new means of production, so as to create more jobs for workers. Recently, however, the high ratio of capital funds and equipment to labor has restricted the employment of more workers. Extensive development is just the opposite. Therefore, the change from the strategy of stressing extensive production to the strategy of stressing intensive production can only be carried out gradually and will take a long time, and the question of how to coordinate extensive development with intensive development arises in every period. At the same time, the level of intensive production must also be raised gradually. To achieve this end, it is necessary to study the questions concerning selection of technology and policy.

In raising economic results, an important problem is to study the scale of economic development and to find out the optimum scale of various trades and enterprises. We have not studied this problem enough.

Besides the questions concerning the four aspects mentioned above, in my opinion, THERE IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION WHICH MUST BE STUDIED IN LIGHT OF THE STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THAT IS, THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND THE STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In order to smoothly effect the changes in our country's strategy for economic development as mentioned above, it is imperative to carry out corresponding restructuring in our country's economic system. A specific strategy for economic development needs to be supplemented by a corresponding economic system to guarantee its implementation.

For example, a highly centralized economic system better suits the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points because this system facilitates pooling of the limited capital funds, material supplies and technical forces and allotting them to the departments which achieve development by stressing the key points, whereas a decentralized economic system hampers this strategy. For another example, in carrying out the strategy of achieving development with meeting the basic needs of the people as the main goal, it is necessary to give play to the role of the market in regulating the socialist planned economy so that consumer goods production can, by giving play to the role of the market under unified planning, react more sensitively to the changes in the people's needs. To achieve this end, corresponding restructuring should be made in the system regarding planning, enterprise management and commercial work. For still another example, in carrying out the strategy of achieving development with growth rate as the main goal and by stressing extensive production, the requirements of the law of value are often put in a secondary position, and economic results are often neglected for the purpose of attaining a high growth rate. In the course of gradually changing to the strategy of achieving development by stressing extensive work, the meaning of raising economic results becomes more prominent. This calls for our efforts to give better play to the role of the law of value in promoting technical progress and economizing on manpower. A corresponding economic system is needed to give play to this role of the law of value. Lastly, when the strategy of achieving development by closing the door to the outside world was adopted, there was no international competition. There was also no need to quickly adapt domestic production and circulation to the ever-changing international market. For this reason, our original economic system did not show any serious problems. After the open-door policy was adopted, competition in the international market has been more or less brought into the domestic market. Although our country has just begun to adopt the open-door policy and has opened the door to a limited extent, our original economic system has been found unsuitable to the open-door policy. For this reason, in resturcturing the economic system we must seriously take the open-door policy as an important factor.

STATUS OF COMMUNES, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION VIEWED

HK141209 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0134 GMT 14 May 82

[Article by Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], deputy director of Jurisprudence Research Center of Academy of Social Sciences: "The People's Communes Institute the Principle of Separating Government Administration From Commune Management"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The draft revised constitution has changed the system of merging government administration with commune management implemented by the people's communes. The Constitution formulated in 1978 stipulates that the commune people's congresses and the commune people governments are grassroots organs of state power and are also collective economic organizations. The draft revised constitution has made new stipulations for this. People's congresses and people's governments will be set up in the villages, national minority villages and towns. They are rural grassroots organs of state power, whereas the rural people's communes are rural collective economic organizations. In this way, village organs of state power are separated from economic organizations.

The separation of government administration from commune management is conducive to improving and strengthening the work of grassroots state power. According to stipulations of the draft revised constitution, village people's congresses ensure, in their administrative areas, the observance and enforcement of the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations; and examine and decide on plans for the construction of village economic, cultural and public facilities. The village people's governments direct, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, village administrative work such as economy, education, culture, public health, civil affairs, public security and family planning. After separating government administration from commune management, village state power organs no longer directly manage production and can concentrate their efforts on the foregoing administrative work in order to ensure the implementation and enforcement of state policies and laws.

The separation of government administration is also conducive to developing a socialist collective economy. First, after separating government administration from commune management, the people's communes, as collective economic organizations, can concentrate their efforts on organizing production. Second, the separation of government administration from commune management is conducive to changing the use of coercive administrative means for economic management to using economic levers and economic laws and regulations for managing the collective economy in accordance with objective economic laws. The separation of government administration from commune management is also conducive to guaranteeing the decisionmaking right of economic organizations. The draft revised constitution stipulates that collective economic organizations have the right to make independent decisions in economic activities on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and observe the laws concerned. The people's communes will be able to exercise this decisionmaking right as stipulated by the draft revised constitution after they become pure economic organizations. Moreover, this will also facilitate commune members carrying out the democratic management of collective economic organizations. The draft revised constitution stipulates that collective economic organizations carry out democratic management as prescribed by law and that the election and recall of management personnel and major issues in management and operation are decided by the entire body of laborers. The separation of government administration from commune management will also facilitate commune members carrying out democratic management, which will arouse the commune members' enthusiasm for socialist production and promote the development of production.

The separation of government administration from commune management only separates village organs of state power from collective economic organizations. Within the collective economic organizations, the proprietary rights over enterprises and other property of communes, production brigades and production teams remain unchanged.

Although experimental work in separating government administration from commune management has been carried out in various provinces and successful experiences have been obtained, the work in this aspect will have to be carried out throughout the whole country in a planned, systematic and guided way in accordance with the actual conditions of respective localities after the constitution is adopted.

XINHUA EXPLAINS RURAL EFFORTS, ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW141414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 14 May 82

[XINHUA commentator: "The Demarcation Line Between the Peasants' Labor for the Purpose of Becoming Well-Off and Criminal Activities in the Economic Field Should Not Be Blurred"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) — The "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on Cracking Down on Serious Economic Crimes" points out that while cracking down on serious economic crimes, it is necessary to continuously implement the policy of maintaining an open door toward foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy. In implementing this policy in the rural areas, special attention must be paid to differentiating clearly between the peasants' hard labor for the purpose of becoming well-off and criminal activities in the economic field.

However, currently a tendency of confusing the peasants' efforts to become well-off with economic criminal activities has emerged in a few areas. For instance, some communes and brigades have declared that small farm machines bought by peasants by pooling resources are "illegal property." Some grassroots cadres have asserted that to become well-off, one is only allowed to rely on manual labor, not machines; on collective labor, not individual labor; and on farm labor, not on labor in industrial or sideline production. And in some communes, licensed processing or repair and maintenance shops run by individual households have been closed down. What is more absurd is that peasants who had been issued certificates of merit last autumn for becoming well-off by hard labor were criticized for the same fact this spring. Although these are isolated cases, if this phenomenon is left unchecked, our rural economy which has just been invigorated will once again be strangled.

Of course, in our efforts to enliven the rural economy in recent years there have been cases of lawbreaking and unhealthy practices which have disrupted state plans and the economic order and which should be investigated and dealt with. But in investigating and handling these cases, it is necessary to closely follow policies and clearly differentiate unhealthy practices from law violations in the economic field and to draw a clear line of demarcation between problems caused by imperfections of some of our systems and measures in our efforts to enliven the economy on one hand and criminal activities against the law on the other.

In cracking down on serious economic criminal activities, besides taking a correct attitude toward industrial and sideline occupation production engaged in or contracted by individual peasants or jointly by several peasant households, it is also necessary to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas. At present, some cadres, upon seeing the crackdown on economic crimes, erroneously think that the party's rural policy is about to "change" again. This is clearly a manifestation of the influence of "left" ideas. Therefore, in resolutely cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, it is also necessary to be on guard against the interference of "left" ideas and to strengthen ideological and political work.

It is not only necessary to emphatically point out that the central authorities' policy of encouraging the development of proper industrial and sideline occupation undertakings by individual commune members or jointly by several households will not change, but that this policy must not change. China's commodity economy is far from being developed, and its socialist commodity production has not been fully developed. It is very difficult for China to lift its agriculture up from poverty and backwardness, much more so to modernize it. To succeed in diversification, which also includes industrial and sideline occupation production, and to develop the commodity economy as well, it is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants so that the state, collectives and individuals can work in concert.

At present, the industrial and sideline occupation undertakings run or contracted by individual commune member or jointly by several households are far too few, instead of being too many. Instead of chopping these activities down with a big ax, we should enthusiastically promote, encourage and support them.

Also, it should be pointed out that the central authorities' policy of letting part of the people become well-off sooner than others is entirely correct and will not change. This policy is based on the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Practice shows that the policy of letting part of the people become well-off sooner than others has already achieved fine results.

We must persist in the policy of cracking down on serious economic crimes on the one hand, while on the other hand we must enliven the economy. The two tasks do not contradict each other, and neither of them is dispensable. No one should confuse the peasants' labor for the purpose of becoming well-off with economic criminal activities.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL VIEWS STUDENT TRAINING SCHEME

OW131021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- It has been reported that, with the approval of the State Council, some higher educational institutions or departments of such institutions under the Ministry of Education will begin this year to implement, on a trial basis, a system for their new students to take part in physical labor for 1 year, provided that conditions are suitable. The magazine GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FRONT], to be published in the near future, carries a further explanation of this matter by a responsible person of the Ministry of Education.

Speaking of the significance of this system, the responsible person of the Ministry of Education said: Persistence in combining mental work with physical labor and intellectuals with workers and peasants is an important aspect of our country's educational principles. In recent years, leading comrades at the central level have stressed the need to attach importance to students' education in connection with physical labor. They said that some of the previous opinions and measures regarding this had gone too far and should not now be practiced. However, they added, totally giving up this work would lead to another extreme, and the disadvantage of giving up the work has been very apparent. For this reason, we should take appropriate measures to earnestly stress education in connection with physical labor. At the same time, it is also the state's wish for college students to receive military training. Now many schools have paid attention to strengthening education in connection with physical labor and military training. The trial implementation of the system for new students to participate in physical labor and receive military training after they have entered school will greatly assist in fully implementing the party's educational prinicple, in cultivating the students' labor concept, mass viewpoint and sense of organization and discipline, and in promoting communist morality and practice so that the students will develop morally, intellectually and physically and become competent persons, both Red and expert.

With the trial implementation of the 1-year-labor system, does a new student have to take part in physical labor during the whole year? How should the school system and teaching plan be reconciled with this? Regarding these questions, the responsible person of the Ministry of Education said: The "Instructions on 1982 Enrollment Work for Institutions of Higher Learning," issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the State Council, pointed out that certain schools or departments of schools, approved by the Ministry of Education as experimental units, "should organize their new students to take part in physical labor and military training after they have entered the schools and should also open some basic academic courses for them." This shows that not the whole year is to be spent in physical labor and military training. During the experimental stage, the present school system will not be changed, but the teaching plan may be appropriately adjusted by the schools concerned. After the students become sophomores, they will still be required to take part in physical labor as appropriate.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Education pointed out: This year, only some schools belonging to the Ministry of Education will be selected as experimental units. They must meet three requirements: First, leading bodies of the schools must be relatively staunch and willing to carry out the experiment and must have made necessary preparations. Second, the schools must have concurrence and support of leading local party and government departments. Third, they must be approved by the Ministry of Education. It is safer to carry out the experiment in this way.

In conclusion, this responsible person said: Although the system for new students to take part in physical labor and military training is a new thing, we have already gained much valuable experience in education in connection with labor. The present experimental work will surely be successful as long as the leaders pay attention to it, the measures taken are appropriate, and the initiative of both the teachers and students in this respect is brought into full play. Schools, other than those selected as experimental units, should also pay attention to strengthening education in connection with physical labor among all students. We believe that, through experiment and summing up of experience, we will surely be able to work out reasonable measures for education in connection with labor and military training, suited to our country's conditions. This is of vital significance to the reform of our higher education as a whole and to the improvement of education quality.

RADIO STRESSES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

JW161021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Station commentator's article: "Persisting in Communist Ideological Education Is the Central Link in Carrying Out 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Activities"]

[Text] Following the launching of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in 1981, China successfully carried out its first all-people decorum and courtesy month this year. These activities have advanced the building of spiritual civilization in socialist China and conspicuously improved our party's work style, the social mood and social order. These activities are being continued in a sustained manner.

The "five stresses and four beauties" campaign is being carried out in various ways, but its central link is to educate the people, especially young people, in communist ideology and communist ethics so that the people of all nationalities throughout the country will become well-educated, law-abiding citizens with high ideals and good moral character. This campaign, guided by the principle of communist ethics, has been launched in consideration of the present moral standard of the people in China. It has been welcomed by the masses because our party, through it, is conducting a clear-cut education in communist ideology and communist ethics among the people in the light of reality.

The correctness and effectiveness of this campaign, which serves as the practical requirement and actual form of communist ideological and moral education, has been proven by practice and recognized by society. It is wrong to think that conducting such education in a socialist society in China means overstepping the historical stage. Communism has a tow-fold meaning: First, it is a communist social system; second, it is a movement guided by communist ideology. In our country, the communist movement began in an organized way and was guided by a program on the day the CCP was formed. Socialism, being a preliminary stage of communism, is part of communism. It cannot be called socialism if communist ideology and ethics are excluded. Communist ideology and ethics, being the most progressive ideology and representing the noblest moral principles, play a very important role in resisting the corrosive influence of captialist ideology in a socialist society, enhancing the socialist workers' enthusiasm and creativeness and advancing the cause of socialist modernization.

Without the leadership of the Communist Party, it is impossible to carry out socialist construction. Likewise, neither can it be accomplished without communist ideology and ethics. Conducting education on communist ideology and ethics is different from, but connected with, implementing the party's present policies and principles for the socialist period. Thus, they complement each other. Our party draws up its policies in the light of reality in China and guided by communist ideology. Communist ideology and ethics include within their scope the goal of serving the people, the principle of collectivism and so on, all of which play a part in guiding, regulating and guaranteeing the drawing up and implementation of policies.

Promoting the communist attitude toward labor and educating the people in communist ideology and ethics will not hinder the implementation of the various policies in the present socialist stage; instead, they will be a powerful motivating force for the implementation of these policies.

Education in communist ideology and ethics should be conducted in the light of reality. This means that communism should be studied in the course of doing public and professional work. In recent years numerous youth service teams, learn-from-Lei Feng groups, (jie xinrong) groups, (bao gong) groups, red-scarf sanitation streets and afforestation teams have emerged in various areas in the course of carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign. This is an effective way for young people to study communism and cultivate good moral character and good behavior in the course of practice.

The party Central Committee has designated the launching of this campaign as an important task for the whole party and the people of the whole country. We must carry on this campaign in a sustained manner by placing emphasis on the central link of conducting education in communist ideology and ethics in order to win new victories in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

QIAN XUESEN SPEAKS AT MECHANICS SOCIETY COUNCIL

OW170900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) — Mechanics research in China should be concentrated mainly on advancement of engineering technology and production, but there should also be basic research, said Doctor Qian Xuesen, honorary president of the Chinese Mechanics Society. He was speaking at a conference of the second council of the Chinese Mechanics Society which closed here today.

Doctor Qian, 71, who is also vice-minister of the People's Liberation Army Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, stressed that basic and applied research are closely related. Frequent exchanges of information should be made and the two aspects of study should complement each other.

Qian Xuesen said research personnel working in mechanics should be closely integrated with engineers and technicians. All fields of national defence and the national economy need mechanics. Mechanics research has a very bright outlook he pointed out. Work in this field is closely related to research in physics, mathematics, earth sciences, astronomy, chemistry and other specialities.

Q'an Xuesen said mechanics research has moved along rapidly in China in recent years. Membership in the Chinese Mechanics Society has grown to nearly 10,000 from 1,100 in 1966.

The conference of the second council of the Chinese Mechanics Society opened on May 9. Qian Xuesen and 80-year-old Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Science and Technology Association, two founders of the society, were named honorary presidents at the conference. Qian Lingxi, 66, a specialist in engineering-structure mechanics and president of the Dalian Engineering Institute, was elected president. Zheng Zhemin, 57, a specialist in solid and explosive mechanics and deputy director of the Institute of Mechanics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was elected executive vice-president and Qian Weichang, professor of mechanics and applied mathematics at Qinghua University, and seven other scientists were elected vice-presidents of the society.

The Chinese Mechanics Society was set up in 1957. Qian Xuesen was the president of the first council of the society.

ALL-ARMY PRESS WORK CONFERENCE ENDS IN BEIJING

OW161031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) — The all-army press work conference which ended just yesterday stressed that the basic task of newspapers is to popularize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies. At present, it is necessary to extensively carry out propaganda work on developing socialist spiritual civilization and to persistently and vigorously promote various activities to create still more advanced companies and individuals in the army in developing spiritual civilization.

Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, made a speech at the conference on how the press can popularize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies in close connection with the actual conditions in the army and in accordance with the special characteristics of the young fighters. His speech also dealt with issues regarding the development of spiritual civilization.

Li Wei, director of the propaganda section of the PLA General Political Department, delivered a speech entitled "To Disseminate the Party's Line, Guidelines and Policies Still More Consciously and Vigorously Is the Glorious Task of the Press." The comrades attending the conference exchanged their experience in running newspapers and put forward suggestions on how to improve press work.

The conference held that to run newspapers well is of great significance in helping the army implement the party's line, guidelines and policies, uphold the four basic principles and turn itself into a revolutionary, modern and regular army.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies, the comrades of the editorial departments must, first of all, study them well. At the same time, they must go to the grassroots units to carry out investigation and study and strengthen propaganda work so that this work will be carried out even more effectively.

The conference pointed out: To implement the principle of "putting stress on the companies and mainly catering to the needs of fighters" in running newspapers, we must persistently give priority to ideological guidance and positive education and to commending the advanced.

ZHONGGOU XINWEN SHE ON SOUTH CHINA SEA OIL BASE

HK141114 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0135 GMT 13 May 82

[Feature by correspondent Zhong Zhengxiang [6988 1794 4382]: "A Visit to the South China Sea Oil Base"]

[Text] At the end of April, this reporter went to the eastern suburb of Zhanjiang and personally visited the South China Sea oil base.

In the office of the Beibu Gulf Sino-French cooperation zone, Du Ba [2629 1572], general manager of Total (China) Company Ltd, enthusiastically gave a brief account to this reporter on the exploration of oil in the Beibu Gulf by the joint efforts of China and France. He said, "The first well sunk by the Sino-French cooperation team was on the Wushi structure. This is a very successful well with very productive oil and gas veins that are sufficient for maintaining constant production. At the beginning of this year we sank another well in another structure, but the result was not as good as we had expected. We are studying the reasons for this. At present we are drilling the third and fourth wells in Wushi structure and are making smooth progress. We have already reached the oil layer and the drilling has reached the stage of completing the wells and extracting samples for analysis. If the result is satisfactory, we will begin trial production."

This reporter got in a helicopter at the base, flew over Zhanjiang and Haikang and landed on "Nanhai No 3" drilling platform about 20 nautical miles southwest of the port of Wushi. This is a jack-up oil-drilling rig with a net weight of 5,000 tons. The first two Sino-French cooperation wells were sunk by it. On the rig, French drilling adviser Bu Gen [1580 2704] and Chinese workers were adding a drill rod. The instrument panel showed that the drilling had covered 3,116 meters. Bu Gen said, "Yesterday (29 May), the 'Nanhai No 4' reached a high-pressure oil layer. This may also happen here. There is also oil here (we reached the oil layer at a depth of 3,000 meters), but as yet we have not reached the major oil layer. Therefore, we cannot tell how much oil there is until we have finished the drilling."

He Gen cheerfully told this reporter that the Chinese and the French sides were cooperating satisfactorily. The Chinese team leader and workers were working effectively. He said that China's petroleum workers were skilled, clever and hardworking and that they actively used their heads in their work and were quick to learn new things.

At the office of the team leader, this reporter asked Wang Gangqing, deputy manager of the drilling company, and Cao Shaoxin, chief engineer, what was going on at "Nanhai No 4." At that time, the telephone rang. It was a call from Li Kairong, the team leader on "Nanhai No 4." He reported, "At 1900, 30 April, their drilling had covered 3,268 meters and they found strong evidence of oil and gas." Wang Ganqing said that the No 4 drilling rig was drilling 2 to 3 nautical miles to the southwest of "Nanhai No 3" and that when they had reached the depth of 3,253 meters the day before, they had found a high-pressure oil layer. Some light crude was evident in the drilling mud. It was a kind of fine quality crude with little sulphur or wax.

When this reporter took a helicopter back on 1 May, he had a bird's-eye view of the base below. He saw that from Pingle dock to Jixui Mountain, a large number of houses stretched for several kilometers. Along the coast there were a row of docks where many barges, oil tankers and exploration ships were berthed. Just behind the docks was a big supply warehouse filled with various kinds of machinery and materials for offshore oil exploration. To the north of the Guangzhou-Zhanjiang highway was the biggest computer center in central and south China, the machinery fixing center, the geological research center, the communications center and about a dozen other production enterprises and institutes of scientific research, along with dozens of housing complexes for their staffs and workers and schools for their children.

The South China Sea oil base was set up in 1973. Since then the people on this base have not only built up an oil base that covers 190 acres, but what is more significant is that they have uncovered the secret of the South China Sea oil resources. They have sent out team after team to explore for oil and have sunk well after well. At the same time, they have carried out a seismic survey on more than 300,000 square kilometers of the South China Sea.

Through synthesizing, analyzing and studying a huge quantity of seismic exploration and drilling data, the Chinese specialists have made an initial evaluation of the oil and gas production prospects on the three South China Sea offshore basins — the Zhujiang River Estuary Basin, the Yingge Sea Basin and the Beibu Gulf Basin. The total area of these three basins is about 260,000 square kilometers and there is a thick layer of the Tertiary Period, the thickness of which is over 10,000 meters in some areas. They have already found hundreds of areas with possible oil-bearing structures and favorable source beds. Many of these structures will possibly become future oilfields. Most of the offshore exploration wells they have sunk have shown evidence of oil and gas. A few highly productive oil and gas veins that can maintain constant production have already been found in some of the wells. This shows that the South China Sea is an aquatic area with the brightest prospect in the world for exploring and exploiting offshore oil resources. The foreign oil companies that have taken part in the exploation have also made similar evaluations. At the beginning of this year, China invited tenders from the outside world for cooperation in extracting offshore oil and most of these companies have sent in their tenders. At present the vast stretch of the South China Sea has already been divided into a number of areas, but the more than 10,000 kilometers of ocean in the northeast section of the Beibu Gulf where China and the French Total Company are cooperating in drilling and exploring oil is not included in the areas for which tenders have been invited.

At present, construction of production and living facilities is being carried out everywhere on the South China Sea oil base. Under construction are a drilling rig repair shop, a seismic data processing center, a geological research laboratory, an 11,000-volt transmission line, and several hospitals and cinemas. A residential zone with a hotel and several first-class residential quarters for specialists from foreign oil companies is being constructed at full speed.

Great efforts have been made in training technical personnel. All these facilities are aimed at serving the specialists of foreign oil companies who, after their tenders are accepted, will come to the South China Sea to carry out large-scale oil exploration and exploitation.

CAAC DIRECTOR SHEN TU ON FLIGHT SAFETY

HK160128 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0849 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — More than half a month has now passed since the crash of Flight No 266. A ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter paid a special call today on Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation General Administration [CAAC], to ask him how the administration would take further steps to ensure flight safety.

Shen Tu began by saying that the crash of No 266 was the worst accident in the history of China's civil airline. He said the CCP and government attached very great importance to dealing with this incident and rapidly organized a lot of manpower and material to handle it. The work of dealing with the aftermath was basically completed in only a few days. The family members of the victims have all expressed satisfaction at this.

The reporter asked: "China's civil airline has maintained an excellent safety record for more than 30 years and enjoys a very high safety reputation at home and abroad. How have you considered this issue?"

Director Shen Tu solemnly pointed out, we have taken a series of steps to ensure flight safety. We have first demanded that the whole body of airline personnel take a correct ideological view of the lessons of this accident and firmly establish the idea of "safety first." The various units of the airline have analyzed the current situation in safety work and put forward specific demands in light of the problems. At the beginning of May, the general administration dispatched two inspection groups to get to the frontline of production and work with the inspection groups of every regional administrative bureau, to inspect the implementation of safety measures. We have demanded that all areas assign experienced technicians and leading cadres to fly on the planes, to take the initiative in seeking out unsafe factors and ensure that safety measures are mapped out for every employee. It is necessary to strictly observe rules and regulations and flight discipline, strictly adhere to job responsibility systems, and further straighten out order at the airports.

Director Shen Tu said, after the accident, we conducted ideological and political education for all our work personnel. As a result everyone, especially the flight personnel, has ample confidence regarding flight safety and has actively demanded to carry out their tasks. Our transportation work has consistently remained normal. The Guilin flight center flew 88 scheduled flights from 27 April to 5 May, carrying a total of 6,661 passengers, including 4,930 foreign guests, Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. The center's scheduled flights have been 91 percent full, an increase of 0.9 percent over the March figure. During this period for the Guilin-Guangzhou route, we were unable to meet the demand for tickets, and 12 extra flights were put on, which carried 1,156 passengers. The planes on the route were 95.2 percent full, a 2 percent increase over the previous month. There were three direct scheduled flights from Guilin to Hong Kong and every one was full. It is evident from this that Chinese and foreign travelers trust the airline.

Shen Tu said in conclusion, we have taken a series of measures to ensure flight safety. As for the service, we have demanded that all service personnel improve their work and do it in an affable, enthusiastic and polite manner and with initiative.

WAN LI ACCEPTS HONORARY TENNIS CHAIRMANSHIP

CW161050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) — Comrade Wan Li today gladly accepted a document inviting him to assume the honorary chairmanship of the Chinese Tennis Association.

At the 1982 Beijing municipal old people's "health cup" tennis tournament, which opened today, the Chinese Tennis Association Chairman Lu Zhengcao announced the news about Wan Li's assumption of the honorary chairmanship of the association and presented him the association's invitation document.

Wan Li, a tennis lover, is one of the athletes taking part in this "health cup" tournament.

The Beijing municipal old people's "health cup" tennis tournament is held at the tennis court of the Beijing Gymnasium. Over 40 athletes, 55 years of age or older, are scheduled to play doubles games in two stages. The first-place team will get the rotating trophy.

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HK170731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 7

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GUANGDONG CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST FLOODING

HK150143 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] Several thousand people have been sent to guard the Bei River embankments in order to protect Guangzhou from flood. By 0100 on 14 May, the water level at Shijiao was 14.2 meters, the highest recorded since liberation. Dangerous situations arose at 12 places along the embankment in the afternoon of 13 May. The bridging company of a certain PLA unit carried out crash-repairs with the local people. The dangers had all been eliminated by early morning of 14 May. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan inspected the situation along the embankment late 13 May. The level of the river fell slightly on 14 May, but still exceeded the danger mark. The Sihui hydrology station recorded the highest level since liberation during the day. The provincial government has dispatched 16 medical teams to Qingyuan County to help in flood fighting. The provincial civil affairs departments has dispatched a consignment of clothing to the county.

On the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad, more than 200 meters of the track-bed has been washed away on the section between the old Hengshi station and Shengping station, and traffic on the line is completely cut. The crash-repair command has decided to assemble bridging and construction forces to build an emergency bridge across the gap so as to restore traffic as quickly as possible. The command estimates that traffic cannot be restored in less than 8 to 10 days.

Figures on Damage Cited

HK150201 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] The Bei River embankments guarding the Guangzhou and Pearl River delta areas have withstood the highest floodcrest since the liberation. PLA personnel helped the commune members along the river to repair gaps and slips that occurred. The danger along the embankment is now eliminated. The Bei River floodcrest reached Lubao in Sanshui County at noon on 14 May. The water level was 11.21 meters, less than the record set in 1968. By 1980, the level had fallen by 2 meters and was still receding.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the provincial command for fighting natural disasters, "this flood inundated the seats of Qingyuan, Yingde, Yangshan, Lianxian and Sihui Counties and over 4,000 villages. Some 450,000 people were affected by the disaster, 985,000 mu of farmland were flooded and 7 mountain reservoirs and 22 hydropower stations were destroyed. Three embankments, each guarding more than 10,000 mu of farmland, were destroyed." A village of nearly 300 inhabitants in Qingyuan County was destroyed by mountain torrents. Some 70 percent of the crops in Yangshan County were inundated, and 40 percent of the farmland there was damaged in varying degrees. On 14 May 180,000 of 200,000 people marooned by floods in Qingyuan County had moved to higher ground. Action is now underway to rescue the 20,000 others, who are marooned on rooftops.

Additional Damage Figures

HK160457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The Bei and Xi Rivers are continuing to fall slowly. By 2000 on 15 May, the water level at the Qingyuan hydrology station on the Bei River had fallen from 15.9 to 15.03 meters, while the level at the Gaoyao hydrology station on the Xi River had gone down from 9.76 to 9.68 meters.

"The damage is very serious in the areas hit by these torrential rainstorms and floods. According to incomplete statistics from Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Shaoguan municipality, over 800,000 people were affected by the disaster and 250 were killed. Some 1.3 million mu of farmland were inundated. Over 31,000 buildings collapsed and 40,000 rooms were damaged. Many water conservation and hydroelectric installations and brigades were destroyed. Large quantitites of timber, chemical fertilizer and cement were washed away. At present, rescue and relief work is being stepped up.

Some 300,000 of the masses were marooned in Qingyuan County, where the disaster was the most serious. By now, 290,000 have been moved to safety, thanks to a vigorous crash-rescue effort. Some 10,000 are still marooned by water. The Guangzhou PLA units sent a further 17 boats to Qingyuan County on 15 May to help rescue the masses. Rescue materials are continually being sent to the disaster areas. The air force flew 20 biscuit air-drop sorties to 8 points in Qingyuan County on 15 May.

The cadres and masses in Huaiji, Guangning, Sihui and Fengkai Counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture have been working hard to fight flood, restore production and rebuild their homes in recent days. According to incomplete statistics from these 4 counties, 270,000 mu of rice and 80,000 mu of industrial crops were inundated, while 16,000 cubic meters of timber were washed away. Some 40,000 houses were flooded, of which 2,700 collapsed. Forty-seven people were killed and 54 injured.

In Yingde County, 130,000 mu of dry fields and 280,000 mu of paddy fields were inundated, 430,000 people suffered from the disaster, over 20,000 are homeless and 75 were killed. Over 25,000 houses collapsed. The county authorities have acted with vigor to relieve the people hit by the calamity. At present the masses are continuing the struggle against flood and are also working to restore production.

PLA commanders and fighters in Guangdong have been working heroically to fight the floods in recent days. The navy sent 7 landing craft and 35 rubber boats to Qingyuan County on 15 May to crash-rescue the masses. The air force flew 22 air-drop sorties during the day. PLA medical teams have also been dispatched to aid the people. The Ministry of Railways cabled the Guangzhou railroad bureau on 15 May to extend comfort to the cadres and workers working to fight the flood and carry out crash-rescue and repair work. The cable hoped they would continue to display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and speed up crash-repair work so as to reopen the line to traffic as early as possible.

Death Toll Hits 349

HK170756 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] The water levels of the Bei Jiang and Xi Jiang are falling slowly. Areas which have been ravaged by torrential rains and floods have suffered very heavy losses. According to incomplete statistics from Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Shaoguan municipality, over 800,000 people have been affected by the floods; the death toll has soared to 349; over 1.24 million mu of farmland have been inundated; and more than 31,000 houses have collapsed and a total of 40,000 houses have been damaged. Several water conservancy projects, hydroelectric installations and bridges have been ruined by the floods, and large quantities of timber, chemical fertilizer and cement have been washed away by the floods. At present, various areas are stepping up their disaster relief work. Qingyuan County is the area hit most seriously by the floods. Of the county's 300,000 people marooned by floodwaters, 290,000 people have now been transferred to areas which are safe from floods through the energetic efforts of various rescue parties. At present, 10,000 people are still marooned by floodwaters in Qingyuan County. Relief goods and materials from various areas are being transported to flooded areas in a steady stream.

Yingde County's 31 communes and townships have been hit by the floods in varying degrees. According to incomplete statistics, 130,000 mu of nonirrigated farmland and 280,000 mu of paddy fields have been inundated; 430,000 people have been affected by the floods, over 20,000 people were left homeless and 75 people have died; over 25,000 houses have collapsed; some water conservancy projects, highways and bridges have been ruined by the floods; and all land and water communications lines between the county town and its communes have been interrupted. By the afternoon of 15 May, Sanshui County eliminated the problem of waterlogging over 80 percent of the country's more than 30,000 mu of farmland which had been inundated.

Further Antiflood Measures

HK170245 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 May 82

[Summary] Qingyuan County's cadres and masses are fighting a heroic struggle against one of the worst floods in the country's history. They have already scored notable success.

"This flood did a lot of damage in Qingyuan County. Some 400,000 mu of early rice were inundated, 300,000 of the masses were marooned and 15,000 buildings collapsed. Fourteen of the 17 state-owned factories subordinate to the country authorities suffered serious damage." By now, all the marooned people have basically been moved to safety. The major river embankments and reservoirs in the country withstood the flood. Although the county seat was cut off by floods for several days, no deaths have been reported there. The waters are receding. The county CCP committee and government held an urgent conference on the evening of 16 May. The meeting decided to take further steps to carry out the struggle against the flood to the end and rapidly launch self-salvation through production and rebuilding of houses.

The leadership organs of the Guangzhou PLA units have stepped up organizational leadership over the fight against the flood in recent days, and assigned units and materials to the antiflood frontline. "On the afternoon of 15 May, the Guangzhou PLA units received a cable from the Hunan Provincial People's Government stating that due to landslides on the Yingde section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad, which cut rail traffic, they hoped that the units could urgently dispatch vehicles to transport fresh produce for Hong Kong and Macao. Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua immediately instructed the departments concerned to look into the matter. A certain unit decided to dispatch 100 trucks to help crash-transport the goods."

The waters of the Bei and Xi Rivers are continuing to fall. By 2100 on 16 May, the level at the Qingyuan hydrological station on the Bei River was 13.84 meters, which was still 1.84 meters above the warning level, and the level at the Gaoyao hydrological station on the Xi River had fallen to 9.09 meters, slightly above the warning level. The Guangzhou railroad bureau expects to have traffic reopened on the Beijing-Guangzhou line within 2 weeks, providing no accidents occur.

TORRENTIAL RAINSTORMS HIT AREAS IN GUANGXI

HK160539 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] Torrential rainstorms hit 19 municipalities and counties in Guilin and Wuzhou prefectures from 11 to 13 May. Precipitation during this period exceeded 250 mm in Guilin municipality and Xingan, Guangyang, Fuchuan and Cangwu counties, and exceeded 300 mm in Lingui, Lingchuan, Zhaoping, Mengshan, He and Teng Counties. Teng County had from 500 to 600 mm of rain in 29 hours. Torrents rushed down from mountains and rivers rose rapidly. Four communes in the county were inundated. All the 60,000 mu of early rice planted along the Fu Jiang in Fuchuan County were inundated. In Guangyang County, 56 bridges and 112 dams and embankments were washed away. In addition, 60,000 mu of early rice in the county were inundated, of which 20,000 mu were seriously damaged. (Xishan) commune in this county suffered a loss of 200,000 yuan when its (Dadongtian) power station was destroyed. Leaders at all levels in the two prefectures have taken part in the struggle against this calamity.

MOSCOW RP&P INTERVIEWS DALAI LAMA REPRESENTATIVE

OW151431 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The world conference of personages from religious circles to save the sacred gift, namely, life, from nuclear disaster has ended in Moscow. Delegates from more than 90 countries attended this very important meeting. A delegation representing Tibetan Buddhists living in India also attended the meeting. This station's reporter interviewed (Ping-ding-ge-qi), a representative of the Dalai Lama, supreme leader of Tibetan Buddhists, and asked him to appraise the significance of the world conference of personages from religious circles.

[(Ping-ding-ge-qi): initial words in English fading into translation] The conference is significant, because it shows that there is an awareness of the danger of nuclear war; the danger is very great. I think the vast majority of the people who have come to Moscow to attend the conference will agree with the view that once a nuclear war breaks out, the entire world will be destroyed. Therefore, the understanding that mankind may be destroyed in a nuclear war is in itself a very important thing. We have gathered in Moscow to speak up against nuclear war. I think this is very significant.

[Question] Some political activists in Asia insist that in the event of a nuclear war, Asia can stay out of it. What is your opinion about this argument?

[Answer] I think that when we talk about nuclear war, we are concerned about the very existence of all mankind on this earth. Experts agree that there can be no local nuclear war. If a nuclear war should break out, the danger would be very great that all living things on earth would be destroyed. The entire world would be destroyed. I think that when we discuss the nuclear threat, we are not talking about a nuclear war in a certain area. In the event of a nuclear disaster, all mankind will be threatened by the danger of destruction.

[Question] Recently, three of the Dalai Lama's delegations visited China. What has resulted from these visits, in short?

[Answer] I think I can sum up and say that the result of these visits is that it has made it possible for us to obtain firsthand information, and find out for ourselves, about the actual conditions in Xizang and how the Tibetan people still feel about the Dalai Lama. We firmly believe that tens of thousands of Tibetan people are loyal to the Dalai Lama. From these visits, we have also found out that the present conditions in Xizang are far from satisfactory to the local residents. In the past 20 years or so, the living conditions in Xizang have been very poor, and the Tibetan people have been suffering. Much has been destroyed there. It seems that the place is being reduced to a colony in an all-round way. The living conditions of the Tibetan people are not satisfactory to us.

BRIEFS

DAMAGE TO SICHUAN CROPS -- Between 10 and 30 April, hailstorms hit 13 counties and districts in Sichuan Province, causing relatively large losses to agricultural production and people's lives and property. At present, the people in the stricken areas are actively taking measures to make up for the losses. These hailstorms occurred in the northwest and central parts of the basin, and struck Jianyang, Zizhong, Ziyang, Lezhi, Anyue and Weiyuan Counties in Neijiang Prefecture; Yunyang County in Xanxian Prefecture; (Renhe) District in Dukou municipality; Changxi County in Nanchong Prefecture; a county in Mianyang Prefecture; (Nongtian) District and Jintang County in Chengdu municipality; and Wanyuan County in Daxian Prefecture. Six counties in Neijiang Prefecture were seriously damaged and people and livestock in some communes and brigades were injured or killed. Immediately after the hailstorms, leaders at all levels of the party and the government in the stricken areas quickly rushed to the damaged areas to inspect the disaster situation, comfort victims and look into and arrange recovery measures. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 82 HK]

REACTION TO BUSH CHINA VISIT, REAGAN LETTERS

Clarifications Asked of U.S.

OW150549 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] This station has learned that the Government of the Republic of China has officially asked the Reagan administration to clarify its position after the pronouncement of the contents of the three letters sent to the Peking [as heard] leaders by President Reagan.

According to the Chinese-language CHINA TIMES in Taipei, the Government of the Republic of China is very unhappy that Washington had not consulted with Taipei before the letters were delivered. The TIMES said: Dr Tsai Wei-ping, the representative in the United States of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, met on 10 May with David Dean, chairman of the American Institute in Taiwan, to express the Republic of China's dissatisfaction over the way the United States treated its old friend and ally. The TIMES also said: Arrangements are being made for a meeting between Dr Tsai and John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, who accompanied Bush on the Peking trip.

Legislative Yuan Motion

OW141457 Taipei CNA in English 1410 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, 14 May (CNA) -- Legislator Chung Chi-jung, Friday proposed a motion to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan asking the committee to invite Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung to explain in detail the background of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's three letters to Peiping leaders.

In the motion Chung said that from the contents of the letters as they were made public, people will sense that Reagan has obviously ignored the interests of the Republic of China. "Some contents are even against the Asia policies of the country, and that is why the whole nation is concerned so much about these letters," he stressed. He said that the Foreign Affairs Committee should immediately hold a meeting to listen to the foreign minister's reports in this regard, so as to understand the whole story of the issue and to know what counter measures the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is going to take.

Further Details

OW151435 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA) -- The Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee decided Saturday to invite Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung to report on the implications of United States Vice President George Bush's recent visit to the China mainland. The motion was raised by legislator Tao Yun and won unanimous approval.

The motion points out that Vice President Bush in his Peiping trip last week brought three letters from President Reagan, one each to Chao Tsu-yang, "chairman" of the Chinese Communist Party, Teng Hsiao-ping, "vice premier", and Hu Yao-pang, "premier" of the Peiping regime. [titles as received] In these letters Reagan assigned importance to Chinese Communist peace offer while neglecting the legal rights of 18 million people in the Republic of China.

Chiang Ching-kuo Meeting

OW160345 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo today met with top government leaders to discuss matters believed to be concerning U.S. Vice President Bush's recent visit to Peking [as heard] and President Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leadership. According to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, President Chiang urged during the meeting that the people of the Republic of China consolidate their own confidence and not be affected by external factors. The president reiterated the longstanding government policy of having no negotiations with the Communists and of remaining in the democratic camp.

President Chiang also called for redoubled efforts to promote further understanding of the Republic of China by the government and people of the United States. The president stressed that if the United States and the Republic of China are united, both will benefit.

CHINA POST 11 May Editorial

OW170455 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Vice President Bush's Mainland Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the Chinese mainland was a failure because he should not have discussed with the Peiping regime the arms sales to the Republic of China which the Peiping regime has no business to object to or interfere with.

The failure was apparent when Wan Li retorted to Bush's remarks at a farewell reception that the two days of talks have "enabled us to see even more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious obstacles existing in Red Chinese-U.S. relations." Bush in his statement said that "as friends we cannot and must not allow our disagreements to dominate our dialogue." Wan Li's remarks were an indirect slap at Bush.

But Bush's press conference remarks prior to his departure from Peiping were more positive. He clearly stated that President Ronald Reagan would not turn his back on the old friend, the Republic of China, and that the United States President must carry out the law.

However, Bush also released copies of President Reagan's letters to Chinese Communist leaders, including Teng Hsiao-ping, Chao Tsu-yang and Hu Yao-pang, in which Reagan still revealed his attachment to playing the "China card" toward the Soviet threats. Judging from this, President Reagan, in suggesting a trip for Bush to visit the Chinese mainland, had played into Chinese Communist hands if not fallen into a Chinese Communist trap.

Apparently the United States is still laboring under the illusion that the Peiping regime can help the United States in the present danger and find "a firm basis for cooperation." This prompted the United States to appease the Peiping regime and do a great deal to meet its demands. The withholding of arms sales for the Republic of China for 15 months until the recent administration's notification to the U.S. Congress of US$60 million spare parts sales to the ROC was but a symptom of the U.S. appeasement attitude. The U.S. administration's promise to the Peiping leaders that during the discussion of the Taiwan problem they would not sell arms to the island is another disturbing feature of the visit.

The people of the Republic of China should be alert to further softening of the U.S. stand on the Republic of China. Bush's reiteration of U.S. acknowledging Peiping's often repeated phrase that "there is but one China and Taiwan is part of it" shows another pitfall in U.S. thinking on the China question. The phrase was contained in the Shanghai communique not as an agreement but as a claim by the Peiping regime which the United States "acknowledged" but did not recognize.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, the Peiping regime attempts to claim sovereignty over Taiwan through the use of that phrase. No responsible statesman should acknowledge or recognize such claim without compromising the vital interests of the Republic of China on the island bastion of Taiwan.

It must be reiterated once again that Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China after World War II as a result of the Cairo declaration, which was reaffirmed by the Potsdam Conference. There is no way that the Chinese Communist regime can possibly claim Taiwan as its own. As a matter of fact, the Peiping regime's occupation of the Chinese mainland is illegal and all its claims have been declared and considered as null and void by the government and people of the Republic of China, who are the legitimate representatives of the Chinese mainland as well as Taiwan.

It is high time for the American people to realize the serious pitfall the U.S. administration has fallen into without being conscious of the dire consequences. It has fallen into the united front trap set by the Peiping regime and it is sinking deeper and deeper into such a trap aimed at the ultimate betrayal of the Republic of China by the Reagan administration. Its sinister implication is truly frightening and dreadful.

The American people would do well to advise their congressional leaders to put a stop to such goings-on as may lead to the betrayal of the 18 million people of the Republic of China by the United States. They should demand that the Reagan administration stop talking with the Peiping regime on the so-called "Taiwan problem." They should also demand the immediate implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act together with the resumption of the arms sales program without further delay.

LIEN HO PAO 12 May Article

OW171158 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 1

[Article by LIEN HO PAO reporter Kao Hui-ye: "Reagan's Three Letters Have Caused Concern"]

[Text] After the release of U.S. President Reagan's recent letters to the three Chinese Communist "leaders," the immediate reaction of the people in Taipei who are concerned about this matter was: In order to make up for the unhappy relations between Washington and Reagan's action is extremely unfair to us.

Our government's spokesman has issued a statement expressing "serious concern" about the three letters and about Vice President Bush's talk when he visited the Chinese mainland. We have learned that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also expressed Taipei's view to the related U.S. departments through the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

Those who are concerned about this matter have sufficient reason to express their dissatisfaction over the contents of the three letters.

First, in the past only U.S. Secretary of State Haig "welcomed" Yeh Chien-ying's so-called "nine-point peace proposal." Now President Reagan also says "we fully recognize the significance of the nine-point proposal." Reagan's words represent a change from the past stand that the United States would not involve itself in China's affairs and that the problem should be solved by the Chinese on "both sides of the strait." True, the United States has to "involve" itself to a certain extent, in the so-called "China problem." But outwardly at least it has sided with the Chinese Communists. This change is obviously unfavorable and also extremely unfair to us.

Second, in his letter Reagan said that the United States expects that "Taiwan's need for weapons will naturally decrease when new progress is made in solving the 'Taiwan issue' peacefully." This argument sounds logical but in reality the major premise of his "supposition" is wrong. The Chinese Communists' "nine-point peace proposal" clearly places Taiwan under the "sovereignty" of the Chinese Communists. The Taipei side cannot accept this by any means. Proceeding from such an erroneous supposition, how can the United States follow up with correct steps?

LIEN HO PAO 12 May Editorial

OW171225 Taipei Lien Ho PAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Must Closely Watch the Outcome of Bush's Visit to the Mainland and His 'New Idea' "]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush and his party paid a series of visits to six places in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and mainland China between 23 April and 9 May.

On his travel plan it was first announced that he would visit Australia and New Zealand. Later, on 25 March, it was announced that he would also visit Japan, Korea and Singapore. As to his visit to mainland China, it was publicly announced for the first time on 27 April, making it the last stop in his entire travel plan.

Bush's visit to mainland China appeared to have been decided upon with difficulty and after much delay, mainly because the Chinese Communists, under the pretext of demanding the United States stop selling weapons to the Republic of China, had assumed postures that were perplexing to the United States. So in the entire course of contacts between the United States and the Chinese Communists in the past several months, the United States seemed to be constantly wooing the Chinese Communists while the Chinese Communists set up traps for the United States every step of the way. As a result, the United States succeeded through the use of all kinds of connections in arranging Bush's trip to mainland China, but apparently paid quite a price.

As gradually revealed by facts, the 2-hour meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Chinese Communist Ambassador Chai Zemin on 5 April was a very important meeting. At this meeting they not only discussed the entire issue about the $60 million military sales but forwarded President Reagan's letters to Teng Hsiao-ping and Chao Tsu-yang. In the letter Reagan affirmed the unofficial status of relations between the United States and Taiwan, reiterated the "one China" principle and that Taiwan is a part of China and stressed that the global threat of Soviet Russia and its satellite countries has impelled the United States and the Chinese Communists toward finding a firmer basis for strategic cooperation. In saying this, his most direct purpose was to persuade the Chinese Communists to officially invite Bush to visit mainland China.

Therefore, after all these twists and turns, Bush was from the start in a disadvantageous position during his trip to mainland China. Moreover, the fact that Bush himself has always been very warm and has striven to be accommodating to the Chinese Communists made the outcome of his visit not hard to predict. The United States has taken such an attitude toward the Chinese Communists mainly for two reasons.

1. U.S. sales of military equipment and weapons to the Republic of China is provided for in the "Taiwan Relations Act." Acting in accordance with this act, the Reagan administration should feel bold and assured because it is in the right and should be able to ignore any Chinese Communist threat and blackmail. In fact, however, the U.S. attitude is not bold and assured. Thus, the United States was taken in by the Chinese Communists' cunning, and it sought to take any opportunity to make a deal.

2. In its contacts and negotiations with the Chinese Communists, the United States has overstressed the threat of Soviet Russia and its satellite countries. In so doing, the United States is indeed exposing its own weakness and destroying its own prestige. Just think, if the person who is crying "help!" and asking another person to help him still tries to bargain, isn't he asking for humiliation? And Bush's recent trip to mainland China, from making arrangements to actual talks in Peiping, everywhere revealed the clumsiness and weakness of the United States. In particular, in addition to his letters to Teng Hsiao-ping and Chao Tsu-yang, Reagan this time again sent a letter to Hu Yao-pang. Moreover, before Bush arrived in Peiping, he stopped over in Hang-chou and had a meeting first with U.S. Ambassador Hummel and others to hear about the Chinese Communists attitude. This all the more showed his cautiousness and fear of offending the Chinese Communists.

This being the basic U.S. attitude, it was inevitable that in Bush's recent talks in Peiping the United States was the retreating side from beginning to end. For example, on the military sales issue, no breakthrough of any kind was achieved. Nor had they anticipated any breakthrough.

Yet Bush indicated that progress had been made in the talks on this issue, and he also predicted that the issue would be solved. On what basis did he say so? Will the concessions needed to solve the problem be made by the Chinese Communists or the United States? If the concessions are to be made by the United States, what will they be? No communique was issued on the result of their talks. However, before his departure from Peiping, Bush not only issued a statement to reporters but also made public Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leaders, whose contents were equivalent to a joint communique on their talks. Bush's openly praising the positive manner in which the Chinese Communists handled the results of the talks added all the more to the importance of the three letters. In other words, the three letters have become the Reagan administration's new assurance to the Chinese Communists.

Besides the previously mentioned points, what is most offending to the eye in the three letters is that Reagan has for the first time approved of the Chinese Communists' united front offensive. He not only acknowledged that the peace proposal made by the Chinese Communists in September last year had some meaning, but also explained that the United States in its statement on 11 January this year on the military sales question had already made certain responses on the issue. At the same time, he also suggested that if the Chinese Communists continue to pursue their present policy and maintain peace in the Taiwan Strait, then U.S. military sales to Taiwan will naturally be reduced gradually. Thus, although the "Taiwan Relations Act" remains unchanged and the United States will continue to indicate that it will abide by this law, its practice of linking military sales to Taiwan with the Chinese Communists' peace posture is tantamount to revising the "Taiwan Relations Act," making the law change in spirit and gradually cease to exist except in name. Bush indicated before his departure from Peiping that after the talks he had a specific idea to take back to the United States. What after all is that idea? It merits close watching by us.

A spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement yesterday on President Reagan's three letters and Bush's trip to mainland China, making three points: 1) We express serious concern about their ignoring our interests; 2) we shall never negotiate with the Chinese Communists; 3) we hope that the United States will abide by the "Taiwan Relations Act." We hope that the U.S. Government will understand our position and the Chinese Communists' united front scheme. We also hope that the U.S. Government will hold firmly to its own position, not dance to the Chinese Communists' magic flute and, particularly, not allow the Chinese Communists to interfere with the free will of the United States in implementing a domestic law.

Finally, we must remind the government and compatriots at home and abroad, as our yesterday's editorial pointed out, that while we "wait patiently for a change" in the Sino-American relations, the changing trend is not in our favor. Therefore, we cannot cope with changes by remaining unchanged ourselves. We must face up to the critical time element in the current development of the Sino-American relations and make our moves on our own initiative to open up new prospects in diplomacy and strengthen Sino-American relations. Viewing Sino-American relations from Reagan's three letters and the outcome of Bush's trip to mainland China, we want to reiterate the main point in yesterday's editorial and call on the government in handling the Sino-American relations to take actions in addition to and in coordination with protests in words and explanations of our position. We must not continue to wait patiently for the relations to change naturally.

CHINA NEWS 15 May Editorial

OW150611 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In an editorial today, the English-language CHINA NEWS commented on Sino-U.S. relations by saying: The Republic of China must possess a great deal of intrinsic value, for its so-called friends in the United States are thinking of selling it to the Chinese Communists for a third time since Richard Nixon visited Peking [as heard] in 1972.

Nixon thought he was being very clever when he said in the Shanghai communique that Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Straits agree that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. Jimmy Carter thought he was being equally clever when he followed it up in December 1978, saying that he recognizes the communist regime as the only legal government of China without, however, specifically acknowledging that Taiwan is a province of Communist China. Now comes President Reagan, who in his recent letters to Chinese communist leaders assured them that he would not let the existing unofficial relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan weaken American cognizance of the one China concept.

The Republic of China underwent a great trauma when Nixon went to Peking, but he said his new friendship with the communists would leave the Sino-American mutual defense treaty intact. The Republic of China underwent another trauma when Carter recognized Peking on the latter's terms, which were severance of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, termination of the mutual defense treaty and the removal of U.S. forces and installations from Taiwan. But the U.S. Congress made amends by forcing the Taiwan Relations Act on a reluctant administration. There is a very important provision in the Taiwan Relations Act, which commits the United States to furnishing the Republic of China with an adequate supply of arms needed for its defense against any Chinese communist attempt to occupy Taiwan by force.

It seems that the Reagan administration, under the strong influence of the Bush-Haig team, may now try to get out of its commitment by tying it to so-called prospects of Taiwan's peaceful unification with the mainland. Hopes were high in the Republic of China when Reagan took over in January 1981. He said during the presidential campaign that if elected, he would upgrade U.S.-Republic of China relations. Later on, he had to backtrack somewhat by saying that he considered the existing relations as official enough and forgot about upgrading them.

Now, in his letters to Chinese communist leaders, Reagan was reportedly to have told them that there will be no need for the sale of arms while negotiations with Peking on the subject were underway, and he saw Taiwan's need for U.S. arms decreasing as the so-called prospects for peaceful reunification improve.

The CHINA NEWS continues its editorial by saying: What is most disturbing is that Reagan welcomes Yeh Chien-ying's nine-point peace proposal of last September. Does this mean he would now bring pressure to bear on the Republic of China to talk with Peking?

The editorial concludes: Relations between the United States and the Republic of China have come to a crucial point. The time has come for some plain talks between Washington and Taipei. The Reagan administration must be told that the government and the people of the Republic of China would not like to be sold again.

CHIANG ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

OW151441 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-Kuo [words indistinct] with high-ranking officials in the government, the ruling Kuomintang and the military, and he listened to their related briefings.

During the time of national crisis, the president said, he hopes all the military servicemen and the people will firm up their confidence and sense of purpose, not being affected by factors from abroad, and developing for themselves a bright future amid various difficulties.

President Chiang also asked the nation to strengthen internal unity. The national revolution was won with spirit and power, he said.

Concerning the national enemy — the Chinese communists — he said the nation should fight to the end and never leave any possibility of negotiation with them.

We are deeply convinced, the president assured, that the Chinese communists are seeking self-destruction, and the ROC should make every effort to accelerate their demise.

The ROC will, he promised, always stand on the side of the democratic camp, not only uncovering the Chinese communists' united front tricks in the international arena, but also helping deepen the understanding of the American Government toward our government and our people.

The ROC will take further steps, he said, to strengthen the time-honored pursuit of this nation with the United States toward "cooperation for mutual benefit."

CHIANG SAID TO BE GIVEN 'CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH'

OW150541 Taipei International Service in English 0120 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Central Committee of the ruling Kuomintang, Chiang Yen-shih, said at Hsinchu that President Chiang Ching-kuo has just been given a clean bill of health and is expected to resume his visits to various Taiwan rural communities in the near future.

Secretary General Chiang said since President Chiang's eye operation 2 months ago, he has been recuperating at home for a couple of months and was declared sound and healthy by his doctors.

DAILY REPORT

China

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RENMIN RIBAO CITES CRITICISM OF 'CHICAGO TRIBUNE'

HK150800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Against the Tide, Against People's Wishes"]

[Text] I arrived in Chicago in mid-April. An American friend came to visit me that day, bringing a copy of the 13 April Chicago TRIBUNE; he said it contained an absurd editorial, and gave it to me to read. This paper has long advocated "two Chinas." After its 8 March editorial was criticized by Chinese public opinion, it published another editorial on 13 April to rebut that criticism. Apart from singing the old tune again, this editorial publicly proclaimed that the paper "has never accepted the foreign affairs concept that Beijing also represents Taiwan, which began with the Nixon administration and was confirmed by the Carter administration."

Two days later, I met Professor Jiang Yingcheng of Northeastern Illinois University in Chicago. He said that after the publication of the TRIBUNE's 8 March editorial, he wrote to the paper on 10 March criticizing the editorial as running counter to the 1972 Sino-U.S. "Shanghai communique" and pointing out that "the United States is interfering in China's internal affairs by arming Taiwan." There was no news of this letter for a long time, and he made many phone calls to make representations and protest before it was finally published on 3 April.

I read the 3 April edition of the paper. Published together with Professor Jiang's letter was a letter signed by (Charles Fisher). This letter pointed out: "Everyone familiar with the situation knows that neither Chiang Kai-shek and his successors on Taiwan nor mainland China have ever taken the stand that Taiwan should be separated from China and become a state." The TRIBUNE editorial's description of Taiwan as a "state" "seems to be taking liberties."

As far as the Chicago TRIBUNE was concerned, these criticisms from readers were falling on deaf ears. Apart from the 13 April editorial, the paper also published on 15 April, beside a table depicting U.S. arms sales to Taiwan over the years, a special drawing showing the American flag and the Taiwan "flag." This newspaper is quite impenetrably thickheaded in its open interference in China's internal affairs and insistence on "two Chinas."

"Don't think that the words of the TRIBUNE have much influence in Chicago," an American familiar with the situation explained to me. Chicago is the most important city in the Midwest; in the past, a conservative trend of thought prevailed there, and there is still a market for this paper's viewpoint. The American people have understood from the tremendous changes in the international situation in the past 10 years or more that American security and interests are closely linked with the overall world situation. The importance for America of developing relations with China is being realized ever more profoundly in Chicago. "The people of Chicago just regard the TRIBUNE as a bit of a clown for going against the tide and insistently acting as the vanguard in opposing China."

What I saw and heard in my few days in Chicago showed that there is a basis for this view. Many of the people of various circles I encountered repeatedly stressed the importance of Sino-U.S. relations for the peoples of the two countries and for world peace, and that these relations should be continually strengthened. When I mentioned the TRIBUNE editorial, those who had read it shook their heads and shrugged, objecting to it. Even a foreign affairs editor of the paper said that the editorial could not represent his own views or the views of the majority of editorial staffers.

In the Chicago First National Bank, a senior public relations man told me: It was no accident that this bank was the first in America to establish business ties with China. Excellent Sino-U.S. relations are very important not only for the world situation, but also in the area of economics. Chicago is one of the main consolidation and distribution centers for U.S. industrial and agricultural products and needs to develop trade with China. Many businessmen also declared that it is not in the interests of the people of Chicago to pursue "two Chinas" and sabotage Sino-U.S. relations.

The TRIBUNE did not even find much support among some people in Chicago who were not very familiar with the current state of development of Sino-U.S. relations. As arranged by the "Chicago International Visitors' Center," a young American couple kindly accompanied me on a tour of the city on Saturday. The woman, a housewife, said to me: "China is a distant land, and I know little about it. But I do have affection for it." When visiting O'Hare Airport, the old driver who took me there chatted with me in a friendly way along the road. He said he had been to Shanghai after victory in the anti-Japanese war and still remembered it well. He hoped that he could go to Shanghai again one day. None of these ordinary Chicago folk had read the TRIBUNE editorials. When I told them how things stood, their reaction was: "We will certainly not agree to actions that damage friendship between the American and Chinese peoples." The wishes of Chicago's people are very clear, yet the TRIBUNE's 8 March editorial boasted that it was "reflecting the views of the great majority of American citizens." On this point, an American friend said to me, laughing: "Did you notice that in the 13 April editorial the paper again described itself as 'the great paper with harmonious relations' with China, and said that they had in the past supported the 'new initiative' taken by the United States toward China? What does this mean?" Without waiting for me to reply, this friend continued: "They want both to go against the tide and maintain their opposition to China, and they are also scared by the tide and cannot help pretending that they are still friendly toward China. This is where they are so absurd and also so tragic!"

HAIG APPEALS FOR END TO DOMESTIC SQUABBLING

HK160210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Haig Appeals for End to Domestic Squabbling and for Support for Reagan Proposal; Soviet Union Takes Advantage of U.S. Domestic Differences To Preach That Reagan Seeks Military Superiority"]

[Text] Three days after President Reagan proposed, on 9 May, negotiating with the Soviet Union on strategic arms reduction, Secretary of State Haig, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, appealed for an end to domestic factional squabbling and for support for Reagan's proposal. At the same time, he expounded on the eight guiding principles for negotiating with the Soviet Union.

Reports and commentaries from Washington have concentrated on analyzing the urgency of Haig's appeal. They said that unless the serious domestic differences eased, and in particular, unless the forces advocating a freeze in U.S.-Soviet nuclear forces could not be weakened, it would be very difficult for President Reagan to carry out his strategic arms modernization plan, and the United States would also be in a position of weakness in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

The domestic differences Reagan faces after putting forward his proposal remain very serious. Demonstrations are continuing throughout the country in support of a nuclear arms freeze. A number of congressmen and politicians have expressed disappointment that the Reagan proposal did not mention a nuclear arms freeze, and some have sharply condemned him for this.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is currently holding hearings on the Reagan proposal. After Haig's testimony, it will hear testimony from Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, strong advocates of a nulcear arms freeze. At the same time, two previous defense secretaries, Schlesinger and Brown, came out with views that differed totally from Reagan's. They held that the United States and Soviet Union had a rough balance in nuclear arms, and demanded that Congress consider reviving SALT-II.

What is particularly embarrassing for the Reagan administration is that the Soviet Union takes full advantage of American domestic squabbles to create a momentum for its stand on opposing a reduction and insisting on a freeze in nuclear arms. TASS has quoted at length from congressmen and politicians dissatisfied with the Reagan proposal, proclaimed that they "have all seen through the tricks of the President" and held that the motive behind the Reagan proposal is to pursue "unilateral U.S. superiority."

In these circumstances, it seems that Haig's entire testimony was aimed at U.S. domestic squabbling. Haig has officially announced that SALT-II is dead and stressed that it was extremely important to replace it by renewed negotiations on major reductions in nuclear arms. This requires people in the United States who advocated approval of the treaty to believe that the Soviet Union can only be prevented from gaining superiority by having genuine "reductions" instead of merely nominal "limitations."

Haig held that in the face of the ever-expanding Soviet military strength, the U.S. Government "must go further than a freeze," and greatly reduce nuclear systems that have the greatest effect on the stability of the situation (by this he mainly meant land-based missiles, in which the Soviet Union is superior) in order to achieve "strategic stability." He also denounced more than 10 domestic proposals of various types on a nuclear arms freeze as "sabotaging" Reagan's new scheme and "enabling the Soviet Union to maintain its position of superiority."

Haig again requested Congress to approve the military modernization plan, which has encountered strong opposition. He stressed that whether or not this vast military expansion scheme was approved would determine the "success or failure" of the strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union proposed by Reagan to be held in Geneva at the end of June or in early July. In conclusion, Haig also put forward eight principles for negotiations with the Soviet Union. He required that an agreement "permit the United States to develop and possess sufficient military capability to deter the Soviet Union and also to pursue U.S. national military strategy."

People are watching to see whether Haig's efforts will succeed in putting down the movement for a nuclear arms freeze which is now gathering strength, so as to strengthen the U.S. position in negotiating with the Soviet Union.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. ENGINEERING ACADEMY HEAD

OW171554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, met with Dr. Courtland Perkins, president of the National Academy of Engineering and vice-chairman of the National Research Council of the United States, and his wife, Dr. Nancy Perkins, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Fang Yi and Mr. Perkins exchanged views on the relation between pure basic sciences and applied sciences. Both said they hope that exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, especially in engineering technology, will be expanded. Present was Zhang Wei, vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins arrived in Beijing May 13 for a visit to China at the invitation of the China Association for Science and Technology. They are to leave here tomorrow for a visit to Shanghai.

RENMIN RIBAO SEES BLEAK FUTURE FOR CHON TU-HWAN

HK181151 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 7

[Article by Bao Kang [1405 1660]: "Futile Window-Dressing"]

[Text] In an attempt to confuse the basically antagonistic demarcation between fascist dictatorship and democracy, Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea has asserted that his "autocratic rule," backed by bayonets and tanks, is "democracy rooted in our political soil" and insisted that this is "politics of the people." However, this is just a waste of effort. This clumsy tactic of fraudulently changing concepts and confounding black and white will only more vividly reflect the ugly features of Chon Tu-hwan, this fascist dictator.

After Pak Chong-hui, the former dictator of South Korea, was shot dead, the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a "coup d'etat," banned all political activities, closed the National Assembly, eliminated political opponents, deprived 567 National Assembly members, senior officials and responsible members of various political parties and public organizations of their political rights, carried out a bloody suppression in Kwangju, single-handedly controlled the election of the "unified National Assembly" and consequently ascended the throne of the "presidency" of South Korea and placed the people of South Korea under fascist rule. This is the "normal social atmosphere" Chon Tu-hwan promised to create on a "democratic basis" in South Korea when he took office!

In the autocratic system set by up Chon Tu-hwan, complaints are heard from people of every strata in South Korea, and discontent is growing. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan has hoisted the banner of "democracy," announced the lifting of martial law, granted amnesty to, suspended the sentences of and released over 1,000 "criminals" and abolished "a second term for the president" in an attempt to gloss over his image and to divert the discontent of the people and win them over. However, while Chon Tu-hwan was giving an extravagant account of "democracy" at a press reception last August, when the reporters asked him whether he was contemplating removing the restrictions on the activities of his political opponents, he viciously answered: "Now is still not the time to consider this question." This penetrating remark has laid bare the hyprocritical motive of the "democracy" he talked so glibly about.

No longer willing to tolerate Chon Tu-hwan's rule and control and suppression of South Korea by the United States, the people of South Korea this March set fire to and burned the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. The Chon Tu-hwan clique hastily carried out an unbridled manhunt in Seoul and other places and arrested over 5,700 people. This is another exposure of the features of this fascist butcher.

In recent years, by relying on military dictatorship, all-round implementation of an imprisonment policy and strangling the democratic movement, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has encountered not only resistance from the people of South Korea, but also widespread international condemnation. Moreover, they have also made a mess of the economy. For the sake of extricating himself from the predicament of 2 consecutive years of economic recession, last January Chon Tu-hwan carried out a major reshuffle of the cabinet. Nam Tok-u, who had made such outstanding contributions to Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, was removed from his post as prime minister and became Chon Tu-hwan's scapegoat.

Although the democratic movement of the people of South Korea is temporarily at a low ebb because of ruthless suppression by Chon Tu-hwan, the serious crisis hidden in the political situation of South Korea and the fury hidden in society will erupt sooner or later. History is merciless. As long as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has vainly attempted to replace democracy with fascist dictatorship, exists, it will not have an easy time.

DPRK ENVOY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

OW170834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a press conference at the embassy here today to mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju uprising of the people of South Korea.

Mr. Chon strongly condemned the fascist crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in suppressing the Kwangju uprisers and praised the fighting spirit of the Kwangju people. He called on all the South Korean people, including students and other youth, to unite under the banner of democracy to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist rule and policy of division in South Korea. He said they should fight for the release of democrats, including Kim Tae-chung and patriotic youth and students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned.

After the press conference, a documentary film, "The Kwangju Popular Uprising Against the Military Fascist Clique," was shown.

KYODO: PRC INVITES DIRECT JAPANESE INVESTMENTS

OW151301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 15 (KYODO) -- China Saturday invited direct Japanese investments in Chinese enterprises in energy and agricultural development, farm improvement and such nonferrous metals as aluminum, copper, tungsten and titanium. The invitation was extended by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, during an interview with a Japanese press delegation visiting here at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Zheng said China is willing and ready to receive direct Japanese investments in such enterprises. He said the bilateral tax treaty now being negotiated between the two countries is intended to boost Japanese direct investments in China.

The vice-minister predicted that the emphasis of Chinese economic policy will switch from the acquisition of loans for giant industrial projects to inviting foreign funds and technological aid for the approximately 400,000 Chinese enterprises now in existence. Zheng added that not only big corporations but also smaller enterprises are welcome to make direct investments in Chinese businesses.

On the protection of China's domestic industries, the official said that some curbs would likely be imposed in a few years on the import of durable consumer goods, such as television sets, four-wheeled motor vehicles and refrigerators. Zheng said reports that China is already curbing the import of durable consumer goods made in Japan are true, but added that the measures are import restraints, rather than an all-out ban on imports. The official forecast that China's imports of some durable consumer goods, including television sets, would increase in the next few years.

SRV OFFENSE IN KAMPUCHEA SAID DEFEATED

OW151221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 14 May 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Xiao Yang: "Another Defeated Dry Season Offensive"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- The fourth dry season offensive launched by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea (November 1981 - April 1982) again ended in failure. Tested in four dry season battles, the army and civilians of Democratic Kampuchea have become stronger.

The direct military objective of the Vietnamese forces' dry season offensive this time was to regain the initiative they lost in the previous dry season, deal a decisive blow at the Democratic Kampuchean forces, take strategic Phnum Malai and seal off the Kampuchean-Thai border. Additionally, it was also designed to meet Hanoi's political and diplomatic needs. More than 3 years have passed since Vietnam launched its aggression against Kampuchea. It is faced with serious domestic economic difficulties, seething popular discontent and numerous internal contradictions. Obviously, the Vietnamese authorities attempted to win some "new victories" on the Kampuchean battlefield before the convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party at the end of March this year to divert the people's attention at home and alleviate internal contradictions. Internationally, the Vietnamese authorities, with their offensive, tried to show the world's public media that Vietnam still has the strength to annihilate the Democratic Kampuchean forces and occupy and control Kampuchea. At the same time, it also wanted to apply military pressure on Thailand and force Thailand and ASEAN into a dialogue with it and accept its fait accompli occupation of Kampuchea. However, all these attempts have come to nothing.

At the beginning of the dry season offensive, the Vietnamese forces threw in more than 10,000 troops along with a large number of tanks, artillery pieces and aircraft, and advanced quickly. Anxious to annihilate the invading enemy, the Democratic Kampuchean forces mounted a frontal resistance against the enemy's mopping-up operations and suffered some losses. They promptly readjusted their plan and strengthened guerrilla warfare, with squads and groups as fighting units, staying clear of the enemy's main force and striking at its weak points. They either mounted harassment attacks on the spot to obstruct the enemy's offensive or moved to the enemy's flanks and rear to launch surprise attacks on the enemy's campsites and strongholds and extensively destroy the enemy's transport lines, causing difficulties to the Vietnamese forces. At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean forces also mounted extensive surprise attacks and pinned down enemy forces in other battlefields where the enemy forces were weak, effectively coordinating with counter-mopping-up operations on the main battlefield. In this way, they wore down and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives both in areas of the enemy's main offensive as well as on other battlefields. In the end, they not only recaptured the lost territory, but liberated some new areas and expanded the guerrilla war area. On the Phnum Malai battlefield, where the Vietnamese forces launched their main offensive, the Vietnamese repeatedly brought in reinforcements, but they sustained more than 3,000 casualties and lost quite a number of tanks. The Vietnamese forces planned to launch another offensive on a rather large scale at the end of April and in early May. However, because the rainy season arrived early, in mid-April, they had to pull back in a hurry.

During this dry season, the Vietnamese forces managed to assemble some troops to launch a main mopping-up operation. But the troops were still insufficient in number, and their fighting capacity was low. Combat fatigue and desertions were quite widespread among Vietnamese rank and file soldiers. In contrast, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla forces gave play to their advantage in mobility and flexibility, preserving themselves and wiping out the enemy, and despite the fact that they faced a stronger enemy, they maintained the initiative on the battlefield.

The failure of the Vietnamese forces' fourth dry season offensive has made the Vietnamese authorities' assertion that "the Kampuchean situation is irreversible" all the more untenable. The victory has demonstrated the confidence and strength of the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers and civilians in fighting against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. Many foreign observers and foreign reporters who have visited Democratic Kampuchea-controlled areas are of the opinion that the Democratic Kampuchean Government's determination to resist Vietnamese aggression and the new policies it has adopted are supported by the people. It is impossible for the Vietnamese authorities to rely on military strength in their effort to wipe out the Democratic Kampuchean resistance. This firm, anti-aggressive force is making contributions to safeguarding tranquillity in Southeast Asia and world peace.

AUSTRALIAN STUDY GROUP ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW151317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A 3-member study group from Australia led by P.J. Judge, officer of the Australian Centre for Sciences and Industrial Research Organization, arrived here by air this afternoon.

During its 2-week visit in China, the group will study the possibilities of Sino-Australian technical cooperation project on agricultural educational information centre.

Australia will soon send four more study groups to visit China. Their study projects include centres for training middle school English teachers and staff members for packaging for export, plant quarantine and comprehensive control of small watersheds for soil conservation on loess plateaus.

A leading member of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said: "At present, Sino-Australian technical cooperation is developing smoothly. The aid by Australia to China is undertaken through technical cooperation projects decided by the two sides.

"Since the signing of an agreement between the Governments of Australia and China on a program of technical cooperation for development in October 1981, the two sides have begun work on more than 40 technical cooperation projects. The Australian side has freely provided China with advanced technology and technical equipment with Australian features. Their key technical aid projects are in the fields of land use, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, natural and medical sciences and language training," he said.

It was learned that the Australian Government will soon make policy readjustments in the area of providing free assistance to China, adopting measures to speed up and expand bilateral cooperation by increasing the proportion of installations and arranging funding of bigger projects.

PRC, INDIA BEGIN SECOND ROUND OF TALKS 17 MAY

OW171619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The second round of Sino-Indian official-level talks began in the Hyderabad House here today to explore ways and means for the settlement of the border issue between the two countries.

Besides the border problem, officials concerned from both countries have begun to research into methods for further development of exchanges of culture, trade and science.

In his speech, Fu Hao, special envoy of the Chinese Government and head of the delegation, affirmed the positive outcome of the first round of talks in Beijing last December and expressed the hope to advance further from the good beginning.

The Indian delegation expressed warm welcome to the Chinese delegation and hoped to have a positive outcome from this round of talks.

PRESS DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

OW150730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese press delegation left here yesterday evening, concluding a 15-day visit amid friendly atmosphere.

During their stay, Rajiv Gandhi, M.P., had a friendly meeting with them. Vasant Sathe, minister of information and broadcasting, and Eric Gonsalves, secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, also received them.

They visited Jaipur, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras, in addition to New Delhi, meeting many Indian editors and correspondents.

PORTUGUESE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF PAYS VISIT

Yang Dezhi Hosts Banquet

OW141758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Shen Gejun, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, Mrs. Egidio and their party. The guests, who arrived this afternoon, are on a 12-day official visit at the invitation of Yang Dezhi.

Yang Dezhi said world peace is being threatened and the international situation is turbulent because of the intensified aggression and expansion by hegemonists. "Together with other West European countries, the Portuguese people and armed forces have maintained vigilance, consolidated national defense and made constant efforts for safeguarding national sovereignty and world peace. They have won respect and praise from the world," he said.

Like the people of other countries, the Chinese are longing for a peaceful environment to build their country. They will contribute their efforts to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace with all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, he said.

"Although China and Portugal have different social systems, they have a lot in common. To oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace is where our common strategic interests lie. To develop friendship and cooperation between our armed forces both accords with the interests of our peoples and helps safeguard peace and security in the world," he said.

He said the visit of Egidio, as the first chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, will contribute to the friendship between the armed forces and people of both nations.

Egidio said: "The most ideal world is one without blocs and groups or conflicts between them. But, as long as there is hegemonism, Portugal will stand by other West European countries in the struggle against it." He said the difficult world situation has been created by the superpowers.

"Though Portugal and China have different political systems and are far apart, they are all devoted to world peace," he said. Egidio said he is following with great interest the development and progress for which China is working. "I know very well the Chinese leadership is concerned with the two things -- domestic development and world peace," he said. "China is marching on the correct road, although it will naturally meet difficulties."

Present were Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing units of the P.L.A.; his wife, Tang Xianmei; Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Navy; Wang Dinglie, chief of staff of the P.L.A. Air Force; and Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. Portuguese Ambassador to China Antonio Ressano Garcia also attended the banquet.

This afternoon, the Chinese Ministry of National Defense welcomed Egidio at a ceremony in front of the military museum of the Chinese people's revolution. Accompanied by Yang Dezhi, Egidio reviewed an honor guard of the P.L.A.

Visit to PLA Units

OW151358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- Accompanied by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, and his party this morning went by car to visit a unit of the PLA Air Force and a unit of the armored forces of the Beijing PLA units on the outskirts of Beijing. They were warmly welcomed by commanders and fighters.

General Egidio and his party watched exhibitions of flying and shooting with live ammunition by tankmen. At a firing range of the armored unit, the distinguished Portuguese guests climbed into Chinese-made tanks and made detailed inquiries about the guns and equipment of the tanks. General Egidio told the tankmen: "I am very happy to watch your military exhibitions. Your displays show that you have done a good job in daily drills." After watching a flying exhibition by an air force unit, General Egidio and Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi warmly shook hands with the fliers. They had photographs taken together.

At the conclusion of his visit, General Egidio said: "Today is my first contact with the Chinese Armed Forces. I am very glad. I believe that my visit to China will certainly strengthen the relations between the Armed Forces of Portugal and China."

Also accompanying General Egidio to the PLA units today were Wang Dinglie, chief of staff of the PLA Air Force; Cheng Chao, commander of the armored forces of the Beijing PLA units; and Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW151528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defence, met with General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

In a friendly conversation, Geng Biao said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, "our relations have progressed. We shall have more exchange of visits to push our understanding and friendship forward."

General Egidio said the exchanges of visits by military leaders of the two countries are important not only to the friendship between the two armies, but also to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Geng Biao briefed the guests on China's domestic situation. He pointed out that the Chinese people need stability and unity at home and a peaceful international environment to build their country.

They also exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW161514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, and his party at Zhongnanhai today.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal in 1979, relations between us have progressed well. We are very satisfied with this. In international affairs, we hold similar or identical positions on quite a few questions."

He said Portugal has adopted wise foreign policies since the overthrow of the dictatorial rule. He praised General Egidio for his efforts to develop friendship between Macao and Guangdong when he was governor of Macao in 1979 and 1980. He said Egidio's visit will promote development of Sino-Portuguese relations.

General Egidio said: "It is my great honor to work for friendship between Portugal and China. The Portuguese people hope to develop friendly cooperation with China."

They also discussed international issues. Zhao Ziyang said: "China hopes the West European countries will unite. We feel a powerful, united West Europe is important to safeguarding world peace."

Present were Wang Benzuo, director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China.

Meeting With Xi Zhongxun

OW160822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, Mrs. Egidio and their party. Xi and the general are old friends. In 1980, when Egidio came to visit China as governor of Macao, he was warmly received by Xi Zhongxun, then governor of Guangdong Province. Later, Xi paid a return visit as guest of Egidio.

Today, the two friends are very happy to meet again in Beijing. They had a hearty conversation, satisfied with the development of cooperation between Guangdong and Macao in the past years. Portuguese Ambassador to China Antonio Ressano Garcia was also present at the meeting.

PLA Commander Hosts Dinner

OW161625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Tang Xianmei, hosted a dinner here this evening for General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, Mrs. Egidio and their party. Last year, a Chinese military delegation led by Qin Jiwei visited Portugal and was accorded a warm reception. At this evening's dinner, Qin Jiwei and General Egidio toasted the growth of friendship between the armies and peoples of China and Portugal.

After the dinner, the guests attended a performance with Qin Jiwei and his wife. The performance was staged by the song and dance ensemble of the Beijing units. They presented songs and dances reflecting the militant life of the Chinese army and from Portugal. At the end of the performance, Egidio mounted the stage, congratulating the performers on their success.

Visit to Military Academy

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- General Melo Egidio, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Portugal, and his party visited the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army here this morning. They were warmly welcomed by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence and commandant of the military academy, and Yang Zhen, deputy commandant of the academy. The visitors were briefed on the training of senior military officers in the academy and made a round of the lecture rooms and teaching facilities. Xiao Ke and General Egidio agreed that the exchange of visits and experience between Chinese and Portuguese military personnel is beneficial to the two countries. Later, the Portuguese guests toured the Great Wall and one of the Ming tombs outside Beijing.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SPAIN

OW161836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Madrid, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A military delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) left here today at the end of an 8-day friendly visit to Spain. The head of the delegation, Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, hosted a banquet at the Chinese Embassy Saturday evening in honor of Spanish military leaders. During the visit, Wu Xiuquan met with high-ranking leaders of Spain's Defense Ministry and its armed forces. They exchanged views on the current international situation and on ways of increasing cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. They shared the view that in face of threats posed by one superpower, it is helpful and necessary for the two countries and their armed forces to increase cooperation to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. During its stay in Spain, the Chinese delegation toured a number of cities and visited an infantry academy, an aviation school and air force bases.

YAO YILIN MEETS ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION

OW142018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with visiting Italian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Baldassare Armato. They discussed furthering economic and trade relations between China and Italy. Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming and Italian Ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini. Armato and his Italian economic and trade delegation arrived May 10 and held talks with a Chinese delegation led by Wei Yuming.

YAO YILIN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN AUDIT OFFICIALS

OW171626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with Dr. Tassilo Broesigke, president of the Court of Audit of Austria and secretary-general of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, and another Austrian guest, Dr. Hubert Weber. Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance Tian Yinong attended the meeting. The Austrian guests have exchanged views with Chinese departments concerned on the promotion of Sino-Austrian cooperation in auditorial work since they arrived May 11.

LEADERS GREET NEWLY-ELECTED YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS

Ye Greets Dizdarevic

OW161629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Ye Jianying, today sent a message to Raif Dizdarevic, greeting his election as president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: "On the occasion of your assumption of the post as president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I would like to extend, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and in my own name, the most heartfelt greetings and the best wishes. May the Yugoslav people win greater achievements in socialist construction and the cause of maintaining world peace. May you achieve new successes in the execution of this important duty." "I would like to take this opportunity to express my belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the people of our two countries will develop continuously."

Zhao Greets Planinc

OW161637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent a message to Milka Planinc, greeting her assumption of the post as president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: "On the occasion of your assumption of the post as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I would like to extend, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and in my own name, our warmest greetings and best wishes to you. I heartily wish you new and greater successes in executing this important duty. The friendly relations between our two socialist countries are undergoing an all-round development. These relations arebased on complete equality, independence, mutual respect and mutual understanding. I am convinced that such all-round friendly and cooperative relations will be consolidated and strengthened further."

PRC PROCURATOR RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW101918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, met at the Great Hall of the People this evening with Nicolae Popovici, procurator general of Romania, and his party. Welcoming his colleagues, Huang Huoqing said their visit would help promote friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Popovici thanked his Chinese hosts for the tour. He said he hoped to study China's judicial system, thus bringing better understanding for himself and others. After the meeting, Huang Huoqing gave a dinner for the guests. They arrived this afternoon at the invitation of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

SPECIAL ENVOY HE YING VISITS SYRIA, LIBYA

Visit With PLO Officials

OW160328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Damascus, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Special envoy of the Chinese Government He Ying called on President of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum here today, and had an exchange of views on the world and regional situation, and on the friendship between Palestine and China. He Ying reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to restore national rights and to establish an independent state on their own land. He Ying also held cordial talks today with P.L.O. leaders Faruq Qaddumi, Abu Jihad and Abu Mahir.

Departure From Syria

OW160326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Damascus, May 15 (XINHUA) — Speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly Mahmud az-Zu'bi received here today the Chinese Government's special envoy He Ying before his leaving for Tripoli at the end of a three-day goodwill visit to Syria. The Chinese special envoy had held talks in a friendly atmosphere with Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddurah on the international situation and particularly the situation in the Middle East as well as bilateral relations. The Chinese envoy reaffirmed that his government and the Chinese people will absolutely support, as usual, the just struggle waged by the Arab and Palestinian people against imperialist invasion and Zionist expansion and for the recovery of occupied Arab lands and restoration of Palestinian national rights. Syrian officials said that Syria will continue to persist in its struggle against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. Both sides expressed the desire to further strengthen and develop the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. Present at the airport to see the Chinese guests off were deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddurah and other officials of the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

Meeting With Libya's Jallud

OW171937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Libyan leader Staff Major Jallud said today that Libya was determined to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China in all fields.

Jallud said this when he received visting special envoy of the Chinese Government, He Ying here today. Mr. (Swedan), under secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Pei Jianzhang, Chinese ambassador to Libya, were present on the occasion. Jallud told He Ying that "China has always shared the same historical lot with small and weak countries. We hope that China will stand on the side of the Third World countries in preventing the infiltration of the superpowers."

He Ying said continuous consolidation and development of the cooperation between China and Libya conformed with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and the Third World as a whole. The Chinese Government would make efforts in this regard, he added.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES TRAINING CADRES BY ROTATION

HK171031 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Training of Cadres on a Rotational Basis Is a Major Construction Measure of Strategic Significance"]

[Text] While simplifying our government structure, we should pay close attention to doing a good job of training our cadres by rotation. This is an intelligent investment in raising the quality of the whole rank of our cadres, and therefore it is a major construction measure of strategic significance and an important part of the reform of our cadre system.

What are the most basic requirements of our cadres at various levels that are demanded by the new situation and new task of the socialist construction of our country? In January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed the following two requirements in his report "The Current Situation and Tasks:" The first is adherence to the socialist road and the second is a certain degree of professional knowledge and competence. He said, "When we select cadres, we must pay attention to knowing whether they adhere to the socialist road. We should intensify our education of the cadres who fail to meet this requirement and shift them to other posts if necessary." "Whatever post a cadre is appointed to, he should have a certain degree of professional knowledge and competence. If a cadre does not have such knowledge and competence, he should study in order to acquire it. If a cadre already has such knowledge and competence, he should continue to study in order to increase it. Those who are not willing to study should be transferred to other posts." Our cadres are the practical organizers and leaders in building highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilizations and the leaders in guiding the thousands and millions of the masses in striving for a magnificent future. Therefore, whether they are able to adhere to the socialist road is vital to our cause. On the other hand, all our party or government cadres are responsible for certain work tasks in their actual posts in various fields. If they lack the necessary professional knowledge and competence, they will not be able to persistently carry out or promote the cause of socialsit construction. Therefore, building up a contingent of cadres who are revolutionary minded, younger, well-educated and professionally competent is a strategic task that our party must fulfill in the new historical period. Establishing the system of training cadres by rotation, while simplifying the government structure, is precisely aimed at further carrying out this task of construction.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, all departments and commissions of the CCP Central Committee and party committees at all levels have paid close attention to training cadres. According to statistics, over the past 3 yeras nearly 5 million cadres of various kinds and at various levels have received training by attending various kinds of rotational training courses and short-term training courses. Those comrades who have received the training have, to various degrees, gained results in correctly understanding the party's policies in the new historical period and in learning the scientific and technical knowledge related to their trades and professions. This has not only facilitated the performance of their duties, but also played a favorable role in improving the work of their organizations and raising the efficiency and quality of their work. However, taking the situation as a whole, the existing cadres throughout our country are poorly educated and more than 40 percent of them have only received an education up to or below the level of junior middle school. Though more than 50 percent of our cadres have received education up to or above the level of senior middle school or technical school, there is still an acute shortage of cadres who are really competent in their professions and trade to meet the requirements of their actual posts. Along with the development of our cause and the advance of science and technology, new things and new problems will continue to crop up and thus this shortage will become even more acute. Our party organizations at various levels should make up their minds to resolutely make great efforts to pay persistent attention to training cadres by rotation, making this training routine work and regularizing the training.

If they only engage in transferring, appointing and dismissing the existing cadres, the party's and people's hopes for establishing high-quality and highly-efficient work organs in all our departments at all levels will not come true owing to our failure to achieve a widespread improvement in the quality of our cadres.

During the course of this structural reform that is being carried out from the upper to the lower levels, there will be millions of cadres of various kinds and at various levels who will be attending various sorts of training courses by rotation. The age of most of these cadres ranges from 30 to 50. Some will study for 1 year and some will study for 2 or 3 years. During the duration of their study, they will remain cadres of the units they originally belonged to and will receive the same treatment in terms of salaries, benefits and other remuneration as those cadres who remain in their posts. During their training period they will mainly study professional knowledge, reading, writing, management, science and technology as well as political theory. When their training terms are over, they will have to undergo tests or examinations and the results of the tests or examinations will be recorded in their personal files and treated as an important reference for future appointments and promotion. The large-scale training of cadres by rotation at this time is an arduous task. We have to make arrangements and actually solve, one by one, a large number of problems, such as organization of the leading groups of the schools, construction of school buildings, selection of textbooks, raising of funds and the collection and purchase of materials. In the past, for a fairly long period, we failed to pay sufficient attention to giving in-service training to our cadres and thus have lost much time and delayed in providing many of our cadres with professional knowledge. As a result the ranks of our cadres fall short of the demands of the present new situation in terms of their professional knowledge and competence. It is imperative to bring a change to this state of affairs without the least delay. We should be as resolute as we are in simplifying our administrative structure in solving the problem of training cadres at their posts by rotation. We must set up a continuing system for training cadres by rotation and treat this system as an important measure for reforming our cadre system. All departments in the CCP Central Committee and the state organs that are being streamlined should take the lead in doing this work. The newly formed leading groups should include rotational training of their cadres on the agenda of their important items of work. All local departments at all levels should also adopt measures to vigorously strengthen their work in this respect.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the work of bringing order out of chaos has been very intense and many cadres, especially some leading cadres, have a thirst for the opportunity to study and improve. Now that such a fine opportunity is being offered by the party, they are heartily grateful to the party for its care and concern and have planned to take part in the study as soon as the organization decides to send them. Our party organizations should conscientiously cherish this valuable initiative for study among our cadres. In drawing up schemes of reforming the structure, some departments reported to the higher level that a certain number of cadres could be the first batch of cadres to receive rotational training. But actually, in carrying out their schemes, they found it impossible to spare so many people. This was very bad. It showed that some leading comrades failed to attach due importance to training cadres by rotation. Moreover, a small number of cadres are apprehensive that they will be excluded from the list of personnel in the departments where they are working if they are sent to the rotational training courses. This is a misunderstanding. We should explain to them that in the future all the cadres in our party and government organizations, enterprises and institutes should take training courses as long as there are conditions for them to do so. It will become a normal system that a cadre will leave his post to study for a time in order to improve his competence and then return to his work. In streamlining the structure at this time, we only fix a quota for the number of personnel in each department, we do not fix the appointment of the employees there. As a result, there is no distinction between people in regard to their being included in or being excluded from the list of personnel. This is aimed at sending cadres to study in a planned manner.

As long as the leading groups do a good job of ideological work and make a clear explanation of the significance and method of the rotational training, they will be able to allay people's apprehension and make the people pluck up their spirit and actively take part in the study.

While stressing training cadres through various schools, we should not neglect the training of cadres by sending them to take part in practical work at the grassroots and organize them to study when they are working. Both the training in school and training by practice are related to one another and neither is dispensable. For those young comrades who entered the organizations, especially the leading organizations, as soon as they left school, it is even more important for them to obtain experience in leading a commune, a factory, a school or even a county. In the past, we have obtained some experience as well as drawn some lessons in organizing cadres to study in schools and sending them to go deep into the grassroots. We should conscientiously sum up these experiences and lessons and strive to do this work more satisfactorily.

At present, some comrades are used to employing the cadres under them as much as possible and sending them to attend training courses as little as possible. The more helpful the backbone cadres are, the more some comrades begrudge providing them with the opportunities to attend full-time study courses to further improve them and raise their competence. This shows the shortsightedness of some comrades in their work related to cadres. They should understand the implication of the saying that "sharpening the ax will not hinder the work of cutting firewood." It is relative as to who are the backbone among our cadres. If the original backbone cadres fail to study and improve themselves, they will find it increasingly hard to adjust to the growing requirements in their work. If one only relies on a few backbone cadres who are helpful at present, he will not be able to create a situation of "one surge pushing the other forward" and will, therefore, not be able to bring a great change for the better to his work. A leader should regard this problem from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and grasp in a more satisfactory manner both the task of raising the competence of the old backbone cadres and that of training more new backbone cadres.

HU QIAOMU DISCUSSES EDUCATING YOUTHS ON ETHICS

HK170952 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 1

[Feature: "Comrade Hu Qiaomu Discourses on Education in Professional Ethics"]

[Text] Under the present situation, how do we explore new avenues for conducting political and ideological education for youths? On the afternoon of 3 May, Comrade Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, told old and new CYL cadres who attended a forum held by the CYL Central Committee:

We should try by every method to understand the psychology, ideas and feelings of young people around us. While carrying out technical education for all trades and services, we should also promote education in professional ethics for all occupations. This is easier for our young people to accept. In so doing, we will help them change their low level of consciousness into a high level of consciousness in taking a patriotic and revolutionary road of contributing their all to the motherland.

Beijing RIBAO published a report on the deeds of Li Yumei, a model worker and bus conductor in Beijing. She conscientiously studied the psychology of passengers and set strict demands on herself that she cultivate good relations with passengers. When a young man refused to show his monthly ticket, she repeatedly and patiently asked him to show it, but he ignored her request. It was only after her fourth request that the young man, now in a huff, showed his monthly ticket. At that time, Xiao Li said with a kind and pleasant countenance: "All right, you may take your monthly ticket back." Although the manner of this young man was rude, he was not a bad person. When he got off the bus, he was escorting an old man. Seeing this, Xiao Li smiled and said: "Your spirit of helping others is worth learning from." The young man felt embarrassed, and said: "I am convinced your service attitude is truly good."

I am relaying this story to you with the hope that all comrades who are in charge of youth work will learn from this conductor. We should always be patient and trust and respect those young people whose political consciousness is not high enough. Such an attitude will eventually move them, just as Chairman Mao said that the foolish old man eventually moves God.

A Japanese TV series, "Sugata Sanshiro," currently shown by the Beijing TV station propagates a judo spirit which is incomparable with the communist spirit. However, the way Sugata Sanshiro handles his opponent Higaki makes the latter become an admirer of the former, which is a matter of educational significance. We communists should have a loftier realm of thought and a broader breadth of vision than Sugata Sanshiro.

When all comrades who are in charge of youth work feel that they are in a minority position, they should bear in mind that they remain the faithful representatives of the interests of the majority of the masses. Although some people do not understand and trust us at times, we should work for them wholeheartedly. In so doing, the majority of the people will sooner or later understand and trust us and unite with us. We should arouse their sense of self-respect and pride for their own work and being Chinese. This is very important work.

We should make young people in all occupations and those working in the state, collective or individual enterprises proud of their occupations and posts and understand that their work is in the people's interests. They should study professional skills and train themselves to be experts through self-study. They should make progress and attach importance to professional ethics. We should persist in propagating revolutionary ideals and theories. Therefore, we should organize various kinds of study classes and groups. On every front we need comrades like Li Yanjie, an expert who is enlightening people. However, we should also admit that such work cannot be completed overnight. By promoting the study of professional skills and attaching importance to professional ethics, it is easier for us to attract the broad masses of youths, because they will easily understand that this is a matter connected with their personal needs. We all appreciate our responsibility in our own posts, observe the rules and regulations of our own occupations and enhance the prestige of our enterprises and ourselves. Such practices are in accord not only with the interests of the whole society, but also with the need to improve the general mood of the entire society and enhance our youths' socialist consciousness.

Recently, Beijing WANBAO commended Hu Yanming, a nurse at Renmin Hospital attached to Beijing Medical College. One night, an accidental fire broke out in the hospital. Although she was not on duty, once she learned of the accident, she rushed to the spot. She knew where oxygen cylinders were located in the wards. Working with other comrades, she took out one oxygen cylinder after another. Although the fire was spreading rapidly, she removed all the cylinders, without concern for her personal safety. Not a single oxygen cylinder exploded in the hospital building. At the time, she thought that since she was a nurse, she should do her duty no matter what happened. It is obvious that education in professional ethics will help youths attain a lofty realm of thought.

Although students in schools have not taken up any occupation, they will obtain employment in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to provide them with advanced education in professional ethics. Professors of the Beijing Medical College provide students with education in medical ethics and have achieved very good results in this respect. Like this medical college, all colleges and universities and even middle schools should conduct education in professional ethics connected with students' future jobs. We may adopt various methods to carry out political education. Political education may link people's work with various aspects of their lives. After receiving education in professional ethics, students of the medical college have raised their political consciousness. This is a result which a political course in general cannot easily achieve. Most people are concerned with their occupations. What kinds of special ethics and skills are needed in their occupations?

This is also a problem which arrests young people's attention. Just as students learning medical science need medical ethics, those who study sciences should understand scientific ethics, those who study literature and art should know the ethics of literature and art and those who study pedagogy should learn the ethics of being teachers. These are the duties incumbent upon various occupations and the honors peculiar to various professions.

It is great experience to kindle the interest and zeal of our young people in CYL work. To acquire such experiences, we should rely on the assiduous study and creativeness of our entire CYL membership. I have only touched upon this experience. Our organizations will certainly study this experience well and their activities will make young people become vivid and vigorous. These interesting activities will not only arouse everybody's enthusiasm for knowledge and use of justice, but also promote the unity of youths so that they will serve and strive for the fundamental interests of society.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

HK180351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Actively Develop Highway Transport"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Liaoning and other provinces have actively developed highway transport and provided some good experience in managing and using highways well. For instance, they have accumulated experience in strengthening the maintenance and reform of the existing highways and the management of highway affairs to ensure that highway transport remains unimpeded. They have also accumulated experience in reforming the transport management system, enhancing transport efficiency, economic returns, and so forth. All these experiences will play the role of promoting the development of highway transport.

Ours is a country with a vast territory, mountain areas and hilly lands. Highway transport occupies an important position in all our communications and transportation. Highway transport is an independent transportation system and also an important means for railways and ports to collect and distribute goods. Highway transport is flexible and is distinctly superior for short-distance transportation. Most of the tasks of short-distance goods transportation in cities, and collecting and distributing agricultural and sideline products in rural areas, are performed by motor vehicles. Highway transport also accounts for a fairly high proportion of long-distance transportation. The present situation of highway transportation is unable to meet the demands of the development of the national economy. The present situation is characterized by an insufficient amount of highways, low standards, bad road conditions and a fairly great number of cul-de-sacs and impassable roads. Due to the chaos of the transportation sector, a large number of trucks are often sent out empty and the delivery of goods is indirect and ineffective. Therefore, the carrying capacity of highway transportation has been artificially reduced.

To develop highway transportation and enhance efficiency, we should formulate overall plans, strengthen maintenance, carry out improvement to actively develop key projects, and pursue scientific management to ensure that highways remain unimpeded. We have 900,000 kilometers of highways in our country. Strengthening maintenance of the existing highways and opening up the cul-de-sacs and impassable highways to traffic are the main tasks for our highway building at present. Because of the state of disrepair of various stretches of highway for several kilometers or scores of kilometers, or the failure to repair a bridge, motor vehicles and pedestrians are compelled to go the long way round. As long as we devote major efforts in this respect, we can greatly improve the carrying capacity of highway transportation. Recently, leading comrades of the central authorities instructed that cul-de-sacs be cleared as fast as possible. The State Council has issued a circular and the departments concerned have made arrangements. Various localities should grasp this problem firmly and solve it effectively. To do a good job of highway maintenance, we should strictly forbid various localities from embezzling highway maintenance funds.

At present, the order of highway transport in a number of places is in confusion. This affects the unblocking of transport. This problem should be solved conscientiously. Successful methods adopted by some localities include strengthening management of highway affairs and management of traffic safety and carrying out administrative intervention by relying on people's governments at all levels. We should give wide publicity to and strictly observe highway and communications rules and regulations and educate drivers and the broad masses of people so that they consciously abide by and maintain traffic order, take good care of highways and plant more trees along the sides of roads. We should resolutely stop people from digging ditches wantonly on the highways to get earth, drying and threshing grain, stacking goods, placing obstacles and damaging traffic signs and facilities, and other acts which interrupt communications. When necessary, we should impose disciplinary sanctions and fine them or even affix the responsibility for the incident according to law. When making arrangements for the sites of country fairs in the rural areas and towns, we should make overall plans to avoid occupying highways and blocking the traffic. We should change the situation whereby nobody takes care of the highways on provincial, prefectural and county borders. In so doing, we will be able to ensure that highway transportation remains safe and unimpeded.

With regard to the management of highway transportation, while implementing flexible policies, we should strengthen management. It will not do to develop highway transport by relying on specialized transportation departments alone. We should adroitly guide our actions according to circumstances, uphold the principle of relying mainly on the planned economy while making regulation by market mechanism subsidiary, make overall plans and pursue rational division of labor so that various transportation forces, whether they be the specialized transport of communications departments or the business transport of other departments, will fully play their role, get their due and do their best. Some localities have adopted various methods for joint management and joint transport to reduce the links of transfer. In so doing, transportation is carried out rationally and freight volume and energy have been saved. To organize joint management and joint transportation, we should adopt various means in light of local conditions, strengthen control over motor transportation and make great efforts to enhance the carrying capacity of highways.

Passenger transportation work occupies an important position in highway transportation. At present, passenger transportation is characterized by an insufficient number of lines and stations, poor service quality and undesirable environmental sanitation in stations. The masses have a lot of complaints about this. Highway transportation departments should take the improvement of the present situation of passenger transportation and making things convenient for the masses to travel by bus as the main task for making their work better. They should strengthen education for drivers, conductors and station workers, carry out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and decorum and courtesy, resist and combat various evil trends and practices, continuously improve their service attitude and enhance the quality of passenger transportation to contribute to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Basically speaking, to develop highway communications and transportation, we should strengthen the building of highways and build more highways of a higher standard. However, during the period of economic readjustment, it is impossible for the state to allocate enormous funds to build highways. It can only use a limited amount of money to build arterial and main highways in the overall interest. Most local highways should be built by relying on the efforts of all quarters. The southeastern area of Shanxi Province and communications departments of Jiangsu Province built highways in mountain and rural areas by relying on the efforts of local people and state subsidies. This is a good experience for developing highway transportation. Under the conditions that we are not allowed to spend or can only spend a limited amount of state funds, we must do a good job in gradually repairing and maintaining major highways, highways in counties and communes and tractor roads on farms, and linking them together so as to form a gigantic network of highway communications linking cities, the countryside, mountain areas and border regions.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING ENDS IN BEIJING

Xi Zhongxun's Address

OW180429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, pointed out today at the fourth enlarged meeting of the fourth executive committee of the All-China Women's Federation which concluded on 17 May: Large numbers of women have made important contributions on various fronts and in various trades and professions, thus playing their important role of shouldering "half the sky."

He hoped that all comrades engaged in women's work would brace up, carry forward the glorious tradition in this work and contribute to building a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics.

Xi Zhongxun said: A new situation has occurred in women's work, thanks to the efforts of women's federations at various levels and all comrades engaged in this work. Particularly, by giving wide publicity to an important directive on women's work issued by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee in February 1981 and through practical work, comrades engaged in women's work have generally realized that successfully performing work among children and young people is the basic task for making China prosperous and strong. The entire party and society as a whole have also given support to this work. As a result, improvements have been made to varying degrees in providing children and young people with articles for daily use and mental pabulum. "Five-good family" activities have spread to cities and towns in various areas, and such activities are also developing in rural areas. Tremendous results have been achieved in this. This is a type of basic work to build ethics in various social cells, an effective way to tackle various social evils in a comprehensive manner, and an activity readily acceptable to the broad masses of workers and staff members, men and women, old and young. Pertinent experience gained by various localities shows that "five-good family" activities should be combined with "five stresses and four beauties" activities, that, as such, should be put on party committees' agendas, and that propaganda departments should take the lead in carrying out the activities and women's federations should take charge of them under the unified leadership of party committees and in coordination with various quarters. In this way, these activities will develop in depth and persistency and produce ever greater social effects.

Xi Zhongxun said: Vigorous efforts should be made to select and train women cadres and promote them to leading posts at various levels, especially those in their prime and with socialist consciousness and professional knowledge. What merits our attention is that the number of women cadres in leading bodies at various levels is currently tending to decline. Women's federations at various levels should be good at discovering, selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres and take the initiative in recommending them to local party committees and governments to increase the number of leading women cadres in party and government organizations at various levels.

Xi Zhongxun said: Women's federations throughout the country should put the stress of their work on bringing up and educating the more than 300 million children and teenagers. They should proceed from actual local conditions and take various measures to push forward the work of bringing up and educating children and teenagers.

He stressed that it is necessary to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. He said: Cases of maltreating women and children still often occur, and the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women still exists in the minds of some people to a serious extent. Women are often discriminated against and cold-shouldered or even cursed and beaten by their husbands and mothers-in-law because they have given birth to a baby daughter. Cases of drowning baby girls have also often occurred.

Women's federations at various levels should investigate and study such cases and report them to party and government organizations in good time and wage a struggle against such acts. In coordination with the departments concerned, women's federations should maintain the sanctity of the law, deal blows at criminals maltreating women and children and, at the same time, successfully perform ideological and political work. It would be dereliction of duty if they should let this problem take its own course and not concern themselves with it.

In coordination with trade unions, women's federations should do their work well among women workers and staff members as well as among their family members. Some young women workers have problems in love, marriage or family affairs. Pursuing money and material comfort, they have married and then divorced in haste. Currently women account for 30 percent of the total of workers and staff members. If work among 1/3 of the workers and staff members is not done well, it will affect the other 2/3. Therefore, trade unions should welcome women's federations to do this work. In so doing it is necessary to bring the initiative of both trade unions and women's federations into full play.

Dealing with making women's federations a mass organization, Xi Zhongzun pointed out: The All-China Women's Federation and women's federations at provincial, municipal or autonomous regional levels throughout the country should overcome the phenomenon of acting as a government organization, forge close ties with the masses, gradually make themselves a mass organization and become a better link between the party and the masses of women. Women's organizations should do a good job in carrying out investigation and study at the basic level and among the masses. Women's federations at various levels should be concerned about women's weal and woe and listen to their voices in order to really become a mouthpiece for women, an important representative of their interests and the home of women.

Xi Zhongxun called on women's federations at various levels and the masses of women to actively participate in the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution, especially on the provisions concerning respect for and the protection of women's rights and interests, in order to raise women's self-esteem and sense of responsibility.

Deng Yingchao, honorary chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, today met with all the delegates attending the meeting and had group pictures taken with them.

Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, presided over today's meeting.

Attending the meeting were Ni Zhifu, Luo Qiong, Lei Jieqiong, Zeng Zianzhi, Gu Dachun, Lin Mohan, Pei Lisheng, Huang Ganying, A-pei Cai-dan-zhuo-ga, Lin Bomin, Lin Liyun, Guo Liwen, Guan Jian, Ma-yi-nu-er and Li Haifeng, responsible persons of the departments concerned.

The fourth enlarged meeting of the fourth executive committee of the All-China Women's Federation opened on 11 May. The meeting discussed the situation of work among women and children over the past year and opinions on future work. It also discussed the streamlining of the administrative structure of the All-China Women's Federation, the adjustment of its leading body and the draft of the revised constitution.

New First Secretary Announced

OW180120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- At the sixth standing committee meeting of the fourth All-China Women's Federation held on 10 May, it was decided that the number of secretaries of the federation's secretariat be reduced from 12 to 9 and that Guo Liwen [6753 0500 2429] be first secretary and Huang Ganying, Dong Bian, Wu Quanheng, Wang Yun [3769 0061], Hu Dehua, Zhang Jiexun [1728 3381 3800], Yu Shuqin [0060 3219 3830] and Wang Liwei [3769 4539 1218] secretaries.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL STRESSES OPENING MARKET

OW180007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said at a recent meeting that China has made considerable progress in foreign economic relations and trade as a result of implementing the policy of opening to the world and that now is the time to sum up experience and continue to make progress.

The responsible person said: During the first quarter of this year, as the restructuring of the administration was underway, China's foreign economic relations and trade was still rapidly developing. In terms of export volume, China registered an increase of 14.9 percent over the same period last year. The growth rate was consistently higher than the overall national economy's.

He said that since our party introduced the policy of opening to the world more than 3 years ago, we have conducted reforms and experiments in the system and policies in foreign economic relations and trade. We have also done a great deal of work, and achieved remarkable results in utilizing foreign capital and loans in foreign exchange. Now we should sum up experience, confirm our achievements and continue to move ahead. We should gradually perfect legislative work and the management system, where there are still imperfections, so that we can better implement the policy of opening to the world and promote a sound development of China's foreign economic relations and trade.

The responsible person said: On the whole, China's trade volume is still small and falls short of meeting the needs of the modernization program. A very important question here is how to use foreign exchange so that foreign exchange capital can be fully used to speed up capital turnover and made to better serve national construction. In utilizing foreign exchange capital, we should not only consider our immediate needs, but should also take the long-term future into consideration. We should not only concern ourselves with providing food for the people, but also with carrying out socialist construction. We should not only maintain simple reproduction, but also engage in expanded production. This is currently a very important question in foreign economic relations and trade.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade also touched on the question of utilizing foreign capital. He said that the present international situation was very favorable for us to utilize foreign capital and the channels were numerous too, namely, processing and assembly of materials furnished by customers, compensatory trade, foreign exchange loans and others. We should fully use low-interest loans, in particular. But the most important thing is to attract direct investment by foreign firms in establishing joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment. By attracting foreign capital to China to set up enterprises, we will not only introduce advanced technology and equipment, but also learn advanced management methods. In summing up experience, we should also review successful ways to operate joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment. We should decide the kind of projects best promoted by joint ventures, the kind better adapted to other forms of operation, and the kind of laws to enact, systems to institute and problems to solve in establishing joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment. If we can sum up good experience in utilizing foreign capital and successfully establish a number of joint ventures in the next few years, then our foreign economic relations and trade will contribute more to the four modernizations program.

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES CHINA COMMODITIES FAIRS

HK170841 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 4, 20 Apr 82 p 13

[Article by Shi Meisi [0670 5019 3123]: "Widen the Contemporary 'Silk Route" Beginning With the Reform of the China Export and Import Commodities Fairs"]

[Text] The opening day of the China Spring Export and Import Commodities Fair was 15 April. These fairs are scheduled for spring and autumn every year. The 50th fair since they began in 1957 was held in autumn last year. They are dubbed by people the "silk route" of the contemporary era.

A point worth noting is that the fair currently being held is quite different from previous ones. On the surface, it seems that its scale is smaller than before and its duration is also shorter. Actually, this, in a certain sense, reflects a major reform which has taken place in foreign trade: While continuously running the fairs well, we have had to change the situation of "waiting for the arrival of customers." Instead, we have had to go out to solicit business.

In previous years, we had to overcome multiple difficulties in operating the fairs -- fairs which represented something unprecedented in the foreign trade history of the new China. At the very outset, the party Central Committee and the State Council showed great concern for them. Premier Zhou Enlai in particular devoted great efforts to them. When extremely great difficulties were encountered in running the fairs in the early stages of the "Cultural Revolution," Premier Zhou personally went to Guangzhou to try to overcome interference from ultra-leftist forces. The fair was thus able to open according to schedule. When the spring commodities fair was held in 1970, Premier Zhou spent nearly 4 hours from 12:30 a.m. to 4:15 a.m. studying exhibition problems. Premier Zhou said: "Foreign trade must be used to stimulate domestic trade and to stimulate production. Foreign trade must be built on the basis of internal factors. We must combine production, consumption and scientific research to stimulate the development of domestic production." On 9 April 1972, in Guangzhou, Premier Zhou received, throughout the night, the representatives attending the fair. He said sincerely: "We take the domestic market as the primary factor and the foreign market as a secondary one. But we must strive to export that which can be exported." He again later gave a series of instructions. The fair was thus never stopped and has run better and better. The first fair had an attendance of only 1,200-plus persons from 19 countries and regions. In the past 1 or 2 years, over 20,000 businessmen from over 100 countries and regions have attended each fair. The variety of commodities on show has increased from over 10,000 kinds at the first fair to more than 40,000 now. In the autumn of last year, the total export trade volume of the 50th fair was over 150 times that of the first fair. In the past few years, the export trade volume resulting from the fair has accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total foreign trade volume of our country.

The fair has become a grand meeting of international trade -- a focus of world attention -- and an important arena for the conduct of our foreign trade. Meanwhile, it has reflected the growth of our foreign trade and also our achievements in socialist construction. Many businessmen see the commodities fair as the "epitome" of socialist China.

There is not a shadow of doubt that the fair will continue in the future and will be made better and better. But with the development of our socialist modernization effort and the introduction of an open-door policy, the way of holding a fair by just "waiting for the arrival of customers" has become incompatible with the needs of the rapid development of our foreign trade. The planned reduced scale and shortened duration of the fair mean that the channels of our country's foreign trade are increasing. Trade activities in various forms are being started and strengthened. Apart from running more small and specialized fairs, setting up permanent trade organs in some countries to push export commodities and taking some other measures, we must pay particular attention to "going out to solicit business."

We must go out and make investigations and studies in foreign countries by adopting the method of seeing more, hearing more, asking more questions and making more analyses. Just like when the fair was first started, this means turning a new page in the foreign trade history of China. This helps our taking hold of important markets, important clients and important commodities and our missing no chance to boost our export commodities and increase trade volume. At a time when the capitalist market is in a recession, we must especially take the initiative to go outwards. Last September and October, the Guangdong provincial branch of the China Industrial Products Export Company sent a "light cavalry group" of four persons well acquainted with trade and well trained in foreign languages to Peru, Argentina and Venezuela. They were warmly welcomed by customers in the three countries and in the neighboring countries of Chile and Panama.

In a short period of a month or so, the volume of trade concluded in industrial products exceeded $7.1 million, four times the volume of trade the company had with these five countries in the preceding year. Foreign trade companies in Shanghai last year sent some people abroad on business and concluded export transactions totaling over $320 million.

Not long ago, the comrades of the Guangdong branch of the China Machinery Export Company saw construction work being carried out in an Arab country. They noted that at the completion of a project, all the tools were thrown away. It was thus not necessary for the tools to be of good quality, causing an increase in costs and in export prices. Very few of our products had entered the market of this country. They seriously studied the handcarts that Japan had sold to that country. They found that they were simple and handy with light materials being used. The selling price was very low. With reality in mind, they decided to improve on our existing products and to reduce prices. They immediately clinched a deal for 100,000 handcarts with a total value of $1.75 million.

It should be pointed out that we must strengthen leadership, as various areas and various relevant departments of our country vie with each other in seeking business orders abroad. Last September and October, because of lack of communication, five groups from our country were promoting the sale of leather gloves in West Germany at the same time. Competition among them became so keen that the trade results were not satisfactory. We must act in concert and adopt a unified approach in our international trade. This has always been our fundamental principle. We must adhere to it in developing international trade.

People believe that through the current reforms of foreign trade work, the contemporary "silk route" will become increasingly wide as time goes on.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CURRENCY

OW172315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a circular demanding that people's governments at all levels and the various departments concerned under the State Council pool their efforts to earnestly do a good job in withdrawing currency from circulation and strictly control the practice of putting money into circulation irrationally.

The "circular" put forward the following 5 requirements:

1. Actively expand withdrawal of goods from circulation. It is essential to increase the production of some consumer goods which cater to social needs and the means of production for farming, on the basis of the growth of urban and rural purchasing power and according to changes in the people's need for consumer goods. Various localities must regard the sending of manufactured goods to the countryside as their important task, further stimulate the flow of commodities between urban and rural areas and vigorously organize withdrawal of currency from circulation in rural areas. Some of the slow-selling goods in cities may be readily marketable in the countryside. It is necessary to adopt measures to transfer such goods and sell them in the countryside. In commodity distribution, we must firmly adhere to the principle of giving priority to the countryside if such commodities are needed both in cities and in the countryside. Particularly, it is necessary to organize departments to coordinate the supply of building materials and daily necessities badly needed in the countryside and to adopt various measures to make even more manufactured goods available on the rural market. It is imperative to combat reluctance in selling commodities in great demand. It is necessary to sell them as much as possible.

2. Strictly control the extension of credits and loans. Banks at all levels must exercise control, according to state plans for credit and loans, in extending loans for floating capital as well as medium- and short-term loans for the purchase of equipment.

In extending loans of all types, it is necessary to pay attention to economic results, and to support enterprises in producing, marketing and selling products which cater to social needs. Efforts must be made to curtail and reduce production and procurement of slow-selling commodities and to refuse to extend loans for the production of unmarketable products. For the production of products not in great demand, it is necessary to reduce loans and curtail procurement of such products.

3. Strengthen accounting work and supervision over credits and loans in the procurement of farm and sideline products. Efforts must be made to support the work of procuring farm and sideline products. Funds must be provided, according to actual needs, for the procurement of products under the state monopoly purchase plan. Banks may refuse to give loans to those who have ignored state regulations, willfully expanded the range of farm and sideline products purchased with negotiated prices or purchased farm and sideline products at higher prices while lowering the base or themselves reducing targets for the purchase of such products which are subject to state monopoly purchase.

4. Do a still better job in encouraging savings in rural and urban areas. It is necessary to set up a savings network. At the same time, efforts must be made to improve organization of labor to provide convenience for the people in depositing or withdrawing their money.

5. Firmly strengthen control over the issuance of bonuses.

PROGRESS ON MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS NOTED

OW171302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- A 350,000-kilowatt power generating unit, the first for the Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai, has gone into operation, and bricklaying for a big blast furnace is nearing completion.

The Baoshan iron and steel complex will be the most up-to-date of all such enterprises in China. The basic structure for a coke oven battery at the complex has been completed and machinery is now being installed in the steel mill, the blooming mill and the sintering plant.

Baoshan is one of the major capital construction projects now being built in China. This year's government capital construction lays stress on the energy industry, transport and communications and light industry.

Other projects under construction include hydroelectric power stations, coal mines, a new railway, new wharves, fertilizer plants, a color television picture tube plant, a big chemical fiber plant and a synthetic leather factory.

Construction is going along smoothly on new coal mines in the Huolinhe area of Inner Mongolia and in the Huaibei and Huainan coal mining areas of Anhui Province. A new railway is being built to link up Yanzhou, a rising coal center in Shandong Province, with the transport hub at Shijiazhuang in neighboring Hebei Province.

Construction of the third power generating unit at the Yangtze River Gezhouba project, China's biggest hydro-engineering project, was completed in the first quarter of this year. The second stage of construction on the project is now in full swing. It includes the building of the 1,000-meter-long western section of the dam. The 1,600-meter eastern section was completed last year in the first stage of construction.

Construction is also going well at the Longyangxia hydroelectric power station on the Yellow River in Qinghai Province, which has a designed capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts.

A tyre cord factory in Pingdingshan in Henan Province and a color TV picture tube factory in Shaanxi Province have gone into trial operation and will be inspected and handed over for formal operation in the near future.

Four new plants at the Jilin chemical works will soon be put into trial operation producing ethylene, ethanol, butadiene-styrene rubber and other products. Installation of machinery is under way at the Shanghai petrochemical works. Daqing, one of China's leading oil fields, is building an ethylene plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY TOPS JAN-APR TARGETS

OW170831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- China topped the January-April targets for the output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, coke, iron ore and other major products, according to Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry,who addressed a national telephone hook-up here this evening.

The output of these products was bigger than in the first four months of last year, he said.

The output of gold was 12 percent over the corresponding period of 1981, he said.

More steel sheets, seamless tubes, welded pipes, steel strips and silicon steel were turned out by the iron and steel enterprises to meet the urgent needs for the manufacture of consumer goods and for technical transformation, the minister said.

At the same time, the output of those steel products for which there was no urgent demand at present was reduced appropriately, the minister said.

The output of steel sheets, plates, pipes and strips accounted for 34.7 percent of the total output of rolled steel in the January-April period of this year compared with the 32.1 percent in the same period of last year.

The minister pointed out that the iron and steel industry showed good performance in the first four months of this year. During the January-April period, the profit brought in by major iron and steel enterprises went up by 17.7 percent over the same period of last year while the total output value of these enterprises was up by seven percent.

The minister gave the following January-April output figures:

Steel output, 11.93 million tons;
Pig iron output, 11.4 million tons;
Rolled steel output, 9.44 million tons; and
Coke output, 10.82 million tons.

CORRECTION TO NAMELIST OF CCP DEPARTMENT HEADS

The following corrections should be made to the namelist of CCP department heads published on pages K 2-K 4 of the 17 May DAILY REPORT:

On page K 2, under Deputy Directors of the General Office of the party Central Committee, the second name should read Kang Yimin [1660 0001 3046].

On page K 4, under Bureau Chief of the Compilation and Translation Bureau of the Central Committee, the name should read Song Shusheng [1345 2579 5116].

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS VIEWS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW150222 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session on 13 May at which the deputies spoke one after the other to voice their views and warmly discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China. They also adopted a resolution in this regard. They unanimously held: This draft proceeded from reality and conformed with the state of affairs in China. It reaffirmed the advocation of the four basic principles, summarized China's experience in carrying out socialist revolution and construction, recorded the Chinese people's successes in waging valiant struggles and reflected the common desire and basic interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is of great current significance and far-reaching historic importance. It will definitely help China's modernization program to triumphantly advance along the socialist path.

Deputy (Lin Yongquan) said: The draft of the revised constitution pointed out that Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. The entire Chinese people, including compatriots in Taiwan, have the sacred duty of accomplishing the great task of reunifying the motherland. This fully reflects the desire of the compatriots in Taiwan. We are determined to make our own contributions to the reunification of the motherland.

In their speeches, the deputies also made some suggestions on amending the draft. Vice Chairmen Hu Kaiming and Ma Changyan of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the plenary session held on 13 May.

Resolution Adopted

OW150226 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1105 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress adopted a resolution on 13 May with regard to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The meeting held: The publication of the draft of the revised constitution and the discussion of such a draft among the people of all nationalities throughout the country represents a major event in the political life of the people in China and shows that China has entered a new stage in developing its socialist democracy and legal system. In order to implement the resolution made by the NPC Standing Committee and do a good job in discussing the draft revised constitution, the meeting adopted a resolution as follows:

1. It is necessary to fully realize the significance of discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

2. It is essential to regard such discussion as a process by which the masses can study socialist democracy and the legal system. To build a modern and powerful socialist nation, it is necessary to bring socialist democracy into full play and improve the socialist legal system. Only by giving full play to socialist democracy will it be possible to whip up the enthusiasm of the people in carrying out modernization. Only by improving the socialist legal system will it be possible to ensure that work in the whole country will be developed along a correct path, and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

3. Efforts must be made to organize and lead the broad masses in discussing the draft. All state organs, party and mass organizations, PLA units, schools, enterprises, rural communes and brigades, and grassroots units in the whole province must vigorously discuss the draft of the revised constitution between May and August of this year. It is also necessary to strengthen leadership.

4. It is essential to compile the suggestions offered by the masses in the course of discussing the draft. Various districts and units should divide the suggestions into different categories for amending the draft under each chapter, section, and article. All suggestions must be forwarded to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress by 15 August 1982 so that they will be reviewed, sorted and forwarded to the committee for the revision of the constitution on time.

The meeting held: The nationwide discussion of the draft of the revised constitution will definitely help the people in the province raise the level of their awareness in upholding the four basic principles, in participating in the management of state affairs and in exercising the rights and fulfilling the obligations of a citizen. It will certainly whip up the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses in promoting the modernization program and developing the material and spiritual civilization in the province.

Congress Concludes

OW161814 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress concluded in Hefei on the afternoon of 15 May after 4 days in session. At the plenary session held on the afternoon of 15 May, those attending the session heard an explanation by Hu Kaiming, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, of the measures revised by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for appointing and dismissing state functionaries. The plenary session then approved the above-mentioned measures. Those attending the session also received a briefing from (Gao Simin), vice chairman of the political and judicial committee under the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on approving the request to extend the detention period for (Kong Xianwu) and others who are involved in six criminal offenses. Resolutions were then adopted on this matter.

The session also adopted a resolution on personnel appointments and dismissals.

Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming presided over the plenary session held on the afternoon of 15 May and delivered a speech. He said: The standing committee of the provincial people's congress has already made specific arrangements on how to organize the people throughout the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China. Various districts and units must earnestly implement this resolution. We must do a good job in organizing and leading all the people in discussing this draft.

Also attending the session were Vice Chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Li Shinong, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Zhang Zuoyin, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao and Chen Yuanliang. Also present at the meeting as observers were Chen Yuanliang, president of the Anhui Higher People's Court; (Li Penglin), deputy chief procurator of the Anhui People's Procuratorate; and the responsible persons of various departments and bureaus at the provincial level.

KUOMINTANG COMMITTEE MEETING IN FUJIAN

OW150424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 15 May (XINHUA) — The revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held a work meeting between 5 and 12 May in Xiamen. The meeting was presided over by Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and was attended by responsible persons from its local organizations in 24 provinces and municipalities. At the meeting the participants exchanged the experiences of these organizations in their work to serve the program of the four modernizations and promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Discussions were held on such questions as how to further develop the work of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and how to contribute more toward the consolidation of the political situation of stability and unity, the progress of socialist modernization and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

SHANGHAI RADIO URGES ECONOMIC CRIMES CRACKDOWN

OW161010 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May 82

[Station commentary: "Firmly Deal Blows at Economic Offenses"]

[Text] The Intermediate Court of Shanghai held a meeting today to announce sentences for four economic offenders. This was the first citywide meeting held in Shanghai to pronounce judgment since the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing crimials who cause enormous losses to the economy and the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on cracking down on serious crimes in the economic sphere were made public.

The pronouncement meeting implemented the two decisions and relevant provisions of the criminal law and embodied the consistent policy of combining severe punishment with leniency. Those offenders who had seriously damaged the economy were meted out severe punishment, and those who had voluntarily surrendered and had made some contributions were meted out light punishment according to the law. Under the new historical condition, cracking down on serious crimes in the economic sphere marks a serious class struggle in the economic sphere in China's socialist society. Shanghai is China's largest industrial city and has close economic ties with various areas throughout the country. As Shanghai is open to the world and maintains frequent contacts with foreign capitalists, it is apt to be affected by the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and the mode of bourgeois life.

Historically speaking, Shanghai was once a paradise of adventurers. Some social scums are still very good at smuggling, corruption, bribery, speculation, swindling, and embezzling state and collective property. Moreover, Shanghai was once run by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In view of historical and other factors, we must not underestimate the seriousness of criminal activities in the economic sphere in our city. We must be mentally prepared for a long struggle.

At present, while paying attention to industrial and agricultural production, party organizations and governments at all levels should give more energy to successfully guiding this struggle. All economic offenders are warned that they should not make further mistakes. Although the 1 May deadline has passed, those economic offenders who voluntarily surrender, willingly return their unlawful gains and expose their accomplices are still entitled to a lighter punishment according to policy. If they continue to conceal their crimes, they will be severely punished according to law.

FURTHER REPORTS ON FLOODING IN GUANGDONG

36 Dead in Huaiji County

HK171500 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Summary] In Huaiji County, in Zhaoqing Prefecture, which has been very severely affected by floods, the broad masses of cadres are leading the people to combat floods and deal with the emergency to reduce the losses caused by floods. At present, the floods have subsided and the party and government organs are doing everything in their power to provide disaster relief and help commune members who have been affected by floods to restore production and rebuild their home villages.

Starting on 10 May, Huaiji County was hit by rainstorms for 3 successive days and tornadoes and hailstones occurred in some areas. In some other villages, torrents of water rushed down the mountains. "According to statistics, in the whole county 36 people died, 45 people were injured and 2,833 houses were damaged. In addition, 92,270 mu of paddy rice and 15,500 mu of industrial crops have been inundated."

After the occurrence of the floods, principal responsible comrades of the county CCP committee and people's government led more than 200 cadres to rush to five communes which were most seriously affected by the floods to rescue commune members who were stranded by the floods and give emergency treatment to the wounded masses. Four medical teams were sent to the flooded areas to provide medical treatment for those who were wounded and sick. The county government also allocated 680,000 jin grain and funds amounting to 80,000 yuan to provide relief to the disaster area.

At present, the floods are gradually ebbing. To help the people in the flooded area to rebuild their home villages and restore production, the county CCP committee and people's government have allocated chemical fertilizers and a large quantity of pesticides to assist the disaster area. More than 60,000 people have been sent to protect and maintain proper seedling growth and apply fertilizers to the fields and repair and consolidate 94 irrigation works throughout the county. Highways, bridges and electric wires have also been repaired.

Flood Relief Conference Held

HK171328 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Summary] This morning, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a conference on relief work to make arrangements for relief work in Qingyuan and Yingde Counties. At the conference, relevant departments reported the flood situation in these counties and the situation of combating floods and dealing with emergencies. They also put forth measures to do relief work. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan and Governor Liu Tianfu spoke.

In his speech, Yang Deyuan said that since floods occurred in Qingyuan and Yingde counties, all relevant departments have attached importance to the flood and quickly gone into action and coordinated with one another. PLA units of the army and the naval and air forces stationed in Guangzhou have done their best to combat floods, rescue people and do relief work. Yang Deyuan said: "In future relief work, we must lay stress on grasping the following several aspects of work:

"First, we must continue to grasp well reinforcing embankments, closing up leakages and building embankments.

"Second, we must quickly solve the problem of restoring communications, transportation and electricity supply.

"Third, we must actively relieve the people in the stricken areas to guarantee that the fundamental needs of their livelihood can be met and their normal living order can be restored.

"Fourth, we must quickly restore production. Relevant departments must promptly prepare sufficient seeds, manure and other means of production.

"Fifth, we must also conduct ideological education and tidy up social order. We must vigorously commend the good people and good events in combating floods. We must establish confidence in overcoming natural disasters."

Yang Deyuan stressed that all relevant departments must quickly send personnel to the stricken areas and organize materials to support these areas. He also said that the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government were prepared to send three comfort groups to the stricken areas to comfort the masses who had been affected by floods.

At the conference, Liu Tianfu emphatically pointed out that we must analyze and predict natural disasters which might possibly occur. We must be especially vigilant against floods this year. All relevant departments must seriously investigate and study the issue of production in the stricken areas in the future and quickly make decisions. We must quickly restore production to strive to reduce the losses caused by floods.

GUANGXI CONGRESS PLANS ECONOMIC CRIMES CRACKDOWN

HK141057 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] A resolution on resolutely cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere was adopted at this morning's closing ceremony of the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Guangxi Autonomous Regional People's Congress. The resolution called on all areas and departments to regard cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere as a central task for this year.

Over the past 2 days, the standing committee members examined a report made by Zhang Fuhai, chief procurator of the autonomous regional people's procuratorate, on cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere.

In his report, Zhang Fuhai pointed out the existing problems in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and also put forth suggestions for carrying the struggle (against serious economic crimes) through to the end.

In examining Zhang Fuhai's report, the standing committee noted: Although our region has achieved initial results in the struggle to crackdown on criminal activities in the economic sphere, we must continue exerting ourselves in the struggle.

Resolution Issued

HK141059 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 82

["Resolution on Resolutely Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere" adopted by the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Guangxi Regional People's Congress on 13 May 1982]

[Excerpts] The meeting notes: Since the beginning of this year, under the leadership of the regional CCP committee, people's governments and judicial departments at all levels throughout the region have conscientiously implemented the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on severely punishing those who commit serious crimes in disrupting the economy, the decision issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on hitting hard at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the relevant directives issued by the central authorities.

As a result, they have at the initial stage exposed a number of serious criminal cases of smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation, swindling and theft of state and collective property; severely punished according to law a number of criminals who seriously disrupted the economy and refused to make a confession and mend their ways; leniently handled a number of criminals who surrendered themselves to the police and made a clean breast of their crimes; educated and redeemed a number of cadres committing serious mistakes; and enabled vast numbers of cadres and the masses to become politically awakened, thus achieving initial results in the struggle.

The meeting calls on people of all nationalities throughout the region to unite as one and make joint efforts under the leadership of the party so as to ensure success in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, to promote the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization in our region and to promote all tasks for this year including industrial and agricultural production tasks.

HAINAN PLA CADRES STUDY RESOLUTION, MAO'S WORKS

HK171113 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The Hainan Military District recently held rotational courses for regiment-level cadres, organizing them to study the philosophical thought of Comrade Mao Zedong. A total of 100 regiment-level cadres from PLA units in the military district participated in the courses. With the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and the directives concerned issued by the CCP Central Committee as their study guides, they have studied those works by Comrade Mao Zedong including "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "On Protracted War," "On New Democracy," and so on. In the studies, they concentrated their attention on the stand, viewpoints and methods which our party and Comrade Mao Zedong adopted in solving problems in China's revolutionary practice with dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This was in order to deepen their understanding of the spirit of the resolution; correctly appraise Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and the guiding role of Mao Zedong thought; profoundly understand the great significance of the struggle launched by the CCP Central Committee against the corrosion by capitalist ideology and bourgeois liberalization in the ideological, cultural and economic fields; enhance their ideological consciousness; and maintain themselves as clear-headed, unwavering and promising Marxists.

HENAN CONFERENCE ON HUANG HE FLOOD PREVENTION

HK150648 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] A Henan provincial conference on flood prevention on the Huang He concluded on 13 May. The meeting pointed out that the guiding ideology for this year is: "Put flood precautions on the Huang He in the first place in Henan's antiflood work, overcome lack of vigilance, strengthen people's concept of the overall situation, be prepared for the worst and for fighting a severe battle against great floods, and make thoroughly sound antiflood preparations, to ensure the safety of the Huang He during the flood season."

Important speeches were made at the conference by Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, and Cui Guanghua, vice governor. Li Qingwei said: It is essential to be ideologically and materially prepared for fighting great floods. There has been drought in successive years and no floods have occurred, after the precautions were taken. As a result some comrades lack sufficient understanding of the gravity of flood prevention work on the Huang He, and they have become blindly optimistic and relaxed vigilance. The party, government, army and people along the Huang He must overcome this mentality and get a good grasp of flood precautions.

The meeting pointed out: No breach has occurred in the Huang He embankments in Henan since the liberation. However, we must certainly not relax vigilance in the slightest on that account. The meeting demanded that the antiflood projects along the shore zone of the river be rapidly completed and that arrangements be made for evacuating people from that zone. Antiflood commands should be set up at all levels and put into operation on 15 May. Responsibility systems should also be worked out for antiflood work.

SICHUAN YOUTH LECTURED ON U.S.-CHIANG 'CRIMES'

OW151045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Chongqing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- A report group for educating young people recently carried out education in revolutionary traditions and communist ideals and morality among urban and rural youth in Chongqing municipality, Sichuan. The group was composed of more than 100 veteran cadres and advanced, exemplary personages from various fronts in the municipality.

The report group was headed by Meng Guanghan, secretary of the Chongqing Municipal CCP Committee. Many of the group members were cadres who had left office to take convalescence leave; they were happy to participate in this social activity program, regarding the task of educating young people as their unshirkable responsibility.

Among the group members were a number of comrades, including Yang Yiyan, coauthor of the novel "Hongyan," who managed to escape from the U.S.-Chiang spy organization known as the "Sino-U.S. Cooperation Agency." In the past few days, these comrades were invited respectively to the Chongqing enamelware plant, the No 3 military medical univeristy and Beipei District to lecture the young people in those places on the crimes committed by U.S.-Chiang spies at the slaughterhouse called the "Sino-U.S. Cooperation Agency." They recounted the heroic deeds of Liu Jianye, Jiang Zhuyun, Liu Guozhi and other revolutionary martyrs in struggling against the enemy in the prisons where they were detained. The achievements of these comrades in studying revolutionary theory and cultural and scientific knowledge under very difficult conditions in the enemy's prisons were depicted. Aimed directly at what is currently in the youth's minds, the lectures were vivid and moving and were warmly welcomed by the young people.

SICHUAN HOLDS UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

HK170323 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 82

[Summary] A Sichuan provincial conference on united front work was held in Chengdu from 5 to 14 May. Provincial CCP committee Executive Secretary Yang Rudai, secretaries Xu Mengxia, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju and Tian Bao, and standing committee members Ren Mingdao and Zhang Lixing attended the meeting. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, who was inspecting work elsewhere, gave important views on how to make a success of the meeting.

The meeting held: "The united front remains a great magic weapon of our party in the new historical period. United front work must be strengthened, not weakened. In order to build China into a powerful modern socialist state, bring Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of peaceful reunification, it is essential to mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, and consolidate and expand the patriotic united front."

The conference damanded: "It is necessary to seriously study and implement the central instructions on united front work and profoundly appreciate the importance of united front work in the new period. We must further implement the policies on united front work. We must unswervingly implement the guiding principle of long coexistence and mutual supervision between the party and the democratic parties, and bring into full play its positive role in accomplishing the three great tasks. It is necessary to strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the united front departments."

XIZANG CCP OFFICE URGES STUDYING CONSTITUTION

HK171005 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The general office of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on CCP committees at all levels to immediately organize all people to carry out serious study and discussion of the draft of the PRC revised constitution.

The circular said: The discussion by all people on the draft constitution is a manifestation of enjoying democracy and handling state affairs by the people and also an education carried out for people of all nationalities in socialist democracy and legal system. The discussion will start in the middle of May. But the discussion should be arranged after the busy season of spring farming in the agricultural and pastoral areas and working groups must be dispatched at the time for giving explanations of the draft to the peasants and herdsmen. In the course of discussion, key points must be on the provisions for the state political and economic system and stipulations for regional autonomy of national minorities religious belief and rights and duties of citizens. Democracy must be displayed to the full and different opinions and suggestions are welcome. The standing committees of the people's congress and people's government at various levels must seriously collect all suggestions for revising the Constitution and submit them to their higher authorities before 10 August 1982.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK150544 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular demanding that organizations throughout the province immediately take action to organize people of all nationalities to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

The circular says: The process of organizing publicity and discussions on the draft, collecting opinions on amendments and consulting with the masses is also a process of conducting education for the masses. Thus, through the discussions, we should seriously consult with the masses and put forward opinions on amendments, so that the constitution eventually adopted will be still more perfect, and we should also conduct vivid and specific education for the people in upholding the four basic principles, in socialist democracy and legal system, and in patriotism. They will thus strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the country, enhance spontaneity to carry out and observe the constitution and the law, actively wage struggle against all unconstitutional behavior, and further promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The circular demands that party members and cadres of party committees at all levels and of organs at and above county-level take the lead in studying the draft carefully, in order to make a success of organizing the mass discussion.

YUNNAN PLA COMPANY FIGHTS 'DEGENERACY' AT BORDER

HK130203 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Report: "Ninth Company of a Certain PLA Border Defense Unit Grasps Education in Opposing Corruption and Degeneracy"]

[Text] The ninth company of a certain PLA border defense unit has carried forward the honorable revolutionary traditions and has grasped education in opposing corruption and degeneracy under the new situation. This company was conferred with the honorable title of "a model fortress on the border defense line" by the PLA Yunnan provincial command during the 1950's. All its cadres and fighters are free from corruption although they are stationed in a border trading center. They have rendered new meritorious services on the new Long March.

Last year, the company won a collective meritorious service award, third grade; 45 of its cadres and fighters were awarded for their meritorious services; and its CYL branch was conferred with the honorable title of "an advanced CYL branch" by the CYL Central Committee.

Wanding, a township near the place where this company is stationed, is one of our country's important border trading centers. With the market enlivened subsequent to the implementation of the party's various economic policies, foreign goods were put up for sale in the streets and activities of profiteering, smuggling and trading in smuggled goods were rampant. In particular, reactionary, obscene and vulgar books were sold and similar television programs were broadcast in the city on the other side of the boundary river. They seriously corrupted some youths in Wanding. The party branch of the ninth company realized that these new conditions in society would invariably be reflected in the fighters' minds and pose new problems in the company's ideological and political work and that close attention should be paid to conducting education in opposing corruption and degeneracy. In doing ideological and political work, therefore, the company's party branch took active measures to win the close cooperation of the local party committee and the fighters' families in educating the fighters in opposing corruption and degeneracy. Last year, the company's cadres led the fighters in twice going among the local residents to learn the local history of aggression by foreigners and the enormous changes in Wanding since liberation and educated the fighters by comparing the two different social systems before and after liberation. Some local comrades were also invited to tell how some local residents were hit by sugar-coated bullets and committed crimes, thereby teaching the fighters to observe law and discipline. The cadres and fighters were also organized to study Chairman Mao's speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee and at the same time to discuss ways to oppose corruption and degeneracy. The CYL branch of the company and the Wanding middle school's CYL general branch which had been conferred with the title of "a shock force on the new Long March" by the CYL Central Committee formed a pair in periodically carrying out activities of helping and emulating each other. Last year alone, the cadres and fighters of the whole company did good deeds on 2,295 occasions. The company's cadres visited the fighters' families nearby. They wrote twice to the fighters' families that were in other parts of the country, telling them about the progress the fighters had made and the problems they had met.

The education in opposing corruption and degeneracy heightened the ideological consciousness of the cadres and fighters. Last year, none of the members of this company violated the regulations and bought smuggled goods. The fighters who carried out tasks single-handedly were also able to preserve the honorable true qualities of people's fighters. When fighter Jiang Chaopan was on duty, a foreign woman wanted to exchange her wristwatch for his raincoat. He saw through her attempt and sternly refused. Another fighter, Li Chengyan, was herding cattle when a young woman struck up a conversation with him, saying that she wanted to make friends with him. She also gave him a gift, which he courteously rejected. After herding the cattle, he reported the matter to the organization. The cadres and fighters remain uncontaminated although they are stationed in a border trading center. They are praised by the local masses.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN VISITS DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREA

OW170943 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, together with engineers and technical personnel, recently visited the northern area of Jingyuan County to inspect the serious drought situation and to study and decide on measures for speeding up the construction of the (Xinpuzhichuan) electric pumping station. He asked the construction workers to ensure the good quality of the project and put it into operation as quickly as possible.

The drought situation in the northern part of Jingyuan County is most serious in central Gansu. The area has received no rain for 3 years. The people there have had poor crops and must rely on the government to make up for their grain shortage. Drinking water for people and animals has also been inadequate.

CENTRAL WORK GROUP VISITS QINGHAI DISASTER AREA

SK151251 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, a joint work group organized by the United Front Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Animal Husbandry Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture, with Comrade (Ji-lu-mu-tu), member of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, arrived in Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. The group was briefed by the prefectural CCP Committee and government on the situation of combating disaster to protect livestock. It relayed the concern of the CCP Central Committee and State Council over the disaster. The group will go deep into the communes, brigades and fodder storehouses in the disaster area to inspect the disaster situation and to express sympathy for the masses who are victims.

QINGHAI OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMBATING SNOWSTORMS

SK140904 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] Comrade Ga-bu-long, chief commander of the provincial headquarters for combating disasters to protect livestock, recently delivered a speech urging the people in pastoral areas to combat snowstorms to protect animals. He noted that the damage caused by the recent snowstorms is serious. He urged all localities to strengthen livestock management in May and June in order to save more animals to reduce losses. He said: According to reports, about 103 communes and farms in 22 counties and cities throughout the province were hit by snowstorms, affecting over 6.6 million animals. Because of this snowstorm, the number of young animals that survived declined by 230,000 head, and the number of dead adult animals increased by 260,000 head as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, causing great difficulties to the life of herdsmen. Thanks to our early prediction, we have allocated grain and funds to the herdsmen and made all antidisaster preparations beforehand.

Leading departments from the provincial to the autonomous prefecture and county levels have adopted vigorous measures to deal with the aftermath of the snowstorm. The provincial people's government has issued circulars on two occasions urging all cadres and the masses to spare no effort to combat disasters and protect livestock. It also appropriated 700,000 yuan as a subsidy for antidisaster work and 770,000 yuan as relief funds and transported 27 million jin of fodder grass and 12 million jin of animal-feed to support the disaster-stricken areas. It has dispatched six work groups and three medical teams headed by competent departments to the forefront to direct the work. Other autonomous prefectures and countries also dispatched work groups and medical teams and cadres to help in the work.

Comrade Ga-bu-long urged leaders at all levels to work in the forefront and mobilize the masses to participate in the work, rationally arrange grazing lands for animals and make full use of the fodder grass allocated by the provincial government to enable the animals to overcome the difficult situation. He also urged efforts to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the herdsmen.

MA WENRUI AT TANG LITERATURE MEETING IN XIAN

HK150558 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The establishment meeting and first academic seminar of the All-China Association for the Study of Tang Dynasty Literature concluded in Xian on 11 May. Professor (Xiao Jifei) of Shandong University was elected chairman of the association, and (Cheng Qianfan), (Hu Guorui), (Huo Zhonglin) and (An Qi) were elected vice chairmen. Xiao Hua, Yang Zhilin, Feng Zhi and others were named advisers to the association.

The participants discussed various aspects of Tang literature in the spirit of "ancient things to serve the present." Over 50 theses were presented. Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao and Zhang Ze visited the participants.

The executive council of the association has decided to gradually turn the periodical TANGDAI WENXUE [TANG DYNASTY LITERATURE], recently published by the Shaanxi People's Publishing House, into the organ of the association.

XINJIANG URGENT CIRCULAR ON DISASTER RELIEF

HK160557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The regional CCP committee and people's government jointly issued an urgent circular on 14 May on immediately taking action to carry out disaster relief work in current agricultural and animal husbandry production.

The circular pointed out Xinjiang was recently hit by a intense cold wave which lasted a long time and affected a wide area. Various places were hit by frost, high winds, and hailstorms in varying degrees. In order to strive for an all-round bumper harvest in the region for the fifth successive year, the areas hit by the disaster must immediately mobilize and carry out disaster relief work in current agricultural and animal husbandry production, as follows:

1. The principal party and government leaders at all levels must immediately lead work groups to the disaster areas to investigate the situation. They must take practical and effective measures in light of the specific conditions, mobilize and organize manpower and material, and do a good job in disaster relief work.

2. It is necessary to inspect the young crops in all the field in the affected areas.

3. Where the communes and brigades suggest it, and it is confirmed that the losses are serious and replanting is needed, it is necessary to hurry to switch to other grain or oil crops according to the local climatic conditions and under the premise that they will be able to ripen. Maize fields affected by the disaster must be carefully inspected. If only a part of the crop has died, the surviving portion should be retained and there should be no arbitrary switching to other crops.

4. Do a good job in allocating and transporting seed, machines, tools, fuel and other materials needed for switching to other crops. It is necessary to step up care of weak and thin female and young animals, especially [word indistinct].

5. Prefectures and counties should strive to plant some more maize or other grains or pulses according to local soil, water and climatic conditions, under the premise of ensuring that these crops can ripen. They should strive to fulfill the region's grain production plan for the year.

PRC DEFEATS TAIWAN IN HONG KONG TENNIS TOURNEY

Results of Women's Matches

OW150323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Chinese players Chen Juan and Hu Na separately met He Qiumei and Wen Xiuzhuan, players from Taibei, China, in the women's singles event on the second day of the Hong Kong hard-court tennis invitational championships on 13 May. After the match, players from both sides came to the net to shake hands. This is the first time players from both sides of the strait have competed in Hong Kong. The encounter drew hundreds of tennis enthusiasts and scores of reporters. It was a warm scene. From time to time, the audience applauded the good shots of the players from both sides. That was a rare scene at tennis tournaments in Hong Kong.

The result was: Chen Juan eliminated He Qiumei 2 : 0 (6-0; 6-4), and Hu Na knocked out Wen Xiuzhuan 2 : 0 (6-1; 6-1).

After the match, leader Wu Daixun and coach Bu Lushi as well as player Wen Xiuzhuan of the team from Taibei, China unanimously praised Chen Juan for playing so well. Wu Daixun said: In both matches Chen Juan played firmly and steadily. Bu Lushi held that Chen Juan's strokes are as good as those of some of the world famous players. They said that He Qiumei lacked experience in playing in international tournaments. She was below her usual level during the match. Wu Daixun said: Players win or lose in a tournament. Although the team lost this time, it will return next year.

Interviewed by a Hong Kong newspaper reporter after the match, Chen Juan said: He Qiumei's playing skill is excellent. Her offense in net play was fierce.

Wen Xiuzhuan's left leg was injured in a practice before she came to Hong Kong. Last night she played with an injured leg. Her spirit was praised by the audience.

The news media attached great importance to this tournament in Hong Kong with players from both sides of the strait participating for the first time. Today television and radio stations and press provided much coverage of the match.

After yesterday's match, China's four women players -- Chen Juan, Hu Na, Li Xinyi and Duan Lilan -- have fought to join the final eight players in the women's division, and their compatriot Liu Shuhua and Taibei's Wu Zhangrong each won a berth in the men's final eight.

This tournament was jointly sponsored by the Hong Kong Administrative Bureau and the Hong Kong Tennis Association. Participating in the tournament were 65 men and women players from 12 nations and regions such as Burma, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Amoy, Hong Kong and Taibei, China. It was the first time that players from Taibei, China had participated in this invitational championships. The championships included four events -- men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles and women's doubles. The championships began on 12 May and will end on 16 May.

PRC Man Makes Finals

OW151552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Hong Kong, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese player Liu Shuhua entered the men's singles finals here today when he defeated his compatriot from Taibei Hu Shangrong 3:1 (7-5; 6-4; 6-1) on the fourth day of the hard-court tennis invitational championships. Liu Shuhua edged out Kim Song-wu of South Korea to meet Hu Shangrong who defeated Panomkorn Pladchuanil of Thailand in the semi-finals.

At the end of the match, Liu Shuhua shook hands with Hu Shangrong at midcourts and handed a cup of soft drink to his Taibei compatriot. The stadium was fully packed with spectators who came to watch the match between the players from the Chinese mainland and Taibei.

PAPERS VIEW REAGAN LETTERS TO PRC, BUSH VISIT

LIEN HO PAO Article

OW171221 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Ching-hung, LIEN HO PAO'S Washington-based special correspondent: "Reagan's 'Three Letters' and Policy Toward China"]

[Text] The language used in President Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leadership was rather offending to the eyes. However, U.S. officials emphasized that, in essence, these letters have not gone beyond the "basic principles laid down in the communique for the establishment of diplomatic relations" between the United States and the Chinese Communists.

The Letters Were Designed To Placate the Chinese Communists

Of course, it is obvious that Reagan's "three letters" are far less tough than the U.S. Government's statements regarding its policy toward China prior to 11 January of this year. The point is that these three Reagan letters were designed to placate the Chinese Communists. It was hoped that the Chinese Communists would show "understanding" because of the low U.S. profile and, thereby, the difficulties created by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan would be solved. Against this background, it was inevitable that the language used in the "three letters" should cater to the major principles.

In his separate letters to Chinese Communist Premier Chao Tzu-yang and Chinese Communist Party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping dated 5 April and his letter to Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yao-pang dated 3 May, Reagan stated ways to resolve the differences between the two sides regarding the "Taiwan question." This was actually the so-called "Haig model," meaning the set of measures contained in the "memorandum" forwarded to Reagan by Haig on 26 November 1981.

The "Haig model" stresses the policy of "one China" as well as the "peaceful resolution" of the "Taiwan question," thus noting the necessity to "appreciate" [ling qing 7325 1906] the Chinese Communists' "peaceful policy." The "Haig model" also calls for imposing qualitative and quantitative restrictions on arms sales to Taiwan without setting a time limit, but depending on progress toward the "peaceful resolution." These measures have never been officially confirmed or denied by the U.S. side. Now that it is a proven fact that Reagan has accepted Haig's basic proposal and has included it in official documents addressed to the Chinese Communists, the shock we received is naturally greater than when things were uncertain.

Actually, if we make a cool analysis of the "three letters," we will find that on the surface, Reagan's language was not as tough as it used to be, but, in essence, he still hoped to save face for both sides by ambiguous means in coping with the difficulties in relations with the Chinese Communists so that the "strategic relationship" between the United States and the Chinese Communists, as well as the long-term friendship between the United States and the Republic of China, could be maintained. This was what President Reagan had advocated, namely, "one need not abandon an old friend in order to make a new friend."

In addition to the high-sounding "talk about strategic interests," Reagan's "three letters" essentially contained three main points: 1) an expression of "welcome" for the "nine-point proposal on peaceful reunification"; 2) the reaffirmation of the "one China" policy of the United States; 3) a discussion of ways to solve the question of arms sales to Taiwan.

Concern for the "Methods" for Resolving the Question

I. Regarding the "nine-point" proposal, the Chinese Communists have complained that the United States did not make a constructive evaluation of this "peaceful policy" of the Chinese Communists and have accused the United States of jeopardizing the implementation of the Chinese Communists' "peaceful policy" because of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Last autumn, Secretary of State Haig made a few complimentary remarks about the Chinese Communists' proposal, saying that "it is not insignificant" and that "it deserves attention."

In his letters to Chao Tzu-yang and Teng Hsiao-ping, Reagan further expressed his "welcome" for the "nine-point" proposal. Moreover, he emphasized that he made this stand clear to the Chinese Communists in late October 1981 when Huang Hua, Chinese Communist vice premier and foreign minister, visited the United States.

In his letter to Chao Tzu-yang, Reagan said: "We will welcome and support any peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. In this connection, we appreciate the policies you have adopted for the peaceful resolution of the question." "Just as I told Vice Premier Huang in Washington, we welcome your nine-point proposal."

Reagan also told Teng Hsiao-ping that the United States has an abiding interest in the peaceful resolution of the "Taiwan question." "We fully recognize the significance of the nine-point proposal of 30 September 1981 and the (peaceful) policy set forth as early as 1 January 1979."

Reagan himself expressed "welcome" for the Chinese Communists' "nine points" and recognized their "significance." This is indeed offending to our eyes. However, it is more important to look beneath these outward statements to see whether the United States really intends to "support" the Chinese Communists' proposal for "peaceful reunification" and whether the United States has taken actions to bring about the "peace talks."

During and after the regular news briefing on 10 May, Fischer, a State Department spokesman, made clarifications on this point. He said: "The U.S. policy remains that the 'Taiwan question' should be resolved by the Chinese themselves. The only concern of the United States is that the question be resolved by peaceful means. Since peaceful means are embodied in the Chinese Communists' nine-point proposal, to that extent, we express our welcome."

According to Fischer, the United States is still only concerned with the "means" by which the question is solved and does not have anything to say as far as the "outcome" of the resolution is concerned. Nor does the United States side with the Chinese Communists in this respect. What the Chinese Communists presented was a "nine-point proposal on peaceful reunification" and Reagan, in his letter, stressed "peaceful resolution" and did not mention anything about the outcome of the "peaceful resolution." Fischer said: "The United States still does not intend to be a mediator or to promote peace talks between the two sides. This is basically a question that should be resolved by the Chinese themselves."

Deviation From "Balance" Policy

II. Reiteration of "one China" policy: This is based on the conclusion of an estimate on the attitude of the Chinese Communists made by the State Department. The State Department holds that the Chinese Communists suddenly bring up old scores again and make an issue of the arms sale because they think the Reagan administration will take the "two Chinas" road.

On 28 February 1982, Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang exchanged letters on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the issuance of the joint communique in Shanghai. In his letter to Chao, Reagan said that the U.S. side would adhere to the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. He is even more straightforward this time. In his letter to Teng Hsiao-ping, he said: "The United States firmly adheres to the positions agreed upon in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China (Communist). There is only one China. We will not permit the unofficial relations between the American people and the people of Taiwan to weaken our commitment to this principle." In his 3 May letter to Hu Yao-pang, he also said: "...We will continue to adhere to the positions agreed upon in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Our policy will continue to be based on one China...."

A State Department official says: The United States has not deviated from the scope of "the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations" and the "Taiwan Relations Act" when it reiterates the "one China" policy. The "one China policy" is also the common position shared by both sides across the Taiwan strait.

Nevertheless, the statement on the "one China" policy made by Reagan in his letter deviates, more or less, from his "balance" policy on which our people place their hopes. Even if he does not want to abandon the "balance" policy, his statement is put too strongly.

International Ambiguity in Discussion of Arms Sale Issue

III. The arms sale is the crux of the issue. Let us take a look at several passages of Reagan's remarks on this issue:

1. In his letter to Chao Tzu-yang, he said: "I have also told Vice Premier Huang (Hua) that we anticipate that Taiwan will naturally reduce its demand for arms amid progress towards peaceful settlement (of the Taiwan issue)." This is a passage of clever empty words rather than a U.S. "commitment." On this matter, the U.S. President is bound by the "Taiwan Relations Act." He may consider the arms sale according to Taiwan's defense "need"; however, he still avoided saying that the United States will reduce the arms sale when progress is made toward "peaceful settlement." Instead, he said that the United States "anticipates" that Taiwan will naturally reduce its demand for arms. In this way, his remarks are only ambiguously within the scope of the "Taiwan Relations Act" without making any commitment.

2. In his letter to Teng Hsiao-ping, he said: "The Taiwan issue has been a most difficult problem between our governments. Nevertheless, vision and statesmanship have enabled us to reduce our differences over this issue in the past, while we have built a framework of long-term friendship and cooperation." He told Hu Yao-pang that the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is still a "remaining difference." He said: "I believe that we will strive forward toward elimination of this controversial problem if we apply the statesmanship and vision which we used in the past decade to settle our differences." These two passages can be reasonably interpreted as demanding that the Chinese Communists keep common ground while reserving differences, just as they did in the "Shanghai communique" and the "communique on establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations" in order to prevent the "remaining differences" from affecting the overall situation.

3. In the same letter to Teng Hsiao-ping, Reagan fully recognized the significance of the Chinese Communists' nine-point proposal. He said: "The decisions and the principles covered in my instructions to your government on 11 January 1982 reflect our appreciation of the new situation created by these developments." This refers to the U.S. announcement of its decision not to sell FX fighters to the Republic of China in order to show U.S. "appreciation" of and concession to the Chinese Communists' "peaceful policy." The 11 January U.S. statement on the arms sale implied that strict restrictions would be imposed on both the quality and the quantity of the arms sale to our country according to demand, but it still persisted in the continued supply of defensive weapons to Taiwan. These "decisions and principles" have been cleverly reiterated in Reagan's letters.

These passages were made ambiguous intentionally. The U.S. side deliberately made a loose connection between the arms sale and the progress of "peaceful settlement" in order to sidetrack the problem. This is rather obvious. The U.S. side thinks that while no time limit has been set for the arms sale, this is a makeshift measure they can adopt according to the "Taiwan Relations Act."

At the press conference before his departure from Peiping, Vice President Bush evaded answering the question on whether the U.S. side will request revision of the "Taiwan Relations Act." However, State Department spokesman Fischer has said that the administration has no intention of demanding revisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

If the "Taiwan Relations Act" is not revised, the U.S. President will be unable to accept the conditions set by the Chinese Communists on coordinating a time for ending arms sales to Taiwan. If no time limit is set for the arms sale and no progress is made toward "peaceful settlement," the makeshift measure is in fact also empty words.

The Publication of the Contents of the Letters Gives One Much Food for Thought

Besides the actual contents of the "three letters," the publication of the contents of the three letters at this time by the U.S. side is also something which gives one much food for thought. At a time when the talks between the two sides have reached an impasse, the U.S. side is suddenly laying its cards on the table. It looks as if it is appealing to public opinion.

About 2 days before Vice President Bush arrived in Peiping, RENMIN RIBAO dished up the view of "whoever started the trouble should end it," trying to shift the responsibility of starting and ending the trouble onto the United States. The U.S. side made public Reagan's low profile letter, which was close to being meek and subservient and to "stooping to compromise." This was also aimed at shifting the responsibility onto the Chinese Communists. On the one hand, it "showed full respect for the feelings" of the Chinese Communists and lured them into making their move; on the other hand, it sought to let U.S. allies and voters know the "concessions" made by Reagan in an effort to avoid the deterioration of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, thus creating some form of pressure on the Chinese Communists. If the Chinese Communists accept the "Haig model" after the series of quibbles, the United States, except for its empty promises, will still seek to maintain the state of affairs of the past decade. This is why the Chinese Communist propaganda media demanded that the U.S. side verify its policy with deeds instead of vaguely talking about the "one China" policy. If the Chinese Communists are unwilling to compromise and seek to downgrade relations with the United States, the United States naturally can shift the responsibility onto the other side.

Bush said he would put forward some specific suggestions to President Reagan. At the same time, he said the two sides would continue to carry out negotiations at the "ambassadorial level." Reagan has already laid his cards on the table. What is his real intention, and how firmly does he adhere to the policy of arms sales? All this will perhaps become clearer in the next few months.

CHINA POST Editorial

OW180617 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 May 82 p 4

[CHINA POST 15 May editorial: "Peiping's United Front Maneuvers"]

[Text] During U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent visit to mainland China, the Peiping regime once again played its united front maneuvers to the hilt. An AP dispatch from Peiping, dated May 10, reported that Bush was "accorded virtual head-of-state treatment." Quoting a well-informed Chinese source, it said that "if Communist China was not pleased with Reagan's letters and Bush's visit, the vice president would have received a more restrained welcome and met only 'Foreign Minister' Huang Hua. Instead, he met Red China's top leaders -- Communist Party 'Vice Chairman' Teng Hsiao-ping and 'Premier' Chao Tsu-yang."

Common courtesy requires a visiting dignitary to be entertained by his counterpart. Bush was only entertained by 'Foreign Minister' Huang Hua upon his arrival and 'Vice Premier' Wan Li prior to his departure; both Chao Tsu-yang and Teng Hsiao-ping were too busy to entertain him. What kind of "head-of-state treatment" was that?

This was a repetition of the snub Richard Nixon met with during his visit to the Chinese mainland, where he was only entertained by Chou En-lai, instead of Mao Tse-tung, as he should have rated. The haughty attitude of the Peiping regime reveals its true feelings toward the U.S. vice president, who asked to visit the Chinese mainland without any justifiable cause.

This attitude was a key element in Peiping's united front maneuvers in making all sorts of demands on the United States, and threatening to downgrade Communist China-U.S. relations without any intent to actually do so. The United States was so impressed by Peiping's empty threats as to cause President Ronald Reagan to dispatch Bush to Peiping and to write three letters to placate Peiping's feelings. It turned out that those letters were more damaging to the vital interests of the Republic of China than Peiping could have possibly hoped for.

The letters will be a subject of debate as to their implications and significance. They betray not only the interests of the Republic of China, but also Reagan's own stand on the China question. They are couched in terms most favorable to the Chinese Communist stand if not in that regime's own language.

As Vice President Bush will surely appear before U.S. congressional committees to report on his visit to Peiping, congressional leaders should seize the opportunity to find out exactly what transpired in Communist China and what promises were given to Chinese Communist leaders. Peiping is attempting to nullify the Taiwan Relations Act so that it may launch its offensive to conquer Taiwan with the help of the United States. This is, after all, the final objective of the Peiping regime in launching its phony peace offensive last year to create an illusion of peace in the Taiwan Strait and to lessen the U.S. concern over its security. U.S. support of that peace offensive is another sign of its having fallen into the Chinese Communist trap.

The people of the Republic of China should wake up to the danger of the changing U.S. position on its China policy and not entertain any more wishful thinking about the Reagan administration. He is surrounded by a group of pro-Peiping advisers and is liable to betray us again at any time.

We should heed the sound advice of Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, who last Thursday called on the people of this nation to unite to work for the interests of our country, to stick to our beliefs and fear no obstacles in order to build our own strength and confidence. We should realize the sinister nature of our enemy, who has many sympathizers in the United States and other parts of the world, many of whom contribute to the undermining of our efforts.

We must also warn the American people of the unreliability of the Peiping regime and its leaders, who would not hesitate to lie, cheat and deceive their best friends to achieve their goal. The Carter administration was naive enough to foresake a traditional and reliable ally and faithful friend to accommodate the Peiping regime, which has failed to live up to U.S. expectations in restraining the Soviets.

It would be a catastrophe if the Reagan administration should follow in the footsteps of Jimmy Carter in appeasing the Chinese Communists at the expense of the Republic of China. Perhaps, it is high time to remind President Reagan that Jimmy Carter suffered his disastrous defeat at the polls in 1980 largely as a result of his recognition of the Peiping regime.

PREMIER SUN VISITS MATSU INSTALLATIONS

OW180315 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Matsu, 18 May (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan visited the military personnel and civilians here 16 May, praising their high morale in reconstructing this frontline bastion of the Republic of China. Accompanied by Gen. Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of National Defense, the premier visited Tung Yin Tao, Peikan Tao and Nankan Tao, conveying President Chiang Ching-kuo's greetings to the armed forces personnel and civilians there. He also inspected the schools and community development programs, and listened to briefings by the anti-communist patriotic army and other related authorities here.

Premier Sun expressed satisfaction to the continuing progress of various reconstruction projects made by armed forces as well as the civilians.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S PROPOSED EUROPEAN TOUR

HK191107 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reported Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "'Weather Forecast' on the Eve of Reagan's European Tour"]

[Text] The "weather forecast" has already shown that President Ronald Reagan will hardly find the "weather" in Western Europe pleasant when he attends the 7-nation summit in Versailles and visits several Western European states in June. This was said by a U.S. reporter. By "weather forecast," he meant the relations between the United States and the Western countries as reflected in the recent annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, the trade conference of the United States, Canada, Japan and the EEC, and the IMF ad hoc committee conference held in Helsinki.

For some time, the economic relationship between the United States and Western Europe has been clouded, chiefly because of high interest rates. The prolonged high American interest rate has caused the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar to rise, the Western European currencies to depreciate and a great deal of capital to flow out of Western Europe. Investment has decreased and unemployment has risen and all this has aggravated the economic recession in Western Europe. The economies of the Western European countries were at a standstill in 1981. Even in West Germany, which has all along been regarded as the "locomotive" of economic development, the GNP dropped and industrial production decreased. In particular, unemployment increased by a large extent. In the first quarter of this year, the unemployment rate in many Western European countries was near or surpassed the postwar record high. It rose to 13 percent in Britain. Yet, high American interest rates, being the major cause of the economic recession in Western Europe, remained at 16 percent and, because of the huge U.S. budget deficit, seem unlikely to fall in the near future. For this reason, since the beginning of this year, some Western European leaders have time and again reproached the U.S. for its financial and monetary policies having harmed the economy of the West. French President Francois Mitterrand, host of the Versailles summit, said not long ago that at the June summit the six nations "will form a united front to urge the United States to lower its interest rates." This shows the deep dissatisfaction of Western Europe with high American interest rates.

Moreover, the United States and Western Europe consider Japan to be their main rival in trade, but there are also some contradictions between them. At the beginning of this year, an intense trade war over steel and farm products broke out between them. There also was a difference of opinion between them on the economic relations between the East and the West. The United States asked Western Europe to stop laying a pipeline for the Soviet Union but did not get an answer. The United States also asked its allies to cooperate in reducing their loans to and trade with the Soviet Union, but many Western European countries were indecisive.

Washington obviously feels concern for this situation which President Reagan will face during his first tour of Western Europe since assuming his post. In mid-May, three U.S. senior economic officials including Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge and Special Trade Representative William Brock went to Europe to attend three meetings in Paris and Helsinki. Their purpose was to calm the dissatisfaction of Western Europe, to ease the economic contradiction between the United States and Western Europe and to create a better atmosphere for President Reagan's visit.

Reagan said at a meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development that a low interest rate was by no means a panacea, that only by overcoming inflation would it be possible to revitalize the economy, that the Reagan administration's economic policy had produced good results in solving the problem of inflation, and that interest rates would soon drop, although they would remain very high for the time being.

Yet, this did not mean that the United States had succeeded in dispelling the dissatisfaction of Western Europe with high American interest rates. Other speakers at the meeting unanimously asked the United States to lower its interest rates by reducing its deficit. The communique of the meeting stressed the evil results of high interest rates. The economic growth rate of the 24 member states of this organization had been estimated to be 1.5 percent in 1983. Due to high interest rates, it will only be 0.3 percent. The high interest rates will increase the number of unemployed people to 6 million in these 24 states, making the unemployed population rise to a total of 30 million. In this situation, people are still unhappy although inflation in Western Europe has eased off. As for the U.S. economy, inflation has decreased noticeably in the past few months, but many people in the United States do not believe that this trend will last long. Many Western European countries doubt Reagan's promise that American interest rates will drop when inflation eases off.

What will President Reagan resort to in order to calm the dissatisfaction of Western Europe? Contrary to his prediction, the U.S. economy has not shown signs of recovery. The budget deficit has not decreased, thus putting him in a difficult situation. Certainly, he can lower interest rates for the time being by changing monetary policy and increasing the supply of money, but infaltion will worsen immediately and his whole plan of economic recovery will be foiled. For this reason, it is very difficult for the United States to lower interest rates. As for the contradiction between the United States and Western Europe, with their economies deteriorating and unemployment rising, there is not much room for them to make compromises.

Of course, President Reagan's first visit to Western Europe since assuming office is not only an important diplomatic activity for the United States but also a big event for Western Europe. Both sides hope to strengthen their relationship as allies and reiterate their unity and cooperation during this visit. However, in the depression of the economic recession in the West in the past few years, it will not be easy to usher in balmy sunshine in the relationship between the United States and Western Europe.

NI SHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TU DELEGATION 14 MAY

OW141946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu and Wang Chonglun, president and vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan. The delegation, arriving yesterday, is led by Shizuo Mishima, director of the Organization Department of the General Council. Members of the delegation are representatives from the General Council's branch organizations.

COUNCILLOR FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW180737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and honorary president of the Chinese weiqi (go chess) association, met with a Japanese youth go chess delegation led by Kisei Shuko Fujisawa this morning. Among those present with Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and president of the Chinese weiqi association, and Chinese go chess players Nie Weiping, Wu Songsheng and Kong Xiangming. The guests arrived May 14. During their stay in Beijing, they will play four matches.

YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE INSURANCE DELEGATION

OW181220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a 21-member delegation from Japanese insurance companies led by Akio Hirata, president of the Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company Ltd. The delegation consists of presidents and vice-presidents from 16 insurance and reinsurance companies in Japan. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing May 16 for a visit to China at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN OIL, GAS SURVEY AGREEMENT 19 MAY

OW181720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- An agreement for the joint survey and exploration of petroleum and natural gas in the northern part of China's Eerduosi (Ordos) Basin was signed here this afternoon by the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals and the Japan National Oil Corporation. Accor[illegible] to the agreement, the Sino-Japanese cooperation projects will begin this mont[illegible] a[illegible] ill be completed in five years.

State Councillor Fang Yi attended the signing ceremony and met with a delegation from the Japan national oil corporation led by Akira Watari, executive vice-president of the corporation. Xia Guozhi, vice-minister of geology and minerals, and Vice-President Watari signed the agreement. Sun Daguang, minister of geology and minerals, was also present.

USSR ATTEMPT TO BAR DK FROM UN MEETING FOILED

OW181024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union failed today to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the current session of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme. At today's credentials committee meeting, the Soviet delegate asserted that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a non-existent regime and therefore the credentials of its representative to this session are invalid. His remarks were immediately refuted by other members of the committee.

The Chinese delegate said that Democratic Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign state and its government is recognised by the United Nations as the sole legal government of the country. He said that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions recognizing the delegates sent by the Democratic Kampuchean Government as the sole legitimate representatives of the country to the United Nations. Therefore, he pointed out, as a U.N. subordinate organ, the United Nations Environment Programme should logically abide by all the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly concerned. The Heng Samrin regime, he continued, is nothing but a puppet installed single-handedly by the Vietnamese authorities. "The question of defending the Kampuchean representation is, in essence, a question of principle in opposing aggression, upholding justice and safeguarding the U.N. Charter," he stressed.

The representative of Senegal noted that the question of representation of Kampuchea has been debated at successive U.N. General Assembly sessions and the current session of the United Nations Environment Programme apparently should abide by the General Assembly resolutions concerned. The representatives of Papua New Guinea and the United States also spoke in favour of this view. Chairman of the credentials committee Emanuel Agorsor of Ghana then declared that the committee considers the credentials of all delegates to the current session are valid, without putting it to vote. The credentials committee is composed of China, Ecuador, Ghana, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal, the Soviet Union and the United States.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

OW192036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) --Qiu Degen [6726 1795 2704], chairman of the Hong Kong Far Eastern Group, and his wife left Beijing for Shanghai today. During their stay in Beijing, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met and had cordial talks with them. Last evening, Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet to honor Qiu Degen and his wife.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING BURMESE, NEPALESE ENVOYS

OW141015 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial talk here this morning with Y.N. Khanal, Nepalese ambassador to China, and U Tha Tun, Burmese ambassador to China, on separate occasions. These two ambassadors will soon leave China at the end of their term of office.

NEW PHILIPPINE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW170732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Fortunato U. Abat, new Philippine ambassador to China, presented this morning credentials to Ulanhu, vice-president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present. Fortunato U. Abat arrived here May 11.

DELHI REPORTS END OF OFFICIAL-LEVEL PRC TALKS

BK200859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The bilateral official-level talks between India and China ended in New Delhi this morning. The two sides met in plenary to review the 4-day discussions of the working groups on border, trade and economic affairs, science and technology and culture. Immediately after the plenary, leader of the Chinese delegation Fu Hao met External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. He was with him for about half an hour.

Asked by newsmen whether there has been any breakthrough on the boundary question, Fu said everything has worked according to plan.

Leader of the Indian side, Eric Gonsalves, told the Akashvani correspondent that the two sides will be meeting in the afternoon for a brief wrap-up session.

PAKISTANI ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS

Arrival in Beijing

OW181505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) — General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army staff of Pakistan, and his wife and party arrived here by air this morning for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This afternoon, the Ministry of National Defense held a ceremony in front of the military museum of the Chinese people's revolution to welcome the Pakistan guests. General Sawar Khan reviewed an honor guard of the P.L.A. in the company of Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) — Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense, met here this afternoon with General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army staff of Pakistan.

They reaffirmed that they would continue their efforts to strengthen Sino-Pakistan friendship and support the Afghan people's just struggle. Geng Biao said: "Close relations exist between the governments, armies and peoples of China and Pakistan. Such friendly relations have developed continuously." General Sawar Khan said China understands the problems that confront Pakistan and has given her active support. He said the Pakistan Government, army and people treasure their friendship with China. They are determined to make continuous efforts to develop this friendship.

They also discussed the grave menace to this area caused by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Geng Biao said the Soviet Union, which has occupied Afghanistan for more than two years, has wrought calamities to the Afghan people and created a serious threat to the countries around. At the same time, its occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a heavy burden for itself. He said the Chinese people firmly support the Afghan people in their struggle to oppose Soviet occupation troops and appreciate Pakistan's position on this problem.

General Sawar Khan said the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has constituted a direct threat to Pakistan. Pakistan hopes the Afghan people will carry the struggle through to the end.

The two sides also discussed matters of common interest.

President at the meeting were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Cai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. Also present were M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim; Brigadier A.G. Abid, defence and army attache of the Pakistan Embassy in China; and General Sawar Khan's party.

Yang Dezhi Hosts Banquet

OW191540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Shen Gejun, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army staff of Pakistan, Begum Sawar Khan and their party.

Yang Dezhi and General Sawar Khan spoke at the banquet. They noted that Sino-Pakistan friendship is deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples and that the two countries have identical views on major international issues.

Yang Dezhi said that China and Pakistan share identical views on major international issues. The two peoples and armed forces have always been sympathizing with, supporting and helping each other in the common cause to build and defend their respective countries and to maintain the peace and stability of this region and the world at large, he said. "This profound friendship of ours has stood the test of time. No matter how stormy and unstable the international situation may be, we are convinced that our friendship will stand the future test and continue to develop in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose threats and interference from outside," Yang Dezhi said.

General Sawar Khan said in reply that Sino-Pakistan friendship contributes to peace in their region. He said: "Pakistan and China are two friendly neighbours, deeply concerned about the well-being of each other. The time-tested friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, governments and the armed forces is growing with the passage of each day."

Among the guests at the banquet were M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy here, and Mrs Afzal Qadir, and military attaches of the embassy. Present at the banquet were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Xu Hongxia, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

This morning, General Sawar Khan and his party, in the company of Liu Huaqing, visited an armoured unit of the P.L.A. Beijing units, where they received a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters. The Pakistan guests will leave here tomorrow for other parts of China before returning to Beijing.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROUP'S FRG VISIT

Economic Cooperation Discussed

OW191716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Bonn, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The second session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between China and the Federal Republic of Germany ended here today after reaching an identical view that their economic cooperation and trade have vast prospects. The three-day session was attended by Chen Muhua, head of the Chinese economic delegation, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, West German minister of economics; and other officials from the two countries. Participants in the session noted with satisfaction the rapid development of trade between China and West Germany since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972.

In 1981 the volume of trade between the two countries hit an all-time high, totalling 2.34 billion U.S. dollars and representing a 14.6 percent increase over that of 1980. West Germany is China's biggest trade partner in Western Europe. It takes the fourth place in China's foreign trade. In the past one year and more, the two countries have reached cooperation agreements on several hundred joint projects.

At the session, the two sides exchanged views on the further development of their economic cooperation. They suggested, among others, better cooperation between different regions of the two countries and between their medium-sized and small enterprises, an expanded sphere of cooperation in third countries in the areas of services and commodity sales, conclusion at an early date of an agreement on investment promotion and protection and fresh efforts toward cooperation in the areas of energy and raw materials.

Chen Muhua Meets Schmidt

OW200340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Bonn, May 19 (XINHUA) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today met the Chinese Government economic delegation headed by State Councillor Chen Muhua. The chancellor highly appraised China's positive attitude in international political and economic affairs, saying that its approach was wise. He hoped to see China playing a bigger role in the 80's and 90's. Chen Muhua, who is also minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that China and West Germany keep very good economic and political relations. She praised West Germany for its free trade policy and expressed appreciation of its support for China through the European Economic Community. She stressed: "Just as you hope to see a strong China, we also want to see a strong Europe." Present on the occasion were West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Tong.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO DENMARK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW181928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Ding Xuesong presented credentials to Her Excellency Margrethe II, queen of Denmark, in Copenhagen today, according to a report from the Danish capital. The queen had a warm and cordial conversation with the Chinese ambassador. Ding Xuesong arrived in Copenhagen yesterday.

BURUNDIAN, ZAMBIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS VISIT

Ji Pengfei Meets Burundi Group

OW141301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk here today at the Great Hall of the People with a Burundi women's delegation led by Kandeke Euphrasie, secretary general of the Women's Union of Burundi. Lin Liyun, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, was on hand. The delegation, as the guest of the All-China Women's Federation, arrived here May 3.

Hu Yaobang Meets With Groups

OW151340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met with a women's delegation from Zambia and another from Burundi at Zhongnanhai here today. He said that the China visit by the two delegations shows in a way the intimacy and unity of Third-World countries. The exchange of visits among peoples of the Third World demonstrates unity, mutual trust and support. He said: "The Third-World countries, having similar experience in the past, will share the same destiny in the future. Our present common task is to unite, safeguard our own independence and world peace and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. At the same time, energetic efforts should be made to develop our national economies to provide a better guarantee for our national independence. Women are a great force in this endeavor." He expressed the conviction that the unity and friendship between China and the African countries would continue to develop.

The Zambian women's delegation is led by Mme. B.C. Kankasa, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Zambian Women's League. Prior to today's meeting, she had transmitted to Hu Yaobang a letter from Zambian President K.D. Kaunda. Hu Yaobang asked Mme. Kankasa to convey his written reply and his best regards to President Kaunda upon returning home. The Burundi women's delegation is led by Mme. Kandeke Euphrasie, member of the Political Bureau of the Party of Unity and National Progress and secretary general of the Women's Union of Burundi. At the meeting, Hu Yaobang asked her to convey his best wishes to Burundi President J.B. Bagaza upon returning home.

Kankasa and Euphrasie outlined their impressions of the China visit. They agreed that the visit deepened mutual understanding and enhanced friendship between their own people and the Chinese people who are working heroically for progress. The two women leaders also conveyed the regards for Hu Yaobang from President Kaunda and President Bagaza.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Li Shuzheng, Vice-Presidents of the All-China Women's Federation Huang Ganying and Lin Liyun, Zambian Ambassador to China W.R. Mwondela and Mrs. L. Mwondela and Burundi Ambassador to China Sylvere Gahungu and Mrs. Agnes Gahungu.

TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVES ZIMBABWE FOR BOTSWANA

OW191912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Harare, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions led by its deputy chairman, Chen Yu, left here for Botswana after concluding its one-week visit to Zimbabwe. During their stay here, the Chinese trade unionists visited factories, schools and hospitals and exchanged views with their hosts on trade union activity. Zimbabwean Minister of Labor and Social Service Kangai met the Chinese guests and had a friendly talk with them yesterday.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FALKLANDS CRISIS

OW200812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 20 May 82

["Commentary: Performance of Superpowers in Malvinas (Falkland) Conflict" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri) -- Nearly 50 days have elapsed since the eruption of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The two superpowers have been following it closely and exploiting it fully for their own interests. The United States first tried to mediate and then openly supported Britain and imposed sanctions against Argentina. At first, the Soviet Union tried to appear fair and objective but later turned to support Argentina and criticize the United States and Britain with growing bitterness. The changes of the U.S. and Soviet attitudes have thus cast over the Malvinas conflict a shadow of superpower contention. The attitudes of the United States and the Soviet Union reflect their strategic designs.

At the beginning, the United States viewed both sides in the dispute as treaty-bound allies. Hence the intense U.S. mediation efforts to avoid damage to its relations with the two sides. But as the U.S. proposals were essentially beneficial to Britain and created conditions for direct U.S. intervention in the strategic Malvinas, they were turned down by Argentina. The failure of mediation was followed by open U.S. support for Britain. Washington has thus revealed its appraisal of Britain as more important than Latin America on its chessboard of global strategy. Washington's open support for Britain has aroused growing resentment among Latin American countries and impaired its relations with them -- an unwise move in the view of some U.S. political figures.

From what filtered through the Soviet press, the escalation of the Malvinas crisis is viewed by Moscow as a golden opportunity. Shortly after the conflict broke out, the Soviet central T.V. station put on an unbiased appearance. It called for British withdrawal from the Malvinas while criticizing Argentina for using force. Argentina, it said, covets parts of the Antarctica, and the occupation of nearby islands helps enhance its position in its designs. But later on, Moscow put an abrupt end to its apparent objectivity in the wake of growing Latin American resentment to the U.S. position on the crisis and the appeal of some NATO members for a peaceful settlement. Since then, it has adopted the following tactics:

First, to launch a propaganda campaign against the United States, branding the U.S. action as anti-Latin American. The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA maintained that essentially, the Malvinas conflict is also one between the United States and Argentina. According to a TASS report, during talks with a Nicaraguan delegation on May 4, Leonid Brezhnev made known the first official Soviet view on the British-Argentine conflict with a single comment: "The imperialist nature of Washington's policy towards Latin American countries has been given further evidence by the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands." Moscow also seized the opportunity to present itself as a "friend" of Latin American countries by pledging solidarity with Latin American "patriotic and democratic forces" in opposing the United States (TASS, May 4).

Second, to drive a wedge deeper between Western Europe and the United States by exaggerating their differences on the British-Argentine conflict. Moscow accused the United States of disregarding the national interests of West European countries by involving them in the Malvinas crisis (TASS, May 7). It claimed that the West European countries did not necessarily want to act in the interest of Britain at the cost of their own relations with the Latin American states (SOVIET RUSSIA, May 9) and that the West European countries were seeking a way to extricate themselves from blindly following Washington's policy (SOVIET RUSSIA, May 9).

The Malvinas crisis is now at the crossroads between peace and war escalation. This situation, indeed, calls for close attention.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES AIDING POOR COMMUNES

HK200643 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enthusiastically Assist Poverty-Stricken Communes and Production Brigades and Teams"]

[Text] This paper carried a report today on how victory No 1 production team of Changan County was transformed from a rich into a poor production team. The report put forth an important problem of the existing rural work and it is worthwhile to read it.

Victory No 1 production team was once a famous advanced team. During the cooperative period, it built its enterprises through arduous efforts. Everybody was concerned about it and supported it. Based on the life of this production team, author Liu Qing wrote "The History of the Pioneers" to praise its achievements in transforming a poor production team into a rich one during the initial stage of the cooperativization movement. During the 10 years of internal disorder, this production team was seriously disrupted by "leftist" policies and was again transformed into a poor production team. Up till now, it is still in straitened circumstances. However, this has not drawn the attention of the people for a relatively long period of time. The resolution on agricultural problems which was issued at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee called for the whole party to "concentrate its efforts on promoting a speedy development of the country's very backward agricultural situation," so that the peasants who comprise 80 percent of the country's population would be able to get rich through joint efforts and through arduous work. It is now 3 years since we implemented the policies stipulated at the third plenary session. However, people have not paid due attention to the fact that the once famous rich production team several kilometers away from Xian municipality has now been transformed into a poor production team. This has given us much food for thought.

Since the third plenary session, the party's policies of enlivening the rural economy have scored significant results and there have been satisfactory changes in the rural areas. Many communes and brigades that have been in straitened circumstances for a prolonged period of time have now started to lift themselves out of poverty and embarked on the road to prosperity. The total number of production teams like victory No 1 production team is on the decrease. However, we must note that to a certain extent, poverty-stricken communes and brigades still exist. Over the past few years, their production and living standards have not improved much. A small number of them have not made any improvement at all. It is precisely in these areas that our inadequacies are concentratedly manifested.

Over the past few years, the rural economy has taken a turn for the better; the income of the peasants has increased and their living standard has improved. This tallies with the actual situation. However, this is not an all-sided point of view. Let us take grain production as an example. Under the circumstances that serious natural disasters occurred in a number of districts in our country last year, the production of grain has increased by 1.4 percent over 1980 with a net increase of more than 10 billion jin. This is an excellent situation. However, the increase of production varies in different localities and only a small number of have increased production by a large margin. Although some localities have had a relatively rapid increase in production, poverty has not been eased because their foundation is weak and they have been in straitened circumstances over a prolonged period of time. Some localities, communes and brigades suffered a decline in production last year and they are now confronted with great difficulties. For example, quite a number of peasants in victory No 1 production team of Changan County were short of food last winter and this spring. Let us have a look at the peasants' income. According to the sample investigation of the State Statistical Bureau, the average annual income of a peasant (including income from agricultural and sideline occupations and income after redistribution) is 223 yuan, an increase of 16.8 percent over the preceding year. Such a large margin of growth is unprecedented since liberation. However, there are differences in peasants' income. The average per capita income can be as much as 500 to 1,000 yuan annually and it can be as little as 10 or 20 yuan.

The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee seized the typical example of victory No 1 production team and the first secretary himself personally analyzed the situation and conducted in-depth investigations to sum up experiences. They were resolved to give priority to assisting the poor communes and brigades and treated this as an important task of rural work this year. This is an imperative task.

We must not simply give money or commodities to the poverty-stricken communes and production teams and brigades or simply make arrangements for the policies and measures. First of all, we must resolutely implement the party's various policies for the rural areas and carry out meticulous personnel work. In particular, we must devote efforts to doing a good job of straightening out the leadership groups in communes and brigades and to correct the confused ideas in the course of carrying out the policies for the rural areas. The fact that victory No 1 production team was transformed from a rich production team into a poor one was due to problems in the leadership group. During the 10 years of internal disorder, a relatively good leadership group had been attacked and destroyed. The situation has not improved over the past few years because the cadres of the leadership group who came to power after readjustments are lazy and they are only interested in seeking private gains. They have not implemented the responsibility system but still carry on with the old practices. They do not grasp production nor do they promote scientific cultivation. Very often they do farm work in the wrong season. In this case, how can they mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, promote production and lift themselves out of the straitened circumstances? One of the major tasks of the existing work in the rural areas is to establish a leadership group at the grassroots level that will resolutely implement the four basic principles, act according to the line stipulated at the third plenary session and be trusted by the masses. If the leadership group is weak and incompetent, loosely organized, and lacks a good work style, the party's policies will not be correctly implemented. If we do not put an end to the bureaucratic practices and the lax and weak leadership in the relevant leadership departments, we will not be able to rectify the leadership at the grassroots level. In order to rapidly assist the poverty-stricken communes and brigades to take on a new outlook and to do a good job of various tasks in the rural areas, CCP committees at all levels must devote major efforts to strengthening the training of the rural grassroots cadres and be resolute in promoting the building of the leadership group at the grassroots level so that they will genuinely become the key and the fighting bastion which promote unity and guide the masses to advance in the correct direction.

EDITORIAL URGES PROMOTING PRIMARY EDUCATION

HK200632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Greatly Strengthen Educational Undertakings in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Strengthening educational undertakings in rural areas is an urgent and great task. The party and the government have always shown great concern for the development of educational undertakings in rural areas. Since the party's third plenary session, the central authorities have issued many directives on this type of development. The draft of the revised PRC constitution which was adopted recently by the NPC Standing Committee attaches great importance to the education issue. According to the draft of the revised constitution, citizens have the right and obligation to receive education. The state operates, and encourages nongovernmental bodies to operate, various types of schools in order to wipe out illiteracy, universalize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education. The discussion on the draft of the revised constitution and the adoption and implementation of this draft will give an impetus to the development of education in our country and particularly to the development of educational undertakings in rural areas.

Although the educational undertakings in our country's rural areas have achieved great successes, they are still very backward. At present, primary education has not been universalized in most rural areas.

Following the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, some areas have failed to solve in a timely manner some new problems in this work. As a result, there has even been a decline in the school attendance rate of children of school age. There are still many illiterates among adult peasants. Quite a few areas have not effectively carried out work to eliminate illiteracy and the sparetime cultural and technical education. Our secondary and higher education accounts for a very small proportion of the whole educational system. This is not keeping pace with our population of 1 billion including 800 million peasants. The contradiction between these backward conditions of our rural education and our modernization programs are becoming more and more salient.

The building of our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization must proceed on a proper cultural and educational basis. If we do not greatly develop our educational undertakings, building our country into a modern socialist power with a high degree of democracy and civilization is nothing but a fine wish.

It is a pity that many comrades so far still fail to understand the education issue. Although some comrades have paid lipservice to the argument that agricultural development depends on science, they do not understand that the development of science depends on education. In fact, the backwardness of education is the source of the backwardness of agricultural science and technology. It is inconceivable that illiterates and those who have become literate but have not received agricultural and technical education should master modern agricultural science and technology and scientific management knowledge. Although some comrades also want to grasp the building of spiritual civilization, they do not attach importance to educational undertakings. The scale and the level of the development of educational undertakings are precisely important signs of the degree of civilization in a society. In building spiritual civilization in our rural areas, we still have to do a lot of work, such as strengthening ideological and political work, perfecting our socialist democracy and legal system and raising the scientific and cultural levels of our peasants. If we have a large number of illiterates and if our people's cultural level is very low, our country will not be lifted out of ignorance and backwardness. In short, to build our material civilization and spiritual civilization, it is quite necessary to strenghthen our educational undertakings in rural areas.

To strengthen our educational undertakings in rural areas, we must now do well in grasping the following major tasks:

1. Uphold the guiding principles for universal education in rural areas. Children of school age must enter primary schools and must not discontinue their schooling before graduation. In 1980, the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a "Decision on Certain Issues Concerning the Universalization of Primary Education," saying: "During the 1980's, the whole country should basically realize the historical task of universalizing primary education. Areas where the conditions exist may also universalize junior middle school education." The decision also provided policies and measures for realizing this historical task. It is imperative to guarantee fulfillment of this task.

2. Strive to do well in running educational undertakings for peasants; adopt varied forms such as evening schools and winter schools which are popular with the peasants; eliminate illiteracy among adult peasants; and help adult peasants make up the cultural and technical lessons they have missed.

3. Develop in a planned way agricultural vocational education and secondary agrotechnical education including agricultural middle schools, agrotechnical schools and agricultural polytechnic schools; and offer agricultural courses in ordinary middle schools.

4. Colleges and universities should train more people with professional skills such as agrotechnicians, forestry professionals, medical doctors and teachers for rural areas. Colleges and universities will gradually enroll more sons and daughters of the peasants who will return to rural areas after graduation.

Here we would like to stress issues concerning the universalization of primary education. Universalizing primary education in rural areas is the foundation of the whole rural educational cause. Due to the quick development of our agriculture at present, the great majority of our peasants, communes and brigades have received increases in their income. As a result, the peasants have become more eager for studying culture and science and for setting up educational undertakings This is very advantageous to universalizing primary education and to developing other types of education in our rural areas. New trends have already emerged in the development of educational work in some areas. We must achieve a full understanding of this kind of favorable situation and energetically promote the universalization of primary education. Following the implementation of the production responsibility system, new problems have emerged in the universalization of (primary) education. The following are some of these problems: How are we to fix remuneration for teachers of schools run by the local people? How are we to resolve the contradiction between the teachers' teaching work and their participation in agricultural labor? How are we to raise funds for building schoolhouses and for making improvements in schools? How are we to solve the problems created by some peasants who make their sons and daughters do auxiliary labor and are not willing to send them to schools? With regard to all these problems, we should make a thorough investigation and study and properly solve them. Quite a few areas have already gained successful experience in solving these problems. The masses in Yunnan's Luliang County have raised funds for building primary schoolhouses on a large scale; Yunnan's Jinggu County has adopted a flexible and diversified teaching system to develop rural education; Hubei's Guangji County has simultaneously eliminated illiteracy and ignorance of science; and Shuhe commune in Shanghai's Chongming County has established an educational network which suits the needs of the rural development. All these are effective measures to strengthen the educational undertakings in rural areas.

Due to the fact that one area's local conditions are different from another's, it is imperative to take such measures that are suitable to local conditions. However, every area must adhere to the following principles: guarantee that the teachers' income will be increased when the peasants' income has been increased; guarantee that the teachers will be allowed to concentrate their energies in carrying out their teaching duties and that their participation in agricultural labor will not affect their teaching duties; guarantee that investment in education will be gradually increased and that the methods for running schools will be improved; and convince the peasants that they should subordinate immediate interests to long-term interests, that they should actively send their sons and daughters to schools and that they will not be allowed to force their sons and daughters to discontinue their schooling before graduation. With regard to some children who do have problems in attending full-time primary schools, we should assist them in solving their problems by adopting one of the following forms: half-day schools, mobile schools; morning, afternoon or evening classes, and tutoring students at their homes. By doing so we can enable these students to receive education. It is true that universalizing education in the rural areas of a big country like ours requires a period of time and the adoption of some measures. It is also imperative to make some adaptations in areas where economic and cultural conditions are particularly backward. However, we must first be determined to implement and uphold the principles for universal education. Although there are difficulties, we must not take a vacillating attitude toward the principles nor must we slacken our efforts to implement and uphold these principles. Under this premise, we should actively discover measures for universalizing education that are suited to the current rural conditions. By doing so we can advance steadily, achieve the goal of universalizing primary education throughout the country in the 1980's, and attain the goal of universalizing junior middle school education in areas where conditions exist.

Now is the time to greatly strengthen educational undertakings in rural areas. It is also now possible to do so. We should be confident of fulfilling this task. We hope that the whole party and the whole society will go all out to fulfill this task!

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS SOCIALIST PLANNED ECONOMY

HK190701 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Xue Xin [5641 5640] and Ma Biao [7456 7516]: "It Is Imperative To Practice Planned Economy If We Are To Adhere to the Socialist Path"]

[Text] In recent years, a great deal of discussion has evolved in China centered on the question of reforming the economic system. As a result of the practice of local reform, this discussion is gradually developing in depth. One important question of principle involved in this discussion is: how to understand and handle the socialist planned economy. This not only has a bearing on how to understand the Marxist theory of the planned economy, but also on how to correctly sum up the practice of our socialist planned economy and how to adhere to the socialist road in our modernization so that the national economy will develop smoothly along the correct orientation. Therefore, there is a necessity to examine this question in depth. Below are some of our views.

Planned Economy Is the Essential Feature of a Socialist Economy

How can we understand the essential feature of a socialist economy? For the sake of distinguishing this question in theory, we must study again the theses of the writers of the Marxist classics.

In the 1840's, when Marx and Engels were in the initial period of jointly creating their theory of scientific socialism, they made this prediction of the future "new social system": "All production departments will be controlled by the whole society, or in other words, for the sake of common interests management will be based on a general plan and carried out with the participation of all members of the society." By the 1870's, they further pointed out: "With the seizure of the means of production by society," "the anarchy within social production is replaced by conscientiously planned organization" and "the producers will consciously engage in social labor in accordance with a common and rational plan." They held that this was the goal drawing the great economic movement of the 19th century. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 217; vol 3, p 323 and vol 2, p 454)

Very clearly, a socialist economy is established on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, and a planned economy is carried out for the sake of the common interests of society. This was not a conjecture made by Marx and Lenin but a scientific conclusion obtained by them in accordance with the law governing the economic movement of capitalist society.

As everybody knows, the impetus given by the capitalist system to production has become exceedingly socialized. From decentralized and small-scale individual production, it has changed into centralized and large-scale social production. The division of labor in society has become smaller and smaller, the extent of cooperation has become broader and broader and ties between various enterprises and departments have become closer and closer. This means that production is more and more of a social nature. This objectively requires the coordination of the production of the whole society in an organized and planned manner so that a suitable proportion will be maintained between various departments of the national economy. However, the means of production of capitalist society belong to the capitalists, and more and more become concentrated in the hands of a handful of monopoly capitalists or monopoly groups. Therefore, production can only be organized and planned in individual enterprises and individual companies, but the production of the whole society is unorganized and in a state of anarchy. The various proportionate relations required for the development of the national economy can only be achieved by means of competition among the capitalists, spontaneous regulation of the law of value, cyclical economic crises and coercive measures. In other words, the capitalist economy is a market economy dominated by the laws of competition and anarchy in production. That will inevitably often give rise to confusion and waste in both production and circulation.

To break away from this condition, we must replace capitalist private ownership with socialist public ownership and must use a planned economy in place of anarchy in production. The founders of scientific socialism held that this is a trend of historical development independent of people's subjective will.

Since the death of Marx and Engels, scientific socialism has gradually developed from theory into reality. As a developer of the socialist cause, Lenin had, under the new historical situation, enriched and developed the scientific principles expounded by Marx and Engels. He pointed out: "the inevitability of the replacement of capitalism by a new social order, which will establish the planned regulation of the economy." He stressed: "Socialism is inconceivable without planned state organization, which keeps tens of millions of people to the strictest observance of a unified standard in production and distribution." "Collected Works of Lenin," vol 35, p 555 and "Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, P 545) Here, Lenin regarded the planned economy as the essential feature of a socialist economy. This means that if a planned economy is not carried out on the basis of public ownership, and if production and distribution are not for the sake of common interests and carried out in accordance with the general plan regarding the products required for the subsistence of members of the whole society but for the interests of individuals and groups, then departmentalism, decentralism and the trend of liberalization will grow in the economic sphere, a state of anarchy of blind competition and blind development will become rampant again as in the case of capitalist society, and the achievement of socialism will be out of the question. We can say without reservation that the practice of a planned economy is a question of fundamental principle of adhering to the socialist road.

There is a kind of view which holds that planned economy is not socialist ownership but an inevitable trend of socialized mass production. They hold that some developed capitalist countries are now also practicing planned economy, and moreover, their degree of planning is very high. However, as it is restricted by the capitalist system, it still cannot break away from the market influence. This kind of view has confused the economic intervention of bourgeois countries with the socialist planned economy.

The planned economy is a national economy consciously managed by society based on the demand of objective economic law and in accordance with a predetermined plan. It does not refer to the planning of individual enterprises and departments, but to the planning of the entire process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of the whole society. It is a socioeconomic system established on the basis of public ownership of the means of production. Countries practicing a planned economy must draw up and implement various economic plans, including fiscal, medium-term and long-term plans. However, the planned economy practiced by some countries may not necessarily be a planned economy. After World War II, although such developed capitalist countries as West Germany, France and Japan drew up all kinds of economic guidelines and plans and energetically strengthened state intervention over socio-economic life, any economic plan of the capitalist countries can only play a role to a certain extent and to a certain degree, and at the very most, it can only be a kind of anti-crisis measure to temporarily mitigate some contradictions. Basically speaking, the so-called economic plans of bourgeois countries are in the service of monopoly bourgeoisie. However, because of the acute contradictions existing among various monopoly groups, plans are only implemented when they serve the interests of a certain monopoly capitalist group. Conversely, no matter how the plans may be needed by society and how they may coordinate production and conform to law, they will inevitably devise means of smashing all these to pursue and achieve their own goal. The reason? Because they are privately owned, their actions are motivated by the pursuit of the greatest profit. Therefore, under the capitalist system, the carrying out of conscious social regulation over production for the sake of public interests is basically out of the question, and the practice of a planned economy is also out of the question. The whole society must carry out production in a unified and planned manner on the basis of consciously understanding and mastering objective laws, and it is imperative to replace capitalist private ownership with socialist public ownership.

After the establishment of socialist public ownership when the whole national economy has become a unified entity with a unanimity of fundamental interests, it is imperative to carry out unified planning, management, organization and consumption of the whole society. Otherwise, socialist public ownership will deteriorate. Therefore, the planned economy is inseparable from the socialist system. In "Problems of the Soviet Socialist Economy" written by Stalin in his latter years, he profoundly expounded: "There is a law governing the planned development of the national economy. It is the antithesis of the law of competition and anarchy in production under the capitalist system." "The reason for its role is because the socialist national economy can only be developed on the basis of the economic law governing the planned development of the national economy." ("Selected Works of Stalin," vol 2, p 544) This is the development of scientific socialism.

As we have so strongly stressed the necessity of carrying out a planned economy on the basis of public ownership and stressed that a planned economy embodies the essence and superiority of a socialist economy, are we depreciating the significance of commodity production and commodity exchange? The answer is, of course we are not. The CCP Central Committee has not only affirmed the necessity of carrying out a planned economy on the basis of public ownership, but has also affirmed the energetic development of socialist commodity production and commodity exchange. This is the correct conclusion obtained by learning from historical experiences and lessons. One important policy of the reform of the economic system we are carrying out is to fully take into consideration and apply the law of value in promoting production and circulation and to apply such economic levers as profits, prices, interests and taxes in promoting the enterprises to strengthen economic auditing, develop urban and rural commodity production and commodity exchange and expand foreign trade.

The social productive forces of our country are still not highly developed at the present stage, there are still the two kinds of socialist ownership of the state and the collective, and various production units of the state-run economy to a certain extent still have different economic interests. Under these conditions, there is an objective inevitability for the existence and development of commodity production, and the planned socioeconomic system must still draw support from the form of commodity exchange. In the past, under the influence of erroneous leftist ideas, the adoption of an irresolute, suspicious and even negative attitude toward commodity production and commodity exchange, which objectively exist in socialist society and should be energetically developed, was wrong. However, it is also inappropriate to regard the commodity economy as the essential feature of a socialist economy.

The economic feature should reflect the nature of the socioeconomic system. Commodity production, which emerged in the latter period of the primitive society a long time ago, has by now a history of several thousand years. Yet it has never determined the nature of any socioeconomic system. Even in the capitalist society with such a high degree of development in commodity production, not only have all products of labor become commodities, but even the labor of the people has also become a commodity. Marx also did not regard the commodity economy as the essential feature of capitalist economy. On the contrary, he exhorted the people to pay attention; so that the distinction between the capitalist mode of production and other modes of production lies not in the production of commodities, but in the transformation of labor into commodities and the manifestation of labor as wage-labor. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 25, p 994) Therefore, we cannot use whether or not a commodity economy is implemented to explain the nature and feature of a pattern of socioeconomic system, and what is more, we cannot regard commodity production and commodity exchange as the basic features of a socialist economy.

The Planned Economy Has Demonstrated Tremendous Superiority in China

China, with a population of nearly a quarter of the world's people, has stepped into socialist society, established socialist public ownership and carried out a socialist planned economy. This is a flying leap of far-reaching significance in the progress of mankind.

When completing the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in China, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The development of mankind goes back hundreds of thousands of years, but here in China it is only today that conditions have been secured for the planned development of our economy and culture." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 250) This thesis is completely correct. In China, precisely because of the establishment and consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship which is based on the worker-peasant alliance and led by the working people, or the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have established the leading position of the socialist state-run economy over the whole national economy by means of confiscating bureaucrat capital and buying out national capital. Generally speaking, this kind of state-run economy is already socialized mass production. Its main components already have a certain level in production and technology and its controls the lifeline of the national economy. At the same time, by taking the path of the cooperative movement, we have organized the ocean of the individual economy into a socialist collective economy closely linked to the socialist state-run economy. In this way, for the sake of the public interest, our country is able to manage the economy, culture and other undertakings in accordance with a general plan.

Some comrades have negated this point. They hold that as our national economy is backward and the degree of socialized production is not high, we do not have the conditions for practicing a planned economy at the present stage, and only with the full development of the productive forces can we practice a planned economy. Some people have even declared that practicing a planned economy in our country is a kind of daydream and an artificial coercive system contrary to objective laws. This kind of viewpoint is untenable.

No doubt, socialized productive forces are the material prerequisites for practicing a planned economy. Before the appearance of socialized mass production, it is impossible to raise the objective demand of using a unified plan to regulate the production of the whole society. However, in observing and studying the question of the relations between socialized mass production and the planned economy, we do not have to raise the whole national economy to a highly socialized plane, but we should see whether or not socialized mass production occupies the leading position in the national economy and whether or not the socialized productive forces are owned by society. Generally speaking, the present level of development ofour productive forces is still not high enough, and moreover, there are also great imbalances existing side by side from the tools of handicraft to the tools of modern production. In this kind of unbalanced development, the degree of socialized production has already reached a certain level. In particular, such industrial departments of our economy as industry, communications and transportation and construction are almost all socialized mass production, and the technical equipment of their main parts is comparatively advanced. They already have modern large-scale machinery and automatic mechanical systems, and moreover, these socialized productive forces are in the hands of the state. By means of financial, taxation and banking organs, the state can centralize the various funds of society and carry out planned distribution. The state has also established material distribution organs and commercial networks throughout the country. The production of the agricultural collective economy and the purchasing and marketing of farm produce are also basically carried out under the planned guidance of the state. Market prices are controlled by the state, In short, the state is in control of the lifeline of the whole national economy. Precisely because of this economic fact, the practice of a planned economy is of decisive significance. The viewpoint which asserted that our country does not have the conditions for practicing a planned economy is groundless. The comrades who support this viewpoint have obviously forgotten this question of historical condition in their discussion: our country has been practicing a planned economy for 30 years.

Our historical experience shows that the socialist planned economy has many remarkable advantages in our country.

First, the stability of the people's livelihood has been guaranteed.

When expounding the Marxist principle of historical materialism, Engels said: "A simple fact, which was neglected before, that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, that is, must engage in labor, before it can pursue politics and be engaged in political, religious and philosophic activities — the authority of this simple fact in history has finally been recognized." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 41) New China was founded on the shambles of devastation and disasters. There was instability of prices, inflation, unemployment and famine everywhere, in urban and rural areas, and the people were greatly upset. Under such circumstances, if the CCP failed to create the most fundamental living conditions for the people, such as things to eat, to drink and clothes to wear and places to live, the people's life could not have been stable and the people's democratic dictatorship could not have been consolidated, not to mention the socialist economic and cultural construction. However, how can we have solved this knotty problem in a big country with a backward economy and hundreds of millions of people? It is the result of practicing a planned economy, with priority given to the planned purchase and sales of the important products such as grain and cotton, which greatly concern the national economy and people's livelihood. In the process of the successful socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production, production, the supply of raw materials, the ciruclation of commodities, employment, wages, prices and so forth were all arranged under a plan. In short, as a result of the planned production, distribution, exchange and consumption, the basic needs of the hundreds of millions of people were satisfied,the antithesis between the rich and the poor was eliminated, the problem of unemployment was solved and the market and prices were kept stable. Thus, the stability of the people's livelihood in the past decades was essentially guaranteed.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party and government have made the utmost efforts to improve the people's living conditions. The peasants' income has been increased by raising the purchase prices of the agricultural and sideline products and reducing rural taxation. The income of staff and workers has been increased by raising wages and bonuses, and 26 million of their children have obtained employment. At the same time, the construction of residential quarters for staff and workers, and urban public facilities, schools and hospitals has been expanded. From 1979 to 1981, the funds the state used to improve the people's living conditions reached more than 140 billion yuan. Besides, as a series of measures have been adopted in readjusting the structure of enterprises, the good situation characterized by constantly developing the production of the means of subsistence has been maintained. Owing to this significant policy decision, economic life in our society was rapidly revived, which laid a sound economic foundation for the political situation of stability and unity. The reason we could achieve these remarkable successes in such a short period of time is that we have displayed the advantages of the socialist planned economy. Just think, if the planned economy were not practiced in our country and all important products that concern the national economy and the people's livelihood had not been produced and circulated in a planned way, if everyone had to seek employment all by themselves and everything concerning people's food, drink, shelter and clothing was controlled by the ups and downs of the prices of the free markets, what would have happened in China's situation? Obviously China would have returned to the old society or become the same as the countries in the modern capitalist world. The consequences would be dreadful to contemplate. Of course, with the present development of our productive force, it is impossible and unnecessary to solve all the problems concerning the livelihood of 1 billion people. However, it is imperative that we make planned arrangements to control the principal aspects of the people's livelihood. This is essential for the stability of a country, or a society. Taking the whole situation in the past 30-odd years into account, in spite of the serious turbulence in the "Great Cultural Revolution," our country is still, politically, one of the most stable countries in the world. This is certainly the result of giving play to the superiority of the planned economy.

Second, an independent and relatively perfect industrial productive system and national economic system have been established.

As everyone knows, there was a very small proportion of modern industry in old China's national economy and it was of a colonialist or semicolonialist nature. In other words, it mainly consisted of light industry, most of which were processing industries relying on the import of materials from other countries. Although we also had some heavy industry, most of it consisted of repair factories serving the imperialist countries or mines and factories providing the imperialist countries with raw materials and semifinished products. When China was liberated, the fixed industrial assets of the whole country were only about 12.8 billion yuan. Starting from 1953, by giving play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy, we made every endeavor to accumulate all the funds that could be collected in the national economy and began our planned construction for the building of a powerful socialist material and technological foundation. As a result of carrying out several 5-year plans, a number of steel works and oil bases have been built or expanded, the machine building, automotive, shipbuilding, aircraft and other industries have been established all over the country, the electronics, petrochemical, atomic energy, laser and other new industries have also emerged in China, and the power, coal, textile and other industries have been greatly strengthened, a number of new industrial bases have been established in the broad interior of our country and the minority nationality areas and the railways, highways, water and air transportation, as well as posts and telecommunications have been greatly developed. In 1980, the fixed industrial assets of the whole country reached 410 billion yuan, 2,800 percent of the fixed industrial assets accumulated in old China for nearly 100 years, calculated at original value. At the same time, all forces in the material and technological fields and in financial and economic departments as well as all leading and organizational forces have been amassed and mobilized in a planned way to support agriculture by every possible means. Water conservation facilities have been greatly improved and the production of agricultural chemicals, electricity and machinery has been increased by a big margin. The conditions for agricultural production have been notably improved. Besides, we have also conducted construction in the educational, scientific and cultural fields under the state plan. Our outstanding achievements in nuclear technology, in launching man-made satellites and carrier rockets and in other fields fully show that our industrial and scientific and technological levels have reached a new height. Of course, there are many reasons for such brilliant achievements in our poor and backward country within as little as 30 years. But the practice of the planned economy is undoubtedly a decisive factor.

It is true that we suffered setbacks in practicing the planned economy. We did come across a lot of difficulties after history had pushed our country, which was a vast country with a large population and a complicated and backward economic and cultural basis, onto the socialist path. Our past mistakes in economic work were largely due to insufficient recognition of the actual conditions and difficulties in our country and going beyond what the actual conditions allowed. As we were impatient for success, the control by the state plan, which went into too much detail, was overemphasized and was too rigid while the necessary regulation by market mechanism was neglected. As a result, the development of the national economy in a coordinated way was obstructed and we suffered from losses and waste which should not have occurred. The aim of our economic development, which should have been reached, was not reached, and the people's living conditions were not improved as had been expected. In other words, the setbacks and errors in our past economic work were chiefly the results of the "leftist" guiding ideology. We should not regard these mistakes as mistakes caused by the planned economy. On the contrary, they are results of running counter to the demands of the planned economy, results of failing to reflect the demands of the objective economic laws in our economic plans, such as the basic law governing the socialist economy, the law governing the development of the national economy in a planned way and the law of value. In short, they were results of lacking a scientific spirit in our plans. We must also realize that our past dislocations in the national economy were rapidly changed and the national economy was redeveloped vigorously only when effective measures were adopted to give play to the regulation by plans. This is also an example of the great vitality of the planned economy.

The title of this article, "It Is Imperative To Practice Planned Economy If We Are To Adhere to the Socialist Path," is a basic experience drawn from our practice in the past 30-odd years, To judge whether we are adhering to the socialist road, it is not only necessary to see whether we are safeguarding the socialist public ownership of the means of production and the economic system of distribution according to work, safeguarding the political system of the people's democratic dictatorship (that it, the dictatorship of the proletariat), and the dominant position of the socialist and communist ideologies in the ideological field, but also to see whether the organization and management of the entire socioeconomic activities are serving the public interests of the whole society, that is, the immediate and long-term interests of the broad masses of people. If economic activities are not organized and managed in accordance with the public interests of the whole society but in accordance with the partial interests the enterprises or individuals, we will certainly deviate from the socialist road. In order to truly organize and manage the economy in accordance with the public interests of the whole society, we must practice a planned economy and take the interests of the whole into account. It is inconceivable that deviating from the planned economy and allowing the enterprises and units to act in accordance with their own interests and in an unplanned manner can result in ensuring the public interests of the whole society. We have been adhering to the socialist road. An important symbol is that our socialist economic and cultural construction has been conducted in a planned way for the public interests of the whole society and a foundation has been established for safeguarding the economic and political independence of our country and for building our country into a great socialist country.

A Basic Guiding Principle Ensuring the Smooth Development of Our National Economy

The "Resolution on Certain Question in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," of the CCP Central Committee clearly points out: "It is necessary to have a planned economy and at the same time give play to the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism on the basis of public ownership." This is an important guiding principle for our socialist modernization drive.

How do we correctly understand and implement this guiding principle? This question is being discussed in the theoretical and economic circles. In our opinion, there are three main points in this principle:

First, the planned economy must be practiced on the basis of public ownership. There are two forms of socialist public ownership in our country, the ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. The ownership by the whole people, that is, the ownership by the state, is the leading force in the whole national economy and the foundation for practicing the planned economy. On the condition that the lifeline of our national economy is under the control of state ownership, the collective ownership can and must be developed in a planned way.

Some people hold that the root of the various disadvantages in our socioeconomic life lies in the state ownership and that the nature of the economic reform is to change the state ownership into collective or enterprise ownership. This view is obviously wrong. The various disadvantages in our socioeconomic life were mainly the results of the longstanding "leftist" errors in the guiding ideology in the economic field. Of course, they were also the results of flaws in our economic management system which did not suit our conditions. The reform of our economic system is aimed at reforming the concrete systems and methods in the state management of the national economy, including the reform of the management systems in planning, financial, taxation, price, commercial, supply and foreign trade departments as well as banks and labor and wages departments. It is especially aimed at improving the management systems in enterprises. If we do not carry out economic reform, the development of our socialist economy will be obstructed. However, this reform is not aimed at reforming the state ownership system. Along with the raising of the degree of socialization of our production in the process of large-scale socialist construction, the ownership and management by the state, which represents the whole society, become more necessary.

How can we act counter to the demands of the socialization of production and make socialist state ownership retrogress to collective ownership or any other ownership systems? Without the system of state ownership, the socialist planned economy will have no basis. This is a question to be treated earnestly and seriously.

Second, practice the planned economy. In accordance with the demands of objective economic laws and with needs and possibilities, we must in a planned manner arrange various proportionate relations of the national economy and formulate annual, intermediate and long-term plans for economic development, thus allowing the most effective use of manpower, material and financial resources of the whole society and the minimum consumption of such resources to create more social wealth to satisfy the evergrowing material and cultural needs of society. Based on the different systems of ownership of enterprises and the importance, nature and variety of their products, we must adopt a system that combines plans of a mandatory nature and of a guiding nature. For backbone enterprises bearing on the economic life of the country or the production of important products concerning national planning and the people's livelihood, for the procurement of important agricultural and industrial products and for major construction projects, we must chiefly adopt plans of a mandatory nature. For other enterprises and products, we must chiefly follow plans of a guiding nature. In the latter case, the State Council and various departments make known plans of a guiding nature for the reference and implementation of plan enforcement units. The state chiefly relies on economic policies, the economic lever and economic laws and decrees to guide the economic activities of plan enforcement units, so that such activities are in line with the demands of state plans. But concerning those wrong practices, such as departure from unified state plans, interference and tampering with the unified socialist market, and disruption of the effort to coordinate all the activities of the state like pieces in a chess game, the state must interfere, order prohibition, and forbid anyone to go their own way.

One school of thought holds that the direction in the reform of our economic system should call for our gradually turning plans of a mandatory nature into plans of a guiding nature. This is to say that the state generally imposes no plan of a mandatory nature. Only policy decisions on the macroeconomic activities concerning the strategic problems of the development of the national economy are made. Such a viewpoint is wrong. It is undoubtedly entirely necessary for the state to strengthen planned guidance over macroeconomic activities. In the plans for the national economy, the state chiefly specifies the direction and objectives of development of the national economy, major proportionate relations, the pace of economic growth, the level of development of production of major industrial and agricultural products, the scale of capital construction, the direction of investment, regional distribution, the degree to which the living standard of the people regarding their material and cultural needs is to be raised, the state budget, issuance of currency, the international balance of payments, the prices of important products, major technical and economic policies, and so forth. All these are macroeconomic problems bearing on the national economy as a whole. Only with macroeconomics properly taken care of can the steady development of the national economy be guaranteed. But within the scope of microeconomic activities we cannot completely do away with plans of a mandatory nature either and let all enterprises allow the action of the market and their own interests to determine economic activities in production, circulation, distribution and other fields. It is correct to take presence or absence of plans of a mandatory nature as an important mark of distinction between a planned socialist economy and a capitalist market economy. The problem is that we should strengthen the scientific and predictive nature of plans, bear reality in mind, conduct serious and systematic investigations and studies and put plans on a steady, reliable and feasible basis. If we do not do so and instead get rid of plans of a mandatory nature, with microeconomic activities completely detached from macroeconomic activities and with all enterprises following their own policies, the macroeconomic policy decisions in national plans would come to naught.

Just as in the case of capitalist national plans, this would at most have only the effect of coordination. Meanwhile, given the planned economy, only with things handled by the whole country in a planned manner and with the proportionate and coordinated development of the whole national economy, can enterprises be enlivened. If the whole plan of the state is upset and if the national economy is unbalanced, it is also impossible to make enterprises thrive.

Third, we must give full play to the supplementary role of the market as a regulating factor. So-called regulation by market mechanism essentially means the spontaneous regulating action of the law of value, or the organization of production and exchange by enterprises themselves according to market changes. This chiefly refers to those industrial and agricultural products which cannot be controlled in a unified manner or do not readily lend themselves to such control and which do not involve a high output value but a great variety. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, while doggedly introducing the planned economy, we have given full play to the supplementary role of market forces as a regulating factor and vested different degrees of decisionmaking power in the economic activities of different enterprises. The previous situation of excessive control over production, circulation and other fields has begun to change. The whole national economy has become more active. This has played a positive role in stimulating the development of production, satisfying the varied needs of the people in their everyday life and making up for what is lacking in national plans. We must firmly and unswervingly carry on the tried and true measure of taking the market mechanism as a regulating factor -- doing so on the basis of initial results achieved. In formulating economic plans, we must also fully consider and apply the law of value and pay attention to the role of market mechanism. We must realistically do away wtih planned production and planned purchase programs detached from market needs. However, as far as the whole national economy is concerned, the planned economy is to be practiced. Regulation by market mechanism can only play a supplementary role within the limits of state policies, decrees, regulations and systems. If such limits are exceeded, the socialist planned economy will be weakened or even disrupted.

Another school of thought holds that since in the current socialist period of our country, the whole of social production is commodity production and the law of value plays a regulating role in the fields of production and circulation, then the economic activities of the whole society should be subjected to overall regulation by market mechanism. Such a view actually means idealizing the regulatory role of market mechanisms. It should be noted that unlike the planned economy, the regulating role of the market mechanism cannot enable us to take the satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people's life as a basis and to study problems, make overall arrangements and plans and seek conscious social regulation with the overall interests of society in mind. We also cannot consciously organize economic activities with the long-term interests of the whole country in mind and will suffer from a certain degree of blindness. Just as Marx and Engels quoting the classic British economist Adam Smith said: "Like the goddess of destiny in ancient times, such relations will be elusive and high above the earth and dispense happiness and disaster among people with an unseen hand." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 40). Ours is a unified socialist country. We must have unified plans and a unified domestic market. In no way can we entrust the overall interests of our nation and people to this "unseen hand." This should be a firm and unswerving principle, as far as we are concerned.

The "resolution" also contains the line: "We must energetically develop socialist commodity production and exchange of commodities." How should we also explain this? We believe that in our approach to commodity production and exchange of commodities under the socialist system, we must grasp the following two points: first, we must have everything taken care of. Second, we must be in charge of everything. To have everything taken care of means that the whole society must work on commodity production. Not only do collective production units take up commodity production but also state-run production units do so. Not only do agriculture and light industry take up commodity production but also heavy industry does so.

This is to say that we must develop commodity production and exchange of commodities in regard to both means of production and means of livelihood. To be in charge of everything means that we must take practical measures to put commodity production and exchange of commodities in the orbit of economic plans. That socialist commodity production is built on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership is aimed at satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people's life. This requires that unlike the case of capitalist commodity production marked by blindness and anarchism, our approach must call for getting organized in a conscious and planned manner within the scope of the whole society. Only by putting state or collective commodity production and exchange of commodities in the orbit of economic plans can we ensure their socialist nature. And only in this way can such terms as socialist commodity production and exchange of commodities be so called.

Upholding the implementation of the planned economy on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership is an important mark that distinguishes our socialist system from the capitalist system and other previous exploiting systems. It is a major principle that protects the future development of our socialist economy and socialist society. This has been solemnly put forth by the party Central Committee to the whole party and the people throughout the country. We must seriously study fundamental Marxist theories on the planned economy and sum up in an overall manner the fundamental experiences of our country in implementing the socialist planned economy. We must foster the idea of coordinating all the activities of the country like pieces in a chess game, recognize the overall interests of the state and take the whole situation into consideration. We must achieve the aim of subordinating partial to collective interests and immediate to long-term interests, resolutely overcome departmentalism, decentralism and the tendency toward liberalization in the economic area, and consolidate the front of the planned economy. Now, our party's awareness of the socialist planned economy obviously exceeds the level in any period since the founding of the PRC. The principle of taking the planned economy as the primary factor and regulation by market mechanism as the supplementary one put forth by Comrade Chen Yun embodies this new level of awareness. So long as we firmly and unswervingly carry out the party Central Committee's instructions, unify thinking and take concerted actions, then we can definitely ensure the steady development of our national economy and maintain the socialist orientation of the building of modernization.

ARTICLE VIEWS CHANGZHOU'S ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE

HK191305 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 5

[Article by Ren Tao [0117 3447] and Zheng Hongqing [6774 3163 1987]: "Use Economic Methods To Promote Reorganization and Integration of Enterprises -- the Experience of Changzhou Municipality in Practicing Internal Cooperative Pricing" — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Among the medium-sized municipalities throughout the country, Changzhou is an advanced model which is making quick progress in promoting coordination between specialized departments and has achieved good economic results. The reasons why Changzhou has been able to do a good job in promoting coordination between specialized departments are manifold, the most important of which is that, with the stabilization of market prices, the municipality has practiced internal cooperative pricing for some products produced by economic integrated entities, regulated the economic interests of various parties in a relatively rational way, and thus vigorously consolidated the results of enterprise reorganization and integration, and facilitated further development.

The Cause and the Measures

The practice of internal cooperative pricing in Changzhou is an objective demand arising from the coordination between specialized departments which has been promoted among enterprises under the current economic system.

In the early 1960's, based on the lessons drawn from the "Great Leap Forward," Changzhou municipality laid down a new path of stepping up the development of the urban economy by giving full play to the established industrial base and by promoting a "coordinated process." In carrying out the coordination between specialized departments in the agricultural machine building industry, this municipality encountered a prominent contradiction in its first "coordinated process" organized in the tractor manufacturing industry. Those components which had formerly been produced by the tractor plant itself were now provided by the coordinating units instead. And, since the market prices of all components were fixed, and also due to some other reasons, the prices of the brought-in components were always much higher than the prices of the ones they made themselves. This really forced the assembly cost up and gave rise to an unreasonable phenomenon that the component producing plants made profits out of the losses which the assembly plant was suffering, and therefore seriously harmed the initiative of the latter. As production in the assembly plant stagnated, production in the component producing plants was forced to slow down in turn. Thus, the coordination between specialized departments failed to give play to its merits, but produced negative effects. In such a case, the mechanism could no longer work.

This phenomenon taught the comrades of the Changzhou Municipal CCP Committee that, in promoting the coordination between specialized departments, solely considering things from the aspect of production is by no means enough. Attention must also be paid to properly regulating the distribution of profits among various enterprises, and the principle of mutual benefit must be upheld. Only in this way can the integration of enterprises obtain a solid foundation. Based on this understanding, they tried the measure of enhancing the integration of enterprises by practicing internal cooperative pricing. Having repeatedly consulted with each other, the tractor plant and its major coordinating partner, the diesel engine plant, reached an agreement on trial implementation of internal cooperative pricing in 1967. According to the agreement, all diesel engines supplied for assembling tractors were to be sold at a 20 percent discount. In other words, the real price was reduced to 800 yuan while the list price was 1,000 yuan. The price was further reduced to 720 yuan later. Moreover, due to improved management, increased mass production and other factors, the production cost of a hand-held tractor was reduced from 2,420 yuan in 1966 to 2,171 yuan in that year, while the selling price was set at 2,500 yuan. In 1970, the tractor plant managed to make up deficits and enjoy profits -- a profit of more than 1.1 million yuan was made after the industrial and commercial tax was paid for the first time.

At the time, the administrative department concerned in Jiangsu Province thought that doing so would reduce the state's financial revenues. So, the department ordered the suspension of the practice of internal cooperative pricing. But, what was the actual situation? In order to find out the truth, our comrades in Changzhou carried out meticulous analysis and calculation. As a result, they found that the profit made from a single diesel engine decreased since the price based on internal coordination was lower than the list price; and consequently the industrial and commercial tax handed over according to the sales volume would decrease as well. However, if the whole "coordinated process" is taken into consideration, it can be found that the reduced profits and taxes on diesel engines were transferred to the tractor plant; and some portion of these transferred profits and taxes turned out to be profits handed over by the tractor plant to the state, while another portion was used to make up the financial subsidies formerly provided by the state to the tractor plant. Therefore, on an overall account, the state's financial revenues were not reduced; and, on the contrary, more financial resources were explored because the coordination between specialized departments had greatly raised the enterprises' overall productivity, increased output and reduced the production cost. Having taken lessons from actual practice, the departments concerned in the province cancelled the previous order suspending the practice of internal cooperative pricing and, instead, vigorously popularized elsewhere the methods adopted by Changzhou municipality.

At present, the practice of internal cooperative pricing has already been enforced among various economic integrated entities and is being constantly improved. All these enterprises have adopted different methods of profit transfer according to their own capital-to-profit ratio and cost-to-profit ratio. In some cases, profits are appropriately transferred from component producing plants with high profit rates to assembly plants with low profit rates; in other cases, profits are appropriately transferred from finished product plants with high profit rates to raw material producing plants with low profit rates.

In implementing internal cooperative pricing, Changzhou has made great efforts to properly handle the relationship between the state and enterprises. All along they have tried to readjust the redistribution of interests among enterprises, with the state's revenues being guaranteed. From an overall consideration, practicing internal cooperative pricing is advantageous to both the state and enterprises. However, if administrative work fails to meet the demand of the changing situation, the state's revenues will be decreased in some fields. In order to avoid this, Changzhou municipality has, on the one hand, strengthened the ideological education in the principle of simultaneously taking the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual into account, and on the other, strictly enforced financial and economic discipline. As stipulated, any enterprise must submit itself to a joint investigation by the municipal departments of finance, taxation, pricing, and so on, and must obtain their approval before taking part in internal cooperative pricing. At the same time, they also have to complete some application procedures. So, Changzhou managed to prevent some problems which may arise from practicing internal cooperative pricing, and thus make the internal cooperative pricing a real and powerful economic lever in facilitating the integration of enterprises and increasing the state's financial revenues. In view of the present situation of the state's economic system, Changzhou municipality has adhered to the principle of discriminating between member enterprises and nonmember enterprises, namely, the internal cooperative price must only be offered to enterprises inside an economic integrated entity providing each other with components, while the state's current list price will still be applicable to enterprises outside the entity.

Internal cooperative pricing is a redistribution of interests among enterprises. At present, although the price system is unreasonable, it is not ready for change. By asking through consultation those enterprises with relatively high profit rates in an integrated entity to appropriately give away some profits to other enterprises with relatively low profit rates, we can enable all enterprises to equally share profits and harmoniously develop together. For those enterprises which enjoy more profits because of relatively high profit rates, it is by no means easy to accept this arrangement in the beginning. In order to overcome this difficulty, the party organizations at various levels in Changzhou have done a lot of arduous and meticulous ideological work. When carrying out cooperative pricing, they properly gave special consideration to those enterprises with a relatively high profit rate, trying to keep their capital-to-profit ratio or cost-to-profit ratio a bit higher than others; thus they managed to convince these enterprises to voluntarily sign contracts. As a reasonable internal cooperative price can hardly be reached and fixed once and for all, they reviewed the price again and made certain necessary adjustments in light of changes in the actual situation after a period of practice. Therefore, they were able to ensure that all enterprises in an economic integrated entity would voluntarily and conscientiously carry out the internal cooperative prices, and thus speeded up the development of the entity.

The Effect and the Significance

The long practice in Changzhou municipality shows that their direction is correct and good results can be achieved by practicing internal cooperative pricing for some products.

First of all, THIS MEASURE CAN GREATLY SPEED UP THE PROCESS OF COORDINATION BETWEEN SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENTS AND THE RATIONALIZATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ENTERPRISES.

At present, because the price system is irrational, there exists a common phenomenon that prices of components are too high, and assembly plants and finished product plants can hardly make any profit or even suffer losses; or there exists another common phenomenon that the prices of raw materials are too low and, without making any objective effort, finished product plants can easily make excessive profits, of which quite a portion is in fact transferred from raw material producing plants. Both these circumstances will lead enterprises to proceed in all cases from their own interests -- on the one part, some enterprises do not want to increase raw material production; and on the other part, the processing enterprises try every means to develop into "small but complete" or "big and complete" ones. Undoubtedly, both of these forms go against our goal of developing social large-scale production and enhancing the social economic returns. At present, under the circumstances that the conditions for an overall readjustment of the whole price system are still unavailable, to regulate the distribution of profits among enterprises by adopting the expedient measure of internal cooperative pricing will help to pressure enterprises into giving up backward organizational forms of self-supporting systems and all-round plants, and thus voluntarily take the road of integration and coordination between specialized departments. Today, there is basically no all-round plant in Changzhou, and the overall degree of organization of industrial production is quite high.

In the second place, THE PRACTICE OF INTERNAL COOPERATIVE PRICING CAN GIVE FREE REIN TO THE POTENTIAL OF THE COORDINATION BETWEEN SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENTS AND HELP TO VIGOROUSLY INCREASE THE SOCIAL PRODUCTIVE FORCES. Practicing internal cooperative pricing can eliminate, to a certain degree, the negative influence on the production and management in enterprises due to prices being seriously divorced from value. It can push enterprises to combine integration, reorganization and technical reform, and increase profits by enhancing the degree of mass production, raising labor productivity and reducing production cost. Therefore, it can efficiently mobilize the initiative of every part, fully activate the potential of the coordination between specialized departments rapidly, and thus increase social productive force. For example, the Changzhou tractor plant and the Changzhou diesel engine plant, which had long ago established a "production line" coordinating relationship, succeeded in greatly increasing the development speed after implementing internal cooperative pricing in 1967. The production of hand-held tractors rose sharply from 2,125 in 1966 to 23,400 in 1981, an increase of more than 10 times. At the same time the unit cost was reduced from 2,420 yuan to 1,807 yuan, a decrease of 25 percent. The production of diesel engines rose from 6,425 in 1966 to 60,000 in 1981, an increase of more than 8 times; and the unit cost fell from 758 yuan to 471 yuan, a decrease of 38 percent.

As production was developed, the economic results were improved and the profits and taxes handed over to the state were doubled. The two enterprises thus not only managed to make greater contributions to the state but also consequently increased the income of the enterprises themselves as well as of their staff and workers.

In the third place, PRACTICING INTERNAL COOPERATIVE PRICING ACTUALLY MEANS CHANGING THE PROFIT RATES OF ENTERPRISES WITH THE PRICING LEVER. IT THUS ACTS UPON THE PRODUCTION OF THE ENTERPRISES TO A CERTAIN DEGREE AS A REGULATING MECHANISM. As this regulating function only involves the distribution of profits among enterprises and does not affect the market price, it is readily practicable. Therefore, it is of more practical significance and is one of the extremely important measures for enforcing the reorganization and integration of enterprises by economic means. At the same time, as the internal cooperative price is generally closer to the production price (average production cost plus average profit rate per unit of capital) than the previous price, it will redress to a certain degree the malpractice that price is seriously divorced from value. Thus it will be able to reflect more accurately the production and management level of an enterprise.

Of course, we must also be aware that Changzhou municipality has only carried out internal cooperative pricing to a certain extent within various economically integrated entities. With regard to those questions such as whether internal cooperative pricing is feasible for enterprises outside economically integrated entities, what conditions are needed for large scale popularization of the system, how should financial and taxation departments be reorganized to keep up with the changing situation, and so on, thorough studies and investigations still have to be conducted. But, in any case, we can be sure that the coordination between specialized trades and internal cooperative pricing are closely related under the condition that the current price system remains unchanged. Now, while we are enforcing the integration of enterprises along with industrial reorganization, we can gain valuable hints from the experience which Changzhou gained in practicing internal cooperative pricing, and thus more conscientiously adopt various economic methods to solve the problems emerging from enterprise integration.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ROLE OF STATE CHAIRMAN

HK190956 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0200 GMT 19 May 82

[Article by Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], duty director of the Jurisprudence Research Center of the Academy of Social Sciences: "Why Does the Draft of the Revised Constitution Reinstate the Post of State Chairman?"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) Reinstating the post of state chairman is an important characteristic of the draft of the revised constitution. It is also a great event in China's political life. China's 1954 Constitution included a provision for the post of state chairman but the 1978 Constitution did not. This draft of the revised constitution reinstates the provision of the former.

The following provisions on the state chairman's duties in the draft of the revised constitution are the same as those in the 1954 Constitution: Nominates the candidate for the post of premier of the State Council; promulgates laws, appoints and removes personnel on the State Council, confers medals and titles for the state, issues decrees of special amnesty, proclaims martial law and states of war and issues mobilization orders according to the decisions of the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee; and represents our country in foreign affairs, accepts foreign diplomatic envoys, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiaries to and from foreign countries in accordance with the decisions of the NPC Standing Committee and approves treaties concluded with other countries. There are also some differences in the draft of the revised constitution: 1) It clearly stipulates the position of the chairman of the state, that is, he represents the country in both domestic and foreign affairs. 2) It appropriately raises the minimum age of the candidates for the post of state chairman from 35 to 45, in consideration of the fact that this post must be held by a person rich in political experience who also has considerable prestige. 3) It stipulates a term of 5 years for the post of state chairman. The chairman may be reelected, but he shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. 4) It does not stipulate that the chairman of the state commands the armed forces of the country or that he is chairman of the Council of National Defense, because it establishes in another provision the Central Military Commission to command the armed forces of the country. 5) It does not stipulate that the state chairman has the power to convene the supreme state conference when necessary, because in the 1954 Constitution the supreme state conference was allocated to make proposals for state affairs, not decisions, and has been proved to be unnecessary in the political life of our country. All this shows that since the post of state chairman was established by the 1954 Constitution, the situation has changed and it is necessary to make new provisions in the light of our actual conditions and needs.

Reinstating the post of state chairman in the draft of the revised constitution is advantageous to the perfection of China's state system, the maintenance of stability and unity and the advance of the construction of the four modernizations. It is necessary that a large country with 1 billion people have a chairman to represent it in its international contacts. At the same time, facts show that the provision in the 1954 Constitution for the post of state chairman did play a useful role in the political life of our country and was advantageous to the stability and unity of the political situation. During the 10 years of turmoil, this system was sabotaged. After the smashing of the "gang of four," an excellent stable and united situation emerged in our country. Thus, reinstating the post of state chairman will be advantageous to the maintanence and development of political stability and unity and promotion of the socialist modernization drive.

BRIEFS

BROADCAST STATIONS -- According to GUANGMING RIBAO, broadcasting stations have been set up in all of China's municipalities and counties. Seventy-two percent of the production brigades and 65 percent of the production teams have rediffusion facilities. Loudspeakers have been installed in 49 percent of the rural households, totaling approximately 90 million in number. Wire broadcasting is major means of propaganda in the countryside. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 11 May 82 OW]

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN SPEAKS AT AWARD MEETING

OW190135 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] A meeting to sum up the experience in developing five stresses and four beauties and all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and to present awards to the advanced was held this afternoon. (Yuan Zhen), secretary of the Anhi Provincial CCP Committee, presided over today's meeting. To a background of music, the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee presented awards and citations to 811 advanced collectives and individuals who have distinguished themselves in such activities.

At today's award meeting, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of Anhui, delivered an important speech entitled "Develop the Five Stresses and Four Beauties Activities Extensively, Penetratingly and Persistently; Strive To Develop Socialist Spiritual Civilization." Comrade Zhou Zijian said: Doing a good job in developing socialist spiritual civilization constitutes a basic guarantee for persistently following the socialist road and realizing the four modernizations program. We must regard the development of spiritual civilization as one of our long-term historical tasks. Communist thinking is the core and soul in the development of socialist spiritual civilization. Efforts must be made to foster the thinking of simultaneously developing the two civilizations. To pay attention to the five stresses and four beauties and improve social ethics is essential in developing the socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Zhou Zijian offered a four-point proposal on how to regularly and systematically carry out the five stresses and four beauties activities:

1. The party committees at all levels, including the basic-level party organizations, must firmly grasp the guiding thought of simultaneously developing the two civilizations. This constitutes the ideological guarantee for developing the five stresses and four beauties activities extensively, penetratingly and persistently and promoting the socialist spiritual civilization.

2. Attention must be paid to the basic-level units. We have the speeches of the central-level leading comrades as our guiding thought. The central authorities and various localities have summed up their experiences in this regard. Another group of new advanced collectives and individuals has emerged. At present, our important task is to consolidate our achievements and further develop such activities in the basic-level units.

3. We must bring into full play the exemplary role of party and CYL members in forming a strong contingent in developing the five stresses and four beauties activities.

4. It is necessary to fully arouse and bring into full play the enthusiasm of all departments and all the people. Various departments must take the initiative in fulfilling their tasks in the development of the five stresses and four beauties activities.

FUZHOU PLA COMMANDER STRESSES IDEALS, TRADITION

OW170135 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] Braving rain, Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, recently visited the Red 4th Company, where he gave a lecture on traditions and ideals. The Red 4th Company, a Red Army company with glorious fighting traditions, made noticeable achievements in carrying forward revolutionary traditions and in developing socialist spiritual civilization in the past year and was named by the Fuzhou PLA units as a vanguard unit in developing spiritual civilization. Commander Yang then listened to a report on progress made in promoting the "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses" in the company.

Commander Yang said: Building spiritual civilization in PLA units means fostering revolutionary ideals, without which one cannot have a correct sence of honor and the ambition to make progress; without which one may pursue personal gain. Without revolutionary conviction, one can lose the goal and determination to wage struggle, the tenacity to overcome hardship and the initiative to develop courage and wisdom. To help the company study revolutionary traditions, Commander Yang presented his memoir, "In Memory of the Long March," and encouraged the fighters to emulate the Red Army veterans by following in their footsteps and raising aloft the heroic company banner and to advance courageously in the new Long March.

FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL RELEASED IN SHANGHAI

OW191125 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] In accordance with a resolution adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on the lenient release of all former Kuomintang party, government and army personnel and special agents at or below the county or regimental level still in custody, the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court held meetings respectively at the Shanghai municipal prison and the second reform-through-labor contingent on 14 and 18 May to announce the lenient release of all such personnel in custody in the municipality. Those released were granted civil rights and issued release certificates. At the meetings, representatives of those released emotionally expressed their gratitude to the Communist Party and the people's government for educating and redeeming them. They pledged to observe the law and discipline, study harder, continue to remold themselves ideologically, follow the Communist Party's instructions, take the socialist road and devote their energies to the state and the people during the remaining years of their lives.

The public security organ in charge of reform through labor issued a new set of bedding and clothing and 100 yuan in pocket money to each of those released. Those who wanted to go home were provided with adequate travel expenses. Those who have families or relatives to go to and seek refuge with may do so, and proper jobs will be arranged by the departments concerned at their discretion for those who are able to work. Those who are unable to work will be supported by their families or relatives, and those who experience difficulties in livelihood will be given social relief by local governments. The government will make arrangements for those who have neither families nor relatives to go to according to their individual cases. Those who have lost their ability to work will be provided for by the state.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON ANTICRIME STRUGGLE

OW132124 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 82 p 4

[Article by Zhejiang First Secretary Tie Ying: "Conscientiously Study the 'Decision,' Unify Ideology and Understanding"]

[Excerpts] Since the promulgation of the "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, party committees at all levels in our province have carried out timely studies of the "decision." Correctly understanding the guidelines and essence of the "decision" and implementing the "decision" without the slightest deviation are important guarantees for resolutely and correctly carrying out the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in economic fields. Some comrades who lack adequate understanding of the seriousness and the perniciousness of criminal activities in the economic field have said with an attitude of indifference: "Our place is neither an important locality nor a border defense or port area; therefore, there is nothing irregular here." Obviously, such an understanding is one-sided. As a province, it must have some important localities and some ordinary places, but that does not mean that there are no problems in places that are not "important localities," nor does it mean that it is not necessary to carry out this struggle in these places. A great deal of evidence indicates smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculation and other serious economic crminial activities are quite rampant in some places.

Under the temptation of money, a small number of veteran cadres who were tested in war and a handful of advanced individuals who were repeatedly selected as models have been knocked down by "sugar-coated bullets" and have embarked on the road of crime. It is particularly worth mentioning that a very small number of members of leading bodies have colluded with criminal elements in society and blatantly embezzled property of the state and the collective, thus disarming some of our organizations and units and even making them degenerated and rotten! Their activities have damaged the party's prestige and harmed the relationship between the party and the masses of people. Such situations are truly shocking.

Some people have attributed the problems that emerged in the economic field to the principles and policies adopted and carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, alleging that they "resulted from the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy." Such a belief is totally mistaken. Facts have proved that it is correct to carry out the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. In the last few years, our province's industrial production has continuously developed at a relatively high speed and its agricultural production has eliminated disasters in rural areas despite "adverse weather conditions." Besides, the living standard of commune members has risen year after year and the employment problem of educated young people in the urban areas has basically been solved. All this is a result of implementing the policy of the central authorities. Of course, while carrying out such a policy, some bad things will inevitably infiltrate into our country, some unresolved elements will inevitably degenerate and some illegal elements will inevitably use the opportunity to undermine socialist economic activities. This is nothing unusual.

Some comrades have held that this struggle is nothing more than handling a few cases and punishing some bad persons and that it is not necessary to involve many people. This is a very incomplete understanding. It should be noted that since the implementation of the policy of opening to the world, the influence of corrupt capitalist ideology and bourgeois lifestyle has increased, some imperialist elements have vainly attempted to use the form of "peaceful transition" to change the color of socialist China and some people have even claimed that they will turn some places in our country into societies of luxury and dissipation like Hong Kong. Faced by such bourgeois "perfume and gas," the majority of party members and cadres have maintained the communist's noble quality of resisting corruption and always refraining from being contaminated. However, it is true that some party members' ideology is undergoing a change and a small number of people have been hit by the capitalist "sugar-coated bullets." In view of this situation, the central authorities have pointed out that Communist Party members should keep their communist purity and should never allow Communist Party members' ideological level and political awareness to decrease nor permit themselves to degenerate. This has the same important meaning as the admonition put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong on the eve of the country's liberation to the comrades of the whole party to be vigilant against the attack of "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie. Some comrades are afraid that carrying out such a struggle will affect production and bring about deviation from the central task of building the economy. Actually, such anxiety is unnecessary. Serious criminal activities in the economic field are undoubtedly interfering with and sabotaging the central task of socialist economic construction. Our purpose in carrying out this struggle is to eliminate obstacles and guarantee a successful fulfillment of the central task of socialist economic construction.

NANFANG RIBAO ON ENDING INDISCRIMINATE BONUSES

HK130945 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 4

[Article by Shen Yan [3088 7159]: "Correct Understanding, Put a Stop to Indiscriminate Bonus Payments"]

[Text] Since the practice of issuing bonuses was revived, most units in our province have acted in accordance with relevant policies of the State Council and the provincial government and have seriously carried out work in giving awards. This has played an active role in implementing the principle of distribution according to work, arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and staff members, improving enterprise management and operation, promoting the development of production and improving the people's livelihood. However, the phenomenon of indiscriminately issuing bonuses exists in some units. This is a manifestation of the present unhealthy trends in the economic field.

According to investigations, the main aspects of some units in our province which indiscriminately issue bonuses are as follows: First, the funds for bonuses are increased by fair means or foul. Some units do not actively fulfill the state plan, but change without permission the orientation of operations in order to secure extra income. Some violate policies and illegally deal with large quantities of imported goods or contraband. Some exaggerate production costs, and repeatedly issue bonuses for a single reason. Some illegally change state prices into negotiated prices in order to obtain illegal profits. Some illegally raises prices or secretly raise prices and shift the burden to consumers. Some charge at will for services provided and even practice blackmail in order to "increase" inoome. Second, the relationships between the state, the collectives and individuals are not properly handled. Some enterprises issue as bonuses, or spend on eating, all of the funds allocated from profits which are intended for a respective enterprise's use. They issue as bonuses welfare funds and funds for developing production. Third, various pretexts are concocted for indiscriminately issuing bonuses. In some enterprises, in addition to normal bonuses, there are many as 30 kinds of unaccountable "subsidies." In some enterprises, heavy losses are incurred due to mismanagement. In some cases when bonuses should not have been issued, improper means were used to continue issuing bonuses.

That bonuses can be indiscriminately issued in some units is mainly due to unsound regulations and improper management. No appropriate, overall balance based on the reasons for bonuses has been reached among the province's 10 major trades and professions. There is no scientific basis for determining the percentage of profits to be retained by (or shared among) various enterprises and departments, nor is there a scientific basis for determining the distribution percentage of funds for developing production welfare or awards. The work in this respect is not done carefully and some essential numbers are too low. For a time, the upper limit for bonuses has not been stipulated, and there is no strict supervision. Besides management problems, there are also problems in the party's work style. Some departments and units pay no attention to the instruction issued by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government that forbids indiscriminately issuing bonuses. Others "take what they need" or even overtly agree but covertly oppose.

In addition to problems of the party's work style and of management, there are also problems of understanding. Some cadres think that "bonuses are almight" and they try to arouse the enthusiasm of workers and staff members simply by increasing bonuses. Practice has proved that indiscriminately issuing bonuses cannot arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and staff members, but will lead them to becoming "money-minded," losing their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and developing the hired hand mentality of "doing no more than one is paid for."

There are also some cadres who think that issuing more bonuses means "doing more for the people's interests" and that issuing more bonuses always means working harder for the interests of the workers and staff members. This is a one-sided view. We must adhere to the principle of giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collectives and individuals and giving consideration to the immediate and long-term interests as put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong.

The question at present is that we need to improve the livelihood of individuals and to build our country. In order to improve livelihood more quickly, we must maintain the building of our country at a certain speed. This means that we have to maintain a rational proportion between accumulation and consumption. If we use profits or issue as bonuses funds for the enterprise's production that should go to the state treasury, we are acting no wiser than someone who kills a hen for its eggs, and are damaging the fundamental interests of the people.

Some comrades may say that they duly hand over to the state what should be handed over and retain only what should be retained, and ask why they cannot issue more bonuses if they do not violate the law. They think that it is reasonable to issue bonuses. These comrades do not understand that this question involves the relationship with other units. We should say that under normal conditions, profits comprehensively reflect the results of an enterprise's operation. However, since there are still many drawbacks in our existing economic system, including the commodity price system, the supply system and the financial management system, and there are also differences in resources and other conditions, the profits gained by an enterprise cannot, therefore, fully reflect whether the enterprise's operation is good or bad. If we do not take other units into consideration, we are not acting in line with existing economic reality and will harm the overall interests of the laborers as a whole.

Some people think that indiscriminately issuing bonuses is a drawback attributed to the implementation of the special policy for enlivening the economy. We cannot agree to this. It is the CCP Central Committee's wise decision to implement this special policy in Guangdong. The basic demand of this policy is to improve various links of production, distribution, circulation and consumption according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and not to indiscriminately issue bonuses, nor is it to permit dishonest practices. It is wrong to indiscriminately issue bonuses, but it is not wrong to enliven the economy.

We should say that the number of enterprises that indiscriminately issue bonuses is small. However, this has exerted a very bad influence. As a result of this, the growth rate of bonuses greatly exceeds that of other economic targets. Moreover, this has again given rise to workers having unequal shares of comforts and hardships, affected the unity within the ranks of the working class, aggravated the disproportion of market supply and demand and price instability and encouraged unhealthy trends. It is time to resolutely stop indiscriminately issuing bonuses.

We do not oppose issuing bonuses, but we oppose issuing them indiscriminately. In order to give awards in a reasonable manner and to stop indiscriminately issuing bonuses, we should control the sources of the bonuses, their amounts and the requirements for issuing them. We should carry out strict supervision so that bonuses can truly play the role of encouraging the advanced and arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and staff members. We should fix an upper limit for bonuses. The amounts of bonuses may vary in different enterprises and the amounts of bonuses in enterprises that make very great contributions should be allowed to exceed this limit if permission has been obtained from relevant departments at a higher level. We should carry out strict supervision and investigate and affix responsibility to leading groups which continue to indiscriminately issue bonuses and severely punish them. In the meantime, we should also adopt effective measures, including short-term measures for developing production and stopping price increases and measures involving orientation such as structural reform and experimental work in reforming the wage system, in order to solve the problems in issuing bonuses in an overall manner.

HENAN HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY PROGRESSIVES MEETING

Opening of Meeting

HK100829 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial congress of progressive collectives and progressive workers on the public security front opened in the Henan people's hall this morning.

One thousand delegates from throughout the province attended the congress. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government, including Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Fuxiang, (Chen Bingji) and Yue Xiaoxia, attended the opening ceremony. Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia presided over the congress. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Zhao Wenfu spoke.

In his speech, after fully affirming the achievements made since the end of 1979 in tidying up social order, striking blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminals and educating and redeeming young people and juveniles who have taken a false step, Zhao Wenfu said: "At present, our country is at a great turning point. The focal point of our work has been shifted to economic construction. However, the class struggle will still exist within a certain scope for a long time. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the sabotage activities of the elements who are hostile to socialism and resolutely struggle against them. We must seriously implement the instruction of the central authorities on strengthening political, legal and public security work, adhere to the principle of comprehensive control, mobilize the forces of all quarters and further consolidate social order to ensure a greater improvement in social order within this year."

Zhao Wenfu pointed out: "The struggle which is now being waged against serious crimes in the economic sphere is a struggle to adhere to the purity of communism and to oppose decadence and degeneration among Communist Party members and state cadres. This struggle has a bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations in our country and on the prosperity or decline and rise or fall of our party and country. All public security guards, cadres and policemen must take a firm and clear-cut stand, stand in the forefront of the struggle and resolutely strike blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere."

Zhao Wenfu said: "The NPC Standing Committee recently promulgated the draft revision of the constitution and handed it to all people for discussion. This is a major event in the political life of all people throughout the country." He demanded: "All political, legal and public security cadres and policemen must take an active part in the study and discussion of the draft revision of the constitution." He encouraged all delegates present at the congress to be modest and prudent, to shun arrogance and impetuosity and to unite and lead all cadres, policemen and public security personnel to render new meritorious service in striving for a greater improvement of social order and in defending the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

(Bai Jun), deputy of the political and legal group of the provincial CCP committee and director of the provincial public security department, made a report entitled "Sum Up Experiences, Advance on the Crest of Victory and Struggle Hard To Achieve a Greater Improvement in Social Order." Congratulatory letters from the Ministry of Public Security and the Henan Provincial Military District were also read at the congress.

Dai Suli Address

HK140811 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts of speech given by Henan provincial Governor Dai Suli at closing ceremony of Henan provincial meeting of representatives of advanced public security collectives and workers]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: The provincial meeting of representatives of advanced public security collectives and workers, which has lasted for 4 days, is going to close today. This has been a successful meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to the meeting and the representatives.

Since the beginning of this year, we have waged struggles against criminal activities which seriously undermine the economy. In March, a series of activities for the all-people decorum and courtesy month were launched. As a result, the party work style, the work style of the people and the general mood of society have taken a turn for the better.

Since we have implemented the policies of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, agricultural production has made an overall development and industry is making steady progress amid readjustments. Revenues and expenditures are balanced and there is a small surplus. Markets in towns and cities are prosperous and the income of the peasants has increased by a large margin. The living standard of people in the urban areas has also improved. At present, the political and economic situation is excellent. How about the situation of social order? It is also excellent. Over the past 2 years or more, we have cracked a number of counterrevolutionary criminal cases and handled a number of serious criminals according to the law. We have improved reform-through-labor and education-through-labor work, educated and redeemed a number of juvenile delinquents and arranged employment for people awaiting jobs. The safety responsibility system has been implemented in some plants, mines and enterprises. Village regulations and people's pledges have been established in some communes and brigades and precautions against social disorders have been strengthened.

Comrades working on the public security front have made due contributions to improving social order and ensuring that the readjustment of the national economy is carried out in a smooth manner. Although the social order is to a certain extent improved, we must also note that the situation is not thoroughly changed. In some places, there are many problems of social order, and many of them are major problems. This is because the pernicious influences left by Lin Biao and the gang of four cannot be eliminated within a short period of time and there are many factors that might lead to social instability. Within a certain scope, class struggle will remain for a long period of time. Counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, criminals who seriously undermine socialist order, people who have degenerated and people who are engaged in corruption, speculation and profiteering are sabotaging the social order in various aspects. The task of rectifying the social order is both arduous and formidable. We must not be satisfied with the results scored and slacken our vigilance.

The year 1982 is the time for us to work hard for the prosperity of our country. In accordance with the demand of the central authorities, we must adhere to the policy of promoting material and spiritual civilizations at the same time. We must enhance our revolutionary vigor and work very hard to strive for new achievements in both aspects.

Public security organs are important tools to ensure the democratic dictatorship of the people. They are on the frontline of struggle and their tasks are formidable. It is our unshirkable duty to strive for a basic change for the better in public order. We must make efforts to rectify the public order and promote all tasks with primary emphasis on rectifying the public order.

The draft of the revised constitution has been promulgated. We must seriously organize the masses to carry out discussions so as to strengthen their sense of governing by law, spontaneously abide by the constitution and use the constitution to struggle against all criminal offenses. At present, we are carrying out activities to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field. This is an important struggle which is related to the success and failure of socialism in our country and to the prosperity and decline of our party and our country. Comrades on the public security front play an important role in this struggle. They must have a clear and firm stand and must seriously publicize and implement the resolution of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing severe blows at criminal offenses in the economic field.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the central leading comrades have reiterated that the ranks of public security personnel must be strengthened, and the discipline and work style of the public security force must be rectified, so as to curb unhealthy trends of the public security force with regard to politics, organization and work style.

Over the past 2 years, the number of public security forces has increased and the management has improved. However, regarding the present situation, the public security forces cannot satisfy the demand of the struggle. The CCP committees at all levels must continue to attach importance to the building of public security forces, strengthen the ideological work and professional training and provide essential work conditions so as to further enhance their combat effectiveness.

Leading comrades of all units must take a clear stand to support the advanced public security collectives and workers, devote major efforts to publicizing advanced ideologies and experiences and mobilize the policemen to compare themselves with the advanced, to learn from them and to catch up with them, so that there will be more and more advanced collectives and workers. We must work incessantly with concerted efforts so as to make more contributions to bringing about a basic change for the better in social order and to safeguarding the building of the socialist four modernizations.

Liu Jie at Closing

HK130337 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and workers on the public security front, which lasted for 4 days, successfully concluded this afternoon. "In the course of the meeting, all the participants conscientiously studied important speeches delivered by leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government and reports made by responsible comrades of the provincial public security bureau." They also took part in the discussions and exchanged experiences. They now have clear understanding about the fighting tasks under the new situation. All the participants are energetic and have inspired their spirits and are determined to bring the good ideas, fine work style and precious experience recommended by the meeting to their own units so that they will be further carried forward and yield positive results throughout the province. "Leaders of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, including Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan and others, attended the closing ceremony." The closing ceremony was presided over by (Li Fuxiang), executive secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial political and judicial leading groups. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, delivered an important speech. Provincial Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia read the decision made by the provincial people's government on commending advanced collectives and workers in the public security field. At the meeting, all participants also unanimously approved a written proposal for public security cadres, people's policemen and political and judicial workers of the entire province.

HUNAN HOSTS SOUTH CHINA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MEETING

HK140241 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A south China animal husbandry work conference was held in Hunan's Chengbu Miao Autonomous County from 5 to 13 May. The meeting was convened by the State Council's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. Attending were responsible comrades of agricultural committees, offices and departments and animal husbandry bureaus of 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and a number of key counties. Departments concerned of the State Council sent people to take part in the meeting. Comrade Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery presided and spoke. Comrade Zhang Pinghua also spoke. The meeting focused discussions on how to exploit and use the mountains and waters in south China to develop the raising of poultry and herbivorous livestodk, and also the question of animal husbandry in agricultural areas. The meeting pointed out: China has vast areas of grassy hills and slopes, waters and shores. This is a superior feature. Exploiting and using the grassy hills and slopes, cultivating fine-quality forage grass and turning grass into milk and meat will help to bring into play south China's superior feature of being comprised of 70 percent mountains and 10 percent waters. It will also benefit soil conservation and the ecological balance. This is a practical path to follow. While ensuring steady growth of pig production, we should vigorously develop the raising of poultry and herbivorous livestock such as cattle, goats and rabbits, and gradually work to basically solve, within 5 years or a bit longer, the problem of meat, eggs and milk supplies for large and medium-sized towns. This should be regarded as a strategic aim in developing animal husbandry. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences of various places in speeding up animal husbandry development. The participants visited the (Nanshan) livestock farm in Chengbu County, discussed initial schemes for developing animal husbandry during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and also studied how to achieve steady and sustained development in pig raising.

SICHUAN FORUM ANALYZES IMPROVING ECONOMIC WORK

HK170744 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In order to comprehensively straighten out industrial and communications enterprises in the province and push ahead with the overall reorganization of these enterprises, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government convened a forum in Chongqing from 5-14 May. This forum, as an occasion to exchange experience and arrange work for the future, will be of great significance in improving economic returns in the industrial and communications enterprises in the province and increasing production development. Present at the forum were more than 200 people, including leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the prefectural, municipal, autonomous and provincial levels and responsible people of key enterprises.

At this forum for straightening out enterprises, the participants first reviewed the progress of enterprise rectification work in the province during the last 2 months. Practice has proved that the circumstances are correct in the 389 enterprises which comprise the first group of rectified enterprises. The forum realized that most of these enterprises have now entered the stage of consolidation. At this stage, which is of extreme importance to the comprehensive rectification and overall management of enterprises, the economic responsibility system must be improved and perfected. Those forms of the economic responsibility system which have already been adopted, such as the system of proportionate distribution of profits in cash, the system of proportionate distribution of profits from overfulfilled tasks, the contract system of full responsibility for profits and losses, the system of paying taxes instead of handing over profits and so on, will be maintained this year. Moreover, we must extensively popularize the experience of the Shoudu iron and steel corporation and, in the light of our own experiences obtained in the last 4 years, continue to perfect the economic responsibility system in enterprises; make workers, administrative personnel and leading cadres clearly aware of their particular duty and administrative competence; and strengthen their sense of responsibility, thus linking economic interests to production and management results. Therefore, every post in an enterprise is subject to certain responsibilities, every job is to be accomplished in accordance with certain standards, all assessments are governed by certain criteria, and rewards and punishments are based on one's achievements and faults. In this way. competence, responsibility and interests will be closely related to each other. We must establish and amplify the system of assigning full responsibility to the factory director and the system of staff and worker representative congress under the leadership of the CCP committee, and set up the leadership system under which the factory CCP committee carries out collective leadership, the staff and workers take part in democratic administration and the factory director undertakes overall administration.

The participants in the forum conscientiously discussed and studied how to enhance the reorganization and unification of enterprises. They unanimously realized that the unification and reorganization of enterprises is the inevitable trend for the development of the national economy, and is also an important approach to improving economic returns. At present, as the unification and reorganization of the enterprises in our province are making slow progress, we must quicken our steps so as to meet the deamnd of economic development. The unification and reorganization of enterprises must be based on key cities and industrial bases. The responsible comrades of the administrative departments of various bureaus in charge of supply and marketing declared that they would make efforts to assist Chongqing, Chengdu, Zigong and nine other municipalities under prefectural jurisdiction, including Luzhou, Wanxian, Yibin and others in working out the transregional unification and reorganization plan, in organizing the coordination between specialized trades with an emphasis on those marketable key products of famous brands and in promoting mass production in these localities. Economic unification must adhere to the principle of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and economic rationality. Cooperation and unification must be carried out not only within an enterprise, but also between industry and agriculture and commerce, institutions of higher learning and scientific research units, so as to speed up economic development.

The forum also deliberated on questions of joint economic issues concerning planning and statistics, material supply, product marketing, fund allocation, taxation and so on, and put forth corresponding suggestions and regulations.

SICHUAN NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK130428 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpt] The second enlarged meeting of members of the provincial nationalities affairs committee was held in Chengdu from 6 to 12 May. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the second enlarged meeting of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the provincial CCP committee's recent instructions on nationalities work, summed up the work since the last meeting and formulated future tasks. Tian Bao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, spoke on further emancipating the mind, implementing the party principles and policies, developing the excellent situation in the nationality areas, further improving relations among nationalities, strengthening minority-nationality work in areas of mixed or sparse minority population and doing a good job in ideological and political work in the nationality areas.

Comrade Tian Bao stressed: It is necessary to put economic work first in nationalities work. Unity of nationalities can be built on a sounder foundation only by developing the economy of the nationalities and gradually eliminating the discrepancies between the different nationalities. He said: The nationality areas must further relax the policies and implement and perfect the various production responsibility systems. It is necessary to develop all kinds of joint undertakings and integrate the rich resources of the nationality areas with the advanced technology of the interior. On the question of improving relations among nationalities, Comrade Tian Bao pointed out: The key to promoting nationality unity lies in the unity of the leading cadres. It is necessary to carry out education in unity of nationalities.

(Zaxi Zeren), chairman of the provincial nationalities affairs committee, delivered a work report. He pointed out: The tasks in future nationalities work in Sichuan are to further improve relations among nationalities, further strengthen unity of nationalities and promote economic and cultural construction. The provincial nationalities affairs committee must work hard to do a number of things for the minority nationalities within a definite period.

Also speaking at the meeting were Wu Jinghua, vice chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs commission, member of the provincial CCP committee standing committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Ren Mingdao, member of the provincial CCP committee standing committee and secretary of the provincial nationalities work committee; and Fei Xiaotong, adviser to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

XIZANG LITHIUM SAID NEARLY HALF WORLD TOTAL

OW180547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 May -- Preliminarily verified lithium deposits in China's Xizang region account for nearly 1/2 the world's total, it has been learned from the Ministry of Geology and Minerals. Lithium, a type of metal with the lightest specific gravity, low fusion point, high boiling point and very high heat conductivity and absorption capacity, can be used as fuel for hydrogen bombs, rockets, nuclear submarines and modern jet planes. It can be widely used in the metallurgical, chemical, glass, ceramics, electronics and atomic energy indistries. Occupying a very important position in modern-day science and technology, it is dubbed a "metal upstart."

As early as the mid-1950's, the geological department of our country discovered lithium in the sediments of many salt lakes in Xizang. Beginning in 1980, it started regular work in salt lakes in northern Xizang. Some 600 samples were collected, laboratory tested and analyzed, thereby verifying that these salt lakes contained very rich lithium ores with high industrial value. Moreover, it is fairly easy to extract and purify them.

HEBEI'S JIN MING LEADS FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK200423 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee recently decided that the provincial organs should transfer a further group of cadres, led by responsible comrades of the province, to the frontline of the struggle against drought to further guide and promote the struggle. The responsible comrades of the province going down to the countryside on this occasion include Jin Ming, Wang Zheng, Guo Zhi, Yang Zejiang, Wang Dongning, and Wang Kedong.

"At present the drought in Hebei is continuing to develop and is extremely serious. In the face of this serious drought, the provincial CCP committee and government on 11 May held mobilization meetings of responsible comrades of all departments, committees and offices to mobilize them to go down to the countryside to fight drought." The meetings called on the cadres to help the grassroots cadres to concentrate efforts on fighting drought, and conduct rectification of weak and lax grassroots leadership groups.

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT HOUSING

SK161014 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The autonomous regional people's government recently promulgated measures for implementing the State Council regulations of administration of land for housing construction in villages and towns, urging localities to administer well and make good use of land and develop villages and towns step by step in a planned way. The implementation measures call on localities to quickly draw up an overall plan for villages, towns and residential areas or an overall system for the approval of land use. The measures call for economical and rational use of land for housing and facilities for production, culture, education, commerce, services and other use, putting an end to arbitrary use of land and for carrying out construction in accord with the plan.

The measures prescribe limits on residential areas for commune members: the maximum area in suburban areas of cities is 200 square meters; 300 square meters in banners, counties and towns; 450 square meters in flatland farming areas; and 600 square meters in hilly, saline or undeveloped land and deserts. Within these limits, the commune authorities may decide on specific limits for the residential area of commune members in line with the local population and farming area. As for the residential area of commune members in pastoral and forestry areas, the regional government formulates only general regulations; league, municipal, banner and county authorities may draw up specific plans in line with their characteristics of production and the custom and folkways of nationalities, paying attention to drawing up well-conceived plans and making economical use of land.

The measures stipulate that approval must be acquired for use of land in housing construction by commune members, drawing up development plans of villages and towns and requisition of land by enterprises and establishments. Banner and county governments may approve the requisition of vegetable plots and forestry land of less than 3 mu, grassland of less than 10 mu and saline and undeveloped land of less than 30 mu; requisition of land exceeding these limits must be approved by the league administrative office or municipal government. Approval must be acquired from the regional people's government for requisition of vegetable plots and forestry land over 10 mu, farmland and grassland over 30 mu and saline and undeveloped land over 50 mu.

The measures point out that those who build houses without authorization will have to return the land within a specified time, will be fined or ordered to pay compensation. Cadres of communes and brigades and state functionaries involved in illegal land use will be punished by disciplinary sanctions. Administrative, disciplinary or criminal responsibility will be imposed on those who abuse their positions to engage in malpractices for selfish ends or to retaliate against others.

JILIN CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

Opening of Meeting

SK120219 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The Jilin provincial industrial conference, sponsored by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government, opened today at the auditorium of the provincial guest house in Changchun municipality. Attending the conference are leading party and government comrades from the various municipalities, prefectures and counties, leading comrades of enterprises subordinate to the municipalities, prefectures and counties, responsible comrades of the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the provincial CCP committee and government, responsible comrades of the provincial court, procuratorate, trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation and representatives of some units — over 1,000 in all. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, (ZHAO XIU), Li Diping, Yu Lin and Song Kiehan, attended today's opening session.

The major task of this conference is to study and implement the guidelines of the national conference on industrial and communications work and the important speech delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang to further straighten out the guiding ideology in enterprise operations and modify our thinking to improving economic results. By focusing on enterprise consolidation, improving economic results and intensifying ideological and political work, the conference will earnestly examine and sum up the province's industrial and communications work since last year, allot this year's tasks and mobilize the vast number of party members, cadres, technical personnel and workers on the province's industrial, communications, trade, financial and other fronts to enhance their vigor, work hard, make our province's industry break a new path in improving economic results and comprehensively fulfill or overfulfill this year's state plan.

(Zhao Xiu), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the conference. Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and acting governor, delivered a report on successfully executing enterprise consolidation, improving economic results and striving to promote the province's industry.

Qiang Xiaochu Address

SK190931 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the provincial industrial conference concluded today in Changchun after an 8-day session. It was a relatively large-scale conference, of the type which has not taken place in the past several years. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have attached great importance to the conference. At the conference, participants conscientiously studied the speech of Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered at the national industrial and communications work conference. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng and Yu Lin delivered speeches at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu first reviewed the situation in our province's industrial production in the first 4 months of this year. He said: In the first 4 months of this year, there was an obvious turn for the better in our province's industrial production. The situation as a whole was good. The total industrial output value was 6.5 percent higher than that of the corresponding 1981 period. Economic results were also much better. The growth rate of industrial output value and revenue was better than what we expected. This is a good beginning. But we should not be blinded by this good beginning and become optimistic. We should be able to see the problems hidden behind the growth rate. We should use the method of dividing one into two to analyze the situation of our production in the first 4 months of this year. After conducting a thorough analysis, we will find that the production growth is very uneven, partly because of some factors which cannot be compared and partly because of inflated reports. We should be keen and sober-minded so as to locate the problems and expose and solve the contradictions. Only by objectively studying the current situation of our industrial production can we give play to our strong points, avoid our weak points, further develop the excellent situation and continuously advance on the basis of the achievements scored in the first 4 months of this year.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphatically pointed out: Promoting our province's economy and achieving a balance between revenue and expenditures are major tasks in the work of the provincial CCP committee this year. We must seize the opportune time, and adopt practical and effective measures to realize our goals. He said: Great efforts should be made to tap the potential of existing enterprises. This is the most practical and effective and fastest way. When we say we should emphasize the need to tap the potential of existing enterprise, we do not mean that there is no need to expand production capacity, nor do we mean to oppose building plants which will be needed later. What we mean is to carry out construction projects in a planned and guided manner within our financial and material capacities. At present, the most practical and reliable way is to arouse the enthusiasm of staff and workers in existing enterprises and to further tap their potential to increase production and incomes.

After dwelling on the issues of doing a good job in readjusting product mix, promoting marketing of products and conducting the activities of emulating, learning from and catching up with each other, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: The key to whether or not we can promote this year's industrial production lies in the work style and mental state of leading bodies. The first thing in consolidating enterprises is to rectify the work style of leading bodies in ideological issues. As long as leading cadres at all levels brace themselves and set an example for others, they will be able to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers and make contributions to the building of the two civilizations.

At the conference, 14 units, including the Liaoyuan Municipal CCP Committee, the Shiping Municipal CCP Committee, the Tonghua County CCP Committee and the Jilin chemical industrial company, introduced their experiences in conducting enterprise consolidation, improving economic results and strengthening ideological and political work.

LIAONING COMBAT HERO DEVOTED TO YOUTH EDUCATION

SK120237 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Nationally noted combat hero (Wei Jianyi) has deemed it his glorious duty to educate young people since he left his job for recuperation. [words indistinct] Since last July, when (Wei Jianyi) was permitted to leave his job for recuperation, he has concentrated his efforts on the education of young people and has pledged to devote all his remaining years to the cultivation of the younger generation.

Last November, when he was attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in Beijing, he recalled that a teacher at a Xicheng District school had written asking him to introduce to the students the heroic deeds of Dong Cunrui. Although he wrote a letter in reply at that time, he always felt dissatisfied. Therefore, taking the opportunity of attending the session in Beijing, he went to the school to give reports during the session's breaks.

During (Wei Jianyi's) recuperation period, he was often invited to other places to give repots. Regarding the platform as a bastion for publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the revolutionary traditions, he gave 37 reports to youths of various school in 9 months.

LIAONING REPORTS POOR FIELD CROP GROWTH

SK170515 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Field crop planting in our province has been completed. However, because of the very serious drought which resulted in scant soil moisture and extended planting cycles, field crop growth is rather poor, with many seedlings missing or broken. In most areas, only 80 percent of the seedlings emerge, and on a few fields, only 50 percent emerge. Such a poor field crop growth situation is rare. If no timely measures are taken, some communes will find their efforts to complete spring sowing in (? vain).

Therefore, inspecting fields and replanting crops if necessary are extremely urgent tasks for the present. Practices in agricultural production prove that the more the seedlings emerge in spring, the better the harvest will be in autumn. Only a full stand of crops will yield a bumper harvest. All localities should regard the inspection of fields and replanting as tasks of spring farming and as important links in reaping a bumper harvest, and strive to replant all missing seedlings at one time.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SETS TASKS IN ECONOMIC FIELD

SK150334 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, on 11 May Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, gave a report on the current economic situation to over 1,200 cadres at or above section level and worker representatives of the Lanzhou oil refinery. On 12 May Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province, also made a report on the same topic to over 1,000 cadres form provincial level organs. Such report meetings have been carried out under the arrangement of the provincial CCP committee in order to conduct education on the current economic situation.

According to the arrangement, permanent members of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governors of the provincial people's government are responsible for separately giving an economic situation report to departments and organs of politics, judicature, agriculture, forestry, propaganda and education and cadres and the masses of enterprises. In addition, leading comrades of departments and units are urged to give and economic situation report to their subordinate cadres and workers and to do a good job in conducting education on the economic situation.

In their reports, Feng Jixin and Li Dengying, bearing in mind the actual situation of the province and the country, enumerated a host of facts and statistical figures to prove that the party and state had made all-out efforts over the past 3 years and had done a great deal of good in improving the people's livelihood. As a result, the living standard of most staff and workers has been substantially upgraded. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's policy on economic construction has proved a correct one and played a tremendous role in practice.

In referring to current problems in the economic field, they also analyzed them in a seek-truth-from-facts, manner and urged the broad masses of cadres and staff and workers to affirm the achievements, to face difficulties squarely and to redouble their efforts in work.

In his report, Feng Jixin put forward the following five tasks for staff and workers among enterprises:

1. It is necessary to carry forward the pioneering spirit developed by the working class.

2. It is necessary to learn from advanced units and individuals so as to operate enterprises better.

3. It is necessary to define a clear-cut production orientation among enterprises, adopt a viewpoint of taking the whole country into account and take a correct attitude toward the relationship among the state, enterprise and individual.

4. It is necessary to enhance scientific management among enterprises.

5. It is necessary to vigorously upgrade economic results and concentrate on expanding processing technology, raising quality and labor productivity, curtailing expenditures and lowering costs. Meanwhile, under the state's unified plan, it is necessary to turn out more products needed by the society.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO VIEWS UNITED FRONT WORK

HK150352 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 May 82

[Summary] A regional CCP committee united front work conference, held from 24 April to 7 May stressed: the united front remains an important magic weapon of the party. We must strive to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and continually strengthen and develop the great unity of all nationalities, strata, parties and all patriotic forces. The meeting seriously conveyed and discussed the spirit of the national united front work conference and the speeches of leading central comrades, summed up the situation and outlined the tasks. Regional leaders Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Qi Gho and Janabil took part in the meeting.

Comrade Wang Enmao made an important speech. He said the party committees and united front departments in Xinjiang have done a lot of work in united front work in the past 2 years.

"However, a lot remains to be done in bringing order out of chaos in this respect. At present we must concentrate on continuing to correct the errors of leftism. Secondly, we must avoid and overcome certain laissez-faire trends."

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: "United front work is particularly important in Xinjiang, a region of many nationalities, various religions [words indistinct], and a border region in the antihegemonist frontline." He put forward the following tasks for bringing about a new situation in the region's united front work:

1. Promote the unity of nationalities. There can be no social stability in Xinjiang, nor can the four modernizations be smoothly accomplished, without the unity of nationalities. In our united front work, we must do a good job in work regarding the upper-strata figures among the nationalities. We must unite them and carry out nationality unity work through them. We should further strengthen the unity of nationalities. As for the upper-strata figures among the nationalities, we must care for them politically, and make proper arrangements for their work and daily life.
2. Do a good job in work concerning religion. We must firmly implement the policy on freedom of religious belief. The masses are free to believe or not to believe in religion. In freedom of religious belief, we only allow normal religious activities and cannot permit abnormal activities. We must consolidate and expand the patriotic alliance among the religious circles in the nationalities, and win over and unite figures in religious circles. [Words indistinct].
3. Do a good job in work concerning the various democratic parties. It is also necessary to launch work to bring Taiwan back to the motherland.
4. [Words indistinct]
5. Implement the policies on intellectuals.

XINJIANG REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING

HK180316 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 17 May 82

[Summary] The 15th Meeting of the Xinjiang 5th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi on the morning of 17 May. The main topic at the current meeting was to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. At the same time, the meeting will also listen to and examine a report by the regional people's government on the 1981 final accounts and the 1982 financial budget and listen to a report by the regional forestry department of the trial implementation of the forest law, on the implementation of the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on certain questions concerning the protection of forests and the development of forestry as well as on the launching of the all-people voluntary tree planting activity.

"Regional people's congress standing committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided over the meeting yesterday."

Tomur Dawamat said: The people's congress standing committee should, under the leadership of the CCP, attach great importance to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. It is necessary for the people's congress standing committee members and the participants to take an active part in the discussion and to propose amendments with the attitude of being the masters of their own affairs. The regional people's congress standing committee should provide good practical guidance to the regional discussion of the draft of the revised constitution so that the task can be completed in our region according to the schedule.

"Group discussion on the draft of the revised constitution started yesterday afternoon. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairmen Wang Zhenwen, Yang Yiqing, Mushayef, Lu Xuebin, Zhao Yuzheng, Yu Zhanlin, Amantuer, Tuerxun Atawula, Mahsut Teibov, Wang Heting and Liu Sicong attended the meeting. Regional people's government Vice Chairman Liu Zimo, regional higher people's court President Nuryuv and regional people's procuratorate responsible persons attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates."

DAILY REPORT

China

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OW241512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Many press opinions here are beginning to point out that the United States is damaging its interests by siding with Britain over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands dispute. An article headlined "Losing Latin Friends" by columnist Jack Anderson on today's Washington POST called the U.S. administration's decision as "untimely, undiplomatic and unnecessary." It "has caused damage to U.S. interests in Latin America that will take years to repair" and "the results have been disastrous beyond the wildest imaginings of the White House and the State Department," the article said.

Fear of Soviets taking advantage of the troubled situation, an article by Bernard Gwertzman in today's New York TIMES points out that the American political role in the Western Hemisphere "has been dealt a serious blow by the decision to side with Britain politically and to a limited extent militarily, and that blow may be irreparable" because "the Soviet Union, which has for years been seeking opportunities to gain influence in South America" will undoubtedly be looked to "as an alternative source of military supplies and a market for South American exports, a trend that had been under way in recent years any way."

The paper reported that many of the administration's leading experts on Latin America believe that the Falklands conflict "is creating a longterm, major shift in attitudes and policies throughout South America that will inevitably be harmful to United States interests."

The Washington POST said, "now all of Latin America is united in its anger and resentment at what it regards as U.S. championing of old-fashioned colonialism" and "the real danger to U.S. policy goals is that the Falklands crisis will cause various realignments in the balance of political forces within Latin America that are likely to leave the Reagan administration increasingly isolated as it searches for allies."

It is reported that Venezuela has made an unannounced decision not to participate in joint naval training maneuvers scheduled for June by the United States and Latin American countries.

Regarding the economic field, the Falklands conflict has already begun to produce an adverse impact. With a "sense of nervousness," some American bankers have kept themselves at home instead of usually travelling through Latin America. There were 76.4 billion dollars in loans outstanding by the U.S. to Latin American nations at the end of 1981, with Argentina repaying 9.3 billion dollars. Some bankers fear that the U.S. position might prompt Argentina to renege on part of its foreign debt.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

OW241548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The Austrian foreign minister, his wife and their party left here by air today at the end of their visit to China. Seeing off the Austrian guests at the airport were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Austrian Ambassador to China Wolfgang Wolte. The minister and his party arrived here this afternoon after a visit to Chengdu and Lhasa.

TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

OW240738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Vienna, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese economic and trade delegation led by Wang Yaoting left here for home this morning after attending the international symposium on strengthening economic relations with China and a visit to Austria. Wang, also chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, told XINHUA yesterday that the delegation's visit was a success. During the symposium sponsored by the Organization for International Economic Relations, the delegation briefed the participants on the current economic situation in China and explained to them principles and policies governing China's economic ties and technical exchanges with foreign countries. It had extensive contacts with representatives of companies and banks of many countries. After the symposium, the delegation saw some small and medium-sized enterprises with high technology which had expressed interest in developing cooperation with China. Wang told executives of these enterprises that they will have more opportunities to enter into cooperation with China.

It was reported that a delegation of the Organization for International Economic Relations will visit China this autumn to further broaden bilateral economic cooperation.

HONG KONG PAPER CITES PORTUGUESE GENERAL ON VISIT

HK240307 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 24 May 82 p 16

[Text] General Melo Egidio, former governor of Macau, now leading a six-member military delegation on a mission to China at the invitation of the Chinese authorities, has found time for reminiscences on the second last leg of his visit. Despite his busy schedule during his current stop in Guilin, the scenic tourist city in the heartland of Guangxi region, the chief of staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces gave a special interview yesterday with STANDARD correspondent Leonel Borralho. Summing up his travels through China so far, Gen Egidio said: "We have accomplished our mission and the results are well beyond our expectations. I'm most happy, everybody in our group is happy, and there are all the reasons for us to feel like that." It is no wonder that the ex-Macau governor looked so relaxed and fresh, for Guilin means "forest of sweet osmanthus."

The Portuguese mission has, since it left Lisbon 10 days ago, visited Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai and will head for Guangzhou this morning. Delegation members will then spend the night at Guangdong's Chungshan County, just across the border from Macau, before arriving in Hong Kong on Tuesday.

Gen Egidio was specially impressed by the hospitality of his Chinese hosts wherever they went since arrival in Beijing on May 14. Asked what the team has achieved in the visit, Gen Egidio mentioned two objectives. "Firstly, our talks with the Chinese Government officials will contribute towards better understanding between our two armies, and relations between the two nations. Second, although it was not our aim to discuss the future of Macau, all the top-ranking officials, military and civilian, including Premier Zhao Ziyang, referred to the vital role that Macau is playing in improving Chinese-Portuguese relations, despite its size."

Gen Egidio and his mission members will take a boat ride across the Lichian River for the last official programme in Guangzhou, where the delegation will be hosted to a lunch by Gen Wu Kehua of the Guangzhou Military Region.

FURTHER REPORTS ON FALKLANDS DEVELOPMENTS

UN Envoy's Speech

OW250308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, today deplored the heightened tension in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and appealed once again to the United Kingdom and Argentina to cease their military actions immediately and resume negotiations in order to seek a peaceful settlement of their dispute.

Speaking at the U.N. Security Council meeting on the situation in the islands, Ling Qing said: "The secretary general's efforts to mediate in the dispute between the United Kingdom and Argentina have failed to achieve the desired result. British troops have now landed on the Malvinas Islands. The armed conflict is rapidly escalating and there is a danger of its continued expansion. The Chinese delegation deeply deplores this turn of events, which has not only heightened tension in the South Atlantic region, but also posed a grave threat to international peace and security."

He paid high tribute to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his enormous efforts in the past two weeks to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute. "It is regrettable that negotiations can go no further because of the gap between the positions of the two parties, and particularly because the party with superior military strength has taken a tough stand," he added.

He pointed out that the question of the Malvinas Islands is essentially a legacy of colonialism. "The United Nations has adopted resolutions relevant to the decolonization of these islands. The conferences of heads of state or foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries have also adopted resolutions on more than one occasion clearly supporting Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and calling on both sides to accelerate the process of negotiations," he said.

He stated: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the struggle of the nations of the Third World to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The national aspiration of the Argentine people to safeguard their sovereign right is understandable. In our view, the Security Council should respect the recent decisions of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries as well as the meeting of consultation of ministers of foreign affairs of the Organization of American States and support Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands."

"Any escalation of the military conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina," he went on, "not only gravely threatens peace and stability in the South Atlantic region, but is also against the interests of the peoples of both countries. We believe that if only both sides show goodwill and make such mutual concessions as are necessary, they can achieve through peaceful negotiations a fair and reasonable solution to this dispute."

The Chinese representative said: "The first imperative now is to halt the hostilities so as to create the conditions for resuming negotiations. We hope that the secretary general will continue to use his influence and play an active role in this matter. In turn, the Security Council should continue to render him full support and cooperation in this endeavour."

Report on UNSC Meeting

OW241236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 23 (XINHUA) -- More speakers at the U.N. Security Council meeting today called on Britain and Argentina to end their hostilities and find a negotiated settlement to their dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

On the third day of the emergency session of the Council, most speakers expressed grave concern over the escalation of the British-Argentine armed conflict following the British landing on the islands on Friday and urged the Security Council to give a formal mandate to the U.N. secretary general to continue his efforts in search of a peaceful solution to the dispute.

Luis Gonzalez Arias, representative of Paraguay, pointed out that what his delegation was essentially concerned about at this moment was the escalation of war in the Malvinas area. The Security Council should find a formula aimed at the cessation of hostilities in the first stage, and then finding a machinery for search of a peaceful and lasting solution he proposed.

Peruvian representative Juan Jose Calle y Calle declared that Peru supported Argentina's just claim to its "sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands". He said the islands had been wrenched out of Argentine hands by means of force, and there had been no legal ruling on the legal validity of the 149 years of British rule over the islands. If the origin of the problem -- colonialism -- had been adequately recognized, a peaceful solution could have been reached.

Colombian representative Carlos Sanz de Santamaria reaffirmed that Colombia unconditionally supported the Argentine claim in the present conflict. He stressed that the international community should call for an immediate cease-fire, military withdrawal from the area and a negotiated solution to the situation.

Dario Lobo, representative of Honduras, pledged that his government stood by the Argentine claim to the Malvinas Islands. In the present situation, he urged both Argentina and Britain to find, once and for all, a point of agreement which could serve as a basis for a just and peaceful solution to the crisis.

Indonesian representative Abdullah Kamil said that today, with the war situation worsening in and around the islands, the first urgent and prompt thing the council should do was to call for an end to the war, for a cessation of hostilities.

Polish representative Eugeniusz Wyzner said that Poland deplored Britain's position as well as its escalation of armed aggression. He pointed out that an immediate cease-fire should be followed by military withdrawal and negotiations on the future of the islands.

French representative Luo de la Barre de Nanteuil said that France, without taking a stance on the substance of the issue, had stressed the need for the immediate implementation of resolution 502. Every possible effort should be made to bring about a cessation of hostilities. What had been achieved by the secretary-general in his negotiations should be upheld.

Representative of New Zealand Harold H. Francis and representative of Belgium Edmonde Dever in their speeches expressed support for Britain's position. However, both of them also called for peaceful settlement to the dispute.

No resolution has yet been submitted. But it was reported that discussions took place last night between the foreign ministers of Argentina and Panama and a draft resolution is being under consultations [as received] among the Latin-American group members.

The Council, which began its latest round of debate on Malvinas crisis on Friday, is scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

Further on UNSC Meeting

OW250724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council met for the fourth consecutive day today to debate the Malvinas crisis with more speakers calling for an immediate end to the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict and a peaceful settlement of their dispute.

Representative of Zaire Kamanda wa Kamanda said that two fundamental principles were involved in the present dispute: non-use of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The world community, he went on, should definitely put an end to the cycle of wars and conflicts that did damage to the lives and values of all people. He said that while it accepted the colonial nature of the question, Zaire could not accept that the issue could only be resolved by force.

Ugandan representative Olara Otumo said, on the substance of the dispute, the Non-aligned Movement had consistently recognized the just claim of Argentina, in the special case of the Malvinas Islands, without prejudice to the general principle of self-determination and it had always called for negotiations, leading to a peaceful and just settlement of the dispute. He suggested that the U.N. secretary-general should be mandated by the Council to continue his peace efforts within the framework of Resolution 502.

Greek representative Mihalis Dountas said that the principle of non-use of force had been flagrantly violated by the sad events in the South Atlantic area. All forces should be withdrawn as soon as possible and a provisional United Nations administration installed in order to facilitate the conduct of meaningful negotiations, he added.

Liberian representative Abedodu B. Jones called for the immediate restoration of peace and the return to the rule of law. She requested that the mandate of the U.N secretary-general be renewed to enable him to continue peaceful negotiations in the Malvinas (Falkland) crisis without any pre-conditions, for the implementation of Resolution 502 of the Security Council and in keeping with the principles of the U.N. Charter.

Kenyan representative Charles Maina expressed his reservations on Argentina's taking over of the islands by armed force. He charged that Argentina was engaged in a pure territorial claim against the United Kingdom based on history and in total disregard of the people who now lived on the islands.

The Council will meet again tomorrow morning to continue its discussion.

Meanwhile, three working papers circulated by Panama, Ireland and Japan separately, each intended as the basis for a possible resolution to be adopted by the Council for resolving the crisis, were discussed privately while the Council was holding public debate today.

Panama's three-point draft resolution calls upon Argentina and Britain to "cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately," to implement Council Resolution 502 "in all its parts," and "immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire" begin peace negotiations under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general.

The Ireland's version asks for a limited cease-fire to create favourable conditions for the resumption of peaceful negotiations and a mandate for the secretary-general to continue his peace efforts.

Japan's formula calls for immediate implementation of Resolution 502 and renewal of the U.N. secretary general's good offices to achieve the earliest possible cessation of hostilities and realize a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

ARGENTINE ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW250752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Hector A. Subiza, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to China, gave a reception to mark the National Day of the Republic at the embassy here today.

Among the guests were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of other government departments concerned and the Beijing Municipality. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

FURTHER ON DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

Four Basic Principles Stressed

HK241326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Adhering to the Four Basic Principles Is the General Guiding Thought for Revising the Constitution"]

[Text] At present, the draft of the revised constitution is being enthusiastically discussed among people of all nationalities throughout the country. In the course of this discussion, it is of primary significance to clarify the general principles or guiding thought to which we adhere in revising the constitution. What is the general guiding thought of the draft of the revised constitution? It is the four basic principles of adherence to the socialist road, adherence to the people's democratic dictatorship, adherence of the party's leadership and adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These four basic principles put forth by the CCP Central Committee have fundamentally summed up our country's historical experiences and are truths which have been verified by long-term tests in our actual practice. They reflect the laws governing the development of history which is independent of man's will and are the crucial decision of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people made during their long-term struggles. The preamble of the state's fundamental law has recorded and affirmed this fundamental historical experience. It has also explicitly stipulated that, the Chinese people will continue to adhere to the four basic principles and struggle for the completion of the basic tasks of the new period. This is an extremely essential and important task. Hence, this has laid down a general principle for the establishment and perfection of various political and economic systems in the country and has pointed out the correct orientation for our country's development in the future.

Only socialism can save China, and only socialism can enable our country to realize the modernization drive and achieve a high degree of democracy and civilization. Adhering to the socialist road means upholding the various socialist economic and political systems, continuing to launch social reforms and economic cultural construction in the socialist orientation, and creating a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. This is a concentrated representation of the will and interests of the working class and the people throughout the country. Adhering to the socialist road cannot do without the system of the people's democratic dictatorship. Our country's system is the system of the people's democratic dictatorship which is under the leadership of the working class and based on the alliance of the workers and peasants. First, our country is under the leadership of the working class because the working class is the most advanced and prosperous class ever to appear in history. Only by working in accordance with the stand and will of the working class can our country unswervingly adhere to the socialist road. Second, the alliance of the working class and the broad masses of peasants is the foundation of our country. This alliance encompasses an extensive area and the foundation of the people's democratic dictatorship is also extensive and solid because 80 percent of our population are peasants and the nonagricultural laborers also belong to the worker-peasant alliance, the majority of the intellectuals have already become intellectuals of the laboring masses, and that the exploiting class has already been eliminated in our country. Third, in a country where the system of people's democratic dictatorship is practiced and where the system of democracy is extensively practiced among the people, the people are the masters of the country and the state organs are the tools to execute the people's will. Fourth, since class struggle will still exist for a long period of time in certain areas, besides safeguarding the motherland and opposing foreign invasion, we must also wage resolute struggles against the remnant elements of our enemies who are hostile to and sabotage the socialist cause. Thus, the function of dictatorship cannot be weakened. Only by practicing the system of dictatorship toward a small number of enemies, can we safeguard the people's country and the people's rights. These are both aspects of a single matter. In short, the system of the people's democratic dictatorship is on the one hand, an important component of our country's socialist system and on the other hand, is a prerequisite for our country's adherence to the socialist road.

The socialist system and the people's democratic dictatorship are our country fundamental systems. Therefore, they are not only affirmed in the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution but also run throughout all its articles and become the basis for all other concrete systems. Article 1 of the general principles of the draft stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Disruption of the socialist system by any individual and in any form is prohibited." Other articles of the general principles contain concrete stipulations about our country's socialist economic system and political system and how to safeguard, strengthen and perfect these systems.

The socialist system is a completely new social system and is being developed and perfected in practice. We must carry out reforms in the socialist economic structure, political structure and the state leadership structure on the basis of our country's reality and the positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years or so in order that they will be conducive to developing production, raising the level of the people's material and cultural life and to building material and spiritual civilization. Only in this way are we correctly and really adhere to the socialist road. We have been doing so since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Various stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution have recorded in principle the positive results of reforms in various fields achieved since the third plenary session and have affirmed the orientation for further reforms. Consequently, after the new constitution is officially adopted, we will further concretize, systemize and legalize the political principles of adhering to the socialist road and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship and will form systems and laws with binding force for the people of all nationalities and all state organs, political parties and mass organizations. These stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution are of great significance in ensuring that our country will develop along the socialist road.

The leadership of the CCP is the basic guarantee for winning victories in the socialist cause. The party's leading position was shaped by history. In China, without the leadership of the CCP, it will be impossible to adhere to the socialist road; whereas whether or not the party's leadership is good and whether or not the party's leadership can win the support of the broad masses depend on whether or not the party can correctly lead the people in adhering to the socialist road. Therefore, the party's leadership is also explicitly affirmed in the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution.

The party is the vanguard of the working class. Apart from the interests of the broad masses of people of the whole country, it has no particular interest of its own. In the past, the party led the people in the struggle to seize political power. At present, it is leading the people in the struggle to consolidate political power and to build a new life. It has all along been wholeheartedly serving the people and struggling for the people's right to become masters of their own affairs. The party's leadership is not at all contradictory to all power belonging to the people. On the contrary, the former ensures the realization of the latter. The party's leadership over the country should not be exercised by means of administrative orders but should be realized mainly by putting forth correct principles and policies which are in conformity with objective reality and the people's interests, relying on the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and according to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Besides, the party's leadership is realized by means of the positive role and exemplary deeds of its members and cadres in government organs and other organizations, ideological and political education among the broad masses given by party organizations at all levels and their close ties with the masses.

After the party's stand and the principles and policies it puts forth are accepted by state organs of power and become the country's systems and laws, all party members and cadres should struggle to safeguard these systems and laws at their respective posts and take the lead in observing these systems and laws and should establish extensive ties with the masses of people, educate them and lead them in observing these systems and laws. In this sense, observing the country's constitution and laws is upholding the party's leadership. Otherwise, the party's leadership will be damaged. Except stipulating that "all political parties" (of course, the CCP is included) must observe the constitution and laws, that is, must carry out their activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and laws, the articles in the draft of the revised constitution have not made stipulations on the party's leadership. This is because the party's nature and functions are entirely different from those of state organs of power and government administrative organs. The realization of its leadership does not depend on stipulations in articles of the constitution.

We often say that in order to strengthen the party's leadership, we must improve the party's leadership. We must carry out work in various respects to improve the party's leadership. One important aspect in improving the party's leadership is to correctly understand the nature of the party and to correctly understand the relationship between the party and the country and the methods for the party to exercise leadership over the country's life. Some past practices of mixing the party with the government and equating the party's leadership with the functions of state organs of power were not conducive to strengthening the party's leadership but were harmful to the party's correct leadership. The draft of the revised constitution has correctly summed up the historical experiences in this aspect. This will certainly be conducive to strengthening the party's leadership over the country's life.

The reason why the CCP can become the force at the core of the people of the whole country in carrying out socialist construction is that it is the vanguard of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By using the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a tool to observe the country's destiny and to guide the revolution and construction, it is able to lead our country and the people in advancing smoothly along the socialist road and in overcoming any hardships and dangers until final victory. Since the citizens of the PRC support the socialist road and acknowledge the leadership of the CCP, they are bound to acknowledge the guiding role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the country's life. The entire content of the draft of the revised constitution is the product of integrating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with China's present reality.

In short, upholding the four basic principles is not only affirmed in the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution but is also manifested in all its content and articles. Through the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by all the people of the country, we should make the whole party and all the people of the country understand better that the four basic principles are four mainstays of our country and are the foundation of our country. As long as we persistently and correctly uphold the four basic principles, we will certainly be able to build our country into a modern and strong socialist country with a high degree of democracy and a high degree of civilization!

Peng Zhen LIAOWANG Interview

OW200519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the committee for the revision of the constitution, pointed out: Discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by people throughout the country "is an important form of direct participation by the 1 billion people in state administration."

He said: "In discussing the draft of the revised constitution, people throughout the country should first make conscientious efforts to understand its content. If they do not, how can they discuss it properly? In discussing the draft, people should grasp the major questions in it in order to see whether it serves the best interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. What are the major questions? The eight questions I explained on behalf of the committee for the revision of the constitution are all major ones. If people throughout the country can reach a consensus on the major questions, the matter will be easy to handle. We should grasp the major questions and not be so disturbed by, or get so entangled over, secondary or minor issues so as to divert our attention from the target or the key points."

Comrade Peng Zhen emphatically pointed out: "In discussing the draft of the revised constitution by people throughout the country, attention should be paid to giving scope to democracy and letting them speak uninhibitedly so that they can express various opinions. Even if a small number of people have dissenting views, we should also pay attention to them, because this is conducive to doing a good job in revising the constitution."

Issue No 5 of the journal LIAOWANG, published on 20 May, carries an interview by Zeng Jianhui and Xu Minhe with Comrade Peng Zhen on questions concerning the draft of the revised constitution. The interview reads as follows:

When we went to his house, Comrade Peng Zhen cordially welcomed us into his living room and asked us to take a seat. He laughed when we told him the purpose of our visit. He said: "Our discussion today will be an informal one. The publication of the draft of the revised constitution is a major event, which is worth discussion."

He first dealt with the initial responses received since the publication of the draft of the revised constitution. He then cited some specific comments by people at home and abroad on the draft of the revised constitution -- some described it as "having epoch-making significance," some as "a milestone," some as "a complete deletion of the legacy of the 'cultural revolution'"....

After making a brief summary, he said: "These responses show that most people at home and abroad have realized that the draft of the revised constitution is a summing-up of the achievements of our struggle over the past 30 years and more and of our experiences, both positive and negative. Many articles in the draft of the revised constitution could not have been written without the experience and lessons of the 'Cultural Revolution.' The achievements and experiences of our protracted revolutionary struggle are comprehensively consolidated and affirmed in legal form in the draft of the revised constitution, the fundamental law. It appears that the draft of the revised constitution is tenable. As to whether the draft is flawless and what revisions should be made, it is of course to be discussed by people throughout the country."

What is the biggest characteristic of the draft of the revised constitution Comrade Peng Zhen went on to say: "It is proceeding from China's actual conditions. China has a population of 1 billion and a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers plus a sea area. The political, economic and cultural conditions, as well as customs and habits in various parts of the country, are quite different, and development is uneven. We should proceed from this reality and draw on our historical experiences and lessons as well as those of other countries — draw on what is suited to our actual current conditions, meets our country's needs and is useful to us."

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: "There is one fundamental principle running through this draft of the revised constitution from beginning to end: serve the best interests of the greatest majority of the people. All of us should serve this end. In the explanations I made at the NPC Standing Committee session on the draft of the revised constitution, I discussed eight subjects and this fundamental principle was stressed in the discussion of each of the subjects."

He said: "A constituion is drafted mainly by proceeding from current reality. At the same time, the future should also be taken into consideration. This constitution must be kept stable for a time. Because a constitution is the foundation of our socialist democracy and legal system and a foundation is not something that can be wontonly altered. Therefore, we must give full consideration to the constitution's stability."

Proceeding from the best interests of the greatest majority of the people, the draft of the revised constitution has embodied the four fundamental principles; it has specified that the fundamental task of the Chinese people in the new historical period is to concentrate their energies on promoting socialist modernization; it has laid down many new regulations aimed at bringing the socialist economic and political system to perfection; it has reflected the integration, to a high degree, of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; it has stressed the need to provide practical protection for the legal rights and interests of the minority nationalities; and it has provided a number of principles on building socialist spiritual civilization...all these are there for the sake of the best interests of the greatest majority of the people of China.

The draft of the revised constitution has made big strides both in respect of giving scope to democracy and of bringing the legal system to perfection. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "The current draft of the revised constitution underlines the development of democracy -- it pays attention to spelling out practical and specific regulations regarding the basic rights of citizens, it strengthens and developes the system of the people's congress, it pays attention to a reasonable division of rights among state organs...."

Continuing, Comrade Peng Zhen noted: "Democracy was given full scope during the revision of the constitution itself -- it was revised under the leadership of the party Central Committee. And the revision was made by all those present after each had made his suggestions. The whole process of the revision was marked by unity between the opinions of the party and that of the people."

The draft of the revised constitution now publicized is the outgrowth of an extensive solicitation of suggestions from all quarters and 1 and 1/2 years of work.

The Third Session of the Fifth NPC adopted a resolution in September 1980, saying that it decided to form the committee for the revision of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, which would be in charge of the revision of the 1978 Constitution. Ye Jianying was appointed chairman and Soong Ching Ling and Peng Zhen vice chairmen of the committee for the revision of the constitution. Later, the committee set up a secretariat and Hu Qiaomu was appointed secretary general.

The Secretariat solicited ideas from the CCP Central Committee, the various departments under the State Council, the PLA, the CPPCC National Committee, the various democratic parties and mass organizations and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It studied proposals made by the NPC deputies and the large number of suggestions made by the masses of the people concerning the revision of the constitution. It invited scholars of the sciences of law, politics and economics and specialists well versed in work in their respective fields from both Beijing and other localities to attend more than 10 forums, which studied the 3 constitutions and relevant documents of new China, the constitutions of old China and current constitutions of some countries. It was on the basis of this that the secretariat started to draw up the draft of the revised constitution.

The draft of the revised constitution for discussion put forward in February 1982 was drawn up after putting together the opinion of various localities, departments and quarters throughout the country. This draft for discussion was examined in detail and revised by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee before approval in principle by the Politburo.

During the period when this draft for discussion was examined and deliberated on by the second plenary meeting of the committee for the revision of the constitution, the various departments under the central authorities and leading organs of the army and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also discussed it and put forward many suggestions for revision. Having studied the opinions in detail from many angles, the committee for the revision of the constitution again made enormous revisions in content and wording in the draft for discussion before presenting the revised draft. The revised draft was approved in principle by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and submitted for deliberation at the third plenary meeting of the committee for the revision of the constitution. The committee discussed the revised draft very carefully and seriously and weighed and deliberated, not only chapter by chapter and article by article, but also sentence by sentence and word by word.

Comrade Peng Zhen described to the reporters the process of revising the constitution for the purpose of explaining that, while our party leads the people in drawing up the constitution and law, it also leads the people in abiding by them.

He pointed out: "The constitution is a set of rules for the 1 billion people of our country and all the people must abide by it. Since it is necessary for all the people to abide by it, it must be presented to the whole people for discussion in furtherance of the spirit of socialist democracy.

"The process of discussion by all the people means a process of repeated discussions among them and a process of repeated discussions between the party and the masses. This does not mean that it is done in a superficial and perfunctory way. Whether or not our party's opinion is fully focusing the opinion of the masses of the people cannot be ascertained until they are practically discussed and tested.

"Discussion by the whole people is also a very good way to unify the opinion of the people of the whole country. The opinion of the party and the people must be unified, the opinion of the people of the whole country must also be unified. How could it work if the democratic style of work is not developed and the draft is not fully discussed by all? The adherence to the four fundamental principles advocated by us means a summing up of the basic experience in the modern history of our country and is the truth verified in practice. In the draft of the revised constitution, adherence is comparable to the four pillars of a house; without a unified understanding how can the house be built? The adherence of the four fundamental principles, clearly written in the draft of the revised constitution, is fully compatible with the fundamental interests and demands of the people of our country. Through discussion by the whole people, I believe, the people's understanding of the importance of this question will be certainly be further raised.

"Discussion by the whole people is an important form of direct participation in the administration of the affairs of the state by the 1 billion people. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state. People's participation in discussion of the revision of the constitution means that they are taking part in drawing up and learning to grasp this legal weapon, the constitution. It also means that they are taking part in administering the affairs of state."

"Therefore," Comrade Peng Zhen said emphatically, "organizing the whole people to discuss the draft of the revised constitution is a very important matter. The constitution will certainly be much more perfect after discussion and revision than it is now."

TWO ARTICLES CRITICIZE 'FAIRYTALES IN SPRING'

YANGCHENG WANBAO

HK250551 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WENBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 2

[Article by Yi Zhun [2496 0402]: "Commenting on the Erroneous Tendencies of 'Fairytales in Spring'" -- a speech at a forum -- reprinted from June issue of ZUOPIN [WORKS]]

[Text] "Fairytales in Spring," a novel written by Comrade Yu Luojin (published in the No 1, 1982 issue of HUACHENG), is a work with an erroneous theme. The plot of the novel is about the mishaps of the protagonist, Yu Shan, with regard to her love affairs, marriage and family problems. The emphasis is on her dubious relationship with an old cadre, He Jing, her divorce from her second husband, Shu Ming, and the attacks and frameups resulting from these two incidents. The novel has not only publicized the decadent bourgeois moral ethics which advocate extreme egotistic ideas, but also uglified the real picture of life since the party's third plenary session. By means of allegories and insinuations, it attacks the reality of society to the extent that it denounces the socialist society. The vulgar appeals and the erroneous political tendencies manifested in the novel are definitely not an accidental or isolated literary phenomena. Instead, this is an outstanding representation of the bourgeois liberalization trend in the present society.

Here, I am not going to make an overall analysis or appraisal of the novel; rather, I would like to give my superficial opinion regarding the protagonist, the setting and the theme itself.

On Yu Shan as a Person

What kind of person is the novel's protagonist, Yu Shan -- the "I" in the novel?

Yu Shan claimed that "I am not a shy person. I cannot recall blushing in the past 32 years." Indeed, her acts confirmed her words. She first married an educated youth, Er Bao, because she wanted to settle her residence registration problem. Later, they were divorced because she fell in love with another educated youth named "Nie." She then married a worker, Shu Ming, because "he has a room of his own." After their marriage, she was again dissatisfied, this time with Shu Ming. She often indulged herself in her fantasy of a "fancy lover." Eventually, she fell in love with a married man -- He Jing, the deputy chief editor of SHI BAO. She insisted on divor ing Shu Ming and attributed the failure of her marriages to a lack of love. According to her, she married twice because she was driven to it by unfavorable circumstances and she had to "marry someone for a living": not because she loved the new and loathed the old. It seemed that if she had not changed her mind the moment she saw someone new, she would not be able to "register her residence" and "find a place to settle down." In other words, she was not responsible for her sufferings in these "loveless mariages," and her failure in marriage was the result of social suppression.

On the other hand, Yu Shan called her seduction and courtship natural legitimate acts. In her love letters to He Jing, she said, "Why can't I take you more seriously (than Shu Ming -- author's note)? Since you are more worthy of my love...the whole world will agree with my declaration of love." Thus, we can see that she used absurd logic in handling her love affairs, marriage and family problems, by which she would love whomever she consideres "more worthy of her love" -- regardless of the fact that she was a married woman and the other person a married man. In her mind, she could discard moral and legal constrictions and had the right to seduce whomever she loved. She regarded her love for He Jing as "a challenge to the theory of parentage" and considered her egotistic attitude toward love as the purest "love" in the whole world. "My love is very inspiring. It is so open, positive and rare. Such love should go down in history." To put it in more common terms, "she wants to be remembered both as a prostitute and a virtuous woman." Such absurd logic that deceived herself as well as others and such extreme egotistic, pragmatic ideas on love affairs, marriage and family problems have thoroughly penetrated her soul and manipulated her acts. This also reflects how seriously her thought and soul have degenerated.

Yu Shan's "egotistic" ideas and acts are even worse than the bourgeois ideas that regard "love as something supreme." She believes in free sex and is pursuing a "sexual revolution." This is a challenge to socialist morality. This is a typical manifestation of the decadent and degenerate bourgeois morality and attitude toward love.

It is rather surprising that such an unconventional, unrestrained and degenerate woman was praised through the mouths of positive figures such as Yan Yan and Xu Yang. Yan Yan said: "He (He Jing) has always wanted to cover up your intimate relationship. However, he happened to have met you, a sun goddess; you want to treat your relationship as something open and above board." At the end of the story, the novel depicts how Yu Shan returns ingratitude with kindness by risking her own "life and future" at a very critical moment. Such a detailed description of this "revengeful goddess" is as good as crowning her with a pure and holy halo. This has beautified her image. No wonder Xu Yang was deeply moved and tried his best to comfort her and praise her. She said: "In any case, I know that you are innocent even if the whole nation condemns you." Reading through the whole novel, we can see that the author is sympathetic to Yu Shan and completely agrees with her. She is praised as a tragic "heroine" who represents "truth" and "light." By so doing, truth and falsehood are confused and the degenerate is treated as the noble, the obscene as the decent and the contemptible as the open and above board. What will be the effect of these descriptions on the readers in these days when we are devoting major efforts to publicizing socialist spiritual civilization? It is obvious that they will only corrupt people's mind and poison their souls.

On the Typical Setting of the Novel

The background of the novel is based on the period between the party's third plenary session and 1981, that is, the time our country was in the new historical stage. During this new historical period, we brought order out of chaos and liberated our minds. The social life of our country experienced great changes and the people throughout the country were heroically marching toward the four modernizations with heightened spirit and vitality. The title of the novel is "Fairytales in Spring," which is rather cynical. Reading through the novel, one cannot feel the atmosphere of a prosperous spring which signifies the social life of our country since the third plenary session, not to mention the positive spirit of the times. On the contrary, one can only see schemes and intrigues that make people feel somber and oppressed; one cannot see any hope or future, but only a gloomy picture. By saying this, I do not mean that there is no dark side of things in our social life since the third plenary session, nor that we cannot expose the dark side of things. What I am saying is that in exposing the dark side of things, the author has not adopted a correct stand, nor made use of the contradictions and struggles between the old and new to correctly reflect the essence of our social life.

How, then does the author handle and reflect the actual situation of our society?

The party newspaper, the state news agency, the press and the literary circles, the people's court, the public security organs and the judicial organs are mentioned by the author in her novel. According to the author, all these departments, units and people are organs that create obstacles for Yu Shan. They framed, attacked and persecuted her. At the same time, the one who stood behind the scenes, who exerted his influence over these departments and units, was an old cadre who had no principles but steered according to the wind. It was he who led a decadent life and dallied with Yu Shan and deceived her -- the hypocrite and double-dealer He Jing. To put this in Yu Shan's words, "all rumours are created on purpose, out of the same machine." The implications of what she said gives us much food for thought. Normally, anything "created on purpose" can only refer to conspiracies or schemes. Since all these rumours have been created, there must be a consiracy against somebody. If all the departments, units and cadres mentioned in the novel are acting in collusion with each other, then, there must be a certain social force which represents a certain clique behind them.

If this is the case, isn't Yu Shan too naive in taking only He Jing and his wife, who never appears, as the manipulators of the "rumor machine?" As for He Jing, it is absolutely right that his acts should be thoroughly exposed and castigated. However, the question is whether these press, literary, political and legal organs under the party's leadership have departed from the party's stand, abandoned their organizational principles and willingly submitted themselves to the manipulation of He Jing and his wife. Have they become the mass media and the instrument of dictatorship of some conspiracies? We cannot help but ask: does the author want to expose the dark side of things or to slander and distort our socialist society? Does it tally with the four basic principles that socialist literature must uphold?

We can quote some incidents in the novel to analyze how the author reflects and appraises our actual life.

First, the divorce. Yu Shan was extremely unhappy about the decision of the intermediate people's court that her application for a divorce was rejected. When she held the court's ruling in her hand, the novel states: "She stared at the court's ruling and the DAILY NEWS. A familiar feeling came back to her -- she suddenly recalled her brother being sentenced to death at the intermediate people's court...." Now, it was also this intermediate people's court that aggravated the hatred between the two parties and she was condemned as a "chen shimei" -- an ungrateful person. The novel confirmed Yu Shan's attitude with sympathetic tones; it writes: this is the same court that sentenced her brother to death during the 10 years of internal disorder. The discussion on the divorce case in the JUDICIAL journal after the court had announced its judgment was regarded as "confused" discussion. In the end, the ordinary people are cheated. This has not only confused the period when the "gang of four" ran rampant with the period after the third plenary session, but also equated them with each other. Can we regard this as merely airing one's personal grievances?

Second, the Internal REFERENCE NEWS incident. According to the novel, after the publication of the story of "a degenerate woman" in the Internal REFERENCE NEWS, everybody was talking about the matter. This created the strong social opinion that put Yu Shan in an isolated position. The novel says: "People in the offices, workshops, corridors, canteens, gardens, roads, public vehicles...wherever there are people, are discussing me behind my back.... Since the founding of the PRC, no one has been humiliated and slandered like me -- I am being discussed, criticized and abused by thousands and millions. Who can understand my feeling?" On the other hand, the Internal REFERENCE NEWS was no longer "internal." "The news was dispatched by foreign news agencies to the United States, France...." However, responses at home were entirely different from those abroad. Yu Shan said: "People abroad are condemning He Jing while those at home are condemning Yu Shan." It is crystal clear that she held different opinions of the socialist society and the capitalist society. Old cadres like He Jing, the hypocrite and the double-dealer, were protected by people at home and nobody dared to criticize him. He was only criticized and condemned by people abroad. On the other hand, a "victim" like herself, who is both pure and innocent, was not supported and protected at home. Instead, she was humiliated, slandered and condemned in a way unprecedented since the founding of the PRC. In her view, our socialist society is an unjust society that confuses right with wrong and only capitalist states such as the United States and France can distinguish right from wrong and promote healthy tendencies.

Third, the incident of the appraisal. The novel depicts how the prize for "A Story of the Past" was canceled after the divorce incident and how Xu Yang defended her at the appraisal meeting and held that "the talent of Yu Shan should be cherished and protected by Socialist literary circles." However, she was now "destroyed" by it and was "charged" with being "a degenerate woman." Yu Shan herself was extremely agitated and held that "many in the literary circles are indignant and they compare my case to Ruan Lingyu's in the old society. The slanders I suffered were far greater than those suffered by Ruan Lingyu!" As everybody knows, Ruan Lingyu was a film star in old China and she was persecuted by the old society. Yu Shan compared herself to Ruan Lingyu and like Ruan, she had "thought of death" as a solution. Moreover, in the eyes of Yu Shan, the socialist society today is far worse than the semifeudal and semicolonial old society, to the extent that it was "several times" "worse" than the old society.

What is more the novel describes a monologue by Yu Shan, saying: "Should I thank my brother for dying early so that I may compare my situation to a death cell, so that I can remind myself that I am living in a paradise." This monologue has further exposed the internal world of Yu Shan: In her opinion, the Chinese society during the Cultural Revolution was a "death cell" and now she compared her social environment -- the Chinese society after the third plenary session -- to a "death cell," and she used the irony of "making me feel that I am living in a paradise" to express her hatred toward the socialist society.

Of course, the above judgment is not based only on several of the heroine's monologues and words. Of course words express thoughts. All these monologues and words of Yu Shan have indeed nakedly exposed her mean thinking and soul, and very strongly showed her hostility and resentment toward the new society. It is natural that the thinking and behavior of an extreme individualist like her are incompatible with the socialist society. Her opposition to and conflict with the new society originate from the nature of her character. However, the novel entirely attributed the origin of such thinking and the behavior of Yu Shan to the society. It did not make even the least criticism of this political emotion and attitude which were voiced, full of resentment, from the heart of Yu Shan. On the contrary, the author tried her best to hide her intention, in creating a sentimental and sad emotion and atmosphere by cultivating the plot of the novel, the relationship between different characters, the creation of images and the exaggeration of environmental atmosphere, so that the novel could call forth an emotional response from readers. Thus, it could imperceptibly push them to show sympathy for Yu Shan's misfortune, making them believe that she was really living in a social environment as cold and cruel as a "death cell," and was suffering from a "torture which other people seldom face!" And this is exactly the typical environment described in the novel, and exactly what the socialist new China after the third plenary session looked like in the eyes of Yu Shan!

The novel described the socialist society as a "death cell" which is no different from the society under the tyrannous rule of the "gang of four," a society which is inferior to the capitalist society and old China, and where innocent people are easily framed, personality is trampled, and a "helpless and innocent lady" was almost persecuted to suicide. What social system, then, did it actually want to sing the praises of? What social system did it oppose? What social system did it look forward to and pursue?

On the Theme of the Novel

The author claimed that her work is "literature of truth." Yes, it is true that the main character in the work is a real figure in actual life and all those major scenes in the novel are irrefutable facts. These include the speech at the views-exchange meeting on theories, the divorce case, the disturbances arising from the discussion on the divorce, the unfair failure of "The Tales in the Past" in the prize competition, the annulment of the publication of "The Tales of Today," despite its publication being announced, the report on "A Degenerate Woman" in the Internal REFERENCE NEWS, and so on. (Of course, this does not mean that there are no fictitious characters or scenes in this work.) Therefore, it is no wonder that Yu Shan claimed her work "The Tales of Today" as a biographical novel.

Now it is clear that a biographical novel is a more convenient form for the author to expose the dark side of life by the means of naturalism and distort the substantial reality of life under the cloak of the so-called "depiction of truth." Such a form facilitated Yu Shan's going all out to air her resentment and grievances against actual life. Therefore, compared with those novels based on the artistic condensation of life, this novel is more puzzling to the vast number of readers, and thus can more effectively deceive and corrode them, in particular the young readers. For this reason, the social effects it will have in spreading these erroneous viewpoints and pessimistic emotions will be much worse.

Perhaps some of our comrades will say that what the novel depicts is nothing other than problems concerning love, marriage and the family; and that there is nothing to be surprised at, even though it publicizes wrong moral principles.

Certainly, we can write on problems concerning love, marriage and the family. But the question is, from what standpoint, based on what thoughts and feelings, and guided by what moral principles are we going to write on them? "Fairytales in Spring" has not only gone against the socialist ethics in terms of its ideological content, but is also harmful to the party's leadership and the socialist system in regard to the various social contradictions and struggles which it reflects through description of love, marriage and the family. It can be seen how profoundly and extensively the mass media, the literary and artistic circles and the political and legal circles were involved, through the thread of love in the novel, and what acute and complicated contradictions and struggles were reflected in the novel. All these social problems the novel concerned itself with are far beyond the scope of the problem of love. More, those political, sociological, historical, moral and aesthetic views it presented are obviously erroneous.

Therefore, although the author devoted a lot of space to the problem of love, the theme of the novel, judged from the social life it reflected through the scenes of love, was obviously not a simple tragedy of love, but rather, the author's understanding and evaluation of the reality she reflected through the overall description of artistic images. The author's understanding and evaluation of that reality are exactly the creative urge which she wanted to express through those artistic images. This creative urge of the author can be seen not only in the panorama the novel showed, but also, and even more clearly, in the speeches of the heroine as the agent of the author. Yu Shan said: "Can I not wish it (referring to 'The Tales of Today,' namely, 'Fairytales in Spring' -- the writer) to be published soon?.... It is, in my view, a bill of indictment of mine." This declaration is the best footnote to the author's creative urge, and the key words to indicate the theme of the work. At the same time, it is a clue the author has left us for understanding the theme of the work.

Who then, does this "bill of indictment" accuse? Is it just He Jing, whom Yu Shan denounced as a "slaughterer?" If we approach the problem in this way, we are underestimating the importance of this "bill of indictment." Judged from the overall image of the reflected social life, and the general political content and political tendency embodied in the novel, the object of accusation is by no means only He Jing! In our opinion, all the organs and departments which defamed and made Yu Shan suffer were the objects of accusation, including newspapers, news agencies, people's courts and public security organs of the party and the state, and even the whole new society, which she condemned as a "death cell." Of course, a literary work can never "accuse" someone of something like a "bill of indictment" does, and the author herself is quite aware of this. Therefore, the so-called "bill of indictment" is the equivalent of a "condemnation!"

From the above preliminary analysis, we can clearly see the creative intent of "Fairytales in Spring." This novel tried to give its readers the idea, through artistic images, that Yu Shan continued to live in a social environment which was as hopeless as a "death cell" even after the party's third plenary session; and all her misery and tragedies in her life were the results of various defamations and persecution by society. In actual life, Yu Shan lost the case. However, she insisted that she was framed in a certain wicked "plot." Feeling helpless, she was forced to take up the literary and artistic weapon to bring to light some people's "secrets" and expose the so-called "truth of the matter" with "Fairytales in Spring." She realized that those press organs, literary and art bodies, political and legal departments, led by the party, and the social environment in which she lived were the cause of the tragedy in her life; they had damaged her reputation and thus obstructed her work from winning the prize and being published. Therefore, she now wanted to create another public opinion with a biographical novel, to accuse and launch a counteroffensive against them. This is probably the real reason why she wanted to "publish a novel as a bill of indictment!"

NANFANG RIBAO

HK220652 Quangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p4

[Article by Wu Zhiqiang [0702 1807 1730] and Wang Chunfu [3769 2504 5346]: "What Morality Does Is Preach, How Does it View Reality -- Commenting on the Long Novel 'Fairytales in Spring'"]

[Text] Editor's note: The No 1, 1982 issue of HUACHENG carried Comrade Yu Luojin's long novel "Fairytales in Spring." This has drawn the attention of readers in our province and in other provinces. They hold that this is a shameful, secret literary work which exposes others' shameful secrets in order to give vent to the author's discontent, and that this is an outstanding reflection of bourgeois liberatlization. From beginning to end, it openly propagates extreme individualism and decadent bourgeois views on marriage, family, ethics and morality. It prettifies an egoist as a warrior who has emancipated her mind. The author has given a very untruthful description of our country's social reality since the third plenary session. It has given us an impression that up to now, justice is still being suppressed and evil is still manipulating man's destiny in our socialist society. Is this not an obvious distortion? Evidently, it will exert a bad influence on the readers, especially on young readers.

Since the Central Committee held a forum on problems of the ideological front, the ideological and cultural fronts have gone all out to publicize the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, oppose bourgeois liberalization, oppose ideological corrosion of capitalist ideology and repeatedly stress the social effects of literary works. At present, a nationwide struggle against corrosion and degeneration is being carried out in order to remove obstacles to the four modernizations. At this time, the HUACHENG editorial department has published "Fairytales in Spring," which propagates the decadent bourgeois ideology. It should not have done so because this novel is very harmful and will damage the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to eliminate the bad influence of this novel, we publish today a commentary article written by Wu Zhiqiang and Wang Chunfu. [end editor's note]

After reading the long novel "Fairytales in Spring" which was carried in the No 1, 1982, issue of HUACHENG, one is bound to ask: Where is spring? What is love? We think that there is a seriously erroneous ideological tendency in the novel's views on love, marriage, family, ethics, morality and in its description of our country's social reality since the third plenary session.

I

Outwardly, this novel seems to be a love story about a young woman called Yu Shan and an old cadre called He Jing. However, as a matter of fact, it gives vent to discontent with the social reality since the third plenary session under the disguise of "putting love before all other things." Of the two leading charcters in the novel, Yu Shan and He Jing, one has a husband and the other has a wife. Should these two persons love each other? Is their love moral or immoral? The author tells us: Yes, they should! And, besides, their love is moral and noble. Although Yu Shan's love for He Jing comes to naught, it is not the fault of this kind of love itself but because she has loved the wrong person. The author uses Yu Shan's mouth to say: If I had not loved He Jing, I would have loved somebody else. In order to express her thinking on love, ethics and morality, the author describes how Yu Shan shakes off "common views" and stubbornly woos the ideal lover and happiness shines in her yes. At the same time, she strives to play up Yu Shan's melancholy and bitterness from a "marriage without love" by means of her two marriages and divorces.

Who is the ideal lover in Yu Shan's eyes? The novel reads: "How happy I would be if I have a lover who regards my kisses during the day as a pleasure, as something he craves and as the greatest happiness." "His footsteps would intoxicate me. The smell of his cigarettes would exult me. Even each wrinkle of his clothes, no matter how shabby they may be, would be very dear to me. When he holds my hand in his, I would be happier than being hugged or kissed. Each leaf of the books he turns and each page on which he writes would seem to speak to me. I would never read enough of his beautiful handwriting. His figure, either viewed sideways or from behind, would always be the world's most beautiful statue. The handkerchief he uses, even if it is dirty and should be washed, would have a unique fragrance that penetrates right into the heart. On the sofa, in the kitchen or on the boulevards in the evening, I could hug him, caress him and kiss him as if he were a child...." This is the vulgar "ideal love" which the author admires and praises with such minute descriptions. In reality, it is not strange at all that different classes or people with different world outlooks have different temperaments and interests. However, as a socialist literary and art worker, one should guide the people, by means of art, to base their love on their common cause and ideals, mutual confidence and mutual concern, to shake off mean and vulgar tastes and to seek lofty and fine sentiments. However, the novel spares no effort in propagating and playing up the bourgeois sentiments of immersing oneself all the time in deep love and affection. This is entirely incompatible with our rapidly progressing era, with the vigorous mental attitudes of the broad masses of people and with the socialist spiritual civilization.

The novel does its utmost to play up Yu Shan's bitterness stemming from her marriage and family. It repeatedly states that this bitterness results from a "marriage without love." The novel describes Yu Shan's first husband, Er Bao, as a cruel and rude person who often beat her. In the 3 years Yu Shan was married to him, she was "once raped by him" and no affection had ever existed between them. Therefore, Yu Shan fell in love with an educated youth called Nie, freed herself from an "immoral" marriage and sought "noble" spiritual comforts from Nie. Although Yu Shan's second husband, Shu Ming, had a comfortable set of rooms, was well off and capable and was not meddlesome or lacking anything, there was no love between them. Why was this so? It was because Shu Ming was not educated or cultivated. He "never thought of holding my hand and much less of walking arm in arm with me." This was something which Yu Shan could not tolerate and called an "immoral" marriage. Therefore, she once more ignored her legal marriage and family, wrote love letters to He Jing, who already had a wife, and became on very intimate terms with him. The author considers all this natural and beyond reproach. No love existed when she got married and she did not try to cultivate love after her marriage. Finally she got a divorce under the pretext that the married lacked love. She was entirely responsible for all this. How could she blame the society? In fact, how Yu Shan behaved on the questions of love and marriage was out-and-out egoism and pragmatism. In order to solve the problem of registering her family's residence, she voluntarily married Er Bao. In order to have a cosy home in the city, she married Shu Ming. Later, she fell in love with He Jing. To put it point blank, she wished to publish her work "A Story of the Past." When she was divorced on two separate occasions, her difficulties had already been overcome and a third party had appeared. She would marry anyone who helped her overcome her difficulties and who was useful to her. This behavior of exchanging marriage for something is the greatest blasphemy to proletarian morality. No matter how the author may argue, she will never be able to cover up the ideological nature of extreme individualsim in what Yu Shan did on the questions of marriage and family.

In order to propagate an erroneous concept of love, the author has distorted what Engels said -- "Marriage without love is immoral" -- and uses it as a theoretical basis.

On the one hand, she has cleverly fabricated the love story about Yu Shan's father. This story was romantic, complicated and confusing: Her father, an engineer who had studied in Japan, and her mother, a factory director, married each other of their own choice. Their family life was satisfactory and they had three children. However, her father happened to meet a woman called Bian Hong at a ballroom and fell in love with her at first sight. He then abruptly proposed to divorce her mother with the only excuse that her mother was "far from being tender." The novel does not criticize such a man who loved the new and loathed the old, who changed his mind the moment he saw something new and who disregarded the bitterness of his wife, children and the whole family. Instead, it says: "I have paid the price for love and I bear him no grudge." In fact, Bian Hong, whom her father loved at all costs, was a woman who defrauded others of their money and belongings by peddling sexual favors. Nevertheless, swayed by "emotions," her father took her for a "goddess" and said: "This is only her disposition and not her fault." Ah! Emotions can be put before anything else. Ethics, morality and marriage norms can all be abandoned. This is a view on love which the novel propagates. Stuff about which bourgeois writers wrote to an excessive degree in the 19th century are now praised in the 1980's as new ideas that have broken through common views. This is indeed very astonishing.

In the book "The Origin of Family, Private Ownership and State," Engels said: "If we say that only marriage based on love is moral, then only marriage that continues to maintain love is moral." This was how Engels, in analyzing the social development of marriage and family, castigated "slave marriage" under the exploiting system. This was also his profound criticism on how kings, nobles and the bourgeoisie regarded marriage as commodity exchange and a means to extend their political influence. It is ridiculous to think that what Engels said means that the deeds of those who do not keep themselves within bounds of legal marriage, ignore social ethics and develop dubious relationships with a woman who has a husband (or a man who has a wife) are moral. In the same book, Engels also said: "Full freedom of marriage can be universally realized only after capitalist production is eliminated and all kinds of economy branched from it as result of its tremendous influence are eliminated." This profoundly expounded that love, marriage and family are governed and influenced by social relations, develop with social development and change with social changes. The relationship in marriage and family in a socialist society is fundamentally different from that in a feudal society or a capitalist society. It ensures that the broad masses of people can universally enjoy freedom of love and freedom of marriage. As PRC citizens, we are obliged to conscientiously observe and safeguard our country's marriage system. All those who edge into other people's families thus bringing harm to these families are immoral and should be criticized or even punished according to state law. In the novel, Yu Shan and Nie, Yu Shan and He Jing, Yu Shan's father and Bian Hong brazenly flirted, came together, acted indecently and even developed dubious relationships when they were all still bound by law in marriage. Therefore, no matter what "noble" feelings the author may bestow on them, their dubious relationships which are not accepted by law, are extremely immoral and not permitted by the socialist law. "Fairytales in Spring" advocates and preaches a breakthrough in socialist ethics and morals and a breakthrough in our country's existing marriage system. This will play an extremely harmful role by adding fuel to the flames among some young people who blindly hanker after ideas of the so-called "feelings come first" and "sexual revolution" in capitalist countries. Today, when the Central Committee has repeatedly stressed building a socialist spiritual civilization, opposing bourgeois liberalization and resisting capitalist ideological corrosion, the social effect of publishing this novel is very bad.

II

While noisily propagating a view on love which goes against the moral codes of socialism and playing up the decadent and obscene ways of love of the bourgeoisie, "Fairytales in Spring" also seriously distorts the social reality of our people's political life after the party's third plenary session.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" pointed out: "The victory won in overthrowing the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique in October 1976 saved the party and the revolution from disaster and enabled our country to enter a new historical period of development." "The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee in December 1978 marked a crucial turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the birth of the People's Republic. ... Since then, it has gained the initiative in setting things right and has been able to solve step by step many problems left over since the founding of the People's Republic and the new problems cropping up in the course of practice and to carry out the heavy tasks of construction and reform, so that things are going very well in both the economic and political spheres." It is a fact that after the third plenary session, fundamental changes took place in the people's political and economic life in our country. In the spirit of seeking truth from facts, our party redressed the cases of those who had been wrongly classified as rightists in the antirightist movement in 1957 and the false and wrong cases in the past political movements and shifted the focus of the work to economic construction. This has greatly aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the people of the whole country and has brought about a very favorable situation of building the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. The background of the story of "Fairytales in Spring" was set precisely in the period after the third plenary session, from 1979 to 1981. However, in the novel, we do no find anything about the smashing of the "gang of four" and in particular the profound changes in our society after the third plenary session. Nor do we see any change in the political life of Yu Shan, the main character. There is no flavor of "spring" at all. On the contrary, what we find is only cold and gloomy scenes of a bitter winter, new occurrences of false cases and continuation of Yu Shan's tragedy.

Yu Shan grew up in a family in which one member -- her brother -- was classified as "an active counterrevolutionary" by the "gang of four." After she graduated from a secondary technical school, she went to work. Shortly after she began working, "she was taken by the Red Guards to the public security bureau as an object of dictatorship because of a few lines she wrote on a book which were not reactionary at all." When she was released from a reeducation farm, she was sent to labor in a village in Heilongjiang. Later, she was allowed, "by luck," to "resign on account of illness" and she went to a city. Undoubtedly, her misfortunes arouse sympathy, but we should square the accounts with the "gang of four." In April 1979 the public security bureau redressed her case simply by saying that her case was "improperly handled" and did not give her a certificate of redress. This made her very angry. She regarded this as a new blow which was even heavier than previous ones and caused her ever more pain. In order to court her "ideal lover," she submitted a plea of divorce with Shu Ming. After they were granted a divorce by the district court, the intermediate court tried her case again. This gave rise to a nationwide discussion. Then her misfortune began. The first thing was RIBAO's report on the trial of her divorce case by the intermediate court which slandered her. This was followed by a vilifying passage entitled "A Degenerated Woman" which was carried by the Internal REFERENCE MATERIALS of a news agency. Consequently, her new work, "A Story of Today," was not published in the journal TUDI although her work had been included in its table of contents which had been announced in advance. Likewise, no prize was awarded to her work "A Story of the Past" which had been published. The journal SIFA, which was formerly in her favor in the discussion of the divorce case, also changed its attitude. "The inconstancy of human relationships is not only manifested by individuals but even organizations are jumping on the bandwagon." Society showed no mercy to her and her family cast her aside. "At a moment when dark clouds blotted out the sky," she thought of committing suicide but finally she looked at the bright side of things. However, at the end of the story, what awaits Yu Shan is not "greater happiness." She is still engulfed in bitterness without any support from society or her family.

Why did she suffer? What was the cause of her sufferings? This is how the author painstakingly described the intermediate court retrying her divorce case: The same intermediate court which sentenced her brother to death is now retrying Yu Shan's divorce case. As written in the novel, when Yu Shan received the court's ruling, she "realized all of a sudden -- as if she had been something of the past -- that her brother was sentenced to death by the same intermediate court...." Much thought has really been given to this "finishing touch" which explicitly says: After the smashing of the "gang of four," the intermediate court is the same as before and it tries cases in the same way as it tried her brother. We can only say that the description here is a malicious attack on the court, which is a dignified state organ.

We should point out: The author has "ingeniously" worked out the plot to describe Yu Shan's sufferings. In the very beginning of the novel, the author put words in Yu Shan's mouth to ask: Have things really changed this time? Can we, who are at the bottom of the society, really raise our heads?" The time in question was already April 1979. At first glance, this state of mind of the main character seems difficult to understand. But if we read on, we will think that this doubt of Yu Shan's was not at all unnecessary. Through Yu Shan's experiences, the novel purposely tells the readers: Things really have not changed, Yu Shan is still "at the bottom of the society" and she has not been "really able to raise her head." Through vivid descriptions of Yu Shan's bitter experiences, the author draws the conclusion that it is unimaginable not to have resentful sentiments against our time.

What is worth noting is why Yu Shan's tragedy becomes worse and worse in a hew historical period. The novel tells us that this is because the whole society is shrouding over her like a net and that although she continues to seek and struggle for her own "ideals," she will not be able to escape from the restraints of this net. The intermediate court censures her. The news in RIBAO slanders her. The newsletter in the journal SIFA attacks here. The news agency's Internal REFERENCE MATERIALS vilifies her...according to what the author has written, the socialist society is cruel, ruthless and dark. No wonder in the end, the author makes it plain with what Yu Shan said, that her story, "A Story of Today" was "to be issued as an indictment." Here we have to ask: Who is she doing to "indict?" Obviously, she means the society in which she is living. This is intolerable.

To sum up, politically and ideologically speaking, this novel has spread the poison of the bourgeois ideology. We should eliminate its harmful influence through criticism.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PEASANTS WHO GET RICH

HK220422 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Protect Peasants Who Get Rich Through Hard Work"]

[Text] Recently, there has been some confusion about the demarcation line between getting rich through hard work and illegal economic activities by people in some rural areas. In a few cases, peasants who have gotten rich through hard work have even been bitterly criticized and publicly denounced. This phenomenon is really abnormal. Here is a good example -- a report published today on Zhang Xiangheng, a peasant living in the Sanjing administrative district of Nanzhang County in Hubei Province, was publicly denounced for getting rich by engaging in household diversified economy. Wherever events like this occur, the implementation of the party's policies toward rural areas will be obstructed, ideological confusion will result among peasants, and their initiative in production will be hurt. Therefore, such a case really is worth our attention.

Encouraged by a series of party policies toward rural areas, a number of peasants, who used to be called "outstanding households" in the past, have become rich through hard work in rural areas over the past several years. The name "outstanding households," being quite ambiguous, can easily give rise to some incorrect interpretations. Therefore, in some places, they are called "households getting rich through hard work" or "households getting rich through labor" which sounds relatively clear. These peasants enthusiastically support the line and the policies laid down by the third plenary session. They resolutely carry out various forms of the responsibility system, some having signed contracts for agricultural, animal husbandry and sideline productions with the collective, some promoting household sideline production and specialized production, and the rest being engaged in production activities which are approvable according to the party's policies. Through industrious labor they have achieved marvelous results, increased the wealth of the state and the collective as well as well as their own income, thus lifting themselves out of poverty and becoming rich in a relatively short period. Therefore, they have played an exemplary role and worked as a driving force for the vast number of peasants in developing production.

Why are those peasants who have gotten rich through hard work been criticized in some places? The reason is that "leftist" thinking still influences some people. Being doubtful about the policies toward rural areas which have been implemented since the third plenary session, they have a muddled understanding of the new circumstances and new issues currently emerging in rural areas. So, they always think and act in the old manner at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. In criticizing Zhang Xiangheng, a peasant who got rich by engaging in household diversified economy, the authorities of the Sanjing administrative district in Nanzhang County called as many as more than 1,000 people to participate in the mass accusation rally. They carried the Chinese pistache tree trunk on which Zhang Xiangheng had planted tremella seedlings to the meeting place, and seemed to be practicing again those excesses such as "clearning out chicken coops," "cutting off the tail," and so on. Fortunately the county CCP committee became aware in good time of their action, and thus immediately criticized and corrected this wrongdoing.

One of the accusations some people bring against those peasants who have gotten rich through hard work is that the latter "solely seek private interests." They say, "we can only encourage becoming well off collectively but not becoming rich individually." Such a point of view which places collective prosperity against individual prosperity is contrary to the spirit of the third plenary session with regard to developing agriculture. The third plenary session suggested that some places where favorable conditions prevail be allowed to speed up development of production and become prosperous first. The session realized that this is not a bad thing but a good thing. Similarly, we should also let some peasant households with favorable conditions become rich first. Truly, to get rich together is our goal. However, it is inevitable that some people will go faster and others slower in getting rich; and this has been exactly the case in rural areas in the past few years. Generally speaking, the livelihood of the vast number of peasants has been improved. But, due to various reasons, the degree of improvement varies. Plenty of facts prove that individual prosperity and collective prosperity can aid each other in moving forward. In planting gastrodias, cultivating tremella and breeding pigs and sheep, Zhang Xiangheng has freely pursued his specialities. He earned a total of 2,360 yuan last year and thus became the "outstanding household" in the whole commune. He taught the technique of planting gastrodia to more than 300 people in his vicinity, and helped those households in difficulty to promote sideline production. His techniques and experiences have been turned into public wealth and the income of quite a few commune members has increased. How can a peasant like Zhang Xiangheng, who shows concern for the collective, is glad to help others and works hard to get rich, be regarded as "practicing speculations and profiteering?" How can a peasant like him be criticized and publicly denounced? Is it not true that the more peasants like him there are, the better off we will be?

Like Zhang Xiangheng, quite a few peasants are making use of surplus household labor power to engage in diversified economy and are trying to get rich through hard work. This is what the party's policies encourage. The CCP Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the principle of simultaneously making the collective and the individual rich must be upheld when developing diversified economy in rural areas. This is the correct policy which is based on the actual situation in our country. Recently, it was pointed out again in the "summary of minutes of the national conference on rural work": "At the present stage, many items should mainly be run by peasant households in most areas. The experiences obtained in the recent years show that dispersed material and financial resources and personnel with technical specialities can be fully utilized in promoting household sideline production and developing specialized households. This is really a tremendous economic resource." The document clearly explained that a policy of active assistance must be carried out toward the peasants who are engaged in these legal production activities. Aid and guidance should be provided in the form of funds, techniques, supply and marketing facilities, and so on.

In short, we should respect politically the majority of the peasants who promote production and get rich through hard work while abiding by the party's policies, encourage them spiritually, and assist them in the actual production. We must resolutely protect the fruits of their labor.

Those peasants who are getting rich are not too many but too few in the rural areas throughout our country; the agricultural and sideline products we produce are not plenty but insufficient. We must organize peasants to learn from the techniques and experiences of these advanced elements, open various legal means for getting rich, explore the rich natural resources, and strive for making more peasants rich. Of course, we must be aware as well that there are actually a bunch of peasants who are disregarding the state's policies, refusing to carry out the principle of "paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual," practicing speculation and profiteering, and harming the collective to benefit themselves. We must carry out appropriate criticism against erroneous behavior like this. As for those activities which involve economic crimes, we must, after determining the actual facts, deal with them according to the law.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL TRADESMEN

HK220132 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 May 82 p 4

["Opinion" column article headlined "Trade Apprentices Are Not Subject to Labor Exploitation," which is Dong Yangcheng's article in HONGQI No 10, entitled "Is an Individual Undertaking Practicing Exploitation if It Employs Assistants and Takes on Apprentices?"]

[Text] In today's Chinese economy, a small number of individual tradesmen own some means of production and, under the permission of the state managerial departments of commerce and industry, have one or two assistants or several apprentices. These tradesmen make more money than their assistants and apprentices.

Is this exploitation through hiring labour?

To answer this question, it is necessary to examine the sources and nature of the earnings of these individual tradesmen.

The amount tradesman earns includes, first, the value created by his own labour. An individual tradesman owns a little production means but unlike a capitalist, he is a labourer at the same time. More often than not, he also has higher skills and more managerial competence, playing an important role in the process of production. He does more sophisticated labour than his assistants or apprentices, so it is right that he earn more than they.

Second, the earnings of a tradesman includes the money made through his earlier investment in the business. These earnings are equal to or modestly higher than the bank interest for the same amount of money. Therefore, although it is earnings on investments, it is justified and permitted by the socialist economy.

Third, since some problems still remain in balancing supplies and demands in China's market today, and some prices are not reasonably set, a tradesman can often make over-valued sales and discounted purchases. This extra income is not made by his assistants or apprentices, but made by the labourers in other trades. It is also transferrable to the state through price adjustments and tax collections.

Fourth, individual tradesmen earn some profit from the surplus labor of their assistants or apprentices. But the amount of this is determined by the number and productivity of the assistants or apprentices. The productivity of individual trades is rather low, and one individual tradesman is permitted to have no more than two assistants, or, if he has some special skill, no more than five apprentices. This ensures that the value of the surplus labor of his assistants or apprentices cannot provide the bulk of his income.

One cannot without discrimination regard the individual tradesman who has assistants or apprentices as an exploiter of hired labour.

The nature of exploitation is that the workers have no alternative to selling their labor to the capitalists. The relationship between the capitalists and the workers is characterized by the workers' forced labor and the capitalists' gratuitous ownership of the surplus value created by the workers.

Instruction

But the relationship between the assistants or apprentices and the masters of such individual trades is a coalition based on contract, which sets down the rights, obligations, tenure and income of both parties. Even though the assistants and apprentices are not paid for a part of the value they have created, it can be thought of as payment for the technique they have learned. They are not working to earn sustenance, but rather to make themselves masters, too.

These two kinds of relationships should not be confused.

Small commodities production like these individual trades, needless to say, has a spontaneous tendency to enlarge itself, to involve more manpower and make more profit. But socialist public-ownership and state policies regulate the scope, marketing prices and service charges of individual trades. So, with efficient management and proper guidance, the negative aspects of individual trades can be restrained and the businesses of individual tradesmen can play a positive role.

CADRES' RELATIVES RETURN TO WORK IN COAL MINES

OW241151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Recently leading comrades of the party Central Committee have commended the rather remarkable improvement of the ideological and political work done by the Ministry of Coal Industry, saying that the key reason for this improvement is that the leading cadres themselves have been in the vanguard in taking action. Many responsible cadres of coal mines have urged their sons and relatives, who had previously transferred to work posts aboveground, to go back to the mines and work as coal extractors or excavators. This has influenced other coal miners who took up aboveground jobs; they have vied with each other in going back to work in the mines.

This very fact is another indication of the vital importance of the cadres exemplary conduct to the rectification of our party style and the success of the ideological and political work among the masses. Example is better than precept, and party style affects the general practice among the people. As a matter of fact, the exemplary role of cadres is the most convincing way in doing ideological and political work. (end of the editor's note)

Report by XINHUA reporter Huang Fengehu: In the collieries located in various parts of the country whose products are distributed under the unified state plan, 886 workers who are sons or relatives of leading cadres at or above the mine or departmental level have thus far returned to the first production line in the mines, accounting for approximately 90 percent of such workers who should be transferred back to underground mining work.

With the cadres' sons and relatives coming back to work in the mines, the workers now feel better than before. There has been an improvement in relations, between cadres and the masses and everyone is working with greater enthusiasm. Those who had transferred from underground mining work to aboveground work posts were deeply moved when they saw the large number of cadres' sons going back to the mines. They said: Now that sons of secretaries and mine directors have taken up work in the mines, what else can we say? Many of them returned to work in the mines on their own initiative. At the same time, it has become a general practice for fathers to urge their sons, and wives to persuade their husbands, to work in the mines as coal extractors or excavators. Up to now, in these collieries a total of 21,000 workers previously transferred to aboveground work have come back to work in the mines, accounting for over 90 percent of those who should do so.

For many years, a big, difficult and longstanding problem confronting collieries whose products are distributed under the unified state plan was that many underground coal miners transferred to work posts above ground. This problem resulted in a reduced labor force in the mines and low work morale among the underground miners, thus causing an adverse effect on coal production.

To solve the problem, the Ministry of Coal Industry first of all put emphasis on the ideological work among leading cadres at various levels with the request that they play an exemplary and leading role. Between last October and March, the Ministry of Coal Industry wrote three open letters to them. The first letter asked the leading cadres concerned to set an example by their own conduct, declare their attitude in the party organizations and send their sons and relatives back to the mines within a certain time limit. Failure to do so, the letter added, would result in disciplinary action. The second letter commended the units which had acted quickly in this regard. It also stressed that, if a leading cadre stubbornly refused to send his son or relative back to the mines, the son or relative would be fired or his name removed from the rolls regardless of the level of this cadre. The third letter criticized by name those units which had refused to carry out the instruction. It asked the coal industry bureaus of various provinces to take up the responsibility to supervise and speed up the work and set a deadline for its completion.

After receiving the three letters, many coal mine leading cadres took prompt action despite the interference from their wives, daughters-in-law and relatives. They overcame inside and outside pressures and determinedly persuaded their sons and relatives to go back to work in the mines.

The Ministry of Coal Industry decided to carry this work through to the end. On 15 May it issued a fourth letter, asking that leading cadres at all levels continue to do well in this work until it is finished. The letter requested that administrative rules be set up for underground mining workers and firm steps be taken to prevent their transfer to work posts above ground so as to maintain a steady work force on the first line of coal extraction and excavation.

INCREASED HOG PRODUCTION NOTED AT CONFERENCE

OW231112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Changsha, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Reporters of the Central People's Broadcasting Station and XINHUA learned from a recent conference on south China's animal husbandry work held in Hunan Province's Chengbu Miao Autonomous County that during the first quarter of this year the output of hogs in China gradually picked up again. The number of hogs procured in the first quarter increased by 620,000 head, or 22 percent, over the same period last year.

During the 2 pervious years, because of new situations and problems unexpectedly appearing in the rural areas, and because the policy was not thoroughly implemented, the output of hogs in many localities dropped.

To ensure a sustained and steady growth in hog output, the State Council at the end of last year approved and transmitted a decision of Anhui Province calling for the vigorous promotion of hog production. Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have strengthened their leadership over hog production, adopted a series of effective measures to restore and persist in the original policy encouraging commune members to raise hogs, raised incentives or implemented new measures to encourage the selling of hogs to the state and formulated quotas. Some localities have implemented a contract system for procuring hogs. These measures have raised the commune members' enthusiasm in raising and selling hogs.

NI ZHIFU, OTHERS AWARD PRIZE-WINNING WRITERS

OW231024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Cinese 1305 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Prizes were presented to winners of a national short story and one-act modern drama writing contest of workers. They were presented at a meeting held in Beijing on the afternoon of 21 May.

Ni Zhifu, Zhu Muzhi, He Jingzhi, Zhou Weizhi, Zhao Xun, Lu Bozhao, Cao Ming, Gu Dachun, Wang Chonglun, Song Kanfu and other comrades presented cash prizes, certificates and autographed albums amid warm applause to writers of 40 prize-winning short stories and one-act modern dramas.

Zhu Muzhi, He Jingzhi, Zhou Weizhi and Wang Chonglun addressed the meeting. They encouraged the amateur writers to strive to write about the exploits of the working class in establishing a material and spiritual civilization. They also encouraged the writers to depict their communist spirit and fine quality and use outstanding writings to enrich the cultural life of the workers.

He Zhuguang spoke at the meeting on behalf of all the prizewinners. He pledged to work even harder at his workpost and to study harder Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, literary and art theories and writing skills. He also pledged to portray constantly, precisely and artistically our socialist new people, the great era in which we live and the spirit of being the masters displayed by the working class.

FUJIAN RELEASES FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OW241215 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] In accordance with a resolution adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, the judicial department of our province leniently released all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county and regimental levels held in custody. They were issued a written judgment stipulating their release and granting them political rights. At the time of release, each received clothes, cotton-padded quilts and other daily necessities, as well as 100 yuan as pocket money.

A number of the leniently released personnel, including (Chang Huimin), former adjutant with the rank of major of the fourth district party office under the special party committee of the Kuomintang Sichuan provincial air defense headquarters, expressed gratitude for the efforts made by the CCP and the people's government in educating and redeeming them and praised the wisdom and greatness of the CCP's remodeling policy, which transformed them into new men who are well-disciplined, law-abiding and capable of earning their own living. They said that they would, during the remaining years of their lives, contribute their share to the socialist modernization program, the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the country.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES NANJING UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

OW211217 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Nanjing University held a rally at the Nanjing Wutaishan stadium this afternoon to warmly celebrate its 80th founding anniversary. The rally was attended by 10,000 people.

Responsible comrades of Jiangsu and Nanjing municipality Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Kuang Yaming, Hua Chengyi, Ding Guangxun, (Xu Ju) and Wang Zhaoquan attended the rally. Mr (Tian Zhiyong), representative of the Johns Hopkins University of the United States and honorary professor of Nanjing University; Prof (Wang Hao) of the New York State University; Prof (Fan Zhangyun) of the University of Arizona; Dr (Chen Shicai), U.S. jurist; and nearly 20 alumni from overseas were also present. Over 400 alumni from various parts of China and nearly 10,000 faculty members and students of the university also attended the rally.

Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Shunyuan, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; (Zhou Lin), former secretary of the Nanjing University party committee and presently responsible person of the planning group for the compilation and publication of ancient books under the State Council; Pan Shu, formerly first president of Nanjing University after liberation and presently director of the Psychology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and other comrades were also invited to attend the rally. Comrade (Zhang De), secretary of the Nanjing University party committee, presided over the ceremony.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the rally. He said: [begin recording] Comrades, I am happy today to attend your grand rally to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the founding of your university. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, I wish to extend you the warmest congratulations! [applause] I also wish to express my warm welcome to the alumni from home and abroad and the responsible comrades of the institutes of higher learning in fraternal provinces and municipalities who have come from afar to attend the university anniversary celebrations. [end recording]

(Zhou Lin), former secretary of the Nanjing University party committee, and Kuang Yaming, honorary president of Nanjing University, spoke at the rally. They expressed the hope that teachers and students of the university will inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions, uphold party leadership, persist in taking the socialist road, turn Nanjing University into a new socialist university which is both a center for education and scientific research and make contributions to developing China and promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization.

JIANGXI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S YANAN TALKS

OW210957 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] To commemorate the 40th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial cultural bureau jointly sponsored a discussion meeting yesterday morning to discuss the questions of how to correctly assess and uphold Mao Zedong's thought on literature and art and how to further develop and invigorate the work of literary and art creation during the new historical period.

The discussion meeting was presided over by (Yu Lin), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles. Attending the meeting were over 120 people, including responsible persons from the provincial federation of literary and art circles and its various associations as well as noted personages from the literary and art front of the province and Nanchang municipality. Xu Qin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and provincial vice governor, addressed the meeting. Also speaking at the meeting were (Li Baokun), director of the provincial cultural bureau; (Wu Jiguo), director of the provincial publications bureau; (Liu Tianlang), vice chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles; and five other comrades.

Xu Qin said: Today, Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" still is an important document guiding our literary and art work. He called on literary and art workers to use this document as an instrument in properly summing up both positive and negative experiences in their work and to uphold the four basic principles. Writers and artists, he said, should be mobilized to go among the masses and to plunge into the vigorous struggle of the four modernizations so that they may create more and better novels, dramas, movies, poems, fine art works, music and dances to serve the people and socialism and to educate the broad masses with the ideologies of communism and patriotism and the spirit of revolutionary heroism.

During discussions, the comrades said that Mao Zedong's thought on literature and art is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the party and the people and is a major treasure of Marxist literary and art theory. The broad masses of literary and art workers, they urged, should adhere to the orientation directed by Comrade Mao Zedong, go among the people and forge ties with the masses of the new era so as to make their literary and art works truly reflect the ever-improving, rich and colorful social life. In addition, they hoped that literary and art workers would strive to learn about ancient Chinese literature and art and from foreign works so that they would improve their ability of portrayal, create outstanding literary and art works for our great era and contribute to the construction of the socialist motherland.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU MEDIA CONFERENCE -- A Jiangsu provincial conference on radio and television work was held in Nanjing 11-17 May. Comrade Hua Hong spoke at the conference, stressing the role of radio and television in educating and inspiring the people to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization. He called on party and government leaders to pay attention to propaganda work in radio and television broadcasting. The conference earnestly transmitted and studied the relevant directives of the CCP Central Committee. The conference held that comrades on the radio and television front have worked hard and made fresh contributions over the past 2 years. Radio and television stations have generally improved propaganda on adhering to the four basic principles, readjusting the national economic policy and implementing agricultural production responsibility systems. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

MEASURES AGAINST GUANGDONG FLOOD DAMAGE CONTINUE

Meeting on Disaster Relief

HK220222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu held a meeting in Qingyuan County seat on 21 May with responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Shaoguan Prefecture and of the Qingyuan County CCP Committee and government to discuss flood relief measures and make arrangements for future work. They called on the people in the disaster areas to brace their spirits, unite as one, overcome difficulties and rebuild their homes.

Qingyuan County CCP Committee Secretary (Liang Shuisong) gave a report. Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu said after hearing the report: This flood in Qingyuan was indeed the worst since liberation. It was almost impossible to do anything about it, in existing conditions. The county CCP committee has made tremendous efforts in the antiflood struggle. The prefectural CCP committee and the provincial departments concerned have also provided effective support. This particularly applies to the PLA commanders and fighters.

Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu agreed with the county CCP committee's arrangements on future disaster relief work. They demanded that the provincial departments concerned include support for the disaster areas in their plans and do a good job of it. Ren Zhongyi also stressed: "It is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work, brace revolutionary spirit and eliminate pessimism. This was a catastrophic disaster. The material losses are serious. However, far from being damaged, our revolutionary spirit should be further strengthened by tempering in the struggle against the disaster. As long as the cadres and masses brace their spirits and strengthen confidence and resolve, we will be able to turn a bad thing into a good one."

Vice Governor Yang Deyuan, leader of the provincial comfort group, has gone to Guangning and Sihui Counties to inspect the disaster and comfort the masses. He arrived in Sihui County from Qingyuan on 20 May. He encouraged the people to brace their spirits, overcome difficulties and rapidly restore production and rebuild their homes.

Work on repairing the washed-out section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad between Jiuhengshui and Shengping has now entered the crucial stage. The temporary bridge to span the gap was constructed on 21 May. Efforts are being made to have the line reopened at 1800 on 26 May.

Further Relief Arrangements

HK250647 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Yesterday (24 May) the Guangdong Provincial People's Government made a decision urging all areas to further strengthen leadership over disaster relief. All areas must attach importance to and grasp well relief work in areas where disaster struck recently and in areas where disaster struck last year. At the same time, we must allocate 4.7 million yuan more in order to make further arrangements for the livelihood of people in areas where disaster struck last year. The province's production dropped last year because certain areas in the province had been stricken by natural calamities and many areas had shifted to producing industrial crops. The current grain ration level in some areas is relatively low. Due to the recent floods in parts of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures, a certain number of the masses encountered real problems in their daily life. The responsible comrades of the provincial government recently pointed out that the outstanding problem at present is that some areas have not made practical arrangements for the people's livelihood. Therefore, all areas should carry out serious investigations in this aspect and make good arrangements for the people's livelihood and grain supply. It is necessary to check whether the grain quotas and relief funds have been allocated to individual households by means of carrying out investigations. It is necessary to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the aged and widowed people, dependents of martyrs and armymen, households enjoying the five guarantees and households which encounter difficulties during natural calamities. All areas must report to leading organizations at higher levels the practical problems such as insufficient grain quotas for households discovered in the course of carrying out relief work.

In order to help the disaster-stricken areas resume production and rebuild houses, the provincial people's government allocated 3.8 million yuan for relief funds on 18 May, 1.3 million yuan for water conservancy construction and 1 million tons of chemical fertilizers. In addition to this, the provincial people's government decided yesterday [24 May] to allocate 1.8 million yuan as funds for flood prevention, 7,000 tons of cement and 6,300 cubic meters of timber. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government stressed that currently, whether in making arrangements for people's livelihood or grasping resumption of production, we must do things in order of importance and urgency and use the manpower, financial and material resources where they are needed most. The funds set aside for water conservancy construction will be primarily used on repairing the dikes and water conservancy facilities which should be promptly restored. Other projects can be carried out in batches later on or even in the following year. If funds are insufficient, people can apply for certain loans. Certainly, people in disaster-stricken areas must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle to promptly promote production and rebuild their homes.

Railroad Section Reopened

HK241515 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The Boluokeng-Pajiangkou section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad which was damaged by a flood was completely crash-repaired ahead of schedule. It reopened to traffic at 1845 yesterday. In this battle of crash-repairing, the leading comrades of almost all departments of the Guangzhou railroad bureau and the Guangzhou railroad subbureau personally went to the forefront to direct work. Under the leadership and concern of the Ministry of Railways and the Guangdong and Hunan Provincial People's Governments, and with the vigorous support of organs at all levels of the party and the government in localities and fraternal enterprises, they mobilized and organized all cadres, staff and workers and their dependents to fight hard day and night. At last, they completed the crash-repairing task ahead of schedule.

Yesterday, the Ministry of Railways and other units sent comfort messages to the Guangzhou railroad bureau on the southern section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad being completely repaired and reopening to traffic ahead of schedule. They also sent messages of thanks to the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangdong Provincial Military District.

After the southern section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad reopened to traffic, freight trains were allowed to run first. Tomorrow, some passenger train service will be resumed. Trains which will leave Guangzhou station tomorrow will be: the No 54 Guangzhou-Shanghai special express, the No 304 Guangzhou-Huaihua direct express, the No 550 Guangzhou-Hengyang slow train, the No 16 Guangzhou-Beijing special express, the No 144 Guangzhou-Zhengzhou direct express, and the No 314 Guangzhou-Shaoguan direct express. Today, Guangzhou stations are selling tickets for tomorrow. The service of other trains which are still suspended will be resumed.

HONG KONG PAPER CITES OFFICIAL ON PLANE CRASH

HK220250 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 22 May 82 p 12

[Dispatch from Shenzhen, by Christine Cheung]

[Excerpt] The "black box" flight recorder on the ill-fated plane in the Guilin crash, which can help ascertain the cause of the incident, may have been damaged, a Chinese civil aviation official said yesterday. But he ruled out sabotage as a possible cause of the crash.

The party secretary of Guangzhou civil aviation authority, Du Guoguang, told the STANDARD this after the funeral rites for 42 crash victims in Shenzhen. He said the black box was now in Beijing and efforts were being made to find out if there had been any damage to it.

The causes of the crash would be made public, the official promised, and a report would be submitted to the State Council before the announcement.

Mr Du said a tape recording of conversations between the pilot of the crashed plane and the control tower in Guilin had been studied in Beijing, but the contents did not give any clues to the accident. However, he denied Japanese reports that the crash was due to sabotage. The reports, carried by Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, said that a mainland group calling for the immediate release of the gang of four claimed responsibility for the sabotage. The April 26 tragedy, the most serious in China's aviation history, claimed 112 lives. Among the casualties were 52 Hong Kong residents and 2 Americans.

Mr Du said some debris of the crashed jetliner was still left on the scene, but he declined to say how the authorities would deal with it. Concerning aviation safety measures, he said instructions for extra precautions were given to Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) regional offices throughout the country immediately after the incident. In Guangzhou, he said, a "safety month" had been launched and the public would be mobilised to help ensure air safety.

SHENZHEN CURBS ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

HK250655 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] In order to check the sinister trend of illegal construction of private houses, Shenzhen municipality forcibly demolished last December the houses which had been illegally built by six cadres who refused to repent despite numerous warnings and education. At the same time, four households were fined and three construction teams were either fined or ordered to leave Shenzhen. Hence, this served as a warning to those who disregard law and discipline and who are bent on having their own way. Recently, 2 households have dismantled their illegal structures on their own accord and some 300 households have halted their construction projects and are waiting for further instructions.

HUBEI'S ZHANG CAIQIAN INSPECTS WUHAN PLA FARM

HK220251 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] Wuhan PLA units Commander Zhang Caiqian, Deputy Commander (Hou Runtao) and Logistics Department Political Commissar Ma Zhaokun recently visited the fighters and inspected agriculture at the (Chenhu) farm. This farm, founded more than 10 years ago, is a large agriculture and sideline production base of the Wuhan PLA units. Zhang Caiqian listened to reports on conditions at the farm, watched rice sowing by plane and visited various enterprises, including the large pumping station, paper mill, mechanized pig farm anf forestry nursery. Zhang Caiqian urged everyone to learn modern agricultural technology, improve production management and build the farm into a production base with all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

HUBEI LETTER NOTES DANGERS OF MISLEADING SLOGAN

HK220319 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] A letter from (Yan Hui) of (Oule) commune in Yicheng County proposes that the slogan "Strike blows at upstarts" should be not put forward indiscriminately.

The letter says: While striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the rural areas have also scored initial results in inspecting financial discipline and putting financial affairs in order. However, due to lack of correct understanding of the intentions of the central decision, certain cadres and peasants hold that "we must now strike blows again at upstarts." When the slogan "strike blows at upstarts" is mentioned, people are reminded of the scenes of "cutting off the tail of capitalism" during the 10-year catastrophe, and harbor lingering fear. A few people who have committed economic crimes intend to confuse people's minds in this way and get through in the confusion.

I suggest that the leadership at all levels step up the work of publicizing and explaining the Central Committee's decision and help the cadres and masses to draw clear demarcation lines in the policies. A station commentary on this says: The issue raised by listener (Yan Hui's) letter from rural Yicheng County should arouse attention throughout the rural areas. In dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, we must certainly not follow again the old road of the Great Cultural Revolution in "cutting off the tail of capitalism" and "striking blows at upstarts." To raise afresh the slogan "strike blows against upstarts" will cause ideological confusion among the masses, and those people who work hard to become rich will suffer oppression and blows, while the real criminals will slink off. The orientation of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field will thus deviate.

MINISTER LIN HUJIA INSPECTS HUNAN'S LI COUNTY

HK210307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, Lin Hujia, minister of the State Council's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, made a special visit to Li County in the afternoon of 17 May. Together with responsible comrades of the provincial agricultural bureau, the Changde commissioner's office and the county CCP committee, he studied the question of how to make a success of building the Dongting Lake area commodity grain base. After hearing a report given by a responsible person of the county CCP committee, Lin Hujia said: Your county [words indistinct] has done well in promoting the responsibility systems. However, grain production here is not as high as in the Taihu Lake area. Your early rice yield is 100 to 200 jin per mu less than theirs. The discrepancy is caused mainly by the manure issue. You must make big efforts in manure provision. This means you should adopt the method of concentrating superior forces for battle, concentrating the peasant technicians at high-yielding points, formulating responsibility systems for agrotechnology and promoting production in low-yielding areas. Thus there will be prospects for improving the yield by 100 jin by 1985. Comrade Lin Hujia also spoke on how to develop animal husbandry and fisheries. He also inspected production conditions in the plain of the Li and Yuan Rivers.

HUNAN PREFECTURE STEPS UP FLOOD REHABILITATION

HK241221 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Two prefectures -- Chengzhou and Lingling -- which were recently struck by torrential rain and mountain torrents have sent approximately 1 million laborers to vigorously restore production and rebuild homes. At present, these two prefectures have removed the seedlings of the majority of crops on or reseeded or cultivated other crops on the fields which were flooded or covered by sand. They have already repaired or are repairing the roads, bridges and water conservation facilities damaged by floods. In the middle of May, there was medium to heavy rainfall in some places. Fourteen counties and municipalities in the two prefectures -- Chenzhou and Lingling -- were hit by mountain torrents. After the natural disaster, leadership organs of the prefectures and counties immediately organized work groups and sent them deep into the stricken areas to carry out relief work. Lingling Prefecture has sent 72 leading cadres at and above the levels of a department or office of the prefecture and its counties and some 2,400 office cadres to areas including Ningyuan, Dao, Lanshan and Jianghua Counties, where the disaster situation is relatively serious, to reassure the public and lead the masses to plunge into antidisaster work. Secretaries of the Chenzhou Prefectural CCP Committee and the administrative commissioner of Chenzhou Prefecture have led 536 cadres to go to the stricken areas to investigate the disaster situation, comfort the victims and organize relief work. In addition, the prefecture and its counties have appropriated 1.1 million yuan as relief funds and supported the stricken areas with some 20 million jin of grain, which was produced by these areas and sold back to them by the state at negotiated prices, and with 600,000 jin of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. The concern of the party and the government has encouraged the cadres and the masses in the stricken areas to rely on their collective strength, unite, cooperate, restore production and rebuild their homes.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU SPORTS MEETING

HK230343 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 May 82

[Summary] The first Guizhou minority-nationality traditional sports meeting concluded in Guiyang on 22 May. Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province, including Chi Biqing, Wang Chaowen, Miao Chunting, Chen Xinggeng, Wu Shi, Wu Su, Geng Wanqing, Meng Ziming and He Ming, attended the closing ceremony.

ZHANG AIPING, TAN QILONG ATTEND SICHUAN SOIREE

HK240941 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on 23 May PLA Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Aiping, Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, Yibin Prefectural CCP Committee First Secretary Feng Zhenwu and other responsible persons attended, together with the literary and art workers and the prefectural and municipal cadres in Yibin, a soiree that was held to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." After watching the performances of the literary and art workers in Yibin Prefecture and Yibin municipality, Zhang Aiping, Tan Qilong and other comrades kindly met the performers and the stagehands.

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG ENTRY-POINT STAFF

HK200529 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Addressing a recent gathering of cadres and staff of organs and PLA units stationed at the (Zhanglu) entry point, Xizang Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang said: The comrades working here must establish the concept of the overall situation, strictly adhere to party policy and discipline, unite as one, work hard to run the entry point well and strive to build a stable, prosperous and civilized (Zhanglu).

Reviewing the work of the CCP committee of the entry point since its establishment, Comrade Yin Fatang said: Our border defense is consolidated and the border is stable. Unity in all aspects is basically good. The situation has become even better since the third plenary session, and especially since implementing the central authorities' important instructions on work in Xizang. The current problem is how to follow the party's line, principles and policies, carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings and bring about a great improvement.

(Zhanglu) is a main entry point between Xizang and the outside world. It holds a very important position in the context of consolidating national defense and the border and building up the border. We should proceed from the overall situation and see its role for Xizang and for the entire country. Every comrade must work well and fulfill the arduous and glorious tasks assigned us by the party.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: In the future we must make further great efforts to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The regional people's congress standing committee has decided to extend to 1 June the deadline for criminals who have done serious economic sabotage to turn themselves in. If they give themselves up before then, they can be dealt with leniently; otherwise, they will be dealt with by new methods. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field must be carried out in greater depth. The focus is on combating serious criminal activities. Leading cadres must be dealt with severely.

Speaking on the question of border controls, Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: The general principle is to exercise control without stifling things to death and to have liveliness without disorder. We must set up various control systems. A department should take charge of commercial work. Business licenses should be issued and a taxation system established for local border people carrying on trade.

Speaking on the question of the masses' production and living standards, Comrade Yin Fatang said: Production of the two communes at the entry point has risen and the living standard of the masses has shown a big improvement. In the next stage, it is necessary to promote production still more and improve living standards on the basis of expanded production. The entry point should mainly rely on labor and the development of production to improve living standards; it cannot just rely on doing business. It should not become a consumer entry point. The organs and the PLA should take the lead in labor and set a good example to influence the local residents.

In conclusion, Comrade Yin Fatang hoped that everyone would study well, enhance his or her political and ideological level and his or her grasp of policy, promote ideological style, work in concert to make a success of work at the entry point, make contributions to building a united, rich and civilized new Xizang and to promoting the modernization drive throughout the country, and strive to build a stable, prosperous and civilized (Zhanglu) entry point.

YUNAN DISCUSSES POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK141240 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] YUNNAN RIBAO says that in accordance with the directives of the CCP Central Committee and provincial CCP committee, the provincial educational, scientific and technological, public health and physical culture departments recently examined their work regarding intellectuals.

"Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CCP committees and organizations of the provincial scientific, educational and other units have gradually eliminated the influence of the "leftist" ideology, deepened their understandings of the role played by intellectuals in the new historical period, and have done a lot of work to implement the party's policy on intellectuals. In these units, 809 professional and technical cadres who were examined in special cases during the 10 years of disorder have been reexamined, and realistic conclusions have been drawn on their cases; 686 intellectuals who were involved in frameups, false charges and wrong sentences and 153 who were wrongly labeled as rightists ahve been rehabilitated; and 347 others who were involved in other historical problems have been appropriately dealt with. Besides, the personnel records of 2,687 people have been sorted out and corrected." "At the same time, 310 professional and technical cadres have been admitted into the party organizations in various units. Among them are 48 senior professional and technical cadres and 138 middle-ranking professional and technical cadres. Rearrangements have been made in the work of 64 professional and technical cadres who did not apply what they have learned, and 57 senior experts have been provided with assistants. Four hundred ninety-seven professional and technical cadres who firmly follow the socialist raod and have leadership and organizational ability have been promoted to the leading posts at various levels." Moreover, they have also restored the titles of the technical and professional posts, granted titles to 4,850 people, upgraded nearly 3,000, solved the problems of the couples living in different areas and the problems of the old and weak, and improved the living conditions of the professional and technical cadres. Since 1978, the 12 universities in this province have built more than 109,000 square meters of dormitories for staff and teachers, and 1,857 teachers, comprising 32.1 percent of the total number of teachers, have obtained new flats. As a result, great changes have taken place in the spiritual outlook of the intellectuals.

Although they have done a lot of work to implement the party's policy on intellectuals, there are still many problems which need to be solved in the future.

YUNNAN RIBAO Commentary

HK211332 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Seriously Review the Work Concerning Intellectuals"]

[Text] We should fully trust and rely on our intellectuals. This is an important problem in the four modernizations Without the participation of intellectuals, our efforts to build material and spiritual civilization will not be crowned with success.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and at the third plenary session in particular, the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly stressed: Just like workers and peasants, intellectuals in our country are a part of the labor force and are an important force on which the party relies. Various localities and units in our province have done a lot to implement the party policy toward intellectuals and achieved certain results in arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals. However, the progress of our work for intellectuals is uneven and a number of problems have occurred in some localities and units. The suicide of Huang Yuling, a female engineer who worked with a research institute of the provincial meteorological observatory, is a striking example. The department and leading cadres concerned should be held responsible for this accident to a certain extent and draw a bitter lesson from it. From this incident, we have clearly learned: Due to the fact that the "leftist" erroneous influence has not been completely eliminated, certain leaders have not fully realized the status and roles of intellectuals in the new era, and prejudices of this or that kind against intellectuals still exist in their minds. Therefore, they are not able to conscientiously implement the party policy toward intellectuals and bring their role into full play. This problem has seriously existed in a small number of localities and units.

We should realize that among our intellectuals today, some are old intellectuals and some are in special fields for which they were trained during the 1950's and 1960's. Due to our party's education for many years in the past, most of them have succeeded in reforming their world outlook and have withstood the severe test of various political storms and waves and have behaved well or comparatively well. They have been fighting on various fronts for a long time to make contributions to the construction of the motherland. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" these comrades have resolutely supported the party's line and guiding principles and policies adopted after the third plenary session and made contributions to the four modernizations with strong dedication and a sense of responsibility for making China powerful and prosperous. History has proved that the broad masses of intellectuals love the party and socialism. Working together with workers and peasants, they play a great role in revolution and construction. They are indispensable forces which we rely upon in the cause of socialist modernization. We should firmly believe that the broad masses of intellectuals will work together with our party with one heart and one mind and share weal and woe with the people to overcome all diffuculties arising on our road of advance and actively carry out their strenuous mental work for the growth and prosperity of our country and nation. If we fail to fully trust and rely on our intellectuals, who are part of the working class, and create necessary conditions so that they can bring their wisdom and talent into full play; if we fail to properly use them or completely refuse to use them; if we fail to "trust" them and discriminate against them and do not treat them as "our own people," our four modernizations will be adversely affected. With regard to their mistakes or erroneous tendencies, we should give them necessary help, education and criticism. However, we should on no account allow our confidence in the party policy toward intellectuals to be shaken because of this, or even jump to an erroneous conclusion that intellectuals are not "our own people" and that they "should not be trusted."

In accordance with the instructions of the CCP Central Committee, we should review the work concerning intellectuals, conscientiously implement the party policy toward them, thoroughly eliminate the erroneous "leftist" influence, further erase prejudices against them, treat them without political discrimination, give them a free hand in their work and be concerned with their well-being so that they will bring their wisdom and talent into full play. We should encourage leading cadres to make friends with intellectuals, have an intimate understanding of what they think and how they work and live and listen attentively to their opinions.

We should praise them when they have made achievements, give them guidance when they have doubts and misgivings and patiently help them correct their erroneous views. We should adopt active measures and methods of persuasion and avoid adopting oversimplified methods and passive restrictions. We should praise leading cadres who attach importance to and take good care of professional personnel and are good at bringing their role into full play. We should sum up and spread their experience. Any act which deliberately suppresses, attacks and harms professional personnel should be expeditiously stopped and seriously dealt with. At present, most of our backbone personnel in all trades and professions are middle-aged intellectuals. They are shouldering the responsibility of forming a connecting link between the old and the new and carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. They are assuming very strenuous tasks. A number of our intellectuals have fairly poor conditions in their work, study and livelihood. We should truly help them solve practical difficulties which can be solved after exerting efforts. Any bureaucratic attitude of ignorance and dilatory work style will not do. Through conscientiously implementing the party policy, we will make intellectuals truly feel the warmth of the party and socialist motherland and have the peace of mind to make contributions to the four modernizations.

YUNNAN HOLDS COOPERATION INVITATION MEETING

HK230336 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 82

[Summary] The provincial people's government held an economic and technological cooperation invitation meeting in Kunming from 11 to 16 May. The meeting was held to take advantage of the province's superior features, promote joint undertakings, make full use of the province's existing economic foundation, further exploit Yunnan's rich resources and develop its economy, so as to make greater contributions to the state. Responsible comrades of 11 ministries and commissions and 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary An Pingsheng and Second Secretary Li Qiming met them and expressed welcome and thanks. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Liu Minghui made a speech.

"After repeated consultations, 109 agreements on technological cooperation and 6 initial agreements on economic joint undertakings were reached. In addition, 29 initial agreements of intention were reached, 3 of them major ones involving many parties." Representatives of Yunnan and Tianjin Municipality held talks on long-term economic and technological cooperation, and reached initial agreement.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN LOCAL DISEASE CONTROL -- Sichuan Province has done well in preventing and treating local diseases, and the number of patients suffering from diseases such as schistosomiasis, malaria and uncinariasis is now greatly reduced. The provincial CCP committee's leadership group on local diseases recently held a meeting to make arrangements for this year's work. The meeting demanded that all places further strengthen leadership and do well in preventing and treating local diseases. (Yang Xidong), provincial CCP committee deputy secretary and head of the leadership group on local diseases, presided over the meeting. The province now has 11 kinds of local diseases, including schistosomiasis and malaria, which are found in the southern part of the country, and Keshan disease and Kaschin-Beck disease, which are found in the northern part of the country. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 May 82 HK]

BEIJING WORK CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

OW221129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 21 May 82

[By XINHUA reporters Qiu Yongsheng and Zhou Hongshu]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- At the Beijing municipal work conference on the inspection of the party's discipline on 20 May, leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee stressed that leading cadres at all levels should further study the "decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council concerning the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field," earnestly review the work in the previous stage, advance on the crest of victory, redouble their efforts and adopt effective measures to deepen the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and carry it through to the end.

At the meeting a leading comrade of the municipal CCP committee said: Beijing municipality has investigated and handled a number of serious economic criminal cases. As a result of the efforts in publicizing the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee and passing sentence over the typical cases, more than 700 people made a clean breast of their problems in April. Some stubborn criminals received the punishment they deserved and some people who were willing to get out of a rut and turn over a new leaf were reclaimed. The broad masses of the people have vigorously supported this struggle by providing numerous clues related to the economic criminal activities. Having realized the determination of the party and the government, the people are more confident about the success in waging this struggle. The practical activities in the past few months have showed the necessity in waging this struggle.

The leading comrade of the municipal CCP committee said: However, a few leading cadres are not fully aware of the fact that this struggle is imperative, complicated and long-standing. Thus, they tend to feel somewhat content after achieving initial results, saying: "We have relayed the documents and investigated the cases. Now let's take a break." Some comrades do not take the initiative to investigate and handle serious economic criminal activities; instead, they handle the problems only when they surface. Some comrades simply shelve the cases and refuse to take action, so there is no progress at all in their work. The leading comrade of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee maintained that, based on the information obtained by the Discipline Inspection Department of the municipal CCP committee, the current struggle is far from satisfactory and should not be considered good enough. A great deal of work needs to be done and we should guard against and overcome laxity and slackened vigilance, which are undesirable.

What should be done to deepen this struggle? The leading comrade of the municipal CCP committee proposed the following measures:

-- Leading cadres at all levels should further study well the "decision" of the party Central Committee and the State Council, review the work in the previous stage, make conscientious efforts to find out where they fall short of the requirements, have a profound understanding of the document's guidelines, fully realize the fact that the struggle against serious economic criminal activities is imperative and urgently, continually, vigorously and voluntarily follow the central authorities' principles and policies in guiding this struggle well. This is the key that guarantees the success in this struggle.

-- It is necessary to earnestly investigate and handle important cases with satisfactory results. It is necessary to make plans and proceed in groups and by stages in our continued efforts to thoroughly investigate and close the important cases that have yet to be investigated and handled. It is necessary to hold on to the new clues to the big cases and thoroughly investigate the cases until they are cracked. It is necessary to quickly reinforce the law-enforcing personnel when they seem to be inadequate in handling the cases.

-- It is necessary to proceed from two aspects: One from law enforcement, one from education. The struggle against the serious economic criminal activities is a serious struggle against the corruption of the capitalist ideas. It is not simply ferreting out a few economic criminals. Therefore, it is imperative to carry out among cadres and masses the education on struggling against corruption. Two things need to be done now: 1) Leading cadres should strengthen the education over their children in accordance with the requirements of the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; 2) It should be made certain that, before October, positive and negative examples are used and party lectures and guidance report meetings sponsored to conduct an education among party members in Beijing regarding upholding communist ideology and combating the corruption of capitalist ideas so as to fundamentally enhance the ability of the large numbers of party members and cadres in combating corruption.

-- Strengthen investigation and study the bounds of the policies in order to guide the advance of the struggle.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS APPOINTS ACTING MAYOR

OW211726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Tianjin, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883], 48, was chosen as acting mayor of Tianjin at the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress here today.

The former vice-mayor was a national model worker in 1960. He studied at the Beijing Architectural Engineering Spare-Time Institute for six and a half years and is author of the book "Simple Calculation Methods in Carpentry". The methods were first tried out in 1959 when he took part in building the Great Hall of the People at the head of a shock brigade of carpenters. He also has experience in city construction.

TIANJIN FIRST SECRETARY ON INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

OW190108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 18 May (XINHUA) -- Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tainjin Municipal CCP Committee, said: The development of the urban collective and individual economy as a supplement to the system under which all means of production are owned by society as a whole is a part of our policy to activate the economy at home. Like the policy of opening to the outside world, we must firmly and continuously implement the policy of developing the urban collective and individual economy. We must not have doubts about or even change our policy of activating the domestic economy because we are cracking down on economic crimes. Chen Weida made the above remarks in an interview with a XINHUA reporter.

Chen Weida said: The development of the collective and individual economy has brought three obvious benefits to the people in Tianjin Municipality. First, it has activated the market; second, it has provided employment for more than 80,000 young people waiting for jobs; and third, it has increased service outlets and helped the masses solve their difficulties in finding places to eat, make clothes and repair various things. Therefore, from both the viewpoint of economic results and the viewpoint of social benefit, the policy of developing the collective and individual economy in cities and towns is quite correct.

Chen Weida pointed out: Tianjin has made some achievements in developing the collective and individual economy. However, these achievements are far from enough to meet the actual need. We definitely cannot say that the development of the collective and individual economy has exceeded the limit. We must not limit its development.

Chen Weida said: There are still more than 100,000 young people in Tianjin's urban area who are waiting for jobs this year. The problem cannot be solved by the state alone. We should further develop the collective and individual economy to solve the problem.

In conclusion, Chen Weida said: We admit that there are some criminal activities in the collective and individual economy as there are in other sectors of the economy. However, they are not caused by our policy of activating the domestic economy or by the development of the collective and individual economy. They are mainly due to the fact that our political and ideological work and administrative work have not kept up with the new situation of opening to the outside world and activating the domestic economy. Therefore, we must on the one hand resolutely crack down on economic crimes such as smuggling, selling smuggled goods, graft and embezzlement, speculation, fraud and bribery, and on the other hand strengthen our leadership over the urban collective and individual economy. We should carry out education on the legal system and policy for those who help them increase their ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideology. We should also protect their legitimate rights and interests.

TIANJIN CONGRESS COMMITTEE STUDIES CONSTITUTION

HK171447 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 May 82

[Summary] On 6 and 7 May, the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 17th meeting to study and discuss the draft revision of the constitution. The meeting looked into the issue of mobilizing and organizing all people throughout the municipality to seriously discuss the draft revision of the constitution and adopted a resolution.

The resolution holds: "The constitution is the fundamental law of the state and is the code for the 1 billion people throughout the country to observe. Promulgating the draft revision of the constitution and handing it to the people of all nationalities in the whole country for discussion is a major event in the political life of all people throughout the country and is an important way in which the people exercise their democratic rights and take part in the administration of the affairs of the state."

The resolution points out: "In accordance with the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee and with the spirit of the circular of the municipal CCP committee, we must work well and mobilize and organize all people throughout the municipality to discuss the constitution seriously."

The resolution also points out: "In accordance with the explanations given by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Constitution Revision Committee, on the draft revision of the PRC Constitution, we must organize publicity and discussion. We must seriously grasp the fundamental spirit and the main contents of the draft revision of the constitution."

The resolution demands: "On the basis of understanding the spirit and essence of every chapter and every article of the draft revision of the constitution, we must seriously conduct discussion. In the course of discussion, we must fully develop democracy so that people of all circles and all nationalities will speak without any inhibitions and air their views. Thus we can pool the wisdom of the masses and revise the draft revision of the constitution even more perfectly."

Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yan Dekai presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Wang Enhui, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan and Xu Ming attended. Responsible persons of the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee, the municipal higher people's court, the municipal people's procuratorate, relevant department and the people's congress standing committees of all districts and counties attended as nonvoting delegates.

TIANJIN CARRIES CHEN BING ARTICLE ON WORK METHOD

HK140918 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 May 82

[Issue No 9 of ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], published today [5 May], carries an article by Chen Bing, deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, entitled: "It Is Necessary To Handle Well Two Relationships -- Some Experience in the Method of Work"]

[Text] This article deals with two relationships: First, the instructions of the central authorities, that is, the relationship between upper-level instructions and the actual situation of local areas and local units. The article says: We must link the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities with the specific practice of our local areas and local units. Proceeding from the actual situation in our local areas and local units, we must implement the instructions of the central authorities. We must use the ideology of the instructions and the policies of the central authorities to solve the actual existing problems of our local areas and local units. Only by doing so can the instructions of the central authorities be fully implemented in our local areas and local units and can our work be constantly improved and promoted.

Second, the article deals with the relationship between the ideology of leadership organs and the ideology of the cadres and the masses. The article points out: Leadership organs must regularly pay attention to the ideological state of the cadres and the masses of local areas and local units and, after meticulous analysis, solve in a planned and systematic way the important problems which they generally want to solve and which can be solved. The article points out: Some of the work and the tasks of the leadership organs are put forth by the central authorities or upper-level leadership organs and some are put forth by the cadres and the masses. At present any series of important policy decisions of the CCP Central Committee is formulated in accordance with the needs and the interests of the Chinese people at any given point in time. It does not simply fall from the sky nor can it be found in books. In response to these interests and needs of the people the CCP Central Committee has promptly, accurately and scientifically formulated corresponding tasks, principles and policies and put them before the whole party. The article says: When our ideology corresponds with that of the masses, we can successfully, spontaneously and resolutely implement these policy decisions of the central authorities.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN WORKER EDUCATION CONFERENCE -- The Tianjin Municipal People's Government convened a conference on worker education 18-20 May. Responsible persons of the district and county CCP committees, educational departments at various levels, the municipal trade union council, the municipal women's federation, the CYL committee and other relevant departments -- 300 in all -- attended the conference. Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Yang Huijie, standing committee member of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal peasant-worker education committee, attended the conference. It urged leadership at all levels to enhance understanding of the importance of workers' education to achieving the four modernizations. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 May 82 SK]

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK240007 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial meeting on offering suggestions to improve industrial economic results concluded on the afternoon of 22 May. At the meeting, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphasized: Our industry should rely first of all on policies and second on science. We should include science and technology in our major agenda and develop new techniques to gradually enliven our economy.

The provincial meeting on offering suggestions to improve industrial economic results was a union of the broad masses of scientific and technical workers, economic theorists and professional managers. Experts and scholars from all fields attended the meeting to offer suggestions. Leading cadres at all levels attended the meeting to hear their suggestions.

The provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government have attached great importance to the meeting. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, (Zhao Xiu), Yu Lin, Cheng Shengsan and (Li Zhenjiang) attended the meeting and heard the suggestions advanced by the participants.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu delivered a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he first thanked the broad masses of scientific and technical workers and economic theorists for concerning themselves with the economic results of our province's industry and offering many good suggestions. He urged economic and managerial departments to pay attention to the suggestions, study their feasibility and actively promote and apply them. He urged efforts to bring into play our province's advantageous conditions in science and technology, persistently carry out the campaign of offering suggestions and make contributions to the industrial development of Jilin Province.

The meeting adopted a proposal on carrying out activities to offer suggestions to improve our province's economic results. (Li Zhenjiang), deputy governor of the province, delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting.

JILIN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE ADOPTS LETTER

SK200822 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

["Text" of letter of proposal adopted on 18 May by all participants of provincial industrial conference to the staff and workers on the province's industrial front]

[Text] Staff members and workers on the province's industrial front: The provincial industrial conference has successfully concluded. In response to the militant call put forth by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government for executing enterprise consolidation, improving economic results and promoting the province industrially and to comprehensively fulfill this year's industrial production plans, achieve a balance between revenue and expenditures and catch up with the pace of national industrial development, we, the 1,070 participants of the conference, propose an immediate campaign on the province's industrial front to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in turn surpass each other, with emphasis on improving economic results.

1. Strive to improve product quality. The quality of all manufactured goods must be significantly improved this year. The quality of major manufactured goods must be raised to a higher grade and lower the reject rate to the best level on record. Efforts should be made to produce high-quality and famous-brand products, have 190 products designated by the state, ministries and province as good quality, trial produce 100 new products and vigorously develop more good-quality, low-cost products with a ready market.

2. Economize on energy and cut down on consumption. This year we must lower energy consumption in producing each 10,000 yuan of products by 3 percent, lower electricity consumption by 3 percent, lower coal consumption by 4 percent and lower petroleum consumption by 5 percent. Enterprises should strive to achieve the lowest level of raw material consumption on record. Those which have been able to lower raw material consumption to the lowest level on record should strive to catch up with or surpass the advanced level of the same trade both at home and abroad.

3. Make a vigorous effort to end deficits and increase profits. The aggregate profits of enterprises and establishments in the province should increase 10 percent or more this year. Total losses should be reduced by 30 percent. The number of money-losing enterprises should be reduced to less than 30 percent of the total. All money-losing enterprises, if conditions permit, must strive to remove their designation.

4. Strive to reduce costs of production and the amount of idle capital. This year we must lower the production cost of enterprises and establishments in the province by 1.5 percent in terms of comparable items, raise the productivity of workers by 3 percent and reduce by 10 percent idle capital.

5. Oppose waste, plug loopholes and reduce expenditures. Enterprises should devise specific goals for increasing income and economizing on expenditures in line with their actual conditions and have these goals assigned to the workshops, work teams and workers. Staff members and workers should be urged to love their workshops, enhance their sense of being the master of the workshop, suggest more rationalization proposals and pool their efforts to achieve increased production and revenue.

Comrades: The provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and people of all nationalities throughout the province place great hope in our industrial front. We must inspire zeal, strive to develop more six-good enterprises and exert ourselves to carry out the tasks in a better, more practical and more fruitful manner.

JILIN COMMENTARY ON PADDY RICE TRANSPLANTATION

SK170501 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Station commentary: "Race Against Time and Concentrate Efforts on Transplanting Paddy Rice Seedlings"]

[Excerpts] The sowing of field crops has just been completed and transplanting of paddy rice seedlings has begun. All localities must seize the opportune moment to transplant rice seedlings in order to reap a bumper harvest this year. In recent years, all localities have paid more attention to paddy rice production and have expanded the acreage of paddy rice field. This year our province has expanded the paddy field acreage to about 4 million mu.

Practice by various localities has proved that we will have a better chance to reap a bumper harvest if we transplant rice seedlings before the end of May. Late transplanting will cause a big reduction in crop output. This problem must arouse our special attention this year.

According to the forecast and analysis released by meteorological departments, there will be more cloudy and rainy days in August and autumn frost will come earlier than usual, adversely affecting the growth of paddy rice. Therefore, we must exert utmost efforts to complete paddy rice transplanting before the end of May so as to lay a solid foundation for reaping a bumper paddy rice harvest.

During the winter-spring period, the eastern part of our province experienced scanty rainfall and snowfall, resulting in a drastic decrease in the capacity of reservoirs, dams and dikes. This has posed a threat to the transplanting of paddy rice seedlings.

Leadership at all levels must not let down their guard but foster the idea of combating disaster to win a bumper harvest. Efforts must be made to try all possible means to dig more ditches to accumulate water and ensure sufficient water for paddy rice transplantation in order to transplant seedings in a timely manner and not to miss the farming season.

NATIONAL CPPCC TEAM INSPECTS DANDONG, LIAONING

SK170513 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The 16-member national CPPCC inspection team, with Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, as its leader and Li Jinde, Cheng Siyuan and Wang Guangmei as its deputy leaders, arrived in Dandong municipality today to begin an inspection tour in our province. Comrade Wei Zhi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Comrade Sun Yibei, deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a special trip from Shenyang to Dandong to welcome the national CPPCC inspection team. Leading comrades of the Dandong municipal CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people'e government and CPPCC committee were also present at the station to welcome the team.

The inspection team is composed of gray-haired old men in their 80's, middle-aged persons in the prime of life, weather-beaten revolutionaries of the older generation, noted scholars and experts, literary and art workers skillful in song and dance and senior editors and schoolmasters of the press and the educational circles.

LIAONING URGES LEADERS' RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN

SK221348 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] According to Shenyang RIBAO, the Shenyang municipal meeting of responsible party-member cadres at and above county and regimental level held on 20 May decided that in intensifying the struggle against serious economic crime, efforts should be made to launch a successful rectification campaign among leading bodies. The meeting points out: On the basis of the previous stages of rectification, the various departments and county-level leading bodies must continue to solve problems concerning impure ideology, unhealthy party work style, economic corruption and organizational impurity in some units. We should seize the main problems, practice criticism and self-criticism, sum up experiences and lessons and devise measures to correct them. Attention should be paid first to solve problems which the masses complain about most. Self-criticism, if called for, should be offered voluntarily. Where it is necessary to return what one has unlawfully taken or pay compensation for it, this should be done voluntarily. Whatever should be corrected must be corrected. We must, by way of rectification, enhance the party spirit of members of leading bodies, strengthen their ability to resist corrosive influences and enhance their combat capability.

To carry out a successful rectification, the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee decided to unfold a general investigation of party work style and discipline in June. The contents of the investigation are: First, whether leading bodies have enhanced their understanding of the significance of cracking down on serious unlawful activities in the economic field, and whether they have actually taken action to implement the crackdown and scored noticeable achievements. Second, whether they have investigated such ideological and work style problems as lax and weak state of affairs in the leading bodies, disunity, listlessness, isolation from the masses and a bureaucratic style of work. Some cadres have illegally arranged jobs for their children, relatives and friends, [words indistinct], occupied more houses than they needed, embezzled public funds and property, built private houses on public land, established illicit connections to have their children enrolled at schools, [word indistinct] and purchased goods. Have these and other problems concerning the economy and organization been investigated?

Third, whether they have devised feasible measures to redress the main problems among leading bodies and their members.

Fourth, whether the rectification of leading bodies has forcefully advanced the struggle against economic crime and promoted the development of the two civilizations.

By this general investigation of party work style and discipline, we must concentrate our attention on solving the following four problems this year:

1. Abusing one's position and power to occupy more houses than one needs and appropriating public funds and property to build private houses.

2. The problem of impurity in personnel matters.

3. Illicit change of status from a farming household to nonfarming household and transfer of residence from a rural to an urban area.

4. Purchasing goods through illicit connections.

We must rectify in a well-guided and planned manner a handful of party and government organs which are seriously impure in ideology, politics and organization. The following three kinds of people should be resolutely removed from leading bodies: smash-and-grabbers; those who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and rose to power through rebellion; and those who engage in factionalist ideology, have stubbornly resisted the party's line, principles and policies, and politically seriously damaged the party's guiding principles governing party life and economically violated the law and regulations.

LIAONING RIBAO ON NEED TO STOP ENTERPRISE LOSSES

HK201004 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 2

[Article by Sun Fuli [1327 4395 0448]: "Don't Use Losses Allowed for Policy Reasons To Conceal Losses Caused by Management Defects"]

[Text] In 1981, the amount of grain purchased and sold by our province increased by about one-third, while total losses decreased by almost 50 percent compared to 1976, thereby accumulating capital funds for the state's modernizaton program. However, we should realize that the situation of using the losses permitted for policy reasons in order to conceal the losses caused by management defects basically has not changed for the better, more ways have yet to be opened up for acquiring funds and there is great potential for achieving better economic results.

First, there is great potential for saving transportation and miscellaneous expenses and storage charges. The transportation and miscellaneous expenses on grain and edible oil paid each year by our province accounted for about one-third of the total losses incurred by the grain enterprises. Reducing transportation and miscellaneous expenses had a direct bearing on curbing losses. Last year's transportation and miscellaneous expenses surpassed that in 1980 by 17.29 percent.

Second, labor efficiency has decreased. The volume of work done by grain enterprise workers in 1981 decreased by 1.7 percent as compared with that in 1980. If labor efficiency could be maintained at 1980 level, it would be possible to save more than 10 million yuan. Third, the costs for grain and edible oil processing are high but the ratio of end products to raw materials is low. Production costs in 1981 increased by 1.4 percent compared with that in 1980. Fourth, enterprise management is disorganized and the losses of public money and property are appalling. According to preliminary estimates, the losses resulting from offenses of financial discipline in grain enterprises in the whole province amounted to more than 4 million yuan.

The above conditions show that the grain enterprises in our province have great potential for achieving better economic results. A basic way for grain enterprises to increase their profits is to complement commerce with industry, support shops with factories, support growing of staple crops with growing of nonstaple crops, and complement the purchase of goods at list prices with the purchase of goods at negotiated prices. This is a new path to be followed by grain enterprises in achieving better economic results under the new conditions.

We should strengthen our sense of responsibility for business management and expand the production of the processed food supply. Rice, flour and edible oil are not the end products of grain. In the past, economic results were neglected in dealing with grain supply, and food grains were processed coarsely and sold as semifinished products. As a result, consumers had to pay more for further processing of the products and the enterprises carried out their businesses with fewer results. This harmed the interests of the state and the people. For this reason, grain enterprises should combine their grain and edible oil businesses with the food industry, take the path of "purchasing -- processing -- marketing," gradually discard the practice of producing a single product and adopt means appropriate to actual conditions to expand their businesses to include processed food supplies and food processing. While regulating the supply of fine and coarse grains, enterprises which acquire grain at negotiated prices should tightly grasp food processing and, in particular, supply the peasants with greater quantities of processed foods. Food supply enterprises in cities and towns should run their businesses in such a way that the front portion of a house is used as a shop and the rear portion as a food factory, so that they can supply consumers with various kinds of processed foods and earn money for the state.

Efforts should be made to improve enterprise management, increase production and practice economy. The focal point of grain enterprises is to serve production and the consumers. Guided by the policy of developing economy and ensuring supplies, grain enterprises should focus their work on achieving better economic results and overcome their one-sided view of paying attention only to buying and selling at the expense of profits. Grain and edible oil processing enterprises should vigorously reduce production costs. Grain storage enterprises should strive to expand their capacity, reduce the number of open-air depots, and lower the use of manpower and materials in such work procedures as purchasing, drying grain in the sun and storage. Allocation and transportation departments should organize circulation of commodities according to economic zones, strengthen management and prevent transporting goods back to their places of origin. Urban grain enterprises in the province can save tens of millions of yuan each year by improving their management.

Efforts should be made to uphold the policy and control marketing. Under the conditions mentioned above, a subsidy policy had been carried out in grain and edible oil purchase and marketing. The amount of money used for grain subsidies each year in our province exceeded 10 percent of provincial revenues. A subsidy of 0.1 yuan was paid for each jin of grain sold and 0.8 yuan for each jin of edible oil sold. For this reason, controlling grain sales would greatly lighten the state's financial burden. According to the current policy, the state resells grain to disaster-stricken and poverty-stricken areas, and communes and production teams which grow industrial crops. That is, the state purchases grain at a high price from some rural areas and sells it at a low price to other rural areas. About half of the state-purchased grain from the peasants is resold to the rural areas. This means a great waste in manpower and materials. In the past few years, more and more grain was resold to rural areas at a rate which increased about 10 percent each year. In most cases, the grain sales accorded with the policy and were reasonable. But some cases were unreasonable and even illegal because the grain was resold for unfair profits and some loopholes existed in grain management in some localities.

Grain spending was unreasonably increased and fraudulent applications and claims were made for public grain, which was allocated among individuals. This increased grain spending. While making adequate arrangements for the everyday life of the urban and rural residents, grain departments at all levels should decrease unreasonable grain sales so as to reduce the deficit in the state grain purchase and lighten the state's financial burden.

Efforts should be made to expand businesses and increase the utilization rate of equipment. The operating capacity of grain enterprises, like other enterprises, is determined by material labor and human labor. Compared with 1965 values, the total value of provincial material labor increased almost tenfold in 1981 but the amount of business done in grain and edible oil only doubled. Moreover, grain enterprises recruited new staff and workers every year and the growth of their operating capacities surpassed the increases in the amount of business done. As a result, there was a surplus in operating capacities and a drop in the utilization rate. In this situation, it was impossible to make up deficits and increase profits by merely cutting expenses. Efforts should be made to expand businesses, increase the utilization rate of equipment and devise new means to increase income. While striving to fulfill the plan for grain and edible oil processing, the processing enterprises must extensively carry out the business of processing materials for clients and orient themselves to society by processing raw materials and oil-bearing crops for rural commune members and processing rice, flour and oil-bearing crops for urban residents. Besides carrying out well the work of storing grain and edible oil to prevent them from decay and loss, the storage enterprises should grow farm crops and raise domestic animals and poultry by adopting means appropriate to local conditions and render supplementary services of various forms. According to a rough estimate by the Benxi municipal grain bureau, if these activities are properly carried out, each rural grain depot can earn for the state an additional income of 10,000 yuan. These activities, if carried out throughout the province, will bring an additional income of 5 to 6 million yuan.

BRIEFS

JILIN BUSINESS MEETING -- The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government recently decided to hold a business meeting on export goods with foreign firms in late June. The main tasks of the meeting are to promote sales of export goods produced in the province, to contact foreign customers, to establish and perfect marketing networks in foreign countries, to import advanced foreign technology and to hold business talks on coordination in production. According to the categories of export goods, nine business counters will be set up. Counters to deal with import business and foreign economic coordination will also be set up. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 82 SK]

LIAONING KMT PERSONNEL -- Shenyang municipality in Liaoning Province recently began making job arrangements for former Kuomintang party and government personnel whose ranks were at and below county and regiment levels. The first group to have jobs arranged consists of 193 persons who have been released and who are working at units to reform through education but are not considered formal workers. This work is being done in accordance with the decision of the 22d meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CCP Central Committee. Those who have no political rights will be given political rights. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 May 82 SK]

NINGXIA RIBAO ON DEVELOPING DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

HK141454 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional Work Conference on Rural Diversification and Commune and Brigade Enterprises Points Out, It Is Necessary To Regard the Development of Diversification and Commune and Brigade Enterprises as a Strategic Measure for Enriching the Rural Economy"]

[Text] The recently convened regional work conference on rural diversification and commune and brigade enterprises pointed out: It is necessary to regard the development of diversification and commune and brigade enterprises as a strategic measure for enriching the rural economy in our region. The units in all trades and professions should conscientiously support the communes and brigades in developing diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises.

The conference was held at Yinchuan from 21 to 25 April. Comrades Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu and Ma Sizhong gave important speeches on how to develop the diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises in the rural areas of our region. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our region has made considerable progress in developing diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises along with the process of implementing the party's various rural policies. Last year the region drew half of its rural revenue from diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises. But as yet not all people understand the necessity and significance of developing rural diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises. This is why there is still quite a large quantity of resources to be utilized. This is also the reason why some areas have failed to consolidate their leading organs or to conduct unified planning to guide the development of the diversified undertakings. Moreover, they have failed to facilitate the production, purchasing and marketing of the products of these undertakings and enterprises. All the above-mentioned problems are detrimental to the development of the diversified economy and the commune and brigade enterprises. The conference pointed out that our region abounds in natural resources, which provides a bright prospect for and great potential to tap in developing diversified undertakings. We should focus the development of diversified undertakings on utilizing the mountains, grasslands and waters which constitute 85 percent of the total area of the region and which can be used in developing forestry, livestock breeding and fishery. We should also focus on developing mining, and exploiting the resources of wild animals and plants. We should firmly fix in people's minds the view of paying attention to the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. We should gradually chart out a new path of integrating agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings under a unified management. As for the circulation of commodities, we should adopt the measures of opening up more channels and reducing its links. The commerical departments and the purchasing and marketing departments should provide, in a timely manner, information about the market for use by rural people and rural communes and brigades. They should do this intelligence work well in order to facilitate and give guidance to production. The relevant departments in this autonomous region should do a good job of running training schools and courses. The science and technical units at all levels should conscientiously give guidance to rural people in developing diversified undertakings and commune and brigade enterprises. The management of the commune and accounting departments, should continue to pay attention to overhauling and consolidating their enterprises and readjust the orientation of their products on the basis of successfully completing the overhauling and consolidating work. At the same time the commune and brigade enterprises should further perfect their economic responsibility system. In implementing the responsiblity system that assigns land in exchange for fixed levies, they should pay special attention to protecting the property of the commune and brigade enterprises and prevent their property from being dismantled and divided up. All the properties of the enterprises that are to be closed down must be inventoried and a list of the properties should be carefully made and put into safekeeping. These properties should be safely stored and carefully dealt with.

The conference stressed that in order to develop diversified undertakings, we should give full play to the initiative of both the collective and the commune members as individuals. We should continue to run well the collective enterprises and the diversified undertakings of the collective that are producing the products whose quality makes them competitive in the market. As the same time we should vigorously support the commune members in developing household sideline production and energetically encourage them to set up various kinds of professional households and key sideline production households.

NINGXIA RIBAO STRESSES POPULATION CONTROL

HK220320 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 3

[Article by Su Donghai [5685 2639 3189]: "Strictly and Effectively Control Ningxia's Population Growth"]

[Text] In view of the rise in our country's population growth, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council recently gave instructions on doing a better job of family-planning work. They emphatically pointed out: Two alternatives are confronting the Chinese people. First, efforts should be made to strictly and effectively control population growth so that the standard of living of the people of the whole country may be raised step by step and national construction may expand year after year. Second, if no efforts are made to exercise strict control and adopt effective measures, and population is allowed to grow by a large extent, then there is no real improvement in the people's living and in development of economic, cultural and defense undertakings. We must make a choice between the two. In Ningxia, population growth decreased from 3.39 percent in 1970 to 2.023 percent in 1980. However, this decrease was slow, and the population growth was much higher than the nationwide population growth of 1.2 percent during the same period. For the reason, all party members and all the masses in Ningxia must clearly understand the importance of this work, strengthen family-planning work and adopt more effective measures to control the population growth in the region.

At present, to contol population growth by implementing the policy that one couple bears only one child involves arduous work. The reasons are first, that the average age of the people in Ningxia is young. According to statistics in 1980, of the 3,737,000 people in Ningxia, only 178,000 were over 61 years old, accounting for 4.77 percent of the region's total population; 1,721,000 were laborers between 18 to 60 years of age, accounting for 46.07 percent of the population; 1,837,000 were under 17, accounting for 49.16 percent of the population. These statistics show that in Ningxia, the average age of the people is young, the proportion of laborers is small, the proportion of consumers is large and, in particular, the proportion of young people under 17 is large. This will result in great hardships in the future in providing childcare, education for teenagers and the arrangement of jobs for laborers. Moreover, because the average age is low, the proportion of people who will give birth to children in the next two decades will increase and, accordingly, the birth rate will increase. Second, the proportion of rural population is large in our region. In the rural areas which are backward economically and culturally, the feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women and "more sons means greater happiness" prevail and impede population control. The slow agricultural development and the excessively fast rural population growth not only are incompatible with the development of the national economy but also are big obstacles to the arrangement of jobs for rural laborers, the increase of productivity of rural labor and the modernization of agriculture.

In particular, after the agricultural production responsiblity system was adopted, family-planning work in many communes and production teams in our region has been abandoned and many of the former measures are not entirely suitable to the new conditions. As a result, population growth has risen very quickly. According to preliminary statistics, the population growth in 1981 far surpassed that in 1980. Forthis reason, we must shift the focus of family-planning work to the countryside and vigorously and meticulously carry out propaganda, education and ideological work among peasants. Third, those who were born during the 1950's and 1960's, when there was a high birth rate, are now of the marriageable age. Our region has seen a high birth rate twice since the founding of the PRC. The first time was in the period from 1954 to 1958, during which the population increased by more than 300,000 and the birth rate was above 3.5 percent. The second rise occurred in the period from 1963 to 1975, during which our region's population increased by 1,328,000, the average annual increase was 110,000 and the average annual birth rate was about 4 percent. At present, all those born during the period of the first rise are now of the marriageable age, and those born during the 1960's are nearing marriageable age. This will invariably result in another rise in birth rate and bring new difficulties to population control.

According to statistics, there were 99,000 births in the region in 1979, and 41 percent of these were in families with three or more children; in 1980, more than 42,600 couples had only 1 child and only 3,250 of these couples or 7.6 percent of them applied for only-child certificates. This shows that family-planning work in our region is lagging behind and the masses do not consciously carry out family planning. These several special characteristics have determined the protractedness and arduousness of family-planning work in our region. In short, family planning is geared to the urgent need for a planned, proportionate development of the socialist economy and is a deep going revolution to change habits and customs. Each party member, cadre and member of the masses must show concern for a pay close attention to this work, understand its importance and start with himself right now to control the population growth in our region.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON SUPPORTING PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK191340 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 82 p 3

["Weekly Chat" column by Bai Kai [2672 7030]: "We Must Enthusiastically Help Production Team Cadres Do Their Work Well]

[Text] The discussion on "how to be good production team leaders" launched not long ago has captured the attention of a number of readers in the rural areas. Many basic-level cadres enthusiastically took part in the discussion. Newspapers also reported the deeds of several production team leaders who have done their work well and have enjoyed the love and esteem of the masses. Judging from the reactions of the masses, we know that production team leaders still play an important role and the broad masses of commune members still need production team cadres who can take good care of them. To amplify the responsibility system and develop the collective economy, commune members need the organizational work and guidance provided by production team cadres. Now the problem is: How should leaders of commune and production brigades respect the aspirations of the masses to enthusiastically support and help production team cadres do their work well in light of the different conditions of the production teams.

At present, leading bodies of a number of production teams are indeed in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis. Some production team cadres wrongly thought that since production is now carried out on a household basis, they would have nothing to do in the production teams, and that it was more important for them to shift their responsibility to their individual farm plots. As a result, although they remained production team

leaders in name, they did nothing in that capacity. The fact that communes and production brigades relaxed thier leadership was another reason for the paralysis of the leading bodies of production teams. This situation has shown that after the great changes in production meass, cadres of production teams, communes and production brigades are faced with a problem of accomodating themselves to the new conditions and situations in their ideological understanding and work methods. The "summary of minutes of the national meeting on rural work" promulgated by the CCP Central Committee explicitly states that we should do a good job in building the leading bodies of production teams so that production teams will be able to perform economic and political functions. Cadres of communes and production brigades have also realized from their personal experiences in implementing the responsibility system that leading bodies of production teams should not be abrogated. Instead they should be strengthened. Cadres of production teams can develop their talents to the full rather than having nothing to do. Therefore, realizing the role of production team cadres and effectively establishing the leading bodies of production teams one after another is a matter of primary importance which communes and production brigades should grasp.

After the improvement of the leading bodies of production teams, communes and production brigades must remember that they should also understand and inspect the work of production team cadres and expeditiously help them solve new probelms in their work. For example, some production team cadres are accustomed to giving orders and demanding uniformity in everything and are not good at doing careful work for each individual household. Some of them lack experience in handling the relations between production based on households and unified management and know nothing about the central task for improving the responsibility system. Although some production team cadres are supported by most commune members, under the influence of the leftist line,they offended some commune members when they were doing their work. The knots should be united by cadres at the higher levels. Some production team cadres encounter enormous difficulties in thier livelihoods and are affected by trouble at home when they are doing their work. At present, those communes which adopt a work method of assigning their cadres to help certain production teams should help production team cadres solve the practical problems mentioned above and regard this as their number one task. Only so by doing a good job in establishing leading bodies of production teams can production team cadres inspire themselves spiritually to grasp their work well, unite as one and fulfill their tasks of implementing the party's guiding principles, policies and various tasks one after another in their production teams and peasant households.

Production team cadres are very aware of the practical conditions. When cadres of commune and production brigades are helping them to do their work well, they may learn from each other's strong points to offset the weaknesses and learn many new things. If each and every commune and production brigade has a number of powerful leading bodies of production teams as its foundation, there will be high hopes for suceess in effectively doing the work of the whole commune and production brigade.

SHAANXI RIBAO ARTICLE ON MOBILIZING MASSES

HK181306 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 3

[Article by Song Zhengmin [1345 2973 3046] and Shi Xuewan [0670 1331 2429]: "Do Not Organize Mass Movements; Follow the Mass Line"]

[Text] In the course of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the central authorities explictly declared that no mass movements should be carried out, nor should a form of putting everyone to the test be taken, but the line of fully mobilizing the masses must be followed. This is a profound and correct summing up of experiences of our past struggles.

Marxists have invariably paid high tribute to mass movements and their positive attitude and maintained that it is impossible to overthrow the old world and build a new one without revolutionary movements involving millions of people. In the protracted revolutionary struggles, our party, by successfully launching and leading numerous workers' movements, peasants' movements, students' movements and various other mass movements, finally won the great victory of the Chinese revolution. Massive mobilization and organization of the people no doubt did play an important, historical part in the people's revolutionary struggles led by our party. Nevertheless, any forms or methods of struggle for ironing out social contradictions must be decided by the status of social classes and the historical tasks of struggle. These forms and methods must be appropriate to certain given social and historical conditions. Changes in the social class relationship and the tasks of revolution, of which some forms or methods were considered useful and effective, will inevitably become inappropriate and unsound and will be substituted by new and proper forms or methods. At present, the exploiting class has been eliminated. The main contradictions in society are no longer class contradictions, but rather the contradictions of developing socially productive forces and ceaselessly striving to meet the economic and cultural needs of the people. Therefore, the major tasks awaiting our party and the masses of people are not to wage class struggle, but to build up socialist material and spiritual civilization. Under the circumstances, it can be said that the mass movement as a form of historic movement has ended its historical mission for the most part. Owing to the existence of ideological influences of the exploiting class and the infiltration of international capitalism, class struggle undoubtedly will find expression among the people and some problems of universal law and accepted practices are bound to emerge in the party and society. However, these are different from class struggle itself. It does not represent a direct and antagonistic struggle between one class and the other and it is still a question of internal contradiction among the people. Therefore, we must continuously regulate various kinds of contradictions among the people by means of correct policies and methods. This has become a key subject in our political life.

At present, serious criminal activities in the economic field are important examples of class struggle under new historical conditions. But this type of class struggle differs greatly from the one we usually refer to. As a matter of fact, it is only a remnant class struggle which exists to a certain extent and degree. If we are clear about the nature of this problem and we handle it with correct policies and in a proper way, we believe that the problem can be resolved by exploiting the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship and seeking certain legal procedures and judicial process, and not by launching a large-scale mass movement. In the current struggle against economic crimes, it is not necessary to launch a mass movement. But this does not mean that it is not necessary to rely on the masses and follow the mass line. The mass line is the fundamental line for our party organization work and general work and is our magic weapon for defeating the enemy and accomplishing all tasks. In the economic field, some lawbreakers are deceptive and usually commit crimes under cover. Sometimes they work together to shield each other and cause distractions in an attempt to get away with committing crimes. Nevertheless, these criminals always commit crimes in a certain place or scope. The leading organs sometimes may be puzzled and are not aware that a crime was committed, but the masses of people are sharp-sighted enough to discern the minute details of their crimes. Therefore, in the course of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, if we still adopt the method as we did before, such as the so-called "mass exposure and reporting of offenses and mass criticism and repudiation," we will, in fact, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. By so doing, it often makes everyone oversuspicious and arouses imaginary fears, confusion and disorder. At the same time, this gives the bad elements an opportunity to take revenge, falsely incriminate and frame others and spread rumors to

malign others. Consequently, the real criminals can fish in troubled waters and then steal away. In the past, we were apt to launch mass movements at every turn for solving problems in the ideological, cultural, political and economic fields. This is the very reason why some of our comrades now have a misunderstanding of the mass line. It seems to them that following the mass line is launching the mass movement; otherwise, problems cannot be solved. This is a complete misunderstanding.

The demarcation line between the mass line and the mass movement is in fact very clear. The two subjects are completely different. In ironing out social contradictions, deciding whether to launch mass movements or not is a matter of deciding which method or form should be adopted. However, following or not following the mass line is a matter of deciding how to handle the relation between the party and the masses and how to exercise the party's leadership over the masses. There is no necessary causality between the two. Actually, the mass movement is unlikely to be understood as the mass line. For instance, the so-called "taking root and establishing ties among the masses" which was advocated in the "four cleanups movement," as well as the "great democracy" in the Cultural Revolution, were all incompatible with the mass line of our party. All this not only damaged our party's leadership, but also went against the will of the broad masses of people. A bad consequence inevitably arose from it. This is why people like to mock this type of mass movement which was usually launched under wrong guidance as a movement for manipulating the masses.

We clearly must be aware that over the past few years the masses of people have made comments and expressed deep concern over our party work style and the social mood. In particular, they cannot tolerate various criminal activities in the economic field. It is quite natural that the people say we now see hope for our country and nation from the determination and policies made by the central authorities on dealing blows at criminal economic activities. Besides, the party members and people have filled themselves with great encouragement. This is a major trend which cannot be neglected. But we must say that the party work style and the social mood have not yet improved essentially. Thus a number of people still have misgivings and something on their mind. For instance, they are uncertain whether the problem can be thoroughly solved and whether some criminals have "bigwigs" to protect them. If they do, solving the problem might invite trouble or revenge. In addition, the complicacy of the struggle also makes some comrades feel diffident, sluggish and passive in their work. Under these circumstances, it is more necessary to bring into full play the powerful role of the mass line by integrating our party leaders with the masses and combining general calls with specific guidance. It is also necessary to do more thoroughgoing and painstaking work. On the one hand, we must publicize with great fanfare the details of the party policies in order to arm the masses with them. On the other hand, we must know well how to use some typical criminal cases to heighten vigilance of the masses over the gravity and harmfulness of the criminal activities in the economic field and to enhance their consciousness in combating corrupt practices and crimes. It is more important that we should adopt some concrete measures for making investigations, protecting activists and disintegrating and demoralizing these criminals so that they will give themselves up and confess their crimes in order to be treated with leniency. Carrying out the mass line is an actual process of strengthening leadership, mobilizing the masses in a well-planned and organized way and implementing policies, and is also a process of educating the masses and pulling all forces together. In this struggle we must be vigorous and resolute, not indecisive; any passiveness must be overcome.

SHAANXI RIBAO DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK170913 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 3

["Study Questions and Answers" column: "Are Awaiting Employment and Unemployment the Same Thing?"]

[Text] Theoretically speaking, under the socialist system, the means of production are under the ownership of the whole people. The people are the masters of the means of production and every laborer has the right to use the means of production in engaging in production. Socialist society, like every other society, must go through a process of development. Socialism in our country is still at a preliminary stage of development. The very low level of production combined with excessive population growth, serious economic damage caused by 10 years of internal chaos and mistakes in our own work have meant that there are a number of people who are awaiting work. There is a fundamental difference, however, between awaiting work under a socialist system and unemployment under a capitalist system. During the course of capitalist development in western nations, large groups of peasants flowed into the cities to escape rural bankruptcy and formed a large army of unemployed workers. The anarchic state of capitalist production also leads to periodic crises of overproduction, and many enterprises are forced to close down, leaving large numbers of workers unemployed. Furthermore, in the hope of increasing their profits, the bourgeoisie adopts new production techniques and equipment, leaving even more workers unemployed. The phenomenon of awaiting work which has occurred in our country, however, is due chiefly to the imbalance between population growth and the growth of the national economy. The natural rate of population gorwth far exceeds the speed of economic development. During the past 30 years, our national economy has been seriously damaged on two separate occasions. In 1958 the great leap forward led to a decline in both industrial and agricultural production; the Cultural Revolution then brought the national economy to the brink of collapse. In addition to this, the leftist errors in our guiding policy led to an undue emphasis on reforming the relations of production in accordance with the principle of "large in size and collective in nature". This severely limited the role of smaller collective units and completely eliminated the individual economy. The irrational nature of the economic structure led to a serious imbalance between light and heavy industries and stunted the growth of the commercial and service sectors of the economy. Problems in our labor policy and the system of labor management have also had a great impact on employment. For example, during the Cultural Revolution a large number of educated youth were sent down to the countryside while large numbers of workers from rural areas were absorbed into towns and cities. The return to the cities of people sent to the countryside has increased the pressure on employment opportunities. These various reasons, however, involve problems of policy and work rather than any basic problem with the system. For these reasons, awaiting employment in our country and unemployment abroad are two very different matters.

In the long-term, the solution of the problem of employment rests in increasing the rate of economic growth, At present, however, we are carrying out a policy of readjustment of the national economy and the speed of economic development is not rapid. The annual growth rate stands around 4 or possibly 5 percent. Such conditions are not conducive to a quick solution of the employment problem. This period of readjustment, however, also has some favorable factors and helps to resolve problems such as the irrational structure of enterprises, the disproportionately large role of heavy industry in the national economy, the disproportionately small role of light industry and the even smaller role of commercial and service enterprises. Since both the structure and level of employment are determined by the structure of enterprises, the readjustment of the structure of these enterprises

should lead to a corresponding readjustment of the structure of employment. By increasing the proportion of light and textile industries in the economy, and by greatly developing labor intensive enterprises and commercial and service enterprises, it should be possible to raise the level of employment. While such enterprises need little investment, consume small quantities of raw materials and energy resources, they do absorb a large number of workers. In heavy industry, the employment of a single able-bodied person requires an investment of 12,000 yuan; in light industry, however, an investment of only 6,000 yuan is needed; and in commercial and service enterprises, run by labor service companies, the investment needed can be less than 1,000 yuan.

For these reasons it is possible, even during a period of economic readjustment, to raise the level of employment. We could, for example, increase the number of commercial sales outlets. In the past, there existed 12 such sales outlets-- employing around 50 workers and staff -- for every 1000 people. If we were to restore the number of sales outlets to this previous level by 1985, this would mean increasing the number of outlets from 550,000 to 2.2 million and the number of staff and workers from 4.74 million to 7.5 million. This alone would solve the problem of employment for a good number of people. A steady improvement in the rate of economic growth will lead to a steady improvement of the overall situation and will help solve the question of employment.

BRIEFS

NINGXIA TV BROADCASTING -- Yinchuan, 24 May (XINHUA) -- TV broadcasting has developed rapidly in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. a 10-story TV broadcasting center has been basically completed in Yinchuan. New equipment is being installed. So far, there are 5 big or medium-sized and 20 small TV relay stations in Ningxia. The sales of TV sets in the autonomous region in the 3 years between 1979 to 1982 increased 9 times over the total sales in the 8 years before 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 24 May 82 OW]

QINGHAI WHEAT CROPS -- Xining, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Qinghai Province is actively promoting the use of improved varieties of wheat and high-yield farming technology in wheat production. This year, the province planted 190,000 mu of improved varieties of spring wehat, which accounts for 10 percent of Qinghai's total wheat area. Spring wheat is Qinghai's main grain crop. About half the province's grain crops area is devoted to wheat. In the early 1950s, per unit yield of wheat was only a little more than 100 jin. It has now been raised to 370 jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 21 May 82 OW]

QINGHAI FOREIGN TRADE -- Xining, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Foreign trade departments in Qinghai Province have been making full use of the rich local resources to develop and increase exports. The province's export volume has been rising at an annual rate of 19.9 percent since 1979. Qinghai, with its vast area and rich natural resources, has great potential for developing foreign trade. It has 500 million mu of grassland, 20 million livestock and 14 million wild animals. In addition, mineral deposits, such as asbestos, silica and potassium chloride, top the rest of the country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 22 May 82 OW]

MEDIA COMMENTS ON U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

LIEN HO PAO Editorial

OW241255 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Essential Requirement for Strengthening the 'Both To Gain Staying Together' Relationship Between China and America"]

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo had a meeting with responsible government, ruling party and military personnel at the presidential office on 15 May. After listening to relevant reports, he gave a three-point instruction. The third point stressed that "it is necessary to further strengthen the longstanding 'both to gain staying together' relationship between China and the United States." This instruction is very important. To be sure, because of the effects of President Reagan's "three letters," Sino-American relations now face a critical moment. But, whatever the developments and shocks, it is absolutely necessary to act positively to strengthen the "both to gain staying together" relationship between the two countries. In recent years the CCP and its fellow travelers have tried in every possible way to sow discord, alienate and undermine relations between China and America. We must not become emotional in reacting to U.S. appeasement of the CCP, but must act with calm determination to strengthen the "both to gain staying together" relationship between the two countries, for this is the only way to effectively crush the CCP's united front scheme and maintain and consolidate Sino-American relations.

However, the "both to gain staying together" relationship between China and America also has an essential requirement, which is to safeguard the basis for "staying together" and not allow this basis to be undermined or damaged by any tricks of the CCP.

This basis is the Taiwan Relations Act. The Taiwan Relations Act is now the only legal basis for relations between China and America. Although the relations are unofficial, they are the basis for future elevation of Sino-American relations. The meaning of this is two-fold: If Sino-American relations based on the Taiwan Relations Act should retrogress, China and America will lose the very basis on which their "staying together" depends. On the other hand, for future improvement of Sino-American relations, the Taiwan Relations Act will serve as a springboard.

Although the Taiwan Relations Act now actually maintains the relations between China and America, and it still effectively resists erosion by the CCP's united front offensive, there is no denying that it is now in a "hibernating" or "frozen" state. The number of "offices" our country can set up in the United States' as provided for by the act has in fact become an unsettled issue. In particular, provisions concerning military sales to us have now become sacrificial offerings in U.S. negotiations with the CCP, as President Reagan's "three letters" have unnecessarily tied them to the CCP's peace and united front offensive.

It is even more important to point out that now the CCP is asking the United States to abrogate or revise the Taiwan Relations Act in the grounds that the act is in conflict with the so-called "communique on establishment of diplomatic relations" and that international treaty obligations are of higher importance then provisions of domestic laws. This, perhaps, is no cause for anxiety at present. But if the Taiwan Relations Act is allowed to be so vunerable to CCP attacks, the consequences from prolonged erosion are very worrisome.

Therefore, to strengthen the "both to gain staying together" relationship between China and America, the most fundamental and important work at present is to safeguard and consolidate the Taiwan Relations Act, and the most positively significant way to achieve this end is to fight for military sales to our country.

We must not wait for the Reagan administration to carry out the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act on military sales on its own initiative, still less allow the question of military sales to become bargaining chips in U.S. negotiations with the CCP.

Now the United States has almost promised the CCP that military sales will be suspended during negotiations, and the CCP's scheme is to force the United States to set a time limit on military sales to us. Both developments violate and undermine the Taiwan Relations Act. Therefore, U.S. fulfillment of the provisions on military sales to us is necessary to safeguard and consolidate the Taiwan Relations Act, and the essential requirement for strengthening the "both to gain staying together" relationship between the two countries.

To strengthen the "both to gain staying together" relationship between China and America, we cannot take a passive, unquestioning attitude and rely on the United States to voluntarily show its "good will." In other words, this "together" relationship should be fought for, on the positive side, and negotiated on the negative side. Now that something to our disadvantage has occurred in President Reagan's "three letters," we must start fighting and negotiating with the United States on the basis of the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and the substantive conditions of Sino-American relations on the one hand, striving to make Americans in and out of government understand that it is in the interests of both China and America to stay together so that they will make concerted efforts to strengthen this relationship and deal blows at the CCP's united front scheme, and on the other hand, speaking forcefully through all possible channels to make representations to the United States to put an end to the current tendency toward appeasement and compromise in dealing with the CCP.

We must point out that as Sino-American relations are based on the interests of both, it follows that we certainly will not cause any damage to the present state of Sino-American relations by making representations according to reason and law. International diplomacy, after all, is the maintenance of balanced gives and takes in the course of constant negotiations. In making representations to the U.S. Government, our purpose is to urge the United States through constant negotiations to see clearly that it is in the interests of both sides to stay together. We must, in particular, defend the Republic of China's sovereignty over both Taiwan and the mainland in these negotiations. In the Taiwan Relations Act, the relations between the United States and the Republic of China, though not formal or official, are substantive. The act does not interfere in the issue of sovereignty over Taiwan, as it merely affirms the recognition by the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait that Taiwan is a part of China. Yet unfortunately, President Reagan's "three letters" recognized the CCP alone as "China," and this is a violation of the Taiwan Relations Act. We must make strong representations to correct this mistake of the U.S. Government.

In short, further strengthening the "both to gain staying together" relationship between China and America is a very important task. But to achieve this important goal, we must fight and negotiate, safeguard and consolidate the Taiwan Relations Act, and, on this basis, strengthen and promote relations between the two countries.

Radio Commentary

OW250545 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese Communists have spoken of a crisis in relations with the United States. Is there also an approaching crisis in relations between the Republic of China and the United States? Friends of Chinese freedom and democracy hope not.

There seems, in fact, no reason for a crisis if the United States lives up to the Taiwan Relations Act passed by the Congress and signed by President Jimmy Carter. This legislative act provides that the United States would supply defensive weapons to the Republic of China and take action to prevent communist aggression against the people of Taiwan. No time limit is set on these commitments, nor does the act restrict defensive weapons to parts for those that already exist.

The position of the Republic of China has been clearly set forth in five points by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung. The foreign minister said: First, the United States should carry out all arms schedules and commitments; second, the United States has no authority to alter the Republic of China's status or sovereignty; third, the United States should immediately brief the Republic of China on its position and Vice President Bush's trip to Peking [as heard]; fourth, the United States should adhere to its friendship with the Republic of China and not make major concessions to the Chinese Communists' and fifth, the United States should not support Peking's malicious reunification and peace overtures to the Republic of China.

Another aspect of the possible crisis was a statement of James Sung, director general of the Government Information Office, that U.S. policy is jeopardizing the future of the 18 million people of Taiwan. Dr Sung was speaking in Chicago. He said the United States had made a major concession to the Chinese Communists in agreeing to confer with Peking about arms sales for the defense of the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists were made a party to negotiations about weapons promised to the Republic of China under the Taiwan Relations Act. Taipei was not consulted, despite the commitment of the Taiwan Relations Act.

What did the United States get out of it? As Sung put it, nothing more than a little of anti-Soviet rhetoric. Recalling that the United States expressed some favorable support for last year's Red Chinese reunification proposal with Taiwan, Sung said that if the United States had agreed that Red China could do as it wished about Taiwan, that would betray the Republic of China and destroy the principle for which American have always stood.

Returning from Peking, Vice President Bush said the main stumbling block between the United States and Red China was the proposal to sell military parts to the Republic of China. Mr. Bush may have been misquoted, but this is not the point at all. The stumbling block is the Taiwan Relations Act, which requires the United States to well defensive weapons to the Republic of China. Weapons require parts, of course, and their supply is implied in the act. The parts without weapons are useless. So how can the Republic of China's right to defend its freedom and democracy, which the United States has pledged to support, be watered down or eliminated in Taiwan disarmament talks with the Chinese Communists?

The vice president admitted the U.S. obligation, but then said it would be resolved. The administration, he asserted, is prepared to uphold the law, but also prepares to negotiate and discuss and try to find a way around the problem.

How do you get around the law except by breaking it? There has been speculation that the United States would provide no more important new weapons and gradually reduce the number of spare parts over several years. After that, there will be no new weapons and no parts for old ones either.

What then would happen to the Taiwan Relations Act? It would not be repealed; Congress would not stand for that. But it would gradually be allowed to become inoperative. So it was that Jimmy Carter got rid of relations with the Republic of China and embraced the Chinese Communists; he did not say anything to anyone. He just proceeded on his own. With no weapons, how could the Republic of China be expected to defend itself against the Chinese Communists? Vice President Bush has not said.

The Republic of China is waiting for Ronald Reagan, long a good friend, to make his position clear. If there is to be further division of the Republic of China by the United States, there must be a crisis and a showdown. The Republic of China has a right and obligation to defend and preserve itself.

MING PAO ON DANGER OF 'PEACEFUL EVOLUTION'

HK250607 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "CCP Central Committee Worries About Peaceful Evolution"]

[Text] After the promulgation of the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Doing Serious Economic Sabotage," a deadline for reprieve was set. Before 1 May, all those people who surrendered themselves, returned misappropriated funds and reported others' crimes were to be treated with leniency and were not to be held criminally responsible. The offer was tempting. Many gave themselves up. But all those serious economic crimes cover a wide scope and involve many people. "Despite all the ballyhoo, no one has responded to the call." The anticorruption struggle conducted with great fanfare seemed to have been ineffective. Now there has been a change in the approach. The scope of attack has been narrowed. The anticorruption struggle is first being launched within the party. Those party-member cadres and those assuming liaison duties in particular must study documents, raise their awareness and conduct a self-examination. The situation gives every indication of being one in which "everyone must pass a test." This is a rectification campaign among party members.

The reporter learned that in document No 17 issued last month, the CCP Central Committee stressed the danger of "peaceful evolution." Under new historical conditions, an anti-corruption struggle must be waged. Every party-member cadre was called upon to study document No 17 of the CCP Central Committee and relevant works by Lenin and Mao Zedong. On the basis of heightened awareness, they must conduct a self-review. It was learned that relevant party member-cadres in Hong Kong and Macao would be recalled in separate groups to the country to attend study sessions. As things now stand, some party members, cadres and even high-ranking leadership cadres who assume great responsibilities have become involved in smuggling, bribery, deception, theft of state and collective property and other serious criminal activities. In the political and ideological areas, there is the bourgeois trend toward liberalization. The CCP Central Committee holds that if left alone and allowed to develop, such a phenomenon would have inconceivable consequences. Therefore, the danger of "peaceful evolution" can never be taken lightly or laughed off. But under existing conditions, the danger of this "peaceful revolution" is only a possibility. If every party member remains sober-minded and faces up to such a possibility, consciously and energetically launching an anticorruption struggle and maintaining the spirit of "remaining uncorrupted by wealth, uncompromised in the grip of poverty and unyielding in the face of pressure," the "sugar-coated bullet" can find no target of attack and the possibility of "peaceful evolution" cannot be translated into reality.

It was learned that document No 17 of the CCP Central Committee stressed that the line and general and specific policies introduced since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, including the open-door policy and the domestic policy of enlivening the economy, must still be firmly and correctly implemented and can never be changed in any way.

GUANGZHOU MAYOR CITED ON PRICE PROBLEM

HK240951 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 3

[Feature by Tian Ming [3944 2494]: "Liang Lingguang Talks on Guangzhou Price Problem"]

[Text] The prices are going up in Guangzhou. This is a problem that has attracted people's attention in recent years. It is said that quite a number of northern cadres are reluctant to go on business trips to Guangzhou, for after 1 or 2 days' stay here, they usually find the expenses are far higher than expected. Even visitors from Hong Kong have said that the prices in Guangzhou "are almost the same as in Hong Kong."

Last Friday, Mayor Liang Lingguang delivered a report "On Guangzhou's Economic Situation and Problems" to cadres at the municipal level. When talking about the existing problems and difficulties, he first mentioned the price problem. He admitted that the prices have been going up in recent years, and Guangzhou, compared with other provinces and cities throughout the country, is the most seriously affected. According to statistics, over the last 3 years or so, Guangzhou's retail prices have risen by 8.3 percent, negotiated prices have risen by 78 percent and the prices in country fairs (free markets) have risen by 102.3 percent. If we compare the rates of increase in these three aspects with the average rate of increase in retail prices for the entire country, which was made public by the State Statistics Bureau at the end of last month, we can easily see that Guangzhou's price rise is really surprising. There are chiefly four reasons for the extraordinary rise in Guangzhou's prices.

First, the currency in circulation is excessive and the social purchasing power exceeds the supply of commodities. In the past, due to the long-standing "leftist" errors, the capital construction front was overextended and there was serious disproportion between accumulation and consumption, which resulted in an imbalance between revenue and expenditure in national finances. Over the past few years, although this situation has been improved step-by-step through readjustment, it is still very hard to make it entirely coordinated. Thus, due to the slow development of production, the supply of commodities is insufficient and the circulating currency has become excessive. As a result, there has been a rise in prices. There has also been the contentious question in economic circles in recent years of whether inflation exists in China. Some people hold that inflation does exist in China, but it is not exactly the same as that in the western world. In western countries, inflation is the result of overproduction, but in China, it occurs when production does not satisfy needs. So, this is also a question of achieving balance between production and needs. Anyway, how to control inflation remains a problem worthy of our attention and study.

Second, Guangzhou's situation is special. The social purchasing power in this city is higher than in other cities. Being an important port in international contacts and being near Hong Kong and Macao, there is a larger floating population in Guangzhou. It is said that the annual floating population in this city has reached 44 million man-days, of which 8 million are spent by people from abroad or from Hong Kong and Macao. On the average, there are 150,000 non-Guangzhou residents staying in Guangzhou every day. They all need to spend money. Moreover, there are more overseas remittances to this city. So this extra currency can only be withdrawn from circulation when more commodities are supplied. As a result of the present insufficient supply of commodities, the contradiction between supply and demand has become sharper.

Third, over the past few years, some state purchase and fixed-quota purchase tasks for some agricultural products have been improperly reduced.

Fourth, relevant departments are not rigorous in market and price management.

Of course, there are still other reasons, such as the great discrepancy between the prices of industrial products and those of agricultural products, the random giving of bonuses and so forth. This is really a rather complicated problem.

Liang Lingguang also admitted that the rise in commodity prices has greatly affected the livelihood of the city residents and the staff and workers. But he also explained that in recent years, as a result of more employment and better pay and a result of carrying out the bonus system and price allowance system, the incomes of most people have actually increased. According to statistics, in Guangzhou, the average income of each staff member and worker in 1981 rose by 43.24 percent over 1978. At the same time, the expenditure index rose by 22.8 percent. This shows that the income of the staff members and workers has actually been increased, and the standard of living has been improved.

Although this is a fact seen by all, the price problem still needs to be carefully studied, or studied by specialists, so that a solution can be worked out as soon as possible. Only in this way can the people's minds be set at rest.

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China

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UN AGRICULTURE DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW241620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and his party at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang said "China still needs to import some grain every year, but it is mainly to help adjust agricultural production, develop a diversified economy and improve the life of the people". "China will not buy grain on international markets in competition with other developing countries," he said.

The Chinese premier praised UNFAO for its work at promoting agricultural production in developing countries in the past years. He said he was satisfied with the cooperative relations between China and UNFAO. "I believe relations will surely become better and better," he said. He pledged the support of the Chinese Government to the work of UNFAO. "We hope UNFAO will increase cooperation and exchange in food and agricultural production among developing countries," the Chinese premier said.

Saouma said UNFAO is very concerned with the agricultural development of China, which has one-fourth of the world's population. He expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for its consistent support of UNFAO. Present were Lin Hujia and He Kang, Chinese minister and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

Earlier, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua had a talk with Saouma on the international political and economic situation. Saouma arrived Sunday evening at the invitation of Lin Hujia. This morning, the two discussed establishment of an UNFAO representative office in China and further development of bilateral cooperation. This evening Lin Hujia hosted a banquet for Saouma.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW251314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will set up its representative's office in Beijing in the near future. This decision was announced in an agreement signed between the government of the People's Republic of China and the UNFAO here this afternoon.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li attended the signing ceremony at the Great Hall of the People. The agreement was signed by Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Dr. Edouard Saouma, director-general of the UNFAO.

After the ceremony, Wan Li had a cordial and friendly conversation with Dr. Saouma and his party. Dr. and Mrs. Saouma and their party will leave Beijing tomorrow for a visit to other parts of China.

OPEC DECISIONS ON OIL PRICE, OUTPUT WELCOMED

XINHUA Commentary

OW260032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA) -- XINHUA commentary: "The Vitality of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries" (excerpts).

The 14th OPEC ministerial level conference held in the Ecuadorean capital of Quito 20-21 May decided to maintain the basic crude price at U.S. $34 per barrel set by OPEC last October and continue to keep the organization's total daily crude output within the limit of 17.5 million barrels set in March this year. These two decisions show that the organization has essentially tided over the grimmest moment since its founding 21 years ago, and dashed the hopes of some Western countries for the collapse of the organization.

Because of the decrease in the Western world's demand for petroleum caused by widespread recession, plus the copious dumping of their previously stored crude on the market by Western petroleum companies, the price of oil had begun to drop on the international oil market since the beginning of last year. With an oil surplus amounting to an average of 4 million barrels and at times reaching a maximum of 7 million barrels daily on the international market, the situation in 1982 further worsened. Taking advantage of the continually dropping oil prices and exploiting the crisis faced by OPEC, the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- and the Western petroleum monopoly companies have taken action to fish in troubled waters. In March, the Western petroleum monopoly companies collectively boycotted the light crude of trouble-ridden Nigeria -- an African member of OPEC -- in a vain attempt to first breach Nigeria and then totally eliminate OPEC's basic crude price. On 10 March, the United States first announced the termination of the purchase of Libyan crude and then began buying high-quality light crude from Iran via a third country. Never one to miss an opportunity to take advantage of others' misfortunes, the Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, dumped its crude on Western Europe's spot market for the purpose of grabbing foreign exchange while raising the price of crude being exported to Eastern European countries. Under these circumstances, the prices of OPEC crude dropped sharply, and a chaotic situation followed in which some OPEC members vied with one another to cut prices in order to sell their oil. Gloating over OPEC's misfortune, public opinion in some Western countries even advertised that "OPEC is doomed."

But facts have proved just the opposite. Members of OPEC have fought back in a spirit of unity and militancy against these attacks. To protect its basic oil price, in mid-March, the organization adopted, for the first time, an important measure to reduce oil output by concerted action. In April, some 13 member nations cut their daily output to below even the target set for reduction, and their total daily output was reduced to only 58 percent of the organization's usual total daily capacity. It is interesting to note that Saudi Arabia, which had always implemented a low price policy, and whose production accounts for 40 percent of the OPEC total, joined the other members this time and has stood in the fore to "protect prices by cutting production."

Faced with common difficulties, the OPEC member nations have united and helped one another. Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Gulf states have decided to provide the trouble-ridden Nigeria with U.S. $1 billion in emergency aid. Despite its own serious difficulties caused by dropping oil prices, Venezuela has still assisted Ecuador -- another Latin American member of OPEC and the second target for collective boycott by the Western monopoly oil companies -- to refine and sell crude.

Mainly because of the effective measures taken by OPEC, crude prices on Western spot markets are now rapidly picking up and normalcy is beginning to return to the oil market.

Although OPEC has won the first round, the future is still beset with danger and difficulties. However, if its member nations take the interests of the whole into consideration and persist of unity and militancy, no difficulty is too hard to conquer.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW250734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today hails OPEC's victory over the Western oil companies. Excerpts from the commentary follow:

The 64th meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference recently held in Quito decided to maintain the oil production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels a day and to keep the benchmark crude price at 34 dollars a barrel. This is a result of OPEC's fruitful struggle against the Western oil monopolies.

Since a glut of oil appeared in the world market which sent down the oil prices, consuming nations and oil monopolies in the West have substantially dumped their stocks on the market to pressure OPEC into lowering oil prices, thus confronting it with a grave challenge.

At the 63rd meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna in March, oil ministers decided to cut back production and maintain the organization's price lines. However, the West monopolies attempted to push prices lower and break up OPEC. They suspended oil contracts as a means to force OPEC member states Nigeria and Ecuador to cut their prices, and maliciously spread the word that OPEC would collapse. Two months later, their hope was dashed to pieces. OPEC provided the two member states with financial aid to help them stand up against the pressure from the West. On the other hand, it readjusted its production ceiling and maintained its price line. Meanwhile, with the substantial reduction of their stocks, the oil monopolies made new purchases of oil. The market recovered with oil prices stabilized. OPEC has thus withstood a severe test.

The present OPEC struggle is a just struggle waged by raw material producing countries to defend raw material prices against world monoplies' plunder. Using oil as its weapon, OPEC has played a significant role in the struggle against the United States and Israel. It proves that as long as the Third World countries are firmly united and determined to defend their common legitimate rights and interests against the world monopolies, they will finally achieve their goal in varied degrees.

RENMIN RIBAO HITS TRIBUNE ARTICLE ON TAIWAN ISSUE

HK261104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 6

[Article by Xi Linsheng [1598 2651 3932]: "Serious Distortion, Wrong Assessment"]

[Text] The Chicago TRIBUNE has recently published many editorials and articles on the Taiwan issue. On 15 May this newspaper again carried an article, entitled "Beijing Must Not Press Too Hard." This article appeared on the surface not hostile and even sympathetic in its tone, describing the U.S. attitude toward the current Sino-U.S. talks as "an utmost display of conciliation" and that of the Chinese side as "closing in on the United States." This is sheer deceptive talk and an attempt at confusing right and wrong and misleading public opinion.

According to what this article says, the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is an obligation based on American law that must be fulfilled, and is a matter of course. On the other hand, China's opposition to the United States doing this by upholding its sacred sovereignty is a matter of "pressing too hard" and making things difficult for others and is "entirely meaningless and will not help the cause of reunification (of China)." This newspaper wants China to "quit stressing the Taiwan issue" and "put aside differences" between China and the United States "on the Taiwan issue and concentrate its energy on issues of greater interest." Otherwise, a split will appear in Sino-U.S. relations. In a threatening tone, the author of the article also says that China is concentrating energy on economic modernization and needs funds and technology from the West on a large scale. "If a crisis appears in its diplomatic relations with the United States, China has everything to lose and nothing to gain." If China downgrades Sino-U.S. relations and, at the same time, wants to expand its economic relations with the United States, it is making an "entirely wrong assessment."

The purpose of this article in the Chicago TRIBUNE is nothing other than preaching to China to give up its principle on the Taiwan issue. to submit to humiliation and let the United States violate its sovereignty and interfere in its internal affairs. Of course this is a mere daydream. If it is true that someone has made a completely wrong assessment of this issue, that person is none other than the author of this article.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared before the entire world that the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is not ordinary weapons trade, but a problem of principle which it regards as a violation of China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs. Taiwan is a part of China, there is only one China, and the PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China. This is a principle which has been affirmed by the U.S. Government and included in the joint communique on establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. The Chinese Government resolutely demands the implementation of the spirit of the communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. It wants to safeguard the basic principle governing international relations and defend its own sovereignty and territorial integrity. Can this be regarded as an unreasonable request and as meaningless? It is the United States that has run counter to its commitment to China, violated China's sovereignty, interfered in China's internal affairs, ignored the repeated serious warnings from China, created new disputes over the arms sale to Taiwan, and thus forced the Chinese Government to make responses. Who has acutally pressed too hard? Is the answer to this question not clear enough?

The Chinese Government has always abided by the norms of international relations and has never encroached upon U.S. sovereignty or interfered in U.S. internal affairs. Similarly, the Chinese Government and people will never allow the United States or any other country to trample upon China's sovereignty and to interfere in China's internal affairs.

The writer of the article in the Chicago TRIBUNE should understand that in the past century and more, the Chinese people have made strenuous efforts and tremendous sacrifices to win their independence and sovereignty and defend the integrity and unity of Chinese territory. Since the founding of the new China, the Chinese Government has consistently adhered to its stand on the Taiwan issue, that is, it will defend the fruits which the Chinese people have won in the past century and more by fighting bravely and advancing wave upon wave. Now, some people want to regard Taiwan as an independent political entity and to separate it from the Chinese territory. How can we ignore this? For a long time, the Chinese Government has made unremitting efforts to reunify the motherland. On many occasions, it has put forth sensible proposals on the peaceful solution of the Taiwan issue. This is known to everyone. However, some Americans have supported the "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan" schemes and have continuously sold weapons to Taiwan. This has greatly boosted the arrogance of the Taiwan authorities, making them stick to their obstinate attitude of erecting obstacles. This is an obvious fact. May we ask: When the U.S. Government does not respect China's sovereignty and has no intention of stopping its interference in China's internal affairs, how can there be a unified basis for a "relationship of greater interests" between China and the United States?

The present difficulties in Sino-U.S. relations have not been created by China. The Chinese Government has time and again expressed its willingness to continue to maintain and develop the relationship between China and the United States. But the quesiton is that some Americans have claimed to take China as a friendly state and to be willing to make friends with China, but they are actually thinking of something else. Frankly speaking, these people's guiding ideology is to go in for the "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" schemes and even to take Taiwan as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier". Their minds are still obsessed with the soul of John Foster Dulles' policy toward China. This is the real crux of the crisis in Sino-U.S. relations.

As to the effects of diplomatic relations on economic relations, this Chicago TRIBUNE article was, in substance, trying to say that China's four modernizations program needs U.S. help and that in order to seek favors bestowed by the United States, China has to yield to pressure from the United States. This is blackmail.

It is true that China is building the four modernizations. Because of the modernization program, we have implemented the open-door policy and are willing to have economic and technical cooperation with all other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. However, our policy always rests on the basis of our own strength and we always primarily take the road of self-reliance. We have never cherished illusions about relying on foreign countries to realize the four modernizations. The ability of the 1 billion Chinese people to stand on their own feet in the world was not fostered primarily by relying on foreign technology and funds, but was fostered by relying on our own untiring hands. It goes without saying that international economic contacts mean that each supplies what the other needs. Such contacts never mean unilateral begging. Only hegemonists will regard international contacts as the lever for exerting pressure. If some people think that China will sacrifice its principles to get the help it needs from them, they have made a completely wrong assessment. To be frank, the Chinese people will not do it. The United States began enforcing a blockade against us in the 1950's, and later Khrushchev of the Soviet Union tried to choke us economically. They all wanted to force us to yield to their pressure. However, both of them failed to succeed in doing so. The world has entered the 1980's and China has achieved very great development and has developed its economic contacts with many countries in the world. Anyone who wants to revive the 1950's broken pipe dream at this time will eat his own bitter fruit in the end.

NU ZHIFU MEETS WITH U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS

OW251942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, had a cordial talk with the American trade unionist delegation led by Louis Goldblatt here this afternoon. The delegation arrived May 23 at the invitation of the ACFTU and will visit cities in south China.

CHANGES IN SOVIET PARTY LEADERSHIP NOTED

OW251950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Yuriy Andropov, Politburo member of the Central Committe of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Committee of State Security (KGB), was elected secretary of the Central Committee, while Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the Central Committee, was elected an alternate Politburo member, it was announced here today.

The election was held at today's plenary session of the party Central Committee. This is an important personnel change in the Soviet party leadership since the 26th party congress in March last year.

The 68-year-old Andropov was one of the secretaries of the Central Committee from 1962 to 1967 and became the KGB chief in 1967. He was elected alternate Politburo member in 1967 and became a full-fledged member in 1973.

The 58-year-old Dolgikh had been the party's first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk frontier territory and became a Central Committee secretary in charge of heavy industry in 1972.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM VIEWS FOOD PROGRAM

OW251226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee today discussed the USSR's food program for the period ending in 1990 and the measures to implement it, and adopted resolutions in connection with this problem. According to a TASS report, a report by party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the meeting referred to the program.

The meeting was held under the circumstances in which the country was tormented by three serious crop failures in a row, huge imports of agricultural produce, a keen shortage of market supplies and people's discontent with the situation.

Brezhnev said at the meeting that the food program was aimed at getting a reliable guarantee of food supply within a shortest possible time. This is not only an economic task of primary importance, but also an urgent socio-political task, he said. He admitted, "The demand for meat and dairy products is not yet met. There is a shortage of vegetables and fruits. Disruption in trade in foodstuffs occurs in a number of regions." He attributes all these phenomena to the fact that demands for food exceeded supply, to the increase in the cash income of the people," to the "decrease of agricultural population" and to the "slow increase in labour efficiency of agriculture and the whole agro-industrial complex."

Brezhnev said that it is planned to increase in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990) the mean annual production of grain to over 250 million tons, meat -- to over 20 million tons, and milk -- to over 104 million tons. The agro-industrial complex will receive during this period about a third of the overall volume of capital investment in the entire national economy. The increase in agricultural labour efficiency lay in the intensive farming, he said.

Brezhnev said that "in future as well we have no intention at all of giving up" the imports of grain, meat and other agricultural produce. But he stressed the "need to reduce the import of foodstuffs from the capitalist countries," because certain states are striving to turn grain sales into an instrument of political pressure on the Soviet Union.

After talking about the series of important measures for implementing the food program, Brezhnev particularly stressed that "we shall maintain at a proper level the defence capacity of our country." That means enormous manpower, material and financial power would be used in the arms race.

The plenum approved six resolutions including the one on the improvement of farm management put forward by the Council of Ministers.

Observers here noted that the Soviet leadership had discussed this food program in recent years. However, judging from the implementation of the Soviet economic plans in the past, it is doubtful if this program can be realized.

AFP: PRC NOT NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH USSR SOON

BK241243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 24 May (AFP) -- China reaffirmed today that it does not see the possibility of normalizing relations with its communist rival the Soviet Union, at least not in the near future. A spokesman clearly indicated that Beijing was still cool to any such move when asked about last week's call by the Soviet Communist Party organ PRAVDA for negotiations to achieve "detente" between the two powers. The spokesman simply recalled Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks to Japanese journalusts 10 days ago stressing China's opposition to "Moscow's expansionist and hegemonist policy."

The PRAVDA commentary was signed Igor Aleksandrov, a pseudonym for the Kremlin leadership, and said in effect that the time had come to resume the Sino-Soviet dialogue after two decades of frosty relations.

The Soviet party organ also said that the dispute between the two countries did little more than serve the interests of the "imperialists."

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP CEREMONY

OW201852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Nanning, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Friendship ties between China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Japan's Kumamoto Prefecture were formally established at a ceremony here today. Qin Yingji, chairman of the people's government of the region, and Sawa Da Issei, governor of the prefecture, signed a protocol to this effect.

Qin Yingji said at the ceremony: "The establishment of friendship ties between Guangxi and Kumamoto has opened broad prospects for friendly contacts and cooperation between the peoples of the region and the prefecture."

Issei said: "Now that diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been normalized, no one can stop the true friendship between the two countries. The Japanese and Chinese peoples should join hands and strive for the prosperity of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples."

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was present at the ceremony.

After the ceremony, the two sides jointly planted a camphor tree -- a symbol of friendship -- in the people's park here. In the evening, the regional people's government gave a banquet for the Japanese guests. Issei and his party arrived here by special plane from Kumamoto yesterday.

The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has a population of 33 million of 12 nationalities. The Zhuangs account for 12 million. The other nationalities account for 12 million. The other nationalities are Han, Miao, Yao, Dong, Mulam, Maonan, Hui, Gin, Yi, Sui and Gelo.

DPRK CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW251934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- A 10-member delegation from the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived today. The delegation is led by Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the federation.

The guests were feted at a banquet this evening, hosted by the China federation of literary and art circles.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the Chinese federation, said the friendship between the people and literary and art workers of the two countries has a long history. The Chinese people have much to learn from the education, science and culture of the Korean nation, he said.

Cho Yong-chul said he was glad to visit China and to contribute to the friendship between the two peoples.

Present were Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the Chinese federation and adviser to the ministry of culture, and Feng Mu, a federation official and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association. Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Beijing also attended. After leaving Beijing May 30, the guests will visit Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Nanjing.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS ROMANIAN PROCURATOR GENERAL

OW191708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Nicolae Popovici, procurator general of Romania, and his party.

Yang Shangkun said: "The relations between China and Romania in all fields are good. We can make further exchanges in the judicial field." He briefed the guests on China's judicial system and the contents of the draft of the revised constitution. He said: "China's legal system is under restoration and is being strengthened. It remains to be perfected. Both China and Romania are socialist countries and Romania's judicial experience is worth our learning."

Popovici said: "Through this visit, we have witnessed the Chinese people's enthusiasm for building the four modernizations and have really felt the profound sentiments of the Chinese people for the Romanian people." He noted that the Chinese Communist Party and Government attach great importance to the judicial system and that Chinese colleagues in judicial circles are strengthening the socialist legal system.

Present at the meeting were Jiang Wen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice. Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, was also present. During their visit to China, the Romanian guests have toured Hangzhou and Shanghai. They have briefed Chinese counterparts on the Romanian procuratorial system and exchanged with them their judicial experiences.

PEN CENTER OFFICIALS FETE BULGARIAN GUESTS

OW171543 Bejing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The China Pen Center this afternoon held a reception in honor of the visiting Bulgarian guests, Liljana Stefanova, president of the Pen Center and vice-minister of education of Bulgaria, and Nadja Kehlibareva, secretary of the Pen Center. Present at the reception were Vice-Presidents of the China Pen Center Ai Qing, Zhu Ziqi and Ye Junjian and noted Chinese writers and poets from the capital. Present on the occassion was also Ilia Tabakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Beijing.

Peng Peiyun, vice-minister of education of China, met with the Bulgarian guests this morning. The Bulgarian guests arrived in Beijing on May 3 at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China and the China Pen Center. They have visited Zian, Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They will leave for home tonight.

PRC ENVOY ATTENDS PRAGUE LIBERATION RECEPTION

OW101928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak gave a grand reception at the Prague palace yesterday evening to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Top party, government and military leaders as well as prominent figures of all circles and diplomatic envoys, including the Chinese ambassador, were present. Earlier, Czechoslovaks in the capital and other parts of the country marked this jubilant day with all kinds of activities. A mass get-together was held in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture yesterday, which was attended by the mayor and other leading members of the city.

PRC, PDRY SIGN ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENT

OW241612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on economic, technical cooperation and trade between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed here this afternoon by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of construction of Democratic Yemen.

NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN PDRY

OW210821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Aden, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Tang Yong presented on Wednesday his credentials to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had a friendly conversation with Tang Yong.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES GABON VISIT

OW190738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Libreville, May 18 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Zhang Zhixiang, counsellor of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP, left here for Rwanda Monday after a week's visit to Gabon. On Monday, Omar Bongo, Gabonese president and general secretary of the Democratic Party, received members of the delegation and had a cordial conversation with them. Omar Bongo expressed the hope that the existing friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two governments would develop. He asked the guests to convey his cordial greetings to Chinese leaders. The Chinese delegation arrived here on May 11. It had talks with a delegation of the Gabonese Democratic Party. It also visited local party organizations and industrial and agricultural enterprises.

LIBERIA'S DOE DISCUSSES RECENT PRC VISIT

OW171916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Monrovia, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe today described his recent China visit as "most cordial and rewarding."

In a speech here this afternoon upon his return from visits to China and four other nations, Doe said: "We consider the invitation extended to us by the Chinese Government to visit one of the world's most powerful nations as a most salient manifestation of Chinese friendship towards us." He said his talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang were "most cordial and rewarding. We were impressed with the Chinese respect for discipline, law and order. These characteristics are perhaps the bed-rock of their civilization, development and progress," he noted. He said China "has certainly proven to be a friend of our country," and his visit has increased cooperation between the two countries.

CONGREN RIBAO ASSAILS 'FAIRYTALES IN SPRING'

HK260727 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 5

[Article by Xiao Ting [5135 3060]: "A Work That Pollutes People's Souls -- Commenting on 'Fairytales in Spring'"]

[Text] After reading the novel "Fairytales in Spring" (abbreviated to "Spring" below), which was carried in the No 1, 1982, issue of HUACHENG, I felt that what the author had given me was not a vision of the new spring of the motherland's history but a gloomy and depressing picture of life. The whole work openly propagates a philosophy of extreme individualism and a blind and narrow revenge mentality. These views stand in direct opposition to the lofty mission literature and art should have of building a socialist spiritual civilization.

I

Focusing on the entanglement between the female protagonist Yu Shan and He Jing, "Spring" sets out to reveal various aspects of urban life in China since the smashing of the "gang of four." In reading this work we notice that all the circumstances and characters surrounding Yu Shan are described in a uniformly bleak and gloomy manner. The relationships between the various people are all characterized by deception, backbiting and mutual exploitation. He Jing, worshipped by Yu Shan as a theoretician, is in reality no more than a hateful and cowardly hypocrite. We in no way deny the existence in real life of certain backward, negative and even repulsive phenomena and people. Moreover, authors should take it upon themselves to expose and criticize such phenomena. The problem is that is describing our society in such ghastly and gloomy terms that the main trends and all brightness are completely obscured, the author of "Spring" seriously deviates from the revolutionary realist principle of using model characters and both smears and distorts social reality.

It cannot be denied that through its description of the relationship between Yu Shan and He Jing, "Spring" reveals one aspect of the party-led movement for the emancipation of the mind, a movement which was of historic significance. At the same time it also offers a fairly full discussion of the question of the criteria for testing truth. The author, however, does no more than distort and characterize this solemn and important political and historical event. From the novel the reader gets no sense whatsoever of the important leadership role of the party in this movement for the emancipation of the mind; nor does one get any sense of either the historical necessity or the profound significance of this movement. The fact that the hypocrite He Jing is made a pioneer of this movement and a champion of efforts to reverse verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice is, without any doubt, a serious distortion of historical fact. It makes a mockery of the movement for the emancipation of the mind and clearly expresses the idealist historical outlook of the author. It can be said that the distortion of social reality and the many important events that have occurred since the smashing of the "gang of four", especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, reflects the author's erroneous ideological understanding. Similarly, through its description of the contact and relationship between Yu Shan, He Jing and other characters, "Spring" openly propagates an undisguised philosophy of egoism.

Love and family life form the main content of "Spring." Yu Shan declares herself a firm believer in the famous maxim that "marriage without love is immoral." Looking at her relationships with Er Bao, Shu Ming and He Jing, however, we can see that she enters into marriage and falls in "love" only out of concern for her residence registration, housing and her own reputation as an authority, and as soon as her aim has been achieved she loses all interest. What is so "moral" about this? In "Spring" the bewitching and moving term "love" is nothing more than a cover for Yu Shan's material and political deals. Yu Shan herself admits that her former relationships with Er Bao and Shu Ming were both motivated by material interest. However, she also insists that this proves that the warmth of her relationship with the 60-year-old He Jing stems from true love.

In reality, however, we can see quite clearly from the plot of the novel that the relationship between Yu Shan and He Jing is entirely calculated and based on mutual exploitation. He Jing is a truly despicable hypocrite, and Yu Shan is certainly not a naive believer in the notion of love being above everything.

When she realizes that He Jing may be able to help her establish a literary career, she praises, pursues and loves him. But as soon as He Jing decides, out of self-interest, not to agree to the publication of the novel "A Story of Today" and to hand their correspondence over to the judicial departments, she is suddently transformed into someone determined to destroy He Jing no matter what the cost. The course of their relationship is determined by naked self-interest. The conflict and discord between them are entirely the product of the struggle for position of two ambitious egoists. So while the author does her utmost to play up the "love" between the two of them, the end result can inspire no sense of aesthetic appreciation whatsoever. On the contrary, this work can only poison the reader's spirit.

II

Even more worthy of note is the fact that in the novel "Spring," the author promotes a barefaced philosophy of revenge. As was stated above, disgusting phenomena and people certainly still exist in real life and it is the unshirkable and important task of socialist literature to reveal and clean up such social garbage. However, only if we stand on the side of the proletariat and the masses of people and adopt the ideological system and moral precepts of communism will we be victorious in our struggle against all forms of old thinking, old understanding and old traditions. We must under no circumstances adopt the method of revenge used by individualists, anarchists and hoodlums. Nor must we allow our own personal feelings to drive us to take revenge against society as a whole. We can see from the novel that while Yu Shan may have suffered a degree of unjust treatment she is incapable of taking a correct stand and of using correct methods to struggle against the dark and negative side of life. Instead, she decides to "fight fire with fire" by taking reprisals and seeking revenge. Yu Shan herself admits that she continued to chase after He Jing inspite of the fact that both he and she already had families of their own. There was an important hidden reason for this: "The connection between someone of my background and an old revolutionary represents a challenge to the whole theory of family origins." We agree that "the theory of family origins" should be opposed and its wrongs redressed. However, the only way to redress such wrongs is to repleace erroneous policy of the past with the party's correct policy. Moreover, these efforts to correct past mistakes must always be in keeping with the happiness and progress of the people as a whole. Yu Shan's "challenge to the theory of family origins," however, involves an immoral relationship between a married man and a woman. The price of such an approach is the destruction of other people's happiness. Is it not also tragically demeaning and humiliating for herself? What is regrettable is that the author's unreserved enthusiasm for this course of action achieves nothing positive at all but only pollutes people's souls. We can also see that when the relationship between Yu Shan and He Jing developes to an indecent stage, Yu Shan openly admits that she is driven to such action not by love but "by a determination for revenge." Because the newspapers and radio report on her indiscreet conduct, she is desperate for revenge and vows to "be truly indiscreet about him." It is perfectly clear that even if Yu Shan is correct in asserting that the newspapers and radio are wrong she achieves nothing by adopting such a cynical and resigned attitude and course of action. This is because by following such a course of action she is merely proceeding further down the same mistaken path.

The mentality of reprisals and revenge has both existed and thrived under different historical conditions and among different classes. However, under no conditions will such blind revenge result in anything positive. With the birth and spread of Marxism, the proletariat developed from being a class in itself into a class for itself.

When this occurred, particularly after the working class had united with the broad masses of the people to become masters of socialist society, the mentality of reprisals and revanchism became increasingly damaging and reactionary forms of mistaken thinking. Although people with such views often use the excuse that they are opposing irrational phenomena in life, they invariably bring severe suffering to society as a whole, sometimes even going so far as to make society the very target of their attack. This certainly violates the basic interests of the broad masses of the people.

III

Not only is the ideological content of "Spring" extremely crude, but its methods of artistic expression also reveal a serious naturalistic tendency. While the author praises "truthful literature," she is mistaken, however, in her belief that "truth" amounts to no more than the exposure of shameful secrets and the enumeration of shady affairs. "Spring" is filled with lengthy descriptions of mean and vulgar desires which leave the reader feeling depressed and stifled. We in no way object to the description of petty and low or even despicable things. However, only when such phenomena have passed through the filter of the author's aesthetic sense can they be transformed into objects of artistic beauty that can play a role in the aesthetic education of the reader. We earnestly hope that authors will be able to seriously summarize their own creative activity and draw the necessary lessons and conclusions. It is also hoped that they will be able to act in accordance with Mao Zedong's directives on thinking in literature and art and escape from the narrow confines of the urban petite bourgeoisie. By throwing themselves into the people's struggle in the new age and ceaselessly improving their own standards of moral and ideological cultivation and their ability in artistic expression, they should be able to use their pens to truly describe the reality of the great motherland's spring.

Finally, the publication of "Spring" should make us alive to the important question of the social responsibility of editorial workers. Editorial workers should, through works of literature, educate the people in communist ideology and morality and in socialist spiritual civilization. They should not propagate any ideology which hurts either society or the people. As far as obviously and seriously mistaken works such as "Spring" are concerned, so long as editors show no bias there should be no serious problems. HUACHENG, however, insisted on publishing this story even though a year had passed since the appearance of the advance notice. This is the result of the commercialization of spiritual products. If there are any other reasons we are not aware of them. However, it is a fact that the publication of this novel had a bad influence on society. We hope that editorial and publishing departments will be able to draw the correct lessons from this so that our literary publishing may truly become a firm frontline in the struggle to promote socialist spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STUDYING MAO'S LITERARY THINKING

HK251153 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 5

[Article by Feng Mu: "Make a Fresh Study of and Conduct Serious Research Into Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art"]

[Text] The "forum on Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought" [Mao Zedong Wen Yi Si Xiang 3029 3419 2639 2429 5669 1835 1927] sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Literature Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has already begun. Attending the forum were nearly 100 theorists, critics and professional writers in the literary, art and academic circles of Beijing. The chief aim and theme of the forum is to study through joint discussion the question of how we are to adhere to and develop Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art [Mao Zedong tong zhi de wen yi si xiang 3029 3419 2639 0681 1807 4104 2429 5669 1835 1927]. This is a meeting to study anew, conscientiously research and profoundly discuss Mao Zedong literary and art thought as well as an academic forum.

Our forum opened only a few days before the 40th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." The "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" is a magnificent document of historic significance on Marxist literary and art theory and it constitutes an important part of Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. This article systematically and pithily expounds the principles, theories and policies of the proletarian literary and art movement in China. It has educated and enlightened generation after generation of literary and art workers. It has provided spiritual weapons for hundreds and thousands of revolutionary literary and art fighters and taught them to go deep into the heart of the life of struggle and to associate with the new epoch of the masses. Thus, it has guided literature and art onto the broad avenue of serving the broad masses of the people. It is by no means an exaggeration if we say that the publication of the "Talks" and its widespread and profound influence on China's revolutionary literary and art movement has brought about a new upsurge of China's revolutionary literary and art movement that was initiated during the May 4th Movement and facilitated the development of the brand new features of China's literary and art creation, theory and practice. It has already been 40 years since the publication of the "Talks," which was the product of the theoretical and artistic thinking of the period of the war of resistance against Japan. Therefore, it is only natural that some of the specific arguments of the article could not have been free from the limitation of the specific historical conditions at the time when it was published. However, the series of scientific principles and basic theory that were summed up in this article from the practice of China's revolution and the practice of China's literature and art have not only played a significant and indispensable role in the past, but is now and will still be of great significance in giving guidance for a long time to come even though 40 years have passed since its publication. That is why continuing to make a comprehensive, profound and practical study of the "Talks" is now and will be in the future an important theme that cannot be neglected or dispensed with by the literary and art circles and the theoretical circles of our country.

We should also see that this forum of ours is being held after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee approved the "resolution on certain question in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC." By so doing, the CCP Central Committee fulfilled the significant historic task of making a comprehensive and accurate evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and the value of the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought. This and many speeches and expositions that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades have made during the past few years on the literary and art work during the socialist period have provided us with powerful ideological weapons and guiding principles for further studying and understanding Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. The task of this forum is make a fresh study, to research and to discuss Mao Zedong literary and art thought, which is an important part of Mao Zedong Thought. I agree with Comrade Hu Qiaomu that Mao Zedong literary and art thought is very rich in content. In order to fully understand it, we should not only study the large volume of expositions and articles that Comrade Mao Zedong published for many years in the past, but should also inquire into all the literary and art creation and activities that Comrade Mao Zedong carried out during his whole revolutionary career. In this sense, our work in this respect has not really begun as yet. We should regard this task as an important task in our work schedule. However, an important fact is that as a great Marxist, Comrade Mao Zedong, while leading the revolution in China, always paid close attention to and showed direct concern about literary and art problems. He wrote and published a large number of works to give guidance to the revolutionary literary and art work. These works, including the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," "On New Democracy," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "Talks With Music Workers" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," summed up the practice of our country's revolutionary literary and art movement and the party's experience in leading literary and art work and made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist viewpoint on literature and art.

These works and Comrade Mao Zedong's other correct expositions on literary and art work have already formed an ideological system of principles, theories and policies related to revolutionary literary and art work. This system has combined Marxist theory with the literary and art practice of the Chinese revolution. We call it the system of Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought. For nearly half a century, this system has been promoting the progress and development of our country's proletarian literary and art movement.

Not long ago when we recalled and studied some of Comrade Mao Zedong's speeches and expositions during the period of the war of resistance against Japan, we clearly saw the following two facts: First the basic views of Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art were formed as far back as in the 1930's; and second, if we compare these speeches and expositions with what Comrade Mao Zedong wrote later, we can clearly see that his views on literary and art problems were constantly developing and being enriched along with the progress of history. Many of his important articles on literary and art problems are the crystalization of his and his comrades in arms' mental efforts to integrate the Marxist literary and art theory with the practice of China's literary and art workers. We must always adhere to the basic spirit and scientific principles of Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. However, we should not repeat the errors caused by some aspects of it that are not scientific or clear enough owing to its historical limitations and other defects. When we study and conduct research into Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought, we should, furthermore, use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to analyze and study the current new situation in light of our abundant historical experience and in light of the new historical conditions. Thus, we will be able to answer and solve the new problems we are currently faced with and further enrich and develop Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Some people are very wrong in wantonly trying to deny the scientific principles and basic theory of Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought and to deny its great significance to the development of our socialist literature and art on the grounds that there are a few unscientific arguments in Comrade Mao Zedong's expositions on literature and art. On the other hand, the attitude and viewpoint of those who, even now, cling to the view that we should do everything in strict accordance with every word that Mao said and that "everything Mao said is truth" are also against the basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought, because they deny the principle that like Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought should develop along with people's practice. Comrade Hu Qiaomu pointed out that we should "scientifically associate Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art with the Marxist thinking on literature and art." This is perfectly correct. A natural conclusion from this is that we should also integrate Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought with our current socialist literary and art work and creative practice. I think that only by so doing can we adhere to and develop the great Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought.

We hope that this forum will be a meeting with some academic standard and fine style of study. In order to achieve this aim, we should consciously adhere to the four basic principles and at the same time we should implement the "double-hundred policy" in an exemplary manner. If we fail to truly implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and if we do not allow everybody to air their views freely, we will not be able to actually carry out the "three don'ts" [do not pick on people, do not put political labels on them and do not wield big sticks at them]. Then it will be impossible for us to hold this forum successfully. Therefore, I sincerely hope that all the comrades who are attending this forum will do the following things: First, we should have the courage and willpower to pursue and adhere to the truth. We should bravely confirm and adhere to correct ideas and we should also have the courage to criticize and overcome erroneous ideas. If we do not have such courage and willpower, it will be impossible for us to adhere to and develop Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought. Second, we should strive to manage to combine theory with practice. We should closely integrate Mao Zedong Literary and Art Thought with the practice of our literary and art work, including literary and art creative work and theoretical work. At the same time we should strive to combine our resolute revolutionary principles and willpower with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. Third, we hope this meeting will become a meeting characterized by close solidarity as well as lively exchange of ideas. We hope that all the comrades who will speak at the forum will show the fine style of study and writing of seeking truth from facts and helping one another, which is one of our party's fine traditions.

SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY STUDIES MAO THOUGHT

OW250403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0036 GMT 25 May 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter Li Hongqi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- Regarding the research and propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the building of socialist spiritual civilization as the main task, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has scored great achievements in scientific research since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. According to the latest statistics, 1,031 books and over 10,000 theses, translation articles and survey reports have been published by the institutes under the academy in the past 3 years.

Since its founding in 1977, the academy has rapidly expanded its scientific research organization and contingent of social scientists under the party Central Committee's kind attention. At present, the academy has 32 institutes staffed by some 2,800 researchers.

Thanks to the implementation of the party's policy toward the intellectuals in recent years, vast numbers of social scientists have become more and more enthusiastic in doing research work. Doing away with superstitions and daring to probe into questions, they have carried out extensive academic exchanges and worked diligently to complete a number of books with high academic value.

These books expound on on the superiority of the socialist system, uphold the four fundamental principles and discuss theoretical questions concerning the readjustment and reform of the national economy.

VALUE OF ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM STRESSED

OW231814 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 21 May 82

["Commentary: 'Do a Good Job in Perfecting the Economic Responsibility System'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Since the middle of 1981, 80 percent of state-operated and state-budgeted industrial enterprises have gradually implemented the economic responsibility system in various forms. They have implemented it on the basis of the experiment conducted by China's industrial department in 2 previous years on the added power of decision of enterprises. One year has elapsed. How should we treat and perfect this important reform of the economic management system? This is a question people are generally concerned with at present, as well as an important question concerning whether our industrial production can be steadily developed.

The CCP Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly pointed out that the implementation of the economic responsibility system is correctly oriented and the achievement is remarkable. This correct inference has been proven by facts. The system is correctly oriented because it has made a preliminary improvement of the past situation of too much power concentration and rigid control in economic management and has given enterprises certain powers of decision and action in management. It has also begun to overcome the shortcoming of practicing equalitarianism and "sharing food from the same big pot" and has connected the results of production to the material interests of the enterprises, the staff and workers. This reform conforms to the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It has begun to show its great might in production. In the first several months of 1981, China's industrial production encountered great difficulties in the course of further economic readjustment. The passive situation did not improve until the implementation of the economic responsibility system. In the second half of 1981 the average monthly industrial output value increased by 8.8 percent and profits turned in to the state increased by 11.5 percent compared with the first half of the year.

Some problems have emerged in the course of implementing the economic responsibility system. We must attach great importance to and seriously deal with these problems. For example, some enterprises which implement the economic responsibility system have fostered tendencies for selfish departmentalism, decentralism and liberalization.

In production they disregard the state plan and the demand of the society and blindly pursue immediate, partial and local interests. Some enterprises calculate only the profit distribution rather than making efforts to improve economic results. They try every means possible to minimize the state's share of the profits for their own benefit, or even violate financial and economic discipline to seek illegal interests. We must solve such problems because they are very harmful.

Such problems are caused by our lack of practical expereince. To squarely face and solve these problems is to perfect the system of economic responsibility rather than negate it.

The implementation of the economic responsibility system is a profound reform, of which we still have not had a ready sample. Only in the course of implementing the economic responsibility system in accordance with the principles and policies of the party and the government can we explore ways to perfect it. It is particularly necessary for the leading organs to study new situations, solve new problems, summarize new experiences and strengthen their specific leadership. They should not be content with just issuing a general appeal. Today the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported on a forum held by the State Economic Commission on learning from and studying the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. The forum is a good way.

The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company shows that the implementation of the economic responsibility system, like the implementation of other measures for economic reform, is designed to make the relations of production suit the development of productive forces and to improve economic results and increase public wealth. This is the criteria for evaluating the success or failure of an economic responsibility system. Therefore, an enterprise which implements the system of economic responsibility should not only calculate the profit distribution or only stress the earning of profits and the retention of a certain percentage of profits. It should follow the state plan and consider the demand of society to organize its production and set various advanced, reasonable, economic targets for output, quality, consumption, cost, profit and labor productivity. It should guarantee overall fulfillment of those targets at all levels including various workshops, sections and offices, teams and groups and individual staff members and workers.

It should first put its duty to the state and correctly handle the relationship among the interests of the state, the enterprise and those of staff members and workers. It should do a good job in paying according to work and strengthen its ideological and political work. At the same time, it should combine efforts to consolidate the enterprise with efforts to lay a groundwork for better enterprise management, formulate scientific targets for the responsibility system and exercise strict evaluation, rewards and punishment.

In order to perfect the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to strengthen the guidance of the state plan. However, this does not mean that regulation by the market is unnecessary. We should impose the necessary administrative intervention, but this does not replace economic measures. It is necessary to do ideological and political work well, but this does not mean that we no longer need material encouragement and pay according to work. In short, we should never repeat the lesson we learned in the past in economic management that ease of control leads to lively activity, lively activity leads to disorder and disorder prompts rigid control. Overall, we should understand and implement the party's principles and policies in the new circumstances and do a good job in perfecting the economic responsibility system.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PLANNED ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE

HK241138 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Chunsheng [1728 2504 3932]: "Agricultural Production Responsibility System and Planned Economy"]

[Text] The "draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" points out: "The country practices the planned economy on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership. No organization or individual is allowed to use any means to upset social economic order and disrupt the state's economic plans." In implementing the responsibility system, agriculture must also adhere to the above principles without exception.

Our country has a population of 1 billion. There are 800 million peasants. The problem of agriculture has always been a major one in our socialist revolution and construction. In the actual economic life of our country, apart from the 800 million peasants' own needs in regard to food, clothing and articles for daily use, agricultural products and industrial products with the former as raw materials represent around 80 to 85 percent of the consumer goods for urban residents. Of the consumer goods on the market, agricultural products and industrial products with the former as raw materials account for around 70 to 75 percent. From this we can see that as long as agriculture is well developed, all else will transpire accordingly. More things will be available on the market. The people will be happy. The economic situation in our country will basically become stable. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. With agriculture developed, other industries can also move forward. Therefore, as far as the needs of production or needs in everyday life are concerned, we must adhere to the planned economy for agriculture and strengthen planned guidance. The peasants can also only carry out activities within the limits of national plans. Only in this way can we guarantee the stability and development of the economy.

At present, the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system universally established in the vast rural areas of the country represent the production responsibility system of the socialist agricultural collective economy. This is only an improvement on the original production management method and represents a readjustment of the production relations. In no way can we regard it as a case of "distributing land for individual farming" and "returning land to original owners." With the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, the agricultural economy has become unusually active. Under these circumstances, it is especially necessary to strengthen planned guidance and to correctly handle the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual. Before the introduction of the agricultural production responsibility system in Anhui Province, the percentages of various social commodities provided by the countryside were very low. For example, grain accounted for only around 19 percent, and oil-bearing crops only about 30 percent. Last year, the percentage of commodity grain reached upwards of 25 percent and that of oil-bearing crops upwards of 80 percent. Most of the other agricultural and sideline products were also sold. After the prices for agricultural and sideline products were raised, four different prices appeared: the price for planned state purchases, the price for fixed purchase quotas, the price for purchases over and above a given quota and the negotiated (or fluctuating) price. There have thus appeared new contradictions between buying and selling. Should we put the main emphasis on planned cultivation of crops and take regulation by market mechanism as a supplementary factor, or should we allow the free cultivation of crops based on market prices? In this regard, we must insist on taking planned economy as the main factor and regulation by market mechanism as the supplementary one. Otherwise, problems would arise and we would take a detour.

Some people have interpreted "decisionmaking power" and "gearing measures to local conditions" as freedom for operation. This is wrong. To respect the production teams' decisionmaking power is to better arouse the enthusiasm of producers. To gear measures to local conditions is to better develop economic returns.

Experience shows that this policy decision by the party Central Committee is correct. In the future, we must continue to adhere to it. To ensure the overall realization of the projected targets of the state, we must not only respect the decisionmaking power of production teams and commune members, but also call for the centralized power of the state. We must not only take partial interests into consideration, allowing them to develop the strong points and avoid the weak ones, but also take the overall long-term interests of the state into account. Therefore, agricultural activities must be subordinated to state plans. Where there are contradictions between agricultural activities and state plans, the production teams and commune members must obey state plans. If they operate independently, engage in production blindly and cultivate crops freely, this would be harmful to the state and, in the final analysis, harmful to the peasants' own interests.

In subordinating agricultural production to state plans, the best way is to practice the contract system. Experience shows that this represents a link between state plans and agricultural production. For example, in introducing the responsibility system, over 20,000 production teams in Chu County, Anhui Province, starting from 1979, have universally signed production, supply and sales contracts. Be it a production quota fixed for a group or a household or a work quota for a household, a contract is signed at the level where responsibility is involved. With the development of the responsibility system in form, the contract has also shown continuous improvement in content. The contents of a contract chiefly cover the output (output value) of grain, oil, cotton, tobacco, hemp, tea, pigs, poultry, eggs and other agricultural and sideline products that the peasants contract for, sales commitments to the state, public accumulated funds to be surrendered to the higher levels, percentages to be deducted, and so forth. The relevant higher-level department, for its part, undertakes supplying industrial products and the means of production according to plans, such as chemical fertilizer, insecticides, rewards for sales exceeding a quota, and so forth. In the past 2 years or so, the various plans and targets for which the peasants of this area signed contracts with the state have been overfulfilled. The contract system helps stabilize and perfect the various forms of the responsibility system. It also represents an effective way of using economic means to strengthen agricultural production plans.

In introducing the planned economy in agriculture, we must also foster the idea of mass agriculture and properly handle the distribution of agricultural crops in a rational manner. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, necessary readjustments have been made in the composition of farm crops. The area of land sown to grain has been properly reduced. The area planted with economic crops has been enlarged. The superior features of different areas and of mountains and streams have begun to be brought into play. In the several years of readjustment, grain has always been given primary attention. The economic returns are satisfactory. Now the area sown to grain should be put on a stable basis and cannot be reduced. It has been decided to fix the area sown to grain in Anhui at 90 million mu -- a figure which cannot be reduced. Future attention will be concentrated on per-unit output in an effort to bring about a steady output increase. The area sown to cotton, tobacco leaves and rape will also be fixed. Big fluctuations in area will be prevented. We must direct our efforts toward per-unit output. As to those economic crops that do not compete with grain for land, we must make the fullest use of uncultivated mountains and hills and seek the fullest possible development.

In introducing the planned economy in agriculture, we must strengthen ideological and political work among peasants. We must educate them so that they can have a concept of the whole situation and cherish long-term objectives. If we only have immediate interests in mind, we cannot relaize the modernization of agriculture. We must educate peasants so that they will not spend lavishly and instead save money for reproduction and for modernization. They must also save for a rainy day and use bountiful harvests to offset any shortfall arising from a crop failure.

Necessary administrative interference is unavoidable. While chiefly adopting economic means, we must resort to administrative interference as a supplement for taking into consideration the interests of all fields.

This will help give better play to the beneficial role of economic means. It should also be pointed out that to perfect the responsibility system and the contract system, we must put our policy on a stable and continuous basis. We must avoid drawing up a new set of regulations every year.

DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES CHILD CARE WORKERS

OW260156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] More than 6,000 child care workers in the capital have attended a report meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People to mark the 1 June International Children's Day. Those who spoke at the meeting called on various circles in society to continue publicizing the significance of bringing up, educating and cultivating children, further give full play to the new socialist habit of cherishing the next generation and make fresh contributions to the vigorous growth of children.

The report meeting was presided over by Kang Keqing, chairman of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee. Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of All-China Women's Federation, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. First of all, she paid her deepest respect and extended her cordial greetings to all comrades who have worked hard and made contributions to the healthy growth of children.

Deng Yingchao said: When we gather here today, we cannot help remembering Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who devoted her whole life to the revolution and to the healthy growth of children. Let us keep her in mind and constantly learn from her. Deng Yingchao said: Since the party Central Committee called on the whole party and society to pay attention to and concern themselves with children's healthy growth early last year, the party committees at all levels and various circles have attached great importance to child care work, encouraged and supported child care workers and created a new atmosphere in doing work for children.

Deng Yingchao called for efforts to persistently, extensively and penetratingly publicize the necessity and significance for the whole party and society of paying attention to, and showing concern for, the healthy growth of children to deepen the understanding of the whole society and all families in work for children. She said: To do a good job in child care work is the beginning of the hundred years required to bear fruit in educating people and the starting point for vigorously developing the Chinese nation, promoting the two civilizations and bringing up the new generation. It also constitutes an important step in our great course of development in building socialism and working hard toward the goal of communism. We must attach importance to child care work as something of strategic significance. To do a good job in bringing up children is an arduous, extraordinary and glorious task. Those who have done well in child care work will be encouraged, supported, cited and awarded. Those who show negligence in work will be educated and criticized, and those who have committed serious offenses by harming and persecuting children will be duly punished by law.

Deng Yingchao hoped that child care workers are good at studying. She said: To carry out child care work well, it is necessary to broaden our knowledge. All child care workers must study child psychology, child physiology and child pedagogy as well as other vocational skills having Marxism-Leninism as the guiding thought, incessantly improve their professional competence, accumulate a wealth of knowledge and widen their field of vision. The whole party and society must respect, support and concern themselves with child care workers, so that they can carry out their work even better.

Deng Yingchao said: In educating children, the school, family and society must fulfill their own responsibilities and closely cooperate. She hoped that workers in nurseries and child care centers and teachers would actively and creatively make use of their wisdom and determination to do a good job in bringing up educating and cultivating children. She hoped that parents would understand the signficance of carrying out family education and scientific methods in educating children.

She hoped that various departments would take the initiative in showing concern for children, vigorously enriching their extracurricular activities and providing them with various places to carry out their activities and with nutrition, both material and moral. She hoped that all coordinating organs would help schools, society and families exchange information and gradually unify their thinking and action.

Deng Yingchao said: You are child care workers as well as propagandists for work on child care. Not only must you continually deepen your own practical understanding, but you must also publicize the significant, strategic meaning of child care work to society as a whole, and popularize correct thinking and methods in carrying out education. You have rich experience in your work. If you carry our propaganda work, what you say will be convincing. Deng Yingchao said: Beijing is the capital of our socialist motherland, with more than 100 auditoriums and theaters. However, there is not a single regular place for children, who account for 1/3 of the population, to see a play or opera. This is not right. She urged departments concerned to resolutely solve this problem. Luo Ying, director of the China children's art theater, said in her speech: All people love spring, because spring is the season in which all things on earth grow. Childhood is the spring of one's life, and children represent the spring of the motherland. When we perform for children, we feel that we bask in the sunlight and enchanting spring scene. We wholeheartedly cherish our cause to perform for children and are willing to dedicate our entire life to them.

Zhao Yan, an after-school activities counsellor at the Beiyingfang primary school, in Xicheng District of Beijing, described in her speech how she, a victim of poliomyelitis, became an outstanding after-school activities counsellor and a Young Pioneer. She said: To take care of and educate children is the responsibility and obligation of every member of society. All the people should take care of and cherish children. She expressed her determination to dedicate herself to serving children. She pledged to keep her spirit young and maintain childlike innoncence forever.

Song Zhiqing, a teacher at the Mianhuahutong child care center in Xicheng District, Beijing, said in her speech: Children's education plays a significant role in laying the foundation for training competent people. On the basis of her 30-odd years of experience, she pointed out: To do a good job in educating children, we must love them. The example of the teacher plays a significant role in helping children foster a fine character and morals. To maintain close ties with the parents is an important link in helping children foster a fine character and morals. She said: We must closely link education in child care centers with that of families and society. Only by doing so, will it be possible to insure the implementation of the party's education policy in all-round manner.

Also attending the report meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned Zhu Muzhi, He Dongchang, Han Ying, Hua Nan, Qiu Chunfu, Luo Jun, Jiao Ruoyu, Gao Dengbang, Wang Lei, Lin Mohan, Guo Liwen, Ji Long, Gu Xiulian, Zhang Wensong, Wu Lan, Zhou Pengcheng, Lin Bomin, Bai Jiefu, Yan Wenjing, Wu Quanheng, Hu Dehua, Zhang Shuyi, Dong Nianli and Xu Guang. The report meeting was sponsored by the national children's work coordinating committee. The latest feature film by the Beijing children's film studio, entitled "Echoing Brother" was shown after the meeting.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SYSTEM

HK250701 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 3

[Article by Fang Sheng [2455 3932] and Wang Ruisun [3769 3843 5549]: "Public Ownership of Means of Production Is the Basis of China's Socialist Economic System"]

[Text] The "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" stipulates: "The basis of the socialist economic system of the PRC is socialist public ownership of the means of production, that is, ownership by the whole people, and collective ownership of the laboring masses.

The socialist economic system has abolished the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This stipulation has, from the angle of the economic system, made a clear distinction between a socialist society and all other societies of private ownership in history and shown clearly the economic roots for the superiority of the socialist system and the economic base upon which all the superstructure of the socialist society has been built.

Socialist public ownership is entirely different from the private system of ownership. In a society with private ownership, the means of production belong to individual persons. In that society, there are also means of production "owned by the whole society" in name but, in such a society, the exploiting class are always the rulers while the laborers are always the ruled, so that it is impossible for the laborers to become the owners of the "publicly owned" means of production.

In the present stage of China's socialist development, public ownership of the means of production takes two forms: ownership by the whole people, and collective ownership by the laboring masses. Under the conditions where the state of dictatorship of the proletariat (people's democratic dictatorship in our country) still exists, this state, in addition to the function of suppressing the sabotage activities of the hostile forces and elements that adopt a hostile attitude toward the socialist system, also assumes ownership of the means of production in the name of the whole society. Therefore, public ownership means state ownership by the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a form of socialist public ownership. Another form is collective ownership by the laboring masses. This is a form of public ownership that is suited to the level of development of the productive forces and coexists with ownership by the whole people in a certain historical period. This collective ownership is different from the one set up under the conditions of capitalism by some leaders through a cooperative movement. Under the conditions where capitalist ownership holds a dominant position, the means of production owned collectively can only play their role as capital. This economy owned collectively by the laborers still has to compete with the capitalists and the salaries of staff and workers also has to be restricted by the capitalist labor market. Therefore, although the laborers' cooperatives in the capitalist society manifest the historical trend of the supersession of capitalism by socialism, it is only under the conditions where ownership by the whole people is in a dominant position and where they attach themselves to ownership by the whole people that they are socialist in character.

Socialist public ownership of the means of production is the basis of the socialist economic system and the principle "to each according to his work" is a component part of the socialist economic system. In the initial stage of communism, owing to the realization of public ownership of the means of production, the separation of laborers from the means of production has been put to an end to that laborers no longer suffer from exploitation. At the same time, owing to the fact that products have not been supplied in abundant quantities and that the people's consciousness has not been greatly raised, the relationship between an individual and the society can only be based on the principle "to each according to his work." Therefore, the principle "to each according to his work" is an important aspect by which socialist public ownership of the means of production is achieved economically. The other aspects of the socialist economic system are also the realization of public ownership in different aspects.

If private ownership is the breeding ground of all crimes in society when it becomes shackles that fetter the development of productive forces, then socialist public ownership of the means of production has formed a striking contrast with it by becoming the source of happiness for the broad masses of people and by displaying its superiority with each passing day, for it has opened up a broad area for the development of productive forces. In this respect, we can get proof from the various aspects of the economic life of socialist society.

As regards the basic feature of socialist production, the integration of laborers as a whole with the means of production owned by the laborers as a whole is a direct one. The integration of an individual laborer with the means of production owned by the laborers as a whole is no longer hindered by the private ownership of the means of production. Therefore, unemployment is no longer inevitable for the laborers in the socialist system. In a society with private ownership, production is aimed at promoting the interests of private owners. Under the socialist system, however, the laborers become the masters of society. Therefore, socialist production can only be aimed at meeting the daily growing needs of the laborers. In a society with private ownership, not only is the society divided into the exploiters and the exploited but the entire society is made up of the mutually separated private owners. Therefore, although the national economy may, in a certain sense, develop in a planned way, it can never have a unified will or achieve an all-round development in a planned way. Under the socialist system, as a result of the elimination of private ownership and class antagonism, the guiding and management bodies representing the interests of the whole society become the organizers of the economic life of the socialist society so that the entire socialist economy can be conducted in a planned way.

As regards the basic feature of socialist distribution, social ownership of the means of production determines that laborers under the socialist system are no longer exploited. A part of labor products by the laborers are consumed by the laborers themselves and the other part is supplied to the society. This part is, in the final analysis, used for the benefit of the laborers. The principle "to each according to his work" is a basic principle of socialist distribution, but it is not the only principle. Under the socialist system, the society ensures the material benefits of the disabled and the old who have lost their ability to work and who are not supported by their families or the children who are not brought up by their families.

As regards the basic feature of socialist exchange, socialist exchange is different from that under the conditions of simple commodity production and capitalist commodity production. The socialist exchange and the production os socialist value are subordinated to the production of the use value aimed at meeting the needs of the laborers. Therefore, the various production units under the socialist system should make a profit, but they should not seek profit exclusively; they should not only take their own interests into account but should also take the interests of the whole society as its final objective and subordinate their own interests to those of the whole society. Under the socialist system, the society, through planning, various policies and systems, ensures the unification of use value and value and ensures the interests of the various units and the whole society.

As regards the basic feature of socialist consumption, the consumption level of a country is chiefly determined directly by the production level of that country but it is also affected by distribution under the socialist system. For example, under the conditions where production levels are the same, socialist distribution enables the laborers to have a higher consumption level than they do under the distribution system of private ownership. Under the socialist system, the society scientifically guides the consumption of the society and makes the pattern of consumption conform to the interests of the people.

The basic features of the economic life of a socialist society enumerated above reflect the nature of the socialist economic system which takes public ownership of the means of production as its basis. It can thus be seen that the socialist system that has emerged in the world so far is indeed a social system that can truly bring a happy life to the people. Any doubts or vacillations toward the socialist system are groundless.

However, we should also recognize that, in the economic life of China's socialist society, there are also some phenomena that do not constitute the nature of socialism.

For example, in the field of production, some people who have the ability to work cannot get jobs for a time; sometimes production is not aimed at meeting the needs of the laborers; in the development of the national economy, there are also the phenomena of disproportion. In the field of distribution, there is also waste caused by overstaffed organizations and excessive numbers of personnel not engaged in production, as well as the phenomena that some government cadres encroach upon the fruits of labor of the laborers; in the field of exchange, a few units and individuals make use of the market to seek profit exclusively and disrupt state planning. In the field of consumption, there are also the pehnomena of extravagance and waste. We can still cite quite a few similar examples. How should we treat these phenomena? None of these things stem from the socialist eocnomic system itself; neither are they are inevitable phenomena of socialist economic life. Therefore, they can be gradually overcome through the improvement of our work.

Naturally, we should also recognize that these phenomena do not constitute the nature of the socialist economic system, but in order to eliminate them, we should spend time and should be provided with the necessary conditions. Some of them cannot be eliminated all at once and they will emerge again under new conditions. What is important is that we should not be afraid of difficulties, still less lose confidence in socialism by confusing the essence with the appearance. We should not only recognize the elements that constitute the nature of the socialist economic system which hold a dominant position in the economic life of the socialist society, but also recognize that some phenomena that do not constitute the nature of the socialist economic system are inevitable in a certain stage of development in socialist society. We should learn to develop the socialist economy and engage in socialist construction according to the basic features of the economic life of socialist society. As regards the elements that do not constitute the nature of socialism, it is necessary to wage resolute struggle against them, or adopt the policy of utilization, restriction and transformation toward them or eliminate them gradually through the accumulation of experience and the improvement of work as the case may be.

As has been stated above, since public ownership of themeans of production is the basis of the socialist economic system, it is necessary to safeguard, consolidate and develop socialist public ownership of the means of production in order to bring into full play the superiority of the socialist economic system. The "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" stipulates in explicit terms: "Socialist public property is sacred and inviolable." The state property and resources are the material basis for carrying out the socialist modernization drive. They should be protected by the state law, and disruption of the socialist economy and public interests by any people by any means is prohibited. It is a crime to disrupt socialist construction and to encroach upon the property owned by the whole people or owned collectively by the laboring masses. Such crimes should be punished according to law. At present, cracking down on the criminal activities in the economic field is a struggle to safeguard the socialist systm of public ownership. It has a bearing on the prosperity or decline of our party and state. We should take it seriously and should by no means regard it as unimportant.

In order to consolidate and develop socialist public ownership, it is necessary, fundamentally speaking, to engage in vigorous socialist economic construction. Being suited to socialized mass production, socialist public ownership has greatly promoted the development of the social productive forces. The development of the productive forces also consoldiates and develops socialist public ownership. Therefore, it is necessary for every laborer or cadre to study and master the knowledge related to socialist public ownership, the socialist economic system and the economic life of socialist society, to study and master the economics of productive forces, the branches of the economy such as industry, agriculture, commerce and finance, as well as other useful economic and scientific knowledge, and to engage in socialist economic construction in order to further consolidate and develop socialist public ownership.

LEADERS ATTEND LAST RITES FOR MA YINCHU

OW231131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- The remains of Comrade Ma Yinchu were cremated this afternoon at Babaoshan, Beijing. The funeral group for Comrade Ma Yinchu, composed of Comrades Liu Lantao, Wu Xinyu, Ping Jiesan, Jiang Nanxiang and Zhang Longxiang, told the XINHUA reporter that in accordance with Comrade Ma Yinchu's last wish and his family's request, Comrade Ma Yinchu's funeral was to be simple in adherence to principle and that no memorial meeting would be held.

Party and state leaders Chen Yun, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao and Comrades Li Weihan and Hu Ziang today offered their condolences to members of Comrade Ma Yinchu's family.

This afternoon a ceremony was held at the Beijing hospital to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Ma Yinchu. Present to pay their last respects were: party and state leaders Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Xu Deheng, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhu Xuefan and Bo Yibo; Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, Cheng Zihua, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu; members and deputy secretaries general of the NPC Standing Committee; Standing Committee members; members and deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee currently in Beijing; responsible persons of departments concerned Yang Jingren, He Dongchang, Bu Ming and Zhang Longxiang; and Comrade Ma Yinchu's family members and friends -- more than 400 people in all.

Comrade Ma Yinchu was an old friend of the Chinese Communist Party. In the mid-1950's he put forward a "new population theory" focusing on birth control and improving population quality and a new economic theory of overall balance and proportionate development. He held that our population "grew too fast," "adversely affecting accumulation and industrialization" and "was an extremely heavy burden." He advocated "family planning" and "late marriage." He held that to strike an overall balance in the national economy, we must not onesidedly stress heavy industry but must actively develop light industry and agriculture at the same time. He called for importing advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries and making full use of the law of value and so forth. With absolute sincerity, he pointed out the errors at that time and offered salutary advice, but he was treated very unfairly then. Due to the plotting and incitement by Kang Sheng and Chen Boda, Comrade Ma Yinchu became the target of "criticisms"; what was correct was described as wrong and academic questions were treated as political problems. He was labeled and charged as a "representative of the bourgeoisie," "China's Malthus," "antiparty and antisocialism," and so on and so forth. For 20 long years after that he lived without attracting public attention. But Comrade Ma Yinchu remained concerned about affairs of the party and the state. In the 1960's he wrote to central leading comrades and frankly expressed his views on such questions as studying Mao Zedong Thought, preventing the personality cult and so forth.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, under the direct attention of the party Central Committee, the problem of Comrade Ma Yinchu has been completely redressed. It has been affirmed that his new population theory and economic theory of overall balance are all correct.

When he was again named honorary president of Beijing University, he said with a broad smile: Under the leadership of the party, Beijing Unviersity, which has a glorious tradition, should from now on make contributions to the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING FORUM

HK220830 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 82 p 1

[Report by reporter Fang Gongwen [2455 1872 2429]: "State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and State Council's Economic Research Center Decide to Organize Discussion on Theoretical Questions on Restructuring Economic Management System"]

[Text] To formulate overall plans for restructuring our country's economic system and promote the smooth progress of this work, it is necessary to make further theoretical preparations. To do so, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and State Council Economic Research Center have decided to launch discussions on questions of theory in restructuring the economic system, and a mobilization meeting was held on the morning of 4 May. More than 80 representatives from various economic research units, colleges and universities in the capital, and other representatives from propaganda and press departments attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Zhou Taihe, deputy director of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System. He said: In his speech delivered at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang talked about the question of restructuring the economic system, saying: "Our present task is to sum up past experiences in restructuring the economic system and gradually implement them on the basis of thorough investigation and study and repeated scientific contention and evidence." The scientific contention and evidence mentioned here refer to very important theoretical contention and evidence. In other words, we should be clear about the theoretical contention and evidence for restructuring. Therefore, conscientiously organizing discussions on theoretical questions in restructuring the economic system is a precondition for formulating well overall plans for the restructuring economic system. At present, cadres and masses have different understandings of some theoretical questions. Extensive and thoroughgoing understanding of cadres at all levels and in making joint efforts to restructure our economic system.

Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and responsible person of the State Council Economic Research Center, delivered a speech at the meeting entitled "On the Discussion of Theoretical Question in Restructuring the Economic Management System." Reviewing discussions on theoretical questions in restructuring the economic management system held over the past 3 years, he pointed out: The main orientation of theoretical discussions in restructuring the economic system in recent years is correct. The achievements outweigh everything else, and a breakthrough has been effected in economic theory. For example, after studying the the production of socialist commodities and law of value, we have corrected the lopsided views that the means of production are not commodities and that law of value does not play the role of regulating production, and so forth. Without such achievements in our theoretical study, it is difficult to imagine how it would have possible for us to carry out experiments in restructuring the economic system in recent years. At the same time, we should keep a clear head. While making appraisals of our achievements, we should realize the existing problems. In recent years, more or less lopsided views occurred in a number of our articles. For instance, while attaching importance to the study of the commodity character of the socialist economy and the role of the law of value, we have failed to pay sufficient attention to upholding the planned economy. A small number of comrades have even put forth some erroneous views. We should seek truth from facts and make efforts to correct lopsided and improper views so that we will constantly enhance theoretical understanding and gradually make progress.

Xue Muqiao pointed out: To ensure that the restructuring of our economic management system will not go astray, it is imperative that we do our theoretical research work well in the future. It is necessary to call together people in the economic field and economists throughout the country to carry out more extensive discussions over the past 3 years to raise these discussions to a higher theoretical level. The discussions this time should be healthy and comradely discussions. We should uphold the spirit of emancipating the minds, the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and the style of being eager to study.

Xue Muqiao added in his speech: At present, there are many theoretical questions on restructuring the economic system which should be studied and discussed. The two most important questions concern, first, the relationship between planned economy and markets, including the relationship between commodity economy and planned economy, and the relationship between regulation by planning mechanism and market mechanism and the relationship between market, market economy and regulation by market mechanism, and second, the relationship between the parts and the whole, that is, the relations between dissemination and concentration of power.

Yu Guangyuan, an executive member of the State Council's Economic Research Center and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also made a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: Sticking to the socialist system in restructuring the economic system means sticking to the public ownership of the socialist means of production and the practice of making plans. The aim of restructuring the economic system is to develop production and enhance labor productivity so as to fully use manpower resources, land resources and economic resources, stabilize economic growth and raise the people's standard of living. He stressed: We should study the historical experiences of foreign countries and our own in restructuring economic systems. We should also pay attention to the study of the history of socialist economy, the history of the economic system and the history of the restructuring of the economic system.

The meeting made arrangements for ways of carrying out the discussions. In light of the progress of the discussions, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and the State Council's Economic Research Center will arrange exchanges of opinions in various forms, so that the discussions will continuously progress in depth.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS DIPLOMATIC FILM RECEPTION

OW211718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture jointly gave a film reception here this evening for heads of diplomatic missions to China, embassy officials and their wives. The wide-screen color feature film "Shaolin Temple" was shown.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and leading members of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture were present. Also among the guests were representatives of international organizations and foreign correspondents in Beijing.

FUJIAN PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW231500 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial propaganda work conference, which ended on 22 May, pointed out that great achievements were made in the first decorum and courtesy month in the province. At present, it is necessary to consolidate the achievements, advance from victory to victory, carry on the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in a sustained and thorough way and make these activities a regular and institutionalized practice.

The propaganda work conference, which lasted 5 days, was jointly held by the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the general office of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The main items on the agenda to the conference were: to study and arrange propaganda work for organizing the people throughout the province to discuss the draft revised constitution; to transmit and implement the guidelines of the national summation meeting on the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities; to sum up the achievements and experiences in the province's first decorum and courtesy month; and to study and arrange for developing in depth the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. At the same time, the meeting also drew up plans on propaganda work with regard to the current economic situation and the census.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. Cai Li, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, transmitted instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee on disseminating the draft revised constitution for discussion by all the people.

The meeting emphasized that at present the leadership at all levels must continue to increase understanding, prevent and overcome the tendency to relax, pay attention to both material and cultural developments and carry on the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in a sustained and thorough way.

The meeting pointed out that at present the public health, transport and cultural facilities in cities far from meet the requirements of the four modernizations and the people's daily needs. Governments at all levels should draw up plans and allocate financial and material resources from local sources to step up construction of these basic facilities in order to consolidate the achievements made in putting an end to dirtiness and disorder and improving service, which is presently poor.

SECOND JIANGSU URBAN WORK MEETING ENDS 14 MAY

OW161036 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] The second Jiangsu provincial urban work meeting, sponsored by the provincial CCP committee, lasted 9 days and concluded on 14 May in Changzhou. Comrade Wang Bingshi, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and provincial vice governor, presided over the closing session. Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech before the close of the session. (Liu Hegeng), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and provincial vice governor, was among the comrades attending the session.

Comrade Han Peixin began his speech by emphasizing the need to promote both material and spiritual civilization in urban work. He said: To achieve socialist modernization with the realization of communism as our ultimate goal, we should not only attain a high level of material civilization, but also a high level of spiritual civilization. If we are rich materially but poor and empty spiritually, our work of socialist modernization may go astray.

He said: In promoting an area's spiritual civilizatiom the work done in the urban district plays a very important and leading part. Success in promoting spiritual civilization in urban districts will have an exemplifying and stimulating effect on the whole society. Our province has numerous cities and towns -- a characteristic which deserves our great attention in promoting material and spiritual civilizations. In other words, in promoting our province's socialist spiritual civilization, we should first do a successful job in promoting spiritual civilization in our cities and towns.

He further pointed out: Promotion of spiritual civilization is a long-term task. As the effects caused by the 10 years of internal disorder have not been completely eradicated, we should pay particular attention to the work on ideology and morality. Among the broad masses of people, it is imperative to conduct an extensive education in social ethics, in the moral code to be followed by people of all professions and in the moral practice with regard to marriage and relations between family members. Energetic efforts should be made to promoting the moral practice of paying attention to overall interests and principles; respecting, uniting with and helping each other; being just and sincere; and serving the people and being responsible to them.

In addition, Comrade Han Peixin's speech elaborated on the necessity to gradually bring about a balanced development of economic work and other social construction projects in cities and towns, and on the question of the harmonious development of the urban and rural economies, with the cities as economic centers. He stressed: In our guiding ideology for urban construction, we should maintain a correct relationship between economic construction work and other urban construction projects. This means that while making serious efforts to promote production, we should have an overall plan for the development of various social undertakings in cities and towns as well. Based on the principle that, first, the people must have sufficient food and, second, socialist construction must be carried out, we should gradually improve people's livelihood by developing production and, at the same time, make overall planning and proper arrangements by taking all relevant factors into consideration for the proportionate and harmonious development of all undertakings in cities and towns, including economic, social, scientific and technological, cultural and educational projects.

Comrade Han Peixin's speech also touched on construction work in small cities and towns. He said: In view of the actual situation in Jiangsu, we should formulate a plan for the step-by-step construction of the existing small cities and towns rather than arbitrarily developing many new ones. Still less should we arbitrarily expand the scopes of small cities and towns by encouraging the immigration of people from rural areas. Moreover, the construction work in small cities and towns should be based on the actual situation. In this work we should neither mechanically copy the construction of big cities nor use a uniform method for all small cities and towns. What we should do is base the work on the principle of facilitating production and providing amenities for the masses and strive to serve the needs of the town people and the purpose of building a new socialist countryside.

SHANGHAI ISSUES REGULATION ON INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

OW241200 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government recently approved and transmitted a regulation submitted by the municipal bureau of industry and commerce as a supplement to the document "Some Questions on Giving Support to Municipal and Township Individual Economies." The municipal people's government also asked the city's district and county people's governments to actively support individual economies set up by laborers in the city and its townships.

The supplementary regulation abolishes the restriction that limits an individual economy to only one trade and permits an individual economy to run two or three additional trades that are closely related to the original trade.

The supplementary regulation says that if an individual economy is beyond the capacity of one person to handle, no more than two helpers may be hired. If an individual economy has a special skill, no more than five apprentices may be accepted, or the economy may form a partnership with other individual economies. However, a partnership of individual economies may not hire helpers or accept apprentices.

The document also stipulates that people running individual economies are equal in both social and political status with staff and workers of enterprises run by the state or collective. Advanced persons of individual economies may be accepted by the party and the CYL as members if they meet the requirements of party and CYL membership.

SHANGHAI DEVELOPS PRODUCTION LINE FOR TEXTILES

OW191251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 18 May 82

[Exceprts] Shanghai, 18 May -- The Shanghai municipal textile industry bureau and the Shanghai petrochemical general plant are jointly organizing "one dragon" [yi tiao long 0001 2742 7893; meaning "complete"] production lines up to the end product to develop new chemical fibers. They expect to successfully trial-produce polyester, polyvinyl alcohol and acrylic fibers of special style and unique characteristics before the National Day this year. Adopting this "one dragon" production line method to develop new products is an effective measure to catch up with and surpass world standards. It was developed by the Shanghai municipal economic committee to take advantage of the technical capabilities of Shanghai's textile industry, of the readily available raw materials and of the new equipment of the Shanghai petrochemical general plant. A total of 20 major categories of new chemical fibers will be manufactured in the initial stage. The Shanghai petrochemical general plant's polyester, polyvinyl alcohol and acrylic fibers subplants have organized 20 "dragons" with over 30 of Shanghai's textile, printing and dyeing and textile research units. Each "dragon" has firmly set its target, specified its responsibility, determined the progress schedule for new product development and mapped out the concrete measures for achieving its goal.

In 1980, the Shanghai municipal textile bureau and the Shanghai petrochemical general plant organized several production lines with a view to expanding the utility of acrylic fibers. Good results were achieved in developing new products and increasing economic results. The 20 "dragons' organized this year under the leadership of the Shanghai municipal economic committee are based on the 1980 experience.

Editor's note: Shanghai's adoption of the "one dragon" method to develop new products is of great significance not only to the chemical fiber trade, but to the whole industry, in developing new products. An important task at present for the industrial front, in particular the consumer goods industry, is to thoroughly replace the outdated production mode and improve product quality so that new generations of products will be created, more new materials and processes put to use and more new products made available. This goal can hardly be achieved if we try to accomplish everything within a "small and comprehensive" or a "big and comprehensive" plant. Shanghai's method provides people with an inspiration: By adopting the "one dragon" method in developing new products, and by adequately taking care of the intersts of all parties concerned, breaking down the barriers among departments. closely coordinating with one another in all matters from production to scientific research, from raw materials to processing and from dragon head to dragon tail, benefiting one another and fully cooperating with one another, and marshaling the strength of all parties concerned for one common goal, we will promote tapping of our immense potential and quickly achieve more results. In developing new generations of products of higher grade, if workers, cadres and technical personnel everywhere follow Shanghai's example of going all out and following the slogan "I must have something that others don't, I must have more than others, I must have better products if others have more and I must shift to something else if others' products are better," then our industrial front will have a bright future. (end editor's note)

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK230256 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 May 82

[Summary] The 17th Session of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 22 May. The 22 May session discussed the main items of work for the committee in 1982. These items are: under the unified leadership and arrangement of the provincial CCP committee, to use the weapon of law to strengthen supervision of the law and ensure the smooth progress of the struggle against serious economic crimes; to discuss and reach decisions on major issues in the province, such as those involving politics, economics, culture and education, science and technology and Overseas Chinese affairs; to work closely with the provincial government and the departments concerned to formulate local laws; to organize the study of the draft of the revised constitution; to prepare for the next people's congress; and to strive to improve the quality of work of the standing committee.

GUANGZHOU PLA TAKE STEPS AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

HK240423 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units have adopted effective measures to reduce the number of bulletins, brief reports and meetings and to restructure the administration with a view to combating bureaucracy and improving work efficiency. The measures were taken because the Guangzhou PLA units suffered from too many circulars and cables, meetings, bulletins, brief reports and urgent messages, and an excessive number of leading offices.

Checking and putting a stop to the trend of the "five excessives" is an important step towards improving the work style and efficiency of leadership. In the first half of May, leaders of the Guangzhou PLA units, therefore, held a meeting and adopted decisive measures to cope with the "five excessives." The measures are: 1) The number of bulletins and brief reports published will be reduced from 38 to 14. 2) Some commissions, leading groups and administrative offices will be abolished. The number of commissions and leading groups will be reduced from 32 to 15, while the number of administrative offices will be reduced from 14 to 7. 3) Meetings and cadres' training will be reduced. The 108 meetings which were scheduled to be held this year will be cut by 37. The leading cadres' training courses at regimental level will be limited to five this year. 4) The quantity of circulars and cables will be reduced, but their ability will be raised.

HUBEI HOLDS PROVINCIAL MEETING OF PROGRESSIVES

Chen Pixian Speech

HK180346 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] This afternoon, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian spoke at the provincial meeting of the representatives of activists and advanced units in "five stresses and four beauties" activities, and the title of his speech was "Penetratingly and Persistently Carry Out the 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Activities and Strive for a New Victory in the Building of Two Civilizations." [begin recording] Comrades: This is the provincial meeting of the representatives of activists and advanced units in "five stresses and four beauties" which has lasted for 5 days. We have all agreed that this meeting has gone very well. The holding of this meeting has shown that the "five stresses and four beauties" activities have been universally carried out throughout the province and gratifying results have been achieved. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Pixian's speech laid stress on three problems: The first problem concerned the situation of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities which have been carried out throughout the province over the past year or more. Comrade Chen Pixian said: Over the past year or more, under the leadership and the support of CCP committees and governments at all levels, the masses and cadres have taken an active part in these activities. The main result is that we have vigorously initiated communist morality and customs so that people's mental attitude and the relations among people have undergone a new change.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: Over the past year or more, our province has carried out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, changed customs and habits and transformed society. We have achieved very good results, and must fully affirm this. However, we must not overestimate it. We must also see that these results are only initial; there are still many problems, and our tasks are still very arduous. From the high strategic plane of building two civilizations, we must further and profoundly understand the great significance of carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. We must deepen our understanding, eliminate and prevent the atmosphere of laxity, strengthen leadership and penetratingly and persistently carry out these activities to the end.

The second problem which Comrade Chen Pixian mentioned was that the key link of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities which are penetratingly carried out is to persistently use communist ideology and communist morality to educate people and to train a new generation which has ideals, morality and culture and abides by discipline. Comrade Chen Pixian said: We must use communist ideology and morality to set a strict demand on Communist party members and CYL members. Moreover, we must use communist ideology and morality to educate people, particularly young people and juveniles. We must make all people throughout the country, male and female, old and young, party members and nonmembers, become people who have ideals, morality and culture and abide by discipline. The "five stresses and four beauties" activities must be penetratingly and persistently carried out with stress on this fundamental objective.

After Comrade Chen Pixian explained communist ideological and moral education in detail, he talked about the third problem: The whole party should go into action, leaders should take command and the "five stresses and four beauties" activities should be penetratingly and persistently carried out to the end. Comrade Chen Pixian said: The forum which the central authroties held on the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities seriously summed up experiences and made arrangements for continuously, penetratingly and persistently carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. We must seriously study and implement them:

First, CCP committees must attach importance to them and the whole party must go into action. Leaders at all levels must firmly establish the guiding principle of grasping two civilizations simultaneously. Second, the CYL must regard doing a good job of education for young people and juveniles as its essential task. Education departments must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work for students and seriously do well in teaching political subjects. Trade unions, peasant associations, women's federations and other relevant departments must regard doing a good job of youth and juvenile work as their own important duty and seriously grasp it well. At present, we must further grasp well education in fervently cherishing our motherland, the party and the socialist system among young people and juveniles so as to make them gradually establish the correct outlook on life and world outlook.

Third, we must continue to step up control over filth, disorder and discourtesy. In exercising control over filth, we must consolidate our past achievements and continue to clean up places which have not yet been cleaned. We must further improve the appearance of busy streets, tourist spots and all public places. At present, we must pay special attention to grasping hygiene in catering and service trades. In exercising control over disorder, we must continue to conduct education in the legal system, strike resolute blows at criminal activities and teach the masses to abide by traffic regulations, uphold social order and become civilized city visitors, civilized spectators and civilized tourists. In exercising control over discourtesy, we must continue to firmly grasp straightening out the service attitude.

Fourth, we must link the "five stresses and four beauties" activities with our daily production, work and life, and formulate specific regulations and systems.

In connection with the readjustment of enterprises, industrial, communications, financial and trade systems, we must implement the national regulations for staff and workers and method of rewards and penalties for staff and workers of enterprises, formulate civilized regulations and strive to create civilized factories, civilized workshops and civilized shifts, groups and shops. In connection with the implementation of the students' regulations, schools must carry out the activities of creating civilized school grounds and civilized classes. All enterprises, units and streets must formulate decorum and courtesy pacts and systems. In connection with the carrying out of the "advanced production teams, model households and five-good commune members" activities, rural areas must formulate village codes and fold conventions, constantly eliminate old customs, establish new customs and do well in building civilized villages. All quarters must pay attention to grasping well the activities of planned parenthood, "five-good families" and civilized households and communes.

Fifth, we must encourage healthy trends, check unhealthy ones, vigorously publicize and commend good people and good events and criticize and strike blows at unhealthy trends. Leaders at all levels must take a clear-cut stand, encourage healthy trends, support the progressives and help the masses to correctly understand the advanced ideology and exemplary actions of advanced figures. They must promptly sum up and popularize advanced experiences and carry out the activities of learning from and catching up with the progressives. In the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, newspapers, journals, broadcasts, TV, literary and art works and other instruments of propaganda must vigorously publicize new people, new events and new customs which reflect communist ideology and morality. In the whole society, we must create an excellent atmosphere of feeling honorable to become progressives and actively learning from progressives. Leaders at all levels must further eliminate the state of laxity and weakness and justly and forcefully deal with this state.

At present, we are waging the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. In connection with this struggle, we must teach the cadres and the masses to spontaneously resist the corruption and influence of capitalist ideology and the bourgeois mode of life. We must persist in the socialist orientation and uphold the honor of our country and the dignity of our nation. We must continue to resist and eliminate reactionary, pornographic, decadent cassettes and videotapes and pornographic book stalls. We must continue to oppose feudal supersitition, gambling, arranged marriages, mercenary marriages in disguise and unhealthy trends.

Sixth, we must show concern for the masses' livelihood and solve their practical problems. One of the important aspects in showing concern for the masses' livelihood is to show concern for their cultural life. Governments at all levels, factories, mines, enterprises and rural communes and brigades must do their best to use some money to establish facilities, including clubs, libraries, cultural centers and cultural rooms, and to buy some articles for use in cultural and sports activities.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Pixian said: Comrades, over the past year or more, we have achieved very good results in our work. However, the tasks confronting us are still very arduous. We must shun arrogance and impetuosity, make sustained and redoubled efforts and penetratingly and persistently carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities to the end. We must do even better in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province and make even greater contributions toward our socialist motherland.

Ending of Meeting

HK180322 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 82

[Station recorded report: "Great Successes in Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] The Hubei provincial congress of activists and advanced units in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" activities lasted 6 days and came to a successful close this afternoon. Amid joyful music, Chen Pixian, Zhang Caiqian, Yan Zheng, Huang Zhizhen and other leading comrades awarded certificates of merit to the participating activists and representatives of advanced units.

GUIYANG CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK250641 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] According to a GUIZHOU RIBAO report, at yesterday evening's conference by telephone on improving social order, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee called for laying stress on dealing blows at robbery, and making it a key task in the current drive to straighten out social order. In coping with robbery cases, departments concerned must rely on the masses and clear the cases up in good time. Those robbery gang leaders and prime culprits must be punished seriously and promptly according to the law. For other members of robbery rings and ordinary thieves, some may be given suspended sentences depending on the circumstances of each case; while most may have to be detained for reduction through labor, or be released on bail after detention, with their units standing surety for them and undertaking supervision, in order to attain the goal of education, helping and remolding. On the other hand, prompt and strong actions must be taken against rapists according to the law. The participants in the conference by telephone included the responsible people of various departments, offices, committees and political and legal organs at the provincial level; the CCP committee secretaries in charge of political and legal work and the responsible people of the political and legal departments at prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal levels; and the responsible people of the provincial military district, the Guiyang railway substation and other units. Comrade Wu Shi, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

GUIZHOU TAKES MEASURES TO AID DISASTER AREAS

HK250938 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] From mid-April to mid-May, 29 counties, municipalities and prefectures in Bijie Prefecture, Anshun Prefecture, Qianxinan Autonomous Prefecture, Liupanshui municipality and Guiyang municipality suffered from various relatively serious natural disasters ranging from hailstorms to floods and windstorms; as a result, the livelihood and production in these areas were disturbed. Under the leadership of the provincial people's government, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative sent officers to the disaster areas to analyze the situation. They decided to take the following three measures to assist the masses in resuming and developing production:

1. An additional 7,000 tons of chemical fertilizer must be allocated to these areas to combat the disasters. The agricultural departments concerned must be assisted in distributing chemical fertilizer to communes and production brigades level by level according to the principle of "more fertilizer for units which suffer from more serious disasters." Administration must be strengthened so as to ensure that the fertilizer is strictly and promptly transported and distributed to disaster areas.

2. The industrial and communications departments at different levels are commanded to strengthen the procurement of waste and used materials so as to increase the income of the masses in the disaster areas and allow them to help themselves.

3. In the light of information collected in meticulous investigations, the supply and marketing departments at various levels must take active measures to ensure that the affected areas receive a priority supply of those materials needed such as agricultural tools, agricultural chemicals, farm animals, construction materials and necessary industrial products, so as to help the masses in the disaster areas to quickly resume production.

SICHUAN MEETING CALLS FOR FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK260211 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 May 82

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee and people's government held an urgent conference by telephone on fighting drought on 25 May.

The meeting demanded that the province firmly grasp the idea of fighting natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest. Certain areas currently suffering serious drought must urgently mobilize to fight drought and work hard to fulfill the transplanting plans. East Sichuan must also prepare as early as possible to fight a late summer drought. Anti-flood measures must also be taken. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided at the meeting, and deputy secretary (Yang Xizhong) made a speech. Yang Wanxuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Liu Haiquan, vice governor, also took part. The conference pointed out: "Sichuan has reaped a good spring harvest. The current outstanding problem is that there has been little rain in the province since early May. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Min River flow has gradually declined since 20 May and has reached a 40-year low. The (Yuqi) River flow has also fallen greatly. Hence water in these areas is in very short supply." The meeting demanded that the province fight drought on the one hand while carrying out antiflood precautions on the other. East Sichuan must make ample preparations for fighting a late summer drought. Leading cadres must go to the frontline to launch the masses to fight drought, fulfill the sowing plans and protect the young crops.

YIN FATANG ON XIZANG PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK250631 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 May 82

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, a regional forum on planned parenthood work was held in Lhasa recently. It studied relevant central documents and directives, discussed and revised the draft of the regional provisional rules and regulations on planned parenthood and made preparations for carrying out this work among the cadres and masses throughout the region. The participants held that the present population growth in this region is not in accord with the development of the national economy. Therefore, it is necessary to do a good job of birth control in the light of the specific conditions in this region and in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities on advocating planned parenthood in national minority areas and being lenient in setting requirements.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended and spoke at the forum. He said: "We have scored some achievements over the past 2 years in planned parenthood work. Over 70 percent of the cadres, staff and workers of the Han nationality who are of child-bearing age have decided to bear only one child, and most of the cadres and staff of the Zang nationality have voluntarily carried out planned parenthood as the Han comrades have done and advocated late marriage and delaying child-bearing. The broad masses of cadres and masses in our region have followed the examples of the cadres and staff in the regional organs and voluntarily carried out planned parenthood. Of about 600,000 women who are of child-bearing age, more than 18,000 have had sterilization operations, and over 7,000 others have adopted other birth control measures." Yin Fatang said: "Planned parenthood will soon be carried out in our region for cadres, staff and workers of the Zang nationality as well as the broad masses of people to control the growth and raise the quality of the population. This is of great importance to the construction of a new Xizang and the construction of the four modernizations in our country, as well as to generations of our descendants." Yin Fatang said in conclusion: "CCP committees at various levels must attach great importance to the propaganda and education in planned parenthood work, strengthen investigation and study, work out policies and regulations and form a work group to be responsible for this work. They must do a good job of organizing technical forces and medical supplies for planned parenthood work as well as popularizing planned parenthood through the conducting of experiments, so that the work can develop healthily in our region."

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU COOPERATION AGREEMENTS -- Guizhou Province has signed some economic and technical cooperation agreements with its fraternal provinces and municipalities, and has made decisions on cooperation items. Since March this year, Guizhou Province has organized work teams to visit other areas and has signed economic and technical cooperation agreements with Hebei, Tianjin, Beijing, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other provinces and municipalities. Simultaneously, Guangxi, Fujian, Anhui and other provinces and autonomous regions have also sent responsible comrades to Guizhou and signed economic and technical cooperation agreements with Guizhou Province. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 May 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON USE OF SURPLUS LABOR

SK210538 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, pointed out recently on an inspection tour of rural areas: In order to divert surplus labor force in a timely manner to production and construction after establishment of responsibility systems in rural areas, we should first of all make an issue of utilizing farmlands, deserts, wastelands and idle lands and, at the same time, vigorously develop a diversified economy.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the rural areas of our region have generally established various forms of responsibility systems deeply welcomed by the masses of peasants, such as assigning production quotas to households, greatly arousing peasants' enthusiasm for production and doubling the efficiency of labor. Since a large amount of supplementary labor has been brought into play, two-thirds of the region's labor is cultivating existing farmlands and developing household sideline production and one-third is lying idle. Whether or not this part of the surplus labor force can be appropriately utilized is a question of great importance in developing rural economy, promoting the four modernizations and retaining stability and unity. Therefore, how to solve the problem of a surplus labor force in rural areas has become an urgent major issue of the region's rural areas.

Wherever he went, Comrade Zhou Hui always gathered cadres and commune members to discuss and work out measures to solve properly this problem.

On the basis of comprehensive investigations and discussions, Comrade Zhou Hui emphasized: There are many ways to utilize the surplus labor force of rural areas. We should organize the surplus labor force in a timely manner to march toward the depth and width of production and add to the wealth of our society. At present and for some time to come, we should concentrate on existing farmlands, deserts, wastelands and idle wilderness. On the one hand, we should take advantage of our local conditions to carry out farmland capital construction, strengthen intensive and meticulous farming, continuously raise the scientific farming level and increase per-mu yield and output value. Since peasants' enthusiasm has been aroused, leading them to concentrate their energies on lands provides great prospects and is very promising. On the other hand, we should, in light of local conditions, plant trees and grass in deserts, waste hilly areas and idle lands and strive to develop a diversified economy which is even more important. Among the 1.8 billion mu of the region's total acreage, except for existing farmlands and some relatively good grasslands, there are large areas of deserts, waste hilly areas and idle lands which have not been utilized. Vigorous planting of trees and grass while engaging in intensive and meticulous farming can not only gradually achieve a new ecological balance and create good natural conditions for plantation businesses but also lay the foundation for developing aquatic breeding businesses, farm, forest and livestock products processing industry and other businesses. By so doing, we will have more and more ways to utilize the surplus labor force in rural areas.

Comrade Zhou Hui contended: To divert the surplus labor force to the orientation of marching toward the depth and width of production, we should give peasants practical interests which can be seen and touched.

He said: Our region has many good examples which we should widely publicize and introduce, because they are most convincing. Peasants will follow experiences of the examples. At the same time, we should conduct ideological and political education among peasants, urging them to adopt a correct attitude toward the relations between the immediate and long-term interests and not to consider only questions of immediate interests.

ZHOU HUI STRESSES EMULATION IN LIVESTOCK WORK

SK210539 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, CCP committees and government organs at all levels in our region have conscientiously summed up advanced experiences and fostered models of advanced units in leading agricultural and livestock production, took a clear-cut stand in commending and publicizing the experiences of the models, used their experiences to guide and promote work in all units and quickly restored and developed agricultural and livestock production throughout the region.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the regional CCP committee and people's government have attached great importance to the role of model advanced units. In order to find a way to solve once and for all the problem of eating from a public canteen in agricultural and livestock production, the region's party and government leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, have gone to dozens of communes in a dozen counties and banners to carry out investigations on every street and at every household. They found and summed up the experiences gained by the (Zhongtan) commune of Togtoh County in implementing production responsibility systems. This commune has thoroughly eliminated the phenomenon of eating from a public canteen by shaking off the yoke of leftist ideas and implementing responsibility systems of food grain plots and assigning production quotas to households. Therefore it has substantially aroused peasants' enthusiasm for production. The experiences of the (Zhongtan) commune have aroused strong reactions in rural and livestock breeding areas throughout the region. All localities have generally established various feasible responsibility systems in accordance with actual conditions, effectively accelerating the restoration and development of the agricultural and livestock production throughout the region.

NEI MONGGOL ADOPTS MEASURES TO COMBAT SNOWSTORM

SK220525 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May

[Text] The pastoral areas in Hulun Buir League were hit by an exceptionally serious snowstorm on 14-16 May. The regional people's government and the league executive office and the disaster-stricken livestock raising banner governments are organizing masses of various nationalities in the disaster-ridden areas to combat the disaster. A nearly 10-grade gale hit the grassland of Hulun Buir League for 2 days and nights, resulting in a serious disaster and great damage in the western grasslands. The central part of the league experiened first rainstorms and then snowstorms measuring about 1 chi thick in some areas. About two-thirds of the communes and brigades in the pastoral areas throughout the league suffered losses in varying degrees in their animal husbandry production.

Over 71 communes and 180 production teams in the league were listed as serious disaster-stricken areas. More than 80,000 head of livestock were killed. Traffic and communications were severed.

Hulun Buir League is now exerting all-out efforts to combat the disaster and send relief to the people.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COAL PRODUCTION -- In April, colieries whose products are distributed under the unified state plan in Nei Monggol Region produced 1.32 million tons of raw coal, an increase of over 14 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS COURTESY FORUM

SK240225 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, ways to thoroughly and persistently carry out the five stresses and four beauties campaign and to enable all people to become new socialists who have ideals, morality and culture and abide by disciplines is one of the major items on the agenda of the provincial forum on summing up the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign which concluded recently.

The provincial forum on summing up the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign was sponsored by the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial CYL committee in Harbin from 13 to 21 May. During the forum, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai and Zhao Dezun, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, received the participants.

Comrade Yang Yichen delivered an important speech on the four basic guarantees for adhering to the socialist road and achieving the four modernizations. Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, summed up the results of the forum. Chen Yuanzhi, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, relayed recent opinions of central leading comrades on building spiritual civilization and other tasks of the party.

JILIN SEEKS SOLUTION OF PUBLIC SECURITY PROBLEMS

SK260410 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Deal Blows at Criminal Activities and Strive To Achieve an Obvious Turn for the Better in Public Security"]

[Text] The Changchun and Jilin municipal intermediate people's courts recently held open trials to punish as severely and quickly as possible a number of major criminals according to law. The people in the two municipalities applaud the results of the trials.

The trials used the law as a weapon to execute a number of criminals who have committed flagrant crimes. Some hooligans, ruffians, rapists and robbers who have not caused any fatalities but have incurred the greatest popular indignation and caused very bad political consequences and serious damages to society were also sentenced to death. The broad masses of the people say the judgment is correct; the criminals deserve to be executed and the people are immensely satisfied.

Since the beginning of this year, our province's public security situation has somewhat improved under the leadership of party committees at all levels as a result of concerted efforts of all departments including political and judicial departments. However, we must note that our public security problems are serious, social order it not stable, the development of public security work is not even, major criminal cases occur every day and delinquency is a big problem. Party committees and political and judicial departments at all levels should by no means remain unrealistically optimistic and overestimate the situation in public security. This would weaken our fighting will and slacken our determination.

In order to strive to achieve an obvious turn for the better this year, we must resolutely implement the principle of punishing as severely and quickly as possible and relentlessly attack and stop criminals' sabotage activities. Political and judicial departments are an instrument of the dictatorship of the people's democracy and organs which enact the law. Therefore, they should stand on the side of the country and the people, proceed from the basic points of protecting the people, socialist systems and the four modernizations and master the weapon of the law to strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at murderers, arsonists, criminals guilty of causing explosions, robbers, rapists and other criminals who have caused serious damage to social order and refused to mend their ways despite repeated education and are swollen with arrogance.

Criminal ring leaders and abettors must be resolutely attacked in accordance with the principle of punishing as severely and quickly as possible. Those who should be arrested must be arrested. Those who should be tried must be tried. Those who should be executed must be executed. We must not be softhearted.

Of course, when we implement the principle of punishing as severely and quickly as possible, we should pay attention to the party's consistent principle of attacking the minority and winning over, splitting up, disintegrating and reforming the majority of criminals. We should implement the policy of combining punishment with leniency, conduct specific analysis and deal with each case on its merits.

When we concentrate on punishing criminal activities as severely and quickly as possible in accordance with the law, we must at the same time conscientiously implement the principle of handling cases in a comprehensive way. We should closely integrate efforts to attack crimes with crime prevention measures to solve problems temporarily with efforts to solve problems permanently. Under the leadership of party committees, organize the forces of all fields and adopt ideological, political, economic, administrative and legal measures to handle cases in a comprehensive way.

At present, we should concentrate on youth education and strive to make obvious progress in a relatively short period. To strive to achieve an obvious turn for the better in public security, we should mobilize and rely on the masses and implement the principle of combining professional organs with the mass line. Political and judicial organs should serve as a powerful support for the masses, firmly aiding the masses in struggling against the violation of the law and crimes and protecting the masses' enthusiasm in the struggle. Party members, CYL members and state cadres should stand on the forefront of the struggle against criminals and stand bravely when facing criminal activities to play the role of vanguards and models in protecting public security.

The people throughout the province must go into action to actively struggle against criminals, be brave to expose criminals' crimes and build up the momentum of struggle to severely attack active criminal activities. People who have violated the law and committed crimes should stop doing so immediately, voluntarily surrender to the police, confess their crimes and strive for leniency. If they refuse to come to their senses and defy the law, they will soon receive severe punishment in accord with state law.

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME LISTLESSNESS URGED IN JILIN

SK250432 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 82

[Station commentary: "Keep Abreast of New Situation and Strengthen Political and Ideological Work in Industrial and Mining Enterprises"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province has scored great achievements in ideological and political work on the industrial and communications front. We have done a great deal of work particularly in the field of promoting a shift in the party's work focus, implementing the eight-character principle, conducting enterprise consolidation and establishing economic responsibility systems. Facts have proved that whenever we genuinely enhance ideological and political work, the people's enthusiasm goes up and production increases. Otherwise, all work is affected and hindered. This is an extremely important experience we have gained in the four modernizations. The ideological and political work in industrial and mining enterprises is facing a new situation.

In the past few years, our party adopted the policy of opening up our country to the outside world and revitalizing our domestic economy, resulting in a lively situation in our country's economy. The policy is absolutely correct. However, we should notice that since we have increased contacts with capitalist countries, the influence of bourgeois ideas and living style becomes inevitable. The corrosive influence of capitalism and the socialist struggle against such influences are unavoidable.

The major expressions of the class struggle under the new situation are serious violations of law and criminal activities in the field of economy and the pollution of capitalist spiritual garbage in the field of ideology and culture. The new situation sets forth new tasks and makes higher demands on our ideological and political work.

Have the ideological and political work in industrial and mining enterprises met the needs of the new situation? No. The major problem is the phenomenon of listlessness. Our leadership over the ideological and political work in enterprises is weak, and our support and propagands on advanced and correct ideas is insufficient. We are afraid to handle and correct erroneous thoughts, words and deeds and unhealthy practices and fail to adopt effective measures to oppose them.

Therefore, CCP committees and propaganda departments of all industrial and mining enterprises should enhance their understanding of the significance of the ideological and political work under the new situation, genuinely eliminate the phenomenon of listlessness, adopt a more clear-cut stand in conducting the ideological and political work and make it even stronger and more effective to meet the needs of the new situation.

The provincial industrial work conference which was held recently noted that we must do a good job in enterprise consolidation, improve economic results and strive to promote our province's industrial production. We must conscientiously implement and publicize the spirit of the provincial industrial work conference, mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers to exert themselves to work diligently and strive to promote our province's industrial production.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WATER PROJECT -- A water project to divert Nenjiang River water is under construction in the southern part of Heilongjiang Province. Located on the left bank of the Nenjiang River, the large-scale storage project extends across Zhaoyuan and Dorbod Mongolian autonomous counties and Daqing municipality. The project is mainly to divert Nenjiang River water to a reservior to help the two counties and one municipality restore ecological balance, and put an end once and for all to the three disasters protracted drought, sand, storms and the salinization of soil. Construction on the project began in 1977 and is now 80 percent complete. After the key projects for diverting the water were completed, the reservoir was partially put into operation. Now the reservoir stores 163 million cubic meters of water. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY

SK200614 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the third provincial rally of representatives of advanced collectives and workers on the public security front sponsored by the provincial people's govenrment concluded at the auditorium of the provincial people's government on the afternoon of 18 May. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province; and Sun Runhua and [words indistinct], vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the rally and had a group photo taken with the advanced workers. In his report, Wang Bingxiang read out the decision of the provincial people's government on commending and rewarding the advanced collectives and workers on the public security front.

The rally also approved the written proposal to public security cadres, people's policemen and the people in charge of maintaining public security work throughout the province. The written proposal notes: To thoroughly improve public order, strengthen and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and defend the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilization is a high mission given to us by the times. To complete this mission, the rally put forward the following five proposals to all people on the province's public security defending front:

1. Firmly and unswervingly implement the lines, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

2. Promptly launch an extensive and profound campaign of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

3. Endeavor to gain professional proficiency to become public security defenders who are both Red and expert.

4. Concentrate efforts on improving social order.

5. Institute various forms of safety responsibility systems, formulate regulations and improve safety prevention measures to better serve the masses.

NINGXIA MEETING DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW241325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Yinchuan, 23 May (XINHUA) -- In discussing the revised draft constitution of the PRC, personages from various circles and of various nationalities attending the 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 4th Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress pointed out that the portion in the revised draft constitution dealing with regional autonomy of minority nationalities fully reflects the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among the various nationalities under China's socialist system.

Members of the standing committee and deputies of various nationalities attending the meeting studied the revised draft constitution sentence by sentence and carried out discussion in real earnest. They maintained that the articles in the revised draft constitution dealing with regional autonomy of minority nationalities, when compared with those contained in the three previous constitutions drawn up since the founding of the republic, stand out by virtue of three prominent features: further expansion of nationality autonomy, increased economic, cultural and other support from the state to national minority regions and special emphasis on the need of training national minority cadres and various kinds of experts and technicians from among national minorities. Together, these three prominent features give the national minority peoples more power to fully exercise their right to be masters of their own affairs.

Some comrades remarked: These articles more fully embody the characteristics of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, are more in line with the interests of national minority peoples and are a vivid reflection of the unity of all nationalities. Some other comrades added: The revised draft constitution sums up the historical experience and lessons since the founding of the republic, and is thus more concerned about the regional autonomy of minority nationalities. The revised draft constitution is fully in keeping with the conditions in our country, conforms to the wishes of the people and is bound to win the warm support of the minority nationalities.

Personages from various circles and of various minority nationalities said: The discussions of the revised draft constitution have further raised their consciousness in upholding the four basic principles, enhanced their enthusiasm in participating in the management of state affairs and strengthened their determination to do a good job in the regional autonomy of minority nationalities and to continuously consolidate and promote the great unity of the people of all nationalities in China.

WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT XINJIANG AWARDS RALLY

HK210611 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 May 82

[Summary] "The autonomous regional trade union federation held a rally this morning to cite advanced groups and advanced individuals that have emerged in building socialist spiritual civilization. Autonomous region party and government responsible persons Wang Enmao, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu and Bai Chengming attended the rally." After nine units, including the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, proposed launching the "five stresses and four beautifuls" campaign in March last year and especially during the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities held in March this year, workers on the industrial and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, cultural, educational, sanitation and other fronts of the autonomous region enthusiastically responded to the appeal of the party Central Committee and the State Council. With a high sense of being masters of their own affairs and with great revolutionary fervor, they have on one hand devoted themselves to building socialist material civilization and, on the other, worked on socialist spiritual civilization construction. They have especially taken the strengthening of national unity as an important part of the effort to build socialist spiritual civilization and have made outstanding contributions. On various fronts, there have emerged a large number of advanced groups and advance individuals. At today's meeting, 119 advanced groups and 201 advanced individuals were cited. In a festive atmosphere, the responsible persons of the party and government organs of the autonomous region personally awarded to them citations, certificates of honor and prizes.

First Secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee Wang Enmao gave a speech at the rally. He first offered warm greetings to the representatives of advanced groups and advanced individuals. He said that the working class is the leading class of our country. "Members of the working class must strive to be models who are capable of influencing others, conscious of moral principles, cultured and attentive to discipline, be models who love the motherland, love the people, love labor, love science and love socialism, be models who show patriotism, a sense of the collective, the spirit of internationalism and the spirit of communism, and be models in the 'five stresses and four beautifuls' activities."

He stressed that "Xinjiang is a multinational region. We must take the serious implementation of the party's nationalities policy and the strengthening of national unity as a primary task in building socialist spiritual civilization. Everyone must cherish the idea of national unity. Everyone must understand the nationalities policy. Everyone must pay attention to national unity. Everyone must contribute to national unity. The working class must be a model to everyone."

Wang Enmao hoped that after this awards rally, more advanced groups and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization will emerge in the region and give full play tothe leading and exemplary role of the working class, thus enabling greater achievements to be scored in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization in the autonomous region.

Before the rally, Comrade Wang Enmao and other leaders of the party and government organs of the autonomous region personally received representatives of advanced groups and advanced invididuals who made outstanding contributions in strengthening national unity. A total of 800 representatives from Urumqi and from prefectures, countries and municipalities in the region attended the rally.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK230314 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 May 82

[Summary] The 15th meeting of the Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Urumqi on 22 May. The members seriously studied the draft of the revised constitution, examined and discussed regional Vice Chairman Liu Zimo's report on the 1981 final accounts and the 1982 budget, and also heard and discussed a report on forestry protection and development. The meeting adopted a resolution calling on the region to seriously study the draft of the revised constitution.

Committee Vice Chairman Wang Zhenwen presided at the 22 May session. Also present were Vice Chairman Yang Yiqing, Mushayefu, Lu Xuebin, Yu Zhanlin, Amantuer Tuerxin Akabula, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, and Liu Sicong.

XINJIANG'S WANT ENMAO AT MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK240831 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 May 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang conference on militia work which was regional CCP Committee, the regional people's government and the CCP committee of the Urumqi PLA units, and had lasted 9 days, concluded in Urumqi muncipality yesterday. The conference conveyed and studied the relevant documents of the State Council and the military commission of the CCP Central Committee and listened to the reports and experiences and some prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and military subdistricts concerning militia work. The conference commended a large number of advanced units in the management of militia arms and equipment and awarded them citations.

The conference held that over the past few years, the region had developed militia work relatively greatly. The conference demanded: "CCP committees at all levels throughout the region must further strengthen leadership over militia work and ensure the implementation of [words indistinct]. It is necessary to conduct education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism for militiamen of all nationalities, to conduct education in opposing corruption by bourgeois ideology and to conduct education in implementing the party's policy on nationalities and strengthening national unity. This is necessary to make all militiamen establish a proletarian world outlook, spontaneously implement the party's policy on nationalities, constantly strengthen national unity and strive to develop the region's political situation of stability and unity." The conference also demanded that CCP committees at all levels throughout the region quickly establish various militia work systems, put them on a sound basis and do militia work well so that militiamen will make even greater contributins toward consolidating the economic construction at the border areas and toward the building of spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades of the party and the government of the region and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Tomur Dawamat and Tian Zhong, attended the conference.

XINJIANG RALLY HELD ON NATIONALITY POLICIES

HK150310 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee held a rally of leading cadres of the regional organs on the morning of 14 May to mobilize and call on the party committees at all levels to seriously implement the regional CCP committee's circular on carrying out education throughout Xinjiang in implementing the party's nationality policies and strengthening the unity of nationalities, and get a good grasp of this education, so as to contribute to developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in the region and promote the development of all work.

Leading comrades of the regional CCP committee Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu and Janabil attended the rally. Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat and Qi Guo made speeches.

Comrade Wang Enmao called on the various regional organs to act as models in implementing the regional CCP committee's circular and in carrying out the party's nationality policies and strengthening the unity of nationalities. He said: This education must be conducted more extensively, deeply and effectively than ever before. We should create powerful public opinion, to ensure that everyone will know and understand the importance of the nationality policies and the unity of nationalities. We should form a good atmosphere in which everyone is thinking about the unity of nationalities, everyone understands the nationality policies, everyone stresses the unity of nationalities, and everyone does good things for strengthening that unity. In this way a new situation will emerge in the unity of nationalities in the region.

Ismail Amat reviewed the work and achievements of Xinjiang in implementing the nationality policies and strengthening the unity of nationalities in recent years. He said: The task facing us now is to further consolidate and develop the region's excellent situation of stability and unity on the basis of the achievements already gained, and do still better in work concerning the unity of nationalities and in all other tasks.

Comrade Qi Guo said in his speech: We must pay attention to three points in carrying out this education: 1) the leading cadres at all levels must attach importance to this work; 2) the focus in this education is on organizing the cadres to study; 3) party committees at all levels must seriously review the implementation of the party's nationality policies in their areas and units. They must properly solve a number of practical problems.

Over 600 persons attended the rally, including responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC, and responsible persons of the regional organs, popular organizations, institutes of higher education, large factories, mines and other enterprises, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, and Urumqi municipality.

XINJIANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NATIONALITY POLICIES

HK150248 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee issued a circular on 6 May on carrying out education throughout Xinjiang in implementing the party's nationality policies and strengthening the unity of nationalities. The circular demanded that, beginning in mid-May, the region spend 1 or 2 months in carrying out concentrated education in nationality policies and unity. This education must be carried out in an all-round way among the party members, cadres and masses of all nationalities. It is particularly necessary to teach the leading party cadres of all nationalities to take the lead in implementing the party's nationality policies and preserving in unity of nationalities.

The circular demanded: It is necessary to organize the cadres of all nationalities to study Marxist theory on nationalities and the party's nationality policies. Through study, the cadres of all nationalities should basically understand in ideology and theory the fundamental Marxist viewpoints on nationality and the nationality issue, drew a clear distinction between Marxist and bourgeois views on nationalities, overcome and avoid the two erroneous trends of great nationalism and local nationalism, and fundamentally strengthen the spontaneity of the cadres of all nationalities in carrying out the party's nationality policies and preserving the unity of nationalities. Through study, all Han comrades should firmly establish the notions of working in Xinjiang for a long time and wholeheartedly serving the people of all nationalities in the region. The cadres of all nationalities should firmly establish the notion of the inseparability of the nationalities, and further strengthen the unity between Han and minority-nationality cadres and among minority-nationality cadres. We must truly treat each other as equals, [words indistinct] trust, respect, support, learn from and make allowances for each other. We should not say or do anything that does not benefit the unity of nationalities.

The circular demanded: it is necessary to do a good job in propaganda and education for the masses. The rural and urban areas must carry out propaganda and education in the nationality policies and the unity of nationalities. It is necessary to focus on the towns, and conduct education for factory, mine and enterprise workers, peasants and herdsmen, urban residents, and students. It is particularly important to do a good job in educating youths and juveniles.

The circular pointed out: we must integrate education in nationality policies with a review of the implementation of these policies and with solving practical problems. On the basis of studying documents and enhancing understanding, the party committees at all levels must review the implementation of nationality policies in their own area and unit. By carrying out this study and review, all areas and departments should formulate specific measures for implementing the party's nationality policies and strengthening the unity of nationalities.

The circular pointed out: all areas, systems and units should, on the basis of reviewing the implementation of nationality policies, convene rallies in the second half of the year to command good people and deeds in strengthening the unity of nationalities, establish progressive collectives and model figures in this respect and sum up good experiences. At the same time they should conduct criticism and education to deal with words and deeds that do not benefit the unity of nationalities. We must deal resolute blows at bad people who seriously sabotage this unity. In this way we can establish throughout the region a powerful social public opinion and mood that regards preserving nationality unity is honorable and respectable and endangering it as shameful and to be condemned.

The circular pointed out: vigorously developing the region's economic and cultural construction is a long-term fundamental task for achieving common development and prosperity for all nationalities, gradually eliminating political inequalities that have come down from history, implementing the party's nationality policies, strengthening the unity of nationalities and solving the nationality issue in Xinjiang. The party committees at all levels must shift their work focus to socialist modernization, and implement the complete set of correct principles and policies on economic construction laid down by the central authorities.

The circular stressed: The party committees at all levels must strengthen specific leadership over the education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities.

CHINA POST ON BUSH'S TV INTERVIEW ON PRC VISIT

OW241029 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vice President George Bush's TV Interview"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's TV interview over ABC's "Good Morning America" program revealed that his recent visit to the Chinese mainland left many problems unsetted. It confirmed our suspicion expressed on May 11 that his visit to the Chinese mainland was a failure. He revealed that the disagreement over the sale of arms to the Republic of China was "quite serious." He said that "I think there has been some misunderstanding on their side as to our intentions." The main stumbling block Bush acknowledged is the administration's proposal to sell military spare parts to the ROC. He said that Red China opposes such sales and has been wary of Reagan's policy since the campaign, when he stressed the need to maintain close ties to the ROC.

Once again, it confirmed our belief that the failure of Bush's mission was due to the fact that he should not have discussed with the Peiping regime the arms sales to the Republic of China. To do so is like negotiating with a tiger for its skin. For the defensive arms for the Republic of China are mainly to be used against Chinese Communist aggression. Naturally, the Peiping regime would object strongly against sales to the ROC of such arms. Its ultimate objective is to get the United States to cancel all arms sale proposals to the Republic of China so that the ROC would be rendered defenseless and subject to Peiping's conquest.

But Peiping's objection to the arms sales, it must be pointed out, remains to be a side issue. The real issue raised by Peiping for the United States to accept and agree upon is the sovereignty of Taiwan. In this respect, the Chinese Communists have tried to lure President Ronald Reagan into its trap of selling the people of the ROC down the river by agreeing with it that Taiwan belongs to the Chinese mainland, not the mainland under the ROC, but the ROC under the Peiping regime.

The United States must not make such a mistake of "acknowledging" or "recognizing" such a proposition. While President Reagan has already made a mistake in his letters to the Chinese Communist leaders in which he repeated the assertion contained in the Shanghai communique, he will still have a chance of correcting his mistakes by telling the Peiping regime that the sovereignty of Taiwan was settled when the island was returned to the Republic of China in accordance with the Cairo conference declaration of November, 1943, which was reaffirmed by the Potsdam declaration of July, 1945. The issue was, therefore, settled beyond question, and no further negotiation on that subject is needed. The United States, being a principal architect of both conferences, is entitled to insist on their observance.
If the United States could take that position, it would be justified in the eyes of history and international law. The Peiping regime cannot possibly advance any argument against such a position. Therefore, the issue of the sovereignty of Taiwan should not be a subject of discussion or even negotiation.

We hope that the Reagan administration will realize the importance of this issue and remove it from the agenda of any of its conferences with Peiping. Any deviation from this course will compromise the vital interests of the Republic of China and its 18 million people on Taiwan.

Bush also stated that the United States is prepared to uphold the law with respect to the Taiwan Relations Act. It should do so without further delay. It has already delayed more than 15 months in announcing the sales of spare parts to the Republic of China and should proceed with the sales of other items needed for the ROC's defense. It should allow the ROC to increase the CCNAA's [Coordination Council for North American Affairs] branch offices in the United States without further delay.

It is time for the U.S. congressional leaders to hold hearings on the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act and to find out what has exactly transpired in Peiping during Bush's visit. The United States must not follow the foreign policy of the Nixon and Carter administrations if it hopes to assert its leadership in international affairs. So far, the Reagan foreign policy has not been a grand success in the eyes of free peoples of many nations. Its China policy is dominated by pro-Peiping mentality and its undue concern over pleasure and displeasure.

Such a policy is unworthy of the United States and violates President Reagan's principles and philosophy extolled by him in the campaign. It is time for Reagan to reassert his leadership in formulating his foreign policy.

TAIWAN FIRST QUARTER FOREIGN TRADE DOWN

OW170617 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 May 82 p 10

[Text] Foreign trade value in the first quarter this year registered a negative growth compared with same period last year, said V.C. Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, adding that the situation will continue to get worse, and will not improve in the near future. It is feared that it will be hard to achieve this year's foreign trade target. He said that the total trade value in the first quarter this year was U.S. $9.75 billion, a decline of 5 percent compared with same period last year. Export value was U.S. $5.11 billion, a gain of 4.8 percent from same period of previous year. Import value amounted to U.S. $4.64 billion, a drop of 13.9 percent from same period the year before. It thus showed a surplus of U.S. $470 million.

Exports

Due to worldwide economic recession, the growth rate of major exports was low in general. For instance, the export value of textile products in the first quarter of this year was U.S. $980 million, an increase of 5.2 percent from the same period last year. Electric machinery equipment exports came to U.S. $930 million, up 2.7 percent compared with the same period of previous year. In geographical categories, the U.S. accounted for U.S. $1.94 billion, a rise of 23.5 percent from the same period last year, followed by Japan, with U.S. $600 million, a gain of 13.8 percent. The Middle East accounted for U.S. $2.8 billion, up 20.4 percent. Australasia accounted for U.S. $170 million, up 11.9 percent. Europe, however, accounted for only U.S. $650 million, a decline of 12.3 percent, due to Europe's economic downturn and high devaluation rate there.

Imports

The main reason for reduced imports during the first quarter of this year was atrributed to drastic cuts of equipment imports, which dropped to U.S. $1.11 billion, down 22.5 percent compared with same period last year. It indicated low investment desire shown by local traders before signs of worldwide economic recovery appear. It could be vividly seen from trade with Japan. In the first quarter this year, total import value by this country from Japan amounted to U.S. $1.21 billion, a decline of 17.3 percent from the same period last year. In the quarter, imports of farm and industrial raw materials was U.S. $3.23 billion, down 11.5 percent. This import decrease was attributed to the stabilization of oil prices, and a production cut by some industries, which reduced demand for industrial raw materials and intermediate products by many industries.

V.C. Siew said that trade statistics for April have not yet been concluded at present. But according to him, the are not encouraging, especially for imports. The declining rate of imports, he said, is going to be deeper, and no sign of an improvement is in sight.

BRIEFS

SAUDI ARABIAN LOAN -- Taipei, 18 May (CNA) -- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will provide a low-interest loan of U.S. dollars 50 million to the Republic of China for the development of a telecommunications system, Deputy Communications Minister Chen Shu-hsi said Monday. Communications Minister Lien Chan had expressed the Chinese Government's appreciations to Dr. Alwai Kayyal, minister of posts, telegraph and telecommunications of Saudi Arabia, who arrived here Monday for a visit. Deputy Minister Chen said that in fiscal 1982 the budget for the telecommunications reconstruction is still short of NT dollars 15.2 billion (U.S. dollars 400 million), of which NT dollars 5,500 million (U.S. dollars 144.8 million) will have to be borrowed from abroad. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 18 May 82 OW]

CHENG MING ON CAUSES OF WANG RENZHONG'S DOWNFALL

HK050626 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese 1 May 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Hai Feng [3189 7364]: "Inside Story of CCP Propaganda Chief's Resignation"]

[Text] The CCP Propaganda Department has finally changed its chief. The reason why we use the word "finally" here is because there have been many rumors about a personnel change in the CCP Propaganda Department in the last 12 months.

This is not a minor event. In 1980, the propaganda chief was Hu Yaobang, who is now the CCP chairman. In the same year, the CCP Central Committee convened its fifth plenary session, at which Hu Yaobang was elected general secretary of the CCP, and Wang Renzhong, who was simultaneously elected secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, replaced Hu Yaobang as chief of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Why, then, did Wang Renzhong resign his post now? Why has Deng Liqun been selected to replace him? Is the former propaganda chief, who has been working as a high-ranking official for several decades, (his former high-ranking posts included first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, vice premier, chairman of the State Agricultural Commission and so on) no longer capable, or has he committed mistakes in handling certain problems?

In Beijing, most intellectuals are concerned about the change of the CCP propaganda chief, in particular the literary and art circles, who are extremely sensitive and have paid special attention to the development of the matter, as their work is closely related to the Propaganda Department.

The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and the Event of "Unrequited Love"

Last year, when the CCP criticized "Unrequited Love" for the first time, people began to learn about some of the problems within the CCP Propaganda Department. A few friends in the literary and art circles in Beijing told me something about these problems. Though it may sound like a work of fiction, I do not think it is an imaginative "story."

"Sun and Man" was at that time shown to limited audiences. Having seen this film, some high-ranking officers of the PLA were very angry. They thought that this film had attacked socialism and debased Mao Zedong's image. Some of them even wrote a letter to the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, critizing the film "Sun and Man," which was based on "Unrequited Love." After receiving this letter, the CCP Propaganda Department immediately sent it on to Deng Xiaoping. But neither Deng Xiaoping nor Hu Yaobang had seen the film at that time. In order to find out the truth so as to make a statement of their position, they watched the film "Sun and Man" at Zhongnanhai. According to my friends, "It is said that Deng Xiaoping could not wait for the film to end and he went off in a huff. Before he left, he just said this film had given up everything, even patriotism." Later, Deng Xiaoping made the following remark in the letter sent by those high-ranking military officers: Criticism against the film "Sun and Man" must be launched throughout the country. Soon after that, the responsible people of the Propaganda Department asked Deng Xiaoping for instruction: How can we organize a mass criticism, since this film was not released for public showing? So, as we heard, Deng Xiaoping crossed out his remark in the original letter. When relating this, my friends laughed. "This is quite unusual. It seemed funny; but we should not put the blame on Deng Xiaoping."

The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee tried not to let the incident develop any further, and hoped to end it there.

The reason was, the Propaganda Department had been well informed on the shooting of the film "Sun and Man," and they neither objected to the project before the filming nor raised any question after it was completed. Therefore, they really hoped to gloss over the matter quickly so that their sore spot would not be touched.

The Misgivings of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang

Unexpectedly, some people of JIEFANGJUN BAO insisted on criticizing this film. Although Deng Xiaoping crossed out his remark on waging criticism against "Sun and Man," they invented another way to carry out the criticism. Instead of criticizing the film "Sun and Man," they criticized the film script "Unrequited Love," since the latter had been published and the public could buy and read it. In fact, there are certain differences between "Unrequited Love" and "Sun and Man." However, as those people of JIEFANGJUN BAO, together with Huang Gang of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES], persisted in launching a mass criticism, they finally went all out without the slightest hesitation -- they criticized "Sun and Man" under the pretext of criticizing "Unrequited Love." So the commentator's article appeared in JIEFANGJU BAO, followed by the article by Huang Gang in SHIDAI DE BAOGAO. It is hard to say whether they meant to attack the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee or not, apart from attacking Bai Hua. But the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee was really embarrassed and found itself faced with a rather awkward situation. RENMIN RIBAO did not reprint any of these great articles, and the Propaganda Department just refused to say yea nor nay on the matter. This more or less showed the attitude of certain people in the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The articles in JIEFANGJUN BAO and SHIDAI DE BAOGAO gave rise to a very strong response. Intellectuals, the literary and art circles, students and youths in Beijing, one after another, showed sympathy with Bai Hua and discontent with JIEFANGJUN BAO and SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, complaining that the attitude embodied in those critiques was rude and their viewpoints were questionable. They thought that the big stick which would crush the freedom of creation was showing itself once again. For a while, everyone was talking about the matter and popular feeling ran high. This really embarrassed Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

The Contradiction Between Wang Renzhong and Zhou Yang

My friends in literary and art circles said there was some relation between the stand of Wang Renzhong in dealing with the criticism of Bai Hua when the former was chief of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and his later discharge from the post. My friends also talked about another matter -- the contradiction between the chief, Wang Renzhong, and the deputy chief, Zhou Yang. This was of special significance in the discharging of Wang Renzhong from his post.

It happened like this: After the Bai Hua incident, Zhou Yang's attitude toward "Unrequited Love" was relatively moderate. Actually, there were some differences between his point of view and that of the leading people of the CCP Central Committee and those contributing commentators of JIEFANGJUN BAO. Both the Propaganda Department and Zhou Yang were responsible to a certain extent for the Bai Hua incident. A forum on the ideological front work was held after the sixth plenary session. At the forum, Deng Xiaoping criticized some weak and lax organs, including the Propaganda Department where Zhou Yang was one of the responsible people. At that time, Zhou Yang was sick and a patient in a hospital. He was rather old, so he decided to resign. Wang Renzhong and another deputy chief of the Propaganda Department had wanted to get rid of Zhou Yang for a long time. Then came the chance, and they proposed to the latter the post of consultant for the Propaganda Department. Zhou Yang is a very good friend of Hu Yaobang. So, when Hu Yaobang learned of this arrangement, he told Wang Renzhong to see him, and asked him why he had not let him, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, know in good time about the new appointment of Zhou Yang as consultant of the Propaganda Department. Wang Renzhong just could not explain. Then, the news that Zhou Yang was determined to resign his position was spread. This was an extremely embarrassing problem for Wang Renzhong. To cope with this, he asked Zhou Yang not to resign, and

continue to work as deputy chief instead of consultant. Therefore, in that period, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatched a few reports of Zhou Yang's participation in literary and art activities. According to these reports, one of Zhou Yang's titles was deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. But the relations between Wang Renzhong and Zhou Yang were somehow becoming worse and worse.

My friends of the literary and art circles said such a serious difference and contradiction were enough to lead to a change in the leading group in the department. Under such a background came the news of Wang Rengzhong's resignation.

Wang Renzhong Severely Scolded Those Elements Who Ran Democratic Publications

Wang Renzhong published his article "Unify Thinking and Conscientiously Rectify Party Work Style" in HONGQI of 1 March. At the beginning of this article, he severely scolded those elements who ran democratic publications. He said: "A few people, who are in the minority, think that our party has changed its nature and is hopeless; therefore, the party should be overthrown and a new political power should rise to replace the present one. In other words, they advocate enforcing the two-party system like the United States -- two parties rule in turn; one is in office while the other is out of office. This is the theory of the remaining forces of the "gang of four," including people such as Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and so on who are in prison. It is the heads of those illegal organizations and publications who respond to them in the society. All these people's theories and activities are counter-revolutionary theories and activities. Therefore, we must expose them and strike blows at them." On the other hand, Wang Renzhong commended the forum on the ideological front work and praised his own work results. He wrote: "I have originally underestimated the function of the forum on the ideological front work, realizing that many people failed to solve their ideological problems. Now, I find that the function of the forum is much greater than anticipated. Everyone has seen that our publications, broadcasts, television, films and so on have been making progress. I have talked with some comrades of the literary and art circles. All of them have new plans. They have a real determination to go deep into the actual life so as to create better works." The meaning of this article by Wang Renzhong deserves reflection. Anyway, he probably never expected that he would resign his position in the Propaganda Department soon after this article was published.

Wang Renzhong and Deng Liqun Have Two Common Denominators

Perhaps some people may suspect that Wang Renzhong is not Deng Xiaoping's man, but think that Deng Liqun, the new chief of the Propaganda Department, director of the Strategic Studies Office of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, is in fact Deng Xiaoping's man. Then what is the truth?

Wang Renzhong and Deng Liqun have two common denominators: First, both of them are Deng Xiaoping's men; second, they have similar ideologies and viewpoints. In the last few years, Deng Liqun, in the role of a theorist, wrote a series of articles on politics, economics, culture and academic studies, and scolded some people in the party who do not support the "four basic principles." Can this new officer in charge of propaganda work open a new course for the CCP's propaganda by maintaining ties with intellectuals?

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China

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RENMIN RIBAO ACCLAIMS RECENT OPEC MEETING

HK261131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 7

[Short commentary: "New Achievement in Solidarity and Militancy of the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The 64th meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference recently decided to maintain the oil production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels a day and to keep the benchmark crude price at $34 a barrel. This is a result of OPEC's fruitful struggle against the Western oil monopolies.

Since a glut of oil appeared in the world market which sent down the oil prices, some Western countries and oil monopolies have substantially dumped their stocks on the market to pressure OPEC into lowering oil prices.

This even more seriously aggravated the situation. OPEC was confronted with a grave challenge. At the 63d meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference in March, oil ministers decided to cut back production and maintain the organization's price lines. However, the Western oil monopolies further intensified their sabotage activities and attempted to push prices even lower. They chose Nigeria and Ecuador, which were suffering from fairly grave economic difficulties as the point to make a breakthrough and suspended oil contracts with them as a means to force them to cut their prices in order to achieve the goal of breaking up OPEC. For a time, in the West, it was publicly and maliciously foretold that OPEC was going to collapse. But only 2 months later, their expectations were hopelessly dashed to pieces. OPEC provided Nigeria and Ecuador with financial aid to help them stand up against the pressure from the West. On the other hand, it continued to readjust its production ceiling in accordance with the conditions of the market and vigorously strived to maintain its price line. Meanwhile, with the substantial reduction of their stocks, the oil monopolies made new purchases of oil. All this has brought about a change in the relations between supply and demand in the world oil market. As a result, oil prices have stabilized and oil business is becoming more lively. OPEC has thus withstood severe test and achieved initial victory in stabilizing oil prices.

The present OPEC struggle is a just struggle waged by raw material producing countries to jointly defend raw material prices against world monopolies' plunder. Using oil as its weapon, OPEC has played a significant role in the struggle against the United States and Israel. Recently, it has persisted in its struggle and despite unfavorable conditions has maintained its invincible position. This proves that as long as the Third World countries are firmly united and determined to defend their common legitimate rights and interests against the world monopolies, they will finally achieve their goal in varied degrees.

OPEC is the most powerful organization of the raw-material-producing countries of the Third World. The large number of raw-material-producing countries that have united together with other developing countries have been playing an increasingly vigorous role in strengthening the cooperation between developing countries and promoting the North-South dialogue. Not long ago at the recently concluded Law of the Sea Conference and the conference of the International Tin Council. The developing countries united and cooperated with one another and showed their strength in safeguarding their rights and interests and opposing the obstinate stand of the superpowers. Though the struggle to establish a new economic order in the world is a prolonged cause and there are quite a few difficulties and obstacles ahead of us, we should never underestimate the strength, significance and role of the unity and fighting spirit of the developing countries.

HAIG PLEDGE ON U.S. MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS CITED

OW270830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today pledged to intensify U.S. efforts to move forward the "peace process under the Camp David framework."

Addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations this evening, Haig asserted that the Camp David process "remains the only practical route toward a more comprehensive Middle East peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, including Jordan and Syria."

Believing that the Palestinian autonomy talks should proceed, Haig said: "We should also realize that autonomy is only one stage of a process; it is an opportunity, not a conclusion." The talks on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza which began some 30 months ago between Egypt and Israel have become stalemated following Israel's unilateral annexation of east Jerusalem.

"Autonomy is transitional, not the final word," he said, adding: Crucial, unresolved issues such as the ultimate status of Jerusalem "must be negotiated." He said: "Unilateral actions by any parties that attempt to prejudge or bias the final outcome of the process serve only to raise suspicions and aggravate relationships."

He insisted that the United States will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization "until it accepts United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognizes Israel's right to live in peace."

On the Iran-Iraq war, Haig said that the war has brought the region "into great danger." "It may lead to unforeseen and far-reaching changes in the regional balance of power, offering the Soviet Union an opportunity to enlarge its influence in the process," he noted. Haig said the United States "supports constructive efforts to bring about an end to the fighting and the withdrawal of forces behind international borders under conditions that will preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq." He indicated that the United States will play a more active role with other concerned members of the international community as efforts are intensified to end this war.

GENG BIAO MEETS FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL IN BEIJING

OW130808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Geng Biao met here this morning with a delegation of the United Nations Association of the United States of America led by Brent Scowcroft, former assistant to the president for national security affairs. In a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on international issues of common interest. Xu Xin, deputy director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, was present at the meeting. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Institute.

NARROWING OF EAST WEST TECHNOLOGY GAP VIEWED

OW261235 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Roundup report from the "International Current Events" program: "Western Technology Has Armed the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago a U.S. fisherman found an object while fishing in the sea along the coast of North Carolina, an American state on the East Coast. It was a device the Soviets put in the ocean to collect intelligence on U.S. naval activities. At the center of the device was a sophisticated microcircuit board that was not made in the United States, Europe or Japan, but was a Soviet copy of an American circuit board. This was a great shock to the U.S. Defense Department. Officials in the U.S. Pentagon are making strenuous efforts to investigate this matter to find out how the advanced technology was obtained by the Soviet Union. However, the seriousness of the problem lies not only in the skills of the Soviet KGB's international agents, but also in the fact that in recent years the Soviet Union has used the "detente" signboard to relax the vigilance of the West and to make numerous advanced Western technologies flow into the Soviet Union through formal trade channels. These technologies have beefed up the Soviet military industry, thereby assisting in the Soviet large-scale arms expansion and war preparations and adding to its ambition to dominate the world.

Facts over the past few years have proven that East-West trade has narrowed the gap between the Soviet and U.S. strategic military technology. For example, the gap in MIRV's has been narrowed, while the Soviet Union has increased its ability to launch long-range missiles and improved its military transportation capability. The technologies the Soviet Union has acquired from the West cover a wide range. In the main, they can be summed up in four categories:

1. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to improve its nuclear missiles. Accuracy is the first and foremost factor for successful application of nuclear missiles in war. In the past the Soviet technology in this respect was 10 years behind the United States. Today, with the aid of U.S. technology, the quality of Soviet missiles has caught up with those made by the United States. This has disturbed the so-called balance of nuclear forces between the two countries.

2. The Soviet Union has used Western electronic computers and digital control technology to develop its military industry. Investigation has revealed that over 80 percent of the Soviet second- and third-generation computer technology was imported from the West.

3. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to develop military aircraft industry. The Soviet Union previously lagged behind the Western countries in engine and light alloy technology. To change this situation, it has made every effort to buy advanced engine control systems from the West. In the past, the United States enjoyed a leading position in aeronautical strategy. Now the two countries are evenly matched.

4. The Soviet Union has used Western technology to develop its military transportation capability. Today, most of the Soviet military vehicles were built with technology imported through trade channels.

In recent years Western strategists and government officials have realized more and more clearly that providing the Soviet Union with advanced technology is tantamount to selling it the hangman's noose -- an act which will assist the Soviet Union in conquering them. However, other people hold that this will not only keep Western industry thriving and reduce the jobless rate in the West, but will also add to the reliance of the Soviets on the West. As a matter of fact, this viewpoint represents the interests of some of the Western monopoly bourgeoisie. They are bent on doing business with the Soviet Union to gain huge profits. It is this viewpoint that has hampered the Western countries from joining together to carry out a consistent policy to restrict the transfer of advanced technology to the Soviet Union, thus enabling it to continue to take advantage of the situation.

HOANG VAN HOAN ARTICLE ON SINO-SRV RELATIONS

HK210531 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 pp 5, 6

[Article by Hoang Van Hoan: "The Restoration and Development of Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Is the Historical Task of the Vietnamese People at Present" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: This article is based on a speech Comrade Hoang Van Hoan delivered to a cadres' training class for overseas Vietnamese in Kunming toward the end of 1981 and is now published to commemorate the 92d anniversary of Chairman [Zhu Xi 0031 1598] Ho Chi Minh's birth. [end editor's note]

Vietnam is undergoing a fierce struggle which involves the people's destiny and the motherland's future. On one side of this struggle is the Le Duan clique, the members of which are devoid of gratitude, seek power and wealth by betraying their country and act as lackeys of the international anti-China reactionary forces. On the other side are all the Vietnamese people who are striving for Vietnam's peace, unification, independence, democracy and prosperity, who are determined to safeguard Chairman Ho's line, and who advocate the restoration and development of the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship.

In order to make clear the emergence, development and prospects of this struggle, let us recall the Vietnamese-Chinese relations from the past up to the present and recall how the Le Duan clique maliciously and foolishly sabotaged these relations. Let us determine what actions we should take to restore and develop these friendly relations.

I. The Vietnamese-Chinese Relations From the Past to the Present

For a thousand years, Vietnam and China were neighboring states with close political, economic, cultural and social ties. Le Duan and his like are now acting as lackeys of the international anti-China reactionary forces. They have concocted the lie that China is attempting to annex Vietnam and put forth various "historical evidence" to support their lie. They spread this lie on the radio, through the press and at hundreds of internal meetings and talks with foreign countries. They think that people will naturally believe them if they keep on lying hundreds of times. Therefore, let us have a look at the whole history of the Vietnamese-Chinese relations from the past to the present.

The history of Vietnamese-Chinese relations can be divided into two main stages -- the period before the founding of the CCP and the period after the founding of the CCP.

The Stage Before the Founding of the CCP

The Vietnamese-Chinese relations before the founding of the CCP (excluding the period after Vietnam became a French colony in 1884) were those between two feudal countries. Some Chinese feudal monarchs invaded Vietnam and some Vietnamese kings put up resistance. Some noted leaders among the latter were Le Hoan, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi and Nguyen Hue. They all succeeded in repulsing assaults launched by Chinese feudal monarchs. However, after their repulsions, they all managed to create peaceful conditions and to establish harmonious relations with China so that the people might live and work in contentment and the country might maintain independence.

I have to add that the Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen dynasties all wished to be on good terms with China but on the other hand, they bullied and attacked Chiem Thanh and Chan Lap and finally annexed a part of them. Evidently, under the feudal system, both China and Vietnam made concessions and yielded to foreign powers while they themselves bullied weaker states. Internally, they oppressed and enslaved the people. Therefore, the Chinese monarchs' invasions of Vietnam and similarly the feudal Vietnamese monarchs' invasions of Chiem Thanh and Chan Lap were products of feudalism. The people of the two countries were not responsible for these acts.

In the article "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," Stalin said, "If historical science is to be a real science, it can no longer reduce the history of social development to the actions of kings and generals, to the actions of 'conquerors' and 'subjugators' of states, but must above all devote itself to the history of the producers of material value, the history of the laboring masses, the history of people." According to this understanding, we can see that the Vietnamese and Chinese people were on friendly terms for generations. It is particularly worth noting the economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

In the economic field, farming skills, mulberry planting, silkworm breeding, paper making, porcelain production, construction skills, medical knowledge, copper smelting and iron smelting were all introduced from China to Vietnam. In return, Vietnamese Chiem Thanh rich, sweet potatoes, lichees and longans were introduced to China. In the cultural field, Vietnam has also been greatly influenced by Chinese culture. To be specific, a large percentage of the Vietnamese vocabulary was derived from Chinese. Besides, Chinese was used in writing by our ancestors for nearly 2,000 years. At present, some 10,000 books in Chinese are still kept in libraries in Vietnam, especially historical books about the period from Hong Pang down to the time of the Nguyen Dynasty when Vietnam became a French colony. Without these historical books, we would not have been able to know how our ancestors lived. This proves the close ties between the peoples of the two countries. Anyone who respects facts must admit this.

It is necessary to explain another point. In the Vietnamese people's struggle against the Chinese monarchs' aggression, the Vietnamese were always directly or indirectly supported by the Chinese people. All the peasant uprisings and domestic struggles during the Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties in China were significant support. Only if we are clear about this can we explain why the kings of the Dinh, Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen were able to set up regimes in the south and administered their territories without interference from the Chinese kings (before French rule).

Le Duan is a self-styled Marxist but he does not mention the role played by the people when he talks about history. He has asked others to write several hundred articles and scores of plays on the theme of Vietnamese resistance against China's aggression. However, he has never mentioned the sufferings of the Chinese people under feudal rule. Nor has he mentioned the support given by the Chinese people to the Vietnamese people in their resistance against aggression. Is this due to his ignorance about history or has he harbored ulterior motives of inciting hatred between the two peoples by propagating a large quantity of distorted historical data? I think both reasons exist. The writers of these articles and plays have not written according to historical facts but according to Le Duan's needs in attacking China. On the other hand, Le Duan himself is greatly delighted by these articles and plays and regards them as treasures. He knows nothing about the actual facts so he simply claps his hands to show his approval.

In this way, the Vietnamese-Chinese relations before the founding of the CCP have been distorted by the Le Duan clique.

The Stage After the Founding of the CCP

The Vietnamese-Chinese relations after the founding of the CCP were extremely fine and pure relations built on the basis of revolution and internationalism.

In the early 1920's, when Chairman Ho carried out revolutionary activities in France, he had already come into contact with Comrades Zhou Enlai, Li Fuchun and other members of the CCP.

In 1924, when Dr Sun Yat-sen advocated the policy of uniting with Russia, uniting with the Communist Party and giving support to the workers and peasants, Chairman Ho returned from Moscow to Guangzhou. With the help of the CCP, he mobilized young people in Vietnam to come to China. In Guangzhou, he ran a training class and set up the Association of Young Revolutionary Comrades. Then he sent cadres back to work in Vietnam and set off a revolutionary upsurge unprecedented in Vietnamese history.

In 1930, when the Vietnamese party was set up and in the years when this party was persecuted (1931-34), Vietnamese revolutionaries such as Comrades Le Hong Phong, Ha Huy Tap, Minh Khai, Phung Chi Kien and others took temporary refuge in China and they all obtained help from the CCP and the Chinese people.

In 1938, during the Chinese war of resistance against Japan, Chairman Ho again came to China. With the help of the CCP organizations in Kunming, Wuhan, Hengyang, Guiyang and Guilin and after listening to the views of the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Ho ran a training class in Nanguang, Guangxi Province. Later, he sent cadres back to Vietnam from China and set up a base area in north Vietnam. At that time, we still had no experience in guerrilla war or in building an army. We had no experience in setting up a united front and the people's political power. Chairman Ho applied Marxist principles and China's concrete experience to the reality of the Vietnamese revolution and won the victory of the August revolution. Not long after the victory of the August revolution, French troops again invaded Vietnam and we again used these experiences to resist France.

In 1949, the People's Republic of China was set up. China became our country's extensive and firm rear. China sent excellent experts and provided necessary arms to help us in organizing several major campaigns. In these campaigns, much of the effective strength of the French troops was wiped out. In particular, the victory of the Dien Bien Phu campaign compelled the French Government to sign the Geneva agreements which recognized the independent sovereign rights and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We must say that without China's assistance, we could not have scored such tremendous victories in the war of resistance against France.

After France was defeated, China continued to assist Vietnam in her resistance against the United States. When we were short of food, China provided us with food; and when we were short of arms, China provided us with arms. The quantity of China's aid to us was ever-increasing. One remarkable thing was that during the 11 years from 1954 to 1965, only China provided us with military aid. Only in 1965, as a result of Vietnam's request and criticism of international public opinion, did the Soviet Union start providing us with military aid -- mainly arms and war materials which China was not yet able to produce or not yet able to produce in large quantities. The total value of aid provided by China from 1950 to 1978 amounted to $20 billion, including arms, ammunition and military supplies which were enough to equip some 2 million troops of the navy, army, air force and militia, some 300 million meters of cloth and some 30,000 motor vehicles. China also helped Vietnam to build several hundred kilometers of railways and suppled Vietnam with all the rails, locomotives and carriages. As soon as China had built the Daqing oil field and became self-sufficient in oil, she supplied Vietnam with nearly 2 million tons of oil together with over 3,000 kilometers of oil pipes so that Vietnam was able to lay an oil supply line leading to the southern part of Vietnam. In particular, at a time when China needed foreign currency for construction, she provided Vietnam with several hundred million dollars for Vietnam's emergency use. At our request, China also sent out some 300,000 people (among them some 4,000 people died or wounded while fulfilling their duties) to help with our construction in the rear and built over a thousand kilometers of highways to be used as supply lines to the front, thus ensuring unimpeded transportation. All China's military aid was given gratuitously and with no political strings attached. This was because China considered that Vietnam and China were as close and lips and teeth and if the lips were gone, the teeth would be cold. She considered that Vietnam's resistance against France and the United States was not just for the sake of Vietnam alone but was also helpful to China's revolution.

Obviously, in the stage after the founding of the CCP, the relations between Vietnam and China were just as Chairman Ho said in his article written in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the CCP: "Boundless kindness, close ties, deep affection, the spirit of friendship is everlasting."

II. How Has the Le Duan Clique Damaged the Friendship Between Vietnam and China?

Now I am going to expose Le Duan's activities against China. If we only have a general idea that Le Duan opposes China, we will not be able to completely see his vices and follies. He has always clung to his anti-Chinese views, but he has adopted different tactics in different periods.

When he first came to north Vietnam in 1957, he busily went everywhere and pretended to try to understand the situation and to be willing to learn from others. But in fact he went about to lure those who were like him. For a time he steathily spread the arguments of the anti-Chinese elements to the people who were intimate with him, although in public he still praised China. What he steathily said was the exact repitition of anti-Chinese arguments that he had heard in Moscow from Wang Ming.

Wheb Chairman Ho Chi Minh's health began to deteriorate in 1965, Le Duan deceived Chairman Ho and speeded up his efforts to win over a larger number of people against China. When Chairman Ho died in 1969, Le Duan and his clique publicly propagated their anti-Chinese views to almost all the party.

After the Paris agreement was signed and all the U.S. Armed Forces were withdrawn from south Vietnam, Le Duan began to speed up his purification of the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and forbid the people on both sides of the border to have contacts across the border. He forced the minority nationality villages along the border to move a few kilometers away from the border, dismissed the cadres whom he thought were on friendly terms with China and persecuted those who were of Chinese descent and those who had relatives in China. However, before the liberation of Saigon (in April 1975), he did not dare to carry out his anti-Chinese activities too openly because he still had to depend on China's tremendous aid in order to resist the United States. But when the United States was completely defeated, he thought that there was no longer any need for China's aid and began to openly oppose China. He publicly alleged that all Chinese living in Vietnam were China's fifth column, though he knew full well that these Chinese had struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese in Vietnam's construction and in the wards of resistance against France and against the United States. He also knew very well that many Chinese had been imprisoned along with Vietnamese revolutionaries for taking part in their revolutionary struggle. Now Le Duan and his clique regard all Chinese as enemies and has launched a wave of cruel persecution and disappropriation against the Chinese.

The following is what he has done against the Chinese in Vietnam.

Plundering the Property of the Chinese by Means of the Implementation of the So-Called Policy of "Transforming Industry and Commerce"

The policy of transforming industry and commerce is a revolutionary policy, by which we restrict the industrial and commercial capitalists' exploitation of the workers and their monopoly over the national economy. After the French Army retreated from Vietnam in 1954, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam took over Hanoi and achieved tremendously good results by implementing this policy. But when Le Duan and his clique put forth this policy after taking over Saigon, it was aimed at deceiving the people. In public they alleged that they were only attacking the comprador bourgeoisie among the Chinese, but in reality, they expanded the scope of attack so excessively that all the good and honest people who supported themselves by their own labor and even those who had achieved merits in the Vietnamese revolution were implicated.

According to Vietnamese law, the state organs have no power to search people's houses. But, they invented the excuse of compiling administrative inventories of people's property and suddenly sent people to search the residences of the Chinese. They forced the heads of the Chinese households to register all the property of their households and those who were in charge of compiling the inventories were empowered to take away any of the registered property at will when they left. The property that had not been taken away had to be handed over to Le Duan's administrative organizations and be handled by them at will. During the so-called period of "transforming industry and commerce," Le Duan used this means to plunder the property of all the Chinese in Saigon and other cities in south Vietnam.

Forcing the Chinese To Move to the New Economic Zones

The establishment of the new economic zones was an indispensable policy. It was aimed at transferring manpower from the areas that were too densely populated to the areas that lack manpower in order to exploit the country's resources. If the state had shown proper concern for and had helped those who moved to the new economic zones, this policy would certainly have had a very favorable economic, political and social effect. However, the degenerate ruling regime of Le Duan and his clique regarded the new economic zones as areas that were established to punish people, especially the Chinese. Thus transfer to the new economic zones became one of the ways to persecute and plunder the Chinese.

The Chinese who were transferred to the new economic zones had to give away all their immovable property and were allowed to bring only hand luggage with them. But when they reached the new economic zones, they found that the zones were so desolate and uninhabited that they could find no people to help them out. As a result, they had to go back to where they originally lived. But they could not recover their houses or goods, nor could they recover their residence register so as to be allocated their food coupons. They had to live in the open under bridges or in the streets and were often driven about and scolded. Since they could not find any way out, some of them had no alternative but to go back to the new economic zones to meet their death slowly amid cold, hunger, suffering and disease.

Driving Hundreds of Thousands of Chinese Out of Vietnam

Le Duan adopted two methods to drive the Chinese away from Vietnam. The first method was driving them directly into China and the second was driving them to drift about on the sea. The number of those driven to the three border provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan is more than 250,000 and that does not include the thousands of people of Vietnamese descent who risked their lives to flee to China for refuge.

Quite a few of the Chinese who were driven out to sea died due to shipwreck and the survivors wandered to Southeast Asian countries and Western countries. Their number was estimated to be about 100,000.

Both those driven into China and those driven out to sea suffered the same fate. All their gold, silver and property was plundered by the Le Duan clique on the alleged grounds that "when you (the Chinese) came to Vietnam, you were empty-handed, therefore you have to leave Vietnam with empty hands."

However, China did not retaliate against the persecution and plunder of the Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities; on the contrary, it has continued to treat the overseas Vietnamese in China kindly. This made the Le Duan clique think that China was weak and easy to bully. It persecuted the Chinese even more wantonly and began to carry out armed provocation on the borders. In 1978, they issued an anti-Chinese resolution in the name of the party Central Committee.

The resolution said that China was the direct enemy and the No 1 enemy of the Vietnamese people, that the reactionary clique of Mao's followers in Beijing must be overthrown, that the progressive forces in China must be helped to seize state power, that Mao Zedong Thought must be criticized in all fields and that some people must be sent to Southeast Asian countries to rouse these countries to oppose China.

In order to achieve this arrogant and foolish goal of opposing China, they have no alternatives but to rely on the world anti-Chinese reactionary force, which is, to be more specific, the Soviet Union, that has deployed a million troops on the northern border of China and is waiting for an opportunity to invade China. In November 1978, they signed a "Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty" with the Soviet Union, which was in fact a treaty of military alliance. In the treaty, there is the following clause: "When either of the parties of the treaty is attacked or under the threat of an attack, the two parties of the treaty should immediately exchange views in order to eliminate this threat and in order to adopt proper and effective measures to safeguard the peace and security of the two countries." As soon as the treaty was signed in December 1978, Le Duan sent 200,000 troops to occupy Kampuchea and at the same time further intensified their persecution of the Chinese and their armed provocation on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Thus he started another anti-Chinese wave.

III. China's Response to Le Duan's Provocation

China is a powerful country in the world and it has whole-heartedly helped the Vietnamese people in resisting France and the United States till final victory. But since the Le Duan clique has been so ungrateful and has carried out armed provocation in such a wanton manner, naturally, China was forced to react. The following was what China has done step by step in response.

Revoking its aid and withdrawing its specialists.

Closing down its consulate in Vietnam and stopping all the activities of the Association of Overseas Vietnamese in China.

Using its armed forces to launch a counterattack against the Le Duan clique.

Any patriotic Vietnamese will feel grieved when he hears the above-mentioned things. Therefore, it is only natural that they misunderstood these things when they heard the distorted propaganda of the Le Duan clique. However, it is precisely because they are Vietnamese patriots that they are even more obliged to really understand the truth, distinguish right from wrong and judge things objectively. Only by so doing can they avoid committing mistakes and find ways to correctly handle problems. Seen from its root causes, the truth of China's response to the Le Duan clique was as follows:

CONCERNING THE REVOLUTION OF AID AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIALISTS: As soon as the Le Duan clique had driven 30,000 Chinese back to China, China showed great concern. Ten days later the number of Chinese who were driven into China increased to 50,000. China declared that the cancellation of 21 projects was a warning, but some 10 days later the number of Chinese driven away from Vietnam rose to 100,000, and China had to cancel 51 more projects. However, the number of Chinese driven away from Vietnam continued to grow and the ways in which they were driven away became increasingly cruel, thus China had no alternative but to cancel all aid and withdraw all its specialists.

The Le Duan clique knew very well that China would certainly stop its aid since they had treated it so viciously. But on the other hand, they thought that since by so doing they had served the international anti-Chinese force, this force would certainly not only indemnify their losses caused by China's stoppage of aid, but would give them even more aid. How could they have expected that this anti-Chinese force's true scheme was to instigate Le Duan to severely step up his anti-Chinese activities until he broke up with China and thus make things irretrievable. Then Le Duan had to increasingly rely on this force and would be more easy to manipulate as a pawn. Obviously, since China canceled all its aid, Le Duan has had to beg for anything he wants from this force. He has even had no scruples about selling the rights and interests of his motherland and people and accepting any harsh and sinister terms in exchange for any bit of aid.

ON THE CLOSURE OF CONSULATES AND SUSPENSION OF OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES, we all know that there is a principle called "reciprocity" in diplomatic relations. Reciprocity means reciprocal treatment. How country A behaves toward country B will also be the way country B behaves toward country A. Formerly, during the periods of the war of resistance against France and the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, although there were only about 2,000 Vietnamese in China, China still allowed Vietnam to set up consulates in Kunming, Nanning and Guangzhou. As for the Chinese in Vietnam, there were several hundred thousand in the north alone, but China nevertheless agreed to let Vietnam administer them and did not set up any consulate. After the liberation of the south, (April 1975) China made a request to open a consulate in Saigon, which had a population of several hundred thousand Chinese, but the Le Duan clique would not agree to this. They said that there are only Vietnamese people of Chinese descent in Vietnam and the question of Overseas Chinese did not exist. According to the wording, they meant that there was no need for China to set up a consulate. At the same time, they stepped up the exploitation of Chinese property and the persecution of the Chinese, and no one, regardless of whether they were bourgeoisie, petite bourgeoisie, working people or laboring masses, was spared. Faced with this kind of situation, China announced the closure of the Vietnamese consulates in China and the suspension of the Overseas Vietnamese Association's activities. This was in accord with the principle of "reciprocity" in international diplomatic relations and an unavoidable action. In spite of this, China still provided all kinds of facilities to the personnel of the Vietnamese consulates and allowed them to buy sewing machines, bicycles and other essentials to take home with them. The property of the consulates were left entirely at Vietnam's disposal without Chinese interference. Although overseas Vietnamese are no longer allowed to hold meetings, their rights and interests are still protected and they can still look after and manage their association. The Chinese party and government still give the same kind of good treatment to the overseas Vietnamese as before. Although this has caused indignation among some of the people who accuse the Vietnamese of being ungrateful, they are only individual cases and the Chinese party and government are already trying to correct this. The above facts are conditions which every overseas Vietnamese is able to see.

ON CHINA'S DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO COUNTERATTACK THE LE DUAN CLIQUE, as Vietnamese, we honestly do not wish anyone to touch our territory, and therefore we were all very frightened, worried and pained when China sent troops into Vietnam. For once the conflict started, we would have to mobilize thousands of people, slaughter each other and the losses would be difficult to imagine. However, the responsibility for this incident lay not with the Chinese side but with Le Duan's side. Since making their anti-China decision in 1978, the Le Duan clique had wantonly fired at and shelled civilians on the Chinese side. At the beginning, China still advocated solving the matter through negotiations and persuasions and did not counterattack. However, with the harassment by the

Le Duan clique becoming more and more violent on the one hand and the Chinese people complaining about the weak attitude of the government on the other, China in the end had no alternative but to counterattack. However, when sending troops into Vietnam, China immediately declared that this was to be a counterattack in self-defense, limited in both space and time, and that it would not take a single inch of soil from Vietnam. Even when the Le Duan clique was gloatingly waiting for the Soviet Army to launch a sneak attack on China from the north and there was no sign of it appearing, China had already withdrawn its troops from Vietnam as announced.

According to the propaganda of the Le Duan clique, the Chinese troops had carried out wanton destruction and massacre in Vietnam. What were the actual facts? The actual facts were that before the arrival of the Chinese troops, the Le Duan clique had already killed many people in the process of purifying the border area. After the Chinese troops withdrew from Vietnam, the Le Duan clique killed even more people. The reason for that was, apart from the people who were persecuted and could not escape to China, the people who remained in the border area were given discriminatory treatment, forced into concentration camps and subjected to all manner of suffering and humiliation. When the Chinese troops arrived, these people -- who were Vietnamese, not Chinese -- thought that they had been saved. They therefore took spontaneous action and looted back their property from the people whom they believed to have persecuted them and burnt their houses. Some very good cadres were also involved. When the Chinese troops arrived, the Le Duan clique ordered a mass evacuation. However, some of the people could not evacuate because of special circumstances and some refused to evacuate because they were convinced the Chinese troops would not harm them. When the Chinese troops arrived, they gave food and medicine to needy and the sick. This greatly infuriated the Le Duan clique, so after the Chinese troops withdrew, they accused these people of being pro-China and massacred them. For example, more than 200 people were killed in Hoanglian Son and more than 400 people were killed in Cao Bang and Lang Son. Entire families were killed regardless of sex or age. Regarding such wanton slaughter, some localities could only send urgent telegrams to Hanoi calling on the Central Committee to have people conduct an investigation. Some localities even directly requested Pham Van Dong and Vo Nguyen Giap to go and see for themselves the tragic killing of people.

For the sake of covering up the above crimes, the Le Duan clique created some false evidence to deceive the public. They collected the corpses, including the corpses of the women and children they killed and arranged for photographs and films to be taken of them. They also arranged for foreign correspondents to see them and openly accused the Chinese troops of killing them.

I was still in Hanoi in February 1979. I met some of the cadres and people who escaped from the border area and talked with them. Some told me that the existing border question was a nationality question and not a question of Chinese aggression. Since coming to China, I have also talked with some of the refugees and understand the situation more clearly. The robbery, sabotage and killing at the border were caused by the reactionary policy of the Le Duan clique and not by the Chinese troops.

The facts were the Chinese troops had only attacked military objectives and strategic strongholds and had not killed the people. This was what the Vietnamese refugees who escaped to China told reporters and friends.

IV. Restoration and Development of Sino-Vietnamese Relations Is the Historical Task of People Throughout the Country

As mentioned above, opposing China is not an emotional mistake but a strategic mistake. It is not only currently causing suffering for the people and plunging the people into an abyss of misery, but it will also create disasters for the generations to come, and there is no telling when this will end.

For two neighboring countries linked by common mountains and rivers which have been through decades of trials and tribulations as well as thick and thin together, we must try to live in harmony and not try to depend on the help of a country which is thousands of li away. To put it correctly, becoming the lackey of this country, creating disturbances and engaging in generations of contention is indeed a presumptuous and stupid act. It is the task of people throughout the country to criticize this. They must do everything possible to prevent this national calamity and they must regard it as the historical task of the Vietnamese people today.

First, we must see clearly Le Duan's anti-China nature:

Opposing China is opposed to the line of Chairman Ho Chi Minh

Everybody knows that the political activities of Chairman Ho's entire life were closely related to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. By means of historical study and 50 years of revolutionary practice, Chairman Ho said: "In the course of several thousand years of history, there has been a fraternal relationship between the Vietnamese nation and the Chinese nation. In the future, this relationship will be closer still. It will promote the freedom and happiness of the two nations and safeguard world democracy and lasting peace." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 319)

"Vietnam and China are two fraternal countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. Our two countries have fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the past as well as at present for national independence and socialism." (1 October 1959, congratulatory telegram on China's National Day)

On discussing the influence of the Chinese revolution on the Vietnamese revolution, Chairman Ho said: "The influence of the Russian October Revolution and the principles of Marxism-Leninism have mostly been transmitted to Vietnam by way of China." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 235)

"Because of such factors as geography, history, economy and culture, the Chinese revolution exerted a powerful influence on the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese revolution must learn and has already learned many of the experiences of the Chinese revolution,... based on the experience of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong Thought, we have achieved many victories. This is what the revolutionaries of Vietnam must always bear in mind and be grateful for." ("Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," 1960 edition, p 154)

Regarding Chinese aid to Vietnam, Chairman Ho in all his congratulatory telegrams on China's national day in 1958, 1959 and 1960, and in his congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party (1 July 1961) had used the word "selfless" in expressing his praise. (selfless means not working for one's own interests) This word was never used in his congratulatory telegrams to any other country or party. The word "selfless" had also been used in the congratulatory telegram sent by the national front for the liberation of south Vietnam in 1965 on the occasion of China's national day.

Chairman Ho had used this poem "The ties of friendship between China and Vietnam are intimate, comradely as well as fraternal," to sum up and express the relations between the two parties and peoples. This is known by all the people in Vietnam.

What I must mention in particular is the period between 1965 and 1969. Chairman Ho's health had seriously deteriorated and he went to China for treatment. When he was in Hanoi, he was also treated by a Chinese doctor. Even though the Le Duan clique asked him on numerous occasions to go to another "fraternal country" for treatment, he always refused.

From Chairman Ho's words and deeds, we can clearly see the betrayal of the advocations and line of Chairman Ho by the Le Duan clique.

Opposing China Is Ungratefulness

A genuine revolutionary must always give priority to the interests of the revolution and the interests of the people and the motherland.

The Vietnamese people had made indomitable sacrifices in nearly a century of struggle against French imperialism. However, it was not until the correct line put forward by Chairman Ho that the masses in their millions became mobilized, pledged their lives to resist enslavement and won the sympathy and support of the justice-loving people of the world, including the French and American people. However, it should be pointed out that the help given by the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against French and American imperialism was the greatest, the most timely and the most effective. This was particularly the case after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Without this great, timely and effective help, it would have been impossible for the Vietnamese people to score such tremendous triumphs in the war of resistance against the French and the war of resistance against U.S. aggression. Even Le Duan admits this himself and has also repeated this on many occasions.

However, the Le Duan clique, in order to stir up an anti-China tide, has actually distorted history, heaped the crimes of the feudal system, 1,000 years ago, on the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and concocted the lie that China is attempting to annex Vietnam. This is not only ungratefulness to China, but is also ungratefulness to the revolution, to the motherland and to the Vietnamese people.

Opposing China Will Lead to the Bankruptcy of the Vietnamese Economy

The economy of Vietnam is very backward in the first place and it has been very seriously damaged after 30 years of war. However, with the help of China and other fraternal countries, it could still withstand the test of war. Although the life of the people was still difficult, they nevertheless managed to get along and also made contributions in the war.

However, after winning the war, the Le Duan clique carried out the orders of a foreign country, attacked and occupied Kampuchea and mobilized the whole people against China. Because of this, China has withdrawn all aid, including nearly 100 projects under construction. The United States, Japan, England and France, as well as other West European countries which tried to win over Vietnam, also planned to supply it with aid, but on seeing Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, these plans have also been canceled. This has dealt the Vietnamese economy a head-on blow from which it will never recover. Not only this, but the Le Duan clique had also committed all its manpower and resources to the invasion of Laos and Kampuchea and preparations for a war with China. Some of the fraternal countries further away cannot supply much help because of their own limited resources. As for the biggest, strongest and most affluent fraternal country, because of overexpansion and overcommitment, it could only supply military aid to those who would serve as mercenaries, and economically, it could only provide a bit of niggardly help. The beautiful promises made before have now been gradually withdrawn. Some of Vietnam's recent requests have either been tactfully turned down or openly refused. Therefore, there is no hope for the Vietnamese economy. The Vietnamese people are in a state of unprecedented poverty and fatigue.

Relying on Another Country To Oppose China Will Lead to National Subjugation

Since the Le Duan clique had to oppose China but lacked the strength to do so, they could only rely on a country which seeks world domination. When Vietnam was still friendly with China, this country had already used every means to sow discord and constantly threw out bait. The moment the Le Duan clique took the bait, they became hooked. This country also played Le Duan up as a "hero" and adopted the posture of treating him as an equal. However, should Le Duan refuse to obey instructions, it will immediately yank the string and bring him to unconditional submission groveling with pain. At present, there are foreign agents

in state organs at various levels from the Central Committee to the various localities. Therefore, in economy, politics, military affairs and diplomacy, it must follow the directions of the other country and cannot act independently. In the past, when there was news that Camranh Bay would soon be used by a foreign country, Le Duan immediately declared that this was impossible. Now, not only the Camranh Bay, but also all major ports, important airfields, rivers and seas are being freely used by that foreign country. Vietnam has already lost part of its territorial sovereignty. If it persists on the course of opposing China, the whole of Vietnam will become a foreign military base, raw material supply base and processing base.

There Will Never Be Peace or Stability if Anti-Chinese Activities Are Carried On

The Le Duan clique has fabricated the lie that China intends to invade and annex Vietnam. But the reality is that in the past, China assisted Vietnam in resisting France and the United States and in striving for national liberation and that even now China still hopes that Vietnam will become a peaceful, independent and friendly country that is mutually beneficial for China. However, the Le Duan clique has clung with a vengeance to opposing China and boasted that it is resolved to defeat China. Let us soberly consider how many years and how many generations will pass before Le Duan will be able to defeat China. Let us recall what has happened in the past. Since the Le Duan clique began to wantonly stir up anti-Chinese feelings, China has remained immune as ever, though some houses and vehicles have been destroyed and some people and livestock have been killed and wounded on its border. It has remained stable and unified and is continuously striving to realize its four modernizations and to effectiv improve the living standard of its people. As for Vietnam, the wars it is waging in Laos and Kampuchea and the burden of deploying about 100,000 troops on the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to pose as vigorously making preparations for fighting China have only brought misery and death to itself. Countless families in Vietnam have thus been broken up, and throughout the country there has been such terror and hardship that people cannot enjoy their food or sleep peacefully. When, may I ask, will there be peace in Vietnam and when will the Vietnamese people be able to enjoy a peaceful life if Le Duan and his clique persistently cling to opposing China?

In short, opposing China will bring all sorts of harm and no benefits to Vietnam.

In order to restore and develop the friendship between Vietnam and China, we should do the following practical work:

Opposing the Malpractice of Vilifying China by Distorting History

History is the record of what has objectively taken place. However, in order to vilify China, the Le Duan clique instigated some opportunists to publish some distorted materials in order to whip up national hatred against China.

For example, for the period of more than 1,000 years from Ngo Quyen's resistance against the southern Han Dynasty to the time after the dynasties of Dinh, Le, Ly, Tran, Le and Nguyen, there were only 20 years of war between Vietnam and China. Every time when the war was over, the Vietnamese emperors and kings adopted conciliatory policies to pursue the development of peaceful relations with China. But the Le Duan clique has only emphatically given accounts of the wars and avoided mentioning anything about the peaceful relations between Vietnam and China.

For 30 years or so, the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in their struggles against French and U.S. aggression until final victory. However, the Le Duan clique issued a white paper, standing facts on their heads. It says that China is attempting to swallow up Vietnam and is sabotaging the Vietnamese revolution in collaboration with the United States. In this regard, I wrote an article entitled "The Facts of the Militant Friendship Between China and Vietnam Brook No Distortion" to give concrete refutations, but I will not repeat the details here.

China's contributions to the Vietnamese revolution were highly evaluated by Chairman Ho Chi Minh. This is also stated in the 1960 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published in Hanoi. However, in the second edition published in 1980, Le Duan instructed that almost all articles and passages concerning China's contributions be deleted.

The distortion of history is an important part of Le Duan's anti-Chinese policy. We must maintain vigilance and carry out struggles against the Le Duan clique. In particular, all those who know the facts of history must adopt various means to expose the changeable, hypocritical and deceitful policy of the Le Duan clique.

Oppose Mobilizing Manpower and Material Resources To Oppose China

After the anti-Chinese resolution was adopted in 1978, the Le Duan clique compelled the National Assembly Standing Committee to promulgate a general order for mobilizing the manpower and material resources of the whole country so that they could randomly press-gang people into the army or into doing forced labor and randomly collect, purchase or take over anything from anyone for use on the battle fronts in Laos and Kampuchea as well as in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and on the so-called "anti-Chinese defense line." As a result of uninterrupted mobilizations, the manpower and material resources in Vietnam have been exhausted. Almost all young people in cities and the countryside, including those who are only 16 or 17, have been press-ganged into the army, and all people throughout the country, except those who are old and weak, have been mobilized to build fortifications. All organs and localities have to send people to the border areas to take up duties, and organic units have been established in every so-called tree farm or agricultural farm along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. At present, there is an atmosphere of stuffiness in Vietnam under the control of the army, especially under the control of the public security personnel and special agents of the Le Duan clique.

We must adopt all feasible measures to smash the anti-Chinese plan, which is actively being carried out by the Le Duan clique, including the general order to mobilize manpower and material resources. This is a very important task and everyone must do his bit for it.

Oppose Making Provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese Border

The Sino-Vietnamese border was a friendly border in the past. The people on both sides had frequent and close contacts with each other. This was especially so after China was liberated in 1949 due to their struggle against the common enemies. During festivals, they would visit each other and exchange greetings. They also held rural fairs on both sides to exchange goods. For the convenience of the people on both sides in contacting each other, the Chinese side built several bridges on the border rivers. At the same time, some provinces along the border became friendly provinces and the Chinese side also helped Vietnam build many local projects. In those years when the U.S. planes bombed the northern part of Vietnam, the Vietnamese villagers in the border areas often took refuge on the Chinese side, and Vietnamese planes also took cover in China.

However, since the whole of South Vietnam was liberated (1975), the Le Duan clique has tried every means to create tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Under the pretext of "clearing up the border," they forced tens of thousands of people to move from the places where they had lived for generations to other places which could be more easily controlled. They also compelled the villagers in the border areas to dig trenches, plant sharp-pointed bamboo sticks and lay mines along the border. In some places they even intruded into China's territory. They compelled the people in the plains areas to take up duties on the border and form military units which are under direct command of the army. They carry out provocations against China every day by firing at ordinary people who are working in the fields and farm animals and bombarding houses. Recently, as they were heavily beaten on the Kampuchean battlefields. They had to throw in more troops.

This made them become more isolated in the world. In order to divert people's attention both at home and abroad, they feel it more necessary to create tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

We must be clearly aware of this and adopt every possible means to stop the criminal acts of the Le Duan clique.

Oppose Persecuting and Plundering the Chinese and Vietnamese of Chinese Descent

There are more than 1 million Chinese and Vietnamese of Chinese descent in Vietnam. As early as a thousand years ago in the Han and Tang Dynasties, some Chinese went to live in Vietnam. Their descendants have now become completely Vietnamese and do not have any of the characteristics of the Chinese. Some Chinese went to Vietnam in the last years of the Song Dynasty since they would not submit themselves to the rule of the Yuan. They fought together with the Vietnamese people against the Mongolians. Some Chinese went to Vietnam in the last years of the Ming Dynasty since they would not submit themselves to the Qing rulers. They settled down in Vietnam and established villages there, which were called "Ming towns." More than 300 years have passed and they, too, have become completely Vietnamese. There are still some Chinese who have gone to settle in Vietnam due to political or economic reasons. They are living together with the Vietnamese and some have even married Vietnamese, but they continue to use the Chinese language and keep to their customs and habits. They continue to regard China as their motherland. They are Chinese or Overseas Chinese. Except for a few of them who are bourgeoisie making a living from commercial business or from exploitation and money lending, most of these Chinese are laboring people who are taking part in the construction of Vietnam. Many of them regard Vietnam as their second motherland. They joined the Vietnamese party and army and rendered outstanding service in the wars against France and the United States. Generally speaking, either Chinese or Vietnamese of Chinese descent are friendly and live in harmony with the Vietnamese people.

In order to show their loyalty to the reactionary anti-Chinese forces in the world, the Le Duan clique has done its utmost to cruelly plunder and persecute the Chinese.

In the south, tens of thousands of Chinese, who had enough money, had no other choice but to hand in their gold and dollars and flee by ship, letting their destiny be decided by the wind and waves on the sea.

In the north, hundreds of thousands of Chinese were forced to leave the cities. All subdistricts, units, organs and schools are allowed to adopt the so-called appropriate measures to carry out this decision. As a result, the Chinese were forced to leave the cities or settle down in the new economic regions. Some of them are forced to leave Vietnam through bribery.

It is not only an ungrateful act but also very stupid to plunder and persecute Chinese in this way. It resulted in disturbing the tranquillity of society and stirring up hatred between nationalities, and its influence cannot be eliminated in a few years or in a few generations.

Being Vietnamese patriots, we must resolutely oppose these counterrevolutionary acts of the Le Duan clique.

Oppose Making Vietnam an Anti-Chinese Base for Foreign Countries

In their anti-Chinese activities, the Le Duan clique are not relying on their own strength but mainly on a foreign country. They have preached again and again that this foreign country possesses some weapons which are so terrible that with a single bullet, the whole regiment or battalion of soldiers can be killed. If it is fired at an island, all the people on the whole island will be killed. However, no such things have even happened in Kampuchea or on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

But it was reported by foreign news agencies that chemical toxicants have been used in the Kampuchean battlefields and some Lao districts inhabited by the Mao people. The water sources and air in these districts were polluted and many people poisoned. In some Vietnamese provinces contiguous to the Sino-Vietnamese border, many fortifications have been built, which are fitted out with foreign equipment and will be used by the foreign country to fight against China. Vietnam's major airfields and seaports have been freely used by the foreign country to threaten neighboring countries, especially to threaten China. What will be the result of making Vietnam a base of a foreign country for fighting against other countries? I am sure that everyone is fully aware of it. When hostilities break out, these bases will inevitably become the targets of attacks. This means that Vietnam will become the target of attacks and be destroyed. It will not be able to escape retaliation.

However, the immediate result of making a country a base of another to fight against other countries is the violation of its territorial integrity and sovereignty. It is quite possible that the spearhead of these military bases is directed at this country itself.

We must resolutely oppose the Le Duan clique in making Vietnam a military base of a foreign country for opposing other countries, especially for opposing China.

Oppose Sending Vietnamese To Attack Laos, Kampuchea and China

After more than 30 years of war, we finally defeated the French and U.S. aggressors and realized the unification of the country. Originally, we should have followed Chairman Ho Chi Minh's instructions and made good use of the peace time to recuperate the nation, heal the wounds of war and build our country. However, more than 6 years have passed since we won victory and, as a result of the policy of aggression and war pursued by the Le Duan clique, our compatriots are still compelled to fight and die in the battlefields of Laos and Kampuchea and on the so-called anti-Chinese defense line. At present, there are about 1 million troops in Vietnam. If various paramilitary forces are included, there are about 2 million. Yet, they are recruiting new soldiers every day, even women and children of 16 or 17 cannot be spared. The whole country is still in a state of war. This is an abnormal phenomenon and disaster the Le Duan clique has brought on our motherland. The Vietnamese people are a patriotic people. When Vietnam was invaded by the French and U.S. aggressors, they would rather die than surrender. They mobilized all the compatriots to fight the enemies and all our manpower and material resources to support the front. Thus, they won victory. Now the Le Duan clique are sending our compatriots to the battlefields to kill our comrades-in-arms who fought together with us in the same trench. What the Le Duan clique is doing, such as making enemies of friends and sending our compatriots to attack them, are actually violent acts of madmen and counterrevolutionary acts.

We must firmly oppose the press-ganging of soldiers and call upon husbands and children to leave various battlefields and return to their homes for study, work and production. As for those missing, we must ask for the notification of death, the return of the body and the payment of compensation. We must mobilize the sons and younger brothers in the army to ask for demobilization and not to fight against people of neighboring countries, stir up a tide against war and calling for peace, force the military adventurist scheme of the Le Duan clique into complete bankruptcy and bring about the total collapse of the invasion army of the Le Duan clique.

Under the guidance of the correct line of Chairman Ho and the massive support of China, the heroic people of Vietnam triumphed over French and American imperialism and achieved the liberation and unification of the motherland. Today, it is evern more necessary for them to oppose the traitorous Le Duan clique, restore and develop Sino-Vietnamese friendship, strive for a peaceful environment and build a really unified, independent and democratic Vietnam just as Chairman Ho hoped. This is the historical task of the Vietnamese people at present. Compatriots, advance! We are sure to triumph!

THAILAND REITERATES REJECTION OF SRV PROPOSAL

OW250812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has reiterated its rejection of Vietnam's proposal for a "partial withdrawal" of its troops from Kampuchea. The Thai stance was expounded yesterday by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in an exclusive interview with the NATION REVIEW carried by the paper today.

The foreign minister said, "We are not a party to the Kampuchean conflict. And how many troops would be pulled out in Vietnam's proposed partial withdrawal? Then, they (Vietnamese) also want a demilitarized zone straddling Thailand and Kampuchea. That simply means bringing war into our territory. We just can't accept it."

Referring to the proposed formation of a coalition government of the three major Kampuchean resistance forces, he disclosed some "new developments" had taken place recently, but he refused to elaborate.

Sitthi said he was confident that Democratic Kampuchea, despite the obstacles in the formation of a coalition government, would manage to maintain the U.N. seat in the upcoming General Assembly of the United Nations.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS HONG KONG INDUSTRIALISTS

OW251246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with T.K. Ann, chairman of the Winsor Industrial Corporation Ltd., and H.C. Tang, president of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

XU YINSHENG MEETS INDONESIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

OW240341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Jakarta, 22 May (XINHUA) -- A Chinese table tennis delegation, with Li Furong as its leader and Zheng Minzhi as its deputy leader, arrived in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on the evening of 21 May to participate in the upcoming sixth Asian table tennis championship to be held from 24 May to 3 June.

Xu Yinsheng, vice president of the International Table Tennis Federation, and Song Zhong, honorary secretary general of the Asian Table Tennis Union, arrived in Jakarta on the same plane. They were greeted at the airport by Willy Warokka, secretary general of the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association.

Xu Yinsheng met with Ali said, Indonesian Minister of Justice and chairman of the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association, on the afternoon of 22 May. During the meeting, Ali said told Xu Yinsheng: We wish to promote friendship through sports exchanges. We hope to further promote this kind of beneficial exchange between our two countries. Xu Yinsheng expressed thanks for the friendly reception given by the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG SHIPPING SERVICE -- Guangzhou, 11 May (XINHUA) -- A passenger shipping service between Jiangmen municipality in Guangdong and Hong Kong was inaugurated on 11 May. The two cities are 96 nautical miles apart and it will take 4 hours for a single trip either from Hong Kong or from Jiangmen. Two passenger ships with air conditioning facilities on board will serve this route. They daily leave Hong Kong at 0815 and 0830 and depart from Jiangmen for the return trip at 1400 and 1430 on the same day. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 11 May 82 OW]

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH PAKISTANI ARMY GENERAL

OW261720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army staff of Pakistan, here this afternoon. Premier Zhao said: "China and Pakistan are good neighbors. The relations between our two countries are marked by mutual trust, mutual support and mutual understanding. The Chinese Government and people will work to promote this relationship." He said Sino-Pakistan friendship will not be affected by international problems. "The Chinese Government," he said, "will, as always, support Pakistan in its maintenance of independence and state sovereignty."

Sawar Khan said: "During our visit, we have felt the Pakistan-China friendship growing. Pakistan receives consistent support from China." He conveyed the best regards from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Premier Zhao Ziyang. Premier Zhao asked Sawar Khan to convey the same to President Zia.

Present were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing. The guests arrived Tuesday after visiting Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They will leave tomorrow for home.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS

OW201802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Dacca, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General Hussain Mohammad Ershad said here today that the relations between Bangladesh and China were excellent in all aspects. While receiving a visiting Chinese journalists delegation, he expressed the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be further strengthened in the future. H.M. Ershad briefed the Chinese journalists on the initial results achieved by the present government in streamlining administration, maintaining law and order and promoting industrial and agricultural production. He said the policies which had been adopted so far were acceptable to the Bangladesh people. He disclosed that new government measures would be taken in education and other fields. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Liu Shuqing was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived here on May 14 after visiting Pakistan and India.

BORDER TRADE BETWEEN XIZANG, BHUTAN FLOURISHES

OW241230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Lhasa, May 24 (XINHUA) -- The total volume of small trading transactions between Yatung (Chomo) County in Tibet and Bhutan, a small country neighboring China on the southwest reached 220,000 yuan (RMB) in 1981. This is an all-time record since the democratic reform of 1959, aimed at ending serfdom in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Yatung County, bordering on Bhutan, is a customary barter trade center between Tibetans and people of Bhutan for a long time. However, during the ten-year internal disorder in China, such trading was disrupted. Following important directives from central authorities in 1980 on the work in Tibet, Yatung-Bhutan barter trade has revived gradually and flourished. The Yatung County People's Government reopened five tax-free barter points in an effort to promote trade on the borders. Since 1980, accommodations were provided in the border towns of Pagri, Xia Yadong (Chomomai) and Xarsingmazhen in Yatung to receive foreign border people who came in for barter. In 1981 more than 2,700 people in 800 groups from Bhutan came to Yatung to barter rice, flour, red tea, woolen fabrics and bambooware for dairy products, woolen mats, Tibetan garments and other daily necessities. This helped thrive economy and enhance friendship between the peoples on the borders.

PORTUGUESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF CONCLUDES VISIT

Hong Kong Paper on Egidio Visit

HK260326 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 82 p 11

[By Donald Cheung]

[Excerpt] China's arms industry is developing rapidly and more military equipment is being produced internally for its own use. This was disclosed yesterday by Portugal's army chief of staff, General Melo Egidio, when he arrived in Macau via the border gate -- at the end of this 10-day official visit in China. Gen Egidio and his wife, accompanied by a four-member delegation, were greeted by top military officials in Macau, led by the governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, and leading community leaders.

The former governor of Macau said he was "very impressed" by China's Armed Forces and military installations during his visit to air force establishments, a naval base in Qinghai, a school of infantry and a military academy. Gen Egidio said he had particularly high regard for the discipline of the Chinese army, although he said the military equipment is "a bit old." But he was quick to add that there is a great desire among Chinese military chiefs to equip the country with new armaments. He said Chinas's arms industry is developing rapidly and "a great part of the weapons I saw in China are self-made."

Gen Egidio disclosed that his visit had not concluded any agreements with China because "that was not the original plan. What was planned was an increase of co-operation between the Portuguese and Chinese armies because it is very important to exchange experience," he explained. Asked if Portugal can export military know-how to China, he said: "Portugal is an old country of the European continent and we have a great experience in military organization and strategy, and we are in close alliance with NATO. This alliance with NATO was clearly understood by China and I think that in some aspects, Portugal can give its experience to China." But he stressed that Portugal needs reciprocal collaboration from China. He said Chinese officials have expressed "willingness" to enhance closer links with NATO countries, Western Europe and the United States. "We have also exchanged opinions on general world affairs," he added. He said his official visit to China is more than just establishing closer ties between the armed forces, but also that of the people of the two nations. "That's very obvious in my talks with the prime minister and the army chief of staff," he said. Gen Egidio has had talks with China's prime minister, Mr Zhao Zhiyang; army Chief of Staff General Yang Dezhi; and other top Chinese military officials during his official visit, the first one since he was named the top man of Portugal's army early last year. He last visited China in March 1980 as the governor of Macau, during which he met China's strongman, Deng Xiaoping.

Departure of Delegation

OW261116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 May (XINHUA) -- Gen Melo Egidio, chief of General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, Mrs Egidio and his party left Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province, this afternoon for home via Aomen [Macao] after winding up their official visit to China.

Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defense; representatives of the Guangzhou PLA units; and responsible persons of Zhongshan County saw the Portuguese guests off at Zhuhai municipality's Gongbei. General Egidio told them that he would never forget his visit to China during his life, and that his visit has strengthened friendship between the armed forces and people of Portugal and China. The Portuguese guests arrived in Zhongshan County yesterday from Guilin via Guangzhou. During their stay in Guangzhou, Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, gave a luncheon in their honor. Guangdong Vice Governor Liang Weilin was also present. The Portuguese guests visited this morning Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence at Cuiheng village, Zhongshan County, and toured Zhuhai municipality, where they were warmly received by local responsible persons.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

OW221942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1549 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial conversation this afternoon in the Yangyuan Room at Diaoyutai with 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, ambassador to China of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is soon to leave for home at the end of his term of office.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH CONGO AMITY DELEGATION

OW241632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples led by its president, Vital Balla. They discussed promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was also present. The delegation arrived May 13 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The following day, the Congolese guests attended a banquet hosted by Wang Bingnan, president of the association.

JI PENGFEI MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW211758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania here this evening. Four members on the delegation, including its head, M.A. Makalo, are members of the National Executive Committee of the party. Ji Pengfei had a cordial conversation with all members of the delegation and hosted a dinner for them. Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; He Gongkai, Chinese ambassador to Tanzania; and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China. The Tanzanian delegation arrived yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The Tanzanian guests will study the development of China's economy, agriculture in particular, and exchange experiences with China on how to strengthen party leadership.

RED CROSS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOROCCO

OW231640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Rabat, May 23 (XINHUAO -- A delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society led by its vice-president, Yang Chun, left here for home today after a week-long visit to Morocco. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation held a working meeting with the Moroccan Red Crescent delegation. The two sides exchanged experience and expressed the desire to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations. Princess Lalla Malika, president of the Moroccan Red Crescent, met the Chinese guests at her residence yesterday. The secretaries-general of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Public Health also met the Chinese delegation. The Chinese ambassador here gave a reception yesterday evening in honor of the delegation.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

OW270241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, today said: The new economic commission must pay attention to investigation and study, increase work efficiency and strive to fulfill the task entrusted it by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

At an inaugural meeting of the new economic commission today, Zhang Jingfu said: The leading comrades of the party Central Committee want the new economic commission to grasp more first-hand material and heed the opinions of more people from all departments on some major issues while carrying out its tasks. The leading comrades of the State Council emphasize that economic work departments must regard the increase in economic results as the starting point and continually increase work efficiency. They also point out: The personnel of the new economic commission should be capable and well-informed, solve problems promptly and work very efficiently. Zhang Jingfu said these directives should become the criteria for the new economic commission's work. However, to meet these criteria, we need good work style and appropriate work methods. Restructuring organs alone is not enough.

Zhang Jingfu said that because the new economic commission was only recently reorganized, some questions still remain to be settled. We also lack experience. However, we cannot wait. We must learn while summing up experience. We must reorganize the commission and work as we go along. The commission should, first of all, focus on doing routine work well. It must not hold things up. At the same time, the commission should conduct planned investigation and study, with specific goals and under specified leadership, in the light of the policies put forward by the party Central Committee and the State Council during a given period. It should tackle a few major problems of an overall nature and strategic importance, such as keeping to the policy of planned economy playing the dominant role with market regulation as a supplementary means, increasing economic results, raising industrial and agricultural standards as a whole, restructuring enterprises and improving the economic responsibility system. These problems should be tackled individually. It is necessary to achieve some specific results.

Zhang Jingfu said the new economic commission will, under the leadership of the State Council, help organize all departments and all areas to implement their yearly economic plans, coordinate their efforts and supervise and check on their work. It should develop the enthusiasm of various departments and localities. It must not run things all by itself without consulting others. In addition, the commission should never shift responsibility onto others when it faces problems it should solve itself. The commission should take the initiative in offering good service. When handling official business, we must work collectively more often and eliminate redtape as much as possible.

Zhang Jingfu emphatically pointed out that the new economic commission must link the present with the long-range task. It must have foresight, consider the continuity of its task and successfully link the battle plan with the strategic goal, so that arrangements for the coming 3 years are taken into consideration. If the commission fails to do this, it will lose its orientation, go blind and have difficulty in readjustment when problems arise.

Zhang Jinfu also said: While handling official business, the new economic commission must have a goal, plans, measures, steps and specified responsible personnel. If we want to do our work practically and achieve results, we must not be busy holding meetings all day long, drafting documents and doing routine office work. We must go deep among the masses for investigation and study and be good at learning from the comrades in the forefront, from various localities and from reality.

Zhang Jingfu also called for strengthening construction within the economic commission, striving to create an exhiliarating atmosphere and new work style and achieving new results.

Zhang Jingfu Explains Role

OW270453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- The newly organized State Economic Commission held an inaugural meeting this morning. Zhang Jingfu, State councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, spoke at the meeting. He said the new economic commission must, under the leadership of the State Council, play an organizing, harmonizing, supervisory and examining role and strive to achieve results in the "four modernizations" drive. The newly organized State Economic Commission is composed of 23 functional organs including departments, sections, offices and bureaus. The commission is composed of 32 members, including the minister in charge and vice ministers, reduced from a complement of 39. In addition, of these, 7 members are comrades under 55 years of age.

Zhang Jingfu relayed the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. He said the new economic commission had five tasks:

1. To implement the party's line, principles and policies concerning economic work, to conduct investigation and study on important economic problems, to sum up and exchange experience, to reflect conditions to the State Council in a timely manner and to put forward suggestions.

2. To participate in drawing up annual national economic plans and in supervising and checking their implementation by various departments and areas and to solve, in a coordinated manner, important matters in economic and technical activities of the current year involving agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications and transport, finance and domestic and foreign trade departments.

3. To organize and implement reform of the state economic system in the current year.

4. To organize and coordinate comparatively short-term scientific and technological projects currently serving national economic construction, to participate in and examine imported technology, to administer the importation of equipment, to make overall planning and coordination of design and construction forces, to organize and draw up comprehensive economic rules and to carry out the work selectively related to the conservation of energy, readjustment and reorganization of the machine building industry, enterprise management, quality control, popularization of new techniques and cadre education.

5. To supervise and examine the implementation of related decisions on economic work of the central financial and economic leading groups and the regular meeting of the State Council by various departments and areas and to undertake matters assigned by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

In his speech, Zhang Jingfu also touched on the current work focus of the new economic commission and the question about how to carry out future work.

Vice Minister Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission presided over the inaugural meeting. Also present were Vice Ministers of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong, Wang Lei, Li Ruishan, Peng Min; government personnel and representatives of units and assigned units directly under the State Economic Commission.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW211149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Speaking at yesterday's State Council meeting to exchange experience in consolidating industrial and communications enterprises, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission said: At present, industrial and communications departments should carry out the all-round consolidation of the first batch of key enterprises seriously and in a down-to-earth manner.

The responsible person discussed the following six points on how to successfully carry out this task:

1. Strengthen leadership in the ideological sphere. We must first understand the guiding principle for enterprise consolidation and know the reason why it must be carried out.

2. Enterprise consolidation should proceed from reality. We must grasp the enterprises' principal contradictions and decide how to begin the consolidation work.

3. In accordance with their specific conditions, all departments should, gradually and through the all-round consolidation of enterprises, set up a leadership structure which is both democratic and centralized, build a contingent of workers and staff members who are both politically and professionally efficient, and establish a scientific and modern management system. Specific standards and requirements should also be drawn up for the building of enterprises which are good in six respects: take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, turn out high-quality products, are good in economic results, labor discipline, modern methods of production and in political work.

4. In the course of consolidating enterprises, we must strengthen enterprise management, improve basic work in all spheres and gradually set up a scientific management system.

5. All enterprises and departments should sum up their own experiences in the course of learning from the advanced experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and other advanced units.

6. In the course of consolidating the first batch of enterprises, it is necessary to sum up the experience gained in a specific unit and rapidly popularize it throughout the entire area.

According to information disclosed by the State Economic Commission, by mid-May 20 of China's 23 industrial and communications departments had dispatched investigation teams to sum of experiences at various enterprises. Many of the teams were led by ministers or vice ministers. Upon arrival, the investigation teams immediately conducted meticulous investigations and study in the various sections and workshops of the enterprises in order to assist them in beginning their consolidation work.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS FINANCIAL INSPECTIONS

OW222106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved and transmitted a report by the Ministry of Finance on unfolding financial inspections of enterprises and issued a circular requiring the various localities and departments to strengthen their leadership and do a good job in the financial inspections of enterprises. The circular also instructed that financial and economic discipline violations that have been verified should be dealt with strictly.

The circular says: Unfolding financial inspections of enterprises is an important measure in reforming enterprises, enforcing financial and economic discipline, safeguarding the state's revenue, raising the enterprises' economic results and ensuring the healthy development of economic reform. Furthermore, unfolding financial inspections of enterprises is also of great significance in promoting party styles, enforcing party discipline, preventing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalism and combating criminal activities in the economic field.

The circular points out: Although the current inspections have achieved great results, progress has been very uneven. The circular demands that responsible departments and finance departments send personnel to conduct inspections in enterprises which have failed to conduct their own inspections. Problems related to the violation of financial discipline should be strictly handled in accordance with the "stipulations issued by the Ministry of Finance for handling financial problems discovered during the financial inspection."

The circular asks the various localities and departments to integrate the task of exposing problems with the task of reforming enterprises, summarize experience and lessons, strengthen their supervision and plug loopholes, thereby consolidating the inspection results.

The report of the Ministry of Finance says: Thanks to the attention and support given by leaders at all levels and departments concerned, the nationwide financial inspection of enterprises has achieved great results since it was launched last December. The inspection has promoted an extensive education program in abiding by the law and observing discipline and has strengthened the cadres' concept of the overall situation and their ideas about laws and discipline. It has aided the struggle to combat economic criminal activities by uncovering a multitude of problems involving financial and economic discipline violations. It has led to the discovery of clues to a number of important cases and exposed problems existing in enterprise management, thus paving the way for further enterprise reforms. According to statistics, the total amount of funds involved in the cases violating financial and economic discipline uncovered by the various localities and departments thus far has reached some 3.5 billion yuan, 1.6 billion of which can be recovered. The state treasury has already recovered 1.1 billion yuan.

The report has put forward a six-point proposal for doing a good job in financial inspections:

1. Further raise the understanding of enterprise financial inspections. Leading comrades of the various localities and departments must pay close attention to integrating financial inspection with enterprise reform from beginning to the end.

2. Do a good job in financial inspection rechecks.

3. Do a good job in financial inspections of enterprises under the central organs.

4. Handle problems that have been discovered with severity. Turn in to the state the full amount of revenue belonging to the state, and resolutely correct problems that should be corrected. Pay attention to protecting financial and accounting personnel and people who expose problems. Strictly forbid retaliation.

5. Integrate enterprise reform with strengthening financial and accounting work. Regard enforcing financial and economic discipline, perfecting financial and accounting systems and strengthening financial and accounting agencies as an important task in enterprise reform.

6. Strengthen financial supervision and establish and perfect laws and regulations governing the finances of enterprises.

REGULATIONS FOR PLANNED POWER GENERATION, SUPPLY

OW270041 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The State Council recently approved and distributed provisional control regulations, submitted by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, for the planned use of electricity at fixed volumes respectively for each province, municipality and autonomous region, calling on all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all ministries and commissions under the State Council to seriously implement the regulations in connection with actual local conditions.

There are nine articles in the provisional regulations:

1. Generate and allot electricity in accordance with the state plan. Electric power departments should generate and supply electricity in a safe, stable and balanced manner, in accordance with the power generation plan approved by the state. Any undue use of equipment, excessive use of fuels or overgeneration of hydroelectricity is strictly prohibited. An interprovincial power grid should decide on the volume of power to be consumed by, and the load allowed to, each province, municipality and autonomous region it covers, in accordance with fixed proportions.

2. Every province, municipality and autonomous region should practice planned use of electricity and be responsible for limiting its power consumption to the fixed volume. The economic commission of a province, municipality or autonomous region shall be in charge of the work of allotting electricity within its respective province, municipality or autonomous region. Economic commissions of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions covered by the same interprovincial power grid should see that electricity is used in a comprehensive and proportioned way, within the targeted volumes set in the power grid's seasonal and monthly power distribution plans. All localities and enterprises at various levels should practice the method of maintaining a monthly or daily account of the volume of power consumed. If the consumption is in excess of the fixed volume, the excess volume should be deducted accordingly. The method of forced deduction, by way of restricting or halting the supply of electricity, should be used against any locality or enterprise whose power consumption has gone beyond the limit and which has refused to accept a deduction in its power supply.

3. The principle for electricity allotment: When making electricity allotments, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must first see to it that power supply for the production of products assigned by the state is assured.

4. Limit the production and export of products that require high energy consumption. Beginning this year, the three large power grids -- northeast China, east China and (Jing-Jin-Tang) [presumably Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu] networks -- will restrict their power supply for the production of commodity-type calcium carbide, ferroalloys, steel ingots produced by electric furnaces, electrolytic aluminum, pig iron and yellow phosphorus. The annual volumes of electricity to be used for the production of the aforementioned products are to be determined on the basic of the state plan for the output of these products. No additional output, outside that called for in the state plan, should be planned at any level by local governments and local departments in charge of the enterprises.

5. Practice the method of supplying electricity to selected consumers. Electricity supply should first meet the needs of the production of products of high quality, low in energy consumption and cost and which have a ready market. It is necessary to control and even stop systematically the production of those products which are high in energy consumption and poor in quality, cause big deficits and do not sell well. Within the areas covered by the three large power grids, no electric furnaces should be used in smelting ordinary carbon steel ingots. Starting from the second quarter of 1982, resolute steps should be taken to close down and stop power supply to small oil refineries, calcium carbide furnaces, iron smelting furnaces, ferroalloy furnaces and (?ordinary) coke ovens.

6. Production of high energy consumption products should be shifted to other localities. Beginning this year, the production of some of the six products -- ferroalloy, commodity type calcium carbide, electrolytic aluminum, steel ingots produced by electric furnaces, pig iron and yellow phosphorus -- should be gradually shifted to localities in Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Shanxi, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou, where relatively more plentiful sources of electricity, in the form of hydroelectricity, are available.

7. Strengthen discipline in electricity distribution control within a power grid. To ensure safety in power generation and economic and reasonable operation, a power grid must practice centralized distribution control. It is strictly prohibited from operating either at a lower or a higher tension cycle. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments must vigorously support the power grids in generating and supplying power in accordance with the state plan and in practicing centralized distribution control.

8. Adjust the price of electricity. Electricity at a discount rate may be offered in the areas covered by the power grids of Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Hubei, Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan during periods of plentiful water supply for the production of ferro-alloys, electrolytic aluminum, steel alloys produced by electric furnaces, commodity-type calcium carbide, pig iron and yellow phosphorus so as to encourage the shift of production of these products to these localities.

9. Some of the enterprises should carry out production on a seasonal basis.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY OUTPUT

HK260859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Output of Agricultural Machinery Must Be Determined According to Needs"]

[Text] Agricultural machinery departments have spent 3 years or so making an inventory of warehouses and have achieved comparatively great results in this respect. The machinery departments as a whole have a lot to do in checking up on their warehouses. As long as they grasp the work firmly, they will also achieve success.

The practice of agricultural machinery departments in making an inventory of their warehouses has shown that the basic reason for the overstocking of products was that, over a long period in the past, some leading departments and production units paid more attention to production than to sales and consumer use in particular. Some units which had a large stock of goods kept on manufacturing their goods as usual and higher departments continued to provide them with production tasks. When production units made reports to the higher authorities, they took delight in reporting on the overfulfillment of production tasks and the amount of output, output value, profits and so forth. However, nobody paid attention to the needs of the society, actual use, marketability and the situation of overstocking of products.

Output must be determined according to the needs of society. With regard to the economic returns of the society, the practice of paying attention to production alone without caring for sales and consumer use should be regarded as a waste rather than beneficial to production. Therefore, the achievements in production output, output value and profits should not be assessed from the angle of an enterprise alone, because products which are not up to standard are useless, the output value of products kept in stock in warehouses is false, and commercial losses as well as profits gained from bank advances will make our country suffer losses. The practice of seeking output volume, output value and profits alone without caring for quality and usefulness will eventually inflict losses on our country and harm out people. The fact that when agricultural machinery departments were making an inventory of their warehouses they had to discard some products as useless, was a profound lesson.

An important experience of agricultural machinery departments in making inventories of their warehouses is that they paid attention to preventing new overstocking of products. When they are making arrangements for production plans, they now first consider the present stock and stress that output must be determined according to needs. With regard to unmarketable and low-quality products, production departments resolutely refuse to make arrangements for further production and sales departments firmly refuse to order or keep them in stock. Agricultural machinery departments now also advise and encourage production units and sales departments to be bold in resiting the erroneous acts of the higher authorities of forcing them to produce and purchase. We should say that what they are doing is the crux for preventing new overstocking. This is a very important experience.

While carrying out production, we should pay attention to usefulness and keep it in mind. This should be the basic starting point of each and every production unit. We hope that on the basis of summing up their experiences and lessons, agricultural machinery departments will take a new step in production and do their best to use the least financial and material resources and labor force possible, to produce more marketable agricultural machinery products to meet the needs of the society. We also hope that the entire engineering industry will also take this road to make a new breakthrough in production.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RURAL SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

HK270255 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Ode to the 'Hundred-Village Investigation'"]

[Text] In recent years, spurred by the example of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, the traditional work style of laying stress on investigation and study has been further revived and promoted. This is very gratifying.

In order to have a profound understanding of the current situation and problems in the rural areas in the course of transforming the relations of production and the modes of operation, the former State Agricultural Commission organized 155 university students who had come from the countryside to conduct social investigations in their native places during the winter vacation. These students furnished 157 reports with facts and analysis. The "Hundred-Village Investigation" has informed us of the following: In recent years, agricultural production has really developed and the livelihood of the peasants has really improved; at the same time, there are at present also quite a few problems in the rural areas which need to be solved. In order to preserve and continue to develop the fine situation in the rural areas, it is necessary to do our jobs conscientiously and to solve the outstanding problems. This is like writing an article. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have implemented the various rural economic policies, instituted the agricultural production responsibility system, readjusted the internal structure of agriculture and so on. We have written a good first article in the field of agricultural transformation and the people are satisfied. The question now is how to write the next article. Evidently, in order to write the next article well, it is important to continue to do a good job of the rural investigation and study.

Our party has consistently attached great importance to investigation and study. As far back as in 1941, the CCP Central Committee made a decision on investigation and study. After the rectification movement in Yanan, conducting investigation and study gradually became a general practice within the party. As a component part of the theory of cognition, investigation and study was raised to the plane of world outlook and methodology and extensively popularized among the cadres. This was a great pioneering work of our party. It was a pity that, for a long time after the late 1950's, this down-to-earth work style was gradually neglected. After the agricultural cooperative movement was basically completed, we began to be careless, having achieved such tremendous victories. Hasty decisions were made on quite a few problems without conducting serious investigations, without careful consideration and without a clear understanding of the situation. This resulted in serious faults. Facts have proved that whenever we uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and pay attention to investigation and study, we are capable of making correct analyses of the situation and formulating principles and policies that better conform to the objective situation and the interests of the broad masses of people; conversely, idealism is generated which gives rise to deviations in policies and causes incalculable losses to the work.

As a science, investigation and study must be conducted with a strict scientific approach and scientific methods. The most important point in this is respect for objective reality. In summing up the implementation of a fixed policy or in providing the basis for the formulation of new principles, policies and plans, it is imperative to base ourselves on conclusive evidence. It is especially important to grasp firsthand data as much and as correctly as possible and analyze them on this basis. We should not be satisfied with indirect data that has changed hands several times. The value of the "Hundred-Village Investigation" lies in the investigation conducted face-to-face among the peasants after visiting them in their homes and villages. The investigation reports written on this basis are therefore better in quality.

Some comrades also conducted investigation and study in the past but, in their investigation, they did not proceed from the objective facts but from the wishes of a certain leader. They reported whatever the leader wanted to hear. They collected the data that conformed to this requirement and discarded that data that did not conform to this requirement. They sometimes proceeded from the various "relationships." Although they conducted investigation and study, they did not dare to speak the truth for fear of adversely affecting the various "relationships." As a result, they only reported the good news and not the bad. For a considerably long time in the past, investigation and study was often obstructed by outside public opinion and political climate with the result that quite a lot of investigations deviated from the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism. For example, during the later period of the cooperativization movement and during the people's commune movement as well as the decade of turmoil, the transformation of the rural system exceeded the limits of the objective conditions. However, owing to the influence of the theory that the relations of production decide everything and the theory of the omnipotence of subjective initiative, people were still required to continuously collect data to prove the existence of the so-called "right deviation" in the party. Obviously, this kind of idealist "investigation and study" was like working behind closed doors or even worse.

There is only one purpose in conducting investigation; that is, the solution of problems. There may be complicated circumstances in how we achieve this aim. We can conduct some on-the-spot investigations and studies and solve the problems then and there. Sometimes, we have to conduct repeated investigations and studies in order to collect data and to study it thoroughly. In this case, we cannot expect instant results. As regards some complicated problems which are related to the overall situation and which have been formed over a long time, in particular, it is all the more necessary to listen to suggestions and views from various quarters and grasp ample data and examples. Sometimes, a thorough investigation has been conducted on a certain matter, but some relevant problems related to this matter have not been provided with the necessary conditions for their solution. Then it is necessary to store, for the time being, the data related to this matter. The matter can only be solved after the various problems have been investigated thoroughly and they have been provided with the necessary conditions for their solution. That is to say, a lot of things and the course of development of these things are very complicated. Therefore, we should be all-round, careful and systematic in our investigations and studies, and sometimes we must conduct long-term and repeated investigations. We should not make hasty decisions. We have suffered great losses in the past as a result of incomplete and unsystematic investigations and studies. We should learn a lesson from this.

A number of young and spirited university students have brought a breath of fresh air to the work of investigation and study by going right to the frontline in the rural areas to carry out investigation. This is a good way of doing things. We expect to see more young comrades, who are resolved to devoting themselves to building a socialist new countryside, plunging themselves into this significant undertaking.

PUBLIC SECURITY CIRCULAR ON FIRE PREVENTION

OW261434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- In a recent circular the Ministry of Public Security urges all localities to do good fire-prevention work so as to guard against the occurrence of big fires.

The circular points out: This year has seen a marked increase in big fire accidents. During the period from January to mid-May, there were 20 big fires, each causing a loss of more than 300,000 yuan. The total loss due to these fires approximated 18 million yuan. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number of such fires doubled, and losses went up by 62 percent.

The circular points out: Most of these big fires occurred in key units under the fire-prevention program. The leading cadres of some factories and enterprises do not pay attention to safety in production, resulting in many problems. Some factories and enterprises even risk danger to carry out production work. Some public security organs are not doing well in supervising fire-prevention work.

To check the growing trend of the occurrence of big fires and to bring about a remarkable improvement in public security, the emergency circular of the Ministry of Public Security stresses: Principal leading comrades of public security departments and bureaus in all localities should take up fire-prevention work personally. They should analyze the problem of fire accidents in their localities and organize the departments concerned to conduct an overall fire-prevention and safety inspection or spot inspections of this nature in key units under the fire-prevention program. As for the big fires which occurred recently, they should seriously look into the causes of such fires, sum up experience and draw lessons. In the case of fires resulting from negligence of duty on the part of public security organs, it is necessary to investigate whose responsibility it is.

In addition, the circular points out: In the current struggle to strike at the severe criminal offenses in the economic sphere, it is imperative to maintain high vigilance against the criminal elements' sabotage by means of arson. Once such a case is discovered, we should go all out to crack the case and deal a prompt blow at the criminal element concerned.

CAAC CONDUCTS SAFETY MONTH AFTER PLANE CRASH

OW270854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C.) has conducted comprehensive activities during the "safety month" of May in response to a call by the State Council and as a result of a recent plane crash in China, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The paper says that in spite of a plane crash near Guilin in late April that resulted in a loss of 112 lives, the Guilin aviation station recorded 88 flights between April 27 and May 5, which transported 6,661 passengers. The number of the passengers who reached Guilin by C.A.A.C. flights during this period was 6,543, the paper reports.

The paper notes that the freight tonnage for the C.A.A.C in the first ten days of May was up 27 percent and the number of passengers rose by 11 percent as compared with the same 1981 period.

Since the beginning of this month, aviation administrations under C.A.A.C. have checked with additional concern technical matters related to flying safety, ground control, maintenance work, ground facilities and safety measures, it says.

The pilots of the First Flying Corps of the Beijing Aviation Administration have undergone check flights and been given technical proficiency tests. Workers in the airplane repairs plant under the Shanghai Aviation Administration conducted a comprehensive survey of all aviation apparatuses and control system equipment, the paper says.

CCP MILITARY COMMISSION COMMENDS PLA UNITS

OW220926 Beijing Domestic Service in Mamdarin 2230 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular commending a number of PLA units and troops for taking part in operations to deal with the aftermath of the air crash of passenger plane No 266.

Commanders and fighters of the Guilin military subdistrict, a PLA unit stationed in Guilin, a subdivision of the Guangzhou PLA units' logistics department, and the Guilin Army School participated in the operation to deal with problems arising from the air crash. They surmounted numerous difficulties and successfully fulfilled the task.

The circular praised cadres and fighters of these units for demonstrating a high sense of responsibility to the party, the country and the people and developing the spirit of revolutionary heroism defying hardships and sanguinary sacrifice. They are worthy of being called soldiers of the people.

The circular called on commanders and fighters throughout the army to learn from them, promote activities of cultivating advanced companies and advanced individuals in advancing the spiritual aspect of modernization, and make new contributions to the task of modernizing a regular and revolutionary army.

BROADCAST RECOUNTS PLA SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW250101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mardarin 1200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Now, we broadcast the following news briefs about the PLA's achievements in science and technology:

The public health section under the PLA General Logistics Department held a meeting not long ago to evaluate the multi-purpose telemetering system of aeronautical physiology made by a certain air force research institute of aviation medicine. This instrument will show a pilot's EKG, heart beat, EEG, pulse, brain waves during acceleration and their changes, even when the airplane is 100 kilometers away, flying at an altitude of 10,000 meters. Specialists, professors and personnel concerned unanimously held: Being the first of its kind in China, it plays a dominant role in the field of technology. It is of great value.

The department of radiology of the No 13 PLA field hospital succeeded in making a barium sulfate nephelometer. A careful examination by the department of science and technology concerned and the use of such an instrument in clinical practice by 71 medical units in 13 provinces and municipalities over the past 3 years, shows that it is of great value in observing minor pathological changes, particularly in detecting esophagus cancer. It is as effective as similar instruments produced abroad. Recently it has won the technical and scientific award third class issued by the PLA General Logistics Department.

[Huang Zhengzhong], an instructor of a certain PLA army school has produced a new innovation. He has succeeded in making a new rangefinder for 60 mm mortars. This innovation is of great practical value. It will be popularized throughout the army. Before the innovation, it was rather complicated to calculate the firing range of the 60 mm mortar. Now, with the new rangefinder, firing a 60 mm mortar will be as simple as firing a rifle. With its help accuracy is greatly improved, and the rate of hits reaches 92 percent.

BAN YUE TAN ON TEST FLIGHT ON YUN-7 AIRCRAFT

HK250923 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 9, 10 May 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Chen Ming [7115 6900]: "A China-Made Passenger Aircraft Spreads Its Wings in the Blue Sky"]

[Text] In early April the capital was a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring. One early morning I boarded a southbound car from the city proper and went to Beijing's Nanyuan airport, which was surrounded by green trees.

A passenger aircraft of a beautiful shape was parked on the runway at the airport. Along the 23.7-meter silvery white fuselage were two deep blue stripes. The design of the five-star red flag at the tail of the aircraft look especially striking in the birght sunlight. There were two turboprop engines under the 20-odd-meter wings. This was the medium and short range Yun-7 passenger aircraft, the first which China has made by itself.

At 0945 the test flight started and our aircraft soared into the cloudless blue sky. Seven minutes later it reached an altitude of 3,000 meters. There were over 40 passengers sitting on the soft and comfortable seats. Looking down from the windows, we could see a vast expanse of gree farmland and luxuriant forests and row after row of new buildings. At this moment a girl behind me said excitedly: "I am traveling by plane for the first time and by a plane manufactured by our country. This is really exciting."

The aircraft flew over Daxin and Guan Counties. Fifty-two-year-old crew director Cai Huannan, who was among the first crewmen trained in new China, told me: "The aircraft is now flying at a speed of 410 kilometers per hour. It is functioning normally and the various technological specifications come up to the international requirements for similar civilian aircraft."

After a 100-kilometer flight, Yun-7 turned back. Lowering its landing geat at a height of 1,000 meters, it dived in the direction of the runway: 300 meters, 200 meters, 50 meters, 10 meters...and landed on the airport runway smoothly and steadily.

The Yun-7 passenger aircraft was successfully produced on a trial basis under the solicitude of the central authorities and with the support of the various localities. It was produced by scientific research personnel by developing the spirit of doing pioneering work through hard struggle and by overcoming various difficulties with a strict scientific approach. Up to now, the aircraft has flown over 1,600 hours and made over 3,600 landings and take-offs. From Harbin in the north to Guangzhou in the south and from Urumqi in the western border area to Shanghai bordering on the East China Sea, the aircraft has flown to every civil aviation airport in the 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country with the exception of Xizang and Taiwan.

After crossing the vase aircraft parking area, we entered the airport lounge. An engineer who had taken part in designing the Yun-7 aircraft said to me: The number of standard seats in the passenger cabin of the Yun-7 aircraft is 48. The number of economy seats can be increased to 52. If necessary, it can also be refitted into a military aircraft, a natural resources prospecting aircraft, or other aircraft for special purposes. The cruising speed of the Yun-7 can be as high as 478 kilometers. It has another strong point: It only needs a short runway and can take off from a dirt runway. The medium and short range Yun-7 passenger aircraft will be employed on domestic air routes and will gradually replace existing obsolete aircraft.

On 16 April Vice Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all the test personnel to extend their congratulations to the designers, manufacturers and test personnel on their achievements. Vice Premier Geng Biao said: "I support you wholeheartedly. China's aviation undertaking should develop and advance." Vice Premier Zhang Aiping said: "The successful production of this aircraft marks a step forward in China's aviation industry. It is of great significance to the development of China's aviation undertaking and the four modernizations program."

At the airport we met an old man who had come to see the test flight. He said with feeling: "Before liberation our country could not make even a bicycle. Now, a passenger aircraft made by us has soared into the sky. It is really wonderful." This was indeed an encouraging achievement. We are sure that, following the flight of the medium and short-range Yun-7 aircrafts, giant passenger aircraft under production will also be successful. A few years hence, a large number of China-made passenger aircraft will fly in the vast sky of the motherland and the rest of the world.

YANG DEZHI ADDRESSES PLA GENERAL STAFF MEETING

OW231305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Building the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization is a long-term, grand strategic task, said Comrade Yang Dezhi today at a meeting held by organs of the PLA General Staff Department to exchange experience in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. He pointed out that to do a still better job in advancing the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization, it is necessary for the army to properly handle the following relationships:

1. The relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Material civilization is the foundation of spiritual civilization, which in turn is a guarantee for the former. The two depend on each other for their existence and help each other advance. The party Central Committee has pointed out the need to grasp both of them at the same time. As far as the army is concerned, this means that it should simultaneously promote its modernization and revolution.

2. The relationshio between destruction and construction.

Having ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength, stressing soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline, and fearing neither hardships nor sacrifice -- these should be the general requirements for promoting spiritual civilization in the army. The central content of advancing the army's spiritual civilization is that we should have ideals, morality and discipline while arming the minds of all commanders and fighters with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and fostering a revolutionary outlook on life. We are promoting the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization in the wake of the 10-year period of internal disorder and under the historical conditions in which the influence of capitalism still exists. Thus, in the course of advancing the spiritual aspect of socialist civilization, we must strive not only to acquire socialist and communist ideology but also to eliminate capitalist ideology and the remnants of feudalistic ideas. Only if we are aware of the need of this process of both destruction and construction can we do a good job in promoting spiritual civilization.

3. The relationship between participating in public welfare activities and doing one's own job well.

Getting involved in public welfare activities is our army's glorious political task. This must be positively affirmed. Serving the people, however, basically requires us to do our own job well. Not only should we turn the revolutionary zeal of the commanders and fighters generated in the course of advancing spiritual civilization into enthusiastically taking part in public welfare activities, but we should also turn this zeal into mastering vocational work and skills, studying science and culture, performing duties, serving the people with courtesy and carrying out preparations against war. Only if the work of promoting spiritual civilization is closely integrated with performing our own job can this work be carried out with powerful vitality and sustained and in-depth effort, and can it help promote the task of building our army into a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

4. The relationship between work in an area and work at a key point.

Things always develop unevenly; some things develop fast, some lag behind and others are in between. The responsibility of leaders is to discover and foster typical cases and to use the experience gained from typical cases at key points to promote work in all areas. This way of doing things has always been effective in almost every area of endeavor. The fact that some units have done a relatively better job in promoting spiritual civilization cannot be separated from the fact that they have grasped typical cases. Leading organizations and leading cadres at all levels should spend more time in grassroots units to conduct investigation and study. They should work hard to foster exemplary typical cases and further promote the process of building a spiritual civilization by using the method of spurring work in all areas through drawing upon experience gained at key points.

5. The relationship between leading cadres teaching others by their own examples and their teaching others by their own precepts.

Teaching others by precept is important, but teaching others by example is more important. The fact that the "first all-people decorum and courtesy month" was a great success cannot be separated from the fact that the central leading comrades took the lead in this campaign. PLA leading cadres at all levels should themselves set examples in activities aimed at promoting spiritual civilization. They should be the first ones to do something whenever they ask others to do it. They should refrain from doing whatever they ask others not to do. Only thus can they lead the masses in promoting spiritual civilization.

At the meeting more than 100 representatives of advanced units and individuals in promoting spiritual civilization exchanged their experience. The meeting elected 9 pace setters among advanced units and 11 pace setters among advanced individuals.

YANG DEZHI SPONSORS PARTY LECTURE FOR PLA CADRES

OW211359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the PLA General Staff Department party committee today gave a lecture to office cadres at and above the division level and who are party members. He called on them to further strengthen the tempering of party spirit under the new circumstances, adhere to the principle of party spirit, firmly adopt an overall point of view, set a good example in all fields and undergo new tests.

This lecture was sponsored by Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the PLA General Staff Department party committee. Zhang Zhen, deputy secretary of the party committee, was the principal lecturer.

In connection with the actual situation in the PLA General Staff Department, Zhang Zhen elucidated the importance of strengthening the tempering of party spirit and self-cultivation in the new historical period. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, all party organs of the PLA General Staff Department have resolutely implemented the party's line, principle and policy, restructured the party's organization, strengthened party members' ideological and political education and heightened party members' political consciousness. However, a few party members have paid no attention to the tempering of party spirit. Their party spirit is not strong. After describing the party members' weak party spirit in all its manifestations, Zhang Zhen said: To thoroughly eliminate the grave consequences and influence left by the 10 years of internal disorder, guard against the inroads of capitalist ideas and enable party leaders and party members to meet the demands in the new situation in ideology and work style, it is necessary to do a lot of painstaking work. It is a very important task for each communist to strengthen the tempering of party spirit.

Zhang Zhen said: Party spirit is the concentrated expression of the class nature of the proletariat. We are living in a new historical period, facing a new situation and shouldering a new task. Our party spirit will undergo a new test. The party spirit of each party member, particularly one who is a cadre at or above the division level, will directly determine the important question of whether the party's line, principle and policy can be implemented or not, and whether the task can be fulfilled or not. Each party member must continuously strengthen the remolding of his world outlook, so that his party spirit can become stronger and stronger to meet the demands in the development of revolution.

Zhang Zhen laid emphasis on a few questions which we should pay attention to while strengthening party spirit at present:

1. It is necessary to unflinchingly carry out the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision. While carrying out our task, we must not hesitate, compromise or give up halfway no matter how difficult it is.

2. It is necessary to observe and handle a question in the light of the overall situation.

3. It is necessary to subordinate unconditionally one's personal interests to those of the party and bring a communist's vanguard and model role into full play.

BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION VIEWS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

OW221144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- The second (enlarged) meeting of the fourth standing council of the Buddhist Association of China was held in Beijing 14-21 May. The meeting mainly studied and discussed the work of the Buddhist Association of China. It stressed that it would conscientiously implement the policy of the party and the state on freedom in religious beliefs, strengthen education among Buddhists in patriotism and observation of the law and in socialism, bring into play all positive factors and serve the socialist modernization program.

During the meeting, Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, transmitted the guidelines of relevant important documents of the CCP Central Committee and conducted a study of two important documents formulated by the State Council and the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council for implementing policies on religions. Jiang Ping, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, made a speech on religious policies at the meeting. Through the studies and discussions, the participants felt that they received a profound education, gained a deeper understanding of the policy of the party and state on freedom in religious beliefs and strengthened their confidence in assisting the government to successfully implement this important policy. The meeting listened to a "report on the work of the Buddhist Association of China in the past year and more and arrangements for work before the end of this year" by Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China. Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting also studied a number of specific questions concerning implementation of religious policies and put forward many useful opinions.

BO YIBO WRITES ON NATIONAL CONFIDENCE, DIGNITY

HK220856 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134]: "We Must Strengthen Our National Confidence and Dignity"]

[Text] The popularizing of the "five stresses and four beauties" is not to be taken lightly by any means, for it is a necessary safeguard for ensuring the smooth progress towards the four modernizations. From the point of view of the four modernizations, we should integrate the "five stresses and the four beauties" with the popularization of self-reliance. In order to be self-reliant, it is necessary to strengthen national confidence and national dignity. The presence or absence of this affects the success or failure of our cause. During the war of resistance, Chairman Mao advocated the strengthening of our national confidence and national dignity and this enabled us to defeat Japanese imperialism. Now that we are engaged in socialist constructions, we similarly need to have national confidence and dignity. Once we have these, we eill be able to build a strong modern country.

In order to believe in ourselves, we must first understand ourselves. Recently, I met the president of the Japanese Electronics Industry Company Limited. He wanted to cooperate with our Ministry of Electronic Industry to organize a software training center. This would involve the selection of students from China for training as software personnel. I asked him why he wanted to train people from China.

He said that China has a long civilization and that the Chinese have strong reasoning power, thus making them suitable for the study of software, and that they are stronger than people in certain other industrialized countries. However, some of our people are sometimes prone to despise themselves and to lack faith in their strength and wisdom. We have no reason whatsoever to feel inferior and we must advocate the restoration of national confidence and national dignity. Civility and courtesy go hand in hand with confidence and we must integrate confidence with economic construction and integrate the building of a spiritual civilization with the building of a material civilization.

We must treat as a matter of great importance the cultivation of national confidence and dignity as characterized by self-reliance, for it represents the national spirit of socialist China.

When I was young, I read the speeches Dr Sun Yat-sen gave on the three people's principles and I remember them clearly to this day. In a speech he gave on nationalism, he said that, in the past, we were lacking in national spirit and civilization. This meant we lacked even the most trivial of things, let alone the most important ones. He spoke about some things he had heard aboard a foreign ship. A Chinese farted in a rather indiscreet fashion. A foreigner stared at him. He shook his trousers and mumbled that everyone farts, that when there is wind, it must be broken and that this must be done loudly. Another concerned spitting. A Chinese once spat on a carpet. The captain, a foreigner, saw this and pulled out his handkerchief to wipe up the phlegm. Dr Sun Yat-sen was at pains to denounce this type of conduct, saying that they lacked national dignity and that it was necessary to consider national ethics. In our present advocation of the "five stresses and four beauties," we must treat this as a spirit of civility which befits the Chinese nation and integrate it with socialist construction. The building of a material civilization goes hand in hand with the building of a spiritual civilization. Material civilization should include spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization must promote material civilization.

I have visited a number of U.S. and Japanese factories and have noticed that the production environment there is clean and that they strive for civility in production. This has had the effect of speeding up production. Recently, I came across some information about a discussion between a lecturer at a U.S. university and the chairman of the board of a Japanese company on what U.S. enterprises can learn from Japan. The U.S. lecturer said that the Japanese pay much attention to environmental protection and noise control. Why? This is because Japan is a densely populated country. Japan runs its enterprises more efficiently than the United States does. This is not unattributable to the ability of management to know the competence of their employees and the fact that they tend to select for managerial positions those who "are devoted to their work and are sociable." The subordinates will thus be good at obeying orders and summing up opinions from various quarters. This is the enterprising spirit and mass view that we have been speaking about. In the factories of the Japanese electrical company Matsushita they hang placards with the characters of "man, dream and unity." Man" means ability, that is, the human element. "Dream" means ideals, that is, creativity. "Unity" means to unite people. We are a socialist country and are infinitely superior. We are perfectly able to and, what is more, we must integrate the building of a spiritual civilization with the building of a material civilization. The building of a material civilization can provide the material base for the building of a spiritual civilization. Conversely, the building of a spiritual civilization can speed up the building of a material civilization. In the past, our country had for a long time been a feudal society and material production had not been developed. However, our forefathers nevertheless managed to create a glorious Chinese culture. Are we today not even more capable of creating highly socialist spiritual civilization? Finally, I would like to quote a couple of Chairman Mao's phrases: So long as we make a habit of everything and arouse public opinion, everything can be easily solved. These words were annotated by Chairman Mao in my study summation.

HONGQI ON EXPECTATIONS FOR NEWLY PROMOTED CADRES

HK121504 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 pp 9-12

[Commentator's article: "Expectations of the People and the Party -- a Talk With Newly Promoted Comrades"]

[Text] At present, a number of middle-aged and young people who combine ability with political integrity and are in the prime of life have taken up their leadership posts. In 2 or 3 years, there will be more such fine cadres promoted in large numbers to leadership posts. They are taking up important leadership work in party and state organs at all levels. The historical mission of carrying forward and promoting our cause will gradually fall on the shoulders of the masses of middle-aged and young cadres.

The task of the current era is to carry on and develop the glorious cause pioneered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and build our country into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized powerful socialist country. Can the newly promoted comrades assume their own leadership duties and dare to shoulder the heavy burdens of their new posts and accomplish something great? Can they, like the comrades of former years, unite closely with the people in accomplishing the historical mission with which we are charged by the era? Can they refuse to be influenced by others' flatteries, refrain from serving private ends, adhere to the proletarian principle of party spirit and become reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause? This is really a severe test for newly promoted comrades. We trust that newly promoted comrades can stand such a test.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party, after hard work, has completed the process of turning chaos into order where guiding ideology is concerned. It has restored the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and formulated a series of general and specific policies geared to the national conditions of our country. A correct direction of advance is thus provided for us. After positive education and education by negative examples, our people have raised their socialist awareness. They show concern over the future of the state and support for the party's policy. They are filled with great ambitions concerning the socialist cause. This has provided us with a solid foundation for the proper handling of our work. Our older comrades still committed to first line work or already withdrawn to the second line are giving the newly promoted comrades the benefit of their experience, "passing on skills, lending a helping hand and setting examples." This has again provided our work with strong support. Therefore, the comrades newly promoted to leadership posts must, on the one hand, see the arduous nature of the historic mission on their shoulders. On the other, they must have full confidence and consciously and bravely take up this arduous and glorious historical mission.

Like the revolutionaries of the older generation, the newly promoted comrades must first of all cherish the pioneering spirit of being selfless and fearless. In their new posts, they must start with fervent revolutionary enthusiasm, a selfless spirit of dedication and a work style of being realistic and leading a simple life. Now, we have a large amount of work to do and many problems to solve. If we are afraid of difficulties and are fearful and indecisive in action, our enthusiasm and initiative cannot be brought into full play. This will make it impossible for us to accomplish something great. Of course, on the other hand, we must not act recklessly, ignore reality and seek immediate success. By so doing, we will also come to grief. The correct approach is to combine revolutionary spirit with a down-to-earth spirit of working hard. We must adhere to the party's four basic principles. In line with the party's correct guiding ideology, and after careful investigation and study, we must think out ideas and work out ways and means -- ingeniously and unhesitatingly translating the party's line and general and specific policies into action in every task we supervise.

Newly promoted comrades face the problem of how to create a new situation. Our party's history tells us that whether a new situation can be created at a turning point in history has a great bearing on the development of the revolutionary cause. To create a new situation, we must, like the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, uphold firmly and unswervingly strategic ideas. We must have the strategic foresight to view the situation as whole and show indomitable revolutionary will. That is, we must display the spirit of daring to act and to hold ourselves responsibile. Furthermore, in observing and handling any problem in work, we must act with the whole and not the partial situation in mind. We must have long-term plans. We must keep the main goal in sight and keep busy with daily tasks. We must wage a two-line struggle. We must meet the demands of tremendous changes and great developments and strive to create a new method of work. We must use the major principle reflecting the nature of things to guide various minor principles. Only by so doing, can we avoid being held spellbound by partial, incidental and superficial phenomena (including certain false ones). And only in this way can we remain clearheaded, can we combine political firmness with scientific foresight, and can we gain new leadership experience and create a new situation in work.

Newly promoted comrades all face the same problem: they must quickly grasp all there is to know about a new job and get used to new leadership work. Changes in work environments and conditions should also be accompanied by appropriate changes in the standpoint from which we view a problem and even changes in work methods. Some comrades are well acquainted with the conditions of a given bureau. But if they act as leadership cadres, their knowledge and their accumulated experience will surely prove inadequate. They must have leadership experience covering a wider field. This task that requires us to make investigations and studies in order to have a better and an overall idea of the conditions of a given department and a given area. Of course, to acquaint ourselves with conditions, we can scan documents, study data and listen to reports. But the most important thing is to get involved with reality and with the masses to make investigations and studies. "We must constantly ascertain social conditions and make investigations and studies." ["Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Zedong," type-A edition, p 25) Only in this way can we have firsthand data at our fingertips and really have the right and the initiative to speak. Comrade Mao Zedong included the kind of people who refrained from making investigations and studies but lost themselves in thinking. He held that a small number of people who confined themselves to their rooms "figuring out ways and means" and "thinking out ideas" would surely come up with wrong methods and wrong ideas. Our party has traditionally attached importance to investigation and study and has said that this is of primary importance to leaders. The leading comrades of our party Central Committee have played an exemplary role in this respect. Despite the heavy pressure of work, they constantly take time out to get close to the masses to make investigations and studies. Newly promoted comrades are generally in the prime of life and should constantly go deep among the masses to get acquainted with conditions and do a good job of making investigations and studies.

An important aspect of leadership work is to unite cadres, make proper use of cadres and build the contingent of cadres well. Only by so doing can everyone speak the same language, can there be friendly relations and mutual support and understanding between comrades, can we really achieve the aim of working toward the same goal, and can we arouse the enthusiasm of the entire rank of cadres to bring about stability and unity and do various tasks well. In using cadres, we must act according to the principle of party spirit, insist on playing fair and square and using people on their sheer merits. We must make a point of uniting these people who oppose us and who oppose those who have erred. So long as those comrades who have erred admit their mistakes and correct themselves in practice, we should refrain from discriminating against them. Concerning old comrades who have retired, we must respect them, humbly learn from them and take the initiative to listen to their opinions. This is an important prequisite for the proper handling of the unity of cadres.

Regarding the contradictions and cases of disunity that have arisen among cadres for historical reasons, we cannot listen to the story of only one side and must do more work aimed at solving misunderstandings. The aim is to arouse them to get united in the process of advance. In our new posts, we are likely to encounter people who do not take the overall interests of the state into consideration, people who show no cooperation or support for our work, and even individuals who make things difficult for us, ridicule us and try to strike at and get rid of us. In the face of all these conditions, we must keep cool and take a correct approach. It is wrong to resign ourselves to a state of anxiety or allow ourselves to become depressed. We must not give up doing ideological and political work with unity in mind, nor must be use the wrong methods to cope with what is wrong. This will only end in our isolation. In the period of the Three Kingdoms, Old General Cheng Pu did not reconcile himself to the promotion of Zhou Yu as governor and often threw his weight around, making things difficult for others. But Zhou Yu did not repay in kind. Instead he used correct methods to make Cheng Pu wake up. Later, the two became the best of friends. They played an important role in consolidating the regime of Eastern Wu. Ancients could act like this. We Communist Party members should go one step further. Newly promoted comrades must devote themselves to serving the public heart and soul, pay close attention to the building of the ranks of cadres and strive to distinguish between right and wrong, between what deserves punishment or praise, and between rewards and penalties. If we can unite the great majority of comrades, we can direct the overwhelming majority of cadres' thoughts and talent toward work.

As far as the leadership post is concerned, there is the problem of keeping in close touch with the masses. The mass line is our party's fundamental line. Keeping in close touch with the masses is a mark that distinguishes our Communist Party from other political parties. The only source of our knowledge is the practice of the masses of people and their collective wisdom and collective experience. Newly promoted comrades cannot throw their weight around and put on airs, drifting apart from the masses just because they have been promoted and become "officials." Moreover, we must note that given a promotion and a change in our duties, some people are not likely to behave and talk as freely as they did to use before. Therefore, a newly appointed leader must consciously overcome these obstacles and show more initiative in getting close to the cadres and people at lower levels, talking more with them, supporting their supervision. If we do not do so, we are unlikely to hear of differing views. It is all the more difficult for us to hear of any criticism from the masses of the defects and mistakes in our work. We are thus liable to blindly believe that everything we have done is right. This is highly dangerous.

After we assume new leadership duties, people will ingratiate themselves with us in this way or that. Flattery is a vulgar practice of the exploiting class and also "a sugar-coated bullet." We must remain clearheaded and refuse to be moved. Flattering remarks are of course not to be taken seriously, still less should an exaggeration that boosts one's ego be accepted. The reasons for this are given. In the "Record of the Warring States" is a story about Zou Ji's ridiculing ruler Qi's acceptance of an admonition. Zou Ji's wife, his concubine and his guests all praised him as being more handsome than Duke Xu. Actually, he was just no match for Duke Xi in looks. He pondered over it throughout the night. It dawned on him that "my wife says that I am handsome because she is biased toward me. My concubine says that I am handsome because she is afraid of me. My guests say that I am handsome because they have something to ask of me." All those people that respond to flatteries will surely be deceived. As time goes on, they will make the mistake of drifting apart from the masses. In the world, this situation is unknown: given a promotion, a person's ability and his level automatically rise. Therefore, we must always make a one-divides-into-two analysis of ourselves, so that we can always maintain the style of being humble and modest and free from arrogance and rashness.

We must always remain the respectful pupils of the masses of people and cadres. In the revolutionary ranks, there are many heroic figures, model workers and leading cadres who originally distinguished themselves by their outstanding achievements. But yielding to "flatteries," they have waxed arrogant. They remain at the same level without making any progress and end up drifting apart from the masses. Some have even consigned themselves to oblivion. Mr Lu Xun once mentioned the serious harm of flattery. He said that flattery can have the effect of ruining the career of someone of consequence and making it impossible for him to stage a comback for many years. This should particularly arouse the vigilance of those comrades newly assigned to leadership posts. In no way should they give the flatterer an opportunity to get his way.

Now, there prevails on the social scene an unhealthy practice of "asking favors." Some of our cadres command no respect among the people. What they say goes unheeded. This is often because in handling major and minor issues concerning their own interests and their own relatives, they compromise themselves in all cases of "asking favors" and fail to uphold the party's principles. Some comrades think nothing of these so-called trifles. These trifles seem like nothing and seem forgivable in light of the large amount of work they have contributed. Therefore, they assume the wrong attitude of excusing and giving themselves encouragement. They do not know that these "trifles" reflect how firm an individual is in upholding his concept of public and private interests and the principle of party spirit. If in times of peace these trivial matters in private life cannot be properly taken care of, how can we unhesitatingly sacrifice ourselves in wartime or at a time when we are called on to risk death? Today, stopping the practice of "asking favors" is no minor problem. It is a problem concerning the reputation of the party and its purity which must be protected. Many serious economic crimes show that some leading cadres' involvement, their lapse into mistakes and even their degeneration began as matters of compromising out of personal consideration. Wholehearted devotion to duty in serving the people is our party's basic aim. Every cadre of our party has only the obligation of wholeheartedly and assiduously serving the people, and never the right to abuse authority to serve the interests of any individual or small group. What Comrade Zhou Enlai said on many occasions about cadres standing the five tests (the ideological test, the political test, the test of personal considerations, the social test and the test of life) is really significant. His glorious and great life -- as exemplified by his cautious and conscientious approach, his devotion to the public without any thought for self, his adherence to principle without being swayed by personal considerations and his defiance of death -- is in itself a shining example for us to follow. Comrades newly promoted to leadership posts cannot avoid experiencing various incidents of "asking favors." In our approach to such matters, we must emulate Comrade Zhou Enlai and resolutely uphold the party's principles. We must display the militant spirit of Communist Party members, uphold what is right and resist what is wrong.

To do a good job of leadership work in the historical conditions of today, we must have scientific and cultural knowledge and technical knowledge. We must cherish the spirit of doggedly, perseveringly and fearlessly doing research. Now there is serious waste by the state. There are so many loopholes in the management system. Actual work is marked by lack of a scientific basis and originality. All this has to do with our inadequate scientific and cultural knowledge and our inadequate knowledge of scientific management. We must of course learn how to build projects in the course of construction. We must also squeeze time out to study and research the subjects that we need to know about in our own fields. As far as comrades with some fundamental knowledge are concerned, they also must not remain satisfied. They must keep taking time out to study and to do research. In the new historical period, leaders must be politically advanced and professionally trained. This is an important requirement for the proper handling of our work. Using the pressure of work as an excuse to relax our efforts in acquiring technical knowledge is also a manifestation of lack of enthusiasm and fear of difficulties. This must be resolutely corrected.

In any leadership post, a newly promoted comrade must take up the duty of seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Such a study effort must be combined with the cultivation of ideological awareness in a serious effort to transform the world outlook. Only in this way can we grasp revolutionary theory as a weapon. Only in this way can we raise the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and to correctly solve various problems encountered in the process of revolution and construction, and can we avoid going astray in the face of complicated phenomena and maintain the communist purity of Communist Party members. Also only in this way can we become sober-minded, resolute Marxists. As far as a leader is concerned, he has little future if not armed with theory. A well-known remark from Comrade Zhou Enlai: "We must live to learn and to transform ourselves," must be cherished as our motto.

The people and the party committee have vested a weighty mission in the new generation and have great expectations for them. We proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and numerous revolutionary veterans have made our contributions in the glorious history of founding the new China. Newly promoted comrades should use their own revolutionary experience and fervently keep working toward creating the glorious history of building a modern and powerful socialist country. Several decades hence, when our descendants speak of this era of ours, they will, just as we do with the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and many old comrades today, say: They are the pride of the party and a generation of worthy proletarian revolutionary fighters.

HONGQI ON REVOLUTIONARY REFORM OF ORGANIZATION

HK240747 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 82 p 49

[Article by Liu Zijiu [0491 1311 0036]: "Voluntarily Ascend Liangshan Mountain"]

[Text] The saying "voluntarily ascend Liangshan Mountain" was derived from the idiom "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain." In today's political vocabulary, "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain" means the people are forced to rise and wage revolution. As it is known, in history, due to the cruel oppression and exploitation by slave owners, slaves are driven to wage revolutions; for the same reason, peasants are driven to wage revolution against landlords and the proletariat is driven to wage revolution against the bourgeoisie. National revolutions throughout the world are all forced by the aggression, oppression and exploitation of alien nations. The idiom "being driven to ascend Liangshan Mountain" is a highly general summary of all class revolutions and national revolutions in modern of ancient times, in China or elsewhere.

At present, we are devoting great efforts to reforming our organization; this is also a revolution. But this revolution is not forced by a class enemy, nor by a national enemy. It is waged by ourselves, of our own accord, under the party central authorities' mobilization and leadership. So, we say that this revolution can be described as "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain." However, this revolution is not directed at people but at the system. A revolution of the system will certainly lead to the promotion of self-education and self-revolution in the aspects of ideology, organization, politics and work style.

Why should we wage such a revolution? That is because some unhealthy phenomena, such as duplicate and overstaffed leading organs, unclear division of duties and responsiblity and being divorced from the masses and reality, have been formed in the long period of a peaceful environment. This has severely blocked the growth of productive force and social progress and has reached such an intolerable degree that reform must be carried out by means of revolution. In order to give an impetus to the development of productive force and social progress, our party central authorities have made up their minds to carry this revolution through to the end. This is a very necessary and very timely decision.

Reforming our organization is a revolution in the realm of the superstructure. That is designed to solve the problem that a part of our superstructure is not suited to the economic foundation and is impeding production from developing. The superstructure should, in essence, serve the economic foundation on which it is built, and ultimately, it should serve the development of production. If a part of the superstructure begins to lose its function of serving the economic foundation and the development of production, then this superstructure faces the danger of losing its right to exist. If this contradiction is not solved promptly, it will cause a series of frictions and troubles inside society, thus resulting in enormous waste, and even stagnation and retrogression. In history, no other social system or ruling class has been able to overcome this contradiction which often develops into an incurable disease and perishes together with those social systems and ruling classes. Only the socialist system and the proletariat and the Communist Party can solve this problem conscientiously and promptly. That means that they can, on their own initiative, adjust those unsuitable links in the relations between productive force and production relations and between the economic foundation and the superstructure, so as to continuously perfect the system and improve leadership. That is where the superiority of the socialist system lies and where the revolutionary, scientific and advanced nature of the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party lies. To sum up this matter, it can be called a kind of self-revolution or "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain" as I have mentioned above.

This self-revolution of "voluntarily ascending Liangshan Mountain" is exactly a problem of correct handling of contradictions among the people. Its essence is correctly handling the relations between individual interests and overall interests and between immediate interests and long-term interests. While contradictions occur between individuals, current interests and overall, long-term interests, the former should spontaneously obey the latter -- that is the sole correct way to handle this contradiction among the people, in particular, a ruling party should act in this way in the period of peaceful construction. Are there not quite a lot of people who have suffered setbacks because they cannot properly handle this contradiction? Of course, it is not only a question of individual fate, but a question concerning the country and the party's fate. Therefore, we regard this revolution -- the reform of the organization -- as a test for the broad masses of cadres, and we believe that they are able to stand up to this test and successfully carry out this revolution.

EAST CHINA BROADCAST WORK MEETING ENDS IN ANHUI

OW241405 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The second broadcast work meeting held by radio stations of the six provinces and one municipality in eastern China concluded recently in Taiping County, Anhui Province. The main subject discussed at the meeting was news broadcasts. The participants said: Radio stations are major news and propaganda units. Releasing news and making news broadcasts is a major part of broadcasting and propaganda work. Our country has now entered the period of work toward the four modernizations, and both the state and the people are confronted with many new situations and questions. It is the duty of workers of radio stations to promptly and accurately apprise the people of the principles and policies established by the party and the new persons, new deeds, new experiences and new information that have incessantly emerged from various trades and professions so as to spur on the development of our socialist construction. In particular, since the people's broadcasting stations are mouthpieces of the party, their announcers, who speak to audiences of millions of people, must have a high-level sense of revolutionary responsibility.

The meeting further pointed out: Reflecting the spirit of the times is a major characteristic of the field of broadcasting. News broadcasts in particular should manifest the spirit of our times and the mental attitude of the people of the 1980's. The meeting also made a preliminary study of the question of setting up work regulations for announcers.

Attending the meeting were broadcast workers from radio stations of the six provinces and one municipality in eastern China, namely, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Anhui Provinces and Shanghai Municipality. The Hefei and Wuhu people's broadcasting stations and the Jiujiang prefectural broadcasting station also sent representatives to the meeting. (Xia Qing), a nationally renowned announcer and deputy chief of the broadcasting section of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, was invited to the meeting to give guidance and to make a speech on the subject of news broadcasts.

FUJIAN CPPCC DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW260104 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee held a standing committee meeting in Fuzhou 10-14 May. The meeting discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Yuan Gai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He elaborated on the significance of discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by all the people. He called on the standing committee members to freely express their views and properly conduct discussions on the draft of the revised constitution by the people of the province.

The standing committee members who attended the meeting were in high spirits. They eagerly took the floor one after another. Fu Bocui, provincial CPPCC committee standing committee member and chairman of the provincial KMT revolutionary committee, said that the draft of the revised constitution has summed up China's experience in socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years and more. It has formulated the nation's fundamental system and tasks and has given expression to the wishes, tasks and interests of the people of all nationalities. We must earnestly take part in discussions and actively present our views for revision to further perfect the draft of the revised constitution, he stressed. Chen Xizhong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and concurrently chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce, also said: The draft of the revised consitution has been published for discussion by the people throughout the country. The opinions of the people will help to further improve it. After deliberation and adoption by the NPC Congress, the draft of the revised constitution will become China's fundamental law in the new historical period. This fully shows that China is now in the heyday of strengthening its socialist legal system.

Ni Songmao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technical association, said that the draft of the revised constitution represents new development and improvement over the 1954 Constitution. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that all are equal under the law. This calls for educating the people and cadres on the legal system, fostering respect for law and safeguarding the dignity and authority of the constitution.

Chen Qihui, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Zhi Gong Society, said that the preamble to the draft of the revised constitution briefly summarizes modern Chinese history, affirms the contribution of the CCP and enables us to realize that socialism in China was hard-won. The draft of the revised constitution is very good teaching material for educating the younger generation on socialism and patriotism, he added.

Guo Ruiren and Zheng Danfu, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Bao Wangmin, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the China Democratic League; Li Hanyang, vice chairman of the Fujian chapter of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; and Lin Lumin, professor of Fuzhou University, who has returned from Taiwan, also spoke at the meeting. They unanimously held that publication of the draft of the revised constitution for discussion by people throughout the country is a great event in the political life of the Chinese people, through which the people could study socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and could educate themselves on fundamental state law. The standing committee members also presented opinions for revision of certain articles in the constitution.

The standing committee members maintained that the various CPPCC committees in the province must attach great importance to organizing discussions on the draft of the revised constitution. The people of various circles must be organized, under the leadership of the CCP, for democratic discussions in order to make contributions to revising and formulating the fundamental state law.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS EXHIBITION IN FUZHOU 25 MAY

OW261044 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpt] The provincial exhibition of daily necessities for children opened at the 1 May exhibition hall in Fuzhou this morning. Leading comrades of the party, government and army of Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality attended the opening ceremony, including Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Guo Chao, (He Ruoren), Wang Zhi, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, Wang Yan, Zheng Danfu, (Zhang Jianzhong) and (Yang Bu).

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

OW211417 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Recently, the political department of the provincial military district issued a circular calling on all military subdistricts, garrison districts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments to actively support the local people's work in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system under the unified leadership of the local party committees.

The first thing mentioned in the circular is that party committees and political organs at all levels in this military district should organize the cadres and fighters to earnestly study and understand the relevant documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and fully and accurately grasp their essence. They should fully understand the fact that the rural policy formulated and implemented following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is absolutely correct, and that the establishment and development of the agricultural production responsibility system reflects the strong desire of the hundreds of millions of peasants to develop socialist agriculture according to the actual conditions of China's rural areas.

In our province the agricultural production responsibility system has been established and developed in a normal and healthy way, and it has already produced conspicuous results. In this connection, the circular emphatically points out: We should see the main trend and essential aspect of the current situation in rural areas, enhance our spirits, pay attention to our problems, do away with any passive attitude and any complaint and contribute to the consolidation and development of the excellent rural situation by taking concrete action to support the local people in perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system.

In addition, the circular of the political department of the provincial military district sets forth the following demands: All units should take it as one of their political tasks to support the work of perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system in their localities. They should coordinate with the local people in perfecting this system. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, they should assign some of their men to join the local work teams and go deep into rural areas to help cadres and the masses there correctly understand and thoroughly implement the party's principles and policies. They should also assist communes, production brigades and teams in consolidating the leading bodies, in instituting and improving the system of cadres' personal responsibilities, in executing last year's production contracts and signing new ones for this year, in promoting the present production work and in making plans for diversifying the economy.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW210909 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Boping, standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Zhejiang, failing to respond to medical treatment, passed away in Hangzhou at 1455 on 4 May 1982. He was 66. A memorial service for Wang Boping was held in Hangzhou on the afternoon of 12 May.

Wreaths were sent by Comrade Wang's friends, including Yao Yilin, Tan Zhenlin, Zhang Jingfu, Jiang Hua, Lin Hujia, Chen Guodong, Tan Qilong, Huo Shilian, Chen Weida, Zhang Wenbi and Chen Bing.

Attending the memorial service were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Jiang Baodi, Wang Yaoting, Zhai Xiwu, Li Kechang, Zhang Zhaowan, Shang Jingcai, Liu Zizheng, Yu Jiyi, Xing Zitao, Tang Yuanbing, Wu Zhichuan, Mou Haixiu, Zhu Zhiguang and Wang Jiwu, as well as representatives from provincial-level departments and mass organizations and Wang Boping's friends, totaling more than 400.

Comrade Li Fengping, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Zhejiang, presided over the memorial service. Chen Zuolin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Zhejiang, delivered the memorial speech.

During his illness, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang, Xue Ju, Cui Jian and other comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government visited Wang Boping at the hospital.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI METAL INDUSTRY -- The Shanghai metallurgical industry department has earnestly learned from the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in instituting the economic responsibility system at all levels in order to raise economic results. Although the department's steel output in the January-April period of this year was reduced by 7.6 percent as compared with the same period last year, its total industrial output value increased 5.2 percent. Profits turned over by the department to the state rose 20.2 percent in the same period. Because several workshops under the department have to suspend production for the purpose of renovation, steel output in 1982 is expected to drop by 600,000 dun. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

OW270123 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] According to SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [WORLD ECONOMIC GUIDE] while receiving a reporter from the paper on 20 May, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, and Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong, commented on several questions concerning the proper administration of the economic zone.

They stressed that, while striking at serious crimes in the economic sphere, the policy of enlivening the economy and the open-door policy must continue to be upheld in the special economic zone. They said that ideological readiness is important and administration within the zone must be further improved.

Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu pointed out: While we should not be xenophobic -- which is wrong -- we must guard against contamination from external capitalist ideas. Certain new problems have arisen with the open-door policy. Although Guangdong is in an advantageous location, it is susceptible to contamination from outside influence. Blind worship of anything foreign is wrong, and contamination from outside influence must be consciously guarded against. We will continue to introduce foreign countries' advanced technology to our country, but we will not do so indiscriminately. By contamination from outside influence, we refer to those ideas which can really contaminate our minds. We must make specific analysis, increase our experience, learn lessons and unify our thinking.

NANFANG RIBAO EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK250804 Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Get a Good Grasp of Economic Construction, the Central Task"]

[Text] Since the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is now being profoundly carried out in all localities of our province, some big and important cases are being seriously dealt with. This struggle relates to the rise and fall of our party and state. We must carry it out vigorously and resolutely and fight to the final victory. This is certain to all. At the same time, we must properly handle the relationship between the struggle and economic construction. We must step up our economic construction through the struggle and ensure that the provincial economic tasks for 1982 are fulfilled.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee solemnly declared: "The focus of our party's work and the attention of all people in the country must be switched over to the socialist modernization drive." This strategic decision of great historical significance was reiterated at its sixth plenary session, emphasizing that our party work should by no means deviate again from the focus on economic construction. In the recent "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Crimes in the Economic Field," the CCP Central Committee and the State Council clearly pointed out: "Launching this struggle is aimed at clearing away obstacles to the progress of industrial and agricultural production, ensuring smooth development in all areas of work and quickening the pace of modernization." We must understand well this strategic ideology repeated time and again by the central authorities and handle well the relationship between the struggle against serious economic crimes and economic construction. We must strengthen our efforts in organizing and leading economic construction and adhere to the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and we must overcome all difficulties by any means to boost 1982 economic construction.

The key to economic construction lies in promoting industrial and agricultural production. Only when industrial and agricultural production have been developed will it be possible to complete the national financial plan, make commerce flourish, gradually meet the needs of improving people's standard of living and provide necessary facilities for raising the people's cultural level. Therefore, all trades and professions should work for the development of industrial and agricultural production. All nonproductive departments on the economic front, such as finance, banking, commerce and tax revenue, should in particular arrange all their work well to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production one way or another.

Agriculture is all-important and is the basis for economic construction. Feeding people depends on farm production. The size of harvests has a great bearing on the whole situation. As we know, farm production must take place in the appropriate season, as any delay will often lead to great losses. That is why we should attach great importance to agriculture and should not treat it lightly.

This year, fighting disasters and striving for bumper harvests must be particularly stressed. According to the meteorological forecasts, there will be fairly heavy rainfall in 1982. We must, therefore, be prepared to combat serious disaster and even any kinds of calamities. We must do so in advance so that we will be able to resist any possible natural disasters once they occur.

At present, it is most urgent to do a good job of the relief work in the recently flood-stricken areas such as Qingyuan, Yinqde, Yangshan and Huaiji. We must unstintingly help the people in these affected areas and also call on them to carry out self-salvation by rehabilitating production. Immediate measures must be taken to solve the problems of the people's livelihood and medical care in these areas so that they will be able to rebuild their homes and resume production as quickly as possible. At the same time, we must publicize and commend with great fanfare all good deeds and good people who emerged in the struggle against the flood and in the relief work. Those who are derelict in their duties and were a bad influence in the relief work must be sternly dealt with. It is necessary to organize a powerful group to be specially responsible for the relief work and rehabilitation of production in the afflicted areas so as to ensure fulfillment of all tasks. Leading organs of localities should take great care of the masses and make proper and special arrangements for helping all communes and brigades and their members who are undergoing difficulties.

Under the current new situation, we must develop farm production in line with the practical conditions in our province and in accordance with the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" transmitted by the central authorities.
The present situation in our province tells us that we must continue to maintain stable policies, perfect the production responsibility system and consolidate and strengthen grassroots organizations in the rural areas. These are the most important measures for gaining a good grasp of the rural work in the near future. Now, special attention must be paid to consolidating and strengthening grassroots organizations in the rural areas. Only when the leading role of grassroots organizations has been restored and strengthened will it be possible to further stabilize and implement policies and to improve the production responsibility system as much as possible.

In carrying out the work of improving the production responsibility system, we must also earnestly do well in planned parenthood work and the planned use of farmland. Rigorous enforcement must be applied to these two fields of work. Population growth must be tightly controlled, unlawful seizure of farmland is absolutely impermissible, and, in particular use of farmland for building of houses should be strictly limited. We must treasure and use every inch of farmland and give full play to its role. We must vigorously develop diversified undertakings. But we should not look only at the small pieces of farmland before us for this purpose; we should have an eye on the hillsides, lakes and seas. Enterprises of communes and brigades can exert more efforts in processing of sideline products by making use of local raw materials. This will put them on solid ground and help to promote economic results. Under the guidance of the party's policies, we must carry out overall development in industry, agriculture and sideline production so as to help peasants to become affluent as soon as possible.

In industrial production, we should spare no efforts in raising the managerial and technological level of enterprises. If we emphasize the promotion of economic results, we must attempt to raise managerial and technological levels. All comrades on the industrial front must be clear about this. The key to raising the managerial level lies in perfecting the economic responsibility system by assigning power, responsibility and profits to each enterprise and each individual. But this will involve a question of how to pay bonuses in a reasonable way. Our policy on this question is: Any action of paying excessive bonuses must be stopped, and the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more labor must be resolutely carried out.

In the course of improving the economic responsibility system, we must not only strengthen political and ideological education, but we must also handle the bonus problem correctly. We must make all workers and staff know that their individual benefits are closely connected with the economic results of their enterprise, and we must enhance their sense of responsibility of being the masters. Thus all workers and staff will willingly and gladly find solutions to raising the managerial level from every aspect.

Enhancing the technological level is an urgent task in all industrial enterprises in our province. As we know, our country pursues a policy of protecting advanced industrial products. Any products with advanced technology, high quality and lower costs will surely be salable on the domestic market, and could probably enter the world market, and will yield more economic results. If we say that industrial development in recent years depended mainly on flexible policies, then it must now depend on technology. At the same time, we must also seriously sum up experiences in restructuring enterprises. In a word, policies must be kept stable and technology must be more advanced. A number of enterprises in our province have, with their advanced technology, made great headway in their production and have made new contributions to the country. Their experiences are of great significance in the real situation.

In order to upgrade the technical level of enterprises, leaders of all industrial departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels must take the work as a matter of prime importance. They should work out practical plans and put them into practice, and the sooner the better. We must take great care of the local technical personnel so as to arouse their enthusiasm and bring their role into full play. We may dispatch our technical personnel to Shanghai, Tianjin and other provinces to learn from them, and we may also invite technical personnel of other provinces, prefectures and countries to our province for exchanging experiences. Moreover, we may import key technology with foreign exchange. We must progressively make new successes and breakthroughs in production and technology.

The industrial and agricultural production situation in our province is good and favorable. But there are also difficulties; some localities are even beset with heavy difficulties. However, we must bestir ourselves to wait out these difficulties by making full use of the favorable conditions. We must fearlessly go upstream to find a new way out. We must learn from the masses and experts in seeking solutions and unifying understanding to advance in the face of difficulties. We are certain that all obstacles will be swept away from the path of economic construction as the struggle against serious economic crimes is deepened. All advantages in economic construction will be brought into full play, and all difficulties will be overcome one by one. With common efforts, our province will surely accomplish all 1982 tasks in economic construction.

LIN HUJIA VISITS HUNAN MARTEN-BREEDING FARM

HK261444 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The (Jiangjiabao) educated youth marten-breeding farm in Shimen County has succeeded in breeding martens, which are indigenous to the northern part of the country, in the southern part of the country. This marten-breeding farm is a subordinate farm of the Shimen County cold storage plant, which arranges for the settlement of educated youths. It uses the internal organs and leftover bits and pieces of draft cattle and goats from the cold storage plant as animal feed for the martens. Youths of the marten-breeding farm dare to think and act. Over the past 2 years or more, they have bred 393 martens and exported 570 marten skins.

On 17 May Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery Lin Hujia took great interest in visiting the pneumatic feeding room of the marten-breeding farm and earnestly receiving the young animal keepers working on the farm. After asking in detail about the processing and the feeding situation, Minister Lin sincerely praised the young people for providing new experiences in breeding martens and encouraged them to regard the farm as their home, run the marten-breeding farm even better and earn more foreign exchange for the state.

SHUAI MENGQI VISITS NATIVE COUNTY IN HUNAN

HK270727 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, 86-year-old Comrade Shuai Mengqi, standing member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and adviser to the Central Committee's Organization Department, recently paid a special visit to his native Hanshou County to guide the work of collecting party history materials. He listened to a work report delivered by a responsible comrade of the county CCP committee, and also recalled past struggles with old party members, peasant association members, Red Guards and others, and solved in a truth-seeking way many problems encountered in the work of collecting party history materials. He also presented the county office for collecting party history materials with valuable revolutionary relics, including material on the history of Hanshou written by himself, photographs, and press and publication material, which he had kept for a long time. He was accompanied to Hanshou by Comrade Liu Ying, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

NATIONAL STUDY SOCIETY MEETING OPENS IN CHANGSHA

HK241227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The opening ceremony of the 1982 annual meeting of the National Mao Zedong Literature and Art Thought Study Society was held in Changsha yesterday. This is a grand meeting on the study of Mao Zedong literature and art thought since the founding of the country. Some 200 representatives from literature and art theory circles, academic circles and institutes of higher education throughout the country are attending the meeting. Responsible comrades of some nationwide theory study organizations, HONGQI, press and publication units and the federations of literary and art circles, the literary and art associations and academic publications of some provinces and municipalities have been invited to attend the meeting.

Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and (Liu Zheng), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended the opening ceremony.(Wang Liaoyun), vice president of the National Mao Zedong Literature and Art Thought Society, delivered the opening speech. (Liu Zheng), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, spoke.

The annual meeting has received some 130 academic theses from all quarters. During the meeting, under the general subject of Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions to Marxist-Leninist literature and art theory, the important issues of the connection between Mao Zedong literature and art thought and the Marxist scientific system and of how to persist in and develop Mao Zedong literature and art thought in the new period will be penetratingly studied and discussed.

HUNAN SECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLLMENT TO DECREASE

HK200301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] On 16 May a responsible person of the provincial student enrollment office told reporters: Although the number of students to be enrolled this year throughout the country will be slightly increased, with the exception of graduates of junior middle schools to be enrolled by technical middle schools, the number of graduates of senior middle schools in our province to be recruited by universities, colleges and technical schools will be less than last year. Therefore, about 85 percent of the candidates in our province will not be recruited this year. He called on leaders at all levels to do as they did in the past and attach importance to political and ideological work for candidates so that they will make two kinds of preparations with one Red heart.

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK210243 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Guizhou Military District recently held a district militia work conference, which demanded that the people's armed forces departments at all levels seriously study and implement the relevant instructions of the Central Committee and the provincial authorities and further promote militia work. On the basis of studying the spirit of central instructions on militia work in recent years, the conference held serious discussions on the question of how to further improve militia work. It demanded that the cadres of the people's armed forces departments at all levels seriously study the instructions of the central and provincial authorities on militia work and deeply understand and earnestly implement them. It is necessary to persistently put politics in command, grasp political and ideological education for the militia, and organize the militia and young people to launch a drive to build spiritual civilization, so that they will play a backbone and leading role in building the two civilizations. At the same time, it is necessary to take steps to promote the building of the armed forces departments themselves, overcome laxness and weakness in ideology and leadership, and strengthen the armed forces cadres' sense of the revolutionary cause and sense of responsibility. They should improve their work style, go deep into the grassroots level, seriously sovle current problems in militia building, and put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

XIZANG DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS IN SITUATION

HK250327 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpts] Xizang has seriously implemented the Central Committee's instructions on work in the region over the past 2 years. The political situation is stable, production has developed and the masses' living standards have gradually improved. Ten great changes have occurred. They are as follows:

1. The regional CCP committee has basically completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology for nationalities work and changed the previous method of simply copying what the interior of China did. As a result of readjustments, the various principles and policies are now better suited to the characteristics of Xizang. All work has gradually embarked on the correct track.

2. The policy of autonomy for nationality regions has been implemented. The people's congresses at all levels have done relatively well in formulating their own regulations. The regional people's congress standing committee has strengthened legislative work and drawn up a whole series of local rules and regulations suited to Xizang realities.

3. The work of redressing miscarriages of justice and carrying out policies regarding people has been basically completed. Work has been found or arranged for some 600 patriotic figures.

4. Large numbers of minority-nationality cadres have been cultivated and promoted. A cadre force composed mainly of Tibetans has initially been formed. Over half the leading cadres at the autonomous region level are Tibetans. All the principal responsible party and government persons in the five prefectures and Lhasa municipality are Tibetans. Tibetans also account for 80 and 100 percent of the country CCP committee first secretaries and county heads respectively.

5. The region has formulated an agriculture and animal husbandry development principle stressing adapting work to local conditions.

6. The region has achieved bumper crops in agriculture and animal husbandry 2 years in succession. The agricultural and animal husbandry areas present a scene of happiness and prosperity. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0104 GMT on 23 May, in a similar report on developments in Xizang, adds the following: "Per-capita income has increased from 127 yuan in 1979 to 200 yuan at present."]

7. The region has vigorously developed the processing of agricultural and sideline products and nationalists handicrafts. [the XINHUA Domestic Service version adds: "The region's handicrafts output value in 1981 increased 1.2 times compared with 1979, thus setting a record.]

8. Tibetan language and script and habits and customs have been respected. Secondary and primary schools have gradually revived and strengthened the teaching of the Tibetan language. Documents issued by government at and above county level are printed in Tibetan. The nationality festivals have been revived.

9. The policy of freedom of religious belief has been seriously implemented. A number of major lamaseries and temples have been restored and opened to the masses. All normal religious activity is protected and respected. [The XINHUA Domestic Service version reads: "The policy on freedom of religious belief has been conscientiously implemented. The masses enjoy freedom to believe or not believe in religion and to propagate atheism."]

10. Relations between nationalities have been improved. The unity of nationalities has been strengthened. Relations between party and masses and between Han and minority nationalities have been notably improved. [the XINHUA Domestic Service version reads: "...Relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses have also noticeably improved."]

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG INTELLECTUALS FORUM

OW261412 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Speaking at an intellectuals forum sponsored by the Xiyang Regional CCP Committee on 24 May, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, dwelt on the achievements of the region in implementing the intellectual policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He said: Now Xizang has some 10,000 technicians of the Zang and Han nationalities in various specialized fields. They have contributed to building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, more than 5,900 technicians in various specialized fields have been given senior or medium-level technical titles in Xizang. In the meantime, wages have been adjusted for intellectuals working on the public health, education and athletic fronts, while more than 2,400 cadres have been trained to do the work in various specialized fields. On the basis of their actual performance, over 1,000 intellectuals have been admitted to the party, and some 500 promoted to leadership posts at various levels in the region.

Comrade Yin Fatang emphatically pointed out: The main task now for the party committees at all levels in Xizang Autonomous Region is to make continued efforts to correct the bias against intellectuals, show concern for them politically, foster the thinking of respecting them, trust them in carrying out the work and take good care of their livelihood so that they will love Xizang and be determined to work for a long time for the construction of this region. In addition, all-out efforts should be made to train backbone technicians of the Zang and other minority nationalities and encourage them to work hard in building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN FLOOD CONTROL CIRCULAR -- The Yunnan provincial antidrought and antiflood command recently issued a circular on flood control. The circular urged the masses in the province to make the following preparations: 1) Antiflood and water conservancy departments at all levels in all places should carry out inspection of all antiflood devices. 2) The warning system should be strengthened. 3) The relationship between taking precautions against flood and water storage should be handled correctly. It is necessary to pay attention to storing water while making preparations against flood. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL CRACKS ARMED CRIMINAL CASE

SK250200 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] According to our reporters and XINHUA reporters, by making concerted efforts and waging an arduous struggle in overcoming all kinds of obstructions, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Public Security Bureau, the Hohhot Municipal Public Security Bureau and the public security section under the Hohhot Municipal Railway Bureau have cracked an exceptionally serious criminal case in which the hooligan ring committed robberies and mass rapes and seriously imperiled the safety of the people's lives and property of various nationalities. Except for 1 of the prime culprits who is still at large, 3 other culprits and over 20 accomplices were arrested. Firearms and sodium cyanide were confiscated. Thus, their criminal plot to do harm to public security cadres and policemen in order to kindle chaos throughout Hohhot municipality and take the people as their enemies has failed. The people of various nationalities clap and shout "bravo" about the achievement scored by public security personnel in doing away with the hidden danger and the people's pests.

This is a large criminal ring of the "five poisons" [wu du]. Most members of the ring are recidivists. On the evening of 14 October 1981, four prime culprits, including (Ao Zhiqin), (Zhong Yamin) and (Ya Dacheng) entered the (?signal plant) under the Hohhot Railway Bureau and broke into the firearms depot of the plant's armed guard office, from which they stole four automatic rifles, 1 semiautomatic rifle, 1 submachine gun, 558 bullets and 500 grams of sodium cyanide. Following the robbery, they got pledges that anyone who divulged the secret would be punished by having his entire family killed. These desperadoes even schemed to put poison in waterpipes in the boiler room of the Hohhot Public Security Bureau to kill public security personnel and policemen who were searching for them and to launch an armed attack to the buildings of the Hohhot Public Security Bureau and the regional and municipal CCP committees to take hostages of principal responsible persons of the regional and municipal CCP committees. They raved that they were fed up with life anyway, and that they would turn the municipality upside down rather than die in vain. If they failed, they would swallow poison together to kill themselves. Fortunately, their criminal plots have fallen through due to an early crackdown against the ring.

According to the current investigation of the case, since 1981 the criminal ring has fled here and there to 15 cities in 9 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country and committed over 100 criminal cases, of which there are over 10 cases of robbing cash and articles worth 90,000 yuan. In September 1981, the ring stole over 4,600 yuan on one occasion from the safe of the Nei Monggol regional highway construction department and committed over 20 cases of mass rape. They also robbed and harmed innocent people and disturbed public order.

In cracking the serious criminal case, public security personnel have encountered obstacles from social circles since it involves children of leading cadres. While arresting a prime culprit, his parents not only refused to help arrest their son but also accused public security personnel of a frameup. As soon as the son of a leading cadre was identified as being involved in the case, his parent openly criticized personnel in charge of the case for putting a profession viewpoint above everything else.

However, leading personnel of the public security organs at all levels have taken a clear-cut stand in dealing with the case. They contend that the reason why criminals have rum amok is that they have powerful supporters. Legal organs should act according to the law and get rid of pests impartially for the people's safety. As long as evidence is proved correct, all criminals, no matter whose children are involved, should be punished according to law. Responsible comrades of the regional and Hohhot municipal CCP committees have firmly supported the work done by the personnel in charge of the case. With the resolute support of their leadership, personnel in charge of the case have also overcome all obstacles and have brought all criminals involved in the case to trial.

TIANJIN AQUATIC PRODUCTS BUREAU REORGANIZED

HK270631 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] According to Tianjin RIBAO, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Government have made decision on the problem of serious impurity of the municipal Aquatic Products Bureau's leadership group, and have reorganized this group. Yang Yeng, former secretary of the party group and director of the bureau, who openly counteracted the line of the third plenary session, has been placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from his post of bureau director; Liu Zengxiang has been placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from his post of deputy bureau director; Ma Chengzhi has been dismissed from all his posts inside the party and also from his deputy bureau director post; and Zhou Yunhong has been expelled from the party and removed from his post of deputy director. (Jiang Huaming) has been appointed party group secretary and acting bureau director; (Kiu Jin) and (Zhou Juchuan) have been appointed deputy secretaries of the party group and deputy bureau directors; and (Lu Zhengchun), (Liu Yongxu) and (Yin Yueshun) have been appointed members of the party group and deputy bureau directors.

The cadres and masses of the Aquatic Products Bureau have expressed resolute support for the decision of the municipal CCP Committee and government and have also shown satisfaction with the new leadership group.

In the second half of 1978, the municipal CCP committee discovered that fish production in the Aquatic Products Bureau was continually declining and that the masses had great objections to the leadership group. Comrade Chen Weida instructed the departments concerned to organize forces to investigate and solve the problems in the bureau. In 1979 the former finance and trade political department of the municipal CCP committee carried out an investigation to find out the situation in accordance with the municipal CCP committee's instructions, but was unable to get to the heart of the problems. In 1980 the leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee issued verbal and written instructions on numerous occasions and tackled the work of solving the bureau's problems. A joint investigation group, consisting mainly of the former finance and trade political department, together with the municipal CCP committee's organization department, was set up in April to carry out a second investigation. The group submitted its report to the municipal CCP committee in July. This report, too, was unable to reflect the true situation.

In March 1981, Comrade Chen Weida assigned Comrade Liu Ya, director of the municipal CCP committee's finance and trade political department, to be responsible for organizing a special team to carry out a third investigation. The main problems in the bureau were revealed after several months of repeated investigation. The facts showed that the leadership group of the municipal aquatic products group was in the hands of rebels and was a model in opposing the line of the third plenary session. The main problems in this bureau's leadership group were that factions were formed, certain relatively good cadres were dealt blows and excluded, and people who rose to power through rebelling were appointed to important posts.

Yang Heng, secretary of the party group and bureau director, was an old cadre who joined in work in 1940. As soon as the Cultural Revolution started, he engaged in rebelling and actively took part in persecuting old cadres.

Ma Chengzhi, deputy secretary of the party group and deputy bureau director, was formerly party general branch secretary of the grain warehouse of Tianjin west railroad station. During the Cultural Revolution he was promoted by relying on rebel chieftains.

Zhou Yunhong, member of the party group and deputy bureau director, rose to power through rebelling, was shock-recruited into the party and usurped leadership power. He was originally a boat worker. During the initial phase of the Cultural Revolution he organized a rebel force to stop production, make revolution and criticize and struggle against old cadres.

Liu Zengxiang, member of the party group, deputy bureau director and concurrently secretary of the party committee of the fishing company, was formerly deputy manager of that company. He was dissatisfied over his criticism during the "four cleanups" drive for insisting on dissolving the fishing-boat team and advocating the absurb theory that "buying fish is better than catching them, and having the central government allocate fish is better than buying them."

The serious problem was that, after the third plenary session, Yang Heng and the others persisted in their errors and went on organizing factions instead of correcting their errors and learning their lesson. They counteracted the line of the third plenary session. There are two main business offices in the Aquatic Products Bureau, one for marine operations and the other for freshwater work. Both of these offices were headed by people who had joined the party and rose to power through rebelling. While assigning factionalist chieftains to important posts, Yang Heng and company vigorously squeezed out those who were not with them. They transferred many cadres to other posts. The masses had a lot to say about this. Some said: "The central authorities have clearly stipulated that people of the three categories are not allowed to join the leadership groups. Why does the Aquatic Products Bureau refuse to carry out this order?"

After taking power, Yang Heng and company got rid of a lot of fishing equipment, thus seriously weakening fish production capacity. In the past few years they got rid of a large number of boats by transferring them elsewhere, lending them to others and so on in order to disband the fleet. They thus seriously sabotaged Tianjin's fishing business.

The municipal CCP committee and government held: Serious economic losses have been suffered because the Aquatic Products Bureau is organizationally gravely impure and counteracts the central line. This grave affair has given us profound lessons.

1. The central authorities' instruction on resolutely purging people of the three categories from the leadership groups at all levels is completely correct. The Aquatic Products Bureau incident has also fully proven that if people of the three categories hold power, the remnants of the gang of four will inevitably stage a comeback, which will have serious consequences for economic construction. We must learn a lesson from this affair, enhance our vigilance regarding this type of issue, and further grasp the rectification of leadership groups at all levels.

2. This affair has taught us that in carrying out the building and rectification of the leadership groups at all levels it is first necessary to grasp the building and rectification of the organization departments. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the organization departments. The organization departments at all levels must remain pure, and resolutely implement the line of the third plenary session. They must have a firm organizational concept, be loyal to the party and act for the public interest without any selfishness. In cadre policy, they must uphold the principle of appointing people to posts on their merits. In work style, they must be penetrating and meticulous and seek truth from facts. They must certainly not pursue bureaucratism and act irresponsibly. They must seriously study the central instructions issued since the third plenary session and resolutely implement their spirit.

3. The moment problems of grave impurity are found in the leadership groups, it is necessary to act rapidly to solve them in accordance with party policy, on the basis of getting a clear idea of the situation.

Tianjin RIBAO Comment

HK270713 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 19 May Tianjin RIBAO editorial: "We Must Attach Great Importance to the Building of the Leadership Groups"]

[Text] The editorial says: The decision of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Government to reorganize the leadership group of the municipal Aquatic Products Bureau and take disciplinary action against certain former responsible persons of this bureau is a major affair in party life in Tianjin. This correct decision expresses the will of the party members and cadres. That there should still be a leadership group like that of the Aquatic Products Bureau today, more than 5 years after the smashing of the gang of four, is something that should cause us deep thought.

The editorial points out: The facts of the grave impurity of the Aquatic Products Bureau's leadership group tell us that the question of building the leadership groups is an issue that cannot be neglected for an instant. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed in recent years that it is essential to attach great importance to the building and rectification of the leadership groups. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: There are three reasons for the fact that the party's current combat-effectiveness is not strong enough, and these are impurity in ideology, work style, and organization. Since there are impurities, it is essential to carry out rectification and strengthen building. The question of what kind of person to promote and what kind of leadership group to organize is related to whether the party's Marxist line can endure, whether the building of the four modernizations can proceed smoothly and whether the socialist cause can prosper and develop.

The editorial points out: Upholding the principle of possessing both ability and political integrity has always been the party's basic starting point in the promotion of cadres. In promoting cadres, we must first look at their political performance and at whether they are politically reliable. This means examining the cadres' performance during the Great Cultural Revolution, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The Central Committee has repeatedly stated that absolutely no one of those persons who rose to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rebelling, those people whose thinking is gravely factionalist, and elements who took part in beating, smashing and looting can be promoted. Such persons already entrenched in leadership posts, such as certain people in the leadership group of the Aquatic Products Bureau, must be resolutely purged. If we fail to enhance vigilance and allow the people of three categories to entrench themselves in leadership groups, to play afresh at double-dealing, to go in for exchange of experience, and to conceal each other, then such people, be they only a few in number, could cause an inestimable root of evil for us. We must draw the proper lessons from the serious affair of the Aquatic Products Bureau. We must follow party policy and take decisive action to deal in a truth-seeking way with units that have still not grasped the rectification and building of the leadership groups and that are still seriously impure in organization. We must certainly not take this matter lightly. Great harm will be done to our cause if we act with any softness or slackness in this matter.

It is also necessary to carry our rectification on the basis of education and enhancement in cases of impurity of work style and ideology. In some cases we must also take the necessary action, so as to tangible improve the party's combat-effectiveness.

The editorial says: In carrying out rectification and building of the leadership groups, we must first pay attention to political integrity, and at the same time pay attention to ability, in promoting a cadre of any grade. If a cadre does not have political integrity, he cannot loyally serve the people or benefit the people's cause even though he may have some ability. If a cadre without ability is promoted with reluctance, even though he may not have political integrity, he cannot shoulder heavy responsibilities because he might make big mistakes. We must retain a number of experienced old cadres in the leadership groups at all levels. However, we must lay particular stress on promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres. This is the requirement of the prosperity and development of our cause. The party organization at all levels must seriously tackle this task well, seizing the day, and promote group after group of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who have both political integrity and ability and are in the prime of life.

Of course, we must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts while promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres, and avoid treating all cases in the same way regardless of the circumstances. We must accurately select talented people and do well in assigning cadres in the course of rectifying and building the leadership groups, so that the leadership groups at all levels can genuinely reach the central demands of being revolutionized, lowering the average age, being more knowledgeable and professional, increase their combat-effectiveness, and better lead the masses to build material and spiritual civilization.

The editorial points out in conclusion: In doing a good job of rectifying and building the leadership groups at all levels, we must further rectify and build well the departments responsible for organizational and cadre work. People with weak party spirit who are not fit to examine and take charge of cadres must be resolutely transferred elsewhere. This is extremely essential for correctly examining and promoting cadres, ensuring the political, work style and organizational purity of the leadership groups at all levels, and ensuring the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

TIANJIN ENCOURAGES WORKING CLASS TO ADVANCE

HK140813 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts of Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "Enhance Awareness, Sharpen Ability and Advance in the Forefront" -- date of publication not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: While Comrade Hu Yaobang was holding a forum with model workers of Tianjin Municipality, he said: The central authorities hope that the working class of Tianjin will greatly heighten its revolutionary militancy and become one of the groups, among the working class throughout the country, which advance in the forefront. Our Tianjin municipal working class must live up to the expectations of the party, fulfill the duties of the times, heighten its militancy, brace itself, strive to join the force of those groups of the working class throughout the country which advance in the forefront and make even greater contributions toward the four modernizations.

The Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article further says: The CCP Central Committee hopes that the working class throughout the country will struggle hard, train itself into an advanced force which has an ideal, a sense of organization and discipline, a spirit of being the master of one's own affairs and a spirit of devotion and which is very willing to study hard modernized scientific and technological knowledge. It will also train itself into a big,dauntless labor force which works with stamina and diligence, is unrelenting, can overcome all difficulties and can constantly push the four modernizations forward. To join in the force which advances in the forefront, we must work hard in this aspect. We are now far from meeting this requirement.

The article says: We must see our results, both good and bad. We must see both our strong and weak points. To complete the glorious historical mission, the Tianjin working class must work hard in many aspects. At present, there are two aspects which are more outstanding: first, enhancing awareness; and second, sharpening ability. The Tianjin municipal working class enhanced awareness long ago. Over the past 30-odd years, under party leadership, it has displayed very great socialist awareness and has had a large number of advanced elements. However, some workers still lack the sense of being the master of the country. In ideology, morality and discipline, they have shown a passive and backward attitude. We must take a serious view of these different degrees of awareness. Young workers who have taken part in work in recent years do not understand the history of the development of the Tianjin working calss and the historical mission of the working class. Helping them enchance socialist awareness and become the working class of a younger generation which has an ideal, morality and discipline is important work. We must help some people, particularly some young workers, to strengthen their ability to resist the corruption of capitalist decadent ideology and behavior, vigorously encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones so that the Tianjin workers force can unite as one, struggle hard and march triumphantly in the course of learning from, catching up with and surpassing the progressives.

Lack of scientific, technological and cultural knowledge is a practical problem existing in our socialist modernization. Raising the levels of scientific, technological and cultural knowledge is an important subject for the working class as the main force of the four modernizations. Many comrades have worked hard in this aspect and achieved gratifying results. However, many comrades have not understood the importance and urgency of sharpening ability to achieve the four modernizations and endeavoring to acquire more scientific, technological and cultural knowledge. Some people even have the idea of abandoning themselves to the backward state of their work and livelihood. To embark on socialist modernization, our working class is required to have not only a high degree of awareness but also required to have culture, science and technology.

In conclusion, the Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article says: In the course of socialist modernization, striving to heighten one's own cultural and scientific levels is an important expression of the spirit of being the master of the country. Let the Tianjin municipal working class strive to live up to the expectations of the CCP Central Committee with practical actions, enhanced awareness and sharpened ability and make even greater contributions toward the four modernizations of the motherland.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GRASSLAND CONFERENCE -- The Nei Monggol regional conference on grassland work was recently held in Hohhot. The conference urged efforts to complete the grassland spot-checking work in 1983 and to strive to complete a survey on grassland resources in 5 years. It also called for efforts to expand artificial grassland acreage from 5.6 million mu to 40 million mu in 10 years and to build residential housing and water conservancy and other facilities separately in order to protect and rationally utilize grassland. Li Wen, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, attended and addressed the conference. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG: OBSTACLES IN CRIMINAL CASES VIEWED

HK251018 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Clear Away the Obstacles"]

[Text] In the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area, Hegang municipality has arrested and punished Sun Liansheng, who attacked the person who reported him and the witness. Suileng County has also arrested according to law criminal Wang Cai who falsified documents. All this is important in removing obstacles, doing away with interference and ensuring the smooth progress of this struggle.

With the deepening of the struggle, problems similar to those of Hegang municipality and Suileng County have also been fund in many areas and units of our province. Some are even more serious. For example, some people have resorted to various means to openly absolve criminals in the economic field. Some have refused to testify as witnesses. Some have concealed the truth, producing false evidence. Some have given hints or passed on useful information to lawbreakers. Some have also threatened and assaulted informers, witnesses or persons in charge of relevant cases. All these have created obstacles in the struggle to seriously crack down on criminals in the economic field and hampered the smooth handling of cases. Therefore, we must pay serious attention to this problem, adopt effective measures and resort to legal means where necessary. The aim is to remove these obstacles in time.

The carrying out of the current struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area does not equate a mass movement. Still less is it a case of subjecting everyone to a test. But in the "decision," the party Central Committee and the State Council clearly pointed out that concerning major and important cases which are relatively complicated and which cover a relatively wide scope, we must follow the mass line. Within certain limits, we must arouse knowledgeable individuals to truthfully expose and report on those guilty of serious crimes. Only by removing obstacles in carrying out such work can we safeguard the enthusiasm of the masses and protect the accusers, witnesses and those in charge of a case who exercise their legitimate rights and protect their personal safety. If we are not prudent in our approach to these problems, one or two incidents arising in an area or unit can also produce a great impact. Therefore, this is a very important piece of work. We must take a solemn and serious approach and cannot slacken our vigilance.

What we mean by obstacles and interference, generally speaking, involves two kinds of people. Those of the first kind are filled with selfish ideas, full of worries and afraid of offending others. They therefore fail to expose and report offenders and to testify to facts as they are, thus giving rise to difficulties in the work of investigation and conviction. This represent a problem concerning ideological awareness. Through penetrating and conscientious ideological education, we must make things clear to them and enable them to understand the principles involved. After this process, we believe that the persons concerned will raise their awareness, change their attitude and help make things clear to others. Another kind of people, including those who have falsified evidence, destroyed evidence, or even made vengeful attacks and committed violence, have run afoul of the criminal law and have become criminals. They must be resolutely dealt with according to law.

Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic area is an important manifestation of class struggle in our socialist society under the new historical conditions. It is a serious anticorruption struggle. Thus, it is nothing strange that certain obstacles and interfering factors have appeared in this struggle. So long as we have a clear idea of this and take effective measures, any obstacles and any interference can be removed. The struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area can surely be carried on in an even more penetrating and healthy manner.

HEILONGJIANG URGES IMPROVED ECONOMIC RESULTS

SK201015 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Station commentary: "Strive To Achieve Speed in Industrial and Communications Production With Good Economic Results"]

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of this year, the situation on our industrial and communications production has been very good. Our light industry has steadily developed, heavy industry has begun improving and economic results have been gradually improved. In the first quarter, the output value of our industrial and communications departments increased 7.5 percent, and their profits increased 12 percent compared with the corresponding 1981 period. That the growth of profits surpasses output value is a very heartening achievement. We should notice that in the first quarter 24.7 percent -- about one-fourth of the annual output value plan -- was fulfilled and that only 8.6 percent of the annual profit plan was fulfilled. We have lagged behind the plan. Therefore, we must pay special attention to this.

We have suffered a lot for overemphasizing the pursuit of output value and ignoring economic results for a long period of time. Comparing 1981 with 1966, the number of enterprises under local budget in our province increased by 81.2 percent; the total industrial output value of our province increased by 86.5 percent, but the profits of our province declined 37.7 percent. This explains our problem. Of course, there are many factors affecting profits such as price increases of raw materials. However, one of the major factors is that we blindly pursued output, built duplicate plants and ignored economic results in the past. We should conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, correct guiding thought and shift our emphasis of developing industry to improving economic results.

The fact that there is a wide gap between the speed and economic results of our province's industrial and communications production indicates that our potential is great. From now on, we should mainly rely on bringing into play our latent potential to develop our production and improve economic results. While improving economic results, we should in turn tap our potential and speed up our growth. We should strive to adopt advanced techniques and equipment to reform existing industrial and communications enterprises. We should concentrate on projects which need little investment and yield quick results and great profits. We should try to invest our money in projects which can help upgrade quality, increase variety, reduce consumption and enhance product competitiveness to improve the administrative and managerial level of existing enterprises. By so doing, we will be able to achieve great results with little investment.

At present, 32 percent of our industrial and communications enterprises' basic management work is in disorder. Waste is a very serious problem. We should do a good job in basic management work while conducting enterprise consolidation to make up what we have lost. There is much room in management to improve economic results. Years of practice have taught us that the key to achieving a good, unexaggerated speed in industrial and communications production is to eliminate our blindness and enable our production to meet the needs of society. In order to do so, we should study the knowledge of commodity production, gradually master social needs for commodities and the pattern of changes in social need and, under the guidance of the state's planned economy, try in every possible way to revitalize our production to make commodities highly remarketable and resolutely correct the tendency prevailing in production and circulation that only the interest of individual units, not the need of the entire society, is emphasized.

NINGXIA TAKES STEPS TO BAN 'HARMFUL' TAPES

HK270849 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Propaganda Department of Regional CCP Committee Holds Meeting To Implement the Relevant Central Instruction, Resolutely Curb the Dissemination of Harmful Audio and Video Tapes in the Region"]

[Text] Since the party Central Committee and the State Council issued the "Decision Banning the Import, Duplication, Sale and Playing of Reactionary, Pornographic and Obscene Audio and Video Tapes." The Propaganda Department of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has resolutely implemented the ban in the region. Therefore, initial results have been achieved in curbing the dissemination of harmful audio and video tapes from abroad in the region.

Over the past few years, harmful audio and video tapes from abroad have flowed into our region through different channels, a large number of which are pornographic and even reactionary. The spread of these tapes in society seriously corrupts our social values and causes some people, especially youths and juveniles, to feel uneasy. This jeopardizes the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Since the issue of the relevant ban, the regional CCP committee has paid great attention to the problem. The Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee held a special meeting to make arrangements. An inspection group including personnel of parties concerned of the region was sent to more than 30 units in Yinchuan and Shizuishan municipalities to make social investigation. The regional broadcasting administrative bureau examined all their radio and TV programs for recreation and amusement and made a thorough checkup on their stored audio and video tapes. The commercial departments put a stop to sale of all audio and video tapes which had not been examined. Schools and scientific research departments have registered and sealed up the video tapes which have nothing to do with their work. The inundation of harmful audio and video tapes from foreign countries has been tentatively stopped in the region. However, as a whole, the examination was not thoroughly done in the region. We should make cadres and the masses further understand the harmfulness of these reactionary and pornographic tapes. Therefore, we must grasp well the work and cope with all practical problems that may arise.

In order to stop the spread of these tapes in our region, the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee convened a meeting in Yinchuan municipality from 4 to 6 May, a meeting of the propaganda department heads of CCP committees at the prefectural, municipal and county levels as well as directors of broadcasting bureaus and stations at these levels. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the region and of the units which are in possession of video sets. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the central instructions in various localities and studied the problems calling for immediate solution in the work of checking up on the audio and video tapes from abroad as well as some concrete measures which should be taken to further push the work forward. The meeting held: CCP committees and people's governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership and grasp the work as a matter of importance in building socialist spiritual civilization. In conjunction with the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties", education must be strengthened for cadres and the masses, especially youths and juveniles, with regard to adherence to the four basic principles and combating corrosive influence so that they will be stronger in discerning and resisting the ideological corruption of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life. At the same time, all departments in charge of propaganda, broadcasting, public security, commerce, culture and education in our region should make a thorough checkup again. Any reactionary and pornographic audio and video tapes, especially those spreading religious superstitious beliefs must be cleared or destroyed under the supervision of superior departments.

In future, all units, recreation units and individuals should strictly obey the relevant central instructions. Any audio and video tapes which are not distributed under the authorization of the central departments in charge, should not be openly or privately sold, duplicated, hired or played. Public security offices and judicial departments should reinforce their work of scouting around. All those who breach the regulations prescribed by the central authorities must be severely dealt with accordingly, and those who break the law must be punished according to law. In accordance with the relevant central instructions, the distribution work of audio and video tapes in our region will be under the control of the regional broadcasting administrative bureau. Radio stations must exert greater efforts in turning out more audio and video tapes which must be attractive, patriotic and revolutionary in order to meet the needs of the masses, especially for the cultural life of youths and juveniles.

NINGXIA RIBAO Commentator

HK270903 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Struggle Against Corruption Cannot be Relaxed for an Instant"]

[Text] The tracking down and banning of reactionary, pornographic audio and video tapes is a struggle in which socialist ideology is fighting against capitalist ideology. All cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, party members and CYL members should attach great importance to this struggle.

Some comrades say: Our region, located in northwest China, is far from Hong Kong and Macao, so the problem in this respect is not so serious. This viewpoint does not tally with the actual situation. After the introduction of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the moribund capitalist ideology and the bourgeois way of life have, in the past few years, been infiltrating our country through all possible channels. At the same time, a large number of pornographic, reactionary audio and video tapes have been flowing into our region. However, some of our people, through lack of vigilance, gladly accept and even distribute these tapes. This has caused an inundation of the decayed ideology and culture of capitalism, etching people's souls, corrupting the social mood and especially poisoning the minds of youths and juveniles. We must be clear about the social effects of such pollution and must not turn a blind eye to it and let matters drift.

Thoroughly tracking down all sorts of pornographic audio and video tapes is also a very serious and urgent political task. CCP committees and people's governments at all levels must be clear-cut and resolute in the task. They must take effective measures and grasp it as a matter of prime importance in building socialist spiritual civilization. They must earnestly convey and study the relevant central instructions. In complying with model examples, they may explain to cadres and the masses the harmfulness of reactionary, obscene audio and video tapes and pornographic books or periodicals. They must spell out clearly what sorts of tapes should be banned and confiscated and what methods should be adopted in doing so. They should arouse cadres and the masses to take an active part in the struggle of sweeping away spiritual rubbish. Special attention must be paid to intensifying ideological education for young people in socialism, communist and patriotism, enabling them to distinguish between what is noble, healthy and civilized and the moribund stuff of feudalism and capitalism. We must educate young people to enhance their national price and self-respect of ardently loving the motherland, the CCP and socialism and to raise their ability to discern and resist the ideological corruption of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life. All cadres, party members and CYL members must particularly strengthen their sense of policies, raise their consciousness of abiding by discipline and law and resolutely do all things in accordance with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

We need the essence of culture, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, which can benefit our people. Audio and video tapes in foreign countries are not all pornographic and obscene. We must know how to distinguish them. We can select some of the tapes which are good and progressive for distribution.

We must stand by our open-door policy, but we must not relax our vigilance for one second in fighting against the decayed ideology of capitalism. Under the guidance of the CCP committees and people's governments at all levels and in coordination with all departments concerned, we must meticulously do political and ideological work and mobilize forces from all circles in the work of tracking down harmful audio and video tapes. At the same time, we must actively provide the masses of people with more good nourishment for the mind, penetratingly and continuously carry out activities of "five stresses and four beauties," and maintain our efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization in our region.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON RECRUITING NEW PARTY MEMBERS

HK241022 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Criteria for Party Members, Do a Good Job in Party Recruitment Work"]

[Text] At present, our party is faced with the magnificent task of leading the whole nation in building highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilization. This task has raised a new exacting demand on the construction of our party. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this glorious task, one of the important things we should do is to raise the combat effectiveness of our party by constantly consolidating and expanding the party ranks and strengthening the ideological and organizational construction of the party.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," party organizations in many areas and units in our region have attached some importance to the work of recruiting party members and have recruited a number of new party members from key circles. During the period from 1977 to 1981, we have recruited a total of 13,721 new party members throughout the region, who constitute 9.3 percent of the existing party membership in our region. In recruiting party members, many party organizations have paid close attention to training activists and to admitting the conscious advanced proletarians who have distinguished themselves in fighting Lin Biao and the "gang of four," supporting the party's line, principles and policies and making contributions to the four modernizations. By so doing they have ensured that our new party members are well qualified. There are four main features of these new party members. 1) Most of them are the backbone on the first line of production. During the past 5 years, we have recruited in our region, 7,400 new party members from our industrial and agricultural frontline of production. More than 60 percent of them are core workers up to or above the level of head of a production team or head of a production group. 2) A large number of intellectuals have been admitted into the party. Over the past 5 years, a total of 2,249 professional and technical workers have been admitted into the party throughout our region and they constitute 16.4 percent of all new party members whom we have admitted during these years. 3) We have paid attention to recruiting the advanced persons and model workers who have emerged in the struggle to realize the four modernizations. According to an investigation in some units, more than 50 percent of the advanced workers and model workers have been admitted into the party. 4) Most of the new party members are young and only a few of them are beyond the age of 50. Over the past 5 years, 59.8 percent of the newly recruited party members in the region are below the age of 36.

Generally speaking, our work of recruiting party members in the past few years has been carried out satisfactorily, but there are also a few problems. The party organizations in a few units have failed to pay sufficient attention to recruitment work or to do this work in a planned manner. Some party organizations have failed to pay adequate attention to training activists or to do their recruitment work meticulously. Others have laid excessive stress on the needs of their work and have based the evaluation of their candidates on a few of their actions over a short period and neglected to inquire into their actions and political and ideological consciousness over a long period of time in the past. These party organizations have thus lowered the criteria for party members and recruited some people who are below the standards of qualification for party membership. Still others have even been afflicted by the unhealthy trend and have admitted some people as a "special favor," or because of their connections or "under-the-counter relationships" or even bartered party membership.

At present, there are 148,000 party members throughout our region, which is 3.86 percent of the total population of the region. Most of the existing party members are good or relatively good, but a few of them fail to meet the criteria. Moreover, our party members are not dispersed evenly. In some trades and professions there are few party members on the first line and in some areas the composition of the party ranks falls short of the requirements of the four modernizations. The educational level of our party members is low and the number of party members who are professionals and technical personnel is too small. The number of party members among minority nationalities and women and in mountainous areas is also too small, but that of young party members below the age of 26 is even smaller.

Taking into consideration of the above-mentioned situation, the party committees at all levels should not only pay close attention to satisfactorily educating their existing members and consolidating the basic-level party organizations, but should, at the same time, do a good job of recruiting party members in an arranged, planned and purposeful manner according to our needs and the objective possibility, so as to more satisfactorily meet the demands of socialist construction. This has already become one of our important tasks in strengthening the construction of our party.

One of the major tasks in strengthening the construction of our party and raising its combat effectiveness is to conscientiously ensure that all the new party members are up to the criteria. In recruiting party members in the future, we should take into account the strategic tasks of building the two civilizations, adhering to the four basic principles and training successors to the communist cause. Moreover, we should also take into account the existing problems of party work style having not taken a radical turn for the better and be fully aware of the existing impurity in our party organizations, the defects in the ideological consciousness of our party members and their poor party work style. Therefore, taking the situation as a whole, we should not stop our recruitment work, but on the other hand, we should by no means carry out our present recruitment work on a large scale. We should only recruit a limited number of new party members in strict accordance with the principle of upholding the criteria for party membership. We should pay attention to admitting into the party those advanced elements who are politically highly conscious and who are competent in various professions. We should strictly prevent those who have started their career by joining the rebels and by following Lin Biao and Jiang Zing counterrevolutionary cliques and who have a serious tendency of sectarianism, from sneaking into the party ranks and thus ensure the purity of the party organizations.

We should do a good job of training, educating and examining the activists who are applying for party membership. We should do a good job of selecting party-member candidates and of laying the foundation for the recruitment work. The basic-level party organizations should show full enthusiastic concern for the candidates and help them to make progress by giving them various training courses and party lessons. They should help them to fix in their mind a correct objective for entering the party and give them practical training by assigning certain social work to them. Generally speaking, every candidate should wait for 1 or 2 years to undergo training, a relatively systematic education and a comprehensive check and evaluation of their ideological consciousness, political virtues and work performance. A thorough enquiry should be made about the candidate's personal history, the major members of his family and his chief social relations. In recruiting party members, we should proceed in strict accordance with the party constitution and carry out the recruitment procedures for the recruits one by one. Before the discussion for the recruitment of any candidate in a party branch meeting, opinions about the candidate should be solicited from all sides. Before the approval of the admittance of a candidate into the party, the party committee concerned should send some people to talk with people both outside and inside the party and solicit opinions from all of them. The approval should be decided through the collective discussion in a party committee meeting instead of arbitrarily by one or more persons. We should prevent the practices of sudden recruitment of a certain number of party members for fulfilling the recruitment quotas. We should resolutely eliminate the unhealthy practices of admitting people into the party because they are the intimate friends of some party cadres or because they belong to the same sections as some party cadres do and of admitting people into the party because of "under-the-counter relations." We should also eliminate the unhealthy practice of arbitarily selecting people to be recruited into the party without undergoing the proper procedures and the unhealthy practice of bartering party membership. Anyone who engages in these practices should be severely handled and should receive party disciplinary punishment if his case is serious. The party membership of those who have actually been admitted into the party by means of various unhealthy practices should all be definitely declared null and void.

In order to remedy the shortage of party members in some fields, we should pay attention to recruiting qualified people from various professionals and technicians and from middle school and primary schoolteachers, higher education students, women and minority nationalities. Owing to the lack of party members on the first line of production and the lack of young party members, the party organizations at all levels should pay attention to recruiting young party members from basic-level units and the first line of the production. We should recruit young members under the age of 25 from the CYL.

Our party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the recruitment work and should divide the areas and units under these committees into groups according to their conditions and give them corresponding guidance. At present, there are quite a large number of the party's basic-level organizations that are weak and lax and need to be reorganized. These organizations, though having undergone reorganization, are still afflicted with quite a few problems. Therefore, they should not recruit any new members until they have undergone a much more thorough reorganization.

SHAANXI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S YANAN TALKS

OW211039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Xian, 21 May (XINHUA) -- More than 90 writers and artists in Shaanxi Province recently held a symposium on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art at Yangjialiang, the site of the Yanan forum on literature and art.

Speaking at the symposium were Hu Cai, chairman of the Xian branch of the Chinese Writers Union; writers Du Pengcheng and Wang Wenshi, proser Li Roushui and young writer Chen Zhongshi. Hu Cai is one of those who heard Chairman Mao deliver his talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art. They discussed at length how literature and art can serve the people and socialism; the relationship between literature and art and politics; writers' stand, thinking and feelings; and the question of party spirit of literature and art. They pointed out that the basic spirit of the "Talks" has fostered one generation of literary and art workers after another and, while encouraging writers to plunge into the thick of life and produce good works inspiring the people to press forward, has promoted our literary and art cause. The "Talks" still is of great guiding significance for literary and art workers.

Responsible comrades of the Shaanxi provincial party committee attended the symposium and delivered speeches. They urged the provincial literary and art circles, guided by the basic spirit of the "Talks," to firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the masses, promote the four modernizations and the spiritual aspect of socialist modernization and produce more and better works to help creative writing flourish.

The symposium was sponsored by the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department.

XINJIANG FORUM HELD ON MAO'S LITERARY THOUGHT

HK260803 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 May 82

[Summary] "This morning, the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Writers Association held a forum in Urumqi on Mao Zedong literary and art thought. The participants in the forum unanimously declared that they would conscientiously study Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, uphold and enrich Mao Zedong's theory on literature and art, and make contributions to the prospering of literary and art creation in the autonomous region. The forum was presided over by (Abuliesi Nageer), chairman of the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Writers Association. More than 300 professional and amateur writers of various nationalities from Urumqi attended the forum."

The atmosphere was lively throughout the forum, and all the participants spoke out freely. They pointed out that the contents of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, which is embodied in his works on literature and art written over many years, as well as in his own active participation in literary creation and activities are extraordinarily rich. They said, the scientific principles of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought should be used to analyze and solve new problems; and should be continually further enriched. At present, there are in our society two wrong tendencies toward Mao Zedong's literary and art thought some people totally negate the value of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, while the others simply ignore the necessity of further enriching Mao Zedong's literary and art thought. The participants in the forum showed their determination to carry out the struggle between the two lines, distinguishing right from wrong, and upholding the correct direction of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought. In affirming the guideline that literature and art must serve the people and literary and art workers must integrate themselves with the masses, the forum appealed to the literary and art workers to go deep into the realities of life, to depict the new era and grasp its nature and main trend.

"(Liu Jiaowu), honorary chairman of the Xinjiang branch of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; and the responsible people of other organs concerned also attended the forum and delivered speeches."

PRC, TAIWAN PENTATHLETES COMPETE IN TOKYO MEET

OW261443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0216 GMT 26 May 82

[Newsletter by Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Cui Xiaoliang and XINHUA reporter Liu Wenyu: "Deep Kindred Feelings Between Compatriots -- On the Days of Union Between Pentathlon Athletes From Both Sides of the Taiwan Strait"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 25 May (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 16 May, when the Chinese team from Beijing arrived at Tokyo's Narita Airport to attend the Asian qualifying round for the world modern pentathlon championships, a plane carrying the Chinese Taibei team also landed at the metropolis' Haneda airport. During the ensuing 10 days, the modern pentathlon athletes from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait joined each other in training and contests. The feelings of kinship they expressed when chatting cordially and encouraging each other not only pleased the Chinese compatriots here, but also deeply moved the Japanese friends.

The Asian qualifying round was sponsored by the Japanese union of modern pentathlon and biathlon. Four athletes were sent from each side of the Taiwan Strait. Japan, the host country, had 20 athletes taking part in the competitions.

When the Chinese athletes were competing against the Japanese players, the Chinese Taibei athletes who were standing by cheered on their compatriots. Likewise, when the Chinese Taibei athletes entered a contest with their Japanese counterparts, members of the Chinese team cheered for their brothers from Taiwan. After the Chinese Taibei team had received good scores in the fencing contest, the Chinese team members congratulated coach Chen Xiuhui of the Chinese Taibei team. In response to the congratulations, coach Chen said: "Thank you, thank you!" When the Chinese team received the best score in the group swimming contest, Chinese Taibei team leader Deng Yisheng, with a smile on his face, said to Chinese team leader Ma Gingshan: "You swim very well. Congratulations!" To this, team leader Ma replied modestly: "Thank you. We should continue to strive hard."

During the days of competition, the athletes from the two sides of the strait rode the same bus when traveling between the hotel and the contest site. On the bus they chatted happily and cordially, exchanging their experiences and enquiring about each other's physical culture and sports activities. Their talks touched on a wide range of subjects.

To express the cordial feelings between compatriots, the brothers from the two sides of the strait exchanged souvenirs. The Taiwan compatriots gave the mainland compatriots Taiwan-made cotton T-shirts, while the latter gave their kinsfolk from Taiwan some paper designs, porcelain vases made in Boshan, Shandong, and several pieces of Hangzhou brocade with designs showing the Great Wall and the landscapes of the West Lake and Li Jiang.

The close contacts in Tokyo between the athletes from the two sides of the strait greatly delighted the Japanese friends. Shiro Matsuoka, chairman for general affairs of the executive committee for the event, said: "It is of profound importance for athletes from mainland China and Taibei to promote friendship through sports activities, no matter how little progress they are making in this regard." Kunihara Suga, chairman of the executive committee, made this remark: "I was greatly delighted when I saw team leader Ma and team leader Deng chatting cordially with one another. I feel that the day is not far off when mainland China and Taiwan will become one entity. China's reunification is our common aspiration as well."

By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Cui Xiaoliang and XINHUA reporter Liu Wenyu.

SAUDI ARABIA JOINT VENTURE 'RUNNING SMOOTHLY'

OW170607 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 May 82 p 10

[Text] The single-protein pilot plant, a joint venture of the Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has been running smoothly, producing 300 kilograms of single-protein every day, said a top-ranking official with the Chinese Petroleum Corporation Monday. Pan Chu-tsai, director of the refining and manufacturing research center of the CPC in Chiayi, said the single protein produced by the pilot plant has been used by the research organization to raise animals like hogs, chickens and fish with good results. Pan noted the nation imports 2 million metric tons of animal feed from foreign countries, costing about U.S. $60 million ever year. The oil expert said that the nation only produces 1 percent of the animal feeds its needs and that in order to reduce the reliance on imports from foreign countries, the nation should actively increase the production of single protein. Pan explained that the Sino-Saudi Arabia joint venture is producing the single protein by methanol, which is made from natural gas produced in Saudi Arabia.

The refining and manufacturing research center of the CPC set up a single-protein pilot plant in August 1980. The protein contained in the products by the plant has reached 70 percent, amounting to soybean powder, which is a kind of good animal feed. At present there are some Saudi Arabian technicians receiving training at the research center, said Pan, adding that it is expected to mass-produce the single protein after solving the problem of production cost.

SAUDI POSTS, TELEGRAPH MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

OW171413 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) Dr. Alawi Kayyal, minister of posts, telegraph and telecommunications of Saudi Arabia, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit. He is accompanied by Fahad as-Sharif, assistant deputy minister for administrative and financial affairs of the ministry; Shaykh Fuad Abu Mansur, assistant deputy minister for employment and maintenance of the ministry; and Shaykh Rab'a ad-Dahlan, director general of telephones for the western region of the kingdom. The Saudi officials were greeted upon their arrival at CKS International Airport by Chinese Communications Minister Lein Chan. They will meet government leaders here and tour this nation's cultural institutions and industrial complex.

HONDURAN CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW171409 Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) -- J. Efrain Bu Giron, president of the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras, and Mrs. Bu Giron arrived in Taipei Monday for a seven-day visit. They are accompanied by Nicolas Cruz Torres and Justo Pastor Calderon, deputies of the congress, and Mrs. Irmas Acosta de Fortin, president of the University of "Jose Ceicilio del Valle." While here, they will call on leaders of the national legislative bodies and government officials, and visit the cultural and economic establishments of the Republic of China.

WEN WEI PO STRESSES STEPPING UP SOVIET STUDIES

HK270514 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Step Up Soviet Studies"]

[Text] In his speech in Tashkent, Leonid I. Brezhnev appealed to China for improving the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Later, at a congress of the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union, he repeated this proposal. The content of Brezhnev's proposal for improving Sino-Soviet relations includes the resumption of the Sino-Soviet border talks, the reduction of medium-range missiles in the Far East and the strengthening of scientific and technical contacts and trade between the two countries.

At that time, the chief of the First Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Union was making a personal visit to China, where he met China's Deputy Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen and Yu Hongliang. At the same time, China also sent research workers to make investigations and studies in the Soviet Union.

Trade between China and the Soviet Union is increasing. In 1982, the total amount of trade between the two countries will be $300 million, a 43-percent increase over that in 1981. All this shows that Sino-Soviet relations are bound to attract people's attention throughout the world.

China's leaders have already declared that China will adhere to its foreign policies of antihegemonism and peaceful coexistence. Thus, it seems that there will not be too great a change in Sino-Soviet relations. However, Sino-Soviet relations have become more complicated and China must not only maintain its deployment of armed forces along the Sino-Soviet border to counter the Soviet Union, but must also be prepared to carry out various kinds of negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to increase trade and economic contacts between the two countries. In the face of this changed situation, China has to step up its studies of the Soviet Union in order to flexibly and effectively handle its relations with the Soviet Union while adhering to the principles of anti-hegemonism and peaceful coexistence.

This makes me recall the fact that in the initial period after the founding of the PRC, China regarded "the Soviet Union today as the China tomorrow" and learned about everything from the Soviet Union. As a result, there was an upsurge of studying the Soviet Union. For example, courses in the Russian language were given to all students in the institutions of higher learning and there were a large number of Russian linguists among China's foreign language specialists. This example alone was enough to show how enthusiastic China was in learning from the Soviet Union at that time. Since the sudden emergence of the divergence between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has withdrawn all its specialists from China and torn up all its contracts with China. The relationship between the two countries has become as cold as the freezing point or lower and all of China's studies of the Soviet Union have been suspended. A large number of Russian linguists have been transferred to other professions, and as time passes, China has become somewhat unfamiliar with how things stand in the Soviet Union.

We should change this situation, no matter from what angle we view this problem. To be realistic, we should realize that after all, the Soviet Union is a superpower in the world during our time. In every corner of the world it is exercising its impact and playing its role. For example, it has instigated Cuba to invade the Congo [as published] and Vietnam to invade Kampuchea. It has sent its army into Afghanistan, and it has direct control of the situation in Poland. Moreover, its influence has indirectly penetrated into Latin America. Thus it has gradually gained initiative in its contention with the United States. Besides, the Soviet Union has always coveted China's territory and has deployed its armed forces along its border with our country. If we only take into account our national interests, we will see that it is imperative for us to adequately know an antagonistic neighbor in order to know both the enemy and ourselves.

Stepping up studies of the Soviet Union is significant in another special sense. This is because the Soviet Union is the homeland of Lenin, the land where the practice of socialism first began, and because it was the forerunner and the base of the world communist movement in the past. The various problems that have cropped up in its evolution must therefore be studied and answered by the Marxists-Leninists of our time. We should make a scientific analysis of these problems in order to facilitate the spread of Marxism-Leninism and increase the influence of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, by so doing we can also provide an important reference for China's socialist construction and avoid repeating the mistakes that the Soviet Union has committed.

Stepping up Soviet studies is an important task at present.

HSIN WAN PAO ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT, SUPERPOWERS

HK260800 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 6

["Evening Talk" article by Yang Chu [5017 2612]: "Argentina Mentions Opposition to Superpowers"]

[Text] Unqualified

Britain is not a superpower. Its area is small, its population is not great and it has not a big power. Generally speaking, it no longer publicly upholds hegemonism and power politics as it once did. Hegemonism and power politics are the politics of the superpowers.

Still to the Point

Still, both Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Navy Commander Jorge Isaac Anaya have stressed that they oppose the politics of the superpowers. They were not wrong in saying so. Why not? It is not because Britain has suddenly become a giant, nor because Britain has recovered its position as "the empire where the sun never sets." No, the lost glory of the empire can never be restored.

The United States, the Evildoer

The trouble in the South Atlantic has been stirred up by a superpower. This superpower is the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has publicly admitted that the United States is giving military aid to Britain. The supply of intelligence and war materiel and the spiritual support that the United States has given Britain are the main reasons why the British Government made up its mind to fight this tough war. In other words, this is why some of the British youths have lost their lives. If the United States had not encouraged Britain, these British youths would probably not have died.

Both Parties Have Suffered

Britain declared that it had shot down more than 60 Argentine planes, sunk a few Argentine warships, killed several hundred Argentine people, and inflicted serious losses on Argentina. True, Argentina has suffered serious losses. What about Britain? The losses it has suffered are also serious. So far, it has admitted that three of its warships have been sunk. Each of these warships was worth more than $100 million.

Two-Faced Policy

Since Britain has suffered serious losses, it has to return to the negotiation table to solve the Falklands problem through negotiations. In this case, it will have achieved nothing. On the other hand, Britain will be indebted to the United States for the support it gave. The United States has hurt the feelings of its southern neighbors in Latin America. It has alienated the Third World countries. It has shown them that if any country does not obey the United States, the United States will not let this country get off easily and it may treat this country in the same manner it has treated Argentina. What a sinister two-faced trick!

Something in the Words

Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said yesterday that the Falklands conflict might be further aggravated and "may develop into a worldwide conflict." What did he mean? A newspaper in Buenos Aires reported that one of the three members of the Argentine ruling junta told its reporter that it was up to Argentina to decide whether it will buy Soviet-made weapons.

The Need To Cool Off

The United States has stirred up trouble in the South Atlantic, and this trouble has developed into a serious conflict and a war, which provides an opportunity for the Soviet Union to exploit. Some people in Britain are still infatuated with "military successes" and refuse even to consider a "cease-fire." If they cool off a little, they will sooner or later find that what they are doing is foolish and will not bring anything good either for themselves or others.

PRC STEPS UP COAL EXPLOITATION IN SOUTHWEST

HK241047 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Southwest China Coal To Be Exploited in Two Stages; China Decides To Invest Over $6 Billion"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- China plans to invest nearly 16 billion yuan (equal to $6.6 billion) in the coming four 5-year plan periods in exploiting its coal and other resources in the southwest. When this plan is completed, not only will the economic situation in Yunnan and Guizhou be greatly improved, but the energy and power supply for Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asian countries, including the supply of coal, electricity and gas, will also have a reliable source. This was revealed by Wang Tingyuan, general manager of the Southwest Energy Joint Development Corporation, to our correspondent before going to Yunnan and Guizhou to make investigations. Now some of the main responsible persons in this corporation have been sent to West Europe to seek investment and some others have been sent to Yunnan and Guizhou to inspect work.

According to Wang Tingyuan, this grand exploitation plan will be carried out in two stages. The first stage starts from this year and will last until about 500 to 600 million yuan have been invested for this stage. It is planned that the annual output of the three mines in Guizhou's Liupanshui will be increased from the present 6 million tons to 10 million tons, and the increased portion, that is, 4 million tons, will all be for export.

The main tasks in this stage are: 1) Rebuild the existing 21 pairs of pits in Liupanshui to boost output. 2) Rebuild the Kunming-Zhanjiang railway so that its transportation volume will be expanded by 4 million tons. 3) Build a coal port in Zhanjiang with berths for 50,000-ton vessels and an annual shipment capacity of 2 million tons. 4) Build a gasworks in Shenzhen that can produce 1 million cubic meters of gas per year to supply both Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Before 1985, when the work in this stage is completed, there will be 4 million tons of dressed coal for export.

The second stage of the exploitation plan is also to be completed during four 5-year plans, from the present to the year 2000. A total investment of $6.25 billion will be needed for this stage. After completion, the production capacity of coal in the southwest will reach 35 million tons a year. The second stage plan includes: 1) The construction of 32 pairs of new shafts and increasing the new production capacity by 25 million tons (together with the 10 million tons in the first stage, total production will be 35 million tons a year). 2) The construction of a new 600-km railroad from Hongguo, Panxian County to Guizhou to Nanning in Guangxi. 3) The construction of a deep-water port in Zhanjiang with berths for bulk cargo freighters of 100,000 to 150,000 tons and with an annual export capacity of 15 million tons. This will link the forces of production, export and transportation. 4) The construction of three power stations with a generating capacity of 2.2 million kilowatts, using coal and peat for fuel. 5) The development of other mineral resources.

Wang Tingyuan said: The proven reserves of the coal mines in the southwest is 60 billion tons, or about one-tenth of the proven reserves of the entire country. The areas contiguous to Yunnan and Guizhou have always been know as the coalfield of the southwest. The western parts of Yunnan and Guizhou are also important production bases for nonferrous metals in China. Therefore, various countries are keenly interested in this exploitation plan. Two countries have already sent teams to make inspections, and the businessmen of many countries have also sent cables making enquiries. In accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, the Southwest Energy Joint Development Corporation will be happy to cooperate with Hong Kong and Macao businessmen, and Overseas Chinese capital and foreign capital interested in taking part, and, beginning with coal, will set the pace for the exploitation of resources in the whole of the southwest.

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PROSPECTS OF USSR-U.S DISARMAMENT TALKS 'GLOOMY'

OW280301 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "Another Marathon Disarmament Meeting -- on the Soviet U.S. Geneva Talks on Limiting Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons in Europe"]

[Excerpts] The Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, which began at the end of last November, were resumed on 20 May after an adjournment of about 2 months.

In the past 6 months or so the two nuclear superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have fiercely quarreled inside and outside the conference room in contending for nuclear superiority in Europe. Each has put forward plans aimed at weakening the other and strengthening its own nuclear superiority. Debating endlessly and with neither side willing to compromise, the talks have so far made no progress. Just as pointed out by international public opinion, the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks, like all East-West disarmament talks, are another marathon meeting, which will be an on-and-off affair and cannot possibly produce any substantive result in a short time.

Shortly before the Geneva talks began, U.S. President Reagan put forward a so-called zero option as the basic U.S. position in the Geneva talks. The zero option proposes that the United States is prepared to cancel its scheduled deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, if the Soviet Union will dismantle its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 medium-range missiles. The purpose of this proposal is to weaken the existing Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe.

The Soviet Union is very annoyed by this proposal. In return, the Soviet Union proposes that the East and the West give up all medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet proposal includes not only U.S. nuclear weapons in European countries but also British and French nuclear forces. Judging by the present balance of military forces between the East and the West in Europe, the Soviet Union is superior in conventional weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons, while the West holds the edge in tactical nuclear weapons, including short-range missiles and bombers. It is obvious that the Soviet proposal is aimed at reducing Western superiority in tactical nuclear weapons.

Because of the serious differences between the two sides, the Geneva talks were adjourned after more than 20 meetings had failed to produce any result. During the adjournment of the talks, the dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States centering on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe did not stop, but became more heated.

On 16 March, the day before the adjournment of the Geneva talks, Brezhnev dished out a new proposal on a unilateral moratorium on additional deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. He proposed that if the West cancels deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union is also prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles. This new Soviet move was still aimed at preventing the United States from deploying new medium-range missiles and preserving its own superiority in medium-range missiles. It naturally was rejected by the United States.

At the end of March the United States made a counterproposal on holding a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. On 9 May, Reagan put forward a concrete plan for large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons. On 18 May, Brezhnev expressed his hope for the Soviet Union and the United States to begin nuclear arms talks as soon as possible and for both sides to freeze their nuclear weapons when talks begin.

Now, with the Soviet Union waving the banner of moratorium and freeze and the United States flaunting the banner of reduction, a new round of long debate has begun. Resumed under these circumstances, the prospects of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks remain very gloomy. As the chief U.S. delegate to the talks put it, the United States and the Soviet Union have not come closer on the key issues.

PRC SWORN IN AS MEMBER OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

OW270734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Rome, May 26 (XINHUA) -- The 85th session of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) met here today.

The four-day session will discuss preparations for the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, U.S.A., and the winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in 1984. It will also elect new members of the I.O.C. leading body and discuss other issues related to the Olympic Games.

At the opening ceremony, seven new I.O.C. members, including He Zhenliang of China, Pirjo Haggman of Finland and Flor Isava Fonseca of Venezuela, were sworn in. Pirjo Haggman and Flor Isava Fonseca are the first woman members in the history of the I.O.C. Italian President Alessandro Pertini spoke at the ceremony.

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES QUADRUPLES

HK270354 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 May 82 p 2

[Special to CHINA DAILY]

[Text] Since 1970 China has rapidly expanded her trade ties with Third World countries. Her total trade volume quadrupled between 1975 and 1980, while her trade with the ASEAN, Middle East, and Latin American countries showed an even faster growth, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

It is more than a thousand years since China established trade ties with Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East. Conditions now are favourable for expanding trade with these countries. China's farm tools, handicrafts, electrical appliances, chemical products, textiles, and other light industrial products are very popular among consumers there. And China is in need of sugar, cotton, natural rubber, ivory and many other products from these countries.

In spite of the distance separating China and Latin America, trade relations have grown rapidly since the 1960's. China has signed trade agreements with nine Latin American countries and is exporting to more than 40 countries and regions there. Her total trade with Latin American countries in 1980 amounted to $1,320 million, of which exports accounted for $480 million and imports $840 million.

As a developing socialist country, China regards it as her duty to support Third World countries in their struggle to establish a new economic world order and to develop their national economies, the ministry said.

To further expand China's economic relations and trade ties with Third World countries, it is necessary to carry out detailed studies of their import needs and their capabilities for export. Multilateral trade may be arranged, if necessary, and export credit will be considered for developing countries with financial difficulties. Various forms of cooperation such as leasing, consultancy, coexploitation of resources, project contracting, and technical cooperation can also be adopted, according to the ministry.

CHINA DAILY ON SUIT AGAINST U.S. OVER CARGO

HK280143 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 May 82 p 1

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] China has given the United States until June 6 to respond to its demand for compensation for cargo lost when the Japanese freighter Nissho Maru was sunk by the U.S. nuclear submarine George Washington in the East China Sea in April 1981.

The People's Insurance Co. of China and seven Chinese trading corporations filed suit in U.S. Federal District Court in New York last month for almost $4.5 million in compensation.

It was the first time the Chinese have sued the U.S. Government since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, according to Bruce Beringer, an attorney with the firm of Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens, which filed the complaint on China's behalf.

"Our company is making efforts to safeguard China's appellant rights. If the U.S. Navy succeeds in having the accusation rejected by the district court, we will appeal to a higher court," a spokesman for the People's Insurance Co. told CHINA DAILY in an interview.

The Chinese cargo aboard the Japanese freighter included U.S. $3.74 million worth of goods and 26 cases of documents concerned with the development of China's Dexing copper mine, which were valued at $750,000.

Last November the U.S. Government paid compensation totaling $2.3 million to the Japanese owner of the Nissho Maru, the familes of the deceased crewmen, and the surviving crewmembers. To date, however, the navy has refused to compensate China because of an alleged lack of reciprocity in Chinese courts for U.S. citizens in a similar situation.

Capt. Richard McCarthy, an attorney in the Judge Advocate General's Office, held that the Chinese had no grounds for seeking relief in a U.S. court, under Section 785 of the Public Vessel Act. The Legal Counsel's Office of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) submitted a legal opinion to the navy on February 17, demonstrating the existence of reciprocity.

"If the court of the United States accepts suit brought in it by the Chinese injured party of the present case, whose cargo loss was caused by the fault of a United States vessel, the People's Court of China, under corresponding circumstances, will accept suit brought to it by the American injured party," the opinion stated. But the U.S. Navy rejected that opinion as grounds for establishing reciprocity and has made no other reply up to now.

The insurance company will also appeal to Columbia University School of Law Professor Randall Edwards, an expert in international law who is now paying a visit to China, according to the spokesman.

The U.S. State Department has made an oral promise that if Edwards supports Chinese claims, the U.S. will reconsider its position, the spokesman said.

Besides the People's Insurance Company of China, the other plaintiffs are the China National Technical Import Corp., China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corp., China National Textiles Import and Export Corp., China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corp., China Resources Textiles Co. Ltd., and China National Packaging Import and Export Corp.

SOVIET CRITICISM OF PRC-INDIA TALKS ASSAILED

OW280831 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 26 May 82

[Commentary by (Hung Bo), editor of "International Affairs" rubric feature]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: The second round of talks between PRC and Indian officials was held recently in the Indian capital of New Delhi. As we told you in yesterday's broadcast, both sides at the talks in New Delhi, which were held in a frank and relaxed atmosphere, exchanged views on a wide range of issues, discussed certain governing principles and methods of solving the border problem and discussed questions of cultural, trade and scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries. They have already made progress.

Everyone knows that there was a reversal in PRC-Indian relations at the beginning of the 1960's. Today, 25 years later, these two large Asian countries have sat down at the negotiating table and discussed methods of normalizing unresolved questions between them with the aim of developing friendly relations. This great and worthy event was warmly received by the world public and attracted a lot of attention.

However, Moscow came out with unfounded attacks. When the talks between the PRC and Indian officials began, a TASS observer slanderously asserted that at the talks the PRC was adhering to the logic of an aggressor and even clamored that a fair solution of the border issue would be for the PRC to return occupied lands to India and to renounce territorial claims. The TASS observer's attacks on the PRC have no basis; his aim is to drive a wedge into PRC-Indian relations, which at present are developing and being reestablished.

Today we will ask the editor of the "International Affairs" rubric, (Hung Bo), to tell you about this issue: [Begin recording] Hello, dear Soviet radio listeners. The comrade announcer just mentioned the unfounded attacks on the PRC by a TASS observer. First, I would like you to take into account that the PRC-Indian border has never been fixed. The PRC has never occupied even an inch of Indian lands; therefore, the so-called issue of the PRC's returning occupied lands to India and renouncing territorial claims has never existed.

The PRC and India are two of the world's great countries, with ancient civilizations. Friendly relations have existed between the peoples of the two countries for 2,000 years now. Both the Chinese and Indian peoples have had a bitter past; they have been subjected to aggression from the outside. However, now they are making efforts in building their countries. This is a favorable basis for bringing the peoples of the two countries closer together and for reestablishing and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In June last year, when PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited India, the governments of the two countries decided to hold talks between their officials to discuss the border issue and find a way for the future improvement of bilateral relations. The first round of talks between officials of the two countries was held in Beijing in December 1981, after which bilateral relations made some positive progress. In PRC-Indian relations, a border issue has been left by history; this is the consequence of imperialist aggression and expansion against China. The PRC-Indian border issue involves a border line of some 2,000 kilometers and an area of some 125,000 square kilometers. Both sides put forward many facts covering historical, geographical, racial, religious, legal and administrative aspects and their own viewpoints in order to resolve the problem. Any prejudiced person would expect to reach an objective conclusion if he would only study the viewpoints and facts put forward by both sides. But the PRC-Indian border issue is a complex issue and both sides believe that there can be no quick solution.

Nevertheless, both sides have expressed willingness to try to find a way of resolving the problem in the future.

Today, while the PRC and India are making efforts to improve relations, a TASS observer concocts an absurd story, licentiously sowing discord between the PRC and India and allowing himself to play the role of shameful instigator. This only shows how low the Soviet ruling clique has sunk. The PRC-Indian talks, which are held to improve relations, are the affair of these two countries. It should be of no concern to any third party. But attacking one side to please the other has been a habitual and clumsy trick of the Soviet rulers. The question arises: What is the TASS observer's purpose? Could it be that he wants India to dance to his tune? But India is an independent and sovereign country; it knows what it should do and will not dance to another's tune. Or is it possible that this observer wants to influence the PRC? This is an even wilder dream.

Everytime something happens in the international arena, the Soviet ruling clique, invariably implementing its great-power chauvinism and hegemonism, tries to brandish its scepter and give orders to others. This has become a conditioned reflex so it would not be inappropriate to tell the Soviet ruling clique: You are losing your prestige in Third World countries and your scepter already lost its strength long ago.

The normalization of PRC-Indian relations is beneficial to peace and stability in Asia and the world. However, while the second round of PRC-Indian talks was going on, the TASS observer, going against the hopes of the Chinese and Indian peoples and putting himself in opposition to world public opinion, gave orders left and right, trying to drive a wedge into PRC-Indian relations and to undermine the friendship between them. This shows that the Soviet ruling clique fears that an improvement in relations between the PRC and India, two large Asian countries, will greatly influence peace and stability in Asia and the world and become an obstacle to the implementation of its strategy of southward expansion and the furthering of its hegemonistic policy.

It is worth recalling at this point that the Kremlin regards the improvement of Indian-Pakistani relations with the same gloomy attitude. In order to lay claim to world hegemony, the Soviet Union tries to create all kinds of discords and contradictions among countries to extract advantages for itself. But this time it is sadly mistaken; nothing will come of it. [end recording]

FEDORCHUK REPLACEMENT OF ANDROPOV IN KGB NOTED

OW270736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 26 (XINHUA) -- General Vitaliy Fedorchuk has replaced Yuriy Andropov as chairman of the Soviet Committee of State Security (KGB), it was reported here today. The decision was made by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the report said.

Fedorchuk was born in 1918 and graduated from a high institute affiliated to the KGB. He became the Ukrainian KGB chief in 1970 and Politburo member of the Ukrainian party Central Committee in 1976.

Andropov was elected a secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party at its plenary session on May 24.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT JAPAN 31 MAY-5 JUN

OW271146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA) -- Upon invitation of the Japanese Government, Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang will pay an official visit to Japan from 31 May to 5 June.

PRC-JAPANESE TRADE PROGRESS SUMMARIZED

OW280139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 28 May 82

[Round-up: Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation Marks Steady Progress -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The total value of trade between China and Japan in 1981 reached 10 billion U.S. dollars, 10 times the 1971 value. This steady progress is a result of normalization of relations between the countries in 1972, the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, and a long-term trade agreement signed in 1978.

Trade between the countries is usually conducted on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. It includes cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and material processing. China has provided Japan with crude oil, coal and other energy resources, foodstuffs, cooking oil and other Chinese products. Japan has supplied China with engineering equipment, construction materials, steel, chemical ferlilizer and industrial chemicals.

Moreover, the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) has 17 weekly scheduled flights to Japan, and Japan Air Lines (JAL) has 10 weekly flights to China. When China and Japan signed an aviation agreement in 1974, only two weekly scheduled flights were scheduled from each country.

Containerized shipping has begun between the two countries, and negotiations are underway to open a regular ocean shipping line.

Sino-Japanese cooperation in industrial and mining production has made much headway. One of the major projects is cooperation in exploiting Chinese resources and energy. China and Japan have either reached agreements or are negotiating cooperations to exploit Chinese coal, natural gas and copper, to construct hydropower stations and to reserach new energy sources.

Since 1979, Japan has provided loans to China with favorable terms. Most of the loans have been used for constructing railways, ports, coal mines and projects with equipment imported from Japan.

Some of the Sino-Japanese joint-venture enterprises have opened business either in China or in Japan. For the promotion of such enterprises, the two countries have begun final negotiations on land taxes and other levies and on investment guarantees.

At a meeting held in late 1981, China and Japan stressed the need to link the strengthening of economic cooperation and bilateral cooperation with strategic and long-term interests.

Presently, the two countries are actively exploring new methods of cooperation, and Sino-Japanese economic cooperation should have a prosperous future. As Premier Zhao Ziyang told Japanese journalists on May 14 in Beijing: "In the present turbulent international situation, China and Japan should endeavor to establish and develop long-standing and stable relations of friendship and cooperation which will not be affected by international storms. This is of great significance to our two countries, and it will also exert far-reaching influence on peace in Asia and the world."

KOREAN ARMY GROUP FETED BY SICHUAN PLA

HK270517 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] A Korean People's Army friendship delegation arrived in Chengdu from Xian on 25 May. Chengdu PLA units commander You Taizhong gave a banquet for them the same evening. During their stay in Chengdu the Korean guests visited the Emei machinery plant and various scenic spots. The delegation left by plane for Hangzhou on 26 May.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES NEPALESE JOURNALISTS

OW241634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met this afternoon with a Nepalese journalists delegation led by Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepal Journalist Association. Sundar N. Bhattarai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy in Beijing was present.

The Nepalese guests arrived May 21 at the invitation of the All-China Journalists' Association.

BRIEFS

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION -- Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea led by Pak Chong-sung, vice chairman of its Central Committee. The delegation arrived here this morning as guests of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 11 May 82 OW]

AFP CITES PORTUGUESE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON VISIT

OW271618 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] Hong Kong, 27 May (AFP) -- Chinese Army Chief of Staff General Yang Dezhi has accepted an invitation to visit Portugal, a founder member of NATO, in line with China's state policy of strengthening its links with Europe and "helping to defend world peace". The date of General Yang's trip to Europe has yet to be fixed, said Portuguese Army Chief of Staff General Melo Egidio in an exclusive interview with AFP today shortly before his departure for home after a 12-day China visit.

In his "very interesting" two-hour talks with General Egidio in Beijing on world situation and strategy, Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao has told him that the threat to world peace would come from "imperialism and hegemonism", meaning, in the Chinese political vocabulary, the United States and the Soviet Union.

General Egidio who also had an hour-long talk with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, said the Chinese leaders, in favor of NATO, would like to see a "Europe with greater (?unity) and capabilities" to defend world peace. He confirmed that Chinese leaders had expressed a "willingness" to enhance closer links with NATO countries, [words indistinct] the United States.

At the head of a four-member Portuguese military delegation, General Egidio had seen Chinese [word indistinct] and tank units carry out maneouvres in Beijing and boarded Chinese warships in Shanghai. The general said the Chinese arms industry had [word indistinct] rapidly and turning out more weapons on the basic principle of "self-reliance" while striving to modernize all the three (?branches). He would (?not) say what types of weapons China has been producing, but he said the military aircraft, tanks, warships, guns and rifles he saw in maneouvres had been Chinese-made.

Weapons apart, General Egidio said, "(?the) main factor in any armed forces is still the human factor on which depends the efficiency of armed forces, and that's where the strength of the Chinese army lies." If weapons are only as good as the troops that use them, the Chinese armymen certainly impressed General Egidio with their exercises in (?light, medium and heavy) artillery, which were "very well executed with great precision."

As the first foreign military delegation allowed to visit a Chinese infantry school in Shijiazhuang, 240 kilometres (150 miles) south of Beijing, General Egidio and his colleagues came away deeply impressed with "the extremely good level of (?troop) training which would ensure the quality of any armed forces."

The Portuguese (?Army) leader was enthusiastic about "the exceptional manner" in which the (?Chinese had) received his country's military delegation. He said: "This indicates that our visit to China has contributed to the strengthening [word indistinct] not only between the two armed (?forces but) much more importantly, between the two countries and the two people."

CHEN MUHUA, ECONOMIC GROUP CONCLUDE FRG VISIT

OW261932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Bonn, May 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic delegation headed by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister for economic and trade relations with foreign countries, left Frankfurt for home today after a ten-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. West German Federal Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Tong saw the delegation off at the airport. The delegation arrived in West German on May 16 and attended the second meeting of the mixed commission of economic cooperation between the two countries. It met with the chancellors of Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg on May 20 and 21 respectively, and exchanged views with them on economic cooperation. During its stay in West Germany, the Chinese delegation also visited North Rhine-Westphalia and other places, and had frank and comprehensive discussions with economic circles on closer trade and economic cooperation between China and West Germany.

PRC ARMY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ITALY

OW271656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Rome, May 27 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese army delegation headed by Deputy General Chief of Staff Wu Xiuquan today left here for Austria after concluding a nine-day visit to Italy.

Attending a farewell banquet given by Wu at the Chinese Embassy here Wednesday were Italian Defense Chief of Staff Vittorio Santini and his wife, Deputy Defense Secretary General Martini, Deputy Secretary General of the Navy Pellini and other high-ranking officers.

During its visit here, the delegation held talks with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, Santini and other high-ranking officers. Views on the current international situation and military cooperations between the two countries were exchanged during the talks.

PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

OW270205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1633 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the France-China Friendship Association, the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries headed by Xie Bangding, vice president of the association, left Beijing for France by plane on the evening of 25 May for a friendly visit.

QIAO SHI MEETS WITH BELGIAN WORKERS PARTY GROUP

OW251945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a delegation from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Belgium led by Ludo Martens and Patriek Debosere, chairman and member of the Central Committee of the Party. Later, Qiao Shi hosted a dinner for the delegation. Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was present.

The Belgian delegation arrived in China May 6 at the invitation of the department. The guests toured Beijing, Chengdu, Lhasa, Chongqing, Yichang and Wuhan and left Beijing for home this evening.

WANG ZHEN CONCLUDES THREE-WEEK ROMANIA HOLIDAY

Meeting With Ceausescu

OW271843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, May 27 (XINHUA) -- President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed today his great satisfaction with the result of his recent visit to China.

Ceausescu, who is also general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, said the understanding and agreements reached during the visit have laid the foundation for the further development of the very friendly relations between the two parties and the two peoples. He made the remarks when he received and had a cordial conversation with Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

On Romania's internal situation, President Ceausescu said Romania has made some achievements in the past years, but has also met with some problems and difficulties. The Communist Party and the people are doing their utmost to fulfill the development program set forth by the 12th party congress. In this respect, he said, Romania's cooperation with the socialist countries, China in particular, plays an important role.

Wang Zhen praised Romania for its achievements in national construction and its important role in international life. He also pointed out the bright prospects of Sino-Romanian economic cooperation.

Departure From Bucharest

OW280738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left here for home after a three-week holiday and visit to Romania.

Wang is also member of the standing committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and president of the party school of the CCP Central Committee. He was seen off at the airport by C. Olteanu, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of national defence.

Wang Zhen and his party visited industrial, agricultural, social and cultural projects in Bucharest and other three counties and toured several military schools to see the training of military officers in Romania. He also held talks on the education and training of party and government functionaries with Dumitru Popescu, member of the executive committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu academy for training leading cadres in charge of party affairs.

ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICIALS FETED IN BEIJING

OW251943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- A banquet in honor of a group of vacationing Romanian military officials led by General Dumitru Rosu was given here this evening by Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Hosts and guests toasted to the continuous development of friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the armed forces of the two countries.

Also present at the banquet were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and political commissar of the Beijing garrison; and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu.

The Romanian visitors arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY FETE

OW251840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- African Liberation Day was marked here today at a reception given by diplomatic envoys of the African countries to China. State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua was present on invitation.

Abderrahim Harkett, dean of the African diplomatic corps and Morocco ambassador to China, delivered a speech at the reception. He said: "The African continent, in spite of difficultues, pursues its struggle for total liberation from the colonial and racist yoke, furnished efforts to preserve its unity, its sovereignty, its independence and as well as to fight against under-development."

He said: "The peoples of Africa have a strong hope that, thanks to their maturity and their wisdom, our leaders will persevere in looking for African solutions in order to preserve our unity and our cohesion, to keep us outside international rivalries and find solutions to our disputes. This will enable Africa to pursue its battle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, to devote its energies and resources to the fight against economic under-development, as also to ensure the coordination of the efforts of the African states in order to develop their cooperation in the fields of communal interest."

Referring to the situation in South Africa, Harkett said: "We express all our solidarity to the heroic people of Namibia in their fight for total independence and territorial integrity. We declare, once again, that the modalities of accession to independence with Resolution 435 of the Security Council, with the decisions of the Organisation of African Unity and non-aligned countries, and this so as to comply with the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people."

"In its battle for total liberation, the African continent has won victories thanks to the sacrifices made by African freedom-fighters, but we should not forget the previous assistance of friendly, peace and justice-loving peoples", he said.

"The People's Republic of China and the Chinese people have always granted an effective support to the African liberation movements as well as their disinterested assistance to African countries for the development of their national economy," he said. "The Government of the People's Republic of China endeavors to defend in international meetings the African cause and that of Third-World countries fighting for a more just and better balanced, new international economic order."

Huang Hua said: "Over the past 19 years, the heroic African people, inspired by the charter of the Organization of African Unity, have fought in unison against the common enemy, smashed the shackles of the colonial rule and frustrated interference by outside forces, thus winning great victories in the cause of achieving and consolidating national independence."

Referring to the Namibian People's struggle for national independence, Huang Hua said: "However desperately the South African racist regime may struggle for survival, it cannot block the progress of history. It is bound to fail provided that the Namibian people, in close unity with other African countries and people, persist in unity and struggle. The day is not far off when the entire African continent will win complete independence and liberation.

He said: "Following the attainment of political independence, the people in various African countries have devoted themselves to the economic development and construction of their countries and improving their own living standard. They are striving for economic independence so as to consolidate their political independence." "The African countries have laid emphasis upon collective self-reliance, continuously intensified the regional economic and trade cooperation and waged, together with other developing countries, unremitting struggles for the establishment of a new international economic order."

He believed that so long as the African countries strengthen their unity and cooperation, make full use of the rich resources in Africa, give play to the favourable natural conditions in Africa, mobilize all the positive factors in society, supply each other with needed goods and learn from each other the strong points to make up for their own deficiencies, they will certainly turn Africa into a prosperous new continent.

He said: "China and African countries had similar experience in the past and are faced with the common task of economic development. Our hearts are linked together." He reiterated: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the African countries and peoples. We will learn from each other and work shoulder to shoulder for human progress and world peace."

Also present at the reception today were leaders from various ministries under the State Council, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Beijing Municipality and the Chinese Islamic Association.

PRC URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW241840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Manila, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Ho Liliang, head of the Chinese delegation to the Asian regional conference on action against apartheid, today called for "comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa." The conference opened this morning at the Philippine International Convention Center in Manila.

In her speech at the conference, Ho Liliang reviewed the Chinese Government's policy on southern Africa during the past more than 30 years and reiterated the following guidelines:

-- Condemn the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the South African authorities and firmly support the South African people's struggle for national liberation.

-- Condemn the South African authorities for their illegal occupation of Namibia and firmly support the struggle of the Namibian people for national self-determination, freedom and independence.

-- Condemn the South African authorities for their military invasion of neighboring independent African countries and firmly support these countries' struggle for the preservation of their sovereignty.

-- Stand for the application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

-- Consistently refuse to have any direct or indirect contact with the South African authorities in the political, economic, military, diplomatic and other fields.

"We are firmly opposed to any collusion, military collusion in particular, between the Pretoria racist regime and the Taiwan authorities, and regard such collusion as a provocation to the Chinese people and the people of Africa," she added. She proposed that the conference adopt a forceful declaration against apartheid of the South African authorities.

The Asian regional conference on action against apartheid is held in accordance with a U.N. resolution adopted last year, proclaiming 1982 as the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa.

Attending the 3-day conference are delegations from Asian countries and representatives of various international and non-governmental organizations, totaling some 2,000 people.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BOTSWANA

OW270818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Gaborone, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Botswana President Quett Masire received here this afternoon a visiting Chinese trade union delegation led by Chen Yu, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. He had a cordial talk with the Chinese guests. Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Wang Rensan was present.

Botswana Minister of Home Affairs K.L. Disele received the delegation yesterday. The Chinese delegation also exchanged views with the host Botswana Federation of Trade Unions. Ambassador Wang Rensan gave a reception this evening in honour of the delegation. Minister of Home Affairs K.L. Disele and chiefs as well as leaders of the Botswana trade unions were present. The Chinese trade unionists had visited farms, a diamond mine, a meat company and places of interest. The delegation, which arrived here on May 19, will leave for Nigeria tomorrow.

PRC ENVOY AT NATIONAL DAY FUNCTION IN CAMEROON

OW211257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Yaounde, May 20 (XINHUA) -- A grand military parade was held here today to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Cameroon. President Ahmadou Ahidjo presided over and reviewed the parade on Independence Avenue. Members of the navy, army, air force and police marched past the reviewing stand. This was followed by a procession of the masses in their holiday best and carrying banners and placards with the inscription: "Unity of the people is the guarantee of the development of the nation."

Attending today's celebration were delegations from 16 countries, including a Chinese Government delegation headed by Dai Nianci, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection.

Cameroon proclaimed independence in 1960 and the united republic was founded on May 20, 1972. The day was declared the country's National Day.

COMMENTARY URGES FALKLAND ISLANDS CEASE-FIRE

OW271320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 27 May 82

[Commentary: Immediate Ceasefire Is Top Priority — by Correspondent Yu Minsheng" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, May 26 (XINHUA) — United Nations Security Council Resolution 505 adopted today requests the U.N. secretary general to resume his mission of mediating the Malvinas dispute.

The resolution, the result of six days of hectic negotiations and consultation inside and outside the Security Council meeting, asks Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to contact the British and the Argentines at once to reach an agreement on ceasefire through negotiations and end the hostilities on the Malvinas Islands.

The resolution, though imperfect, shows the strong desire of the great majority of nations for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas issue. It has created conditions for bringing about a ceasefire, renewing negotiations and enabling the secretary general to continue his peace efforts.

The peace mission of the secretary general ended in failure on May 20. The following day, British Marines landed in the islands en masse. In the past week, the military conflict between Britain and Argentina has been escalating. The situation in the South Atlantic has been deteriorating drastically which has caused anxiety and uneasiness among the various countries. The Security Council met for six days running to seek a solution to the crisis. Argentina and Britain were urged to cease fire immediately and return to the negotiating table while the Security Council was asked to authorize the secretary-general to resume his mediation. This is the common desire of most participants of the meeting. And today's resolution is the outcome of their common efforts made in the past few days.

The representatives of most countries ardently hoped in their speeches that the two sides would stop firing at once. But it was learnt that Britain was unwilling to accept ceasefire as a precondition for negotiations. Therefore, the resolution did not stress the important problem of immediate ceasefire. However, it was believed, only immediate ceasefire could create the condition for peaceful negotiations and prevent the Malvinas crisis from continuing to escalate. Any military escalation will make the situation in the South Atlantic deteriorate further and become more complicated. This will be unfavorable not only to peace in Britain, Argentina and the South Atlantic area but also to peace and stability in the world.

Representatives of many countries spoke highly of the peace efforts made by the secretary-general over the past two weeks and urged Argentina and Britain to conduct further negotiations on the basis of the agreements already reached. To this, however, Britain disagreed, saying that it disapproved of some of the agreements (for example, simultaneous withdrawal of troops by both sides and the establishment of a U.N. administrative organ), and insisted

that further negotiations with the help of the secretary-general should be started from the "zero point". In fact, it will be pointless for the secretary-general to make further efforts if the achievements of his previous endeavours for peace are not mentioned at all.

The situation in the South Atlantic is deteriorating constantly. The most pressing step now is an immediate ceasefire and return to the negotiating table.

YOUTHS LEAVE FOR STUDY IN U.S., CANADA

OW230714 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Urumqi, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Four youths of the Xinjiang production and construction corps engaged in supporting border construction work recently left for the United States and Canada for further study. Prior to this, nine youths engaged in supporting border construction work were selected one after another to study or go on an investigation tour abroad.

All these youths came to Xinjiang from Shanghai, Tianjin or Wuhan in the early 1960's. Among these youths are farming machinery operators, repairmen, farmhands and drilling machine operators. While engaged in construction work in border areas, they persisted in studying by themselves assiduously and had acquired certain technological expertise and practical experience in production work. Before studying abroad, they had to pass strict examinations and screening by the departments concerned.

Among the first two groups of youths dispatched to study abroad were Bai Zhengguo and Song Malie from Tianjin and Zhuang Jun from Shanghai. As they had achieved outstanding academic records, they were invited by farm owners of the host countries to stay on their farms at high salaries and were promised that arrangements would be made for their family members to settle down with them. However, they turned down the invitation because of their attachment to the motherland.

HONGQI CALLS FOR UPHOLDING BANNER OF COMMUNISM

HK280829 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 82 pp 2-6

[Article by HONGQI editorial department: "Our Banner Is Communism"]

[Text] Recently, the facts of numerous illegalities and crimes in the economic field have told us that we are facing a serious struggle under new conditions between capitalist ideological corruption and socialist ideological opposition to corruption. This struggle is protracted. All communists and party cadres will have to stand up to new, rigid tests repeatedly during the struggle.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Community Party has pointed out solemnly to the whole party: We must persist in the party's policy of pursuing open policies toward foreign countries and flexible economic policies domestically to speed up our socialist modernization; while at the same time we must persist in carrying on the struggle against corrosion by bourgeois ideology and uphold the communist integrity of our party forever. All members and cadres of our party must firmly remember the fundamental aim of our party to serve the people wholeheartedly, the eventual aim of our party to realize the lofty ideal of communism, and the fundamental nature of our party as the vanguard of the working class. Should any member or cadre of the party waver on this fundamental point, he certainly has been affected by the corruptive bourgeois ideology. If he refuses to repent, he is not qualified to be a Communist Party member and is betraying the communist cause.

Communism means, in the first instance, the social system of communism, and, in the second instance, the communist movement under the guidance of the communist ideological system. We have conducted the communist movement organizationally and with political programs in China ever since the founding of the party. We have completed the task of the new democratic revolution, the task of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, begun socialist construction on a hugh scale and entered a new historical period of all-round socialist modernization. We have also completed the tasks of a few historical stages in the communist movement. What we are embarking on now is no longer a communist movement in an ordinary sense, which means that the proletariat has not yet won its revolution, has not yet seized political power and has not yet become the ruling class. We are now conducting a communist movement after we have already set up a socialist system, that is, the first stage of the communist system. We, members of the CCP and party cadres, should be proud of this.

Our tasks of revolution are far from having been accomplished. This was clearly pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC": "In firmly correcting the mistake of the so-called 'continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat,' a slogan which was advanced during the 'Great Cultural Revolution' and which called for the overthrow of one class by another, we absolutely do not mean that the tasks of the revolution have been accomplished and that there is no need to carry on revolutionary struggles with determination. Socialism aims not just at eliminating all systems of exploitation and all exploiting classes but also at greatly expanding the productive forces, improving and developing the socialist relations of production and the superstructure and, on this basis, gradually eliminating all class differences and all major social distinctions and inequalities which are chiefly due to the inadequate development of the productive forces until communism is finally realized. This is a great revolution, unprecedented in human history." While working at their posts, all party members and cadres must contribute their due share toward this great revolutionary movement.

If the communist movement is to advance continuously and to win victories, our party must conduct communist ideological education among the various nationalities of the whole country, but first of all, among party members and cadres.

Party members, especially party cadres, should carry on their work with communist spirit. They should shape their words and deeds to communist thinking and morality. Some comrades maintain that we are now in a socialist society, so we should promote only socialist morality and should not promote communist morality. This is wrong. In the stage of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the need to publicize communist thinking and Comrade Liu Shaoqi also proposed that communists should have communist morality. Why should communist morality not be advocated in a socialist society? It is true that in a socialist society, the consumer goods should be allocated to the laborers according to the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. We must continuously implement this principle, improve it while carrying out the policies, and overcome the malady of egaliterianism. However, in implementing this principle, we do not reject the communist attitude toward labor. On the contrary, it is necessary to encourage the people to adopt this attitude. In particular, the party members and cadres should be encouraged to actively participate in voluntary, unpaid labor without fixed quotas.

As a matter of fact, many members in our party, as well as many model workers and other advanced persons in our country are engaging in noble communist labor every day, every month and every year. There is no contradiction between upholding the principle of to each according to his work and advocating the communist attitude toward labor. They supplement each other. Advocating the communist attitude toward labor and the application of communist morality in handling the social relationships of various forms will not hinder the implementation of the system of to each according to his work and the implementation of the various social policies at the present stage of socialism, but will generate an indispensable force to promote such implementation. These precious communist elements in socialist society are significant in resisting corrosion by capitalist ideology, enhancing enthusiasm and creativeness of the working people and promoting healthy development of socialist modernization.

Every member of the party joins the party voluntarily. That is, beginning with the day he takes the oath to join the party, he has pledged his determination to struggle all his life for the realization of communism and to submit consciously to the restraint of party discipline. This voluntariness includes the determination to abandon all things harmful to the interests of the party and to sacrifice his life when he is required to do so. Every party member should correctly handle the relationship between discipline and creativeness. The two coincide if observed from the communist ideological perspective. Our proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and our martyrs set examples in many ways. Comrade Zhou Enlai was a good example. All his life he seldom acted in his own way. He did whatever the party assigned him to do, and did it assiduously. He achieved great success in what he did. Some of our comrades hold that the presentation of the four basic principles would prevent the emancipation of the mind and the development of creativeness and subsequently they did not dare to think, speak and act. For party members, the emancipation of their minds, the development of their creativeness, and their daring to think, speak and act should not deviate from the guidance of communist ideology. If we separate emancipation of the mind, creativeness and daring to think, speak and act from Marxist theory, we shall be deviating from the principled stand of Communist Party members and shall invariably sink into the quagmire of bourgeois ideology.

Historical lessons merit attention. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques assumed the ultraleftist outlook, or rather, came from the ultraleft to sabotage our party's communist movement, thereby greatly impairing the nature of our party as the vanguard force of the working class and the communist integrity of our party members. Their pernicious influence is far from being completely wiped out and is corroding some people. For example, the said that "when one is in power, one will have everything." This viewpoint was very harmful.

Upholding this wrong viewpoint, some people expressed the filthiest things in their innermost being by a theoretical form, so as to provide a "theoretical basis" for all their filthy activities which deviated from the principle of party spirit. Incited by this wrong viewpoint, some adventurers, speculators and dregs of society came from the top downward, from the bottom upward and from every direction to establish ties to seize power from the old revolutionaries, veteran cadres and party members. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," some comrades inside our party sometimes showed individualism but, more often than not, they told themselves that individualism was undesirable and, therefore, dared not show it to the party organization. However, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," abetted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, individualism swelled to a serious extent. If I do not like the look of you, I shall shove you to the ground; it is better for me to hold power than you; my faction will take a share proportionate to its strength; I want to hold open negotiations and have a showdown. These deeds completely bared some people's filthy innermost being. Even up to the present, some people regard anarchism and extreme individualism as something natural. They regard them with pride instead of shame. This historical lesson shows how important it is for party members and cadres to maintain their communist integrity.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a series of social policies have been adopted under new conditions. For instance, externally, we have introduced the open policies of taking in foreign capital, running joint ventures with foreign capital, processing materials for foreign businessmen, carrying out compensatory trade and conducting business in labor cooperation. Internally, we have adopted flexible economic policies. For example, we will permit the various forms of economic undertakings and business management to exist for a long time under the precondition of giving absolute superiority to socialist public ownership; in the countryside, we have instituted various forms of the production responsibility system, developed a diversified economy, expanded the acreage of land for personal needs and opened trade fairs; in the cities and towns, we have carried out the economic responsibility system and developed the collective economy; with regard to financial policy, the localities are allowed to "eat in separate kitchens" and the enterprises are allowed to retain a portion of their profits and restore the bonus system; and many other social policies have been adopted. Practice has proved that these policies are essential, correct and effective. We must uphold these policies and make further efforts to implement and perfect them. However, we should see that, due to domestic factors and international influence, class struggle still exists in China to a certain extent. The present campaign against serious criminal activities in the economic filed is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field. Class enemies at home and abroad are trying by every possible means to sabotage our socialist modernization and disrupt our communist movement. The criminals who engage in smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, giving and taking bribes, speculation and cheating, and who seek private gain at public expense and take forcible possession of state property, have gone to an unbearable extent in shamelessly devising all possible means to achieve their ends. Capitalists make reckless moves in pursuit of profit; they dare to commit any crime, and even risk the gallows. What difference is there between capitalists like this and the elements in our country who commit serious crimes in the economic field? Is there any socialist road in these people's minds? Is there any communism there? Is there any patriotism? Is there any national dignity? Is there any national and personal moral character? There is not a trace of these things!

The realities at present show more clearly that it is extremely important for party members to maintain their communist integrity. To do so, they must carry out the struggle between the two fronts. They must wipe out the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and of the "leftist" ideas. They must also combat bourgeois liberalization and particularly at present combat corrosion by capitalist ideas.

We must have all-round, clear understanding about the various aspects of the corrosion of the party organizations, party members and cadres. As a whole, the CCP is good and has combat effectiveness.

During the period from the third plenary session to the sixth plenary session, we had already accomplished the historical task of setting the guiding ideology to rights, reiterated and established the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, formulated and carried out a series of correct principles and policies for dealing with domestic and foreign affairs and won remarkable success. The political maturity of our party Central Committee and, in particular, its Marxist leadership level shown in the socialist modernization which has been carried out according to the national conditions, have been recognized by all outside and inside the party and have attracted worldwide attention. Our faith in this point should never waver.

However, we should also see the other aspects. First, communist ideology has weakened in varying degrees in the minds of a very few old party members and old cadres. As for some of them, their ideal of and faith in communism wavered because the party's guiding ideology had been erroneous for some time or because the state had met serious difficulties. Others were poisoned by the fallacy that "power will be invalid after the specified date" as professed by the "gang of four" so that after being reinstated, they forgot their original intention of fighting their whole lives for communism and became intent on seeking personal interests for their sons and daughters. Second, the many young party members who joined during the "Great Cultural Revolution" lacked education in the basic knowledge of communism, and some of them joined the party as speculators. These two conditions gave rise to some unsteady elements in our ranks of party members and party cadres. Corruptive bourgeois ideology can be disseminated in the party through these unsteady elements. Some of them have actually been hit by the "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie and have taken the road to decadence and degeneracy.

At present, our party is facing many new problems and new tasks in the ideological, political and organizational fields which we have to scrutinize and solve in the light of communist ideology.

Our party has been emphasizing the emancipation of the mind since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee. Emancipation of the mind means making our thinking and understanding tally with objective reality. At that time, it was aimed mainly at shaking off the long-term yoke of "leftist" ideas, for our cause would not advance if this yoke were not removed. The profound and lasting significance of the emancipation of the mind should in no way be underestimated. At the moment, some people have not completely shaken off the yoke of "leftist" ideas. Yet it should be soberly realized that at the same time corrosion by capitalist thinking is becoming increasingly serious. This can be shown by the fact that the ideas of bourgeois liberalization have spread unchecked. The Central Committee of the party has always been explicit about the meaning of emancipation of the mind. It has been clearly elucidated and repeatedly stressed in the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the speeches delivered by leading comrades at the central level that emancipation of the mind means seeking truth from facts. Yet, this slogan "emancipate the mind" has actually encountered boycott from the "left" and distortion from the right.

In recent years, we have been increasingly expanding our academic exchanges with foreign countries. We have absorbed good managerial experience and advanced science and technology from other countries and have gained knowledge in academic fields from the outside world that we did not have in the past. We have widened our field of vision and have broadened our mental horizon. This should be affirmed. But, we must also admit that in the course of academic exchanges, certain comrades, due to lack of thorough understanding and study, are short of scientific analysis of certain foreign things. Some people are writing articles and making speeches blindly publicizing ideas which had already been criticized by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in their times. Certain ideological trends which are in vogue in the West, such as existentialism, are viewed with much interest by some of our younger people. Some young people are indeed groping for knowledge, but in general they lack the theoretical preparation of Marxism. Because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques had left our country in a terrible state, the socialist system was damaged, the party's image was impaired and the problems which were left behind could not be solved at one blow.

In this situation, the young people who lack the theoretical preparation of Marxism and do not know the histories of our party and state lost their confidence in Marxism and the socialist system. They felt that they had found a new way out once they contacted the Western ideological trends. Therefore, if we are to uphold the party's correct principles on the ideological front, we should, while criticizing "leftist" things, adopt a Marxist attitude toward certain prevalent Western ideological trends, analytically point out their rational parts and make convincing criticisms against the parts which are erroneous.

The proletariat is the most revolutionary class and is the most adept in learning. We must not only study Marxism but also learn from all foreign countries the things which are useful to us. But, the class and the people whom our party represents do not permit us to alter and weaken our party's nature as the vanguard force of the working class and our faith and trust in communism. They do not permit the party members to be corroded by capitalist ideology. On the contrary, they invariably demand that the party members preserve their communist integrity, that we uphold the party's fine traditions and that we persist in putting the communist thinking in a ruling position in the ideological sphere.

In the past 60 years and more, our party took a tortuous path many times and suffered defeats several times, but it continued to firmly carry out the historical tasks of the proletariat. We won countless victories but we did not stand still after winning a victory. Instead, we always marched forward to win a new victory. In his article "The Situation and Tasks in the War of Resistance Against Japan After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan," Comrade Mao Zedong castigated class capitulationism and national capitulationism and pointed out that in one respect we should hold the ground we had already won, for this ground was our strategic point of departure, but our chief purpose was to extend the ground already won and to seize new ground. It is precisely in this way that our cause and communist movement have always advanced step by step toward our great ideal.

Let us read the "Report on the Review of the Program and on Changing the Name of the Party" which Lenin delivered to the Seventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). This report is of great significance to us today in upholding the ideal of communism and communist thinking. He called for making a clean break with the anarchists and with social-chauvinism in the Social Democratic Party. He said: "When the workers set up their own state they realized that the old concept of democracy -- bourgeois democracy -- had been surpassed in the process of the development of our revolution. We have arrived at a type of democracy that has never existed anywhere in Western Europe." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 27, p 114) That was to say, he combined the resumption of the name of the Communist Party with a new type of democratic government which had been established. We have called our party the Communist Party right from its inception. We have already established a government under the people's democratic dictatorship. There are conditions and it is necessary for us to distinctively put forth the question of holding high the banner of communism in the party. The "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "Our present endeavor to build a modern socialist China constitutes but one stage of this great revolution. Differing from the revolutions before the overthrow of the system of exploitation, this revolution is carried out not through fierce class confrontation and conflict, but through the strength of the socialist system itself, under leadership, step by step and in an orderly way. This revolution which has entered the period of peaceful development is more profound and arduous than any previous revolution and will not only take a very long historical period to accomplish but will also demand many generations of unswerving and disciplined hard work and heroic sacrifice. In this historical period of peaceful development, revolution can never be plain sailing. There are still overt and covert enemies and other saboteurs watching for opportunities to create trouble. We must maintain high revolutionary vigilance and be ready at all times to come out boldly to safeguard the interests of the revolution. In this new historical period, the entire membership of the CCP and the entire people must never cease to cherish lofty revolutionary ideals, maintain a dynamic revolutionary fighting spirit and carry China's great socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end."

We must adhere to this orientation pointed out by the "resolution;" adhering to this orientation means holding high the banner of communism.

We hold high the banner of communism and uphold the communist integrity of party members. But we certainly do not mean to immediately put into practice the policies that will come with the advanced stage of communism. In "On New Democracy," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Beyong all doubt, now is the time to spread communist ideas more widely and put more energy into the study of Marxism-Leninism, or otherwise we shall not only be unable to lead the Chinese revolution forward to the future stage of socialism, but shall also be unable to guide the present democratic revolution to victory. However, we must keep the spreading of communist ideas and propaganda about the communist social system distinct from the practical application of the new democratic program of action; we must also keep the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and training cadres distinct from the new democratic line for national culture as a whole. It is undoubtedly inappropriate to mix the two up." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 666) The conditions at present are entirely different from those at that time. However, the principles which Mao Zedong talked about are still applicable. We are now engaging in the socialist cause. Being the first stage of communism, socialism should also be called communism. There is of course a great difference between the present socialist system and the advanced stage of communism. Moreover, we have adopted some social policies which comply with the actual situation. For example, the individual economy is permitted to exist under the condition of putting public ownership in a position of absolute superiority; the individual economy of working people is an appendage and a necessary complement to the socialist economy. These policies are not socialist in nature. For this reason, on the one hand, we should uphold communist thinking and should not turn away from it even a little bit on the ground that certain social policies have been adopted; on the other hand, we should formulate policies under the guidance of communist thinking and in accordance with the actual situation and should not immediately put into practice the policies of the advanced stage of communism just for the sake of upholding communist thinking.

In short, all our members and cadres of the Communist Party must apply communist thinking in observing and dealing with all social problems. Actual life tells us that if we approach and carry out the party's policies under the guidance of communist thinking, we shall come to conditions and results greatly different from those which we may come to if we approach and carry out the party's policies by deviating from communist thining. To each of our party members and cadres, holding high the banner of communism means using communist thinking to guide and govern their words and deeds. Only thus will it be possible to maintain the communist integrity of our party and guarantee that our party's cause will continue to gain new developments and win new victories.

HONGQI ON BASIC PRINCIPLES GUIDING CONSTITUTION

HK271459 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 82, pp 17-19

[Article by Lin Liangqi [2651 5328 8501]: "The Four Basic Principles Represent the Fundamental Guiding Ideology in Revising the Constitution"]

Text] Every country always follows fixed principles or a guiding ideology in formulating or revising its constitution. This goes without saying. What is the fundamental guiding ideology for "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" that the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee decided to promulgate? In the preamble of the constitution, it was clearly pointed out: "Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people will continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, to uphold the socialist road, to improve various socialist systems, to develop socialist democracy, to round out the socialist legal system, to seek rejuvenation through self-reliance, to fight amid hardship, and to gradually build our country into a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist country with modernized industry, modernized agriculture, modernized national defense and modernized science and technology."

The four opening lines here, or the four basic principles represent the fundamental guiding ideology followed in revising the constitution this time, and also the basic principles that our country must follow.

The four basic principles put forth are not the subjective wish of any individual. Instead, they represent the sum of the experiences of our people in a long period of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party and are the embodiment of objective laws governing the development of the history of our country. The "draft of the revised constitution" points out: "After 1840 feudal China gradually shaped up into a semicolonial and semifeudal country. The Chinese people kept fighting in a brave struggle for national independence, for national liberation and for democratic freedom." For over 100 years, on the scene of Chinese political struggle, various political forces successively staged their own performances and showed their own powers, to different degrees. Men of insight bent on reform put forth various programs to save the country and the people. Some called for the conduct of education to enlighten the people. Some urged the advocation of science to save the country. Some also called for the use of force to overthrow tyrants. Of all the ideas advanced, there was really no lack of relatively good ones. But before Marxism-Leninism reached China and before the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, there was not an idea that could show us a fundamental road to thorough liberation for the Chinese people. Given the conditions of China, only socialism was capable of arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of hardworking people. Only by using the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism, could we organize the proletariat and all the people in waging a thorough anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle. Only in this way could we, after the victory of the democratic revolution, immediately lead China toward socialism. Such was the fact. Once Marxism-Leninism reached China and the Chinese Communist Party appeared on the Chinese political scene, a turn of the tide came in the Chinese revolution. With its correct revolutionary program, the Chinese Communist Party won the support and trust of people of all walks of life in the country. A new situation appeared in the revolution. Just as the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "The then Kuomingtang, or other bourgeois and petit bourgeois political factions did not and could not possibly find a way out for the country and the people. Only the Chinese Communist Party showed the people the way out for China. The way out was to thoroughly overthrow imperialist and feudalist reactionary rule and switch over to socialism." History of over 100 years has proved an imperishable truth: The four basic principles, which accord with the desire of several generations of people in China and reflect the laws of historical development independent of human will, are a fundamental guarantee for the Chinese people's turning our state into a highly democratic and highly civilized powerful and modern socialist country. Therefore, in formulating and revising the constitution, we can in no way deviate from the four basic principles. Whether we uphold or oppose the four basic principles and whether we uphold them properly — this concerns the nature and orientation of development of the state's political, economic and cultural systems, concerns the relations among various classes, among various nationalities and among various political forces of the state, and also concerns the role, effectiveness and dignity of the constitution itself. In this regard, we have both positive and negative experiences for reference.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have promulgated three constitutions. The 1954 Constitution was a relatively good one. 1) It summed up and affirmed the experiences of the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party and consolidated the results of the revolution of our people and the new victories scored in the political and economic fields since the founding of the PRC. 2) It prescribed the state system of the People's Republic of China as "a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance." 3) Based on the principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of China, it objectively analyzed the main contradictions in Chinese society and put forth the main tasks for the transitional period of the state in light of the fundamental demands during the transitional period of the state and the common wishes of the masses of people in building socialism.

The main tasks called for "gradually realizing the socialist industrialization of the state and gradually accomplishing the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce." In a word, the 1954 Constitution embodied four basic principles, defined a socialist road compatible with the features of China, ensured the smooth socialist transformation of the system of private ownership of the means of production, stimulated the development of industry, agriculture and the whole national economy, and laid a material foundation for our modernization effort today.

The Constitution promulgated in 1975 during the "Great Cultural Revolution" abandoned some basic principles of the 1954 Constitution and embodied the guiding ideology of so-called "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." The main problems with this constitution were: 1) It affirmed wrong "leftist" viewpoints -- which clearly deviated from the orbit of Mao Zedong Thought -- as Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought [as published], thus creating confusion about the guiding ideology for the whole country. 2) Contradictions of two different types were seriously confused. The dictatorship of the proletariat was interpreted as "overall dictatorship." The article, "The Proletariat Must Exercise Overall Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie in the Superstructure Covering All Fields of Culture," was put forth, undermining socialist democracy. 3) The "leftist" economic policy was used to replace the socialist economic policy consistently upheld by our country. 4) Regional revolutionary committees at various levels practicing the party's "centralized leadership" were affirmed, creating a chaotic state in which the party was not separated from the government in the state system and the latter was replaced by the former. The party was thus turned from a leader in the social and political life of the state into something that directly interferes and that directly takes charge. This constitution put in the form of law many erroneous theories and erroneous practices related to the "Great Cultural Revolution," causing damage to the state in the political, economic and cultural fields and providing a handful of careerists and conspirators with a legal basis for usurping party and state leadership. After the 4th NPC, the forces of the "gang of four" counterrevolutionary conspiratorial group were strengthened not only in the party but in the government, not only at central but at regional levels. This was a serious consequence of the 1975 Constitution, which negated the 1954 Constitution, which deviated from the four basic principles and which followed wrong guiding ideology.

The 1978 Constitution was formulated after the downfall of the "gang of four." But due to the limitations of the then prevailing historical factors, it failed to give up the erroneous theories, policies and slogans embodied in the 1975 Constitution. Though some ingredients of the four modernizations program were added to it as guiding ideology, the theory of "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" remained as its basis. It is clear that this constitution has in many places become incompatible with the needs of our political and economic life and the needs of the building of a modern state and must be revised.

Different guiding ideas produce different constitutions and different consequences and effects in state political life. The 1954 Constitution embodied in a relatively satisfactory way the four basic principles and accorded with the interests and aspirations of the people of the whole country. It won the wholehearted support of the people of the whole country and gave full expression to the dignity of the constitution. The later two constitutions, and the 1975 one in particular, impaired the dignity of the constitution, due to their being divorced from the four basic principles, to different degrees. We must seriously take this as a profound lesson.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee marked an end to the situation of party work advancing in a period of hesitation and indecision and the beginning of an overall and serious rectification of "leftist" mistakes noticed during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and before. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and reaffirmed the need to continuously uphold the four basic principles. This paved the way for our revising the constitution and putting the business of revising the constitution again on a very reliable and solid foundation.

We know that in upholding the four basic principles, the most important thing is to adhere to the two calling for the socialist road and party leadership. Upholding the socialist road and upholding party leadership are two aspects of one thing. In upholding the socialist road, we must uphold party leadership. Whether we have upheld party leadership, or whether we have done this well depends on whether we have upheld the socialist road. In the articles in the 1975 Constitution and the 1978 Constitution (especially the former), there appeared many terms about "party leadership" and "socialism." But prompted by erroneous guiding ideology, these articles were permeated with the erroneous theory of "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This basically violated the rights of the people and undermined the foundation of the people's democratic dictatorship, confronting us with the danger of our country's deviating from the socialist road in political, economic, cultural and other fields. This actually weakened the party's leading position in state life, basically running counter to the four basic principles. Now, though the "draft of the revised constitution" just mentions the four basic principles in its preamble, it has clearly defined our socialist system and people's democratic dictatorship as the state's fundamental system. Based on this system, it has prescribed our economic system and cultural system, set forth criteria for the proper handling of relations among various political bodies, among various mass organizations and among various nationalities and stipulated the composition of people's congresses and people's governments at all levels. This enables the spirit of the fundamental state system to run through all the articles in the "draft of the revised constitution" and forms the basis for the formulation of all other systems, ensuring that the political life, economic life and cultural life of the state always advance along a socialist orbit. Meanwhile, the draft has drawn lessons from the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions. In line with the "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Cnetral Committee and with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on the reform of state organs, it has put forth reform measures for separating the party from the government and defined the premier responsibility system of the State Council, the responsibility system involving ministers and the various forms of socialist responsibility. In the form of general laws, this has affirmed the results of the reform of state organs and the economic system, allowing the improvement and strengthening of the party's leading position in state life.

The "draft of the revised constitution" clearly stipulates that the Chinese people will uphold the four basic principles. This means that every citizen of the People's Republic of China must uphold the four basic principles. These principles cannot be deviated from or abandoned, still less opposed. If anyone opposes the upholding of the four basic principles as the guiding ideology for our country and even brings in guiding ideology of any kind then he has acted against the laws of historical development and against the will of the whole people.

The party has led the people in formulating the constitution. The party will also lead the people in observing the constitution. Once the constitution is approved, all citizens, public organizations, units, and parties and groups, including the Chinese Communist Party, must observe it. Every member of the Chinese Communist Party is not only a member of the party organizations but also a citizen of the People's Republic of China. Like every citizen, he must do his part in observing the constitution. In this regard, no Communist Party member should be allowed to be a privileged citizen. Whether a Communist Party member upholds the four basic principles depends on whether he really observes the constitution and consciously upholds the dignity of the constitution.

Upholding the four basic principles is the fundamental guiding ideology for the current revision of the constitution. They should also become the guiding ideology for the launching of an all-people campaign to discuss the "draft of the revised constitution. Every citizen of the country must take this guiding ideology as a basis, air his own views on the revision of the constitution, and speak freely, enabling the four basic principles to be better embodied in the constitution as guiding ideology.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK271215 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Huanguang [1728 3562 0342]: "On the Vital Significance of the Draft of the Revised Constitution to Perfecting the Government Administration Structure"]

[Text] A constitution is the fundamental law of a country. The formulation and revision of a constitution are closely bound up with and greatly affect the national economy and the people's livelihood. In order to suit the development and changes of objective conditions, there are many important revisions and changes in the new draft of the revised constitution, compared with the 1978 document. With regard to the central government structure, the most important changes are: restoring the post of state chairman; enlarging the power of the NPC Standing Committee; establishing a Central Military Council; and some other important changes in the power, formation and leadership system of the State Council. These changes will undoubtedly produce a great impact on the development of our socialist cause. Now, according to my initial personal understanding, I would like to say something about the vital significance of the draft of the revised constitution in perfecting the government administrative structure.

Advantages and Main Disadvantages

As everyone knows, in either modern or ancient times, the ruling class of a country, in order to protect its own interests, has to set up organizations and appoint officials to manage state affairs. What does state management mean? In a broad sense, it generally means the overall management including legislative, judicial, administrative, procuratorial work and so forth, and in a narrow sense, it usually means the administrative management by state executive organs. The management mentioned in this article refers to the state administrative management.

In modern society, either in capitalist countries or in socialist countries, there is a problem of management over socialized large-scale production and modern social life. However, owing to different social systems, the state administrative management in socialist countries is essentially different from that of the capitalist countries. In socialist countries, as the people are the masters of the country and the government is the people's government, the subject and object of management are consistent with each other. In other words, the masses of people are simultaneously conductors and objects of state management. This determines that the socialist state administrative management bears the nature of a democracy. In capitalist countries, however, the subject of the management is capitalists and their agents, and the object is the proletariat and other laboring people who are exploited and ruled by them. The subject and object of the management are two groups of people who are separated and are antagonistic to each other. Thus, the bourgeois nature of the capitalist state management is obvious. In fact, the fundamental difference between these two administrative management systems is just where the advantages of the socialist state administrative management lie.

Although there are vital disadvantages in the capitalist state administrative management, there are still some points that we can study and make use of. For example, in modern capitalist countries, in order to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie, unremitting efforts are being made to explore and seek the most effective ways and methods in state administrative management, and to study and explore the problem of how to establish a complete and rigorous system of management. In reforming the administrative structure, some foreign governments have stressed streamlining organizations, clarifying functions and powers, adopting scientific methods, improving work efficiency and authorizing social organizations to manage some state affairs. These are also good for our reference.

Although there are many advantages in our state administrative management system, we must admit that there are also various disadvantages in our system, in addition to imperfection.

For example, there are overlapping and overstaffed departments everywhere and at each level, and as a result of having too many deputy and nominal posts with unclarified duties and responsibilities, redtape and other malpractices exist to a serious degree. The main expression is bureaucratism and low work efficiency. These are problems to be solved in our present reform of government organizations, which is attracting worldwide attention. In order to solve these problems, not only is it necessary to establish steamlined and perfect management organizations but also necessary to lay down rigorous and effective rules and regulations. In this respect, the draft of the revised constitution reflects the results and requirements of the development of the reform and has made clear and concrete stipulations for the state administrative management system.

Power Must Be in Accord With Duty

The State Council is the executive organ of the supreme power organ in our country. It is the supreme state administrative organ leading all administrative organs of the whole country. It is responsible for carrying out the party's line, policies and principles and the laws and decrees enacted by the NPC and its Standing Committee. It exercises unified leadership over the work of various ministries, commissions and other subsidiary bodies under it as well as the work of local administrative organs at various levels throughout the country, manages the internal and foreign affairs of our country as well as our national defense and financial, economic, cultural and educational affairs, and exercises concrete leadership over our socialist modernization drive. Its tasks are arduous and its responsibilities are grave.

On the basis of the original prescriptions, the draft of the revised constitution has made some new stipulations on the functions and powers of the State Council, such as, to enact and approve administrative laws and regulations (referring to the approval of departmental administrative laws and regulations of various ministries and commissions as prescribed in article 91), which is prescribed in the first point of article 89, to decide on the duties and responsbilities of various ministries and commissions and to exercise leadership over national administrative work which does not belong to or concern various ministries and commissions, which is prescribed in the second point of this article, and to decide on the concrete division of functions and powers of the central authorities, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, which is prescribed in the third point of the same article. These are functions and powers actually exercised by the State Council but which were excluded in the stipulations of the previous constitutions. Making these functions and powers clearly prescribed in the fundamental law of our country will be of vital importance to perfecting our government administrative structure.

There is a generally recognized principle in the science of administrative management governing the functions of administrative organizations, that is, the principle of clarifying duties with corresponding powers. It not only requires the setting up of special departments and the appointing of people to take up specific duties, but also requires that they be authorized corresponding powers to carry out the duties. Duty without power or power without duty will naturally result in bringing harm to the administrative management and affecting the fulfillment of the tasks. Therefore, making the above-mentioned functions and powers clearly stipulated in laws entirely conforms to the principle of duties being in accord with powers. It is advantageous to work of the administrative organs and their personnel and to overcoming malpractices such as overlapping departments and redtape. It is advantageous to overcoming bureaucratism and raising work efficiency.

Audit and Supervision

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the State Council and all people's governments above the county level must establish auditing organs to independently exercise the power of audit and supervision according to law. This is a new stipulation which was not included in the previous three constitutions. It lays a foundation for an auditing system in new China.

As we all know, a complete financial administrative system usually consists of four major links or stages: budget, accounting, final accounts and audit. Audit is the last stage or link. Budget deals with the plans for financial revenue and expenditure. Accounting and final accounts deal with the records detailing the execution of financial revenue and expenditure plans, and auditing plays the part of examining the execution of revenue and expenditure plans. So, according to its original meaning, audit means making systematic examinations of books of accounts of the others by means of scientific methods so as to affirm whether their books of accounts are correct and reflect their financial status and achievements and errors in management. All this is fairly assessed in an auditorial report. With the development of social economic life, the meaning of an audit is also being changed. Now, auditing is not restricted to examining the execution of financial revenue and expenditure plans. It covers a wider range and has a greater variety. In a modern country, as the government has more things to do and its revenue and expenditure in a fiscal year cover a wider range, the handling of financial matters has become more complicated. Therefore, more than 100 countries in the world, including England, the United States, France, Japan, the Netherlands and Thailand, have established special auditing bodies and systems to deal with them. Of course, they are only instruments serving the ruling class, the bourgeoisie. In our country, during the period of the new democratic revolution, we also established auditing bodies and systems in the revolutionary bases. Although they resembled the capitalist organs and systems in forms, they were different in nature from the latter. They were instruments serving the people's revolutionary war. In this sense, the establishment of auditing organs as prescribed in the draft of the revised constitution can be regarded as a direct inheritance of the revolutionary tradition.

Auditing plays a very important role in perfecting and improving the state financial system. The main roles it plays can be summed up in the following two aspects: First, examining mistakes and preventing malpractices. This is a basic task for auditing, and its most important function as well. It is necessary to point out that if problems or mistakes are discovered through auditing, we still cannot be certain that this is a success of the auditing, because it is the duty of auditing to find out problems and mistakes. On the other hand, if no problems and mistakes are found, we also cannot be certain that the auditing is unsuccessful, because auditing at regular intervals or at any time can spur the financial workers to be more careful in their work and avoid mistakes and malpractices. Thus, auditing also plays a role in instituting preventive measures. Second, analyzing problems and offering opinions to improve work and promote the development of social economy. At present, it is imperative to practice this system to hit at economic crimes and other serious violations of the accounting system and breaches of financial discipline.

From this we can see that the stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution about auditing is entirely necessary. It is an important measure to plug the loopholes in our financial work and perfect our financial management system. While practicing this system, it is also necessary to enact and implement the auditorial law as soon as possible. This is a guarantee for carrying out the auditing system.

Embody Advantages of Two Systems

It is clearly stipulated in the draft of the revised constitution that the State Council applies the system of decision by the premier. The premier calls and presides over the regular and plenary meetings of the State Council. The ministries and commissions apply the system of decision by ministers. The ministers call and preside over the regular meetings of the ministries and commissions. Thus, the advantages of both systems of decision by chief officer and decision by committee members are embodied in this stipulation. It will surely play an active role in raising the efficiency of the administrative work of the State Council.

As we all know, the structure (or system) of the administrative organs has many different forms. The system of decision by chief officer and the system of decision by committee is distinguished by the number of people who make the final decision. Under the system of decision by chief officer, the chief officer makes the final decision and is responsible for all administrative measures. The presidential system in the United States is an example of this. It is also called the sole responsibility system. Under the other system, all administrative measures are decided in committee meetings according to the majority of the voters, and all participants in the committee meetings are responsible for these measures. It is also called the collective responsibility system. The committee system in Switzerland is an example of this.

Each of the two systems has its own advantages and disadvantages. The main advantages of the chief officer system are: having the duties clarified and power concentrated, being able to command and act more flexibly and quickly and being easier to keep secrets. Its main shortcomings are: not being able to give sufficient and overall consideration to the problems due to the limits of personal intelligence, and being easier to lead to making arbitrary decisions and taking preemptory actions or practicing graft, without the supervision by others. The advantages and disadvantages of the committee system are quite the contrary. For this reason, it is generally believed that the committee system is more suitable for legislative and consultative organs while the chief officer system is more suitable for administrative organs, because these organs are executive organs and need to be more resolute and swift in action and sometimes need to keep secrets. Montesquieu, a French Enlightment bourgeois thinker held that "it is important to be swift in action in administrative management. Therefore, it is better to have only one person to decide on the matter rather than to have many. In legislative work, however, as it needs careful considerations, it is better to have more people to decide on the matter than to have only one." This means having the matter discussed by a group of people and decided by only one person. This is a rather profound understanding of administrative management.

The system of decision by the premier and the system of decision by ministers prescribed in the draft of the revised constitution have the advantages of the chief officer system, and the regular and plenary meetings of the State Council called and presided over by the premier as well as the regular meetings of the ministries and commissions called and presided over by ministers have the advantages of the committee system. Thus, by combining the advantages of the two systems, the leading system of the State Council is advantageous to developing the democratic style of work, to pooling the wisdom of the masses and to making swift decisions under highly centralized guidance. This not only conforms to the principle of democratic centralism, but also suits the characteristics of government work.

Besides, the draft of the revised constitution also makes concrete stipulations on the term of office of the premier of the government administration and commune management, strengthening grassroots power organs and so forth. These stipulations are entirely necessary. They will be of vital significance to perfecting the government administrative structure in our country.

BIEJING RELEASES FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OW281230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- All the seven former Kuomintang party, government, military personnel and its special agents below county or regimental level in custody were released here today.

At a meeting held in Beijing prison for the release, two of them were given the judgement of release and certificate of release by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court and the Beijing bureau of reform through labour respectively.

The other five have been released on bail for medical treatment years ago. Three of them received today and yesterday the judgements and certificates at their home villages. The other two will receive theirs tomorrow.

Han Zhenrong, 57, one of the released, was met in the prison by his wife and daughter and other relatives. His daughter said that her whole family thanked the party's policy and the whole family will work still harder in the building up of socialist country. Her father, she added, will also serve the people in the late years of his life with his cooking skill.

Bedding, clothes and 100 yuan will be issued to all the released.

The released will tour the city proper and visit some factories.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES LEVYING EXPORT DUTY

OW280213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has learned from the General Administration of Customs that from 1 June 1982 the Chinese customs office will levy export duties on 34 export commodities.

During the initial period after the founding of the Republic, regulations governing the levying of export duties were instituted and export duties were levied on a few commodities. In May 1951, the "customs regulations governing import and export duties" approved and promulgated by the former government administration council stipulated that export duties be levied on peanut oil, peanuts, hog bristles, tung oil, peppermint oil and jellied peppermint. Later, in view of changes on the international market and in the domestic situation, the levying of export duties on these six commodities was suspended at different times. The present levying of export duties on certain commodities is an important economic measure adopted in a new situation to further use the economic leverage of duties to implement the policy: it is necessary to have planned economy and at the same time give to the supplementary, regulatory role of the market; and an important economic measure to unify policy on foreign trade.

Regarding the rate of export duties, with the exception of coal, on which an export duty of 40 yuan per dun is levied, commodities are classified into 6 categories and export duties are levied on them at the rate of 10 to 60 percent of their cost. The names of commodities under different categories and their duty rates run as follows:

A duty rate of 10 percent of their cost is levied on chestnut, ferromanganese, ferrochrome, (vanadium iron), titanium and other ferroalloy.

A duty rate of 20 percent of their cost is levied on rice, soybean, sugar, tung oil, turpentine oil, rabbit hair, freshwater fish, jellyfish, almonds, goat hide, pig iron, tungsten iron and ferromolybdenum.

A duty rate of 30 percent of their cost is levied on prawns, raw lacquer, rosin, tungsten ore, antimony, ferrosilicon and pearls.

A duty rate of 40 percent of their cost is levied on Pacific herring roe, fruit of Chinese wolfberry [lycium Chinese] and tin.

A duty rate of 50 percent of their cost is levied on Chinese cinnamon and chiretta [anoelicae sinensis].

A duty rate of 60 percent of their cost is levied on eel fry and root of membranous milk vetch [astragalus membranaceus]

MILITARY COMMISSION HONORS AIR FORCE GROUP

OW280234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued an order conferring the honorable title of "Red Banner Independent Air Force Group for Flying Safety" on the independent group of a certain division of the PLA Air Force's air units to commend its outstanding meritorious deeds in guaranteeing flying safety on a long-term basis and promoting the building of units.

This group has always paid great attention to strengthening political and ideological work, persistently engaged in flight training as the central task, fulfilled and overfulfilled all annual tasks, including norms of flying time, set by the higher level, and 12 times successfully fulfilled the task of scientific research tests for national defense. In carrying out training tasks and preparations against war, all members of the group pay attention to the scientific method, seriously implement ordinances, regulations and rules and strictly follow the system of personal responsibility. Thanks to strict training, the group's pilots have solid technical foundation and can handle various complicated situations and head off any disaster. Members of the group's ground crew are conscientious, responsible and scrupulous about every detail. They examine the aircraft strictly in accordance with maintenance regulations. Thanks to firmly grasping safety work, the group has guaranteed flying safety for 27 years in a row.

In the order, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee called on all PLA commanders and fighters to learn from them, strive to do political and ideological work well, promote socialist spiritual civilization, persistently launch struggle against bourgeois liberalization and corruption by capitalist ideas, and forever keep the distinctive political character of the proletarian army. It called on all commanders and fighters to strengthen education and training, seriously implement all ordinances, regulations and rules and make still greater contributions to building our army into a modern and regularized revolutionary force.

XU SHIYOU DISCUSSES RECENTLY PUBLISHED MEMOIRS

OW251436 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] Comrade Xu Shiyou's memoirs, entitled "The 16 Years I Was in Shandong", has recently been published by the Shandong People's Publishing House. The memoirs mainly depict his life during the revolutionary war.

Comrade Xu Shiyou fought and worked in Shandong for 16 years -- 1939 through 1954. These years include the 11 years of war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, years when the flames of battle raged everywhere. With him in the lead, the people of Shandong and an army made up of the sons of the people of the country surmounted untold difficulties, fought bloody battles and opened up and then expanded a number of anti-Japanese revolutionary bases during those years. During this period Comrade Xu Shiyou participated in the famous Laiwu battle, the Menglianggu campaign and the battle for Jinan; thus, he made important contributions to the cause of people's revolutionary war.

The 120,000-character-long "The 16 Years I Was in Shandong" looks back on the momentous militant life in those years, depicts Comrade Xu Shiyou's colorful and legendary military career and faithfully records a number of important campaigns and specific examples of battle.

Comrade Xu Shiyou was recently interveiwed by a reporter. During the interview, he related: Every time I recall those years, three lofty images invariably come to my mind. The first is that of the party; the second is that of the people; and the last is that of the fighters. Without party leadership, it would have been almost impossible for persons like me to have taken a correct road. Without the vigorous support given us by the masses of the people and without the sacrifice of the fighters, there would be none of today's victories. The purpose of my memoirs is to tell the young generation that the victory of our revolution did not come easy and that we must value it. This is our older generation's unshirkable duty.

LITERARY JOURNAL KUNLUN TO PUBLISH 2D ISSUE

OW271100 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The first issue of the large-size comprehensive literary journal KUNLUN attracted attention when it was published. The second issue will soon come off the presses. KUNLUN, a large-size comprehensive journal carrying mainly literary works with military themes, has attracted wide attention from readers at home and abroad. The second issue,which is rich in content and characterized by vividness, will soon reach the stands.

After KUNLUN was published and distributed among troop units, the commanders and fighters on drilling grounds, in the border areas and at missile-launching sites, construction sites, airfields and military posts have all shown intense interest. Comrade (Zhao Tie) said in his letter: The first issue of KUNLUN has created many inspiring images. For example, company commander (Yan Zihu) in the novel "(She Tian Lang)" was portrayed so vividly that one could feel his flesh and blood that made people hate, angry and sigh. Both new and veteran writers inside and outside the army who attended the forum on literary creation with military themes have flocked to read the newly published KUNLUN. They have called it a flower that grows in the fertile soil of protracted war in our country. The works published in the first issue portrayed many vivid and moving images, such as the battle-seasoned general, the professor engaged in the launching of missiles, the innocent and lovable fighters, the young and capable cadres at the grassroots levels, and the demobilized and transferred armymen. All this has left readers with unforgettable impressions.

The second issue of KUNLUN, which will soon come off the press, carries several fine medium-size novels as well as prose works by veteran writers (Bi Ye), (Wang Meng) and (Du Xuan); a seven-act play, "General Peng," describing the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; speeches by Comrade Ba Jin and Liu Baiyi at the recent forum on literary creation with military themes and a fine collection of new works by (Wang Zhiyuan), (Tian Jian) and (Xu Geng).

A reader's letter praised KUNLUN as a fertile plot for cultivating flowers of military literature and a garden that unites writers both inside and outside the army. It describes war, praises socialist new persons, provides food for thought for the four modernizations drive and carries fine works for literary appreciation.

BEIJING UNITS REPORT SAVINGS ON TRANSPORT COSTS

HK280145 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 May 82 p 2

[Text] The Beijing branches of the National Import and Export Corporation saved 2.416 million yuan last year by transporting their exports more efficiently, INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEWS reports.

The Beijing units transported some 420,000 tons of export products in 1981. In order to cut costs and improve efficiency, they have attempted to:

1. Avoid detours in transportation. Export goods were purchased, processed, inspected, and packed in the production areas for direct export. Some of them were trucked directly from factoriesto railway stations, thus reducing storage and handling costs.

Some 4,400 tons of steel products were transported directly from Sichuan and Shanxi Provinces without coming to Beijing first, saving 40,000 yuan. In another case, 4,200 tons of hoisting jacks were shipped straight from the factories, saving 2,400 yuan in storage and 30,000 yuan in freight costs.

2. Explore new forms of transportation. Such alternatives as land-and-water coordinated transport through Hong Kong, multi-form coordinated transport through Xiangang Port in Tianjin, and overland transport to Iran and Europe have all been tried with initial success.

Last year, some 400 container boxes were shipped through overland, which proved to be fast, safe and relatively inexpensive saving US$18,000.

3. Raise transport capacity by putting more goods in each railway car or by putting different kinds of goods in each car. Last year, 13,000 tons of foodstuffs were transported in this way, saving more than 140,000 yuan.

4. Improve packing and making more compact. Some wooden boxes were replaced by paper ones and some paper boxes by transportation of unpackaged goods. This turned out to be successful for some textiles and furniture. Last year, 120 cubic metres of wood and 9,450 yuan were saved by improved packing of two lots of handicraft exports.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS FUEL POLICY FOR CAR INDUSTRY

HK271157 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 2

[Article by Sun Zengxiang [1327 2582 4382]: "An Inquiry Into Our Country's Fuel Policy for the Automobile Industry"]

[Text] Since last year a few comrades have expressed a lot of opinions on our country's fuel policy for the automobile industry and internal-combustion engines for agricultural use. A short time ago, the departments concerned called a number of comrades together to inquire into and expound on this problem. Since diesel oil is in relatively short supply in our country, most comrades believe:

First, our automobile industry should take gasoline as the main fuel and supplement it with diesel oil. Viewed from the conditions in our country and the experience of most countries in the world, developing diesel cars is an important way to save energy and improve the efficiency of highway transportation. We have relatively few diesel cars in our country and so we should actively produce diesel cars. This is an orientation of development that should be affirmed. However, owing to the fact that diesel oil is in shorter supply than gasoline in our country, the automobile industry should take gasoline as the main fuel. At the same time, it is necessary to actively develop heavy diesel cars. Specifically speaking: All trucks with a load capacity of over 6 tons should be equipped with diesel engines. Trucks with a load capacity of 4-5 tons should mainly be fueled by gasoline. Diesel cars should not be developed in the near future. Some diesel cars may be developed in the future in line with the supply of oil. All light cars with a load capacity of under 3.5 tons and sedans should be fueled by gasoline with the exception of some diesel cars for export.

Second, internal-combustion engines for rural use should take diesel oil as the main fuel and be supplemented with gasoline. The engines used for irrigation and processing as well as those fitted in tractors and walking tractors should chiefly be diesel ones. A small number of gasoline engines may be developed according to the need for them and internal-combustion engines using other sources of energy may also be developed and utilized. There is a great consumption of diesel oil for agricultural use in our country. The general function of the existing diesel engines for agricultural use is poor and their consumption of oil is too high. There is great potential for economizing on energy. It is necessary to actively renovate the old products and develop new ones. It is also necessary to formulate plans to reduce oil consumption and renovate and transform the old engines and fix a deadline for their fulfillment.

Third, we should improve the octane rating of gasoline and alter the specifications of diesel oil for agricultural use. Most of the existing trucks are using 70-octane gasoline. If we replace it with 80-octane gasoline, we can generally save 10 percent of the gasoline. In the future it is necessary to gradually replace the current 70-octane gasoline with 80-octane gasoline. There is a high percentage of wax in diesel oil for agricultural use and it has a high solidifying point. It does not burn completely so that consumption and wear and tear of spare parts of the diesel engines are fairly high and the losses of the oil refinery in producing diesel oil for agricultural use are relatively great. Therefore, it is necessary to gradually alter the specifications of diesel oil for agricultural use and replace it with zero-grade diesel oil.

Fourth, we should readjust the price of diesel oil so that the price parities between gasoline and diesel oil gradually become more rational.

Fifth, we should increase the production of gasoline and diesel oil, especially the production of diesel oil. Even if there is no increase in crude oil production and we have to ensure the export of crude oil, there is still a potential for increased production of diesel oil. The specific measures are: First, reduce the amount of crude oil consumed and increase the amount of crude oil processed; second, reduce the amount of heavy oil consumed and, by processing it intensively, improve the rate of recovery for kerosene, gasoline, diesel oil and lubricating oil.

Sixth, we should step up the scientific research on the trial-manufacture and production of new fuel-efficient automobiles, tractors and internal-combustion engines, in order to replace the old and obsolete products. At the same time, the departments concerned should formulate, as speedily as possible, the limits of oil consumption and the standards of quality for automobiles, tractors and internal-combustion engines, issue production licences and control the continued production of poor quality products whose consumption of oil is too high.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CHILDREN'S GOODS

HK250943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Supply Children With Good and Cheap Articles for Daily Use"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year, the CCP Central Committee put forth that training some 300 million children and teenagers to become a new generation of moral, educated, strong, valiant and industrious people with lofty communist ideals is the common duty of the whole party and the whole society. In accordance with this spirit of the Central Committee, a national committee of goods for children's daily use has been set up to coordinate with departments concerned in making overall planning in this respect and in studying and solving problems concerning children's food, clothing, toys, articles for use, and so on. After much work has been done, production in this aspect has taken on a new look. The output value of children's toys last year, for example, was nearly 26 percent more than the year before.

Our country has a large number of children. With the gradual increase of the income of workers, staff and peasants, their purchasing power is gradually rising. In particular, parents love their children even more since the idea of each couple giving birth to only one child has been spread. They pay even more attention to bringing up their children and are willing to spend more money on them. Therefore, it is even more obvious that goods for children's daily use on the market cannot meet the needs; for example, milk products, milk substitutes and fresh milk can only meet the needs of a very small portion of babies and infants who are less than 2 years old; there is a great shortage of thin-soled shoes for girl primary school pupils and leather shoes for children; there are very few toys and electronic games which help develop children's intelligence, build up their bodies and foster their interests in culture and science and the quality of these toys and games is not very good either. In short, there are not enough articles for children's daily use, the models are out-dated, their colors and varieties are monotonous and many of them are not up to technical and hygienic standards. Under these circumstances, they neither meet the children's needs nor fulfill the parents' wishes.

Children are the future and hope of the country and nation. Comrade Chen Yun once said that showing concern for the next generation and for children and teenagers is showing concern for the brilliant prospects of our motherland. The healthy growth of children needs the education of a spiritual civilization and needs increasingly abundant supplies of goods for use. Vigorously developing the production of consumer goods for children to eat, wear, use and play is important economic work and is also a social task of training future generations. Children's goods for daily use play an inestimable and tremendous part in the growth of their bodies, wisdom and mind and in fostering their morals and conduct. Departments concerned should attach importance to the production and supply of goods for children's daily use, put it on the order of the day and place it in a proper position.

We should carry out necessary investigations and studies on the production, supply and market demand of consumer goods for children, make clear existing problems in raw materials, taxation, price, percentage of profits for industry and commerce and technological strength, and put forth effective methods for solving these problems.

Most of the plants producing goods for children's daily use are enterprises under the system of collective ownership. The production conditions of many of these enterprises is very poor and they do not have sufficient production capacity. There are not enough raw materials for producing some products. The technical strength of some enterprises is weak. Particularly, the output value in producing goods for children's daily use is low and the profits less. This may easily incur losses and affects the enterprises' enthusiasm for production. In order to change this situation as quickly as possible, we should carry out serious analysis and studies, adopt appropriate measures in raw materials supplies, taxation, price, investment and loans and give necessary help to enterprises so that they may get rational profits. Of course, production and management units should also correct the idea of attaching importance only to the large and neglecting the small and should not think only of getting more profits from goods for children's use. At present, it is worth noting that the quality of some toys and clothing for children is secondary but their prices are high. We should strive to improve management and operation, save raw materials, lower the cost of production and provide as many fine quality low-priced children's goods for daily use as possible.

All goods for children's daily use, no matter whether they are for eating, wearing, using or playing, should be conducive to developing children's intelligence and health. More toys for developing children's intelligence, knowledge and health should be produced. We should carry out studies on developing new milk products, milk substitutes, auxiliary foodstuffs and fortified food containing various nourishing additives and they should fully meet hygienic requirements. We should improve the design of children's clothes. They should have new patterns, look pleasing to the eye and be comfortable and convenient. In designing and manufacturing goods for children's use, we should pay attention to meeting the requirements of spiritual civilization. These goods should be suited to our national characteristics and customs and to the present consumption level of the people in our country. Some enterprises blindly seek "Westernization" and produce children's clothes which are neither foreign nor Chinese. This is not good. Children grow quickly and they often need new clothes, shoes and hats before the old ones are worn out. Single sons and daughters have no brothers or sisters to make use of them. Therefore, it is not necessary to use raw materials whose quality is too high or which will last too long. Generally speaking, medium-grade and low-grade goods for children's use with new patterns and varieties are still needed by the broad masses of consumers. The idea that since the living standard has risen, we should attach importance only to high-grade products and neglect medium-grade and low-grade ones is not comprehensive. Production departments should appropriately fix the percentage for high-grade, medium-grade and low-grade products and make the products cheap and fine. These are the common requirements of various consumers.

It is the bounden duty of industrial and commercial departments to develop goods for children's daily use. Supplies, scientific research, financial, transportation and educational departments should actively coordinate. Mass organizations such as the women's federation, trade union, and youth and arts organizations should also give their support and help. We suggest that leading organs should inspect and be concerned with this major issue that involves millions of children. In short, we should mobilize and organize social strength in various fields to give a hand in developing goods for children's use. At present, the national committee of goods for children's daily use has initiated and held an exhibition. This is a good start. We hope that various activities for promoting the development of goods for children's daily use will also be held.

ANHUI RADIO URGES ACTION AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW270001 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Station commentator's article: "Further Study the 'Decision' Well and Carry Through the Struggle Against Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere to the End"]

[Excerpts] Currently, the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is being healthily launched throughout the province. Numerous cases of smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, corruption, taking bribes, profiteering, fraud and other serious criminal cases have been exposed. Some pending cases are being solved. The struggle has had a great impact on criminals who have seriously undermined the economy. As a result, unhealthy trends and evil practices have diminished somewhat. The situation as a whole is good; the struggle has been successfully launched; the results are remarkable.

However, we should sober-mindedly understand that this struggle has just begun. We have achieved only initial results. Many major and key cases still remain to be completely exposed, while some exposed cases still remain to be thoroughly investigated and handled. Many cadres, including some leading cadres, are still not fully aware of the seriousness, harm involved in and particularly the protracted nature of this struggle. The development of the struggle is still uneven.

Therefore, the struggle is still very arduous. The key to achieving complete success in the struggle lies in solving the question of enlightenment among some comrades, particularly some leading comrades. A prominent misunderstanding is the underestimation of the enemy's situation and the seriousness of corruption by bourgeois ideology. In the final analysis, it is the lack of understanding of the significance of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere.

The fundamental way to solve the question of ideological understanding today is to conscientiously study the party Central Committee's directives, particularly the CCP Central Committee's and the State Council's "decision." To achieve greater results in the struggle, we must repeatedly study the "decision," seriously understand its guidelines and essence and continually heighten our consciousness in carrying out the "decision."

Along with deep development of the struggle, we must further strengthen party leadership. Leading responsible comrades of all party committees must personally grasp and the investigation and handling of major and key cases. They must not only assume command; they must also go out to battle. They must not shift the task onto other comrades.

All party members and functionaries, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must take a correct attitude toward this struggle in accordance with the principle of party spirit and the interests of the state. They must actively participate in, and lead, this struggle, undergo tests, maintain the communist integrity of the party and strive to be firm, sober-minded and capable Marxists.

ZHOU ZIJIAN INSPECTS ANHUI WATER PROJECT

OW270209 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] Fuyang Prefecture, Anhui, is vigorously disseminating Bo County's experience of sinking hand-pressured wells to protect seedlings against drought and strive to achieve a bumper harvest this year. Since the spring of this year, there has been no rain in Bo County. The masses in the county have been mobilized to use water in old wells and newly sunk hand-pressured wells to protect seedlings from drought. As a result, leaf tobacco, cotton, corn and other spring-sown crops on the county's more than 500,000 mu have been growing very well. Not long ago, Governor Zhou Zujian went to Bo County to examine the work. He personally pressured a well to water the fields. He praised hand-pressured wells as a good means to fight drought, and called for their dissemination.

Fuyang Prefecture now has 120,000 hand-pressured wells. The prefecture plans to sink another 180,000 hand-pressured wells this year. In addition, the prefecture will restore 20,000 machine-operated wells.

JIANGXI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

OW231930 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a work conference calling on party organizations, cadres and masses throughout the province to unify their thinking, boost their morale and double their efforts to fulfill or overfulfill the year's various tasks. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference on a number of important views concerning ideological understanding. While discussing Comrade Bai Dongcai's talk, comrades attending the conference unanimously agreed with his views.

Over 290 persons attended the conference, including secretaries of the various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; responsible comrades of party committees of plants and mines; and responsible comrades of the various provincial-level departments.

The meeting stressed the importance of perfecting and stabilizing the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system. It pointed out that in recent years the agricultural production responsibility system has been the focus of discussion both inside the party and among cadres and the masses, and that the system is also an important subject of practice for the entire party and cadres at all levels in the rural areas in their great efforts to uphold the line implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The meeting maintained that in summarizing the experiences of and perfecting and stabilizing the responsibility system, the biggest obstacle at present is still the influence of "left" ideas. This merits our grave attention. In removing "left" ideological obstacles, it is also necessary to combat and overcome tendencies of complacency and the lack of enthusiasm for progress. At present, stabilizing all forms of the responsibility system is most important. As long as they are chosen by the masses themselves and satisfy the needs of the masses, all forms of the responsibility system should be stabilized and not changed. The meeting called on party organizations at all levels to deeped the struggle of combating corrosion and degeneration in order to maintain the purity of the party and communism. The current struggle to crack down on serious crimes in the economic sphere is of vital importance to the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and to the prosperity or decline and survival or death of our party and our country.

The attitude taken by our cadres, party members and particularly leading cadres toward the current campaign to crack down on serious crimes in the economic sphere means a severe test for each of them. We must enhance our consciousness, strengthen our party spirit and participate in and lead the struggle with a firm, clear-cut stand. In leading the struggle, the party must have strong determination, take a serious attitude and be extraordinarily cautious in adopting methods, steps and measures to guide the campaign. The meeting pointed out that the current movement of "five stresses and four beauties," the decorum and courtesy month activities launched last March, the obligatory tree-planting campaign and other obligatory labor activities have all had a good beginning and achieved very good results. Efforts should be made to consolidate these achievements and persist in these activities. The meeting pointed out that to ensure the purity of the leading bodies it is necessary to adopt firm and reliable measures. Those who make their fortunes by following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques in their rebellious acts; those who are heavily imbued with a factionalist mentality; those who beat, smash and loot; and those who seriously disrupt the party's unity politically and who seriously violate laws and discipline in the economic sphere -- all must be purged. Not a single one of these people will be promoted, and those who are already in the leading bodies must be resolutely purged.

In strengthening the party's organizational building, it is necessary to begin with the grassroots units because they form the foundation of the entire party. It is necessary to strengthen the organizational structure of the grassroots party organization by integrating the organizational building task with the overall restructuring of enterprises, the perfecting and stabilizing of the production responsibility system in the rural areas and the struggle to crack down on serious crimes in the economic sphere, thereby correcting the looseness and feebleness in some of the grassroots organizations.

The meeting also made arrangements for studying and discussing the revised draft constitution.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

SK160412 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The 14th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee and the 17th standing committee meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee opened in Jinan on 15 May. At yesterday morning's provincial people's congress plenary meeting, Zho Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, relayed the situation of the 23d Session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the guidelines of speeches delivered by Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen and Yang Shangkun on studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution. Zhao Feng, vice chairman of the provincal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress stading committee, attended the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, departments concerned of the provincial people's government, people's congress standing committees of municipalities under the jurisdiction of the province and various administrative offices attended the meeting as observers. Committee members to the 17th standing committee meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee also attended the meeting as observers.

Participants in the above meetings held group discussions on the draft of the revised constitution and relevant documents yesterday afternoon.

EAST SEA FLEET HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW280512 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] The East China Sea Fleet held a political work conference of units stationed on mountains and islands on 20-27 May.

Xie Zhenghao, commander, and (Song Xianzhang), deputy political commissar, of the East China Sea Fleet, attended the conference and made speeches. (Wang Junjie), director of the Political Department of the East China Sea Fleet, made a report entitled "Carry Out Cultural Activities in a Thorough and Sustained Way and Vigorously Strengthen Political and Ideological Building of Units Stationed on Mountains and Islands."

During the conference, delegates conscientiously studied relevant documents of the party Central Committee and important speeches central leading comrades made recently, and summed up and exchanged experiences in strengthening political and ideological work in units stationed on mountains and islands in the light of the actual conditions of the units. Nineteen advanced units and individuals reported on their experiences and deeds at the conference.

At today's closing ceremony, commendation order by the fleet for the 19 advanced units and individuals were read, and awards were presented to them.

REN ZHONGYI VISITS GUANGZHOU PLA FLOOD FIGHTERS

HK260912 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] On their way to express sympathy and solicitude for the people of disaster areas in Qingyuan County yesterday morning [25 May] Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and provincial Governor Liu Tianfu called on commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Guangzhou PLA units who are engated in providing disaster relief.

In his talk to the commanders and fighters, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: When the catastrophic flood hit Qingyuan County, the PLA unit rushed to the flood-stricken areas as quickly as possible and rescued large numbers of people from being marooned by the floodwaters. During our journey, many people in flood-stricken areas told us: It was our beloved Liberation Army that saved our lives. On behalf of people throughout the province, I would like to express thanks to all the commanders and fighters of the three armed services who have participated in this disaster relief work.

Comrade Liu Tianfu also spoke highly of the PLA units' contributions to combating the floods and providing disaster relief. He said: An important reason there were not more deaths during one of the most exceptional and serious floods in history is that the PLA units timely rushed to the flood-stricken areas to rescue people there. The people's own army shares the comforts and hardships of the people; the army and the people are truly one family.

SHENZHEN ECONOMIC ZONE TO DEVELOP TWO MORE AREAS

OW261022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Shenzhen, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Development of two additional areas will soon begin within the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province, where special policies are implemented to encourage Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment.

The Hong Kong Lian Cheng Enterprise Company will invest 400 million Hong Kong dollars on the development of Wenjindu area, and 2,000 million Hong Kong dollars in an area along the Shenzhen Bay, with land provided by the development corporation of the Shenzhen special economic zone.

In the first stage of development, according to authorities of the zone, 75,000 square meters will be opened up in Wenjindu, on which 60 villas, four tall buildings, the lowest 25 stories high, schools, kindergartens and recreational centers will be built. The total area to be developed in Wenjindu will be 260,000 square meters.

The development project along the Shenzhen Bay will involve construction of a university, primary and middle schools, kindergartens, villas for professors and scientists, a bathing beach, a seaside park, a theater and other facilities.

The agreement on development of the two areas was signed in August 1981 between the Hong Kong Lian Cheng Enterprise Company and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Development Corporation. According to the agreement, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Development Corporation will provide land for the Hong Kong company to set up industrial and commercial enterprises for a term of 30 years. The term for the construction and operation of housing estates and educational and cultural establishments will be 50 years.

Other areas now being developed in the Shenzhen special economic zone include the Shekou industrial district and the site of the former Bao'an County, known as the "old-town area" of Shenzhen.

NANFANG RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK270415 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 1

["Nanfang Forum" column article by Zheng Yan [6774 6056]: "Be Sure To Avoid Feelings of Relaxation"]

[Text] The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere has now been going on for more than 4 months. Of the large number of economic crime cases that have come to light, many have already been handled in accordance with the law and the criminals involved have received the punishment they deserved. Many people involved in economic crime have turned themselves in and mended their ways. The broad masses of cadres and the people have raised their understanding of the serious, damaging and dangerous nature of the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology and have strengthened their conscious opposition to such corruption. We have already achieved considerable results.

These achievements, however, do not mean that we can relax our efforts. According to reports, some leaders in areas with serious problems in the economic sphere are reluctant to grapple with the problems and difficulties involved in the exposure and investigation of economic crimes. In areas where the smuggling and selling of contraband are less widespread, some leaders believe the problem to be almost solved and prefer to wait before taking further action. The existence of such problems of understanding has seriously hindered efforts to carry out this struggle in a thorough manner. It is imperative that we carry out further study of the resolution passed by the party's Central Committee and the State Council on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy. We must ceaselessly correct our understanding and work resolutely to carry this struggle through to the end.

As the Central Committee's resolution points out, opposition to criminal activity in the economic sphere is a major responsibility of the whole party and the whole nation this year and for a long time to come. It is also an important guarantee for the protection of the socialist system and the smooth implementation of socialist modernization. It should be said that while many comrades have acquired some understanding of the seriousness of criminal activity in the economic sphere, they often fail to understand the complexity and long term nature of this struggle. Because they are unprepared in spirit for a long struggle and are unable to cope with difficulties, they are apt, under certain conditions, to feel anxious and hesitant and to slacken their efforts. Under the new historical conditions in our socialist country today it is important that we fully understand the fact that criminal activity in the economic sphere is an important manifestation of the class struggle. Because of domestic factors and foreign influences, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come. Under certain conditions, this struggle may even become more intense. It is for this reason that criminal activity in the economic sphere will be with us for some time to come. There are economic criminals of long standing who, having been punished, may well renew their criminal activities as soon as circumstances and climate permit. There will also be new economic criminals. Because of this, the struggle against serious economic criminals will be a long one and we should remember that we cannot accomplish the task at one stroke. It is imperative that we make ideological and organizational preparations for this long-term struggle. We must not relax our efforts because of isolated victories, nor must we shrink from the difficulties we encounter. Taking into account the problems that exist in our own districts and departments, we must adopt effective measures that will help us to overcome difficulties and to carry out this struggle in a thorough manner.

We must make a proper appraisal of and adopt a correct attitude toward the achievements gained in this struggle. In the past few months of work, we have done no more than open up a new phase. At present there are still a number of serious and important cases which have yet to be exposed. The cases brought to light so far have tended to be clear-cut cases in which criminal methods were easy to spot. There are also a number of old cases that were brought to light several years ago. Cases that have been well covered up and which involve complicated circumstances, however, are far more difficult to expose. Rather than being "not far off," results in this struggle are still a long way off.

We must avoid overestimating our achievements and underestimating the problems. We must prevent any weakening of our leadership of this struggle and must avoid complacency. Failure to grasp this struggle firmly is something we must guard against at all costs. We must carry out frequent analysis of the situation, summarize experience, and keep a clear mind so that we will be able to promptly discover and resolve problems hindering this struggle and to promote the development of the struggle in a healthy and thorough manner.

HUANG HE FLOOD CONTROL MEETING HELD IN HENAN

HK271347 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Summary] The 1982 meeting on Huang He flood control work in Henan, Shandong, Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces concluded in Zhengzhou municipality on 25 May. The meeting stressed: "In the light of the new situation on the Huang He and the new problems, it is necessary to take corresponding measures to make good preparations against floods so that the Huang He can safely pass through this year's flood season."

This meeting opened on 21 May. Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, governor and general commander of the Huang He flood control general command, and Wang Huayun, chairman of the Huang He water conservation committee and deputy general commander of the Huang He flood control general command, attended the meeting and delivered important speeches.

The meeting demanded: "Leading comrades of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes along the Huang He must not slacken their vigilance, but must sharpen their vigilance a hundred times. They must to to the forefront of the struggle against floods and do their best to ensure that there will be no breaches in the large Huayuankou embankment if a flood peak of 22,000 cubic meters per second should occur. We must do a remarkable job of passing through the flood season safely."

The comrades present at the meeting seriously discussed the speeches of the leading comrades, closely linked the Huang He flood control with the four modernizations and had total confidence in doing well in the Huang He flood control control work this year.

In his speech, Wang Huayun pointed out that the riverbed of the Huang He has gradually become silted. As a result, embankments of the river have become low. This is one of the main causes for flooding at the lower reaches of the Huang He. Wang Huayun stressed: "The cadres and the masses along the Huang He must take a serious view of the new situation of the Huang He and of factors which are not beneficial to flood control. They must heighten their vigilance a hundred times and make good preparations against floods to ensure that the Huang He will safely pass through the flood season."

Radio Commentary

HK271449 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Station commentary: "Heighten Vigilance a Hundred Times and Ensure that the Huang He Will Safely Pass Through the Flood Season"]

[Summary] This year's Huang He flood season will soon begin. Heightening our vigilance a hundred times and making good preparations against floods to ensure tht the Huang He will pass through the flood season is a glorious yet arduous task confronting leaders at all levels of the party and the government and the masses on both sides of the Huang He.

"In the past, the Huang He underwent several dry seasons. Although people made preparations against flooding, no floods occurred. This has caused some comrades to slacken their vigilance."

In the 1980's, the Huang He will undergo wet seasons. Last year, serious flooding occurred in the upper reaches of the Huang He. Now, the lower reaches of the river are likely to have relatively serious floods. The flood control tasks on the Huang He are very arduous. We must not slacken our vigilance. "We must clearly explain the new situation of the Huang He the new problems and the danger arising therefrom to the cadres and the masses in our province along the Huang He so as to make them see the advantageous aspects of the Huang He flood control work and have confidence in overcoming floods and to make them see the existing disadvantageous factors and heighten their vigilance a hundred times. Thus, they will make good preparations ideologically and materially for fighting floods at all times." Strengthening leadership and adhering to the principle of attaching more importance to prevention of floods than to dealing with emergencies after flooding is the key to doing flood control work well. In flood control work, we must implement the system of personal responsibility. It is necessary to commend those who strictly perform their duties and achieve outstanding results and make important contributions. The honorable titles of advanced workers and model workers must be conferred on them. It is also necessary to severely punish those who neglect their duties and cause serious losses.

HUBEI REPORTS MEASURES TO CHECK 'THREE EXCESSES'

HK280839 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] In approving and transmitting a report on the situation of excessive investment, excessive scale and excessive requirements in capital construction and suggestions for correcting the situation submitted by the provincial planning committee, the provincial capital construction committee and the provincial construction bank, the provincial people's government demands that units in all localities strictly follow procedures for capital construction and put an end to unhealthy practices in capital construction. The report states that in order to do away with the "three excesses" in capital construction, we should first of all establish and perfect the system of feasibility study reports and of technical and economic proof and approval. Second, we should strictly follow procedures for capital construction. From now on, there must be a plan for any project, which is to be submitted for approval irrespective of the source of funds. Design and execution must be carried out strictly in accordance with this plan. Third, in the plan for obtaining investment, sufficient figures must be stated according to the progress of the project and nothing should be omitted. Fourth, we should make efforts to work out a general account for the project in the designing stage, a budget for executing the project and a final account upon completion of the project. They should not be changed or exceeded at will. The construction bank should, in strict accordance with the approved general account, control investment, supervise the allocation of funds and refuse to allot more than the general account. Fifth, we should set up a strict economic responsibility system and further define the economic responsibility of respective departments. While carrying out capital construction, if any problem occurs in a certain link, responsibility should be investigated and affixed to respective departments.

BRIEFS

SHENZHEN LEGAL ADVISORY DEPARTMENT -- The Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province recently established a legal advisory department to give legal assistance in making use of foreign capital, importing technology and handling foreign firms' investments in the special zone. This legal advisory department does everything possible to ensure the successful fulfillment of contracts and to uphold the lawful rights and interests of the state, the collectives and the investors. The legal advisory department is an organ in which people's lawyers perform their duties. When lawyers perform their duties in accordance with the law, they are protected by the laws of the state and cannot be interfered with by any units or individuals. At present, many state-run enterprises, integrated enterprises and enterprises in which foreign firms have invested have engaged lawyers to serve as their legal advisers. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 May 82 HK]

SICHUAN RIBAO ON RESISTANCE TO ECONOMIC CHANGES

HK280317 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 May 82

[Report on 28 May SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Break Through the Resistance and Speed Up the Pace of Forming Joint Undertakings and Carrying Out Reorganizations"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The process of setting up joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization in the province's industry and communications enterprises, which has been underway for 2 years, now, has played a positive role in stimulating the development of production. However, our progress is far from meeting the objective demands of national economic development. At present, there is still very great resistance to this process. Where is this resistance? To put it briefly, first, there are constraints imposed by the current systems and by certain policy factors. Second, people are bound by the force of habit of small producers. Third, areas and departments are hampered by departmentalist thinking.

The article says: Fundamentally speaking, the way to solve these problems is to carry out a reform of the system. However, is there no way of breaking through the boundaries between areas, departments and ownership systems and speeding up the forming of joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization before the current systems are reformed? The experience of Nanchong Prefecture in forming a joint undertaking of its entire motor transport tells us that the key to overcoming multiheaded leadership and forming a joint enterprise lies at the levels of the province, prefecture and county.

To have the industrial departments organize joint undertakings according to their category and to their product lists, as stipulated by the State Planning Commission, is a good way of reorganizing industry along the lines of coordination between specialized departments and an effective way of overcoming multiheaded leadership, trade overlapping, duplicate production and blind construction. We must get a good grasp of this work.

The article points out: It is essential to have unified plans in order to speed up the pace of forming joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization. These plans must be based on the central towns. The four municipalities of Chongqing, Chengdu, Zigong and Dukou, the nine prefectural municipalities, and areas where industry is relatively concentrated must first carry out this work by trades on the spot; the work should then be gradually expanded. The provincial industry and communications departments and bureaus must help the municipalities and prefecures to formulate plans and enthusiastically support all their subordinate enterprises in taking part in local joint undertakings. They should also provide the necessary capital and material support. The plans for setting up joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization must be integrated with readjustment and with the technical reform of the enterprises. All municipalities and prefectures must formulate their general plans this year.

The article says: It is necessary to step up administrative intervention in the work of forming joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization. Joint undertakings should be promoted wherever their establishment will help to develop production and improve economic returns. As for certain leading cadres who persistently refuse to form joint undertakings under various pretexts, even though the reasoning has been clearly explained to them, the policy measures are well known to them and the interests of all parties are properly handled, it is necessary first to educate and second to criticize them, and those who refuse to change their ways must be transferred from their leadership posts to other work.

The article says in conclusion: We must unswervingly follow the path of forming joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization. No matter how great the resistance on the road ahead, so long as we are resolved to overcome the difficulties and forge ahead, the province will certainly be able to achieve new breakthroughs in its work of forming joint undertakings and carrying out reorganization.

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG RALLY ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK280229 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 28 May 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CCP Committee held a rally of leading party members and cadres of the regional organs on 22 May to further launch the struggle against serious economic crimes. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang presided and spoke, and Deputy Secretary Song Ziyuan delivered a mobilization report.

Comrade Song Ziyuan said: Xizang has been unfolding the struggle against serious economic crimes for 4 months now. A number of cases have been cracked and some people who committed serious crimes have turned themselves in. "Generally speaking, the development of the struggle is healthy, and it is now being conducted in depth. However, certain units are still very slow to act in this struggle, which is related to the life or death and the prosperity or decline of the party and state. This is an attitude of extreme lack of responsibility to the cause of the party and people. It is a sign of weak party spirit. We cannot tolerate this." Comrade Song Ziyuan demanded that party committees take immediate action, enhance their understanding, correct their attitude, and wage the struggle with vigor. The responsibility of the leadership must be investigated in units where action is slow. It is necessary to concentrate forces to unearth and investigate major and important cases. The regional CCP committee's office for hitting at serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field must work closely with the public security departments, procuratorates and courts in this work. It is necessary to launch a powerful political offensive to persuade people who have committed serious economic crimes to give themselves up. These people must not miss their present opportunity; they must hurry to give themselves up.

Comrade Yin Fatang said in his speech: "The struggle against serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is a major expression of the class struggle in new historical conditions. Far from being almost ended, this struggle has only started. It must be launched in a sustained manner." He said: "Our aim in hitting at serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is not just to unearth some cases, but to conduct anticorruption education for the party members, cadres and the masses. We must continue to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. However, we must certainly not on that account relax vigilance against the corruption by capitalism and the remains of feudal ideology." In concludion, Yin Fatang called on the regional organs to enhance their understanding and make a success of the struggle, which must be carried through to the end.

XIZANG CONVENES AIR DEFENSE WORK MEETING

HK260153 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, a regional people's air defense work conference was recently held in Lhasa. The meeting demanded that in this work the region resolutely implement the principle of making all-round plans, focusing on the key points, combining the peacetime and wartime use of projects and putting quality first, and develop, consolidate and perfect people's air defense work in connection with Xizang realities and in light of local conditions. The participants held: Xizang is located on the motherland's southwest border and occupies a very important strategic position. We can understand the importance of people's air defense work, be constantly on the alert, and promote people's air defense work in the region. During the discussions, the participants held: Due to the fact that the foundation for people's air defense in Xizang was rather poor in the past, we must, when carrying out this work, base our efforts on reality, act in the light of local conditions, focus on the key points, integrate urban construction with air defense projects, combine the peacetime and wartime use of the projects, and bring into full play the role of people's air defense construction. Yang Zongxin and Hou Jie, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and (Zhan Yueqi), deputy commander of Xizang Military District, attended and spoke at the meeting.

BEIJING FORUM VIEWS WORK AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK280352 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a municipal discipline inspection work conference on the morning of the day before yesterday to review the past struggle against serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and to make arrangements for further carrying out the struggle in depth. The conference called on the CCP committees at various levels and the departments concerned to resolutely carry the struggle through to the end by making persistent efforts and pursuing victory.

The conference pointed out, after more than 4 months of effort, we have scored initial achievements in the sturggle to crack down on serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field throughout the city. Up to now, more than 2,300 cases of economic irregularities have been checked and more than 900 cases have been investigated thoroughly and have been dealt with or are being dealt with. Under the influence of the policy "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse," a number of people who are willing to turn over a new leaf have been redeemed and some die-hard criminals have been isolated. The broad masses of people warmly support this sturggle; they have written an increasing number of letters of exposition and denunciation. Through this struggle we have hit hard at the evil trends of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and have greatly boosted the healthy trends of socialism.

In the current excellent situation, it is necessary to sum up experiences, determine where we lag behind, make a greater resolution and, in accordance with the guidelines of the decision of the CCP Central Committee, continue to strengthen leadership over the struggle in order to develop the struggle in-depth. For this purpose, the conference set forth four demands as follows:

First, it is necessary for the leading cadres at various levels to continuously study the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee, further raise their understanding and strengthen their resolve to struggle. It is necessary to fully understand that the struggle to uphold the purity of communism and resist corruption and degeneration waged among the CCP members and government functionaries has a great bearing on the success and failure of our socialist modernization program and the prosperity and decline of our party and state. The current struggle has just been started and the tasks are still very strenuous. The CCP committees at various levels must conscientiously, actively and forcefully exercise good leadership over this struggle. With respect to serious illegal and criminal activities, such as smuggling, selling of smuggled goods, profiteering, swindling, graft, taking bribes and grabbing large amounts of state and collective properties, it is imperative to thoroughly investigate them one by one and promptly deal with them according to party and administrative discipline and state law. With respect to people who intentionally shield and cover up crimes, who resist inspection by the use of their power and influence and who place all sorts of obstacles in the way of the investigation work, it is necessary to seriously deal with them according to party discipline and state law and the seriousness of their case.

Second, it is necessary to conduct education in resisting corruption. At present, our primary attention should be focused on two matters: First, leading cadres at various levels should step up education of their children; second, widespread education in resisting corruption of capitalist ideas and upholding communist ideas should be conducted among CCP members thorughout the city before October in order to fundamentally raise their ability to resist corruption and prevent degeneration.

Third, conscientious attention should be focused on the examination and handling of major and important cases.

Fourth, it is necessary to step up investigation work and strictly act according to policies.

The conference emphatically pointed out that hitting hard at serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is a central task of the whole party. It is imperative to unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end.

At the meeting held the day before yesterday, the responsible comrade of the preparatory group of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal CCP committee also made arrangements for the various tasks of discipline inspection work for this year. Municipal CCP committee Permanent Secretary Chen Xitong attended and spoke at the meeting.

BEIJING WANBAO ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK270635 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 3

["Words of a Hundred Schools" column article by Zhou Jianren [0719 1696 0088]: "Planned Parenthood and Carrying on the Family Line"]

[Text] All living things in this world have an instinct of reproducing future generations and multiplying. This is to carry on their family lines. This also holds true of human beings. Nevertheless, man is different from animals after all. Man belongs to social colonies. The reason why people bear children is not just to multiply but also to inherit and carry forward the undertakings of our predecessors.

The earliest human society was a matriarchal society, in which the mother was the center of a family. Even now, one or two minority nationalities in our country are still living in a matriarchal society. Later, the matriarchal society gradually evolved into a patriarchal society and fathers began to occupy a principal position. In the long process of human history, the history of the patriarchal society is far shorter than that of the matriarchal society. It is thus clear that both women and men were able to carry on the family lines. Later, in the class society, particularly in the feudal society, in order to safeguard the ruling position of a smaller number of people, the exploiting classes created various superstitious ideas so that their subjects might be absolutely submissive to their rule. Women were reduced to the lowest stratum and they were deprived of even their right to carry on the family line. As the old saying goes: "Women have three obediences — to father before marriage, to husband after marriage, and to son after the death of husband." Women did not have independent personalities or the right of making decisions for themselves. If they had no sons or if they had only daughters, their husbands would take a concubine in order to have a son or adopt a son of their brothers. This idea is in fact a feudal idea.

However, this idea still finds support today. There are some people who are not contented just to have a daughter and who simply must have a son. This causes difficulty in the work of planned parenthood. As a matter of fact, anyone who has common sense understands that either a son or a daughter has genetic factors from his or her parents. From the standpoint of blood relationship, either of them can carry on the family line. Therefore, the constitution of our country stipulates that women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life, and daughters and sons enjoy equal rights of inheritance. This is in conformity with both the principle of democracy and science.

In the old society, there were also superstitious factors in the so-called carrying on of the family line. It was believed that after a man died, only his son was able to release his soul from purgatory by burning incense for him. In the new society, this superstitious idea is not so common but the idea that one must have a son even if one has already had a daughter is an obstacle to planned parenthood work.

The reason why living things multiply is to make their future generations prosperous. There is a limit to the world's material resources. Without controlling childbirth, men cannot become prosperous but will have difficulty even to exist. For the sake of our future generations and in order to better carry on the family line, we have to practice planned parenthood and control the growth of population. For this, we have to further eradicate the feudal idea of respecting only men and looking down upon women. Men and women are equal. A son can carry on the family line and a daughter can also carry on the family line. A child can use either his father's surname or his mother's. Men and women should really be equal.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK270747 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] The 15th meeting of the 5th Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 17 May. The meeting adopted a resolution approving the 1982 provincial budget, approving in principle the provincial regulations on control of trade fairs, and dealt with appointments and dismissals. Committee Vice Chairman Cao Youmin presided at the closing session. Chairman Jiang Yizhen and Vice Chairmen Wu Qingchang, Ge Qi, Ding Tingxin, Quan Zhemin, Zhao Zhenzhong, Zhang Da, Geng Changsuo, Pan Chengxiao, Zhou Xueao, Huang Hua, and Yang Dingan were also present. Provincial Chief Procurator Sun Guangrui attended as an observer.

The resolution on the 1982 provincial budget called on the people of the province to overcome difficulties in the future and work hard to increase production, improve economic returns, strengthen financial management, increase revenue, oppose waste, and strive to fulfill the year's financial tasks.

HEBEI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TAX WORK

HK250351 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 May 82

[Summary] The provincial government held a provincial tax work conference in Shijiazhuang from 9 to 15 May. The participants seriously studied the relevant documents of the Central Committee and State Council and the spirit of the national tax work conference, exchanged experiences in work since the third plenary session, and made arrangements for this year's work. Yue Zongtai, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided. Guo Zhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, made a speech.

From January to April the province completed 36.3 percent of the year's quota for collection of industrial and commercial tax, with an increase of 17.4 percent over the same period last year. The conference held: "Although the province's financial and economic situation is gradually turning for the better, there are still very many difficulties, and the tasks remain very arduous. We must keep clear heads and strive to overfulfill this year's tax collection tasks."

The conference called for the launching of an extensive publicity and education drive regarding tax collection, to enable the cadres and masses to take a correct view of the role of tax collection in accumulating construction capital for the state. The tax rules and regulations must be strictly followed. The following tasks must be tackled well: 1) promote the development of production, centered on improving economic returns; 2) strengthen the tax collection and control force and block all loopholes; 3) enforce revenue discipline still more strictly; 4) strengthen leadership over tax collection work.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON RURAL POLICIES

OW280447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 27 May (XINHUA) — On his way to investigate rural areas, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, told a XINHUA reporter: At present and in the future the major task in the rural and pastoral areas in Nei Monggol is to continuously implement the various principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session for rural and pastoral areas, particularly, to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility system in a down-to-earth way.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: The question of having enough food and clothing for peasants and heroism in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has been basically solved since the third plenary session and the situation is gratifying. This fully demonstrates the various principles and policies drawn up by the party Central Committee for the rural and pastoral areas since the third plenary session, especially the production responsibility system profoundly cherished by the peasants and herdsmen, are completely compatible with realities and absolutely correct. However, what we should guard against at present is making the same old mistake as in the past of "making new changes in the policy as soon as one has enough to eat."

Citing facts, Zhou Hui explained that the various forms of production responsibility as a whole should be stabilized and perfected step by step. Comrades engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry work should put a firm grip on existing principles and policies instead of trying to make "new changes."

ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS RECEPTION

SK270559 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, recently received representatives in Fengzhen County who were going to attend the meeting sponsored by enterprises under the Second Light Industrial Bureau on summing up, appraising and rewarding work achievements scored in conducting education among staff and workers. In his speech at the reception, he noted that in developing industries, attention should be paid to expanding their connotation and that efforts should be made to open more production avenues and upgrade economic returns. At present, some enterprises claim that they have suffered losses due to the price hikes for raw materials and manpower increases. This is an objective reason. However, we should find more reasons which are more subjective and exert efforts to devise ways to upgrade technical standard and product quality, increase variety of products and lower costs to enable products enjoying brisk sales.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui stated: After examining products turned out by enterprises under the Second Light Industrial Bureau in Fengzhen County, I was very satisfied with them. Their products have enjoyed brisk sales in several foreign countries. As a result, they have not only solved the employment problem this year but have also earned more foreign exchange for the state. Both young men and women are able to engage in the production of these commodities, such labor-intensive enterprises are also able to arrange jobs for youths awaiting work. Since our country is densely populated and has a backward economy, it is necessary for us to develop more handicraft industries in a timely manner. To overcome the problem of some young men looking down on service and handicraft trades, we should make efforts to enhance ideological education among them.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT WORKERS' RALLY

SK280302 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial rally of representatives of advanced collectives and workers distinguished in children's work concluded successfully in Harbin this afternoon after a 4-day meeting.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Yichen, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Hou Jie, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Pinian, Wang Caoli, Wang Jun, (Wang Guangwei) and Tang Liandi. The closing ceremony was presided over by (Wu Lintao), chairman of the provincial women's federation. (Zhang Wenlin), deputy secretary-general of the provincial people's government, read the decision of the provincial people's government on commending the advanced collectives and individuals outstanding in children's work.

Leading comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee presented awards to 817 collectives and individuals that received the honorable title of advanced units and workers at the rally. The rally also issued a written proposal to all workers engaged in children's work, urging them to enhance their spirit, work hard and make new contributions in fostering a new generation.

(Wang Guangwei), deputy governor, delivered a closing address.

YANG YICHEN AT NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

SK280441 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] The provincial nationalities affairs work conference concluded this afternoon. The conference earnestly summed up our province's nationalities affairs work in the past 3 years. Since the party's third plenary session, our province, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government, has earnestly implemented a series of important policy decisions of the party Central Committee on nationalities affairs, enabling the economy of nationalities to greatly develop, the policy toward nationalities to be further implemented and the unity among nationalities to be further strengthened.

The conference noted: Our province's present and future nationality work must be carried out around the basic goal set forth by the party Central Committee on promoting the national economy and spiritual civilization. It urged efforts to attach primary importance to developing the economy of nationalities, further improve the relations between various nationalities, strengthen unity among nationalities, grasp educational physical culture and public health work well, respect the language, writing, habits and customs of minority nationalities and energetically train, select and employ minority cadres. The conference also offered some valuable suggestions on how to do a good job in our province's nationality work.

This afternoon leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, (Wang Zhao), Hou Jie, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi, (Gong Benyan), Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wu Cheng, Wang Caoli, Wang Jun, Wang Jinling, (Wang Guangwei), Tang Liandi, and Jin Langbai and responsible comrades of departments concerned received all comrades attending today's conference. Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the conference.

HEILONGJIANG RELEASES KMT PERSONNEL IN CUSTODY

SK280624 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] In line with the decision adopted by the 22d Session of the NPC Standing Committee, our province's public security departments have released all 125 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel at and below county and regimental levels held in custody. Rallies to mark this occasion were held separately in Harbin, Zhaoyuan, Beian and Tailai, those personnel have received ideological education, showing varying degrees of determination to mend their way. At the rallies, responsible persons of the people's courts and the reform-through-labor organs in carious localities issues certificates of pardon and release and granted citizenship to them. The people's governments also gave them each a new suit, bedding and 100 yuan as pocket money.

Representatives of those released and representatives of their family members spoke at the rallies. They thanked the party and the people's government for their lenient policy and expressed their determination to make contributions to the unification of the motherland and the construction of our country's socialist modernization with their production and work in the days to come.

Those personnel released, after visiting plants and shops and touring round the city tomorrow, will return to their native towns or work in local plants.

JILIN RELEASES 66 FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

SK261428 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, in accordance with a decision adopted by the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC, the provincial public security department held a rally in Changchun this morning to pardon and release, for the first time, 66 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the country and regimental levels held in custody. At the rally, the Changchun municipal and the Siping prefectural intermediate people's courts announced the letter of ruling on pardoning and releasing 66 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the country and regimental levels held in custody. Certificates of pardon and release were issued to them by the public security and labor reform organs. In addition, each of them was given adequte bedding and clothing and 100 yuan in pocket money. Those who want to return home were given adequate money for travel and provided with grain coupons.

(Zhang Jintao) spoke at the rally on behalf of all those released. He thanked the party and government for their education, redemption and for giving them a new lease on life. He also pledged to make contributions to the four modernizations, the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the fulfillment of the great task of unifying the country.

(Yang Jianzhi), deputy director of the provincial public security department, spoke at the rally. Attending the rally were leaders and representatives of 17 units including the provincial people's court, the provincial procuratorate, the judicial department, the united front work department and the propaganda department. An informal dinner was held for them after the rally.

JILIN PLA, MILITIA URGED TO COMBAT DROUGHT

SK270406 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The provincial military district held a telephone conference yesterday evening urging all subordinate PLA units and the broad masses of militia in the province to act immediately to help local people combat drought.

The telephone conference pointed out: Our province is now being hit by drought, and this situation is serious in some localities. This has a direct impact on the growth of crops. To help the local people do a good job in combating drought, the provincial military district has set forth concrete demands to subordinate PLA units and the militia in the province. Party committees and leading comrades at all levels must enhance their understanding and realistically attach importance to drought-combating work. The people's armed forces departments must closely coordinate with the local governments to organize the militia and the broad masses of commune members and the people to combat drought. Militia must bring their role as shock work teams into full play in the drought-combating work. All PLA units subordinate to the provincial military district must promote our army's glorious traditions and actively assist the local people to combat drought and make contributions to reaping a bumper agricultural harvest in our province in 1982.

LIAONING CRACKS SERIOUS ARMED MURDER CASE

SK280502 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, on 25 May the Liaoning provincial public security department sent a congratulatory telegram to Dalian municipality and circulated a notice of commendation throughout the province hailing the successful crackdown of the "27 February" serious armed murder case by the Dalian municipal public security organs.

The municipality disclosed that, on the evening of 27 February, two armed ruffians entered a building in the (Houjiagou) area of (Shahekou) District in Dalian municipality, shot one person dead, wounded another and then escaped. These arrogant criminals also mailed an anonymous threatening letter to the municipal public security bureau 7 days after the incident.

With favorable support of departments concerned and the masses, public security cadres and policemen under Dalian municipality arrested the culprits in only 2 days (23 and 24 May) without firing shots or hurting anyone. Their model 54 pistol and over 100 bullets were confiscated. The personnel concerned also discovered wristwatches and identification cards of victims as well as the same writing paper as that used in their threatening letter in their house.

According to the investigation of the case, the culprits are identified as the worker (Wang Jun) of the Dalian steel plant and his younger brother (Wang Sheng). Both of them confessed to the murder case and firearm robbery. The case is still being processed.

LIAONING HITS EXCESSIVE CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS

HK260857 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 82 p 3

[Commentary by Xue Qun [1331 5028]: "We Must Not Blindly Import Consumer Goods"]

[Text] At present certain kinds of imported consumer goods, such as tape recorders, TV sets, dress materials, garments and wristwatches are being poured into our market. This situation has brought about many adverse impacts on our country's consumer goods industry.

Some people are of the opinion that since there is money in the hands of the masses and since their demand for consumer goods has become more exacting, importing large quantities of consumer goods will promote the development of our national industry as well as meet the needs of the people's life. This idea is wrong, though it sounds reasonable. Importing large quantities of consumer goods will only result in our domestic market being flooded by imported goods and some consumer goods produced domestically becoming unmarketable.

This will not only prevent the development of our national industry but it will be detrimental to it. At the same time, the excessive importation of comsumer goods will also make it easier for the capitalist lifestyle and degenerate ideology to percolate into our country and corrupt the general mood of our society. Some people regard importing foreign goods as a pleasure and owning foreign goods as an honor. They are even reluctant to part with the foreign trademarks that are stuck on their glasses, for fear that without the trademarks, they will not be able to show off that their glasses are foreign. Others are infatuated by greed for material gains and have colluded with dishonest foreign merchants and wantonly carried out activities of speculation, trafficking contraband, fraud, embezzlement and bribery at the expense of the interests of the state and the people. Thus they have embarked on a criminal path. From the above we can see that eliminating the blind importation of consumer goods is imperative both for developing our country's consumer goods production and for checking the spread and overcoming the impact of the capitalist lifestyle and degenerate ideology.

Encouraging the reduction of importation of consumer goods by no means signifies that we should close the door and reject all things that are imported. In order to develop our trade and exchange with other countries in the world and in order to facilitate our four modernizations, we need to import some consumer goods while learning and referring to the advanced experiences of other countries and introducting advanced technology and equipment from abroad. For example, we have good reason to import a small quantity of consumer goods that we presently cannot produce domestically and for which there is an urgent demand arising from the people's life, if we can thus meet the demands of the people's life. In order to learn from and refer to foreign goods, we can also import some advanced and suitable consumer goods as samples for imitation. We should pay special attention to introducing some advanced technology of consumer-goods production and conscientiously make efforts to master it so as to promote the development of our own consumer-goods industry. After all, a socialist country like ours can never have any hope of solving the problem of consumer-goods supply by excessive importation. All we can do is to learn from anything foreign that is useful for us, vigorously develop our own consumer-goods industry on the basis of self-reliance, and strive to raise the quality, increase the varieties and lower the costs of the consumer goods we produce so as to make our consumer goods cheaper and better, and so as to meet the everincreasing needs of our people.

Undoubtedly, the quality of some of the consumer goods produced in our country is not as good as those imported from abroad, but imported consumer goods differ in quality and some of them also are of poor quality. It is never true that anything imported from abroad is automatically good. It is not a healthy idea to blindly seek imported goods and to look down on anything produced at home. It is an even more unhealthy idea to be ashamed of being Chinese for that reason. Throughout his lifetime, our beloved Premier Zhou Enlai always wore a wristwatch produced in our country. This showed a proletarian revolutionary's support and love for the consumer-goods industry of his country. We should learn from and carry on this spirit.

SEVERE WINDSTORMS, SNOW IN GANSU HARM CROPS

SK220355 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The broad masses of cadres and the people in Wuwei Prefecture are working hard to strive to minimize losses caused by windstorms and snowstorms. Wuwei Prefecture was hit by 9-grade gales and snowstorms and experienced low temperature successively on 1-14 May, causing grain and cash crops to suffer serious damage. After the disasters, prefectural responsible comrades have led over 200 prefectural and county level cadres to go to rural farming areas to study concrete measures for antidisaster work along with the masses. Gulang County has reallocated 880,000 jin of seedlings, 800,000 yuan of funds and over 220 tons of chemical fertilizer to the commune members and the masses and organized them to replant or to change the variety of farm crops. Minqin County has replanted and switched over its 28,000 mu of grain and cash crops which suffered the hardest hit to growing corn, cereal grain, cabbage and melons. It has also watered other disaster-stricken crops.

The provincial CCP committee and the people's government have shown concern for the anti-disaster struggle launched by the masses in Wuwei Prefecture and have allocated in a timely manner some fodder and chemical fertilizer to the disaster-stricken areas.

QINGHAI MEETING REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK280259 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 May, the provincial CCP committee propaganda department and the office of the provincial people's government convened a meeting of cadres of the provincial level organizations. Song Lin, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor, delivered a report on the province's economic situation.

Comrade Song Lin pointed out in his speech: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the economic situation in our province, as elsewhere, has been stable and very good. The various undertakings are now on the track of stable development. During the past 3 years, particularly this year, our province's industrial and agricultural production has made healthy progress.

Thanks to the liberalization of policies and the implementation of various forms of the production responsibility system in accordance with local conditions, the situation in farming and livestock production is very good. The number of livestock, sheep and goats on hand last year stood at 21.8 million, an increase of 210,000 over 1980. There was rather serious drought and waterlogging last year. However, the masses made great efforts to minimize losses. Rural people's minds were at ease, grain prices were stable and public order was good. This year's agricultural situation is the best since 1958.

The industrial and communications front has implemented the readjustment policy and closed, suspended operations, merged and transferred to other lines of production 80 enterprises. The output value of the light and textile industries has accounted for 39.5 percent of the total industrial output value. The province has had 45 products win provincial good-quality prizes and 5 products win national silver medals. The province's industrial production has grown continuously. First quarter industrial output was valued at 275 million yuan, 23.3 percent of the annual plan. Thanks to the increases in total output and income from sales, industrial and commercial taxes have been collected expeditiously and economic effectiveness has been improved.

Comrade Song Lin also discussed the party and government efforts to improve the people's living standards. He said: During 1979-81, the state subsidized an average 425 million yuan and 390 million jin of (?grain) annually in our province. The province spent 650 million yuan to improve the people's living standards during those 3 years.

With the care and support of the party and the state, problems in livelihood of our province's peasants and herdsmen have virtually been solved. The overwhelming majority of urban cadres and workers have had their income increased and their livelihood improved.

According to statistics, the 1981 per capita income of herdsmen was 186 yuan. The per capita income of staff and workers of the state-owned sector was 1,103 yuan, an increase of 17 percent over 3 years ago. The average housing space of staff and workers today is 5.49 square meters, well above the national average.

Comrade Song Lin pointed out: The party and state in recent years have strived to improve the people's living standards while facing great difficulties. Our achievements are hard-earned. In conclusion, he said that: All facts show the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session are correct. Our economic situation is good. However, we must note that there are still difficulties and problems in our economic work. Our province is a minor one with a weak economic foundation and limited financial and material resources. This calls for us to implement the principle of acting according to one's capabilities and to put production development before everything else. Everyone must do his duty well, [words indistinct] and score greater achievements in our various undertakings.

XINJIANG AIR FORCE UNIT STEPS UP PROPAGANDA WORK

HK190303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] The political department of the air force command post of the Urumqi PLA units has sent a propaganda group into the units to conduct education for the cadres and fighters in loving the motherland, Xinjiang, and their units and jobs.

"The fourth company of a certain unit is stationed on the Tianshan mountains. Certain fighters held that the hardships of the border region were too great. The propaganda group lectured them on 'lovely Xinjiang, the antihegemonist outpost,' and in connection with the state of mind of the cadres and fighters told them about the old generation of proletarian revolutionary fighters from [words indistinct] to Chen Canquiu, Mao Zemin and Li Xinlu, who battled bravely to liberate Xinjiang. They went on to talk about the aggressive nature of the new and old czars from the time of the opening up of Xinjiang. As a result everyone understood: Xinjiang is not only a good place vast in expanse and rich in materials; it also occupies a very important strategic position. They pledged to regard hardship as an honor, regard the interests of the party and people as the most important thing, be content with life in the border region and make new contributions to guarding it."

BRIEFS

XINJIANG ECONOMIC SITUATION -- Urumqi, 21 May (XINHUA) -- all economic sectors of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region report stability and growth in the first 4 months of 1982, according to yesterday's Xinjiang daily. The paper said agriculture and animal husbandry report healthy production prospects. Despite lasting low temperatures and drought in some areas of the region, spring sowing was completed by early May on more than 1.09 million hectares. Field management of winter wheat has been strengthened, the paper says, thus guaranteeing a good crop. A high lamb survival rate of 95 percent was also recorded, the paper said. Afforested areas in the first 4 months reached about 25,730 hectares, an increase of 11.3 percent over the first half of last year. Industrial output value in the first 4 months of the year increased 8.8 percent compared with the same period last year. An increase of 18.1 percent was registered in light industry. The volume of rail freight increased 14.55 percent in the first 4 months of the year from the same period of last year, and the turnover of retail sales of daily commodities increased 8.2 percent. The total value of exported goods more than tripled, the report said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 May 82 OW]

MING PAO: DENG CONCERNED ABOUT GUANGDONG, FUJIAN

HK280659 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping Is Concerned About Guangdong and Fujian"]

[Text] While upholding the open-door foreign policy and implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, the CCP is launching a full-scale struggle against corrosion within the party and carrying out a rectification movement among the CCP members. The reasons are that the implementation of the open-door foreign policy makes it inevitable that there will be contact with industrialists and businessmen from capitalist society and the capitalist profit-before-everything mentality and bourgeois ways of life that come with them are bound to exert their influence; and, following the implementation of the policy of enlivening the economy, the remnant forces of the old society and the decadent ideas of the exploiting classes are bound to spread unchecked and stir up trouble.

The situation is exactly like this. From the material that has already been revealed we can see that, over the past 2 to 3 years, the capitalist profit-before-everything mentality and bourgeois ways of life have obviously exerted a corrosive influence on the CCP cadres in many fields of social life on the Chinese mainland. Quite a few cadres, and even leading senior cadres, have become moral degenerates due to their being seduced by material benefits. This has seriously obstructed the correct implementation of the open-door foreign policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, disrupted the modernization program and exerted an adverse influence on social stability. From this the CCP has drawn the conclusion that, by launching a struggle against corrosion, it is possible to educate and redeem a large number of cadres, restore and improve the prestige of the CCP among the masses and ensure the smooth execution of the modernization program.

This reporter has learned that Deng Xiaoping has full confidence in the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the economy. After spending a holiday in the south at the beginning of this year, he returned to Beijing. He vigorously supported the struggle against corruption which was decided upon and directed by Chen Yun and decided to go to the south again to inspect work in Shenzhen and Zhuhai and to acquaint himself with the development of the special economic zones. He holds that, first of all, it is necessary to affirm the contributions of the achievements of the special economic zones to the modernization program of the state. It is imperative to uphold the open-door policy. We should not waver because of the adverse influence brought by the open-door policy. He emphatically pointed out that the question of smuggling, sale of contraband, corruption and bribe taking is fairly serious in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. However, the responsibility does not lie with the open-door policy, but with the cadres themselves.

It has been learned that the news that Deng Xiaoping had decided to inspect the two special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai was revealed unintentionally by Zhou Zang in his speech at Shenzhen in February this year. The news was immediately transmitted to Hong Kong and reported in newspapers. As a result, he changed his mind and sent a special plane instead last month to fetch all the leading cadres at the provincial level in both Guangdong and Fujian to Beijing for a meeting. After listening to reports about the two provinces, he instructed the leading cadres of the two provinces to pay close attention to the struggle against corrosion. They should not let even one potential major economic case go unexposed and should punish all culprits severely. They should also step up ideological and political work among cadres who are CCP members in order to strengthen their capability to resist material seduction and avoid being struck down by capitalist fragrant wind and poisonous fog.

PRC REPORTEDLY RESTRICTS TRADE WITH ROK, TAIWAN

HK260600 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 82 p 8

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] China has yielded to North Korean pressure to start a clampdown on its "indirect" trade with South Korea through Hong Kong.

Chinese officials engaged at the recent Guangzhou trade fair were issued with an instruction manual and given oral briefings in which they were forbidden to form trading relationships with foreign and Hong Kong-Chinese companies engaged in this covert line of business. This was disclosed by sources close to China's principal trade organizations at the fair, who said that Beijing has recently grown extremely cautious over this indirect trade following its increasing publicity abroad.

Instruction manuals are issued to trade officials at the fair every year, listing all countries of the world and providing explicit guidance to officials on how to deal with trading partners from each country. Generally, the sources explained, there is little change from year to year in the policy towards each country, but small changes do take place concomitant with changes in diplomatic relations. This is the first year since trade with South Korea and Taiwan through third parties surged in 1979 that such strict official instructions on the subject have been incorporated in the briefings.

These disclosures follow reports in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST early this month that China's indirect two-way trade with South Korea through Hong Kong had expanded 10-fold over the two years 1980-81 to reach a total of HK$1.22 billion. Korean businessmen and officials estimated total Sino-South Korean trade last year through all third territories at over HK$5.5 billion. It was also disclosed that indirect trade with other "enemy" countries like South Africa and Israel was similarly on the rise.

Trade with South Korea has been tacitly encouraged by the South Korean authorities because Seoul's importation of Chinese coal and its export to China of consumer goods has been viewed as valuable business.

Beijing, however, has trodden more warily in endorsing the trade because at stake are China's friendly relations with the North Korean regime in Pyongyang. Beijing has no diplomatic relations with Seoul.

Reliable South Korean sources have said that Pyongyang's President Kim Il-song has recently applied pressure on Beijing to restrict its indirect trade dealings with the South -- and it is this pressure which businessmen have felt in recent months.

A clampdown is also under way against indirect trade with Taiwan, apparently because of Taiwan's rejection of the communist regime's nine-point re-unification proposal and the Nationalists' unabated invocations for recovery of the mainland.

It is in China's imports from South Korea and Taiwan that the clearest effects of a clampdown have been witnessed, which statistics show to have slipped considerably during the first quarter of this year.

Taiwan exports to the mainland via Hong Kong intermediaries dropped 24 percent from last year's first quarter to the equivalent of around HK$473 million, according to the Hong Kong government's Census and Statistics Department. In the same quarter last year these exports had jumped five times over 1980.

South Korean exports to China through the colony in the first quarter of this year fell 16 percent to HK$143 million, while in the 1981 quarter they had jumped 64 percent.

However, China's exports to Taiwan from January to March this year still increased by 11 percent over the first quarter of last year to HK$115.5 million, and exports to South Korea doubled to $126.5 million. This seems to indicate either a lesser concern by Beijing, or at least lesser control, over outward-bound goods than over imports.

Imported South Korean goods in China would be more detectable by North Korean diplomats and students resident there. And Taiwanese goods, analysts say, might arouse indignation and protest from hardline communists who resent Taiwan's intransigence over reunification proposals and prefer a more hard-handed approach to the Nationalists.

In both cases, the opponents of covert trade would find it harder to detect China's exports to Taiwan and South Korea, this trade being less in Peking's control because the regime cannot always know where foreign traders are shipping Chinese goods.

Beijing now dictates that goods from Taiwan cannot enter China without permits from the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade, which are difficult to obtain, according to recent reports.

Since December some traders in Hong Kong have been reported as having South Korean goods confiscated or held by the Chinese authorities until fines were paid for their return.

DAILY REPORT

China

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SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BAKER PAYS VISIT TO PRC

Arrival in Beijing

OW301216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

They were greeted at the airport by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and Mrs. Hummel.

It is learned that Senator Baker will exchange views on issues of common concern with Chinese leaders in Beijing. The American guests will then tour Shanghai, Suzhou and Xian after their sojourn in Beijing.

Liao Chengzhi Hosts Banquet

OW311516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party were honored at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over and spoke at the banquet. The Chinese side, he said, is "looking forward to a frank and sincere exchange of views with the senator in the next few days."

Liao Chengzhi added: "The development of Sino-U.S. relations is not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. That is why the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is warmly received by our two peoples.

"At present, the development of Sino-U.S. relations is seriously hindered, and our two peoples are deeply concerned over this. We believe that the serious differences between the two countries are not difficult to bridge in conformity with the desire of our two peoples, provided that the norms governing international relations are truly upheld."

In his reply, Senator Baker said he hoped that his visit could play a role in strengthening Sino-U.S. ties. He added: "Although there are still areas of disagreement between us, I am certain that with understanding and determination on both sides, these differences can be resolved satisfactorily."

"As majority leader of the U.S. Senate," Senator Baker said, "I can assure you that the great majority of my colleagues strongly support continued good relations between our two countries."

U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs. Hummel attended the banquet. Also present were Hao Deqing and Deng Zhaoxiang, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Aisin Ghiorroh Puchieh, deputy to the N.P.C.; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Prior to the banquet, Liao Chengzhi met with Senator Baker. This morning, Senator Baker and his party toured the Great Wall and a Ming tomb.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW010908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. It was learned that they exchanged views on Sino-American relations.

Deng Xiaoping said: "China hopes to maintain its friendship with the U.S." He pointed out that "only if China and the U.S. deal with the problems confronting them in the spirit of safeguarding each state's interests and respecting the other's national interests can the two countries establish and develop good relations and the relations will not be impaired." Deng Xiaoping also reiterated China's position on the Taiwan issue. He said he hoped that the Reagan administration would take a wise position for an early settlement of this issue.

Baker said that he would make further efforts to develop Sino-American friendly relations. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 1 June, in a similar report on the Deng meeting with Baker, adds the following at this point: "He held that the development of the relationship between the two countries has a bright future."]

Present at the meeting were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and the principal members of Baker's party. Also present were Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Deng Xiaoping posed for photos with Mr and Mrs Baker and their party.

AFP on Deng's Remarks

OW010558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping has said he would like to meet United States President Ronald Reagan, visiting U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said today.

Mr Baker (Rep, Tennessee) made the announcement after a meeting here with the Chinese Communist Party vice-chairman, who was the architect on the Chinese side of the normalisation of Sino-American relations. Mr Deng's call comes at a time of controversy between the United States and China over Taiwan.

Thomas Griscom, Mr Baker's press attache, said Mr Deng had expressed the wish for an exchange of views with Mr Reagan, not only on the Taiwan issue, but "the overall relationship between our country and China".

Baker, Hummel Host Reception

OW011252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. and Mrs. Baker and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs. Hummel gave a reception at the U.S. Embassy here this afternoon.

Among the Chinese guests attending the reception were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman, and Hao Deqing and Deng Zhaoxiang, members, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Aisin Ghiorroh Puchieh, deputy to the N.P.C.; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, vice-ministers of foreign affairs.

Today, U.S. Senator Baker also had separate talks with Hao Deqing and Zhang Wenjin.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG BEGINS VISIT TO JAPAN

Departure from Beijing

OW310158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, left here by special plane this morning for an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Among those seeing the premier off at the airport were Vice-Premier Wan Li, State Councillor Gu Mu, Secretary-General of the State Council Du Xingyuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Gu Xiulian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in China Koji Watanabe. Premier Zhao shook hands with them before boarding the plane.

Members of Premier Zhao's party include Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Chu and Tian Jiyun, deputy secretaries-general of the State Council; Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; and Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan (already in Japan).

Arrival in Tokyo

OW310804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here today for an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

The special plane carrying the Chinese premier and his entourage touched down at Haneda Airport at 1353 hours local time. The Chinese premier's entourage includes Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jinfu, state councillor and minister of State Economic Commission; and other officials.

Upon the arrival of the Chinese guests, the crowds waiting at the airport burst into cheers and applause.

Seiya Nishida, head of the suite of honour and chief of protocol of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Sung Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, went aboard the plane to greet Zhao Ziyang.

Standing at the entrance to the plane, Zhao Ziyang, in all smiles, waved back to the welcomers. He shook hands with Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China and officials of the Chinese Embassy here. Then he drove to the state guest house in the city where he will attend an official welcoming ceremony to be presided over by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki later this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to have his first round of talks with Suzuki after the ceremony and take part in a banquet given by Suzuki in his honour.

During his stay in Japan, Zhao Ziyang, as he told Japanese journalists earlier this month, "will discuss and exchange views with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the international situation and the furtherance of Sino-Japanese relations."

He will also meet Japanese Emperor Hirohito and renew acquaintanceship with Japanese friends in various circles.

The Chinese premier is to address a rally under the auspices of various Japan-China friendship organizations.

Zhao Ziyang will give a press conference in Tokyo. A joint press communique summing up the visit will be released later this week.

The Chinese premier and his entourage are scheduled to tour Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nara and Kyoto during their stay in Japan.

In this 10th year after normalization of relations between China and Japan, following Zhao Ziyang's visit, Zenko Suzuki will pay a visit to China later this year.

Official Welcome by Suzuki

OW311754 Beijing XINHUA Dimestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki presided over an official ceremony this afternoon at the state guest house to welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Zenko Suzuki arrived at the state guest house by car at 1600. After walking into the entrance hall, he warmly shook hands with Zhao Ziyang. Zhao Ziyang said with a smile: "Nice to see you again." Zenko Suzuki smilingly replied: "Welcome, welcome." Press photographers lost no time in taking shots of this scene of warm friendship. Luxuriant trees in the yard of the state guest house looked particularly fresh and green after a drizzle. Chinese and Japanese national flags on lampposts around the state guest house fluttered in the wind.

Zhao Ziyang and Zenko Suzuki walked out of the entrance hall over a red carpet to mount the reviewing stand. At this time, a clarion bugle call sounded and the welcoming ceremony started. A band played the national anthems of China and Japan. Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Zenko Suzuki, then reviewed the guard of honor of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Following the review, Zhao Ziyang waved his greetings to the welcoming crowd. At this time, Japanese children and representatives of Overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying in Japan waved Chinese and Japanese national flags to warmly welcome Zhao Ziyang and his party.

Zhao Ziyang shook hands with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and other members of the Japanese Cabinet. The welcoming ceremony was attended by about 300 people.

First Zhao-Suzuki Talk

OW311934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in their first round of talks here this afternoon exchanged views sincerely on the current international situation and world-wide problems of common concern. The talks were held at the Japanese prime minister's official residence.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that the relations between Japan and China have entered the stage of durable and unfailing friendship. The numerous achievements made by the two countries in the past decade are not only beneficial to Japan and China but also to peace and stability in Asia and the world, he added. In the coming decade, the cooperative relations between the two countries will develop further.

Premier Zhao said that the Sino-Japanese relations will develop further in depth and breadth through the mutual visits by the prime ministers of the two countries this year. These visits are beneficial to the two peoples and vital to peace and stability in Asia and the world. This is of great significance throughout the 1980's.

Zhao Ziyang said: The current international situation is marked by ever increasing tension and turbulence. While old problems remain unsettled, new crises are emerging. Their root cause lies in the rivalry between the two superpowers. On the one hand, one must see that the Soviet Union and the United States are quickening their pace of contention for strategic superiority in a really aggressive manner. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has much more difficulties than it had last year when the Cancun conference was held. Zenko Suzuki said: The international situation is really getting more serious and urgent. The reason lies in the continued increase of military strength by the Soviet Union which, with its powerful military strength, invaded Afghanistan, penetrated into and exerted influence upon Poland and the Third World, and supported Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea. This is the reason for the international tension.

The Chinese premier said: China stands for strengthening the unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. He stressed: China and Japan are confronted with common threats. In face of the current turbulent international situation, it is all the more necessary for the two countries to develop further their relations of friendship and cooperation and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Japanese prime minister expressed concern and worry over the Sino-U.S. relations. With respect to this, Zhao Ziyang said: As to the crisis in the Sino-U.S. relations, China is not to be blamed. Nevertheless, we have still made great efforts. We have shown necessary and maximum consideration to problems left over by history on condition that China's sovereignty is not violated. However, negotiations have achieved no results so far. U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to China has promoted the two sides' understanding of each other's stand; thus, the talks were conducive. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1721 GMT on 31 May, in a virtually identical report on this subject, renders the previous clause "...thus, the talks were beneficial."] But so far the U.S. side has made no steps forward to solve the question of arms sales to Taiwan. Differences between the two sides remain to be settled and the crisis has not passed. The two sides will continue their negotiations. Whether any progress can be made in the future all depends on what a resolve the U.S. leaders will make. Premier Zhao stressed: No matter how the Sino-U.S. relations may develop in the future, China will make no change whatsoever in its policy of developing friendly and cooperative relations with Japan.

On the Sino-Soviet relations, Zhao Ziyang said, there have been no changes in this respect. We have noted Soviet leaders said that they wanted to improve the Sino-Soviet relations, but they haven't take any practical action. The worsening of the Sino-Soviet relation is not caused by the improvement of the Sino-U.S. relations and the change in the Sino-U.S. relations will not bring about a change in the Sino-Soviet relations. We always lay stress on establishing state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We have always held that the question of the Sino-Soviet relations should be settled through negotiations, but the Soviet Union shows no good faith.

On Japanese-Soviet relations, Zenko Suzuki said the Soviet Union has been increasing its military strength in the Far East year by year and expanding the construction of its military installations on the four northern islands, inherent territories of Japan. This is a hidden threat to Japan. He said Japan has its own basic force of defence to safeguard the country.

The Soviet Union strongly demanded that Japan provide economic cooperation in exploiting Siberia, the Japanese prime minister said. But Japan would by no means separate economics from politics and engage in unprincipled economic cooperation. Japan follows the principle that the four northern islands should be returned and a peace treaty should be concluded. When this is not achieved, it is impossible to establish real Japanese-Soviet friendly ties.

Zenko Suzuki said that Japan also asks the Soviet Union to stop its aggression against Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and other countries. Otherwise, Japanese-Soviet relations cannot be improved.

On the issue of Kampuchea, Zhao Ziyang said China supports a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue, but such a settlement should be based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The time for a political settlement of the issue is now immature, he said. China has consistently supported the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea in getting united and has made many efforts in coordination with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to achieve this end. One important principle for the union among the three patriotic forces is that it is beneficial to the struggle of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, a real union is in need, a common programme for the union should be worked out and the three forces should be equal. China hopes to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. If Democratic Kampuchea requires and the ASEAN countries agree, China hopes that Kampuchea will become a member of the ASEAN.

Zhao Ziyang said: The relations between China and ASEAN are good. China hopes to see a strong and united association of Southeast Asian nations. We attach great importance to the role played by the ASEAN countries in opposing Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Zenko Suzuki said that the five ASEAN countries cherish an ardent desire for self-reliance and Japan is willing to provide assistance to ASEAN. There is still no indication that the situation in the Indochinese Peninsula is turning for the better. Japan will maintain close contact with ASEAN, extend support to Democratic Kampuchea as far as possible on the international arena, make Vietnam withdraw its troops and help establish peace in Indochina through peaceful negotiation. We have cooperated with various ASEAN countries along this orientation.

During the talks, Prime Minister Suzuki expressed his hope that the situation on the Korean Peninsula will remain stable. Premier Zhao said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is devoting every effort to build the country, develop its national economy and raise the people's living standards. It is ready to adopt positive measures to lessen the North-South military confrontation and war threat. There is no such problem as the North thrusting into the South. He reiterated that China supports the proposition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Among others attending the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu, Wu Xueqian; [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service adds the following names: Zheng Tuobin [6774 2148 1755], Chen Chu [7115 2806], Tian Jiyun [3944 4764 0061], Gan Ziyu [3927 1311 3768], Song Zhiguang [1345 0037 0342] and Xiao Xiangqian [5135 0686 0467]; and on the Japanese side were Yoshio Sakurauchi, Kiichi Miyazawa, [Yasue Katori, Kensuke Yanagiya and (Akiteru) Kiuchi].

Zhao, Suzuki Banquet Toasts

OW010535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki hosted a grand banquet this evening at his official residence to warmly welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. In their toasts, both pledged to further strengthen the longstanding friendly and cooperative ties between the two nations.

An atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship and solidarity prevailed this evening at the prime minister's official residence. When Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki came shoulder to shoulder into the banquet hall, the band played Chinese and Japanese music, and the whole hall resounded with warm applause.

Chinese and Japanese flags hung at the center and on the two sides within the banquet hall. The tables were decorated with beautiful flowers.

Amid warm applause, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made a toast. He said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China, a year worthy of commemoration. The friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China have been developed firmly and solidly in the past decade. In the fact of increasingly tense international situation, these relations have made new progress year after year and, like a warm breeze in May, contributed positively to peace and stability."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki noted: "The friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China, we may say, do not simply reflect only a period of time in the international political situation; they have a broad foundation which has been built by the peoples of the two countries through frequent visits and exchanges at various levels in the past."

He said: "It is a matter of course that Japan and China should maintain their friendly relations for a long time to come. However, it would be wrong to take for granted the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Only conscientious efforts of the persons concerned of both countries make it possible to have today's relations between Japan and China and to further develop tomorrow's relations between the two countries. We must bear this deeply in our mind."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan and China have different histories and social systems. Therefore, tireless and sustained efforts should be made to deepen their mutual understanding and friendly ties." He added: "To bring about a new leap in the next 10 years, I wish to march forward together with His Excellency Premier Zhao and others present here today on the sound foundation that we have built over the past 10 years."

Zenko Suzuki said that China is carrying out a modernization policy. "Here I wish to once again assure you unequivocally that we will do our best to cooperate with your country in making efforts toward this end," he said.

In his toast, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. This past 10 years have seen fine relations between our two countries." He said: "Despite the intricate, turbulent and changing international situation, happily the relations between our two countries have been developing smoothly and progressing continuously.

"Through our concerted efforts, we have concluded the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and signed a host of agreements on trade, air transport, sea transport, fishing, culture, science and technology, we have established and developed political relations of peace and friendship as well as economic relations of equality and mutual benefit."

He pointed out: "Facts have proved that the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan are fully in the interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and constitute an important factor for maintaining peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese Government treasures the fine relations that have been established between China and Japan and is willing to make continued efforts to consolidate and develop such relations. It deems it extremely important for the two countries to establish a friendly and cooperative relationship that is durable, stable and unaffected by any changes in the international situation. To this end, a more solid foundation should be laid during the 1980's"

Referring to China's domestic situation, he said: "The Chinese people are striving to work for socialist modernization by uniting as one. China's economic construction is embarking on the path of steady and healthy growth under the guidance of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading." He said: "In China's economic construction, we mainly rely on the efforts of the Chinese people. At the same time, we attach great importance to the continued implementation of the open-door policy and the development of the external economic relations, which are one of China's long-term policies. To develop Sino-Japanese relations has an important place in China's foreign policy."

Looking forward to the future of Sino-Japanese relations, Zhao Ziyang said that with the advance of China's cause of modernization, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan will expand more extensively in all realms. He stated that the Chinese Government would like to make unremitting efforts to this end together with the Japanese Government.

Their toasts were met with bursts of applause. After the banquet, the Chinese premier and Japanese prime minister posed for a picture in the reception hall. Premier Zhao also met with Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, former prime ministers; Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives; and Masatoshi Tokunaga, speaker of the House of Councillors, and had friendly conversations with them.

Also invited to the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Chu and Tian Jiyun, deputy secretaries general of the State Council; Gan Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Song Zhiguang, ambassador to Japan; and other Chinese guests.

Among the more than 100 guests present at this evening's banquet were Takaaki Hattori, president of the Japanese Supreme Court; and Cabinet members, including Yoshio Sakurauchi, minister of foreign affairs; Michio Watanabe, minister of finance; Kichiro Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; Tokusaburo Kosaka, minister of transportation; and Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency.

Also attending the banquet were responsible persons of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club, personages from the economic, cultural, science and athletic circles as well as responsible persons of Japan-China friendship organizations.

Second Zhao-Suzuki Talk

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan pledged today to establish long-standing and stable ties of economic cooperation in the spirit of peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit. This is the main topic at the second round of talks held between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki here this morning.

The two premiers first reviewed the development of relations between China and Japan. Premier Zhao said that since the normalization of relations in 1972, and particularly since the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan in 1978, the development of relations between the two countries has been smooth and fruitful. The Chinese Government has taken note of this with satisfaction. He said that in the past decade the two countries have established peaceful and friendly political relations as well as equal and mutually beneficial economic relations, while exchanges in the domains of technology, culture and education have also made rapid progress. The friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed at an unprecedented pace and scale. These developments serve the fundamental interests and meet the common aspirations of both the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and are conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said the Sino-Japanese relationship has now entered a ripe stage. In the next decade, effort should be made to further expand and strengthen this relationship. This is not only in the interest of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but will also contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, he said, the exchange of visits between the two prime ministers and their discussions on further developing bilateral cooperative relations are of epoch-making significance.

Premier Zhao said that there are many favorable conditions for the development of economic relations between China and Japan despite their different social systems. This may be summed up as "timeliness, topographical advantages and harmony between the peoples". "Timeliness" means the normalization of relations, the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty and the smooth development of friendly ties between the two countries. International developments have also made it feasible and necessary to enhance such cooperation. "Topographical advantages" mean that China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. China is rich in mineral and other resources while Japan possesses advanced industrial technology. They can help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies. "Harmony between the peoples" means the long-standing traditional friendship between the two countries and their people's strong desire to remain friends from generation to generation. Both governments have taken a positive attitude towards promotion of relations between the two countries.

Premier Zhao put forward the three-point principle for the promotion of economic relations between China and Japan. He said that the three-point principle can be summarized as: peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability.

He stressed that the 1980's are years of significance in all aspects. It is China's hope, he said, that Sino-Japanese economic relations would gain new developments in the 1980's through efforts from both sides, thus laying a foundation for a long-standing and stable system of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that he agreed to Premier Zhao's basic ideas regarding the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the decade to come. "We should develop these relations from the present basis," he said. The two governments, he noted, are at one in this regard.

Referring to the problem of Japanese orphans in China, Prime Minister Suzuki said that "the Chinese Government has been most considerate in this matter. I express my gratitude in the name of the Japanese Government and people." He asked Premier Zhao to convey the gratitude to the Chinese foster-parents of these orphans.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Suzuki said he was happy with the fruitful results of the talks in the past two days. Premier Zhao also expressed similar satisfaction.

During the talks, Premier Zhao informed Prime Minister Suzuki of the Chinese Government's decision to present Japan with a male giant panda.

Prime Minister Suzuki expressed deep thanks, adding that the Japanese people, children in particular, and the Japanese Government will be very happy.

Zhao's Economic Proposal

OW010728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed to the Japanese side here today a three-point principle for promoting the economic ties between China and Japan. The proposal was made during the second round of talks he had with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki this morning.

The three points of the principle are:

1. The economic relations between China and Japan should be developed energetically on the basis of their present peaceful and friendly ties and in line with the (1972) Sino-Japanese joint statement and the (1978) Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship.

2. The economic relations between China and Japan should steadily develop in scope and depth according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit and proceeding from each other's needs and possibilities so as to help supply each other's needs and make up for each other's deficiencies.

3. The development of economic relations between China and Japan should be long-standing and stable and impervious to international storms, in comformity with the fundamental interests of the people of both countries and their aspirations for a friendship from generation to generation.

The three-point principle, Premier Zhao Ziyang noted, can be summarized as: Peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability.

The proposal, as the Chinese premier has explained, is meant to lay a foundation for the establishment of a system of long-standing and stable cooperation between China and Japan.

Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu and Wu Xuegian, who accompanied Premier Zhao in his Japan tour, and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and some other Japanese Cabinet members were present at the talks.

Article on Growing Relations

HK311254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455] "Favorable Climatic, Geographical and Human Factors -- on Sino-Japanese Friendly Relations Which Continue To Grow With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang will go to Japan today for an official visit, adding a new page to the history of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Last year a Japanese paper conducted a public opinion survey among the citizens, asking: Which country in the world do you think is on the most intimate terms with us? China ranked first in replies. According to data from Japan a dozen years ago, however, most Japanese people did not understand China. The great changes that have taken place in the past dozen years are precisely the achievement of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Since the resumption of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in 1972, the two countries have signed aviation, trade, ocean shipping, fishery, cultural, scientific and technological agreements one after another. In 1978, the two countries concluded the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. Over the past decade, leaders of the two countries have visited each other on many occasions and the two countries have established 39 sister city, province and county agreements. All this is a faithful record of the growing development of Sino-Japanese relations and the deeper understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

With the development of the international situation, both China and Japan are sharing increasingly identical views on some major international affairs. Although the social systems of the two countries are different, both of them are subject to threats from the hegemonists. On issues having a strong bearing on the world situation as a whole such as the Afghan and the Kampuchean issues, both countries have taken identical stands. YOMIURI SHIMBUN said: "The basically identical views of China and Japan on world issues are a major feature of Sino-Japanese relations today."

Another outstanding feature in the Sino-Japanese friendly relations is the continuous development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries. In 1972 business transactions between the two countires amounted to only $1 billion, but they are well over $10 billion now. Today, Japan has become China's biggest trading partner, accounting for a quarter of China's trade volume, while China's export to Japan ranks fifth in Japan's import volume. Moreover, over the past few years, the China Import and Export Corporation has set up more than 10 offices in Japan and set up 5 joint companies with Japan. Permanent Japanese foreign trade institutions in Beijing exceed 100. NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said in an article that the economic development of China and Japan reflected the will of the people of the two countries and was an important link in Sino-Japanese relations today. During the past decade, cultural educational, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries have also been very frequent. The Japanese Government has undertaken rotational training of Chinese teachers in Japanese. There are now nearly 1,000 Chinese students and trainees studying in Japan. The number of Chinese students sent to Japan is second only to that sent to the United States. When recalling Sino-Japanese friendly relations on New Year's Day this year, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said:

"Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, mutual exchanges between the peoples of the two countries have developed in depth and breadth. I firmly believe that the mutual understanding brought about by such an extensive exchange is the basis of the lasting friendly relations between the two countries."

When talking about Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese people often quote a Chinese saying: Favorable climatic, geographical and human factors. The six Chinese characters appropriately summarize the favorable conditions for further developing Sino-Japanese relations.

Favorable climatic factor refers to the current international situation. Now the world is full of the smell of gunpowder. Although Japan has become the second largest economic giant of the West, it is poor in natural resources and has to rely on imports for a great many things. If a war breaks out which results in the blockade of the shipping routes, it will be put in a tight spot. Like China, it also hopes for a peaceful international environment. The fact that both China and Japan have the same expectations of the international situation will inevitably promote further development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Favorable geographical factor refers to close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. The shortest distance between the two countries is only 100 miles. Owing to geographical proximity and covenient transportation, it is more advantageous to buy Chinese goods than European or U.S. goods, even at the same prices.

Favorable human factor refers to the popularity of Sino-Japanese relations. In their mutual contacts, the people involved have a common feeling; there is a reliable feeling of proximity between the people of the two countries.

The favorable conditions in Sino-Japanese relations determine that the relations between the two countries can withstand the storm and stress of the world and develop in the direction of friendship. Former Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said: China has what Japan does not have; while Japan's strong point is precisely what China needs. There are bright prospects for Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. It will benefit future generations of the two countries.

Looking forward to the future of Sino-Japanese relations, people are filled with confidence. It is believed that the current visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Japan will promote further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Review of PRC-Japan Ties

OW310655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Major events in 10 years of friendly relations between China and Japan:

In September 1972, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan visited China at the invitation of Premier Zhou Enlai of China. On 29 September the Governments of China and Japan issued a joint statement, declaring the end of the abnormal state of affairs between the two countries and the decision to establish diplomatic relations and normalize relations between China and Japan. This opened a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries. In April 1973 China and Japan exchanged their first ambassadors.

On 12 August 1978 the Governments of China and Japan signed the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

In October of the same year Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Japan and attended the ceremony at which the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship were exchanged. The formal coming into force of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship marked a new beginning of the good-neighbor and friendly relations between the two countries.

The friendly exchanges between China and Japan have developed tremendously since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng visited Japan. Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, also visited Japan and attended the unveiling ceremony of a tablet of Premier Zhou Enlai's poem in Arashiyama. Since then other Chinese state leaders and delegations of many trades and organizations as well as personages from various circles have also visited Japan. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, former Speaker of the House of Councillors Ken Yasui, Speaker of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga and Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda visited China. Leaders and delegations of Japan's Diet, government, political parties, military, economic, finance, trade, cultural, educational, sports, press, scientific and technical and mass organizations as well as personages from various circles visited China one after another.

In the past 10 years important agreements and accords signed between China and Japan include the China-Japan trade agreement, the China-Japan long-term trade agreement, the China-Japan air transport agreement, the China-Japan maritime transport agreement, the China-Japan fishery agreement, the agreement on laying submarine cables between China and Japan, the agreement and technical cooperation contract on building the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai, the agreement on joint exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas resources in the southern and western parts of the Bohai Sea, the agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on promoting cultural exchanges, the memorandum on academic exchanges, the agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on scientific and technical cooperation, and so forth.

In 1971, before the normalization of relations between China and Japan, the total trade volume between the two countries was U.S. $1 billion, an increase of 900 percent in 10 years.

In 1980 China and Japan began holding Sino-Japanese Government officials' conferences periodically in Beijing and Tokyo for consultations between senior Chinese and Japanese officials in charge of foreign affairs.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments also successively decided to set up consulates general in Shanghai and Osaka and Guangzhou and Sapporo.

Since Tianjin and Kobe became friendly cities in June 1973, 39 more friendly pairings have been formed between cities, provinces and prefectures of the two countries.

Radio Previews Visit

OW310229 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 30 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the prime ministers of the two countries are scheduled to exchange visits this year. This is of historic significance in friendly Sino-Japanese relations. We, the people of China, are looking forward to the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries. The following is a Radio Beijing commentary on the premier's coming visit to Japan:

The Sino-Japanese joint statement issued 10 years ago reads in part: China and Japan are neighboring countries separated only by a strip of water, and there is a long history of traditional friendship between them. The normalization of relations between China and Japan will open a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries.

A review of the course of the past 10 years shows that this prediction has been remarkably fulfilled. Especially subsequent to the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed 4 years ago, relations between the two countries have developed rapidly. Over the last 10 years the leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits, and their ministers have also made frequent visits to hold useful discussions and exchange views on international developments of common interest and on ways to improve the relationship between the two countries. Furthermore, periodic meetings of high-level officials of the two countries began to be held 2 years ago. This was indeed an epochal event in friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. These ministerial meetings have already been held twice, alternately in Beijing and Tokyo. In addition, periodic meetings of vice foreign ministers have been held three times. Moreover, delegations of the Japanese upper and lower houses and delegations of the NPC (equivalent to the Japanese Diet) have also exchanged visits.

Private-level exchanges of personnel between the two countries have become more frequent, with hundreds of delegations exchanging visits. Private citizens of Japan did a great deal to realize the normalization of relations between Japan and China, and they are still making great contributions to the development of the friendly ties between the two countries.

Over the last 10 years, the economic ties of the two countries have made considerable progress. The volume of trade last year already reached the 10 billion dollar level, or 10 times the trade volume of 10 years ago when the normalization of relations was realized. Japan ranks first in China's foreign trade.

Economic cooperation is progressing steadily in many areas. China has a large population and territory and is blessed with rich resources. On the contrary, Japan does not abound in resources, but it has advanced science and technology and superb experience in management. Given these conditions, if these two countries complement each other in the economic field and cooperate with one another on the basis of equality and reciprocity, it will be beneficial to their economic development.

In addition, mutual friendly visits and cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, technology, medicine and public health have borne satisfactory results.

The history of friendly relations between China and Japan is 2,000 years old. These relations will continue to deepen and develop steadily in the new ear.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that there are no troubles or difficulties confronting relations between Japan and China, and only friendship and trust exist between them. Premier Zhao Ziyang, too, at his recent press conference, said: We not only value the existing fine relationship between Japan and China but also are under obligation to continue to strive to strengthen and develop this friendly relationship. Thus, he expressed his intention to further improve Sino-Japanese relations through his coming visit to Japan.

China and Japan are neighbors separated by the sea. For these two countries to establish and develop a lasting, stable relationship which will not be affected by international storms under the current complex and unstable international situation will not only accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but will be beneficial to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's upcoming visit to Japan will surely further consolidate the bridge of friendship between the two countries and move their friendly relations forward even more.

DK'S IENG SARY INTERVIEWED BY CORRESPONDENTS

OW290911 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchea's deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, and Division Commander (Sokpiap) and Division Political Commissar (Nikhon) of Democratic Kampuchea's National Army on 27 May received XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO correspondents from Bangkok at two campsites in the Sisophon area south of Highway No 5 in Battambang Province. They spoke glowingly of the great victory won by Democratic Kampuchean forces against enemy mopping-up operations in the Sisophon area.

At a certain place in the Phnum Malai area where the atmosphere of war had just vanished, Ieng Sary told the correspondents that the plan for the recent dry season "mopping up" operations by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea was drawn up in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese offensive against the Sisophon area could be roughly divided into three stages. The first stage began on 14 January and ended on 17 February. Using the tactic of a surprise attack, the enemy penetrated deep into the rear area of the Democratic Kampuchean forces and pressed on toward the Kampuchean-Thai border. As a result, the enemy occupied quite a large area. The Democratic Kampuchean forces, with the exception of those that continued fighting in the jungles, were forced to withdraw to the west of Highway No 502. The second stage was a period in which the Democratic Kampuchean forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Beginning in mid-February, the Democratic Kampuchean forces avoided frontal contacts and switched to tactics characterized mainly by guerrilla warfare, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, with the fighting reaching a stalemate. The third stage began on 2 April and ended on 12 April. The enemy was forced to withdraw completely from places it had temporarily occupied. The Vietnamese forces' dry season offensive against the Sisophon area finally ended in defeat by the end of April.

Ieng Sary said emphatically that in launching the "mopping-up" operations against the Sisophon area this year, the Vietnamese forces were more ambitious than before, attempting to achieve multiple military, political and diplomatic goals. But the result proves that the Democratic Kampuchean forces cannot be wiped out, but are tempered in battle and getting stronger. The Vietnamese forces failed to achieve their goals.

(Sokpiap), commander of a certain division stationed in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun area, added: In the dry season offensive, the enemy did not mount a frontal attack on Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun, but tried to first gain complete control of the area to the south of the two mountains and then move northward and take Phnum Malai to achieve a greater political impact. However, the Democratic Kampuchean forces seized the initiative by striking at the two enemy battalions committed for the surprise attack and constantly disrupted the Vietnamese forces' main advance route between Takong and Veal Veng, giving effective support to the Democratic Kampuchean forces on the main battlefields near Chakrei and in other places.

At a command post north of Chakrei, facing a crater-filled battleground, Political Commissar (Nikhon) told the correspondents: In the dry season offensive, the Vietnamese forces threw in more than 10,000 troops. During the fighting, another 5,000 troops were added to replace the wounded and killed and those withdrawn for rotational rest and reorganization, but this could not reverse the defeat.

In the 3 months of fighting, the enemy mounted four general offensives, and fierce fighting took place at (Bal-lan-ta-lie) Mountain, (San-bo-lun) Mountain, (Da-si-da) Mountain and the Kampuchean village of (Duo-ze-lei) across from (Kao-ding) Mountain in Thailand. In the 3 months, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed and wounded a total of nearly 3,000 enemy troops, destroyed 19 enemy tanks and recovered all the lost territories of the area under their control. Now, in clearing up the battlefields, 10,000 land mines have been dug out, and all the origianl residents have returned to rebuild their homes on the ruins of war.

FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW301201 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 28 May 82

[Station correspondent's recent interview with former Justice Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam [PRGRSV] Truong Nhu Tang during his visit to the PRC -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency Truong Nhu Tang, during your visit to China in 1980 our Beijing radio station's correspondent had a chance to interview you and, over our radio station, you addressed the entire Vietnamese people. In your address, you said that you had contacts with Vietnamese nationals of various strata and that overseas Vietnamese in various parts of the world were determined, together with the Vietnamese people at home, to topple the Le Duan clique's rule. Please, Your Excellency, tell us about the situation in this regard over the past several years.

[Answer] Overthrowing the Le Duan clique is both the earnest aspiration and firm determination of Vietnamese people of all strata at home and abroad because the clique has detrayed the Vietnamese nation, repressed the Vietnamese compatriots and resigned itself to serving as a cheap lackey of the Soviet hegemonists. Over the past years, Vietnamese nationals in all parts of the world have repeatedly exposed the clique's crimes before world public opinion and the governments of friendly countries. Associations and organizations of Vietnamese nationals have emulated one another in opposing the presence of Le Duan's men whenever they showed up overseas. They have endeavored, by all means, to win the sympathy and support of the people and governments of countries in the world for the Vietnamese people's just struggle to topple the dictatorial and fascist Le Duan clique.

Following my visit to China in the fall of 1980, I met with people of various strata and government officials in other countries such as the United States and the Common Market countries in order to clearly expose the fascist nature of the Hanoi authorities headed by the Le Duan clique. Our world publicity campaign has received the warm welcome and sympathy of friends everywhere. Overseas Vietnamese are thinking day and night about the endurance, hardships and miseries of their compatriots at home who are being rudely oppressed under the Le Duan clique's rule. They are seeking, by all means, to get in touch with, provide support to and coordinate their activities with their compatriots at home. The communication and the coordination of activities between the Vietnamese people at home and abroad are aimed at weakening the Le Duan clique in all fields -- diplomatically, politically, and militarily -- before an uprising to topple the clique.

[Question] Please give us your observations of the recent Fifth VCP Congress and tell us, according to your knowledge, about the observations of overseas Vietnamese in various parts of the world of this congress.

[Answer] My general observation is that the Fifth VCP Congress has exposed a serious intraparty split and signaled the Le Duan clique's intensification of dictatorial and fascist measures and its complete subservience to the Soviet Union. It has also revealed its economic collapse and its intensifying and prolongation of the war of aggression in Kampuchea. A further analysis shows that:

First, the repeated delays of the Fifth VCP Congress and the purge within the leadership and among party echelons proved that there was an intense intraparty struggle. Large numbers of cadres and party members are disheartened and have criticized and expressed distrust of the erroneous political line and economic plan set forth by the Le Duan leadership clique.

Second, the Le Duan clique shirked its responsibility for its leadership blunders. Instead, it harshly criticized those leading and executive echelons that did not side with it and did not approve of its complete subservience to the Soviet Union and of its wrecking of Sino-Vietnamese friendship. Its criticisms were aimed at eliminating and purging those who did not side with it.

Third, a look at the composition of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau shows a concentration of power in the hands of the Le Duan clique, thus signalign an intensification of dictatorial and fascist rule.

Fourth, the Fifth VCP Congress failed to devise a concrete economic plan because Soviet aid is trifling and irregular.

Fifth, the presence of many generals in the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee indicates a hardline policy of continuing to provoke hostilities against China and intensifying the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

As for Vietnamese nationals in different parts of the world, regarding the Fifth VCP Congress, they have no confidence in the law, and they worry. They have no confidence in the law because the Le Duan clique, for the past 7 years, has not matched its words with its deeds. They worry because the clique will intensify its dictatorial and fascist rule and will further repress their compatriots and relatives.

[Question] Your Excellency, how do you assess Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Western Europe, and what was the reaction to the trip among Vietnamese national in Western Europe?

[Answer] Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Western Europe had two objectives -- political and economic. Politically, it was aimed at delivering the Le Duan clique from its isolation in the world which resulted from the Western people's condemnation of its trampling on human rights in Vietnam and its invasion of Kampuchea. Moreover, it was also designed to motivate Western countries to isolate Democratic Kampuchea with their empty-seat votes at the coming UN Assembly. This scheme was also coordinated with the scheme to manipulate nonaligned countries at the coming Baghdad conference. Economically, it was designed to court Western countries so as to get more aid because the trifling Soviet aid has begun to sadden the Le Duan clique and choke Vietnam's battered economy.

How ironic it was when Pham Van Dong said that borrowing new loans to pay old debts is like slaking one's thirst with poison. Yet the clique does not even have poison to quench its thirst.

In April, the Common Market affirmed that it would continue cutting aid to Vietnam as long as human rights continue to be trampled underfoot in Vietnam and as long as Kampuchea continues to be invaded.

Vietnamese nationals in West European countries have launched campaigns, given explanations, and laid bare the true nature ot the Hanoi regime before world public opinion and the governments of the countries where they reside. In Paris, Vietnamese nationals, in coordination with Kampuchean and Lao friends, staged a demonstration in front of the place where Nguyen Co Thach held a press conference.

[Question] For several years, the Le Duan clique has striven to spread the allegation about the China threat to Vietnam. Would you please give your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] It is common that thieves often cry "stop thief" and locusts insolently want to fight against elephants. Relying on the Soviet Union's power, the Le Duan clique has, on the one hand, lent a hand to its hegemonistic master in encircling China, and it invaded friendly neighboring Kampuchea. On the other hand, it has directly provoked hostilities and carried out propaganda and aroused enmity against China. This runs counter to the Vietnamese people's aspiration of building up, consolidating and strengthening friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam. It has feverishly carried out propaganda about the China threat in order to cover up its true nature as a lackey and aggressor, to sow confusion among and agitate a number of Southeast Asian countries about the so-called Overseas Chinese peril, to create pressure on and block Chinese support for and aid to the resistance movements of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea

and Laos against the Le Duan clique, and to deceive Western countries in its effort to isolate China. Ironically, China, a great benefactor and friend of the Vietnamese people, has been turned, but the Le Duan clique, into Vietnam's direct and most dangerous enemy. This runs counter to the will of the Vietnamese people, who resolutely and absolutely oppose the wrecking of the close Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

[Question] To end this interview, I suggest that Your Excellency say something to our numerous listeners.

[Answer] I am very happy to have a chance to talk to you, compatriots. I think that where there is oppression, there is struggle. Compatriots at home and abroad have no alternative but to rise up in struggle of every form to topple the Le Duan clique because it is driving our country and people on the path of complete subservience and serving as lackeys to the Soviet hegemonists; of a prolonged war of aggression against Kampuchea; of enmity and hostilities against China, a great benefactor and friend of the Vietnamese people during their wars of resistance; and of poverty, misery, ignorance and backwardness.

Under the Le Duan clique's rule, there is no independence, no freedom, no peace, no democracy, no decent life. Holding all power and brute force in its hands and relying on the power of its Soviet master, the Le Duan clique is repressing the compatriots in a ruthless, dictatorial and fascist manner. Rise up, compatriots, to win back independence, democratic rights, and a decent life, and proceed toward toppling the Le Duan clique in order to save our country and people and to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Vietnam.

Overseas Vietnamese constantly think about their beloved homeland and share the sufferings of their compatriots and relatives who live under the Le Duan clique's harsh, oppressive rule. Despite the hardships they have to undergo in their lives as exiles, our overseas Vietnamese are struggling continuously to expose the traitorous, aggressive, dictatorial and fascist nature of the Le Duan clique. Their struggle before world public opinion is designed to win the sympathy and moral and material support for the struggle of their compatriots at home. Although many difficulties, hardships and sacrifices lie ahead in our people's struggle, their just revolution for national liberation will certainly be victorious. I hope to have more chances to talk to you, compatriots, in the days ahead.

[Correspondent] I thank you, Your Excellency Truong Nhu Tang, for your kindness in receiving and granting this interview to a Beijing radio correspondent. My salutations to you, Your Excellency.

BRIEFS

BULK CARRIER FOR HONG KONG -- Dalian, 26 May (XINHUA) -- The Dalian Shipyard in Liaoning Province launched a 27,000-ton bulk carrier here this morning for Green Island Inc. of Hong Kong. Built according to the standards of the Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the new ship, the Haifu, is 197.15 meters long and 23 meters wide, and sails 16.3 nautical miles per hour. Construction on the ship began on August 20, 1981, and it is scheduled to be delivered to the Hong Kong firm in early August this year. The Dalian shipyard is now building another two 27,000-ton similar ships for the Hong Kong firm and will soon begin building a third vessel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 26 May 82 OW]

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN DELEGATION

OW281612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife hosted a dinner for Friederich Halstenberg, treasurer of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and Mrs. Halstenberg here this evening. Among those present were Ou Tangliang and Sun Chengpei, council members of the Association for International Understanding of China; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Beijing, and Mrs. Anna-Marie Noelle. Mr. and Mrs. Halstenberg will leave May 30 for a visit to other parts of China.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING PORTUGUESE ENVOY

OW171509 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with out-going Portugal ambassador to China Antonio Ressano Garcia.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NORWEGIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW170736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Jan G. Joelle, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Norwegian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Joelle gave a reception at noon today to mark the Constitution Day of Norway. Among the guests at the reception were Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

UNION LEADER ATTENDS FRENCH LABOR CONGRESS

OW302016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] Paris, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The French Democratic Confederation of Labor today ended its 39th congress in Metz, northeast France, and reelected Edmond Maire general secretary of the organization. The five-day congress was attended by 1,800 delegates from the country.

A Chinese delegation led by Huang Minwei, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, attended the congress on invitation. It also had meetings and friendly talks with General Secretary Edmond Maire and other leaders of the French confederation. A message of congratulation conveyed to the congress by the delegation said the Chinese workers and trade unions hope to see their friendly relations with the French workers and unions strengthened and developed.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

OW290219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Rome, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC] ended its 10-day visit to Italy and left here for home today. The delegation, led by Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation Rong Yiren, arrived here on May 19 at the invitation of the Italian Commercial Bank. The Chinese guests visited Milan and Rome, and met Italian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Baldassare Armato, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank Innocenzo Monti and President of the Confederation of Industry Merloni. He contacted many people in the commercial circles and discussed the way to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Rong Yiren also gave an interview to representatives of the press.

ROMANIAN MILITARY OFFICIALS VISIT NANJING

OW291028 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] In the past few days, a group of vacationing Romanian military officials led by General Dumitru Rosu visited Nanjing, where they were warmly welcomed.

The Romanian military officials visited certain army divisions under the Nanjing PLA units on 27 May. Responsible persons of the army division (Jian Hongguou) and (Zhong Xiuming) and other commanders and fighters lined up to welcome them. The Romanian guests watched certain companies' military drill and their demonstration of military skills. The guests highly praised the fighters' spirit of hard training and their consummate military skills.

During their stay in Nanjing, the Romanian military officials also visited the Nanjing radio plant and toured the Chang Jiang Bridge and other scenic spots. They will depart Nanjing for Zhenjiang, Wuxi, Suzhou and Yixing on 29 May.

POWER DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, HUNGARY

OW200735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese electric power delegation led by Li Peng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here this morning for visits to Romania and Hungary at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Electric Power and the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade. The delegation will also discuss with the two ministries matters related to cooperation on electric power.

WAN LI ATTENDS MEETING HONORING TITO'S BIRTHDAY

OW251302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a meeting here this afternoon to mark the 90th birthday of the late President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, attended the meeting. Wang Bingnan, president of the association, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, spoke at the meeting.

Wang Bingnan gave a brief account of Tito's life. He cited him as the great leader of the Yugoslav people, a great friend of the Chinese people and an outstanding communist fighter. Wang praised him for his great efforts for freedom, national independence and socialist construction of his country and for his tremendous contributions to the international communist movement.

He also praised Tito for his unremitting efforts to safeguard the principle of the Nonaligned Movement and its unity. "Tito firmly supported the just struggle of the oppressed nations and people, opposed colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and foreign rule of all forms and defended the world peace. He had enjoyed high prestige among the people of the world," he said. Wang said Tito supported the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and developed the friendship between the people of China and Yugoslavia. "Comrade Tito's political foresight and sagacity, his dedication to defending the truth and his lofty spirit of communism have won deep respect and admiration from the Chinese people," he said.

Wang said: "The heroic Yugoslav people would carry on Comrade Tito's behest, closely unite around the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and advance victoriously along the road of socialism, self-management and non-alignment."

In his speech, Ostojic said: "Tito spent his whole life in the struggle of our working class and laboring people. Under extremely difficult conditions, Tito trained our party and enabled it to play its role in the arduous days for the struggle against fascist efforts to spread war to the world.

"Tito was one of the founders of Non-Aligned Movement. He also was an initator of the socialist system through the workers self-management, because he found that the working class would become our social motivation force and it would open the way to build up forces."

The ambassador stressed that "Yugoslavia will exist and developnormally only on the basis set up and achievements made under the leadership of Tito. As for Yugoslavia, there is no other way but to strengthen its independence and its foreign policy of non-alignment and to develop socialist self-management." The ambassador said: "The Yugloslav people of all nationalities are grateful to Tito for linking the Yugoslav people with the great Chinese people before his death.

"Yugoslavia is following closely China's every step and measure taken for its modernization. We feel happy about your successes and wish you still greater achievements," he said.

Among those attending the meeting were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the All-China Women's Federation, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Beijing Municipality. Also present were Mrs. Ostojic, diplomatic officials of the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslav experts and students in Beijing.

The Yugoslav color documentary film "Tito" was shown at the end of the meeting.

ZHU XUEFAN RECEIVES YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION

OW201758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia at the Great Hall of the People today.

The delegation, led by Vlatko Bojadziski, member of the Presidium of the Union, arrived here May 18 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the league, gave a banquet for the delegation this evening.

SPECIAL ENVOY HE YING PAYS VISIT TO EGYPT

Comments on Visit

OW281930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Cairo, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Government envoy He Ying told XINHUA today that his current visit to Egypt has already achieved positive results. He conveyed the friendly sentiments and best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the people and Government of Egypt.

He had talks with the Egyptian side on major international issues and on the development of bilateral relations. The two sides expressed satisfaction with their talks.

The Chinese envoy arrived here on May 23 and is continuing his friendly visit. On May 24 he was received by Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and held talks with Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 'Umar as-Shafi in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Meeting With Mubarak

OW301646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Cairo, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today received Chinese Government special envoy He Ying, who presented the president a message from Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. During their talk, Mubarak expressed satisfaction with the development of the good relations between Egypt and China.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, He Ying said he exchanged views with the president on the situation of the Middle East, adding that the two sides had identical views on many problems. He also said China congratulated Egypt on the peaceful recovery of the Sinai Peninsula.

He said the Chinese Government has invited Mubarak to visit China. Chinese leaders are looking forward to the visit and are viewing it as a major event in the relations between the two countries, he said.

He Ying said Mubarak also discussed with him the Iraq-Iran war. He said that both sides hope for a quick negotiated settlement. From the very start of the war, he said, the Chinese Government has emphasized that it is a tragedy to the people of both countries and expressed the hope for an early and peaceful end of the war. He said that the Chinese Government showed great appreciation of the mediation efforts by Islamic and non-aligned countries.

He Ying held talks Saturday with Usamah al-Baz, first foreign under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Egyptian Official's Remarks

OW311958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Egypt is ready to help end up the Iraq-Iran conflict as soon as possible. These remarks were made here today by Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign under secretary and director of the President's Bureau for Political Affairs, following a meeting of the National Democratic Party's Political Bureau chaired by President Mubarak.

Regarding the message handed yesterday to Egyptian President Mubarak by the visiting Chinese envoy He Ying, Al-Baz said that it falls within the framework of consultation between the two countries and He Ying's briefing the president on the recent contacts China made with a number of Middle East leaders.

EDITORIAL STRESSES EDUCATING RURAL CADRES

HK281345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Grasp Well the Education of Rural Cadres, a Matter of Prime Importance"]

[Text] In the vast rural areas, among communes and production brigades with almost the same natural conditions and guided by the same line, guiding principles and policies of the central authorities, some of them can correctly implement and pursue the party's guiding principles and policies and develop their production more rapidly under the condition that they have good party committees and party branches and several honest, upright, devoted and able and efficient cadres who unite as one. In such communes and production brigades, the general mood of the society is better, the masses work with greater enthusiasm and the material and cultural life has gradually improved. On the contrary, in places where the work style of cadres is not healthy and the leading bodies are lax or in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis, it is impossible to carry out the work well there.

In other words, with the party's correct political line and policies, all-out efforts should be made to educate cadres.

In the process of promoting and improving the responsibility system in production, in places where the training of the cadres of communes and production brigades and the establishment of the system of cadres' personal responsibility have been carried out well, people take the initiative to do their work effectively. In places where these two kinds of work have not been grasped well, people are very often thrown into passivity and a certain amount of confusion might even occur.

The majority of our rural cadres are good and comparatively good. Over a long period of time, they have united with the broad masses of peasants to fight in the forefront of revolution and production. They work hard and perseveringly and have scored great achievements. In the meantime, we should soberly realize that some cadres have separated themselves from the masses to varying degrees and have been contaminated by unhealthy trends. A tiny number of them have even taken bribes and bent the law and committed crimes. Those criminal elements who violate the law should be punished according to law. Those cadres who have been contaminated by unhealthy trends should be educated so that they will resolutely mend their ways. With regard to the majority of rural cadres who have this or that kind of shortcoming or mistake, education is their main problem. As for those cadres who make some mistakes in their work, such as resorting to coercion and commandism, issuing confused orders, carrying out criticism and struggle arbitrarily, and so forth, leaders at the higher levels should bear more responsibility and take the initiative to answer for all the mistakes committed. Comrades at the lower levels should not be blamed too much.

With regard to ideological education for rural cadres, our present efforts should be concentrated to solve the following two problems: first, a tiny number of people are not willing to work; second, a considerable number of people do not know how to fulfill their duties.

There are a number of reasons why some cadres of communes and production brigades, and cadres of production brigades and production teams in particular, are unwilling to work. Some of them fear that they will commit mistakes, be criticized and offend other people. Some cadres wrongly think that being a cadre, one has to work hard, earn little and suffer losses. Some cadres do not understand the party's present policies or even resent them. That is because the party's policies contradict their personal interests in addition to their erroneous understanding.... In the final analysis, all those things occur because some cadres do not handle well the relations between the interests of the individual, the party and the people. The fundamental reason for such education is to enable them to become more conscious of serving the people wholeheartedly. As for Communist Party members and cadres of the party, they should never forget the basic principle of serving the people whole-heartedly and subordinating individual interests to those of the party and people regardless of the changes of the situation and tasks. They should resolutely do things which are beneficial to the majority of the masses regardless of the personal scarifice or Loss.

After the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, Communist Party members and cadres of production brigades and production teams should exert great efforts in labor and fulfill production tasks assigned to them. However, it is not enough merely to do that. They should bear the overall interests in mind and make contributions to the party's cause. Their minds should be set on the people's cause and their attention should be directed to the production and work of the whole production brigade and production team. They should first of all think of the interests of the state, the collective and the masses. On no account should they concern themselves with their own small families alone, without giving consideration to the big family of the state and the collective.

When the sense of serving the people is strengthened and they feel they must do something, there is still another question; that is, they must be able to do it.

Rural work has now entered a new period of great transition. The highly concentrated managerial mode in farm production and the phenomenon of "eating out of a big pot" have been replaced by various production responsibility systems established in line with local conditions. Both "unified planning" and "assigning responsibility" have been taken into consideration, and the principle of distribution according to work has been carried out. In the production patterns, the isolated monoculture of grain has been replaced by the development of a diversified economy. Under the premise of ensuring the fulfillment of the state plans and the steady growth of grain production, and proceeding from the actual conditions in various localities, broad production avenues have been opened up to promote the overall development of agricultural production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, commerce and industrial production. There are many new problems, new tasks and new situations in the transition period. Therefore, not only is it necessary to raise our level of understanding but it is also necessary to solve a series of concrete problems. Many comrades feel deeply that their ideology, knowledge and experience cannot conform to the new situation, and that they are not capable of using the new methods since the old are not applicable. For this reason, all of us must use our brains, study hard and be reeducated through practice so that our ideological and theoretical level, our cultural and scientific level and managerial level can be raised, our understanding of the party's policies enhanced, and our methods of work improved. We must follow the mass line and observe economic and natural laws. We must encourage our cadres to explore and create new methods in line with actual conditions. Practice itself is a great school. We cannot have more knowledge and raise our ability without practice.

It is necessary to consolidate grassroots organizations and train our cadres in a planned way. Now there are training classes in most localities. They must continuously be run well. Some other measures, such as establishing the system of personal responsibility for cadres, summing up work and making a public appraisal at regular intervals and giving rewards and punishments impartially, which have played an active role in boosting the spirits of the cadres and overcoming the sluggish work style, must also be popularized and perfected.

We must show concern for the life of the grassroots cadres and do our utmost to help them overcome their difficulties. However, we must not only show concern for their economic difficulties, we must also show concern for their political progress. It is necessary to give living allowances to cadres in the production brigades and teams, but the number of cadres receiving these allowances must not be too big and the allowances must not be excessive. Our principle is: Everything must be supported by the masses; do not become divorced from the masses.

In the new period of great transition, we can find good party members and good cadres everywhere, who have inherited and developed the good traditions of the party. They are working selflessly for the public interest, caring for others more than caring for themselves. They are fond of study and are good at carrying out the party's policies in line with their local conditions. They are very creative in their work.

We must extensively popularize their advance ideology and advanced deeds among the masses so that everyone will learn from them.

In the new historical period, party members and cadres in the rural areas must boost their spirits, heighten their confidence and be modest in their study so that they can make more and greater contributions for the socialist construction of the four modernizations.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES STATE, GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

HK280805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Han [0491 3466]: "China's State System and Government System"]

[Text] Following the "common program" and the three constitutions after the founding of the PRC, the draft revised consitituion once again explicitly stipulates our country's state system and government system. Stipulating our country's state system and government system is one of the important tasks of the constitution and is an important manifestation of using a fundamental law to sum up and record the fruits of victory of the people's revolution. All the constitution's stipulations concerning the state's fundamental system and tasks, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens of the structure of the state must embody the state system and the government system.

The state system refers to the state's class contents. It states which classes are in a ruling position, which are allies and which are being ruled. The class contents of a state determine its nature. Any country, past or present, has a state system. However, the exploiting classes usually deny the class nature of a state and consequently, they cannot give a scientific answer to the state system that is in conformity with reality. Besides, since they try to deny and cover up the class nature of a state, they often put a mysterious shroud, or a shroud of a state of the whole people, on the state by means of an illusory God's will or preaching the supraclass theory, thus creating unintelligible confusion over the question of the state system. In particular, this question involves the fundamental interests of the exploiting classes. With this question they want to defend the existence of the system of private ownership and the oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of laboring people by the exploiters. On the question of the state system, that is, the class nature of a state, their class bias and views of historical idealism are most fully exposed.

Article 1 of the draft revised constitution of our country clearly stipulates: "The PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is also stipulated in the same article: "The socialist system is the basic system of the PRC. Disruption of the socialist system by any individual and in any form is prohibited." In article 2, this is newly stipulated: "The people have the right to administer the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs, according to provisions of the law, through various channels and in various forms." In this way, the stipulations on the state system written in our country's new draft constitution are more complete than the "common program" or the three former constitutions. The people's democratic dictatorship accurately gives expression to our country's state system. This dictatorship is inseparable from the socialist economic system and political system. The basis of the socialist economic system is the ownership of the means of production by the whole people and the collective ownership by the laboring masses. It has destroyed the system of man exploiting man and implemented the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Without this, there will be no reliable basis for or material guarantee to the people's position of being masters of their own affairs. The basic characteristic of the socialist political system is that the people have the right to administer various undertakings of the country. This is the greatest and most fundamental right of the people. Of course, without this, we cannot begin to talk about the people's position as masters of the country.

Viewed from the experiences and lessons in the course of practice of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country in the past more than 30 years, the core of the question of our country's state system is how to ensure that the people can be masters of their own affairs; this is where the essence of the people's democratic dictatorship lies. Therefore, all stipulations on the state system in the constitution and law and guarantees given by systems and materials center closely around this core.

In the present stage of our country, people who form their own state, elect their own government and have the right to administer various undertakings of the state include all socialist laborers, patriots who support socialism and patriots who support the reunification of the country. They account for over 99.9 percent of those citizens who are over 18 years of age. This is the most extensive and true democracy, unprecedented in history, the most solid foundation that makes our state system superior to any state system of the exploiting classes and the source of strength that gives great vitality to our state system.

In contrast with the state system, that is, the nature of the state, the government system is the form of state. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Regarding the question of 'the system of government,' this is a matter of how political power is organized, the form in which one social class or another chooses to arrange its apparatus of political power to oppose its enemies and protect itself." ("The Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 670) Here two aspects are included. One is the form of organization of state political power as stipulated in the draft revised constitution: "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels." They are elected democratically and are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision. "All organs of state administration and all judicial and procuratorial organs are established by the organs of state power to which they are responsible and to whose supervision they are subject. " The other is the organization principle for state organs, that is, the principle of democratic centralization. Without an appropriate form of organization, it will be impossible to represent the state or to administer the country. Without an appropriate principle of organization, it will be impossible to fully arouse the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the people in administering various undertakings of the state. Without a whole set of central and local state organs, the system of government will become empty. Without the principle of democratic centralization, state organs cannot be set up, nor can they function normally or give full play to their role in accordance with the demand of the people.

Historically, politicians and legalists have made complicated classifications of government systems. For example, government systems under the slave system in ancient Greece were classified as monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, democracy, mixed government system and so on. West European scholars in the Middle Ages also made similar classifications. As a matter of fact, monarchy was universally adopted by countries under the slave system and the feudal system and it was an autocratic monarchy at that. Only a very small number of countries adopted other government systems, such as the democratic republican government system or hierarchal monarchy. Under feudal autocratic monarchy, the broad masses of peasants did not have any right to participate in state power. Government systems adopted by current bourgeois countries are basically of two categories: one is the republican government system and the other is the constitutional monarchy. The most reactionary, most savage and highly aggressive fascist dictatorship also once emerged in these two forms. Of course, the relatively more common one is the republican government system, which can further be divided into parliamentarian and presidential government systems. No matter what form a bourgeois country may adopt, all its state organs and their activities will take orders from the bourgeoisie. Under the rule of the bourgeoisie, the broad masses of laboring people only enjoy certain limited rights and they will never be able to become masters of the country.

What government system should be adopted after state power is in the hands of the working class? Both Marx and Engels explicitly stated that the form of a democratic republic should be adopted. In "The Central Committee's Letter to the League," they said: Germany "should persist in establishing a united and inseparable republic." ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 390) During the revolution from 1848 to 1850, they also put forth "a red republic" and "a socialist republic." In 1871, when Marx summed up the experiences of the Paris Commune, he said: 'The essence of the commune is a working class government and a political form that economically emancipates labor has finally been discovered. After Marx died, Engels also said in 1891 and 1894 that only in a democratic republic could the working class acquire a ruling position, and held that a democratic republic was a readymade political form for the working class to exercise its rule. The system of people's congresses in our country is a concrete form of a democratic republic which Marx and Engels always stressed.

Like all other things, a country has a content and form. The state system is its content and the government system is its form. The form is determined by the content and reacts to the latter. In studying the questions of a state, we should first of all pay attention to its content and reveal its essence. Only in this way can we clearly distinguish different types of states in history and the different nature of numerous countries in the world today. However, when we stress the content, we do not mean to neglect the form. The form reflects the content which requires a form suited to it and serving it. Why was the monarchy a typical government system of feudal countries in history? This was determined by the ruling position of the landlord class in the state and by the dominant mode of production of the small-scale peasant economy. With the exception of a small number ofcountries where constitutional monarchy appeared as a result of compromise with the landlord class, monarchy is usually not adopted in the bourgeois revolution. This is also determined by the fact that the bourgeosie wants to freely develop capitalism and that the dominant mode of production is large-scale social production. The government system of astate is chiefly determined by the class which is in the ruling position and by the mode of production. Besides, the government system is also influenced by various factors such as the balance of force between classes, geographical conditions, national traditions and international surroundings. This was proved by the emergence of city-states and city-republics in the slave society (for example, Athens) and in the feudal society (as with, the cities of Venice and Florence) as well as today, with the queen of Great Britain and the emperor of Japan.

Our government system is organically integrated with our state system. However, contradictions always exist between the content and form of anything. Similarly, contradictions also exist between our state system and government system. These contradictions are not contractions between the nature of our country's state system but are contradictions between some aspects and some links of the government system and the needs of the state system, that is, they are not essential contradictions. Therefore, the way to resolve these contradictions can only be gradual reforms, so that some aspects and links of the government system which are not suited to the state system can become suited to it.

In the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th plenary session, the draft revised constitution has strengthened the system of the people's congresses, extended the functions and powers of their standing organs, and has made a series of new stipulations on reviving the post of a state chairman, on perfecting the work system of the State Council and its structural reforms, on setting up the Central Military Commission, on appropriate decentralization of powers, on extending the local decisionmaking power of national autonomy, and on strengthening grassroots state power and establishing mass autonomous organizations. These reflect important reforms and new development of our country's state structure.

Gradual reforms of our country's political structure, economic structure and leadership structure will certainly make our country's government system even more suited to the state system, giving full play to the people's democratic dictatorship and promoting and ensuring that our country's socialist modernization will be victoriously carried out.

LEADERS MEET FORMER KMT GENERAL LI HANHUN

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW310756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with Li Hanhun, former governor of the Kuomintang Guangdong Provincial Government and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone. Also present were his wife, Wu Jufang and their daughter Virginia Li and son Victor Hao Li.

When Li Hanhun, who had arrived here from the United States for a visit May 29, and his family came to the Fujian Hall of the Great Hall, Deng Xiaoping shook hands with them saying, "We welcome you and your family to the motherland." Then they had a joyful and cordial conversation.

Among those attending the meeting were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Wang Feng and Peng Youjin.

Later, Deng Xiaoping had lunch together with Li Hanhun, Wu Jufang and their children.

Ye Jianying Meeting

OW311654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this afternoon at his home with Li Hanhun, former governor and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone, his wife Wu Jufang and their daughter and son.

Ye and Li, old acquaintances, met today in Beijing for the first time in scores of years. During the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927), the two served together in the national revolutionary army. Vice-Chairman Ye said to Li, "Welcome, you come a long way." He asked about the life and work of Li's family. Wu presented Ye a picture of her family taken on the 50th anniversary of their marriage. Seeing the guests off, Ye said he hoped that they would come again.

Present on the occasion were Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference; and Ping Jiesan, adviser of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

CPPCC National Committee Fete

OW291306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference gave a banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People for Li Hanhun, former governor of the Kuomintang Guangdong Provincial Government and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone, his wife Wu Jufang, and their daughter and son.

Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, hosted the banquet. Before the banquet, Xiao Ke had a cordial conversation with Li Hanhun and warmly welcomed him for his visit to the motherland.

Attending the banquet were leading members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the democratic parties of China, as well as Li Hanhun's old friends.

CPPCC MEMBERS INSPECT PLA ENGINEER CORPS UNIT

OW290423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 28 May 82

[Report by XINHUA reporters Liu Huinian, Gao Chunfang and Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee inspected a PLA Engineer Corps unit and its modern weapons and equipment and watched a military demonstration by the unit. They highly praised the People's Army unit for its fresh achievements in modernizing national defense and building socialist ethics.

The responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee inspected the PLA unit and watched its military demonstration on the mornings of 27 and 28 May. Vice Chairmen Liu Lantao, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu and more than 150 standing committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing participated in the inspection and watched the military demonstration. It was the first time since the founding of the PRC that the CPPCC National Committee had organized such activities.

On the two mornings, the Engineer Corps unit gave briefings on and demonstrated the operation of various rubber rafts and assault boats, the laying of a heavy-duty pontoon and mechanized bridge across a river, demolition with a rocket, cutting a path with a military bulldozer and laying mines with rockets. With high morale, PLA commanders and fighters skillfully and accurately demonstrated various tactical actions and displayed their heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice and pressing forward with indomitable will. Every time they finished demonstrating something, members of the CPPCC National Committee responded with warm applause. When they saw fighters laying a heavy-duty pontoon bridge across a 160-meter-wide river in 27 minutes and heavy-duty trucks running over the bridge at high speed, they could not refrain from praising the fighters for their skills. Despite their advanced age and poor health, they walked back and forth over the Chinese-made modern pontoon bridge with great interest and pride. Immediately after a rocket was fired to lay mines, colorful parachutes dropped as if flowers were spread by angels from the sky. When rockets were fired for a demolition exercise, a magnificent sight of fire dragons with smoke trailing behind occurred. Members of the CPPCC National Committee talked cheerfully and humorously and were profuse in their praise.

Following the demonstration, four vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee accompanied by Commander Tan Shanhe and Political Commissar Wang Liusheng of the Engineer Corps received the commander and fighters of the demonstration team on the demonstration ground, congratulated them on their success and gave ebullient speeches. They praised the commanders and fighters highly for the revolutionary heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice that they had displayed during the demonstration. They said: This military demonstration has given us an opportunity to see the great changes that have occurred in building a revolutionary army in a modern and regular manner since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We feel comfortable and assured when we see the powerful People's Army. Our army is invincible in the world.

They also warmly encouraged the army to continuously make progress under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

Accompanying members of the CPPCC National Committee on the inspection were Han Huaizhi, assistant chief of the General Staff of the PLA; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department; He Biao, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; and Li Zaishan, deputy political commissar of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense.

Demonstration Televised

HK010500 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 May carries as the third item in its newscast a 2-minute filmed report on a military demonstration given by an unidentified PLA Engineer Corps unit on the outskirts of Beijing on the mornings of 27 and 28 May for CPPCC National Committee members.

The film's first segment opens with a short of two trucks carrying parts of a pontoon brigade and arriving at an unidentified site on the morning of 27 May. This is followed by closeup shots of CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Liu Lantao, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu watching the demonstration from an open-air stand in the company of several unidentified men in PLA uniform. It then shows the laying of a pontoon bridge across an unidentified river, several trucks moving across the pontoon bridge and the CPPCC leaders walking on the pontoon bridge.

The film's second segment shows the CPPCC leaders watching the second part of the demonstration from the same open-air stand in the company of several unidentified men in PLA uniform on the morning of 28 May. It then shows a military bulldozer cutting a path and the firing of rockets from four trucks on the demonstration grounds. The film ends with several shots of the CPPCC National Committee vice chairmen reviewing several hundred fighters in PLA uniform on the demonstration grounds in the company of an unidentified man in PLA uniform. According to a XINHUA report, PLA Engineer Corps Commander Tan Shanhe accompanied the CPPCC leaders to receive the commander and fighters of the demonstration team after the demonstration.

YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESSES ARMY MANAGEMENT MEETING

OW300141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- An all-army conference on management and education, which concluded today, pointed out: All army units should conscientiously do a good job of management and education in the new situation and institute scientific management in accordance with rules, ordinances and regulations in order to build our army in a revolutionary, modern and regular manner.

The conference opened on 19 May. Yang Shangkun, Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi, responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, addressed the conference. They encouraged leading army cadres at various levels to seriously study new situations and new problems in army building and to assiduously study culture, science and methods for managing and educating a modern army so as to raise the management and education of our army to a new level.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the PLA General Staff Department and the General Political Department. It seriously analyzed the army's work in management and education, summed up and exchanged experiences and discussed and laid down tasks and measures in management and education. The conference held that management and education work in the army has been done better and better in recent years. Particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for building our army into a powerful, modern, regular and revolutionary army, regular education and training have been carried out throughout the army. As a result, a gratifying situation has occurred in army building.

The conference pointed out: Management and education work is an important aspect in strengthening our army in a revolutionary, modern and regular manner and is the basis for all other work. Management and education involve administrative work as well as political and ideological work. To do a good job in personnel and business management, it is first necessary to perform ideological work well among people. Strict management should be combined with patient persuasion and education and with the building of socialist ethics. Efforts should be made to help cadres and fighters foster lofty revolutionary ideals and the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly. Cadres and fighters should conscientiously have their words and deeds conform to their professional ethics and be moral, cultured, disciplined and revolutionary soldiers with ideals.

It is necessary to encourage cadres to strengthen their devotion to their work and to increase their ability to lead troops in the new situation. We must uphold the principle of being strict in running the army, scientifically manage army units in strict accordance with rules and regulations, institute a strict system of personal responsibility and build normal order in work, life, education and training in order to regularize or standardize the management of the army.

At the conference, the General Staff Department and the General Political Department issued a general order to commend 83 advanced units and 30 advanced individuals and gave them awards.

JIEFANGJUN BAO Editorial

OW300142 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The JIEFANGJUN BAO on 30 May carries on editorial enticled "Strive To Raise the Army's Management and Education Work to a New Level."

The editorial says: Management and education are an important part of the work to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the army -- an important foundation necessary for the army to successfully carry out all its tasks. Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, the army's management and education work has been obviously strengthened, and the situation is getting better every year. The recent all-army conference on management and education laid down the basic future tasks and concrete measures for management and education. We must conscientiously carry them out in actual work.

YANG SHANGKUN LAUDS BEIJING PLA UNITS AT MEETING

OW301345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The Beijing PLA units held a meeting attended by representatives of advanced units and individuals in developing socialist spiritual civilization to commend the advanced and pace setters. Those attending the meeting unanimously held that to raise the level of spiritual civilization among PLA units to a new height, the key link is to pay full attention to educating cadres and fighters and to bring up the new generation with communist ideals.

Leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Yang Shangkun, Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi attended the meeting. They extended their greetings and delivered speeches. Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the three PLA general departments He Zhengwen, Liang Biye, Gan Weihan, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan and Xu Guangyi.

In his speech, Yang Shangkun praised the achievements scored by the Beijing PLA units in developing socialist spiritual civilization. He said: The Beijing PLA units have made these outstanding achievements within a short time. This is because they have worked conscientiously. The leading comrades and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units have conscientiously implemented the directive issued by the party Central Committee. This work style of doing things conscientiously will definitely enable anyone to pass tests with flying colors. The leadership at all levels throughout the army must conscientiously grasp spiritual civilization, persistently pay attention to spiritual civilization and attain even greater achievements.

Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi pointed out: Building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization is a basic guarantee in upholding the four basic principles and realizing the four modernizations. It is also a firm and correct political orientation that we must follow in building a modern, regular revolutionary army. It is our long-term strategic task. They expressed the hope that the Beijing PLA units work ceaselessly and unremittingly; march forward incessantly; raise spiritual civilization to a new level; create even more advanced companies and individuals in developing spiritual civilization; and create new experience and make fresh contributions to developing spiritual civilization in the whole army.

At the meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in developing socialist spiritual civilization held by the Beijing PLA units from 20 to 29 May, many advanced units and pace setters were commended. The meeting earnestly summed up the experience in extensively developing spiritual civilization. More than 1,100 representatives attended the meeting. They unanimously held that in developing spiritual civilization among PLA units, the key link is to guide cadres and fighters in fostering communist ideals. They said: During the war days, when material conditions were rather inferior, we relied on revolutionary thinking and spirit to win victories. Today, when we carry out socialist construction and face a new situation in combating corrosion by bourgeois thinking, we need even greater efforts to arm ourselves with communist ideals.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to pay attention to educating people with communist ideals in the following three aspects:

1. It is essential to extensively carry out education in maintaining faith in communism and to conscientiously organize the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

2. Efforts must be made to do a good job in studying the party's line, guidelines and policies and helping cadres and fighters strengthen their sense of responsibility in implementing the party's policies.

3. It is necessary to guide cadres and fighters to temper themselves in work and in practice and to pay attention to the transformation of their world outlook.

The comrades attending the meeting also held: In carrying out education on communist ideals, it is essential to use vivid methods and to educate cadres and fighters in close connection with the central task of PLA units. We must be good at guiding cadres and fighters to earnestly link their ambition and interest with the collective and general interest and to combine their practice in fostering lofty ideals with a down-to-earth style of work. Efforts must be made to earnestly study and popularize the experience of advanced individuals and units. The leading cadres at all levels must play their leading and exemplary roles well.

The meeting commended more than 170 advanced units and individuals, awarded 6 advanced units and individuals with honorary titles, and designated 38 cadres and fighters as pace setters in developing spiritual civilization.

Also attending the meeting and making speeches were leading comrades of the Beijing PLA units Qin Jiwei, Yuan Shengping, Fu Chongbi and others.

WANG ZHEN ARRIVES IN URUMQI FROM ROMANIA 28 MAY

HK290141 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and head of the CCP Central Committee Party School, arrived in Urumqi by plane at noon on 28 May after his vacation and visit in Romania. Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat and other responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government, the Urumqi PLA units, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, and the regional CPPCC greeted Comrade Wang Zhen at the airport. The Chinese airliner Comrade Wang Zhen traveled and landed on time at Urumqi airport at 1340. When Comrade Wang Zhen descended smiling from the aircraft, Wang Enmao and the other leading comrades went forward to warmly shake his hand. Comrade Wang Zhen spoke in Uygur to greet the minority nationality responsible comrades. Comrade Wang Zhen will stay briefly in Urumqi, where he will inspect work.

XINJIANG TV BEGINS UYGUR-LANGUAGE CHANNEL

OW011126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang television station today begins a special channel with programs in the Uygur language, enabling minorities in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to enjoy TV programs in their own language.

So far, Xinjiang is the first station to offer its minority people programs in their own language through a special TV channel.

Because Xinjiang is so far from the Central Television Broadcasting Station in Beijing, it has had to establsih its own television center. Since the Xinjiang television station was set up in 1970, programs in Han and Uygur languages have to share a single channel for the lack of personnel, technique and equipment.

With the help of relevant departments of the region, the station has in the past year added equipment, transmitting centers and more than 20 minority editors and interpreters, providing the resources for opening the new channel.

The station will, through the special channel, provide four round-up programs a week, including news, art and literature, and general information. It will also run TV university courses in the Uygur language from September this year.

The autonomous region now has 12 video relay stations and 28 translator stations, giving an area inhabited by 36.8 percent of the region's population access to the programming put on by the station.

WAN LI RECEIVES MEN'S BADMINTON TEAM 29 MAY

OW291236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li received this morning in Zhongnanhai the Chinese men's badminton team who returned earlier this week from London after winning the 12th international badminton championships (Thomas Cup).

He congratulated the team for carving for the first time China's name on the Thomas Cup. "It is a matter of the country's prestige and the people's feelings. When you win, the people are happy," he said.

He also praised the four coaches Wang Wenjiao, Chen Fushou, Hou Jiachang and Tang Xianhu, all Overseas Chinese from Indonesia, for their patriotism in returning to the motherland in the 1950s and 1960s and for their training of new talent. The vice-premier attributed the current victory to their efforts.

This morning the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation hosted a welcome reception for the winners of the Thomas Cup.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the commission, cited the players for "their dauntless spirit in turning from setbacks to victory." He called upon all athletes to learn from this spirit as manifested by the badminton team, the women's volleyball team, the table tennis players as well as the mountain climbers.

ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS VISIT GOODS EXHIBITION

OW290127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, paid a visit to the national exhibition and sales fair of articles for children's use on the evening of 28 May. He wrote an inscription: Think about the children, future generations and the future of the motherland!

Wan Li, Chen Muhua, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao and Hu Yuzhi also visited the exhibition and sales fair on the evening of 28 May.

Seeing the rich and various children's food, toys, clothing, shoes, hats and articles of daily use on display, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and the other comrades were very pleased. They hoped that the whole party and the entire society will pay attention to the healthy growth of children and produce more and better goods for their use.

LEADERS ADDRESS CHILDREN IN BEIJING 30 MAY

OW310128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the party and the government cordially received 300 children from Beijing and Tianjin at the Great Hall of the People today. They held a discussion and happily celebrated the "1 June International Children's Day" with them.

When Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo, Kang Keqing and other leading comrades arrived at the Beida Hall of the Great Hall of the People, the children shouted and jumped for joy. A group of Young Pioneers ran toward the leading comrades and put red scarves around their necks. Then, warm applause broke out in the hall. The leading comrades had pictures taken with them.

All 300 children representatives were outstanding Young Pioneers who had made remarkable achievements in "five stresses and four beauties" activities. Briefing the leading comrades at the discussion on their own achievements or on the achievements of other Young Pioneers from their schools in study, sports, labor and social activities were Fan Xiaohui, a fourth grader of the Yumin primary school in Beijing; Li Zhe, a third grader of the Hangu district No 1 primary school in Tianjin; Zhang Wenhui, a fifth grader of the Shijia Lane primary school in Beijing; Wen Yuanyuan, a first grader of the Benxi Road primary school in Hongqiao district, Tianjin; He Yuxiang, a fifth grader of the Lixue Lane primary school in Beijing; Yu Yong, a fourth grader of the Machangdao primary school in Nankai district, Tianjin; and Wu Yirong and Cui Ran, fourth graders of the Yueyangdao primary school in Heping district, Tianjin. After listening to their briefings, the leading comrades cheerfully praised them as fine models for children throughout the country and placed earnest hopes on them.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: "You are so young, but you have already understood that you should serve the people, and you have done many good things. You are really worthy young masters of our country and society. With young masters such as you, our country has a very bright future. Children throughout the country should learn from you, as should the adults throughout the country, including ourselves. We should assume the responsibility of ensuring your healthy growth." Comrade Hu Qiaomu hoped that all the children at the discussion would not be conceited and complacent but would help, encourage and unite their less advanced schoolmates to make progress together. Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: "I hope that from now on you will be determined to do good, not bad things, and to struggle against bad people and bad deeds all your lives." Then, Comrade Hu Qiaomu asked the children: "Do you have this determination?" The children answered in unison: "Yes, we do." Comrade Hu Qiaomu gladly said: "I hope you will turn your determination into action."

In his speech, Comrade Bo Yibo expressed the hope that the children would begin now to foster their patriotic and internationalist feelings and moral character as well as the habits of working hard, observing discipline, loving the collective and finding it a pleasure to help others. They should love culture and science and study hard and intensively in order to become educated, able successors to the revolutionary cause. They should pay attention to physical training and hygiene so as to grow up in a healthy way. He said: "Children are the flowers of the motherland. I hope you will make the big garden of the motherland more beautiful. Children represent the future of the motherland. I hope you will build a more beautiful and magnificent future."

In their speeches, Comrades Yang Dezhi and Ulanhu hoped that the children would make continuous efforts to consolidate and develop their achievements and would continue to make progress.

The discussion was presided over by Hu Qili, director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee. Present were responsible persons of the departments concerned in Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, including Rong Gaotang, Han Ying, Zhou Pengcheng, Guo Liwen, Hu Dehua, Zhang Chengxian, Zhang Wensong, Bai Jiefu and Guo Chunyuan.

Following the discussion, the children were invited by the CCP Central Committee to tour Zhongnanhai by car. While in Zhongnanhai, they visited Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence and toured Yingtai and other scenic spots.

DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES CHILD CARE WORKERS

HK281407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Text of Deng Yingchao's speech at Beijing meeting to mark the International Children's Day -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At a report meeting held in Beijing to mark the 1 June International Children's Day, Deng Yingchao, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, made a speech. The following is the text:

Comrades and friends: General speaking, I am a child care worker too,as I am of one mind with all of you. Though old, I am still young at heart. So it may be said that I am your colleague. Today, I am extremely happy and pleased to be able to attend this report meeting to mark the 1 June International Children's Day. Being extremely grateful, may I now pay my highest respect and extend my cordial greetings to all comrades who have worked arduously and made contributions to the healthy growth of children.

The speeches just made by the three comrades are so vivid, nice and touching, and I am deeply impressed. I am particularly moved by the fact that these three comrades,who have devoted themselves to this work for many years, fear neither hardships, fatigue, nor difficulties in their child care work. Such spirit merits our emulation.

Since the party Central Committee called on the entire party and society to pay attention to and concern themselves with children's healthy growth in the first half of last year, the party committees at all levels and various circles of society have attached great importance to child care work, and have vigorously encouraged and supported child care workers. Thanks to the concern of the party and government and thanks to the concerned efforts and coordination of various circles of society, a new atmosphere has been created in our child care work. I believe this work will surely have a bright future. It is actually a work of great promise and great prospects in the socialist modernization drive of our country. In order to do a good job in child care work, I would like to put forth some suggestions for your reference.

1. PERSISTENTLY, EXTENSIVELY AND PENETRATINGLY PUBLICIZE THE CALL OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE NECESSITY AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE WHOLE PARTY AND SOCIETY TO PAY ATTENTION TO AND SHOW CONCERN FOR THE HEALTHY GROWTH OF CHILDREN.

It is necessary to deepen the understanding of the entire society and all families in work for children. Doing a good job in child care work is the beginning of the hundred years required to rear people and the starting point for promoting socialist material and spiritual civilizations and bringing up the new generation. It also constitutes the most important step in our building socialism and working hard toward the goal of communism. We must attach importance to child care work as something of strategic significance.

Why have I mentioned the two starting points and the strategic significance? It is because childhood is the foundation of one's life. The education and cultivation children receive during this period of time has a direct bearing on their maturation. During the time of childhood, children are pure and innocent, apt to ape, like something new and novel and are thirsty for knowledge. They are keen on everything. Therefore, they easily take on the color of their company. Our cause will realize great accomplishments provided we can actively and consciously take feasible measures for cultivating children during their childhood with a good character of loving the motherland, socialism, science and labor, taking good care of public property and lovingly helping others, and provided we can make them study hard, cherish ideals and be embued with good moral character and disciplines, and also educate them in knowing "the five stresses and four beauties." If we fail to take good care of children from childhood, but let them become tainted with bad thinking and habits, then it will be difficult to make a break with these bad things when they grow up, and this will inevitably result in irreparable losses to the socialist cause.

Cultivating children is a tough task, but some people think that this is not so, that it is an easy job. They look down on child care work. This is wrong. It seems that cultivation of children is something trifling and ordinary. But actually, this is a very arduous, uncommon and glorious task. Education of children is a comprehensive science of rearing people that consists of many subjects such as child psychology, child physiology, child pedagory, child logic, child medical science and social science. If you do not have a strong sense of responsibility, cast-iron will and diligence in studies, if you cannot immerse yourselves in the work and work cautiously and conscientiously, you can hardly master the law of child care work and even make achievements. At the same time, we must respect child care workers and help them overcome all difficulties in their work. Comrades who have done well in child care work will be encouraged, supported, cited and rewarded. Comrades who show negligence in work will be educated and criticized with patience. Those who have committed serious offenses by harming and persecuting children should be duly punished by law. We should not turn a blind eye to such offenses, or leave them to take their own course and even tolerate them. Article 46 in the draft of the revised constitution on the PRC clearly stipulates protection of children's rights. We must earnestly implement the relevant provisions in the constitution and work and fight unremittingly to protect the physical and mental health of children and ensure their enjoyment of their legitimate rights.

2. CHILD CARE WORKERS SHOULD BE GOOD AT STUDYING AND INCESSANTLY IMPROVE THEIR PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE.

To carry out child care work well, it is necessary to have extensive knowledge. I hope all child care workers make themselves master necessary vocational skills and take Marxism-Leninism as the guiding thought. They must incessantly improve their professional competence, enhance their knowledge and broaden their horizon. I also hope you comrades will not only study books, but will also learn from your fellows in society, and this includes the objects of your work -- children. Only by understanding children will you be able to serve children well and work well as their teachers.

3. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY, THE SCHOOL, FAMILY AND SOCIETY MUST FULFILL THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CLOSELY COOPERATE.

In cherishing and cultivating the next generation, the school, society and family must pool their efforts. The efforts of any single component are not sufficient. We call on the three components to assume their respective responsibilities. I hope that workers in nurseries and child care centers and teachers will actively and creatively make use of their wisdom and determination to do a good job in bringing up, educating and cultivating children. I hope parents will understand the significance of carrying out family education and scientific methods in educating children. I hope that that all departments will take the initiative in showing concern for children, vigoroursly enriching their extracurricular activities and providing them with places to carry out their activities and with nutrition, both material and spiritual.

We also call on the three components to contend for the initiative to work in close cooperation and consciously act in concert. I hope that all coordinating organs will do their utmost to help schools, society and families exchange information and gradually unify their thinking and action so that our child care work will be carried out more smoothly and with better results. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to take on the strategic tasks assigned to us by the party and state of fostering qualified personnel for the needs of the four modernizations.

4. YOU ARE CHILD CARE WORKERS AS WELL AS PROPAGANDISTS FOR CHILD CARE WORK.

In order to carry out child care work well, not only must you continuously deepen your own understanding and improve your vocational skills in practical work, but you must also publicize the strategic significance of child care work to the entire society, and publicize correct thinking and methods in educating children. We must see to it that more and more people understand our perty's education policy and scientific methods in bringing up, educating and cultivating children so as to become a giant social force and create a new social mood. Why should you be the propagandists in this respect? It is because you have rich experiences gained from your work. If you carry out propaganda, what you say will be more convincing. I hope you comrades will carry out propaganda by means of holding forums, utilizing the broadcast media, writing articles and so on. You should not only act as good child care workers but as outstanding propagandists for child care work.

Generally speaking, I am your colleague. But there is no comparison between you and I in terms of professional competence. I hope you will give your comments and criticism on any improper points in the suggestions I have just put forth.

As we joyfully gather here today, we cannot help remembering Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who devoted her whole life to the healthy growth of children. Let us keep her in mind and learn from her forever. Finally, I wholeheartedly wish all you child care workers and lovely children a happy festival and good health!

LEADERS ATTEND SOONG CHING LING MEMORIAL CEREMONY

OW290914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- A ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, was held here this morning at the late stateswoman's former residence, situated on the north bank of Houhai Lake.

The ceremony was held by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council. Among the more than 600 people from many walks of life attending the ceremony were party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan and Young Pioneers.

After Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, announced the opening of the ceremony, Liao Chengzhi made a speech saying: "Comrade Soong Ching Ling, known throughout the world as a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter, has gone for a year now. But her great revolutionary spirit and lofty integrity, as well as her outstanding contribution to the country and the people will live forever in our hearts."

He said that since Comrade Soong Ching Ling came to Beijing from Shanghai in September 1949 at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee to join in planning the establishment of the People's Republic, she used to live, work and study here, and brought forth fruitful results in promoting China's socialist construction and world peace.

He said, "The many relics, documents and artifacts here are a real record of Comrade Soong Ching Ling's devotion to the great revolutionary cause and powerful testimony of modern Chinese history. In order to carry on Comrade Soong Ching Ling's great revolutionary spirit and let the people to cherish her memory and learn from her from generation to generation, the place has been officially designated 'former residence of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China.'"

Liao Chengzhi said that "before her death, Comrade Soong Ching Ling keenly looked forward to the reunification of the motherland, a goal toward which she did a great deal of useful work.

"The peaceful reunfication of the motherland is a common desire and the sacred duty of the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots. We are deeply convinced that we will reach this goal. We warmly welcome Dr Sun Yat-sen's relatives and old friends now residing in Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries, Comrade Soon Ching Ling's old friends as well as all celebrities and friends of various countries who wish to see a reunified and powerful China, to come to pay respects to Soong Ching Ling and to commemorate her together with us."

He said: "The socialist motherland which Soong Ching Ling loved had become even more prosperous and thriving. Comrade Soong Ching Ling would be relieved by the fact that the line, principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the decision of the sixth session of the 11th party Central Committee are now being further implemented and that one after another new victories have been won in the socialist modernization drive of the country."

After the ceremony, Deng Yingchao unveiled a horizontal signboard inscribed with following characters: "Former residence of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China" over the gate to the main hall. The brushwork was by noted calligrapher Qi Gong.

Party and state leaders, together with people of other walks of life, then visited the exhibition on Soong Ching Ling's life and contributions, her sitting room, study, meeting room.

Attending the ceremony were vice-chairmen of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, some members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and standing committee members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, deputies to the N.P.C., members of the C.P.P.C.C., leaders of the institutions directly under the party Central Committee and the State Council, leaders of various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, various democratic parties and well known people from various walks of life.

Also present at the ceremony were some veterans of the 1911 revolution and relatives of those deceased, individuals who have returned to settle on the mainland from Taiwan or foreign countries, foreign friends and experts in Beijing as well as Soong Ching Ling's relatives now residing overseas and her old friends.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS EXPERIMENT PLANNED

OW311240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- China will conduct an experiment in domestic satellite communications and T.V. transmission by using a satellite of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) in the Indian Ocean region from June 6 to August 6. Ten ground satellite stations in Beijing, Shanghai and other sites will take part in the experiment, a spokesman for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said today. The experiment, according to the spokesman, will solve problems involved in meeting the communications needs of various departments and China's remote border regions and will pave the way for the establishment of China's own domestic satellite communications system.

The spokesman said the experiment will be carried out at a control station in Beijing, and receiving stations in Urumqi, Hohhot and other parts of China to verify the feasibility of transmitting TV signals, telephones, telegraphs, facsimiles and data. At the same time, ground satellite stations in the cities of Shanghai, Nanjing and Shijiazhuang will also be part of the experiment.

Some time after the experiment, the spokesman said, China will build a number of ground satellite stations in the cities of Beijing, Chengdu, Hohhot and Urumqi, to form a satellite communications network using the Intelsat satellite in the Indian Ocean.

Departments to take part in the experiment will include Ministries of Water Conservancy and Power, Electronics Industry and Posts and Telecommunications, the State Bureau of Meteorology, the Central Meteorological Bureau and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

1982 ECONOMIC YEARBOOK SCHEDULED FOR PUBLICATION

OW290734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- "China's Economic Yearbook" for 1982, a second expanded edition, has been completed and will be published in China in August, reports today's GUANGMING DAILY. The paper says that the book contains important party and state documents and the new economic policies and decrees slated last year totalling 400,000 characters, and more than 20 articles by Chinese economist Xue Muqiao, which elaborate on 10 major principles concerning China's economic construction and other major economic questions.

New contents include special reports and articles, a general description of China, descriptions of the economic growth of various economic departments and of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, a brief review of economic theoretical studies and statistical data, chronicles of economic events in the country and appendices, the paper says.

In addition to detailed accounts of different departments and trades, the book also includes data from economic investigations at such major industrial enterprises as the Daqing oilfield and the Anshan iron and steel complex, surveys of special economic zones in the coastal Guangdong and Fujian Provinces and information on economic expansion in Chanzhou in Jiangsu Province and in Shashi in Hubei Province.

Chief editor of the book is Xue Muqiao, and the editorial board is composed of specialists from the Economic Research Center under the State Council and other noted Chinese economists. More than 500 economists, specialists and scholars across the country participated in the work.

The book will be published by the editorial office of the journal ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and its Overseas Chinese and English languages editions will be printed and distributed in Hong Kong by the Modern Culture Corporation Ltd., Hong Kong, the paper says.

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Article by Li Mengbai: "Are Capital Construction and Expanded Reproduction One and the Same Thing?"

Article by Tan Huazhe: "Can Robots Produce Surplus Value?"

Article by Wen Jianhu: "Several Practices in Intensive Farming"

ZHOU ZIJIAN AT ANHUI MEETING ON CONSTITUTION

OW290931 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held another meeting on the morning of 28 May to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC. It called on the party committees at various levels to conscientiously organize and lead the broad masses of people to discuss the draft. The standing committee of the provincial party committee held a meeting a week ago to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Today's meeting was the second one held for the same purpose. Both meetings were presided over by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee. The participants unanimously held that the draft of the revised constitution is relatively flawless, draws on our country's historical experience and is very much liked by the people throughout the country. The discussion of the draft by the people throughout the country will certainly make our democracy and legal system sounder and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. In discussing the draft of the revised constitution, the standing committee of the provincial party committee held that it embodies the following key points:

1. The draft of the revised constitution explicity provides for upholding the four fundamental principles, the general principles for the institution and improvement of our country's various political and economic systems.

2. The draft of the revised constitution explicitly stipulates that all power in the PRC belongs to the people and that the organs through which the people exercise power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels. It also explicitly provides for the fundamental rights of citizens, which embodies thefundamental principle of the people being the masters of the country.

3. In stressing the socialist legal system, the draft of the revised constitution explicitly stipulates that the constitution is the fundamental law of our state and has the supreme legal authority. It also provides that all PRC citizens are equal before the law.

4. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate their effort on socialist modernization and that the state will continually raise labor productivity, increase economic effectiveness and develop the social productive forces by various means.

5. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that socialist public property shall be sacred and inviolable and that all organizations and individuals are prohibited from seizing or damaging any state and collective property by any means. This is a powerful stimulus to the present struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

6. The draft of the revised constitution attaches importance to building socialist ethics by explicitly stipulating that the state promotes the virtue of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism and that it educates the people in the ideas and ethics of patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism.

The participants in the meeting also put forward some suggestions on the draft of the revised constitution. The standing committee of the provincial party committee called on the party committees at various levels to check up on the discussions already held on the draft of the revised constitution and to make concrete arrangements for further discussions in various parts of the province in order to do a good job in this regard.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON WORK AMONG INTELLECTUALS

OW290804 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to a FUJIAN RIBAO report, an examination of work among intellectuals is being actively carried out in all parts of the province. Units acting faster than others have already completed the examination, entered into the stage of comprehensive study, put forward measures for improvement and begun to solve some problems.

Leading comrades of party committees at all levels have paid rather great attention to the current examination. On many occasions Comrade Xiang Nan has given instructions and opinions on problems discovered in the examination. Comrade Cheng Xu has visited Fujian University, the Fujian Institute of Substance Structure of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Fujian Normal University to seriously listen to the opinions of experts, professors and middle-aged key members of vocational staffs on work among intellectuals. More than 6,000 intellectuals at the higher and middle levels in various prefectures, cities and counties have attended discussion meetings or been interviewed. At discussion meetings and interviews, the intellectuals report that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee a great deal of work has been done to set things right in the province and great achievements have been made in implementing policy. They feel a greater ease of mind and express their determination to make greater contributions to the four modernizations program. In reporting problems, they are quite realistic, take the overall situation into consideration and show an understanding of the state's difficulties. In the course of the examination, the provincial party committee places special emphasis on the need to solve problems while carrying out the examination. Now, many units have put forward ways and measures for solving problems, and have already solved some of the problems. Several institutions of higher learning, scientific research units and production departments have implemented more than 10 measures for the good of young and middle-aged intellectuals. Fuzhou city has set up and is setting up more service centers in units with large numbers of intellectuals. Xiamen, Jinjiang, Putian, Sanming and other areas have helped some families solve their housing problems and readjusted jobs for some unsuitably employed technical personnel.

Recently the standing committee of the provincial party committee held a report meeting on the examination of work among intellectuals. Comrade Xiang Nan spoke at the meeting. He affirmed the achievements made previously, and pointed out: The examination of work among intellectuals should not be a one-shot deal, but should be continued. Attention should be given to solving problems.

SHANGHAI RELEASES FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OW291050 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] On the basis of the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee, the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court recently held separate meetings at the Shanghai prison and the No 2 bureau of reform through labor to leniently release all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county or regimental level in custody in Shanghai, and awarded them their citizen's rights. The public security organs in Shanghai issued them the certificates of release. New bedding, clothes and some petty cash were issued to those released. The state gave those with families enough money to cover their traveling expenses to their respective hometowns. For those with relatives in Taiwan who had expressed a willingness to go to Taiwan to reunite with their kinsmen and had applied for a permit, the state will try to help them achieve their goal whenever possible, and make things convenient for them. For those who can still work, the departments concerned will give them adequate job assignments. For those who cannot work and encounter difficulties in livelihood, the local governments will give them proper relief. The government will also assist those who are homeless in settling down, and the state will support those who are unable to work. The departments concerned in Shanghai held a dinner party to bid farewell to the released and organized a tour for them of the city proper and some localities.

BRIEFS

ANHUI DROUGHT CIRCULAR — The Anhui Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular on 26 May calling on all localities to do a good job in combating drought. According to the circular, since April there has been little rain in most parts of the province, and many places have begun to show signs of drought, particularly areas north of the Huai He and in eastern Anhui. More than 20 million mu of wheat and spring-sown crops are now affected by the drought. In addition, more than 30 million mu of framland have just been harvested and are being sown to new crops. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS DISASTER AREAS

HK310419 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 May 82

[Summary] After visiting disaster areas in Shaoguan Prefecture, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu inspected Sihui, Fengkai, Deqing, Guangning and Huaiji Counties from 25 to 28 May to comfort the masses and hold discussions with the cadres. "Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu proposed that the party and government organizations at all levels seriously study this flood disaster and the problems it has exposed and proceed to sum up experiences and lessons in our water conservation, afforestation, rural house construction, the insurance business and so on, in order to improve all our work. In addition, while promoting relief work through production, it is necessary to carefully consider long-term plans for developing the economy in the mountain areas."

Most of the state-owned factories in Guangning County are located on the banks of the Sui Jiang. They suffered serious damage and losses during the floods. "When the leading comrades of the province found out that some of these enterprises and many other factories had not taken part in insurance plans, they stressed the importance of developing the insurance business." Comrade Liu Tianfu said: "Insurance has great advantages for the state and the enterprises. The factories should actively participate in it." Ren Zhongyi stressed at a forum of county leaders that the county CCP committees must learn the lessons of this disaster and formulate long-term plans for construction in the mountain areas. Liu Tianfu urged mountainous counties to increase their forest cover and strive to become forestry bases.

Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu returned to Guangzhou on 29 May.

HEAVY RAINFALL, STORMS CONTINUE IN GUANGDONG

HK300057 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 May 82

[Summary] From 0800 on 27 May to 0800 on 29 May, 46 counties and municipalities in Foshan, Shaoguan, Huiyang, Shantou and Zhanjiang Prefectures and Guangzhou municipality were hit by heavy and torrential rainstorms, with violent storms in places. Rainfall in Zhuhai municipality from 0800 on 28 May to 0800 on 29 May was 339 mm. The heaviest rainfall in Foshan Prefecture was at the Doumen Hongqi farm and (Tanzhou) commune in Zhongshan County.

According to initial statistics, some 270,000 mu of farmland have been inundated in Foshan Prefecture. A number of houses and water conservation facilities have been destroyed. Responsible comrades of the Doumen County CCP Committee went to the stricken areas on 29 May to arrange for material supplies and reilef work. There has been heavy rain and flooding in the Shenzhen area over the past 2 days. The customs building was flooded on 29 May.

Further Report

HK010031 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Heavy rain fell in Foshan, Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures and the Guangzhou area on 31 May, with torrential rain in places. Due to the fact that the rainfall center on 30 and 31 May was along the coast of Foshan, Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures, the water level of the province's main rivers has not yet risen above the warning mark. From 28 to 30 May, torrential rain fell in parts of Foshan Prefecture. Over 300,000 mu of farmland were flooded. As a result of 2 days' rescue efforts, floodwaters have already been drained from 90,000 mu of early rice.

According to the provincial meteorological station, Shantou Prefecture will have torrential rains on 1 Jun, with violent rainstorms in parts of its western portion. Huiyang, Meixian and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Guangzhou municipality will have heavy to torrential rain. There will also be heavy rain in the southern part of Shaoguan Prefecture, with torrential rain in places. All departments concerned must watch the situation.

Additional Statistics

HK311340 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Heavy to torrential rains have fallen throughout Foshan Prefecture. It was still raining at 0800 and 0900 this morning. From 28 May to the morning of 30 May at 0840, the amount of rainfall at the Hongqi farm in Doumen County reached 808 mm and the amount of rainfall at Guanghai, (Shanan) and Chixi communes in Taishan County reached 420-560 mm. According to preliminary statistics, 510,000 mu of fields throughout the prefecture were inundated and 79 villages flooded. The flood has also damaged a number of water conservation facilities. At present, Foshan Prefecture and stricken counties and communes have organized teams to fight the flood and deal with emergencies. They have gone to embankments to crash-repair the dangerous sections. They have made good arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the stricken areas and have done well in restoring production after the disaster.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN SHENZHEN ZONE

OW300324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Shenzhen, May 30 (XINHUA) — An economic society has been set up in the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province to study economic problems arising in the zone and new economic developments at home and abroad. The society hopes to help development of the zone and bring about cooperation between the zone's economic management departments and enterprises and research institutes. At the society's first meeting, papers dealing with an initial study of the zone's land development through the use of foreign funds were read. Other subjects were an economic model of the zone, currency problems in the zone and the economic results of imported technology. The society now has 70 members, including economic researchers and managerial personnel.

HUBEI HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK280345 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting on the draft of the revised constitution in Wuchang on 26 May. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Huang Zhizhen delivered a mobilization report. After pointing out that the current study and discussion of the draft have only started, he demanded that party committees at all levels fully understand the importance of the all-people discussion and integrate it with the "five stresses and four beauties" drive and with socialist economic construction. Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: "By studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, we should conduct in depth education for the cadres and masses in upholding the four basic principles and in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communist ideology and morality. We should advocate love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, and oppose capitalist ideology, the remnants of feudal ideology and the influences of other decadent ideology, and thus lay a good foundation for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order." The rally was presided over by Comrade Xia Shihou, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

HEAVY RAINSTORMS CAUSE FLOODING IN HUNAN

HK290223 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to statistics from the provincial hydrology center, heavy rain fell throughout Hunan from 25 to 27 May, and some places had violent and torrential rainstorms. Due to the concentration and intensify of the rain, mountain torrents rushed down in Taoyuan County, while flooding occurred in Yiyang County in the Dongting Lake area. At present, many parts of the province are hurrying to store and conserve water, while areas hit by calamities are stepping up antiflood and drainage work and doing everything possible to reap a bumper harvest this year.

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COMMENCEMENT OF U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS NOTED

OW010257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, May 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan announced today that the United States and the Soviet Union will begin Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva on June 29.

Speaking at a Memorial Day ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery, Reagan also said that the United States will abide by the old SALT treaties "so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint".

The United States and the Soviet Union issued a joint statement shortly before Reagan's formal announcement. "Both sides attach great importance to these negotiations", the statement says.

The U.S. delegation will be headed by Ambassador Edward Rowny. His Soviet counterpart will be Ambassador V.P. Karpov.

Earlier this month Reagan proposed a sharp reduction beginning with a one-third cutback on the current level of missile warheads. In response to the U.S. proposal, Soviet President Brezhnev said on May 18 that the essence of Reagan's plan was "absolutely unilateral in nature" and "directly prejudicing" to Soviet security. However, Brezhnev said his country was willing to negotiate an agreement. He advocated a nuclear freeze, which was later rebutted by Reagan as a design to maintain Soviet superiority.

In his Memorial Day address today, Reagan said, "As for existing strategic arms agreements, we will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint".

Reagan was referring to the expired 1972 SALT One agreement which limited some offensive weapons as well as missile defenses, and the 1979 SALT Two agreement, which set ceilings on long-range bombers, intercontinental ballistic missiles and multiple warheads. The SALT Two, once described by Reagan as "fatally flawed", was never ratified by the U.S. Senate.

AFP on Spokesman's Comments

OW011050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (AFP) -- China today urged the United States and the Soviet Union to make their forthcoming bilateral Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) serve the cause of world peace.

Asked to comment on the simultaneous announcement by Washington and Moscow that they would open START talks in Geneva June 29, an official Chinese spokesman said: "We hope that their talks will yield results that will be advantageous and not disadvantageous to international peace and security".

Beijing had until now repeatedly said that the two superpowers had never taken any concrete steps toward genuine disarmament. "We have always maintained that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, should take the lead in substantially reducing their nuclear and conventional armaments," the spokesman added.

WEST'S TASKS AT VERSAILLES SUMMIT EXAMINED

OW011656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA correspondent) -- A summit of seven Western nations will be held in France from June 4 to 6. As part of its preparations for the meeting, the French Government reportedly has spent 5.5 million U.S. dollars in redecorating the 321-year-old Versailles Palace, the site of the summit, which will attract about 2,600 foreigners, including more than 2,000 newsmen, during the summit.

It is disclosed that at the meeting, the heads of government of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan will discuss mainly economic policies, trade relations and other economic problems.

These countries are more or less in the throes of economic difficulties. The countries of the European Economic Community have not been out of a slump following the grip of an economic crisis in the second quarter of 1980. The U.S. economy once again fell into a recession last August and is expected to recover only at a slow pace this year. Industry and mining in Japan had declined for five months running last March.

The worsening economic situation has caused serious unemployment in these countries, with the number of jobless in the EEC and the United States topping 10 million each and jobless rates reaching 9.7 and 9.4 percent respectively, both post-war records. Inflation rates, though somewhat lowered, have remained a double-digit figures in not a few of these countries.

It is generally held in West European countries that their failure in attempting an economic recovery is caused partly by the U.S. policy of high interests rates. At their foreign ministers meeting in late May, therefore, the EEC countries decided that they will continue pressing for U.S. interest rate reductions and economic policy revisions at the Versailles summit. The Canadian prime minister has indicated that if the United States does not lower its interest rates, his country will have to make a showdown with the U.S. president at the summit. The United States, on the other hand, has stressed that, above all, the Western countries should each try to readjust their own economic policies and that the U.S. Government is not going to change its existing economic policies. GUARDIAN, a British paper, points out in a recent article that problems about economic policies are likely to poison the atmosphere of the meeting.

Scuffles in trade are expected to be one of the main subjects to be discussed at the summit. World trade has slowed down in the past few years. It increased by one percent in 1980, only to return by a 1 percent drop the next year. Protectionist measures, such as export subsidies and import restrictions, adopted by the Western countries to rid themselves of economic difficulties have led to further scuffles in trade between the United States, Japan, and the West European countries. The United States and Western Europe, who have wi[illegible]ed increasing trade troubles between them, are urging in strong terms that Japa[illegible] ma[illegible] its domestic market more open to the world by expanding imports. A Western newspaper says that scuffles among the United States, Japan and Western Europe have brought their trade to the brink of danger. To avoid becoming the target of attack at the coming summit, the Japanese Government reportedly decided on May 28 to adopt a second batch of measures designed to open its trade door wider. Japanese newspapers pointed out, however, that these were temporary measures meant only to lessen rather than settle the differences.

It is disclosed that the Versailles summit is also going to discuss East-West economic relations centered on the policies toward the Soviet Union. U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared on May 9 that the Soviet Union absolutely cannot be allowed to acquire Western technology for military use or Western finances to support its economy. During his recent visit to the United States, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser appealed for coordination by the Western allies of their policies toward one another and those toward the Soviet Union; otherwise these countries will face a disastrous situation, he warned.

In their summit in Ottawa last year, the seven nations declared in a communique that in order to attain their goals in the political and security fields, the Western countries would conduct negotiations among themselves for improving the existing systems of control for trading strategic materials and related technology with the Soviet Union. Up to now, however, the Western countries have remained divided on this question. Self-interest has made each of them to follow its own policies in economic exchanges with the Soviet Union without regard for the interests of its allies.

The seven nations have made great efforts in the past few months toward a coordination of their positions. French President Mitterrand has visited the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany and Britain. The ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development took place in Paris in mid-May. These activities were part of the preparations for the summit. However, some Western papers predict that the summit will yield no results of substance because the participating countries are all confronted with economic difficulties and are widely divided in their monetary and trading policies as well as policies toward the Soviet Union and the Third World. An international relations institute of France said in a recent report that the heads of government of the seven most developed nations in the West held one summit after another in the past seven summers, but the pomp of the ceremonies of the summit failed to cover up the contradictions and intense struggles among the Western nations. Some Western observers have predicted that the forthcoming summit will wind up with a brief statement to cover up rather than resolve the differences of the participating countries.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS PHILIPPINE, MONGOLIAN ENVOYS

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua this morning met on separate occasions with the out-going Mongolian ambassador to China, L. Chuluunbaatar, and new Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat.

GROUP LEAVES FOR GENEVA UN DEVELOPMENT MEETING

OW292140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Shi Lin, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, left here for Geneva this evening to attend a special high-level meeting of the 29th session of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council.

U.S.-CHINA TRADE COUNCIL VIEWS TRADE EXPANSION

OW020758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The National Council for U.S.-China Trade expected a further development of trade relations between the two countries at its annual meeting here today. In the annual report presented to the meeting, the council's president, Christopher Phillips, recalled the progress made in trade between the two countries. He said that U.S.-China trade amounted to 5.5 billion dollars last year, and the council predicted that total trade value between the two countries will reach 6.5 billion dollars this year and climb to 10 billion dollars by 1985.

Phillips said that American firms now are more confident than ever about China's economic and political prospects. The council will continue improving and expanding services to its members and expects the activities of its member firms in the coming years to be more extensive than at anytime since the council was established in 1973.

The meeting elected Walter Sterling Surrey as new chairman of the council to replace David S. Tappan. Surrey is a senior partner of a Washington law firm. The meeting was attended by about 400 representatives of U.S. companies. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel addressed the luncheon. Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin was present on the occasion.

Stoessel Speech At Meeting

OW020844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said here today: "The U.S.-China relationship, like all relationships between equal, sovereign nations, should be guided by the fundamental principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

Speaking at the ninth annual meeting of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Stoessel noted: "fostering a lasting relationship between the United States and China has been a vitally important bipartisan objective for the last four administrations." "Strong U.S.-China relations are not only critical for our long-term security but also contribute to Asian stability and global harmony." "We view China as a friendly country with which we are not allied but with which we share many common interests," he added.

During the decade-long process of the normalization of the relations between the two countries, Stoessel recalled, a number of principles upon which the United States bases its China policy have emerged. These principles, he said, "include our recognition that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and our acknowledgement of the Chinese position that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." He said the Reagan administration is committed to pursuing a durable relationship with China based on all the above principles.

Describing the question on U.S. arms sale to Taiwan as complex and historical, Stoessel said he believed that "so long as both sides demonstrate the statesmanship, vision, and good will that have characterized our relationship, we will be able to overcome our difficulties."

Speaking at length of the development of Sino-U.S. relations in the past years, Stoessel said that in areas such as trade, tourism, banking and agriculture, as well as in scientific, technological and educational exchanges, a close, cooperative relationship has been productive.

In conclusion he said: "U.S. foreign policy-makers clearly recognize that it is not in our interest to perpetuate the hostility that existed between the U.S. and China but to look ahead to decades of close Sino-American cooperation."

STOESSEL CITED ON U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

OW281525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 27 (XINHUA) -- While siding with Great Britain, the U.S. reiterated that it remains ready to help or to support "any realistic diplomatic initiative which will bring a just peace" to the South Atlantic. In an address to the Pittsburg World Affairs Council this afternoon, Walter J. Stoessel, deputy secretary of state, underlined U.S. "willingness to aid in the search for a peaceful solution" to the dispute between Britain and Argentina. But he claimed that a "basic principle" of the U.S. foreign policy is that "historic change should occur peacefully and under the rule of law." "If we disregard it," he cautioned, "conflict will continue creating an opportunity for the Soviet Union and its allies to gain the influence they have long sought."

On the situation in Central America, he noted that this area is confronted by "severe economic and social problems" which he accused Cuba and the USSR of "attempting to manipulate ...to impose new dictatorships by force."

Stoessel acknowledged the U.S. could not "cure" this area's problems by itself. "Still less does our policy envisage the use of American troops, who are neither watned nor needed." What the U.S. would do, he said, was to promote "democracy and reform." "What is required of America today," he added, "is a threefold commitment to support democracy, economic development and security cooperation in Central America."

He listed the U.S. support for the March 28 constituent assembly election in El Salvador as an example of U.S. "commitment" to support democracy, although the result of the election was that a group of notorious ultra rightists emerged as the leading political power in that country, a group the U.S. Government had been shy to embrace and the U.S. Congress is still reluctant to provide with assistance.

He then cited President Reagan's Caribbean Basin proposals as evidence of U.S. willingness to support "sustained economic development" and made it clear that as a form of "security cooperation" the U.S. would provide moremilitary aids to some unstable regimes in this area against local guerrillas. "Military training and supplies can help local forces to repel guerrilla violence," he asserted.

Before concluding his speech, Stoessel discussed U.S. relations with Cuba by declaring that a better relationship between Cuba and the U.S. "is both possible and desirable but it cannot take place in the context of aggression and subversion."

USSR AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS IN JAPAN ASSAILED

HK010246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Bo Yong [3134 8673]: "Courting One's Own Disgrace"]

[Text] The USSR ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, who recently assumed his post, called on secretary general of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party Nikaido several days ago. Although it was a courtesy call, this Soviet ambassador did not fail to show his peremptory style. Indulging in self-glorification and acting superciliously as a presumptuous guest, he made his host quite unhappy. He was so insensitive that he even noisily boasted about the Soviet "desire for peace."

Does the Soviet Union really "long for peace" as claimed by Pavlov? Nikaido sternly and justly pointed out that "peace cannot be achieved through words alone. It will never work unless supported by action." His comment really hit the nail on the head. Nikaido also asked Pavlov, "Is it not true that the Soviet Union is intervening in Afghanistan with arms and is building military bases on our legitimate northern territory?" Facts speak louder than words. Pavlov, who is well known for his eloquence, was rendered speechless before such a charge, and finally had to take leave sullenly.

The Soviet Union always boasts about its "desire for peace" and its "good-neighbor policy" while continuing to occupy the territories of other countries. It clumsy trick like this can be nothing but a disgusting act. The new Soviet ambassador's performance was simply an act of courting his own disgrace.

LE DUAN MEETING WITH BREZHNEV IN MOSCOW NOTED

OW010736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, met Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev here today and presented him with a Ho Chi Minh Order First Class and a medal of the Hero of Labour of Vietnam.

A TASS report said that they discussed a number of questions related to the further and closer cooperation between the two countries. "Some questions of the international situation were discussed during the meeting," TASS added.

Le Duan held that an all-round development of cooperation with the Soviet Union was the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy. He expressed "profound thanks" for the "effective assistance and support" of the Soviet Union. "Special attention was given to the situation in Southeast Asia." The Soviet side gave "full support" for Vietnam's efforts at "settling the outstanding issues of the area by way of talks," the TASS report said.

Le Duan was reportedly "on vacation" in the Soviet Union upon invitation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

Huang Hua-Sakurauchi Talks

OW011248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi held talks at the Foreign Ministry here this afternoon.

The two sides had an exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere on the United Nations special meeting on disarmament, the Kampuchea and Afghanistan problems and bilateral relations.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang, Japanese Deputy Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

Huang Hua called on his old friend, ailing Aiichiro Fujiyama, in a hospital here at noon today.

Meeting With Tanaka

OW010841 Bekjing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today praised former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for his great contribution to the growth of Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative ties.

Zhao Ziyang made the remarks at a breakfast hosted by Kakuei Tanaka in honour of the Chinese premier and his entourage in Tanaka's residence here.

The Chinese premier said that Tanaka is a far-signted Japanese statesman whose visit to China in 1972 opened up a new page in the annals of friendship between China and Japan.

He said that now good relations have been established between the two countries and they should continue to develop in the future to make them long-standing and stable. Friendship and cooperation between the two countries are an important factor in maintaining world peace and stability, he stressed.

Kakuei Tanaka told Zhao Ziyang that the steady growth of the friendship between Japan and China makes him extremely happy. The deepening of the mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries are not only in the interest of Japan and China, but also contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, Tanaka noted. Today, he said, he specially put up in the dining room a photo taken with the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai ten years ago.

Tanaka and his daughter, son-in-law and grand-daughter, together with a number of Diet members, greeted the Chinese premier on the lawn of his residence.

Call on Emperor

OW011216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito said today that the unrestrained talks between the Japanese and Chinese premiers are bound to make great contributions to the strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

The Japanese emperor made these remarks when he met with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the palace here this noon. Premier Zhao thanked the Japanese emperor for his interest in the growth of Sino-Japanese relations.

Crown Prince Akihito and Prince Hitachi met with Premier Zhao following the exchange of presents between the emperor and the visiting premier. Later, the emperor gave a luncheon in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang and senior members of his entourage, including State Councillors Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu, at the Homeiden Palace.

Present at the luncheon on the Japanese side were the Crown Prince Akihito, Prince Hitachi, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and the speakers of the upper and lower houses, and the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Dietmen's Reception for Zhao

OW011318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, today hoped that the friendship and trust between China and Japan should be deepened to contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia. Fukuda said that Japan and China have embarked firmly and solidly on the road of good neighbourliness and friendship.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the two houses of the Japanese Diet have made a positive contribution to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations. They were speaking at a reception hosted by the two houses in honour of the visiting premier and his party at the speaker's residence this evening.

Fukuda said that Premier Zhao's visit, taking place on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, constituted an epoch-making milestone in deepening the Sino-Japanese relations.

Zhao Ziyang said many far-sighted and sagacious politicians in Japan have played a role of forerunners and founders in the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, and their merits and achievements will go down in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship.

He noted: "The extensive cooperation in various fields between China and Japan is in the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to the maintenance of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world in general."

At the reception, which was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere, Japanese dietmen and Chinese guests proposed toasts repeatedly to the friendly ties between the two countries.

Before the reception began, the Chinese premier met with the heads of the opposition parties and had long and cordial conversations with them. Premier Zhao visited a subway here this afternoon.

Economic Groups' Fete for Zhao

OW020908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (XINHUA) -- Six Japanese economic organizations jointly gave a luncheon today in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Present at the luncheon were 400 people from Japanese economic circles.

Speaking at the luncheon on behalf of the hosts, Shigeo Nagano said that Japan and China have become important and indispensable trade partners. At the same time, their cooperation has become closer in the exploitation of petroleum, coal, nonferrous metals and other resources as well as in such basic industries as iron and steel.

He said that in the world today, there exist many difficult problems, both political and economic. In these circumstances, Japan and China, being in the Asian and Pacific region, have a most important bearing on the peace and stability of the region.

Nagano said that Japanese economic circles are willing, together with the government, to contribute to the development of economic cooperation with China on the principle of mutual benefit and equality.

In his reply Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the Japanese personages of economic circles for their prolonged and unremitting efforts for and valuable contributions to the development of economic and trade ties between China and Japan.

After briefing the Japanese friends on China's economic development, he said, "China's economic construction relies mainly on its own effort. At the same time, we must also learn from the strong points of others and adhere to the open door policy."

Premier Zhao indicated China's willingness to make joint efforts with Japanese friends of economic circles to establish a long-standing and stable relationship of cooperation between China and Japan on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit.

The luncheon was sponsored by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, the Japan Committee for Economic Development, the Japan Foreign Trade Council and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Visit To Steel Mill

OW020818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today praised the Japan Steel Tube Corporation for its rational lay-out, advanced equipment, high efficiency and excellent environment.

The Chinese premier visited this morning the Ohgishima hot strip mill of the Keihin works of the Japan Steel Tube Corporation. The mill is situated in the south of metropolitan Tokyo.

The Chinese guests were shown round a hot-rolled sheet workshop. Zhao Ziyang said to the general manager of the corporation that the establishment of a China section at the Keihin works demonstrated its desire to promote Sino-Japanese economic and technological cooperation. The manager assured the Chinese premier that he would do his best to promote the cooperation between the two countries.

Japanese Coverage

For Japanese coverage of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan, including reports of meetings with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, see the Japan section of the 1 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DPRK WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW281607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with the delegation from the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea led by Cho Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the federation, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Ji Pengfei extended a warm welcome to the visiting Korean writers and artists.

Present were Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

DU PING FETES DPRK ARMY DELEGATION IN NANJING

OW300249 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] On the evening of 29 May, Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, met with and gave a banquet for all the members of the good-will delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea.

Political Commissar Du Ping spoke at the banquet. On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units, he expressed warm greetings to the Korean comrades in arms. He said that the friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Korea is unbreakable and everlasting. He asked the delegation to convey the cordial regards of the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units to the commanders and fighters of the Korean People's Army.

Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk said: We have seen with our own eyes the achievements of the Chinese people and army. The Korean and Chinese people are comrades in arms in the same trench. Our friendship, which is cemented in blood, surely will be consolidated and developed.

Also present at the meeting and banquet were Zhang Xiqin, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Guang Junting, (Yan Zhimin) and (Liu Xuanting), responsible persons of leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units; Zhao Chunzheng, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; and Senior Col Kim Byong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in China.

The good-will delegation of the Korean People's Army arrived in Nanjing from Zhengzhou by plane on the morning of 29 May.

QIAO SHI RECEIVES KOREAN WORKERS PARTY GROUP

OW012106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with and feted a visiting friendship group of the Korean Workers' Party at a banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

The group is led by Pak Yong-sok, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Li Senmao, vice-minister of railways, and Chon Myong-Su, Korean ambassador to China. The visiting group flew in here this morning.

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION FETES LIBYAN DELEGATION

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- The China Islamic Association gave a banquet here this morning in honor of the delegation from the Islamic Call Society of Libya [title as received] led by Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Shrief [name as received]. Burhan Shahidi, honorary president of the China Islamic Association, attended the banquet and had a conversation with the Libyan guests.

Al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, president of the host association, and Dr. Shrief spoke at the banquet. Both said that the delegation's current visit to China would contribute to further promotion of the mutual understanding between Chinese and Libyan Moslems and friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Among the guests was Saleh A. Mesalati, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Bureau of Libya in Beijing. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China Islamic Association.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA 29 MAY

OW292138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic delegation led by Li Ke, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here this evening for a friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

WANG BINGNAN FETES CENTRAL AFRICAN GROUP

OW280154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met and feted a delegation from Central African Republic led by Gaston Gambor, minister of youth, sports, art and culture. Present at both occasions was Auguste Mboe, ambassador of the Central African Republic.

ULANHU RECEIVED CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS

With Chadian Ambassador

OW310742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Djona Golo May Rigaza, new ambassador of Chad to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. On hand was Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The new ambassador arrived here on May 28.

With Zimbabwean Ambassador

OW310746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Gabriel Phineas Chisese, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Present on the occasion was Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador arrived here on May 27.

WAN LI URGES EFFORTS TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW020643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, has said at a meeting held by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee that the restructuring of the departments under the CCP Central Committee and the ministries and commissions under the State Council had basically been completed and that all units should now seriously carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious crimes in the economic field in order to improve party and government style and ensure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization.

Wan Li pointed out: The various principal tasks undertaken by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council since the beginning of this year, including the organizational restructuring, the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field, the activities of "five stresses and four beauties," the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and party rectification, are all for one purpose, that is, to build China into a modern socialist country with highly developed democracy and civilization. Until now, the central organs have not been able to effectively carry out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field because they have been busy with their organizational restructuring. From now on, all central organs should restudy the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and raise their understanding on the importance of waging this struggle. They should take a look at what they have done, find out what they have not done, and decide what they should do to make the struggle a success. They should seriously carry out ideological education, sternly deal with big and important cases, sum up their experience well, perfect various systems and eliminate loopholes.

Wan Li said: To vigorously carry out this struggle, the important thing is that the party committee or organ of a unit should recognize the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and its harm to our party and realize the harms of economic criminal activities to the correct implementation of our open-door policy and the policy of enlivening our economy and to the smooth progress of our socialist modernization.

Wan Li called for a firm attitude to seriously correct the weak and lax state of certain party organizations. He asked all communists in the central organs to ask themselves whether they have preserved the purity of a communist and served the people wholeheartedly, whether they have used the power bestowed on them by the people to do things in the interest of the people instead of themselves. He pointed out that party discipline and state laws do not permit a few persons using the power bestowed on them by the people in practicing graft and taking bribes.

Wan Li stressed the need to use this struggle to seriously rectify the party and government style. He also asked the new party committees and organizations of the various central organs to uphold the principle of democratic centralism strive to restore and develop the party's three main work styles -- integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism -- and regard the people's interest as the sole criterion in judging right or wrong and dealing with all kinds of problems in order to solidly push forward the socialist modernization.

Wang Heshou, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee, presided over the meeting. He gave a briefing at the beginning of the meeting on the progress made in the last 4 months in the struggle carried out in various localities against serious economic offenses.

Attending the meeting were the responsible persons of the party committees, party organizations and discipline inspection departments of the departments under the CCP Central Committee, the ministries and commissions under the State Council and the people's organizations, as well as the responsible persons of the PLA General Political Department and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Wang Congwu, Ma Guorui and Zhao Yimin, deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

METALLURGY CHIEF URGES RAISING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK011101 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 3

[Report: "Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye Says Contracts Should be Fulfilled With an Eye on Raising Economic Results"]

[Text] The metallurgical industry must proceed from raising overall economic results and fulfilling contracts based on quality and quantity on schedule. This was proposed by the metallurgical industry's Minister Li Dongye at a telephone conference on the metallurgical system held recently.

At the telephone conference, after making a report on the achievements of the metallurgical industry in production, capital construction, scientific research and enterprise readjustment, Li Dongye pointed out that at present the main problems are: contracts for steel products are not properly fulfilled, the stock of steel products for steelworks has risen, the quality of products in some enterprises has fallen and some consumption indices and comparable product costs have gone up. Therefore, for the coming 8 months, we must first proceed from raising overall economic results and fulfilling contracts based on quality and variety on schedule.

Li Dongye said: For a metallurgical enterprise, paying attention to economic results hinges on using less energy and metal to produce fine quality products suitable for the market. At present, many of the enterprises are already paying attention to the partial interests of their own units but not enough attention to overall economic results by proceeding from the interests of the state as a whole. For example, some of the enterprises have not used an insulating cover but continued production with an open-mouthed mold for the casting of 8-inch killed steel even when the clearly know there is no guarantee of quality. Some of the enterprises evidently have the production capacity, but they are nevertheless unwilling to accept the task of producing less profitable products urgently required by the state. By doing so, even though the profits of these enterprises might increase, this is undesirable judging from the situation as a whole.

Li Dongye said: If quality is poor and variety is unsuitable for the market, there is no need to talk about raising economic results. When the situation in production takes a turn for the better and supply of products cannot keep up with demand, it is even more necessary to pay attention to product quality. We must further revise product standards and make a success of service work based on consumer needs. All units must make a comprehensive analysis of production conditions since the beginning of the year. In particular they must examine the problems of fulfilling the state plan and ensuring product quality, draw up measures and make improvements.

Li Dongye said: In order to make a profit this year, we must try to reduce costs. Under the condition of not increasing consumption of coal and electricity or the stock of steel products for steelworks, we must try to increase production of products needed by the market and achieve increasing production and income. We must pay attention to reducing spending and increasing income and put the focal point of work on reducing costs. Some key enterprises and local hardcore enterprises have already obtained rather good results in this respect. However, there are still quite a number of enterprises which have excessively high costs. These units must gradually analyze, item by item, the reasons for excessively high costs and take necessary measures to reduce them.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK011309 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Shulian [0719 0647 5571]: "Seriously Study the Historical Experience of China's Economic Development Strategy"]

[Text] Summary: By economic development strategy we mean an outline of the major objectives of long-term economic deevelopment and the main measures that should be taken in order to reach these objectives. In order to correctly formulate and implement economic development strategy we must seriously summarize historical experience. At the same time we should study and draw on the experience of economic development abroad. Proceeding from the reality of the situation in China, we should correctly handle the relationships between economic results, the speed of development and economic structure, the relationships between various departments in the national economy and the relationship between accumulation and consumption. In the course of development of our country's socialist economic construction we must establish the strategic mentality of "protracted war" and oppose any "accelerated program." In this way we can eliminate or at least reduce mistakes. From the study of historical experience we should learn how to coordinate the strategic development of the economy, society and science and technology. The resultant force of such a fully integrated system will promote the healthy development of the national economy. [end summary]

Economic development strategy plays an important role in guiding the development of both the economy and society. If we are to formulate a correct development strategy for the future development of the economy, it is important that we seriously study the historical experience of development strategy's formulation and implementation in the past.

The fact that in the past we seldom used the concept of economic development strategy has led some people to doubt the existence of such a strategy. Such doubts, however, are unnecessary. What we call economic development strategy is an outline of the major objectives of long-term economic development and the main measures that should be taken in order to reach these objectives. In each period since the founding of the PRC, outlines of the main objectives and main measures for economic development have been formulated. Moreover, these outlines have often been incorporated in the party's policies and the national plan. For example, when the period of reviving the national economy came to an end, the party then pointed out the main tasks of the transitional period. In the light of this general task, our country's "First 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy" gave a detailed formulation of basic tasks, concrete tasks and important measures. These various tasks and measures embodied the strategic objectives and strategic measures of the "First 5-Year Plan" period. The strategic objectives and strategic measures of other periods have also been formulated in this way. Experience has shown that many such formulations and outlines were correct. Others have proved to be less correct or even mistaken. All, however, are worthy of serious study.

We should pay attention to the fact that in the area of the formulation and implementation of development strategy our country is rich in experience. During the period of the "First 5-Year Plan" strategic objectives and strategic measures were formulated under the guidance of Marxism on the basis of thorough investigation and research. Because they suited the national conditions in our country their implementation produced a very marked effect. Summing up the experience of the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "We must regulate the speed of development in a rational manner in accordance with the needs and capabilities of our country. By placing the plan on a positive, firm and reliable foundation we can guarantee the relatively balanced development of our country's economy." "We should coordinate the construction of key projects with overall planning so as to ensure that each department of the national economy can develop in proportion." This strategic thinking should be put in effect today. According to estimates, the completion of the general task of the transitional period should have required three separate 5-year plans. That is to say, the strategic objectives and the strategic measures formulated during the "First 5-Year Plan" period should have been continued.

From 1958 onward, however, changes occurred in this strategic thinking and mistakes were made in the formulation of strategic objectives and measures. For example, quotas were set too high and the communist wind began to blow and during the Second 5-Year Plan economic development suffered serious setbacks. Even during the period of the "Second 5-Year Plan," however, strategic thinking was still correct to a large extent. It was correct to assert that economic development should be based on an agricultural foundation, that arrangements should be made in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; that production must precede capital construction; that simple reproduction must precede expanded reproduction; and that emphasis should be placed on the development of commodity production and the observance of the rules of value. This important strategic thinking originated during this period and is still of guiding significance today.

The purpose of summing up past experience and lessons is to help us decide what we should and should not do in the future. For this reason we need to acquire a deeper understanding of these experiences and lessons and to raise this understanding to a high theoretical level. During the past 30 years we have often had the following experience: When we pay attention to the overall balance of the economy and regulate development by seeking truth from facts we are able to improve economic results; on other occasions, however, the blind pursuit of rapid development has led to dislocations in proportional relations and a decline in economic results. What is the reason for this? Is such a pattern inevitable? What factors come into play? We should gather relevant historical material in a systematic manner and examine the mutual relationship between the rate of development and economic results. From this we could gather valuable experience. Similar questions such as the relationship between the rate of development and economic structure or the relationship between economic structure and economic results also need to be studied scientifically in the light of practice and experience. If we grasp the laws governing important strategic problems and acquire the ability to employ these laws in accordance with concrete circumstances we will be able to avoid or reduce mistakes in the formulation and implementation of economic development strategy.

People in theoretical circles have different understanding of the theoretical questions relating to the formulation of economic development strategy. Summing up past experience will help us to reach relatively comprehensive understanding of these questions. For example, there is the question of giving priority to the development of heavy industry. We know that the First 5-Year Plan's strategy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry was based on the weakness of the industrial base and the urgent need for industrialization. This strategy achieved favorable results. We can see, therefore, that it is wrong to reject out of hand the policy of giving priority to heavy industrial development and the law of giving priority to the growth of the means of production. The subsequent one-sided implementation of this policy, however, had negative consequences. For the past few years priority has been given to the development of the consumer goods industry; this has had a positive effect. This goes to show that only under certain circumstances should priority be given to the development of heavy industry and also that the law of giving priority to the development of the means of production only operates under certain conditions. We must examine the internal relations that exist between heavy industry and light industry and also those between industry and other sectors of the economy. While we should acknowledge the fact that under certain conditions the law of giving priority to the growth of the means of production holds true, we should avoid thinking in terms of absolutes. As far as the relationship between production and livelihood is concerned, for a long time we made the mistake of one-sidely emphasizing production and ignoring the people's livelihood. During the past few years, however, there has been a tendency among certain people to ignore development of production and one-sidedly emphasize the improvement of the standard of living. Experience has shown that economic construction cannot violate the aims of socialist production and also that it is impossible to speak of the aims of socialist production in isolation from the measures necessary for the implementation of these aims. The First 5-Year Plan stipulated that "the development of production and the improvement of the rate of labor productivity should provide the basis for a gradual improvement of the material and cultural lives of the laboring people." Today we can see that this strategic thinking is correct.

The study of the history of our country's economic development strategy can also help us to successfully integrate the economic development strategy with social development strategy and scientific and technological development strategy. We already have some experience of social development strategy and scientific and technological strategy. For example, in the early period of our country the problem of labor employment was handled relatively well. After this, however, various factors led to an increase in the number of people awaiting employment in both urban and rural areas. In recent years we have achieved remarkable success in solving this problem. As for the question of population, for a long time we neglected the importance of population control. This was a strategic error. We have since adopted the population strategy of planned birth, and results have already been achieved in certain areas. As far as social questions are concerned, we need to sum up the situation from a strategic standpoint. In the fifties our country formulated a 12-year plan for the long-term development of science and technology. This plan was integrated relatively well with economic construction and played a positive role in the development of construction, production and science and technology. For a long period after this, however, we neglected the role of science and technology. Our policy on technology was constantly changing and there was little coordination between scientific and technological work, on the one hand, and economic construction on the other. We should sum up the experience and lessons of the strategic problems involved in social and scientific development. From the study of historical experience we should learn how to coordinate the strategic development of the economy, society and science and technology. The resultant force of such a fully integrated system will promote the healthy development of the national economy.

A correct economic development strategy must suit the national conditions of our country. Study of our country's historical experience will help us understand these national conditions and the way in which such national conditions affect the development of the national economy. Moreover, we will learn how to formulate economic development strategy in the light of these national conditions. For a long period of time there have been two fundamentally different strategic approaches to the development of our country's economy: "protracted war" and "accelerated program." These two strategic mentalities have been tested on more than one occasion and it has been proved that the "protracted war" approach suits our national conditions far better than the "accelerated program." In spite of this, however, the "protracted war" mentality has not yet been firmly planted in the minds of the broad masses of people and cadres. The "protracted war" strategy in no way suggests that we can neglect the need to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. In fact, the implementation of this strategy will ensure that the pace of long-term economic development will be relatively rapid and that the economic return from such development will be relatively good. This will accelerate the pace of socialist modernization. Through our investigation and study of historical experience and the present state of affairs we will be able to establish a theoretical foundation for the "protracted war" strategy and will be able to lay the ideological foundation for its smooth implementation.

In formulating our country's economic development strategy, we must investigate and make use of the relevant experiences of foreign countries. Research has already begun into the economic development strategies of several important foreign countries. Work in this area must certainly be improved. The study and use of foreign experience, however, presents the problem of having to coordinate this experience with the conditions in our own country. The study of our country's historical experience will help us to examine foreign experience in the light of our country's national conditions and to reach a correct understanding of the significance, limitations and usefulness of this experience as regards our own country. For example, several developing nations and districts have made exports the center of their economic development strategies in the hope that the development of an outward-looking industry based on exports and processing will stimulate development throughout the national economy. Some people have suggested that our country adopt such a strategy as well.

In developing the national economy, we must place a great deal of emphasis on the import-export trade and international exchange and must steadfastly uphold the open-door policy. A large socialist nation such as ours, however, cannot rely on export trade alone to stimulate development of the entire national economy.

In analyzing our country's historical experience of economic development strategy, we must resolve several methodological questions.

First, how should we divide the various stages of development strategy? During the past 30 years there have been many strategic changes in our country's economic development and any study and analysis of economic development strategy must take these changes into account. We might consider dividing these various stages on the basis of differences in strategic aims and strategic measures. In this way the history of our country's economic development could be divided into six strategic stages; (1) period of national economic revival (1949-1952); (2) First 5-Year Plan period (1953-1957); (3) Second 5-Year Plan period (1958-1962); (4) period of national economic readjustment (1963-1965); (5) "Great Cultural Revolution" period (1966-1976); (6) period following the smashing of the "gang of four." It should be pointed out that while readjustment of the national economy began in the winter of 1960 following changes in the development strategy of the Great Leap Forward period, it was not until 1962 that this readjustment produced a marked effect. Since it is also customary to see the years between 1963 and 1965 as a period of economic readjustment, we have therefore classified the Second 5-Year Plan period and the period between 1963 and 1965 as two separate stages of strategic development.

Second, how should we define the strategic contents of each strategic stage? Because of the complex and varied nature of economic development strategy, people have yet to reach a unified understanding of what it entails. Furthermore, the failure in the past to give a clear outline of economic development strategy has made it even more difficult to actually define the strategic content of each stage. As a tentative step we might try defining the strategic objectives and measures of each stage on the basis of the policy, line and plan of each stage and the circumstances surrounding their implementation. During certain periods the existence of dirrerent strategic outlooks led to the formulation of different strategic objectives and measures. For this reason we should determine the strategic content of each stage by seeking truth from facts and should avoid any over-simplification.

Third, how should we assess the economic development strategy of each stage? The practical result of economic development strategy provides an objective criterion for judging whether or not that strategy is correct and also the extent to which it is correct. To put it more concretely, we can assess the economic development strategy for each stage by looking at the following: (1) the evolution of the relations of production; (2) the level of economic returns; (3) the evolution of the economic structure; (4) the rate of economic development; (5) the people's standard of living.

To sum up the historical experience of our country's economic strategy is a difficult task. Since the founding of the PRC our country's economic development has followed a long and tortuous path. Our experience is ruch and we have learned many lessons. Our efforts over the past few years to sum up experience have produced marked results. A good number of topics, however, remain to be further studied and analyzed. In summing up the experience of past economic development strategy we should do more than merely reaffirm old conclusions from a different perspective; we should explore new territory and probe new questions so as to acquire a deeper understanding of history. This understanding should, in turn, be used to help us formulate our economic development strategy for the future.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS MAO'S MILITARY THINKING

HK010153 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Caiqian [1728 2088 0578]: "An Example of Applying and Developing Materialist Dialectics in the Course of Practice" -- this article is the preface written by the author to the book "Glorious Example of Military Dialectics." There are several revisions in the version reprinted by this publication. The above-mentioned book is due to be published by the Henan People's Publishing House]

[Text] Many important viewpoints of Mao Zedong's theoretical thinking find expression in his important military writings such as "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War" and "Problems of War and Strategy." A conscientious study of the four military writings can help us to better understand Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and grasp the sharp ideological weapon of materialist dialectics. The practice of revolutionary struggles proved incontrovertibly long ago that Comrade Mao Zedong's military writings were both a scientific military theory of Marxism and an invaluable philosophical wealth of Marxism. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong "forged philosophy into a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletariat and the people for knowing and changing the world. His distinguished works on China's revolutionary war, in particular, provide outstandingly shining examples of applying and developing the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics in practice." The reason why it is of great significance to conscientiously study Mao Zedong's military writings also lies here.

Some strategists in modern history also left behind various kinds of military writings. Comrade Mao Zedong, however, combined in his military writings the military theory with the philosophical thinking of the proletariat to make it into an invincible science in the people's revolutionary war. This was unparalleled in history. When discussing the five most outstanding strategists in the modern world. (John Collins), author of the "Great Strategy," said: "Mao Zedong was different from the three persons (Lenin, (Kahn) [Kang en 1660 1869] and Clausewitz -- the quoter's note) mentioned above in that he was a seasoned battlefront commander.... From the very beginning Mao Zedong competed with the orthodox Marxists with the strategy he formulated himself and he firmly believed that his principles would become tenets." Owing to his world outlook, (Collins), as a bourgeois military commentator, was unable to make a broad and in-depth evaluation of the outstanding contributions Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong's military writings had made to the philosophy and military theory of Marxism-Leninism and of the series of theories, policies and principles for solving the question of building a people's army and waging a people's war theoretically and in practice during several decades of China's revolutionary wars.

Mao Zedong's military thinking is extremely rich in content. It has profoundly expounded the Marxist view on war and, by creatively applying the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to study and analyze war, comprehensively brought to light the dialectical relationships between the success and failure of revolutionary wars and politics, economy, military affairs, manpower and popular feeling. It has also pointed out the laws for the occurrence, development and victory of revolutionary wars. Therefore, from Comrade Mao Zedong's theory of knowledge on war, not only can we vividly see the guiding role of the Marxist philosophy on military science, we can also clearly discover that Mao Zedong Thought, which has been formed in protracted revolutionary wars, has in many respects and to a very great extent enriched Marxist philosophical thinking.

If the military writings of Marxism-Leninism are the starting point for studying materialist military dialectics, then Comrade Mao Zedong made a unique contribution in theory and in practice to the extensive spheres of military dialectics with his military writings. For example, the questions such as distinguishing the aim and characteristics of one war from another, understanding the nature of a war, studying and employing the laws of war and giving play to the objective material basis and the subjective dynamic role of war, radiate with eternal light. They are always our sharpest weapon in the struggle against the idealist and metaphysical viewpoints in military affairs.

The fundamental aim in studying philosophy is to solve the problems of stand, viewpoint and method. In studying Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking through the study of Mao Zedong's military writings, we should naturally and unexceptionally further rectify our ideological line through study and learn to play a dynamic role in understanding and solving the new situation and problems that have emerged in the four modernizations program with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. We can thus constantly raise our awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and become revolutionary fighters who will never fall behind.

Marx said: "Philosophy regards the proletariat as its own material weapon and, likewise, the proletariat regards philosophy as its own spiritual weapon." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 15) Let us study philosophy well, arm ourselves with it, enhance revolutionary vigor and contribute our strength to the cause of revitalizing the Chinese nation!

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION SET UP

OW281318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The China Communications and Transportation Association was established here today to improve China's communications and transportation and meet the needs of a rapid developing national economy. Approved by the State Economic Commission, the association is a trans-ministerial organization of China's communications and transportation industries. The association will conduct theoretical research into these industries and spread practical knowledge.

The association is composed of experts, engineers and representatives from ministries and enterprises of communications and transportation including railways, highways, waterways, civil aviation and pipelines units and it will make proposals on principles, policies relating to the development of communications and transportation. It will also offer advisory service for departments and enterprises of communications and transportation.

Addressing the inaugural meeting, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, urged the association to study technical and economic policies and prepare proposals for the central government and related departments to improve China's communications and transportation, increase economic results and production efficiency.

Guo Hongtao, president of the association and adviser to the State Economic Commission, said, the establishment of the association will help coordinate plans for development of all departments and organize work.

China now has a network consisting of 12 waterway, highway and railway trunks, connecting 900,000 kilometers of highways and 108,000 kilometers of waterways, plus 171 civil aviation routes and 10,000 kilometers of pipelines.

By the end of 1981, the president said, China had 1.25 million kilometers of waterways, highways, railways and airways, 7.7 times the figure shortly after liberation in 1949, the president said.

At the meeting, the president proposed an eight-point plan for improving China's communications and transportation, including speeding up technical transformation of railway trunks for shipping coal and construction of new railways, making greater efforts in developing sea, coastal areas and Yangtze River transportation, and building vital transportation routes in southwest China where rich natural resources are located.

OFFICIALS PROPOSE UTILIZATION OF PEAT RESOURCES

OW011436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- A proposal to make use of China's rich peat resources and to set up special organizations to work out over-all plans and make arrangements for this purpose is printed in the latest issue of ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The proposal was made to the government by Shan Yongfu, director of the Capital Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, and Huang Weikuo, deputy mayor of Fushun city.

Northeast China and Sichuan Province have abundant peat resources. The total reserve in the country is estimated at some 27,000 million tons, accounting for ten percent of world reserves.

They point out in their proposal that peat can be used as a source of energy and it can also be processed into sound insulating fiberboards and light bricks. The multiple utilization of peat resources could reduce the need to cut timber and help keep ecological balance, the proposal says. It can also provide raw materials for the building material industry, and for the chemical, pharmaceutical, food and iron and steel industries.

Peat resources in Jilin Province, northeast China, have aroused the interest of businessmen from Japan, Singapore and the United States, and firms from Hong Kong, according to the recent issue of the ECONOMIC INFORMATION.'

The peat reserves in Heilongjiang Province are estimated at about 15,000 million tons. A survey of these reserves will be made this year by scientists organized by government departments.

ZHENG SIYUAN STRESSES SUCCESS, QUALITY OF CENSUS

OW281425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Zheng Siyuan, deputy head of the census leading group under the State Council, spoke at a national census telephone conference on the evening of 27 May. He called on all localities to strive to do a good job in the final stage of preparation for the census and to guarantee the successful completion and good quality of the census as demanded by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Zheng Siyuan pointed out: Only 1 month and a few days are left before the national census begins. From now on, the heads of census leading groups and directors of census offices at all levels in the various provinces, municipalities, prefectures and counties should concentrate their major energies on census work, strengthen specific leadership, strive to discover problems and to solve them quickly and provide specific direction on various work concerning the census. The cadres of census offices at all levels should conscientiously study the directives, measures, detailed rules and regulations and reference materials concerning the census, truly strive to understand them and direct the census work precisely according to unified regulations. The governments of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the special administrative offices should take measures to correct as soon as possible the few counties, municipalities, communes, production brigades and other grassroots units that fail to pay sufficient attention to the census work.

Zheng Siyuan said: During the census, it is necessary to implement the system of responsibility to ensure good quality, and to set up quality control groups. The heads of census leading groups at various levels should take overall responsibility for the quality of the census. The directors of census offices at various levels should exercise quality control. They should pay attention to the quality of the census from beginning to end.

In order to ensure quality control, all provincial, prefectural, county and municipal census offices should set up quality control groups. The quality control groups are responsible for finding out and reporting on the quality situation and for discovering problems and solving them quickly. The units and individuals doing a good job should be commended and encouraged. Those who fail to meet qualitative standards should be asked to do their work over.

Zheng Siyuan emphasized the need to pay attention to the selection and training of census workers. He said: Census workers and census directors must be selected according to strict qualifications. Those who fail to meet qualifications should be resolutely rejected. Generally speaking, there should be one census worker for every 500 urban people or 400 rural people. Census workers should be trained according to the stipulations contained in the reference material concerning the content, duration and methods of training. The content of training should not be indiscriminately reduced, and training standards should not be willfully lowered. The training of census directors should be organized in a unified way by county or municipal level authorities in order to ensure good training quality. It should not be conducted by lower level units, such as communes or neighborhoods. Census workers should work conscientiously with a sense of responsibility and display a rigorous work style of strictly abiding by rules and regulations. They should be polite and courteous when they interview people during the census registration.

Zheng Siyuan urged all localities to firmly make the "census publicity month" campaign a success. He called on the responsibiel persons of all enterprises, institutions, government offices and schools to publicize the significance of the census among the members of their units, clear up misgivings in the minds of the masses and particularly do a good job in ideological work among heads of households.

Zheng Siyuan also discussed questions on how to selectively check household registrations and address codes prior to the census, ensure good quality of census registration and coding and practice economy during the census.

Participating in the telephone conference were heads of census leading groups and directors of census offices of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

DAQING OILFIELD PROVIDES TRAINING FOR CADRES

OW010952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Daqing, Jun 1 (XINHUA) -- China's major oilfield of Daqing has provided regular training to more than 28,600 of its leading cadres and managerial personnel over the past three years, accounting for 73 percent of the total number of cadres working there.

The training program is either full time or part time, with set curricula and regular examinations. Courses of study range from six months to two years.

Of the 5,000 people receiving training this year, two-thirds are studying in classes run by government departments, provincial institutions or by colleges and technical schools. Subjects include political theory, enterprise management, general knowledge and technical courses.

By the end of last year, nearly 4,000 cadres had received such regular training. They included 800 leading cadres at the factory and company levels and ten heads or deputy heads of the Daqing oil administrative bureau.

On-the-job training is carried out through television lectures and correspondence. Now 2,200 cadres spend two mornings in a week listening to television lectures.

A total of 4,100 engineers and technicians, 57.5 percent of the oilfield's technical cadres, have received advanced training at universities, colleges and research institutes and many of them have taken foreign languages courses.

WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION GROUP ESTABLISHED

OW291251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council has decided to establish a national water and soil conservation work coordinating group comprising responsible persons of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry. Qian Zhengying has been appointed to head the group. An office for the coordinating group has been set up in the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power to handle the work of the group.

The main task of the coordinating group is to study and implement the guidelines and policies for water and soil conservation work, to supervise the various localities in enforcing relevant laws and regulations on water and soil conservation work to organize the exchange of experience in combating soil erosion, to coordinate with all departments concerned in surveying, planning and carrying out scientific research work on a fairly large scale in water and soil conservation, and to periodically study ways to solve major problems with regard to water and soil conservation.

In a circular on the establishment of the national water and soil conservation work coordinating group, the General Office of the State Council said: The departments concerned in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, farm reclamation, water conservation and power, railways, communications and scientific research must regard their respective tasks in water and soil conservation as their own responsibility, clearly assign a unit to be in charge of this task and carry out the task well. The governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over water and soil conservation work. No existing organizations in charge of water and soil conservation should be weakened so as to ensure the smooth development of water and soil conservation work.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON YANAN 'TALKS'

HK010321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Consciously Uphold Guidance by Historical Materialism -- Study 'Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The historical materialism created by Marx and Engels is the great fruit of applying dialectical materialism in human social life, and is the sole scientific theoretical system concerning the laws of human social development. Engels pointed out: Due to the proposition of historical materialism, "idealism has been driven out from its final refuge, its outlook on history." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 423) Lenin wrote: "Marx deepened and developed philisophical materialism and made it into a complete materialist philosophy, and extended materialist understanding of the natural world to understanding of HUMAN SOCIETY. Marx's HISTORICAL MATERIALISM is the greatest result of scientific thought. People's previous views on the extreme chaos and arbitrary decisions in history and politics have been replaced by an extremely complete and composite scientific theory...." [Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, 0 443) Historical materialism is our scientific ideological weapon for examining all social and historical phenomena.

Literature and art comes within the category of social ideology. It is created for people in society and used by them; it is produced in the history of human society, and also develops as that history develops. Hence, only by examining things under the guidance of historical materialism can we give scientific answers to various fundamental questions regarding literature and art. Before the birth of Marxism, there were in history all kinds of theories and notions on questions of literature and art.

Although some of these views were not devoid of value or were enlightening, their replies to fundamental issues such as the fundamental orientation and revolution in literature and art, the relationship between literature and art on the one hand and social life, the masses, and the era on the other, and the path writers should follow in creation did not and could not reach the level of scientific understanding. As far as guiding ideology is concerned, this was precisely because their entire outlook on history was unscientific. And as a science and as a revolution in the history of human literature and art thought, Marxist thought on literature and art is, in the final analysis, an application and development of basic Marxist theory, and especially of the theory of historical materialism. Comrade Mao Zedong's new contributions to Marxist thought on literature and art were also expressed in concentrated fashion in the further application and development of the theory of historical materialism. Restudying today the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," we profoundly feel that although many of Comrade Mao Zedong's specific expositions were specifically applicable in the historical conditions of that time, the basic ideology running through the work is the incisive view of historical materialism, and that is the demand posed on revolutionary literature and art work by the application of the basic principles of historical materialism. We hold that particular importance should be attached to the following aspects:

FIRST, EXPOUNDING ON THE FUNDAMENTAL NATURE AND ORIENTATION OF REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE THEORY THAT THE MASSES CREATE HISTORY.

The question of whom literature and art should serve determines its fundamental nature and orientation. And historical materialsm holds that "historical activities are the affair of the masses" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 104), and that the masses with the frontline laborers as the main body are the decisive force in the development of history. Only ideology that can assist the masses to stimulate the advance of history can meet the demand of the development of history and possess revolutionary nature. It was precisely in accordance with this basic principle that Comrade Mao Zedong stressed in the "Talks:" "Our literature and art is all aimed at serving the masses, and first the workers, peasants and soldiers, and is created for them." In examining whether a work is good or bad, it is necessary to see "the effects it produces among the masses in society." Proceeding from the general demand of serving the people, he specifically explained the question of how to serve the masses from the contents and form of revolutionary literature and art, from its popularization and enhancement, from its praises and exposures, and from its inheritance and new creation. He pointed out, in the final analysis the idea that literature and art should serve the masses means that writers should "take the stand of the proletariat and the people," "be loyal spokesmen of the masses," and apply their own works "to assist the masses in stimulating the advance of history." This historical materialist exposition which is not open to doubt has, in fundamental nature and orientation, drawn a clear distinction in principle between revolutionary literature and art under proletarian leadership and all old literature and art that serves the "ego" and a small number of people.

SECOND, POINTING OUT A GUIDING CLUE, BY APPLYING THE PRINCIPLE OF CLASS ANALYSIS, FOR LITERATURE AND ART TO CORRECTLY DESCRIBE PEOPLE AND COMPLEX SOCIAL LIFE PHENOMENA.

Literature and art means mainly describing people and, by describing them, revealing the essence and rules hidden below the complex phenomena of social life. However, in circumstances in which classes and class struggle still exist, the thoughts and feelings of every person are constrained by class status, and the various social contradictions are influenced by the class struggle. As Lenin said: "Marxism has given us a guiding clue, enabling us to discover the laws amid this blurred chaos. This clue is the theory of class struggle." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 587) Comrade Mao Zedong applied this principle to literature and art in the "Talks." He wrote: "A basic viewpoint of Marxism is that a determining ideology exists, that the objective reality of the class struggle and the national struggle determine our thoughts and feelings." He criticized the notion of writing based on "abstract love" and "abstract human nature," and demanded a total purge of this "very deep bourgeois influence."

Although the relevant theories in the "Talks" are not sufficiently specific and perfect with regard to human nature and class nature, while certain sentences and phrases are also one-sided to a certain extent, taking the general view, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly demanded that writers "proceed from objective reality," and apply the historical materialist viewpoint of class analysis to describe people and social contradictions, thus pointing out a guiding clue for writers in getting rid of bourgeois ideological influence.

THIRD, EXPLAINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART AND THE ERA BY APPLYING THE THEORY THAT IDEOLOGY SHOULD CHANGE IN THE WAKE OF SOCIAL CHANGES.

The relationship between literature and art and the era has a direct bearing on the growth or decline of literature and art and on what role it can play in the development of history. Historical materialism holds that any type of ideological thing must "change in the wake of social changes" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 270), and advance as the era advances, so as to continually play its role in helping the masses to stimulate the advance of history, and it should thus not turn into something out of line with the era or even hampering the advance of history. Comrade Mao Zedong applied this principle to the relationship between literature and art and the era. In the "Talks" he clearly demanded that revolutionary literature and art must advance as the era advances and that revolutionary writers "must be integrated with the new era of the masses" and "should have no hesitation whatever." He also issued the call for revolutionary literature and art to express "the new figures and the new world." This exposition is both concise and clear. It has provided a scientific yardstick for clarifying all kinds of muddled thinking concerning the relationship between literature and art and the era.

FOURTH, POINTING OUT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM ON REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE AND ART, THE CREATIVE PATH FOR REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS TO FOLLOW IN GOING DEEP AMONG THE MASSES' LIFE.

The various aspects mentioned above are all the fundamental demands imposed on literature and art by historical materialism, and are also the fundamental demands in the development of revolutionary literature and art itself. How can these demands be attained? Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the "Talks" that to achieve this, revolutionary literature and art workers must have a correct path for creation and must take part in the practice of the masses' life of fiery struggles. He wrote: "China's revolutionary writers and artists, and writers and artists with prospects, must go among the masses and unconditionally and wholeheartedly go among the workers, peasants and soldiers for long periods and into the life of fiery struggles...." This is because practice is the foundation of understanding, while the masses are the main body in the practice of society. Only by going deep into the masses' life of fiery struggles can one achieve "unanimity of thought and feeling with the masses" and "be the loyal spokesman of the masses;" only among the masses' life of fiery struggles can one directly go "to study the various classes in society, to study their interrelationships and individual situations, and study their features and feelings;" only by taking part with the masses in the revolutionary practice of changing the world can one keep up with the pace of the era, grasp the spirit of the era that is manifest among the masses and thus create works filled with the spirit of the era, which help the masses to stimulate the advance of history. In this sense, the creative path of going deep into the masses' life is the sole correct path for revolutionary literature and art workers to forge ahead.

These theories drawn up by Comrade Mao Zedong through directly applying the basic principles of historical materialism to examine questions of literature and art, stand at the level of laws of development for the whole of human society, and also clearly point out the demands on literature and art of the decisive force in the creation of history -- the proletariat and the masses. In the nature and role of literature and art, in the question of what viewpoint literature and art should apply to describe people and contradictions in social life, in the relationship between literature and art and the era, in the social functions of literature and art and in other fundamental aspects, these theories draw total distinctions between revolutionary literature and art under proletarian leadership and all kinds of old literature and art.

In fundamental stand, thought and feeling, and in the path for creation, they point out the proper distinctions between revolutionary literature and art workers and all old literature and art workers. And it is precisely for this reason that these theories developed by Comrade Mao Zedong on the fundamental issues in literature and art have enriched and developed Marxist thought on literature and art, giving it clearer scientific and class nature, and have become the irreplaceable guiding ideology for China's entire revolutionary literature and art work. From the latter part of the anti-Japanese war to the period of the liberation war, and to after the founding of new China, the prosperous development of the cause of revolutionary literature and art under our party's leadership and the tremendous role it has played in revolution and construction, together with the emergence and growth of group after group of brand-new revolutionary literature and art workers, attest to the incomparable correctness of this historical materialist guidance.

There is no denying that for a long period in the past the publicity and application of Mao Zedong's literature and art thinking encountered certain interference and gave rise to certain deviations, including some concerning the basic ideology of the "Talks," and gave explanations that ran counter to the original meaning. In particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," leftist deviations reached the limit and occupied the dominant position, while the cause of socialist literature and art also suffered unprecedented damage. And as far as fundamental guiding ideology is concerned, the reason for the appearance of those leftist errors was precisely because the viewpoint that the masses create history was distorted, Marxist class analysis was made into something simple and vulgar, and the demands of the fundamental interests of the masses and of the development of socialist literature and art were violated. This was without doubt a trampling on historical materialism. It precisely proves by negative example the necessity and importance of correctly upholding historical materialism.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led vast numbers of revolutionary literary and art workers to bring order out of chaos and to energetically correct leftist mistakes on the literary and art front. This is aimed at restoring the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and enabling the guiding ideology for our literary and art work to retake the path of historical materialism. Under the guidance of historical materialism, the great majority of literary and art workers have emancipated their minds, proceeded from the fundamental interests and the needs of the masses of the people, proceeded from the common experience in life and reality as shared by themselves and the masses of the people, produced large numbers of works that truly reflect the livelihood and aspirations of the masses of the people, portrayed a number of images of new socialist people and more artistic images of every description, enabled our country's socialist literature and art to flourish on an unprecedented scale and also enabled our literary and art front to become one of the very successful departments in our country. Over the past 2 years, under the situation in which the leftist pernicious influence has not been completely eliminated, some phenomena of bourgeois liberalization have emerged once again within the literary and art sphere. An important ideological reason for this emergence is this: A few comrades do not understand that real freedom can only be achieved by acting in accordance with the law of historical development. Therefore, after breaking through the leftist confinement, they not only have not returned to the path of being under the guidance of historical materialism but have made another error in being subjective and self-willed. An important way to overcome the existing phenomena of bourgeois liberalization is to assist all revolutionary literary and art workers in conscientiously upholding historical materialism as their guidance. Party leaders of our literary and art departments must shoulder this important responsibility.

There have been great changes in historical conditions since the publication of the "Talks" 40 years ago. It is imperative to revise some of Comrade Mao Zedong's specific conclusions on literature and art and to develop Mao Zedong literary and art thought. However, the fundamental tenet of historical materialism as expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong in the "Talks" is not obsolete; on the contrary, it has been borne out by the literary and art practice during the new historical period. Although contingents of the masses of the people have been greatly expanded during the new historical period, there is no change in the law that the masses of the people are the force in the making of history; although the exploiting class no longer exists as a class, class struggles still exist within a certain scope and the viewpoint of class analysis still provides guiding leads; although the great majority of intellectuals including literary and art workers have become a part of the working class, the practical activities carried out by the masses of the people in the forefront of production and reform are still the aorta of life and still combine the spirit of this age, and immersing oneself among the masses of the people is still the only correct way for socialist literary and art workers to produce their works. If we depart from the guidance of historical materialism, we will commit errors and take roundabout courses in handling these fundamental issues of literature and art. Moreover, the new historical situation has made new and higher demands on vast numbers of literary and art workers in upholding historical materialism as their guidance and has also made new and higher demands on the whole cause of literature and art. In the face of the shift of the work of the whole party and new changes in class and human relaitons, in the face of continuous emergence of new problems in people's livelihood, and in the face of the improvement being made in people's material life and the development of people's spiritual demands, how are our literary and art creation and criticism to become the "faithful spokesman of the masses"? How are we to correctly reflect new human relations? How are we to depict the beauty of socialist human nature? How are we to truly and correctly depict all types of social contradictions? How are we to handle relations between singing praises and exposing and revealing? How are we to meet all types of cultural needs of the masses of the people while heightening their spiritual state and capacity for appreciation? How are we to use the spirit of the new age formed by the masses of the people during their building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization to illuminate literary and art works of different contents, forms, themes and styles so as to do a still better job of assisting the masses of the people in promoting our modernization program? To do these things, we must regard historical materialism as our guidance, use some basic prinicples of Marxist literary and art thought-Mao Zedong literary and art thought as our guidance, and progressively approach and settle issues during the course of new practice. The process of progressively settling these issues under the guidance of historical materialism is also a process of continuously developing Marxist literary and art thought-Mao Zedong literary and art thought. This is the only way to enable our country's socialist cause of literature and art to further flourish during the new period. Developing the cause of literature and art under the guidance of abstract human nature, the "new principles of aesthetics," the "subjective reflex," existentialism," personalism, and other forms of historical idealism will certainly run counter to the fundamental interests and needs of the masses of the people, go against the demands set on the building of socialism during the new period and fall onto the wrong road which is out of line with the path of socialist literature and art. Only by unceasingly and conscientiously upholding historical materialism as one's guidance can one advance along with the advance of history and maintain one's position in the forefront within the socialist literary and art army. If one departs from the guidance of historical materialism, one will lag behind the times. This is beyond doubt.

With the advance of history, historical materialism will increasingly show its incomparably powerful vitality.

We believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, after conscientiously studying and summing up experience, vast numbers of literary and art workers will certainly heighten their awareness of upholding historical materialism and Marxism as their guidance, enable our country's socialist literature and art to unceasingly flourish and develop along the orientation of "serving the people and socialism," play greater roles in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and inspire the masses of the people to have high morale for the making of new history!

DING LING DISCUSSES MAO'S CONCERN FOR WRITERS

HK310516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 4

[Article by Ding Ling [0002 3781]: "Chairman Mao's Letter to Us"]

[Text] During the Yanan period, Comrade Mao Zedong left an impression on me that he was one of the party leaders who was most capable of treating others as equals. He was always able to get us to speak without any inhibition, to speak our minds freely. There was no need for us to worry about the possibility that he would regard himself as a sacred and supreme leader, commander, helmsman or someone who commanded a powerful army. He possessed a manner of being courteous to the wise and condescending to the scholarly. He talked cheerfully and humorously and very often hit the nail on the head, and what he said was convincing. When he talked about our good qualities, he also pointed out our weak points. When he talked about our shortcomings, he used a consultative tone and even humorous language so that we would not feel bad. What he said provided much food for thought and made us ponder it carefully. In the spring of 1937, he once dropped into my dwelling place and met a number of youths who came from the Kuomintang-ruled areas and were studying in the Yanan anti-Japanese university. He said to me smilingly: "Ding Ling, I think that these intellectuals like to get close to you. Here it is more or less like a club of cultured people." I knew that he was criticizing me because I did not persist in going deep among workers, peasants and soldiers. At that time, I had just resigned the post of deputy director of the political department of the central guard regiment and was busy with the work of the writers' association in the Soviet area. Later, Chairman Mao said that I had a manner of being an unconventional and self-indulgent intellectual. I realized that I was being more severely criticized, but I felt comfortable because he truly understood me and knew that I had such a shortcoming. Afterwards, I told other comrades of Comrade Mao's impression of me; they said that they agreed with his assessment.

Chairman Mao read my articles and discussed them with me. Later, after reading my articles, he commented on my articles. Although our discussions were ordinary ones, I regarded him as a most wise man and an intimate friend, and engraved his pleasant voice in my mind forever.

On the morning of 1 July 1944, I received the letter. At that time Comrade Ouyang Shan and I were engaged in writing for the writers' association of the border region located outside the southern gate of Yanan. We attended a meeting on cooperatives in the border region. I wrote an article entitled "Tian Baolin" and Ouyang Shan wrote "Living in the New Society." Tian Baolin and Liu Jianzhang were model workers of the cooperatives in the border region. On that afternoon, Ouyang Shan and I were invited to visit Chairman Mao at this dwelling in Zaoyuan. After talking briefly, we ate dinner together. I still remember that Comrade Ouyang Shan drank a lot of wine. After it got dark, we rode horses from Zaoyuan. Chairman Mao's letter was kept thereafter by Comrade Ouyang Shan. In the spring of 1979, I returned to Beijing. Comrade Bai Ye of RENMIN RIBAO learned from me the whereabouts of this letter. He made a long-distance call to Comrade Ouyang Shan in Guangzhou and this information was confirmed. When Comrade Ouyang Shan came to Beijing to attend a meeting, he gave me the copy of the letter. Not long after that, the museum also gave me a copy of it.

Comrade Mao's praise of "Tian Baolin" was not limited to the letter alone. I learned that in meetings of senior cadres he also mentioned it. In early July 1944, due to the fact that I was dashing off an article "The 129th Division and the Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan Border Region," I asked Comrade Chen Geng for some materials. He told me happily that in a meeting of senior cadres, Chairman Mao had said: "Ding Ling is now going deep among workers, peasants and soldiers and her 'Tian Baolin' was well written. As long as a writer goes deep among the masses, he is able to write good articles." Other comrades also told me that they heard the same opinion. After hearing that, I was of course grateful to Chairman Mao. But I thought that "Tian Baolin" was not a well-written article. It was not the article which I like most either. I realized that Chairman Mao was encouraging me and had given the green light to me so that I could further identify myself with workers, peasants and soldiers. What he said helped me a lot so that I would march forward without any obstruction. He had opened up a smooth and broad path for me so that I could write my articles, be a disciplined writer and engage in creative literary and art work. What he did was not for me alone, but for many, many literary and art workers. Over the past 40 years, I have experienced many vicissitudes of life. When I reread this letter, it gives full vent to my feelings; at that time, Chairman Mao knew people very well. He showed every concern for others and always thought about his work and other people. He was very eager to help others!

In 1942 I wrote an article "My Thoughts on 8 March Festival." Although I was neither seriously criticized nor punished, there was much gossiping going on behind my back. In 1943 a campaign to examine cadres' personal histories was launched. My fate was the same as those comrades who were once arrested by the Kuomintang. We could not escape being suspected of this or that. Only a few people said things to our faces, but there were a number of people who gossiped about us behind our backs. Gossip is a fearsome thing and the onlooker sees the game best. Chairman Mao knew this very well. Chairman Mao commanded the great army and exerted arduous efforts for the revolution. He needed intellectuals and writers and knew the weak points and shortcoming of these people. Personally he might not have linked these people, but the revolution needed people, a great number of intellectuals and talented people. Proceeding from the needs of the revolution, Chairman Mao made friends with and helped these people so that they would consciously change their former individualist stand of the petite bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie. He intiated the campaign of rectification and study and held a forum of literature and art. All these were good things. It was too bad that Kang Sheng availed himself of the opportunity to launch the so-called "rescuing campaign," rescuing those who "have taken a wrong step in life" and frenziedly harming a number of comrades and the cause of the party. At that time, Chairman Mao was very wise and put forth the important guiding principles such as "leading cadres should be responsible and do their work personally" and "not a single individual should be killed and most of them should not be arrested," and so forth. At the same time, he took measures to carry out the work of screening. As a result, a great number of comrades were emancipated and readily returned to their former posts. I believe that Chairman Mao's remarks expressed in this letter and other meetings were, at least, to rehabilitate my personal reputation among the masses. I admired and was grateful to him.

At dusk in Zaoyuan in Yanan, a new moon was hanging in the sky. The summer breeze was spreading the remanent fragrance of jujube flowers. His walk, pleasant talk, dignified bearing and gentle and elegant manner left a most beautiful impression on me. Those who are the loftiest must be most modest and open-minded. Those who have meager learning must be those who behave most affectedly. I think that Chairman Mao's manner of treating others as equals and being easy to get along with are things that I should emulate all my life. I should urge myself to earnestly practice what I have advocated and persist in doing so unremittingly.

YANGCHENG WANBAO CARRIES BAI HUA ARTICLE

HK260731 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bai Hua [4101 2901] "The Erhai Is Yearning"]

[Text] In the 1950's, I climbed Cangshan Mountain twice and went boating on the Erhai. Thereafter Cangshan Mountan and Erhai have appeared vaguely in my dreams for the past 20 years or so. In the spring of 1954, I went from Xiaguan to Dali city by a horse-drawn carriage for the first time. The scene is still fresh in my mind just as it it had happened yesterday evening. At that time, my state of mind was like that of Yang Shengan, a scholar of the Ming Dynasty: "Once I look at Cangshan Mountain, it seems as if I am flying over the mountain cheerily and gracefully.... The mountain is dark green and luxuriant and the sea is in a shape of a semicircular orchid. The city walls stand between the mountain and the sea. A tower stands out against the sky. Fragrances spread far and wide and the sweet aroma of flowers pleases people around. At this time it seems that I have just awoken from drunkenness and dreams. I am like a person who gets up after a long sleep." A girl of Bai nationality, in the same carriage and whom I had not met before, told me the story of the "cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation." The roaring of the 18 streams rushing down from the 19 mountain peaks of Cangshan Mountain and the clattering of the horse's hoofs were like charming music accompanying her narration. The sun, setting on the sloping peaks of Cangshan Mountain, cast its golden rays on her eyes which were full of fantasy. The flower of the ornament on her hair and her tassel quivered. After hearing the story, I gazed at Yuju peak for a long time. Due to the fact that it was not autumn or winter, the "cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation" did not appear. Dali, a city famous for its history and culture, is located between Cangshan Mountain and Erhai. It is also, without any artistic exaggeration, a city of flowers. The dark blue Erhai wears a gigantic garland all the year round. In the city of Dali, rare camellia and azalea flowers are planted in front of the doorwarys and windowsills of almost every household! The night business of tea houses is carried out amid flowering shrubs and under the violet vines. The red flowers, green branches and lamplight set one another off. Very often I sat there late into the night. A cup of puer tea which tasted bitter first and sweet later was infused with fresh spring water boiled by pine firewood. While leaning against the vines, looking at the vast silver river and listening to the billowing water, I recalled the false prosperity of the Tang empire during the years of Tianbao. General Xianyu Zhongtong and Li Mi sent expeditions to the west to punish the Nanzhao regime on two occasions. When they were defeated on the first occasion, they were exempted from punishment. Later a high official in the army called Yang Guozhong and made a false report on the victory of the expeditions. Xianyu Zhongtong was promoted to be a major of the capital. Li Mi had been drowned and it was thus impossible to promote him to a higher office. More than 200,000 troops of the Tang Dynasty died in vain. There are two mass graves in Fengyi and Xiaguan and poets of the subsequent dynasties wrote a number of poems unanimously accusing Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty of waging war against the Nanzhao regime. With the support of the great Tang empire, the king of the Nanzhao regime unified the Liuzhao regime. In a history of 165 years, the Nanzhao regime was faithfully obedient to the Tang Dynasty for 122 years. For a period of 43 years, the regime betrayed the Tang Dynasty. There were quite a great number of moving stories of making peace and of distressing tragedies of the war...which have been handed down from generation to generation in both oral and written forms. Some of the historical facts have been turned into beautiful fairytales in accordance with the fine desires of the people.

The rises and falls, the prosperity and decline over the past 1,000 years or so have left us with countless sorrows, deep pains and bitter memories.... Sometimes when I sat quietly with a cup in my hand, it seemed that I heard the evening drumbeat from a temple on Jizu Mountain located to the northeast of the Erhai. The first temple on Jizu Mountain was built in the Tang Dynasty because Buddhism prevailed at that time. During a long period covering the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, a total number of 108 temples were built, including 36 monasteries and 72 Buddhist convents with Zhushen temples as their core. Although numerous wars and famines occurred during that period, these temples remained unchanged -- "fragrant smoke spread all through the golden temples and breeze from the pine forests blowing from as far as 10 li away never stops." Xu Xiake, a great Chinese traveler, set out from Jiangsu in 1636 and traveled with a monk called Jing Wen from the Ying Fu temple in Nanjing, who was determined to pay religious homage to Jizu Mountain. They were attacked by robbers in Xiangshui and Jing Wen was wounded and died in the Chongshan temple in Nanning. Xu Xiake scrupulously abided by Jing Wen's last words to take his bones and continue the arduous journey. He eventually arrived at Jizu Mountain on the 23d day of the 12th month of 1638 and buried his friend in the Xitan temple. All the monks on the mountain were deeply moved and built a stupa for the deceased. The epitaph on the tomb read: "He aspired to make the journey, during which he laid down his life. Who brought his remains here? It was the Honorable Xu Xiake." Two traveling companions met by chance, trusted each other with their own lives and deaths! I am proud of our great nation.

The years of youth are the most unforgettable! The clouds like a jade belt danced for me around Cangshan Mountain and tens of thousands of butterflies flew in a row to to salute me beside the butterfly spring. I once tried for a long time to identify and copy the faded characters on the "Yubei stele," "Dehua stele of Nanzhao" and the "stele in commemoration of the first emperor of the Yuan Dynasty who conquered Yunnan." Year in and year out, these steles stood on the roadside, combed by the wind and washed by the wind, explaining the long history to the latter generations. More than one-quarter of a century has already passed. It elapsed both swiftly and slowly. Gaiety always streaks past, whereas sufferings always linger on....

It happened to be the grand gathering of "the March fair" when I made the trip to Dali this time. There was a sea of people and I could only inch my way forward through a crowd of people of various nationalities in their festive dress. Traditional horse racing was held at the foot of Changshan Mountain. Although the horsemen of Xizang and Bai nationalities were gaily dressed and wrapped around with colorful flowers, most of the audience could not see them because the area was packed with people. They could only hear. The most regrettable thing was that some horses were lazy and not interested in competing for honors. They always tried to squeeze in among the crowds. It was really disappointing and funny. The open-air bazaars were unprecedentedly magnificent. There were shops in tents, trucks and carts and on bicycles and stalls.... Goods from inside and outside the province were piled up mountain-high. It was a pity that many state shops underestimated the purchasing power of the people of various nationalities in the western part of Yunnan. They came here for the purpose of selling slow-selling goods. As a result, their goods did not sell well. I was afraid that they could not even cover the cost of the freight. There were a great number of visitors but only a few customers. Some people of Xizang nationality from Kangba and Diqing areas sold a small amount of valuable traditional Chinese medicinal ingredients at high prices. A piece of "caterpillar fungus" which was not of high quality was sold at 30 cents. The price was much higher than that of the state shops in Beijing. The business at food and wine stalls was the best and they had a full house. Whether they could sell their goods or not, people ate and drank their fill. In the evening, the open-air cinemas showed some old and dull motion pictures, but there were great crowds of faithful audiences. I thought that if the director of any film studio was personally on the scene, he would have been very proud of himself.

Dali is a gigantic encyclopedia. This time which part should I turn to first? I do not know why I particularly liked to visit Jinsuo Island in the Erhai. It was probably because when I stood on the island, I had a broader line of vision. In the past, I only heard that the King of Nanzhao built a summer palace on Jinsuo Island. More than 20 years ago, I gazed out at it from the west coast of the sea. It was like a green cloud floating on the waves. This time, I could not see it. It was probably because my eyesight is getting poor! Due to the fact that the east coast was the nearest to Jinsuo Island, we had to take a car to go there first. There were five people taking the same car, including Comrade Peng Jingfeng, a writer from Yunnan, his daughter, a young wirter, Peng Gezhi, Comrade Yang Meiqing, a historian and expert on folk customs, who has been living in Dali for many years and our driver Xiao Wang. Yang Meiqing offered to undertake the task of being a guide. However, his enthusiasm was in inverse ratio to his memory. Whenever the car crossed a junction of three roads, we had to stop the car to ask the way. Old Yang spoke with a very heavy accent of a northern Anhui dialect. The more he asked, the more confused we became because the villagers of the Bai nationality did not understand what this old fellow, who was sweating all over with anxiety, said. We had to get out of the car to act as his interpreter. Lao Yang was severely short-sighted and a locust seemed to be deliberately teasing him. It flew by his eyes and landed on the window of the car. Lao Yang stretched out his hand and tried to grab it quickly. He nearly seized a lightbulb in the car. Little Gezhi took the lead in laughing aloud and the driver was also convulsed with laughter, even though he was not supposed to laugh. After arriving at the east coast of the Erhai, Lao Yang was compelled to admit bluntly: "Today, instead of being your guide, you acted as my guide." He never expected that such an honest remark would excite another burst of loud laughter.

Jinsuo Island was before our eyes. How could we get there? Was there any boat? As we were hesitating about the matter, two men of the Bai nationality passed by. One of them was a fisherman called Zhang Ruhua. He said: "We have a boat. We are returning to the island." There is no story without a coincidence. We jumped into a motorboat and it took only 10 minutes or so to draw alongside Jinsuo Island. What a small isalnd it was! It lay across the deep blue sea like a weaving shuttle. A fishing village with a population of more than 800 was located in the low-lying party in the center of the island. There was also a primary school. Just like other towns and villages in Dali Prefecture, new houses were constantly being built on the island. The houses of the Bai nationality are built on the same design -- single-color two-story buildings, single-color painted walls and single-color carved doors like six-piece painted screens engraved with designs of flowers and birds. The stone walls enclosed small yards. Half of these were used for vegetable plots and the other half were used for planting flowers. Without asking other people, we knew that the occupants of these houses were getting rich.

We, the unexpected guests, followed Zhang Ruhua and visited his house. We got excited after talking with his family. Of his 10 family members, 6 worked. Every night that he and his wife went to the sea to catch shrimp, they could catch about 150 jin. Every 4 jin of fresh shrimp would, after drying in the sun, become 1 jin of dried shrimp. The state purchasing price for fried shrimp is 90 cents per jin. This means that husband and wife could earn more than 30 yuan for 1 night of hard work. This is a considerable figure, indeed!

Just like cats which have a liking for fish, we kept on talking about fish. The host turned around and went out and, in about 10 minutes, had bought half a bucket of crucian carp for us. I myself roasted the fish in the kitchen and the host fried the shrimp and cooked the rice. The host and the guests ate their lunch together. It was a pity that the hosts did not appreciate my cooking. While eating he stubbornly maintained that if the fish had been cooked in the Bai nationality style, in a soup full of salt and chilli powder, the taste of the fish would have been more delicious. We eventually finished that half bucket of fish. Although our driver Xiao Wang knew that he had an allergic reaction to fish, he took a risk and ate the fish to his heart's content. As a result, swollen rashes occurred on his skin within 5 minutes. He was so itchy that he went to the clinic with Xiao Gezi for some "chlorpheniramine." He was all right after taking the tablets. Otherwise, both we and he would have been worried on our way back to Dali.

When we left Jinsuo Island, the host sailed his motorboat on a circuit of the island. After that we landed on the east coast. When I reviewed the situation of Jinsuo Island, I suddenly realized that originally it was a desert island and only several ugly chinaberry trees were planted on the edge of the village. I also recalled that along the coast of the island, there were barren hills and bare forests. It was thus not strange that we could not recognize its true features from afar.

Due to a lack of trees on Cangshan Mountain, of the 18 streams, only 3 or 4 are still roaring and the rest are quiet. There was one thing which I particularly could not understand; Every sapling planted in the soil of Dali or every anywhere in Yunman, will grow into a tree. No delicate or famous flowers need special care here. However, the number of trees is getting smaller and smaller. Trees along the newly built roads are being continuously chopped down. Useful timber is cut into firewood. The grand but distressing brush fires can be seen against the sky. A whole green mountain will be burned in order to plant some low-yield corn and tartary buckwheat.

Famous and precious bow fish in Erhai have nearly vanished. I believe that one of these reasons contains truth: The name of bow fish was given to the fish by Yang Shengan after careful examination. He discovered that bow fish always swim against the current and jump about and even the small ones acquire this unique skill and heroic spirit. Therefore, no fierce fish can harm them. Today, the number of trees on Cangshan Mountain is getting smaller and stream water has decreased. There is no scope for the bow fish to exercise their abilities and people can easily catch them.... I believe this is the reason.

On my way back I remained silent for a long time and gazed at Juzu Mountain far afield. The temples built there in the past dynasties were damaged in an organized way during the 10 chaotic years and trees several hundred or thousand years old were chopped down arbitrarily. At that time, the Red Guard movement had not spread there. Therefore, we should not attribute this to the Red Guards. A figure of Buddha weighing several thousand jin was blasted and sold as scrap copper at a price of only 110,000 yuan! Oh! I trust that nobody will misunderstand me and wrongly think that I, an atheist, have felt sorry about the destruction of a holy Buddhist place! Any part of that scrap copper -- or any gold or copper ornaments of half a kilo -- might possibly be a priceless treasure to our nation and mankind. This was a catastrophe in the past and we should let bygones be bygones if they have been recorded in history as a lesson! However, we should not refuse to formulate plans for the future because of bitter hatred and disheartenment.

We should invite those who are able to speak to make some civilized remarks to our comrades and compatriots. Without constantly green mountains, there will be no spotlessly white clouds and constantly green waters. Imagine: Without "the cloud on which a woman stands to wait for her husband with eager expectation" and the cloud in the shape of a jade belt, will Cangshan Mountain still be able to be called a dark green mountain? Will Hudie Spring without its butterflies still be called a spring of butterflies? Can soil without green water be full of life? If things remain unchanged, people will be struggling in the desert even if each and every household builds a new house and has savings deposits in the bank amounting to 100,000 or 1,000,000 yuan!...

We should invite those who can work to do a most civilized thing for our descendants: Let us plant a green branch in the beautiful land so that every piece of green leaf will retain a drop of fresh water and the 18 streams on the Cangshan Mountain will sing heartily! Let Haixin Pavilion in Xizhou return from being on the dried up shore to being in the bosom of the Erhai! Let those brave bow fish swim against the current, jump about and breed!

The Erhai is yearning!

FUJIAN LEADERS MARK INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

OW311132 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] In order to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a get-together this afternoon for leaders in Fujian and Fuzhou and the Young Pioneers, as well as a forum to greet the child are workers at the youth palace in Fuzhou. Attending the get-together and forum were leading comrades in Fujian and Fuzhou City Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, Wei Jinshui, (Zhang Jizong) and You Dexin, as well as the leading comrades of the CYL committees, federations of trade unions, women's federations, educational departments and bureaus, scientific and technological commissions, bureaus of culture and federations of literary and art circles in Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality. Together with more than 1,000 Young Pioneers and child care workers, they jubilantly marked the International Children's Day.

Vice Governor Zhang Gexin, Secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee (Zhang Jizong), Deputy Secretary of the provincial CYL committee (Lin Kaixin), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation (Ding Shiyong) and Deputy Director of the provincial educational department Song Shihong delivered speeches at the get-together and forum. The leading comrades in Fujian Province and Fuzhou municipality congratulated the children and extended their cordial greetings to the workers and teachers of nurseries, child care centers and schools.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN MEETS YOUNG PIONEERS 31 MAY

OW020411 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpt] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee invited 40 representatives of outstanding Young Pioneers and Young Pioneers' counsellors to the office of the provincial CCP committee as guests on the afternoon of 31 May. Xu Jiatung, Hu Hong, Han Peixin and Chu Jiang met them at the office. The representatives applauded the leading comrades and put bright red scarves around their necks. The children happily celebrated 1 June International Children's Day together with the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VISITS CHILD CARE CENTERS

OW280558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] Nanchang, 28 May (XINHUA) -- After visiting the Shengli child-care center run by the Nanchang neighborhood yesterday, Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and Jiangxi governor, said that a child-care center run by the local people to take care of the children locally is a good way to provide convenience to the masses and should be promoted. All departments and units concerned should support child-care centers run by neighborhoods.

Yesterday, leading party, government and military persons of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang municipality Bai Dongcai, Di Sheng, Wu Ping and Xu Qin visited the children's park, the Shengli child-care center, nursery schools under the Youzheng Lu primary school and the provincial CCP Committee organ, the Baihuazhou child-care center and the nursery school of the Nanchang diesel engine plan in Nanchang municipality and extended holiday greetings to the little friends and best wishes to those diligent child and youth workers.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING VISITS CHILD-CARE WORKERS

SK310336 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, on the afternoon of 30 May when he was on a drought observation tour in Jimo County, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, visited the kindergarten and nursery run by the county's (Yaotou) brigade to extend regards to children, teachers and child-care personnel on the occasion of Children's Day.

As soon as he entered the kindergarten, Comrade Bai Rubing was warmly welcomed by the children. He happily responded, saying: How have you been? I wish you a happy Children's Day.

He also urged the children to study hard so as to become men and women of good health, healthy thinking and abundant knowledge. Comrade Bai Rubing distributed candies and toys which he had brought among the children. Upon receiving gifts, the children happily sang songs, and Comrade Bai Rubing also happily raised his hands to beat time for them.

Comrade Bai Rubing also inquired of teachers and child-care personnel about the children's living and studying situation and encouraged them, saying: Your work is very important and toilsome, and efforts should be made to expand activities suitable to children so as to enable them to become new successors full of ideals, morality, cultural knowledge and enthusiasm for ardently cherishing the party, the state and socialism.

SHANDONG SPONSORS FORUM ON MAO'S YANAN SPEECH

SK300912 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, to study again Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Yanan litarary and art forum and his 15 letters on literary and art work, conscientiously research Mao's literary and art thought and achieve further success in literary and art and theory research the provincial federation of literary and art circles sponsored a forum on Mao's literary and art thought on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of Mao's Yanan speech.

The forum was opened in Jinan on the morning of 29 May. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Zhongyin, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee, deputy provincial governor and director of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, and Lin Ping, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. Also attending the forum were specialists and scholars of the provincial-level cultural and propaganda departments and some universities and colleges, responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal federations of literary and art circles and cultural bureaus and workers engaged in the theory of literature and art, over 100 people in all.

Comrades Wang Zhongyin and Lin Ping spoke at the opening ceremony. Comrade Wang Zhongyin pointed out: Mao Zedong's literary and art thought is an important part of Mao's thought as a whole. The basic guidelines of Mao's literary and art thought was, is and will be a guiding principle for developing China's revolutionary literary and art. We should adopt a scientific attitude toward it and uphold and develop it. We should apply Mao's stand, viewpoint and method to guide the literary and art creation and comments to promote the flourishing and development of socialist literature and art.

Comrade Lin Ping put forward three demands in his speech. He urged the forum participants to regard Mao's literary and art thought as a guiding principle, implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, and oppose erroneous ideological trends and evil tendencies. The forum will last for 5 days. The participants will exchange and discuss what they gain from studying Mao's literary and art thought.

GUANGDONG ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR DISASTER AREAS

HK020559 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial people's government has continuously allocated special funds and materials for the calamity-affected areas of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing, in order to enable them to resume production and rebuild homes. As of yesterday, a total of 12.3 million yuan had been provided for various special relief funds. Of that amount, 5.5 million yuan was set aside for emergency relief, 5.1 million yuan for the prevention of insect pests and medical care, and 1 million yuan for mending or rebuilding primary and middle school buildings. In addition, to meet the special needs of calamity-affected areas, 8.160 tons of cement, 7,800 cubic meters of timber, [passage indistinct], 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 1 million meters of cloth were handed out.

To handle the current relief effort well, the provincial agricultural committee, provincial commercial bureau, provincial supply and marketing cooperative, provincial financial bureau, provincial food bureau, provincial agricultural bank, provincial sanitation bureau, communications bureau and other organs and units organized a total of 32 work groups to head for the seriously affected areas of Shaoguan and Zhaoqing to check local conditions. At present, in line with the spirit of the relief work conference recently called by the provincial people's government, various units are supporting the flood-affected areas in various respects to enable them to resume production and rebuild homes.

CHINA INVESTMENT GROUP MEETS IN GUANGZHOU

HK020607 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The China investment promotion meeting will be held in Guangzhou from 7 to 11 June. This will be a relatively large international meeting. At this meeting, our country will submit 130 investment projects to a total value of $1.65 billion, of which foreign capital accounts for $900 million. Of these projects, our province accounts for six. They are the expansion of the color sensitization material production line for the Shantou sensitization chemical works; the introduction of porcelain technology and equipment for the Chaozhou Overseas Chinese porcelain works; the introduction of production lines for the Guangdong nonferrous metals processing factory from five countries [words indistinct]; the introduction of instruments, meters and integrated circuit production lines for the Guangdong provincial semiconductor device factory; the expansion of the Zhanjiang chemical works; and the building of the Hua County cement works of Guangzhou municipality. Beginning today, we will continously give information about these six projects.

GUANGXI'S LEADERS AT CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK020331 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Summary] "Today Nanning's Nanhu Park permeated with the gaiety of a festival. Leaders of the autonomous region joined the children in their holiday best in celebrating International Children's Day. The regional party, government and army leaders who joined in the get-together included Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Liang Huaxin, (Zhang Shenzhen), Luo Libin, (Liu Yisheng), Wang Zhuguang, Zhong Feng, Ou Zhifu, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Zhao Mingjian, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Qin Zhenwu, Li Lin and Gan Ku; responsible members of the regional CPPCC committee Liao Lianyuan, Yan Guangcai, Lu Yannan and Mo Shujie; and leaders of the Nanning garrison troops (Yu Zhenwu and Li Yuan)."

At 9 am the regional leaders cordially received the representatives of exemplary children from Nanning and watched their performances.

"Regional CCP committee Secretary Xiao Han spoke amid the enthusiastic applause of the children. In his speech he wished the little friends a happy and gay festival. He encouraged them to listen to the party from childhood, study hard, make progress every day and be a new generation which possesses ideals, morals, culture and discipline."

"Nanning municipal CCP committee Secretary (Wang Enhou) also spoke at the meeting."

After the meeting, the regional leaders went to the children's playground to join in the get-together.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN STRESSES CARE FOR CHILDREN

HK310307 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82

[Summary] When inspecting work in Yunxi County, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian demanded that leaders at all levels be concerned for the healthy growth of children and expressed and hope that the children would study well and love the party, the country and their native village.

Chen Pixian said: "You leading comrades of the county CCP committee should go and see the children and talk to them. You should first talk about how good the party is. You should talk about love for the party, the motherland and socialism, and love for one's native village. The children should be told to study well. At present some children have not received enough education in this respect. Parents should not educate their children according to the notion of bringing up children as an insurance against old age. They should teach them to become people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline."

On the question of marking the cadres more knowledgeable and professional, Comrade Chen Pixian said to the comrades of the county CCP committee: "Many comrades over 50 years old who engage in agriculture rely mainly on experience, on the upper-level leadership, and on the masses. Not many of them yet rely on science and technology, and some of them understand nothing whatever in this respect. We must realize this shortcoming. In the future we must send young cadres to learn culture and professional skills.

"School education must begin with the primary pupils. Rural primary schools should teach local history, geography and climate characteristics, what can be grown on the local farmland, what treasures are underground and so on. Thus the children should be enabled to know about their native villages and taught to build them well when they have grown up."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG INSPECTS EMULATION DRIVE

OW020608 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] The emulation drive launched by the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee among young workers of bus companies in 14 cities including Changsha and Hengyang has achieved gratifying results. The emulation drive is for decorum and courtesy and for safe driving. In the period from 5 March to 4 May, the number of buses put on extended schedules totaled 15,000. Over 96 percent of the vehicles maintained a high punctuality rate saving more than 116,000 jin of gasoline. The more than 3,000 bus drivers and conductors who worked efficiently in the past 2 months have received over 870 letters of appreciation from passengers in praise of their performance.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, has ridden some buses to check on the situation and give crews encouragement by showing his personal interest in the emulation drive.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS CHENGDU CHILDREN'S EXHIBIT

HK020307 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] A children's art exhibition opened in Chengdu on 1 June. Those present at the opening ceremony included provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, secretary Du Xinyuan, and standing committee member Zhang Lixing.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG CULTURAL FESTIVAL

HK281430 Lhasa Xizang Regional Serivce in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] In order to study and better implement Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and make literature and art in the region thrive, the first Xizang regional small-scale literature and art festival, which is being jointly sponsored by the regional culture bureau and the regional federation of literary and art circles, opened in the Lhasa municipal working people's cultural palace on the evening of 25 May. Responsible comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Xia Chuan and Xuekang Tudeng Nima, attended the opening ceremony, before which responsible comrades such as Yin Fatang received the leaders and members of the performance team of the Chinese opera theater.

At the opening ceremony, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, regional people's government vice chairman and concurrently regional culture bureau director, spoke, saying: "The aim of this small-scale literature and art festival is that, while doing well in grasping the building of material civilization, we must also do well in building spiritual civilization so that the literature and art of nationalties in our region can continue to serve peasants, herdsmen and border-defense fighters in the grassroots, rural and pastoral areas and border areas under the guidance of the four basic pricnples of the party and along the orientation of literature and art pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must give full play to the role of literature and art in uniting, encouraging and educating the people."

Xuekang Tudeng Nima said that during this festival, performances will be given in Lhasa municipality, rural areas, factories and PLA units.

After the opening ceremony, the regional drama troupe performed.

YUNNAN SCORES RESULTS IN HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIME

HK020246 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Summary] Yunnan Province has scored significant results in implementing the "Resolution of Dealing Severe Blows at Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy." According to incomplete statistics of the provincial discipline inspection committee, by 25 May, more than 2,500 economic criminals throughout the province had given themselves up to the legal and government departments and confessed their crimes. They handed in some 2,536,000 yuan of illegal profits and some 1,540,000 yuan in illicit money.

Over the past 2 months, all localities throughout the province have seriously publicized and implemented the new regulation. They have called for the economic criminals to give themselves up to the government and advocated the policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse." According to information, of all the people involved, 110 are cadres at country and municipal levels, 15 people have seized more than 10,000 yuan in illicit money and 380 people have seized 1,000 to 10,000 yuan in illicit money.

A spokesman of the provincial discipline inspection committee called for implementing the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in a penetrating manner in orderto wage an indepth struggle.

HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MAO STUDY COURSE

HK311414 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The Hebei provincial military district recently held a collective training course for cadres at and above the regimental level to study Mao Zedong's philosophical works and achieved relatively good results. In the collective training course, they all seriously studied and discussed the relationship between theory and practice, the relationship between Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years and Mao Zedong Thought and the relationship between the growth and progress of individuals and the transformation of the world outlook, deepened their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and heightened their spontaneity for study.

In the light of the new situation of their own units in studying Mao Zedong's works, many comrades said: Mao Zedong Thought has been proved by practice to be a correct theoretic principle and a summing up of experiences. Its stand, viewpoint and method are universally significant and the guiding ideology of our acts in the past, present and future.

While solving the problem of understanding, they also paid attention to solving the problem of the method of study. On the basis of seriously studying original works, they linked study of original works with study of the resolution and the history of the party. They linked study of the stand, viewpoint and method contained in Mao Zedong's works with the solution to the problem of understanding the line, the principles and policies of the party in order to enhance the results of their study.

(Su Zhu), deputy political commissar of the Linzhang County Armed Forces Department, seriously studied works, including "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War." In connection with the history of the party, he read the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the relevant parts in the government work report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the 4th Session of the 5th NPC. He compared Comrade Mao Zedong's attitude toward Marxism-Leninism with the attitude of the CCP Central Committee toward Mao Zedong Thought. He compared the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method which Chairman Mao used in those years to analyze and solve the problems of China's revolutionary war with the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought which the CCP Central Committee today is using to analyze and solve the problems of the four modernizations. In linking theory with practice, he has clearly understood their unanimity. He came to understand that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the line, principles and policies of the party are the results of adhering to Mao Zedong Thought and of correcting Chairman Mao's mistakes in his later years, and are the application and the development of Mao Zedong Thought in the new situation.

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON STANDING COMMITTEE WORK

HK311200 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] On 16 May the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a forum of the responsible comrades of the standing committees of the people's congresses of all municipalities, counties and districts throughout the province under the jurisdiction of the municipal government who were attending the 15th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee as nonvoting delegates. Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress, attended and delivered an important speech to the issues of how the people's congress standing committee at the county level carries out its work and strengthens party leadership over the work of the people's congress standing committee.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: The CCP Central Committee and the NPC Standing Committee have given clear instructions and laid down stipulations concerning the nature, functions, works and roles of people's congress standing committees at all levels. Successfully implementing the work of the people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities is an extremely important factor in putting socialist democracy and the socialist legal system of our country on a sound basis and strengthening the building of governments at all levels of localities. Whether or not the work of the people's congress standing committee can be done well hinges first on whether or not its nature, functions, powers, tasks and roles are correctly understood.

He pointed out: The people's congress standing committee is an organ of power as well as an organ of work. It is by no means a voting machine, an honorary organ or a meeting place. It must exercise its power and carry out work.

It was recently discovered that when some individual counties were conducting elections, some people carried out unlawful activities. They did not elect good comrades who had adhered to the party line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee but instead elected as members of leadership groups three categories of people and people with serious problems. When the people's congress standing committee encounters such a situation, it must intervene in accordance with the law. It must not allow scheming activities to be successful.

The law confers important functions and powers on people's congress standing committees at the county level. If they really want to become authoritative organs of state power of localities, our comrades who do the work of the people's congress standing committees must be relied on to do more work on their own initiative.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: The key to giving full play to the role of an organ of state power in a locality lies in the leadership and the support of the CCP committee. Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. Our comrades who do the work of the people's congress standing committees must remember that relying on the leadership of the CCP committees is a guarantee for doing good work for the people's congress standing committees. However, this does not mean that the party will monopolize everything. Under party leadership, on behalf of the people, the people's congress and its standing committee directly administers to the country. The party leads the people in formulating the constitution and the laws. It can be said that relying on party leadership and giving play to the role of a people's congress standing committee coincide. We must correctly handle the problem of relying on party leadership and giving play to the role of an organ of state power. How do we successfully handle this problem? As far as a CCP committee is concerned, it must mainly be good at using an organ of state power in a locality to fulfill the proposals of the party. The CCP committees of all municipalities, counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government must strengthen leadership over the people's congress standing committees, include the work of the people's congress standing committees in their agenda and regularly listen to the reports of the people's congress standing committees. They must look into the work of the people's congress standing committees several times a year. Matters which the law requires must be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and a decision. Important matters which the CCP committee holds must be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and decision must also be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination and a decision. Party organizations at all levels must support the resolutions and decisions of the people's congress standing committee and teach party members to observe them spontaneously and serve as models in implementing them. Attention must be paid to the fact that responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committee should not take charge of the specific work of the government.

Regarding cadres who have not clearly understood the nature and role of the people's congress standing committee, the CCP committee must publicize them at relevant conferences. Leading comrades of the party and the government at and above the county level must restudy the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and teach cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to understand the important function of the people's congress standing committee in administering major state policies.

In a word, it is necessary to support the people's congress standing committee in practical work, persist in acting in accordance with the law and give full play to the role of an organ of state power in a locality. The party group of the people's congress standing committee must promptly report the situation and its work to the CCP committee. It is essential to make arrangements for the activities of the people's congress standing committee, which are centered on the central work of the party.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said: All comrades present at the forum will brace, strengthen their confidence, study hard, work well, justify the great trust placed in them by the party and the people and live up to the expectations of the party and the people. At present, we must do well in grasping industrial and agricultural production and financial and trade work, strike blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic field, continue to do well in building spiritual civilization and in organizing the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS DISASTER AREAS

SK290510 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 25 May, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, received in Hailar municipality the participants in the Hulun Buir League conference on pastoral areas' antidisaster work. He urged the participants to go all out to make arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the disaster-stricken pastoral areas so as to promptly restore and develop production.

On behalf of the regional CCP committee and the people's government, Zhou Hui first expressed sympathy and solicitude for the people of disaster areas and had an informal discussion with them to learn about the disaster situation. When he was told that cadres at all levels and the masses in pastoral areas had made concerted efforts to the end to fight against the strong winds and snow, he happily said: It shows that our party and the masses are single-minded.

He urged the cadres to continue to carry forward such a work style in organizing the masses to fight and tide over the natural calamities. The party's leading cadres at all levels should stay at grassroots units to help handle affairs. All trades and professions should go down to grassroots units to learn about the practical situation and help the masses solve problems on the spot so as to send the warmth of the party and people's governments to the hearts of the masses in disaster areas and arouse their enthusiasm for conquering natural calamities.

In the forum, Zhou Hui gave some instructions on antidisaster work. He said: The most important thing at present is to vigorously and promptly help the people tide over the natural disasters to stabilize the ideology and livelihood of the masses in disaster areas. Referring to ways to combat disaster and send relief to disaster areas, Zhou Hui demanded: We should first make arrangements for people's livelihood and production in the areas seriously stricken by disasters so as to provide them with sufficient foodstuffs and proper work posts. At the same time, other disaster areas should also provide for and help themselves by engaging in production.

Zhou Hui stressed: It depends on both the state and the large number of masses to combat and tide over natural disasters. The latter is more important than the former. Political and ideological work should be strengthened among the people in disaster areas. Various fraternal nationalities should support one another. Various production teams and the masses should also help each other. He said: Solution will come hand-in-hand with actions, and all difficulties will be overcome with actions. Zhou Hui also visited the people in disaster areas on 26 May.

TIANJIN FORUM ON 'FIVE STRESSES,' COURTESY MONTH

HK290246 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] The Tianjin municipal CCP committee and the municipal government held a forum on the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign from 15-19 May. Principal responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal people's government, including Chen Weida, Yan Dakai and Li Ruihuan, spoke at the forum. Chen Bing, municipal CCP committee deputy secretary and concurrently propaganda department director; and Yang Huijie, municipal CCP committee standing committee member and concurrently industry and communications department director, presided over the forum.

This forum summed up the achievements and experiences in the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" campaign in the municipality. The forum also made further arrangements for penetratingly and persistently carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign.

Through study and discussion, the forum further defined the guiding ideology, namely, "building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization are two major objectives of struggle of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country." The forum held: "The 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign is an important component of the building of spiritual civilization." This campaign is a good method to educate and train a young socialist generation. The forum pointed out: "the core of the 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign is to use communist ideology and morality and educate people. This is a long-term combat task of a proletarian party. Since the founding of our party and for more than 60 years, communist ideology has been consistently used to educate the whole party and all cadres and people. Today, we must inherit and carry forward this glorious tradition of our party and, in the ideological and moral field, establish a dominant ideology which suits our economic foundation and communist ideology."

The forum also laid stress on the discussion of the close relations between spiritual civilization and material civilization.

Attending this forum were 300 responsible comrades of all departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal government; all districts, counties and bureaus; trade unions; the CYL; and women's federations which are in charge of political and ideological work and the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign.

BRIEFS

BOHAI SEA OIL WELL -- Tianjin, 29 May (XINHUA) -- A new test well producing large oil and gas flows has been sunk in the area jointly explored by China and Japan in the southern part of the Bohai Sea, the Bohai Sea petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin, announced today. Drilling of the well began on December 8, 1981 and was completed on April 6, 1982. The well, 3990 meters deep, was drilled down to the geological stratum belonging to the cambrian system of the Palaeozoic Era. Tests made at the well for the section from 3,131 to 3,170 meters deep showed that the well produced a daily average of 390 tons of oil and 70,000 cubic meters of gas, regarded as high-yielding by experts. A preliminary test well was sunk in May 1981. The test well was sunk by China's Bohai No 8 drilling rig. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 29 May 82 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CHECKS ILLEGAL HOUSING TRANSFERS

SK291112 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Qiqihar municipal real estate bureau has vigorously checked the unhealthy trend of units purchasing private houses and individuals selling houses at high prices. According to an investigation, in 1980 and 1981 alone 140 units in this city purchased 380 private houses totaling 16,000 square meters with 2.85 million yuan. The average selling prices of these shabby houses built in the 1950's was as high as 5,300 yuan, several times higher than the state prices. Those purchasing houses were generous at the state's expense, and those selling them amassed ill-gotten gains.

(Li Wenhua), doctor of the Chinese medicine clinic of a hospital attached to the Qiqihar Communications Bureau, resold a house for 40,000 yuan which he had purchased several years earlier for 720 yuan. He refused to turn over the gains despite repeated education. Acting on a suit filed by the real estate bureau, the municipal procuratorial organ arrested him according to law. The bureau also sponsored courses for the leaders of the 140 units which had purchased private houses and persons concerned, explaining and publicizing group by group the policy, laws and decrees on real estate. The bureau has investigated these sales and is taking measures to deal with them.

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CHILDREN'S DAY GET-TOGETHER

SK290320 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial and the Harbin municipal CYL committees, womens' federations, trade union councils, federations of literary and art circles and the scientific and technological associations jointly sponsored a get-together this morning at the provincial exhibition hall to mark 1 June International Children's Day. Attending the get-together were the provincial and Harbin municipal party, government and army leading comrades including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng, Wang Jun, Wang Jinling, (Wang Guangwei), Tang Liandi, Wang Huacheng, (Zhao Deqiang), (Lu Bo), Xia Guangya, (Zhao Xinmin) and (Wang Peidao). Together with more than 2,000 children and personnel in charge of work with children, they viewed theatrical performances staged by kindergarten children and a color film entitled [words indistinct].

Specialists and children of Japan, France, England and the United States who are staying in Harbin also were invited to attend the get-together.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT YOUTH PARADE

SK020419 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 1 June International Children's Day, over 20,000 Young Pioneers in Harbin gathered at the youth palace by the side of the beautiful Songhua Jiang bank to join a parade marking this festive date in the hope of making Harbin into a city of red-scarf Young Pioneers.

At 1000, the provincial and Harbin municipal leading comrades, including Yang Yichen and Li Lian, and the provincial and municipal model workers appeared on the reviewing stand at Youth Palace Square. The flag-raising ceremony began amid the solemn rendering of the national anthem prior to the parade. Red scarves were presented to leading comrades by the Young Pioneers after the ceremony. The provincial CYL committee sent drums, bugles and gifts to the Young Pioneers in Harbin.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, handed over a burning torch to a representative of the Young Pioneers and said solemnly: You must accept this beautiful torch and always prepare yourselves for the building of our great country in accordance with the orientation charted by the party.

Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the parade ceremony. He set forth ardent expectations for the Young Pioneers.

HEILONGJIANG STRESSES IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

SK290827 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Station short commentary: "Go All Out To Improve Product Quality"]

[Text] Heilongjiang polyester fiber mill has the courage to improve its product quality to compete with the advanced level of foreign countries. Its spirit to go all out to catch up with the advanced is very valuable. We must promote this spirit if we are to improve the backward state of product quality and improve our competitiveness. There is a trend in some industrial enterprises warranting our attention: In their efforts to improve economic efficiency, once their products become slow-selling and are overstocked, they become dispirited, complaining about the objective factors of their backward situations and feeling helpless. They lack the confidence and vigor to catch up.

Admittedly, producing quality products requires necessary material conditions and advanced technology. However, this by no means implies that human efforts are insignificant. Many enterprises with roughly equivalent production conditions show sharp differences in product quality and economic effectiveness. This clearly shows that different mental attitudes toward difficulties can lead to markedly different results. The province's industry has a fairly good foundation. We must not underestimate our capabilities or be content with being backward. We must evince the spirit of scaling new heights in improving quality, go all out and catch up with the advanced.

JILIN LOCAL LEADERS OVEREMPHASIZE INCENTIVES

SK290812 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Station commentary: "Emulating and Catching Up With the Advanced To Open a New Phase for the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpt] A large number of model workers and advanced personnel of various fronts have emerged among our troops marching toward the four modernizations. Taking the four modernizations as their own responsibility, they work diligently, labor in a creative way and have made outstanding contributions. Their advanced ideas and model deeds are an impetus which enables the socialist modernization of our country to advance continuously. Comprehensively and thoroughly carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced will doubtlessly promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

However, it is reported that the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced has not been genuinely carried out in some localities and units. One of the reasons is that the leaders of these units lack a clear understanding of the need to carry out the campaign. In their eyes, bonuses are the only things that work. The campaign does not matter very much to them. This is very wrong.

Carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced has been our party's fine tradition in leading the revolution and construction.

Our party and government cultivated a large number of model workers and advanced personnel in every historical period of our country's revolution and construction and used their advanced ideas and deeds to encourage the broad masses of the people to vigorously work for the revolution and construction to guarantee the victory of the revolutionary war and the development of production and construction. Under the new historical period, which we are facing today, carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced is also an important measure and effective way to guide the broad masses of the people to do a good job in the modernization.

Marxism tells us that the people are the most active factor of productive forces. To promote production, it is imperative to arouse the people's enthusiasm. To arouse the people's enthusiasm, it is not enough to rely only on material incentives. We should enhance the people's understanding. The reason those model workers and advanced personnel of various fronts can make outstanding contributions to the socialist modernization is because they have a high degree of understanding and fine qualities of the Chinese working class. They have not only accumulated material wealth for society but also accumulated spiritual wealth. Comprehensively and thoroughly carrying out the campaign to emulate and catch up with the advanced and bringing into full play the role of model workers and advanced personnel as vanguards, backbone forces and bridges will continuously enhance the understanding of the broad masses of the people and arouse their enthusiasm to do a good job in the four modernizations.

NATIONAL CPPCC TEAM INSPECTS SHENYANG, LIAONING

SK290954 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, all members of the national CPPCC inspection team including leader Wang Shoudao and deputy leaders Li Jinde, Cheng Siyuan and Wang Guangmei inspected the Shenyang No 1 machine tool plant, (Fuling) machinery company and Shenyang monosodium glutamate plant in Shenyang municipality from 25 to 27 May. They were warmly welcomed by the cadres and the masses wherever they went.

During the inspection tour, all members of the inspection team heard briefings by plant leaders and attended workshops to talk to the masses of workers to familiarize themselves with achievements and problems in production.

After inspecting the Shenyang No 1 machine tool plant, Yu Ping, standing committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, who has worked in Liaoning Province for over 30 years, said: There has been great change in Liaoning's industry. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Liaoning has scored great achievements in industry. I feel especially happy.

Wang Guangmei, member of the CPPCC National Committee, has been in Shenyang three times. The masses are especially warm toward her during this trip. On the afternoon of 26 May, Comrade Wang Guangmei visited the former Manchu provincial CCP committee, (Fuan) neighborhood and Shenyang textile plant where Comrade Liu Shaoqi used to work, live and struggle. She also took souvenir photographs of the rooms and places where Comrade Liu Shaoqi used to live and work.

On 27 May, some female members of the CPPCC National Committee watched rehearsals of programs prepared for 1 June Children's Day at the hall of the Liaoning People's Arts Theater.

On the morning of 28 May the inspection team left for Anshan.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN AT RAILWAY STATION SERVICE

SK300529 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, responsible comrades of Gansu provincial party, government and army organs joined in providing service at the Lanzhou municipal railway station and the freight loading and unloading platform of the western station. On the afternoon of 28 May, Feng Jixin, Gao Jinchun, Zhang Jiangang, Nian Dexiang, Wu Jian, Mu Shengzhong, Jamyang Losnag-Jigme, Tubdain Qoigyi-Nyim and (Wang Jie), together with staff and workers of Lanzhou railway station, joined in such station services as punching passenger tickets, soliciting opinions from cargo clients, visiting passengers in waiting rooms and trains and hearing briefings on the railway service campaign made by departments concerned.

In hearing the briefing given by the responsible person of the Lanzhou railway station, Feng Jixin noted: In rendering service for the people, it is imperative to pay attention to strengthening ideological and moral education among staff and workers, keeping abreast of organizational work and improving work style. Feng Jixin stated: The Lanzhou railway station, the service showcase of Gansu's provincial capital, can fully demonstrate the failure or success of municipal social morale and railway administration. Therefore, in rendering railway service for the people, the Lanzhou station should set up higher standards and stricter demands than other stations and score more achievements in respecting passengers, taking the best care of cargo and perfecting service quality.

On the same day, over 180 cadres of the Lanzhou railway bureau and sub-bureau organs led by leading comrades of these bureaus also joined services at the stations, cargo platforms and in trains.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS CHILDREN'S WORK FORUM

SK290249 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a forum in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 27 May to mark 1 June International Children's Day. Attending the forum were Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Ge Shiying, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and director of the provincial coordination committee on children and juvenile work. Also attending were outstanding child-care and educational workers, Young Pioneers' assistants, 3 March red-banner pacesetters, retired old workers and cadres formerly engaged in children's work, designers and workers in children's clothing and foodstuffs, representatives of writers of children's literature, writers and responsible persons of departments concerned, totalling 50 persons. They happily gathered under the same roof to speak glowingly of the achievements scored by our province in the past year in implementing the party Central Committee's directives on devoting much attention to children's work. They also exchanged their experiences on children's work.

Feng Jixin spoke at the forum. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, he extended cordial regards to comrades in charge of children's work on all fronts. He urged CCP committees and governments at all levels to strengthen the leadership over children's work and pay attention to, inspect and help solve the practical problems existing in work. he said: None are allowed to be indifferent and shortsighted to children's work. Nor should they treat children's work lightly.

He urged the party and government leading organs at all levels to be concerned with, love, protect and foster the children as a gardener does with his flowers and parents for their children. (Luo Zhiyu), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended the forum.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK290619 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 1

[Report: "The 13th meeting of the 4th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Concludes"]

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the 4th Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in the afternoon of 15 May. The meeting called on the people of all nationalities in the region to seriously study and discuss the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC," and carry through to the end the struggle against serious crime in the economic field.

Committee Chairman Ma Qingnian presided and spoke at the meeting.

Vice Chairmen Shi Yulin and Zhang Junxian respectively conveyed the spirit of the 22d and 23d meetings of the NPC standing committee.

The participants held: The draft of the revised constitution fully expresses the will and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is more perfect and accurate than the three previous constitutions. The meeting called on the people of all nationalities throughout the region to actively take part in studying and discussing the draft. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in this activity, bring democracy into full play, encourage the free airing of views, and ensure that the opinions of the people of all nationalities can be expressed, so as to concentrate the wisdom of the whole people and make a success of revising the constitution. The people's congress standing committees at all levels should regard this as the current central task and spend time and effort on grasping it really well.

The participants held: Hitting at economic crime is struggle between socialism and capitalist corruption, which is related to the success of failure of China's socialist modernization drive; it is a major issue related to the prosperity or decline and the life or death of the party and state. Judging by the problems exposed in Ningxia, there is serious and shocking economic crime in our region. However, at present certain leading comrades lack sufficient understanding of the importance of hitting at economic crime and fail to give enough weight to it. Some hold that as Ningxia is far from the coast, economic crime is not serious here; some harbor all kinds of apprehensions and fears and doubt whether this anticorruption struggle can be carried out well and thoroughly; others are not clean themselves, and they either take part in or support and cover up criminal activities; they dare not provide just and forceful leadership over the struggle, and minimize the gravity of the crimes. Hence at present the most important thing is to seriously study the central documents and solve problems of understanding. The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels strengthen leadership, take steps, and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle against economic crime.

The meeting also heard a report by regional government Vice Chairman Li Zhemin on planned parenthood work, and a report by regional cultural bureau Director Ma Ruo on the region's culture and arts work and on his views on future work.

NINGXIA RALLY COMMENDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS

HK290615 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional Rally To Commend Progressive Collectives and Workers on the Public Security Front Held in Yinchuan"]

[Excerpts] A Ningxia regional rally to commend progressive collectives and workers on the public security front was held in Yinchuan on 17 and 18 May.

The rally was attended by leading members of the party, government and army in the region Li Xuezhi, Ma Xin, Shen Xiaozeng, Li Yunhe, Wang Jinzhang and Chen Jingbo; representatives of the Political Department of the Ministry of the Public Security; and responsible persons of the regional higher people's court, people's procuratorate, judiciary bureau and civil affairs bureau.

Shen Xiaozeng, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and secretary of the political and legal committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: To protect the people, punish criminals, strike at enemies, remold criminals, preserve social order and defend the smooth progress of socialist modernization are the glorious and arduous tasks assigned by the party and people to the public security organs. At present there are two urgent main tasks facing the public security organs: To strike at serious economic crimes; and to continue to vigorously tidy up social order and hit at serious criminal activities. The most important thing in fulfilling these two tasks is to rectify and strengthen the public security force. There is a lot to be done in this respect, and it is necessary to take a whole series of effective measures. One very good measure is to convene this commendation rally. Apart from that, judging by the current actual situation, there is also another very important item of work, and that is to persistently launch the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology, conduct education in communist ideology, preserve the purity of the public security force, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the public security organs, and ensure that every public security cadre and policeman becomes a red and expert fighter for communism. Only thus can the public security force resist corruption without being tainted, maintain the color of the people's public security organs, become a strongly combat-effective force trusted by the people and feared by the enemy, and continually win new merit in defending the cause of socialist modernization.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS XINJIANG CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

HK300551 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee gave a tea party in the Kunlun guesthouse on the afternoon of 29 May. Over 300 Young Pioneers, guides, nursery workers and young children were invited to celebrate Children's Day with responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region.

Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and head of the Central Committee Party School, who is currently in Urumqi, attended the tea party. Also present were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Codanoff, Hou Liang, Bai Chengming, Yang Huansheng, Ren Gebai, (Zhao Yizeng), Tuohuti Shabier, Fu Wen, Yang Yiqing, Mayinuer, Tian Zhong, Liu Zimo, Xie Gaozhong, (Zeng Difu), Meng Shulin, and other responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, and the Xinjiang production and construction corps. Comrade Wang Zhen and the leading comrades of the region sat chatting with the youngsters of various nationalities, asking about their study and work and encouraging them to study well, progress every day and strive to become three-good students.

Comrade Wang Enmao said in a speech: The Central Committee is extremely concerned for the children. This year Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over a central secretariat meeting specifically held to deal with caring for and bringing up children. The meeting issued the call for the whole party and the whole of society to care for the healthy growth of children. We must do well in running nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools. We must step up education in the home. We must persistently carry out the decorum and courtesy drive and draw in the youngsters to take part in it, so that they can embrace communist ideology from an early age.

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG CONSTITUTION STUDY RALLY

HK280207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee held a rally of the regional organs on 27 May to mobilize discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. The rally called on all departments and units to take action to publicize, discuss and revise the draft, and thus further mobilize people's enthusiasm to strengthen the unity of nationalities and fulfill all the year's tasks. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu and Janabil attended. Comrade Huang Luobin presided.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat addressed the rally. "He demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and fully understand the importance of this discussion. They should put it in an important Place on their agenda and unity specific arrangements for it."

He pointed out: "At present our region is launching education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities. We must integrate the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution with this education. The draft of the revised constitution is imbued with the basic spirit of consolidating the unity of nationalities. It lays down more specific regulations that the three previous constitutions regarding the party's basic nationality policies such as the equality of nationalities, the unity of nationalities, autonomy for nationality areas, and the common prosperity of all nationalities. In addition, in accordance with the Central Committee's new experiences gained since the third Plenary Session in solving the nationality problem, the draft makes a number of new stipulations on expanding nationality regional autonomy, thus hallmarking the sound establishment and development of the nationality autonomy system. All these things represent excellent materials for conducting education in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities."

Also present at the rally were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, and people's government, the Urumqi PLA units, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, and the regional CPPCC committee.

SENATOR GOLDWATER FETED, WELCOMED ON VISIT

Chu Fu-sung Hosts Dinner

OW311427 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 31 May (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung gave a dinner Monday in honor of U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater and his party. Among the officials present at the dinner were Political Vice Foreign Minster Fredrick F. Chen and Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Edward Y. Kuan.

Senator Goldwater was originally scheduled to visit Hualien Monday, but his trip was cancelled due to heavy rains in eastern Taiwan. The U.S. senator and his party visited the Sun Moon Lake in central Taiwan Sunday, enjoying a pleasant day there.

Meeting With Premier Sun

OW011031 Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 1 June (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday received U.S. Senator Barry M. Goldwater at the Executive Yuan.

Premier Sun extended the nation's warm hospitality to Goldwater for his current visit to this country. They exchanged views on matters concerning the two countries. Senator Goldwater told Premier Sun that most of Americans, like himself, are firmly supporting the Republic of China. Accompanying the visitor at the meeting were his military adviser, Gen. William Quinn, and Chen Chien-jen, director of the North American Affairs Department under the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, Goldwater and his wife called on Tsiang Yien-si, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee. Tsiang gave a luncheon in honor of the senator and his wife at noon at the air force club.

LIEN HO PAO 29 May Editorial

OW011635 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 29 May p 2

[Editorial: "Words From Our Hearts To Welcome Senator Goldwater's Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Mr Goldwater, an old friend of the Republic of China, is scheduled to arrive in Taipei from the United States today to visit our country for a few days. During his sojourn he will deliver a speech at the invitation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here. He will also take this opportunity to meet with his friends who either work for the government or other circles in the Republic of China. Every time he has visited the Republic of China, Senator Goldwater has delivered important speeches and made us feel greatly encouraged and delighted. He is visiting Taiwan once again after U.S. President Reagan sent three letters to the Chinese Communist chieftains and prior to the visit to the mainland by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Baker, who will bring with him another letter from Reagan to the Chinese Communists. His visit to Taiwan in this time of wind and rain has fully demonstrated Senator Goldwater's profound friendship with the Republic of China and shown the significant meaning of his visit.

What we would like to mention to Senator Goldwater first is the fact that although the U.S. Government, on the surface, has time and again reaffirmed its friendship and support to the Republic of China and stated that it would fulfill its promises and obligations to the Republic of China, facts have shown that this is not really so. The most obvious thing which the U.S. Government is hard put to explain is its actual attitude toward the "Taiwan Relations Act." The "Taiwan Relations Act" is the only basic agreement determining bilateral relations since the United States severed its ties with our country.

This also constitutes a new promise and obligation towards the Republic of China, a promise and obligation undertaken by the United States itself and passed by the U.S. Congress. Such being the case, the United States must strictly abide by this law both domestically and abroad. What the Republic of China considers as most important is that this law explicitly says: The United States is concerned about the security and freedom of the Republic of China, and it must supply the Republic of China with the new weapons needed for security purposes. However, the State Department is doing its best to twist what is clearly specified and stall people. It is also willing to accept the blackmail perpetrated by the Chinese Communists. It nearly makes this law exist in name only. How can anyone possibly explain this kind of situation in which legal obligations and promises are fulfilled in such an unfaithful manner?

Senator Goldwater is a senior statesman of the U.S. Republican Party and is also the extraordinary treasure on the U.S. political arena. He has the authoritative right to speak on all the domestic and foreign policies of the United States, although he himself shoulders no actual administrative responsibilities. In particular, it is due entirely to Senator Goldwater's strenuous efforts in the Congress and his assistance from all sides that the "Taiwan Relations Act" was able to pass the Congress smoothly and contain as many passages as possible beneficial to the Republic of China. However, now it looks as if this law, which has been passed by the U.S. Congress and constitutes the least compensation made by the United States to the Republic of China, will not be put into practice. We cannot but hope that Senator Goldwater will step forward and speak up to correct what the U.S. Government is doing. It is our belief that, understanding Senator Goldwater's high prestige in the United States and his personal friendship with President Reagan, the U.S. Government should highly respect Senator Goldwater's views and opinions on the issue of China.

We also wish to frankly point out to Senator Goldwater that some of the wording and implications of President Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist chieftains have not only seriously damaged the status, rights and interests of the Republic of China, but have also landed the United States in a most unfavorable position. The reason the situation has come to such a pass may be because the State Department and other aides have run the whole show and have hidden the truth. With a myriad of state affairs to attend to, President Reagan may not have carefully studied the letters. Therefore, some of the wording in the letters may not represent or reflect his opinion. However, since the letters were issued in the form of the President's personal letters, the importance of the documents is therefore underscored and the President thus cannot avoid assuming responsibility.

The three letters mentioned several times that the United States will respect the Chinese Communists' "one China" stand and clearly stated that unofficial relations between the American people and the Chinese people on Taiwan will not be allowed to weaken the commitment to its "one-China" principle. Such statements have obviously gone beyond the previous scope stipulated in the "Shanghai Communique" and the so-called "communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations," deprived the Chinese people on Taiwan of the right of having a say on Chinese sovereignty, regarded the Chinese Communists as the main body and treated the Chinese people on Taiwan as its people. Hereafter, if the Chinese Communists assume a stern expression and charge that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have violated Chinese sovereignty and run counter to international law, how can the United States respond to such charges? These letters also mentioned more than once U.S. understanding and respect for the Chinese Communists' policy of peaceful reunification and stated that the United States has responded substantively to the matter. Since the United States has openly acknowledged its "understanding" of the Chinese Communists' peace moves toward Taiwan, has expressed its willingness to "respect" such peace moves and has also allegedly made a certain "response" to the peace moves, what would the United States do if the Chinese Communists suddenly changed their attitude and resorted to force against Taiwan?

Senator Goldwater is an old friend of the Republic of China and is the guardian of American interests. We do hope that during his visit to Taiwan, he will realize that we are in urgent need of modern armament, perceive the dangers of the current U.S. moves and urgently seek ways to rectify such moves.

SYMPOSIUM ON TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS CONCLUDES

OW28[illegible]23 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 28 May (CNA) -- The symposium on "The Prospects for ROC-U.S. Relations Under the Reagan Administration" concluded its two-day discussion Friday. Dr Han Lih-wu, president of the Asia and World Institute, summed up the views expressed by the American participants as follows:

1. American politics is rather complicated and the means of mass media, particularly the TV, exerted great influence on policy-making.

2. The two American political parties, whose opinions differ greatly on domestic policies, are more in agreement on foreign policy, thus their China policy as enunciated by the various administrations has a certain degree of continuity and consistency.

3. The U.S. considers the USSR as its number one enemy and is anxious to promote its friendship with Communist China, or at least to prevent the latter from rejoining the Soviet bloc.

4. The U.S. wishes to maintain unofficial substantive relations with the ROC but wishes to avoid any adverse relations with Communist China.

5. The ROC should take advantage of the new strategic needs of the space age and should not depend entirely or too much on U.S. arms sales.

6. The ROC should avoid its consistent negative response to the seemingly "reasonable" stance of Communist China.

Dr Han also summarized views of the Chinese participants:

1. The ROC has at all times cherished its deeprooted friendship with the U.S. as evidenced by the great interests shown in the mass media here on the symposium.

2. The ROC does feel frustrated, or even disappointed, by the hitherto Reagan administration's handling of the military sales requests but still maintains a basic faith in Reagan's friendly feelings toward the ROC.

3. With profound understanding of Communist China's trickery, the ROC cannot but firmly resist Communist China's plot to entrap the ROC through peace offensive.

4. It is more meaningful to persuade Communist China to renounce the use of force against the ROC than to welcome the "nine-point peace proposal" propagandized by Communist China. Dr Han added that even if Communist China makes such a guarantee, it is of little significance.

5. "Reunify China by the three principles of the people," though high sounding, is nothing new. As early as Oct. 23, 1958, President Chiang Kai-shek announced the intent to reunify China by the three principles of the people following his meeting with Secretary of State Dulles.

6. The ROC attaches great importance to purchase arms from the U.S., while realizing the necessity of helping itself with advanced technique in this space age.

At the end, Dr Han expressed his admiration and appreciation to all the Chinese and American participants for their serious study in the past two days, which has greatly enhanced their mutual understanding.

U.S. URGED TO BE FRANK ON RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

OW281112 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] James Lilley, head of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan, or AIT, left for Washington last Saturday for consultations with AIT's head office. Although the trip is said to have been planned for a long item, it is a timely trip coming as it did in the wake of Vice President George Bush's recent talks with Chinese Communist leaders.

It is hoped that Lilley will return to Taipei with something more specific and forthright than vague assurances from the United States government regarding continued ROC and U.S. ties. It is high time for the United States to be frank with a faithful ally of longstanding. Will there be a sellout? Probably not. But it takes concrete action to show the world that the United States has not and will not compromise its principles in trying to win a new friend of dubious value who is against everything the United States stands for. Vice President Bush remarked the other day that the United States would not set a time limit on arms sales to the Republic of China and would continue to honor the Taiwan Relations Act, but he still expressed hope that a compromise solution could be worked out through negotiations with Peking [as heard].

It must be pointed out that Bush's statement is contradictory. The arms sale to the Republic of China is a key provision of the Taiwan Relations Act and, therefore, a purely U.S. affair and the Republic of China is the only foreign power having a stake in the matter. But entering negotiations with Peking over the matter the United States Government has given the Chinese Communist regime the right to interfere with the implementation of this piece of American law. No matter whether the United States will retreat or not, Washington has already undermined the strength of the Taiwan Relations Act. It must be pointed out that the United States Government has been honoring the Taiwan Relations Act largely by words. The only action that has been taken regarding the arms sales by the Reagan administration is to propose the sale of 60 million dollars worth of military spare parts to the Republic of China. There is as yet no followup action on the decision to extend the license for the Republic of China to assemble the obsolescent F-5E's, not to mention the rejection of Taipei's request for a better jet fighter and other advanced weapons for self-defense.

The United States Government made all these concessions to Peking because it still believes the existence of the so-called China card. How much is that card worth besides what James Soong, the Republic of China's spokesman, recently described as occasional anti-Soviet rhetorics from Peking. Even the most ardent China card advocates cannot give a convincing answer to this question.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

HK020509 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Revising the Taiwan Relations Act Is a New Topic"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang's Speech in Tokyo

The talks between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in Tokyo and the conversation between Vice Chairman Deng and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. have helped people have a relatively comprehensive view of Beijing's foreign policy.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has reported in detail the contents of the Tokyo talks. This is a new practice.

Both the talks in Tokyo and in Beijing touched upon the issue of Sino-U.S. relations, which has attracted the attention of people who are concerned about the world situation, especially those who are concerned about the situation in Asia. The two Chinese leaders have given a clear explanation of the prospects on this issue.

Deng Xiaoping Urges Reagan To Handle This Issue "As Early As Possible"

There are two special points about Baker's visit. One is that not long after George Bush left Beijing for home, Baker came with a letter from Reagan. The other is that when he came to Beijing, U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater went to Taiwan. This obviously shows that some people are still paying the trick of "two Chinas."

Both Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have reaffirmed in their speeches China's stand on the Taiwan issue. Zhao Ziyang said that the crisis is not yet over and Deng Xiaoping hoped that the Reagan administration will take a wise stand and properly handle this issue as early as possible.

The phrase "as early as possible" expresses the hope that Reagan will not resort to delaying tactics and will make up his mind fairly early.

To Date, No Breakthrough Has Been Made in Sino-U.S. Relations

After meeting with Deng Xiaoping, Baker disclosed that in order to settle this issue between China and the United States, Deng Xiaoping has indicated that he is willing to meet with U.S. President Reagan.

When Reagan sent Bush to China, the United States published three letters, one of which was written by Reagan to Deng Xiaoping.

China clearly stated its stand when Bush came. Now Zhao Ziyang said has in Tokyo that on the arms issue, the United States has not made any new step and the differences between the two sides remain unsolved.

After Baker came to Beijing, Deng Xiaoping expressed his willingness to meet with Reagan directly. This clearly shows that Baker has not brought about any new breakthrough.

Revising the "Taiwan Relations Act" is a new topic put forth at the current meeting.

Three Principles for Sino-Japanese Economic Relations

Zhao Ziyang gave a clear-cut view when he talked about Sino-U.S. relations, Sino-Japanese relations and Sino-Soviet relations.

He said that there will not be any change in the policy of developing friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan no matter how Sino-U.S. relations develop in the future. When he put forth three principles for Sino-Japanese economic relations, the third one was long-term stability. This is a manifestation of "there will not be any change."

To date, Sino-Soviet relations have not changed. He also said that the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations was not caused by the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations and that future changes in Sino-U.S. relations would not bring about changes in Sino-Soviet relations either.

What has been expressed above is an outline of China's policy for foreign relations.

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China

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U.S. SENATOR BAKER PAYS VISIT TO SHANGHAI

OW031620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 3 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here at noon today in honor of U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party. The banquet was presided over by Zhang Chengzong, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the congress. In their toasts, Vice-Chairman Zhang and Senator Baker mentioned the Shanghai Communique signed in this city 10 years ago. Vice-Chairman Zhang said that Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established on the basis of the Shanghai Communique, which was helped promote relations in various aspects. He said that Sino-U.S. relations can only be developed on the basis of the principles laid down in the communique for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

Senator Baker, in his toast, said: "Shanghai, as the largest city and a city of historic significance, is where we established furhter relationships between the United States and China. It was the Shanghai Communique that provides the basis for developing relationship of cooperation, mutual benefit and equality between the two countries."

Senator and Mrs. Baker and their party arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special plane this morning, in the company of Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Cai Beihua, deputy secretary-general of the Municipal People's Congress standing committee, and Joseph J. Borich, acting head of the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai. This afternoon, Senator Baker and his party visited the Fengbang people's commune on the city outskirts. Senator Baker, in China for the first time, expressed great interest in China's rural scenery and the life of peasants. During his visit of more than an hour, the senator, an amateur photographer, shot more than 100 photos.

U.S. OFFICIALS' DIFFERENCES ON FALKLANDS NOTED

OW021920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick disagree on whether the United States should take a neutral stand or should support Britain in the Malvinas conflict between Argentina and Britain.

According to a New York TIMES report, Kirkpatrick said it was a mistake for the U.S. Government to openly back Britain after Haig failed to mediate in the British-Argentine conflict. She accused Haig and his advisers of "having no solid grounding in Latin American affairs and not properly taking note of Argentina's historical claims to the Falklands." Kirkpatrick said that the United States should be neutral in the conflict between Britain and Argentina in order to prevent the deterioration of relations between the United States and Latin America. In a speech given Sunday in New York, Kirkpatrick said: "There has been a big debate in our government. This is an agonizing issue. There are powerful arguments for remaining neutral and for tilting to Britain."

In response, Haig accused Kirkpatrick "of interfering with his stewardship of foreign policy. The latest issue of NEWSWEEK magazine disclosed that Haig had a bitter, 45-minute telephone dispute with Kirkpatrick last week. The magazine reported that the debate between Haig and Kirkpatrick has demonstrated that the Malvinas crisis will affect U.S. policy in Latin America.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Details of 2 Jun Reception

OW031045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun (XINHUA) --Premier Zhao Ziyang hosted a grand reception this evening at the Chinese Embassy in Japan to express appreciation for the lavish hospitality he received from Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Government and people of various circles in Japan. He happily announced that his visit to Japan had gained fruitful successes.

The banquet hall was brightly lighted this evening. At the center hung Chinese and Japanese national flags. The hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship. Over 300 guests attended the reception. When Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki entered the banquet hall in the company of Premier Zhao, they were given an ovation.

In the banquet hall, Zhao Ziyang met with friends from various circles and joined them in wishing the further development of friendly, cooperative Sino-Japanese relations. In an impromptu speech, he said: "My current visit to Japan is aimed at celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Government and friends from various circles; exchanging views with them on international questions of common concern; and further exploring ways to establish longstanding and stable relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries." He added: "Thanks to your considerate arrangements and friendly cooperation, my visit has gained fruitful successes."

Referring to his trip to Japan's Kansai District tomorrow, Zhao Ziyang said: On that trip we will have the opportunity to contact more Japanese personages of various circles, understand the expereince you have gained in modern economic construction, observe the traditional culture of your nation and see the historical relics which show the friendly exchange between our two countries. This will make our visit more colorful. In addition, he said: "We are happily looking forward to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to our country. I am convinced that the exchange of visits between leaders of the two governments will surely bring about a new upsurge in Sino-Japanese friendship."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said in his speech: "Tomorrow you will leave Tokyo for Kansai District. I wish our Chinese guests a pleasant trip. I also firmly believe that your visit to Kansai District will undoubtedly contribute significantly to the further growth of friendship between Japan and China." He said: "In his speech delivered this afternoon, Premier Zhao said that the tremendous development of friendly relations between our two countries during the last 10 years is unmatched by any other time in history. Personally, as I get together with Premier Zhao, Minister Huang Hua, Minister Zhang Jingfu and other friends from China this evening, I have the same feeling.

Zenko Suzuki said that he was looking forward to seeing Premier Zhao and other Chinese friend[illegible] in in September in Beijing.

At the [illegible]ception Premier Zhao met with friends -- old and new -- from various circles and had cordial conversations with them. He said to Haruko Obori, eldest daughter of his old friend Kenzo Matsumura: "The Chinese people will never forget their old friends." Konsuke Matsushita, now over 80, could not attend today's reception, but he asked Japanese female writer Sawako Ariyoshi to write a letter in Chinese to Premier Zhao. The letter stated: "Welcome to you! The Chinese and Japanese peoples are best friends." Both the Japanese friends and the Overseas Chinese attending the reception welcomed the success of this visit to Japan.

Among the guests attending the reception this evening were Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Health and Welfare Minister Motoharu Morishita, Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka, Home Affairs Minister Masatake Seko, director general of the Administrative Management Agency Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Toshio Komoto, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Kunio Tanabe, Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Haruo Okada, Speaker of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga and Deputy Speaker of the House of Councillors Chozo Akiyama.

Also present at the reception were leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club and the Social Democratic Federation, as well as leaders and noted personages from political, economic, military, cultural, educational, academic, journalistic, literary and art circles.

Representatives from Japanese-Chinese friendship organizations, trade union organizations, youth organizations and women's organizations attended the reception.

Responsible persons of Overseas Chinese organizations were also present at the reception.

Visits to Osaka, Kobe

OW031532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here by train this afternoon. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki bade him farewell at the state guest house this morning.

Upon his arrival in Osaka, Zhao and his party drove to Port Island in Kobe, where he was welcomed by some 500 people in front of the memorial hall. Accompanied by Mayor of Kobe Tatsuo Miyazaki, the Chinese premier climbed to the top of the hall to have a bird's eye view of the port island. He was then shown around in the exhibition room where photos and models of the island were on display.

The mayor told Zhao that the port island, the first of its kind ever known in the world, was built with 80 million cubic meters of earth removed from nearby hills. It was started in 1966 and was completed in 1981. Praising this grand project, Zhao said, "This is a good example in which advanced equipment and a hard-working spirit are linked."

Then, Premier Zhao and his party went aboard a motorboat and cruised in the Kobe Gulf where they saw three cargo boats from China. Zhao was told there exists frequent two-way trade between Kobe and Tianjin.

Osaka Banquet

OW031538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, June 3 (XINHUA) -- A banquet in honour of visiting Premier Zhao Ziyang was hosted by the governor of Osaka Prefecture, the mayor of Osaka and the president of the Commerce and Trade Chamber of Osaka in the Royal Hotel here this evening. Premier Zhao and his party arrived here this afternoon from Tokyo.

In his welcoming address, Governor of Osaka Prefecture Sakae Kishi said that Osaka and Shanghai are closely linked by a strip of water. The people in Osaka have a particularly friendly feeling towards the Chinese people. Osaka has played a role as a bridge of friendship.

In reply, Zhao Ziyang said Osaka has had close ties with China since ancient times. He noted people from all walks of life in Osaka and Kunsai area have for a long time made unremitting efforts for and made a valuable contribution to the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, to the development of their economic and trade relations and to the enlargement of their exchanges in culture, science and technology. With the steady development of Sino-Japanese relations, he believed, China's economic and trade relations and exchanges in other fields with Osaka and Kansai will be enhanced day by day.

About 100 people from various circles were present on the occasion. Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were also present.

Commentary on Friendship

OW030639 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "The Longstanding Sino-Japanese Friendship Is Bound To Develop Ever More Vigorously"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, left Beijing this morning by special plane for an official friendly visit to Japan. This visit will certainly bring about an evermore vigorous development of the longstanding friendship between China and Japan.

Japan is a friendly neighbor of ours separated from our country only by a strip of water. The people of the two countries have had contacts with each other for more than 2,000 years.

However, the development of history is tortuous. In the 50 years from the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 to the end of the war of resistance against Japan in 1945, the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries met with setbacks, which occurred due to an adverse current stirred up by the Japanese militarists. Despite the adverse current, there was still an affinity between people of the two countries who supported each other, surmounting various difficulties. Thus, they made positive contributions to the development of friendship between China and Japan.

The founding of the PRC in 1949 ushered in a new epoch in Sino-Japanese friendship. At that time, although there were no diplomatic relations between the two countries, mutual visits and trade and cultural exchanges were never interrupted. The two countries normalized their relations in 1972. The signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship in 1978, in particular, created conditions for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. Since then, government and nongovernment contacts have unprecedentedly increased.

The development of friendship between the people of China and Japan is in keeping with the objective international situation and the aspirations of the people and is a historical necessity. It is needed by the people of the two countries and is conducive to security in Asia and peace in the world.

This year is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In addition to the mutual visits by the heads of government of the two countries, friendly activities in other aspects will be carried out on a broad scale. Now the cause of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their people has entered a new period. The flowers of Sino-Japanese friendship are bound to flourish with each passing day.

GENG BIAO MEETS KOREAN PARTY FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW031234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a visiting friendship group of the Korean Workers Party led by Pak Yong-sok, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. During the meeting, they had a cordial and friendly talk in the Great Hall of the People.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi and Qian Liren, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China. The visiting group will leave here tomorrow for a visit to the southern part of China.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN -- A five-member delegation from Yokkaichi, Japan, arrived in Tianjin on 17 May for a visit and academic exchanges. The delegation observed the city's atmospheric pollution situation and conducted extensive academic exchanges with experts on environmental protection in our city. Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and Deputy Chairman Wang Enhui received and feted the delegation. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jun 82 SK]

DECISION TO RELEASE SRV CAPTIVES ANNOUNCED

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has decided to release 12 armed Vietnamese personnel captured after their intrusions into Chinese territory. The Vietnamese side was informed of the decision this morning by Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. By appointment he met with Tran Viet Ha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy, and told him that the captured Vietnamese will be released on June 16.

Zhang Dewei noted that two of the armed Vietnamese, Nong Van Can and Vuong Quang Binh, were captured by Chinese frontier guards because they illegally intruded into the Chinese province of Yunnan for sabotage. Nguyen Thanh Sang and nine others were captured by the Chinese navy for their reconnaissance activities in the Xisha Islands area in the South China Sea. During interrogations, the captured Vietnamese confessed themselves guilty to have intruded into Chinese tertitory on order of Vietnamese authorities. The Chinese Government, in the spirit of humanitarianism, decided to release the 12 captives for their family reunion.

Zhang Dewei informed the Vietnamese side that the 12 Vietnamese will be escorted to the zero-signed mile-stone of the Chinese Youyiguan Pass at 11:00 hours (Beijing time) for them to cross the border there. He proposed that the Vietnamese side send its representatives to receive them and go through the formalities there.

DENG YINGCHAO CALLS ON SIHANOUK IN BEIJING 4 JUN

OW040806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk at their residence here this morning. In a friendly conversation, Deng Yingchao wished that the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea would unite at an early date.

Sihanouk thanked China for its attention, adding that he has always cherished deep feelings for China and will never forget what China has done for him. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk presented a basket of flowers to Vice-Chairman Deng and wished her good health.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife Wang Zhen.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW VANUATU ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW020734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Barak Sope, first ambassador of the Republic of Vanuatu to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu was present. The ambassador arrived May 30.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS HONG KONG COLLEGE OFFICIAL

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Dr. Rayson Huang, vice-chancellor of Hong Kong University, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

BEIJING REVIEW CARRIES KEAT CHHON'S APPEAL

HK281003 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English Vol 26, No 21, 24 May 82 p 22

[By Keat Chhon, an engineer who specializes in marine and atomic projects; since December 1979 he has been a minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- dated 8 March]

[Text] Taking the opportunity provided by BEIJING REVIEW's correspondent Mr Lu Yun's visit to our country, I would like to make an appeal through BEIJING REVIEW to intellectuals and peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples of good will throughout the world to take effective actions in opposing the use of chemical weapons. While killing the Kampuchean people by using various kinds of conventional weapons and man-made famine, the aggressor troops of Hanoi are intensifying their chemical warfare in Kampuchea. I am making the appeal not only as a minister, but as a citizen who is shocked by the extreme suffering of his compatriots and who is agonized physically and mentally by the terror caused by this kind of weapon.

It is known to all that the Soviet Union and its agents in Vietnam used chemical weapons against people of the Hmong nationality in Laos as early as 1976. The Vietnamese invaders, after failing in their strategy for a "blitz victory" in a "blitz attack," extended their criminal activities to deal with the Kampuchean people in 1979.

Millions of people in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are being struck each year by death and terror caused by chemical weapons which are banned by mankind. Trichothecine, a new kind of weapon in particular, has a great killing power. So far no other chemical weapons can match it. Seeing that the Soviet Union possesses a special chemical warfare corps composed of well-equipped and well-trained personnel, I have come to the conclusion that Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan are vast test grounds for the Soviet Union by which it would proceed to realize its plan to throw other countries into tragedy. I am making this appeal because I am convinced that the tragedy will not just be confined to the three nations. It will involve people the world over. Just as Mr Kor Bun Heng, a friend of mine who was a Kampuchean professional mathematician and is now a diplomat as a result of the aggressive war, said at the UN debate on the chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: "We strongly demand an immediate end to the use of chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people. We also ardently hope that no other nations will ever suffer the tragic fate the Kampuchean people are experiencing."

This is no time for hesitation. Everyone has to be mobilized. Such a mobilization is aimed not only at seeking new evidence, but also at prohibiting chemical warfare. The existing evidence is convincing enough. The toxic nature of various kinds of materials collected in Kampuchea has been confirmed and described by Thiounn Thioeun, a graduate of the Medical Institute of Paris, and the Public Health Department of Democratic Kampuchea.

Blood tests for the Kampuchean victims of the chemical weapon trichothecine show that poisonous elements have sharply reduced the number of leucocytes. Two victims had only 1,700 and 3,000 leucocytes respectively. The relationship between the number of leucocytes in a person's blood and the quantity of poisonous elements are obvious — the more poisonous elements, the fewer leucocytes. Those who are poisoned seriously feel dizziness and nausea; experience visual problems, dyspnea, burning feelings in the thoracic cavity, tachycardia, haematemesis and haematuria; pass blood in their stools; itch unbearably and have high fevers that may lead to comas and even death in a few hours. For people who eat poisoned food, the symptoms come on slowly. But they will die if they don't take medicine and undergo timely treatment.

So I would like to ask intellectuals and people of good will around the world to take actions at once to stop the use of the chemical and biological weapons, which are prohibited as prescribed in the 1925 Geneva protocol and the 1972 convention. Dozens of people are being killed every day by such weapons and there exists the danger of the spread of their use. This constitutes a grave threat to mankind.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS DK ARMY COMMANDERS

HK020600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "Chronicle of a Visit to Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] In March and April this year, a team of Chinese reporters visited the Democratic Kampuchean [DK]-controlled zone, where the resistance against the Vietnamese invaders is being carried on. Lasting a month, our trip covered many miles and a vast area ranging from the western part to the northern part of the country. Wherever we went, whether on rolling hills, along rugged mountain paths, or in luxuriant forests heretofore untraveled, we always saw people fighting while carrying on production and supporting the battle front. This is really a moving scene. And what impressed us even more is the surging morale of the Kampuchean armed forces and people in fighting against the enemy and their firm confidence in defeating the invaders.

An Invincible Army

"The Vietnamese can do nothing to us!" This is a saying which we have often heard during our trip in the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled zone. This conclusion, which the Kampuchean armed forces and people have drawn from their resistance against the Vietnaese invaders over the last few years, shows their unwavering belief in achieving victory.

In a forest in the northern mountainous region, we spent a memorable night with a Democratic Kampuchean division commander, (Sa Reung). The straightforward and humorous Commander (Sa Reung) told us about his combat life, under a gas lamp in a pavilion. He is 40 years old. Since joining the revolutionary armed forces in 1967, he has been successively appointed liaison man, squad leader, company commander, battalion commander, and regimental commander; and finally in 1973, he was promoted to division commander. For 3 years following the liberation of Phnom Penh in 1975, he was ordered to lead his troops to fight against the Vietnamese troops who constantly intruded into the northeastern border of the country. As an experienced general, he is worthy of the title of tough rival of the Vietnamese invaders.

When the Vietnamese intruded into Kampuchea in 1979, (Sa Reung's) troops remained in the region east of Mekong River and carried on the struggle there. After the fall of Phnom Penh, they lost contact with their superiors. Then, (Sa Reung) and other leading cadres at division level unanimously decided to conduct guerrilla warfare by splitting up. They were determined to carry on the resistance to the end. They dealt blows at the enemy by planting bamboo spikes, traps and so on when their ammunition was exhausted; they subsisted on yams dug from the earth and animals hunted in the forest; they ate sour fruits and sour leaves picked from trees in the mountains, in place of salt. Thus, by uniting, they survived and basically preserved their strength under the fierce attacks of the Vietnamese invaders and under a difficult situation. Four months later, they managed to make radio contact again with the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

Commander (Sa Reung) arrived as ordered in a certain region in the northern part of the country in May 1980. He gradually transfered his troops to the border region. As soon as the reorganization and replenishment were completed, they moved to the battle front again and opened up a new battle field to fight against the Vietnamese invaders. Looking back on the course of the struggle, he said with deep feeling: "The reason we were able to continue the struggle under most difficult circumstances is that our fighters were inspired by a high degree of patriotism and unwavering faith in victory which gave them strong spiritual support."

We also had an interview with a Kampuchean National Army regimental commander of minority nationality. His name is Bu Luo [1580 5012]. From his eyes we could tell his deep hatred toward the enemy and strong character to overcome difficulties. After the Vietnamese invaded the country, he led his troops to conduct guerrilla warfare for 3 years in the mountains and forests in the northeastern part of Rattanakiri Province. When we met with him, he had just arrived in a certain camp several days earlier to see the Democratic Kampuchean leaders after a long march of 2 months. In the last 3 years, he had been leading 300 fighters to carry on the struggle in remote, thickly forested mountains. They overcame unimaginable difficulties and managed to preserve their strength. He told us that until recently, a group of 70 fighters in a certain mountain area in the eastern part of the country was still out of contact with their superior. He happened to come across them when he passed by the area. These fighters asked him to report for them to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the leaders of the army, to ensure the latter that they would carry on the struggle no matter what difficulties and hardships were laid before them. Only under arduous circumstances can heroism be displayed. Unyielding fighters like these are innumerable in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

Dangrek Range is a narrow and long chain of mountains stretching along the northern part of Kampuchea. We climbed to its mountain top, which is as flat as a carrying pole, and visited the fighters of the national army who were stationed there. One morning late in March, we climbed to the top of Dangrek Range in the blazing sun. We stood on a big rock and through a telescope watched a confrontation between the national army and the Vietnamese troops. Pointing to a map, national army Division Commander (Chien) told us that a small hill situated nearby below us was a stronghold of the Vietnamese. The national army often bombarded or fired rocket shells at the Vietnamese strongholds in order to keep the enemy in panic. A few days ago, a small group of Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out when they invaded the foot of the mountains. The military map, in Vietnamese, was a spoil of war that Commander (Chien) obtained in that battle. Through the telescope, we also clearly saw the Phnum Preah Vihear Mountains, on which the world-famous ancient Preah Vihear Temple is located. Last year, en route to that isolated Vietnamese stronghold, a group of Soviet advisers were assaulted by the Democratic Kampuchean Army. More than 10 of them were killed in the battle. This has become a major event in the Kampuchean battlefield.

LONDON EXPORT CORPORATION DELEGATION VISITS

Beijing Reception

OW021256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The London Export Corporation gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the initiating agreements with the China National Import and Export Corporation. Among the guests were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Yang Guangqi, vice-minister of chemical industry, as well as more than 400 Chinese and foreign business people in the capital.

Jack Perry, chairman of the London Export Corporation and vice-president of "the 48 Group" of Britain, presided over the reception. In his toast, Perry recalled the development of economic and trade relations between the two sides since the signing of the agreement in 1952. He said his corporation has shared together with their Chinese colleagues "three decades of rich experience, deep friendships and satisfying successes." In reply, Wang praised Perry and the London Export Corporation for their unremitting efforts in the past 30 years for the promotion of trade contacts and friendship between the people of China and Britain. British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock attended the reception.

The delegation from the London Export Corporation led by Jack Perry arrived here May 31 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW031514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) — Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the London Export Corporation led by Jack Perry, chairman of the corporation and vice-president of "the 48 Group" of Britain. Since trade relations were established with China in 1952, the London Export Corporation has played a positive role in promoting trade and friendly relations between Britain and China. Chen Muhua today spoke highly of the corporation's efforts and hoped for continuing development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Present on the occasion were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ITALY

OW030734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people's friendship delegation left here for home today after a 13-day visit to Italy. The delegation was led by Chu Tunan, standing committee member of the National People's Congress and vice-president of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The Chinese friends toured ten provinces and cities including Rome, Florence and Venice. They visited a sewage treatment plant, ports, and fish processing, automobile, tractor, shipbuilding and farm machinery plants. On May 28, they were received by Italian Minister Without Portfolio (in charge of regional affairs) Aldo Aniasi, who acquainted them with the administration and construction of the various regions in Italy.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH OMANI YOUTH DELEGATION

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a youth delegation from Oman led by 'Abdallah al-Hamad, director of the Department of Youth Affairs of the Ministry of Education. China and Oman have been on good relations since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1978. The delegation is the first one from Oman. Councillor Ji extended a warm welcome to the delegation and had a conversation with them. Present were Keyoumu, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Mahmud 'Ali al-Rahma, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Omani Embassy in Beijing. The delegation arrived May 30 and will leave Beijing tomorrow for Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou before going home.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA

OW280019 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The four-member Chinese women's delegation headed by Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, left Beijing by plane on 25 May to make a friendly visit to Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco.

Reception, Banquet in Tunis

OW020746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, June 1 (XINHUA) -- A grand ceremony marking the 27th anniversary of Tunisia's Victory Day (National Day) was held in the Carthage Palace here today. At the ceremony, Huang Ganying, head of the visiting Chinese women's delegation and vice-chairman of the All-China National Women's Federation, expressed warm congratulations to President Habib Bourguiba and Madame Bourguiba. At a reception, Huang Ganying expressed appreciation for President Bourguiba's contributions to Tunisian women's liberation. Madame Bourguiba recalled her visit to China, which had left a very good impression on her. On the same day, a banquet was given in honour of the Chinese women's delegation by Fathia Mzali, chairman of the Tunisian National Union of Women and wife of the Tunisian prime minister. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali attended the banquet and had a cordial and friendly talk with Huang Ganying. The Chinese women's delegation arrived here on May 27 to pay a friendly visit to Tunisia.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ZAMBIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW261725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met today with a youth delegation from Zambia, led by B.F. Kapulu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Youth League. They discussed development of Sino-Zambian friendship. Also present were Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China.

IMPACT OF WAR IN FALKLANDS SEEN AS GRIM

OW021930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 2 Jun 82

["What Malvinas Islands War Will Come To -- Commentary by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"]

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The war on the Malvinas Islands is now in full swing with British forces continuing their advance toward Port Argentino (Stanley) at mounting costs. But what the military outcome of the war will be is still anybody's guess.

There are now more and more evidences pointing to the fact that given British recapture of the Malvinas Islands, it can hardly call itself a victor, in view of the heavy political, economic and moral losses it has sustained and will suffer.

Recently, the British conservative party has gained a little more votes in local elections as a result of the military progress scored by the British naval task force, which, in the view of observers, is but a transient beneficial factor.

While the British-Argentine rivalry for the Malvinas Islands has not come to an end, the gigantic British fleet has already lost a quarter of its warships and so far the war has cost Britain an alleged sum of one billion pounds. Given British recapture of the Malvinas Islands, a big force will be needed to defend it in a long time to come, entailing big expenditures. These heavy losses of military and financial resources will form a heavy burden and bring grave effects on Britain's economy and political situation. Above all, the war has tarnished the image of Britain in the eyes of the Third World -- a declining imperialist power still clinging to its gunboat policy.

The United States will also stand to lose politically in this war. Switching from its initial position as mediator to the role as supporter of Britain, the United States has invoked sanctions against Argentina, and, at the crucial moment, opted for Britain, its major partner. This has shocked and infuriated most Latin American nations who view this as a betrayal of Latin America, and has provoked the Latin American nations to take a new look at their relations with the United States.

Costa Rica, the Latin America nation which maintains close relations with the United States, has proposed that the Organization of American States (OAS) Headquarters be removed out of Washington. Some other Latin American nations even proposed the ouster of the United States from the OAS. And there are still others which call for the creation of another organization of American states, to the exclusion of the United States. For better or for worse, the U.S. influence in Latin America will be on the wane as a result of the Malvinas Islands crisis.

A noticeable phenomenon around the Malvinas war is that most of the developed countries in the West support Britain, and the Third World countries, on the other hand, mostly show sympathy with Argentina. Whatever the result of the war, it will inevitably be detrimental to the North-South relations. Therefore, Western Europe, which is heavily dependent for goods, will also pay a price for their support for Britain and their sanctions against Argentina.

Political sources in West Germany, as quoted by AFP on May 28, said "The escalation of the conflict, if it comes about, will inevitably lead to the deterioration of relations between Latin American countries and their European partners," and will also "cause a crack in the already fragile North-South dialogues." This is undoubtedly not beneficial to West European countries.

For the Soviet Union, the war on the Malvinas Islands is an unexpected gain. Britain, who has the world's third largest navy, has sent two thirds of its warships to the South Atlantic and has already suffered losses when confronted with the resistance from a country which is weaker than Britain in both navy and air force.

The event has not only caused a change in the balance of strength in Europe unfavourable for NATO, but will also dampen the morale of Western Europe to the satisfaction of Moscow.

The estrangement of Latin America and other Third World countries from the United States and Britain and Western Europe has not only weakened the U.S. in its rivalry with the Soviet Union, but also offered chances for the latter to infiltrate into those areas.

In the view of Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting, head of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama, the war between Britain and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands was "the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place with the wrong participants." History will prove whether Nutting's judgment is accurate or not.

YAO YILIN RECEIVES MEXICAN EDUCATION SECRETARY

OW292156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-premier Yao Yilin met with Mexican Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana Morales, Mrs. Solana and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Yao said he was satisfied with the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, educational, cultural and other fields. He appreciated the Mexican Government's efforts in training Chinese students.

Secretary Solana said Mexico-China cooperation in education is fruitful, and Mexico is willing to accept more students from China.

Present were Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang and Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano Roch.

Earlier, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi discussed cultural exchanges between the two countries and other issues with the Mexican secretary. This evening, Secretary Solana and his wife gave a return banquet. Among the guests were He Dongchang and Zhu Muzhi.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SCIENTIFIC ECONOMIC PLANNING

HK031116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Hua..g Zhenqi [7806 2182 1142]: "Improve the Scientific Nature of Economic Planning"]

[Text] Recently quite a few comrades have stated their views on practicing economic planning and strengthening planning work. Here I would like to deal only with the question of improving the scientific nature of economic planning.

Why is it necessary to improve the scientific nature of economic planning? Theoretically speaking, what is referred to as the scientific nature of economic planning is that the national economic plan should correctly reflect the demands of the objective economic laws. In a socialist society, all major proportions in the development of the national economy should be regulated by state planning. The important status of economic planning in the developing of the national economy determines the importance of improving the scientific nature of economic planning. The more the economic planning is imbued with a scientific nature, the better the results in developing the socialist economy; unscientific nature of economic planning inevitably results in disproportion in the national economy and in fewer and poorer results, slower progress and higher costs. Compared with other links in the management of the national economy, the success or failure of economic planning work exerts the greatest influence on the development of the socialist economy.

Viewed from the history of China's economic construction in the past 30 years and more, economic planning sometimes does better and sometimes does poorly in reflecting the demands of the objective laws. For example, during the First 5-Year Plan period and the period of readjusting the national economy in the early 1960's, economic planning reflected fairly accurately the demands of the objective laws so that major achievements were scored in developing the socialist economy. However, generally speaking, in the past 30 years and more, we have had little time to soundly and earnestly engage in planning. For a considerably long period of time, economic planning work drifted in the waves of political movements and "leftist" erroneous ideas. There was very little of a scientific nature in economic planning work for there was much of a voluntary subjective nature.

This resulted in heavy losses to the national economy. The historical experience of our country has proved that the scientific nature of economic planning is the basis of the authority of economic planning. If we do not attach full importance to the scientific nature of our planning but purely stress the authority of planning, some problems will inevitably occur, bringing about losses in economic development. If we had not committed so many mistakes in the past, the superiority of economic planning would have been brought into fuller play and our achievements in socialist construction would have been much greater than they are now.

Viewed from the present condition, there has been great improvement in our economic planning work since the third plenary session of the party. We no longer one-sidedly seek the increase of output value but chiefly stress the improvement of economic results and the proportioned and coordinated development of various departments. We pay attention to comprehensive balance and begin to attach importance to the roles of medium- and long-term planning. Up to now, however, there is still an insufficient scientific nature in our economic planning. We have not conducted sufficient research into planning theory and methods, have not succeeded in establishing a scientific planning system and have not brought into full play the roles of medium- and long-term planning. We still lack a scientific and sound target system. The basic work needed for drawing up scientific economic planning is still very weak and the various technical and economic quotas remain to be revised and worked out. The statistical figures are not sufficiently accurate and are not promptly supplied. We are not well-informed on economic information and we have just started the work for economic forecasting.

In economic planning, the question of making use of the economic tools to fulfill economic tasks is also a problem that has not been solved well. The economic planning institutions at various levels are not sound and have not been able to completely adapt themselves to the needs of improving the scientific nature of economic planning. Therefore, in order to strengthen planning work, it is necessary not only to stress the authority of planning but also to attach importance to improving the scientific nature of planning.

How can we further improve the scientific nature of economic planning? I think we should at least pay attention to the following issues:

First, we should proceed from reality. Only by proceeding from reality, that is, from the basic national conditions, is it possible to reflect the demands of the objective laws in economic planning. The function of an economic law depends on the surrounding objective economic conditions. In different socialist countries or in different periods in the same country, owing to the differences in the objective economic conditions, the functions of the same economic law are quite different in extent and form. One is liable to commit the mistakes of subjectivism if one fails to proceed from reality and overlooks these special features.

Second, we should uphold the method of the mass line. It is necessary, according to the party's principles and policies and in line with the procedure, methods and system for working out a plan as stipulated by the economic legislation, to fully listen to the views from the grassroots enterprises, localities, departments, economists and natural scientists. The cadres taking a direct part in the formulation of an economic plan should have the authority and responsibility commensurate with their posts, and on the basis of conducting serious investigation and study, doing a good job of economic statistics and forecasting and making repeated calculations, decide on the plan. In previous economic planning, we did not listen sufficiently to the opinions from various quarters and did not compare and demonstrate various plans before making some major economic decisions and deciding on some major construction projects. They were often hastily decided upon according to the opinions of a small number of people. Sometimes the rate of economic development in the plan was fixed according to the wishes of the leaders. Although some people obviously knew that it was unattainable, they did not uphold principle by reporting the actual matter to the higher authorities. How was it possible to work out a scientific national economic plan in these circumstances?

Third, we should improve the planning system and do a good job of overall balance. An important issue in improving the planning system is to correctly determine the rights and responsibilities in planning work of the general and specialized departments of the national economy and the state, localities and enterprises. It is not conducive to unleashing the initiative of the specialized departments, localities and enterprises if the general department exercises control in a too-rigid manner. However, it is also not helpful to achieving an overall balance if the planning rights are divided among various departments. In order to achieve an overall balance, first of all, the unit responsible for the overall balance should have the necessary authority and dare to uphold principle and overcome the various tendencies that attempt to break away from the bounds of planning. The state should have the necessary funds and material and use these as a means to achieve an overall balance. It is necessary to uphold the principle of taking the whole country into account and, in the distribution of manpower, funds and material resources, act according to the state plan; and, on the basis of achieving an overall balance for the country, work hard to achieve a balance for the localities and departments. It is necessary to ensure the focal point and give consideration to the general point. However, the focal point should not be stressed excessively; nor should the focal point be stressed at the expense of the general points. When drawing up a plan, it is absolutely necessary to leave some margin. We should not consider every item nor should we leave some loopholes.

Fourth, we should gradually form a planning system, combining long-, medium- and short-term planning, with the 5-year plan playing the primary role.

In the past 30-odd years, with the exception of the First 5-Year Plan period, we mainly relied on annual planning. Moreover, it was "a 1-year plan which took a year to complete" so that most of the energy of the planning institution was concentrated on working out the targets, approving the projects, distributing investment funds and so on. It was very difficult for this kind of economic plan to be circumspect and farsighted and to play a scientific and guiding role. It was often a case of taking one step and looking around before taking another and it carried with it, to a great extent, a blindness in action which resulted in frequent changes in plan. It often happened that some projects were started one year and were stopped the next, resulting in overstocking and great waste. It should be noted that it takes 5 to 10 years or even longer for some scientific and research projects to provide results; to apply the results of the production research and the building of some big construction projects takes just as long. It also takes a long time to gain clues to the effect of economic development on the environment and the pressure of population growth on the economy. All of this shows the important guiding roles of long- and medium-term planning on social and economic development. Only by shifting the focus of economic planning from annual to medium- and long-term planning will it be possible to ensure the continuity and stability of planning and thus improve the scientific nature and foresight of economic planning.

Fifth, we should have a scientific and complete system of economic quotas. Regarding comprehensive quotas, it is necessary to fundamentally change the situation which uses total output value as a central target and to replace it with a system that uses national income as a central target. In economy, science and technology, as well as social undertakings, stress should be laid on increasing the quotas for science and technology and for social undertakings. On the relationship between production and construction and improvement of the standard of living, it is necessary to greatly increase the quotas for the standard of living. On the relationships between output value and quantity and economic effect, it is necessary to greatly increase the quota for economic effect.

Sixth, we should make use of economic tools to fulfill our plan. In the socialist period, in order to practice planned social readjustment of the national economy, it is imperative to make use of the relationship between commodity and currency and other economic tools. Only in this way can we obtain complete economic information and work out an economic plan that conforms to reality; and only in this way can we lead the whole society to act according to a complete plan and carry out scientific planning.

Seventh, we should strengthen planning institutions and do a good job of basic work in planning. Within the State Planning Commission it is necessary to strengthen the institutions responsible for drawing up medium- and long-term planning, the economic forecasting institutions and the research institutions for planning theories and methods, and do a good job in the rotational training of economic planning cadres. At the same time, serious efforts should be made to do a good job of basic work in economic planning. We should do a good job in statistics work for it is both a basis for working out a plan and a tool for inspecting the implementation of the plan. The various economic departments should learn to operate modern scientific and technological equipment (mainly computers) in order to do well in forecasting the economic and social development in the next 5 to 10 years, or an even longer time. It is also necessary to do a good job of revising and working out various planned quotas.

Eighth, we should formulate a planning law in order to legalize and systematize economic planning work. In drawing up a planning law, it is necessary to define in legal terms the various principles that should be observed in working out a scientific national economic plan so as to prevent individual subjective assumptions and one-sided stress of the interference of partial material benefits and other factors of economic planning.

GUANGMING RIBAO: MAO'S VIEWS ON LIFE, CREATIVITY

HK011438 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 82 p 3

[Article by Li Jikai [2621 1015 0418]: "The Key Lies in Understanding People -- on Comrade Mao Zedong's Concept of Plunging Into the Thick of Life"]

[Text] In his talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art in 1942, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly put forth and repeatedly elucidated the idea that literary and art workers must become deeply involved with the realities of life. Later, people summed up this idea as a slogan called "plunging into the thick of life." For 40 years, this slogan has, on the one hand, produced a tremendous stimulating effect on the proletarian literature and art campaign -- an incalculable effect. On the other hand, given the confusion in its interpretation and explanation and certain deviations in its implementation, it has produced a really negative effect on literary and art work. To counter the situation, people have initiated some discussions on this slogan and have summed up past experiences and lessons. This is very necessary.

I now wish to give some of my humble views on Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of "plunging into the thick of life", the degree of its applicability today and appropriate changes made to it.

I believe that on the whole Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of plunging into the thick of life is a complete, scientific and thorough one. It is built on the foundation of the Marxist theory of knowledge. If "literature and art being a reflection of real life" primarily means raising questions based on the source of knowledge, then "literary and art workers must become deeply involved with the realities of life," or raise questions from experience. The latter is a slogan of action which is part of the guideline or policy that Comrade Mao Zedong put forth -- by creatively applying the principles of relations between literature and art and life to literary and art workers' action. This is one of the important developments of Marxist aesthetics put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong.

Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas of plunging into the thick of life is mainly composed of the following three aspects:

1. The aim or task of plunging into the thick of life.

Comrade Mao Zedong held that the aim or task of literary and art workers in plunging into the thick of life is twofold: 1) the transformation of the world outlook; and 2) getting acquainted with life for the sake of creativity.

Apart from calling for the thorough transformation of the world outlook only through objective practice, his basic starting point in setting forth the task of transforming the world outlook is that literature and art must serve the people, and first of all, workers, peasants and soldiers. To this end, literary and art workers must be as one with the masses of people in regard to both thinking and sentiment and become their spokesmen. At one time, the world outlook of most literary and art workers was petty bourgeois. They actually had no keen love for workers, peasants and soldiers. Some even looked down upon workers, peasants and soldiers and did not take the stand of the masses. Therefore, the task of transforming the world outlook naturally existed. The focus of the effort to transform the world outlook at that time was to change one's stand. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, literary and art workers must change their stand to that of workers, peasants and soldiers and that of the proletarian class in the process of being deeply involved with the worker-peasant-soldier masses, with the real struggle and in the process of studying Marxism and studying society. "Only by so doing can we truly have literature and art for workers, peasants and soldiers as well as real proletarian literature and art." Facts show that the task of transforming the world outlook of focusing on the change of one's stand put forth at that time is entirely necessary and correct. It once played an important and even decisive role in turning out large numbers of literary and art workers with a proletarian world outlook and in building a new-type proletarian literary and art contingent.

Some comrades say that Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the aim of "plunging into the thick of life" as just the transformation of the world outlook. This is a misinterpretation. Comrade Mao Zedong held the view that the ultimate aim of literary and art workers in plunging into the thick of life was to get acquainted with life and produce good works which serve the people. In specially stressing the source of literature and art and thus the need to get acquainted with life, the masses, workers, peasants and soldiers, his ultimate aim was to solve the problem of creativity. Since social life is the only source of literary and artistic creativity, writers and artists naturally plunge into the thick of life to gain access to this source. Comrade Mao Zedong therefore pointed out: In their involvement with life, literary and art workers must "observe, experience, study and analyze all men, all classes, all people, all vivid ways of living, all means of struggle and all firsthand material for literature and art. Only then can they begin the process of writing." As far as literary and art workers are concerned, they are not required to work, farm and fight like workers, peasants and soldiers. Their task is: "to produce many fine works that are warmly hailed by the masses of people," in order to "wake up and arouse the masses of people and push them toward an environment of unity and struggle and of self-transformation." This is their only task.

As far as Comrade Mao Zedong was concerned, the two aims of a deep involvement with life are closely related. Only with a correct world outlook in command can we get better acquainted with life and write well. The process of getting acquainted with life and writing can in turn stimulate the transformation of the world outlook. Fundamentally speaking, the transformation of the world outlook is only the prerequisite and guarantee for writing well. The ultimate aim of plunging into the thick of life is to write well.

In the past, some comrades interpreted the aim of plunging into the thick of life as just an "ideological transformation," or as something similar to an "ideological transformation." Therefore, there were several mistakes. Some comrades even forbade literary and art workers to collect material for writing or to think for the sake of writing while they were deeply involved with life. Instead they were allowed to simply "undergo transformation through labor." Only after they became perfect "revolutionaries" through a transformation could they begin thinking of subjects to write on. Otherwise, a problem could be found with them -- an attitude of "plunging into the thick of life." This deprived literary and art workers' deep involvement with life of its peculiar nature. Some other comrades therefore held that the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" was one-sided and inaccurate and inhibited creativity. In fact, all this ran counter to Comrade Mao Zedong's will.

2. On the scope and target of life to be lived with intensity.

Comrade Mao Zedong drew two circles for the scope and target of life to be lived with intensity. These two circles -- one big and one small -- overlap.

The so-called big circle refers to the whole society. To live life with intensity is to go deep into the midst of society and study society. The whole "social life of mankind" is the target with which artists and writers should get deeply involved. In a broad sense, there is no social life that cannot be lived with intensity. So Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that in life, literary and art workers must study various classes in society, study their mutual relations, and study all their ways of living and the ways of struggle of all people. It can be seen that Comrade Mao Zedong drew a very detailed and broad scope for deep involvement with life. That is by no means the interpretation accepted by some comrades: It seemed that Comrade Mao Zedong allowed only a portrayal of and deep involvement with workers, peasants and soldiers.

The so-called small circle means stressing deep involvement in the life of workers, peasants and soldiers. Various kinds of life, after all, vary in value and significance. Past literature and art work paid scant attention to workers, peasants and soldiers. This was turning history upside down.

Revolutionary literature and art must thoroughly change this situation. This means a revolution in the history of literature and art. To accomplish this revolution, the most important thing is that literary and art workers must go deep among workers, peasants and soldiers. Only by getting acquainted with workers, peasants and soldiers and showing keen love for them can they correctly portray them and sing their praises. Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong specially stressed that literary and art workers must become deeply involved in the lives of heated struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers.

To become deeply involved with the whole social life and with the life of workers, peasants and soldiers as the focus of attention -- this gives literary and art workers a clear-cut orientation in their deep involvement with life and gives the slogan of deep involvement with life a clear-cut class disposition. This is different in principle from the slogan of literature and art reflecting social life advocated by the exploiting-class artists in history. With this orientation followed, proletarian literature and art have quickly undergone major changes. There has appeared a "brilliant new stage." This is another important contribution made by Comrade Mao Zedong.

3. On the focus and depth of the effort to get deeply involved with life.

It is not enough to just solve the problem of the scope of deep involvement with life. Based on the laws of art, Comrade Mao Zedong again pointed out the peculiar mixture of life needed by literature and art. Literary and art workers must live to learn the meaning of life needed for literature and art work and get deeply involved with the depths of life.

First, Comrade Mao Zedong held that literature and art are unlike other social sciences in relation to how the subjects are handled. Literature and art focus on men. Therefore, as far as literary and art workers are concerned, "the business of understanding and getting well-acquainted with people ranks first." Only in this way can we produce people of various kinds and help the masses to stimulate the advance of history. In literary and artistic works, natural scenes, animals, plants and other things are of course also depicted, but only to portray people, their lives, and their ideas and feelings. People portrayed in literature and art are also different from those in other social and natural sciences. They are "living" lives portrayed as perfect, ture to life, thoughtful and emotional. Therefore, in plunging into the thick of life, literary and art workers must make a penetrating study of people's thoughts, their emotions, their traits, their states of mind, and so forth. This is to say that they must penetrate into depths of people's souls and their inner worlds.

To understand people, we must of course understand social relations. But the social relations of people in literature and art are not something abstact and conceptual but instead are expressed through the thoughts and emotions of flesh-and-blood people who must be fed and clad, and who have ideals and wishes, states of mind, and so forth. Only in this way can literary and art works move and influence people. This is one of the reasons why Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed "thoughts and emotions," "the soul," "psychology," "moods," and other problems. Some comrades have stayed among the worker-peasant masses for several years or several decades, but in their work, they are capable of noting only production processes, production experiences and facts of everyday life, and fail to discern people and their inner worlds. This is often directly related to their failure in their own lives to understand people and their thoughts and emotions.

Second, to plunge into the thick of life at its core is to be able to discover and explore the beauty of life. Literary and artistic creation is an aesthetic activity. Through reflecting the beauty of life, it must satisfy the aesthetic needs of the masses and arouse people to create new beauty. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Almost no writer or artist thinks that his work is not beautiful." But whether his work can really reflect beauty can only be proved by the practice of life. Therefore, writers and artists who plunge into the thick of life must become deeply involved with what is beautiful. They must discover not only what is beautiful but also what is ugly. They must extol what is beautiful and expose what is ugly.

This is the fundamental task of writers and artists. If they fail to discover the beautiful and ugly aspects of life while deeply involved with life, or if what they discover is a repetition of others' discoveries, then this only shows that they still have not deeply penetrated into life to its core.

Comrade Mao Zedong held that writers and artists must not only discover the beauty of life but also create aesthetic beauty by presenting in a typical way the contradictions between the true, the good and the beautiful and the false, the ugly and the evil. He said that though the beauty of life and the beauty of art "both represent beauty," people are not satisfied with the former and seek the latter. This is because the latter can be more exalted, more passionate, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal and more universal than life.

Therefore, to understand people, to understand people's inner worlds, to discover the beauty of life, to discover the beauty of laboring people's inner worlds and especially to discover new beauty never before discovered by people -- this is the core of life that literary and art workers must live for and is also an important indication of their deep involvement with the depths of life.

The above three points represent the basic component of Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of "plunging into the thick of life." Historical experience of more than 40 years in literature and art shows that the principles of such an idea are compatible with objective realities and the laws of artistic creativity. They are therefore correct and scientific. We therefore must separate the original meaning of the slogan from certain subsequent one-sided misinterpretations and erroneous practices.

The question to be answered now is whether the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" applies today. I beleive that its fundamental spirit is still applicable. But certain concrete aspects of it must change with the changes in life. Which aspects should be changed?

First, we must change what has to do with the transformation of the world outlook. Today, most literary and art workers are part of the proletariat. Though the need remains for the transformation of the world outlook as far as most people are concerned, it is no longer a question of changing the stand but is chiefly a matter having to do with the following three aspects: 1) raising the ability to understand the objective world, and bringing the subjective more in line with the objective; 2) overcoming some nonproletarian ideas in one's world outlook; and 3) improving the ability to appreciate artistic and aesthetic judgment. This represents one of the components at the core of the world outlook of writers and artists. Only in this way can we keenly perceive the beautiful things originally existing in life. Just taking a correct stand is a far cry from being an artist. In the past, this was not adequately stressed and was even neglected, and did not seem to be the main aspect of the effort to transform the world outlook. This is wrong. Therefore, what is called the "transformation of the world outlook" today is essentially the same type of transformation perceived by laboring people. The problem of changing the stand still exists for an extremely small number of people, especially some young persons. If we fail to take note of this change and still insist on the previous kind of transformation specially imposed on intellectuals, then we would not only find ourselves running counter to the realities of today but would inevitably turn the slogans, "ideological transformation" and "plunging into the thick of life," into excuses used by one group of people to discriminate against, criticize and exclude another group.

What is regrettable is that in the mid-1950's, after most of our literary and art workers had changed their stand to that of the proletariat in their world outlook, a fairly large number of our comrades, including Comrade Mao Zedong himself, did not realistically see this change in time and continued to believe that the world outlook of most people was bourgeois, calling them "bourgeois elements" and insisting on their changing their stand and undergoing a thorough transformation. They ended up adopting compulsory methods in their approach.

The result was that literary and art workers were dealt one blow after another, seriously hampering the development of literary and artistic creativity.

A point worth noting is that even now some comrades still confine themselves to the old concepts, old ideas and old practices and are unwilling to make clear what the "transformation of the world outlook" calls for in light of actual conditions. Instead, they continue to hold that literary and art workers still confront "the change of stand as a primary problem." They stress that this is "a task of primary importance" and "a fundamental task." We can't help regarding this as a manifestation of an ossified state of mind. Of course, even today the problem of the stand remains with an extremely small number of people. This is nothing strange. There is no need to universally impose on literary and art workers the task of "ideological remolding" with the change of stand as its core. Some comrades do not understand the importance of the world outlook in creativity and go to another extreme. They hold that today there is also no need for the transformation of the world outlook in regard to general consciousness. The only task in plunging into the thick of life is to collect material. This is also not right. Everyone must undergo transformation, because there is no end to life's changes. To bring our subjective selves into line with objective realities, we must continue to undergo transformation. This process is endless.

Second, there have been changes in the scope, tragets and ingredients of life. Life today is more wide-ranging, richer and more complicated than before. Social conflicts also differ. The exploiting class no longer exists as a class. Class struggle is no longer the main conflict of society. Various aspects of life are undergoing changes. The scope of people involved has also grown to an unprecedented scale. The targets of praise in the past were mostly confined to workers, peasants and soldiers. Today, cadres and intellectuals can all become targets of praise. The life of workers, peasants and soldiers has also changed. This has created a vast world for writers and artists plunging into the thick of life and has provided a foundation of unusually rich lives for a hundred flowers to blossom in literature and art. If we continue to interpret life in very narrow terms and consider that life only involves a major struggle, class struggle and line struggle for workers, peasants and soldiers, and that other lives are not part of the real life and other persons cannot be counted on for praise, we would be naturally restricting the activity of literary and art workers, making the path for creativity increasingly narrow.

Of course, we must not use the change in life today as an excuse not to go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and not to get deeply involved in the heat of today's new life of modernization or even say things like "there is no change in life," "life is everywhere," "there is just no need to further raise the slogan of plunging into the thick of life," or "the slogan of plunging into the thick of life was originally wrong," and so forth. If we do so, we are also wrong. Today, the workers, peasants and soldiers on the forefront of production and reform are still the mainstay of the people and are also the main force in the modernization effort. Literature and art must continue to energetically extol them. This is determined by the nature of socialist literature and art. Literary and art workers must continue to plunge into the thick of life and go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and into the depths of heated struggle.

We must not only adhere to a series of basic principles in plunging into the thick of life but also continuously develop its concrete ingredients in light of actual conditions. Only this is a scientific attitude. And only this can give the slogan of "plunging into the thick of life" greater vitality and make it our party's scientific guideline for the literary and art campaign.

GENG BIAO COMMEMORATES DEATH OF ZUO QUAN

HK031001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 5

[Article by Geng Biao [5105 7374]: "As Brilliant as the Sun and the Moon, His Noble Spirit Will Last Forever -- Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Death of Comrade Zuo Quan for His Country"]

[Text] Shortly after Comrade Zuo Quan died a heroic death. In memory of him, Comrade Zhu De composed a poem reading: "Shedding his blood in defense of the motherland, a famous general died a martyr for his country. The imperishable noble spirit of the Taihang Mountains will spread through all ages, leaving flowers in full bloom everywhere in Qingzhang." How time flies! Come to think of it, 40 years have already passed. Now the days when China was sunk in misery have gone forever but the noble spirit of Comrade Zuo Quan, which was normal and yet great enough to fill heaven and earth, will still live in the great cause of rejuvenating the nation and will be carried forward rather than die out with the passage of time.

Comrade Zuo Quan was an exemplary member of the CCP, a hero of the Chinese nation, a militarist of the proletariat and an outstanding general of the People's Army. He ardently loved the motherland and was loyal to the party. He was sincere and honest. He was expert in military affairs and in mapping out strategy and thus performed outstanding feats. While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Zuo Quan, we must publicize the life story of Zuo Quan and spread his revolutionary spirit so as to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

A People's Hero Who Had a Red Heart Completely Dedicated to the Party and the Country

Comrade Zuo Quan was born in a peasant family in 1905 in Huangmaoling of Dongchongpu of Liling County in Hunan Province. He and I came from the same village, and we lived 20 li apart. In his boyhood, he was already fervently patriotic. In 1915, Yuan Shikai accepted the "twenty-one demands" of national betrayal and humiliation. Zuo Quan, who studied in a primary school at that time, quickly wrote in anger such posters as "never forget the May 9th national humiliation" and "recall the May 9th national hatred," inviting his fellow pupils to stick them everywhere. As a middle school student, he enthusiastically sought the truth of saving the country and the people, read progressive newspapers and periodicals and studied social science. Through the victory of the Russian October Revolution, he saw the "dawn of a new era" and was resolved to dedicate himself to transforming Chinese society. In winter 1923, he was admitted to the Guangzhou Military Martial Arts School (the martial arts training school of the Hunan army). In August the next year, he was transferred to study in the sixth brigade of the first term of the Whampoa Military Academy. He supported the propositions of Dr Sun Yat-sen and took part in the eastern expedition to suppress Chen Jiongming. Under the education and influence of the CCP, Comrade Zuo Quan fostered lofty communist ideals. In February 1925, he was admitted into the CCP through the recommendation of Comrade Chen Geng. I was informed by the comrades in the Whampoa Military Academy that during his study in the academy, Zuo Quan was simple and frugal as well as hardworking and seldom went sight-seeing. He concentrated all his energy and time on his study and training and he did so exceedingly well in his study and training that he was praised by Comrade Zhou Enlai as an outstanding student. After graduating from the first term of the Whampoa Military Academy, he was sent to the Soviet Union to study. He first studied in the Dr Sun Yat-sen University and then in the military university. After graduation in 1930, he returned home and was assigned to work in the Red Army of the central revolutionary base. He successively assumed the posts of instructor of the military academy of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Red Army, combat staff officer, combat section chief and chief of staff of the officer department of the general headquarters of the first front army of the Red Army and political instructor and the concurrent commander of the 15th army of the Red Army. In 1933 he was transferred to be chief of staff of the first front army group of the Red Army. He was 28 years old at that time.

After the Red Army reached northern Shaanxi Province on the 25,000-li Long March in 1936, he was acting commander of the first front army group of the Red Army. In 1937 when the war of resistance against Japan broke out, the Red Army was reorganized into the Eighth Route Army and Zuo Quan took the post of deputy chief of staff of the reorganized Red Army.

Viewed from the experience of the posts which Comrade Zuo Quan assumed, he was always in the People's Army and never left wars for a moment. He spent all his lifetime amid gunfire and the smoke of gunpowder. Whether in the struggle of the Red Army against a number of "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the KMT troops in the central revolutionary base or in the 25,00-li Long March which had to undergo thousands of crags and torrents and, whether in leading the army eastward to cross the Huang He or in fighting successively in different areas behind the enemy lines in the Taihang Mountains, Comrade Zuo Quan maintained, from start to finish, a high-level sense of responsibility and initiative. He defied hard work and assiduously worked day in and day out. Staff officers were allowed to be on night duty in shifts but he was on the night shift every day. He handled and gave consideration to all matters big and samll in reading battlefield reports of the various localities, drawing up orders and checking on work. On such prolonged intense and painstaking work, he never uttered a word of complaint and never asked for even a day of leave. His thoughts always turned to the cause of the party; hardly ever did he think of himself.

Comrade Zuo Quan was loyal to the party and firmly believed that the cause of the party would surely succeed and the revolution certainly be victorious. To win victories, he was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He obeyed the party's orders in doing everything. He would go wherever the party pointed and never declined or flinched from any appointments. He always charged ahead of his men, defying personal danger. He was as strong as iron and steel and as bold and powerful as lions and tigers. In June 1936, at the most critical juncture of the Quzizhen battle of Gansu Province which was waged by the first front army group of the Red Army, army group Acting Commander Zuo Quan and political instructor Nie Rongzhen personally went to the forward positions to give leadership and wiped out an enemy brigade at one fell swoop. In February 1938, when the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was transferred from Lingfen to southeastern Shanxi Province, it encountered an enemy regiment in Fuscheng which was marching westward. In this critical situation, in complete disregard of his personal safety, he commanded the two sole remaining guards companies of the general headquarters and fought a fierce battle with the 3,000-strong enemy army and eventually headed off a disaster. In winter 1940, the latter stages of the 100-regiment campaign, in the Guanjianao battle, Comrade Zuo Quan assisted Comrade Peng Dehuai conducting operations. In order to exercise more effective leadership, he moved the command post closer and closer to the front, directed the troops in hand-to-hand combat with the enemy under a hail of bullets and won victory in the battle. In May 1942, the Japanese Army concentrated a 30,000-strong army and launched an unprecedentedly brutal mass "mopping-up" operation in a vain attempt to make a joint attack on the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army. At this critical moment, to protect the northern bureau of the CCP Central Committee, the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army and Comrade Peng Dehuai in their attempt to break through a tight encirclement, Comrade Zuo Quan directed the covering force in the fighting. While several thousand people benefited by this action and were out of danger, unfortunately, he died a heroic death at the age of 37.

Comrade Zuo Quan's loyalty to the cause of the party was also manifested in the fact that he would never waver in the slightest, no matter how adverse the circumstances. In 1933, Wang Ming gained the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and created the third stage of "left" opportunist rule in the agrarian revolution of the CCP. Organizationally, Wang Ming and his ilk pursued an extremely sectarian cadre policy which struck blows at revolutionary cadres and enlarged the scope for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries in a big way. In the 1932 campaign for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries, Zuo Quan was framed as having joined a Trotskyite organization and disciplinary action was taken against him; that is, he was placed on probation within the party.

At that time, he repeatedly affirmed his stand to the party but the CCP Central Committee at that time did not believe him. However, he consistently worked hard for the party rather than blamed the party for this and throughout did not vacillate in his firm belief in the revolutionary cause of the party. As his subordinates, many of us did not have any idea about this matter and also did not perceive that he was a man who had been wronged and subjected to an unredressed injustice. It was not until December 1941 that Comrade Zuo Quan wrote a letter to the CCP Central Committee saying: "In recalling my experience, I was admitted to the party in February in Guangzhou and went to Moscow in the winter the very same year. Nearly 17 years have elapsed since I returned home in June 1930 and went to the Soviet areas in November of the same year. During this period, I have never deviated from the party even one step and have always been educated and trained by the party. I have lived within the party and done inner-party work." "During this period, I have never committed errors which are harmful to the party and also I have never wavered in whatever circumstances of struggle and never bowed to hardship and difficulties. I have been neither content with temporary ease and comfort nor inactive and dispirited. I have been working for the party with utter devotion and struggling for the line of the party. Although my ability is very small and I have not made any significant contributions and there are still quite a few weaknesses in my work, I flatter myself that I have been faithful to the party and conscientious and active in my work.... I am neither dejected nor discouraged.... I have always taken comfort in the fact that true gold fears no fire, that the party has assigned me work to do, that I will vindicate myself and redress this injustice in both struggle and work and that the day will come when the truth will prevail in the end." A communist must stand the test and endure being wronged by others. He must be openhearted and aboveboard, loyal and enthusiastic and must take the overall interests into account. Comrade Zuo Quan has set an example in this respect with his lofty party spirit.

A Militarist Who Was Theoretically Accomplished and Practically Experienced

Comrade Zuo Quan was a rare military talent of the CCP. He was highly accomplished in military and political theory and highly experienced in practical struggle. He was earnest and down-to-earth, worked hard and practically on the one hand, and was diligent and eager to learn and good at summing up experience on the other hand, and thus made great contributions in the fighting and building of our army, and particularly in such fields as military theory, strategy and tactics, the work of staff officers and logistics. For this reason, Comrade Zhou Enlai praised Zuo Quan as "a militarist who is both theoretically accomplished and practically experienced."

In the various revolutionary wars, Comrade Zuo Quan displayed his brilliant ability to command. In February 1932, the central Red Army launched the Huangpo campaign. Zuo Quan called divisional and regimental commanders together to study battle plans and together with them, he went to the high mountains and dense forests of the areas of Dengxianqiao, Dalonping, Jiaohu and Huoyuan to conduct an on-the-spot terrain reconnaissance and to set up ambush positions. He disposed troops and firepower for the battle in a very meticulous and well-conceived way. The arrogant and imperious but stupid 52d and 59th enemy divisions went deep into the "pockets" which our troops had set up beforehand, being completely unaware of the trap. In this battle, two enemy divisions were annihilated and the divisional commanders Li Ming and Chen Shiji were captured alive. In April 1932, the central Red Army formed the Eastern Route Army and Zuo Quan led the 15th Army of the Red Army as the vanguard unit. In the decisive battle along Nanjing and Tianbao, he led the 44th Division in a feint toward Taolinqiao but actually fought his way across the Xiang Jiang and, full of valor and vigor, the division thrust into the right flank of the enemy and completely defeated them, thus enabling the Red Army to follow up the victory by capturing Zhangzhou. In the Long March, Comrade Zuo Quan was frequently up with the vanguard units, directing the fighting. He made tremendous contributions in the battles and operations which had a vital bearing on the overall situation, such as the speedy crossing of the Wu Jiang, the lightning-quick capture of Luding, the successful crossing of the great grasslands and the successful surmounting of the natural barrier of Lazikou.

After the Long March ended in northern Shaanxi Province, Comrade Zuo Quan and Political Commissar Nie Rongzhen commanded the Quzizhen engagement and the famous Shanchengbao campaign. In the Shanchengbao campaign, with a firepower of 13 companies and by making use of the night, we completely wiped out an enemy brigade of the main 78th Division of Hu Zongnan in 5 hours of fierce fighting and thus ended the second recolutionary civil war. After the war of resistance against Japan broke out, Zuo Quan went eastward to cross the Hunag He and led the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army to penetrate the enemy's rear areas in north China and assisted Commander in Chief Zhu De and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng Dehuai in resolutely implementing the brilliant decisions of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, arousing the broad masses of soldiers and civilians to carry out guerrilla warfare independently with the initiative in their own hands and in establishing various basis to resist Japanese aggression in north China. All this dealt heavy blows at the Japanese aggressors and Zuo Quan thus rendered meritorious service to upholding the war of resistance against Japan in north China.

Comrade Zuo Quan had for long years been chief of staff of the high-ranking formations of our army and participated in the drawing up of plans for the work of army building and in the commanding of many major campaigns. He was one of the outstanding chiefs of staff of our army. In the early stages of the war of resistance against Japan, the troops expanded at a rapid pace and the various anti-Japanese base areas were carved up and blockaded and thus the work of the headquarters had to be speedily strengthened. Therefore, in winter 1938, Zuo Quan personally called a conference of the chiefs of staff of southeastern Shanxi Province, summed up our army's experience in headquarters work and, in the light of the actual conditions and the needs of our troops at that time, formulated regulations regarding the headquarters work of the Eighth Route Army. After the conference, he personally established and perfected the various professional departments of the headquarters and clearly defined the powers and responsibilities, worked out programs and set up requirements for them. Moreover, he earnestly practiced and vigorously grasped the implementation of what he advocated.

In order to train between battles and heighten the combat effectiveness ofthe troops, Comrade Zuo Quan wrote such articles as "Combat Drilling Work of the Eighth Route Army" and "Military Education of New Soldiers" and in them he put forth the drilling principles, such as the integration of theory with practice, the carrying out of battle drill against Japanese aggression with certain aims in mind, the measure of smaller quantity but better quality, and the conduct of thoroughgoing political work. In winter 1940, the Eighth Route Army for the first time held a conference on logistics. At the meeting, Comrade Zuo Quan made a report entitled "On the Building of Logistics of Our Army." At a meeting which was held a little later after the conference, he also delivered a report entitled "Various Aspects of Logistics." Zuo Quan also personally set up the Huangyadong firearms factory in Licheng County and thus made contributions to the expansion of the sources of weapons and ammunition of our army.

The beginning of the war of resistance against Japan was a great turning point in history. The Eighth Route Army was confronted with a new enemy, new situation and new tasks. It was necessary to find solutions to the problems in the light of the actual conditions of the troops; problems such as how to implement the decisions and directives of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong and how to unify the cadres' understanding of the new strategy and principles; how to shift from giving priority to mobile warfare to giving priority to guerrilla warfare; how to train the troops and how to do a good job in logistics work, and so on, under the new conditions. Under the direct leadership of Comrades Zhu De and Peng Dehuai, Comrade Zuo Quan did a lot of creative work. At that time, some comrades planned to concentrate our troops to wage mobile warfare in a big way when the time was not yet ripe. This was detrimental to the implementation of the strategy and principles of the CCP Central Committee.

To counter this situation, while the troops were studying the works of Comrade Mao Zedong, such as "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan" and "On Protracted War," Comrade Zuo Quan gave many coaching lectures to the cadres in the light of the battlefields in north China. In his article "From the Killing of Lieutenant-General A Bu to the Present Siege of the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei Border Areas Waged by the Invading Enemy," he made detailed deliberations on the various factors for the defeat of the Japanese invading enemy and the victory of our army in the Laiyuan battle and emphatically pointed out that in military terms, what was important was that it was the result of implementing the operational principle that "what is fundamental is guerrilla warfare but we must not slacken our efforts to wage mobile warfare under favorable circumstances." In order to implement the strategy and principles of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Zuo Quan made an extensive study of the problems of tactics and wrote such treatises as "Problems of Tactics," "Ambush Tactics," "A Year of Mopping-up and Antimopping-up Operations" and "Wage a Struggle Against the Enemy's Policy of 'Nibbling' at Our Country's Territory." These treatises and directives effectively improved the tactical level of the troops and played a great role in upholding the war of resistance against Japan in north China.

In the prolonged revolutionary wars, whether in organizing and directing battles or in engaging in the various types of military construction, Comrade Zuo Quan adhered to taking dialectical materialism and historical materialism as guidance, and in the light of the actual conditions of both sides -- the enemy and ourselves -- studied and analyzed problems, sought the laws governing them, found solutions to them, and raised and expounded them to the higher plane of theory. In the general headquarters in Yunyang, Zuo Quan compiled QING BAO [INFORMATION] No 1 and personally wrote the instruction: "It is hereby announced that the captured materials have been compiled and will be distributed among you for your further study." He always carefully studied any documents and publications which were captured from the enemy and the materials of the enemy and puppet regime which were obtained through various ways and means and at the same time, in the light of the experiences and lessons of our army and through making an analysis of the conditions of both sides -- the enemy and ourselves -- he explored the laws and defined countermeasures. During this state, Zuo Quan frequently summed up and commented on the military movements in the war of resistance against Japan in north China every fortnight or every month and systematically discussed some major problems concerning the struggles against the enemy. In his famous article "A Year of Mopping-up and Antimopping-up Operations," Comrade Zuo Quan summarized the situation of struggling against the "mopping-up" operations in the various anti-Japanese bases in north China and introduced the principles and characteristics of the "mopping-up" operations of the Japanese invaders, and summed up six experiences in the struggle of our army for winning victories in the "antimopping-up" operations. In the article "Wage a Struggle Against the Enemy's Policy of 'Nibbling' at Our Country's Territory," he discussed, in an overall manner, the problems existing in the struggle against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory and the concrete solutions to these problems. Comrade Zuo Quan still organized inspection tours of the general headquarters and went to the southern Hebei and Hebei-Shandong-Henan revolutionary bases to help the armies run short-term training courses, to spread and exchange experiences and to train cadres. Based on his study and summarization of the practical expereince in the revolutionary wars and taking Marxism as the weapon, he wrote the article "On the Principles of Military Thinking" and repeatedly expounded the following principles of operation with a large amount of convincing material, such as "the essence of all wars is the continuation of political struggle"; "all strategy and tactics move forward by depending on the various economic conditions of that society and on the productive forces of the various classes for existence"; "the most important factor which determines wars is man"; "political work cannot but be the lifeline of the army"; and "we must understand all strategy and tactics with a dialectical perspective and in addition, create new strategy and tactics with dialectical methods in our practical struggle."

Another characteristic of Comrade Zuo Quan in his military career was to start by making a political analysis, paying close attention to the relationship between military matters on the one hand and political and economic matters on the other hand, and to put military work in a proper position in the overall situation. In the large number of his own military works, whether in dealing with the struggle against the "mopping-up" operations and against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory or with tactics, training and logistics, he always took the political aspects into account rather than considering military matters as they stood. In his article "The Eighth Route Army Which Has Upheld the War of Resistence Against Japan for 2 Years," of the five reasons for our army's achieving great successes which he analyzed, the first four were topics dealing with politics. In talking about the struggle against the policy of "nibbling" at our country's territory, he emphatically explained that "it is necessary to organically coordinate our various forces, various organizations and various forms of struggle and bring the strength of overall struggle into play." In discussing the military education of new soldiers, he gave wide coverage to the matter of political education. He pointed out: "It is impossible to train, in a short period of time, large batches of new soldiers into militarily skilled soldiers and enable them to participate in battles by relying exclusively on military education. It is necessary to combine it with thoroughgoing political and with appropriate military and political work."

Comrade Zuo Quan was diligent and eager to learn and had great understanding. In his early years when he studied in the Whampao Military Academy, the Dr Sun Yat-sen University and the military university in Moscow, he did exceedingly well in his studies. In the war years, although he was burdened with pressing military duties and busily engaged in military affairs, he diligently studied late at night and he always had a book in his hand like before. While in the central revolutionary base in Jiangxi Province, I borrowed from him the military works of Clausewitz and Fu Long Zhi [0126 7893 5347], which were hand-written copies of his own translations. He enjoined me to hand in to him any books captured from the enemy in battles. His reading range was very wide. Apart from the telegram directives and works of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, he often read and studied the foreign language edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin," "Series of the Soviet Red Army" and the German's "On New Tactics," the Japanese Army's books with contents concerning "mopping-up operations" and strengthening public order" and the collected works of Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang. Having great learning, when making a report or giving a lecture to the cadres, Comrade Zuo Quan was able to make his talks cheerful and humorous as well as interesting and absorbing. In talking about battles, he could narrate the course of a battle from beginning to end in an orderly and vivid manner; in talking about study, he could copiously quote authoritative works and explain the profound in simple terms. He enjoyed the great respect and popular support of the cadres and soldiers.

A Public Servant of Society Who Immersed Himself Quietly in Hard Work Rather Than Seeking High Positions and Personal Gains

In regard to material enjoyment, Comrade Zuo Quan "sought neither fame nor wealth" and never set his mind on personal gain. He did not have the slightest private savings nor any property. He took the gravest responsibility in the cause of the liberation of the nation and the people and spared no efforts in the performance of his duty for the Chinese people.

Comrade Zuo Quan had studied in the Soviet Union for 5 years and assumed high-ranking positions in the army but he never turned up his nose at others because he himself had eaten foreign bread. Still less did he ask for special preferential treatment in life because he himself had assumed high-ranking leading positions.

In the days when he was in the central revolutionary base, when he was assigned to teach, he performed his teaching tasks in real earnest; when he was appointed to be a political instructor, he tried hard to transmit the party's decisions down to the army; and when he was transferred to be chief of staff of the general headquarters, he did his utmost to discharge his responsibility. On the extremely hard and difficult Long March, in the busy and intense forward general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army, he never showed weariness and carelessness. Comrade Zuo Quan was an outstanding cadre who assiduously and consistently struggled for more than 10 years and always concentrated all his energy and time on his work, and a public servant of society who fused himself with the revolutionary tasks which he shouldered.

Comrade Zuo Quan was a man of few words, calm, modest and amiable. Under no circumstances had he ever tried to push himself forward. Although he had very great military ability and knew a lot about the staff officer profession, sometimes he would ask his subordinates to read the texts of telegrams and drafts of circulars which he had drawn up and solicited opinions from them. In writing articles, he would, of his own accord, also consult the comrades and editors who were well experienced. People remembered that in telling them of the Shanchenbao campaign and the Fucheng engagement he had talked about his comrades in arms, the troops under his command and the rank and file soldiers but had never uttered a word about himself.

The work of the chief of staff involves the interests of all quarters concerned. The failure to attend to and properly handle any links in the work will directly interfere with the execution of orders and the implementation of deployments. Comrade Liu Bocheng said that in doing the work of a staff officer, it was necessary to be meticulous in one's work and bold in one's actions and to put up with being bullied and scolded. It was not easy to be a staff officer. During his office tenure as chief of staff, Comrade Zuo Quan managed to arrange all types of work in an orderly manner and handle it well, whether it concerned the relationship between the higher and lower levels or the relationship between the different departments. He never lost his temper. At ordinary times, he made few remarks. While at meetings, he did not express his views rashly but once he took the floor, he would be able to grasp the key points and express his views in a well-organized manner. All of us admired him very much. During the days when they were in the Red Army, he got along with Comrade Nie Rongzhen quite well. While in the forward general headquarters of the Eight Route Army, he highly esteemed Commander in Chief Zhu and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng and resolutely carried out their orders and directives. On matters of major importance, he always asked them for instructions rather than taking unauthorized actions. Commander in Chief Zhu and Deputy Commander in Chief Peng had great confidence in him. The longer they were together, the more intimately they understood each other.

Comrade Zuo Quan cared for his subordinates and cherished the people. He was amiable, kind, sincere, frank and open with people. He cared for and cherished his subordinates far more than himself, always paid attention to their work, study and life and showed consideration for their difficulties. He was not excessively accommodating or indulgent toward his subordinates and neither did he dress others down in an oversimplified manner. The comrades who worked with him said that they did not remember Comrade Zuo Quan's ever losing his temper. Comrade Zuo Quan attached importance to doing a good job in relations between the army and the people and expressed deep concern for the suffering of the masses of people. He said that the clothes we wore, the food we ate and the ammunition we used to wipe out the enemy were all given by the civilians and that we should never forget the people and should safeguard the interests of the people. He always taught the troops to strictly observe mass discipline, economize on food and clothing, rely on their own efforts and ease the burden of the people in every possible way. When the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army was building a bridge for the people of Matian township, he conscientiously took part in labor except for when he was engaged in important official business.

Even to the last moment before he heroically laid down his life, he still thought of the safety of the masses of the people. Comrades who surrounded him recall: On 25 May, gunpowder smoke spread all over the place on the Shizi ridge at Matian, the enemy planes bombed in waves and artillery shells roared. The 10,000-plus-strong enemy army tightened the siege from all directions and launched an "iron-wall-surrounding" operation. The commander of the guard company anxiously tried to persuade Comrade Zuo Quan to move away to a safe zone. But the latter refused to do so. What Comrade Zuo Quan worried about was the safety of his troops and the masses of the people. Precisely at this moment, he found that there were still some fellow villagers on the nearby mountain who had not broken out of the encirclement. He ordered the commander of the guard company to immediately send his men to draw the enemy and save the fellow villagers from the encirclement. The northern bureau under the CCP Central Committee and the general headquarters eventually broke out of the encirclement and the fellow villagers were all saved. But it never occurred to us that Comrade Zuo Quan would be cut down by the blasts of the frenzied bomb explosions of the enemy. He died a glorious death at his post.

Comrade Zuo Quan heroically gave his life for his country. The three armed services wept bitterly and all the nation mourned for him. Comrades, whether at the front or in the rear, all shed tears of incomparable sorrow. Comrade Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Peng Dehouai, Liu Bocheng, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Nie Rongzheu and others wrote articles and poems in memory of him. The people cherished his memory. A folk song of the Taihang Mountains goes: "The hometown of General Zuo Quan if Liling County in Hunan Province. He was an exemplary member of the CCP.... He expended all his energies for the country and the nation.... General Zuo Quan heroically gave his life for us, the common people.

In an arricle in memory of Zuo Quan, Comrade Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaopeng said: "The best way to commemorate this is to march ahead along the path, crimson with the blood of the dead, march ahead towards the truth in which the dead and we have firm confidence rather than to hesitate in the pool of the blood of the dead." In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of Comrade Zuo Quan, we must see the important tasks with which we are charged and in the new historical stage, we must uphold the four basic principles, arouse ourselves, strengthen our confidence, go all out, and do a solid and practical job in all types of work. We must make new contributions in opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and in building our army into a still more powerful, modern and standardized revolutionary army. We must march forward to the great goal of turning China into a modern and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country.

WANG ZHEN AT XINJIANG LAND SOCIETY INAUGURATION

OW031117 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional land society was formally inaugurated on 25 May. Wang Zhen, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Central Military Council Standing Committee and president of the Central Party School, received the representatives and addressed the inauguration meeting. Also present on the occasion were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government.

The regional land society is a mass, academic organization formed by scientific and technological workers in Xinjiang. The society is responsible for land resources surveys, land planning and land management.

The meeting received a total of 27 academic theses. Some comrades read their theses at the meeting. The inauguration meeting elected the first council of the land society.

Representatives of concerned units of the autonomous region and concerned research and production departments of the various prefectures and autonomous prefectures also attended the meeting.

CENTRAL GREENING COMMITTEE HOLDS DISCUSSION

OW030015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The central greening committee recently invited comrades of some provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, PLA units and key cities and counties to hold a discussion meeting to analyze and study the development of the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting. The meeting also worked out the present task and the task for a certain period of time in the future. It called for making a sustained effort to deepen the campaign for obligatory tree planting.

To consolidate and develop the good situation in obligatory treeplanting, the central greening committee will at present and for a certain period of time in future firmly grasp the following work:

1. It is necessary to mobilize the masses and continue to publicize the campaign so as to continuously deepen people's understanding of the significance of the campaign for obligatory tree planting.

2. It is necessary to strengthen management and protection. It is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in all localities, institute detailed rules and regulations and laws and regulations governing management and set up a strict responsibility system.

3. It is necessary to grow saplings. Units concerned in all localities must make efforts to manage nurseries of young plants well to ensure the fulfillment of this year's sapling growing plan.

4. It is necessary to draw up a good plan. It is necessary to draw up a short-term plan for obligatory tree planting in accordance with the State Council's "Regulations on Launching a Nationwide Campaign for Obligatory Tree Planting" and the guidelines of adapting measures to local conditions, seeking truth from facts, stressing the main points and making a rational overall arrangement. It is necessary to carry out the plan in a planned way step by step.

5. It is necessary to train technical personnel now, when spring afforestation has just ended and rainy season afforestation has not yet begun.

6. The central greening committee must firmly grasp work in key cities and counties together with all provincial, municipal and autonomous region units concerned.

7. It is necessary for units concerned in all localities to check and accept the fulfillment of this year's task of obligatory tree planting and sum up and exchange experience.

WU LENGSI, ZHU MUZHI DISCUSS TELEVISION DRAMA

OW031220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- The editorial departments of WENYI YANJIU [LITERATURE AND ART RESEARCH 2429 5669 4282 4496] and DIANSHI WENYI [TELEVISION LITERATURE AND ART 7193 6017 2429 5669] held a joint forum recently by inviting some of the television drama workers, movie and television drama commentators and television drama workers, movie and television drama commentators and researchers, writers, artists and leading personnel in Beijing to hold extensive discussions on the questions of promoting the creation of television dramas, improving the quality of television dramas and the artistic characteristics of television dramas.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; spoke at the forum. Wu Lengxi said: Television drama is a fledgling art that has developed in the past 2 years in our country. More than 100 television dramas are now being shown to the public annually. As a powerful instrument of propaganda, education and cultural recreation, television dramas have penetrated tens of thousands of homes impacting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. He said: The 1980's will be a period of vigorous development of television literature and art. He pointed out: In developing television drama, it is necessary: 1) to promote television drama creation; and 2) to strengthen critiques of television dramas.

In his speech, Zhu Muzhi stressed: The point of departure of our television literature and art is to satisfy the cultural needs of the masses. Our television literature and art must follow our own road with a national character. National characterization develops with time. Our country has its own national conditions and its national habits. We study and draw on the experience of foreign television literature and art in order to develop our own television literature and art even better. Zhu Muzhi also emphasized that efforts should be made to put into full play the superiority of planning and mutual coordination under the socialist system and to promote the development of the television undertakings in every way; the literary and art departments concerned on the other hand should develop themselves with this new artistic means -- television.

The forum lasted for 3 days. Among those who spoke at the meeting were Jin Shan, Zhao Xun, Su Yiping, Wu Zuguang, Hou Baolin, Li Zhun, Hong Minsheng, Wang Xiaowei, Ge Yang, Lan Tianye, Meng Weizai and Cai Xiang. They said that while television drama has been recognized by the public as a new comprehensive art and has shown its powerful vitality, it is still in the pioneering stage.

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FIGURES -- China's total production of pork, beef and mutton in 1981 totaled 25.22 billion jin, and increase of 47.5 percent compared with 1978. Production of cow and goat milk increased 59.4 percent and of animal and poultry products and processed items for export more than 50 percent. In 1981 China was the world's largest exporter of hog bristle, hog intestines, rabbit meat, rabbit hair, honey, feathers and goat wool. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 May 82 OW]

ZHOU ZHIAN AT ANHUI CHILDREN'S DAY MEETING

OW032030 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Today, over 1,000 well-dressed children from Hefei and other parts of the province gathered for a grand meeting at the Jianghuai theater to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial and Hefei Municipal CCP Committees, the standing committees of the provincial and municipal people's congresses, the provincial and municipal governments, the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, the provincial military district and the Hefei military subdistrict, including Zhou Zijian, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Junjie), Ying Yiquan, Wei Anmin and (Yang Yongliang) Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal children's work coordinating committees and the provincial and municipal children's health care and education committees. Wang Jiangong, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, attended the meeting on invitation.

Prior to the meeting, leading comrades of Anhui Province and Hefei municipality received representatives of Young Pioneers and instructors and teachers who were attending the meeting and had cordial conversations with them in the reception room.

At the meeting, Hu Kaiming, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech. On behalf of the party, government and PLA leaders in the province and the municipality, he extended festive greetings to the broad masses of children and conveyed cordial regards to the people's teachers and others who had worked hard to bring up the children for the motherland. He said: Children represent the hope and future of our country and people. They are the assets of the whole society. Training them to be useful persons is a task which has a direct bearing on the prosperity of our nation and the progress of the four modernizations. At present we should use the party's line, principles and policies as guidance in educating the broad masses of children to love the party, the motherland and socialism. At the same time, we should develop a sustained decorum and courtesy campaign centered on the "five stresses and four beauties" in depth and in breadth so as to train them into a new generation possessed of ideals, morals, knowledge and physical health.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Kaiming said: Party committees at all levels should put the work of children's education on their agenda and grasp it conscientiously so as to achieve results. Instructors of Young Pioneers, people's teachers and children's health care and education workers are gardeners cultivating young plants for the motherland, and must in particular do a good job in educating children. Your work is lofty, glorious and arduous. The party, the government and the people all respect your work and thank you for what you are doing.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

OW030631 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] To celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day and to allow youths and children to have a jubilant festival, the provincial women's federation, the Fuzhou municipal women's federation and the Fuzhou municipal CYL committee today held garden party activities at Fuzhou's youth palace, cultural palace, (Nan) Park, (Yantaishan) Park, (Xihu) Park and other places. We came to the (Xihu) part to cover the activities.

Shortly after 1500, a ribbon-cutting ceremony was held for the launching of a so-called moon rocket, with (Ding Xiaolan), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, presiding. Ren Manjun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, chairman of the provincial women's federation and president of the provincial children's fund society, cut the ribbon for the moon rocket launching. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Fuzhou municipal party committee and the Fuzhou municipal government, including Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, (Fang Yu), Wang Zhi, Hou Linzhou, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, (Lu Jinshui), Zheng Danfu, (Zhang Dizhou), You Dexin and others attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Also attending the ceremony were American friends and the children from Taiwan who came to settle down in the country. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, cordially met with these children.

FUJIAN'S YANG CHENGWU URGES USING MILITARY THEMES

OW032100 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The provincial federation of literary and art circles and the Fuzhou PLA units' political and cultural departments jointly held a forum on literary writing with military themes from 29 May to 1 June. Attending the forum were 45 writers, authors and editors from the province, from various prefectures and municipalities and from the Fuzhou PLA units.

Fuzhou PLA units Commander Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing received the comrades attending the forum. Comrade Yang Chengwu encouraged them to learn about life by going among the masses and to vigorously promote new people and new styles. He said: Both Fujian and Jiangxi are old revolutionary bases with abundant material concerning revolutionary struggle; much can be achieved here in writing works with historical themes.

Yang Chengwn and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing hoped that they all would continue to write works with military themes. They asked the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the writers in the various localities to help the contingent of PLA writers mature and said that they would welcome visits by writers to their units.

NANJING PLA UNITS VIEW READJUSTMENT OF MILITIA

OW031920 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units called a meeting in Jiaxing municipality from 29 to 31 May to sum up the experience in readjusting militia organs and to approve, after inspection, the readjusted militia organs.

Present at the meeting were Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Zhang Yuhua, deputy political commissar; (Xu Wei), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Yaozong, deputy director of the political department; responsible persons of the Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangsu Provincial Military Districts and the Shanghai garrison command; and leading comrades of the various military subdistricts under Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shanghai.

During the meeting, 10 units, including the Jiaxing military subdistrict and the Jiaxing municipal people's armed forces department, described their experience in readjusting militia organs. Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, made a summation report. The meeting read out the decision of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units commending 3 advanced military subdistricts and 14 county and municipal people's armed forces departments, including the Jinhua military subdistrict, the Jiaxing municipal people's armed forces department and the Jiande, Jiangshan and Huangyan County people's armed forces departments.

NANJING PLA UNITS URGE EMULATING LATE CADRE

OW031930 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units called a meeting on 2 June to report on the deeds of veteran cadre (Chen Leping), whose gift to his children was shell fragments embedded in his body.

Attending the report meeting were more than 2,500 cadres of regimental level and above from organs of the Nanjing PLA units and over 250 cadres of divisional level and above presently attending theoretical training in Nanjing. Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting. Also present were other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, including First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang. Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, read out the decision of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units on launching activities to learn from Comrade (Chen Leping).

Comrade Du Ping spoke. He said: From Comrade (Chen Leping's) advanced deeds, we can see that he was a worthy veteran member of our party and a worthy veteran cadre of our army. He was a model of opposition to moral corruption and a model in building spiritual civilization. We should emulate him. Comrade Du Ping called on all units to vigorously publicize his deeds and emulate them.

JIANGSU MILITARY LEADERS CELEBRATE CHILDREN'S DAY

OW030627 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A literary and art soiree for children was held last night by the headquarters of the Nanjing PLA units. Guo Linxiang, Du Ping, Deng Yue, Wang Jingmin, (Chen Dejian), (Guo Jinlin), (Zhou Deli), Li Baoqi and other responsible comrades of the Nanjing units joined more than 500 children in celebrating Children's Day.

At the soiree the military leaders cordially met with the child care workers of the headquarters' kindergarten and presented gifts to the children. First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, Political Commissar Du Ping, and Director of the units' Political Department Li Baoqi spoke, extending greetings to the children and cordial regards to the instructors of the kindergarten. After the speeches, the military leaders and the children watched a movie.

SHANDONG ESTABLISHES TAIWAN COMPATRIOT PARTY

SK031014 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The first provincial representatives meeting of Taiwan compatriots opened in Jinan on the morning of 2 June. The Shandong provincial Taiwan compatriot fellowship party will be officially established during the meeting. Attending the meeting were representatives from circles throughout the province, including those who left Taiwan for the mainland of the motherland in their early years, those who returned on the eve of the liberation of the country and those who returned to settle down in their native land in recent years.

Gao Keting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee, he extended warm congratulations to the meeting and kind regards to the representatives and all the Taiwan compatriots in the province. Also attending the meeting were Zhou Zhijun, Liu Zhongqian, Zhou Xingfu and Wang Zhe.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO URGES DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTION

OW260458 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator: "Act as Master in Conscientiously Discussing the Draft Constitution"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has adopted a "resolution to conscientiously study and discuss the 'draft revised constitution of the PRC' in the whole province."

All people in the province are requested to take positive steps to exercise their democratic rights and study and discuss the draft revised constitution in all seriousness and with political zeal by acting as masters of the country.

Some comrades hold that drawing up the constitution is something for higher authority, while discussing the draft revised constitution is a matter that "has nothing to do with them." As everyone knows, our country is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The people are the masters of the country, and all power belongs to the people. As the saying goes, "everyone has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." Discussion of the draft revised constitution by the people throughout the country is precisely a manifestation of the sacred right the state has bestowed on every citizen. By discussing the draft revised constitution, the people are taking concrete action to be concerned about, and take part in, state affairs and to exercise their rights as the masters of their country. They should highly value their democratic rights and truly act as the masters of the country. In the meantime, it should be noted that discussing the draft revised constitution is another realistic and profound education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. During the 10 years of internal disorder, because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing company unscrupulously trampled on the fundamental law of our country, the people were deprived of their basic power, with neither guarantee of the normal environment for their labor, work and study nor guarantee for the safety of their lives and property. During that period, the Chinese nation suffered a serious disaster. We should firmly bear in mind this tragic historical experience. When the law is strictly enforced, the country will be in good order and the people will live a peaceful life. By taking part in the discussion of the country's fundamental law, we will enhance our sense of responsibility as the masters of the country and heighten our consciousness of defending and observing the constitution. In that case, we will be able to further grasp the basic spirit and contents of the constitution, dare to struggle against any act in violation of it and see to it that it is thoroughly put into practice.

In the opinion of other comrades, outstanding tasks are too numerous and too heavy, such as the present work of striking at severe criminal offenses in the economic sphere, the general census, industrial and agricultural production and various tasks in other fields. Under these circumstances, how can we spare time and effort to discuss the draft revised constitution? This opinion is also wrong. It is a fact that we have many heavy tasks, but studying and discussing the draft revised constitution is a very important matter concerning the further improvement of our country's fundamental law. When this important matter is grasped, the people's revolutionary spirit will be enhanced, the enthusiasm of cadres and masses will be aroused and work in all fields will be promoted. For this reason, party committees and governments at all levels must include this important matter in their agenda and seriously strengthen their leadership in this regard.

To successfully lead and organize the people throughout the province to discuss the draft revised constitution, party and government leading comrades at all levels should play a leading role in studying and discussing it. They should do their best to achieve greater and better results in the study to set an example for the masses in studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. Party committees and governments at all levels should go all out to train backbone propagandists, do well in organizing propaganda contingents and give full play to the role of propagandists and reporters at all levels, so that the basic spirit and contents of the draft revised constitution will be known to every family and understood by everyone. In addition, all propaganda media should be used to develop a multifaceted, dynamic and vigorous propaganda campaign in close connection with the people's study and discussion of the draft revised constitution. We should see to it that a real high tide is reached in such study and discussion in our province.

REN ZHONGYI GREETS GUANGDONG CHILDREN, WORKERS

HK311446 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Summary] "This afternoon the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee invited the representatives of 80 outstanding juveniles and children and 20 outstanding workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work in Guangzhou and Foshan municipalities to the provincial CCP committee building as guests. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Wang De and Yin Linping, earnestly met this group of guests and sincerely held a forum with them. They also presented books and stationery to them as gifts for International Children's Day."

At 1500, juveniles and children and workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work happily came to the building of the provincial CCP committee by special cars and were armly welcomed and received. Representatives of juveniles and children presented red scarfs and small scientific, technological and handicraft products to leading comrades to extend their respect for revolutionaries of the older generation. Representatives of juveniles and children reported the results in learning from Lei Feng and in establishing new customs to the province's leading comrades. "On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial government and the provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the forum, extending seasonal greetings to the children and respect and comfort to the representatives of workers and instructors engaging in juvenile and children's work who have worked hard to train a younger generation. He encouraged all juveniles and children in our province to learn from Lei Feng, establish new customs, penetratingly launch the 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign, consolidate and develop the results of the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign, firmly remember the trust placed in them by the party and the people, strive to diligently study science and culture and become a new generation which has ideals, morality, knowledge and good health."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government also had their pictures taken with the children.

NANFANG RIBAO VIEWS HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK011421 Guangzhou NONFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in the Leadership"]

[Text] Since news of serious economic criminal activities such as the case of Wang Zhong, the four antismuggling patrol boats and the anticontraband personnel was published in the newspapers, people have been very much concerned with the development of Haifeng County's efforts in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Obviously, they are not only paying attention to the struggle waged in some individual districts and units, but also to the general situation of the province and the future of the struggle.

What, then, is the situation in Haifeng? The report on how the Haifeng County CCP Committee leads the struggle, which is published in this newspaper today, has given us a clear picture. The ongoing struggle in Haifeng County is developing steadily and the Haifeng County CCP Committee is resolute in waging the struggle to the end. It is indeed encouraging to see this happen in a place where smuggling once ran rampant. Thus, we can see how important it is to strengthen leadership over the struggle.

It is the demand of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee that this struggle must be waged to the end, and this is also the desire of the broad rank of cadres and the masses. The Haifeng County CCP Committee has made up its mind to deal blows at criminal economic activities amid struggle and its resolution is confirmed by practice. "The Resolution on Dealing Severe Blows at Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy" issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council has ideologically equipped the county CCP committee and provided it a powerful weapon for the struggle. Since the case of Wang Zhong, the four antismuggling patrol boats and the anticontraband personnel was exposed, the county CCP committee members have sharpened their vigilance and cleared their minds.

The determination and the clear-cut stand of the broad ranks of cadres and the masses displayed during the struggle has encouraged the county CCP committee members. This has helped them define a guiding principle and establish an objective of struggle, that is, that the struggle must be waged over a long period of time so as to strive for a complete success, and that they must not slacken their vigilance, withdraw perfunctorily and give up halfway.

The "resolution" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council pointed out that this struggle "is related to the success and failure of the socialist modernization of our country and to the rise and fall of our party and our country," and that "the whole party must have a clear mind, maintain sharp vigilance, seek unity of thinking and take concerted action and we must not treat this lightly and do whatever we think is right." It is obvious that the resolution of the Haifeng County CCP Committee is founded on the basis of having a thorough understanding of the seriousness and necessity of the struggle and it proceeds from the basic interests of the party and the people.

A practical step is better than a dozen guiding principles. After we have made up our mind, we need forceful measures. The Haifeng County CCP Committee understands that the cadres and the masses will evaluate its resolution in waging the struggle by evaluating whether or not it is resolute in implementing the "resolution" of the Central Committee, whether or not it has a clear-cut stand, whether or not the leaders of the county CCP committee personally take part in the struggle and stand at the forefront and whether or not it dares to tackle serious cases such as Wang Zhong's. In this regard, the Haifeng County CCP Committee has not let the masses down. With the powerful support and coordination of the personnel working in the provincial and district offices, the county CCP committee has made an overall plan, stressed the main points and grasped the major cases from beginning to end. They have overcome difficulties one by one, frequently analyzed the situation and the details of the cases, exploited the victories and incessantly waged the struggle in a thorough manner. People involved in handling these cases are cadres who have good political qualities, who are good at carrying out investigations and research and using their heads and who are resolute in waging the struggle to the end. As a result, the criminals have been frightened and the masses are encouraged. There has been a turn for the better in the social order and in the work style of the party. It is obvious to all that work in agriculture, industry and fishery has been resumed and has developed. Thus, people are convinced that in dealing severe blows at serious economic criminal activities, what we need is an unswerving determination and we should proceed steadily in a seek-truth-through-facts manner instead of doing everything on a grand and spectacular scale. People are also convinced that the enthusiasm displayed by the cadres and the masses in the course of the struggle will in turn promote production and economic development. It is obvious that waging the struggle is supplementary to developing production and enlivening the economy. The leaders of the Haifeng County CCP Committee have correctly handled the relationship between grasping struggle well and grasping production well.

The struggle must be waged in depth and the tasks are arduous; our responsibilities are very heavy. This is the situation in Haifeng County and in the whole province. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under the new historical conditions of the socialist society in our country. In waging this struggle, we must not only carry out meticulous and serious investigations of economic criminals, but must also educate the party members and the cadres to adhere to the purity of communism and to oppose degeneration so that everybody will enhance their vigilance against the corruption by capitalist ideology and heighten their awareness in adhering to the four basic principles. This is something of profound significance. In individual units, there may not be any major cases. However, every district and every unit should, without exception, grasp antidegeneration education of all party-members and cadres. The existing problem is that the localities and units where serious economic criminal cases are more concentrated do not devote major efforts to strengthening the leadership over the struggle. They are afraid of difficulties and are lax in leadership, and thus some offenders run rampant.

These offenders cherish illusions and some of them even go as far as carrying on with their criminal activities. Thus, we can see that it is imperative for us to further strengthen leadership and firmly grasp the struggle and deal resolute blows at criminals in major cases. We must promptly overcome all difficulties so that the struggle will be waged in a penetrating manner. Moreover, we must devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work, encouraging healthy trends, combating unhealthy trends, and building socialist spiritual civilization. Regarding this aspect, there are some weak links existing in the Haifeng County CCP Committee, and this must be handdled by strengthening the leadership. We must pay special attention to the fact that this antidegeneration struggle is, for the leaders at all levels and for the broad masses of party members, in essence, a serious and profound consolidation of the party organization. Thus, we must incessantly enhance our consciousness.

The masses observe the leaders' determination and actions. Comrades who are in the leadership position must not let the masses and the cadres down. If we are still probing into the art of leading the struggle and are accumulating experiences, then we must not be hesitant in making up our mind to wage struggles in the local districts and units. As far as the leading comrades at or above county level are concerned, the most valuable thing is that they dare to overcome difficulties and open new avenues. They must be good at leading the struggle and tackling production and other work so as to arouse the fighting will of the masses and to strengthen their confidence. Moreover, it is only through struggle and practice that people are able to probe into the art of leadership and accumulate experience. Just imagine -- how can people who are irresolute and hesitant and who are helpless in face of difficulties comply with the demands of waging the struggle in a penetrating manner?

From the example of Haifeng, we can see the province's situation. We ardently hope that the example of Haifeng will give some inspiration to the comrades of the leadership groups at the county level, so that they have an example to follow. Furthermore, we hope that they will incessantly sum up their experiences amid struggle and wage the antidegeneration struggle in a serious and down-to-earth manner.

FURTHER ON GUANGDONG COUNTY'S ANTISMUGGLING WORK

HK040631 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Haifeng County CCP Committee adopted resolute measures to solve problems in Shanwei township, where smuggling ran rampant. Recently, a number of major crimes were exposed in township CCP organs and key departments. The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), was relieved of his duties while the investigation was being carried on. Other criminals were punished according to law.

Shanwei is an important port in Haifeng County. Over the past 2 years, smuggling activities ran rampant. The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), took the lead in sharing smuggled goods, accepting and offering bribes and harboring criminals. In handling these criminals, the Haifeng County CCP Committee paid attention to individual cases. Influenced by this policy, many insiders exposed the crimes and reported themselves to the departments concerned in order to be leniently treated. Thus, the important criminals were isolated.

The township party committee secretary, (Ye Le), was guilty of committing serious misdeeds. Since the transmission and implementation of the CCP Central Committee's important instruction on waging a struggle against economic crimes, (Ye Le) stubbornly resisted it by putting up a false front. After the newspapers had exposed the case of Wang Zhong, he acted in collusion to make Wang's confessions tally and tried to harbor Wang's crimes, with the intention of lessening Wang's offenses. Meanwhile, smuggled goods worth some 10,000 yuan were stored in a small godown, this had not been reported up to 1 May. In view of (Ye Le's) stubborn attitude, the county CCP committee thus took disciplinary measures, relieved him of duties and ordered him to make a clean breast of everything. In order to strengthen leadership over CCP committee and people's government offices, the county CCP committee assigned capable cadres to grasp the work there.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI MEETING ON CHILDREN

OW031133 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional committee for children and youth work organized 1,000 child care workers to hold a report meeting at the auditorium of the regional people's government to mark the 1 Jun International Children's Day. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, and, in Nanning municipality and Nanning Prefecture, Qiao Xiaoguang, Chao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Zhao Mingjian, Li Lin, (Zhao Xinxiang), (Wang Anhu), (Tian Cunzhang) and others. Ye Pei, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, and responsible persons of various departments concerned in the autonomous region also attended the meeting. Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. After summarizing the past year's achievements in child care work in the region, he pointed out that efforts must be made to carry out the following tasks:

1. The party organizations and people's governments at all levels must vigorously propagate and implement the directive issued by the party Central Committee on strengthening child care work, stress the significant meaning of carrying out child care work well, and make the whole party and society realize that child care work is the foundation in developing the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and in helping China become stronger.

2. It is necessary to tap the potential and develop the financial resources to perform good deeds for the youngsters and children and provide them with better living conditions and opportunities to study.

3. All child care workers and comrades who serve the youngsters and children in the autonomous region must strengthen their efforts in studying, encourage the children to create whatever is new, incessantly summarize their experiences, continuously march forward and constantly improve their work.

4. It is necessary to intensify our efforts in educating the youngsters and children and help them develop morally, intellectually and physically.

TORRENTIAL RAINS CAUSE FLOODING IN HUNAN

HK040236 Changsha Hunan Provincail Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Summary] From 0800 on 25 May to 0800 on 28 May, torrential rains fell in Changde, Yiyang and Xiangtan Prefectures of Hunan Province. Fifteen counties and municipalities in these areas have been hit by floods in varying degrees over the past few days following the strong torrential downpours. Large tracts of farmland have been submerged, dikes, bridges and ditches breached, and some houses have collapsed. The floods have caused great losses in lives and property to the people.

Party committees and people's governments at various levels of our province have paid great attention to relief work following the floods. Responsible comrades of prefectural party committees or administrative offices in the stricken areas have called emergency meetings to take effective measures and make arrangements for combating floods. Since 26 May, 900 sets of motor pumps, over 1,200 sets of internal combustion engines and a large number of watercarts have been put into operation for discharging water from flooded farmland in Changde and Yiyang Prefectures. Within 3 days, water was drained from more than 689,000 mu of waterlogged farmland, which accounts for 81 percent of the flood-hit area. Leaders at various levels have rushed to the forefront of afflicted areas. They have inspected the floods and consoled the masses of people, while guiding the masses to resume production and rebuild their homes.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON MARX' THEORY OF REPRODUCTION

HK200649 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by Liu Shibai [0491 6108 4101]: "The Practical Significance of Studying Marx' Theory of Reproduction"]

[Text]

I

At present, all cadres at and above county level throughout the province are conscientiously studying Volume 2 of Marx' "Das Kapital," and thoroughly studying Marx' theory of reproduction. It is hoped that by equipping ourselves with the theory of "Das Kapital" and by summarizing the experiences and lessons of our country's 32 years of economic reconstruction, we will be able to establish a firm theoretical foundation for the formulation and implementation of our party's economic policy, principles and measures. We can say for certain that the serious study and mastery of Marx's theory of reproduction by cadres throughout the province will help them to do a better, more conscientious job of economic readjustment. This study, therefore, is of extremely important practical significance.

Marx' brilliant work "Das Kapital" was the fruit of a lifetime of painstaking labor. It is a massive encyclopedia of Marxist theory and a proletarian "bible." As a treatise on the Marxist study of politics and economics, rich in fundamental economic theories, "Das Kapital" is a revolutionary work that must be read by every proletarian fighter. The fact that our country's socialist reconstruction has been carried out under the leadership of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the chief reason for the continual growth and prosperity of this cause. By summarizing the lessons and experiences of more than 30 years of economic work, we have been able to acquire the following knowledge: Every major success achieved in socialist reconstruction has represented the fruit of handling matters in accordance with Marxist economic theory and every setback or defeat suffered by the cause of reconstruction has been the result of deviations from the fundamental economic theories of Marxism. In the course of our country's economic reconstruction the theoretical weakness of leftist errors, such as the blind pursuit of high speed and high level of accumulation, was the failure to give due attention to the reproduction ratio. Mistakes of this kind in our work are intimately connected with our failure to conscientiously study the Marxist theory of reproduction. The high price we have paid in economic reconstruction should bring home to us the importance and urgency of studying "Das Kapital's" theory of reproduction, of raising the theoretical level of the party's cadres and of improving the level of policy.

Some comrades may want to inquire whether "Das Kapital," a book which was written over a 100 years ago, can be of any use in guiding socialist reconstruction today. We must answer that not only is it of use, but it is also extremely important. Certainly, "Das Kapital" is basically an attempt to study and expose the laws of motion governing the capitalist economy. Its theoretical scope, however, is in no way limited to capitalism; it also touches on the laws of postcapitalist economic development. The theoretical structure of "Das Kapital" comprises three separate levels: First, capital; second, material production, especially the rules of the socialization of production; and third, commodity production, especially the laws of commodity exchange. "Das Kapital's" theory of reproduction not only reveals the laws of reproduction appropriate to the capitalist style of production, but also explains the laws of reproduction which operate under the conditions of large-scale socialized production and a commodity-oriented economy. The last two sets of laws are obviously of great significance in the way we handle socialist reproduction today.

II

Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" focuses on the theory of reproduction. Central to this discussion is Marx's analysis of the reproduction ratio of overall social production. In all forms of social production there must exist certain ratios; social manpower must be distributed in accordance with such ratios. Under conditions of large-scale socialized production, social production is an aggregate of the productive activities of many departments. The question of production ratios is even more important.

In his analysis of the necessary ratio between the reproduction and circulation of overall social capital in the capitalist economy, Marx emphasized commodity realization as a significant condition for the maintenance of this ratio. The theory of reproduction demands that we pay attention to the problems of realization and the conditions of realization. As Lenin said, "the problem of realization consists of analyzing the replacment of all parts of the social product in terms of value and in terms of material form." (Collected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 128) How do the capitalist manage to sell the commodities they produce? After the materials of production have been consumed, how do the capitalists go about replacing and renewing materials? Such problems involve the question of the ratio of social production. First of all, a definite ratio exists between the production of category I means of production and the production of catagory I consumer goods. Second, such a ratio must exist among all such catagories. Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" gives a highly detailed account of the requirements for the ratio between the simple and expanded reproductoin of the total capital of society and the two categories. It also discusses the conditions necessary for the realization and balance of capitalist reproduction, using charts and tables for greater detail and accuracy. These theoretical discussions have made the economic theory of reproduction into a science and represent brilliant achievements in humanistic studies. Marx's theory of reproduction also discloses the rules governing the ratio of reproduction under conditions of socialized large-scale production as well as the rules of reproduction in a commodity economy. A good grasp of these laws will serve us well in our efforts to carry out socialist reconstruction and to reach an overall balance in the national economy.

In recent years we have not paid enough attention to "Das Kapital's theory of reproduction. We have been unable to understand,in the light of practical economic reconstruction, the Marxist theory that the development of the two catagories should be based on the proper ratio. As a result we have had a one-sided understanding of the need to give priority to the growth of the means of production. Some comrades believe that priority must must always be given to the development of the means of production, insisting that the faster the development in this area, the better. This understanding has led them to overemphasize the development of heavy industry. This, in turn, has meant that the development of heavy industry has been out of step with the development of light industry and agriculture. Heavy industry development has tended to be too heavy, while light industry development has been too light, and agricultural development has been insufficient. Because the development of the two major categories of social production has not been well coordinated, growth of the means of production has lagged behind the growth in purchasing power, leading to a scarcity of certain consumer goods on the market and causing the people some difficulties. In industry itself, a one-sided emphasis on heavy and machine-processing industry has meant that we have neglected the rapid development of basic industries such as energy resources and transport, with the result that insufficient energy supplies is an important limiting factor on the future development of our country's economy. In conclusion, in the course of organizing the socialist expansion of reproduction we have failed to regularly and consciously preserve the balanced development of the national economy. As a result, the structure of enterprises has often been irrational and serious imbalances have occurred in the ratio on more than one occasion. While total output value in our country increased by 13.3 percent per annum between 1950 and 1979, exceeding the rate of growth in many other countries in the world, economic returns remained low. The people themselves received little material benefit, and economic development met with various new difficulties. The basic reason the this was that we were unable to maintain a rational ratio in reproduction. From this we can see that the serious study of Marx's theory of reproduction and an understanding of the rules governing social reproduction are essential to the balanced development of the national economy.

III

Volume 2 of "Das Kapital" investigates the laws governing the circulation of capital. The process of capitalist reproduction is the unity of production and circulation. Production determines circulation and circulation, in turn, influences production.

Without circulation, there could never be a second cycle of production, namely, reproduction. As Marx said, "circulation and production are both necessary in commodity production."

"Das Kapital's" discussion of the theory of circulation is extremely rich in content and presents, for example, theories concerning circulation and the market, commerce, currency, circulation and capital circulation. Volume 2 gives a particularly systematic, comprehensive and profound account of the process, mechanisms and rules of capital circulation and turnover. These various theories not only explain the laws governing the circulation of capital itself, but also the general laws of circulation in a commodity system. They should play a guiding role in socialist economic construction.

Over the past few years, there has been a tendency in our socialist economic theory to emphasize production and neglect circulation. This has manifested itself in a one-sided view of the relationship between production and circulation and the tendency to see the determining role of production as being absolute and the role of circulation as unimportant. Believing that production alone really matters, some comrades have ignored product marketing and are unable to see that the process of social reproduction represents a unity of production and circulation. Some people see commerce as running counter to the needs of the planned economy and insist that it whould have no place in a socialist system. As far as they are concerned, any labor expended in either commerce of the circulation of goods and materials is nonproductive labor and thus creates no wealth. This neglect of the question of circulation is seen particularly clearly in the failure of people involved in socialist political and economic studies to conduct research into theories of the circulation and turnover of funds. People have also long neglected the relationship between economic results and an enterprise's use of capital. This neglect of circulation theory has had a highly unfavorable impact on our practical work. We have been unable, as a result, to improve and perfect our country's circulation system, to develop in a big way socialist circulation of commodities or to bring the positive effects of socialist circulation on production into full play. Because of the restrictions imposed by the level of material circulation, and, in particular, by deficiencies in the circulation system, commodity exchange in our country has long remained undeveloped and commodity circulation has been seriously impeded. Because of the small number of circulation channels, many of which are obstructed, and the slowness and expense of this circulation, as well as large stocks and extensive waste, it has been impossible to meet the consumers' needs and production has been seriously impeded. The failure to pay attention to the socialist circulation of funds has seriously hindered the turnover of funds. Many enterprises have paid little attention to the rational organization of the circulation and turnover of funds or to the question of how to make the most effective use of funds. They have been extravagant and wasteful in their approach to basic construction, refusing to take the actual returns on their investment into account. As for the application and management of enterprise funds, the failure to lay emphasis on the economization of funds and the striving for greater profits has brought about an increase in costs, a decrease in results and a fall in the rate of return. Unable to circulate funds, enterprises that incur losses over a long period of time must rely on funds from the state's financial departments or bank loans in order to survive. This not only undermines the strength of an enterprise's management and administrative system, but also wastes social wealth. Since the founding of the PRC, we have scored major achievements in building our country's socialist industry. Total value of industrial fixed capital now stands at 500 billion yuan. The economic returns of this fixed industrial capital, however, have not been particularly high. This is directly related to our long-term failure to pay attention to the circulation and turnover of funds. We can see from this that the question of circulation of funds affects the normal operation of socialist reproduction and also the level of economic returns accruing from the use of funds. For this reason, the study of "Das Kapital's" general theory of circulation and theories of capital circulation and turnover is of great practical significance to our current efforts to guarantee a higher level of economic returns from the funds for socialist construction through further organization of the circulation of socialist commodities and capital.

BEIJING RIBAO ON PROMOTING CHINA-MADE PRODUCTS

HK020839 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 3

[Article by Gao Fan [75591581]: "Feelings on Premier Zhou's Wearing of a Shanghai Wristwatch"]

[Text] Many people know about Premier Zhou wearing a China-made wristwatch. The Shanghai wristwatch worn by Premier Zhou was by no means a modern-style one; neither was it as costly as imported wristwatches. However, this Shanghai wristwatch stayed with our respected Premier Zhou and recorded all those heroic and memorable hours.

Very often, people cite Premier Zhou's wearing of a China-made wristwatch to illustrate his work style of hard work and plain living. This is certainly correct because Premier Zhou did indeed set a good example in promoting the proletarian revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle. This is what we should learn forever. However, analyzing the inspiring deeds of Premier Zhou, the significance of his wearing a China-made wristwatch cannot be summarized as merely an illustration of his work style of "hard work and plain living."

As we all know, in order to rapidly catch up with the advanced international scientific and technological level and strengthen our ability to reconstruct our country through self-reliance, Premier Zhou attached great importance to importing advanced science and technology and key facilities from foreign countries. However, Premier Zhou always advocated strict restrictions on importing products which could be manufactured at home. During the initial stage after the founding of the PRC, Premier Zhou had personally inspected the list of facilities and commodities that must be imported; he even annotated and commented on every item of some important orders. He repeatedly instructed that "we must strictly check the list and try our best to minimize the orders. Products that can be manufactured at home must be manufactured at home." Once, a certain department planned to order 10,000 bicycles from foreign countries but their proposal was turned down by Premier Zhou. His comment on the report was: "Since Tianjin and Shanghai are manufacturing bicycles, why should we import them?" Thus, we can see that Premier Zhou guided our foreign trade by proceeding from protecting and promoting our national industry. Premier Zhou devoted much painstaking effort to promoting the national industry which had just started to develop after the founding of new China. In every key production base of our country, there were footmarks left by Premier Zhou. In all key production, scientific and technological results, there are embodiments of the sweat and wisdom of Premier Zhou. People still remember when Premier Zhou inspected the Changchun No 1 automobile factory, he stepped on the pedal of a "Jiefang" automobile, with his arms akimbo, and he said with great pride, "I am sitting in our own 'Jiefang' automobile." It is exactly because of this strong sense of national pride that Premier Zhou heartily rejoiced at using China-made products. This is probably the reason why he wore a China-made wristwatch.

We feel that the spirit of Premier Zhou's wearing a China-made wristwatch should be promoted. Over the past few years, some localities and departments have imported a large quantity of products which can be manufactured at home, thus wasting a large amount of foreign exchange and deterring the development of our country's industry. As revealed by the department concerned, in the past few years, we have imported a large quantity of wristwatches of various brands through many channels. This is something seldom seen in the past. In 1980 and 1981, the average annual import of wristwatches was about 5 million (not including a large quantity of smuggled goods), 10 times that of 1965. Importing wristwatches blindly has led to slow sales of China-made wristwatches and has deterred the development of our wristwatch industry, and this has brought about heavy losses to our country. There are many reasons for the present situation. As a matter of fact, the fact that we nave not promptly enacted decrees to restrict imports of consumer goods and the fact that we have

neglected to strengthen administrative work are some of the reasons. However, some departments ignore the interests of our country and nation, they worship things foreign and look down upon Chinese products. They think that whatever is foreign is good, and whatever is locally made is bad. We must say this is a very important reason. In fact, not all foreign goods are good. As some comrades pointed out, some imported wristwatches only have a fine exterior but the quality is not very good and it is difficult to repair them. Thus, the consumers have to suffer losses. As a matter of fact, some imported digital electronic wristwatches which were very popular in Beijing some years ago have become unpleasant "souvenirs" of the consumers. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we oppose the idea of worshipping whatever is foreign and that we foster our national pride and a social prevailing mood of using China-made products. If all our departments concerned can consider how to protect and promote the development of local industries when they stipulate policies and handle affairs, then we will be able to contribute more toward the four modernizations with bigger and more solid paces.

SHANXI RIBAO ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC RETURNS

HK020321 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Establish the Guiding Ideology of Improving Economic Returns"]

[Text] Whether or not there are economic returns or whether the economic returns are high or low is a major question of the prosperity or decline of a plant, an enterprise or mine. Due to historical reasons, quite a large number of leading comrades of enterprises have formed the erroneous guiding ideology of seeking high output value and ignoring economic results. With the implementation of the party's policy for economic readjustment, more and more people have come to understand the importance of economic returns to an enterprise. However, viewed from the overall situation in economic work, how to improve economic returns remains a crucial problem at present and for a long time to come that we should exert ourselves to solve. In "Several Questions on Current Economic Work," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The major problem at present is not neglecting output value but neglecting returns. Some localities and units are very enthusiastic in increasing output value but have not attached enough importance to improving economic returns or simply stress such importance without taking effective measures." "This year, we must make a big change in improving economic returns and open up new prospects."

Compared with advanced localities in our country, the economic returns of industrial production in our province are not high. This is an objective fact. With the exception of coal, which is on the top of the list, the economic returns of most other industrial products in our province are in 20th place or so in our country. Besides targets such as total output value, products and output, the economic and technical targets in many enterprises have not yet reached their previous highest levels. At the end of 1981, losses incurred in local state-owned enterprises of the whole province amounted to over 130 million yuan. Although the number of enterprises which incurred losses from January to April this year had dropped, it still accounted for a large percentage of the total number of local state-owned enterprises and the losses incurred in these 4 months amounted to 38 million yuan. In 1981, it was planned to reduce the cost of production by 2 percent, but it turned out that the cost of production increased by 3.4 percent. This alone reduced the state's revenue by 140 million yuan. From January to April, the total output value of local state-owned industrial enterprises of the whole province was 15.54 percent higher than the same period last year. Profits handed over to the state increase by 24.27 percent but the cost of production was 0.75 percent higher than was planned. Facts have shown that there has been a relatively rapid development in the industrial production of our province compared with last year. This is very good. However, the question of improving economic returns is not yet taken seriously by leading comrades of enterprises.

To promising people, low economic returns mean that there is still potential to tap, but to those who make no attempt to achieve anything, low economic returns mean only difficulties. To pay attention to economic returns is to produce more products which meet the needs of the society with as little labor and material consumption as possible. The final solution to this problem depends on reforms in system, structure and price. People who make no attempt to achieve anything trust to chance and windfalls and sit back and wait for reforms. The workers of the No 1 rolling plant of the Taiyuan steel works have adopted a different attitude. They have proceeded from their plant's reality and tapped the enterprise's potential in accordance with the needs of the society. They are improving economic returns by making management and operations more scientific, enhancing the workers' quality and by strengthening ideological and political work in increasing the workers' sense of being masters of their own affairs. The purpose of socialist production is to meet the evergrowing needs of the society. However, the needs of the society are everchanging. This is also true of domestic and international markets. If the leader of an enterprise is ignorant of the constantly changing needs of the society and is ignorant of the economic, management and technical levels of his trade or profession, he is only "a blind man on a blind horse." It will be impossible for the products to be marketed easily and much less will it be possible to improve economic returns. Within only 1 year, the products of the No 1 rolling plant of the Taiyuan steel works have been successively sold to places beyond Liangziguan, Shanhaiguan, and Wushengguan and finally to foreign countries. One of their valuable experiences is that they attach much importance to finding out the needs of the society and arrange their production according to the needs of the society. They pay attention to improving quality and value their reputation. Facts have proved that their leaders have come to understand the basic socialist economic laws.

Improving economic returns will effect a great change in industrial production. Comrades working in industrial departments should seriously study relevant instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, sum up the practice of one-sidedly seeking output value and ignoring economic returns and learn a lesson from it, and establish the basic guiding ideology of improving economic returns. The kind of speed we need is down-to-earth speed which is not exaggerated. In order to realize this big change, leading industrial department and leading comrades, of factories, mines and enterprises should exert themselves, improve their work style, go deep into reality and carry out investigations. They should really be able to discover typical cases, have a clear view of the overall situation, and adopt effective measures in solving problems. Besides, while paying special attention to speed, they should stress variety, quality and marketability of products; while trying to increase production and income, they should reduce consumption, lower cost of production and increase accumulation; while promoting production, they should improve management and operation, and technology; while increasing production capacity, they should strive to carry out technical reforms and to renew equipment. If each trade, profession and enterprise whole-heartedly relies on the workers' socialist enthusiasm, brings into full play the initiative and enthusiasm of the scientific and technical personnel and the management personnel, and works in a down-to-earth manner, the industrial production of our province will certainly open up new prospects.

TIANJIN RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL WORK

HK020929 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Lose the Ability To 'Keep House'"]

[Text] At present, one of the most immiment tasks for the comrades in various units of all trades in our municipality is to strengthen ideological and political work.

Our party has built itself up by relying on ideological and political work. Let us set aside the party's founding period, and just start out talking from the Jinggangshan period. During those 20 years or more, the material conditions and other conditions were extremely bad. Then what did we rely on in spreading the revolution to the whole country and achieving a nationwide victory in a short period? Apart from the correct line which was laid down under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we mainly relied on our excellent ideological and political work. Now, our ideological and political work is weaker than before in quite a few places and with regard to quite a few links. What are the real reasons for this? One of the reasons is that we have failed to properly, systematically and profoundly sum up experiences of ideological and political work, and systematically and penetratingly expound on some basic questions by recalling our party's history in the past few decades.

Many departments in our municipality have been making progress recently. Especially since last year, the ideological and political work has been greatly imporved on various fronts and prominent results have been achieved under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee. And this year, based on last year's achievement, we must further strengthen ideological and political work.

The First Question, We Must Conscientiously Study the Nature of Ideological and Political Work

In studying a question, we must proceed from the most ordinary and most primitive aspect. This is the approach which Marx taught us. Therefore, when studying how to strengthen ideological and political work, we must first ask the question what is ideological and political work?

"Ideological and political work means vigorously organizing people to study the documents of the CCP Central Committee." Is this a correct answer? Yes, it is certainly true. There is no doubt that we must conscientiously study the documents of the CCP Central Committee, thoroughly understand their essence and carry it out in the actual work in a down-to-earth manner. At present, some comrades fail to study the documents of the CCP Central Committee thoroughly. This situation must be improved. However, the study of the documents of the CCP Central Committee alone does not touch upon the true nature of ideological and political work.

"Ideological and political work means commending good people and good deeds, and advanced people and advanced achievements, setting some people up as pacemakers and publicizing advanced experience." This is also true. Undoubtedly, we should commend advanced people and popularize their advanced experience without hesitation. It seems that we have not made enough efforts in this field. But, such an interpretation which stresses this job alone does not touch upon the true nature of ideological and political work either.

"Ideological and political work means promoting criticism and self-criticism." This is certainly right too. Criticism and self-criticism is a method of ideological and political work, which we should carry out conscientiously and regard as our driving force. Many units were not accustomed to the approach of criticism and self-criticism in the past. Anyway, this interpretation for ideological and political work does not touch upon its true nature either. The "gang of four" called it "opening a way with mass criticism." This has distorted the nature of ideological and political work. Mass criticism will scare away everybody all of a sudden.

"Ideological and political work means showing concern for the livelihood of the masses and working for the well-being of the people." This is true too. We should be concerned for the masses' livelihood and improve their living conditions in light of the actual circumstances and according to the possibility. However, this interpretation still does not touch upon the very true nature of ideological and political work.

It is necessary for us to make the concept of ideological and political work clear. Every party member, particularly leading comrades who are undertaking important tasks, must conscientiously study the nature of ideological and political work and the laws governing ideological and political work. Only in this way can we do a good job in ideological and political work.

The Second Question, the Objective and Tasks of Ideological and Political Work

The most fundamental objective of ideological and political work is to push people to enhance their ability to understand the objective world. What we mean by the ability to understand the objective world certainly includes the ability to analyze, observe and distinguish things. Understanding the objective world is naturally an arduous and endless course. As the objective world is extremely complicated, nobody can completely understand it. Therefore there is no know-it-all or all-round man. As the objective things are constantly developing, nobody can claim to be absolutely correct. Absolutes can only exist alongside relative things and all truth is relatively valid in the long course of human understanding. Of course, just giving a simple definition is by no means enough and this is absolutely not the end of the matter. If we ask a further question -- What is the purpose of people constantly enhancing their ability to understand the objective world? the answer is to arouse people's enthusiasm, willpower and morale in transforming the objective world, or more precisely, to arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm, indomitable willpower and high morale. If our ideological and political work only remains at the level of understanding, and does not aim at practice and transforming the objective world, it will be nothing but an empty word. Starting from the basis of an enhanced understanding, we must further arouse the people's revolutionary spirit, enthusiasm and tenacity. This is very important. This is not sufficient. In actual revolutionary practice, people will still have this kind or that kind of erroneous thinking and actions. This includes actions that go to extremes, weak and retrogressive actions, and so on. It is still necessary to educate and correct the people's erroneous understanding, erroneous tendencies and erroneous methods in the course of understanding the objective world and transforming the objective world. While transforming the objective world, we must also transform our subjective world. We must always recall Comrade Zhou Enlai's words of "learning and transforming until the day we die." Incessantly deepening and advancing is the revolutionary objective and task of our party which takes the transformation of the world as its obligation. We must summarize this question in simple words so that all comrades engaged in ideological and political work will have a pretty clear idea of it. We must not allow our comrades to replace our revolutionary objective and task with specific methods and forms of modern ideological and political work or confuse them. The methods and forms of ideological and political work are always in a state of flux. If we are satisfied with the present methods and forms of ideological and political work and refrain from studying the new situation and the new problems, our comrades engaged in ideological and political work will not be able to improve their own standards.

The Third Question, Characteristics That Distinguish Ideological and Political Work From Other Kinds of Work

Each kind of work and each department has its own characteristics. To understand things, we must start by understanding their characteristics. Comrade Mao Zedong has always taught us to proceed from analyzing the special contradictions of things in studying problems. He who clearly understands the characteristics of his own department does a good job of his work. Ideological and political work is different from both economic work and the work of the organizational department. People's minds are always changing and developing to a vast extent, therefore, it is impossible to draw up a 5-year plan for ideological work similar to that of the economic department. We cannot fix explicit quotas or tasks for ideological work like other departments do. Certainly, general progress of work in a certain period can be predicted; however, it is difficult to fix concrete quotas with figures.

The objective of ideological and political work is to improve people's understanding of the objective world and their ability to transform the objective world. Therefore, the basic work of ideological and political work is to launch education and persuasion among people and not forcible suppression of people. The methods of coercion, suppression, exaggeration and deception deviate from our party's ideological and political work methods. Since ideological and political work is to educate and persuade people and improve the people's ability to understand and distinguish things, we must first persuade the cadres. As far as this question is concerned, there has been one setback since the founding of the country. As a matter of fact, our party's ideological and political work was at its climax during the Red Army period and the Yanan period. The ideological and political work put forth by Chairman Mao was to persuade the cadres; and the resolution of the "Gutian conference" held in 1929 was first delivered to the cadres. A great deal of ideological and political work was launched among the cadres. When the cadres became more open-minded and with the level of ideological work improved, it was easier to launch ideological work for the common workers, peasants and fighters. Later, since our party has been in power, ideological and political work has become a way for the leaders to deal with ordinary workers, peasants and fighters. This method does not work. It seems that only the cadres know ideological and political work and the general public has no idea of it at all. It also seems that improving understanding involves only the general public and that the leaders need no transformation at all. In fact, the opposite of this is correct; ideological and political work is primarily for our cadres and party members. So long as we improve the understanding of the cadres and the party members and correct erroneous things, we can easily launch political and ideological work among the masses. Therefore, in promoting ideological and political work in the future, we must attach primary importance to analyzing the problems among the cadres. Only by understanding and mastering the characteristics of ideological and political work, can we devise correct methods of work. If we had not understood the characteristics of China, we would not have won victory in the Chinese revolution. If our party does not understand the current characteristics of China, it will not be able to obtain a victory in the socialist revolution. If we do not understand the characteristics of ideological and political work, we will not be able to push forward the vigorous development of ideological and political work or obtain new achievements.

The Fourth Question, Educators Must Be the First To Be Educated

There are two forms of education. One is education by reasoning and the other is figurative education, which mainly means literature and art. The educators must be the first to be educated and must master the two forms of education. At present, our education by reasoning lacks persuasiveness. What we mean by the lack of persuasiveness is that there is a weak theoretical sense, weak agitation and a weak sense of reasoning. There are only two forms of education by reasoning; one is oral education -- making reports, conveying documents, holding talks with individuals, debates, criticism and self-criticism, and so on; the other form is written -- theoretical work, pamphlets, theses on newspapers and magazines, resolutions and instructions of the party and the government, news reports, and so on. The common shortcoming of all this is the lack of persuasiveness. Both our articles and speeches have two common flaws. One is what we call doing things in a deductive method and not in an analytical method. Instead of giving explanations and comments, we only convey the orders of the higher levels. In many of Lenin's and Chairman Mao's works, facts are fully displayed with detailed analysis. Sometimes, when we write, we do not adopt an analytical method, narrate with interspersed comments, or display the facts; we merely write what the higher levels tell us to write. The second common flaw is that we have too many overlapping concepts. Why are so many people reluctant to read a report, an address given at a ceremony, a thesis or an editorial? We should not just try to find the reason from the readers but should find the reason from ourselves. The reason is that we have not deeply analyzed the problems. Our figurative education is not influential enough.

Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the CCP Central Committee put forth that literary and art creation must be conceptualized and stereotyped. This represents the major characteristic of literature and art. People are reluctant to read figurative education which lacks influential power. In accordance with Chairman Mao's words, this does not strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people and fails to exert an imperceptible influence on people's thinking. The reason that political theses lack persuasiveness and figurative education lacks influential power is that our educators have not mastered the laws governing the two educational methods. Therefore, all walks of life should promote professional training in their basic methods. All kinds of work including party affairs work, ideological work and economic work must have its own professional skills. It seems that some comrades do not understand why we advocate specialization. Many of them think that specialized work involves only economic work and has nothing to do with ideological and political work. This is in fact an erroneous view. There must be basic training and basic methods for those who are engaged in party affairs work, mass work, trade union work and CYL work. The methods progress from the perceptual to the rational level. Thus, the educators must be the first to be educated and there are mainly three demands:

First, our ability to understand the world outlook must be stronger than others and we must know more things and know more deeply than others. We must be confident in socialism before we persuade others to put their confidence in socialism. If we are not confident enough, how can we strengthen others' confidence?

Second, it is necessary to master the special law governing propaganda work, be familiar with this law and the characteristics of our own work.

Third, we must set good examples ourselves. This is a matter of teaching by word of mouth and teaching by setting an example. We must do what we say. We must not just say that we should serve the people wholeheartedly while we are only working with half our enthusiasm.

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work. Attaching great importance to ideological and political work is our party's old tradition. In the past, we have relied on it to educate and unite the people and defeat the enemy. Now, in the course of completing the historical mission of realizing the four modernizations drive, we must never lose this ability to "keep house."

CHEN WEIDA MEETS TIANJIN CHILDREN IN BEIJING

OW032044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- Tianjin Municipal Party Committee First Secretary Chen Weida, who is now in Beijing, cordially met this afternoon with 15 representatives of youth and children from Tianjin Municipality who have come here on a tour and had a photograph taken with them.

The 150 representatives of youth and children arrived at Zhongnanhai as guests at the invitation of the party Central Committee. They had just taken part in a forum with leading comrades of the party and the state in the Great Hall of the People. After learning that they would tour Zhongnanhai, Comrade Chen Weida happily hurried to the east gate of Zhongnanhai to wait for them. When they met Comrade Chen Weida, the children put a red scarf around his neck. Comrade Chen Weida extended festive greetings to the children.

HEILONGJIANG URGES BETTER INVESTIGATION WORK

SK301030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 82

[Station commentary: "Adhere to the Principle of the Party Spirit and Do a Good Job in Investigation and Research"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year, the provincial CCP committee urged party organizations at all levels in the province to stir up an upsurge in conducting investigations and research under the new historical conditions. Over the past year or so, conducting investigations and research has gradually become a practice, thanks to the continuous efforts of party organizations at all levels. Due to conscientious investigations and research and the implementation of the principle of proceeding from reality in doing everything, many localities have improved party leadership and have made new progress in all work.

However, we should note problems on the road of advance. Some localities pay attention to investigation and research in words but not in deeds. Even worse, some use all kinds of excuses to avoid doing so. Some hold that they are executive units and, therefore, need not conduct investigation and research. They hold that all they need to do is to follow instructions and documents, because investigation and research are supposed to be done by decision-making organs at upper levels. Some comrades do not proceed from reality and listen to the masses' opinions and refuse to accept different views while conducting investigation and research. They go to lower units with preconceived ideas to collect materials to prove that their views are correct, or to meet certain political needs [words indistinct], or to go along with some leaders' taste. As a result, they will not only fail to reflect the actual situation to higher levels but also turn things upside down. Even worse, they cause mistakes in the work of leadership.

These phenomena indicate that there really are some leading comrades who still lack an adequate understanding of the significance of the need to stir up an upsurge in conducting investigation and research under the new historical conditions despite the fact that the provincial CCP committee has urged them to do so. Conducting investigation and research has a direct bearing on whether or not we can adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the principle of proletarian party's spirit and whether or not party organizations at all levels can exercise correct leadership and promote the building of the two socialist civilizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country has been experiencing an unprecedented, great turning point in history. A large number of new situations and new tasks confront leaders at all levels. Under the new historical conditions, leaders at all levels should voluntarily adhere to the principle of the proletarian party's spirit, adopt dialectical and historical materialist points of views and methods and spend time and energy to do a good job in investigation and research. They should adhere to the principle of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, make concrete analysis of the past and current situations of objective things, find out the objective laws governing our work and struggle and work out policies accordingly. Only be doing so can we exercise correct party leadership and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

UILIN URGES PROTECTION OF ADVANCED WORKERS

SK020441 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Love Model Laborers and Support Advanced Workers"]

[Text] In launching the activity of emulating, learning from, catching up with and helping each other, there is a tendency which merits our immediate attention. That is, in some localities and units, advanced workers are usually mocked and attacked by others.

Some people not only refuse to become advanced workers themselves, but also oppose others. They concentrate on finding fault and imposing burning satire and freezing irony on advanced workers. Some pose difficult questions and put innumerable obstacles to the advance. A few fabricate and spead rumors and slander to damage the reputation of advanced workers and strike and malign them. This has seriously hindered the development of the activity of learning from, and catching up with, the advanced.

Advanced and model personages on all fronts are valuable to the state, as well as fine examples for the people. Party and government leading organs at all levels and the mass groups should support the advanced with a high sense of political responsibility and with a clear-cut stand to protect their enthusiasm. Advanced ideology and model behavior of advanced workers should be vigorously propagated in order to guide the masses in getting an accurate understanding of advanced personages and encourage them to learn from the advanced. Criticism and education should be imposed on those who not only themselves refuse to make progress but also hinder others in making progress. Such persons should be helped in correcting their erroneous thinking, treat the advanced with a correct attitude and learn from the advanced. Those who are proved guilty of retaliation, framing and attacking the advanced should be seriously dealt with. Those in serious cases should assume legal responsibility.

JILIN CIRCULAR ON DROUGHT COMBATING, HOEING

SK010630 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial people's government issued an emergency circular today on combating drought and attending the summer hoeing. The circular notes: Some localities have had no heavy rain since the beginning of spring and were stricken by a serious drought seldom seen for many years. According to a weather forecast, there will be high temperatures and little rain in the near future and the drought will become worse. All leaders should pay great attention to it.

The emergency circular demands: Various localities should take immediate action and concentrate all efforts to combat drought, replant seedlings and vary their farm crops so as to ensure a full stand of crop shoots. The fields where crop seedlings failed to emerge should be planted with other variety of crops. The fields with poor and uneven stand of seedlings should be replanted and moisture should be created to help ripening. The fields were crop seedlings have already emerged but been hit by drought should be irrigated by using receptacles to carry water to the field. In areas hit by serious drought, all forces should be mobilized, and all farm tools should be used to combat drought to achieve success in creating moisture, replanting and changing the variety of farm crops.

Various places should prepare some late-field seedlings for meeting emergencies. Communes and brigades whose paddy fields need water should find water resources, strive to irrigate more fields and transplant paddy seedlings on a priority basis. If there is no water, paddy fields should be planted with early-maturing soybeans so as not to waste a single mu.

We should attend to anti-drought work, weeding and soil banking. Harrowing the fields to combat drought is a historical experience with a scientific basis. Therefore, we should weed and bank, strengthen field management and strive to ensure the growth of crop shoots. We should also topdress the fields in a timely manner and apply fertilizer deep into the earth to raise the efficiency of fertilizer.

Special attention should be paid to topdressing the fields replanted with seedlings and with a variety of other crops in order to accelerate the growth of late-planted seedlings and enable them to ripen at the proper time. In addition, we should foster the thinking of striving for a good harvest by combating drought and make preparations for various natural calamities.

The circular stresses: Drought combating, summer hoeing, inspection and replanting of seedlings and ensurance of a full stand of crop shoots should be regarded as the most important central tasks for rural areas. We must go all out to fulfill these tasks. All meetings having nothing to do with agricultural production should be avoided. Cadres should be organized so as to go to the forefront of production to educate and help peasants overcome the thinking of relying on heaven and being dispirited, afraid of difficulty and pessimistic. We should give full play to the superiority of collective economy and enthusiasm in commune members' work to combat drought and ensure a full stand of crop shoots.

Communes and brigades which institute the system of fixing farm output quotas on a household or group basis and the system of letting peasant households assume full responsibility for most of the farm work should make concerted efforts and help each other to conquer drought. All trades and professions should be organized to support antidrought work to achieve success in summer hoeing.

CPPCC GROUP'S INSPECTION IN LIAONING ENDS

SK030941 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Tex] According to our reporter (Wang Qingsheng), the inspection group of the CPPCC National Committee including leader Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and deputy leaders Li Jinde, Cheng Siyuan and Wang Guangmei has successfully concluded its inspection work in Liaoning.

During its inspection activities, the group toured plants and rural areas in Dandong, Shenyang and Anshan municipalities and was briefed by provincial and municipal leading personnel on their work situation. The group also received personnel from the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees and personages from social circles. Wherever it went, the group was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and the people.

On the afternoon of 1 June, the group's members held a forum with leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang municipal organs, at which the group's leader Wang Shoudao delivered an important speech. He stated: Liaoning Province left a deep impression on us after our inspection tour. We found that the province had exerted all-out efforts in implementing the central authorities' principle of readjustment, restructure, reorganization and upgrading. Ways adopted by the province in readjusting work, such as first entrusting advanced units with responsibility for the readjustment work, summing up experiences gained by them and popularizing their experiences in an all-round way, deserve recommendation. Meanwhile, the province has scored remarkable achievements in reorganizing enterprises by conducting technical innovation and renovations, combating waste, upgrading labor productivity and paying attention to economic returns.

In his speech, Wang Shoudao also offered suggestions for the province's future work. He noted: To do away with the ideological misconception of a number of cadres that Liaoning Province will suffer losses in the readjusting work due to its predominant heavy industry, it is necessary to treasure the province's superiority and enhance the confidence in accelerating the readjusting work. In conducting the readjusting work, attention should be paid to renewal of equipment and technology, service orientation and product quality. Further efforts should be made to find good markets. It is also necessary to pay attention to energy conservation and do away as much as possible with oil, coal and electricity guzzlers. Efforts should be made to impose strict restrictions on overoccupation of land for building new houses in urban areas. Primary attention should be paid to improving old urban houses and developing urban housing projects vertically. It is also necessary to

engage in rural housing construction in a planned manner, integrating this with the drive for building new socialist villages. Attention should be paid to the system of replacing old workers, blocking the trend of downgrading quality among workers and adopting measures to improve workers' quality. Efforts should be made to deal with the cooking fuel problem of rural areas so as to maintain sound growth of planted forests.

Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee also made a speech at the forum. He stated: We greatly appreciate the valuable encouragement and suggestions given by the inspection group of the CPPCC National Committee in regard to our future work. We are greatly confident of making progress in various work and scoring new achievements.

LIAONING MEETING HELD ON FLOOD PREVENTION

SK310500 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] At the on-the-spot meeting on stepping up urban river-course management for flood prevention held recently in Benxi municipality, the provincial people's government made important arrangements for flood prevention work with a view to pulling through this year's flood period. A task of top priority at the moment is to remove obstacles from rivers that might cause serious floods. We must prepare flood control installations with emphasis on certain projects, manage well dangerous projects along rivers and weak sections of flood-preventing dykes within a definite time and prepare enough flood prevention materials in order to ensure that towns and cities tide over the flood period safely.

According to a forecast by the meteorological department, the southern part of our province will experience more rainfall in the June-August period as compared with the corresponding 1981 period. A fairly serious flood will probably occur. Therefore, the provincial people's government urged the cadres and the masses in all towns and cites not to slacken their vigilance and leave things to chance, but to make good preparations against the possible big floods, strengthen leadership and solve all existing problems prior to the coming floods. Material, power, post and telecommunications, hydrological, meteorological and communications departments must coordinate to do a good job to ensure smooth progress in production and the safety of lives and property during the flood period.

A short commentary entitled "Remove Obstacles and Take Preventive Measures To Prevent Possible Floods," says that some units in our province have paid no attention to the repeated stipulations issued by the State Council and the people's governments at all levels, have wantonly built factories, warehouses and residential housing along river banks and recklessly thrown garbage, sand and stones into rivers and piled up materials along river banks, which has seriously affected the flow of river water.

As has been reported, the flood-draining capacity of the Hun River, which begins in Qingyuan County, running through Fushun and Shenyang, has declined because of reckless construction, throwing of garbage, digging and piling of materials along the river bank. There are over 13,000 residents, staff and workers living along the river bank. Because of the increase of obstacles along the river, the Hun River presents a great latent danger.

The provincial people's government's recent on-the-spot meeting on stepping up urban river management for flood prevention, urging all localities to remove dangerous river obstacles, is an important policy decision adopted to deal with the above mentioned dangerous situation. This policy decision is very necessary and has been issued at a good time.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEER PARADE

SK020539 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Some 50,000 juveniles and children in Lanzhou participated in a grand Young Pioneer prade at (Qilihe) stadium this morning to mark 1 June Children's Day. Leading party and government leaders of the province and Lanzhou municipality including Feng Jixin, Yang Zhilin, Zhang Rushan, (Li Bin), Gao Jinchun, (Mu Tianren), Wang Yaohua and (Wu Xiuliang) viewed the parade and celebrated the festival with the children.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS XINJIANG FISHERIES CONFERENCE

HK040207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Summary] A Xinjiang regional conference on fisheries concluded on 30 May. The meeting summed up experiences of the past 30 years, unified understanding, got a clear picture of the orientation and boosted confidence in developing fisheries.

"During the conference Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee, and director of the Central Committee Party School, met the representatives and made a speech. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao and other responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, and the production and construction corps were present at the meeting."

Comrade Ismail Amat spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: "Xinjiang has broad stretches of water and there is great potential for developing fisheries. We must fully understand this, and grasp the work as a strategic measure." He said: In the past the region was slow to develop fisheries, due to our failure to understand the role of fisheries in the national economy, and the ineffective measures we took. It is now necessary to seriously study the existing problems and solve them as quickly as possible.

He said: The leaders at all levels must truly attach importance to aquatic production and put this work on their agenda. It is necessary to seriously implement the central authorities' principles on developing freshwater fish production and make full use of all stretches of water. Production responsibility systems should be set up and put on a sound basis. Training of cadres and technicians should be promoted.

XINJIANG CONSTRUCTION CORPS RECLAIMS DESERTS

OW021736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Cases covering about 1 million hectares have been built along the Junggar Basin and the Taklimakan Desert in Xinjiang during 30 years' reclamation by the Xinjiang Construction Corps. The corps, made up of demobilized soldiers, peasants and educated young people, began to fight the desert and develop the rich resources in the multi-national autonomous region soon after Xinjiang was liberated in 1949.

Apart from 170 modern state farms the corps has set up 691 industrial enterprises producing steel and iron, machinery, coal, electric power, cement, farm chemicals, cotton and woolen textiles, paper, sugar, beer, cigarettes, pharmaceuticals and food.

To prevent the encroachment of sand on the farms, 40,000 hectares of windbreak tree belts have been built and the saline-alkali soil, which accounts for 62.5 per cent of the corps' total land, improved. Irrigation projects including a 54,000-kilometer-long canal, 78 reservoirs and over 7,000 wells have been added. The corps' efforts have been acclaimed by a forest study group from the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Apart from its own consumption, the corps supplies the state each year with 200,000 tons of commodity grain, 40,000 tons of cotton, 5,000 tons of wool, 6,000 tons of oil, more than 5,000 tons of meat, eggs and poultry and large amounts of fruits, vegetables cash crops. The corps' agricultural output value now makes up 25 percent of that of the region.

Tarim River Basin, with annual precipitation of 50 millimeters and evaporation of 1,400 millimeters, is known for its aridity. With the establishment of dozens of farms here by the corps, the Tarim River has been tamed. Now 92 percent of the farmland has been irrigated and high, stable crop yields have been achieved.

In the basin, 140,000 hectares of arid land have been turned into cotton and rice producers. Towns with schools, shops, hospitals, post offices, banks, book stores, cinemas and restaurants have been built.

URUMQI PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NATIONALITY POLICY

HK040217 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Political Department of the Urumqi PLA units recently issued a circular demanding that all units implement in depth the circular of the regional CCP committee on conducting education im implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities, seriously learn from the basic experiences of the unit to which the "model company in cherishing the people" belongs in conducting education in the nationality policy, and strengthening the unity of nationalities, get a good grasp of education in the nationality policy, and further strengthen the unity of nationalities.

The circular pointed out: Xinjiang is a minority nationality region. Promoting education in nationality policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities represents an important content in promoting army-government and army-people unity. It is also a reliable guarantee for doing a good job in the revolutionization and regularization of the units. Promoting education in the nationality policy and the unity of nationalities is an important task in political and idelogical work in the region. It must be grasped really well.

The circular demanded that, while carrying out education in nationality policy and the unity of nationalities, the units contrast themselves with the experiences of progressive units, find out their own weak links and properly solve the existing problems. They must conduct this education in depth, bring about closer army-government and army-people relations, and strengthen the unity of nationalities.

XINJIANG'S POLICY OF FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF

HK031035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Huang Wenfu [7806 2429 4395]: "Xinjiang Seriously Implements Party Policy on Freedom of Religious Belief"]

[Text] Several million people of seven nationalities in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region are Islamic believers. The party organizations and people's governments at all levels in the autonomous region have seriously carried out the party's policy of freedom of religious belief and have respected and protected normal religious activities. The masses of people in religious circles are cheerful in sprit, patriotic and law-abiding and keen on supporting and strengthening national unity.

Since the Xinjiang Islamic Association officially resumed operations in June 1980, the autonomous region and various prefectures, municipalities and counties, after consultations, have additionally elected over 1,800 people in religious circles to people's congresses and CPPCC organizations at various levels and the committees of the Chinese Islamic Association and the autonomous regional Islamic association. Thanks to the serious implementation of the policy of freedom of religious belief, the mosques in the whole region have successively been restored and reopened. They have basically satisfied the needs of Muslims in carrying out normal religious activities. Last year, the relevant departments of the people's government also allocated special funds for the repair and overhaul of 27 priority mosques. Some branches of the Xinhua Book Store in the autonomous region have also been selling the Koran and the "Sacred Instructions" [sheng xun 5110 6064] in the Uygur language. In the past 2 years, some people in religious circles in Xinjiang and the masses of Muslims have also been going on "pilgrimages" to Mecca. Every time the Muslims observe the "Rouzi" [5131 1320] festival and the Corban, the responsible persons of party and government organizations in the autonomous region participate in the celebration activities and offer warm greetings to Muslims of various nationalities. The united front departments of party committees and the nationalities religious work government departs in various areas have constantly sought religious believers' views and asked about their demands in helping them solve actual difficulties.

As party organizations and governments at all levels in the autonomous region have seriously carried out the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, the masses of people in religious circles and Muslims have been cheerful in spirit, passionate in their love for the motherland, mindful of law and discipline and keen on supporting and strengthening national unity. In their different posts, they have made their contributions toward the motherland's socialist modernization. They have been resolute in resisting and fighting the actions of an extremely small number of people who use religion as a means to wreck national unity. At the end of October last year when an extremely small number of people wildly tried to recreate a national dispute, Se-mai-ti Mai-he-su-mu [5331 6314 2251 6314 0678 0685 2606], member of the CPPCC Standing Committee of the autonomous region and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of Kashi municipality, refused to be threatened and volunteered to do mass work. Many people in religious circles have energetically conducted publicity stressing civic virtues, participated in planting trees and creating forests, and carried out other activities. On finding that the Han commune members in the team had housing problems Imam of the Kaisula Mosque Tuo-hu-ti [2094 0039 2251], member of the CPPCC Standing Committee of Tokshun County, immediately vacated the six rooms that he and his relatives had occupied. Together with other religious believers of the commune, he also reclaimed 30 mu of land from a stretch of alkaline beach and planted 38,000 trees.

PRESIDENT CHIANG SPEAKS AT KMT MEETING

OW021129 Taipei CNA in English 0958 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 June (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday called on the people to unify and persevere in national principles so as to create a bright future for the nation.

Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang [KMT] at the weekly KMT Central Committee meeting, the president stressed that the nation has overcome its past difficulties and made its present achievements through the guidance of the late President Chiang Kai-shek and the continuing reliance on the will power, determination and spiritual strength. "In the process of national revolution, spiritual strength can lead us to win final victories," President Chiang reaffirmed. He then gave the following admonitions to the people as the guidelines for creating a bright future for the nation.

-- Economic field: The government should concentrate on the task of recovering from recession by stimulating investment willingness, strengthening export competitiveness, and opening up foreign markets so as to attain the goals of economic stability and growth.

-- Military field: The people have to support the government's efforts in developing precisive technology in the national defense industry with a view to strengthening the fighting capability of the armed forces. Only through the maintenance of a strong defense force can the nation safeguard its own security and crush the Peiping regime's attempt of invasion and united front peace offensive.

-- Diplomatic field: The nation must continue to stick to its policy of remaining in the democratic camp in order to win righteous friends in the international community, particularly strengthening mutually beneficial relations with the United States and protecting the nation's interests by effectively coping with the vicissitudes of international situation.

-- Political field: The people must discern the attempt by the enemy to divide the nation, and also must be in full alert against some persons who have not fully understood the nation's present difficult situation and who have been exploited intentionally or unintentionally as tools in dividing the nation and blindly opposing the government's policies. These few people should be warned against threatening the freedom and interests of the 18 million compatriots in the Republic of China. The people have also to further consolidate their unity, discard selfishness, and help safeguard the national security in order to accomplish the nation's goals.

-- Social field: Mass communications media should make efforts to display their function of leading the people in promoting social harmony and ethics. They must also try to report more news on good people and good deeds, implementing their task of glorifying social responsibility and education.

President Chiang then urged the government, mass media and educational circles to work in joint efforts to cultivate a healthy social atmosphere, thus pushing forward the social progress of the country.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH THAILAND -- Taipei, 14 May (CNA) -- Substantial relations between the Republic of China and Thailand continue, though there are no diplomatic ties between the two governments, according to a report of the Executive Yuan. The report to the Legislative Yuan says two-way trade between the two countries continued to increase in the past few years. In 1981, the two-way trade figure was 312 million U.S. dollars, as compared with the total of 172 million U.S. dollars in 1976. The Republic of China has purchased over 200,000 metric tons of maize from Thailand annually since 1970 in addition to large volumes of cassava and mung beans. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1403 GMT 14 May 82 OW]

WEN WEI PO VIEWS SINO-INDIAN TALKS, RELATIONS

HK310332 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Positive Significance of the Sino-Indian Talks"]

[Text] The second round of Sino-Indian talks ended on 20 May. The next round of talks will be held in Beijing. Besides the unresolved border issue, the current talks also covered a wide range of matters including commercial, cultural and scientific and technological cooperation. Both sides have already agreed on some items of cooperation and exchanges. The talks yielded satisfactory results.

The border issue between the two countries has been left over by history. In order to solve this complicated problem reasonably and totally, both historical background and the present actual conditions, as well as the national feelings of the peoples of the two countries, should be taken into consideration. It is natural that no fair and resonable solution satisfactory to both sides can be obtained by holding only one or two such talks. However, both countries have the same historical background and the peoples of the two countries have a tradition of cultural exchanges. In view of the needs of the situation at home and abroad, both countries have a desire to improve relations. Both sides have sincerity and faith in exploring ways to solve the problem and in strengthening cooperation. The talks were conducted in a frank, sincere and cordial atmosphere. The two rounds of talks have created favorable conditions for further exploration in solving this unresolved problem between the two countries. The increase of commercial, cultural and scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges, the increase of friendship and the promotion of improved relations between the two countries in the future will also be conducive to satisfactorily settling the border issue and to laying a solid foundation for normalizing relations between the two countries.

In the past few months, there has been new development in the commercial, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries. China has added an accredited commercial counsellor to its embassy in India. A delegation of the Indian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce will visit China to discuss the prospects of bilateral cooperation and trading. Indian petroleum, railway and agricultural experts will soon be sent to China and Chinese agro-economists will also be sent to India. The two countries have also discussed restoring highway traffic between the two countries. Trade volume between the two countries has increased in the past 3 years.

There is ample room for developing the commercial, cultural scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges between the two countries through each supplying what the other needs and through exchanging experiences.

It is true that a short and temporary retrogression once occurred in Sino-Indian relations, but this was something in the past. Since the two countries have the desire to improve relations, they have increased understanding and developed mutual faith through efforts made by both sides in contacts, talks and people-to-people visits and cultural intercourse.

During the recent talks, both the head of the Chinese delegation and the head of the Indian delegation expressed their desire for developing bilateral relations. Fu Hao, head of the Chinese delegation, said: "At present, we both are striving to build our countries, improve the standard of living of our people and set up a new international economic order." Gonsalves, head of the Indian delegation, said: Both India and China hope that there is no external interference in Asia. He expressed his belief that no one will be able to cause an estrangement between the two countries. Some problems exist between India and China, but as long as both sides have sincerity and faith, we can certainly find solutions to these problems. What they said has voiced the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

Premier Zhou Enlai and Premier Nehru jointly initiated the five principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles have become the basic guidelines for handling mutual relations between countries with different social systems. By following these principles, all unsolved problems between countries, including border issues, can be gradually solved.

The most important thing is to treat each other equally and adopt a sincere, friendly and active attitude in holding talks. The Sino-Indian talks are one of the good examples of this.

BEGGING IN SHANGHAI LINKED TO ECONOMY, POLITICS

HK250345 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 May 82 p 9

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, still suffers huge social problems of vagrancy and beggary, and many beggars are earning more than the average Chinese worker. These disclosures have been made by Chinese social scientists, who stated frankly in a recent edition of the journal SOCIETY that these social ills would not be cured unless the country stepped up its economic development.

An article in the journal published by the Sociology Department of Fudan University's branch college has made a penetrating study of beggary in contemporary Shanghai, publicly admitting more hard facts than the "face" of the communist regime has previously allowed. Today most beggars beg mainly for money and grain coupons, whereas old-style beggars in Shanghai principally "begged for food to keep their body and soul together."

According to sample cases analysed by Chinese social scientists, the article said, a begger can get about 2.3 yuan (about HK$8) daily, which is more than the average urban worker's wage. Some get even more. Society quotes the example of a 48-year-old man from the rural suburbs of Shanghai who came to the city with his wife and daughter and from six days' begging collected 100 yuan (about HK$350), or an average of five yuan (about HK$16.5) per person per day. In rare cases, the beggars' earnings may be even higher. One beggar was found with 118 yuan (about HK$413) in his pocket.

The same analysts estimated that beggars could collect about 1.2 catties worth of grain coupons daily, and some as much as 3.5 catties. One beggar was found to have netted coupons for 120 catties in only three days. The average worker is only allocated about 38 catties monthly, and the office worker only 28 catties. Grain coupons can also be sold off for cash on the black market, where they go for up to 0.48 yuan (about HK$1.40 per catty.

The methods of begging, SOCIETY said, have also changed. In the old days, begging meant pleading assistance. But today one finds forms of begging which were rare in the old days. One of these is con-begging, which comes under various guises: "Searching for lost relatives and being unable to find them," "coming to Shanghai on business and losing one's wallet," or "my child is critically ill and I haven't enough money for a doctor" are but a few examples. The basic characteristics of these cases is that they "twist the facts and cheat the people." In more serious cases they even forge official letters and identity cards, or rush into people's homes and cheat them into lending money or grain. Force-begging is the other principal new form of beggary, targeting such people as old folk, soldiers, and courting couples. "While working couples are out at work, those left in the house often give money or grain to get rid of beggars to avoid disturbances. And some beggars, who realise that soldiers are easily embarrassed into opening their purses or that courting lovers hate to be disturbed, will hassle them until they play into their hands," it said.

The composition of today's beggars is also different, the article continued. In the past, vagrants coming into the cities were mainly peasants from areas stricken by natural disasters. Nowadays, vagrants also include youths from society, outcast families, students and schoolchildren, town dwellers, and even employed workers. There had been several tens of thousands of beggars when the communists came to power in 1949, SOCIETY said, but by 1956 the problem had largely been solved. The three bad years of natural disasters from 1960-62 brought many beggars back into the city, it said.

By the mid 1960's, the problem had again been virtually eradicated, only to be stirred up once more by the turbulence of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). The aftermath of that 10-year-long disaster has still not been wholly swept up, and today's beggary is largely blamed on that period.

"Vagrancy and beggary have brought considerable effects on society. First of all, they have shaken people's confidence in the present political and economic situation," the article said. Secondly, vagrancy and beggary have given rise to serious problems in public security. "Beggars fill up the railway stations and piers and many occupy the property of rural collectives, such as pig pens, poultry runs and mushroomeries. Others make their homes on boats, begging by day and stealing by night, causing great losses to state property." Still others create chaos in the markets by trafficking ration coupons and registration cards and engage in speculation rackets. Beggars and vagrants have also seriously impaired agricultural production, it continued. Vagrant beggars include large numbers of peasants, and in some districts the labour supply has been reduced by the large numbers of able-bodied men who have left home. Apart from collective farming, even family sideline production, which yields much private income, has suffered. And these drop-outs have exerted a negative influence on the attitudes of others.

Cadres trying to eradicate their influence have a hard time because those people come back from the city with wads of banknotes, grain coupons and miscellaneous acquirements, which undermine the cadres' propaganda. "These people go around saying there's nothing like a little trip to Shanghai."

The trends have also adversely influenced the social climate, and both the physical and mental well-being of youth, SOCIETY said, indicating a decline of morals. "Some vagrant beggars band together, male and female, and strike up all kinds of improper relationships. Some of them even take along children to get people's sympathy, and many of the children are not even their own, which prevents the children from healthy growth. A very small minority of beggars have even chosen to create disturbances and gone begging at spots frequented by foreigners, creating still unhealthier scenes," it said. "The phenomenon of vagrant beggars has still not been eradicated, and the reasons are multifarious," SOCIETY said, identifying three main areas as economy, employment and historical and social influences.

One segment of beggars beg because of their family's economic difficulties, especially in times of natural disaster. Some families also turn to begging when they lose labouring hands and have too many dependants. Such people account for 18 percent of Shanghai's beggars, according to official Chinese statistics. SOCIETY acknowledged frankly that China is still unable to provide sufficient welfare to all its mentally handicapped, physically incapacitated and chronically sick, and that such people occupied up to 70 percent of some batches of beggars picked up by the welfare organisations. The journal also admitted that another segment became beggars because they were unfit for employment. Some of them were ovbiously lazy or were trouble-makers, while others had genuine difficulties. Still others had been forced out because of problems with bureaucrats and cadres. Apart from the real problem cases, a third category had become beggars to satisfy a certain greed beyond the needs of daily life. For them beggary was a way of making up "deficiencies" and increasing their income. Official statistics show these people occupying 30 percent of all beggars. The journal quoted the case of a man who had a large family with a good income, but who went begging to raise money for building a new house; many other cases were discovered of beggars saving for consumer luxuries like fancy clothes and tape recorders. Some of those in this category were long-term beggars who had found they could earn a good living from it. The division of wealth between city and village had been the prime mover in the case of such people, SOCIETY said.

The article said that the rate of influx of beggars into Shanghai was linked with the state of the national economy and the political situation at any given time, and concluded that the problem of beggary in urban areas could only be solved by the speedy development of the economy and the maintenance of political and social stability.

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China

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RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

HK050814 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "Two Diametrically-Opposed Nuclear Disarmament Schemes"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union simultaneously announced that talks between them on "limiting and reducing strategic arms" would begin on 29 June. This is the first time since the summit meeting between the two countries in June 1979 that strategic arms negotiations have been put on their agenda. Prior to this, Reagan and Brezhnev each put forward his own nuclear disarmament scheme.

The scheme put forward by the United States calls for a "phased reduction of strategic arms." The Americans hold that at present the main threat is the ever-growing instability in the balance of nuclear forces, and so they advocate focusing efforts in nuclear disarmament on guided missiles "which are most prone to cause instability." They propose dividing nuclear strategic arms reductions into two phases. In the first phase, both sides would reduce the number of guided-missile warheads by one third, and warheads of land-based missiles would not exceed half the total number of guided-missile warheads, while the number of guided missiles themselves would not exceed half the current U.S. level. According to material recently released by U.S. officials, at present the Soviet Union and the United States each has 7,500 guided-missile warheads; after the reduction, each would have 5,000, of which 2,500 would be warheads of land-based missiles. In the second phase the focus would be on limiting the payload of the missiles of both sides and reducing it to lower than the present U.S. level. The United States has announced that by carrying out reductions in this way it would be possible to achieve stability in the balance of nuclear forces, eliminate the nuclear threat, and reduce the danger of nuclear war. However, the direction of this scheme is clear. This is because Soviet guided missiles, especially land-based, have more warheads and carry greater payload than those of the United States. Carrying out the reductions according to this scheme would require the Soviet Union to make the greater cuts. The Soviets have therefore attacked the scheme as "absolutely one-sided."

The Soviet scheme is completely different. The Soviet Union holds that at present there is parity between the two sides, and so, after the negotiations open, both sides should immediately discuss a freeze in the numbers of strategic arms, and then carry out reductions based on the principle of equality. The U.S. side points out that the aim of this freeze is to make the current Soviet superiority permanent.

From the two opposing U.S. and Soviet schemes it can be seen that each of them is fixing its eyes on the other and attempting to limit and weaken its opponent while avoiding damaging its own interests. At the time their fundamental differences of view on the strategic arms issue are apparent.

One of these differences concerns the question of how to view the strategic arms balance between the two. There have been many changes in the growth and decline of U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear forces since the 1970's, and the Soviet Union has now caught up with or surpassed the United States in certain fields. Thus, Soviet propaganda to the effect that there is parity between the two in strategic forces and its demands for freezing the status quo are of course relatively beneficial for itself. At present, the Soviet Union possesses more strategic arms than the United States, and these include new-generation SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 MIRV's. The number and striking power of these forces exceeds that of U.S. land-based missiles, and their accuracy is also constantly improving. If the status quo were frozen, the Soviet Union would be able to maintain its superiority over the United States in land-based missiles and pose a sustained threat to U.S. nuclear forces, and would also be aided in its bargaining in future negotiations with the United States.

The U.S. aim in stressing the imbalance of forces is to weaken the Soviet Union's strength in strategic weapons. U.S. strategic arms have been developed according to the "three-in-one" concept, that is, simultaneous development of land-based missiles, sea-based missiles and bombers. In the past 10 years, the number of U.S. strategic arms has remained at the original level, and the main effort has been devoted to improving their quality. Hence, the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union in nuclear arms technology, naval nuclear forces and cruise missiles. Despite this, the United States has not neglected the astonishing Soviet progress in land-based guided-missiles and in payload. The Soviet Union now enjoys a warhead advantage of 5,500 to 2,100 and a payload advantage of 3 to 1 over the United States in land-based missiles. The primary reason why the United States stresses the imbalance of forces and opposes a freeze of the status quo is that it is concentrating on cutting back Soviet superiority in land-based missiles, while there would be no hindrance to the United States itself continuing to develop nuclear technology.

Another important difference of view between the United States and the Soviet Union concerns the issue of SALT II. This treaty was signed by the heads of the two countries in June 1979, after 6 years of negotiations. The U.S. side has never ratified this treaty for two reasons: First, some people in the U.S. Congress oppose it, and second, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Congress suspended examination and debate on the treaty. The treaty has thus been deadlocked for a long time. The Reagan administration has consistently adopted a negative attitude toward the treaty, holding that it contains "mortal defects" and does the United States great harm and little good. U.S. officials recently further pointed out that were the treaty to be ratified, it would mean making the Soviet Union's very important superiority permanent by legal means. They also clearly stated that the treaty was a thing of the past, and could not be regarded as a basis for negotiations. The Soviet Union is very fond of the treaty and has repeatedly urged the United States to ratify it. Brezhnev recently stressed again that the negotiations could not start without a foundation, and "it is essential to preserve all the positive results gained previously." In this he was evidently intending to carry out the negotiations on the basis of SALT II and bind the United States by certain limits in the treaty.

Originally this treaty was a product of the mutual rivalry and mutual compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union at the time. Under the name of "limitations," it actually opens a convenient door for the two superpowers to engage in a new contest in the quality of strategic arms. For instance, according to the provisions of the treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union can each possess 1,320 multiple-warhead missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles, each land-based missile can have 10 warheads and each sea-based missile can have 14. At that time, the numbers of land-based and sea-based multiple-warhead missiles possessed by both countries were lower than permitted by the treaty, while cruise missiles had not yet been installed in bombers. Hence, the treaty left ample leeway for both sides to further increase and improve their multiple-warhead nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union could go even further in developing powerful new land-based multiple-warhead guided missiles, doubling the total number of its warheads.

The main reason for the emergence of differences of view between the United States and the Soviet Union over SALT II is that the Soviet Union wants to continue making use of the treaty to develop its own strong points, while the United States is attempting to throw out the treaty and draw up new criteria for numbers and destructive capacity of strategic arms of all types, in order to restrict its opponent.

At present the two superpowers, each proceeding from its own requirements, have agreed to reopen the negotiations. The Soviet Union intends to use the negotiations as a forum for gaining propaganda advantage, and also to pin down the United States and strive to revive the so-called "detente" policy. The United States on the other hand intends to change its hard stand on the nuclear disarmament issue and grasp "disarmament" and "negotiations" to counter the Soviet "peace offensive," mitigate antinuclear feelings at home and abroad, and also come out with the slogan "Big reductions in strategic arms" before Reagan visits Western Europe for two summit meetings, in a bid to win the support of the countries of Western Europe. However, judging by the viewpoints the two sides maintain, the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear arms will be extremely difficult and protracted.

ISSUES, PROBLEMS OF VERSAILLES SUMMIT VIEWED

Radio Commentary

OW050749 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Commentary from the "International Current Events" program: "The Summit Conference of Seven Western Nations Is Full of Contradictions"]

[Excerpts] A summit conference of seven Western nations -- the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan -- is slated to be held 4-6 June at the Versailles Palace in suburban Paris. This is a series of annual meetings which began in 1975. The one to be opened on 4 June is the eighth session, which, as usual, will discuss economic issues as the main theme.

The forthcoming session of the seven-nation summit conference will discuss the so-called "common strategy," aimed at eliminating the economic crisis in the Western capitalist world. It will also seek to coordinate the stands of these nations and find ways to solve their contradictions. To this end, leaders of these Western industrial nations have recently been busy making contacts and consultations. As can be seen from what has been discussed in these contacts, the high U.S. interest rate and the conflicts in Japan's trade with the United States and West European countries will be among the subjects hotly debated at the session.

The U.S. high interest rate policy has greatly boosted the value of the U.S. dollar and devalued West European currencies, resulting in a considerable outflow of funds, a reduction in domestic investment and a greater unemployment rate in Western Europe. This has fueled the economic recession of the West European countries. Although some West European countries have also raised their interest rates to protect their own currencies, this measure has increased the burden on domestic enterprises. As a result, many enterprises have gone bankrupt. Because of this, the U.S. high interest rate policy has been criticized time and again by West European leaders.

The conflicts in Japan's trade with the United States and Western Europe have been long disputed among Western nations. In recent years Japan has enjoyed an extremely favorable balance of payments in its trade with the United States and West European countries. With the economic recession in the United States and West European countries and the difficulties they face in selling their own products, large quantities of Japanese cars, tape recorders and other products have poured into the American and West European markets. This has evoked the deep dissatisfaction of the United States and West European countries, which have strongly asked Japan to cut down its exports and to open up a better market for American and West European products. To alleviate its trade conflicts with the United States and Western Europe, the Japanese Government has this year announced the reduction of customs duties on some imported products. On the eve of this session of the seven-nation summit conference, it has made another announcement on the reduction of import duties on more than 200 kinds of commodities. However, these measures, even in the opinion of the Japanese press, cannot radically solve Japan's trade conflicts with the United States and Western Europe. A dispute on this issue is expected at the forthcoming session of the seven-nation summit conference.

Aside from the above, the United States and the West European countries, though both regard Japan as a trade opponent, have sharp conflicts of interest in regard to their own trade in steel and agricultural produce.

According to the original plan, the seven-nation summit conference was to be a meeting to discuss economic matters among Western countries. With the increasingly tense international situation, the last few sessions of this conference have unavoidably discussed major political issues. Since the forthcoming session is to be held under circumstances where Western nations are confronted with serious political and economic issues, it is expected that one of the subjects to be discussed will be Western policy toward the Soviet Union.

Although West European countries hold the same stand as the United States in the general orientation of restricting Soviet hegemonic expansion, their views and actions on certain specific issues differ from those of the United States because of their different situations. Take economic relations with the Soviet Union as an example. In late 1981 the United States held that the Soviet Union should bear heavy and direct responsibility for the Polish situation; thus, it decided to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union. Despite their support for this U.S. policy, West European countries continued to develop their economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. The U.S. request that Western Europe stop its cooperation with the Soviet Union in the gas pipeline project met with no response. Regarding the U.S. request for Western Europe's cooperation in reducing trade with the Soviet Union, some West European countries took a hesitant attitude.

Now, prior to the forthcoming session of the conference, the Western nations have stepped up consultations as a preliminary step to coordinate their policies in dealing with the Soviet Union. Touching on this matter on 9 May, U.S. President Reagan said: We recognize that the economic needs of some allies are different from ours, but in no way should we let the Soviet Union obtain Western technology for military purposes; nor should we help the Soviet economy. However, West European countries do not approve of some of the opinions held by the United States.

The forthcoming session of the conference is to be held at a time when Britain and Argentina are involved in a severe military conflict over the issue of the Malvinas Islands. Even though the issue is not the main theme for this session, the recent development of the war will affect the British attitude at the session and will probably have an influence on the outcome of the session.

In addition, major differences exist among these countries with regard to their views toward the Third World.

Now the session of the seven-nation summit conference is to be held. Western public opinion is not optimistic that this session will alleviate contradictions. In a recent editorial, the French paper LE MATIN asks people not to cherish any illusion about this session and not to think that it will perform a miracle. A recent AP report predicts that the session will not issue any official communique and will end with a brief statement that covers up, rather than eliminates, differences.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK060237 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 7

["Economic Jottings" by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "The Dollar -- Top Issue at the Versailles Meeting"]

[Text] A top issue at the economic summit of seven Western countries is the current U.S. Government laissez-faire policy of allowing the dollar value to rise. This business has brought to the point of white heat the friction between Washington and its Western allies.

From the day Reagan took office in early 1981, the dollar has risen in value by 30 to 50 percent against the currencies of the major Western industrialized countries. As the dollar has risen sharply, the currency of other countries has declined in value, and the high U.S. interest rates have been the main reason for this. The high U.S. interest rates attract foreign investors, who rush to buy dollars in order to reap big profits. This has thrown the international money and trade markets into great confusion. Many Western countries have had to resort to high interest rates themselves as a countermeasure, in order to stabilize their currencies and prevent a flight of capital. As a result the economic recovery they had expected has been wrecked by the universal high interest rates.

At the last economic summit, leaders of the countries of Western Europe fiercely argued with President Reagan over the harm caused by high U.S. interest rates. In the past 1 year, as Washington has gone on sticking to its old ways and maintained its original policy, the economy of the Western countries has continued to be enveloped in gloom. Hence, according to reports, the Western European countries and Japan will take tougher and more forceful joint action at the current summit. They will demand that the U.S. Government change its course and adopt a more cooperative attitude. The French Government has already drafted a scheme and is striving to gain the support of other Western countries. This scheme demands that the Reagan administration allow the dollar to float within a comparatively narrow range, so as to alleviate the dramatic turbulence on the world money market in the past 2 years.

However, the main reason for the rise of the dollar and the high U.S. interest rates is that the Reagan administration is on the one hand instituting large tax cuts in order to stimulate the economy, resulting in a massive budget deficit, while on the other it wants to reduce the money supply and credit in order to curb inflation. As a result both the government and the private enterprises have to raise funds on the market, the supply of dollars cannot meet demand, and the U.S. interest rate rises sharply. Hence, unless the Washington authorities change their economic policy, the problems of high interest rates and big fluctuations in the value of the dollar cannot be fundamentally solved.

It appears that the United States will not change its basic economic strategy at this summit meeting. Marc Leland, Treasury Department assistant secretary for international affairs, has already resolutely denied that the United States should be responsible for the economic problems that have appeared in Western Europe. Department Under Secretary Sprinkel has declared that the United States will try to mitigate the friction between itself and its partners, under the premise of making no changes in basic policy. As for the proposal the French Government has decided to propose, it is said that the Washington authorities will give it little consideration.

In view of the fact that it is difficult to solve quickly the sharp economic contradictions in the West, a number of influential newspapers and publications in Western Europe have suggested that the leaders of Western Europe and Japan should take a new strategy toward the United States, that is, to closely link the economic problems that have appeared with the political and military problems, to help persuade President Reagan to give way on the issues of curbing the rise in value of the dollar and lowering the high U.S. interest rates. This would give the countries of Western Europe and Japan a breathing spell. But it is hard to predict how things will turn out.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UNESCO SPECIALISTS DELEGATION

OW031552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met in Zhongnanhai this afternnon with a UNESCO's specialists delegation led by Professor A.J. Birch, president of Academy of Science of Australia.

Chen Muhua had a conversation with Professor Birch and Professor R. MacDonald at the International Law School of Dalhousie University of Canada on furthering the cooperation between China and UNESCO. Gao Yi, advisor to the Ministry of Education and chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, was present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing May 15.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR UN SPECIAL SESSION

Huang Hua Arrives

OW051908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Leader of the Chinese Government delegation, Huang Hua, arrived here by plane from Tokyo this morning to attend the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament scheduled for June 7.

Huang Hua, who is state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, was greeted at the Kennedy airport by Ling Qing and Kang Maozhao, deputy leaders of the Chinese Government delegation, and Cao Guisheng, consul-general of the People's Republic of China in New York. Also present at the airport were Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the U.N. Zi Jilong, under-secretary-general, and Ali I. Teymour, chief of protocol of the U.N. were also present.

Other members of the Chinese Government delegation arrived in New York from Beijing on June 2nd.

DK's Ieng Sary Arrives

OW060230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Ieng Sary, leader of the government delegation and deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament scheduled for June 7.

He was greeted at the airport by Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the U.N.; and Ling Qing and Kan Maozhao, deputy leaders of the Chinese Government delegation.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT OF U.S. SENATOR BAKER

Shanghai Reception

OW051534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Joseph J. Borich, acting head of the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai, gave a reception here this afternoon for Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. and Mrs Baker upon their visit to Shanghai. Present at the reception were Zhang Chengzong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; and Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who accompanied the American guests from Beijing for the visit. Also present at the reception were U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs Hummel, who flew from Beijing to Shanghai this afternoon for the reception.

This afternoon, Senator Baker and his party visited the navy units of the East China Sea Fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army naval forces based in Shanghai. Baker, in the company of Su Rong, deputy commander of the navy units, also visited various naval vessels designed and made in China.

Arrival in Xian

OW061302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Xian, June 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs Baker and their party arrived here from Shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and his wife are on the same trip.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Chang Lifu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress. The Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the guests. Senator Baker and his party visited a museum displaying hundreds of life-sized terra-cotta horses and armored warriors, dating over 2,000 years.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REACHES POSTWAR HIGH

OW050436 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Unemployment in the U.S. soared to 9.5 percent in May, a new postwar high, with 10.5 million people out of work, the Department of Labor announced today. Unemployment has been worsening since early this year. It reached 9 percent in March, matching the postwar recession peak of May 1975, and then climbed to 9.4 percent in April. Since last July, about 2.7 million Americans have lost their jobs as a result of the deepening recession.

The overall black unemployment was 18.7 percent in May, with one out of every two black teen-age males out of work -- another all-time high. Joblessness among adult males jumped to 8.4 percent, still another new record.

The economy will stage a recovery during the second half of the year, budget Director David Stockman said today, adding, "I don't think anybody has grounds for saying unemployment is going to drop rapidly and suddenly."

Members of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee scoffed at any faint signs of improvement of the country's unemployment situation. Representative Henry Reuss, the panel's chairman, described the May report as "a catastrophic unemployment rate." Meanwhile, labor groups were concerned about the dim picture of unemployment. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, "The millions of adults who are out of work are now joined by millions of youth seeking summer employment".

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

Meeting With Chinese

OW042128 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang met with representatives of Chinese residents in Japan at the guesthouse in Tokyo on the morning of 3 June. When Zhao Ziyang entered the meeting hall, the more than 100 Overseas Chinese waiting to meet with him warmly applauded him. A little girl presented him with a bunch of flowers. The Overseas Chinese stood around Zhao Ziyang and cordially chatted with him.

On behalf of the people of the motherland, Zhao Ziyang extended greetings to the Overseas Chinese. He said: Chinese nationals residing in Japan have a glorious tradition. Beginning from the time of the society of common cause led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, they have made tremendous contributions to the motherland in all historical stages of the Chinese revolution. He said: The people of the motherland are grateful to you.

Zhao Ziyang told the Overseas Chinese: The friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan have developed very smoothly over the past decade; this cannot be separated from your efforts in this regard. The Chinese nationals in Japan have lived in harmony with the Japanese people, thus promoting the friendly relations between the people of the two countries. Zhao Ziyang said: The most difficult time for our country has passed, and now the situation isgood. A rejuventated China will emerge by the 1990's.

The Chinese nationals residing in Japan who met with Zhao Ziyang came from various parts of Japan; they included (Zhang Wenfang), president of the Overseas Chinese Association in Tokyo, and (Liu Qisheng), president of the Taiwan People's Association in Japan.

Zhao Ziyang also met with 50 representatives of Chinese students studying in Japan on the morning of 3 June.

NHK Interview in Osaka

OW041425 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Interview with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang by NKH announcer Taro Kimura, in Osaka on 4 June -- recorded; Kimura asks questions in Japanese and Zhao answers in Mandarin, with abridged Japanese translations of Zhao's answers provided in subtitles; Zhao's answers translated from Mandarin]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency Premier, during your visit this time, you took time out to have a ride in the subway and look around in a shopping center, thus taking a personal look at the ordinary citizens' life in Japan. What was your impression?

[Answer] This is the first time I have come to visit your country, and I am very happily impressed. Not only have I seen Japan's beautiful natural scenery, but I have witnessed the very great achievements of the intelligent and industrious Japanese people in construction. Especially, wherever we go, it can be said that we find ourselves in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere, and this has impressed me even more.

[Question] The Japanese people are interested in what is going on in China. Particularly, we are most interested in China's new constitution. Under the new constitution, I understand that the people's communes will cease to exist; then, how will this affect the livelihood of the 800 million people involved? We are very much interested in future development in this area.

[Answer] I think the correct interpretation of the passage on the people's communes in our draft revised constitution is that government administration will be separated from commune management, not that the people's communes will be abolished. Government administration and commune management will be separated. As you know, in the past our government administration and commune management have been integrated, which has been found after some 20 years to have some negative effects. After the separation of government administration and commune management, we shall restore the townships and villages in the rural areas, the political powers at the township and village levels. As to the people's communes representing that China's countryside will take the road toward collectivization and cooperation, this is a principle which will not change. Of course, their forms may be varied. The forms of collectivization may be varied. On this, we shall in the years to come watch closely for creations by the masses in practice.

[Question] I assume that private ownership of land will not yet be allowed, will it?

[Answer] Farmland in China is not privately owned. However, various systems of responsibility will be practiced. There will be many forms of management. But land cannot be sold or bought.

[Question] I understand that a new military commission will be created as part of the government to control the armed forces. Then, what will be the relationship between the military commission of the party and that of the government?

[Answer] The new draft revised constitution stipulates that from now on our country's armed forces will be commanded and led by the state military commission. However, our new constitution also stipulates that according to China's basic state and leadership system, the state is under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The army is an important component of the state. Therefore, on important ideological and policy matters, the army will continue to accept the leadership of the Communist Party. However, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission will not interfere in the day-to-day work of the state military commission. So I think there is no contradiction.

[Question] Do you mean that the Military Commission of the party will continue to exist?

[Answer] The question has not yet arisen as to whether the party's Military Commission should be abolished. The question will have to be resolved at the party Central Committee's 12th national congress [as heard].

[Question] My next question is about China's foreign policy. You made some very severe comments on Sino-Soviet relations. To Mr Brezhnev's Tashkent speech, however, China responded by saying it "acknowledges" his proposal -- if the translation is correct. I think that it was a relatively soft reaction. Furthermore, I understand that China is now promoting various studies about the Soviet Union. Do you think that Sino-Soviet relations will continue to be as strained in the future as it is now?

[Answer] Sino-Soviet relations are not good. There are major differences in principle between China and the Soviet Union. The main cause is the hegemonist policies pursued by the Soviet Union. Chairman Brezhnev not long ago said that he wanted to improve Sino-Soviet relations. On this question, as I said in Beijing to some Japanese journalist friends, we attach greater importance to Soviet actions. At present, there is no indication whatsoever which shows that the Soviet Union is willing to change its hegemonist policies. There is no such indication. If they only talk about their willingness to improve relations but take no concrete action, how can we tell whether they are sincere in their peace proposals? Of course, there are diplomatic relations, trade and personnel exchanges between China and the Soviet Union. These relations exist now and will continue in future. As to the economic and other fields of studies carried on by the academic organizations and research institutes, perhaps all countries are to be studied by them. I think this is the academic organizations' own business.

[Question] As regards those Japanese orphans who grew up in China, people in Japan are very much worried about them. The Japanese people are very grateful indeed to the Chinese Government for the many things it has done for them. There seems to be a great deal or difficulty in finding their real parents for them. Do you have any good ideas?

[Answer] The Chinese Government and the foster parents of the Japanese orphans in China are both concerned about the Japanese orphans. In the past few years, some Japanese orphans have found their relatives in Japan. This is a very good thing. In the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship and humanitarianism, the Chinese Government is willing to have good consultations with the Japanese Government and will continue to help the Japanese orphans find their relatives.

[Question] In conclusion, tens of millions of people are watching this program. If you have anything to say in person to them, would you say it now?

[Answer] There are now very good relations between China and Japan. Our friendship and cooperation are very good in all fields. As Chinese premier, I want to say that my mission is to make the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries become more stable and long-lasting in the 1980's. During my visit in Japan I have received the Japanese people's warm welcome. I want again to express my deep gratitude, my good wishes to the Japanese people. I wish that the Chinese and Japanese people will remain friendly generation after generation.

[Chinese and Japanese voices] Thank you.

Nara Tour, Luncheon

OW041654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Nara, Jun 4 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived here from Osaka this morning and visited Japanese Buddhist temples, other historical sites and beauty spots in Nara, west of Tokyo.

Premier Zhao was welcomed at the gate of the Toshodai Temple by Japanese Reverend Kojun Morimoto. He told the Chinese premier about the history of the temple where the statue of Chinese priest Jian Zhen is enshrined.

Rev. Morimoto said the Toshodai Temple was built after the model of Chinese temples. Chinese priest Jian Zhen spent his last five years in the Japanese time-honored temple, he added. He said priest Jian Zhen, who came to Japan in the 8th century on a Buddhist mission, contributed to Sino-Japanese friendship and Japanese culture.

Premier Zhao told Rev. Morimoto, "You have also done much useful work for Sino-Japanese friendship and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The Sino-Japanese friendship should be promoted continuously."

Accompanied by Rev. Kojun Morimoto, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid homage to a mural of Jian Zhen by famous Japanese painter Kai Higashiyama who spent 12 years on it. The mural is now one of the art treasures of Japan.

While visiting the mausoleum of the famed Chinese priest, Kojun Morimoto told the Chinese premier that all the stones used for its construction had been shipped here from China. At the front of the mausoleum, Premier Zhao planted a sapling of the classic Chinese tree "qionghua" which had been brought here from the Chinese city of Yangzhou, the hometown of Jian Zhen.

At the Todai Temple in Nara, the head of the temple told Premier Zhao the 17-metre-high Buddhas in the Buddhas hall were moulded 700 years ago. They are state treasures of Japan. The host said Jian Zhen lived at the Todai Temple when he first came to Japan.

Premier Zhao and his party were accorded warm welcome by local people wherever they went in Nara. As the motorcade carrying the Chinese premier drove past the Nara government house and the chamber of commerce and industry, many well-wishers greeted the Chinese guests by waving miniatures of the national flags of China and Japan.

Premier Zhao was honoured to a luncheon hosted jointly by Governor of Nara Prefecture Shigekiyo Ueda, Mayor of Nara Hiromu Kiyama and President of the Nara Chamber of Commerce and Industry Muichi Kobayashi. In his toast at the luncheon, Ueda said: "Nara forged friendly relations with China some 1,300 years ago. The temples of Toshodai and Todai are vivid evidence." In reply, Premier Zhao said: "Nakamaro Abe had lived in Changan for a long time and Jian Zhen had sailed across the sea to Japan for six times, making outstanding contributions to the cultural exchanges between the two countries."

"Looking into the future," Zhao went on to way, "I firmly believe that the traditional Sino-Japanese friendship, as represented by Chinese priest Jian Zhen and Nakamaro Abe, will continue to grow with each passing day."

Prior to the luncheon, Premier Zhao met with Ueda, Kiyama and Kobayashi. The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Arrival in Kyoto

OW041900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Kyoto, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited famous historical sites -- the Nijo Castle and the Kiyomizu Buddhist Temple -- and a peasant family here this afternoon.

Upon their arrival in Kyoto, Zhao and his party were greeted at the station by some 300 people who waved small flags of Japan and China and cheered, "Welcome, Premier Zhao!"

Accompanied by the head of the office in charge of the Nijo Castle Junichiro Doi, the Chinese premier toured the famous historical site built in the Edo era. Zhao examined carefully the artistic structure inside the castle and asked about its history.

As Premier Zhao came to the courtyard of the castle, Doi said: We received Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping in this place four years ago, and Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congree Standing Committee Deng Yingchao three years ago. Now we feel very proud to receive you, Premier Zhao, in the same place this year.

The Chinese guests were offered Japanese tea in a traditional way by Shoshitsu Shen and his wife on the lawn at Koun Pavilion.

At the Kiyomizu Buddhist Temple of great renown, Premier Zhao was welcomed by 108-year-old Abbot Ryokei Onishi sitting on a wheel-chair. Zhao said to Onishi humorously: "How happy we are to have the luck to see you, a symbol of longevity!" Abbot Ryokei Onishi presented a wall panel with his inscription to Premier Zhao as a souvenir.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party came to Yamashina in Kyoto to see how a young peasant Bushi Morida ploughed the field and transplanted rice shoots with machines. Premier Zhao asked the leader of the local agricultural organization about the life and work of the Japanese peasants. He also visited an exhibition of agricultural machines specially arranged by the Iseki agricultural machinery corporation. Vice-director of the corporation presented a tractor and a rice transplanter to Premier Zhao to show his welcome.

4 Jun Banquet in Kyoto

OW041638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Kyoto, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here this evening that the Chinese people will follow the teaching of Premier Zhou Enlai to make joint efforts with the Japanese people to carry on the friendly cooperation between China and Japan.

The Chinese premier was speaking at a banquet in his honor given by the governor of Kyoto Prefecture, mayor of Kyoto and the president of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Miyako Hotel.

He said: "At a time when both Chinese and Japanese people are joyfully celebrating the tenth anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries, I have the pleasure to visit Kyoto, a city with an ancient culture and a history of friendly contacts with China for more than 1,000 years."

He noted: "Kyoto is known in China for its long standing cultural tradition and beautiful scenery, where the Chinese people's beloved Premier Zhou Enlai had left us a brilliant poem." "Tomorrow, I will tour Mount Arashi and pay my tribute to the memorial poet tablet built by the Kyoto residents in memory of the late Chinese premier," he said.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Hayashida said that no force on earth can check the trend of friendship between Japan and China. Kyoto and China's Xian have become sister cities. They will continue to serve as a great link in promoting the prosperity and lasting peace between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived here from Osaka via Nara this morning.

At noon, Zhao Ziyang was guest at a luncheon given by the governor of Nara Prefecture, the mayor of Nara and the president of the Nara Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Hosts and guests reviewed the friendly contacts between Nara and China in ancient times. They hoped that the Sino-Japanese friendly relations will continue to develop rapidly.

Tour of Kyoto

OW050830 Beijing XINJUA in English 0818 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Kyoto, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here this morning in pursuance of his Japan tour. The premier and his entourage visited the Katsura Imperial Villa built in 1620, and expressed deep appreciation for its traditional architecture and fine scenery.

He also paid a visit to a hand printing and dyeing (known in Japan as Yuzen) company. The Yuzen, a traditional method of dyeing fabrics, was developed from wax printing introduced from China more than 1300 years ago.

When Zhao Ziyang and his entourage arrived at Mount Arashi, also a scenic spot and where the rock on which was engraved a poem by Premier Zhou Enlai was located, he was given a warm welcome. He laid a bouquet before the rock and said, "The Chinese people will follow the teachings of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and work with the Japanese people to make the friendly ties between the people of the two countries last from generation to generation."

Before leaving Kyoto Zhao Ziyang told newsmen, "The Kansai region reflects the level of economic and technological development of Japan. It also gives expression to the long historical traditions of the Japanese people."

Departure from Japan

OW050838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Osaka, Japan, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for home this afternoon upon concluding his six-day fruitful visit to Japan.

He drove here from Kyoto where he told newsmen, "my visit to Japan is successful. I am leaving this beautiful land, carrying with me the friendly feelings of the Japanese people for the Chinese people."

"During the visit," he said, "I had fruitful talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and met with Japanese friends from various circles and saw the people. I felt deeply that Sino-Japanese friendship has taken root in the hearts of the people." He took the opportunity to give his regards to the Japanese newsmen. Today Chinese and Japanese national flags were fluttering over Osaka airport where more than 100 Japanese friends and Chinese residents gathered to bid farewell to the Chinese premier and his entourage. At the entrance of his plane Zhao Ziyang waved at the applauding crowd.

Seiya Nishida, head of the suite of honor and chief of protocol of the Japanese Foreign Ministry; Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China; Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan; and Wang Zhifan, Chinese consul-general in Osaka; were among those who saw the Chinese premier off.

Arrival in Beijing

OW051308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, wound up his official visit to Japan and returned to Beijing by special plane this afternoon. He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Wan Li, State Councillor Gu Mu and Secretary-General of the State Council Du Xingyuan, who congratulated Premier Zhao on his successful visit to Japan.

Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here, was also on hand.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, who accompanied the premier on his Japan visit, returned by the same plane. Huang Hua, State Councillor and minister of foreign affairs, left Tokyo for New York this morning to head the Chinese Government delegation at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Thank You to Suzuki

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (XINHUA) -- On his way home after winding up his official visit to Japan today, Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China sent a message from his plane to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, expressing heart-felt thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him by the prime minister and the Japanese Government. Premier Zhao's message reads:

"Upon the conclusion of our official visit to your country, please allow me to express once again my heart-felt thanks to Your Excellency and the Japanese Government for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded me. Thanks to Your Excellency's kind arrangements and sincere cooperation, this visit has gained full success, deepened the mutual understanding and trust between us and promoted the consolidation and development of our two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation. I am earnestly looking forward to meeting Your Excellency in Beijing next September."

Editorial on Relations

HK060710 Beijing RNEMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "China and Japan Will Develop Longstanding, Stable and Friendly Relations of Cooperation"]

[Text] Chinese State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, who paid a 6-day official visit to Japan at the invitation of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki and the Japanese Government, returned to Beijing yesterday bringing with him the profound friendship of the Japanese people. During his visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang held wide-ranging talks with Premier Suzuki. The two sides exchanged views in a sincere and constructive way on the international situation, which is of common concern to them, and on bilateral relations. They reached identical views on many important issues. During the talks, Premier Zhao put forward the three-point principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and duration and stability for developing economic relations between the two countries, and this met with a positive response from Premier Suzuki and the Japanese Government. This will be of far-reaching significance in further consolidating and developing the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in the coming decade and even longer.

The two leaders held that the current international situation has become ever more tense and turbulent. They had an exchange of views on the Asian situation, the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, the relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, the summit meeting of the seven Western industrialized countries, and the North-South relations. The two leaders were satisfied with the roles played by China and Japan in international affairs. They affirmed that China and Japan, proceeding from their own respective positions, should continue to work with other peace-loving countries and safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. The two sides shared the same view that to consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan under the current turbulent and changeable international situation is of special significance.

The leaders of the two countries reviewed with satisfaction the great achievements made in the past ten years. They are fully confident of the consolidation and development of bilateral friendly relations and of cooperation in the future. The remarks made by Premier Zhao that China and Japan have the superiority of timeliness, topographical advantages and support of the people in developing friendly cooperative ties have won comprehensive understanding and warm welcome from the Japanese Government leaders and people of all circles.

Premier Zhao gave an account of China's internal situation, pointing out that China is pursuing a correct line, its society is stable, its policies are steady and its leading body is united. After readjustment, China's economy has been on the road of steady development. After the realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the national economy will develop more quickly during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the last decade of this century will probably be a period of new vigorous development. The present open-door policy pursued by China will not change. It will be long carried out to maintain its stability and continuity. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated that Japan welcomes the Chinese policy to realize four modernizations and will continue to cooperate with China in its economic construction. Proceeding from the needs of Japan, the Japanese Government and people concerned maintain that there are bright prospects for the further development of friendly relations and economic cooperation between the two countries. The leaders of both countries believe that a lasting and stable system of economic cooperation to be established between the two countries on the basis of the above-mentioned three-point principle and through the joint efforts of both sides will conform to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and be conducive to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

There has existed a traditional friendship between Japan and China for 2,000 years. When the Chinese and Japanese people were joyously celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Premier Zhao was accorded warm hospitality in Japan by the ruling and opposition parties and achieved complete successes during the visit. We are looking forward enthusiastically to a visit by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to China this fall. We firmly believe that the exchange of visits by the prime ministers of the two countries will surely help to push the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation to a new high.

SIHANOUK MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION CITED

OW051620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has stressed that the three Kampuchean parties should mainly depend on their own strength to realize their coalition.

In a message to Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of State of Democratic Kampuchea, yesterday, Sihanouk thanked him for his May 30 message in which Khieu Samphan supported Sihanouk's proposal on the convention of a new summit of the presidents of the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese organizations in Geneva.

In the message Sihanouk expressed the hope that Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, would agree to hold a brotherly meeting in Geneva in the near future.

The message said: "Some friendly countries, such as the People's Republic of China and the five ASEAN nations, wished that our country and our people win liberation. Furthermore, they have fulfilled their obligations to our country and people. In the future, the three Kampuchean parties should shoulder the Kampuchean nation's duties in resisting Vietnam."

The message said: "All the Kampuchean patriots and freedom- and justice-cherishing countries in the world expect the three Kampuchean parties to realize coalition. We should primarily depend upon our own strength to achieve this aim. It is neither honourable nor practical to demand other friendly countries to attain the goal for us. The ways and means for the realization of unity and establishment of a coalition government should be jointly explored by our three parties. The responsibility for success or failure in the effort for unity has historically fallen on our shoulders."

SIHANOUK LEAVES BEIJING FOR PYONGYANG 5 JUN

OW050720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk left here for Pyongyang by a special flight this morning. They were seen off at the airport by advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and his wife, Wang Zhen, as well as diplomatic envoys from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Kampuchea and France.

SRI LANKAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER PAYS VISIT

Zhang Tingfa Hosts Dinner

OW021730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Air Vice-Marshal D.C. Perera, commander of the Sri Lanka Air Force, Mrs. Perera and their party were honored at a dinner here tonight given by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his toast, Commander Zhang spoke of the growing exchanges between armed forces of China and Sri Lanka as well as friendship and cooperation in other fields developed between the two countries. He said that Perera's visit would contribute to the furtherance of friendly relations between the air forces of the two countries. Perera said in his toast that he was very happy about the warm hospitality accorded him in China as the first leader of the Air Force of Sri Lanka to visit China. He said he hoped that relations between the air forces of the two countries will become even more closer.

Present at the banquet were He Tingyi, deputy air force commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Gao E, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka; and C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs. Mahendran. Perera, Mrs. Perera and their party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Commander Zhang. This morning Air Vice-Marshal Perera reviewed an honor guard of the P.L.A. Air Force in the company of P.L.A. Air Force Commander Zhang. This afternoon the Sri Lanka guests visited a P.L.A. Air Force unit and watched a nine-aircraft acrobatic performance.

Zhang at Literary, Art Soiree

OW051447 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The headquarters and Political Department of the Air Force of the Chinese PLA held a literary and art soiree at the (Jingxi) guest house this evening to welcome Air Vice Marshal D.C. Perera, commander of the Sri Lanka Air Force, and his party. Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, and his wife accompanied their guests from Sri Lanka to see performances of singing and dancing.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW041634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met and had a conversation here today with Air Vice-Marshal D.C. Perera, commander of the Sri Lanka Air Force, and Mrs. Perera.

Outlining China's domestic situation, Geng said that commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are making concerted efforts to lay a solid foundation for modernization of the country's defense. He said he hoped that armed forces of China and Sri Lanka will learn from each other and strengthen their cooperation.

Perera praised the traditional friendship between the peoples of Sri Lanka and China. He said he believed that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armed forces of the two countries will develop continuously.

Present were Deputy Commander of the Chinese Air Force He Tingyi, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense Chai Chengwen, Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E, and Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C. Mahendran and Mrs. Mahendran. Earlier today Air Marshal Perera visited a flying school in Shijiazhuang in the company of Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa. In the evening Perera and Mrs. Perera gave a return dinner, which was attended by Zhang Tingfa and others. The Sri Lanka visitors are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Chengdu, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou.

PCI SPONSORS ROME MARCH FOR PEACE, AGAINST WAR

OW060738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Some 200,000 Italians demonstrated in downtown Rome today for peace against war.

Early in the morning, 10 special trains and 400 buses carried people of all walks of life to the capital from Venice in the north to Calabria and Sicily in the south. The demonstrators started off from Republic Square in the center of the city, marched past the Soviet and U.S. embassies, and assembled at the People's Square. Among the demonstrators were youth, women, children and old people. Some disabled people in wheelchairs and representatives of foreign communities also joined in the demonstration. The demonstrators held slogans reading "For peace, against all imperialists" and "For peace, freedom and national self-determination." Passing through the U.S. Embassy, they shouted slogans denouncing Ronald Reagan for bringing with him war and poverty. The demonstration took place two days before President Reagan's scheduled visit to Rome. When the demonstrators passed by the Soviet Embassy, they shouted slogans against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and nuclear weapons.

Today's demonstration was sponsored by the Italian Communist Party, the Italian Union of Communist Youth and other parties and mass organizations.

RESOLUTION OF GREEK CP (INTERIOR) CONGRESS CITED

OW240818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Athens, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The Greek Communist Party of the Interior today accused hegemonism as a direct factor for the continuous deterioration of the international situation. A resolution adopted at the end of the national congress of the party said hegemonism is gravely threatening the international labour movement and world peace. It analyzed the situation in Greece and stressed the need to carry on the struggle for democracy and socialism.

The nine-day congress held in this capital was attended by 460 representatives. Delegates from the Communist Parties of Romania, Yugoslavia, China, Italy and Spain as well as delegates from socialist parties and liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America attended on invitation. The party's secretary general, Babis Drakopoulos, delivered a report on May 15 and the representatives discussed the domestic political situation, the building of the party and other problems.

Feng Xuan, delegate from the Communist Party of China and member of the party Central Committee, offered a message of greetings to the congress on May 19. The Greek Communist Party of the Interior, he said, is seeking a path to socialism which conforms to the concrete conditions of Greece. The two parties of China and Greece base their relations on the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, he added.

The resolution adopted by the congress said tensions and areas of conflict are multiplying. The U.S. and Soviet deployment of missiles in Europe has deteriorated and will continue to deteriorate drastically the situation in that continent and the world. The confrontation between the two superpowers, their contention for the redivision of the spheres of influence and their efforts to compel the world people to submit to the balance and compromise reached between them -- all this will bring new danger to world peace, the resolution said.

The resolution said the Soviet Union, proceeding from its own interests, is trying its best to push its policy of hegemonism in disregard of the independence of other countries and the interests of their people. Poland offers a good example which shows its gross interference in others' internal affairs, it said. The resolution analyzed the situation in Greece after the general elections last October and said the social and political struggle has entered a new stage. A mass campaign must be carried out with the workers' movement as the mainstay, and the movements of peasants, youth and women and that of peace must be strengthened and combined into a strong democratic force, it stressed.

The congress elected a new Central Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES ISRAELI BOMBING OF LEBANON

OW060726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary denouncing Israel for its savage attack on Lebanon. Entitled "Savage Aggression," the commentary reads [the following is identical with the RENMIN RIBAO text]:

On June 4 the Begin expansionist authorities, making use of the assassination of its ambassador to Britain as an excuse, sent large numbers of airplanes to wantonly bomb the residential quarters of Beirut and southern Lebanon, killing or wounding over 200 people and causing heavy damage.

This savage act of aggression is the third violation committed by the Israeli authorities this year of the cease-fire agreement they signed with Palestine and a new debt in blood they incurred to the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The event proves once again that the Israeli authorities stubbornly cling to the policy of aggression and expansion, and are the source of misery and disaster for the people of the neighboring countries.

For years, counting on its huge military power, Israel has carried out unbridled aggression and expansion against its neighbors on the ground of safeguarding its "security." Recently, along with its reluctant withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, it has stepped up its effort to annex the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and frantically suppressed the just struggle of the Arab people in the occupied land. The Israeli ruling clique's piratical acts of depriving its neighbors' right to live has aroused widespread indignation in the world.

However, with the support of the United States, Israel continues to defy the international community and public opinion and to create pretexts to carry out provocations and aggressions. Its recent savage bombing of Beirut is further evidence that the Begin authorities are the vicious violator of principles governing international relations and of the peace in the Middle East. The international community will not allow the recurrence of such crimes.

The history of the 34-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict has shown that Israel can never succeed in building its existence on the destruction of the Palestinian people. Aggression leads to resistance and bloodshed deepens hatred. For the peace and justice in the Middle East, all justice-upholding and peace-loving people and countries in the world should take action to stop Israel's aggression and work for a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East problem.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PEACEFUL END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

HK070742 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 6

[Short Commentary: "It Would Be Better To Have a Peaceful Solution"]

[Text] Iran has finally recaptured the important border town of Khorramshahr, thus recovering the whole of oil-producing Kordestan Province [as published]. Now, except for a narrow strip of territory near Qasr-e Shirin, both sides are basically back to where they were before the war started. This is an excellent opportunity for ending the war.

Both sides have paid a tremendous price for the 20-month Iran-Iraq war; on each side, tens of thousands of strong young men have lost their lives, up to 1 million peaceful inhabitants have lost their homes, important oil installations have been wrecked, and many construction projects have been paralyzed. The war has caused tens of billions of dollars of economic losses and hampered both sides from advancing along their chosen paths of development.

In addition to all this, the war has weakened the struggle of the Islamic countries for uniting against hegemonism and joining together against Israel, and has provided the opportunity for aggravation of Israeli aggression and expansion and of contention between the superpowers in the Gulf and Middle East regions. Peace-loving peoples throughout the world feel profoundly sorry and grieved over this war.

The control line of the two sides is now basically back at the prewar border. International opinion holds that this is an excellent opportunity for the two sides to move from the battlefield to the conference table, and hence again appeals to both sides to stop the war and solve the conflict by negotiation. People hold that territorial disputes left over from history can be fairly and rationally solved by peaceful negotiation.

China, Iran and Iraq all belong to the Third World. The Chinese people have the same friendship for the peoples of Iran and Iraq. There is an old Chinese saying: "It is better to stop being enemies than to become enemies." We hope that Iran and Iraq will be able to regard their long-term national interests as the most important thing, immediately stop this war that pains their friends and pleases their enemies, solve their differences and disputes on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, rebuild their fraternal friendship, and struggle together to preserve peace and stability in the Gulf and Middle East regions and oppose Israeli aggression and expansion and superpower hegemonism. The opportunity must not be missed, as it will not come again. Now is the time for turning hostility into friendship.

SPECIAL ENVOY HE YING ENDS VISIT TO MIDEAST

OW031308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese special envoy He Ying left here today after visiting Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Cyprus and Libya. During his visit to these five countries, He Ying discussed international issues of mutual interest with leaders of these countries. The objective of the talks was to deepen mutual understanding.

The Chinese envoy was seen off at the airport by Egyptian officials and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Liu Chun.

CCP'S ZHANG ZHIXIANG MEETS RWANDA'S PRESIDENT

OW261730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Kigali, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development and president of the republic, received here today Zhang Zhixiang, head of the visiting good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

The president told Zhang Zhixiang, who is also counsellor of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, that he was satisfied with the friendship and cooperation between the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the CCP. He hoped that the two parties continue to exchange experiences in the future so that the relations between the two parties would be developed and strengthened.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Rwanda on May 18. During its visit to the country, the Chinese delegation had talks with General Secretary B. Habimana of the movement, and called on Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali and other party and government officials.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION MEETING OPENS IN GUANGZHOU

Open Economic Policy To Stay

OW070357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua reassured foreign industrialists, bankers, private investors and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao regions that to pursue a policy of opening to the world is China's long-term policy decision, at the opening ceremony of the investment promotion meeting here today.

["We hold that with the present high level of technilogy, no country in the world possesses all the resources and funds needed for the development of its economy, or has all the advanced technology in the world. Every country must make trade-offs with other countries for its needs," she said.

"Besides, every nation's economy has its pluses and minuses and each can achieve the best overall economic results only through exchanges," she added.

The introduction of applicable advanced technology and equipment and the absorption of foreign funds on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchanges for each other's needs according to China's concrete conditions and conventional international practices are manifestations of China's open economic policy, she said. This is done to speed up China's socialist construction, she added.

"The present meeting is a useful attempt in seeking international cooperation," she said.

The minister explained that the readjustment of China's national economy and the crackdown on criminal economic activities would not change or affect China's policy of opening to outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. On the contrary, they would guarantee the smooth implementation of China's domestic and foreign economic policies.

Through readjustment, China's economic construction has entered a new period of steady advances, Chen Muhua said.

In the future China would continue to import advanced technology and equipment applicable to China and continue to absorb and utilize foreign funds for transforming existing enterprises and for the construction of key projects in such fields as energy, communication and transportation, she said.

Further on Meeting

OW070441 Beijing XINHUA in English 0335 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, reiterated China's long-term policy of opening to the world at the investment promotion meeting, which opened here this morning.

"The current investment promotion meeting is a useful attempt to seek cooperation with other countries and regions," she said.

The meeting is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Government and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (U.N.I.D.O.), and the session offers 130 projects for discussion with overseas investors.

Included are joint ventures, co-production enterprises and compensation trade undertakings. The projects, mainly small and medium-sized ones, cover light, textile, chemical, building materials, machine building, metallurgical and electronics industries.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, executive director of U.N.I.D.O., said that China has great potential with its vast area, big population and major technological breakthroughs achieved in the past. China's share of world manufacturing value added is now around 3.5 percent -- nearly a quarter of the value added total in the whole of the developing world.

This highlights the signficance of the investment promotion meeting, the U.N.I.D.O. official said. Dr. Khane expressed satisfaction with China's decision to hold this meeting as a sign of confidence in bringing about international cooperation, and voiced the hope of "conclusion of as many agreements as possible."

Addressing the meeting today also were Wei Juming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Nessium Shallon, resident coordinator for U.N. operational activities in China.

Present at the meeting were more than 1,100 Chinese representatives and visitors from 29 foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao regions, including industrialists, businessmen and bankers. Diplomatic officials also attended.

A reception marking the opening of the meeting will be given here this evening by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Wei Yuming's Remarks

OW070406 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- China has made considerable progress in absorbing and utilizing direct foreign investment since the adoption of open economic development policy in 1979, said Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, at the opening ceremony of the investment promotion meeting here today.

Direct investment, as one form of utilizing foreign capital, includes joint ventures, cooperation enterprises, joint exploration and development, and compensation trade.

According to Vice-Minister Wei, by the end of 1981, 40 joint ventures had been approved with a total investment of more than 189 million U.S. dollars, of which the total investment from foreign and Hong Kong and Macao partners was about 87.5 million U.S. dollars.

More than 390 contracts for cooperation enterprises have been approved with a total investment of 1,800 million U.S. dollars provided by foreign and Hong Kong and Macao partners.

As regards oil exploration and exploitation, he said, China has concluded 9 agreements on geophysical survey in South China Sea and southern Yellow Sea with 48 oil companies from 13 countries, such as the United States, Japan, Britain, France and Italy. General geological survey work has been completed. In addition, he said, China has also concluded 4 contracts on oil exploration and development in the Bohai Sea and a part of Beibu Gulf with Japan's oil consortium and two French oil companies. The amount of investment for these projects totalled 839 million U.S. dollars, of which 498 million were provided by foreign investors, he said.

Five hundred and ninety contracts for medium and small projects in the form of compensation trade have been approved, with machines and equipment provided by foreign and Hong Kong and Macao investors valued at approximately 460 million U.S. dollars, he added.

Absorbing Foreign Investment

OW070429 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The absorption of direct investment from foreign countries must be coordinated with readjustment of China's national economy, its modernization program and the improvement of the people's life, said Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, at the opening ceremony of the investment promotion meeting here today.

Therefore, in establishing joint ventures and cooperation enterprises and conducting joint exploration and development and compensation trade, China puts emphasis on energy, textile and light industries, and food, pharmaceutical, electronics, building materials, machine building, iron and steel and chemical industries, tele-communications, agriculture, animal raising and breeding and tourism, he said. For instance, among the 40 joint ventures approved, 15 are light industrial and woolen textile industrial projects, he added.

In absorbing direct investment from foreign countries, close attention must be paid to economic results, he said. Specifically, the investments must be conductive to the adoption of advanced technology and scientific management and to increasing the varieties of products, improving quality and saving energy and materials. They should be able to bring about rapid and profitable returns, help expand export of products and increase foreign exchange earnings.

The transformation of existing enterprises was an undertaking with which the absorption of foreign capital should be combined, he said. This is not only essential to China's economic readjustment and modernization program but also favorable to foreign investors, he said.

The vice-minister also explained some questions concerning doubts among some foreign investors such as whether their capital or assets in joint ventures and cooperation enterprises would be requisitioned or confiscated.

He said, "the law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment" stipulates clearly "the Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him pursuant to the agreements, contracts and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other legal rights and interests."

"So long as the foreign investors do not violate the laws of the Chinese Government, and the joint ventures and cooperation enterprises do not infringe upon China's public interests and disrupt its public order, on no account would we confiscate or requisition their investments," the vice-minister declared.

"On the whole," he said, summing up the experience in the past three years, "China and foreign firms have cooperated satisfactorily in the joint ventures and cooperation enterprises. This is because China has conscientiously carried out the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the foreign investors have shown sincerity for cooperation," he said.

Investors Decisionmaking Power

OW070444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0323 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) — Joint ventures and cooperation enterprises are allowed to adopt more flexible styles of management and to enjoy compatible decision-making powers with regard to personnel, finance, goods, production, supply and sales, according to Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, speaking at the investment promotion meeting here today.

As special forms of economic organization in China, they enjoy the following rights:

1. To make decisions on their development program, and plans concerning production, management and labor wages;

2. To buy the necessary raw materials, fuel and equipment including components, spare parts and accessories on domestic and international markets, and sell products on these markets according to the provisions of the contracts signed;

3. To sign economic contracts with domestic and foreign companies and enterprises;

4. To raise RMB and foreign currency funds from internal and external financial institutions for production and management and to open accounts in RMB and foreign currencies with the Bank of China or other banks endorsed by it for depositing, drawing, raising and spending the funds;

5. To establish individual financial management and other management systems and to determine their own profit distribution program as well as the financial budget and final account of revenues and expenditures;

6. To hire and fire employees and to adopt the system of pay scale, wage form, bonus and allowance systems suitable to themselves; and

7. To take necessary measures to renovate and reform production techniques, to diversify products and improve quality and increase quantity according to provisions set in the contracts and the articles of association, and to add fixed assets with the funds accumulated by themselves for the expansion of production and operation.

The program on capital construction, supply, production and sales of the joint ventures and cooperation enterprises, which are a component of China's entire economy, should be incorporated into the state plan through competent authorities for the better realization of their rights, he said.

China is also doing its utmost to create a favorable investment climate and convenient conditions for foreign investors with regard to sales market, the purchasing and sales prices, taxation and land royalty, the vice-minister added.

Investors' Favored Treatment

HK050622 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1508 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Vice Minister Wei Yuming said when receiving our correspondent this evening that China welcomed investment by Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality, and would give them favored treatment.

Vice Minister Wei Yuming will preside over the first China investment promotion conference, which will be held here. He said, relatively ample preparations have been made and the conditions are relatively ripe for the various tasks of this conference, which is being convened by China and UNIDO, especially in project feasibility studies. The holding of this meeting provides a wider choice of negotiating partners and projects for investors from outside, compared with the scattered and single activities of the past. It affords excellent conditions and opportunities, and there is a corresponding increase in the chances and factors for success. Investors from outside are therefore very enthusiastic. It was originally planned to invite 400 foreign businessmen, but this figure has been greatly exceeded, and there will be nearly 600. This fully reflects the interest and confidence of investors from outside.

With regard to investors among Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality, Wei Yuming said that in the past they supported our policy in opening up to the world and vied to be the first in seeking investment opportunities in China. A large proportion of the 40 Sino-foreign joint ventures we have set up are being operated by us in cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese, and Chinese of foreign nationality. This is an expression of their warm love for China. Now, when the China investment promotion conference is about to open, we extend a special welcome to those of them coming to attend it.

Wei Yuming conveyed through our agency the following message to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese, and Chinese of foreign nationality: China specially welcomes and encourages them to come in and invest, and will give them more favored treatment than ordinary foreign investors as regards taxes, raw materials and power supplies, and so on.

The enterprise management experiences of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality are useful for China to draw on. Wei Yuming stated, China has over 300,000 enterprises to reform, and for quite a large number of them foreign investment and technological import are possible and indeed necessary. The reform of these enterprises needs little investment and only a short cycle, and yields quick results. It is extremely suited to the investment capacity of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality. Moreover China is about to come to grips with the reform of old enterprises. The prospects for investors are extremely broad.

Joint Investments Cited

HK070321 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0822 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "China has the capacity to draw in and make use of foreign investment, and moreover, this capacity is growing all the time." This was disclosed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wei Yuming to our reporter.

Vice Minister Wei Yuming cited facts to illustrate the success of drawing in foreign investment in the past 3 years and held that China has the capacity to draw in and make use of foreign investment. He said that five projects, including the Beijing-Qinhuangdao and the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo electrified railroad lines, the double-track railroad from Guangzhou to Hengyang and extensions to the ports of Qinhuangdao and Shijiusuo, built with loans from the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, will have used about 100 billion yen by the end of this year. These projects are developing very rapidly. The quality of construction is good and management at the sites is orderly. A feasibility study agreement has already been signed with the Island Creek Coal Company of America for the joint exploitation of the open-cut coal mine in Pingshuo. Experts from both sides are now working busily and work is progressing smoothly. The Beijing Air Catering Company, the China Dongfang Chartering Company, the Tianshan woolen textile mill, the Zhejiang rattanware cooperative and the Tianjin winery are some of the more successful joint venture enterprises. Certain deficiencies in some of the joint venture enterprises have already been or are being corrected. The foreign economic activities of the past three years have enabled us to accumulate some valuable experience.

The vice minister pointed out to the reporter that the Chinese economy has already entered the stage of steady development. The technological transformation of old enterprises and the construction of basic energy, communications and transportation installations have provided excellent prospects and conditions for further increasing the use of foreign investment.

Vice Minister Wei said: If we say that we lacked experience in making use of foreign investment in the past, that our rules and regulations were imperfect, our standard of management was not high and that there were certain restrictions in work, then it is possible to say that all this has not been changed. In conclusion, Wei Yuming expressed confidence that all foreign businessmen who come to invest in China will obtain higher interest on bank deposits and profits and China will also benefit from this.

FURTHER ON PEASANTS' IMPROVED INCOME, STANDARDS

OW041211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, peasants in China have seen a large increase in their income, marked improvement in their living standard and a fairly great change in consumption breakdown, according to a survey conducted by the State Statistical Bureau covering 18,529 peasant households in 568 counties of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (excluding Xizang).

In 1981, per capita living expenses of these more than 18,000 commune member households reached 190.81 yuan, which represented an increase of 74.75 yuan or an increase of 64.4 percent as compared to 1978.

An analysis of the State Statistical Bureau's survey shows that the proportions of food and fuel expenses decreased in those 3 years for the peasants, but the proportions of their expenses for homes and other daily necessities increased. In 1981, these more than 18,000 commune member households spent an average of 186.17 yuan of their total living expenses on consumer goods, or a 64.9 percent increase as compared to 1978, and 4.64 yuan for cultural life and services, which represented a 46.8 percent increase. A breakdown of consumer goods expenses and their increases as compared to 1978 shows that the expense for foodstuffs was 113.83 yuan and represented a 44.8 percent increase; clothing was 23.57 yuan, a 59.9 percent increase; fuels were 10.59 yuan, a 27.9 percent increase; home expenses were 18.67 yuan, an increase of 4.09 times; daily articles were 19.51 yuan, an increase of 1.56 times.

Compared to 1978, there were marked changes in the proportions of various kinds of expenses vis-a-vis each other in the total amount of living expenditures for 1981: Food expenses dropped from 67.7 percent to 59.7 percent, clothing expenses dropped from 12.7 percent to 12.3 percent, fuel expenses dropped from 7.1 percent to 5.6 percent, housing expenses rose from 3.2 percent to 9.8 percent, daily article expenses climbed from 6.6 percent to 10.2 percent and expenses for cultural life and services dropped from 2.7 percent to 2.4 percent. These changes are proof that peasants have begun increasing their living expenses to a new level.

There were also new changes in the composition of foods consumed. This is manifested by a drop in the proportion of staple foods consumed and a rise in the consumption of nonstaple foods. In 1981, as compared to 1978, peasants spent a per capita average of 61.07 yuan for staple foods, an increase of 19 percent; and 41.5 yuan for nonstaple foods, an increase of 68.2 percent. In this 3-year period the percentage of staple food consumption in the total expenditure for foods dropped from 65.3 percent to 53.7 percent, that of nonstaple food consumption rose from 31.4 percent to 36.5 percent. In 1981 the per capita consumption of unprocessed food grains of these rural households was 512.3 jin, or 16.6 jin more than in 1978. To break it down, the amount of rice and flour consumed reached 344.8 jin, an increase of 99.8 jin, and that of coarse food grains other than rice and flour was 167.5 jin, a drop of 83.2 jin. Compared with 1978, there were considerable increases in the per capita consumption of edible oils, meat, domestic fowl, eggs and their products, fish and shrimp, sugar, wine and other principal nonstaple foods by these rural households. The extent of increase was generally more than 50 percent.

In clothing consumption there was a gradual shift to medium grade commodities. There was a marked increase in the ownership of durable goods. Compared to 1978, these rural households logged a per capita increase of more than 1.5 times their expenses in chemical fiber cloth, woolen goods, silks and satins, woolen yarn and knitwear, while their consumption of cotton cloth and cotton decreased by 25.3 percent and 16.5 percent respectively. This shows that there has been some quality improvement in the clothes worn by peasants.

As for other consumer goods, compared to 1978, the figures at the end of 1981 showed that every 10 households of these peasants averaged 4.4 bicycles, which was a 41.9 percent increase; 2.8 sewing machines, a 55.6 percent increase; 4.2 radio sets, a 1.33 percent increase; 5.5 wristwatches, a 1.39 percent increase. A small number of well-off rural households began to have television sets, electric fans, radio-tape recorders, and so on.

There was an increase in newly built homes and an improvement in living conditions. In 1981 these rural households built an average of 0.27 new rooms per household, which was 0.16 more than in 1978. Most of the newly built houses in many localities were brick and wood structures. Their design, door and window fixtures, and natural lighting were more refined and of better quality. An estimate made at the end of 1981 showed that these rural households used an average of 4.28 rooms per household, which was an increase of 0.64 as compared with 1978. The average floor space reached 10.16 square meters per capita.

Peasants' cash on hand and savings deposits have both increased. Their potential purchasing power has increased. Statistics show that by the end of 1981 the average cash on hand and bank deposits reached 35.76 yuan per capita, which was 17.4 yuan more than in 1978.

At present, there are still some peasants whose incomes are relatively lower and whose daily life is difficult. It is necessary to continue to give a hand to these households in difficulty and help them develop production, increase income and gradually improve their living standard.

COLLECTIVE, SELF-EMPLOYED BUSINESSES EXPAND

OW041100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- More than 95,000 shops, restaurants and other service centers have been added in China's most populous province, Sichuan, since the beginning of 1979, exceeding the peak figure registered in 1963, according to a report from the province.

These businesses were set up in tourist centers as well as in urban residential and commercial areas and in small townships.

Statistics from China's second largest port city, Tianjin, show that the city has added 3.300 collectively operated shops, restaurants and repair centers, and 19.071 household businesses in the same trades in the past two years.

Government departments at various levels have appropriated large amounts of money for establishing a number of key commercial and service centers and have encouraged the collective and self-employed sectors to assist in the endeavor by granting tax reductions, exemptions and preferential loan credits.

The boom in collective and self-employed businesses has stimulated the national economy, provided jobs for young school graduates and made the people's life easier, according to Chen Weida, first secretary of the party's Tianjin city committee.

Figures from Tianjin show that the newly established businesses have provided jobs to more than 80,000 young people waiting for employment, while in Sichuan 400,000 people are now working in collective businesses and 100,000 are self-employed.

This is one of the ways of achieving full employment, Chen Weida said, since state enterprises and businesses are unable to take in the increasing number of young people leaving schools every year. He said that Tianjin needs more collective and self-employed undertakings, as the city will build another three million square meters of new housing this year and another 100,000 young boys and girls are leaving middle schools.

But people in the collective and self-employed businesses should be educated to abide by the law and state policies in their operations, Chen Weida added.

NO NEW EXPORT DUTIES FOR EXISTING CONTRACTS

OW041346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- China's latest decision to levy customs duties on 34 kinds of export commodities beginning June 1 will not affect contracts signed before the date between Chinese foreign trade companies and foreign firms. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade made the announcement today in an interview with XINHUA. Commodities subject to the new duties were published on May 27 by the General Customs Administration. The commodities include coal, ferromanganese, pig iron, rice, soybeans, prawns, tung oil, crude lacquer, freshwater fish, Chinese lycium and cassia bark.

"It has always been our policy to faithfully observe the contracts we have signed," he said. "Under this policy, we will not demand a corresponding increase in the prices for our export commodities already contracted for export, nor will we cancel any of the contracts signed before June 1."

Asked about how the decision is to affect the export prices for the 34 kinds of commodities, the spokesman assured XINHUA that in China, taxation does not directly affect export prices. He said: "China fixes the prices of its export commodities by taking into account the international prices for the same commodities and the supply and demand on the international market. This principle will continue to apply to the 34 commodities."

Discussing the necessity of levying export duties on these commodities, the spokesman said that this aims at adjusting export of these commodities to better carry out the overall state economic plans and the principle of making China's economy develop mainly by depending on state planning while using market machanism as a supplement.

20 MORE FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL RELEASED

OW041233 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The judicial departments of Beijing and Guangxi recently held meetings at which announcements were made to release all 20 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county and regimental level in custody as an expression of leniency, 7 in Beijing and 13 in Guangxi.

At the release meetings, local courts and reform through labor departments issued court rulings and release papers respectively to the released personnel. When the former Kuomintang personnel received their release papers, they were greatly moved. They all expressed their determination from now on to observe discipline and abide by the law and to be of service to the people.

WANG ZHEN, WANG ENMAO VISIT URUMQI PLANT

OW052130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, 4 Jun (XINHUA) -- Meeting foreign and Hong Kong experts after visiting plants in Urumqi, Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, said: China wants to continue to carry out the policy of opening to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy, using foreign capital and importing and studying advanced foreign technology; it will strive to successfully set up Chinese and foreign joint enterprises and vigorously develop the production of export goods in order to serve the needs of the four modernizations.

On the morning of 3 June, Wang Zhen inspected the construction site of the big chemical fertilizer plant of the Urumqi petrochemical complex. Much of the equipment for the big chemical fertilizer plant, which is expected to produce 300,000 dun of synthetic ammonia and 520,000 dun of urea a year, is imported from foreign countries. After visiting the construction site and attending a briefing given by leading comrades of the plant construction command, Wang Zhen met with representatives and technicians of Japanese and FRG companies helping with the construction. He welcomed them and thanked them for their assistance, hoping that more experts from their companies would come to help in the construction.

In the afternoon Wang Zhen visited the Xinjiang Tianshan Woolen Textile Products Company, Limited, which is a Chinese and foreign joint venture set up by Xinjiang and businessmen from Hong Kong and Japan. After receiving briefings by a representative of the company's general manager, the vice general manager, representative of the Chinese side Zhou Peide and representative of the Japanese side Ushio, Wang Zhen said: Xinjiang is a vast land and is endowed with rich resources and a large labor force. It is hoped that Chinese and foreign experts will work together to successfully run the enterprise.

In the afternoon Wang Zhen also visited the "exhibition of gems, jade, colored stones and handicrafts" jointly sponsored by the Xinjiang geological bureau and the museum affiliated to the Ministry of Geology and Minerals.

Accompanying Wang Zhen on the inspection were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, and others.

OFFICIALS GREET WANG ZHEN ON RETURN TO BEIJING

OW051700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission and president of the Party School of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, returned to Beijing by air today after a three-week vacation and visit to Romania and a stopover in Xinjiang.

He was greeted at the airport by Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the Party School of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Dumitru Mocioiu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy here, was also present.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1508 GMT on 5 June, in a similar report, adds the name "Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA," as being among those greeting Wang Zhen at the airport.]

WAN LI VISITS BEIJING ENVIRONMENTAL EXHIBIT

OW052030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wan Li visited an "exhibition on protection of China's natural environment" at the Beijing Museum of Natural History this afternoon. At the exhibition, he told responsible persons and experts of our environmental protection departments: Protecting the natural environment is a major task which will bring benefit to our posterity. Natural conditions throughout the country should be analyzed. Where the natural environment needs to be protected, we must do so. The environmental protection law must be strictly enforced, and plans for protecting the natural environment must be combined with agricultural planning.

The "exhibition on protection of China's natural environment" is jointly sponsored by the Environmental Protection Leading Group under the State Council, the China Society of Zoology, the Beijing Museum of Natural History and other units. More than 100,000 people have visited the exhibition since it opened on 5 April.

Comrade Wan Li visited the exhibition in the company of Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and experts of departments concerned.

DENG LIQUN WATCHES MODERN COMEDY AT ZHONGNANHAI

OW060458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- Exclusive report for JILIN RIBAO by XINHUA reporter Yang Huiming: The Jilin municipal pingju [local opera of north and northeast China] troupe staged "Neighbors," a modern comedy, for more than 1,000 cadres from various organs directly under the central authorities at Zhongnanhai on the evening of 4 June. Their performance won favorable comments from the audience.

Among those who watched the performance were Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Li Bozhao, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association; and Guo Shushen, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission under the CCP Central Committee. After the performance, they went up to the stage, shook hands with each performer and cordially praised their excellent performance.

All the members of the troupe were excited. They said that it was a great encouragement to them to have this chance to perform at Zhongnanhai, and they expressed their determination to make persistent efforts to give more and better performances. After the performance, all members of the dancing team, the band and all performers joined in a conscientious effort to clean up the stage.

CCP STRESSES ROLE OF DEMOCRATIC LIFE MEETINGS

OW061620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) --A XINHUA reporter has learned from the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee that since last year the practice of holding democratic life meetings for leading cadres of prefectural and county party committees and organs has been strengthened owing to the supervision, attention and guidance provided by the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees.

According to statistics from 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, of some 3,574 prefectural and county party committees and organizations, 3,142 -- or 88 percent -- held democratic life meetings last year.

At these democratic life meetings, the prefectural or county party committees or organs set out to solve problems encountered in implementing the party's line, principles and policies in light of the party's current central tasks and of local conditions. At their democratic life meetings during the first half of last year, standing committees of the Yijun and Huangling County party committees in Shaanxi's Yanan Prefecture reviewed the delay in implementing the production responsibility system in their localities, overcome ideological "fears of being called rightists, of changes, of disorder, of getting into trouble and of the system's degenerating into individual farming," and steadied their determination and confidence in implementing the central authorities' principles and policies concerning the production responsibility system.

The Standing Committee of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee held a democratic life meeting last October specifically to study the problem of lax and weak leadership on the part of the municipal party committee and worked out corrective measures. At a meeting of cadres of county and regimental level and above, Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, set an example by making self-criticism and called on leading cadres at all levels to take the initiative in improving party style.

In a recent circular, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee pointed out that democratic life meetings of standing committees and organs of party committees of county level and above are of great importance in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions, improving party style, strengthening and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capability. It is hoped that the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committess will take effective measures to strengthen their supervision over democratic life meetings of standing committees and organs of party committees of county level and above, strictly follow the central authorities' relevant regulations and make the system of democratic life meetings a great success. At the same time, all leading cadres who are party members must participate as ordinary party members in the regular activities of the party branches and party groups to which they belong, gradually institutionalize their regular activities as required by their dual role as party members and leading cadres and persist in this practice so that it will play an important role in strengthening party building.

EDITORIAL STRESSES CITIZENS' RIGHTS, DUTIES

HK040830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Rights and Obligations of Citizens Are Inseparable"]

[Text] In the process of discussing the draft of the revised constitution, people have eagerly concerned themselves with the stipulations on the rights and duties of the citizens. In accordance with the principles of the socialist democracy and socialist legal system, the draft sums up both positive and negative experience and contains more complete and explicit stipulations on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. Compared with the previous three constitutions adopted since the founding of new China, a number of important amendments have been made with regard to citizens' rights and duties in the draft of the revised constitution.

The 1975 Constitution was worked out in 1975 under very abnormal conditions. Its contents were inadequate and a number of stipulations which should havebeen conscientiously worked out were carelessly dashed off. There were only four stipulations on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. In addition, the chapter on citizens' duties preceded that of citizens' rights. Although the number of provisions for this part was increased to 16 in the 1978 Constitution, it still bore the traces of the "Great Cultural Revolution." For instance, the stipulations on citizens' right to "speak out freely, air views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters" and so forth were included in the constitution. Comparatively speaking, the 1954 Constitution was more perfect. A total of 19 feasible and complete stipulations on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens were included in it. Notwithstanding, the constitution was formulated 27 years ago. The establishment of the socialist system and the development of the socialist construction in our country have enabled us to increasingly strengthen the material bases which ensure that citizens will enjoy various rights. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the convention of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in particular, the democratization of our country has developed greatly. It is necessary and possible for us to work out more perfect and feasible stipulations on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens.

The number of stipulations on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens has been increased to 22 in the draft of the revised constitution.

Judging by the content, the stipulation that all citizens are equal before the law as laid down in the 1954 Constitution has been reinstated, and citizens enjoy greater rights in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields. Compared with the various versions of previous constitutions, the draft comprises more specific and comprehensive stipulations regarding citizens' rights to supervise state organs and functionaries, their freedom of religious belief, right to work and right to receive material assistance. In view of the bitter lesson of the "Great Cultural Revolution," some new content has been added to the draft for the purpose of protecting personal freedom, personal dignity and personal safety. For instance, "extra-legal detention of citizens, or extra-legal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by other means, is prohibited; and extra-legal search of the person of citizens is prohibited," "searches of, or intrusions into, citizens' domiciles, in contravention of law, are prohibited," and so forth. All rights and freedoms which our country's citizens enjoy have been won through hard work. They should be fully affirmed in the new constitution. We should take good care of them and protect them as we do our eyes.

A salient feature of the draft of the revised constitution is that emphasis is laid on the principle that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. This is clearly stipulated in the draft: "The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." All stipulations in the draft regarding the fundamental rights and duties of citizens are laid down in light of this principle.

Marx pointed out when he drafted the provisional general rules of the International Working Men's Association in 1864: "No rights without duties, no duties without rights." In a capitalist country, because the system of exploitation exists, it is impossible for the exploiters and the exploited and for the ruling class and the working people to enjoy equal rights and carry out equal duties. For this reason, the principle that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties cannot be put into practice there. Ours is a socialist country where the system of exploitation of one man by another has been eliminated and the people have become masters of their country. This makes it entirely impossible to carry out this principle in our country.

The principle that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties reflects that the interests of the state are fundamentally compatible with the interests of the people. In our country, the people are the masters, the state and the people share weal and woe and form an organic whole, and the interests of the state are inseparable from the interests of the people. The purpose of all activities of the state is to protect and enhance the rights of the people as masters of their country and to continuously raise the level of the material and cultural lives of the people. The citizens perform their duties for the state and the society for the purpose of doing a better job of building China into a powerful, modernized socialist country. When the state really protects all rights of citizens stipulated in the constitution and the law, and when the citizens seriously perform all duties laid down in the constitution and the law, the country will be prosperous and powerful and the people will live in peace and become well-off.

The rights and duties of citizens restrict and promote each other. The more extensive the rights of citizens are and the more secure their rights are, the more citizens will feel the superiority of the socialist system and consequently raise their ideological consciousness, work with greater enthusiasm and perform their duties more consciously and more faithfully. The citizens actively perform their duties for the purpose of creating conditions for better enjoying their rights. Marx pointed out: "Rights can never go beyond the economic structure of society and the cultural development conditioned by the economic structure." The rights of citizens are restricted by material and cultural conditions. Only by seriously performing their duties and accelerating the state's economic and cultural development can the citizens enjoy increasingly greater rights in various fields and have a better guarantee for their rights.

In upholding the principle that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties, we must fight against two kinds of mistaken ideas and misdeeds. First is the idea of seeking privileges, as cherished by a few cadres. These cadres think that the duties of citizens stipulated in the constitution and the law are laid down for the ordinary people and that they themselves may enjoy rights and even privileges outside the law. The second is the anarchical idea among some people in society. These people hold that since they enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, prodcesion and demonstration, they can do what they want to do. Once they are criticized and interfered with, they will say that "this is against human rights." In view of this situation, the following articles have been added to the draft: "No organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law," "when exercising their freedoms and rights, citizens must not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens" and "citizens are dutybound to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland; acts damaging to the security, honor and interests of the motherland are prohibited." They are entirely necessary.

The articles on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens are an extremely important part of the content of the constitution. The exercise of rights of citizens and the performing of their duties according to law are compatible with the fundamental interests of the state and the citizens. We must seriously discuss the draft of the revised constitution and clarify the principle that the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties, so that after the new constitution has been adopted we can exercise the rights of citizens better and perform the duties of citizens more consciously.

EDITORIAL URGES EQUALITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

HK070515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fundamental Guarantee for the Quality, Unity and Common Prosperity of Nationalities"]

[Text] At present, people of various nationalities in our country are enthusiastically discussing the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China." The draft of this revised constitution has recorded the revolutionary results of the arduous struggle of the Chinese people and summed up the experiences and lessons of the past 30 years or so since the founding of new China. It is in accord with the national conditions and the orientation of the development of our country and reflects the common aspirations of the people of various nationalities.

One of the basic contents and spirits of the revised constitution is strengthening nationality unity and national unity, developing the socialist relationships between different nationalities, guaranteeing equal rights for the minority nationalities, expanding nationality regional autonomy, and speeding up the economic and cultural development in the minority areas for the common prosperity of the Chinese nation. The revised constitution has carried forward the correct principles, which were contained in the 1949 "common programs" and the 1954 Constitution, concerning the question of minority nationalities. Apart from that, new stipulations have been made in accordance with the abundant practical experiences and thus the revised constitution has become perfect and substantial in content. This conforms with the common interests of the people of various nationalities and reflects the fact that the people of minority nationalities fully enjoy equal rights and have become the masters of their own affairs in the big family of the socialist motherland.

The preamble and general principles of the draft of the revised constitution point out: "The People's Republic of China is a unified multinational country created commonly by its various nationalities. Socialist relationships of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been established between these nationalities and will continue to be strengthened." "All the nationality autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China." This is an unchangeable historical conclusion. Over a long period of time, more than 50 nationalities in our country have labored, lived and multiplied in the vast land of China.

Although turmoil and divisions have occurred in the past, a unitary multinational country has always been the main aspect of historical development. In modern times, various nationalities in our country were oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, they carried out great revolutionary struggle and succeeded in achieving the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China. The history of the past 30 years or so has proved that only by upholding the four basic principles and constantly consolidating and developing the socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual help and the unification of the motherland, can various nationalities in our country exert their common efforts to establish a powerful socialist country. Thus, the political, economic and cultural development of various nationalities will be truly guaranteed and invasion by and subversive activities of foreign countries resisted. Any activity of dividing our nationalities violates the common interests of various nationalities and fundamental interests of the specific nationality itself. Therefore, such activities have been cast aside by the people of various nationalities.

Important stipulations have been made in the draft of the revised constitution to guarantee that various nationalities will enjoy their equal rights. Article 4 of the general principles reiterates: "All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the various minority nationalities." Article 2 stresses: All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal to enjoy the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time have the duty to abide by the constitution and the law. Article 3 points out: All the minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation in the NPC; minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation in the NPC Standing Committee. All these stipulations protect nationality equality and the equal rights of various minority nationalities to administer state affairs.

The application of national regional autonomy is the basic policy of the party and state for solving the nationality questions. It ensures the rights of the minority peoples to manage local affairs in their national autonomous areas. The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas, as local state organs, exercise equal functions and powers as other local government organs. However, they also exercise autonomous powers as self-government organs. The draft of the revised constitution restores or retains relevant stipulations in previous constitutions, such as: national autonomy in the areas where nationality minorities live in compact communities; the right of the people's congresses in national autonomous areas to formulate statutes governing the exercising of autonomy as well as to carry out separate regulation in light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the local nationalities; the autonomous rights of the self-government organs to administer local finance; the rights of the self-government organs with the approval of the State Council to establish public security forces to maintain local social order; the right of self-government organs to employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in a given area in performing their functions, the restoration of nationality villages and so forth. At the same time, some new and important stipulations have been made in the draft of the revised constitution to clearly define and expand the rights of nationality regional autonomy. These new stipulations mainly include: First, chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and heads of autonomous counties shall be persons of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in these areas. Second, the self-government organs of national autonomous areas will independently administer the economic construction of their areas under the guidance of the state plans. Third, in developing natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state should give due consideration to the interests of those national autonomous areas. Fourth, the self-government organs of national autonomous areas will independently administer education, science, culture, public health and physical culture in their respective areas, take charge of and protect national cultural heritage, develop the good cultures of the nationalities and help them to flourish.

All these stipulations in the new constitution, based on the practical experiences accumulated since the founding of new China, have reflected the correct integration of the centralization and unification of the state and nationality regional autonomy and the correct integration of the common interests of the people of the whole country and the particular interests of the minority nationalities. All this has demonstrated the further development and improvement of the system of nationality regional autonomy in our country under the new historical conditions. Article 124 of the draft of the revised constitution stresses: "The state safeguards the right to nationality autonomy of the self-government organs of national autonomous areas in the implementation of the laws and policies of the state according to the local conditions." This is a complete and scientific explanation of the right of nationality autonomy. During the 10 chaotic years, there were some erroneous acts of neglecting and not respecting the right of nationality autonomy in the autonomous areas. They have now been corrected. We should continue to exert our efforts to prevent and overcome their recurrence. At the same time, we should prevent and overcome the erroneous acts of neglecting unified leadership, plans and policies.

In the new era, speeding up the economic and cultural development in the minority regions to gradually eliminate the de facto inequality between nationalities, which has been left over from history, is also the party's basic task in the minority regions. We should persist in implementing the guiding principle of combining state aid and local self-reliant efforts in this respect. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates: "In accordance with the characteristics and demands of various nationality minorities, the state unswervingly helps the minority regions speed up their economic and cultural development to promote the common prosperity of various nationalities of the whole country." "The state gives financial, material and technical assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development." "The state helps the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in a given area." All these are important conditions for changing the economic and cultural backwardness of the minority nationalities. With the improvement of the state finances and economy year by year, the state will give more help to the minority nationalities. Party organizations and the self-government organs in various minority regions should combine state aid with their self-reliant efforts so that the economy and culture in various minority regions will develop more rapidly.

The draft of the revised constitution also stresses: "The state upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance between all the nationalities of China. Discrimination or oppression with regard to any of the nationalities, and acts which undermine the unity between them are prohibited; bit nationality chauvinism and local nationality chauvinism must be opposed." Citizens of our country "are dutybound to safeguard the unity of the country and the unity of all its nationalities." The unity of the country and the unity of all nationalities in China is where the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country lies. The socialist relationships between different nationalities, which are marked by equality, unity and mutual assistance, have taken shape in China. It was not easy for us to attain this objective. Relations between all nationalities in China -- between the Han people and the minority nationalities, or between the minority nationalities -- are interdependent and they cannot be separated from each other. To maintain and develop such nationality relations is the sacred duty of the people of various nationalities, and cadres of various nationalities in particular. Over the past 30 years or so since the founding of new China, we have accumulated abundant experiences and lessons in this respect. The most important thing which we should do is provide people of various nationalities and their cadres in particular with education on national policies and nationality unity. While paying attention to preventing and overcoming the Han nationality chauvinism (the main nationality chauvinism in our country), we should also do our best to prevent and overcome local nationality chauvinism. In a region mostly inhabited by a certain minority nationality, the people of this minority nationality should also pay attention to preventing and overcoming local nationality chauvinism in handling their relations with the people of other minority nationalities.

We should make a correct distinction between the appropriate nationality feeling and narrow nationalism. With regard to big nationality chauvinism and local nationality chauvinism, we should regard them as contradictions among the people and handle them by the method of persuasion and education. We should neither pin political labels on people nor categorize people on this basis.

In our country, the nationality question is a strategic question which is related with the unification of the motherland, consolidation of frontier defenses, stability and unity and the four modernizations. The basic policy of the party and state is to promote equality, unity, national autonomous regions and common prosperity for nationalities. Various stipulations made in the draft of the revised constitution on the nationality question have a vital bearing on the interests of the minority nationalities and the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. People of minority nationalities should actively take part in the discussions of the draft of the revised constitution and exercise their rights to be the masters of their own country. According to the conditions of the minority national regions which are characterized by vast areas, scattered population and backward culture, the party organizations and people's governments of these regions should strengthen their leadership and conscientiously organize the discussions. In their discussions, the people and cadres of the Han nationality should concern themselves with the problem of minority nationalities and conscientiously study the nationality policy of the party and state. Through the discussions of the draft of the revised constitution, we should provide people of various nationalities with education on nationality policy and nationality unity so that our relations between nationalities will be greatly improved and nationality unity greatly strengthened.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES STATE CHAIRMAN SYSTEM

HK040941 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Dexiang [3769 1795 4382]: "A Tentative Discussion on Our Country's State Chairman System" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The state chairman is our country's supreme representative in domestic and international fields. All principles concerning the election, term of office, powers and activities of the state chairman and relevant laws and systems represent our country's state chairman system. This system is an important part of our political system. One of the most important changes in the recently promulgated draft of the revised constitution, as compared with the 1975 and 1978 versions, is the reinstatement of the state chairman, with the state chairman system improved.

In our country, the state chairman system with features peculiar to our country -- the system of chairman of the People's Republic of China -- was first established in 1954. In the "Report on the Draft of the Constitution of the PRC," Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out at that time: "In line with the actual conditions of our country and with the experience in establishing the supreme state organ of power since the founding of the PRC, the powers of our country's leader are jointly exercised through the NPC Standing Committee elected by the NPC and the chairman of the PRC. Our country's leader is a collective state leader." Comrade Liu Shaoqi's report spelled out in simple and clear language the basic feature of our 1954 Constitution -- the state chairman system. The feature was that only the combination of the NPC Standing Committee and the chairman of the PRC could be the total embodiment of our country's leader in every sense of the word. It was a combination of collective effort (the decisions collectively made by the NPC Standing Committee) and a unitary form of expression (execution by the state chairman as the leader). In actual political life, our state leader played a very important role.

After 1966, due to the 10 years of turmoil, the state chairman was forced to stop playing his role. Comrade Liu Shaoqi, then acting as state chairman, was persecuted to death. When the Constitution was revised in 1975, the post of state chairman was officially abolished, leaving people confused about the state chairman system. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the 1978 Constitution still adhered to the decision of "not appointing a state chairman." The guiding ideology for these two constitutions concerning the matter of state chairmanship was wrong, because it regarded the question of appointing a state chairman as something based on personal whim. This inevitably produced a negative effect on the establishment of state organs in our country. Only since a series of measures were taken, from the third plenary session to the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, to turn chaos into order has our state chairman system been embodied in the current draft of the revised constitution.

Why should the current draft of the revised constitution call for the reinstatement of the state chairmanship? I believe that there are at least the following several reasons:

First, THIS IS DICTATED BY THE FEATURES THAT MARK THE POST OF STATE CHAIRMAN. Our state chairman is an indispensable part of our political system. The state chairmanship represents not an individual with given powers, but a state organ in a given form. The chairman plays the role of state representative. In a state with a sound legal system, if there is no such post or if the post is not clearly defined, that means that the state lacks a central representative and an authoritative symbol in state activities, thus affecting the results of state activities.

Second, THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATE CHAIRM AN IS DICTATED BY THE DIVISION OF WORK IN STATE ORGANS. Every state organ is a complete and organic whole. Division of work between state organs involves domestic, diplomatic, legislative, judicial, military, economic and other affairs. The authority and role of the state chairman cannot be replaced by other state organs. He plays the role of supreme representative of the state. If there were not such a post, there would be "a vacancy" in the state administrative structure.

Third, THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATE CHAIRMAN IS ALSO DICTATED BY EXCHANGES BETWEEN COUNTRIES. Every country is a member of international society. Exchanges between states are unavoidable. The policy of staying in a rut and staying aloof from the affairs of other countries does not work in contemporary relations between states. Everything involving major issues between states, such as the declaration of war, the negotiation of peace, the conclusion of a treaty, the formation of an alliance, and other important state activities call for the personal appearance of the supreme state representative to assert the authority of the state. As far as diplomatic protocol is concerned, when one country is represented by its supreme representative, the other should also be represented by its supreme representative.

Fourth, STATE CHAIRMANSHIP IS SOMETHING LONG KNOWN TO THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRY AND ITS PRACTICE IN THE PAST PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE. It entirely suits the conditions of our state. The reinstatement of the state chairmanship marks a further improvement in our state system and is conducive to our country's stability and unity.

By saying that it is necessary to reinstate the state chairmanship, we do not mean that we must borrow all the provisions in the 1954 Constitution in their entirety. The draft of the revised constitution has summed up our country's experiences. In light of new conditions and on the basis of carrying on the basic principles and rules embodied in the 1954 Constitution concerning the state chairman system, a new state chairman system of our country has been formed. There have been five major changes in this system.

1. The draft of the revised constitution first clarifies the legal status of the state chairman of our country. The draft says: "The chairman of the PRC represents the state in domestic and international fields." (Article 78)

This provision is clearer than that in the 1954 Constitution. Article 41 in the 1954 Constitution says: "The chairman of the PRC represents the PRC in international matters and receives foreign diplomats. Based on the decisions of the NPC Standing Committee, he appoints or recalls plenipotentiary representatives stationed abroad and approves the treaties concluded with foreign countries." Here it is only stated that the state chairman represents the country in international matters. It says nothing about whether he also represents the country in the domestic field. According to the logic of the language in the relevant provision, the state chairman seems to represent the state in the domestic field only in carrying out various concrete duties. Thus, the legal status of the state chairman is not clear enough. The provision in the draft of the revised constitution based on the general approach to the state leader adopted by most countries explicitly spells out the legal status of the state chairman as a representative of the state in domestic and international fields. This is of great significance in perfecting our country's state chairman system.

2. The basic principles embodied in the 1954 Constitution are upheld. In the state leader systems adopted by various countries, state leadership assumes two forms. The first is individual leadership, the second is collective leadership. It is in collective leadership that the state leader's authority and executive power represent the collective. It is in individual leadership that the leader is a single individual. Given different political systems and different concrete conditions, the authority of leaders of various countries is not quite the same. But generally speaking, the common duties of the leaders of various countries are: presiding over the meetings of one or two chambers of a parliament, promulgating laws and decrees, choosing important state leaders, appointing and recalling plenipotentiary representatives stationed abroad, receiving credentials and the like, approving treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries, controlling the armed forces of the whole country, and so forth. The draft of the revised constitution promulgated by our country this time has upheld the basic principle prescribed in the 1954 Constitution, that is, that all activities of the state chairman must be based on the decisions of the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee and are only promulgated or executed by the supreme representative of the state, who cannot make independent decisions on major state issues.

3. One of the changes in the provision in the draft of the revised constitution on our country's state chairman system, compared with that in the 1954 Constitution, is the elimination of such powers of the state leader as calling the supreme state conference, controlling the whole country's armed forces, and so forth. This actually means he is no longer to be involved in government work. In our country, the appointment of the state chairman has its own peculiar features. He is neither the head of government nor the head of the conference. Instead, he represents an independent state organ. The 1954 Constitution said that the state chairman had the right to call the supreme state conference and to act as the chairman of the supreme state conference. The supreme state conference was attended by the chairman and vice chairman of the state, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, premier of the State Council and other relevant personnel. The supreme state conference could discuss and put forth views on major state issues. This is to say that the then state chairman had the right to interfere in the state's administrative affairs. This system subjected our government work to multiple plural leadership. Supreme state power was also not unified. The state chairman was also involved in administrative affairs. The draft of the revised constitution has changed this, enabling the state chairman to not only become the supreme state representative, but also be relieved from administrative affairs to serve as the supreme state symbol. This is conducive to the division of work between our state organs.

4. The draft of the revised constitution has also made an important change in our country's state chairman system -- the abolition of lifetime tenure that has actually existed for the state chairman.

The draft of the revised constitution says: "Citizens of the PRC at or above the age of 45 have the right to elect and be elected chairman and vice chairman of the PRC. The term of office for the chairman and vice chairman of the PRC is 5 years. The term of office can be renewed when one is reelected, but not for more than two terms." (Article 79) This provision is of great significance. Lifetime tenure for main state leadership posts is a heritage from feudal society. Its existence is likely to give rise to personality cults. It hampers the development of democracy. It may also cause such unhealthy phenomena in state life as taking a conservative approach, staying in a rut, practicing nepotism in appointing people, and so forth. The draft of the revised constitution puts a limit on the terms of office for a state chairman. This helps in putting the whole country on a democratic basis and making the leadership cadres younger.

5. According to the draft of the revised constitution of our country, there is also a vice chairman installed in our country's state chairman system. The vice chairman does not represent any independent state organ. His duty is to help the chairman with his work. As authorized by the state chairman, he can act as a replacement, carrying out part of the latter's duties. For example, the vice chairman can act on behalf of the state chairman in receiving diplomatic envoys, and so forth. In addition, the vice chairman also has his own unique status. This chiefly means that in case of a vacancy occurring in the post of the state chairman of the PRC, the vice chairman can take over as successor. A provision of this nature is also found in constitutions of foreign countries. For example, the U.S. Constitution says: "If the president is dismissed, dies, resigns, or is incapable of discharging the presidential duties, the presidency should be taken over by the vice president." The draft of the revised constitution has simplified the relevant provision in the 1954 Constitution and abolished the provision in the 1954 Constitution stating that the vice chairman shall act on behalf of the chairman when the chairman cannot work for a long period of time for health reasons. Instead, it has added the provision: "When both posts of chairman and vice chairman of the PRC are vacant, the NPC will hold relevant elections. Before a successor is elected, the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee shall temporarily act as chairman." (Article 84) These changes have enabled our state chairman system to be more suited to actual conditions.

GRAIN DEPARTMENTS STRIVE TO INCREASE REVENUES

OW061013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- According to a report by XINHUA reporter Zhang Baode, the grain departments at all levels throughout the country have taken various effective measures since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to achieve even better economic results, increase enterprises' revenues and reduce the financial burdens to the state. From 1979 to 1981, they reduced state subsidies by a total of 3.3 billion yuan.

Over a protracted period, grain departments paid little attention to improving economic results and suffered losses from not only wrong policy but also poor management. All this has increased the financial burdens to the state. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the grain departments at all levels, in an effort to improve economic results and reduce financial losses, have mainly adopted the following measures:

1. Gradually change the situation of selling and buying food grain and pay attention to the processing of food and oil bearing crops.

From 1979 to 1981, the grain departments throughout the country set up more than 2,300 noodle shops and bakeries, turning out over 4 billion jin of bread and noodles. Among the 20,000 grain shops, 40 percent sell grain crops in front, while processing grain and oil-bearing crops in the back of the shops. They have processed over 10 billion jin of grain and oil-bearing crops and foodstuffs in a period of 3 years.

2. Make rational use of resources for grain and oil-bearing crops and incessantly carry out the diversified utilization of byproducts from grain and oil-bearing crops. In recent years, enterprises that sell grain and edible oil have made good use of the leftovers and bran cakes in processing peanut, soybean and rice bran oil.

3. Actively buy and sell grain crops at negotiated prices after the grain purchase targets have been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

4. Enthusiastically and steadily implement the economic responsibility system on a trial basis.

After 3 years of strenuous efforts, 70 percent of the 11,000 enterprises that buy and sell grain crops in the country and receive state subsidies have made profits. Ninety percent of the units at the county level in Hunan, Anhui and other provinces that sell and buy grain have netted profits.

FORUM ON OVERSEAS CHINESE EDUCATION HELD

OW041323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- In recent years the number of Overseas Chinese residing abroad and foreign youths of Chinese descent who demanded to return to the country to study Chinese language and culture has been increasing with each passing day. To satisfy their demands and aspirations, the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office recently held a forum on the educational work of Overseas Chinese continuation schools, exclusively discussing the educational orientation of these schools, improvement of their teaching quality, betterment of their conditions for carrying out educational tasks and other issues.

Attending the forum were responsible persons from Overseas Chinese continuation schools in Beijing, Guangdong and Fujian, cadres of Overseas Chinese education departments and representatives of the departments concerned.

The participants maintained that it is mandatory for Overseas Chinese continuation schools to implement the fundamental principle of "protecting and developing the warm love of Overseas Chinese for their country and their homeland." The forum decided that to propagate the Chinese nation's language and culture among Overseas Chinese residing abroad and foreign youths of Chinese descent shall be the orientation and major task for Overseas Chinese continuation schools.

Lin Xiude and Peng Guanghan, deputy directors of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, were present at the forum.

LEADERS SEND WREATHS TO MEMORIAL MEETING

OW261422 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held for Yue Meizhong, China's notedpractitioner of traditional Chinese medicine, at Beijing's Babaoshan revolutionary cemetery auditorium on the afternoon of 26 May. Professor Yue Meizhong died in Beijing on 12 May 1982 at the age of 83.

Party and state leaders Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Qian Xinzhong and responsible persons of concerned departments have sent wreaths. Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; as well as personages of medical circles -- a total of 400 people -- attended the meeting. Cui Yueli, minister of public health, presided over the meeting. Ji Zhongpu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, delivered a eulogy.

AFP CITES SPOKESMAN ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW070456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Chinese Government today reaffirmed its opposition to any sale of United States arms to Taiwan.

Asked about U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater's comments last week in Taipei, a Foreign Ministry spokesman repeated Beijing's position of principle on the question of arms sales. "We have time and again stated that we are firmly opposed to any arms sales to Taiwan by the United States," the spokesman said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEPENDENTS OF TAIWAN PERSONNEL

HK070723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Commentary by Mu Yang [4476 2254]: "Who Has Supported Them?"]

[Text] After reading the selected manuscripts of "The Life of the Dependents of the Personnel Who Have Gone to Taiwan," people are very naturally recalling the following event in history: In 1949, when the Kuomintang authorities fled hastily from the mainland, they transported to Taiwan under duress some 2 million military, political and educational personnel of mainland origin, leaving behind several times that number of relatives. Of these, the old, the weak, women and children accounted for a considerable proportion. Viewed from the general situation in the old society, it was very difficult for these people to subsist and some of them might even have met with misfortune. Therefore, for a long time in the past, questions such as "Are they still alive?" "How do they manage to live?" and "How do they fare now?" have become a matter of the greatest concern to the personnel who have gone to Taiwan. Facts speak louder than words. Newsletters such as "Since Daddy Has Gone to Taiwan" and "Her Only Son Is in Taiwan" have supplied the best answers to their questions.

From these reports it will not be difficult for people to note that it is precisely the CCP and the people's government as well as the broad masses of people living under the socialist system that have supported those "orphans," "widows" and old people who have been left behind on the mainland and that have brought up their children into people that are useful to the motherland and the Chinese nation. They are living a pretty good life. I do not think anyone will remain untouched after they have read these reports.

The Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan, however, invariably fly in the face of historical facts and refuse to see the development of the situation. Up to now they still oppose the CCP, the people's government and the people on the mainland and stubbornly refuse to achieve peaceful reunification with the mainland. They have even rejected the proposal of the CCP on the "establishment of transport, trade and postal relations" aimed at creating conditions for the realization of this objective. As far as the numerous personnel who have gone to Taiwan and their family members are concerned, is this not a policy decision that is as unamenable to reason and as unpopular as the one that forced them to sever themselves from their own flesh and blood in 1949!

FURTHER ON VISIT OF U.S. SENATOR GOLDWATER

Visit to Cultural Sites

OW040323 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 4 (CNA) -- Senator Barry Goldwater said Thursday that he would not visit mainland China even if the Peiping regime invites him to go there. The U.S. senator said that he sees no point in holding talks with the Chinese Communists because communism is against his belief and principles. Goldwater and his party spent Thursday in leisure, visiting the National Palace Museum, Chung Cheng Memorial Hall, and other cultural complexes. In the evening, he attended a dinner given in his honor by National Defense Minister Adm. Sung Chang-chih.

Meanwhile, many people have sent letters and gifts to Goldwater expressing their respect and appreciation to him for his moral courage and support of the Republic of China.

Predeparture Remarks Cited

OW041419 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 4 Jun (CNA) -- U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater Friday reiterated that the United States Government has no intention to amend the "Taiwan Relations Act."

At a pre-departure news conference Goldwater stressed the act is a law passed by a majority at the U.S. Senate. He had not heard any word in his country about amendment or repeal of the act before he came here, he added. The senator told reporters that he does not believe in communism and is disgusted with their behavior, including what the Chinese Communists have done or are attempting to do to the Republic of China. He will not go to the mainland to visit and hold discussions, he stressed.

On U.S. weaponry sales to the Republic of China, the senator said the matter was not mentioned in President Reagan's message to President Chiang Ching-kuo. However, President Reagan has confirmed repeatedly that the U.S. Government will continue to sell arms to the free Chinese Government, Goldwater said, giving the 60-million-U.S.-dollars sale recently submitted by the U.S. President to the Senate as an example. But the United States Government should sell more weapons to the Republic of China, the senator urged.

Goldwater and his wife arrived in Taipei last Saturday for a seven-day visit. During the past several days, he was received by President Chiang and met Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and other Chinese officials. He was pleased to see that President Chiang is in good health. Premier Sun and Mrs Sun said a good-bye to the Goldwaters at the Grand Hotel before they left for Chung Cheng International Airport in the company of Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien. At the airport, the visitors were seen off by Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih and Mrs Sung and many Chinese friends.

Further on Remarks to Press

OW051247 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater said today in Taipei that the U.S. Government would have to make a decision on the proposed sale of F-5G high performance jet fighters to the Republic of China by the end of this month. However, when asked by reporters, a spokesman for the Republic of China's Ministry of National Defense declined to make any comment concerning the proposed U.S. sale. According to a CNA report, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg, at a regular briefing today, said that the U.S. policy toward the Republic of China and the sales of military weapons remains unchanged.

Speaking at an airport news conference shortly before his departure, Goldwater said he would urge President Reagan to get rid of certain State Department officials who, he says, are giving Reagan and Taiwan a bad time. Goldwater did not mention the names of those he would like to see fired, yet he said he has been battling with the department for more than 30 years. He said President Reagan should have cleaned the house of the State Department long ago. At the Grand Hotel press conference, Goldwater announced his plan to meet with Reagan as soon as the President returns from the present European trip, and he also plans to meet with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Haig. The senator, who has been in the Republic of China for a 6-day visit, said that in view of an increasing trade between the United States and the Republic of China, rather than setting up additional Republic of China offices in the United States, the idea would be an exchange of ambassadors or official representatives of the two countries.

In response to the recent invitation from Teng Hsiao-ping asking Goldwater to visit Communist China, Goldwater responded that he is strongly against communism and it would be entirely against his principles to go to Peking [as heard] and talk to the communist leaders. He did say, however, that he was interested in making a visit to Chungking and Kunming with his wife in the future. Goldwater also repeated that he had told the reporters in Taipei that he thinks there is nobody in Washington suggesting abrogation of the Taiwan Relations Act. [Begin Goldwater recording] And I have heard no word in Washington about anybody wanting to change the Taiwan act. Of course, every time somebody goes to visit mainland China, that is about all they hear from Mr Teng is: Amend the act, repeal the act, make it impossible to sell arms to Taiwan, and then we can move in. But we say no. Now I cannot speak for the extent of 5 years, 10 years, 40 years from now, but I don't think that the attitude in my country would support any repeal or altering of that act. [end recording]

Senator Goldwater and his wife concluded their visit to the Republic of China at 10:50 a.m., when they boarded a China airline flight for the United States. Among the well-wishers at the airport were Republic of China's Vice Foreign Minister Frederick Chien and his wife and the minister of national defense, Sung Chang-chih, and his wife. The Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China decided today to enter Senator Goldwater's speech made at the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting last Wednesday into the national archives of the Legislative Yuan.

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW061101 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Howard Baker, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate, says he is going home from Peking [as heard] to seek an amendment of the Taiwan Relations Act. The Taiwan Relations Act is the U.S. law which provides for arms sales to the Republic of China and also implies that the Americans will give assistance in the event of aggression against Taiwan.

Presumably, any such amendment would terminate the arms sales provisions and the promises to intervene if the communists attempt to cross the Taiwan Strait. The Chinese Communists might as well be proposing the amendment themselves. They have been demanding that the arms sales end either immediately or according to a time schedule stipulated by the Americans.

As for armed action against Taiwan, the communists say that is their business. According to the Japanese, U.S. Vice President George Bush warned Peking not to use force in attempting to gain sovereignty over Taiwan. The Chinese Communists replied that the use of force is a reflection of their plan toward sovereignty.

The longer the United States talks to Red China about Taiwan, the closer things come to the Chinese Communists' truth. Senator Baker, an honorable man who is always considered an intelligent as well as an honest one, is now prepared to do the Chinese Communists' bidding on the Taiwan Relations Act which he supported.

President Reagan has been a strong batter for the Taiwan Relations Act. He has said that he upholds its terms. Will he sign an amendment changing those terms to the point of leaving the Republic of China without a source for defensive arms? That seems unlikely. However, so much has changed in the U.S. relationship with the Republic of China that it is impossible to be sure. Can the Congress be persuaded to vote for such an amendment? No recent polls have been made of Congress on the China problem. Therefore, it is hard to say. How much of an impression have the Chinese Communists made with their threat to break or delimit relations with the United States? How many congressmen think this is important? How many of them really believe that the Chinese Communists would be a useful and reliable ally against the Soviet Union? It is unlikely that Congress will do anything this year. A congressional election is scheduled for November. All of the members of the House of Representatives and a third of the members of the Senate will be involved. It is already June. Congressmen seeking reelection are not going to become involved in the controversy over the Taiwan Relations Act and the sale of arms to defend the people of Taiwan.

The Republic of China's deep concern involves U.S. morality. When President Carter broke relations with the Republic of China and recognized the Chinese Communists, Americans were aware of the necessity to protect Taiwan against communist aggression. The U.S. Government emphasized its policy of unification only through peaceful means. Congress thought pious expressions were not enough and went on to write the Taiwan Relations Act. Although the law went farther than President Carter wished, he signed it anyway. He said later in Peking that the United States never promised the Chinese Communists that it would stop selling arms to the Republic of China. In the last 13 years, the United States has made many decisions with adverse affects on the Republic of China and Taiwan. However, the Americans have always said they will never desert the Republic of China, they will never stand by and see the people of Taiwan communized against their will. Many people of Taiwan still believe in these assurances; some do not. Some say that the Republic of China can only depend on itself and must develop its own weapons to assure survival against a communist attack. This would be a good time for the President to speak out and clarify the U.S. position. If he still stands on his promises to the Republic of China, the Taiwan Relations Act is a safe reliance.

CHENG CHIEN-JEN NAMED TO FOREIGN MINISTRY

OW061159 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] By a decree released on 1 June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointed Cheng Chien-jen [4453 1696 0086], director of the Department of North American Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as an adviser to the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] in the United States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also decided that Cheng's vacancy at the Department of North American Affairs will be filled by Yen Hsiao-chang, now chief secretary of the CCNAA.

DELEGATION TO SEEK HONG KONG INVESTMENTS

OW050614 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 5 Jun (CNA) -- The government is stepping up its efforts to attract Hong Kong companies to invest in Taiwan. For this purpose, a trade mission consisting of officials from the Investment Commission and of specialists from the Industrial Technology Research Institute will visit electronics firms in Hong Kong in September. They will discuss with them opportunities here for technical cooperation and joint ventures, as well as the possibility of supplying them with parts made here. The purchase of parts from the Hong Kong firms will also be on the agenda. Vice Economic Affairs Minister M.T. Wu said that the local electronics industry is the area which is most likely to attract more investment from Hong Kong. In the textile dyeing and finished field, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has been in touch with a West German company in this line. It has asked the firm to make its technology and machinery available for a possible joint venture with local firms. The dyeing and finishing of textile products is known as one of the weak spots of the industry both here and in Hong Kong. Firms here have to ship their high-quality products to Japan for finishing.

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS ON SPECIAL ZONES, HONG KONG

HK050236 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Dispatch from WEN WEI PO Japan correspondent Chi Hsi-ching: "Zhao Ziyang Speaks on Development of Special Zones, Comments on Relevant Hong Kong and Macao Issues"]

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Jun -- Premier Zhao Ziyang was interviewed at the request of WEN WEI PO and TA KUNG PAO correspondents on the train on his way to Kyoto following his visit to Nara. Zhao Ziyang spoke on China's policy of opening up to the world, the special economic zones, and issues of concern to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

Question: Last year you visited the special economic zones. While the motherland is stressing persistent practice of the policy of opening up to the world, what new views do you have on the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones?

Answer: There has been no change in our policy of opening up to the outside world, and we must continue to operate the special zones. The special zones represent an experiment, as far as China is concerned. There will not necessarily be any increase in the number of special zones in the near future, but we must continue to run the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen zones that have already been opened up. As for special zone legislation, this will be gradually perfected. Of course, in practice, we have found that certain laws need to be supplemented. Certain people outside China hold that the special zone laws are too simple. No doubt the solution of this problem will involve going through a process. This is because the special zones are a new topic. Since China has decided on the guiding principle of running special zones, and this is an unswerving principle, it is certain that we will have to advance from imperfection to perfection. We still need to rely on practice to decide what laws to make and what things to perfect. At present, China is launching a drive against crime in the economic field. There is no relation at all between this and the policy of opening up to the world. Our main goal in this drive is to solve the problem of honesty. Precisely, we need to open up to the world and uphold the principle of running special zones, and thus we have to guard against certain possible phenomena of corruption. Far from there being any contradiction between this and the policy of opening up to the world, this drive can enable us to practice in a healthy way the policy of opening up to the world and the principle of running special zones. There would be no need to do this if we practiced a closed-door policy. It is wrong to think that we are "drawing back" by striking at economic crime. Any economically successful country in the world takes measures to prevent the emergence of decay. Acting in this way does not mean organizing a campaign or restoring the "leftist" things of the past. Our methods in this respect are aimed at Chinese people in China. As for foreign businessmen who follow international conventions, such as practicing the sales commission method, there are no problems for us to make a fuss over. However, no individual in China can accept a sales commission. This is the Chinese people's own law.

Question: You stressed on many occasions in Tokyo that China must prepare in the 1980's for vigorous economic development in the 1990's. What can the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots do in this respect?

Answer: During most of the 1980's, that is, throughout the entire period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and part of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we want to achieve two things. First, we must tackle the question of reforming economic management, and rationalize economic management. Second, in material terms, we must carry out technical reforms in the existing enterprises and also promote the so-called infrastructure, that is, energy, communications, telecommunications, urban construction, and other areas. A country must have a relatively good infrastructure in order to truly develop its economy, and this is precisely China's weak link. Hong Kong is a trade and finance center, and is also the birdge by which we import advanced technology. I hold that there are many things the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots can do, whether in the technical reform of our existing enterprises or in building China's infrastructure, either through cooperation or through direct investment. Foreign and Overseas Chinese capital in Hong Kong can also enter China to take part in exploiting our resources, energy and so on. China is politically stable, and we guarantee the necessary profit to investors.

DAILY REPORT

China

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[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 8 Jun]

UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT OPENS

OW080754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament opened here today in a bid to create a new momentum to halt and reverse the spiraling arms race. The Soviet Union and the United States, which possess the biggest quantities of nuclear and conventional armaments, are expected to be the main targets of blame for their global arms race.

The session will focus attention on reviewing the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the first disarmament session of 1978 and work out new measures to lessen the danger of war, especially nuclear war, and to bring the arms race under control.

Ismat Kittani, elected as the president of the session, said in his opening speech that the session was convened at a time "when the mounting threats to international peace and security are not in the distant future, but are alrady upon us." Commenting on the progress of disarmament since the first special session, Kittani said, "Not a single weapon has been destroyed over the past four years as a result of a disarmament agreement," and "the situation has deteriorated seriously in several important respects."

He pointed out that "world expenditures for armaments have now passed the 600 dollars billion figure annually," and "since the end of World War II, some 40 per cent of the world's research and development expenditures have been directed at achieving military ends."

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in his speech that the quest of the international community for means to halt the arms race had achieved some limited success, but, "there was no abatement in the ever more menacing growth of nulcear and other arsenals. The main objective -- to arrest and reverse this process -- had not been achieved." He described the programme of action adopted by the first U.N. special disarmament session, as largely remaining "a dead letter."

Criticizing the conception of "limited nuclear war," Perez de Cuellar asserted, "once a nuclear exchange begins, there will be no way to contain it within a pre-determined framework." "There is no possiblity of winning a nuclear war in any conceivable sense of the word 'win'," he stressed.

There will be 16 heads of states or governments, 4 vice presidents or deputy prime ministers and 46 foreign ministers out of 157 participating countries who will address the general debate on the international situation.

During the session scheduled to end on July 9, a number of peace rallies and other activities in connection with disarmament are expected to take place outside the U.N. Headquarters to exert more pressure on disarmament. Among other things, thousands of peace marchers from Asia, North America and West Europe, walking across the United States from Los Angeles; San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; New Orleans and Montreal; arrived here today to greet the opening of the session; an Olympic torch symbolizing world peace was brought here today from Greece. The peace campaign will be culminated by a half million strong mass rally on July 12.

Huang Hua's Activities

OW080251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, was the guest of honor at a luncheon today given by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Chinese foreign minister also paid a courtesy call on Ismat T. Kittani, president of the special disarmament session, and met with Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans this afternoon.

Yesterday, Huang Hua gave a luncheon in honor of Ieng Sary, leader of the government delegation and deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UNIDO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OW071659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this afternoon with Abd-El Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Chen Muhua thanked U.N.I.D.O. for its preparations for the China investment promotion meeting, which opened today. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation in the past years, and exchanged views on further cooperation. Present were Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator for U.N. operational activities in China, and Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

PUBLICATION CITED ON USSR, U.S. ARMS EXPORTS

OW292010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] United Nations, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union overtook the United States as the world's leading arms salesman in the period 1979-81, said the SIPRI 1982 yearbook.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent research organization. Statistics compiled by SIPRI show that, averaging the past three years, the Soviet Union accounted for 36.5 percent of major weapons sales, in contrast to the United States share of 33.6 percent.

In its 1981 yearbood based on a four-year average, the institute had reported the U.S. share of total major-weapon exports at 43.3 percent, or 24.89 billion U.S. dollars, in contrast to the Soviet Union's 27.4 percent share, or 15.76 billion dollars of a total of 57.46 billion dollars.

It is believed that the current yearbook's statistics reflect a true increase in weapons shipments by the Soviet Union. There was a big increase in Soviet arms exports to India, Cuba and countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The Soviet arms sales to the Third World in 1981 amounted to 2.4 billion dollars, compared to the 2.67 billion dollars of the United States. The current yearbood doesn't provide any dollar estimates for total major-weapon shipments by either the Soviet Union or the U.S. The yearbook pointed out that "the Soviet Union uses arms transfers as an important instrument for maintaining and expanding its influence in the Third World; arms transfers play a greater role than economic aid or trade in this respect."

NORTH KOREAN ARMY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Xu Xiangqian

OW071234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the committee's Military Commission, met here today with a goodwill delegation from the Korean People's Army led by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea. Xu, 82, walked to the entrance of the meeting hall to shake hands with the visitors and have pictures taken with them, followed by a cordial talk in the hall. Xu told the visitors: "China and Korea are socialist countries. We share a close, fraternal relationship. Through the visit, you have brought the friendly feelings of the Korean people and armed forces to the Chinese people and armed forces."

Pak Chung-kuk said that he and his delegation were struck during the visit by the rigorous military training of the Chinese soldiers to raise their combat capabilities.

Xu wished the Korean people, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, greater achievements in their socialist revolution and construction. At the end of the 30-minute meeting, the Korean visitors wished Xu Xiangqian good health.

Present were Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Defense Ministry Chai Chengwen, Deputy Director Zhao Chunzheng, Ambassador to China of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Chon Myong-su, and the military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy Senior Colonel Kim Byong-ho.

Yang Dezhi at Banquet

OW071630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- A banquet was given by Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, here tonight in honor of a visiting goodwill delegation from the Korean People's Army. The delegation is led by Pak Chong-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea.

Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and political commissar of the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison were present. Also present was Senior Colonel Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

In their toasts, Pak Chung-kuk and Yang Dezhi wished continuous development to the great friendship and unity between the peoples and armed forces of Korea and China.

After their arrival in Beijing on May 18, the Korean visitors have toured Shijiazhuang, Xian, Chengdu, Nanjing and Shanghai. They are scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

PRESS HAILS ZHAO'S VISIT, CLOSER TIES WITH JAPAN

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK060843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by correspondent Cheng Bowei [7115 3124 1792]. "The Tremendous Attraction of the Three-Point Principle for Sino-Japanese Economic Relations"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang has successfully completed his 6-day official visit to Japan. This visit not only helped to promote mutual understanding between China and Japan but will also give new impetus to Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation.

Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations in 1972, the exchanges between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have reached an unprecedentedly far-ranging extent. This is extremely welcome. How to ensure the continuous advance of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the future in the new conditions, and make them still more fruitful and extensive, is an issue of great concern to people. During his visit to Japan, Premier Zhao expressed the aspirations of the people and conformed to the demands of the new era by clearly putting forward a three-point principle for developing Sino-Japanese economic relations -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and duration and stability. The proposition of the three-point principle has evoked a positive response in Japan. YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in an editorial, "The summit meeting agreed to Premier Zhao's proposal on the three-point principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and duration and stability in developing future Sino-Japanese relations. This should be evaluated highly." ASAHI SHIMBUN said in its editorial: "That the two governments have agreed to develop Sino-Japanese relations along the lines of the three-point principle shows that they have chosen relations of stable and sustained cooperation. This can be described as a welcome and wise choice."

During his visit to Japan, Premier Zhao gave an account of China's economic readjustment to the Japanese Government and economic circles; he explained its necessity and reviewed the successes already gained, and also repeatedly expounded on the question of the open-door policy. Speaking at a lunch given by economic groups, he said: "China's economy mainly relies on its own efforts, and at the same time we need to extensively absorb and learn the good points of other countries, and maintain our open-door policy." At a welcoming rally staged by friendly organizations, he said "The open-door policy is a national strategy we must maintain for a long time to come." Premier Zhao stated, China desires to work together with friends in Japanese economic circles to build and develop Sino-Japanese economic cooperation relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and duration and stability.

During Premier Zhao's visit to Japan, the Japanese side expressed a strong desire to develop Sino-Japanese economic relations. Japan's demands were still more urgent as regards exploiting resources. When talking with Premier Zhao, Premier Suzuki said that Japanese corporations also have the right conditions for taking part in tendering for South China Sea oil-drilling and exploration. He was very concerned for this matter. Japanese Chamber of Commerce Director Nagano said at the lunch given by economic groups for Premier Zhao that Japan hopes to take part in exploiting China's resources in oil, coal, nonferrous metals and so on. A number of Diet members also spoke on cooperation on exploitation of China's resources in their talks with Premier Zhao. While accompanying the Chinese guests on their visits, Japanese Ambassador to China Katori also spoke to Premier Zhao and State Economic Commission Vice Chairman Gan Ziyu on cooperating in exploiting resources. He said to Gan Ziyu, Japan is willing to provide advanced equipment to exploit the Bohai oilfield, and also hopes to take part in drilling and exploration in the South China Sea. It can be said that Japanese views are fully united on the issue of actively requesting cooperative exploitation of China's resources. This is a major reason why the three-point principle for economic cooperation relations advocated by Premier Zhao was warmly welcomed. It is precisely because in cooperative exploitation of resources each helps supply what the other needs and both sides benefit that the two premiers adopted a positive attitude on this matter in their talks. The 2 June communique aid, the leaders of the two countries "unanimously hold that, proceeding from the long-term view, promoting cooperation between China and Japan in the field of exploiting resources is extremely significant."

Friendly exchanges and cooperation between China and Japan have undergone nearly a decade of testing since relations between the two countries were normalized in 1972. Tremendous results have already been achieved. In the future, with the efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries, and on the basis of the three-point principle, the economic cooperation and exchanges in other fields between them will certainly enhance the tremendous achievements of Sino-Japanese friendship.

CHINA DAILY Commentator

HK060024 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Jun 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Successful Visit"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang returns today from his successful state visit to Japan, which both countries consider of profound and far-reaching significance. We welcome our premier back from his first official visit to Japan and the glad tidings he is bringing back from that friendly, neighbourly country.

Premier Zhao's visit, and the fact that Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will return it later this year, climax the first 10 years of cordial co-operation since the normalization of relations between the two countries in 1972. Never has three been a time marked by such understanding between the peoples and such statemanship of the leaders of both countries. We are pleased that they are now committed to furthering this amicability on a lasting basis and for decades to come.

Based on the achievements and lessons of the years since the founding of the People's Republic, China has finally found the path to socialism suitable to her conditions, and after three years of readjustment beginning in 1979, has entered a period of steady progress towards modernization. As the premier reaverred in Tokyo, China will not deviate from her course towards socialist modernization unless compelled to do so by large-scale external invasion.

Economic co-operation between China and Japan is necessitated by the times, facilitated by geographical proximity and, most importantly, favoured by the people of both nations. There is every reason to believe that the three principles of friendship in peace, equality and mutual benefit, and durability and stability will continue to govern Sino-Japanese economic relationship. Both countries have agreed that it is specially significant from a long-term point of view for them to co-operate in developing China's rich energy and other resources.

The general principles of China's foreign policy continue to be opposition to hegemonism and maintenance of world peace. The two countries have jointly reaffirmed that they will continue their efforts to safeguard peace and stability in Asia and the whole world, from their respective standpoints and together with other peace-loving nations.

The present international situation is characterized by growing tension and unrest. The independence, security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of some countries are being undermined by open aggression and foreign interference. And there are serious threats to the peace in the Asian-Pacific region and other parts of the world. Whatever changes in the international situation, it is hoped that the development of amicable relations between China and Japan, which forms an important part of China's foreign policy, will not be affected.

It was very timely for Chinese and Japanese leaders to have had the opportunity to exchange views on the international situation and bilateral relations. We believe both sides have been much benefited by their cordial, frank and constructive exchange of views.

Autumn will come to the capital in a few months. The skies will be clear and the air crisp and cool when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is welcomed in Beijing's best season. We expect a new upsurge of friendship to mark the next and following decades of mutually beneficial and very cordial relations between Japan and China.

IMELDA MARCOS ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

OW070732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of the president of the Phillippines, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

She was welcomed at the airport by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, and his wife, Wang Zhen; Chai Shufan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation; and Mo Yanzhong, Chinese ambassador to the Philippines. A Chinese boy presented the first lady with a bouquet.

She is accompanied on the visit by government ministers and other high-ranking officials of the Philippines. Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat and embassy officials were present.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW071520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met in Zhongnanhai here this afternoon with Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila.

Zhao Ziyang welcomed Mrs. Marcos on her fourth visit to China. "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines in 1975, our relations have developed very well. The Chinese government is satisfied with it," he said. He spoke highly of the contributions the Philippine president and his wife had made to the development of Sino-Philippine friendship.

The premier briefed the guests on China's political situation and economic development.

The first lady said that she was very pleased the Chinese premier met her shortly after he returned from Japan. "The Philippines and China are close neighbors. Your achievements in national construction are also ours, we are greatly interested in what is happening in China, so we have often come here."

They also exchanged views on international issues.

Zhao Ziyang asked her to convey the Chinese Government's and his own cordial greetings and wishes to the Philippine president.

Present were Teodoro Pena, minister of natural resources; M. Collantes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Edmundo Reyes, commissioner of immigration; Mrs. Edmundo Reves, minister of state for social service and development; Jesus Tanchanco, administrator of the national food authority; and General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Phillipines. Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat was also present.

Also in attendance were Hu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; other officials Lu Xuejian, Chai Shufan and Han Kehua; and designated Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Mo Yanzhong.

Banquet by Zhao Ziyang

OW071708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People Monday evening in honor of Philippine First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos. The premier and the first lady both spoke highly of the friendship between China and the Philippines.

Zhao Ziyang said: "The first lady is a respected and well-known friend of the Chinese people. She has visited China three times as a good-will envoy of the Filipino people and made important contributions to the promotion and development of the relations between China and the Philippines." The premier recalled the warm reception he received last August when he visited the Philippines. "During my visit, I had an opportunity to see the successes made by the Filipino Government and people under the leadership of President Marcos in economic and cultural development. That visit left with me pleasant and unforgettable memories," he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said: His Excellency President Marcos and the first lady arrived in Beijing today seven years ago for a good-will visit to China. "During that visit, our two governments issued a joint communique, proclaiming the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the amicable relations between China and the Philippines thus entered upon a new stage. In the past seven years, our friendly ties have developed smoothly. The two countries have carried out fruitful cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and scientific and technological fields and cooperated in the joint efforts for the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the establishment of a new international economic order. The exchange of visits between leaders of our two countries, in particular, has deepened our mutual understanding and trust and laid a solid and sound basis for our friendship. I am convinced that the current visit to China by the first lady will make new contributions to the further strengthening of the friendly ties and cooperation between China and the Philippines," he concluded.

In her speech, the first lady said that "our visit takes its meaning from the friendship between our peoples and governments, and that brief as it may be, we fervently hope that our stay will serve to deepen and strengthen relations between China and the Philippines.

"It has been well said that kinship between nations is not reckoned according to size or age, but by the intangible things that peoples and nations share with each other. We know this well in the bonds of friendship that have grown between your country and mine in the course of nearly a thousand years.

"Historians tell us that as early as the 10th century, the Philippines enjoyed commercial and cultural relations with China, seat of one of the great civilizations of the world." She said: "In a sense, therefore, we are brothers. And it is fully in this spirit of close affinity tht today we mutually strive to expand the areas of cooperation between our peoples.

"By the accidents of history, relations betwee China and the Philippines were disrupted for a time. But once again we find, to use the words of President Marcos, the old bridges restored and a new time of opportunity for our relations to broaden and prosper. What began in exchanges and contact between our peoples in ancient times, we can today deepen and enrich, as we have indeed deepened and enriched, in ties of cooperation and amity between modern states: through the venues of diplomacy, of trade and culture."

Present were Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1617 GMT on 7 June carries a report on this banquet which adds the following to the end of the item: "...to the Foreign Ministry, responsible persons of other government departments as well as notables who have visited the Philippines Huang Zhen, Wang Bingnan and Mo Yangzhong [5459 3601 1813], Chinese ambassador to the Philippines who will soon leave for that post.

[The banquet was held in a cordial and pleasant atmosphere. With the accompaniment of the national orchestra of the broadcasting art troupe that has visited the Philippines, the first lady sang a Filipino song on the spur of the moment to the warm applause of all present. Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat and diplomats from the embassy were also present.]

Meetings with Deng Xiaoping

OW080752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Philippine First Lady Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, and principal members of her party.

Vice-Chairman Deng thanked Madame Marcos for taking time out to visit her Chinese friends. He spoke highly of the smooth development of Sino-Philippine relations. "This is the result of the common efforts of our two peoples," Deng Xiaoping said. During her third visit to China three years ago, Madame Imelda R. Marcos also met with Deng Xiaoping.

She said that the Philippines and China have had diplomatic relations for seven years and that bilateral relations are now closer than at any time. The Philippine first lady said that she and her party are very glad to find that China has made rapid progress. "Your progress is an encouragement to the Third World countries," she said.

Deng Xiaoping also exchanged views with Madame Imelda R. Marcos on major international and Asian issues.

Vice-chairman Deng asked Madame Marcos to convey to President Marcos his best wishes. Madam Marcos also conveyed to Deng Xiaoping the president's esteem and friendly feelings. Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was among those present. Philippine Ambassador to China Fortunato U. Abat was also present.

Lunch Hosted by Yang Shangkun

OW080758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet here at noon today in honor of Philippine First Lady Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos and principal members of her party. Present were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry.

YAO YILIN MEETS HONG KONG INDUSTRIALIST

OW071928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met this afternoon with Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group. Present were Zhang Youxuan, vice-chairmnan of the board of directors, and Feng Zhi, general manager, of the China corporation of the shipping industry.

Yue-Kong Pao arrived this morning and will leave for Shanghai June 9 to attend the christening ceremony of a 27,000-ton cargo ship built by the Jiangnan shipyard for Yue-Kong Pao's group.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SRV PRISONER RELEASE

OW041836 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] This morning Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, met by appointment with Tran Viet Ha, charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in China. He was authorized to inform him that China on 16 June will release Nong Van Can and 11 other Vietnamese armed personnel who had been taken prisoner by China.

Deputy Director Zhang Dewei said that Vietnamese armed personnel Nong Van Can and Vuong Quang Binh were captured by Chinese borders guards because they illegally intruded into the Chinese province of Yunnan for sabotage. Nguyen Thanh Sang and nine others were captured by the Chinese navy for their reconnaissance activities in the Xisha Islands area in the South China Sea. During the interrogations by responsible Chinese authorities, they all confessed being guilty of having intruded into Chinese territory and territorial waters to conduct illegal and hostile activities against China on the Vietnamese authorities' orders. The Chinese Government, in the spirit of humanitarianism, decided to release the 12 above captives for reunion with their families in their country.

Deputy Director Zhang Dewei informed the Vietnamese side that the 12 Vietnamese will be escorted by representatives of China's friendship gate border guard station in Guangxi Province to the zero-signed milestone at the Chinese friendship gate at 1100 Beijing time on 16 June to enable them to cross the border there. He proposed that the Vietnamese side send its representatives to receive them and go through the reception formalities there.

CONTINUED ASEAN SUPPORT FOR DK'S SEAT NOTED

OW071918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, Jun 7 (XINHUA) -- The 15th Association of Southeast Asian Nations foreign ministers' meeting to be held soon in Singapore is expected to continue support for the legitimate Kampuchean Government's seat in the United Nations. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Monday in an interview that to leave Kampuchea's seat vacant will certainly have disastrous effect.

He also said the formation of a united government by the three Kampuchean resistance forces is an internal matter of Kampuchea. When it will be formed will not affect the ASEAN stance on the Kampuchean issue: Namely, upholding the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, and leaving the Kampuchean people alone to decide the future of their country, he added.

Sitthi said it remains the hope of ASEAN that other countries will also contribute to the solution of the Kampuchean issue by pressing for the implementation of the U.N. General Assembly resolutions. Also during an interview with the NATION REVIEW, the Thai foreign minister said his country supports the Philippines' proposal for an ASEAN summit.

ASEAN'S ECONOMIC TIES WITH THIRD WORLD VIEWED

OW031650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 3 Jun 82

["ASEAN Develops Economic Cooperation With Other Third World Countries" --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 2 (XINHUA) -- The five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) have readjusted their foreign economic policies to develop economic cooperation with other Third World countries.

In the past few years, the economies of Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines have been somewhat affected by the economic recessions and trade protectionism in Western countries. As a result, the total volume of foreign trade for these countries have declined by a big margin and their international balance of payments have worsened.

While trying to improve economic relations with Western countries, the ASEAN member states have actively developed economic cooperation with other Third World countries. Since early last year, leaders of the ASEAN member states have visited Sri Lanka, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to discuss ways to strengthen economic cooperation. The ASEAN member states have also sent high-ranking officials and economic, trade and technical delegations to some Asian, African and Latin American countries for visits or to attend international fairs.

As a result of these contacts, joint committees, economic cooperation groups and joint companies formed by the ASEAN member states and other Third World countries have been established, and trade between the ASEAN member states and some other Third World countries has sharply increased.

For example, exports from Singapore to Africa totaled 1.916 billion Singapore dollars (2.1 Singapore dollars equal one U.S. dollar) in 1980, an increase of 87 percent from the previous year. Exports from Indonesia to the Middle East totaled 130 million U.S. dollars last year compared to 79.3 million U.S. dollars in 1980.

Joint investment enterprises by ASEAN member states and other Third World countries have also been established. By the end of 1981, private companies in Singapore had signed agreements with 25 manufacturers in Sri Lanka for the joint production of textiles, diamonds, printed goods and car parts.

Singapore and Bangladesh have built factories with joint investment to manufacture clocks, watches, calculators and clothing. Indonesia and India have signed 11 agreements to establish joint enterprises manufacturing steel, cement and sugar. Malaysia and Kuwait established a joint Malacca Straits oil refinery in Malaysia last year. Since the beginning of this year, Malaysia has been receiving investments from Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates to develop cooperative manufacturing industries. The Philippines recently signed agreements for economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia in industry, agriculture, communications and construction.

The ASEAN member states have also increased their scientific cooperation with other Third World countries. Singapore is training Sri Lankan technicians on how to repair ships and how to manufacture textiles, garments and electronic appliances. Malaysia has agreed to provide technical assistance and train personnel in the production of rubber and palm oil for Brazil and Bangladesh.

Indonesia has signed agreements with India and Pakistan to develop nuclear energy. Last year, the Philippines and China exchanged study groups and conducted vocational courses to train employees in industry, agriculture, fishery and medicine.

A mixed commission on science and technology from Thailand and China held its fourth meeting early this year in Beijing. During the meeting, 35 proposals were submitted for this year's scientific exchange and cooperation.

The present economic cooperation between the ASEAN member states and Third World countries is developing rapidly and has a bright future because of the ASEAN member states' rich natural resources and desire to develop their economies.

NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN VISITS

Meeting With Ji Pengfei

OW041700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, met with and hosted a banquet here this evening for Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, and his wife. After extending welcome to the Dutch visitors on their visit to China, Ji said: "The current visit of our Dutch comrades is of important significance to developing relations between our two parties." He said: "We may take this opportunity to discuss in an in-depth way many issues concerning the present international situation and international communist movement."

Hoekstra said that the Communist Party of the Netherlands will continue to develop relations with the Chinese Communist Party. "Even though the two parties did encounter some difficulties before in their relationship, relations between the two parties have not been severed," he said. "We have never forgotten the traditional militant friendship that exists between the two parties," he said.

Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Qian Liren, deputy head of the department, were present. Hoekstra and his wife arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee. This morning, Hoekstra and Qiao Shi held talks on issues relating to the present world situation, the international communist movement and the relations between the two parties.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

OW071555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today reiterated principles on developing relations among various communist parties. Speaking at a meeting with Chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Henk Hoekstra, Chairman Hu said the Chinese Communist Party favors the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. "Why should we uphold these principles?" he asked. "Because, in the final analysis, the success of any nation's revolution lies in the aspirations of the party and people of that country and in the correctness of the party's line and policies. It does not depend on any other party's line and policies."

He said every party has successful experience, unsuccessful experience, even the experience of failure. "There is no party in the world which is always correct," he said. "A country, a nation or a party has its strong points as well as weak points. So, we think party to party relations should be established on these principles."

Referring to the relations between the Communist Parties of China and the Netherlands, Chairman Hu said the Chinese Communist Party is willing to increase relations with the Communist Party of the Netherlands. "We welcome Chairman Hoekstra to exchange views with us on the world situation, the international communist movement and relations between our two parties. We also welcome you to investigate the work of our party and make proposals," he said.

Hoekstra said "our China visit is of special importance to developing relations between our two parties. Our talks with the comrades of the Chinese Communist Party are fruitful.

"We completely agree on the principles on development of relations between the parties, which Comrade Hu Yaobang has just talked about," he said.

"We believe each party, big or small, in socialist or capitalist countries, should be equal. This is one of the foundations for solving crises in the international communist movement. Otherwise, dogmatism will prevail and it will aggravate crises," he said. Hoekstra said the Communist Party of the Netherlands firmly opposes one party's interference in another's internal affairs. He said communist parties are working under different conditions, and they should strengthen interparty cooperation and contribute to the development of the international communist movement.

Hu Yaobang also briefed the guests on the Chinese party's work in recent years. After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a banquet for Hoekstra and his wife. Present were Qiao Shi and Qian Liren, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE NOTED

FRG Demonstrations

OW060754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 5 (XINHUA) -- About 170,000 West Germans converged on Bonn and Munich to demonstrate for peace today. The demonstrations were sponsored by the opposition parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, on the eve of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to West Germany and the forthcoming NATO summit in Bonn. The demonstrators held placards inscribed with slogans: "Peace in liberty", "Maintain friendship with U.S." and "Disarmament on both sides". At the 100,000-strong rally in Bonn, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl declared that the rally showed that West Germany wants friendship with the United States, that it belongs to the Western alliance and that it supports a balanced reduction of arms by East and West. He appealed to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Reagan to show good faith toward detente and disarmament when they meet. At the 70,000-strong rally in Munich, Chairman of the Christian Social Union Franz-Josef Strauss stressed the importance of West Germany's relations with the United States and the Western alliance. "We firmly oppose the use of military means," he said. "We do not want arms race. We are only replenishing our armaments rather than working for the destruction of others through armaments," he added.

London Demonstration

OW070728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] London, June 6 (XINHUA) -- About 230,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators rallied in the Hyde Park today under the slogans "No nuclear bases" and "Europe demands a future." The peace demonstration took place in conjunction with the United Nations disarmament session and on the eve of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Britain. It was organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Britain's biggest mass organization for peace. Speakers at the rally called for world nuclear disarmament. Many participants also wore badges and carried posters calling for an end to the hostilities over the Falkland Islands. The Labor Party's leading left-winger, Tony Benn, said at the rally that the Falklands conflict had taught the peace movement how the poison of nationalism could be used to neutralize the United Nations as a force for peace.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW271322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial and friendly talk at the guest house here this afternoon with Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, who will soon leave China at the end of his term of office.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES YUGOSLAV VISIT

OW031844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese army delegation headed by Deputy General Chief of Staff Wu Xiuquan left for home today after a stay here since May 31.

The Chinese army delegation went to Yugoslavia after visiting Spain and Italy. During its stay here, the Chinese army delegation met Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the People's Army; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists; and Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Federation of Yugoslav People's Liberation War Veterans. The Chinese delegation also visited the tomb of late President Josip Broz Tito.

YANG DEZHI HOSTS BANQUET FOR ROMANIAN GENERAL

OW012054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- General Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Romania, Mrs. Milea and their party were honored at a banquet here tonight given by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Proposing a toast, Yang praised the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of China and Romania. The two armed forces, he said, have kept close contacts, learned from and helped each other, contributing to the further development of the friendship.

General Milea said that he was very happy to have the chance to be in China and know about the achievements gained under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and various activities of the Chinese Armed Forces. His current visit, he added, is a vivid demonstration of the continuous development of the friendly relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xu Xin, assistant to the P.L.A. chief of General Staff; and Dumitru Mocioiu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy here, and Mrs. Mocioiu.

General Milea and his party arrived here yesterday for a holiday and visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministy of National Defense.

ISRAELI ACTIVITIES IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW080748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today condemning the Israeli bombing raids on Beirut and other areas in Lebanon. The statement reads:

Since 4 June the Israeli authorities have, in gross violation of the principles of international law and in open breach of the cease-fire agreement, carried out bombing raids on Beirut and other areas and mounted a large-scale invasion into southern Lebanon, causing great losses to the lives and property of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Israel's brutal aggression constitutes a renewed flagrant provocation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as the entire Arab people. It has not only seriously encroached upon Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but also gravely worsened the Middle East situation, thus endangering peace and security in the world.

The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just cause to safeguard independence and sovereignty, regain their national rights and recover their lost territories. We strongly condemn the Israeli authorities for the above acts of aggression and express our deep sympathy for the sufferings of the innocent Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We maintain that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be protected and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon respected. Israel must implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions and withdraw its aggressor troops from Lebanese territory immediately and unconditionally.

Ling Qing at Security Council

OW071216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council today urges Israel to withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon. A resolution unanimously adopted by the council this evening demands that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of Resolution 508 (1982) adopted yesterday which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. The document calls on all parties to communicate to the U.N. secretary-general their acceptance of the present resolution within 24 hours.

In a report to the council, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he regretted to state that despite all efforts throughout the night, it was not possible to effect a cease-fire. Hostilities had escalated dangerously, with a very large number of Israeli ground forces beginning to move into Lebanese territory, he noted. Lebanese representative Ghassan Tuwayni accused Israel of its armed aggression against his country. Ever since its inception, United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had been challenged by the Government of Israel and its troops, he said. Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman condemned Israel for its attempt to destroy the national will of the Palestinian people and to impose servitude on them. He stressed that the Palestinian people would resist to the end. Chinese representative Ling Qing said that the Chingese Government and people expressed strong indignation and condemnation at the Israeli acts of aggression and firmly supported the Lebanese people's struggle against aggression and the Palestinian and Arab peoples' struggle to restore their national right and recover lost territories.

WIFE OF COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT

Culture Ministry Banquet

OW041704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Culture gave a banquet tonight at the Great Hall of the people in honor of Madame Nydia Quintero de Turbay Ayala, wife of Colombia's President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. She arrived last night for a week's visit.

Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, presided over the banquet. He said the cultural exchanges between China and Colombia have shown encouraging progress in the past two years, which will be enhanced by Madame Turbay's visit.

Madame Turbay described her China tour as "an unusual opportunity to live among the Chinese people and experience their friendly feelings towards the Colombian people." She is expected to open the exhibition of ancient Colombian gold jewelry tomorrow before going to south China.

Among the guests tonight were Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Gama Quijano, president of the bank of the Colombian Republic; Dr. Luis Duque Gomes, curator of the Gold Museum in Bogota; President Turbay's daughters Claudia Turbay Quintero and Maria Victoria de Ricardi and her husband Dr. Pascual Ricardi, who are accompanying Madame Turbay on her tour of China. Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian Ambassador to China, and his wife jointed the entourage and attended the banquet. Also present were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Zhang Jiexun, member of the secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

The Colombian guests were met by Zhu Muzhi and Zhang Jiexun at the airport upon their arrival last night.

Officials at Exhibit Opening

OW051520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of ancient goldwork from Colombia, which is described as "magnificent and invaluable," opened here today at the China National Art Gallery. It is the first exhibition from this Latin American country every held in China.

Nydia Quintero de Turbay Ayala, Colombia's first lady, and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

On display are 600 gold objects, including necklaces, earrings, bracelets, nose rings, pendants and other ornaments and utensils. Many Chinese visitors seemed fascinated by their beautiful shapes. The exhibits are provided by the gold museum of the Bank of the Republic of Bogota, which houses the world's largest collection of 26,000 gold pieces, all made by native goldsmiths before colonialists' invasion in the 16th century. The oldest object so far discovered dates back to 1,500 B.C.

Addressing the ceremony, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, said that the exhibition "mirrors the achievements of the Colombian people in developing their national culture by preserving and making use of their cultural heritage and their efforts and resolution to safeguard the national independence and sovereignty." "We are confident that the Colombian people's future will be even more brilliant than gold," he said.

In her speech, the Colombian first lady said China and what is today Colombia "have a common cultural background" and expressed the hope that through this exhibition the two countries "will learn more of each other with the purpose of intensifying their cultural exchanges, increasing commerce and strengthening the ties of friendship."

Attending the ceremony were Madame Turbay's entourage and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China, and his wife. Also present were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation. The exhibition will last ten days before it moves to Shanghai, according to the China Exhibition Corporation that sponsors the show.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Madame Nydia Quintero de Turbay Ayala, wife of Colombia's president Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, and her party.

During the conversation, Wan Li said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia, the relations and cultural exchanges between the two countries have been expanded satisfactorily. President Turbay has made important contributions to the development of the friendly relations. We will welcome him if he has an opportunity to visit China." Madame Turbay thanked the Chinese Government for its hospitality. She said: "President Turbay could not visit China this time. He asked me to convey his best wishes to leaders of the Chinese Government. He will be very glad to have a chance to visit China."

Present at the meeting were Zhu Muzhi and Lu Zhixian, Chinese minister and vice-minister of culture, and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China.

LI YIMANG FETES ARGENTINE VISITOR 7 JUN

OW071655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, Monday evening feted Ipolito Yrigoyen, member of the National Committee of the radical party of Argentina. Yrigoyen is an international economic researcher. He returned to Beijing June 4 after visiting Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin and Hangzhou.

RENMIN RIBAO: OFFICIALS' CHILDREN SUBJECT TO LAW

HK071108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Chen Ping [2525 1627]: "Also Talking About 'Market Conditions' in China"]

[Text] He Deming, the principal criminal of the gang of rapists, wonderfully showed his true colors in the face of the indignant rebuke of his victim. He said with swollen arrogance, "Do you understand the present market conditions in the Chinese society? My father is a seventh rank cadre. His official rank is as high as the commander in chief of the Chengdu PLA units. Do you know who will win the suit if you prosecute me! We also have friends in the public security organ. Well, if you do not believe me, we'll have a test of strength!"

These arrogant words thoroughly revealed the ugly features of this gang of criminals. They have trampled on the innocent and scorn the law so arrogantly that words fail to describe them. In their view, the weak women whom they have trampled on have no alternative but to suffer their insults submissively. If these weak women try to resist them or even to prosecute them, it shows, in their opinion, a lack of understanding of the "market conditions" of Chinese society today.

However, in the China of today, there are no stock markets nor any paradises for adventurists. How can there be any "market conditions" to inquire into? Since He Deming and his ilk have prated about the "market conditions" in the manner of the speculators in the old society, we had better write something about just what the "market conditions" are in China.

We cannot deny that in the past, there actually were "market conditions" in China where evil people were allowed to do things at will. The practice of "the noble are not subject to legal punishment, and no allowance will be given to the common people for their sense of shame" stemming from a very ancient source. In the novel "Water Margin," the author described the son of a top official, Gao Yanei, who took a fancy to Lin Chong's wife to be his mistress until she was forced to commit suicide. In the corrupt old society, there were quite a large number of children of rich families who acted like Gao Yanei. During the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, there were also such "market conditions." At that time, as long as a man followed their line, he or his son would be free from any legal punishment, no matter what serious crimes they committed.

But our history turned over this leaf of corruption and crimes long ago. The criminal law of the PRC has already been promulgated. Our socialist legal system is being perfected day after day to ensure that everything we do in our society is based on the law. What did He Deming and his ilk rely upon when they followed the old corrupt practices and publicly challenged the society and defied the law? According to He's words, he relied on two things, namely, first, his father was a seventh rank cadre and second, he had friends in the public security organ. He thought that since he had a clear understanding of "market conditions," he could despise all law and authorities and that no one could do anything to him.

In fact, this was only his personal belief. As a result, he was mistaken about the "market conditions" and was himself caught by the net of the law.

The law accepted his defiance, but not in a weak manner as he imagined. The comrades in the police battalion in Chengdu who were responsible for overcoming crimes resolutely said: "Even if the criminal is the emperor of heaven, we will punish him according to the law!" This was also the case for former public security policeman Zhang Jianmeng. For a time, he hoped that his relatives and friends in the public security organ would help him and some top officials would intervene in his case. But his hope turned out to be a foolish dream. The law is sacred and merciless. Whoever violates the law will not evade its punishment. In the past, the "two bears in Hangzhou" failed to evade its punishment and so will He Deming, Zhang Jianmeng and Cao Jingping today. They will never be able to evade legal punishment. This is the disgraceful end that is deserved by those who defy the law.

The parents of the criminal have also accepted the challenge of their unworthy son. With a clear-cut stand, they have sided with party discipline, state law, the victims and the masses of the people. When they were faced with the choice between party spirit and their feelings for their son, they correctly adhered to the principle of party spirit. They are not "behind-the-scene backers" of the criminal, but on the contrary, they belong to the forces that are fighting against evil.

The female worker, the victim, was not scared by the threat of the arrogant criminals. In order to prevent other young girls from being trampled on by the criminals, she has resolutely fought against these villains and finally won her suit and succeeded in exposing these villains. This fact has provided a sonorous answer to the question of who is the winner and who is the "strong one."

Touching on the "market conditions," the following is the actual "market conditions" in today's China: The law is no longer subject to the discretion of a few people. The law has shown its tremendous power in protecting the people and in fighting against evildoers. This is precisely where our hope lies.

ARTICLE STRESSES STREAMLINING ORGANIZATIONS

HK070959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 5

[Article by Sui Xiwen [7131 0823 2429]: "A Bloated Bureaucracy Creates Many Disadvantages"]

[Text] Recently I read a number of classic works and I found that the people of that time talked about the disadvantages of too many government officials and the benefits of cutting them. I will quote from some of the articles because I think they will enlighten us in the streamlining of our organizations which is being carried out today.

Posts Are in Line With Work and Excessive Staff

To explain this in today's world, this question means employing staff according to the volume of work or employing more staff than is needed. Zhang Ruyu of the Sung Dynasty said in his "Examination System for Government Officials": "It is only when the positions are in line with the volume of work that the officials will be able to work for the people; but if the number of positions is more than needed, the officials will know nothing but working for their own interest." He held that only when the number of officials was in line with the volume of work they were responsible for would they be able to work for the country and the people; otherwise they would just work "for themselves" or they would "become harmful to the people." In this way, he grasped the gist of the question. Another example is Bao Cheng of the Sung Dynasty. In his work "A Talk About Bloated Bureaucracy and Use of Finance" Bao Cheng pointed out that for more than 4 decades after Emperor Sung Jingde came to power, the number of government officials more than doubled. He said: "Those people living on official salary have been increasing with each passing day while those people toiling in agriculture have been decreasing." ("Selected Works of Bao Cheng," vol 1) In the later period of the Yuan Dynasty there were situations in which "10 herdsmen are taking care of 9 head of sheep" that resulted in "too many officials than were needed in higher and lower departments." In such situations, people naturally had heavier burdens, the country was weakened and the people became poorer. Therefore, as the people of that time said, it was necessary to enable "officials to have their own positions as well as their own work." ("Biography of Wei Zhi and Wang Xiao") Yang Wanli of the Sung Dynasty spoke more explicitly about bloated staffs in his "Bloated Officials" when he said: "It is better that the amount of work surpasses the number of staff than that the number of staff surpasses the amount of work." What does it mean by "the amount of work surpasses the number of staff?" "An amount of work is done by an official and an official is responsible for an amount of work" and consequently although there were less officials, they were still able to do more work. "Officials will have no spare time, nor will they have surplus time to think of other things." Thus, even officials worked busily every day under heavy pressure and consequently they had no time to consider dishonest practices.

But of course there is a positive effect in considering the question in this way. But if the situation is otherwise, that is to say, if "several persons are appointed for one position and a job is managed by several persons and several persons are in one position, they will contend not for the sake of public interest but for the sake of personal gain; if several persons are responsible for a job, they will work for their own merit and they will not be responsible.... These are the disadvantages of having the number of staff surpass the amount of work." With the number of staff surpassing the amount of work, the staff would concentrate their efforts in seeking private gain and would become irresponsible. The situation of holding positions with no responsibility was very common at that time. It was commonplace that in a small business five or six persons were holding one position and in a small city two or three persons were responsible for a job. Yang Wanli held that with such a bloated bureaucracy, "the country cannot but become poor and the people cannot but become weak even though they have progressed."

Select Persons According to Posts and Select Officials According to Positions

To interpret this in today's situation, this means that in establishing organizations and forming positions we must proceed from the needs of our work and we cannot just carry out our work according to the number of staff. Without solving this problem, we will not be able to streamline our organizations. The establishment and scale of an organization must be based on the needs of our work before we are able to select the right persons. Xu Yinglong of the Sung Dynasty profoundly explained this question in his "Cut Down on Bloated Officials" that was written in the year Chun You 5. He said: "When candidates are selected to fill positions, we may have only a small number of officials, but it is a sufficient number to get the work done. When positions are created for the candidates, we may have a large number of officials, but they still will not be a sufficient number to get the work done." The number of appointed officials must be based on objective actual needs. If we do otherwise, that is to say, if we appoint officials not only according to need but also considering such other things as merit, salary, rank and experience, or if we build a temple and form a position according to persons, we will certainly form a bloated bureaucracy and "with the gate of luck opened, people will spare no effort in contending." The only way to eliminate the "disadvantages of a bloated bureaucracy" is to "select persons according to posts and not select officials according to positions so that each will be responsible for his post and will not resort to deception."

Save Officials and Save Work

How to save officials? The key question is whether we can save work. Xun Mao of the Jin Dynasty said: "It is better to save officials than saving their attendants, while to save work is better than saving officials." He thus considered saving work as the basic way to save officials. He said that the Han Dynasty was able to "streamline work in its early period and consequently it was able to save officials." He said: "Emperor Guang Wu combined officials and 10 prefectural and municipal offices were cut by one official and this means saving officials. The later Wei Dynasty sent officials to help cut down the number of officials in localities while during the Zhengshi year, provincial officials were merged with prefectural officials and this also saved officials." He said: "In order to basically solve the problem, it is necessary to give priority to saving work." ("Works on the Jin Dynasty," vol 39) The so-called "saving work" referred to in ancient times means to minimize corvee labor and let people recuperate so that they would be able to concentrate their efforts on agricultural production. This was also mentioned in "Works on the Jin Dynasty and Biography of Fu Xian": "The urgent work at present is first of all to merge official posts so as to save work and stop wars so that the whole country will be able to concentrate its effort on agriculture." Lu Zhi of the Tang Dynasty also put forth the "Five Points for Saving Work" that concisely summarized how to save work. They are: "Do not supply excessive food to soldiers; legally pardon the weak; save officials when they are not needed; eliminate useless things; and get rid of unnecessary work." ("New Work on the Tang Dynasty," vol 157) The key point is "simplification" and it embodies the ideology of "simplifying administration" in ancient times.

Of course, what was mentioned here occurred more than 1,000 years ago. The so-called "administrative work" at that time basically differs from our socialist construction today. But we can learn something from this ideology. For example, the situation of "several thousand pieces of thread in high departments and a needle in lower departments" still exists in our work today. It means that with so many people in higher departmetns blindly directing work, the lower departments are at a loss as to whom to follow; it is just wasting money and manpower. Shouldn't this situation be abolished?

HONGQI VIEWS ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL TRADESMEN

HK071211 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 82 pp 30-31

["Questions and Answers" by Dong Yancheng [5516 5888 2052]: "Is an Individual Undertaking Practicing Exploitation of Labor If It Employs Assistants and Takes On Apprentices?"]

[Text] In our economy today, a small number of individual tradesmen own some means of production and, with the permission of the state managerial departments of commerce and industry, have one or two assistants or several apprentices, and these operators make more money than their assistants and apprentices. Is this exploitation through hiring labor? To answer this question, it is necessary to examine the sources and nature of the earnings of these individual tradesmen.

First of all, it should be noted that the income of individual tradesmen is greater than that of their assistants and apprentices and is not solely a result of gratuitous ownership of surplus labor. The amount a tradesman earns includes, first, the value created by his own labor. An individual tradesman owns a little means of production but he is a laborer at the same time. More often than not, he also has higher skills and more managerial competence, playing an important role in the process of production. He does more sophisticated labor than his assistants and apprentices, so it is right that he earn more than they. Second, the earnings of a tradesman include the money made through his earlier investment in the business. These earnings are equal to or modestly higher than the bank interest for the same amount of money. Therefore, although it is earnings on investments, it is justified and permitted by the socialist economy. Third, the earnings include the extra income resulting from pricing factors. The individual economy is a small commodity economy, the economic effects and earnings of which are closely related to the changes of supply and demand on the market. Since some problems still remain in balancing supply and demand in our country at present, and some prices are irrational, a tradesman can often sell at an inflated price and purchase at a discount. This extra income is not created by the labor of the individual tradesman, nor by the labor of his assistants and apprentices, but is created by the labor of laborers in other departments and transferred through price adjustment (it is also transferrable to the state through price adjustments and tax collections.) Fourth, the individual tradesmen make profit from the surplus labor of their assistants and apprentices. The amount of this is determined by the number and productivity of the assistants and apprentices. The productivity of individual trades is rather low, and one individual tradesman is permitted to have a few assistants. Therefore, the value of the surplus labor of his assistants and apprentices is very little and cannot provide the bulk of his income.

One cannot indiscriminately regard the individual tradesman who has assistants and apprentices as a capitalist exploiter of hired labor because there are essential qualitative and quantitive differences between the two.

Qualitatively speaking, exploitation means that the workers have no alternative to selling their labor power to the capitalists. The relationship between the capitalists and the workers is characterized by the workers' forced labor and the capitalists' gratuitous ownership of the surplus value created by those workers. But the relationship between the assistants and apprentices and the masters of such individual trades is a coalition based on contract, which sets down the rights, obligations, tenure and income of both parties. Even though the assistants and apprentices are not paid for a part of the value they have created, it can be thought of as payment for the techniques they have learned.

Speaking on the nature of apprenticeship Engels pointed out: "Apprentices and assistants are not working to earn sustenance, but rather to make themselves masters too." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 310) These two essentially different kinds of labor relations and ownership relations should not be confused.

Quantitatively speaking, the portion of income derived from surplus labor by the individual tradesmen differs from that of the capitalists.

Under the conditions of hired employment, capitalists' income is totally derived from surplus value, which enables them to devote themselves to activities of surplus value, rather than labor-oriented activities, and to continuously increase their wealth. Under individual trade conditions, a tradesman is permitted by the state to hire not more than two assistants, and no more than five apprentices if he has some special skills. This limitation ensures that the value of surplus labor only constitutes a small portion of his income. Moreover, he cannot spend all his time on activities of surplus labor; instead, he has to take part in laboring.

Small commodity production like these individual trades, needless to say, has a spontaneous tendency to expand, to hire more assistants and make more profits. But socialist public ownership and state policies are predominant in our state today. They regulate the scope of business, selling prices and indices of income and expenditure of individual trades. So, with efficient management, proper guidance and support, the negative aspects of the individual economy can be restrained and the business of individual tradesmen can play a positive role.

BAN YUE TAN WRITES ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC POLICY

HK050412 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0935 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In the 3 years since its institution, China's policy of opening up to the outside world in economic work has brought about major advances in external economic and trade relations and played an important role in economic readjustment and development. Practice has proven that this policy of China's is completely correct. This is the gist of an article in BAN YUE TAN which is about to be published.

This article, entitled "Three Years of Practicing the Policy of Opening Up to the World," dwells on the following facts:

-- A number of projects built with foreign loans have played a positive role in strengthening the weak links in the national economy and promoting the technical improvement of old enterprises. China started to raise foreign investment in 1979; the government has signed agreements for a number of medium or low-interest loans, and the banks have also raised some buyer's credits and cash loans. Construction has already started on the three railroads (Beijing-Qinhuangdao, Yanchuan-Shijiusuo, and Guangzhou-Hengyang) and the two ports (Qinhuangdao and Shijiusuo) being built with loans from the Japanese overseas joint effort fund. If these projects are completed on schedule, there will be an increase of 35 million tons in the annual coal transport capacity of railroads and ports. In the past few years, Tianjin Municipality has used $110 million in foreign investment, supplemented by the necessary domestic capital, in carrying out 123 technical improvement projects. The construction cycle of these projects generally ranges from 1 to 3 years. When all the projects are completed, total value of the city's annual industrial output will rise by 1.17 billion yuan, profits and taxes by 400 million yuan, and export revenue by $270 million.

-- A number of Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises have been set up, and progress has also been made in cooperative exploitation of oil resources. In recent years approval has been given for setting up 40 Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises and 390 cooperation projects. These have drawn in a total of about $1.88 billion in investment by foreign businessmen. Most of these ventures and cooperation projects have already started production or are now going into operation.

In order to speed up survey and exploitation of China's offshore oil resources, offshore oil geological survey agreements have been signed with several dozen oil companies from more than 10 countries, and surveying of more than 600,000 square kilometers of the sea has been completed. The first round of tendering for exploiting offshore oil in cooperation with China was completed in April this year.

-- Notable results have been scored in the work of importing advanced technology and advanced management experiences suited to China.

-- A very good start has been made in undertaking projects for foreign countries and in the export of technology and labor. The total value of such contracts signed in 1981 was $490 million, 150 percent more than in 1980, and the revenue yield was $100 million. More than 17,000 persons have been sent to work abroad in accordance with the contracts.

-- There has been relatively great development in import and export trade. The volume of export trade has risen annually in recent years. The volume in 1980 was 140 percent greater than in 1977. In 1981, there was a further big increase in China's export trade, with a rise of 18 percent over 1980, despite only a very slight increase in world trade as a whole. At the same time there was a relatively great change in the structure of export commodities. Heavy industry products accounted for 43.6 percent of last year's total trade volume, compared with about 25 percent a few years ago, and exceeded the proportions of light industry, textiles, and agricultural and sideline products exports for the first time. The volume of imports rose correspondingly. The volume in 1980 was 180 percent greater than in 1979, and 1981 saw a further increase of 5 percent.

The BAN YUE TAN article says, the development of China's import and export trade has brought a number of notable advantages for the state: it has helped promote production and enliven the economy; it has expanded employment; and it has increased the country's ability to pay in foreign exchange. Hence, China must continue to unswervingly practice the policy of opening up to the world, actively import and use foreign investment, correctly import advanced foreign science and technology, strive to develop external economic relations, strengthen her ability to rely on her own efforts, and speed up the building of socialist modernization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PLANNED COMMODITY ECONOMY

HK070925 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Zhenmao [0712 2182 5499]: "A Summary of Discussions Over the Past 3 Years on the Problems of Planned Economy and Regulation by Market Mechanism"]

[Text] Correctly understanding and handling the problem of the relations between planned economy and regulation by market mechanism constitutes a key problem in the reform of the economic system. Over the past 3 years, economic theorists and practical workers in our country have conducted extensive research and discussions on this problem. On some of the points a breakthrough has been scored, while on others further studies and deliberations are still necessary. The following is a summary of the basic views concerning certain of the major problems in the discussions:

1. The Basic Special Features of Socialist Economy

The first view holds that the basic special feature of a socialist economy is that it is a planned economy. A planned economy is an important landmark which differentiates the socialist form of production from other forms of production, whereas a commodity economy cannot be so differentiated. Although commodity production has a history of several thousand years and has existed in various socioeconomic patterns, it cannot become a special feature differentiating a certain social production form from other forms and, in fact, has never determined the nature of any socioeconomic system. When commodity production reaches the highest point of development, not only do all the products of labor become commodities but also the labor power of mankind becomes a commodity.

Marx himself never took the commodity economy as being a special feature of the nature of capitalism. On the contrary, he warned people of the following: that what differentiates the capitalist form of production from other forms of production does not rest on commodity production but rather on labor power becoming a commodity and on the manifestation of labor as wage labor. Hence, we cannot denote the special feature of a certain socioeconomic system with the criterion of whether or not it practices a commodity economy. Naturally, we cannot take commodity production and commodity exchange as the basic special features of socialist economy.

A second point of view believes that the basic special feature of a socialist economy should be described as a commodity planned economy or, in other words, a planned economy with commodity relations. A planned economy is divided into two states: a stage of commodity-planned economy and a stage of product-planned economy. The planned economy of a socialist society is a commodity-planned economy while the planned economy of a communist society is a product-planned economy.

A third point of view contends that the special feature of a socialist economy is that it is a commodity economy with a plan. Under socialist conditions, a planned economy and a commodity economy are two sides of the same thing. True, the planned economy is an important special feature of the socialist economy but commodity production and commodity exchange are not outside the socialist conditions, nor are they the heritage of the old society but, rather, they are intrinsic and inherent in a socialist society. Therefore, the basic special feature of a socialist economy should be described as a commodity economy with a plan.

A fourth point holds that socialism is a developed stage of commodity economy. The process of productive force gradually developing to a high stage of socialization can be completed only in the full development of the commodity economy. A natural economy can only develop to the stage of a commodity economy and only when a commodity economy has developed to a high degree can it enter into mankind's high-grade social form which is devoid of commodity and currency. The stage of a developed commodity economy cannot be surpassed but the stage of capitalism can be avoided. We do not take the capitalist road. We cannot but take the road of the developed socialist commodity economy. But the socialist commodity economy is a type of developed commodity economy which does away with labor power as a commodity.

A fifth view contends that neither the planned economy nor the commodity economy should be considered as the basic special feature of a socialist economy. The planned economy is spoken of as opposed to the state of anarchism of a capitalist economy, whereas a commodity economy is spoken of as opposed to a natural economy. Strictly speaking, this is not a problem of the same category or the same series. As a problem of the same series, then one is "with a government" and the other is "without a government" or anarchic, one is planned and the other is unplanned, and one is a natural economy and the other is a commodity economy.

2. Relations Between Commodity Economy and Planned Economy

One point of view holds that a planned economy under socialism must rely on commodity production and commodity exchange. At present, the productive force of our country has not reached a high degree of development, the socialist public ownership system still retains two separate forms, namely, that of ownership by the state and that of ownership by the collective, while the production units of the state-run economy still possess to a certain extent different kinds of economic interests. Under such conditions, the existence and development of commodity production are objectively necessary. For this reason, under socialist conditions, a planned economy must be pursued on the basis of the public ownership system while commodity production and commodity exchange must also be vigorously developed. At the same time, in exercising planned control over the whole national economy, the state must give sufficient thought to, and utilize, the law of value and resort to the use of such levers as profits, prices, interest rates, taxation, and so forth.

Another viewpoint contends that a socialist economy is a combination of a planned economy and a commodity economy. A socialist economy is a planned economy built on the foundation of the public ownership of the means of production. A planned economy demands that the reproduction process be subjected to meaningful social regulation, that is to say, to planned regulation, and that suitable proportionate relationships be maintained within the national economy, that production and demand be relatively balanced, and that the maximum economic effect be obtained with the minimum consumption of labor. At the same time, the level of development of the productive force of our country is still not sufficiently high. There still coexist the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people and the economy under the system of ownership by the collectives and the laboring masses. The disparity in the material interests of the individual and of the collective still exists while commodity production and commodity exchange are very much in evidence. Therefore, under socialist conditions, the planned economy and the commodity economy are combined.

Another view believes that in a socialist economy, the commodity economy is the real content while the planned economy is the outside crust.

3. On the Intention of Regulation by Planning Mechanism and Regulation by Market Mechanism

Concerning regulation by planning mechanism, one point of view holds that in reality it is carrying out planning by means of directives, that is to say, the state and planning departments at various levels issue directives to the lower levels designating targets which the units responsible for the execution of the plan must firmly carry out and be sure to fulfill.

Another view holds that regulation by planning mechanism should embody, on the one hand, regulation to be executed by means of the directive type of planning and, on the other hand, regulation to be executed through planning of a guiding nature and by the use of economic levers and the law of value. However, some comrades contend that in the future, under conditions of a normal development of the economy, regulation by planning mechanism can considerably reduce the targets which are designated by directives, or eliminate the directive type of planning altogether and replace it by planning of a guiding nature. On the other hand, some comrades believe that a socialist economy cannot greatly reduce the targets designated by directives, far less eliminate altogether the directive-type of planning. The directive type of planning is a basic landmark of the socialist planned economy. Its elimination will necessarily result in social production being in a state of anarchy.

As for regulation by market mechanism, one view contends that in essence regulation by market mechanism is regulation by the law of value. This is because regulation by market mechanism is always connected with the commodity economy. The socialist economy is a planned economy which embodies commodity relations but the law governing the relations of a commodity economy is the law of value. Hence, regulation by market mechanism is principally the utilization of the regulatory function on production and circulation of the law of value and the utilization of the active role of the various economic levers which are related to value, so as to promote the smooth realization of planned control. Comrades holding this view further contend that irrespective of whether the law of value is consciously utilized in regulation, or whether the law of value itself spontaneously exerts the regulatory function, both belong to the sphere of regulation by market mechanism.

Another view holds that in essence regulation by market mechanism is regulation exerted spontaneously by the law of value and is realized principally through the spontaneous fluctuations of prices. It believes that in general regulation by market mechanism should not be called regulation by the law of value, except when the law of value spontaneously exerts its role of regulation. At the same time, this view contends, regulation by market mechanism should not be called regulation by price fluctuations, except when prices spontaneously exert their regulatory function. Comrades holding this view believe that conscious utilization by the state of the law of value when formulating plans is not regulation by market mechanism, but is regulation by planning mechanism.

4. Relations Between Regulation by Planning Mechanism and Regulation by Market Mechanism

The first point of view holds that under socialist conditions, regulation by planning mechanism should be the leading factor and regulation by market mechanism should be supplementary. Since a socialist economy is a planned economy built on the basis of the system of the public ownership of the means of production, the law governing the planned development of the national economy becomes the principal regulator of socialist production and the state must consciously and in a planned manner arrange for social production in accordance with the public's common interests. At the same time, since a socialist economy is also a commodity economy built on the basis of the system of public ownership, it must naturally be regulated by market mechanism. Hence, in actual socialist life, the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the national economy and the law of value both play a regulatory role. But the two do not play an equal role. Rather, the regulatory role of the law governing the planned development of the national economy occupies the leading place. This is determined by the innate nature of the socialist economy.

The second view believes that in a socialist economy, regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism perform a mutually supplementary and mutually complementary role. A socialist economy is a planned economy based on the public ownership system and is also a commodity economy based on the public ownership system. Hence, in a socialist economy, we should unify its planned character and its commodity character, that is, in regulation by planning mechanism full use is made of the market mechanism and in regulation by market mechanism planned guidance should be strengthened.

A third point of view contends that a socialist economy should practice planned commodity economy. Hence, in addition to the law governing the planned development of the national economy, the law of value also plays a role in the regulation of the national economy. These two laws exert their functions subject to the limitations of the basic laws of socialism. Thus, this objectively determines that what a socialist economy practices is planned regulation by market mechanism, in other words, full utilization of the regulatory function of the market mechanism but under planned guidance.

A fourth point of view holds that under socialist conditions, regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism can be combined, or can work together in many different ways and forms. Irrespective of whatever form is chosen by a socialist state, it must be assured that coordination exists between the various departments of the national economy, between the various links such as production, circulation, distribution and consumption, and between the two forms of regulation, namely, regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism. Moreover, the principal role of regulation by planning mechanism must be ensured so that regulation by market mechanism can only play a supplementary role under the guidance of planning and within a general limit specified by planning to the end that the proportionate and coordinated development of the national economy is fostered and not hindered.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES LEARNING FROM POSTAL WORKERS

HK070739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Learn From Outstanding Postal Workers"]

[Text] The meeting to honor outstanding postal workers that was called by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications was a great event in the political life of the postal and telecommunications staff and workers in our country. This meeting is of great significance in carrying out the activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced personalities in the postal and telecommunications circles and in promoting the continuous improvement of the postal and telecommunications services.

As Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out, the postal and telecommunications departments should serve as the vanguards for propagating socialist spiritual civilization. Postal and telecommunications work is related with and provides services for millions of customers every day. Therefore, it is the outpost of the construction of spiritual civilization. The hundreds of thousands of postal workers in our urban and rural areas have worked hard year-round and have delivered mail in both rural and urban areas consistently through all types of weather. Thus they have made their contributions to socialist construction. The 104 outstanding postal workers and the 202 commended postal workers who have been selected in various areas are the excellent representatives of our rural and urban postal workers. They have noble virtues and have done moving deeds. Not only postal workers but the comrades of all trades and professions should learn from them. Some people look down upon postal work and think that it has no prospects. This is a wrong view. A postal worker is assigned a very glorious task. Every letter, package, money order, newspaper or magazine that he delivers has a bearing on the four modernizations of the country and on the material and cultural life of our people. Therefore, his labor must enjoy the respect of the society. In order to do their postal work well, all postal workers should study hard to heighten their sense of responsibility as masters of their country and to master the skill and knowhow of their postal operations. Some outstanding postal workers have, through making great efforts, become very familiar with the names, ages and occupations of the thousands of people in the areas where these postal workers deliver mail. They are praised by the masses of people as "walking maps," "walking residence register books" and "intimate friends of the residents." This provides satisfactory evidence that postal workers deserve the respect of the people.

Of course, we should realize that the postal and telecommunications facilities in our country are still very backward and they have remained a weak point in our national economy. In the rural and urban postal and telecommunications services throughout our country, there are many problems to be solved. We earnestly hope that the outstanding postal workers will refrain from feeling satisfied with what they have already achieved and that they will strive to make new contributions to the state and the people together with the broad ranks of postal workers. The postal and telecommunications departments at all levels should understand the importance of improving postal and telecommunications services in light of their bearing on the construction of the two civilizations. They should conscientiously sum up and popularize the advanced thoughts and experiences of outstanding postal workers, develop the movement of learning from outstanding postal workers and mobilize the broad ranks of their staff and workers to develop their spirit as masters of their country and to do their work satisfactorily.

PARTY HISTORY CADRE ON DEMOCRACY, CENTRALISM

HK041143 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 3

[Feature: "Comrade Liao Gailong Points Out When Reviewing Theory and Guiding Principles Since the Third Plenary Session, That It Is a Pioneer Undertaking for the Central Committee To Propose a High Degree of Democracy and Civilization and the Building of a Party With Sound Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Liao Gailong, deputy director of the Party History Research Office of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a report at the forum on the work of teaching party history in all party schools held toward the end of 1981. In his report, he expounded on the great significance and essence of the important goal of achieving a high degree of democracy and building a party with sound democratic centralism as proposed by the party Central Committee. The following are excerpts of the report: [end editor's note]

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly summed up historical experiences in order to actually set to right things which have been thrown into disorder ideologically and politically.

While shifting the focus of the party's work to the building of socialist modernization, the party Central Committee proposed, as our major goals in building socialism, to gradually establish a socialist political system with a high degree of democracy, promote a great socialist spiritual civilization and build up a party with sound democratic centralism. This is a pioneer undertaking and a creative work in both theory and practice in the history of socialist movements, Chinese or foreign. The theories and principles relating to the issue are put forth on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They can be traced to the same origin as the principle of seeking truth from facts, the mass line and the policy of the correct handling of contradictions among the people which were formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong. At the same time, these theories will ensure the realization of the line and principles.

First, the high degree of democracy proposed by the party Central Committee is not empty words, but has its specific contents. It calls for the realization of the right of people to govern both the state and economic and cultural undertakings, the right of people to enjoy full freedoms and democracy and the right of people to give full play to their skill and wisdom. Meanwhile, leading organs at all levels must adhere to the system of collective leadership and the system of one man one vote. The making of an arbitrary decision by an individual is not allowed. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The high degree of democracy we strive for is a democracy which is more practical and of a higher level than that of the bourgeoisie. It is a development from the mass line which was proposed and expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong and is put forward in line with numerous instructions made by Comrade Mao Zedong for fully developing democracy. The new work and new contribtuions that our party Central Committee is now striving for, is aimed at turning a high degree of democracy from theory into practice, formulating it as a system and legalizing it as a law. We must make it our standard of action by which everyone should abide and which no one is allowed to trample and change.

Second, we must build up a highly advanced spiritual socialist civilization. This includes two aspects. One is that this spiritual civilization must be socialist and must serve the people and belong to the people. Therefore, all our cadres and people must have noble socialist ideas, ideals and morals. For this, it is necessary to arm the minds of cadres and people with the basic theories of Marxism so that they can master the law of the development of society and so they can consciously serve the people and bring benefit to society. To attain this goal, the people should carry out long-term self-education and self-remolding in order to sweep away all bad influences left over by the reactionary exploiting classes and to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology from abroad. On the other hand, under the guidance of the noble ideas and ideals of socialism, we must step-by-step build up our highly advanced undertakings in the fields of education, science, culture, the arts, public health and sports. This means that we should catch up with the world's advanced level in science and culture as quickly as possible.

Third, we must build a party with sound democratic centralism. The Chinese Communist Party is the leading core of the people of all nationalities in our country, and must be built on the basis of a high degree of democracy. Only by so doing, will the party always maintain the nature of a proletarian revolutionary party which wholeheartedly serves the people, and only thus will the party maintain its correctness of leadership as well as the continuity and stability of its principles and policies. Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated that conscious observance of party discipline and the unified will and action of the whole party could only be ensured by broadening the scope of democracy within the party and by means of sound democratic life within the party. A sound democratic life within the party is more important especially during the high tide of a revolution. The new work and new contributions which the party Central Commitree is striving for, is to resolutely bring into full play the democracy within the party by formulating basic norms and resolutions for the party and earnestly improving the party work style. To this end, six important measures have already been defined in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

ARTICLE URGES PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES

HK080715 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Dengsan [3769 6260 0005]: "Save Water, Protect Underground Water Resources"]

[Text] With the social economy developing and the population greatly increased and, in particular, with the productive forces in society developing tremendously at present, the demand for water increases with each passing day and a shortage of water resources is felt in many regions. People have begun to realize that water resources are not, as they had imagined, inexhaustible.

According to 1977 statistics supplied by the United Nations, the total volume of water on the earth (including water in the oceans, underground, in glaciers, rivers and lakes as well as in atmosphere and the biotic realm) amounted to 1,386 quadrillion cubic meters, of which freshwater reserves amounted to 35 quadrillion cubic meters of 2.6 percent of total water reserves. Of the freshwater reserves, 104.6 trillion cubic meters lay in rivers and lakes and at a shallow underground level and were within easy reach of man for his use in daily life. This volume accounted for only 7/100,000th of the total volume of water on the earth.

In China, the volume of underground water resources is 800 billion cubic meters (some of this is linked with surface water) and accounts for about 30 percent of the total surface runoff of water of the whole country. In many major cities and industrial bases in our country, underground water is the chief source of water supply. In agriculture, well irrigation has developed very quickly. Especially in the northern areas where surface water is insufficient and rainfall is scanty, the exploitation and use of underground water has become an important aspect of water conservation. The area of land included in the well irrigation networks in the past few years in northern China accounted for one-third of the total irrigated acreage, and the volume of water taken underground each year equalled the total water flow of the Huange He in a year. This played an important role in changing the appearance of agricultural production in northern China. However, due to the excessive exploitation of underground water and the frequent attacks of drought in many areas in the past few years, the level of underground water has fallen by a large degree.

At present there is a great waste of water in our country. Compared with those in developed countries, industrial units in our country waste much more water and the rate of reuse of water is very low, being an average only about 10 percent throughout the whole country, as against over 70 percent in developed countries, With regard to the use of water in everyday life, the staff and workers in many localities or units pay water charges at a fixed rate, and each of them pays a nominal fee and can use as much water as they want. When fees are charged by this method, water consumption is two to three times greater than it is if a meter is installed in every household to measure the volume of water used and fees are charged proportionately.

To protect underground water resources, guarantee people's lives and ensure industrial and agricultural development, it is first necessary to strictly practice economy in water consumption and minimize the waste of water. In recent years, remarkable results have been achieved in making economical use of water in Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai, Qingdao and other cities, and the rate of reuse of industrial water is above 50 percent, and even 75 percent in some of these cities, In Dalian, the daily supply of water for industrial use last year dropped from 1.2 million tons to 0.24 million tons, without impeding industrial production. This showed that there is great potential for economizing on water. According to calculations, the supply of one additional ton of tapwater needs 150 yuan in investment, 0.34 kilowatt-hour of power, and the construction of a project for treating waste water, which again needs per ton of water, about 300 yuan in investment and 0.06 kilowatt-hours of power. If a project is built to economize on and recover water, it will require only 30 yuan or so in investment and 0.1 kilowatt-hour of power per ton of water. Moreover, less waste water will be discharged and there will be fewer sources of pollution.

In economizing on water, it is imperative to have a plan for water consumption and to specify a water supply quota. In cities, overall arrangements should be made for use of water in industrial production and everyday life according to the conditions of water resources and water supply. A plan should be drawn up, including the city's major water consumers such as mines, factories, service trades, public offices, schools and army units, under which seasonal and monthly quotas are assigned to them, strictly carried out by them and seriously inspected. Charges for consumption of water above the quota should be increased at graduated rates, and the supply of water to these consumers should be reduced or suspended. Those who have consumed less water than specified may be given bonuses proportionate to the volume of water saved. In this way, awards will be given to those who have used too much water. In the past 2 years, Dalian, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities have drawn up plans for water supply and methods of rewarding those who have saved water and punishing those who have used too much water, thereby greatly promoting the work of economizing on water.

The recycling of water coolant is one of the various important measures for saving water. The volume of water used as a coolant accounts for about 50-70 percent of the volume of water used by industry and can be recovered quite easily for further use. If the recycling rate is 70 percent, more than 40 million tons of water can be saved every day throughout the country.

Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen unified management of underground water resources and to wipe out anarchy in cities. Underground water is the state's precious resource, and it must be put under unified management. Unauthorized sinking of wells and overuse of underground water must be strictly prohibited. Sinking of wells must be approved by the department concerned and be incorporated in unified water consumption plans. Meters should be installed to calculate the volume of water used, use of water should be put under control, and fees should be charged for the water used. In handling problems of town planning, industrial installations and population distribution in the future, underground water resources should be taken into consideration and work should be done according to the objective law. Industrial projects consuming a large volume of water should not be set up in water deficient cities, so as to avoid the practice of blindly developing industry at the expense of water needed by the people in their everyday life. In suburban areas, measures should be taken to strengthen control of water for agricultural use and improve the irrigation techniques. The layout of crops should be readjusted according to the conditions of water resources. In water deficient cities, it is particularly necessary to develop the growing of farm crops which need less water, yield high output value and also yield a high percentage of commodities.

In exploiting underground water, the location and number of wells should be considered according to local hydrogeological conditions. In areas where there are many water-bearing strata, water should be obtained from a single stratum and should not be obtained from different strata at the same time, so as to guarantee balanced use of underground water resources and prevent them from being ruined. Besides, actively channeling surplus water above ground to fill the underground strata during the rainy season and vigorously reserving water in winter for use in summer are good methods for economizing on water and conserving water resources.

Vigorously treating waste water in urban areas is an important aspect which should not be neglected in protecting underground water resources. Once urban underground water is polluted, water resources will be greatly diminished, thereby aggravating the water shortage. After being treated, the waste water can replace some of the water obtained from the taps. This is also a water resource which should not be neglected.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON LIN BOQU'S DIARY

HK080521 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 5

[Article by Chen Dengcai [7115 4098 2088]: "An Important Document About the Northern Expeditionary War During the KMT-CCP Cooperation -- Introducing the 'Diary of Lin Boqu'"]

[Text] "The Diary of Lin Boqu" (July 1926-June 1927) has now been published by the publishing house of the CCP Central Committee Party School. It is the original manuscript written by Comrade Lin Boqu himself. Before the publication of the diary, comrades from the party history materials research office of the archives library of the CCP Central Committee and from the editorial department of the STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences carried out such work as compiling and checking, and on the basis of the original manuscript they made notes. Comrade Li Shizhang, who once worked together with Comrade Lin Boqu in the political department of the 6th Army of the national revolutionary corps during the great revolutionary period, wrote the preface for the published diary. This diary is an important document about the northern expeditionary war during the KMT-CCP cooperation and it provides us with invaluable firsthand historical materials for the study of the first KMT-CCP cooperation.

The 6th Army was formed from a motley collection of groups and was used in attacking Hubei Province. Its commander was Cheng Qian. It was formed into the 6th Army of the national revolutionary corps with support from Comrade Lin Boqu, who was then the party representative and director of the political department of the army. In this army, he formed a party organization and a system of political work at various levels, worked to publicize and implement the three policies of uniting with the Soviet Union, uniting with the Communist Party and supporting peasants and workers. He reformed this army with revolutionary spirit. When the northern expeditionary war began, the 6th Army was turned into a reserve army to support the 4th Army in attacking Wuhan. This diary recorded the course of the battles fought by the 6th Army. According to the operational planning of the war, the 6th Army was to support the 4th Army in attacking the army of warlord Wu Peifu and therefore it had to quickly march to Pingxiang, Liuyang, Liling and Changsha. After the main force of the 4th Army -- the independent regiment led by Ye Ting -- captured Hesheng bridge and Dingsi bridge, the 6th Army quickly marched to Jiangxi Province and it heroically conquered Nanchang and Jiujiang and after this it marched east along the Chang Jiang into Nanjing.

The diary summarized the important events that occurred during the period when Comrade Lin Boqu was working with the KMT Central Committee and the Wuhan government. It vividly reflected the situation in which he tirelessly worked night and day during the northern expeditionary war in his effort to consolidate and develop the united front of KMT-CCP cooperation. He carried out wide and frequent activities for the sake of this cooperation. He marched along with the army, read and revised documents and handled military and administrative affairs. He often consulted on matters with the army Commander Cheng Qian, deployed the army in case of fighting and paid attention to the work of promoting the unity between the army and the people. He paid attention to keeping contact with friendly armies and Soviet advisers and often met leading members from the party, and administrative and military departments. He presided over political work meetings of the 6th Army and attended various meetings such as the meetings of the political committee for the CCP Central Committee, the military committee of the CCP Central Committee, party-government joint meetings and the meetings of local party organizations, peasants' associations, army-civilian celebrations and mass rallies against imperialism. In many of his speeches he repeatedly published and implemented the three main policies and spared no effort to consolidate and develop the united front of KMT-CCP cooperation.

The diary also reflected the struggles launched by the party in uniting the leftists of the KMT in opposition to the Chiang Kai-shek military dictatorship and in carrying out blow for blow struggles against the plot of the new rightists to divide the revolution and to sabotage KMT-CCP cooperation. For example, the diary recorded the main contents of the struggles involving the removal, from Quangzhou to Wuhan, of the Nationalist government and the KMT Central Committee that began in December 1926, about the struggle involving the attack of Nanjing and particularly about the struggles during the Third Plenary Session of the Second KMT Central Committee that was convened in February, 1972. Lin Boqu was sick at that time and yet he took part in the prepartory work for the plenary session and he noted in his diary the preparations, the investigation and the whole course of the session. Because of the efforts made by the comrades from the party such as Mao Zedong, Dong Biwu, Wu Yuzhang, Yun Paiying and Lin Boqu in cooperation with KMT leftists such as Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning and Deng Yanda, the session defended the three main policies of uniting with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party and supporting peasants and workers, reiterated the KMT-CCP cooperation and adopted the resolution on unifying the party's leading organizations and revolutionary forces.

The session affirmed the legitimate standing of the joint meeting between the executive committee of the KMT Central Committee and the committee of the Nationalist government, acknowledged that the resolution of the Wuhan provisional joint meeting continued to be effective, approved the rules and regulations on the punishment of local tyrants and evil gentry in Hubei Province and adopted the resolution and declaration on peasant problems. It must be particularly pointed out here that the session passed the amendment of the regulations regarding the commander in chief of the national revolutionary army and it was set down that only the members of the central executive standing committee had the right to make decisions in party affairs, political affairs, military affairs and administration. All important military appointments and dismissals and decisions of mobilization before the army began to fight had to be made by the military committee and had to be approved by the central executive committee. The commander in chief had no right to make his own decision. The session resolutely opposed Chiang Kai-shek's military dictatorship and removed him from his posts as chairman of the central standing committee, chairman of the military committee and minister of central organizations. Thanks to the resolute struggles carried out by communists and KMT leftists, the session smashed Chiang's plot to control the KMT Central Committee and the Wuhan Nationalist government. But the session let Chiang continue to retain his post as commander in chief of the national revolutionary army; he was not deprived of his military power. In this session, Lin Boqu was elected member of the standing committee of the central political committee. He was also appointed secretary-general of the military committee.

The diary also recorded the dauntless spirit showed by Lin Boqu in his unremitting struggles to save the revolution at the critical moment. Following the occupation of Shanghai by the workers of the city after the victory of the armed uprising, Lin Boqu visited Nanjing at the end of March to discuss with Cheng Qian the matter of punishing Chiang Kai-shek, but he did not succeed in achieveing this. Later in Yenan when he recalled this part of history he said: "By that time, Cheng Qian had a chance to make a sudden attack and solve this matter, but he said that the forces were not sufficient to defeat Chiang's army." Cheng Qian then asked Lin Boqu to go to Wuhan to discuss the matter, but the 6th Army had already been sent out of Nanjing by Chiang Kai-shek. Following the "12 April" counterrevolutionary coup d'etat that was launched by Chiang Kai-shek, Lin Boqu wrote in his diary that on 14 April he visited Borodin and it was decided that the central and military committees would issue a serious warning to Chiang Kai-shek. The diary also recorded that on 17 April he was informed that "Wang Xuelin, head of the cadet corps of the 6th Army led the cadets, disarmed pickets, killed workers and prevented people shouting anti-Chiang slogans" and he at once sent a message to Chief of Staff Tang Guiliang. The message read: "Investigate this case and escort him to the central authorities for punishment." All these showed Lin Boqu's firm proletarian stand and dauntless revolutionary spirit. He also wrote the following: At a time when the revolutionary united front was splitting up, Chiang Kai-shek stepped up his counterrevolutionary activities while Soviet advisor Borodin proposed a concessionary policy.

Following the uprising by reactionary officer Xia Douyan and others, Lin Boqu warned people to guard against the attack by "Chiang's rebel forces." But a a critical moment in the revolution, under the leadership of Chen Duxiu's capitulationism and because the CCP was still immature, on "15 July," the KMT Central Committee in Wuhan under the control of Wang Jingwei disregarded the firm opposition on the part of the KMT leftists headed by Soong Ching Ling and brazenly held a meeting to "split with the Communist Party," Thus Ningbo collaborated with Wuhan and Chiang Kai-shek collaborated with Wang Jingwei to openly massacre communists and revolutionary people and as a result the first revolutionary civil war failed.

PLA AIR FORCE UNIT SETS 30-YEAR SAFETY RECORD

OW052006 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, a certain bombardment aviation corps [hong zha hang kong bing tuan] under the Beijing PLA Air Force units has achieved a perfect safety record for nearly 30 years. Recently the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission issued an order awarding the corps a first class merit citation.

The bombardment aviation corps has performed meritorious services since 1952. It has twice changed its aviation equipment and visited 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country during flight training. It has successfully completed 3 National Day military inespections, a scientific test flights, 36 military exercises and other war preparedness missions. It has achieved a perfect safety record for nearly 30 years and won a first class merit citation once, a second class merit citation twice, and a third class merit citation once.

SYMPOSIUM ON MAO'S EDUCATIONAL THOUGHT HELD

OW052024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Wuhan, 4 Jun (XINHUA) -- China's first symposium on Mao Zedong's educational thought was held in Wuhan from 29 May to 3 June.

The symposium studied in depth the basic content and important meaning of Mao Zedong's educational thought. The participants pointed out that Mao Zedong's educational thought has been the basic guiding principle for China's great achievements in education. Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on the relationship between education and politics and economics, on the training of talented people who are socialist minded, vocationally proficient and developed in an all-round way -- morally, intellectually and physically -- on the integration of intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants, on the combination of mental and manual labor, on the application of theory to reality, and on the mass line and policy of "walking on two legs" in education have proved correct in practice over the years and are still of great significance in education work at present and in the future. Along with the development of history and the changes in the situation, it is necessary to adopt a scientific attitude toward Mao Zedong's educational thought, while upholding and developing it at the same time.

The participants also pointed out that only by diligently studying Comrade Mao Zedong's stand, viewpoint and method in studying and solving China's problems in education on the basis of application of the fundamental principles of Marxism can we continuously solve new problems under new situations and make education better suit the needs of socialist modernization.

The symposium was jointly sponsored by the China's Education Association, the National Society for Marxist Educational Thinking and the Huazhong Teachers College.

GUANGDONG BANS BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF ORGANS, PLA

HK062323 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Report: "Guangdong Bans Illegal Business Activities, Strengthens Market Controls, Strictly Prohibits Organs, PLA Units and Others From Engaging in Import and Export Business"]

[Text] "State organs, PLA units, schools and institutions are strictly prohibited from engaging in commercial activities or import and export business, and individual work personnel of state organs, bodies, PLA units, schools, enterprises and institutions are similarly prohibited from such activities." This is proposed in the "Regulations on a Number of Questions in Banning Illegal Business Activities and Strengthening Market Controls" recently issued by the Guangdong provincial government.

In the past 2 years there have been instances in Guangdong of non-commercial departments engaging in commerce, the operation of unlicensed businesses, undertaking operations cutting across different trades, driving up prices, arbitrarily engaging in import and export business and other activities. These things have disrupted the socialist unified markets and sabotaged the state planned economy. They have also provided a hotbed for illegal and criminal activities such as smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption, and profiteering and swindling. These activities pose a very great menace.

In order to ban illegal business activities and tangibly strengthen market controls, the Guangdong provincial government's "regulations" point out: In the future, all unlicensed business operations will be regarded as illegal and banned. In light of their needs, organs, PLA units, schools, enterprises and institutions may, after gaining approval, operate worker consumer service cooperatives (small attached shops), but these can only serve the workers of their own units. They may not engage in wholesale business. If a unit opens retail shops, catering establishments and repair service shops for the purpose of providing employment for its young people awaiting employment or its family dependents, it must gain the approval of the industry and commerce administrative departments, take out a business license, and strictly carry out business according to the scope of its license. It must carry out independent accounting, be responsible for its own profits and losses, and pay tax according to the regulations. The "regulations" also point out: It is necessary to straighten out the display and sales departments of all state-owned and collective industrial production units. These units may sell that portion of their products the state allows them to sell themselves, but they may not resell items at profit or engage in operations cutting across different trades; the supply and marketing management departments of the commune and brigade enterprises and street industries may not engage in reselling items at profit, and are strictly prohibited from transferring or lending accounts and making out receipts on behalf of others. Offenders will be dealt with as speculators. The credit companies and trading warehouses operated by state commerce, supply and marketing, grain, aquatic products and other systems at and above commune level must work within the bounds permitted by state policy and concentrate their main efforts on acting as agencies for purchasing, marketing, storage and transport. Private individuals in the specialized companies subordinate to these departments and the rural brigades and production teams are not allowed to open credit companies or trading warehouses. The retail sales and management departments of agriculture-industry-commerce joint undertakings, production, supply and sales joint enterprises dealing with specialized products, and agricultural and forestry farms are not allowed to engage in operations beyond their scope and cutting across different trades.

REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEERS RALLY

HK031415 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] A rally of Young Pioneers to commend "four goods" collectives and review the parade of the Young Pioneers was held this morning in the provincial gymnasium. "Provincial, municipal, party, government and PLA leaders and other responsible persons concerned, including Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Chen Yueping, (Chui Yan), (Xu Shijie), Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Yang Kanghua, Wang Yue, (Zhen Ming), (Tao Cheng), (Lian Guoqi), (Ou Chu) and others, attended the rally and reviewed the parade of the Young Pioneers."

Despite heavy rains this morning, the provincial gymnasium was permeated with a jubilant, festive atmosphere. Colorful flags fluttered inside and outside the gymnasium and the singing was loud and clear. Large-sized slogans and placards read: "Celebrate 1 June Children's Day," "Study well and make progress every day," "Long live the Chinese Communist Party," "Long live the People's Republic of China" and so forth. The rally began at 0900. Guided by the flag of the Young Pioneers, one group of children after another marched and shouted slogans loudly and clearly. More than 2,300 members of the Young Pioneers were reviewed by the presidium. They danced beautifully to express their determination to be the flowers of the motherland who are striving to be good collectives. Despite heavy rains, all the children were full of vigor, courage and energy. This fully showed the new mental outlook of Young Pioneers in Guangzhou, who observe discipline, fear no hardship and surmount every difficulty. Everyone in the audience responded with warm applause.

Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and mayor, spoke at the rally. He said: "On behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and people's governments, I extend my warmest greetings and send my cordial regards to children and youngsters of the whole municipality." He added: "We are very happy that you grow healthily under the care of the party and people. On such a rainy day, you display your dauntless spirit and sense of discipline. This shows that there is no lack of successors to carry on the socialist cause. Therefore, we feel relieved." He went on to say: "Young Pioneers, the future of our great socialist motherland lies with you. You should listen to the party, study and build up your willpower well. You must love the motherland and socialism, be interested in science and take an active part in labor and concern for public property. You should foster communist ideology and develop a new work style. I hope that you will always remember you are the masters of new China."

SHENZHEN RECEIVES APPROVAL TO BUILD CHIWAN PORT

OW291120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Shenzhen, 28 May (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondent He Yunhua reports: The State Council recently gave formal approval for the Shenzhen special economic zone to establish a limited company to raise funds for the construction of the Chiwan port. This is a meaningful attempt in our country's economic restructuring. In the past, the departments concerned have carried on endless discussions for years on questions such as where to get the money for the construction of the Chiwan port, who should be in charge of the construction, and so forth. Now, it has been decided that a China Nanshan Development Company, Ltd will be jointly organized by the Hong Kong China Merchant Steam Navigation Company, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Development Company, the Eastern South China Sea Oilfield Company, the Hong Kong Bank of China, the Hong Kong Hua Run Company and other units, as well as some foreign enterprises. This company will be responsible for fundraising, port construction tasks and land development work in the designated area of the Nanshan Peninsula. The company's board of directors will be established in the very near future.

The construction of the Chiwan port is of great economic significance. The port is located on the eastern side of the Zhujiang Kou [Pearl River Estuary] and near the Nanshan Peninsula. It is flanked by Shi Shan [Lion Mountain] on the left and Hu Shan [Tiger Mountain] on the right. In the past this was the first line of defense when Lin Zexu defended the Humen Fort on the Zhujiang Kou. There is a 2-kilometer-long deep-water coastline here suitable for the construction of deep-water wharves. It is only 20 nautical miles by sea from here to Hong Kong's central district, and about 80 nautical miles to Guangzhou. The construction of the Chiwan port will provide a good logistics base for the exploration and development of the Zhujiang Kou oilfield and a port for the Shenzhen special economic zone to open domestic and foreign shipping lines. At the same time, it will provide a new port for the south China-Guangdong-Guangxi region to develop foreign trade

According to the port construction plan jointly proposed by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Chiwan port will be built in stages, and will be used while under construction. As the port and wharves are under construction, land in the Chiwan area will be fully utilized for the development -- in a planned way -- of relevant enterprises to serve petroleum exploration and exploitation and shipping businesses.

The first stage of the Chiwan port project includes the construction of two longitudinal wharves of the 5,000-ton class, one or two anchorages or berths of the 10,000-ton class, anchorages and berths for the loading and unloading of ships and the completion of roads, water, power, telegraph, telephone and other basic facilities on an 0.6 square kilometer area of land. The plan calls for raising 100 million HK dollars for the above-mentioned projects first. The second stage construction will begin after 1985 and the plan calls for the construction of wharves and berths of the 10,000-ton and 50,000-ton classes and corresponding ancillary facilities to give play to the port's role as the logistics base for the Zhujiang Kou oilfield.

HENAN RADIO DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF RURAL LEADERSHIP

HK280841 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 82

[Station commentary: "Give Full Play to the Functions of Rural Organizations at the Basic Level"]

[Excerpts] Following the promotion of all types of production responsibility systems and the all-round development of rural economy in this province, production has increased by a large margin and there has been a notable change in the face of our rural areas. This is the principal aspect. However, some new conditions and new problems have emerged at the same time which require that we safeguard the mainstay position of the collective economy and strengthen unified leadership, centralized management and coordination work. Due to the fact that some of our cadres have fallen short of present demands on ideological understanding and method of work, some of them either dare not or are unwilling to handle new problems. Many of them are unable to handle new problems. As a result, they feel that there is no work to be done and that their burdens have been lightened, and thus slacken their efforts to carry out leadership work. Some of them have even turned into either a state of paralysis or a state of semiparalysis, resulting in production losses that should not have occurred. In fact, under the current situation in which most production teams have divided management duties among households and implemented the decentralized allocation of the labor force, we should pay more attention to conscientiously implementing the party's economic policy, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of commune members, do more painstaking ideological and political work, strengthen education in loving the country, the party and socialism, guide our commune members to correctly handle relations among the state, the collective and the individual, do a more solid job of popularizing advanced technology, and spread scientific knowledge among all households. Moreover, we must also improve our methods of promoting planned parenthood work, militia training and public security work. It is quite evident that not only have the burdens on cadres not been lightened, but instead they have been increased. The key to strengthening leading groups at the basic level lies in promoting training and education for cadres. We must assist them in enhancing their understanding of policies, in improving their work style and in suiting the needs of the new situation.

We hope that all work teams will make unremitting efforts and continue to assist leading groups at the basic level in successfully guiding the three summer tasks [planting, harvesting and field management]. We hope that vast numbers of cadres at the basic level will be bold in shouldering heavy loads, have the courage to assume responsibility, and stand up to all tests and continuously improve their leadership in doing the three summer tasks.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON ECONOMIC CRIME CAMPAIGN

HK071510 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 2

["Weekly Commentary" by Yuan Zuji [5913 4371 1015]: "Clarifying Certain Erroneous Ideas"]

[Text] At present, a campaign is being launched against serious crimes in the economic field. It is an important manifestation of our socialist society's class struggle under the new historical conditions in the economic field and a struggle being carried out among Communist Party members and state workers to preserve the purity of communism and oppose decadence. Only by resolutely clearing away this obstacle to modernization will it be possible to ensure our progress along the course of socialism. In order for this struggle to be launched resolutely and effectively, certain erroneous ideas need to be rectified.

The first is that economic crimes are being committed all the time and therefore it is not worth making a fuss about them.

To be sure, econmic crimes are being committed all the time. We have had them in the past and we will have them in the future. However, they are particularly rampant at present. They are already seriously hindering the progress of modernization. Noteworthy are the smuggling and selling of contraband, corruption and bribery, speculation and deception, the stealing of state and collective property, and other criminal activities. Not only has there been a clear increase in the last few years, but many have been the result of the collusion of a minority of people in state organs and in enterprises and institutions with lawless elements in society. From the cases that have been uncovered, it can be seen that some people have even used credit loans and funds from banks, credit cooperatives and units, appropriated garages and facilities and used vehicles, railway cars, accounts, contracts, evidence, bills and so forth. They have got their hands on quite a few important state-controlled goods and materials and commodities in short supply and are conducting illegal transactions. The amount of property they have appropriated would easily amount to thousands and thousands of yuan. It can be said that the scale of economic crimes and the damage they cause are greater than at any time since the founding of the PRC. If, in view of this, we do not exercize a high degree of vigilance, how can socialist modernization be carried out smoothly?

Second: People are concerned that this struggle will deviate from the central task of economic construction.

This anxiety is uncalled for. The building of a material civilization and the building of a spiritual civilization are mutually complementary and closely linked. The damage brought about by serious economic crimes not only jeopardizes our economic construction, causing our economic activities to gradually depart from socialist principles and direction, but it also corrupts our cadre ranks, pollutes the social climate and poisons people's minds. If we completely ignore this and continue to grasp production regardless, we cannot possibly do a good job of economic construction. Wherever resolute measures have been taken to grasp this struggle, a healthy atmosphere prevails, people's hearts are at one, Taishan could be moved and a prosperous scene has emerged on the production front. Thus, we can say that the grasping of this struggle is not only beneficial to speeding up economic construction, but it is also indispensable for correcting and improving the social climate and constitutes the most effective and practical means of rectifying party style under the present conditions.

And third is the fear that this will be unfavorable to implementing the open-door policy of stimulating the domestic economy.

This is wrong. The aim of the open-door policy is to utilize foreign capital and technology to speed up the modernization of our country. However, economic criminals do not care about state and human dignity, for they harm the reputation and interests of the state for the sake of their own wallets. The aim of the stimulation of the domestic economy is to proceed from the actual conditions prevailing in our country at present to arouse the initiative of everyone into speeding up the development in the shortest time and raising economic returns in a flexible and lively way. However, economic criminals take advantage of the situation to create disorder. They fish in troubled waters and do their utmost to steer the course of our country's economic construction in the direction of capitalism. From this it can be seen that the grasping of this struggle is for the purpose of clearing away obstacles, so that this policy can be smoothly implemented. If we are plagued by worries and softhearted, normal economic activities with foreign countries and domestic economic activities will be adversely affected and this correct policy will suffer interference. Only by resolutely launching a struggle can we bring about a healthy, new look in our economic construction.

WANG ZHEN INSPECTS URUMQI FERTILIZER PLANT

HK050237 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] On 3 June Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee, and director of the Central Committee Party School, visited and inspected the worksite of the big chemical fertilizer plant of the Urumqi petrochemical plant. He was accompanied by regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao.

The State Council decided to build this chemical fertilizer plant in 1978. It is planned to produce 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 520,000 tons of urea a year. "In May last year, when Comrade Wang Zhen was temporarily working in Xinjiang, he personally carried out investigation and study at the worksite and held a forum with experts and technicians. He delivered important instructions on how to speed up construction of the plant in view of the fact that most of the equipment was already on site and the work force was also there, and in accordance with the suggestions and demands of the experts, engineers, technicians, and worker masses. The workers, engineers and technicians were greatly encouraged thereby. Work rapidly started on the installation work of the project."

After listening to reports on 3 June, Comrade Wang Zhen said: "This big chemical fertilizer installation is one of the major modern projects built in Xinjiang since the liberation 32 years ago. Its technology is advanced and there is a high degree of automation. Completing this project and putting it into production will play a major role in stimulating the development of Xinjiang's agriculture and animal husbandry and increasing production of grain, cotton, oil crops and animal products. It will play a major role in increasing Xinjiang's revenue and promoting the development of the entire national economy."

"Wang Zhen expressed the hope that everyone would continue to work hard, carry forward the achievements and complete the installation work and put the project into production as quickly as possible."

Comrade Wang Zhen also cordially received representatives of Japanese and FRG companies helping with the construction work, and thanked them for coming to Xinjiang. He said: "China is still very poor and backward compared with the developed countries. China's progress from poor to rich and from backward to advanced will be beneficial for preserving world peace."

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG RURAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING

HK050251 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] The second Xinjiang regional conference on rural construction, held recently, stressed: It is necessary to integrate all rural construction with the building of material and spiritual civilization and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the communes, brigades and peasants for building new socialist rural areas.

Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao spoke at the meeting on the importance of rural construction, the relationship between house-building and the building of "five goods" in the rural areas, the design, investment, and rights in rural houses, building materials for rural houses, construction management organs, and the strengthening of leadership over rural construction.

The meeting held: In the 1960's, the regional CCP committee summed up the experiences of the basic agricultural construction plans of the Xinjiang production and construction corps and put forward guiding principles and the demand for building good farmland, channels, roads, tree belts and residential settlements. In view of the fact that this "five goods" construction was sabotaged during the 10-year catastrophe, it is now necessary to develop it further in addition to reviving it as quickly as possible. The region should gradually accomplish its blueprint for a new socialist countryside. Construction scales and methods should be decided on in light of local conditions. The initiative of both the collectives and the individuals should be brought into play.

This conference was held in Urumqi from 25 May to 1 June. Regional leaders including Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Li Jiayu and Janabil attended.

URUMQI PLA LEADERS COMMEND AIR FORCE UNIT

HK060421 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] On the morning of 24 May, Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin visited the commanders and fighters of the Hongqilapu navigation station on the Pamir Plateau — the roof of the world -- of a certain unit of the air force command center, and commended them for their contributions to paving a "silk road of the air." They urged them to maintain their fine reputation and score still greater achievements in defending the border.

While at the site, Comrades Xiao Quanfu and Tan Youlin earnestly asked the cadres and fighters about their study, daily life and health. Accompanied by cadres of the station, they visited the company's room of honor. They also presented the personnel with fresh melons they had brought with them. Before leaving, they were photographed with all personnel of the station.

SOUTH XINJIANG PLA MEN FOUGHT BLIZZARD IN MAY

HK060422 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Summary] The commanders and fighters of south Xinjiang military district recently fought 4 days and nights to crash-rescue 160 marooned vehicles and personnel marooned by a blizzard. This blizzard started on 11 May, blocking traffic on the Xinjiang-Xizang highway. Some 160 PLA and local vehicles were marooned. Over 300 drivers and passengers were thus endangered. On 14 May, on receiving this information, the leading organs of the south Xinjiang military district of the Urumqi PLA units immediately ordered all subordinate units to dispatch five rescue groups and equipment to crash-rescue the people and vehicles. Some of them persistently carried on the fight despite snow blindness. The rescue work was completed in 4 days.

SENATOR GOLDWATER'S TAIWAN VISIT ASSAILED

OW072156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang: "Goldwater Goes Against the Trend of the Times"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- U.S. Republican Senator Barry Goldwater visited Taiwan from 29 May to 4 June. It is reported that, at the invitation of the American Chamber of Commerce in Taibei, he went to Taiwan to spend his vacation along with his family. In fact, however, he rushed about in Taiwan to actively engage in activities to oppose the Chinese Government and undermine Sino-U.S. relations.

During his stay in Taiwan, Goldwater held talks with the Taiwan authorities and had wide contacts with people of all walks of life. He also made several statements to reporters. His statements can generally be summed up as follows: Regarding Taiwan as the largest "aircraft carrier" in the world, he called on the United States to recognize the so-called "free China" in Taiwan, opposed the great cause of reunifying China and denounced the Chinese Government's nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland by alleging that that proposal was "propaganda" and the "prelude" to the use of force against Taiwan. He advocated implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act" and declared that this law "is absolutely unamendable." He not only asked the Reagan administration to continue arms sales to Taiwan, but also clamored that he would, upon his return to the United States, urge the Reagan administration to sell more fighters to Taiwan, and so on and so forth.

These statements by Goldwater are but the same old tune he has played for years in opposing communism, China and the Chinese people. The fact that he went to Taiwan at this time to play the same old tune cannot but attract people's attention.

Goldwater visited Taiwan at a time when Sino-U.S. relations have been undergoing a serious test. Ten years after the publication of the Shanghai Communique and 3 years after the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the U.S. Government is still continuing its arms sales to Taiwan on the pretext of implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act," which runs counter to the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. China and the United States have continuously held negotiations on this issue for more than 10 months, but the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan remains unresolved and the danger of a retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations still exists. In going to Taiwan to spout a stream of empty rhetoric at this time, his real aim was to poison and undermine Sino-U.S. relations.

Goldwater is obviously aware that the broad masses of people and sensible statesmen in the United States all advocate the continuing development of Sino-U.S. relations. They hold that any setbacks in Sino-U.S. relations are not in the interest of the two countries and world peace. However, Goldwater still obstinately clings to his course and goes against the trend of the times. This only shows that he is headstrong and blind to reality and the overall situation.

Goldwater spouted a stream of rhetoric in Taiwan at a time when the Chinese Government's nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of China has been putting down roots in the hearts of people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Slandering the Chinese Government's proposal and undermining the great cause of reunifying China was another objective of Goldwater's visit to Taiwan. Goldwater described himself as "an old friend of China," but he is hostile to new China with a population of nearly 1 billion. Earlier, on several occasions, he denounced the Chinese Government's opposition to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan as a so-called "interference in U.S. internal affairs" and called on the U.S. Government to resist "China's threat." Now he went to China's Taiwan Province where he talked glibly about support for the so-called "free China" and opposed socialist new China, thus undisguisedly interfering in China's internal affairs. Goldwater's acts show that what he has in mind is still power politics of the 19th century and that he thinks he has the right to determine the destiny of the Chinese poeple.

Goldwater's visit was not a fortuitous event. In the United States there is, indeed, a small diehard anti-China force and Goldwater is a representative of this small force. This force is small in number, but it has big, wide ambitions. Members of this force carry out activities everywhere. They write articles with two aims in mind. One aim is to undermine Sino-U.S. relations, and the other is to oppose the reunification of China. Now, as Sino-U.S. relations are at a critical point, they are carrying out their activities even more vigorously.

However, history is developing and the times are advancing. Sino-U.S. relations will certainly develop and the great cause of reunifying China will certainly be accomplished in the long run. No matter how overbearing the anti-China diehards are, they will all eventually be spurned by the trend of the times.

PRC, TAIWAN COMPETE IN HANDBALL QUALIFIERS

OW211514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A 20-member Chinese women's handball team will participate in the Asian zone qualifying matches May 24 to 29 in Tokyo, the Chinese Handball Association announced today.

Four teams will compete in the Tokyo qualifiers to represent Asia at the eighth world women's championship in Hungary in December. The teams are China, Chinese Taibei, Japan and South Korea.

The China squad is led by Yang Teng, vice-president of the Chinese Handball Association, and Zhou You, secretary-general of the association. The players average 22 years and 1.71 meters in height.

ARGENTINA NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN SOFTBALL MEET

OW211712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Argentina has decided not to participate in the fifth world women's softball championship to be held in China's Taibei next July.

The president of the Argentine Softball Federation, Fernando Jorge Arem, told XINHUA this morning that the decision of the federation not to take part in the contest was made at the suggestion of the Argentine Olympic Committee. He siad that his country respects the resolution adopted by the International Softball Federation at its congress in Honolulu. Any acts in violation of that resolution are absurd, he added.

WEN WEI PO ON CHINA INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

Text of Chen Muhua Speech

HK080642 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text of Chen Muhua's speech at the opening ceremony of China investment promotion meeting on 7 June 1982]

[Text] Respected Dr Khane, respected ladies and gentlemen and all comrades: The China investment promotion meeting officially opened today. The meeting is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Government and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. On behalf of the Chinese Government, I wish to extend my cordial welcome to Dr Abd-El Rahman Khane, gentlemen of UNIDO, industrialists and bankers of many countries, private investors, and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, as well as all guests and friends. In the course of preparing this meeting, UNIDO, Dr Khane and other officials have done a lot of work and given strong backing. For this we express our heartfelt thanks.

The socialist economic construction in China is being carried out by relying mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary. The policy of opening to the world is China's long-term policy decision. We hold that with the present high level of technology in production, no country in the world possesses all the resources and funds needed for the development of its economy, or has all the advanced technology in the world. Every country must make trade-offs with other countries for its needs. Besides, there is also a question of reasonable economic returns. Every nation's economy has its pluses and minuses and each can achieve the best overall economic results only through exchanges. Therefore, most of the countries in the world pursue an open economic policy in developing their economies. According to China's concrete conditions and conventional international practices, the introduction of applicable advanced technology and equipment and the absorption of foreign funds on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchanges for each other's needs are manifestations of China's open economic policy. This is done to speed up China's socialist construction. The present meeting is just a useful attempt in seeking international cooperation.

Over the past 3 years since the promulgation of the "Law of the PRC Concerning Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment" on 8 July 1979, China has made a good start in developing international economic cooperation, absorbing direct private investment from abroad and carrying out joint ventures with foreign investors and also has gained some experiences in this respect. This has provided a favorable condition for China's future development in internatinal economic cooperation.

The readjustment of China's national economy in recent years and the current crackdown on criminal economic activities do not mean any change in China's policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. On the contrary, they will guarantee the smooth implementation of China's domestic and foreign policies. Through the readjustment, China's economic construction has entered a new period of steady development. From now on, we will carry out technical transformation in existing enterprises so as to give full play to their role. On the other hand, we will appropriately concentrate our efforts on the construction of key projects in the fields of energy, communications and transportation. In these two aspects, we need to import applicable advanced technology and equipment and continue to absorb and utilize foreign funds. The 130 economic projects which are to be put forward at the current meeting have been worked out under these conditions. In making use of foreign funds, not only will we benefit from the development of China's construction, but we will also enable foreign investors to obtain their proper interests.

The holding of this investment promotion meeting is entirely new to China. We still lack experience in many respects. However, if we can earnestly and sincerely work on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and if we can hold discussions in a friendly way, I believe the meeting will surely conclude successfully and our cooperation will reap rich fruits.

Finally, I wish all of you good health and success in work. Thank you!

Significance of Meeting

HK041015 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Special feature by WEN WEI PO correspondents' group: "The China Investment Promotion Conference Has Major Influence and Far-Reaching Significance"]

[Text] After long and serious preparations, the China investment promotion conference jointly convened by the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] will be opened in Guangzhou on 7 June. For the occasion, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua will go personally to Guangzhou to preside over the opening ceremony. Deputy Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Wei Yumin and UNIDO Executive Director Abd-El Rahman Khane will jointly preside over the 5-day conference. The State Planning Commission, State Economic Commission and Guangdong Province will also send important officials to participate in leading the conference. The delegations sent by the 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country that have proposed cooperative projects have arrived in Guangzhou and the departments concerned of the central authorities have also sent officials to attend the conference. China attaches considerable importance to the conference.

The reason China attaches special importance to this conference is that, first of all, this is the first large-scale international economic cooperation conference, aimed at absorbing overseas investment, which China has convened since the founding of the PRC, and is actually the first one over. This conference is also the largest of its kind in scale which UNIDO has convened over the years in various parts of the world. The scale of this conference finds expression in the fact that, first, China has set forth a large number of cooperative projects, including various industrial trades such as light industry, textiles, chemical industry, metallurgy, electronics, building materials, machine building and wood processing, totaling 130 projects; second, there are a great many participants in the conference, with more than 470 overseas investors from 320 companies receiving invitations after registration. Of these, many are foreign businessmen from Hong Kong and Japan, with a total of 48 and 43 participating companies respectively; American investors from the other shore of the Pacific Ocean are especially enthusiastic, with a total of 53 companies participating; West European countries, such as France, West Germany, Italy and Britain, are also on the list of those countries with many participants, each with 20 to 30 companies participating. In view of the growing numbers of participants, the scale of the conference has repeatedly exceeded the original plans. The number of participants, with the addition of domestic participants, now totals more than 1,300 persons. The conference will enable the sponsors of the Chinese cooperative projects to establish a much more extensive and long-term cooperative relationship with overseas investors than the general trade is able to do. It also shows that the conference is a major step in China's efforts to continue to resolutely implement the open-door policy. The conference is a new starting point for China to enter the world arena, open up broad areas of international economic cooperation and set up and develop international economic relationships.

The fact that the China investment promotion conference will be opened on schedule and is in a position to set forth more than 100 cooperative projects for discussion at the conference is remarkable in itself. It shows that China, in implementing the open-door policy, has constantly tried to sum up experiences in utilizing foreign funds, grasped the extremely important means of absorbing direct investment from foreign businessmen and taken it as the most important means for absorbing foreign funds in the near future. At the same time, by carrying out this work, it has also improved its initiative and planning and expanded its choice. This marks another step forward in the work of utilizing foreign funds on the basis of summing up experiences and lessons in the past few years.

All people in Hong Kong and Macao economic circles understand that when China started to implement an open-door foreign policy, a large number of foreign businessmen successively came to China to discuss various kinds of cooperation. The responsible persons of various localities and departments in China found it hard to attend to them all.

However, the talks failed to yield many results. Why? As far as China was concerned, the main problem was still its lack of necessary experience. It also lacked the necessary feasibility study of and preparations for the projects being discussed. When the clients called, they set to work in a hurry, coping with the situation passively. The various localities were very active in utilizing foreign funds. However, in view of the fact that they had not studied the feasibility of the projects and did not have a complete plan for negotiations, they usually did not know what to do and had to say "we shall study it further" as soon as their talks entered a substantive stage. Moreover, there was not enough coordination between the various departments and between the higher and the lower levels. This resulted in different opinions which delayed the reaching of a decision and bungled the chance of success. The situation is very different in be current China investment promotion conference. Before looking for a partner in cooperation, they have conducted advance study on the feasibility of each project. Every problem, such as the terms of the project, the qualifications of the partner, the ways to hold talks and the conditions under which a contract can be signed, has been repeatedly deliberated. This practice will undoubtedly set an example to all enterprises and factories which intend to conduct economic cooperation with foreign countries and will enable them to understand how to turn a passive position into an active one in their economic contacts with foreign countries and how to embark on the road of economizing on time and energy and improving efficiency.

Overseas participants in the conference will come to grips with 130 projects. In fact, this figure has been finally fixed after repeated eliminations and screenings from hundreds of projects proposed by the various localities. These projects have not only been examined and verified by the enterprises and the departments in charge of the work, but have also been repeatedly studied by the economic commissions, the planning commissions and the departments responsible for foreign economic relations at the provincial and state levels. This reflects the serious and conscientious attitude China has adopted toward absorbing foreign funds. However, it should be noted in particular that, under the management system of ensuring that the planned economy plays the primary role, China has taken an extremely important step in adopting this practice. It means that all projects set forth have been approved by state planning and, as soon as Chinese and foreign partners successfully conclude their talks on these projects, the supply of funds, manpower, raw materials and fuels needed for the projects and the sale of products inside the country as well as communications and transportation will be included in the state development plan and guaranteed by the state plan. This will remove a lot of difficulties and obstacles in the normal operation of the joint projects after preparations for the projects have been made and after they have been put into operation. Furthermore, after the two parties have reached an agreement on these projects through negotiations, they still have to submit these projects through negotiations, they still have to submit these projects to the government departments responsible for the work for examination and approval according to the stipulations of the Chinese Government. However, this is not a question of whether the projects are feasible and whether the state needs these projects, but a question of examining whether the agreement signed between the two parties accords with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and with the relevant Chinese laws and regulations and whether the expected results can be ensured. Thus, the procedure for approval will be much simpler and easier. This practice is of great positive significance in simplifying procedure, improving efficiency and speeding up the pace of China's foreign economic cooperation, and particularly in the smooth and solid execution of the specific projects.

A few years ago, China shifted from the policy, of many years' standing, of being closed to international intercourse to an open-door policy. It was unfamiliar with the situation in foreign countries. When the clients called on them for the first time, they held trade talks. It was only natural that both parties could not have much choice, particularly in the case of China. The current China investment promotion conference provides both parties with extensive choices. Every project has been applied for by five, six or even more foreign companies and every foreign company has selected many projects. Through the conference, both parties can conduct repeated and multilateral talks, "compare goods from three different shops" and choose the most suitable partners of cooperation through comparison.

This conference has provided China with a very good opportunity to directly state its policy concerning foreign economic cooperation to overseas personalities, answer a few questions of interest to overseas investors and listen to views from the external world. This is of far-reaching significance in China's efforts to absorb foreign funds and carry out foreign economic cooperation in the future.

HONG KONG-BEIJING MOTOR RALLY TO BE HELD

HK080205 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Jun 82 p 11

[By Francis Lo]

[Excerpt] The first modern international motor rally ever to be held in China -- the Hong Kong-Beijing international motor rally -- will definitely go ahead next spring.

The secretary-general of the Association of Motor Sports of the People's Republic of China, Mr Qi Jincheng, and the executive director of the Hong Kong Automobile Association, Mr Phil Taylor, said yesterday that they had agreed to run the rally jointly.

The proposal for the rally, which came from Mr Taylor, has now received the approval and support it needs from the relevant departments of the Chinese Government and detailed planning for the event will now begin. Mr Taylor said yesterday that the exact starting date of the rally would be announced shortly, after consultations with the Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile, whose Executive Committee has approved the rally in principle and under whose international rules the rally would be run.

The precise route of the rally and some of the enormous logistical problems involved in staging it will be worked out during a trial run to be held late next month. Mr Taylor himself will make the trial run and will be accompanied by senior officials from both the HKAA and the AMSPRC, who will prepare a route book as they go along. The proposed route displayed yesterday at a press conference to announce the rally is a very direct one. It runs from Hong Kong to Shenzhen and then traverses about 3,000 km of road, much of it unseen by foreigners for decades, until it reaches Beijing.

Competitors will race through the provinces of Guangdong, Hunan, Anhui, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Hebei before reaching the municipality of Beijing. They will drive either specially designed rally cars (type B) or normal models with very little modification (type A) and will probably take three days and three nights to cover the course.

Both Mr Taylor and Mr Qi indicated yesterday that the question of logistics -- providing back-up services and supplies for the competitors -- is the biggest problem facing the rally's organisers. Mr Qi admitted that China's lack of experience in motorsports and the length of the course might cause a lot of problems, but said he was confident of success. "We have not seen the ground yet, but we have a lot of information and we know it (the rally) is practical," Mr Taylor added.

At the conference, Mr Taylor said a "package of services" would be constructed to provide competitors with the special visas, driving licences, vehicle registration and route maps that they would need to drive through China. Fuel, breakdown and recovery services, accommodation in Hong Kong and Beijing and return sea freight from Tianjin would also be provided, he said. Rest and service points and communications network will be set up along the 3,000-km route to cope with the logistics problem.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF VERSAILLES SUMMIT REVIEWED

OW081234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Paris Dispatch: 'A Difficult Summit' by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, June 6 -- The seven-nation Western summit closed at Versailles today after reaching compromise on some issues but leaving behind serious differences on many questions of substance arising from deepening economic crisis.

West Europe and Canada regard the U.S. policy of high interest rates as an important cause for the disorder at the money market, for the dollar's rising exchange rates against other Western currencies and for the failure of economic recovery in West Europe and Canada. They want the United States to reduce its budget deficits and interests rates and intervene in the fluctuations of the money market so as to ensure a stable exchange parity. France hopes to see a world monetary system to link the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen with the European currencies.

The United States, however, has since the 1981 summit refused to lower its interest rates. At the Versailles summit it only agreed its [as received] state in an appendix to the final communique that the participating countries would intervene, if necessary, in the disorder at the monetary market.

French President Francois Mitterrand has noted that this statement represents a progress, but he pointed out that the statement is so ambiguous that the United States has practically undertaken no concrete obligations at all.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan explicitly stated during the summit session that the United States would undertake no commitment to change its policy towards intervention. The United States holds that West Europe's trade credits to the Soviet Union are so large and generous that they have virtually become subsidies to help strengthen Soviet military potential. Prior to the summit, high U.S. officials had visited West European countries in a vain attempt to advise them to curb their credits to the Soviet Union. This U.S. dispute with West Europe and Canada became the sharpest at the summit. The U.S. treasury secretary said the Western countries should cherish their common interests in face of Soviet threats. The French president argued that West European trade with the Soviet Union is very insignificant because it accounts for only one percent of the Soviet Union's gross national product. The West German chancellor pointed out that French and West German trade with the Soviet Union and East European bloc has respectively dropped 20 and 25 percent since 1978 while U.S. trade with the area has increased 50 percent.

After much wrangling, an agreement was finally reached that the participating nations would, for the sake of political and security interests, limit their credits and strategic materials exports to the Soviet Union. A compromise was believed to be made by the West European countries and Canada to raise their interest rates of loans to the Soviet Union from 10.5 to 11.5 percent.

For competitions at world markets, the Western industrial countries, in spite of their own protectionist measures, have been urging other countries to open their domestic markets to outside world. The Versailles summit reaffirmed its opposition to protectionism but adopted no specific measures against it. It was decided that this problem would be further discussed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On North-South relations, France and some other countries adopted a positive attitude toward North-South dialogue because they saw in this a way to ensure their raw materials supply and commodity markets and free themselves of economic crises. But the United States was not so enthusiastic. The summit only agreed to support global negotiations on North-South relations but did not go deep into this important question.

A concrete result of the summit was the approval of a report entitled "Technology, Employment and Economic Growth" submitted by the French president. The report calls for economic and social developments and the creation of more job opportunities through the advances of science and technology so as to find a way out of the economic crisis.

It is generally held here that the results of the summit reflect a trend of the Western countries to seek possible compromises through consultations in a joint effort to tackle their critical economic problems.

ADDITION TO SECOND ROUND OF ZHAO-SUZUKI TALKS

The following addition to the item headlined "Premier Zhao Ziyang Begins Visit" and subtitled "Second Zhao-Suzuki Talks," published in the 1 June China DAILY REPORT, page D 7, is supplied from Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1510 GMT on 1 June:

In the last paragraph on page D 7, the following passage is added at the end of the first sentence: "...China and Japan. The three-point principle is: 1. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop the economic relations between the two countries in accordance with the joint statement by the Chinese and Japanese Governments and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and on the basis of existing peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. 2. In accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and proceeding from each other's needs and possibilities, Sino-Japanese economic relations should continuously develop in breadth and depth. China and Japan should help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies. 3. The development of such economic relations, which accords with the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese people and their desire to remain friends from generation to generation, should be longstanding and stable and not be affected by international storms. He said that ..."

U.S. SPOKESMAN CITED ON ISRAELI RAIDS ON LEBANON

OW080834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 7 (XINHUA) -- "The United States strongly supports the independence. territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders," declared U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg at a press briefing today. He said that "a divided Lebanon must not be the outcome of this present violence" and "Israel will have to withdraw its forces from Lebanon." The spokesman also said that "the Palestinians will have to stop using Lebanon as a launching pad for attacks on Israel."

He evaded a reply to a question whether the United States supports or opposes the Israeli raids on Lebanon, but said instead that "we (the United States) deeply regret that the spiral of violence that began with the assassination attempt against the Israeli ambassador to Britain and that moved on to Israeli air strikes on Lebanon and Palestinian shelling of Israel has now reached new heights, threatening the lives and property of a great many innocent people in Lebanon." Asked whether U.S. arms in the pipeline are still going to Israel, he said: "I have no suggestion at this point that there is any delay or halt."

The White House last week reportedly notified Congress quietly of its plans to sell Israel an additional 75 F-16 jet fighters valued at 2.7 billion dollars to be paid by U.S. aid in the form of foreign military sales credits. Israel already has 75 F-16's from the arms package approved in 1978. The planes were delivered between 1980 and this year. In another deal, Congress approved the sale of 11 F-15 jet fighters to Israel, also to be paid by FMS credits.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS WITH U.S. PROFESSOR

OW091534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Wang Hao, professor at Rockefeller University of the United States, and his wife, Chen Yu-shih, in the Great Hall of the People here today. They had a cordial talk before a dinner hosted by the vice-premier for the couple. Professor Wang is on a lecture tour at the invitation of Beijing University. He attended the 80th anniversary celebration at Nanjing University.

HUANG HUA, AMERICANS ATTEND GET-TOGETHER

OW091242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, leader of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations second special session on disarmament, had a get-together with more than 40 old American friends here this evening. These American friends have been working, some of them since the 1930's, for friendship between the American and Chinese peoples. Among them were Mrs. Arthur Rosen, Martin Poppir, Harrison Evans Salisbury, Seymour Topping, Hugh Deane, Richard Pastor, Han Suyin and her husband, Vincent Ruthnaswamy, and Paul Sweezy. The get-together was sponsored by Dr. Victor Sidel.

TRADE PROMOTION GROUP RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

OW081256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade left here for home today after condluding a two-week visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation headed by Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the committee, arrived here on May 23 at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During its stay here, the delegation called on Yevgeniy Pirovranov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Zhuravlov, first vice-minister of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. They exchanged views on promoting the trade relations between the two countries. The delegation visited the third international light industry exhibition in Moscow, and the industrial and agricultural projects in Moscow, Leningrad and Erivan. The delegation also visited historic sites and beauty spots. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 9 June carries a XINHUA report on this subject in which the last paragraph is deleted and replaced with the following: "They also held business talks with related departments of the Soviet Federation of Industry and Commerce. This visit repaid the visit to China by a delegation of the Soviet Federation of Industry and Commerce in 1979."]

SOVIET ATHLETES TO PARTICIPATE IN BEIJING MEET

OW090444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- About 40 foreign athletes from nine countries, including some Olympic champions, and 48 Chinese athletes will compete in the 1982 Beijing track and field international tournament from June 18 to 20, according to the Chinese Track and Field Association.

Entered in the coming tournament are teams from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Romania, the Soviet Union, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and China.

The Olympic champions and top athletes include the Soviet Union's Tatiana Kazankina, two-time Olympic champion in the women's 1,500 meter race, Ljudmila Kondratyeva, 1980 Olympic champion in the women's 100 meter and 200 meter sprints, Tatiana Kolpakova, Olympic champion in the women's long jump, Vera Komisova, Olympic champion in the women's 100-meter hurdle, Lasse Viren of Finland, two-time Olympic champions in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters races, Ilona Slupianek of the German Democratic Republic, who improved the women's shotput world record two times and captured the 22nd Olympic games champion in the event.

Japan will send a team of the nation's top athletes. Two sprinters from Thailand and two middle and long distance runners from India all achieved good results in Asian athletics meets.

Romania and Trinidad and Tobago have not yet sent in the namelists.

The Chinese team includes Zhou Zhenxian, champion in triple jump at the 11th world university games; Zhu Jianhua, Asian men's high jump record holder; Liu Yuhuang, runner-up in the long jump event at the 11th world university games.

The 1982 national track and field championships will be held at the same time as the Beijing international torunament, the association announced.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP

OW071838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk here with a delegation from the All-Japan Federation of Transport Workers Unions led by Jiro Tai, central executive president of the federation.

RAILWAYS OFFICIAL ON PRC-JAPAN COOPERATION

HK041014 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Feature by correspondent Ling Hongjun [3249 1347 0139]: "Friendly and Mutually Beneficial Cooperation -- Ministry of Railways Capital Construction General Bureau Acting Director Liu Linxiang Talks on Use of Foreign Investment"]

[Text] Acting Director Liu Linxiang and this correspondent sat opposite each other. The atmosphere in the office of this acting director of the Capital Construction General Bureau of the Ministry of Railways was tense and orderly. It was like a nerve center linked to the powerful army arduously and courageously fighting on the Beijing-Qinghuangdao railroad.

Acting Director Liu talked on the Sino-Japanese cooperation in building the Beijing-Qinghuangdao railroad.

"I would like to use the following comments to summarize our bilateral relations: Our cooperation is based on friendly and mutually beneficial relations. The Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperative Foundation has provided us with low interest loans. This is a help to us for building a railroad which needs large investments and a long period for completion. This has demonstrated the friendship and good will of the Japanese side. After the completion of the railroad, a large quantity of coal produced in Shanxi will have a new export route. At the same time, coal can be loaded in the port of Qinghuangdao and shipped to Japan, our close neighbor separated only by a strip of water. This will be beneficial to our friendly neighbor on the eastern side which needs to import a large quantity of energy. Such cooperation based on a sound foundation will certainly be carried out from beginning to end."

The correspondent asked: "Could you tell us something specific concerning the cooperation of both sides in these few years?"

"We discussed the matter of loans as early as 1979. During the first 2 years, due to lack of experience and inadequate preparation, we could not absorb too many loans. The loans have amounted to a total of 13.7 billion Japanese yen. We obtained 920 million yen last year. There might be a greater increase this year because the Beijing-Qinghuangdao railroad project has been fully carried out."

"In accordance with an agreement concluded by the two sides, the loans should mainly be used to purchase steel products, wood, cement and machinery and electrical equipment as well as to carry out technical cooperation. The agreement also stipulates that tenders will be invited in order to select better equipment. With regard to the electrical equipment of the railroad, we plan to adopt some advanced techniques in power supply. We should also do our best to modernize the communications system. Japan's technology in these respects ranks first in the world and we can learn a lot from the Japanese."

"What is our Japanese friends' appraisal of the progress of the Beijing-Qinghuangdao Railroad project?"

"It takes time to answer this question precisely. Very soon the Japanese side will send representatives to specifically inspect the progress of the project and discuss with us the loan arrangements for the next fiscal year. I cannot guess the impression of our Japanese friends on the progress of the project. However, as long as they personally come to the construction site and inspect its progress, everything will be clear to them. We expect that the amount of loans for the next fiscal year will be increased."

Finally, we talked about the problem of cooperation in other projects other than the Beijing-Qinghuangdao Railroad. "Cooperation is not limited to the Beijing-Qinghuangdao Railroad. There is another important route for shipping coal, that is, the Gunzhou-Shijiu Railroad in Shandong. This project will also be carried out on the same basis of cooperation. I believe that our realms of cooperation will be continuously broadened."

"Cooperation should be based on mutual benefit. Otherwise, such cooperation cannot be carried out. As long as we can find the ways for mutually beneficial cooperation, we will have spacious prospects for cooperation. Don't you think that this is a principle?" Acting Director Kiu asked, and ended his interview with this correspondent in a meaningful way.

JOINT BOHAI OIL EXPLORATION PROJECT PROGRESSES

OW091302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tianjin, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Five test wells and one production well have been sunk in China's Bohai Sea by China nad Japan since a contract for joint exploration was signed two years ago today, according to a spokesman for the Bohai petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin. Drilling of the second production well began last weekend, the spokesman said. Four test wells showed large oil flows and the fifth will be put into trial operation soon, he said.

The area under joint exploration by China and Japan in the western and the southern parts of the Bohai Sea is 25,500 square kilometers, where exploitable oil reserves are estimated at 120 million tons.

The two production wells are in Chengbei offshore oilfield, which is part of the joint exploration area. The oilfield, 12 square kilometers large, was discovered by China a decade ago in the southern part of the Bohai Sea.

MRS MARCOS VISITS SHANGHAI, FETED BY MAYOR

OW091632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, arrived in Shanghai from Beijing this morning. She was accompanied by Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and his wife, Wang Zhen. Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, bade farewell to Mrs. Marcos upon her departure from Beijing.

She was greeted in Shanghai by Mayor Wang Daohan. A girl presented a bouquet of flowers to her. Wang Daohan gave a banquet this evening for the guests.

He said, Mrs. Marcos had visited Shanghai twice and left a deep impression on the Shanghai people. "Mrs. Marcos' present visit will make new contributions to the friendship between China and the Philippines," he said.

Mrs. Marcos replied that the changes in China had left a deep impression on her and the nation's achievements demonstrated political stability and the strong will of the Chinese people and leaders. After the banquet, she attended a soiree. Mrs. Marcos visited the Shanghai conservatory of music this afternoon.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW091530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with a delegation from the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Thailand-China Friendship Association led by Prapassana Auychi, vice-president of the Supreme Court of Thailand.

Ji Pengfei said that he hoped people of the two countries in the educational and cultural circles would strengthen exchanges and contribute to the constant development of the Sino-Thai friendship.

The delegation arrived here June 5 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Wang Bingnan, president of the association, gave a banquet for the Thai guests the following day.

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE WAR VETERANS -- Beijing, 2 June (XINHUA) -- Xu Win, acting president of the armymen's association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here this evening with a delegation from the federation of Filipino-Chinese World War II veterans of the Philippines. The honorary leader of the delegation is Brig Gen Sinforoso Duque and the leader is Tan Yan Sack, president of the federation. Later, the guests were honored at a banquet hosted by Xu Xin. Filipino Ambassador to China Fortunato Abat was among the guests. The delegation arrived early this morning. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 2 Jun 82 OW]

REAGAN ADDRESS TO WEST GERMAN BUNDESTAG CITED

OW100758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, Jun 9 (XINHUA) -- Addressing the West German Bundestag this afternoon, U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried to convince the West German people and West European people as a whole in the most emphatical way that "the American commitment to Europe remains steady and strong." And he was warmly applauded when he stressed: "Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders".

The U.S. President arrived in Bonn this afternoon for an official visit prior to attending the NATO summit meeting tomorrow.

He made it clear that the reassurance was necessary because U.S.-West German relations have recently been so sore that "some Americans think that Europeans are too little concerned for their own security. Some would unilaterally reduce the number of American troops deployed in Europe. And in Europe itself, we hear the idea that the American presence, rather than contributing to peace, either has no deterrent value or actually increases the risk that our allies may be attacked."

He appealed to the members of the Bundestag: "If you will work toward explaining the U.S. role to people on this side of the Atlantic, I will explain it to those on the other side." However, Reagan assured his host that "we are resolved to maintain the presence of well-equipped and trained forces in Europe, and our strategic forces will be modernized and remain committed to the alliance."

With the growing peace movement in West Europe in mind, Reagan took pains to convince his audience as well as West German people that the U.S. was actually for real peace and real disarmament, but these goals could be achieved only when the West resolved to speed up its armament expansion. "The simple hope for peace is not enough," he asserted. "We must continue to improve our defenses if we are to preserve peace and freedom." The West, he went on to say, should organize its defensive capabilities, both nuclear and conventional, "so that an aggressor could have no hope of military victory." "Deterrence has kept that peace, and we must continue to take the steps necessary to make deterrence credible," he advocated.

Attaching great importance to conventional forces, he said: "Alliance security depends on a fully credible conventional defense", which can make the danger of conventional or nuclear conflict "more remote". "The more we close the conventional gap, the less the risks of aggression or nuclear conflict," he said.

After reaffirming his "zero option" proposal put forward last November and the proposal on a phased reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in his May 9 speech, he deliberated what is called a "double track" idea on armament-disarmament issues. He declared: "We as an alliance will press forward with plans to improve our own conventional forces in Europe. At the same time, we propose an arms control agreement to equalize conventional forces at a significantly lower level." In this regard, he disclosed that Western representatives in the Vienna talks soon will make a proposal by which the two sides would reduce their respective ground force personnel in verifiable stages to a total of 700,000 men and their combined ground and air force personnel to a level of 900,000.

In the nuclear field, Reagan said, "we will move ahead with our preparations to modernize our nuclear forces in Europe. But, again, we also will work unceasingly to gain acceptance in Geneva of our proposal to ban land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles. In the United States, we will move forward with the plans I announced last year to modernize our strategic nuclear forces...yet we also have proposed that strategic arms reductions talks begin, and we will pursue them determinedly."

"Unless convinced that we will unite and stay united behind these arms control initiatives and modernization programs, our adversaries will seek to divide us from one another and our peoples from their leaders," he cautioned in conclusion.

ZHU MUZHI ATTENDS FRG ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW240810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the anniversary of the basic law of the Federal Republic. Among the guests were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

UK ENVOY'S RECEPTION HONORS QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

OW091314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) — British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Among the guests were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

ULANHU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW080736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to China, today presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

ISRAELI INCURSION IN LEBANON 'NOT ACCIDENTAL'

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 9 Jun 82

["Begin Regime Reveals True Colours As Aggressor" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, June 8 (XINHUA) -- After three days of fighting, the Israeli aggressor troops are now attacking the entire southern Lebanon and approaching the outskirts of Beirut. They are continuing to advance towards the northern Lebanon. What are the Israeli authorities really up to?

An Israeli official source as quoted by radio Israel said that Israel could not accept the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and its aggressor troops would continue "staying" in Lebanon till the kind of "political solution" it had demanded was found. It was reported that Israel's so-called "political solution" would include the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon, the return of the southern Lebanon to a "really independent" Lebanese Government, the establishment of a "free zone" under the control of the U.N. forces within 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border, and the assurance that the Palestinian armed forces would not return to southern Lebanon.

The Israeli authorities have tried to stamp out the revolutionary cause of Palestine by wearing down the effective strength of the Palestinian armed forces and forcing the Palestinians to "reside" in northern Lebanon. They have also tried to strangle the Palestinian people's desire for establishing an independent state on their own territory, and promote the Palestinian autonomy negotiations so as to pave the way for Israel's annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. It is not accidental for Israel to launch a massive invasion of Lebanon. With Egypt's recovery of Sinai, the demand of the Arab countries and world opinion for a just solution to the Middle East problem and for the return of the legitimate rights to the Palestinian people is rising. Meanwhile, the Arab nations are divided in their stand towards the Iranian-Iraqi war and the resumption of relations with Egypt. Israel seems to believe the time has come for it to launch aggression against Lebanon.

But history advances in its own course. The Palestinian revolutionary forces can never be liquidated. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan vowed to mobilize all Lebanese forces to resist the Israeli aggressors. The Begin regime's aggression against Lebanon will only lay bare its true colours as an aggressor and arouse stronger protests from the people of the world.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW041604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this evening with a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania led by M.A. Makalo, member of the National Executive Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party.

Xi Zhongxun, on behalf of Chairman Hu Yaobang of the CCP Central Committee, extended a warm welcome to the delegation. They then had a friendly conversation. After the meeting, Xi Zhongxun gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Present on both occasions were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here May 20. They visited Shanghai, Wuxi, Jinan, Weifang and Zibo and will leave here for home shortly.

CHEN MUHUA VIEWS ABSORBING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW081846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 8 (XINHUA) -- "China adopts a prudent and serious attitude towards the absorption of overseas investment," said Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, while meeting the press here this afternoon. The minister is attending the China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou.

She said, the absorption of overseas investment is based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. To China, the funds must be used properly to make them bring good economic results, and so the projects must be selected properly. The way of paying back is generally taken into consideration even before the investment is to be absorbed.

According to Chen Muhua, the most favorable form of absorbing overseas investment is the form of direct investment, including joint ventures, and co-production and compensatory trade items. The 130 projects offered at the meeting to be discussed with overseas investors are all in such a form.

All the projects are small and medium-sized ones and most are existing enterprises to be revamped, she said. This conforms to the emphasis laid down in the current five-year plan which stresses technical transformation of existing enterprises simultaneoulsy with the building of key projects in the fields of energy development, communications and building materials.

The current meeting is an attempt for promoting international cooperation, he minister said.

She also reviewed the cooperation between China and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization as "quite good". She said that China has made monetary contributions to UNIDO from which it has also accepted some aids.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

HK090654 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Gangji [0491 4854 4764]: "Some Opinions on the Study of Social Science"]

[Text] I completely agree that on the social science front there is indeed an erroneous tendency to take the study of practical issues lightly. Some people regard the study of practical issues as of little or no value to academic research. But we should also give serious consideration to the question of how the study of practical issues can be strengthened and what practice can be really regarded as an aid to the solution of practical issues. In his article "Reforming Our Study," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: There are three fields in our research work, that is, the practical situation, history and the application of Marxism-Leninism. These three aspects are mutually related and no one aspect can be excluded. Just in terms of the relationship between the study of theory and the study of the practical situation, I think that in order to actually solve practical problems, it is necessary to devote great efforts to deeply studying the basic theory of Marxism. Instead of contradicting the solution of practical issues, this is an imperative and essential condition for actually solving practical problems. Over many years, because we have not made a systematic and thorough study of the basic theory of Marxism, but have indiscriminately labeled this as a study divorced from reality, the studies we have done on practical issues have sometimes been rather superficial. In many cases, instead of actually solving problems, some erroneous theoretical slogans were even raised and exerted an adverse influence on practical work, sometimes even resulting in serious consequences.

For a long time, there have been few valuable works in the field of social science which have been recognized at home and abroad and which have undergone the test of time. This matter gives us much food for thought. In my opinion, the fundamental point is that the study of practical issues must be closely linked with the study of basic theories (which are often fairly abstract). Meanwhile, the saying "combining theory with reality" should not be interpreted in a narrow, shortsighted or pragmatic way.

For example, various problems occurring in our socialist economic construction urgently call for our study. But if we do not systematically and thoroughly study Marxist economic theory but only have some fragmentary and superficial knowledge, do not thoroughly grasp the essence of Marx' "Das Kapital," do not have any knowledge of the economic theory of the modern Western bourgeoisie, then it will be very difficult for us to give a practical scientific exposition on the regularity of our socialist economic construction or to give long-term and significant guidance to economic work. In this case, the study of practical issues in the economic field is always limited in seeking a theoretical base for a certain existing economic policy. Of course, it is absolutely necessary to base a policy on some theories. But if this is not carried out on the basis of systematically and thoroughly understanding Marxist economic theory, the following will result: 1) If the economic policy needing further explanation is incorrect or just an expedient, the explanation will not only have a poor result but will also have an adverse impact. 2) If the policy is correct and important but the explanation is incorrect and cannot refute opposing views, people will not truly realize the necessity and correctness of pursuing this policy.

For another example, the issue of class struggle which still exists in our country is an important subject worth studying. While conducting this study, it is necessary to have an overall, historical and comprehensive knowledge of the theory on classes and class struggle expounded by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao Zedong, to make a realistic and thorough investigation and study the situations and development of classes and class struggle since the founding of new China. Only by so doing can a scientific exposition be made on this issue. For example, the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field at present have developed to an unusual degree seldom seen since the founding of new China. It is very dangerous if its seriousness is underestimated. But at the same time, it should be seen that the practical situation of classes and class struggle in our country differs greatly from that in the period of the "three antis" and "five antis" movements carried out in the early days of new China. There are various social reasons for the rampant criminal activities in the economic field and they need to be analyzed concertely. It is hard to say in general terms that the class struggle in the economic field at present is more actue than that in the period of the "three antis" and "five antis" movements or that our country is facing a larger danger than in that period. Such a simple conclusion will lead to an incorrect appraisal of the practical political situation in our country.

Let us take one more example from the question of human nature which the people in academic circles and literary and art circles are very concerned about. Quite a few comrades are also interested in this matter. Can we say that this is a manifestation of separating oneself from reality? It is not certain. In my opinion, the reason why so many comrades want to find a thorough answer to this question is that it is closely related to all sorts of practical issues in the fields of philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, literary and art theory and operation. It is precisely these practical issues that encourage people to seek a reasonable and correct answer to the question of human nature. There are many practical issues now in the fields of literary and art creation and criticism. For example, how should an artistic work describe people? How can a description be judged as complying with Marxism or as a demonstration of bourgeois theory of human nature? What is the relationship between human nature and class nature? How should we treat this matter in portraying a typical character, and so on. I think it should be recognized that the question of human nature is of wide significance and is closely related to the solution of a large number of practical issues, including discovering talent, carrying out political and ideological work, building spiritual civilization, conducting education on communist morality, opposing individualism and so on.

Can we put this matter aside and ignore it? I think that we should not; otherwise it would be difficult for us to find really persuasive and scientific solutions for all these issues we are concerned with. Even if they seem to be solved for a time, they will still reemerge after a period of time. If any one of our comrades can write a scientific work on the question of human nature which is based on facts and Marxist theory, that will be a great contribution and can greatly help solve all sorts of practical problems.

In sum I believe that on one hand we should make great efforts to encourage the study of practical issues. On the other hand we cannot neglect the study of basic theoretical issues which are often fairly abstract. Instead we should unify these two aspects organically. Just think,the first chapter of Marx's "Das Kapital" on commodity value is rather abstract, but would there be Marxist economics without this theory of commodity value? Could the great truth that capitalism will inevitably perish be proved?

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRODUCTIVE FORCE ECONOMICS

HK091015 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Xue Yongying [5641 3057 2019]: "Strive To Create the Productive Force Economics of Our Era"]

[Text] Productive force economics is Marxist theoretical economics that parallels political economics. The target of productive force economics is the productive forces. It is related to the production relationships and superstructure and its aim is to study the laws governing the movement and development of the internal contradictions between productive forces. Concretely speaking, the purpose of productive force economics is to study how to rationally organize social productive forces and particularly to provide a scientific theoretical foundation and decisionmaking foundation for rationally organizing the socialist modernization program.

The founding of productive force economics was necessary realistically and historically. First, following the development of socialized and mass production, there existed countless close ties between various types of social production and various economic regions. Overall social production objectively became, or demanded to become, a big machine and an organic system. This demanded people implement scientific, unified and socialized management of it. At the same time, as scientific technology made tremendous progress and productive forces developed rapidly, overall social production and social needs became many times more complicated than they were a century ago. Under such conditions, a science was urgently needed for guiding people in organizing the process of social reproduction, which is characterized by unprecedented complexity and precision. Since the Industrial Revolution and particularly since the beginning of the 20th century, many economists in Western countries have spared no efforts in studying the economy of productive forces. Such study includes the regional distribution of productive forces, site selection for factories and rational scaling of enterprises. But because of the limitations of the capitalist system, their study cannot but be limited to an enterprise or to a small region. Consequently it is impossible for them to study the laws of the movement of the productive forces of the whole society, nor can they study the question of how to rationally organize productive forces. Second, the founding of the socialist system has opened up a road for us to unifiedly manage the productive forces of the whole society while the emergence of the socialist planned economy has provided a necessary and advantegous condition for rational organization and macroscopic control of the system of productive forces. On the other hand, the laboring people, who have become the masters of social production, also need economic science for the study of the productive forces of the whole society and to provide them with a scientific basis for rationally organizing the process of social reproduction. Thus, they will be able to avoid making wrong decisions with regard to the development of productive forces and can improve, as much as possible, the efficiency of the national economy. Third, historically, our country has experienced a tortuous path over the past there decades and more with regard to productive forces, and therefore we have painful feelings with regard to the great significance of productive force economics.

In the early 1960's, our country suffered setback because of the "Great Leap Forward" and other campaigns that seriously violated the laws of the development of productive forces, and consequently some economic theorists suggested establishing productive force economics. But due to all sorts of historical reasons, this science came to a premature end. During the 10 turbulent years, many things occurred which ran counter to the laws of the development of productive forces. As a result, people were aware of the necessity of establishing the science of productive force economics.

But as a new science, productive force economics is facing hard tasks and it has a long way to go.

The study tasks for productive force economics are not only to expose the laws governing the development and movement of the system of productive forces, but also to explain the influence of the socialist system on these laws and to explain the general and specific regulations for using these laws under the specific conditions of our country. Concretely speaking, at the present stage, productive force economics is used for defining and perfecting the new strategy for the development of our national economy and for serving the technical reform of the existing enterprises in our country. In short, in realizing the basic tasks of our people at the present stage, that is, in realizing the historical tasks of developing social productive forces in a big way, productive force economics must become the scientific basis for the party and the state in working out related policies.

Productive force economics can accomplish this task. We know that social productive forces have the four pillars of population, resources, environment and scientific technology and they move and develop on the base provided by these pillars. It is true that population is nothing but a direct consumption force and is not a direct productive force, but the physical power and wisdom (these are called the labor force) of the laborers of this population are a factor of productive forces. Resources and environment are a natural foundation for providing the objects and conditions for labor. When scientific technology is materialized, it becomes a factor of productive forces. In the brains of laborers, materialization is a factor of productive forces in the form of ideology while the materialization in production tools and the object of labor are factors of productive forces in material form. How these three actual factors (laborers, means of labor and object of labor) of productive forces combine in motion will determine the various concrete forms of the motion of social productive forces. Consequently, they become different sectors of study or different subsciences of productive force economics. For example, the coordination in attributes of the factors of productive forces, that is quality combination, represents a structural economy; the regulation in quantity of the factors of productive forces, namely, the quantiative combination, represents a scaled economy; the combination in space of the factors of productive forces represents a geographical economy. The results of the study in these sectors constitutes a very important scientific foundation for the state in deciding industrial policy (including energy policy and communication policy), scope policy, distribution policy, sequential policy and technical policy. The combination of these factors constitutes a very important part of the strategy in the development of our economy and therefore it becomes a guiding principle for readjusting the structure of the national economy and for carrying out technical reform in enterprises.

Working out and perfecting these policies is very important for developing our economy. This is because, in many fields, our country still does not have enough definite policies or does not have enough completely clear policies. Scale, sequential and technological policies belong to the former while industrial policy and distribution policy belong to the latter. Our country once implemented the principle of "simultaneous development (or combination) of big, medium and small" and this principle can also be termed as a scaled policy. But it is far from definite. What is big? What is medium? What is small? Which departments (or trades or production) are suited to undertaking big enterprises as the dominant form? Which departments are suited to undertaking medium and small enterprises as the dominant form? What scale and structure should we select for the whole national economy?

We did not completely analyze these problems for a long time in the past, nor did we work out definite regulations. The study and regulation of the "time sequence" is even weaker in our country. In the rational organization of social productive forces, the "time sequence" (to supply materials and technology on time is one aspect) is a factor that can in no way be neglected. Time is wealth. Our country once stressed that "communication must be ahead of the rest" and to a certain degree represents a time sequence policy. But it often occurred that in actual work we neglected the time sequence and instead of being ahead of the rest it lagged behind. The main items of a number of construction projects have been completed while no consideration was given to infrastructure (such as roads, energy, telecommunications and life service facilities). Basic structure is very important in the time sequence economy and in general it must be ahead of the rest or at least it must develop simultaneously. Otherwise, stagnation of work will damage economic effect. The importance of the time sequence in the supply of materials and technology is even easier to understand. In addition, we have also made mistakes in energy policy, communication policy and other industrial policies. Similar situations have also occurred in the distribution policy, such as when the national defence principles departed from economic principles and unified consideration was not given to national factors and economic factors. In short, with regard to developing social productive force, we urgently need a definite and correct economic policy. All these factors have to be studied by productive force economics.

RURAL COLLECTIVE ECONOMY IN GUIZHOU EXAMINED

HK100433 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Feature by reporters Yao Liwen [1202 0500 2429] and Xu Xiji [6079 6007 6068]: "The Rural Collective Economy Gains New Vitality -- Report on a Visit to Rural Guizhou"]

[Text] During March and April this year, we paid a visit to dozens of peasant families in eight or nine counties in five prefectures in Guizhou Province. We deeply felt that the commune members were overjoyed that they had more decisionmaking power in production and that democratic life had been strengthened. More than once they held our hands and kept on telling us about their different life now as compared with the past. The "past" refers to the period of "eating out of the same big pot" under the influence of "leftist" ideology and the "now" refers to the period since implementating the new policies mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The commune members said: "In the past, we worked all through the year without a day's rest, but got nothing at the end. Now we are doing well and have enough to eat. We are able to go to the fairs and visit our relatives too. That is why everyone is in high spirits."

During the first 10 days of April, we visited Sinan County, one of the most severely disaster-stricken counties. We found that the grain price here was stable and the market brisk. The people were living in peace and contentment. We were lucky to see two country fairs there, in which there were lots of commodities and crowds of people. It was a bustling scene. The market streets, though several miles long, were always crowded with people. On their way back from the fairs, the commune members talked joyfully about their newly purchased plows, hoes and small pigs. When talking about the "disaster year without famine" at a forum, the participants said unanimously: "In the past, when disaster befell us, there was only one person who made suggestions to solve problems (referring to the county or commune CCP committee secretary or brigade leader), but now when disaster befalls us, everyone makes suggestions. In the past, when we did not have enough food, we just waited for state relief, but now when there is a drop in grain production, we make greater efforts to develop the mountainous areas, to improve the soil and to develop a diversified economy. More good sgggestions can certainly be made by more people." A responsible cadre of the county CCP committee said with emotion: "If the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion had not been practiced, we could not have withstood the serious disaster last year. How could the county CCP committee be at ease when the masses of people were suffering? The county CCP committee could not even have maintained its routine work, not to mention holding a forum like this."

Severe Test

Last year Guizhou Province, in which the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion was carried out in most production brigades, withstood a severe test.

Successively from spring to autumn, the province suffered from serious drought. Of the 87 counties (including administrative regions under the jurisdiction of the municipal government) in this province, 72 were successively hit by drought for 120 days. The population in the disaster-stricken areas constituted 75.5 percent of the total provincial population. Over 600,000 mu of rice fields dried up and 1.47 million mu of the 11.24 million mu of rice could not be harvested. Of the 1.05 million mu of corn, which was 260,000 mu less than the previous year, 1.1 million mu died of drought.

Under the leadership of the CCP committees at various levels and with energetic support by the state, the broad masses of commune and brigade cadres and commune members finally conquered the serious drought, the most serious in the past 60 years, and maintained the good situation of continuous development of the rural economy. They achieved gratifying success in the following three aspects: 1) They changed the previous situation that the more serious the disaster was, the more seriously the production would drop. Although grain production also dropped in 1981, it was still 2.8 billion jin more than the output in 1972, which had a successive drought for 100 days. At the same time, industrial crops and other products of the diversified economy were greatly increased. The total agricultural output value increased by 5.9 percent over 1980, which was a normal year, and the total purchase of agricultural and sideline products increased by 48 percent. 2) In spite of the serious disaster, the grain prices at country fairs were stable or even dropped a little. The number of poultry and livestock available also increased. Of these, the number of cattle and other major domestic animals increased by 5 percent over the previous year. 3) The sown area of industrial crops was not reduced and the distribution of crops and the structure of agricultural production have continuously changed for the better.

The fact that the serious drought was conquered, vividly shows that the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion is full of vitality. It was in that year that the number of production teams carrying out this system increased from 60.8 to 96.7 percent of the total.

There were three stages in carrying out the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion in Guizhou Province: embryonic, selection and development on a large scale. Take Anshun Prefecture, for example. In the embryonic stage before the spring of 1980, the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each group was practiced in about one-third of the production teams. At the same time, 5 percent of the production teams spontaneously carried out the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion on some parts of the fields or on dry land. At that time, some county and commune cadres supported the commune members in carrying out the system of fixing output quotas for each group. The comrades in the Dingyun commune, Guanling County, clearly pointed out that this system was "socialist in nature and not capitalist." But some leading cadres had shown signs of worry. Some of them even sent out work groups to "correct the deviation." In the spring of 1980, the provincial CCP committee issued a circular to put an end to "correcting the deviation." After that, various responsibility systems, such as the responsibility system of dividing up production tasks among the commune members and linking workpoints to output, the responsibility system of professional contracting and assigning responsibilities to each group or each laborer for task completion, the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each group and assigning households full responsibility for task completion and so forth, coexisted and competed with each other, and the masses were able to choose between them through practice. At the same time, the county, prefecture and commune leaders also acquired new understanding and experience in practice.

After the provincial CCP Committee gave an instruction in July 1980 on carrying out a lenient agricultural policy, which said that the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion can be adopted, the leadership of the CCP committees at various levels was strengthened and the passive situation in their work was gradually changed. Since then, the practice of the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion has entered the stage of development on a large scale. During these three stages, the percentage of the production teams in Anshun Prefecture in which the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion was practiced increased from 5 percent to 48 percent, and then to 95 percent. This is a microcosm of the whole province.

The Choice of Guizhou Peasants

Why did the peasants in Guizhou choose the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion?

The long-standing "leftist" erroneous ideology, especially the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," seriously harmed agricultural production in Guizhou. This can be seen obviously in the following two main aspects. First, economically, the material benefits of the peasants were neglected. Starting from the second half of 1955, especially after 1958, production relations were continuously changed despite the low productive level of this province, which was lower than the average productive level of the whole country, and in disregard of the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit. As a result of the excessive extension, by arbitrary decision, of the public ownership of the means of production, the smooth development of agricultural production after the land reform and the initial stage of the cooperative movement was obstructed, and a situation of continued stagnation in production appeared. In addition, as the policy of high targets and high purchases was practiced for many years and wrong orders were often given, a large number of peasants were unable to solve their problems of food and clothing, and quite a number of production teams had to lead a poor life of "three reliances." Second, politically, the democratic rights of the peasants were frequently infringed upon. In many political movements, such as the movement to combat the right deviation, the movement to "pull out white banners," the movement to "cut the tail of capitalism" and so forth, peasants also became targets of criticism. For example, in order to solve their problems of food and clothing, some peasants spontaneously made some readjustment in production relations and secretly carried out the responsibility system of fixing output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion. But their practice was regarded as a tendency "to return to individual farming" and to "follow the capitalist road." The method of "criticism and struggle" was then used in many localities to "correct" this "deviation." In some other places, some pesants became better off through labor and were regarded as "upstarts." As a result of the violation of the peasants' democratic rights and setting the socialist construction in the countryside and the peasants' material benefits against each other, agricultural construction was never regarded as their own business by the peasants. Although the peasants suffered a great deal from this, they still pinned their hopes on the CCP leading organs to sum up historical experiences and correct the "leftist" error. Therefore, it is reasonable for the poor peasants to earnestly require that order be brought out of chaos and that the system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion be carried out. It is reasonable for them to require decisionmaking power in production and distribution, so as to develop production at a high speed and become better off.

The system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion is in conformity with the actual conditions in Guizhou Province. There are many mountains and hills on the Guizhou Plateau, but very little cultivated land. The people live in scattered areas and the transportation and communications facilities are poor. The present economic and management levels in this province are still very low. Similar to other provinces, the per capita grain output in this province was 603 jin in 1957. But by 1979 it had fallen by 32.2 percent, while the average output of the whole country had increased by 13.4 percent in the same period.

The per capita income of the whole country was 84.2 yuan in 1979, but it was only 46.4 yuan in Guizhou Province. This was the lowest in the country. Moreover, 60 percent of the adult peasants in this province were illiterate. For many production teams, it was even difficult to find a qualified accountant. There were few production teams which had the ability to carry out the responsibility system of professional contracting and linking remuneration to output or carry out the responsibility system of dividing up production tasks among the commune members and linking workpoints to output. In most production teams, the commune members "swarmed" to the fields to do farm work and "shared alike" in distribution. To make matters worse, some cadres took more than their share and misappropriated public funds. As a result, those who worked and those who worked harder than others could not have what they deserved. For a long time in the past, the leading organs failed to have a sufficient understanding of this backward situation in economic management. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the provincial CCP committee tried to maintain the system of concentrated labor and unified management through training grassroots cadres, raising management levels and reducing the scope of production teams. But the peasants had already lost their confidence in the system of unified management and "eating out of the same big pot," and were showing greater interest in the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion. In view of this, since July 1980 the provincial CCP committee has adopted a series of realistic measures to strengthen leadership step-by-step and in a planned way and has made continuous efforts to improve and perfect this responsibility system through practice. This conforms with the interests of the peasants.

New Vitality of Collective Economy

It is only 2 years or so since the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion was introduced in various localities in Guizhou Province. Although it was implemented unevenly in time and in quality, it is being improved and perfected in present practice. However, this system has enlivened the rural collective economy, which was seriously damaged by the "leftist" error.

Since this responsibility system has been carried out and the enthusiasm of the producers has been stimulated, labor efficiency and returns on investments have been raised and the peasants' income has increased. As the capability for expanded reproduction has been raised, the previous situation of maintaining simple reproduction has been greatly changed and the people's livelihood has been improved. Although 1981 was a year of serious disasters, the provincial per capita income still increased by 29.1 percent over the previous year. In 1978 the families which had a per capita income of over 300 yuan made up only 1 percent of the total number of families in this province, yet in 1981 they made up 15.2 percent. At the same time, the number of families with per capita income of less than 100 yuan fell from 72.7 to 19.7 percent of the total number of families.

The practice of the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion has stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for learning and applying scientific knowledge and stepped up the popularization of agricultural technology. As a result of popularizing and applying new techniques in rice cultivation, expecially the popularization of improved varieties of rice, economic returns have been greatly raised. The peasants told us cheerfully: "Our per mu yield has doubled!" For example, there are six production brigades, 33 production teams and 3,522 mu of rice fields in Muzanbazi commune, Anlong County. In 1979, the total rice output in this commune was 2.822 million jin. It increased by 460,000 jin, or 16.3 percent, in 1980. With the increase of 600,000 jin in 1981, the total rice output increased in these 2 years by 1.06 million jin, or nearly 40 percent, over 1979. During these 2 years, the per mu yield also increased from 801 to 1,101 jin. This has broadened the vision of the people and made more and more peasants and commune and brigade leaders understand that science can help raise productivity. Now a mass activity of learning and applying science is on the upsurge, and technicians have become good friends of the peasants.

The practice of the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for task completion has also freed many peasants from being bound to the fields and enabled them to develop diversified economies, such as industrial and sideline production, forestry, animal husbandry, industrial production related to iron, wood, bamboo and clay (porcelain), beekeeping and rabbit-raising, the cultivation of fruit trees and medical herbs, and so on and so forth. It has opened up new production avenues and changed the structure of the labor force. Handicraft industry and art, which was on the decline, has quickly been restored and developed, and the quality of the labor force has been improved. There have appeared many "agricultural science households" (households which set a good example in learning and applying science), "households involved in several occupations" (households which are involved in one or more industrial and sideline productive activities with the prerequisite of doing a good job in contracted farm work) and "rich households" (households in all walks of life, which are technologically skillful, good at management and have made more contributions and gotten rich through labor), and the diversified economy has become unprecedentedly brisk. The commune members have a strong desire to develop commodity production. Now the slogan "develop the range and quality of production," which was put forth many years ago, has really become the actual practice of the masses, and a situation of good harvests and prosperity has appeared in many parts of the province.

NECESSITY TO RUN RURAL SCHOOLS WELL STRESSED

OW100435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Running Rural Primary Schools Well Is a Major Task of Strategic Significance"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY today reported that the failure to pay attention to primary school education in some rural areas of Sichuan has adversely affected the quality of education there. We must attach great importance to this situation.

It is a very pressing and important task to run rural primary schools well. Primary school education is a beginners' education as well as a basic education. The universality of primary school education is an important indicator for the level of development of education as a whole. "The Decision on Some Questions Concerning the Universalization of Primary School Education" promulgated by the party Central Committee and the State Council in 1980 set forth: "In the 1980's, the whole country should basically accomplish the historical task of universalizing primary school education. Areas with necessary conditions may even go further to make junior middle school education universal." The draft revised constitution approved and promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee not long ago explicitly stipulates the task to "wipe out illiteracy, universalize primary education." At present, primary education has been basically universalized in China's urban areas. Therefore, we may say that the key to whether we can accomplish the historical task of universalizing primary education in the 1980's lies in the vast rural areas.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, rapid progress has been made in China's rural areas and the situation there is excellent, thus creating favorable conditions for universalizing rural primary school education. Now it will depend on whether the party committees and education departments at all levels fully understand the far-reaching significance of universalizing primary school education in the rural areas, take effective measures and make rapid achievements. Lenin once said that it is impossible to establish a socialist and communist society in a country in which there are many illiterates. More and more people now understand that the level of educational development has a very important bearing on the four modernizations. Agricultural development relies on correct policies and on science. The modernization of science and technology is the key to the accomplishment of the four modernizations. The development of science depends on the development of education because education is the foundation of science. Of China's 1 billion people, 800 million are in the rural areas. The 200 or 300 million children in the countryside are a large reservoir of future talent.

Today's children will become the main force for undertaking the four modernizations 10 or 20 years hence. To cultivate them into persons with ideals, morality, culture and sense of discipline is where we pin our hopes of accomplishing the four modernizations. The party committees and the departments concerned at all levels should show great foresight, truly put the universalization of primary school education, a major task of strategic significance, on the daily agenda, take effective measures and make achievements.

In some rural areas in China at present, primary school education is overlooked and poorly carried out. Many students even quit before they finish the whole course of schooling. Primary school teachers enjoy no respect. People even encroach on school property and school buildings. This should arouse sufficient attention of leading cadres and education departments in various localities concerned. All localities should proceed from the actual situation of rural areas to create necessary conditions for rural primary schools to conduct classes, give them suitable school buildings, desks and chairs, textbooks and teachers of good ideological and vocational qualifications. All localities should rationally solve the practical problems of the teachers of collectively run schools, such as pay and food rations, in order to enable them to concentrate their energies on teaching. It is necessary to make the parents correctly understand the relationship between their children's schooling and the long-term interest of the country. It is necessary to run schools of various forms to accomodate peasants' children who have various practical difficulties. All sectors of the society should be concerned about the development of rural education and do what they can to support and help rural primary schools.

INCOME FOR WORKERS, STAFF RISES IN 1ST QUARTER

OW090918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) — A sample survey of 8,765 families across China done by the State Statistical Bureau indicates continuous increase in the income for Chinese workers and staff in the first three months of this year from last. The survey, available to XINHUA today, was done in 46 cities including Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, the country's largest. It says the monthly income for these families averaged 45.01 yuan per capita. After deductions were made of such expenses as remittances and gifts to relatives and friends, the money actually at their disposal was 41.28 yuan, 3.76 yuan more than the same January-March period of 1981. This represented a 7.9 percent increase after taking into account price rises, says the survey.

The families surveyed were representative of all income levels, according to the State Statistical Bureau. Among them, families with per capita income exceeding 50 yuan per month accounted for 18.48 percent as against 12.96 percent in the same January-March period of 1981. Families with per capita montjly income between 35 and 50 yuan rose from 35.29 percent to 42.38 percent.

Families with financial difficulties -- those drawing a monthly income of less than 25 yuan per capita -- dropped from 16.18 percent to 7.6 percent, the survey reports.

Increased employment is the main factor in the increase, according to the survey.

In 1981 the government assigned jobs to more than eight million people. In the first quarter of this year, the number of people employed averaged 2.39 per family, as against 2.35 a year ago, the survey says. The number of people each wage earner supported dropped from 1.83 to 1.74.

In the first quarter of 1982, primary and middle school teachers, medical workers and physical culture workers received the lumpsome of their wage increases which they were supposed to have beginning from October, 1981. Bonuses also increased, reports the survey, averaging 5.42 yuan per capita in the surveyed families.

The survey also shows Chinese families consumed more venetables, cooking oil, meat, poultry, eggs, fruit, fish and shrimp in the first quarter of 1982.

Consumption of cigarettes, however, dropped 11.2 percent due to increases in cigarette proces from November 1981.

COMPUTERS TO BE USED AT TIANJIN CONTAINER WHARF

OW091536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tianjin, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Computers will be used to facilitate container service at the Tianjin container wharf, China's first, according to Wang Haiping, manager of the Tianjin Container Service Company. He was speaking at the first technical container service exchange meeting, which closed here today. The meeting was attended by more than 70 persons from seven ports, research institutes, universities and technical schools in China.

Container service is now offered in the Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Huangpu, Xiamen and Wuhan harbours.

Seven new container berths are now under construction in China. Three of them are in the Tianjin new harbour, two in Shanghai and two in Huangpu. When completed, they will raise handling capacity to between 700,000 and 1,000,000 standard international containers.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY EXPANSION REPORTED

OW100448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- China's building materials industry has made new developments in the last three years and provided more house-building materials for Chinese peasants, according to a national meeting on building materials here.

As a result of the sustained increase in income, each year more than 5 percent of the peasant households are expected to be in need of building new houses in the next few years, the meeting predicted.

The total output value of the building materials industry in 1981 was 18 percent over 1978. The cement output reached 84 million tons, increasing an average of more than 5 million tons a year. Plate glass increased by 52.9 percent, registering an average annual increase of more than 3 million standard cases.

Two million cubic meters of prefabricated parts were manufactured in 1981, which was 67 percent over the previous year and would meet the needs of building 1.54 million new peasant houses, the meeting reported.

However, current production still falls far short of the needs of the peasants. In an effort to solve this problem, the state increased investment in the industry between 1979 and 1981, which was equivalent to the total investment between 1974 and 1978, and production capacity has thus been expanded. The meeting predicted that in the next three years, with the completion and going into operation of nine major cement plants including three key projects with imported equipment, and the expansion of eight other major plants, China's cement production capacity will increase by nine million tons.

In the first four months of the year, the output of cement accounted for 34.75 percent of the state annual plan and was 12.89 percent over the same 1981 period; the output of plate glass accounted for 38.13 percent of the annual target and was 15.08 percent over the same period last year. Other materials including sanitary wares, glazed bricks, asbestos, asbestos products, gypsum, marble planks and aerated concrete all increase over the same period of last year, according to reports at the meeting.

Quality has also improved in the last three years.

China's building materials industry now has 10 trades, including cement, glass, sanitary wares, walling materials and nonmetallic ores, turning out more than 500 kinds of products.

In the recent structural streamlining, the former Ministry of Building Materials Industry was renamed the present National Administration of Building Materials Industry. It is still the leading body in charge of the country's building materials industries.

PLA FULFILLS YEAR'S AFFORESTATION PLANS IN MAY

OW100427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- As of the end of May, the PLA had overfulfilled this year's tree-planting and afforestation plans. The central afforestation commission highly praised the PLA troops for achieving good results in carrying out obligatory afforestation activities. It pointed out: The PLA has set a good example for the people in actively participating in various obligatory afforestation activities.

As of the end of May, the PLA had planted more than 36 million trees around its barracks, overfulfilling its annual tasks by 56 percent. It had grown 105,000 mu of forests and helped various localities plant over 35 million trees.

Tonight the all-army afforestation committee held a second telephone conference for the whole army to sum up the experience in tree planting and afforestation. In their speeches, Chairman Hong Xuezhi and Vice Chairman Chi Haotian of the all-army afforestation committee called on all the comrades throughout the army to firmly protect trees and forests, raise the survival rate, and consolidate and develop the past achievements in tree planting. At the same time, he called on them to make good preparation work in planting trees in the rainy season and after the fall, and to persistently do a good job in planting trees and carrying out afforestation activities.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS FORMER KMT COMMANDER

OW011212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation this morning in the Great Hall of the People with Li Hanhun and his wife, Wu Jufang, as well as their children. Li Hanhun, former governor of the Kuomintang Guangdong provincial government and deputy commander-in-chief of the third war zone, and his family, are here on a visit from the United States.

Deng Yingchao and Wu Jufang were acquainted with each other in Hong Kong in 1938. They were very happy to meet again after 44 years.

Deng Yingchao said to Li Hanhun: "You have come to visit the motherland at an advanced age of 88. This shows your heart is towards the motherland. I admire your patriotism." She stated: "We also welcome the old friends in Taiwan will come to the mainland for a visit."

Deng Yingchao said, although we have experienced some setbacks during the past 32 years, we have firm confidence and ability to build our country into a rich, strong and prosperous socialist one.

Wu Jufang said: "We believe in this."

Seeing the guests off, Deng Yingchao said she hoped that they would tell their relatives and friends in the United States what they see in China, and asked them to convey her regards to her friends there.

HONGQI ON PRESERVING PURITY OF COMMUNISM

HK071344 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 82 pp 28-30

[Article by Xu Saohe [1776 6670 3109]: "A New Question for Study"]

[Text] At present we have started to combat serious economic crime. The struggle has given rise to a new question for study. We should be armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to preserve the purity of communism.

Notable results have been scored in carrying out the open-door policy and the policy on strengthening our domestic economy in accordance with our socialist modernization and with the international and domestic situations since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. That the policy will be carried out in the future is beyond doubt. We should, however, note that in the past 2 or 3 years, there has been a notable increase in serious crime such as smuggling, selling of smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculation, swindling and stealing property from the state and collectives. Such activities have been rampant in a small number of localities and among a small number of people. Such activities, which do great damage to the socialist economy, are often done by a small number of people in the national departments and enterprises who have colluded with undesirable elements in society. Some of these activities are done under the pretense of the state or enterprises; some are even backed up by some leading cadres. Some of our cadres, however, do not have a sufficient understanding of the seriousness and destructiveness of the questions reflected by the class struggle under the present historical conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to raise the ideological level of the members of the Communist Party and the staff of the state, to keep a clear mind and to preserve the purity of communism, so as to achieve a state of not being corrupt while the correct open-door policy and the policy on strengthening our domestic economy are being consistently carried out. This gives rise to a new question for study.

"The Decisions Made by the PRC State Council on Combating Serious Economic Crime" states that "our cadres, particularly our middle-ranking and leading cadres, should again study the works of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, solemnly and persistently preserve the quality of the vanguard of the working class of our party, and preserve the purity of our members' communism. Our members' ideological level should not be lowered and their political awareness should never be weakened. Our members should never become corrupt and deteriorated." The successful study of the new question, the preservation of the purity of communism and the opposition to corruption and deterioration, all play an important part in the interest of our people and our state, in the stability of our socialist system and in the prosperity or decline of our state.

During the course of our revolution and construction, whenever a new historical era starts, we often pay close attention to the purity of communism. We always raise new questions in time so as to prevent corruption and deterioration among a small number of members and cadres. For instance, the emphasis of our work shifted from the rural area to the urban area during the early postliberation period. At that time, we had to come into closer contact with the capitalists. Confronted with this situation, some of our members became despondent. "They had not been conquered by the armed enemies." "They could not sustain the people's attack with sugar-coated bullets," so stated by Comrade Mao Zedong at the 2d Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee.

They indulged in material enjoyment; they were blinded by lust for gain; they took part in bribery and corruption and in illegal practices. Nevertheless, our party led all of its members and cadres to study its principles and policies so as to strengthen their political awareness and raise their ideological level. Our party started the movement of "anticorruption, antiextravagance, and antibureaucracy." It severely punished a small number of serious criminals. Our anticorruption and antideterioration force in our party has been greatly strengthened. Necessary conditions for socialist reform and socialist economic construction have been created.

Our present situation is different from that in the past. It is different from the situation in Russia's implementation period of the new economic plan declared by Lenin. However, the basic principles and spirit of preserving the purity of communism and the struggle against corruption and deterioration as advocated by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong are still applicable to our present situation. The article "Excerpts of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on Opposing Communist Members' Corruption and Deterioration," which has been in the press recently, is good material for study. We should thoroughly execute "The Decisions Made by the PRC State Council on Combating Serious Economic Crimes" and should study them seriously.

First, we should study communist ideology, build up a sound communist world outlook and fight persistently against harmful trends.

In many of their works Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong have stated an insistence on communist ideology. During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "it is beyond doubt that our highest guiding principle is to push China toward a socialist and communist society. The name of our party and our Marxist world outlook have obviously demonstrated our brightest, highest and most wonderful ideal." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 1008) Every member has to vow to dedicate himself to this struggle when he joins the Communist Party. He is required to form a communist world outlook and to uphold the party's principles. As we march along the road to communism, it is inevitable that the development of our revolution will be impeded by all kinds of nonproletariat and harmful trends. How should we tackle these harmful trends? Lenin has pointed out that we "should keep a close eye to such trends and should resist them by means of communism." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 31, p 416) Comrade Mao Zedong also has pointed out that a member of the Communist Party should "uphold the correct principles and wage tireless struggle against erroneous ideas and behavior at any time and place." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 332) At present, a small number of our party's members have become corrupt and deteriorated and they have leaned toward the liberal bourgeoisie. We should follow the teaching of Lenin and Mao Zedong to uphold the party's principles and to carry out the struggle. Various harmful trends will run wild and greatly endanger the cause of our revolution if we do not firmly wage a struggle against them.

Second, we should learn to preserve the purity of communism under any conditions. We should not lower the members' ideological level or weaken their political awareness.

Lenin has pointed out that "to preserve the ideological and political individuality of the proletariat is the constant and doubtless obligation of the socialists. Those who fail to fulfill this obligation are no longer socialists in practice." ("Complete Works of Lenin," vol 10, p 60) In the preface and afterword to "The Survey on Agriculture," in 1941, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "to solemnly and firmly preserve the purity of communism among the members of the party, to protect those capitalistic qualities which benefit the economy and to let them develop appropriately are indispensable in our resistance against Japan and at the age of building up a people's republic." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 751) At present, our socialist economy has become absolutely dominant. Various forms of economy and management will continue to exist. Our social policy can never be communist social policy. However, members of the Communist Party should preserve the purity of communism under all circumstances. They should also maintain a good relationship between the preservation of the purity of communism and various social policies adopted under different circumstances.

We should not use the comments on noncommunism to criticize the social policies and oppose noncommunist policies which are adopted in accordance with the practical situation. Nor should we give up preserving the purity of communism, lower the ideological level or weaken the members' political awareness just because some social policies are not communist.

Third, we should learn to serve the people wholeheartedly and vow to wage a life-long struggle for communism.

It is our party's aim to serve the people wholeheartedly. It is our members' sacred responsibility to wage a life-long struggle for communism. Comrade Mao Zedong said "the Communist Party is to struggle, to serve the people wholeheartedly, not half-heartedly." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 420) He also said that "Communist Party members should never put their own interests first. Their personal interests should give way to the interests of the state and people. Therefore, selfishness, sluggishness, corruption, deterioration, 'showing-off' and so forth are most detestable. Selflessness, diligence, wholehearted devotion to public duty, the spirit of quietly immersing oneself in hard work, and so forth are reputable." (ibid., vol 2, p 488) Through studying Comrade Mao Zedong's teaching and practicing it in daily work, we can realize the public demand, become one with the masses and straighten up our party's spirit. If we possess such ideas and spirit, we will be able to put the interests of the state and people first, handle the relationship among the state, the collectives and the individuals, and abstain from jobbery; we will not give ourselves the airs of a hero and become proud and complacent, slacken to make any further progress and will not seek ease and enjoyment and be afraid of leading a hard life when we score good results; we can make criticism and self-criticism, be courageous enough to admit our shortcomings and to overcome them and rectify any ideas and behavior which are adverse to our party's cause when we make some errors in our work. In sum, if we possess such ideas and spirit, we can resist the capitalist attack with sugar-coated bullets; we will not lose in the battle against such sugar-coated bullets; and we can make continuous progress and vow to dedicate ourselves to the life-long struggle for communism.

In studying the article "Excerpts of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on Opposing the Corruption and Deterioration of Communist Members," under the new historical conditions, we should closely link it with the present economic crimes and the harmful trends in the society. We should take a lesson from the corruption and deterioration of that small number of cadres. We should summarize and study the experience of our good and uncontaminiated cadres, members and collectives amidst the corrosion of capitalist ideas. We should analyze the practical situation to get a better understanding of the related teachings of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, to raise our ideology level and strengthen our political awareness, and to strengthen resistance to capitalist corrosion.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STRESSING MARXIST THEORY

HK090455 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 82 p 3

[Article by Uye Ping [1471 1627]: "Carry Forward Marxist Theory -- In Preparation for the Centenary of the Death of Karl Marx"]

[Text] On 14 March 1883 Karl Marx passed away peacefully in his armchair. Next year will be the centenary of the death of this great proletarian revolutionary teacher.

The best commemoration for great men is to loyally carry on the cause pioneered by them, and the most important thing in commemorating the centenary of the death of Marx is to carry forward Marxist theory.

Engels said that Marx was "the first person who provided a scientific basis for socialism as well as for the whole modern workers' movement." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 34) Together with his closest friend Engels, Marx founded Marxism.

With their own profound ideology and scientific theory, they educated the working class to understand its own historical position and mission and to substitute science for illusion, and the working class finally found the road to liberation. Under the guidance of Marxism, the international working class has achieved great victories in its liberation cause. Since the death of Marx and Engels, Marxism has been constantly enriching itself and developing on the basis of the practice of the workers movements and socialist movements of various countries. Lenin made the most important contribution to the development of Marxism. In the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, he carried Marxism forward in an all-round way and founded Leninism, which was commonly accepted by the international proletariat. In their practice, Marxists of various countries have also made contributions to the development of Marxism. In the course of their application of Marxism to the large oriental country of China, the Chinese Communists, whose main representative was Comrade Mao Zedong, have made a theoretical contribution and founded Mao Zedong Thought.

Viewed from the present angle of the world socialist movement, or from the development of China's socialist cause, and particularly from China's modernization, it is imperative to carry forward Marxism.

In the times of Marx and Engels, socialism was only a prediction that had a scientific basis. When Lenin was alive, there was only one newly built socialist country in the world. At present, socialism is not the practice of one country only, and socialist countries have over 60 years of history behind them. In many respects, the practice of socialism has exceeded the predictions and conceptions of Marx and Engels in many aspects (for instance, socialist revolution did not achieve victory in a developed capitalist country first, but in an economically backward country instead), accumulated very rich experience and lessons and put forward a series of new questions. In particular, it has put forward the questions of how the proletariat should build its own party when it is in power and of how it should lead socialist revolution and construction under economically backward conditions. With regard to these questions, we must make a new theoretical summary and provide scientific answers.

On the other hand, the situation in the capitalist old world has greatly developed and changed. Between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, free capitalism developed into monopoly capitalism. Lenin made a theoretical summary of this phenomenon. Since World War II, many new changes have emerged in the development of capitalism. Former colonies and dependencies have basically realized political independence and formed today's Third World. This new situation shows that there have been important changes in the conditions for proletarian liberation. Marxists should make a scientific explanation of these changes so that they can guide today's revolutionary movements.

Let us take another view, from the angle of the development of natural science and technology. In the past 100 years, particularly in the past few decades, there have been many new discoveries, new achievements and new conclusions in natural science. Moreover, unprecedented miracles have emerged in the practical application of modern scientific knowledge in industrial and other fields. Engels said that following the discoveries in the field of natural science in each era, materialism would inevitably change its forms. Marxist philosophy should enrich and develop itself on the basis of summarizing new achievements in natural science and of summing up new experiences of the revolutionary struggles in the past 100 years.

Besides philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism, questions in other fields have also emerged in practice. This means that, on the basis of summing up experience and studying new situations, we should supplement the ideas and bring forth new ideas on these questions.

Viewed from the socialist practice in our country, an outstanding contradiction is that theory cannot conform to the requirements of practical work. Through our hard work in the past few years we have completed the historical task of bringing order out of chaos in respect to our party's guiding thinking. This also includes our important contributions to theoretical work. But viewed from the situation as a whole, our theoretical work is not suited to our practice.

One reason is that we have not been able to sum up profoundly and specifically our past rich and practical experience so that it can be raised to a systematic and scientific theory; the other reason is that we have not been able to theoretically explain and solve a series of actual problems we have come across in our modernization. Of these problems, some are old problems that have remained unsolved for many years, but others are new problems. Take for example the problem of the law governing socialist economic construction, the problem of construction in our socialist country, the problem of the building of a ruling Communist Party, the problem of the building of socialist civilization and the problem of classes and class struggle. We must energetically solve the problem of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with our current practice.

Although many new changes have taken place following historical development, and although many mistakes and setbacks have emerged in our socialist practice, we can say with certainty that the fundamental principles of Marxism are not "outdated." What merits attention is that our enemies are making use of these problems to wantonly attack and vilify Marxism. Among our comrades, some people are beginning to take, to varying degrees, a skeptical attitude and waver with regard to Marxism. Internationally and domestically, we must uphold Marxism. To uphold Marxism it is necessary not only to conscientiously study, propagate and apply Marxism, but also to constantly carry forward Marxism under new historical conditions.

Marxism must be combined with the actual tasks of the corresponding era and with the changed tasks that follow a new historical change. Otherwise, Marxism will become one-sided and ossified. Lenin said that Marx' theory "has only laid a foundation for a science. If socialists are not willing to lag behind actual life, they should carry forward this science in various aspects." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 203) At present, we are confronted with such a situation.

We should carry forward our theoretical work and make a contribution to the development of Marxism. Viewed from our present theoretical work, it is necessary to solve the following problems ideologically and in work.

First, we must place theoretical work in an appropriate position.

The main thing is to understand ideologically the importance of theory. Particularly when our party commits theoretical mistakes, we should pay attention to solving this problem well. The victory of the Chinese revolution relied on the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong summarized: "Once the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is combined with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese revolution will take on a new look." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 745) Everyone has a profound understanding of this point. In the 30-odd years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, many faults and mistakes in our actual work, including such a serious mistake as the "Cultural Revolution," have been closely related to theoretical mistakes. It can also be said that theoretical mistakes are often the precedence of mistakes in actual work. The magnifying of class struggle beyond limits and the eagerness for quick results in economic construction were all based on one-sided and erroneous theory. This is one of the important historical lessons we must never forget.

We must change the situation in which theoretical work is not suited to practice. We must make theory take the lead and guide practice. Engels said: "Underestimating theory is obviously the most definite road for thinking naturalistically and thus incorrectly." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 482) Underestimating theory will inevitably lead to a road of erroneous thinking, and once erroneous thinking is carried through to the end, it will inevitably lead to a place opposite to its starting point, or even make us fall into ridiculous blind faith. Many of our comrades have bitter lessons in this respect. In the course of leading our modernization, we must conscientiously use theory to guide our actual work. When deciding on working principles and in solving major actual problems, we must first carry out theoretical thinking, and organize the theoretical workers concerned to study and investigate in a "seek truth from facts" manner to get a clear idea of the nature and law of things and of the principles concerned.

We must conscientiously solve the muddled idea that maintains that theory cannot solve actual work and that theoretical work is a soft task. We must conscientiously place theoretical work in an appropriate position. This is one of the important guarantees for achieving good results in our actual work and for avoiding committing serious mistakes.

Second, we must know well the characteristics and law of theoretical work.

This is the key link for strengthening and improving the party's leadership over theoretical work. Theoretical study is arduous scientific work. Like the study of social and natural sciences, it is creative and truth-finding work. In our theoretical work, controversies over differing opinions, faults and mistakes of various kinds are inevitable. The party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong once proposed that we should take a serious attitude with regard to right and wrong in the scientific field, propagate free discussions and avoid drawing rash conclusions. In particular, they proposed that we should not raise at will the problem of holding differing views to the level of politics for criticism. They further proposed that we should "let a hundred schools of thought contend," and that theoretical workers should be good at thinking and not echo the views of others indiscriminately. These ideas are based on theoretical and scientific work. But theoretical work (including social sciences as a whole) is different from natural science. The former has strong party spirit. Therefore, theoretical workers are required to have a clear political orientation, to uphold the principles of Marxism and to observe the party's resolutions and discipline. Both our leaders and theoretical workers must be good at unifying the above two aspects in an appropriate manner. We have many experiences and lessons in this respect.

In the past few years, the party Central Committee has been emphasizing that we must emancipate the four basic principles and clearly demanded that theoretical workers should look forward and "dare to think, dare to speak and dare to write." By conscientiously implementing these principles and requirements of the party Central Committee in an all-round way, by improving and strengthening the party's leadership in theoretical work and by bringing into full play the initiatives of theoretical workers, we can open up new prospects for Marxist theoretical work.

Another important matter is that we must organize our theoretical contingent well.

Our theoretical contingent is not well organized. This is not beneficial to the development of theoretical work, nor is it beneficial to the unification of our thinking. This problem must be solved well. On the basis of adhering to the four basic principles, we must further organize our theoretical contingent. This includes overall planning in our work and mutual coordination and cooperation among various departments. A major task such as studying and summarizing new theoretical achievements in the 100 years since the death of Marx and carrying forward Marxist science naturally demands more cooperation among various departments. It also demands the mobilization of theoretical workers. Systematic summing up of research work cannot be carried out in a piecemeal manner or bit by bit.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has clearly proposed the application and development of our party's theoretical achievements in our practice in the new period and the using of new practical principles and conclusions to enrich and develop the theoretical requirements of our party. The "resolution" itself is a vivid manifestation of creative Marxist theoretical work. It has also pointed out a correct orientation and tasks for our party's theoretical work. Under the impetus of this resolution, the whole party and all theoretical workers must adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice and work hard together for several years. We are sure that on the basis of our present theoretical work we will make big strides and achieve great successes.

ANHUI PLA LEADERS ON EMULATING MARTYR'S DEEDS

OW051956 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial Military District held a meeting on the morning of 3 June to study and discuss an order issued by the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission conferring the glorious title of "good cadre who gave his life to rescue others" on Comrade Guo Jun. Commander Yu Guangmao and Political Commissar (Xiong Yukun) presided over the meeting.

The participants held that Comrade Guo Jun was a typical example of the young generation of people nurtured by the party and Mao Zedong Thought, an advanced model in building socialist spiritual civilization and a good cadre who served the people wholeheartedly. The conferment of the glorious title on Comrade Guo Jun by the CCP Central Committee, which called on all commanders and fighters to learn from Comrade Guo Jun, is of great significance for encouraging all commanders and fighters to more diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and foster communist ideas, upholding the four fundamental principles, struggling against the corrosion by capitalist ideology, building socialist spiritual civilization, doing a solid job in all fields of work and promoting army and militia building. The participants held that since the whole army should learn from Guo Jun, who was from Anhui, all army units and militiamen should be organized to more extensively and penetratingly study Comrade Guo Jun's deeds and train more advanced individuals like Comrade Guo Jun. Leading cadres should also take the initiative to study his advanced deeds and educate children about them so that the spirit of Comrade Guo Jun can blossom and bear fruit throughout the army.

FUJIAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COMMENDING LABOR MODELS

OW031900 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on holding a meeting of labor models from among workers and staff members in the province in September this year.

The circulular says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, workers, technicians, management personnel, scientific research workers, teachers and medical personnel on various fronts in our province have carried forward the fine tradition of the working class, kept the cardinal principles in mind, taken the overall situation into account, worked faithfully in discharging their duties and worked hard and perseveringly. In carrying out the special policies and flexible measures of our province, they have emancipated their minds, proceeded from the conditions in Fujian Province, brought superior factors into play, assiduously studied ways of transforming mountains and harnessing rivers, completed projects for eight major bases and made enormous contributions to readjusting the economy, developing the political situation of unity and stability and expediting economic construction in our province. A number of model workers and outstanding personages have emerged who have a high level of socialist consciousness, lofty patriotism and a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the country and who have made outstanding achievements in developing productive forces.

In order to commend their advanced deeds, to further mobilize workers and staff members throughout the province to implement the principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, and to launch in a more extensive way the socialist emulation drive of "three competitions, six seekings, learnings from the advanced and creating six goods" [san bi liu zhao xue xian jin chuang liu hao 0005 3024 0362 2109 1331 0341 6651 0482 0362 1170], as well as activities to make contributions to the four modernizations, to start an upsurge in the campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from, catch up with and overtake them and help the less advanced and to promote the building of the two civilizations in our province, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have decided to hold a meeting of labor models from among workers and staff members in Fujian Province in September this year.

The circular points out: Labor models must be outstanding representatives of advanced productive forces who are capable of manifesting the orientation of social development. The major criteria for selecting labor models from among the workers and staff members lie in whether they have played a prominent role in promoting the development of productive forces and whether they have made important contributions to socialist construction. In this connection, labor models must have a high level of political consciousness, have an ardent love for the motherland, the party and socialism, adhere to the four fundamental principles and play a leading role as well as the role of mainstay and a bridge in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

In order to strengthen unified leadership over the work of selecting labor models, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have decided to set up a provincial commission for selecting labor models from among the workers and staff members of our province, with Cheng Xu as chairman and Wang Yan as vice chairman of the commission.

XU JIATUN AT JIANGSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION

OW311116 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] The 14th session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress concluded in Nanjing on the afternoon of 30 May after a 4-day session. All members of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting as observers.

The participants listened to a report by Comrade He Binghao on the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China and reviewed the situation of organizing the masses to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution in various municipalities and counties during the past month. The participants discussed their gains in studying the draft of the revised constitution, made suggestions on revising the draft and decided on a resolution concerning this matter. The participants heard a report by Vice Governor Hong Peilin on the current struggle against serious economic crimes in this province and unanimously expressed their approval. They also adopted a resolution calling for further launching the struggle against economic crimes.

The meeting approved in principle three local laws submitted to the meeting for review and approval by the provincial people's government, namely, "The Provisional Regulations Governing the Protection of Scenic Places and Historical Relics," "The Provisional Regulations Governing the Protection of Trees in Various Cities in Jiangsu Province" and "The Regulations Governing the Protection of the Water Resources of Taihu Lake." The meeting decided that the provincial people's government should promulgate and implement these regulations. The meeting approved Vice Governor Wang Bingshi's report on commending 515 advanced individuals and 227 advanced collectives of the province for 1981. The meeting decided that the provincial people's government should confer the honorable titles of provincial model workers and provincial advanced collectives on those individuals and collectives at the provincial meeting to award model workers and advanced collectives to be held in June of this year. The meeting also approved appointments and removals of cadres of the procurators' offices.

Xu Jiatun, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: This meeting has discussed two very important things at the moment. They are the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. He emphatically pointed out: It is imperative to seriously study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution and to ensure the healthy development of the struggle against serious economic crimes by drawing distinctions in accordance with the party's policies.

Xin Shaobo, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao and Liu Shuxun, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, attended the meeting.

The responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial urban construction bureau and the provincial environmental protection bureau attended the meeting as observers. The responsible persons of various prefectures' administrative offices, the responsible persons of standing committees of the people's congresses of municipalities directly under the province and the responsible persons of standing committees of the people's congresses of a number of municipalities and counties also attended the meeting as observers.

JIANGXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON GRAIN PURCHASES, SALES

OW031315 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] In accordance with a decision of the State Council, the Jiangxi provincial party committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on a system the province is to adopt this year under which full responsibility will be assigned to the localities for fulfillment of grain purchases, sales and transfer tasks which will be set and remain unchanged for 3 years. The circular calls on the localities to effectively strengthen leadership, regard their grain responsibility as a matter of major importance, make conscientious efforts to achieve an overall grain balance while striving to increase grain production and actively developing diversified undertakings, correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, ensure the fulfillment of each year's grain purchase tasks, properly control grain sales according to plans and make greater contributions to the state.

The circular says: The targets for the various grain tasks under the responsibility system will be set on the basis of the realities in the past few years and in light of such factors as grain production growth and changes in grain purchases and marketing in the years to come. Grain purchase tasks will include the base figure for grain purchases and the base figure for above-quota grain purchases; grain sales tasks will include nonagricultral and agricultural sales; and grain transfer tasks will be determined according to the balance between purchase and sales after fulfillment of purchase and sales tasks. The various tasks will remain unchanged for 3 years after being set. In normal harvest years, the localities must guarantee fulfillment of the purchase tasks assigned to them. In the event the purchase tasks for a given year cannot be fulfilled due to serious natural disasters, suitable readjustments may be made between years with the approval of the people's government at a higher level. However, one year's shortfall must be made up in the next year and the overall purchase tasks for the 3 years as a whole must still be fulfilled. One year's grain sales surplus may be used in the next year, but at the end of the 3 years the overall grain sales must not be in excess of the target.

The circular also says: The grain purchase and above-quota purchase tasks assigned to the localities by the province should be distributed to the production teams and state farms level by level. In localities where the production responsibility system under which production contracts are signed with working groups and households is practiced, the production team is responsible for setting output targets for the contracted working groups and households. Within the limits permitted by policy after fulfilling purchase and above-quota purchase tasks, production teams, working groups, households and state farms have the right to dispose of their surplus grain as they wish.

The circular points out: After adoption of the responsibility system for grain purchases, sales and transfer tasks, all localities must make proper arrangements for and guarantee the supply of grain as stipulated by policy and not refuse to supply or supply less under any pretext.

The amount of grain to be used as expenditures in the course of purchasing agricultural and sideline products should be used by the localities according to the limits and standards stipulated by policy and must not adversely affect the fulfillment of grain purchase tasks.

CHINA DAILY ON SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

HK290201 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text] SHANGHAI'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY EFFICIENT, AND THE CITY HAS BEGUN EXPORTING ITS TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL EXPERTISE TO OTHER PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS. [passage published in bodlface]

According to a report in the Shanghai-based WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO], production costs per 100 yuan of output by the city's 10 major industrial bureaus have dropped from 21.37 yuan in 1976 to 14.38 yuan in 1981. This represents a savings of 4,500 million yuan, the magazine said.

The turnover of goods and capital have reached record pace in Shanghai, but many obstacles to greater profitability remain, the magazine said. For instance, at the end of last year, some 580 billion yuan worth of materials and products remained in stock, representing eight percent of the total amount of operating capital. Most of Shanghai's more than 7,000 enterprises are weak in economic management, the magazine said. Production costs at a small electric metre factory, for example, are 38 percent higher than in the other similar factories. However, the factory is still increasing its output, disregarding the cost. In addition, the magazine said, some commercial departments continue to purchase slow-selling goods and factories go on turning out them despite the indifference of consumers.

However, Shanghai's progress has allowed the city to participate in more than 110 economic and technical cooperation projects with other parts of China, the GUANGMING RIBAO reports. The projects are with Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hubei, and 12 other provinces or autonomous regions across the country and cover compensation trade, joint management, technical cooperation, joint sales, and cooperative management of enterprises. Such cooperation has allowed these areas to benefit from Shanghai's advanced technology and managerial experience, the paper said. Through joint management with a Shanghai lamp factory, the Suqian County No 2 glassworks in Anhui Province increased the number of its products from 19 to 44 last year, and the proportion of quality products increased from 70 to 87 percent. Through compensation trade, Shanghai now receives more than 7,000 tons of paper, 80,000 tons of cement, some 6,000 cubic metres of timber, 30,000 tons of coal and large quantities of furniture, leather products, silks, sand, and rock, the paper said.

ZHEJIANG RELEASES FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OW040644 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Hangzhou -- Judicial departments in Zhejiang held meetings in Jinhua and other places in Zhejiang on 28 May announcing the release of all 45 former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel below the county and squad level. Letters and certificates of release were issued by the judicial departments to the released personnel at the meetings together with new clothing, bedding, travel expenses and pocket money. It was announced at the meetings that the released personnel would be provided means of livelihood and that those who had no known relatives would be taken care of through proper arrangements. Looling back on the lenient treatment they received from the people's government in the past decades, which helped them turn a new leaf, the released personnel were in tears when they received their certificates of release. They pledged to become new citizens useful to the people.

GUANGDONG PROPOSES PROJECTS FOR JOINT VENTURES

HK091145 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] At the China investment promotion meeting, Guangdong Province put forward six projects for joint ventures with foreign investors. At present more than 100 foreign firms have signed up for negotiations on this matter. For one of the projects, over 27 enterprises from 15 foreign countries and regions have signed up for negotiations.

The six projects are: the Shantou sensitization chemical plant, the Zhanjiang chemical plant, the Huaxian County cement plant, the Chaozhou Overseas Chinese porcelain factory, the Guangdong nonferrous-metal-processing factory and the Guangdong provincial semiconductor equipment factory. Besides, there are two other enterprises established by the central ministries in Guangdong: the Guangzhou heavy-duty machinery plant and the Shenzhen Hua Qiang electronic equipment corporation.

NANFANG RIBAO ON IMPLEMENTING OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK090740 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 4

["Weekly Chat" by Yi Yan [2496 6056]: "Cherish Such Wealth"]

[Text] Since the start of the crackdown on criminal activities in the economic area, everyone has talked more and more about experiences and lessons concerning the speical policies and flexible measures that we have followed in the past several years by opening the door to the world and relaxing control at home. Views have varied from person to person. There has not been a consensus on certain problems. But attaching importance to experiences and striving to make investigations and studies do much to help our cuase. Marked results have been achieved in the special policies and flexible measures adopted by Guangdong in the past several years. A great wealth of experience has been accumulated. These experiences are a source of wealth -- a source of spiritual wealth. We must appreciate it, use it and give full play to its role.

By duly summing up and introducing experiences that help to enliven the economy, we can not only more easily understand socialist economic laws and make proper reforms in the economic system, but also arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers, stimulate the development of productivity and improve economic yields. This is clearly seen from the experiences of Qingyuan. In the past several years, starting with the award of a percentage of enterprise profits realized over and above a given target, Qingyuan made reforms in the county's industrial management system and then adopted the method of putting profits on a contract basis for a 3-year period in every contract. This has resulted in greater enthusiasm on the part of enterprises and workers and a continuous increase in production. The year before the reform, 17 local and state-run industrial enterprises in the county suffered a total net loss of 310,000 yuan. After the reform, they made profits instead of showing losses. Their profits have risen each year. In 1980, profits reached 4.36 million yuan. Since the whole province introduced Qingyuan's experiences, relatively satisfactory economic results have been realized. We still have many valuable experiences to implement. For example, in building the special economic zones, we can draw on the experiences of the Shekou industrial area and the enterprise management experiences of the tourist center of Shijingshan, Zhuhai municipality. If we seriously sum up and introduce the valuable experiences in carrying out special policies and flexible measures in the past few years, this can become a great driving force in arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and in developing productivity.

In actual life, there are many thought-provoking cases that show sharp contrasts. For example, of the units similarly involved in economic activities with foreign countries, some strictly enforce discipline in their approach to foreign things, consciously resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas and honestly serving the public. Others demand gifts and receive bribes and even act in collusion with individual foreign businessmen in carrying out smuggling activities. In the same coastal region, some areas are seriously affected by smuggling and illegal trading, while other areas successfully resist the evil trend of smuggling. Only when a comparison is made can there be an assessment. If we make a scientific comparison and analysis of these positive and negative experiences, we can discover a legal means to eliminate illiteracy and strengthen consciousness.

At present, some people have blamed the open-door policy for smuggling, corruption, bribery and other criminal activities in the economic area as witnessed in the past several years. They hold that all these activities are a result of opening the door to foreign countries. This hints at blindness. Through summing up experiences, we can make these people understand that there are no necessary links between an open-door approach and criminal activities in the economic area. We can also thus straighten out their thinking and strengthen their confidence in carrying out the open-door policy.

We often say that the modernization effort is a new task of the new era. In that respect, carrying out special policies and flexible measures and building special economic zones mean adding new things to what is already new. More new conditions and new problems are likely to be encountered. In solving new problems that confront us, the appearance of some mistakes is really unavoidable. But we cannot use this as an excuse and refrain from realistically learning from mistakes. We must also pay attention to summing up negative experiences and strive to correct what is wrong. We must more effectively carry out special policies and flexible measures.

ENRICHMENT OF PEASANTS THROUGH LABOR URGED

HK070905 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let the Peasants Get Rich Through Labor With Minds Always at Ease"]

[Text] The Jieyang County People's Government has vigorously commended 13 commune members and representatives of production brigades and teams who have gotten rich through labor. This is really a well-done effort which is of practical significance. Now quite a few peasants are concerned that the party's policy might change and their good days are numbered. On the other hand, some comrades in a few places even mention in the same breath the peasants who have gotten rich through labor and exposed economic criminals. Under such circumstances, commending the peasants who have got rich through labor is actually a strong reiteration of the continuity of the economic policy toward rural areas adopted since the third plenary session, or more precisely, support for those peasants trying to get rich.

To let peasants get rich as soon as possible on the socialist road is the strategic guideline which was laid down at the third plenary session and must be upheld for a long period to come. Under the guidance of this strategic guideline, the party's various policies have been carried out step by step, the rural economy has been gradually enlivened, and the peasants' standard of living has been greatly improved. Now, the vast number of peasants unanimously agree that our current policy toward rural areas is the best policy since liberation. As the peasants' life is improving daily, they are becoming more and more confident in the party's policy. This is not only an important indication that the economic and political situation in our country is improving, but also an important guarantee for the smooth implementation of the four modernizations construction. Every comrade should cherish the excellent situation in rural areas and cherish the peasants' initiative in getting rich through labor, and should not promote the "leftist" practices or harm the peasants' initiative any more.

Now, seeing that a number of peasants are getting rich sooner and their livelihood is getting better than others, some people are jealous and think that they are deviating from the road of getting rich. Such a view is wrong. These comrades must understand that among a series of our party's economic policies toward rural areas, we have a most fundamental one, namely, the policy of implementing various forms of the production responsibility system and the principle of distribution according to work, more remuneration for more work and less remuneration for less work. This policy determines that a number of people who are eager to work, and are more skillfull and more efficient in working, will naturally receive more income than others, and thus will get rich sooner than others. This is really a good thing. These people who have got rich sooner should be encouraged, commended and supported. Wrongly discriminating against them and dealing blows to them will give rise to confusion and harm the initiative of the vast number of peasants.

Of course, while encouraging some people to get rich sooner, we must also take effective measures, on the premise that egalitarianism is avoided, to assist a small number of commune member households experiencing difficulties in better developing production, increasing income and getting rich step by step.

There is no doubt that the struggle of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field must be vigorously and quickly carried out to the end. Nevertheless, getting rich through labor and committing economic crimes are totally different. We must draw a clear demarcation line between these two matters. For all those peasants who get rich sooner in rural areas, their getting rich is a glorious thing which is worth commending and is approved by the state law, only if they are not getting rich through corruption, theft, smuggling, selling smuggled goods, bribery, speculation, profiteering, deception and so on, but rather through labor, hard work and a higher degree of skill. Of course, in guiding peasants to get rich through labor, we must also study new circumstances and solve new problems. All our measures to be taken must aim at mobilizing more effectively the peasants' initiative, and not the contrary.

Let the peasants get rich through labor with minds always at ease!

RELYING ON PARTY POLICIES IN RURAL AREAS URGED

HK310137 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Rely on the Policies To Lead the Masses in Self-Salvation Through Production"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of continuing to make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the disaster-afflicted masses, Qingyuan, Yingde, Sihui, Huaiji and other places in Guangdong that were recently hit by serious floods are now shifting their work focus to leading the masses to restore production and rebuild their homes. In order to fulfill this arduous task, it is necessary to implement the party policies in connection with the reality of the disaster areas and use the policies to mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for self-salvation through production.

Resisting and relieving disaster depend mainly on the masses, and the masses should rely on party leadership. At the crucial moment in crash-rescuing people in the previous stage, the party organizations at all levels in the disaster areas displayed their role as powerful fighting forces, and the party members and cadres displayed the lofty spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. Many of the disaster-afflicted masses are now saying with feeling: "We would never have survived but for the party and the PLA." It is evident that the powerful leading role of the party was displayed in the face of this disaster. The masses have understood from their personal experience that they must do as the party says in order to restore production, rebuild their homes, and eliminate the scars of the disaster.

We should mainly rely on party policies in leading the masses to restore production and rebuild their homes. Since the third plenary session, agriculture, sideline production and industry have developed together in the rural areas, the outlook there has been rapidly transformed, and the situation has become better and better. The fundamental reason for this is that we have implemented the series of correct policies. Hence, a current urgent task in the disaster areas is to act according to the third plenary session's policy principles and, in connection with local reality, formulate and implement specific policies for mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm for self-salvation through production. Of course, effective state support is needed to overcome such a serious disaster. However, the most fundamental thing is to rely on the masses to carry out self-salvation through production.

A fundamental party policy in the rural areas since the third plenary session is to stop eating out of a common pot, practice various types of production responsibility systems and implement the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more work. This policy has played a decisive role in developing the excellent rural situation. Yingde and some other disaster counties have decided to proceed from the reality of the disaster areas and formulate corresponding regulations to unswervingly implement this policy. This is completely necessary.

For instance, the disaster areas have to distribute relief grain and funds and allocate grain procured by state monopoly or at negotiated prices. Apart from distributing appropriate amounts of grain to five-guarantee households that have lost their labor force, old people and young children, they should not practice egalitarian distribution of grain to all laborers. When organizing manpower to crash-repair water conservation facilities, farmland, roads, schools and hospitals and to rebuild the homes of dependents of martyrs and servicemen and of five-guarantee households, they should adopt the method of "providing work as a form of relief," link the distribution of relief grain with self-salvation through production and practice the system of more pay for more work and less pay for less work. This is an effective way to overcome ideas among the masses of sitting and waiting for relief and to mobilize their enthusiasm for self-salvation through production.

Again, the disaster areas cannot practice egalitarianism in waiving or reducing state grain and oil procurement quotas. They can practice the methods of assessing the extent of the disaster for each household, promptly deciding on reducing or waiving grain and oil procurement tasks for each production team, work group and household, splitting the year's procurement quota between the early and late crops, completely waiving or reducing the quota for the first half of the year and reducing it in proportion for some units where only a portion of the crop has been lost. After formulating the plans for reducing or waiving the quotas, they should ensure that those who increase production to a greater extent get more to eat, those who increase production to a smaller extent do not get as much, and there is no waiving of quotas or supply of monopoly-procured grain for places where production was reduced due to artificial causes. In this way, under the conditions of a serious disaster, we can achieve rational reduction or waiving of quotas and also implement the principle of distribution according to work and more pay for more work.

Again, with regard to some farmland where it is difficult to resume cultivation for the time being due to flood damage, we can adopt the method of closely integrating resumption of cultivation with the peasants' vital interests, to mobilize their enthusiasm. Of course, it must first be emphasized that cultivation should be resumed wherever possible. However, there is indeed some land where it is difficult to resume cultivation for some time. In order to encourage the peasants to resume cultivation of this land, we can make the following stipulation: The state procurement quotas and the commune and brigade retention quotas can be reduced or waived for 1 to 3 years, according to the circumstances, on all such land farmed by specialized responsibility groups and households that resume cultivation of it. In this way the policy is relaxed and the result will be that the masses clear aside all difficulties and resume cultivation in a big way.

As for areas that have not suffered or have suffered only light disaster, we should reiterate that there is no change in the series of party policies. At present, the cadres and masses in these areas are worried that their state procurement quotas will be increased due to the heavy disaster in fraternal counties, communes and brigades. We should clearly explain to the cadres and masses in these areas that we will resolutely act according to the third plenary session policies and will not go in for egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. Even if the areas of no or light disaster increase production, their grain procurement quotas will not be increased. We will encourage these areas to sell more grain in excess of the quota or at negotiated prices, to support the people in the disaster areas. This is also beneficial for the people in the areas of no or light disaster.

QIAO XIAOGUANG AT GUANGXI DIVING PERFORMANCES

HK080512 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The opening ceremony of the 1982 Yongcheng Cup invitational diving tournament was held on the evening of 6 June at the swimming pool in the regional stadium.

Diving performances were given. Participating in the performances were fine athletes from Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Hunan and Guangxi. They gave, in succession, performances of 3-, 5- and 10-meter single, double and collective diving. The athletes' brilliant performances won the spectators' prolonged applauses. Qiago Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Xu Qihai, vice chairman of the regional people's government, also watched the performances and granted an interview to fine diving athletes (Li Kongzheng) and (Li Yuhua) and heads of teams from various provinces and municipalities.

HENAN HOLDS POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

HK091230 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Summary] "The recent Henan provincial conference on posts and telecommunications work put forth that posts and telecommunications enterprises must fully tap potentials, strengthen their capacity for communications, improve the quality of communications and the quality of service and better serve economic construction and the people's livelihood in our province." In posts and telecommunications work, it is essential to grasp the following: First, it is necessary to increase posts and telecommunications facilities and improve communications work. All prefectural and municipal posts and telecommunications bureaus throughout the province must conduct investigation and increase the number of mailboxes on major roads in urban areas. Second, it is imperative to strengthen capacity for communications. In some urban areas, the province must increase the number of posts and telecommunications service networks and points. Third, the province must strengthen the straightening out of enterprises, fully tap the potential of enterprises and increase communications efficiency and economic returns. The 140 posts and telecommunications enterprises throughout the province must be straightened out by stages and in groups.

HUNAN MEETING DISCUSSES ACTION ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK070557 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting in Changsha on hitting at serious economic crimes, to review the situation in the struggle in the previous stage and sum up and exchange experiences. The meeting focused on studying measures for carrying out in greater depth the struggle to hit at serious economic crime. The meeting held: The development of the province's struggle against serious economic crime is healthy, and initial results have already been scored. The meeting stressed: In order to carry out the struggle in greater depth, the party committees at all levels must organize the party members and cadres to repeatedly study the relevant central documents and instructions in connection with reality, further enhance understanding and summon up resolve to carry through to the end this struggle, which is related to the prosperity or decline and life or death of the party and state. It is necessary to relentlessly grasp tackling major and important cases, especially those involving leading cadres at and above county level. It is necessary to correctly grasp policies, to ensure the healthy development of the struggle. It is necessary to grasp the work of hitting at serious economic crime with one hand and the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy with the other. The meeting demanded that the province do well in integrating the drive against serious economic crime with rectifying party organization and cadre work style, straightening out the enterprises and inspecting finances. Party organizations of units at the above county level must seriously conduct an organizational life session around 1 July to check on their stand, attitude and other relevant issues in this struggle. They must strengthen leadership over this struggle. Leading cadres responsible for grasping this struggle must act as true commanders, not just as nominal ones. It is necessary to organize the departments concerned to coordinate their efforts in the struggle. The forces of the administrative organs concerned must be agumented.

STRENGTHENING SICHUAN ANTICRIME DRIVE URGED

HK100357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Heighten understanding, Strengthen Leadership, Carry Through to the End the Struggle Against Economic Crime"]

[Excerpts] At present, a struggle to hit at serious economic crime is unfolding in depth in Sichuan. Seriously implementing the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council and following the arrangements of the provincial CCP committee, the party committees throughout the province have exposed and cracked a number of cases of serious economic crime. A number of criminal elements have been punished in the proper way. Some success has been scored. The masses welcome the launching of this struggle.

However, the situation is not completely the same throughout the province. Action is slow and progress small in a few areas and units. The main reason for this is that certain leading departments and cadres still have all kinds of erroneous and muddled ideas on this struggle. They thus fail to lead it effectively. Big and major cases have not yet been completely exposed, nor have the small number of cases exposed been completely investigated and handled. Hence, further solving the problems of understanding among these leading cadres is a key to whether this struggle can be carried through to the end.

In order to strengthen leadership and unfold more resolutely and effectively the struggle to hit at serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, every party member, and especially the party's leading cadres, must take a firm and clear-cut stand, actively plunge into this s uggle and lead it well, and resolutely carry the struggle through to the end.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON EDUCATION IN ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK070357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Report on 7 Jan SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Make Still Greater Efforts To Further Promote Education in the Economic Situation]

[Excerpt] The article says: The propaganda and education in the economic situation now being launched in cities and towns throughout the province is vivid and profound education in the superiority of the socialist system. The current problem is how to sum up experience on the basis of the education conducted in the previous stage, and make still greater efforts to further promote this education.

Judging by areas and units that have already launched this education, those that have done relatively well have succeeded in the following respects: 1) Propaganda and education in the economic situation must have definite aims and genuinely give clear replies to questions that the masses hope to have answered. 2) The responsible comrades of the party and government departments must go down to the basic levels to personally give reports to the masses and answer their questions; this is the cardinal link in promoting this education. 3) Pay attention to scientific and ideological aspects in making calculations and contrasts.

The article says in conclusion: The aim in launching this education is to help the masses to further understand correctly the current economic situation, enhance their spontaneity to carry out party principles and policies, strengthen their socialist sense of responsibility as masters of the house, promote their enthusiasm in building the two civilizations, accomplish the province's economic targets for the year and bring about a still greater turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order.

XINHUA NOTES XIZANG GAINS GREATER AUTONOMY

OW041212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Lhasa, June 4 (XINHUA) -- The Tibet Autonomous Region has been given power over an increasing spectrum of internal affairs in the last two years, according to local authorities.

The region now assumes authority in matters of appointment of leaders, passage and amendment of laws, economic and development policies, taxation, cultural affairs, languange instruction and dispensation of college graduates, the authorities said.

The freedoms are enacted within the framework of central government policies, they said, but broad latitude is permitted within those limits.

The regional people's congress standing committee has in the past two years enacted or approved nine decrees, including modifications to China's marriage law and criminal procedural law.

They said 54.5 percent of the officials in the region are drawn from the region's own minority nationalities, while most government leaders and all people's congress standing committee heads are Tibetans.

The new draft or revised constitution makes speical administrative allowances for all autonomous regions, prefectures and counties, permitting self-generated laws, policies and decrees, and the amendment of any promulgated by the central government not in accord with autonomous area conditions.

Beginning in 1980, the authorities said, Tibet suspended taxation on agriculture and animal husbandry for five years in an effort to stimulate those industries. The Tibetan language is again being taught after a decade of suspension during the "Cultural Revolution", which ended in 1976, and all government documents are written in both Tibetan and Han, China's majority languange. The number of Tibetan publications in 1981 doubled that two years before.

YUNNAN RIBAO ON WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS

HK190911 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 4

[Article by Zhang Shangren [1728 1424 0088]: "Apply Marxism To Guide the Reading of Western Philosophical Works"]

[Text] Recently, some comrades, in particular educated youths, have become very interested in Western philosophical works, including classical and modern works. Doubtless such an interest is advantageous to deepening our understanding of Marxism and enhancing our observation and comprehension of various social problems and outlooks on life. However, some comrades have not attached importance to the study of Marxist theories; some youths even mistakenly hold that solutions for social problems and the "true meaning" of life can only be found in Western philosophy. They believe in maxims such as "life is but a tragedy," "hell is other people," and "politics are unclean." Sartre's existentialism and Freud's analysis of the mind have become popular topics of these youths.

Reading through the history of Western philosophy and modern philosophy, we can recognize that there are many different schools, each holding a different point of view and having a large volume of literature. Some schools publicly oppose Marxism, while others claim to be Marxists; however, their views are entirely different from Marxism. Quite a number of young comrades do not have a thorough understanding of Marxism and their understanding of Marxist theories is not good enough. They lack the analytical power to analyze and differentiate the various schools and trends of thought. If they blindly read Western philosophical works, not only will they be unable to find the correct answers to social problems and problems regarding the philosophy of life, but they will also be subject to the influence of negative viewpoints and ideas of despair which advocate personal struggles. As a result, they will have chaotic minds. If such ideas are used to guide their acts, there is a possibility that they will fall into the abyss of violating the law and discipline. Therefore, it is of special significance that we use Marxism to guide the reading of Western philosophical works.

Philosophy, as a kind of social ideology, is determined by the existence of society. As a matter of fact, the existence of society itself is very complex. Thus, we must not hold an oversimiplified attitude toward philosophical thinking. The birth of Western philosophy is related to its economic base and its class origin.

However, from the standpoint of theory of knowledge, it is in some areas related to the modernization of science and technology. Research in these areas can serve as a reference for the building of material and spiritual civilizations. However, Western social economy is embroiled in internal strife and there are many social problems. The people's state of mind is uncertain and empty. This is clearly manifested in Western philosophy. For example, the influential existentialism is also called "the philosophy of nihilism," and it holds that life is a process of "being nullified." It declares that "life is nihility" and that it is "a process from nihility to nihility." Obviously, we do not agree with these viewpoints. However, we must not simply discard these viewpoints. Instead, we should use Marxist theories to analyze and criticize them and point out their errors. By so doing, we can learn how to correctly handle social problems and problems regarding the philosophy of life.

All philosophical schools have their own theoretical systems and viewpoints; the system is formed of viewpoints and viewpoints are embedded in the system. Thus, we must use scientific methods to study a philosophical school of thought, that is, we must understand the specific viewpoints of a philosophical school under the premise of doing a basic appraisal of the system itself. We must use dialictical methods to carry out a specific analysis of some specific Western philosophical viewpoints. In the past, there was the tendency of criticizing and negating all Western philosophical ideas in some of our books on Western philosophy. Undoubtedly, this is incorrect. However, at present some comrades randomly quote some individual viewpoints of Western philosophers. They interpret the meaning of the words without understanding their essence and praise them indiscriminately. This is also incorrect. For example, Sartre, the representative figure of existentialism, put forth the viewpoint of "free choice." Some comrades appreciate this viewpoint without analysis. As a matter of fact, they do not know that the so-called "choice" in existentialist theories means "molding the individual"after he awakens from spiritual fears and worries. If we can use Marxism to analyze this viewpoint, we will be able to recognize that such "free choice" is impossible in all societies. It is because men must live in certain social, economic and political conditions and it is impossible for men to be "suprasocial beings." Only when we understand actual social relations can we talk about free choice. Therefore, we must use Marxism to make specific analyses of the various Western philosophical viewpoints and only by so doing can we obtain a correct understanding of these viewpoints. Obviously, it is incorrect if we randomly accept the abstract meaning of a slogan or randomly extract passages from a certain book to satisfy our own needs and interests.

Marxism is a scientific theory founded on the bases of the outstanding achievements in summing up mankind's knowledge. If we seriously study Marxism together with some Western philosophy and sociology, we will find that Marxism is beyond comparison with regard to its scientific nature, completeness and knowledge. Furthermore, experience in the past century has proven that it is a great science. If we really want to pursue the so-called "true meaning of life," the true meaning cannot be found in Western philosophy, but it can be found in Marxism. Therefore, youths who want to study philosophy must first of all devote their efforts to studying and mastering the basic theories of Marxism. Only by so doing will we be able to make a correct judgement of the various Western philosophical schools and viewpoints and to assimilate their useful intellectual nourishment.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PARTY ORGANIZATION FORUM -- The Organization Department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum on the work of grassroots party organizations in enterprises. The forum demanded that straightening out and building of grassroots party organizations in enterprises be strengthened. Grassroots party organizations should be straightened out ideologically and organizationally. In straightening out and building grassroots party organizations, it is now necessary to do well in grasping the building of leadership groups and holding party congresses, strengthen and improve party leadership over enterprises, wholeheartedly serve the people and conduct education in carrying out the line, principles and policies of the party and in opposing the corruption of capitalist ideology. It is also necessary to establish and perfect the system of party democratic life, the system of education in party lessons, the system of the collective leadership of CCP committees and the system of party congresses. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Jun 82 HK]

BEIJING DOUBLES MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION OUTLAY

OW050844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- In the past two years Beijing has spend 3,100 million yuan on municipal construction, twice as much as during the entire decade of turmoil (1966-76), according to municipal sources. Efforts have been intensified to make people's life easier in line with the May 1980 proposal by the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee on the city's development. Now the guideline for all work of Beijing, the proposal urges the city government and people to build Beijing into a first-rate, modern metropolis with a thriving economy, where people can enjoy a stable, convenient life.

Construction of 150,000 new apartments has been completed, municipal sources said. The total floor space is 8.08 million square meters. Half of the new housing are in new residential areas, which are conplete with public utilities and services facilities. Two beltways have been built to ease traffic in the city proper.

More than 3,000 hutong, or small lanes, and back streets have been asphalted or paved with cement blocks. People have planted 2.47 million trees since early 1980 and laid 1.35 million square meters of lawns. The number of shops, restaurants, tailors, barber shops and other service centers has increased from 9,400 to 16,900 in the past two years.

BEIJING INVESTIGATES WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK091458 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] According to the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities, Beijing Municipality is now gradually conducting an investigation of the work concerning intellectuals from selected points to a whole area. Not long ago, the municipal CCP committee held a symposium to popularize the experiences of selected points. The preliminary results in the experiences of the selected points and a whole area clearly show that it is very necessary to investigate the work concerning intellectuals.

Over the past few years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels have strengthened work concerning intellectuals and achieved very great results. However, the leftist influence has long existed in work concerning intellectuals and has not been completely eliminated. In resolving difficulties in the livelihood of intellectuals and creating conditions necessary for work, many problems still exist and there is much work to be done. The experiences of the selected points have also proved that, apart from a small number of problems which should be reported to the upper levels for their guidance, the majority of problems which exist in work concerning intellectuals can be solved in the units where they have been discovered.

Beijing Normal College discovered some 20 specific problems in this investigation. After study, its CCP committee found it was able to solve 15 problems by itself. Eleven could be solved immediately. For example, the college has established a system of mobile household medical treatment for old and weak professors and associate professors; it regularly conducts physical examinations for middle-aged backbone teachers, staff members and workers; it provides transportation for professors at the third-grade level or above when they go out on business; and it is expanding kindergartens, and so on.

The experiences of units, such as the normal college, have allowed many units to eliminate the fear of being unable to solve problems which are discovered during investigation and the fear of getting into trouble. These experiences have strengthened their confidence in solving problems in their own units.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR URGES ANTIFLOOD DILIGENCE

SK040938 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial government recently issued a circular to urge all localities to make a success of this year's antiflood work.

The circular states: According to a forecast by central and provincial weather and hydrological departments, precipitation from June to August this year in most areas of our province will be 10 to 30 percent above normal. In the southeast part of our province, precipitaiton will be 20 to 30 percent above normal. In the eastern part of the province, floods of varying degrees will occur. During this year's flood season, the water level of the major rivers of the province will be about average, but some rivers may cause comparatively great floods due to climatic factors. Medium and small rivers in the eastern and southeast parts of the province are more likely to cause great floods. What is even more noteworthy, serious waterlogging occurred in the Sanjiang plain in the eastern part of the province last year, and rainfall was quite abundant this spring. Any comparatively heavy rain will make waterlogging worse. In order to overcome possible floods and ensure the safety of the people's lives and property, the circular calls for efforts to fulfill the following tasks: 1) enhance vigilance and be mentally prepared against floods and waterlogging; 2) check the safety of antiflood works and accelerate repair of antiflood projects; 3) clear rivers of obstacles to ensure the flow of water; and 4) do a good job in flood forecast, communication and material storage.

The circular notes: Antiflood work is a job concerning every department and unit. During flood season, especially when floods occur, all departments and units should take the situation as a whole into consideration, work in coordination, obey unified arrangements and conscientiously fulfill antiflood and emergency rescue tasks to ensure industrial and agricultural production and the safety of the people's lives and property.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS LIAOYUAN

SK050455 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, Comrade Ziang Xiaochu and (Zhao Xiu) recently inspected work in Liaoyuan municipality. During the inspection, they heard a report on implementation of the spirit of the provincial industrial work conference and delivered speeches.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: Efforts to consolidate the party can be linked with efforts to consolidate enterprises. It is necessary to do a good job in the party's ideology, organization and work style along with enterprise consolidation.

He pointed out: Enterprise consolidation could be conducted along with other work. When comrades of Liaoyuan municipality said that they needed to increase some profit quotas in accordance with the spirit of the provincial industrial work conference and that they will strive to fulfill them although there are some difficulties, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out: We should proceed from reality in increasing quotas. We should not make them too high or too low. We should use the average fixed quotas for advanced units as a criterion to leave some margin for enterprises and enable them to overfulfill the quotas. By so doing, cadres and the masses will feel that by their efforts they can attain their goals and gain definite profits. Neither failing to leave leeway nor failing to tap potential is favored.

In their speeches, Comrade Ziang Xiaochu and (Zhao Xiu) put great emphasis on adherence to economic responsibility systems.

Comrade (Zhao Xiu) said: In implementing economic responsibility systems, it is necessary to correctly handle the relations among the interests of the state, enterprises and individuals. Responsibility, rights and profits should be assigned and distributed to every work group and person and integrated with the immediate interests of every staff member and worker. When we confront problems in implementing the responsibility systems, we should still insist on commending those who should be commended and punishing those who should be punished and resolutely fulfill the systems in accordance with stipulations and policies.

Comrade (Zhao Xiu) said: Adopting a system is easy, but adhering to it is difficult. The reason to make it difficult is that we are unable to conscientiously implement the systems we have adopted and afraid to seriously handle problems whenever they arise. The key to adhering to the systems is that leaders must take the lead in implementing the systems. If the leadership is not strong and ideological and political work fails to keep abreast, adhering to the systems will not be easy. If there is no means of examination and no guarantee of basic work such as clerical work, adhering to economic responsibility systems will not be easy.

He said: All these problems must be solved as soon as possible. When leaders can strictly implement economic responsibiity systems, workers will gain profits in the course of implementation and will heighten their consciousness of adhering to and implementing the economic responsibility systems.

Comrade (Zhao Xiu) also pointed out: To implement the spirit of the provincial industrial work conference, it is necessary to respond to the proposals made by the conference and enact them as soon as possible. Through consolidation, it is imperative to correct the guiding thought in running industry and improve economic results in a down-to-earth manner.

JILIN URGES EDUCATION OF YOUTHS, JUVENILES

SK030934 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Grasp Youth, Juvenile Education in Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Text] The issue of education of youths and juveniles is arousing ever-increasing concern and attention. The importance of this work aside, the increased attention is partly due to the ongoing fierce struggle between capitalist corrosive influence and socialist anticorrosive influence. Hostile elements both at home and abroad are trying to win over our youths and juveniles one way or another and through different channels. They are trying to shake the political orientation of youths and juveniles with the ideology of bourgeois liberalization and to pollute their minds with the bourgeois lifestyle. Many weak-minded youths and juveniles have had their convictions slurred and shaken. They go in quest of things exciting and lack a moral sense. A few of them have taken the road of crime.

However, this important work which has a bearing on the future of the party and the state and the prosperity of our people as a race has failed to arouse adequate attention among some units and departments. They either excuse themselves for their inattention, blaming heavy production assignments or, when pressed hard by higher levels, go through the motions of attending to this work and drop it soon after. They do not include it high on their agenda or earnestly implment it.

To be sure, giving proper attention to production is beyond reproach. However, promoting production requires skilled persons with political consciousness. Production cannot be achieved by relying on machines and equipment alone -- without men to operate them.

The number of young workers at mining and industrial enterprises is increasing with each passing year. If we fail to promote the education of young staff members and workers, not only will we be unable to arouse their enthusiasm, but the more widespread evil trends and unhealthy practices will undoubtedly hamper production. Therefore, we must earnestly attend to the education of youths and juveniles if we are to promote production. The idea of pitting the education of youths and juveniles against production is very wrong. Aside from reducing the crime rate and eliminating crime committee by youths and juveniles, the fundamental goal of education is to make them a generation of cultured and disciplined new men who have ideals and a moral sense. This calls for all sectors of society including mining and industrial enterprises, schools, organizations, neighborhoods and families to proceed from this strategic goal and to adopt specific measures for persistently conducting education in communist ideals, in loving the motherland, the party and socialism, in the five stresses and four beauties and in abiding by laws and regulations. By conducting this education we should strengthen youths' and juveniles' abilities to resist capitalist corrosive influence and make them useful persons for promoting the four modernizations. Lenin once said: In a sense, the real task of building a communist society will be assumed by the youths.

Youths and juveniles are our hope and our future. Let all of us be concerned with the growth of youths and juveniles and fulfill our responsibilities in educating the next generation.

LIAONING SECRETARY URGES LEARNING FROM ADVANCED

SK100516 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday at the provincial rally of outstanding workers, Comrade Shen Yue, secretary of the Liaoning provincial CCP committee, urged the people in the province to thoroughly and persistently launch the campaign to learn from and catch up with the advanced and strive to make a breakthrough in Liaoning's work.

Comrade Shen Yue pointed out: Under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and through the concerted efforts of the people across the province, our province's political and economic situations have been good. The rural areas in the province and strengthened and improved the production responsibility systems, arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and commune members. Drought was serious this spring. However, thanks to commune members' tenacious efforts, sowing tasks in most areas were fulfilled in good time and seedlings are growing very well. The province's industrial and communications front increased its January-May output value 8.3 percent over that of the corresponding 1981 period. Profits turned in by the industrial enterprises operating under the provincial budget were 6.75 percent higher than in the same period of 1981.

Financial and commercial departments have vigorously supported production and made arrangements for purchases to increase supply. Therefore, purchases and marketing are brisk, market supplies are abundant and prices are basically stable. Scientific and technological, cultural educational, public health, sports, public security, judicial and civil administrative departments have also scored new achievements. In particular, in observing decorum and courtesy month, all localities, departments and units have done much work to promote the five-stresses and four-beauties activities in a vivid and down-to-earth manner. Dirtiness, disorder and impoliteness have been gradually corrected, and the people's mental outlook has changed for the better. Waging an extensive struggle against law violations in the economic field, the province has handled a number of serious crimes, enabling the masses of cadres and people to have anticorruption education and the common social practices and public order to improve.

Comrade Shen Yue continued: The achievements in our work are a manifestation of the efforts of the people of various nationalities throughout the province in resolutely implementing the CCP Central Committee's line, principles and policies and uniting to work diligently. Model workers and advanced producers and workers on all fronts have played a great role in the four modernizations drive and have made new contributions.

On future work, Comrade Shen Yue said: Our basic task is to concentrate on socialist modernization. We should grasp both the socialist material civilzation and the socialist spiritual civilization. You representatives of model workers and advanced producers, workers and collectives should unite as one and lead the people across the province to enhance spirit and win new victories in the four modernizations with all-out efforts. Nearly half a year has passed. Our tasks for the second half of the year are arduous. We should continue implementing the guidelines of the provincial CCP committee's February enlarged plenary session and the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, strive to advance the work in all fields and make a breakthrough in Liaoning's work. The CCP Central Committee recently noted that advanced and model workers on all fronts are glorious fighters marching in the vanguard. Their advanced ideology and exemplary deeds inspire continuous development of our socialist cause. To lead and urge more and more people to respect and learn from advanced, model workers and to extensively penetratingly and persistently launch the mass campaign to learn from and catch up with the advanced are an important aspect of the task to establish the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Comrades of party committees, governments and mass organizations at all levels and all departments and enterprises should conscientiously study and understand the guidelines of central directives and successfully organize the activities for learning from and catching up with the advanced. We should see that at every stage of social development there are always a number of advanced persons who are marching at the head of the times and through whom the spirit of the times is reflected. It is necessary for us to have a great number of advanced persons to act as exemplars and lead the masses if we are to accomplish the grand cause of the socialist four modernizations. Following the strengthening of the two civilizations, a great number of advanced persons will certainly emerge in all trades and professions and activities to learn from and catch up with the advanced at to contribute to the four modernizations. Leading comrades at all levels should enhance their understanding and make the best of the situation to broaden and deepen the activities and make them more fruitful. In thoroughly and persistently carrying out the campaign to learn from and catch up with the advanced and contribute to the four modernizations, cadres, staff members and workers should correctly treat the advanced persons and enthusiastically cherish and support them. We should intensify publicity of the examples of the advanced and influence and train the people, especially young people, with the advanced ideology and the communist spirit of the advanced collectives and individuals so that they will become disciplined people with ideals, knowledge and morality. This is a long-term task and important link for ideological and political work. We should fully mobilize the masses to compare themselves with the advanced to find out where they lag behind, to respect the advanced as their teachers and launch a campaign to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and surpass each others to achieve better economic results. We should successfully train and educate the advanced persons. Party committees, governments and mass organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the campaign and include it in their agenda.

Comrade Shen Yue concluded: Comrade Hu Yaobang recently called on the working class of the country to work diligently and train themselves into advanced forces who have ideals, respect the organization and discipline, are as responsible as masters and are willing to study modern science and technology and turn into dauntless forces who work for the prosperity of the state and are capable of surmounting any difficulties to promote the four modernizations.

Staff members, workers and people on all fronts, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CCP committee and government, should enhance spirit, go all out, work in unison, write with their deeds new chapters in the establishment of the two civilizations and strive to fulfill our 1982 tasks.

LIAONING RALLY URGES CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK080758 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Party committees of organizations subordinate to the provincial CCP committee and government convened a mobilization rally this afternoon urging the provincial level organizations to crack down on serious economic crimes. Luo Dingfeng, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial CCP committee, presided at the rally.

The rally pronounced five economic crime cases perpetrated by provincial level organizations and suggested that these cases be dealt with. Zhang Tiejun, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor, spoke. He pointed out: The grim fact is that not all of the provincial level organizations are free from corruption. It is generally believed that the provincial level organizations are "law-abiding" units where there is no profit to make and the climate is not suited to crime. However, this is not true. In the past we lacked experience and were slack in discipline and rules. This invariably left an opportunity for criminals to do evil. We must adequately assess this and not treat it lightly.

On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and government, Deputy Governor Zhang Tiejun urged party organizations of the provincial departments to regard as their central task a crackdown on economic crimes and make it high on their agenda. They should make careful arrangements for enacting this struggle in their units. Vigorous attention should be paid to ferreting out and investigating major offenses by cadres. It is necessary to investigate party members and cadres who committed illegal activities and severely punish them. We should never tolerate or protect them. As for crimes committed by groups, we should not only investigate the major criminals but also the accomplices and have them punished immediately once their crimes are established.

Zhang Tiejun stressed: Party organizations at all levels must combine this struggle with party rectification, rectification of party work style, consolidation of leading bodies and ideological education of party members and cadres. Typical cases should be used in conducting education among party members on party spirit, capabilities to resist the bourgeois ideology and enhance their consciousness to abide by discipline and laws.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI AT CHILDREN'S DAY RALLY

HK100445 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Yinchuan Area Holds Solemn Ceremony To Induct Youngsters Into Young Pioneers and To Review Young Pioneers"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 31 May, more than 30,000 youngsters of various nationalities took part in a ceremony to induct youngsters into the Young Pioneers and to review the young pioneers at Nanmen Square to warmly celebrate the "1 June" International Children's Day.

Li Xuezhi, Hei Baili, Li Yunhe, Ma Qingnian, Wang Jinzhang, Chen Jingbo, Xu Qian, Feng Mao and other leading comrades of the regional and municipal party committees and governments attended the celebration meeting.

Secretary of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, He Guangwei, was invited to attended this celebration meeting.

Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi gave a speech in which he first extended his festival gretings to the youngsters and to the workers who are responsible for the work related to youngsters. He said that the youngsters are whom the future and hope of our party and state relies on and that the party committees and governments at all levels and all the sections of the society should pay attention to training and educating our youngsters. The broad ranks of workers who are responsible for the work related to youngsters should love the work of educating youngsters even more intensely and they should contribute their talents and wisdom to training the next generation of our motherland into morally, intellectually and physically well-developed competent people.

Secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee He Guangwei extended, on behalf of the CYL Central Committee, its festival salute and greetings to the youngsters and the comrades who are engaged in the work related to youngsters in our region. He hoped that the youngsters in our region would become the young masters of our socialist motherland who cherish lofty ideals, have good morals, are well-educated and observe discipline.

Yinchuan Municipal CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Xing Shangui gave a speech, calling on the broad ranks of youngsters to learn from the five youngsters who have recently been awarded the title of "Excellent Young Pioneers" and to make up their minds to become the new generations who cherish lofty ideals, have good morals, are well-educated and observe discipline.

The party's and people's concern and expectations have further heightened the youngsters' resolution to love and build up the motherland. They have solemnly sworn to "Be prepared to strive for communism!" and "Be always prepared!"

NINGXIA RIBAO ON NECESSITY OF TRUTHFUL NEWS

HK100509 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Article by De Kun [1795 0981]: "The News Must Be Completely Truthful"]

[Text] News reports must be true. This is determined by the nature of proletarian news work and is where the party spirit of a party newspaper lies. It is through the true reporting of news that the party's line, policies and principles are publicized. The masses of people believe in facts and in truth. So, only when the news is true can it play the role of educating and inspiring the people. Untruthful news is not only powerless but also makes the party newspaper divorced from the masses and brings about losses to the revolutionary cause.

The truthfulness of the news reports refers to accuracy without any falsity or mistakes in what is reported, including names of people, place names, times, figures, details of events and quotations. At the same time, the analysis and explanation of the facts should be scientific and in conformity with the true features of objective things. Statistics for various autonomous regions, counties and units in a news release should be checked by the statistical departments and various departments responsible for the work in these autonomous regions and counties before they are reported.

In order to truthfully report the news, it is first necessary to adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. That is, we must be faithful to facts and, on this basis, truthfully report the news without adding or even fabricating anything. However, this principle has been disregarded by a small number of correspondents. When they report news, untruthfulness often occurs. For example, in a report concerning the production in a hardware factory in Pingluo County, although there was a 20,000 yuan decrease in January's output value this year, the correspondent said that it increased by more than 6,000 yuan over the corresponding period of the previous year. Soon after the news was reported, the false report was exposed, and the consequences were bad.

In order to truthfully report the news, it is also necessary to do a good job in investigation and study and endeavor to correctly recognize and properly reflect the objective world. Many untruthful reports were actually results of a lack of investigation or inaccurate investigation. This usually has something to do with the way some people observe things. They often make crude and careless investigations and write on hearsay evidence. Thus, in order to prevent mistakes, we hope that after the reports are written, the correspondents will discuss them with the people involved, the leaders in the units concerned and the masses, so that the facts will be checked and the collective wisdom of the masses will be pooled.

We must realize that the source of news is facts and that news is a report of facts. The news comes only after facts. Estimation cannot be regarded as fact and plans which are still being carried out cannot be reported as having been completed. The order of facts and news must not be reversed. Otherwise it will lead to untruthfulness.

Moreover, referring to the style of writing, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between news reports and literary and artistic works. In literary and artistic works, the realities of life can be summarized, condensed and polished. But in news reports, facts should be reported truthfully. No rational inference is allowed. However, some correspondents have confused the two methods of writing in news reports. For example, influenced by a novel carried in RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE], which tells a story of a factory correspondent in Yinchuan fabricated a news release about how the director in his factory tried a thousand and one ways to promote product sales and sent it to the newspaper office. After the editors read this news release, they found it very interesting and prepared to publish it. Luckily this accident of untruthfulness was prevented because the facts were checked.

We hope that all our party paper correspondents will conscientiously adhere to the principle of truthfulness in news reports and run our papers well.

NINGXIA RIBAO REPORTS IMPROVED LIVING STANDARD

HK050624 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 1

[Report: "People's Standard of Living in Ningxia Has Notably Improved Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee"]

[Text] The information provided by the Ningxia Regional Statistics Bureau shows that the living standard of the people in the region has been considerably improved as a result of a series of economic measures taken by the party and state since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

First, the income of peasants has been increased. In the last 3 years, various forms of the production responsibility system have been adopted in rural areas, the peasants' initiative in production mobilized and the diversified economy further developed; therefore, production and thus income have been increased. On the other hand, as the state has raised the procurement price of agricultural and sideline products, and partly exempted the taxes for rural areas, the income of peasants has been increased accordingly. According to a sample investigation conducted into the income and expenses of commune member families by the regional statistics bureau, the average real income per capita in rural areas was 139.1 yuan in 1979, 178.1 yuan in 1980, and up to 208.7 yuan in 1981, an increase of 79.9 percent over 1978. The average annual growth in these 3 years was 21.7 percent.

The income of staff and workers also increased. In the last 3 years, the state raised three times the salaries of part of staff and workers. The average salary of the staff and workers under the system of ownership by the whole people increased from 767 yuan in 1978 to 910 yuan in 1981, an increase of 18.6 percent; and the real growth was 5.9 percent with the price increase taken into account. As more opportunities for employment were opened up, 95,000 people in the whole region, who accounted for 75.4 percent of the population waiting for jobs, obtained their jobs in the last 3 years. As a result, the average number of heads every staff and worker member must support (including himself) was decreased from 2.48 in 1978 to 2.05 in 1981. Also, as a result of the increase of the staff and workers' salaries and the lightening of the family economic burden, the standard of living was prominently improved. As revealed by the sample investigation into the income and expenses of staff and workers families, every person's portion of income used for living expenses per month was 37.42 yuan in 1981, 10.7 yuan more than in 1978, or an increase of 40.1 percent over 1978. This means a real growth of 25.1 percent with the commodities price increase taken into account, and an average annual growth of 7.8 percent. As the staff and workers' income has been increased constantly, more and more families have enjoyed a higher income level. In 85 percent of the households of 120 staff and workers sampled in the investigation, the average monthly living expense per person exceeded 25 yuan; and in 44.2 percent of these households the average monthly expense per person has even exceeded 35 yuan.

Thirdly, the level of consumption of residents in urban and rural areas has also been raised. From the information obtained in the sample investigation, it can be seen that in the last 3 years, not only was the quantity of food, clothing and other commodities which the people of various nationalities in the region consumed increased, but their quality was also improved. People are now more demanding when it comes to the taste and the nutrition of food. With regard to clothing, people now prefer pure wool fabric to chemical fiber. As for daily necessities, people have a greater demand for famous brand products and are more interested in those commodities with new designs and multiple uses. In 1981, the total retail value of social commodities in the whole region (including the retail value of goods which peasants sold to urban residents) increased by 33.5 percent over 1978; and the real increase was 22.2 percent with the commodities price increase taken into account.

Moreover, housing conditions also have been improved. In the last 3 years, the funds which the region invested in housing construction amounted to 168.19 yuan (the housing portion of the technical measure expenses not included), and the newly completed residential area amounted to 1.222 million square meters. Apart from this, the residential area of privately built houses in Yinchuan, Shizuishan and 11 other municipalities amounted to 60,000 square meters. The average living space per person for staff and worker families in urban areas was increased from 4.5 square meters in 1978 to 5.6 square meters in 1981. On the other hand, housing conditions for rural commune members were also greatly improved. In the last 3 years, the residential area of houses privately built by commune members amounted to 1.9 million square meters. According to statistics obtained in the sample investigation conducted among commune member households, the average living space per person in rural areas now has been increased to 9.7 square meters.

Finally, the savings deposits of urban and rural residents has been increased. By the end of 1981, the savings balance of urban and rural residents amounted to 228.15 million yuan, a 154 percent growth over 1978; the cash in hand amounted to 98.3 million yuan, an increase of 97.5 percent over 1978.

The information provided by the regional statistics bureau also pointed out that the state had made great efforts to increase the people's economic income, to raise their material living standards and to improve their cultural life in the last 3 years, although it faced tremendous financial difficulties. However, it should also be noted that there remain a lot of issues which have existed for many years and it is not possible to solve them within a short period. At present, we are still facing many difficulties in many fields concerning the people's livelihood. Some peasants, especially those who are living in the mountainous areas in the southern part of the region, and some staff and worker members who are living on low salaries and receive no bonus are still living at a relatively poor level. As the prices of some commodities have gone up, some people's standard of living has comparatively declined. Some city dwellers and staff and workers are still living in relatively poor housing conditions. And the development of public utilities, scientific research, education and public health still cannot keep race with the improvement of the people's standard of living. However, we are certain that our life will be better off day by day if our broad masses of the people give full play to their sense of being the masters of their own affairs and work with a will to make the country strong.

QINGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK030959 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The 5th provincial people's congress standing committee held its 18th meeting in Xining on 25-31 May. The meeting examined and approved in principle the province's tentative regulations on birth control to be submitted to the provincial people's government for promulgation and implementation and, according to legal provisions, adopted a decision on extending the time limit for handing some criminal cases. In line with Governor Zhang Guosheng's suggestion, the meeting appointed (Zuo-nan-chai-lang) to be director of the provincial personnel affairs bureau. It also adopted reports on the appointment and removal of other personnel.

The meeting further studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution and ways to organize all the people to discuss it.

Zha-xi-wang-xu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. Also attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial deputy governors, the president of the provincial higher people's court, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the Xining municipal and various autonomous prefectural and county people's congress standing committees.

XINJIANG LEADER ON PRODUCTION CORPS REVIVAL

HK100257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Article by Ismail Amat, secretary of Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of regional people's government: "A Major Affair in the Region's Political Life"]

[Excerpts] The decision of the CCP Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission to revive the Xinjiang production and construction corps is a major strategic measure of the Central Committee for strengthening economic construction in the border region and consolidating the motherland's border defense.

It is a major affair in the region's political life.

Reviving the production and construction corps is not only beneficial for promoting the prosperous development of the various construction undertakings of the corps, but is also extremely significant for developing the economic and cultural construction of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, guarding against hegemonist aggression and defending the motherland's border. We must do still better in promoting Xinjiang's economic construction, in running the work of production and construction corps, in carrying out border defense construction, and in promoting the unity of nationalities, as practical deeds to repay the profound concern of the CCP Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission for the people of all nationalities in the region.

The Xinjiang production and construction corps is a heroic corps with glorious traditions. Following its official establishment in 1954, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and with the vigorous support of the people of all nationalities in the region, the corps has carried forward the glorious tradition of being a production, combat and work unit, inherited the revolutionary spirit of Nanniwan, opened up wasteland and guarded the border, struggled hard amid difficulties, and created a large number of modern farms and factories. It has developed the economy, strengthened the border defenses, done many good things for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, and made tremendous contributions in the great struggle to build and defend the border region.

The construction work of the Xinjiang production and construction corps comprises an important part of work in the autonomous region. The development of the corps is directly related to the development of the four modernizations drive in Xinjiang and the consolidation of the motherland's border defense. The experiences of the past 30 years and more prove that there are extremely close ties between the corps and the various local departments. The factories and mines of the corps and the local communes, factories and mines have always supported and learned from each other, closely cooperated, and developed together. We should always carry on this fine tradition. Following the revival of the corps, the party committees and government departments at all levels in Xinjiang must further care for and support the building of the corps and support it in its work.

The Central Committee and leading central comrades have repeatedly stressed that we must do a good job in promoting unity in Xinjiang, especially in strengthening the unity of nationalities. This is the premise and the key for making a success of all our work. It is the basic guarantee for uniting against hegemonism, consolidating the unity of the motherland, promoting the common prosperity of all nationalities and victoriously carrying out the four modernizations drive. At present an excellent situation of stability and unity has appeared throughout Xinjiang. The cadres and masses of all nationalities enjoy ease of mind. Unit has been strengthened, social order has turned for the better, and the political and economic situation is getting better and better. The people of all nationalities are filled with confidence and hope in doing a good job in work in Xinjiang. This situation has been seldom seen for many years.

Under the care of the CCP Central Committee and the leadership of the regional CCP committee, we must further strengthen the unity of cadres and masses of all nationalities, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, strengthen the unity of the production and construction corps with the local authorities and people and fight shoulder-to-shoulder in common efforts to make great progress in the region's economic construction and all work and to make new and still greater contributions to truly building Xinjiang into a powerful force of antihegemonist unity and border defense.

SHAANXI TAKES MEASURES TO IMPROVE POOR BRIGADES

HK070803 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Summary] In accordance with the spirit of the report made by Ma Wenrui and transmitted by the provincial CCP committee on the change of Shengli brigade in Changan County from a poor brigade to a healthy one, all places in Shaanxi Province are taking various measures to change long-term poor and backward brigades.

"The problem in Shengli brigade occurred in Changan County. The Xian Municipal CCP Committee and the CCP committees of all counties and districts have paid great attention to this. The Xian Municipal CCP Committee has made specific arrangements for implementing the spirit of the document of the provincial CCP committee. Apart from strengthening specific guidance to Shengli brigade, Changan County investigated the real situation of the 254 production teams throughout the county whose per capita income, which was distributed by the collective, was under 40 yuan in 1981. The county demanded that the districts and communes select the key points and send cadres to stay in these points to help them. Meanwhile, the county asked model workers and advanced figures who had attended the national, provincial, municipal and county conferences to the county seat to take part in meetings to listen to the criticisms and suggestions of these comrades.

"Weinan Prefecture conducted a preliminary investigation of the real situation of the 1,123 production teams whose per capita cash income was 20 yuan and whose grain ration was under 200 jin in 1981. The prefecture is urging all counties to strengthen specific leadership over and offer help to these production teams. After CCP committees at all levels in Hanzhong Prefecture studied and discussed the document transmitted by the provincial CCP committee, they especially looked into the method to change the poor outlook. In conjuction with the implementation of the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, Yulin Prefecture first organized the study and discussion of the investigation report made by Comrade Ma Wenrui and transmitted by the provincial CCP committee on the change of Shengli brigade in Changan County from a poor into a wealthy brigade. The prefecture then sent responsible comrades to stay in the key brigades to conduct investigation and to help the old advanced brigades which lagged behind to strengthen the building of their leadership groups and to implement all policies of the party. Remarkable results have now been achieved.

BRIEFS

GANSU POWER PRODUCTION -- In the first 5 months of 1982, power departments throughout Gansu Province strived to improve economic results and set a record for electricity production. The province generated 5.15 billion kWh of electricity, up 12.4 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Jun 82 SK]

SHAANXI WORKERS' CONGRESSES -- At present, some 1,800 industry, communications and capital construction enterprises in Shaanxi Province have set up workers' congresses. This number accounts for 51 percent of all industry, communications and capital construction enterprises throughout the province. In these enterprises which have set up workers' congresses, staff and workers have exercised their democratic rights as the masters of their own affairs and have managed the enterprises. Since the CCP Central Committee and the State Council promulgated the provisional regulations on workers' congresses of state-run industrial enterprises in July last year, the province has popularized and perfected the system of workers' congresses. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Jun 82 HK]

AFP: PREMIER SUN REJECTS PRC REUNIFICATION BID

BK101151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 June (AFP) -- Nationalist Chinese Premier Sun Yun-hsun launched another fierce attack on Beijing's recent proposal for a peaceful reunification of Taiwan with mainland China.

Addressing some 120 Chinese and American scholars attending a conference on China here, Premier Sun described Beijing's nine-point reunification proposal as "a gimmick to deceive the people of the world," and to create a "phony image of peace."

Noting tha eijing had laid down two preconditions: Acceptance of Chinese Communist sovereignty over Taiwan, and an invasion by force if peace talks fail, he said the Chinese communists were really calling for the surrender of Taiwan. He stressed that there was no "Taiwan issue". The only issue, he added, is whether there is to be "a strong and hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-communist China."

He called on the world to "recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China (Taiwan) and communize its people thorugh the employment of diplomatic pressure." Taiwan, the premier said, is proposing to unify China on the basis of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people: democracy, nationalism and the people's livelihood.

He said these principles were intended to establish "a country of the people, by the people and for the people". The three principles have already succeeded in Taiwan, Premier Sun said, and forced the Chinese Communists to admit that mainland China cannot catch up with Taiwan economically.

Mr. Sun said the "Chinese Communists regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an about-face after a series of setbacks".

He called on Beijing to give up its "four principles" -- socialist road, leadership of the Communist Party, dictatorship of the proletariat and ideological fealty to Marxism-Leniniam-Mao Tse-tung.

A reunification, he said, "should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole," he added that if this will was respected, the communists would scrap their four principles and take further steps to change their way of life. "If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continue to narrow," Premier Sun said, "the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature." "The obstacles to reunification will be reduced naturally with the passage of time," he added.

Among the U.S. scholars attending the conference were Kenneth Rush of the Atlantic Council; Leonard Unger of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, who was the last U.S. ambassador to Taiwan; and Robert Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley.

TEXT OF WEI YUMING SPEECH TO INVESTMENT MEETING

HK081442 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 3

["Text" of speech by Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, delivered on 7 June 1982 at the opening ceremony of the China investment promotion meeting: "On China's Policy for Absorbing Direct Investment From Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Honorable Dr Abd-El Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]; Honorable Comrade Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; gentlemen, friends and comrades:

Just now, Comrade Chen Muhua, state councillor, Dr Khane, executive director of UNIDO, and Mr Nessium Shallon, resident coordinator for UN operational activities in China, have made inspiring speeches. Now, please allow me to take this opportunity to make an introduction and some explanations on our government's policy for absorbing direct foreign investment. At present, there are roughly three forms of utilizing foreign investment in China: first, the absorption of direct investment from foreign countries, including joint ventures and cooperation enterprises and conducting joint exploration and development and compensation trade; second, endeavoring to obtain medium- and long-term loans at low or medium interest rates from various exploration and development foundations and from foreign governments and international financial organizations; and third, ordinary commercial loans. For the present and in the near future, absorbing direct investment should be the most important form.

Since our government began pursuing an open-door policy in 1979, China has made gratifying progress in absorbing direct investment from foreign countries and from Hong Kong and Macao in joint ventures, cooperation enterprises (or projects), and in conducting joint exploration and development and compensation trade. By the end of 1981, 40 joint ventures had been approved, with a total investment of over $189 million, of which investment of foreign partners accounted for about $87.5 million. Over 390 contracts of cooperation projects had been approved, of which investment of foreign cooperators accounted for $1.8 billion. In the exploration and development of petroleum, in addition to signing 9 agreements with 48 petroleum companies of 13 countries, including the United States, Japan, Britain, France and Italy, on carrying out geophysical prospecting in the Bohai and the south Huang Hai and completing a general geological survey there, 4 contracts for prospecting, exploration and development of petroleum in the Bohai and some areas in the Beibu had been signed respectively with the Japanese petroleum consortium and two French petroleum companies. The total investment of these contracts amounted to $839 million, of which foreign investment accounted for $498 million. A total of 590 contracts of small and medium compensation trade had been approved, of which $460 million worth of machinery was to be provided by foreign investors.

In the past 3 years, we have also made much progress in legislative work for absorbing direct investment from foreign countries. Following the promulgation and implementation of the "The Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment," our government and departments and areas concerned have promulgated in succession other relevant regulations. They have enhanced the absorption of direct investment from froeign countries and the development of economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. To us, the absorption of direct investment from foreign countries is still something new. In order to carry out the work well, besides establishing and perfecting various relevant regulations, a series of corresponding policies are also needed. Here, I would like to discuss several questions:

1. The absorption of direct investment from foreign countries must be coordinated with the readjustment of China's national economy, its modernization program and the improvement of the people's life.

To do a good job in readjusting the national economy, to speed up the modernization program and to improve the people's life are the goal and departure point of all economic activities in our country at present. The absorption of direct investment from foreign countries must also serve this goal. Therefore, in establishing joint ventures and cooperation enterprises and conducting joint exploration and development and compensation trade, China puts emphasis on: 1) energy; 2) textile and light industries, and food, pharmaceutical, telecommunications and electronic industires; 3) building materials, machine building, iron and steel and chemical industries; 4) agriculture, animal husbandry and breeding; and 5) tourism. The absorption of direct investment from foreign countries in the past 3 years has been in conformity with the above-mentioned emphasis. For instance, among the 40 joint ventures approved, there are 13 light industrial projects, 2 woolen textile industrial projects, 9 machinery and electronic industrial projects, 3 foodstuff industrial projects, 1 pharamaceutical industrial project, 1 agricultural project, 2 breeding projects, 8 tourist projects and 1 rental project.

In absorbing direct investment from foreign countries, besides meeting the needs emphasized above, close attention must be paid to economic returns. To be specific, the following requirements should be met:

1) The investments must be conducive to the adoption ofadvanced technology and scientific management and to increasing the varieties of products, improving quality and increasing quantity and saving energy and raw materials. 2) They should be able to bring about rapid and profitable returns and help to carry out as much technological transformation of existing enterprises as possible. 3) They should be able to help expand export of products and increase foreign exchange earnings. 4) They should be able to help train technical and management personnel. In the past 3 years, we have basically met the above requirements in absorbing direct investment from foreign countries. Take the joint ventures, for example. Most of the 27 enterprises which have been established are being operated very well and have achieved considerably great economic returns. For example, the Beijing Aircraft Food Supply Company Ltd is a joint venture operated by the Beijing bureau of our country's Civil Aviation General Administration in conjunction with the China Aircraft Food Company of Hong Kong, with a total investment of 5.88 million yuan, of which the Chinese side holds 51 shares and the Hong Kong side 49 shares. The term of this joint venture is 8 years. Since being set up, this company has adopted new catering techniques and improved its business management. It provides several dozen varieties of food of fine quality. It now caters food for 13 foreign airlines, as compared with only 2 before it was established as a joint venture. Every day, it provides food for 2,100 persons as against 600 before it was established as a joint venture. It earned a net profit of 550,000 yuan in 8 months in its first fiscal year of 1980. In the second fiscal year, that is, 1981, its profits increased by 145 percent over 1980, far exceeding the estimate by its broad of directors. Another exmaple is the Xihu Rattanware Company Ltd, which is jointly operated by the Furniture and Sundry Goods Company under the Zhejiang Provincial Second Bureau of Light Industry in conjuction with Xin Yu Hang [2450 5669 5887] of Hong Kong. Total investment of the first phase is HK $2 million (or $450,000), of which the Chinese side holds 55 shares and the Hong Kong side 45 shares. The term of joint venture is 10 years. The company achieved excellent economic returns in the first year, exporting 177,000 pieces of furniture and other goods made of rattan, bamboo, steel and wood, worth 1.4 million yuan. It has signed 67 contracts with foreign countries and the volume of business of done amounted to HK $3.2 milion (the contracts have been fulfilled by 100 percent). The goods were marketed in Hong Kong, Japan, the United States, Australia and other regions. The total sales in that year amounted to HK $2.14 million. The profit rate of its investment in the first year was 16.26 percent after deducting the costs, expenses and the funds for production, welfare and bonuses. After this company was established, more varieties of goods were produced in greater quantities and with better quality, thereby promoting the development of local trade dealing with rattan and bamboo furniture and goods, increasing exports, earning more foreign exchange and creating more jobs. Here, I want to mention the question of technical innovation of old enterprises. Our country now has about 400,000 enterprises of varying sizes. A considerably large number of them need technical innovation by stages where necessary and possible, so as to economize on energy and raw and semi-finished materials, lower production costs and increase efficiency. This is an arduous task. Foreign investment should be absorbed directly in light of this arduous task. The old enterprises should undergo technical innovation to the greatest extent possible.

This is needed in our country's economic readjustments and four moderanizations and will produce fast results and yield great profits with a sam'l investment. This also is greatly advantageous to foreign investors. Of the 40 joint ventures which have been approved and established in our country, 23, accounting for 57 percent, have been formed on the basis of some former enterprises. The Beijing Aircraft Food Supply Company Ltd and the Xihu Rattanware Company Ltd mentioned above have been built or expanded on the basis of former enterprises. It is hoped that we will take another big step forward in absorbing foriegn capital to innovate our old enterprises.

2. In absorbing direct foreign investment, it is imperative to implement the principle of equality and mutual benefits and to ensure the just rights and legal profits of both the Chinese side and the foreign investors.

In handling and developing its economic and trade relationships with foreign countries, our country has always upheld the principle of equality and mutual benefits. In absorbing direct foreign investment, it also has constantly adhered to this principle. It has acted in this manner in the past 3 years. This is shown chiefly in the following aspects: 1) The agreements, contracts and regulations signed with some foreign investors have been reached after full consultation on the basis of equality. No article has been laid down which harms the rights and interests of our side or that of the foreign investors. The rights and interests of both sides have been taken into consideration so that the foreign investors have good prospects of gain. 2) After the contracts and regulations have been signed, we ask the other side to fulfill the contracts and we also undertake to fulfill the contracts. 3) A joint venture or cooperation enterprise is to be managed jointly by the parties concerned and is put under the leadership of its board of directors. Its business management is wholly supervised by the board of directors and a managerial organ under the board of directors. All major problems are to be discussed and developed by the board of directors formed jointly bt both sides. 4) The just rights and legal profits of the joint venture are protected by the relevant laws of the Chinese Government. All parties joining in the venture are equal before Chinese law, and on one is discriminated against. In the past 3 years, we have seriously implemented the principle of equality and mutual benefits and the foreign partners have showed their sincerity of cooperation. Therefore, both sides of the joint ventures and cooperation enterprises have cooperated very well. Particularly praiseworthy are the China Oriental Rental Company Ltd, which we run jointly with Japan's Oriental Rental Company Inc; the Shijingshan tourist center, which we run jointly with the Macao Tourist Development Company Ltd; the Beijing Aircraft Food Supply Company Ltd, as mentioned above; and several other joint ventures and cooperation enterprises. The parties joining in these joint ventures and cooperation enterprises exchange information, show mutual understanding, discuss problems together and work concertedly. This is a reason why these joint ventures and cooperation enterprises have been run with considerably good results.

In organizing joint ventures and cooperation enterprises, some foreign friends wonder if our government will confiscate or requisition the investment or properties of the foreign partners. Such concern is unnecessary. It is clearly provided in "The Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment" that "according to the law, the Chinese Government protects foreign investors' assets, due profits and other legitimate rights and interests which are stipulated in agreements, contracts and regulations approved by the Chinese Government concerning joint ventures." This article will also be put into our country's fundamental law -- the constitution. As stipulated in Article 12 of "the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" published on 28 April this year, "the People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations or foreign individuals to invest in China or to undertake various forms of economic cooperation with Chinese enterprises or other Chinese economic organizations' all such investments or joint undertakings in China must accord with provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China. All foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations in China, as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment located in China, must abide by the laws of the People's Republic of China. Their legal rights and interests are protected by the laws of the People's Republic of China."

In the last 30-odd years, China has always kept its promise in handling foreign relations, being true in word and resolute in deed. Therefore, I can assure all of you that we will never confiscate foreign investors' capital provided that these investors do not violate the laws of the Chinese Government, and that the ventures they undertake do not harm the public interests and public order of China. Even if the Chinese Government is forced to requisition foreign invested assets in light of a large-scale war, natural disasters or events beyond its control, it would compensate foreign investors for the requisition according to the legal procedure and the principle of fairness and reasonableness.

Some foreign friends are afraid that some of their rights and interests such as the industrial property right (patent, trade mark) will not be protected, as our country's relevant regulations are not yet complete. In our opinion, this would not be an obstacle to the development of the economic technological cooperation between us. Although relevant regulations such as the patent law and so on have not yet been promulgated in our country, undoubtedly we can make corresponding stipulations to govern the above-mentioned problems in the form of contract through fair negotiation. Any contract signed by both Chinese and foreign parties and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade or organs concerned authorized by the ministry will have legal status and will be binding on both parties. Some foreign friends also ask us: If the approved contracts contradict the regulations newly promulgated by the Chinese Government, how will this be resolved? We can tell them that according to conventional international practice, newly promulgated regulations will override previously approved contracts; however, for those disputable parts, the stipulations concerned provided in the original contracts will still be in effect only if they are reconfirmed through consultation between both parties. For example, the contract of the China Xunda [6598 6671] Escalator Company Ltd provides that the income tax rate is 31.5 percent, while "The Income Tax Law Concerning the Joint Ventures With Chinese and Foreign Investment" promulgated later provides that the tax rate, including local additional tax, is 33 percent. However, the 31.5 percent tax rate remains unchanged for this company. At present, our departments concerned are stepping up the legislation concerning the foreign direct investment in the country. "The implementation regulations of the law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment" will be promulgated. At the same time, those relevant laws such as the patent law, the company law and so on are being worked out. Therefore, in the near future, those relevant laws of our country will surely be more complete. Besides, in order to encourage and protect foreign investment, we have already signed investment protection agreements with the U.S. and Swedish Governments, and are negotiating with the Japanese, West German, Canadian, French and other governments over the agreement concerning promoting and protecting investment. Our foreign friends can rest assured on this aspect.

3. It must be ensured that joint venture and cooperation enterprises using Chinese and foreign investment enjoy full decisionmaking power.

The joint venture and cooperation enterprises using Chinese and foreign investment are a special form of economic organization in our country. As a form different from the state-run and collective enterprises, it should be allowed to adopt more flexible measures in management according to its own characteristics and needs. Therefore, it must be ensured that the joint venture enterprise enjoys full decisionmaking power in handling affairs concerning personnel, finance, material allocation, supply, production and marketing. To put it more concretely, the joint venture and cooperation enterprise using Chinese and foreign investment enjoys decisionmaking power in the following aspects, under the condition that the enterprise subjects itself to the guidance of the state plan and abides by the law, regulations and stipulations concerned laid down by the Chinese Government:

1) To make decisions on its development program, and plans concerning production, management and labor wages. (All these programs and plans should be reported to administrative departments and local labor departments for the record.)

2) To buy the necessary raw materials, fuel and equipment including components, spare parts and accessories on domestic and international markets, and sell products on these markets according to the provisions of the contracts signed.

3) To sign economic contracts with domestic and foreign companies and enterprises, and realize its own plans by implementing economic contracts.

4) To raise renminbi and foreign exchange from domestic and overseas financial institutions for production and management. They can open renminbi or foreign exchange accounts with the Bank of China or with other banks, with the approval of the Bank of China, for free deposit and withdrawal of funds raised and used by themselves.

5) To establish financial and other management systems for the enterprises and decide on the distribution of profits and the budget and final account of the revenue and expenditure of the enterprises.

6) To hire or dismiss employees of the enterprises, adopt wage, reward and allowance systems which the enterprises deem suitable and give awards or punishment to the employees.

7) To adopt, in accordance with the stipulations in contracts and regulations, necessary measures to improve and reform production technology, increase the variety of colors and designs, raise output and improve quality of the products. Funds accumulated by the enterprises can be used to purchase more fixed assets and expand the scope of production and management.

In this connection, I would like to say something about the relations between the decisionmaking power of the joint venture enterprises and the state plan. As everyone knows, our country is a socialist country in which planned economy plays the major role while market regulation plays the supplementary role. All important economic activities are carried out under plan. Therefore, being a part of the unified economic body in our country, the major plans for capital construction, supply, production and marketing must also be brought into line with the state plan through relevant competent departments after they are discussed by the board of directors, and be carried out under the guidance of the state plan. Otherwise, the delivery of the goods and materials they are in need of and the sales of their products in the domestic market may be delayed and their normal production and management disturbed. So, bringing into line with the state plan does not contradict the guarantee of the decision-making power of the joint ventures. On the contrary, it can help the latter better exercise this power.

4. It is necessary to try our best to create good conditions and provide facilities for foreign investors. There are many problems in this respect. Since time is limited, I would like to say only a few words here about some problems which interest foreign investors most.

1) The problem of market. No need for reticence; we hope that most products of the joint ventures will be sold abroad so that we can earn more foreign exchange. But we also allow some of the products to be sold in the domestic market. The ratio between products for the domestic market and those for export can be decided by various sides in a joint venture enterprise through discussion in light of their concrete conditions. The export rate of the products which are in short supply in the domestic market may be lower, but that of products which are not urgently needed or are in excessive supply in the domestic market should be higher. All or most of the products specially produced for the needs of the foreign market should be exported. At present, the highest export rate for the products produced by the joint venture enterprises, which have been established with the approval of our country, is 80 to 100 percent and the lowest is about 20 percent. It is important that in deciding on the export rate of products, attention be paid to ensuring that the enterprises have enough foreign exchange to pay the foreign investors their share of profits, to pay wages to foreign employees and to purchase necessary materials on the international market. In other words, the balance of foreign exchange in the enterprises must be maintained.

2) The problem of purchase and sale prices. Generally speaking, joint ventures can purchase goods and materials in the domestic market at the current domestic prices and pay with renminbi. However, as there is a great discrepancy between the domestic allocation prices and the prices in the international market for some precious metals (gold, silver and platinum), which can be used as raw materials in production, and some nonferrous metals, such as aluminum, lead, zinc and tin, as well as petroleum, coal and timber, the prices in the international market must be referenced in fixing the prices by both the purchaser and seller.

Both renminbi and foreign exchange can be paid through negotiation. The joint ventures which need large quantities of such materials in production and the products of which are mostly for the domestic market may be given special consideration. With the approval of relevant departments, such materials for the production of goods sold inside the country can also be purchased at domestic prices. Water, electricity and heat for these enterprises and oil for their transport vehicles are supplied at the domestic prices. The prices of the export or import goods managed by the foreign trade departments can be decided by the purchaser and seller with reference to the prices in the international market. Generally speaking, the products of these enterprises for the domestic market must be sold at the current domestic prices and be paid in renminbi. At the same time, the principle of fixing the price according to quality must be implemented. However, in accordance with supply and demand, upon approval by the two sides through discussion or following relevant domestic regulations, the prices of some products can also be fixed with reference to the international prices. But this must also be examined and approved by the responsible departments of the enterprises and the price control departments.

3) The problem of taxation. Generally speaking, only two taxes are levied on joint venture enterprises: the unified industrial and commercial tax and income tax of the enterprise. The former is calculated according to the sales volume of products and is included in production costs. The latter is levied according to profits. The tax rate in our country is not only lower than in the developed countries, but also lower than in some developing countries. It is also a preferential rate compared with that for the domestic state and collective enterprises. In addition to the unified industrial and commercial tax, the state enterprises must turn over most of their profits to the state, with only a small portion for themselves. For collective enterprises and some state enterprises which are being reformed, in addition to the unified industrial and commercial tax, they must turn over 50 percent of their profits as payment of the income tax of the enterprises. Besides, the joint venture enterprises are also granted the following preferential treatment in the levying of taxes:

First, equipment and other materials which foreign participants in joint ventures need to import for investment purposes according to provisions of contracts or buy from abroad with cash of their registered capital for the running of enterprises can be, according to our relevant regulations, applied for exemption from import duties and unified taxation for industrial and commercial undertakings. However, if this equipment or material is later sold in the domestic market, it is necessary to make up for the amount exempted from customs duties and the unified taxation for industrial and commercial undertakings.

Second, all raw materials, subsidiaries, spare parts or packing materials imported for the manufacturing of exported goods are exempted from import duties and the unified taxation for industrial and commercial undertakings. However, tax shall be levied on the byproducts turned out in production and some exported goods which are produced to be sold in the domestic market for certain reasons. Some exported merchandise produced by joint ventures which earns relatively less foreign exchange can be applied, from the Ministry of Finance, for exemption from the unified taxation for industrial and commercial undertakings according to the relevant regulations of the Chinese Government. In addition, in order to avoid dual taxation, we are willing, through consultations, to conclude an agreement to avoid dual taxation with some countries which have recurring economic exchanges with China. At present, such consultations are underway with some countries.

4) Regarding laborers' wages. Some foreign participants in joint ventures have asked why China pays lower wages to its staff and workers than what is actually paid by the joint ventures, and want to know where the balance is. Now, I would like to make some comments on this. The wages (or labor fee) of the Chinese staff and workers employed by joint ventures include two aspects.

One is the actual pay to the staff and workers. The other consists of their labor insurance, public health services and various state subsidies, including rent for housing, traffic expenses, allowances for heating facilities, and family reunion, and state subsidies for balancing market prices of grain, edible oils and nonstaple foods, as well as expenses for social welfare and culture. This is equivalent to one-third of their actual pay. According to statistics, in the latter portion of the expenses, labor insurance accounts for 11 percent; public health services 6 percent; and various state subsidies for the staff and workers, 83 percent. In these subsidies, rent for housing makes up 65 percent of the whole, state subsidies for balancing market prices of grain, edible oils and non-staple food constitute 16 percent, and the remaining 19 percent for other allowances. These expenses are paid by the state to the staff and workers in various forms. So it is quite reasonable for the Chinese participants in joint ventures to hand over the portion of expenses to the state. The total sum of wages of the Chinese staff and workers in joint ventures, which includes the aforementioned aspects, is still lower than that in foreign countries. I am sure that our foreign friends will fully understand this.

5. Regarding charges for renting land for joint ventures sites. There is no unified national standard for charges for land used by joint ventures. This will be decided by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments where the joint ventures are located. The charges can be fixed according to uses, geographical surroundings and conditions, expenses for acquisition of land, and according to the actual needs of joint ventures. In the remote areas where industry is lagging behind, or in those trades in which investment profits are low, the charges for land to be used by the investors can be accordingly reduced. In uncultivated wasteland, if the land is used for agriculture and husbandry, these charges can be considerably reduced. If some old factory sites are used for running joint ventures, the charges can be fixed according to the location of the sites, the scope of development and the conditions of public facilities. Some old factories are in fact too large, with parts not being used. If so, a discount can be given on land rental charges for the joint ventures. However, we must do everything possible to make things fair and reasonable. The land to be used for joint ventures can be used as an investment by the Chinese participants, or it can be rented.

Gentlemen, friends and comrades, the present investment promotion meeting is the largest meeting ever held in China for absorbing foreign funds since the introduction of the open-door policy. I am certain that this meeting will not only help to deepen understanding between the participants and reach agreements on some concrete items, but also will accelerate further development of China's economic and technical cooperation with relevant countries and regions in the world. The items intended for cooperation which are to be put forward at this meeting can be carried out in various flexible ways, such as through joint ventures, cooperation enterprises, compensation trade, or the introduction of technology. If preliminary agreements can be reached on some items during the meeting, we can sign some documents, such as agreements of intent and minutes of talks for further discussion. If we cannot reach preliminary agreement on a certain item for the time being, we can continue our discussions after the meeting. In conclusion, the scope for our future cooperation is wide and the prospect is bright. I hope all participants at the meeting, foreign and Chinese, will, with the good will of sincere cooperation, exchange views, deepen understanding, fully consult with each other, and closely cooperate and exert common efforts for the success of this meeting and a further step forward in our economic and technical cooperation.

I wish success to the meeting! Thank you all!

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BONN NATO SUMMIT ENDS; DECLARATION ISSUED

OW110742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the 16 NATO countries concluded their one-day meeting here this afternoon, declaring that they will continue to build a "strong defense" while seeking "constructive dialogue" with the Soviet Union. This was later described by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig as a "framework for the whole decade of 1980's" in dealing with East-West relations.

The summit meeting, the first since 1978, was characterized by a compromise between the U.S. and its West European allies on a common strategy toward the Soviet Union.

A declaration and two associate documents were issued at the end of the meeting, containing the "principles and purposes" of the participating countries in carrying out their "to arm but ready to talk" policies. The declaration condemned the Soviet Union for being "willing to threaten or use force beyond its own frontiers". It said: "International stability and world peace require greater restraint and responsibility on the part of the Soviet Union."

The declaration presented a six-point "program for peace in freedom". The first point expresses the hope that "a more constructive East-West relationship through dialogue, negotiation and mutually advantageous co-operation" could be established. The second point of the program calls for security for NATO "by means of conventional and nuclear forces adequate to deter aggression and intimidation".

The fact that the program mentioned "negotiation" and "dialogue" ahead of "security" was interpreted here as a U.S. "concession" intended to allay the West Europeans' apprehension of U.S. foreign policy. West German Chancellor Schmidt indicated he was pleased with the fact that it was acknowledged by the whole alliance that the effort for disarmament and arms control is part of a positive security policy. Talking to the press after the meeting, Schmidt stressed that "the alliance has been strengthened as a result of the summit meeting's identification of views on security policy, including the policy of negotiations on disarmament and arms control". However, few would take this "concession" as a substantial one since the declaration concluded by warning the Soviets that if they do not abide by "internationally accepted standards of behavior", "there can be no prospect of stable international relations." And the associated document "on integrated NATO defence" emphatically reaffirmed that the NATO countries "will continue to strengthen NATO's defence posture", and "to implement measures...designed to enhance our overall defence capabilities".

The other points of the program include: "full support" for the recent U.S. nuclear disarmament proposals, the declaration of NATO's intention to present a "new initiative" "to give fresh impetus" to the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced forces reductions, a call for full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, and a "genuine detente".

At a news briefing after the summit meeting, Secretary Haig drew attention to the word "genuine". He stressed that "genuine detente" is quite different from the too often-used "detente" in the 1970's, hinting that "genuine detente" would demand that the Soviets show restraint in their international behavior.

Like the June 6 Versailles communique of the seven industrial nations, the declaration stated that economic relations with the Warsaw Pact countries should be approached "in a prudent and diversified manner consistent with our political and security interests".

HUANG HUA MEETS UN DISARMAMENT DELEGATES

OW110240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, met with delegation leaders of other countries and had friendly conversations with them during the past three days.

He met with Thorbjorn Falldin, prime minister of Sweden; Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan, and A.C. Shahul Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, on Tuesday. Yesterday, he saw Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of Yugoslavia; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister of Algeria; and Arun Phanuphong, deputy foreign minister of Thailand. Today he conferred with Tolentino, minister of state of the Philippines; Marwan al-Qasim, foreign minister of Jordan; and Faruq Qaddumi, head of Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SHANDONG TO HOST UN SEMINAR ON HEALTH CARE

OW081238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- An inter-regional seminar on primary health care will be held by 15 developing countries in Yexian County, China's Shandong Province, June 13 to June 26.

Jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, with the support of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, this seminar will promote health care work for the realization of the global "health for all by the year 2000" as proposed by the WHO. The seminar will be attended by ministers of health, ministers of planning and senior health administrators from Barbados, Democratic Yemen, the Gambia, Jamaica, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and China, as well as officials from the four sponsors.

The aim of the seminar is to find ways of developing primary health care by self-reliance in the developing countries. Participants will investigate and study health care work in Yexian County and other rural areas of China.

Yexian County was chosen by the WHO in 1980 as one of the three primary medical collaborating centers in China for its well-organized medical health network at the levels of county, communes and production brigades for peasants. The county has developed health work with the funds from the government, collectives and peasants. With the training of barefoot doctors and mass hygiene campaigns, achievements have been made in disease prevention and treatment, maternity and child health care and family planning. In cooperation with Chinese health departments, two terms of an international training class on primary health care were held there by the WHO and attended by health officials from 22 countries.

The other two collaborating centers in China are Conghua County in Guangdong Province and Jiading County on the outskirts of Shanghai.

STOESSEL'S REMARKS ON USSR PACIFIC THREAT CITED

OW110736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said today the Soviet Union is seeking positions of "maximum geopolitical strength" in east Asia from which to "project power and influence". The United States and the Pacific states must respond to the Soviet challenge, he stressed. In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Soviet challange in the Pacific and U.S. policy, Stoessel said that the Soviet Union has taken a more direct and blatant course to their objectives in east Asia. Citing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Soivet-supported Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, he said the Soviet military build-up in the Pacific "raised the threat of further actions of this sort". Stoessel noted the Soviet military force is "an instrument of geopolitical strength". "The Soviet force buildup -- globally and in the Pacific -- far exceeds any legitimate defense requirements", he added.

Stoessel said the Soviet objectives in east Asia include: neutralizing Japan in any conflict, weakening its existing defense ties and ultimately isolating it. Threatening the security of the east lanes [as received], thereby interdicting Middle Eastern petroleum to U.S. and its allies and threatening vital trade among regional states; increasing and maintaining access to Vietnamese air and naval facilities as a means of projecting Soviet military power and political influence; reducing ASEAN's links with the West as well as loosening ties among ASEAN states. Stoessel said "the increasingly formidable Soviet military capabilities in east Asia" present a challenge to the U.S. and its allies. Stoessel noted that the U.S. and the east Asian and Pacific states are adapting their defenses to respond to the Soviet threat. He said that the United States is seeking more effective cooperation for defense with Japan and attaches importance to defense cooperation with Australia, New Zealand and some other countries in the area. "Given the increasing Soviet threat to our common interests, it is essential that we, our allies and our friends transmit an unremitting signal of resolve to protect these interests for so long as they continue to be threatened", the acting secretary of state concluded.

PRC, U.S. INSTITUTES HOLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW090856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHHA) -- A Sino-U.S. conference on international economic relations was held in Beijing between May 31 and June 4. Over 30 Chinese and American economists attended the conference, which was sponsored jointly by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the U[illegible] Brookings Institution, an influential Washington D.C.-based research organization. Participants held discussions and exchanged views on the prospects for the economy of the world in the 1980's, the world energy situation and its impacts on economic development in the present decade, and the trends in the development of international trade betwden manufactured goods and agricultural produce. Other topics discussed included the general situation of international monetary system, the transfer of technology and direct foreign investment. The economists held that the conference was useful and of academic value and voiced the hope that such conferences would be continued.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR REBUTS SRV ON XISHA ISLANDS

OW110212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 11 Jun 82

["XINHUA Commentator on Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's White Book" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- Not long ago, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again released a white book on the Xisha and Nansha islands in a futile attempt, as it did in September 1979, to justify its illegal occupation of some of China's Nansha Islands and its territorial claim on the Xisha and Nansha Islands of China.

On January 30, 1980, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document which lays bare and refutes the lies of the Vietnamese authorities about the Xisha and Nansha Islands with ample and irrefutable historical records and official documents. After two years, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued this white book apparently as a reply to the Chinese Foreign Ministry document.

With regard to China's arguments that the Xisha and Nansha Islands belong to China, Hanoi's white book resorts either to evasion or distortion. It arbitrarily asserts that Vietnam has exercised sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands "uninterruptedly" for a very long time. However, what it presents as legal basis remains to be those "ancient documentary materials" that have been refused thoroughly long ago by Chinese Foreign Ministry documents. The present article needs not concern itself with such quibbling but should concentrate on other fallacies the white book contains.

The white book says that after its occupation of Vietnam, France began exercising "sovereignty" over the Xisha and Nansha Islands in the name of Vietnam. Here it refers to the illegal French occupation of the two archipelagoes in the 1930's. This was an act of aggression by old-line colonialism and such an act of aggression does not establish sovereignty. This is affirmed by international law. The French colonialists had long coveted the Xisha and Nansha Islands. Taking advantage of China's full preoccupation with the war of resistance against Japan in the 1930's, the French colonialists occupied parts of the two archipelagoes with Vietnam as a springboard. It must be pointed out that China is the first to discover, exploit and exercise jurisdiction over these islands. There was no country other than China which exercised state power over them prior to the early 1930's. As pointed out in the document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the then French Premier and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand acknowledged in 1921 "the impossibility in which we currently find ourselves to claim these islands..." The French acting governor general in Indochina likewise conceded in 1929 that "according to reports from various sources, the Paracels (the Xisha Islands) should be regarded as belonging to China". Now, the Vietnamese authorities choose to ignore this historical fact, but describe the later act of French colonialist aggression as exercising "sovereignty" in the name of Vietnam. This is most preposterous. Under this logic, the occupation of vast territories of other countries by the German, Italian and Japanese fascists during the Second World War would be the legal bais of their territorial claims on the occupied countries.

It is equally absurd and untenable for Hanoi to base its "sovereignty" over the Xisha and Nansha Islands on documents about the occupation of these two archipelagoes by the Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu regimes in Saigon after 1956. As no aggression could establish sovereignty, any "inheritance" of other countries' territories taken by aggression is naturally illegal and null and void.

The white book of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry quotes a statement made on September 7, 1951, by Tran Van Huu, leader of the Bao Dai "government" delegation to the San Francisco peace conference, claiming sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, and then goes on to say in deadly earnest that the Tran statement met with no "protest from any of the representatives of the participating countries." This is a baldface lie.

First, China, one of the major powers defeating Japan, was illegally excluded from the San Francisco conference. But on the eve of the signing of the peace treaty with Japan, Zhou Enlai, the then Chinese premier and foreign minister, made a solemn statement on August 15, 1951, stressing that the Xisha and Nansha Islands, like the Dongsha and Zhongsha Islands, "have been China's territory" which "had been fallen into the hands of Japanese imperialism during its war of aggression, but taken over en masse by the then Chinese Government after the Japanese surrender," and that China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands "is impervious to any influence no matter whether the U.S.-U.K. drafted peace treaty with Japan mentions or not the ownership of these islands."

Secondly, the 1951 San Francisco peace conference decided that Japan should renounce the Xisha and Nansha Islands. The leader of the Soviet delegation Andrey Gromyko pointed out at the conference that the Xisha and Nansha Islands are China's "inalienable territory".

Thirdly, although the peace treaty with Japan drafted by the U.S. and Britiain did not menion the ownership of these islands after Japan's renunciation, yet in the year after the San Francisco peace treaty with Japan was signed, the fifteenth map, Southeast Asia, of the standard world atlas, which was recommended by the signature of the then Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki, marks as part of China all the Xisha and Nansha Islands, which Japan had to renounce as stipulated by the peace treaty, as well as the Dongsha and Zhongsha Islands. One must demand why the Vietnamese authorities shut their eyes to these irrefutable historical facts?

China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands is widely acknowledged internationally. It must be pointed out in particular that there used to be no dispute between China and Vietnam over the ownership of the Xisha and Nansha Islands. Over a long period of time before 1974, Vietnamese official statements and notes, newspapers, periodicals, maps and textbooks all formally recognized these islands as Chinese territory.

On June 15, 1956, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Ung Van Khiem [name as received] received the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and told him that "according to Vietnamese data, the Xisha and Nansha Islands are historically part of Chinese territory." The acting director of the Asian Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, who was present on the occasion, also said that "judging from history, these islands were already part of China at the time of the Song Dynasty."

In its statement of September 4, 1956, the Chinese Government proclaimed the breadth of the territorial sea of China to be twelve nautical miles and stated explicitly that this provision applies to all territories of China including the Xisha and Nansha Islands.

On September 14 of the same year, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong clearly stated in a note to Premier Zhou Enlai of the Chinese State Council that the Vietnamese Governmet "recognizes and supports" the statement of the Chinese Government and "respects" this decision. On May 9, 1965, the Vietnamese Government in a statement once again clearly recognized the Xisha Islands as part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. Vietnamese official press reports, maps and textbooks also unequivocally acknowledged the Xisha and Nansha Islands as China's territory.

In view of all this and according to international law and international practice, there is no justification whatsoever for the Vietnamese authorities to dispute China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, still less to try to seize any one of these islands. Hence the complete silence in the white book in this regard.

Propelled by expansionist designs, the Vietnamese authorities did not hesitate to distort history and fabricate lies. But in no way can this alter historical facts and the legal basis regarding China's ownership of the Xisha and Nansha Islands since ancient times.

MRS MARCOS LAUNCHES SHIP IN SHANGHAI CEREMONY

OW101314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The Jiangnan shipyard of Shanghai today delivered to the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group the 27,000-ton bulk carrier "Shihu" or "World Shanghai". This was the 2,095th ship built here in the past 117 years.

Mme. Imelda Marcos, now on an official visit to China, presided over a brief ceremony naming the ship. Cheers, beating of gongs and drums emanated from spectators when the first lady of the Philippines, wielding a small silver axe, cut a rope attached to the bow, breaking a champagne bottle, and unveiled a curtain covering the name of the ship painted in Chinese and English on the bow. Later, Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation and Sir Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group, signed the delivery documents.

The bulk carrier "Shihu" was built under a contract signed on September 12, 1980. She was launched on February 8, 1982, and completed her trial voyage between May 17 and 22. According to a spokesman for the Jiangnan shipyard, the ship was delivered two days ahead of the date of delivery provided by the contract. The ship, 196.45 metters long and 23 meters wide, has a cruising radius of 17,000 nautical miles, added the spokesman. In other words, the vessel can sail to any major port in Asia, Europe and the Americas without refueling.

Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, also attended the ceremony.

REAGAN TALKS WITH THATCHER, SPEAKS TO PARLIAMENT

OW091634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] London, June 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here for Bonn this morning at the end of a two-day visit to Britain. Before his departure, Reagan held a 90-minute talk with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Falkland (Malvinas) conflict and the latest developments in the Middle East.

Emerging from their final talks at Downing Street, Mrs. Thatcher told reporters that she regarded Reagan's visit as a "tremendous success." She also thanked him for the "staunch" American support for Britain's military action against Argentina in the Falklands.

Reagan said his talks with Mrs. Thatcher covered a number of "trouble spots" in the world. He said they found themselves in agreement on the need to implement the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 508 calling for an end to the fighting in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces. Referring to the forthcoming NATO summit in Bonn, Reagan said he and Mrs. Thatcher agreed that solidarity and dialog of the members of the alliance must be strengthened and the Soviet Union must be urged to restrain itself. Members of the alliance must strive for "realistic arms control," he said. Reagan said that all through his 41-hour visit, he found the alliance between Britain and the United States stronger than it has ever been.

When addressing members of Britain's Parliament on June 8, Reagan attacked the communist system, preached Western freedom and democracy, and advocated joint cooperations among Western countries to compete with communism. During the 40-minute speech, Reagan also condemned the Soviet Union for its aggression against Afghanistan and its use of chemical weapons there and in Southeast Asia. He also said he hopes to hold dialogs with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and hopes the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear arms will be successful.

REAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH HELMUT SCHMIDT IN BONN

OW101702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today reached a consensus of opinion on security matters, but failed to solve differences on detente policies. Reagan arrived here at noon today for a three-day official visit to West Germany and to attend the NATO summit conference tomorrow. His talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were held today.

An account of the talks was given by a West German Government spokesman at a news conference. The two leaders, he said, agreed on the need for the West to take all necessary security measures to meet the challenge from the other military alliance. Reagan expressed appreciation at the contributions West Germany has made to defense, and Schmidt thanked Reagan for proposing to Moscow a curb on the arms race, the spokesman said. However, the spokesman said there have been "slight differences" between the two leaders on detente policies. In Schmidt's view, he said, detente is not an established reality, but a process of constant movement. He said Reagan maintained that the Soviet Union has benefited more from detente than the West.

Schmidt, however, shared Reagan's view that detente is not a one-way road, the spokesman said. During the talks, Schmidt gave a detailed account of West Germany's economic, defense and social situation, the spokesman said. Schmidt also stressed the importance that West Germany attaches to trade with the East, he said. Reagan made no demand of the West German Government during the talks, the spokesman said.

The two leaders also discussed the West European-Soviet natural gas pipeline contract, the spokesman said. Reagan expressed "reservations" over the issue, and Schmidt explained West Germany's position that signed contracts are to be implemented.

Reagan arrived in Bonn from Britain for the last leg of his European tour. He will visit West Berlin.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OUTGOING YUGOSLAV ENVOY

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met in Zhongnanhai today with outgoing Yugoslav Ambassador to China, Mirko Ostojic. Premier Zhao said Ostojic served as ambassador at the historic turning point in the relations between the two parties and governments. In his four years in Beijing, the premier said, the ambassador has made important contributions to development of Sino-Yugoslav friendship. He wished Ostojic success in his new post.

Ostojic thanked the premier for the meeting despite his busy schedule. "It is a vivid expression of profound Yugoslavia-China friendship," the ambassador said. He said he hoped China would make still greater achievements in socialist construction. "The Yugoslav people regard every success of the Chinese people as their own," he said. "I am sure the relations between our two countries will grow day by day."

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY, GROUP

OW071920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, met this afternoon with a party workers' friendship group of the Romanian Communist Party. The group is led by Jipa Natalia, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Neamt District committee of the party. Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Liu Xinquan, adviser to the department, and Dumitru Mocioiu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing.

The group arrived May 17. They left May 21 for Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and returned to Beijing Saturday. They will leave for home tomorrow.

ROMANIA'S OPREA RECEIVES POWER INDUSTRY GROUP

OW010410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting Chinese power industry delegation here today. The Chinese delegation, headed by Li Peng, first vice-minister of water conservancy and power, arrived here on May 20.

Before meeting Oprea, the Chinese delegation had exchanged views with leaders of the Romanian Ministries of Electric Power and Machine-Building Industry on the possibiities of greater cooperation in power industry between the two countries.

BRIEFS

CCP DELEGATION TO ROMANIA -- Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- A 12-member visiting group of Chinese Communist Party workers led by Yang Zejiang, deputy secretary of Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left here today for Bucharest for a friendly visit to Romania. Deputy head of the group is Hu Xiaoqin, Standing Committee member of the CCP Shanxi Provincial Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Jun 82 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an article by its commentator today strongly condemning Israel's aggression in Lebanon. The article says: "The Israeli aggressor troops have now pushed close to the Lebanese capital of Beirut and this brought about an extremely serious situation.

"The savage Israeli aggression has not only brought the Lebanese and Palestinian people heavy losses in life and property, but also grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East region." It points out that the Israeli invasion is a long-premeditated action. For months, the Israeli authorities have been preparing opinion for the invasion, clamouring that in order to ensure "Israel's peace and survival" it is necessary to expand the limits of security borders" and to "wipe out as many as possible the military and political structures of the Palestine Liberation Organization." Meanwhile, it has actively carried out deployments for aggression and military exercises, waiting for the opportunity to act. With the attention of the international community drawn to the British-Argentine conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, the Begin authorities seized the opportunity to launch the massive aggression, using the assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London as a pretext.

The article says: "Through this invasion the Israeli authorities vainly hope to wipe out the PLO bases in Lebanon and eliminate or weaken the PLO armed forces so as to smother the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to national self-determination and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

"In an attempt to concentrate its forces on striking at the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel has resorted to the tactic of destroying one by one in its invasion. But the scheme of the Israeli expansionists has fallen flat. The Lebanese Government troops, the Syrian peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and the PLO armed forces are united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the invaders. Other Arab states have joined in condemning the Israeli aggression in solidarity with and support of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The savage Israeli invasion has served to enhance the unity of the Arab states and people against the common enemy."

The article says: "Israel's gross violation of the principles of international law and its defiance of the international community have aroused indignation all over the world. But it continues to have U.S. connivance. The U.S. veto of the U.N. Security Council resolution condemning Israel's refusal to withdraw its troops is further evidence of the U.S. biased stance toward Israel. Such stupidities on the part of the United States naturally drew heavy fire from all countries and people upholding justice."

In conclusion, the article says: "The Chinese people strongly condemn Israel's aggression and firmly support the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, and for a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem. Israel, under the aegis of the United States, may indulge in aggressions for a time, but indulgence in evils courts destruction. Its policy of aggression and expansion is doomed to utter defeat."

CHINA DAILY ON EFFECTS OF U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL

HK100154 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jun 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by Li Tengzhi]

[Text] The United States has been advocating the formation of a "strategic consensus" with various countries in the region, purportedly to help ward off the danger of further Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

The Reagan administration has promised large sums in aid to Pakistan and Egypt, designated as the two cornerstones of this strategic consensus; it has made an arms deal with Saudi Arabia and conducted military manoeuvres in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Sudan.

Despite these and other efforts, no substantial gains have been made. The main reason is that the "strategic consensus" policy, like its predecessors, ignores regional concerns. The Arab countries have made clear their reservations about the U.S. perspective. The point is not that the Arabs are unaware of the threat posed by America's rival superpower, but that they cannot neglect the incessant attacks by the United States' protege, Israel. This puts a strategic consensus beyond reach. There has been no sign that Israel will reorient its foreign policy. On the contrary, its policy of aggression is hardening, with further annexation of occupied territories and more air attacks on Arab countries. Now it has even invaded Lebanon. In the meantime, the United States continues to protect Israeli from sanctions by the United Nations.

The Middle East countries learned from their own long history that their battle against subjugation by either superpower has to be fought by themselves. To rely on one superpower in their battle against the other is not a remedy. Nevertheless, it is only natural that when Middle East countries are fighting one superpower or its protege, some deals may be made with the other. The latter would naturally be delighted to oblige and take full advantage of the opportunity to develop its influence. The Soviet Union has been gaining in this sphere for some time, mainly because of Washington's backing of Israel.

Unless drastic measures are taken to check Israel, the danger of increased Soviet influence in the Middle East will loom even larger.

Unrepresentative

Israel's policy of aggression represents neither the people of Israel nor world Jewry. The masses of world Jewry did not identify themselves with political Zionism. Even among Jews who live in Israel, there are people who protest against the policies of the Begin administration. World Jewry, like other people, are differentiated into classes. There are classes in Israel as well. American support of Israel's ruling class under pressure from the American Jewish elite does not mean support for the people of Israel, or world Jewry at large. Conversely, opposing Israel's policy of aggression has nothing to do with anti-Semitism.

Since influential Arab leaders have shown a sincere desire to make peace and grant recognition to Israel, there is no justification for Israel's refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), or to negotiate. Ignoring the organization as an entity is an expression of Israel refusal to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. U.S. patronage of such an Israel cannot but alienate the Arabs.

If the Reagan administration were serious in setting up a strategic consensus in the Middle East, it would have to do its share by containing Israel's policy of aggression. Settling the question of Palestine was the Arab reply to the U.S. bid for such a consensus. They are not asking too much. Yet there seems to be no sign of a change in the U.S. posture. The people of the Third World know very well that their future is not to be entrusted to one superpower in contention with another. There is no reason to oppose any force that antagonizes the immediate enemy. Nevetheless, in a Third World Nation's struggle against a superpower, the use of another superpower is sometimes the source of new problems. Any final guarantee of a solution to the Palestinain question lies in unity among the Arabs and struggle on their own. People throughout the world will support the Arab cause, which indeed affects them all.

XINHUA CITES TASS STATEMENT CONDEMNING ISRAEL

OW080446 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS declares in an authorized statement today that "the Soviet Union emphatically condemns Israeli's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

"The Soviet Union demands an immediate cessation of Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon and a pull-out of the Israeli troops to their territory," it says. The statement says "the new Israeli aggression was undoubtedly undertaken with consent and support from Washington which armed Israel to the teeth and is pushing it by its policy to carry out criminal anti-Arab actions".

"Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people is once again taking the Middle East to a dangerous line," the statement stresses. It urges the U.N. Security Council to take measures immediately to curb the aggression.

PRC ENVOY HE YING RETURNS FROM MIDEAST VISIT

OW071645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 7 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, special envoy of the Chinese Government, returned to Beijing by air today after visiting Turkey, Syria, Libya, Cyprus and Egypt.

ZHAO ZIYANG WELCOMES ZAIRE'S MOBUTU AT CEREMONY

OW110850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a red-carpet ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to welcome Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, who is on a friendship visit to China. Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony.

At 1600, President and Madame Mobutu drove to the plaza, which flew the Chinese and Zairian national flags. Premier Zhao greeted them with warm handshakes, and the children presented them with bouquets. After the band played the Zairian and Chinese national anthems, President Mobutu, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's LIberation Army. Two hundred children waved colorful streamers and flowers to greet President Mobutu. Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei also attended the ceremony.

President and Madame Mobutu and their party arrived here by special plane this morning. They were greeted at the airport by Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; and Li Shanyi, Chinese ambassador to Zaire.

BURUNDI ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS

Yang Dezhi Hosts Dinner

OW081709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 8 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner tonight for a Burundian military delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza, chief of General Staff of the Burundi Armed Forces.

Yang Dezhi spoke highly of the successes the Burundian people and armed forces had won in consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty, developing their national economy and building defensive capabilities.

The visit of the delegation, he said, symbolized the friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Burundi.

Kazatza said that the army of Burundi wished to develop friendship and cooperation with the armies of other friendly nations, especially China. He appreciated China's consistent support for the struggle of the Third World countries against imperialism and colonialism.

Present were Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, and Sylvere Gahungu, Burundian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived Tuesday morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. This afternoon, the ministry held a welcoming ceremony, in which Kazatza,with Yang Dezhi, reviewed an honor guard of China's ground forces.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW091318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met here today with the visiting military delegation from Burundi led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza, chief of General Staff of the Burdundi Armed Forces.

Extending a welcome to the delegation, Geng Biao said that the visit of the delegation helps promote exchanges in the military field between China and Burundi.

Kazatza heartily praised the development of friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in the various fields. "Our visit is aimed at strengtheing these relations," he said.

Present were Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Sylvere Gahungu, Burundi ambassador to China. Earlier today, the delegation toured the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.

Visit to Beijing PLA Unit

OW101252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- A Burundi military delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza visited a division of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army today. They were accompanied by Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, and Qiu Weigo, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison.

The visitors watched a display of military skills including rifle shooting,mortar shelling, grenade throwing, mining and surmounting obstacles. They also visited a service center and a barracks. Lt Col Kazatza said he was deeply impressed by the well-organized presentation. The shooting was accurate, he said.

The delegation will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

CHINA INVESTMENT PROMOTION MEETING CONCLUDES

OW101858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The China investment promotion meeting closed here this evening. Since the meeting opened on June 7, representatives of 260 business firms from 24 countries and regions have held 1,400 rounds of talks on the more than 100 projects offered for discussion. To date, letters of intent, memorandums and other documents have been signed on 47 projects with investors from France, the United States, Italy, West Germany, Austria, Japan, India and other countries and Hong Kong-Macao region.

Projects in the light industry, textile and electronics industries were the hottest items for discussion. Signing letters of intent and memorandums with overseas investors, the Shanghai communications equipment plant, the Beijing leather hardware factory, the Shenyang No 4 glass factory in Liaoning Province, the Zhejiang linen textile mill, the Jinan towel mill in Shandong Province and the Liuzhou decorative ceramics plant in Guangxi all intended to absorb foreign capital and import advanced technologies and equipment for technical transformation and expanded production.

Foreign and Hong Kong-Macao investors showed keen interest in big projects producing products that sell well on the world market. More than 30 firms and businessmen held talks with the Huaxian county cement works in Guangdong Province which produces high grade cement and the Beijing No 2 farm chemicals plant, a manufacturer of PVC tubings, doors and windows and floor boards.

Representatives from a British firm visited the Guangzhou heavy-duty machinery plant yesterday, which wanted to introduce the designing and manufacturing technologies for the production of titanium machines.

Many overseas participants have planned to visit factories in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Beijing, Hebei, Jiangsu and Jiangxi and will continue talks, after learning more about the projects they are interested in.

It is generally acknowledged that the Chinese attitude is serious toward the absorption of overseas investment, and that China has not changed its policy.

A reception marking the closing of the meeting was given by the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation. Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Zeng Dingshi, vice governor of Guangdong Province and Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou city, attended the closing ceremony and the reception.

An extra session of business talks will be organized tomorrow following the meeting.

UNIDO Official Comments

OW101554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 10 (XINHUA) -- "The results of the China investment promotion meeting are more than satisfactory so far," said Dr. Abd-el Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in an interview with XINHUA this afternoon. He said this before leaving for Beijing later in the day.

Forty-seven letters of intent have been signed so far. "From our experience this is a very good result," Dr. Khane said. The results have surpassed his original expectations, he remarked.

Dr. Khane said he considers that this meeting is an initial step for longer international cooperation.

He said the foreign participatns have been very much impressed by the organization of the meeting itself and the thorough preparation of their Chinese counterparts as far as the projects under consideration are concerned.

This is Dr. Khane's fourth visit to China. He said his impression is that China has made tremendous progress. "As to China's policy of opening to the world, I cannot but say it is a correct one," he said.

AFP REPORTS GUANGZHOU DISSIDENTS JUDGED BY COURT

BK110633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (AFP) -- A Chinese spokesman confirmed today that two of China's best known dissidents have been judged by a Guangzhou court but refused to disclose the sentences handed to Wang Xizhe and He Qiu. Reports from Hong Kong said, however, that Wang, 34, had been sentenced to 14 years jail and He Qiu, 33, to 10 years. The Chinese spokesman said that the two men had been "publicly tried by the Intermediate People's Court of Guangzhou for their counterrevolutionary crimes."

Hong Kong University Students Union President Chang Ka-mun said in Hong Kong recently that Wang, a pioneer of the struggle for democratization in China, was planning to appeal against his sentence.

He Qiu played an active part in southern China in the "Beijing spring" human rights and democracy movements of 1978-79, which have since been crushed. Wang, a member of the Li Yizhe group which authored a famous wall poster in 1974, bitterly attacking the lack of any form of legality in China, and He Qiu were both arrested at the beginning of last year during a clampdown on human rights activists.

The spokesman also remained tightlipped over the nature of the "counterrevolutionary crimes" attributed to the two men.

Last year police carried out at least 30 arrests of activists in various parts of China.

RENMIN RIBAO REAFFIRMS ADVANCEMENT POLICY

OW101306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY has published a series of news reports over the past weeks, reaffirming that the current policy of encouraging Chinese peasants to achieve prosperity through honest work will not change.

In a recent issue, the newspaper quoted a dispatch from Fujian Province, east China, saying that two party officials -- a deputy secretary of the Longyan prefectural party committee and secretary of the Liangcheng County party committee -- visited a peasant who had become well-known in the locality for his resourcefulness in increasing his income. The peasant, Qiu Liquan, and his family of seven earned 15,000 yuan last year by farming, bee keeping, mushroom and edible fungus growing and livestock raising. He did an efficient job of farming the plot of collective land put under his management under the job responsibility system. The officials, deputy prefectural party Secretary Huang Weiquan and country party Secretary Wu Guangran, told him that honest work such as what he had done should be encouraged. "What we oppose is speculation, profiteering and theft of public property," the officials told him.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY reprinted a FUJIAN DAILY commentary along with the Fujian story, calling for "warm support" of practices by peasants to achieve prosperity in line with the principle known as "one-uphold and two-not-to-change", that is, the principle of upholding socialist collectivization while changing neither the collective ownership of farmland and other major means of production, nor the job responsibility system, as long as peasants do not want to change it.

A similar story was published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY last month. It told of a county party secretary in Sichuan Province giving support to a rural tinsmith whose annual income exceeded 10,000 yuan in 1980 and 1981. Zhou Ganwen in Xindu County earned the money under contracts signed with the collective. The contract for 1980 allowed him to retain 30 percent of the profit made by the tinsmiths' group headed by him. The group achieved a net profit of 45,000 yuan that year, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported, and from this Zhou Ganwen got 13,700 yuan. In 1981, Zhou Ganwen's share again exceeded 10,000 yuan even though, on his own proposal, the proportion he received was reduced to 20 percent. Again he proposed that the percentage be cut further in 1982. Nevertheless, reported the newspaper, he became anxious when some people expressed doubts that the policy of encouraging peasants to get rich might be affected by the current drive against speculation and profiteering.

On April 11, county party Secretary Huang Yiyuan went down to the village and talked with the tinsmith and other villagers. "The orientation of the tinsmiths' group has been correct," he said. "The government supports and protects such undertakings." As regards output targets and the method of distributing the profit, he said, these may be readjusted if found inappropriate," the party secretary said.

According to another PEOPLE'S DAILY report, the authorities of Xinxiang Prefecture, Henan Province, held a meeting last month at which 248 rural collectives and individual peasants were commended for achieving prosperity through honest work. In speeches made at the meeting, Xinxiang prefectural leaders said that the greater the number of such families and collectives, the greater will the socialist economy benefit. Last year, 6,000 families in Xinxiang drew from sideline production incomes exceeding 1,000 yuan, and the income for 40 families was 5,000 yuan or more.

The income for an average Chinese peasant family of five is around 1,000 yuan a year, from both farming and sideline production.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF CEMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION

OW100815 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has learned from the department concerned that the critical situation in cement supply in China is expected to ease in the next few years. At present the nation is building and expanding 17 large and medium-sized cement plants. With the completion of these plants by 1985, China will be able to increase its cement output by more than 9 million dun each year. In addition, the existing plants are tapping potentials in production, and various localities are increasing cement production by raising funds on their own to build cement plants. By 1985 cement output in China may possibly reach 100 million dun, an increase of 15 million dun over 1981. Thus China's cement output will be able to meet the demand in housing construction for the people and in developing various activities in the fields of economy, culture and education and national defense.

At present China is 4 to 5 million dun short in top-quality and high-grade cement each year. The 17 cement plants now under construction are mainly located in Hebei, Anhui, Henan, Xinjiang, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangsi, Sichuan, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Yunnan and other provinces and autonomous regions. Eight of them involve the expansion of old plants, while nine are new construction projects. With the completion of these plants, the critical situation in the supply of high-grade cement is expected to ease.

The progress in the construction of these 17 cement plants is fairly smooth. At present the Pingdingshan cement plant in Henan has basically been completed and has gone into operation on a trial basis.

The main project involving the Xinjiang cement plant -- construction of a burning kiln -- has been completed. The plant is expected to go into operation before the end of the year. The Jidong, Huaihai and Ningguo cement plants plan to use production equipment to be imported from other countries. The Jidong and Huaihai plants are presently under construction, while construction of the Ningguo cement plant will begin in September this year as scheduled.

XINHUA FEATURE ON OUTSTANDING AIR FORCE UNIT

OW101229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent: "Brave Eagles of the Night Sky," on the "red banner independent flight safety group" of the PLA Air Force's Aviation Corps]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- On a pitch-dark night, a group of high-speed fighter aircraft was training in intercepting invading "enemy aircraft" over the sea, when suddenly the starry sky was filled with the spurting flames of air-to-air guided missiles and fireballs and the dense smoke of an exploding "enemy aircraft."

This powerful group of aircraft of the People's Air Force was a flight of "brave eagles of the night sky" which not long ago was named the "red banner independent flight safety group" by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

The group has safely flown patrols, intercepting invading flying thieves, and training missions at night for the past 27 years since 1955.

Assiduous flight training and conscientious and meticulous aircraft maintenance for the sake of the motherland and have made this independent group a "dagger in the sky," which is able to overcome any difficulties.

One day at dusk, the independent group was conducting a new training maneuver, and eight planes took off from the runway one after another. Suddenly, the airfield was shrouded in a cloud of dust blown in by the wind. How could the planes land when the pilots could not see the runway? "Keep your proper distance from one another and make ready for landing," ordered the commander. One after the other, the eight aircraft, which had just completed their training mission, circled the airfield above the cloud of dust. Wang Junxiang, pilot of the leading plane, confident of his instrument flying skill, flew his plane towards the control tower. As his gliding aircraft entered the cloud of dust, Wang Junxiang, fixing his gaze on the instrument panel, skillfully guided his aircraft through the cloud. When he could clearly see the runway, his plane was almost directly above it. Calm and composed, Wang Junxiang gave a light push on the controls, and his aircraft landed smoothly. Immediately afterwards, the seven other aircraft also landed safely.

CHEN YUN'S REMARKS TO LITERARY WORKERS RECALLED

HK101001 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Xin Ming [5430 2494]: "Precious Parting Words"]

[Text] On the occasion of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Yanan forum on literature and art, with a feeling of joy and sincerity, I studied the talk made by Comrade Chen Yun -- "On Two Tendencies Among the Literary and Art Workers of Our Party." This talk, in fact, was the parting words Comrade Chen Yun made in March 1943 when a group of literary and art workers were about to go into the thick of life with the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the ordinary course of events, people are used to saying some auspicious words such as "Bon Voyage!" at the time of parting. Nevertheless, what Comrade Chen Yun said was quite unconventional. He warned the literary and art workers not to seek personal privileges and not to be arrogant. His advice was bitter, but good, medicine! This was good medicine, but it was not only useful at that time; it is still effective at the present time though 40 years have elapsed since the speech was made.

It still has its significance because some of the intellectuals, especially a small number of party member literary workers appear to be in a confused state of mind after they experienced the 10 years to turmoil. In the note by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee in publishing the talk of Comrade Chen Yun, it pointed out: At present, a small number of people are very impure in party spirit. Some party member writers are tainted with evil influences and they are not entitled to be Communist Party members.

Forty years ago, a large number of literary and art workers rushed to Yanan, a sacred place of the Chinese revolution, from other parts of the country to seek a streak of light in the darkness and to seek refuge with the Communist Party. They were faithful supporters of the CCP. But they were inevitably tainted with the dust of the old society, their feelings were not interwoven with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and also they still stood far from the masses of the people. Therefore, they were apt to overestimate their work and themselves. Aiming at this, Comrade Chen Yun accurately hit at the weaknesses of our literary and art workers. I recall that at the 1942 Yanan forum on literature and art, he pointed out that writers could write nothing unless workers, peasants and soldiers had carried out their deeds. So why were writers proud of themselves? And why should writers be more proud of themselves than those who carried out the deeds? Comrade Chen Yun often shows us his warm affection or comradeship. All his writings, such as "Tell the Truth, Do Not Save Face" are honest advice, though unpleasant to the ear. They serve as a warning to us in strengthening our party spirit as revolutionaries. The above-quoted remarks, made by Comrade Chen Yun in simple terms, expound the profound meaning that what writers write is nothing but a reflection of actual life, which originates from the fiery struggles of workers, peasants and soldiers. Workers, peasants and soldiers are the real people who are working in industry and agriculture, or fighting in the battlefields. If a comparison is made between their work and that of writers, we may only say that each has its strong points. There are no grounds to say that writers are more important than those who are building the economic foundation and those who are safeguarding our production and construction, nor should we say that writers can be more proud of themselves than others.

Forty years have elapsed since Comrade Chen Yun gave his sincere advice. Having tempered themselves in the 40 years of real life and practice of writing, our literary and art workers find that his sincere advice is now more convincing and important to them. Some who have taken a fall can attribute this entirely to their own arrogance. On the contrary, the writers who have been bent on writing for workers, peasants and soldiers with body and soul and who have been able to handle properly the relationship between literary work and other revolutionary work, have all made headway in their work. Thus it can be seen that it is of great importance to act in accordance with what Chairman Mao and Comrade Chen Yun said.

The baneful influence of the gang of four has not yet been thoroughly liquidated. Owing to the policy of opening up to the world, some decadant ideas and ultra-individualist ideas of the bourgeoisie have infiltrated our country in recent years. All this has led some people to be confused in mind and to forget themselves. Being swell-headed, they even raised an outcry against Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" by saying "it is outmoded and has become an obstacle on the road of literary development. It should be breached." Some individuals have even shamefully uttered a cry: "No one should you worship, but me. And you should listen to all that I say." This type of person is really ridiculous and pitiful.

All literary and art workers should always bear in mind that what we engage in is revolutionary and socialist literature and art. We must do our little bit to help build socialism. We must exert our energy for our modernization drive. And we should assume our responsibility for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. At the present historical stage, when we review the parting words made by Comrade Chen Yun 40 years ago, we feel them particularly convincing and useful. All colleagues, let us encourage each other in our endeavors.

RENMIN RIBAO ON APPRAISING PEASANTS' IDEOLOGY

HK100907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Academic notes by Yu [4416]: "How Do We Evaluate the Concept 'Equalize the Noble and the Ignoble, the Poor and the Rich?"]

[Text] Over the last few years, in the study of the history of peasant wars, a great number of monographs and theses which carry a lot of weight have been published. However, quite a few points of view are open to question. For instance, some articles maintain that "the egalitarian mentality of the peasants is in essence interrelated with feudalism rather than diametrically opposed to feudalism in terms of practical content and the end result." Other articles consider that egalitarianism is still inferior to feudalism. These points of view involve the problem of how to actually appraise the slogan "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich." Recently, in his article "On 'Equalizing the Noble and the Ignoble, the Poor and the Rich'" (carried in ZHONGGUOSHI YANGJUI no 1, 1982), Comrade Qi Xia has expressed his own views on this matter.

How should we actually evaluate the concept "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" which has been passed down since the Song Dynasty? The author held that in criticizing petit bourgeois socialism, Engels said: "Those matters which are wrong in the form of economics may yet become correct in world history." It was completely appropriate to use this quotation from Engels to analyze and evaluate this concept of the peasants. The maximum realm of the concept "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" is none other than the accomplishment of a "well-fed" and "well-distributed" small farmer utopia where "if there is land, let all till it; if there is food, let all share it; if there are clothes, let all wear them and if there is money, let all spend it." In the intention to build a society free from both exploitation and oppression, this concept was undoubtedly the common demand and wish of the poverty-stricken peasants in history. However, this demand and wish of the peasants contained the characteristics of small producers who took individual production as the foundation, that is, the characteristic of egalitarianism. Furthermore history has proved that it was already impossible to build an egalitarian kingdom of small farmers. This is because the landholding peasants' economy was devisible and unstable: in those places where capitalism held a dominant position, apart from a small number of rich peasants who had split themselves from the landholding peasants, namely, the rural bourgeoisie, most of the landholding peasants were reduced to hired peasants who had lost their land, that is, the rural proletarians; in those places where feudalism held a dominant position, most of the small groups of rich peasants and small landlords who split themselves from the landholding peasants were reduced to semi-landholding peasants and affiliated peasants. People have failed to find an independent kingdom which is composed purely of landholding peasants, or a social economic formation which takes the landholding peasants as the primary body. What is more, small farmer socialism is reactionary to some extent. European petit bourgeois socialism and Russian pure nationalism held that individual small producers could build socialism. This was obviously wrong. Engels' statement that "those matters which are wrong in the form of economics" constituted an extremely precise repudiation of small farmer socialism.

The writer was of the opinion that although the peasants' practical activities of "equalizing the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" could not eliminate the feudal system of land ownership and overthrow the rule of the landlord class, these activities enabled the peasants to seize back part of the land from the hands of the landlords and to weaken the oppressing force in the feudal relations of production and thus enabled the feudal relations of production to suit the nature of the development of the productive forces. As a result, such activities pushed history forward. Lenin repeatedly discussed the ideology of the peasants. He pointed out: "While the peasants were waging a struggle against the serf owners and the landlords, the mentality of equality was the most powerful ideological motive force to struggle for land" and "was the most revolutionary ideology in the peasants' movement."

The second half of Engels' statement -- "may yet become correct in world history" -- must be interpreted in this way. Of course, the very same ideology can, under different conditions, produce different roles. Under certain conditions, it may play a progressive role while under other conditions, it may play a reactionary role. Under socialism, egalitarianism is of course backward and reactionary and must be repudiated.

STATE, GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED

HK110740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Feng Yue [7458 1878]: "The State System Should Not Be Confused With the System of Government"]

[Text] In discussing the question of democracy, some articles often confuse the state system and the system of government.

The state system and the system of government are two different concepts. In the article "On New Democracy," Comrade Mao Zedong distinctly states: "After several decades of wrangling since the last years of the Qing Dynasty, the question of the state system has still not been cleared up. Actually it is simply a question of the status of the various social classes within the state."

A state is a means of class domination. The class which occupies a dominant position decides the class character of the state. Thus, states vary in kind. There are states under the dictatorship of the feudal landlord class, states under bourgeois dictatorship, states under the dictatorship of the proletariat, or states under the joint dictatorship of several classes. In the general principles of the draft of the revised consitution, article 1 highlights the state system by prescribing that "the PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dectatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants."

The article "On New Democracy" also points out: "As for the question of 'the system of government,' this is a matter of how political power is organized and the form which one social class or another chooses for its political power apparatus to oppose its enemies and protect itself."

Autocratic monarchy, constitutional monarchy, republic, the fascist system, the soviet system, or the system of people's congress are all different types of the state system. If they are divided according to their fundamental natures, it may be said that there are only two kinds. One is the democratic system, which is characterized by the fact that the organs of state power are elected in line with the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, and under the same principle, the organs of state power decide on and handle important issues. As it should be, there are different kinds of democratic systems. The other is the autocratic system which is the opposite of the democratic system and which is characterized by one individual taking the state power into his own hands and he alone having the say. The feudal monarchy of "the sovereign" and the fascist dictatorship of Hitler are all this type of ruling dictatorship system. In the general principles of the draft of the revised constitution, article 3 stipulates, "the state constitutions of the PRC apply the principle of democratic centralism." This is what we refer to as the system of government.

The state system tackles the question of which class occupies a dominant position, while the system of government solves the problem of how to carry out the domination. These two different questions should not be confused with each other. The states under the domination of the proletariat can apply the democratic system as can the bourgeois-ruled states. Even the states of slaveholders, such as ancient Athens, can apply the democratic system. Conversely, the states which apply the democratic system can be states under proletarian domination or bourgeois-ruled states or else slaveholder-ruled states. It can be seen that the form a state chooses for its political power apparatus has no inexorable connection with the class which occupies a dominant position in the state.

If we confuse the two different concepts of the state system and the system of government, many questions cannot be cleared up and there will be theoretical confusion.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY HOLDS FORUM ON CUTTING COSTS

HK100923 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Academic notes by Huang Renqing [7806 0088 3237]: "China Cost Research Society Holds Third Theoretical Symposium"]

[Text] Not long ago the China cost research society held its third theoretical symposium in Yichang of Hubei Province.

The Relationship Between Lowering Costs and Increasing Economic Results

The fellow deputies held that lowering costs is the only way to increase economic results. True, the aim of our engaging in production is to continuously meet the needs of the broad masses of the people but at the same time we must economize on the consumption of human labor and material labor and provide society with more and more surplus products. In this way we can fulfill the targets to expand production and continue to improve the livelihood of the people.

Some comrades pointed out that the relationship between costs and results is one of reverse ratio. While the total amount of commodities is unchanged, the higher the costs, the lower the economic results. Some comrades pointed out that cutting costs is one of the required conditions for increasing economic results. However, only when the products accord with social demand can lowering costs increase economic results. If the products are not marketable and the products produced do not sell well, it is impossible to achieve economic results even if the costs are reduced; so cutting costs is not the only condition for increasing economic results. Only when two matters -- the reduction of costs and the production of products which are in line with social demand -- are concurrently grasped can economic results be increased in an overall manner.

How Should Costs Be Lowered?

The participants at the symposium unanimously held the opinion that at present there is tremendous potential in enterprises to lower costs. Many enterprises have fixed assets in large quantities in hand,but the utilization rate of fixed assets is low; they have floating funds in large quantities in hand, but the turnover of floating funds is slow; in enterprises there is high consumption and heavy waste of raw and semi-finished materials and energy; product quality is unstable and waste products and losses are numerous; the various expenses are great, and so on. All this has made the per-unit costs of many products much higher than the relatively good level in the past. The participants considered that the key to lowering costs lies in: 1) improving the production level, that is, producing more and better products which accord with social demands; 2) raising the technical level so as to improve the product mix and product quality and reduce the consumption of raw and semifinished materials and energy; 3) heightening the management level and reorganizing and perfecting all types of management work of enterprises in real earnest; and 4) enhancing the ideological level and professional skills.

The fellow deputies maintained that to lower costs, in macroeconomic terms, it is necessary to do a good job in rationally distributing the productive forces, properly arrange the economic structure (including the technological makeup, regional structure, product mix and the structures of consumption and accumulation), increase the effect of capital construction (the rate, quality, production costs and results), organize specialized production, do a good job in structural reforms (including the systems of goods and materials, pricing and circulation), strengthen the supervision of financing and banking and intensify legal building.

In microeconomic terms, to improve operations and management, it is necessary to devote a lot of time and energy to such fields as the designing and trial manaufacturing of products, replacement and renovation of equipment and technical transformation, technologies and methods and comprehensive use of raw and semi-finished materials and energy.

It is necessary to learn from the experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company to strengthen the economic responsibility system, divide the cost indexes at each level and implement them down to the individual level. It is imperative that the controlling functional and advice-giving roles of accounting are brought into full play and strengthen the forecasting, control, accounting, analysis and examination of costs.

The participants of the symposium held the opinion that full-scale cost compensation is the required condition for ensuring the normal operation of production. Unrealistic cost compensation, including insufficient or excessive compensation, will lead to errors in estimating the national capabilities and interfere with the correct macroeconomic decisions and thus will be harmful to correctly handling the proportional relations between accumulation and consumption.

Quite a few comrades pointed out that, in macroeconomic terms, insufficient compensation is an outstanding problem in China's economy. For instance, the depreciation rate of fixed assets is low; the expenses of trial manufacturing some new products are paid by the state in the form of financial allocations rather than apportioning them into production costs; the expenses of the general survey and prospecting of mineral and water resources, those of the prospecting and programming of land and those of the monitoring and protection of the environment are paid by the state in the form of financial allocations and the enterprises are not held responsible for these expenses; subsidies for commodity prices hold a large proportion in state financial expenditure and are not manifested in the wages of staff and workers; and so on. Cost compensation must be in keeping with the economic contents of the costs. Otherwise it will inevitably bring an unfavorable influence to social production and life.

Many comrades pointed out that at present it is essential to pay attention to the arbitrariness in the cost compensation of enterprises. When they have managed to fulfill the requirements for distributing bonuses, some enterprises with a rapid increase in profits will squeeze out the costs in an unplanned and confused way, and some enterprises with a relatively slow increase in profits will purposely minimize the costs and make a false report about profits so as to have more profits retained and to distribute more bonuses. This state of affairs must be resolutely checked.

On Reforming and Perfecting the Cost Control System

The fellow deputies deemed that the main problem in China's cost control system is that people are used to concentrating on the after-the-fact cost accounting and analysis at the expense of cost decisions, cost forecasting and cost control; that they are to exclusively confine themselves to carrying out the planning, accounting and analysis of the cost involving the production process to the neglect of the cost control over the entire process of enterprises' economic activities; and that only a small number of financial and accounting personnel manage cost affairs instead of the entire staff and workers doing them. Therefore, the orientation of reforming the cost control system must be to establish a comprehensive cost control system which concurrently pays attention to the whole production and operational process, to the participation of all staff and workers and to the cost accounting and analysis, cost decisions, cost forecasting and cost control before, during and after the event.

SHAANXI RIBAO DISCUSSES NANJING TREATY

HK110505 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 3

["Lectures on Modern Chinese History" column article by Yan Shiqun [0917 0670 5028] and Zhang Xianchen [1728 2009 5256]: "The 'Treaty of Nanjing' — A Milestone on the Road of Chinese Social Development"]

[Text] After the defeat in the opium war, the government of the Qing Dynasty was compelled by the British aggressors to sign the "Treaty of Nanjing" in August 1842.

Later, at the request of the British Government, China and Britain again signed, respectively in Guangzhou and Hong Kong, in July and October, 1843 the "General Regulations" under which British trade was to be conducted at the five ports of Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai and the "Treaty of Humen" as supplements to the "Treaty of Nanjing." This was the first unequal treaty of national betrayal and humiliation in Chinese history signed by the corrupt and incompetent Qing Dynasty which knuckled under to foreign aggressive forces. This incident became a milestone on the road of China's social development. It marked China's gradual transition from an independent sovereign country into a semicolonial and semifeudal country.

The United States and France also took advantage of China's misfortune and compelled China to sign respectively with them in 1844 the "Treaty of Wangxia" and the "Treaty of Huangpu."

What sovereign rights did China surrender as a result of signing the "Treaty of Nanjing" and other treaties?

1. The ceding of Hong Kong. Hong Kong was a gate to China and was of great economic and military importance. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that "in view of the necessity of repairing damage to British trading ships which come from a great distance, a place on the coast should be provided for this purpose and for storing materials for repairs." The "Treaty of Nanjing" set an abominable precendent for foreign aggressors to occupy China's territory by means of war.

2. Paying large indemnities. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that China was to pay Britain 21 million silver dollars for "losses" resulting from the war, including 6 million silver dollars as compensation for confiscated British opium, 12 million for its war expenses, and 3 million "on account of debts due to British subjects" by some of the hong merchants. This sum was equivalent to one-third of the yearly revenue of the Qing government. These large indemnities increased the burden of the Chinese laboring people and seriously wrecked China's social economy.

3. Tariff agreements. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that "a fair and regular tariff of export and import duties and other dues on British goods is to be fixed by mutual agreement." This meant that China had no right to decide its own tariffs -- they had to be agreed with the British. And, under the general regulations for trade with Britain through the five ports, the tariff rate on import goods was fixed at 5 percent. Thus China lost its sovereign rights in tariffs.

4. The opening of five ports. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that China was to open Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shanghai to foreign trade. The opening of these five ports effectively completely opened the doors to southeastern China. As a result of this and the conclusion of the agreement on customs tariffs, commodities from capitalist countires flooded in, turning China into a market for the Western capitalist countries to dump their goods and a place for obtaining cheap raw materials. Moreover, the "Treaty of Nanjing" and its supplements also stipulated that Britain had the right to accredit consuls and relevant officials to the five ports and British merchants were allowed to bring their families with them and to lease land and build houses for permanent residence there. A "concession" is a country within another. There, foreign aggressors were able to enforce a colonial system of control and use it as a base to strengthen their control of China politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

5. Consular jurisdiction. The "General Regulations" for trade with Britain at the five ports provided that when a British subject committed a crime in these ports, Chinese officials had no power to punish him and "the British Government would enact the laws necessary to attain this end, and the British consul concerned would be empowered to put them in force." This started the so-called system of "consular jurisdiction" in a semicolonial China and foreigners were no longer subject to the Chinese law. This was a serious violation of China's juridical power.

6. The most-favor-nation treatment. The "Treaty of Humen" stipulated that "should China grant additional privileges or immunities to any of the subjects or citizens of other foreign countries, the same privileges and immunities will be extended to and enjoyed by British subjects." According to this stipulation, Britain acquired the privilege of unilateral "most-favored-nation treatment." Similar stipulations were also found in the Sino-U.S. "Treaty of Wangxia" and the Sino-French "Treaty of Huangpu." This one-sided most-favored nation treatment of equally obtaining new rights and privileges from China was a most serious violation of China's sovereignty. In the course of foreign aggression in China, all the aggressors acquired similar rights or privileges whenever any country was entitled to a right or privilege and thus China was wantonly trampled upon.

7. Freedom to do missionary work. The Sino-French "Treaty of Huangpu" stipulated: "The local Qing officials should severely punish any trespassers in French churches and cemeteries." The Qing government should ensure the French people's freedom to do missionary work. In 1845, the French aggressors again took advantage of the conclusion of the treaty and threatened the Qing government with gunboats, compelling it to give an explicit order, which read: "Since Catholicism encourages people to be good and is entirely different from paganism, its propagation should no longer be prohibited." In this way, foreign aggressors obtained the right to do missionary work in China and religion became an important tool of imperialist cultural aggression.

The "Treaty of Nanjing" and other unequal treaties which were signed after the defeat in the opium war had a tremendous and far-reaching influence on Chinese society.

Politically, China began to lose its independence.-- Before the opium war, although China was a backward feudal country, it was a country with territorial integrity and sovereignty. The opium war fettered China with unequal treaties. China's territory was divided up, its sovereignty in jurisdiction, customs and so on was impaired and it was reduced from an independent feudal country into a semicolonial country.

Economically, with the intrusion of Western capitalism, great changes began to occur in China's social economic structure. On the one hand, a large quantity of capitalist commodities imported by Britain, for exmaple, was some 9 billion pounds sterling in 1837 and was suddenly increased to 23 billion pounds sterling in 1845. [figures as published] This first caused the decline of the handicraft industries in areas along the coast. The dumping of textile goods produced by machines and other foreign goods ruined China's household handicraft industries, causing the disintegration of her self-sufficient natural economy which was a combination of a small-scale peasant economy and handicraft industries. On the other hand, the intrusion of capitalism hastened the growth of a commodity economy in China. After the war, the export volume of tea and silk rose sharply. In 12 years, 1843-55, the export volume of tea increased by 500 percent, reaching 100 million pounds and the export volume of silk increased by some 2,000 percent, reaching over 20,000 bales. The five ports open to foreign trade, especially Shanghai, began to set up mills to process tea and silk for export. However, this commodity economy was not an independent one at the very beginning but was manipulated by foreign capital and had strongly semicolonial characteristics.

Ideologically, the Chinese ideological circles were greatly stimulated and deep changes occurred in class relationships. Marx said: "Opium has not lulled the Chinese people to sleep but was awakened them instead." Some advanced thinkers of the feudal class began to shake off the yoke of decadent concepts, became more realistic, kept the whole world in mind, put forth the slogan of learning from the West and sought a road to make their country strong and prosperous. Some Chinese merchants threw in their lot with foreign merchants and comprador-merchants began to emerge. At the same time, after the war, the Qing government shifted the burden of enormous military expenditure and large indemnities into the laboring people.

The masses of the people were in extreme poverty and difficulties. This intensified the class contradictions of the Chinese society. From then on, the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism was ever gaining momentum and this finally brought about the great revolutionary movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

BEIJING RIBAO URGES COMMUNIST MORALITY EDUCATION

HK101051 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Persistantly Carry Out Education in Communist Morality and Ideology"]

[Text] More and more people have come to understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work.

Over the past few years, achievements and progress in the building of socialist modernization have been closely related to the large amount of correct ideological and political work launched inside the party and among the broad masses of the people. Since we have carried out education along the line of materialistic ideology, we are able to bring order out of chaos, correct "leftist" errors, and stipulate and implement the policies and principles that comply with the new period and the new situation. Since we have shifted the focus of the party's work onto education in promoting the economy and construction, we are able to mobilize millions of cadres and the masses to plunge into the upsurge of "building the four modernizations and reviving China." Since we have launched activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties," there has been a change for the better in the general mood and the moral standard of society. At present, we are confronted with many problems, such as criminal activities in the economic field, unhealthy trends inside the party and in society, the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization in some units and departments, and the thinking among some people that "money is everything." All of this has reminded us that we must devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work and must not slacken our efforts.

How should we educate our cadres, party members and the masses? Since we are communists, certainly we will educate the people with communist morality and ideology. We must also carry out patriotic education, education in social morality and professional ethics and education in arduous struggle, and the people should be guided by communist ideology. In a socialist society, how can we use other ideologies as our guidance? For example: Although there are attractive expressions in concepts such as the bourgeois theory of human nature, the bourgeois struggle of the individual and the feudal ideas of being loyal, showing filial piety and kindheartedness, which are capable of giving some illumination to some people, however, in the end, these concepts corrupt the people's minds and will do great harm to our society.

Communist Ideology and Morality Represent the Basic Interests of the Masses

Is it too unrealistic to educate the cadres, party members and the masses with communist ideology and morality? Some comrades hold that the masses now stress practicability and nobody will listen to or accept these lofty ideas.

As a matter of fact, the masses stress practicability at all times. If not for the practical interests of the masses and to free the masses from exploitation and the pain of suppression so that they will lead a happy life, why should communists lower their heads and shed blood for the revolutionary cause? If the broad masses of people do not think that the Communist Party is fighting for the practical interests of the people, why should they support the party and wage revolution with it? Only under the guidance of the correct ideology and through the arduous struggle of the people will the practical interests of the masses be gradually realized. Without the guidance of communist ideology, we would not have been able to stipulate the guiding principle and the line for the new democratic revolution or succeeded in overthrowing the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, nor would we have been able to establish the socialist system in our country and score a tremendous victory in socialist revolution and construction.

The basic objective of the ongoing socialist modernization is to satisfy the incessant demands of the people in regard to their material and cultural life. Ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion. The major daily necessities such as household electrical appliances, clothing, furniture, plants, farms, houses, theatres, cultural and educational facilities and institutions...do not fall from the skies, nor can they be imported from abroad or created with illusions. Only be relying on the 1 billion people, waging arduous struggles wholeheartedly and carrying out the construction of modernization under the correct ideological guidance and the leadership of the Communist Party will the practical interests of the masses be realized. To realize this arduous task, first of all, the party members in particular cadres of the party, must have communist political consciousness, be determined, fear no sacrifice and overcome all difficulties to wage the struggle. At the same time, the broad masses of the people are required to adopt an attitude of being the masters of their own country toward labor and wage the struggle together. However, in reality, there are some erroneous ideas in society and inside the party which affect the progress of the four modernizations. For example, some units care only for the immediate individual interests at the expense of the whole. They seek help from their superiors even though they can solve the problems themselves, and they blindly import goods from abroad even though they can be manufactured at home. Some leading cadres do not actively support the advanced figures, nor do they correct the erroneous thinking of the masses. On the contrary, they consciously or unconsciously speak on behalf of the backward ideology of the masses. Some people do not have any ideals or convictions; they think only of money, are lazy on their jobs and lack discipline. In tackling these questions, if we do not carry out education in communist morality and ideology and instead allow them to run rampant, how can the productive forces of our society be greatly promoted? If the productive forces are not promoted, how can we solve the practical problems of the masses such as housing, employment, education, transportation and communications and commodity prices?

The Relationship Between Carrying Out Communist Education and Implementing Socialist Policies

Will there be contradictions between educating the people with communist morality and ideology and implementing socialist policies? No. There will be no contradictions if we can get a good grasp of them. Furthermore, the two are complementary.

Since the third plenary session, on the basis of upholding independence and reconstructing our country through our own efforts we have practiced the open-door policy, and on the basis of upholding socialist planned economy we have carried out various policies to enliven the economy. Evidence has proven that this is absolutely correct and we must continue to implement these policies unswervingly. However, we must at the same time notice that all these policies are stipulated under the guidance of the communist ideological system in connection with the actual situation of our country and with the objective of realizing communism. If we deviate from the guidance of communist ideology and if our cadres do not understand these policies, or if they have "leftist" or "rightist" misinterpretations and deviations of these policies, in implementing them they might do everything in their own way, contradict or abandon their leadership responsibility, carry out their duties improperly and have an incorrect orientation. For example, the existing principle of "distribution according to work" does comply with the development of the productive forces. This is beneficial for the masses to integrate their work with socialist construction. However, from the bourgeois point of view, if the masses are guided to care for their individual immediate interests, if they are preoccupied with money to the extent that they want more money and less work, then the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" will be violated. Only if we educate the masses with the collective ideology, the attitude of being the master of one's own country, the view of serving the people wholeheartedly and the spirit of fear neither hardship nor death will enhance the political consciousness of the masses, and only then will they display their ability in work and only then will the principle of distributing salary according to their work be effectively and smoothly carried out.

We must bear in mind that we should educate the people with communist morality and ideology and must not forget it after practicing some policies of the socialist historical stage. Nor should we carry out advanced communist policies now just because we have carried out education in communism.

Why Is the Party's Ideological and Political Work Accepted by the Masses?

Will the broad masses of people accept education in communist morality and ideology? Some comrades believe that it is difficult to produce the desired effect in ideological education, and they are downhearted when a considerable number of the masses do not accept their education at certain times and places. Their confidence in doing a good job of ideological and political work is dampened.

It is true that ideological work is not an easy task. People's ideas and viewpoints are formulated over a long time and it is unlikely that they will be changed overnight. The so-called "set up a pole and see its shadow" [get instant results] is only an idealistic fantasy. If people can easily change their mind, why should the party reiterate the importance of ideological work? Why should it mobilize the communists to bring their exemplary vanguard role into full play? We believe the people will understand the objective law of things sooner or later and the thinking of most people will be changed along the right track. To carry out ideological work is nothing more than promoting such changes. The political consciousness of the masses is different, and some are higher than others. Some might undergo a rapid change while others are slower. Some people might undergo a rapid change on some aspects but this may not be the case with other aspects. Some people may have a relapse after they have changed their thinking. Only a very small number of people will never change their minds. In carrying out ideological and political work, we must distinguish different situations and try everything to find the right key to open the hearts of the people. Although this is arduous work, since what we advocate is truth and what we propagandize are the principles identical to the basic interests of the people, the majority of the people will gradually understand and accept them. During the new democratic revolutionary period, our party advocated concepts of communist morality and ideology and the spirit to sacrifice ourselves for the people's interests, such as being selfless and being utterly devoted to others without any thought of oneself. A large number of warriors who had communist political consciousness emerged and united the broad masses of the people and succeeded in the revolution. Today our socialist society is already at the initial state of communism and we have laid the economic foundation of socialist public ownership and the condition for carrying out education in communist morality and ideology is much better than before. If we persist in education in communist morality and ideology, we will score significant results. Actually, this is a matter of fact. Some people say the youths do not like political lessons. However, was not Li Yanjie's report well received by the youths? In many schools, a large number of teachers have emerged who are good at giving political lessons. The situation of students disliking political lessons is changing. There has been great progress in the thinking of undergraduates over the past 2 years. Among 1981 graduates, some 90 percent of them have submitted to the distribution of the state. The broad masses of people have more confidence in the communist cause. This is the evidence witnessed by all. The success of activities during the "all-people courtesy and decorum month" launched in March this year, which takes communist ideology as the guiding principle, has illustrated that the success of anything depends on human effort and the important thing is being serious. If we adhere to proceeding from the actual situation and following in order and advancing step by step and by carrying out a large number of practical activities which the masses will accept, most of the masses will gradually change and enhance their ideology.

Giving Priority to Correcting Ideological and Political Work Is Upholding Materialism

A small number of comrades worried that idealism would be promoted when they heard of giving priority to ideological and political work.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, idealism ran rampant and the cadres and people endured untold sufferings. It is necessary to have some worries. We cannot say that these pernicious influences were all eliminated. It is a long-term arduous task for the ideological front that we continue to heighten our vigilance and eliminate the influences of idealism. However, first of all, distinguishing the basic differences between materialism and idealism depends on whether we have given priority to material wealth or to spiritual wealth, rather than how we arrange the order of work. If we do not proceed from reality and instead try to cheat and suppress the masses by assuming ideas from books and by telling lies and giving empty talks, we are advocating idealism. This is what we must resolutely oppose. However, this does not mean that people will naturally understand the objective reality. It is very common for people to make incorrect judgments because their thinking methods are incorrect, or because they have not understood the essence of things. They can only see the superficial phenomenon or take a one-sided approach to things because they are limited by their cognitive ability. Certainly they need people's help, and this is exactly what our ideological and political work is doing. The objective of our ideological education is to correctly manifest the objective reality and to tell the truth. Moreover, we are allowing the materialistic line to help the people enhance their own understanding and reform their objective world. In the course of carrying out education, we have to adhere to the law of understanding, recognize the differences and help the people to improve themselves step by step. It is in doing ideological and political work like this that we can uphold the principle of materialism. How can putting ideological and political work in command be denounced as promoting idealism? All ideological and political work, though bearing the hallmark of materialism, can only be regarded as idealistic rubbish if it ignores the following: that the economic basis of public ownership system objectively exists, that this economic basis requires people to cultivate selfless thinking which is adaptable to it, and that personal interests are related, in the final analysis, to the development of the state and collective economy in society today, but preaches the so-called rationality of individualism, and encourages a retrogression in people's thinking.

Those Who Are in Charge of Ideological and Political Work Must Improve Their Own Political Understanding

To defeat capitalism, feudalism and petit bourgeois thinking is a great historical task. Those who educate others must first accept education. Therefore, we Communist Party members, especially the party's cadres and the party's workers on the ideological and theoretical fronts, must first strengthen their own studies and improve their own political understanding. They must try their best to safeguard the purity of communism, to improve their own communist consciousness, use the communist ideological system as a reference point to observe and handle various problems, and regulate their own speeches and acts. Once we can use ourselves as examples, make efforts to probe into the law governing ideological work and carry out ideological and political work among the masses, the broad masses of people will closely unite around the party and the spiritual civilization of our society will be greatly improved. Thus, healthy and prosperous development of modernization construction will be guaranteed.

ZHOU ZIJIAN MARKS ANHUI RIBAO ANNIVERSARY

OW060210 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report from ANHUI RIBAO, all ANHUI RIBAO staff members and workers jubilantly gathered together at a meeting on 1 June to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district Zhou Zijian, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Junjie), Liu Zhengwen and Zhu Nong.

Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: Every day newspapers and radio and television stations report major domestic and international events and popularize the party's line, guidelines and policies. By making use of the mass media, leading comrades at all levels and the broad masses are able to understand the current situation, know the present trend well, broaden their knowledge and conscientiously implement the party's guidelines and policies. The work of journalism has always been an important part of the party's cause. It is absolutely necessary and essential. He said: To carry out the work of journalism well, it is necessary to repeatedly disseminate the party's major guidelines and policies, maintain close touch with reality, incessantly carry out propaganda activities in light of various problems and guide the masses to forge ahead and win fresh victories. He urged all the people concerned to identify themselves with the masses, go deep into the realities of life and gather firsthand information to write more and better news reports.

The meeting was presided over by (Mao Fuxian), deputy secretary of the ANHUI RIBAO party committee and the newspaper's deputy chief editor. (Sun Zhongrong), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the ANHUI RIBAO party committee, spoke at the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the provincial CCP committee, leading comrades of other journalistic units in Anhui and Hefei and comrades of correspondent's stations of journalistic units at the central level stationed in Anhui. (Liu Xin), deputy director of the provincial radio broadcast administration and the Anhui broadcasting station, and (Liu Weifu), director of the editorial department of the Anhui branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, delivered speeches to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper.

FUJIAN MEETING ON MAO'S MILITIA WORK INSTRUCTION

OW101005 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] To mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction "Militia Work Must Be Carried Out Organizationally, Politically and Militarily," the political department of the Fujian Provincial Military District held a discussion meeting of representatives of militia heroes and models in Xiamen on 8 and 9 June.

The militia heroes and models present at the meeting restudied Chairman Mao's instruction that militia work must be carried out organizationally, politically and militarily, looked back on the course of the militia's struggle in Fujian Province in every historical period, spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in militia work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and made valuable suggestions on further strengthening militia building. They expressed their determination to carry forward the glorious tradition of militia work, to be good advisers to party committees at various levels, to do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples, to influence the vast numbers of cadres and militiamen with their own exemplary actions and to make still greater contributions to the entire province's socialist economic construction and militia building in the historical period.

On the morning of 9 June, (Huang Shunli), veteran militia model, and (Li Zhenghan), model militia battalion commander of the (Meilei) production brigade, gave talks respectively on the militia's glorious tradition and on their achievements in combating smuggling and resisting corruption to all commanders and fighters of units under the Xiamen municipal people's armed forces department, the city's full-time people's armed forces cadres and militia battalion cadres.

The meeting made a proposal to all militia units in the province to do a still better job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

JIEFANG RIBAO URGES PUBLIC SECURITY IMPROVEMENT

OW041217 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Continued Efforts To Improve Social Order"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the municipal intermediate people's court announced an order from the municipal higher people's court to give three intentional murderers the death penalty. The murderers were immediately escorted to the execution ground and put to death. In the meantime, an announcement was made on the lenient treatment of a robber who had voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities concerned. This was another powerful action taken by the political and judicial departments in our municipality to strike at and divide criminal offenders in an effort to ensure a stable social order and to protect the people's interests.

Since June last year, our municipality has firmly acted on the guidelines of the public security forum held by the five big cities in the country. Political and judicial departments have relied on the organizations at various levels and the broad masses to crack criminal cases and confiscate weapons used in criminal activities. Fairly good results have been achieved in dealing heavy and prompt blows at major criminal offenders according to law and in giving publicity to the socialist legal system.

However, we should not overrate our achievements in consolidating our social order. We can only say that now the public security in Shanghai is better than a year ago, but we cannot say that there has been a remarkable improvement. Still less can we say that there has been a radical improvement. Actually, the present situation is far less satisfactory if we compare it with the good social order before the "Cultural Revolution." Now there are still many factors for instability in society, and there is still the serious issue of the existence of class struggle under the new historical conditions. Consolidating public security in society is a continuing, complicated and arduous task. We should avoid the slightest indifference and laxity and should not relax our work for a single day. Otherwise, our public security situation will relapse, and we will lose the achievements which we have already made. What we must do is to rely on the action of the whole party and the coordination of all departments concerned in trying to further improve our public security. Now some comrades lack an adequate understanding of the seriousness and complexity of the public security problem, and for this reason they sometimes pay attention to it and sometimes not. Others fail to do as much as they should in implementing the principle of strengthening public security in various ways. Their actions are slow and necessary measures are not implemented. Still others regard the consolidation of public security as a task for political and judicial departments only and think that it has nothing to do with themselves. Above all, some comrades do not fully understand the instruction in the 13 April "decision" made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council: "While striking at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, it is necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with the serious activities in violation of law and discipline in other fields." Because of this, they have recently grasped the question of striking at serious economic criminals, but ignored the work of consolidating security and order within their departments and in society. All these problems deserve our attention and should be corrected.

Recently the municipal public security bureau has made arrangements with its subordinate organs to strengthen the public security work in the summer season. All departments and units are requested to actively support this work and make coordinated efforts.

In sum, we must take resolute action to deal heavy and prompt blow at serious criminal offenders. At the same time, every effort should be made to reduce and eliminate the factors that may contribute to violations of the law. We must see to it that our social order will be further improved this summer and that there will be a conspicuous turn for the better before the end of this year.

SHANGHAI SCIENCE, TECHNICAL INFORMATION MEETING

OW101001 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Shanghai scientific and technological information work conference opened on the afternoon of 9 June at the cultural square. Mayor Wang Dachan stressed at the meeting that to change the present situation in which scientific and technological information work in Shanghai has failed to meet the requirments of economic development, the leaderships at all levels should understand the urgency of strengthening informational work and make a breakthrough in all fields. Wang Daohan also pointed out: The quality of some light industrial products made in Shanghai has declined to a very serious degree. One major cause is that we have lagged behind other fraternal provinces and cities in informational work and introduction of new technology. He said: It is time that the sleeping rabbit woke up. If we let valuable time slip by, it will be very difficult to catch up later. Wang Daohan called for scientific and technological information work to be more closely linked to the economy and society and to become wide-ranging, fast, fine and accurate.

(Xu Yan), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission, spoke at the meeting on strengthening scientific and technological information work. He pointed out: From now on, when important contributions are made in obtaining information on results of scientific and technological research, not only those who have made the scientific and technological achievements but also the scientific and technological information workers should be rewarded. Wu Heng, adviser to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, attended the meeting and made a speech. The meeting will continue until 16 June.

SHANGHAI ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE GRAIN YEILDS

HK090206 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The chief reason for the decline of grain yield in Shanghai suburbs lies in the lack of breakthrough in agricultural science and technology, the weekly WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO] reports. The peasants in the suburbs of Shanghai achieved grain yield of 800 kilogrammes per mu in 1978 and 1979. However, the per-mu yield declined to 600 kilogrammes in recent years, the same quantity as in the early 1970's. As the Shanghai suburbs have comparatively advanced conditions for agriculture, this is considered abnormal.

There were five breakthroughs in grain production in Shanghai in the past 30 years. The grain yield per mu of 400 kilogrammes was achieved in 1963, 500 kilogrammes in 1966, 600 kilogrammes in 1970, 700 kilogrammes in 1973, 800 kilogrammes in 1978. These five breakthroughs results mainly from improvements on agricultural technology.

The past experiences show five points for improving the present condition. The first is continual improving of breeds, which played an important role in the upgrading grain output in 1950's. The second is the renovation of cultivation techniques. The close planting has been adopted for years and there is no further progress. The third is reform of the cropping systems. Changing from double cropping to triple cropping annually in 1963 brought about the breakthrough of 800 kilogrammes per mu yield. The fourth is the improvement of water, soil and fertilizer conditions. The peasants in the suburbs of Shanghai reformed 874,000 mu farmland and brought more than 30,000 mu under irrigation in the past years. The fifth is the mechanization of agriculture, which had been one of the main elements in the upgrowth of grain output in the past years. But in the last two years, the labor force for grain production was reduced while there was no improvement on the mechanization.

PLA UNITS MEET ON MILITIA WORK IN ZHEJIANG

OW071429 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing PLA units recently held a meeting in Jiaxing municipality, Zhejiang, on militia work. Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, delivered a speech, "Consolidate and Improve Work Organizationally, Politically and Militarily." Also speaking at the meeting were Deputy Chief of Staff of the headquarters (Xu Wei), Deputy Director of the Political Department Liu Yaozong, and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yuhua of the Nanjing PLA units.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down in the directive issued by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, the meeting studied militia work for this winter and next spring and called on various localities to strengthen militia organs organizationally. It pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen political work and military training among militiamen. It hoped that party committees at all levels would strengthen their leadership over militia work, put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and consolidate and improve the results in readjusting militia organs.

Attending the meeting were leading cadres from Jiangsu and Zhejiang, the Anhui Military District, the Shanghai garrison command and various military subdistricts concerned, as well as the leading comrades of the people's armed forces departments in some counties and municipalities. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the model militiawomen's company in (Beisha) commune in Zhejiang's Dongtou County; (Wang Shengmo), adviser to the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Yifu, vice governor of Zhejiang; and responsible comrades of the Jiaxing Prefectural CCP Committee.

TIE YING MARKS CHILDREN'S DAY IN ZHEJIANG

OW100445 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] A meeting to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality was solemnly held at the People's Great Hall in the afternoon of 31 May. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Shang Jingcai, Chen Anyu, Xing Zitao, Liu Yifu, Peng Ruilin, Zhou Feng, Chen Xia and others jubilantly celebrated the festival together with nearly 2,000 youngsters and children.

Cui Jian, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and people's governments.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN RURAL SICHUAN SAID IGNORED

OW101245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By XINHUA reporter Shi Wenyan]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- Recently I conducted an investigation on the situation among primary schools in the rural areas of Sichuan Province. I found that in some localities attention has not been paid to primary school education; school buildings and education equipment are damaged and teaching quality is very poor. We should pay attention to these problems and immediately take effective measures to solve them.

In Hechuan County, I witnessed how rural primary schools have been abused. For instance, the Zhongxin primary school of Huilong commune used to have a fairly large sports ground with two basketball courts on it. At present the sports ground has been nibbled away by nearby residents and become smaller and smaller every day.

According to cadres in charge of culture and education in some district of Hechuan County, encroachment on the properties and buildings of rural primary schools and theft of their educational equipment have been quite serious. As many as 13 sports grounds in the country are being used as sites for village fairs. The Hechuan County People's Government in January this year issued a notice prohibiting by formal decree any encroachment on school property, but it has produced very little effect.

To my knowledge, similar situations also exist in other parts of eastern Sichuan.

Yongchuan Prefecture enrolled 230,710 first-grade pupils in 1976, but only 163,000 of them stayed until graduation in 1981; and only some 15,000 of them bassed both the language and mathematics tests in the graduation examination. Wenjiang Prefecture, Sichuan's richest prefecture, enrolled some 166,000 first-grade pupils in 1976. About 130,000 of them finished the 5 years of schooling, but only some 36,400 of them passed the graduation examination. As far as I know, of the 15.62 million students in primary schools in Sichuan Province at present, 14.44 million are attending primary schools run by communes and production brigades. Many rural primary school students quit school before they finish the full course and many fail to meet graduation standards. Unless we take effective measures to improve the situation, it will not only be hard to guarantee the good quality of new students of junior middle schools, but it will also produce more illiterates and semiilliterates in the rural areas.

SICHUAN CADRE RESISTANCE TO ECONOMIC CRIME DRIVE

HK100337 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In the struggle against serious economic crime, the Mianyang Municipal CCP Committee has strengthened leadership, overcome resistance and continually carried out the struggle in depth.

After the urgent circular of the CCP Central Committee was transmitted, the municipal CCP committee standing committee appointed comrades to take charge of this work and also set up a work group. The departments concerned took full stock of the clues to economic crimes already turned up in the municipality. A certain degree of success was achieved in the struggle. However, some new resistance arose as the struggle went deeper. The leaders of some units were unable to distinguish between the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the world on the one hand and economic crime on the other; they were overcautious, indecisive, and afraid of causing new miscarriages of justice. Certain leaders, who pursued unhealthy trends, dared not bother about or investigate economic crime. In particular, action was very slow and hesistant in following up clues that involved leading departments and responsible cadres. In addition, certain cadres failed to take a clear-cut attitude and normal mood toward certain cases whose clues led to their own unhealthy trends. As a result, the struggle was unable to unfold in depth.

In view of this, the municipal CCP committee convened an enlarged meeting of its standing committee, and organized the leading cadres of the departments, committees and bureaus to seriously study the central documents and deepen their understanding of the importance of this struggle. The principal responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee personally spoke with leading cadres who pursued unhealthy economic trends or who had certain links with economic criminals in their work, in order to heighten their understanding and help them to spontaneously accept the masses' correct opinions, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, and have a good cleansing at a suitable time. (Li Yuqi), vice chairman of the municipal economic committee and director of the No 2 light industry bureau, who continued to conceal his errors and seriously interfered with investigations, was immediately suspended from duty for self-examination. This decision was publicly announced at a rally of party members in the municipal organs. This evoked a strong response throughout the city. The cadres and masses voluntarily came forward to expose his problems. To improve leadership over this struggle, the municipal CCP committee and government have appointed a leadership group composed of four municipal CCP committee standing committee members, two vice mayors and one municipal people's congress standing committee vice chairman, and transferred more than 100 cadres from the municipal organs to carry out case investigations. As a result of these efforts, 8 economic cases involving more than 1,000 persons have been exposed, and 46,000 yuan have been recovered. More than 60 newly-discovered major clues are now being followed up.

SICHUAN REPORTS INCREASE IN SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

OW101431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Summary] Chengdu, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province, despite serious floods last year, reports a good harvest of summer grains and oil-bearing crops, according to provincial authorities. The total output on over 2.9 million hectares of summer grains was 650,000 tons more than last year, an increase of 10.9 percent. The output of rapeseed, which was grown on some 587,000 hectares, increased by 200,000 tons over the previous year, registering a jump of 28 percent. Provincial government officials say that sound policies, hard work, fewer plant diseases and pests, and good weather in the harvesting season contributed to this year's good summer crops. Institution of the job responsibility system, they say, has aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. Earlier this year, the province organized a large number of agricultural technicians to introduce scientific farming methods and popularize good strains of wheat and rape. This raised the province's per-hectare yield of wheat by 352.5 kilograms.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

Opening of Session

HK280929 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] The 13th Session of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lhasa municipality on the morning of 25 May. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the third regional people's congress standing committee, including Chen Jinbo, Dege Gaisan Wangdui, Ciren Lamu and Duojiecadian; and third regional people's congress standing committee members. "This meeting will convey the spirit of the 22d and 23d Sessions of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, examine and pass the draft resolution of the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on organizing the people of all nationalities throughout the region to discuss the draft of the revised PRC constitution and listen

to a report by a responsible comrade of the regional commercial department on the draft of the provisional regulations of Xizang region on the management of rural trade markets and to a report on the explanation of the draft of the provisional regulations of Xizang region on wiping out speculative and profiteering activities. This meeting will also examine and pass the draft resolution of the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on approving these two regulations. This meeting will also examine and pass several name-lists of appointments by the regional people's congress standing committee. The meeting will hold a forum to discuss the views on all people's congress standing committees at the county level throughout the region which are now beginning to work." Regional people's government Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, regional higher people's court President Zi Cheng, regional people's procuratorate Deputy Chief Procurator (Zhang Hangqing), regional CPPCC standing committee members who are in Lhasa and responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees of all prefectures and counties are attending this meeting as nonvoting delegates. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Duojie Caidan presided over the plenary meeting on the morning of 25 May. Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo conveyed the spirit of the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Group discussions were conducted in the afternoon.

County-Level Work Discussed

HK031515 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The 13th session of the 3d people's congress standing committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region continued its plenary meeting on the morning of 31 May. At the meeting, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo delivered a report on carrying out the work of people's congress standing committees at the county level. In his report, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said: "Since they were set up in the second half of 1981, the people's congress standing committees in various counties have done a lot of work within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law. They have made investigation and studied important and major problems which emerged in their counties and adopted corresponding resolutions and decisions on these problems. They carried out education in socialist democracy and the legal system among people of all nationalities. They supervised the work of people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at the corresponding level. They decided on the appointments and removals of state personnel and contacted deputies of people's congresses at the corresponding level. They handled the letters the people had sent in and the complaints the people had made when they called. They also formulated regulations for their own work. In order to improve the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level, it is necessary to turn the committees into the people's authoritative power organs step by step. In his report, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo gave his opinions on the problem of strengthening the people's congress standing committees ideologically, professionally and organizationally. Ideologically, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said, it is necessary to emphasize a high degree of democracy and to reinforce the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level in the course of building socialist society. This is the essential substance in building a highly democratic political socialist system, and is also one of the major measures in strengthening organization. Local people's congress standing committees at various levels are permanent organs in the local people's congresses at and above the county level. When the people's congresses are not in session, their standing committees are the organs which exercise state power. The tasks of local people's congress standing committees at various levels are ensuring proper implementation of the constitution and laws as well as the policies of the party and state in their respective administrative areas. However, the people's congress standing committees do not take part in concrete administrative work. They must, under the leadership of the party committees at their corresponding levels, carry out their work by following the mass line in accordance with opinions and demands of the masses. Working according to provisions of the law is characteristic of the work of the people's congress standing committees. The standing committees are organs of power and also functioning organs. They must adhere to the party's leadership. On strengthening vocational work, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said that the people's congress standing committees exercise their functions and powers under the party's leadership and according to provisions of the law. This is their duty.

To put it briefly, the people's congress standing committees at the county level have three rights -- the right to make decisions, the right to exercise supervision and the right to appoint and remove state personnel. They must work by resolutely relying on local organizations. They must discuss and decide on major issues in their respective administrative areas in line with the actual local conditions. This is what we refer to as the right to make decisions. In accordance with the actual situation in our region, the people's congress standing committees at the county level have the right to make decisions on the following five important affairs: 1) on the observance and implementation of the line, principles, policies, constitution and the laws of the party and the state and on the carrying out of decisions made by the regional party committee and government; 2) on the problems which closely relate to the production and life of the masses; 3) on the problems concerning nationalities, religions and important policies; 4) on the affairs related to economic construction, especially to culture, education, public health and popularization of science and technology; 5) on some regulations which everyone in the whole country must abide by.

In line with the actual local conditions and in accordance with the central task of the party, the people's congress standing committees in various counties must know how to grasp problems of prime importance in their localities and to list the major points of these problems for their discussion and the making of decisions. Supervising the work of governments, courts and procuratorates at the corresponding level is an important expression of how the people's congress standing committee exercise their duty of governing the country on behalf of the people. They mainly supervise how the principles, policies, constitution and decrees of the party and state are bing carried out and how the resolutions and decisions adopted by them are being implemented. The methods for this purpose can be taken as hearing reports on certain special topics from the local governments or other departments concerned and reports on how the governments carry out the resolutions by the people's congress standing committees, organizing people's congress deputies to make investigations or members of the standing committees to make inspections, or hearing reports from two sides. In accordance with the organizational law for local people's congresses, the people's congress standing committees at the county level can decide on appointments and removals of leading members of local governments, cadres of county courts, deputy procurators of county procuratories, and members of the local discipline inspection committees. On the problem of strengthening organization, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said that there must be a chairman and vice chairman who are specially in charge of the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level, under which there is an office with professional staff. It is necessary to properly arrange the convention of all meetings of the people's congress standing committees, and to strengthen ties between the people's congress standing committees at the regional and county levels. Liaison workers are needed for contacts between the two levels.

Ending of Session

HK040237 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] The 13th session of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held from 25 May to 2 June. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 22d and 23d Sessions of the NPC Standing Committee. The representatives seriously discussed the draft of the revised constitution and the report on the work of county people's congress standing committees delivered by committee Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo. The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing the people of the region to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, and approved in principle provisional regulations on the control of urban and rural trade fairs and on investigating speculative activities. The meeting also approved the proposal of standing committee Chairman Yang Dongsheng on appointing Namgyal as an additional standing committee member. Vice Chairman Raidi presided at the concluding session on 2 June. Also present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Chen Jingbo, Dege Gaisan Wangdui, Ciren Lamu and Duojiecaiden and Secretary General Namgyal. Present as observers were Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's government, Zi Cheng, president of the regional higher people's court; Deputy Regional Procurator (Zhang Chengqing); and responsible comrades of regional departments concerned and of prefectural and county people's congress standing committees.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON RELAXATION OF POLICIES

HK101316 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Qiu Zhen [6726 4176]: "A Discourse on Relaxing Policies"]

[Text] At present, some people are complaining about the practice of relaxing policies, and they think that all the various criminal activities that have cropped up in the economic field have stemmed from this practice. This is a very wrong belief. The relaxation of policies that the CCP Central Committee has decided to undertake is not aimed at giving up restrictions that we have set in our policies, at lowering the standard to be maintained in carrying out our policies or giving up our principles. On the contrary, it is aimed at correcting the previous erroneous policies of ultraleftism in light of our country's actual conditions and making our policies more suited to the demands of the socialist modernization of our country.

In order to achieve this aim, we must do the following two things: First, we should bring order out of chaos and resolutely correct the "leftist" policies of the past. For example, our policies of organizing cooperatives in rural areas were correct and we achieved good results by carrying out these policies. But, under the guidance of the "leftist ideology," we began to adopt the erroneous principle of "the larger the cooperatives and the more they are publicly owned, the better." Thus, we gave scope only to the activities of the "big collectives" and deprived the commune members of all their "small freedom" in carrying out family sideline undertakings. As a result, we turned ou rural economy into an economy that consisted of a unitary form of undertaking and was run with a unitary method of management. Our experiences have proved that if we had not relaxed this policy, we would not have been able to adapt our policies to the diversified degrees of development of the productive force and to the situation of uneven economic development in our rural areas.

Another example is circulation. In the past we exerted too much strict control over the purchases and marketing of commodities, and allowed only one channel for the circulation of all our commodities. Moreover, throughout the field of circulation a bureaucratic work style prevailed. This had a seriously evil impact on production and on the people's livelihood. A third example is the employment of our workers. In the past, we only allowed one channel for providing employment and thus gave rise to the phenomenon of some people being unemployed while some work went unattended because of lack of manpower. In the field of distribution there were the malpractices of "eating out of the same pot" and of paying the same remunerations to the workers regardless of whether they did their work satisfactorily or poorly and regardless of the amount of work they did. Moreover, at that time we regarded as a revisionist measure the responsibility system that assigns output quotas or tasks of production to workers and enables them to get bonuses. All this proves that we must readjust and correct our policies.

Second, the relaxation of our policies means that in order to deal with the new conditions and new problems that will crop up in our socialist modernizations, we should formulate a number of new policies that differ from those we have already adopted. Over the past few years, we have utilized the unprecedentedly favorable situation both at home and abroad and carried out the policies of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. This is an act of carrying forward the revolutionary force and forging ahead as well as an act of bringing order out of chaos. Therefore, in a sense, we can say that this is the result of the implementation of the relaxation of our policies. This is why we say that the relaxation of our policies is aimed precisely at leading all the policies and strategies of our party onto a normal path and charting a new path for the socialist modernization of our country. By relaxing policies, we do not mean that we will relax all our policies indiscriminately, nor that people will be allowed to do whatever they like. We have set a basic restriction on all our activities. This restriction is that we must adhere to the four basic principles.

The existing production relations in our country are, on the whole suited, but in some respects unsuited to the productive force, as is the superstructure to the economic foundation. Therefore, we should adhere to our basic system and basic policies and not allow any changes in them.

What we should readjust is only that part of the production relations and superstructure that is not suited to the productive force and the economic foundation. For example, in relaxing our rural policies, all the areas are allowed to establish diversified forms of production responsibility system in light of their actual local conditions, but they all must adhere to the socialist collective road and the public ownership of land and other basic means of production without the slightest deviation.

Regarding our economic structure, in order to enliven the economy, we should enlarge the decisionmaking power of the enterprises and give full play to the regulation of the market mechanism. However, we must adhere to the principle of taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism. In order to utilize the favorable international situation and carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world, we can use foreign capital, introduce foreign technology and carry out international technical exchanges and international trade. However, we should not change the policy of preserving our independence and the policy of self-reliance. We allow some areas, communes, production teams and individuals to get rich earlier than the others, but we should adhere without deviation to the principle that people must rely on their labor to become rich and they must correctly handle the relationships between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Therefore, our relaxation is favorable to the development and expansion of the socialist economy and to giving full play to the socialist initiative of all sectors. It is an act to practice flexibility under the prerequisite of adhering to our principles. Our party is resolute in carrying out the relaxation of our policies, but it never upholds the fallacy of "relaxing all policies," nor does it allow the relaxation to go beyond a certain boundary. This boundary is that we should politically adhere to the four basic principles, economically persist in taking the planned economy as the core and supplement it with the regulation of market mechanism and ideologically resist the corruption of the degenerated capitalist ideology. It would be a mistake to go beyond this boundary and we are not allowed to do so. From this we can see that criminal activities in the economic field have by no means stemmed from the relaxation of policies. On the contrary, they are precisely the result of the violation of the relaxation of the policies. The problem lies precisely in the fact that leading persons in some areas and units have adopted a passive, wait-and-see attitude in relaxing policies and some of them have committed offenses against the law and discipline under the excuse of relaxing policies.

Judging from what has actually happened over the past 2 or 3 years since our relaxation of policies, we have failed to adopt certain necessary administrative measures or carry out timely ideological and political work. As a result, we have provided the evildoers with an opening and thus the criminal activities in the economic field have wantonly aggravated. For our leading organs and our cadres at all levels, the relaxation of policies never means that we can relax our leadership or work less hard. Because we have relaxed our policies, we must conscientiously study and propagate the party's policies formulated since its third plenary session and make the broad ranks of cadres and masses understand what our present policies are, which part of our policies we have relaxed and why they have been relaxed. We should ensure that they clearly know the boundary of our policies. After we have relaxed our policies, we may run into many new conditions and many new problems. For example, while we are opening up to the outside world and developing healthy international exchanges, the bourgeois degenerate ideology and lifestyle will penetrate into our country. After we have expanded the decisionmaking power of enterprises and enlivened the economy at home, some people may develop the trend of departmentalism,

separatism and liberalization. We must resist the corruption of the capitalist ideology and the bourgeois lifestyle while relaxing policies. We must be able to "stand at the riverside" but "keep our shoes from getting wet." This is precisely an important task of our ideological and political work. It is also a new test facing the broad ranks of party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels. All of this tells us that policies should be relaxed. But, what is more, we should pay close attention to our ideological and political work and strengthen our leadership in order to continuously enrich and perfect our various economic principles, policies, systems and methods, and thus be able to do our work better.

LIAONING ENTERPRISES URGED TO COMBAT WASTE

SK052254 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Rely on the Masses in Vigorously Combating Waste"]

[Excerpts] Liaoning Province has achieved relatively rapid progress in production among industrial and communications enterprises, surpassing the plan set in early 1982 calling for the province to maintain a 4-percent increase and to strive for a 5-percent increase. This is very good.

However, a key problem of industrial enterprises is poor economic returns. The profit increase achieved by industrial enterprises throughout the province is lower than their output value increase. The profits gained by some departments and enterprises are lower than the average level of their 1981 returns. Some have had output increase but no increase in income. Some even have lost income while having increased their output.

Needless to say, there are many reasons for a decline in economic results. Serious waste is a prime reason. Practice has shown that economic returns will certainly be upgraded as long as enterprises are willing to do a good job in combating waste. For example, in 1981 enterprises under the Shenyang Municipal First Light Industrial Bureau surpassed their total output value of 1980 by 10 percent, but their profits handed over to the state decreased 10 percent. Thanks to a drive to combat waste in early 1982, the profit increase scored by them between January and May was over 200 percent higher than their output value increase. Experience gained in this regard by them and the Liaoyang General Petrochemical Industrial Company indicates that in combating waste it is not necessary to increase investment, equipment and personnel, or to hold training classes on advanced technology. It is very possible to get immediate results as long as leading cadres are resolutely determined to earnestly arouse the masses in the work and to closely rely on the masses in ending waste. [passage omitted]

Working comrades: Let us go into action immediately and speed up the steady expansion of the workers' contingent which enthusiastically engages in combating waste so we can organize all mighty forces to launch attacks in eliminati ; waste to make still greater contributions in building material and spiritual civilizations.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON PLANNED AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

HK101403 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Jintang [2612 6855 1016]: "More on How To Make a Success of Managing Agricultural Planning"]

[Text] Recently, after studying Comrade Chen Yun's speech on "ensuring that the planned economy plays the major role and regulation by market mechanism the supplementary role," considering the new conditions and new problems that have arisen in agricultural production in recent years, I deeply feel that the planned economy should still play a main role after the production responsibility system in agriculture is introduced. So, it is necessary to strengthen planned management in agricultural production.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, proceeding from the levels of development of their local productive forces, communes and production teams have properly adjusted the relations of production, established and perfected various forms of production responsibility systems step by step, and fully mobilized the initiative of the peasants. The situation in the rural economy is getting better and better. This change has raised many new problems for leading organs of the party and government at all levels. These problems call for serious study and proper solution. From past practice, I found that the main problems in planned management of agricultural at present are as follows:

1. In the process of agricultural reproduction, the distribution of manpower, materials and financial resources is not reasonable enough, thus affecting the improvement of the comprehensive results in agriculture. According to the statistics in eight communes of Chuan district in Wuling County, among their 1981 results of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, only gains from farming increased owing to the bumper harvest of grain, while gains from other sectors have all dropped. The gross income after taking into account increases offsetting decreases is still lower than that of the year before by a large margin. According to a survey in a commune where the "double contract" responsibility system has been widely introduced, labor used in farming in 1981 was 9.2 percent more than in the former year, and this part of labor thus became relatively excessive, while labor used in other sectors reduced. This consequently constituted a decline in the proportions of output value achieved by forestry, animal husbandry. industry and sideline occupations in the gross output value.

2. In the process of agriculture reproduction, the development scale and growth rates of production, distribution, exchange and consumption have not been properly apportioned and dovetailed. According to Marx' theory of reproduction, the nature of production determines the aim and manner of distribution, exchange and consumption, but in a sense, distribution, exchange and consumption can restrict and affect the development of production. A great change has occurred in the manner of production since the production responsibility system was introduced, and the manner of distribution, exchange and consumption should thereby change correspondingly. In this case, if there is no guidance by state plans and the law of value blindly dominates everything, that will inevitably result in a waste of material resources and labor force. Taking an example from the production of melons and vegetables in Wuling County, because market prices in 1982 were fairly high, the growing areas in the whole county increased by nearly 100 percent in 1981, melons thus became an unsalable commodity due to the limited consumption of the masses. If planned guidance is not strengthened, the growing areas of melons and vegetables will probably reduce and the marketable volume will diminish this year, and all this may cause prices to go up again.

3. The growth of population and the production of the means of subsistence have not been balanced. After production responsibility systems were introduced, some communes and production brigades relaxed their guidance and intervention in family planning, thus resulting in a rebound in the natural growth rate of population. This rate in Guojiaqiao commune was as high as 32.7 per thousand, an increase of 3.9 per thousand over the year before. Although the 1981 output of grain in this commune was 12.7 percent higher than that of 1980, marketable grain per capita only increased by 7 jin.

In order to change this state of affairs, I think that the following matters should be properly handled for the purpose of improving planned management in agriculture:

First, it is necessary to effectively strengthen the political and ideological work in rural areas. 1) We must propagate and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The introduction of the production responsibility system is a reform of the management system which is suited to the current level of the masses' consciousness, cadres' management skill and productive force. It cannot be regarded as "dividing the fields and working alone." 2) Leading organs at all levels should strengthen their leadership over agricultural production. Exerting planned management on the national economy is an important means by which the state can exercise its function of managing the economy and guiding the development of the national economy through unified planning. To relax the planned management of production will ultimately run against the fundamental interests of the state and people. 3) We should properly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in signing and implementing economic contracts. Economic contracts are provided with legal effects. Once they are signed, both contractors must scrupulously abide by their promises and jointly uphold the solemnity of contracts. At present, some production teams arbitrarily raise quotas of contracts without acquiring agreement from contracted households, thus harming the masses' interests. This practice must be straightned out. The phenomenon that some contracted households do not fufill terms specified in contracts when presenting products to the state or collectives must be eliminated as well.

Third, work out scientific systems for targets. A system of planned targets is worked out on the basis of the needs of social expanded reproduction and the overall balance in the national economy. Only based on the balance in the national economy, can the national economic plans be scientific plans. When Comrade Chen Yun says "giving the major role to planned economy," he means that on one hand, planned targets cannot rigidly control everthing like in the past and exclude the role of regulation by market mechanism; on the other hand, the practice of liberalizing everything and allowing the law of value to control everything like some localities are doing is unadvisable. The social expanded reproduction of essential materials must be guaranteed. The production of the first category of materials, such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, should be controlled by state plans and it is necessary to issue mandatory targets for these items. Targets for guidance or reference can be adopted for the production of the second and third categories of agricultural sideline products, and the purchase of these items can be regulated by market mechanism, such as prices, taxes and other economic levers. Planning personnel are thereby required to hold an overall viewpoint and a scientific and scrupulous attitude, make careful investigation and study, and to work out target systems which comply with actual conditions and reflect objective laws.

Fourth, basic purchasing quotas of agricultural sideline products should be set as reasonably as possible. All unreasonable deviations should be avoided. The rate of marketing grain supplied to the state by congxing commune was 32.5 percent and production teams where each member could share over 800 jin of grain accounted for 19 percent of the total number of production teams in this commune. But things were quite different in a neighboring commune where the rate of marketing grain was only 17.7 percent and production teams with a grain share per capita of over 800 jin accounted for 42.1 percent. Such unreasonable purchasing targets are not beneficial to arousing commune members' enthusiasm. Under the principle of "keeping policies unchanged for 5 years" in a county, can we readjust some basic quotas for communes and production teams? This question is worth studying.

Agricultural production is a material production activity which combines natural reproduction with economic reproduction. Its classification is complicated by a multitude of specific elements. Moreover, production cycles are fairly long in this sphere, and there are quite a lot of factors that can affect and restrict this production. Therefore, it is rather difficult to consciously conduct regulation by planning mechanism over such a complicated process of production. In order to realize planned and proportionate development of the national economy, leading organs and planning departments of the national economy, leading organs and planning departments at all levels must work as Stalin says: "They must study this economic law, grasp it, learn how to skillfully apply it and work out plans which can completely reflect the demands of this law." ("Problems of the Socialist Economy in the Soviet Union") This will keep our agricultural economy correctly orientated toward giving the major role to planned economy and the supplementary role to regulation by market mechanism and will achieve rapid development along the socialist road.

NINGXIA DEVELOPS MINORITY TELEVISION STATION

OW070736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Yinchuan, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The 10-storied building and 180-meter high tower for the new Ningxia television center have been completed. The center is expected to open next year. The central people's government has allocated 16 million yuan to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for the development of television. A northwest China region with a population of 3.83 million, mainly of the Hui, Han and Manchu nationalities, Ningxia now has 60,000 black and white and color television sets.

Five large TV relay stations have been built in Yinchuan, the regional capital, and Dawukou, the main coal mining area, and 20 smaller ones have been erected by district governments, factories and mines.

PREMIER SUN DISCUSSES ISSUE OF REUNIFICATION

OW101059 Taipei CNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jun (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Thursday told Chinese and American scholars attending the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China that there is no "Taiwan issue" -- only the "China issue" of whether there is to be "a strong and hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-communist China." If there is to be a peaceful China, he said, the problem of China's future should be left to the decision of the Chinese people as a whole.

Premier Sun noted that the Chinese Communists had advanced a nine-point peace proposal, but said it is only "a gimmick to deceive the people of the world," and to create a "phony image of peace."

The Communists laid down two preconditions, he said: 1) acceptance of Chinese Communist sovereignty over Taiwan, and 2) invasion by force if peace talks fail. The Communists are really calling for the surrender of the Republic of China, he said, and called on the Free World to "recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China and communize its people through the employment of diplomatic pressure."

Free China, the premier said, is proposing to unify China on the basis of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people -- democracy, nationalism and the people's livelihood. He said these principles are intended to establish a country of the people, by the people and for the people. The three principles have already succeeded in Taiwan, Premier Sun said, and compelled the Chinese Communists to admit that mainland China cannot catch up with the Republic of China economically. The premier also noted that the Communists had followed the Republic of China's example in:

-- Recognizing the greatness of Sun Yat-sen and the success of his principles.
-- Imitating RCC export processing zones.
-- Seeking foreign capital for the expansion of exports.
-- Giving priority to agriculture.
-- Allowing limited economic individualism.

Premier Sun said the "Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an aboutface after a series of setbacks." He called on the Chinese Communists to give up their "four principles" of the socialist road, Communist Party leadership, dictatorship of the proletariat and ideological fealty to the thought of Marx, Lenin and Mao.

Chinese unification, he said, "should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole." If this will is followed, he indicated, the Communists will scrap the four principles and take further steps to change their way of life. "If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continue to narrow," Premier Sun said, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacles to reunification will be reduced naturally with the passage of time.

He called upon the scholars to undertake studies to serve mankind's well-being and achieve "an in-depth understanding of the reality of the Chinese mainland."

Among scholars from the United States attending the conference were Kenneth Rush of the Atlantic Council of the United States, Leonard Unger of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, former U.S. Ambassador to R.O.C., Ray S. Cline of Georgetown University, Robert F. Dernberger of the University of Michigan, Robert L. Downen of Georgetown University, Harold Hinton of George Washington University, Edward Luttwak of Georgetown University, Thomas A. Metzger of the University of California at San Diego, Jan S. Prybyla of Pennsylvania State University, Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley, Donald S. Zagoria of Columbia University and Parris H. Chang of Pennsylvania State University.

PRESIDENT CHIANG HAILS REAGAN ANTICOMMUNIST CALL

OW091413 Taipei CNA in English 1333 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 9 June (CNA) -- At the weekly meeting of the ruling party Wednesday, President Chiang Ching-kuo praised President Ronald Reagan's call for a campaign to promote democracy and consign communism to the "ash heap of history." Addressing the British Parliament Tuesday, President Reagan said: "What I am describing now is a plan and a hope for the long term, the march of freedom which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history...."

President Chiang said President Reagan's far-sighted call is not only a lofty ideal, but a practical step fitting the needs of humankind today to root out the disasters caused by Marxism-Leninism. Together with other peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples of the world, President Chiang said, the Republic of China will join in President Reagan's call to unleash hope and strength and "tell the world that a new age is not only possible but probable."

BAKER'S STAND ON TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT VIEWED

OW090931 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Taiwan Relations Act Must Not Be Revised, Nor Should It Be Misinterpreted -- On Senator Baker's Statement in Peiping"]

[Text] Senator Baker, U.S. Senate Republican party leader, made some observations on the China issue at a press conference held at the close of his visit to the Chinese mainland. First, he said that the Taiwan Relations Act should not be amended. Then he said that he personally does not support a major revision or any revision of the Taiwan Relations Act at this time. The Taiwan Relations Act is a national law of the United States. It was enacted by the U.S. Congress as representative of the American people for the purpose of continuing in substance the relations between China and the United States. Senator Baker vigorously pushed for the law when it was being formulated. He even made it known that he felt this act should be made more forceful. If, because of pressure from the Chinese Communists, there is any rash talk in the U.S. Government and U.S. Congress about a revision of the act, how could they explain it to the American people? How could they expect the world to trust them? While stating his principle of no support for a revision, Senator Baker added the words "at this time" to his statement. By adding this time factor, he has obviously watered down his resolution not to support a revision. We regret that he cannot consistently maintain confidence in his support of an act for which he worked so hard. What puzzles us even more is why Senator Baker interpretted the Taiwan Relations Act in such an ambiguous way. If the news dispatched by American news agencies was correct, then Baker also said that he does not think that this act (referring to the relations act) provides for the sale of weapons, although there is no provision in the Taiwan Relations Act that bans the sale, either.

According to Baker, it seems that arms sales are something ambiguous and vague in the relations act, something not indispensable. However, a careful reading of the contents of the act tells us otherwise. Arms sales are not only clearly spelled out in it, but also regarded by it as a policy obligation of the United States. It is clearly stipulated in Article 2, section B, No 5 of the relations act that one of the policies of the United States is to "provide Taiwan with defensive weapons." Section A of Article 3 is even clearer: "In order to promote the policy prescribed in Article 2 of this act, the United States should make available to Taiwan the defense articles and defensive logistical service needed to maintain an adequate self-defense capability." According to this article, it is a policy stipulated by law that the United States should provide defensive weapons and that it has the obligation to make "available" to Taiwan an adequate force for self-defense. Therefore, whether arms should be sold to Taiwan is not a matter for the President to determine or Congress to consider. What should be determined by the President and considered by Congress is, as stated in Section B of Article 3, that "a judgment on Taiwan's need, by which the nature and quantities of such defensive articles and logistics support are decided." For example, the decision of the American President not to sell F-16 fighters to the Republic of China but F-5E aircraft instead was made on the basis of the provisions under Section B of Article 3. However, this does not mean the President can change the provisions under Section A of Article 3 and make Taiwan "lose" an adequate self-defense force. This being the case, it was also wrong for Baker to state in his press conference that "whether arms sales should be made to Taiwan is a matter for the President to determine and Congress to consider." If things are done in this way, it would constitute a clear and concrete violation of the provisions of this law. It would also run counter to the original intent of the U.S. Congress in drafting this law on behalf of the American people.

Something else which we find it very hard to understand is the statement made by Senator Baker that "the U.S. Government side obviously hopes it will not undertake further arms sales." Senator Goldwater, the senior U.S. senator who visited China as Baker was visiting the mainland, expressed an entirely different view on the issue of arms sales than that made by Baker. Answering a reporter who wondered whether there was a possibility President Reagan would stop arms sales to the Republic of China, Senator Goldwater replied: "There is no sign whatsoever. I myself serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee and I know that the President has not even thought about stopping arms sales to Taiwan." Senator Goldwater is an old friend and political partner of President Reagan. He openly stated while in Taipei that his purpose in making the visit was to convey the feelings of President Reagan and make people inside and outside the Government of the Republic of China in Taiwan note Reagan's determination to attach importance to his promise of friendship for the Republic of China. We are pleased to see Senator Goldwater arrive bearing this news. However, at the same time we feel very perplexed by the vague, contradictory remarks made by Senator Baker. As we have mentioned above, the sale of arms is prescribed in the articles of the law. If one of the original legislators should distort the original intention of the law and even go so far as to suggest that the act be scrapped, it would be something very rarely seen in the annals of the parliaments of democratic countries. The harm which the severance of diplomatic relations between China and the United States had done to the relations between the two peoples is very obvious. It was to make up for the harm that the U.S. Congress, acting in line with the wishes of the people, adopted the Taiwan Relations Act after repeated discussions and considerations. It was enacted to make sure that the administration would not act against the state interests of the United States. With his dual status as one who pushed for the enactment at the time and as the leader of the government party in Congress at present, Senator Baker should act in consistency with the principle of safeguarding the interests of both China and the United States to exercise supervison and urge the administration authorities to truthfully implement the act because this is the kind of attitude a statesman who works for the good of his country should have.

If he yields to a passing situation and recklessly makes improper statements, he would be doing something no wise man would approve. Because of the rude interference from the Chinese Communists, recent relations between China and the United States have already been affected. We hope that leading political figures like Senator Baker in America will cherish and defend this foundation which keeps the relations between Chinese and American people from being broken and guard against any rash statements and actions which would more adversely affect the relations between the two sides.

TAIWAN, ROK BEGIN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

OW101041 Taipei CNA in English 1007 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jun (CNA) -- The 16th Sino-Korean economic cooperation conference opened in Taipei this morning with chief delegates of both countries stressing the importance of closer cooperation to tide over the worldwide economic recession. The Korean finance minister, Na Ung-pae, and Chinese Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung agreed that the two countries face protectionism both from industrialized countries and countries with rich natural resources and that economic regionalism is on the rise. It is a time for inter-dependency in economic relations, Na said. The days that one country can think only of its own interests are gone forever, and all countries in the world should now coordinate their efforts to promote economic well-being, he added. Na said the Republic of Korea and the Republic of China sometimes find themselves competing against each other in international trade. It is not vicious competition, he stressed, but fair and good-willed competition. Due to this phenomenon, he proposed that the two countries work out a cooperation scheme to economically complement one another. Chao supported Na's views. He said it was extremely hard for the two countries to expand their trade, and proposed that the ROC and the ROK work out a system of division of labor in industrial production.

The ministerial level meeting will be held for three days at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, from June 10 to 12. It followed a three-day talk at the working level by vice ministers of the two countries.

Preliminary agreements reached during the three days of talks include: to encourage cooperation between small and medium business in both countries; to improve cooperation in the fields of energy, communications, technology and hog raising; to strengthen existing ties in the machinery, textiles, steel, electronics, and petrochemical industries; to step up the exchange of information on economic and fiscal policies between the ROC's Council for Economic Planning and Development and Ministry of Economic Affairs and their Korean counterparts.

One subject on which there has been no agreement so far is transportation of cargo by sea. Both sides said, however, that they hope to hold a second meeting on this as soon as possible, with the aim of reaching an agreement then.

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HUANG HUA SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW112357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 11 June (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese Government delegation, in his speech today at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, expounded China's principled stand on disarmament and put forward the principal measures for an immediate end to the arms race and for disarmament on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese state councillor and foreign minister pointed out that since the 1978 first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the world situation has remained in tension. "This has been mainly due to the acts of expansion and aggression by the hegemonists and to the intensified arms race and fierce rivalry between the two superpowers. One superpower has been pressing forward to expand its sphere of influence. Not wishing to be outdone, the other superpower has exerted its utmost to build up its strength and to try to regain its former position of world supremacy. The two superpowers have been contending for world hegemony. Their rivalry extends to all parts of the globe, thus threatening the independence and sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries as well as world peace and security. As a result, more hot spots have been created, thereby aggravating the already tense international situation."

He said that in the past four years, no real progress has been made in disarmament. "This is because the two superpowers are not at all sincere about disarmament and have instead stepped up arms expansion. They have started a new round of the arms race, each striving to improve or upgrade its own strategic and theater nuclear weapons in order to gain superiority over the other. At the same time, they have been developing conventional armaments, vying for the control of strategic areas and stepping up war preparations."

"In recent years," he said, "the people of Europe, Japan, the United States and elsewhere have launched a mass movement against the nuclear arms race of the two superpowers and for preventing nuclear war. We fully understand and sympathize with their concern for peace and for the prevention of war."

He said: "As the arms race intensifies and the menace of war increases, the Third World and other small and medium-sized countries demand all the more strongly that progress be made in disarmament and that results be achieved at this session. They are fully entitled to do so because they are always the first to suffer from the two superpowers' rivalry and from the aggression and expansion by the hegemonists."

Talking about the two superpowers' professed desire for disarmament and their various proposals or programs, Huang Hua said: "Now one superpower stresses that an arms freeze should come first while the other insists on priority for arms reduction. They appear to be talking about the need to maintain a balance of arms. In fact, each side wants to attain supremacy and to strengthen its own position in the contest for world hegemony by means of a new round of the arms race."

Huang Hua emphatically pointed out that the posturing on the part of one superpower is particularly noteworthy. Every year it produces an assortment of proposals or plans which are merely variations on the same theme. But it has taken no concrete action. One is bound to ask the following questions:

Who pledged at the last special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament that he 'has never unleashed war and will never do so' and turned around only 1 year later to send 100,000 troops to invade and occupy Afghanistan? Were these troops sent there on a sightseeing tour instead of a combat mission?

"Why is it that this superpower which talks glibly about prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons has always refused to undertake unconditionally to 'renounce the use of nuclear weapons' against nonnuclear states?

"If this superpower is truly willing to implement 'confidence-building measures' in Asia, why does it not establish its credibility by withdrawing its troops immediately and unconditionally from Afghanistan and stopping its support for the aggression against Kampuchea?

"This superpower has been describing 'detente' in such glowing terms. Why then has it effected such a dramatic increase in its nuclear and conventional armaments precisely during the so-called 'decade of detente'? Was it trying to promote 'detente' by means of arms expansion, or it was carrying out arms expansion under the camouflage of 'detente'?"

He said: "Any cursory comparison between this superpower's pronouncements and its actions will provide the right answer." The posturing on the part of this superpower "is merely trying to cover up the truth, deceive the people of the world and divert their attention from the objectives of disarmament so that is can press on with its hegemonistic policies of nuclear arms expansion, blackmail and war preparations."

Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government and people have always stood for genuine disarmament and made positive efforts toward progress in disarmament. Since the 1960's, the Chinese Government has on a number of occasions put forward its views and proposals on disarmament and on strengthening international security. We have always opposed the arms race and the threat or use of force in international relations, and we are against any country carrying out aggression or expansion by means of superior military strength."

We are in favor of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear disarmament, hoping that the two countries would take a serious and responsibile attitude to reach agreement genuinely helpful to limiting the nuclear arms race and preventing the threat of a nuclear war, and that they would not follow the same old r which has, instead of leading to the reduction of nuclear armament, left much room fo im ving their nuclear weapons."

Huang Hua reiterated the basic principles followed by the Chinese Government with regard to disarmament and put before the session the principal measures for an immediate end to the arms race and for disarmament on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Huang Hua said: "The central contents of the measure are: An agreement should be reached by all the nuclear states not to use nuclear weapons. Pending such an agreement, each nuclear state should without attaching any condition, undertake not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states and nuclear weapon free zones, and not to be the first to use such weapons against each other at any time and under any circumstances."

"The Soviet Union and the United States should stop testing, improving or manufacturing nuclear weapons and should reduce by 50 percent all types of their nuclear weapons and means of delivery. After that, all other nuclear states should also stop testing, improving or manufacturing nuclear weapons and should reduce their respective nuclear arsenals according to an agreed proportion andprocedure."

"Conventional disarmament should be effected simultaneously with nuclear disarmament. As a first step, all states should undertake not to use conventional armaments for intervention or aggression against and military occupation of any country."

Explaining these measures, he said: The first step in nuclear disarmament should be the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons to be followed by their progressive reduction and ultimate destruction. "If the nuclear states refrain from threatening nonnuclear states and undertake unconditionally not to use nuclear weapons against them, then these states will have no need to possess nuclear weapons or seek foreign nuclear protection. If a nuclear state does not first ask itself whether it is posing any threat to nonnuclear states but holds them responsible and demand that they undertake not to threaten it, wouldn't that be as absurd as putting the cart before the horse?"

He continued: "It is our view that conventional disarmament should be effected simultaneously with nuclear disarmament." This is because one can only assume two circumstances in which a nuclear war may break out: Either the nuclear powers engage each other in a nuclear war from the very beginning, or they may begin by a conventional war which may escalate to a nuclear conflict. If we direct our efforts solely to the prevention of a nuclear war and relax our vigilance against a conventional war, that may still leave open the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear war. The superpowers often use their conventional armaments as a means of aggression and expansion.

He stressed that the two superpowers should be the first to carry out substantial arms reduction in nuclear as well as conventional armaments. Since countries vary in size and military strength, we should require the stronger states to reduce their armaments so as to ensure the security of the weaker ones, rather than demand equal and simultaneous reduction of arms by all countries.

Huang Hua said: "The views that I have just outlined indicate the obligation China is prepared to undertake for disarmament. In point of fact, the Chinese Government has long repeatedly pledged to the world that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it undertakes unconditionally not to use such weapons against nonnuclear states. This amply shows the good faith of the Chinese Government on the question of disarmament. I would like to announce here that if the two superpowers take the lead in halting the testing, improving or manufacturing of nuclear weapons and in reducing their nuclear weapons by 50 percent, the Chinese Government is ready to join all other nuclear states in undertaking to stop the development and production of nuclear weapons and to further reduce and ultimately destroy them altogether."

Huang Hua said: "The basic principles of the Chinese Government concerning disarmament and the essential measures for disarmament I have just outlined emanate from China's foreign policy of peace." "The fundamental guidelines of China's foreign policy are: Unite with the Third World and all other peace-loving countries; oppose hegemonism; and maintain world peace."

"China needs an extended period of stable and peaceful international environment in order to attain the lofty goal of her modernization program by the end of this century," he declared. "Only in peace can our economic development go forward and our people's needs be satisfied."

He said: "China's social system and fundamental interests require that we pursue a policy of peace. We do not need war and we firmly oppose a new world war. China's armaments, including her nuclear capabilities, are entirely for the purpose of self-defense against foreign aggression.

"China does not have a single soldier outside its own borders and never seeks any bases on foreign soil. Neither does it have any territorial ambitions. Our record shows that we were forced to act in self-defense only when a war of aggression was imposed on us. We oppose aggression or threats against ourselves, and we never pose any threat to others."

Huang Hua said in conclusion: "Disarmament is, in the final analysis, a question of how to prevent war and maintain peace, so it is bound to attract the attention and arouse the concern of the people throughout the world. So long as the people of all countries unite in a persistent and relentless struggle against war of aggression, it will be possible to maintain world peace. The people's struggle is a powerful impetus to disarmament and maintenance of world peace. Our task is to make concerted efforts for the realization of genuine disarmament in conformity with the wishes of the people of the world."

XINHUA on Reaction to Speech

OW121314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Warm applause and praises greeted the speech made by chairman of the Chinese Government delegation Huang Hua at the second U.N. special session on disarmament today.

Huang Hua won warm applause from the audience when he announced, "If the two superpowers take the lead in halting the testing, improving or manufacturing of nuclear weapons and in reducing their nuclear weapons by 50 percent, the Chinese Government is ready to join all other nuclear states in undertaking to stop the development and production of nuclear weapons and to further reduce and ultimately destroy them altogether." This was the first time in four days that a government delegate won applause from the audience in the course of his speech at the special session.

When Huang Hua returned to his seat after his speech, delegates from nearly 60 Asian, African, Latin American and European countries queued up for their turn to shake hands with him in warm congratulation:

Many Third World delegates showed great appreciation of China's pledge that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it undertakes unconditionally not to use such weapons against non-nuclear states. Some delegates and reporters from Japan and the West described Huang Hua's speech as concrete, explicit, reasonable and sincere, which they said indicates that the Chinese Government is playing a unique role in regard to the disarmament question.

UN DEBATE CONTINUES TO URGE END TO ARMS RACE

OW120932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (XINHUA) -- The general debate of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament entered its fourth day today with more nations calling for an end to the arms race and for the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou said that the major powers had the obligation to do their utmost to end the arms race through bold agreements, until the goal of collective international security was achieved.

Irish Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey urged the nuclear powers to give binding security guarantees to the non-nuclear states to ensure that "no nuclear power will ever use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear power."

Arturo M. Tolentino, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Philippines, said that China had taken the lead by its declaration of the non-first-use of nuclear weapons and non-use of nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear state. "We welcome this assurance," and "the world looks to the nuclear weapon states, and particularly to the two superpowers who each possesses a devastating array of nuclear weaponry, to respond to world public opinion," he noted.

Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, said that the overarmament of the superpowers was "a threat to peace." On the arms race between the two superpowers, Cheysson said that while one of them had reduced its effort in the past few years the other moved ahead relentlessly and strengthened its arms potential aimed exclusively at Western Europe. "Now the former is obliged to react," he continued; "in this way, with the two parties moving from positions of inferiority to overcoming that inferiority and then surpassing each other, the arms race in turn destabilizes and terrifies each of the two camps. Stability based on deterrence might be compromised by the reappearance of first strike capabilities," he added.

The minister said that a more just and more secure global international order could be attained through "the balance between East and West at the lowest, safest and most stable level possible" and "the defense and the guarantee of independence of each state through regional security."

HUANG HUA ATTENDS DINNER HOSTED BY KISSINGER

OW120750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese state Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua attended a dinner party given in his honour by U.S. former Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger. Ling Qing, Kang Maozhao and Liang Yufan, deputy leaders of the Chinese Government delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, were among those present.

During the dinner party, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, Huang Hua had friendly conversations with noted American personalities from political, financial, business, social and mass media circles.

The Chinese state councillor and foreign minister also conferred this afternoon with Claude Cheysson, minister for external relations of France.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS GROUP NAMED

OW071926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Raymond Philip Shafer has been appointed chairman of the National Committee on United States-China Relations, its board of directors announced today.

Shafer succeeds Ambassador Charles W. Yost, who was chairman from 1975 until his death in 1981.

Shafer is now partner and senior counsellor of the international accounting firm of Coopers and Lybrand. He was governor of Pennsylvania (1967-71) and counsellor to Vice President Nelson Rockefeller (1975-77).

Accepting his new post, Shafer said, "for more than a decade, the People's China and the United States have been developing better relationships and mutual understanding. Before and during this period, the national committee rendered responsible, pioneering leadership, earning respect in both countries. I look forward to helping build on and extend this distinguished record."

The national committee, formed in 1966, is a leading non-profit organization conducting exchanges and related educational programs involving leaders in government, education, culture, management and communications in the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Since 1975 the organization's president has been Arthur H. Rosen, a former career Foreign Service officer.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. SPACE PROGRAM'S MILITARIZATION

OW091236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 9 Jun 82

["'U.S. Space Programs Go Military' by XINHUA correspondent Zhou Zexin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 7 -- The militarization of U.S. space operations is drawing more and more public attention as the date set for the space shuttle Columbia's fourth and final test flight is drawing near.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced that the shuttle's fourth test flight will be launched on June 27 and is scheduled to return on July 4. The Columbia will carry a secret military cargo of the Defense Department into orbit. This is the first secret military cargo to fly on an American space ship. The Defense Department reportedly has placed its cargo into the cargo hold of the Columbia but refused to disclose what type of equipment it consists of. The pilots have been under orders not to talk about the test with the mission control center. They also must avoid beaming television back to earth of the device mounted in the cargo hold so as to protect information about the U.S. space systems from the Soviet Union.

The militarization of U.S. space programs began long ago. It is getting more and more publicity along with the aggravation of the arms race with the Soviet Union. The United States stresses that this has resulted from the stepped-up space operations of the Soviet Union in recent years. Some U.S. military experts hold that the Soviet Union is already many years ahead of the United States in the field of space-based high-energy laser weapons and that Soviet research programs are far grander than those of the United States.

They fear that this kind of weapons might threaten the satellites and rockets of the United States.

They also hold that the manned space shuttle programs of the Soviet Union have for many years been military-oriented. The Soviet Union has indicated that before 1985, it will send into space orbit a permanent space station manned by 12 to 14 persons. The recent flight of the Salyut-7 space station is considered to be possibly related to these programs.

The United States has also stepped up its research and manufacture of laser weapons. The Washington POST disclosed on May 5 that an early warning infrared laser system is being loaded on board the Columbia. The New York TIMES reported on June 6 that the Defense Department has worked out a new military program under which the Air Force is instructed to deploy anti-satellite weapons within the coming five years as part of the program to reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear deterrent forces. A deputy secretary of the Air Force department disclosed in his testimony before the Congress not long ago that the Defense Department and the Air Force have solid programs for a continued expansion of the U.S. military capabilities in space so as to explore the space for military purposes.

While the U.S. Defense Department is stepping up its deployment in the space arms race, NASA programs are being geared to military activities and even shifted to a military basis.

NASA has increased its contacts with the Defense Department by increasing the number of officers and military-related personnel in its staff. The newly-established office of space operations under NASA is headed by an Air Force major general.

U.S. spaceships are being used more directly for military purposes. The carrying of Defense Department cargo by the Columbia is just a beginning. The U.S. President has decided that NASA and the Air Force will share the use of spaceships. Thus the Defense Department has become a chief user of spaceships. According to an official report, almost half, or at least 114 of NASA's 243 spaceship missions preliminarily planned for the period from now till 1994 will be assigned to the Defense Department.

NASA's scientific research is becoming more and more military-oriented. NASA Director James Beggs testified before the Congress last February that the 1983 military-related space programs of scientific research and development, especially those using spaceships, will remain unchanged or even be expanded, while civilian space programs will be cut or postponed. In order to give priority to the development of military-related rockets, NASA has postponed to 1984 its program for exploring the Jupiter. A quarter of NASA's 3.5-billion-dollar budget for 1983 will be spent on military-related operations.

A number of American congressmen have criticized the militarization of NASA operations for affecting the development of non-military space science and technology. Observers here regard the linkage between spaceships and the military systems of the Defense Department as a dangerous new development.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON KIRKPATRICK 'OUTBURSTS'

HK130816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Chen Feng [7115 1409]: "Hard To Avoid 'Clumsiness'"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has blown her top again. At a lunch on 7 June, she said the reason U.S. influence in the United Nations had consistently waned was because "the United States is always acting clumsily in international relations," and "is not proficient in UN politics," and "we are simply a bunch of laymen."

She said when venting her wrath back in February: "The United States has become a nation without a single follower." Now she says the way to solve the problem is to appoint someone "proficient in UN politics" as the permanent representative there. The day after her latest outburst, when the Security Council was debating the urgent issue of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Kirkpatrick alone, representing the United States, vetoed a draft resolution condemning Israel for refusing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. While the whole world was condemning in concert Israel's large-scale armed invasion of Lebanon, she, representing the United States at the United Nations, defended the Begin authorities' aggression, thus "clumsily" isolating herself yet again.

No matter how much Mrs Kirkpatrick may moan and complain, if the U.S. Government continues to persist in its erroneous ways of running counter to the aspiration of the Third World peoples, it is certain that its influence in the United Nations will continue to wane. The affairs of the United Nations are the affairs of all its members, and cannot just be decided on by a few big states; this is the UN politics of today. If the United States does not understand this simple truth, no foreign affairs expert it appoints as permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations can avoid "laymen's and clumsy" acts.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS SAID SELF-MADE

HK130810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "The 'Opportunity' Is Disappearing"]

[Text] Speaking on the Middle East situation in Chicago recently, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that in this "particularly dangerous" region, there were both "perils" and also "opportunities" for the United States, and so the United States "should influence Middle Eastern affairs" and prevent the Soviet Union from "taking advantage of the turmoil there to reach its strategic goals."

Why has the Middle East become a "particularly dangerous" region? Obviously, one important reason is that the Israeli authorities pursue a policy of aggression, expansion and hostility to the Arab people, with the result that there is no peace in the region. And the reason the Israeli authorities dare to act in such a rabid fashion is because they have gained U.S. connivance and support. The latest proof of this is that the Begin regime recently defied world opinion and brazenly launched a large-scale armed invasion of Lebanon.

However, Haig's reference to "perils" for the United States had another meaning, which was that U.S. interests and influence had been "challenged," while by U.S. "opportunities" he meant the possibility of preserving U.S. interests and influence. It is quite evident that these "perils" and "opportunities" exist, and the question is, what policy will the United States adopt. If the Washington authorities cling obstinately to their course, help a tyrant to do evil, stand opposed to the Arab people and support Israel's wanton acts, the United States will indeed be in peril of losing everything, and any talk of preventing the Soviet Union from "taking advantage of the turmoil there to reach its strategic goals" may turn out to be an idle dream.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE BANK DELEGATION

OW121316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) - Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Export-Import Bank of Japan led by Michio Takeuchi, president of the bank. Zhao Ziyang told the delegation that a good foundation for economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan was laid in the past ten years. "This has opened a good prospect for still greater cooperation in the future," he said. Michio Takeuchi said the Export-Import Bank if Japan would make efforts to expand the cooperation.

Present were Bu Ming, chairman of the board of directors, Li Fakui, vice-president, of the Bank of China, and Vasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here June 9 at the invitation of the Bank of China. While in Beijing, the two sides exchanged views on further financial cooperation. They will leave here tomorrow for other parts of China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DPRK PARTY FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW121300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, met and feted a friendship group of the Korean Workers Party led by Pak Yong-sok, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

Present on both occasions were Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chon Myong-Su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China. The Korean comrades returned here today after visiting Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai.

GENG BIAO, PLA DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PYONGYANG

OW140239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defense, left here by air this morning for a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. The deputy leader of the delegation is Liang Biye, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The delegation includes leaders of the General Logistics Department, the air force, the navy and the Shenyang units of the P.L.A.

Among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and secretary-general of the C.P.C. Central Committee Military Commission; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Zhang Zhen, Huang Yukun, Xu Guangyi and other leaders of the P.L.A. general departments, air force and navy. Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, was also present.

SHANGHAI MAYOR LEADS FRIENDSHIP GROUP TO DPRK

OW140812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A Shanghai friendship delegation led by its mayor Wang Daohan left here by train today for Hamhung in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is going to sign the protocol on the establishment of the friendly ties between Shanghai and Hamhung.

XINHUA REPORTS REAGAN'S 'NEW BERLIN INITIATIVE'

OW120308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Before leaving Bonn for home this afternoon, U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid a short visit to West Berlin, terminating his two-day West Europe trip with a "new Berlin initiative" in a speech delivered near the "Berlin Wall."

During the trip, Reagan attended the Versailles economic summit meeting as well as the Bonn NATO summit meeting and paid official visits to Vatican, Rome, London and Bonn.

In the company of West German Chancellor Schmidt, Reagan flew from Bonn to West Berlin this morning for a 3-hour visit. After inspecting the "Berlin Wall", he addressed a rally at the Schloss Charlottenburg Square. He reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to West Berlin, saying that the U.S. "remains committed to the Berlin agreement", and "will continue to honor its commitment to Berlin."

He condemned the "expansionism of the Soviet Union" and the "ruthless pursuit of its goals around the world." He challenged the Soviet leaders to join in the "quest for peace, security and a lowering of the tensions and weaponry," to eliminate their SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles, to slash the conventional ground forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe to 700,000 men each, to live up to the Helsinki treaty and to reduce the "human barrier." He packaged all these "challenges" as a "new Berlin initiative" and called on the Soviets to respond with "positive actions rather than rhetoric as the first proof of Soviet good intentions."

"A united, resolute Western alliance stands ready to defend itself if necessary, but we are also ready to work with the Soviet bloc in peaceful cooperation if the leaders of the East are willing to respond in kind," he said.

Addressing the same rally, Chancellor Schmidt stressed that the presence of U.S. military forces in West Berlin "is a demonstration of the U.S. to be ready to safeguard the freedom of the city." While seeing President Reagan off at the Bonn-Koln airport later, the chancellor said, he, too, hoped the East would respond positively to Reagan's "new Berlin initiative."

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP

HK120820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "U.S. President Reagan Visits Western Europe"]

[Text] While attending the seven-nation Western summit and the NATO summit, President Reagan also visited France, Italy, Britain, West Germany and West Berlin and held talks with the leaders of the four countries on the international situation and bilateral relations.

Reagan addressed the Bundestag during his visit to West Germany. He stressed the "permanence" of U.S. commitments to Western Europe, saying that the United States "is resolved to maintain well-equipped and highly trained forces in Europe." He also clearly stated that the United States would stand together with the peoples of Western Europe to preserve European security. He said it is necessary to strengthen unity and dialogue between the members of NATO. The West must strengthen its defenses in nuclear and conventional weapons.

Addressing the British Parliament, Reagan denounced the Soviet policy of aggression and expansion, and also declared that he hoped to meet Brezhnev and desired success in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks. In his address to the Bundestag, Reagan also announced a proposal for reducing conventional forces in central Europe, that is, to reduce Eastern and Western conventional ground forces in the central European region to 700,000 men each and the air forces to 200,000 men each. This proposal was welcomed by the West European countries.

There are still differences between the United States and certain West European countries on the question of East-West detente. In his talks with Chancellor Schmidt, Reagan held that so far detente had brought more advantages to the Soviet Union than to the West. He also maintained an attitude of reserve regarding the Western Europe-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal. Schmidt held that as the contract had already been signed, it must be carried out.

Apart from this, Reagan also specially discussed with Britain the military conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands (Malvinas). Leaders of the United States and the four West European countries also exchanged views on Israel's large-scale attack on Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, and East-West economic relations. In talks on the Malvinas dispute, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher thanked the United States for its support. During the two summits and Reagan's visits, tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Rome, London and elsewhere in opposition to the superpowers' nuclear arms race.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON NATO SUMMIT IN BONN

OW120129 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Commentary by correspondent Yang Yi: Narrowing Differences To Show Unity -- An Observation of NATO's Summit in Bonn" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The heads of state and government from the 16 NATO countries came here yesterday to hold the sicth summit conference since the alliance was formed in 1949. When the international situation is becoming more turbulent and increasingly changeable, the summit conference cannot but arouse close attention in the world.

Instead of focusing discussions on concrete issues, the conference proceeded in a way of sidestepping contradictions to show "unity." During the one-day conference discussions on concrete issues took up only a few hours. As a result, the 16 participants could not get into a serious study of concrete questions but stated their positions in turn instead. In addition, as the declaration of the conference and documents attached to it were drafted and basically finalized in advance, they were submitted to the conference just for final approval.

Then, why did so many people come here to hold such a meeting? Analysts here said this was because great changes have taken place in the relative military strength of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact, that of the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, since the last NATO summit conference in Washington 1978. The Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in the speed of developing nuclear arms and conventional forces. This has further deepened the differences within the NATO on its strategy to deal with the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration stands for vigorous reinforcement of defense, arms expansion and war preparations as well as a hard line in negotiations with the Soviet Union so as to force the latter to check its ambition for expansion.

However, the NATO countries in Western Europe, proceeding from their historic and geographic condition, and for the sake of their national security, political needs and economic interests, are more willing to pursue the policy of "power plus negotiation." Although they are by no means to give up the policy of maintaining military strength at a certain level, they advocate serious dialogue with the Soviet Union. They have gradually lost their faith in the effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear umbrella and the continuity of its foreign policy. Therefore, they hope to seek a real detente in their relations with the Soviet Union and their own security in return. Under these circumstances, the NATO member states deemed it necessary to hold a summit conference to exchange views, narrow differences and coordinate actions.

The "Bonn statement" adopted at the conference gives prominence to a dual strategy which places defense and dialogue on a par, a subtle shift in NATO's strategic thinking. It demonstrates that the United States is drawing closer to its West European allies and reversing to the strategy employed in the mid-1970's of using dual tactics against dual tactics, with a view to maintianing the solidarity of the military alliance of the West. This compromising move has eased the contradictions between the Reagan administration and Western Europe. It was well received by those who attended the conference with some praising it as laying the groundwork for NATO cooperation in the 1980's.

Reinforcement of conventional armament also finds some reflection in the "statement'. A document adopted by the conference on military integration of NATO states that NATO will continue to strengthen its defense posture, with special regard to conventional forces. However, deep-seated differences remain as to how to put this vague and general principle into practice.

Explaining why the Reagan administration has made compromise to its allies on armament control and disarmament and taken up again the banner of negotiation, dialogue and disarmament, the observers here attributed it to U.S. financial troubles which cannot sustain its excessive military spending. A surge in the peace movement at home, the mid-term parliamentary elections this year and the existing rift between the United States and Europe are the other reasons they cited. As for the West European countries which are confronted with the Soviet threat, they still need U.S. support and an effective NATO existence. Therefore, the conference has harmonized some differences.

In spite of the many praises, various postures of "solidarity" and certain reconciliations made by the heads of state and governments, the fundamental differences inside the NATO, as some official spokesmen and news media pointed out, did not and could not be settled by a one-day conference.

The Reagan administration still puts more emphasis on strengthening defense and seeking its own superiority. But West European countries place more hopes on detente. As a West German Government spokesman has said, contradictions on the policy of detente still exist on both sides.

On East-West economic relations such as the control of the volume of trade with the Soviet Union, the limit of trust loans granted to it and the construction of natural gas pipelines from Siberia to Western Europe, each country wants to go its own way and no particular agreements have been reached.

It is also difficult for the NATO member states to coordinate their stands on critical international issues. For instance, the conference could not issue a joint statement on the situation in Lebanon because the United States continues to carry out its short-sighted policy of being partial to and siding with Israel.

In spite of the fact that the NATO's defense might be weakened, Britain has moved its main fleet to the South Atlantic. This, too, has deepened the differences within the NATO. Only a few speakers at the conference expressed their support for Britain's military action.

Now that the Bonn conference is over, many participants have heaved a sigh of relief and feel some satisfaction. The differences between the United States and its allies on the security strategy and defense policy remain untouched. Completely different explanations may be made to some equivocal documents and provisions approved at the conference. Old scores between Greece and Turkey have not been settled. Spain and Britain still take different attitudes towards the Malvinas conflict. Observers here are less optimistic about how long the relative balance inside the NATO can be kept.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MOBUTU

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW120813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and the principal members of his entourage in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Welcoming the president to China on his fourth visit, Vice-Chairman Deng said: "Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Zaire in 1972, leaders of the two countries have established a relationship of mutual trust because our two countries have had similar experiences of being bullied by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he said. President Mobutu said there indeed exist relations of mutual trust between the two countries. He thanked China for the aid and cooperation given Zaire.

Deng Xiaoping briefed the guests on China's domestic situation. He said the political situation in China is one of real stability and unity and the initial success in streamlining China's institutions is a clear proof of this. "The people of the country can now concentrate their efforts on national construction," he said.

Mobutu said, as China's friend, Zaire is very much interested in the developments in China.

Present were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian, and Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi.

Later, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon for President Mobutu, his wife Bobi Ladawa and principal members of their entourage.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW111514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed today that China would continue to follow the policy of safeguarding and strengthening unity among Third-World countries.

He made his statement during his talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Mobutu spoke highly of China's policy.

In a cordial atmosphere, the premier and president both said that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries had expanded and strengthened since normalization of relations in 1972. They said the two governments would make further efforts to expand such relations. The two leaders discussed international issues of common interest, and both had the same or similar views on many major issues.

Taking part in the talks for Zaire were Yoka Mangono, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Seti Yale, special adviser to the head of state, Bokana W'ondangela, commissioner general for planning, Nimy Mayidika, director of the presidential office, Nkema Liloo, principal adviser to the presidential office, and Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Zairian ambassador to China.

Present for China were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Li Shanyi, Chinese ambassador to Zaire.

Zhao Ziyang Banquet

OW111546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife Bobi Ladawa.

The guests were greeted by Premier Zhao and State Councillor Ji Pengfei when they entered the banquet hall. A military band played and the Dong Fang (oriental) song and dance ensemble entertained the guests. Soprano Zhu Mingying's Zairian songs won warm applause. The two leaders toasted further development of the friendship between China and Zaire.

Among those present were Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, Zhou Jiannan, minister of the machine-building industry, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi. Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika was also present.

Meets Building Experts

OW121814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko met today with Chinese experts who had worked in Zaire. These experts helped build the people's palace and a farm tools plant and grow sugar and rice crops.

Shaking hands with the Chinese experts, President Mobutu said: "I'm very happy to meet you here and join you in recalling the days when you worked in Zaire. The relations between our two countries in all fields are developing."

The Chinese experts thanked the president, and the Zairian Government and people for their care and hospitality given to them during their stay in Zaire. Yoka Mangono, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, was present.

Departure for Guangzhou

OW130144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, Madame Mobutu and their party left here for Guangzhou by special plane this morning after concluding their visit to Beijing.

Before their departure, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, went to the guest-house to say good-bye to the distinguished Zairian guests. Zhao Ziyang said that the president and Madame Mobutu's visit, although short, is fruitful. The Chinese premier asked President and Madame Mobutu to convey the best wishes and regards of the Chinese people to the Zairian people after they return home. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei accompanied President and Madame Mobutu on their way to Guangzhou.

HUANG HUA CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S INVASION OF LEBANON

OW111644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese Government delegation, state councillor and foreign minister, today strongly condemned Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

"While we are discussing the question of disarmament at this special session, the situation in the Middle East is seriously deteriorating as a result of Israel's flagrant invasion of Lebanon," he said.

"We strongly condemn Israel's armed aggression and firmly support the heroic struggle of the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine against Israeli aggression.

"We consider that the United Nations must take prompt and effective measures to halt Israel's aggression," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES ARAB UNITY AGAINST ISRAEL

HK130727 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "We Wish the Brothers Quarrelling at Home Would Resist the External Aggressor"]

[Text] Israel's massive invasion of Lebanon has caused a serious situation in the Middle East. Confronted with this great enemy, the Arab and Islamic states urgently need to unite to face the enemy together.

The mediation committee of the Islamic Conference Organization has appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease fire immediately and aim their guns at the Israeli enemy. Iraq has already responded that so long as Iran agrees to a ceasefire, the Iraqi Armed Forces are immediately prepared to withdraw inside the international boundary within 2 weeks and terminate all armed action. It has also stated that until agreement is reached on the issues in dispute, it will accept the ruling of the emergency meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization or any ruling of the Nonaligned Movement or the UN Security Council. This is a positive move by Iraq for ending the war.

The 20-month Iran-Iraq war has not only caused grave losses in every aspect to the belligerents but has also had a bad effect on peace and stability in the Gulf and Middle East regions. The war has weakened the strength and unity of the Arab and Islamic states. In daring to launch such a wanton invasion of Lebanon on this occasion, Israel was to a certain degree precisely taking advantage of differences between the Arab states and disputes among Muslim brothers; it vainly attempted to wipe out the PLO Armed Forces and dismember Lebanon at one stroke. In the face of this wanton Israeli aggression, Iran and Iraq have both expressed sympathy and support for the heroic fight of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against aggression. According to reports, Iran is prepared to dispatch combat personnel to Lebanon to take part in the battle to resist the Israeli aggressor forces, while Iraq has stated that the moment Iran agrees to a ceasefire, Iraq will agree to Iranian forces passing through its territory to join in the fighting in Lebanon and Syria. This is encouraging. In these circumstances, if the Iran-Iraq war goes on, it is bound to disperse the forces for struggle against Israel. This is obviously not in accord with the highest interests of the Arab nations and of Islam, nor does it benefit peace and stability in the Gulf and Middle East regions.

Brothers quarrelling at home should resist the external aggressor. In the face of this great enemy, we hope that the Islamic states of Iraq and Iran, both Muslim brothers, will immediately stop killing each other, effect a ceasefire, end the war, and unite as one to deal together with Israeli aggression. In the common struggle against the enemy, there will be a much better atmosphere for the two countries to solve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

CHINA DAILY ASSAILS ISRAEL'S LEBANON INVASION

HK120142 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jun 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Against Human Dignity"]

[Text] Once again Israel has defied the world's conscience and committed an outrage against human dignity by its latest invasion of southern Lebanon.

The large-scale incursion spearheaded by columns of tanks and armoured vehicles followed two days of savage bombing by Israeli aircraft that killed hundreds of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian people and caused enormous losses to their property.

The wanton aggression was launched despite the presence of peacekeeping forces dispatched there by the United Nations precisely to prevent such acts after a similar Israeli offence in 1978.

Unconditional Withdrawal

The aggression continued following the UN Security Council call for an immediate cease-fire on Saturday. It demanded again on Sunday that the Israeli invaders withdraw from Lebanon "forthwith and unconditionally." A third resolution condemning Israel's act of aggression was supported by 14 of the 15-member Security Council but vetoes by the aggressor's patron, the United States.

For years, with the consistent moral backing and massive supplies of military hardware from the United States, Israel has been pursuing a policy of armed expansion and unceasing encroachments on the territories of neighbouring countries. On the pretext of safeguarding its own "security," the Israeli expansionists have not hesitated to take the lives of thousands of Palestinian and other Arab people and render many times more homeless. Like Hitler, expansionist Israel feels "secure" only when all its neighbours are made insecure. It is pure gangster logic for it to brazenly claim the right to invade Lebanon and kill Palestinian people so as to make the Galilee "panhandle" safe!

This latest act of aggression. on top of numerous preceding ones over the last 34 years, conclusively shows that the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv is a root cause of prolonged Middle East tension and unrest. Until it is restrained, there will be no end to misery and disaster for the people of the Middle East, the Israeli people included.

It is time for the Arab and Muslim world to put aside whatever differences that might exist, and unite to face the reality of Israel's expansion and aggression.

Stop Invasion

It is time that all peace-loving and justice-upholding nations the world over took effective action to stop Israel's current invasion, and make sure it will never recur. This can be done by working seriously and urgently for a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem.

The Chinese people, as all the people in the world, cannot repress their righteous indignation against the Israeli expansionists. All our sympathy goes out to the innocent Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They and the other Arab people can be sure of our support in their just fight for the right to live and regain their lost territories.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEMS IN TRANSFERRING CADRES

HK111239 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Firmly Rectify the Unhealthy Trend in Transfer of Cadres"]

[Text] The report about Shanxi's disciplinary action against cadres who disobeyed transfer orders shows that if the CCP committees take a clear-cut stand on this problem and take effective measures, the problem of a few cadres who demand special consideration from the organization but reject its discipline can be solved.

Since the "gang of four" was smashed, the unhealthy trends within our party, including the unhealthy trend in transferring cadres, have effectively been rectified. However, the phenomenon of disobeying orders and holding to one's own views still exists in some places. Under all sorts of pretexts, such as being "unaccustomed to the climate of a place," "unsuitable appointment," "being in poor health" and so forth, and by exaggerating their difficulties, some comrades have often "bargained" with the party organization. In fact, these "excuses" are "not to go where conditions are hard, not to work in the departments where there are many problems to solve and not to do the work which one is not content to do." Some cadres even require that the transfer should be satisfactory to their spouse and children as well. If not, they allow or urge their family members to make trouble. When they cannot achieve their aim, they just stay at home and refuse to report for duty and do not go to work for several months, the whole year or even for several years. This unhealthy trend has violated organizational discipline, corrupted the atmosphere in office and weakened the fighting force of the party.

How do we rectify this unhealthy trend?

First, we must forcefully stress the importance of discipline. On the question of where to go, what to do and what post to hold, all cadres in our party, no matter how proficiently they are qualified, how great their contributions may be and how high their positions are, must unconditionally obey the decisions of the party organization, which are made under the principle of democratic centralism and in accordance with the needs of the party's cause and the political integrity and professional ability of the cadres. Of course, this does not mean that the party organization can make decisions without taking into consideration the opinions, speciality and difficulties of the cadres. Nevertheless, it is wrong for anyone to legalize ultraindividualism under any pretext and insist on giving pride of place to one's own interests without any consideration for the overall situation in work transfers. This is also impermissible by organizational discipline.

Second, it is necessary to work out effective rules and regulations. Without rules and regulations, nothing can be done well. It is necessary for various localities to work out rules and regulations in light of our party's conventional practice and their actual conditions to govern the work of transferring cadres, and make them known to all. These rules and regulations should set demands on cadres as well as on the party organization. For example, before a decision is made to transfer a cadre, the party organization must make investigation and study among the masses, listen attentively and accept the reasonable opinions of the cadres and pay special attention to the speciality of professional and technological cadres. The cadres must truly report their actual difficulties and the party organization should help them solve the difficulties. However, severe criticism should be given to those who are reluctant to work at a lower level and those who wilfully make trouble, and disciplinary action should be taken against those who persist in their errors. On receiving an order from the party organization at a higher level on cadre transfer, the lower level organization should publicize it without delay and be responsible for its execution. If the lower level organization does not carry out the order and does not report the reason, it must be investigated and the responsibility must be determined. When a decision is made by the CCP committee on the transfer of a certain cadre, no individual has the right to change it. One can report one's opinions to the CCP committee or the higher level, but one is not allowed to privately make promises and toady to cadres who are being transferred. Rules and regulations are necessary even if they are not yet perfect. They can be perfected step by step through practice.

Third, it is necessary to check the unhealthy trends impartially and resolutely. Only when leading comrades of the CCP committees and organizational departments are impartial and resolute will it be possible for the unhealthy trend in cadre transfers to be rectified. It often happens that when some cadres who have not done their jobs well or have committed serious mistakes and are transferred elsewhere reject the orders of the party organization, some people intercede for them or obstruct the responsible departments from carrying out the collective decision of the CCP committee through various relations. Among these people, there are not only "old acquaintances," "old colleagues" and "old friends" of the cadres who are transferred, but also some of their "old leaders" and "direct superiors." Very often the interference of these people makes leading comrades of the CCP committees and comrades in charge of the work, who adhere to the party's principles, feel very awkward and vexed. The only correct way to free them from the awkward and vexed situation is to adhere to the party's principle of "telling the truth and not being concerned about saving face," smash the shackles of vulgar relations and defend the correct decisions. This may bring troubles to those comrades who adhere to principles. But to see the matter through, it is worthy of our cadres, especially the organization and personnel cadres of our party, to safeguard the party's principles and discipline, to improve the party's work style and enhance the fighting force of the party organization at the cost of "offending" some people, losing some votes or "being given tight shoes to wear." Moreover, things have become very hard today for anyone who tries to brazenly resist the historical trend of rectifying the party's work style. When we meet with such a "difficult problem" in cadre work, we should think and act in this way. Otherwise, how can we be regarded as firm, sober-minded and promising Marxists and how can the unhealthy trend in cadre transfers be rectified?

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS ECONOMIC CRIMES CRACKDOWN

HK110904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Practical, Effective Measures for Rectification of the Party and Work Style"]

[Text] At present the struggle to crackdown on serious economic crimes is being launched throughout the country. An important task confronting the discipline inspection departments of CCP committees at various levels is to closely coordinate, under the unified leadership of the party, with the public security organs, procuratorial organs, law courts and other relevant departments, pay attention to selected major cases and, by taking facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, severely punish those criminals in order to ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction.

Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of the class struggle under the new historical conditions and is a major struggle waged by the CCP members to uphold the purity of communism and to resist moral degeneration. The significance of this struggle has actually far surpassed the economic scope. Viewed from the angle of party building, cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is a practical and effective measure for rectifying the party and work style in the present conditions. With respect to this point, it is imperative for the CCP committees and discipline inspection committees at various levels to have a sufficient understanding, and, in the course of paying close attention to the investigation and handling of major cases, lay stress on consolidating party organizations and the work style of cadres.

Viewed from cases of serious economic crimes exposed in various localities, some of the criminals are remnant elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and some are people with a history of evildoing. At the same time, there are indeed some cadres who are CCP members but who have failed to resist the corrosion of capitalist ideas and have been morally degenerated. They cannot withstand the test in the new situation, have viciously inflated individualism, seek ease and comfort, are blinded by lust for gain to such an extent as to forsake the communist ideal, engage in various criminal activities and sabotage the cause of socialist construction.

With respect to these cadres who are party members and who engage in serious economic criminal activities, no matter how long they have held party membership or how high their positions are, it is necessary to resolutely dismiss them from their posts and clear them out of the party in order to ensure the purity of the party organization. With respect to the extremely small number of CCP organizations which are seriously impure politically and organizationally, it is necessary to resolutely consolidate them with guidance and in a planned way. With respect to the extremely exceptional party organizations which have practically rotted away, it is necessary for the CCP committees at the higher level to thoroughly investigate the situation, reorganize or disband them and do a good job of reestablishing the CCP organizations. By so doing, the party's organism will be healthier, the face of the party will take on an altogether new aspect, the link between the party and the masses will be closer and the combat effectiveness of the party will be stronger.

The current struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field has provided us with a lot of favorable conditions to conduct ideological and political education among the CCP members and cadres. We should, in light of the actual conditions in this struggle, educate the numerous CCP members to fully understand the importance, the protracted nature and the complexity of resisting the corrosion of capitalist ideas and to conscientiously preserve the purity of communism. At no time and under no circumstances will the CCP permit a reduction in the criteria of CCP members, nor will it permit CCP members to be morally degenerate. Through ideological and political education in the light of practical struggle, the political level of the numerous CCP members will be extensively raised and they will remain clearheaded in the face of corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas. Those CCP members and cadres who are on the verge of moral degeneration will also be redeemed.

A few CCP members have committed the serious mistakes of violating party discipline and the "Guiding Principles for Inner Party Political Life," but their problems have not developed to such a serious extent that it is necessary to affix the responsibility for the crime according to law. In this case it is necessary, according to the seriousness of their mistakes, to take disciplinary actions against them within the party. This also constitutes an education and redemption for these CCP members.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES CURRENT CLASS STRUGGLE

HK110805 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Xue Yan [5641 1693]: "How Should We Look at Class Struggle Under Present Conditions?"]

[Text] Since the carrying out of the struggle agianst serious crimes in the economic field, certain vague understandings have been found among certain cadres and the masses. Some people have said: "Now that the work focus is shifted, how can we mention class struggle again?" Some people have worried that "the mention of class struggle means the pursuit of the road to retrogression and thus we will commit the past mistake of 'taking class struggle as the key link.'" Other people have even gone as far as to say that the current situation is an adverse consequence of third plenary session, ever since which class struggle has not been mentioned. Clarifying these vague understandings and educating the cadres and the masses to correctly understand the CCP Central Committee's important ideology in relation to our country's current problems of class struggle is extremely essential to doing a good job of carrying out the struggle against serious crimes which undermine the economy.

During the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee when the decision on shifting the whole party's work focus was made, it was explicitly pointed out: "A small number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals who are hostile to and sabotage our country's socialist modernization cause still exist in our country at present. We absolutely cannot slacken our efforts in waging a class struggle against them and must not weaken proletarian dictatorship." Later on, in the speech by Comrade Ye Jianying delivered in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the country, which was later approved by the party's fourth plenary session, it was pointed out: "Our country's exploiting class has already been eliminated as a class. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech delivered in December 1980 that: "Although class struggle is no longer the major contradiction in our society, its actual existence has not been eliminated and we should not underestimate it." The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made a comprehensive and scientific exposition on the question of class struggle within the country. It also pointed out that: "We must maintain sharp vigilance and carry out effective struggles against the sabotaging political, economic, cultural and social activities of those elements who are hostile to socialism."

Over the past few years, the analyses and estimates of our country's class struggle situation made by the CCP Central Committee and the central leading comrades have been proved perfectly correct and far-sighted. Now, some comrades suspect that the CCP Central Committee has turned "right" because class struggle has not been mentioned again since the third plenary session. Others think that the CCP Central Committee is turning "left" when the question of class struggle is brought up again. All these views are wrong. This shows that some of our comrades only have a superficial or a one-sided and wrong understanding of the central documents and the important speeches of the central leading comrades. Therefore, comprehensively and correctly clarifying the scientific exposition of the question of class struggle made since the third plenary session and, in particular, in the "resolution" pf the sixth plenary session, is still an important task.

It was pointed out in the "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee that: "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction since the exploiters have been eliminated as a class. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out." This is a scientific summation of the class situation and the question of class struggle of the socialist society in our country under the new historical conditions made by using the fundamental Marxist principles. This is also an important ideology guiding our correct understanding of the question of class struggle at present.

What accounts for the continuous existence of class struggle after the exploiters have been eliminated as a class?

In view of the domestic situation and the situation abroad, it is not difficult to understand this question. First, while the exploiters have been eliminated as a class, the remnant elements of the exploiting class and other hostile elements continue to exist. They will stir up troubles whenever there is a chance. Second, while the exploiters have been eliminated as a class, the ideas of the exploiting class will continue to exist for a long time to come. They will, undoubtedly, corrupt the minds of some people. A great number of facts have proved that a large proportion of the present new exploiting elements, corrupted elements and criminals who commit serious crimes, are the shaky elements of the worker contingent, peasant contingent, intellectual contingent and cadre contingent. They have all been corrupted by the thinking of the exploiting class. Third, the statement that the exploiters have been eliminated as classes is only applicable where mainland China is concerned. However, the exploitation system and a perfect exploiting class still exist in areas such as Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu. The counterrevolutionaries among the people in those areas will definitely adopt various forms to corrupt areas in the mainland. Fourth, as far as the international situation is concerned, imperialism and hegemonism are always trying every possible means to penetrate, sabotage and subvert our country's politics, economy and culture. Fifth, in the wake of the development of economic relations with foreign countries, corrupt bourgeois ideas of the West and the bourgeois way of life will attack us by various channels. Owing to the above-mentioned factors, after the exploiters have been eliminated as a class in our country, class struggle continues to exist within certain limits. Also, due to specific historical conditions, this struggle will definitely last for a long time to come and will probably become acute under certain conditions. This is an objective law which is independent of man's will.

The struggle against serious crimes in the economic field, which is underway at present, fully proves the scientific summation of the "resolution" of the sixth plenary session. Judging by the economic crimes crimes exposed in the initial stage, the serious criminal activities in the economic field such as smuggling and selling contraband, graft and accepting bribes, speculation and deception and stealing state and collective property are far more serious than the "three evils" which were struggled against in 1952. If nothing is done to put an end to the development of such crimes, the socialist cause will be more severely undermined. Have the grim realities not deeply shown that class struggle will not only continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come but will also grow acute under certain conditions?

Another argument has come into being at present. It holds that striking hard blows at serious crimes in the economic field can hardly be defined as a struggle between different classes. Many comrades state that during the feudal period many good officials also accepted bribes and that the capitalist countries also oppose corruption and bribery and ask if we can define this as class struggle.

Some other comrades have even advocated replacing the terms class contradiction and class struggle with the terms social contradiction and social struggle. We should see that these views are inappropriate. Lenin said: "In analyzing any social problems, the absolute demand of Marxism is to raise the problem in certain historical limits." If we abstractly discuss whether or not corruption is class struggle divorced from certain historical limits, we will not be able to draw a correct conclusion. Both in feudal societies and in capitalist countries, the exploiters occupy ruling positions. The intrinsic quality of the exploiting class is to reap without sowing. They oppose corruption and punish corrupt officials because they want to solve contradictions within their own class, deceive the people and consolidate the reign of the exploiting class. All this is different in nature from our struggle against serious crimes in the economic field which is being carried out at present. Our target is to eliminate the exploitative system, eliminate the classes and eliminate all phenomena of reaping without sowing. Serious economic crimes are not ordinary crimes. They are purposely sabotaging and overthrowing our country's socialist system with an intent to reestablish the capitalist system. Waging this struggle is related to the success or failure of our socialist modernization cause and the life and death of our party and our country. This is a serious struggle between the proletariat and the broad masses of people who uphold socialism on one side and those elements who are hostile to and sabotage socialism on the other side. It is an absolute conflict of interests and thus it is unmistakably an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field. Naturally, minor economic offences do not fall within the limits of class struggle. We should distinguish them from serious crimes in the economic field. This should go without saying.

When we stress that dealing hard blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field, recognize that class struggle will continue to exist for a long time to come within certain limits and will even grow acute under certain conditions, will we, as some comrades have worried, make the past mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the mistake of enlarging class struggle? The answer is no.

"Taking class struggle as the key link" was a slogan put forth shortly before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Theoretically speaking, this slogan deviated from the correct analysis of the situation of class struggle in our socialist society. After the completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, we continued to erroneously treat class struggle as our country's principal contradiction, firmly believing that class struggle existed everywhere in our society. We also believed that a large number of representatives of the bourgeoisie existed inside the party, the government, the army and the cultural circles -- persons in power who followed the capitalist road. In accordance with this unrealistic and subjective analysis, the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" was put forth, leading to the erroneous launching of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Practice has fully proved that the analysis of the class situation at that time and the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" were all wrong and they brought about serious consequences. We must bear this historical lesson in mind.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decisively put an end to the use of the wrong slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" which is inapplicable in a socialist society, resolutely shifted the whole party's work focus onto socialist modernization and fundamentally corrected the "leftist" guiding ideology. Simultaneously, the CCP Central Committee has summed up both positive and negative experiences of our party concerning the question of class struggle and has made a sober estimate of class struggle under the present conditions. It has also pointed out that in our country, the exploiters have been eliminated as a class. The current class struggle is a class struggle of a socialist society under the new historical conditions. This is a special form of class struggle, or it can be said to be a special legacy of the historical class struggle under the socialist conditions. It is very important to correctly understand and master this fundamental characteristic of the current class struggle. On the one hand, it should be distinguished from the class struggle which existed before the exploiters had been eliminated as a class, and on the other hand, it should be distinguished from the future society in which classes and class struggles will be completely eliminated. Thus, we can refrain from the views that class struggle has died out or that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged. In addition, this new characteristic also helps to draw clear demarcation lines, as far as a series of questions is concerned, with the "leftist" guiding ideology of the past such as the so-called "taking class struggle as the key link."

First, the object of class struggle has changed. Before it was wiped out, the exploiting class as a whole was the object of class struggle. Since the elimination of the exploiting class, the object of class struggle mainly includes counterrevolutionaries, enemy special agents, criminals seriously disrupting socialist order, new exploiters going in for graft, embezzlement and speculation, remnants of the "gang of four," a very small number of landlords and rich peasants who have not been successfully remolded, and some remnants of the old exploiting class. At present, stress should be put on hitting at those who have committed serious economic crimes. As a response to the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," the former practice of taking the so-called "capitalist roaders," who actually did not exist, as the main object of class struggle, was entirely wrong.

Second, the status of class struggle in Chinese society has changed. Since the exploiting class has been eliminated, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in Chinese society. This was pointed out in the "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee" "After the socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the principal contradiction that our country has had to resolve is that between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production. It was imperative that the focus of party and government work be shifted to socialist modernization centering on economic construction and that the people's material and cultural life be gradually improved by means of an immense expansion of the productive forces." Class struggle, including the current campaign against serious crimes in the economic field, must be subordinate to and serve economic construction.

Third, the assessment of the conditions of class struggle has changed. In the past, class struggle was thought to be present at all times and in all places and a number of social contradictions which did not fall within the scope of class struggle were regarded as having a class struggle nature. At present, class struggle is thought to be present only within certain limits and will be present for a long time to come. Meanwhile, the "resolution" pointed out: "We must correctly understand that there are diverse social contradictions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle and that methods other than class struggle must be used for their appropriate resolution." This means that in the socialist society in our country at present there exists class struggle and various social contradictions which do not fall within the scope of class struggle. One of these social contradictions is the reflection of class struggle among the people.

It is a social contradiction related to but different from class struggle. Such struggle means a struggle against the influence of the exploiting class reflected among the comrades, and such a contradiction is a nonantagonistic contradiction. Of course, nonantagonistic and antagonistic contradictions develop into each other in given conditions. For example, a minor economic offense, if developed, may develop into a serious economic crime. This transformation covers a course leading from quantitative change to qualitative change. However, before a qualitative change has taken place, the contradiction does not fall within the scope of class struggle. Apart from this, there exist among the people numerous contradictions between right and wrong and between the advanced and backward. These contradictions are not of the nature of class struggle. We can limit class struggle within a certain scope as long as we pay attention to strictly distinguishing class struggle and its reflection from various social contradictions which are not of the nature of class struggle.

Fourth, the method of class struggle has changed. Because class struggle is no longer the principal social contradiction at present, we need not and should not launch a turbulent movement of a mass character as we formerly did. It is entirely possible for us to make full use of our state apparatus to solve problems of class struggle which exist within certain limits. The current campaign against serious crime in the economic field is not being launched in the manner of a mass movement. Instead, problems are solved by taking facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, by acting according to judicial procedure and by the method of handling a law case.

The above analysis shows that whether in assessing the current situation or in considering the characteristic, object, status, scope and method of class struggle, we can see that class struggle under new historical conditions in our socialist society is fundamentally different from the former "leftist" guiding ideology of "taking class struggle as the key link." Some people say that be resuming the formulation adopted before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we are taking the road back. Their view is groundless. If we correctly approach and grasp the characteristic of class struggle under the new historical conditions, correctly assess the conditions of the current class struggle without diminution or exaggeration, act in strict accordance with the central authorities' principles and policies on the campaign against serious crimes in the economic field and prudently handle the crimes according to law, we can certainly and correctly handle the current problems of class struggle in the economic field and shall never again make the mistake of widening the scope of class struggle. There can be no doubt about this.

ARTICLE ON 'PERSONS UNFIT FOR LEADING POSTS'

HK111430 Beijing REVIEW in English No 23, 7 Jun 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" by political editor An Zhiguo: "Three Types of Persons Unfit for Leading Posts"]

[Text] It is said that "rebels" who got into high positions during the "Cultural Revolution" are not permitted to join the leading bodies. Does it mean you are "purging" those people with ultra-left ideas?

Reorganization of ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed and the structural reform of leading organs of the party Central Committee is also going smoothly. A major task of the structural reform is to promote competent younger people to leading posts at various levels, and a large number of veteran cadres have already left their posts.

What kind of persons should be chosen for the responsible posts? The answer to this question will not only affect the success or failure of the structural reform, but will determine whether or not the line and policies formulated at the end of 1978 at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee will be continued. It was at this session that a blueprint for China's new historical period was drawn up.

It has long been clear that three types of people are unfit for any leading posts: followers of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company who wormed their way into high positions during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76); people with strong factional ideas; and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the "Cultural Revolution." Anyone in these three categories who is found to be holding a leading post definitely will be removed from office.

Two news items appeared not long ago that are relevant to this issue:

The vice-director of a science research institute in an enterprise in Jilin Province was removed from his post because it was found that he had played a destructive role during the "Cultural Revolution." He had been a leader of a rebel group in a university and had taken a direct part in the persecution of the former Defense Minister Peng Dehuai, and had joined in beating people.

The leadership of the Tianjin marine products bureau recently was reorganized because the director and vice-director and two other leading cadres had been rebels who gained their positions during the "Cultural Revolution." After they came to power, they promoted many of their equally disreputable followers to leading positions in departments under the bureau. Ignoring directives from the State Council, these persons persisted in pursuing a wrong policy in their work, with the result that fish output dropped drastically and costs were the highest in China.

These two items support the contention that the three aforementioned types of people are unfit for responsible posts. They are the remnants of the gang of four, both organizationally and ideologically. Although there are not many of them, they often cause great trouble. They stick to ultra-left methods and refuse to follow the line and policies formulated since the third plenary session. They gang up and carry on secret activities; some are two-faced and pretend to be active in work in order to win the trust of the leadership. Such people will stir up trouble when the time is ripe, so are considered dangerous.

However, strict distinctions are called for. Those who committed serious errors during the "Cultural Revolution" should not be equated with these three categories of persons, still less those who made minor mistakes. Many of the latter group have realized the nature of their mistakes and have since earnestly implemented the line, policies and principles formulated since the third plenary session. Some have made contributions in their work and enjoy the support of the masses. It is possible that such people might be elected to leading posts.

Barring the three kinds of persons from leadership does not mean we are suppressing those with ultra-left ideas. The two should be distinguished. As to the three kinds of persons mentioned above, they will not hold leading posts; and if they are party members, they will not automatically be expelled from the party. They will be dealt with according to their particular situations and will be educated so that they will realize their mistakes. In the case of those who have ultra-left ideas, they will be helped to enhance their understanding, correct their mistakes and advance together with the others.

Because we have already achieved political stability, the policy of stability and unity will remain unchanged.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON STATUS, DUTIES OF PREMIER

HK120118 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jun 82 p 4

[By Xu Chongde in HONGQI]

[Text] DEMOCRACY IS FLOURISHING IN CHINA. A LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THE NEW DRAFT CONSTITUTION IS GOING ON AMONG THE ENTIRE CHINESE PEOPLE. CHINA DAILY IS INTRODUCING THIS TWICE-WEEKLY COLUMN TO ALLOW OUR READERS TO JOIN THE DISCUSSION. [passage published in boldface]

The structure of China's highest administrative organs has undergone three stages of development. The first was the government Administration Council of 1949-1954 which was a committee system. The council consisted of one premier, several vice-premiers, a secretary general and several administrative councillors. Administrative councillors could hold concurrent posts as directors of council commissions or ministers, who were not necessarily administrative councillors.

The second stage, the State Council, was stipulated in the 1954 Constitution. The difference was that there were no committee members holding either concurrent posts as ministers or ministers without portfolio; and all ministers and directors of commissions were without exception members of the State Council.

The present State Council is the third stage. This system places the ultimate decision making responsibility on the premier. Its characteristics are:

-- The number of vice-premiers is reduced to the minimum. "The premier directs the work of the State Council. The vice-premiers and councillors of state assist the premier in his work." This shows that the premier holds the dominant post.

-- The premier is to be appointed by the chairman of the People's Republic. Actually, the chairman is the symbol and representative of the state. Therefore, the premier actually receives the mandate from the state. He is to represent the interests of the people in organizing the government and in bearing the responsibility of managing state affairs and leading the highest administrative organ.

Big Change

It can be readily seen that the draft has further strengthened the status and duties of the premier. Undoubtedly this is a significant change needed to meet the needs of modernization.

Collective management is feasible under certain conditions. Lenin called such a system a "preparatory class" in learning management. It is, however, liable to create multiple leadership with none assuming the ultimate responsibility.

When the will of the state, formed democratically through collective discussion, is to be put into execution, the executive organ must do it rapidly, and in the process clarify the areas of personal responsibility.

The basic principle of management is that a person should be held entirely responsible for a definite work under his charge. If we continue to content ourselves with unending discussions and piles of official documents -- an irresponsible attitude towards work which is incompatible with the requirements of socialist modernization -- the future of our nation will be dreadful to contemplate.

Some people think that the system of decision making by the premier contradicts democratic centralization. But this is wrong. This system still requires collective discussion of major problems in regular and plenary meetings of the State Council. The regular meetings, in particular,exercise the function of collective leadership, as Premier Zhao Ziyang said. "We need committees to discuss certain basic problems and personel responsibility and personal leadership to avoid procrastination and shirking of responsibility."

The draft constitution also enlarges to a certain extend the function and power of the State Council. One measure bestows on the council the power to draw up and approve administrative statutes. In China, democratic centralism and "unity of discussion and action" have been the basic principles of the socialist political system.

MINISTRIES ISSUE CIRCULAR ON TRAIN ATTACKS

OW130650 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Railways recently issued a circular to public security departments and bureaus as well as railway and engineering bureaus in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on serious attacks against passenger trains, calling on them to adopt effective measures to curb attacks against trains, ensure the safety of passengers and safeguard railway transportation.

The circular pointed out: Several attacks against trains occurred in 1981. New incidents were reported during the first quarter of this year. More trains were attacked in districts under the administration of the Qiqihar, Harbin, Jilin, Shenyang, Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chengdu and Lanzhou railway bureaus. Even more flagrant were the incidents that occurred on railways between Jagdaqi and Nenjiang and between Suihua and Langxiang in Heilongjiang, between Tianshui and Lanzhou in Gansu and near Zhangjiaji in Hubei. All these incidents seriously endangered the safety of passengers and railway transportation.

The circular held: First, the majority of incidents were caused by youngsters and middle and primary school students in various communes and brigades in cities and towns along the railways who played pranks or tried to attack the trains for fun. Second, some people were asked to pay when they were found riding trains without tickets. They became angry and attacked the trains for revenge. Third, the services rendered by a few train attendants were sometimes unsatisfactory. This angered passengers who then attacked the trains for revenge.

The circular called on the public security and railway departments in various localities to carry out the following tasks:

The public security departments at all levels must rely on the local people's governments at all levels in resolutely implementing the guidelines laid down by the directive of the party Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening public security measures along the railways, in educating the masses, youngsters, and middle and primary school students in various communes and brigades along the railways on the socialist legal system, on protecting the railways, on cherishing the trains and in vigorously carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities.

The railway administration departments must closely coordinate with various localities in maintaining public order along the railways. They must dissuade the commune members and people from riding trains without tickets or becoming stowaways on freight trains. The main line trains and key railway stations where public order has been disturbed must firmly stop stowaways and prevent people from riding trains without tickets. Vendors must be educated and placed under control in selling farm and sideline products and foodstuffs at the railway stations. Vendors without proper permits are not allowed to peddle near trains.

Railway workers must be educated to foster the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people; adopt a correct attitude in serving passengers; pay attention to policy, method and courtesy in handling problems; and combat illegal practices.

Various localities must earnestly investigate and find out the truth about attacks against trains occurring in their own districts and seriously deal with such incidents. Parents must be instructed to exercise strict control over students and youngsters who attacked the trains. In serious cases, the parents should be held responsible for their own children and pay for damages to trains. Those commune members and people who attacked the trains must pay for damages to trains. In addition, disciplinary actions, such as warnings, fines and detention must also be taken against them according to the seriousness of the case. Concerning those who attacked the trains and carried out sabotage activities, it is necessary to pursue their criminal liabilities in accordance with the law.

BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR STOPPING SCHOOL DAMAGE

OW111011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Stop Damage to Schools"]

[Text] As a result of the party and government's keen attention to education, the status of teachers has been gradually elevated and new progress has been made in the field of education in recent years. However, showing contempt for education and teachers has yet to come to a complete halt, causing harmful effects on the undertaking of education.

Party and government leaders and education administrative departments of some localities have failed to take timely measures to correct the situation and merely shifted responsibility among themselves, thus encouraging the unhealthy practice and aggravating the situation.

Incidents in Xintian County in Hunan Province had continued for nearly a year. The county party committee had time and again delayed handling of the incidents. It was only after the provincial party committee adopted a firm attitude recently that the county party committee started to pay serious attention to the incidents. Shouldn't this problem merit our deep thought?

The school is a garden for training talented people for the building of the four modernizations and the teachers are the diligent gardeners. Only when the school property is protected, lawful rights of the people's teachers safeguarded, and normal teaching order maintained, can education flourish. Party committees at various levels and departments concerned should show great foresight by including education, an important matter of strategic significance, on the agenda and take effective measures to achieve progress. At the same time, it is necessary to conscientiously investigate and handle people and practices showing contempt for the teachers or seriously damaging the school's interests and disrupting the teaching order. Serious cases should be punished in accordance with law.

Problems in Hunan

OW110859 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Since July 1981 some middle schools and primary schools in Xintian County, Hunan Province, have begun to suffer serious damage, with school properties looted, educational bases encroached upon and many teachers insulted, cursed and beaten, making it hard to maintain normal campus order. It has been almost a year. The damage has not been effectively stopped. On the contrary, the situation is becoming worse. During 1981 summer and winter vacations alone, the middle schools and primary schools in Xintian County lost school properties worth more than 31,000 yuan.

During the winter vacation, all desks and benches for the more than 200 students in 5 classrooms of the (Sanxia) primary school in (Sanjin) commune were looted and taken away. Doors and windows were smashed and blackboards destroyed. The looters even took teachers' desks, cooking utensils, beds and cabinets.

The school buildings of the (Xixianshan) primary school are newly built, but all doors and windows have been damaged. In addition, local commune members have taken forcible possession of all the wooden stools for 147 students. Of the 25 middle schools in the county, 10 have been wrecked. Nearly 200 of the 481 primary schools have been damaged to various extents. The failure to duly deal with the lootings of school properties encouraged some 80 troublemakers of the (Longyimao) production brigade to grab for a mile after taking an inch. They repeatedly took away electric wires and lights from the classrooms of the (Jiantou) middle school and ruined the crops on more than 10 mu of school land. People in many localities held wedding or funeral banquets in schools and forced the schools to suspend classes. Because of commune members' wedding banquets, the (Xinglong) commune primary school has lost more than 240 double benches. Some 400 students have to stand through all classes. Eighty percent of the educational bases of the middle schools and primary schools in Xintian County have been encroached upon.

At the same time, insulting and beating teachers constantly occurs in Xintian County. In 1981, six cases concerning beating of teachers happened in Xintian County. Only one of them has been dealt with, while the other five were closed without any settlement. People destroyed all the 3,500 trees planted by teachers and students of the (Chiyang) middle school on its campus as a landscaping project. The leading cadres and teachers of the school were insulted and beaten when they tried to stop the sabotage. On the afternoon of 6 April, some 20 youths from the (Songjia) production brigade chased and beat the students. They beat and severely injured (Xiao Changfa), a teacher, a when he stepped forward to stop them from chasing the students. (Xiao) was hospitalized.

The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee is paying great attention to the repeated wreckings of some middle schools and primary schools in Xintian County. It has issued a circular to thhe whole province. The Xintian County CCP Committee and People's Government, acting on the instruction of the provincial party committee, are forming a working group in order to conduct an investigation in coordination with the departments concerned to duly deal with this important case as soon as possible.

FURTHER ON INVESTMENT PROMOTION MEETING

HK140201 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 1515 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Jun (ZHONGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The China investment promotion meeting, which lasted for 5 days, has given people a deep impression with its broad scale, significant results and profound influence. This is a successful attempt by China to use foreign capital on a large scale.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] and the Chinese Government attached great importance to the meeting; as a result, the meeting was carried out smoothly.

One of the characteristics of the meeting was that it was broad in scale. Judging from the number of people attending, this meeting was attended by more people than any other meeting of its kind sponsored by the United Nations. Some 500 foreign investors and some 800 participants from the Chinese side attended the meeting.

The broad scale of the meeting was manifested by the large number of projects proposed at the meeting. The 130 projects which had been seriously screened were different from those proposed at other meetings of its kind. Moreover, these projects involved many kinds of industries, with stress on medium and small-scale projects. This complies with the actual situation of China and tallies with the financial capability of the majority of medium and small foreign firms. This was the special attraction of the meeting.

The second characteristic is its significant results. Up till now, about 60 proposals and memorandums have been signed with foreign investors; that is about half of the total number of proposed projects. The number of light industry, textile and machine-building projects was far greater than expected. Furthermore, with the other proposed projects, although no proposals have been signed, both parties have arrived at agreements and they will keep in contact in the future. There is a chance of success. Although the signing of proposals and memoranda does not signify ultimate success, this is indeed a good omen.

Some results of the meeting cannot be calculated in terms of figures. This is what we meant by the influence and significance of the meeting, which is the third characteristic of the meeting.

By means of propaganda and introduction through various channels, the China investment promotion meeting has drawn the attention of the international economic society. Since many Western countries have more connections with the United Nations, more people from these countries have attended the meeting, and more proposals have been signed with them. The foreign merchants said that they would convey the message of the meeting to their partners so that they would also come to China to invest. Foreign merchants were arriving at the meeting right up to the last day to talk over projects they were interested in.

The meeting has just come to an end and it is still too early to appraise the significance of the meeting. However, a foreign banker said that China is a huge market and it is getting more ready for foreign investments. The Chinese are very determined and China has bright prospects. Most of what he said, in fact, represents the opinions of the participating foreign merchants.

The foreign and Chinese participants of the meeting unanimously held that the meeting sponsored by China and the United Nations was a success. It was successful in that so many projects were proposed and so many foreign merchants took part in the meeting to have direct contacts with their Chinese counterparts. However, since this is the first large scale meeting of its kind ever held, there is still much left to be desired regarding the preparation work, organization work and reception work. Since the Chinese party did not have sufficient understanding of the situation of foreign merchants, trade talks had been hampered, and since the foreign merchants had not provided sufficient information on their proposed projects, it was difficult for the Chinese to make decisions. We believe the UNIDO and the Chinese departments concerned will make a summary of the meeting. We believe that the China investment promotion meeting is a good start for China to absorb and utilize large-sacle foreign capital and this task will be perfected in the days to come. It will certainly open up new prospects for Chinese foreign economic activities.

BANK OF CHINA TO SPUR FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW111330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 11 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China, the nation's only foreign exchange bank, is willing to provide loans and services to projected started through cooperation between Chinese institutions and Hong Kong, Macao or foreign investors, including joint ventures, cooperation enterprises and compensation trade, according to a senior official of the financial institution.

The official, who attended the China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou, said that the Bank of China is willing to underwrite such projects with working capital loans, accounts receivable financing and fixed asset loans, as well as settlements of accounts and consultant services.

The official reaffirmed the principle of allowing foreign investors to remit net profits after taxes and other legitimate income abroad, in accordance with the regulations for exchange control of the People's Republic of China.

According to the same regulations, foreign workers or staff members employed in joint ventures may remit abroad foreign exchange in an amount not exceeding 50 percent of their net wages and other income after taxes.

Representatives of more than 40 banks in France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the U.S., as well as foreign banks based in Hong Kong, attended the investment promotion meeting. A number of commercial banks, including the Deutsche Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, have expressed willingness to provide loans to potential foreign investors and joint ventures.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS BANK OF CHINA ASSETS

HK130037 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Jun 82 p 2

[Report: "Bank of China Gives Annual Reports"]

[Text] The Bank of China had assets totalling 92.2 billion yuan at the end of 1981, compared to 76 billion at the close of 1980, according to the bank's annual yearbook, which will be published soon.

During 1981, the bank opened a branch in New York and a representative office in Paris, bringing its total number of foreign offices to 22. The Bank of China also has correspondent relations with 2920 offices of 1071 banks abroad.

Loans

The bank's 141 domestic offices extended foreign exchange loans totalling US$3,87 billion in 1981, of which $3.61 billion was utilized. Repayments in foreign exchange amounted to $3.38 billion.

The bank also has RMB 6.2 billion yuan outstanding in loans aimed at increasing production of commodities for export, as well as RMB 530 million yuan extended for other purposes.

By the end of last year, the Bank of China had set up trust and consulting offices at 38 branches, which have already handled 6000 contracts involving an estimated US$1 billion.

"It may be justifiably said that the trust and consultancy business is gradually developing into one of our main banking businesses, " a bank spokesman said.

The Bank of China has also initiated several other new services, including credit card, tourism, securities, and investment services.

FURTHER ON BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY MEETING

OW130423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- The national meeting on the building materials industry which ended on 11 June said: The building materials industry in China must strive to create a new situation in achieving better economic results and expanding production promptly so as to keep pace with the development of the national economy and meet the pressing needs of the broad masses for building materials.

During the meeting, a principal reponsible comrade of the State Economic Commission listened to the briefing made by a responsible person of the State Bureau of the Building Materials Industry on the meeting and put forward a proposal on how to further quicken the pace in developing the building materials industry.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said: The building materials industry must become the pioneer of the national economy. It is necessary to whip up the enthusiasm of all the departments concerned, particularly that of the building materials departments and nonbuilding materials departments at the central and local level. Particular attention must be paid to bringing into full play the enthusiasm of various localities and the masses in raising funds of their own in developing the building materials industry. The building materials industry must be developed in a flexible way. We must neither demand uniformity in everything, nor exercise excessively rigid control over the industry. We must keep in mind the interests of the state while making adequate allowances for the interests of various localities and enterprises.

He also said it is essential to strengthen leadership over the local enterprises in the production of building materials. The building materials bureaus in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can only be strengthened instead of being weakened.

This national meeting on the building materials industry is the first nationwide meeting on this industry since the restructuring of the State Council. The meeting emphatically discussed how to create a new situation in developing the building materials industry.

The building materials industry is a weak link in the entire national economy in China. There are many contradictions between supply and demand for the great majority of building materials. The supply of such materials falls far short of the needs in quantity, quality and variety. The responsible persons of the building materials departments in various localities who attended the meeting had conscientiously discussed several specific measures on how to create a new situation in the development of the building materials industry. The issues discussed at the meeting include the issue of giving full play to the enthusiasm of all the departments concerned under the unified plans of the state, the issue of finding funds through various channels for the development of the building materials industry, the issue of conducting technical innovations in old plants by adopting advanced technology, techniques and equipment, and the issue of paying full attention to streamlining the enterprises.

The meeting also made specific arrangements for capital construction work for the building materials industry. It decided to pay full attention to the seven projects which are expected to be completed and commissioned within the year. It pointed out: Efforts must be made to quicken the pace in building the three large cement plants under construction -- Jidong, Huaihai and Ningguo -- in an effort to finish the construction projects as soon as possible and improve economic results for the money invested.

XINHUA Commentator

OW130352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 12 Jun 82

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Make the Building Materials Industry One of Vitality"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- Building materials are a means of subsistence as well as a means of production. The speed of development of the building materials industry has a tremendous bearing on a country's national economy and its people's livelihood.

In their recent speeches, CCP Central Committee and State Council leading comrades repeatedly noted the need to make the building materials industry viable and build it into an industry of vitality. This is a very relevant comment.

What will make the building materials industry an industry of vitality? Judging from the present situation, it has to meet at least the following three requirements: 1) It has to be able basically to satisfy the housing needs of the 1 billion people and the need of the four modernizations in the quantity, variety and quality of its products. 2) The policy and methods adopted by the various departments of the industry must be in keeping with the actual situation and proved to be very effective. 3) It must have good economic results and be capable of providing large sums of construction funds to the state.

If we use the aforementioned three points as a gauge, we will find the building materials industry we have now has serious shortcomings. It falls short of needs, whether in quantity, variety or quality. It is estimated that the amount of cement provided the state for distribution is short by several million dun each year. The plate glass available can meet only around 40 percent of the total need. Ceramic sanitation equipment and some of the other building materials are also very difficult to find on the market. The building materials industry has become a particularly weak link in the national economy.

At present, there are nearly 50,000 enterprises in the building materials industry in China. Of these enterprises, only 11 percent are under the ownership by the whole people and 89 percent are owned by collectives. The industry has a total of 3.5 million workers and staff, but only 1.67 million, or less than half of them, are employed by units under the ownership by the whole people. Therefore, we have to know how to skillfully organize and lead the production by the collectively owned building materials enterprise, and mobilize the initiative of the workers and staff of these enterprises because this will have a great impact on the development of this industry. Collective enterprises should be encouraged and guided to produce bricks, tiles, mortar, sand, stones and other such building materials.

The building materials departments should strive to open vast vistas, employ various methods and explore different channels of possible sources to obtain development funds by themselves. For instance, they may make use of bank loans or foreign capital, promote compensatory trade with domestic or foreign customers, obtain credits from buyers, promote joint ventures, and so on. In addition to our efforts to build factories with foreign capital to produce new types of glass and other building materials, enterprises of other industries, including the military industry, should be encouraged and helped to turn out such materials.

Now the country has established the China new-type building materials corporation and is preparing to establish four more corporations, including those of cement, glass and ceramics, and nonmetallic minerals. All of them will be economic entities that combine industry and trade and place production, supply and marketing under unified operation.

In order for the building materials industry to become viable, it is also necessary for leading cadres at all levels in the industry to have a correct guiding thought, really see to it that all work in various fields is geared to the goal of good economic results, and strive to open a new vista of vigorous development.

MEASURES FOR RAISING TRANSPORT CAPACITY OUTLINED

OW110952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- "Double-tracking" and electrification of rail lines, construction of new railways and wharves and dredging of the Grand Canal are among the major measures scheduled to be adopted to improve China's transportation, according to the recent issue of the publication ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The measures were outlined by Guo Hongtao, adviser to the State Economic Commission, at a recent inaugural meeting of the China Communications and Transportation Association.

Guo Hongtao said that a number of rail lines will have a second set of tracks constructed parallel to existing ones, and electrified to facilitate the transportation of coal from the major producing areas of Shanxi and Henan Provinces and the Ningxia and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regions.

This work will involve the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, Fengtai-Datong railway, Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan railway, Shijiazhuang-Dezhou railway, and Datong-Pukou railway. Sections of the north-south trunk line, the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, and parts of the east-west trunk line, the Longhai railway, will also be double-tracked or electrified.

The other measures to be adopted include:

-- building new wharves and adding shipping fleets to expand Yangtze River navigation and coastal and ocean-going shipping;

-- electrification of the Guizhou-Kunming and other railways in remote southwest China, transforming a few railway sections there and improving navigation along Xijiang River, the major tributary of the Pearl River;

-- starting work this year on dredging the 830-kilometer southern section of the Grand Canal running from Jining in Shandong Province to Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province, with the long-term goal of making the whole section navigable all year round;

-- using larger railway freight cars and larger trucks, and producing refrigerator cars and cars for container traffic;

-- raising the coal dressing capacity which will in turn help ease the tension in the transporation of coal; and

-- increasing the daily flights and passenger carrying capacity of the civil airlines.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON LITERATURE, ART

HK140825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Strive To Portray New Life and New People -- Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 Letters to Literary and Art Circle Figures"]

[Text] When the literary and art circles celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Yenan forum on literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 letters to literary and art circle figures and Comrade Chen Yun's article "On the Question of Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers" were published. The publishing of these two documents is of immediate instructive significance.

Conscientiously studying, understanding and implementing the spirit of these documents will definitely be beneficial to the development of socialist literature and art in the new period and to making literary and artistic creation flourish.

The 15 letters by Comrade Mao Zedong to literary and art circle figures cover a wide sphere and have substantial content. One of the most important points in these letters was the call to and encouragement of writers and artists to portray new world and new people. After regarding Comrade Xiao San's poems, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "works depicting the struggle are needed now, because current life is full of struggle. I hope you can produce more works." After watching a play, reflecting the life of struggle in the enemy's rear areas, put on by the opera troupe of the Eighth Route Army, he pointed out in a letter to Comrade Ouyang Shanzun and other leaders of this troupe: "I believe that you have put on a good play. Yanan and the border areas need to see dramas which can reflect the life of struggle in the enemy's rear areas. It is hoped that you can put on more plays of this kind." In a letter to Comrade Ding Ling and Comrade Ouyang Shan, he made a positive appraisal of their articles introducing two models in the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area, and said: "Congratulations to both of you on your new writing style." In another letter to Comrade Xiao San, Mao Zedong agreed with Xiao's article on the issue of writers and artists going deep among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. He also specially noted that it is necessary to remind a few leading comrades in the party, asking them to create conditions for writers and artists to participate in some meetings of labor models and mass rallies. In a letter to Comrade Shen Yanbing, he provided an inscription -- "It is hoped that more good works can be produced" -- for the first issue of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE. All these form one continuous line with the spirit of Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Yanan forum, in which he encouraged writers and artists to plunge into the thick of life and devote efforts to portraying "the new people and the new world."

At present, our country has entered a new epoch of socialist modernization construction. We are building our country into a socialist power with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defense and modern science and technology and with highly developed democracy and civilization. When building a highly developed material civilization, we also need to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation, enrich people's cultural life with noble ideology and build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to cultivate our people, especially the young generation, with noble ideals and morality and make them well-educated and highly disciplined. In the course of realizing this great historical mission, literature and art shoulder an important task which no other departments can fulfill.

Our art and literature must actively portray the life of the new people. Social life is the source of all literary and artistic creations. The life of the broad masses is an inexhaustible source of our socialist literary and artistic creation. Our writers and artists should depict this varied and colorful social life. They should pay more attention to portraying the course of people's united struggle to transform the old society and the old ideology and to build the new society and their new life. They should eulogize people's fighting spirit and their great achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party. At present, a small number of writers are keen on portraying the isolated "ego" which is divorced from the masses. Some of them even use literature and art as a means of giving vent to personal spite, exposing shameful secrets and advocating extreme egoism. This practice fundamentally distorts the nature and functions of socialist literature and art. If we let this practice go unchecked, art and literature will be led in a wrong orientation. The ideology of extreme egoism spread by these works can also sully and poison the general mood of our society. Socialist literary and artistic creation is a lofty cause. We should follow Marxist aesthetic principles to develop artistic creation "in accordance with aesthetic laws."

We should make efforts to portray the mental outlook of the socialist new people. In his congratulatory speech on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council at the fourth national conference of writers and artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Our literature and art should devote greater efforts to depicting and cultivating socialist new people and to striving for greater successes." His words are of far-reaching significance to socialist literature and art. Revolutionary art and literature can and should proceed from actual life; by portraying various characters, educate and influence the masses and help them to push history ahead. In the new period of the socialist modernization drive, thousands and thousands of pioneers are emerging. We should make efforts to depict their new mental outlook and portray these vigorous socialist new people. Through the portrayal of their images, we can arouse the socialist initiative of the broad masses and encourage them to play a creative role in the historical cause of the modernization drive. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the overwhelming majority of our writers and artists have devoted their efforts to working in the above-mentioned manner. However, a small number of writers have, on the contrary, tried to "probe the secrets of the human soul." They depict some people's abnormal state of mind. In their works, the characters of the people living in the epoch of socialism are totally different from the features of this age. Our standard is communism. We should let a hundred flowers bloom in literary and artistic creation. However, no matter what themes or what character are depicted, we should always apply communist ideals and sentiments and the socialist spirit of our age in the production of our works, so as to educate people and give our works a force to encourage people to forge ahead.

Our writers and artists, especially those inside the party, should bear in mind their responsibility. Comrade Chen Yun has correctly pointed out: "Why do the masses welcome a writer? It is mainly because his works can reflect their feelings. Therefore, a revolutionary writer, a writer who can identify himself with the revolutionary masses, can be welcomed by the revolutionary masses. If someone sees this relationship absolutely and assumes that whatever he writes will surely be accepted by the masses, that is just a terrible misunderstanding. There is no need to say that a writer who runs in a direction opposite to that of the masses, or even a writer who goes in the same direction as the masses but does not advance as fast as them, can be forgotten by them." Comrade Chen Yun also warned that writers and artists inside the party should first regard themselves as common members of the party and not intellectuals; they must be neither privileged nor conceited. We should try hard to be worthy writers and artists of the party.

Making socialist literature and art flourish, raising the level of literature and art, producing excellent literary and artistic works and performing works which are worthy of our great people and our great age are the historical mission of all our writers and artists. We believe that, under the party's leadership, by adhering to the four basic principles, through a conscientious study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and through studying society and closely combining with the people in the new era, China's socialist art and literature will inevitably show a new flourishing scene like hundreds of flowers blossoming in a riot of color.

LEADERS CELEBRATE BEIJING THEATER'S ANNIVERSARY

OW120155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1753 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- A grand party was held on the evening of 11 June to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Beijing People's Art Theater.

Attending the party were Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Deng Liqun, Zhou Weizhi, Li Bozhao, Yang Hansheng, Zhou Erfu, Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu and veterans and well-known personages in Beijing's literary, art and theatrical circles. Some 600 people attended in all. They are regular spectators of the Beijing people's art theater.

Speaking at the party, Deng Yingchao said she has been a regular spectator ever since the opening of the theater. She said that Chinese modern drama has in recent years attained a much higher level than ever before, and the artists, old, middle-aged and young, have shown great improvement. The theater has made this progress under the guidance of Chairman Mao's principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, she added. She said she is fully confident that the study of Chairman Mao's talks at the Yanan literary and art forum and the party's policies on literature and art and the practice of criticism and self-criticism will help the literary and art circles score new achievements.

In his speech Xi Zhongxun, member of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat, said that the Beijing People's Art Theater has achieved tremendous progress in art over the past 3 decades. Some dramas may create one problem or another, but, in general, dramas presented by the theater are wholesome. He said the theater has done a good job in building a repertoire of historical, foreign and contemporary dramas in line with Chairman Mao's "hundred flowers" principle and the policy of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. He urged the artists to continue their efforts in scoring greater achievements and making their fine tradition and performance serve the people and socialism.

Zhao Xun, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, spoke on behalf of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the association. He said that in the past 30 years, the Beijing People's Art Theater has created an artistic style acceptable to the broad masses of spectators and contributed greatly to the history of Chinese drama.

XINHUA DESCRIBES 'HOW A CHINESE THEATER WORKS'

OW111910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 11 Jun 82

["How a Chinese Theatre Works" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- China's leading theater of modern drama today celebrates 30 years of fruitful work of building a classical repertoire, training artists, keeping in step with social conflict and progress and serving the people.

With a staff of 300, the Beijing People's Art Theater is headed by President Cao Yu, a playwright who has half a century's stage experience.

The late Jiao Juyin, an expert in world drama, was the theater's general director until his death in 1975.

On its 30th anniversary, the theatre's Vice President Diao Guang Tan told XINHUA today that the theater will work on more contemporary themes with deeper insight and plans more exchanges with drama troupes from other countries.

An art committee of 30 prominent dramatists decides the repertoire and evaluates performances.

Characterized by superb directing and acting, the theatre has built a repertoire of 156 plays in the last three decades, including the works of Shakespeare, Moliere, Chekhov, Gorky, Ostrovsky and Durrenmatt as well as contemporary Chinese dramatists Guo Moruo, Tian Han, Xia Yan, Yang Hansheng and Ding Xilin.

Critics and audience are unanimous that the theater can be admired for its literary refinement and its ability to capture a national flavor when it comes to Chinese masterpieces. Its presentation of "Teahouse" in Europe in 1980, a debut of Chinese spoken drama in this part of the world, proved to be a success.

Contemporary themes make up 75 percent of the repertoire while historical plays and European classics make up the rest. 25 percent for historical and classic productions is a percentage relatively higher than for most troupes in the country. In a sense the theater has a job to introduce world classics to China.

Four generations of dramatists are working together to build up the fame of the theater. There are veteran members of the "resistance" drama troupes founded by the late Premier Zhou Enlai and Guo Moruo during the war against Japanese aggression, progressives of the 1940s in the Kuomintang controlled areas before liberation, graduates of new China's drama colleges and young people trained by the theater.

All the younger performers are required to continue studies in literature, history, painting, dance, music, and writing. "No stardom here," a member on the art committee said. "We want artists, real artists."

The theater keeps close ties with various circles of drama, music, dance, the fine arts and film studios. Many of the actors and actresses are concurrently teachers at the Central Drama Institute.

In spite of its fame and high quality of work, the theater's tickets are sold at 40, 60, and 80 fen, the same prices as charged by most drama companies. The theater has an average annual income of 150,000 yuan RMB and receives an annual subsidy of 360,000 yuan from the government. The highest pay for performances is about the same as that of a university professor.

The Beijing People's Art Theater has its own theater house, the Capital, with 1,200 seats. With the best acoustics in China, four rehearsal halls and the city's first rotary stage of the 1950s, the theater is often picked by visiting troupes from other lands for performances.

The theater receives an average of 100 new scripts each year. It helps writers who show talent by staging the revised scripts.

Often the theater invites people from the public to preview new productions and solicits their opinions. The artists go to the countryside, factories, schools, shops and army units to observe life. Its latest hit, "Who Is Stronger," about the people's fight against unhealthy tendencies, was the work of one of the theater's writers who spent a half year at Beijing No 2 textile mill and was also the result of opinions from workers and cadres.

BEIJING COMMENTARY URGES IMPROVED FALL HARVEST

OW130500 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Do a Good Job in Fall Production To Reap Bumper Harvests for the Whole Year"]

[Text] Summer harvesting has reached its high point in China. The preliminary situation shows that this year's total summer grain output is close to that of last year and rapeseed production surpasses last year's. This result is hard-earned.

During the growing period of summer grain and oil-bearing crops, droughts persisted and dry and hot winds blew in northern parts of China, while rains and cold spells before April adversely affected the growth of summer crops in southern parts of the country. However, the party's policies have aroused enthusiasm among the broad masses of peasants, agricultural science and technology have tapped the potential of increasing production, and farmland water conservation facilities have helped to combat natural disasters and greatly reduce losses. An important task confronting cadres and people in the vast countryside, after doing a good summer harvesting job, is to continue to exert themselves, overcome difficulties with greater determination and courage, do a good job in fall production and reap bumper harvests for the whole year.

Fall production is the main part of annual agricultural production. Fall grain crops account for two-thirds of total grain crops in terms of both sown area and output. Most industrial crops, such as cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar crops and tobacco, are harvested in the fall. The success or failure of fall production has an important bearing on the fulfillment of the annual agricultural production plan, on the improvement of people's livelihood and on the smooth progress of national construction as a whole.

We have made some accomplishments in summer harvesting this year, but we have not achieved the desired results yet. This will add to our fall production tasks. Striving for a fairly large increase in fall production is a key to reaping bumper harvests for the whole year. Natural conditions, such as sunshine, water and warmth, are favorable to the growth of crops. However, natural disasters are also very likely during the growing period. Therefore, cadres and commune members in the vast countryside must be prepared ideologically, organizationally and materially to combat natural disasters and adopt measures to win good harvests. Localities where good summer harvests have been gathered should not be blindly optimistic. Localities where summer harvests have decreased should work still harder. From now on, we should do an excellent job in summing up the experience and lessons of local fall production while doing a conscientious job in summer harvesting work. We should take measures to solve specific crucial problems.

Our experience over many years shows that timely early planting and transplanting and early and careful tending may hasten ripening and thus greatly reduce damage done to crops by early frost and cold dew [17th solar term] winds. These methods hold great promise for increasing production. In leading fall production in various localities, we should pay attention to production in high yield regions as well as intermediate and low yield regions. We should help the intermediate and low yield regions to popularize scientific and technological methods that are less costly and yield quick results. We should support those regions in various respects. The intermediate and low yield regions have greater potential for increasing production than the high yield regions. They will make great contributions to the country if their production increases.

A fall bumper harvest concerns the overall national economy. The agricultural departments at all levels and rural communes and production brigades and teams should further improve the system of responsibility and bring into play the initiative of both collectives and individuals. All trades and professions should provide active and effective support to agriculture within their capabilities. Let us work hard together to win bumper agricultural harvests this year.

GUANGDONG ORDERS IMPROVING RURAL ENTERPRISES

HK100425 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and Government recently issued instructions on straightening out commune and brigade enterprises, demanding that party committees and government at all levels and the departments concerned strengthen leadership and strive to straighten out all commune and brigade enterprises in rural Guangdong within 2 or 3 years.

The instructions fully affirmed the important position and role of the commune and brigade enterprises in the national economy. The instructions pointed out: The aim of straightening out these enterprises is to make them better meet the needs of the new situation, eliminate negative factors, bring the positive ones into play, further consolidate and improve the enterprises and ensure that they firmly follow the socialist road and develop still more healthily. It is necessary to deal severely with violations of law and discipline, and help to solve various practical problems. We must certainly not interpret straightening out the commune and brigade enterprises as limiting their development.

In light of conditions in Guangdong, the province should concentrate on grasping the following issues in straightening out the commune and brigade enterprises: readjust the pattern of the enterprises and their product mix; straighten out their management; and improve their economic returns, with current emphasis on straightening out finances. It is necessary to deal severely with cases of corruption, embezzlement and bribery, recover sums of money long owed by units and personnel concerned, and take stock of tax arrears. It is necessary to press repayment of state loans that are due, set up strict financial and economic accounting systems, correct unhealthy trends, and hit at serious economic crime. It is necessary to rectify the leadership groups.

NANFANG RIBAO ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE STRATEGY

HK091501 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 4

["Ideological Front" article by Sun Ru [1327 1332]: "A Discourse on the Significance and Role of the Special Economic Zones From the Aspect of Strategic Aims"]

[Text] The experiment of the establishment of the special economic zones has already been carried out in Guangdong for more than 2 years. During this period of time, we have realized through practice that by establishing the special economic zones we have achieved certain results in utilizing foreign capital, introducing technology and learning from the experiences of scientific management and that the special economic zones can play a positive role in promoting the socialist modernization of our country. In this article, I will discuss the significance and role of the special economic zones solely from the aspect of our strategic aims.

Regarding the problem of socialist construction, some comrades have upheld for a long time a "leftist" view. They only see the opposition and antagonism between the socialist and the capitalist economic systems, but fail to realize another aspect of the situation, that is, that economically, all the countries in the world are related to one another. As a result, they think that the only economic relationship between socialist countries and capitalist countries is international trade and that besides this, there should not be any further economic relationships or cooperation; otherwise, socialism will be infected by the pestilence of capitalism and this will lead to the restoration of capitalism. This view was especially in vogue during the decade of turmoil. At that time, the mere mention of external economic relationships and cooperation was regarded as an offense and would have been punished by labeling people as "worshipping and having blind faith in things foreign" and "upholding the philosophy of slaves." This practice muddled people's minds and made them wrongly treat the "closed-door" policy as an orthodox Marxist policy. In fact, this "closed-door" policy does not conform to the basic principle of Marxism.

A socialist country is not an isolated island. In the world, every country forms a part of the world system consisting of many countries and the world economy is an integrated entity consisting of the mutually related and mutually dependent economies of many countries. All the countries are inevitably related to one another in various aspects, no matter what economic systems they adopt and no matter whether they are economically developed or underdeveloped. It is a basic viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism that the socialist economy is never severed from the capitalist economy. It is not feasible to sever the one from the other by means of the "closed-door" policy and this policy will only hinder the development of the socialist economy.

When human society develops from one mode to another new higher mode, the new mode takes shape and develops from the economic basis of the previous mode of society. Therefore, between any new society and the old society that the new one has originated from, there will inevitably be a relationship of succession and criticism. A socialist society is established on the powerful material basis created by the capitalist society. It will criticize and abolish the unreasonable relations of production of the capitalist system, that is, the private ownership of the means of production and the system of wage labor. However, the socialist society should inherit and develop the tremendous productive force that has been created by the capitalist society and should also inherit and develop socialized mass production, and the advanced technology and experiences of scientific administration and management that have taken shape in the capitalist society.

According to what Marx and Engels foresaw, the socialist revolution would first achieve victory in a few developed capitalist countries, and these countries would use the tremendous productive force and the socialized mass production they had already achieved in building up a new communist society. However, in the course of the history of the world proletarian revolution, owing to the uneven development of capitalism when it entered the stage of imperialism and owing to the differences in the revolutionary strength of the proletariat and the proletarian parties in various countries, the countries where the proletariat first achieved victories in revolution and established socialist social systems were not the highly developed capitalist countries, but the countries where the small-scale peasant economy was prevalent and where there were not the powerful material basis of the capitalist economy. The proletariat in these countries are obliged to utilize the tremendous productive force, the advanced technology and the scientific methods of management and administration that have already been developed in the national economic systems of the modern world, including the strength of the capitalist countries, in order to build up and develop their socialist economy.

In leading the socialist revolution and construction of the Soviet Union in the initial period, Lenin had already stressed the utilization of foreign capital. He raised the idea that the Soviet regime had to carry out economic cooperation with "the advanced financial capital of the advanced countries." He further pointed out that if they were not good at drawing in foreign capital, this would "show their lack of the spirit of seeking truth from facts in handling their economy." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 32, p 291) There is nothing to be apprehensive of if a socialist country draws support from foreign capital in order to develop its economy and build socialism, or if it allows capitalist enterprises to exist under the supervision and guidance of the socialist state. As long as we keep our minds sober, as long as we firmly maintain the political and economic sovereignty in the hands of the socialist state and as long as we restrict the economic support we draw from foreign capital within certain limits, there will be no risk of the degeneration of socialist society. At present the total area of the three special economic zones that have been established in Guangdong on a trial basis is less than 350 square kilometers. Whatever experiments we make in these special economic zones are only local events in a very small area. They will never have any dangerous impact on our socialist line.

The CCP Central Committee has decided to establish special economic zones on a trial basis in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. In my opinion, this decision is aimed at delimiting a few zones stretching over a certain number of kilometers in places where there are appropriate conditions and carrying out more pragmatic policies and more flexible measures in these zones than in other areas.

Thus these zones will become special managerial zones where various kinds of experiments will be carried out in order to more vigorously focus on attracting foreign capital and in order to carry out economic cooperation of various forms with foreign, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots' capital. By so doing, the special zones will be able to make quicker progress than other areas in their socialist construction. At present opinions on and evaluation of the trial establishment of the special economic zones differ widely and people's understanding of the significance and role of these zones also differs.

In evaluating the role of the special economic zones, we can usually sum up the following five advantages: first, utilizing foreign capital and introducing advanced technology; second, introducing the scientific administrative and management methods from abroad as reference; third, earning more foreign exchange for the state; fourth, providing more job opportunities; and fifth, training technical and management personnel.

Some people would say that since we can achieve the above-mentioned five points by carrying out various forms of external economic cooperation outside the special economic zones, why should we establish the special economic zones? This is a question worth considering and answering. My opinion is that the trial establishment of the special economic zones is of strategic significance and we should understand this by taking into account their impact on the whole situation of the four modernizations of our country. Only when we understand the significance and role of the special economic zones that we have established on a trial basis from the aspect of their strategic significance will we be able to unite our thinking, heighten our confidence and, at the same time, remain sober-minded. Thus we will be able to steadfastly carry out the CCP Central Committee's policy decision and do a good job of establishing the special economic zones. Judging from our national conditions, the establishment of the special economic zones is of strategic significance in at least the following three respects:

First, we can use these areas to concentrate our efforts on more quickly attracting a greater amount of foreign investment and earning more foreign exchange. These zones will serve as bridges in intensively introducing advanced technology and as classrooms for training sophisticated technical personnel and learning scientific administrative and managerial methods.

The special economic zones in our country have merely been initially established. Foreign businessmen have just begun to invest in these zones and many enterprises are still under construction and have not been put into operation. However, during the period from 1979 to the end of 1981 the special economic zone in Shenzhen municipality alone drew in 85.2 percent of the total HK$1.2 billion foreign investment that the municipality drew in. The special economic zone there increased its income of foreign exchange in 1981 by 44.5 percent over 1978. About 16 percent of this foreign exchange was earned from its foreign trade and about 84 percent of the income of foreign exchange came from nontrade sources (including processing charges, wages and lease of land). The foreign exchange earned from tourism in 1981 was 4.8 times that in 1979. Judging from the initial situation of investment in the Shekou industrial zone, more than HK$400 million of foreign capital has been drawn in. This means that every acre of land has drawn in $345,000, on the average. From the simple figures of our initial statistics, we can see the future trend of the development of the special economic zones and the great capacity of the special economic zones in drawing in foreign capital and earning foreign exchange.

Second, the special economic zones will contribute to the whole country through making experiments in the overall reform of the system (including the reform of the system of economic management and the reform of the administrative structure) and in learning modern management techniques.

As the special economic zones have many special features of their own, the central authorities have granted these zones greater decisionmaking power and is allowing them to be free from the fetters of many regulations and conventions. This has enabled them to be independent from the existing system and to break away from the force of habit. Thus these zones are in a better position to open up new paths for the system reform of the whole country under the premise of adhering to the four basic principles.

As the special economic zones in our country have merely been initially established, the above-mentioned tasks can only be regarded as the strategic goals that we should strive to achieve in the future. However, in building up the special zones and in formulating the administrative and managerial methods of some of the enterprises that have already been put into operation, a series of methods have been invented to break away from the old set of management systems, and these methods have already brought about remarkable results. Take the construction of the Shekou industrial zone, for example; it has been carried out quickly, and good results have been achieved with the cooperation of foreign investment. Some of the experiences that we have gained in these zones are valuable reference for us.

Since they have handed down their power to the department for introducing commerce, they have set up as management organs a general office, the office of the chief engineer, the office of the chief accountant and 13 specialized corporations. Each of these corporations has its independent accounting system and is responsible of its own profits and losses. The matters related to the transactions of these corporations are decided by the boards of directors and the managers employed by the boards in these corporations. With such a system, they have broken away from the practice of inflating their office structure by employing excessive numbers of redundant personnel and the practice of shifting responsibility from one to another that is a common occurrence elsewhere in our country. Thus they have greatly raised their work efficiency.

They have acted in accordance with economic laws and have adopted economic means and scientific methods to carry out their construction and manage their economy. They have eliminated the system of the "iron rice bowl" and the system of "eating out of a big pot." They have conducted experiments in recruiting cadres by public examinations and selecting staff and workers according to the results of their study when they were students. They have also been experimenting in employing staff and workers on contracts and have reformed their wage system in order to gradually transform their wage system into the system of fixing wages according to the nature of the positions of the staff and workers.

In carrying out their construction, they first formulated a general plan for the whole zone and then began implementing the general plan by carrying out the fundamental projects (that is, starting the construction by roads, water supply facilities, electric power installations, a sewage system and telecommunications system and leveling land for construction). Thus they have created favorable conditions for foreign businessmen to invest there. They have formulated and promulgated various kinds of decrees and regulations and preferential treatment to safeguard the legitimate interests of foreign capital. In dealing with foreign businessmen, they respect contracts and have paid attention to keeping their promises. They have energetically drawn in foreign capital and introduced the advanced technology that is suited to our needs. The above is called the "Shekou-type" of experience. In fact, this provides us with an epitome of the future construction of the whole Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Third, these special zones will serve as an experiment under the socialist system with a special kind of modern city, in which diversified economic factors coexist. This experiment will play a positive role in winning over Taiwan to return to the motherland. Judging by the nature of the various enterprises there, the special economic zones in our country, especially the comprehensive special economic zones like Shenzhen, are cities where diversified economic factors coexist. Moreover, these cities will be the modern cities that will be built up with very little investment by the state and chiefly by relying on foreign investment and the local revenue of these zones. Judging by the experiences that we have gained in the past 3 years, in order to build up these modern cities, we must take the state-run economy of a socialist nature as the mainstay and use various economic levers to exercise our leadership over the market in our special economic zones. Moreover, the state-run banks in the special economic zones will play an important guiding role. We may allow foreign banks to operate in the special economic zones, but the state-run banks must maintain their leadership over the banking activities there.

As the construction of the special economic zones relies mainly on drawing in foreign capital, in these zones there will be a large proportion of joint venture enterprises of Chinese and foreign capital (including the corporations with joint-share capital and the joint venture enterprises that have been set up with contracts for cooperation) and a fairly large proportion of enterprises that are solely owned by foreign businessmen (including Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao businessmen). The joint venture enterprises with Chinese and foreign capital are national capitalist in nature. The enterprises that are solely owned by foreign businessmen are themselves capitalist enterprises by nature. But these enterprises are different from typical capitalist enterprises, for they exist under a proletarian state power; they have to accept the management of the government of the special economic zones, and though their legitimate interests will be protected, their scope of operation should be governed by the government of our country. In this sense, they are special kinds of capitalist enterprises that are governed and managed by the proletarian state and are to a certain extent national capitalist in nature. Inside the special economic zones, we should also allow collective and individual enterprises to engage in commerce and service trade.

Thus each special economic zone will become a special kind of modern city where diversified economic factors coexist under the administration of the socialist sovereign state. Success in building up this kind of modern city will play an important role in winning Taiwan back to the motherland. Therefore, we must do a good job of building up cities in special economic zones.

HENAN PARTY SECRETARY ON NEED TO STUDY MARXISM

HK070717 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The No 2, 1982 issue of the journal ZHENGZHOU carried an article by Comrade Han Jingcao, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, entitled "We Must Attach a High Degree of Importance to Study of Marxism." In his article, Comrade Han Jingcao said: "We are living in a great new historic era. The building of socialist modernization demands us to give priority to study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, so as to improve the party's understanding of Marxism-Leninism. We must note that the remnants of feudalism still exist in society (also inside the party), that we have not thoroughly overcome bourgeois ideology and liberalization tendencies, and that the influence of petit bourgeois ideology still exists. We have not completely eliminated unhealthy practices such as bureaucratism, seeking personal privileges and "entering by the back door." Some cadres still have a muddled idea of ideological theory and the existing principles and policies of the party. Thus, the task of ideological and political education is still very arduous. Therefore, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, we must build socialist material and spiritual civilization. Only by taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a guiding principle and by unifying the thinking of the whole party, the army and the people of all nationalities can we march triumphantly along the socialist track wholeheartedly and spare no effort.

Comrade Han Jingcao pointed out in his article that the building of socialist modernization is an extremely great and arduous cause, particularly in a big country like ours where the population is large, the situation is complicated and the economy and culture is relatively backward. Thus, we must proceed from the actual situation of our country and open up a way for the building of a Chinese-style socialist modernization. This is by no means an easy task. In front of us is a large realm of necessity which we have not explored and a large number of new situations and new problems that we are required to study and solve under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As a matter of fact, the saying that science and technology is a key to realizing the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology and that education is the foundation is absolutely correct. However, only by adopting a Marxist stand to study the specific situation can we stipulate some practical policies and principles that are derived from the actual situation in accordance with the objective law of the development of things. If we make mistakes in this regard and deviate from the correct orientation, we can do practically nothing. As regards the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the guidance of Marxist-Leninist theories is even more necessary.

The key to socialist spiritual civilization is communism. Therefore, the basic task in the building of socialist spiritual civilization is to educate people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

To conclude, Comrade Han Jingcao said: "In short, in the new historical era, the whole party must attach importance to theoretical work, strengthen cadres' theoretical study and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to train thousands and millions of cadres who are both Red and expert. This is an important matter of strategic significance. We must adopt a series of effective measures to mobilize and organize the broad masses of cadres to bring forward the practice of integrating theory with practice, and arduously study Marxist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism. We must also study history, particularly modern Chinese history, and the important documents of the party and unfold a new upsurge in studies. Let us have a study competition in the whole party, see who has really learned something, who has studied well and who has made more contributions to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

HUNAN DISCUSSES URBAN WORK, ADMINISTRATION

Work Conference Ends

HK031436 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] The Hunan provincial conference on urban work which lasted 6 days concluded in Changsha yesterday. The conference put forth that it is necessary to mobilize the forces of all quarters to improve social order, morality, the general mood of society, traffic order, urban appearance and sanitation and the quality of service in all urban areas throughout the province within the next several years. This conference was sponsored by the provincial people's government. At the conference, the representatives studied the important written instructions and comments of leading comrades of the central authorities, discussed and revised the instructions of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government on strengthening urban management and examined the situation of implementing last year's instructions of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government on strengthening the building of small urban areas. Representatives from Xiangtan municipality and the Yueyang administrative commissioner's office introduced their experiences. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial government, including Sun Guozhi, Liu Fusheng, Cao Wenju and Kong Anmin, attended the conference and delivered important speeches.

The conference pointed out: "The key to administering urban areas well lies in leadership. Leaders at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening urban management. We must greatly change the guiding ideology in urban work. We must change 'attaching less importance to administration but more to construction' into 'grasping construction on the one hand and grasping administration on the other.'" The conference stressed: "To do well in urban management, we must persist in the principle of linking centralization and unification with administration at each government level, allocate manpower, financial resources, powers and duties to districts and neighborhoods and give full play to the active role of districts, neighborhoods and neighborhood committees in urban management."

The conference held: "Striving to improve urban public facilities is a material condition for doing well in urban management, Leaders at all levels must grasp the most salient problems which affect urban management and solve them one by one by stages and in groups." The conference also pointed out: "To do well in urban management, it is necessary to fully mobilize and rely on the masses and have a strong and vigorous specialized management force. It is essential to reinforce and enhance the strength of this force, enhance its social status and strengthen its training. Universally conducting education in social morality and the legal system and tidying up social order is a long-term and important task of urban management. We must conduct education in communist morality for the people and penetratingly and persistently launch the 'five stresses and four beauties' campaign. When the masses' ideology and awareness is heightened and they spontaneously uphold and observe social order, a guarantee for urban management will be realized."

Commentary on Urban Management

HK031450 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Make the Greatest Efforts To Administer Urban Areas Well"]

[Excerpts] An urban area is the political, cultural and economic center of a given area. As early as the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that it is necessary to make the greatest efforts to learn to administer and build urban areas. For a long time, under the leftist influence, the tendency of attaching more importance to production but less to livelihood and more to construction but less to management existed in urban work in our province, resulting in a serious imbalance between flesh and blood. Environmental sanitation was poor, social order was chaotic and the quality of service was poor. Over the last few years, although we have begun to pay attention to grasping urban management, we have not done this work sufficiently. At present, the CCP Central Committee has called on us to penetratingly and persistently embark on the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. If urban management work is still not done sufficiently, the building of the two civilizations will be only empty talk. Therefore, strengthening urban management has become an urgent task which confronts us and must be grasped.

The key to doing well in urban management lies in leadership and in the understanding and determination of leaders. CCP committees and governments at all levels, particularly urban CCP committees and governments, must correctly handle the relationship between production and construction and urban management. Developing production and enlivening the economy is the central task of an urban area. However, we cannot attach importance only to production in disregard of management, even to the extent that we grasp only production and not management. Production and construction and urban management supplement each other. Construction is the foundation of management and conversely, management consolidates and develops the results of construction.

We must see that the masses have a very strong desire for urban management. If we do not seriously grasp it, we will certainly be divorced from the masses and it will affect the prestige of the party and the government. Therefore, leaders at all levels must make great changes in the guiding ideology. They must change attaching more importance to construction but less to management into grasping construction on the one hand and management on the other. To do well in urban management, we must have a certain material foundation and have the necessary urban road facilities and equipment. At present, our country's financial resources are limited and it cannot appropriate more money to embark on urban construction. We cannot solve all problems in a short period. However, we must recognize that we have not done what can be done and we have spent on other work the funds which should have been spent on urban public facilities. If this situation is not changed, our work apparently cannot be done well. We hope that leading comrades at all levels will go to all major streets and small lanes to have a look, have a talk with grassroots cadres and seek the masses' views and demands. As long as leaders at all levels are determined to grasp this work, they will certainly find all kinds of effective methods. Urban management is the affair of thousands and thousands of people. People must be relied on to administer the people's urban areas.

BEIJING HOLDS SEVENTH MUNICIPAL CYL CONGRESS

OW100449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CYL Congress opened on 9 June. Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, stressed at the congress that the Communist Youth League must forever hold aloft the banner of communism, valiantly stand at the forefront of the era and form a courageous shock brigade to build the socialist motherland.

Attending the congress were 931 delegates. The congress will earnestly sum up the work of the league in the whole city, put forward the future task, and elect the 7th municipal CYL committee and the deputies who will attend the 11th national CYL congress.

Jiao Ruoyu greeted the delegates attending the congress on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee. In his speech, he pointed out: The most fundamental task before the people in the city is to concentrate efforts in earnestly carrying out the four-point instruction issued by the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on building the capital and in accordance with the plans of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and to strive to turn Beijing into a first class world city and build China in a highly democratic and civilized, modern and powerful, strong socialist nation. This is also the glorious task for all the CYL members and the young people in Beijing.

Jiao Ruoyu said: To fulfill this task, it is necessary to adhere to a firm and correct political orientation, foster the lofty ideals of communism, uphold the four basic principles in a clear-cut manner, combat bourgeois ideas, feudalist remnants and the bourgeois lifestyle, and steadfastly march forward along the socialist road. He expressed his relief that the young people in the capital would definitely live up to the expectations of the party and people and score fresh achievements in developing material and spirtual civilization in the capital.

Attending today's opening ceremony were First Secretary Han Ying and Secretary Liu Weiming of the CYL Central Committee; and leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Duan Junyi, Jia Tingsan, Zhao Pengfei, Chen Xitong, Ye Lin, Wang Chun, Liu Daosheng and others.

BEIJING MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR GRADUATES

HK100914 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Institutions of higher learning in Beijing have strengthened ideological education by various means for graduates who were admitted in 1978. A recent survey conducted by some of them shows that more students this year expressed their willingness to answer the party's call and accept the state's assignments than in the previous year.

This year, more than 28,900 students will graduate from 68 institutions of higher learning in Beijing. In light of the ideological characteristics of the graduates and on the basis of summing up the ideological work for graduates last year, the institutions of higher learning started early to grasp ideological education for students who were admitted in 1978. Beijing university invited (Li Yanjie), a lecturer of Beijing Normal College, to deliver a report to the graduates, instructing them to adopt a revolutionary attitude toward life and happiness. Excellent results have been achieved. Through visits or letters to the graduates' parents, the institutions of higher learning convinced the parents to do ideological work for the graduates. Some of them invited revolutionary forerunners to make reports on revolutionary traditions, thereby achieving remarkable results in educating the graduates. According to a recent survey in some institutions of higher learning conducted by a department concerned, the overwhelming majority of the graduates expressed their willingness to accept the jobs assigned to them.

The meeting on ideological work for graduates of institutions of higher learning in Beijing which concluded 2 June further discussed and studied the ideological conditions of the graduates. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to continuously strengthen ideological work for graduates, so that they will correctly establish the idea of "three orientations," which means going to the forefront of production, going to the rural basic-level units and going to the border areas. The meeting also specially stressed: In doing the work of assigning jobs to graduates, it is necessary to handle matters impartially, to refrain from practicing favoritism and to resolutely prevent and resist the unhealthy tendencies of securing advantages through pull or influence and showing concern by deviating from the principle.

Vice Mayor Bai Yiefu attended the meeting on 2 June and spoke, calling on all institutions of higher learning to mobilize the graduates to take up posts in middle and primary schools so as to reinforce the ranks of middle and primary school teachers.

BEIJING WANGBAO ON CONCERN FOR OPERA COMPOSERS

HK090745 Beijing WANGBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 3

[Article by Wei Lanbo [7614 5695 3134]: "Be Concerned for Opera Librettists"]

[Text] Recently, I was informed by friends in the field of opera that while some opera troupes are experiencing a "shortage of librettos", other librettists have changed their profession to writing novels and reporting literature. Such a contradictory situation deserves our attention.

As a comprehensive art, opera is watched and appreciated by the audience through the performance of the actors. As far as readability is concerned, opera librettos are quite different from other literary works. The audience usually value an opera directly through their feeling for the performance. The actors are first of all praised when the audience is moved. With such a tradition for many years, there exist in this field the so-called "renowned actors" and "factions of performing arts." Often the audience is deeply impressed by the vivid characters of the cast in the opera after watching the performance. No attention is given to the librettists. It is, therefore, a usual phenomenon that when an opera becomes more popular and actors more famous the librettist still remains unknown to the public. Especially with those operas which have been adapted and rearranged, it is more difficult for people to know the names of the original librettists. Take the modern opera "The Plaint of Yang Sanjie" as an example, which has been on stage for quite a long time. Few opera fans do not know this drama and few of them do not appreciate the performance of Zhao Lirong and Gu Wenyue. Nevertheless, few of them would know the original librettist Chen Shaochai. Very often there appears in the title page of many published operas the honorary labels of famous actors: "Repertoire of so-and-so". As for the names of the librettists, unfortunately, they are usually omitted or forgotten. That means when an opera becomes popular and is rewarded with a prize for its merits, the librettist usually receives no share in the success; whereas when an opera is criticized for its faults, the librettist inevitably becomes the first target of criticism and repudiation. Does such an unfair treatment lead to a passive effect? I think it does.

Besides, the librettists have several other things to worry about. One is the difficulty in getting the opera published as there are few opera magazines. The other is that it is still difficult for an opera to be performed on the stage and watched by the audience. The "doctrine of connections" is still playing its role in some performing units. Many good operas are neglected due to the lack of the right connections.

As far as this field is concerned, the film scriptwriter and stage scriptwriter are better rewarded than opera librettists. The reward of an opera librettist is usually lower than that of a film or stage scriptwriter.

All this reflects some inconsistencies in the "relationship" of opera production, thus weakening to some extent the consolidation and stability of opera personnel, and harming the prosperity of opera creation. Naturally, many aspects are involved when improvements are to be made and it is impossible for them to be accomplished all at once. Nevertheless, we are bound to find some easier ones to start with. For instance, some commemorative activities have been held in recent years in memory of the performing artists. Can we hold some commemorative activities as well for those famous librettists so as to extol their merits and draw the attention of the society to their hard work?

IMPROVEMENT OF QINHUANGDAO PORT PROMOTED

HK110223 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Improvements have brought Qinhuangdao port the third greatest volume of traffic in the country, after Shanghai and Dalian, Sun Guozu of the harbour administration told CHINA DAILY.

This port on the Bohai Sea offers a larger capacity for taking in and discharging cargo than the railway. Last year 26.5 million tons of cargo passed through the port.

Gu Mu, former vice premier and now state councillor, has visited the port three times to help speed renovation work, and now Qinhuangdao handles more coal exports than any other ports in China. It handles 15 million tons of out going coal a year, 83.3 percent is for export, mainly to Japan. The rest goes to south and East China.

Japan is now investing in the building of two more berths and will be repaid with coal. As a natural good harbour, it can handle 40,000-ton vessels and will be able to admit vessels of more than 50,000 tons by the end of 1984 when the first stage building project is completed. This will increase by 10 million tons, Sun said. Two new berths for 50,000-ton coal freighters are under construction as the second stage of the project begins.

The port was once named Kailun, because it served mainly to transport the coal from Tangshan's Kailuan collieries in Hebei Province. Now it has been changed into a comprehensive port with 10,000 dockers and 12 large berths, and is known as the estuary for sending out Chinese energy resources. Its oil wharf extends a [word indistinct]. Each of its three mechanized wharves has a loading capacity of 20,000 tons of coal per ship in less than four hours.

Qinhuangdao, a peninsula named after the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.), extends 10 kilometres eastward from its starting point at the Great Wall, Shanhaiguan. Its neighbour to the west is the famous summer resort, Beidaihe. The port was built in 1903 by the British to exploit Chinese coal resources. It loaded and unloaded 230,000 tons of coal a year. Sun expects railway electrication soon to satisfy the port's growing requirements.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ON MOUNTAIN AREA PRODUCTION

HK110421 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Huo Shilian Discusses Great Schemes With Cadres at all Levels in Mountainous Southwestern Shanxi for Promoting Production and Speeding Up Economic Development in Mountain Areas"]

[Text] Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian recently went to mountainous southwestern Shanxi to conduct investigation and study. He discussed great schemes with cadres at the county, commune, brigade and team levels for promoting construction in the mountain areas and improving economic results in order to help the mountain areas speed up the pace of developing production.

In his current investigation, Comrade Huo Shilian visited 13 counties in mountainous southwestern Shanxi, such as Jiaokou, Yonghe, Liulin and Xiangning and inspected some production teams, forestry centers and grazing lands. Gullies crisscross these counties where the hills and mountains are bare. There is drought for 9 out of 10 years. The loss of water and soil is serious and every year an enormous amount of silt pours into the Huang River. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, these counties have scored significant achievements in production and have succeeded in solving the food problem, which had not been solved for many years in the past. However, the problem of adequate grain production has not been solved yet and the income of the masses is still rather low. Comrade Huo Shilin pointed out to the various county CCP committees and cadres at the grassroots level: in building the mountain areas, it is necessary to put the problem of soil in the first place, tackle the problems concerning soil, water and forests in a comprehensive way and combine long-term construction with the current production. At present it is also necessary to engage in capital construction of water conservancy works, pay close attention to agriculture, do a good job of grain production and, at the same time, vigorously develop forestry and animal husbandry. In water conservancy works, it is necessary to draw on the previous lessons, rely on our own efforts, adjust measures to the local conditions, utilize little springs and streams and develop small water conservancy work at very low cost but with very good effect. In farmland capital construction, efforts should be concentrated on repairing ditches, building embankments and planting crops to preserve the fertility of the soil and its capacity for conserving water. We must achieve the target of building 2 mu of land with high and stable yields for each person. The per capita grain production should be raised to 800 jin, including grain ration, seeds and fodder. With the prerequisite of improved grain production, efforts should be made to give up the cultivated lands on the mountain slopes and grow trees and grass on them in order to develop forestry and animal husbandry and to shift the focal point of production to the state where forestry and animal husbandry play the primary role.

Since the founding of the PRC, considerable developments have been made in forestry in mountainous southwestern Shanxi, but the income from forestry is still very low, accounting for only a few percent of the total agricultural income. Comrade Huo Shilian said to the cadres in various counties: "In afforestation we should pay attention to the percentage of forest cover and economic value. That is to say, it is necessary not only to expand the size of forest cover, improve the ecological environment, regulate weather and conserve water and soil but also to reap economic benefit and greatly increase the economic income of the masses in a short time." He pointed out: At present, the most important task is to go in for growing seedlings in a big way in order to supply sufficient quantities, great varieties and excellent breeds of seedlings. In afforestation, it is necessary to achieve the following: First, planting trees on barren hills should go hand in hand with planting trees along roads and rivers and around villages and houses. The natural conditions along roads and rivers and around villages and houses are relatively good. Planting trees in these places needs little investment and the trees planted grow easily and quickly.

It is first of all necessary to afforest the places along roads and rivers and around villages and houses. Second, the medium-, short- and long-term plans for growing trees should go hand in hand. It is necessary to grow trees that take several decades to reap profit, to grow trees that take more than 10 years to reap profit and to grow trees that take only a few years to reap profit, supporting the long-term plan with the short-term one. Third, growing trees should go hand in hand with growing shurbs. On the dry hillsides where trees cannot grow easily, we can plant shrubs such as Ningtiao [2899 2742] and Culiu [6818 2692] in order to conserve water and soil and then gradually plant trees among the shrubs. This not only can speed up the pace of afforestation but can also provide wicker for weaving purposes in 3-4 years. This is favorable to the development of sideline occupations and also to the development of animal husbandry for it can provide a certain amount of leaves as fodder for cattle and sheep.

In Xi County, Comrade Huo Shilian inspected the beef cattle farm of Wucheng production brigade in Wucheng commune. Last year the farm had an income of more than 9,000 yuan by selling to the state 19 excellent breed beef cattle raised for only 1 and 1/2 years, an average of 500 yuan a head. He pointed out: In developing animal husbandry, it is necessary to actively grow top-quality grass, mass-produce highly nutritious fodder and raise more grass-eating livestock. At the same time it is also necessary to attach importance to the improvement of breeds, actively develop fine breeds and try hard to obtain more livestock products with the same amount of forage grass and fodder. It is necessary to protect and develop fine local livestock breeds but the old habits that have grown over many years in the past must be changed in order to improve the breeds of cattle, sheep and rabbits, which have high consumption and which supply very few commodities and replace them with imported fine breeds. In raising cattle we should raise draft cattle and a large number of beef cattle. In raising sheep we should raise fine-wool sheep and in raising rabbits we should raise hair-producing rabbits in order to reap profit from wool, hair and meat.

After enquiring into the plans for building the mountain areas and developing the economy of Jiaokou County and other localities, Comrade Huo Shilian said: When working out plans for developing production in the mountain areas, it is necessary to conduct investigation and study, thoroughly understand the overall situation, overcome blindness in action and improve scientific nature in order to effectively exploit and utilize indigenous resources. In dealing with nature, it is necessary to act according to natural laws. Owing to differences in the physical features and general configuration of the earth's surface, there are differences in soil, sunlight, temperature and rainfall. In working out a plan, it is necessary to study and sum up typical experiences but the model example should not be used to represent the overall situation. There are very great differences between the overall situation and the model example. If, in working out a plan for a county or a commune, we go by the various data of the model example, we shall be divorced from reality and act blindly in building the mountain areas, getting half the results with twice the effort. Therefore, in working out a plan, it is necessary to go to every commune, brigade, gully and hilly area to investigate nature and the production of plants including farm crops, forests and grass and grasp the various natural and production data in various areas in order to choose the best plan in the light of the local conditions and arrange in an all-round way the long- and short-term plans for developing the production of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. The targets of the plan must be reliable and we must allow for unforeseen circumstances. The measures must be realistic and strong. Once we have a plan we should act according to the plan and strive to attain good results. Even if the leaders have been changed we also should not rashly change our plan.

SHANXI GOVERNOR AT ANTIAIR DEFENSE MEETING

HK100905 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial People's Antiair Defense Committee Holds Enlarged Meeting"]

[Text] In order to further implement the spirit of the national antiair defense work conference and in order to analyze the basic conditions in the antiair defense work of our province and preserve and improve the results of antiair defense construction, the provincial people's antiair defense committee held an enlarged meeting in Taiyuan from 23 to 25 May. Second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, governor of the province and chairman of the provincial people's antiair defense committee, Luo Guibo, presided over the meeting and gave a speech.

The meeting was of the opinion that during the past few years the tasks of antiair defense construction in the province have been fulfilled in a fairly satisfactory manner and the quality of the projects that have been completed meets, in the main, the designed requirements. These good results have been achieved because the party committees at all levels have attached importance to and strengthened their leadership over this work and because they have conscientiously implemented the policy of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on antiair defense and war preparation construction which demands that this construction should be carried out "under unified overall planning and in the manner of focusing on a few key projects, paying attention to the completion of projects that will be able to be used both in war time and in peace time and giving first priority to ensuring the quality of construction." It is also because they have carried out widespread propaganda and education, made necessary preparations to create the financial and material basis for construction and adopted specific measures to strengthen the scientific research work on project designs, to exercise strict quality control and to vigorously pay attention to promoting the progress of all projects by grasping the work of typical projects. Their efforts to enable the projects to be used both in war time and in peace time have already brought about certain economic results and the net profits that have been gained by utilizing these projects have totaled more than 490,000 yuan. The meeting has pointed out that on the whole the antiair defense work in our province has achieved good results, but it has also been confronted with a few problems. The major problems are the unreasonable layout of some projects, the slow progress of the construction of projects that can be used both in war time and in peace time, the insufficient amount of area that we have constructed, the low utilization rate and the lack of competent specialized antiair defense personnel.

On the basis of confirming the achievements, summing up the experiences and finding out where our work has fallen short of requirements, the meeting has made a conscientious study of the long-term plans and specific measures for antiair defense construction in our province. It has pointed out that we should carry on what we have already achieved and continue to carry out in a planned and orderly manner, the construction of the antiair defense projects that can be used both in war time and in peace time and we should consolidate and reform the projects that we have already completed to form them into a well-coordinated antiair defense system so as to be better prepared for war. We should strengthen the antiair defense and war preparation construction in our key cities. We should perfect the command organs of the antiair defense system and carry out widespread propaganda and education in being prepared for war. We should also conscientiously do a good job of antiair defense scientific research, do a good job of taking care of construction materials and goods and do a good job of all other work.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Guibo repeatedly stressed the significance of continuing to do antiair defense and war preparation work satisfactorily. He said that the construction of antiair defense projects is a long-term strategic task of the whole party, the whole country and the whole people. Therefore, we should raise our understanding of its significance, heighten our sense of war preparedness, overcome a false sense of peace and security and laxity in our work and soundly fulfill this task as satisfactorily as we can under the present economic conditions. He has also stressed that we should make full use of the antiair defense projects in peace time and combine the construction of antiair defense projects with our civil construction and economic construction. We should concentrate our limited amount of funds on the projects we are in most urgent need of and focus on key projects. In so doing we should pay special attention to satisfactorily carrying out the construction of the antiair defense projects that can be used both in war time and in peace time in our key cities and strive to maximize the economic effect of these projects. The party committees at all levels should vigorously intensify their work in building up the ranks of cadres that are specialized in antiair defense. The broad ranks of antiair defense cadres should pluck up their spirit, conscientiously fulfill their duties and perform their responsibility, and work hard in order to carry out the antiair defense and war preparation construction in our province more satisfactorily.

HEILONGJIANG RESHUFFLES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

SK120820 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, with the approval of the State Council and at the request of the Heilongjiang provincial people's government, the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee convened a meeting to approve 17 changes in government officials.

The meeting has approved the following appointments: Hou Jie is instated concurrently as chairman of the provincial import and export administrative committee; (Gong Benyan) is instated as chairman of the provincial economic committee; (Yang Yusheng), director of the agricultural office under the provincial people's government; (Xiao Chong), chairman of the provincial capital construction committee; (Chen Da), director of the provincial personnel bureau; (Yu Jinghe), director of the provincial petrochemical industry bureau; (Wang Lizhong), director of the provincial environment protection bureau; (Wang Xinpu), director of the provincial people's air defense office; and (Li Xixiang), director of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative.

The meeting has also approved the following dismissals:

(Li Guang) is dismissed from his concurrent post of chairman of the provincial economic committee; Wang Caoli, from concurrent past as director of the agricultural office under the provincial people's government; (Zhang Lin), from director of the provincial capital construction office; (Wang Lizhong), from director of the provincial petrochemical industry bureau; (Wang Sinpu), from director of the provincial environment protection bureau; (He Shoulun), from director of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative; and (Du Yechao), from director of the provincial foreign trade bureau.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN RECEIVES OPERA PERFORMERS

SK100307 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, on the evening of 9 June leading comrades of the Provincial CCP committee, including Yang Yichen, Ki Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi and Zhao Xingyuan, received at the culture palace of the Harbin Municipal Second Light Industrial Bureau performers in the provincial Longjiang experimental opera troupe. The troupe returned highly praised from the first report-back performances in Beijing.

These leading comrades congratulated the artists on their successful performances and urged them to work to create this new type of local opera as a starting point to enable our literary and art work and performances to have distinctive local features.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: The reason the Longjiang opera is welcomed by the people is that this new drama has a strong local flavor. A leading comrade of the provincial CCP committee said: in the future we should view all new plays and operas, particularly modern drama, created in our province. He also hoped that our province's literary and art works would become prosperous as quickly as possible. Having received the performers, the leading comrades and over 1,000 people in the audience viewed a new historical opera.

JILIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

SK090930 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] According to our correspondent (Zhang Jingquan), after a 40 day session, a work conference sponsored by the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government on developing collective economy to arrange jobs for urban youths awaiting work concluded in Changchun on 8 June.

The conference noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the province has arranged jobs for 930,000 urban people, representing 81.4 percent of the jobless throughout the province. This is a remarkable achievement.

The conference noted: the province's future work in arranging jobs for urban jobless people remains heavy. In recent years, the province has annually arranged jobs for about 350,000 urban jobless people. To fulfill this task, a good job should be done in grasping the following four works:

1. It is necessary to widely and penetratingly disseminate and implement the several decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in regard to opening more production avenues to stimulate the economy and solve urban employment problems. Efforts should be made to foster firm guiding thought that only by developing the economy can we deal with employment problems and adopt active measures to readjust the structure of industries and ownership and to vigorously develop collectively and individually owned business in urban areas.

2. It is necessary to continuously readjust policy in this regard and implement the policy in a down-to-earth manner. Concerned departments should do away as soon as possible with the regulations which are suspected of discriminating against and imposing restrictions on collectively and individually owned business as well as puncturing and gobbling them up. They should draw up policies or measures to guide, encourage and support the development of collectively and individually owned business.

3. It is necessary to reorganize newly established collective firms or enterprises, readjust projects in production and service, improve overall arangement in setting up production and service network and centers and upgrade economic returns by following the principle of permitting voluntary combination, assuming sole responsibility for their profits and losses, conducting distribution according to work and upholding democratic management.

4. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work and place the work to develop collective firms or enterprises on the work schedule of departments in charge of economic affairs under the people's governments. These departments should do a good job in administration among newly established collective firms and enterprises as well as they have cared for state enterprises and collective enterprises run by units at or above country and district levels.

CHEN BEICHEN IDENTIFIED AS NEW LIAONING GOVERNOR

SK140016 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] On the morning of 12 June, the CYL Committee under the Liaoning Provincial People's Government level organs sponsored a commendation meeting of advanced units and individuals who had emerged in the all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign and the campaign to learn from Lei Feng. The meeting conferred advanced titles on 28 units including the CYL committee under the provincial public security department and 53 individuals, including (Li Xiaoguang) from the provincial machine building bureau.

Chen Beichen, governor of the province, attended and addressed the meeting. In his speech, he urged the broad masses of youths under the provincial level organs to set examples for youths throughout the province in fostering far-reaching ideals, exerting efforts to study politics and cultural knowledge and doing their work in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts should be made to become new successors full of ideals, morality and cultural knowledge and to abide by discipline.

LIAONING HOLDS RALLY OF ADVANCED WORKERS

SK090750 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The provinical rally of advanced collectives, producers and workers and model laborers ceremoniously opened this morning at the Liaoning people's theater in Shenyang. Attending the rally were representatives of advanced collectives on the agricultural front in various localities and model laborer and advanced producers and workers of units of industry and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, sciences and technology, culture and education and political science and law, totalling 1,500 people. They all happily attended the rally with red flowers on their clothes and with new achievements in the modernization drive.

Invited to attend the rally were excellent commanders and fighters of the provincial military district, representatives of the people's militia, veteran model workers with tremendous merits and achievements and representatives of those who are outstanding in building spiritual civilization. Also attending the rally on invitation were comrades Han Jian and Chen Changjie, excellent athletes who scored brilliant achievements in carrying off the first prize at the 12th International Thomas Cup badminton championships.

Attending today's rally and seated on the rostrum were Li Desheng, member of the political bureau of the CCP central committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liao Hansheng, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun and Li Tao, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Guangzhong, (Chen Yiguang), Zhang Tiejun, Luo Dingfeng, and (Qui Meiging), permanent members of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuohan, Fu Zhonghai, Tang Hongguang and Gu Jingxin, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Xie Huangtian, Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyuan, Zhang Zhiyuan, Zuo Kun, Li Guixian and Peng Xiangsong, deputy governors of the province; (Wang Xinhua), advisor of the provincial people's government; (Qi Changan), secretary general of the provincial people's government; and Chen Enfeng, Liu Baotian, Chen Fang and Lu Guangji, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also seated on rostrum were 26 model laborers including (Hu Yuxi), (Chen Huojun), (Wang Chengzhen), (Zhao Chengshun), (Xiao Fangyun), (Li Shouwen), (Qin Fenglan), (Tang Renyuan) and (Mao Zisheng). The rally was presided over by Comrade Wang Guangzhong, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy provincial governor.

After the young pioneers presented a congratulatory message to the rally, Comrade (Qin Hai), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, also made a congratultory speech at the rally on behalf of the provincial trade union council, the provincial women's federation, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial scientific and technological association, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial federation of overseas chinese. They expressed warm congratulations to the rally and extended their highest considerations to model laborers and advanced producers and workers who have made great contributions to the modernization drive on various fronts.

Comrade Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at this morning's rally. He urged people throughout the province to take advance and model persons as an example, enhance their spirit and go all out to work with one heart and mind so make greater contributions to achieving successes in all 1982 tasks and opening up a new aspect for the province.

Rally Concludes

SK110735 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the provincial rally of outstanding workers concluded this afternoon after a 3-day session.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Zhu Chuan, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province.

Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the closing ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, he extended congratulations and respects to comrades who earned the honorable titles of model workers, advanced producers, advanced units and advanced workers. He also congratulated the rally for its success.

In his speech, he set forth the future tasks and made hearty wishes and demands on the advanced persons and units.

At the closing ceremony, representatives issued a letter of proposals to comrades of all fronts in the province.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Shenyang PLA units, and departments concerned including Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Li Huang, Huang Qudong, Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Wang Guangzhong, Zhu Chuan, (Chen Yiguang), Zhang Tiejun, Luo Dingfeng, (Qiu Meiben), Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuohan, Fu Zhonghai, Gu Jingxin, Chen Beichen, Xie Huangtian, Tan Liren, Zhao Qi, Peng Xiangsong, (Wang Xinhua), Chen Enfeng, Liu Baotian, Chen Fang, Lu Guangji, (Xu Changan) and (Chen Hai).

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DROUGHT -- Since mid-May Heilongjiang Province has suffered from continuous high temperatures and low precipitation. Over 35 million mu of lands in the province have been hit by drought in varying degrees. From mid-May to the end of May, the province's average precipitation was 16 millimeters, 53 percent below normal. In early June, the precipitation was less than 5 millimeters, about 100 percent below normal. The average temperature in May was about a half degree higher than usual. In June, it was 1 to 2 degrees higher than usual. With frequent winds, the soil moisture in 55 counties is reduced to less than 20 percent. The soil moisture content in eight counties in the southwestern area is reduced to less than 10 percent. Heavy rains which could ease the drought in the province will not come until late June. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 82 SK]

JILIN DROUGHT -- Commodity grain producing areas in central Jilin have suffered serious drought since the spring sowing. In the Changchun suburbs and Shuangyang, Nongan, Jiutai, Yitong, Huaide and Dongfeng Counties, some rivers and ponds are dry. Underground water levels have dropped substantially. As of 10 June, 7.55 million mu of farmland had been replanted. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82 SK]

LIAONING COAL OUTPUT -- Liaoning collieries whose products are subject to the state's unified distribution turned out 2.55 million tons of raw coal in May and overfulfilled their monthly production plan by 57,000 tons, surpassing the figure of the same month of 1981 by 10 percent. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82 SK]

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI AT NATIONALITY WORK MEETING

HK111341 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] From 4 to 10 June the Shaanxi Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee held the second enlarged meeting of its members. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over nationalities work, and actively support minority nationalities to develop their economy and strengthen the unity of all nationalities. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the second enlarged meeting of the members of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, reviewed and summed up the situation of the nationalities work in our province and arranged for future work and tasks. It studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution and announced the namelist of the second provincial nationalities affairs committee.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial government, including Ma Wenrui and Yu Mingtao, met all participants in the meeting and had photos taken with all of them.

Our province is an area inhabited here and there by minority nationalities. There are now 42 minority nationalities comprising some 160,000 people. Since the founding of the country, our province has, on the whole, achieved very great results in nationalities work. However, in the 10 years' turmoil, nationalities work was interfered with very greatly. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the correct principle and policy of the party on nationalities work have been gradually restored. Under the leadership of CCP committees and governments at all levels, nationalities work in our province has been gradually carried out. Now, minority nationalities' right of equality has been guaranteed, their economy and culture have developed, people's livelihood has improved and the unity among all nationalities has been constantly strengthened. The enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses of minority nationalities has been further inspired, and they have made necessary contributions in all aspects of construction.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhou Yaguang, provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Sun Zuobin and Vice Governor Li Lianbi attended and spoke, one after another. In their speech, they stressed: It is essential for leading comrades at every level to enhance their ideological understanding of nationalities work, include nationalities work on their agenda, regularly study and examine this work and promptly solve problems which occur. They emphasized: We must regard supporting minority nationalities to develop their economy as an essential issue of future nationalities work. We must strengthen the unity of all nationalities and resolutely eliminate big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI INSPECTS FARMWORK IN XIAN

HK111401 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, leading comrades, including provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, provincial CCP Committee Secretary Xie Huaide, provincial CCP committee standing committee member (Zhu Ping) and Xian municipal CCP Committee Secretary (Shao Wuxuan), went to Yuhua brigade, Yuhua commune, Yanta District in Xian municipality to take a look at the situation of mechanized wheat harvesting and autumn crop sowing. After brigade party general branch Secretary (Guo Shiying) briefly introduced the situation, leading comrades, including Ma Wenrui, carefully watched a Xinjiang 2.5-type grain combine harvester reaping and threshing what on a field and the sitation of mechanized maize sowing. They also inspected the growth of cotton." On the spot of reaping, Ma Wenrui also went up to the combine harvester to inspect its operation in the course of reaping.

Leading comrades of the province and the municipality also encouraged the cadres and the commune members present on the scene, saying: "Your brigade has done well. We hope that you will continue to make efforts to make further improvements."

XINJINANG'S WANG ENMAO SPEAKS TO MINORITY YOUTH

HK100221 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Summary] A minority youth group from Xinjiang Autonomous Region has recently paid a 2-month visit to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Suzhou, Hangzhou and other municipalities to broaden their vision. It returned back to Urumzi on 5 June.

On 6 June all members of the minority youth group were met by Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional government; Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee and other responsible comrades.

During the meeting, Comrade Wang Enmao called on the minority youths to play their part at their posts and work hard to bring the regional economy and culture level with those of the advanced regions of the country.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The visit you made is a most rewarding one. You have seen and learned a lot from those areas of the country which are greatly developed in the fields of economy and culture. What will you do after your return to your own posts? First of all, you must publicize what you learned during the visit: the unity of all nationalities, the union of the motherland and the excellent situation in the socialist modernization drive. You must publicize that the socialist modernization drive can be ensured of victory only under the leadership of the CCP and with the unity of all natinalities of our country. Secondly, the youth on various fronts must do your own work well and make more contributions to the four modernizations. Thirdly, you must unite as one with the PLA and the Xinjiang production and construction corps so as to do a good job in militia work and build up a joint army-civilian defense force with a view to safeguarding the borders of the motherland.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: "The political and economic situation in the whole country is excellent, as is the situation in our region. But in comparison with the advanced areas of our country, the Xinjiang Autonomous Region still lags behind in some respects. We must learn from these advanced areas their good experiences so as to build our region into a flourishing region." He said: "Most of you are from rural and pastoral areas. Before the Cultural Revolution, I suggested building 'five-good' rural and pastoral areas. Since I took my post again in Xinjiang, I have reiterated my suggestion. The 'five-goods' are to build good paddy fields, good channels, good roads, good shelter belts and good residential estates. Our Xinjiang has its own traits and advantages and we must give full play to our own advantages. We probably couldn't stand a comparison with other interior areas of our country in urban construction. However, if we can make achievements in building the 'five-goods' in the rural and pastoral areas, then these areas will take on a new look and compare favorably with the rural and pastoral areas in the other interior areas of our country. When that time comes, the youth in those areas will probably come to visit our region."

CHEN MUHUA TALKS TO PRESS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK091142 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Telephone dispatch from correspondents in Guangzhou: "Chen Muhua Holds Press Conference in Guangzhou"]

[Text] At a press conference today, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua formally announced that 130 projects, constituting part of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, are being discussed at the China investment promotion meeting. Therefore, regardless of whether they concern investment, materials, transportation or marketing, these projects will have the guarantee of the state plan.

Chen Muhua said: There are two main points in our "Sixth 5-Year" Plan. First is the technical transformation of a portion of nearly 400,000 existing enterprises by stages and in groups, so that their economic benefit can be more fully brought into play. Second is the concentration of fixed financial and material resources for the construction of some new key projects, especially in the fields of energy development, communications and building materials. The 130 projects put forward deal mostly with the technical transformation of the manufacturing industry as well as other industries, such as cement plants in the field of building materials. All these precisely embody the above two main points.

Chen Muhua said: Because we do not have enough funds, we must therefore make use of foreign investment in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In this respect China is serious as well as careful. China will abide by four principles in the use of foreign investment. First, China must be able to obtain loans, or loans which foreign businessmen are willing to put up on a voluntary basis. Second, the loans must be beneficial to our side, and naturally, also beneficial to the other side. This is based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Third, China must be able to make proper use of the funds so that the role of the loans can be brought into play. In other words, the projects must be selected properly to make them produce good economic results. Fourth, China must have the ability to repay. There is a saying: Repayment of a loan will make future loans easier.

Chen Muhua also discussed China's attitude toward the utilization of various forms of foreign investment. She stated that at the present stage China tends to favor direct investment because this form of investment is connected with specific projects. The 130 projects under discussion this time basically all belonged to this category. In this way, more comprehensive consideration will be given by both sides regarding technical, market and repayment conditions. This form will be extensively adopted in the future. There will not be much use for loans of a commercial nature, since the interest rate is too high and we cannot afford it. However, if the condition is advantageous to us, and if the banks are willing and we can afford it, we will also consider their use. At present, friends of the banking circles are very eager to help us and are willing to supply us with credit guarantees. We are very grateful to them. If some of the enterprises need loans in the future and if they are also willing to supply credit guarantees, then the commercial banks can also bring thsir positive role into play.

In discussing how the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will implement the special policies of the Central Committee regarding the special economic zones, the provinces of Guangdong and Fujian and the provinces and cities along the coast which started ahead of the others in the series of open-door policies, Chen Muhua gave assurances that the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will only be more beneficial and suitable to them and that the former measures adopted by them will continue in force. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will not interfere with them.

Chen Muhua also said that in order to keep abreast of foreign economic activities, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade must also improve its efficiency. She said that the merger of two ministries and commissions has been completed at present, and that this is a horizontal merger.

With regard to the vertical aspect, the administrative structures will be reduced and a responsibility system will be set up. At present, the restructuring is only being carried out at the ministerial level, but it will also be carried out at the corporate level in the future. Chen Muhua also listed examples to explain how work efficiency has improved following the restructuring of administrative organs. She said that formerly a single matter was administered by four departments and the export of a commodity had to go through two departments. If the matter concerned the import of technology, it required more time to go through the departments. Now, it only has to go through a single department and efficiency is greatly improved. Another example: In the past, the same matter was administered by four departments and coordination often could not be achieved because each department had its own way of looking at a thing. In this way, the matter had to be referred to the vice ministers of the State Council for coordination. This is why there were so many vice premiers and an extraordinary number of meetings. Now, the four departments have been integrated and many matters need no longer go through the State Council for coordination, but can be settled by a meeting of the minister and deputy ministers. Under this kind of situation, the State Council has cut the number of vice premiers from 13 to 2, and efficiency is greatly improved.

TA KUNG PAO REVIEWS USE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK140241 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Special feature by Tung Kai: "New Trends in China's Use of Foreign Investment"]

[Text] While carrying out the four modernizations, China makes no attempt to conceal the difficulties of lack of funds and technology. Lack of funds is the first difficulty. If China has funds, it can naturally buy technology and facilities. Therefore, actively using foreign investment is the central link of China's present efforts to carry out economic cooperation with foreign countries. In recent years, China has done a lot in using foreign investment and achieved marked results in this respect. After summing up the experience of the work of using foreign investment in these few years, we have found out not only the gradual progress of the work, but also some trends and peculiarities.

Two Aspects of Use of Foreign Investment

In order to use foreign investment, China has exerted its efforts in the following two aspects: First, procuring loans from foreign countries; second, encouraging foreign businessmen to make direct investments in China. First of all, let us make a simple analysis of China's efforts to procure loans from foreign countries:

Last year China obtained government-to-government loans on favorable terms amounting to $2.4 billion. The Chinese Government signed agreements with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on two occasions for $200 million loans which were used for development projects involving 26 colleges and universities throughout the country. According to the agreements, the loans were divided into $100 million hard loans and $100 million soft loans. The interest rate of hard loans was 9.6 percent and the time limit for repayment was 20 years, whereas the soft loans were interest free and the time limit for repayment was 50 years. The service charge for soft loans was only 0.75 percent. The generous time limit for both hard and soft loans was 5 and 10 years respectively. The International Fund for Agricultural Development also reached credit agreements with China. It provided China with loans of $35 million for the development of grasslands and animal husbandry in north China. Every year, China has to pay 1 percent commission and 0.5 percent service charges. The International Monetary Fund also reached agreements with the Chinese Government on unsecured loans and trust fund loans totalling $931 million. The interest rates for both loans were 6.2 and 0.5 percent respectively and the time limit for their repayment was 3 years with an option for extending to 5 years.

The Amount of Loans in Past Few Years Totals Over $10 Billion

Last year the Japanese Government provided the Daqing Petrochemical Works and Baoshan Iron and Steel Works in China with loans of $1.33 billion. These loans were granted by the Japanese Overseas Cooperative Fund, the Japanese Export and Import Bank and other nongovernmental Japanese banks. The time limit for repayment of these loans is comparatively long and the interest rate is fairly low.

These were all the main loans that China obtained from foreign countries in 1981. Reviewing the loan history of recent years, we still remember that starting from 1978, China entrusted the Bank of China to sign 19 buyers' credit agreements amounting to $13.48 billion with the banks and financial organizations from 11 countries, namely, England, France, Italy, Canada, Sweden, Australia, Belgium, Norway, Argentina, West Germany and the United States. Together with other credit agreements in various forms, the total amount of loans has reached $17.3 billion. What merits our attention is that in 1981 China only signed credit agreements with three American banks, such as the U.S. Import and Export Bank, and the amount of credit -- $64 million -- was the smallest among those buyer's credit agreements.

Three Trends in Procuring Foreign Loans

From the above situation, it is not difficult for us to discern three trends in China's efforts to procure foreign loans.

1. China has obtained loans from many organizations. Over the past few years, China has persistently exerted its efforts to open up a path for international economic development and initial success has been scored. The Chinese Government has established specific credit business with international financial organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Monetary Fund, and others. It has also formed credit relations with Japan, Kuwait, and so forth. It is reported that China is now negotiating with more countries in a bid to establish credit relations. The Bank of China has established a great number of credit relations with foreign banks and financial organizations. It has established buyer's credit relations with more than 10 foreign banks and financial organizations and signed buyer's credit contracts with about 20 similar organizations. This trend will develop as the path for international economic cooperation is continuously expanding.

2. There are many and varied forms of credits. International credits are carried out in many and varied forms. With China's increasing involvement in international economic life and the enrichment of its experience in this respect, there are many and varied credit forms to gradually suit the needs of the changing situation. Since last year in particular, China has procured more government-to-government loans and various kinds of development funds. It has succeeded in its experiments in utilizing petrodollars. It has been decided through consultation with Kuwait that China will utilize the $100 million loans provided by the Arabian Economic Development Fund of Kuwait. The China International Trust and Investment Corporation has also initiated a new form which has never been used before: early this year, it issued private company bonds of 10 billion yen in Japan.

3. China has been more selective in using foreign loans. Since there are more and more organizations providing China with loans and many and varied credit forms have been adopted, China is now able to choose the best form of loans. It can conscientiously study the sources of foreign loans and credit terms and compare them so as to obtain the most favorable credit terms. Judging from the foreign loans which China obtained last year, we know that they were mostly medium- and long-term loans with medium and low interest rates. The number of general commercial credits was limited. The units concerned have made an analysis and comparison of the foreign loans obtained last year and found out that about 61 percent of them were loans on favorable terms.

Marching Toward a Mature Stage

After making an initial analysis of the above situation, we can see the following things very clearly: First, China is adopting a prudent policy for using foreign investment and that it is neither drawing back or retreating. After the changing of the national conditions of closing the country to international intercourse, things have taken on a new aspect in China. China has achieved initial experience and is marching toward a mature stage. Second, China's main method for using foreign capital is to encourage direct investments which have been carried out on an unprecedented scale. New progress has been scored in using foreign capital to develop various enterprises. These are the general trends of economic development.

REN ZHONGYI SAYS ECONOMIC ZONES NEED STUDY

HK140557 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Ren Zhongyi Says Question of Whether Special Zones Can Turn Into Colonies Should Be Studied"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 13 June -- Early this morning, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and rovincial Special Economic Zone Administrative Committee Director Wu Nansheng and Shenzhen Mayor Liang Xiang called on the homes of the delegates to the symposium on Guangdong provincial special economic zones and had a cordial talk with them. They also stayed for a while at the home of Xu Xuehan, research fellow of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Ren Zhongyi said: "The builders of special economic zones welcome theoretical workers because the building of special zones badly needs theoretical guidance. Some people engaged in practical work have done their work correctly but they are unable to come up with any convincing argument. They are unable to give a clear explanation even when they have made mistakes in their work. This explains the great importance of theory. It is necessary to raise practice to a theoretical plane and combine theory with practice."

Ren Zhongyi said: "If the orientation is correct, the construction can develop with irresistible force. The theoretical workers are welcome to conduct more investigation and study and help approach and expound the important questions which have been raised in the course of practice and which need to be answered. In running special economic zones as an experiment, some people are worried that they will turn into colonies. We should make a conscientious study so that we can run the special zones well without turning them into colonies. We should have this confidence."

Today is the last day of the symposium. Ren Zhongyi asked provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary-General Zhang Hanqing to extend greetings to all the delegates at the meeting. Ren Zhongyi left Shenzhen for Zhuhai special zone this evening to inspect the work there.

CORRECTION TO WEI YUMING SPEECH ON INVESTMENT

The following correction should be made in the item headlined "Text of Wei Yuming Speech to Investment Meeting," published in the 10 June DAILY REPORT, page W 1:

Paragraph two, from line eight should read: "second, endeavoring to obtain medium- and long-term loans at low or medium interests rates and various exploration and development funds from foreign governments and international financial organizations...."

DAILY REPORT

China

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NONALIGNED MEETING ISSUES FINAL COMMUNIQUE

OW071842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The ministerial meeting of Non-Aligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau issued a final communique here today, reaffirming the original principle and basic nature of the Non-Aligned Movement. The communique, adopted after more than 20 hours of discussion, said the quintessence of the Non-Aligned Movement is "to fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racialism, Zionism, aggression, occupation, dominance, foreign intervention and hegemony, and the policies of powers or groups."

The communique, consisting of 242 articles divided into politics and economics, is designed to establish a basis for discussion at the next summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in Baghdad in September.

Concerning politics, the communique reaffirmed that the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries must be adhered to, because this is one of the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The communique said the ministers attending the meeting are concerned about the continuing external pressure imposed on many Asian, African, European and Latin American countries and interference in their internal affairs.

Referring to the international situation, the communique said that the relaxation of international tension cannot be established on the basis of balanced strength between power groups, division of spheres of influence, antagonistic policies, military alliance, armament expansion or policies for more nuclear weapons. Without the participation of non-aligned countries, the communique said, the relaxation of international tension cannot be fully guaranteed.

The communique called on foreign troops to withdraw from Southeast Asia to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries in this region, including Kampuchea.

The communique reaffirmed the urgent appeal made by the ministerial meeting in New Delhi in February 1981 for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and a political settlement for this country.

The communique demanded that Israel withdraw totally and unconditionally from the occupied Arab lands and proposed that the U.N. secretary-general make contacts with the conflicting sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as soon as possible. It also pointed out that the U.S. support for Israel is a decisive factor causing the Israeli aggression, occupation and colonialism.

The communique condemned South Africa for its aggression against Namibia and political suppression in the country. It called for worldwide and forceful sanctions against South Africa.

The communique called on the delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement to continue mediation efforts for a just, peaceful, and honorable settlement to the Iran-Iraq war.

Referring to the situation on the Malvinas Islands, the communique reaffirmed its support for returning the islands' sovereignty to Argentina and urged a ceasefire between Britain and Argentina.

The communique also called for a just and permanent solution for the conflict between Britain and Argentina in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council. It appealed to the United States to stop supplying Britain with military aid and to developed countries to halt the "antagonistic sanctions" imposed on Argentina.

Concerning economics, the communique said that negotiations for an establishment of a new international economic order must be promoted because the economic crises in the developed countries have affected the developing countries. The communique said that more efforts should be made to promote cooperations among the deveoping countries and to promote global negotiations between the developing and developed countries.

The four-day meeting, which began on June 2, was attended by delegations from 92 countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON NATO SUMMIT MEETING

HK120844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 82 p 7

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Qingmei [6079 1987 5019] and GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Song Keming [1345 0344 2494]: "NATO Holds Summit Meeting; Issues Bonn Declaration"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun -- A 1-day NATO summit meeting concluded in Bonn, West Germany, on 10 June. The meeting issued three documents, a "Bonn Declaration," "On the Unification of NATO Forces" and "On Arms Control and Disarmament."

The declaration reiterated the role of NATO, stressing that it is "a major instrument in deterring aggressors by powerful defense and strengthening peace by constructive dialogue;" it denounced the Soviet Union for devoting vast resources in the past 10 years to the large-scale strengthening of its armed forces, "in order to support its global long-term military aims." Citing Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, the declaration pointed out: "The Soviet Union will after all use force outside its own borders." West German Chancellor Schmidt said after the meeting that the "Bonn Declaration" was a "positive signal" by NATO "at a crucial moment."

The document "On the Unification of NATO Forces" said: NATO is "particularly concerned over" strengthening its "conventional forces," and "we must make full use of new technology to improve our conventional defenses."

The main theme in the meeting's discussions was that of East-West relations. The document "On Arms Control and Disarmament" which the meeting approved, pointed out that "large-scale, reciprocal and verifiable arms control and disarmament help to strengthen peace," and also expressed unanimous support for the proposal put forth by the United States at the U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear arms negotiations, which demands that the Soviet Union accept the notion that both sides should greatly reduce their strategic nuclear forces.

People here pointed out that the aim of the NATO summit's documents is to show that the Western alliance is united today, when there is neutralism in Western Europe and isolationism in the United States. The meeting's honorary chairman, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, the host, West German Chancellor Schmidt, and NATO Secretary General Luns all stressed NATO unity in their speeches at the opening of the meeting. France raised the level of its representative to the meeting, a fact noted and given importance by the press. Since France withdrew from the NATO military entity in 1966, it has always only sent ministerial-level figures to attend high-level NATO meetings. But this time French President Mitterrand attended the 9 June welcoming dinner for the summit given by West German President Carstens, and Prime Minister Mauroy led the French delegation to the meeting. NATO Secretary General Luns said, this shows that France is strengthening its ties with NATO.

This summit was originally scheduled to be held in Brussels, Belgium, but in February the venue was switched to Bonn at the request of the West German Government. People hold that the gathering of the 16 NATO leaders in Bonn shows that West Germany is a staunch supporter of NATO and also illustrates the Western alliance's clear support for West Germany.

At a press conference, NATO Secretary General Luns stressed that the Bonn meeting marked a "new starting point" in relations in the Western alliance, and opened up a "new era" in East-West relations. However, some Westerners said that the documents approved by the meeting had only reiterated the statements made at meetings held this year by NATO's nuclear planning groups, defense planning committee and ministerial council.

According to information, the drafting of these documents was a very difficult task. When drafting the document "On the Unification of NATO Forces," the United States had stressed that the challenge in the 1980's came from the Soviet Union, and the way of meeting it was inclined toward strengthening military power, while certain West European countries stressed that the method of "detente" should be adopted toward the Soviet Union in politics and economics. The United States had stressed that the "three-in-one" military idea of strategic nuclear arms, theater nuclear arms and conventional arms should be put into effect, while certain West European countries were worried about increasing military expenditures, due to their economic difficulties. Although both sides made concessions and reached a compromise, people held that even if the meeting's documents were implemented smoothly, it would be hard to change quickly NATO's inferiority to the Soviet Union in conventional forces and medium-range weapons.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS UNESCO OFFICIAL

OW141304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang met with Mr. Charles Hummel, president of the UNESCO Council of the International Bureau of Education, and Mrs. Hummel here this morning. They had a cordial and friendly talk on ways to promote the exchange in education and to strengthen and develop compulsory primary education and vocational education.

PRC DELEGATE ATTENDS INSURANCE CONGRESS

OW120854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1072 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Nairobi, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Third World countries should strengthen cooperation in insurance and reinsurance to protect their economic interests, stressed the Third World insurance congress at its third session which ended here today. Delegates from more than 60 countries attended the five-day session, discussing problems facing the insurance enterprises of the Third World countries, with the main theme "inter-regional development through insurance cooperation in the 1980's."

Chinese delegate and deputy director of insurance administration Lin Zhenfeng said that Third World countries share the common desire for developing an independent national insurance industry and have adopted a number of measures to reduce the insurance premium outflow in foreign exchange. To this end, he advocated the exchange of reinsurance of similar class and equal quality among the developing countries, while continuing sensible business exchange with insurance institutions of developed countries.

The session decided to set up a committee to finalize the draft constitution of the congress for adoption at the next session to be held in Morocco in 1984. The first and second sessions were held in Manila and Buenos Aires in 1977 and 1980 respectively.

XINHUA REVIEWS U.S. DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS, SUMMIT

OW150017 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Report-commentary by XINHUA reporter Wu Jin: "U.S. Diplomatic Difficulties as Seen From Reagan's West Europe Trip"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun -- U.S. President Reagan made a whirlwind visit to West Europe from 2 June to 11 June. During the 10 days, he attended the economic summit conference of seven Western nations in Paris and the NATO summit conference in Bonn and visited France, Italy, Britain and West Germany.

Reagan's trip came at a time when the United States was beset with difficulties in domestic affairs and foreign relations. In the United States, the long economic recession is still lingering. Unemployment is constantly rising. The administration failed in trying to slash the welfare spending, but is being forced to cut back on military spending even though it does not want to. Open and veiled squabblings over domestic and foreign policies constantly exist between the administration and the Congress, among various government departments, between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party and among various factions of the two parties. As the mid-term election nears, Reagan's prestige is dropping significantly. The U.S. press holds that these problems prompted Reagan to arrange an overseas visit in grand style in order to divert people's attention. Nevertheless, this is not necessarily true. In fact, many people at home and abroad criticize him for entangling himself too much with domestic issues and thus overlooking decisive foreign policies since he became president. They criticize him because U.S. foreign relations have remained in a state of "treating the head when the head aches and treating the foot when the foot aches" and for not having a clear, definite and consistent foreign policy.

For example, the difference that arose between the United States and its West European allies over the strategy against the Soviet Union has become the most serious one since the founding of NATO, according to U.S. press opinion. The economic contradictions of various Western nations must be handled soon. These were the primary reasons for Reagan's visit to West Europe.

Since Reagan became President, he has energetically emphasized military buildup and preparation against war to check the Soviet Union's expansion. He even said that for this reason he would not hesitate to fight a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. After Poland declared martial law at the end of 1981, the Reagan administration made every effort to compel its allies to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union. While West European nations welcome the Reagan administration's hard line in some aspects, they also have misgivings and anxieties, fearing that the hard line will cause tension in Europe and endanger their political and economic interests. Judging by Reagan's recent speechs and the results of the NATO Bonn summit conference, the United States has at least appeared to have accepted the demand of West European countries for resuming talks, dialogues and disarmament. The contradictions between them have been alleviated, but actual differences still exist.

On the economic issue, West European countries have complained for the past year and more than the high interest policy adopted by the United States inhibits their economic recovery. They demanded that the United States intervene in the international monetary market to keep a fairly even and stable rate of exchange between the dollar and the currencies of the other Western nations. However, they did not obtain any concrete promises from the United States over these two issues at the Versailles conference.

As a result of the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the war between Iran and Iraq, the Middle East situation is again showing signs of imminent danger as it tends to threaten the stability of the entire Persian Gulf Region. For the past year and more, the Reagan administration has been maintaining an ambiguous and self-contradicting Middle East policy: While wanting to patch up its relations with the Arab countries and to seek "strategic consistency" in confronting Soviet expansion in this region of strategic importance, the Reagan administration is still not willing to change its biased policy toward Israel with which it connives with Israeli aggression and expansion.

As a result, it has long bogged itself down in a passive, awkward situation of attending to one thing and losing sight of another. Furthermore, the contradictions of all descriptions in this region have become more complicated and the situation there is more uncontrollable with the ongoing Iran-Iraq war and the Soviet Union is fishing in troubled waters by taking advantage of the situation.

The war between Britain and Argentina on the question of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands has drawn the United Sttates into another whirlpool of troubles. By openly siding with Britain, the Reagan administration has not only destroyed its relations with Argentina but also offended many Latin American countries.

While Reagan called his trip to West Europe a "pilgrimage of peace," he found out by the time he returned to the White House after his trip that the prospects of world peace were not any brighter as a result of his trip and that U.S. diplomacy will have to continue to fumble along a bumpy road beset with difficulties.

GRADUATE STUDENTS TO STUDY PHYSICS IN U.S.

OW290303 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- One hundred and twentyfive Chinese students will enter U.S. universities this fall as postgraduates in physics, according to the Education Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The students were chosen under the 1981 China-U.S. physics examination and application program, sponsored and organized by Professor Tsung-dao Lee at Columbia University of the U.S.A.

After being recommended by the Chinese side, they passed a written exam last autumn and subsequently an oral exam given by two U.S. professors who came to China for that purpose.

Most of the students will study experimental and applied physics at Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Columbia, Cornell and Yale Universities, the University of California at Berkeley, California Institute of Technology, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Starting in 1982, the China-U.S. physics examination and application program will continue for five years. Recruitment work for 1982 is now under way, said the bureau.

USSR FABRICATION ABOUT AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ALLEGED

HK101004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Bo Yong [3134 3196]: "How Can People Be Spreading Rumors?"]

[Text] Some time ago, Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy Smirnov went to the Pakistani international relations college in Karachi to air a brilliant view. In dead earnest, he declared that "there are 82 centers in Pakistan" specially training Afghan guerrillas. After being trained, they "head for Afghanistan to mobilize armed attacks." Smirnov also claimed that what he said was not a fabrication but something "based on fact."

This accusation made by this Soviet ambassador in a positive tone inevitably aroused shock and indignation in official circles in Pakistan. Touching on this recently, President Ziaul Haq demanded that the Soviet Government "produce evidence to prove the existence of these training camps and give their location." The Soviet side played dumb and kept quiet. It is clear that what Smirnov said was a sheer fabrication and without foundation.

Since this is a fabrication, why should this ambassador want to tell a lie with an open eye. In spreading rumors, Smirnov declared, stern-faced, "If you people do not admit to the existence of these centers, you cannot call for the withdrawal of foreign troops." It has turned out that such is the case! He was seeking an excuse for the Soviet refusal to withdraw troops from Afghanistan. This is really a trick that serves a twofold purpose. If you do not admit the existence of these training centers, you cannot demand the Soviet withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. If you admit the existence of these training centers, the Soviet Union will have reason to withdraw troops from Afghanistan. But apart from pointing to the outrageous behavior of Soviet hegemonists, what has this clumsy tactic of spreading rumors to show?

USSR CRITICIZES U.S. BID AT VERSAILLES SUMMIT

OW121335 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is greatly annoyed at having economic relations between the West and the Soviet Union curbed as decided at the summit consultations of seven Western nations. Over the past several days the Soviet Union has spared no efforts to attack the U.S. proposal that political and security interests be taken into consideration before extending financial aid and exporting strategic materials to the Soviet Union.

TASS carried a commentator's article on 7 June saying that in Versailles the U.S. representatives imposed themselves in the rudest possible manner on their partners, with the United States trying to force its partners to accept a resolution which would undermine the natural and mutually beneficial East-West economic relations while disregarding the fact that Washington's plan would actually damage the Western nations' own interests. The commentary points out: The seven-power summit in Versailles proves that the United States does not intend to be polite to its allies. It will make every effort to get rid of its own economic difficulties at the expense of the interests of other countries, particularly the interests of its European partners.

PRAVDA also carried an article saying that Washington tried to go all out to obstruct the execution of a pipeline-laying project for the sole purpose of undermining detente. The article says: What is more important is that the United States is sparing no efforts to expand energy resources so as to make West Europe dependent on the United States in this regard.

With regard to the differences of views among the Western countries at the seven-power summit on the question of extending loans to the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities and press have made a big issue of it. They have made every effort to sow discord between the United States on the one hand and West Europe and Japan on the other. A TASS article says: The United States wants to bring the summit into the anti-Soviet orbit and keep its partners tied to Washington's policy aimed at sabotaging East-West relations.

GENG BIAO ARRIVES IN DPRK, MET BY O CHIN-U

OW141236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A military delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived here this morning on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The Chinese delegation is headed by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defense. Deputy head of the delegation is Liang Biye, member of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were O. Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and other high ranking party, government and military leaders.

Also present at the airport were charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, He Zhangming, military attache of the Chinese Embassy Yu Kezhong, who is also a member of the Chinese delegation.

The Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN today says in an editorial welcoming the Chinese delegation, "as the U.S. imperialists are further stepping up the policies of aggression and war in South Korea, and instigating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to provoke a new war, it is of great significance to strengthen the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies."

The editorial entitled "Powerful Demonstration of Friendship and Unity Between Korea and Chinese Peoples and Armies" says "the visit of the military delegation of the People's Republic of China to our country will once again demonstrate forcefully the might of the great friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, and contribute to defending peace in Asia and the world."

"We deem it a great joy to have as our neighbors such comrades-in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary morality as the Chinese people," it says.

It says in conclusion, "As they were firmly united to defeat two imperialisms in the past, so in the future, too, the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies will always fight shoulder to shoulder as revolutionary comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism."

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS JAPAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PARTY

OW141732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with Toyohiko Mizuhira, Japanese parliamentary vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and his party at the Great Hall of the People today. Present at the meeting were Wen Minsheng and Cheng Anyu, Chinese minister and vice-minister of posts and telecommunicatins.

The Japanese guests arrived here on June 10 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

On June 11, Wen Minsheng and Cheng Anyu met with Toyohiko Mizuhira and his party on separate occasions. They exchanged views on strengthening friendly cooperation between the two countries' posts and telecommunications departments.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOUTH KOREAN FINANCE SCANDAL

HK120656 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Jinfang [1728 6930 2455]: "South Korea's Scandal -- The Case of Chang Yong-cha"]

[Text] Recently, a financial scandal in South Korea has shaken people from all walks of life. The central characters involved are Chang Yong-cha, a relative of the South Korean puppet president, Chon Tu-hwan, and her husband, Yi Chol-hui, former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

With the help of Yi Chol-hui, Chang Yong-cha coerced six large to middle-size enterprises that were short of funds, including Ilshin Steel and the Kongyung Construction Company into lending her money. [sentence as published] She then used the money to buy promissory notes worth several times that amount and resold the promissory notes for cash, thus making huge profits. At the same time, Chang Yong-cha mobilized several hundred money-lenders into depositing money in banks and also induced the people responsible at these banks into illegally withdrawing the money in the enterprises' names, thus pocketing the money. From February to April of last year, the promissory notes that Chang Yong-cha had obtained by deception and eventually resold at a profit were worth 711 billion yuan (approximately $990 million). She thus made an enormous profit of 180.1 billion yuan (approximately $250 million). By so doing, Chang Yong-cha, this ordinary moneylender with only 2 billion yuan in capital, became a superupstart in South Korea overnight.

The Chang Yong-cha fraud case has led to the bankruptcy of one of South Korea's four biggest steelworks, Ilshin Steel and the near-bankruptcy of one of the few foreign construction contractors, the Kongyung Construction Company. Furthermore, four enterprises sustained serious capital losses, and the South Korean curb-market had to close down, share prices plummeted, inflation soared dramatically, several hundred enterprises halted production or went bankrupt, several thousands of small and medium-size enterprises did not have enough work to do and scores of workers were laid off and so forth. The South Korean press said that this was the biggest fraud case in South Korea's history, "causing the gloomy economy to be hit by a great tornado."

The Chang Yong-cha fraud case has certainly dealt a serious blow to the South Korean economy. What is more important is that it has exposed the seaminess and corruption of the dictatorial rule of Chon Tu-hwan. After the fraud case was made known, there was a public outcry and much uncertainty among the people. The opposition parties and people in all walks of life were deeply shocked. They all demanded a thorough exposure of the facts of the fraud case and pointed the finger of blame at the Chon Tu-hwan ruling clique. According to reports in South Korean newspapers, everyone in South Korea feels that the Chang Yong-cha fraud case involves certain people in power. It has been pointed out by many that this was a classic example of collaboration between financial and political power. A great number of members of the "National Assembly" were of the opinion that, apart from being attributable to defects in the structure of the South Korean economy, the incident was also the result of collaboration between political power and the underground economy.

Right from the start, the South Korean authorities have tried to cover up the Chang Yong-cha affair. At first, the prosecutor's office arrested Chang Yong-cha for "violating the foreign exchange control law." This, however, covered up the main fact that she had defrauded people. It was only afterward that the prosecutor's office, under public pressure, published a so-called "intermediate investigation findings," doing its best to play down Chang Yong-cha's crimes and to deny foreknowledge of them. Government officials repeatedly denied that the case had anything to do with political power.

In fact, Chang Yong-cha's fraud case itself bears sufficient testimony to the involvement of political power. Chang Yong-cha is the sister-in-law of Yi Kyu-kwang, who is president of the Taehan Mining Development Company, former head of the military police and uncle of the wife of Chon Tu-hwan. Chang Yong-cha, Yi Kyu-kwang and Chon Tu-hwan together formed a "black triangle." In the course of her crimes, Chang Yong-cha always relied on the political and economic support of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Kyu-kwang. After the prosecutor's office published it "intermediate investigation findings," it was pointed out by public opinion and people from all walks of life that it was inconceivable that Chang Yong-cha would have been able to conduct such startling fraudulent activities in such a short space of time without political backing. They demanded an investigation into Chang Yong-cha's backers and "behind-the-scenes connections," as well as the question of certain money which Chang Yong-cha had obtained by deception being used as "political funds" by Chon Tu-hwan's Democratic Justice Party.

In the face of public pressure, Chon Tu-hwan was forced to make minor concessions to safeguard major interests. On 20 and 21 May, he carried out a hasty reshuffle of the leading clique of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the "Cabinet." Four leading personages in the Democratic Justice Party and 11 members of the "Cabinet" were replaced. Afterward, upon the instructions of Chon Tu-hwan, the prosecutor's office detained and interrogated Yi Kyu-kwang and admitted that Yi Kyu-kwang had given clandestine support to Chang Yong-cha and had benefited financially from so doing. At the same time, a "findings of a comprehensive investigation" was published in the name of the prosecutor's office and it again contained a denial on the involvement of political power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique hoped that this would quell public dissatisfaction and evade people's questions. However, the South Korean people refused to give up. The Democratic Korea Party, the nationalist party and other opposition parties jointly proposed the holding of a provisional "National Assembly." In addition to sacking the "prime minister," "deputy prime minister," "minister of finance" and so forth, they also demanded the use of the National Assembly's "state power of investigation" [0948 2398 6148 2686 2938] to forestall the authorities carrying out an investigation into the Chang Yong-cha affair. The opposition parties aim at looking thoroughly into the "behind-the-scenes connections" of the case and the sources and uses of "political funds." The chairman of the Democratic Korea Party (Yu Chi-song) said in a speech that: "The Chang woman's case obviously had a backer." "This case is the great culmination of the omnipotence of officials coupled with the corruption that has piled up." He said that the Cabinet reshuffle was merely a cunning maneuver. "Those who should really be responsible have not assumed their responsibility."

At present, although Chon Tu-hwan has used the influence of his Democratic Justice Party over the "National Assembly" to forcibly close the big door of investigations into the Chang Yong-cha fraud case, the aftermath of the affair will act on the South Korean political scene like a live volcano.

REPORT ON DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA 1981-82 BATTLES

HK101452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by XINHUA reporter Yang Mu [2799 2606] and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Rong Jiu [3769 2837 0036]: "On the Scene of Fierce Fighting"]

[Text] In the 1981-82 dry season, fierce fighting broke out between the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the invading Vietnamese troops in four places on the Sisophon battlefield south of Highway No 5. Recently, we visited three of these four places -- (Sambo Lun) [0005 0130 0243] Mountain, (Da Si Da) [6671 2448 66712 Mountain and (Duo Zhilei) [1122 5347 7191] village.

In the past, this was a peaceful land where row upon row of cottages stood among luxuriant forests and blooming flowers. Now, there are only felled trees, burnt houses and startling craters. What were once vegetable plots have now been turned into graveyards.

However, when we went deeper into the forests, we found ourselves in a totally different environment. The Democratic Kampuchean Army and people are rebuilding their homes with their own hands on the ruins of war. On this land where fierce battles had taken place, there pervaded a mixed atmosphere of war and peace, destruction and construction, and glorious memory and the joy of victory!

For the Democratic Kampuchean Army and people, who are courageously fighting against the Vietnamese invaders to save the country, the joy of victory means killing a large number of the enemy and crushing the offensives of the invaders. In this command post, (Nikhon) [1441 1481], political commissar of a certain division of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, told us about the four fierce battles, and then took us to see the battlefields.

We arrived at the western end of the 50 kilometer-long, less than 5 meter-wide (Takong-Veal Veng Huo Mu) [6671 6300 7279 5040 0129 2606] Highway. This is on the (Da Si Da) Mountain battlefield, where the enemy launched the third main offensive in the "mopping-up" operation in the recent dry season. (Nikhon) told us that the offensive had begun on 14 January this year. The Vietnamese mobilized 10,000 soldiers to advance along three routes toward the Sisophon area. This highway on which we were standing was the first route of the enemy's offensive. The spot is 2.5 kilometers from the Kampuchean-Thai border and from Veal Veng. After setbacks in two previous offensives, the Vietnamese troops launched a fiercer third main offensive.

Following (Nikhon) on the highway, we found, just as we expected, temporary bunkers built by the Vietnamese troops every 3 or 4 meters as we walked along. We could even see cannon and machinegun emplacements directed to the west under giant trees, and some shell fragments, shell casings and military supplies left on the road by the Vietnamese troops. When we arrived at the junction of the highway and the mountain path we saw three completely destroyed tanks resting in an area less than 150 meters in diameter. The commander of a certain regiment of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army had been waiting for us there for a long time. Pointing at the tank wreckages, he said: "I was the commander in charge of this sector. During the third offensive, the enemy sent tanks and infantrymen in repeated assaults toward the Kampuchean-Thai border. We struck back at all their assaults. While retreating in defeat this Soviet-made T-63 model tank hit one of our antitank mines and was blown to pieces!" We saw one of the tank's tracks thrown over 20 meters by the force of the explosion. The regimental commander and all the fighters showed their joy of victory when talking about this antitank battle.

In (Duo Zhi Lei) village, the site of the fourth engagement, the traces of fierce battle were even more obvious. More than 500 Vietnamese soldiers had intruded into Thai territory to attack the Democratic Kampuchean troops from the rear; while tanks and infantrymen moved to carry out a frontal attack under the cover of heavy gun bombardment.

A regiment of the Democratic Kampuchean Army which was holding fast to its position in trenches and bunkers in the forest faced the attacks from both flanks, under the enemy's heavy crossfire and while being bombarded with gas shells. But, the national army steadfastly stood its ground. For 3 days, from 2 to 5 April, the commander stayed awake and the fighters were deafened by explosions. The members of women's transport teams in that village and other neighboring villages also stayed awake for 2 or 3 days, carrying ammunition to the battlefront under heavy fire. A 24-year-old woman, (Boer) [3134 3643], and her 12 teammates were assaulted by the enemy while carrying ammunition to the front. One of them was injured. However, they kept moving while striking back at the enemy, and thus eventually fulfilled their task. Relying on such an indomitable and courageous spirit and on the assistance of other units, the national army, despite certain casualties, finally managed to smash the enemy's fourth offensive and inflicted heavy losses on it. The Vietnamese troops were forced to retreat in defeat from the whole front in mid-April.

Heroes and heroines are constantly emerging. In January and February this year, when the Vietnamese troops were laying siege to (Chakrei) Mountain, five Democratic Kampuchean fighters were left on the mountain top. Trying to rescue them from the siege, the national army heavily bombarded the enemy's position. However, while breaking out of the encirclement, two of them were seriously injured when they hit mines. To avoid being captured by the enemy, they heroically committed suicide. In memory of these brave martyrs, the masses erected a low mat shelter over their tombs and planted some "never dying" flowers to symbolize their everlasting spirit.

And now this everlasting spirit seems to have turned into the phoenix which has been revived in the raging fire. Yes, this is true. After returning to their home villages, the villagers cleared away all the mines buried under the foundations of their houses and rebuilt new villages in 2 weeks time. The garrison troops spent only 3 days to build barracks.

Just before the rainy season came, the villagers sowed corn seeds and planted sugarcane saplings in the field which was now free of mines. When we passed by a village, we saw stalks of corn growing up to one foot or even taller, and we could smell the light fragrance of green bamboo and grass. Several little gods raised their heads and barked at us when seeing "strangers" pass by. In front of a new house, a flock of newly hatched chicks was skipping with joy around their mother. Smiling, Division Political Commissar (Nikhon) told us that 50 young couples had got married in several villages within a month or so after the end of the fierce battles; and as babies were being born almost every day, the number of births far exceeded the number of deaths on the battlefront. A young woman called (Laer) [2139 3643], standing by the door with a baby in arms, was looking at us with a smile. She told us that when her daughter was born, an enemy bomb exploded less than 30 meters in front of her house. Truly, this was a baby born in gunfire. And now, she was already able to smile.

As the image of the smiling baby was still on our minds, we heard whistling in the woods along the path -- the students of the military institute were playing volleyball. The national army was making use of the rainy season to rest, study, and carry out reorganization and military training. They have summed up experience obtained in the anti-mopping-up operation battles in the last dry season, and thus improved their political understanding and combat tactics. In the days to come, whether in the rainy or dry season, what the enemy is going to face will absolutely not be good wine but traps and guns!

HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN BONN, MET BY GENSCHER

OW141600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Bonn today for a three-day official visit.

He will talk with leaders of West German Government and political parties on the further development of bilateral relations and current international affairs.

Huang Hua has come to Bonn after attending the U.N. special session on disarmament. West German Federal Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and West German Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel met him at the airport.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS EEC VICE PRESIDENT DAVIGNON

OW141740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Etienne Davignon, vice-president of the commission of the European Economic Community, and his party here this evening.

Reviewing the development of China's trade with E.E.C. countries in recent years, Chen Muhua said China is willing to develop this relationship with them.

She pointed out that there are bright prospects for economic cooperation and trade between China and the E.E.C. so long as the two sides increase contacts and deepen understanding.

Davignon said the E.E.C. commission expects further growth of its cooperation with China. He stressed that the best cooperation is based on mutual interests. Only thus can the cooperation last long.

After the meeting, Chen Muhua hosted a banquet for the guests. Belgian Ambassador to China Roger Denorme and envoys of other E.E.C. countries to China were present.

Also present were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yang Jun, vice-minister of the state scientific and technological commission, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Belgium.

This morning, Jia Shi held talks with Etienne Davignon.

YAO YILIN MEETS ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY LEADER

OW111634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council, met today with Bruno Corti, Italian vice-minister of foreign affairs, in the Great Hall of the People. They discussed development of economic relations.

Present were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

The guests arrived June 9 after attending the China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou.

Thursday morning, Zhang Wenjin held talks with Bruno Corti and exchanged views on issues of common interest. The guests will leave shortly for a visit to southern China.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT ENDS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW141556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, Madame Mobutu and their party left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of a friendship visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Liu Tianfu and Liang Weilin, governor and vice-governor of Guangdong Province; Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou; and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi, who accompanied the Zairian guests to Guangzhou. On hand also were the Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika and Mrs. Tuma-Waku.

The distinguished Zairian guests arrived in Guangzhou from Beijing by special plane yesterday. In the evening, President and Madame Mobutu and their party were honored at a banquet hosted by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS INVASION BY ISRAEL

HK111153 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Strongly Condemn Israel's Invasion of Lebanon"]

[Text] The Begin authorities in Israel have brazenly ignored the UN Security Council resolution urging it to stop its invasion of Lebanon. It has continued to command its aggressor troops to carry out a large-scale attack on Lebanon. The Israeli aggressor troops have now pushed close to the Lebanese capital of Beirut and this brought about an extremely serious situation.

The savage Israeli aggression has not only inflicted heavy loss of life and property on the Lebanese and Palestinian people, but also grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East region.

The Israeli invasion is a long-premediated action. For months, the Israeli authorities have been preparing opinion for the invasion, clamoring that in order to ensure "Israel's peace and survival," it is necessary to expand the "scope of its secure borders" and to "wipe out as much as possible of the military and political structure of the Palestine Liberation Organization." Meanwhile, it has actively carried out deployments for aggression and military exercises, waiting for the opportunity to act. With the attention of the international community drawn to the Anglo-Argentine conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, the Begin authorities seized the opportunity to launch massive aggression, using the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London as a pretext.

Through this invasion the Israeli authorities vainly hope to wipe out the PLO bases in Lebanon and eliminate or weaken the PLO armed forces so as to smother the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to national self-determination and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. In an attempt to concentrate its forces on striking at the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel has resorted to the tactic of wholesale destruction in its invasion. But the scheme of the Israeli expansionists has fallen flat. At present, the Lebanese Government troops, the Syrian peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the PLO Armed Forces are united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the invaders. Other Arab states have joined in condemning the Israeli aggression in solidarity with and support of the Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The savage Israeli invasion has served to enhance the unity of the Arab states and people against the common enemy.

Israel's gross violation of the principles of international law and its defiance of the international community have aroused indignation all over the world. But it continues to have U.S. connivance. The U.S. veto of the UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel's refusal to withdraw its troops is further evidence of the U.S. bias toward Israel. Such stupidity on the part of the United States naturally drew heavy fire from all countries and people upholding justice.

The Chinese people strongly condemn Israel's aggression and firmly support the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, and for a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem. Israel, under the aegis of the United States, may indulge in aggression for a time, but indulgence in evil courts destruction. Its policy of aggression and expansion is doomed to utter defeat.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS LIBYA VISIT 9 JUN

OW091515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic delegation headed by Li Ke, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left Tripoli today after a 10-day visit to Libya, according to a report reaching here.

During its visit, the Chinese delegation held talks with Libyan officials about future cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, sports and health. A memorandum was signed Tuesday on the agreements reached during the talks.

PACT SIGNED TO SUPPLY UGANDA WITH HOES

OW041712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Kampala, June 3 (XINHUA) -- An agreement for China to supply 600,000 hoes to Uganda was signed here today.

Ugandan Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sam Mugwisha and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Xiao Qing signed the agreement.

Under the agreement, China will provide Uganda credit with favorable terms to help the country purchase the 600,000 hoes, valued at 1.4 million U.S. dollars.

Some 750,000 hoes were purchased from China last year.

Mugwisha said the hoes are greatly needed by Ugandan farmers, who use hoes as their main farming tool.

COLOMBIAN SENATE PRESIDENT DAGER VISITS

Arrival 10 Jun

OW101616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Gustavo Dager Chadid, president of the Colombian Senate, and Mrs. Dager, and their party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Greeting them at the airport were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Ricardo Samper, minister-counsellor, of the Colombian Embassy in Beijing.

Meeting With NPC Official

OW110854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Gustavo Dager Chadid, president of the Colombian Senate, Mrs. Dager and their party.

Extending a warm welcome to the guests, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: "We are very glad to receive the first Colombian Senate president ot China. Though our two countries are far apart, the exchange of visits will help strengthen friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries."

Gustavo Dager Chadid said: "Through the current visit we hope to be acquainted with the progress of your great country. We have also brought with us the Colombian people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people." He added: "Enhancing friendship between Colombia and China is the common objective of two peoples. We will work for this." After the meeting, the Colombian guests went to visit the Central Institute for Nationalities.

Fete in Beijing

OW111858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet Friday evening for Gustavo Dager Chadid, president of the Colombian Senate.

The vice-chairman said: "The friendly contacts between Third World peoples are not only a demonstration of mutual trust and support, but also a display of unity. "With the tense and turbulent, complicated and changing international situation, such mutual trust, support and unity are of vital importance," he said.

He praised Colombia's perseverance in supporting the right of self-determination for people of various countries, opposing outside interference and strengthening unity and cooperation between Latin American countries. He said: "We have always understood, sympathized with and supported the Latin American people's struggle for safeguarding national independence, developing their national economy and striving for social progress."

Referring to Sino-Colombian friendship, he said: "Although the time since establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia is not long, the development of bilateral relations is satisfactory." He said Dager's visit would make new contributions to the friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, Dager said: "This visit enables m to acquaint myself with China's history and culture, and to experience the friendship between the two countries," he said.

"Colombia and China established diplomatic relations only two years ago, but their development has been fine. The developing economic relations and trade between the two countries form an indispensable basis for strengthening and consolidating China-Colombia relations," he said.

"We also have shared identical views on international affairs. We all respect the right of self-determination of the people of various countries and oppose foreign interference. We both persist in this principle," he said. He praised the Chinese people for their wisdom and progress, and wished them great success in the construction of their country.

Ricardo Samper, charge d'affaires and interim of the Colombian Embassy in China was among the guests. Also present were Kong Yuan and Liu Danian, deputy secretary-general and member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW131313 Beijing SINHUA in English 1253 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at Zhongnanhai here today with Gustavo Dager Chadid, president of the Colombian Senate.

During their cordial conversation, Zhao Ziyang said: "Friendly exchanges between China and Colombia have increased steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Contacts between the two countries' legislative bodies help promote cooperation between the two countries. We are satisfied with our friendly cooperation. Both China and Colombia are facing the task of building their respective countries. We should strengthen our cooperation." Zhao Ziyang also said there are broad prospects for cooperation between China and Colombia in the economic, cultural and scientific and technical fields.

Gustavo Dager Chadid said: "I've brought to you the friendly message from the Colombian Government, congress and people. Both Colombia and China are developing countries. We will continue to work for world peace and for the prosperity and progress of our two countries."

Present at the meeting were Colombian Senator Guillermo Giraldo Hurtado, who is accompanying the senate president on the visit, and Ricardo Samper, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Colombian Embassy here. Also present were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National Peoples Congress, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Visit to Shanghai

OW141744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 14 (XINHUA) -- President of the Colombian Senate Gustavo Dager Chadid, Mrs Dager and their party arrived here from Beijing by plane this morning. Prior to their departure from Beijing, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, bade farewell to the Colombian guests at the guesthouse.

This evening, the Colombian guests were entertained at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and President Dager made toasts. The Colombian guests visited a carpet factory and went sightseeing in Shanghai this afternoon.

YAO YILIN GIVES TELEVISED SPEECH ON CENSUS

OW140217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 13 Jun 82

["Let the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country Actively Take Part in the Census" -- television and radio speech on 13 June by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) -- Comrades: The third nationwide census will begin registration on 1 July this year.

Now, entrusted by Premier Zhao Ziyang and on behalf of the State Council, I call on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, all Communist Party members, CYL members and cadres at all levels to enthusiastically go into action and take part in the historic third nationwide census.

Why is it necessary to conduct the third nationwide census? As everyone knows, to carry out socialist economic construction, we must proceed from our country's conditions. What are our country's conditions? Population conditions are our country's most basic condition. Ours is a socialist country, and the masses of the people are the country's masters. Our purpose in production is to satisfy the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the masses of the people on the basis of continuous technical improvement and production increase. A census is an investigation of many aspects of the population conditions of the country. Therefore, in a certain sense, a census is a large-scale investigation of national conditions. The forthcoming census will cover 19 demographic items. The work will be arduous, the quality requirement is high, and considerable time and effort will be spent. However, as long as we work conscientiously and diligently, we will be rewarded with fruitful results. Through this census, we will obtain materials on the country's total population, the population's geographic distribution, sexes, ages, nationalities, educational levels, trades, occupations, marital status, women's child-bearing condition and so forth and, on the basis of these materials, make cross-comparisons and calculations and obtain a great deal of data. These data will be of very great significance for us to understand our national, provincial and county conditions. A simple example: Through the census, we can obtain information on how many children will become 1 year old at zero hour on 1 July 1982; and then we can also forecast after a certain number of years how many children will go to primary schools, middle schools and colleges, find jobs, get married, have children and so forth. Based on these materials, government departments concerned can consider how to rationally set up various kinds of schools, properly arrange employment and so forth. In short, the population materials obtained from the census will be very valuable. They can provide an important basis for us to proceed from our national conditions, readjust the national economy and carry out socialist modernization in a planned way, properly arrange the people's material and cultural life and correctly formulate our population policy and plans. The forthcoming census is a major event for the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Also, the world population conference held by the United Nations in 1974 proposed that all countries conduct a new census between 1975 and 1985. Our country is a member of the United Nations, and our population accounts for nearly a quarter of the world's population. Therefore, this census is not only a major concern of the Chinese people but a major event watched by people the world over.

The party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the census and have made decisions and issued instructions on comprehensive planning for census work. Resolutely implementing the guidelines of the central decisions and instructions, leading party and government organizations in the localities and census organs at various levels have done much meticulous preparatory work for the census. They have set up census organizations at each level, carried out experimental censuses at the central, provincial, prefectural, county and municipal levels, trained key census workers, consolidated residence records, and installed and tested 29 electronic computers to be used in the census. Through training and processing of experimental data, computer technicians have basically mastered the technique in using electronic computers to process census data. All this has prepared good conditions for the census taking.

Here, on behalf of the State Council, I express thanks to the leading cadres at various levels and all the census work personnel and the masses of the people who have worked hard and contributed to the preparations for the third nationwide census.

Our country conducted its first census in 1953 and a second census in 1964 and achieved very great successes each time. The third nationwide census which will begin on 1 July this year will be on a larger scale and cover more items than the two previous censuses. It is also the first time computers will be used. Precisely because this census will be more difficult, the demands strict and the tasks arduous, the party Central Committee and the State Council call for efforts to carry out the census with high quality. Now, I shall make the following demands on behalf of the State Council:

People's governments at various levels must strengthen leadership over the census work and place it on their agenda of important matters. Especially during the 15 days or so of the registration period, the census should be regarded as a major task. Proper arrangements should be made for both the census and production so that neither the census nor production will suffer and so that both the census and production will achieve good results.

Census organizations at various levels and the several million census workers must love census work and act strictly according to census procedures, making sure that entries are not duplicated or omitted and that all parts of the census are accurate. I hope that you will vie with each other to be outstanding census workers and contribute to the success of the third nationwide census.

The month of June is the census publicity month. All propaganda departments, cultural departments, workers, youth and women's mass organizations and other units and departments should actively coordinate with the census organizations, carry out thoroughgoing and painstaking publicity activities for the census, make it known to every household and win support among the people, and mobilize the workers and staff members of each unit and the masses of the people to actively take part in the census.

It is the glorious duty of every citizen to actively take part in the census and truthfully report every item. The energetic support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country is the fundamental guarantee for the success of the census. The people of all nationalities in our country are highly conscious people. We ardently hope that our people of all nationalities will actively take part in the census and realistically report the items included in the census in accordance with the census procedures and regulations. The stipulations of some items in the census are somewhat different from those of present policies, but the census will not affect the implementation of present policies, nor will it affect citizens' rights and obligations. It is hoped that the reporter of each family is familiar with the conditions of every family member so as to help the census worker to accurately record every census item.

Comrades! Conducting a census in the great People's Republic of China, which accounts for nearly a quarter of the world's population, is a great and also an arduous task. I firmly believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and through the joint effort of the cadres and masses, the tasks of the coming census assuredly will be successfully fulfilled. I wish the third nationwide census complete success! Thank you, comrades. Goodbye.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THIRD CENSUS, STATISTICAL WORK

HK110945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Li Chengrui [2621 2052 3843]: "The Third Census and Modernization of the Statistical Work of Our Country"]

[Text] Population statistics constitute an extremely important branch of statistics and also have a long history. Our country was one of the earliest in the world to conduct investigations on population statistics. It is also one of the countries which in ancient times had the richest collection of population statistical materials.

However, be it in China or abroad, during periods under the slave system or the feudal system, it was impossible to collect encompassing and accurate statistics on the status of the population.

Since the rise of the capitalist system, the countries of the capitalist class have stepped up their demands for population statistics. They have possessed the necessary conditions for the realization of these demands. Modern census taking commenced with the 1790 census in the United States. Census taking in this period has gradually evolved the following basic characteristics: 1) an encompassing survey -- covering the population of the whole country; 2) individual survey -- separate person-by-person investigation; 3) survey of the population status at a designated time period; 4) survey of uniformly classified items of identical contents; 5) systematically arranging and publishing census data in unified forms. This form of modern census taking originated in a small number of capitalist countries and gradually extended to a majority of countries in the world.

Since World War II, following the development of the social economy and of science and technology and based on the above-mentioned basic special features, census taking has evolved a new trend of development as follows: 1) a vast increase in the items under survey; 2) more strict and detailed classification standards, particularly a more detailed classification of trades and occupations; 3) a combination of general survey and sampling; and 4) arrival of the use of the electronic computer. This has greatly increased the capacity for collecting and handling the materials, reinforced the accuracy and shortened the time consumed in processing and handling. Postwar census taking which possesses these special features is also known as modernized census taking.

In our country a census has been taken twice, once in 1953 and again in 1964. In both cases the census possessed the basic features of a modern census. Presently, preparations for taking the third census are underway. It may be said to be a comparatively more modernized census as seen by the following:

1. The census contents are relatively richer, more extensive and more systematic. Based on the demands of the construction of the four modernizations and on general feasibility, the number of items covered has increased from 9 in the second census to 19 at present. The new census includes a number of important new targets with a bearing on the special features of the economy, the special features of the social structure and the motherhood status of women. This has practically transformed this census taking into a large-scale survey of national conditions.

2. The new census embodies very detailed classification standards. In particular, with regard to trade classification, it has 9 large categories, 62 intermediate categories and 222 minor categories; while for occupation, it has 8 large categories, 64 intermediate categories and 301 minor categories. The designing of the classification standards is based on the Marxist theory of demarcation between material production and nonmaterial production. It emanates from our own actual conditions and at the same time due consideration is given to its compatibility with Western classification standards.

3. General survey and sampling are combined together. Examination of the quality of the census registration and the preliminary summing up of the census materials are both done by the sampling method.

4. Electronic computers will be used to sum up and to make the necessary adjustments. All the statistical data on 1 billion people will be entered into the computer system and on that basis detailed computations and tabulations will be made of the entire population classified according to geographic distribution, sex, nationality, cultural level, trade, occupation, marital status, child-bearing situation of women and so on. A rich compilation of several tens of thousands of pages of statistical data is thus in the making.

5. A series of relatively detailed and precise documentation has been prepared. These clearly explain the problems concerning the census such as its tasks, contents, standards, procedures, methodology, techniques, logistics and so on. This helps in bringing the through nature of the census organization work and the accuracy of the collected materials to a new and higher level.

Population statistics constitute an important constituent part of the entire statistical structure. To a certain degree, the development history of population statistics also reflects the development history of the entire statistical structure. The modernization of statistical work promotes the modernization of population statistics. Conversely, the modernization of population statistics helps in modernizing statistical work.

The socialist statisical work of our country was established after the founding of the PRC and has since developed gradually. We have set up special lines of statistics covering the following: industry, agriculture, communications, construction, finance and currency, commerce, commodity prices, foreign trade, material resources, population, labor, science, culture, education and hygiene. We have initially set up a system of statistics on the overall balance of the economy in order to supply a large quantity of statistical data for the planned socialist construction of our country. Our country is a socialist country. The means of production are publicly owned and all the economic activities are covered by the plan. The statistical work of our country has its special points and superior features. In certain respects, such as the unified character of our entire statistical system, the timely nature of the overall reports, and the extensive popular basis of our statistical work, the capitalist countries can hardly compare. Nevertheless, we still are behind in economic development. Our statistical work still has certain deficiencies such as the incomplete state of our statistical targets, the lack of coordination and uniformity in the statistical classification standards among the various departments, the relative simplicity of the statistical methods, the late start in the employment of modern computerization techniques, and so on. Raising the standard of our statistical work to a higher level and orienting its development to modernization are the objective demands that must be made of it. The third census represents an important step by our statistical work in the direction of modernization. It will play a definite role in promoting the advance of our entire statistical work toward modernization.

The Third Census Will Adopt Our Country's Experiences as a Basis and Absorb Foreign Experiences

The methodology employed in the third census takes as its basis the experiences of the previous two censuses but will be developed and formed according to the new conditions. One basic experience derived from the last two censuses was placing major reliance on the unified leadership of the CCP committees and people's governments at various levels. On account of this unified leadership, the relevant departments, the various basic-level units and the various mass organizations can work together, collaborate with each other, and, at the crucial point of the census taking, take it as their central task and organize its progress. This is entirely different from the method of placing sole reliance on the specialized census personnel to handle the work singlehandedly. Another basic experience was the adoption of the extensive mass line. This meant that on the basis of the unanimity of the basic interests of census taking and of the masses, and through extensive propaganda and education work, the active support and cooperation of the masses were obtained and tens of millions of activists were mobilized to help the census personnel to complete their registration and rechecking work. It may be said that the party's leadership and the mass line constitute the most important conditions for ensuring the good quality of our country's census data. The third important experience was the "level-by-level" trial points. First, the whole country was taken as a trial point, then the provinces, districts and counties were successively made the trial points. By means of the trial points, the census methodology could be examined, experiences from actual practices could be gathered and a large number of cadres be put into training to prepare good conditions for the general survey to start in an all-round manner.

The fourth experience was to effect, in a relatively short period of time, the organization and training of a census-taking contingent. This had to depend on the firm leadership of the party committees at various levels and the government, and also on support from the various departments, to make it possible to speedily mobilize (according to regulations) from among the government organs, civil bodies, enterprises, communes and production brigades, a large contingent of personnel to swiftly enter into the battle. This would be subject to these personnel having gone through the necessary training and passed the requisite tests. The size of the contingent taking part in the census will be over 4 million workers, 1 million census overseers (working for over half a month), about 100,000 registration workers (working for 2 months) and some 4,000 people employed in the computer system (working for 1 and 1/2 years). Such large-scale organizing and training work has seldom been seen in the world. The fifth experience was that the advantageous basis offered by the household control system (household adjustment work preceded actual census taking) and the general population statistics was utilized without being subjected to the limitations of household registration. The third census provides certain special regulations concerning household registration in order to ensure that people whose names are not seen in the household registration book are entitled, just the same, to register for the general survey.

All these Chinese experiences vividly reflect the superior characteristics of the socialist system of our country. They also reflect our party's traditionally superior style of work and demonstrate the special features of the census-taking work in our country.

The third census also absorbs the beneficial experiences of foreign countries. For example, it has formulated relatively strict working rules based on our country's actual conditions and made use of the theory of "systematic engineering" and the methodology of the science of overall planning. The entire survey is divided into 3 stages, 24 jobs and 91 items. Charts have been drawn, including a "progress chart of census taking," "chart showing the overall plan for the census," and "flow diagram of the principal segments of the census-taking work." The purpose of these charts is to familiarize the staff with the general work procedure so that the work could proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner. Furthermore, this time, aside from the main summary tables (those on population totals, total number of males and females, nationalities, and cultural level) being manually prepared, all the other data is computerized. In addition, special attention has been given to the special features and requirements for computer processing, starting from initial planning and designing of the census registration forms and tables up to work organization and training and arrangement of the personnel. In foreign countries, when computers are used to process census data, central computing is generally resorted to. In our country, due to the large population and the vast expanse of the territories, the decentralized computing method has been adopted. This is to say, the data is first processed in the computer stations of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, following which totals on a national scale are made. For this reason, using the computers which we have purchased and those supplied by the United Nations, we have set up 28 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional computer stations (Xizang has deferred establishing one). Another example is that, in the census work, not only is a quality survey carried out upon the completion of a job but also quality control is effected at each and every stage and the responsibility system is applied to each and every grade. In this way the high quality of the collected data is ensured. All these come from absorbing foreign experiences though not copying them in toto. In fact, the experiences learned have to go through repeated tests and they are "remade" or "converted" or "developed" to conform to the actual conditions of the country.

At present, intense preparations are in progress on the third census. Its fruition still depends on more efforts to be made from now on. The results cannot be evaluated until the whole job has been completed. But judging from the experimental work on the general survey over the past 2 years and from the series of documentation formulated, the general outline and special points of this general survey can be seen.

Some cadres engaged in statistical work who took part in the experimentation and preparation for this general survey, saw for themselves the prospects for the modernization of China's statistical work and had their confidence strengthened. They exclaimed: "If each and every statistical survey is organized in such a precise manner as the experimental points, then the level of our entire statistical work can be elevated even higher."

Strive for the Gradual Modernization of Our Country's Statistical Work

As for the road leading to the modernization of statistics in our country, it must be explored and deliberated on by everybody. Here we venture to offer several concrete objectives:

1. Improvement of the statistical contents. We must strengthen the special statistical work of the various economic departments in accordance with the needs of socialist modernization in our country and using the accounting system for the overall balance of the national economy as the center. Additionally, we must set up and perfect a system of population and social statistics.

2. Unification of the statistical standards. We must further standardize statistical classification and the statistical system as a whole and achieve coordination between statistical accounting, cost accounting and business accounting.

3. Improvement of the statistical methods. We should take as our basis the reliance on, and motivation of, the populace. Concurrently with doing a good job of preparing the periodic and overall reports, we should turn our attention to the use of pivotal points, study of typical cases, and so on, so that more statistical data may be gathered with the minimum consumption of labor and financial power. Furthermore, in order to save labor power, we should improve the accuracy of the statistical figures and avoid the random issuance of questionnaires and investigation forms.

4. More extensive use of the electronic computer for the processing of the statistical data. We should use modern mathematical methods in doing statistical analysis and forecasting work.

5. Strengthen the rule by law in the field of statistics. We must put statistical legislation on a healthy basis and clearly specify the statistical rights and obligations of statistical organs, enterprise units and the rank and file people. Legal measures must be taken to ensure the smooth progress of statistical work and the truthfulness of the statistical figures.

6. Strengthen the statistical organs and the statistical ranks. We must set up and improve the centralized and unified statistical systems, including the statistical departments of government organs, the various specialized statistical deparments, the statistical organs of basic-level units, and the statistical personnel. Statistical scientific research must be actively pursued. There must be extensive training of statistical cadres. The political level and professional level of the statistical staff must be elevated.

The realization of statistical modernization will take a long time. We must proceed cautiously and in accordance with actual needs and feasibility. The third national census may provide us with certain important experiences, but, after all, it constitutes only one item in the broad field of statistics. Many complex problems in the whole economy and in social statistics have yet to be gradually studied and solved. Our statistical cadres must study political economy, sociology and statistics and acquire the knowhow to use the electronic computer. We must sum up our own experiences, but must also absorb the latest world contributions to the science of statistics. These constitute the necessary conditions for the elevation of the level of statistical work.

Our statistical work was seriously disrupted in the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution." After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, statistical work has been restored and has developed.

In the last few years, new steps have begun to be taken to enrich the statistical contents, improve the statistical system and statistical methods, strengthen and improving the statistical organs, and so on. The census taking this time is one of the important steps taken. If it is acknowledged that through this census population statistics of our country will be elevated to a new level, then it is conceivable that from now on, based on actual needs and feasibility and in combination with the current statistical annual reporting system, we shall proceed periodically with the following general surveys: on industry, construction, agriculture, commerce, and nonmaterial production. By means of such work, we can further clarify our basic national strength and elevate the statistical work on industry, construction, agriculture and the social structure to a new and higher level.

The illustrious job of conducting a census on a population of 1 billion people is a stupendous task in the history of statistics in our country. It is our firm belief that under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and through the efforts of the extensive masses of cadres and people, this mission can certainly be accomplished.

WU XIUQUAN'S ARTICLE ON LIFE OF WANG JIAXIANG

HK14117 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Xiuquan [0124 0208 2938]: "Classmate, Comrade in Arms and Mentor -- in Memory of Comrade Wang Jiaxiang"]

[Text] Comrade Wang Jaixiang and I were schoolmates in my younger days. Later on in life, we worked together for a long time and fought side by side. When he was persecuted during the 10 years of internal disorder, we were also together. I shared a revolutionary friendship with him for nearly half a century. His life of glorious achievements and his lofty moral character could not but arouse in me a sincere respect and fond memories.

In 1925 a group of young Chinese revolutionaries traveled from Shanghai to Vladivostok by ship and then took the train to the Sun Yatsen University in Moscow. I had the good fortune to be on the same ship and train with Comrade Jiaxiang and was with him during this long journey. I was 17 and 1/2 at that time and had just reached the second year of junior middle school. Comrade Jiaxiang was only about 20, but he was already quite well educated and also had a better foundation in English. Therefore, after arriving at the Sun Yat-sen University, he was placed in an English class and received his lessons in a foreign language. In spite of this, he was still very diligent in his studies. He was exceptionally quiet and loved to read. At that time, the condition of our hostel was not very good. Many small tables were placed in the corridor for all of us to use for private study. After returning to the hostel at night, Comrade Jiaxiang would spend at least 2 extra hours studying at his table, which happened to be just outside my bedroom. Almost every night I could see him bending over that small table seriously reading theoretical works in English or Russian. His assiduous study and persevering spirit greatly inspired me and influenced my thinking. As a result of his diligent and unremitting efforts, Comrade Jiaxiang made outstanding achievements in his scholastic record, and in the second term, he became the official English and Russian translator of our class and helped us a great deal in our studies.

We studied strenuously at the Sun Yat-sen University from November 1925 to August 1927. At that time, we received news from China of the successive betrayal of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei and the failure of the great Chinese revolution. In light of this condition, apart from some of the comrades among our Chinese students who returned to China to participate in the struggle, the rest of the comrades stayed in Moscow. In accordance with the instruction of our party Central Committee, some of the comrades and I who had not sat for the exam entered the Moscow infantry school to study military affairs. Several of the comrades including Jiaxiang, Zhang Wentian and Shen Tsemin, after passing a stiff entrance exam, entered the Red Professors' School, the highest Soviet institution of learning for the training of Marxist theoretical cadres, to study advanced theory. At that time, we separated and left for our respective study stations.

Later, we again went our own ways to carry out the different tasks assigned us by the party. While at the Sun Yat-sen University the impression Comrade Jianxiang left on me was not only that of a diligent student but also that of a scholar with a firm and stable demeanor.

In June 1931 I returned to China from the Soviet Union and made contact with the party Central Committee in Shanghai. At that time, Comrades Jiaxiang and Zhang Wentian had already returned to the country, but I was not able to meet them. I only read many articles under the byline of "Jiase" and "Jiaqiang" in party journals and documents. In SHIHUA BAO [1395 6114 1032], Jiaxiang published several articles of a theoretical nature which most profoundly criticized such erroneous tendencies as the Li Lisan line. That summer I was wounded in a battle not long after entering the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi soviet area and was sent to the hospital of Comrade Fu Liangzhang in Tingzhou for treatment. After I had fully recovered from my wounds, I was ordered to accompany some personnel of the General Political Department of the Military Commission from Tingzhou to Ruijin. The leader of the group happened to be Comrade Jiaxiang. He was at that time already the director of the General Political Department and obviously even more mature than before.

After my arrival in Ruijin, I was assigned to work in the newly built Red Army School. Although I had no direct connection with the work of Comrade Jiaxiang, we still met frequently. In October 1939 Lide [2621 1795], military adviser of the Communist International, came to Ruijin and I was assigned to be his interpreter and had more contact with Comrade Jiaxiang. At that time, the fifth antiencirclement and suppression campaign of the soviet area was staged. Comrade Jiaxiang was also the vice chairman of the Military Commission and had to attend various important military meetings. Comrade Jiaxiang was entrusted by the Military Commission to draft documents for the major operations of the Central Red Army, the political mobilization carried out before battle and all similar political mobilizations.

Comrade Jiaxiang was very responsible as well as circumspect and farsighted by nature, and he always tried to his utmost to fulfill the tasks assigned to him by the party. However, he gradually adopted a different view on the erroneous leadership of the Central Committee at that time and particularly the erroneous command of Lide. He often adopted a reserved attitude toward their actions and advocations and also began to purposely keep Lide at arm's length. At some important meetings of the Central Committee or the Military Commission, Comrade Jiaxiang had on several occasions put forward views distinctly opposed to those of Bogu [0590 0657] and Lide, supported the correct advocations of such comrades as Mao Zedong and also did everything within his power to protect some of the comrades attacked by the erroneous line. For example, Comrade Xiao Jingguang was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on the instructions of Bogu and Lide, and the verdict had to be signed by Comrade Jiaxiang before it became effective. Comrade Jiaxiang refused to sign because he did not agree with the decision, and, at the intervention of such comrades as Mao Zedong, this erroneous sentence as in the end not carried out.

Comrade Jiaxiang had made important contributions. His activities during the Long March, and particularly before and after the Junyi conference, had a bearing on the destiny of our party and our army.

When the Long March began, because Comrade Jiaxiang was sick and wounded, he had to travel on a litter. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong also had to travel on a litter because of illness and they were often together. When they stopped at night to rest, they often talked together and discussed many problems concerning the future of the party and the army. Comrade Jiaxiang frankly expressed to Comrade Mao Zedong his own anxiety about the situation. He held that this situation could not continue and they should "boot" such people as Lide from power. Comrade Mao Zedong greatly admired his view, and in the light of the actual situation, discussed the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. This greatly enlightened Comrade Jiaxiang and also strengthened his resolution to support Comrade Mao Zedong. At that time, they also discussed calling a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to solve the serious problems they faced. After their discussion, Jiaxiang first looked up Comrade Zhang Wentian and told him about Comrade Mao Zedong's advocation and his own view.

He held that they should remove Bogu and Lide and replace them with Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Jiaxiang also made use of various opportunities to exchange views with other responsible comrades and obtained their support. Comrade Nie Rongzhen, who was also traveling on a litter because of his leg wound, after hearing the view of Comrade Jiaxiang, also agreed with his view. Such comrades as Zhou Enlai and Zhu De also supported Comrade Jiaxiang's view without the slightest hesitation. Because this was the general trend and popular feeling and because of the amount of work carried out by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Wang Jiaxiang, the Zunyi conference was promptly held.

At the Zunyi conference, after the speech made by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Wang Jiaxiang immediately made a speech. He supported Comrade Mao Zedong's view with a clear-cut stand, severely criticized the military mistakes of Lide and Bogu and supported assigning the command of the Red Army to Comrade Mao Zedong. The meeting reorganized the leadership of the party and the army and Comrade Jiaxiang became a member of the new three-member Military Command Group. While in this group, he helped Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai in commanding the military actions of the whole army, which enabled the Red Army to pull through the crisis and achieve victory in the Long March. Later, Comrade Mao Zedong time and again said that Comrade Wang Jiaxiang's vote of confidence at the Zunyi conference was a "vote of crucial importance" which had brought merits to him.

After the Long March, Comrade Jiaxiang was sent to the Soviet Union to report on the work to the Third International and to cure his disease and wounds. He worked in Moscow for some time as our party's representative to the Third International. He discussed the situation in China with Georgi M. Dimitrov and other leaders of the Third International and vigorously upheld the policy of the Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Zedong on forming an anti-Japanese national united front with the Chinese Kuomintang. Comrade Wang Jiaxiang once said that the CCP at that time would not repeat the right opportunist mistakes that Chen Duxiu committed during the period of the first CCP-Kuomintang cooperation because Comrade Mao Zedong persisted in maintaining the independence of the CCP. In 1938 Comrade Jiaxiang returned from the Soviet Union and relayed the important and correct directives of the Third International to the CCP Central Committee. At the same time we resolutely fought against Wang Ming's mistakes.

In 1941, I returned to Yanan from Lanzhou and met Comrade Jiaxiang again. It was because of the joint recommendation by Comrade Ye Jianying and him that I was appointed director of the First Bureau (the military operation bureau) of the General Office of the Military Commission. At that time Comrade Jiaxiang was in charge of the routine work of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, so I began to work with him again. At that time, he drafted the work plan of the Military Commission. Later the CCP Central Committee assigned him to be chiefly in charge of the work of editing the documents related to the two-line struggle that had been published since the "Sixth CCP National Congress." In the years of hard struggle on the enemy's rear flanks during the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Jiaxiang vigorously took part in the work of preparing for the Seventh CCP National Congress. During the Yanan period, he drafted for the CCP Central Committee dozens of guiding documents, and among them were such important documents as the CCP Central Committee's "Decision on Heightening Party Spirit" and "Decision on Unifying the Leadership of the Party in the Anti-Japanese Areas and Readjusting the Relationships Between Various Organizations." Thus he made new contributions to the struggle to achieve the victory in the war of resistance against Japan.

In 1943 in order to commeorate the 22d anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the 6th anniversary of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Wang Jiaxiang published an article entitled "The CCP and the Path of China's National Liberation" in JIEFANG RIBAO. In this article, he clearly put forth the concept of Mao Zedong Thought. In this article, he said: "Throughout the course of China's national liberation -- whether in the past, at present or in the future -- the correct path is Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking, that is, the path that has been pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong in his works and in practice. Mao Zedong Thought is China's Marxism-Leninism, China's Bolshevism and China's communism."

"Mao Zedong Thought and the CCP's correct path to achieve national liberation has taken shape, developed and become mature in the struggle against the enemy at home and abroad and at that same time in the struggle against the erronesous ideas within the CCP.... Mao Zedong Thought has developed from Marxism-Leninism and it is China's communism and China's Bolshevism."

What makes us admire him even more today is that in his exposition on the role of Mao Zedong Thought in our party and in the revolution of China, he did not treat Mao Zedong Thought as being static. He pointed out: "Furthermore, this theory is being continuously developed."

In the same year, the Central Propaganda Committee was set up and Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Wang Jiaxiang were appointed secretary and deputy secretary, respectively, of the committee. Directly under Wang's leadership, Comrade Deng Tuo took charge of the work of editing and publishing the earliest versions of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" in our country. This made significant contributions to sorting out and propagating comrade Mao Zedong's works.

When the war of resistance against Japan ended in the autumn of 1945, I was sent to northeastern China and assigned a post in Northeast China Bureau. Soon, Comrade Jiaxiang was also sent to northeastern China and was appointed director of the Urban work department of the Northeast China Bureau. At that time, our party occupied only a few cities in northeastern China that were larger than medium-sized cities. We lacked experience in running cities. However, through making investigations and study, Comrade Jiaxiang put forth a series of correct policies on how to deal with businessmen and industrialists in urban areas, which were approved by the CCP Central Committee. As a result, we had to a great extent put an end to the erroneous practice of copying the methods we had adopted in carrying out land reform in the rural areas. We also facilitated the development of industry and commerce in liberated urban areas and gained experience in preventing and reducing confusion in our urban work. These policies played a substantial role in guiding the work in other liberated areas and in our later urban work.

When new China was founded in 1949, Comrade Jiaxiang acted as vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, helping Premier Zhou Enlai, who was concurrently minister of foreign affairs, to take care of our foreign affairs. When new China established diplomatic relations with more than 20 countries, including the Soviet Union and several East European countries, Chairman Mao personally recommended Comrade Jiaxiang to be our first ambassador to the Soviet Union. I also subsequently joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, and thus again worked with Comrade Jiaxiang. He went to Moscow in November the same year to assume his post. Not long afterward, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou successively visited the Soviet Union. As ambassador to the Soviet Union, Comrade Jiaxiang did a large amount of work concerning talks between the leaders of China and the Soviet Union and between the two governments, helping with the successful conclusion of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid. During this period, I also accompanied Premier Zhou to Moscow. On the one hand, I helped Premier Zhou handle concrete matters in preparation for the talks. On the other hand, I often went to the embassy to discharge certain tasks that Comrade Jiaxiang had entrusted to me. In my contacts with Comrade Jiaxiang during this period, I again observed his fine work style. Comrade Jiaxiang had undoubtedly devoted a great amount of effort to everything from the wording of the draft of the Sino-Soviet treaty to the organization of celebration parties. Comrade Jiaxiang made a great contribution toward the establishment and development of our friendly relations with foreign countries. He had an outstanding work record.

In 1952 Comrade Jiaxiang returned to the country from the Soviet Union. Chairman Mao personally appointed him director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee and concurrently first vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At this time, I was also vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I was in close touch with him as we worked side by side. In May 1955 I was our country's first ambassador to Yugoslavia. I maintained constant contact with Comrade Jiaxiang in my work. In September 1956 I returned to the country to join him in attending the Eighth CCP National Congress. Along with him, I was elected to the CCP Central Committee.

In the autumn of 1956, Comrade Jiaxiang and Premier Shou went together to Hungary and Poland to participate in talks on the Hungarian incident and the Polish incident.

At the Wuchang conference of the CCP Central Committee in 1958, Comrade Jiaxiang submitted to the party Central Committee the correct view of not favoring the tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely in the countryside. He displayed the fine quality of one who dares to put forth to the party his own different views.

In May 1958, I was recalled to the country because my thinking on Yugoslavia did not accord with the then prevailing view at home. I was subjected to criticism at a party meeting. Just when something weighed on my mind ideologically, Comrade Jiaxiang energetically recommended me to work with the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. In October 1958, I was deputy director of the International Liaison Department led by Comrade Jiaxiang.

From 1958 to the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in 1966, I worked for 8 years in the International Liaison Department. It was the longest period of time I worked directly with Comrade Jiaxiang. During this period, we worked in a very orderly manner. Relations between comrades were very cordial. Comrade Jiaxiang also joined me in attending the congresses of several brotherly parties.

In taking charge of the work of the International Liaison Department, Comrade Jiaxiang was always on guard against Kang Sheng. He once said that Kang Sheng should not be allowed to get involved in the party's international liaison work. At first, some of our comrades did not quite understand this. Subsequent facts proved him right. He was sharp-sighted and full of fight. For this very reason, he aroused the hatred of Kang Sheng and company and was victimized. It was Kang Sheng that concocted many shocking accusations against Comrade Jiaxiang, one of them being "sanhe yishao" (the liquidation of struggle in the country's relations with imperialism, the reactionaries and modern revisionism and reduction of assistance and support to the revolutionary struggle of other peoples). Pressure was brought to bear on Comrade Jiaxiang to make him plead guilty. Comrade Jiaxiang made strict demands on himself. He first made a self-review and then told Chairman Mao that he was willing to make a self-criticism at the plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Chairman Mao told him there was no need to make a self-review at the plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. All he needed to do was to strengthen his own awareness. Only after the downfall of the "gang of four" was a new conclusion reached on this historical case. And only then was the verdict on Comrade Jiaxiang reversed and the true story restored to history.

At the early stage of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Kang Sheng became directly involved in the movement of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, maliciously instigating "concentration on criticizing 'sanhe yishao'" and purposely shifting the blame onto Comrade Jiaxiang. The leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee discovered this problem. When I attended the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao told me through Premier Zhao that Comrade Jiaxiang had rendered meritorious services in the history of the party and that I should speak for him, as I had a clear understanding of the matter. The next day, at a meeting of cadres at and above the 17th grade in the department, I conveyed this spirit in my private role. But Kang Sheng and his king continued to ruthlessly persecute Comrade Jiaxiang. The also granded me as "Wang Jiaxiang's black general," made various shocking charges against me, and confined me to "a cowshed" for 8 years. During the period when I was in confinement, Comrade Jiaxiang himself was also in an extermely difficult plight. But he comforted my children on many occasions and gave them economic help.

Chairman Mao's assessment of Comrade Jiaxiang had always been positive. He once said: Jiaxiang voted in support of my many policy decisions on operations during the civil war. He played an important role in the Zunyi conference. He was the first to support me in regard to dogmatism and factionism.

Therefore, during the seventh national party congress, Chairman Mao keenly recommended Comrade Jiaxiang to join the CCP Central Committee. After the founding of the PRC, chairman Mao also recommended Comrade Jiaxiang to be the first ambassador to the Soviet Union and to assume such important posts as secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, and so forth, and supported his work in various important posts. Up to the 10th national party congress, Chairman Mao still tried to eliminate interference from the "gang of four," continuously recommending Comrade Jiaxiang as a member of the CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Jiaxiang originally could have done more work for the party. But given serious injuries suffered in the war, an excessive workload, and a long period of indisposition, coupled with ruthless persecution and terrible suffering at the hands of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and Kang Sheng and company, he was in the grip of a deep mental depression and at last left us prematurely. Comrade Jiaxiang died in January 1974 at the age of 68. As I was then still in confinement, I could not attend the memorial service held for Comrade Jiaxiang. I have regretted this throughout my life. As I now recall the past, I can picture Comrade Jiaxiang as my schoolmate in my youth and later as my fellow fighter for many years and especially as my teacher. I wish his spirit and his character will always live in memory.

ARTICLE ON CASE OF FRAUD BY CADRES' CHILDREN

HK141156 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Feature article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Pingli [1728 1627 0500]: "Why Were They Able To Do This? -- Analysis of Economic Fraud Perpetrated by Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng"]

[Text] SUMMARY: THERE ARE THE FOLLOWING THREE REASONS WHY THE TWO CRIMINALS ZHONG JIALUN AND REN QINGSHENG WERE ABLE TO SWINDLE MILLIONS OF YUAN OF STATE FUNDS AND PROPERTY: FIRST, THEY WERE "CHILDREN OF SENIOR OFFICIALS:" SECOND, BY MEANS OF GIVING DINNERS AND PRESENTS AND BRIBES, THEY CORRUPTED A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WERE MUDDLED BY GREED FOR MONETARY GAIN; AND THIRD, THEY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE BUREAUCRATIC PRACTICES OF SOME LEADING CADRES AND THE LOOPHOLES CAUSED BY THE WEAK POINTS IN SOME OF OUR REGULATIONS AND SYSTEMS AND THE CONFUSION IN OUR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. [end of summary -- published in boldface]

Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng who once gained considerable fame in Beijing and their so-called "Beihuang Enterprise Service Company (called "Beihuang" for short) have been exposed and their true colors as economic criminals have been disclosed. Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng have already been arrested for swindling nearly 3 million yuan of state funds. (See the first page of our 17 April issue.) Naturally, some people will ask: Why were Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng able to swindle such a huge sum of state funds?

I

In June 1980, Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng were dismissed by Dongfeng farm in Beijing for their speculative activities. At that time they had neither funds nor material supplies to do business. Moreover, they were up to their ears in debt. However, they still wanted to conduct speculative activities and gain unlawful profits. They went for help to the deputy director of a neighborhood associated cooperative at Zuojiaghuang subdistrict, Chaoyang district, Beijing. As soon as this deputy director heard that Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng were "children of senior officials," she thought that they were "very reliable," and that "they would not do anything suspicious politically or economically." She ordered the relevant units under her management to receive these two swindlers, provided the two with the current bank account and chop of the Zuojiazhuang production associated cooperatives and told the two to use the account and the chop at will. One comrade told this deputy director that Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng had committed illegal offenses before, and later Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng had gradually betrayed themselves through their economic criminal activities, but all this failed to make this deputy director a little sober-minded.

When Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng conducted their first transaction -- swindling 220,000 yuan out of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, they also took advantage of people's blind faith in them because of their backgrounds as children of senior officials. In order to swindle money, they told the lie to the people in the material supply bureau of the Ministry of Chemical Industry that they would be able to supply 10,000 cubic meters of timber within the period of a little more than 1 year. This was a lie that any man of good sense could easily see through, since graded timber is a kind of material over which there is a state monopoly. How was Zhong Jialun, a man without any official rank, able to supply such a large amount of graded timber? Because in an interview he and Ren Qingsheng had casually disclosed their family backgrounds, a staff member in the material supply bureau of the Ministry of Chemical Industry regarded them as being "extremely resourceful" and "reliable." He spared no efforts to obtain loans for them. When facts proved that Zhond and Ren were not able to fulfill the contract and that they had done something completely fraudulent, the staff member still thought that "they were people we could rely upon and that they would not cheat us." It was precisely through this family background that Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng made many people act as go-betweens for them. Thus they were able to go where other people were not allowed to go and to have contacts and connections with the people and departments that other people were not able to have.... These successes muddled their minds and made them act wantonly till they were finally caught by the net of the law.

The "umbrella" of privilege has become a lever for the economic criminals today. The exposition of Zhong Jialun's and Ren Qingsheng's case of fraud and speculation must once more arouse people's vigilance.

II

When Beihuang had just been established, Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng set up a special account called "special expenditures" to be used for giving dinners, presents and bribes. When they sent people to northeastern China to illegally buy up timber, they allowed these people to spend more than 1,500 yuan in giving presents to high- and low-ranking officials in a period of less than 2 months. When they brought an automobile from the Hainan materials supply bureau, they bribed the person who handled this transaction with more than 1,700 yuan. During the period from 1980 to 1981, Zhong and Ren disbursed 7,820 yuan in "travel expenses" to the staff, workers and cadres of the state who helped them to build up connections. Those they bribed included cadres, staff and workers of the state, and CCP and CYL members. In these people, Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng found weak points where they could make a breakthrough with money.

These people formed a "connection net" around Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng. Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng saw that these people were greedy for money and had blind faith in foreign things. They lent these people some high-class consumer goods, such as motorcycles and tape recorders, and sometimes they even bribed these people with cash. As a result, some of these people acted as go-betweens to help Zhong and Ren commit fraud. Others bought up for them the materials and goods over which there was a state monopoly, and still others gave advice or stirred up public opinion in their favor. When Zhong and Ren's criminal activities began to be brought to light, some of these people even divulged to Zhong and Ren the "inside information" that they got by means of their power of office and told Zhong and Ren to be "on their guard beforehand." From the nearly 3 million yuan of state funds that Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng swindled, Zhong and Ren used 210,000 yuan to lure and bribe these people who keenly sought monetary gain. By so doing they enlarged the scope of their fraudulent and speculative activities.

The unhealthy practices in the operation of some units and departments also provided Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng with an opening. Last July, Zhong and Ren heard that a unit could change its money into foreign exchange by applying to a certain ministry. They went to the deputy director of the head office of the Beijing production cooperative and urged him to use foreign exchange to import and sell motorcycles at tremendous profits.

They instigated the deputy director to apply for foreign exchange quota to the ministry in the name of the head office of the production cooperative. This deputy director originally planned to purchase some means of production to develop commercial and service undertakings in the city. After he heard Zhong's, Ren's and others' "suggestions," he thought this was a way to make money. He gave up his original plan and quickly signed an application form for foreign exchange quota. As he was so keen to make money, he managed to get a sum of foreign exchange from another source and transferred the huge quota of foreign exchange he got from the ministry to "Beihuang." This quota became Zhong's and Ren's capital for carrying out fraudulent and speculative activities.

In some places, we cannot say there are no regulations. However, those who are responsible for enforcing the regulations were corrupted by bribes, and the regulations, therefore, did not work. This was a common occurrence in Zhong's and Ren's case of fraud and speculation. For example, in the above-mentioned incident, there was a clear and definite provision in the relevant regulations of the state that only if there is a proper aim for using the foreign exchange and only when the application is initiated by the units at the subdepartment or bureau level, is anyone allowed to apply for foreign exchange quota. However, lured by Zhong and Ren, the deputy director of the head office of the Beijing municipal production cooperative fabricated the excuse that "in order to provide employment for the job-awaiting youths and in order to develop teritiary industry they need foreign exchange quota in the name of the head office of the municipal production cooperative. Though the relevant regulations of the state definitely provide that the party who applies for foreign exchange is not allowed to transfer foreign exchange to a third party on whatever grounds, that deputy director transferred the huge quota of foreign exchange to Zhong and Ren just the same. What was more, in order to achieve certain gains, some units even disregarded the relevant financial management regulations of the state and colluded with Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng by signing false contracts with them to cheat the bank. Thus they handed over hundreds of thousands of yuan of state funds to Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng.

III

During the past few years, there have always been people who exposed Zhong and Ren's criminal activities to the relevant departments and there have also been quite a few comrades who have stepped forward to resolutely defend the solemnity of the law. Since June 1980, Zhong Jialun and his ilk have changed the name of their enterprise four times and applied to register their business six times under the banner of "enlivening the economy and providing employment to job-awaiting youths." However, the industry and commerce administration bureau at Chaoyang district has always persisted in refusing to issue them a business permit. When Zhong and Ren conducted illegal transactions and gained a windfall profit, the financial and tax bureau at Chaoyang district levied a heavy tax on them according to the relevant law of the state. This bureau has also time and again curbed their illegal activities. When those who are in charge of "Beihuang" management treated the property of the enterprise as their private property and squandered and wasted the enterprise's funds in an increasingly serious manner, the Chaoyang district government organized relevant departments to overhaul the finances, reorganize the enterprise and strive to bring "Beihuang" back onto a correct path. All these measures have, to a certain degree, checked Zhong's and Ren's criminal economic activities, but they have failed to achieve the aim of completely putting an end to these criminal activities. Why? Let us have a look at the following facts:

-- In October 1980, the CCP committee of the Dongfeng farm in Beijing handed in a report to the upper level to expose Zhong Jialun's and Ren Qingsheng's illegal activities and requested the relevant department at a higher level to investigate their case. However, this report disappeared until 1 year later when it was found in the locked drawer of a cadre in a certain unit.

-- In July 1981, in the "Internal Reference Publication" of a certain newspaper, a report was published on the "investigation" of Zhong's and Ren's enterprise solely on the basis of some one-sided story about the enterprise. This report said that Zhong's and Ren's illegal economic activities were a "beneficial exploration."

If we make a more careful study, we will find more things of a similar nature. Some people did not inquire into how things truly stood but sat in their offices and wrote comments and endorsed documents. Some comrades took no heed of what has happening in the departments they were responsible for. When an evil activity was exposed, they did not even know where it originated. All this shows that the bureaucratic work style facilitated criminal economic activities.

Closely related with bureaucracy are the weak points in some of our regulations and the confusion in our financial management. This also facilitated criminal economic activities. In some units and departments, there was no one to check or supervise the authorization of financial activities. As a result disposal of funds was often decided by a single individual. When the material supply bureau of the Ministry of Chemical Industry paid Zhong and Ren 220,000 yuan in advance, it was completely decided on and done by one person. This person made a "timber transference note" when the timber goods had not yet been delivered and drew money for the payment of the timber. What he had done was unknown to anybody else in his office. Last December, Zhong Kialun and Ren Qingsheng became acquainted with an official in the Beijing Electronics Equipment Import Branch Corporation through the introduction of a Hong Kong businessman. This official decided on his own to sell 250 TV sets that were worth 105,000 yuan to Zhong and Ren and allowed them to pay by check. As a result, this corporation could not get payment for these TV sets. Evidence we have already inquired into shows that more than 80 percent of the huge sum that Zhong Kialun and Ren Qingsheng swindled was gained through private relationships. When sums of tens or hundreds of thousands of yuan were "privately" transferred to Zhong and Ren, the relevant departments seldom checked or stopped these transfers. After Zhong's and Ren's activities were exposed, one of the defrauded comrades said: "The criminals have taken advantage of the weak points of our regulations and system. It is time for us to make great efforts to overhaul our financial management system." It is not too late to mend the fence after some of the sheep have been lost. In my opinion, it is necessary for many departments and units to do this work in order to adapt our financial management system to the need in enlivening the economy, the need for building up the four modernizations and the need for preventing criminal economic activities.

OFFICIALS NOTE PEASANTS' PURCHASING POWER

OW141414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- The rising purchasing power of China's peasants and the wide range of goods they want to buy caught officials of the industrial and commercial departments unawares, according to the Ministry of Light Industry.

In an interview with XINHUA, ministry officials based this statement on results of a seven-day national fair held in Changsha city, central China, in April, at which 1,000 million yuan worth of transactions were concluded. The transactions were made between enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry and the supply and marketing cooperatives responsible for distributing commodities in the rural areas. Consumer items in heavy demand ranged from ready-made clothing and leather shoes to bicycles, sewing machines and other industrial durables.

"We have to take a fresh look at the rural market which is so vast and diversified," one ministry official said.

One hundred million yuan worth of ready-made clothing and shoes were purchased at the fair, including polyester-cotton shirts, Western style garments for women, down garments and cotton padded overcoats for winter wear and leather shoes, particularly those made of pigskin.

Representatives of the rural supply and marketing cooperatives said that the peasants have started to abandon the tradition of wearing home and hand-made clothing and shoes, now preferring ready-made clothes and shoes which they feel are better in appearance.

Based on the rural buying trend, rural supply and marketing cooperatives wanted to place orders for 7.25 million bicycles and 5.2 million sewing machines, but the industrial departments at the fair could supply less than 5 percent of the demand.

There was also a big demand for wrist watches of well-known brands and those selling for under 50 yuan each. A total of 507,000 watches were sold, and all those priced under 50 yuan available at the fair were sold out.

Washing machines and electric fans also found their way into the rural market. More than 50,000 washing machines and about the same number of electric fans were transacted at the fair, yet the needs of the cooperatives were not satisfied. According to the ministry officials, most of these products were sold to high income rural areas where cash crops are grown or where the grain yields are high.

Small items such as pans, cauldrons, bowls, chopsticks, straw and palm fiber products sold well. About 125,000 plastic casings and basketry made by Suzhou factories, valued at more than 200,000 yuan, were sold at the fair.

While there is a big demand for children's clothing, shoes and hats, the demand for toys is relatively low in the rural areas. Altogether, orders for 1.26 million toys were signed, most of which were for simple ones selling for under two yuan each.

Officials say that supply and marketing cooperatives, the grassroots sales organizations in the rural areas, have to go through too many procedures before they can place orders with state commercial departments. They suggest that rural commercial services be improved to cater to the growing demand.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL -- Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- The China Institute of Scientific and Technical Information has published 26 journals indexing the nation's scientific achievements and papers since 1978. China reports more than 50,000 scientific achievements each year, including several thousand major breakthroughs. Since there were no comprehensive journals on domestic scientific achievements before, it was difficult for researchers to check and fully utilize the data of these achievements, which were carried initially in various magazines. Now, the institute has published THE BULLETIN OF CHINESE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS, THE BULLETIN OF PAPERS OF DOMESTIC ACADEMIC CONFERENCES, THE BULLETIN OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL BOOKS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN TAIWAN, THE COLLECTION OF CHINESE MEDICAL SCIENCE, THE AGRICULTURE DIGEST and 21 other scientific journals. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 11 Jun 82 OW]

NINGXIA RIBAO ON MINORITY NATIONALITY AUTONOMY

HK141345 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 2

[Article by Ma Qingnian [7456 7230 1628]: "The Draft of the Revised PRC Constitution Has Expanded the Autonomy of Minority Nationality Regions"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution of the PRC has helped strengthen the autonomy and expand the autonomy powers of minority nationality regions. Within this constitution there is a legal guarantee for stepping up the development of both the economy and culture of the minority nationality regions in our country, and it has made the people of minority nationalities in various parts of our country full of confidence and strength.

Ours is a country with unified minority nationalities. In addition to the Han nationality, there are more than 50 minority nationalities in the vast areas of our country. It is the consistent policy of our party to practice autonomy in the regions where a minority nationality community exists. This policy is the basic principle for the party and state in solving minority nationality problems, and it also represents the common desire and interest of the people of various minority nationalities under the specific conditions of our country. The history over the past three decades and more proved that as long as we are able to resolutely implement this major principle and conscientiously implement this system, we will be able to fully mobilize the initiative of the people of various nationalities, give consideration to nationality features and regional features of minority nationality regions and further the rights and equality by which the people of minority nationalities become the masters of their own fate and manage their own local affairs so as to further consolidate and develop the unity of various nationalities and the unification of the country.

The draft of the revised constitution has strengthened the autonomy and expanded the autonomy powers of the minority nationality regions. In the 1954 Constitution there are six clauses about the autonomy of minority nationality regions but there is only one clause in the 1975 Constitution and three clauses in the 1978 Constitution. In the draft of the revised constitution now proclaimed there are 11 clauses. Not only have the clauses increased, but the contents have also been enriched. First of all, the draft of the revised constitution restored the autonomy powers of the minority nationality regions which were defined in the 1954 Constitution. That is to say, according to law, this draft defined the autonomy of the minority nationality regions to manage local finance and the autonomy to work out general regulations and specific regulations according to the political, economic and cultural features of each minority nationality and to form public security forces to protect social order according to the state military system and local needs and with approval from the State Council. On this basis, the draft of the revised constitution expanded the autonomy powers of the minority nationality regions by defining that the posts of chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous zones and heads of autonomous prefectures must be held by the minority nationality of the related regions, zones and prefectures. It also defined that the autonomous regions of various minority nationalities have the right to implement state laws and policies according to their own specific conditions; that under the guidance of state planning, the autonomous regions have the right to manage local economic construction and that such organs have the right to manage local education, science, culture, health and sports, to protect and compile nationality cultural heritage and develop excellent nationality culture. The draft has also defined in detail such matters as training cadres, specialized talent and technicians from among minority nationality people and helping minority nationality regions to step up their economic and cultural construction.

The strengthening and expansion of the autonomy of minority nationality regions serves to show that the party and state fully trust and respect the people of various minority nationalities. It also fully shows that the party and state have paid very much attention to and are very much concerned with the economic and cultural construction in minority nationality regions to fully accord with the common desire and interest of the people of minority nationality. This situation shows that the system of minority nationality regional autonomy has been perfected and developed. All these measures are of far-reaching significance to mobilizing the people of various nationalities to work together for the realization of the modernization program and promoting their great unity on the basis of socialism. Marx said: "In order to make the people of various nationalities truly unite it is imperative for them to have a common interest." The strengthening and expansion of the autonomy powers of minority nationality regions that are defined in the draft of the revised constitution reflected and represent the common desire and interest of the people of various nationalities.

But during the 10 turbulent years, the state laws became empty words and so did the situation of the consistent party and state policy with regard to the autonomy of minority nationality regions. All the questions on nationality were considered as class struggle. People were deprived of their freedom of religion and belief and all normal religious activities were banned. Healthy customs and habits of the people of minority nationalities were trampled upon. The united front, which is one of the "three magic weapons" of the party, was belittled as a capitulationist line. As a result of all these calamities, the people of various nationalities were unprecedentedly humiliated.

In order to correctly implement the autonomy of minority nationality regions, we must clearly understand that the autonomy belongs to the great and unified family of our motherland under the premise of persisting in the four basic principles and particularly under the unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee. Autonomy does not mean to depart from the four basic principles and party's policies, nor does it mean "nationality alliance" or "nationality sovereignty." Our nationality autonomy is regional autonomy that is based on the regions where the community of minority nationality people exists; it is not purely "nationality autonomy" that departs from certain regions. In order to correctly implement the autonomy of minority nationality regions, it is imperative to do a good job in uniting the people of various nationalities, do a good job in uniting the people of various nationalities with the Han nationality and in uniting the people within the minority nationalities.

The key question in correctly implementing the autonomy of minority nationality regions is to train the ranks of the cadres from among minority nationality people in a big way and to gradually enable the number of such cadres to accord with the population of minority nationality. There cannot just be several representatives. On the one hand, it is necessary to step up training the existing cadres by providing them opportunities for theoretical study, improving their professional knowledge and furthering their education. On the other hand, what is more important is that we pay attention to training the nationality cadres that are resolved to implement the party's policies and principles, maintain close contact with the masses, be good at considering problems, carrying out study and investigations and solving problems and that have certain cultural and scientific knowledge and professional advantages. It is also imperative to guarantee these excellent young cadres who have certain organizational capability, good moral and good style of work and who are loved by the masses; in other words, it is imperative to put these excellent young cadres of minority nationality with revolutionary ideology, certain education and specialized knowledge in leading posts at various levels and they must be given the right conditions so that they will be able to carry out their responsibility well.

They must in no way "just have the keys but cannot open the doors." They must be educated so that when they are "officials" they can also work as ordinary people; as "officials," they will be able to make decisions in the interests of people and as ordinary people they will be able to share the burdens of the country. It is only in this way that we will be able to shoulder our responsibility and live up to the expectations of the party and the people, and it is only in this way that the people of minority nationalities will be able to become the masters of their own fate and exercise the autonomy powers of the minority nationality regions.

The key point in correctly exercising the autonomy powers of minority nationality regions is to spare no effort to develop economic and cultural construction in minority nationality regions. Owing to the rule by reactionary classes in history, the people of minority nationalities in our country were once in the abyss of exploitation and oppression and therefore economically and culturally backward. In addition, owing to interference and sabotage by "leftist" mistakes during the 10 turbulent years, the development of nationality economy and culture consequently slowed down. Therefore, the politics, economy and culture of minority nationality regions have their own specific features. The draft of the revised constitution gave consideration to these features and consequently it was defined in the draft that financial, materialistic and technical assistance should be given to help the people of minority nationality step up their economic and cultural construction. Since the founding of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in 1958 the proportion of the financial subsidy given by the state to our region is much higher than the total financial revenues of the region. Without such tremendous assistance and support it would not be possible for our autonomous region to develop construction as fast and tremendous as it is today. But we of the minority nationality regions cannot rely just on state help. We must spare no effort in relying on our own efforts, combine state help with self-reliance and do a good job in our own business so that economic construction in our region can be developed more rapidly. We must display the spirit of hard work, strive to accumulate construction funds and lessen the burden of the state. Such undertakings as education, culture, health and sports in most minority nationality regions are still very backward. The party and state have paid very much attention to these problems, but we comrades from minority nationality regions often do not pay enough attention to these problems. Therefore, from now on, we must take particular measures to promote culture and education throughout the region and particularly in southern mountain areas of the Hui community. At present it is imperative to do a good job in popularizing primary education and do a good job in secondary education.

I am confident that following nationwide discussion, and particularly following the discussion by the people of minority nationalities, the part about the autonomy of minority nationality regions in the draft of the revised constitution will be perfected. Following formal approval by the NPC, this draft will have a realistic significance and far-reaching historical importance in guaranteeing the equal rights of the people of various nationalities, promoting great unity among the people, promoting the politics, economy and culture in autonomous regions of minority nationality and promoting the happiness of the people.

QINGHAI ISSUES PROVISION ON BIRTH CONTROL

SK061116 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial people's government recently issued a temporary provision on birth control, effective 5 June.

In compliance with the actual situation in the province, the provision stipulates that it is demanded of all state worker and urban couples and is urged of all commune member couples to have only one child. If some people really have problems and need to have a second child, they may apply for approval from the provincial people's government to have their second child in a planned way. Minority people in pastoral areas should also carry out family planning. Each autonomous prefecture is supposed to work out its own concrete family-planning measures and submit them to the provincial people's government for approval. The provision states: Each family with an only-child certificate will be given 5 yuan as a monthly health subsidy for 14 years following the issuance of the certificate. When entering nurseries, kindergartens and schools and receiving medical care, only-children will be given priority and be exempt from payment. When arranging jobs and enrolling students, only-children will be given priority over those who have the same qualifications. When distributing houses and residential lands, families having only one child will be given first priority. Housing distribution, allocation of privately owned lands, trees and livestock, contracting farmlands under the responsibility system and reducing production quotas should be based on the limit of having two children.

The provision states that families having more than the allowed number of children are subject to economic sanctions and administrative disciplines. The concrete measures are as follows:

If a couple having an only-child certificate gives birth to a second child, their certificate will be confiscated and they will be deprived of the privileges and rewards they have enjoyed. Besides, they will have to pay fines for having more than the allowed number of children. They should pay a fine for 7 years following the month they have their second child. If the parents are both state workers, 10 percent of each parent's base pay will be retained as a fine. If one parent is a worker and the other is unemployed or a commune member, 17 percent of the worker's pay will be retained by his or her unit as a fine. If both parents are unemployed, a 300 yuan lump-sum payment is required. If both parents are commune members, 10 percent of each parent's annual income from collective distribution will be retained. If the parents work under the responsibility system of assigning production quotas to households, either one parent will lose his or her share of contracted farmland and the other be assigned higher production quotas, or they will have to pay a fine of 200 to 300 yuan.

Regardless of whether one lives in an urban or rural area, the fine stated above will be increased by 5 percent for having another child and the fine should be paid for 10 years.

The provision also states that women having more than one child will not be granted paid maternity leave and they will have to pay the expenses for prenatal examination and delivery room charges. Besides, they will not receive any bonus for 1 year following the child's birth. Difficulties in living caused by having many children will not be subsidized. Children who are not only-children will not be distributed farmland under the responsibility system and will not be given private plots. When distributing houses and residential lands, they will not be considered. If a couple working for state organs or state-owned enterprises and establishments has too many children, they will be given not only economic sanctions but also necessary disciplinary and administrative sanctions with the approval of units at and above county and regiment levels.

The provision includes some pertinent regulations urging efforts to commend and encourage units and individuals who have made outstanding achievements in family planning work. As for units refusing to implement family planning principles, policies or regulations, investigation should be conducted to find out which leader is responsible. Those who use their position to engage in malpractices for selfish ends, who spread rumors, who insult, beat and frame family planning workers and activists, who persecute and abuse women and children must be handled seriously. If they commit serious crimes, they should be strictly punished according to the law.

XINHUA CITES LETTER TO U.S. PAPER ON TAIWAN ARMS

OW111530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, Jun 10 (XINHUA) -- A reader's letter published by Chicago TRIBUNE today voiced objection to the sale of arms to Taiwan by the U.S. Government. It criticized the TRIBUNE that its recent "editorials about China's response to proposed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan reveal a total disregard for the principles which govern international relations".

In the letter, Valentine Kass said, "the TRIBUNE proclaims that the U.S. has the right to interfere in China's internal affairs and proposes that our government violates the agreements which are the foundation of U.S.-China relations."

"That Taiwan is a part of China and that there is only one China was a principle agreed upon a decade ago when the U.S. and China signed the Shanghai Communique. With the establishment of diplomatic relations on Jan. 1, 1979, the U.S. went even further and agreed that the United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China," said the letter. The U.S. also agreed to terminate its mutual defense treaty with Taiwan."

The letter said, "The arms sales to Taiwan that the Reagan administration is advocating and the TRIBUNE endorses is a blatant attempt to overturn the principles of this joint agreement by bringing the mutual defense treaty in through the back door. This is not a "minor side issue" as the TRIBUNE calls it, but a gross violation of China's sovereignty."

The letter continued, the TRIBUNE states, "never have we (the TRIBUNE) embraced the diplomatic notion advanced under the Nixon administration and confirmed by the Carter administration that Peking also represents Taiwan." This 'notion', however, is upheld not only by our own government but also by over 100 countries around the world.

"Thus, without a diplomatic leg to stand on, the TRIBUNE argues that the Chinese will just have to accept U.S. violation of joint agreements because, with the Soviet Union threatening its northern border, China needs the U.S. This bully mentality reflects an astounding ignorance of China's unwavering stand on Taiwan as well as her consistent opposition to Soviet expansionism since the 1960's regardless of the state of U.S.-China relations."

The letter concluded: "It is in the interest of all the American people, indeed of the people of the world, to see that friendly relations between the U.S. and China continue to develop."

RENMIN RIBAO ATTACKS GOLDWATER'S TAIWAN REMARKS

HK100824 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Xiao Xi [5135 6007]: "The Origin of The 'Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier' Theory"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Goldwater recently paid a visit to Taiwan. During this visit, apart from brazenly preaching "two Chinas," he also vigorously harped on the old tune of Taiwan being "the world's largest aircraft carrier." He said, in the tone of a strategist: Taiwan is "the most important piece of land" for the United States because "it is in the center of a ring composed of many strategically important countries" and "is the pivot linking Northeast with Southeast Asia."

Actually, there is nothing at all new about Goldwater's theory. At the beginning of the 1950's, Macarthur, then commander in chief of the "UN Forces," was the first to compare Taiwan to an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." At that time the United States had just launched its war of aggression against Korea and also occupied Taiwan -- China's territory -- by armed force. In order to defend the U.S. policy of aggression, Macarthur in a speech on 28 August 1950 exerted himself in stressing the strategic importance of Taiwan and the necessity of U.S. occupation of Taiwan. He said that since World War II, U.S. strategic boundaries had expanded to "the entire Pacific," and Taiwan was in the center of an arc from the Aleutians in the north, passing through Hawaii, Midway and Guam and stretching on to the Philippines. He stressed: Taiwan "can be compared to an unsinkable aircraft carrier," and "if it is used by a militarily powerful nation hostile to the United States, then the strategic importance of the center and the southern flank of the U.S. frontline will be offset or entirely annihilated." Hence, he clamored that the United States must not shrink from paying any price to hold onto his important "fortress" in its Pacific strategy.

A comparison between Goldwater's utterances of today and MacArthur's words at that time reveals amazing similarities. This is because they both stress: 1) Taiwan is of major strategic advantage to the United States and a major U.S. Pacific base and bridgehead, which must not be abandoned under any circumstances. 2) They both advocate that Taiwan should be detached from China. In MacArthur's words, Taiwan should not fall into the hands of a "hostile" country (that is, People's China); in Goldwater's words, China should not become a "subordinate province" of China.

Thirty years have passed since MacArthur invented the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" theory. Earth-shaking changes have taken place in the situation in the world and Asia during these 30 years, and China and the United States also have normalized their relations. MacArthur's theory has long been bankrupt. However, it is regrettable that Goldwater is still dreaming MacArthur's shattered dream of 30 years ago.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS TAIWAN PROFESSOR MA BI

OW141730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a conversation here today with Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), who returned from Taiwan to settle on the mainland last November. They had luncheon together. Liao Chengzhi and Wang Feng were present on the occasion.

TA KUNG PAO INTERVIEWS CHEN MUHUA IN GUANGZHOU

HK091408 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch from correspondent Chang Ka-chao in Guangzhou: "Chen Muhua Is Interviewed by TA KUNG PAO Correspondent"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 8 Jun -- During an interview with this paper's correspondent today, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, pointed out that in the future, China will adopt the form of attracting direct foreign investment as the main channel to utilize foreign capital. She pointed out that of the more than 100 investment projects put forth during the investment promotion meeting, the majority are in the form of direct investment. All of them conform to the work focus of the country's 5-year plan.

When asked whether or not China will speed up technical transformation of the enterprises in the future by means of commercial loans, Chen Muhua said that due to the current high interest rate of commercial bank loans, our country will not make use of commercial loans for the time being. She hoped that the banks could play an active role in providing credit guarantees.

Chen Muhua also answered certain questions which people are concerned about. The questions and answers follow:

Question: What do you anticipate concerning this meeting? What important role will this meeting play in our country's course of absorbing foreign capital? Are the more than 100 projects included as a part of the 5-year plan?

Answer: This investment promotion meeting is an attempt to promote international cooperation and absorb foreign capital. We hope that by means of such a forum, our enterprises and interested investors will come into direct contact with each other. Thus, we can speed up the negotiations, and this is conducive to absorbing foreign capital.

The 100 Or More Investment Projects Conform to the Focus of the 5-Year Plan

The 100 or more investment projects put forth by this meeting are largely projects of technical transformation. Only a small number are new projects. The proposal of these projects conforms to the focus of our 5-year plan. There are mainly two work focuses of our country's new 5-year plan: First, carry out technical transformation in the several hundred thousand existing enterprises, enabling them to yield better economic results. Second, concentrate financial resources and material supply on the building of key projects. The key projects mainly involve energy, transportation, construction materials and so forth.

The Progress of the Four Modernizations Drive Demands the Import of Advanced Technology and Equipment

Of the more than 100 projects put forth during the meeting, the establishment of the Guangdong Hua County cement plant is a key project in construction material production. The other projects mainly involve the manufacturing industry, and their technical transformation is included in our country's 5-year plan.

The reason we take utilization of foreign capital as a remedy for insufficient capital in the course of carrying out economic construction is because China is a developing country whose population is dense and economic and technical level rather low. Our accumulation is far from sufficient to fulfill our demand of speeding up the four modernizations drive. Therefore, we must absorb foreign capital.

On the other hand, as I said in the opening address to the meeting, all countries should help supply each other's needs. Under such a guiding ideology, we should develop economic relations with foreign countries. We should help supply each other's needs on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, absorb foreign capital, import advanced technology and equipment which can be used in our country and import useful managerial experience. This is what development of foreign economic relations means in the course of building the four modernizations and is the objective in conducting this meeting.

Question: What are the prospects for absorbing foreign capital? In the future, the most favorable form of absorbing foreign investment is the form of direct investment, and foreign banks are concerned about whether our country will rely more on commercial loans. What is your view on this?

Answer: We adopt a very cautious and solemn attitude in absorbing foreign capital, and there are four principles guiding our doing so. First, before we ask for credits, we must make sure that others are willing to invest in our country. Second, we must uphold the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Third, the loans must be used properly so that they will bring good economic results. Fourth, we must be able to repay the loans. As soon as we ask for a loan, we must plan for its repayment. We always say that it is easy to ask for new loans when you have paid your old debts.

At present, there are three main forms of investment: First, direct investment, including joint ventures, co-production and compensatory trade items; second, loans extended by certain state governments, or international monetary funds or organizations; and third, commercial loans.

Our objective in promoting investimet projects is to link capital with the projects. The form of direct investment serves the purpose well. That is why we say that direct investment is a better form. The 100 or more projects put forth during this meeting fall within the first form of investment. The form of direct investment will be used often in the future.

We also have a limited amount in loans extended by foreign governments. Generally speaking, these government loans are usually linked with the investment projects, and are not allocated by us at random. For example, the loan of 100 million French francs extended to us by the Danish Government has been used in promoting four investment projects.

We only have a very small amount in commercial loans. The interest rate on the commercial loans is usually higher than we can afford. For instance, many of our enterprises cannot afford an interest rate of 17 or 18 percent. Therefore, we are unable to take out commercial loans until a later stage when they are more advantageous to us.

Currently, the people of the banking circles are very enthusiastic and wish to participate in all these activities by providing guarantees. We very much welcome this because some enterprises also invest in our country by making bank loans. If the banks are willing to provide guarantees, I believe the banks can play a more active role and participate in these activities in the future in this way.

Question: Has the utilization of loans from commercial banks been reduced recently? Is this due to high interests rates?

Answer: Our country did not utilize commercial loans very much in the first place. With the exception of the loans related to the 22 imported big projects in the past, we have not taken out many loans recently. Excessively high interest rates are also one of the reasons.

Question: At what interest rate level will China utilize commercial loans?

Answer: The interest rate of the loans we have obtained is 7.25 percent, but owing to the high interest rate policy being pursued by the United States, we cannot afford to utilize loans at the high rates of 17 to 18 percent.

Question: How will the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade further reduce overlapping and simplify procedures in order to adapt itself to the daily growing foreign economic contacts?

Answer: The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade was formed as a merger of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Foreign Investment Control Commission. Our general principle for organizational reforms is to merge departments identical in nature and related in work. All the four above units dealt with foreign economic relations and trade, and were therefore merged together.

The aim of merger is to reduce overlapping, improve efficiency and overcome bureaucratism. Has the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade improved efficiency? Improving efficiency is a very long process, but we can cite two examples to illustrate the situation after the merger. For example, in the past, several departments would be in charge of the same work. To accomplish a task, it was necessary to go through several departments. When concluding a commodity transaction, it was necessary to go through the Administrative Commission on Import and Export and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The additional import of technology involved many departments. Now, after the merger, it is necessary to go through only one department. Another example is: In the past when the four departments were in charge, they often failed to coordinate among themselves. At every move they turned to the vice premiers of the State Council for Coordination. Now, after the merger, it is not necessary to go to the State Council to coordinate matters.

However, we have not finished our work yet. Take the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade for example. We have not started setting up our corporations. We must do this in groups and carry the streamlining work through to the end.

Question: In what respect has the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] provided help to us?

Answer: Our cooperation with UNIDO has been very good. Our country joined UNIDO in 1973 or 1974 and it began to furnish assistance to us in 1979. In developing our mutual relations, we and UNIDO have adopted the principle of give and take. That is to say, we contribute money to them and we also receive the assistance the organization furnishes to the developing countries. The current conference jointly sponsored by us and the United Nations also shows the cordial relationship between us.

Question: Can the products of the joint-venture enterprises with Chinese and foreign investment be sold in the country? What is the proportion?

Answer: There are different circumstances in this case. The products of some enterprises are chiefly for export and so, with the exception of the unqualified products to be left in the country, all other products that conform to the export standards should be exported. There are also some enterprises whose products are to be sold in greater proportions in the country. The circumstances are not entirely the same and we cannot sum them up in a few words. It is necessary to decide the matter according to the circumstances of the various projects and the various products.

However, there is a point which merits our attention. Since the foreign funds absorbed by an enterprise should be repaid by it in the future, it is necessary for this enterprise to have foreign exchange. It cannot do this without foreign exchange. For this reason, these enterprises should export a certain proportion of their products in order to obtain foreign exchange for repayment. This also constitutes a guarantee to the investors.

Question: Is China stepping up its control over imports and strictly implementing the system of import license?

Answer: As a socialist country, China conducts everything according to plans. That is why our import and export trades should be conducted according to the state unified planning.

On the other hand, we also classify our goods and materials into three different categories. The third category is goods and materials comparatively less in quantity but fairly great in variety. Specific arrangements for these goods and materials are made by the various corporations and localities themselves. We adopt the system of administration in different levels. The state controls the commodities of the first category while the commodities of the second category can be coordinated through consultations.

CHEN MUHUA INSPECTS SHENZHEN SPECIAL ZONE

HK120209 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Phoned dispatch from correspondent Kuang YU: "Chen Muhua Inspected Shenzhen Special Zone Yesterday"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 11 Jun -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua arrived at the Shenzhen special zone for an inspection today, accompanied by Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi. She was given a warm welcome by provincial and municipal leaders concerned in Shenzhen.

Chen Muhua arrived in Shenzhen at 9 a.m. today, after attending the China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou. She proceeded to inspect the Shenzhen Jiulong Customs and Border Defense Checkpoint, the Luohu Bridge, Wenjindu, the Shenzhen Reservoir and the friendship store, and in the afternoon she visited Shatoujiao, the Jiale furniture plant, the Wushi stone quarry (a Sino-Australian joint venture), and the Liantang production brigade.

Minister Chen was interviewed by this correspondent during her visit. Speaking on her impressions of the special zone, she said the construction of the zone had made a very good impression on her. She said a visit to the special zone is a chance to learn. Chen Muhua also visited the Shatoujiao home of resident Wu Laifu and asked about his working and living conditions, wages, and home environment.

After inspecting the special zone, Chen Muhua and her party will go on to the Zhuhai special zone. Also accompanying her on this visit were Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yong Longgui, a member of the State Planning Commission; and Wang Yiping, a section chief of the same commission. Also present were Wu Nansheng, Liang Xiang, Zhou Ding, Zhou Erkang, and Yan Xipei.

OFFICIALS EVALUATE SPECIAL ZONES AT CONFERENCE

HK150846 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Shenzhen: "Symposium on Guangdong Special Economic Zones Concluded Yesterday"]

[Text] After 8 days of discussions, visits and exchange of experiences, the "symposium on Guangdong special economic zones" came to a successful end yesterday. Zhenzhen Municipal CCP Committee Standing Committee member Lin Jiang presided over the meeting yesterday during which Sun Ru, vice president of the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, made the closing speech.

Guangdong Provincial Special Economic Zones Administrative Committee Director Wu Nansheng also spoke at the meeting. We pointed out that running special zones well is not purely aimed at making some profit. Rather, running the special zones is also aimed at learning advanced technology and scientific management experiences from Hong Kong and abroad in order to promote the development of the "four modernizations" in the hinterland. Running special economic zones as an experiment is also an attempt to experiment on system reforms. We can sum up experiences and then popularize them. He also held that in order to absorb advanced technology, science and management methods, it is necessary to create a good investment environment for businessmen, which includes, among other things, water and land communications and, particularly, telecommunications.

In his closing address, Sun Ru also pointed out that running economic special zones is a newly emerging thing. The birth and growth of anything new will inevitably be followed by a lot of new problems that need to be studied and solved. The birth and growth of the special zones is no exception. Different views on certain questions during the discussions are also normal.

He also indicated that we should set forth subjects for study in the light of the actual situation in building special economic zones and conscientiously probe into them so that theory can really proceed from the actual situation and in turn play a guiding role in practice. In brief, holding discussions in a down to earth manner and stimulating contention between different opinions on various problems concerning the building of special economic zones is precisely an effective means to develop social sciences.

Sun Ru pointed out that the participants in the symposium were quite unanimous in evaluating the positive role of special economic zones. They held that running special zones enables us to more quickly absorb foreign funds, obtain foreign exchange, import advanced technology and train management and technical personnel; enables us to go ahead of the rest in instituting economic management and system reforms in order to set an example and make contributions; and is of great significance in reassuring the public in Hong Kong and Macao and in striving for the return of Taiwan to the mainland.

The relevant departments of the party and government organs, the institutes of higher learning and scientific research units in Guangdong Province as well as the relevant departments of the special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou attended the symposium. Experts and scholars from Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian and Hong Kong were also invited to the symposium.

Present at the meeting yesterday were Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee Secretary and Mayor Liang Xiang and others.

WEN WEI PO ASKS CHIANG CHING-KUO TO ALTER GOAL

HK091000 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Not Change Course and Respond To the Call for Peaceful Unification? -- Commenting on Chiang Ching-kuo's 3 June Speech"]

[Text] After being hospitalized twice, Chiang Ching-kuo personally attended the meeting of the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee in Taiwan on 3 June and delivered a speech entitled "Unite and Fight To Create a Bright Future." For a few days afterward, the Taipei CHUNGYANG JINPAO and other newspapers carried editorials extolling his speech, calling it the "target" and "program" for the KMT's government work in the future and asking the Taiwan people to "dedicate themselves" to achieving this target and program.

We want to use the first paragraph of the 3 June editorial of the Taipei LIEN HO PAO to comment on the background to Chiang Ching-kuo's delivery of this speech: "In the face of the worrisome trends reflected by the U.S. policy toward China which is influenced by the CCP's united front work and in the face of the slow economic recovery under the impact of the world economic depression, fellow countrymen are laden with anxiety and have been thinking about an effective way to reverse the trends."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's assumption of office and certain speeches of his afterward stirred up the illusions of the Taiwan authorities, who thought that by keeping close to the United States, they could break through the diplomatic isolation and open up a new vista. Contrary to their expectation, Reagan, after weighing up the advantages and disadvantages, handed three letters to the Beijing leaders, expressing his persistence in the "one China" policy and his favor of the peaceful unification of China. This caused confusion and fear among the KMT members.

Taiwan suffered a setback externally and was in confusion internally. Hard hit by the continued depression of the world economy, Taiwan's economy, which used to depend on the world market, was in a recession, reflected by the reluctance of investors, a standstill in production and the continuous decrease in foreign trade. The myth of an "economic take-off" was shattered by the harsh facts. At the same time, driven by patriotism, many far-sighted people in Taiwan responded to the call for the peaceful unification of the motherland. This was why Chiang Ching-kuo said in his speech: "A very small number of people among us do not understand completely the current situation of our 'state' and have consciously or unconsciously acted as an instrument for splitting our ranks from within."

In short, a situation of being beset with difficulties at home and abroad was the reason Chiang Ching-kuo delivered the speech. However, what prescription has Chiang Ching-kuo concocted to create "a bright future" for Taiwan?

Chiang Ching-kuo's speech covered the economic, military, diplomatic, political and social aspects. Besides talking about his wishes, he could not put forth anything substantial. Ultimately, he could only resort to "spirit," saying that "we fight to make creations amid great storms by dint of our will, determination and spirit."

It is true that a nation or an individual needs some will and spirit. The question is whether such will and spirit are in step with the trend of the times. Reagan's letters to Beijing can be regarded as a reflection of the spirit of the times. Under the impact of practical politics, Reagan, who takes anticommunism as his lifework, has no alternative but to say that he recognizes "one China" and favors the peaceful unification of China, and he dares not and is unwilling to publicly antagonize the Chinese people. Even if the Taiwan authorities, who are now in a tight corner, launch a war at Chiang Ching-kuo's request, can they stop the advance of the Chinese people (including the Taiwan people) from unifying their motherland? The realities of Taiwan run counter to Chiang Ching-kuo's wish; the "will, determination and spirit" requested by Chiang Ching-kuo are vanishing continuously, while the demands for early realization of peaceful unification of the motherland are becoming increasingly stronger and more and more pressing with each passing day. We can therefore say with certainty that the "target" and "program" mentioned by Chiang Ching-kuo in his speech will only vanish into thin air. The more stubbornly he insists on going his own way, the more he will be detested by the people.

Chiang Ching-kuo is not only old and weak, but also ill. At such a moment, he still says time and again that he is concerned about "China's future." Why does he not conform to the trend of the times and the demands of the Chinese nation and write the last page of his life by working for the peaceful unification of the motherland? If he really can do so, he will live up to the expectations of his ancestors. It is hoped that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will think about this carefully!

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China

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RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S., EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK151050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Zhai Xiangqian [5049 6272 0051]: "From Versailles to Bonn"]

[Text] Summary: The acute contradictions between Europe and the United States have been mitigated for the time being and the solidarity of the Western allies has been upheld as a result of certain concessions made by both sides at the seven-nation summit held in Versailles and at the NATO summit. However, the question has not yet been basically resolved. End of summary.

After more than 2 days of meetings at Versailles, the seven-nation summit of Western countries approved a joint statement and an appendix: a pledge regarding international currencies. Economic squabbles are the major reasons for the contradictions between Europe and the United States at present. The contradictions of high U.S. interest rates and international trade problems were particularly acute prior to the Versailles meeting. However, at this meeting, Western Europe, Canada and Japan all adopted the attitude of exercising greater restraint. Before the meeting, Japan had also voluntarily adopted such measures as lowering its tariff rate and opening up its market. Therefore, a compromise was finally reached at this meeting and the joint statement merely expressed the need for "pursuing a cautious monetary policy" and "controlling budget deficits" in order to strive for a lower interest rate, "resisting the pressure of protectionism" and "trying to further open up the market."

The third day after the closing of the Versailles meeting, the heads of state again rushed to Bonn for the 16-nation NATO summit, and discussed the question of East-West relations. After the first day of meetings they approved the "Bonn Declaration" and two appendixes and expressed the need for "strengthening defense preparations and military capabilities" to defend the North Atlantic area, and at the same time, to seek a "safe and reliable East-West relationship aimed at achieving genuine detente" and "use positive dialogue to strengthen peace." The emphasis on the "dual" strategy of attaching equal importance to defense and dialogue shows that the United States has readjusted its policy toward the Soviet Union and has made concessions on its stand toward the West European countries.

From the Versailles meeting to the Bonn meeting, certain interesting new changes have taken place in U.S.-European relations. Because both the United States and the West European countries have made compromises on certain controversial major economic and strategic questions, the once tense U.S.-European relations have been mitigated to a certain extent, and factors favorable to safeguarding the unity of the Western alliance have appeared.

The reason for the appearance of these subtle changes is very complicated. They are the products of the turbulent international situation in recent years and the daily deepening of the political and economic crisis in the capitalist world.

First, following the sinking of the West into an inextricable economic crisis, the contradictions between Europe and the United States have daily become more acute. The policy of reducing taxes and financial deficits adopted by the United States has caused bank interest rates to increase to as high as 17 percent. This has strengthened the U.S. dollar, triggered an outflow of capital from Western Europe, affected the stability of the European monetary system and hampered the economic recovery of Western Europe. The West European countries have long threatened to form "a united front" against the United States. The international trade war between the United States, Europe and Japan has also intensified the friction, and a senior official of the EEC said that since the war, there has never been a trade war of global nature so near to being touched off as that at present between the United States and Europe.

Second, over the past 16 months since assuming power, the Reagan administration has advocated greatly strengthening defense and implemented a hardline policy of resisting the Soviet Union. This has caused uneasiness among the West European countries. Proceeding from their strategic positions and political and economic interests, West European countries hold that while maintaining their military strength to a certain extent, they should continue to carry on a dialogue with the Soviet Union and implement a moderate policy toward it. Over the past year, the United States has bitterly quarreled with Europe on strategy toward the Soviet Union and East-West political and economic relations. There is a widening rift in the Western alliance.

Third, the peace campaign in the West is surging forward. Due to the increasingly strained East-West relations, demonstrations have been staged frequently in various West European countries aimed at opposing the deployment of U.S. nuclear guided missiles in West Europe and calling for disarmament and other demands. The anti-nuclear campaign in the United States is also developing. All this has forced the United States to consider the feelings of the masses.

Fourth, the Soviet Union is strengthening its peace offensive and has sowed discord between the United States and Europe. The United States has increasingly realized that the deepening of the contradictions between the United States and West Europe will inevitably tilt the strategic foundation of the Western alliance toward the Soviet Union. West European countries realize that in the face of the Soviet threat of expansion, it is impossible for them to abandon the protective umbrella of the United States. Therefore, the West European countries are unwilling to excessively strain their relations with the United States.

In this situation, it is necessary for both the United States and Europe to compromise and make concessions so as to iron out their differences and keep in step. The United States has raised the flag for talks and disarmament to cater to the stand of West Europe, cope with the peace campaign in West Europe and the United States itself and create conditions for bringing the views of the United States and Europe a step closer. At the recent Versailles and Bonn meetings, the United States and Europe reached a further compromise on economic problems and strategy toward the Soviet Union.

Although the two summit meetings of the Western countries adopted a united stand, the fundamental differences between the United States and Europe have not been and cannot be solved. They have not reached agreement on the problem of the U.S. high interest rates -- the focal point of the economic contradictions between the United States and Europe. The United States has not made any specific promise to lower the interest rates. With regard to the problems of strategy and moderate policy, the basic contradictions between the United States and Europe still exist. The United States has paid more attention to strengthening actual strength and forcing the Soviet Union to make concessions through trade restriction and arms "relaxation" [illegible] solving the present economic crisis.

Public opinion in the West holds that although the two summit meetings reached certain agreements, whether the countries concerned would "abide by these agreements can only be proved by time." Although the relations between Europe and the United States have been temporarily relaxed because of these two meetings, their contradictions still exist and have not been completely solved. In the future they will continue to occur, at times in an acute form and at other times in a relaxed form.

CHINA DAILY ON PROGRESS IN DISARMAMENT ATTITUDES

HK160057 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jun 82 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator]

[Text] The second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, scheduled to last for a month, began meeting last week. Delegate after delegate took the rostrum stressing the urgency in checking the arms race between the two superpowers.

Meanwhile, a mammoth peace demonstration -- hundreds of thousands of people from many parts of the globe -- converged Saturday on UN Headquarters in New York. And many more people elsewhere in the world have been demonstrating to underscore the worldwide demand for disarmament. World peace and security is very much on the minds of the people everywhere.

Two salient signs of progress mark the present session in comparison with the first four years ago. One is that a growing number of people have pinpointed the Soviet Union and the United States as the two culprits responsible for the feverish arms race jeopardizing world peace.

Superpowers

According to some sources, there are about 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world today with a total explosive power of no less than one million atom bombs as big as the one that levelled Hiroshima. The combined nuclear arsenals of both superpowers account for 97 percent of the world's warheads, and their military expenditures make up three-fifths of the world's total. First and foremost, therefore, the world struggle for disarmament should be to get the two superpowers to reduce their armaments.

The other noticeable change is the increasing understanding that disarmament should not solely involve nuclear weapons, but should also include conventional weapons. It is becoming more and more evident that while vying with each other in stockpiling nuclear warheads, the two superpowers attach greater importance to conventional war. More than three-fourths of their military expenditures go for conventional weaponry. It was with conventional units and weapons that the Soviet Union opted for in its military intervention in other countries and invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

Since the very purpose of disarmament is to oppose world war and maintain world peace, any disarmament talks are useless if they ignore the reality of the current international situation, i.e., aggression, wars and violations of peace.

Many formulae for achieving disarmament have been suggested and different approaches for solving the problem have been put forward. China's proposal presented to the UN by Foreign Minister Huang Hua on June 11 deserves attention.

The basic ideas of the proposal are first, that all nuclear powers should reach agreement committing themselves not to use nuclear weapons. Prior to this, these powers should pledge unconditionally not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries and regions, nor would they be the first to use them against one another in any circumstances. Second, the Soviet Union and the United States should stop the testing, improvement and production of nuclear weapons and each should reduce its nuclear stockpile and carrier-missiles by 50 percent. Following this, all other nuclear powers should do likewise and reduce their nuclear arsenals according to proportions agreed upon.

Finally, conventional weapon arsenals should also be reduced and weapons of mass destruction prohibited. Every country should pledge not to use conventional military forces for armed intervention, aggression and occupation of other countries.

Tortuous

The world has learned over the years that the road to disarmament is long and tortuous and one shouldn't be so naive as to believe that world disarmament can be achieved overnight. It is sad to recall that the first UN resolution ever adopted was the one against nuclear war. Yet, 37 years later, instead of seeing any actual reduction of arms, the world watches an ever fiercer arms race between the two superpowers and an ever growing nuclear and conventional arsenal.

The Chinese proposal may not be perfect. But it is practical under present condition and it is realistic in the sense that it represents a minimum requirement to start the ball rolling. Nevertheless, it would still mean persistent struggle on the part of the Third World and other peaceloving nations to make the superpowers do something concrete rather than paying lipservice by high-sounding rhetoric and diplomatic jugglery.

PRC OFFICIAL ADDRESSES WHO REGIONAL SEMINAR

OW141252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 14 (XINHUA) — Experience in primary health care in Yexian, a slightly better than average county in China, has been introduced by Guo Ziheng, vice-minister of public health, in an address at an inter-regional seminar on primary health care held in Yexian today.

He listed the experience in six aspects, namely, the government stress on the rural areas in medical and health work; the setting up of grassroot public health organizations; self-reliance including the dividing of the finances between the state and one collective, and the training of large numbers of barefoot doctors; flexible methods used according to local conditions; urban support to the rural areas; and finally mass line.

Yexian, being a typical Chinese county, is an epitome of rural China's basic approaches to developing primary health care, he noted. He said he was happy that China could provide an example on which experiences could be drawn and shortcomings corrected.

The seminar opened here yesterday and will be closed on June 26. It was sponsored by World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Bank, with support of Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

Health ministers and planning and senior health administrators from 15 developing countries in six WHO regions of Africa, Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, Southeast Asia and Western Pacific, as well as officials from four sponsors, participated. It will explore some aspects of China's experience in primary health care with particular attention to the three-level network of health care system, people's involvement, health manpower development and financing.

Conclusions of general applicability to situations of participating countries and to those of other developing countries will be drawn.

Today's meeting listened to a special message of greeting from Dr. H. Mahler, director general of WHO, in which he hoped more people will benefit from the seminar. The meeting was chaired by Dr. D. Tajada-de-Rivero, assistant director-general of World Health Organization. He said all countries of the world, developing as well as industrialized, have decided unanimously to concentrate their efforts for at least the next 20 years on achieving health for all, and that primary health care is the key to achieving this social goal. He recognized the Chinese experience as "an actual practice".

WASHINGTON TIMES ACCUSED OF 'TWO CHINAS' PLOT

OW151850 Beijing XINHUA In English 1830 GMT 15 Jun 82

["'Times' of the Nineteenth Century -- Commentary by Correspondent Peng Di" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A new newspaper called Washington TIMES has been on sale recently on news stands in this capital. Although a month has hardly past since its publication, it has carried a number of editorials and articles, going all-out to oppose and insult China in its plot to create "two Chinas" and interfere in China's internal affairs.

In its June 9 editorial, this paper openly called Taiwan a "loyal ally" of the United States and "a bastion for defending our interests in the Pacific." In another commentary the same day, the paper went so far as to regard Taiwan as a U.S. "aircraft carrier" and oppose "handing over" it to China, saying this "would amount to giving up the equivalent of several aircraft carriers."

It is common knowledge that there is only one China in the world and Taiwan is part of Chinese territory. This stand is shared by all Chinese including the people and authorities in Taiwan. It is also universally accepted by the governments of more than 100 countries of the world including the U.S. Government. However, the Washington TIMES, defying world opinion and openly displaying hostility to the Chinese people, has tried to dismember the territory of China at will, looking on Taiwan Province as their possession and their base. Such arrogance cannot but arouse the indignation of all patriotic Chinese.

Not only does the newspaper oppose China, it is also against the American people's friendship for the Chinese people and U.S. businessmen doing business with mainland China. It even directed its attacks on the successive U.S. administrations in power since the publication of the "Shanghai communique". In addition, the paper carried articles written by its executive editor and others on June 9 and 10, assailing and slandering the "Shanghai communique" and other documents signed by the Chinese and U.S. Governments. They even satirized the recent letters of President Ronald Reagan to Chinese leaders. The articles also abused by name the U.S. officials concerned from former President Jimmy Carter to "the Kissinger-style diplomatists in the Reagan State Department," and from Secretary of State Alexander Haig to national security advisor in the White House Judge Clark. They asserted that these officials' policy on China is nothing but "kowtowing to Peking" and "subservient to Peking." Their attacks came with such a momentum as if they would stop at nothing until all of the documents signed by both governments were torn up and the United States fell out with China.

The Washington TIMES appears to be dizzy with the gun-boat policy of the 19th century. In the eyes of its editors, things can be regarded as normal only when the U.S. superpower can do what it pleases, encroaching upon China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs at will, and if it makes contacts with China in accordance with the norms governing international relations, that would be a concession and kowtowing to China.

This paper is also trying to spread the idea that other countries cannot survive without the superpowers. They made a great fuss about U.S. aid to China, as if China had no way to modernize its economy, technology and national defense without credits and aid from the United States. Such remarks sound rather grating on the ear of the people of China and other developing countries.

But on the other hand, they can also help the Chinese people to acquire a better understanding of the point that China can have a bright future only by relying on its own efforts, getting united and working hard. China will continue to apply an open policy towards foreign countries. But this policy is based on self-reliance, on our own diligence and arduous struggle.

In a word, the paper has gone to the extreme right. When you read the beginning, you immediately know the conclusion at the end of the article. Such articles are really not worth reading. But since they have appeared on news stands everywhere and are spreading a rotton smell of the 19th century, it is only proper for us to write a few words to refute the rotten ideas and hold down their evil influence.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY MOVES

OW152032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 14 (XINHUA) -- The United States Monday intervened in international currency exchange markets for the second time since the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan took office, the U.S. Treasury announced Monday.

Under-Secretary for the Treasury Beryl Sprinkel announced the decision, which he said was made because of significant movements in European currencies and a surge of the dollar following a readjustment of European exchange rates last weekend. Sprinkel said the dollar Monday rose 5 percent against the French franc, 2 percent against the Belgian franc, 1.5 percent against the Swiss franc, 1.2 percent against the West German mark, some 1 percent against the Japanese yen and 1 percent against the Dutch guilder. The dollar's movement against these currencies was extreme, Sprinkel said.

Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan said Monday the realignment, of which details were not released, was needed. "Our aim is to calm the market" and the move did not represent a change in policy, he said.

The action came only eight days after seven industrialized nations agreed during a summit in Versailles to the use of intervention, when necessary, in the international currency exchange markets to counter disorderliness. The first intervention by the administration occurred after an assassination attempt on Reagan in March 1981.

However, Western monetary sources said that it is difficult to stabilize money markets if the United States does not lower its high interest rates.

TASS 'SLANDERING' OF DK AT UN SESSION DECRIED

HK140737 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "TASS Shouts Abuse in Public"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has again been shamed into anger by its inability to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from attending a UN meeting -- the special session on disarmament. Venting Moscow's spleen, TASS has loudly abused China and the great majority of countries for "shielding" "criminals."

TASS published a commentary slandering Democratic Kampuchean participation in this session, in its lofty status as a UN member, as "an insult to the Kampuchean people and the world public."

What made TASS particularly "angry" was that "there are frequently people" "continually raising a so-called 'Kampuchea issue,' and making the forum of the United Nations available to criminals. In this 'Kampuchea issue' conspiracy, the most shocking thing is its moral aspect -- it really is the greatest shamelessness that they should despicably shield executioners in this way."

TASS then proceeded to attack "Beijing's stand in protecting the executioners." At the same time, it went so far as to declare that "it is impossible for the consciences of honest men to be at ease now that the forums of the United Nations and other international meetings are made available to the slaughterers and executioners of the Kampuchean people." This was a further cudgeling of all states that uphold justice which have consistently supported Democratic Kampuchea in maintaining its legitimate UN seat. However, TASS has failed to see that its move has in fact proved how isolated the Soviet Union is in the international community.

USSR, OTHER ATHLETES ARRIVE FOR TRACK MEET

OW151620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Participants from nine foreign countries that will compete in the 1982 Beijing international track and field invitational meet are all in Beijing with the arrival of the Japanese team this evening. The teams are from Trinidad and Tobago, India, Romania, Thailand, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Finland and Japan.

The meet, with 17 men's events and 14 women's events, will be at the Beijing workers' stadium. The Chinese Track and Field Association has selected 25 men and 23 women athletes to participate in the meet. Athletes of some countries who arrived here earlier have been training at the stadium.

GENGBIAO, O CHIN-U SPEAK AT DPRK BANQUET

OW151326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the Central Commitee of the Workers Party of Korea gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the visiting military delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, state councillor and minister of national defense. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1739 GMT on 14 June carries a report on this subject in which the preceeding reads: "...Republic of China with Geng Biao as its head and Liang Biye as its deputy head." (omitting Geng Biao's titles and providing new elements)]

O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party and minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, said in a toast: "The Chinese military delegation's visit to our country will further promote the growing friendship between Korea and China."

He stressed: "The friendship between Korea and China is a militant friendship cemented in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggles, an unbreakable revolutionary friendship consolidated in severe tests of history." He said: "We will never forget that during the difficult years of war, the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, fought in the same trench, shared weal and woe and shed their blood in defense of every inch of Korean land. We will carry on their lofty internationalist spirit from generation to generation."

Geng Biao said in his speech: "The Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army deeply treasure the continued consolidation and development of the friendship between China and Korea, and are willing to work unremittingly toward this end. In the future, as in the past, our people and army will closely cooperate with the Korean people and People's Army, support and coordinate with each other and march forward shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for socialist construction in and reunification of their countries in unity with the Third World against the imperialists and hegemonists."

Geng Biao highly praised the achievements gained by the Korean People's Army under the leadership of its great leader Kim Il-song. He said, "The U.S. troops are still hanging on to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the instigation and backing of the United States, has further intensified its action to set all kinds of obstacles on the road to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This will reveal more clearly the true features of the U.S. hegemonists and their plot to create 'two Koreas'. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberaton Army resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea. We are convinced that the beautiful 3,000-li land will surely be unified in the end and the 50 million people will surely be reunited."

Among those present at the banquet were Korean leading members So chol, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim.

Earlier today, the Chinese military delegation had called on Gen O Chin-u.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service renders the last two sentences as follows:

[Among those present at the banquet were Korean leading members So Chol, O Kuk-yol and Paek Had-min; He Zhangming, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Korea; Ye Changqu, outgoing Chinese People's Volunteers member of the Korea-China side of the Military Armistice Commission; and Wang Jian, new Chinese People's Volunteers member of the Korea-China side of the Military Armistice Commission.

[Earlier today, the delegation's head Geng Biao and all its members called on Gen O Chin-u. The two sides held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.]

DENG XIAOPING MEETS HONG KONG, MACAO PERSONAGES

OW151214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 15 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with some of the public figures from Hong Kong and Macao at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Among those present at the meeting were Fei Yi-ming, Wong Kwan-cheng and Tong Ping-tat. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1258 GMT on 15 June carries a report on this subject which adds the names Li Ziyong, Li Xiawen, Yang Guang, Liang Bei, Chen Fuli, Chen Hong, Xu Simin, Su Wuzi and Wu Kangmin.] Also present were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Qi Feng, deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DRY SEASON FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

HK120816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 7

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and XINHUA reporter Yang Mu [2799 2606]: "The Dry Season Battle in Sisophon Area Is of Great Significance -- Showing That the Vietnamese Troops Invading Kampuchea Cannot Reverse the Trend of Their Sliding Downhill"]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Jun -- A campaign launched by the Vietnamese invading troops after 3 months of preparations has ended in their defeat after 3 months of fierce fighting. Thus, the intruding troops, suffering numerous casualties, had to retreat from the battlefield along the same paths they had advanced when they started the campaign. This is a brief description of the "great mopping-up" operation which the Vietnamese invading troops launched against the Democratic Kampuchean Army and people in the Sisophon region to the south of the Highway No 5 during the last dry season (from November 1981 to April this year).

Ths Sisophon region, which includes Phnom Malai Mountain, Phnom Chakrei Mountain and Phnom (Balongtale) [1572 2597 1044 04412]Mountain, was the key target of the four major "mopping-up" operations launched by the Vietnamese troops in the last dry season. The Vietnamese deployed in the campaign an army made up of 5 divisions consisting of more than 10,000 soldiers, nearly 40 tanks, more than 100 cannons, and airplanes, gas shells and a large number of mines. The operations were begun on 14 January this year. Divided into three battle groups, the Vietnamese made a surprise assault on the Democratic Kampuchean rear base and headed for the Kampuchean-Thai border. At that time, they seemed to be in reach of achieving their long-desired strategic goal of driving the Democratic Kampuchean troops in that region into the long and narrow area along the Kampuchean-Thai border and eliminating them at one stroke. Some international media also predicted then that the Democratic Kampuchean forces would face a crushing defeat. However, by smashing the four major offensives of the Vietnamese invading troops and extensively carry out guerrilla warfare, the heroic Democratic Kampuchean Army and people have now regained the initiative. On the other hand, the Vietnamese troops, who bore down menacingly on the Democratic Kampuchean Army and people at the very beginning, nastily retreated in defeat, having sustained numerous casualties with 3,000 soldiers killed or injured, and 19 tanks and a number of military vehicles destroyed. This is really a heavy blow to the morale of the Vietnamese troops.

The Vietnamese troops had the superiority over their rivals in terms of military strength, equipment, means of transport and so on. They had also changed their tactics. Then why did they still lose the battles? The main reasons were:

First of all, the morale and the real combat strength of the Vietnamese troops were declining daily. The tactic of large-scale troop movements can hardly work in tropical forests, since the fighting is carried out between individual soldiers or groups of soldiers who are separated from each other at a distance of around 20 meters. Therefore, fighting in tropical forests needs more courage and wits -- those who fear death always lose the upper hand and are defeated. Let us take the 5th Division which is a main division of the Vietnamese troops, for example. This division used to be engaged in the "mopping-up" operations in the Sisophon area every year. But the morale of its troops has gone from bad to worse. In the dry season this year, when occupying the "shihe" [4258 8109 stone river Chinese] village which is situated 8 kilometers to the south of Phnom Makheun Mountain, a battalion of this division dared not go out to fight at night. Even in daytime, they dared not come out before carefully probing the situation. From 5 to 7 March this year, when fierce fighting was going on between the Vietnamese troops and the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the (Da Si Da) [6671 2448 6671] Mountain area, a Vietnamese commander ordered via walkie-talkie his subordinates to move forward; the subordinate military officer on the other end of the line answered: "There are thorns ahead, our fighters do not want to move!" "Thorns" is the code word for mines. It can be obviously seen from this example how low the morale of the Vietnamese troops was.

Moreover, within the Vietnamese troops, soldiers from the north Vietnam always bully those from the south. Therefore, their internal contradiction is becoming more and more acute, and this has led to a situation that soldiers do not obey orders and regular troops do not coordinate with local troops. This shortcoming of the Vietnamese troops was exposed even more clearly in the recent dry season offensive.

In the second place, the Vietnamese goal was too ambitious to be realized as their strength was insufficient. Advancing in three groups over a primitive forest area of 3,000 square kilometers, the Vietnamese troops had to garrison some forces at several strongholds along the way. This greatly dispersed their forces. Therefore, only 3,000 soldiers or more were actually engaged in a main offensive for which more than 10,000 soldiers were mobilized. As the Vietnamese could press-gang civilians to repair the paths in forests which were destroyed by Democratic Kampuchean Guerrillas, they were forced to send some of their soldiers to do the job. So, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army was able to concentrate its strength on dealing with the dispersed forces of the enemy and cutting off the latter's retreat, thus menacing the enemy effectively. For this reason, the Vietnamese troops' superiority over the Democratic Kampuchean forces in terms of strength was offset.

In the third place, the Vietnamese had some weaknesses, both in their strategy and tactics, which they could not overcome. They attempted to wipe out the effectiveness of the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the Sisophon area within a relatively short period. However, as the latter extensively carried out guerrilla warfare, the Vietnamese were trapped there for 3 months -- from 17 January to 13 March. They tried to realize their strategic goal of a quick, decisive battle by using the tactic of attacking key targets. Nevertheless, they encountered strong counterattacks from the Democratic Kampuchean forces which adopted the tactics of guerrilla warfare, mine warfare and a protracted war of attrition. So their strategy of a quick, decisive battle failed, while their tactic of carrying out mopping-up operations against key target areas was defeated because their troops were separated from their logistic bases and their military strength was insufficient. It was under such circumstances that the Vietnamese troops were forced to retreat. It is absolutely untrue that they retreated ahead of schedule simply because of the early onset of the rainy season.

There is no doubt that the Vietnamese can change their strategy and tactics. Nevertheless, they can by no means reverse the trend of their sliding downhill. The campaign in the Sisophon area is a mirror which reflected the situation of the Vietnamese troops which have fallen into dire straits since they invaded Kampuchea. What one can see in this mirror is not a victory garland but the abyss of failure.

IMELDA MARCOS CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW111624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Imelda Romualdez Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Metro Manila, left for home this afternoon at the end of her China visit.

Seeing her off were Wang Dachan, Shanghai mayor, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, his wife Wang Zhen, Mo Yanzhong, designated Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, and Fortunato U. Abat, Philippine ambassador to China.

Mrs. Marcos said that she found China politically stable and its people united. "The Chinese people are lucky since you have rich material resources and good leadership," she said. "With good leadership it is possible to make use of the material and human resources, bring the people to prosperity and improve their living standards."

She said: "The Philippines and China are friends and good neighbors. I am pleased to see the progress the Chinese people have made. I will remain a friend of the Chinese people forever."

ANTARCTIC RESOURCES CONSULTATIVE MEETING OPENS

OW141746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Wellington, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A special consultative meeting of the Antarctic treaty nations opened here today to explore ways of exploiting Antarctic mineral resources without touching on the delicate issue of sovereignty over the Antarctic Continent.

Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United States and West Germany attended the meeting.

Addressing the delegations, New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs Warren E. Cooper said the consultative parties would draw up precise, effective and enforceable rules for protecting environment and would find ways of bridging the conflicting positions on sovereignty.

Cooper said a commission to be established on Antarctic minerals should not prejudice the interests of all mankind in Antarctic.

Mineral resources are not dealt with in the Antarctic treaty. The 14 treaty nations reportedly hope to establish as soon as possible a commission to regulate exploration and exploitation of Antarctic minerals.

The consultative meeting, not open to public, will end June 25.

HUANG HUA CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH FRG OFFICIALS

President Carstens

OW151906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 15 (XINHUA) -- President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens met the visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and had a warm and friendly conversation with him at the presidential office here today.

Huang Hua said that the Chinese Government and people were looking forward to Carstens' visit to China next October on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations of the two countries. Carstens said that he accepted the invitation with pleasure in the hope to understand China's ancient civilization and its present-day achievements.

Foreign Minister Genscher

OW160828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister of China, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, held talks today and yesterday on a wide range of international and bilateral issues including Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

In their two rounds of talks, the two foreign ministers reviewed the drastic changes in the international situation since Genscher's visit to China last October, and exchanged views on the strengthening of bilateral relations.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the steadily developing relations between the two countries.

Speaking at a dinner given in honor of Huang Hua this evening, the FRG foreign minister demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and urged all parties concerned to find a solution that safeguards the sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon.

Referring to the recent NATO summit in Bonn, Genscher appealed to the Soviets to give serious consideration to the proposal of the West on disarmament and arms control. He pointed out that the cooperation among the non-aligned countries of the Third World is as important factor of stability.

He said China's participation in the Cancun summit and its political and economic commitments are conducive to world stability. He expressed satisfaction with the friendly bilateral relations and the cooperation in science and technology and hoped that this cooperation between the two countries will continue on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

Huang Hua pointed out in his speech that the current international situation has become still more tense and turbulent, with new problems piling on outstanding old ones and the hegemonists stepping up their expansionist deployments for strategic superiority.

He said: "Although the Federal Republic of Germany is in Europe and China in Asia, we both are concerned about peace and security and have common interests in this respect."

"We frequently exchange views on the international situation and on the further development of our friendly cooperation, this is not only in the interests of our two countries, but also in the interests of world peace and stability," Huang Hua said.

On bilateral relations, he said the direct contacts between the leaders of the two countries and the increasing visits exchanged between professional delegations constitute an important indication of the flourishing relations between China and the FRG. He also expressed satisfaction with the economic, scientific and technological cooperation and the growing exchanges in culture, education and sports between the two countries.

Huang Hua stressed that China will continue steadfastly to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, and give prominence to cooperation with the FRG. He said he is convinced that the relations of cooperation between the two countries have lasting and bright prospects.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RECEIVED IN PARIS

OW150937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 14 (XINHUA) -- The France-China Friendship Society gave a grand reception today in honor of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries which is here on a visit to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the society.

Among the 200 guests present were the society's Executive Chairman Prof. Louis Bazin, Vice-President Mrs Helene Marchisio, members of the society's presidium, and the noted film workers Jovis Ivens and Marceline Loridan. Chinese Ambassador Yao Guang was also present.

Speaking at the reception, Prof. Bazin said in France, there are sincere and devoted friends of China who are working for the promotion of friendship between the French and Chinese peoples by every means at their disposal and through various forms of expression.

In reply, Xie Bangding, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-president of the Chinese friendship association, thanked the French society for what it did over the past years to promote understanding and friendship between the Chinese and French peoples. The current visit, he said, left the Chinese delegation with a deep impression of the extensive and profound mass basis for the promotion of friendship between the Chinese and French peoples and of the broad prospects of such an undertaking. He presented a silk banner, a documentary film and slides on behalf of his association to the French society.

The Chinese friendship delegation arrived in France on May 26. It has toured Paris, Cote d'Azur, Bordeaux and Lille.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORWAY

OW160859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Stockholm, June 16 (XINHUA) -- A long-term trade agreement between China and Norway was officially signed in Oslo Tuesday afternoon, according to a report from that city.

The agreement was signed by Zheng Tuobin, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Arne Skauge, Norwegian minister of trade and shipping on behalf of their respective governments. Chinese Ambassador to Norway Ding Guoyu was present at the signing ceremony. Zheng Tuobin and his party arrived in Oslo on June 14 for an official visit to Norway and will leave for home on June 19.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S INVASION OF LEBANON

OW151700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 15 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government today issued a statement strongly condemning Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The statement reads as follows:

On 4 June Israel flagrantly launched a large-scale military invasion into Lebanon and has since forcibly occupied vast tracts of territory in central and southern Lebanon, bombed and attacked Lebanese cities and towns and the Palestinian refugee camps, thus causing bloodshed and loss of lives to tens of thousands of innocent people. At present, Israel is continuing to expand its acts of aggression under the camouflage of declaring a cease-fire and is pressing towards the urban area of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

The Israeli authorities, in brazen violation of the principles of international law, are carrying out naked aggression against a sovereign Arab state in a premeditated attempt to wipe out the resistance forces of the Palestinian people, thus committing another crime against the Arab people and seriously worsening the situation in the Middle East. The Chinese Government and people express utmost indignation at and strongly condemn this Israeli act of aggression.

At a time when Israel's frenzied invasion of Lebanon is being condemned by the people of various countries unanimously, the U.S. Government has openly used its veto power in the United Nations to obstruct the Security Council from adopting a draft resolution condemning Israel for its refusal to withdraw its troops. The United States should be condemned for abetting and supporting Israel in its aggression.

The Chinese Government has always held that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish a state; and that there must be a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question. We firmly support the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian Armed Forces and people in their just struggle to resist Israeli aggression and safeguard their national rights. Israel must abide by the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, stop its aggression against Lebanon immediately and withdraw all its troops from Lebanon unconditionally.

We sincerely hope that the Arab countries and people will unite closely in a common struggle against the enemy. We call on all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people to join their efforts to stop Israel's aggression, support the just cause of the Arab people and maintain peace in the Middle East.

AFP: FOREIGN STUDENTS MARCH AGAINST ISRAEL, U.S.

OW150808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Several hundred foreign students walked in procession through the streets of Beijing today in protest against the entry of Israeli troops into Lebanon, shouting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans in English, Chinese and Arabic.

The demonstration, in which some 400 people took part, did not give rise to any incidents. A strong police contingent watched it closely from beginning to end, and helped by the organisers, prevented an Arab student from throwing himself at the closed gates of the U.S. Embassy.

Demonstrations are forbidden in China, but the organisers had received permission to march in turn to the U.S. Embassy, the Lebanese Embassy, the United Nations office, and the office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In the last two years several similar demonstrations by foreign students have taken place, including one in front of the Soviet Embassy the day after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and, last year, in front of the U.S. consulate in Shanghai over the Middle East issue.

The American diplomatic mission, in the part of Beijing reserved for embassies, was surrounded by a strong cordon of soldiers, policemen and plainclothesmen policemen with walkie talkies.

The students handed over two petitions to an embassy official, one signed by students from about 50 countries and the other by Arab students, protesting against "American-Zionist connivance in the continuing strategy of annihilation of the Palestinian and Lebanese people".

The petitions proclaimed the solidarity of the foreign students with their Palestinian colleagues studying in Chinese universities, who have just left China in response to a PLO appeal ordering them to join those fighting the Israelis.

Marching behind the PLO flag and a picture of central Palestine Leader Yasir 'Arafat, to cries of "Yes, yes PLO. Down, down Israel. Down, down U.S.A.", they went next to the Lebanese Embassy where a delegation handed over the text of the petitions to Charge d'Affaires Wajib A.Samat.

The Lebanese diplomat used the opportunity to affirm: "The United States are responsible for the invasion because they support Israel".

The demonstration then moved on to the U.N. office, where they also handed over their petitions to a colleague of the represent tive Nessim Shallon.

The demonstration ended at the PLO office where participants were welcomed by the office head at-Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, together with the Libyan Ambassador Abadalla A'. Al-Harari and the Yemen Arab Republic Ambassador Muhammad al-Wadidi.

Mr. Mahmud made a speech denouncing the Israelis' "barbarous and fascist aggression", adding "we shall do in Beirut what the struggle against the Nazi aggressor did in Paris and Stalingrad".

The demonstration attracted a number of curious Chinese spectators, but when at one point some of them got too close to the demonstration, police officers with truncheons at the ready immediately set up a cordon to stop them getting through.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS FATAL SHENYANG RAIL CRASH

OW160759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Three passengers died and 147 others, including four crew members were injured in a recent railway accident, about 43 kilometers outside the northeast China industrial city of Shenyang, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports. The No. 193 passenger express from Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, en route to Jiamusi in Heilongjiang Province jumped the tracks at Xinglongdian station at 16:05 hours May 28. Extensive damage was done to a locomotive, four passenger cars and a caboose, as well as to a second locomotive, five other cars, another wagon, some tracks and switches, involving a total estimated loss of around 1.7 million yuan. Traffic on the line was cut for almost 20 hours.

Subsequent investigations revealed that the direct cause of the accident was dereliction of duty, that the rail maintenance workers involved violated labor disciplines and operational regulations, the paper says.

Shortly after the incident, the paper adds, leaders of the railway administrations in Jinzhou and Shengyang rushed to the spot to organize rescue efforts and supervise repair work. A suit has already been filed against those who are directly responsible for the accident. In a directive given June 15 on a report submitted by the Ministry of Railways on the incident, the State Council urged the ministry to mobilize all railway workers to do everything possible to prevent future accidents on China's railways. It said that the new leadership of the ministry was right when it asked for disciplinary action. However, it added, no disciplinary action would be taken against it in view of the fact that it had taken over the job for merely a few weeks.

ARTICLE VIEWS PLANNED ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION

HK160345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Lixin [0491 4409 2946] and Tian Chunsheng [3944 2797 3932]: "Strengthen Planned Guidance Over Renewal and Transformation of Enterprises"]

[Text] By calling for stronger planned guidance over enterprise renewal and transformation, we do not mean that renewal and transformation programs must all be included in state plans. Nor do we mean that depreciation funds and the deducations from enterprise profits must be budgeted and used in a concentrated manner. Instead, under unified plans, their use must be marked with areas of emphasis, must be systematic and planned and not be free and casual.

As far as renewal and transformation funds are concerned, ways of drawing on and using such funds for renewal and transformation are not balanced. First, the depreciation funds drawn on by enterprises must always reach a certain amount before they can be applied to transformation. They assume the form of surplus funds before they are used. Second, for newly commissioned enterprises (or projects), the amount that can be drawn on depreciation funds is bigger than actual expenditures, and is thus excessive. On the other hand, those old enterprises which have used up the amount available from depreciation funds and which now need money, do not have enough to meet their needs. Third, the expenditure for trades and enterprises selected by the state for transformation exceeds the amount available from depreciation funds, while those not in urgent need of transformation find the amount available in excess of their expenditures. These imbalances should be redressed through plans. Such means as financial management and banking should be used to organize funds to meet the needs of all parties concerned.

For many years, apart from the depreciation funds drawn upon by our enterprises for renewal and transformation, the state has also rendered support in the form of financial allocations and bank loans. These allocations and loans are actually also depreciation funds. This represents one way of using funds according to priority, as adopted by the socialist state.

At present, apart from the depreciation funds, there are sources of money for the renewal and transformation of enterprises, such as the production development funds as part of deducations from profits, borrowed foreign capital, converted consumption funds in some cases, and so forth. It is not a bad but a good thing to have many sources of money. But we must make overall arrangements, seek a balance where material resources are conferned, and use such funds in a planned and guided manner. Like capital construction projects, renewal and transformation, especially where key transformation projects for major and medium-sized enterprises are concerned, also call for the study of possibilities, surveying, design and construction. We must first be assured of the necessary manpower, material and financial resources. After these projects are put into operation, we must seek a balance where the supply of energy, raw materials and transportation and the sale of products are concerned. Even for simple equipment installed again or additionally bought, we must arrange production schedules and achieve an appropriate balance in all respects. Therefore, renewal and transformation should be combined with new construction and expansion, so that the whole scale of investment can be brought in line with national resources. In no way can we repeat the previous mistake of excluding renewal and transformation from investment plans and the scale of construction, thus losing control of the front and suffering a drop in economic returns. In light of the needs of the national economy, we must bear the whole situation in mind and distinguish between urgent and less urgent projects. We must take the improvement of socioeconomic yields as a basis and make overall arrangements.

As far as the readjustment of the economic structure is concerned, renewal and transformation should go hand in hand with the readjustment of the structure in a well-coordinated manner. For example, the Shanghai automobile works is a factory in our country chiefly producing sedans. It had designed a new sedan that consumed 30 percent less fuel than the existing version and 47 percent less than the jeep. Several years ago, the need for renewal and transformation was urgently felt. But the enterprise had no money. This called for overall arrangements and a solution in a planned manner. Also, in seeking renewal and transformation, Ningbo municipality first reorganized enterprises. It closed down and converted 68 enterprises (one-fourth of the total) whose products did not sell well, whose consumption of energy and raw materials was high and whose economic yields were poor. On this basis, overall arrangements for rejuvenation and transformation projects were made. Money was concentrated on projects where it was most needed. Relatively satisfactory investment results were achieved. This approach should be promoted.

The composition of investment has a great effect on the economic structure. An irrational economic structure is a problem that calls for gradual solution through readjusting the targets of investment in a planned manner. At present, the state's main targets of rejuvenation and transformation are: reduced consumption, especially that of energy; the development of a variety of products; the development of raw and other materials in short supply; the improvement of railroads, communications, posts and telecommunications; the strengthened technical transformation of the machine-building industry, and the proper handling of the business of comprehensive utilization. The proper handling of these priority items plays a very important role in improving economic returns and readjusting and developing the national economy. It will of course not do to just let various enterprises act spontaneously in solving such problems. Subject to the limitations of their role, enterprises often fail to take a look at the whole situation and to avoid losses arising from blind construction and duplicate construction.

Renewal and transformation also involve a problem of construction as part of a series of projects, or construction in a synchronized manner. Renewal and transformation can mean expanding the scale of production through increasing the productivity of fixed assets. This calls for solving the problem of linking up renewal and transformation construction projects. At present, the problem of construction being taken up not as part of a whole series and not in a synchronized manner is quite universal. The effort to increase the television set production capacity in the past 2 years is a case in point. Some areas had produced the main parts for televisions. But other components were put into production only half a year later. No arrangements had been made for the production of raw materials required for the components. This made it necessary to draw on imported components. Some other areas also arranged for the glass casing production line to go into operation 3 years later than the kinescope production line. Such problems have mainly arisen from poor planning and improper attention to linking things up. These problems have also existed between trades. At present, the management system in our country is irrational. There is a lack of organic links between areas and between trades. Failure to strengthen planned guidance over renewal and transformation will naturally give rise to lots of problems. Three petrochemical industry enterprises in Hunan had their petroleum industry enterprises in Hunan had their petroleum and chemical sections separately supervised by petroleum and chemical industry departments, which each take their own course seeking to "fill up the gaps" and "carry out technical transformation." As a result, the oil and gas resources have not been put to the fullest use, causing a big waste.

The renewal and transformation of enterprises must alsobe linked up with, and is inseparable from, urban construction and urban transformation. There are many lessons in this respect. Through seeking renewal and transformation to develop production, Shanghai Municipality has scored great achievements. But due to lack of unified planning and arrangements, it has often gotten involved in the transformation of a single production link, causing imbalances in various other fields. As far as a department in a given period is concerned, production has gone up. But the imbalance has become ever more serious.

To strengthen planned guidance over renewal and transformation is mainly to strengthen planned guidance as a whole. The state has its unified renewal and transformation plans, a region has its regional plans, trade has its own plans, and an enterprise also has its own plans. We must enable the plans in all fields to link up organically and bring enthusiasm in all fields into full play. Concerning funds, we should allow the state special banks in charge of investment in fixed assets to manage renewal and transformation funds in a unified manner. Various funds to be devoted to renewal and transformation should be kept in the special banks, which will make overall arrangements for their use and exercise proper supervision. Enterprises must first draw on their own funds. Only if they do not have enough will an appropriation or loan be granted to them in light of the actual conditions of the project involved. This not only helps the thorough realization of the renewal and transformation plans but also allows the use of the economic lever of banks to help enterprises enliven the economy. This is a very important link in the effort to strengthen the management of renewal and transformation plans.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCT QUALITY STRESSED

OW160645 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Improve Quality; Lower Production Costs"]

[Text] A leading comrade of the State Council recently pointed out that the most important task for the enterprises is to improve the quality of products and lower production costs. It is impossible to improve economic results if quality is not given priority.

In the last several years, China has steadily improved the quality of most of its products. However, there are also some products whose quality has deteriorated.

According to statistics of the departments concerned, the quality of one-fourth of China's products produced in the first quarter of 1982 is not as good as that of products produced in the first quarter of 1981. Leading cadres at all levels of the industrial front should seriously ensure good product quality in accordance with the suggestions made by the leading comrades of the State Council.

An important cause for unstable or worsening quality of products is that some departments and enterprises concentrate on quantity alone and overlook quality. In particular, the output of marketable goods is increasing rapidly, but insufficient attention is being paid to their quality. There are some poorly managed enterprises in which the rules and regulations need improvement and the new workers are of low skill level. In order to improve the quality of products, we must make great efforts to change this situation.

First of all, the enterprises should firmly establish the notion of quality first. The quality of products concerns whether an enterprise can survive and develop itself and whether its products have competitive power. It also concerns whether the enterprise is seriously holding itself responsible to the people. Therefore, improving the quality of products is the key to improving the economic results of an enterprise. If an enterprise has grasped this key, it will have high hopes and achieve general progress, because the improvement of the quality of products will lower the rejection rate, thus reducing the production costs and further improving economic results.

Secondly, we should actively and firmly exercise overall quality control, launch campaigns for products of superior quality and strive to develop new products.

Thirdly, we should establish a strict system of rewards and punishment. The enterprises and individuals that produce products of good quality should be commended and rewarded. Those who cause major quality defects, neglect duty or create difficulties for or even beat quality control inspectors should be duly dealt with. Those who violate the law should be punished according to the law.

The question concerning the quality of products is a question concerning all departments. The economic departments at all levels should put it above everything else and work in a down-to-earth way to find and solve problems and make comparatively big improvements in China's products.

JOB PLANS REVEALED FOR 1982 COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW151308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Jobs will be offered to more than 311,000 college graduates and 6,200 postgraduates due to finish school this year, according to authorities concerned. The number of graduates is the highest since the founding of new China in 1949.

According to the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, various central and local departments had asked for 700,000 students, more than double the actual number of graduates.

Especially in demand are students majoring in economics, law, English language, geology, mining, energy, mechanical engineering, construction, light and textile industries, grain, transport and communications. Priority is given to the development of these departments in China's current period of readjustment in the national economy.

Because of economic readjustment in certain fields, there will be a surplus of graduates in a small number of specialties. However, those graduates would be assigned jobs close to their specialities or administrative work and kept in reserve for future development.

To accelerate rural development, graduates from agricultural, forestry, medical and normal colleges should be mainly sent to work in counties and rural people's communes.

It is said that necessary measures will be taken to encourage more graduates to work in the remote and mountainous areas, usually inhabited by minority nationalities.

Chinese colleges are divided into three categories -- those run by local authorities, by the Education Ministry and by other ministries under the State Council. Job assignments are decided in relation to the needs of the three divisions.

LEADERS ATTEND LI YIMIN'S MEMORIAL MEETING

OW150547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- Li Yimin [2621 6654 3046], fine CCP member, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and adviser to the Political Department of the PLA General Staff Department, passed away in Beijing on 5 June 1982 as a result of illness which failed to respond to medical treatment. He was 78 years old. A memorial meeting for Comrade Li Yimin was held today at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

Comrade Hu Yaobang paid his last respects to Li Yimin's remains and presented a wreath.

Wreaths were also sent by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Shiyou, Chen Muhua, Su Yu and He Changgong and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the various PLA general departments and the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee.

More than 600 people attended the memorial meeting including Yang Shangkun, Wei Guoqing, Yang Dezhi, Wang Ping, Li Zhimin, Zhang Zhen, Wu Xiuquan, He Zhengwen, Liu Huaqing, Chi Haotian, Gan Weihan, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Zhu Yunqian, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan and representatives of cadres and fighters of organs under the General Staff Department and Comrade Li Yimin's friends.

Yang Dezhi presided over the memorial meeting; Zhang Zhen delivered the memorial speech. Zhang Zhen said: Comrade Li Yimin joined the CCP in September 1925. He was a veteran party member who engaged in the patriotic student movement and revolutionary armed activities during the early period. He was an active participant in the first revolutionary civil war and the Nanchang uprising. He was arrested and thrown into prison by the Kuomingtang reactionary clique in the spring of 1928. Under dangerous conditions of enemy intimidation and inducement, cruel torture, beatings and life imprisonment, he remained filled with revolutionary optimism, convinced of communism, faithful and unyielding, displaying the sublime revolutionary integrity of a communist. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, he held positions as director of the political department of the third branch of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, director of the Propaganda Department of the Political Department under the Hebei-Rehe-Liaoning Military District, and member and concurrently secretary general of the standing committee of the financial and economic planning committee under the Northeast People's Government; he did his share in the liberation cause of the people throughout the country. After the founding of new China, he held posts as deputy director of the political department of the public security units, director of the Political Department directly under the Military Commission, chief editor of JIEFANGJUN BAO and director of the Cultural Department of the General Political Department and made important contributions in propaganda and cultural work in our army. During the 10 years of chaos, Li Yimin showed profound hatred toward the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the gang of four; he sympathized with those comrades who fell victim and supported and helped them in many ways. He resolutely supported the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the resolution of the 6th plenary session, upheld the four fundamental principles and earnestly fulfilled the various tasks assigned by the party. His was a revolutionary and militant life.

CPPCC MEETING DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW151946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of democratic parties gave their support today to the draft of revised constitution of the People's Republic of China at a C.P.P.C.C. National Committee meeting.

Ye Duyi, standing committee member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, said the draft's preamble, stipulates: "The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as an important organizational form of the united front, has played an important historical role in the past, and in the future will continue to play its important role in the political and social life of the country, in the activities for friendship with foreign countries, in socialist modernization and in struggle to uphold national solidarity and unity."

Ye, 70, relating his own experience, reviewed the historical role of the C.P.P.C.C. He participated in drawing up the C.P.P.C.C. Common Program (China's provisional constitution) adopted by the first session of the C.P.P.C.C. in September 1949, the first Constitution in 1954 and the current draft of the revised constitution.

He said that during the initial period after new China was founded, the C.P.P.C.C. functioned as an organ of power in restoring the nationaleconomy and carrying out socialist transformation. After the First Session of the National People's Congress in 1954, the C.P.P.C.C. played a major role in uniting the people, encouraging all to work for realization of national targets and developing international activities, he said.

Sun Xiaocun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said the role of the C.P.P.C.C. is to represent the people and its members include representatives of such groups as the Communist Party, democratic parties, non-party persons, people's organizations, minority nationalities and returned Overseas Chinese. He said: "The C.P.P.C.C. can play a distinctive role in political consultation. Since the founding of new China, the Communist Party and the people's government have correctly handled many complicated vital problems through political consultation."

Supervision is another task, Sun said. He said the C.P.P.C.C. is not an organ of state power and has no right to supervise the government, but it is a channel through which the people administer state affairs.

He said the C.P.P.C.C. supervises through criticism of and proposals on state affairs and by the enforcement of the constitution and laws.

Cai Xiao, standing committee member and deputy secretary-general of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, said the draft's preamble on the C.P.P.C.C. praises the practical activities of the C.P.P.C.C. during the past 33 years. He said the C.P.P.C.C. is playing a greater role in consulting and discussing state policies and principles, in political life and economic construction of the country. The Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee has 2,554 members who represent 29 circles in the nation.

Cai, who is also chairman of the council of general office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said the C.P.P.C.C. also played an important role in developing people's democracy and in contacting people of all walks of life. He said: "Over the past four years, its 15 working groups held 300 meetings collecting people's opinions and propagating state policies, and sent members to more than 20 provinces and municipalities to study the country's economic system, urban construction, education, relic protection, environmental protection, employment and the implementation of policies on united front work."

He said, since August 1978, over 47 million words and 4,000 pieces of historical accounts have been collected and about 3 million copies of such accounts and 880,000 copies of memoirs have been published.

The C.P.P.C.C. sent delegations to Yugoslavia, Romania, the United States, Japan and West Germany and received delegations from Yugoslavia, Romania and Jordan.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said the draft points out: "In the long years of revolution and construction, an extensive united front has been formed, led by the Communist Party of China, participated in by various democratic parties and people's organizations and embracing all socialist working people, all patriots who support socialism and all patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland. This united front will continue to become stronger and grow."

This is of historic significance, said Qu, who participated in the two cooperative efforts between the Kuomintang and Communist Party. He recalled the important role of the united front in the Chinese revolution. "The results of the two cooperative efforts showed that the united front is one of the three magic wands of the Chinese revolution," he said.

The first cooperative effort was during the first civil war, which overthrew the northern warlords and won victory for the northern expedition, and the second effort led to the defeat of the Japanese imperialists and victory in the anti-Japanese war, Qu said.

He said in the new historical period, the united front is still a magic wand of the Communist Party. Qu said he hoped that the Taiwan authorities will participate in the united front and, together with the people all over China, work for the reunification and the modernization of the country.

Today's meeting was presided over by Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW151130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- In discussing the draft revised constitution, some noted scholars of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences pointed out: People throughout the country are now discussing the draft revised constitution. Social scientists should pay attention to studying the theoretical questions raised during the discussion in order to contribute to formulating a new, flawless constitution.

Experts attending a 12 June forum on the draft revised constitution stated their views on the draft. Liu Guoguang, deputy director of the Economics Institute, said: The draft revised constitution has raised many theoretical questions in the political, economic, legal, cultural and other spheres which call for us to do deepgoing research and scientifically expound and prove them under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Sun Shangqing, deputy director of the Economics Institute, held: In accordance with the draft revised constitution, our country's socialist economic structure is based on public ownership, and various economic sectors and various forms of economic management will coexist. This is of great significance in overcoming some deviations in the theoretical research of the preceeding period such as the ideas of negating the leading role played by the state sector of the socialist economy and of being over-anxious in making the production brigade the basic accounting unit in collective ownership, as well as inaccurately appraising the role of the individual in urban and rural areas.

The draft revised constitution also stipulates that "the state plans the national economy on the basis of socialist public ownership." This gives expression to the most fundamental characteristic of the socialist economy which is conducive to overcoming the view of inappropriately stressing the role of market regulation in the study of economic theories.

Qian Junrui, director of the World Economics Institute, expounded our country's policy of opening to the world as prescribed by the draft revised constitution. He held: In modern times, it is historically inevitable that economic relations will develop between countries. Our policy of opening to the world is unquestionably correct. Although we will have to pay a price for this policy, it will serve the purpose of consolidating and developing our country's socialist economy. We implement the policy of opening to the world on the premise of independence, equality and mutual benefit. Under no circumstances will international capital be allowed to encroach on our country's sovereignty and violate its laws.

Linguistic and ethics experts discussed the importance of education in communist morality and culture as stressed in the draft revised constitution. In their speeches Lu Shuxiang, director of the Linguistics Institute, and Li Qi, deputy director of the Philosophy Institute, held: Education is necessary for building a socialist material civilization and it is indispensable for building socialist ethics. Superstitions which have occurred in some localities are a reflection of cultural backwardness and the ignorance of the masses. The draft revised constitution stipulates that the state promotes the planned development of education and that citizens have the right and obligation to receive an education. The draft also specifically provides that the basic principle of communist morality is to "promote the virtues of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism." This is absolutely necessary. It is of great significance for carrying on the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and for promoting communist consciousness and ethics among the people in the new situation in which contacts between our country and the capitalist world have been increasing day by day.

At the forum experts also expressed their opinions on establishing the socialist relations among all our nationalities and strengthening socialist democracy, the socialist legal system, the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the education of young people in patriotism as well as on the reform of the political system. They also made some suggestions on revising and complementing some articles of the draft revised constitution. Li Xin, Li Xueqin, Wen Jize, Wang Shuwen, Fei Xiaotong, Yan Jiaqi and Zhang Zhonglin also spoke at the forum. Mei Yi presided over the forum.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NANHAI COUNTY'S EXPERIENCE

HK140319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Advance Firmly as Nanhai County Has Done"]

[Text] In August last year, we published an editorial and a newsletter passing on the experience of Nanhai County, Guangdong, in enlivening the rural economy. Since then, this county, which has become prosperous earlier than most other counties in the country, has taken another step forward. Its total agricultural and industiral output value last year amounted to 1.26 billion yuan, an increase of 91 percent compared with 1978. Its contributions to the state continue to increase. The per-capita income of commune members from the collective was 374 yuan, an increase of 100 percent compared with 1978. If the per-capital income of about 100 yuan from household sideline production is included, the yearly per-capita income was nearly 500 yuan. How inspiring this is! The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee put forth that some localities with more favorable conditions should be allowed to speed up their production and become prosperous first. With several years' efforts, Nanhai County has become initially prosperous. There are a number of similar brigades, communes and counties with relatively favorable conditions that have also become prosperous one after another throughout the country.

As mentioned in documents on agriculture issued by the third plenary session, this is a good thing. They have played an exemplary role and have given great impetus to the whole country, encouraging millions of peasants to work harder and carry out meticulous management in order to shake off poverty as early as possible and to embark on the socialist road of common prosperity as Nanhai County has done.

One important experience of Nanhai County in boosting production is that it has followed the agricultural policy formulated at the third plenary session resolutely readjusted the internal structure of its agriculture by shifting monoculture of grain to an overall development of the rural economy -- firmly grasping grain production and the work of developing a diversified economy at the same time -- and made a breakthrough in developing production in an overall way. In the past 2 years, various localities have acquired a common understanding through practice. As far as giving guidance to production is concerned, in order to speed up agricultural development and to enliven the rural economy, we must do a good job in effecting two changes. One is to change the practice of grasping only grain production to developing a diversified economy. The other is to change the practice of paying attention only to water conservation to paying attention to water and soil conservation and to improving vegetation as well. This is an important experience acquired at a high cost. The leading comrades of Nanhai County have proceeded from reality and have concentrated their efforts on developing grain production and a diversified economy simultaneously. They have broken through the prohibited zone and have united the "leftist" rope which bound the peasants hand and foot. They have helped and also supported the production brigades and communes in tapping the potential of various resources such as land, manpower and materials. Hills, streams, grass, trees, flowers, birds, fish and worms have all been utilized. In the past few years, more production channels have been opened up, more and better ways for increasing production and income have been found, more material wealth has been created through hard work and the commodity economy has been rapidly developed. In the past few years, the country's agriculture, sideline production and industry have been developing at a relatively high speed.

Of course, the change from grasping only grain production to grasping the development of a diversified economy does not mean slackening the efforts for grain production. The moment the development of a diversified economy is put forth, some localities try to reduce the area for grain crops and to lower the procurement quota for grain. This shows that this change has not yet been correctly understood. The reason for changing the situation of grasping only grain production is not to weaken grain production but to rationally use the natural resources and manpower of respective localities, to open up new production channels and to make grain production and other branches of production develop together and promote each other. In the past 2 years, the diversified economy in Nanhai County has been greatly developed and its total grain output has also been increased year after year. This year, there are 500,000 mu of land for rice-planting which is the same as last year. The increase of grain production has provided prerequisites for extensively developing a diversified economy.

Many complicated problems are bound to occur in developing commodity production and enlivening the rural economy. What should be the correct attitude towards various new problems which emerge under new situations? Nanhai County has found solutions to them in its advancement. County leading cadres stay at a selected grassroots unit to make investigations, acquire firsthand material, sum up experiences in good time and strengthen ideological education among cadres and the masses. They pay attention to distinguishing right from wrong in work and drawing distinctions in accordance with the party's policy. They persist in what is correct and correct what is not in conformity with policies or decrees. In this way, they make the best use of the situation and guide the rural economic activities of the whole county along a path of healthy development. At present, there are some comrades who do not try to carry out careful investigation or analysis but resort to their old ways of "checking, blocking and struggle" which dampen the peasants' enthusiasm for production, and the rural economy which has just been enlivened is again turned into a pool of stagnant water. This practice does not enjoy popular support at all.

The thoroughgoing reforms carried out in our country's rural areas in the past few years are virtually a relatively major readjustment in the production relations. During this reform which involves millions of peasants, the situation of all the rural areas is favorable. The rural economy has begun to become lively. Although powerful leadership has not yet been formed in some localities, the reform there is still being carried on in an orderly manner and production is apparently increasing. This proves that this reform enjoys the full support of the peasants. During the reform, problems have also occurred in some localities. This is not strange at all. When problems occur in our advancement, we should not stand aside and make criticism. Nor should we be indifferent to them and abandon or slacken leadership. We should go among the masses and together with the masses, enthusiastically and carefully study the new situation, solve the new problems and guide the masses to resolutely make further progress in the direction of enlivening the rural economy. The gratifying achievements of Nanhai County indicate that Chain'as agriculture is promising and has great potential. We should follow the example of the comrades in Nanhai, exert ourselves, strengthen our faith and take an even greater and better step forward in developing the rural economy.

HONGQI CARRIES WANG SHOUDAO REPORT ON GUANGDONG

HK151035 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 82 pp 9-13

[Article by Wang Shoudao: "Grasp the Building of Material Civilization With One Hand and the Building of Spiritual Civilization With the Other"]

[Text] Editor's note: We commend this investigation report to the readers. With circumstances permitting, the veteran comrades pay visits and carry out investigations in the lower levels each year and meticulously compile written reports afterwards. It is a very good sign and should be encouraged in a big way. By so doing, first, they will be able to keep in close touch with the actual conditions, and better propagate and implement the principle, lines and policies of the CCP Central Committee; second, they will be able to discover certain problems and put forth suggestions — this is the most practical advisory work; third, taking the lead in so doing, the veteran comrades pass on their valuable experience to the cadres in power and particularly, the younger cadres. [end editor's note]

This spring I carried out an investigation of factories and villages in the municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Xinhui, Jiangmen, Foshan, Nanhai and Conghua. I held discussions with a number of responsible comrades of the province and the prefectures, municipalities and counties and also with rural cadres. I also visited a number of workers' and peasants' homes. I noticed that, in recent years, in the field of economic construction, Guangdong has achieved a faster rate of growth and higher economic returns. The political situation is also getting better and better. There have also been improvements in the party style, social climate, and public order.

Economic Construction Is Steadily Developing

In the past few years, Guangdong Province has seriously implemented the central authorities' guiding principle on further readjusting the national economy and their decision that Guangdong should practice a special policy and flexible measures in its external economic activities. Proceeding from Guangdong's actual situation, the province has handled relatively well the relationships between centralized control and enlivenment of the economy, between advance and retreat, between readjustment and restructuring, and between expansion of external economic activities and economic readjustment and development. As a result, steady development of the province's economy has been promoted.

1. Agricultural production is steadily developing. In promoting agricultural production, Guangdong Province has linked the functioning of the superiority of the collective economy to the mobilizing of the individual's initiative, by means of continuously perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system, and thus has added strong driving force to the development of the rural economy.

Under the guidance of the state plan, the province has readjusted its agricultural economic distribution according to the local conditions, and thus has changed the relatively unitary economic structure of the past. Comparatively remarkable development has been achieved in both the diversified economy and communes' and brigades' industrial and sideline production. For example: Vigorously promoting the diversified economy in the Zhu Jiang Delta under the circumstances that the rice growing area has been stabilized; reducing the grain procurement quota for mountainous areas and the border special zones, so as to push ahead with hte development of forestry, forestry sideline production, the production of special local products and agricultural and sideline products for foreign trade such as vegetables, fish, poultry, and so on; linking grain production with surgarcane production so as to push ahead with the latter; and establishing a number of bases of commodity grain and bases of oil crops, fishery, forestry, animal husbandry, special local products, and so on, so as to gradually rationalize the internal production structure of agriculture. Last year relatively great development was recorded in industrial crops and diversification despite serious natural disasters such as floods and typhoons which caused a fall in grain output of 3 billion jin. Sugarcane output may have reached 12 million tons, an increase of more than 30 percent over the previous refining season; this was the biggest increase recorded since the founding of the state. Total value of the province's agricultural output rose by 3.3 percent over the previous year. Nanhai County scored outstanding achievements. Its total value of agriculture output in 1981 was 23.8 percent higher than in 1980. Despite a slight reduction in the grain and cocoon harvests due to natural disasters, forestry output value rose by 9.3 percent, animal husbandry by 3.3 percent, sideline production by 44 percent, and fishery production by 4.1 percent. The collective economy has developed rapidly, the political situation in the rural areas is more stable, and one of the best rural situation since the founding of the country has indeed emerged.

2. New progress was recorded in industrial production. As far as industrial production is concerned, we have readjusted the orientation of service, improved the product mix, enlarged the scope of service and realized a relatively fast speed of development in accordance with the characteristics that there are a large number of workshops in the province, the degree of flexibility is high, and that there are sufficient export facilities since our province neighbors Hong Kong and Macao, and in accordance with the market demand. As a result, development of light industry was accelerated and there was a certain growth in heavy industrial production. Last year total output value rose by 11.4 percent, with increases of 17 percent in light industry and 1.8 percent in heavy industry. Based on the experiences gained in Jiangmen, Qingyuan and other municipalities and counties where experiments on reform of the economic system have been actively and steadily carried out, Guangdong has pushed forward various forms of the economic responsibility, rights and interests, improve business and management and arouse the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the broad masses of workers. The economic returns of state-owned industry and communications enterprises in Foshan municipality previously were never very good. Profit per 100 yuan of output value was only some 5 yuan in 1979, lower than the average for the province, and also lower than the municipality's previous best level. Last year the Foshan Municipal CCP Committee vigorously popularized the experience of the Shiwan chemical industry ceramics plant in implementing the system of "four fixes and four guarantees" ("four fixes" means that the plant fixes the number of workers in the workshops, fixes equipment, fixes raw material supplies and fixes expenditure; "four guarantees" means that the workshops must guarantee quantity, quality, variety and profits). Internal economic activities among the enterprise units were carried out in accordance with estimated costs and the system of "free supply" was abolished. On completion of the task of "four guarantees" the workshops would be given a certain amount of money as a bonus. However, those workshops which were unable to complete the task of "four gurantees" would be fined in accordance with the regulations. Various other forms of the economic responsibility system were also practiced in the administrative offices. By so doing, the economic responsibility and economic interests of the internal units of the enterprises and the individual workers were made clear.

Thus, the staff and workers of the enterprises were encouraged to enthusiastically seek ways to increase production and economize expenses. As a result, distinctive economic results were obtained and large-scale increases of production and revenue were achieved. The municipality's industrial production quota was fulfilled 46 days ahead of schedule. Total value of industrial output showed an increase of 23.22 percent, while profits rose by 55.29 percent and profit turned over to the state increased by 14.4 percent. This was the highest rate throughout the province.

3. The province has actively developed external economic activities and speeded up the development of its domestic economy. The trial operation of special economic zones has not only directly provided favorable conditions for economic construction in the special zones themselves, but has also indirectly supported economic development in the interior, but has also indirectly supported economic development in the interior, stimulated joint undertakings with the interior, and expressed the complementary relationship between economic development in the special zones and the interior.

In the course of implementing its open-door policy, Guangdong has achieved three integrations. First, economic activities with foreign countries have been integrated with economic readjustment and now serve economic readjustment, thus enabling local industries to enjoy development in the course of the open-door policy and enabling their products to penetrate foreign markets and so bring their own superiority into play. Second, economic activities have been integrated with the technological transformation of enterprises and a number of enterprises have been equipped with advanced and suitable foreign technology. Third, economic activities have been integrated with the development of urban and rural public facilities. Through various channels, they have attracted foreign capital for use in education, culture, bridges, roads, and so forth. They have thus speeded up urban and rural construction. Furthermore, in cities in border regions, they have started up lawful border trade on a small scale. This has also definitely had a hand in increasing peasants' income, improving the lives of commune members and stabilizing public order in the border regions.

4. The markets are prosperous and lively and the standard of living of people in the urban and rural areas has improved. In the wake of the development of production and the increase of the circulation channels, the markets have grown more and more prosperous. Comparing 1981 with 1980, total volume of commodity retail sales rose by 15.9 percent, while purchasing power increased by 13.4 percent. There were ample supplies of clothing and utensils. Savings deposits of the urban and rural people increased by 45.7 percent over 1980, urban workers' wages rose somewhat, jobs were found for 400,000 during the year, and 5.1 million square meters of urban workers' housing were completed. Housing conditions improved to some extent.

The peasants' income from collective and domestic sideline occupation increased to a certain extent over last year. In the rural areas new housing construction by peasants can be seen everywhere; this is a major hallmark of the improving standard of living of peasants. In the rural areas in Nanhai County, there was an upsurge in building houses. In many places both the scale and standard of construction exceeded the previous records, and a situation in which "each household prepares the materials and each brigade is engaged with construction work" existed. According to incomplete statistics for the county, the rural areas of the whole county built over 16,000 houses last year, with a total area of over 1 million square meters. Over 90 percent of them were reinforced concrete structures. Many old villages have taken on a new look. Xiaolan commune in Zhongshan County built 3,502 new houses last year (1,627 houses were reconstructed), showing an increase of 1,966 houses over the preceding year. Peasants living in brick and tile-roofed houses accounted for 93 percent of the commune's total population. Many peasants in Nanhai County have developed from purchasing the "three old things" (bicycles, sewing machines, watches) to the "three new things" (television sets, radio-cassette players, electric fans). The peasants in Xiaolan commune in Zhongshan County owned 24,069 bicycles in 1981, showing an increase of 2,922 over the preceding year; 10,681 sewing machines, showing an increase of 2,415 over the preceding year; 1,810 television sets, an increase of 835 over the preceding year; 7,416 electric fans, an increase of 5,179 over the preceding year and 2,632 radio/cassette players, an increase of 1,193 over the preceding year.

Visiting the lower levels and seeing the improvement in the life of the broad masses, we are more confident of the future of our economic development.

The Building of Spiritual Civilization Has Yielded Results

In our socialist state, if socialist ideology fails to occupy a dominant position in the society, it is impossible to ensure a socialist orientation in building material and spiritual civilization. At present, it is necessary, by centering on the task of building spiritual civilization and in the light of practical problems in work and ideology, to strive for a decisive turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order.

First, the problem of party work style occupies an important place in socialist spiritual civilization. Guangdong implements special policies and adopts flexible measures in its external economic activities, but it should by no means be exceptional in party work style and party discipline. The open-door foreign policy and relaxation of domestic policy also chiefly refers to economic policies. We should never relax party work style and party discipline, but should enforce them more strictly. It should be affirmed that the foundation of the party work style in Guangdong Province is good. The majority of party members and cadres are loyal to the cause of the party and the people, diligent and hardworking. There are plenty of cadres who are willing to serve the people wholeheartedly and who bend their backs to their tasks until their dying day; there are also pelnty of cadres who are honest in performing their official duties and remain uncontaminated. However, owing to various complicated causes, both historical and practical, the problem of party work style has now become an outstanding problem that should be solved urgently. Due to the proximity to Guangdong of Hong Kong and Macao, the corrupt bourgeois ideology and lifestyle will definitely take advantage of the open-door policy to work their way in. In the economic sector, unhealthy tendencies and violations of the laws and discipline have been fairly serious. A considerable number of party members have committed economic errors. The proporation of economic cases in relation to the total number of criminal cases has risen. Furthermore, the amounts involved are generally quite big. Viewed from the nature of the problems, illegal activities such as speculation, profiteering, graft, embezzlement, smuggling and selling of contraband, and offering and accepting bribes are on the increase; acts in violation of financial discipline such as indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and loans, arbitrary increase of price and illicit distribution of public property as well as unhealthy tendencies such as making use of one's connections and influence have developed to some extent. What is worthy of attention is that the circumstances of some cases are serious and the methods employed are heinous. This reflects that some party members and cadres, and even leading cadres, have a prominent tendency to "think of everything in terms of money." Furthermore, some leading cadres quite obviously use their power for their own gains and seek privileges. Some leading cadres are seriously guilty of bureaucratism, are extremely irresponsible in their work and their revolutionary zeal is waning. In the rural areas, some party members participate in feudal superstitions, gambling, armed conflicts and other activities, and the situation is also quite serious. In view of the situation stated above, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has mustered its strength and grasped the problem from within. With the power of a thunderbolt and the speed of lightning, it has resolutely carried out investigations and meted out punishments to those party members and cadres who have dared to flout the law and who openly take part in the smuggling and selling of contraband, graft, embezzlement, offering and accepting bribes and other violations of the law and discipline. It has spared no one, regardless of seniority. The provincial CCP committee has stipulated that CCP organizations at various levels should vigorously grasp party work style this year. It is necessary to mobilize the whole party to study again the "Guiding Principles For Inner-Party Political Life" and carry forward the party's three important work styles. It is necessary to vigorously praise good party members and cadres, expose typical examples of unhealthy party work style and deal with them seriously.

The three special zones of Zhenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou have formulated regulations governing party and government cadres in the special zones so as to educate and check up on them. In Shenzhen, rectification of the party has been started by grasping typical cases of illegal building of houses and smuggling and selling of contraband and be dealing with them with great fanfare. This has hit out at the unhealthy trends and practices, cuased far-reaching repercussions and brought about an improvement in the social mood.

Second, a problem that merits our serious attention in Guangdong is preserving a good social mood and preventing cadres and the masses form being contaminated and corrupted ideologically as a result of the open-door policy. The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has repeatedly and explicitly announced that: we should absorb as well as resist capitalist elements to a certain extent. With respect to funds and technology from Western capitalist countries, we should absorb them, but we should uphold proletarian spiritual civilization, maintain and carry forward the fine traditions of our nation and the proletariat and foster a new socialist mood. Since February last year, the "five stresses and four beauties" activities have been vigorously launched in Guangdong. In the past year, especially since the second half of last year, the building of spiritual civilization in Guangdong has yielded some results and social mood and social order has started to take a turn for the better. To counter the problems of "dirt, disorder and high cost" in municipal environment and sanitation and in prices, Guangzhou municipality launched last year a "three rectifications" drive (rectifying the environment and sanitation, social order and traffic, and market prices) and, by taking this as a breakthrough in building spiritual civilization, organized several big activities. At the same time, Guangzhou municipality launched extensive education in morality and in democratic and harmonious new family relationships along with activities such as promoting new wedding styles and "learning from Lei Feng and adopting new habits." At present, the appearance of the city's 25 main streets has started to change. Some guest houses which were criticized by foreign guests in the past for their poor service have, through the civility and decorum activities, improved their work to a considerable extent. The mood of unity and mutual help and of taking pleasure in helping others has also been initially revived and carried forward. Moving examples reflecting the spirit of "a family in trouble enjoys the support of 100 families" have emerged in many localities. Last year, the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and "three loves" (love for the motherland, socialism and the collective) were vigorously launched in the three special zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou. At the same time, efforts were made to improve municipal environment and sanitation, traffic and order. The social appearance is now developing in a good direction. School education has an important position in building spiritual civilization. The special zones attach great importance to conducting positive education among youths in order to inspire their patriotic enthusiasm and guide them to study hard, engage in healthy and uplifting activities and develop in an all-round way, that is, to develop morally, intellectually and physically. The atmosphere and appearance of the middle and primary schools in Shenzhen are taking a gradual turn for the better. In Shezhen's Futian junior middle school, there were only eight CYL members in April last year and the political atmosphere was weak. Since the launching of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, many pupils have been keen on making progress politically and, by the end of last year, the school had succeeded in recruiting 71 CYL members. With the economic development in the special zones, the the spiritual outlook of the people in the special zones is also changing. The youths are very keen on studying and urgently wish to study new knowledge and technology. More young workers have registered to take part in sparetime studies and studying diligently has become the order of the day.

The Guangming Overseas Chinese electronic factory in Shenzhen has proposed the "three resistings and three promotings" drive (resisting corrosion and influence by bourgeois ideas and promoting the style of being honest in performing one's official duties and of remaining uncontaminated; resisting the influence of the bourgeois practice of each trying to cheat or outwit the other and of benefiting oneself at the expense of others and promoting the style of being concerned for comrades and taking pleasure in helping others; resisting the influences of out-and-out bourgeois egoist ideas and promoting the style of safeguarding public property and abiding by social morality) and extensively and thoroughly conducted education in upholding the four basic principles and in socialism, patriotism and collectivism.

Third,, in strengthening the socialist legal system, improving social order and defending social order, Guangdong has done a lot of work. Since last year, the party and government organs at various levels have extensively launched the "three rectifications" drive. The public security and judicial departments have made a concerted effort in promptly and severely punishing various criminals such as counterrevolutionaries and murderers, arsonists, rapists, looters, traffickers in narcotics and ringleaders of criminal gangs who seriously endangered social order. With respect to various illegal organizations and publications, obscene books, paintings, tapes and videotapes, steps have been taken to resolutely ban them in accordance with the relevant regulations, laws and decrees of the state. Works of suppressing smuggling in the border and coastal areas has also been strengthened by mobilizing the masses to report or expose offenses to the authorities. A number of cases such as smuggling and selling of contraband, tax evasion and speculation have been proved through investigation. This has dealt a severe blow to economic criminal activities. By doing so we have succeeded in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and further removing various factors unfavorable to stability and unity. This has contributed to the relatively stable environment in life and work throughout the province and ensured the smooth progress of industrial and agricultural production and other work. There was a turn for the better in social security as a whole last year. The healthy tendency is in the ascendant and the unhealthy tendency is in the descendent. Good people and deeds related to the struggle against bad people and deeds have emerged in large numbers. The disorderly conditions such as "the neighbors closing their doors when a household is being robbed," "all people looking on with folded arms while another is being maltreated," and "good people are bullied while bad people are overweening" have changed. Last year the incidence of crime was 18 percent less than in 1980. This included a 55 percent decline in cases of robbery. However, owing to various reasons, especially to the proximity of Hong Kong and Macao to Guangdong and to its being situation in a border and coastal area, which results in an excessive number of transient people and in a relatively complicated situation, the social order as a whole has not taken a fundamental turn for the better. Various criminal activities such as robbery, theft, gambling and mercenary marriage still continue to occur. We should still make tremendous efforts in order to check the unhealthy tendencies.

Several Questions That Merit Attention

This visit to Guangdong was very fruitful. I and other comrades who traveled with me were glad to see fast economic development in Guangdong and a promising urban and rural political situation. While carrying out inspections and discussions on our way, we gathered the following opinions:

1. When the Central Committee decided to set up experimental special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, it was a brand-new undertaking. We are groping our way forward. We need to continuously sum up experiences and lessons in the course of practice. Whether they are experiences of success or lessons of error, as long as we clear-headedly recognize them, they will all be beneficial to our work. The Shenzhen-Shekou industrial zone has taken the initiative by setting up special zones and has reaped distinct results. The Shenzhen-Xili reservoir resort has its own rustic flavor.

The Zhuhai-Shijingshan mountain resort has set up a strict, scientific managment system and has enlightened us much in our work. Certain of our units and organizations are overstaffed. There are more personnel than matters to be attended to. They are plagued by bureaucratism. Whenever they are confronted with work, they try to pass the buck. Efficiency is extremely low. Some people hold "iron ricebowls" and eat from a "big pot." Should they not learn from these good experiences to overcome the malpractices in their own work? Some comrades have adopted all along a negative, suspicious attitude toward the open-door policy and the experimentation with special zones. They think that the open-door policy has opened a back door for bourgeois ideology and has corrupted the party style and social climate. We are no longer in the period of remote antiquity. No country in the world can no afford to keep itself to itself. During the feudal dynasties of the Ming and Qing in Chinese history, we tried on numerous occasions to implement a "closure of ports." This was to have dire consequences on the development of our own productive forces and caused tremendous political and economic loss. The open-door policy is highly conducive to the enlightenment of people's thinking and the promotion policy will inevitably cause certain lawless elements to take advantage of the situation and carry out activities designed to sabotage socialist construction and also definitely affect the party style and social climate. However, the present problems associated with the party style and social climate are not entirely due to the open-door policy. We must both acknoweldge its side-effects and even more recognize the nature of the problem. We must have full confidence in the open-door policy and our experimentation with special economic zones. We must conscientiously sum up and continuously improve. The special economic zones must not be completely Westernized. They must not turn into second Hong Kongs or Macaos.

2. There has been a good start in building spiritual civilization and an improvement in the social and moral atmosphere. However, the development in unbalanced. What merits our attention now is that there are still many party committees and leading cadres who do not have a sufficient understanding of the significance of building spiritual civilization. Some of them think that they are too busy with their work and cannot spare time to promote the building of spiritual civilization; some of them lack confidence in building spiritual civilization, holding that "a bonus of 10 yuan is better than doing 1 year's work in grasping spiritual civilization;" some think that spiritual civilization in unable to solve problems and is like scratching an itch from outside one's boots; some think that grasping spiritual civilization is the work of the departments, and wonder why the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committees should make a fuss of it. In order to persistently and profoundly launch the building of spiritual civilization, we must strengthen and improve party leadership and further enhance the whole party's understanding of building spiritual civilization. In the course of building spiritual civilization, we must strongly grasp the question of party work style, social customs and social order. We must create public opinion in a big way so that it can become regular and systematic among the masses. On the basis of extensively mobilizing the masses and improving the level of understanding, we must make the best use of the situation and formulate certain practicable facts, agreements with the masses, management regulations, rules and so forth in relation to the overall situation or certain aspects of building spiritual civilization. We must, by means of building spiritual civilization, make our people become people who have ideals, morality, culture and who abide by discipline.

3. Market prices is a major matter to thousands and thousands of families. Last year in Guangdong, procurement of agricultural and sideline products at negotiated prices and increases in the rural financial credit expenditure, workers' bonuses and transient laborers accounted for the situation in which a large number of the currency was put into operation, an excessive amount of food coupons were in the hands of the people and there was short supply of vegetables, nonstaple foods, construction materials for the rural areas, medium-size and small farm tools and other commodities.

In addition, slackened market management and increased prices of commodities have affected the livelihood of the masses and, in particular, the livelihood of a certain section of workers and staff members. The question of commodity prices is a matter of overall importance and is a relatively complicated question. We must resolutely implement the 10 regulations on stabilizing market prices issued by the State Council recently, and adopt the comprehensive measure of integrating economic and administrative methods and ideological education. The state-owned commercial enterprises must take the lead and set good examples in implementing the market price policy and strictly forbid private price increases and price increases made in disguised forms. It is necessary to seriously deal with cases in violation of the price policy and price discipline. We must punish according to law those who break the law. Governments at all levels must perfect the organs in charge of commodity prices, carry out regular inspections of the market prices, form a system and strengthen supervision by the masses. Maintaining fundamentally stable commodity prices is extremely essential to stabilizing the economy, maintaining stability and unity and improving the masses' livelihood. This must not be treated lightly.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS FORMATION OF AUDITING BODIES

HK141159 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Chen Xingbo [7115 5281 3134]: "Why Does the New Draft Constitution Provide for an Auditing Body?"]

[Text] The auditing system was not provided for in China's previous three constitutions. The new provision of establishing auditing bodies is to meet the needs of our socialist modernization construction.

What does an audit mean? Generally speaking, it means analyzing, examining and checking accounting books of the enterprises and institutions so that their business and financial status will be reflected and errors or irregularities in management will be discovered. Government auditing is a part of the auditing system, which means that the state enforces supervision over financial affairs. The auditing system provided in a constitution usually and primarily refers to establishing special auditing bodies by the state to make pre-, post or temporary examinations and selective examinations of the annual and usual financial revenues and expenditures of the governments at various levels, so as to discover any mistakes, and false, illegal or uneconomical expenditures in the accounting books of governments at various levels and state-invested enterprises. Auditing is an instrument for fulfilling the state budget and examining its implementation.

The financial budget in every country (that is, annual revenues and expenditures) usually consists of four procedures: drafting, examination and approval, implementation and supervision. The auditing system has become an indispensable and important link in fulfilling the financial budget in all countries, and the independence of auditing is a general rule. However, as the conditions of various countries are different, the auditing systems are also different. In different countries, the auditing organs have different names, such as auditing office, auditing court and accountancy inspecting office. The auditing organs in some countries are under the jurisdiction of the legislative organs while in some other countries they are under the administrative or judicial organs. There are also different methods in auditing, such as pre-audit, post-audit and examination (that is, temporary or free audit), and different forms, such as submitted audit, on-site audit, circuiting audit and full or selective examinations. The United States, West Germany and some other countries have also adopted a comprehensive audit, which means carrying out a comprehensive analysis and examination of the financial affairs and business activities of the government organs and offering suggestions for improvement. As the audit systems differ in various countries, the audit roles also differ in reality.

At present, the financial system characterized by unified revenues and expenditures by the state has been changed into the system of "assigning revenue and expenditure quotas separately to the central authorities and localities and assigning responsibility for task completion at various levels." At the same time, the enterprises have been granted greater decisionmaking power and the funds for localities and enterprises have increased. The extra budgetary funds of the state have accounted for 50 percent of the budgetary funds, and those of some localities are even larger than the budgetary funds. Since the budgetary funds for capital construction have been reduced and the extra budgetary funds for other projects have increased, if supervision is not strengthened, it will be more difficult to control the scope and development of national construction. This will also be harmful to the smooth development of our economic readjustment and the development of the national economy in a proportional and planned way. For many years, a method which localities and departments have used to compete with the state for investment and materials is by asking for the approval of their leaders. The problems concerning the commencement, postponement and cancellation of a project are usually decided by the leaders in charge of the work. Meanwhile, due to the imperfection of our financial systems, the laxity in discipline and the disorder in management, as well as the sabotage of the economic criminals who made use of the loopholes in our systems, our national income has been seriously affected. Originally the financial and accounting departments in various units should play the role of supervisor over the units' financial work. However, practice shows that if supervision is not also carried out over these supervising departments, the problems still cannot be solved. Since the financial and accounting departments are under the units' administrative leadership, it is difficult for them to fully carry out supervision over the units' financial work. For example, in some units the decisions on the expenditure for some important items or for importing equipment and material are usually made before consulting the financial and accounting departments. Only when problems emerge are these departments consulted. In some units the financial and accounting staff collude with the unit leaders to deceive the state. And in some other units, when the financial and accounting staff who adhere to financial and accounting regulations resist the wrong decisions of the leaders in charge of the work, the latter will ask the principal leaders to criticize them. Sometimes they are even retaliated upon for this. Besides, there are also problems in the financial and accounting departments in some units. So in the light of the actual situation in our country, it is imperative to establish auditing organs in our state organizations to carry out supervision over their financial work. It can help plug the loopholes in our financial systems, solve the problem of lax financial discipline, and rectify the unhealthy trend in the economic field, so that the funds which should be collected by the state can be collected and the limited financial and material resources can be used more rationally and economically.

Article 92 of the draft of the revised constitution stipulates: "The State Council has an auditing body to audit and supervise the financial work, the revenues and expenditures of the governments at various levels and of the financial and monetary departments and enterprises and institutions under them. The auditing body exercises its auditing and supervisory powers independently, according to provisions of the law and subject to no interference by any other administrative organs or any organizations and individuals." Article 111 stipulates: "Auditing bodies are established in local people's governments at and above the county level. Local auditing bodies at various levels exercise their auditorial and supervisory powers independently and according to provisions of the law and are responsibile to the people's governments at the corresponding levels and the auditing bodies at the higher level." These stipulations embrace the following points:

1. The duty and responsibility of the auditing bodies. The auditing bodies are supervisory organs and have the duty to audit and supervise revenues and expenditures in the financial work. The auditing body of the State Council is authorized to audit and supervise the financial work, the revenues and expenditures of the governments at various levels and of the financial and monetary departments and enterprises and institutions under them; and the local people's governments at and above the country level also establish auditing bodies to audit and supervise the local financial work and revenues and expenditures. The State Council, local governments and the enterprises and institutions under them receive income and expend moeny according to the budget and plans of the state, the localities and the units. Therefore, auditing and supervision chiefly mean the supervision over the implementation of the budgets. The government budgets are worked out by governments at various levels and implemented by the governments after they are examined and approved by the people's congresses at corresponding levels. The auditing bodies are not only authorized to audit and supervise the budgetary revenues and expenditures in the whole process from before implementation to the final accounts, but are also authorized to supervise the extra budgetary financial work and revenues and expenditures (including supplementary and temporary budgets). The stress of supervision is laid on whether the targets of revenues and expenditures are fulfilled and whether they are fulfilled in accordance with relevant laws, decrees, policies, regulations and financial discipline. The supervision over the financial work is a power entrusted to the auditing bodies by the constitution. The organs under examination should not refuse to be supervised and examined. They should provde the auditing bodies with reliable facts and true figures. When laws are violated, such as by corruption and serious dereliction of duty, and are found through auditing, they must be submitted to the judicial departments to be dealt with according to the law.

2. The principle of independence in auditing. Being a part of government organizations, the auditing bodies are also independent from other administrative departments. They exercise their auditing and supervisory powers independently, according to provisions of the law and are subject to no interference by any other administrative organs or any organizations and individuals. The stipulation of exercising supervisory power independently in the draft of the revised constitution is aimed at granting the auditing bodies necessary authority to ensure that their duties are carried out successfully. If the auditing bodies are not authorized to exercise the supervisory power independently, they will not be able to check any illegal and improper activities in revenues and expenditures. Any administrative organs or any organizations and individuals who interfere in the auditing work, by refusing to be examined, obstructing the examination, trying to make the auditing staff change the results of auditing, or bribing or attacking and persecuting the auditing staff, should be criticized or given party or administrative disciplinary punishments according to the seriousness of their cases. Criminal cases are subject to court decisions. The stipulation about the auditing bodies established in local people's governments at and above the county level being responsible to the people's government at the corresponding levels, and the auditing bodies at the next higher levels are also aimed at preventing other administrative organs, organizations and individuals from interfering in the auditing work. To those who interfere in the auditing work, the people's governments at the corresponding levels have the right to stop them from doing so and deal with their cases so that obstacles can be removed. If problems are found in the financial work and the revenues and expenditures of the governments at the corresponding levels and they remain unsolved after being pointed out, the local auditing bodies have the right to report to the auditing bodies at the next higher levels or even to the auditing bodies of the State Council and request them to solve the problems. The auditing body of the State Council has the right to audit and supervise the financial work, the revenues and expenditures of the governments at various levels and of the financial and monetary departments and enterprises and institutions at various levels.

NPC or, when the NPC is not in session, by its Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee also has the right to appoint and remove deputy chief auditors and auditors as well as the chief auditors of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The important role the auditing bodies play requires that the appointment and removal of the chief auditors must be made with great care. The stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution on the legal procedure of the appointment and removal of the chief auditors are organizational guarantees for the auditing bodies to exercise their auditing and supervisory powers independently. They will effectively prevent the administrative organs and their leaders from interfering in the auditing work by appointing and removing the chief auditors. They will also prevent the responsible auditors who boldly adhere to principles and act strictly according to law from being retaliated upon.

In order to perfect the auditing system in our country, the principles provided in the constitution are certainly not enough. For example, the duties and responsibilities of auditing bodies must be made clearer and more concrete. There must also be stipulations on how to carry out the auditing work, how to deal with problems which have been discovered by audit, and on the composition of the auditing bodies and requirements for auditors. In short, we must draw up the audit law, the audit program law and the law governing the organization of auditing bodies as soon as possible so that the socialist auditing system can become a complete legal system and the auditing system can serve our socialist modernization drive more effectively.

BRIEFS

WINTER WHEAT VARIETY — Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- A new wheat variety bred through another culture has been recently named "Jinghua No 1," according to the Beijing Municipal Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Agrotechnicians of the institute of crops under the academy said they achieved the success after years of research. The new wheat variety has been trial-grown on the outskirts of Beijing for the past 2 years. It was found to be resistant to disease and lodging (being beaten to ground by weather) and the average yield per hectare was 5.25 tons. With additional fertilizer, irrigation and good management the yield would exceed 7.5 tons per hectare, they said. Jinghua No 1 will be sown in larger areas in China beginning next autumn, the academy said. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 12 Jun 82 OW]

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

OW131151 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The standing committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its 12th session at the Jiangxi guesthouse this morning. Yang Shangkui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee Liu Junxiu, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang.

The agenda included:

1. Study and discuss the revised draft constitution;

2. Hear a report by the provincial agriculture and reclamation department on afforestation and tree planting in our province this year, and examine and adopt provisional regulation on the management and protection of forestry resources of Jiangxi Province;

3. Hear a report by the provincial planning commission on the situation of environmental protection in our province, examine and adopt a provisional regulation on collecting taxes for discharging industrial waste;

4. Hear a report by the provincial scientific and technological commission on agricultural science work in our province; and

5. Issues related to personnel discussals and appointments.

Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the discussion on the revised draft constitution by the NPC.

Vice Provincial Governor Wang Zhaorong, (Bian Pengyue), president of the provincial higher people's court, and (Li Ying), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, were present at the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of departments under the provincial people's congress standing committee, responsible persons of the province's various administrative offices, and responsible persons of the various municipal and county people's congresses and district people's congresses in the various municipalities.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN SHANDONG COUNTY DESCRIBED

OW141310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 14 (XINHUA correspondent) -- A preview of the public health work at Yexian, where 15 developing countries are holding an inter-regional seminar on primary health care, showed it to be a typical Chinese county with no modern hospital buildings or sophisticated medical equipment.

But the people appear robust, the streets clean and the village courtyards tidy. Poplar trees and willows flank the streets and peonies and roses are in full bloom in the courtyards. Here, cholera, typhus, V.D., diphtheria and poliomyelitis are plagues of the past, and there were only 2 reported cases of malaria in 100,000 in 1981.

A cooperative medical system was first initiated in 1958 and has since been developed to cover all villages, said Liu Zhiying, director of the Yexian County Public Health Bureau.

There are now 31 hospitals with 1,000 beds and 1,500 professional medical personnel, in addition to more than a thousand clinics and 2,122 barefoot doctors servicing the people at the production brigades. In 1981 an average of 76 percent of the patients were treated at the village clinics, 20 percent more at the commune hospitals and only 4 percent difficult cases needed to be dealt with at the county level. The barefoot doctors, he said, take turns in studies sponsored by the state to upgrade their competency. An examination given last year promoted 1,623 to "country doctor" level.

In China, he explained, "prevention" comes first in public health. The mass line is adopted to mobilize the peasants in this work. The people soon realized that the elimination of mosquitos and flies must start with water purification, cleaning toilets and pigsties. Water ditches were dredged and 90 percent of the families are using self-devised pipe water for drinking. Nightsoil is now piled and sealed with mud to ferment into fertilizer. It is a positive cycle, said Yexian Magistrate Wang Zhengxiu, since with better public health and sanitation, production goes up and thus there are more funds for public health undertakings.

Yexian on the Shandong Peninsula has 88,698 hectares of arable land and a population of 833,000 people. Its industrial and agricultural output total 877.8 million yuan. The 1981 per hectare grain output, mainly wheat, corn and peanuts, averaged 7.55 tons, giving each individual an average annual income of 196 yuan from the collective, a sum free from income tax and rents. Financially, it is not difficult for the peasants to shoulder the average 3 to 5 yuan (1.63 to 2.7 U.S. dollars) per person of medical expenses involved, he added. But in some richer production brigades they are borne entirely by the collective, while in some brigades, two thirds by the collective and one third by the commune members themselves.

Summing up their public health experiences, he said, these preliminary accomplishments are credited to the mobilization of the masses, the cooperative medical system and barefoot doctors and finally the full utilization of local resources, namely the traditional Chinese medicine.

TIE YING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG CPPCC SESSION

OW141421 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously at the Graet Hall of the People in Hangzhou this morning. Present were First Secretary Tie Ying and Deputy Secretary Wang Fang of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. The opening session was presided over by Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

In his report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, Vice Chairman Jiang Ximing of the provincial CPPCC Committee said: Since the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, under the guidance of the party's line and principles, under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and with the close cooperation and joint efforts of various democratic parties and people's organizations, has done a great deal of work to promote further economic readjustment and political stability and unity as well as the reunification of the motherland.

After dealing with the work of the provincial CPPCC committee over the past year, including promotion of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and study of the central authorities' important documents, Jiang Ximing said: Our future tasks are to earnestly study and implement the guidelines laid down by the national conference on united front work and to further expand the patriotic united front. We should now do a good job in implementing various policies in close coordination with the party and the government.

Attending the opening ceremony were Xu Ju, He Kexi, Zhang Renzhi, Zhu Zhiguang, Chen Li, Cai Bao, Wu Youxin, Wang Jiwu, Cui Dongbo, Peng Ruilin, He Zhibin and (Huang Keyun), vice chairmen of the provincial party committee. The session held panel discussions this afternoon on the report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee.

GUANGDONG: CPPCC REVIEWS INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK160431 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1430 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Report: "Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu Listen to the Opinions of the CPPCC Group Investigating the Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals Toward the 'Three Kinds of Compatriots'"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — First Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Ren Zhongyi, Guangdong Governor Liu Tianfu and others this afternoon received the CPPCC group investigating the implementation of the policy on intellectuals toward Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and listened to its opinions.

In his talks with the members of the investigation group, Ren Zhongyi pointed out that the CPPCC investigation group not only investigated how the policy on intellectuals toward the "three kinds of compatriots" was being implemented in some areas of Guangdong Province but also examined the work of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. The investigation group not only affirmed the achievements of Guangdong Province but also frankly posed problems. The problems investigated by the investigation group are highly representative and help greatly in further implementing various policies in Guangdong Province.

After concluding its investigation in Fujian on 3 June, the CPPCC investigation group reached Shantou municipality on 4 June. Its members conducted a 12-day investigation in Shantou, Chaozhou, Meixian and Guangzhou.

Huang Dingchen, head of the CPPCC investigation group, said to Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and others that the governments of Guangdong Province, Shantou, Meixian and other areas had attached great importance to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals toward the "three kinds of compatriots", done a large amount of work and achieved relatively prominent results. But he pointed out that at present, Guangdong Province's implementation of the policy on the private housing of Overseas Chinese still left something to be desired, and that the implementation of the policy toward dependents of those who had gone to Taiwan had only just begun and the task in this respect was still a very arduous one. He also put forth some suggestions to Guangdong Province.

Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu immediately assigned the relevant departments to seriously handle the problems raised by the CPPCC investigation group.

Responsible persons of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou municipality who received the CPPCC investigation group included Liang Weilin and Xue Yan.

GUANGDONG LEADER ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK130223 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Liu Tianfu made a speech at a forum convened by the provincial government on 11 June on economic and technical cooperation. Speaking on problems in economic and technical cooperation inside and outside the province, he demanded that government at all levels set up cooperation organs and put them on a sound basis and that the responsible persons of the economic departments take the lead in going out, promote cooperation in a just and forceful way, and clear the main channels.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: At present only about 50 percent of the province's products are covered by the state plan. We have to rely on cooperation with fraternal provinces and regions for a considerable proportion of our materials, raw materials and fuel, in order to make up for insufficiencies in the plan. However, recently some places in other provinces and regions have not understood Guangdong's situation very well, with the result that mutual cooperation channels have been cut and circulation channels blocked.

Unless this problem is solved, it will have a very great effect on the province's production this year and next and will be very bad for mutual economic development.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: The leaders at all levels must attach importance to economic and technical cooperation and take effective measures to rapidly promote this work. At present it is first necessary to set up provincial, prefectural, municipal and departmental cooperation organs and put them on a sound basis, and send people out to take rapid action. The responsible persons of the economic departments at all levels must take the lead in going out, and clear the main channels. Cadres and purchase and sales personnel with good ideology and work style, who have scored success and made contributions in cooperation, must be promptly commended and rewarded, The leaders at all levels must spontaneously accept responsibility for past mistakes in cooperation work.

GUANGDONG TEACHERS COMPLAIN OF LOW REMUNERATION

HK160747 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] While inspecting institutes of higher education in the past few days, deputies of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress heard many appeals by middle-aged teachers about excessively heavy burdens and low remuneration. This must be brought to the attention of leadership departments of the party and the government.

Beginning on 9 June, the inspection group, comprising 10 people and led by Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue, went successively to Zhongshan University, Jinan University, Guangzhou Physical Culture College and Huanan Normal College. When they arrived at a college or a school, they held a forum of various forms, which was attended by cadres, teachers and students. They universally listened to opinions. Many teachers said that, over the past few years, institutes of higher education have done a great deal of work in implementing the policy on intellectuals and teachers living conditions have been improved to a certain extent. At present, it is necessary to show more concern for the middle-aged and young teachers. This is an important aspect of further implementing the policy on intellectuals.

Zhongshan University disclosed that middle-aged backbone teachers at an above the lecturer's level generally have excessively heavy burdens and low remuneration. Due to low living standards, middle-aged backbone elements become old before their time and there will be no successors in many branches of learning. They urgently hope that deputies of the provincial people's congress will urge departments concerned to take effective measures to solve this problem.

XIZANG ACTS TO IMPROVE NATIONALITY RELATIONS

OW120547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- According to a report by XINHUA reporters Shen Wanqi and Sun Mingzhen, the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee had adopted a series of measures to readjust and improve the relations among various nationalities and extensively and meticulously carried out its work well in strengthening unity among nationalities since its firm implementation of the directive issued by the central authorities on work in Xizang two years ago. This has brought about a fine situation in the autonomous region with the cadres and masses of all nationalities working hard together to build a new Xizang.

For the past 2 years, the main experience of the regional CCP committee in strengthening unity among nationalities has been as follows:

1. It has vigorously brought order out of chaos in guiding ideology for nationalities and eliminated the influence of "leftists" ideas on the nationality issue. It has also repeatedly disseminated Marxist-Leninist theories on the nationality issue and carried out reeducation among the people on China's nationality policy. For the past 2 years, the regional CCP committee has convened several enlarged meetings in which responsible comrades have repeatedly pointed out that the relations among nationalities in Xizang have become those among the working people after the completion of democratic reform. They called on the people of all nationalities to further strengthen unity on the new basis.

The autonomous regional CCP committee has further implemented the party's policy of self-government in national autonomous areas, reaffirming the rights of the national minority people in governing their own affairs. For the past 2 years, a large number of minority nationality cadres have been promoted to leading posts, and hundreds of patriotic personnel have been given proper jobs. The regional CCP committee has stressed that it is essential to implement the various guidelines and policies issued by the central authorities in close connection with the special characteristics in Xizang and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Constitution. The standing committee of the autonomous regional people's congress has strengthened the local legislative work. In handling all affairs, the people's governments at all levels have also taken into consideration the special conditions in Xizang and tried their best to take care of the interests and needs of the people of the Tibetan nationality. This has made the people of the Tibetan nationality realize that they have been really treated as equals in the community of the motherland. They have also understood that the party's nationality policy is sincere and consistent. This has enhanced their confidence in and their feelings for the party. Thus, they have even more consciously safeguarded the unification of the motherland and the unity among all nationalities.

2. The regional CCP committee has readjusted the economic policy, vigorously developed production, raised the people's living standards and laid a sound material foundation for the unity among all nationalities.

During the past 2 years, the government has appropriated more than 410 million yuan to help the urban and rural people in Xizang develop production and promote the Tibetan handicraft industry. This year the autonomous region has once again decided to continue exempting the peasants and herdsmen in Xizang from paying taxes in agriculture and animal husbandry for a period of 3 years. Those who live in remote districts and backward areas will be exempted from paying such taxes for an even longer period. All these measures have greatly stirred the masses' enthusiasm for production.

3. The unity among the members of the leading group of the regional CCP committee has brought about the unity among the party organizations at all levels and among the cadres of all nationalities. The regional CCP committee has emphatically pointed out: The unity among the leading bodies at all levels, particularly the unity in the standing committee of the regional CCP committee, provides an organizational guarantee in achieving unity among the people of all nationalities and resolutely implementing the directive of the central authorities.

A responsible comrade of the regional CCP committee points out: under new historical conditions, an issue regarding relations among nationalities is generally an issue among the working people. In tackling an issue of this category, we first must strengthen education on a regular basis. We must take precautionary measures and try our best to guard against disharmony. Second, when there is disharmony, we must find out the nature of the issue and the reason for creating such disharmony. In general, we must adopt the measure of criticism and self-criticism, and tackle this issue prudently and properly. Third, after the issue is solved, we must earnestly sum up our experience and draw lessons, help everyone raise their awareness and achieve new unity on a new basis. During the past few years, the Xizang Autonomous Region has carried out its work on nationality issues in such a manner. As a result, it has effectively improved the relations among all nationalities.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 10 JUN

HK110832 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Summary] The 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee was held in Kunming this morning [10 June]. The agenda of the meeting follows: 1) Discuss the draft of the revised PRC Constitution. 2) Listen to the report of the provincial people's government on the implementation of the State Council's regulations on controlling the building of residential houses in villages and towns; examine and adopt the measures of the provincial people's government on the implementation of the State Council's regulations on controlling the building of residential houses in villages and towns. 3) Listen to the details of the proposal by the provincial people's government on revising the provincial regulations on the control of materials that pollute the environment; examine and adopt the province's regulations on the control of materials that pollute the environment. 4) Consider appointments and dismissals.

The meeting was presided over by Zhang Haitang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Also attending the meeting were Vice Chairman Sun Yuting, Zhang Tianfang, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, Yu Lanfu, (Yan Yitian), (Huang Ping) and (Li Guiying).

At the plenary meeting, the agenda of the meeting was passed. Vice Chairman Sun Yuting gave a report on discussions of the draft of revised PRC constitution. Vice Governors We Shengmin and Lin Chao, provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Wang Qiming, provincial higher people's court President Xiao Huayou and the provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Wang Lizhong attended the meeting as observers. Other responsible people from the country people's congress standing committee and provincial organizations also attended the meeting as observers.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

HK111350 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Reporter's roundup: "Go All-Out, Advance From Victory to Victory, Reach a Still Higher Level"]

[Text] Beginning this year, the workers and staff members of our province's industrial and communications departments have heightened their fighting spirit and made unrelenting and strenuous efforts, with gratifying achievements being obtained in the growth rate and economic returns of industrial and communications production throughout the province. From January to April, the total output of industry has increased by 9.1 percent over the corresponding period last year, heavy industry has increased by 5.4 percent and economic returns are better than last year. The profit of industries and enterprises realized in the first quarter in the local budget of the province has increased by 10.78 percent over that of the corresponding period last year, and the profits handed to the higher authorities has increased by 3.3 percent.

However, we should realize that there is still no fundamental change in the backward situation of industrial and communications production in our province. Many targets in the whole country are still rather backward and there are still many problems in carrying out the plan for increasing industrial production this year. According to the demand for "ensuring a 40-percent increase and striving for 50-percent growth" in the annual rate of industrial production, we have fulfilled only 31.9 percent of the plan for the whole year in the first quarter, and the task for the subsequent 8 months will be extremely arduous. Although there has been an improvement in economic returns, development is unbalanced and the economic returns of some trades and enterprises are still very disappointing. The qualitative and consumption targets of principal products have not been properly fulfilled, and the costs of fixed products have risen. A shortage exists in raw materials and fuel, especially in the supply of coal, electricity and oil. There is a serious drought at present and soon we will enter the high-temperature and rainy season. This will also greatly affect industrial production. Therefore, we must keep a clear head and not lose sight of the current problems in production. We absolutely cannot treat them lightly.

We must continue to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the national industrial and communications work conference and the guiding ideas of party committees and people's government at various levels. First, we must conscientiously shift the focus of work to socialist modernization centered on economic construction. Second, economic work must be shifted to improving economic results. We must constantly study and solve problems arising in production, mobilize the masses of cadres, workers and staff members, go all out, advance from victory to victory and reach a still higher level. Practice in many localities has proved that studying the experience of the Handan No 2 Construction Company and teaching the workers and staff members to have a sense of responsibility of being the master of their own affairs are effective methods of urging everyone to consciously become the master of society, fully bringing their initiative, enthusiasm and creativity into play and making contributions to the four modernizations. We hope that all units will view this work as the key to making a success of production.

We must integrate the all-round reorganization of enterprises with making a success of current production. The way has already been paved for the all-round reorganization of industrial and communications enterprises in the province. Various levels must strengthen leadership. The key lies in paying proper attention to the work of reorganizing and readjusting the leading bodies. Teams staying at selected grassroot units must do their work well and solve problems effectively. The reorganized enterprises must promote current production with speed and results. The first group of reorganized enterprises must overfulfill this year's production task and set a new standard for the targets of various economic returns.

We must use every means to achieve the plan calling for increased production and practicing economy. All prefectures, municipalities and departments must conscientiously implement the increase production and practice economy plan formulated at the provincial industrial and communications work conference, mobilize the masses and organize its implementation. Light industry must continue its big growth, and heavy industry must maintain its rising momentum. We must make an effort to improve product quality, increase variety and produce products which cater to market demands. Apart from the plan for increasing production already arranged, all enterprises with conditions and potentials should strive to increase the production of key products and products in short supply, such as food, clothing and commodities based on market demands. Enterprises with insufficient tasks should pay even more attention to strengthening market survey, acquainting themselves with market demands, promptly solving problems in production and properly arranging production. We must make energetic efforts in grasping properly the work of supplying raw materials and fuel, and material supply departments must ensure the supply of raw materials covered by the plan. Industrial and communications enterprises must adopt measures to lower consumption, economize on the use of various raw materials, properly grasp the work of saving coal, oil and electricity, strengthen management and strive to increase production and speed by practicing economy. We must do a good job of the various preparatory work to meet the high-temperature and rainy season, make a success of safety in production and guarantee fulfilling the increase production and practice economy plan for the whole year.

We must quicken the pace of technical transformation projects for this year. Technical transformation projects under construction and arranged for this year must be completed as scheduled according to plan and must bring their role into play in this year's production. There must be clear and definite responsibility for every project from selection and design to construction and operation, and there must be special people in charge from beginning to end. The department in charge must make periodic inspections of the rate of progress and must carefully inspect the completed project before acceptance.

We must actively organize the linking up of production, supply and marketing. Both industry and commerce must adhere to taking planned economy as the key link, establish the standpoint of coordinating all the activities of country like pieces in a chess game, work closely together, coordinate actions, link up production, supply and marketing, continue to develop channels of communication, guarantee the smooth progress of production and place them in the service of satisfying the needs of society. We must strictly implement the state plan. Industrial production and commercial purchasing must be carried out according to plan, contracts must be signed according to plan and work must be carried out according to the terms of the contracts.

This year, the task of industrial and communications production in our province is very heavy. We hope that the leading members at various levels will heighten their revolutionary spirit, conscientiously change their work style, go deep into the frontline of production, promptly and effectively solve problems, sum up and popularize new experiences so that everybody from top to bottom will make concerted efforts, work hard and go all out to grasp properly this year's industrial and communications production.

SHANXI AUTHORITIES HELP ENTERPRISES STOP LOSSES

HK140407 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Party Committees and Industry and Communications Departments Throughout the Province Take Effective Steps To Help Enterprises Running at a Loss To Change To Making a Profit Within a Set Time"]

[Text] Reporter Gong Gui reports: Party committees and industry and communications departments of districts and muncipalities throughout the province, after making thorough investigation and study in enterprises running at a loss and analyzing reasons for losses incurred there and other current problems, have taken steps to help these enterprises to change to making a profit within a set time. This practice has aroused the initiative of the broad masses of staff and workers and has achieved noticeable results.

Since the beginning of this year, industrial and communications enterprises in our province have been running at a loss with the volume getting higher from 1 month to another. By the end of April, there were 604 enterprises throughout the province running at a loss with a total volume of 38.84 million yuan. Recently, the standing committee of the provincial party committee made a special study of the problem of enterprises incurring financial losses. The provincial committee held that the existence of the problem of so many enterprises running at a loss had severely affected the development of the economic work of our province. This also showed that leading comrades in some economic departments had not bestirred themselves and had not exercised effective leadership and proper management. Thus the provincial committee and the provincial government issued an "urgent circular on effectively solving the problem of enterprises running at a loss." The circular urged that leaders at all levels must take resolute steps to solve this grave problem and basically change the situation within 3 months' time, that is, from June to August. Comrade Huo Shilian, the first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, giving close concern to this problem, explicitly pointed out that solving the problem of enterprises running at a loss must be treated as an important task concerning the improvement of economic results and that the enterprises running at a loss must change to making a profit within a set time. Leading comrades in charge of industry in the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government together with leading cadres in the economic council, the planning council, the financial council and other departments concerned of the provincial government conducted investigation and analysis in some large and medium-sized enterprises running at a loss. They found out the main problems there, and by means of joint consultation of all parties concerned and making decisions on the spot, helped them solve some urgent problems. Party committees of districts, municipalities and countries and local departments concerned also investigated one by one their enterprises running at a loss. They found out that the main reasons included: Some enterprises were poorly managed resulting in severe waste, big consumption and high overheads. In some enterprises, products were inferior in quality, and varieties and designs are few and excessively overstocked. In some enterprises, equipment was obsolete and production conditions were unfavorable. In some enterprises, leading groups were weak and slack in their work; some leading members were even on bad terms with each other. In some enterprises, losses were caused due to the problem of policies.

On the basis of finding out the causes of enterprises incurring financial losses, leading comrades in charge of industry at all levels took measures of specifying the responsibility of every leader to take charge of certain factories, ensuring that they made up their deficits, rectified management, upgraded product quality, lowered cost and consumption and carried out technical transformation and equipment renewal. At the same time, enterprises where raw materials were not guaranteed, products did not meet demands and losses were incurred for a long time, had to be shut down or reorganized. The party committee of Yanbei District asked all chemical fertilizer enterprises in this district to stop financial losses and increase profits by the end of June. Enterprises which cannot stop losses within the time limit will be resolutely asked to stop production and conduct reorganization. Those that still incur losses after reorganization will be shut down. Enterprises where losses are not large and can be stopped when efforts are made have been asked to change to making a profit within a set time. Management systems and measures for examining and approving subsidies to enterprises incurring losses have been tightened. Financial departments will not give subsidies and banks will not make loans to those enterprises which incur financial losses outside or over planned limits. Zhalin iron mill in Huoxian county and sevel other enterprises in Linfen District incurred a total loss of 1.06 million yuan last year. The district committee planned to close or reorganize these enterprises within this year and use their manpower, equipment and factory space to produce products that meet market demand. The Changzhi municipal committee, besides adopting the measures of setting ceilings for losses in enterprises and

stopping subsidies to enterprises where losses exceed the ceiling, has laid down a system of reward and penalties for enterprises where losses are allowed in plans, so as to encourage reduction of losses and prevent losses from exceeding planned limits. The Yangquan municipal committee has laid down targets, time limits and measures for grassroots units, covering all enterprises, workshops, teams and groups.

In Luliang District, 13 coal mines incurring losses, after reorganization, reduced their losses from 770,000 yuan in the first 4 months of last year to 170,000 yuan in the same period of this year.

District and municipal authorities have also paid attention to helping technical transformation and equipment renewal in enterprises incurring losses. The Changzhi municipal committee has raised 2.6 million yuan of funds for these enterprises and used these funds maintly to finance 13 projects of technical transformation. They are now under rapid construction and will achieve results within this year. The Datong municipal committee has allocated 1.316 million yuan from the subsidy for transferring coal to other areas and applied the funds to technical transformation of enterprises incurring losses. The Taiyuan municipal committee and the Jizhong District committee organized enterprises incurring losses to cooperate and handle joint ventures with advanced enterprises in Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, thus achieving results in a short time, some of them have even shaken off the label of incurring losses.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL RURAL ECONOMY -- According to statistics released by the regional statistics bureau, the economy in rural and pastoral areas of the region is getting better, and commune members' income from collective distribution is higher every year. Last year, per-capita commune members income from collective distribution was 93 yuan, an increase of 38.81 percent over that of 1980. The region's highest per-capita commune member's income -- 211.91 yuan -- was recorded in Alxa League. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS -- Over that past 3 years, industrial enterprises throughout Hohhot municipality, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, have scored a 6.8 percent increase in output each year, a 1.4 increase in taxes and 14.4 percent increase in profits handed over to the state. The municipal proportion of light and textile industrial production amounted to 56.4 percent of production of all industries in 1978 but 69.5 percent in 1981. The municipality has introduced 258 varieties of new products and over 1,840 categories of new design, color and packing style. Its 41 products have been appraised as fine quality. Two products have been conferred medals by the national authorities. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

SK080810 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on assigning jobs for the 1982 college and university graduates concluded today after a 5-day session. It discussed and studied issues concerning policies and principles pertinent to the deployment of 1982 college and university graduates and discussed the job assignment plan.

The guidelines of the national conference on assigning jobs for this year's college and university graduates stipulate that the key points and orientations of job assignments for college graduates are centered on strengthening the production of the light, textile, energy, communications, transport and building materials departments and that in the future special attention should be paid to organizing graduates of agricultural, forestry, medical and teacher's training colleges to work on the forefront of agricultural production and to reinforce grassroots units below the county level year after year. In line with the above guidelines, the conference set forth demands on this year's college graduate job assignment work.

The conference noted: One of our province's major issues is our serious shortage in technical forces for the light and textile industries. Therefore, in assigning jobs for this year's college graduates, we must give priority to this area. During the job assignment work, we must educate the graduates to be concerned with what the country is concerned with and worry about what the country is worried about. We must urge all graduates who are qualified to work on the light and textile industrial front to volunteer to work there and to bring their talents and role into full play. Departments concerned, while employing and arranging jobs for graduates from the light and textile vocational schools, must not assign them jobs not in their chosen field of study.

The conference urged all colleges and universities to strengthen ideological and political work, do a good job on conducting education on assigning jobs for the college graduates and resolutely stop unhealthy tendencies in this regard.

HEILONGJIANG'S FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS BOOMING

SK111005 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, thanks to abundant natural resources and the day-to-day product increase of industrial and agricultural production, Heilongjiang Province has achieved rapid progress in direct transaction of foreign trade and has become the leading trade province on northern China.

Since approval by the central authorities in January 1981 on direct trade transactions with foreign countries, our province has attained steady development in foreign trade by following the principle of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs as well as by widely opening trade channels and boosting each other closely. The province has successively established foreign trade offices in Guangzhou, Dalian and Qinhuangdao cities, which have taken up tasks such as dealing with goods storage, consigning shipments and allocating exchanges. According to the business contracts signed at the first provincial export trade fair held in Harbin in 1981, the province has established business relationships with over 1,100 traveling traders from over 100 countries or regions of the five continents. As of now, about 100 commodities of our province have been directly exported to foreign markets.

In the past, our province supplied commodities only to internal markets and was only entrusted by the coastal export cities, including Dalian, Tianjin and Shanghai, in commodity procurement and allocation. Following direct transaction of foreign trade and the steady increase of export transactions, our province has made a good start in giving full scope to the strong point of provincial natural resources and opening more production avenues of export commodities to enliven the economy.

At present, in addition to exporting special local commodities, our province has achieved an increase year after year in exporting machinery and electronic commodities as well as chemical industrial products. There are a large number of enterprises throughout the province which have scored over 10 million yuan of export value and have paved a new road toward improving the structure of export commodities and giving full scope to the strong point of the provincial heavy industrial production. In 1981, the Harbin municipal procurement volume of export commodities in machinery, electronic and chemical industries amounted to 58 percent of the municipal annual total volume. In addition, a large amount of new export commodities such as watchbands, candies, cameras, carpets, towelling coverlets and sheets have been delivered each year to markets both at home and abroad and have been greatly welcomed by consumers.

JILIN FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS SESSION

SK120358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress opened ceremoniously this afternoon at the auditorium of the provincial guest house in Changchun. The session opened under an excellent situation in which the party and the people throughout the country are ideologically more unified, society is more stabilized, economic readjustment has scored more results and all other work has achieved new success.

The guiding thoughts of the session are the decisions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the spirit of the 4th Session of the 5th National People's Congress. The main tasks of the session are using the study and discussion of the draft of the revised PRC constitution as a motivating force and, in accordance with the spirit of the 1982 work outlines of the provincial people's government, to sum up work in the last year, to discuss and make decisions on major issues in our province's socialist material and spiritual civilization building and to organize the people of all nationalities in the province to boost morale, work diligently and strive to promote our province's national economy.

The executive chairmen of today's session are Li Youwen, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, Yu Ruihuang and Ren-qin-zha-mu-su. Attending today's session were (Lui Jingzhi), secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, various committees, offices and bureaus under the provincial people's government, municipal and prefectural people's congress' standing committees and prefectural administrative offices. All participants at the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee also attended the session.

The work report of the provincial people's government delivered by Zhang Shiying, deputy governor of the province, consists of four parts. The first part is a review of the economic work in the past year. The second part is the major task for economic construction in 1982. The third part is the need to do a better job in building the socialist spiritual civilization. The fourth part is the need to strengthen the socialist legal system and attack serious criminal activities in the economic field and serious crimes which do grave damage to social order.

Deputy Governor's Work Report

SK130654 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Deputy Governor Zhang Shiying delivered a report on government work at the first meeting of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. He pointed out: The principal tasks for economic construction in 1982 are to steadily develop agriculture in an all-round manner, continue to execute industrial readjustment, vigorously promote enterprise consolidation, fully tap the potentials of existing enterprises and strive to improve economic efficiency, achieve a higher economic growth rate than last year, strive to balance revenue and expenditures and stabilize market prices and improve people's livelihood.

The report points out: To fulfill this year's tasks of economic construction, we must pay particular attention to the following 10 tasks:

1. Strive to reap a bumper agricultural harvest and promote agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, fisheries, sideline production and industry simultaneously. Promoting the rural economy in an all-round manner is crucial to guaranteeing the overall growth of the national economy. We must continue to uphold the principle of relying on policy and science, fully mobilize the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of peasants and try in every possible way to combat natural disasters of every description to ensure an all-round harvest in agricultural production. Efforts should be made to stabilize and improve the responsibility system in agricultural production, readjust the agricultural structure, change the practice of one-crop farming and increase the production of commodities.

2. Enact enterprise consolidation in a down-to-earth manner by focusing on improving economic efficiency. The focal point of the work on the industrial and communications front now and in the next 2 or 3 years is to successfully enact enterprise condolidation in an all-round manner. This is also crucial to the overall fulfillment of this year's industrial production tasks, the improvement of economic efficiency and the promotion of the province's industry. We must attend to this work in a planned and gradual manner in line with the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision on the overall consolidation of state-owned industrial enterprises and the requirements of the recent provincial industrial conference. Focusing on improving economic efficiency, we must pay particular attention to the following points in enacting enterprise consolidation: First, earnestly attend to strengthening leading bodies. Second, improve enterprise management.

3. Further readjust the industrial structure by proceeding from the province's actual conditions. We must cultivate the ideology of taking the whole country and the whole province into account, break the bounds of different trades and unify our thinking to promote in a planned manner the trades that should be promoted and resolutely close, suspend, merge and transfer to other lines of production all the enterprises that are not managed well. Efforts should be made to control the production of goods which are in oversupply and avoid blind and repetitive construction. Efforts should be made to reform the economic system and expand the authority of enterprises. In industrial readjustment, we should continue to promote collective enterprises.

4. Fully tap the potential of existing enterprises and implement technical innovations in a planned manner with the emphasis on key projects.

5. Increase income and practice strict economy to strive to balance revenue and expenditures.

6. Link channels of purchasing and marketing and improve the work of commercial, supply and marketing and foreign trade departments.

7. Implement a labor policy in a correct manner and improve the technological levels of staff and workers.

8. Continue to promote planned parenthood and strictly control population growth.

9. Accelerate scientific and technological development and promote education to cultivate more talented people to meet the requirements of economic development.

10. Improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production.

Report on Economic Figures

SK130800 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, entrusted by Zhang Gensheng, acting governor of the province, Zhang Shiying, deputy governor of the province, made a government work report on 11 June at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. He said in his report: Our province's political and economic situation is getting better and better. Since the beginning of this year, a good start has been made in economic construction and various other fields. Prosperity has come to all rural places. Last year the province reaped a good harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and industry. The agricultural output value amounted to 5.75 billion yuan, up 7.2 percent over the previous year. Total grain and soybean output reached 18.4 billion jin, an increase of 7.3 percent over the previous year and a record in the province. The rural collective economy greatly developed, and peasants' income increased. Each commune member's income from collective distribution was 144 yuan, up 22 percent over the previous year. The number of production teams whose per capita income from collective distribution averaged over 300 yuan increased from 796 in the previous year to 2,673 in 1981. Peasants in most areas began to become prosperous.

Industrial production has developed to some extent in the readjustment of the economy. Inspite of inadequate energy resources and production quotas for enterprises, the province achieved 13.39 billion yuan of industrial output value in 1981, up 0.98 percent over the previous year. People's livelihood has been improved. The 1981 wage bill for workers and staff employed in units owned by the people and collectively owned units throughout the province increased 8 percent over the previous year. The annual wages of each worker and staff averaged 775 yuan, an increase of 1.6 percent over the previous year. The province provided jobs for 367,000 people through various channels.

The purchasing power of the rural and urban population continued to increase, and more durable consumer goods were owned by them. Sewing machines, bicycles and wristwatches owned by each 100 people increased markedly. Televisions owned by the people increased 360 percent.

At the end of 1981, the savings deposits of the urban and rural population totalled 1.46 billion yuan, topping the 1980 figure by 37.3 percent and setting a record for the province. Housing conditions for the urban and rural population improved to some extent.

The province's economic work has improved this year. Since the beginning of 1982, the province has sown crops in good time and fulfilled the field crop sowing and paddy transplanting tasks according to the plan. New developments have been made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. From January to April, the provincial industrial output value increased 6.5 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Profits delivered to the state increased 18 percent. The provincial revenue was 8.8 percent over the corresponding 1981 period.

Socialist Modernization Needs

SK140207 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, in his government work report delivered at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Deputy Governor Zhang Shiying pointed out the need to do a better job in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

The report states: To carry out socialist modernization, we should not only build a highly developed material civilization but also a highly developed spiritual civilization. They are closely connected to each other and are inseparable. Only when we simultaneously develop the two civilizations can we guarantee long-term development for economic construction and a socialist orientation for building material civilization. The building of socialist spiritual civilization is a great task of long-term and strategic significance. Government organs at all levels must consider it a major issue and make a success of it.

We must notice that due to Lin Biao and the gang of four's sabotage over a long period of time, the infiltration of foreign reactionary forces and the influence of bourgeois ideas and life style and tendencies such as anarchism, ultra-individualism and bourgeois liberalism still exist. Obscene paintings and books and decadent songs in our society have not been eliminated. All these phenomena are seriously polluting social practice, corrupting the cadre contingent, poisoning the people's spirit and obstructing the four modernizations. Therefore, it is imperative to build the spiritual civilization.

The report states: Mastering ideological education is the central link in building the spiritual civilization. We should mobilize all forces of our society, use all mass media and adopt different means according to different targets to conduct communist idea and ethics education in a thorough and protracted manner and carry out the ideological education of cherishing the motherland, the party and socialism in an effort to solve problems in political ideas and ethics in our society.

Report on Economic Crime

SK150510 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, in his government work report delivered at the fourth session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, Deputy Governor Zhang Shiying urged the people's governments at all levels to carry the struggle against serious economic crimes through to the end and to do a good job in consolidating public security to ensure smooth progress in the program for achieving the four modernizations.

The report stated: Since 1982 the people's governments at all levels throughout the province have earnestly waged the struggle under the leadership of party committees at all levels. Up to the end of May the province has initially exposed a number of serious economic crimes and has educated the broad masses of cadres and the people in dealing blows at key criminals by holding open trials, resulting in initial achievements for the struggle.

Judging from the problems discovered in the cases throughout the province, they are more serious than those which occurred during the 1952 movement against the three evils -- corruption, waste and bureaucracy within the party, government, army and mass organizations. Therefore, efforts should be made to remind the broad masses of cadres and the people to clearly understand that a struggle against serious economic crimes is an important manifestation of class struggle developed in the economic sector of the new historical period in Chinese socialist society. The struggle is aimed at upholding communist purity, blocking corruption and deterioration and safeguarding the socialist system. It has a vital bearing on the success and failure of China's program to achieve socialist modernization and on the rise and fall of our party and country.

In referring to the question of successfully consolidating public security, the report stated: Over the past year political and judicial organs throughout the province have done a great deal of work in maintaining social order and protecting the safety of the people's lives and property and have scored certain achievements. However, it is noted that the public security status throughout the province has not totally taken a turn for the better. Criminal activities are still rampant in some areas where criminals are swollen with arrogance. We must adopt effective measures to deal powerful blows at them.

The report stated: In doing a good job in maintaining social order, in addition to resolutely dealing blows at various crimes, it is necessary to organize forces of various circles to work out ways in ideology, politics, economy, administration and law to vigorously consolidate public security in a comprehensive manner. To enhance educational work among youths is a key link for successfully consolidating social order. We must show concern for sound growth of youths in every field. Stress in consolidating social order should be laid on doing a good job in urban work. A good job should be also done in rural public security work.

The report demanded that further efforts be made in conducting education on the legal system among the people. At present, a good job sould be done in organizing the people to disseminate and discuss well the draft of the PRC's revised constitution.

Second Day's Plenum

SK130450 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] According to our sources, the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second plenum this morning. The people's deputies heard a report by (He Wentao), chairman of the provincial planning commission, on draft plans for Jilin Province's economic and social development in 1982 and a report by (Guo Hongxia), deputy director of the provincial financial office, on Jilin province's 1981 financial accounts and 1982 budget.

The executive chairmen of today's plenum were He Youfa, Yu Lin, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, (Ma Yuehai) and (Xu Shoupeng). Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over today's plenum.

In his report, Chairman (He Wentao) pointed out: As a result of initial readjustment, our national economy has entered a phase of steady development. In 1981, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CCP Committee, the people of all nationalities in our province firmly implemented the principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central committee, enacted the central principle of readjusting the economy and stabilizing the political situation and scored relatively good achievements. However, we must also notice that there are some problems in economic development which need immediate attention. These problems should be gradually solved by adopting effective measures while making arrangements for the 1982 plan and long-term plans.

In his report, Chairman (He Wentao) specifically explained the tasks and main targets of our province's plan for 1982's economic and social development and set forth 10 measures for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan.

Deputy Director (Guo Hongxia) said in his report: Judging from the financial situation in 1981, the implementation of our spending plan has been relatively normal, but our income plan has serious problems. If we inspect our work, we will find that waste is serious, financial management is weak and there are problems in the distribution of financial resources. From now on, we should conscientiously sum up our experiences and lessons and strive to do a good job in the revenue sector.

After explaining the arrangements for our province's 1982 budget, he pointed out: It is very difficult to achieve a balance between our income and expenditures this year. But our province has great potential in increasing income and reducing expenditures and has many conditions conducive to balancing income and expenditures. So long as we brace up, work diligently and make full use of our favorable conditions, it is not impossible to achieve balance between our income and expenditures this year.

Participants at the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee attended today's plenum. Also present at today's plenum were responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial procuratorate, departments under the provincial people's government, municipal and prefectural people's congress' standing committees, prefectural administrative offices and country and district people's congress' standing committees.

JILIN CCP OFFICIAL DIES; LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL

SK160250 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrade (Wang Ziming), deputy secretary-general of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and member of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, died of illness in Changchun on 11 June 1982. He was 64 years old. His native place was Laishui County, Hebei Province. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in January 1939 and the Chinese revolution in June of the same year.

During his over-40-year revolutionary struggle, Comrade (Wang Ziming) was constantly faithful to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies. He was a model party member and a faithful fighter for the proletarian class. His proletarian spirit and work style deserve to be used as an example forever.

After his death, his wife, (Zhang Shiying), and his children requested of the provincial CCP committee that, in deference to his wishes, all unnecessary formalities be dispensed with in making his funeral arrangements. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee agreed with the request of his relatives and highly praised their revolutionary spirit.

Leading comrades, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Ke and Song Jiehan, visited him in the hospital during his critical illness. Following his death, paying last respects to his remains were leading comrades from the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and provincial military district, including (Zhao Xiu), He Youfa, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying, (Liu Jingzhi) and Li Youwen, as well as responsible comrades from departments of provincial level organs, official cadres, representatives of workers and his friends.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG INTELLECTUAL POLICY INVESTIGATION -- Party committees at all levels in Heilongjiang Province are conscientiously investigating the implementation of policies towards intellectuals. In the past month or so, over 500 investigation groups consisting of 2,000 persons have been assigned to conduct the investigation. The emphasis of the investigation is on intellectuals of higher education and middle-aged back-bone professionals. Some intellectuals who used to work in positions where they could not bring into play their knowledge and proficiency have been transferred to other posts. Some intellectuals who did not have a decent place to live have also been arranged new houses. The provincial CCP committee has attached great importance to the investigation and assigned Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, to preside over the investigation. In the past few days, the provincial CCP committee held 3 forums of intellectuals of different categories from 60 units. Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the forums. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82 SK]

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON NINGXIA LIVING STANDARD

The following correction should be made to the item headlined "NINGXIA RIBAO Reports Improved Living Stardard," published in the Northwest Region section of the 10 June China DAILY REPORT on page T 2:

On page T 3, in the last paragraph, line two should read: "...construction amounted to 168.19 million yuan (the...," adding "million."

SHAANXI REPORT ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK140831 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department Stresses Stepping Up Education in Communist Ideology and Morality While Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] From 26 May to 1 June the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department held a meeting for heads of the propaganda departments of the CCP committees at the prefectural and municipal levels, and responsible comrades in charge of propaganda work of the departments concerned directly under the province. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the forum jointly sponsored by the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department and the CYL Central Committee for a summation of "all-people decorum and courtesy month" and the spirit of the meeting for exchanging experiences in propaganda work on the industrial and economic fronts as well as the forum on theoretical and educational work under the auspices of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department. The participants at the meeting studied relevant speeches made by responsible comrades of the central authorities and held discussions on the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the problems arising on the present propaganda front. Comrade Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and Deputy Secretary Comrade Bai Wenhua spoke at the closing ceremony of the meeting.

The meeting held: In various tasks on the present ideological front, efforts should be focused on upholding the four basic principles, adhering to the communist party purity, resisting and making a break with the corrosive influences of capitalist ideas, remnants of feudal ideas and of other corrupt ideas so as to fill party members, cadres and the masses of people with revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor and to step up the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. This problem has now become much more prominent and important. It is because of the damages caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal disorder that the nature of the working class -- pioneers of our party -- and the communist purity of our party members have been greatly impaired. Apart from that, after the introduction of the correct policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, we have been facing a serious struggle between corrosive elements of capitalist ideology and anticorrosive elements of socialist ideology. The class enemies, internal and external, are now resorting to different forms and means to sabotage our socialist modernization and corrupt our ranks. The current crackdown on the serious criminal economic activities is a prime manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under the new historical circumstances. We must be fully aware of the gravity of the struggle, always remain sober; correctly estimate the present situation of class struggle and properly handle the problems arising from the struggle. We must persist in the struggle between two lines. Now, we must pay special attention to checking the bourgeois liberalization tendencies from the right in the political, economic and ideological fields, while continuing to sweep away the pernicious vestige of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers and the influence of the "leftist" ideology. We must also be resolved to fight against the profit-before-everything mentality of the bourgeoisie and the survivals of feudal ideology and other decadent ideas.

The meeting pointed out: Around the central task of preserving the communist purity of our party, efforts must be concentrated on the following areas of work on the propaganda front in the second half of this year:

1. The activities of the "five stresses and four beauties must be penetratingly and persistently carried out. Concerning this, we must vigorously work for strengthening education in communist ideology and morality and cultivating people who cherish good ideals and are imbued with good moral, culture and discipline.

2. Political and ideological work must be reinforced in the enterprises such as industry, transport, communications, and finance and trade, in particular stressing a strong conviction to young staff and workers for the party and the socialist system and enhancing their sense of responsibility of being masters of the country.

3. Political and ideological work must also be reinforced in the rural areas, inculcating in peasants correct handling of the common interests between the state, the collective and the individual and putting an immediate stop to all sorts of evils such as feudal superstitious activities and gambling.

4. Publicity and education must be strengthened in rectifying the party work style. We must teach the CCP members and state functionaries to fill themselves with the party spirit, to strictly abide by party discipline and state laws and to enhance their consciousness in combating corrosive influences while dealing blows at serious economic criminals and putting right the unhealthy trends of "three recruitings, three changings and one building" [concurrently recruiting laborers, cadres and students, changing household registration from agricultural to nonagricultural, changing the status of rural youths to educated youths, and changing the status of temporary and contract workers and teachers in schools run by local people to permanent state workers and building private houses by using one's power].

5. We must bring the role of advanced models into full play, extensively and penetratingly carry out massive activities of emulating the advanced as well as vigorously encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones.

6. It is necessary to stick to the orientation of making literature and art serve the people and socialism and to earnestly improve the work in the literary and artistic fields so as to play a good role in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Meanwhile, it is necessary to adopt strong measures to resist the corrosive influences of the capitalist culture.

7. It is necessary to do well in the study and discussions of the draft of the revised PRC constitution and to arrange for cadres to continue their study of economic theory.

8. It is necessary to do a good job of ideological work in the streamlining of all organs and in the preparatory work of vocational training of cadres.

The meeting stressed: Propaganda departments at all levels should rouse to action and fully play their positive and creative roles in work under the leadership of the CCP committees at the corresponding levels. They should progressively change the feeble and slack state on the ideological front by contending for the initiative and not landing themselves in a passive position. They should make timely study and analysis of all sorts of erroneous ideological trends and unhealthy tendencies emerging in the party and society and solve these problems without delay so as to stop them in their embryonic state. Propaganda departments at all levels should persistently publicize and imbue the masses of people with communist ideas as well as incessantly raise their ideological consciousness and morality level. The focus of the work should be made on educating party members, cadres and especially the leading cadres at all levels. Discipline should be tightened organizationally and politically in the propaganda departments. Instructions from the central authorities or the provincial CCP committee should be carried out without fail. In implementing these instructions, no one must deviate and attitudes must be

positive. In the course of work, efforts should be made at making study and investigation, stressing main points and knowing how to effect a breakthrough on one individual problem. Once the problem is ready to be tackled, it is necessary to grasp it firmly until it is completely solved.

XINJIANG'S DAWAMAT ON PRODUCTION CORPS REVIVAL

HK110243 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Radio script by Tomur Dawamat, secretary of Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of regional people's congress standing committee: "Strengthen Unity and Work Together To Build a Rich and Civilized New Socialist Xinjiang"]

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang production and construction corps has been formally revived under the earnest concern of the CCP Central Committee. This is a major affair in the region's socialist modernization drive.

Since its establishment, the corps has followed the instructions of the Central Committee and Chairman Mao, reclaimed wasteland and guarded the border and acted as both a military and an agricultural force. It is a major force in defending the border and a combat force that is never demobilized. The corps has made major contributions in smashing hegemonist subversion and sabotage and defending the border.

The corps has been vigorously supported by the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang in the course of its establishment and development. The corps has also vigorously supported and assisted local construction undertakings. The cadres and masses and the military reclamation fighters in Xinjiang are close brothers in building and defending the borders and fighting together.

Following its revival, we believe that the cadres and workers of the production and construction corps will always remember the concern of the Central Committee and the hopes of the people of all nationalities, continue to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, play their role as a production, combat and work force, work hard to develop production and make new contributions to achieving big progress in construction and all work in Xinjiang. We believe they will certainly be able to continue to implement the party's nationality policy, do more good deeds for the people of all nationalities, further consolidate and develop the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance between all nationalities and be models in unity of nationalities.

The cadres and workers, peasants and herdsmen of all prefectures, municipalities, counties, communes and farms must always support the work and building of the corps, strengthen good-neighbor unity with the military reclamation fighters, and work in concert in shouldering the together glorious task of building and defending the border region. They should strive together to bring about great progress in construction and all other work in the region and to build a rich and civilized new socialist Xinjiang.

SUN YUN-HSUAN DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION ISSUE

OW151231 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan's remarks at the reception honoring participants in the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China on June 10 in Taipei.

Ladies and gentlemen: The 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China is both important and meaningful. Chinese and foreign scholars have gathered to ascertain Chinese mainland realities through the exchange of knowledge acquired in the course of their studies. We have special admiration and respect for friends from various foreign countries who have made the tiring trip here in quest of learning. On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of China, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to extend our warmest welcome and our best wishes.

In three days of meetings, you have engaged in wide-ranging and penetrating discussions of the Chinese Communists' Party, political, economic, social, cultural and foreign affairs. The incisive views you have expressed during these sessions will assuredly deepen the free world's understanding of problems on the Chinese mainland.

The True Wishes of the Chinese

I would like to stress that studies on mainland China should be focused on understanding of the true wishes of the Chinese people and the overall trend of China's future development. In past decades, Chinese and Western scholars have made considerable contributions to the study of mainland China problems. The emphasis of their research, however, seems to have centered primarily on the investigation of the structure, behavior and short-term changes of the Chinese Communist regime. Consequently, the findings tend to reflect their observation of the outward phenomena at a certain stage and thus fall short of penetrating the more fundamental and underlying causes in the momentum of change in modern China.

A Change in Direction in Mainland Studies

In my humble opinion, if we are going to increase the explanatory, heuristic and predictive power of the research findings in China studies, we must elevate the level of analysis and broaden the scope of observation. In other words, we have to transform China studies from a field of study of the Chinese Communist regime alone to one dealing with the direction and processes of the modernization of the Chinese nation as a whole. If we can agree on this, then we may want to shift our attention from the study of the conduct of Chinese Communist leaders to that of the response of Chinese culture and society to the communist system. Only by following this path can we unravel the true nature of evolving Chinese problems and find the key to a deeper understanding of the common inner aspirations of the Chinese people.

The "China Issue," Not the "Taiwan Issue"

Influenced by the Chinese Communist regime, the people of the world have made free China an issue -- the so-called "Taiwan issue." This concept is as mistaken as putting the cart before the horse. The Republic of China on Taiwan has achieved progress, prosperity and stability; its people enjoy a modern life of freedom and happiness. The Republic of China, moreover, is a constructive member of the international community. It therefore does not constitute an issue. We believe the real issue is that of mainland China -- the issue of whether the people there should forever continue to live under communist rule.

To the free world, the common issue we face is the "China issue" -- the issue of preference for a strong and hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-communist China. If a non-communist China is to be preferred, the free world should obviously allow the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits to make their own choice. In other words, we should leave the problem of China's future to the decisions of the Chinese people as a whole.

Regarding "Chinese reunification," the two sides have advanced different views. Free China calls for Chinese reunification under the three principles of the people, whereas the Chinese Communist regime has advanced through "Marshal" Yeh Chien-ying a nine-point proposal for so-called peaceful reunification which is actually intended to communize free China. The current question therefore remains that of whether a "democratic and free China" or a "communist and despotic China" can best fulfill the spirations of the Chinese people and the interests of the free world. At this point I should like to make some explanations and request your comment:

Peiping's So-Called Peace Proposal

1. The nine-point "peace proposal" of the Chinese Communist regime:

Since establishing diplomatic ties with the United States, the Chinese Communists have continuously clamored for so-called "peace" and "unification" in an attempt to implement its conspiracy to isolate us by pulling the wool over the eyes of the free world.

Judging the Chinese Communists by their past conduct, we are well aware that they will turn to "peace talk" if they are unable to attain their objective by force. They will compel an opponent to agree to peace by threatening war or by alternating peace and war if their "peace talk" call is ignored.

The Chinese Communists' "peace talk" proposals have attracted the attention of the international community in recent years. We have always understood that this is a phony image of peace devised by the Chinese Communists and a gimmick to deceive the people of the free world. This is because all such proposals have two accompanying preconditions: First, the government of the Republic of China is to be considered a "provincial goverment" under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Communist regime; second, the invasion of Taiwan by force is not ruled out if peace talks fail. In other words, this so-called peace proposal is actually an attempt to annex the Republic of China on Taiwan. We have learned many traumatic lessons and will not again take the Chinese Communists' words lightly.

In September, 1981, "Marshal" Yeh Chien-ying made his nine-point "peace talk" proposal on behalf of the Chinese Communist regime, calling on the Kuomintang of China to talk with the Chinese Communist Party as equals. Yeh said the Chinese Communists would allow Taiwan (under the rule of the Republic of China) to maintain its military, economic and social autonomy. But almost in the same breath, the Chinese Communists threatened to "downgrade diplomatic relations" with the United States if it continued selling arms to the Republic of China on Taiwan. The Chinese Communists also demanded that countries with which they maintain diplomatic ties not have representative agencies in Taiwan. Recently the Chinese Communists disrupted international athletic activities by refusing to send a team to the fifth world women's softball championships in Taipei and by trying to dissuade other countries from participating. All of these developments provide evidence that the Chinese Communists' "peace talk" proposal and their clamor for "three links" and "four exchanges" are means of deception in the attempt to communize free China.

Peiping's Attempt To Deceive U.S.

"Peace talk" is another form of communist struggle. The Chinese Communists have raised the absurd view that "the supply of weapons to the Republic of China on Taiwan will strengthen its stand against peace talk."

This is an attempt to deceive the United States. In the words of Sun Tzu, a famed Chinese strategist of olden times, this is an effort "to defeat the military force of the other side without fighting a battle."

On January 20, 1961, in his inaugural speech, President John F. Kennedy said the United States would never fear to negotiate but would never negotiate out of fear. President Reagan said in his State of the Union Address in 1982 that America will negotiate only from a position of strength. The eminent views of these two American presidents clearly express the position and attitude that should be adopted by a responsible government.

We hope sincerely that the free world and the United States especially will recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China and communize its people through the employment of diplomatic pressure. The free world should never be lured by the Chinese Communists bait into making further concessions.

ROC's Goals

2. Free China's goal: In keeping with the aspirations of the Chinese at home and abroad, the Republic of China on Taiwan has proposed to unify China on the basis of the doctrines and advocacies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Developments on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits during the past 30 odd years have proved that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people are suited to the national development of China and can solve the "China problem" and assure the freedom, affluence and happiness of the Chinese people.

I should like to explain briefly the major points of the three principles of the people. The principle of nationalism seeks to establish a country "of the people," the principle of democracy is intended to establish a country ruled "by the people," and the principle of the people's livelihood is aimed at establishing a country "for the people."

The results of our implementation of the three principles of the people on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu have been recognized throughout the world in past years. Even the leadership of the Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to admit openly that mainland China cannot catch up with Taiwan economically. The Chinese Communists have tacitly followed the successful experience of the Republic of China in seeking national development. They have imitated our free export processing zones by opening so-called "special economic zones." They have introduced foreign capital to help enlarge exports and readjusted the order of economic construction by giving first priority to agriculture. They recently tried again to adjust the economic structure. While continuing to recognize "ownership by the whole people" and "collective ownership," they began in a small way to accept the "individual economy" of urban and rural workers. All of these changes are signs that the consistently dogmatic Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an aboutface after a series of setbacks.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Principles

In advocating the reunification of China on the basis of the three principles of the people, we are not trying to embarrass the Chinese Communist regime. As early as September 1937, soon after outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Chinese Communists announced: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people are needed today in China, and this party is willing to try to help carry them out." In recent years, the Chinese Communists have often expressed their respect for Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On October 10, 1981, the anniversary of the Wuchang revolution of 1911 that gave birth to the Republic of China, the Chinese Communist regime paid tribute to the great man who created the first democratic country in Asia. In the recently promulgated fifth draft constitution, the Chinese Communists affirmed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's contribution to establishment of the Republic of China. They have thus recognized the superiority of the three principles of the people. All freedom-loving Chinese sincerely hope that the Chinese Communists will truly "return to" and "identify with" Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people and that they will take earnest action to implement the three principles.

Ladies and gentlemen, the reunification of China is the common aspiration of the Chinese people. For the last more than 30 years, the government and people of the Republic of China have worked to reunify China and restore freedom to the Chinese people on the mainland.

The reunification of China is a fateful topic. We hope the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits will ponder carefully and decide which political system will bring them dignity, glory, freedom and happiness.

How China Should Be Reunified

We believe that Chinese reunification should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole. We hope the Chinese Communists will not continue to beat around the bush and engage in the plotting of ruses. We also hope they will make no more gestures to confuse the people of the world. Instead, they should give up the "four fundamental principles" as quickly as possible and take steps to change their way of life. If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continue to narrow, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacles to reunification will be reduced naturally with the passage of time.

Scholars' Counsel Requested

Ladies and gentlemen, academic study is a serious business. Han Yu, a Chinese scholor of the T'ang Dyanasty, said "words must bear enlightening messages." The Bible says "...truth will make you free." Both quotations suggest that the quest for knowledge should not cease with the mere satisfaction of curiosity, but should apply knowledge to the furtherance of mankind's well-being. I sincerely hope that through the profound study, analaysis and deliberation of famed scholars like you, an in-depth understanding of the reality of the observations will shed light on the right direction for China's further development. In conclusion, I want to express the hope that during your stay in the Republic of China you will give us the benefit of your wise counsel on our administrative affairs as well as of your deliberations on the problems of mainland China. My colleagues and I will be delighted to accept your advice.

I wish you good health, happiness and prosperity. Thank you.

Footnotes:

The "three links" refer to mails, trade and air and shipping services. The Chinese Communists have asked that these links be set up as soon as possible. They first made this offer on New Year's Day, 1979.

The "four exchanges" refer to establishment of exchange between relatives and tourists, academic groups, cultural groups and sports representatives.

Sun Tzu or Sun Wu (around 500 B.C.) was a native of Chi in the period of spring and autumn annals. He was an outstanding strategist. King Ho Lu of Wu put him in charge of armies to attack Chu in the west and neutralize Chi and Chin in the north so Wu could dominate her three sister states. He wrote Sun Tzu --"The Art of War," a classic of Chinese military strategy.

The "four fundamental princples" of the Chinese Communists regime are (1) always stick to the socialist road; (2) always retain Communist Party leadership; (3) follow through with the dictatorship of the proletariat; and (4) follow the thoughts of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung.

Book of John, chapter 8, verse 32; "You will know the truth, and the truth will make you free."

TAIWAN PREMIER'S REUNIFICATION REMARKS EXAMINED

HK160359 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Sun Yun-hsuan Talks About Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] Sun Yun-hsuan, "President of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan, spoke last week about peaceful reunification. The Taiwan press has reported reactions to this in recent days, and the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that the majority of Chinese there welcomed his words.

Reactions to this talk of Sun Yun-hsuan differ from previous occasions. It has been given a greater welcome than any previous talk by a Kuomintang leader, and this is because there are changes, his approach lays more stress on reality, his language is more moderate and he talked more like a Chinese.

Sun Yun-hsuan spoke at a study meeting; his speech was entitled "The China Issue and Chinese Reunification." He said that "China's reunification is the common aspiration of all Chinese in the nation," and "the question of what course China should follow should be reserved for the whole body of the Chinese people to solve." In saying this, he has precisely taken the stand of the Chinese people, and hence his words are welcome. Beijing has consistently and repeatedly reiterated this common aspiration of the Chinese compatriots, and now the upper stratum in Taipei has uttered the same words, thus attaining unanimity on the great premise of reunification.

Apart from affirming reunification, it is also necessary to work hard to pursue peaceful reunification. In addition to the draft of Sun Yun-hsuan's speech, Taiwan's publicity media have reported other words he spoke: When the political, economic, social and cultural differences between the mainland and Taiwan continually narrow, the conditions for the peaceful reunification of China will gradually ripen.

The change from the previous diehard anticommunism and rejection of peace to affirmation of reunification, and peaceful reunification, demonstrates that, under Beijing's powerful urging and efforts, the Taiwan authorities are retreating step by step; from the viewpoint of the Chinese people's stand, the Taiwan authorities' understanding is progressing step by step and can gradually join the mainstream of unanimity with the whole Chinese nation. Although the distance is still great, history is always evolving, and the facts prove that the Taiwan authorities too can and will change.

The conditions put forward by Sun Yun-hsuan for peaceful reunification hold that it is first necessary to narrow the differences between the mainland and Taiwan in all aspects. Actually, it is unjustifiable to cite political, economic, social, cultural and other differences as reasons for rejecting reunification. There can be differences between different areas of a country, and this is the case in many countries in the world. In particular still more regional differences can coexist in China, a large nation with a huge population, where progress can be promoted through exchanges. Beijing's nine-point peace talks proposal agrees to Taiwan's maintaining its status quo in many respects, thus precisely recognizing [chengren] that the differences can continue to exist. Reunification is the righteous cause of the nation, and internal differences should certainly not constitute an obstacle.

However, since Sun Yun-hsuan has come up with conditions, there is no harm in regarding them as a demand for an exorbitant price for advancing toward negotiations. Sun Yun-hsuan wants to narrow the differences between the mainland and Taiwan; how is this to be done, and to what degree is to be taken? If the Taiwan authorities are sincerely bent on peaceful reunification, these questions will have to be solved by direct negotiations with Beijing, and exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland will have to be opened up. How can the differences be narrowed if peace talks and the effort to open up communications in three ways are rejected? What peaceful reunification needs is seeking common ground while reserving differences, not putting differences above unity.

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China

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USSR ANNOUNCES NEW NUCLEAR STANCE AT UN SESSION

OW161902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Leonid Brezhnev's pledge that the Soviet Union "assumes an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons" came as a surprise to many and aroused their comments here at the U.N. special session on disarmament today. The Soviet Union had refused to undertake such an obligation for the past two decades. Observers here believed that Moscow's new stance was intended to frustrate the nuclear-deterrence strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Moscow's announcement was contained in a message from Brezhnev sent to the U.N. session and read out by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. "This obligation will become effective immediately, on the moment it is made public from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly," Gromyko said. Brezhnev asked other nuclear powers to adopt reciprocal steps. The Soviet Union would continue to take into account the attitude of other nuclear powers when deciding on its own policies, Gromyko noted.

Moscow's new stance was also regarded as a posture to cater to the current anti-nuclear mass movement in Western Europe and the United States. But it will not reduce the Soviet threat confronting Western Europe because of the Soviet Union's edge in conventional weapons, observers said.

In his hour-long speech at the U.N. session, Gromyko put all the blame on the United States for the arms race between the superpowers. He denied the Soviet Union had ever posed any threat in the world. "The Soviet Union is not threatening any state on any continent," he declared.

Gromyko said that the Soviet Union's objective was to eliminate all medium-range nuclear arms and tactical nuclear weapons. He reiterated the proposal for the freezing of the strategic arms possessed by both sides at the present level and for the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET 'SHAM' DISARMAMENT

HK161249 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Yan Caijun [0917 2088 0913]: "The Truth About the Soviet Sham Disarmament"]

[Text] [Being summary in boldface type] With regard to the problem of disarmament, superpowers comply with it in public but oppose it in private. They are playing the trick of sham disarmament and true arms expansion. In particular, the Soviet Union is talking glibly about "detente" and "disarmament" to cover its expansionist features and to deceive and lull people throughout the world. While telling lies about "seeking balance of power" rather than "superiority," the Soviet Union has continued to contend for overall military superiority. [end of summary]

True disarmament or sham disarmament is an important problem in the sphere of disarmament.

With the convention of the second UN special session on disarmament, disarmament has become one of the focuses of world attention. All peace-loving countries and people of the world demand the realization of true disarmament. However, the superpowers, the main targets of disarmament, comply with it in public but oppose it in private. They are playing the trick of sham disarmament and true arms expansion. In particular the Soviet Union has put forth a number of plans and proposals for disarmament and pretended to be willing to carry out disarmament. Actually, it is continuing to expand its arms vigorously.

Arms Expansion Under The Pretext of Disarmament

One of the characteristics of sham disarmament is saying one thing and doing another or saying yes and meaning no.

Since the Soviet Union put forth the proposal of "overall and complete disarmament" in the 1960's, it has talked a lot and presented more than 100 disarmament proposal and plans. The Soviet Union does not have the intention of implementing any of those proposals and plans, such as the sheer empty talk of "refraining from resorting to force." Some of these proposals and plans are tricks which avoid the important and dwell on the trivial, such as "banning environmental warfare" and so forth. It is precisely under the cover of talking glibly about "disarmament" that the Soviet Union is rapidly and vigorously increasing its military strength.

As far as nuclear weapons are concerned, in 1963 the Soviet Union had less than 200 long-distance ballistic missiles. At present, it has 2,400 missiles of this kind, an elevenfold increase over 1963. While maintaining the superiority of the number of its strategic nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is making great efforts to improve their quality and has achieved marked success in this respect. In 1980, the accuracy of the Soviet warheads had already been narrowed down to 245 meters of the target, which was close to the U.S. accuracy. With regard to medium-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has renewed them in recent years and deployed 300 SS-20 guided missiles. It is continuing to expand its nuclear arsenals and develop new intercontinental missiles. While extensively developing its nuclear force, the Soviet Union has never slackened its efforts to develop convening of the first UN special it has superiority in this respect. One-fourth of its 45,000 tanks and one-third of its 62,000 armored carriers were produced 4 years after the convention of the first UN special session on disarmament. The Soviet Union has also greatly developed its navy and air force. The quantity of its war planes and the production of its chemical weapons rank first in the world. The production output of its conventional weapons is equal to the total production output of the United States and various West European countries. The Soviet military expenditure in 1981 was 8 times higher than that of 1961. The Soviet Union's purpose in talking glibly about "disarmament" is to use it as smokescreen to distract people's attention from its real arms expansion.

In order to defend themselves, Soviet leaders are concocting a set of so-called "rational" arguments for arms expansion by saying that arms expansion is for "defense" and "self-defense." However, when people see the Soviet supersonic jet fighter planes making unbridled strafing attacks in Afghanistan against the guerrillas who have armed themselves for self-defense and when they hear that the Soviet tanks are ruthlessly suppressing the Afghan people who dare to resist aggression on Afghan soil, how can they believe that the Soviet Union produces planes and tanks for "defense" and "self-defense"? In 1978 at the solemn rostrum of the first special disarmament session at the UN General Assembly, the Soviet foreign minister declared that "we have never started any wars, nor will we start one now." However, soon afterwards the Soviet Union sent its army to occupy Afghanistan and support Vietnam in invading Kampuchea.

One of the purposes of the Soviet Union's glib talk about "detente" and "disarmament" is to cover up its true hegemonist face so as to deceive and benumb the people of the world. In particular, when its hegemonist policies suffer setbacks, in order to exricate itself from isolation and to stablize its vested intersts, the Soviet authorities usually use the "peace offensive" to change their unfavorable passive positions. In 1969, after being roundly condemned by the whole world for its invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union put forward a so-called proposal for "international security" at the 24th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1969. Later it again put forward a so-called proposal for "not resorting to force and permanently prohibiting nuclear weapons in international relations."

After supporting the Vietnamese invasion of Laos and Kampuchea and sending troops to invade and occupy Afghanistan, it again put forward a so-called proposal for "certain measures for reducing the danger of war which demand immediate attention" at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly. As everyone knows, the country which used force against Czechoslovakia and undermined international security is none other than the Soviet Union itself. The country which mounted a large-scale invasion of Afghanistan is also none other than the Soviet Union itself. When the use of conventional arms by the Soviet Union to carry out aggression and expansion met with opposition from people of various countries in the world, it still put forward a so-called draft declaration for "forestalling a nuclear catastrophe" at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly. Since the Soviet Union is so concerned with "nuclear catastrophe," people cannot help asking why it is not taking action, such as voluntarily committing itself not to use nuclear arms first or, at the least, committing itself first to the obligation of not using and not threatening to use nuclear arms against nonnuclear countries and nonnuclear regions. In fact, this Soviet proposal is not a genuine concern for "forestalling nuclear catastrophe," but an attempt to divert the attention of various countries from the Soviet Union's development of conventional arms and its reliance on the superiority of conventional arms for carrying out aggression and to befuddle world opinion. The Soviet Union has made clear by its own actions the hypocrisy of these proposals.

Seeking Supremacy Through "Disarmament" Talks

The two superpowers, possessiong the greatest arsenals in the world, are not interested in genuine disarmament but they are going on with their disarmament talks. For one thing, they want to curry favor with the public. For another, they try to restrict the other party and achieve supremacy through the talks, or to take advantage of the "talks" to gain time for armament, or to cope with the difficulties each of them is confronted with politically, economically and militarily at home and abraod and to readjust the pace and plan of armament. In short, each has a plan of its own and each is seeking to enhance its own position of strength. The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in the European theater currently being held and the Soviet-American talks on strategic weapons due to begin soon are also the arenas of rivalry between the two countries. Their previous records of talks show that each announcement of reaching an "agreement" signified the beginning of a new round of the arms race. Was it not precisely the Soviet Union which took advantage of the Soviet-American Salt I agreement to speedily catch up with the United States in strategic nuclear weapons and to surpass the United States in some aspects (the number of intercontinental missiles, the destructive force of nuclear warheads and medium-range nuclear missiles)?

In order to conceal its intentions of continually achieving overall supremacy, the Soviet Union always makes a point of vindicating itself by saying that it is only "seeking parity" and that it is not trying to seek "supremacy." However, we can see from the military strategy and views of Soviet generals that the situation is not like that. Soviet senior General Ou luo qi jin) [1655 5012 1142 6855] said in 1962: "Achieving supremacy over the enemy in nuclear weapons and in the methods of their use is an important task." In 1968 Marshal Sokolovskiy more explicitly said: "By achieving supremacy over the enemy in modern weapons, we have the prerequisite for vanquishing the enemy." When Soviet strategic weapons were still in an inferior position, Soviet generals were still able to admit quite frankly the ture Soviet intention of seeking supremacy in armaments. Today when the Soviet Union is in a superior position in many aspects of nuclear weapons, it does not utter a single word about its intention of continually seeking supremacy. The policy of hegemonism has determined that it will certainly seek overall supremacy. However, it is afraid that once it publicly admits its real intention of seeking overall supremacy in armament, its true features of sham disarmament will be seen through.

USSR ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI INVASION

HK160915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 6

[XINHUA report: "Soviet Government Issues Statement on Israel's Invasion of Lebanon"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun -- The Soviet Government gave this warning in a statement today: "Those who decide on Israel's current policy should not forget that the Middle East is a region directly bordering on the Soviet Union's southern boundary. Any incident there invariably involves Soviet interests."

Released by TASS, this statement by the Soviet Government says: "Very obviously, Israel's invasion has been carried out within the scope of the so-called 'strategic cooperation' between Tel Aviv and Washington."

The statement says: "The attempt to dismember Lebanon and to station so-called 'multinational troops' with the U.S. Army as the mainstay in the occupied area of Lebanon is being exposed more and more clearly."

The statement says: "The Soviet Union sides with the Arabs not in word but in deed and seeks to drive the invaders out of Lebanon." It also says: "Launched in Lebanon by Israel, this war has posed an acute question concerning the situation of the Middle East as a whole. Currently the Middle East has become a still more dangerous source of international tension."

DPRK PARTY FRIENDSHIP GROUP FETED IN BEIJING

OW141734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to China of the friendship group of the Korean Workers' Party.

At the banquet, Pak Yong-sok, leader of the group, member and a department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, toasted the growing militant friendship between the two parties and the people of the two countries. The friendship group will leave for home tomorrow.

ACTIVITIES OF GENG BIAO DELEGATION IN DPRK

Tours Military Academy

OW152030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese military delegation led by Geng Biao and Deputy Leader Liang Biye today toured Mangyongdae and the Kim Il-song Military Academy.

Situated at the south-western suburbs of Pyongyang, Mangyongdae is the birth place of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people where he spent his childhood.

O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces who is also a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, accompanied the Chinese military delegation to tour President Kim Il-song's native place, where they listened attentively to accounts of President Kim Il-song's life and revolutionary struggle then.

At the Kim Il-song military academy, the Chinese military delegation watched a training exercise of the special technical force. Delegation leader Geng Biao highly praised the students for their excellent performance. The Chinese delegation also watched a grand music and dance epic "song of glory" this evening accompanied by O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Kaesong Vist

OW161718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao declared today that "no matter what happens in the world," the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army are determined, as always to closely cooperate with the Korean comrades-in-arms and fight shoulder to shoulder."

He was speaking at a banquet hosted this evening by General Chu To-il, commander of the First Army Group in Kaesong a city bordering South Korea, in honor of the visiting Chinese military delegation headed by Geng Biao. Geng Biao and other Chinese senior officers arrived in Kaesong today in the company of O Chin-u, minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces. Geng Biao said that the Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms have always supported each other in the past half century. He expressed resolute support to the Korean people's sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification. He said: "The United States must pull out of South Korea all its troops together with their equipment."

In a welcoming speech, Commander Chu To-il noted that the visit to Kaesong by the Chinese military delegation "again demonstrates the combined strength of the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies." He said: "We do not want war. But we are never afraid of war. If the enemy dares invade us, we will deal them redoubled counter-blows." The Chinese military delegation also visited some units of the Korean People's Army stationed in Kaesong today.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CLOSES

OW161950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, Jun 16 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Ministers attending the three-day 15th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting, which ended here today, described the meeting as "constructive" and "fruitful." They said they had agreed on many important issues although some differences still remain among them.

The meeting was held to discuss Kampuchea and the question of economic cooperation among the five member countries, they disclosed.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, who told XINHUA that the meeting was "constructive and fruitful," summarized in his closing statement five accomplishments of the meeting. The meeting, he said, reiterated ASEAN's determination "to pursue the objective of a comprehensive political solution to the problem of Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant resolution of the United Nations," consolidated the considerable gains of ASEAN activities to redefine its long-term goals, identified new modes of cooperation, revitalized ASEAN's cooperation with their dialog countries and agreed to strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat.

S. Dhanabalan, Singapore's foreign minister and chairman of the meeting, told the closing session that the efforts of the delegations were productive.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawesila stressed the fact that the meeting enhanced ASEAN's cooperation.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said the meeting was useful for exchanging points of view on the Kampuchean question.

"Let there be no doubt about our continuing commitment to a comprehensive political solution of the problem on the basis of the international conference for Kampuchea declaration," he said. "In this regard, the current efforts of the Kampuchean resistance groups to form a coalition government merit our encouragement and continued support."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said at the closing session that "concerning the Kampuchean conflict, our discussions have strengthened our belief that the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea, which established the ad-hoc committee on Kampuchea, remain the only viable means of solving the Kampuchean issue. We look forward to a positive response from Vietnam."

Joint Communique Issued

OW161716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore, Jun 16 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today reaffirmed support for continued representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and for the formation of a coalition government in Kampuchea.

The five ASEAN foreign ministers from Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia issued a joint communique adopted at today's closing session of the 15th ministerial meeting.

Concerning Kampuchea, the joint communique said "The foreign ministers reiterated their full committment to the United Nations resolutions, which call for the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea."

It stressed: "The continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the whole southeast Asian region."

The foreign ministers deplore the intransigence of Vietnam in refusing to withdraw its military forces from Kampuchea in defiance of international opinion."

The communique said: "The foreign ministers reaffirmed their continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea and their support for its representation at the United Nations. They emphasized that the grounds for their support for the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were based on the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and non-use of force in international relations."

"The foreign ministers rejected all attempts to justify the continued unlawful occupation of Kampuchea and to seek recognition for the regime established in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces. The foreign ministers expressed their continued support for the efforts toward the formulation of a Kampuchean coalition government. They recognized that the establishment of a truly representative government in Kampuchea remains a matter for the Kampuchean people themselves to decide," it said.

"The foreign ministers expressed their firm belief that a comprehensive political solution for the Kampuchean problem is essential to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia which would ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region."

Concerning Israel, "The foreign ministers reiterated their condemnation of Israel's aggression against Lebanon. They also reaffirmed their full support for the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council calling for a ceasefire and for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon," the communique said.

Concerning international economic issues, the communique said: "The foreign ministers observed that, while all ASEAN member countries experienced reasonable economic growth, they were nevertheless concerned with the worsening international economic situation especially the continuing recession in the industrialized countries with no prospect for an immediate solution."

"The foreign ministers expressed deep disappointment in the continued impasse in the North North-South dialog. The foreign ministers called on the developed countries to exercise the necessary political will to immediately launch global negotiations in order to expedite international economic recovery and the establishment of a new international economic order.

"The foreign ministers viewed with dismay the trend toward protectionism." They expressed hope that the forthcoming GATT ministerial would restore the basic task of GATT in ensuring that the principles of free trade are consistently practiced in the world market.

"The foreign ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to cooperate fully in their efforts to overcome the difficulties brought about by the adverse international economic conditions," it said.

Referring to ASEAN cooperation, the communique stressed: "The foreign ministers in reviewing the developments in ASEAN cooperation during the past year observed with satisfaction that ASEAN has grown in stature and that it is recognized as an important regional organization in international affairs." "The foreign ministers also noted the important economic role played by ASEAN in international affairs."

The communique states: "The foreign ministers expressed the view that the existing international political and economic situation is fast moving into a state of crisis." They expressed deep concern with such developments and called for an urgent and total re-examination of the entire international system. The ASEAN foreign ministers announced the appointment of Chan Kai Yau of Singapore as the next secretary-general of the ASEAN Secretariat. The sixteenth ASEAN ministerial meeting will be held in Thailand in June 1983.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS EEC VICE PRESIDENT DAVIGNON

OW161324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated China's principle to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the European Economic Community. He was speaking at his meeting with Etienne Davignon, vice-president of the E.E.C. Commission, and his party here this afternoon.

Premier Zhao said the establishment of long and stable economic relations between China and the E.E.C. are beneficial to both sides. He said he wished that the two sides would make common efforts to open new fields for cooperation to further promote economic, trade and technical cooperation.

Vice-President Davignon said the E.E.C. attaches great importance to developing economic cooperation with China. "We are interested in discussing the possibilities in metallurgy and energy with China," he added.

Present at the meeting were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Belgium, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH FRG'S CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

OW161904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 16 (XINHUA) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is on an official visit to West Germany, here this afternoon.

They exchanged opinions on important problems in the international situation in a friendly atmosphere.

PENG CHONG MEETS ITALIAN CP DELEGATION 16 JUN

OW161706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this evening with a delegation from the Lombardia Regional Committee of the Italian Communist Party headed by Giovanni Cervetti, member of the leadership of the party and secretary of the Lombardia Regional Committee of the party.

Peng Chong and Cervetti expressed satisfaction and elation over the growing relations between the two parties.

Present were Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, adviser to the department. The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Peng Chong for the Italian comrades.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 10. The following day, Qiao Shi gave a dinner to welcome the delegation. The guests made a three-day trip to Shanghai and were warmly received by Hu Lijiao and Zhong Min, second secretary and secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee. The Italian comrades had discussions with leading members of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and visited the memorial hall of the site of the First National Congress of the CCP, a factory and a people's commune. The Italian delegation is leaving for home tomorrow.

ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON WIDELY DENOUNCED

Wen Yezhan Condemnation

OW161222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Wen Yezhan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, met with Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing, Wajib 'Abd as-Samad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lebanese Embassy in China, and Boutros Hanna, counsellor of the Syrian Embassy in China, on separate occasions yesterday evening and this morning. He handed them the statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China June 15.

During the meetings, Wen Yezhan strongly condemned Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon. He said that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian Armed Forces and people in their just struggle to resist Israeli aggression and safeguard their national rights.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK170802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Israel Must Unconditionally Withdraw From Lebanon"]

[Text] The Israeli aggressor army which invaded Lebanon has never actually stopped its military actions since announcing a cease-fire at noon on 11 June. On the one hand, they are mopping up the Palestinian guerrilla fighters in the occupied areas of southern Lebanon, and on the other, they are keeping up pressure on the Lebanese capital, Beirut. At present, the Israeli aggressor army controls the Beirut International Airport runways and the neighboring strategically pivotal Khaldah area, and has surrounded the Beirut city area where the PLO headquarters is located. Israel's actual moves show that the so-called cease-fire it announced is a swindle. It is counting on concentrating forces under the cover of the "cease-fire" and destroying the PLO to the maximum extent possible. The Middle East situation is even more crisis-ridden as a result of this scheme of the Israeli aggressors.

The Israeli aggressors have now put forward harsh conditions of a so-called "political solution" for withdrawing their forces, and threaten that if these conditions are not met they will not withdraw. To cease fire without withdrawing or to occupy land for long periods on account of nonacceptance of "political conditions" are the habitual tricks of the Israel expansionists. This is how the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights were occupied by Israel. Now the Israeli aggressors are again intending to use these barbaric, unreasonable and scoundrelly means to attain their expansionist aims.

The so-called Israeli "political solution" scheme that has already been revealed shows that Israel is attempting, after destroying the PLO bases in southern Lebanon, to ban the return of the Palestinian Armed Forces to that area. Israel seeks, by means of striking at the Syrian forces in Lebanon, to compel the Syrian units to withdraw from that country and weaken Syrian support for the Palestinian people's struggle. Israel is also vainly attempting by this invasion to split Arab unity and influence or change the Lebanese Government and policies. It is evident that the aim of the Begin authorities is to destroy and indeed wipe out the PLO Armed Forces, and wreck and even dismember Lebanon. This is something that the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Arab people and all states and peoples that uphold justice absolutely cannot tolerate. Israel is a brazen aggressor, so what right does it have to put forward conditions for withdrawing its forces? If Israel is allowed to do this, would not the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Vietnam in Kampuchea also think that they can put forward conditions for withdrawing their forces? What principles of international relations would there then be to speak of in the world?

The Palestinian people have waged a long and heroic struggle against the Israeli aggressors in order to recover the homes seized from them and to win their right to national self-determination. Their struggle is reasonable and just. In the face of the Israeli aggression, the PLO Armed Forces are fighting a bloody battle. 'Arafat and other PLO leaders are staunchly directing the battle. Fearless in the face of difficulties and sacrifices, they are resolved to carry through to the end the struggle to gain their national rights. Their spirit in advancing wave upon wave, which moves one to song and tears, demonstrates their heroism in struggling for national existence. International public opinion's condemnation of the Israeli aggressors and sympathy and support for the Palestinian people and for Lebanon fully express the common feelings of people throughout the world who uphold right and justice.

However, the U.S. Government, which has consistently been partial to Israel, has continued to support the Israeli aggressors since their invasion of Lebanon. In the Security Council the United States vetoed a resolution calling for an Israeli cease-fire and withdrawal, refused to take sanctions against Israel, and continued to ship arms to Israel; after Israel had seized a large tract of Lebanese territory and gained "the best bargaining position" in negotiations, the United States gain started so-called "mediation" activities. No wonder the Arabs accuse U.S. diplomacy and Israeli cannons of playing a mutually complementary role in aggression. The absurd U.S. attitude has made it convenient for another superpower to seize the chance to intervene, and the struggle between them for hegemony in the Middle East is bound to start a new round. The Middle East situation will further deteriorate for this reason.

The Chinese people have consistently and resolutely opposed the Israeli policy of agression and expansion and resolutely supported the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their national rights. In the current situation, we appeal: For the sake of peace in the Middle East and of human justice, all peace-loving countries and peoples that uphold justice must mobilize, put a stop to Israeli aggression, and compel Israel to abide by the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Lebanon.

XINHUA Comment

OW161900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Commentary: Israel's Premeditated Invasion -- By XINHUA Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Israeli troops have occupied half of Lebanese territories and pressed steadily toward its capital Beirut only seven days after they launched a lightning attack against that country on June 4.

Israel's recent large-scale invasion was quite different from the harassing attacks it carried out before the cease-fire in Lebanon last July. It was also different from its military actions south of the Litani River in Lebanon in March 1978. It was in fact a premeditated strategic action. The immediate victims of Israel's invasion are Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians.

In general, the strategic aims of Israel's action include:

-- To destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization's base in Lebanon and to eliminate the main force of Palestinian guerrillas;

-- To smash Syria's missile bases in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon and to drive Syrian troops out of Lebanon;

— to weaken the pro-Palestine force in Lebanon and to foster and beef up the country's pro-Israel force so as to dismember Lebanon by putting the area it occupied under the control of pro-Israel force;

— to undermine the rapprochement between Egypt and other Arab countries and to obstruct the proper progress of the peace process in the Middle East.

Israel does not merely focus its eyes on southern Lebanon but tries first of all to write off by military action the Palestinian question which is the nucleus of the Middle East problem. So far it has not completely achieved these strategic purposes.

The two superpowers' attitudes to the war are inconsistent with the desire of the Arab people. The United States not only knew in advance the Israeli invasion but also connives and supports it. The invasion came four days after Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's return from a ten-day visit to Washington where he discussed with the U.S. high-ranking officials the Palestinian "terrorism" and gained "complete understanding" from the U.S. Government. At the same time, the United States agreed to resume the suspended U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation agreement" and increase its military aid to Israel. Meanwhile the Soviet Union issued a statement saying that "the Middle East is an area lying in close proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and that developments there cannot help affecting the interests of the USSR."

All of this show that the U.S. policy on the Middle East with its support for Israel as the core not only runs counter to the interests of the Arab people but also is harmful to the defence of world peace. The Soviet moves in the Middle East, as the Soviet Union itself proclaimed, also merely serve its own interests there.

Now, a cease-fire has come into effect in Lebanon, but the grave tension is far from relaxed. Israel will try its best to achieve its strategic aim under the smokescreen of "cease-fire." Therefore, the Arab nation is facing an extremely complicated and arduous historic task, that is, unite together to defeat the aggressor. People hope that the imminent situation in the Middle East will help fuse the splits in the Arab world and fire the enthusiasm for defending the interests of the Arab nation. History will prove that violence, rampant for a period of time, is doomed to die out and no one will succeed in resorting to force to enslave other nations.

Mass Organizations React

OW161308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) — Chinese mass organizations have sent messages since June 8 to Palestinian and Lebanese mass organizations, condemning Israel's bombings and invading Lebanon.

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions says: "The Chinese workers and trade unions firmly support the Palestinian and Lebanese workers and trade unions in their just struggle against Israel's aggression. We are deeply convinced that this struggle will be crowned with final victory with the support from the people of the world."

The All-China Women's Federation says in its message: "The Chinese women firmly support the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian people and women in their just struggle against Israel's aggression and in defence of their national rights. Israel must withdraw from the Arab territory it occupied in 1967. The national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. The Middle-East issue must be solved in an all-round and fair way."

The message of the all-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation says: "The Chinese youth and students show deep sympathy for the Palestinian and Lebanese people in suffering. We demand that Israel immediately and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Lebanon's territory."

RENMIN RIBAO ON MILITARY ASPECT OF FALKLANDS WAR

HK161306 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Guan Yanzhong [4619 1750 1813]: "What the Malvinas War Reveals Militarily"; capitalized passages were printed in boldface]

[Text] The military conflict between Argentina and Britain for the Islas Malvinas has resulted in the largest air and sea battles over the Atlantic since the postwar period. Both sides have resorted to advanced armanents, especially the up-to-date elecronic-guided missiles, causing both sides great losses of warships, planes and personnel. This war has thoroughly captured the attention of military experts of many countries. They intend to draw lessons from it as reference.

Both Britain and Argentina have thrown a certain proportion of their military forces into the battle. Up to now Britain has called up half of its naval force, together with 140 planes and a total of 27,000 troops, while Argentina has mustered 200 airplanes, more than a dozen warships and about 10,000 troops. The British naval force is relatively strong, but it had to join the battle at a distance of more than 10,000 miles from its homeland. In comparison Argentina is weak in its naval force and armaments, but it can hold its position and wait for the arrival of the enemy as the Islas Malvinas is not far from the mainland. Argentina also gains the advantage of having full use of its air force.

The Malvinas war has its unique traits. NATO military experts said that this conflict has taught the NATO military personnel more than they expect to learn from the massive war exercises they will participate in the next 10 years. Military experts of many countries have analyzed what new problems have arisen from this war, calling for changes in modern warfare. Generally speaking, these problems can be summed up as follows:

First, ACCURATELY GUIDED WEAPONS HAVE CHANGED THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF SEA WARFARE. Western news agencies reported that the Malvinas conflict "was the first large-scale sea war in the world which involved the utilization of missiles of the space era and the most complicated electronic systems ever." During the battles, people found that guided missiles played a key role in sea warfare. The setup of sea warfare has greatly changed because anti-warship missiles can be launched from a great distance, even hundreds of miles away. One expert from the London International Institute of Strategic Studies pointed out that future sea warfare "would be a hide-and-seek game. Warships hiding at far distances will wait for the opportune moment to launch a surprise attack."

The Malvinas conflict was regarded as a test of new modern weapons. In the air and sea battles, both Britain and Argentina used the most advanced and fatal missiles, such as the French "Exocet" missile, the British "Sea Dart" missile, a kind of long-range radar guided missile launched from a warship, and the U.S. "Sidewinder" missile. These electronic-guided missiles which are connected to a long-range radar system can destroy warships and shoot down airplanes even before they appear on the horizon. The British new-type missile-equipped destroyer "Sheffield" was sunk by the "Exocet" missile launched from a distance of 48 miles.

Second, the electronic-guided missiles can play their important part in sea or air battles, but in order to win victory it is still necessary to raise and give full rein to the ability to carry out comprehensive sea warfare such as reconnaissance, accurate and timely communications, control of the air, air defense, the ability to launch missile attacks and anti-missile warfare.

To counter the British weaknesses of insufficient warships and planes and a weak air defense, the Argentine military forces gave full play to their advantage of a strong air force. They relentlessly bombed the British ship fleet and the positions held by the British landing forces on the island. All this put the British troops in great difficulties in attaining reinforcements and provisions.

British troops suffered losses many times due to a poor air screen. The Argentine air force also made use of different types of airplanes in one air raid. They dispatched a large number of innefficient A-4 fighters to draw the attention of the planes and artilleries on the British aircraft carrier, and at the same time launched a surprise attack at the British ship fleet with a small number of advanced "Super Ensign" fighters and scored good success.

Britain had more initiative in the war because of its advanced means of reconnaissance, communications and command. However, as pointed out by foreign press services, the coordination between missiles and radar systems on the British warships was not good enough. Although the "Sea Dart" defensive missile system was advanced, the radar systems watching it were "inferior."

Third, HUMAN FACTOR IS STILL A DECISIVE ONE IN A MODERN WAR. During the Malvinas war, the Argentine troops fought staunchly and heroically and dealt serious blows to the British troops. Particularly, the skill and courage of pilots of the Argentine air force were universally praised. In the air battles, they displayed their heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifice. They damaged and sank many British warships by using offensive tactics of low-altitude flying and diving. They were honored with the name of "flying steeds." Even British Defense Secretary John Nott admitted, "I reckon that the Argentine pilots have displayed unequaled valor." Facts have proved that in a modern war, weapons are important factors but men who use them are a more important factor.

Fourth, THE MALVINAS WAR HAS PUT TO MILITARY EXPERTS THE QUESTION OF RECONSIDERING NAVAL STRATEGY. Western military experts hold that "the dawn of a brand-new era of sea battles" was seen in the South Atlantic war. It is necessary to have "small high-speed surface warships fully equipped with missiles closely coordinating air defense systems and highly effective submarines which do not use nuclear weapons." Some people also think that it is still necessary to have aircraft carriers with extensive deck space and various offensive and defensive functions. This means excellent weapons, close coordination and high efficiency. With these, successful offensive or defensive action can be taken.

Finally, the Malvinas war has also shown that as a result of using electronic controlled and guided missiles, the rate at which warships are being damaged has increased. An Exocet missile, which was worth $200,000, sank a destroyer which was worth $200 million. This has drawn the attention of military circles in various countries. Experts hold that in building warships in the future, efforts should be made to build small, high-speed ones at low cost. It is not advisable to use aluminum in building warships because its ignition point is 100 percent lower than steel. The upper structures of the British frigates "Ardent" and "Antelope" were made of aluminum. After they were hit, fierce combustion and rapid melting occurred and then they soon sank.

At present, the Malvinas war has concluded but the military lesson of this war will be a topic of discussion for Western military experts for a long time to come.

ZHOU PEIYUAN MEETS JAMAICAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW121812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met with a youth delegation from Jamaica led by Valrie A. Brown, acting director of Jamaica Youth Corps of the Ministry of Youth and Community Development.

This evening, Zhu Shanqing, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, gave a banquet for the guests. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the federation.

STATE COUNCIL INSTRUCTIONS ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT

OW161123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0027 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- In its 15 June written instructions on a report by the Ministry of Railways regarding a serious accident in which the No 193 passenger express train overturned, the State Council called for the ministry to mobilize all its workers and staff members to conscientiously implement the system of personal responsibility, strictly observe labor discipline, promptly change the current situation of unsafe railways and ensure that trains run safely and on schedule. The State Council's written instructions read in full as follows:

This serious accident caused heavy losses in property and human lives for the state and people and had a bad influence politically. This shows that the leadership of the Ministry of Railways failed to pay due attention to the longstanding problems of perfunctory management and lax discipline, much less take any effective measures to solve such problems. If strict measures are not taken to straighten things out and solve problems in this regard once and for all, it will be impossible to really draw a lesson from this serious accident and ensure that trains run safely. In that case, the "safety month" activities would become a mere formality.

In its 10 June report the Ministry of Railways said that it has "called for all railway departments and units to give first priority to safety. Leading cadres at all levels must foster the idea of safety first and carry out safety education among all workers and staff members so that each and every worker and staff member will have a boundless sense of responsibility to the state and the people, conscientiously implement the system of personal responsibility, strictly observe labor discipline and be conscientious and meticulous in following rules, regulations and operating instructions." All these are correct, but the question here is to do all these in earnest.

The railway departments had a set of effective rules, regulations and operating instructions. However, the "gang of four" interfered with and sabotaged these departments during the 10 years of turmoil. In addition, the number of new workers who have not received enough training has increased in recent years and the foundation for railway management is weak. Moreover, the Ministry of Railways has failed to exercise effective leadership. As a result, the railway departments' fine tradition and work style of observing regulations and discipline have not been revived and carried forward, and some unhealthy trends and evil practices have not only gone unchecked but have also developed. Now is the time to thoroughly straighten things out.

Those mainly responsible for this serious accident constitute not a general case of violating labor discipline and operating regulations but a case of leaving their posts without permission and dereliction of duty. This is absolutely impermissible. They must be investigated for their criminal liability and severely punished according to law. Leaders of the Jinzhou railway bureau and subbureau, the Dahushan engineering section and the Xinglongdian railway maintenance district who were involved in this accident should be dealt with sternly and strictly. It is correct for the leadership of the Ministry of Railways to have asked for punishment themselves. Since the accident occurred before the new leaders of the ministry took their jobs, they are exempted from punishment and we will have to see how they behave.

The written instructions of the State Council and the report by the Ministry of Railways should be promptly conveyed to railway workers and staff members throughout the country and made known to all of them. All railway workers and staff members should be mobilized to expose the serious phenomena of perfunctory management and lax discipline, and the harmfulness of such phenomena should be fully understood.

On this basis, it is necessary to reaffirm or improve various rules and regulations, strictly implement the system of personal responsibility and conscientiously carry out the regulations on rewards and penalties. Cadres at all levels and Communist Party and CYL members should set an example and play an exemplary, leading role in changing the current situation of unsafe railways and effectively ensure that trains run safely and on schedule.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY HOLDS PLENUM

OW170215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- The secondary plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, which concluded today, adopted a resolution calling on all association members to conscientiously study and discuss the "draft revised constitution" and implement the guidelines of the national united front work conference in order to work actively for the training of talented people for building modernization and contribute more to the development of education, science, culture, publications, public health and other undertakings.

Association Chairman Zhou Jianren and Vice Chairmen Ye Shengtao, Xu Boxin, Zhao Puchu, Lie Jieqiong and Wu Ruoan attended the closing ceremony. Vice Chairman Xie Bingxin sent a written note.

The session pointed out: Guided by the adherence to the four fundamental principles, the "draft revised constitution" sums up the historical experience since the founding of the country and reflects the special characteristics in building socialist modernization during the new period. With a sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs, the participants submitted amendments to the "draft revised constitution" and offered constructive suggestions for ensuring its execution. The session called on all association members to diligently study, extensively publicize and strictly abide by the "draft revised constitution" and fulfill their glorious duty to maintain the dignity of the constitution and ensure its execution.

The session held: The importance and role of the united front will become more and more evident along with the propagation and implementation of the guidelines of the national united front work conference. The association's organizations at various levels must follow the principle of "prolonged coexistence and mutual supervision" and take further initiative in doing independent, responsible work.

The session held: Relied upon in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, the intellectuals occupy an important position and play a vital role in socialist construction. The organizations of the association at various levels must continue to help concerned party and government departments effectively carry out the party's policy toward intellectuals and better mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of the association's members and intellectuals in playing a greater role in building socialist spiritual civilization.

The CCP Central Committee united front work department gave a reception for the participants during the session. Yang Jingren, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee united front work department, and Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, held discussions with the session participants.

XINHUA OUTLINES DEMANDS ON NEWLY APPOINTED CADRES

OW161413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Be Brave in Shouldering Heavy Burdens, Bring About a New Situation in Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the restructuring of central state organizations, a large number of cadres who combine ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life have been selected for leading posts at the ministerial and bureau levels.

In the days to come, as the restructuring of local administrations develops, tens of thousands of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres will be appointed to new leading posts. The party and people place ardent hope in the young and middle-aged cadres who have been newly promoted to leading posts hoping that they will strive for accomplishments, bravely shoulder heavy burdens, outstandingly perform their duties and live up to the great trust placed in them by the party and people.

This group of younger comrades is to undertake the heavy responsibility of carrying on our cause and forging ahead as our country enters a period of great historical change. The basic demands placed on them by the party and people are: 1) to uphold the four fundamental principles, faithfully implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and resist influence by erroneous "leftist" and rightist ideas; 2) to always be full of vigor and vitality in work, boldly shoulder responsibility, press forward in the face of difficulties, strive for practical results, work for socialist material and cultural development with single-hearted devotion and refuse to become political philistines; and 3) to maintain close ties with the masses in work style, constantly go deep into the realities of life, experience and observe the conditions and feelings of the people, be modest and eager to learn, work hard and perseveringly, be honest in performing one's official duties and resolutely struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices. Whether one can meet these three requirements, work diligently and conscientiously and courageously bring about a new situation in work will be a rigorous test for every newly promoted young cadre.

The young comrades appointed to leading posts in the last couple of years and particularly during the current restructuring of the administration are the best selected by party organizations strictly according to the priciple of combining ability and political integrity and the criteria of personnel selection for the new period and by the method of the mass line. However, a cadre's growth and development do not entirely depend on how good his past political and progessional qu lities were, but more importantly, on how he will use his good qualifications to face his tasks ahead. On this, historical experience merits attention: Some cadres, at the time they were chosen for new leading positions, were indeed quite outstanding with strong sense of political responsibility, revolutionary devotion and relatively great competence. However, when they became high "officials" and their status changed, they became blind to themselves, the things around them and the many new situations and new problems faced by them. In the end the outstanding elements were gradually outperformed by others and even degenerated. Only a small number among them were crushed by the "pressures" because their working abilities really did not measure up to their new tasks, and, more often than not, a greater number slid down the evil road because they failed to be on guard against the decadent, vulgar ideas and style of the exploiting classes and all kinds of backward forces of habit. Therefore, after assuming leading posts, the young comrades should not only have the lofty ambition to do good work but should also carefully appraise all kinds of changes which may come with their rising status, fully foresee the troubles and problems they are about to face and take the initiative to meet all kinds of tests.

Generally speaking, when a cadre is promoted to a higher position there will always be some comrades who offer him congratulations and praises out of love and care and encourage him to make continued progress. This is often the case and not a bad thing. However, one must watch out for flatterers mingled among those offering praises. These people are different from those with good intentions. They are people of fine words and smooth manners who are good at currying favor with those in authority for personal gains and specialize in attaching themselves to those who are "hot." They will brazenly flatter anyone in a high position and holding great power only to curry favor for selfish ends and never to seek truth from facts. If you find these individuals' "nice words" pleasant to the ear and feel at ease with them, you will become smug and forget yourself.

We are to serve the people and need no flattery from anyone. However, we need to constantly listen to truthful, fair comments on our rights and wrongs, achievements and errors so that we can add to our achievements, correct our mistakes and manage the people's affairs well.

For this reason, when promoted by party organizations, our cadres -- young cadres in particular -- should realize that the new duties have placed higher demands on their ability and political integrity, but the new jobs will by no means give them higher political integrity and ability at the same time, nor will their original political integrity and ability be raised naturally by their higher positions like "a ship rising with the tide." Under the circumstances, they need to know their own limitations and should be more modest and prudent, pay attention to investigation and study, follow the mass line more frequently and strengthen tempering their political integrity and ability in practice. They must not allow themselves to have a swelled-head, become arrogant, lazy or soft, feel that they cannot go out without a car and cannot work without a secretary. Even if they score really praiseworthy achievements in the future, they should not attribute the success to themselves. They must understand that although the sun and the moon are long lasting, there are heavens outside of heaven. It is dangerous to claim credit for oneself, become arrogant, and consider oneself an extraordinary being. Only by consciously refusing all unprincipled flattery and turning the successes already achieved into a motive force for continued advance can one become invincible on the revolutionary march.

As the comrades rise in position and power, the party and state will place even greater hopes on them to exercise their functions and powers effectively and serve the people even better. However, there will be also some who hope to draw support from these comrades' position and power in pursuit of their personal gains. In their eyes, the position and power of cadres are like honey to be collected and eaten. When they themselves do not qualify for such positions and powers, they hope that their relatives, friends, colleagues or fellow-townsmen will succeed, thus making it easier for them to seek personal gain, turn on the green light for their children to go abroad illegally, enter higher schools, find jobs and join the party or the CYL. They even expect protection for them to carry out activities to benefit themselves at the expense of others and the public. This calls for the newly promoted comrades to heighten their vigilance, be impartial and incorruptible in upholding principle, to continue to regard themselves as public servants despite their power, always value the interests of the party and people above everything else and resist the unhealthy tendencies from any source, particularly from relatives and friends. It is hoped that the newly-promoted comrades will take the lead in fostering the sytle of hard work and plain-living and, on matters involving personal gains and losses or those of their relatives, be strict with themselves and cultivate a new spirit. In short, to demand correctness of others, one must first be correct himself. So long as one remains honest in performing one's official duties and refuses to be swayed by personal considerations, the people who hope to get in through the "backdoor" and make a "profit" will find themselves in a "blind alley." If everyone will make such strict demands on himself, it will be easy to bring about a basic turn for the better in party style and social practice.

After young cadres move from lower leading posts to higher ones, the scope of work will be broader and there will be more problems than before. To bring about a new situation, not only must they possess the courage, resourcefulness, drive and tenacity of advanced proletarian fighters like the revolutionaries of the older generation and understand scientific working methods, but they must also know how to obtain help and support from the veteran comrades, rely on the collective wisdom and strength and bring the masses' initiative into full play. As the saying goes, "A fence needs the support of three stakes, an able fellow needs the help of three other people."

Assuming leadership for the first time in new environments, the young comrades need all the more help from above and below and especially within the leading bodies. Because of this, they must know how to handle themselves, conscientiously implement democratic centralism, encourage the free airing of views and choose and follow what is good. With the solicitude of party organizations, backing of veteran comrades and support from the cadres and masses, so long as the newly promoted comrades are able to constantly analyze themselves by dividing one into two, be honest and upright, work diligently and conscientiously for the party and people, firmly trust and unite with the vast majority, distinguish well-meaning criticism and help from malicious troublemaking and undermining, constantly develop their strong points and eliminate their weaknesses and courageously accept the tempering and trials of these difficulties, they will learn a lot of things, enable themselves to mature further, constantly open up new prospects for the socialist modernization drive and grow into strong leaders sharing weal and woe with the people of all our nationalities.

BEIJING MEETING VIEWS DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

OW130747 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- Those involved in philosophy work should pay attention to studying the contradictions in the socialist society of China, sum up experience in the practice of socialist construction and study and solve the theoretical problems that need to be quickly solved in the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization and in the performance of various kinds of practical work. This was the call made by the national discussion meeting on dialectical materialism which ended today in Beijing, according to XINHUA reporter Li Hongqi.

More than 100 scientists in philosophy circles from all over the country attended the meeting. During the meeting they studied the speech given by Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, at a recent theoretical forum. The speech was entitled "Our Banner Is Communism."

The meeting emphatically pointed out: Our philosophy workers must theoretically offer very good answers and solutions to the problems that exist in the minds of the people, of some young people in particular, and do a good job in the ideological sphere by channeling and guiding young people's thinking in the correct direction. At present, there is a very small number of young people who blindly worship popular Western trends of thought such as "existentialism." This is a problem that should call for the attention of philosophy workers. Analyzing this, the participants noted that some young people have a desire to learn something and are truly using their brains and doing some exploring. However, those who dwell upon "existentialism" with great relish may not be the ones who have done some decent study about this doctrine. "Existentialism" is ultraindividualism under the cloak of philosophical phrases. The viewpoints it preaches may have a corrosive influence among our people, young people in particular. We must conduct serious study of Western trends of thought and use the truth of Marxism to convince these people, help resolve the knotty problems in their minds and guide young people in consciously resisting the corrosive influence of various kinds of erroneous trends of thought.

During the meeting the participants conducted probing discussions on the theory of matter [wu zhi lun 3670 6347 6158], especially on the subject of how the dialectical materialist viewpoint of matter [wu zhi guan 3670 6347 6034] has been enriched and deepened by the latest development in the natural sciences. They also made academic exchanges concerning the basic question of philosophy and other theoretical questions such as the relationship between material and spiritual civilizations. They all felt that these theoretical questions, which will have a great impact on the cause of socialist construction, call for further penetrating study in the days to come in connection with new experiences through practice and new achievements in science and a solution through the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The meeting held that philosphy workers now have before them a very arduous task and there are many things that need to be done. This makes it mandatory for them to pluck up their spirit and continue to emancipate their minds so our Marxist philosphical work will be more in keeping with the times and become more creative and militant in nature. This is something the people, young people in particular, will love to see and hear.

The 10-day discussion meeting has jointly sponsored by the Institute of Philosphy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the philosphy teaching and research section of the Central Party School, the Chinese PLA Political Academy, the Philosophy Department of Beijing Teachers' University, the Editorial Department of ZXEXUE JANJIU and the Editorial Department of ZIRAN BIANZHENGFA YANJIU TONGXUN [DIALECTS OF NATURE RESEARCH NEWSLETTER 5261 3544 6589 6086 3127 4282 4496 6639 6061]. The meeting was followed by the establishment of the China Dialectical Materialism Research Society. After consultations and negotiations, Xiao Qian [5135 0467], Zhao Fengqi [6392 7685 1477] and Han Shuying [7281 2885 5391] were elected executive presidents, and Feng Ding was elected adviser.

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS CHINESE CONSTITUTIONS

HK161227 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82, p 3

[Article by Qiu Yuanyou [6726 6678 3731]: "A Brief Account of the History of Modern China's Constitutions"]

[Text] The heroic struggle of the modern Chinese people in striving for democratic politics and a constitution lasted half a century. In the long period of acute struggle, various forms of constitution appeared. But regardless of whether it was the revolutionary class or the reactionary class, they both put forward their own views on the constitution based on the state system they adhered to. The history of the modern Chinese Constitution is a concentrated reflection and concrete manifestation of the half century of violent struggle over the state system between the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries. In short, it was three different classes and social forces who formulated three constitutions with distinctive characteristics, which had three different destinies and futures.

First, the old democratic constitution which the national bourgeoise longed for and drew up.

The first constitutional campaign, initiated and led by the national bourgeois, was the 1898 reform movement, led by bourgeois reformers headed by Kang Youwei. These reformers represented the upper strata of the national bourgeois. Inheriting and summing up the constitutional idea which existed in the last half of 19th century, the national bourgeois reformers were seeking the truth from Western countries in order to save the nation and the people. They formulated a series of constitutional ideas such as "to increase people's rights, to fight for democracy and to convene a parliament" while drawing up a blueprint of a relatively complete constitutional monarchy. The objective of the constitutional movement, initiated and led by the bourgeois reformers was to reform the feudal dictatorship regime, establish a bourgeois constitutional monarchy and develop a capitalist constitution. This had progressive significance. However, the constitutional movement, led by reformers, met its final failure due to bloody suppression by the ruling clique of the Qing feudal dictatorship which persisted with its traditional unchangeable legal system.

After the failure of the 1898 reform movement and the Yi Ho Tuan movement, the bourgeois revolutionaries headed by Dr Sun Yat-sen, who represented the middle and lower strata of the national bourgeois, realized in their struggle the fact that "it is impossible to establish a constitution without waging revolution." The target of the constitutional movement, initiated and led by the bourgeois revolutionaries, was the overthrow of the feudal autocratic monarchy by means of armed force, the establishment of a parliamentary

republic and the development of a capitalist constitution. The victory of the 1911 revolution established the First Republic in the East. It was headed by Dr Sun Yat-sen and had bourgeois revolutionaries as the main body. On March 31, 1912, the Nanking provisional government of the Republic of China promulgated the "Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China" -- the only constitutonal document with a bourgeois republican nature in Chinese constitutional history. This constitution stipulated that "the Republic of China is formed by the Chinese people" and "the sovereignty of the Republic of China belongs to the whole people." It established the principles of "three rights being independent" in the government organizations. It confirmed the democratic rights and the liberty of the people and it declared that private property was inviolable and that capitalist enterprise was legal. "The Provisional Constitution" was the victory and the positive result of the 1911 revolution and was also a remarkable record in the course of the bourgeois democratic revolution. The bourgeois revolutionaries made use of it as an instrument to strengthen the results achieved in the revolution and to protect their interests. Summing up the experiences of the history of modern China's constitutional movement, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China born in the first year of the republic was, at that time, a relatively good one. Certainly it was not a complete one and it had defects of a bourgeois character. However, it possessed a revolutionary and democratic character." ("On the Draft Constitution of the PRC"). Nevertheless, the "provisional Constitution of the Republic of China" did not enjoy a long life, owing to the weakness of an compromises by the bourgeois revolutionaries.

Second, the semicolonial and semifeudal constitution forged by the landlord comprador class.

In the rapid development of the Chinese revolution and under the profound changes in the relationships of class power, the Qing Dynasty and the northern expeditionary and Kuomintang reactionary governments were forced to pick up the flag of "establishing a constitution" in order to save their moribund rule. They forged, and promulgated, constitution after constitution over several decades. In 1908, the feudal rulers headed by Ci Xi, under the heavy blows of consecutive revolutionary storms, promulgated the "imperial constitutional program" in order to boycott the revolutionary movement of the bourgeois revolutionaries and the masses of the people. As Comrade Liu Shaoqi precisely remarked: "The purpose of this 'constitutional program' was to preserve feudal autocracy. Naturally, it could not but make a commitment on some demands by the people. But the people did not believe that these promises were true nor did they believe that this 'constitution' could make China progress. The people resisted this 'constitution' which deceived people." ("Report on the Draft Constitution of the PRC")

The northern expeditionary government which was established after the defeat of the 1911 revolution, was a naked counterrevolutionary military dictatorship backed by armed forces. However, under the new changes in class force relations and with the concept of a democratic republic deepening in the minds of the people, the north expeditionary government was compelled to pick up the broken flag of "establishing a constitution" in order to resist the impetus of the revolution and to exclude outsiders. The main ones were "The Constitution of the Republic of China (draft)", that is, "The Draft Temple of Heaven Constitution" drafted by the Yuan Shikai government in 1913; the 1914 "Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China"; the Cao Kun government's "Constitution of the Republic of China" of 1923; and the 1925 "Draft Constitution of the Republic of China" of the Duan Qirui government. However, the straw of a "constitution" at which they were grasping, could not save the northern expeditionary government from failure.

The northern expeditionary government was then replaced by the Kuomintang regime led by Chiang Kai-shek. They played a fraud of "constitution" while implementing counter-revolutionary and military suppression, with the intention of moderating the resistance of the people and realizing the internal unification of counterrevolutionaries. In 1931, Chiang Kai-shek established the "Provisional Constitution for the Political Training Period of the Republic of China. This constitution included some formulas, terms and phrases from the bourgeois republic constitution, but essentially, it was a feudal fascist state organizational law. In July 1956, Chiang Kai-shek launched a counterrevolutionary civil war throughout China, illegally convened the "National Assembly" and adopted the "Constitution of the Republic of China" which was published in the new year of 1947. This constitution represented the will of the feudal landlords and bureaucrat-comprador classes — the imperialist running dogs. It stipulated a social and state system beneficial to the reactionary ruling classes and imposed it on the people. It was a constitution of selling the country, waging civil war and implementing a fascist dictatorship against the communists, the people and the revolution. "Under the guise of the Constitution, it was entirely a one-party dictatorship." (Mao Zedong, "On the New Democratic Constitution") Being opposed and repudiated by the Chinese people, this constitution finally became a sacrificial victim of the Chiang Kai-shek kingdom soon after it appeared.

After the May 4 movement, the new democratic revolution, led by the CCP opened a new page in the history of the new democratic constitutional movement. Its target was to found a people's republic of joint dictatorship by several revolutionary classes to replace the outdated bourgeois republic. The Chinese people, led by the CCP, set up an entirely new people's democratic power in the revolutionary bases and at the same time adopted for the first time in history, a constitutional document which reflected the desires and the interests of the laborers. It was the tool for the revolutionary dictatorship.

In 1931, the worker-peasant democratic government in the Soviet area promulgated the "Constitutional Program of the Soviet Republic of China" which was revised later in 1934. It stipulated that the state system of the Soviet Republic of China belonged to the worker-peasant democratic dictatorship, and that the political system was the congresses of worker-peasant-soldiers under democratic centralism. The basic task of the worker-peasant democratic dictatorship was to eliminate all feudal forces, to expel the forces of the imperialist superpowers from China and to unite China. It also stipulated the principles of a wide range of democratic rights of the worker-peasant laboring masses and the equality of all nationalities. It publicized and implemented the policy of defending the "complete freedom and independence of the nation of China" and the foreign policy of proletarian internationalism. Despite some of the stipulations being affectied by the third "left" opportunist line existing in the CCP, this was the first constitutional document officially adopted and promulgated by a people's representative congress in Chinese history. It was the early summing up of experiences in the establishment of the revolutionary power of the Chinese people, led by the CCP. It reflected the revolutionary will of the Chinese people in the fight against imperialism and feudalism and desire for real democratic freedom. It further pushed forward the revolutionary struggle of the people in the base areas and throughout the country.

In 1946, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area government issued the "Constitutional Principles of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area" which summarized the experiences in the building of power in the liberated areas as well as in the democratic constitutional movement. It played a leading role in the building of democratic power in the liberated areas and it encouraged the people in the areas controlled by the Kuomintang in their struggle for democratic politics.

Soon after the great victory of the new democratic revolution, the Constitution of the Kuomintang reactionary regime was thrown into the litter bin. Under the leadership of the CCP, the Chinese people founded the new China of democratic dictatorship. The "common program" adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949, played the role of the provisional constitution of the PRC. In 1954, the first NPC adopted the first socialist constitution which played an important role in the socialist revolution and construction in China.

Reviewing the history of modern China's constitutions, the facts have proved the following undeniable truths: It was only possible for the people to create their own constitution through the victory of the people's democratic revolution led by the CCP; a new democratic, socialist constitution was an historical inevitability; and it was only socialism which could save China.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PLANNED, COMMODITY ECONOMIES

HK161058 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by He Wei [0149 0251]: "On Planned Economy and Commodity Economy"]

[Text] In their article entitled "Carrying Out Planned Economy Is a Must in Adhering to Socialism," Xie Xin and Ma Biao stressed that the essential feature of socialist economy is planned economy. This is a correct idea. However, in a large part of their article the idea of socialist commodity economy is replaced by "socialist commodity production and commodity exchange." In fact, commodity economy is the theoretical term in a short form for the actual economic life. Commodity production and commodity exchange constitutes the basic content of commodity economy and therefore is essentially no different from it. The problem is not whether we should use the term commodity economy, but whether we are able to understand the nature and position of the commodity economy under socialist conditions. It is certainly wrong to think that under socialism there should be only commodity economy and no planned economy. On the other hand, it is also wrong to think that under our present socialist conditions there should be only planned economy and no commodity economy. As long as one does not deny that planned economy is the essential feature of a socialist economy when he talks about commodity economy, we cannot think that he is wrong because he mentions commodity economy. Similarly, it is also completely wrong for us to treat commodity economy as being similar in nature to capitalism when we say that commodity economy is a feature of socialism. However, we cannot say one is wrong if we regard commodity economy as one of the things that distinguish actual socialism from the socialism described by Marx. That is why I think that we can continue to use the idea of commodity economy. At the same time, I also believe that we should not spend much time and energy in defining the term of commodity economy through debates and that the key problem now is how to correctly handle the relationships between planned economy and commodity economy.

1. On Planned Economy

What we mean by the term planned economy is the basic form in which the society (or the state) manages the whole socialist economy. It means managing the economy of the whole society in a planned manner in accordance with the objective proportionate relationships that are required by the socialized mass production and on the basis of the socialist public ownership of the means of production. This must utilize a highly scientific and very strict management of the economy and should not utilize a subjective management according to an arbitrary plan. Thus this planned economy will conform to the conscious planned management of the society that Marx and Engels mentioned. Of course, it has a wider scope and includes government input in giving supply quotas through allotting quota coupons or issuing quota cards for the commodities in short supply. These measures show the government's concern about the people's livelihood.

The planned economy that is demanded by socialized mass production can only be realized on the basis of the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production. On the other hand, it is a form of management of the public-owned economy. As this kind of planned economy includes social production, distribution, exchange and consumption, those who have the power to formulate and make policy decisions in formulating the plans in the planned economy will have the actual power of management in arranging and handling the socialist production relations. Thus they will become the actual owners of the public-owned means of production in a socialist society. For example, the ownership of the state over the means of production in a state-owned enterprise is realized by enforcing an overall plan by the state on the enterprise to control its supplies, production, marketing, manpower, finance and assets. Thus the state takes all the economic activities of the enterprise under the control of the state's plan. If the state reduces this power of planning and hands over a part of the power of management by plans to local governments or to some departments and allows enterprises to have some power and control over their own economic activities, obviously the scope of power of the management of the planned economy will undergo a change and so will the relationships between the enterprises and the state. As a result, in actual life, area ownership and department ownership will emerge though the state has not declared that there has been a change in the form of ownership. In the past, when the malpractice of arbitrary command prevailed, which was a result of the practice of taking food grain as the key link, the production teams had to pull up the soyabean and watermelon seedlings that they had already planted because the upper-level organizations said that they had violated the plan. When this happened, the collective ownership of these production teams was infringed upon, though there was no public declaration that the collective ownership of production teams had been cancelled.

The planned economy is the form needed to realize the socialist public ownership. This is a characteristic and the essence of the socialist planned economy. If the state loses its power of planned management over the enterprises, state ownership will exist in name only. That is why we say that adhering to the planned economy is actually adhering to the public ownership.

However, if we overstress the planned economy, make our plans too rigid and enlarge the scope excessively, we will deprive the enterprises of the scope that is needed to give full play to their initiatives. Thus there would be slow production growth, low economic effect, an unbalanced relationship between production and marketing and the malpractices of overstocking and waste. This, aggravated by lapses in communications, delay in solving problems already discovered, and low work efficiency, makes it difficult to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system. For a time, many comrades have criticized planning work. What they criticized was in essence those defects in our planning work, but they did not mean by their criticism to abolish the planned economy.

Naturally, in actual work many things, such as separatism, departmentalism and the trend of liberalization, may occur and hinder the carrying out of the planned economy. However, the occurrence of these things should not be regarded as solely resulting from some comrades' criticism against the planning work of the past. It stemmed from many factors and was also related to our failure to adapt our policies, decrees and planned management to what we had done in enlivening the economy. Therefore, in stressing the planned economy, we should not merely conduct some theoretical propaganda but we should also solve some actual problems.

2. On Commodity Economy

The idea of commodity economy should have very broad denotations. It must include everything related to commodities such as commodity production, commodity exchange, market supply and demand, the system of prices, the law of value and even the currency. At the same time, people's economic relationships are also embodied in commodity economy.

Under capitalist conditions, the commodity economy covers with its material formation the relationship of exploitation of the workers by the capitalists. Under socialist conditions, this relationship of exploitation of men by men is eliminated, but the economic relationships between people are still realized, to a great extent, in the form of commodity economy. Therefore, in discussing commodity economy, we should see not only its general but also its special characteristics. If we only see its general characteristics, we will possibly confuse socialist commodity economy with a capitalist one and treat all commodity economies as being capitalistic in nature. On the other hand, if we see only its special characteristics and fail to see its general characteristics, we will fail to be on guard against any possible results it may bring about. Then when problems crop up, we would be so surprised that we would incorrectly think that all these problems have stemmed from the idea of commodity economy and that therefore the idea of commodity economy should be eliminated. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in order to enliven the economy, we have theoretically put forth the idea of attaching importance to commodity economy, respecting economic law and especially making a breakthrough into the forbidden zone by regarding means of production as commodities. This is a great achievement. Lately some problems have cropped up in the economic field, but the reasons these problems have cropped up does not lie in the idea we have put forth but in our failure to adopt other measures to coordinate with the measures we have adopted in realizing this idea. Therefore, the problem now is how we should strengthen planned management and make it more scientific and more strict and not how we should criticize the idea of commodity economy.

The historical experience of socialism has time and again proved that commodity economy is an important problem related to socialist economy which we should handle prudently, and should never neglect or even confuse it with capitalist commodity economy or criticize it.

Since commodity economy still exists in a socialist society, the law of value works not only in the field of circulation but also in the field of production. As long as there is commodity exchange, preventing the law of value from playing its role runs counter to the basic principle of Marxism. As Engels said: "In a society where commodities are produced and exchanged, anyone who wants to can establish the rule that the time involved in labor determines value; but on the other hand, they forbid the competition from making this determination which, generally speaking, is the only feasible means to determine value, by allowing the competition to force prices down; this will only prove that, at least in this respect, he has adopted a despicable attitude toward the law of value, an attitude that a Utopist usually adopts." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 21, p 215) Therefore, this despicable attitude toward the law of value means in essence abandoning commodity production. The law of value is the law that governs commodity economy and neither of them can be divorced from the other, so it is impossible to abandon the latter and at the same time preserve the former. This is what we should pay special attention to under the socialist conditions.

Since the means of production has also become a commodity, the scope of the operation of the law of value has widened and a change has occurred in the power, responsibility and interests of the enterprises. Two things may then occur to the economic position and role of an enterprise. The first is that the economic interests of the enterprise itself conform to the interests of the society as a whole, and the second is that the economic interests of the enterprise are in conflict with those of the whole society. Generally speaking, the former is the case for most enterprises and the latter is the case for a minority of the enterprises. Nevertheless, if we do not adopt a few control measures, when the latter occurs there will be increasing instances of departmentalism, paying attention only to the interests of the enterprises, and the interests of the state will be neglected.

This will give rise to some anarchistic practices in our social production. Therefore, we should find a way through research to ensure that when we enliven the economy and expand the decision-making power of the enterprises, we will be able to make the economic activities of the enterprises conform with the state's economic plans and at the same time give full play to the initiative of the enterprises within the limits of the plans. Of course, a solution to this problem would be very involved, but the key lies in correctly handling the relationships between the interests of the state and the enterprise (and the individual). If we solve this problem satisfactorily, we will be able to achieve the goal of making our economy lively but not confused and well controlled but not rigid.

3. On the Relationships Between Planned Economy and Commodity Economy

Planned economy is the basic feature of a socialist economy and commodity economy is an important economic factor in a socialist society. Therefore, the objective reality determines that the two should co-exist for a long time. As to how to handle their relationships, Comrade Chen Yun has put forth that we should take the planned economy as the core and supplement it with the regulation of the market mechanism. This has clearly defined their positions, roles and their principal and supplementary relationships. It is a principle of great significance in guiding our actual work. We should make a theoretical analysis and exposition of this correct principle.

According to Marx' and Engels' theory, commodity economy and planned economy are opposed to and exclude one another. According to the practices in our country, they exist side by side and when one of them increases, the other decreases. In Marx' and Engels' view, commodity production is related to the private ownership of the means of production. Under the conditions of private ownership and the social division of labor, private labor can only be turned into the labor of society through exchange. But under the contions of public ownership, the society can allot labor in a planned manner and private labor will be directly realized as the labor of society. Therefore, once the society has the means of production in its possession, planned economy will replace and exclude commodity economy. However, the reality in socialist societies has shown that as yet the present socialist societies have not developed to the stage of socialism as described by Marx and Engels and therefore we cannot completely eliminate commodity economy. The establishment of the public ownership of the means of production has eliminated the contradiction between private labor and the labor of society, but the contradiction between the labor of individuals and the labor of society still exists. This means that the labor of individuals cannot yet be directly realized as the labor of society. As for the society, it always recognizes and measures the labor time spent by various enterprises as the criterion of socially necessary labor time. An enterprise always hopes that a smaller amount of labor time can be recognized by the society as an adequate amount of socially necessary labor time. The larger the amount of labor time recognized by society, the greater the profits of the enterprise. Conversely, the smaller the amount recognized by society, the smaller the profits of the enterprise and moreover, the enterprise may even suffer losses. Therefore, this contradiction between the labor of individuals and the labor of society is the source of the contradiction between the economic interests of the enterprise and the society as well as a motive force that promotes the development of commodity production. In order to solve this contradiction, we should strengthen the management by plans and pay attention to making economic levers work. If we do not strengthen the management by plans, we will not be able to safeguard the interests of the society. On the other hand, if we do not pay attention to making economic levers work, we will not be able to correctly handle and harmonize the relationships between the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual. We can adopt the following two measures:

The first measure is that the state divides all the products and enterprises into a few categories in accordance with the interests of the whole society and decides which categories should be controlled by the instructions of the state plans, which categories should be regulated by the law of value, which categories should both be controlled by the instructions of the state plans and be regulated by the law of value and to what extent the enterprises and commodities in a particular category should be controlled and regulated. The category an enterprise belongs to should not be determined by the enterprise itself, but should be determined by the state in accordance with the actual conditions. This measure is relatively better suited to the actual conditions in our country and is more simply and easily carried out because its implementation will not have a wide involvement. For a time in the future, we should adopt this measure, but viewed as a long-term measure it needs to be continuously perfected and improved.

The second measure is that the production and distribution of all products in short supply and related to the state plan and the people's livelihood must be controlled by the instructions of state plans, and that all other products need not be controlled by the state plans and their production and circulation should be spontaneously regulated by the law of value. This measure also requires the formulation of the unified economic plans of the state, but these plans are only circulated to the enterprises as a reference. For those products that we fail to produce enough of to fulfill the targets of the state plans and to meet the demand of the society, the economic management department should give preferential treatment to their producers and encourage the producers to increase their production by means of raising their prices, lowering their tax rates, providing bank loans and lowering the credit interest rate given to these enterprises. Conversely, if the products are being produced in excess of the targets of the plans and the demand of the society, the economic management department should restrict their production. The characteristics of this measure are making the enterprises voluntarily carry out the state plans by means of using the state plans as the criteria and using economic levers and the law of value to regulate the activities of the enterprises. This will facilitate giving full play to the initiative of the enterprises and enlivening the economy in the light of local conditions. Of course, this measure is more difficult to adopt, more complicated to work, is slower to produce remarkable results and demands a certain level of management expertise. However, these difficulties will become easier to overcome after we have passed the initial stage and lead the operation of the whole economy onto a normal path. Then we will be able to overcome them by making some adjustment. This can be considered as a measure that we will strive to adopt in the future.

In order to achieve the transition from adoption of the first measure to adoption of the second, we should reform the existing economic management system. The major aspects of the reform should be separating economic management from political administration and establishing various kinds of specialized trade companies and various kinds of economic centers on the basis of organizing a nationwide economic network. The state will exercise its leadership and management by plans through the specialized trade companies and the economic centers and at the same time will supervise and examine, through the economic management departments of the governments at all levels, how the enterprises carry out the government's plans and policies and how they observe the government's decrees and regulations. Thus we will be able to combine economic levers with administrative control. This will be favorable to giving full play to the supplementary role of the regulation of the market mechanism as well as to ensuring the fulfillment of the state economic plans. By doing so, we will enable our national economy to develop healthily in accordance with the demand of the objective economic law.

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS PLANNED MANAGEMENT

HK170538 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Jiye [3769 4480 2814] : "An Important Principle for Planned Management -- on Application of Administrative and Economic Measures"]

[Text] The economy of socialist countries is planned. To effectively manage a planned economy, we must use both administrative and economic measures. Neither should be ignored. How can we correctly apply administrative and economic measures to manage economy? Our view is that administrative measures must be based on law of economy while economic measures must be aimed at achieving planned targets.

Administrative Measures Must Be Based on Law of Economy

Managing economy by administrative measures denotes that the leading administrative organs manage economy through economic decrees, mandatory economic plans, economic policies and by assigning tasks to the lower levels. In managing economy by administrative measures, it is necessary to make the economy thrive and to enliven it, not stifle it. Therefore, administrative measures must be based on law of economy. It must accord with the demands of objective law (that is, law of economy and law of nature). Taking the mandatory plans as an example, we must work them out on scientific bases. The scientific nature of plans originates from people's deep understanding (especially people in the administrative departments in charge of comprehensive economy) of the all-round development of the national economy and from our cognition, mastery and application of objective law. Otherwise, all mandatory indexes cannot be combined and will be divorced from one another. Thus, they cannot reflect the interconnection of socialist expanded reproduction. That is to say, to strengthen planning requires a good overall balance of the national economy. Lenin said: "Constantly and consciously keeping balance is actually good planning." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 566) Strictly speaking, an overall balance of national economy can actually be achieved usually during the middle stage of the 5-year plan. This is because the accumulation used in socialist expanded reproduction hardly can fully play its role in the first year of the plan, nor can it provide a corresponding increase in national income. On the other hand, the accumulation used in the last year of the 5-year plan will usually play its role and bring a new increase to national income in that 5-year plan. Such a jagged, interlocking pattern formed in the use of accumulation usually causes great difficulties in the realization of overall balance in the yearly plan of the national economy. In a yearly plan, overall balance can be achieved in some aspects of the national economy (for instance, balance between revenues and expenditures, balance between purchasing power and supply of good). However, judging from the angle of the investment made a big project usually takes about 5 years (some take 5 to 10 years) before it can be put into operation. Experience proves that if there is not a steady 5-year plan, scientific in nature, our national economy can hardly be carried out in a planned and proportionate manner. The 5-year plan is the basic and main form for achieving overall balance of the national economy. Through it, the continuity of economic activities can be guaranteed by linking each phase of the activities. Therefore, the key to making the 5-year plan more scientific lies in its overall balance. This is also the prerequisite to bringing the leading role of the yearly plan into play.

Managing economy by administrative means is, fundamentally speaking, to maintain a proper balance of material interests in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual so as to ensure the national economy a sound development along with socialist orientation. For example, the production orientation of enterprises must be mainly fixed by the state through unanimous, administrative means. Enterprises should not seek profits without considering the needs of the state. Moreover, they should not do as they please or produce anything just to make profits. On the other hand, the state, on its side, should take all things into consideration. In profit sharing, it should reserve an appropriate proportion for enterprises. The state should also exercise strict control over the total sum of wages (including bonus) by mandatory plans so as to ensure a good balance between purchasing power and supply of goods, to maintain stability of commodity prices and to gradually improve the people's livelihood on the basis of promoting production and labor productivity. A grassroots unit can hardly see to all these complicated economic activities, clearly due to its own position and interests. On the contrary, the state has the advantage of taking a general view of the whole economy and not being limited to considering local interests. Hence, when local interests run counter to overall interests, the state is able to intervene by applying administrative measures in order to make local interests subordinate to overall interests, to being the major economic activities into line with the unified state plan and to coordinate all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game. This becomes more important during the period of economic readjustment.

It must be pointed out that managing economy by applying administrative measures does not mean that all measures, big or small, should run everything. This is because our economic activities are too complicated to be brought into the line with the state plan. Besides, it is not necessary to do so. If we insist on doing so, things usually do not turn out the way we want and no good results can be achieved. Therefore, when we manage economy through mandatory plans by applying administrative measures, we must do so according to the circumstances of time, locality and work. Imposing uniformity absolutely is not allowed. The scope of carrying out mandatory plans must be properly confined and adjusted in time according to the economic development and changes of market. Viewed from the relationship between supply and demand, products in short supply must, generally speaking, be put under mandatory plans and controlled by administrative measures. Judging from the importance of products, the state usually imposes plans on some important materials which have a bearing on the national economy, the people's livelihood and the tasks of national construction, and manages to control them by administrative means. And judging from the importance of enterprises in the national economy, mandatory plans should be strengthened over the economic activities of some large-scale state-run enterprises which relate to the whole development of economy. Therefore, the scope of imposing mandatory plans must be ascertained according to the situation of market supply and demand, the importance of products and the position of enterprises in the national economy. Stressing one aspect over another will harm the implementation of planned economy.

In summary, we can see that application of administrative measures must be fully based on law of economy, conform with the actual situation of economic development, and must be advantageous for maintaining a proper balance of economic interests of all respects. If this can be done, administrative measures will surely help enliven the economy. We should not negate the necessity and importance of managing economy by administrative measures only because of some shortcomings we atoned for in the past.

Economic Measures Must Be Aimed at Reaching Planned Targets

Application of administrative measures must be based on law of economy; application of economic measures must follow even further the law of economy. Economic measures principally refer to managing economy by using the relationship between commodity and currency and by using the law of value. Economic measures are mainly brought into play by economic levers such as prices, loans and tax revenues. In the past, we regarded these economic levers only as tools with which to regulate markets. In fact, making use of the relationship between commodity and currency in a planned way and conscientiously making use of the law of value are also characteristic of planned management of economy. Probably, we still are not familiar with the two methods and are unable to make use of them. This is only a question of improvement. However, we should not rule them out in our planned management of economy. We must learn to make good use of the relationship between commodity and currency so as to ensure the fulfillment of planned targets. The following must be done:

1. Application of economic measures must be helpful for the attainment of the overall balance of the national economy. The ratio between accumulation and consumption and the balance between accumulation and national income are the key links in the chain of the overall balance of the national economy. In order to establish a proper ratio between accumulation and consumption and to achieve an overall balance of the national economy in production, distribution and utilization, it is necessary to readjust the formation of accumulation funds and consumption funds by the application of economic measures so that accumulation funds and consumption funds can complement each other. Namely, accumulation funds can complement the supply of means of production, and consumption funds can complement the production of means of consumption. If we fail to readjust the formation of accumulation funds and consumption funds by the application of economic measures, then an imbalance will occur often between accumulation and consumption, and national income in the concrete economic activities though a balance is always arranged in a plan.

2. Application of economic measures must help promote economic results. For a long time, inadequate attention has been paid to improving economic returns in the work of planned economy so that up to now there has been not a fairly comprehensive system concerning technical and economic indices. Under these circumstances, we still must resort to economic measures to attain the instructive indexes of economic results to be assigned by the state in the near future. Through economic measures the state can make comparisons between the labor force and yielded results in order to assess the professional and managerial levels of an enterprise so that a correct assessment can be made. Applying economic measures can help enterprises to link their products with their material interests so as to encourage them to lower costs, improve labor productivity, produce more products needed in society and improve economic results in an all-round way.

3. Application of economic measures must help ensure an attainable rate of economic growth. At present, we must seriously solve the problem of exaggerated rate of economic development. As for some products, their rate of production does rise quickly, but they are not suitable for marketing, are kept long in stock, or are unsalable in markets. These kinds of products usually take up much funds, waste energy and do not benefit the nation and the people. As to the products which are not suitable for marketing, we must reduce or stop their production by means of economic levers. As for the products which are in short supply and urgently needed in society, we must give priority to their production by means of economic levers and encourage enterprises to increase their output. Planned managment of economy in China is still at a low level. Market forecasting (especially long-range forecasting) is not yet fully developed. There is no accurate way to acquire information in a timely manner. Under such circumstances, if we manage to attain a planned fixed rate of economic growth, and want to ensure an attainable rate of economic growth, we must, apart from administrative measures, give rein to economic measures.

It is not easy to coordinate administrative measures with economic ones. To achieve this, must be an appropriate improvement in the current system of planned management. And it is necessary to implement a system of making use of both mandatory plans and guidance ones. In accordance with the different tasks and specific conditions of the economy and social development, the state mandatory plans must be applied to those tasks which have a bearing on the national economy as a whole, such as: requisition by purchase, monopoly purchase, or the imposed levy, allocation and transfer of major farm products by the state; the production, purchase, distribution, allocation and transfer of major industrial products by the state; total investment of fixed assets; large- and medium-sized construction projects; volume of transporting major goods; total volume of import and export trades; state revenues and expenditures; credit receipts and payments; total number of staff and workers in state-run enterprises and the total amount of their wages; the prices of major products, and so forth and so on. Principally, these mandatory plans should be carried out by applying administrative measures. At the same time, guidance plans are applied to tasks which are relatively important in the development of the national economy. These guidance plans are to be used to guide the orientation of economic development of enterprises. They are an important basis for enterprises to work out their own plans. However, these guidance plans are not compulsory and restrictive. They are mainly carried out through economic measures. The general tasks in the national economy can be arranged by grassroot units themselves within the scope of state policies and decrees and according to social needs. These economic activities should be controlled by economic measures. Thus, through mandatory and guidance plans and uncontrolled arrangements of certain economic activities, administrative and economic measures can be well coordinated with one another for the smooth implementation of planned management.

WU FUSHAN CONFERS HONOR TITLE ON AIR FORCE GROUP

OW110823 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee has conferred the honor title "Red Banner Independent Flight Safety Group" on the independent group of a certain air force flight division. A meeting on conferring the title was ceremoniously held in Jinan on 10 June.

Entrusted by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Wu Fushan, deputy commander of the air force, read the Military Commission's order and presented a silk banner to the "Red Banner Independent Flight Safety Group."

Present at the meeting to extend greetings were Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Shandong; and Xiong Zuofang, deputy commander of the Jinan Pla units. In their speeches, they warmly praised the achievements of the "Red Banner Independent Flight Safety Group" in the past 27 years.

Zhang Yonggeng, political commissar of the air force of the Jinan PLA units, read a decision by the party committee of the air force on learning from the group.

Wnag Zixiang, commander of the air force of the Jinan PLA units, delivered a speech in which he called on his subordinate units to warmly respond to the call of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, modestly learn from the "Red Banner Independent Flight Safety Group" and contribute to the acceleration of revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the air force.

Zu Guangyuan, commander of the "Red Banner Independent Flight Safety Group," pledged in his speech to take the honor as a motive for going forward and working still harder to build the group into an outfit which has ideals, good working style and strong fighting quality, stresses morality, observes discipline, keeps the red banner of safety and serves as a vanguard in both combat and training missions.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons of Shandong Province, the Jinan PLA units and Jinan municipality and some 1,000 air force commanders and fighters.

NAVY PERSONNEL BUILD HARBOR IN XISHA ISLANDS

OW121401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Wu Kehe and XINHUA reporter Wang Jinzhong: "A Song of Pioneering on Territorial Seas -- on Deeds of the Engineering Ship Group of a Certain Naval Unit"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the motherland's territorial waters of the vast South China Sea, fighters and commanders of the engineer ship group of a certain unit of the people's navy have sailed across the sea and combated winds and waves all year round to promote construction. They have built wharves, dredged sealanes and built lighthouses, displaying the heroic and undaunted spirit of dedication.

One day, the No 609 dredger of the engineering ship group was ordered to sail to Zhongjian Island of the Xisha Islands, far away from the mainland, to excavate a harbor. Zhongjian Island is situated at the southernmost tip of the motherland, where temperatures are often as high as 30-40 degress centigrade. The commanders and fighters, with the hot sun over their heads and the burning deck under their feet, worked over 10 hours on end. Their skins peeled off again and again. After continuous efforts for dozens of days, a wide harbor finally appeared off Zhongjian Island.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES URBAN CONSTRUCTION PLANS

OW160955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved the general plan for the urban construction of Wuhan, Hefei and Nanning municipalities. It has, in principle, agreed with the plans submitted by the three cities in nature, scale and layout.

In a letter approving the general plan for urban construction submitted by Wuhan municipality, the State Council pointed out: Wuhan is Hubei's political, economic and cultural center, one of China's important water and ground transportation junctures and an industrial city. It has already become an extremely large city. From now on, we must strictly control urban population and the scale for the use of its land. We must not approve any more new building or expansion projects in the city or the suburban areas. The city's layout must be worked out on the basis of the present city area by proceeding from the principle of readjustment, dividing the city into districts and making them coordinate with each other.

Wuhan is extremely hot in summer. Efforts must be made to strengthen the work of afforestation in the city. It is necessary to bring into full play the predominant role of the Yangtze River's navigation, protect lakes in order to regulate surface runoffs and achieve an ecological balance. It is essential to mark off the boundaries for the east lake scenic district. No unit is allowed to seize land or water surface area within this district. Firm measures must be adopted to guard against water pollution.

In a letter approving the general plan for urban construction submitted by Hefei and Nanning municipalities, the State Council pointed out: Hefei municipality must carry out rational transformation and construction according to the approved general plan. It should discontinue the development of industry that requires large amounts of water and causes serious pollution for the city. It must not build many large public buildings in the old city proper in order to alleviate the traffic congestion at the center of the city.

Nanning city's urban construction must be carried out according to the characteristics of the minority nationalities. Industry must be developed according to local natural resources by making readjustments and tapping the potential of and transforming the existing enterprises. The city must not carry out large, new construction or expansion projects in the city proper. The general plan for urban construction must be carried out in accordance with present conditions and the terrain. Attention must be paid to dividing the city into districts, working out a compact layout and building basic city facilities.

The State Council called on the three cities to pay attention to flood prevention measures. It is also called on them to adopt effective measures to guard against industrial pollution and to strengthen urban environmental protection. It said: All three cities must strengthen their efforts to work out detailed plans for those construction projects which will soon be carried out in their cities. They must make arrangements for such construction projects according to their own financial resources and capabilities while strengthening their management over urban construction.

Prior to this, the State Council also approved the general plans for urban construction submitted by Tangshan, Hohhot, Lanzhou, Changsha and Shenyang municipalities.

STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW161003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0059 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- An investigation conducted by the State Statistical Bureau of 18,529 commune members families in 568 counties in China's 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (except Xizang) revealed that during 1981 an average of 1.2 households in every 10 had new houses. In general, all these newly built houses are spacious, bright and beautiful in style. New houses constructed of bricks and lumber account for 54.4 percent of the total number of new houses. A small number of houses are made of reinforced concrete. In Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and other provinces and municipalities, over 80 percent of the new houses are made of bricks and lumber or reinforced concrete.

The investigation also revealed that in developing rural housing projects, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

1. In developing rural housing projects, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and build houses under a unified plan. There is neither a strict management system nor a unified plan in some localities where commune members often make use of arable land and wantonly fell trees to build houses.

2. The supply of building materials fell far short of the demand. The supply of building materials such as lumber, glass and cement is particularly short.

3. In some localities, commune members must pay excessively high entertainment expenses in the course of building houses.

RURAL WORKSHOPS TO BOOST FOODSTUFFS PROCESSING

OW161708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- China's rural workshops are to boost foodstuff processing in the next few years in order to make better use of farm products to meet the needs of both city and rural people. This was disclosed by a leading official in charge of the general bureau of commune- and brigade-run enterprises under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

In an interview with the publication ECONOMIC INFORMATION appearing today, the official said the output value of the foodstuff processing industry of the rural communes and their subdivisions, which amounted to 4,360 million yuan in 1981, is planned to double by 1985.

There is great potential for expanding rural foodstuff industry, he said. Workshops run by people's communes and their sub-divisions now process part of the 175 million tons of food grain that has to be processed every year in the countryside. The rest is processed by state-run factories or by peasants themselves. More grain processing mills, therefore, should be built.

With the improvement of their living standard, the official said, peasants will eat less maize and sweet potatoes, the annual output of which now stands at 60 million and 25 million tons, respectively. Rural enterprises can process maize and sweet potatoes into starch, noodles, gourmet powder, amino acid and alcohol, leaving the residue as fodder.

The workshops run by people's communes and their sub-divisions are also encouraged to produce edible oil, soy sauce, vinegar, bean curd, pastry, wine and other drinks.

The official said that rural enterprises should process such perishables as fruit, meat, fish and milk where they are produced.

In 1981, SECONOMIC INFORMATION reports, Henan Province harvested 1.54 million tons of soybeans, 250,000 tons more than the previous record level. The peasants there now still have 250,000 tons of soybeans laid in store in their homes after selling large quantities to state granaries.

The paper calls for building soybean processing factories and asks peasants to process bean products.

In the last few years, the rural foodstuff industry has grown rapidly following the all-round development of agricultural production. At the end of 1981, China's rural people's communes and their sub-divisions had nearly 200,000 foodstuff processing factories, with an annual output value accounting for 6.8 percent of the country's foodstuff industry. This was far from enough for meeting the people's needs, according to ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Local authorities are urged to support rural foodstuff processing factories in supply of funds, credit, equipment and raw materials and in sales of products.

FUJIAN RIBAO PRAISES ANTISMUGGLING EFFORTS

OW170737 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Be Determined and Grasp the Work to the End]

[Text] The communes and production brigades along the coast that were seriously corrupted by capitalist ideas have now basically checked smuggling, selling of contraband goods, speculation and so forth since work began to rectify these unhealthy trends, and they have begun to take on a new outlook. This is a good beginning. We must be determined to carry the work through to the end and must not relax our efforts.

Our determination to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is firm. This is a powerful support for the cadres and masses who uphold principle and dare to struggle, giving them stronger backing and enabling them to work more boldly. It loudly sounds the alarm for those who have confused ideas and are hesitating at the crossroads, thus playing a rule in saving them. It undoubtedly is a head-on blow to those who take part in illegal and criminal activities. In the beginning, when the unhealthy trends of smuggling, selling contraband goods, speculation and so forth were rampant in some places along the coast, did not some comrades feel that it was a headache, a tough problem, and were they not worried that the unhealthy trends could not be checked? However, when the party committees at various levels made up their minds, dispatched work teams to tackle the problem at the grassroots level, widely conduct the "four-three-two" education [education on "four uphold's, three considerations and two oppositions," namely, uphold the four fundamental principles, give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and oppose smuggling and speculation on the one hand and unhealthy trends and evil practices on the other] and seriously investigate and handle cases, the unhealthy trends were basically checked. The comrades of the work teams reported that when many people realized that this time the higher authorities were really determined to tackle the problem, their wait-and-see attitude toward the struggle turned into a positive and active one, and their doubts about the work teams turned into trust and support. The facts show that the determination to grasp the rectification of key communes and brigades along the coast has won popular support. The provincial party committee's plan for implementing the central guidelines is in keeping with the realities in Fujian. Conversely, if we fail to make up our minds, are weak and incompetent, irresolute and hesitant, we will lose popular support and will bring irreparable losses to our cause.

Firm determination is not just words but, more important, it should be expressed in actions. This is exactly what the comrades in these places have been doing. The party committees at various levels strengthened leadership; the various departments cooperated closely and fought in coordination; and the comrades of the work teams worked hard. They went among the masses to give wide publicity to the central "decision" and conduct investigation and study; they helped cadres and the masses draw a distinction between getting rich through labor and making a profit by smuggling, conducted education in the light of the actual conditions on giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and paid close attention to production; they did thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological education on those who were questionable; and so forth. As a result, they educated and united the cadres and masses and isolated the criminals. It is also from this that the masses have seen our determination. Quite a number of cadres said that whether we are determined to tackle the problem makes a big difference. What they said is true.

Dealing blows at serious criminal activites in the economic field is a long and constant struggle. Therefore, we must be determined to carry it through and must not waver.

Through rectification, many strong party branch leading cores like those of the Meilin, Dongsheng, Haixing and Shima production brigades should be built to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies, uphold the four fundamental principles, consciously identify themselves politically with the party Central Committee, lead the cadres and masses to combat smuggling and resist corruption, develop production, adhere to the socialist road and build a great wall of steel against smuggling and corruption. With a large number of such party branches, we will successfully implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy and promote our material and cultural development. Let us be determined, grasp the work to the end and win still greater victories in this struggle.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON BECOMING WELL-TO-DO

OW170032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Xiang Nan, secretary [as received] of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, said to snake-raising expert Chen Mingtong: The Party Will Always Allow People To Become Well-To-Do Through Their Own Labor; Peasants Should Have Nothing To Worry About in this Regard" -- XINHUA headlined]

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee including Xiang Nan and Wen Xiushan came to the Linnei production brigade in suburban Zhangzhou municipality on 11 June to call on snake-raising expert Chen Mingtong and his family. They asked Chen Mingtong to dispel his worries and boldly raise snakes. They said that the party's policy to allow peasants to work hard to become well-to-do will remain unchanged.

Chen Mingtong's family has been raising snakes for three generations. People often call his family the "snake-raising" family. He raises snakes in his family mainly for the snake gallbladder and bile which are used in traditional Chinese medicine. Chen also sells snake meat and skin on the market.

At a time when Chen Mingtong was prepared to expand his business, some people stirred up some cold winds, saying: "Fame portends trouble for men just as a tree is afraid to grow high." The activities to strike at economic crimes will soon hit those who become too conspicuous." It was at that time that Xiang Nan and other leading comrades came to see Chen Mingtong, making Chen's whole family very happy.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: The party forever allows people to become well-to-do by working hard in proper ways. There should be no worry whatsoever. The economic crimes that prevail at present have nothing to do with the practice of working hard to become well-to-do. There should be no confusion at all. Hearing Xiang Nan's remarks, Chen Mingtong said with feeling: Now, I have nothing to worry about any more. He expressed his determination to make even greater contributions to the state.

NANFENG RIBAO URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST CORRUPTION

HK160557 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Be Vigilant Against Corruption by Capitalist Ideology in the Field of Ideology and Culture"]

[Text] The struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is going on in depth in the whole province. This is a serious struggle against corruption. The practice of the struggle has taught us that while carrying out struggle against economic crimes, it is necessary to earnestly grasp the struggle against corruption in the ideological and cultural field and conduct education for the masses and cadres in vigilance against capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, along with the constant development in the economic construction of our province, the situation in the ideological and cultural field has become better and better. The "five stresses and four beauties" drive is in full swing. Socialist culture is flourishing, with gradual prosperity in the garden of literature and art and the constant improvement of the cultural life of the masses. In recent years, a special policy has been adopted and flexible measures have been taken in our province. Great achievements have been made in importing and introducing advanced science and technology from capitalist countries and in cultural exchange with people of various countries. However, some decadent capitalist ideology and culture have also wormed their way in. This is a fact we are not going to conceal. Some of our comrades on the front of ideology and culture, influenced by the anarchist trend of thought advocated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the period of 10-year chaos, cannot distinguish fragrance from stink and lose vigilance against the attack of capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets. Not only are they unable to spontaneously wage a struggle against decadent capitalist ideology and culture; their proletarian stand too is shaken, hence they consciously or unconsciously act as voluntary propagandists. Their main performances are as follows:

First, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. Since studying and carrying out the relevant instructions of the Central Committee, some achievements have already been scored in opposing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization all over the province. Some units have strengthened party leadership and upheld the four basic principles. They are praised by the masses for achieving good results. But this should not be overestimated. There has been little improvement in some other units where the tendency of bourgeois liberalization still prevails. For instance, some works conspicuously corrupted by bourgeois ideology have been published in some magazines. Not long ago, some picture-story books adopted from foreign films were published in some small newspapers, against the regulations of the Central Committee and the provincial party committee. These foreign films have not yet been censored by the relevant department and have as yet not been shown in public. Some troupes, heedless of instructions from the higher authorities, continue to play dramas depicting feudal superstition and pornography.

Second, blind worship of foreign things. We have always advocated learning and applying the good elements in the culture of the capitalist countries for our reference. These good elements are useful in the development of our socialist culture. Nevertheless, some people have, without making concrete analysis or discerning good from bad, imitated and parroted novels, songs, films and TV shows from capitalist countries and Hong Kong, in content and form. Others have "imported" novels of martial arts, detective and love stories, which are filled with either murder, horror or the doctrine of love above all. They have regarded these decadent things as fashionable and spread their poison.

Third, the capitalist tendency of regarding everything as a commodity. The production of spiritual products in socialist society must meet the spiritual requirements of all the people. Therefore, our spiritual production departments must pay attention to the quality of the products. It is our demand that every product must be full of patriotic, revolutionary and healthy ideology, providing aesthetic enjoyment in spirit and supplying courageous strength to march forward.

Although most spiritual products have to be circulated and popularized through the channels of circulation, they should not be regarded as pure commodities, and for making money only. Nowadays, however, bent solely on profit for the purpose of making more money and getting more remuneration, some comrades have published in the newspapers many novels concerning martial arts and detective stories. They have introduced anecdotes about private lives of film stars at home and abroad so as to lure readers. They broadcast pornographic and vulgar music in cabarets and ballrooms so as to make them popular.

All these things have yielded bad results. They make society dirty and poison the cadres and masses, especially the younger generation, and are harmful to the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

There are two kinds of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets. One is the material sugar-coated bullet. Lured by money and property, one will proceed on the capitalist road and become deeply corrupted and degenerate. The other is the spiritual sugar-coated bullet. The bourgeoisie has, through decadent capitalist ideology and culture, preached the decadent and rotten capitalist world-outlook, outlook on life and life-style, so as to make us relax our will to fight and confuse our thought, and shake our political stand and faith. In this way, it infiltrates, corrupts and disintegrates the ideological field. We must have a clear mind and fully realize the seriousness of the corruption done by the capitalist ideology in the cultural and ideological field of our province, so as to incessantly and purposefully carry out education for the masses and cadres against the attack of the spiritual sugar-coated bullet of the bourgeoisie. Only thus can we carry through the struggle against corruption in the economic field deeply and help to strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

Therefore, ideological education in patriotism and communism must be strengthened on the front of ideology and culture, especially for party members and cadres. It is necessary that we should be organized to study again the relevant teaching of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong and study "the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on fighting against serious crimes in the economic field." We should heighten our socialist awareness and strengthen our ability to distinguish and boycott the influence of decadent capitalist ideology. Communist Party members must enhance party spirit, maintain communist purity and be sober and staunch revolutionaries.

We must sum up experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, especially since the forum on problems on the ideological front held by the party Central Committee last year. We must check on the situation in carrying out the Central Committee's instructions, and sum up experiences and lessons in connection with reality so as to find out and accumulate experience for doing better in ideological and cultural work in the new period. We must firmly and steadily adhere to the orientation of serving the people and socialism. We must further carry out the "double hundred" policy and adhere to the four basic principles so as to make the ideological and cultural work serve better the four modernizations drive.

The party's leadership at various levels on the ideological and cultural front should be strengthened and improved. The party's leadership is the basic guarantee for doing well in ideological and cultural work in the new period. It should be strengthened and improved in a steady and practical way. In our work we must oppose both the simple and rude attitude and the attitude of laissez-faire. We strongly advocate the fine custom of going deep into the masses and practice, and solving problems in a solid way. We must strengthen ideological and political work, praise good people, good deeds and good ideology in our own units, and dare to criticize wrong ideological tendencies. We must strengthen control over importing, producing, broadcasting and selling audio and videotapes and the control of newspapers and magazines, books and pictures, films and television. Also we must strengthen control of the repertoire and the advertisements of the performing groups. In the management work, we must oppose both the tendency of liberalization and also the tendency of oversimplification. It is not correct to open up or forbid everything without considering whether it is good or bad. We must treat different cases differently. We must realize that the strengthening of controls is aimed at making our ideological and cultural work more healthy, more prosperous and more active. It absolutely is not aimed at stifling things.

BEIJING'S HAN YING ATTENDS CYL CONGRESS OPENING

HKJ51227 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Summary] The Seventh Beijing Municipal CYL Congress opened in the municipal exhibition hall on the afternoon of 9 June. Some 900 delegates from all fronts in the municipaltiy are attending the congress on behalf of the 760,000 CYL members throughout the municipality. The sixth municipal CYL congress was held in 1973. Leading comrades of the CYL Central Committee, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee, including Han Ying, Liu Weiming, Keyum Bawudun, Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Chen Xitong, Ye Lin, Zhao Pengfei and Liu Daosheng, attended the opening ceremony. Responsible comrades of all departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP committee and all districts, counties, bureaus and mass organizations also attended the opening ceremony. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Wei Kepeng), deputy secretary of the municipal CYL committee, announced the opening of the congress. Municipal CYL Committee Secretary Jin Jian delivered the opening speech, saying: "In the great struggle to implement the four instructions of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and to build the capital, uniting and leading all young people throughout the municipality building a socialist modernized capital is a supreme mission which history has entrusted to the Beijing CYL organizations. The young people of our generation in the capital must live up to the earnest expectations of the party and the people and, with our hard-working hands and the sweat of our youth, build a socialist modernized, fine and clean capital with a high degree of democracy and a high degree of civilization. With our practical actions, we must show that we are worthy of the party's cultivation, the people's trust and the great times."

In conclusion, Jin Jian said: "We hope that, as masters of our own affairs, we will justify the great trust placed in us by all CYL members throughout the municipality. We must concentrate our energy, unite as one, carry forward democracy, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and make this congress a success. We believe that under the leadership of the municipal CCP committee and the CYL Central Committee and with the concerted efforts of everyone, this of everyone, this congress will be a congress of holding high the communist banner, a congress of unity and inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm and a congress of fostering communist morality and customs. We congratulate the success of the congress in advance."

CYL Central Committee First Secretary Han Ying and Jiao Ruoyu, municipal CCP committee second secretary and mayor, spoke. On behalf of the CYL Central Committee and the municipal CCP committee, they extended warm greetings to the congress. Municipal CYL Committee First Deputy Secretary (Jia Chunwang) made a work report entitled, "Unite and Lead All Young People Throughout the Municipality To Be a Brave Shock Force in Building a Socialist Modernized Capital."

BEIJING PLA WRITERS, ARTISTS HOLD FORUM

OW111007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- Writers and artists of PLA units stationed in Beijing held a forum on 7 June to study Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 letters to literary and art circles, Comrade Chen Yun's speech "Questions on the Two Trends Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers," and the note written by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee in publishing Comrade Chen Yun's speech. In the course of discussion, the participants held that writers and artists in army units must be good communists and revolutionary armymen first, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and impose strict demands on themselves, with the criteria set for party members and revolutionary armymen.

Comrades at the forum spoke of the concern shown by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation like Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and by the central leading comrades in recent years toward writers and artists. Looking back on how each of them had grown from a young student, a folk artist and a painter to be a party literary and art worker, they credited their present upbringing to training by the party and the people and nurturing by Mao Zedong's Thought. Many comrades pledged themselves to work more cautiously and diligently for the party and to serve socialism and the people in the new historical period.

Touching on the vital realistic significance of studying these documents, participating comrades said: Achievements of the literary and art front in recent years are enormous and the situation among literary and art rank and file is basically good. However, some problems still exist. Just as the propaganda department's note pointed out, party spirit among a handful of people is very poor. Individual writers, contaminated by evil influence, are not behaving as communists should. All this, indeed, is well worth guarding against. One of the causes giving rise to these erroneous trends and bringing about the mistakes committed by a small number of comrades is the problems of "being special" and "self-important" as noted by Comrade Chen Yun 39 years ago.

Regarding the duties of party literary and art workers, the participants said that we must first of all be worthy communists and revolutionary armymen. We must abide by discipline, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, plunge ourselves into the thick of life and become closer to the masses in thought as well as in feeling. They pointed out emphatically: Only by truly and wholeheartedly upholding communist ideals can we justly and forcefully inspire the people to make progress.

At the forum, the participants mentioned specifically that correctly developing criticism and self-criticism is an important way to enhance the party spirit among literary and art workers and to do away with evil influence. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, we should tell the truth and not save face. In this respect, we have emulated the brilliant examples set by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

This forum was called by the cultural department of the General Political Department. Liu Baiyu presided over the meeting and spoke. Among those who also spoke were Li Wei, Zhang Shaoting, Yao Yuanfang, Wei Wei, Wang Xingang, Ma Yutao, Chang Boahua, Li Shuangjiang, Su Shenglan, Dong Chensheng, Xu Huaizhong, Ding Yisan, Suo Yunping, Li Jun, Jing Mukui, Hu Defeng and Li Binkui.

PREFECTURE IN HEBEI SOLVES IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK151312 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tangshan Prefecture has seriously solved the ideological and practical problems arising among rural grassroots cadres, strengthened the building of rural grassroots leadership groups, promoted the further stability and perfection of the agrocultural production responsibility system and impelled the development of current agricultural production and all aspects of rural work.

In the course of implementing the agricultural production responsibility system, grassroots cadres of some rural areas in Tangshan Prefecture once had three unsuitable characteristics: They did not understand this reform, had this idea confused with another idea and were resentful and ideologically unsuitable; groups were large and not highly trained, with low efficiency and unsuitable organization; and grassroots cadres did not know management, were not familiar with the job and were methodically unsuitable.

In light of these problems, Tangshan Prefecture has regarded strengthening the building of rural grassroots organizations as an important factor in stabilizing and prefecting the agricultural production responsibility system. It has laid stress on grasping the following four aspects of work:

First, it has done well in grasping ideological education. It has helped grassroots cadres heighten their spontaneity for implementing the principles and policies of the party. Since last year, in conjunction with the implementation of the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the relevant documents on rural work, the whole prefecture has universally trained some 180,000 party members and cadres at the grassroots level and some 14,000 secretaries and deputy secretaries of brigade party branches. Through training, grassroots cadres' understanding of the responsibility system has been enhanced and an ideological foundation for stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system has been laid.

Second, it has done well in organizational readjustment. It has first done well in the election of brigade party branches. From winter last year to spring this year, some 90 percent of brigade leadership groups throughout the prefecture have conducted democratic elections. After the elections, the leadership groups have cut the number of personnel to a minimum, raised efficiency and lightened peasants' burdens. Leaders at two levels -- prefectural and county -- have also organized forces and sent them deep into some 400 brigades with problems to help them with their work and the readjustment of their organizations so that the backward situation of these units has improved to varying degrees.

Third, it has strengthened professional training. Since last year, the whole prefecture has trained 120,000 grassroots cadres so that a large number of grassroots cadres have raised their management level.

Fourth, it has improved work conditions. The whole prefecture has given prominence to grasping the work of formulating village codes and conventions and of improving the general mood of society. At present, some 80 percent of brigades have formulated village codes and conventions. The launching of this campaign has promoted people's moral standards and their concept of the legal system.

This provides a basis for cadres to deal with problems and prompts them to work. Leaders at all levels throughout the prefecture persist in politically supporting grassroots cadres who are dealt blows and persecuted because they are responsible for work and act justly. The former also rationally compensate the latter for their economic losses. People who persecute and strike blows at cadres must be severely dealt with to protect grassroots cadres' enthusiasm for work.

NEI MONGGOL CADRES ENJOINED NOT TO ALTER POLICY

SK141120 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82 SK

[Station commentary: "Do Not Impose New Ideas or Tricks on Policy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, rural and pastoral areas in the region have implemented the production responsibility system in various forms and readjusted production relations to make them suitable to the level of productive forces. At present, the problem with regard to food and clothing of the peasants and herdsmen has been virtually solved. The region is developing rapidly agriculturally and the situation is an inspiring one.

However, influenced by leftist ideology and becoming inveterate lefthanders," some cadres, well-fed and at loose ends, are trying to play new tricks on policy. Still some cadres, deprived of their authority over what to plant and how to distribute in favor of the peasants following the introduction of the production responsibility system, are unable to [words indistinct] and want to revert to the former state. What the masses of peasants are worrying about most is none other than this reversion. They fear a reversal of policy. Comrades who conducted field investigations have universally reported that people in almost all areas where the production responsibility system is smoothly implemented are in a stable mood and enthusiastic toward production. People in areas which deviate from the party's policy and impose new ideas and play new tricks on policy are in low spirits and apathetic. Peasants in these areas agree that the production responsibility system is a good way of eliminating poverty. [words indistinct] Therefore, they are unwilling to put in hard labor on the land and would rather live one day at a time. They reluctantly have the land sown to crops and leave it at that and [words indistinct]. They also lack interest in developing forestry, livestock raising, sideline production and a diversified economy and, when they have cash in hand, do not want to purchase livestock or farm tools and expand production, fearing a reoccurrence of communist wind. All in all, the biggest worry of the peasant is a reversion to the former state and they just cannot rest with peace of mind.

In view of this situation, we must repeatedly explain things to the masses. Leading comrades of the central authorities have on more than one occasion explained to the masses that the production responsibility system as it is implemented in various localities will be here to stay for as long as the masses desire. The duration of this system is subject to the masses' wishes. On his recent inspection tour of rural areas, Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, also pointed out: The central task in rural and pastoral areas at present and for a time to come is to continue to implement the party's principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session. We must improve and stabilize the responsibility system in agricultural and livestock production in a down-to-earth manner. Peasants and herdsmen in rural and pastoral areas may put their minds at ease. Their rights of being masters of their own affairs, the principle of closely combining authority, responsibility and profits and their authority over the adoption of the production responsibility system in line with local conditions will never be altered.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON PREVENTING GRASS BORERS

SK161004 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Summary] "The regional people's government issued an emergency circular on 14 June urging all localities to do a good job in preventing and controlling grass borers. The circular states: Since late May, a large number of grown grass borers have appeared in our region's rural and pastoral areas and at present they are spreading throughout the region, posing a threat to the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. The emergency circular of the regional people's government states:

1. The governments at all levels must immediately strengthen leadership, pay close attention to the trend of development of the insect pest situation and make preparations for preventing and controlling them effectively."

2. Extensively mobilize communes and brigades to take strict precautions against grown grass borers and adopt effective measures to control them.

3. Manage and use insecticide wisely and safely. Efforts must be made to organize manpower to repair insect-killing instruments. Agricultural and livestock technological departments in all localities must provide technical guidance in utilizing insecticide. It is not permitted to use highly poisonous insecticide to kill grass borers.

4. Financial, commercial and supply and marketing departments must cooperate with one another to combat grass borers and support this work in terms of financial and material resources. It is necessary to make over-all planning and proper arrangements in using the special funds allocated for controlling insect pests, practice economy, pay attention to economic results and improve the quality of the work.

SHANXI RIBAO ON READJUSTING MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS

HK150837 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 82 p 1

[Report by SHANXI RIBAO reporters Yin Jidong [1438 4949 2639], Zhang Silian [1728 1835 6647]: "Readjustment of Militia Organizations Throughout Shanxi Completed Ahead of Schedule"]

[Text] The readjustment of militia organizations in our province was completed 8 months ahead of schedule under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government. This is due to the fact that the CCP committee of the provincial military region attached great importance to this work and the departments concerned coordinated closely. The readjusted militia organizations possess the following characteristics:

1. The militia organizations were reduced both in their scope of construction and in size. After the readjustment, the scope of construction by militia organizations was reduced by 13 percent and the number of personnel was reduced by 58 percent. This is more in keeping with the needs of the four modernizations as well as for the recuperation of the people.

2. The militia became a crack unit with high capacity. In order to cope with the preparations against war and to facilitate the activity, small, incapable "baby soldiers", old, infirm "bearded soldiers" and "mommy soldiers" with children to look after were excluded from the militia organizations. The new militiamen have passed the eye test and they are carefully investigated. Politically, they are reliable and physically, they are strong and of good performance. They have acquired a certain level of cultural and military knowledge. The provincial military region has carried out investigations in over 30 counties and districts, 90 communes (factories and mines), and 120 militia companies or professional subgroups with a total number of 2,983 militia, 94 percent of which have met the requirement.

3. The militiamen have raised their political and ideological consciousness. During the readjustment, 4,575 assistant political instructors were prepared from various regions. The militiamen have acquired the education concerning the militia's character and task, the present situation and war preparedness as well as the concept of people's war through radio broadcasts, newspapers and other mass media. An investigation of 270 militia companies and 7,553 basic militiamen and visits to 389 families have shown that those who well understand the situation, nature and task of the militia and are well acquainted with each other constituted 97 percent and the parents who know what militia unit their sons and daughters have joined constitute 98 percent.

4. The young militia cadres have been reinforced. Care was taken in the readjustment to pick up the excellent and mass-based militiamen who adhered to the four basic principles and possessed the military and political qualifications, then they were transferred to the post of militia cadres. The average age of a militia cadre has dropped from 30-odd to 27.3.

5. The problem of the treatment of professional militia cadres and the compensation for wages lost due to militia service was resolved. The position of the commune armed forces director was clarified as being equivalent to the rank of commune subdirector, and furthermore was admitted into the party committee at the same rank. Generally, militia company cadres participate in the party branch. At the same time, the problem of compensation for wages lost was duly resolved in various places according to their own specific conditions.

6. Party committees and branches at all levels have improved their knowledge of the strategic position of the militia and made militia work an important part of the agenda. A new situation has appeared whereby the whole party has grasped military and secretarial work and is concerned about the militia. Now the CCP committees at all levels are generous in spending their time to study, to lend their men to help the militia in their work and even to spend money for militia expenses. This has forcefully promoted putting militia work on "a sound basis in three aspects."

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES HONG KONG GUESTS

SK151232 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, an international technical-exchange exhibition on educational and scientific research instruments was opened yesterday morning at the Tianjin industrial exhibition hall. Wang Guangying, deputy mayor of Tianjin, and (Feng Bingyu), chairman of the Hong Kong (Xinhongji) stock group, cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. Speaking at the opening ceremony were (Zhang Pingzhao), director of the import and export office under the Ministry of Education, and (Cai Junyu), general manager of the Hong Kong (Xinhongji) International Service Limited Company. Over 800 people of departments concerned also attended the opening ceremony.

After the opening ceremony, Deputy Mayor Wang Guangying visited the exhibition hall in the company of (Feng Bingyu) and (Cai Junyu).

This exhibition is sponsored by the Hong Kong (Xinhongji) International Service Limited Company and the Tianjin Cultural Committee under the Ministry of Education. On display are advanced telegraph instruments, computers for laboratory use, chemical analyzing instruments, radiation instruments, measuring instruments and radio surveying instruments, which were made by more than 70 firms in 13 countries and regions. This exhibition will help institutions of higher learning and scientific research units in China in understanding the advanced instruments made by foreign countries and in exchanging data and operating experiences on these instruments.

During the exhibition period, a forum on 29 technical items will be held. Representatives from 36 key universities and colleges will attend this forum. Also attending the forum will be technicians of departments concerned in Tianjin and representatives from institutions of higher learning and scientific research units in various localities.

The Tianjin Cultural Committee under the Ministry of Education gave a banquet on the evening of 13 June in honor of visitors from various circles. On the evening of 14 June, the (Xinhongji) International Service Limited Company gave a return banquet at the Youyi Club. The exhibition will last 7 days and conclude on 20 June.

On the afternoon of 14 June, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin CCP Committee, received and feted Mr (Feng Bingyu), chairman and general manager of the Hong Kong (Xinhongji) Stock group. Attending the reception were Li Ruihuan, acting mayor of Tianjin; Wang Guangying, deputy mayor of Tianjin; (Zhang Yan), responsible person of the Ministry of Education; and responsible persons of departments concerned. Also attending were Mr (Zhou Anqiao), trustee of the Hong Kong (Xinhongji) International Service Limited Company, and Miss (Cai Junyu), general manager of the company.

Mr (Feng Bingyu) arrived in Tianjim on 13 June to attend the exhibition and other relevant activities. Mr (Feng Bingyu) and his entourage left Tianjin on the morning of 15 June.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA AT WORKERS' SPORTS MEET

SK160944 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] The Tianjin workers' sports meet ceremoniously opened on the morning of 15 June. Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the Tianjin CCP Committee, the Tianjin People's Congress Standing Committee and the Tianjin People's Government, including Chen Weida, Li Ruihuan, and Bai Hua.

TIANJIN BUREAU IMPROVES INTELLECTUAL POLICY WORK

OW121139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: The following report involves an important issue: The current work of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals is still hampered by certain "leftist" ideas. While studying problems found in implementing the policy on intellectuals, comrades of the leading party group of the Nankai District urban construction bureau in Tianjin used the party Central Committee's instruction on examining the work concerning intellectuals as a weapon, earnestly carried out criticism and self-criticism among themselves and solved the problems found in the course of examining their work. What they have done provides some valuable lessons in eliminating certain "leftist" ideas which obstruct the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. [end of editor's note]

Xue Guangxin, deputy director and engineer of the Nankai District urban construction bureau in Tianjin, recently came back to work after submitting a request for retirement and more than 1 year of absence from work. The first day he returned, he worked energetically at a basic-level unit, supervising the planning of urgan afforestation and the development of a public park.

Xue Guangxin is one of the few specialists in garden engineering in Tianjin. He was appointed deputy director of the Nankai District urban construction bureau in February 1980. But 2 months later he submitted a request for retirement on the ground that he was unable to work normally because of poor health. Although his request was not approved, he refused to set foot in the bureau again. However, he took part in social activities as usual and was never absent from the academic activities sponsored by the society of garden engineering. He even went on an inspection trip to the Ranshan scenic area in Jixian County at his own expense and provided certain units free service in park development.

Obviously Xue's request to retire was not because of poor health. Why did he want to retire then? It was learned that several things happened before he requested to retire:

Xue Guangxin once had a difference of opinion with a subordinate unit regarding certain technical problems. Later Xue's opinion was rejected by a responsible member of the unit on the ground that "a decision had already been made by the party branch."

On one occasion when Xue Guangxin, as supervising engineer, refused to put his signature of approval on a project for building a new park wall because he thought the design was improper, the bureau's secretary at that time signed Xue's name without Xue's consent.

At a meeting to review the bureau's work, a leading cadre of the bureau remarked: "Whether or not we have engineers makes no difference; in fact, it is better if we do not have engineers."

Under these circumstances, Xue Guangxin, being a deputy bureau director and engineer but not a party member, reluctantly submitted a request for retirement because he felt he could hardly work in such a situation.

Recently the leading party group of the Nankai District urban construction bureau held two meetings in connection with Xue Guangxin's case. At the meeting, members of the leading party group studied the party Central Committee's instruction on examining the work concerning intellectuals and earnestly carried out criticism and self-criticism among themselves. They also examined the leading party group's work and maintained that it was a dereliction of duty on the part of the party members if they could not work together with nonparty members as demanded by the party.

During the meeting the leading party group also set forth five requirements for its members regarding the question of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. It said that all party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres, must regard intellectuals as part of the working class and treat them as fellow comrades; that leading party groups at all levels must humbly listen to and prudently handle any different opinions presented by engineers and technicians; that when a unified opinion cannot be reached in a short time, a decision should be deferred; that by no means should the intellectuals' opinions be ignored by taking organizational measures; that members of the leading party group must have regular heart-to-heart talks with the intellectuals; and that the leading party group must periodically review its work concerning intellectuals.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION -- The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government recently issued a circular urging localities to improve management of rural electricity consumption. The circular points out: With the development of the economy, rural power consumption has increased year after year. In 1981 electricity used for agriculture and by banner- and commune-run industry accounted for one-third of the total electricity consumption by urban and rural areas. Under the present strained power supply situation, the region will ration out power supply to agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, in that order, to support agricultural production. Given the strained power supply, efforts should be made to improve rural power consumption. Waste, tapping of electricity and line losses are serious problems and require immediate attention to solve them. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82 SK]

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING -- The Standing Committee of the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its 19th meeting on 15 June to hear and approve the report delivered by the director of the municipal public security bureau on preparatory work for propagating and implementing the new traffic rules. The meeting also granted approval to establish a leading group for studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution. The leading group is composed of Yan Dakai, Chen Bing, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai and Zhu Ziqiang. Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Wu Zhen, deputy mayor of Tianjin, and Chen Fu, president of the municipal higher people's court. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jun 82 SK]

TIANJIN PUBLIC SECURITY -- Tianjin scored remarkable achevements in consolidating public security. The incidence of criminal cases in Tianjin in the latter half of 1981 dropped by 34.9 percent from the first half of the same year. In the first 5 months of this year, the incidence of criminal cases dropped by 34.7 percent from the corresponding 1981 period. The incidence of general and major criminal cases also decreased by a large margin. In the first 5 months of this year, the crime rate for delinquents was the lowest in the past 10 years or so. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Jun 82 SK]

SHAANXI: SYMPOSIUM ON STUDENT EYESIGHT PROBLEMS

HK130313 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A Shaanxi provincial symposium on preventing and curing shortsightedness in secondary and primary students, which concluded on 11 June, demanded that the whole of society be concerned about and protect students' eyesight, so as to cultivate talented people with all-round moral, intellectual and physical development for the four modernizations.

The incidence of shortsightedness among students has increased in recent years, while their eyesight has deteriorated. This is because their study burdens are too heavy and they are using their eyes too long every day. This problem has already had a serious effect on the selection of talented people. In recent years only about one-third of students attaining high marks in college entrance examinations have been completely up to standard in the physical examinations. Some 40 to 50 percent of these students are limited in their selected specializations due to health problems such as poor eyesight. Last year over 400 of these students were disqualified for failing the physical examinations.

This year, when the PLA was recruiting flying personnel among senior secondary students in Shaanxi, 24.5 percent of those selected to take the physical examinations in Xian municipality and Xianyang and Weinan Prefectures were failed on account of eyesight problems.

At present the incidence of shortsightedness among secondary and primary students in most schools and most places in the province is continuing to increase. Generally speaking, the problem is more serious in the towns than the rural areas, more serious in the secondary than the primary schools, more serious in senior secondary than junior secondary schools, and more serious in key schools that in ordinary schools.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice Governors Song Youtian and Tan Weixu said: The poor health standard of the students and the deterioration in their eyesight are rather serious problems. Preventing and curing shortsightedness is a major affair related to implementing the party's education principle in an all-round way. It is also a major affair related to the four modernizations and the quality of the nation. They demanded that all sectors of society step up propaganda, resolutely implement the methods for protecting students' eyesight jointly stipulated by 10 central ministries and commissions, and take effective steps to prevent and cure shortsightedness among secondary and primary students.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON AUTUMN GRAIN PRODUCTION WORK

HK070935 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Jun 82

[SHAANXI RIBAO short commentary: "It Is Necessary To Grasp Autumn Grain -- A Major Matter" -- date not given]

[Text] The short commentary says: A bumper harvest of summer grain in our province this year is in sight. However, it is not yet in our hands. We have not yet fulfilled our quotas for grain production for the whole year. A major matter of grain production hinges on autumn. Particularly, in a situation in which the early autumn grain-sown areas throughout the province this year are some 2 million mu less than in previous years, to fulfill our quotas for autumn grain production, we must firmly grasp the season and make proper arrangements for cultivating more late fall crops.

Now, as a result of good growth of summer grain, grassroots cadres in some rural areas have tended to relax the grasping of autumn production. They have not carried out the plans for cultivating autumn grain vigorously enough. This is obviously incorrect.

Our country has a population of 1 billion. When we consider a problem and carry out work, we must proceed from this point and spontaneously arrange for the crop-sown areas in accordance with the state plan. We must by no means relax the grasping of autumn grain production because we ourselves have wheat. This will affect the fulfillment of the province's plan for grain production.

The short commentary says: To cultivate late fall crops sufficiently and well, we have many specific problems which need to be solved. Therefore, strengthening the work of organizational leadership is very important. In light of the new situation and the new problems which have occurred this year, leaders at all levels must do ideological and political work for the cadres and the masses, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to fulfill the quotas for cultivating late fall crops on all fields and strive for a good harvest of autumn grain.

XINJIANG'S PLA COMMANDER ON MINORITY RELATIONS

HK100157 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Summary] On 7 June, the Urumqi PLA units called a rally to convey the spirit of the conference of the whole army on the work of reinforcing discipline and education and to make arrangements for the subsequent work of putting the spirit into action.

After Deputy Commander Li Changlin of the Urumqi PLA units conveyed the spirit of the conference, Commander Xiao Quanfu took the floor and called on his men to apply the spirit in their actions.

In his speech, Commander Xiao Quanfu emphatically pointed out: "Our units are stationed in multinational areas and they are mixing with the people of all nationalities day and night. Hence, all units should pay attention to strengthening the unity between the army and civilians in the border areas and improving their relations with the masses of the minority people. Therefore, they must place this above all in the work of reinforcing discipline and education. All units should also educate their ranks and ratings to patiently learn from the people of minorities, to consciously respect their customs and traditions, to vigorously help them develop production and enliven the economy, to improve their livelihood and to wholeheartedly work for the benefit of all nationalities. We should make our units good examples in uniting the people of all nationalities and in abiding by discipline so as to tighten their ties with the masses of the people."

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO MEETS TARIM SURVEY TEAM

HK081203 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Summary] The middle and lower reaches of the Tarim River comprehensive investigation team of Xinjiang region left Urumqi today for the Tarim Basin to conduct scientific investigation. To scientifically harness and exploit the Tarim Basin, the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government have decided that the provincial CCP committee and the regional scientific and technological committee should organize the comprehensive investigation of the middle and lower reaches of the Tarim River. Since last October, relevant units have organized personnel to conduct a survey of its course for investigation and to formulate the main points of the plan for comprehensive investigation.

"Leading comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Janabil and Simayi Yashengnuofu; and responsible comrades of the regional agricultural committee and the regional scientific and technological committee recently received the members of the investigation team. Comrade Wang Enmao encouraged the members of the comprehensive investigation team to carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle and strive to complete their task. They all declared: We must unite as one and despite strong wind, sand and the intense heat of summer, overcome difficulties, work hard and successfully complete the task of investigating the Tarim Basin.

XIAO QUANFU WRITES ON XINJIANG PRODUCTION CORPS

HK160229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Radio article by Urumqi PLA Units Commander Xiao Quanfu: "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Traditions and Defend and Build the Motherland's Border"]

[Excerpts] The revival of the Xinjiang production and construction corps is a joyous event for the party, government and army, the people of all nationalities, and the military reclamation cadres and workers in Xinjiang. The CCP committee of the Urumqi PLA units and the commanders and fighters of the units stationed in Xinjiang extend fervent greetings on the revival of the production and construction corps.

The decision of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission to revive the Xinjiang production and construction corps is extremely important for eliminating the serious sabotage done to the corps by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution, reclaiming wasteland, defending the border and developing military reclamation work, developing the economic and cultural construction of people of all nationalities in the autonomous region, guarding against hegemonist aggression and defending the motherland's border. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the regional CCP committee, the production and construction corps is bound to play an ever greater role on the struggle to build and defend an affluent and civilized new socialist Xinjiang.

The Xinjiang production and construction corps and the PLA stationed in the region have formed a profound friendship of mutual concern, help, support and coordination and in uniting to face the enemy. We believe that, following its revival, the production and construction corps will certainly maintain and carry forward the fine revolutionary traditions, uphold the four basic principles and, guided by the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, continue to bring into play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, work hard to promote the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, institute comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce, and speed up the development of Xinjiang's economic and cultural construction. The corps will certainly win new and still greater victories and make still greater contributions in the region's socialist revolution and construction.

We believe that the military reclamation cadres and fighters of the corps and the PLA stationed in Xinjiang will unite still more closely with the people of all nationalities in the region, put militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, strengthen joint defense by army and people, maintain high vigilance against and be ready at all times to smash hegemonist conspiracies of aggression and subversion and the sabotage activities of a very few counterrevolutionaries, strive to consolidate and develop the region's excellent situation of stability and unity, and strive to build and defend an affluent and civilized new socialist Xinjiang.

URUMQI PLA LEADERS PROMOTE ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

HK120315 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] In the last three weeks of May, Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin visited units in south Xinjiang to personally promote army-government and army-people unity and the unity of nationalities. They visited government at all levels to publicize the notions that, in Xinjiang, Han and minority-nationality cadres cannot do without each other and the people's army and the people of all nationalities are interdependent.

When inspecting work in the units, they solved problems affecting army-people unity and the unity of nationalities. They also brought together the leading cadres of local governments concerned and the PLA units to study measures for strengthening army-people unity in border defense. The local governments concerned also enthusiastically helped the PLA units to solve difficulties in daily life. Thus, army-people relations have been brought closer and the unity of nationalities strengthened.

XINJIANG LEADERS WATCH TANK DEMONSTRATION

HK160249 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Summary] A certain tank regiment of the Urumqi PLA units staged a training demonstration on 15 June. Leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, including Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Wei Youzhu, and Wang Fuzhi, watched the display. They also listened to reports on how the unit has stepped up political and ideological work, promoted military training and carried forward the revolutionary tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people in recent years.

XINJIANG TO CONDUCT EDUCATION ON NATIONAL UNITY

OW131301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, 13 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regional party committee recently decided to conduct education on nationality policy and national unity throughout the region in the next 2 months or so in order to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity in the region.

While activities of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" were carried out last March, the new socialist practice of treasuring and promoting national unity emerged. Now the regional party committee has decided to strengthen national unity as an important aspect in deepening the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and building socialist ethics. This is aimed at making the party's nationality policy and its concept of national unity known to all so that they will find their way ever deeper into the hearts of the people. It is also aimed at encouraging leading cadres and Communist Party and CYL members of various nationalities to set examples in concientiously implementing the party's nationality policy and upholding national unity.

The regional party committee's decision calls for carrying out the following educational activities:

1. It is necessary to organize cadres of various nationalities throughout the region to study the Marxist theory on the question of nationality and the party's nationality policy. Through the study, cadres of various nationalities should be able to make a clear distinction ideologically and theoretically between the Marxist concept of nationality and the bourgeois concept of nationality and to overcome and prevent the two erroneous tendencies of big-nationality chauvinism and local nationalism. It is essential to further strengthen the unity between cadres of Han nationality and those of minority nationalities and that among cadres of various minority nationalities so that they will really treat one another as equals, live in harmony, trust, respect, support, understand and learn from one another. They should not say and do anything that is harmful to national unity.

2. It is necessary to successfully conduct propaganda and education among the masses of various nationalities, with the stress on those living in cities and towns. Various localities should compile teaching materials on nationality policy and national unity and organize propaganda teams. After a short period of training, these propaganda teams, led by principal responsible comrades of local party and government organizations, should give specific and lively lectures on nationality policy and national unity according to the actual conditions in their areas or department. Party committees at various levels of the production and construction corps should systematically conduct education on nationality policy and national unity among the workers and staff members on reclamation farms so that they firmly adopt the idea of loving, building, defending and taking root in Xinjiang and vigorously doing good turns for people of various nationalities in the region.

According to their own distinct features, the press, radio and television stations and other journalist units should begin special columns or special programs to carry articles on the new socialist relations among various nationalities. They should publicize that safeguarding the unification of the motherland and strengthening national unity are in the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities and that the four modernizations are the common goal of struggle for the people of all nationalities. They should propagate the great achievements of the party's nationality policy over the past 32 years as well as stirring deeds in upholding national unity.

Literary and art units should pay attention to creating works on themes of national unity. They should vigorously produce films, perform dramas and dances and sing ballads and other musical pieces on such themes. Theorists and historical researchers should write articles expounding the Marxist theory of nationality and the party's nationality policy and publicizing the history of various nationalities working together to make progress and defend the frontiers of the motherland, the mainstream in the history of national unity and the brilliant cultures and arts of various nationalities. Publication departments should vigorously compile and publish various reading materials on nationality policy and national unity.

3. It is necessary to combine education on nationality policy with the checkup on the implementation of the nationality policy and the solution of practical problems. Through the study and checkup, all industrial and mining enterprises, people's communes, farms, livestock farms, regimental farms and residential districts should conscientiously implement the "Rules on Strengthening National Unity" issued by the regional party committee in 1980, or formulate a "pledge on national unity" according to the actual conditions of their own units, with a view to turning the results of the education into regular action of the cadres and masses. After checking up on the implementation of the nationality policy, a conference should be held in the latter half of this year to commend good persons and good deeds in promoting national unity, to set up units and individuals as advanced collectives or exemplary persons and to popularize fine experiences in strengthening national unity.

XINJIANG VIEWS ON REFORMING SECONDARY EDUCATION

HK140609 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Xinjiang regional people's government recently approved a draft of views on the trial-restructuring of secondary education. The views pointed out: It is necessary to gradually attain 3 "50 percents" in the region's higher education structure. In the urban areas, ordinary senior secondary schools, and secondary vocational and technical schools, that is, professional and technical schools and secondary vocational schools, should each account for 50 percent; in the county seats, ordinary secondary schools and vocational schools should each account for 50 percent; and in the agricultural and pastoral areas, ordinary secondary schools and agriculture and animal husbandry secondary schools should each account for 50 percent.

The views emphasized: There are some 60,000 senior secondary graduates in Xinjiang each year, but the institutes of higher education can only enroll about 4,000 of them. There are more than 50,000 others who need employment. Due to their lack of professional knowledge and ability, these students are unable to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production. The four modernizations drive needs large numbers of laborers with specialized knowledge and skills. However, the new workers accepted from among graduates of ordinary secondary school have to undergo training as apprentices. This adversely affects the raising of labor productivity. By developing vocational and technical education, we can cultivate qualified laborers for the state's economic departments and also train talent for all sectors and trades of the collective and individual economy. It is therefore essential to restructure the region's secondary education.

The views pointed out: The restructuring of secondary education mainly involves the restructuring of the senior secondary stage. To ensure that education in this stage meets the needs of the socialist modernization drive, it is essential to walk on two legs and adopt various ways in running schools. We should simultaneously develop ordinary education and professional and technical education, all-day schools and work-study part-time schools, and state-run schools and schools run by professional departments, factories, mines and other enterprises and the people's communes. In the future, except for some places where there are not many ordinary secondary schools for minority nationalities, where we should appropriately develop senior secondary education, we should mainly concentrate on developing professional and technical schools, secondary vocational schoolds, and agriculture and animal husbandry middle schools.

The views explained: The state will not assign the graduates of professional and technical schools, secondary vocational schools and agriculture and animal husbandry schools. These graduates will be recommended by the labor departments, examined by the recruiting units, and employed according to their specialities. They can also be mobilized to get organized to find their own employment. Graduates of professional and technical schools, secondary vocational schools and agriculture and animal husbandry secondary schools can apply for the entrance examination for institutes of higher education [word indistinct].

The views also make specific stipulations on the training and appointment of teachers in professional and technical schools, secondary vocational schools and agriculture and animal husbandry schools, the specialities taught in these schools, [words indistinct], expenditures, and school premises and equipment.

BRIEFS

GANSU INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS -- Industrial enterprises throughout Gansu Province set a production record in May. They had 659 million yuan of monthly output value, a 4.7 increase over the April figure. In the January-May period, they fulfilled 42 percent of the annual production plan, surpassing the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by 8.5 percent. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Jun 82 SK]

LIEN HO PAO ON ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION MEASURES

OW170241 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p-2

[Text] The session of the Executive Yuan yesterday adopted the five measures submitted by the council for economic planning and development, saying that the Central Bank of China should continue to pursue a flexible monetary policy to lower the bank interest rate and actively promote the plan for investments in public utilities for 1983. The Executive Yuan pointed out that all units concerned should carry out the measures firmly in order to bring about an early revitalization of the national economy.

Sun Chen, vice chairman of the council for economic planning and development under the Executive Yuan, delivered a report at the session describing how the "plan to improve the environment for investments and to encourage investments" and the "plan for followup measures to minimize present difficulties in commerce and industry" are being implemented. He also discussed the successes and failures. He said: There are 27 measures in these two plans. Four of them, including one which encourage investments for tax exemptions and reductions, are the most important ones in stimulating investment willingness. However, because the world economy is still stagnant, the council for economic planning and development, following the instructions issued by President Chiang and Premier Sun, has submitted, after due deliberation, the following five measures in an effort to stimulate investment willingness.

1. On the basis of article 3 of the regulations to encourage investments, the scope of tax exemptions and reductions by making investments will be expanded to include all civilian "production enterprises" that have purchased locally made machinery and equipment.

2. Strategic industries and those industries supported by the council for economic planning and development may apply for long-term, low-interest plans in purchasing machinery and equipment at home and abroad. Loans for importing equipment will be extended in the new Taiwan currency.

3. The plans for investments in public utilities made by the units at the central, provincial and municipal levels within the 1983 budget should be given impetus with the coordination of the council for economic planning and development and put into practice at an early date.

4. The Central Bank of China should continue to uphold the flexible monetary policy so as to arouse enthusiasm in making investments, to revitalize economy and to help lower the bank interest rate.

5. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of simplification and effectiveness in implementing all other measures in the above-mentioned two plans and to conduct discussions and make improvements from time to time.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE WITH ROK ENDS

OW161103 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-tung and Korean Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae yesterday issued a joint statement pledging closer cooperation in trade and economic matters in general during the closing session of the three-day ministerial level meetings of the 16th Sino-Korean economic cooperation conference.

The joint statement, which was signed by both ministers in a ceremony immediately following the close of the conference, calls for appropriate measures to ensure cooperation in selected industries, such as machinery and textiles, as well as increased cooperation between small and medium enterprises in both countries. The statement further called for the exchange of information between the two countries on economic and fiscal policies.

New Measures

A number of specific areas for cooperation were outlined in the statement, including the establishment of bilateral workshops and exchange programs for the purpose of enhancing scientific and technological cooperation in such fields as agriculture, industry and telecommunications. Measures aimed at the further expansion of trade between the two nations were also agreed upon, including the removal of trade barriers, reduction of import duties and strengthened cooperation and coordination in dealings in the international market.

Old Business Resolved

One matter of old business seems to have been settled concerning the import of Korean-made motorcars by the ROC. The Chinese side has agreed to continue the importation of the Korean-made automobiles in return for an agreement from the Koreans that they will import auto parts produced in the ROC. The Koreans added, however, that it would be 1986 before the Koreans would consider the importation of foreign cars. While the car issue seems to have been settled, no agreement was reached during the three-day officer-level meetings and the three-day minister-level meetings regarding shipping disputes. The matter will be taken up again when the second Sino-Korean shipping conference meets later this year. Next year's economic conference will be held in Seoul.

NEW HIGH-PERFORMANCE JET FIGHTERS TO BE BUILT

OW170221 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Chinese language UNITED DAILY NEWS in Taipei reported today that the Republic of China is actively studying the feasibility of manufacturing a high-performance jet fighter which will replace the F-5E and will ultimately become the mainstay of the Republic of China's Air Force.

According to the report, the National Chung Shan Institute of Science and the Center of Aeronautical Development are actively studying the manufacture of a high-performance fighter which they have tentatively called the XF. A ranking researcher said the U.S. refusal to sell high-performance fighters to the Republic of China has hastened the pace of the research program for the new XF fighter.

According to the daily, in the development of the new plane many state of the art technologies have been employed which have greatly reduced the time needed for research. The paper says a number of qualified foreign experts have visited the aeronautic development center to see the work and have shown their approval, giving the researchers great confidence in their ability to complete the project. Meanwhile, it is understood that the work has reached the body design stage and machinery is being tooled up to manufacture the high thrust jet engine which will be used in the plane.

EXECUTIVE YUAN SAYS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANNED

OW160919 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Executive Yuan declared that although the Republic of China is capable of developing nuclear weapons, it will not produce such weapons. Following repeated statements from President Chiang Ching-kuo to this effect, it said: Our future policy of nuclear research and study will be directed towards peaceful use of nuclear energy. In a written reply to a question by Legislator (Sun Yuan-shen), the Executive Yuan noted that although nuclear weaponry is a powerful deterrent force, what the country wants is to destroy the communist regime, not to build weapons that can be used against our brothers on the Chinese mainland.

HSIN WAN PAO CONDEMNS U.S. FALKLANDS MOTIVES

HK161453 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 8

["Evening Talk" column: "A Dirty Experiment of War"]

[Text] Is It Truly Great?

"Britain is truly great!" Is this so? When Britain was a country where "the sun never set," it was big, but it was not great. Later, its own people have sighed that it had become a "small England," but this is not necessarily insignificant.

Those Who Pursue Dreams

Since World War II, some former colonialist countries have given away their colonies one after another. This was done against their will under the pressure of the situation, but after all this was a good choice.

However, people differ in their values. Some people are not willing to understand the problem in this manner and are willing to live in the dreams of the past that will never come true. This, in fact, is very deplorable and so is their temporary excitement.

An Experiment

This war on the Falkland Islands has been a war in which the United States and the United Kingdom jointly fight against Argentina. The military base of the United States and the United Kingdom on Ascension Island, the American tanker planes, the U.S. spy satellites, the U.S. spies in Argentina and the new type of U.S. missiles have all been serving the United Kingdom.

Why are the Americans so eager to help? Apart from other motives, they want to use the blood and lives of the British and Argentine people to carry out a special experiment in modern conventional warfare.

Being Made Use Of

Some U.S. publications, including U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, have mentioned that the Falklands war is of special significance for the United States. For the United States has formed a "Rapid Deployment Force" (contingency force) to deal with "regional crises" and it needs the experience in carrying out long-range raids, organizing logistics for such raids and coordinating the use of the new methods of warfare. For all this, they can refer to the experience the British task force has gained in the Falklands war. Some publications have even pointed out that it is just the same for the British force to leave its country to fight on the Falklands as it is for the U.S. force to leave its country to fight in the Persian gulf. The position of the military base on Ascension Island in the Falklands war is just the same as that of the military base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean in the Middle and Near East wars.

Doing Too Many Evil Deeds

After meddling in the Falklands disputes, the Reagan administration is now colluding with the Begin regime, trying to expel the Syrian troops, eliminate the PLO and occupy Lebanon. Its features have been completely laid bare.

Those who have done too many evil deeds are doomed to death. This Chinese saying has been proved true, because it is an inevitable law. Yankees are no exception to this rule!

WEN WEI PO REBUTS SUN YUN-HSUAN ON UNIFICATION

HK170335 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Rebutting Sun Yun-hsuan's 'View on Reunification'"]

[Text] A "Symposium on problems related to the Chinese mainland" is being held in Taipei, and Sun Yun-hsuan attended the symposium and gave a speech there, in which he talked glibly about the "China question and the reunification of China."

What is different in his speech from the anticommunist hackneyed tunes of some high-ranking Taipei officials is that he has adopted the attitude of thirsting for the reunification of China. Moreover, throughout the speech, he refrained from advocating launching a counterattack on the mainland to cooperate with the forces acting from inside and he has put forward the suggestion that a peaceful choice between the three people's principles and communism should be included in the scheme for the reunification of China. The smell of gunpowder has been reduced, the tone has become more gentle and it seems that he has been conscientiously discussing the problem. If he is really exploring a way to peacefully reunify the motherland, we will certainly welcome him no matter what peaceful unification scheme he advocates. However, if the speech was aimed at arousing confusion in the discussion of the problem in order to cheat the scholars both at home and abroad, he will be refuted by the research results of these scholars and his true ugly colors will be exposed by them.

Naturally, Sun Yun-hsuan upholds unifying China by the three people's principles. In order to justify his view, he has put forth the following three reasons.

1. The CCP once declared: "Doctor Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles are what is demanded in today's China and our party is willing to fight for the thorough implementation of these principles." These words were correct, but they cannot be used to support Sun Yun-hsuan's view. The reason is very simple. The promise we made more than 40 years ago has long been carried out by us. We have already achieved our national independence, our people have already obtained democracy and our advocation for "giving land to those who work on it" and for "controlling capitalism" has not only been realized, but many better things have also been achieved by us. China today has already made the transition from the three people's principles to socialism. The "today" we talked about in the past has already become the past. How can we force China to return to its past?

2. Communism is not suited to China's national conditions and is not the demand of the people. This is the repetition of what they said long ago and is not worth refuting. In fact, if we make a careful study of the evolution of the ideology in the history of China, we can always find the obscure longing for communism. We can find it in Confucius' advocation for "a world that belongs to all the people" in The Book of Rites. We can find it in the advocation of "dividing the wealth between the poor and the rich equally and making the noble and the humble equal" during the peasant upsurge at the beginning of the Song Dynasty. We can find it in the ideal of "everywhere there is no unfairness and everywhere there is no one who does not have enough food and clothes" that Hong Xiuquan upheld in his "land system of the heavenly kingdom" and we can also find it in Kang Youwei's "on the society that belongs to all the people." How can communism be unsuited to our national conditions? How can it not be the demand of the people? The 32 years' practice of socialism has turned a backward and chaotic old China into an initially prosperous and powerful new China. This is a fact that no eloquence can deny.

3. Taiwan has already become a paradise of the three people's principles. This is obviously a lie that has been said by shutting one's eyes to the facts. The infiltration of foreign strength shows that true national independence has not yet been achieved; the enforcement of a curfew and the measures that have been adopted to guard against and suppress the people shows that democracy is only empty talk; and furthermore, the wide gap between the rich and the poor is against the principle of people's livelihood. What the Taiwan authorities boast about is the so-called "taking off of the economy." The truth behind it is that this is only a false prosperity that has been brought on Taiwan by foreign capital. If all the foreign capital withdraws, there will be nothing left for Taiwan except cheap labor. How can there be anything to boast about in this false prosperity? Relying mainly on ourselves and soundly opening up economic prospects is the only way that we Chinese should take.

In fact, it is not time now to debate the problem of which social system, the one on the mainland or the one in Taiwan, is better. We should solve this problem through peaceful competition between the two systems. It cannot be accepted by the people, if one party forces its system onto the other. However, the reunification of the motherland is the common demand of the people of both areas. Forcefully linking the unification of the motherland to the reform of the social system will only create obstacles to and harm the cause of reunification. This is against the demand of the people.

The actual situation in China and the people's demand is very clear. We should separate the problem of the unification of the motherland from the problem of the social system and handle the two problems separately. Realizing the unification of the motherland by peaceful means and then letting the people decide which social system they will choose after a prolonged economic competition is the only feasible scheme.

SEMINAR ON CHINESE MANAGEMENT OPENS IN HONG KONG

HK161343 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Report: 'Seminar on Chinese Enterprise Management Opens"]

[Text] The seminar on Chinese enterprise management, which is being jointly sponsored by the faculty of business administration of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Industrial Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and which will last for 6 days, opened yesterday in the Chinese University of Hong Kong. During the seminar, some academic treatises and reports will be given on the question of enterprise management in China and academic discussions will be held. Those giving reports include Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Jiang Yiwei, deputy director of the Industrial Economics Institute; and Min Jianshu, Jin Yaoji, Xue Tiandong, Rao Meijiao and Deng Longwei, professors and lecturers in the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Several hundred people will participate in this seminar.

This seminar, which is being cosponsored by the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for the first time, is aimed at promoting academic exchanges between Hong Kong and the mainland and promoting the development of China through research and discussions. It is expected that such seminars will be held every year in the future alternately in Beijing and in Hong Kong.

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REAGAN SPEAKS TO UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

OW171954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan launched a strong counter-attack at the Soviet Union today by accusing it of carrying out global aggression and expansion. In his half-hour speech to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament today, the U.S. President played down the Soviet promise "not to be the first to use nuclear weapons" as "empty" and asserted that "we need deeds, not words, to convince us of Soviet sincerity."

He said that in the nuclear era, the major powers bear a special responsibility to ease the sources of conflict and to refrain from aggression. "That is why we are so deeply concerned by Soviet conduct." He accused the Soviet Union of aggressions against Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. "The decade of so-called detente witnessed the most massive Soviet buildup of military power in history. They increased their defense spending by 40 percent while American defense spending actually declined in the same real terms. Soviet aggression and support for violence around the world have eroded the confidence needed for arms negotiations," he added.

Reagan stated, "While we exercised unilateral restraint they forged ahead and today possess nuclear and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate deterrent capability."

He said that the Soviet promises "are in deep contrast to their performance". "So we have embarked on an effort to renew our strength that had fallen dangerously low. We refuse to become weaker while our potential adversaries remain committed to their imperialist adventures," he added.

He declared, "We stand ready to take the next steps down the road of cooperation through verifiable arms reduction. Agreements on arms control and disarmament can be useful in reinforcing peace; but they are not magic. We should not confuse the signing of agreements with the solving of problems. Simply collecting agreements will not bring peace. Agreements genuinely reinforce peace only when they are kept. Otherwise we are building a paper castle that will be blown away by the winds of war."

President Reagan said: "Let me stress that for agreements to work, both sides must be able to verify compliance. The building of mutual confidence in compliance can only be achieved through greater openness. I encourage the special session on disarmament to endorse the importance of these principles in arms control agreements."

He also accused the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. He said: "There is conclusive evidence that the Soviet Government has provided toxins for use in Laos and Kampuchea, and are themselves using chemical weapons against freedom fighters in Afghanistan."

He went on to say: "We have repeatedly protested to the Soviet Government, as well as the Governments of Laos and Vietnam, their use of chemical and toxin weapons. We call upon them now to grant full and free access to their countries or to territories they control so that United Nations experts can conduct an effective, independent investigation to verify cessation of these horrors."

U.S. SAID TO DISMISS USSR PLEDGE ON ARMS USE

OW171222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, Jun 16 (XINHUA) -- The United States today shrugged off the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as "unverifiable and unenforceable", and "not an effective way to reduce the danger of nuclear war".

Referring to Brezhnev's pledge read by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to the U.N. disarmament conference yesterday, State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer said, "A simple pledge gives no assurance that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during a conflict or crisis." "A pledge of this sort is unverifiable and unenforceable," he said.

He added, "The United States aims both to deter war -- either nuclear or conventional -- and to achieve balanced and verifiable agreements providing for substantial reductions in the level of armaments." "We believe this is a more effective and credible means of reducing the danger of war than a promise not to use nuclear weapons first," Fischer said.

The spokesman reaffirmed President Reagan's position contained in a speech on last November 18 that "no NATO weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used, except in response to attack."

The U.S. insists that given the Soviet Union's enormous conventional forces, a pledge on non-first use of nuclear weapons on the part of NATO, as Secretary Haig noted in his April 6 speech, "would be tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression".

The long-standing U.S. policy has been to hold out the threat of nuclear retaliation against an overwhelming attack by conventional forces, especially in Europe where the Warsaw Pact maintains a major edge in non-nuclear forces.

Fischer announced that Haig and Gromyko will "continue their ongoing series of discussions" Friday at the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS UN INDUSTRIAL OFFICIAL

OW161336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at Zhongnanhai here today with 'Abd al-Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and Mrs. Khane. Cooperation between China and the U.N.I.D.O. has rapidly developed in recent years.

During the conversation, Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation of U.N.I.D.O.'s efforts to promote the development of the Third-World countries' industries. He said China will continue to support the U.N.I.D.O.'s work. He also said he was satisfied with the cooperation between China and the organization and said China will enhance its cooperation with the organization.

Dr. Khane briefed Zhao on the U.N.I.D.O.'s work and plans. He thanked China for its support of the organization.

Present at the meeting were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development.

ACTIVITIES HELD FOR VISITING FOREIGN ATHLETES

Meeting With Wan U

OW171328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with the teams from 10 countries that are here for the 1982 Beijing international track and field invitational tournament at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The 10 teams represent Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Romania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the Soviet Union and China. Also attending the meeting were J.B. Holt, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, and Mrs. Holt, who have come here on invitation to watch the tournament. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Vice-Premier Wan Li welcomed the participating teams to China for the tournament. He said: "We will learn from your good techniques through the tournament and hope to strengthen the friendship between the people and athletes of China and other countries."

J.B. Holt, on behalf of the teams of the various countries, expressed thanks for China's invitation and warm hospitality.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Rong Gaotang, the commission's adviser; Xu Yinsheng and Lu Jindong, the commission's vice ministers; Zhong Shihtong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee; and Li Wenyao, chairman of the tournament's organizing committee. The tournament will open at the Beijing Workers Stadium tomorrow and last three days.

Athletic Association Banquet

OW171523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) -- The organizing committee of the 1982 Beijing international track and field tournament and the Chinese Athletic Association gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People in honor of the participants in the meet scheduled for June 18-20.

Li Wenyao, chairman of the organizing committee and president of the C.A.A. extended a warm welcome to the participants from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Romania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the Soviet Union.

He said the purpose of the tournament is to exchange experience and promote friendship among the athletes. With world famous athletes coming to the tournament, the meet provides a good chance for the Chinese athletes to learn, Li said. "With the common efforts of us all, the tournament, we hope, will contribute to the friendship between the people and athletes of all countries and help raise the level of the athletics," he said.

J.B. Holt, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, also spoke at the banquet.

Attending the banquet were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Rong Gaotang, adviser to the Commission; Xu Yinsheng and Lu Jindong, vice-ministers of the commission; Zong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee; and representatives of the Chinese coaches and athletes.

INTERNATIONAL HEARING ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT ENDS

OW170752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] London, June 16 (XINHUA) -- "Action or disaster" is the slogan of a two-day international public hearing on the human environment which ended here today. More than 100 environmental experts from 39 countries took part in the discussions and debate, the aim of which is to provide the world community with information on the environmental challenges likely to face the world during the next ten years and to exchange views on how to halt environmental degradation.

Many famous scientists made speeches at the two-day hearing. According to their views, the main cause of the changes in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuel, including oil and coal. They called on all governments to take measures to control pollution in the atmosphere, including more efficient use of energy, increased use of non-fossil fuels and installation of the best available pollution control technologies at large industrial facilities using fossil fuels.

Many scientists pointed out that soil erosion will be a very serious problem in the human environment during the next ten years if no protecting measure is taken. According to data presented at the hearing, land in tropical regions is more susceptible to erosion than in temperate regions. More than half of India's land suffers from soil degradation as a result of floods, salinity and alkalinity. More than 22 percent of the crop land in Africa is currently at risk from unchecked soil erosion.

It was revealed at the discussions that deforestation is giving rise to various damage in the human environment, especially in tropical moist forests. Some scientists estimated that if deforestation of the tropical moist forests continues at the present rate, one million species could become extinct by the end of this century. One speaker pointed out that more than a quarter of all Central American tropical moist forests has been destroyed since 1960 for the production of beef.

All the participants agreed that the dramatic growth in population and poor management of land and forests are the principal causes of deforestation and soil erosion. They called for closer international cooperation to push the protection of the human environment to a new stage and urged the world community to attach more importance to the environmental issue and mobilize the whole society for environmental protection.

PRC-JAPAN-U.S. CHEMISTRY SEMINAR HELD

OW151306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Ninety-nine scientists from China, Japan and the United States of America have convened the second trilateral seminar on organometallic and inorganic chemistry. The organometallic chemistry is closely related with energy, environmental protection, petrochemistry, pharmaceutical industry and organic synthesis. Research of this subject has a significant bearing upon economic construction and the people's livelihood. The first such seminar was held in Beijing in June of 1980.

At the seminar, which began yesterday and will run through June 18, a total of 90 papers on the latest research in organometallic chemistry will be read.

The Shanghai municipal government and the Chinese Academy of Sciences jointly gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honor of all participating scientists. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and one of China's outstanding chemists, attended the banquet.

After the seminar, the foreign participants will tour Beijing, Guangzhou and Xian.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. TIES WITH ASEAN STATES

HK171144 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Li Chang [7812 1603] and Han Yan [7281 3508]: "United States Develops Its Relations With ASEAN States"]

[Text] The United States is paying more and more attention to its relations with the ASEAN countries. Starting last year, U.S. Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited one after another the Philippines and Singapore. In the meantime, the U.S. Government's contacts with other ASEAN countries have also been strengthened. The frequent visits of U.S. Government officials to the ASEAN countries have strongly demonstrated U.S. concerns for this region.

There are two main reasons why the United States has to pay close attention to its relations with the ASEAN countries. First, the ASEAN countries have rich resources and their economic development has been relatively rapid. They provide many essential raw materials to the United States as well as important markets for U.S. products. According to reports, U.S. investments in the five ASEAN countries increased from $3.5 billion in 1975 to more than $5 billion last year. This investment growth was higher than the U.S. investment growth in any other region. Moreover, the total value of loans and guarantees which the United States has provided to the ASEAN countries through its import-export banks in the last 5 years has amounted to $2.2 billion. At the same time, the United States has also promised to continue to provide vast loans to the ASEAN countries to assist them in developing their economies and increasing their military strength. The volume of trade between the United States and the ASEAN countries increased from $11 billion in 1977 to $22 billion in 1981. Last year, as the U.S. export value to the ASEAN countries amounted to $8.8 billion, ASEAN was the fifth largest trade partner of the United States in the world. Most of the tin and rubber needed by the United States is imported from the ASEAN countries -- 89 percent of the rubber, 68 percent of the tin, 28 percent of the hardwood, and 6 percent of the petroleum imported into the United States are supplied by the ASEAN countries. On the other side, 20-30 percent of the total export commodities of the ASEAN countries went to the United States. This makes the United States the second largest trade partner of the ASEAN countries.

Second, the ASEAN countries are situated in a position of strategic importance where the Pacific Ocean meets the Indian Ocean. The Straits of Malacca lying between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra is the "strategic passageway" between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines are serving as the "pivotal midway stations" of the United States to provide logistics services to its military forces sent to the western Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. U.S. newspapers have pointed out that Southeast Asia is very important to the United States for maintaining its naval forces and safeguarding its economic interests in the western Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

Contending with the Soviet Union for hegemony is another reason for the United States to develop its economic ties and trade relations with the ASEAN countries and to increase its military strength in this region. The Soviet Union has not only backed Vietnam in invading Kampuchea and menacing the safety of the ASEAN countries, but has also turned Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam into its own military base. Since Cam Ranh Bay is just a short distance away from the Straits of Malacca, the Soviet Union can easily strike a heavy blow at the United States by blockading the Straits of Malacca. Armitage, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, said on 8 June, "This region is facing a more and more serious latent menace, the USSR, which shows no sign of subsiding." He pointed out that these moves by the Soviet Union pose a threat to the transport channel linking the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca which are of life-and-death importance to the United States and its allies.

When paying a visit to Singapore in April this year, Bush announced, "The United States will maintain a strong and stable force in the Pacific region." It is reported that the U.S. Armed Forces and Thailand have recently carried out a joint sea and amphibious manoeuver. The Thai military sources said that this was a joint military operation between the United States and Thailand which was unprecedented in scale. In addition, according to reports by Western media from Pattaya, Thailand, a spokesman of the U.S. 7th Fleet said that the fleet is stepping up war preparations in response to the USSR Navy's large-scale concentration in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

GU MU MEETS NOTED AMERICAN CHEMIST 17 JUN

OW171314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met with noted American chemist, Professor W. Doering, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Professor Doering, who enjoys much prestige among the world chemists, is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and director of the Department of Chemistry at Harvard University. He has lectured at Fudan University during his three visits to China since 1980 and is an honorary professor of chemistry at Fudan University.

In their conversation, Councillor Gu praised Professor Doering for his efforts in the training of chemists for China. Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai attended the meeting.

REASONS FOR PROPOSED SOVIET GOLD SALES VIEWED

HK170921 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Zhong He [0022 0735]: "Why Does the Soviet Union Want To Sell Large Amounts of Gold?"]

[Text] According to a report by the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK of 3 May, in 1981 the Soviet Union was estimated to have sold 275 to 325 tons of gold abroad. This year the Soviet Union will probably sell another 400 tons of gold.

Why does the Soviet Union want to sell so much gold?

In 1981 the Soviet Union had a poor harvest for the third consecutive year and its grain output was short of the target by 60 million tons. According to a Western estimate, the Soviet grain harvest this year will still be very poor. A poor agricultural harvest makes it necessary for the Soviet Union to import grain in greater quantitites. Over the past few years, the Soviet deposits of foreign exchange in Western banks have dropped drastically. It originally had deposits of $9 billion in Western banks, but now there is only $2 billion left. In the coming year, it will have to spend some $10 billion on the import of grain. This is one of the reasons why the Soviet Union has to sell gold in great amounts.

According to foreign news agencies, the Soviet bloc may owe a total of $86 billion to the West. In order to pay off the principal plus interest of the loans, it is also necessary to have a large amount of U.S. dollars. This is probably another reason why the Soviet Union has to sell gold in great amounts.

The burden of the Soviet Union is getting heavier. It has to spend several billion dollars annually to groom its two thugs, Cuba and Vietnam; it has fallen into hopeless straits in its aggression in Afghanistan has to spend as much as $1 million every day; in order to maintain stability in its "backyard," it has to make some "sacrifices"; and, in order to prop up its forces in the strategic areas of the world, it also has to spend some money. Adding up these amounts, the depressed Soviet economy is in a more difficult position and its state treasury is in more straitened circumstances.

In its attempt to dominate the world, the Soviet Union makes every effort to expand armaments and has to spend as much as $100 billion on armaments annually. How can the Soviet Union's income cope with such a large amount of expenditure?

At its peak, the price of gold in the world gold bullion market was $850 an ounce. Recently the price of gold has dropped drastically to $364 an ounce. Gold traders have predicted that the price of gold may continue to drop. In order to obtain the foreign exchange it needs, the Soviet Union's selling its gold regardless of the price. We can thus see the great trouble the Soviet Union is now confronted with.

IENG SARY ACCUSES SRV OF CHEMICAL WEAPON USE

OW171639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary today accused Vietnam of using Soviet-made chemical weapons to kill innocent Kampucheans. Addressing the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, Ieng Sary said chemical weapons supplied by the Soviet Union have killed "thousands" of Kampucheans.

Between October 1981 and April 1982 alone, he added, about 1,200 people were killed by chemical weapons and 400 others have suffered from serious poisoning. The chemical weapons are an added scourge as large quantities of Soviet-supplied conventional arms have killed several hundred thousand Kampuchean people, he noted.

Ieng Sary said, "Vietnamese forces began to use chemical weapons several weeks after the beginning of their invasion of Kampuchea.... And recently, they have been applying them in remote mountain regions. They even have expanded their use to cities and other places where international inspectors could go," he said.

Ieng Sary said Vietnamese forces have used planes to introduce toxic materials into water systems. The Vietnamese also have used artillery to launch gas-filled shells, he said. "Kampuchea is actually a vast experimental camp for Soviet chemical and bacteriological weapons," he said.

Ieng Sary demanded strict observation by Vietnamese forces of the 1925 Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and of a 1972 treaty banning the production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxic weapons. "It is imperative to take effective measures to stop the chemical warfare carried out by Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists against the people of Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," he said. An international meeting on chemical warfare should be held at the earliest possible date.

Ieng Sary said foreign invasions have "kindled war in Kampuchea and other parts of the world." These invasions "have violated U.N. Charter principles and internal law, accelerated arms races and disturbed the international society," he stressed.

HUANG HUA LEAVES FRG FOR LUXEMBOURG 17 JUN

OW171636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, Jun 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua concluded his three-day official visit to West Germany this morning and left Bonn for Luxembourg by helicopter.

He is now going to Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain for official visits at the invitations of the three governments.

West German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Ambassador to China, Guenther Schoedel and Chinese Ambassador to West Germany, Zhang Tong saw Huang Hua off at the airport in Bonn.

Huang Hua arrived in Bonn, June 14 and had talks with President Karl Carstens, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher about international issues and the further development of bilateral relations between China and West Germany.

YE JIANYING MEETS 'BRITISH FRIEND' 17 JUN

OW180605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 17 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a conversation at his residence here today with British friend Eric Hotung.

Hotung's family and Dr. Sun Yat-sen shared a deep friendship. Sun Yat-sen lodged at Hotung's home on two occasions when he passed through Hong Kong on trips.

During the meeting, Hotung presented Chairman Ye with a photograph of a rally in Hong Kong to welcome Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which was presided over by Hotung's father.

Expressing thanks for the photo, Chairman Ye said that it will be displayed in the former residence of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS FRENCH VISIT

OW161932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, Jun 16 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left here for home today with the impression that Sino-French friendship is rooted deep in the hearts of the French people.

Xie Bangding, head of the delegation, told XINHUA before his departure after a 3-week visit that people of all strata in France attach high importance to China's achievements and role and the promotion of understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Louis Bazin, executive chairman, and Mrs. Helene Marchisio, vice chairman of the France-China Friendship Society, saw the delegation off at the airport.

During its stay here, the Chinese delegation was received by Georges Fleche, chairman of the France-China amity group of the French National Assembly in the name of the president of the parliament, and Robert Laucour Net, chairman of the senator's group of France-China amity.

The delegation had been here at the invitation of the France-China Friendship Society on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the society.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WAY TO SETTLE MALVINAS DISPUTE

HK181037 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Correct Way To Solve the Malvinas Dispute"]

[Text] The commanders of the two belligerent parties on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands reached a cease-fire agreement on the evening of 14 June. Under the British troops' strong pressure, the Argentine defending troops were forced to agree to retreat from the Malvinas Islands. Having paid a high price, the British expeditionary troops eventually managed to reoccupy the islands. And thus the 2 and 1/2 month fighting between the British and the Argentines in the Malvinas region came to an end. However, the cease-fire did not end the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, and the sovereignty over the islands remains an unsolved issue. The Argentine President Galtieri said on 15 June in a televised speech to the whole country that the end of the Malvinas combat did not imply "the end of the national cause" for which Argentine was striving to resume its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands; and that Argentina would carry on its fight for this goal. At the same time, the Argentine people also declared with one voice that Argentina never give up its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The dispute over the Malvinas Islands is an issue left over from the colonial days. Argentina's sovereignty claim, which reflects its national aspiration ever since its independence almost 200 years ago, has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the Third World countries, especially the nonaligned nations and the Latin American countries. After the outbreak of the armed conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, the nonaligned nations coordination committee twice issued communiques, reiterating the nonaligned nations' stand to support the Argentine claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The Organization of American States twice convened foreign ministers' meetings, denouncing the "unjust and bully offensive" waged by Britain and reiterating its support for Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The UN Security Council also twice adopted resolutions urging Argentina and Britain to halt their hostilities, withdraw their military forces and seek a peaceful settlement. Furthermore, the UN secretary-general carried out mediations under the mandate of the Security Council. All this is enough to show the international community's strong demand for a reasonable settlement of the Malvinas dispute.

Regrettably, all peace efforts to solve the dispute failed and the armed conflict escalated. This eventually inflicted heavy losses on both parties. From the very beginning, Britain was determined to regain the islands by force. It did not hesitate to dispatch a large fleet on an expedition with large numbers of aircraft and troops, and mounted repeated offensives, resulting in aggravation of the conflict. By putting higher and higher demands, Britain placed one stumbling block after another in front of the mediation efforts of the United Nations and other nations. It vetoed Security Council Resolutions 502 and 505. All this points to its lack of sincerity toward a peaceful solution of the dispute and its resolve to reoccupy the islands by military means. This attitude of Britain has met with extensive world criticism. A temporary military success, far from resolving the Malvinas dispute, would hurt the national feelings of Argentina and other Latin American nations and bring grave consequences on Britain itself.

The U.S. stand toward the Malvinas dispute was condemned by Argentina, the Latin American nations and some Third World nations. As an ally of Britain and Argentina, the United States carried out mediations after the Malvinas dispute broke out. However, the U.S. proposal was not only partial to the British, but also created conditions for the United States to directly meddle in the Malvinas Islands which are important strategic points.

Therefore, it was rejected by Argentina. After its mediation efforts had failed, the United States declared open support for Britain, followed by sanctions against Argentina, to the opposition of most Latin American nations. The United States also provided Britain with huge military aid, vetoed the calls of most Security Council member nations and ignored relevant resolutions of the Organization of American States. These U.S. moves have hampered the peace efforts of the international community, deepened the rift between itself and the Latin American nations and left a scar in its relations with Argentina.

It is the consistent stand of the Chinese people to firmly oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to support all Third World nations and people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The relevant resolution of the nonaligned countries and the Organization of American States' support for Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected and implemented. Only then will this dispute left over by history be justly and rationally solved. This is the correct way to solve the Malvinas dispute. This not only conforms to the interests of the British and Argentine peoples, but is also beneficial to safeguarding peace in the South Atlantic Ocean and in the world.

COLOMBIAN SENATE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR HONG KONG

OW171246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 17 (XINHUA) -- Gustavo Dager Ghadid, president of the Colombian Senate, and Mrs. Dager and their party left here by air today for Hong Kong at the end of a friendly visit to China. Seeing them off at the airport was Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress.

VENEZUELA PRESIDENT MEETS PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW160930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that he hoped to see closer exchanges between the official and civilian organizations and associations of Venezuela and China. The president expressed this hope when he received at his residence a delegation of the Chinese National Women's Federation. The delegation is paying a visit at the invitation of the women's front of the Venezuelan ruling Christian Socialist Party.

Since its arrival here on June 7, the Chinese delegation has paid calls on the wife of the president, Mrs Herrera, and Mercedes Pulido de Briceno, minister of state for women's participation in development. The hosts and guests exchanged experiences in work for the welfare of women and children. The Chinese delegation also visited the Venezuelan children's fund and toured the states of Lara and Guayana.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STRIVING FOR BUMPER HARVEST

HK180350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Get Mobilized, Seize a Bumper Autumn Harvest"]

[Text] What is the situation of summer production in our rural areas? How is the work of summer harvesting, summer sowing and summer field management progressing? These questions about agricultural production are the common concern of people throughout the country. Messages from everywhere have showed us that hundreds of millions of peasants have already been mobilized to ensure that a good job is done in the summer harvest and to strive to seize a bumper autumn harvest by speeding up summer sowing and summer field management.

Along with the implementation of various rural policies, especially the gradual establishment and improvement of the various forms of the production responsibility system, the superiority of the collective economy has been given full play and the peasants' initiative in taking responsibility for the assigned land and in improving working conditions has been unprecedentedly high. Despite the relative increase in droughts, spring cold waves, and hot drought winds since the winter wheat was sown last year, thanks to careful field management and the great efforts we have made to fight natural calamities, we have only suffered losses in output in the middle and lower basins of the Huang He. However, we have achieved a bumper harvest in all the basin areas of the Chang Jiang and are expecting a good harvest in most parts of southwest and northwest China. We expect that the total output of summer food grain will be the same as last year and that of rapeseed will be increased. At present, the early rice is growing better than last year, the middle-season rice is growing well and the situation of the production of cotton, soybeans, sesame and other industrial crops is greatly improved. However, we also should soberly realize the following unfavorable conditions: Because of the frequent occurrences of natural disasters, we may not be able to fulfill this year's target of increasing summer grain output, and the output of some crops sown in spring May also be affected to a certain degree by these natural disasters; and the prolonged drought and flood in some areas has become a serious threat to summer production. Therefore, seizing a bumper autumn harvest is a very arduous task, and we should never relax our efforts or slacken our vigilance. Leading groups at all levels should make a comprehensive analysis of all favorable and unfavorable conditions and factors and guide the pesasants in avoiding the unfavorable factors while employing the favorable factors in order to soundly and satisfactorily carry out production for the whole year.

The autumn grain output constitutes a major part of the grain output of the whole year in our country. Furthermore, most of the industrial crops are also harvested in autumn. This year, as the summer grain production may not reach the planned targets, the fulfillment of the task of increasing the grain output of the whole year will depend on the autumn production. Thus, we must produce 80 percent of the total grain output of the whole year this autumn. This percentage is higher than we have ever achieved in the past; therefore, the task is very arduous. At present we should vigorously do the following two things: on the one hand, we should fully and satisfactorily sow grain and industrial crops this summer. This is especially important for those areas where there was a reduction in their summer grain output. These areas should make a proper readjustment of their original cultivation plans and strive to plant more late-autumn grain crops. They should also make full use of all their land, including the small stretches of land by the side of rivers, lakes, roads and houses that can be used for planting crops. All localities should proceed from their actual conditions, avoid unfavorable conditions, give play to their favorable conditions and strong points and tap their potential. In giving play to their local favorable conditions, they should follow the rational planning of the upper level which has taken into account the whole situation. In carrying out their cultivation plans, they should follow the guidance of the state plan and ensure that enough land is allocated for growing grain. On the other hand, we should pay special attention to scientific farming. We should raise the output per unit of land to increase the total output by sowing at the proper time, strengthening scientific field management, and popularizing fine strains of crops and good methods of farming.

Practice over many years has proved that sowing at the proper time can increase output. This is an important measure to increase autumn grain output. As conditions differ in different areas, so does the proper time for sowing. Generally speaking, ensuring sufficient time for the growth of the crops sown in summer will not only raise output, but also ensure an early harvest of the crops so as to facilitate autumn plowing and sowing. A saying among masses goes: "In spring every day counts, in summer every hour." The experience of the masses has also proved that "to ensure 100 percent of the harvest, 30 percent depends on sowing and 70 percent depends on field management." We should carry out scientific field management in a timely manner for the crops that are sown in spring and reaped in summer, and make efforts to create conditions for increasing output and to reduce the factors that result in losses. In this way we will be able to ensure a sound high output.

Summer production is pressed for time and therefore the task is very heavy. The rural CCP organizations and government departments at all levels should strengthen their leadership, intensify their ideological and political education and fully mobilize and organize the basic-level rural cadres and the broad masses of peasants in order to heighten their sense of responsibility and give play to their initiative in autumn production. At the same time, they should actually help them to solve difficult problems related to their livelihood and production. They should proceed from the fact that in most communes and in production, farming is being carried out on a household basis. Therefore, they should encourage peasants to purchase plowing, threshing, processing and transportation apparatus on their own and to continuously improve their production conditions. Most of the original farming machinery and water conservation facilities that belong to the collective economy have already become a part of the productive force and we should give full play to their role.

Natural disasters often occur during the autumn crop production period and we should always be resolute and persist in fighting natural disasters and striving to achieve a bumper harvest. We should adopt measures to prevent natural disasters and fight against disasters when they occur. According to weather forecasting departments, quite a few natural disasters may occur this summer and autumn. All areas should maintain sharp vigilance and make adequate estimates of possible difficulties in order to make earlier preparations to overcome these difficulties, thus ensuring success.

Leading cadres at all levels should go deep in the frontline of production in order to conduct investigations and study, sum up experience, implement policies and perfect the production responsibility system. They should pay special attention to developing the agricultural productive force, better satisfying the personal interests of the peasants and further mobilizing and protecting the labor initiative of the cadres and masses in the rural areas. All trades and professions should fully support agricultural production by supplying seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, farm chemicals, electric power and fuel, and by providing funds and technology and facilitating the purchases, storing, transportation and contributions to the struggle to achieve a bumper autumn harvest.

RAILWAYS MINISTER DECRIES LAX SAFETY MEASURES

OW180328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Railways called a railway-wide telephone conference this afternoon to transmit the State Council's instructions on a report by the Ministry of Railways about a major accident involving the overturning of the No 193 passenger express train and to relay comments by leading comrades of the State Council on this accident. The telephone conference asked all railway workers and staff members to earnestly draw a lesson from this accident, to quickly improve current railway transportation safety and to see to it that the trains are operated safely and on time in a down-to-earth way.

Railways Minister Chen Puru made a self-criticism at the telephone conference. He said: Leading cadres of the Ministry of Railways, who did not exercise effective leadership in ensuring safety and operations, assumed a lax attitude, failed to impose strict demands and lacked thoroughness in their work style, should bear principal responsibility for the successive serious accidents reported recently. We feel in particular that the major accident involving the Jinzhou railway bureau with an overturned passenger express train was a disgrace to the railway departments. This accident has brought about a very bad impact at home and abroad and caused tremendous economic losses. I, in particular, should assume this serious responsibility. Although the State Council exempted me from punishment to see how I behave, yet my responsibility cannot be alleviated to the slightest extent.

Vice Minister of Railways Li Kefei also spoke at the conference. On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Railways, he put forth the following demands to all railway workers and staff members: 1) It is necessary to earnestly relay and study the State Council's instructions and the instructions given by leading comrades of the State Council concerning railway safety in order to make them known to every household and understood by everyone so that all workers and staff members will firmly foster the safety first idea. 2) A strict on-the-job responsibility system and safety responsibility system should be set up from the minister of railways and bureau directors down to the dispatchers and duty officers in stations and sections at the grassroots level so as to ensure safety in every transportation link. It is also necessary to conduct inspection within the scope prescribed by the responsibility system and to commend those who performed well and to strictly deal with those who caused accidents. 3) It is necessary to mobilize the masses in a big way in safety cleanup, in discussion and in inspection. From the ministry down to the stations and sections at the grassroots level, it is necessary to draw a lesson from the several typical cases reported recently, to check out the hidden danger and to adopt measures in order to make everyone think about safety and make contributions in safety operations. 4) It is necessary to consolidate labor discipline in a down-to-earth way and to strengthen ideopolitical work. Leadership at all levels must overcome the soft, weak and lax state of affairs, criticize and educate in a timely manner those who violated labor discipline and operational procedures. Those who kept on violating labor discipline and operational rules thus causing accidents must be sanctioned economically or given administrative punishment and those who committed serious offenses must be investigated to determine criminal responsibility according to law. 5) Steps must be taken to take care of the livelihood of workers and staff members and to solve hardships they faced in their daily life by all means. Apartments for train attendants, lounges, bachelor dormitories and messhalls must be run efficiently to ensure that the train attendants eat and rest well.

The telephone conference also called on the Jinzhou railway bureau to quickly mete out punishment according to the law for those principally responsible for the major accident involving the No 193 passenger express train, and to deal strictly and correctly with those leading members at all levels connected with the accident.

MASS LINE STRESSED IN STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

OW180420 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "In Clamping Down on Serious Economic Crimes, It Is Necessary To Closely Follow the Mass Lines"]

[Text] We must not launch a mass movement to clamp down on serious economic crimes, but must follow the mass line in handling specific cases. This is the correct principle that we must firmly grasp in the struggle against economic crimes. We must refrain from launching a mass movement, much less from raising a hue and cry over the movement and making everyone go through the ordeal, in order to avoid the confusion caused by people taking advantage of the campaign to seek revenge or frame others, thus frightening everyone and undermining political stability and unity. This principle, which has been formulated in light of the reality in our country and on the basis of summing up the profound lesson learned from the previous political movements, is completely correct.

It is a grave mistake for anyone to think that to refrain from a mass movement means not to follow the mass line. Serious economic crimes in recent years were all characterized by collusion between inside and outside or between higher and lower levels which involved broad and intricate links. To solve major criminal cases, it is necessary to rely on the masses and, within a certain limit, mobilize the masses who are familiar with the situation, to honestly report serious crimes to the authorities. In handling certain cases, we may hold discussion among the masses who are directly involved and solicity their opinion in order to reach a fair verdict and educate the masses at the same time. Although economic criminals may resort to extremely cunning tricks, they can never escape the masses' discerning eyes.

In cracking down on economic crimes earlier, many comrades came out boldly to struggle against the criminals by voluntarily reporting clues for solving the cases to the authorities or judicial departments. Families, relatives or friends of some criminals actively reported the crimes to the authorities or persuaded their loved ones to surrender to the police. This shows that the struggle against economic crimes has received popular support and taken deep root among the masses.

The practice in the early stage of the struggle proves that if we closely follow the mass line, we can solve cases in good time, reach fair verdicts and educate a lot of people. On the contrary, if we do not rely on the masses and rely on only a few people, the solutions to crime may be delayed and few people will be educated. Both positive and negative facts tell us that only by closely following the mass line and resolutely implementing the party and government's relevant policies can we surely win an all-round victory in the struggle to clamp down on serious economic crimes.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY IMPROVES OUTPUT

OW180217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- China's machine-building industry, which experienced a declining production level because of the national economic readjustment, has come out of the "bottom of the valley." A steady upward trend has occurred since the beginning of this year. As of the end of May, the total output value of China's machine-building industry, including the departments under the former First Ministry of Machine Building, instrument and meters industry and farm machinery industry, was 15.9 billion yuan, topping the same period last year by 10 percent. There was also a marked increase in profits delivered to the state, compared with the same period last year. The production level neared the same period of 1977, the previous peak.

In 1981 because of further readjustments in the national economy, the scale of capital construction shrank and fewer machines and electrical products were needed. The production task assigned to machine-building enterprises by the state was only equivalent to some 10 billion yuan in terms of output value, accounting for about a fourth of production capacity. The industry was in danger of incurring losses. Under these circumstances, in keeping with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the machine-building industrial departments gradually reformed their planning and management and discarded the previous methods of management characterized by exclusive reliance on the state for assignment of production tasks, allocation of raw materials and sales of products. Having ensured the fulfillment of the production tasks assigned by the state, they proceeded to strengthen planned guidance and bring out the supplementary role of market regulation. According to market needs, the enterprises opened up more avenues for production and expanded their scope of service. As a result, in 1981 departments under the former First Ministry of Machine Building registered a total output value of 27.3 billion yuan. Instead of incurring losses, they delivered 3 billion yuan in profits to the state.

New problems have also cropped up in the course of market regulation. For instance, some full-scale key enterprises are unable to keep their production tasks steady because they lack the ability to meet changing needs; some popular items are being manufactured by too many enterprises, resulting in repetitious production; prices of some products are hard to control and some small and medium-sized enterprises cannot guarantee the product quality required by contracts. The Ministry of Machine Building is looking into these problems and is taking appropriate remedial measures.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS STUDY WORK FOR INTELLECTUALS

OW171135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Organization Department, the Propaganda Department and the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel recently dispatched 5 inspection teams to provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to inspect work for intellectuals. The inspection teams departed in late May and early June.

In January 1982 the CCP Central Committee issued a "Circular on Conducting an Inspection on Work for Intellectuals." The circular called on the whole party to seriously conduct an inspection on work for intellectuals in the first half of this year. It urged the party committees at various levels to study and improve measures for implementing the party's policies towards intellectuals and returned Overseas Chinese and strive to score rapid successes.

After issuing the circular, the party committees at various levels have attached importance to, and have successively conducted inspections on, work for intellectuals. Many leading comrades in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have personally taken up inspection work. Some leading comrades have also led inspection teams to grassroots units to talk to the intellectuals, hold forums with them and try to understand the implementation of the work for intellectuals and the existing problems. Proceeding from reality, some have conducted education in party policy on intellectuals to eliminate "leftist" ideological influence, clarify muddled ideas and raise cadres' understanding of the status and role of intellectuals in the new period. They have also made efforts to solve some imperative issues which have an adverse effect on bringing into play the role of intellectuals. Regarding those problems which cannot be currently solved, they have worked out measures to gradually solve them. In places and units where work for intellectuals has been carried out, cadres are educated and intellectuals are touched by the party's concern and are further inspired to build up socialism. However, while inspecting work for intellectuals, some places and units have not gone to the heart of the matter, nor have they earnestly analyzed contradictions to solve individual problems. They are satisfied with transmitting documents handed down from upper levels. The practice of formalism has made work for intellectuals seem perfunctory and superficial.

The inspection teams sent by the various central departments will try to understand work for intellectuals in various localities, exchange good experiences and solve existing problems in a move to further carry out party policy on intellectuals.

GUANGMING RIBAO AIRS PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUALS

HK150255 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0145 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The GUANGMING RIBAO commentator points out today in an article on intellectuals that the leading cadres at all levels must strengthen ties with the intellectuals, especially those experts with outstanding special skills and those who have made relatively great contributions, promote mutual understanding, and personally get to work to help them solve a number of problems.

In January the CCP proposed to the whole party that a serious inspection be carried out of the party's work concerning intellectuals. Today's commentator's article is published for this purpose. It holds that, viewing the country as a whole, the great majority of local party organizations in the country have adopted a serious attitude in inspecting the work concerning intellectuals and scored success in this work. However, phenomena of formalism and superficiality exist in certain units.

The article puts forward the following criticisms: Even today some people still do not acknowledge that the great majority of intellectuals in China have become a part of the working class and a force to rely on in building up the motherland; they are unwilling to make friends with them and do not feel like exerting efforts to help them to continually forge ahead in politics, ideology and professional work. There are also some people who hold that wages and housing are the only problems of intellectuals that need to be solved, and neglect a large number of other problems hampering the effort to bring their role into full play, such as misemployment, lack of political "equal treatment without discrimination," incomplete rehabilitation, and long periods of separation of husbands and wives. They do not exert themselves to solve a number of problems that could have been solved either under existing conditions or by tapping potentials.

The article demands that all areas and units must, by carrying out this inspection, conduct education for the cadres in policies regarding intellectuals and returned Overseas Chinese, seriously solve a number of their practical problems, and regard the questions of whether they have mobilized the activism of the intellectuals, brought their talent into full play' and gained results thereby as an important hallmark for judging whether they have completed their work tasks well or badly.

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PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT RECEIVES SUZHOU ARTISTS

OW171231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department this afternoon received Xie Xiaozi, head of a visiting group of Suzhou city painters and calligraphers who had visited the rontier area of Faka and Koulin Mountains, and held a cordial forum with him.

Xie Xiaozi, 78, is a member of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, vice chairman of the Suzhou Municipal People's Congress and honorary chairman of the Suzhou Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Imbued with profound feelings for the people's soldiers, he had led the delegation of Suzhou city painters and calligraphers to visit the frontier area along the Guangxi and Yunnan border for a month during the Spring Festival this year. At the frontier, the members of the delegation greeted the border guards and called on many heroes. During their tour, they drew many pictures and practiced calligraphy many times in praise of the people's army, greatly inspiring the border guards.

Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, made a speech. On behalf of the leading organs of the PLA General Political Department, he thanked Suzhou's painting and calligraphy circles and the people for their kind concern for the people's army.

The forum was presided over by Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department. Also present at the reception was Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON ARMY DAY

OW180637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Civil Affairs recently issued a circular calling on civil affairs departments at all levels to launch in-depth activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs in commemorating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

The circular called on various localities to carry out different forms of activities around "1 August" to publicize the tremendous contributions made by the PLA in the Chinese people's revolution and construction in the past 55 years, to carry out education among the masses of the people on patriotism with love for the CCP, the socialist motherland and the people's army, and to further restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs in order to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The circular asked that on the red letter day, all localities where an army unit is stationed should, under the auspices of leading local party and government comrades, pay visits to local army units, carry out comfort activities, solicit their opinions about local work and help solve those problems that can and should be solved. Various localities, in the meantime, may organize local government organs, schools, factories and mines and enterprises for get-togethers with the local army units and pay comfort visits among them. When local conditions permit, localities may also invite veteran army comrades, heroes, model personages and retired Red Army veterans to make reports to students at schools to educate the youth on patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs also called on various localities to organize forces to check, around the red letter day, on the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs as well as on placement for demobilized armymen and to solve existing problems in a down-to-earth way.

In the meantime, recipients of special care, advanced individuals and advanced units in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs, and those advanced units giving special care to disabled armymen and to the families of armymen and martyrs, must be commended so as to promote the work in these two areas and to mobilize the initiative of large numbers of recipients of special care in developing socialist material and spiritual civilization.

ECONOMISTS AT CPPCC CONSTITUTION PANEL SESSION

OW180834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA) -- A planned economy is a basic feature of the socialist economy, according to Professor Tao Dayong, director of the department of economics at Beijing Normal University. Tao, along with several other Chinese economists, spoke today at a meeting to discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

The 64-year-old economist said the draft stipulates: "The state plans the national economy on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and coordinated development of the national economy through the comprehensive balancing of economic plans, with market regulation as a subsidiary." This stipulation is a programmatic provision, he said.

He said that a planned economy is a basic feature of the socialist economy and it was born as the opposite of the capitalist anarchy economy. "Where the socialist public ownership holds absolute predominance, it is only the planned economy that holds a dominate position, though there exist diversified economic sectors," he said. "In fact, socialism cannot exist without planned economy," Tao said.

Referring to relations between planning and the market, he said: "We implement a planned economy and persist along a socialist road on one hand, and on the other hand we develop commodity production and commodity exchange, so as to speed up the socialist modernizations."

He said, "We must also make full use of market regulation as a subsidiary."

Huang Liangchen, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, said the draft affirms China's policy of practicing diversified forms of economy on the basis of the socialist public ownership as the dominant force in the national economy. He said: "This policy accords with the development of the productive forces in China and suits the needs of the people, and it can help enlarge employment, further flourish the rural economy, and increase commercial retail and service networks and workers."

Professor Wu Dakun, head of the teaching and research section of world economics at Chinese People's University, said the stipulation in the draft permitting foreigners to invest in China is necessary and will benefit the socialist economic construction. He said: "This shows that the policy of opening to the outside world is China's firm and unshakable principle, and not an expedient measure." He suggested that a comprehensive set of policies, laws and decrees for the foreign investors be drawn up as soon as possible, and that more technical specialists be trained.

The meeting, held by the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, was presided over by Rong Yiren, vice-charman of the committee. More discussions on the draft of the revised constitution will be held by the National Committee.

GROWTH OF LIGHT, HEAVY INDUSTRIES NOTED

OW121420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- While light industry continued its rapid growth, heavy industry registered a marked rise in output in the first five months of this year over the same period of last year. Another outstanding feature was the expansion of the energy industry. This was announced at a work conference called today by the State Economic Commission.

China's industrial output value totalled more than 223,900 million yuan in the first five months of this year, 10.7 percent more than in the same 1981 period. Output value of light industry rose 11.9 percent while that of heavy industry, when went down slightly in 1981, rose 9.6 percent between January and May of this year compared with the like period a year ago.

.he proportion taken up by heavy industry in the country's total industrial output value tends to increase. Last month, output of heavy industry exceeded that of light industry.

Output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron and ten kinds of non-ferrous metals increased month by month between January and May. Rolled steel output in the five months already approached the semi-annual output target. The demand for steel plates and ferro-alloys has gone up.

Following the expansion of the rural economy, production of hand tractors was stepped up to meet the growing demand.

Output of coal, crude oil and power all exceeded state plans in the first five months of this year.

Of the 100 major industrial products, output of 81 rose in the January-May period over the same 1981 period. State-owned enterprises turned over ten percent more profits and taxes to the state than in the corresponding period of 1981, while production costs dropped by 0.2 percent.

Based on the results of the first five months, the State Economic Commission pointed out that there are good prospects for fulfilling China's 1982 plan for industrial production. The emphasis in the coming seven months of this year is still to be placed on improving the economic results of industrial production. To this end, the commission calls for the following measures:

-- strengthen market surveys and control production of those products in excessive supply;

-- improve commodity circulation and promote sales in both urban and rural areas; meet the changing needs of the peasants for consumer goods following the rise in their living standards;

-- continue to economize on the use of energy;

-- give priority to the transportation of coal, petroleum, pharmaceuticals and goods needed by agriculture;

-- streamline enterprises and improve their management;

-- make studies for the drawing up of the 1983 plans.

PEASANT INCOME FROM DOMESTIC SIDELINES INCREASES

OW131750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants' income derived from their domestic sidelines increased 2.3 times in the three years from 1979 to 1981. This is based on a survey made by the State Statistical Bureau of 18,529 peasant families in 568 countries in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Tibet and Taiwan.

From their domestic sidelines, these families earned an annual income averaging 84.52 yuan per capita in 1981, 48.73 yuan more than in 1978. The income from domestic sidelines accounted for more than one-third of the total annual income of these families in 1981 as against one-fourth three years ago. Figures published by the State Statistical Bureau earlier show that these families' total annual income from all sources averaged 223.4 yuan per capita in 1981, 89.8 yuan more than in 1978.

Following the expansion of farm plots allocated by the production teams for the private use of the peasant families, they now reap more grain and industrial crops from the private plots. Moreover, the scope of management of their domestic sideline production has been enlarged. The survey shows the following changes:

-- The peasant families are raising more livestock and poultry than before. Each peasant family produced an average of 97.5 kilograms of pork, beef and mutton in 1981, 53 percent over 1978. The amount of meat they kept for their own consumption also increased.

-- On average each family member earned 2.33 yuan more from domestic handicraft industry in 1981 compared with 1978, and 10.74 yuan more from building industry, transport and service trades.

-- More families are now specialized in livestock and poultry raising, fish breeding or other sidelines. Of the 360 families surveyed in Jilin Province, five percent are now specializing in sideline undertakings. The net income derived from domestic sidelines by the "specialized families" is double that of other peasant families.

The survey also shows that with every 100 yuan of investment, the 18,529 families netted an average of 277 yuan from their domestic sidelines in 1981 as against 196 yuan in 1978.

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNIVERSITY SPIRITUAL EDUCATION

HK180341 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Gang [2612 0474] of the Nanjing Jinling Vocational University: "Build the University Into a Fortress of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Zhu Gang is the secretary of the CCP Central Committee and president of the Nanjing Jinling Vocational University (herein called Jinling University for short). In the autumn of 1980, he was responsible for setting up a vocational university in which "the students are nonresident and study at their own expense; no job will be assigned to them after their graduation, but the best will be chosen and recommended for employment." He has his own original ideas on the building of the spiritual civilization of the university and is bold in applying them in practice. This explanatory article was written on the basis of his speech. [end editor's note]

The Jinling University has been open for 18 months. With regard to the building of spiritual civilization, we have only taken the first step and there are many shortcomings in our work. Our success will be severely tested by the performance of our graduates in the society. However, we are confident of what we have done.

Some people have said that since our present general mood of society has not been basically improved, it is beyond our power to build spiritual civilization in the university. I hold different views on this matter. I believe that we should not blame the society for all the faults. We should realize that we have better conditions in the university than the society has to educate the youths well. As long as we exert unswerving efforts, are good at giving systematic guidance and adopt effective methods, we can accomplish much in our work. All students of the Jinling University are nonresident. Compared with resident students of other universities, they are more adversely affected by the society.

In addition, they are scattered in 33 classes located at 16 sites. It is difficult to carry out our ideological work. However, the practice of the past year has precisely shown that poor conditions are not necessarily an obstruction to education. Our efforts to overcome these poor conditions can become the students' motive force in going all out to make progress.

Under the present conditions that our party's work style and the general mood of the society are gradually improving, I believe that universities should further bring the role of political work into full play to resist spiritual corrosion from various quarters and believe that our universities should be built into fortresses of spiritual civilization. Of course, we should do arduous work in order to attain this aim. According to my initial experience, we should solve in practice the following problems well:

First, we should be clear about what kind of talented people a university should nurture and train. For many years, we implemented either a leftist or rightist policy toward this problem as political stormy waves kept changing. We were not able to integrate theory with practice. Basically speaking, we are not clear, or at least not sufficiently clear about the aim of our education. We, education workers, should shoulder the task of reforming the society. University education should bring up a new generation of youths who have lofty ideas, creative talent, and lofty values and who are physically sound, diligent in making new explorations and bold in scaling new heights. After graduation they will truly become pillars of socialist modernization. To attain this aim, while running a university, we should follow a firm and correct political orientation, pursue the work style of hard work and plain living and adopt a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. This was the tradition of the Chinese people's anti-Japanese military and political college during the war years. This should also become the spirit of our present-day socialist universities.

Some people said that such demands were too excessive and impractical and were not in accord with the level of consciousness of the young students nowadays. Some people even opposed my efforts to revive the tradition of the anti-Japanese military and political college. I believe that it is precisely because of the unhealthy general mood of the society and the spiritual wounds and adverse influence inflicted on a number of youths, that we should exert our major efforts to do arduous and painstaking work so that our young people will be diverted from the wrong path. At present, there are sufficient conditions for building our universities into fortresses of spiritual civilization. It is absolutely possible for us to do so because the party has adopted a correct line and policy since the third plenary session of the party. In addition, the principle of upholding the four modernizations has been included in our constitution. All Chinese citizens should abide by our constitution and university students should take the lead in doing so. At present, young students have muddled ideas of this or that kind. They should not be blamed too much for this. On the contrary, we should soberly realize that this should mostly be attributed to the serious shortcomings in our educational work. I believe that most of our young people have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm for seeking truth. They bitterly hate the unhealthy general mood of the society and sincerely hope that our party will vigorously promote a new work style. They are willing to make contribution in this respect. This is their main ideological trend. In the meantime, we should realize that they are, after all, still young and politically immature and were adversely influenced during the 10 chaotic years. Their concept of right and wrong is confused and they lack the ability to distinguish spiritual contamination from various quarters. Some of our young people are dissatisfied with the present reality. But they lack the willpower to carry out struggle. Therefore, they are perplexed over the situation. To change such spiritual conditions, the previous sermon-like political education will no longer work. Rude and coercive measures will never get the desired result. On the contrary, it will widen the gaps between them and ourselves. We should observe young people carefully, guide them patiently and understand them profoundly. We should infuse truth into their minds and in time the glorious banner of communism will be hoisted again in their minds. This is a new task confronting our educational workers. Therefore, I firmly believe that to build spiritual civilization in the universities, we should, first of all, exert our main efforts to reform our education system. Otherwise, we will not be able to train a generation of people of a new type needed by the party.

Second, in order to build spiritual civilization, we should have a contingent carrying out the task. After the setting up of our university, the first thing we grasped was the building of our school spirit. To do the work well, apart from bringing into full play the role of the CCP and CYL organizations at all levels and the broad masses of teachers, we should establish a contingent of class masters who are conscious, capable and prestigious. This is a specialized contingent which constantly carries out political and ideological work and is an indispensable bridge between the party committee and students performing the task of promoting ideological understanding and exchanging information.

There are 33 classes in the Jinling University and a class master is assigned to each class. Most of the class masters are university graduates or graduates of training schools. Some of them are teachers transferred from other places or comrades who formerly ran schools. Just after they entered our university, they did not keep their minds on the work of class masters. They wrongly thought that if they engaged in the work of class masters, they would abandon their specialized subjects of study and have neither learning nor skill. They wanted to engage in teaching work. We discussed with them the tradition of the anti-Japanese military and political college and stressed the importance of political work in present-day universities. Instead of yielding to their personal desires, we set four demands on them: first, they should be prepared to bear hardship; second, they should be prepared to suffer losses; third, they should be prepared to accept the job assignment and do anything which the party organization needs; fourth, they should make the fullest possible use of the eight working hours and go all out to do their work well. We want them to sacrifice some of their personal interests and achieve good results in their work. They should use their glorious deeds to write the history of the founding the Jinling University. We use these conditions to test them. We let those who are determined to work hard stay. As for those who are not willing to stay, we do not force them to.

It is strange that our demands do not scare away but attract a number of comrades who are determined to carry out educational reform and make explorations and affect new breakthroughs in the positions of class masters. Over the past year or so, this contingent has accumulated some experiences in doing political and ideological work in practice and acquired prestige among students. The words and deeds of the members of this contingent have exerted a subtle influence of students and some class masters have become the intimate friends of students.

Third, leaders of the university personally go deep into classes, form direct links and talks with students. Once they discover the symptom of a trend, they spare no efforts in paying close attention to it until certain changes have been brought about. We never yield to evil trends or are influenced by backward ideas. By relying on the majority of students, we firmly encourage healthy trends, eliminate noxious influences and foster a spirit of uprightness. After solving this problem well, we can enhance the prestige of political work.

A university is a place where people are educated and not even a little bureaucracy can be tolerated while dealing with things in the university. I believe that we must pay attention to even the smallest matter in the university. If we fail to grasp it, it will become a big problem. This is because the university itself is a society and evil trends prevailing in the society will be reflected in the university. This is independent of our subjective will. It is our responsibility to use the effect of the party's political work to curb the spread of the evil trends and eliminate their influence. Through education and other methods, we will help students make a clear distinction between right and wrong and enhance their capability to combat spiritual contamination.

Let us cite an example. In April of last year, a boy student quarrelled with a girl student when a volleyball match was held at the university. Since I was watching the match, I criticized the boy student and asked him his name and class. He said that he was studying in the factory and civil building construction class. The next day I asked the class master of this class something about the student. He said that this student was not in his class.

I thought although this was a trivial matter, the prestige of our work would be weakened if we tolerated such a deceitful act. I decided to use an afternoon to look into the records of more than 300 students. Eventually the whole thing came to light. Actually he was a student of the architectural class. To deal with this, we provided this student with individual education on the matter. After realizing his mistakes, he wrote a self-criticism which we published in the bulletin of the university. Taking his self-esteem into consideration, we did not criticize him by name. However, this matter left a deep impression on other students.

In spite of the fact that we have firmly grasped ideological work, a small number of students still commit mistakes because of the influence of the society. In accordance with the principle of taking good care of students, we take firm action to educate and enlighten them so taht they will correct their mistakes. Even if we want to punish them, we do our ideological work thoroughly. Once they correct their mistakes, we rescind the punishment immediately to encourage them to make still greater progress. At the same time, in the process of educating these students, we try to find out the weak links in our work, sum up experience and do our best to improve our work. Strictly speaking, the university should be responsible for the mistakes committed by students.

Fourth, members of the CCP committee of the university should set an example by their own conduct. They can only ask the students to do things which they do themselves. Their conduct is a kind of imperceptible teaching. The material conditions of Jinling University are the worst among universities in Nanjing. To use the limited funds in teaching, we encourage students to overcome the transient difficulties and take hard struggle as an honor and doing pioneering work as a pleasure. To do so, the CCP committee of the university should set an example and seek no personal privileges. It should be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts. Some leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee suggested that we buy a car. We decided to use the money to buy books needed in teaching. Every day I ride a bicycle to go to work and the units concerned. It is a good way of building up by physical strength and maintaining close links with the masses.

We have compiled a "students' manual" for teachers and students of the whole university, which carried the teachings of the party Central Committee, revolutionary teachers and revolutionaries of the older generation; students' rules and regulations; regulations for five-good students and the school song of the Jinling University compiled by ourselves. Everyone in the university sings the song, reads the manual and observes the rules and regulations. Members of the CCP committee of the university are no exceptions. Some people sneer at us, saying that we are following "orthodox ideas." We maintain that such revolutionary tradition should never be cast away. I firmly believe that if we persist in doing so, we will be able to foster an excellent school spirit in 3 to 5 years and lay a solid foundation for the building of a fortress of spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RESTRUCTURING ECONOMIC SYSTEM

HK170847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]: "Holding Discussions on Questions Concerning the Theories on Restructuring the Economic System"]

I

[Text] Today, the State Economic System Restructuring Commission and the Economic Research Center under the State Council have mobilized the economic research organs and economic organizations in Beijing to hold discussion on questions concerning the theories on restructuring the economic system of our country. I think that this is extremely necessary.

As everybody knows, making a success of the work of restructuring the socialist economic system requires the solving of many questions concerning theory, and moreover, these questions are rather difficult to solve. Therefore, it will not do for us not to make an effort to study theory. Theory must play the guiding role and take the lead.

The study of questions concerning the theories on restructuring the economic system has not been as enthusiastic in recent years as in 1979 and 1980. After this mobilization, there may be a new upsurge in the study and discussion of this question. This is a question which affects many people and many people are interested in it. There are bound to be all kinds of views and ideas and we should allow their discussion. Although it is still not the time to extensively mobilize the masses to discuss this question at present, study and discussion of this question should be developed among more people.

II

The restructuring of the socialist economic system is an important matter in contemporary world history. Since World War II, almost all socialist countries have brought up this question sooner or later. This matter of the restructuring of the economic system will have an important impact on the economic and political life of socialist countries. We may regard this as another change of historical significance after carrying out the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production in socialist countries. Once this matter is carried out in socialist countries, the broad masses of cadres and people in socialist countries will naturally attach a high degree of importance to it. However, not only the people of socialist countries will take an interest in this matter. Scholars of capitalist countries will also closely follow and study it. Politicians of capitalist countries will also write about it in their articles. This is not at all surprising, for the success or failure of the restructuring of the socialist economic system will have a bearing not only on the destiny of socialist countries, but it will also have an important impact on the historical progress of the whole world, including that of capitalist countries.

For China, the restructuring of the socialist economic system is an important matter concerning building China into a strong and modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. At present it is necessary to stress the importance of economic readjustment, but we definitely cannot relegate the position of restructuring. In this discussion on the economic system, we should first define the important historical position of system restructuring.

III

It is necessary to define the scope and nature of the questions to be studied and discussed. I hold that we should distinguish between the two different concepts: one is the basic economic system of socialism and the other is the economic system of socialism. What the basic economic system of socialism refers to is that all socialist countries throughout the socialist historical period practice this kind of economic system, and that the means of production are publicly owned by society, distribution is made according to work and there are socialist commodities. The socialist economic system is different in different socialist countries or in different periods in the same socialist country. They are both specific economic relations established on the basic economic system of socialism. Therefore, in socialistic countries, there can only be the question of upholding and perfecting the basic economic system of socialism and there cannot be the question of restructuring. However, the socialist economic system can and must carry out restructuring and rationalization according to needs. The restructuring of the socialist economic system is to find, implement, consolidate and develop a whole set of specific socialist relations of production. It plays a promotional role in consolidating and perfecting the basic economic system of socialism.

The content of the restructuring of the socialist economic system in our country consists of two aspects: one is the restructuring of the management system within the socialist staterun economy and the other is the restructuring of the socialist ownership system. Under the historical condition of our country today, we still must allow the existence of certain nonsocialist economic components and place them in the service of socialist economic development. This does not belong to the category of restructuring the socialist economic system.

The restructuring of the economic system is a matter within the category of restructuring the socialist relations of production. The socialist ownership structure refers to certain forms of socialist ownership as well as the condition of relations between them in the economic system. Among the various forms of socialist ownership in our country, socialist state ownership has absolute superiority and its scale is extremely large. In the state, the enterprises, the individual, the localities and the departments, internal relations are very complicated. Therefore, the question of restructuring the socialist state-run economic management system should independently become the most important content in social economic reform. In the course of studying the question of restructuring the management system within the socialist state ownership economy, we must objectively take into consideration the economic problems within the socialist state-run economy and also study what form the state-run economic system should take after restructuring.

IV

The study of theories on restructuring the socialist economic system is also the carrying out of a theoretical summing up of relevant aspects of the economic system in the historical experiences of socialist economic construction. With the world framework, all experiences since the October Revolution are background materials which we must take into consideration when studying questions concerning the theories on the socialist economic system. The experiences of various socialist countries in the more than 30 years since Yugoslavia started practicing worker self-management in the 1950's are even more directly related to the study of questions on the restructuring of the economic system. That is to say the world has two types of materials covering more than 60 years and more than 30 years. In China, there are two types of materials, one from the more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic and the other from the 4 years since the proposal for restructuring the system.

There is no need for us to elaborate on the importance of studying historical experiences. We want to point out in particular that this kind of study is not so easy, because we must first study the activities made by people in history and the results obtained in the historical environment of that particular time and place before we can draw the correct conclusion. For example, our economic development during the First 5-Year Plan was relatively smooth and this has been the consensus of everyone. However, can we say that the economic system of our country at that time was the best?

I think that on such important questions in theory and practice as the restructuring of the socialist economic system, differences in the views and understanding of many scholars who study this question are unavoidable, and there will even be some nonmarxist and anti-Marxist views. Even among the ranks of Marxists, views on questions concerning the theories on restructuring the economic system will also not be completely identical. If some of the questions are not clearly studied, views on some of the questions will in a certain sense still be rather confused. I think that under this kind of situation, a cautious attitude should be adopted in saying which of these views is Marxist and which is anti-Marxist. In short, we must allow the discussion of various expressed views, draw conclusions by means of study, and, in certain cases, also base conclusions on facts.

V

One of the questions we must study at present is how to uphold the basic economic system of socialism. The basic economic system of socialism determines the economic life of society (including such aspects as production, distribution and consumption) and possesses the basic features of socialism. We must uphold these basic features and continue to perfect them.

For example, what the socialist countries practice is planned economy. Planning is the basic feature of socialist economy. The restructuring of the socialist economic system should improve planning and must not weaken or reduce planning.

The question at present is how can we improve planning? Planning is for the sake of enabling the movement and development of the national economy to be carried out in accordance with predeterimined plans. To achieve this, planning itself must be scientific. At the same time, there must be a set of methods for ensuring and improving planning. The handing down of plans in the form of directives, or in fact plans that are handed down in the form of directives and then ensured by administrative and legal means, is one of the methods. The use of such economic levers as carefully planned pricing, taxation, credit and wage policies in order to guide the actions of the people and for the sake of according with the demands of the plan is the second method. The use of the economic power controlled by the state to struggle against various forces, which are harmful to socialist construction and which sabotage planned economy in the market, with improving planning as its objective, is the third method. Gathering and analyzing economic and technical information to prepare various statistics and forecasts, investigating and studying the land and other resources of the country and supplying them as "planning data" to various departments, districts and relevant units for drawing up plans is the fourth method. However, upholding, and as far as possible, improving planning, is the principle we must comply with when carrying out the restructuring of the system. This kind of planning we are referring to is planning which coincides with objective reality. We must measure the level of our planned economic development in accordance with the degree of planning in actual economic life.

We will call the restructuring of the economic system to be carried out the restructuring of the socialist economic system, for it contains these two meanings: 1) It is the carrying out of the restructuring of the economic system in a socialist country. 2) It is the carrying out of the restructuring of the economic system for upholding the socialist basic economic system.

VI

The aim of restructuring the socialist economic system is to develop production and increase labor productivity so that the manpower and land resources as well as other economic resources can be fully brought into play. The key to the restructuring of the economic system is this word "restructure." What key to the restructuring of the economic system is this word "restructure?" Why must we restructure? This is because there are still many things in the present economic system not suited to bringing productive forces into play and developing productive forces. Therefore, the first thing we must do in the restructuring is to carry out a conscientious and comprehensive analysis of the present economic system and mobilize more people to carry out this work. Things which are good should be retained and things which are bad should be discarded. Although some of the things may be good, they can be replaced with still better things. If we do not make a success of this work, we will not know what to restructure. If we do not make a success of this work, there will be no unanimity of understanding among the people and we will not be able to make concerted efforts.

The more thoroughgoing the work of analyzing the present economic system, the clearer will be the questions of an orientation nature which must be solved in the restructuring. However, there are still some questions which cannot be spontaneously solved even after our analysis of the present economic system. We must constantly examine and repeatedly test these new questions. The discussion on questions concerning theories on restructuring the socialist economic system is also extremely important. By means of discussing and pooling the wisdom of the masses, some excellent ideas and views on restructuring the economic system will be produced. In the summer of 1980, I wrote an article entitled "After the Decsion To Carry Out Restructuing." In the article, I listed several questions concerning the theories I thought we must discuss on restructuring the socialist economy. One of them was "the commodity nature of products produced in socialist economy and the regulatory role of the market on production and consumption." I called for the study of "whether or not the means of production should be commercialized, what should be the extent and degree of commercialization of the means of production and the character and characteristics of the socialist market."

In the last few years, everybody has attached great importance to the question of planning and the market. This is an important issue in the restructuring of the economic system. In recent years, there have been roughly six ways to express this question: 1) "Integrate planned economy with market economy." 2) "Integrate regulation by planning mechanism with regualtion by market mechanism and take regulation by planning mechanism as the key factor." 3) "Integrate regulation by planning mechanism with regulation by market mechanism." 4) "Practice planned economy and at the same time give play to the subsidiary role of regulation by market mechanism." 5) "Take planned economy as the key factor and supplement it with regulation by market mechanism." 6) "The state ensures the proportionate and coordinated development of the national economy through the comprehensive balancing of economic plans with regulation by market mechanism as a subsidiary." This last formulation has been written into the draft of the revised constitution. Since planning and the market are important issues in the restructuring of the economic system, we should study them more fully in theory.

VII

Today I have talked about the six questions mentioned above and discussed six views. Apart from these six questions, there is also another point I wish to mention, and that is, I think that there can never be a permanent solution to the restructuring of the socialist economic system. The restructuring we must study and realize today is based on the concrete practice of China put forward at the present stage, and this is a question we should and could solve today. The relatively important and long-term questions in the restructuring of the socialist economic system we can call strategic questions of restructuring the system. There are also some relatively minor and short-term questions we can call tactical questions of restructuring the system. We must solve questions of a strategic nature, but the time required (regardless of the time for studying or the time for putting it into practice) will be longer. The profundity and scope of this matter of restructuring the socialist economic system in a country as big as China must be fully taken into consideration. It is definitely not something we can solve within a short time. We must make necessary mental preparations for this. However, the restructuring of the system is also an urgent question, and it will also have a great impact on the present economic work of our country. We must change certain unreasonable systems within a relatively short time. I think that these restructurings of a tactical nature should not be slackened, and we should pay close attention to solve some of the questions. We can solve the ones which are ripe and conduct experiments at selected points for those which do not yet have the proper conditions. Regardless of whether the restructuring of the system is of a strategic nature or a tactical nature, there will be many questions concerning the theories. I hope that those engaged in economic work will pay attention to these questions.

(Excerpts of a speech at the forum held by the State Economic System Restructuring Commission and the Economic Research Center on 4 May 1982)

HONGQI ON MAO, PARTY ROLES IN LITERATURE, ART

HK171129 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 82 pp 5-6

[Commentator's article: "A Brilliant Example of the Party's Leadership in Literature and Art"]

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 private letters to writers and artists were published. The publication of these letters is of great significance in the correct and comprehensive understanding of the fundamental spirit of the "Talks," in the strengthening of the party's leadership over literature and art and in the adherence to the orientation of serving the people and socialism.

Comrade Mao Zedong's letters to writers and artists are not ordinary letters to old friends or individuals. Through these letters, we can deeply feel his loving care for the literary and art circles and his patient and systematic guidance for the literary and art workers. Proceeding from the actual conditions, he always realistically solved various problems in the literature and art fields and guided the literary and art workers to advance in the correct direction. These letters are a brilliant example of the party leadership in literature and art.

The question of whom literature and art should serve has always been a fundamental question. In these letters, Comrade Mao Zedong also considered this question of primary importance. Since "the life at present is also a struggle," he particularly stressed that "we need militant works now," and that "both Yanan and the border regions badly need dramas reflecting the struggles in the enemy's rear flanks." Although the situation is different today from that of the war period, it is still an important task for writers and artists to reflect the people's struggles and life in the revolution and construction. In these letters, he enthusiastically supported the work of popularizing literature and art. He affirmed the role played by the journal POPULAR LITERARY AND ART PRACTICE, which was aimed at helping correspondents and beginners raise their writing ability, and affirmed the article "Forms of Yangko Opera," which summed up the experiences of this opera. On the question of how to comprehend Lenin's talks with Clara Zetkin on art, Comrade Mao Zedong held that revolutionary literature and art should place their bases among the masses and serve the masses, so that "the feelings, thoughts and will of the masses" which were dispersed due to economic, political, geographical and national reasons, could be "united" through the spread of literature and art. That is, as an artistic form spreading ideology, exchanging feelings and arousing consciousness, literature and art must promote the unity of the people so that they will take an active part in the fighting with one heart and one mind. It was proceeding from this principle that Comrade Mao Zedong affirmed the play "Be Driven to the Liangshan Mountain," which "reveals history in its true colors." The orientation Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out here for literary and art work is the same orientation he repeatedly stressed in his "talks" and is certainly the only correct orientation of serving the people and serving socialism, which we must adhere to in our literature and art work today. Under no circumstances should our literature and art deviate from the general orientation of uniting the people, educating the people and encouraging the people to join in the revolution and construction with one heart and one mind.

A very important question for our party in leading literature and art is how to correctly handle the relations between the party leaders and the literary and art workers. This has a bearing on whether the large number of literary and art workers can be closely united around the party and whether their enthusiasm can be brought into full play to create more and better works for the people. In these letters, Comrade Mao Zedong always fully affirmed the achievements and progress of the writers and artists with immense zeal. Understanding the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers after the Yanan forum on literature and art, a large number of literary and art workers plunged themselves into the fiery struggles and soon scored new achievements. With his keen strategic insight as a proletarian revolutionary and politician, Comrade Mao Zedong paid close attention to this new development. When Comrade Ding Ling and Ouyang Shan wrote two special features about two exemplary people in cooperative work in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, Comrade Mao Zedong "finished reading them in one breath after taking a bath and before going to bed" and wrote immediately to the two comrades, extending his "congratulations to the Chinese people and to both of you for your new writing style." Although this letter was written dozens of years ago, it is so ebullient that it still touches the receivers' hearts when they reread it today. Comrade Ding Ling said: "I was greatly encouraged by this letter and thus began my new writing style. What is my new writing style? It is none other than writing about the workers, peasants and soldiers." Comrade Ouyang Shan said: "Whenever I recall this letter, I always feel a strong force that spurs me on." Today, when we read these letters, Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings still warm our hearts. We deeply feel that Comrade Mao Zedong was really an intimate friend and teacher of the literary and art circles.

Comrade Mao Zedong took a serious attitude toward the work in the literature and art fields as well as in other fields and had a strong sense of principle. While enthusiastically and cordially affirming and encouraging the writers and affirming their achievements, he also offered his sincere and comradely criticisms and aid gave explicit and hearty directions to them. When he was informed by a writer about the situation in Yanan, he first replied in the affirmative that there actually were unhealthy practices in Yanan which needed to be rectified. At the same time, he hoped that the writer would also "pay attention to one's own weak points and not to look at things one-sidedly." "One must pay attention to the correct handling of one's relations with other people and must compel oneself to intentionally examine one's weak points." He also required the writers to "examine their works with the Marxist viewpoint." Whenever we read these sincere words and earnest requirements of Comrade Mao Zedong today, they still touch our hearts. A speech made by Comrade Chen Yun in 1943, which was republished simultaneously with the publication of these letters, embodies the same principle and spirit. In this speech, Comrade Chen Yun criticized two shortcomings in the literary and art circles at that time. "One is privilege and the other is arrogance." He requested our party's literary and art workers to first regard themselves as ordinary party members and not learned scholars. He also asked them not to unrealistically overestimate the roles of literary and art work as well as personal achievements and talents. This is still of important and immediate significance today. Literary and art criticism is an important aspect of the party leadership in literature and art. It includes commending good and excellent works and criticizing bad and erroneous works. Under no circumstances should we give up the weapon of criticism. Some people dare not carry out principled criticism over the works or viewpoints which have obvious erroneous tendencies for fear that the enthusiasm of the writers and artists may be dampened or that they themselves may be blamed as "wielding big sticks." Thus, the party leadership has become lax and weak. This situation must be changed. However, there is also a problem of method and result in carrying out criticisms. The method of criticism displayed in Comrade Mao Zedong's letters, which is highly principled, must be taken as an example for our leaders at various levels and literary and art workers when carrying out literary and art criticisms.

Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, and a great poet too. He was knowledgeable on the law of art. He also paid serious attention to the investigation and study of the situation in the literary and art circles. Before he made the speech at the Yanan forum on literature and art, he listened attentively to various opnions. He discussed with Comrades Ouyang Shan and Cao Ming "problems concerning the literary and art policy," and then wrote to them, asking them to "collect NEGATIVE opinions for me." [capitalized word underlined] from here we can see that Comrade Mao Zedong not only paid attention to listening to positive and similar opinions but also paid attention to listening to negative and different opinions. All correct and realistic policies, principles, schemes and plans should be worked out after sufficient investigation and study and after listening to both positive and negative opinions. Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks" is a brilliant Marxist work. This is inseparable from his spirit of investigation and study.

Forty years have passed since the publication of the "Talks." These letters were also written more than 30 or 40 years ago. Now, as the situation has changed, Mao Zedong's literary and art thought must also be developed in the light of the new situation and our historical experiences. The past erroneous tendency of studying Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks" and other works with a dogmatist attitude must be prevented. However, Mao Zedong's literary and art thought is still of important guiding significance today. Total repudiation of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought under the pretext of past mistakes or other reasons is an expression of bourgeois liberalization and must be resolutely opposed. We must adhere to the basic principles of Mao Zedong's literary and art thought and continue to follow the brilliant example of Comrade Mao Zedong in leading the work in the literature and art fields. We must adhere to Mao Zedong's literary and art thought and the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the only correct road for the development of our revolutionary literature and art.

MANY EXPORT COMMODITIES BASES ESTABLISHED

OW181039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- China has established a large number of export commodities bases, one after another, in an effort to expand the sources of such commodities and improve their quality. Among these bases are 24 comprehensive ones, rates as first class and located in varous areas and municipalities. In addition, there are large numbers of other bases specializing in producing 90 kinds of commodities for export, plus 94 special factories and mines established for the same purpose. Statistics show that these bases, factories and mines exported 9.25 billion yuan worth of commodities in 1981, accounting for 22 percent of China's total exports for that year.

China began to establish these bases in 1972. They have quickly developed since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. With economic and technical support given them by the state, they have constantly increased exports and improved the quality of export commodities. Their supply has been stable and deliveries of commodities ordered have always been on schedule. The 24 comprehensive bases are located in Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang, Liaoning and Hebei Provinces and some autonomous regions.

Foshan Prefecture in Guangdong is China's earliest comprehensive base specializing in the production of export commodities. Its total foreign trade procurement last year amounted to 1.22 billion yuan, or 5 times that of 1972, the year before the prefecture was established as an export commodities base. This Chinese prefecture provides Hong Kong and Macao with a year-round supply of live freshwater fish and a great variety of vegetables. Hong Kong and Macao import about 90 percent of their freshwater fish from Foshan to meet their needs. Export commodities from the five comprehensive bases of Yantai, Qingdao, Weifang, Linyi and Heze in Shandong Province account for 71 percent of Shandong's total export procurement.

The establishment of bases for exporting commodities is conducive to promoting rural economic diversification, enlivening the national economy and creating jobs. Export development has enabled the annual income of rural commune members in Yantai Prefecture in Shandong to increase by an average of 40 yuan per head since 1980. The communes and production brigades in Yangzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu, have boosted their income from exports by more than 300 million yuan in the past 3 years.

To support production of export commodities, the state has issued large numbers of special loans and foreign exchange credits, while appropriating funds for various expenses. Form 1972 to 1980 the state appropriated 2.58 billion yuan earmarked as special funds for exporting industrial products and to be used for technical support or as circulating funds needed to promote exports. These appropriations have enabled more than 7,100 enterprises producing export commodities to carry out technical transformation and, in turn, boosted their production capacity by 9.5 billion yuan in output value. The foreign trade departments have established the China Export Commodities Bases Construction Corporation in an effort to strengthen their direction and help export commodities bases. The corporation has established a number of branches in Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Liaoning, Heilongjiang and Shandong.

FUJIAN URGES ECONOMIC CRIMINALS TO SURRENDER

HK171100 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Over 1,700 People in Fujian Give Themselves Up in Past 80 Days"]

[Text] In a recent interview with responsible comrades of the provincial political and law departments, this reporter asked about how the two resolutions on economic criminals had been implemented in our province. They are the "resolution on severe punishment for criminals who seriously undermine the economy" adopted by the NPC standing committee and the "resolution on a 1 month postponement of the deadline for economic criminals to give themselves up and be dealt with leniently" adopted by the provincial people's congress standing committee. This reporter also inquired into the policies of how economic criminals who give themselves up and confessed their crimes after the deadline would be dealt with.

On these questions, the responsible comrades of the provincial political and law department pointed out: Since the implementation of the two resolutions, the leading organs of the party and government as well as the political and law departments at all levels have extensively and penetratingly carried out propaganda work so that the spirit of the two resolutions can be made known to every household and strike root in the hearts of the people. With the inspiration of the party's policies, a large number of economic criminals have clearly seen their way out and confessed their crimes with the hope of being accorded lenient treatment. During the 80 day period after the two resolutions were make public, a total of 1,703 economic criminals gave themselves up in the province. They returned illicit money amounting to 1,404,962 yuan, in addition to a certain amount of precious booty. (The above figure does not include those who have confessed their crimes after they were investigated or arrested.) We welcome all those who decide to make a clear break with their past and make a wise choice of confessing their crimes to obtain lenient treatment. Political and law departments at all levels have made a quick decision of according lenient treatment to those who had confessed their crimes and whose crimes had been cleared up. Some have been exempted from prosecution or punishment and some criminals in custody have been released. In many places, public trial meetings were held to apply in action the party's policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to. Facts prove that our party and government are pursuing a policy of putting words into action.

The responsible comrades of the provincial political and law department also pointed out that in parts of our province, a certain number of economic criminals, especially the principal criminals of some important cases, are still full of misgivings and are taking a wait-and-see attitude. Some think the deadline fixed in the resolution has expired. If they now surrender themselves it will be as if they are putting their necks into a noose. Even if they confess their crimes, they think they can hardly be dealt with leniently. This is wrong and even harmful. The responsible comrades stressed that the door of leniency is still open to all economic criminals who confess their crimes. Leniency to those who confess their crime is our party's consistent policy. In the "resolution on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field" jointly formulated by the CCPCC and the State Council, it is also clearly stated that even after the deadline, those who really repect and turn over a new leaf, give themselves up, honestly confess their crimes and expose other's, and return spoils on their own accord, can still be accorded fairly lenient treatment in accordance with relevant policies and laws. In the "penal code" revived and revised by the NPC Standing Committee, punishments for some serious economic offenses have been increased.

However, in accordance with policies and laws, whether criminals confess their crimes or refuse to is always the grounds for dealing with them leniently or severely. Leniency is accorded to the criminals who give themselves up. This is clearly stipulated in law. Political and law departments at all levels should continue to explain to all economic criminals our party's consistent policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to. They should try their best with utmost patience to redeem those who have slipped and fallen into the water.

The responsible comrades of the provincial political and legal departments gave a strong warning to those diehards who are making a vain attempt at a last stand, and said that if they vainly hope avoid the investigation by a fluke, then they have brought their hogs to the wrong market. There is a limit to the leniency of our party's policy and state laws. Any criminal who continues to conceal his crimes and keeps on engaging in crime will never be able to escape severe punishment by law.

NANJING PLA UNITS HONORS MILITIA MARTYR

OW170211 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A grand ceremony to name Comrade Guo Jun, staff officer of the People's Armed Forces department of Xishi District in Hefei municipality under the Anhui Provincial Military District, the "good cadre who sacrificed his life to save other," a title of honor conferred by the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, was held in Nanjing on the morning of 15 June. Attending the ceremony were Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; Du Ping, political commisar; Xiang Shouzhi, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee; Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; Hong Peilin, vice governor of Jiangsu; (Zhou Deli), Li Baoqi and (Cheng Chongxiao), responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units leading body; (Zhang Chunxing), (Li Donghai) and (Sun Liejia), responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA Air Force and the military academies in Nanjing; and responsible persons of the Anhui Provincial Military District and other units under the Nanjing PLA units, representatives of model units, well known model heroes and advanced individuals and well known ground, naval and air force commanders and fighters, as well as Comrade Guo Jun's father (Guo Wenhua), Mother (Li Wen) and wife (Zhao Xiaoqing) and representatives from his native place in Wuyi Country in Hebei Province, totaling some 3,000.

EMERGENCY MEETING ON FARMING HELD IN SHANDONG

OW170205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Shandong Provincial CCP Committee recently called an emergency meeting to mobilize people throughout the province to continuously work hard, pay close attention to summer sowing and field management, make up for the losses in summer crops with a good autumn harvest and strive for a bumper harvest of grain crops this year.

As the result of a serious drought, Shandong Province's wheat output dropped this year as compared with last year. It is necessary to make up for the decreased output of summer crops with a good autumn harvest, which the provincial party committee considered entirely possible.

1. The output of autumn grain crops accounts for about (?two-thirds) of the province's annual grain output. If only the output of autumn grain crops can be increased, it will be possible to make up for the losses in summer crops.

2. There are favorable conditions for obtaining a bumper harvest of autumn crops; the province now has 48.8 million mu of spring-sown crops, an increase of 3 million mu over the same period of last year.

Most of these crops are growing well. Because of a drought, the wheat crop was generally harvested earlier than before, and summer-sown crops were planted in time. Because the output of summer crops dropped, soil fertility was not brought into full play. Therefore, there is a great potential for an increase in the production of autumn-ripening crops.

For this purpose, the Shangdong Provincial CCP Committee held an emergency meeting which was attended by the secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible comrades of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authority. The meeting discussed and made arrangements for summer planting, harvesting and field management and took four measures to make up for the losses in summer crops with a good autumn harvest:

1. On the basis of keeping stable the acreage sown to cotton, peanuts, tobacco and other industrial crops, it is necessary to effectively ensure the acreage sown to grain crops in the province.

2. In line with local conditions, it is necessary to plant more high-yielding, drought-resistant and weather-resistant crops, such as sweet potatoes, melons, beans and vegetables, which can grow on barren land.

3. It is necessary to consolidate and improve various forms of production responsibility system. Units which practice unified management should gradually adopt various forms of contract system. Units which fix output quotas and contract for farm work on a household basis should gradually irrigate farmland, drain waterlogged fields and build small water conservancy projects in a unified way in order to bring the initiative of the collective and theindividual into full play and to increase their ability to combat natural disasters.

4. People in all trades and professions should adopt an overall point of view. On condition that if normal production is assured, the industrial front should make vigorous efforts to cut down its consumption of oil, electricity and coal in order to make more oil, electricity and coal available for agriculture use. The financial aid trade front should di a good job in supplying materials for use in combating drought and other natural disasters and actively contribute to obtaining a bumper harvest of autumn crops.

SHANGHAI PAPER ON CURRENT CLASS STRUGGLE

OW150625 Zhanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Hu Lu: "A Few Questions on Class Struggle Under Present Conditions"]

[Excerpts] Why do we say that the current struggle "to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere under the new historical conditions of China's socialist society?"

This thesis in the "decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council is based on actual conditions in the economic field in our country. If the serious criminal activities in the economic field are allowed to spread unchecked, it will be impossible for our modernization program to be carried on smoothly. Obviously the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is vital to the success or failure of the socialist modernization drive and the prosperity or decline of our party and state. It is a serious struggle of communists and the masses of the people who uphold socialism against elements hostile to and undermining socialism, a conflict of fundamentally opposed interests, and therefore a major manfestation of class struggle in the economic sphere under the new historical conditions of China's socialist society.

As the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, why is there still a class struggle? What are the different characteristics of the class struggle under present conditions from the class struggle of the past?

he "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China" unanimously adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee clearly points out: "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out."

This is a scientific conclusion reached by applying the fundamental principles of Marxism on the class situation and class struggle under the new historical conditions of China's socialist society. It is also an important guiding principle for us to correctly understand the current class struggle in our country.

Judging by a host of facts, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come mainly because: 1. Although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, their remnants and other hostile elements are still around and will make trouble when they find an opportunity. 2. The ideology of the exploiting classes will continue to exist for a long time to come and still can corrupt some people. 3. The exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes only on the mainland. In Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu as well as in Hong Kong and Macao, the exploiting system still exists and the exploiting classes are intact. The reactionaries among them and those blinded by greed inevitably will try in every conceivable way to corrupt the mainland. 4. Internationally, imperialism and hegemonism are always trying in every possible way to infiltrate, undermine and subvert our country politically, economically, ideologically and culturally. 5. With the development of economic relations with foreign countries, decadent capitalist ideas and the bourgeois life style will invade us through various channels.

Under present conditions, class struggle is mainly against counterrevolutionaries and enemy special agents; various kinds of criminal offenders and other bad elements; new exploiters engaged in graft, embezzlement and speculation; some remnants of the "gang of four;" a small number of unreformed landlords and rich peasants and some remnants of other old exploiting classes. This struggle is different from the class struggle of the past mainly because the above-mentioned elements hostile to and undermining socialism can no longer form an open and whole class after the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes.

Now that class struggle is stressed in dealing resolute blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, are we going to repeat the past mistakes of "taking class struggle as the key link" and enlarging the scope of class struggle?

The answer is definitely no. "Taking class struggle as the key link" was a slogan raised shortly before the "cultural revolution." Practice has proven that this slogan is totally erroneous and has caused very serious consequences. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee resolutely ended the use of the erroneous slogan "taking class struggle as the key link" which does not apply to socialist society, made the important decision on shifting the whole party's work emphasis to socialist modernization and fundamentally corrected the erronneous "left" guiding ideology. At the same time, the party Central Committee summed up the party's experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, in class struggle and made a correct appraisal of class struggle under present conditions in our country. The class struggle we have talked about since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee is basically different from "taking class struggle as the key link." The difference is manifest in the following:

1. Class struggle now occupies a different position in our society. The party Central Committee clearly pointed out that after the completion in the main of socialist transformation and the elimination of the exploiting classes as classes, the principal contradiction in the country is no longer class struggle, but the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social production. Class struggle, including dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, must be subordinated to, serving and of help to the central task of economic construction.

2. The appraisal of the situation of class struggle is different. In the past, under the influence of erroneous "left" ideas, it was held that class struggle existed all the time in all places, and a large number of social contradictions which did not fall within the scope of class struggle were all regarded as class struggle. Now the party central committee has clearly pointed out that class struggle exists only within certain limits. The "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee also points out: "We must correctly understand that there are diverse social contradictions in Chinese society which do not fall within the scope of class struggle and that methods other than class struggle must be used for their appropriate resolution."

3. The method of class struggle is different. Because class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in today's society, we need not and should not launch turbulent mass movements like we did in the past, but should solve problems of class struggle which exist within certain limits in the same legal cases are handled, using socialist law as the weapon and following judicial procedures. The current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is being waged in this way. Therefore, in practice we are not "taking class struggle as the key link" and will not again make the mistake of enlarging the scope of class struggle.

TIE YING CHAIRS ZHEJIANG CONGRESS MEETING

OW170555 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The preparatory meeting of the fourth session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Hangzhou on the morning of 15 June. Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, presided over the preparatory meeting.

Items on the agenda of the fourth session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress adopted at the preparatory meeting are: A report on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government by Governor Li Fengping: [passage indistinct]

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC WORK

HK180209 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1439 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 17 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a forum held in Guangzhou today attended by provincial, municipal and prefectural external economic committee directors, Guangdong Provincial Governor Liu Tianfu stressed that it is essential to unservingly implement the policy of opening up to the world and make a new breakthrough in Guangdong's external economic activities.

Liu Tianfu said: Every place is linked to the international market. We cannot carry out our construction behind closed doors. Relying on our own efforts on the one hand and opening up to the world, absorbing advanced foreign management experience and importing advanced technology and the necessary capital on the other are mutually complementary. Modern science and technology is the wealth of the world, and international technological cooperation is the trend of world economic development. We should learn advanced foreign things and bring into play people's wisdom and talent in order to redouble our strength and speed up the four modernizations drive.

Speaking on Guangdong's implementation of the policy of opening up to the world in the past 2 years, Liu Tianfu said, it is completely correct that Guangdong's external economic activities should be more developed than in other provinces. We have already scored great success in this work. Guangdong's foreign trade exports account for 10 percent of the national volume. Guangdong makes use of foreign investment and technology, and carries out processing work for foreign customers, compensation trade, and joint venture work. The joint ventures are relatively good, especially the processing of imported raw materials, turning out products according to imported patterns, and assembling imported parts, all for foreign customers, and compensation trade; these activities are now being undertaken in more than 60 counties and municipalities throughout the province. Generally speaking, however, we have not yet truly made a breakthrough. We must take full advantage of Guangdong's superior features in bordering Hong Kong and Macao and in being a place where there are many Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and further develop the province's external economic dealings.

On how to make a breakthrough in Guangdong's foreign trade, Liu Tianfu said, in the future, Guangdong's foreign trade must change from stressing agricultural and sideline products to focusing on industrial products, and from stressing the Hong Kong and Macao market to focusing on the international market. We must succeed in not exporting industrial products at a loss, or only at a small loss. We must achieve self-sufficiency in certain products that can compete on the international market. The most fundamental thing is to improve the level of the province's industrial production. Liu Tianfu also pointed out, we must do still better in processing raw materials and so on for foreign customers and in compensation trade, strengthen controls, stabilize the policies, and fulfill the contracts.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI WARNS ON PRODUCTION LAGS

HK120900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Zhang Yueliang [1728 6460 5328]: "Ren Zhongyi Stresses Maintaining the Policy of Opening Up to the World and Enlivening the Domestic Economy"]

[Text] While recently learning the conditions of industrial production from the provincial economics committee, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi stressed that the aim of hitting at economic crimes was to clear away the obstacles to the four modernizations drive; that it was essential to maintain the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and that whether production could be promoted remained the major hallmark for determining whether work was being done well or badly.

Ren Zhongyi demanded that the cadres in the industrial and communications departments seriously study the Central Committee and State Council "Decision on Hitting at Serious Economic Crimes," clarify their muddled ideas and get rid of fear of difficulties and negative feelings. He said: The policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy must be maintained. It is necessary to make up for past deficiencies in work and, in this context, strengthen ideological and political work and strengthen management. The cadres at all levels must bring into play a high degree of activism and study and solve whatever new problems arise in the new situation.

Since certain normal cooperation channels have been cut, certain purchase and sales staff have become afraid of difficulties, and certain enterprises have run into problems. Ren Zhongyi stressed: While maintaining planned economy as the leading factor, we must continue to pay attention to bringing into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. He said: The whole country and the whole province must help supply each other's needs. It is necessary to cut off irregular and sinister channels, but normal channels must not be cut. If proper and normal cooperation is cut, this will be very bad for production. He pointed out: There are indeed instances of illegalities and crimes among personnel who go abroad on purchasing missions, but only a few are involved; the work of the purchasing staff is very important and also very arduous. We must protect their activism and their normal business dealings; we must not cause difficulties for them and hamper them. The purchasing staff should go out, and continue to go out, to do their work; we must not stifle production to death.

GUANGDONG DOCUMENT ON LATE RICE PRODUCTION

HK091129 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government recently approved and transmitted the "Summary of the Provincial Forum on Late Rice Production" submitted by the provincial agricultural committee. The comments of the provincial CCP committee and people's government on this "Summary" says: "The provincial CCP committee and people's government has approved the 'Summary of the Provincial Forum on Late Rice Production' submitted by the provincial agricultural committee. This document is now transmitted to you. The policy and measures put forth in this 'Summary' are applicable. We hope that various localities will study it earnestly and carry it out in the light of their local conditions."

The "Summary of the Provincial Forum on Late Rice Production" pointed out that during the 12 years from 1970 to 1981, the per mu yield of late rice in this province fell, while in 6 of these years the total output of late rice also fell. But things were different in various localities. The low and unstable yield chiefly happened in the central part of the province, which is colder and is often hit by typhoons. The "Summary" says that of the many reasons for the low and unstable yield, the changeable weather in the central part of the province, which is often hit by cold continental wind, cold currents and typhoons, is an important one. Another main reason is the backward cultivation techniques and management.

The "Summary" says that in order to change the backward situation of low and unstable yields, it is necessary to change our guiding ideology to first striving for stable yields before striving for high yields and to adhere to the policy of developing advantages and preventing and resisting disasters. At present, it is necessary to grasp well the following jobs: Make reasonable arrangement for the growing of various varieties of rice in the light of local conditions, strictly follow the seasons, improve cultivation techniques, do a good job in applying organic fertilizer and improve the soil.

GUANGDONG PAPER URGES GREATER ECONOMIC CRACKDOWN

HK110746 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Raise Our Understanding and Deepen the Struggle"]

[Text] In the past 4 months or so, the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic area has been gradually started in our province. Initial results have been achieved. The number of incidents such as smuggling and illegal trading have declined. A large number of major and important cases have been uncovered. A number of serious economic criminals have given themselves up to judicial organs under the influence of the party's policy or when confronted by state laws. Many units have also seriously corrected mistakes and errors in their work. They have summed up experiences and lessons, formulated measures to set things straight and plugged loopholes. Cadres at all levels have markedly raised their understanding of this struggle, thus strengthening leadership and consolidating the forces devoted to building enterprises. The struggle is developing in a healthy manner. The situation is favorable, as far as the whole struggle is concerned.

But we have fought only a superficial battle. The problem that now exists is that major and important cases have still not been fully exposed. Those cases already exposed have not been completely investigated and solved. Many cadres, including some leadership cadres, still do not have an adequate understanding of the nature and importance of this struggle. Confused thinking, a passive attitude and a tendency to avoid difficulties exist. In handling cases some difficulties and obstacles have been encountered. The development of the struggle among areas and units is still very uneven. The leadership of some units assumes a resolute attitude, takes effective measures and has the full trust of the masses. The struggle has got off to a good start with initial results achieved. On the other hand, the leadership of some units is not keen or energetic enough. The struggle has proceeded slowly, with the situation almost in a deadlock. The masses show lack of confidence. These problems must be immediately solved. Only in this way can the struggle be further deepened.

At the 5 June report meeting of leadership cadres of organs directly under the province, the provincial CCP committee had already made arrangements on how to deepen the struggle. In line with the spirit of this meeting, all areas must seriously analyze things at a preceding stage; check what work has been done and what remains to be done, and what shortcomings and problems exist; and study how to take effective measures to deepen the struggle. A primary problem is to restudy the "decision to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field" made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and really take this as a sharp ideological weapon, thus raising awareness, unifying thinking and correcting people's attitude.

The "decision" by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council is an extremely important document. It explicitly prescribes and scientifically defines the nature of this struggle and its relevant task, policy and strategy. The task of cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic area put forth by the "decision" is not a general one. Instead, it is a struggle concerning the success or failure of the socialist modernization of our country and the prosperity or decline of our party and state. This is a serious struggle between the proletariat and the masses of people who uphold socialism and those elements who hate and disrupt socialism, and a long-term struggle against corruption by capitalist thinking and against degeneration -- a struggle to maintain the purity of communism. Its nature is that of an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic area under existing conditions. The waging of this struggle is a fundamental guarantee for upholding the socialist raod and realizing the four modernizations. In this important sense, we must realize the spirit of this document and look more closely and further ahead in our approach to this problem.

Only in this way can we remain sober, raise our vigilance and consistently pay close and proper attention to cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic area.

Experience in the struggle in the past few months shows that the "decision" by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council is entirely correct. Cases uncovered in various areas show that the criminal activities in the economic area in our province are really serious. Smuggling and illegal trading, corruption and bribery, speculation and fraud, appropriation of state and collective property and other serious criminal activities are more serious than during the "movement against the three evils." Moreover, many cases also feature collusion between people at home and abroad. Some irresolute cadres have fought a losing battle under the attack of the sugar-coated bullets of capitalism and have even become captive to capitalist ideas. If capitalist ideas are allowed to corrupt our party members and cadres and criminal activities in the economic area are allowed to take their own course and nothing is done to stop and crack down on them, will we be able to carry out socialist modernization? Serious economic criminals have adopted various means on various fronts to carry out sabotage. If we do not resolutely and relentlessly crack down on them, how can our modernization effort advance in the socialist direction? How can our policy of opening the door to the world and enlivening the economy at home be successful? Shocking facts have profoundly shown that this struggle is really a serious manifestation of class struggle in the economic area. If things are not handled well, there is a real possibility of degeneration. How some individual areas, individual units and individual groups have degenerated. If no effective measures are taken to quickly, seriously and severely crack down on serious economic criminals, and to check this evil trend, more areas, more units and more groups may possibly degenerate or decay. This is inconceivable.

In the face of this shocking class struggle, some of our comrades are muddleheaded and have vague ideas on things. They wonder that "since there has been a shift in focus, how can we still talk about class struggle?" They are always hesitant and irresolute and have cold feet. They do not dare to resolutely wage a struggle. Some comrades worry that fighting corruption from capitalist ideas and punishing serious economic criminals may interfere with socialist modernization and the enforcement of the policy of opening the door to the world and enlivening the economy at home. Thus, they are irresolute in their attitude and fail to take effective measures. Some comrades worry about magnifying things and repeating the mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link." They are also afraid of offending others and straining relations. They are afraid that there may be another "reversal of verdicts" that would cause endless trouble. Thus, they have cold feet or let things slide. All these are ideological obstacles interfering with the deepening of the struggle. Though the factors giving rise to these ideas are complex, the most fundamental factor is that these comrades still do not have a correct understanding of the important ideas of the CCP Central Committee on the problem of class struggle in the new era put forth since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. They still have not understood the seriousness and harm of criminal activities in the economic area in our province and the great significance, necessity, urgency and long-term nature of this struggle. Instead, they have regarded a serious struggle as a general problem. A way to solve this problem of awareness is to combine actual struggle with serious and repeated efforts in studying the "decision" by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. In regard to both theory and practice, we must have a clear idea of the nature of this struggle and the relevant task, policy and strategy, correct those erroneous ideas that now exist in society, and make clear those vague ideas among the ranks of cadres. We must mentally prepare to achieve the aim of raising awareness, unifying thinking, adopting a resolute attitude and arousing our spirits. We must on the one hand resolutely insist on opening the door to the world and enlivening the economy at home. On the other hand, we must resolutely crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and continuously deepen the struggle.

HENAN PREFECTURE BOOSTS GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATION

OW172156 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Henan's Zhumadian Prefectural CCP Committee has stepped up the building of grassroots party organization and has educated Communist Party members to play an exemplary vanguard role in rural construction.

After conducting an analysis of the 2,800-odd party branches in the countryside at the beginning of this year, the Zhumadian Prefectural CCP Committee noted that organizational and ideological problems, or problems in the work style which were incompatible with the current rural situation, existed, more or less, among the grassroots party organizations. Since the spring festival, the prefecture has carried out a rectification of the rural party branches. As of early May, 94.7 percent of them have set up new branch committee. At the same time, all the countries have established and improved the rotational training system for party members. By now, all the secretaries of the production brigade party branches have attended study classes by stages and in groups at the county party schools. Branch committee members and ordinary party members have also attended the study classes at communes or production brigades. The content of the study is mainly the series of rural policies formulated by the party Central Committee since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In light of the penetrating changes in the rural areas since the introduction of responsibility system, they have further eliminated the leftist ideological influence. The rectification has enabled the broad masses of party members and cadres to consciously play an exemplary vanguard role. They have changed their thinking and work style in the following three major aspects: First, instead of starting the work with mass repudiation as in the past, they are conducting in-depth education on party policy; second, instead of issuing administrative orders, they are doing meticulous ideological and political work; third, instead of pushing the peasants to do their farmwork, they are trying to solve new problems that have appeared since the introduction of the production responsibility system. In this way, the grassroots branches have really become the core for uniting the broad masses of people as well as a fighting force.

STRONG EARTHQUAKE KILLS 10 IN SICHUAN 16 JUNE

OW171548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Chengdu, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- According to China's earthquake-detecting stations and network, an earthquake of magnitude 6 occurred in the northwestern district of Ganzi County in Sichuan Province (at 31.41 degrees north latitude and 99.55 degrees east longitude) at 1924 [1124 GMT] on 16 June.

Preliminary reports indicate that houses of some production brigades have collapsed, causing 10 deaths; 3 are seriously injured, and 2 are slightly injured.

The Sichuan Provincial Seismology Bureau's report says: Unusual warning signs of an earthquake were detected prior to its occurrence. The State Bureau of Seismology analyzed the various short-term surveys made by the prediction center provincial and prefectural seismology bureaus and other units before the earthquake. The Ganzi County Seismology Office reported the warning signs twice to the county government on 3 and 5 June. The county completed the antiearthquake work in good time.

After the earthquake, the provincial, prefectural and county seismology departments immediately sent seismologists to the scene to inspect the damage and step up the surveillance and prediction of earthquakes.

SICHUAN RIBAO DISCUSSES REORGANIZING INDUSTRY

HK141446 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Sichuan Province Makes New Progress in Reorganizing Industrial Enterprises and Forming Joint Undertakings -- About Reorganizing Industry on the Basis of Coordination Among Specialized Departments"]

[Text] THE ECONOMIC JOINT UNDERTAKINGS THAT HAVE BEEN FORMED HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN READJUSTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, REDUCING DUPLICATION IN PRODUCTION, TAPPING POTENTIAL AND MAKING COMPREHENSIVE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES [published in boldface type]

Sichuan Province has made new progress in reorganizing industry and developing joint economy on the basis of coordination among specialized departments. Of the existing 240 joint economic undertakings throughout the province, 68 are enterprises and factories that have displayed their economic efficiency in readjusting organization structure, reducing duplication in production, tapping potential and making comprehensive use of resources and energy.

The reorganization of these joint undertakings according to coordination among specialized departments and according to economic rationality has removed barriers between regions and departments and displayed an apparent role in changing the backward situation of "big and complete" and "small and complete." On the basis of readjustment and shifting to other kinds of production, the city of Chongqing has over the past 2 years reorganized according to specialization of departments which produce more than 32 types of consumer goods such as watches, sewing machines, leather and leather products, canned products, foodstuffs and woolen fabrics. Consequently many enterprises have been able to increase production, increase profits and drastically reduce production costs. Since it was formed, the Chongqing Sanxia electric fan joint enterprise has made unified arrangements for its scattered 11 factories and carried out division of work according to specialization. As a result, not only has the output of electric fans jumped from 1,600 to more than 10,000 per month, but per unit costs have also dropped from 135 yuan to 75 yuan.

Joint economic undertakings are helpful in overcoming shortcomings and displaying advantages, increasing the output of marketable products and helping a number of enterprises that have difficulties in carrying out production. Following the formation of specialized companies, the papermaking enterprises in Chengdu that once had problems such as unsalable products, shortage of production tasks and increases in the price of raw materials, began to unify their products, carried out technical reform, readjusted the location of production and division of work with regard to products. As a result, they have been able to improve quality, carry out mass production and lower production costs. Over the past year and more, they have stepped up renewing equipment and upgrading products and have also marketed a number of new products such as aluminum foil paper, filter paper and relief printing paper. They have also cooperated with commercial departments for the sale of their products. The output of this company in the first 4 months of this year was 24 percent higher than the same period last year while output value and profits both increased by about 20 percent, the highest among the same trades in the province.

Some factories have established business relations with scientific research units to apply new achievements in research work to production. At present, some metallurgical, mechanical, chemical industrial and light industrial enterprises have signed contracts with scientific research and design units on new products and new technology. In Yibin District, 25 enterprises signed contracts with 17 scientific research units on joint production, technical cooperation and transfer of ownership. These enterprises have been able to solve some key problems in production by making use of the results of research work. In a matter of 2 years, these enterprises increased output value by more than 30 million yuan and profits by 1.8 million yuan. The special transformer factory in Luxian Prefecture signed an agreement with Chengdu Scientific Technical College on research work on new products and as a result, a series of specifications for 5,000-volt up to 250,000-volt transformers and laser power transformers were turned out. Now the products of this factory are marketed throughout the country with good recommendations from users.

Through joint undertakings and reorganization, the industrial departments in Sichuan Province have curtailed capital construction projects and promoted the development of production. The statistics compiled over 32 on joint economic undertakings in Chengdu showed that through merging and shifting to other production, these enterprises have saved more than 22 million yuan in investments, built workshops with a reduction in space of more than 110,000 square meters, increased output value by 120 million yuan in 1 year and increased tax income and profits by more than 28 million yuan. The Chongqing sulphide iron ore plant has been able to increase output rapidly. According to the original plan of an annual output of 50,000 tons, the state had to invest at least 12 million yuan. But the municipal chemical industrial departments removed barriers between departments, developed economic relations and cooperated with small coal mines to make comprehensive use of coal resources. Consequently they met the original plan with only 3 million yuan of investment. The sulphide iron ores they produced are not only used by themselves but are also used in supporting other regions and departments.

The province is now continuing to step up the work of merging and reorganizing industrial and transportation enterprises, the number of enterprises across the province that have taken part in joint economic undertakings is now more than 1,400. Their output value makes up 15 percent of the provincial gross industrial output value, and the profits handed over to higher departments make up 28 percent and the tax makes up 50.4 percent. They have thus held a very important position in the economy of the province. The Sichuan provincial party committee and the provincial people's government considered that the formation of joint economic undertakings is related to the whole industrial system and the location of the division of work in production, and it involves many aspects. Therefore they are considering stepping up leadership, overcoming obstacles, taking various economic measures and carrying out necessary administrative intervention so as to quicken the reorganization of joint undertakings.

YUNNAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS 16 JUN

HK171157 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] The 14th meeting of the 5th Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which lasted 7 days, concluded in Kunming this afternoon. "The meeting passed the resolution on further conducting discussion of the draft of the revised constitution, the resolution on the provincial method of implementing the State Council regulations on rural housing and the resolution on the provincial regulations governing control of environmental pollution. The meeting also approved appointments and removals." Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Sun Yuting presided over the plenary meeting. Vice Chairman Zhang Tianfang, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Zizhai, Li Hecai, (Yan Yiquan) and (Li Guiying) attended. Vice Governor Lin Chao, provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Wang Qiming, provincial higher people's court President Xiao Huayou and provincial people's procuratorate Chief Procurator Wang Lizhong attended as nonvoting delegates. Others attending as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of autonomous prefectural and municipal people's congress standing committees, including those of Kunming, Dongchuan, Wenshan, Chuxiong, Dali, Deqen and Nujiang, and provincial relevant departments.

The resolution which was passed by the 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee this afternoon, after conducting further discussion of the draft of the revised constituion, points out that, since the publication of the draft of the PRC revised constitution, people of all nationalities throughout the provi have fervently discussed it. The resolution provides as follows:

"First newspapers, journals, broadcasts and TV programs must penetratingly publicize the basic spirit and contents of the draft of the revised constitution to the masses and strengthen reporting on the situation of discussion to the people of all nationalities. All places must make full use of all means of propaganda and use many forms to seriously grasp propaganda work well. They must further whip up an upsurge of publicizing, studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

"Second, state organs at the provincial level, the organizations of all political parties and all people's organizations, enterprises, units, universities and colleges must sum up experiences in discussion at the preceding stage and, on the basis of understanding the basic spirit of the draft of the revised constitution, must discuss it article by article and sentence by sentence. They must put forth views for revision.

"Third, in June and July, the organs, schools, enterprises, units, urban streets and roads of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and countries must spend a certain period of time on serious discussion and put forth views on revision. Prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and country leadership organs must use all kinds of methods to train a large number of propagandists and send them deep into the grassroots levels to do well in publicity and explanation.

"Fourth, in rural areas, we must universally publicize and explain the draft of the revised constitution to the masses and, in the light of the actual situation, make it clearly understood by the masses. In the light of the specific situation, all places must arrange a period of time for the masses to study it and put forth views on revision. Minority-nationality and border areas must also train minority-nationality propagandists and publicize and explain the draft to the masses in minority-nationality languages.

"Fifth, the views on revision which people of all nationalities put forth in the course of discussion must be summed up respectively by prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and all systems at the provincial level and reported and then submitted to the provincial people's congress standing committee before 10 August so that the provincial people's congress standing committee can compile and report them to the committee for revision of the Constitution of the PRC."

HAN YING ADDRESSES SEVENTH BEIJING CYL CONGRESS

HK180242 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Han Ying, First Secretary of CYL Central Committee, Speaks at Seventh Beijing Municipal CYL Congress"]

[Text] CYL organizations should give full play to their wisdom and strength and serve as a brave shock force worthy of the title. This was put forth by Han Ying, first secretary of CYL Central Committee, at the opening session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CYL Congress on the afternoon of 9 June.

In his speech, Comrade Han Ying said: Your present congress has put forth the slogan of "serving as a brave shock force in building a modern capital." This slogan conforms with the spirit of the CCP Central Committee, is characteristic of our time and represents the aspiration of the youth. This is an inspiring fighting slogan.

Comrade Han Ying said: In order to serve as a heroic shock force worthy of the title, we must first have a clear aim and profound faith. We are engaged in an unprecedented and magnificent undertaking. It is not easy to attain this magnificent goal. There will be many difficulties and setbacks may also occur. However, as long as we firmly believe that the undertaking for which we are fighting is conducive to the country and nation and beneficial to the people and future generations, and that this undertaking will certainly win the support of the people, will become an undertaking in which the masses conscientiously participate and will inevitably triumph, we then will be able to overcome whatever difficulties we may encounter and tide over any setbacks we may suffer.

Comrade Han Ying said: In order to serve as a brave shock force worthy of the title, we must arm ourselves with Marxist world outlook and with modern science and technology. Shock teams are not cheering squads but are fighting forces in the van with very high fighting capacity. How can we acquire fighting capacity? In the final analysis, we must properly arm ourselves in two aspects. We should increase the youth's consciousness by various means and help them have a correct view on the significance of life and accept revolutionary and scientific world outlook and methodology. We also firmly believe that the young people will seek truth and that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought will win them over. Recently, youths in some localities have organized themselves on their own accord to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is the symptom of a trend which represents the orientation of millions of young people. We should give guidance according to its course of development and let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought call forth the tremendous strength of this generation of young people. At the same time, we should organize the youths to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge. In order to realize the modernization program, true skills and scientific knowledge are needed. Only if we are truth armed with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and with modern scientific and technological knowledge can we stand at the forefront of the trend of our time and give full play to our abilities in carrying out the modernization program.

Comrade Han Ying said: In order to serve as a brave shock force worthy of the title, we must dare to practice and dare to explore. What is before pioneers is always a new road and new tasks. This is true of the past, present and future. Without the spirit of daring to change heaven and earth, we will find no way out and will not be able to move a single step. As a shock force, we cannot wait for others to tread a path for us to advance but should blaze a trail ourselves. Young people are in the prime of their lives. They dare to think, to act and to break through and hold the least conservative ideas. We should preserve and develop this valuable dashing spirit of theirs. On the march to build a modern and strong country, we are bound to meet many new problems.

However, if we dare to practice, dare to explore, learn modestly and study hard, we will certainly be able to overcome one difficulty after another, accumulate richer and richer experience, gradually understand and grasp the objective laws in modernization and push our undertaking forward.

Comrade Han Ying said: In order to serve as a brave shock force worthy of the title, we must unite with the young people, work with them as one and advance together. As the core of this contingent, the CYL should take the lead in strengthening unity, observing discipline, helping each other and promoting common progress. We should be good at taking into consideration the characteristics of the youths, showing concern for their direct interests, listening to their demands and helping them to overcome their troubles at home. We should try in every possible way to arouse the enthusiasm of each youth and pay special attention to those who are lagging behind so that all youths may display their talent and make their greatest effort in their work.

Leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee were also present at the meeting. Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the meeting.

GU MU INSPECTS EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN TANGSHAN

HK170419 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to Tangshan LAODONG RIBAO [TANGSHAN LABOR DAILY], Gu Mu, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and state councillor, inspected reconstruction work at Tangshan municipality on 3 and 4 June. He was accompanied by Liu Ying, deputy secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee. This was the fourth time Comrade Gu Mu has inspected Tangshan since the earthquake.

After arriving in the city on the afternoon of 3 June, he first listened to a report delivered by a responsible comrade of the municipal CCP committee on new progress in reconstruction work in the past 2 years and readjustments to the general plan. On the morning of 4 June, he carried out on-the-spot inspections in Hubei, (Jichanglu) and (Zhaozhuang) Districts. He also visited the workers of the Handan municipal no. 2 construction company. He had high praise for the achievements of these workers and expressed the hope that they would continue to forge ahead and attain national first class standards. He also asked with concern about the workers' education and technical and cultural training. He demanded that, while helping to rebuild Tangshan, they fulfill their tasks even better and, still more, steel their ranks and improve their political, technical, professional and cultural levels.

HEBEI MEETING ON MAO LITERATURE, ART THOUGHT

HK170525 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial Literature and Art Federation and the federation of philosophy and social science associations held a discussion meeting on Mao Zedong's literature and art thought from 31 May to 5 June. The participants seriously studied Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 letters to literature and art figures, Comrade Chen Yun's 1943 speech, and Comrade Hu Qiaomu's "On a Number of Current Problems on the Ideological Front." The participants held: "Mao Zedong's literature and art thought is an important component part of Mao Zedong Thought. It is a complete and scientific system. Comrade Mao Zedong's literature and art theories, especially his 'Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art,' expound on a whole series of problems of theory, principle and policy in proletarian literature and art work. They have played a major guiding role in developing China's proletarian literature and art. Mao Zedong's literature and art thought remains the guiding principle our literature and art work must follow, now and in the future."

"Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the Central Committee has readjusted the literature and art policies and put forward the slogan that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. This is a major development of Mao Zedong's literature and art thought. The reality of literature and art work is right now proving the correctness of this slogan, and it is bound to play an important role in developing literature and art work in the new era."

The participants pointed out: "Hebei has scored notable success in literature and art theoretical work in recent years. However, we still lag behind fraternal provinces and municipalities and cannot meet the needs of the development of all literature and art work. In order to change this situation, the literature and art theory workers must make big efforts, and the leadership departments must attach importance to this work and take effective steps to strengthen the organizational and ideological building of the literature and art theoretical force."

Xu Chunxing, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, and Deputy Director Lu Yi spoke at the meeting on 5 June.

HEBEI LEADER SPEAKS ON INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

HK170605 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference on 11 June, which demanded that all prefectures, municipalities and departments take effective steps t promote industrial production and summer farmwork and win new victories in production. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Liu Bingyan presided at the meeting. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Li Erzhong made a speech.

Li Erzhong said: The province has recorded steady growth in industry and communications production this year. Total value of industrial output from January to May was 7.9 percent more than in the same period last year. This included a rise of 10.7 percent in light industry and 5.5 percent in heavy industry. The increase in collective enterprises exceeded that in enterprises owned by the whole people.

Li Erzhong continued: "We are now at a crucial moment. The summer and the rainy season have arrived. In particular, July and August are rather difficult months for production. This period has a bearing on whether the tasks for the whole year can be better fulfilled." It is necessary to pay attention to the difficulties and also stimulate our drive and strive to improve summer production compared with last year. The following tasks must be tackled well:

1. Take precautions against summer heat and promote safety work. Although the province is suffering drought at present, it is essential to take precautions against floods and waterlogging, and ensure normal production during the summer and the rainy season.

"2. Promote the production and allocation of coal, power, and transport. At present the province is suffering drought, and it is also the season for summer reapong and sowing. It is necessary to do everything possible to give priority to agriculture for electric power so as to support the fight against drought and summer reaping and sowing. It is also necessary to ensure normal industrial production. The electric power departments must do everything possible to generate and supply more power. Apart from that, there are two main ways of solving the problem, since responsibility systems in use of power have been applied. First, it is necessary to make rational arrangements and improve allocation. The province should limit power supplies for enterprises with high power consumption, great waste and poor economic returns. This should be done in accordance with making a comprehensive analysis of economic returns and ensuring supplies for the key enterprises. Second, it is necessary to economize in power consumption."

3. Further enhance all economic and technical indexes, centered on improving economic returns.

4. Strengthen leadership over industrial production. Leaders must get to the frontline to help the enterprises overcome difficulties and maintain normal production through the summer.

Comrade Li Erzhong made three demands on current agricultural production: 1) do a good job in summer farmwork; 2) simultaneously fight drought and take precautions against floods; 3) prepare for wheat sowing in autumn.

NEI MONGGOL URGES FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK180449 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent (Yan Ping), the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee recently approved and transmitted the minutes of the meeting sponsored by the discipline inspection commission under the regional CCP committee on strengthening leadership over the struggle against economic crimes and thoroughly carrying forward the struggle. In approving the meeting minutes, the regional CCP committee urged the party organizations at all levels throughout the region to earnestly implement the minutes in line with their actual situation.

Not long ago, the standing committee of the regional discipline inspection commission and departments concerned sponsored a joint meeting to emphatically discuss ways to strengthen leadership over the struggle against economic crimes and thoroughly carry forward the struggle. A summary was made of the meeting minutes.

The summary of the minutes contends that the struggle against economic crimes has been fully under way since our region began to implement the emergency circular issued by the central authorities and that the struggle is developing well. As of 20 May, the region exposed over 1,400 economic crimes and dealt with over 130 cases. Before 20 May, there were over 140 criminals throughout the region who had surrendered themselves to authorities. The region confiscated illegal cash and articles worth over 1,783,000 yuan. However, some leading cadres have not attached great importance to the struggle due to insufficient time and efforts in launching the struggle in an all-round way and arousing the people ideologically.

The summary of the minutes notes: To deal blows at economic crimes is an important and long-term task imposed on civilians and armymen throughout the region in the days to come. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the struggles. Each level of authority should effectively exercise its power in conducting supervision and investigations in a timely manner and in solving problems in a down-to-earth way. In thoroughly launching the struggle, problems arising in leading bodies at league, municipality, department and bureau levels should be dealt with by the regional CCP committee. Stress in current work should be laid on doing a good job in waging the struggle among the regional-level organs.

The summary of the minutes stresses: The key to successfully launching the current struggle against economic crimes and achieving immediate results lies in doing a good job in investigating and dealing with major and serious cases. To grasp the work well, stress and make a breakthrough as soon as possible among serious cases, the region has transferred 15 cadres at department and bureau level from the regional level organs and 15 cadres at section level from the regional discipline inspection commission to organize an investigation group which is dispatched to leagues, municipalities and agricultural production areas in an effort to investigate and deal with serious cases at an early date.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT SOYBEAN EXHIBIT

SK140316 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Heilongjiang provincial scientific and technical committee recently sponsored a seminar in Harbin municipality on comprehensive utilization of soybeans. During the seminar, an exhibit was held displaying over 60 varieties of new products and foodstuffs made from soybeans. Visiting the exhibit were leading comrades from the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, including Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Zhao, Wang Jun and (Wang Guangwei). Deputy Governors Li Rui and Xie Yunqing attended and addressed the seminar. At the seminar, participants exchanged their experience gained in making use of soybeans in production in a comprehensive way, analyzed the developing trends and defined the orientation of soybean comprehensive utilization, projects to tackle key problems in this regard and issues concerning technology and economic policy.

At the seminar, participants proposed that on the basis of conducting investigations and studies, efforts should be made to draw up special plans as soon as possible for making use of soybeans in production in a comprehensive way, earnestly devise ways to solve problems concerning technology and economic policy and accelerate progress in tackling key problems in science and technology and steadily popularizing achievements scored in conducting scientific and technical research. It is also necessary to strengthen the building of scientific and technical research units in this regard, do a good job in training technicians and upgrading their technical standard and vigorously conduct propaganda and popularization work for foodstuffs made from soybeans to advance comprehensive utilization of soybeans throughout the province.

HEILONGJIANG RADIO ON ECONOMIC CRIME STRUGGLE

SK170940 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Make Persistent Efforts To Lead the Struggle Against Economic Crimes In a Thorough Way"]

[Text] The serious corruption and graft case exposed by Yichun municipality, Heilongjiang Province, with (Zhang Jiwei) as the prime offender, has been investigated. It is proved that (Zhang Mingxian), deputy secretary of the Yichun Municipal CCP Committee and deputy mayor of the city, and (Zhang Chengguo), member of the Yichun Municipal CCP Standing Committee and deputy mayor of the city, are involved. The provincial CCP committee took the circumstances into consideration and adopted measures in pushing the city to conduct a thorough investigation.

Judging from the serious case of the Yichun municipal party committee member, the key to successfully leading the struggle against economic crimes in a thorough way lies in strictly punishing all state officials, particularly leading cadres, who have committed crimes. As a matter of fact, many serious economic criminal cases often involve state officials and a few cadres in power. Localities and units throughout the province should examine and sum up their work in the struggle of the former period. With definite objectives in mind, they should solve some problems. For instance, although localities have exposed some serious cases, their progress in dealing with these cases is slow. Some encounter obstacles and difficulties in dealing with them. As a result, personnel in charge of these cases often take a passive attitude. This has greatly hindered the development of the struggle. Some localities have not made a breakthrough in the struggle. Another reason for these problems is that cadres and the masses are not fully confident in waging the struggle. Localities and units must review their work in the struggle of the former period, see what they have and have not done and devise ways to grasp the struggle thoroughly and successfully.

Many localities in our province have enacted responsibility systems to deal with economic cases. This is an important measure to accelerate the development of the struggle. However, it is necessary to define the duties among cadres who have taken responsibility for handling cases, such as who is responsible for conducting investigations to seek evidence and who is responsible for tracing illegal earnings and articles or making final decisions on cases. In this way, leading cadres responsible for dealing with cases have clear duties so that we can ensure smooth progress in launching the struggle in a thorough and down-to-earth manner.

HEILONGJIANG FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATION MEETING ENDS

SK141054 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the provincial experience-exchange meeting on financial consolidation for rural communes and brigades concluded on 11 June. The meeting urged various rural areas to continually, penetratingly and thoroughly conduct financial consolidation in brigades and production teams, improve management and raise economic results so as to increase agricultural income and reduce expenditures.

Since May 1981, 80 percent of production teams in our province's rural areas have conducted financial consolidation. Of them, 64 percent have conducted financial consolidation once and instituted and perfected the financial management systems. Most production teams have instituted the system of assigning fixed quotas for expenses and the subsistance system in monetary affairs. Some 60 municipalities and counties have drawn up a unified chief source for expense quotas and thus enabled the collective financial affairs to embark on a road of planned development. At the same time, a crackdown has been made on criminal activities such as graft and embezzlement, appropriating collective property and damaging the collective economy. Unhealthy tendencies of wining and dining extravagantly and giving dinners and sending gifts to curry favor have been stopped. The inventory of collective funds has been clarified.

However, some localities paid no attention to financial consolidation and failed to list it as an item on their daily agenda. Some localities managed and utilized collective funds in an improper manner and, as a result, a great amount of accumulation funds were overspent and arrears and funds on account increased continually. In addition, the poorly organized financial and accounting contingent and the poor management methods adversely affected the economic accounting and financial management.

The meeting demanded: Financial consolidation in various production teams should be basically completed by this year. Every production team should curb 1,000 yuan of expenditures under the prerequisite of increased income. By doing so, some 60 million yuan of expenses will be conserved throughout the province.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON IMPROVED IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK180531 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Heighten Understanding, Further Step Up Ideological and Political Work in Industry and Communications"]

[Text] At the national conference on industry and communications, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "In the new situation, ideological and political work should not be weakened. On the contrary, it should be strengthened." This has put forward an important task to the leading comrades at various levels in the industrial and communications enterprises: During the new period of the four modernizations movement, we must attach importance to ideological and political work and, in accordance with the practice of revolution and construction since the founding of the PRC, earnestly and systematically sum up experience in ideological and political work, study the tasks, characteristics and methods of ideological and political work in the new situation, and step up this work thoroughly.

Our party has aways attached importance to ideological and political work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the industrial and communications enterprises of our province have adhered to the four basic principles and strengthened ideological and political work. We have made great achievements in implementing the party's various policies, emancipating our minds, bringing order out of chaos, clearing away the influence of "leftism," overcoming laziness and weakness, advocating the building of spiritual civilization, and dealing heavy blows at serious crimes in the economic field. By so doing, we have brought into full play the effect of powerful mobilization in ideology and politics, thus guaranteeing the smooth progress of economic readjustment and the fulfillment of the state's plan.

However, ideological and political work in the industrial and communications enterprises of our province is at present worse than it was before the "Cultural Revolution". Many good traditions of the party have been forgotten and abandoned. It is a common phenomenon that little importance is attached to ideological and political work. Also it is a common phenomenon to be unskilled in ideological and political work.

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work. All the work is done by people. Usually one thinks about this or that when one is working. Ideological and political work has to be done if we want to accomplish anything. With ideological and political work done well and the ideological problems solved well, we are well on our way to success. Today, not only do we want to build up material civilization of a high standard, we also want to build up spiritual civilization of a high standard. Spiritual civilization stimulates the construction of material civilization, while material civilization guarantees the construction of spiritual civilization. Therefore, ideological and political work should not be neglected when doing any work in any departments and units. On the contrary it should be placed in a leading position.

During the new period of socialist construction for modernization, we must stick to the viewpoint of unity of politics and economics, stick to the method of doing ideological and political work together with economic work, and carry out ideological and political work in every link of economic activity so as to guarantee that economic work will march forward toward the correct orientation of construction for the four modernizations in accordance with objective economic laws. In this field, there will be a very difficult task in ideological and political work in the industrial enterprieses: While curing the spiritual wounds caused by the 10-year chaos and clearing the influence of "leftism," it is all the more necessary for us to pay close attention to the current resurgence and spread of rightist deviation. For instance, our open-door policy has brought about many useful things as well as germs. Therefore we have to use the method of dividing one into

two, which means we can only absorb the good things of others and must refuse to accept the decadent and backward things. After all, our party's ideological and political work aims at solving the problems of the people's ideological viewpoint and political stand, so as to mobilize the cadres, staff and workers to fight for the present and long-term revolutionary objective.

Faced with such difficult tasks, the party organizations at various levels on the industrial and communications front must further strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work and clear up various kinds of erroneous understanding regarding ideological and political work. In recent years, due to the misunderstanding of the party's policy of emancipating the mind, the opening up to foreign countries while enlivening the domestic economy, some comrades have, relying solely on economic methods, exaggerated the effect of bonuses to an inappropriate degree. They even preach the bourgeois fallacy of "money can do everything". As a result, there has appeared an erroneous tendency of weakening and negating ideological and political work. Untraleftist slogans and dogmas, which are formalist and divorced from economic work, are absolutely not the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought on the ideological and political work. It is precisely because we have brought order out of chaos in this respect that we have today restored and reestablished the glorious tradition of party ideological and political work. We absolutely cannot neglect and weaken ideological and political work. We absolutely cannot neglect and weaken ideological and political work. We absolutely cannot neglect and weaken ideological and political work itself just because we have criticized some ultraleftist and formalist things. Nor can we harbor the thought that political and ideological work is useless and rely on economic measures of money or material reward to mobilize the labor enthusiasm of the workers. If we cannot distinguish between ideological and political work which centers on basic theoretical education in communist thought and Marxism to enlighten the revolutionary awareness of the workers, on the one hand and the ultraleftist junk of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter revolutionary cliques on the other, it is possible that we might go from one extreme to another, and negate and do away with ideological and political work.

At present, the first group of enterprises to be straightened out in an all-round way on the industrial and communications front of our province are earnestly carrying out their work, in which the strengthening of ideological and political work constitutes an important part. Meanwhile, the four basic principles must be strictly adhered to whether in the reorganization of leading bodies or in the readjustment of funadmental economic work and labor discipline. The principle of simultaneously caring for the state, the enterprises and the individual must be adhered to. Education in communist spirit and socialist system must be carried out in every field. While laying stress on the strengtheing of ideological and political work, it is only natural that we will pay attention to the economic measure of material reward. Material reward and the reward for overfulfillment of quota and best quality are the concrete reflection of the socialist system of distribution according to work. Though belonging to the economic field, this also includes the ideological factor of socialism. Only by attaching great importance to and strengthening the leadership over ideological and political work and upholding the principle of doing ideological and political work together with economic work, can we bring into full play the powerful effect of ideological and political work in the course of straightening out the enterprises. By so doing, we can greatly upgrade our standard of management through straightening out the enterprises and achieve better economic results so as to make a new breakthrough in industrial production.

LIEN HO PAO NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMUNISTS

OW172121 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Necessary Understanding and Conditions for Solving the China Issue Through Negotiations"]

[Text] At the reception honoring the participants of the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China held recently, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Executive Yuan delivered a brilliant speech entitled "The China Issue and China's Reunification." In his speech Premier Sun quoted an eminent passage from the late U.S. President Kennedy's inaugural speech that "the United States would never fear to negotiate but would never negotiate out of fear." He also quoted President Reagan's 1982 State of the Union message that "America will negotiate only from a position of strength." These views show the position and attitude that should be adopted by a responsible government toward "negotiations." These two quotations epitomize the concept of conducting "negotiations with strength" often mentioned in Western political science. They also reflect the basic position of our government toward the Chinese Communist proposal for "peace talks."

In Western political science, holding "negotiations" has always been regarded as one of the effective methods in settling disputes between two sides. Many Western scholars in the field of political science hold, as a matter of course, that when two groups have a dispute they should sit down and conduct negotiations to solve common problems. They should do so if both of them are unwilling to resort to the use of force. Thus, Western political science has already evolved many principles and skills, teaching the two antagonists how to clarify their respective stands, avoid making threats, understand the views of the other and seek common interests in the course of conducting negotiations so as to reach a bilateral agreement. Under this kind of cultural background, the politicians in Western countries often fail to understand why we have persistently refused to conduct negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

They do not realize that "negotiations" under the Western concept are totally different in meaning from the so-called "negotiations" of the communists. The negotiations held by the Westerners are aimed at solving problems, while the communists have never denied that "peaceful negotiations are only means, while struggle and war are basics for solving problems." The Westerners stress "negotiations with strength." They believe that both sides participating in the negotiations must maintain their own strength and show sincerity in solving their common problems. Only then will it be possible to conduct sincere negotiations. However, on the one hand the Chinese Communists have tried their best to weaken our side; on the other hand, they seek to force our side to accept terms for negotiations equivalent to capitulation and suicide. We would like to ask a question: The Chinese Communists warn the United States against the sale of military equipment to the Republic of China under the threat of downgrading diplomatic relations. What threat and ill will is couched in this warning? The Chinese Communists demand that all nations that have diplomatic relations with them refrain from setting up representative agencies in Taiwan. Is this not an effort to weaken us? The Chinese Communists have time and again announced: The precondition for the "peaceful unification" of China is to downgrade the Republic of China to "provincial government" under the control of the Chinese Communists. At the same time, they have never ruled out the possibility of invading Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu with force. Under this kind of threat and intimidation, how can we see the slightest trace of sincerity from the Chinese communists in solving "common issues" through negotiations?

We completely agree with Premier Sun's view that the issue facing the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait today is one of "under what system will China assure the affluence, freedom and happiness of the Chinese people." We sincerely hope all the Chinese people will ponder this serious question. At the same time, we also hope the Chinese Communist leaders will continue to learn from Taiwan's experience in development, practice the three principles of the people with actual deeds and actively seek to improve the people's livelihood.

"If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continue to narrow, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature." Only then will we believe that the Chinese Communists have the sincerity to solve the China issue. If the Chinese Communists refuse to meet these conditions, and if they stick to their ideology, exert no efforts to fundamentally solve the China issue, try 1,001 ways to weaken us, force us to accept terms for negotiations equivalent to capitulation and intend to "unify" the prosperous and affluent Taiwan with their poor and backward mainland, all the Chinese people living in Taiwan will vow to put up resistance through to the end. Also, all the Chinese people who uphold freedom and democracy will also rise to oppose the Chinese Communists.

"Reunification" should be the final procedure in solving the China issue. We hope the United States and other free nations will understand the different meaning of "negotiations" between the Western world and the communist nations, help us enhance our strength and let the Chinese people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait achieve their goal of reunification when the conditions for this reunification have matured. We also hope that they will not be fooled by the Chinese Communists, who are vigorously carrying out their united front work for "peace," and that they will not help the Chinese Communists do evil and weaken us.

RADIO NOTES SUSPICION OF U.S. ASSURANCES

OW180633 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Walter Stoessel, the No 2 man in the U.S. State Department, testified on China relations before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day. He denied that the Reagan administration had any intention of scrapping the Taiwan Relations Act which provides for U.S. sales of defensive weapons to the Republic of China. At the same time, he admitted that the United States was continuing to talk about the arms sales to the Chinese Communists and expressed the hope for a solution to the problem.

How could this be? The Chinese Communists have maintained that the United States has no right to sell arms to the ROC. They claim this is a violation of the Shanghai communique, the recognition agreement with the United States under international law. They also threaten to downgrade relations with the United States if the sales are continued. While what the Chinese Communists really want is Taiwan, they consider disarmament of the ROC military forces a crucial step in that direction.

The Taiwan Relations Act is the law of the United States. It is superior to the executive actions of Presidents Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter. International law has nothing to do with these factors. Regardless of the unofficiality of its relations with the United States, the ROC is a sovereign country. The China problem has not been solved. In the eyes of the ROC, the Chinese Communists are only rebels. What kind of scenario is the deputy secretary of state trying to present? He reassured the ROC and its many friends in the Senate. At the same time, he indicated the Chinese Communists cannot be placated. Could it be that what the State Department has in mind is that the reinterpretation of the Taiwan Relations Act is a way to satisfy the Chinese Communists while leaving the law on the books? This would compel the Reagan administration to reduce arms sales to the ROC to virtually nothing. In a way, that has nearly happened already. For the last year, approvals given by the Reagan administration are under $100 million compared with the $700 to $800 million of recent years.

The last couple of orders were only for parts. Not one major request of the ROC has been approved. No improved fighter aircraft, no missiles, no other modern weapons. The clear implication of the Taiwan Relations Act is for the sales of sufficient weapons to defend the people of Taiwan. At the moment that is not the case, so the ROC can scarcely fail to be suspicious of the supposed assurances.

Senator Barry Goldwater, who visited the ROC, has pointed out that the U.S. Congress has the responsibility of reviewing the administration of the Taiwan Relations Act and of seeing to it that the Executive Branch is carrying out the intentions of the House and the Senate. In view of Mr Stoessel's remarks, the Congress ought to undertake such a review at the earliest opportunity. If the ROC is sometimes suspicious of U.S. administrative motives, it might be forgiven in light of developments during the last decade.

President Nixon said he would never do anything to hurt an old friend and ally, but the ROC lost its seat in the United Nations and the President of the United States signed the Shanghai communique. Jimmy Carter repeated Mr Nixon's reassurances and then recognized the Chinese Communists, derecognized the ROC and scrapped the mutual defense treaty. These administrative actions of the United States were grievously damaging to the ROC and its free cause. Weaker countries might not have survived such a buffeting. Now the United States is saying it approves of the Chinese reunification settlement of Premier Sun Yun-husan. That is welcome. But the required evolutionary changes in the Chinese Communist system require a strong ROC to serve as the reunification model. If the United States truly believes in the China problem being settled by the Chinese people, it should not lean to one side. It should help to assure the defense of the ROC against aggression and it should not do anything to prejudice the base of Chinese freedom and democracy.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES PLANS TO BUY HELICOPTERS

OW170546 Taipei CHUNG SHIH PAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense said on 7 June that it is absolutely untrue, as reported by newspapers, that helicopters manufactured by three European and American companies were given performance demonstrations recently at a military base in southern Taiwan.

It has been learned that the UH 1 H type helicopters produced by our own air force are performing well and the government is not considering purchasing helicopters from European and American manufacturers. Military circles pointed out that although our country purchases weapons from diverse sources, it is not that simple to purchase precision weapons like aircraft from Europe or the United States.

SCIENTIFIC OFFICES PLANNED IN PARIS, JAPAN

OW170550 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] It is reported that the French Government has agreed in principle to let our country set up a scientific and technical office in Paris and that our government departments concerned are now actively making preparations to turn this office into a stronghold for promoting scientific and technical cooperation with West European countries in the future.

To develop international scientific and technical cooperation and to elevate scientific and technical level at home quickly, our government departments concerned have made indefatigable efforts in recent years in establishing close contacts with various countries and in identifying various possible forms of cooperation. At present, Japan has agreed to let our country set up a scientific section under the East Asia relations association in Tokyo starting in July of this year. Our country will station three scientific and technical representatives there to promote Sino-Japanese scientific and technical exchanges.

In the meantime, after planning and consultations in many ways, the French Government has agreed in principle to let our country set up a scientific and technical office in Paris. This is important to establishing scientific and technical and economic relations between our country and other West European countries.

Some departments concerned indicated that our country has maintained good relations with other countries in scientific and technical cooperation and that, besides signing agreements for scientific and technical cooperation with the United States, Korea and South Africa, our country has also signed bilateral agreements for scientific and technical cooperation recently with France, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Japan and El Salvador.

Contacts are currently being made with Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria in the main in West Europe. In Asia, discussions are being conducted with Indonesia on establishing relations for scientific and technical cooperation.

In addition, government departments concerned are expected to expand cooperation in clinical medicine previously signed with the United States and South Africa. Departments concerned also said that with more countries paying increasing attention to scientific and technical development in our country and showing more interest in cooperation, our government will take advantage of this opportunity to actively expand the scope of international cooperation.

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China

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U.S. REJECTION OF SOVIET ARMS PLEDGE REPORTED

HK210927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 7

[XINHUA report: "U.S. NATO Officials Reject Soviet Statement on "Not Being First To Use Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Washington, 16 June (XINHUA) — Spokesman for the U.S. administration and the responsible persons of NATO have in the past 2 days successively issued statements rejecting Soviet leader Brezhnev's statement on the Soviet "pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

In a statement issued on the evening on 15 June, White House spokesman Larry Speaks said: "Considering the overwhelming superiority of the conventional forces deployed by the Warsaw Pact in Europe," the pledge made by Brezhnev "is meaningless."

In a 16 June statement, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said: "The Soviet pledge is not an effective way of reducing the danger of nuclear war." He said: "A simple pledge gives no guarantee that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during a conflict or crisis. A pledge of this sort is unverifiable and unenforceable."

Fischer reaffirmed President Reagan's position on NATO contained in a speech on 18 November last year. The position was that no NATO weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used, except in response to attack.

In a 16 June statement issued in Annapolis, Maryland, Joseph Kuns, secretary general of NATO, said: "The reliability of our deterrent" is built on the basis of the possible NATO use of nuclear weapons. A pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would mean "consigning the great part of our deterrent to oblivion."

In a statement issued in the same place the same day, NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Bernard Rogers said: If he found it impossible to use conventional weapons to repulse an attack by the Warsaw Pact forces, thus "failing to accomplish his mission," he would suggest the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

UNIDO RELEASE CITES PRC INVESTMENT PROJECTS

OW220859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 21 (XINHUA) — China's open-door policy on foreign investment was firmly asserted with the signing of 59 letters of intent by overseas businessmen and their Chinese counterparts for projects valued at 500 million U.S. dollars, said a press release of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which was issued at the U.N. head-quarters today.

The investment meeting, organized by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the UNIDO, was concluded on June 11 at China's southern city of Guangzhou. It was attended by 400 potential investors from 24 countries and territories, mostly coming from Western Europe, North America, Hong Kong and Japan.

Ranging from textiles to engineering products, the press said, they were among a final list of 121 industrial project proposals -- worth 1,500 million U.S. dollars -- offered during the week-long first China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou.

The press release stated most of the letters of intent were agreed on the basis of compensation trade, with the equitable participation of foreign and Chinese partners. The emphasis was on direct investment involving loans, transfer of technology, training and management. The majority of those involved medium-sized industries.

In addition, the press release pointed out, the meeting fostered a new measure of understanding between the nearly 260 foreign companies represented and the 700 Chinese participants.

The U.N. press release noted that Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming declared at the opening ceremony that direct investment would be China's chief means of utilizing foreign capital in the coming years. He assured potential investors that their legitimate rights and interests would be guaranteed.

WAN LI ATTENDS AGRONOMISTS GROUP MEETING

OW211540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with 29 Chinese and foreign agronomists attending a three-week forum on agricultural education in China.

The 29 participants are 20 Chinese professors and nine foreign scholars of Chinese origin. The gathering opened yesterday.

Wan Li said: "The participants can exchange experience and learn from one another's strong points. This is beneficial to the improvement of China's agricultural education.

"We must sum up our experiences and explore a system of agricultural education adapted to China's actual conditions," the vice-premier said.

Present were He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education.

PARTICIPATION IN UN HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR PLANNED

OW211442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Colombo, June 2[illegible] [illegible]UA) -- The first U.N.-sponsored seminar on "national, local and regional arrangem[illegible]ts [illegible] the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region" was inaugurated h[illegible]re today by Sri Lanka President J. R. Jayewardene at the Sri Lanka foundation institute.

The main objective of this seminar is to work out initial steps for the creation of a council for the promotion and protection of human rights in Asian countries. The seminar will center on exchanging experience and information on local and national human rights institutions and discussing the existing regional arrangements and further regional cooperation in the promotion of human rights.

Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea, and the People's Republic of China are among the 35 countries of the Asian-Pacific region invited to the seminar.

RENMIN RIBAO OBSERVES PEACE MOVEMENT IN WEST

HK221031 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 7

[News roundup by Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046] "New Upsurge of the Peace Movement in the West"]

[Text] Recently a new upsurge of the peace movement has again appeared in the West. It is forming into a mighty torrent against the nuclear arms race of the two superpowers.

On 12 June some 600,000 people in New York held a parade and rally and expressed their strong desire for peace and disarmament to the special session on disarmament which was being held by the United Nations. On the same day peace demonstrations of varying sizes were also held in Boston and other cities in the United States.

Prior to this, when President Reagan of the United States was visiting Western Europe and attending the NATO summit, a total of more than 1 million people held a series of demonstrations and marches in Paris, Rome, London and Bonn calling for a halt to the arms race and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe. About 350,000 people took part in the demonstration in Bonn. On 20 June more than 200,000 people took part in a "march for peace" in Paris. In the latter part of May, the people of Japan, who had experiences the calamity of the atom bomb, also held an antinuclear demonstration in Tokyo in which several hundred thousand people took part.

These gigantic peace demonstrations in the West have caused a sensation in Western political circles and aroused the public opinion and notice of all countries.

The spearhead of the peace movement in Europe and America is directed against the Soviet Union and the United States, these two superpowers. The people are opposing the large-scale nuclear arms race carried out by them and calling for putting an end to nuclear war. In West European countries such as West Germany, the demonstrators are putting the emphasis on opposing the new type of missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe. Consequently, the anti-U.S. flavor appears to be more prominent.

The peace movement in Europe and the United States has very extensive mass support. The demonstrators come from almost all social strata, from unemployed workers to noted public figures, from housewives to congressmen and politicians, and from soldiers in active service to religious personages and ecologists.

Because of the broad spectrum of people taking part and because most of the participants are young people, the political and ideological trends they represent are rather complex and their political slogans are also different. Most of them advocate opposing Soviet and U.S. hegemonism. Some of the people are particularly anti-American and some are particularly anti-Soviet. There is also a handful of people who advocate that Europe should remain "neutral" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some have called for joint disarmament by the East and the West and there are also people who make the impractical advocation of unilateral disarmament. There is also a handful of pacifists who propagate such slogans as forsaking one's principles and suing for peace. Obviously, it is very difficult to use a certain "doctrine" to generalize the nature of this movement. No wonder some of the people in the West have called it "the sum and total of all doctrines." However, the common cry of most of those who participate in the peace movement is opposition to nuclear arms expansion and nuclear war.

At present, the peace movement is developing into a political force which should not be underestimated.

It has affected not only the domestic political situation of some countries, but also the development of some political events. One of the reasons the United States and the Soviet Union have eventually agreed to reopen strategic nuclear arms limitation talks is obviously because they are under the pressure of the peace movement.

The peace movement in the West sprouted in West Europe in the winter of 1980. It reached high tide in the fall of last year. According to statistics, last year 5 million people took part in the peace movement in the West. Round about the Easter of last April, the peace movement continued to surge forward and has spread to the United States and Japan. The present antinuclear demonstrations prevailing in the West mark a new upsurge of the peace movement.

The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are increasingly intensifying their nuclear arms race forms the political background for the prevalence of the peace movement, whereas economic recession which has existed in the West for many years is the social and political reason for its developments. Let us take West Europe -- the birthplace of the peace movement -- as an example. In this small "European peninsula," the two biggest military blocs furiously confront each other and nuclear weapons have been intensively deployed. In recent years, the Soviet Union has intensified its efforts to deploy SS-20 guided missiles to destroy the military balance in Europe. This has touched off another new arms race. The U.S. views on preparing to fight a "limited nuclear war" in Europe have made the Europeans turn pale at the mere mention of it. They fear that Europe might become a nuclear experimental field of the two superpowers which are contending for hegemony. Apart from that, the broad masses of people, who are living under ecomonic recession, are suffering from unemployment and skyrocketing commodity prices. They are no longer willing to make sacrifices for the deployment of U.S. missiles and the additional military expenditure. Therefore, they are going out onto the streets one after another to shout slogans such as "Brezhnev, Reagan, give us peace," "We want work, not guided missiles," and so forth.

The United States once did its utmost to play down the significance of this peace movement and even exaggerated it as a "plot" hatched by the Soviet Union whereas the Soviet Union pretended to "sympathize with" and "support" the movement so as to extricate itself from its predicament. At the same time, the Soviet Union has tried to affect the movement by every possible means so that it will develop in a direction that is to its advantage.

However, the development of the peace movement is independent of the will of any superpower. At present, even the United States cannot but take into consideration the feelings of the masses reflected in this peace movement which is great in strength and impetus. The wishful thinking of Moscow is bound to come to nothing. That is because all people know that it is precisely the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- which are frenziedly engaged in a nuclear arms race that are threatening world peace.

WEINBERGER CITED ON GROWING USSR NUCLEAR FORCE

OW211324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today the U.S. is "not going to sit by quietly and do nothing" while the Soviet Union develops the capability to fight "a protracted nuclear war".

Commenting on an "unprecedented" series of Soviet nuclear weapons tests as disclosed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday, Weinberger said in a TV interview: "No matter what they (the Soviets) say, they still have this growing and immense arsenal of strength, and it underlines all of our points that there is no way we can maintain a credible deterrent without modernizing our forces".

Haig said Saturday in New York after a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko the Russian tests included anti-satellite weapons, landbased and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and anti-ballistic missiles. This shows, Weinberger said, the Soviets "believe a nuclear war can be fought and can be won."

When asked about reports that the U.S. is preparing to fight a protracted nuclear war, Weinberger said that it is not the U.S. but the Soviet Union that is planning to fight such a war. What the U.S. is trying to do, he said, is to make sure that the U.S. has the capability "to deal with a protracted nuclear war fought by the Soviet Union against us."

"It is vital that we keep up the effort. When you give up, you are moving appreciably closer to war," he said.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN 21 JUN

OW211630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met today with a delegation from the U.S.-based Dresser Industries Inc. led by its executive vice-president, John Joseph Murphy.

Chen Muhua said China takes a serious and prudent attitude towards absorbing foreign capital. "We'll choose investors who can cooperate with us on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, make good use of the capital and make certain of our ability to pay back. We have had this policy for three years. During this period, we have constantly examined our experience. We'll continue to absorb foreign capital," she said.

On his impression of his fifth visit to China, Murphy said he found great changes taking place. The most significant one was that China had adopted a new policy of developing economic relations with other countries. "It is very far-sighted," he said.

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, was present. The delegation arrived June 15 at the invitation of the corporation.

U.S. AGRONOMISTS ATTEND AGRICULTURAL FORUM

OW201559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- A forum to explore ways to streamline China's agricultural education opened here today with both Chinese and American agronomists present. Twenty Chinese professors from leading agricultural institutes and nine American scholars of Chinese origin are attending the three-week forum.

He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, addressed the opening session. He said: "The coming decade will witness a vigorous development of China's agriculture, and agricultural education should be made to herald the development".

"We must sum up our own experiences and draw on the experiences of other countries to form a new system of agricultural education that adapts to China's realities," said the vice minister.

Addressing the forum, Huang Xinbai, vice minister of education, stressed the necessity of reforming China's educational system to realize China's modernization program. He said he hoped that the current forum would make valuable proposals and suggestions in this regard.

Dr. T.C. Tsao, chief of tobacco laboratory of the Beltsville Agriculture Research Center of the United States, spoke on behalf of all the American participants, pledging to work out constructive proposals for streamlining China's agricultural education and contribute to the success of the forum.

Xiang Chongyang, director of the Bureau of Education of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, introduced China's agricultural education. He said that at present China has 56 agricultural colleges and institutes with 77,000 students and 980 graduate students in school. China has more than 300 secondary technical schools that specialize in agriculture, animal husbandry or fishery with 68,000 students. In the past 32 years since the founding of new China, more than 250,000 college graduates and 520,000 secondary school graduates have been trained. Their graduates are now the backbone of China's agricultural scientific research and popularizing advanced farming techniques in the countryside, he said.

He said that the Chinese Government is taking measures to encourage youths from the countryside to study the agricultural sciences in colleges, while instructing institutes of higher learning to enroll more students from the rural, mountainous, pastoral and forest areas.

RENMIN RIBAO QUESTIONS U.S. GRAIN SALES TO USSR

HK211056 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Zhang Hua [4545 5478]: "New Meaning of 'Using Grain for Peaceful Purposes'"]

[Text] In order to quibble over the Reagan administration's removal of the grain embargo against the USSR, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block has racked his brains to make a series of absurd arguments. Not long after he boasted with all his might more than 2 months ago that U.S. grain sales to the USSR were used as "punishment to the USSR," which already sounded farfetched, he recently advocated that U.S. grain sales to the USSR are aimed at "promoting the cause of peace." This is even more incomprehensible.

However, Mr Block has found an excuse. In dead earnest he declared that "when the USSR spends its money on grain rather than on weapons, does this not mean we are promoting the cause of peace?" This is actually a sophistry. As everyone knows, the USSR needs to import large quantities of grain from other countries only because it has been doing its utmost to carry out the policy of "cannon before butter" in arms expansion and war preparations, and has thus seriously damaged its agriculture. Moreover, as was pointed out by Western media long ago, one of the purposes of the USSR's import of large quantities of grain is to create reserves for war. Is it not clear then what the United States is serving by supplying what the USSR badly needs?

Does the logic of Mr Block not mean at the same time that the USSR is also serving the "cause of peace" by buying grain? Thus, when one is willing to sell and the other is willing to buy, are the two superpowers not cooperating with each other in promoting world peace? And how earnest they look!

The United States has advocated the policy of "using grain for peaceful purposes." Perhaps, it is not wrong to regard this decision of the Washington authorities to lift the grain embargo on and to sell large quantities of grain to the USSR as the latest development of this policy!

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS U.S. CRITICISM OF SOVIETS

HK220850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "The United States Denounces Soviet Union's Two Attitudes Toward Peace Movement"]

[Text] On 17 June U.S. President Reagan denounced the attempt of the Soviet Union "to control the peace movement of the West" while "suppressing a growing peace movement" at home.

When a reporter asked Reagan to elaborate on his views, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said "it looks as if" the Russians are attempting to "instigate and lead certain peaceful demonstrations in Europe, particularly in Berlin." However, Speakes said, there was no sign of communist instigation at a gathering of this kind held in New York on 12 June.

In his letter to Soviet Chairman Brezhnev, Rep. Edward J. Markey criticized the Soviet Union for "praising the antinuclear demonstration held by the American citizens in New York last week on the one hand, while sealing a house in Moscow and opposing an antinuclear gathering held by the Soviet citizens on the other; this is absolutely hyprocritical."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GENG BIAO VISIT TO DPRK

Variant Rally Report

OW262140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and the Pyongyang Garrison of the Korean People's Army [KPA] jointly held a ceremonious mass rally at the Pyongyang Municipal Stadium on the afternoon of 20 June to warmly welcome the Chinese military delegation with Geng Biao as its head and Liang Biye as deputy head.

When the delegation head, Geng Biao, and its members ascended the rostrum in the company of General O Chin-u, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the KWP and minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, they were given a rousing welcome by more than 10,000 people, commanders and fighters of the KPA. Korean children presented flowers to members of the Chinese delegation.

Korean party, government and army leaders So Chol, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-im and So Yun-sok attended the welcome rally. Kim Man-gum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presided over the meeting. General O Chin-u spoke first at the meeting.

He said: The warm welcome accorded you is a clear evidence of the firm determination of the Korean people and armymen "that they will forever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the revolutionary road to achieve the same goal and common ideals."

He said: "Our people will make all their efforts to further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China and always remain a faithful comrade-in-arms of Chinese comrades."

He said: "Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to build a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power and in the future sacred cause of restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country."

On the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, O Chin-u said: "No matter how desperately the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may try, they cannot thwart the desire of all the Korean people and the world's progressive people for reunification. Our people and all the soldiers of the People's Army will force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the divided country to realize complete national sovereignty throughout the country."

He said: "We will in the future, too, as in the past, vigorously fight for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, firmly uniting forever with the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army without wavering in the least in any trial."

The delegation head, Geng Biao, spoke next. He expressed heartfelt thanks for the extremely grand, warm welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation by the Korean party, people and army and the very cordial reception by President Kim Il-song.

He said: Under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, the industrious, courageous and resourceful Korean people have built their country -- covered with wounds -- into a prosperous socialist country on debris at the chollima speed in reliance on their own talent, wisdom and hard-working two hands by implementing the line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and national defense.

He said: "The United States still keeps its troops in South Korea against the will of the Korean people and the world's peoples and is laying a big hurdle in the way of dialogue between North and South Korea and its reunification supporting the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. This once again brings to light the hegemonistic nature of the United States, arbitrarily trampling underfoot the sovereignty of another country and interfering in its internal affairs."

He pointed out: "The reunification proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its 10-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song indicated the direction to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and was widely hailed and praised internationally. We fully support the reunification proposal of President Kim Il-song and the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and bitterly denounce the 'two Koreas' policy of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea. The United States must discontinue criminal acts in stamping out democracy and obstructing reunification."

He said: "The Chinese people and army highly value the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean parties and the two countries and are determined to make continued efforts for the further development of this friendship." "No matter what storm and change may come in the world in the future, the Chinese people and army will as ever unite with the Korean people and army, fight and win together, sharing the same storm-tossed boat" [feng yu tong zhou 7364 7183 0681 5297].

Farewell Banquet

OW211624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao and his Korean counterpart, O Chin-u, stressed the need to further enhance the great friendship between the people and armies of the two countries.

Speaking at a farewell dinner at the Chinese Embassy this evening, Geng Biao, leader of the visiting Chinese military delegation, said the visit has once again enabled the Chinese delegation to feel for itself the profound sentiments of comrade-in-arms existing between the two peoples and two armies. "There will be trials and hardships on the road of progress of our two countries," Geng Biao said, adding: "Yet, we are in the same boat helping each other and advancing together."

He reiterated China's stand of firmly supporting the Korean people's just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till final victory.

In reply, O Chin-u described the militant friendship and solidarity between the parties, people and armies of Korea and China as unswerving and like flowers which blossom more and more beautifully as time goes by. He stressed that the two sides shared identical views on all issues, especially on the further consolidation and development of the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship. This has reaffirmed the unshakable determination of the two parties, peoples and armies to engage in their anti-imperialist struggle in a bigger way in view of the new developments in the world.

O Chin-u pledged that the Korean people and armymen will be forever loyal comrades-in-arms of their Chinese brothers fighting in the same trenches.

Korean party, government and military leaders So Chol, Paek Hak-im, Tae Pyong-yol, Yi Ul-sol, Kim Ki-nam and Kim Kwan-sop attended the dinner. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming of the Chinese Embassy was also present.

Geng Biao Banquet Speech

SK220437 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Speech by Geng Biao, PRC minister of national defense, at 21 June banquet held at the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade O Chin-u, dear Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades: We are very pleased to see that today Comrade O Chin-u and other Korean comrades-in-arms have gathered here in response to our invitation to exchange farewell remarks with us. On behalf of the military delegation of our country, I first of all warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms present here and extend sincere gratitude to you.

Our military delegation of the People's Republic of China will leave your heroic country soon after winding up the friendly visit to the DPRK.

Since the first moment of our arrival in Pyongyang, we have received kind, grand and enthusiastic hospitality and heartfelt solicitude from our comrades-in-arms and have spent the days of our visit amid a friendly and happy atmosphere.

Despite his busy days, President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, received our delegation to bestow high honor upon us and had very cordial, friendly, instructive and useful talks with us.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il kindly gave instructions on the program of our delegation's visit and has shown solicitude to us.

Comrade O Chin-u and other comrade leading cadres of the Korean People's Army [KPA] accompanied us during the whole course of our tour and held talks with us. Both sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed at the talks.

The International Affairs Department of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces conducted thorough and elaborate organizational work so as to make our visit a smooth one. All this represents a vivid expression of the great friendship between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries.

On behalf of the Chinese military delegation, I once again express my heartfelt thanks to the KWP Central Committee.

We toured Pyongyang, the capital of Korea, Kaesong, Wonsan and other local areas, met with many officers and men of ground, naval and air force units of the [KPA] and the military university and had cordial conversations with them.

Everywhere we went, we saw virile stamina, great changes taking place day by day under a grand far-sighted plan, daily bettering of the people's lives, good public order and a high standard of morality, which has become a social trait. In every place in Korea, green mountains and clean water decorate the earth like a picture. Rivers and mountains are very beautiful.

The Korean people have nursed a beautiful flower of socialist modernization by the sweat of their brows. You have made constant efforts and have put forward just and reasonable proposals for defending national independence and national sovereignty and for reunifying the country at an early date. Thus, you have enjoyed support from the peace-loving people of the world.

We saw that the heroic KPA is a powerful revolutionary army worthy of the name, which is in high spirits as the main force for defending and building the country and which is well trained and versed in military technology and is vigilantly guarding the northern half of the republic.

We have obtained much precious experience from your successes, which strike the people with admiration. The miraculous and tremendous successes registered by the KPA under the leadership of President Kim Il-song will shine like the sun and the moon and be everlasting like rivers and mountains.

We warmly congratulate all victories attained by the Korean people and wholeheartedly wish you a more shining victory in your future revolutionary cause.

Comrades-in-arms and comrades, our two countries of China and Korea, linked by rivers and mountains, are in the same relationship as lips and teeth. The traditional relations of friendship between our two peoples and armies are deep rooted.

The friendship between our two countries was sealed in blood in protracted anti-imperialist struggles. Rain or shine, we have advanced in the same boat, supporting each other. There may be still rain and storm in our advance in the future. The present international situation demands that we advance shoulder to shoulder in the same boat, helping each other. This is the common desire of the peoples of China and Korea. We will make constant efforts for this. We will resolutely support till final victory the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Though it was brief, the visit of our delegation to your country has left us with a beautiful and deep impression. Through the visit we once again felt the deep and thick emotion of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries of China and Korea.

We came to Korea with the emotion of friendship and we will return home, cherishing the emotion of friendship of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army toward the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In conclusion, hoping that the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies will be as eternal as the Amnok River, I propose a toast to the health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, to the health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, to the health of Comrade O Chin-u and to health of the Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades present here.

O Chin-u Banquet Speech

For a Pyongyang Domestic Service account of DPRK Defense Minister O Chin-u's speech at the banquet hosted by visiting Defense Minister Geng Biao on 21 June, see the North Korea section of the 22 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Delegation Departs DPRK

OW220820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese military delegation led by Geng Biao and deputy Leader Liang Biye left here for home this morning after concluding an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Korean leaders O Chin-u, So Chol, Paek Hak-im and leading members of the departments concerned, as well as high-ranking officers of the People's Army.

At the airport, Geng Biao, accompanied by O Chin-u, general of the Korean People's Army, reviewed a guard of honour of the three armed services, and then waved farewell to thousands of well-wishers who had come to see the delegation off.

Met in Beijing

OW220844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation arrived here by air today from a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, standing committee member of the C.C.P. Central Committee's Military Commission, state councillor and minister of national defense. The deputy leader is Liang Biye, member of the C.C.P. Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and secretary general of the C.C.P. Central Committee's Military Commission, and leading members of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the P.L.A. general departments and various services.

Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, was also present at the airport.

Geng Biao told the ambassador of the hospitality the delegation was accorded in Korea, making the visit a complete success. "We brought the friendship of the Chinese people and Armed Forces to Korea and come back with the friendship of the Korean people and Armed Forces to China," Geng Biao said. Ambassador Chon Myong-su congratulated the delegation on its success.

TWELVE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS RELEASED 21 JUN

OW211452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pingxiang, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government released 12 Vietnamese prisoners this morning, including Nong Van Cam and Nguyen Thanh Sang.

Vietnamese armed personnel Nong Van Cam and Vuong Quang Binh were captured by Chinese border guards when they illegally infiltrated into Chinese territory in Yunnan Province to carry out sabotage activities. Ten people, including Nguyen Thanh Sang, were captured by Chinese naval units when they intruded into Chinese territorial waters near the Xisha Islands to carry out reconnaissance activities.

During interrogation by the department concerned in China, all of them confessed that they were instructed by the Vietnamese authorities to intrude into Chinese territory and China's territorial waters to carry out illegal activities against China. At the same time, they admitted their errors.

The Chinese side released 12 Vietnamese prisoners, including Nong Van Cam, at the zero kilometer point from China's Yuyi Pass to Vietnam's Dong Dang Highway.

This morning 32 border inhabitants, fishermen and children who were illegally arrested and detained by the Vietnamese side were released to return to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS KAMPUCHEA'S IENG SARY

OW211528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and feted Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party here this evening. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Present were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Ieng Sary and his party arrived here last night on his way home after attending the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

THAI GENERAL, DELEGATION MEET OFFICIALS

Ji Pengfei Meeting

OW211652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here today with General Samran Patayakul, privy councillor of Thailand, Mrs. Samran, and their party. The Thai ambassador to China, Koson Sinthuwanon, was present.

Hao Deqing Meeting

OW201237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with General Samran Patayakul, privy councillor of Thailand, and General Bulrit Dardarananda, deputy chief of staff of the Royal Thai Armed Forces of the Ministry of Defence.

The Thai guests arrived here yesterday from Chengdu for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the institute.

PAPER REVIEWS SUZUKI'S 'FIVE PACIFIC PRINCIPLES'

HK211135 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Japan" by correspondent Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1795]: "Premier Suzuki Advocates 'Five Pacific Principles'"]

[Text] After attending the recent 7-nation Western summit and the UN special session on disarmament, Prime Minister Suzuki of Japan visited the two Latin American countries of Peru and Brazil. On his way home via Hawaii, he made a speech at the "East-West Center" of Honolulu University on 16 June entitled "Advent of the Pacific Era," in which he advocated five principles for cooperation in the Pacific region.

Suzuki said that "because of the rapid development of means of communications supported by scientific and technical progress in recent years, the isolation created by distance has already become a thing of the past for the nationals of various Pacific nations. In spite of the political, economic and cultural diversifications in various countries of the Pacific region, the time for the strengthening of mutual reliance and understanding has been expedited. We are now at the historical moment of the meeting and integrating of various cultures in the Pacific region." This is the "birth of a newly conceived as well as creative and vigorous civilization" and "the beginning of a 'Pacific era' for opening up the way to the 21st century."

Suzuki pointed out that because of the rich manpower resources in the Pacific region, its gross national product already occupies a fairly important position in the world. Recently, the Pacific "has been regarded as a treasure house of limitless resources." For the sake of fully unearthing the tremendous potentials of this region, all countries of this region must cooperate with one mind.

The five principles for achieving "Pacific cooperation" advocated by him are: The Pacific must be a "peaceful ocean", a "free ocean", a "diversified ocean", a "reciprocal ocean" and an "open ocean".

The concept of "Pacific cooperation" cannot be described as something new either in Japan or in the international community. The deceased Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in 1979 put forward a concept of "Pacific basin cooperation" and commissioned 23 scholars and experts to organize a brain trust for the study of this question. In November 1979, after more than 8 months of study, Ohira's brain trust made a preliminary report. In May 1980, they submitted a formal report which was officially published in August the same year. The "five principles of Pacific cooperation" advocated by Suzuki at present can be said to be the carrying forward and development of Ohira's concept.

In discussing the question of a "peaceful ocean," Suzuki made an analysis of the current situation in the Pacific region. He said that as an advanced industrial country of the Pacific region, Japan has become highly developed and "established an unshakable relationship with the United States. This region has certain "important and stable forces." At the same time he also pointed out that the Soviet Union has all along been strengthening its military forces in Asia and the Far East, stepping up its military preparations in Japan's intrinsic northern territories and increasing its activities in the waters around Japan. War continues in the Indochina Peninsula and confrontation continues in the Korean Peninsula. These are factors responsible for the tension in the Pacific region. He hoped that through the efforts of the parties concerned, the disputes will be peacefully resolved and the confrontation will be alleviated. Japan is willing to cooperate with other countries and will also make its own contributions.

The "Pacific cooperation" advocated by Suzuki covers many fields, such as the exchange of men and materials, transfer of technology, promotion of investment, upgrading of industry and strengthening of economic system between various countries.

He also emphasized increasing mutual understanding and overcoming misunderstanding caused by the "diversified value outlook." He stressed that cooperation is not for unilateral benefit but "mutual advantage," and that "Pacific cooperation" is not collective exclusiveness but "mutual ties through the development of the region and the peace and prosperity of the world."

In his speech, Prime Minister Suzuki again expressed the importance attached by Japan to the Pacific region. Needless to say, to Japan, which is industrially highly developed but lacking in resources, the vast markets and rich resources of the Pacific region are of important significance. Since the 1960's, people in Japan have been talking about the "Pacific economic circle" and the "Pacific community." Professor Kiyoshi Kojima, a Japanese scholar, had advanced the concept of "Pacific economic circle" as far back as 1969. Following the buildup of Japan's economic strength, the Japanese political, economic and academic circles have attached increasing importance to the cooperation of the Pacific region and also advocated that Japan must play an important role in it. For many years, all previous Japanese prime ministers had made it a rule to visit the ASEAN countries, and visits of the Japanese prime minister and people of the political circles to the Pacific region and other countries are on the increase. Most of the Japanese Government's foreign aid has been used in the Asian and Pacific region. Japan is not only maintaining close ties and developing cooperation with the ASEAN countries, but in recent years, it has also been providing economic and technical aid to some of the newly independent island countries of the South Pacific. Japan has sent "youth cooperation teams" to Western Samoa and Tonga. Japan has also accepted more than 300 students from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. All this explains how active Japan has been in developing relations with various countries of the Pacific region.

On 18 June, all the major newspapers in Tokyo publ shed an editorial on Suzuki's Honolulu speech. Some said that he used too many "beautiful phrases" in his speech, and the important question is, what Japan should do. A few reminded him that in the "Pacific cooperation," Japan should devote itself to promoting economic and cultural exchanges in the manner of Ohira's concept and avoid "political involvement." It must uphold the principle of "mutual benefit" and must not do things that will arouse the suspicion of various countries. It can be seen that the attitude of various newspapers is in agreement with the five principles advocated by Suzuki.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL DELEGATION

OW211656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with a goodwill delegation from the Philippine Government financial institution led by Jaime C. Laya, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Chen Muhua expressed her satisfaction with the development of friendship between China and the Philippines in recent years.

She said "China has attached great importance to developing economic and financial relations and trade with the Philippines."

Laya said the Philippine financial institutions would continue to promote economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Present were Zhu Tianshun, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Fortunato U. Abat, Philippine ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived June 19 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China.

RENMIN RIBAO MARKS DIMITROV BIRTH CENTENNIAL

HK181001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Zhu Zhaoshun [2612 0340 7311]: "March Forward Until Communism Triumphs Completely"]

[Text] Georgi Dimitrov, great leader of the Bulgarian people and celebrated activist of the international communist movement, will always be a source of pride to the people of Bulgaria. To commemorate this great communist fighter, the Bulgarian people have built two separate museums, one at his birthplace in the village of Kovachevtsi and the other at his former home in Sofia, in his honor. The fascist archvillain Hitler engineered the "Reichstag fire" in 1933 and accused Dimitrov of the crime. The Parliament building in Leipzig, where Dimitrov in former years indignantly denounced the fascists, has now also become a museum named after this revolutionary.

Dimitrov's Birthplace

Kovachevtsi is a barren mountain village 50 km southwest of Sofia. In the latter part of the 19th century, a group of Macedonians fled their homeland to escape the devastation of war and built a settlement there. The great proletarian leader was born there on 18 June 1882. Driving into the village, one can see a network of roads and row upon row of houses. The village also has a cultural center, hotels, a post office, restaurants and cafes, and a stadium.

The Dimitrov museum is situated in a spacious square. It is an imposing building with a huge statue of Dimitrov in front of the door. Nearby is a simple wooden house enclosed by a low wall. This is the place where Dimitrov was born. Although the house has been repaired several times, it nevertheless still retains its original form. What catches the eye is a bronze statue of Dimitrov's mother in the courtyard of the house. His mother was a kindly, hardworking and resolute woman, a revolutionary mother. Of the six children she gave birth to, three dedicated their lives to the revolution. The weather-beaten features of this revolutionary mother and the expression in her eyes that was filled with hope vividly expressed a lifetime of frustrations and the fervent hope she placed on her children and the future. The museum displays a vast quantity of Dimitrov's revolutionary documents and pictures which vividly reproduce the glorious lifetime of this revolutionary of the proletariat.

Dimitrov's Former Home in Sofia

In 1888, Dimirtov moved with his family to Sofia and lived in an ordinary tenement house on (Ao-bo-er-qin-si-ka) [1159 3134 1422 3830 2448 0595] Street. Dimitrov stayed there for a total of 35 years. After the victory of the revolution, the building became a museum named after him. It was in this house that Dimitrov grew up and began his early revolutionary activities. He became a printer at the age of 12. He joined the party organization and took the revolutionary road when he was barely 20. In this impoverished household, Dimitrov's only wealth was his books. The 3,000 volumes there reflected his profound knowledge and rich spiritual world. In the display room behind his former home, some 40,000 valuable documents are on display. They consist of the documents he drafted, letters, as well as photographs, negatives and various personal articles. The furniture he used during his stay in other places is also there. The display room also holds a collection of 1,500 books from his stay in Russia. In the glass show case, the various medals and decorations awarded to Dimitrov emit a dazzling radiance. On the walls, countless pictures show Dimitrov's extensive activities in the international communist movement, his heroic exploits in organizing and leading the Bulgarian people in their antifascist struggle and his enormous contributions in the work of leading the party and state after the victory of the revolution.

The Dimitrov Museum in Leipzig

In the dark days of 1933, the session held by the Reich court of Leipzig to judge the sensational "Reichstag fire case" was affecting the popular feelings of millions of people throughout the world. At that time Dimitrov, a staunch communist and member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, was facing the despotic power of the fascist gangsters. With amazing courage and eloquent logic, he denounced the fascist "new order" of Hitler's Germany and exposed the sinister motive behind the arson case engineered by them to the whole world. He openly declared: "As a communist who stands accused, I must defend my political honor, the honor of a revolutionary. I must defend my communist ideology, my ideals..."

The Leipzig trial was a record of ignominious defeat for such archvillains as Hitler, Goering and their ilk. Upon entering the museum, people seem to feel the awe-inspiring righteousness of this innocent communist who had to face trial, and to see the soul-stirring struggle between the two worlds.

The models of the museum have accurately reproduced the secret hiding place of Dimitrov in Berlin and the cell where he was ruthlessly imprisoned. At the entrance of the prison is a small showcase displaying the books he read during his detention. These include the works of Shakespeare, Goethe and Schiller. At the same time, he also read some of the works by the fascists. He studied the enemy in order to triumph over them on the battlefield.

Newspapers of various countries reflecting violent repercussions of world opinion regarding this sordid trial and strong appeals demanding Dimitrov's acquittal are displayed here. The museum has also carefully collected hundreds of memoirs written by Dimitrov's contempories, photographs and personal articles, and the dispatches and reports by progressive reporters who covered the trial are also carefully preserved. Visitors can listen to actual recordings of the trial and hear Dimitrov righteously making his final presentation. The "trial" ended in a triumph for Dimitrov. Today, people seem to still hear his resonant voice: "The wheel of history is moving forward and forward until communism triumphs completely."

STUDENT WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

OW170832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese university student union workers delegation concluded its visit to Yugoslavia and left here for home this evening.

Head of the delegation and chairman of the All-China Students Federation Lin Yanzhi told newsmen: "During the visit, we were given warm hospitality by our young Yugoslav friends. Their frankness, sincerity and friendship left us with a deep impression."

The Chinese delegation, first of its kind to visit Yugoslavia in the past 20 years, visited the Republic of Macedonia, Belgrade city and Kosovo Autonomous Province. It also visited a base where students carry out manual labor, and exchanged experience with Yugoslav friends. The delegation arrived here on June 6.

'POLITICAL SOLUTION' TO LEBANON PROBLEM SCORED

HK200844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by An Guozhang [1344 0948 4545]: "The So-Called 'Political Solution' of the Lebanon Problem"]

[Text] While world public opinion is strongly demanding that Israel immediately withdraw from Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has visited Washington. People worry that Israel and the United States are consulting again to coordinate new actions.

World public opinion generally holds that the large-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a long-premediated plan and that the invasion was carried out under the auspices of the United States. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon openly admitted that the Americans knew about this invasion beforehand. Furthermore, the United States brazenly vetoed the UN Security Council's resolution calling on Israel to stop its invasion and immediately withdraw from Lebanon. It declared that it would not apply sanctions against the Israeli aggressive acts. Therefore, people's worries are not groundless.

Up to now, all countries in the world, except the United States, that have made their positions known have explicitly demanded that Israel immediately withdraw from Lebanon. However, by relying on their military superiority and the fait accompli as a result of the armed invasion, the Israeli authorities obstinately insist on disarming the PLO and establishing a "security zone" 40 km wide in southern Lebanon. They have demanded that Syria withdraw its troops and missiles from Lebanon. They have also claimed that they will not pull out their troops unless they attain their objectives.

The Israeli authorities are aggressors and their aggressor troops have devastated nearly a third of Lebanon's territory and leveled a great number of cities and towns, with the result that tens of thousands of people died unnatural deaths and 700,000 peaceful residents lost their home villages. They should have been punished and sanctioned for their monstrous crimes. What right have they to talk about conditions for troop withdrawal? However, the arrogant conditions put forth by Begin have in turn revealed the purposes of the large-scale Israeli invasion:

1. Thoroughly destroy the bases and command centers of the PLO in Lebanon and completely eliminate the Palestinian armed forces so that the Palestinian people will yield and give up the Palestinian national liberation cause.

2. Deal blows at the forces in Lebanon that support the Palestinian liberation struggle, prop up the pro-Israeli forces and compel Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon to create conditions that will affect the political situation in Lebanon, or set up a so-called "security zone" for the purpose of creating a country within a country to dismember Lebanon.

3. Further split the Arab states, and sabotage their conciliatory tendencies and efforts to restore unity with Egypt.

The PLO has explicitly made clear their attitude toward the unreasonable demands of Israel. The Palestinian people are determined to continue to resist the Israeli aggression and they will never surrender. The director of the Political Department of the PLO, Qaddumi, said that, wherever their bases are set up, they would continue to fight against Israel. The Syrians have also rejected the peremptory demands of Israel and pointed out that the stationing of Syrian troops in Lebanon is based on the collecive decision of the Arab states and is approved by the lawful government of Lebanon. The Lebanese Government has strongly demanded that Israel promptly and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops.

However, it is reported that Habib, the U.S. presidential envoy, who is engaged in a shuttle in the Middle East, has put forth a plan for "political solution." The contents of this plan are: "strengthening of the Lebanese Government"; disarming of the PLO so that it will become a political organization only; withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon; stationing of multinational troops in the southern part of Lebanon and establishment of a demilitarized zone in the same area in exchange for the lifting of the Israel troops' encirclement of Beirut and withdrawal from Lebanon.

It is obvious that this solution is aimed at eliminating or weakening the just struggle of the Palestinian people and is beneficial to Israel. Just as some Arab sources have said, the present situation is characterized by the coordination of the U.S. diplomacy and Israeli big guns. At present, the Palestinian people are undergoing a severe trial. However, the PLO, which has carried out numerous struggles and is rich in experience in this respect, will, under the new situation, lead the Palestinian people to crush the plots of the Israeli expansionists and persist in their struggle until victory is assured.

WAN LI MEETS EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW181330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li told an Egyptian journalists' delegation here today China's economic policy of opening to the outside world will not change now that the country's central task has been shifted onto economic construction. Vice-Premier Wan, who met the delegation this afternoon, explained the basic principles of this policy as following:

-- China adheres to the policy of self-reliance as the main factor. The nation imports advanced technologies from foreign countries to increase China's ability of self-reliance and develop its economy.

-- China stanc[illegible]nhancing economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation with foreign co[illegible] on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

-- With regard to foreign influences that are incompatible with China's conditions and social and moral values, the nation will resist them by educating the people and raising their consciousness.

Wan said: "China has conducted economic and technological cooperation with developed countries. We all the more wish to enhance, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, friendly cooperation in the economic and trade fields with developing countries."

Salah Galal, leader of the delegation and president of the Egyptian Journalists' Union, thanked the vice-premier for his meeting and his answering of their questions.

Wan said that both China and Egypt are developing countries. "Although the two countries are far away from each other, they share good cooperation." He said: "We are looking forward to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to China." He said he hoped the people and journalists of the two countries will strengthen exchanges and contribute to developing Sino-Egyptian friendship.

Present at the meeting were Zeng Tao, executive chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Khairi Nayel Ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy here. The Egyptian delegation arrived here June 14. Zeng gave a banquet for the guests June 15.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETS NEW MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER

OW191919 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message on Thursday to His Excellency Aneerood Jugnauth, extending warm congratulation on his assumption of the office of prime minister of Mauritius. The message said: China and Mauritius are friendly countries. Our friendship has a solid foundation. I am convinced that through the joint efforts of the two governments and people the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mauritius will surely grow stronger and develop further. May Mauritius enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

DENG XIAOPING ON CPPCC CONSTITUTION REVISION

OW220556 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The second plenary meeting of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee opened this morning at the CPPCC Auditorium. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, presided over the meeting and made a speech.

Deng Xiaoping said: One year and 9 months have elapsed since the first plenary meeting was held on 29 September 1980. During this period, the Secretariat of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee has done a great deal of work. By sending out letters, holding discussions, dispatching investigation groups and by other means, it has solicited extensive opinions from all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and from the local CPPCC committees. Based on the opinions put forward and the resolution on the guidelines of the draft revised PRC constitution published by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on 26 April 1982, the Secretariat carried out serious studies and discussions and worked out a discussion text of the draft revised CPPCC constitution. This discussion text is now submitted to the second plenary meeting for examination and approval. All fellow committee members are invited to fully express their views to change and make it better.

Deng Xiaoping said: After the discussion text of the draft revised CPPCC constitution is examined and approved by this meeting, it will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. The Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee will then adopt a resolution to pass it on to all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and to local CPPCC committees at various levels for discussion. Based on opinions advanced through the discussions, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee will make further revisions and then submit the draft to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee for examination and approval.

The CPPCC constitution was adopted at the First Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in March 1978. The constitution played a positive role in the work to restore and rebuild the CPPCC. However, limited by the historical conditions at that time, some parts of the constitution contained obvious mistakes, and some articles could no longer meet the requirements of the developing new situation.

In view of this, on 12 September 1980, the Third Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee adopted a resolution on revising the CPPCC constitution and set up the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee. On 29 September 1980, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee held its first plenary meeting.

At today's meeting, on behalf of the Secretariat, Liu Ningyi, secretary general of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, made a report to the committee members on the work done in the past year and more. He also gave some explanations of the draft revised CPPCC constitution.

Liu Lantao and Hu Juewen, vice chairmen of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, attended today's meeting.

The meeting will begin panel discussions tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING CPPCC'S ROLE

HK181100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 33

[Article by Cheng Siyuan [4453 1895 6678]: "Realistically Give Full Play to the CPPCC's Role"]

[Text] Editor's note: On 15 June, the various democratic parties and groups and nonparty personages of the CPPCC held a special discussion on the relevant provisions in the draft of the revised constitution about the CPPCC. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC, presided over the forum. The following are the excerpts of a speech by Cheng Siyuan, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee and a nonparty personage. [end of editor's note]

About the position and role of the CPPCC, the preamble of the constitution uses the word "important" in three places. The CPPCC is "an important organization in the united front;" it played an important role in history in the past;" in the future, it "will further give full play to its important role."

Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 1954, the CPPCC has played a positive role in uniting the people, establishing ties with the masses, discussing important national issues and in putting forth criticisms and suggestions concerning government work. All these are tried and true practices of long standing and should be incorporated in the constitution.

I suggest that the constitution describe the position and role of the CPPCC more clearly. Why?

1. This is a regional demand. Not long ago, I visited Liaoning. The provincial CPPCC in its work report said: "The CPPCC is still an important organization of the state, but many people still have not understood and accepted this ideologically. It is held that the CPPCC is only a supplement and a base for organizing people and counts for nothing." The comrades of the provincial CPPCC hoped that things would be made more clear about the nature, functions and work of the CPPCC in the new era.

2. This is the demand of our era. In the CPPCC there are a large number of experts and celebrities. Their views are quite authoritative. Since the CPPCC resumed its activities in 1978, it has done large amounts of remarkable work such as: creating public opinion for the reversal of verdicts of people connected with the Tiananmen incident; all the efforts devoted to protecting cultural relics and the ecological balance; sponsoring the "forum on economic problems," "forum on science and technology" and many other report meetings, with very satisfactory results achieved; investigating the problem of errant youths and adolescents and putting forth the "comprehensive treatment" suggestion, with great results. All this shows that the CPPCC is capable of performing still greater tasks.

I suggest that we avail ourselves of this rare opportunity of revising the constitution to reform and strengthen the national system. The CCP Central Committee is in charge of important policies and guidelines and cannot pay much attention to concrete matters about government work. This calls for strengthening the organization of the CPPCC and its authority and work. Meanwhile, it is suggested that the CPPCC be confirmed as an important organization of our country in consolidating and expanding the united front. The CPPCC must participate in discussing important national policies and guidelines and put forth criticisms and suggestions concerning government work. In this way, we can achieve results in strengthening the national system.

FLOOD PEAKS OCCUR ALONG CHANG JIANG TRIBUTARIES

OW211434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Wuhan, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- Continuous torrential rainfalls have hit Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and other provinces in the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang. Water levels are rising rapidly and flood peaks have occurred on some tributaries. Armymen and civilians along the river are strengthening flood prevention measures.

According to a report, flood peaks have already occurred on the Gan Jiang and Fu He in the Poyang Lake water system in Jiangxi. The water levels of the Xiang Jiang and Yuan Jiang have risen rapidly. The flood peak on the Xiang Jiang has already reached 38.35 meters, which is close to the highest water level in history. From 19 June, heavy rainfalls have been registered in areas along the Chang Jiang in Hubei. A department concerned has forecast that this year's first flood peak will appear on the Chang Jiang at Wuhan in the next few days.

At present, flood prevention commands in various provinces and municipalities in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang are engaged in flood prevention work. The broad masses of cadres and people are vigilantly paying attention to any change in the rain and flood situation.

BEIJING MEETING ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION HELD

OW200244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- A meeting on exchanging experience in enterprise consolidation was held in Beijing on 19 June. The departments concerned under the State Council attended the meeting.

A responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out in his speech at the meeting: Enterprise consolidation has been unfolded in an all-round way. At present, we should particularly pay attention to adhering to high standards and setting strict demands. We should avoid low standards and the substitution of inferior things for superior ones. We should absolutely never undertake the enterprise consolidation perfunctorily.

At present, the consolidation has been generally unfolded among the first group of enterprises selected by various localities and departments. After 2 or 3 months of work, many enterprises have entered the stage of substantive consolidation. In the regions where rapid progress has been made, the consolidation has yielded preliminary results.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission delivered his speech after he listened to reports on the relevant situation and experience of some provinces and municipalities at the meeting.

He said the current enterprise consolidation is consolidation of a constructive nature with many contents and strict demands. While the consolidation is being deepened at present, we should particularly lay the stress on practical results and uphold high standards. Comrades leading this enterprise consolidation in various departments and localities must keep these aims very clear in their minds in order to provide proper guidance. At the same time, they should formulate without delay concrete criteria for the enterprise consolidation and for "six-good enterprises." The enterprise consolidation should be done quickly, but quality is even more important than speed. We must consolidate enterprises well according to the demands set by the central authorities.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission also said: During the all-round consolidation, enterprises should concentrate on consolidation and include everything in the consolidation. At present, all departments are assigning work to lower level units and emphasizing the importance of their work. Enterprises, like needles that have to take thousands of threads, have a tough job to do. Therefore, they must concentrate on the consolidation.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission announced at the meeting: In order to further strengthen the leadership over enterprise consolidation, the State Council has approved the establishment of a national leading group for enterprise consolidation. The group will conduct an overall study of the enterprise consolidation plan, sum up and exchange the experience in enterprise consolidation and study and solve major problems and policy problems in the course of the consolidation.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES OBTAINING FIRSTHAND DATA

HK190324 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Obtain Firsthand Data"]

[Text] To do economic work well, we must pay particular attention to obtaining firsthand data. This is a very important problem. It should arouse the attention of leading cadres of economic departments at all levels.

To do economic work well, we must pay attention to many problems. With regard to work methods, the most important thing is that we must obtain firsthand data. If we refuse to conduct penetrating investigations and studies and get firsthand data, but instead make hasty decisions on problems by relying on subjective will or secondhand or thirdhand information, we can hardly avoid suffering setbacks, which in the past have been many. Lessons learned are painful.

Experience in economic work in the past several years shows that some matters have been handled well with good and quick results because the relevant leadership organ has obtained firsthand data. For example, the accumulation of stocks at coastal ports is a longstanding, knotty problem. Involved are not only problems concerning loading and unloading, railroads, foreign trade and customshouses, and so forth, but also problems of owners who fail to take delivery of goods in time. Between March and April last year, leading comrades of the State Council made an on-the-spot investigation and ascertained actual conditions. Problems were solved on the spot and very quick results achieved. Problems in economic construction are varied and complicated. For many years, numerous problems have piled up for various departments and various links in the economy. With the development of economic construction, new conditions and new problems have appeared. In coping with old or new problems, we must get hold of firsthand data and find the key to a solution.

Comrade Chen Yun has pointed out that in doing our work, we must devote more than 90 percent of our time to studying things and less than 10 percent to reaching a decision. If we want to do economic work well, we must follow this principle. We cannot spend the whole day handling paperwork and doing routine work. Instead, we must get deeply involved with realities and determine conditions. We must obtain firsthand data. There are many problems which are not abstract in nature or which deal with theory or principles, but ones which require us to go deep into reality to find a solution. Making an on-the-spot survey is the first step to be taken. Second, we must organize the parties concerned to join in studying how to find a solution. And third, we must make another inspection and then take action on the matter involved. If we follow these three steps in doing our work we can gradually enrich our knowledge and our experience. Our level of ability will also gradually improve and economic work will be handled increasingly better.

When confronted with problems, the leading comrades of some economic management organs are hesitant and indecisive. In doing things, they are likely to pass the buck. They talk a lot about theory, but are short on concrete measures. The main reason for this has to do with the lack of firsthand data and failure to ascertain actual conditions and failure to know the real problem. Of course, conditions vary with different areas. Economic work is also complicated. No economic department or management organ can obtain firsthand data on all matters. Drawing on secondhand or thirdhand data is unavoidable but necessary. However, the secondhand and thirdhand data supplied by lower levels must be analyzed and checked to determine if it is important enough and agrees with facts. If the problem involved is a serious one and the relevant data is not too reliable, we should appoint people to make investigations and obtain firsthand data directly. If we accept data readily without making an analysis, problems will crop up often. This not only causes a loss in our work but also makes us a laughingstock. For many years, in economic work we have relied on certain inaccurate data to formulate general and specific policies and to work out measures, and have often made mistakes in handling certain matters. This should be seriously noted. We must rectify and guard against such practices.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC FORECASTING, POLICIES

HK190924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiapei [3527 1367 1014]: "Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis"]

[Text] Economic forecasting and policy analysis are two important correlated fields in the application of economic quantitative analysis. People often pay attention to the former and overlook the latter.

As a matter of fact, viewed from the trend of development, policy analysis will become more and more important. On the basis of the relative development of short-term forecasting, the importance of long-term forecasting has been realized by more and more people. Long-term forecasting usually refers to a kind of plan analysis on the possible growth of the economy and the ways for its actual growth. When the assumptions of these plans are in line with policies that may possibly be adopted in future, it actually becomes trend analysis which affects policies.

Should Our Country Develop Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis and How To Develop Them.

Our country is a socialist country and we have a plan for the national economy. Is forecasting still necessary when we already have a plan? My answer is yes. If we say that a plan is an arrangement for future actions, forecasting is then a description of future events. With forecasting, we can make our plan better by reducing as many uncertain factors as possible and keeping it in line with surrounding conditions and possible changes. Besides, it is possible to forecast the results in implementing a plan. Forecasting is not contradictory to planning. It only helps make the latter more scientific. Statistics are used to check how a plan has been carried out, but forecasting assesses a plan before it is carried out. Forecasting is also helpful in making a decision. Forecasting provides information about the future as a reference for making a decision and increases our understanding about the future. Forecasting itself is a kind of analysis. It tells what results will be obtained under certain conditions and what results will be obtained under other specific conditions. It is needed in making any sound decision. When uncertain factors are unavoidable, the only way to make a good decision is to minimize as many of these uncertain factors as possible through appropriate forecasting. If one can project future progress through forecasting, like he knows the back of his hand he can certainly make a correct decision. On the contrary, if one does not make a forecast, he can only make a decision blindly.

"Economic forecasting is a product of the capitalist society. We should not use it." This is wrong! In fact, we sometimes make forecasts. We, for example, often say "the economic situation is changing for the better and will improve with each passing day." This is a qualitative forecast of the development of the economic situation. Undoubtedly this is a correct prediction of the development of the existing economic situation which is either not good or not very good, but it is not a quantitative prediction. What do "changing for the better" and "will improve with each passing day" imply quantitatively? This is not clear. Consequently, no quantitative assessment or accurate test of it can be made. Scientific forecasting is in no way wild guessing. After a certain period of time, a conclusion can be drawn upon valid evidence showing whether th forecast is correct or not and how great is the error. The economic forecast we are discussing is only to develop qualitative forecasting into testable quantitative forecasting, that is, to make an estimated calculation of possible future economic targets (or variables).

A forecast is used in order to find out about the future by studying the past. We can understand the future if we probe into the past. Surely there are inherent laws for things to develop from the past to the present and from the present to the future. Only if we discover and grasp the inherent laws governing the development of things can we raise the degree of accuracy. Therefore, it is not easy to make a forecast, and the forecast is not always correct. Similar to weather forecasting, it is more difficult to forecast economics than to forecast the weather because the will and activities of man are involved in the economic field.

The more important question is how economic forecasting should be developed in our country and what kind of an economic forecast should be developed. This needs separate discussion and research.

Stressing policy analysis is a fine tradition of our party and country. However, traditional policy analysis is meant to serve the formulation of policies and find out how policies are being implemented. Basically, it is also a qualitative study and its principal method is the method for ordinary investigation. The vigorous development of policy analysis in capitalist countries tells us that we should also carry out quantitative and applied policy analysis and policy analysis based on experience, and should analyze and assess the consequences and influence of policies and measures in macroeconomy, including consequences at present and in the future and direct and indirect influence. We should carefully carry out academic study on results of past economic policies and make macroscopic analysis and assessment on existing economic policy. This will provide necessary conditions for effectively improving and developing economic policies.

For quite a long time, people have regarded the analysis and assessment of economic policies as a "prohibited zone" in economic study. Some people think that economic policies are not objectives of study in economic science. Undoubtedly, to theoretical science, this is correct because what is studied in theoretical science is the theoretical basis for policies and not policies themselves. However, as far as applied science is concerned, it serves policymakers in their work and should be distinguished from theoretical science. In applied science, economic consequences of policies are objectively analyzed from another angle and policies are justly assessed. Some people think that we are prone to make mistakes in studying economic policies and that it is advisable to keep away from such study. It is wrong to adopt this attitude. People engaged in economic science should help those who lead the economy and the society. They can help them indirectly by raising their theoretical level and making clear the guiding ideology. More often than not, they have to provide them with useful views and practical suggestions. Economists should endeavor to develop various quantitative methods for analysis and assessment in order to help leaders find out various influences on society of the economic policies formulated and the mechanism which exerts such influence.

The contents of our policy analysis are entirely different from those in the capitalist countries, but this does not mean that their methods for policy analysis cannot be used for reference.

Several Questions Which We Should Pay Special Attention To At Present

1. Develop applied science and attach importance to the study of methods and methodology.

Economics should eventually serve economic practice, answer questions and solve problems in economic life and develop more effective ways to raise the level and increase the efficiency of economic work. A distinguishing feature of applied science is that it stresses the study of experience, that is, the statement of the existence of objective connections and laws is based on facts. This is conducive to carrying out deeper theoretical study and discovering scientific laws.

Marxist philosophy holds that methods (scientific methods) depend on the objective of study itself and reflect realistic objective laws. The condition for discovering objective laws is to use appropriate methods. In the field of science, the significance of methods for settling a question for study is no less than putting forth this question for study. A new method often leads to a new theory. Science is systematic knowledge and methods for acquiring knowledge. The progress of science is manifested in the continuous expansion of the range of answering questions and solving problems and also in the methods employed and the continuous rise of their effectiveness. Therefore, methods themselves are an important part of scientific research and should not be set against theory or excluded from objectives and science.Lenin drew our attention to the fact that "method is the consciousness of the form taken by the inner spontaneous movement of its content" (Lenin: "Conspectus of Hegel's Science of Logic," People's Publishing House, 1953 edition, p 43)

2. Strengthen economic quantitative analysis.

In order to develop economic science, we must endeavor to develop quantitative analysis while stressing qualitative analysis. Deepgoing quantitative analysis requires abundant materials, advanced instruments and numerous methods. In carrying out quantitative analysis, the establishment and utilization of models and their systems are indispensable. We must first make theoretical analysis of various factors, reveal the relations among them and use them as the basis for setting up models. Then we must make use of these models to gather and process material, calculate various data, compare different plans, find solutions and make selections. Finally, we must test our conclusions and give explanations. These are usual steps taken in economic quantitative analysis. In economic quantitative analysis, mathematical methods are not only a means for calculating figures but also a tool for logical analysis.

Electronic computers are used for high-speed accurate calculation as well as for processing large quantities of data and for simulated tests on economic questions.

There are limitations to any test and this is also true of economic quantitative analysis. We do not know how to process some questions quantitatively. This is an external limitation. To what extent we can carry out pure quantitative analysis is an internal limitation. Only when we understand limitations can we overcome them and further develop quantitative analysis. There are economic problems which have not yet been able to be processed quantitatively, but in principle, all economic problems can be processed quantitatively. With the development of scientific research and technological instruments, the scope of quantitative process will certainly be extended continuously.

3. Perfect economic policies and decisions and improve planning and forecasting.

One important orientation or aspect of economics in serving socialist economic practice in our country should be the study on economic decisions and economic forecasting while perfecting economic policies and improving planning.

A policy is in itself a particular decision, but not all decisions are policies. A policy is usually a decision made by the party and the government on a major event that involves the interessts of the public, whereas a decision is is usually made by administrative departments at various levels on a certain question. Correct decisions are the key to scientific management. Under normal conditions, the necessary steps for making a decision are: stating the problem to be solved and making clear the goal to attain, listing all activities and ways to deal with a situation which can actually replace one another, gathering material, and finding out the situation and trends concerned, making clear major uncertain factors and possible accidents, comparing the merits and setbacks of various feasible activities and ways to deal with a situation, and estimating possible results and expenses needed, and on this basis, selecting the most favorable plan of action for attaining the goal. Conscientiously following the steps for making a decision can help decisionmakers find new and better plans of action and make decisions which are affected by subjective judgment more scientific and suited to objective development. In making a decision, there are both certain and uncertain factors. There are also unknown factors. In making decisions, if there are uncertain factors, we need to make a forecast to avoid acting blindly.

Forecasting is not a plan; it is different from a plan. The question which forecasting explains is that under specific conditions, if no measures or actions are taken, what changes will occur. The question which a plan explains is what measures and actions should be taken to change the existing conditions and what arrangements should be made in order to attain the expected goal. However, there are things common between a forecast and a plan. Both are related to the future and pass judgment on future developments on the basis of an understanding of the past and the present. Judgment plays an important role. Forecasting is an art and science. Its accuracy depends on the skills of those who make forecasts in using material, selecting methods and putting forth assumptions. It depends even more on better models, reliable material and advanced mathematical technology.

It is very harmful to improving planning if forecasting is set against planning. The idea that forecasting is not necessary since plans are worked out and implemented in a socialist society at least overlooks that there are bound to be uncertain factors in the process of formulating and implementing a plan in a socialist country. In formulating a plan, it is necessary to take forecasting as a reference in order to decide whether or not corresponding actions should be taken and to estimate what results will be obtained in implementing the plan and what other side effects may occur. In this way, we can really know how things stand. Forecasting can help reduce uncertain factors and minimize as much as possible our ignorance of the future. Planning workers and decision-makers can use the results of a forecast to stay with that which is good and to avoid that which is bad in future development and to meet the expected goal in keeping with changing economic environment and conditions. Only if planning and forecasting are well integrated can the work of planning be improved.

BAN YUE TAN CITES LI DA ON LIU BOCHENG'S SKILLS

HK210510 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0825 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — In connection with the publication of the book "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill," Li Da, who for a long time was the chief of staff of the troops commanded by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping, explained to BAN YUE TAN's reporter some characteristics of Liu Bocheng's military skills. A report of the reporter's interview with Li Da is published in the 12th issue of this journal.

Liu Bocheng is a famous marshal of China. He is now more than 90 years old. In the past, he was successively appointed to the posts of chief of staff of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, chief of staff of the General Headquarters of the Central Red Army, president of the Red Army University, commander of No 129 Division of the Eighth Route Army, commander in chief of the Second Field Army of the PLA and vice chairman of the National Defense Committee. Several of China's military specialists have published many articles on Liu Bocheng's military achievements and the book "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill" is a collection of these articles.

Li Da said that Liu Bocheng's military theory and art of commanding troops was highly evaluated by Chairman Mao, General Commander in Chief Zhu, Chen Yi, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and other older generation proletarian revolutionaries and strategists. General Commander in Chief Zhu said: "He (Liu Bocheng) is not only a brave, skilled and resourceful commander, but also a man who has made great attainments in military theory and who has achieved many good results in developing military theory."

Li Da said that Liu was very familiar with and very well versed in using Mao Zedong's military thinking. Liu Bocheng once said that Mao Zedong's military theory is the military theory of a small and weak force of the people defeating a strong enemy armed with modern equipment. Mao Zedong's military thinking attaches special importance to "mobility." Liu Bocheng pointed out: "Increasing our mobility, finding the enemy's weak points or leading the enemy to commit mistakes so as to expose some weak points, and then exploiting these weak points to launch sudden attacks on the enemy in a planned manner is the most effective way of taking the initiative into our hands and defeating the enemy." Later, he further developed the theory in those words and said: "Generally speaking, tactically, if the weak point is being attacked, a strong force will be put into a weak position. Conversely, if the strong point is being attacked, a weak force will be put into a strong position. Therefore, in deploying our army, we should use a small number of troops to pin down other parts of the enemy forces in order to deploy a strong force both in number and in quality to attack the enemy at its weakest point."

Liu Bocheng is very well versed in handling the dialectical relationships between being strong and being weak, between concentrating and scattering the force and between wiping the enemy out and wearing down the enemy's strength. He pointed out: "We should use a weak force to wear down the strength of the enemy's strong force while using a strong force to wipe out the enemy's weak force, and we should use our scattered force to wear down the strength of the enemy's concentrated force while using our concentrated forces to wipe out the enemy's scattered forces. These words mean that using our weak force to wear down the strength of the enemy's strong force is aimed at using our strong force to wipe out the weak force of the enemy, and that using our scattered force to wear down the strength of the concentrated force of the enemy is aimed at using our concentrated force to wipe out the scattered force of the enemy."

Li Da unumerated Liu Bocheng's achievements in developing the art of war. For example: "Dividing our force into two parts, using the first part to draw the enemy's ambush and the second part to wipe out the ambush force when the ambush force attacks the first part of the force." Other examples are "attacking where the enemy will surely send a rescue force in order to wipe out the rescue force and attacking where the enemy will surely retreat in order to wipe it out when it is retreating;" "wiping out a part of the enemy first and leaving the rest of the enemy to be dealt with later;" "attacking a part of the enemy in order to induce all the enemy force to come out to rescue that part of the enemy and then selcting a weak part of the enemy and wiping it out in isolation, thus dividing the enemy up and wiping it out one part after another;" "leaving a break in the ring of encirclement when surrounding the enemy and deploying an ambush near the break in the circle in order to wipe out the enemy when it makes a breakthrough at this point;" "deploying some of the troops to attack the head and tail of the enemy's line and deploying some of our troops to cut the enemy into two in order to completely wipe out the enemy;" and "taking away fuel from under the pot." All these are discussed and studied in "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill."

CHINA DAILY REPORTS REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM

HK200044 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by CHINA DAILY reporter Li Xingjian: "Temples Reopened, Buddhism Revived"]

[Text] Many temples and monasteries in China are now open for public worship after being closed more than ten years during the "Cultural Revolution," Wang Xin, a council member of the Buddhist Association of China told a CHINA DAILY reporter.

Among the well-known Buddhist holy centres and temples repaired and reopened are those on the four most famous mountains in China; Mount Putuo in Zhejiang Province, Mount Jihua in Anhui, Mount Emei in Sichuan and Mount Wutai in Shanxi. All were badly damaged during the "Cultural Revolution."

According to Wang the famous Baima Temple (the White House Temple) in Luoyang, Henan Province, which an old legend describes as the first temple built in China, the Longhua Temple in Shanghai, the Lingyanshan Temple in Suzhou, the Lingyin Temple in Hangzhou and the Xingjiao and Xiangji Temples both in Xian, Shaanxi Province, have also reopened.

When asked about the role of the Buddhist Association of China, Wang Xin said local Buddhist associations have been set up in all the provinces and autonomous regions since the downfall of the gang of four. The mission of these associations is to help the government carry out national religious policy and to convey the believers' demands to the government, to train young monks, to organize research work and to conduct friendly exchanges with Buddhists in foreign countries.

In the past year, more than 1,700 foreigners were received by the Buddhist Association of China. "More young monks have to be trained," Wang said. Preparations for opening a nine-month training course in Nanjing for about 200 monks a year, starting 1983, are getting into full swing.

The first Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute founded in Beijing in 1956, was revived in 1980 after nearly 14-years' suspension. With its affiliated school in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, the institute has now trained about 80 young monks.

More Buddhist theological institutes are to be set up in Nanjing, Qinghai, Gansu and Tibet. Wang said the Venerable Bhikkuni (nun) Longlian, president of the Sichuan Provincial Buddhist Association and the abbess of the Tiexiang Temple (the Iron Idol Nunnery) in Chengdu, is planning to open an institute for nuns.

Since 1980, many Buddhist scriptures and theses concerned with religion have been published, including a series on "Buddhism in China," "A Collection of Buddhist Scriptures and Charms," and a translation of "Buddhist Logics" from Tibet.

The centry-old Jinling Buddhist xylograph and printing house reopened in 1981 with about 40 books reprinted since then, Wang said. The house was founded by the lay Buddhist Yang Renshan in 1866, and was on the brink of bankruptcy on the eve of 1949. It revived in 1952 but was severely damaged during the "Cultural Revolution."

He attributed the reopening of the house again in 1981 to Dr Zhao Yuanren and his wife Yang Buwei, the granddaughter of the founder. During their 1973 visit to Beijing from the United States, they suggested to Premier Zhou Enlai that the house be restored. Premier Zhou approved their proposal, but nothing could be done until 1976 when the gang of four was crushed.

Wang said that, under the guidance of Bainqen Erdini Qoiqi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the association, 16 Tibetan scriptures and five Tibetan Buddhist images will also be printed in the near future.

The association now also publishes a bi-monthly FAYIN (THE VOICE OF BUDDHIST DOCTRINE) for Buddhist research. It has been circulated in more than 10 countries in Southeast Asia and other regions.

Wang said Buddhist scriptures carved on both sides of about 15,000 stones long buried under two pagodas and in nine sealed turnels were discovered in 1958 in Fangshan County in Beijing's suburbs.

This was an important discovery because the scriptures cover a period of more than 1,000 years starting from the Sui Dynasty (581-618) down to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and will provide rich material for historical and cultural study of ancient China, he said.

It took three years to copy down all the scriptures and the catalogue of them has now been printed.

He said Buddhist ceremonies are held in the Guangji Temple in Beijing four times a month with around 100 worshippers each time.

Wang cherishes a warm memory of the late Premier Zhou who tried to protect religious relics and temples during the "Cultural Revolution."

He said a great number of bronze Buddha statues and incense burners from Tibet were destroyed in attempts to remove their gold coating. About 50 painting scrolls from the Ming Dynasty were taken from the Fayuan Temple in Beijing and burned. "But some important relics survived due to the efforts of Premier Zhou," Wang said. "He gave orders to the local governments to protect them by every possible means."

Wang said the government has paid much attention to religion. In previous and current constitutions, citizens are entitled to enjoy freedom of religious belief.

He is especially satisfied with the more specific stipulation in the current draft of the constitution which reads: "No organs of state, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion."

GONGREN RIBAO URGES LEARNING FROM FEMALE WORKER

HK181210 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "This Is Communist Thinking -- Praising Zhao Chune, a Good Daughter of the Working Class"]

[Text] We were filled with excitement and respect when we read the report "She Devoted All Her Light and Heat to the Four Modernizations." This is a report about the deeds of a good daughter of the working class, Zhao Chune, who was a worker at Laoji coalyard of the Luoyang municipal coal company. Her lofty communist spirit in working wholeheartedly for the revolution and wholeheartedly serving the people gives us a profound education. We believe that when all the staff and workers in the country have read this report, they will also be greatly moved by Comrade Zhao Chune's precious spirit of devotion.

Comrade Zhao Chune was a very common worker. He job was also very common -- a job at a coalyard where she had to deal with coal every day. She engaged in common labor. Every day she would sweep and shovel coal, check the coal received and send coal to consumers. However, at her common position and in her common labor, she performed extremely uncommon glorious deeds. She closely integrated her ideals into practice. In doing her work, she never haggled for better working conditions or remuneration but devoted all her energy and abilities to the coalyard. She not only conscientiously and satisfactorily did what was assigned to her, but also quietly did many other things that were not assigned to her. She showed concern for other people more than for herself and warmed the hearts of other people with her sincerity. What was especially moving was that during the critical time when she was seriously ill, she still tried to work as much as possible. She said: "I would rather die on a heap of coal than on a sick bed," and "I have only one thing to ask from the organization -- the permission to work." These stirring words clearly showed the loyalty for the revolutionary cause and the dauntless heroism of a CCP member. Comrade Zhao Chune's revolutionary spirit of putting revolution first, putting work first, putting the interests of other people first and giving her all until her heart stops beating was the concentrated expression of the communist ideology. She deserved to be called a good daughter of the party and an excellent representative of the working class, and she deserved to be an example for all the staff and workers to learn from.

Since the founding of our country, hundreds and thousands of advanced and exemplary people like Zhao Chune have continued to emerge in our ranks of staff and workers. These people have fought hard on various frontlines and have contributed their talents and wisdom to our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. They are the backbone of the new China. We are proud to have such a large number of fine working class elements. However, we cannot deny that because of the impact of the decade of turmoil and because of the corrosion of capitalist and various other nonproletarian ideologies, and in addition, owing to our laxness and weakness in carrying out ideological and political work for a few years, there have been quite a large number of workers, especially young workers, who do not really have a working class ideology mentality, although they have already become members of the working class. Some of them have no ideals and are not concerned about politics. They pay attention only to earning money. They put money first and see money in everything. Others are particular about clothes and food and seek enjoyment. They pursue the so-called doctrine of "if there is any meaning to life, it is but food and clothes." Still others are empty-minded and are leading a meaningless life. They work perfunctorily and are lax in observing discipline. A small number of them even violate the law and discipline and commit crimes. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks facing us is to carry out education in communism among the staff and workers and strive to raise their ideological consciousness and their understanding of the historical mission of their own class, and thus firmly establish in their minds the communist world outlook, the communist outlook on life and the communist ideal.

One of the important measures now is to conscientiously develop among the staff and workers the mass movement of learning from and catching up with the advanced, and to turn the working class into a powerful force with communist consciousness, modern cultural knowledge and modern production skills, adequate political initiative and production with the spirit of unity, cooperation and strict discipline.

At present, responding to the CCP Central Committee's call, activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced are being carried out everywhere. In carrying out these activities, we should propagate on a large scale the deeds of the advanced individuals and the advanced collectives. Most of the advanced and exemplary people are the type of people who are willing to endure great hardship and willing to work hard like Comrade Zhao Chune. They are the advanced people who are like the "old oxen" described by some of the masses. Another type of advanced person is one who has achieved great results in renovating tools, machinery and other apparatus, inventing advanced technological processes and advanced techniques to raise labor productivity and in strengthening scientific management and in raising the economic results in their enterprises. Both types of advanced people are examples for us to learn from. However, in a sense, only when one has the spirit to serve the people wholeheartedly like an "old ox" can he put the interests of the people first and concentrate all his energy on renovation and creation.

Though Comrade Zhao Chune died, her communist ideology of hard struggle, working selflessly and devotion to the four modernizations will live forever. This is the most precious spiritual wealth she left us. We should learn from her forever!

PROGRESS IN ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTION REPORTED

OW190917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) — China now produces 2.5 million tons of alloy steel a year in over 600 varieties, up from an annual total of 2,000 to 3,000 tons in the early 1950's, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

The paper notes that China has established a number of alloy steel producing bases and has made marked improvement in the quality of its manufactured high-speed tool steel, bearings steel, cold-rolled stainless steel plates, small-bore pipes for geological use and low alloy reinforcing bars.

In the past two years, Chinese high-speed tool steel and several other alloy steel products have entered the world market, including some 50 million pieces of cutting and drilling tools made for export with M 2 [as received] new rolled steel jointly by the Dalian steel mill, Beijing iron and steel research institute and related units.

In the 1950s, the paper recalls, ordinary carbon steel was used in building the Yangtze River Bridge at Wuhan, with a span of 128 meters. In the 1960s, the Anshan iron and steel complex turned out low alloy steel and it was selected and used in building the second Yangtze Bridge, at Nanjing, where the span was increased to 160 meters. In the 1970s, the complex produced — on a trial basis -- a new type of low alloy steel with greater strength, which has recently been chosen for building yet another Yangtze River Bridge at Jiujiang with a span as long as 216 meters.

Railway departments across China have in recent years begun to replace carbon steel rails with medium manganese steel rails and, as a result, the life expectancy of the rails can be extended by 26 percent. The blooms trial-produced by the Qiqihar steel mill have been used in the manufacture of cold rolls for the 1.7-meter rolling mill in the Wuhan iron and steel complex, which were earlier imported from abroad, the paper says.

In addition, the paper goes on, various alloys steel producing enterprises have reoriented their service direction by providing cheaper alloy steel products for light industry. The Dalian steel mill is now using strip spring steel it has produced to turn out qualified springs for washer timers, which have been imported for some time.

In an accompanying brief commentary, the paper calls for expansion of alloy steel production, saying that the increased proportion of alloy steels in steel production represents an important step toward raising the quality and increasing the variety for China's metallurgical industry.

The paper also urges the pooling of technical resources of existing research institutes, colleges and universities as well as in industrial enterprise to make new breakthroughs in this field.

CONSERVATION GROUP ESTABLISHED IN BEIJING

OW190700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) — The national water and soil conservation work coordination group held its first meeting since its establishment in Beijing on the morning of 18 June.

Qian Zhengying, head of the group and minister of water conservancy and power, presided over the meeting. Lu Kebai, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Li Ruishan, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and responsible persons of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry attended the meeting.

The meeting listened to reports on the nationwise situation in water and soil conservation work. They held that water and soil conservation work is an important part of the work to manage and put in order the country's land resources. Over the years some achievements have been made in this field of work, but there are still many problems, particularly the phenomenon of improvement and destruction going on at the same time, which hitherto has not been effectively stopped.

The meeting studied and determined that at present it is necessary to pay attention to work in the following three areas: 1) to energetically publicize the harms of soil erosion and the great significance of water and soil conservation; 2) to resolutely protect the existing forests, grasslands, wastelands and so forth against further destruction; and 3) to bring soil erosion under control in key areas stage by stage and area by area with departments concerned at various levels paying attention to their own respective key areas.

The meeting also decided to hold national water and soil conservation work conference in good time following the promulgation of regulations governing water and soil conservation work by the State Council.

The meeting studied the question of division of labor and coordination among ministries and commissions concerned.

'THREE FIXES' POLICY IN FORESTRY PROGRESSING

OW191043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- Salient success has been achieved in fixing the ownership of hills and woodlands, the ownership of privately owned hills on the peasants, and the responsibility in forestry production — the three tasks known as the "three fixes" -- since the spring of 1981 when these projects started. According to statistics from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in April, the "three fixes" had already been carried out in more than 1,900 counties and cities, and had been basically completed in over 500 counties. In the course of launching these projects, over 100 million mu of hill country have been granted to over 30 million rural households as private plots, an average of 3.6 mu per household.

Facts have proved that fruitful results have been achieved wherever the "three fixes" have been properly carried out. The most notable results are:

1. Enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people in developing forestry has been aroused. In many localities where the "three fixes" have been completed, individual households as well as the state and the collectives, are enthusiastic in afforestation. Last spring, Hunan Province afforested over 3.4 million mu of land, of which 110,000 mu were afforested by the state, 950,000 mu were afforested by collectives, and over 1.1 million mu of privately owned hills were afforested by peasants. During the same period, people in Sichuan Province planted over 800 million trees -- more than 50 percent higher that the same period of 1989 -- and more that 70 percent of the trees were planted by individual households.

2. Administration of woodlands has been strengthened. In the course of launching the "three fixes" projects, many localities have handled large numbers of cases concerning unauthorized logging. They have reinstated and established the organs, and also formulated regulations, for protecting the local woodlands. The amount of unauthorized logging and number of forest fires has thus been greatly reduced. In Guizhou Province, various responsibility systems have been established for administering the 3.8 million mu of collective woodlands and economic forests, thus ending the previous situation under which ownership of the woodlands, the responsibilities for tending them and the benefits derived were all unclear. In Sichuan, no forest fire's have occured in six prefectures and cities over the past year.

3. Stability and unity have been enhanced. Thanks to the "three fixes," the causes of instability have been eliminated as many disputes over ownership of woodlands have been resolved, the chaos in certain localities of scrambling for wooded areas, cutting trees and fights between groups of armed people has been halted. As a result of settling the disputes over the ownership of woodlands between the state-owned lumber areas and communes and brigades, the state-owned lumber areas have been consolidated and their unity with the local communes and brigades has been enhanced.

XINHUA ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

OW181337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- China's State System Is Socialist State of the People's Democratic Dictatorship -- Lecture Series on the Draft Revised Constitution (3) [title of article]

The system of any nation contains two parts -- the state system and the political system. The so-called state system refers to the status of the various social classes in the state. It indicates the class nature of the state. China's state system is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship as specified by the draft of the revised constitution.

China's constitution is of a socialist nature. Therefore, to confirm the class nature in China is an important aspect in the Chinese constitution. The 1954 Constitution stipulated: "The people's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The 1975 Constitution and 1978 Constitution stipulated: "The people's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The draft of the revised constitution this time has amended the relaeted stipulation of the 1978 Constitution. It says: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance or workers and peasants." That is to say that the draft of the revised constitution has amended "the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat" specified in the 1978 Consittution to "the socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship."

Why does the draft of the revised constitution make such a stipulation? The most fundamental point is that such wording about the people's democratic dictatorship will reflect the special features of Chinese history and conform with the state of affairs in China even better.

1. The people's democratic dictatorship is a creation of the Communist Party of China and a product of the combination of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In proposing the theories of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marx and Engels had assumed that the dictatorship of the proletariat, could be exercised in two forms: the form of "direct achievement" and the form of "indirect achievement." In the course of leading the Russian Revolution, Lenin had put forward the idea of forming worker-peasant alliance. However, in the course of leading the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party of China has not only formed a firm worker-peasant alliance, but also established the anti-imperialist and antifeudalist united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance by combining the urban petit bourgeoisie with the national bourgeoisie. Based on the peculiarity of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong made a proposal to establish the people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The "Common Program" that played the role of the constitution in the early years of the People's Republic of China had reaffirmed this proposal. We can see from this that the people's democratic dictatorship has reflected the historic characteristics of the Chinese revolution.

2. After the founding of new China, the united front had remained intact. At that time, there were two forms of alliance: the worker-peasant alliance and the alliance formed on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance by the working people and the cooperative non-working people. After the completion of socialist transformation, the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the united front has become a broad alliance for all the socialist workers, the patriots who have supported socialism and the patriots who have upheld the reunification of the motherland. The political foundation for the united front has even been further expanded. At the same time, the targets of the dictatorship have been narrowed while the scope of democracy duly expanded. Therefore, such wording as the people's democratic dictatorship conforms with the actual conditions in China even better.

3. The people's democratic dictatorship combines the practice of carrying out democracy among the people with the practice of exercising dictatorship over the enemy. To adopt such wording as the people's democratic dictatorship not only can specifically manifest the class essence of China's state power, but also can guard against any distortion or any abuse of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In its "preamble," the draft of the revised constitution points out: The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants is the dictatorship of the proletariat. This statement is necessary, because China's people's democratic dictatorship is exercised by the working class through the leadership of its vanguard — the Communist Party of China. It shoulders the proletarian mission of building socialism and realizing communism, and implements the policies of the proletariat. In addition, the above-mentioned statement can also correct some misunderstandings such as: whenever the people's democratic dictatorship is mentioned, it seems like such "dictatorship is no longer needed or such dictatorship is not the same as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

HONGQI ON REFORM OF TOP ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

HK181513 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 82 pp 23-26

[Article by Xu Chongde [6079 1504 1795]: "An Important Reform in the Supreme State Administrative Organs"]

[Text] The State Council of the PRC, or the central people's government, by means of exercising its supreme administrative power, handles our country's major domestic and foreign affairs and realizes the state function of the people's democratic dictatorship. The work of the State Council is directly related to the success or failure of our country's socialist modernization. Thus, the reform and perfection of the administrative system of the State Council is of far-reaching significance.

There are only three articles under the section "The State Council" in the present constitution, which was adopted in 1978. However, they have been increased to nine in the draft of the revised constitution (referred to below as the draft) after being revised, adapted and redrafted. The content is more substantial than the present constitution and represents a new development. Regarding the nature and status of the State Council: it is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power and is the supreme state administrative organ. This basic point was determined when our country's first socialist constitution was promulgated in 1954. The later two constitutions were formulated on the basis of the first one. The objective of this revision is to more perfectly display the above-mentioned nature of the State Council and further strengthen its status and give play to its role. This kind of revision on the one hand reflects the continuity of our country's consitutions and on the other hand shows the vitality of our country's organs of power, which are incessantly developing and perfecting.

Based on the original constitution, the draft has made great changes, mainly regarding: 1) the organization of the State Council; 2) the leadership system of the State Council itself; 3) the tenure of office of the State Council leading personnel; 4) the power and function of the State Council; 5) the establishment of an auditing organ. In addition, since the State Council is the organic constituent of the whole country's structure, the series of reforms of other organs, such as the enlargement of the function and power of the NPC and, in particular, the Standing Committee of the NPC, the restoration of the PRC chairman, the establishment of the Central Military Commission, and so on, will cefinitely exert certain influence on the structure and activities of the State Council. In short, the draft has reflected the reforms of the State Council in many ways and cannot be talked about in detail in this article. Let me give my view on several questions.

The change of the structure of the State Council proposed in the draft is a summation of experiences over a long time in the past and is also a reflection and affirmation of the results of the reforms in the structure of the State Council which are being carried out at present. The structure of the country's highest administrative organs has undergone three stages of development.

The first stage was the government administration council of 1949-54, which was a committee system. The council consisted of one premier, several vice premiers, a secretary general and several administrative councillors. Administrative councillors could hold concurrent posts as directors of council commissions or ministers, who were not necessarily administrative councillors. That is to say, the directors of council commissions or ministers were not necessarily members of the administration council. Such a regulation was made at that time because the administration coulcil had 30 subordinate ministries, committees, councils, departments and administrative offices. Besides the administrative councillors who did not belong to any ministries, if all the ministers and directors were administrative councilors, there would be too many administrative councillors. Thus, it would be more difficult to conduct administration council meetings. The structure and work methods of the administration council have provided valuable experience for the reform of the leadership system of the present State Council, the appointment of state councillors and the establishment of a standing committee of the State Council which consists of a premier, vice premiers, state councillors and a secretary general.

The second stage was a system stipulated in the 1954 Constitution. Under this system, the State Council consisted of a premier, several vice premiers, all ministers, directors of all commissions and a secretary general. This system lasted the longest. There have not been any changes except that the secretary general was deleted from being a member of the State Council in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions. It was different from the structure of the administration council in that there were no committee members holding either concurrent posts as ministers or ministers without portfolio; and all ministers and directors of commissions were without exception members of the State Council. Therefore, we called this an organizational form of ministerial meeting.

The advantages of this system were that all ministers of the State Council and directors of all commissions were members of the plenary meetings of the State Council. They could participate in the critical discussions of matters of overall importance under the charge of the State Council. Such a form, in principle, is still kept by the current draft of the revised constitution.

The structure of the State Council stipulated in this draft of the constitution is the third stage of the development of our country's highest administrative organs. Looking at article No 86 of the draft — members of the State Council — it is different from both the administration council and the original State Council. It is based on the two kinds of structures which have been practiced by the country's highest administrative organs since the founding of the country and has absorbed their strong points. It is also a development of the former structure. In accordance with the stipulation of the draft, the leadership system of the State Council itself after being reformed is called the premier responsibility system. This system is a form of what we usually refer to as a directors responsibility system. Its main characteristics are:

First, the number of vice premiers is reduced to the minimum, appointing state councillors so that the leadership system is more centralized. The draft explicitly points out: "The premier directs the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and state councillors assist the premier in his work." This shows that the premier holds the dominant post in the leadership system of the State Council although the State Council is under collective leadership. The vice premiers and the state councillors are assistants of the premier. The state councillors are entrusted by the premier to be in charge of certain work and certain major tasks. They are also entrusted by the premier to carry out important foreign activities.

Second, the draft stipulates that "the premier calls and presides over the regular meetings and the plenary meetings of the State Council." This kind of meeting is different from that of other organs which practice the collegiate system of work procedure and method of making decisions. The status of each member of the organs which practice the collegiate system is fundamentally equal. While making decisions, each member has the same right to vote. But it is different in the premier responsibility system. The premier not only has the power to call and preside over the regular meetings and plenary meetings of the State Council, but also has the power to gather correct opinions and make the decision of the State Council during the meetings in which major problems are discussed fully by all members.

Third, the draft stipulates that "the premier is to be appointed by the chairman of the People's Republic of China." The chairman appoints the premier with the approval of the NPC. In the past, people have not paid much attention to the significance of such procedures. As a matter of fact, the chairman is the symbol and representative of the state. Therefore, the premier actually receives the mandate from the state. He is to represent the interests of the people in organizing the government and in bearing the responsibility of managing state affairs and leading the highest administrative organ. In the future, after the restoration of the post of chairman of the PRC, this solemn legal procedure of appointing the premier will also be restored and the responsibilities of the premier will be made more explicit. On the other hand, the premier has the right to propose to the highest organ of state power the appointment of State Council vice premiers, state councillors, ministers, directors of various commissions, the chief auditer and the secretary general. When he thinks necessary, the premier the dismissal of the function and power of these people. In light of this, we see that the administrative responsibilities of all people involved are clearly laid down.

It can be readily seen that the draft has changed the former leadership system of committee members and the system of ministerial meetings. It has further strengthened the status and duties of the premier. Undoubtedly, this is a significant change needed to meet the objective demands of the four modernizations drive. It has realized the new development of our country's administrative and management system.

Collective management is feasible under certain conditions. Lenin has figuratively called such a system a "preparatory class" in learning management. ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 420) It is, however, liable to create multiple leadership with no one assuming ultimate responsibility. According to Lenin, the system of collective leadership should be transmitted to the system of individual responsibility. This is a demand of the objective nature of execution and administration. In the light of our country's situation, the State Council is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power and the State Council enforces the laws and decrees formulated as a result of the collective discussions of the NPC and its Standing Committee. When the state decisions which are made on a democratic basis by means of collective discussions are to be enforced, the executive organs must combine forces and rapidly implement them and demand explicit personal responsibilities in the course of enforcement. Otherwise, the enforcement of the laws and decrees will be procrastinated and thus be unable to bring about prompt and correct results. Lenin has acutely pointed out: "At best, corporate management involves a tremendous waste of forces and is not suited to the rapid and accurate work demanded by the conditions of centralized large-scale industry." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 30, p 279) He also pointed out: "The main principle of administration is -- a certain person is fully responsible for some specified work." ("Collected Works of Lenin", vol 36, p 554) Lenin's expositions are perfectly correct. Our country's State Council shoulders the heavy task of organizing and realizing the socialist modernization drive. It leads all ministries, all commissions in local people's governments at all levels in their work, leads in an all-round way and manages the state's economy, finance, monetary affairs, commerce, education, science, culture, public health, sports, civil affairs, public security, diplomatic activities, state defense, urban and rural construction, Overseas Chinese affairs and so forth. Under the circumstances that the objective situation is ever changing, the socialist cause is rapidly developing, both domestic and foreign work are tough and complicated and various problems and all kinds of contradictions are cropping up one after another, if we do not clarify the responsibilities of the individuals, strengthen the authority of the premier or stress a high degree of centralization on the basis of democracy, the State Council will not be able to give play to its high efficiency or to successfully fulfill the tough tasks.

As viewed from our country's current situation of administration and management, there really exist the problems of overstaffing in government organizations. There are more hands than are needed, complicated work procedures, petty disputes, incidences of shifting responsibilities onto others and doing things in a sluggish way, and not being responsible for work. All this is out of tune with the demands for socialist modernization and is totally intolerable. The future of our country will be dreadful to contemplate if we continue to content ourselves with endless collective discussions, produce a tremendous amount of documents, and spend a lot of time reading documents, or if we lack appropriate centralism and make many different policies which contradict each other. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that, in a certain sense, reform of the government structure is a revolution. If we want to create more prospects for our cause, we must carry out this important reform with revolutionary spirit. The draft explicitly pointed out that "the State Council implements the premier responsibility system." This is one of the essential and correct measures for launching this revolution.

Some people think that the premier responsibility system contradicts democratic centralism. They think that the premier responsibility system is antagonistic to the system of democratic centralism. This is a purely wrong understanding. There was a similar view when Soviet Russia discussed the question of restructuring in 1918. At that time and in accordance with such a view, Lenin clearly expounded on the theory that collective discussion and the setting up of a strict responsibility system are two categories of democratic functions, and he solemnly pointed out that it is extremely wrong to hold the view that a strict responsibility system is incompatible with the democratic system and collective management.

As viewed from the draft of the revised constitution, the premier responsibility system is actually not contradictory to the system of democratic centralism in principle. It is because under the premier responsibility system, decisions on major problems are to be discussed by all members during the regular meetings of the State Council and the plenary meetings of the State Council. The regular meetings of the State Council play a special role in exercising collective leadership. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang said in the "Report on Problems of Reforming Structure of the State Council:" "The regular meeting of the State Council is the routine leading organization of the State Council. Under the direction of the premier, it is responsible for leading various kinds of important work within the scope of power of the State Council and making decisions." In light of this, the premier responsibility system is set up on the basis of giving play to the role of the collective and is a leading cadres' responsibility system which is integrated with the collective. Lenin said: "We need committees to discuss certain basic problems and personal responsibility and personal leadership to avoid procrastination and shirking of responsibility." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 30, p 213) Our country's premier responsibility system in the State Council is exactly like this. It is, certainly, a system of centralism; however, it is a system of centralism on a democratic basis and is a form to manifest the system of democratic centralism. Therefore, it conforms with our country's basic organizational principles.

Similarly, all ministries and commissions which are subordinate to the State Council practice the system of decision-making by the leading cadre. Regarding this single point, we have always been working in compliance with it although there was no written stipulation in the constitution. However, it is clearly stipulated in the draft that "all ministries and all commissions practice the minister or director responsibility system." Now that the number of deputy positions and vacant positions is reduced, the personal responsibility of the department heads will become greater in actual work.

Among the various subordinate departments of the State Council, there is the establishment of the auditing organ which is to independently exercise the power of auditing and supervision under the leadership of the chief auditor. This is a new characteristic of the draft on reform of the administrative organs. By means of supervising the accounting procedures and the qualifications of the auditors themselves, the auditing organ exercises overall supervision over financial and economic activities. Therefore, the auditing department should be separated from the department of financial accounting in modern economic management. The objective of auditing supervision is to ensure that the state's capital is more rationally and legally gathered and utilized and that it brings better economic benefits. It also helps to strictly enforce financial discipline and prevents possible flaws that may occur in the state's financial and economic activities and is thus conducive to the socialist modernization drive.

Since ours is a vast country with a dense population, there are several hundreds of thousands of enterprises and an enormous number of work units and administrative organs, and it is necessary to practically protect the state's huge capital and property. For many years in the past, because there was neither a perfect legal system nor a complete auditing system or an organ in charge of auditing supervision, unsavory trends appeared in the area of financial and economic management. There was also malpractice which made serious inroads on the state's property. Thus, it is extremely necessary to perfect the auditing system and set up an independent organ in charge of auditing supervision. In the wake of the development of socialist construction, and in the wake of the expansion of the decisionmaking rights in the localities, departments and enterprises and the adoption of open economic policies, new contradictions crop up incessantly, and thus the demand for the establishment of an organ in charge of auditing supervision has become more urgent. The draft stipulated: "The State Council will establish auditing organs to audit and supervise finance and the financial revenue and expenditure of the people's government at all levels and of the financial and monetary organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations under the people's government." This complies with the demand of China's financial and economic management and the building of the four modernizations.

In order to continue to make the best possible use of the State Council and bring the role of the highest administrative organ into full play, the draft has, to a certain extent, expanded the authority of the State Council. One relatively important item is that the State Council has the authority to stipulate and approve administrative laws and regulations. The State Council is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power. In the course of carrying out laws and decrees, the State Council must make administrative strategic decisions and promulgate regulatory documents in accordance with the actual complicated situations. This is called administrative laws and regulations. This is the first concept stipulated in the draft on China's administrative laws and regulations. In our actual life, the administrative laws and regulations deal with a wide range of things. According to the stipulation of the draft, the State Council has the authority to use the administrative laws and regulations to define the obligations and duties of all ministries and commissions. This shows that the authority of the State Council has expanded.

As a matter of fact, that the State Council has the authority to stipulate and approve administrative laws and regulations does not mean that the State Council has legislative power, nor does it mean that the State Council is a legislative body. Although determined by the nature and characteristic of the administrative power, in actuality, the quantity of administrative laws and regulations is much more than laws and decrees. However, administrative laws and regulations are after all different in principle from laws and decrees. First, laws and decrees are stipulated by the highest organ of state power. In China, only the NPC and its Standing Committee, which are state legislative organs, can exercise state legislative power. Moreover, administrative laws and regulations are but administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council in the course of implementing the law so that the law will be carried out smoothly. Second, from the binding force and compelling force's point of view, although administrative laws and regulations are almost similar to laws and decrees, administrative laws and regulations must abide by laws and decrees and must not contravene the law. If there is any contradiction, the NPC Standing Committee can change and repeal the administrative laws and regulations. The difference between administrative laws and regulations and laws and decrees is manifested in the subordinate nature of the State Council to the highest organ of state power. In China, democratic centralism and the system of "integrating discussions with action," are the basic principles of the socialist political system. Even though this is the fact, the draft has, for the first time, defined the status of administrative laws and regulations in the constitution. We cannot deny that this is an important feature.

The reform of China's highest administrative organ manifested in the draft of the revised constitution is very important. We can predict that the working system of China's government will continue to improve and its efficiency will be greatly enhanced. This will certainly perfect and strengthen the organization and leadership of the socialist modernization.

ANHUI REAPS BUMPER WHEAT, RAPESEED HARVESTS

OW201409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 20 Jun 82

[By XINHUA Correspondent Tian Wenxi]

[Excerpts] Hefei, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- By successfully combating various natural calamities, Anhui Province has again reaped a bumper harvest of wheat and rapeseed this year on the basis of last year's record harvest. The province's total output of wheat and rapeseed exceeds 9.5 billion jin and 1.74 billion jin respectively. This represents an increase of 4 percent for wheat and 34 percent for rapeseed in comparison with last year's record level. Growth in production is reported for most of Anhui Province's 70 counties, except for a few that have suffered from serious disasters.

After reaping a bumper agricultural harvest for 3 consecutive years, Chuxian Prefecture has again increased the total output of wheat and rapeseed this year by 20 and 35 percent respectively compared to last year.

Anhui Province is one of the principal wheat - and rapeseed-producing areas in China. In order to realize a bumper harvest of wheat and rapeseed this summer, the provincial CCP committee promptly convened an experience-exchange meeting last summer in the wake of a bumper harvest. Besides summing up experience and commending the advanced, the meeting worked out various effective measures, such as improving the techniques of topdressing and methods for disease and pest control, to boost production.

ANHUI STEPS UP SUMMER CROP PROCUREMENT WORK

HK190633 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Fine Situation of Bumper Summer Grain and Oil Crop Harvest in Anhui; Provincial Grain Departments Take Steps To Increase Procurement"]

[Text] According to XINHUA, in the face of the excellent situation of bumper summer grain and oil-bearing crop harvests, the Anhui provincial grain departments have taken effective steps to increase procurement somewhat. Summer grain and oil crop output in the province is estimated to exceed that of the great bumper year of 1981. At present, the rapeseed has started to come into the storehouses, while harvesting of most of the summer grain is complete. Procurement and storage work is about to unfold all around. The resources of the Anhui peasants have been relatively sound following last year's bumper harvest. A situation of rapid momentum and concentration in time may arise in summer grain and oil crop storage work. The provincial people's government has demanded that the staff and workers of the grain departments make full ideological and material preparations; they must organize sales work according to voucher and delivery of grain according to plan on the one hand and resolutely carry out their work to the end on the other. All grain and oil that is up to standard must be procured as it comes in, and it is necessary to investigate responsilitity in cases of unnecessary failure to procure it.

Getting a good grasp of allocation and transfer of grain and oil is a major measure adopted by Anhui Province this year to solve the problem of difficulties in selling grain due to shortage of granaries in some places. The provincial grain department decided to ship out grain and oil that should be allocated and transferred elsewhere as soon as possible, before the onset of the busy procurement period, and to do everything possible to make granaries available for increasing the crop procurement. The provincial government also held a special meeting of the railroad, highway, and waterway transport and other departments to arrange the safe transport of grain and oil being allocated and transferred elsewhere.

To ensure that, in the wake of this year's bumper summer harvest, crop failures are made up for by bumper harvests, the provincial grain departments have decided to further do a good job in purchase and sales at negotiated prices after the completion of the state procurement and excess procurement quotas. Last year, under the premise of upholding the policy of state monopoly in purchase and sales of grain and oil, the Wuhe County

grain departments sold, in excess of the plan, 12 million jin of grain and 4.8 million jin of oil at negotiated prices to 80 units in 18 provinces and municipalities, making a net profit of 970,000 yuan. Apart from reversing the situation of operating at a loss in managing grain and oil, this move also effectively solved the peasants' problem of "finding it difficult to sell their grain." The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently popularized this county's experience. Grain departments in the province have created various new and convenient grain procurement methods, so that the masses need not form long queues to sell their grain. The He County Chengguan grain station and the peasants have discussed and formulated a method for "procurement by appointment, arrival at the station at a certain time, sale of grain at a certain point, reception at a certain point, and weighing and storage at a certain point." As a result, the peasants only have to queue once, spending only 10 minutes or so, before receiving their cash and payment in kind to take home.

TORRENTIAL RAINSTORMS CAUSE FLOODING IN FUJIAN

Rail Service Disrupted

OW210232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Torrential rains in the past few days have caused serious landslides at 16 places in the northern section of the Ying-Xia railway. Trains from Fuzhou and Xiamen to Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Nanchang and Guangzhou have been temporarily suspended since 18 June. Owing to efforts of railway workers to strengthen inspection and guard railway lines, no train accident has occurred so far.

After the landslides, responsible comrades of the Nanchang railway bureau, the Fuzhou railway subbureau and Shunchang, Shaowu and Guangze Counties rushed to the affected areas to lead more than 3,000 railway workers, PLA men and peasants engaged in repair work day and night. By the afternoon of 20 June, 10 caved-in sections were out of danger. Barring new disasters, it is estimated that traffic will resume in 5 or 6 days.

Antiflood Meeting Held

OW210359 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Government held an emergency meeting on 19 June to discuss measures to combat flood and provide disaster relief in Jianyang Prefecture, Fuzhou municipality and other places. The meeting called on the disaster areas to make fighting the flood and providing relief the focus of all work and spare no effort to keep flood damage to a minimum. The meeting urged concerned departments directly under the provincial government to give energetic support to the fight against the flood. To do a good job in flood control, the meeting called on the leadership at various levels to resolutely overcome the tendency to relax, heighten their vigilance, effectively strengthen leadership over flood control, closely watch the rain and flood situation, carry the struggle against flood through to the end and ensure safety during the flood season. When reservoirs and dikes are in danger, the leadership at various levels must show up in person to organize emergency repairs and ensure the safety of dikes and reservoirs. The affected areas should make combating the flood and providing relief the center of all work. First, the people's safety must be guaranteed. Second, goods and material must be protected to avoid or reduce property losses to the state and the people.

The provincial supply, transport, water conservancy, power, agricultural, forestry, commercial, civil affairs and other departments should all give energetic support to the struggle against flood and the relief work, see to it that all supplies needed to combat flood and repair dangerous dike sections and relief supplies for flood victims are delivered to the disaster areas, quickly attend to the livelihood of the masses and mobilize the masses to help themselves by engaging in production.

The meeting called on the railway, transport, postal and telecommunications departments to immediately repair railways, highways and wires damaged by floods to ensure smooth running of transportation and communications means. The meeting decided to dispatch a provincial work team headed by Wen Xiushan to Jianyang Prefecture to assist in the work of combating the flood and to provide disaster relief.

On the afternoon of 19 June leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government went to endangered section in Fuzhou area to inspect flood control work.

JIANGXI GOVERNMENT CALLS URGENT MEETING ON FLOOD

OW190625 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government called an urgent meeting on the morning of 18 June to discuss measures to be taken against the flood. Governor Bai Dongcai presided over the meeting, which was attended by Liu Zhonghou, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and general commander of the provincial flood prevention command, and the principal responsible comrades of the various provincial departments and bureaus.

The meeting heard a report of the provincial flood prevention office on the situation regarding rainfall, floods, flood control works in danger and efforts made to deal with emergencies in the past few days, and studied the priority problem of rushing to deal with flood emergencies and carrying out relief work in the areas of the Fu He valley.

Governor Bai emphatically pointed out that leaders of all localities and departments must (?give priority to) combating the flood. [Words indistinct] duties should be clearly defined and everyone should act in coordination with others through a division of work and responsibility in fighting the flood. Work should be done fully and well with respect to human, material and financial resources and public opinion so as to win a victory in the fight against the flood.

It is mandatory to institute a system of personal responsibility and maintain rigid organizational discipline. Investigations should be carried out to affix responsibility and take measures accordingly if there should be any loss as a result of improper direction, failure to exercise effective leadership or indecision and delay. All units directly under the province should form work teams and send them down to help in combating flood and in relief work.

In the same afternoon, leading comrades Bai Dongcai, Liu Zhonghou and Lu Mingqing, a leader of the provincial military district, personally went to the flood-fighting front along the Fu He, where they directed the efforts in dealing with the flood emergencies and comforted victims of the flood. Vice Governors Xu Qin and Zhang Guozhen also went separately to the flood-fighting front to study and decide on the ways to channel the floodwater.

According to the correspondents and reporters of this station, incessant rainstorms in the areas along the upper reaches of the Fu He in the past few days have caused the river's water level to rise sharply. By 18 June, the waters of the river at the (Jiefang) bridge surged as high as 41.2 meters, which was close to the highest peak ever recorded there. At present, the river is continuing to rise.

The situation of the flood demands action. As soon as it appeared that there was going to be a flood, party, government and army leaders of the prefecture [of Fuzhou] went all out and rushed at the head of the people to the flood-fighting front. Comrades (Sun Yongjiu), secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, and (Bai Chongyu), member of the standing committee of the prefectural CCP committee, personally went to the site at (Qiaozhong) to offer direction.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

OW210634 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field has been developing step by step throughout urban and rural areas in Shanghai, and initial victories have been won. The next step is to develop the struggle in depth, win new victories and carry the struggle between corrupting bourgeois ideas and socialist ideas opposing corruption through to the end. The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting of party member cadres in the city on 18 June; arrangements were made at the meeting to further develop the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Chen Guodong, first secretary, and Hu Lijiao, second secretary, of the municipal party committee, and (Wang Yaoshan), head of the preparatory group for the discipline inspection commission of the municipal party committee, made important speeches at the meeting. Leading comrades of the municipal party committee and municipal government Zhong Min, Yang Shifa, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie and Yang Di, as well as nearly 1,000 party member cadres, attended the meeting. Comrade Chen Guodong presided over the meeting. Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) spoke first on the progress, problems and future of the city's struggle against serious economic crimes.

Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) said: In the past 4 months or so, under the influence of the party's policy and fear of the law, some people with economic problems have successivly given themselves up to the authorities and confessed their crimes. In coordination with the judicial and public security organs, various departments have conducted internal and external investigations and exposed and brought to justice a number of big and serious cases including crimes committed by party member cadres. Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) said: Facts exposed in the struggle show that today's economic crimes are far more serious than in the priod of themovement of the three antis, so serious that resolute actions against them have become imperative. If such criminal activities are allowed to spread unchecked, our communist cause is indeed in danger of being forfeited.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Lijiao placed special emphasis on the protracted, arduous and complicated nature of the struggle. He called on all the party member cadres in Shanghai to repeatedly study the central documents and further deepen their understanding of the significance of the struggle.

Comrade Chen Guodong spoke last at the meeting. He said with emphasis: The policy of opening up to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy will be followed for a long time to come. The struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes and the ideological education and struggle against corruption will also continue for a long time to come. They can all be pursued simultaneously without conflict.

SHANGHAI PARTY STYLE INVESTIGATION WORK DISCUSSED

OW200553 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report by XINHUA's Shanghai branch, most of the 30 party style investigation teams dispatched by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee have successfully carried out their investigation and study tasks and left the units where they were sent. A few teams will stay where they are for a while longer to continue their work. At present, cadres are being trained to form a second group of investigation teams. In the past 3 months the investigation teams went to 29 units in the city, including organizations at the district, county, bureau and corporation levels and some grassroots organizations, to conduct investigation and study. According to the principle of seeking truth from facts laid down by the municipal party committee, the teams affirmed the units' achievements in work, investigated their shortcomings and helped them increase their ideological understanding, follow the correct ideological and political line and strengthen their leading bodies. The teams listened extensively to opinions of the cadres and masses, looked into party style and discipline in these units and examined the fighting capacity of the party organizations. The investigation produced notable results and won praise.

In the course of investigation, many investigation teams helped the units solve problems while conducting investigation and urged the leading bodies of some units to further enhance their party spirit and rectify the party style. As a result, their leading style began to change for the better.

Influenced and spurred by the investigation teams, leading comrades of many districts, counties and bureaus led their own teams to grassroots units under their jurisdiction to conduct investigation and study, rectify the leading style and help the grassroots units solve practical problems. Statistics show that at present more than 340 investigation teams have been formed by the districts, counties and bureaus, with a total of more than 1,800 team members.

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW180258 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and members attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee have in the past few days concentrated their efforts on studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. Speaking passionately at the panel discussions, they pledged to set a good example for the people in studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. They pointed out that it is imperative to include the four fundamental principles in the preamble as the basic rules that the people of the whole country must follow.

NPC Deputy (Luo Changgeng) said: In the past century many patriots with lofty ideals tried their utmost to reform the Chinese social system, but none succeeded. Only under the leadership of the CCP and guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can China embark on the socialist road and become strong and prosperous. Historical facts amply prove that adherence to the four fundamental principles is the foundation for building our country.

The deputies to the people's congress and members of the CPPCC committee enthusiastically discussed the articles about the system of people's democratic dictatorship in China and rights of the people. (Luo Xuebao), deputy and lathe operator of the Jiaxing No 2 woolen mill, said: The draft revised constitution once again affirms the leading role of the working class and stipulates, for the first time, the right of workers and staff to take part in the management of enterprises through workers' congresses and other forms. This is an important event. As a veteran worker, I will take the lead in training and teaching young workers so that they can become competent members of the leading class.

Many CPPCC members were delighted to note that the draft revised constitution, for the first time, includes the Chinese People's Political Consultatie Conference and its role. Cai Bao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Sheng Chuankai), member of its standing committee; and other members said: As CPPCC members, we should take various means to unite more people and continuously expand the ranks of the united front in order to contribute to the four modernizations.

Members of the provincial CPPCC committee, whose native place is in Taiwan, said: Everyone longs for the motherland's reunification and wants to have a reunion with their family members. The draft revised constitution's stipulation about Taiwan will certainly have far-reaching significance for the great cause of reunification.

During the three-day discussions, the deputies and members submitted amendments to and suggestions for the draft revised constitution.

SICHUAN OFFICIALS SAID TO PRACTICE FRAUD ON TRIPS

HK181409 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] (Wang Gaixiang), deputy director of the import and export office of the Sichuan provincial light industry bureau; (Zhang Yibo), manager of the Chongqing clock and watch industrial company; and other people have carried out unlawful and criminal activities while on trips abroad and before and after the trips. They obtained an enormous sum of public funds by deception. The provincial procuratorate decided to arrest (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and (Yang Fukui), the latter being an engineer from the Chengdu measuring and cutting tools plant, whose crimes were serious, in accordance with the law.

"From 6 January to 12 February 1981, when (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and other people went to Switzerland to investigate clock and watch industrial production and technology, they took advantage of the upward revaluation of the dollar to obtain and privately share among themselves 1,000 francs, which was the difference between the actual exchange for some 90,000 Swiss francs at four exchange rates in Switzerland and the exchange at the low exchange rate. Moreover, under the excuse of additional living expenses, they practiced false accounting on bank notes. They practiced fraud. With packing lists as invoices, they made fraudulent applications and claims. According to preliminary investigation and verification, (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and other people fraudulently obtained some 20,000 Swiss francs. They resorted to all kinds of unlawful means and concocted various pretests to ravenously devour public funds, resulting in economic losses to the state and in extremely evil political influence."

At the beginning of April this year, on the basis of a large amount of evidence, the provincial procuratorate established the case and conducted investigation. In the middle of April and at the beginning of May, the provincial procuratorate decided to successively arrest (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and (Yang Fukui), the engineer from the Chengdu measuring and cutting tools plant, who served as an interpreter while on trips abroad, in accordance with the law. The other people who were involved in this case were released on bail pending trial. After the crimes of (Wang Gaixiang) and the other people are clearly investigated and verified, the judicial organ will deal with them in accordance with the law.

SICHUAN COMMUNE URGES PEASANTS TO BECOME RICH

HK210648 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the CCP committee of the Deyuan people's commune, Pixian County, recently issued honor certificates to 136 peasant households who became rich through hard work, to boost their enthusiasm both in production and in getting rich through hard work.

Recently, some people in this commune wrongly confused getting rich through hard work with illegal economic activities. In some production brigades, even such things as hitting at and restricting the development of the households who tried to become rich through hard work have occurred. For fear that the party's economic policy will change, some commune members dare not go on to develop sideline production and the diversified economy. In order to help the cadres and the commune members draw a correct distinction between becoming rich through hard work and economic crimes, and to encourage the commune members to get rich through hard work, the commune CCP committee issued honor certificates to 136 households who received an income of over 1,000 yuan last year from sideline production and from developing the diversified economy. The commune members who attended the ceremony to issue certificates then said that we must have firm faith in the party's economic policies and resolutely follow the road of becoming rich through hard work, so that we can make more contributions to the country and the collective.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON GRADUATE ASSIGNMENT

HK170839 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Recently the Sichuan provincial personnel bureau and the provincial higher education bureau jointly held a meeting on the allocation and assignment of this province's 1982 graduates from universities and colleges, including postgraduates who have completed their prescribed courses. The meeting put forth six specific measures to ensure the smooth progress of the allocation of this year's graduates of institutes of higher education.

First, leading cadres at all levels and comrades who take part in the work of allocating graduates must persist in principles, handle matters impartially and not practice favoritism. They must act as models in implementing the policies and all regulations of the party. They are strictly prohibited from taking advantage of their position and power to get back-door benefits, from offering and receiving bribes and from using crooked ways to interfere with the work of allocating graduates. Responsible persons are not allowed to use any means to try to get graduates from specific schools or to try to allocate children of their relatives and friends to units and places designated by them.

Second, work personnel at all levels who are responsible for the work of allocating graduates must strictly observe security discipline. Before the formal publication of the program for allocation and the specific name list, relevant departments are not allowed to divulge to the public any specific information while they are studying the name list of assigned graduates.

Third, graduates are not allowed to disregard the state plan for allocation and to find units to work in by themselves. No units or individuals are allowed to meet the graduates' incorrect needs of finding units to work in by themselves.

Fourth, in accordance with the principle of "studying for the purpose of application" and with the rational requirements of employing units and the practical situation of graduates, and with reference to the wishes of applicants, schools must rationally work out the name list of assigned graduates. We must appoint and allocate people on their merits and allocate graduates who develop morally, intellectually and physically and excel morally and academically, to posts which the state urgently needs and which can bring their specialities into play.

Fifth, in accordance with the regulations of relevant documents, it is necessary to disqualify graduates from allocation who disregard the needs of the state, persist in their own unreasonable demands and continue to refuse to accept allocation after receiving education. Units under the system of ownership by the whole people are not allowed to employ them within 5 years.

Sixth, it is hoped that all graduates will spontaneously observe the foregoing regulations and demands and supervise each other. It is imperative to report unlawful incidents of interference with and sabotage of the work of allocating graduates to discipline inspection departments. It is essential to promptly investigate and verify the cases and, in accordance with the seriousness of these cases, to criticize and educate offenders and take disciplinary action against them where necessary. Offenders whose mistakes are especially serious and who violate criminal law must be punished in accordance with the law.

GANSU HOLDS FORUM ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

SK211058 Lanshou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial forum on enterprise consolidation which ended on 18 June noted that the major tasks for our future enterprise consolidation are to conscientously improve and build leading bodies and further promote and improve economic responsibility systems and staff according to the fixed number of personnel.

The forum noted: In enterprise consolidation, we should boldly staff leading bodies with fine young and middle-aged cadres and remove those who are incompetent to make leading bodies revolutionized, younger, knowledgeable and professional. At the same time, we should do a good job in making arrangements for veteran cadres to retreat to the second line. When this is done, we whould promote and improve economic responsibility systems. All enterprises in the province should learn form the experiences of the Shou Du Iron and Steel Company to designate each work post and individual to assume certain production, technical and financial responsibilities. We should staff work units according to the fixed number of personnel. This should be done group after group at different times. Surplus manpower should be transerred from their production posts to engage in other lines of production or be organized to attend rotational training classes to raise their productivity.

Attending the forum were responsible persons of pertinent prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and provincial offices and bureaus, responsible persons of the first group of key enterprises to be consolidated and responsible persons of other enterprises.

Lanzhou rolling stock plant, the provincial coal industrial administration bureau and Jiuquan Prefecture's (Hexi) chemical industrial plant introduced their consolidation experiences at the forum.

Xiao Jianguang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, spoke at the forum.

Commentary on Consolidation

SK211052 Lanzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Continue To Grasp Enterprise Consolidation Firmly"]

[Excerpt] Enterprise consolidation is progressing smoothly in our province, and initial achievements have been scored. It is, however, only a beginning. Our tasks are still very arduous. We should continue to grasp it firmly.

In consolidating enterprises we should first correct our thinking. Thinking that our tasks are too heavy and we are too busy to conduct enterprise consolidation or that enterprise consolidation is done every year but [words indistinct] are wrong. We should overcome such ideas. We should make it clear that comprehensively consolidating enterprises to put them in order through the improvement of leading bodies, workers contingents, managerial systems and labor and financial discipline is very important to the improvement of enterprise economic results and enterprise development.

Enterprise consolidation should be done by the existing leading bodies and the masses of workers under the leadership of the party organizations of the enterprises. Party committees of enterprises should stand on the forefront of the enterprise consolidation work and grasp it boldly. Investigation groups sent by higher levels to enterprises should refrain from either standing on ceremony or doing everything themselves. They should work in coordination with the party committees of enterprises to investigate, study and sum up experiences and lessons and solve the problems arising in the course of consolidation in a timely manner to promote enterprise consolidation in a steady and sound way.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK200401 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Speaking at the provincial rural work forum which ended on 18 June, Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin pointed out: At present we must concentrate forces to sum up and perfect the various types of production responsibility system.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: More than 3 years of practice have proven that the development of the agricultural production responsibility systems in Gansu is healthy and is affirmed and endorsed by the cadres and masses. The various types of production responsibility system have played a positive role in reviving and stimulating agricultural production. They displayed their power in 1980, a year of good weather, and were tested in the particularly great natural disasters of 1981. They have promoted agricultural revival and development in areas in difficulties and also stimulated successive increases of production and bumper harvests in places where the production foundation was already relatively good.

There are many advantages in practicing responsibility systems. The two most fundamental ones are as follows: First, they have done away with the erroneous methods of eating out of a big pot and practicing egalitarianism. The peasants' enthusiasm for production has been truly stimulated, and they are full of confidence in eliminating poverty and getting rich. Second, as a result of more than 3 years of practice and probing, we have found an appropriate management method for organizing the peasants to carry out socialist collective agricultural production and opened up a broad road for future great development of the rural productive force.

Of course, we have only been operating the responsibility systems for 2 or 3 years, and it is unrealistic to demand that they rapidly transform the difficult situation that had formed over many years. We cannot censure the responsibility systems on that score, and still less can we harbor doubts and hesitations about them.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: At present we must shift the work focus to summing up and perfecting these systems and presistently operate the systems for a long time. Perfecting the responsibility systems and establishing a corresponding management system is much more difficult that choosing and deciding on the form of responsibility system; much more work and time are required. In the wake of the development of the productive force, new problems will crop up in practice, and we must ceaselessly work to solve them. It can be said that perfecting the responsibility systems is a long-term and regular task.

At present, in the course of perfecting the responsibility systems, we must further seriously study the spirit of the central documents, carry out in-depth education in keeping two things unchanged and simultaneously taking care of the interests of three parties, continue to eliminate leftist influence, and emancipate our minds. At the same time we must pay attention to solving the problem of trends of liberalization. We must persistently seek truth from facts, follow the mass line, and avoid treating all cases the same regardless of the circumstances. We must promptly guide the enthusiasm stimulated by the responsibility systems into developing the productive force.

Comrade Fang Jixin also spoke on issues of planting trees and grass, rectifying the basic-level organizations, paying attention to work methods, and strengthening leadership over rural work.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SPEAKS ON CENSUS WORK

HK200418 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Gansu Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin spoke at a telephone conference on provincial census work convened by the provincial CCP committee and government on the evening of 18 June.

He said: We must further strengthen leadership, set up strict quality control responsibility systems, and carry out the census in a thoroughly sound way.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: We must pay particular attention to strengthening leadership at the commune level. He said: In the census registration stage, the commune level is right in the frontline. This level is responsible for training enumerators and organizing census registration. These are two arduous tasks. There can be no reliable guarantee for the accuracy of census data without a leadership backbone force familiar with local conditions, earnest in work, and with a knowledge of census work, which could ensure quality right from the grassroots. Comrade Feng Jixin demanded that all prefectures and counties carry out a strict inspection of the state of leadership of the commune-level census offices and the quality of their professional backbone force. Incompetents must be immediately replaced. The force must be strengthened wherever it is weak, and further training must be carried out for those not sufficiently familiar with professional work. Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: We must ensure success all in one go for the census registration. In accordance with the quality acceptance criteria laid down by the state, we must decide on a whole series of specific measures for avoiding errors, together with the corresponding responsibility systems.

Comrade Feng Jixin demanded that the party and government leaders at all levels put census work at the top of their agenda and mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to grasp the census as a major affair. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Liu Bin) presided at the meeting. Vice Governor Wu Junyang gave specific arrangements for the provincial census at the meeting.

SHAANXI MEETING ON CONSTITUTION STUDY PROBLEMS

HK190825 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting on 17 and 18 June to listen to reports from the prefectures and municipalities on the situation in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution. The meeting focused on the problem of study and discussion by the rural cadres and peasants.

The reports indicated that the prefectures and municipalities have scored a certain degree of success in carrying out study and discussions. "However, the main planned and organized study and discussion carried out under leadership is still confined to the leadership organs and the cadres of enterprises and other units. The work has hardly got going at all in the rural areas. Not enough has been done to organize and train propagandists." The meeting therefore stressed: "The leadership at all levels must fully understand the great importance of having the whole people study the draft of the revised constitution, put this work in an important position on their agenda, assign people to take charge of it and get a really good grasp of it."

Study and discussion in the rural areas must be extensively launched after the current busy summer farmwork period. Secondary school pupils should be organized to study and discuss the draft before the summer vacation. Workers and urban residents must also be organized for the study and discussion. The meeting also stressed that forums and meetings should be held at all levels to solicit people's views on the draft.

KUOMINTANG ISSUES POLITICAL STATEMENT ON SPEECHES

OW211409 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Taipei, 16 Jun (CNA) -- The Chinese Kuomintang today issued a political statement entitled "Intensify Consciousness Over the Possible Perils the Nation Faces, Actively Promote Production, Achieve Unity and Work Hard, and Reopen a New Situation -- Our Understanding of the Important Speech Delivered by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo and Appropriate Actions Thereon on Our Part." The text of the political statement reads as follows:

I.

Since our country and our party are at a difficult, but hopefully crucial, moment, our party's chariman, Chiang, delivered a speech at the Central Standing Committee session on 2 June entitled "Unite and Work Hard To Create a Bright Future," calling on all comrades to enhance their confidence, ambition and moral fortitude and work harder than ever before. At the same time, he also issued firm instructions for carrying out future tasks in the face of the present economic, military, diplomatic, political and social problems. In order to popularize the main concept and guidelines laid down by this speech, he called on all comrades and compatriots, on different occasions and in different forms, to achieve unity and create a new situation.

At the Central Standing Committee session on 9 June, Chairman Chiang praised President Reagan's farsighted speech to the British Parliament, in which President Reagan called for a worldwide democratic movement and for efforts to put Marxism-Leninism on "the ash heap of history." Chairman Chiang held: We, and all people who cherish freedom and democracy in the world, will support this worldwide call made by President Reagan and turn it into actual deeds. Thus, from this we will score further new developments and perform new deeds in our struggle against communism.

At an Executive Yuan session held on 3 June, Comrade Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Executive Yuan, immediately urged all departments and administrative personnel at provincial and municipal levels to implement this important instruction of an overall policy nature issued by the state leader and the chairman of the ruling party in analyzing the world situation and the state of affairs in the country. Once again, at the reception honoring participants in the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China held on 10 June, he delivered a speech reaffirming the essential points of Chairman Chiang's speech. In his speech, Premier Sun also clearly pointed out our national policy and our stand and principle on the "problem concerning mainland China" and the problem of "unifying the nation with the three principles of the people" -- problems of great concern to the people of the world and compatriots at home and abroad. Premier Sun's speech promptly aroused attention abroad and helped compatriots at home and abroad to achieve a deeper understanding and enhance their confidence.

II.

In his 2 June speech Chairman Chiang said: Tremendous changes have taken place in the world situation and in the current situation in mainland China. In the face of many problems, we naturally take certain steps and proper measures. However, as long as we adhere to our national policy, adopt a firm stand, hold to our principles, handle our state affairs calmly, resolutely and courageously, and work hard to promote construction, no difficulty, complex environment or problem can possibly prevent us from continually marching forward toward our goal with giant strides. Chairman Chiang said: We should currently do the following economically, militarily, diplomatically, politically and in social affairs:

On the economic front, we still need to follow the policy of achieving growth and stability simultaneously in developing our economy. Now, our country is about to join the ranks of economically advanced countries. However, the worldwide economic recession has had some adverse effects on us. On the one hand, the government must exert every effort to surmount difficulties in the field of industry and commerce, while on the other hand, it must work with those in the fields of industry and commerce to strive to hasten the revitalization of the economy.

Militarily, although we are unafraid of the threat by communist bandits on the use of force, we must remain highly vigilant at all times, maintain an independent, advanced system of science and technology, strengthen our combat readiness and simultaneously develop army building and strengthen preparedness against war.

In foreign affairs, we must work harder to formulate plans, create new opportunities and open up new relations with foreign countries to ensure the existence and development of our country. At the same time, we must strengthen Sino-American relations, stick with the democratic camp, smash the communist bandits' united front tricks and ensure the stability and security and prosperity of the bastion island.

Politically, we have made considerable progress in forming our constitutional system of freedom and democracy. However, we must still examine and improve our political measures from time to time. There are also a few people in the country who fail to completely understand the present situation in the state. They have consciously or unconsciously become tools to cause the disintegration of the nation. Therefore, politically we must unite with all the people, increase our strength by achieving unity and strive to fulfill our national goal.

Regarding social affairs, our state is currently in difficulties. We are faced with a formidable enemy. All compatriots must practice strict frugality and create fine social ethics. It is up to our party, government, the educational circles and mass media organizations to improve public morals, intensify consciousness over possible perils the country faces, and inspire a lively and vigorous social climate in order to hasten the progress of our society.

In concluding his speech, Chairman Chiang greatly encouraged all compatriots and comrades, saying: Our continuous efforts to fight for China's future and the mode of life for the Chinese people will never be influenced by countries in the international arena who intrigue against each other. We must stand high and see far, march boldly forward, unite as one under the great target of "unifying China with the three principles of the people" and achieve the goal of our era.

In his speech, entitled "The China Issue and China's Reunification," Premier Sun Yun-hsian solemnly pointed out: Studies of mainland China should focus on understanding the true wishes of the Chinese people and the overall trend of China's future development. We must transform Chinese studies from a field of study of the Chinese Communist regime alone to one dealing with the direction and processes of the modernization of the Chinese nation as a whole. If we can agree on this, then we may want to shift our attention from the study of the conduct of Chinese Communist leaders to that of the response of Chinese culture and society to the communist system. Only by following this path can we unravel the true nature of evolving Chinese problems and find the key to a deeper understanding of the common inner aspirations of the Chinese people.

The "Taiwan issue," as it is termed by people in the world, is a view that puts the cart before the horse. Free China on Taiwan has achieved progress, prosperity and stability, and its people enjoy a happy life. Therefore, it does not constitute an issue. The real issue is that of mainland China. This is what the Free World calls the China issue -- the issue of preference for a strong, hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-Communist China. If a non-Communist China is to be preferred, the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait should be allowed to make their own choice. In other words, we should leave the problem of China's future to a decision by the Chinese people.

Premier Sun's speech also dealt with the Chinese Communist regime's nine-point "peace proposal," a united front tactic, and our attitude toward it.

Regarding Chinese reunification, free China calls for "Chinese reunification under the three principles of the people," whereas the Chinese Communist regime has launched a united front peace offensive in an attempt to communize free China. Therefore, the central question at present is whether a "democratic and free China" or a Communist and despotic China" can best serve the interests of the Chinese people and the Free World.

Negotiations are another form of communist struggle. The Chinese Communists have clamored for "peace" and "unification" in an attempt to implement their conspiracy to isolate us by pulling the wool over the eyes of the Free World. We have learned many traumatic lessons and will not take the communist bandits' words lightly again.

The Chinese Communists have recently raised the view that "the supply of weapons to the Republic of China on Taiwan will strengthen its stand against peace talks." This is an attempt to deceive the United States. We hope that the Free World and the Government of the United States will recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China and communize its people through diplomatic pressure. The Free World should never be lured into making further concession by the Chinese Communists' bait.

Premier Sun then dealt with the goal of our country: In keeping with the aspirations of the Chinese people at home and abroad, the Republic of China on Taiwan has proposed to unify China on the basis of the three principles of the people. Developments on both sides of the Taiwan Strait during the past 30-odd years have proved that the three principles of the people are far better than communism in being suited to the national development of China, solving the China problem and assuring the freedom, affluence and happiness of the Chinese people. The consistently dogmatic Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an aboutface after a series of setbacks. Now, it has tacictly followed the successful experience of Taiwan, the base for national rejuvenation, in seeking national development in accordance with the three principles of the people.

In advocating the reunification of China on the basis of the three principles of the people, we are not trying to embarrass the communist bandits. As early as 1937, the Chinese Communists announced: "Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people are needed today in China and this party is willing to work for their thoroughgoing implementation." In recent yeras a host of facts in Communist China have shown that the Chinese Communists have indirectly recognized the superiority of the three principles of the people. All freedom-loving Chinese sincerely hope that the Chinese Communists will truly "return to" and "identify with" the three principles of the people and that they will take earnest action to implement the three principles.

China's reunification should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole. We hope that the communist bandits will not continue to beat around the bush and engage in the plotting of ruses. We also hope that they will make no more gestures to confuse the people of the world. Instead, they should give up the "four fundamental principles" as quickly as possible and take steps to change their way of life. If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between mainland China and free China continue to narrow, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacles to reunification will be naturally reduced with the passage of time.

This speech is a firm, concrete national policy statement to the world and our compatriots at home and abroad which was made with a solemn, clearcut and sincere attitude. It also explains our basic attitude that we will "never hold peace talks" with the Chinese Communists, as well as our conviction that Marxism-Leninism will be left on "the ash heap of history."

III.

Chairman Chiang's policy speech, which has strengthened our spirit, and Premier Sun's statement on the country's reunification, our goal and stand embody our basic attitude and the target we work in unity to fulfill. We hope that all party comrades, friends of our party and the people will pool their wisdom and make joint, conscientious efforts to carry them out. Meanwhile, we also raise the following expectations:

1. To party comrades holding official positions: We hope that party comrades holding official positions in the cultural, educational, military, political, parliamentarian and other fields will grasp the essence of Chairman Chiang's speech and his instructions on policy as well as Premier Sun's call for effectively implementing the president's instructions in the administrative branch. The key political proposition of our party is that "no interests are higher than those of the entire people, nothing is more important than national construction and nothing is more urgent than the struggle against communism and for national recovery." Under the guidance of this proposition, they should act according to actual conditions and the developing situation, coordinate with the party's action, pay close attention to checking up on the implementation of the party's policies and effectively carry out these policies at their posts and in their work.

They should particularly maintain vigilance against the enemy's conspiracy to "isolate us from without and split us from within." It is necessary to constantly urge comrades and compatriots to guard against such a conspiracy and simultaneously promote close unity among the comrades and compatriots. In this way, a few lawbreakers who interfere with order and social tranquility will no longer be able to harm us politically and socially, and it will be possible for us to smoothly perform the work of upholding democracy and constitutional rule.

2. To party comrades in trades and professions: We hope that party comrades engaged in agriculture, industry, commerce, service trades and enterprises, together with the government, will make concerted efforts to bring about economic recovery by surmounting difficulties and breaking through the economic bottleneck at this turning point when national construction is being accelerated, our country is turning into a developed one economically, and the world is facing an economic depression. They should step up their policy studies and speed up the development of strategic industries. Efforts should be made to encourage people to invest, make our products more competitive and open new markets abroad for our exports in order to revive our economic prosperity as early as possible and achieve the aim of steady growth. At the same time, we also hope that party comrades in the press and mass communications will assume the responsibility of educating and inspiring the whole society and fulfill the function of guiding society toward harmony and onto a broad road.

3. To comrade cadres handling party work: It is hoped that all comrade cadres handling part work will realize that our party is faced with a new situation and a new need, and that it is necessary, therefore, to grasp the initiative, refine our organization, transform our concepts and improve the methods in our party work so that we may carry out new activities and create a new atmosphere.

Comrade cadres handling party work should be especially able to throughly understand our party's activities and government policies at the present stage and provide full assistance in these activities and policies and push them forward. They should also render wholehearted service to all comrades and people, strengthen mutual communications, commend and promote talented personnel, carry out study and development, absorb new knowledge to integrate the ruling party's political programs and policies with the people and turn them into a motive force in national construction through the implementation of these programs and policies by comrades working in the government and the efforts of all comrades in the party. At the same time, they should strengthen their psychological power and spiritual armament to rectify social practices and stabilize social order, thereby enabling the ruling party to inspire all comrades and compatriots with its revolutionary spirit of struggle and become a stabilizing force in the reconstruction and recovery of the country.

IV.

During the Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee on 9 June, Chairman Chiang extended his appreciation for the efforts and progress made by all the comrade cadres handling party work in the grassroots level units. Chairman Chiang also gave instructions that comrade cadres in the grassroots level units should transform their concepts, refine their methods, integrate party members, serve the people and speak for the people to reflect their opinions, contribute their strengths in the interests of all comrades, promote unity, and also attach importance to the training, commendation and examination of party members and cadres while stressing party spirit, party ethics, party integrity and strengthening the communication of ideas, exchange of sentiments and promotion of the revolutionary spirit in order to enable everyone to have the determination to bring into play the lofty ideal of struggling for the benefit of the party.

It is hoped that all comrade cadres handling party work in the grassroots level units will realize the profound significance of Chairman Chiang's appreciation and accurately and practically grasp the meaning of the demand for "strengthening the organization, reforming work style, integrating with friends of the party, serving the people and pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone" as currently set by our party:

Strengthening the service functions of party branches and service stations, rendering assistance in local construction work and promoting local unity, stability and progress;

Stimulating the initiative, liveliness and mass nature of group activities to enable comrades to realize each other's spirits and aspirations;

Strengthening contacts, consultations and cooperation with the comrades working in the government and jointly implementing the party's political programs and policies;

Positively reflecting the people's opinions and expanding our party's communications with the people to enable our party to be "with the people forever";

Stressing the examination of party members' characters and morals, inspiring comrades' party spirit and ethics and regarding these as the basis for training, commending and promoting cadres, especially those who handle political work;

Provincial, county and municipal party units should strengthen the commendation, promotion and training of comrades handling party work at the grassroots level units while attaching importance to ensuring their well-being and livelihood.

V.

The late Chairman [Chiang Kai-shek] called on us to "be firm with dignity, be self-reliant with vigor, be undisquieted in time of adverse changes and be prudent in contemplating and analyzing the situation." During the Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee on 3 February this year, Chairman Chiang urged all party members to face the present situation and overcome adversities and difficulties with the spirit of "serving public interests throughout the world, training people for the recovery of lost territory, maintaining vigilance toward contingencies and cementing sincere unity." These important repeated instructions on our national policy and our party work can be described as an extension and a development of the instructions given by the late chairman. Today is precisely the crucial moment for all comrades of our party to struggle for our party and "take the dangers and difficulties into account, cement sincere unity, preserve our strength, and persevere in our efforts to bring about success" and thus recreate a new situation.

CHU ON U.S. ASSURANCES ON ARMS SUPPLY TO TAIWAN

OW211117 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jiddah, June 21 (CNA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung has said the United States has assured the Republic of China of the supply of all the weapons it would require for defense purposes.

Chu was quoted by the English-language daily, ARAB NEWS, as saying that the U.S. policy in this respect remains unchanged and set at rest speculation about a possible stoppage of arms supplies to the Republic of China.

Commenting on the Peiping regime's peace offensives, Chu said: "Its main objective is to further isolate my country in the international field and discourage the U.S. from sending us more weapons." "But the U.S. is continuing its policy of arms sales to us," he added.

The minister said he is aware of Peiping's designs and that is why he has rejected all these overtures. He declared that the Republic of China's policy now is not to negotiate with Communist China and not to compromise with communism.

Chu arrived here last Thursday as President Chiang Ching-Kuo's special envoy to offer condolences to the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al'Aziz. He is to leave here Tuesday for home.

CHIANG SENDS MESSAGE TO AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW211403 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 21 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo called on the nation's agricultural experts to work out concrete measures to expand agricultural development in the country. Future goal and work should center on using enterprise spirit to run farming business, raising productivity, increasing farmers's incomes and uplifting living standards in the rural areas, President Chiang stressed.

President Chiang made the remarks in his written message to the first national conference on agriculture which opened at the Taipei Armed Forces Hero House in Taipei Monday.

Over the years, agriculture has played an important role in developing the economy of this country. Through the research of experts, cooperation among government units and farmers' hard work, remarkable achievements in agriculture on this national bastion have brought great benefits to the farmers, President Chiang pointed out.

As the nation is about to enter the rank of developed nations, and the government is taking more steps to strengthen local economic development, the conference is timely and vital in seeking the best solutions for many agricultural problems and in accelerating the agricultural reconstruction under the principles of livelihood, the president said.

More than 260 experts, scholars, and local representatives are attending the meeting, which will close Wednesday.

STREAMLINING OF ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

HK160530 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 8

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] Long-awaited streamlining of the 4.5 million armed forces in China has begun, with a very cautious start in one of the largest and most strategic military regions -- the Guangzhou units. At the same time, a quiet revolution appears to be under way to reduce the power of the party Central Committee's Military Affairs Commission, studded with elderly veteran officers, and transfer party control of the armed forces to the reinstituted party Secretariat, according to observers. The latter move is in line with the proposal for a Central Military Council in the state structure, whose task is to lead all the armed forces.

This is viewed as yet another indication to separate the functions of the party, state and the military. However, party theoretical journals have stressed that party control over the armed forces not only would remain, but would be strengthened.

Observers view as significant the choice of the Guangzhou Military Region as the first of 11 regions for the streamlining process. Since the fourth field army of Lin Biao swept south in the final stages of the liberation war in 1949, it has remained in the region and has preserved itself fairly well, even after removal of most of Lin Biao's close followers.

The central authorities have appointed trusted generals and political commissars to leading positions there, but many original officers are still stationed in the region, a strategic command looking after the two provinces of Guangdong and Hunan and the autonomous region of Guangxi.

Though not regarded as suspect, the armed forces there often presented irritating problems to the authorities. A demonstration by demobilized soldiers in Guangzhou last year and a reported "uprising" by about 300 soldiers in southwest Guangdong were some of the manifestation of the latent defiance of the central authorities. The Guangzhou Military Region also did not do as well as the Kunming region in the anti-Vietnam border war of 1979, although it was commanded by General Xu Shiyou, one of the trusted lieutenants of the party vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, who himself spent many years in Guangxi following the establishment of the People's Republic.

The Guangzhou region is not the only grouping that has presented the authorities in Beijing with problems. Similar problems had occurred in another sensitive border region, Xinjiang, and even a former long-serving veteran official, Mr Wang Zhen, could not resolve the issue, arising partly from the Han people migrating there 30 years ago and partly from differences with local indigenous races. Only after the former commander, General Wang Enmao, was restored to his position were the problems brought to a manageable level. Other regions with problems of a different nature include Jinan and Fuzhou. Both had been under heavy influence of the gang of four. However, it is the Guangzhou region where the authorities decided to carry out the streamlining in the first stages. "if the task is successful," said one observer, "it will serve as an example for similar moves elsewhere."

The streamlining in the Guangzhou Military Region was carried out in a low-key manner. On May 23, radio Guangzhou announced briefly that the "leading organs" of the region had begun to take antibureaucracy measures. It said that action had been taken to reduce the number of bulletins, brief reports and meetings "and to restructure the administration" with a view to combating bureaucracy and improving efficiency.

The region, it said, had suffered from "too many circulars and telegrams, meetings, bulletins, brief reports and urgent messages and an excessive number of leading offices." the measures taken were: The number of bulletins and brief reports published would be reduced from 38 to 14. Some commissions, leading groups and administrative offices would be abolished; the number of commissions and leading groups would be reduced from 32 to 15, while the number of administrative offices would be reduced from 14 to seven. Meetings and cadres' training would be reduced. The 100 meetings scheduled to be held this year would be cut by 37, while the leading cadres' training courses at regimental level would be limited to five this year. The quantity of circulars and cables would be reduced, but their quality would be raised.

The reduction in the commissions and administrative offices as well as the reduction in the training courses was a clear indication of the restructuring of various units, entailing the retirement of many officers in senior ranks. This move was also in line with the decision to reduce the number of serving men and women -- one recent report indicating that the strength of the People's Liberation Army might be reduced by as many as one million soldiers, to 4.5 million [figure as published]. The streamlining has been under way for only about a month, and initial results have yet to be announced.

The Guangzhou Military Region is under the command of General Wu Kehua, formerly with the PLA general headquarters in Beijing. It has six deputy commanders. Party control is exercised through the first political commissar, Mr Ren Zhongyi, who is also the party first secretary of Guangdong Province. But it is General Xiang Zhonghua, the political commissar, with about five deputies who are exercising de facto party control. The Guangzhou region is also the base for the country's largest of three naval fleets -- the South China Fleet -- and it has sizeable air force units stationed in several strategic areas.

Meanwhile, first indications of a strengthening of party control have come to light in an extremely brief, and subtle, broadcast by radio Beijing's home service on June 8. It quoted the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY as reporting on its front page that day that, with the approval of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, the PLA General political department has decided "to set up a Communist Youth League general branch committee at battalion level throughout the army." According to military analysts well versed in the political setup of the People's Liberation Army, CYL units did exist in the PLA before the Cultural Revolution and possibly revived after the arrest of the gang of four, but only at the company and platoon level. There were no CYL units at the regimental or battalion level, let alone at brigade or division level. The elevation of such units to battalion level is a clear indication of a very round-about way of consolidating the party's hold on the armed forces.

Analysts pointed out that the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party is Mr Hu Yaobang, a former head of the Communist Youth League and other related youth groups and federations. The CYL, regarded as his bastion, was disbanded during the Cultural Revolution and was not revived until Mr Hu was returned to power in 1977. Since then several senior party cadres, who once served in the CYL and related bodies, have been appointed to key posts. One of them is the former Tianjin mayor, Mr Hu Qili, now director of the party Central Committee's General Office. Mr Hu Yaogang is not involved in military matters, though he is party chairman. He is not known to be a member of the Military Affairs Commission [MAC].

(The MAC is headed by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is expected to retire in two or three years, and it will be difficult to fill the void left by his departure.)

However, Mr Hu heads the party Secretariat as its secretary-general, and he can exercise some degree of influence over the military through one of its members, General Yang Dazhi, the chief of General Staff, a vice-minister of defence and a standing committee member of the Military Affairs Commissions. Such an arrangement, however, is not entirely satisfactory and observers regard the establishment of CYL cells in the military at battalion level as significant in that it may pave the way for Hu's ultimate control of the armed forces.

Analysts also saw conflicts between the party Military Affairs Commission and the proposed Central Military Council in the future state constitution.

There has been speculation that the MAC might be reduced in scope or scrapped altogether, its functions to be transferred to the party Secretariat now under Mr Hu Yaobang. Such a development was not impossible, said some analysts, noting that the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in his talks with the Japanese press during his recent visit to Japan, had hinted at just such a course.

There is also the likelihood that many MAC members may be retired or relegated to the status of advisers, retaining perhaps only the MAC secretary-general, Mr Yang Shangkun. The elderly Mr Yang was a former mayor of Guangzhou. He is a close associate of Mr Deng. His post in the MAC (from Mr Geng Biao, who became the defence minister) is regarded as a stop-gap measure until a more suitable person is found or the MAC is reorganised.

However, it appears increasingly clear that the party, far from relinquishing control of the People's Liberation Army, intends to tighten its grip through measures other than traditional ones. A logical way would be for the revived party Secretariat exercising control of the armed forces through the PLA's General Political Department, members of which would be serving in the party Secretariat in junior posts.

The chairman of the proposed state's Central Military Council, which would lead the armed forces, could be appointed from the party Secretariat. In such a position, he would be responsible to the state's National People's congress and also to the party through the Secretariat, analysts said. If such a course did evolve, Mr Hu, or a very close associate, could become the chairman of the proposed Central Military Council under a new state constitution. However, such a development was not likely to evolve until after the 12th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party some time next year.

In the meantime, military analysts are looking for signs to establish an army headquarters and appoint army commander. At present, the People's Liberation Army has a General Staff headquarters, headed by the chief of General Staff and a number of deputy and assistant chiefs. Between them they look after the three branches of the armed forces.

A cursory look a the structure of the PLA shows that while the navy and air force have a commander each, there is no army commander, or a commander of the land forces. Except for the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, the General Staff headquarters is in charge of not only the navy and the air force, but numerous land units, including the armoured corps, the artillery corps, the second artillery corps (in charge of missiles), the engineering corps, engineers for capital construction, the railway corps and the signal corps. These land units have their own commanders, but there is no single overall commander.

In modern warfare, where close co-ordination and a unified chain of command are absolutely essential, the present state of affairs in China's land forces needs urgent revision. Hence, analysts said, the need for an overall commander of the army was paramount. At present, the navy commander is Admiral Y Fei, formerly of Fuzhou, and its political commissar Mr Li Yaowen. The air force commander is General Zhang Tingfa, and its political comissar Mr Gao Houliang.

The search for an army commander, if necessary, can be conducted from among the group of deputy chiefs of General Staff, or more appropriately, from among the handful of young assistant chiefs. At present, four are known to be assistant chiefs: Liu Kai, Liu Huaqing, Han Huaizhi and Xu Xin. They are all relatively young, some in their mid-40's or early 50's, and almost all have training and experience in modern military technology. Military analysts believe they are not only qualified to head the army, but are also deserving candidates for the post of chief of General Staff, would the incumbent General Yang Dezhi and other older officers retire.

After a rather stagnant period, the armed forces have finally begun to stir in the quest for a more streamlined command. And the armed forces of other countries, both friendly and otherwise, will be watching this new development with keen interests.

TA KUNG PAO ON CHINA'S SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

HK200604 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Tien Ming: "China's Summer Grain Harvest Not Too Good"]

[Text] The rural areas throughout the country are now reaping the summer grain. According to central authorities' estimates, this year's summer grain harvest is not too good and may fail to reach the original target for increased output. However, total output may yet be close to last year's level. The spring weather was abnormal. The drought in north China has continued 2 or 3 years in places, and in the south, the spring was cold and rainy. Natural disasters are still the greatest threat to agricultural production. The work of fighting drought and floods has never ceased in recent years, but viewing the country as a whole, summer grain output in the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He in north China is less than last year; bumper harvests were reaped over fairly large areas throughout the Chang Jiang basin in central China; and most parts of the southwest and northwest also increased production, so the general situation is good.

North China has been suffering from drought for a long time. In the Beijing outskirts, for instance, there was little rain or snow for several months after planting the wheat last winter, and the peasants had to sink wells for irrigation. Their harvest this summer is nevertheless quite good.

The agricultural situation is relatively good in east China and south of the Chang Jiang. Zhejiang Province has done very well, reaping a bumper spring grain harvest with a total output of 2.9 billion jin, 400 million jin more than last year. The Shanghai outskirts are also expected to record a bumper harvest. Anhui Province has developed agriculture quite rapidly in recent yeras, and the situation this year is not bad either. For instance, Fengyang County, a poor place which "suffered famine 9 years out of 10" in the past, reaped a great bumper harvest last year and has again reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year, with total output exceeding 300 million jin, more than 10 percent more than last year. This country can now meet its grain rations for the whole year from the summer grain harvest alone.

Sichuan in the southwest, China's most populous province, is expected to reap 1.3 billion jin more summer grain than last year, representing a 9.9 percent increase. Despite the serious floods there last summer, it seems that the province has now recovered. It has reaped a bumper harvest on its 53 million mu of summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

As for Guangdong Province, there have been serious natural disasters this year. At the beginning of spring the weather was cold and rainy, and in late spring and early summer there were torrential rainstorms that affected a relatively wide area, including the grain-producing Pearl River delta. Crop losses have been heavy due to the recent heavy rains and floods. It seems that the province's summer grain harvest will be poor.

Guangdong has not done too well in grain production in the past 2 years. Last year output of the spring and summer-harvested grain crops was 940 million jin less than in the previous year, and output of the late rice also declined. The fall in the province's grain output was the biggest in any year since the liberation. However, the province's agricultural economy still improved last year, as output of basically all the major industrial crops increased, and the peasants' income was higher than in 1980. This point illustrates the advantages of promoting diversification and also the correctness of the agricultural policies.

The Guangdong authorities are by no means satisfied with this. They recently proposed that the province must squarely face the problems in grain production and seek a correct counterstrategy. It is said that in the 12-year period 1970-81, unit yields of late rice, a key element in Guangdong agriculture, declined compared with the previous year on seven occasions, while total output fell on six occasions. This shows that late rice production is rather unstable. Even if production increases, the increase is not great, and there is the problem of the decreases exceeding the increases. This is particularly the case in the Pearl River delta grain areas. According to statistics, in the past 12 years Foshan Prefecture, which includes Nanhai, Shunde and Zhongshan Counties, has only twice achieved a late rice average yield exceeding 500 jin per mu, while the yield was twice below 400 jin. The best year was 1980, when the average yield was 563 jin, but in 1981 it fell to 398 jin. The increases and decreses are very great. The main reason for the unstable grain output is the abnormal weather. It is said that there have been more autumn typhoons than usual in the past 10 years, while the "cold dew wind" [of early October] has also arrived earlier than usual. These new problems await research and solution by the agricultural scientists and technicians.

Autumn grain production has become all the more important since the summer grain harvest is not too good. This is the case for the entire country. Beijing has therefore recently called on the whole country to continue to give all-out support to agriculture and by all means reap a bumper autumn harvest.

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U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE

OW241220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 23 (XINHUA) — The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee today passed for the first time a resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. This is in contrast to a resolution approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 27 to reject a freeze proposal. The House committee's resolution asks the United States and the Soviet Union to begin the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks immediately and urges the United States to approve promptly the SALT Two agreement "provided adequate verification capabilities are maintained." The SALT Two agreement signed by former President Carter and Brezhnev was not ratified by the Senate because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In its May 27 resolution, the Senate stopped short of calling for SALT Two's ratification. The House Foreign Affairs Committee's resolution was voted for by all 19 Democratic members along with seven Republicans.

Meanwhile, the big-city mayors' conference held in Minneapolis also adopted a nuclear weapons free resolution today after a heated debate on this issue. The resolution calls on Reagan "to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union to bring about a verifiable freeze on all further deployment of nuclear weapons."

The two nuclear freeze resolutions were adopted at a time when the mass movement against nuclear weapons is continuing to spread in the country and the controversy over the issue is growing deeper and deeper among different circles.

SINO-U.S. LAW SYMPOSIUM HELD IN BEIJING 8-13 JUN

HK150218 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0913 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A Sino-U.S. law symposium was held in Beijing 8-13 June. This was the first symposium held in over 30 years. Through discussions over the past few days, more than 30 Chinese and American jurists have deepened their understanding, strengthened friendship and promoted academic exchanges.

The Sino-U.S. law symposium was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Ford Foundation. More than 20 people from the Chinese side attended the symposium, including Professor Sun Yaming, director of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Wang Shuwen and Wu Jianpan, deputy directors of the same institute; Wang Tieya, Rui Mu, Chen Tiqiang and Zhao Lihai, professors of Beijing University; Ren Jianxin, a lawyer and deputy deputy director of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, and others. More than 10 members from the U.S. side attended the symposium, namely, Victor Hao Li, director of the East-West Center in Hawaii; Philip Areeda, professor of the Harvard University Law School; Walter Gellhorn, professor of the Columbia University Law School; (Denton Feller), professor of the Yale University Law School; Lawrence Friedman, professor of the Stanford University Law School, and other lawyers including (Stanley Robman), Jerome Cohen, (Anthony Dicks) and others.

The Chinese and American scholars presented 15 theses at the symposium. They discussed, from different angles, the political, economic and administrative role and influence of law in their own countries. The thesis "The Main Legal Problem of the Bilateral Relations Between China and the United States" by Professor Zhao Lihai and "some discussions on several legal problems of the Sino-U.S. Trade" specially analyze and discuss from a legal point of view the problems existing in Sino-U.S. relations and trade.

All scholars attending the symposium maintained that such friendly academic exchanges are very useful.

Huan Xiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the opening ceremony on 8 June and held a cocktail party on 13 June in honor of the Chinese and American jurists attending the symposium and congratulated them on the success of the symposium.

DPRK ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW241228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a press conference at his embassy here this morning marking the "month for the anti-U.S. common struggle from June 25 to July 27."

In a statement, the ambassador recalled how the U.S. imperialists launched the war of aggression against Korea 32 years ago and listed their crimes committed against the Korean people.

He condemned the U.S. for keeping U.S. troops in South Korea and conducting new war provocations against the northern part of Korea. "The U.S. imperialism should pull its army, nuclear weapons and allother lethal means out of South Korea without delay and stop all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of Korea," he said.

He reiterated the Korean Workers Party and government's firm position on realizing the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside and on the basis of independence and democracy and the three principles and five point propositions for the reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song.

He expressed deep thanks to the world's peace-loving people for their active support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. With their support, the Korean people will achieve the historic cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said.

At the reception, a documentary depicting the Korean liberation war was shown.

ROK'S CHON STAGES SECOND CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW241546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea today replaced "Prime Minister" Yu Chang-sun with Kim Sang-hyop in its second Cabinet reshuffle in little over a month, according to reports from Seoul.

Kim Sang-hyop was a university president who had served as education minister in the early 1960s. The ministers of finance, of justice and of energy resources were also replaced.

A Western report said the reshuffle was carried out "following a strong demand from the parliamentary opposition that the government should bear responsibility over the recent outbreak of a multimillion-dollar financial fraud which has rocked the country for over a month."

After the surfacing of the loan fraud scandal in which an uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife was found to be involved, Chon Tu-hwan replaced half of his 22 Cabinet members on May 21. This move, however, had failed to alleviate public resentments.

MATERIALS ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION FORMATION

Sihanouk Interview

OW250317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Penang Island, Malaysia, June 24 (XINHUA) -- "As a French proverb says, union provides strength, so I deem the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a new demonstration of unified strength to combat the Vietnamese colonialists," Prince Norodom Sihanouk declared in an exclusive interview with XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu here this evening.

After the signing in Kuala Lumpur of the declaration of the coalition of the three factions of the Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces, President Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea flew to Penang yesterday for an unofficial visit at the invitation of former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and Chief Minister of Penang Lim Chong Eu.

Questioned about the significance of the declaration, the prince said: "It is of historic importance, because it implies a bright future of Kampuchea. The coalition came into being earlier than I expect, but actually it is the natural outcome of the situation in Kampuchea. I am satisfied with the declaration which reaches tripartite identity after long discussions and mutual compromises. We hope that through collective efforts and international aid we can liberate our own land eventually and rebuild Kampuchea into an independent and very strong country."

In order to attain this aim, the prince said, the coalition government must resort not only to diplomatic and political means but also to coordinated military actions. "Although there are differences among us, more or less, we are guided now by the common principles set forth in the declaration. The three factions must cherish harmony, cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding," he stressed.

President Norodom Sihanouk said: "We realize that Vietnam is still stronger than us. We have to face difficulties and hardships. I imagine that in the forthcoming dry season the Vietnamese occupation troops may launch still stronger offensives against our resistance forces, but we will not be defeated. Vietnam tries to split the Kampuchean patriotic forces, but they cannot succeed."

Dealing with his visit programme after the assumption of presidentship, he said that within two or thee days he would start a brief visit to Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. Then, of course, he would go to his motherland to chair the first session of the Kampuchean coalition government.

"I must abide by the tripartite principles and our inner cabinet will make diplomatic arrangements for me to cope with Vietnam's activities," he stressed. "Our prospect is bright, but only by coalition can we be hopeful," he concluded after pondering.

Former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman hosted a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of President Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique.

Renmin Ribao Commentator

HK250822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Unity To Fight the Common Enemy"]

[Text] The "Declaration on the Establishment of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" signed by the leaders of Kampuchea's three patriotic forces in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June represents an important development in the Kampuchean people's resistance against Vietnam. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at it and offer their congratulations.

A united struggle against Vietnamese aggression is the trend of the times and the desire of the people in Kampuchea today. Backed by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have occupied Kampuchea and wantonly trampled on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, exposing the Kampuchean people to the mortal danger of genocide. Therefore, to resist Vietnamese aggression and defend national existence has become the common objective and task of all Kampuchean patriots. Unity is strength. It is a sacred mission of all Kampuchean patriotic forces to strengthen unity and join forces to oppose and drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea. Since 1979 the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has advocated a joint resistance against Vietnamese aggression, always kept to this stand and taken the initiative to meet and consult with other Kampuchean patriotic forces many times in an effort to form a coalition of all patriotic forces. Thanks to the common efforts of all patriotic forces, gratifying results have eventually been achieved and a declaration on the establishment of a coalition government has been formally signed.

The Kampuchean people's resistance against Vietnam has not only provided a safeguard for the independence and survival of their own nation, but also made a significant contribution to checking the aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the bigger and lesser hegemonic powers, and to maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. Many peace-loving and justice-upholding countries have expressed their appreciation and support for the realization of the aspirations and efforts to form a joint anti-Vietnamese resistance force of all Kampuchean patriotic factions. The ASEAN nations have devoted their efforts to bringing about a coalition of all Kampuchean patriotic forces. The signing of the declaration on the formation of a coalition government by the three Kampuchean patriotic forces constitutes a heavy blow to the Vietnamese authorities' scheme to legalize their Phnom Penh puppet regime.

The declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea points out that the purpose of the coalition government is "to mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country." It says: "The workings of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea shall be guided by the principles of tripartism, equality and nonpreponderance." This clearly shows that to unite with all patriotic anti-Vietnamese forces and strengthen the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam is the primary task of the coalition government. The declaration is bound to encourage and promote unity among all the Kampuchean patriotic forces on the basis of the principles to be abided by all and the common commitments and to enable them to strike more effectively at the Vietnamese aggressors so that the Kampuchean people will win early victory in their struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence.

The Chinese people have always supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle and stood for unity against the common enemy by all factions of the Kampuchean patriotic forces. The future of the Kampuchean state lies in the hands of the Kampuchean people. It is our hope that with the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean patriotic forces will take the overall situation into account, strengthen unity and mobilize all capabilities to fight the common enemy, thereby making their contributions to the Kampuchean people's war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression.

Radio Commentary

OW250442 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Welcome the Agreement Reached by the Three Kampuchean Parties on the Question of Forming a Coalition Government"]

[Text] The leaders of the three parties representing the anti-Vietnam, patriotic Kampuchean forces signed a declaration on the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June.

The declaration includes detailed provisions on the aims and guidelines for action of the coalition government and the formation of its cabinet, thus laying a solid foundation for forming the tripartite coalition of the patriotic Kampuchean forces. This new, important development will have a bearing on the situation in Indochina. Supported by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have invaded Kampuchea with 200,000 troops, bringing great suffering to the entire Kampuchean nation. The primary task facing all Kampuchean patriots is to wage an indomitable struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to safeguard their national independence and survival.

The declaration of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea explicitly stipulates: the purpose of the coalition government is to mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country. This stipulation gives expression to the common aspirations of the entire Kampuchean nation as well as the political basis for and the objective of struggle of the coalition of the tripartite patriotic Kampuchean forces. People hope that guided by this aim the coalition of the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces will help strengthen the forces against the Vietnamese aggressors so that they can deal ever heavier blows to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Regarding the aim of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the declaration also clearly stipulates that it is necessary to implement the declaration of the international conference on the Kampuchea issue and the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly. The relevant documents of these international conferences call for withdrawing all foreign troops from Kampuchea, letting the Kampuchean people decide their own political future without outside interference and restoring the status of Kampuchea as a neutral and nonaligned country. These requirements accord completely with the fundamental interests of the Kampuchean people and are conducive to restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The coalition of the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces is welcomed by the ASEAN and all other justice-upholding countries in the world. The common, just struggle by the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors is bound to receive broader and broader international sympathy and support. Although the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities have attacked the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces in every possible way, the general trend of all Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting in unity against the Vietnamese aggressors can never be stopped by the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities.

The Chinese people have consistently supported the coalition of the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces. Now the three Kampuchean parties have reached an agreement on the formation of a coalition government through joint effort. This is a turn for the better that we welcome and support. We hope that on this basis the three Kampuchean parties will continue to strengthen their unity, scrupulously abide by their agreement and make concerted efforts to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of their country and to build an independent, unified and prosperous Kampuchea.

XINHUA Commentator

OW241730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1709 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Commentary: Formation of Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- Major Development of Joint Resistance Against Vietnam" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA commentator) -- The declaration of the leaders of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces on the formation of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constituted a major step forward in their joint resistance against the Vietnamese aggression.

The three leaders had [word indistinct] expressed their common desire to fight Vietnemase aggressors together in a joint statement signed in Singapore on September 4, 1981, but during the ensuing nine months of negotiations, the three sides had differed on not a few points with regard to the principles and ways and means for organizing the coalition government. However, repeated consultations brought them to mend their principal differences step by step and to reach agreement at last.

The tripartite declaration this time, signed in Kuala Lumpur on June 22, represented a no small significant progress as compared with the Singapore joint statement and the agreement reached between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Beijing in February this year. In addition to expressing their common desire to join hands to fight the Vietnamese aggression, the three parties specified the responsibilities to be assumed by the top leaders of the coalition government and decided on the government setup. The three sides also agreed to follow, as principles to govern the workings and operation of the coalition government, tripartism, equality and non-preponderance and the principle of consensus. If these principles are fully implemented, it would place the tripartite coalition government on a relatively solid basis and ensure its continuity.

Obviously, the issuance of the Kuala Lumpur declaration is not tantamount to solving all problems facing the coalition government. However, if each side places the fundamental interests of the nation before all, strictly observe the agreement already reached and acts on the guiding principles, it would be possible to maintain unity and carry out joint resistance against the Vietnamese aggression.

It may be predicted that the coalition government will be able to lead the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation and make contributions to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia so long as the actions to be taken by all parties to the coalition are aimed at maintaining rather than disrupting unity, strengthening rather than weakening the anti-Vietnamese forces and inspiring rather than discouraging the morale of the fighters in the frontline.

Unite as one in resistance to the Vietnamese aggression -- this is the common will of the Kampuchean nation as well as the ardent wish of the peace-loving people the world over. Any progress toward a tripartite joint struggle against the Vietnamese aggression has been acclaimed worldwide. The ASEAN countries have done a lot to promote this coalition. With the signing of the declaration, the Kampuchean people are enjoying greater sympathy and support in the world in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggression. This is a powerful blow at the strategic plans of the bigger and lesser hegemonists for expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese authorities and Soviet propaganda machines have launched unbridled attacks on the tripartite coalition, and undoubtedly Hanoi and Moscow will play all sorts of tricks to undermine it. But it can be said with certainty that both the situation in the Kampuchean battlefield and international opinion will become more and more unfavorable for Moscow and Hanoi. So long as all Kampuchean patriotic forces get united and wage a protracted and bitter struggle, they will drive Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggressors out of their country. Facts in the past few years show that the day when the Kampuchean people reach this goal is approaching fast.

GU MU RECEIVES HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN 15 JUN

OW151210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with Fung King Hey, chairman of the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd., Hong Kong, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES HUANG HUA 25 JUN

OW250146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes received Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, in his office here today. The two leaders exchanged views on a closer ties between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. They also discussed international issues of common interest. Chinese Ambassador to Portugal Yang Qiliang was also present. On the same day, Huang Hua called on and had friendly talks with President of the Assembly of the Republic Oliveira Dias.

ITALIAN DEFENSE CHIEF OF STAFF PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW110858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) — State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met here today with a military delegation from Italy led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini, defense chief of staff. Extending a welcome to the visitors, Councillor Geng said: "The Chinese and Italian people have always been friendly to each other, and the armed forces of the two countries also have friendly relations." He said he hoped that the two armed forces would have more exchanges in the coming years.

General Santini said that he is leading an important mission to China. "We have great interest in exchanging views with the Chinese military leaders," he said. He and his colleagues also want to increase mutual understanding with their Chinese counterparts, he added.

Present at the meeting were Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense Zhang Bingyu and Italian Ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. A ceremony welcoming the delegation was held earlier today by the ministry.

Accompanied by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, General Santini reviewed an honor guard of the P.L.A. ground forces. Later, the general called upon Commander of the Chinese Navy Ye Fei and Commander of the Air Force Zhang Tingfa on separate occasions.

Yang Dezhi Hosts Dinner

OW111630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) — A dinner for an Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini was given this evening by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Discussing the complicated international situation and the grave hegemonist threat, Yang Dezhi appreciated the unremitting efforts the Italian Government and Armed Forces had made with other European countries to strengthen European unity, increase defense capabilities and safeguard peace in Europe and the security of Italy.

"We in China," he said, "will join the people of other countries in their efforts to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace." He expressed the conviction the delegation will contribute to the friendship between the Armed Forces of China and Italy.

Santini said though Italy and China are far apart geographically and their social systems are different, they share many points of view. "These include respect for the sovereignty of other countries, opposition to external interference and the preservation of peace, freedom and security. Just because of this common ground, the people of our two countries are becoming closer and closer," the general said. He said the cooperation in defense of peace will be further strengthened.

Present were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Yu Kezheng, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Italy; Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China; and Col. Nazzareno Fiorentini, military attache of the Italian Embassy.

Conclusion of Visit

OW180746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 18 (XINHUA) -- The Italian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Vittorio Santini, defense chief of staff, left here for home by air today via Hong Kong after concluding a friendship visit to China. The guests were seen off at the airport by Wang Jingkun, commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

Before leaving Shanghai, General Santini told XINHUA that his visit has increased mutual understanding between the armies of the two countries. "My meetings with Chinese military leaders in Beijing are of very positive significance," he said. The general said he was deeply impressed by the Chinese army, which is disciplined and well trained with high military quality.

Yesterday evening, the guests were honored at a banquet hosted by the P.L.A. Shanghai Garrison.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW161058 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] According to XINHUA Shanghai branch, on 13 June Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee met and feted the Italian Lombardy Regional Communist Party delegation headed by Cervetti, leading member of the Italian Communist Party and secretary of the Lombardy Regional Communist Party Committee. This is the first time the Italian Communist Party has sent a local party delegation to visit our country since it restored relations with the CCP.

On behalf of the Lombardy regional party committee, Cervetti invited the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee to send a delegation to visit the Lombardy region. Hu Lijiao happily accepted the invitation on behalf of the municipal CCP committee. The Italian comrades arrived in Shanghai at noon on 12 June.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS GREEK ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW051526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Panayotis Rellas, Greek ambassador to China, gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and China. Among the guests were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

PENG CHONG RECEIVES FRG FEDERAL ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW120850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a group of West German Federal Assembly members led by Otto Zink, vice-chairman of the Labor and Social order Committee of the Assembly. They had a friendly conversation on the increasing of exchanges between the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee and the West German Federal Assembly. Present on the occasion were Wu Maosun, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in China. The guests will shortly leave for home.

FRANCE'S MAUROY HITS U.S. ECONOMIC ACTIONS

OW241856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1825 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 23 (XINHUA) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy today accused the United States for taking some economic and financial actions that do not "seem to match the orientation adopted at the Versailles summit conference." Speaking at the National Assembly, Mauroy mentioned the U.S. dispute over European steel exports to the United States, President Reagan's decision to ban the use of the U.S. technology by other countries in laying the trans-Siberian pipeline, and the U.S. Senate Finance Committee's approval of a bill to increase "the President's powers of retaliation in case of unfair trade practices." Mauroy said he was sorry to see the fact that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank "only intervened timidly" to buy francs "notwithstanding declarations of intention" to bolster the franc. All this caused worries to France, he said. "They require a vigorous reaction by France and its Euromart partners," he added.

PRC, FINLAND SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

OW121246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Helsinki, June 11 (XINHUA) -- A long-term trade agreement was signed here today by Chinese First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade Esko Rekola. The agreement will become effective from January 1, 1983 for a period of five years. It will automatically be extended for one year at a time, unless either of the two contracting parties gives a written notice of termination not later than six months before its expiry. Zheng Tuobin and his party arrived here on June 9 for an official visit at the invitation of the Finnish Government. Rekola and Zheng Tuobin had talks yesterday on ways to develop the bilateral economic and trade relations. Finnish Minister of Trade and Industry Esko Juhani Ollila met with Zheng Tuobin today. Zheng Tuobin and his party will leave Finland for Norway on June 14.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GEORGI DIMITROV CENTENARY

Beijing Meeting

OW151938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, a great leader of the Bulgarian people and a well-known activist in the international communist movement, was marked here today at a meeting arranged by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Wang Bingnan, president of the association, presided over the meeting, attended by 300 people.

Among those present were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Huan Xiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and the All-China Women's Federation; as well as Ilia Tabakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Beijing, and his wife.

Wang Bingnan said, over a half century Dimitrov had made outstanding contributions to the Bulgarian people's liberation and construction as well as to the development of the international communist movement. "As a staunch and heroic anti-fascist fighter and a noted activist and leader of the international communist movement, he had been deeply loved by his people and enjoyed high prestige among the people of various countries," he said.

Wang Bingnan recalled the time when he worked together with Dimitrov during the 1930's in Germany. He said: "Dimitrov had consistently supported the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle. He was the Chinese people's respected and great friend."

Qian Junrui, director of the Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: "Dimitrov devoted all his life to the world people's anti-fascist struggle and the cause for peace and socialism, for which he had won the love and respect of the labouring people of China and of the world."

After giving an account of Dimitrov's life, he said: "Since he began his revolutionary activities in the international arena, he had been very much concerned and sympathized with the Chinese revolution and paid great attention to the experience of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese Communist Party. Particularly when he took the office of the secretary-general of the Communist International, he kept himself abreast with the process of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan.

"Through various channels, he became aware of and studied various problems of the Chinese revolution. He mentioned the progress of the Chinese revolution at many international meetings, hailing every victory in the Chinese revolution and calling on proletariats of all countries and world public opinion to give the Chinese people moral and political support."

Qian Junrui urged all present to learn from Dimitrov's spirit, combining patriotism with internationalism, and to treasure and strengthen the friendship between the people of China and Bulgaria.

In an introduction at the meeting, Charge d'Affaires Ilia Tabokov detailed Dimitrov's revolutionary activities during various periods from the end of the 19th century to July 1949, and his contributions to the Bulgarian revolution and the international communist movement. A documentary film on Dimitrov's life was shown at the meeting. Later, the participants viewed a photo exhibition on Dimitrov.

Wang Bingnan Article

HK221130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Wang Bingnan [3769 3521 0589]: "In Memory of Georgi Dimitrov"]

[Text] The 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader of the Bulgarian people and a renowned activist of the international communist movement, falls on 18 June. We commemorate this occasion with the Bulgarian people with our greatest respect so as to cherish our memory of Dimitrov and express our affection for the Bulgarian people.

Dimitrov is a good son of the Bulgarian people. He came from a poor worker's family and actively participated in the Bulgarian revolutionary activities from the age of 15. He became one of the leaders of the workers movement at a very early age. In 1902 Dimitrov joined the Bulgarian Socialist Democratic Party and struggled against erroneous parties by adopting a Marxist stand. From 1909 to 1923, he was the secretary of the joint alliance of the Bulgarian revolutionary workers. He worked enthusiastically and waged selfless struggles for the interests of the working class. During the years he had to seek refuge in foreign countries, 1923-1945, Dimitrov enthusiastically took part in the antifascist struggles and was engaged in promoting the international communist movement. He was a member and chief secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He was a resolute and bold fighter of the international antifascist struggle, an outstanding activist and an important leader. After the liberation of his motherland, Dimitrov led the Bulgarian people in the struggle to restore the national economy, consolidating the people's democratic regime and building socialism. His name is closely linked to the revolutionary cause of the Bulgarian people and his whole life is inseparable from the international communist movement. He gained the deep love of the Bulgarian people and enjoyed high prestige among people throughout the world.

While commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dimitrov, I cannot help recall those unforgettable days in Germany in 1932 and 1933 and the days when Dimitrov and I worked together.

I arrived in Berlin in the spring of 1931. While I was working in Germany, I was chairman of the eastern section of the international anti-imperialist alliance. Revolutionary ideas and spirits were high in Germany at that time. Dimitrov was then secretly guiding work in Germany at the instruction of the Communist International. As the chairman of the eastern section of the international anti-imperialist alliance, I often took part in the central meetings of the alliance. One day, while attending a central meeting, (Minzenberg), leader of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, (also the responsible person of the alliance), brought along another comrade. He did not announce the name of this comrade, who did not say anything. This stranger was tall and big, with flashing eyes and an imposing appearance. He left a very deep impression on me. This comrade attended all the subsequent meetings of the Central Committee. He usually brought along a stack of foreign newspapers when he came to the meetings, simultaneously reading them and listening to other comrades' speeches. During the meetings, the participants carried out heated discussions on the situation in Germany, fascist activities, the policies of the German Communist Party and other questions. When no conclusions could be drawn from the discussions, he would put down his newspapers and give his opinions in a calm and unhurried manner. He was full of confidence and strength when he spoke and his speeches were so penetrating and thorough that they appeared to be summation speeches, and all participants were convinced by him. What left the deepest impression on me was that once, when we talked about the question of the Chinese revolution, he took out a worker's pictorial, which was published by the German Communist Party, in which there was a picture of the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers of the Red Army. The Red Army soldiers wore ragged quilted coats, with straw sandals on their feet, but they were full of vitality. Pointing to the picture, he said: "Revolutions cannot be achieved only by holding ideal discussions indoors. Let us look at the Chinese revolutionary fighters who persist in their struggle with straw sandals on their feet during the cold season.

"This heroic spirit is very touching and working classes of various countries should learn from them. China has great prospects for achieving success in its revolution." I was greatly encouraged by his speech, which was full of intense emotion. Therefore, from that point on, I always sought his advise on certain questions after the meetings and he always kindly answered them. However, I still did not ask his name.

On 30 January 1933, the German monopoly capitalist class tore up the Weimar Constitution, forced Hindenburg to hand over political power and put the fascist leader Hitler in power and established the fascist dictatorial regime. The Communist Party and the Socialist Democratic Party were suppressed, and white terror enveloped the entire country. Members of both the German Communist Party and the Socialist Democratic Party faced the same fate. Many comrades were imprisoned and sent to concentration camps. In a bid to "pull up Marxism by the roots in Germany" and destroy the international communist movement, Hitler carefully planned the provocative incident of the "Reichstag fire" on the night of 27 February. On that same night, Hitler made an announcement: "It is time to eliminate the communists now!" On the day following this incident, I led Comrade Zhang Hao, who was going to Moscow via Berlin to attend the international workers congress as the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, to the scene, and smoke was still seen rising from the Reichstag building. Not long after that, I saw on a post in the street the pictures of certain so-called "prisoners." I was shocked to see that the respectable comrade that I always came into contact with was among them. He was Georgi Dimitrov. I only learned later that three Bulgarian Communist Party members (Dimitrov, Popov and (Tanev)) were arrested during the "Reichstag fire." They were discovered and arrested by the German police while meeting in a restaurant. Dimitrov was the leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and had been sentenced to death in absentia twice by the Bulgarian fascist regime. He was secretly working in Germany as a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The fascists in Germany attempted to deal blows at the German Communist Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist International by trying Dimitrov in public. This was the shocking "Leipzig trial."

Dimitrov continued to read and write in jail, enduring severe mental torture and pain. He refused to accept the lawyer who had been offered by the authorities concerned to defend him, but was determined to defend himself using the legal knowledge he had acquired mainly by reading in jail. During the trial, he adopted struggle strategies of a high degree and displayed his outstanding revolutionary spirit and iron will and determination. From the very beginning, Dimitrov pressed forward steadily, shifting himself from the position of defendant to prosecutor and judge and turning the court into a stage where communism was propagated. During the struggle against the fascists, he showed great contempt for them. Pointing at Goering and Goebbels, Dimitrov severely refuted them, pointing out that the case was a political frameup fabricated deliberately by them. As a result, all these "witnesses" were at a loss, became tongue-tied and were put in an extremely awkward position. Speaking with the force of justice, Dimitrov revealed the fascists' false charges against the communists and uncovered the fraud of the "Reichstag fire." He safeguarded the dignity of the Bulgarian people and the international communist movement, setting a glorious example for all communist fighters throughout the world.

At that time, the "Leipzig trial" aroused the attention of the whole world. Thousands upon thousands of people were concerned with the news and destiny of Dimitrov and progressive mankind launched a rescue campaign. One day, while I was getting a haircut in a barber shop in Berlin, I heard the barber tell his colleague: "Have you read today's newspaper? No one knew Dimitrov had such wide knowledge; he knows everything, and is an outstanding debator. If there were any heroes in the world, Dimitrov would be one." In light of this, we see that Dimitrov had a great influence on the people. His bold words and deeds in the court gained the sympathy and respect of people thrpughout the world. The Leipzig trial ended on 23 December 1933, with acquittal of the communist. Dimitrov was released on 27 February 1934, and people all over the world were pleased.

Whenever I recall my experience in Germany and the times that I came into contact with Dimitrov, it seems that his tall body, his confident looks and his strong voice are in front of me again, and I feel that kind of tense and encouraging atmosphere which prevailed in Germany at that time. Dimitrov's sympathy and support for the Chinese revolution has deeply touched me and is unforgettable. Later, when Dimitrov was the chief secretary of the Communist International, he showed greater concern and sympathy for the emancipation of the Chinese people and played an important role in building the international anti-fascist united front. At the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, he said: "We must resolutely support the Chinese people in their struggle to emancipate themselves from all imperialist bandits and the Chinese running dogs." He had contacts with Comrade Mao Zedong through letter writing. When Dimitrov died on 2 July 1949, Comrade Zhou Enlai also said: "Although Bulgaria is a small country, it has a great Dimitrov." Comrade Dimitrov is a respectable communist fighter and a revolutionary with whom the Chinese people are familiar. In 1972, on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Dimitrov, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries conducted commemorative activities. Today, while marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dimitrov, we must learn from his revolutionary spirit of being resolute and waging a bold struggle and learn from his lofty moral quality of being infinitely loyal to the communist cause.

PENG ZHEN LEADS CCP DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS

Group Leaves Beijing

OW230712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, left here this morning by special plane for Belgrade to attend the Twelfth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League. Delegation members include Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Wu Xiuquan, member of the CCP Central Committee; and Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun, members of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; Hu Qili, director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Qiao Shi, head, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Gu Dachun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Stanojlo Glisic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Beijing, was also present.

Departure From Urumqi

HK250010 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Summary] The CCP delegation headed by Political Bureau member Peng Zhen left Urumqi for Belgrade on the morning of 24 June. Leading comrades of the region including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Wei Youzhu and (Chen Shi) saw them off at the airport.

Arrival in Yugoslavia

OW241916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon by special plane.

The delegation has come to attend the Twelfth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. Members of the delegation Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Wu Xiuquan, member of the CCP Central Committee; and Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, also arrived on the same plane. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee; Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee; and Mirko Ostojic, member of the LCY Central Committee. Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei was also present at the airport.

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS

Meeting With Wang Zhen

OW141736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) — Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau, and of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with General Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, Mrs. Milea and their party here this evening. Wang Zhen saw Gen. Milea not long ago in Romania when he spent his vacation there. He said he was very happy to meet the general again in Beijing. In their conversation, Wang Zhen recalled the happy time he spent in Romania, while the general described with satisfaction his vacation and tour in China. Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the meeting. Later, Wang Zhen and his wife, Wang Jiqing, hosted a banquet in honor of the Romanian guests. General and Mrs. Milea and their party have toured Beijing, Dalian, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin and Xian.

Meeting With Xu Xiangqian

OW150939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) — Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with General Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, Mrs. Milea and their party at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Xu Xiangqian said that General Milea's vacation in China and tour of the country had helped to promote fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties, armies and peoples of China and Romania. "China and Romania need to learn from and help each other in their common cause," he said. Xu Xiangqian gave General Milea and his party a brief account of China's present work in building national defence. He said: "A modern system of national defence needs as its basis a modernized economy. So we must do a good job in our economy." "In order to realize the modernization of the armed forces," he said, "we need not only advanced weapons and equipment, but also the people who grasp advanced theory and have advanced thinking." General Milea said that he and his party had a very pleasant tour of China. "My first visit to China was four years ago," he said. "During the present tour, I could see that China has made very great progress since I was here last. The people are full of optimism about the future, the party leadership and their lives. We are leaving for home carrying these fine impressions." Present on the occasion were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Flores Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The Romanian visitors are leaving for home by plane this evening.

XUE MUQIAO VIEWS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HK241448 Beijing ZHONGGUO SINWEN SHE in Chinese 1326 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China's noted economist Xue Muqiao has said that our recent formulation of the relationship between planned economy and regulation by market mechanism is slightly different from what it was 2 years ago, but our orientation for reforming the economic management system has not been changed. We have changed the formulation of the relationship between them as follows: "It is imperative to practice planned economy on the basis of the system of ownership by the whole people and at the same time bring into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism."

Xue Muqiao made this statement in a speech at the second sino-Japanese annual meeting on exchanging economic knowledge. The full text of his speech has been published in the latest issue of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO.

Xue Muqiao said, in 1979 we put forth the principle that China can practice the combination of regulation by planning mechanism with regulation by market mechanism in the national economy. We rely mainly on regulation by planning mechanism while at the same time paying full attention to the role of regulation by market mechanism. This principle of reform has undoubtedly played a positive role in enlivening the economy.

Xue Muqiao said that in order to enliven the economy, we have gradually expanded the decison-making powers of the localities and enterprises and implemented the system of dividing financial income and of dividing the profits of enterprises. The expansion of decision-making powers has played an important role in bringing into play the initiative of the localities and enterprises. However, our reforms of the economic tools such as the price and tax system have failed to keep pace with the changing situation and to guide the localities and enterprises to develop along the course charted by the state plan. They tend to violate the state plan for their own interests. Under these circumstances, we cannot help but strengthen planned guidance and administrative management over some trades and professions and some products, that is to say, we have considerably relied on administrative measures to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan. Therefore, recently we changed our formulation as follows: "It is imperative to practice planned economy on the basis of the system of ownership by the whole people and at the same time bring into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism."

Xue Muqiao pointed out that in the past, some articles have called the socialist economy a commodity economy under the guidance of state planning or planned economy of commodities. It now seems that this is not a precise formulation. Our idea is to change it into a planned economy of commodity production and commodity exchange on the basis of the system of public ownership of the means of production.

Xue Muqiao said that some friends may suspect that China has gone to extremes in the past in stressing the role of commodities and the market and that it is going to take the beaten track. This is not so. We still want to develop commodity production and commodity exchange and therefore still must learn how to make better use of the market role. In this respect, we have not done much in the past; in fact we have done very little. We stress the necessity of utilizing economic tools such as pricing, tax revenue and banks to guide the enterprises to observe the state plan. This is necessary. Our shortcomings in the past 3 years have not resulted because we have overstressed the economic tools, but rather because we have talked too much but done little, which has resulted in our encountering a lot of difficulties in our reforms. If we are not good at applying the economic tools to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan and the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, it will be impossible for us to expand the decisionmaking powers of the localities and enterprises and to enliven the economy.

In conclusion Xue Muqiao said that China's policies of opening to the world and of enlivening the domestic economy will never be changed. Owing to the fact that this has been a very great turn in our economic policies of the past 30 years, we are bound to encounter a lot of new problems and difficulties in implementing this new principle. The specific measures we have adopted in implementing this new principle should also be studied in the course of practice and readjusted according to need. The formulation of our principle for reforming the economic system should also be changed gradually to make it more precise and perfect and thus enable all people to be clear about the orientation of their advance.

WANG ZHEN, OTHER LEADERS AT MEMORAL SERVICE

OW241431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) — Huang Liangcheng, party group member and advisor of the former 6th Ministry of Machine Building, failed to respond to medical treatment and died in Beijing on 8 June 1982. A memorial service for Comrade Huang Liangcheng was held at the auditorium of the Baboshan cemetery for fallen revolutionaries in Beijing this morning. Wang Zhen, Yao Yilin, Huang Kecheng, Bo Yibo, Zhang Jingfu and other comrades presented wreaths.

Comrade Huang Liangcheng was born in 1917 in Shanghang County, Fujian Province. He joined the worker-peasant Red Army in 1931 and the Communist Youth League of China in the same year. He became a CCP member in 1936. He had worked as head of a PLA radio station, president of a communications school, director of the Luda electricity bureau, vice chairman of the Luda municipal economic commission and secretary of the party committee of the Dalian shipyard.

Comrade Huang Liangcheng, an outstanding CCP member, took part in the revolution for more than 50 years and made contributions to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and to socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly to the development of China's shipbuilding industry.

WANG RENZHONG ADDRESSES LITERARY MEETING

OW250648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) — At the second plenary session of the fourth committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Wang Renzhong, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, said this morning: New men with a communist spirit have merged, one group after another, in the great struggle to build a modern, powerful socialist country. With communist ideals and ethics, they are pace setters for the broad masses of people. It is a glorious duty of the literary and art workers to frequently sing the praises of them and to educate the people in communist ideology.

At the meeting, Wang Renzhong made a long speech entitled "Unite and Write More and Better Communist Songs of Triumph." He said: We promote singing the praises of new persons, new things, advanced people and advanced collectives, but we do not oppose writing about historical figures, nor do we oppose exposing evildoers and evil deeds. However, we hold that singing the praises of advanced people, advanced collectives, new persons and new things is a requirement of the orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism as well as a requirement of the times for us to meet.

Wang Renzhong said: Now is the era in which heroes are coming forth in large numbers on various fronts. New things and new ideas are bound to triumph over old things and old ideas. Communism will certainly be accepted by more and more people and will gradually become the ideology that dominates our society.

Wang Renzhong pointed out: Advanced persons with communist ideas and ethics gradually mature through study and struggle, and they cannot be perfect in every way. At the same time, these advanced persons may be suppressed and hit hard by bureaucrats, subjected to jealousy by some people, satirized by backward elements or even framed by bad persons. Good persons and good things exist in comparison with evildoers and evil deeds and advance by struggling against the latter. For this reason, singing the praises of heroic figures is often inseparable from exposing and criticizing evildoers and evil deeds.

In dealing with the standard for communist ethics, Wang Renzhong recalled life in Yanan in the past and hoped that people would carry forward the revolutionary Yanan spirit. He said: How should we handle the relations between the party and ourselves and between the people and ourselves? What attitude should we take toward the cause of socialist construction? We should do what the party and the people expect us to do. We should work hard for the prosperity of the country, seek neither fame nor gain, fear neither hardship nor death and serve the people heart and soul.

In his speech, Wang Renzhong hoped that literary and art workers would step up their studies — they should study books and society. He said: Literary and art workers themselves should first be educated in order to create good works that can play a role in educating the people.

Wang Renzhong pointed out: Literary and art workers should first study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and adopt the communist world outlook. He then said: Only with the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism can one accurately and penetratingly observe and analyze social problems and make a clear distinction between right and wrong and between ourselves and the enemy.

Wang Renzhong said: Literary and art workers should also study history and natural science. In dealing with the question of engaging in the study of society, Wang Renzhong particularly stressed that literary and art workers should delve into real life and learn from advanced persons and advanced collectives.

In his speech, Wang Renzhong also hoped that people in literary and art circles would strengthen their unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, under the guidance of the four fudamental principles and on the basis of resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Today's meeting was presided over by Xia Yan, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

URBAN, RURAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE CLOSES

OW241121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) — The national urban and rural construction and environmental protection work conference came to a close today. The conference emphasized that the main tasks of urban and rural construction and environmental protection departments at present are to do a good job in urban and rural planning and construction, to prevent and remedy environmental pollution and destruction, and to create fine working and living conditions for the people throughout the country.

The conference was convened by the newly established Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection. Attending were 350 people, including responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional capital construction committees and urban construction, building, environmental protection and surveying and drawing departments, and representatives of departments concerned under the State Council.

The purpose of the conference was to pool the wisdom of the masses, sum up experience in urban construction and environmental protection in a down-to-earth way, discover problems, search for ways and means to solve these problems and mobilize the broad masses of workers and staff members to work hard in realizing the task of creating a better environment.

The conference held that the prime task in urban construction at present is to plan well. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to closely link city planning with state planning and at the same time strengthen control over planning to ensure that plans are carried out.

An arduous, complicated and urgent task now facing urban construction departments is to solve the housing shortage in the cities. The conference called on various localities to make maximum use of reserve funds and enterprise funds in building houses.

With regard to rural construction, the conference held that since peasants are now very enthusiastic about building houses, steps must be taken to strengthen guidance. It is a matter of top priority to curb unhealthy tendencies of indiscriminately occupying farmland and to coordinate housing construction by peasants with village and township planning so as to build comparatively backward villages and townships in our country into modern and cultured new socialist villages and townships.

To curb continuous environmental pollution and deterioration, the conference called on environmental protection departments at all levels to earnestly implement the environmental protection law and other relevant regulations issued by the State Council; to formulate and perfect various specific rules without delay; and to urge industrial enterprises, through technical transformation and comprehensive utilization, tightening control, readjustment and reorganization and other means, to effectively control and reduce industrial pollution.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN URBAN CONSTRUCTION NOTED

OW241005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporters have learned the following from departments concerned: In the 3-odd years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, remarkable achievements have been made in urban construction in our country and city residents' living and working conditions have been improved to a certain extent as a result of conscientiously implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy.

The achievements made in housing construction are most remarkable. By bringing the initiative of the state, localities, enterprises and individuals into play, a total of more than 253 million square meters of floor space has been built over the past 3 years, or half of the total housing built in the 30 years since the founding of the PRC, thus solving the housing problem for some 5 million city households. Floor space of housing projects started in the first 5 months of this year increased 23 percent over the same period of last year.

To speed up housing construction, the State Council this year approved a pilot project to build houses in the four cities of Changzhou, Zhengzhou, Shashi and Siping with subsidies from the State and from enterprises; these houses are to be sold to workers and staff members. This is a new way of solving the housing problem for workers and staff members step by step.

Progress has also been made in building public utilities in cities. In recent years, the state has grasped the installation of central heating systems as an important measure for saving energy. As a result, the building of central heating systems in cities has progressed rather fast. In connection with technical transformation in powerplants, Shenyang, Fushun, Fuxin, Anshan, Dalian, Changchun and four other cities have, since 1980, built central heating systems which make use of residual industrial heat.

These systems cover a total area of 6.6 million square meters, accounting for 29 percent of the central heating systems in all the country's cities. Cities in the country built 62 new waterworks and laid 3,540 kilometers of waterpipes last year. The daily supply of running water in the country's cities has increased from 25.3 million dun in 1978 to 30 million dun at present.

New developments have been made in mass transit service in cities in the past 3 years. Now 221 cities in the country have opened mass transit service, with more than 30,000 buses and over 4,000 streetcars. Taxi service is now available in 80 cities.

More than 40 million trees were planted in the country's cities last year, and an additional 80 million trees were planted in the spring of this year.

Urban planning has received the attention of departments concerned. As of June this year, the State Council examined and approved overall plans for urban construction in the eight cities of Tangshan, Hohhot, Lanzhou, Shenyang, Changsha, Wuhan, Hefei and Nanning. Provinces and autonomous regions have also examined and approved 51 such overall plans.

The departments concerned hold: Our country has made relatively big achievements in urban construction in the past 3 years. However, since very little such work was done in the past and the urban population has increased rather fast in recent years, it is still necessary to make unremitting and arduous efforts and do a great deal of work in order to completely solve the problems in housing, water, power and gas supply and mass transit. They hope that the departments concerned and the broad masses of people will make concerted efforts to successfully build our country's cities.

CPPCC MEMBERS ATTEND FORUM ON PRC CONSTITUTION

OW241045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- Members of the CPPCC National Committee attending the third forum sponsored by the committee on the draft revised constitution held that the draft, by giving relatively full expression to socialist democracy, has laid a solid foundation for establishing and improving the socialist legal system.

The forum, held at the CPPCC Auditorium this morning, discussed in particular the provisions of the draft revised constitution on carrying forward socialist democracy and upholding the socialist legal system.

Wang Shoudao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the forum.

Lei Jieqiong, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, held that the draft revised constitution reflects the interests of the broad masses of women in our country. She said: Article 46 of the draft revised constitution is an improvement on the 1954 Constitution by adding such stipulations as: "men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work;" "children have the duty to support their parents; violations of the freedom of marriage are prohibited; maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited." This is conducive to implementing the policies of the party and the government on the protection of women and children, arousing women's enthusiasm and developing the women's movement in our country.

Han Youtong, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and head of the CPPCC judicial group, said: Article 5 of the draft revised constitution stipulates that no organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law. This is a reflection of our socialist system, a result of the continuous development of socialist democracy and a powerful weapon for upholding the socialist legal system. This stipulation gives full expression to the common will and strong desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and we must resolutely implement it.

Zhang Su, standing committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Commission for Legislative Affairs under the NPC Standing Committee, held that as far as democratic centralism is concerned, the draft revised constitution is an improvement on the three previous constitutions. He said: The draft strengthens the system of people's congresses and enlarges the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee. Standing committees shall be set up for all local people's congresses at or above the county level, the state shall establish the Central Military Commission, and so on and so forth. Article 3 of the draft also specifically stipulates that the state shall apply the principle of democratic centralism, which the 1954 Constitution failed to mention. These stipulations are bound to play an important role in the great cause of building a modern, powerful socialist country.

Li Yunchang, standing committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, stated his views on the stipulations of the draft revised constitution on safeguarding public order and dealing blows to criminals. He said: Effective blows must be dealt to criminal offenders who seriously endanger public order and to economic criminals who do damage to socialist economic construction, in order to protect the lives and property of people engaged in peaceful labor and to ensure the smooth development of socialist construction. All law-breakers should be referred to judicial organs for punishment according to law; they should not be subjected only to economic measures, such as by imposing fines on them; nor should they be subjected only to party or government discipline because all such measures are no substitute for punishment according to law.

Dealing with the pernicious influence of decadent capitalist ideas on people's thinking and social ethics and practices, Li Yunchang said; In addition to strengthening socialist and communist education of people throughout the country, especially the broad masses of young people, it is also necessary to punish according to law those degenerates who have committed crimes in violation of the law.

PEASANTS, WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS MEETING

OW241144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) — Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered a speech today at the opening of the second plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. He called on all members to uphold the four fundamental principles, earnestly study and discuss the "draft of the revised constitution," further implement the guidelines of the national united front work conference, enhance unity, keep up with the dominant position, improve work style, open up new situations for work and make new contributions to the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations.

Attending today's meeting were Vice Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Zhou Gucheng, Shen Qizhen, Liu Shuxun, Yan Xinmin and Xu Binru.

Shen Qizhen delivered a work report at the meeting. He reviewed the contributions made over the past 2 years or more by the peasants and workers party in providing consultation in the affairs of state and by the broad masses of members in medicine, public health, science, technology, culture and education. He also described the achievements made in ideology building and organizational development. He said: Over the past 2 years or more since its eighth congress, the peasants and workers party has restored and built 594 basic-level organizations and recruited nearly 2,800 new members. Most of the new members are professionals in medicine, public health, science and technology and cultural and educational fields whose average age is 10.3 percent younger than that of the veteran members, thus adding new blood to the organs of the peasants and workers party.

He hoped that all members and the intellectuals associated with them will, under the leadership of the CCP, unite, uphold the four fundamental principles, strengthen their confidence, enhance their spirit and push the work of the peasants and workers party forward. Also attending were 66 members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the peasants and workers party. Present as observers were responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional committees, directly subordinate branches and departments under the Central Committee.

COAL MINES MEET SEMIANNUAL PRODUCTION QUOTAS

OW241236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- China's coal industry is moving forward after a period of readjustment centering round the improvement of economic efficiency, according to the Ministry of Coal Industry. A number of major mines have met their semi-annual production quotas ahead of schedule, the ministry said.

In Shanxi Province, China's top coal producer, state-owned mines are reported to have fulfilled their semi-annual production targets nine days ahead of time, producing 3.44 million more tons of coal than the same period of last year. An improved performance in tunnelling was recorded also. The Xishan mines in the province, after hitting the annual mark of 10 million tons last year, went on to meet the January-June production quotas by June 17, turning out 598,000 more tons of coal than in the same period of last year. This coal administration has registered sharp increases five years in a row. Its annual rate of increase averaged 1.03 million tons. The coal mines and pits run by people's communes and production brigades in Shanxi had exceeded their semi-annual production quotas by the end of May.

In northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, another major coal producer, state coal mines are reported to have reached their semi-annual production quotas ten days ahead of time and tunnelling targets 21 days ahead of schedule. Total coal output increased by 8.2 percent over that of last year. Compared with 1981, the prop consumption and ash content of marketable coal have been cut and other economic and technical indexes also improved, the ministry said.

In central China's Henan Province, the Xinmi coal mining administration reported to have produced 2.04 million tons of coal by June 15, meeting the target set by the state for the first six months.

Further Figures Cited

OW241302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- To date China has produced 304.13 million tons of crude coal, easily meeting the production target set for the first six months of this year, according to the Ministry of Coal Industry today. This means an increase of 30.91 million tons over the same period of last year. The quotas for tunnelling footage and dressed coal were met a week ago.

The 98 state-owned coal mines, which produce over 50 percent of China's coal, recorded a rare profit of nearly 24.5 million yuan in May, the ministry said.

The average monthly output per work face in major mines between January and May increased by 4.8 percent over the same period of last year. The ash content and gangue were cut by 0.24 and 0.2 percent, respectively. And the production cost of one ton of coal was 1.5 percent lower than last year. In addition, the consumption of props and explosives was also reduced.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SYSTEM

HK190614 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Xiao Weiyun [5135 5588 0061]: "A New Development in the People's Congress System in Our Country"]

[Text] Our country's political power is in the hands of the people. The conscientious improvement and development of the people's congress system is a major issue affecting whether or not the people can truly be masters of their own future. The "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China," which has now been published, has made numerous major reforms to our country's people's congress system. This is in line with the spirit of the "resolution" adopted at the sixth plenary session to the effect that, since the founding of the PRC, we have failed to pay attention to the "gradual building of a highly democratic, socialist political system," and that we must in future "transform the people's congresses at various levels and their standing bodies into authoritative organs of the people's power."

First, the draft of the revised constitution greatly strengthened the Standing Committee of the NPC, effecting an almost all-round enlargement of the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee. The 1954 Constitution provided that the NPC Standing Committee had 19 functions and powers. The 1975 Constitution changed this to seven, thus greatly reducing the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee, and also abolished the special committees which were under the leadership of the NPC and its Standing Committee. The 1978 Constitution changed the number of functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee to 13, but did not restore the comprehensive functions and powers laid down by the 1954 Constitution. The present draft of the revision of the constitution has enlarged the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee to 22, adding many important ones. According to the 1954 and 1978 Constitutions, the main functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee are: 1) to interpret the law and enact decrees; 2) to decide on and appoint and remove relevant personnel in state organs; 3) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and 4) other functions and powers. The functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee as enlarged by the present draft of the revised constitution are: 1) The NPC Standing Committee also exercises legislative authority in the country, enacts laws, enacts and revises laws other than those which should be enacted by the NPC and, when the NPC is not in session, may partially revise and supplement the basic law enacted by the NPC. Thus the NPC Standing Committee has become a legislative organ and its legal status has been enhanced. 2) When the NPC is not in session, it examines and approves plans needed for partially readjusting plans of national economic and social development and the state budget, while they are being implemented. This has increased the NPC Standing Committee's powers of supervision over the State Council. 3) When the NPC is not in session, it decides, upon the recommendation of the premier of the State Council, on the appointment and removal of ministers of the various departments, chairmen of the various commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general of the State Council. Upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Central Military Commission, it decides on the appointment and removal of other members of the Central Military Commission. This has increased the power of the NPC Standing Committee to decide on and to appoint and remove personnel in state organs. Judging from these three points, the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been enlarged in almost all respects.

The draft of the revised constitution has also strengthened the organization of the NPC Standing Committee. The draft provides that members of the NPC Standing Committee may not take up duties in state administrative organs, judicial organs or procuratorial organs. That is to say that the majority of the members of the NPC Standing Committee will be full time. The fact that the personnel in the above state organs do not hold posts in the NPC Standing Committee is also favorable to strengthening the supervision of the NPC Standing Committee over these organs. In the past, the NPC Standing Committee only had a small number of special committees. Now, the draft provides for the setting up of various special committees within the NPC to discuss and draw up relevant proposals under the leadership of the NPC and its Standing Committee.

The draft provides that the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, the vice chairman and the secretary general shall together comprise a chairmen's meeting to deal with the important everyday work of the NPC Standing Committee. These provisions have undoubtedly strengthened the NPC Standing Committee. The participation of the chairman or a vice chairman of a people's congress in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government in NPC Standing Committee meetings is favorable to strengthening the links between the NPC Standing Committee and the localities and the masses.

The actual situation in our country is such that, with such vast numbers of NPC deputies, they have found it difficult to do their work and to exercise their functions and powers regularly. Plans had been made to reduce the number of deputies, but here again there have been difficulties. Many laws were in urgent need of enactment and many important questions were in urgent need of being answered. What was to be done? After much conscientious consideration, the draft of the revised constitution provides that certain functions and powers originally belonging to the NPC shall be exercised by its Standing Committee. Members of the NPC Standing Committee are in fact standing deputies. They are elected by the NPC. They represent all walks of life. The number of people is better suited to holding frequent meetings. The draft of the revised constitution provides that certain functions and powers originally belonging to the NPC shall be exercised by its Standing Committee. Will this lessen the role of the NPC? Of course not, because it still retains the following functions and powers which must and should be exercised by it: 1) to amend the constitution and to make and amend basic laws concerning criminal offenses, civil affairs, the structure of the state and other matters; 2) to elect the chairman and vice chairman of the PRC, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and to decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council and other members of the State Council; 3) to examine and approve plans of national economic and social development and the reports on their implementation and the state budget and the report on its implementation; and 4) to decide on major questions of war and peace. These functions and powers may only be exercised by the NPC and not by its Standing Committee. We can see that, although the functions and powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been enlarged, they do not exceed those of the NPC. The provisions of the draft of the revised constitution on the functions and powers of the NPC enable the NPC to concentrate its energy on dealing with major questions which must be dealt with by it and to play its role better, without playing down or weakening this role. Past facts have already shown that, if those functions and powers which cannot be conveniently exercised on a regular basis are kept within the NPC and are not given to its Standing Committee, this will affect the work of both the NPC and its Standing Committee.

As for the rights and protection of the NPC deputies, in addition to provisions in the 1954 and 1978 Constitutions that NPC deputies have the right to address inquiries, have the right not to be arrested and are subject to the supervision of the units that elected them, the present draft of the revised constitution has added the following: 1) Deputies to the NPC and members of its Standing Committee have the right to submit, according to procedures prescribed by law, legislative bills within the scope of the functions and powers of the NPC and its Standing Committee. 2) Deputies to the NPC shall not be subjected to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings. 3) Deputies to the NPC should maintain close contact with the units which elected them and with the people, listen to and report the opinions and demands of the people and, in their own production and other work and public activities, assist in the enforcement of the constitution and the law. This provides a clearer provision of the rights, protection and demands of NPC deputies, thus enabling the deputies to play their role better.

Not only does the draft of the revised constitution place emphasis on strengthening the role of the NPC, but it also pays attention to strengthening and developing the role of local people's congresses at all levels. The draft provides that: 1) local people's congresses at and above the county level shall set up standing committees.

This has strengthened the role of local people's congresses at and above the county level and their supervision of the people's governments, courts and procuratorates at the same level. 2) People's congresses in the provinces and in the municipalities directly under the central government and their standing committees can enact and promulgate local laws and regulations. This has enlarged the functions and powers of the organs of state power in the provinces and municipalities directly under the central government. 3) Direct elections shall be extended to the county level and organs of state power at the county level shall be placed directly under the effective supervision of the people. 4) People's communes in townships shall be separated from those in villages. People's congresses shall be set up in townships. The people's commune in the villages is merely an organization of the collective economy. This is both favorable to the strengthening of township government and to the development of the organization of the collective economy.

The establishment of people's congresses on the basis of democratic centralism is the organizational form of our country's people's democratic dictatorship. Not only does it include people's congresses at all levels, but also a whole set of state bodies created by them and responsible to them, like the administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs. People's congresses at all levels must rely on the administrative organs to carry out vast amounts of administrative work, and on the judicial organs and procuratorial organs to try cases and carry out legal supervision respectively. Only then can we fully develop the role of the people's congresses at all levels. To this end, article 3 of the draft of the revised constitution expressly defines the relationship between the people's congresses at all levels and the people and between other state organs and people's congresses at all levels. These legal relationships are: The people are the masters of the state. The NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels are the products of democratic elections. They are responsible to the people and are subject to supervision by the people. People's congresses are organs of state power and the state administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs are all products of organs of state power. The present draft of the revised constitution has not only strengthened organs of state power at all levels, but also reformed and reestablished other state bodies. For instance, we have reestablished the post of state chairman, to show that life in our country has been normalized even further and to represent the country at home and abroad, so that the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and the premier of the State Council can concentrate their energy on the work pertaining to their own posts. In order to raise the efficiency of the State Council's administrative work, the State Council has implemented the responsibility system. The various ministries and commissions have implemented a ministerial responsibility system, reduced the number of vice premiers to between two and four, established state councillors and enlarged the functions and powers of the State Council. They have established a Central Military Commission to lead the military strength of the whole country, thus making clear the role of the army in the state system. They have enlarged the functions and powers of local executive organs, like managing urban and rural construction in their administrative districts, and training, examining and rewarding executive workers and so forth. They have reformed and reestablished other state organs. This is also in order to strengthen and develop the whole people's congress system. If we merely strengthen the organs of state power at all levels without reforming the other state organs, the organs of state power cannot be truly strengthened. As was pointed out by Comrade Peng Zhen in the explanations on the draft of the revised constitution: "In this way, the rational division of powers of state and their effective exercise will enable our country to be more able to withstand hazards and ensure the development of the socialist cause. At the same time, the division of functions and powers between the organs of state power and administrative organs at various levels from the central to the local bodies, is more reasonable and clear. This is conducive to strictly carrying out the responsibility system in work, raising work efficiency and overcoming bureaucratism.

GUANGDONG SUMS UP DECORUM, COURTESY DRIVE WORK

HK230857 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] From 14 to 19 June, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial CYL committee held a forum on the activities of "the five stresses and four beauties." The meeting pointed out: On the basis of noticeable results achieved in the all people decorum and courtesy month, we must take advantage of this opportune moment to arouse the people of the whole province to penetratingly carry on the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties." Through the activities, we will cultivate our cadres and the masses of people who cherish good ideals and are embued with good moral character, culture and discipline and will build an ideological Great Wall in their minds to resist the corrosive influences of capitalist ideology so that they can strive to build the southern gate of the motherland into a show window for displaying our socialist civilization.

Present at the meeting were the propaganda department heads of CCP committees and secretaries of the CYL committees at the prefectural and municipal levels and responsible comrades of departments directly under the province. On the morning of 18 June, comrades participating in the meeting listened to a report on rural work made by Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee. On the morning of 19 June, Comrade Chen Yueping, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and head of the propaganda department, made a summation at the meeting.

The forum held: The results achieved in the all people decorum and courtesy month in March were much better than expected. Through the activities, environmental sanitation has obviously changed in large- and medium-sized cities and county towns, public order has taken a favorable turn, and work in service trades has improved. Meanwhile, remarkable success has been achieved in mopping up such spiritual rubbish as reactionary and pornagraphic audio and video tapes and obscene books. However, development of the movement is still uneven. A slackening mood appeared in some localities and departments after March. How to make the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" become a regular practice and institution is a problem calling for solution. We are far from cultivating the habit of doing this and making it a custom. We must exert persistent and unremitting efforts. The forum pointed out that the following problems should be tackled in earnest:

1. It is necessary to deepen the understanding of cadres and the masses in the strategic significance of building socialist spiritual civilization and to form the guiding ideology of building the two civilizations simultaneously. All cadres and the masses must clearly realize that the building of socialist spiritual civilization is one of the essentials to ensure unswerving orientation toward socialism and fulfillment of the general tasks of the four modernizations. All trades and professions including ideological and political work departments and economic work departments must grasp the work of building spiritual civilization and integrate it with their daily work.

2. The activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" must be regarded as the core in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, efforts should be concentrated on paying attention to sanitation, hygiene, politeness and moral character and making the practice a regulation and institution.

3. It is necessary to strengthen education in communist ideology, unrelentingly resist the corrosive influences of the bourgeoisie and mop up spiritual rubbish of all types. It is necessary to further call on party members and cadres to take the initiative in refusing to watch TV programs from Hong Kong and persuade the masses to dismantle the "fishbone antennas." Organs directly under the province must remove all the antennas before the end of June according to the notice issued by Guangzhou municipality.

4. The building of socialist spiritual civilization must also be strengthened in the rural areas by development of the work in the fields of culture, education, sanitation and athletics. We must imbue peasants with socialism, patriotism and collectivism and teach them to work hard for production in order to become affluent. It is necessary to push the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" according to local conditions so as to change prevailing habits and customs and remold the society.

5. The activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" is a matter of prime importance for the whole party. We must strengthen leadership over it. The CCP committees at all levels must grasp this work to the utmost and resolutely establish the guiding ideology of building the two civilizations simultaneously. They must continue to carry forward the good work style of personally taking a hand in the work and earnestly practicing what they advocate.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON PRICE CONTROL REGULATIONS

HK250226 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Guangdong provincial provisional regulations on price controls are being officially promulgated by the provincial government on 25 June after being examined and approved by the 17th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee. A provincial government circular on the regulations points out: The price question involves every department of the national economy and is related to national construction and the people's life. We must attach a high degree of importance to this question. After the regulations are promulgated, we must continue to use all media to conduct extensive propaganda and education. Under the unified leadership of local people's governments, the departments concerned must be organized to carry out an inspection of prices. In the future regular and irregular price inspections must continue to be carried out. Industry and commerce enterprises, undertakings and units must seriously carry out self-inspection. Departments in charge must organize mutual and sample inspections. The price control departments must be responsible for supervision and guidance. The circular stresses: The people's government at all levels and the departments concerned must promptly and seriously investigate and deal with major instances of violations of the regulations, as exposed by the masses.

GUANGZHOU RADIO REPORTS OIL-DRILLING SUCCESS

HK250339 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Following the high-yield industrial oil flow found at the first Sino-French cooperative exploratory well, the third exploratory well was recently successfully drilled in the Sino-French cooperation area in the Beibu Gulf of the South China Sea. This well yielded industrial oil and gas. By now China and France have successfully cooperated in drilling three exploratory wells in the Beibu Gulf basin of the South China Sea. Tests have shown that all three wells contain industrial oil and gas in different structures. This show that there are excellent prospects for exploiting the oil and gas in the Beibu Gulf of the South China Sea in the near future.

HENAN RAILROAD BUREAU MEETS ON SAFETY WORK

HK200646 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Summary] In order to learn a lesson from the serious accident of train No 193 and promote railroad transport safety, the Zhengzhou railroad bureau CCP committee held a standing committee meeting immediately after the conference by telephone convened by the Ministry of Railroads. The meeting decided on various measures in carrying out safety education.

The meeting held: The party committees of the subbureaus and the stations and depots must decide on measures for implementing the State Council's instructions and send in reports on these measures. It is necessary to apply all propaganda media to ensure that cadres and workers firmly embrace the notion of safety first. It is also necessary to launch the masses to expose violations of rules and discipline in their units, put rules and regulations on a sound basis, and strengthen labor discipline. The cadres must exercise strict management and implement safety measures in the movement of locomotives, deal with track defects and implement precautions against heat and fire. It is necessary to strengthen order in the transport of passengers and freight and deal blows at all kinds of criminals. Professional and technical education and safety education must be improved. Those who have not mastered basic skills are not allowed to work unsupervised. The meeting held: Party organizations throughout the bureau must currently give priority to conveying and implementing the State Council's instructions and ensure that everyone knows about them.

HUBEI MEETING ON PLA, MILITIA CIVILIZATION

HK230353 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Summary] A Hubei Military District symposium on building spiritual civilization in the PLA units and militia opened in Wuchan on 22 June. Over 500 representatives are attending. Li Weihua, political commissar of the military district, presided. Chu Chuanyu, commander of the military district, spoke first. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Han Ningfu also spoke. He praised the achievements of the PLA units and militia in building the two civilizations, doing good deeds for the people, and helping in the sanitation and tree-planting drives. Wuhan PLA units Deputy Political Commissar Ren Rong addressed the gathering. He said: "In order to carry out spiritual civilization activities in depth, it is essential to continue to do a good job in thorough and meticulous ideological mobilization work. On the one hand, by studying Marxist-Leninist works and Mao Zedong's works, we must clearly understand the dialectical relationship between politics and economics and between spiritual and material, and fully understand the extremely great importance and urgency of opposing corruption by capitalist ideology and upholding communist purity while building the four modernizations. On the other hand, we must create public opinion and faster an upsurge in creating progressives. In light of the different characteristics of the PLA units and militia, we must concentrate on solving well the problem of establishing communist ideals, and teach the cadres and fighters to become people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. We must conduct extensive education in 'five loves' -- love of the CCP, the socialist motherland, the people's army and militia, the masses, and our own work."

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG MUNICIPALITY'S FOREIGN TRADE -- Zhuhai municipality has boosted foreign trade this year. The total value of products procured by the municipality from January to May for the purpose of foreign trade was 9.13 million yuan, 59.6 percent of the quota for this year and 41.9 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of exports was 5.44 million yuan, 61.9 percent of the quota for this year and 17.3 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The value of main products, including pigs, chickens, pond fish, vegetables, flowers, sand and lime, which had been procured and exported, increased relatively greatly. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Jun 82 HK]

HEBEI MEETING ON ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK150907 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Xiong County CCP Committee recently held a three-level cadre meeting to seriously study and implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's relevant instructions issued while inspecting Xiong County. The committee continues to conduct education in strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism for all party members and cadres throughout the county. At the meeting, 11 responsible comrades of communes, brigades and units at the county level spoke, introducing their experiences in eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, uniting as one and working well.

In the course of study, Xiong County Grain Bureau organized cadres, staff members and workers to inspect the vestiges of factionalism, point out their dangers, look for the reason for their existence, work out measures for eliminating them, find out the seven ways factionalism still demonstrates its existence and to carry out work in six aspects. Relatively good results were thus achieved.

(Zhugezhuang) commune CCP committee penetratingly and meticulously did ideological work with grassroots cadres so that they could clear up their misunderstandings, strengthen unity and do work well.

The Xiong County CCP Committee has demanded: All communes, brigades and units at the county level must universally conduct reeducation for the party members, the cadres and the masses before the busy summer farming season and must further implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism. They must ensure that they concentrate their minds and energy on unity, wealth and civilization and promote all aspects of work in Xiong County with one heart and one mind.

HEBEI RIBAO ON GRASPING 'SPIRITUAL WEAPONS'

HK250218 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Feng Ding [3301 1353]: "Contribute To Grasping Spiritual Weapons for the People"]

[Text] Editor's note: The Hebei People's Publishing House in 1959 published a book "Talking on Outlaws of the Marsh and on Philosophy." It was revised and republished recently in order to meet the readers' demands. We now publish the foreword of this book which was written by famous philosopher Comrade Feng Ding. We hope that there will be more works on philosophy of better quality to offer to the readers in the future. [end of editor's note]

Marx said 140 years ago: "Philosophy takes the proletariat as its own material weapon and, similarly, the proletariat also takes philosophy as its own ideological weapon." From then onwards, the pioneer force of the proletariat -- the communists -- have always spontaneously taken Marxist Philosophy as the theoretical basis of their own ideology and deeds. However, it is still only an ideal to make the people really master dialectical materialism and turn it into a ideological and work approach that they can spontaneously abide by and make use of.

Particularly in a country like ours, where there are 1 billion people, 80 percent of whom are peasants, and where the average cultural standard is very low, the people's limited cultural standard hinders their progress in philosophical studies. In addition, our people are also bound by various old customs and traditions inherited from our ancestors several thousand years ago and by various stupid and backward ideological shackles. Popularizing and improving the people's philosophical cultivation and enabling everybody to be really emancipated ideologically is a tougher task than building material civilization. It is a great goal, which can only be achieved by means of the hard efforts of a few generations. However, scientific philosophy is fundamentally different from metaphysics, which is divorced from reality and is unfathomable. It is, in nature, a correct summation of the practices of a human society, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and people are the main body of production struggle, class struggle and other social practices.

Therefore, our people, being different from all exploiting classes, have the "ability" to readily accept the philosophy which is completely based on the fruits of their efforts in actual practice. In addition to this, under the socialist system, the various principles and policies of the party and the state are guided by Marxist philosophy and all of them accord with the fundamental interests of the people. Thus, this creates another advantageous condition for the masses to accept Marxist philosophy.

Therefore, one very important task of philosophical workers is to do a good job in popularizing and disseminating philosophy and help the peasants and workers who account for the overwhelming majority of the masses grasp the spiritual weapon for emancipating themselves. We should be good at proceeding from the actual cultural level of most of the masses (especially the peasants) at present and publicizing the basic principles of Marxist philosophy in simple forms welcomed by the masses. We should explain the profound in simple terms and integrate theory with reality so that the masses will understand what they read and hear, be interested in it, be inspired by it, believe it to be true and learn to use it to analyze various things they come across, to correctly guide their thinking and work and to avoid and resist various mistakes caused by subjective and one-sided methods of thinking and work.

As we all know, popularizing philosophy is something which Comrade Mao Zedong energetically advocated. He stressed: "Let philosophy be emancipated from the classrooms and books of philosophers and become a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses." This is entirely correct and is the inevitable law of the development of philosophy. In this sense, the work of the "Talking on Outlaws of the Marsh and on Philosophy" writing group deserves recommendation. There are many other themes similar to this. In addition to historical stories of ancient times, all victories scored by the Chinese people in modern times in the people's revolutionary war and in socialist construction under the leadership of the party are typical examples of conscientious application of Marxist philosophy and radiate with the brilliance of dialectic materialism. Viewed from the process of understanding, various setbacks and failures in our advance resulted from violating dialectic materialism. Therefore, if we select some typical positive and negative examples and talk about the philosophical principles involved in them, we can certainly arouse the interest of the broad masses of readers and achieve positive results more easily.

Therefore, I sincerely hope that the publication of "Talking on Outlaws of the Marsh and on Philosophy" and other similar books will encourage more philosophical workers to participate in the work of popularizing philosophy and to write more popular philosophical books of better quality for the broad masses of workers and peasants and youths. This is also a way to contribute to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

VIGILANCE AGAINST 'SUGAR-COATED BULLETS' URGED

HK240733 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Always Be Vigilant Against Attacks by Sugar-Coated Bullets"]

[Text] The present struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is one waged by the proletariat against corruption by capitalist ideology. This struggle exists objectively, independent of man's will. There is nothing strange about this. What deserves our attention is the question of how some Communist Party members and state cadres can go through the rigorous trials of this struggle and resist corruption without being affected by evil, whereas others are defeated under the attack of the capitalist sugar-coated bullets.

There are two reports in our paper today. One is about how the members of the party committee of Yangjien coal mine of Shuo County resisted corruption. The other is about how the members of the party committee of Erpu coal mine of Pinglu County were corrupted. With both positive and negative examples in sharp contrast, the reports have answered our above-mentioned question and given us insight into the following three aspects:

First, we must keep up the communist purity of a Communist Party member forever and never give up justice to pursue personal interests. Why were the members of the party committee of Yangjien coal mine able to resist corruption without being affected by evil under the attack of the sugar-coated bullets? The basic reason is they always remembered to say to themselves: "I am a cadre of the Communist Party." They never forgot the glorious cause of the party, whereas the members of the party committee of Erpu coal mine, anxious to make their fortune, gave up justice to pursue personal interests. They degenerated and fell into the abyss. Harsh reality has again and again taught us that those power holders who give up justice to pursue personal interests are the main targets of the attack of sugar-coated bullets.

There was such a story in "Zuo Zhuan." A person from the county of Song presented a piece of beautiful jade as a gift to Zi Han, a senior official of the country of Qi. Zi Han refused to accept it. The person from the country of Song said: "This is a precious piece of jade. It is especially for you." Zi Han answered: "What I consider most precious is not to pursue fortune and not to give up justice in the face of personal interests. If I accept your precious gift, I will lose my precious one." In order to maintain his noble integrity, Zi Han did not give up justice to pursue personal interests.

We are Communists. Our great "justice" is to fight for the Communist cause forever. With this great "justice" in our hearts, we will be loyal to the party and maintain our Communist purity under any circumstances. Therefore, every party member must strengthen the tempering of his party spirit and do his utmost to make his words and behavior conform with the party constitution. He must fight resolutely against all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices and be a genuine Communist Party member.

Second, we must be highly vigilant against evil intentions behind great kindness and never be the captive of bourgeois human feelings. The degeneration of the members of the party committee of Erpu coal mine began with the acceptance of 30 jin of rice in the name of "tasting something fresh" at the "kind invitation" of the person in charge of the contract project. Thirty jin of rice is indeed a small thing. However, it is with this small thing that the person in charge of the contract project made a breach in the party committee of Erpu coal mine in order to achieve his goal of getting power in exchange for bribery.

It is the Marxist viewpoint that, in a society where class exists, "human feelings" always bear the hallmark of class nature. Today, though the exploiting classes have been eliminated in our country, their ideology, including bourgeois human feelings, are still poisoning the souls of the people like vermin. Plenty of cases exposed recently have shown that in order to drag people into the mire, some economic criminals have, through bribery, engaged in corruption and drawn people over to their side under the pretense of "human feelings." Some intended to build up the connection of "being from the same hometown," others intended to build up the connection of "being from the same clan." If they failed to establish the above-mentioned connections, they would try to build up the relationship of "brother and sister." Sometimes they even take advantage of having the same surname, saying: "Your surname is Chen, so is mine. We were from the same family long ago." Here, "human feelings" have become a smoke bomb used by the criminals to attack us. It is precisely on this issue that some comrades cannot stand firm and end up being disarmed ideologically, thus becoming the supporters and accomplices of the criminals.

Third, we must control ourselves when we are alone and never be self-indulgent. This means we must not pursue fortune and do evil even if nodoby is watching. This is a test under special circumstances. Some Communist Party members can behave properly and maintain their noble integrity in their high positions openly. Nevertheless, when there is no supervision, they become self-indulgent and accept the "fragrant bait." At first, the party committee members of Erpu coal mine were scared and did not know how to deal with the bribe offered. But when the person in charge of the contract project presented "gifts" under the circumstance of "nobody is watching," saying "Only Heaven, earth, you and I know it and there will be no problem if you accept it," they accepted all the gifts with a smile.

"With one prick of the needle, all the air inside the balloon is let out." What bribe cannot be exposed! Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Even if one works independently without any supervision and with the possibility of doing evil, he has to control himself and never commit any evil." This is the motto which every Communist Party member should bear in mind as the guidance for his behavior to maintain his integrity.

Both the experiences of the party committee of Yangjien coal mine and the party committee of Erpu coal mine have taught us good lessons. We hope that everyone will read these two reports so as to draw on experiences and enhance his immunity, thus becoming powerful in the present struggle against corruption.

TIANJIN MEETING URGES WATER CONSERVATION

HK230930 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 22 June, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government sponsored a mobilization meeting on water conservation and flood prevention. At the meeting, Liu Jinfeng, deputy mayor of the city, delivered a speech in which he urged the people throughout the city to immediately spring to action to wage a struggle against water shortages and prepare for flood control to ensure that the city copes with the upcoming flood season."

"The meeting was presided over by Yu Fujing, deputy mayor of the city, and over 2,000 persons, including cadres from units at all levels in the city and its suburbs, were on hand."

The meeting noted: The volume of water diverted from the Huanghe River remains at over 38 million cubic meters, which may be used until 10 August. Since this spring, the dry spell in most areas across the city has been relieved by sporadic rainfall. However, the water volume of the rivers through the city cannot meet the needs of the municipal water supply, because of the long-time drought prevailing in the upper reaches. Therefore, people throughout the city are urged to make efforts to conserve water.

Units at all levels should strengthen their leadership over water conservation, build more small reservoirs to dam the water flow as much as possible and adopt strict measures to prevent water pollution. All-out efforts should be made to make the best use of the available water volume in a planned manner by 10 August.

According to weather forecasts, the flood season will come earlier this year. While getting a hold on water conservation, urban and rural areas throughout the city should prepare to cope with serious floods. Leaders at all levels should maintain sharp vigilance and resolutely overcome the idea of leaving things to chance.

"The meeting stressed: In conducting flood-prevention work, localities -- both in the lower urban reaches and in the upper rural reaches -- and departments and units at all levels should take the interests of the whole into account, cooperate with each other and abide by operation arrangements under the unified leadership of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government to both wrest an all-round victory in the struggle of conserving water to combat the drought and conduct flood-prevention work."

BRIEFS

TIANJIN COLLECTIVE ECONOMY -- The Tianjin Municipal Government held a conference on collective economy on 17 June. The conference noted that since the third penary session of the CCP Central Committee, Tianjin's urban collective economy has steadily developed. By the end of March 1982, there had been 195,000 persons working at 4,620 collective economic units, which include 2,299 enterprises and involve 50 lines of production and 20 service trades. The total income of collective enterprises in 1981 was some 100 million yuan more than in 1980. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 82 SK]

NEW JIANGSU BROADCASTS TO TAIWAN ANNOUNCED

OW240536 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Announcement on new broadcasts to Taiwan]

[Text] Listeners: To strive for the early realization of the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland, this station will begin broadcasts to Taiwan beginning 1 July. This will be the first hometown voice broadcast from Jiangsu to fellow Jiangsu people now residing in Taiwan since the founding of new China.

This station's broadcasts to Taiwan will include "Jiangsu News," "Hometown and Dear Ones" and "Literary and Art Program." The "Jiangsu News" program will present reports on significant achievements made in all fields in Jiangsu, as well as important social events taking place in Jiangsu. The "Hometown and Dear Ones" program will report on urban and rural construction in Jiangsu and present features on mountains, rivers, gardens and forests, on places of historical interest and scenic beauty, and on local conditions and customs. The program will also present factual reports on how relatives of those who left Jiangsu for Taiwan are living and their letters and messages to relatives in Taiwan. The "Literary and Art Program" will mainly present Jiangsu folk-songs and music, local opera, music played by nationally known singers and performing artists and selections of fine literary works.

The frequency for the broadcasts to Taiwan will be 702 kHz. For the time being the broadcasts will be heard daily for 40 minutes starting at midnight [Beijing time]. The "Jiangsu News" and "Hometown and Dear Ones" programs will be repeated at 0445-0510 [2045-2110 GMT] the next morning.

OFFICIAL DENIES CHANGE IN POLICY TOWARD USSR

OW240829 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Republic of China has said that a visit by local Chinese doctors to the Soviet Union did not signal a change in Taiwan's foreign policy. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that free Chinese sportsmen and geologists had attended international conferences in the Soviet Union in the past, although Taiwan had no diplomatic relations with Moscow. He said an 18-member delegation from Taiwan was now attending an international cardiologist congress in Moscow on a purely private and professional basis. The spokesman was commenting on a Hong Kong newspaper report suggesting that the doctors' visit might imply a present policy tilt towards the Soviet Union if the United States stopped selling arms to Taiwan. He said such a report was untrue. It just happened that the annual meeting was in Moscow, he added.

Reports from Moscow said that doctors from Israel and South Africa, two other countries which do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, were also among 5,000 delegates at the conference of heart specialists.

An ROC Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the country's basic policy towards the Soviet Union and other communist countries has not changed. He said it will never seek negotiations or compromise with any members of the communist bloc.

BUYING OF FOREIGN MILITARY HELICOPTERS EXAMINED

OW101431 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] According to personnel of units concerned, many European and American aircraft companies are interested in selling antitank and antiship helicopters to our country and the government is considering buying from three of these companies. This represents a strong response to the announcement by units concerned of the diversification of arms purchase sources.

A sales agent for a foreign arms firm pointed out that selling antitank helicopters is not as "sensitive" an issue as selling FX-type fighter planes and is unlikely to be affected by domestic politics since armed helicopters are not capable of offensive operations across the sea and are thus purely defensive weapons. He said that since U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China has been thwarted by the Chinese Communists, the Republic of China has been regarded as a target for arms sales by arms dealers in many countries.

The three aircraft companies and the types of helicopters currently being considered by the government are as follows: the American Bell Aircraft Company and its Bell 212 helicopter; the American Hughes Company and its Hughes 500MD/TOW helicopter; and the West German MBB Company and its BO-105 helicopter. Among them, the Bell Company used to cooperate with our country in producing the UH-H transport helicopter, and the Hughes Company sold our country its Hughes 500MD antisubmarine helicopters used in our destroyers.

The three types of armed helicopters were recently demonstrated at a certain base in southern Taiwan. We are informed that the performance of all three types met the requirements of the military authorities. It has been learned that among the three types, the West German BO-105 is the most expensive and the Bell 212 helicopter has not yet been combat tested. Thus, the government will very possibly choose the Hughes 500MD/TOW helicopter, which performed brilliantly in the Vietnam war.

A military expert pointed out that, strategically, Taiwan's defense is of the island type and therefore must possess an air striking power of high mobility. The new antitank and antiship helicopters loaded with missiles — as soon as they have received combat orders — can rush to the scene of an enemy landing to destroy enemy naval vessels or tanks which have already landed. After their weapons have been fired, these helicopters can refuel and rearm at designated supply pads or bases to fly further combat sorties.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

OW230959 Taipei CNA in English 0938 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, June 23 (CNA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung left here Tuesday for home after offering the Republic of China's condolences on the death of Kind Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz as President Chiang Ching-kuo's special envoy.

Chu met with heads of Chinese organizations operating here and members of the embassy at a dinner party given in his honor by Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi just before his departure. The minister told them that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz assured him during the audience that Sino-Saudi friendship built on a solid basis will under no circumstances be changed. He urged the Chinese here to work hard to bring the Sino-Saudi ties even closer.

Chu was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Hsueh, Muhammad an-Kazir, deputy chief of royal protocol in Jidda, and other officials.

Chu Returns to Taipei

OW240346 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 24 Jun (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung returned to Taipei from Saudi Arabia Wednesday. As a special envoy of President Chiang Ching-kuo, Minister Chu went to the Middle East kingdom June 17 to condole leaders there on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also congratulated the accession of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the throne.

At Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, the minister said King Fahd asked him during an audience to convey his thanks and regards to President Chiang for the president's friendship. Minister Chu said that King Fahd also assured him of unchanged support for the Government of the Republic of China.

During his stay there, Minister Chu inspected the Chinese Embassy and met Overseas Chinese, Chinese medical, communications, and engineering personnel whose contributions to development in Saudi Arabia have won high praises. He expressed his belief that Sino-Saudi friendship, based on righteousness, will further grow and various cooperation will expand in the future.

SUN MESSAGE ADVISES TAIWAN MIDEAST ENVOYS

OW141117 Taipei CNA in English 1022 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 14 June (CNA) -- Chinese Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has urged the heads of the Chinese missions in the Middle East region to maintain close consultation and coordination so as to achieve common views and unified approaches in a faithful implementation of the government's policy. In a message read at the second annual coordinating meeting of the mission heads Monday, the premier points out that it is of great significance to serve in the Middle East, which has become the focus of international political and economic conflicts as tension heightens in the international situation.

Sun says Saudi Arabia adopting a positive and firm policy has played a leading role in the Arab and Islamic world, thus becoming a stabilizing force in the region. As a result, he continues, the ever-closer friendship between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia has not only cemented their friendly and close ties but can also contribute to the country's effort to further forge closer ties with those countries in the region it has no diplomatic ties.

He says the Republic of China's work in the region is wide in scope, including commercial promotion, economic and technical cooperation, medical services, cultural exchange, and communication with the Overseas Chinese. Various departments should maintain close consultation and coordination so as to achieve common views and unified approaches in a faithful implementation of the government's policy, he adds. The premier expresses his pleasure at the achievements the participants have made, adding that their achievements have won their country a high reputation widely praised by friendly countries.

He says oil-producing countries in the region with their strong purchasing power have bought considerable quantities of light and heavy industrial products from the Republic of China. However, he adds, while the trade has been increasing every year, the problem of trade disputes persists. He says the government is paying close attention to the problem and urges the participants to come up with suggestions and proposals that will enable the government to take effective measures to improve the situation. He concludes the message by offering his greetings on behalf of the government and wishing the meeting a success.

FLEET PAYS GOOD-WILL CALL ON SAUDI ARABIA

OW311127 Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Jidda, 31 May (CNA) -- Rear Admiral Hsiao Chu-chiao, commander of the visiting Chinese goodwill fleet, and the fleet's senior officers Monday paid a call on Maj Gen Saleh Sudas, acting commander of Saudi Arabia's western military region. Also present were Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi and Gen Sudas' senior aides.

Admiral Hsiao thanked Gen Sudas for all the facilities and assistance the western command has provided, adding that the Chinese naval personnel enjoy very much the kingdom's hospitality.

Gen Sudas said Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abdul-'Aziz has directed him to give the fleet allthe assistance necessary and himself is pleased with the visit of a brotherly country's fleet.

The fleet, which arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit, Sunday attracted some 400 visitors who made tours of the three ships, a flagship and two destroyers. The Chinese fleet is to leave the kingdom Thursday.

WEN WEI PO URGES SOLVING ARMS SALES PROBLEM NOW

HK250518 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Issue of Arms Sales to Taiwan Should Be Solved Now"]

[Text] Recently there has been news from a certain source in Washington and from U.S. correspondents in Beijing that China and the United States are jointly drafting a communique for handling Sino-U.S. relations and that they have called this communique the "Shanghai Communique No 2." Up to now, this news has remained a rumor.

Last month, U.S. Vice President Bush and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. visited Beijing in succession to discuss Sino-U.S. relations. Recently Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and James Lilley, director of the American Institute of Taiwan, were summoned back to the United States for consultations which are certainly related to Sino-U.S. and U.S.-Taiwan relations. It seems that the United States is now speeding up the handling of Sino-U.S. relations. The development of Sino-U.S. relations depends on the U.S. attitude toward the Taiwan issue, that is, it depends on how the United States handles the issue of arms sales to Taiwan.

When Vice President Bush visited China, he transmitted to China's leaders three letters from President Reagan, in which President Reagan stated that the United States recognizes [cheng ren] only one China and that he welcomes Beijing's nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification of China. Although a promise to recognize "only one China" is but a reiteration of the principle of the "Shanghai Communique," compared with Reagan's previous stand on Sino-U.S. relations, this is remarkable improvement. However, regarding the issue of arms sales to Taiwan, which has already become the major obstacle to Sino-U.S. relations, no clear and definite way has as yet been found to solve it, though it has been rumored that the United States will pledge that it will not sell arms to Taiwan indefinitely.

It is said that the remaining difference between China and the United States is that the United States insists that China pledge that it will never use military means to reunify with Taiwan.

The Chinese authorities have time and again expressed their hope to hold talks with Taiwan authorities on reunification by peaceful means and they have already taken the initiative. NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal has shown their spirit of peaceful solution. However, the selection of the means to achieve reunification is China's internal affair and no foreign government has the right to interfere. This is an issue that concerns China's sovereignty. The Chinese authorities have repeatedly and clearly announced this stand on China's sovereignty. If the U.S. Government thinks that according to the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" it is empowered to sell arms to Taiwan and that this is an action conforming to its internal law and China is not entitled to interfere, this will constitute an infringement of China's sovereignty. Selling arms to a province of China is interfering in China's internal affairs and infringing on China's sovereignty. The Chinese authorities have time and again clearly declared that they will never give way on this issue of principle.

A clear distinction should be made between the peaceful reunification with Taiwan and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which constitutes an infringement of China's sovereignty. China hopes to peacefully reunify with Taiwan through talks and thus avoid using military means. This is what China has consistently upheld. It is because of this attitude of the Chinese authorities that, over the past few years, tension in the Taiwan Strait has remarkably diminished. If the United States disregards this situation and continues to sell arms to Taiwan, it will be creating obstacles to China's peaceful reunification.

Next June the joint venture contract between a U.S. corporation and Taiwan on cooperation in manufacturing F-5E jet planes will expire. The American Congress is examining and discussing whether this contract should be renewed. The Congress is going to adjourn in July and therefore it has to make a decision on this problem before the adjournment. If the Congress approves the renewal of the contract, this will mean covert continuous supplies of arms to Taiwan.

The pro-Taiwan conservative forces in the United States are still working busily and bringing pressure to bear on the U.S. Government in order to enable the United States to continue its arms sales to Taiwan and thus undermine Sino-U.S. relations. That was why, in the past, obstacles were frequently raised in Sino-U.S. relations. The Reagan administration has repeatedly declared that it attaches importance to strategic relations between China and the United States, but in regard to the Taiwan issue, its words and actions are in conflict. The problem now is whether the Reagan administration will be able to pluck up great courage and will be forced to weigh the pros and cons, reject the interference of the conservative forces and make a decision on the issue of arms sales to Taiwan so as to remove the obstacles to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. In this there should be no delay.

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES SPECIAL ZONE THEORY

HK180451 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Special feature by correspondent Kuang Yu [1684 1342]: "A Discussion on Special Zone Theory"]

[Text] Shenzhen, which is separated from Hong Kong by a bridge, is now carrying out work that is unprecedentedly arduous since the founding of the PRC some 30 years ago -- trial running a "Chinese-style economic special zone." This newly emerged thing is like a newborn baby, and it is only a little more than 2 years old this year. The growth of this baby has drawn the attention, suspicion and discussion of both Chinese and foreigners. Recently, proceeding from the special zone's nature, significance, role, legislative principles, planned economy and market relations, scholars and experts from Beijing, Shanghai and Fujian and the people concerned from Hong Kong carried out a "physicial examination" of this 2-year-old "baby." Although the report of this "physical examination" is not yet finalized, the reporter will now quote the opinions of some experts on the special zone. I hope this can serve as reference for people in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries who are concerned about the construction of the special zone.

It Is Necessary for China To Build Special Zones

In the dicussion "On the Nature of the Economic Special Zones," some experts and scholars held that the establishment of special zones for the export processing industry is a development trend of international economic cooperation. Due to various reasons, the capital of the developed countries and transnational corporations needs some outlets, and since the developing countries have a large labor force and large quantity of natural resources, it is the mutual demand of the developed and developing countries that economic cooperation be carried out. The developing countries can directly accept foreign investment and thus their strong points can be brought into full play and they can import the essential capital, technology and management experiences which they themselves lack. Moreover, accepting direct foreign investment is a good method of international economic cooperation. This has been proven by experiences of all countries. Furthermore, adopting the form of economic special zones is advantageous to importing foreign capital. This, too, has been proven by many countries, in particular, the economies of the developing countries. Therefore, in order to speed up socialist economic construction, it is necessary for China to adopt the form of economic special zone.

The Phenomenon of Corruption Is Not Created by Special Zones

On "How To Understand the Significance and Role of Trial Running an Economic Special Zone," many experts and scholars held that it is inevitable that there will be some shortcomings in the course of trial running a special zone.

We must seriously sum up the experiences and must not exaggerate the shortcomings, nor should we put the blame for some problems emerging in China's economic life on the special zones. The representatives held that ample evidence has illustrated that the phenomena of smuggling, selling of contraband, and giving and taking of bribes are not created by trial special zones. It is similarly wrong to interpret special zones as colonies and concessions, and it is impractical to import too much advanced technology at the initial stage of the special zones.

What Is the Nature of the Economy in the Special Zones?

Regarding "On the Nature of China's Economic Special Zones," two different views can be found in the submitted theses. One holds that since China is a socialist country, the establishment of special zones is to serve the "four modernizations" of our country. Therefore, the nature of special zones should be socialist. The other holds that viewed from the economic base, superstructure and economic laws, special zones have a twofold nature. They are socialist and capitalist in nature. The capitalist component, however, is under the supervision and control of the socialist state. Therefore, the nature of the special zone is state capitalist under socialist conditions. There is another viewpoint among those who hold such a view in their thesis. They hold that although the special zone has a socialist and capitalist nature, which is a form of state capitalism, the aim is to develop socialism. Thus, the socialist aspect is the basic one.

On the question of "what are the legislative principles of the economic special zones," one view holds that the major legislative principles of the economic special zone are: 1) We must adhere to the principle of safeguarding the sovereignty of our state. 2) We must implement the principles of equality and mutual benefit, voluntary participation and consultation, equal value and compensation. 3) In order to demonstrate the special policies of the special zones, we must further open our country and provide more favorable and convenient terms, and all these must be manifested in legislation so as to eliminate the worries of the merchants and attract more investors. 4) We must pay attention to the principle of integrating hard and fast rules with flexible ones. That is to say, we can adopt hard and fast rules with regard to explicit matters such as safeguarding state sovereignty, and the fact that land is for rent, not for sale; with regard to secondary questions, we can adopt flexible rules.

Is Priority Given to Regulation Through Market Mechanism in the Special Zones?

"On the question of the relationship between planned economy and market relations," most participants held that the economy of the special zone should be guided by planned economy with priority given to regulation through market mechanism. Since the economic structure of the economic special zones gives priority to state capitalism and since various economic components exist side by side, most enterprises in special zones are run by foreign merchants or are joint ventures with China. The structure of the system of ownership of the means of production of the special zones determines that the production and circulation of money in special zones will be different from other places in China. We must not mechanically apply the management system of non-special zones to special zones. The enterprises of the special zones are geared to the needs of the international market. Therefore, enterprises should, in a timely way, readjust their production and management system according to the changes in the international market; we must not implement mandatory plans. However, the economy of the special zones should be systematically guided; otherwise, the construction and development of the special zones will lose its bearings and will proceed blindly. This will be unfavorable to the development of the special zones; more important, this will result in failure to achieve the aim in running special zones.

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U.S. VETOES SECURITY COUNCIL LEBANON RESOLUTION

OW261410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, Jun 26 (XINHUA) -- The United States today vetoed a resolution demanding the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of the Israeli and the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut and the areas around it. The resolution was put to vote after a full-day intensive consultations among the council's members yesterday.

The United States has all along been supporting the Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon and is reported to be trying to press the PLO to disarm. It is the only member of the Security Council who opposed the draft resolution.

The draft resolution, sponsored by France, demanded that "all the parties observe an immediate cessation of hostilities throughout Lebanon." It demanded "the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces engaged round Beirut, to a distance of 10 kilometres from the periphery of that city, as a first step towards the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut, which shall retire to the existing camps."

It "supports all efforts by the Government of Lebanon to ensure Lebanese sovereignty throughout the territory and the integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized frontiers."

It "supports the Government of Lebanon in its will to regain exclusive control of its capital and, to that end, to install in Beirut its armed forces which shall take up positions within Beirut and interpose themselves on its periphery."

It "requests the secretary-general, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, by agreement with the Government of Lebanon, with instructions to supervise the ceasefire and disengagement in and round Beirut."

Speaking to the council earlier yesterday, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reassured the council that the United Nations organizations in the Middle East, the United Nations truce supervision organization with its military observers, as well as UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon) in southern Lebanon, stood ready to perform any task which the Security Council might wish them to undertake.

WAN LI MEETS FOREIGN HEALTH OFFICIALS 27 JUN

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this evening with international visitors attending the two-week inter-regional seminar on primary health care which closed Saturday in Shandong Province. The vice-premier congratulated them on the success of the seminar.

Among the more than 30 guests present were Dr. H. Nakajima, western Pacific regional director of the World Health Organization (WHO); Dr. O. Tejada de Rivero, assistant director-general of WHO headquarters; James Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund; I.A. Sirken, representative of the World Bank; Oliver M. Munyaradzi, minister of health of Zimbabwe; Muhamadu Chernd Jallow, minister of health of Gambia; Justin Maeda, minister of planning of Tanzania; Professor 'Ali Muhammad Fadl, minister of health of the Sudan; Professor D. Jakovljevic, president of the Federal Executive Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare of Yugoslavia; Mohamed Musthafa Hussain, minister of health of the Maldives; Dr. Sem Phringphuangkaeo, minister of health of Thailand; Nava Raj Subedi, minister of Panchayat, local development and health of Nepal; Professor Upendra Man Malla, honorary member of the National Planning Commission of Nepal; Dr. Jesus Azurin, minister of health of the Philippines, and Willie Korisa, minister of health of Vanuatu.

Also present were Qian Xinzhong, adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, and Wang Wei and Guo Ziheng, vice-ministers of public health.

The foreign visitors arrived here from Shandong by train this evening, and will shortly leave China.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT BURGEONING MISSILE USE

HK270344 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "A Look at the Role of Sophisticated Missiles From Experience in the Malvinas War"]

[Text] According to reports, U.S. military planners who are currently studying the lessons of the Falklands war have expressed concern that more and more small nations possess sophisticated guided missiles, because countries with powerful navies are less able to withstand attacks by such missiles.

U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commander Adm Harry Train said: "Every country with the money to buy a certain sophisticated weapon constitutes a very great danger. We know these missiles have very great capability for destroying warships."

During the Falklands war, Argentina used French Exocet missiles to attack the British warships. This gave a vivid demonstration of the power of these new weapons.

The military powers will no longer have the monopoly of possession of new weapons. A number of publications studying missile sales have said Iran has more than 12 types of missiles, including some of the most advanced U.S. missiles. Libya has 12 different types of missiles and South Africa 11. The United States has sold many missiles to other NATO countries, who have then proceeded to sell missiles made by themselves to Third World countries.

The French (aerospace) company has sold a total of 1,600 Exocets to 24 countries. These missiles cost $200,000 each before the Falklands war. However, it is said that Argentina offered $1 million each in its search for such missiles during the war.

Certain U.S. missiles have a range of over 100 miles (160 kilometers), but the maximum range of most of those the United States has sold is 40 miles (64 kilometers). The Exocet has a range of 30 miles (48 kilometers). The key parts are certain advanced guidance systems. These systems range from heat-seeking installations to automatic ship-finding radar and to small cameras in the warhead by which a missile-launching pilot in his cockpit can aim the missile by television. British and Israeli jet aircraft have demonstrated the deadly capability of this type of missile.

LU JINDONG, OTHERS ATTEND TRACK BANQUET 21 JUN

OW211700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening to welcome foreign athletes to the Beijing international track and field tournament, which ended yesterday.

Teams from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago and the U.S.S.R. attended the reception. The Japanese and Thai participants left for home earlier today.

Wang Bingnan, president of the association, and J.B. Holt, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, delivered speeches at the reception, congratulating the Beijing international athletics tournament on its success.

Present were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Wengyao, chairman of the organizing committee of the tournament and president of the Chinese Athletic Association, and diplomatic envoys of some countries in China.

The foreign athletes toured the Great Wall and the Ming tombs today. They will leave here for home shortly.

HAIG RESIGNS; SHULTZ NAMED AS SUCCESSOR

OW260118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT Jun 26 82

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned and George Shultz, former treasury secretary, has accepted the nomination by President Reagan as his successor.

This was announced by President Reagan at the White House in a very brief announcement this afternoon. Reagan said he made this announcement "with great regret" and that he had respected and admired Haig's "wisdom and counsel."

Later at a press conference at the State Department Haig received a prolonged applause from his staff. He read to the press his letter of resignation to President Reagan in which he said:

"Your accession to office on January 20, 1981, brought an opportunity for a new and forward looking foreign policy resting on the cornerstones of strength and compassion." "We agreed that consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose were essential to success. It was in this spirit that I undertook to serve you as secretary of state."

"In recent months, it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we had laid out. Under these circumstances, I feel it necessary to request that you accept my resignation."

George Shultz, 61, is executive vice president of Bechtel Corp., a huge international construction company based in San Francisco. A veteran of previous Republican administrations, Shultz served as budget director and secretary of labor under President Nixon. He is now in Europe on business and is expected to arrive in Washington Saturday.

XINHUA CARRIES PROFILE OF SECRETARY SHULTZ

OW280559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Man in the News: New U.S. Secretary of State -- George Shultz" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- The newly nominated U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz,is an economist. When Nixon was president, he was a Cabinet member, serving as secretary of labor, secretary of the treasury and in other positions.

Shultz was born in New York City on 13 December 1920. He graduated from Princeton University in 1942. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1945, -- fought in the Pacific islands as a Marine Corps major. After the war, he taught at the [illegible]achusetts Institute of Technology [MIT]. From 1948 to 1957, he was a lecturer of econom[illegible], assistant professor and associate professor of that institute in the study of labor-management relations. He got his doctorate in industrial economics from MIT in 1949. He was a professor of labor-management relations in the graduate school of business of the University of Chicago in 1957, and served as dean of that school from 1962 to 1968.

In 1955 Shultz was a senior member of the Council of Economic Advisors when Eisenhower was president. From 1959 to 1960 he served as adviser to the secretary of labor. From 1961 to 1962 he was a member of the council of advisers for labor and administration policy to President Kennedy. In January 1969 when Nixon became president, he was appointed secretary of labor. In June 1970 he served as director of the Office of Management and Budget. In June 1972 he became the secretary of the treasury. In December 1972 he concurrently served as assistant to the president in charge of economic affairs as well as chairman of the council for economic policy. He resigned from his post as the secretary of the treasury in March 1974. During the Nixon administration, he continued to serve as a White House adviser in carrying out international economic tasks on behalf of the U.S. Government.

After that, Shultz became the executive vice president of the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco (one of the largest architect engineering firms in the world). He became president of that corporation in early 1981. Before Reagan became president, he was Reagan's economic adviser.

After Reagan was elected president in 1980, Shultz participated in the transitional group for shaping foreign policy. After Reagan took office, he appointed Shultz chairman of the Council of Advisers to the President on Economic Policy in February 1981.

Shultz belongs to the Republican Party. During the Nixon administration, he was regarded as an "expert in tackling thorny problems" and a "reconciliatory negotiator," playing an influential role in economic affairs. At one time, he was called "Kissinger in the economic sphere."

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON GOLDWATER'S 'AMNESIA'

HK270748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "Who Has Amnesia?"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Goldwater, who has come out with a lot of rubbish about Sino-U.S. relations, recently submitted a statement to Congress. In this statement, apart from harping on the old tune of the "strategic value" of Taiwan for the United States, he complained with some emotion that Americans had "let the importance of Taiwan" and its "strategic value" "fade from their memory," and so he held that it was necessary to "remind" Americans to frequently remember this point.

It seems that Goldwater is rather irritated by American "amnesia." However, it has not occurred to him that the one suffering from amnesia is none other than himself. This is because he seems to have clean forgotten about the history of the development of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 30 years.

Let us just look at the more than 20 years from the establishment of the PRC in 1949 to the publication of the Shanghai Communique in 1972; during that time U.S. China policy precisely followed the guiding idea of "never forgetting" the major "strategic value" of Taiwan for the United States. From the occupation of Taiwan by force in 1950 to the signing of the U.S.-Chiang "common defense treaty" in 1954, from the creation of tension in the Taiwan Strait area in 1958 to the attempt to concoct "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan" and so on and so forth, the U.S. aim was none other than to control Taiwan, China's territory, and make it a base for opposing China and expanding in Asia. And what was the result? The facts have shown that the more tightly the United States held onto Taiwan, the more passive its China policy became, and the more it got into a dead end. In the face of these inescapable facts, beginning in the 1970's the U.S. Government was compelled to revise its China policy, and this led to the Shanghai Communique and later the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The history of the development of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 30 years tells people that the U.S. Government policy of encroaching on China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs could get nowhere, and that anyone who pursues unspeakable designs on the Taiwan issue will certainly be rebuffed. This is the dialectics of history.

Very clearly, the United States changed its China policy not because of a sudden whim of a certain power holder but out of its own global strategy. In an article published a few months ago marking the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communique, former President Nixon wrote: "We opened our eyes, and established this new relationship for the appropriate reason of national interest." It was precisely because the United States considered its own interests that it recognized [chengren] that there is only one China, that Taiwan is part of China, and that the PRC is the sole legal government of China.

Can it be that Mr Goldwater does not know or is unable to remember the facts cited above? If he does not know them, then this senator is really too ignorant; and if he has forgotten about them, then it is precisely he who is suffering amnesia. Truly it is necessary to "remind," "remind" this amnesia patient.

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW250720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- A party workers delegation of the Chinese Communist Party left here by plane this morning on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation is led by Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Bai Zhimin, deputy head of the organization department under the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation is seen off at the airport by Hu Qili, director of the general office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, head of the international liaison department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as well as Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'JOY' OF KOREAN UNIFICATION

HK280722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Xu Baokang [1776 1405 1660]: "All the People Are Looking Forward to Reunification With One Mind"]

[Text] The "38th Parallel" military demarcation line on the Korean Peninsula lies cruelly in front of all the Korean people. The beautiful 3,000-li-long country has been artificially divided in two, bringing boundless grief upon the compatriots in the North and South. Today the common desire for reunification of the motherland is making itself felt more and more among the Korean people, both in the North and the South, among both the young and the old.

From 3 to 6 November last year, representatives from North Korea, overseas Koreans and Christians held talks in Vienna, Austria, in order to speed up the reunification of the motherland. This is the first such dialogue to be held since the liberation of Korea. The representatives were all moved to tears, shook hands and embraced each other and shouted for joy. At the banquet, they sat eating simple Korean food and ardently toasted each other. They also sang folksongs together and joined hands to dance. In order to cherish this meeting of compatriots, they unanimously agreed that they should not live apart. They moved in together so that they would eat and live in the same place. Within just a few days, under the banner of reunification, they went beyond the boundaries of ideology, beliefs, political views and religion, conducted sincere talks on reunification questions such as an end to the U.S. interference in Korean internal affairs, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the realization of social democracy in South Korea and the establishment of a federal system and deepened mutual understanding. The sense of alienation that had been brought about by the prolonged separation and the misunderstandings and lack of trust that had piled up for so long soon disappeared.

On a clear day, we can just about see the rear mountains of Seoul from the top of (Chanamsan) [1311 0589 1472] Mountain in Kaesong. However, due to the separation of the military demarcation line, the North and the South seem so far away. Over 70 percent of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea. For the last 30 years or more, these people, together with all their Korean compatriots, have suffered their full share of the anguish of the separation of blood brothers. We visited (Pyonghwayi) [1627 0735 6849] in Panmunjom. This village neighbors (Taesongtong) [1129 5110 3159], which lies south of the demarcation line. From time immemorial, the children of these two villages often played together and adults often dropped in on each other.

Yearning for the day of reunification, the villagers of (Pyonghwayi) have erected two-story residences in the village. Each household has tidied up its best room in preparation for their relatives. One worker in a Kaesong cement factory has worked extremely hard and has produced an extra 1,000-odd tons of cement. He emotionally said that, when the motherland is reunified, this cement will be used for erecting a bridge across the (Sachonogang) [3097 1557 3068] River, so as to facilitate North-South intercourse among compatriots and so that they may all share in the joy of reunion.

For the last 30 years, the Korean people, in order to rid themselves of foreign interference and to oppose the "two Koreas" national splittist policy advanced by South Korea, have waged a protracted and unremitting struggle. The principle of the Korean Workers Party and government of persisting in an independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland and their consistent policy of stressing realization of reunification through talks, as well as the correct plan put forth by President Kim Il-song for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, have won the broad support and praise of all the Korean people and peace-loving people throughout the world. Korea's desire for reunification represents the general trend of things and is part of the historical tide.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the protection of the United States and in the footsteps of Pak Chong-hui, has cried out in an aggravating manner that "there can only be resistance toward the North for peaceful reunification is inconceivable." They have wantonly stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South. They have also stated that "all those using or spreading words or proposals of agreement with the North will automatically be severely punished." As for this stupid course of action taken by Chon Tu-hwan, the people of South Korea were right in saying: Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy that was opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsang Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave.

MASS ANTI-U.S. RALLY HELD IN PYONGYANG

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Over 100,000 Pyongyang inhabitants held a mass rally at the Kim Il-song Square today to mark "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Addressing the mass rally, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said: The Korean war provoked by U.S. imperialism on June 25, 1950, was a most brigandish and shameful war of aggression aiming to occupy the whole of Korea, make the entire Korean people colonial slaves and, furthermore, realise its wild ambition for Asian and world supremacy and, was a most brutal and criminal war of genocide without precedent in the world history of war.

He pointed out that today U.S. war-hawks are zealously instigating the South Korean puppets to war preparations, continuously supplying them with up-to-date weapons and equipment while beefing up their own armed forces in South Korea. He bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for illegally occupying the southern half of Korea for 37 years and imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people, and condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the executor of their colonial rule, for seeking fascism and war, treachery and division. He declared: If national sovereignty is to be achieved throughout the country, it is imperative, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea. He called on the people in South Korea under the banner of independence and sovereignty, to oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation and resolutely fight to overthrow their colonial rule. In order to accomplish the cause of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Conferderal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kin Il-song should be realised, he stressed.

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the rally. A mammoth demonstration was launched following the rally. All papers here today dedicated editorials to "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism", demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS SEND MESSAGES TO DPRK

OW241401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students Federation and the All-China Women's Federation have sent separate messages to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Korea, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League's Central Committee, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Democratic Women's Union to mark the 32d anniversary of the fatherland liberation war (25 June).

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said: "China and Korea are as close as lips and teeth. In their common struggle against aggression and for national liberation, the Chinese and Korean people have always sympathized and supported each other. The Chinese workers have greatly cherished the blood-sealed friendship between China and Korea."

The message said: "We resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We firmly support the plan for reunification and the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by Chairman Kim Il-song: and strongly condemn the "two Koreas" policy promoted by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea."

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation said: Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors and won resounding victories in the fatherland liberation war. Since the war, they have scored one great victory after another in socialist construction.

"The Chinese people are highly elated at this."

The message said: "Chinese young people unswervingly support the Korean people and youth in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and interference and for the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; resolutely support the plan for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by Chairman Kim Il-song; and strongly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its criminal action in strangling democracy and splitting the nation. Chinese young people once again strongly demand that the U.S. Government abandon its policy of breaking up Korea, withdraw all troops and military equipment from South Korea and let the Korean people solve their own problems without outside interferences."

The All-China Women's Federation message said: "We will forever march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and women in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the reunification of their own country and the safeguarding of world peace." The message said: "It is our deep belief that the Korean people and women will definitely win victories in their just struggle against outside interferences and for freedom and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV'S SEIZURE OF BOATS

OW261510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy to China, strongly protesting the Vietnamese piracy of assaulting and seizing a Chinese fishing vessel in the Gulf of Tonkin recently.

The note says: "On 16 June 1982, while fishing vessels of the Beicun production brigade, Longmen commune, Qinzhou County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, were engaged in normal fishing operations in Chinese territorial waters to the south of Baisuyan in the Gulf of Tonkin, fishing vessel No. 1353 was suddenly attacked and seized by armed Vietnamese vessels at 21 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds north and 108 degrees 11 minutes and 45 seconds east at 1610 hours. Abroad this vessel were Lin Ruifeng and two other fishermen."

It points out that "in open defiance of international law, the Vietnamese authorities have recently made repeated attacks on Chinese fishing vessels, disrupting the normal fishing operations of Chinese fishermen and brazenly seized Chinese fishing vessels and fishermen. Such barbarous deeds are not to be tolerated."

"The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities and sternly warns them that they must immediately stop all assaults and harassment on Chinese fishing vessels, send back all the seized Chinese fishermen and fishing vessels and compensate for all the losses incurred therefrom," it stresses.

VODK SAYS KAMPUCHEANS HAIL COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas heartily welcome the declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and will unite with all nationalities throughout the country to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea, in the spirit of the declaration, says a commentary broadcast by radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

In the past three years, the commentary says, "the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, the government, the people and the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have all along cherished the hope that all nationalities across the country would unite and strengthen the resistance forces against Vietnamese aggressors militarily, politically and diplomatically, so as to liberate our nation and people from the shackles of the Vietnamese aggressors, restore peace in Kampuchea and enable the Kampuchean people to live in peace and happiness, and build an independent, neutral, non-aligned and prosperous Kampuchea."

The formation of the coalition government, the commentary points out, "meant a grievous failure for the Vietnamese aggressors both in political and diplomatic fields." It says, "in order to undermine the great national unity of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to all kinds of sabotages. But the Kampuchean people, who have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression, treasure the interest of the nation above anything else and cherish the strong will to liberate the motherland from the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, the three resistance forces, through full consultations, finally reached agreement on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea so as to offer more powerful resistance against the Vietnamese aggression."

The Kampuchean army and people will continue to hold aloft the banner of resistance, make all efforts to accomplish their tasks in different posts and make contributions to the liberation of their motherland, the commentary concludes.

U.S.-WESTERN EUROPE PIPELINE DISPUTE DISCUSSED

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK260900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "New Dispute Breaks Out Between United States and Western European Allies"]

[Text] After U.S. President Reagan announced on 18 June the expansion of the ban on the export of oil and natural gas equipment to the Soviet Union, West Germany and other Western European countries expressed their unhappiness, saying that this would have an unfavorable effect on European-U.S. relations. However, the U.S. State Department insists that the expansion of U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union is essential, and hopes that its allies will take a united stand. According to reports, this U.S. Government decision means that overseas affiliates and licensees of American companies may not use U.S. patents to manufacture turbines required for the natural gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. This will directly affect the execution of the plan by West Germany and other Western European countries to lay the natural gas pipeline. U.S. Deputy Commerce Secretary Olmer [title as received] estimates that this will automatically halt the natural gas pipeline project and delay it for 2 years. Schmidt has on the one hand persisted in the steelpipe natural gas deal with the Soviet Union, while on the other hand expressing the worries and regrets of the West German and other Western European governments on being informed of the U.S. Government's decision. The EEC foreign ministers meeting adopted a scatement on 22 June criticizing the U.S. move as a deviation from the principles of international law and declaring that the EEC could not accept it. France even said on 23 June that it would not be bound by the U.S. decision.

U.S. State Department spokesman Fischer said on 22 June when speaking on the West German Government's criticism that President Reagan's decision to expand sanctions against the Soviet plan to lay the natural gas pipeline was essential for making emphatically clear the "deep unhappiness" of the United States over the Polish affair. Fischer said although West German officials have complained that economic sanctions are ineffective, the Soviet project to build the pipeline to bring natural gas to Western Europe is "behind schedule," and it will be further hampered by this U.S. move. He held: "Failure to acquire U.S. equipment and technology will at least increase the expenditures on this project and compel the Soviet Union to spend an extra amount of its scarce wealth." Fischer said: "We recognize that this (U.S.) decision will cause some losses to our allies. However, American companies are also suffering heavy losses." He expressed his "hope that we will be able to take a common stand with our allies on this issue."

According to reports, although Japan has not participated in the Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline project, it reached an agreement some time ago with the Soviet Union on working together to exploit the oil and gas of the Sakhalin continental shelf. The U.S. decision is certain to affect the implementation of this agreement. Hence, Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe summoned the U.S. ambassador to Japan on the same day that Reagan announced the expansion of sanctions and warned him that unless the United States rescinded this measure, relations between Japan and the United States would become tense.

This new row between the United States and its allies has broken out less than a fortnight after the seven-nation Western summit at Versailles, which made some effort to bridge mutual differences of opinion. Western public opinion has expressed deep concern and unease over this.

XINHUA Report

OW261236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 26 Jun 82

["Roundup: U.S.-Europe Quarrel Over Gas Pipeline Surfaces Again -- by Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Only two weeks after the "Versailles summit" of the seven industrialised nations, the old quarrels between Washington and its major allies over the natural gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union have resumed.

Fresh regulations announced by the U.S. on June 18 to ban the sale of equipment produced by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies or built under U.S. licenses, with a view to blocking the construction of the Siberian pipeline, have been condemned by many of its European allies as well as Japan.

Attacking the U.S. move, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community countries said in a June 22 statement that it "implies an extra-territorial extension of United States jurisdiction which in the circumstances is contrary to the principles of international law." West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said on June 23 that the U.S. measures undermined "the basis of trust and belief in international relations" in disregard of "sovereignty of other countries". France said on the same day that it would not comply with the new U.S. move. British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, during her talks with President Reagan,complained that the U.S. decision would harm the interests of British companies. The U.S., however, said it had its own principles concerning the pipeline problem. Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe on June 18 summoned the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, telling him bluntly that his country's ties with the U.S. might encounter difficulties if the new measures were not cancelled.

Turning a deaf ear to the strong opposition of its allies, the U.S. Department of Commerce made clear on June 23 that foreign companies would be refused "merchandise or data" from the U.S. if they violate the June 18 regulations.

The Americans have insisted that the pipeline project could serve as a blood infusion to the troubled Soviet economy and could even facilitate Moscow's military expansion. They have also argued that over-dependence on the Russian natural gas could have serious consequences on the Western alliance politically.

Obviously, both parties to the pipeline dispute have their own considerations. Western European nations are of the view that to develop economic relations with the Soviet Union will be in their own interests and will help restrain the Soviet Union and promote detente. They pointed out that the United States should not carp on the economic activities of West European countries and that the sovereignty of the latter should be respected. They argued that the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union would be to no avail and would even backfire internationally, creating more troubles for the West. The West European nations and Japan termed it as "very unfair" for the United States to impose sanctions on the natural gas pipeline, while the United States itself has removed grain sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The quarrel shows that the compromise reached at the "Versailles summit" on East-West economic relations is very brittle, unable to paper over their essential contradictions. It is revealed that the United States did not bring up at the summit the issue of U.S.-made equipment for use in the natural gas pipeline project in order to gain concessions from Western Europe and Japan on the issue of credits for the Soviet Union, thus leaving a vagueness in the final accord which allows various interpretations and approaches. Hence the present accusations by each side against the other of violating the Versailles understanding.

How the present quarrel would evolve has drawn the attention in the political circles and press of the West. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR had this to say: If the two sides did not exercise restraint and give rein to the quarrel, "the entire Western alliance could be hurt."

Schmidt Criticism Noted

OW250742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today criticized the United States for extending its embargo against the Soviet Union. Speaking at the Bundestag (lower house) on the government's foreign policy, he said the U.S. decision would exert a disadvantageous influence upon European-U.S. relations.

The U.S. Government decided on June 18 to impose further economic sanctions on the Soviet Union, banning products manufactured abroad by U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries and foreign firms using U.S. technical data under licensing arrangements. The U.S. embargo was mainly directed at turbines destined for the Siberian pipeline carrying natural gas to Western Europe.

Schmidt said West Germany, together with other West European countries, learned with concern and regret of the American Government's decision. The EEC statement Tuesday noted the U.S. move, which contradicts norms of international law, cannot be accepted by the EEC. The chancellor said West Germany, faithful to the contract, will stick to the natural gas pipeline deal.

Italian Officials' Remarks

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said he was disturbed at the U.S. move which had been expressed by President Reagan to extend the embargo on the Soviet Union, CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported today. He said the U.S. move "will have a negative impact not only in bilateral relations, but also in the complicated relations between the European Economic Community and the United States." His remarks were contained in a communique issued after his meeting with Vice President Xavier Ortoli of the EEC Commission here yesterday. Premier Spadolini said the U.S. decision "contradicts with the unanimity reached in Versailles. Its danger lies in that it will cause a split in the unity of the democratic industrial countries. At present, what the complicated world economic situation demands is utmost unanimity and collective responsibility."

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo wrote to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday, expressing serious concern and reservation over the U.S. decision. He said in the letter that the U.S. measures would probably damage the trade relations which had been improved before the Polish incident broke out. This would thus cause great losses to the Italian enterprises and produce negative influence on employment in these enterprises. He added that the measures announced by Washington would bring serious consequences to the economy of the West European countries.

HUANG HUA DEPARTS PORTUGAL FOR VISIT TO SPAIN

OW251642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said at the airport here before he left for Spain today that his three-day official visit to Portugal was fruitful. "I am convinced that through joint efforts the bilateral relations between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology and culture will develop steadily." he said. Foreign Minister Vasco Futscher Pereira and other Portuguese officials were at the airport to see the Chinese foreign minister off.

12TH LCY CONGRESS, PENG ZHEN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

CCP Greeting to Congress

OW251534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China today sent a message of warmest greetings to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message reads: On behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of China and the people of the various nationalities of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China most warmly congratulates the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on the successful convocation of its twelfth congress and, through the congress, expresses its greatest admiration to the glorious communists and heroic people of Yugoslavia.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has been marching on a brilliant and militant road for over 60 years. With the great Marxist Comrade Josip Broz Tito as its outstanding leader and arming its ranks with the sharp weapon of Marxism, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has won through hard struggle great victories in the cause of revolution and socialism in Yugoslavia.

During the Second World War, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia led the people of the various nationalities of the country in defeating the insufferably arrogant German and Italian fascist invaders under extremely difficult conditions. Because of this, the people of Yugoslavia have become known to the world as a heroic people. As a result of the struggle, Yugoslavia won its liberation and began to embark on the road of socialist development. Being responsible to the working class and the people of Yugoslavia and proceeding from the reality of the country, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has founded the socialist system of self-management by applying Marxism in a creative way, and gained brilliant achievements in socialist construction. Today, Yugoslavia is standing majestically on the coast of the Adriatic Sea as a totally new, independent and prosperous socialist country, where the people of the various nationalities live in harmony and fraternal love.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has always held high the banner of national independence, opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace. Internally, it has established the powerful system of total national defence and social self-protection, defeated sabotage and subversion by internal and external hostile forces, and effectively safeguarded national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. On the international scene, it unswervingly carries out the policy of non-alignment, devoting itself to the defence of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the consolidation of the unity of the movement; it actively supports the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples, and consistently stands on the side of the people of the various countries in their struggle to gain or defend national independence and oppose foreign aggression. In the international communist movement, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, defying the might and fearing no strong pressure, carries out irreconcilable struggles in its heroic defence of the fundamental norms on independence and total equality which govern the relations between the communist and workers' parties, and it has thereby made an outstanding contribution to the sound development of the international communist and workers' movement, and set a good example.

During the last two years, the people of the various nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the correct leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, have been firmly carrying on the cause of Comrade Tito and confidently marching forward along the road charted by him. We firmly believe that after the closing of the congress, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will become further strengthened in its ideology, organization and practice, and that Yugoslavia will definitely be able to overcome any difficulties and obstructions on its way forward and win still greater victories in its struggle to perfect and develop the socialist system of self-management, to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the various nationalities, to persist in the non-alignment policy and to achieve international political and economic equality.

Our two parties have the same aim and the same historical suffering and have both grown strong amidst the fire of revolution. Since the victory of the revolution, they have both persisted in the principle of independence, in carrying out revolution and construction. In the course of developing the relations of the two parties, both of them have adhered to the fundamental norms of independence, total equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We are very happy to note that during the recent years the mutual understanding between our two parties, two countries and two peoples has continuously been deepened, their friendship enhanced and relations of co-operation widened. Such friendship and co-operation between us not only accords with the wishes and interests of our two peoples, but also benefits the progress of mankind and the cause of world peace. We are deeply convinced that the beautiful blossoms of revolutionary friendship cultivated by our two parties, two countries and two peoples will bear more heart-gladdening fruit in our common struggles in the future.

We wish the Twelfth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia a success! May the people of the various nationalities of Yugoslavia win new victories in their socialist construction! May the friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be ever green!

Peng Visits Tito Mausoleum

OW251556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (XINHUA) — The visiting Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, paid homage at the late President Josip Broz Tito's mausoleum here this morning and placed a bouquet on it. Written on the silk ribbons hung from the bouquet were: "To the great Marxist Josip Broz Tito"; "From the delegation of Communist Party of China". Later, the Chinese delegation, accompanied by Mirko Ostojic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited the official residence where the late Yugoslav president once lived and worked.

Congress Opening Reported

OW261800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA) — The 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opened in Belgrade this morning with the participation of 1,547 delegates and 355 guests from different parts of the country.

The morning plenary session was declared open by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who also delivered an introductory report entitled "The Struggle of the LCY for Comprehensive Progress of Socialist Self-Managment and Non-Aligned Yugoslavia". The congress was also attended by representatives from more than 130 foreign parties and liberation movements, including a delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. This is the first LCY national congress since the death of LCY's founder and leader Josip Broz Tito. The congress is expected to adopt a resolution and amendments to the LCY statute and to elect new organs of the League at the end of its four-day work.

Peng Meeting With Dragosavac

OW270338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dusan Dragosavac today received the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and had an extremely cordial talk with the delegation. Dragosavac said: "We express thanks and high appreciation of the sending of the CCP delegation to the 12th LCY Congress." Peng Zhen said: "We are very glad to hear the political report which embodies LCY's determination to adhere to the Tito line." Dusan Dragosavac told the Chinese delegation the tasks confronting the LCY. Chinese Ambassador Peng Guangwei was present on the occasion.

Peng Meeting With Culafic

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), today received at the "Sava" congress center the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

The two sides exchanged views on the further development of relations between the LCY and the CCP and between China and Yugoslavia. It was agreed that there was a big potential in the development of relations and that ecomonic ties should keep pace with political relations. Peng Zhen said: "There are many fields where we can learn from each other to make up each other's deficiencies and supply each other's needs. This development will be beneficial to both our two peoples." He expressed his confidence that in continuing on Tito's road and carrying forward his cause, the LCY will overcome all difficulties. He also wished that LCY congress a complete success. Dobroslav Culafic said he was "very much satisfied" with the smooth development of relations between the two parties and the two countries. He expressed joy at the achievements scored by the Chinese people. Chinese Ambassador Peng Guangwei was present at the meeting.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY VIEWED

XINHUA on Reagan 'Gamble'

OW251920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Commentary: A Dangerous Political Gamble -- by XINHUA Correspondent Wu Jin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 24 (XINHUA) -- It has been three weeks since Israel invaded Lebanon and now that Beirut is under intensified military attacks and encirclement, many signs point to the possibility of more adventurist aggression by Menahem Begin's authorities despite strong opposition from the world. This unbridled attitude of the Israeli authorities is a direct result of the open support it gets from the U.S. Government. As recently pointed out, "doubts do not exist that the United States gave Israel a 'wink and nod' to invade Lebanon." In his speech delivered after meeting Begin on June 21, U.S. President Ronald Reagan did not mention Israel's military invasion of Lebanon and the serious consequence it caused. On the contrary, Reagan sang the same tune as Begin and urged "all foreign forces" to withdraw from Lebanon so that Israel would not suffer from any harmful results of the violence.

Reagan's speech is considered to be an important revision of U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Before Israel invaded Lebanon, the Reagan administration had tried to reach an agreement on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip through negotiations within the framework of the Camp David accord. The United States also tried to find a solution to the Palestinian problem and the dispute between Israel and the Arab nations. However, the only thing heard now is Reagan talking about his open support for the aggressive policy of the Begin administration and his acquiesence to Israel's occupation of Arab cities and its bombing with U.S. weapons.

U.S. presidential special envoy Philip Habib is wantonly operating as an agent of Israel in the Middle East, scheming with pro-Israeli forces in Lebanon to help them get to power or trying to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization to surrender in cooperation with Israel's military pressure.

What Reagan is up to is nothing but a political gamble. There is an indication that both Reagan and Begin are convinced that Israel's military offensives had dealt a deadly blow to the PLO's resistance forces. With this in mind, Israel is indulged in the wishful thinking of thoroughly destroying the PLO's resistance forces by shaking the Palestinians' confidence for national self-determination. It is also trying to force the Arab countries to accept Israel's occupation and control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the name of "autonomy."

The Reagan administration believes this is an "excellent chance" to break the Middle East deadlock and has proceeded with supporting Israel. Some U.S. officials believe it is disadvantageous for the United States to openly back Israel's invasion of Lebanon because of the effect it will have on U.S.-Arab relations and because it will cause U.S. efforts to fail in seeking a strategic identity in the struggle against the Soviet Union. However, others believe that since there has been no breakthrough in the Middle East deadlock for a long time and a "comprehensive solution" remains unrealizable within the foreseeable future, Israel's "military victory" may "open up" a new prospect. They, therefore, believe there is no harm trying. Evidently, Reagan has accepted the latter opinion.

An article in the latest issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT pointed out: "The (U.S.) administration is operating on faulty premises." TIME magazine said: "A large number of experts attacked the notion that invasions might offer any long-term solutions to the Middle East crisis." The magazine also quoted a former under secretary of state as saying that the current military situation "certainly does not mean an end to PLO activity." The former official said the idea that the intrusion will increase opportunities for solving the PLO question is "self-deception." The intrusion will only "make real negotiations impossible," he said. Newspapers here have pointed out that people have every reason to worry about the grave consequences that may result from the Reagan administration's current political gamble. The United States cannot evade situations such as responses from the Arab countries and world public opinion; further development of various contradictions in the Middle East; new splits and realignment of various forces; and another superpower's expansion in the region.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES U.S. ON BEGIN VISIT

RENMIN RIBAO on Begin Visit

HK260806 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings: by Te An [3676 1344]: "Washington Mouths High-Sounding Words"]

[Text] Washington mouths high-sounding words as Beirut burns. On 21 June U.S. President Reagan welcomed Begin, the arsonist who lit the flames of war in Lebanon, to the White House as an honored guest. They echoed each other, prattling about such stuff as the United States and Israel both hoped to "find a way to end the violence" in Lebanon and putting on a show of being "extremely concerned" "for peace in the Middle East." A splendid "end to the violence!" At the very moment they were mouthing these high-sounding words, the Israeli aggressor army was carrying out a ceaseless and sustained indiscriminate bombardment of Beirut, the Lebanese people's blood was flowing in streams, and smoke billowed into the sky over the city. At present the Israeli aggressor army's iron heels are trampling on the Lebanese people's land, powerful Israeli forces surround Beirut, and other Lebanese cities such as Sidon and Tyre are being ravaged. Countless Lebanese villages have been pulverized. Against the background of these scenes, who does Washington want to "end the violence?"

Reagan and Begin are not seeking and will not seek a way to end Israeli "violence." Instead, they are doing everything possible to "end" the existence of the PLO's revolutionary armed forces. Israel has consistently tried to redraw the political map of the Middle East by violence, and right now it is trying to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces. Both in the four-point so-called "conditions for troop withdrawal" put forward by Israel and in the four-point so-called "peace proposal" put forward by U.S. special envoy Habib, the vital point lies in "the existence of no PLO armed forces" and in forcing the Palestinian people to hand over their arms. Obviously, Washington is very clear about who to love and who to hate on the question of violence. Israel alone is allowed to light fires, and the Palestinian and Lebanese people are not allowed to extinguish them -- this is the principle the United States has consistently followed. However, has Washington thought of the price it will have to pay for acting in this fashion?

MUBARAK REQUESTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

OW260734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in an urgent cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan today urged Washington to intervene and stop Israel's military operations in Beirut.

According to MENA, Mubarak pointed to the grave consequences the area would face if no urgent action was taken to stop the fighting immediately. MENA also reported that the Egyptian Government has sent instructions to 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, its permanent delegate to the United Nations, to take part in the Security Council session and to support a French draft resolution on enforcing a ceasefire and bringing about disengagement of all forces in Beirut. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali called on American Ambassador Alfred Atherton today and asked for United State support of the French initiative on Lebanon at the U.N. Security Council. Ghali told reporters that Egypt was also in contact with members of the European Economic Community and non-aligned countries on Lebanon. He added that Cairo had also proposed the convening of a meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned states to discuss the Lebanese situation.

PRC UN ENVOY CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW261910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA) -- "Israel must immediately halt its aggression against Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Lebanon," stated Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N., at the seventh emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly here this morning.

He said: "This massive armed aggression against Lebanon has been premeditated by the Israeli authorities. Taking advantage of the present international situation, they attempt to write off the Palestinian people's struggle for their right to national self-determination and perpetuate Israel's armed occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip by smashing the Palestine Liberation Organization bases in Lebanon and annihilating the armed forces of the PLO. It is also their intention to put Lebanon in the Israeli sphere of influence and undermine the unity of the Arab people." He pointed out that the United States vetoed two draft resolutions in the Security Council condemning Israel and calling for Israeli withdrawal. "The United States has actively supported Israel to attain its strategic objective in Lebanon and, therefore, bears the unshirkable responsibility for the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon," he said. Ling Qing reiterated that "the Chinese Government has consistently held that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, and the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the rights to return to their homeland, to national self-determination and to set up their own state, must be restored."

The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that the Arab people will strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle to achieve a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

OW241702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of general economic study from the Chinese Government left here for home today after an 18-day visit. The delegation was led by Li Ke, representative of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. During the visit, the Chinese delegation had comprehensive and profound discussions with the Algerian Government delegation led by Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and territorial management, on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, technology and trade. Notes on the talks were signed by Li Ke and Salah Dimbri, secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, yesterday.

FORUM ON RECTIFYING PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

OW270328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- A recent forum on the rectification of primary party organizations, sponsored by the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, stressed that as the all-round rectification of industrial enterprises is being carried out by stages and in groups, an important task now facing us is to successfully rectify primary party organizations, especially the ones with many serious problems in rural areas and on other fronts.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the organization departments of 11 provincial and municipal party committees in Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shanghai, Shandong, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai as well as responsible comrades of some prefectural, municipal and county party committees and primary party organizations. They studied the party Central Committee's instructions on the rectification of primary party organizations and the strengthening of political and ideological work. They exchanged experiences gained in some localities in doing this work and discussed the future task of rectifying primary party organizations.

After analyzing the basic conditions in primary party organizations, the forum pointed out: Primary party organizations on the industrial, agricultural, financial and trade, cultural and educational fronts are good or relatively good and are strong. They unite and lead large numbers of party members and nonparty people in conscientiously implementing the lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, thus ensuring the smooth development of socialist modernization.

Thr forum also pointed out: A small number of primary party organizations on each front have many problems. Some primary party organizations are impure to a serious extent; some are weak and lax and do not have a strong fighting capability; some are even in a paralyzed or semiparalyzed state; and still others, unable to withstand the test of class struggle under new historical conditions, have become corrupt and rotten under the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas. These situations should arouse our serious vigilance.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to rectify primary party organizations under the unified leadership of party committees and in coordination with the party's central task. The departments concerned should jointly be responsible for specific work and coordinate with one another in organizing personnel to perform this work. Various localities' experiences show that primary party organizations, the rectification of which higher-level party committees have examined closely and for the rectification of which they have made proper arrangements, have carried forward the three important styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism; have become pure politically, ideologically and organizationally; and have generally strengthened their fighting capabilities.

The forum emphasized: In rectifying primary party organizations, it is essential to persistently stress rectifying them ideologically. Ideological education should be grasped as the central link in the rectification, and the process of rectifying primary party organizations should be one of widespread education for party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is necessary to educate party members in communist ideals, the party's lines, principles and policies, the basic knowledge of the party and particularly in the knowledge of how to combat the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas according to actual conditions in order to enable them to raise their political consciousness and strengthen their party spirit. All party members should keep firmly in mind that the ultimate aim of our party is the realization of communism, that the basic purpose of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly, and that members must faithfully fulfill the pledge they gave when joining the party, uphold the four fundamental principles and struggle for the cause of communism all their lives.

The key to rectifying primary party organizations lies in successfully rectifying and building the leading bodies of basic-level party committees, general party branches and party branches.

Only when the leading bodies of primary party organizations have been rectified will there be a reliable guarantee for the success of the rectification in other aspects. In the course of rectification, a prudent attitude should be taken in adopting organizational measures. It is necessary to evalute erring comrades in an all-round way and deal with them in different ways according to the nature of their mistakes, the seriousness of their cases as well as their attitudes and consistent performance. A distinction should be made between those who committed mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "three kinds of people," between those with the problem of following unhealthy tendencies and those engaged in criminal economic activities and between those who have made general mistakes in the way of life and those who are degenerate and corrupt. In handling their cases, it is necessary to respect their rights as party members, hear their own opinions and allow them to present their cases and defend themselves. The handling of the case of each party member should be based on clear facts and conclusive evidence. Each case must be properly handled and its nature must be accurately determined so that our handling of the case will be able to withstand the test of history. Methods and steps for rectifying primary party organizations should be adopted according to the actual conditions in various localities. The rectification of primary party organizations should be carried out by stages and in groups in light of production and other work.

Yang Shijie, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, presided over and addressed the forum.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

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[RENMIN RIBAO 27 June commentator's article: "Pay Attention to the Rectification of the Party's Primary Organizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) — Our party is the ruling party with more than 39 million members and more than 2 million primary organizations. Each primary organization of the party lives among the masses and maintains close ties with the masses. The party's line, principles and policies are implemented among the masses through the primary organizations; the opinions, demands and voices of the vast numbers of party members and the masses of the people are made known to the party's leading organs through the primary organizations. The party's primary organizations are cells forming the body of the party. Only when every cell is full of vigor and vitality will the health of the entire body be reliably guaranteed; the work and fighting capacity of the primary organizations have a direct bearing on the work of the party as a whole.

Our party has always attached importance to the rectification and building of its primary organizations. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have carried out a series of tasks to bring order out of chaos in party building, and the conditions of the party's primary organizations have taken on great changes. Most of the primary organizations are now able to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies and unite and lead the masses in striving to build a modern and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country. However, we must also soberly see that because of the serious damage done to the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," because of the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas and remnant feudalistic ideas on the party ranks and because of certain shortcomings in our work, some of the party's primary organizations are lax and weak and do not have a strong fighting capacity; a small number of primary organizations are in a paralyzed or semiparalyzed state; and a few primary organizations, unable to withstand attacks by sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, have become corrupted and rotten. Such primary organizations, though only a minority in the whole party, have hurt the party's image and weakened the party's fighting capacity. We are now in a new historical period, and the new situation and new tasks have set higher demands on the party's primary organizations. We must rectify and build up the party's primary organizations, strengthen the lax, weak, paralyzed and semiparalyzed ones, further strengthen the body of our party and increase its fighting capacity.

In the past few years, the party's leading departments in quite a few localities have rectified some primary organizations in conjunction with production and work and have achieved some results. However, leading party organs in some places still do not quite understand the necessity and urgency of rectifying the party's primary organizations. Some worry that rectifying the primary organizations will adversely affect production and work and therefore are not enthusiastic about it. Experience from experiments conducted in various places have proved: In rural areas, where the party's primary organizations with more and serious problems were rectified in good time in conjunction with the work of summing up and perfecting the production responsibility system, the backwardness there was changed, and work and production development were accelerated. In the all-round rectification of industrial enterprises by stages and in groups, when the party's primary organizations were rectified earnestly, the all-round rectification of enterprises was pushed forward, and the results of enterprise rectification were consolidated.

We stress that the party must take care of itself. Strengthening the rectification and building of the party's primary organizations is an important aspect of the party's taking care of itself. We must not allow some of the party's primary organizations to become paralyzed and even rotten, and we must not look on passively while viruses spread in the party's body and seriously harm the party. We must actively carry out this task with a highly responsible spirit and a serious attitude.

In rectifying the party's primary organizations, we should insist on putting the stress on ideological rectification and concentrate on education and raising the standards of party members. Of course, we should also carry out necessary organizational rectification. We should focus our attention on rectifying the leading bodies of primary party committees, general party branches and party branches. As long as party committees at various levels pay attention to this task, put it on their agenda, strengthen leadership and adopt proper methods, we will certainly be able to do a good job in rectifying and building up the party's primary organizations.

FLOODWATERS IN CENTRAL PROVINCES BEGIN TO RECEDE

OW260746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Flood waters of the Xiang, Gan and Fu Rivers in the middle reaches of the Yangtze in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces, and of the Min River in coastal Fujian Province started to drop yesterday morning, according to the central flood-control office. Except for the Gan River, the office reports, the flood level of these rivers has fallen to or below warning markers. However, flood waters in Hunan's Dongting Lake and Jiangxi's Poyang Lake are still rising, approaching or exceeding warning levels. The office disclosed that heavy or torrential rains hit Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, northern Fujian and southern Zhejiang and rainstorms occurred in some areas in mid-June, but that the heavy rains have ceased in these regions in the past two days.

WAN LI INSPECTS COMMUNES HIT BY HAILSTORMS

OW251544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Wan Li Wednesday inspected the Mulin commune in Shunyi County, one of the 39 communes on the eastern and northern outskirts of Beijing hit by hailstorms Tuesday, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. Nearly 7,500 hectares of maize, vegetables and watermelons were affected, 2,000 requiring replanting, the paper says. Wan Li discussed relief work with local officials. Also Wednesday, members of Beijing's Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee visited affected communes in Shunyi and Pinggu Counties. In the damaged areas, people are levelling land and replanting. Farm machinery, tools and seeds are being supplied by neighboring communes, reports the BEIJING DAILY.

ZHOU YANG ARTICLE ON MAO LITERARY, ART THOUGHT

HK280837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Speech by Zhou Yang delivered on 12 May to the "symposium on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art" jointly sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Institute of Literature: "It Is Necessary To Persist and Develop Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art"]

[Text] Summary: Regarding Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should first adhere to it and second develop it. We should not separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism, nor separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought, nor separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the thousands of years of our country's cultural tradition or from the revolutionary tradition of literature of the May Fourth Movement.

Adherence to Mao Zedong literary and art thought is certainly a must. However the adherence does not mean stagnation and we should develop it while adhering to it. There have already been unprecedentedly great changes both at home and abroad since the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." Some comrades rigidly adhere to old slogans and in this way fall out of step with the progress of the times.

The fact that we have refrained from mentioning that literature and art are subordinate to politics does not mean that literature and art are not related to politics or that we can separate literature and art from politics. The so-called going deep into life does not mean being an onlooker but means taking an active part in life. The problem concerning alienation is important and we should make special research into it.

How Marxism-Leninism will develop in China depends on how it is integrated with China's history and present situation. [end summary]

In order to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" the comrades of the literary and art circles in Beijin held a "symposium on Mao Zedong literary and art thought." This symposium was well held.

The emergence of many different opinions on literary and art problems is a good thing and not a bad thing, for this proves that we are actively thinking things over. We should not demand identity in our opinions on all problems because this is impossible, but on problems of principle we should strive to seek identity in building ideology. As for the CCP Central Committee's literary and art policies, Comrade Deng Xiaoping already expounded on them in his congratulatory speech at the fourth national congress of literary and art workers. Comrade Hu Yaobang has also made quite a few speeches. Recently Comrade Hu Qiaomu again published his speech at the forum on problems on the ideological front, in which he also said something about literature and art. All the above-mentioned speeches are important.

At this forum, people have the identical view that we should first adhere to and second develop Mao Zedong literary and art thought.

In order to adhere to Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should correctly propagate and explain it. I may be counted among those who are engaged in this work. When I was in Zhangjiakou in 1946 I published a pamphlet entitled "Describing the New Times of the Masses," in the preface of which I declared that I was willing to be the "propagator, explainer and applicator" of Mao Zedong Thought. More than 30 years have passed, but I have not fulfilled this task satisfactorily. Though I have always been loyal to Mao Zedong Thought, loyalty does not mean correctness. This proves that the work of propagating and explaining, that is the work of popularizing Marxism, is not an easy task. On the one hand, we should not mechanically give word for word explanations but should develop it and achieve something new. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly upheld that we should not do the work of giving word for word explanations of other people's words, but quite a large number of our speeches and articles did precisely this.

It is really not easy to accurately and comprehensively explain Mao Zedong Thought in the manner of linking it with practice.

In order to correctly understand and evaluate Mao Zedong literary and art thought, I think we should pay attention to the following things:

First, we should not separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism. Mao Zedong Thought is the development of Marxism-Leninism in China and is the product of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. I remember that Comrade Mao Zedong once vividly said: "Marxism-Leninism is a big tree and we are but a few branches and leaves." Of course, this showed Comrade Mao Zedong's modesty, but this is a truth as well as modesty. For, it is indeed the luxuriant branches and leaves that grow on the big tree of Marxism-Leninism. Marxism is a great revolution of social science. Lenin developed it and then Comrade Mao Zedong used it in the Chinese revolution and further developed it. What they achieved in developing it differed in aspect, depth and width, but they both creatively developed it. The big tree of Marxism-Leninism has been growing full of vigor on China's fertile soil. Why should the big tree of Marxism-Leninism not strike deep roots and grow luxuriantly forever on the soil of a big country with 5,000 years of cultural tradition, 1 billion people and extensively rich historical experiences of revolution?

Second, we should not separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong literary and art thought is an integral part of the whole of Mao Zedong Thought. Only when we have a comprehensive and correct understanding of Mao Zedong Thought can we satisfactorily understand Mao Zedong literary and art thought. The most basic part and the most universally significant part of the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought is Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking. The representative works of his philosophical thinking are certainly "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" that are familiar to us all, but nearly all his important works shine with the illumination of his philosophical thinking. Comrade Mao Zedong was most outstanding, most resourceful and overflowing with characteristics in using materialist dialecticsin his works on the art of war. The "Talks" itself is full of materialist dialectics.

Third, we should not separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the thousands of years of our country's cultural tradition or from the revolutionary tradition of literature of the May Fourth Movement. Some comrades have just said that it seems to them that Comrade Mao Zedong said comparatively little about the new literature of the May Fourth Movement in his "Talks." This is true. However, in order to understand Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should not restrict ourselves to reading the "Talks" only. Other articles, such as "On New Democracy," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People' and "talks With Music Workers," are all very important. Comrade Mao Zedong's talks on literary and art problems, including his private talks with some literary and art workers, were all very kindly given in the manner of explaining complicated things in simple words and were all convincing and unforgettable. Moreover, we should not ignore Comrade Mao Zedong's own literary works. He did not have a prejudice because he was good at old-style poems and advocated all the same developing new-style poems as the chief form. He highly evaluated the May Fourth New Culture Movement with Lu Xun as its commander in chief. When he talked with me, he once asked my opinion on Lu Xun's style. Before I could answer him, he said that Lu Xun's style was the combination of resoluteness and modesty. This is precisely the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts that Comrade Mao Zedong always personally advocated. While highly evaluating the achievements of the May Fourth Movement, he also seriously pointed out its formalist errors. One of the sonorous slogans of the May Fourth New Literature Movement was overthrowing "those who upheld the evil style of the Tongcheng school, the demonic style of 'Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming.'" At that time this was a very revolutionary slogan. However, asserting that every aspect of a good thing was good and that every aspect of a bad thing was bad was precisely an error of formalism. Comrade Mao Zedong himself had been influenced to a considerable degree by the classic essay of the Tongcheng school and of the "Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming."

The rule of the Tongcheng school was very long and it lasted more than a century. When Zeng Guofan came to power, the Tongcheng school restored its rule and ruled over the Chinese arena of letters again. The total length of its rule was about 200 years. One strong point of the style of the Tongcheng school was terseness, which we cannot regard as an evil. The "Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming" is a collection of the best of our ancient verses that Comrade Mao Zedong read time and again when he was young. These verses certainly cannot be called demonic. Therefore, I wonder whether Comrade Mao Zedong's style of writing can be said to be the combination of the terseness of the classic essays of the Tongcheng school and the florid style of the "Selected Works." This is an immature opinion that I put forth here for discussion. The May Fourth Movement was thoroughly revolutionary. At its beginning it could not help but adopt the attitude of overthrowing all the traditions of the old culture that had ruled over China for thousands of years. During the 1930's, some of our comrades once belittled the writings in the vernacular of the May Fourth period and regarded them as neither vernacular nor classical and as being worse than being classical. Judging from the view that takes the whole course of revolution into account, revolution is always accompanied with some simple and rough phenomena. It seemed to us that it would not have been possible to eliminate the force of the old cultural traditions that were hundreds of thousands of times stronger than ours, if we had not adopted this attitude during the May Fourth Movement. We should view this from a historical viewpoint. Generally speaking, we should both make a study of Mao Zedong literary and art thought and study the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" from a historical viewpoint and we should not ignore the historical background in doing this.

The "Talks" is an important historical document and has undergone the test of time satisfactorily. It is in the past and is now the guideline of our literary and art movement. This means that we must adhere to Mao Zedong literary and art thought. There can be no doubt about this.

The problem is how are we to adhere to it. The adherence to it does not mean that we should mechanically carry out what it says word for word. If we act in this manner, we will be treating it as being an article in which "every sentence is truth." What we mean by adhering to it is developing it while adhering to it. Marxism itself is a kind of theory that is always developing. If we entirely refuse to adhere to it, no development can be spoken of. On the other hand, if we entirely refuse to develop it, it will be impossible to adhere to it. What Lenin did was precisely to develop Marxism while adhering to it. If Lenin had copied Marxism word for word, it would have been impossible for him to put forth the idea that victory of the socialist revolution could first be achieved in a single country, and there would have been no Leninism or October Revolution, and therefore it would have been impossible to adhere to Marxism.

We should realize that since the publication of the "Talks," there have been unprecedently tremendous changes both at home and abroad. First, there has been in the change in the historical times and the change in class relationships. At the time of the publication of the "Talks," our country had not entered socialism and was not engaged in a socialist modernization program, but was chiefly carrying out the national and democratic liberation struggle in order to drive the Japanese aggressors out of our country and to overthrow the old system. We must realize this change. When we say that we should combine with the new times of the masses, we should have a clear view of what masses these are and what times we are talking about. The "Talks" mention serving the people. The concept of the people at that time meant chiefly the following four kinds of people, including, besides workers, peasants and soldiers, the petit bourgeois laboring masses and intellectuals in the urban areas -- at that time, most of the intellectuals were regarded as being a part of the petite bourgeoisie and generally, when "serving workers, peasants and soldiers" was mentioned at that time, it seems that the intellectuals were not included. Later, chiefly after 1957, most of the intellectuals were treated as bourgeois intellectuals. Thus, most of the intellectuals became the objects of reform instead of those to be served. Now, the intellectuals have become a part of the laboring people and a part of the working class and therefore, it is wrong to treat them in the old manner.

When we commemorated the 20th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks" in 1962, RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial entitled "Serve the Broadest Masses of the People." It said: "The whole people within the people's democratic united front with the workers, peasants and soldiers as its main components, should be the people whom our literature and art serves and works for." This editorial was criticized during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but viewed from the present, what this editorial said is correct. As for socialism, it was not mentioned 40 years ago, because at that time socialism was only regarded as a guiding ideology and there was no practice of sociálism. Some of our comrades rigidly adhere to old slogans and do not allow any change in these slogans. Thus they will not be able to keep pace with the progress of the times and will fall behind the times.

What we have been spending more time in discussing is the relationships between literature and art and politics. Regarding this problem, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that in the future we should no longer say that "literature and art are subordinate to politics" because this conforms neither to the history of literature and art nor to the history of social life and because moreover, this can easily give rise to abuses. According to the Marxist viewpoint, the factor that plays a final decisive role is the economy. The material living conditions, that is the social mode of production is the condition that restricts spiritual life, political life and social life. This is the most fundamental formula of historical materialism. Both literature and art and politics belong to the category of the superstructure. The influence of various factors of the superstructure differs in scope, degree and duration, but after all, that which plays a decisive role is the economic basis. The allegation that literature and art are subordinate to politics means not only denying the final decisive role of the economic basis but also denying the interaction of the various factors of the superstructure and denying the relative independence of literature and art that has taken shape in the prolonged course of the development of history. In the past, he criticized the view that treated this independence as an absolute one. This was correct. However, it is wrong to deny the relative independence of literature and art because of this criticism. Researching into the historical relations and development of this relative independence is precisely a problem that we should inquire into in writing the history of literature.

It is not always correct that politics is one of the superstructures and there have been periods of time when this was not correct. Even when it is correct, we should not force ideology to be subordinate to it. Refusing to say that literature and art are subordinate to politics does not mean that literature and art are not related to politics and can be divorced from politics. We have to observe the four basic principles of the party. As CCP members, we should, moreover, observe the party spirit and party discipline. The party spirit principle on literature and art is a principle to be consciously observed. Today, our literature and art should serve the people. This means that they should serve socialism because socialism is where the basic interests of the people lie. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the main stream of our literature and art has been good. This we should confirm. However, there have been some mistakes and minor aspects. One of the minor aspects that we should not neglect is the trend of bourgeois liberalization that has occurred on our ideological front along with the tremendous change in our policies in opening up to the outside world and in enlivening the domestic economy. Emphasizing that literature and art should serve the people is precisely aimed at fighting against this trend.

We have talked much about going deep into life. It is an unalterable principle that writers should go deep into life. But in my opinion, the most important thing in going deep into life is to take an active part in life and refrain from being onlookers. If you take an active part in life you will find that the life you write and reflect on is a life that you are intimately related to and that you have a personal share of interests in. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the most important thing is a change in feelings. A change in feelings is the sign of a change in stand, viewpoints and methods. If feelings are changed, what one gets in investigating and understanding life will also change. Therefore, going deep into life is not a purely academic problem. It is a problem of practice in life and in art.

The work of literary criticism is very important. During the past few years, we have successfully developed this work and achieved some good results, but compared with literary and art creation, the development and results are small. Our literary critics have discussed many problems. What they have discussed most is the problem of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism. I think that it is a misunderstanding to think that communists and revolutionaries cannot talk about human sympathy or attach importance to human beings. In fact, Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago that man is the most precious of all things. The value and the dignity of man should not be despised or belittled. On the contrary they should be treated as important and respected. The value and dignity of man are not abstract things and cannot be treated as being able to be divorced from the historical analysis of classes.

There is another problem, the problem of "alienation" that we have discussed relatively frequently. I talked about this problem at the scientific council of the department of social sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. I thought that this problem was very important. I said at that time: "If we explain alienation according to the viewpoints of materialism and if we understand alienation according to the dialectic law that everything divides into two and will develop towards its opposite...we should admit that alienation is a universal phenomenon in nature and human society and the forms of alienation are diversified." I still maintain this view. Because the concept of "alienation" is difficult to understand, there is often some misunderstanding of the concept. I once wondered whether we could use the saying "a silkworm binds itself up with a cocoon of its own making" to vividly explain "alienation." (Of course, viewed biologically, a silkworm makes a cocoon to protect itself. However, what we here apply is the meaning of the Chinese saying "a silkworm binds itself up with a cocoon of its own making" meaning the binding of oneself by one's own products.) Marx himself also used such a comparison. Social alienation, whether it is economic, ideological or political, is a complicated phenomenon and should be specially studied. Will there be no phenomena of alienation in a communist society when class is eliminated? At any rate, there are still classes now. At least, there still exist classes or the remnants of classes and the phenomena of alienation will not disappear. Religion is an instance of alienation. People imagine a god in their minds and then, conversely, the god rules over people. Is this not done in the same manner as "a silkworm binding itself up with a cocoon of its own making?" Not only the products of people's thinking but also those of people's hands can become an alien force to conversely bind people. In a capitalist society, the commodities or wealth produced by workers by their hands have become a kind of mystic and alien force that enslaves people. Marx called this "commodity fetishism" or "currency fetishism." Now some people in our society superstitiously believe that money is omnipotent and see everything in terms of money. Is this not an alienation? Of course, we can make a further study of this problem.

Both social and natural phenomena are very complicated ones that we should make a study of. Young people are especially fond of researching into them and have an enthusiasm for doing this. We should not oppose this. We should only encourage them and make them aware of their duties in researching into these phenomena. We do not have the right to deprive them of the right of research. Here, what is most necessary is to correctly guide them, patiently and tactfully educate them and be strict to oneself and lenient to others. When the young people have committed mistakes in their research, the leading persons should shoulder their share of responsibility and the leading persons should criticize them if they should be criticized. However, the leading persons should adopt the attitude of protecting the young people in criticizing them. Ours is a socialist country that has existed for more than 30 years. Many youths have been fostered and have grown up under the socialist system. When they commit mistakes, we, their elders, should shoulder a part of the responsibility. On the one hand, we should attach importance to their keen sense of discovering new things and learn from them in this respect. On the other hand, we should help them study society, study history and study Marxism-Leninism. This is our unshirkable duty.

In short, we should not understand Mao Zedong Thought in the manner of treating it as being isolated, onesided and static. How Marxism will develop in China depends on how it is integrated with China's history and current situation. If it is integrated well, it will develop quickly and if it is not, it will develop slowly. As Marx said: "The extent to which a theory is realized in a country depends on the extent to which the theory satisfies the demand of the country." If your theory cannot satisfy the demands of the people and society, your theory will not work. The goal we are striving to achieve is to make Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought satisfy the demands of the society and people to the greatest possible extent.

LITERARY, ART FEDERATION SESSION CLOSES 25 JUN

OW260121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The second plenary session of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles came to a successful close this afternoon after 7 days in session. The closing ceremony of the session, held at the minor auditorium on the third floor of the Great Hall of the People, was presided over by Lin Mohan, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Delegates attending the session, amid warm applause, adopted a report on the work of the federation made by Yang Hansheng on behalf of the presidium, a resolution on the election of additional members to the national committee of the federation, a resolution on the establishment of the federation secretariat and a literary and art workers' pact.

In the past few days, those attending the session earnestly studied the relevant important speeches by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the guidelines set forth in the party Central Committee's relevant documents. They reviewed and summed up the literary and art work since the fourth congress of the federation. As a result, they strengthened their sense of revolutionary responsibility and expressed their determination to contribute more to building a high degree of socialist ethics.

In enthusiastically discussing "Some Views on Literary and Art Work" (draft), those present aired their views freely. They held that it is timely and necessary to formulate a document in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions on literary and art work and the actual conditions in literature and art. This document is to be used to guide our literary and art work in the future. In order to make this document relatively flawless, the session decided to entrust the presidium with the task of further discussing and revising the document according to suggestions already made by comrades attending the session and more opinions to be solicited from others.

During the session, those present discussed the "Literary and Art Workers Pact." They said: The party and the people have set high requirements regarding the duty and role of literature and art in building socialist ethics, and they have paid great attention to the mental and moral state of literary and art workers. Each of us literary and art workers should be a model in building socialist ethics, set strict demands on himself according to communist ideology, style and morality and be an engineer of the human soul in reality as well as in name.

At the closing ceremony, Fu Zhong, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, placed hopes on the delegates who were to return to their posts soon. Fu Zhong said: Facts have proved and will continue to prove that without studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zeodong Thought one cannot acquire a proletarian world outlook, have a strong party spirit, firmly take the stand of the proletariat and accurately observe, understand and reflect the life of the masses. Writers and artists who are determined to fight for the lofty ideals of communism should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and set an example in study.

Fu Zhong hoped that people in literary and art circles would achieve closer unity and make concerted efforts to undertake the four modernizations. He said: Our contingent of revolutionary writers and artists has the fine tradition of uniting with, helping, supporting, learning from and sharing weal and woe with one another. We should carry forward this fine tradition and hand it down from generation to generation.

Fu Zhong stressed: The urgent task now facing our literary and art circles is to strive for a greater flourishing of literary and art creation. Whether or not this can be done depends on whether or not we delve into real life. In delving into real life today, we should first go to the front where the four modernizations are being undertaken and defended. We should go to basic levels where life is seething with excitement and go among the masses to draw nourishment and source material from them for our literary and art creation. We should portray the images of those undertaking the four modernizations and typical new socialist men in order to create lively examples from which people can learn. Leaders of culture departments at various levels should actively organize writers to go to basic levels and help them solve practical problems. Different arrangements should be made according to the different conditions of those who are going to live at basic levels, and different requirements should also be set for them. This may be done flexibly and in various ways.

After this session, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and various associations were to hold working conferences or meetings of permanent members of their boards of directors.

Eight-Point Pact Adopted

OW260131 Beijing XINHAU Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- A "Literary and Art Workers Pact" has been adopted by the second session of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The text of this pact follows:

Literary and Art Workers Pact

1. Love the motherland, be loyal to the people, uphold the four basic principles, wholeheartedly serve the people and socialism, properly implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and make more contributions to the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization.

2. Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, go deep into the fighting life of the masses of people during the new period, continue to raise political consciousness and the sense of responsibility to society and integrate with the broad masses of people.

3. Make intensive efforts in artistic cultivation, improve artistic skills, critically learn from the cultural heritage of both China and other countries, enrich the mind with the accomplishment made by mankind in building up knowledge and continue to raise the level of professional expertise in serving the people.

4. Emancipate thinking, seek truth from facts, dare to explore and bring forth new ideas, elaborately engage in artistic creation, avoid turning out inferior works in haste and strive to meet the people's cultural needs by giving them spiritual nourishment of both high ideological and artistic quality as well as a distinct national character.

5. Adopt a proper attitude toward literary criticism, listen to the masses' opinions with an open mind and have the courage to persist in truthful pursuits and to correct mistakes.

6. Pay attention to professional norms, straighten out thinking and work style, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and conceit, consciously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, remnant feudal ideas and all kinds of unhealthy trends, and be literary and art workers who have ideals, who observe a moral code and abide by discipline, who are diligent, conscientious, simple and honest and who are of lofty character.

7. Strengthen the unity of the literary and art ranks, carry out active criticism and self-criticism, have a broad view and pay attention to overall interests. Oppose ultraindividualism, liberalism, factionalism and sectarian bias. Promote the mutual love between literary and art workers and oppose their scorning each otehr. Old, middle-aged and young writers and artists should respect, love and learn from and help each other.

8. Foster the newborn, encourage the latecomers to surpass the old-timers and be promoters to strengthen and develop the socialist literary and art ranks.

Committee Members Elected

OW252106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Nine new leading members have been elected to the fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles today. The new members elected today are Zhu Muzhi, recently appointed minister of culture; Wu Lengxi, newly appointed minister of radio and television; Shu Tong, chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers' Association; Hu Feng, noted writer and a former member of the federation's National Committee; Shen Congwen, well-known writer and expert in the study of cultural relics; Buhe, writer of Mongolian nationality and once on the federation's National Committee; Xia Chuan, honorary chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of the Tibet Autonomous Region; Wu Boxiao, veteran writer and educator; Zheng Yizou, famous Fujian opera artist and once on the federation's National Committee.

The 450 members of the current National Committee of the federation elected near the end of 1979, at the fourth congress of Chinese writers and artists, were said at the time to represent the cream of the country's talent and experience. A dozen of them, including the former honorary chairman of the federation Mao Dun, have died since then.

Another resolution dealing with the setting up of a secretariat was announced at today's closing ceremony of the National Committee meeting. A staff in charge of the federation's daily affairs, the secretariat consists of Zhao Xun, Hua Junwu, Li Ling, Zhang Ying and four others, with Zhao Xun as permanent secretary. [Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese at 1556 GMT on 25 June in a similar report identifies the four others as Yan Zemin, Lu Shi, Li Geng and Jiang Xiaotian.]

Leaders Attend Tea

OW252054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the Communist Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture this evening hosted a tea party in honor of the members of the National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Hu Quiaomu and Bo Yibo attended. Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, presided.

On behalf of the two host organizations, Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department, acclaimed the success of the second session of the federation's fourth National Committee, which closed here this afternoon. Deng Liqun said that writers and artists had made remarkable achievements by following the principle "literature and art should serve the people and socialism." The party and the people of various nationalities were grateful to them, he added.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat, explained the relationship between literature and politics and expounded the principle "literature and art should serve the people and socialism."

Members of the federation's National Committee and representatives from the capital's literary and art circles, totalling 700, were invited to the tea party.

The week-long National Committee session closed this afternoon. Addressing the closing ceremony, Fu Zhong, vice-chairman of the federation, asked writers and artists to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought hard, delve deeply into the realities of life and turn out more and better works for the people.

Fu said the meeting discussed the draft of "Proposals for Literary and Artistic Work" and agreed that such a document was timely and necessary. He said the federation's presidium will collect opinions to improve the document. Further discussions will follow.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions on a draft of norms for writers and artists, and the federation's work report, elected new leading members of the National Committee, and set up a secretariat for the federation.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS THEORETICAL STUDY FOR ARTISTS

HK270648 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Literature and Art Workers Must Step Up Theoretical Study"]

[Text] The second meeting of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles was successfully closed. With the concern of the CCP Central Committee and the concerted efforts of the participating comrades, this was a united and encouraging meeting which gave us a chance to learn. The participants expressed their determination to uphold the banner of communism, arm themselves with communist ideology, strengthen unity, go all-out and struggle for opening up a new situation in socialist literature and art in which creation, lively theory, and a strong contingent of workers flourish.

In the course of fulfilling the lofty mission and tough tasks entrusted by the party to the literature and art workers in the new period, we encounter an important question, that is, stepping up our study. We are now in a new historical period of getting rid of the old to make way for the new and carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future, and we face a brand-new situation. In order to really accept new things, be familiar with the new situation and solve new problems, we must study afresh. Only by persistently studying practically and conscientiously, not verbally or in a slapdash way, can we follow the pace of the times.

What should we study? There are a host of things for us to learn. However, we must primarily stress studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As with those comrades engaged in other kinds of ideological work, our literature and art workers must have a solid philosophical basis, that is, the philosophical basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The reason why a few literature and art comrades are ideologically confused is because they do not have a Marxist philosophical basis. Therefore, we should advocate, in a big way, conscientious study of the fundamental theory of Marxism and mastering of the Marxist stand, views and methods. Only by so doing, can our literature and art communicate in the same language and progress in the same direction.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," it was totally correct and necessary, in accordance with the spirit of the third plenary session, to turn chaos into order and carry out thorough reform on the question of theory, criticize the extreme "leftist" and fallacious expositions of Lin, and Jiang and company which distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and correct the concept of the "two whatevers." However, we should pay attention to the current tendency of neglecting study. Some comrades think that studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not important at all, and that they can still create works without them. This is a wrong view. A question of stand and method exists when the writers observe, analyze and reflect life. How can they correctly and profoundly reflect life by deviating from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? A very small number of people who have not read a few works of Marx and Lenin go so far as to begin to doubt and waver in their confidence in Marxism and Leninism and wildly claim to break the "conventions" of Marxism-Leninism. We must now stress that revolutionary cadres and the party's literature and art workers must attach importance to study and establish the practice of enthusiastically studying Marxism.

In addition to studying the Marxist classics, it is particularly important at present to conscientiously study "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," study again Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works and his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," and simultaneously study the important documents of the CCP Central Committee and the speeches of leading central comrades on the question of ideology and literature and art. This point is equally important for comrades engaged in literary and art theory and creations, and for leading comrades of various literature and art units.

We must integrate theory with practice, and theory must develop incessantly. Our objective in studying Marxism is to arm ourselves with Marxism, establish a proletarian world outlook and outlook on literature and art, resist corruption by various erroneous ideas and maintain political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee. We must apply the correct stand, views and methods in analyzing and answering questions that crop up in actual life, and reflect them in our creations, commentaries and actual work. Thus, we should not just repeat what the books say, but must proceed from reality, emancipate our minds, develop new ideas and forge ahead. We believe that after this meeting, with stress on ideology and strengthened leadership, the literature and art circles will be more and more enthusiastic in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

MINISTRY SAYS ALL EX-KMT PERSONNEL RELEASED

OW260804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- All former Kuomintang party, government, military personnel and special agents below the county or regimental level have now been released, according to China's Ministry of Public Security.

The last two groups were released yesterday and this morning in Shandong Province and Tianjin Municipality respectively.

The action was in accordance with the March decision of the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents at and above the county or regimental level were released in 1975.

For more than two months, meetings marking the final releases were held in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, at which judgements and certificates of release were given to all the freed individuals by local people's courts and departments in charge of criminals' reform through labor. Over 1,700 others, who have already been released on bail for medical treatment also received their judgements and certificates at their homes.

All of those freed have been given clothes, bedding and 100 yuan pocket money. In many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the released personnel were subsequently taken for visits to factories and tours of the city and to places of historical interest.

The released personnel in Beijing also visited the Great Hall of the People and paid respects to Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

Work to help the released find jobs is now going on, according to the ministry. Those who are now homeless and aged and those who have lost the ability to work will be supported by the country, the ministry said.

CENSUS SET FOR 1 JUL EXCEPT IN XINJIANG

OW261258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- With only four days to go, the whole nation is making final preparations for the third national census July 1. The training of the 5 million enumerators and staff workers has reached the final but most important stage.

Recruited for their education level (secondary education at minimum), meticulous attitude toward work and health, the census takers are from factories, enterprises, schools, army units and government offices. They are trained in the regulations of census taking and drilled in the asking of tactful questions to avoid causing embarrassment with such questions as: "Did anybody die in your family this year?"

The first pilot census was conducted in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, two years ago to acquaint the census workers with their tremendous task -- conducting the world's largest census. In 1981, pilot censuses were also taken in other localities. Trial censuses now have been conducted in 26 provinces and autonomous regions and three municipalities -- Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Each enumerator, assigned 100 or more families, are now visiting the families to become acquainted with the members and the location of their houses.

In Guangning County of Guangdong Province, enumerators at first thought the work uncomplicated. A trial census of 4,700 persons by more than 170 enumerators showed that only one scored 100 percent in the work, while the average was 82 percent. In a second trial, the average improved to 98.9 percent.

The success of the census depends on the people's cooperation. Publicity is now in full swing. Posters, banners, radio, TV, films, pamphlets, picture books, as well as artists, theater troupes and professional ensembles urge cooperation and provide instructions.

Census takers face the problem of obtaining information from people who will not tell the truth. Some parents wish to hide adoptions and some spouses their ages. Others may lie about their children's ages or sex. Some misunderstand the census and think it might reveal illegal matters, such as marriage of persons under the legal age. The census takers will explain that the census registers the status quo, and that the government is not seeking data on such illegal family matters.

Twenty-eight computer centers are ready for census tabulation. The centers are located in 25 provinces and autonomous regions (except Tibet where the census has been postponed) and the three municipalities. The code numbers of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and more than 2,500 counties, cities and banners (counties) under their jurisdiction have been finalized and published in a book.

The census stations have been chosen and decorated, chairs pooled from the neighborhoods and preparations made to serve hot tea to those who come to register Thursday.

COLLEGE GRADUATES WORKING IN XIZANG MAY TRANSFER

OW261021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Planning Commission, the Minister of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, with the approval of the State Council, recently adopted a new policy regulation concerning college and graduate school graduates working in Xizang.

The new regulation stipulates: Beginning in 1982, college and graduate school graduates working in Xizang may apply for transfer to more centrally located areas after working in Xizang for over 8 consecutive years. To arrange the transfer, the personnel department of Xizang Autonomous Region should contact the authorities at the applicants' native places or the localities where their spouses are. The provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerned should accept them and arrange jobs for them.

The new regulation adds: This regulation also applies to college graduates who were assigned to Xizang after 1980. Their length of service in Xizang is counted beginning from the day they reported for duty. College graduates who were assigned to Xizang before 1980 may be transferred according to the relevant documents issued by the central authorities in 1980.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES REPORT ON GRADUATES' JOBS

OW252212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved the "Report on Job Assignments for Graduates From Graduate Schools and Colleges in China in 1982" submitted by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, circulated it to various localities and demanded that it be implemented accordingly.

In their "report" the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel urged the various departments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to make job assignments for this year's college graduates in close connection with the actual situation or their districts and departments while making overall arrangements and taking all factors into consideration.

The "report" pointed out: In the past, emphasis was placed on assigning college graduates to the fields of pedagogy and scientific research. Thus, a fairly good foundation has been laid in these fields. This year we must emphasize quality and assign more graduates to work in fields where they are badly needed. In the past, few college graduates were given jobs in the field of production, particularly in agriculture and the light and textile industries. Technicians and professionals are badly needed in this field. We must assign more graduates to work in this field in 1982.

The "report" pointed out: Attention must be paid to assigning more graduates to work as technicians, scientists and professionals in support of rural production and construction. Graduates who major in agronomy, forestry, medicine and teaching must be mainly assigned to work in counties or in basic level units below the country level for the development of science and technology in agriculture and forestry and for the promotion of rural education, cultural and public health. Graduates from teachers' colleges must be assigned to work as teachers in rural middle schools and various schools of agricultural technology (vocational). Medical school graduates must be assigned to work in county level medical and public health units or health centers in various key people's communes.

Graduates from colleges in the country's interior should be aroused and encouraged to go the the border region and areas where minority nationalities live. Plans to assign graduates to those areas must be persistently carried out. Those who volunteer to go to Xizang, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Ningxia and other border regions and are accepted by these areas may not be restricted by such plans.

The "report" stressed: Various departments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must pay full attention to various units in large cities under their jurisdiction in assigning jobs to college graduates. In giving job assignments, we must strictly abide by law and discipline and combat unhealthy tendencies such as "entering by the back door." Those who are involved in serious cases should be dealt with sternly.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON COLLEGE GRADUATES' TASKS

OW260503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Make China Prosperous and Strong, Cherish the Ambition of Going Out To Work" -- by XINHUA commentator]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- This year China has more than 317,000 graduates from colleges and graduate schools, adding a new force for the program of the four modernizations. Many of them cherished the aspiration of studying hard for the sake of making China prosperous and strong when they were in school. Now, before taking up their jobs, many have once again said with pride that in order to make China prosperous and strong, they have the ambition of going out to work and are determined to set out for the places where they are most needed by the motherland. Their lofty ideals and ambition are praiseworthy.

At present the distribution of personnel of various specialties with college educations or above is quite uneven in our country. A relatively large number of them are concentrated in big cities and coastal areas, and most work in central organs or scientific research departments. Very few are in the countryside, medium-sized and small cities and towns, remote provinces and regions, working in grassroots production units. It should be pointed out, however, that the latter places have a vast expanse and abundant natural resources with practically unlimited prospects for development. There ambitious young people are urgently needed so as to exploit the natural resources, do constructive work and pioneer new undertakings. As arranged by the motherland, young people should go where they are needed and dedicate their youth and wisdom to the cause of transforming the motherland! This is a call of the times to the youth of China. It is a glorious duty and mission of the young people of our era.

To consciously obey the state job assignment or not to do so is a test for every graduate from a college or graduate school. Should he attach importance to the interests of the party, state and people or to his own interests? This question is a post-graduation examination, more important than any examination in the school. Many graduates have given a good answer to this question. They have said: "We will go wherever the motherland needs us." "No matter how far we go, we are in the embrace of the motherland." "We college graduates of the 1980's will respond, in a new way, to the selection made by the motherland." What a bold and profound pledge and what a valuable character these words represent! Our motherland should take pride in having these fine young people.

However, a small number of graduates still have mistaken and unhealthy ideas of one kind or another. They want to remain in big cities and are unwilling to go to the countryside. They like to work in universities and scientific research units and are reluctant to accept jobs in factories and mines on the first line of production and in border areas inhabited by minority people. Some have made unreasonable requests for special consideration in various aspects. In sum, they care only for their own interests but ignore the needs of the people and the country. We should warn these graduates with the following words: Young friends, your thinking is not correct. Now our country is still not rich, and our people are still not well to do. Under these circumstances, our efforts to surmount difficulty and establish and develop higher educational institutions are aimed at training ambitious and useful personnel for changing the backwardness of our motherland. The more difficult and backward the condition of a place, the better chance exists for today's young people to display their talent.

The parents of a small number of graduates are busy "seeking favor, visiting someone or sending notes to persons concerned" for the sake of their children's jobs. In so doing, they are interfering with the state job assignments for the graduates. These parents, particularly those who are themselves responsible cadres, are especially requested to think what they should do to educate their children to adopt a proper attitude toward job assignments.

In view of the needs of the four modernizations, a program now in the ascendant, the number of personnel with higher education is too small instead of too many. Units which will employ the graduates should warmly welcome them as a newborn force for the four modernizations. These units should make good arrangements for the graduates' work and well-being, give full play to their wisdom and ability, and enthusiastically pass onto them the fine traditions and work styles of our party, our nation and the units themselves so that these young people will mature quickly and in a healthy way while doing their work.

Our cause is developing, and the people are advancing. Our socialist motherland has a very bright future. Young friends, take up your knapsacks and set out in a cheerful mood.

EXPERTS URGE MORE INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN NORTH

OW260754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, Jun 26 (XINHUA) -- More cotton, soybeans and peanuts should be grown on the North China Plain, in order to better utilize the croplands there, according to agricultural experts attending a North China Plain agricultural development symposium.

The gathering opened on June 18 here in Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, and its recommendation will be submitted to the State Council for consideration.

Areas devoted to cotton, soybeans and peanuts today make up less than half the acreage they did in 1957, said Bao Guanluo, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science. He suggested that these areas be expanded to three million hectares for cotton, 3.8 million hectares for soybeans and 1.3 million hectares for peanuts.

The academy vice-president led a team of 17 experts which carried out an overall survey of the North China Plain in September of last year, as well as directing another survey team that carried out investigations in specific fields of study in the spring of this year.

Results of these studies show that 80 percent of the 18 million hectares of croplands are devoted to grain crops, and that two-thirds of them produce average or low yields, due to the lack of irrigation facilities and soil in fertility. Yet the sandy field or alkaline soil is suitable to various industrial crops.

Yang Tingxiu, agricultural engineer on the academy's agricultural modernization research committee, said that since the state was unable to invest large amounts of money and resources in transforming the poor soil, different crops should be selected to suit local conditions. He suggested that sunflower, false indigo and alfalfa be grown in salty marsh lands and more orchards be set up and such fast growing trees as poplar and apulownia be planted on the course of the Yellow River where the tributary has shifted.

He suggested that a man-made pastureland should be built on the 260,000 hectares of salt marsh near the Yellow River mouth, where the breeding of rabbits and goat is fast growing.

He added that the industrial crop fields should be expanded step by step, once the grain supply of the 200 million people on the plain is assured.

SPOKESMAN ON W. EUROPE TIES, HAIG RESIGNATION

OW261415 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 26 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's relations with Western European countries have been growing closer although two-way trade is reportedly declining at present, said a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liu Ta-jen said Saturday at a joint press conference of the Foreign Ministry and the National Defense Ministry that there are Chinese cultural, economic and trade offices in 12 Western European countries, and that the representative bodies of European countries in the ROC are also continuously increasing. He pointed out the relations between the ROC and the European Economic Community are also gradually improving. Many of this nation's government officials and businessmen are visiting European countries, and their European counterparts, along with legislators and news reporters, are visiting the ROC. This is beneficial to relations between the ROC and Western European countries, Liu declared. The ranking official also noted that the Foreign Ministry has mapped out concrete plans to beef up relations between the ROC and the United States and other democratic nations. This is in line with recent directives from President Chiang Ching-kuo and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan on foreign affairs.

When asked about his reaction to the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's resignation, Liu said this is an internal matter of the Reagan administration. He declined further comment.

RESIGNATION OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VIEWED

AFP Report

OW261019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Nationalists appeared today cautiously optimistic in welcoming the appointment of Charles Shultz as the new U.S. secretary of state. Government officials, including Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Ta-jen, refrained from commenting on the resignation of Alexander Haig and the nomination of Mr Shultz to replace him. Mr Liu told newsmen at a regular press conference that the government was watching closely further developments.

But sources close to the government pointed out that, if confirmed in the post by the U.S. Senate, Mr Shultz would be the only one among the five (?last) U.S. secretaries of state to visit Taiwan, most recently early this year.

Mr Shultz is considered here to be more aware of the situation in Taiwan and its policy toward the two communist giants, Moscow and Beijing. One observer said that Mr Shultz was not as staunchly anti-Soviet as Mr Haig, and therefore would be less tied to [word indistinct]. "Nevertheless, since the U.S. foreign policy is not mapped out by one person [words indistinct] the observer said. Another observer blamed Mr Haig's "Europe first, Asia second" foreign policy for the current "appeasement" attitude of the State Department in its approach to China. The observer said that this was responsible for the decline in relations between Washington and Taipei.

News about the resignation of Mr Haig caught Taipei by surprise. Only two Chinese-language morning newspapers, the CHINA TIMES and the UNITED DAILY, each with a circulation of over one million, carried brief dispatches from Washington and gave prominence to the story on the front page.

Taipei Radio Report

OW270353 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jr., on Friday has produced mixed reactions from leaders throughout the world. In his letter of resignation, Haig told President Reagan that it has become clear to me that the foreign policy which we embarked on together was shifting.

To many allies of the United States, there is a fear that the Reagan administration will now take a further hard turn to the right, and especially in Western European countries, where the secretary of state was one-time leader of commanders. His presence will be missed there.

U.S. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz, 51, is a California businessman, former treasury secretary in the Nixon administration, and a friend of the present defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger. Mr Shultz was President Reagan's original choice for the secretary of state when the President took office in January 1981, but he turned down the job, choosing instead to stay on as the president of the California-based multinational construction firm, Bechtel Corporation, with which Defense Secretary Weinberger was associated. Most recently, President Reagan put Mr Shultz in charge of preparations for his trip to Europe earlier this month.

The Government of the Republic of China today declined to comment on Haig's resignation, but said it would watch closely further developments in U.S. politics and foreign policy. Most diplomatic observers in Taipei, however, said Haig's resignation was the result of a serious disagreement between Haig and President Reagan. They also said that new Secretary of State Shultz knows the Republic of China well and has visited the Republic of China a number of times. The last visit was held at the turn of the year. All observers expressed a reserved optimism toward Sino-U.S. relations in the post-Haig period.

Radio Commentary

OW280445 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Alexander Haig has given way to George Shultz as the American secretary of state. Mr Haig's resignation was supposed to have been a big surprise. It should not have been. He and President Reagan have been embarked on separate foreign policy courses for a long time. Under the American Constitution, the President is in charge of foreign policy. If he wishes to be his own secretary of state, he can be. Possibly, Israel's continuing invasion of Lebanon was a precipitating factor in Haig's resignation. Differences over U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union may have been another. Haig and President Reagan have had very different concepts about China policy for a long time. When Jimmy Carter broke the relations with the Republic of China and recognized the Chinese Communists, Mr Reagan objected strenuously. He said that the Republic of China has been grievously wronged. During the 1980 presidential campaign and immediately after his election, Mr Reagan called for a change in U.S. policy toward free China. At one time, he spoke of upgrading relations. On several recent occasions, President Reagan had said that he would uphold the Taiwan Relations Act and protect the people of Taiwan against aggression. He had spoken out against communism many times. Yet his secretary of state traveled to Peking [as heard] to sell weapons to the Chinese Communists. The Reagan letters to Peking originated in Haig's State Department. Mr Haig, who once defended the White House citadel while Richard Nixon was falling down, has been an ardent player of the Red China card. Under his State Department administration, negotiations have been conducted with the Chinese Communists on the reduction of arms sale to the Republic of China and the recognition of Peking's claim to Taiwan. Quite possibly, President Reagan has not approved of Mr Haig's administration of China policy. But, because of other high priority foreign policy decisions, the President did not watch China policy as closely as he might have. In the last few weeks, the President has had to contend with Israeli invasion of Lebanon, war in the Falklands, the European summit and almost day-to-day developments in relations with the Soviet Union.

Maybe Mr Reagan does not wish to be his own foreign minister, but he obviously wants a secretary who is in sympathy with his ideas and is prepared to carry out general directives.

George Shultz, who was immediately named by President Reagan to take Secretary Haig's place, represents an appointment of considerable promise. Mr Shultz has a great deal of experience in the government. He was secretary of treasury and labor as well as budget director under President Nixon. Recently, he has headed the Bechtel Corporation, which is engaged in construction all over the world. Bechtel has undertaken many projects in the Republic of China and has had an office in Taipei for many years. The new secretary of state was in the Republic of China only recently and is well aware of all the aspects of the China problem.

Free China does not expect the United States to make any sudden and dramatic changes in China policy. It does hope for a more even-handed approach for the China policy of the United States. During the Haig administration, the Republic of China has been neglected in several ways. Except for some parts for old weapons, its defense requirements have been ignored. Approval has never been given for the number of U.S. offices stipulated under the Taiwan Relations Act. There have been difficulties for free China's officials to meet with their American counterparts. President Reagan has voiced a strong anticommunism on many occasions. Even as he was speaking, the United States was leaning toward the Chinese Communists in order to combat the Soviet Union. Maybe the United States is now examining this policy and asking itself whether it can be anticommunist with regard to the Soviet Union while being pro-Chinese Communist.

Mr Shultz may be closer to President Reagan and his concepts of anticommunist U.S. policy than Mr Haig has been. If so, this should be in both the American interests and those of the free people of the world, including those of the Republic of China.

Shultz's Taiwan Ties Noted

OW262322 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] According to people in financial and economic circles, George Shultz, newly appointed U.S. secretary of state, has deep connections with the financial, economic, industrial and commercial circles of our country. He also understands our country quite well. While he was secretary of the treasury, Shultz had wide contacts with our country's financial and economic officials. Then Minister of Economic Affairs Sun Yun-hsuan and Minister of Finance K.T. Li of our country were on very good terms with Shultz. Shultz has visited our country many times.

Shultz is now president of the U.S. (Fei-Pai) Engineering Consultant Company. The company is a member of the U.S.-China Economic Association, which is the counterpart of the China-U.S. Economic Cooperation Promotion Association, and has always been very supportive of our country. The (Fei-Pai) Company and our country's (Chung-Hsin) Engineering Consultant Company have jointly formed a (Pai-Hsin) Engineering Consultant Company which specializes in designing nuclear power stations. The designs for the Taiwan Power Company's No 2, 3 and 4 nuclear power stations are being undertaken by the (Pai-Hsin) Company. It is learned that the designing cost accounts for about 10 percent of a nuclear power station's total investment.

Shultz's latest visit to China was last month. He inspected the (Fei-Pai) Company's operations here in his capacity as the company's president. While here, he paid a visit to Chen Lan-kao, board chairman of the Taiwan Power Company, and exchanged views on a wide range of questions with him.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

HK260752 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Another U.S. Secretary of State Hangs Up His Hat"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig resigned yesterday, and President Reagan has nominated Shultz to succeed him. This is the second consecutive time that a secretary of state has resigned during an administration. Last time it was Vance, who quit after the failure of the commando mission launched by the Carter administration to rescue the hostages in Iran. The fact that the U.S. Government repeatedly changes personnel in mid-course and it is so difficult to serve as secretary of state -- the incumbent always has to quietly step down -- show that U.S. foreign policy, beset with domestic and external contradictions, is becoming ever more difficult to operate. This country, known as the strongest country in the West cannot pursue a steady and integral foreign policy, is continually wavering from side to side and cannot do things with assurance.

Explaining the reason for his resignation, Haig said that Reagan had departed from the prudent foreign policy line they had decided on together at the beginning of Reagan's administration; this line was based on the aim of continuity, clarity and firmness. He hinted that Reagan's current foreign policy had changed and no longer possessed these three "qualities."

The reason for the frequent changes in U.S. policies and their inability to maintain continuity, clarity and firmness stems from the clash of all kinds of domestic and external interests. During his tenure as secretary of state, Haig was always engaging in arguments with Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, National Security Adviser Clark and his assistant Allen, and UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick. These arguments were not just problems of individual personality and style but represented clashes of powerful forces and also the influence of financial groups, which led to differences of view on policy and strategy. This resignation was sparked off by two disputes: One was over whether or not to ban the supply of technology and equipment to Western Europe for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union; and the other was the question of whether to support or condemn the large-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Reagan's ban on the supply of technology and equipment to block and delay Western Europe's purchase of natural gas from the Soviet Union has caused a strong reaction in Western Europe, where people say that the United States is harming others to benefit itself and wants its allies to cast aside their interests while it resumes grain sales to the Soviet Union. As for U.S. support of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, this has angered all Middle Eastern countries, who now have even less confidence in U.S. designs for peace. Haig, who represented the interests of the traditional eastern American financial groups, held that it was necessary to show prudent concern for the feelings of its Western European allies and also side with the pro-Israeli leanings of the Jewish financial groups. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who comes from the Western United States, believes that the United States should not shrink from putting strong pressure on Western Europe for a hardline policy toward the Soviet Union, and also believes that the United States should vigorously condemn the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Weinberger and Shultz, who will succeed to the secretary of state post, have both worked for the Bechtel Corporation of California. This consortium has many building contracts with Arab countries.

The resignation of Haig means that the posts of secretary of state, secretary of defense and national security adviser are all held by California colleagues of Reagan. However, this certainly does not mean that differences of view and arguments over foreign policy will now be eliminated.

Further Comment

HK270542 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Haig's Resignation Affects the World Situation"]

[Text] The sudden resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig makes the whole world wonder whether or not there will be readjustments in future U.S. foreign policy.

The early responses to this are that the West European countries are shocked and worried, while Israel "expressed its deep regret and declared that Haig is a loyal friend of Israel." On the other hand, the Arab countries are very pleased about this because the United States has appointed as Haig's replacement Shultz, who belongs to the western financial group and has a great deal of business dealings with the Arab countries.

There have been both open strife and veiled struggles between the eastern and western financial groups of the United States for the post of secretary of state since Reagan formulated his Cabinet. At first, there were rumors that Shultz, a representative of the western financial group, would take up the office. But it finally turned out that Haig, a representative of the eastern financial group, was offered the appointment. Since then, foreign dispatches have continually reported personnel problems in the White House and acute rivalry. The resignation of National Security Adviser Richard Allen last year showed that Haig had won the first round. However, Reagan immediately appointed Clark, a member of the western financial group, to replace Allen. Then, Clark gradually gained more power and saw the President each day, giving counsel and suggestions and attempting to cripple Haig's power.

Haig, who belonged to the eastern financial group, soon found himself isolated, and Reagan was also surrounded by advisers of the western financial group. Counselor to the President Edwin Meese, White House Chief of Staff James Baker (note: not Howard Baker, Senate Republican leader), White House Deputy Chief of Staff Deaver and Defense Secretary Weinberger all belong to the western group. Thus, it was difficult for Haig to achieve anything with support.

The divergence between Haig and the western political figures mainly involved three aspects, the policies on three hot points -- Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. Although both Haig and the westerners favored a tough attitude toward Soviet expansion, hoped to maintain closer ties with the Arab countries and advocated halting the expansion of Soviet and Cuban power in Latin America, they had different ideas as far as strategy was concerned: 1) The westerners advocated that the United States put pressure on its West European allies, forcing them to share military expenses and stop their dealings with the Soviet Union on the question of the natural gas pipeline, while Haig advocated that the United States look after the wishes of Western Europe and strengthen unity between the United States and Western Europe. He did not want to blackmail Western Europe over the question of the natural gas pipeline. 2) As far as the Middle East question was concerned, the westerners held that the United States should strengthen its relations with the Arab countries and supply Jordan and Saudi Arabia with advanced U.S. arms and ammunition. They pointed out that the U.S. bias toward Israel would hinder U.S. interests in the Middle East. Haig held that there should not be "readjustments" in current U.S.-Israeli relations and objected to selling advanced arms and ammunition to the Arabs. 3) As far as the Latin America question was concerned, Haig advocated halting Cuban penetration with U.S. military force, but the westerners opposed getting involved in armed confrontation in Latin America and opposed, in particular, a blockade against Nicaragua.

The friction between Haig and his colleagues was not caused merely by personal problems, but was a result of controversies and confrontations between the U.S. ruling financial groups on the question of strategy regarding U.S.-Soviet rivalry. If such controversies are allowed to drag on for a long time, U.S. policies will become very shaky. There was speculation in U.S. political circles at the beginning of this year that there would be a big change in Reagan's Cabinet sooner or later. Haig's resignation has turned Reagan's Cabinet into a group of purely westerners.

The immediate cause of Haig's resignation is very clear. Reagan has reversed his attitude and has only made a one-sided explanation of the spirit of the Western summit meeting held on 18 June. He has forced the Western European countries to stop transactions on the natural gas pipeline, arousing discontent in Western Europe. In the Middle East, Israel has conquered southern Lebanon and wants to attack Jordan as its next step. As Jordan has not obtained a supply of advanced U.S. air defense weapons, its king was driven by anger to consult on "cooperation" with the Soviet Union. Conflicts between the interests of the different financial groups have led to personnel changes in the White House. Will the eastern financial group respond to this by imposing pressure on the White House? What will the changes in U.S. foreign policy be? Will these affect the situation regarding global strategy? All these things merit our close attention.

ARTICLE ON MAO'S 'TALKS AT YANAN FORUM' SCORED

HK170825 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Fierce Struggle in Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the opportunity of calling on people to restudy Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Huang Gang, daring vanguard of the leftist groups in mainland China's literary and art circles, published an article, "Explanations by This Publication," in the No 2, 1982 issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES] edited by himself. In this article he asserted that in recent years, the "Talks" have been "distorted and tampered with by the right," which "cannot but result in some people falling into the quagmire of bourgeois liberalism." WENYI BAO held that this allegation runs counter to the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and wrote an article to refute it.

The "Explanations by This Publication" said: "In the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' the 'Talks' have been distorted and tempered with by both the 'left' and the right. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and other counterrevolutionaries, by using ultraleftist methods, turned the people's literature and art which served the workers, peasants and soldiers into a literature and art of conspiracy by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques aimed at usurping the leadership of the party and power. After the smashing of the gang of four, some people again discarded the "Talks" by regarding them as regulations and restrictions, which could not but result in their falling into the quagmire of bourgeois liberalism...."

In its No 6, 1982 issue, WENYI BAO published an article by Xin Xu to refute this allegation. The article was entitled "Are There No Differences Over the '16 Years'"? The article pointed out that the appraisal made by the "Explanation by This Publication" on literary and art work in the past few years is entirely different from the appraisal of the CCP Central Committee and runs counter to the "Resolution" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The "Explanations by This Publication" said: "In the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution'...." WENYI BAO pointed out in its article that if we explain this sentence from the angle of linguistics, the "16 years" refers to an historical period symbolized by the Cultural Revolution. People know, however, that the nightmare of the Cultural Revolution ended long ago. It is not known why the author of the 'Explanations by This Publication' seemingly fails to wake up to reality and advances such a formulation that is completely different from the "Resolution."

The article pointed out that the author of the "Explanations by This Publication" has subjectively regarded people's attitude toward Mao Zedong's "Talks" in the "16 years" as "vilification or tampering" either by the "left" or by the right. This assertion indiscriminately lumping everything together is not an accident by the editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO.

The WENYI BAO article said: As early as in the first issue of that periodical, an article which had been energetically praised by the editors explicitly said that the "society during the period when the gang of four was engaged in rebellion and the society in this period (after the downfall of the gang of four) do not have any essential differences," and therefore there is no demarcation line between "this period" and "that period." Such being the case, they naturally regarded the history of the "16 years" as one and the same thing, as equally bad and as either "left" or right.

The "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out that since the downfall of the gang of four, "the country has entered a new period of historical development." The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in 1978 was "a great turning point of far-reaching historical significance" since the founding of the PRC.

The article pointed out: The decade of civil disturbance and the new period of historical development are two different periods. However, the author of the "Explanations by This Publication" has lumped the two different periods together and has seen no demarcation lines or differences between them. The result of referring to the "16 years" can only be to prettify, like the article in the first issue of the periodical, Lin Biao and the gang of four and equate them with socialism or, like the author of the "Explanations by This Publication," vilify and deny the glorious history of the past 6 years.

How should we look at the situation in the literary and art circles since the downfall of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee? This is the focal point of the problem raised in the "Explanations by This Publication."

The article pointed out that in the past 6 years, the principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee have greatly emancipated people's minds, smashed the bonds of the leftist mistakes of many years' standing, liberated the productive forces of literature and art and promoted the development of literary and artistic undertakings. Many people hold that the past 6 years have seen a prosperous situation, the like of which has rarely been seen since the founding of the PRC. No one can deny this achievement. However, as viewed by "Explanations by This Publication," it is as if the third plenary session and the far-reaching influence it has had on our social life (including literary and art work) had never occurred and that thousands of excellent works and a large number of new people skilled in literature and art had not emerged. There is only the terrible "vilification and tampering by the right."

The article said: "We have made no attempt to deny the problems that have existed on the literary and art front in the past 6 years. On the one hand, some people are defending the leadership of the party and defending the leftist errors that are being criticized and discarded. On the other hand, from society to literary and art circles, there are also different degrees of erroneous trends of thought that negate the leadership of the CCP and negate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Feudal and bourgeois ideas, philistine and decadent elements and the tendencies of turning literary and art works into commodities have also occurred. These two kinds of phenomena merit our full attention. However, we should not look upon everything as bright all over; still less should we paint everything in dark colors and even mix up questions of different natures that occurred under completely different historical conditions. The theory that "there are no differences over the 16 years" preached by the "Explanations by This Publication" is nothing but an attempt to substitute the principal aspect with a secondary aspect of the past 6 years and, by exaggerating some of the shortcomings and errors in literary and art work, to negate the vitality and achievements which the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee has brought to the literary and art front.

The WENYI BAO article pointed out in conclusion: The social life of our country is experiencing increasingly profound changes. If someone fails to see the advance of the wheel of history and endlessly complains that the changes in social life do not conform to his intentions, and so censures everything in every possible way and negates and writes off everything at will, it will be very hard for him to escape being ridiculed by history.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

HK181038 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "We Should No Longer Exaggerate the Role of Literature and Art"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Fourth National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles will open tomorrow in Beijing and more than 400 literary and art workers from various parts of the country will attend the session.

The session is expected to last 1 week. It will study the problem of readjusting literary and art organizations and discuss a theoretical document called the "Ten New Regulations on Literature and Art." This document is drafted by a group headed by Zhou Yang.

The fourth national congress of writers and artists and the First Session of the Fourth National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles were held in November 1979. They defined the orientation of the emancipation of minds in literature and art. Over the past 2 and 1/2 years, literature and art in China have undergone a new development and a number of works have been produced. This has evoked new criticism and controversy. The Second Session of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles will sum up the new experiences and opinions.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, visited Guangzhou and Shenzhen last February. It was reported that after he returned to Beijing, he began the preparations for convening the session. It is obvious that thorough discussions have been made in order to prepare for the session.

Last month, the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly sponsored a discussion on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. After that, Chairman Mao Zedong's 15 letters to the people of literary and art circles and Chen Yun's talks to the literary and art workers in the Yanan period were published. All these were the ideological preparations for the session.

A conclusion has been drawn from last month's discussion: We should uphold and develop Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. It is believed that such an idea will be included in the "Ten New Regulations on Literature and Art" and will be presented to the session for discussion. The idea of upholding and developing Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art is in accord with the spirit of the last session of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. In his closing speech delivered at the fourth national congress of writers and artists, Xia Yan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, emphasized: We should not "assume the same old approach and overlook the changed situation." On the contrary, we should pay attention to the rapidly changing situation to test the previous theories on literature and art.

One of the new experiences summed up over the past 2 years is that we should exercise restraint over literary and art criticism and gradually overcome the previous over-simplified and crude methods. The freedom of criticism and counter-criticism has been further acknowledged. What is more important, an increasing number of people have realized that we should not equate the problem of literature and art with that of politics and that we should not subordinate all literature and art to politics or to a certain political line.

There is no doubt that literature and art are very important in the people's spiritual life. However, due to the pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we overestimated the political significance of literature and art in China. Actually, it is unrealistic to exaggerate the political role of literature and art. This will also hamper literary and artistic creativity. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, we have adopted the slogan that literature and art should serve the people and abrogated the previous slogan that literature and art should serve politics. More and more literary and art cadres and workers have realized the differences between these two slogans.

DALAI LAMA TO PROMOTE BUDDHISM ON MAJOR TOURS

HK250141 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Jun 82 p 5

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Excerpts] The Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan god-king, is soon to undertake two long tours of European and Asian countries ranging half way round the globe.

The first tour, scheduled for next month, is an historic tour of Australia and three Southeast Asian countries.

This was disclosed recently by the east Asia representative of the Tibetan government-in-exile, Mr Pema Gyalpo, who passed through Hong Kong while making arrangements for the forthcoming tour. Reliable sources have also said that the Dalai Lama will be undertaking a second tour in September-October to Mongolia and several European countries -- passing through the Soviet Union and visiting Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

Further details of the European tour have yet to be learned. The Southeast Asian tour, however, is known to include Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, followed by five major Australian cities -- Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane and Perth.

My Gyalpo disclosed that the Dalai Lama will travel from his Indian refuge of Dharamsala, arriving in Malaysia on July 28, and the following day he will travel to Singapore, where he will stay until August 1. He will then travel to Indonesia, at first spending approximately two days in Jakarta, from where he will go to Jogjakarta to visit the renowned Borobodur Buddhist temples, sacred site of the largest Buddhist stupa in the world. From Indonesia the Dalai Lama will travel on August 8 to Australia, where he will remain until August 28.

The main purpose of the Dalai's visit, Mr Gyalpo said, is to encourage and bless the Buddhists, and to attempt to exchange views with the leaders of other religious faiths.

Observers noted that the forthcoming tours come hard on the heels of a visit to Beijing by a delegation from the Dalai Lama's government-in-exile, which has reportedly been negotiating with the Chinese authorities on the question of Tibet's future and on the possibility of the Dalai Lama visiting Beijing or even Tibet. The talks were shrouded in secrecy and it is not known what agreement, if any, was achieved between the two sides.

In Australia, Mr Gyalpo observed, Buddhism is quite new, "so the Dalai Lama wants to get into direct contact with Australian people, and through these dialogues and contacts, he wants to tell the people what Buddhism is all about." The governments of the countries to be visited during next months' tour have all been told the basic purpose is non-political, but religious and cultural. Informal confirmation has been made by those countries that the Dalai Lama may visit them, and formal confirmation is expected very soon.

It is understood that the Dalai Lama will also make courtesy calls on certain officials in the countries to be visited, but Mr Gyalpo declined to reveal what contacts will be arranged in Southeast Asia. In Australia, however, he revealed that there will be an official reception in Melbourne given by the speaker of the House and attended by the premier of Victoria, Lindsay Thompson. Another official reception will be held by the New South Wales government in Sydney, and meetings will take place between the Dalai Lama and senators and foreign affairs department representatives in Canberra. The Dalai Lama will also make several public addresses during visits to some of Australia's leading universities.

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PACIFIC DEMOCRATIC UNION FORMED IN TOKYO

OW271232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — A four-nation Pacific Democratic Union (PDU) was inaugurated in Tokyo yesterday by representatives of political parties from Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the United States as "a counterpart of the year-old European Democratic Union", according to reports received here from Tokyo.

In a statement, the group said that the Pacific Democratic Union "will for the first time establish a regular network of relationships between center and moderate center-right parties throughout the Pacific Basin area".

Among those attending the inaugural meeting were Susumu Nikaido, secretary-general of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party; Philip Lynch, Australian minister of commerce and industry; George Chapman, president of the New Zealand National Party; Frederick Biebel, acting chairman of the U.S. Republican Party; and Richard Allen, former U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs. The former president of the Australian Liberal Party John Atwill was elected as the first PDU chairman.

The meeting also approved PDU's action plan for holding a forum and organizing committee meeting in New Zealand in November and December plus an annual meeting in Hawaii next June.

FOREIGN SPECIALISTS TEST 'BAREFOOT' DOCTORS

OW261226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 26 (XINHUA) — The much talked about "barefoot" doctors in China's countryside seem to have passed the "tests" given by world health officials and health ministers of 15 countries. The international health specialists attending the inter-regional seminar on primary health care held in Yexian County, Shandong Province, went around to a number of villages where they questioned the barefoot doctors freely.

At the Cailiang production brigade, questions were fired one after another at barefoot doctor Niu Shumin. She told the experts she is in charge of the brigade's obstetrics and pediatric care, which include pre-natal care, child delivery, post-natal home calls and women's health protection in four periods. "What are the four periods and what are the protections?" came the question. The answer, returned promptly: During the menstruation period, women should not do waterlogged farmwork; during pregnancy, they should be given light work; during the nursing period, they should work near their home; and during post-natal period, they should be given a two-month maternity leave. Niu Shumin's swift and confident reply provoked a nodding of heads and several smiles among her examiners. Yexian is currently in its busy summer harvesting season. Wherever there are people at work, there are barefoot doctors alongside with first-aid kits slung on their shoulders. Dr H. Nakajima, the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Western Pacific regional director, looked into the kit and found it complete with stethoscope, and commonly used medicine. He suggested adding a notebook to enter the patient's case history, advice that was readily accepted by the Chinese health workers.

While visiting a rural clinic at Xujia commune, Dr Sem Pringpaunggeo, Thai health minister asked a barefoot doctor whether he has passed the exam for a country doctor. When he got an affirmative answer, he asked whether he want to improve his skill and be promoted. The country doctor said he would like to improve his skill but would like to remain to work in the countryside. This attitude apparently mirrored the 72-year-old Thai minister's feelings, as he himself had returned to his native village upon graduation from medical school.

Even after becoming health minister, Sem Pringpaungged has worked on primary health care in rural areas. He said that Thailand and China have many things in common and have a lot to learn from each other.

Executive director of UNICEF Mr J. Grant showed interest in a women and children health care center. They wanted toknow the number of barefoot women doctors and percentage of one-child family. They both expressed satisfaction when told that there are over 1,000 women barefoot doctors and in 1981 90.5 percent couples of child-bearing age in Yexian Country are now one-child families or have pledged not to have more than one child. The natural population growth has dropped to 8.07 per thousand in the county. Dr Tejada-de-Rivero, assistant director general of "WHO" headquarters listed China as one of the few countries in the world that have achieved the social target of health care for all by year 2000. But, "there is always room for improvement", he said, such as in raising professional competency and in strengthening health information.

YE JIANYING, CHEN MUHUA MEET UNICEF EXECUTIVE

OW280856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Ye Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met in his residence here today with James P. Grant, executive director of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

Chairman Ye and Grant first met in Beijing in 1946, and they were very glad for opportunity to renew their acquaintance again today. Chairman Ye praised Grant for his efforts in safeguarding world peace and promoting children's welfare. Grant said in his current visit he had seen China's achievements in public health and other fields in past 30 years.

Both recalled the days when they had been together in the past. Grant presented the chairman with a photo they had taken more than 35 years ago with Huang Hua, Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem) and others.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was also present.

UN FORUM IN SUZHOU DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL WASTE

OW261422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing, June 26 (XINHUA) — The use of rice husks, chaff and other waste materials discharged in the course of agricultural production as well as utilization of solar energy to promote agricultural growth were topics of dircussion at a U.N.-sponsored international technical forum, the first session of which ended today in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province.

Experts and officials from two international organizations and ten countries appeared impressed by China's success in using gas generating units fueled by rice husks, according to a spokesman for the Suzhou session, which began on June 23. The cost per kilowatt-hour of electricity produced this way is only 20 to 20 percent of that produced by diesel power generating units.

The forum is sponsored by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the Food for the Hungry International, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and the National Food Authority of the Philippines. The second session will be held in Cabanatuan, the Philippines, from June 28 to 30. Attending the Suzhou session were representatives of the two international organizations, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States, and China. Eight papers were delivered at the forum. A F.A.O. official has proposed a pilot project on the use of the rice husks, based on the experience of China and the Philippines.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS AMERICAN PHYSICIST

OW291636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with noted American physicist Wu Chien-hsiung and her husband, Professor Yuan Chia-liu, at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Professors Wu and Yuan are in China for lecture tours. During their more than one-month stay in China, they gave nearly 20 academic reports in Beijing and other parts of the country. Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation for their efforts and asked the two professors to give more suggestions in the future for the development of China's education and scientific research.

On the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, Premier Zhao said that China now puts stress on improving the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals. "The middle-aged intellectuals are now working at important posts in various departments, but in general they have not been provided with adequate facilities. Therefore, the government is determined to solve their problems within a few years. This is of great importance to the development of China's education and science." Premier Zhao said.

Minister of Education He Dongchang was present at the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. TACTICS TOWARD USSR

HK291110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 7

[Special commentary by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "U.S. Dual Tactics Toward Soviet Union"]

[Text] Summary: The United States will soon begin several rounds of talks with the Soviet Union. This indicates an important change in the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. The reason for this change is, first, because of the pressure of events, and second, because of its own need. The fierce contention between the United States and the Soviet Union will still exist in the future. The dual tactics employed by the United States against the Soviet Union are not likely to produce the desired result. [end of summary]

The representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union will begin strategic nuclear arms negotiations on 9 [illegible]. At the same time, negotiations will also be carried out by the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and by the East and West on disarmament in central Europe. The fact that several rounds of talks open at the same time shows that the United States has already opened the door for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Compared with the situation of 1 and 1/2 years ago, this can only be described as a major change in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

The recent readjustment made by the United States in its policy toward the Soviet Union is mainly reflected in a speech made by President Reagan on 9 May. In this speech, Reagan for the first time formally proposed a five-point program as a guide to East-West relations. This program has two distinguishing features: 1) In the light of the Soviet military buildup and external expansion, it proposes the need to implement "military parity," "economic security" and "regional stability" measures. 2) It emphatically stresses the need to hold disarmament negotiations and summit meetings with the Soviet Union in the future. This speech shows that the United States is prepared to use the dual tactics of actual strength and negotiations to deal with the dual tactics habitually employed by the Soviet Union. Compared with the policy of the Reagan administration when it first took office, there is indeed a very great difference in this policy, and this is clearly manifested in the following issues:

First, the change of attitude on disarmament talks. More than a year ago, the Reagan administration pursued a policy of "first a position of strength and then negotiation." It was busy drawing up plans for rebuilding its military strength and increasing military spending, and was not enthusiastic about disarmament talks. Since the first disarmament statement made by Reagan last year, the United States has hoisted as signs of U.S. sincerity a banner of disarmament followed by a proposal for a "zero option plan," a plan for the reduction in stages of strategic arms and a suggestion for reducing land forces stationed by the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe to 700,000 men for each side.

Second, the change of attitude toward holding a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. When Reagan first came to office, he thought that since there was a conflict of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union, there was no reason to hold a summit meeting between the heads of the two countries. Now he has changed his view and asserted: "As long as the two sides hold discussions rather than find fault with one another, the problem can be solved." He took the initiative and expressed his hope that he would hold talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev when the UN arms-reduction special meeting was held in New York City. Later the United States repeatedly put forward the proposal for holding a summit meeting. Compared with his previous attitude, this is a conspicuous change.

Third, Reagan has altered his "principle of relativeness." What the United States means by the "principle of relativeness" is directly relating improved U.S.-Soviet relations to Soviet actions in the world and treating the adoption of an attitude of restraining by the Soviet Union as the prerequisite for the holding of a summit meeting and nuclear talks. Although the Reagan administration has not now completely abandoned this view of "relativeness," it has altered its meaning and has excluded the summit meeting and the nuclear talks from it. This view is that the overall improvement of the U.S.-Soviet relations, especially the normalization of their economic and commercial relations, depends on whether the Soviet Union adopts a responsible and restrained attitude.

It is first because of the pressure of the situation, and second, because of the United States' own need that it has so conspicuously altered its Soviet policy. The New York TIMES once said that Reagan's philosophical viewpoint of the world was based on his advocation that the world is divided into "two opposing extremes," but his foreign policies have to be restricted by various practical domestic and foreign factors. There are good reasons in these words. The present readjustment of the policies of the United States has resulted from the impact of domestic and foreign factors. At home, Reagan's supply-side economic policy has failed to bring about an upturn in the American economy; on the contrary, it has deepened the economic depression and acutely increased financial deficits. This is not only detrimental to the realization of the arms expansion plans of the Reagan administration, but has also given rise to a large-scale anti-nuclear campaign and a growing feeling of insecurity among the people. Demand for arms reduction and negotiation and demonstrations against nuclear arms expansion have come from the upper strata as well as the lower strata and a hue and cry has been raised. This is what the Reagan administration cannot ignore.

Another important reason attributing to such changes is the present condition of the U.S.-European relations. Today U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union is increasingly restricted by its West European allies. In a speech delivered 9 May, Reagan admitted that only by uniting as one could the West be powerful enough to cope with the Soviet Union. He also stressed that the Western countries should not consume their energy because of an internal quarrel. Over the past year or so, U.S.-European relations have occasionally become strained. Faced with economic difficulties and a large-scale peace movement at home, West European countries have blamed the United States for its acts of giving prominence to armament and being very keen on sanctions. They pay more attention to the East-West dialogue.

In order to rely on the strength of the West European allies to resist the Soviet Union, the United States cannot but give consideration to the demands of Western Europe. In particular, on the eve of the convention of the two Western summit conferences, the United States should put forth some ideas which are welcomed by Western Europe to seek unity of action by the West.

Naturally, although in the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union recently announced by the Reagan administration we have found out some major changes were made, most of them are tactical changes. The basic U.S. tactics of strengthening its contention with the Soviet Union and resisting Soviet expansionism remain unchanged. In his recent talks on the strategic problems, William Clark, national security adviser, declared that the Soviet Union is still the main threat to the United States and that U.S. tactics toward the Soviet Union should be based on military strength, including diplomacy, politics, economics and intelligence. Therefore, with regard to U.S.-Soviet relations, despite the talks on disarmament that are under way and the meetings of the heads of the two governments which has been put on the agenda, the sharp competition and contention between them will continue. This has been clearly reflected in the quarrel between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in their talks held in New York and the antagonistic nuclear disarmament plans formulated by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Recently, people in authority in the United States have made a more optimistic estimate. They believe that since the Soviet Union is facing severe economic difficulties and a "change" of leadership, the United States is provided with a better opportunity to adopt dual tactics toward the Soviet Union so that it will be compelled to exercise restraint. However, Soviet acts over the past 20 years have shown that while carrying out its arms expansions and war preparations, the Soviet Union is also a crafty old hand at "peace offensive." Recently, the Soviet Union has successively dished out the proposal of "freezing strategic nuclear weapons" and the guarantee of "not being the first to use nuclear weapons." Its purpose in doing so is to win over public opinion and challenge the United States. This is the "biggest diversionary ball thrown to the Reagan administration" (a comment by the Tokyo SHIMBUN of Japan.) Therefore, the dual tactics adopted by the United States toward the Soviet Union will not easily achieve the desired result as was expected.

PRC CONSUL VISITS CALIFORNIA HYDROPOWER PLANT

OW290208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] San Francisco, June 28 (XINHUA) — A small hydro-electric plant equipped with a Chinese turbine-generator set has been operating smoothly in a remote creek gorge, east of Redding, north California since its birth two weeks. Called the Baily Creek Project, the one-turbine-generator plant is the "first non-utility developed, all new small hydro project" in the United States since the recent enactment of Federal laws that encouraged non-utility development of small hydro projects.

The turbine-generator set for the Bailey Creek facility was manufactured by China's Hangzhou electric factory. It is the first small hydro-electric plant in the U.S. that uses such facility from China.

The plant with a capacity of 670 kilowatts generates enough power to serve approximately 1,000 homes. It can generate 4.2 million KWH of electricity in an average rainfall year.

The Bailey Creek was developed from scratch by the Consolidated Hydro-Electric, Inc., which will sell electricity to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company under the terms of a 30-year contract. The plant will help the latter save 6,000 barrels of expensive low-sulfur oil each year.

The opening of the Bailey Creek Project is "part of a new age in hydro-electric development in the United States," say the Consolidated Hydroelectric, Inc. and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Dedication ceremonies for the project was held on June 13 and was presided over by Georgiana H. Sheldon, vice chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. China's consul general in San Francisco, Hu Dingyi, and a Chinese delegation attended the ceremonies.

China's Dongfan electrical machinery works has also manufactured three sets of hydro-electric generating units (turbines and generators) with a total capacity of 10,000 kilowatts for the Camanche power plant under construction in northern California.

U.S. AIR FORCE DECIDES TO FORM SPACE COMMAND

OW221005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Air Force announced today a decision to form a space command, a new command intended to consolidate Air Force space activities. "We are making a decision that we are now heavily committed to operations in space which deliver capabilities that are very important to our defenses," said the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Lew Allen, at a Pentagon news conference at which the decision was announced.

The new command, to begin on September 1, will have its headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo. Its commander will be Gen. James Hartinger, who now heads the North American Air Defense Command.

Allen said that creation of the space command will "provide a link between the space-related research and development process and operational users, and retain North American aerospace defense command authority and responsibilities as currently organized." It is the Air Force's hope and belief, he said, that space command will develop quickly into a unified command in which other services would participate, and it would mean that when the Navy or other branch of the armed forces requires the use of space, it would need to go through the Air Force.

The Air Force also announced a decision to create within Air Force Systems Command a space technology center at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, during the first half of fiscal year 1983.

The new center will focus on the major scientific disciplines for launch vehicle and spacecraft technology. It will emphasize space technology to develop qualitatively superior space systems as the Air Force moves into the twenty-first century, the announcement said.

The new decision is made at a time when the U.S. is contending vigorously with the Soviet Union for military advantage in space technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES 1983 BUDGET

OW231248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. House of Representatives today gave its final approval of a 1983 budget plan, marking the end of the tug-of-war that went on in Congress over the budget in the past few months.

The new budget plan provided for a total spending of 769.8 billion dollars with a deficit of 103.9 billion dollars as against Reagan's proposed 757.6 billion dollar spending and 91.5 billion dollar deficit. It projects 21 billion dollars in higher taxes, a 7.6 billion dollar reduction in the defense build-up and a 6.6 billion dollar cut in domestic spending in fiscal 1983. Many social programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps and education, will be more deeply affected.

The new budget was drafted by congressional Republicans and endorsed by a bi-partisan group of House-Senate negotiators last Friday. The Democratic-controlled House will send their approved budget to the Senate, where the Republicans command a majority and a final passage is virturally assured. It voted today 51-45 in favor of the plan on a test vote, although the final passage was put off until Wednesday.

The heated debate over the 1983 budget started four months ago shortly after Reagan presented his proposal to Congress. Reagan's original plan was rejected by Congress overwhelmingly. Then White House aides and congressional leaders met in private more than a month in a futile attempt to draft a bi-partisan compromise. Following Reagan and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill's failure of a face-to-face meeting to agree on a compromise, Congress tried to work out its own version of the budget. The new budget is a compromise by all sides.

The arm-twisting on the budget was focused on how to reduce the huge deficit which was estimated in April at 180 billion dollars, twice what Reagan originally suggested. However, in its final effort, Congress still cannot put the deficit below 100 billion dollars. This will undoubtedly become one of the major obsticles for economic recovery.

KYODO: OFFICIAL CALLS FOR USSR CULTURAL TIES

OW290056 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 29, KYODO — A Chinese official has expressed the hope for expansion of exchanges with the Soviet Union in the fields of culture, science and sports although bilateral relations are low-ebbed at present.

Statements to this effect were made by Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at a meeting with Japanese Dietman Tako Fujinami here Monday.

The consultative conference was set up in 1949 as a Chinese united front when the Peoples' Republic of China was born and is now led by party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Zhou told the conservative Japanese politician that relations with the Soviet Union are not good but the Soviet people want friendship with the Chinese.

"Actually there are not much exchanges between the two peoples. Even if the Chinese want such exchanges, the Soviet leadership hampers them," Zhou was quoted as saying.

China in March sent three leading economists to the Soviet Union to study the Soviet economy and invited Soviet athletes to an international sports meet here in June.

REMMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES USSR'S NEW AFGHAN 'PLOT'

HK230543 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 82 p 6

[Report: "The Afghan Alliance of Islamic Fighters Exposes Soviet Union's New Political Plot"]

[Text] In light of the tripartite talks on the Afghan issue held in Geneva on 13 June, the Afghan alliance of Islamic fighters issued a declaration to expose the Soviet Union's new plot on the Afghan issue.

The declaration pointed out that the purpose of the talks proposed by the Kabul regime and instigated by the Soviet Union is not to solve the Afghan issue but to "deceive the world and bully the people of our country." Whenever the Soviet Union states that it is ready for negotiations, it sends another soldier to Afghanistan.

The declaration said that the Soviet Union has never mentioned the Islamic fighters at international meetings. However, it attempted to get international legal recognition for the Karmal regime that is propped up by the Soviet Union, so as to cover up the fact that the Soviet Union is intervening in Afghanistan. At present, "the Russians do not want to arrive at any agreement on the talks — what they want is to relax restrictions so as to occupy Afghanistan forever."

The declaration stressed that although the superpowers do not acknowledge that the Islamic fighters are the only representatives of the Afghan people, the Afghan resistance organizations will not admit defeat nor will they be eliminated. "If the opinions of the Islamic fighters are not considered, if they are not consulted, if their indispensable rights are not respected, if pragmatic views are not adopted, all resolutions will be void and will bring about negative consequences in the future."

DPRK REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL SUPPORTED IN PARIS

OW281630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, June 27 (XINHUA) — An international organization today voiced support to Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal for the reunification of Korea.

The Executive Committee on the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held a meeting here on June 26-27 and issued a declaration stating that the proposition for the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a rational, just and equitable one which will help open a way to a rapid solution of the problem of the reunification of Korea. Such a proposition was formulated by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October, 1980.

In the declaration, the Executive Committee reaffirmed its "will to act to accelerate the process of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to put an end to the tension in Asia and contribute to maintaining peace and security in the world."

The declaration pointed out, "The Korean people should be able to solve the problem of the reunification of their country in a totally independent way." It added, "the outside forces have neither right nor reason to interfere in the problem."

The declaration demanded "withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea," "democratization of the South Korean society" and "a stop of the policy of confrontation" pursued by the South Korean regime.

A programme of action adopted by the meeting of the Executive Committee called for organizing different forms of action to support President Kim Il-song's proposition.

The liaison committee was founded in 1977. The present meeting of its executive committee was attended by more than 30 noted personages from various countries. Kim Yong-sun, vice-president of the Korean Committee of Solidarity With the People of the World, was present at the meeting.

Lucio Luzzatto, president of the liaison committee and former deputy of the Italian National Assembly, delivered a report to the meeting.

U.S., SOUTH KOREA ACCUSED OF VIOLATING ARMISTICE

OW261610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Panmunjom, June 26 (XINHUA) — Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, today strongly accused the United States and the South Korean regime of wantonly violating the armistice agreement.

At the 414th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission here, he lodged a strong protest against the continued aerial espionage and military provocations committed by the United States and the South Korean regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). He demanded that the other side take responsible steps to discontinue such criminal acts. The meeting was called at a proposal of the Korean-Chinese side.

According to Major General Han Chu-kyong, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the Kangryong Peninsula in the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province and above the territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province on June 9, above the territorial waters east of Kosong on June 25 and above the territorial waters east of Kosong and the coastal waters off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province on June 19.

The United States and the South Korean regime also repeatedly committed grave armed provocations in the demilitarized zone. On June 3, 7, and 9, the South Korean puppet army committed the armed provocation of firing large-caliber machine guns and automatic weapons at the posts of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone in the eastern and central sectors of the front. On June 10 it committed the criminal act of bringing in recoilless guns.

The aerial espionage and military provocations committed by them numbered over 1,800 in the period from May 25 to June 22 alone.

All the facts clearly show that the other side is extremely insincere in the implementation of the armistice agreement and persistently maneuvering to heighten tension in the country, said Major General Han Chu-kyong. He said that the basic question of U.S. occupation of South Korea should be settled in order to relax tension in the Korean Peninsula, reduce the danger of war and achieve Korea's reunification by peaceful means. He pointed out that the United States should look the reality of the Korean Peninsula in the face, cease from creating "two Koreas", withdraw all its troops and military facilities from South Korea in accordance with a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly and turn the armistice agreement into a peace agreement. Han Chu-kyong held a press conference after the meeting.

SHANGHAI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES DPRK

OW221011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMt 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Municipal Friendship Delegation of China left here for home by plane this morning.

The delegation headed by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Mu[illegible]ipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Shanghai, signed an agrea[illegible]t on June 18 making Hamhung and Shanghai friendship cities. In Hamhung, the delegation [illegible]ited the Hungnam fertilizer complex and laid a basket of flowers before the statue of [illegible]mier Zhou Enlai on the square of the fertilizer complex.

Among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Chae-suk, deputy foreign minister; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Korea.

ZHOU PEIYUAN MEETS JAPANESE RESEARCH GROUP

OW281248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japanese New Political and Economic Research Society led by Takao Fujinami, member of the house of representatives.

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Beijing June 26 for a visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

COMMENTARY ANSWERS TASS ON KAMPUCHEA COALITION

OW282214 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Station commentator Mei Da's commentary: "What Does TASS's Abuse Show?"]

[Text] Two days after the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean patriotic forces officially signed a declaration establishing the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Soviet news agency TASS carried a commentary with abusive terms. Not only does the commentary fiercely assail China, but it also threatens, attacks and tries to divide the ASEAN countries, absurdly asserting that in reality a number of ASEAN states have become conspirators in the current adventure which can lead to a dangerous conflict. Why has a good event widely acclaimed by the world community angered Moscow? The answer is not strange. In the last analysis, Kampuchea is an important link in the Soviet Union's southward march strategy. The achievement of a coalition among the patriotic forces there will further frustrate the Soviet strategic plan.

Over the past few years, the Soviet Union has exerted efforts in implementing its southward march strategy. First of all, it supported Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. Next, it sent its own troops to occupy Afghanistan. Its strategic design is very obvious. East of the Strait of Malacca, it controls Indochina through Vietnam and thus can send its navy and air force from Vladivostok to the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand and cast a covetous eye on the Strait of Malacca. West of the Strait of Malacca, it uses its invasion of Afghanistan to create a position from which it can at any moment make a strategic advance into Iran to the west and Pakistan to the east, creating conditions for a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz in the future.

This is a very sinister trick. If this strategic design is achieved, the Strait of Malacca will be blockaded and the oil transportation route of the West will be cut. All of the Irdian Ocean, from the eastern coast of Africa to Australia, will be an area for the Soviet Navy to ride roughshod. At such a time, the Asian-Pacific region and even the whole world will not see tranquillity.

Fortunately, enjoying the powerful support of the world community, the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples have staunchly resisted Soviet and Vietnamese aggression, thus checking the Soviet southward advance. Over the past few years, the Soviet Union has exerted all efforts to eliminate these two obstacles to its southward advance. However, not only has it not achieved what it wants, but on the contrary, the patriotic forces in these two countries have become more valiant and powerful in struggle. They have checked the Soviet Union's advance, throwing it into an impasse.

This is enough to give the Soviet Union a headache. Now, with the emergence of the alliance among the three Kampuchean forces, it has become increasingly difficult for the Soviet Union to extricate itself from the quagmire in Kampuchea. How can it refrain from blowing off its anger? TASS's quick resort to abuse has clearly shown this anger.

Naturally, despite obstacles to its southward advance strategy, as long as the Soviet Union harbors its design of ruling the world it will still plot to march southward. In the future, in addition to continuing to strive to annihilate the Afghan and Kampuchean patriotic forces on the battlefield, the Soviet Union will continue to launch political campaigns as in the past, first to cover up its strategic design and distract world attention from the aggressors in these two areas, and second to devise a political solution to incite as many countries as possible to make contact with its two puppet administrations — one of which was set up through Vietnam — so as to disrupt world support for these two countries. Everyone is vigilantly watching Soviet activities in this matter.

HANOI SAID FEARFUL OF NEW COALITION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW272200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Li Yonghing: "Fierce Looking But Faintheartad"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP reporter in Hanoi on 23 June that the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government "does not worry Vietnam a bit" and that it "cannot change the situation in the least" and "cannot fool anyone."

However, 3 days before the declaration of the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government was signed, Vietnam's NHAN DAN on 19 June carried an article accusing the ASEAN countries of "rigging up" a coalition government and charging that it was "unwise" to do so. On 22 June, the day the declaration of the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government was signed, NHAN DAN published a commentary cursing the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government as "a freak," "a white-washed and dressed-up corpse," and accusing the ASEAN countries of "being used by China to oppose the Indochinese countries and create tensions in this region" and so on and so forth. On 23 June, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN also carried an article attacking and cursing the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. It is strange; since Hanoi is not in the least worried by the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, it should have taken it calmly. Why should it set its propaganda machine in motion endlessly hurling foul abuses?

It shows that Hanoi is not only worried but frightened by the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. In the 3 years and more since Vietnam occupied Kampuchea, it has played all kinds of schemes and intrigues, attempting to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea and other anti-Vietnam forces and achieve its scheme to permanently occupy Kampuchea by force. However, facts have shown that after contests of strength in four dry seasons and three monsoon seasons, the raging flames of the Kampuchean People's struggle against Vietnamese aggression have not been stamped out but have grown in intensity, landing the Vietnamese aggressors in an extremely difficult position. The three sides of Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese forces, putting the overall interests above everything else, have now achieved unity and will wage a common struggle. Undoubtedly this will deal an even heavier blow at the Vietnamese aggressors and put the Vietnamese authorities in a more difficult position. The ugly and ferocious accusations and abuses of Hanoi's propaganda machine only show the fear in its heart.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAMESE MORALE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK260452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Tan Shi [6223 1395]: "The Heartfelt Wishes of the Vietnamese Aggressor Troops in Kampuchea"]

[Text] I had the chance to look at a number of captured documents and letters during my visit to the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area. These items had been captured by the Democratic Kampuchea Army and guerrillas from enemy bases or from prisoners of war or picked up on the battlefield. From them one could see both the ugly features of the aggressors and also their fear and spiritual emptiness.

One could clearly understand what kind of army this was by reading the detailed list of instructions issued by the 88th Regiment of the 302d Vietnamese Army Division on 10 October 1981 concerning "consolidating and strengthening the discipline of the units and enhancing their combat effectiveness." The document said there had been 56 violations of discipline in this regiment in the 9 months from January to September 1981, and the noteworthy feature of them was: There were 41 cases of desertion, in 1 of which an assault rifle was taken; there were 2 suicides, involving 2 persons; there were 2 cases of being killed in enemy ambush while drunk, and 6 persons were killed in these incidents. There were also cases of refusal to obey orders, refusal to carry out special missions, taking liberties with women, injuring people when drunk, stealing money and so on. From these obviously incomplete materials, it is easy to see what kind of force is this aggressor army that is dying for the Le Duan clique.

One letter home that could not be delivered in time was written on 9 January this year by Tao Van Tieu, a soldier of the 302d Division of the Vietnamese aggressor army, to his wife and children. Before the letter could be mailed, the man had been killed in a "sweep" in northern Kampuchea. He had not expected that this would be his last letter home, but it seemed that he was already aware of his fate. He wrote: "I don't know why, but I could not sleep at all during the midday rest today...it will soon be the spring festival, and every time I think of it, I always feel very melancholy, and I am always thinking of you and the children even more at this time...it is really heartrendering to think of you! I often think of the time when I was still at home, with the two of us and the children, how happy we were then; it was all like a beautiful dream, don't you think? We had peace and we shed tears of happiness. But now, what can I do under the press of events? Sometimes I feel very envious; why cannot we be the same as others of our generation, united with our dear ones at home, instead of living far apart? How sad I am every time I think of this!"

I also saw a notebook passed to me by (Ying Te), commander of a DK army division. This was captured during an outstanding anti-sweep ambush in a village in Siem Reap Province on 18 February.

This notebook contained quite a lot of material. There were farewell letters from relatives and friends before the man joined the army, quotations from a girlfriend's letters, poems, notes on events, notes of mourning for dead comrades-in-arms and so on. The notebook was found in the knapsack of Phan Van Cuong, a security guard in the aggressor army.

He noted in the book on 4 October 1978: "I often think of my virtuous mother when the army is resting in the jungle." On 5 October 1978, he wrote for his girlfriend: "Little girl! I hope you will wait patiently; the moment the mission is completed I will immediately fly to your side."

In the spring of 1979, the unit to which Phan Van Cuong belonged was sent to Kampuchea to carry out the Le Duan clique's policy of genocide against the Kampuchean people. Cruel reality enlightens people's thinking. Phan Van Cuong too gradually fell from the ideal of "laying down one's life for one's country" into hesitance and depression. The sight in Kampuchea struck a chord in his heart and he felt that in the world around him everything was depressing, even the rivers and mountains. He wrote in the notebook on 16 April 1980: "I want to write down my precarious military life here; is this really my fate, from which there is no escape? I would really like to end all this by dying, but when I think of many things in life I have not yet enjoyed, it is better to go on living...surely one day the swords will be beaten into plowshares, and when that comes, I will go home to my loved ones...."

Although Phan Van Cuong was marching, training and fighting with his colleagues year after year, he felt lonely and had to "submit to humiliation"; if he was careless for a moment, then "great calamity would descend on him," because "the organization is unfair" and often "acts according to its feelings." Therefore, during his leisure times, he had to keep his feelings hidden or confide them in letters. He painstakingly copied into this notebook almost all the letters he received from his relatives and friends.

Phan Van Cuong wrote his final note on 1 February 1982, under the heading "I have to set out on a mission tomorrow." We have no means of knowing if he had any premonition, but it was evident that he was in a gloomy frame of mind. He wrote: "Black night covers the earth, the lights by the road are blown to and fro by the wind, as I walk along this lonely little road. Tomorrow I have to set out for the battlefield, yet what do I leave behind? Behind me there is just the quiet jungle, and also the girl I love, who awaits me! My little girl, my darling...."

Could his home village and his relatives and friends know at that moment that the one they awaited or had loved dearly had now become a scapegoat for the hegemonist policy pushed by the Le Duan clique? and what was left in this notebook was the record of a Vietnamese youth's lifelong regrets, and also a record of the defeat of the Vietnamese aggressor army.

HUANG HUA ARRIVES, FETED IN SPAIN 29 JUN

OW291302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Spain, the first visit by a Chinese Foreign Minister in 9 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Huang Hua was welcomed at the airport by his Spanish counterpart, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca Rodrigo. They had a friendly conversation.

At a banquet in honor of Huang Hua this evening, the Spanish foreign minister said, the bilateral relations between Spain and China are cordial and normal in all fields. Spain, he added, gives great attention and sympathy to China in its endeavour to modernize the country and to improve the people's livelihood. China enjoys the cooperation from Spain as well as other European countries in this great cause, he said.

Perez-Llorca noted that his country is engaged in a process of European integration, adding that a united and strong Europe is of great significance.

Huang Hua, in his address, praised Spain's position of opposing aggression and expansion, actively promoting the union of Western Europe, developing ties of cooperation with the Third-World countries, opposing outside interference in Spain's internal affairs and independently deciding its own policies. Huang Hua also expressed China's satisfaction at the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

MATERIALS ON MALTESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives, Visits Province

OW241528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) — Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, arrived here today on a seven-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malta 10 years ago, the two nations' relations have been good. This is the fourth time Prime Minister Mintoff has visited China. Accompanying him is Vincent Moran, minister of health.

Prime Minister Mintoff had a brief stopover at the Beijing airport before going on to the Northeast China port city of Dalian with Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Cheng Zhiping, Chinese Ambassador to Malta, and Clifford Bortmarks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in China.

The prime minister was greeted by Hu Yimin, vice-governor of Liaoning Province, and Cui Ronghan, mayor of Dalian.

The Liaoning Provincial People's Government and the Dalian Municipal People's Government gave a banquet in the evening for the guests. Vice-Governor Hu Yimin and Prime Minister Mintoff both offered toasts at the banquet.

Meets Zhao Ziyang, Chen Muhua

OW280237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — The Chinese Government gave a red-carpet welcome to the visiting Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff in a ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony.

When Prime Minister Mintoff drove to the plaza, Premier Zhao Ziyang greeted him with a warm handshake, and a girl presented him with a bouquet.

Today, the plaza flew the Chinese and Maltese national flags. After the band played the Maltese and Chinese national anthems, Prime Minister Mintoff, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Two hundred children waved colorful streamers and garlands to greet Prime Minister Mintoff.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, attended the ceremony.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW280842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Premier Zhao Ziyang and Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff held talks here this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

In the course of the conversations, which proceeded in sincere and friendly atmosphere, Chinese premier and the Maltese prime minister had wide-ranging and in-depth exchange of views on major international issues of common concern, especially on the situation in Mediterranean area, and on the further development of bilateral relations.

In a briefing on the situation in the Mediterranean area, the Maltese Government's foreign policy as well as its views on some international issues, Prime Minister Mintoff said Malta will contribute to safeguarding peace in the Mediterranean area.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the Chinese and the Maltese Governments are of the same view on many major international issues. The premier said that from the long-term point of view, it is mainly the strength of the Third World countries that will decide the future of the world, despite the two superpowers which are attempting to dominate the world. Therefore, he added, the strengthening of unity among the Third World countries is the most reliable guarantee in maintaining world peace.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also reiterated China's fundamental policy in strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the friendly relations between China and Malta in the last ten years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations. They held that to continue to develop such relations is beneficial to the two peoples.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mintoff also explored new channels of expanding bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Taking part in the talks on the Maltese side were Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona and Clifford Bortmarks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in China.

On the Chinese side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Chinese Ambassador to Malta Cheng Zhiping.

Maltese Foreign Minister Mr. Trigona arrived in Beijing yesterday to accompany Prime Minister Mintoff on his China visit.

Zhao Ziyang Gives Banquet

OW281916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to welcome Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and his party.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was present at the banquet.

In his speech, Premier Zhao said, "The Chinese Government has always supported the policy of neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the Maltese Government and its just position of safeguarding peace and security in the Mediterranean."

On relations between China and Malta, the premier said, both China and Malta are Third World countries. In face of the increasingly complex and tense international situation of today, we Third World countries should unite and cooperate."

"We are convinced that world peace can be preserved so long as we Third World countries close our ranks, unite with all the forces that can be united and persist in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Talking about the situation in the Middle East, he strongly condemned Israel for continuing to escalate its military invasion and beseiging and bombarding Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and its reckless slaughtering.

"The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to resist Israeli aggression. We are willing to join all the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the endeavour to stop Israeli invasion, compel Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, support the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and safeguard peace in the Middle East," Premier Zhao said.

Prime Minister Mintoff praised China's policy of economic readjustment as a necessary step to revitalise the enormous economic potential of this country. "We feel certain of the ultimate success of your policies," he said.

He said, China's restructuring and streamlining of the State Council and the government departments is also a wise and courageous step that should be extremely beneficial to the whole nation.

He said that the stability and unity that characterize China's present political situation are a reflection and direct result of the wise policies of the present leadership. "We are confident that the collective determination of the Chinese Government and people will expedite China's transformation into a more powerful and modern socialist state" he added.

Prime Minister Mintoff thanked China for its solid political and economic support to the Maltese Government and people. He outlined the great achievements Malta has made in safeguarding national independence and in developing the national economy.

Referring to Maltese foreign policy, the prime minister said, conscious of Malta's potential role as a center of peace in the Mediterranean, the Maltese Government has freely chosen for Malta the status of a neutral state pursuing a policy of non-alignment.

He said Malta's status of non-aligned neutrality promotes Mediterranean peace and security and serves the wider interests of world peace. This is not disputed by any neighboring state. "In fact we are encouraged by the recognition and support to Malta's neutrality expressed by several countries," Mintoff said.

He said: "China, notwithstanding the physical distance and the great divergence in historical development, has been among the first to support our struggle for independence." "We are also confident that the dialogue started 10 years ago between our two countries will continue for many years to come in a spirit of friendship, trust and mutual respect which have always characterized Sino-Maltese relations," he noted.

Present also were Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Zhiping, Chinese ambassador to Malta; and leading members of other departments and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Clifford Bortmarks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in Beijing, was present.

State Councillor Chen Muhua and Prime Minister Mintoff held talks and discussed economic and technical cooperation between the two countries this afternoon.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW290842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) — Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met here today with visiting Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and his party. They had a cordial and lively conversation on issues of mutual interest.

Mintoff explained Malta's views on the situation in the Mediterranean and spoke highly of China's support for Malta.

Deng Xiaoping said that in international affairs, China always stands on the side of the other Third-World countries. "We will work for unity and cooperation with the other Third-World countries and all peace-loving countries to oppose superpower hegemonism," Deng said.

Present were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Cheng Zhiping, Chinese ambassador to Malta, and Clifford Bortmarks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy in Beijing.

Visits Monument

OW290830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) — Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes at Tiananmen Square this morning.

The prime minister and his party observed a moment of silence before the monument. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS ISRAEL SOURCE OF 'TERRORISTS'

HK280905 Beijing RENMIN Ribao in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Yu Cun [0060 2625: "Who Are Terrorists?"]

[Text] After the Israeli aggressor troops openly occupied one-fourth of Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Begin hurried to New York and Washington and talked glibly, defending the Israeli act of invading Lebanon. Begin declared that Israel was not carrying out aggression. Instead, Israel wanted to stay in Lebanon until after "the affirmation of safe arrangements." He said that by so-called "safe arrangements," he meant eliminating the PLO as "a source of Middle East terrorists."

Is Israel carrying out aggression? Even a schoolboy knows the answer. As to who is the "source of Middle East terrorists," this is a question worth studying. It is a sheer slander for Begin to describe the PLO struggling for national survival as a "terrorist" organization. The PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It has waged a persistent struggle for the resettlement of several million wandering compatriots who are leading a pathetic life. How can this be a crime?

On the other hand, a study of how Begin made his start enables people to clearly see that only he and his kind are notorious terrorists through and through. Under his command and planning, 250 males and females, old and young, were mercilessly massacred in the (Di-Er Ya-Xin) [6611 1422 7161 6580] village near Jerusalem in April 1948. In the 10 years since 1972 alone, Israeli troops have carried out eight relatively large-scale invasions of Lebanon and massacred innocent civilians in the thousands. Is all this not enough to prove that Begin and his ilk are out-and-out terrorists?

UN SESSION SCORES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

OW240722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese representative Ghassan Tuwayni today urged Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally.

Addressing the last-day general debate of the U.N. special session on disarmament today, Tuwayni warned that the war in Lebanon was becoming a danger to the entire world. He said the Lebanese were now determined to achieve peace in Lebanon not independently from, but certainly without waiting for, a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

Despite reservations about Palestinian military activities in Lebanon, he continued, Lebanon could not accept as a consequence of Israel's war against the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a settlement of the Palestinian question which would force the 500,000 Palestinians now in Lebanon, armed or unarmed, to relinquish their "right of return." In the past few days, representatives from some other Arab countries also castigated Israel for its current aggression.

Clovis Maksud, observer of the league of Arab states, said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was a total negation of the purposes and objectives of the special session. It was a demonstration of how "a Nazi-like regime," when it was unrestrained by the sanctions of the international community, became a politico-military monster on the loose, he charged.

Syrian representative Diya'-Allah al-Fattah called on all countries to adopt serious measures to end the Israeli aggression. Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people strengthened the United States-Israeli military presence in the Middle East, he said.

Egyptian representative A. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that the Egyptian people and government "denounce this flagrant aggression on the sovereignty, security and safety of Lebanon and the victimization of our Palestinian brothers." He urged Israel to cease all military operations and withdraw from Lebanon.

Tunisian representative Taleb Salim noted that the odious sounds of marching boots and bombs were heard in Lebanon as the special session met to discuss disarmament. He stressed that Israel should not be left to continue trampling on the universally accepted norms of international law and conduct.

Omani representative Mahmud Abu an-Nasir stated that the international community was now called on to put an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon by insisting on the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 (1982). He declared that Oman condemned Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS OUTGOING KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

OW221556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a friendly talk here today with Mohammad Said al-Herbish, Kuwaiti ambassador to China, who will soon leave his post for home.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SENEGALESE WORKERS DELEGATION

OW281244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Senegalese National Workers Confederation led by its Deputy General Secretary Ibrahima Guaye.

Present on the occasion were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Diame Sarr, first counsellor of the Senegalese Embassy in China.

The delegation arrived here June 17 for a visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The following day, Chen Yu held talks with the delegation on issues of common interest and on the enhancement of friendly cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ENVOYS FROM CHAD, ZIMBABWE

OW241300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon on separate occasions with Gabriel Phineas Chisese, first ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe to China, and Djona Golo May-Riggaza, new ambassador of the Republic of Chad to China.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR RWANDA

OW270215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation left here for Kigali by air yesterday evening to attend the independence day celebrations of Rwanda and a ceremony for handling agricultural cooperative projects.

Leader of the delegation is Xiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zhu Rong, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Sylvestre Kamali, Rwandan Ambassador to China

XIAO KE ATTENDS VENEZUELAN ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW250419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) — The Venezuelan Army day was marked at a reception given here today by Major General Jacobo Efrain Yepez Daza, military attache of the Venezuelan Embassy in Beijing.

Among the Guests were Xiao Ke, Chinese vice-minister of national defense, Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of various embassies in Beijing.

PANAMANIAN VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW171312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Panama City, June 16 (XINHUA) — Panama's Vice-President Ricardo de la Espriella received Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Wei Yongqing here today.

During their cordial and friendly conversations, Espriella praised the achievements China has made in solving problems about people's livelihood. He expressed the hope that "the economic and cultural relations between Panama and China will develop further."

Earlier, the president of the Panamanian National Assembly, Luis de Leon Arias, and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Maria Cabrera met with Wei Yongqing.

Wei Yongqing arrived here on June 10 and left Panama City for Caracas today.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS GUYANA ENVOY'S BANQUET

OW271250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — A. Mohamed, ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to China, and Mrs. Mohamed gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guyana.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading members of other government departments, attended.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS GUYANA'S REID

OW270054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Georgetown, June 24 (XINHUA) — Guyanan Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid today told the visiting Chinese trade union delegation his satisfaction with the friendly exchanges and cooperation between Guyana and China in the past few years.

He said that Guyana and China have a common past and a common struggle, and their relations have been getting closer ever since Guyana's independence.

The prime minister asked Chinese guests to see how trade union organizations in Guyana are working, especially at the present time when Guyana is faced with economic difficulties.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Guyanan Trade Union Congress which paid a visit to China in 1980.

RADIO URGES PRESERVING IDEOLOGICAL PURITY

OW260003 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Station commentator's article: "Preserve the Party's Communist Purity"]

[Text] The CCP is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and regards the realization of communism as its ultimate aim and maximum program. Thus, our party must preserve its communist purity at all times and under all circumstances, because purity is the life of our party and a most fundamental characteristic that distinguishes the Communist Party from all other political parties.

Preserving the Communist Party's purity means upholding the lofty communist ideal and principle, persevering in communist ethics and values and persisting in the communist world outlook and methodology. This has always been a most important ideological and organizational issue to a Marxist-Leninist party.

Under today's new historical conditions, preserving the party's communist purity is of particular importance. All our party's undertakings have been guided by communist ideology. All our party members should be vanguard fighters who are imbued with communist ideas. Our party has always attached great importance to educating its members in preserving communist purity.

Because of the 10 years of internal disorder, the communist doctrine and image have been distorted and badly tarnished. Newly recruited young members have not received any systematic education in communist ideology. Some party members lack steadfast faith in the party's objectives of struggle. Some veteran party members have failed to come to grips with the current situation ideologically. Their faith in communism is gradually becoming blunted. A very few party members have fallen victim to the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets, degenerated morally and lost all sense of shame. Under these circumstances, preserving the Communist Party's purity has become an urgent task, and educating the whole party in preserving its communist purity has become imperative.

First of all, it is necessary to conduct among all party members an education in communist ideology to include the party's guiding principle, line, rules and regulations, and discipline. This kind of education must run through practices in routine party lessons and party branch life. Training in the rotation of cadres on active duty must also include education in communist ideology. The objective of this education is to inspire all party members to work hard for the communist cause all their lives, to guide their conduct with the great communist ideal and to overcome their weakness of thinking only of the present and neglecting the future.

At present, our country is still in the historical stage of socialism, and communism, as a social system, cannot soon become a reality. However, a socialist society will eventually develop into a communist society. We cannot afford to abandon our ideal and faith in struggling for communism, the principle of guiding our words and deeds with the communist ideological system, nor the fundamental aim of wholeheartedly working for the interests of the masses. If we abandon them, it means that we are no longer communists because we have lost the basic characteristics of being a communist.

Second, it is necessary to carry out education in arduous struggle among party members in light of the current crackdown on economic crime. Arduous struggle is an inherent quality of our working class as well as a cherished tradition of communists. Without arduous struggle, we are bound to forget our class origin. One of the causes of those very few party members becoming victims of bourgeois ideas, bringing humiliation upon the state and themselves and becoming captives of the bourgeoisie, is that these comrades have forgotten their class origin and unwittingly disarmed themselves.

Third, it is necessary to pay attention to consolidating the party ranks and ensuring the party's organizational purity. The investigations carried out after the downfall of the gang of four, like the current campaign to combat corrosion by bourgeois ideas and the crackdown on serious economic criminals, are all measures aimed at consolidating the party.

We must strictly handle cases of serious economic crime involving party members and party member cadres according to party discipline and state laws. We must overhaul and consolidate those basic-level units whose power is still in the hands of remnants of the gang of four.

In short, each Communist Party member shouldering the great and honorable historical task, must hold high the banner of communism and use the communist ideology, principle and ethical standard to guide his speech and deeds and the buildup of our ranks. Only in this way can we preserve the party's communist purity and ensure continuous victories for the party's cause.

TALK ON DEALING BLOWS AT ECONOMIC CRIME

OW260057 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Radio talk by (Liu Ruxian): "Conscientiously Implement the Party's Policy To Ensure the Healthy Development of Struggle" -- seventh in a series of talks on dealing blows at serious economic crimes]

[Text] At present, the struggle against serious economic crimes is being deepened throughout the country. To guarantee the healthy development of this struggle and win a complete victory, we must conscientiously study and correctly grasp the principle and policy laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council. This talk will deal with three topics:

1. Putting stress on dealing blows at key points.

The party Central Committee and the State Council's decision have specifically stipulated the key points of this struggle. It points out: In dealing with general and major cases, stress should be placed on handling the major cases; in dealing with long, pending cases and those that have just occurred, stress should be placed on handling the latter; in dealing with general cases in society, cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions or cases of crimes committed by them in collusion with lawbreakers in society, stress should be placed on handling the cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions.

This tells us that it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on grasping big and major cases and dealing relentless blows at criminals who seriously sabotage the economy. The decision has shown us the main targets and orientation of this struggle. We must put stress on dealing blows at key points and keep firmly to the general trend of the struggle.

Why is it necessary to place stress on handling the major cases, the cases that have just occurred and cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions? The major cases generally refer to crimes involving a large amount of money or committed by criminals in collusion with one another. These cases not only seriously damage the interests of the state and the people, but also sometimes result in bad political consequences. Undoubtedly, we should stress dealing blows at these criminal activities.

Cases that have just occurred refer to those law-breaking and criminal activities continuously carried out by a tiny minority of people who risk danger in desperation and defy the law to seek wanton profits despite numerous laws and stipulations promulgated by the party and the state. It is essential to deal resolute blows at these economic criminal activities which have just occurred so as to rapidly and effectively curb this unhealthy tendency.

Cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions refer to criminal activities carried out by cadres, staffs and workers in some government offices, enterprises and institutions who abuse their power over manpower, financial and material resources, supply, production and marketing, to damage the interests of the state and the people by colluding with outlaws in society and with one another at the higher and lower levels. If we fail to deal relentless blows at them, we cannot save more people, and the socialist characteristic of some government offices, enterprises and institutions may even degenerate.

It should also be noted that while we are investigating and handling some big and major cases at present, we are confronted with various obstructions and interference. Some cases are being investigated when suddenly clues disappear. Some cases have to be closed because no clues are available. Even at the beginning of the investigation of some cases some suspects have asked cadres at the higher and lower levels to plead for mercy for them. As a result, these cases cannot be investigated. Some who handle cases stop halfway because they are intimidated and face things which are deliberately made difficult. Some cases, though, clearly investigated, still cannot be completely settled. These obstructions and interferences mainly come from some leading cadres who are directly and indirectly related to these economic criminal cases. If we let this phenomenon go unchecked, we will fail in deepening this struggle and even be forced to give up halfway.

Grasping important cases does not mean taking a laissez-faire attitude toward general cases, long, pending cases or general cases in society. We must be quite clear on all economic criminal activities and other serious law-breaking activities and solemnly handle them. We do our work in order of importance and urgency in accordance with the arrangement of our work. We also do our work in different ways and according to different policies. However, we must be quite clear on our guiding thought: Only when we firmly grasp the important cases well can we guarantee the development of the struggle along the correct orientation.

In dealing with big and major cases, the general guidelines are to deal blows at criminals who severely sabotage the economy. All serious economic criminals, whether they are party members or not, and whether they are ranking cadres or not, must be punished according to the law.

2. Drawing several clearcut lines of demarcation.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: It is necessary to institute our policies in accordance with different situations. The present economic crimes involve numerous people and matters, and the situation is quite complicated. Only when we distinguish between different situations and draw a correct policy demarcation line can we keep the struggle on the right track.

The party Central Committee and the State Council's decision points out: While we are striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, a clear differentiation must be made between errors in work and violation of the law and criminal offenses, between unhealthy tendencies in economic affairs and economic offenses, and between smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling on the one hand, and problems arising from imperfections in the system and methods for implementation of the economic policies of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy on the other. In judging criminal responsibility, we must draw a clear line between interests of a big group and that of a small group.

This has further stipulated specific policy demarcation lines for our struggle. Why is it necessary to draw the above clear lines in this struggle? This is determined by the present actual situation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have implemented the policies of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. This is a correct policy decision which we have adopted by proceeding from realities to meet the needs in promoting socialist modernization. However, because of lack of experience, poor management measures and imperfect systems and work methods, we have committed errors in work and confronted various problems. This is essentially different from the economic crimes, including smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlements, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling, committed by some lawbreakers who take advantage of certain loopholes in our policy and flaunt the banner of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

Over the past several years, unhealthy economic tendencies have been quite pervasive and serious. They include using state and collectives' funds to entertain guests and buy them gifts, using public property as if it were private property, going after petty advantages, concocting various pretexts to recklessly issue bonuses, jobbery and using state funds to tour scenic spots.

All these are unhealthy economic tendencies even if they do not cause great losses to the state. These unhealthy economic tendencies are certainly erroneous and must also be resolutely corrected. However, it is necessary to strictly distinguish them from bribery, embezzlement and other economic crimes. If we fail to differentiate the one from the other and draw a clear demarcation line, not only will our policies be thrown into confusion and innocent people who have committed common mistakes be erroneously hurt, but the criminals who have seriously sabotaged the economy may escape the net.

As for cases of committing economic crimes in the name of the collective, injudging criminal responsibility, we should draw a clear line between personal embezzlement and the act of shifting from the interests of a big group to that of a small group. In other words, it is necessary to distinguish those who line their pockets from those who do not. This does not mean that the act of shifting from the interests of a big group to that of a small group is reasonable and not subject to investigation and handling. What must be pointed out is that the so-called law breaking and committing crimes for a collective and personal embezzlement are essentially sabotaging the socialist economy, undermining socialism and the interests of the state and the people, with the latter often doing greater harm than the former. Therefore, we should also sternly investigate and handle these cases, but we must deal with each case on its merits by investigating the case to see whether the personnel involved have lined their pockets and according to the seriousness of the crimes while meting out penalties and handling the cases.

In this struggle, how to correctly handle those who have committed economic crimes of a general nature is a question that has a very important bearing on strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling the two types of contradictions which are different in nature, and preventing enlarging the scope of attack. Those who have committed economic crimes of a general nature constitute a great majority of all the criminal offenders in the economic field. The nature of their problems is that of contradictions among the people. The way to deal with most of them is mainly to educate and criticize them and help them reform and stop doing evil. The decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council clearly points out: Those whose economic offenses are not so serious may be given lighter or no punishment when they decide to repent and return illicit money and goods.

Except for a small number of criminals who have caused serious damage to the economy, we must not arbitrarily enlarge the scope of attack to include ordinary workers, peasants and other working people in urban and rural areas. The unhealthy trends among commune- and brigade-run enterprises in rural areas and industrial and commercial enterprises in rural areas and industrial and commercial enterprises in urban areas, except for a few major cases which constitute serious crimes, should be solved in the process of consolidating the commune- and brigade-run enterprises and strengthening industrial and commercial management and the management of goods and materials.

We must remember past lessons, act strictly according to the relevant regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council and prevent enlarging the scope of attack and giving rise to ill consequences.

3. No mass movement should be started.

The decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council clearly stipulates: In dealing blows at serious economic crimes, no mass movement should be started; still less should the practice of subjecting everyone to the test be allowed. At the same time it points out that within certain limits it is also necessary to mobilize the masses and fully follow the mass line.

Why is it that no mass movement should be started in this struggle? It is because historical experiences, when summed up, show us that it is suitable to launch a mass movement for some types of work, but not suitable for other types of work. Uncalled-for mass movements can bring harm and losses to the revolutionary cause. The stress that no mass movement should be started in this struggle is a correct principle based on summing up historical experience and lessons.

Therefore, in the current struggle to strike at the criminals who cause serious damage to the economy, we should mainly use the law as our weapon, follow criminal investigation procedures and act strictly according to party rules and regulations, government and military discipline, judicial procedures and the articles of the law. There is no need to start a mass movement characterized by mass exposing and denouncing and free airing of views.

Some comrades have asked: If no mass movement should be launched in this struggle, why is it necessary to fully follow the mass line? Isn't this a contradiction?

We think there is no contradiction because mass movement and mass line are two different concepts. A so-called mass movement refers to a massive action with direct participation of the broad masses within a certain period of time and on a rather extensive basis to carry out a certain task. The mass line means doing everything for the masses, relying on the masses in everything, from the masses and to the masses. This is our party's basic line, and the most fundamental working method. It is universally applicable at any time and for any kind of work. Speaking of the relationship between the two, mass movement is just one way to carry out the mass line, but not the only way. Those who think that not to launch a mass movement means not to take the mass line and that to take the mass line it is imperative to launch a mass movement are wrong.

For a long time, many comrades have become used to launching mass movements characterized by their terrific din and regarded it as the only way to follow the mass line. This is a lopsided view.

In the current struggle, we are not to launch mass movements, but we will stress taking the mass line. How should we keep to the right track? This indeed is a new problem requiring us to study and practice anew.

According to the guideline of the party Central Committee and the State Council, fully following the mass line applies mainly to big and important cases which are relatively complicated and which involve more people. In dealing with such cases, we should, within certain limits, mobilize the masses who know about the cases to expose and inform against the criminals. Some cases may also be subject to discussion by the masses who are directly concerned, so that we may get their opinions, handle the cases fairly and, at the same time, educate the masses.

Now, our party's policies are clear-cut, and the line between right and wrong on major issues is very clear. So long as we firmly implement the party's principles and policies and pay attention to the means of struggle, we surely can deal steady, accurate and relentless blows at the criminals who cause serious damage to the economy and guarantee the sound progress of the struggle.

EDITORIAL URGES CATCHING UP WITH ADVANCED

HK280902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Carry Out Activities of Emulating and Catching Up With the Advanced"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, many meetings of model workers, advanced collectives and advanced producers have been held one after another in the cities of Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Wuhan and so on; and in provinces and regions such as Hunan, Hebei, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Henan, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang and so on. In the meantime, construction departments and the ministries of Coal Industry, Posts and Telecommunications and Railways have also convened or are preparing to convene meetings of model workers or advanced producers. It is becoming the good and regular practice in various regions and departments to emulate and to catch up with the advanced.

A large number of advanced and model figures have emerged on various fronts in our country. Among them are Fu Changwang of the Baijiazhuang coal mine of the Xishan mining bureau in Shanxi Province; Chen Huojin, senior engineer of the Dalian shipyard; Hou Dewu, worker engineer of the Jilin chemical industry company; and Chang Binggui, Chen Aiwu and Cui Yao of Beijing. There are also some advanced collectives, such as the Beijing Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the Handan No 2 construction company in Hebei Province, and so on. These advanced individuals and collectives are the most dynamic forces of all sectors. They are leading the way in the construction of our cause. All staffs and workers throughout the country must learn from the advanced and try to open up a new situation in the construction of the four modernizations.

As a rule, it is always a small number of relatively advanced producers who take the lead in adopting relatively advanced production techniques, and thus reach a certain relatively advanced level. And later, more and more people will learn their techniques and reach their level. In this way, the production level reached by a small number of people at the very beginning gradually becomes the production level of the whole society, and thus social production keeps developing. Our party attaches importance to the roles of advanced and model figures at all times. Comrade Mao Zedong praised the laboring heroes of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region as "leaders of the people." Comrade Liu Shaoqi commended advanced producers as "pioneers of mankind's economic development." In the 50's and 60's, our our country repeatedly held a "gathering of heroes" of model workers and advanced producers, and thus shaped the fine general mood of society in which people regarded being advanced as a glorious state. This general mood played an important role in pushing ahead with the achievement of the plan of the national economy and encouraging the masses of staff and workers to strive for success.

We must take a practical and realistic attitude toward the advanced. All advanced and model figures come from the masses. They have done a good job in leading the masses in a certain trade or a certain task in a certain area. Therefore, we should not portray these advanced and model figures as mysterious supermen whose achievements are unattainable. All advanced and model figures emerge from actual life, and are not products of "summation" by leading organs. Therefore, they should not be overpraised and their achievements should not be exaggerated. It is also wrong to attribute all the advanced deeds of many people to a certain individual, and irrationally establish the latter as an advanced model.

No advanced and model figure can be perfect. Anyone who has had an outstanding performance and has scored remarkable results in a certain field deserves commendation and to be set up as an example for others. However, we should never cover up the shortcomings of advanced and model figures. Everybody has shortcomings and we cannot wish them to be exceptional. It is a kind of metaphysical practice to only praise somebody's good deeds and hide his wrongdoings once he has become an advanced model.

We must take a correct attitude toward the advanced. We cannot demand that advanced and model figures be good in everything. As long as they are really outstanding in certain fields, we are bound to acknowledge their achievements and learn from them with an open mind. We should neither refuse to accept their achievements nor be nitpickers, nor be jealous of their talent. It is even wrong to totally repudiate their achievements by sticking to certain weaknesses of theirs, and improperly reproaching, censuring satirizing and attacking them. As the old saying goes: "An indolent person never braces himself up, while a jealous person always fears others bracing up." Without lofty ideals, and being content with things as they are, some people always obstruct others to work hard to achieve something because they themselves lack initiative. Such a mentality is precisely a manifestation of the small producer's backward ideology which has nothing in common with the proletariat's ideology. Failing to distinguish right from wrong and reversing honor and disgrace is a very unhealthy trend. The drive of emulating and catching up with the advanced will be obstructed as long as this unhealthy trend remains.

On the other hand, those advanced and model figures must correctly evaluate themselves. They must understand that they will achieve nothing without the efforts of the party and the help of the masses. A talented person can always find a rival. Therefore, everyone who has reached a high level should devote more effort to their work, make still further progress, and stand up to new tests under the new circumstances.

In carrying out the activities of emulating and catching up with the advanced, we must stress efficiency and get rid of formalistic practices. The effect of the activities of emulating and catching up with the advanced is mainly shown in the improvement of the people's political and ideological consciousness, the increase in economic returns, and the favorable general mood of society. Whether the drive is successful is not determined by the number of meetings held or by the number of people joining study tours. Learning advanced experiences must be integrated with the local actual circumstances; and mechanical copying must always be avoided. Furthermore, advanced experience must also be popularized at an opportune time and according to the local conditions.

In carrying out the activities of emulating and catching up with the advanced, we must give full play to the high aspiration of striving for progress. Those leading cadres must first have such a high aspiration. At present, quite a few comrades are lax and weak. Because they are not perceptive enough, they dare not support healthy trends nor check evil practices. The activities of emulating and catching up with the advanced can hardly be carried out as long as this situation remains. The leading cadres of various enterprises must strengthen political and ideological work and be adept at discovering advanced models and justly and forcefully support the latter. We must be politically concerned with those advanced and model figures, support them in their work and help them in their daily life. As for those backward units and people, we must strengthen education and do our best to transform them. All advanced and model figures must give full play to their creativity and do their jobs in an enterprising manner. We must have the ambition to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level, and must be confident of improving our country's industrial and agricultural technological level. Starting from the present situation, we must strive for improving the economic returns and comprehensively fulfilling this year's state plan. We hope that various areas and various departments can thoroughly and extensively carry out the activities of emulating and catching up with the advanced, and thus continually open up a new situation for the four modernizations.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVING LOW-YIELD FARMLAND

HK280924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "There Are Very Great Potentials for Improving Medium- and Low-Yield Farmland and Increasing Production"]

[Text] An urgent task for the Chinese people is to speed up the development of agriculture. The building of the "four modernizations" and the improvement of the people's material standard of living both require that agriculture provide more products, and first of all more grain. However, at present a problem is facing the development of China's agriculture, and that is that there is not much arable and reclaimable land and the potentials for increasing output of grain, cotton and so on by expanding the cultivated area are very limited. Although there is still more barren land in the country that can be reclaimed, this cannot be accomplished in a short time due to state financial and other limitations. In order to preserve the ecological balance, we will certainly not carry out any more stupid, indiscriminate land reclamation, tree-felling and burning of grass to plant grain.

To make rational use of the existing farmland in accordance with the national condition and improve the yield represents the main direction for attack in increasing output of agricultural products. There are big differences in yields on the existing farmland. One-third is high yield, one-third is medium yield and one-third is low yield.

High-yield land produces more than 1 ton of grain or 200-300 jin of ginned cotton per mu; and land with the lowest yields produces only a few score jin of grain or between 10 and 20 jin of ginned cotton per mu. The "minutes of the national rural work conference" circulated by the CCP Central Committee clearly pointed out: "Increasing output of grain and industrial crops depends mainly on changing the system of extensive cultivation, carrying out careful cultivation and intensive farming and improving the medium and low-yield farmland."

Medium and low-yield farmland accounts for the greater part of China's arable land. In 15 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) in north China, about 2/3 of the farmland yields less than 300 jin of grain per mu. In the south China provinces [illegible] areas [illegible] where crops are also very low. In the high-yield areas, too, there is some low-yield land whose yields are lower than the local average. So long as we work hard to rationally use and improve this land, we can achieve large increases in output in 1-2 years or 3-5 years. Some areas have already scored initial successes in this respect in recent years. Since the winter of 1979 Guangdong Province has carried out sustained improvements on low-yield land and achieved large production increases on 3.6 million mu of such land. In the past 3 years the 4 areas in northwestern Shandong, where output was low for a long time, have initially changed the situation of extensive cultivation and insufficient fertility and reaped successive bumper harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. It is clear that in both north and south China and in paddy and dryland crop regions there are very great potentials for improving medium and low-yield farmland and increasing production. If we can increase grain yields by an average of 50-100 jin per mu on the country's 500-600 million mu of low-yield farmland, that will be a considerable figure!

In recent years, as we have been readjusting the national economy, we have reduced the investment in a number of large and medium agricultural capital construction projects, and temporarily slowed down the pace of transforming the production conditions, with the result that the peasants have been able to get their breath back. This was completely essential. However, we certainly cannot on this account misunderstand this as meaning that transforming the production conditions and improving medium and low-yielding farmland are not necessary. At present, certain places fail to attach sufficient importance to the work of improving medium and low-yield farmland and provide ineffective leadership over this work. Some just talk about its importance without implementing the work in a sound way. Some cadres hold that, since instituting the production responsibility systems, it is not easy to carry out this work, and so they have relaxed leadership over it. This is very wrong. It is true that some new situations and problems have arisen, that need study and solution, over the issue of how to carry out agricultural capital construction since the rural areas instituted the production responsibility systems, especially in areas practicing the systems of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and assigning full responsibilities. However, we can be sure on one point, and that is, the institution of production responsibility systems will not affect the work of improving low-yield farmland; instead, it has created unprecedentedly good conditions for this work. In the past, we scored some success in improving low-yield farmland. The problem lies in the fact that this work was not directly linked to the peasants' material interests. Some places went in for egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources and organized a "big noise" which wasted a lot of manpower and material without producing the proper results. Now, improving medium and low-yield farmland and raising yields have become the urgent demands of the peasants. We should precisely brace our spirits and actively provide guidance. So long as we hand the party policies over to the masses and rationally solve the question of burden and benefit, we will be able to make a success of this work.

Doing a good job in planning the improvement of medium and low-yield farmland is an important cardinal link in the gaining of the initiative by the leading organs.

It is necessary to conduct investigation and study, get a clear picture of how much medium- and low-yield land there is in each locality, the reasons for low yields, and the number of communes and brigades in difficulties where the people are poor and the soil thin, and so on, and map out plans on the basis of agricultural zoning and soil surveys. It is necessary to have both long-term plans and current specific arrangements; there must be both measures for curing the surface problems and a blueprint for dealing with their root problems. By persistently working in this way with plans and measures, doing a bit at a time, small victories can accumulate into major ones. The experiences of certain places tell us that it is also necessary to institute responsibility systems in improving medium- and low-yield farmland. Whatever type of responsibility system is practiced, the signing and fulfillment of contracts must help to encourage the peasants to take good care of the land and to voluntarily or collectively invest in agricultural capital construction.

The rural cadres, masses and science and technology workers have realized from many years of practice that in improving medium- and low-yield farmland it is necessary to switch from the past method of only carrying out water conservation construction to simultaneously paying attention to promoting soil conservation, improving the vegetation on the land, and bringing about a benignant ecological cycle. Hence, in improving medium- and low-yield farmland, it is necessary to base our efforts on the overall situation and carry out comprehensive harnessing of the mountains, waters, fields and forests. We must integrate China's traditional agricultural technology with modern science and technology, bring into play the role of the agrotechnical cadres, and strengthen technical guidance. We must promote a three-way alliance of leading cadres, agricultural technicians and the peasants and promote typical examples to lead everyone forward. We can always "get instant results" [li gan jian ying: 4539 4557 6015 1758] by promptly applying to the improvement of medium- and low-yield farmland the results of the surveys of agricultural resources and soil.

At present the state's finances are limited, and there will be no great increase in agricultural investment in the short term. In improving medium- and low-yield farmland, we must concentrate on small projects and projects run by the masses themselves. We must mainly rely on self-reliance and arduous struggle by the communes and brigades. We must teach the peasants to correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption, and encourage them to invest the surplus cash they have accumulated in agricultural capital construction, so as to improve the production conditions. Of course, state support is also necessary, and in fact the state has continued to allocate some capital for this work in recent years despite its financial difficulties; many provinces, prefectures and counties have also invested some money in it from their local finances. This capital and material must be used where it is most needed and where it can produce the greatest economic returns.

While opening up the medium- and low-yield regions, we must by no means neglect the high-yield areas. These areas make great contributions to the state and shoulder the greater part of the task of producing grain, cotton, oil, sugar, tobacco and so on. We must encourage and support them to maintain high and stable yields and strive for further increases amid stability. With the high-yield areas continuing to produce high yields and the medium and low-yield areas catching up step by step, a new situation of improvement will appear in China's agricultural production.

NORTH CHINA PLAIN SYMPOSIUM HELD IN JINAN

Yao Yilin on Development

OW281356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 27 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Yao Yilin has announced that the North China Plain has been listed as one of the country's regions enjoying priority in agricultural development. Addressing a symposium on North China Plain agricultural development on June 25, the vice-premier said that the 60 million U.S. dollars long-term interest-free loan from the World Bank will be used for the agricultural development projects on the plain.

The symposium, which opened on June 18, was attended by 300 experts in agriculture, forestry and meteorology from all parts of the country.

The vice-premier urged this loan be used wisely. The rest of the funds needed will be raised jointly by the state, local governments and communes and production brigades, the vice-premier said.

To speed up the agricultural development on the plain, he said, continued efforts should be made in the 1980s to build large shelter belts in the northern and western parts of the plain, construct more key water conservancy projects and increase the supply of chemical fertilizers, especially that of phosphate and potash which are lacking in the soil on this plain.

A faster development in agriculture on this plain will have greater impact on the growth of the national economy, the vice-premier noted.

He said that the state has over the past 32 years invested 24,000 million yuan RMB in the water conservancy projects to transform this once disaster-ridden plain into a major grain, cotton and soybeans producing center in China.

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin had made a special trip to the symposium to hear the opinions of the participating agricultural experts and engineers. The vice-premier was satisfied with what has been achieved in the scientific research in developing agriculture on the plain and urged the experts to help map out a sound overall development plan and make further efforts in their research in raising per-unit output of agricultural crops. "Agriculture must keep on developing and efforts be made to produce more and more grain and cash crops on the country's limited arable land," Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said.

Transforming Saline Fields

OW290802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 29 (XINHUA) -- China has announced dramatic successes in transforming half the saline and alkaline fields on the Northern China Plain, a traditionally poverty-stricken area embracing five provinces. Farmland capital construction, an annual event in the past three decades involving millions of peasants, has helped raise per unit grain output 2.6 times on half of the 3.33 million hectares of saline and alkaline fields here. The area covered by this large-scale land transformation project -- 300,000 square kilometers south of the Yanshan Mountains, east of the Taihang Mountains and north of the Huaihe River -- encompasses the bulk of Hebei, Shandong and Henan Provinces and the northern parts of Anhui and Jiangsu.

Since national liberation in 1949, it was announced at a national academic forum on Northern China Plain agricultural development just concluded in Jinan, mass mobilizations launched each year to build projects diverting fresh water to rinse saline and alkaline content from the fields have become increasingly effective. The government has invested 24,000 million yuan (about 12,600 million U.S. dollars at the present rate) on the effort which, according to the forum, is vital to China's economic construction.

Salinity in land that has been transformed is reduced to less than 0.1 percent, up to international standards for arable land. Grain yield now average three tons per hectare -- in some individual cases more than 7.5 tons per hectare -- on land that has been improved. Before this transformation, the yield seldom exceeded 1.12 tons per hectare, about five times the amount of seeds sown.

Farm output for the entire Northern China Plain area averages 3.75 tons per hectare, the forum announced, indicating that the area has reached the nation's average level of agricultural development.

Inhabited by more than 100 million people — ten percent of the national total — the land is drained by the Yellow, Huaihe and Haihe Rivers, which used to be infamous for flooding and other disasters they caused people. Scientists attending the Jinan forum said the high water table underground and generally poor drainage caused salinity and alkalinity in the soil to come up to the surface, devastating farmland over large areas.

Work began shortly after liberation to build drainage canals within each of the three river systems, according to the forum. With the completion of the trunk canals in the 1960's, peasants were able to build drainage networks on their own farms while planting trees, improving the soil by applying more organic fertilizer and levelling the fields to facilitate irrigation and drainage and keep down salinity and alkalinity. In some places, saline and alkaline land was turned into paddy fields, complete with drainage and irrigation facilities.

Scientists spoke highly of the experience in transforming a 5,866-hectare area north of the Yellow River, in Shandong Province, enabling output of grain to shoot up to 4.87 tons per hectare from 1.35 tons per hectare in 1966.

Since 1966, peasants in the area have dug drainage ditches totalling 1,240 kilometers, ranging from one to 3.5 meters in depth. The drainage network is now reinforced by 1,050 pump wells designated to irrigate the fields and lower the water table.

About 80 percent of the saline land in northern Jiangsu — 416,660 hectares — has been transformed, yielding an average of 5.62 tons of grain per hectare. Since the completion in 1978 of a major project diverting water from the Yangtze River from southern Jiangsu to the north, peasants in the area have turned the bulk of the wheat and corn plots into rice paddies.

Central and provincial authorities have started 35 experimental centers in the Northern China Plain area, mainly for experience and demonstration.

Symposium Ends

OW281358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, June 27 (XINHUA) — A ten-day symposium on the North China Plain agricultural development closed here today. The symposium worked out a number of constructive proposals to be submitted to the central authorities.

This was another important symposium following the 1979 and 1980 symposiums on the Northeast China Plain and loess plateau agricultural development.

Three hundred experts in agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, meteorology and other related disciplines, including 58 professors, researchers, senior agronomists and engineers, exchanged views on the development strategy for agriculture and other problems. Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and leading members from the State Planning Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and ministries concerned also attended the symposium.

It was the unanimous opinion that the North China Plain should be made China's major cotton and soybean producer while ensuring self-sufficiency in food grain. Soil experts proposed that more chemical fertilizers, particularly phosphate fertilizer, should be applied to improve the poor soil on the plain.

Water conservancy experts called for early arrangements for diverting water from the Yangtze River to the arid North China Plain. Forestry experts urged more shelter belts be built and interplantation of trees and crops be practised. They also suggested that more fruit trees be planted on the old course of the Yellow River.

HU YAOBANG MOURNS FORMER SHENYANG ARMY COMMANDER

OW280031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- Tang Zian, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and former commander of the Shenyang PLA units, died of illness in Shenyang on 11 June at the age of 70. Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, sent in a message of condolence to "stand in silent tribute and pay last respects to an old comrade in arms, Tang Zian."

Comrade Tang Zian left a will, saying that "neither funeral ceremonies nor memorial services be held and that ceremonies to bid farewell to the remains be avoided." Respecting Comrade Tang Zian's last wishes, the party committee and leading organs of the PLA units in Shenyang made simple arrangements for the funeral.

Comrade Tang Zian was born in Xiangtan County, Hunan. He joined China's worker-peasant Red Army in November 1930 and the CCP in June 1931. During the 50 years and more since he took part in the revolution, he worked conscientiously and loyally for the party, the people and the revolutionary cause.

During the period of socialist revolution and construction, he studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought hard, worked enthusiastically, made use of his experience in combat and modern military science in training troops and rendered fresh contributions to army building. When he was on convalescent leave, he still showed deep concern about state affairs and army building.

DENG YINGCHAO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON YU YIFU DEATH

OW270232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Changchun, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yu Yifu, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Changchun on 11 June at the age of 79. In accordance with Yu Yifu's will, the funeral will be conducted in a simple way and no memorial service will be held.

While Comrade Yu Yifu was seriously ill, leading comrades including Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee; Li Youwen, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Zhang Gensheng, governor of Jilin Province; and Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, all visited him at the hospital on separate occasions and expressed sympathy and solicitude for his family members.

Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Yang Shangkun, Liu Lantao, Li Weihan and Wang Shoudao as well as the CPPCC National Committee and the United Front Work Department under the CCP Central Committee all cabled letters of condolences.

RADIO CARRIES TALK ON BUILDING OF PLA NAVY

OW271051 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Station talk "On Motherland's Coastal Defense"]

[Excerpt] You must know Mr Li Moan. In the past Mr Li Moan served as a member of the Kuomintang Central Committee, first vice commissioner of the Hunan-Hubei pacification commissioner's office and concurrently commander of the Changsha pacification district command. He is now residing in the United States.

In October 1981 he was invited to attend the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. During his visit to the Yangtse River Bridge in Nanjin he paid special attention to the ships sailing on the river. He watched for a long time, but did not see any foreign warships there. He said with emotion: "The foreigners dare not bully the Chinese any more. The Chinese people should truly be proud and happy about this." Mr Li Moan's words were true.

Since the founding of new China, the people's government has formulated port rules and regulations in order to defend the sovereignty of the motherland and the national dignity. Since then, all foreign ships sailing on China's waters have been required to fly China's national flag atop their main masts, be inspected by Chinese customs officials at prescribed locations and enter China's ports under the direction of Chinese pilots. In a Chinese port, a foreign ship must strictly abide by China's port rules and regulations. Violators of these port rules and regulations are subject to punishment ranging from fines to expulsion, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

In addition, the people's government has stepped up harbor construction. Owing to its unremitting efforts, China's harbors have taken on an entirely new look and become scenes of prosperity. Today, China's major seaports such as Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Qingdao and Zhanjiang have become centers of China's maritime economy as well as bases for defending the security of our great motherland.

Moreover, since the founding of new China, we have gradually built a powerful People's Navy. With the development of China's shipbuilding industry, the People's Navy has steadily grown in size and strength and is reliably defending the territorial waters of our motherland.At present the People's Navy is outfitted with modern surface ships designed and built in China, including minesweepers, escort vessels, landing craft, guided missile destroyers, torpedo boats, high-speed gunboats and guided missile boats. Moreover, it also has nuclear-powered submarines and a naval aviation force. The navy has built a complete naval operations system. When China was testing its carrier rockets in the South Pacific in May 1980, the People's Navy organized an escort consisting of more than 30 warships. This was the first time that China's warships left their wake on the rolling seas of the South Pacific. This made all Chinese people feel proud.

ECONOMIC CONTRACT LAW TO COME INTO FORCE 1 JULY

OW270004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1209 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) — "The economic contract law of the People's Republic of China," adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, will come into force on 1 July 1982. The State Council recently has decided that the central and local industrial and commercial administrative departments at various levels will administer unified management of economic contracts.

The primary tasks of the industrial and commercial administrative departments in the management of economic contracts are to supervise and inspect the economic contracts signed between different departments and mediate and arbitrate disputes over the contracts between them; investigate illegal economic contracts and punish whoever is responsible for them; and supervise and inspect the economic contract management of various departments concerned.

In order to fulfill the task of managing economic contracts, the central administration of industry and commerce and the industrial and commercial administrative bureaus at various levels have strengthened the organs for contract management and fully staffed them with contract management personnel step by stop. The central administration also has compiled, printed and published 160,000 copies of materials concerning the study of "the economic contract law" for use by various localities in study and publicity. In May, it held a forum of relevant personnel from 20 major provinces, municipalities, prefectures and countries to specifically study how to implement the economic contract law.

In Shanghai and Tianjin, the municipal industrial and commercial administrative bureaus and the judicial bureaus organized lectures of various forms on the economic contract law. About 6,000 leading cadres of various levels and responsible persons of various industrial and mining enterprises listened to the lectures. In Shenyang municipality, more than 20 districts, bureaus and enterprises held cadre training classes. The Tiekai ward industrial and commercial administrative bureau organized the management personnel of 314 neighborhood-run enterprises in the ward to study the economic contract law. These activities have fully paved the way for implementation of the economic contract law.

QUALITY CONTROL LECTURES HELD IN VARIOUS PLACES

OW270648 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The State Economic Commission and the Quality Control Society of China dispatched three teams to give rotational lectures on comprehensive quality control and to conduct investigations in various localities in six provinces in northwest, southwest and eastern China during the months of April and May this year. The teams were composed of scholars and workers specialized in quality control as well as leaders of various enterprises where quality control had been carried out comprehensively and successfully.

The mobile teams gave large-scale reports 31 times in 15 municipalities and prefectures in 6 provinces with total attendance reaching some 23,000. Investigations were conducted at 70 plants, consultations and diagnoses of plans were given and assistance was rendered to solve various actual problems encountered while promoting plans.

According to responses by cadres and masses in various localities where the roving teams visited, the rotational lectures served as an excellent forum for propaganda and education, for exchanges of experiences and for mutual development.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON CENSUS SET FOR 1 JUL

The headline "Census Set for 1 Jul Except in Xinjiang" appearing on page K 14 of the 28 June DAILY REPORT is incorrect and should be changed to "Preparations Underway for 1 Jul Census." Census is scheduled for all of China, including Xinjiang.

Beijing XINHUA in English at 1201 GMT on 28 June transmits a correction which makes the second sentence in the penultimate paragraph read: The centers are located in 25 provinces and autonomous regions (except Tibet where the building of the computer station has been postponed) and the three municipalities.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL MEETING

HK250341 Yinchuan NINGXIAO RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Autonomous Region Convenes Agricultural Work Conference"]

[Text] Ningxia Autonomous Region convened a regional conference on agricultural work from 10 to 14 June. The conference conveyed the important instructions given by leading comrades of the central authorities on our region's agricultural production and construction, analyzed the situation in our region's agricultural production and construction, and studied recent conditions and problems. It called on leaders at all levels and farming, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservancy departments to strengthen leadership, work hard, be firmly mentally prepared to fight natural calamities and strive for bumper harvests and adopt effective measures to strive for this year's bumper agricultural harvests.

Li Xuezhi, Ma Xin and Ma Sizhong, leading comrades of the party and the government of the autonomous region, spoke at the conference. Autonomous regional people's government Vice Chairman Ma Tengai also attended the conference.

Leading comrades of the central authorities recently gave the following instructions on our region's agricultural production and construction: It is imperative to vigorously plant trees, build grasslands and plant shrubs; with the promotion of production, it will be easy for us to solve other problems. It is imperative to promote production. They also noted: The most important task in promoting agriculture is to plant trees, build grasslands and plant shrubs. This is also the most important capital construction project in bringing about an upswing in the economy of the Ningxia Autonomous Region of Hui nationality. Comrades who participated in the conference unanimously held that the instructions showed that leading comrades of the central authorities have paid kind attention to our region's agricultural production and construction, and that it is imperative to carry out the instructions.

The conference analyzed the 1982 situation on the agricultural front of this region and discussed urgent tasks concerning rural work and agricultural production and construction. The conference noted: The situation on the agricultural front of this region is good. There has been an increase in the region's sown area of summer grain crops as compared with last year. Summer and autumn crops in the irrigation zone built with water diverted from the Huang He are doing well. We have failed to fulfill the sowing plan for oil-bearing crops due to drought and frost. However, we have greatly increased the sown areas for all other industrial crops such as beet, Chinese wolfberry and leaf tobacco. With regard to forestry, we have overfulfilled the plan for planting trees all around, the voluntary tree-planting plan and the plan for growing seedlings. Although our animal husbandry has faced sustained drought, our sheep have maintained a high birth rate, we have maintained a high survival rate of lambs and preserved a large number of lambs, and our commune members have shown great enthusiasm for raising livestock and poultry. Our specialized households engaged in raising livestock and poultry and our key households engaged in raising livestock and poultry have increased from over 700 to more than 7,500 households. We have made new progress in building irrigation works and in irrigation management. We have also quickly and timely carried out the Huang He flood prevention work.

The following are our major existing problems in rural work and agricultural production and construction: Since we have just established the agricultural production responsibility system and it remains to be perfected, some cadres and commune members still have a misunderstanding of the responsibility system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies. In the course of implementing the system, some assignments are too scattered and some tasks that should have been managed in a unified way have not been so managed.

For various reasons, some leaders at the basic level have become weak in leadership and some other leaders at the basic level have given up leadership and let things drift. In promoting agricultural production this year, we have frequently encountered natural disasters such as drought, low temperature, windstorm, frost and hailstones. As a result, agricultural crops in many large areas have been hit by these natural disasters. In particular, the sustained drought has brought about great difficulties and losses in mountain areas. The problems in building irrigation works and in irrigation management are: some mountain areas have demolished irrigation works; some communes and brigades in the irrigation zone built with water diverted from the Huang He do not have a unified management for irrigating their crops.

Although many trees have been planted this year, the tending and protection of trees has failed to keep abreast of requirements, and some trees have been gnawed or eaten by livestock. All these problems directly affect agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production and construction. Carelessness and slackness will seriously imperil agricultural production. Hence we must at present resolutely overcome both blind optimism and pessimism and disappointment. We must teach the cadres and masses to realize the good situation and the favorable conditions and also to perceive the unfavorable factors and the difficulties. They should brace their spirits, go all out, seriously implement the "minutes of the national rural work conference," and perfect the various types of production responsibility system. It is essential to do everything possible to promote production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and diversification this year.

The weather this year is very abnormal. There may be lots of rain in the second half of the year, and there may also be cold spells and plant diseases and insect pests. We must therefore be prepared for the worst and work for the best results, strengthen field management, and strive for a bumper harvest. It is also necessary to do a good job in summer farmwork and in antiflood precautions. The mountain areas must unswervingly wage the struggle against drought and carry out self-salvation through production. A leading central comrade has called for planting trees, grass and shrubs. We must resolutely implement the instructions of the leading central comrade and be resolved to hurry to plant more and plant them well, so as to restore the vegetation. We must step up the tending and protection of trees and pastureland, set up responsibility systems and put them on a sound basis and also act in light of local conditions and make full use of our natural resources to promote new developments in diversification.

The meeting demanded that the leaders at all levels make all-round preparations with due consideration for the interests of all parties, grasp the present moment and also think of the long term, stress the key points and typical examples, perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems, put the cadre job responsibility systems on a sound basis, promptly solve the difficulties in actual work, and strive for an all-round bumper harvest this year.

Over 200 people attended the meeting, including commissioners, mayors and county heads responsible for agriculture in the prefectures (municipalities) and counties (districts) [parenthetical notations as published], directors of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservation bureaus, rural work cadres, and responsible comrade of the regional departments concerned.

SHAANXI FORUM ON ECONOMIC SITUATION LESSONS

HK281210 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Zhou Qianzheng [0719 6692 2793]: "Forum Convened by Industry and Communications Department of Provincial CCP Committee Puts Forward, After Discussion and Summation, Five Experiences in Conducting Education on the Economic Situation in Depth"]

[Text] In order to further deepen education on the economic situation, the industry and communications department of the provincial CCP committee recently convened a forum attended by responsible members of the propaganda branch of the industry and communications department and the basic construction department of Xian municipality and the province. They made serious studies and summarized five experiences they had learned in leadership work.

At the forum all the comrades agreed that propaganda education in the economic situation in the preceding period achieved some initial results in guiding staff and workers to have a correct understanding of the current economic situation, heightening their consciousness, enhanding their morale, buoying up their spirits and finally expediting production. The pressing problem at present is to further summarize experiences and to carry on the "education" in depth on the basis of extensive unfolding so as to win better results. After serious studies and discussion, comrades at the forum suggested that to carry on education in the economic situation in depth, they should start by paying attention to the following five problems:

1. Solve well the staff and workers' problems in ideology. The experiences of the Xian Municipal Industry and Communications Department and provincial textile industry department have shown that owing to their different circumstances, the different things they came into contact with and the different things they learned about, the mass of staff and workers would each observe things from different angles and their point of departure would vary as well. More often than not, they would merely see the individual and the part instead of the whole. As a result, this or that view or understanding would come about. Only by squarely facing these situations, understanding the feelings of staff and workers, studying the masses' talks and solving well the problems in ideology could one shoot the arrow at the right target and substantial results be obtained.

2. Grasp well several combinations. Departments of petroleum and chemicals, coal, machinery, electronics, railroads, architectural engineering, etc, have mainly grasped the following combinations: 1) education in the economic situation with the overall reorganization of enterprises; 2) education in the economic situation with education in raising economic effects; 3) education in the economic situation with education against corruption and taking strong measures against economic crimes; and 4) education in the economic situation with education in revolutionary traditions. Experience has proved that if the combinations are well put into practice, empty political preaching and the tedious job of accumulating figures will be done away with and thus education in the economic education would be deepened.

3. Aim at raising the socialist consciousness of staff and workers. Experiences of many regions, departments and enterprises have shown that the current education in the economic situation have played an important part in doing well the political work of the ideology of the "four upholdings." The basic aim has been to raise the socialist consciousness of staff and workers. Having made this clear, settling accounts and making comparisons are considered keys to solving logical problems, so that to settle accounts for the sake of settling accounts could be avoided.

4. Uphold seeking truth from facts. Many factories, mines and enterprises that have done well in education in the economic situation have maintained that in education in the economic situation, one should talk about the situation of the country as it was, and state the actual economic situation of the country. One should not only talk about the good situation but also the difficulties that one was faced with.

Staff and workers should be asked to be masters, contribute more, share the trouble of the country, work hard in production and solve the existing problems step by step through protracted hard struggle. The housing problem in some enterprises has been quite conspicuous. The leadership should present the economic situation of the enterprise to the masses of staff and workers as well as the plan for production development in the next 3 or 5 years and the plan for residence construction. At the same time they have pointed out that so long as production increases and the economic effect is good, the problem of house building will be solved as soon as possible. When the masses of staff and workers see that there is reason for hope and the prospect is promising, they will feel good and satisfied, their faith will grow stronger and their drive to increase production will be greater.

Finally, the common experience of various regions, departments, and factories, mines and enterprises is that the party committees have all put education in the ecomonic situation on the main agenda. They regard it as a significant matter and they are determined to grasp the "education" in depth and in detail and to reach for good results. At present, special work should be done to emphasize "in depth" and to make more efforts to raise the socialist consciousness of the staff and workers.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO PRAISES WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

HK270314 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Summary] Comrade Wang Enmao paid a visit on 22 June to the printing plant run by the No 4 secondary school of the Urumqi Railroad Bureau and praised the school's work-study program. "He hoped that schools of all types would vigorously promote work-study programs and strive to cultivate the students into laborers with socialist awareness and culture."

This printing plant was opened in 1978. Last year its output value was 180,000 yuan and it made a net of 40,000 yuan, thus providing capital for improving the school's teaching conditions.

Wang Enmao said: "The guiding principle that education should serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor is correct. In the past too much stress was laid on productive labor, and this should be corrected. However it is also incorrect to neglect participation in productive labor. The orientation of launching work-study programs in schools is correct and must be vigorously popularized."

XINJIANG BEGINS KIRGIZ BROADCASTS 28 JUN

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, June 28 (XINHUA) -- The radio station of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region today began regular broadcasts in the minority language of Kirgiz. This brings to five the number of languages used on the radio in this region, which has 13 nationalities.

The Kirgiz nationality has a population of about 110,000 making up one percent of the region's total. They mainly live in the mountainous Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture in the western part of Xinjiang.

The Xinjiang people's broadcasting station now transmits programs in Uygur, Han, Kazak, Mongolian and Kirgiz, that is, more languages than in any other part of China.

PREMIER SUN HOLDS TALKS WITH RICHARD ALLEN

OW291011 Taipei CNA in English 0958 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 30 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday received Richard Allen, senior counselor for foreign policy to the Republican National Committee of the United States, at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun exchanged views with Allen on the current international affairs. He was accompanied by Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Department, during the meeting. Allen, former national security affairs adviser to President Ronald Reagan, arrived in Taipei Sunday for a four-day visit.

CHINA POST EXAMINES REAGAN'S CHINA POLICY

OW280635 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The China Card"]

[Text] It is difficult to understand the Reagan administration. The President, like his predecessor, seems determined to play Communist China against the Soviet Union. The result is a long string of broken promises. Mr. Reagan campaigned on a pledge to "carry out in its entirety the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act," and he promised to reestablish some sort of official government relations with the Republic of China.

Certainly Communist China is delighted to let the United States modernize its armed forces at American expense. One American commentator suggests that the problem with U.S. foreign policy is that Reagan really does not understand foreign policy. Even when Mr. Reagan gets good advice on China policy, he ignores it. In May, five former ambassadors to the Republic of China -- Karl Rankin (1950-58), Everett Drumright (1958-62) Jerauld Wright (1963-65) Walter McConaughy (1966-74) and Leonard Unger (1974-79) -- wrote to the President, urging him not to seek better relations with Red China at the expense of the Republic of China. Rankin wrote: "We are under no obligation to please a regime which remains avowed communist, which practically booted out our representative in 1949, killed and wounded thousands of American soldiers in Korea, and would make a deal with the Russians against us tomorrow if it suited their convenience."

Ambassador Drumright declared: "Handing over Taiwan to Red China would really amount to dumping one of the most successful experiments in east Asia and would also amount to giving up the equivalent of several aircraft carriers." Smith Hempstone, the commentator, emphasized: "These are the voices of diplomats who have spent years in Asia, men who need to punch no tickets because their careers are behind them. The President would do well to listen to them." It is sound advice. One of those who concurs is U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who has consistently been a loyal friend of the Republic of China. The senator has a far better understanding of the China issue than does Mr. Reagan or any of those who advise him.

The greatest mistake the United States made was to believe Mao in 1949. American policy in Asia has been a continuing series of errors ever since. In the Republic of China we understand communism better. We know you trust Peiping at your own risk and we never believe their promises. The only sound China policy is to support the Republic of China to return to the mainland as the legal government of all of China. Senator Goldwater knows this, even if the Reagan administration does not. If additional evidence is needed, there is the recent case of an American citizen ousted from Red China on the excuse that she obtained the marriage regulations, which Peiping insists are state secrets.

PURPOSE OF 'SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE NO 2' VIEWED

OW282352 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "So-Called 'Shanghai Communique No 2' and the Taiwan Relations Act"]

[Text] According to reports from various sources, negotiations and preparations between the United States and the CCP for a so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" have now entered the final, decisive stage.

Although there have been no open and direct statements, there are indications that negotiations are being actively carried out in Peiping and Washington. On the one hand, talks and contacts of various kinds are going on between the United States and the CCP; on the other hand, necessary coordination is also being worked out between the departments concerned in the United States.

The so-called "Shanghai communique No 2," as its name implies, would be a supplement or revision of the "Shanghai Communique" signed in 1972. That "Shanghai Communique" was mainly designed to pave the way for the establishment of formal relations between the United States and the CCP. It was an attempt to reach a prior understanding on the principle for the settlement of certain major disputes. The so-called "Shanghai communique No. 2" is obviously intended as a further effort to deal with problems which have remained unsolved since the establishment of relations. For this purpose, the United States and the CCP have been negotiating continually in Washington and Peiping since October last year. In fact, Reagan's three letters to important CCP officials were still focused on the same problems. So, the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2 is not only a continuation of the original "Shanghai Communique," but a summing up of U.S.-CCP negotiations since last October and a formalization and embodiment of Reagan's three letters. Both the original "Shanghai Communique" and the "Shanghai communique No 2" now being planned are deliberately aimed at dealing with the "Taiwan issue," that is, the relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Before establishing diplomatic relations with the CCP, the United States had formal diplomatic relations and a long-standing friendship as allies with the Republic of China. Therefore, when the United States and the CCP wanted to establish formal relations, they could not ignore the existence of the Republic of China, nor could they ignore the longstanding ties between the United States and the Republic of China. This is why the "Shanghai Communique" is full of ambiguous words and phrases, each side making its own statements. Then, the United States established diplomatic relations with the CCP and severed formal diplomatic relations with the Republic of China. But it has still maintained very close substantive relations with the Republic of China. The legal basis for these substantive relations is the "Taiwan Relations Act" adopted by the U.S. Congress. Under the act, the United States can not only continue to maintain close economic, cultural and social relations with the Republic of China and supply the latter with necessary defense weapons, but can, based on its President's understanding and judgment, take necessary measures to defend the freedom and security of the people in Taiwan. Therefore, the main target the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" must deal with undoubtedly is the "Taiwan Relations Act."

Until recently, people could not be sure what the on-going secret talks between the United States and the CCP were primarily about and what the contents of the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" would be. However, with the 20 June report by Baker, majority leader of the U.S. Senate, on his visit to mainland China, it became clear that all the talks have been directed against the "Taiwan Relations Act." In other words, although it appears that the secret talks between the United States and the CCP since last October have been focused on the arms sales issue and that the CCP is trying to force the United States to reduce and eventually stop its weapons supplies to Taiwan, in fact, the arms sales issue is merely a pretext of means used by the CCP for the ultimate purpose of forcing the United States to revise or annul the "Taiwan Relations Act," which is the basis for the arms sale. So, the real purpose of the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" is to circumvent objections from the U.S. Congress by beating around the bush and to replace the "Taiwan Relations Act" by devious means.

However, the question is whether the "Taiwan Relations Act" can be easily replaced by the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2." Can the "Taiwan Relations Act" be easily revised or annulled? On this question, the CCP is now mounting a fierce attack on the United States with a specious argument, attempting to force the United States to yield to its demands. However, if the leaders in the U.S. Government and Congress give the matter some thought, they will know that the CCP's argument is really not worth refuting.

For example, the CCP asked Baker face to face: "Could the United States tolerate a Hawaiian relations act which the CCP could institute under similar circumstances?" We don't know whether Baker replied to that question then and there, nor do we know whether the U.S. government intends to reply. In fact, the question is sheer nonsense. Most signficantly, Taiwan is different from Hawaii, and the Government of the Republic of China in Taiwan is different from the Hawaiian state government. The Hawaiian state government has never exercised sovereignty over the entire United States and has never had diplomatic ties and relations of alliance with the CCP. No country has ever recognized Hawaii as an independent country. How can it be compared with the Government of the Republic of China, and with the relations between China and the United States? What basis could the CCP have in drawing up a Hawaiian relations act?

Therefore, even though it seems that the "Shanghai communique No 2" is on the verge of making its appearance and that Sino-U.S. relations are about to face another shock, we feel that we can still fight back jointly with those of insight in the U.S. Congress and keep the "Taiwan Relations Act" intact.

OFFICIALS BARRED FROM ATTENDING MEETING IN U.S.

OW281037 Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA) -- The Cabinet said Sunday public officials of the Republic of China are not allowed to attend the annual meeting of the "Federation of Taiwanese Associations" because that organization has come under the control of the outlawed Taiwan independence movement.

The Cabinet made the announcement in reply to the interpellation of six members of the legislative Yuan, who said some parliamentarians plan to attend the federation's annual convention in the United States.

The federation has reportedly been seized by the "Taiwan Independence League," a group calling for overthrow of the existing government by illegal means and responsible for many subversive and terrorist activities in this country, the Cabinet said. Noting that the league has also been branded by the State of California as a terrorist group, the Cabinet said no one holding public post in the Republic of China shall be allowed to attend its meeting. Those who defy the order shall be dealt with accordingly, it warned.

Meanwhile, four non-partisan members of the Legislative Yuan and Control Yuan will leave for the U.S. Monday as guests of a private association of Chinese professors.

Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang, speaking for the group, said they have not received any invitation from the federation, but he declined to rule out the possibility of attending its meeting if invited.

Two other nonpartisan parliamentarians are reportedly seeking exit permits to attend a meeting of the federation. This however, cannot be confirmed.

HK280804 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Some Beijing Moves on the Eve of '1 July'"]

[Text] Meetings From Beijing to Guangzhou

In 3 days it will be the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. In the past few days, there have been reports from Beijing to Guangzhou on relevant activities. In Beinjing, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee recently called a work forum on the reorganization of basic-level party organizations. Responsible persons representing 11 provinces and municipalities attended the meeting. These provinces and municipalities represent almost a third of the nation's basic-level party organizations. In Guangzhou the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee called a forum of representatives of veteran party members in the countryside. What these veteran party members long committed to rural work also talked about was how to strengthen the reorganization and the buildup of basic-level organizations.

Judging from these two reports, the business of reorganizing basic-level party organizations in an overall manner and especially reorganizing rural basic-level party organizations will be started on a national scale. This is an important task on which the Chinese Communist Party will concentrate forces to tackle at this time.

40 Million Party Members and 2 Million Basic-Level Organizations

The Chinese Communist Party now has over 39 million party members. This figure was announced recently, and is several million higher than last year. To put things more simply, we can say that it is a party with 40 million members. Given a party membership of 40 million, there are a total of over 2 million basic-level organizations. Basic-level organizations are regarded as cells in the organism of the party. If every cell is full of life and vigor, there is a reliable guarantee for the health of the whole organism. Onherwise, there will be an adverse effect on the organism.

Therefore, the soundness of basic-level organizations has a great bearing on the whole party. After 10 years of turmoil, the Chinese Communist Party is again seeking reorganization. In the past 2 years, the line and general and specific policies have been put in order. The leadership organization of the CCP Central Committee has also been reorganized. At present, the question is how to make these 2 million-odd basic-level organizations play their proper role in the new era under the new situation.

Three Unfavorable Phenomea

In analyzing these 2 million-odd basic-level organizations, the RENMIN RIBAO commentator has taken a one-divides-into-two approach. He holds that the great majority of basic-level organizations are capable of acting according to policy and unifying and leading the masses in a struggle for the building of a modern and powerful socialist country. But on the other hand, there are also some basic-level organizations marked by the following three phenomena:

1. Being soft and weak and lacking in fighting power.

2. Being in a paralyzed or semiparalyzed state.

3. Being in an even worse state; these basic-level organizations have degenerated under the attack of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets.

The commentator holds that these phenomena have appeared "due to serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and due to hackneyed capitalist thinking and the corrosive effects and influence of remnant feudalist ideas, coupled with certain defects in our work."

The Party Must Control the Party

In fact, experiments with the reorganization of basic-level organizations have been conducted in various areas and some experiences have been gained. Most of the Chinese population is located in the countryside. There are more basic-level organizations in the countryside. Therefore, Guangdong Province has counted on veteran party members long committed to work in the countryside and has cited them as examples, urging young party members to learn from them and serve the people wholeheartedly. Beijing has again suggested that the party control the party. Strengthening the reorganization and buildup of basic-level organizations is an important aspect of the effort to make the party control the party. Those basic-level organizations that have become paralyzed or decayed can never be left untended or taken for granted.

An Important Meeting Likely To Be Afoot in Beijing

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of Malta flew back to Beijing from Dalian yesterday. This is a new move. After Mintoff arrived in Beijing last Thursday, he immediately flew on to Dalian. As far as protocol was concerned, this was a very unusual arrangement. This has inevitably made people think that an important meeting might have been in progress in Beijing before the arrival of "1 July." This made reception of the guest impossible. Mintoff has again returned to Beijing to visit and hold talks. Probably those high-ranking officials in Beijing have now become free to receive the guest.

INDONESIAN DIPLOMAT'S SPEECH TERMED 'ABSURD'

HK260336 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Comment on the Indonesian Diplomat's Absurdities"]

[Text] The three parties that have been resisting Vietnam in Kampuchea have reached an agreement to make joint preparations for forming a united government in order to resist Vietnamese aggression. At this time, to the surprise of the people, an Indonesian diplomat published a speech stating that the chief threat in Southeast Asia comes from China. Calm study and discussion will merely prove what few facts this Indonesian diplomat has used in making this charge against China.

Is it because of the huge population in China that China will expand abroad and bring about a "yellow peril?" This view was once in vogue in Europe where people saw the Chinese as the descendants of Genghis Khan and thought that one day in the future the Chinese would carry out expansionism. However, this was because of their ignorance of history. In fact, China was a victim of Genghis Khan's invasion when he conquered Europe and Asia in the manner of a strong wind scattering the last clouds. As for the huge population, it has never been a cause of aggression. Otherwise, how can we explain the fact that the United Kingdom for a time dominated the world? Moreover, how can we explain the aggressive activities of the Empire of Persia and the Roman Empire?

Is it because China has been implementing a socialist system and is morally connected with the communist parties in other countries that China wants to "export revolution?" This is misunderstanding and a distortion of the communist system and its ideology. The revolution in any country cannot be achieved by force from abroad. The internal cause is the basis from which a change in something originates. A revolution depends on the awareness of the people in the country and no country can take the role of the people of another country into their own hands. Communists always hold that they will replace capitalism with communism throughout the world.

However, regarding the relations between different countries, they always hold that they should depend only on peaceful competition to prove the superiority of communism and thus arouse the awareness of the people of other countries.

The task facing the Chinese people at present is to build a modern China with highly developed material and spiritual civilizations. This demands the persistent efforts of generations of Chinese people. In order to fulfill this task, China needs to improve its leadership, readjust its economy, train personnel at home, and attract capital, science and technology from abroad. From the perspective of foreign policies, in order to achieve this, China wants to create sustained peaceful international surroundings so as to keep the construction in China free from interference from abroad. Furthermore, China clearly understands that since the Southeast Asian countries broke away from the fetters of colonialism, they have already established stable state power, and that the major task for these countries at present is to eliminate the economic traces of colonialism and reconstruct their national economies. Therefore, China sees nothing that calls for the "export of revolution" in the situation.

Last year Chinese leaders visited some ASEAN countries and said during the visits that China is morally connected with the communist parties in other countries, but it does not interfere in other parties' policiy decisions nor in the measures of other countries' governments related to their communist parties. China will consistently honor these words. The facts have clearly shown that China has not established any military bases in other countries nor deployed any troops abroad. How can China be a threat to other countries?

What draws people's attention is the illegal occupation of the four Japanese northern islands by the Soviet Union, the military bases that the Soviet Union is establishing in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Port Bang Ton, the increasing patrol of its warships across the Strait of Malacca and its more undisguised activities of instigating Vietnam to invade Kampuchea and the border area of Thailand and supporting Vietnam in establishing an empire of Indochina. Does Indonesia turn a blind eye to all this? As for the United States, it has deployed its troops in South Korea and established a military base in Subic Bay in the Philippines. Does Indonesia also turn a blind eye to this fact?

No people of insight will approve such absurd allegations about the threat of China when we are faced with the unscrupulous aggressive activities of Vietnam. We must realize that this confusion of rights and wrongs will muddle people's understanding of the danger of the aggressive activities of Vietnam and sow discord and undermine the international unity in opposing the Soviet Union and resisting Vietnam. Therefore, we should refute these absurd allegations and clarify the facts.

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ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH UNFPA OFFICIALS 1 JUL

OW011813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met with Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA], and Nafis Sadik, assistant executive director of UNFPA.

He extended a welcome to the two UNFPA officials for coming to China to observe the opening of China's third national census today.

Premier Zhao said that the current census in such a populous country is a big event not only for China, but for the world's population and development. He said that the population problem is largely a problem of the developing countries and is closely related to their social and economic development.

Salas and the premier discussed future world population trends. Zhao said that China would strive to control its population growth so as not to bring pressure to the world population problem.

After observing census activities this morning, Salas said the program was well organized and that people appeared eager to participate.

Premier Zhao said that the current census would achieve expected results. He thanked Salas and the UNFPA for their help in the census.

Zhao said that the Chinese Government was satisfied with the good cooperation with the UNFPA since China became a member of the UNFPA in 1978 and said he supported its activities. He said he hoped that China and the UNFPA would further exchange experience and work together for a solution to the world population problem.

Present on the occasion were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Li Chengrui, deputy head of the census leading group under the State Council. Also present was Nassim Shallon, coordinator of operational activities for development of the UN system in China.

U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS DISPUTES TERMED 'CERTAIN'

HK010938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Gong Weixin [7895 4850 2450] and Chen Peiyan [7115 0160 1031]: "Review of and Prospects for U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Talks"]

[Text] Although the United States and the Soviet Union have signed a number of agreements after fierce disputes and repeated bargaining in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in the past 10 years and more, this has had no effect on their nuclear race. This time, as the two sides resume talks, their plans show marked differences and their antagonism has sharpened. There is no doubt that this argument will go on for a long time.

The United States and the Soviet Union opened formal talks on reducing strategic arms in Geneva on 29 June. This has attracted world attention.

The United States and the Soviet Union conducted the first and second stages of strategic arms talks from 1969 to 1979. The talks now opening in Geneva are actually a continuation of the talks the two sides held for more than 10 years. In the first stage of talks from 17 November 1969 to 27 May 1972, the representatives of the 2 sides held 123 meetings. After fierce bargaining, they finally signed a provisional agreement on certain measures for limiting offensive strategic arms.

This provisional agreement was scheduled to last 5 years. It froze the number of land-based ICBM's of both sides at the level as of 1 July 1972 — that is, the Soviet Union had 1,618 and the United States 1,054 -- and froze the number of submarine-launched missiles and missile-carrying submarines, including those under construction, at the level as of 26 May 1972 — that is, the Soviet Union had 950 such missiles and 62 submarines while the United States had 750 missiles and 44 submarines. The agreement made no provision regarding limitations on strategic bombers. This froze a further increase in numbers at a time when both sides had already achieved "overkill" in offensive strategic weapons, and its effect was to shift the nuclear race onto the track of focusing on improving weapons quality. As far as the Soviet Union was concerned, the provisional agreement helped it to maintain numerical superiority over the United States in offensive strategic weapons and to concentrate efforts on catching up with the United States in quality. As far as the United States was concerned, since it had at the time actually halted any further increase in the number of its offensive strategic weapons, the provisional agreement also obviously accorded with U.S. interests in limiting increases in Soviet offensive strategic weapons, especially the giant SS-9; and at that time the superior quality of U.S. weapons was enough to offset the Soviet superiority in quantity. The provisional agreement did not touch the nuclear arsenals of the two sides, but simply laid down rules for the nuclear race in the future. Apart from that, as the United States and the Soviet Union both felt at that time that anti-missile defense systems were tremendously expensive and of doubtful effectiveness, neither side was prepared to develop them in quantity. They then agreed on a "pact on limiting antimissile defense systems," by which each side maintained two such systems.

The United States and the Soviet Union began the second stage of the talks in Geneva on 21 November 1972. These talks lasted 7 years, and some 300 plenary meetings were held. Finally, on 18 June 1979, Carter and Brezhnev signed SALT II in Vienna. This treaty would remain effective until 1985. It stipulated the total number of strategic weapons of each side as 2,250, including 1,320 MIRV carriers. In common with the provisional agreement, the treaty still only placed limitations on quantity, not on quality; moreover, the number of MIRV's was higher than each side possessed at the time. Thus, some leeway was left for further increasing their numbers.

After the signing of SALT II, there was a strong reaction within the United States. Many senators expressed doubts over whether the treaty benefited the United States. A number of U.S. military strategists pointed out that the treaty held the following disadvantages for the United States: It permitted the Soviet Union to deploy 308 heavy missiles whose destructive power exceeded that of all existing U.S. ICBM's; the Soviet Backfire bomber did not count as a strategic weapon and was not subject to limitations, whereas U.S. aircraft-carrier cruise missiles were treated as MIRV strategic weapons and therefore limited; the total number of strategic weapons and the permitted number of MIRV's was too high and helped the Soviet Union to take advantage of its superiority in numbers and payloads of ICBM's, and also accorded with Soviet requirements in attempting to speed up the deployment of MIRV's. According to the U.S. Constitution, a treaty has to be ratified by a two-thirds Senate majority. Since the treaty could not muster the necessary supporting votes, Congress delayed debating and voting on the treaty during the Carter administration. After taking office, Reagan held that this treaty had "fatal flaws," and opposed its ratification by the Senate. At the same time the talks on strategic arms came to a halt, owing to tension in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The United States and the Soviet Union are now reopening the talks. Although SALT II has never come into effect, while major changes have also occurred in the situation, both sides stated not long ago that they would abide by the previous agreement and treaty. When Reagan first took office he declared that he wanted to completely renegotiate SALT II, but later his attitude changed somewhat, and he held that part of it could be accepted as a basis for new talks.

Although maintaining that SALT II cannot be ratified, Reagan has recently stated on many occasions that the relevant provisions of the treaty will actually be observed until the United States and the Soviet Union conclude a new treaty through negotiations. Although these new talks are not being called SALT III, they are in fact a continuation of the talks of the past, and even the delegates to the talks are the same old adversaries at the negotiating table.

Neither the first nor the second stages of talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms, nor the new talks now being held in Geneva, display any sincerity on the part of the United States or the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament. It is just a struggle by both sides, under the burden of the nuclear arms race, to try to impose limits on their opponent while developing their own arsenal and at the same time lighten their economic difficulties in some degree. At present, as in previous negotiations, the United States and Soviet Union, both acting according to their own interests, have put forward diametrically opposed schemes. The U.S. scheme calls for reducing strategic arms in two stages. In the first stage the focus is on reducing missiles and missile systems "that are most prone to cause instability," and to reduce the missiles and warheads of both sides by one-third. The second stage would stipulate a "maximum equal limitation" on other component parts of strategic arms, which would include reducing the missile payload of both sides to a level below the current U.S. level. Obviously the U.S. scheme is based on the Soviet superiority in strategic arms; it stresses the imbalance of forces and aims at achieving parity by reducing Soviet superiority, while at the same time maintaining U.S. nuclear technological superiority. While rejecting the U.S. plan, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal for a so-called "immediate freeze" on the strategic arms of both sides, and then begin talks on reductions. The Soviet Union holds that although the strategic arms makeup of both sides differs, "parity already exists," and no reduction can affect this parity. The Soviet Union attempts to freeze the status quo in order to maintain its superiority over the United States in certain fields of strategic arms, and also to cancel the plan that the United States is now implementing to develop strategic arms modernization on a large scale.

Since the plans of the two sides are markedly different, and their standpoints are antagonistic, there are certain to be fierce disputes at these new talks. During the talks both sides will be continually changing their plans and playing new tricks. As in the past, the mood will at times be tense and at other times relaxed, and it will be a lengthy business.

BAN YUE TAN LOOKS AT CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

HK010411 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 82

[Article by editorial department: "Three Basic Points in China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] During his talk with Guinea-Bissau Head of State Vieira on 19 April, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: China's foreign policy can be summed up in three sentences: strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries; oppose hegemonism; and preserve world peace.

These three basic points in China's foreign policy are precisely based on Chairman Mao Zedong's theory on the division into three worlds. The correct strategy of division into three worlds and the important idea of never seeking hegemony will remain the guiding ideology for our country's foreign policy in the future.

The first basic point is China's unity and cooperation with the countries of the Third World and its steadfastness in standing together with them.

The forces of the Third World have flourished greatly since World War II. Now some 120 -- 70 percent -- of the 160 independent countries on earth belong to the Third World. The population of these countries exceeds that of the superpowers, while their area is more extensive and their resources are more abundant. So long as the Third World can truly unite, its strength will certainly exceed that of the superpowers, and the two superpowers will not succeed in dominating the world and doing whatever they like. The expansion and aggression of the superpowers can also be thwarted.

China herself is also a Third World country and will always belong to the Third World. Common experiences, interests and struggles link our country with the Third World countries. We resolutely support the struggles of the Third World countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racial discrimination, and support the just struggles of the people of all countries. We actively develop economic and technical cooperation with the Third World countries according to our strength and feasibility. This type of "cooperation between South and South" is very good and has broad prospects. We wish to work together with the developing countries of the Third World to change the unfair and irrational old world economic order and establish a new international economic order. We support the proposals of the group of 77 on establishing a new international economic order.

The second basic point is opposition to hegemonism.

Look around at the world; how did the situation of ceaseless turmoil come about? An investigation of its source shows that it was caused by the rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States is on the defensive and the Soviet Union on the offensive in this rivalry. The Soviet Union carried out a military occupation of Czechoslovakia at the end of the 1960's; in particular, 2 years ago it launched aggression against Afghanistan and also supported Vietnam in invading and occupying Kampuchea; it has also carried out expansionist activities in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world. The main threat to world peace thus comes from the Soviet Union.

China lays particular emphasis on opposition to Soviet hegemonism, and at the same time she also opposes U.S. hegemonism. The foreign policy pursued by China is principled and means acting independently and keeping the initiative in her own hands. As everyone knows, the United States has consistently supported the racist regime in South Africa, and stubbornly supports Israel in the Middle East, thus being antagonistic toward the African and Arab peoples. The United States supports the reactionary forces in Latin America and opposes the local nationalist and democratic movements there. The United States refuses to withdraw its troops from South Korea and hampers the peaceful reunification of Korea. As regards China, the United States is still selling arms to Taiwan and violating our country's sovereignty. We resolutely oppose the pursuit of hegemonism by anyone in any place. We consistently support all countries endangered by hegemonism.

The third basic point is preservation of world peace.

The aim of China's foreign policy is to preserve world peace. China faces a tremendous task in carrying out its four modernizations drive and improving the living standards of its people. We need an international environment of peace for a long time. The preservation of world peace also accords with the common interests of the people of all countries. Of course, whether or not world peace can be preserved is determined not by people's subjective desires but by the struggles of the peoples. We must strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries and work together with all countries and peoples that uphold justice in order to oppose the aggression and expansion of the superpowers and preserve world peace.

The success of China's revolution and construction is inseparable from the support of the peoples of the world. China's future is closely linked to the bright future of the world. In international affairs, we must unswervingly implement our government's foreign policy and make contributions to world peace and friendship among all peoples.

SPOKESMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. DRUG REPORT

OW021224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Chinese Embassy in the United States today made clarifications in reference to reports by the NEWSWEEK magazine and other publications that methaqualone smuggled into the United States from some countries allegedly originates from China.

The spokesman said: "China's export of a certain amount of methaqualone is a sale of a medicine through normal trade channels which fully conforms to international practice. China has nothing to do whatsoever with the dealings of those international drug traffickers who convert methaqualone into quaalude and then smuggle it into the United States. Chinese law clearly stipulates that abusive use and trade of drugs are prohibited, and it has been firmly observed. Any unwarranted accusations against China in this respect must resolutely be rejected."

INTEREST RATES VIEWED AS KEY TO U.S. ECONOMY

HK301126 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 82 p 7

[Article by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "High Interest Rates -- An Obstacle to U.S. Economic Recovery"]

[Text] The United States has placed its hopes for an economic recovery on the large-scale tax reduction carried out by the Reagan administration. The starting point for the Reagan administration in reviving the U.S. economy is to encourage capitalists to expand production. However, high interest rates have made enterprises completely lifeless. It is obvious that the reduction of interest rates is the crux of the matter. If the problem of interest rates remains unsolved, the U.S. economy will continue to stagnate during the second half of the year.

An important day for the Reagan administration in carrying out its large-scale tax reduction plan is 1 July. With this day approaching, Washington has been filled with an optimistic atmosphere. Regan, the treasury secretary, and Dederick, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, have forecast a U.S. economic recovery in the second half of the year.

It is not at all strange that officials in Washington have placed their hopes for the U.S. economic recovery on the tax reduction effective 1 July. According to the theories of supply-side economics, a tax reduction will greatly arouse people's enthusiasm for work and savings. It is said that as long as the amount of bank savings deposits increases, enterprises will be provided with sufficient funds to expand their factory buildings and facilities and employ more workers. The great increase in supply will bring about a fully prosperous economy. It is also said that U.S. taxpayers will receive benefits from the Reagan administration's tax reduction amounting to more than $33 billion. Apart from that, the U.S. social security fees will be raised by $12 billion during the second half of the year. After a blood transfusion of $45 billion to enliven the market, the economy will certainly improve. Kennedy's tax reduction plan did play a great role! This is the background for the optimistic views boldly expressed by the officials of the U.S. Government in recent days.

However, one area which gives one much food for thought are some unfavorable factors in the U.S. economy which will contribute to the complete failure of this tax reduction plan.

Comparing the present crisis with the previous crises of the United States before the war, we have discovered two great differences. First, the drop in the inflation rate has never been so drastic. We all know that the U.S. inflation rate in the past few years was in double-digit figures. It dropped to 2.4 percent last April. Such changes are large enough. Second, during the period of crisis, interest rates exceeded 16.5 percent for a long time. This was unprecedented. Due to the drastic drop in the inflation rate, various commodities were sold at lower-than-expected prices.

This has caused major losses to many enterprises which usually survive price increases. They fell into dire straits and were unable to raise funds because of the rising interest rates during this period of crisis. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT of 3 May explicitly pointed out: "The present bankruptcy rate of the U.S. enterprises is a record high over the past 21 years." It added: A weak economy, poor profits and torturing interest rates that the "catastrophe for enterprises will continue."

The starting point for the Reagan administration brain trust in supply-side economics for reviving the U.S. economy is to provide capitalists with sufficient funds so that they can expand their production. However, high interest rates have "thrown the enterprises into a state of lifelessness." Therefore, if the problem of high interest rates remains unsolved, the so-called prosperity in the second half of the year is only empty talk.

Indeed, the question of whether it is possible for interest rates to drop in the future has become a factor in determining the success or failure of President Reagan's economic policy. As interest rates are under the control of the chairman of the U.S. central bank (that is, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board), Paul A. Volcker, then with the approach of 1 July and the tax reduction, people in the Washington political circles have also intensified their criticism of the Fed for its inability to reduce interest rates. The news that Volcker has been forced to resign has circulated fast.

However, the reason for the continued high interest rates in the U.S. money market is not so much the responsibility of the Fed as it is the responsibility of the federal government for its huge deficit. The 21 June issue of the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK pointed out that in the next 6 months, from July to December, the U.S. Treasury Department will raise an enormous sum of $90 billion from the money market to make up for the deficit. The need for this enormous fund has become a chief factor in the tight market credit and has made it impossible for interest rates to drop.

Current U.S. interest rates have indeed taken a slight turn for the better. In the 6 month from October of last year to March this year, the GNP dropped at the rate of 4 percent annually but it has since picked up slightly since the second quarter of this year. The sharp drop in the inflation rate has also contributed to the increase in the purchasing power of the public. First, the turnover from retail trade has markedly increased. Second, housing construction, sales of cars, orders for consumer durables and other departments hard hit in the crisis picked up to a certain extent in May. Furthermore, the enterprise circles have gradually completed their work for disposing of overstocked goods. All this means that the U.S. economy has already passed the lowest point in the crisis and is slowly turning up. It is precisely this situation that has prompted Washington officials to place high hopes on the results of the Reagan administration's tax reduction plan and at the same time has greatly intensified their criticism of Volcker for his inability to reduce interest rates.

As a matter of fact, many U.S. publications pointed out a short time ago that neither reduction nor increase in the growth rate of the money supply can prevent interest rates from rising. Every major increase in the money supply invariably gives rise to the people's fear of the possibility of intensified inflation and thus stimulates interest rate increases. Every slowing down in the money supply also gives rise to the short supply of monetary credits, resulting in the rise of the interest rate, too.

It appears that the key to the drop in interest rates lies in the reduction of the huge federal budget deficit of the Reagan administration. However, the reason for the huge deficit in the federal budget is also inseparable from the large-scale tax reduction carried out by the Reagan administration.

Owing to the difficulty in solving the interest rate issue, the U.S. economy will still stagnate in the second half of this year. This is the view of most economists in the United States.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The item entitled "Democratic Party Midterm Convention Ends" published in the 30 June China DAILY REPORT on page B 1 was incorrectly assembled. Paragraph four to the conclusion of the item should be added to the preceeding item, entitled "U.S.-PRC Amity Association Meeting Noted."

MOSCOW SAID ANGRY OVER KAMPUCHEA COALITION

OW011912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Commentary: Moscow Hot With Rage -- by correspondent Wang Chongjie" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (XINHUA) -- The establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by the three Kampuchean resistance forces clearly runs against the will of Moscow. Therefore, the Soviet press, apart from heaping abuses on the Kampuchean patriotic forces and spreading anti-China slanders, has poured out a spate of anger against the ASEAN states.

IZVESTIYA in an article today expressed "regret" and "profound anxiety" over ASEAN's solemn stand on the Kampuchean problem. The article slandered the ASEAN states as following an aggressive and provocative policy and "undermining the foundation for a practicable solution to the Southeast Asian problem."

The latest issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS also charged the ASEAN states' support to the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government as deviating from "the orientation of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace."

The Soviet Union supports the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea while the ASEAN nations are opposed to it. So, who after all is interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign country, flagrantly violating the elementary principles of international law, pursuing a policy of aggression and provocation and undermining the basis for a practical settlement of the Southeast Asian issue?

The ASEAN nations support the formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchean patriotic forces and demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions while the Soviet Union encourages Vietnam's continued military occupation of Kampuchea. So, who is going against the direction of making Southeast Asia a peace zone?

It is a matter of course that Democratic Kampuchea should continue to retain its seat in the United Nations in the light of the U.N. Charter and norms governing international relations. But the Vietnamese aggressors and Moscow, their behind-the-scenes backer, demand that other countries recognize the Heng Samrin regime they fostered, and try to put it into the United Nations. What is this if not a flagrant act of trampling upon the U.N. Charter and norms governing international relations, an attempt to legalize the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea?

It appears that Moscow is out of its senses. It is none other than Moscow itself that has been backing Vietnam in its aggression, and threatening the peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, turning black into white, it heaps abuse on the ASEAN countries and exerts pressure on them, only to have its own scheme backfired.

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia shows once again that aggression and support for aggression are unpopular, while anti-aggression in defense of national independence wins universal sympathy. This is a fact independent of Moscow's likes and dislikes.

FORMER CPV PLATOON LEADER RECALLS KOREAN WAR

SK300336 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Speech by Comrade Chen Yunqi, former platoon leader of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] and now deputy political commissar of the division political department of a unit of the Beijing Garrison, on occasion of 32d anniversary of the Korean war -- initial words in Chinese fading into translation]

[Text] On 25 June we mark the 32d anniversary of the opening of the Korean fatherland liberation war triggered by the U.S. imperialists. As a member of the Chinese People's Volunteers, I recall this day with emotion.

Thirty-two years ago the U.S. imperialists openly triggered a war of invasion against the Korean people. Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the Korean people and men and officers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] undauntedly and heroically fought against the enemy.

Under the banner of "resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation" and the banner of proletariat internationalism, the CPV, waging 3 years of bloody struggle side by side with the Korean people on the Korean war front and upholding the appeal of President Mao, defeated the U.S. imperialists and achived a great victory in the Korean fatherland liberation war.

In those days 32 years ago when we fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, our CPV soldiers were always warmly cared for by the Korean people. Through this, we felt more closely the warm friendly feelings toward the Chinese people of the Korean people.

It was a freezing cold winter night. Our unit had to stay in a village near the (Chongchon) River. Coincidently, a KPA unit was already in the village. At the news of our coming, they vacated for us the rooms they had occupied. After repeatedly offering the rooms to each other, we both had to make camp outside.

The villagers treated us warmly, giving us wood for fires and bedding. Next day at dawn, the villagers brought us cooked rice. Such a warm treat strengthened our conviction in victory and revived endless vigor in us.

Afterward, our unit was assigned the task of safeguarding railway transportation. The enemy used to destroy railways and bridges by mobilizing dozens of aircraft. Assisted by the KPA and the Korean people, we defended a bridge, fighting alongside the railway day in and day out. When the enemy's aircraft came, we shot at them with machineguns and even rifles and when the bridge was destroyed, we rebuilt it and repaired the damaged railway.

As a result of our safeguarding the railway, we were called the invincible railway defenders.

When at last the guns fell silent in Korea, the Korean people, under the leadership of the KWP led by President Kim Il-song, achieved brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction by implementing the principles of self-reliance in economy, self-support in politics and self-defense, while displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Today the DPRK stands towering as a powerful socialist country in the eastern part of Asia. The position of the DPRK is daily rising in the international community and the Korean people are an incomparably heroic people.

We are proud of having such a heroic people as comrades-in-arms. The revolutionary spirit of the Korean comrades-in-arms is the example we should emulate.

The proposals put forth by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to prevent national division are widely supported not only by the Korean people but also by the countries and peoples who advocate justice.

The South Korean authorities, however, are strongly opposed to the North-South dialogue, disregarding the aspirations of the whole nation. They trampled upon the North-South joint communique and are now laying obstacles to the nation's reunification.

The CPV and Chinese people strongly support the Korean people's sacred cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. Without fail, the United States must remove its troops and equipment from South Korea. The PRC and the DPRK are fraternal neighbors, whose rivers and mountains are physically linked, and their relationship is that of lips and teeth.

The peoples of the PRC and the DPRK have established indestructible friendly relations in the struggle against their common enemy. In the course of socialist construction and restoration, the peoples of our two countries have mutually backed and supported each other while further strengthening and developing the great friendship.

As stated by Comrade Geng Biao at a Pyongyang mass rally during his visit to the DPRK, the Chinese people and army value the great friendship between the parties and countries of the PRC and DPRK as most precious and they will continue to make efforts to develop such a friendship. No matter what might come, the Chinese people and army will, as before, trimph by fighting alongside the Korean people.

ULANHU RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, new ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials here today to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present was Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

UN-SPONSORED TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN CLOSE

OW251910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The U.N.-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime concerning the question of Afghanistan ended here last night.

A press communique issued here today by the United Nations says, "The discussions focused on the four agenda items identified for consideration", namely, withdrawal of foreign troops, non-interference in internal affairs of state, international guarantees on non-interference, and voluntary return of refugees. The communique notes, "progress was made in the clarification of the positions of the interlocutors, in the identification of areas of agreement and in the development of ideas as to the structure and contents of the comprehensive settlement."

Speaking at a press conference held at the Palais des Nations this morning, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Diego Cordovez, who had been conducting the talks as the personal representative of the secretary-general, said a "set of understandings" had been reached in the final hours of the discussions to serve as a basis for deliberations in autumn. He added that "certain important, significant political concessions have been made" by the participants in the talks, but he refused to elaborate on the point.

Iran, which had been invited to join in the talks, boycotted the Geneva talks, but Cordovez said that he had kept Iran informed about the talks. Cordovez indicated that in the course of the talks, he had contacted the Soviet and the U.S. officials in Geneva.

The U.N.-sponsored talks on Afghanistan met with strong opposition from both resistance fighters in Afghanistan and Afghan patriots residing in Switzerland, who issued statements outside the meeting to assert their stands.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PAKISTANI CULTURAL GROUP

Official Meets Ji Pengfei

OW301514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Masud Nabi Nur, secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Pakistan, and his wife here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbul Ahmad and his wife.

Cultural Accord Signed

OW011728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- An implementation program for cultural exchanges between China and Pakistan for 1982 and 1983 was signed here this evening. Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Pakistan, signed the program on behalf of their respective governments. Present on the occasion were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, and Maqbul Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China. According to the program, China and Pakistan will strengthen friendly relations, and exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, art, education, sports, news media, publication and religion.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON MALTA PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) — Following is the press communique on the visit to China of Maltese Prime Minister Mintoff:

Press Communique

At the invitation of the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from 24 to 30 June, 1982.

During Prime Minister Mintoff's visit, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping met with Prime Minister Mintoff and had an exchange of views with him on matters of common interest. Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua held constructive talks with Prime Minister Mintoff:

During their talks, the Chinese leaders and Prime Minister Mintoff had a broad exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly the situation in their respective regions. The two sides expressed their concern at the recent development of the international situation and reaffirmed their firm belief and strict adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

Regarding the Middle East, the two sides strongly condemned the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon, demanded that Israel stop its aggression and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The two sides resolutely supported the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle to resist Israeli aggression, uphold state sovereignty and safeguard national rights.

The Maltese side reiterated that in accordance with the declaration of the Government of Malta of 14 May 1981 concerning the neutrality of Malta, it will not permit the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

The Chinese side reaffirmed its continued support for the status of the Republic of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a policy of non-alignment. The Chinese side welcomes and supports Malta's endeavors to promote peace and security in the Mediterranean and for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides stated their respective views on the Kampuchean question. They welcomed the agreement recently reached among the three parties of the Kampuchean patriotic forces in the interest of the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors and for an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

Both sides reaffirmed their firm support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against apartheid and for the people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mintoff expressed their deep satisfaction with the development of Sino-Maltese friendly relations. They reaffirmed their determination to consolidate the existing friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

They assessed the prospects for closer bilateral relation and agreed that it is in the interest of their two peoples to further develop the relations between China and Malta. The two sides expressed their willingness to make efforts and take appropriate measures in order to expand their economic and technical cooperation.

Prime Minister Mintoff extended a cordial invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the Republic of Malta and Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted it with pleasure. Prime Minister Mintoff expressed his appreciation and deep gratitude for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

HUANG HUA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

Meets King, Prime Minister

OW010834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, June 30 (XINHUA) -- King of Spain Juan Carlos received at the Royal Palace today Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party, now on an official visit to this country. Later, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo received Huang Hua at the prime minister's office and had friendly talks with him. During both meetings, the two sides discussed international issues of common concern and each side briefed the other on the present situation in their respective countries. They also exchanged views on ways to further promote the friendly relations between the two countries. In the evening, Huang Hua hosted a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy. Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, chief of the King's Office Nicolas Cotoner and other high-ranking officials attended the banquet. Spanish Ambassador to China Felipe de la Morena y Calvet and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Zhang Shijie were also present. Speaking at the banquet, the two foreign minister underlined the fact that the two countries have common views on many major international issues and hoped for closer friendly relations between the two countries.

Departure From Madrid

OW011824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here for home via Paris today at the end of his three-day official visit to the country. Seeing him off at the airport were Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Spanish Ambassador to China Felipe de la Morena.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE DELEGATION

OW201550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted a group of public figures from Portugal this evening. Leader of the group is Antonio Gomes de Pinho, secretary of state for culture, and deputy leader is Alvaro Vasconcelos, secretary of the Portugal-China Democratic and Friendship Association. The group arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The guests will travel to Shanghai, Xian and Guangzhou before going home.

FURTHER ON PENG ZHEN ACTIVITIES AT LCY CONGRESS

Meets Assembly President

OW302004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) — Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this morning met with the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by [words indistinct] Political Bureau.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Comrade Peng Zhen congratulated Dizdarevic on the complete success of the 12th National Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). He told Dizdarevic: "We have seen from this congress the future of your party, your country and your people. You have practised criticism and self-criticism and indicated weak points. This demonstrates the LCY's determination to inherit the road paved by Tito. This is a congress of unity, a congress of success." Peng Zhen, on behalf of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, invited Comrade Dizdarevic to visit China at a time convenient to him. Dizdarevic accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Meets Trade Union Leader

OW302012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) — Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, today met and had a cordial conversation with Ni Zhifu, Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Ni Zhifu is here as a member of the Chinese Communist Party delegation to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Nedeljkovic and Ni Zhifu briefed each other on the work and tasks of the trade unions of their countries. The two (?sides pointed) out that the cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries is very good and is part of the overall cooperation between the two countries. They pledged to further enhance this friendly cooperation.

Comments on Congress

OW302006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 30 (XINHUA) — The delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, left here this afternoon after attending the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Petar Matic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. Peng Zhen told Matic: "I once again congratulate you on the very successful congress. With the firm determination to carry on Tito's line and the support of the broad masses of people, you all will surely achieve greater success. We are greatly encouraged and pleased in this respect." Matic thanked the delegation for its participation in the congress and indicated that they will make all efforts to implement the resolutions of the congress.

Return to Urumqi

OW010802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Urumqi, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, was back in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, this morning by special plane from Belgrade after attending the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Wang Enmao and Gu Jingsheng, first and second secretaries of the CCP Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee.

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES LOGISTICS GROUP VISITS

Hong Xuezhi Hosts Banquet

OW211640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a logistics delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces. The delegation is led by Major General Traian Dafinescu, chief of staff of the General Logistics Department of the Romanian Ministry of National Defense.

Hong Xuezhi and Dafinescu said the exchange of logistics experience by the two armed forces would benefit development of friendship between them and help strengthen their logistics work. Present were Wang Zixiu, chief of staff of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived today at the invitation of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department.

Meeting With Yang Dezhi

OW281638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here this evening with the logistics delegation of the Romanian Armed Forces. The delegation is led by Major General Traian Dafinescu, chief of staff of the General Logistics Department of the Romanian Ministry of National Defense.

Extending a warm welcome to the visitors, Yang Dezhi said that they have brought friendly sentiments of the Romanian people and armed forces for the Chinese people and armed forces. Dafinescu said that he and his colleagues have been impressed by the remarkable achievements made by the Chinese Armed Forces in political education, military training and logistics service. Present were Hong Xuezhi, director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. After the meeting, Yang Dezhi gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian visitors. The delegation arrived in Beijing June 21 and toured Shanghai and Suzhou. It is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO RWANDA

OW241536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese military delegation left Rwanda for home Wednesday after a six-day visit to that country, according to a report from Kigali.

The delegation, led by Han Huaizhi, assistant chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was received by President Juvenal Habyarimana on June 22. The president spoke highly of the friendly cooperation between China and Rwanda and wished to see the bilateral relations further consolidated and developed. Chinces Ambassador to Rwanda Zhao Jin was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived in Rwanda on June 18 at the invitation of Rwanda's Defense Ministry.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS RWANDAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW011256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mrs. Kamali gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 20th anniversary of national independence, the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Second Republic and the 7th anniversary of the founding of the national revolutionary movement for development.

Among the guests at the reception were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

ACTIVITIES MARK BURUNDI INDEPENDENCE DAY

Ji Pengfei at Beijing Fete

OW301408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to China, and Madame Gahungu gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. Among the guests were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

Bujumbura Celebrations Noted

OW302047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bujumbura, June 30 (XINHUA) -- A grand demonstration and a military parade were held today in Bujumbura, Burundi's capital, to celebrate the country's 20th independence anniversary.

Over 30,000 people attended the celebrations. On hand were also current chairman of the Organization of African Unity and Kenyan President arap Moi, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso and representative of the Chinese Communist Party Liu Xinquan.

In a nationwide radio speech last night, President Bagaza called on the Burundi people to work for the consolidation of national independence and for the acceleration of the country's construction. He stressed: "We request you to work remittingly because this is the only means to reinforce our independence and our sovereignty."

On foreign relations, he said Burundi will do all it can to strengthen its links of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Africa, Europe, America and Asia. The Burundi people will cultivate the friendship, soliarity and unity with their fraternal neighbouring peoples, he added.

At a grand banquet in celebration of the National Day yesterday evening, President Bagaza reiterated his country's support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, and for the South African people in their struggle against the racist regime. He expressed the hope that all countries having special relations with Israel will force the latter to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. He also stressed the importance of African unity. "Splitting can bring us under colonial rule again," he said.

MAURITANIAN WORKERS UNION GROUP PAYS VISIT

OW241706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Mauritanian Workers Union led by its organizing secretary, Sarr Mamadou Moctac, arrived here today. In the evening, Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Wang Jiachong, member of its secretariat, gave a banquet for the delegation. The delegation is here on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW231954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Maputo, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel today received Wang Jinchuan, Chinese ambassador to Mozambique, and had a warm and friendly coversation with him.

JI PENGFEI MEETS TUNISIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW261332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with the Tunisian youth delegation led by Mohamed Ben Sa'ad, general secretary of the Tunisian Destour Socialist youth.

Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, was present.

KYODO CITES PAPER ON TACTICAL NUCLEAR EXERCISE

OW011255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1, KYODO — China has conducted a military exercise assuming the use of tactical nuclear arms, according to a local Chinese newspaper. China is believed not to itself possess such nuclear weapons at present. A report by the NINGXIA DAILY raised speculation among Western military sources here that China may add tactical nuclear weapons to its arsenal in the near future.

The exercise was staged late last month in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region close to the border with Mongolia and the Soviet Union, the daily said in its June 27 and 28 editions, delivered here Thursday. It said the war game was held to show the results of modernization programs conducted within the local unit of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Liu Jinghai, deputy commander of the PLA's Lanzhou unit, and local Communist Party leader Li Xuezhi were among tens of thousands of persons who observed the exercise, the daily added. The paper failed to give the exact location where the exercise was conducted. The northern central frontier is important for China's national defense against a possible military encounter with the Soviet Union.

The Western military sources said the exercise probably involved militiamen as well as regular troops. They also noted that the daily carried a photo with a caption: "Explosion of a 'Nuclear Weapon' Deep Inside Enemy Territory." The "nuclear weapon" was apparently to be used in the exercise to counter enemy forces, the sources said. They said China likely still does not have tactical nuclear arms, which are normally aimed at military installations.

DENG YINGCHAO ARTICLE ON GUARDING PARTY SECRETS

HK020256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Deng Yingchao: "A Communist Party Member Who Strictly Observed the Party's Secrecy-Maintaining Discipline" -- written in commemoration of the 61st founding anniversary of the party]

[Text] Time flies like an arrow and passes like a flowing river. Last year's joyous celebrations of our party's 60th founding anniversary are still fresh in our memory, and before we know it, the 61st founding anniversary is here.

I often recall things from the early period of our party's founding. At that time in China, warlords were exercising feudal separationist rule under the manipulation of the imperialist powers and were engaged in endless, tangled warfare. The forces of darkness were rampant and the people suffered untold miseries. The progressive people in China strove hard in search of the true way to the salvation of the nation and the people. The victory of the October Revolution had a tremendous impact on them and they were greatly inspired. Many people cherished the ideal of socialism and created an upsurge in studying and publicizing the Marxist-Leninist theory. Our party was founded at the proposal of some of these progressive people. The party acquired great vitality as soon as it was born because it firmly believed in Marxism-Leninism, represented the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, was the vanguard of the working people and was equipped with strict organizational principle and discipline. Although the imperialists and the feudal warlords were seriously split and desperately trying to knock each other out, they shared a common view toward the Communist Party — a new rising force — regarding it as an arch enemy and likening it to fierce floods and savage beasts. They both wanted to eliminate the Communist Party. Faced with a powerful enemy, our party relied on truth, the masses and on a contingent of party members with political consciousness, and incessantly waged heroic struggles. When we -- the party members of the 1920's -- first joined the party, we did not have brightly colored party flags as we have now at the initiation, nor was there a solemn oath-taking ceremony.

However, the solemnity of the initiation is still unforgettable for the rest of every comrade's life. When the responsible person (or the sponsor) of the party organization declared that a person had become an honorable Communist Party member and when he forcefully read the party's rules by which Communist Party members should abide, the person concerned would be very excited and would resolve and pledge to sacrifice everything for the sake of the revolution. I can still clearly remember these rules: Observe the party program and constitution, join the party organization, obey the party's assignment, pay the party membership fee regularly, abide by party discipline, keep party secrets and struggle for the Communist cause to the end. Because the party organization at that time was still operating in secret, it attached special importance to and earnestly attended to the work of educating party members on observing discipline and keeping secrets. Even now, I still remember these things quite well. Today, I would like to talk about Comrade Zhou Enlai, a Communist Party member who always strictly observed the party's secrecy-maintaining discipline -- the one I have seen with my own eyes in the political life within the party over the decades.

Comrade Enlai and I joined the party at different times and in different places. We did not work in the same place during the early years of the party's founding so we did not know each other's admission date. In our correspondence, we never mentioned things that were not permitted by party discipline. We only talked about our own ideas and understanding, as well as those of our friends and expressed our ideals and our yearning for the revolution. Through the instrumentality of the party organization, it was only after he returned to China that we knew we were both party members.

After we were married, Comrade Enlai and I agreed that both of us might work in the same locality or organ, but should refrain from working together in any specific department. We honored that agreement for decades. Now, I can see that it is better that a husband and wife not work together in a specific department. Meanwhile, we always reminded each other to strictly observe party discipline and guard party secrets under all circumstances because we felt that no party member should take exception regarding the observation of party discipline. Party members with greater responsibilities should strive harder to set an example for others and should be more conscious of observing discipline and strictly guarding party secrets.

In the winter of 1926, Comrade Enlai was transferred from Guangdong to work in Shanghai. I remained in Guangzhou and correspondence between us broke off. I did not know he played a part in leading the third armed uprising in Shanghai. On 12 April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek started the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Shanghai and wantonly massacred Communists and the revolutionary masses. Comrade Enlai kept struggling under the threatening white terror. Later, he was transferred to Wuhan by order of the party. My residence in Guangzhou was searched by the Kuomintang and three comrades living with me were arrested on the spot, one of whom was executed the next day while the others died in prison. At that time, I was hospitalized because of a stillbirth and managed to escape from danger thanks to prompt notification by the party organization and the righteous assistance of the masses. Shortly after, Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution and brought about the Nanjing-Hankou connection and our whole party went underground.

In view of the brutal suppression by the Kuomintang reactionaries, our party Central Committee studied the situation at the time and decided to start an armed uprising in Nanchang to counter the Kuomintang reactionaries. It also decided to appoint Comrade Enlai as secretary of the front committee of the party and to assign him to Nanchang to lead the uprising. It was not until after dinner on 19 July as he was about to leave Wuhan that he told me he would be going to Jiujiang that night. I was not told what he would do and how long he would stay there. I was accustomed to secrecy and did not bother to ask. At the time, both of us were filled with indignation because of the powerful enemy we had to face. We grasped each other's hand tightly and we parted in silence, not knowing when we would meet again. In those years of white terror, whether it was between comrades or between husband and wife, every separation could mean separation forever. I learned of the Nanchang uprising only later when I read the Kuomintang newspaper.

The party organization has always instructed us not to mention or ask about things we are not supposed to mention or ask about and not to read the documents we are not supposed to read. This is dictated by the party's interests. In the history of our party, there have been numerous Communist Party members who we should never forget. At the crucial moments of life and death, these people upheld the party's interests and continued to strictly implement the party's secrecy-maintaining discipline by promptly destroying party secrets or even chewing the confidential documents and swallowing them in an emergency. Many of our martyrs as well as veteran comrades who are still alive would rather sacrifice their lives at the enemy's courts under severe torture for the sake of the party organization and other comrades' safety than divulge party secrets to the enemy. They have withstood rigorous tests in the struggle against the enemy. I will never forget their indomitable fighting will and their lofty quality of steadfastness and boundless loyalty to the party.

During the war years, military struggles had a direct bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. The military situation was changing so fast that the divulgence of information on one military action might result in serious defeats for us. Therefore, guarding the secrets became a conscious action of every comrade. It was also necessary to strictly guard the secrecy of those items that were nonmilitary but which required secrecy. On the Long March and during the periods of the war of resistance against the Japanese and the war of liberation, our flowing iron current was capable of crushing all fortifications and eventually defeated the powerful enemy. A very important factor in this success was strict discipline, especially the efforts to strictly guard secrets.

After the founding of the PRC, our party assumed the leading position in the life of the entire nation and found itself in a new historical period. The tasks it shouldered became more important. Guarding party and state secrets thereby became a sacred duty of all Communist Party members, especially the medium-ranking and senior cadres. Comrade Enlai knew many party and state secrets but we still observed discipline between us. He would not talk about the secrets, and I would not ask about them, and vice versa. There were many things that we separately kept to ourselves. For instance, he kept it a secret from me when China exploded its first atomic bomb. At the time, he told the responsible person in charge: In connection with this test all engineers and technicians should absolutely pay attention to guarding state secrets. Only those who take part in the test are to be told the situation regarding the related projects and tests. Other comrades, including our family members and relatives, are not supposed to know. He said: My wife, Comrade Deng Yingchao, is a member of the CCP Central Committee. I need not tell her about this matter since it is not related to her work. The comrade in charge relayed Comrade Enlai's speech at the testing ground and wanted everyone to strictly observe the secrecy-maintaining discipline. Therefore, nothing was disclosed beforehand. I did not know about this until recently, when I read the interview document prepared by the party literature research center of the CCP Central Committee.

In order to guard party secrets, he instituted a very strict system for safeguarding his office and documents. His secretaries, by division of labor, were allowed to read documents only in the fields to which they were designated and were not allowed to indiscriminately read those documents not related to their fields of work. In the fields of work to which they were designated through division of labor, the secretaries were given full access to the necessary materials in order to familiarize themselves with their work. Even if documents were in the fields of work to which the secretaries were designated, those which were especially confidential would not be disclosed to the related personnel until the documents had to be handled. The secretaries said that he was airtight. All letters addressed to him were not supposed to be opened by others, according to regulations. When a secretary opened a letter by mistake, she would have to seal it immediately and put a note on the envelope to that effect and promise to be careful in the future. Comrade Enlai worked in his office daily for more than 10 hours. With the exception of related personnel, others were not allowed to enter. Relatives and friends were no exception if they were not there to talk business.

He kept the keys for his office door and safe with him at all times. Normally, he would place these keys in his pocket and, at bedtime, he would place them under his pillow. He would turn the two keys over to me only when he was going abroad. I would keep the keys in the safest place possible as if I had been assigned a confidential mission. Once, he was in such a hurry to leave that he only became aware that the keys were in his pocket when he arrived at the airport. So, he put the keys in an envelope, sealed it and asked a comrade to bring them to me. Upon his return, the first thing that I did when we met was to turn the two keys over to him.

During the tumultuous decade, the party's discipline and secrecy-maintaining system were undermined and trampled underfoot so seriously that it seemed no secrets could be guarded. On one occasion, Comrade Enlai left for meetings and did not return home for one night and day because the meetings were held one after the other. I learned that the large character posters on the streets and the grapevine had the contents of the meetings concerned. Because I was doubtful, when he returned home I asked whether it was true. He immediately responded: How did you know? Who said that? He kept questioning me in all seriousness. So, I kidded, saying: You attended the meetings. You have your own channel and I have mine. I have ties with the masses and have "voluntary intelligence agents" of my own. This matter was left to pass between us amid laughter. At that time, the people would say: What secrets do we have now? However, Comrade Enlai was still tight-lipped and airtight.

After being stricken with cancer, Comrade Enlai once said to me during a chat: "There are still many things in my mind of which I have not yet spoken." In reply, I said: "There are also many things in my mind of which I have not yet spoken." At that time, both of us knew that the cruel reality of parting forever would soon be before us. However, what we had not spoken of was forever buried in our minds.

Now, we have embarked on a new long march, a road which is not smooth. We may be hit by surprise with various kinds of bullets. We must remain vigilant. It is all the more necessary for us to revive and rectify our party's work style, strengthen our party discipline and, particularly, earnestly enforce the secrecy-maintaining system of the party and the state. My brief account of Comrade Enlai in this regard may be beneficial to comrades.

UNFPA OFFICIAL PREDICTS SUCCESSFUL CENSUS

OW011733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) — Work on the first day of China's census was "adequate, very systematic" and "we foresee a successful count."

Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) made the remarks after morning visits to Beijing's four census stations and the computer center.

Addressing a press conference this afternoon, he said, the density of publicity for the census could be seen at the places where the U.N. officials went, which had aroused the interest of the people. The educational program before the census was "fantastic." Another UNFPA official said at the conference that they had been in Qinghai Province and Inner Mongolia autonomous region where they saw the slogan "be ready to respond to the census" on house walls and yurts. Commenting on the 21 computers provided by the UNFPA for China's census, Salas said because of physical problems, the installation of a computer in Tibet autonomous region was postponed. But the census work there was started earlier and would be completed simultaneously with other localities in the country, he said.

The U.N. official said that the population figure would be out in October and the entire census analysis should be completed in June 1984, which he said was quite rapid.

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS PLANNED ECONOMY TRAITS

HK011146 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82

[Article by Liu Qichang [0491 0366 2490] and Tang Fengyi [0791 0023 5030]: "The Actual Conditions and Basic Demands of Our Country's Planned Economy at the Present Stage" — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] After the article "In Order To Adhere to the Socialist Path, It Is Necessary To Carry Out Planned Economy" was published in GUANGMING RIBAO on 9 May, some articles holding different views have been published in this paper. This is significant to the present nationwide discussion on some theoretical problems concerning the reform of the economic system. We would also like to air our views here.

COMMODITY PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE ARE THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS OF THE PLANNED ECONOMY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

In their discussion, some articles analyzed the fundamental tenets of Marxism and pointed out: "Planned economy is a basic characteristic of the socialist economy." "Carrying out planned economy is a fundamental and principled question in adhering to the socialist path." This is undoubtedly correct. We should never waver on this question. However, an important practical problem before us now is how to make a concrete analysis of the socialist planned economy we are practicing at the present stage. That is, the question concerning the relationship between the planned economy we are now practicing and commodity production and exchange, or the relationship between the planned economy and the market. Besides, there is a question of how to give full play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy in our actual work. We hold that to conscientiously study these problems by means of integrating theory with practice is of important immediate significance to adhering to the correct orientation of the reform of the economic system.

As everyone knows, the fundamental theory of practicing planned economy in socialist society was first established by Marx and Engels. This was an important conclusion they drew from analyzing the essence and trend of development of the capitalist mode of production. However, there were two important premises for Marx's and Engels' theory of planned economy. One is that all the means of production are owned by society. The other is that the commodity production has withered away. In other words, the planned economy they referred to was actually the one under which products were directly distributed by society. The socialist planned economy we have practiced since the founding of the republic is actually the one which bears the characteristics of the products-distribution type. Practice shows that this type of planned economy does not conform to the objective reality in our country in which commodity production and exchange still exist under the socialist conditions. Many drawbacks in our economic work were actually results of practicing this sytem and this has seriously hampered us in giving effect to the superiority of our socialist system. For this reason, we hold that a correct attitude toward socialist commodity production and exchange, and bringing this objective existence into line with the socialist planned economic system, will play a decisive role in giving full effect to the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

At present, people generally agree that there must be two premises for the practice of a socialist planned economy; that is, the socialized grand production and the public ownership of the means of production. This is correct. However, we hold that these two premises are not enough. There must also be a restrictive condition, and that is the socialist commodity production and exchange. Although with the first two premises we can draw a clear distinction between socialist and capitalist economies and make clear the basic characteristic of planned economy, which shows that it belongs to the socialist economy, we are still unable to distinguish between the socialist planned economy at the present state and that of the future when communism is realized.

Yet, this distinction is one of the important bases for establishing a realistic planned economy system. So far as the present-stage socialist planned economy is concerned, we should say that socialized grand production has required the practice of planned economy. Thus the demand of the conductive forces. The public ownership of the means of production has provided the possibility of practicing planned economy, and this is a guarantee of the production relations. However, the socialist commodity production and exchange have determined the characteristics of the planned economy at the present stage, and this is the concrete expression of the socialist productive forces and production relations at the present stage. For this reason, we hold that at the present stage, we must practice the commodity-type planned economy, that is, the planned economy taking as its meaning the development of commodity production and exchange in a proportionate and planned way.

Although it is correct to say that commodity production and exchange are not basic characteristics of the socialist economy, we cannot draw from this the conclusion that socialist commodity production and exchange cannot be actual conditions for the planned economy at the present stage. As a matter of fact, commodity production and exchange as actual conditions of the planned economy at the present stage has been a fact for some time. It is not a new "theoretical" problem. What we need to do is seek a proper form to relate the system of the planned economy to the socialist commodity production and exchange and establish a correct, reasonable and effective system of the socialist planned economy, rather than retrogress to the original status of neglecting the fact that commodity production and exchange still exist.

Some people are apprehensive that by stressing socialist economy as a kind of commodity economy, the planned economy will be weakened and our socialist economy will become a market economy. Therefore, they agree only that the development of commodity production is of great significance but deny that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. Some other comrades also agree that these two [planned economy and commodity economy] are organically related to each other as an entity, but hold that the planning characteristic is the essential attribution and the commodity characteristic is a subordinate attribution. We feel that these views have yet to be discussed further. The economic form characterized by commodity production and commodity economy can be adopted in different production relations and in different social systems. When we regard this form as a general economic category in our study, the human relationship os revealed under a material outer casing, but without revealing its class nature. However, when it is preceded by, for example, small producer's, capitalist or socialist attributes, it has a special meaning. Then why should we set the socialist commodity production and exchange against socialist economy, whether intentionally or unintentionally? Why should we regard the socialist commodity production and exchange as dissident? If we say that the characteristic which has something to do with commodity is a subordinate attribution, then perhaps we should also say that the characteristic which has something to do with products is the essential attribution. This is actually a prior concept which equated planned economy with product economy. But this concept does not conform to the objective reality.

SATISFYING THE NEEDS OF THE MARKET IS THE BASIC DEMAND OF PLANNED ECONOMY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Since commodity production and exchange still exist at the present socialist state, there is also a question of market. At the Eighth National Congress of the CCP, Comrade Chen Yun said: "Our country's market cannot be a free capitalist market. It is a unified socialist market, in which the main body is the state market but with the free market as a subsidiary body under the state leadership and within a certain range. This free market is a supplement to the state market under the state leadership. It is therefore a component part of the socialist unified market." What Comrade Chen Yun said about the socialist unified market is correct. According to our understanding, the stage market mentioned here refers to the planned market, or the commodity market in which commodity is produced and exchanged under a unified plan, and the market in which commodity is produced and exchanged outside the state plan is the free market under the guidance of the state plan.

These two form the unified socialist market, which is a place for the circulation of commodity-type planned economy. Socialist planned economy means organizing, coordinating and controlling all the economic activities of planned and free production and planned and free markets according to the objective law (mainly, the objective requirements of the proportionate development), so that the entire national economy can be developed proportionately and in a coordinated manner.

Why do we say that under the conditions of the unified socialist market, to satisfy the needs of the market is the basic demand of a socialist planned economy? We would like to analyze this probelm from the following three aspects:

1. Proper proportion should be maintained in socialist production in a planned and proportionate way in accordance with the law of development and the law of value. However, what is the proportion that should be maintained, and in constantly readjusting this proportion, what should we act in accordance with? This must be decided by the basic socialist economic law — the purpose of the socialist production, that is, to satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life. Of course, these social needs (including the needs of the people's daily consumption and the needs of production consumption) can also be brought into line with the state plan. The scope and degree of the development of production in various periods are determined by the social needs at that time. Under a certain condition of the development of productive forces, to what extent the social needs can be satisfied is an important symbol of whether social production is developing in a coordinated manner and whether the socialist system of planned economy is prefect.

2. Social needs are extremely complicated and changeable. Being a practical economic category, they can only be reflected through certain economic relationships and economic activities. At the present stage, various social needs are satisfied through the relationship between commodity and currency, that is, through commodity exchange (in a planned, or relatively unplanned way), or through the market. Therefore, the information on the market needs does not only provide an important basis for regulation by market mechanism but also for regulation by plan. In other words, the social needs, which are reflected in the market information, are an important basis for making social economic plans and guiding the economic activities in a socialist country. Of course, the problem concerning the market needs is also a very complicated problem. They include immediate and future needs and are subject to change along with the changes in production and circulation, distribution and prices, and consumption. Under certain circumstances, there might be some false appearance of needs. Under the present situation in our country, as there exists many abnormal factors, market needs have become particularly complicated. But however complicated it might be, as consumption is always the purpose of production, satisfaction of the needs of daily consumption is the decisive factor for the development of the production of the means of subsistence, and the needs of the development of the production of subsistence means is the decisive factor for the development of the production of the means of production. At the same time, the needs of this consumption and production can be satisfied only through commodity exchange. This shows that keeping abreast of the needs of the market is the main channel for keeping abreast of the trends in the development of the social needs. Therefore, in the final analysis, the purpose of the exchanges either realized through the state market or through free market is to satisfy the social needs which are expressed by the needs of the market. This gives expression to the internal relations between production, exchange and consumption in the socialist planned economy.

3. Since satisfying the needs of the market is a concrete expression of satisfying the needs of society, serving customers (in principle, the state, which works out and issues plans, is in reality representative of various customers) can then be regarded as a concrete expression of serving the needs of the people by various production and circulation enterprises.

Producing more and better products to satisfy the needs of society with the least possible use of labor is a material means to satisfy the needs of society and raise the economic effect of the society. At the present stage, as commodity production and exchange still exist, this concrete expression of the purpose of socialist production has changed satisfying the needs of the people from an invisible and abstract principle or political slogan into a concrete objective to be achieved through carrying out the plans in the economic activities. In order to know more about the needs of society, it is necessary to collect a vast amount of market information, study the trends in the needs of the market and the trend of development in the relationship between supply and demand, and make scientific market predictions. On this basis, it is necessary to work out decisions and plans. Only when economic plans are worked out on this basis can they be full of vitality and give full play to the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

PRACTICING COMMODITY-TYPE PLANNED ECONOMY IS THE ORIENTATION OF THE REFORM OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

To recognize or not to recognize that socialist commodity economy is the actual condition, and satisfying the needs of the market is the basic demands of planned economy at the present stage, in other words, what type of planned economy is to be practiced, is not only a theoretical problem but also an important practical problem. This is because different types of planned economy have different requirements on the economic structure and economic system as well as on the management of the enterprises. They also have different criteria to measure the economic effect. These are problems that should be effectively solved in practicing planned economy at the present stage. To do a good job in this respect is an important matter concerning how to correctly implement the party's policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and blaze a new trail in our economic construction for the attainment of better economic results and for bringing more material benefits to the people. This concerns the orientation and destiny of the reform of our economic system.

First, the purpose of the reform of our economic system is to blaze a Chinese-style new trail for the attainment of better economic results to satisfy the people's needs. For many years in the past, we one-sidedly stressed accumulation to the neglect of consumption, one-sidedly stressed that production decided consumption to the neglect of the promotion role of consumption on production. We are satisfied with the fulfillment and raise of output and output values according to plan and disregarded the relations between production and needs of whether the people's daily needs were satisfied. It seemed that the higher the targets and the faster the speed of development, the better the superiority of the planned economy that would be brought into effect. As a result, a negative situation of high accumulation, high speed, low effect and low daily consumption appeared and existed for a long time in our economic construction. In order to radically change this situation, it is necessary to take as the starting point and the end result of the development of the national economy the people's needs for essential consumer goods, which are expressed by the market demands. In making strategic decisions in economic work, it is first necessary to make a strategic estimation of the trend of development of the people's daily consumption and, on this basis, make a strategic arrangement for the production of the means of subsistence. Then it is necessary to make an arrangement for the development of the production of the means of production in light of the needs of developing the production of the means of subsistence, and based on it, work out the plan for the economic and cultural development of the whole society. This principle must also be followed when making short-term plans or readjusting plans. Such is the Chinese-style new way for our socialist planned economy, in which the economy is propelled forward by satisfying the needs of the people.

Second, the correct orientation of the reform of the economic system at the present stage is to realize the transformation of the product-type planned economic system into the commodity-type planned economic system. Just as many people say, we have suffered a lot from overconcentration and rigidity in management and from our past practice of applying administrative methods in economic management.

This has been an inevitable result of practicing the product-type planned economy for a long time. Under this planned economy, the whole country was treated as a big factory and the economic relations between various localities, enterprise and between the state and the enterprises were neglected and were regarded as relationship of the division of labor in production and technology between different units in a factory. This inevitably gave rise to drawbacks such as unified revenue and expenditure and "eating out of one big pot." We hold that in order to adhere to the correct orientation in the reform of the economic system and to carry out the policy of enlivening the economy, it is necessary to transform the product-type planned economy into the commodity-type planned economy, organize the economic activities of the whole country in accordance with the principle of unified planning and separate management at various levels, and combine the plans for economic development with the enthusiasm of various aspects (the state, localities, enterprises and staff and workers) in the development of the economy. Practicing the commodity-type planned economy does not mean that the plans for economic and social development must passively suit the needs of the changeable market. On the contrary, it is necessary to make active regulation of the market by means of various economic levers in the light of the requirements of the objective economic laws so that a comprehensive balance may be achieved. Therefore, relevant reforms must also be carried out in the pricing, taxation and other systems.

Third, the reform of the economic system must be carried out and the commodity-type planned economy must be practiced in the enterprises. The practice of the commodity-type planned economy not only requires the departments in charge of economic planning to pay more attention to the market information but also requires all enterprises to carry out the production and operation management system focusing on operation, to take satisfying the needs of society as their own duties and produce and operate commodities that are needed by the market under the state plan, to be responsible for the customers and constantly improve the quality of their products and technological services, and to correctly handle the relations between the economic returns of the enterprises and those of the whole society, raise their competitive ability and seek economic benefits by appropriate means, such as supplying marketable, high-quality, reasonably priced and low-consumption goods. The change of the economic status of an enterprise also provides favorable conditions for various units within the enterprise in handling their mutual relations according to the principle of relating responsibility and power to profits. Thus, the practice of the economic responsibility system within the enterprise is not only necessary but also is possible. Obviously, the above-mentioned are requirements raised in the decisions of the CCP central committee and the State Council on overall reorganization of enterprises.

To sum up, we hold that further affirming that the commodity production and exchange are the actual conditions and satisfying the market needs is the basic demand of the planned economy at the present stage on the basis of affirming the necessity and possibility of practicing planned economy in the socialist society, which are determined by the socialized grand production and the socialist public ownership of the means of production, will not only solve the theoretical problem concerning the concrete objective and purpose of the planned economy, but will also help us deepen our understanding of and better implement the line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

SIA YAN SPEECH AT LITERATURE, ART CONFERENCE

HK291156 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Xia Yan [1115 5888]: "Opening Speech at Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles"]

[Test] Comrades: The Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles is now beginning.

This session was originally scheduled for last year. In the past 2 years literary and art circles have had "a busy time" holding many important meetings on special subjects. These include the forum on theatrical works called under the direct concern of the CCP Central Committee and especially the study of the "Decision on Certain Problems in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; the forum on problems on the ideological front held by the CCP Central Committee in May last year; the ceremony to mark the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun in September; and so forth. Members of the committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles have been occupied with tasks concerning leadership, transmission and study. Therefore, the session was postponed time and again.

But the current session has now opened at what can be said to be a very opportune time. Not long ago Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave an important speech. Comrade Hu Yaobang also made an important speech on ideological and political work. On 23 May there were 15 letters published by Comrade Mao Zedong to people in literary and art circles and Comrade Chen Yun's speech "On Two Trends Among Party Literary and Art Workers." All these are of great significance in guiding our current and future literary and art work. Therefore, a review and study of the above instructions and documents, before the opening of the current session, could further enable us to understand the prevailing international and domestic situations, broaden our horizons, strengthen our confidence and take the realities of our literary and art circles into consideration and unite as one, with redoubled passion and confidence, in summing up the past and planning for the future. This, in my opinion, is both timely and appropriate as far as our cause is concerned.

The current session is a meeting held to review the past and sum up experiences. This is different from the several meetings held before the fourth literary and art congress. It is being called at a time when the masses of literary and art workers have undegone 10 years of internal disorder and turned chaos into order, carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. We are meeting at a time of fine weather. There is neither cloud nor frost. We may as well say that there is also a problem of ecological balance, as far as literary and art circles are concerned. For a long period of time, things were carried too far in felling and destroying flowers and trees in the literary garden. We must plant trees and cultivate flowers. Today, we have fortunately entered a period of stability and unity, in which we can plant trees and bring up people and no longer have the threat of a wind or rain storm. Education by negative example sometimes leaves a deeper imprint than positive education. The aim of summing up and learning from lessons is always to make better progress. We have done so. We have seen the bright tomorrow. Since the fourth literary and art congress, the situation has developed well in our literature and art. In various literary and art departments, there have appeared large numbers of new-type persons and new works. The quality of our literary and art works has shown a marked improvement. Literary and art criticism has also become more active. Writers and artists have strengthened their sense of being the master of the state. A situation is emerging marked by more attention to theory, enthusiasm for creation and an expanding contingent of writers and artists. Of course, we cannot deny that many errors and shortcomings have also appeared in the work in the past 2 years. It is easy to set mountains on fire and to freely fell flowers and trees. However, it is relatively difficult and time-consuming to maintain firmly in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people ecological balance and to increase the proportion of plant cover in a planned and guaranteed manner. There are both subjective and objective factors behind the defects and mistakes that have appeared in our work. We should of course oppose being overstrict in felling trees. But we should also take note of the fact that "Going uphill to collect firewood" has become our national habit. We must oppose the influence of "leftist" forces and patiently conduct education. We must also formulate some necessary systems for rewards and penalties. But the more important thing is to energetically plant threes and create forests and open up and increase the sources of energy.

There is a lesson in the economic field that says: "The bad currency drives away the good one." Vulgar works appealing to low taste also sometimes find a better market. Therefore, we must strive to improve the quality of literary and art works. We must have courage. We should, of course, criticize inferior products. But we should not be afraid of producing them. The best way to get rid of inferior products is to produce large supplies of high-class products that are good and cheap. We must enable all trades and lines in the whole country to turn out products that are "good and cheap and suited to the taste of young and old." Apart from closing down, suspending, merging or converting enterprises, I think that the most important thing is to strenghten political and ideological education. We must strengthen party leadership and, at the same time, improve party leadership. We must call for doing both of these things together and not just one thing alone. We must put in time and exercise a little patience. As far as this is concerned, spiritual and material products are quite different. Rashness and crude methods do harm. In addition, we must also take note of another problem. It is that our country has carried out an open-door policy. The material field has seen the appearance of foreign equipment, foreign technology and foreign capital. Spiritual civilization is no exception. Bourgeois liberalization is nothing new. This started when China was reduced to a semi-colony. However, we must today pay particular attention to new circumstances and new conditions. In the past 2 years, the Western world has been using various means to sell their so-called "freedom" and "democracy" and to sell their kind of individualism marked by an obsession with profit. But in this respect, our party has experience. We must not be afraid and must dare to wage struggle. But such struggle must be waged by reasoning things out and by using the pen. It must not be marked by the use of abusive language and put on the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle.

In order to sum up literary and art work experiences in a relatively comprehensive manner, the session, based on the demands of the masses of literary and art workers, has formulated a draft "on certain views about literary and art work." Now, this is distributed to every one of you. This is only a draft and leaves something to be desired. We hope that the committee members present and those comrades attending as observers will discuss and revise it and then pass it on to federations of literary and art circles at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels and literary and art organizations. The masses must be aroused to seriously discuss it and to put forth views about revising it. Beginning from the "May 4th Movement," our proletarian socialist literature and art has had a history of over 60 years. From the liberation of the country to date, over 30 years have also elapsed. No matter how many mistakes and setbacks have been experienced in between, we have also really drawn lessons from these mistakes and setbacks. We have learned to use our minds to think and to use our own feet to find a path relatively suited to our national conditions. We have not changed our open-door policy. Nor have we changed our guideline of "making foreign things serve China." We must enliven literature and art. But we also cannot make a mess of them. We must uphold the four basic principles. We are confident that by upholding these principles, we can surely do something worthy of this great nation in literary and art circles.

Comrades, our cause is a glorious one, but there are also many difficulties confronting us. From the October revolution to date, the proletariat has only a history of 60 years or so. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie spent 200 or 300 years from the industrial revolution to the seizure of political power and the advanced development of production. We lack experience and have taken a detour. But there is no reason to lose confidence. We have fallen into the pit but have gained in wit. We have understood that to build a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material civilization and spiritual civilization in an industrially backward country like ours with a population of nearly 1 billion, we must use our own minds or the minds of the Chinese to ponder problems. We must use the Chinese people's own feet to find a road of socialist construction suited for the national conditions of China. The call for total Westernization in the early part of this century did not work. Nor did the imitation of other countries' ways shortly after liberation work.

We must adhere to the goal of calling for socialism and communism. But we must link Marxist principles with the realities of China in a realistic way and not a mechanical way. We must bear in mind that the 1980's is an era of scientific advances, an era in which mankind has begun to understand itself and an era in which the realm of necessity has increasingly shrunk. Sciences are changing and developing, systems are changing and developing. Man's thinking and culture are also changing and developing. In the changing and developing process mentioned here, we are striving to link correct theory with the changing realities. In this era, we cannot be conservative, nor can we be reckless. We must have confidence. We must believe in our motherland with its several thousand years of culture and nearly 1 billion diligent, courageous and wise people. We must believe in the party's line and general and specific policies gradually improved upon since the 3d plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Without the former, we would feel a step below others and would be imposed upon and take a beating. Without the latter, we would lose our bearings and would err again without being conscious of it. Let us be united, arouse our enthusiasm, talk less nonsense, do more concrete things and realistically keep our noses to the grindstone for 10 years. If we do, we can surely achieve a tremendous victory.

DING LING CITES CHEN YUN ON LITERARY WORKERS

HK260810 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Ding Ling [0002 3781]: "Enhance Party Spirit, Get Rid of Evil Influence -- Studying Comrade Chen Yun's 1943 Speech"]

[Text] When I was studying at the Marxism-Leninism Institute in Yanan in 1938, I was most fond of listening to Comrade Chen Yun's lectures on the "Construction of the Party." Every time he gave a lecture, he used the most practical and concrete examples to prove the theory, profoundly analyzed problems, expounded clearly on the theory and always used lively language and adopted a kindly manner. These lectures are something a man would not be capable of giving if he had not done much writing or if he had not worked hard for many years. To give them you must have real knowledge and deep insight, and you must accurately grasp the most important key link of the complicated real life of the broad masses of people. At that time, I was deeply impressed by his lectures, which I benefited from for a long time. Before and after I attended these lectures, I also had some contacts with him. My impression of Comrade Chen Yun is of a very sober-minded leader of our party, a professional revolutionary and a great statesman who enjoys extremely high prestige and at the same time is affable, constant and convincing.

On 23 May RENMIN RIBAO published Comrade Chen Yun's lecture "On Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers," which he presented in 1943. After repeated readings of the lecture, I found that he truly and perfectly knew about the work, lives, minds and feelings of the literary and art workers in Yanan. Proceeding from the revolutionary cause and in order to facilitate the improvement and development of the literary and art workers, he earnestly and graciously instructed them and admirably convinced them. Though his speech was made 40 years ago, it remains as an important cure today for the mistakes of the comrades who are engaging in literary and art work in our country. We should study this speech, use it to check our actions, improve our self-cultivation and strive to make ourselves worthy of being called revolutionary literary and art workers of the party.

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that there are two tendencies among the literary and art workers. One is seeking special privileges and the other is self-importance. In my opinion the two phenomena are in fact one problem, namely, the problem related to the stand of a revolutionary or, to be more specific, the problems of what position a revolutionary should put himself into. If he always puts himself first and always considers himself first in everything, he will naturally regard himself as someone special and as being born to be right and more noble than other people of any time and place, and he will naturally enjoy flattery and show disgust toward criticism against him.

His arrogance may even develop to such a degree that he will be annoyed if he is not flattered. When he is successful, this kind of person will become very arrogant and look down upon all other people. But when he suffers failures, he will be dejected and will blame everyone and everything as if everyone and everything were unfair to him and must therefore be cursed. People like him always demand that other people treat them specially and take special care of them. However, in Chen Yun's opinion this care is precisely the weak point and defect of these people.

For this shows that these people have received less education from the party and are poorly integrated with the workers and peasants. This is a true and realistic opinion. However, some literary and art workers often think that the leadership does not understand literary and art work, does not understand them and does not realize the great role of writers and literary and art workers in society. Misunderstanding often occurs because of this difference in understanding and these people always discover they have not been given important roles and always think that they are not duly understood or employed. In fact, in the history of the revolution led by our party, our writers and literary and art workers normally have always received proper care and respect. This is correct and necessary. The party's policy is to unite all the people. In the course of the revolution, the party respects all kinds of people who have made their contributions to the revolution and take care of those who, for a time, have some weak points and defects, or even have committed mistakes. If we respect only history and are not confused by temporary phenomena, we can realise that everybody can see that the party is carrying out this policy and has achieved magnificant results in implementing this policy. If a comrade has a correct stand, has indeed achieved good results and can dispense with being taken care of, there is no need to demand care. When a baby is learning to talk or cannot walk steadily, he needs the support of his elders, and when a man is ill, he needs health care. However, if he is healthy, he will not ask for care. Recently I have heard some people say that the party is more kind to writers who are not party members than to party-member writers. I think that this is very normal. The Communist Party always proceeds from the interests of the public. Therefore, it should give special treatment to nonparty writers for the very reason that they are not party members, and the party should rally them to work around it and win them over. The less people understand us, the more we should be kind to them and help them to enable them to correctly understand the Communist Party and socialism. Thus, we will be able to unite the majority of the people. Since you have already been a party-member writer, you should not demand special care; on the contrary, you should go deep into society to understand more people and take part in the work of uniting the majority of the people. If a man or a writer puts himself into a correct position and realizes that first of all he is a party member and a revolutionary, he will realize that he only has the duty to serve the people and has no right to demand things from the people and the party. Thus, he will not ask for special treatment and he will become modest and affable. He will think only that he has not done enough work and will continue to steel himself and make efforts. Then he will be able to maintain his good temper in any situation and will never be finicky or complain. Then he will be able to do his work well and win the confidence of the masses of people.

The old generation of writers happened to live in a period of wars and to attend the Yanan literary and art forum. They have studied many party documents and undergone steeling in many political campaigns. Many of them have gone deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and have greatly changed their ideology and stand and thus have adopted a completely new mental attitude. They have produced many works (including poems and theoretical comments) that accurately reflect the people's lives, are beneficial to the people and are of high artistic value. Now times have changed and 40 years have passed. During the 40 years, there have been twists and turns in the party's literary and art line. This was especially serious during the decade of catastrophe brought about by the "gang of four" when good and evil people were confounded, rights and wrongs were confused and many literary and art workers were in adverse or desperate circumstances. However, even at that time, most literary and art workers remained loyal and continued to work hard. They have lived up to the instructions of the party and the people and deserve to be called party members. However, there are a small number of people who did not respond to the call in the new situation for bringing order out of chaos and rousing ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous. On the contrary, they used the works they wrote in the past and the persecution they suffered from the "gang of four" as their capital to pursue fame, material gain, positions and power, thus turning their previous achievements into a hinderance to their progress.

They are fond of giving directions, traveling abroad and being shown on the screen and they work perfunctorily and exercise their leadership weakly. They treat comrades discriminately, letting those who follow them prosper and turning a cold shoulder to those who dare to oppose them. They seldom carry out criticism and self-criticism and maintain the appearance of unity and of being without discord. In fact, under the calm surface, the ill feelings are deep rooted. A small number of people think that during a troubled time, it is better to mind one's own business because the memory of the persecution they suffered in the past is still fresh in their minds. They think that these things have nothing to do with them (in fact all practical problems directly or indirectly have something to do with them and with the party), and therefore can be left to drift. Even if they do oppose these things, they think it is better not to air their views because there is no use in doing so. They take little interest in study and allowed their liberalism to run rampant. When it's their turn to criticize others and when they ask for special treatment, they are full of vigor, but when it is necessary to criticize themselves they look as if they are exhausted and suffer all kinds of illnesses. Their number is small, but such practices do exist. If we hide these practices for fear of maltreatment, and if we do not bring a change to this situation and allow it to develop further, the future of our literary and art undertakings will troubled.

On the other hand, there are some young writers who happened to suffer persecution when they had just grown into a sensible age during the period of catastrophe. After the smashing of the "gang of four" they were older and more mature and had reached an age full of vigor to perform deeds. At that time, they saw that society was quite troubled and most things they heard and saw were unpleasant and undesirable. Therefore, they found that there were many things that they could write about. Most of them are people of ability who are enthusiastic to change the features of the motherland. They have a good motive to write and have indeed written quite a few good works to beautify their motherland's literary and art garden. However, just as was pointed out by Chen Yun 40 years ago, some of these people have some weak points and defects. This is chiefly because they have received less education from the party and have poorly integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. During the past few years, our country has been making an overall readjustment in our various policies, and has been introducing from abroad some advanced scientific and technical methods, and machinery and equipment. At the same time some aspects of the bourgeois ideologies of "freedom" and "democracy" have also affected some people in our country. An unhealthy trend of worshipping foreign things has emerged in the society and communism and socialism has become, in the eyes of these people, merely the source of some failures and sufferings. This is reflected in a small number of works which begin by airing criticism and end in cursing, and which begin by denouncing a few individuals and end in condemning the whole society. These people inflated themselves to an unlimited extent and regarded all of China and all 1 billion people as appearing destitute of any good people except themselves and a few friends of theirs who think the same as they do. All the people in the world are dirty and only they are clean. These people treat their own defects as merits and describe ugly things as being beautiful. They are promoting this idea in their work. We should not blame our young people too severely for the emergence of this phenomenon. We party-member writers should do more work. Most of our party-member writers have been diligently working at their posts and writing without complaints and striving to perform their duties as party members. However, there are also a small number of party members who have been pay attention only to their work of writing and who have been turning a blind eye to the social phenomena that are happening around them. They have shown no concern for the progress of other people and have done no ideological work among the others. In doing their work, some comrades only take care of what is within the scope of his or her duties and are satisfied with themselves for not seeking privileges, receiving bribes or being corrupted. They think that by so doing they have performed their duties.

There are also some other party members who lavish praise on those whom they like, who perform their duties unconscientiously and who lack a firm stand.

Sometimes they are terribly left and sometimes they glibly talk about "democracy" and "freedom." When they are surrounded by many attendants and when they are cheered by people they become intoxicated by the attention. Long ago, Mr Lu Xun warned us to be on our guard against being killed by flattery or by reproof. Those who act in the habit of killing people with flattery or with reproof have no qualms about sacrificing other people, sacrificing art and sacrificing our cause in order to show themselves as 100 percent in the right. Our readers and our descedants urgently demand literary works that are full of enthusiasm, of high artistic value and rich with spiritual beauty that will enlighten them. True, there are negative phenomena in real life which the writers can write about and the readers can read, but our writers and readers and everyone of us more urgently want to know our future prospects: What will the future be? How will our country chart a path that will lead to prosperity? How can our society make progress and become prosperous?

How should we build the socialist spiritual civilization? We should not give vent to discontent and indignation as some people have done to seek monetary gratification. We must seriously probe into life and open up future prospects in accordance with people's desires. We should answer the following questions of our people and our youth: Where does their youth, lives, happiness and joy come from? How should they act? How can they devote all their talents and wisdom and give full play to their abilities? We should really plunge ourselves into the great construction cause of the Chinese nation. We should not act like the frog in Aesop's Fables who inflates herself by the side of an old ox until she blew up. A revolutionary writer and a literary and art worker of the party must have a strict sense of responsibility and he must also have a clear-cut stand concerning what should be encouraged and what should be rejected.

The principles that Comrade Chen Yun expounded on are easy to understand but if we want to carry them out, we must first have the ambition to serve the public and the party. Comrade Chen Yun asserted that in this speech he stressed people's defects, but at the same time he said that these defects were held by only a small number of people and even the comrades who had these defects had many strong points. When I read this speech and while I have been writing this article, I have thought more about the negative side. In fact, many of our comrades have done much work and their achievements are the main aspect of their work. Listing the above-mentioned negative phenomena is also aimed at educating myself. Since for a long time I did not take part in the regular activities of the party, my opinions on some problems cannot be free from being considered extreme and one-sided. In frankly airing my views I proceed from the hope that those who have made the mistakes will correct them and those who have not will guard against them so that our literary and art work will be daily improved and so that I myself will also be stirred up. I should not regard myself as being old or use senility as an excuse for not paying attention to the party's and the people's cause, for being overcautious and indecisive and for refusing to correct the mistakes of other people. I should learn from many old comrades and be brave to shoulder the responsibility. I should not keep silent for fear of committing mistakes. I hope that my comrade and colleagues will strengthen the unity, study hard and help one another in order to train ourselves to be resolute fighters of communism and to make new contributions to the prosperity of the socialist literary and art cause.

BISHOP YANG ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AUTONOMY

OW011721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) — "The draft constitution shows the freedom of religious belief is a long-range firm policy of China and not a temporary, expedient measure," said Bishop Michael Yang Gaojian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, here today.

He was speaking at a meeting of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consulative Conference discussing the revised draft of the nation's constitution, to be submitted to the National People's Congress.

He mentioned article 35 of the draft which says: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief," and "the state protects legitimate religious activities."

The bishop, 69, said Chinese citizens have enjoyed freedom of religious belief, with both believers and non-believers alike "uniting and working hard for building a prosperous socialist country.

"With the support of governments at all levels," he said, "more than 200 churches have opened throughout the country and normal religious practices promulgated. During Saint Mary month in May, more than 20,000 went to a suburban Shanghai basilica. On Christmas and Easter, thousands attended services. Since 1981, 12 bishops have been consecrated." The bishop denounced the efforts of the Vatican to exercise authority over China's churches, saying China will run its religious affairs independently. He said the clause forbidding domination of religious affairs by any other country "safeguards China's independence, dignity and the sovereignty of China's churches.

"Chinese churches were once subjected to the control of the Vatican as a tool of colonialism, he said. "Since the founding of the People's Republic, however, all our clergy and laity have stood up to struggle against imperialism, encourage patriotism, free our churches from the control of the Vatican and administer them independently.

"However," he said, "some hostile forces inside foreign churches who have never reconciled themselves to our victory are trying to interfere with and sabotage our churches in an attempt to put them under their control again. This can never be tolerated," he said.

Also speaking at the meeting were Zhao Puchu and Zheng Guo, president and vice-president of the Buddhist Association of China, Imam al-Hajji Salah An Shiwei, vice-president of the Islamic Association of China, and Yan Jiale, vice-president of the Christian Council of China. All agreed the draft made clear the state's policies on religion and was much clearer than the 1954 Constitution. The meeting was presided over by Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

HIGHWAYS BEING BUILT AT ANNUAL RATE OF 10,000 KM

OW300548 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0830 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In recent years, our country has been building highways at the rate of 10,000 km per year. By the end of 1981, the total mileage of highways open to traffic was over 900,000 km. At present, except for a county atop the Kunlun Moutains in Xizang, more than 2,000 counties throughout the country are linked by highway. Three decades ago, the highway mileage open to traffic was only 70,000 km and there was no highway in most of the mountainous frontier areas and regions inhabited by national minorities. For example, in the Xizang Autonomous Region, there was not a single highway before liberation, but the region's total highway mileage has reached over 20,000 km since. Four major highways link the region with other provinces.

Currently, over 90 percent of villages and townships in the rural areas have highways, forming a nationwide highway transportation network with Beijing, the capital, as its center and linking all provincial capitals and major economic zones and reaching the deep countryside, mines and mountainous frontier areas. Over 20,000 km of highways have been built in Sichuan in recent years, bringing the total highway mileage in the province to 84,000 km by last year and topping other provinces in the country.

ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

Presidium Session Held

OW300901 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the morning of 15 June.

The meeting, presided over by Comrade Tie Ying, unanimously approved Tie Ying, Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua (female), Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiyi and Xing Zitao as permanent chairmen [chang wu zhu xi 1603 0523 0031 1598] of the presidium.

The meeting also approved the agenda for the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the name list of executive chairmen to preside over panel discussions and the name list of the secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the session and adopted a resolution on the deadline for putting forward draft resolutions.

Li Fengping Report

OW190549 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened this morning at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou. The emblem of the People's Republic of China was hung at the center of the wall behind the rostrum, which was flanked by 10 red banners. The rostrum was decorated with flowers and small pine trees. A total of 881 deputies from all fields of endeavor in the province attended the session.

Tie Ying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress, presided over the opening ceremony. At 0830 Comrade Tie Ying announced the opening of the session, followed by the national anthem.

On behalf of the provincial people's government, Governor Li Fengping delivered a report on the work of the provincial government. The report was divided into the following three parts: 1) review of the work in the past year; 2) the main task for the next year; and 3) the improvement of the work of the government.

Governor Li Fengping pointed out in his report: Since the convocation of the 3rd session of the provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, and with the guidance of the policy of achieving economic readjustments and political stability, Zhejiang has scored fresh achievements in all fields of endeavor, thanks to the joint efforts made by the people's governments at all levels, the broad masses of cadres and the people of all walks of life. At present, the political and economic situation in the province is fine. Zhejiang has witnessed marked improvements in economic construction in the course of carrying out readjustments. Various sectors of the national economy have done a good job in fulfilling their production plans.

Dwelling upon the main task for the next year, Governor Li Fengping said: We must continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy; fulfill and overfulfill the plans for economic and social developments in the province; and score new achievements in developing the material and spiritual civilization.

It is necessary to penetratingly and extensively develop the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, develop the socialist spiritual civilization, do a good job in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, and further strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system.

Touching on the improvement in the work of the government, Governor Li Fengping said: Work has been carried out to consolidate and build the government organizations at various levels in the past year. A number of middle-aged and young cadres and personnel specialized in certain fields have been taken in by the leading groups of the various departments of the provincial people's government and by those of the municipal and county governments. The work style of the government offices at all levels has shown an upturn and their work efficiency has improve somewhat. But the problems of over-staffing, duplication of effort and low efficiency are still serious in some offices. This requires us to step up preparations for streamlining these government offices, to intensify cadres' education and training, and to improve their work style and work methods. This will be part of our efforts to further promote the unity between the army and the government and the unity between the army and the people.

In conclusion, Governor Li Fengping called on the people of the province to hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and, under the leadership of the CCP, to valiantly press ahead to build a powerful, modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly civilized and to build a new and prosperous Zhejiang.

His report was greeted with warm applause.

Other executive chairmen present today were Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong, Fu Jiyi and Xing Zitao. Also seated on the rostrum were responsible persons of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government Chen Zuolin, Xue Ju, Cui Jian, (Wang Jinyou), (Wang Yaoting), (Li Chaolong), Zhai Xiwu, Li Kechang, (Zhang Chaoman), (Zhang Tingchai), Chen Anyu, (Pan Yuanbin), Liu Yifu and (Wu Zhizhuan) and the provincial CPPCC committee chairman, Mao Qihua.

Present at the session as observers were members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee who are attending its fourth session. Also attending the session as observers were NPC deputies currently in Zhejiang, responsible persons of the standing committees of the municipal and county people's congresses and of the municipal and county people's governments, responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's government.

The session began group discussion this afternoon to discuss Governor Li Fengping's report on the work of the government.

Tie Ying at Session

OW191351 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon and today the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held panel discussions on Governor Li Fengping's report on the work of government. The panelists pointed out that, in the past year, the province has witnessed industrial and agricultural production increases, registered a slight surplus in the balance of revenue and expenditure and improved the rural economic structure while raising economic efficiency in industrial production and continually improving the people's livelihood. All this shows that the situation in the province is improving year by year. Although we have scored achievements, we must guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to press forward. As for the five guidelines for future work and the task for this year put forward by the governor in his report, the panelists said they are in conformity with the actual conditions in the province.

When the deputies from Jiaxing County touched on the present shortages in energy supply, Comrade Tie Ying pointed out that the shortages involved the problem of energy conservation and exploitation of new energy resources. Ours is a province in which energy resources are rare. This entails conscientiously implementing the rules and regulations on conserving energy, replacing high energy-consuming equipment and machinery, and reducing our energy consumption in every possible way. In addition, we should exploit every potential energy source, build small hydroelectric power stations in the mountainous areas and construct marsh gas tanks in rural areas. Moreover, efforts are needed to develop tidal energy, wind power stations and other new energy resources.

Deputies from grassroots rural units exchanged their experiences in improving the responsibility systems in agricultural production. They put forward many measures for the protection of farmland, production development and population control.

Wang Fang and other vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress joined the deputies in discussing the report on the work of the government.

Economic, Social Tasks Noted

OW201914 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session on the morning of 20 June. The meeting listened to a report delivered by (Zhang Qi), chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the 1982 draft economic and social development plan.

In the report, Chairman (Zhang Qi) said: In 1981 Zhejiang Province resolutely implemented the policy of continuing economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability. Generally speaking, the economic plan was well implemented. Despite frequent natural disasters, we gathered fairly good agricultrual harvests, and the 1981 total agricultural output value increased 6 percent over 1980. Grain and cotton production decreased due to natural disasters, but the rural industrial, sideline and diversified undertakings developed quite rapidly. In the course of readjustment, industral production continued its steady growth, industrial structure was improved, and total industrial output value increased by 13.7 percent over 1980.

On 1982 tasks, Chairman (Zhang Qi) said: The 1982 plan sets a general demand for a 4 percent increase in total agricultural output value; a 6 percent, or better yet, 8 percent, increase in total industrial output value; an 8 percent increase in retail commodity sales; and a 3.7 percent increase in revenue over 1981. It calls for keeping capital construction investment at the same level as 1981 and demands further development and improvement of science, education, culture and public health.

Financial Report Given

OW201713 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session on the morning of 20 June. The meeting listened to a report by (Chen Guizhu), director of the provincial finance department, on the final provincial accounts for 1981 and the draft provincial budget for 1982.

In the report, Director (Chen Guizhu) said: In 1981 Zhejiang Province received total revenues amounting to 106.5 percent of the budget's target and increasing by 10.4 percent over 1980. The 1981 expenditures were 86.4 percent of the budget, 1.3 percent less than in 1980. Revenues and expenditures were almost balanced, yielding a slight surplus. Director (Chen Guizhu) said: The 1982 budget calls for increasing revenues by 3.7 percent and increasing expenditures by 3.8 percent over 1981.

Session Hears Work Reports

OW230829 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A general meeting of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress was held this morning to hear a report by Wang Fang, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; a report by Gao Wenquan, president of the provincial higher people's court on the work of the provincial higher people's court; and a report by Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. Executive Chairman (Liu Zisheng) presided over today's general meeting. Members of the provincial CPPCC committee attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee were present at the general meeting as observers. Deputies discussed these three reports at group meetings.

In his report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Vice chairman Wang Fang pointed out: The standing committee of the provincial people's congress called a number of meetings and discusses 26 topics on the agenda over the past year and passed resolutions and decisions on important matters. Vice Chairman Wang Fang said: The standing committee of the provincial people's congress has, over the past year, also undertaken the job of formulating, discussing and approving a total of nine local regulations, including the regulation governing urban sanitation control, draft regulations for trial use in Zhejiang Province governing planned parenthood, trial regulations on the protection of oceanic and aquatic resources of Zhejiang Province, and the provisional regulations governing the protection of vegetable bases in Zhejiang Province. The formulation of these regulations has a positive impact on the rule of law, on safeguarding the people's interests and on promoting socialist construction. To safeguard the dignity of law, it is necessary to attach importance to publicizing the rule of law, to strengthen inspection and supervision and to wage a struggle against all illegal activities. To ensure smooth progress in the four modernizations, we must, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, uphold the four fundamental principles, resolutely strike at serious crimes in the economic field and do a good job in developing spiritual civilization.

Gao Wenquan, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, gave work reports on the work of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate over the past year. Since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate have faithfully implemented the resolution of the provincial people's congress and dealt with criminal activities resolutely over the past year while concentrating efforts on consolidating social order. They have also waged struggle against serious economic crimes and achieved initial results and given full play to the role of the people's courts and the procuratorates. In their reports they put forth future work tasks and pledged to strengthen the socialist legal system, to carry the struggle against economic crimes through to the end and to further improve social order.

Tie Ying Report

OW230633 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning. Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, made a report on the current situation and tasks at the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, members attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and comrades attending the CPPCC session as observers, and responsible comrades of provincial organizations concerned, attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Zhejiang.

In his report Comrade Tie Ying first analyzed the international situation. Next, he talked about the domestic situation and several important current tasks. Comrade Tie Ying said: Realization of the four modernizations is our party's strategic goal for the new period. To achieve this goal, we must uphold the four fundamental principles. To adhere to the socialist road and achieve the magnificent goal of socialist modernization, we must have four basic guarantees. These four basic guarantees are also the major tasks the party Central Committee has been and is engaged in.

The first major task is to restructure the administration and the system. The current restructuring of government departments is not simply reduction and merging of departments and cuts in staff, but a profound revolution. Its basic purpose is to eliminate all kinds of abuses and malpractices in our organizations, structure, system and work style so that our superstructure will better suit the economic base and accelerate the progress of our socialist modernization. In the coming year we will begin to restructure the administration at the provincial level. We should start now to complete all the preparatory work.

The second major task is to carry the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field through to the end. In the past 5 months or so, party committees and governments at various levels in the province have done a great deal of work and exposed and handled a number of important cases. Initial victories have been won in the struggle. Practice in the struggle over the past few months has shown that it is absolutely necessary to strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is an important manifestation of class struggle under the new historical conditions in our country's socialist society. We should, on the one hand, persist in implementing the policy of opening to the world and [passage indistinct].

Cultural development must have as its main content the following two aspects: One is the development of education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture, and the other is ideological and moral education. The two are different, but also interrelated and mutually influencing. We call on party organizations at various levels to firmly grasp ideological and political work in the light of the characteristics of the new period, adhere to the ideological position of socialism and communism and forcefully and convincingly criticize all kinds of erroneous ideas and actions harmful to the socialist cause. It is necessary to study and disseminate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study modern Chinese history and the history of the CCP, study the party's line, principles and policies and foster a proletarian world outlook.

The fourth major task is to consolidate the party ranks and strengthen and improve party leadership. Rather remarkable results have now been achieved in normalizing inner-party life, reviving the party's fine traditions and work style and strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of the people. However, the problem of impurity in ideology, work style and organization still exists in our party. This requires that we continue to make great efforts to find solutions.

The ongoing struggle against serious crimes in the economic field is also one of the most effective measures for party consolidation and rectification. Through the struggle, the body of our party will become healthier; the party's fighting capacity will be further enhanced; and the party's work style, the social atmosphere and social order will all see a greater change for the better.

Comrade Tie Ying also pointed out: We must pay attention to the major task of studying and discussing the draft revised constitution.

Comrade Tie Ying said in conclusion: At present, the international situation is in our favor. The domestic situation is very good. Under the circumstances, we must heighten our spirit, increase our confidence, do still better in economic construction and develop in depth the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field.

By grasping these two links firmly and well, we assuredly will win still greater victories in our socialist material and cultural development.

Session Concludes 23 Jun

OW260605 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The 6-day fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress successfully completed its agenda and closed this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou.

The session was preceded by a 3-day preliminary meeting, at which the delegates conscientiously studied and discussed the draft revised constitution. After the formal opening of the session on 18 June, the delegates heard and discussed a report on the government work by Governor Li Fengping; heard a report on the current situation and tasks by Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; talked freely about the excellent situation; and discussed the work for the future. As they noted, the economy of our province has embarked on the path of steady development; the situation of stability and unity is continuously being consolidated and developed, and there are many favorable conditions in our province. As long as we heighten our spirits, make concerted efforts and work strenuously, we will surely be able to fulfill all the tasks for 1982.

Today's meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Wang Fang. Other executive chairmen present at the presidium seats were Tie Ying, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanuan, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiyi and Xing Zitao. At 1500 the meeting opened. By secret ballot, the delegates elected (Wang Yaping) as additional vice chairman and (Han Jin) as additional member of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Amid warm applause, the meeting adopted a resolution on the government work report. The resolution calls on the people of the whole province to unite closely around the CCP, heighten spirits, unite as one, work hard with one mind, strive to fulfill the tasks listed in the government work report and win new victories in promoting the socialist material and spiritual civilizations under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government.

The meeting heard a report by the budget committee on the examination of the final accounts for 1981 and the financial estimates for 1982 and adopted the 1982 economic and social development plans and a resolution on the final accounts for 1981 and the financial estimates for 1982. It also adopted resolutions on the work reports of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. It heard and adopted a report on the examination of motions delivered by the motions examination committee of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting concluded with the solemn strains of the Internationale.

All members and observers attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee were present at today's closing meeting as non-voting participants.

LEADERS MARK CCP ANNIVERSARY IN GUANGZHOU

Leaders Meet Party Veterans

HK010507 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Summary] Responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee met representatives of old rural party members who are not divorced from production in Guangzhou on 30 June. The veterans are currently attending a forum. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Secretaries Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang and Li Jianzhen took part in this activity.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi proposed three points to be learned from these veterans: "1) wholeheartedly serving the people without claiming credit or displaying arrogance; 2) being happy to be common laborers without pursuing fame and profit; 3) making revolution all their lives without losing color or coming to a halt."

Liu Tianfu also spoke. After praising the veterans, he expressed the hope that they would do a good job in propaganda work on returning to their units. He said: "The rural situation has been very good since the third plenary session. However, some peasants are now afraid that the policies will change. I hope that when you go back you will publicize among the masses the fact that the policies of the third plenary session will not change and the production responsibility systems will not be changed. They will be perfected day by day."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Wang De, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Deng Yifan and Xu Shijie visited various old party members and cadres in the Guangzhou area on the eve of the party anniversary.

Ren Zhongyi Attends Forum

HK011505 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] This morning, Guangzhou social science circles held a forum to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Chen Yueping, attended the forum. Others attending were veteran experts and veteran scholars of social science circles, including Shang Chengzuo, (Liao Jianxiang), (Sun Wu) and others, totaling 14 people.

Many veteran experts and veteran scholars spoke at the forum, introducing the academic activities since the provincial federation of social science workers was revived in 1978. At the same time, they reported many practical difficulties, particularly the difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals. Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Chen Yueping added occasional remarks.

In his speech, Ren Zhongyi pointed out: "The work of social science circles is very important. CCP committees at all levels must attach importance to work in this aspect and pay attention to and give full play to the role of people of ability in the field of social sciences."

Ren Zhongyi at Film Reception

HK011439 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] This afternoon, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a film reception in Guangzhou Friendship Theater to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPC committee and the provincial military district, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wu Nansheng and Wang De, attended the reception.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the reception, saying: "The CCP was founded 61 years ago. This is the 61st year in which the members of the CCP, another stepping into the breach as one falls, have been bravely struggling for the liberation of

the Chinese nation and the well-being of the people. Every Communist Party member, old or new, must look back on the course of struggle which our party has taken and by no means forget the past arduous struggle. We must not forget that the great victory of the Chinese people's revolution has been hard-earned. As we cherish our own eyes, we must cherish and develop this hard-earned achievement. He emphatically pointed out: "We must seriously straighten out the ranks of the party, further strengthen and improve party leadership and actively train and select the successors to the revolutionary cause to ensure that the force of cadres becomes more revolutionary, more knowledgeable, more professional and younger and the combat effectiveness of party organizations at all levels is enhanced." In conclusion, he made a call: "All Communist Party members throughout the province must closely rally around the CCP Central Committee, work with one heart and one mind, eliminate all difficulties and further do a good job of work on all fronts and in all aspects. We must greet the holding of the 12th party congress with practical actions and achievements."

After Ren Zhongyi's speech, the reception showed a feature film.

Attending were veteran party members, Red Army veterans and veteran cadres of organs at the provincial level, the representatives who are attending the provincial forum of rural veteran party members, responsible comrades of the provincial subordinate organs, departments, committees, offices and bureaus and representatives of outstanding party members, totaling some 1,400 people.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON TRYING ECONOMIC CASES

HK290731 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Recently the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting in Guangzhou on trying economic criminal cases. The meeting discussed and examined some typical cases and discussed how to further implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field and how to develop this struggle in depth. More than 80 responsible cadres from various prefectural and municipal CCP committees, planning commissions, people's procuratorates and courts, as well as from relevant departments directly under the provincial people's government, attended the meeting. Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu also attended the meeting on the last day and gave speeches.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Kou Qingyan gave a closing speech on how to further carry out the struggle. He said that it is wrong for some people to think that since the handling of the long-pending cases has been stressed, the struggle seems to be coming to an end and that we can have a breathing spell. The provincial CCP committee holds that the seriousness of the economic criminal activities in our province must not be underestimated. Although we have scored great achievements over the past 5 months, this is only a good beginning. Of the economic criminal cases which should be investigated, only 15 percent have been thoroughly investigated. Our tasks are still very arduous. The relaxed attitude is obviously wrong. Comrade Kou Qingyan pointed out that at present, it is necessary to do a good job in handling the serious and major cases. This is the key link in further carrying out the struggle. Leading cadres are required to handle such cases personally and grasp one or two typical cases, especially those involving leading cadres at or above the county level. Principal leading comrades must have a hand in the handling of these cases and guide the work personally, just as the provincial CCP committee is doing now. Comrade Kou Qingyan said that in this struggle, it is necessary to act in accordance with the policy and principles of the CCP Central Committe on handling economic criminal cases. Mass movements should not be waged and everyone should refrain from making self-criticisms. Involving innocent relatives of the criminal offenders or obtaining confessions by compulsion to give them credence is not allowed.

GUANGZHOU RIBAO ON HITTING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK240958 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Avoid Relaxation and Continue To Carry Out the Struggle in Depth"]

[Text] We have scored initial achievements in the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field and the struggle is now developing in depth in our city.

Under the influence of the policy and decisions of the party and government, by the end of May, 832 people had made a clean breast of their crimes. Of these people 20 had committed economic crimes involving over 10,000 yuan, 39 over 5,000 yuan and 207 over 1,000 yuan. The cases are being handled carefully and the work is progressing successfully. Quite a few units have conscientiously summed up their experiences and drawn lessons from past mistakes and deviations, and plugged up loopholes in this respect. The struggle is developing healthily.

However, we must also realize that the struggle has just begun and only some initial results have been achieved. Complete success is still far from being realized. The development of the struggle is uneven in various units in our city. Some units have scored greater achievements through concentrated efforts, while other units have not. Some serious and major cases have been discovered, and greater efforts are required to make extensive and thorough investigations and study of these cases. Meanwhile, as there are all kinds of obstructions, our tasks are still very arduous. Unfortunately, an attitude of relaxation and fearing difficulties has grown among our cadres and masses. Some people says: "It seems that the struggle is coming to an end, as the papers and radio broadcasts are carrying fewer reports in this respect and the leaders have less to say about it." Some of the comrades who are handling the cases are afraid of being retaliated against if the cases are not investigated and handled thoroughly. All this is disadvantageous to the further development of the struggle.

In order to further carry out the struggle, it is necessary to educate the broad masses of cadres and people with the numerous facts revealed in the previous period of the struggle and instill in them a better understanding of the seriousness and danger of criminal activities in the economic field and the necessity, the imperativeness and the protracted nature of this struggle. The facts which were exposed in the initial stage of this struggle amply show that bourgeous ideology has seriously corroded the body of our party and our revolutionary ranks. If we do not keep a clear head and heighten our vigilance, we will inevitably be influenced. We must also clearly see that the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is not merely a short-term struggle for the present. We cannot win complete success with only one or two battles. The struggle must be carried out constantly and unremittingly for a long period of time. Since Guangzhou is the forward position in resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas, the struggle in this city is especially acute and complicated. We must never lower our guard. If a good job is not done in this struggle, the realization of the four modernizations cannot be guaranteed and the party's work style and the social atmosphere cannot be improved. On the other hand, quite a few problems have been exposed in some units, and some of them even involve the leading cadres. If these problems are not thoroughly investigated and solved, we will prove ourselves irresponsible to the masses in these units. Therefore, we must be determined to carry this struggle through to the end and never wait and see and let opportunity slip.

The focus in carrying out the struggle in depth is firmly grasping the serious and major cases and making a thorough investigation and study of these cases. Instead of trying to attend to big and small matters all at once, we must grasp the focus when doing anything. The focus at present is to concentrate our efforts to make a thorough investigation of serious and major cases. There are comparatively greater obstructions to handling the cases involving leading cadres. Leaders in the departments in charge of handling these cases must take a clear-cut stand and adopt strong and effective measures in handling the cases. They must be impartial and incorruptible in executing the law and deal heavy blows to the serious economic criminals, whoever they are, wherever they come from and however high their positions may be. There can be no exceptions and no one is allowed to intercede for, be partial to or harbor criminals. Anyone who does so will be investigated and held responsible. As to those units which have not done well in this struggle and have not paid enough attention to the investigation of the cases which have already been exposed, immediate measures should be adopted to help them or to examine their work.

In order to make the struggle develop more healthily and deeply, we must grasp and implement the party's policies in a correct way and strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions.

We must draw a clear distinction between mistakes in work and illegal and criminal activities and between smuggling, selling smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculating and swindling and problems occurring due to the imperfection of some regulations and methods in carrying out the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic market. When sitting in judgment on a case, it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between corruption committed by individuals and appropriation of public property by the collectives. A mass movement in which everyone makes self-criticisms and suspects each other of being guilty should not be waged in this struggle. However, it is necessary to follow the mass line and lay stress on collecting evidence through investigation and study and acting in accordance with judicial procedures and legal formalities. If we act in this manner, the scope of the struggle will not be over-expanded and good people will not be wronged. So the comrades who are handling the cases should not worry about this. If some people have really made mistakes and are proved innocent after thorough investigations, by clearing problems, they will no longer be suspected by the masses and the load on their minds will thus be removed. Thus, they do not have the slightest reason to complain or even to retaliate against the comrades who have handled their cases. Both party discipline and state law do not allow them to do so.

The situation of the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field in our city is good, and the struggle is developing in depth. The CCP organizations and administrative offices at various levels must continue to do a good job in raising and unifying the understanding of the cadres and the masses and continue to strengthen ideological and political work. They must strive to prevent the growth of an attitude of relaxation and do a good job in dividing work among the leaders, organizing forces to handle the cases and resolutely carrying on this struggle until complete success is achieved.

GUANGDONG COUNTY STEPS UP CENSUS PREPARATORY WORK

HK290817 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Guangdong's Doumen County took immediate action yesterday to solve its problems in census preparatory work. These problems were discovered by the provincial census inspection group the day before yesterday. On that day, led by provincial Vice Governor Wang Ning, this group examined the census preparatory work in this county and discovered that some units had not given enough attention to the census work and some leading members had not yet taken up their posts or done a good job. They also discovered that most of the census staff were unqualified. In view of this, Doumen County immediately adopted some remedial measures. They held an emergency meeting yesterday for members of the census leading groups in various communes and farms. They called for CCP committees in various communes to regard the census work as a rush job of the whole party and do a good job of it. Soon afterward members of the census leading groups took up their posts and began doing a good job. They also decided to run training classes today and tomorrow to train the census staff in the production brigades so that this work can be carried out successfully.

GUANGXI SUMS UP STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK210710 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Summary] "From 9 to 13 June the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee held a meeting in Nanning which was attended by the responsible members of the various municipal and prefectural CCP committees, intermediate people's courts and procuratorial branch offices. In the light of the situation in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field in the previous stage, the meeting studied the question of drawing clear lines of demarcation in applying the relevant policies and made arrangements for the tasks in the next stage. Regional CCP committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun and regional people's government Vice Chairman Shi Qingsheng attended and addressed the meeting."

"The meeting pointed out that since January this year, a number of serious economic cases in our region have been made clear and dealt with. More than 4.4 million yuan of illicit money and public funds have been recovered."

"Underthe influence of the party's policies and state laws, 1,441 persons have given themselves up to the political and legal organs and prefectural CCP committees by making a clean breast of their crimes and returning 1.59 million yuan of illicit money. Through this struggle we have vigorously cracked down on economic criminal activities, educated and redeemed a number of cadres and promoted the improvement of party work style and social mood. However, viewed from the region as a whole, the struggle has just started and it is still necessary for us to concentrate our efforts on investigating and dealing with the cases that have come to light. The party and government organs at various levels should, therefore, conscientiously sum up and check up on the work in the previous stage and carry the struggle through to the end by adding to our achievements and solving the existing problems."

"The meeting stressed that it is necessary to further make clear the focal point in cracking down on serious criminal activites in the economic field and pay close attention to investigating and dealing with major cases. It is necessary to place the focal point of our work on investigating and dealing with current major cases in government units, enterprises and institutions, particularly on cases involving the leaders of the units. In the course of investigating and dealing with cases, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, have a correct grasp of the party's policies, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and lay stress on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. It is forbidden to obtain confessions by compulsion and then give them credence." It is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying various policies.

The meeting pointed out that the party and government organs at various levels should conduct education in the struggle against corrosion among party members and cadres. The CCP committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over this struggle and the responsible comrades should pay personal attention to major cases. The prefectural CCP committees and the political and legal departments should coordinate their work well. The propaganda, cultural and press units should give full play to the might of public opinion by giving wide publicity to this struggle.

HUNAN ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO FLOOD FIGHTERS

HK280940 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday [26 June] the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government sent a comfort letter to the commune members, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters who are fighting on the flood control and relief frontline.

The comfort letter says: Since the middle of June, there has been heavy to torrential rain in all places throughout the province and serious flood disaster has occurred in the Dongting Hu area and in vast places in eastern and central Hunan. Since the outbreak of the disaster, leading comrades in all places have personally gone to the frontline to direct work, the cadres and commune members have worked hard to deal with emergencies, all walks of life and trades have vigorously supported them and the people's own army has actively plunged into the battle. Because you have faced danger fearlessly, made concerted efforts, carried forward the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and fought hard day and night, you have crash-rescued people's lives and property and alleviated the losses caused by the disaster so that an initial victory in the struggle of flood control and relief work has been won. Here, we especially and sincerely salute you and extend to you our revolutionary greetings.

The comfort letter says: Your heroic deeds and great victory in flood control and relief work have vigorously proved that with the guidance of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Commitee, the unique superiority of the socialist system and the strong leadership of CCP committees and governments at all levels, we can surely withstand the test of natural disasters. In conclusion, the comfort letter says: At present, the flood season has not yet ended and new natural disasters are likely to break out at any time. We hope that you will foster the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and the work style of continuous fighting, make sustained and redoubled efforts and struggle hard to strive for an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year.

GUIZHOU RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK190207 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Report on 18 June GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Launch in Depth the Struggle To Hit at Serious Economic Crime"]

[Text] In the past few months, initial achievements have been scored in the struggle against serious economic crime in our province. Many serious criminal cases of bribery, corruption, fraud and speculation have been exposed and dealt with in many places. Many long-pending cases are being resolved at the moment. More than 400 persons have voluntarily confessed their crimes and given themselves up in the province. The criminals have been frightened, and there is a good change in the social mood. This is but a skirmish in the struggle, which should be conducted in depth and breath.

In present situation, seven cases exposed have not yet been thoroughly investigated. Some serious criminal cases may not have been exposed yet. Even in the cases already exposed, there is little progress. In some cases, only the persons of less importance are investigated, while the major culprits still remain untouched. The development of the struggle is uneven. We must make persistent efforts and carry the struggle through to the end. Any thought of relaxing efforts and losing vigilance is wrong.

Why are there breakthroughs in some units and areas, but not in other units and areas where crimes have to be exposed and dealt with? The key lies in whether or not the leadership attaches importance to the work and how it carries it out. If the leadership is resolute and determined and firmly grasps the leadership of the struggle in its hands, it can certainly organize forces, mobilize the masses, and build up a momentum so as to hit hard at the criminals. On the other hand, if the leadership is irresolute and lacks determination, the struggle cannot be carried out.

Some comrades fail to see the seriousness, danger and harmfulness of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, and fail to realize the important significance of the struggle. They harbor the wrong idea that the struggle against economic crimes simply means arresting some culprits guilty of corruption and robbery, who should be dealt with by the discipline inspection committees and judicial departments, so there is no need to make such great efforts. Some comrades even go so far as to set the struggle to hit at economic crime against other work. They are afraid that carrying out the struggle might impede industrial and agricultural production. They fail to see the danger to our party from corruption by capitalist ideology. They fail to see the danger brought about by economic crime in implementing our policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the economy at home and smoothly carrying out socialist modernization. Without clearing up such confused understanding in our minds, we will be irresolute and weak in this struggle. Therefore, to carry out the struggle in depth, it is necessary for us to earnestly study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, and unify our ideological understanding. This is extremely important. All those comrades who have a wrong understanding of the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field must brace themselves and become sober.

In order to carry out the struggle against economic crimes more deeply, we cannot be satisfied with general leadership and simple arrangements. It is necessary to exercise specific leadership in the struggle. Greater efforts should be made in achieving breakthroughs in important cases. The principal responsible comrades must inquire into the cases in person and conduct investigation and study. They should help the personnel in charge of the cases to clear away obstacles, analyze the cases and make a judgement on each case so as to settle it properly. The cases exposed should be investigated and settled as soon as possible. No delay should be allowed.

With the deepening of the struggle, new clues must be found. If there are insufficient forces to handle cases, they should be augmented and strengthened. In the struggle, it is necessary for us to implement policy without the slightest deviation and grasp the main points without blurring the demarcation lines in policy.

PENG ZHEN INSPECTS WORK IN SICHUAN 20 MAY-12 JUN

HK130113 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Sichuan on 20 May to inspect and guide work, and left Chongqing on the morning of 12 June. During his stay in Sichuan, Comrade Peng Zhen listened to work reports from the provincial CCP committee and the provincial political and legal committee and made an important speech. He met leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC, and from Chengdu and Chongqing municipalities, and also all the comrades attending a provincial CCP committee work meeting in Chengdu, and was photographed with them. He inspected the state-owned Emei machinery plant and the air compressor plant. Comrade Peng Zhen also dispatched members of his party to provincial departments concerned, Chengdu neighborhoods, and rural areas of Qionglai County to convene forums and investigate and find out about the situation in tidying up social order and hitting at economic crime, and in the building of grassroots organizations and the legal system.

On the afternoon of 11 June, Comrade Peng Zhen went to (Chaotianmen) wharf in Chongqing to observe the high-water mark of the great Sichuan flood of July 1981.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES ENLIVENING OF ECONOMY

HK210527 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 82 p 2

["Economic Chat" column by Yang Liufeng [2799 2692 7364]: "Eliminating Maggots and Enlivening the Economy"]

[Text] Some serious economic criminal activities recently exposed by various localities are related to some of the companies of an enterprise nature, agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades which were established in the course of economic reforms. Dealing severe blows at economic criminal activities in these enterprises is beneficial to further enlivening the economy and speeding up the pace of the four modernizations.

It goes without saying that this is a good thing. However, some comrades attribute the criminal activities to the policies of enlivening the economy. They notice the above-mentioned economic crimes and unhealthy trends that have emerged in some enterprises. Thus, they negate the whole economic reform, blame and reproach the companies of an enterprise nature and the agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades. Their reproaches are unreasonable and incorrect. Some cadres, staff and workers of these enterprises are very downhearted and are discouraged by these reproaches. In fact, this is unnecessary.

From a truth-seeking point of view, the orientation of the provincial economic reform over the past few years has been correct and the development has been healthy. We have scored tremendous results and made contributions to enlivening the rural and urban markets and developing the national economy. As a matter of fact, there is no denying that we have created opportunities foe the evildoers due to the disastrous effects of the 10 year's internal disasters in the economic field, the unsavory trends in society and the fact that we lack experience and do not have tight control over administrative work. The evildoers sneaked into some enterprises, flaunted the banner of the state economy, collective economy or economic joint ventures and carried out various criminal activities. Some party members and cadres have been shot by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and collude with those lawless people. As for the unsavory trends which emerged in some enterprises run by communes and brigades, they are closely related to practical difficulties, weak leadership and unhealthy administrative system. As a matter of fact, we must deal with the economic criminals according to law. As for problems which are not economic crimes, we must solve them mainly by strengthening ideological education and perfecting the administrative system. In particular, we must pay attention to distinguishing the small number of economic criminals in enterprises from the whole enterprise. We must not dampen the enthusiasm of the enterprises once we find problems; neither should we put all the blame on the staff and workers of the enterprises and on the economic reform. We must cherish and protect the enthusiasm

of staff and workers and the masses to launch economic reforms and enliven the economy, and help them solve practical problems. By so doing, after we have dealt blows at economic criminal activities and eliminated maggots that harm the enterprises, we will further promote the economic reform, the companies of an enterprise nature, agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises and enterprises run by communes and brigades will be more vigorous and the national economy will become prosperous day by day.

SICHUAN RIBAO REVEALS DESTRUCTION OF TREES

HK190344 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] Today's SICHUAN RIBAO carries on its front page a letter from a reader, (Zhang Mingwei), which says: "Over the past 1 or 2 years, the trees along railroads and highways in Sichuan Province have been seriously destroyed. One-third of the afforested sections along the railroads have been destroyed. Many trees along highways have also been destroyed." The letter says: "According to incomplete statistics, 63,000 trees along highways under the maintenance of the province were destroyed in 1981." In winter last year and spring this year, 56.3 percent of the newly planted trees in counties and municipalities, including Pengshan, Meishan, Jaijiang, Emei and Leshan, were destroyed. In addition, the land lawfully reserved for railroads and highways has been encroached upon. While dividing farmland responsibility, rural areas in Ziyang, Zizhong and Neijiang Counties along the Chengdu-Chongqing railroad line divided among commune members slopes and the land on both sides of the railroad tracks which are lawfully reserved for the railroads so that they could cultivate crops on these areas. In his letter, (Zhang Mingwei) said: "It is hoped that the foregoing situation will be brought to the attention of governments at all levels along the railroads and highways, and that publicity and education will be strengthened, the system put on a sound basis and the laws and discipline strictly enforced. In coordination with departments in charge, it is hoped that the governments will strengthen management and supervision to ensure afforestation along the railroads and highways."

Along with this letter, SICHUAN RIBAO today also published a short commentary entitled "A Serious Problem Worthy of Notice." The short commentary says: "The serious situation of the destruction of trees along railroads and highways which was disclosed by reader (Zhang Mingwei) must be brought to the attention of the people's governments at all levels. With a view to doing well in afforestation and cherishing existing trees, party organizations and governments at all levels must take vigorous measures to conduct universal propaganda, seriously enforce the law on afforestation, make it known to every household and make everyone cherish trees. We must strictly implement the responsibility system of controlling and protecting trees, seriously implement the policies and ensure that whoever controls and protects trees receives benefits from them. Individuals who flout the law and whose cases are serious must be punished in accordance with the law. In close coordination with local governments, railroad and highway departments must rely on the masses to strengthen the management and protection of railroads and highways and put the system on a sound basis."

INDIAN PILGRIMS VISIT HOLY PLACES IN XIZANG

HK270257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] With the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first group of Indian pilgrims coming to Xizang to worship at the holy places of (Kangbis) Mountain and (Mapam Tohu) arrived at Burang on 21 June. They were welcomed by work personnel of the Ali Prefecture foreign affairs subofffice. These Indian pilgrims include border defense inspectors, lawyers, housewives and others. This year Ali Prefecture will receive about 200 pilgrims from India. This is a temporary arrangement made by the two governments in accordance with the requests of the Indian pilgrims. It comes in the wake of the improvement in Sino-Indian relations.

FOURTH LHASA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

HK161335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Summary] The Fourth Lhasa Municipal People's Congress held its first session from 8 to 14 June. Some 300 deputies of various nationalities from all fronts attended the session. Regional CCP committee Secretary Raidi, regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo and regional people's government Vice Chairman Puguin attended the opening ceremony. Dainba Gyaincain, acting chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a work report at the session. In his report, Dainba Gyaincain affirmed the achievements scored since the third municipal people's congress in November 1977. Moreover, he put forth that the municipality must, at present and in the future, do well in grasping eight aspects of work and four measures to strengthen and improve work. The deputies present at the session fervently discussed the government work report and unanimously passed it. They also listened to, examined and passed the report on the municipal situation in carrying out the 1981 plans for the national economy, on the arrangements for the 1982 national economic and social development plans and on the draft of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the municipal report on the 1981 financial statement and the 1982 budget, the work report of the municipal intermediate people's court and the work report of the municipal people's procuratorate.

The session elected the standing committee of the fourth municipal people's congress and its chairman and vice chairmen. The session elected and decided the mayor and vice mayors of the municipal people's government. It elected the president of the municipal intermediate people's court and the chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate. The standing committee of the fourth municipal people's congress consists of 21 standing committee members. (Zha Xi) was elected chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; (Zhang Bijin), (Shi Lai), (Wei Dong), (Bagan Fulangwangqiu) and (Anglang Pingcuo) vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee; Dainba Gyaincain mayor of the municipality; and (Gao Shigen), (Liu Hongquan), (Taba Gaisan Wangdui), (Tang Zhongning) and (Cai Changshou) vice mayors of the municipality. (Ren Zhong) was elected president of the municipal intermediate people's court and (Tudeng Qinpei) chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate. (Zha Xi), chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, spoke at the closing ceremony, saying that "1982 is the third year of implementing the important instruction of the central authorities on Xizang work and also the decisive year for achieving a small change in 3 years. After this session, we must seriously publicize the spirit of the session, implement all resolutions of the session and carry out all tasks put forth by the session. In accordance with the objective of struggle and the tasks fixed by the session, we must take measures to carry them out so that the whole municipality can achieve a new and even greater victory in all aspects of work."

YUNNAN ORGANS' MEETING MARKS PARTY ANNIVERSARY

HK300217 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Summary] The CCP committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee organs and the CCP committee of the provincial government organs jointly held a report meeting on 29 June to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Li Qiming delivered a lecture entitled "Struggle To Uphold the Party's Communist Purity." Li Qiming pointed out: "China has now entered a new historical period. Since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line and stipulated and instituted a series of correct principles and policies. The whole of socialist economic and cultural construction is now embarking on a track, suited to our national condition, of sustained advance, with stress on practical results and steady development. Viewing the situation as a whole, our party is good and combat effective. However, we must also realize that, apart from the danger of war, there is also the danger of peaceful evolution for our party, our state and our socialist cause in the new historical conditions.

This danger comes mainly from the corruption and degeneration of unsteady elements in the party. Every party member, especially the leading cadres, must have a clear understanding on this point."

Li Qiming also pointed out: "We must, with a high degree of awareness, do a good job in building the party, and build it into a strong core that can better unite and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out socialist modernization. As far as the individual party members are concerned, they must faithfully carry out the solemn oath they took when they joined the party. They must always remember their purpose in wholeheartedly serving the people and that attaining the great ideal of communism is the party's ultimate aim. They must struggle for communism all their lives. The most important thing is that they must have firm belief and trust in communism and spontaneously apply communist ideology and morality to guide and circumscribe their words and deeds.

"In upholding the party's communist purity, it is also necessary to proceed from the perspective of the party's entire work and carry out building of the party itself in terms of organization, system, ideology and work style. At present the Central Committee has proposed and is gradually carrying out reforms of structure and system throughout the country, the struggle against serious economic crime, the building of socialist civilization, and rectification of the party ranks and adherence to and improvement of party leadership. These are four fundamental guarantees, on the basis of the four basic principles, for building socialist modernization. In fact, they are also fundamental measures for maintaining the party's purity and increasing its combat effectiveness. They represent the most realistic and effective rectification of the party under present conditions. The comrades of the whole party must unify their understanding and concentrate efforts on achieving success in these major tasks."

Li Qiming said in conclusion: "Every party member must unswervingly follow the demand of the Central Committee and uphold communist purity, and make his own proper contribution to build socialist modernization and attaining the great ideal of communism."

(He Changwen), secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial CCP committee organs, presided at the meeting.

YUNNAN AN PINGSHENG AT CENSUS WORK MEETING

HK210324 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Summary] "In a speech yesterday afternoon, Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng emphatically pointed out that it is necessary for the party and government leading bodies at various levels throughout the province to definitely strengthen leadership and institute measures in order to do a good job of census work. The Yunnan provincial third census leading group held a meeting yesterday afternoon and Comrade An Pingsheng attended and addressed the meeting."

First, Comrade An Pingsheng expounded the great significance of the census. He said the official date for the national census is only 12 days away. It is absolutely necessary for us to make the best use of our time to do a solid job.

"Next, Comrade An Pingsheng set forth five requirements: First, it is necessary to do a good job of training census workers and instructors in order to ensure the smooth progress of the census work. Second, the various units should actively support the comrades who take part in census work by ensuring the normal execution of their work. Third, it is necessary to give wide publicity to census work and make use of various forms to publicize the purpose, significance, methods, steps and contents of the census in order to raise the ideological consciousness of the masses of people and educate the people to strictly carry out various census projects according to census methods and regulations. Fourth, party members and CYL members should play a vanguard role in census work. The party organizations at various levels should ensure the smooth execution of the work and place the census work in an important position. At present the party organizations at various levels, particularly the party organizations at the grassroots level, should extensively check up on the census work. Those units which have done their work well should be commended promptly and those which have not done their work well should be subjected to supervision by adopting various measures."

"Fifth, members of the census work leading groups at various levels should go down to the grassroots units to supervise the fulfillment of the tasks and give guidance in the work."

"Comrade An Pingsheng pointed out that the CCP Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the successful accomplishment of the census work. We should pledge to do a good job of this work."

At the meeting, (Chen Guanghui), deputy leader of the Yunnan provincial third census leading group, gave an account of the preparations for census work throughout the province.

YUNNAN PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS MEET

HK241052 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] A meeting of directors of propaganda departments of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees was held recently in Kunming. Li Xingwang, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. "How to carry out ideological and political work well in the course of building socialist modernization was the central topic for discussion at this meeting." For half a month the propaganda department directors studied the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities and the spirit of relevant documents. They came to understand: "The fundamental task of the propaganda departments of CCP committees at all levels is to look into the characteristics of propaganda work for the new period, strengthen ideological education and use the ideology of communism and the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism to educate the cadres, the masses, the whole working class and all people to enhance their spontaneity for adhering to the four basic principles and to encourage and arouse all people to enthusiastically build a powerful, modern socialist country."

The meeting held that the scope of ideological and political work now includes publicizing the building of socialist spiritual civilization, publicizing the striking of blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the transformation of organs and enterprises, the improvement and readjustment of party organizations, strengthening of party leadership and so on. They are all aimed at building a powerful, modern socialist country.

Representatives from propaganda departments at provincial level and from Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Kunming municipality introduced their experiences in doing ideological and political work well. After summing up experiences, the comrades present at the meeting discussed and decided on the key points of propaganda work in the second half of this year, which are to continue to publicize spiritual civilization, make the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign regular and systematic, organize the cadres at their posts to study Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, train party members in turn and strengthen education in party discipline, party work style and party spirit. The meeting held (?that it is necessary to uphold) the unity of nationalities and conduct education in patriotism.

In his speech, Li Xingwang demanded: "CCP committees at all levels must strengthen party leadership over ideological and political work. They must include propaganda work and cultural work in their agenda and look into it two or three times a year."

BEIJING COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

OW011412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) — Beijing's Communist Party organization has admitted 67,500 new members, of which 20 percent are intellectuals, in the last three years, according to a city CCP committee conference.

Most of the new members, of a total municipality membership of 650,000, are outstanding factory, scientific, research and teaching workers or labor heroes. Half are below 35 years old.

According to Chen Xitong, secretary of the CCP Beijing Municipal Committee, party education will be carried out among its new members as well as veterans, instilling the ideas and morals of a party member, thus strengthening their ability to oppose bourgeois ideas and rectify the party's working style.

Special efforts have been made in the last few years to recruit party members among specialists, scholars, researchers, professors, engineers and doctors. The newly admitted membership now totals 7,000, Chen Xitong said. Party membership among the city's intelligentsia has increased, he added. The city's party organizations admitted 240,000 members during the 10-year Cultural Revolution, he said.

He said the education is designed to further the line, policies and principles of the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee of the party, held in 1978. Party members are required to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and working style, and to maintain purity as a communist. The party's leading cadres in particular, Chen said, are required to set strict demands on their own children and bring them up as successors to the revolutionary cause.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK010622 Beijing City Servic[illegible] in [illegible]darin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday afterno[illegible] th[illegible]ing Municipal Party Committee held a meeting at which arrangements were m[illegible] fo[illegible]e party members of the city to carry out the work of fighting against the corrup[illegible] of capitalist ideology and conducting education in communist thought. The meeting pointed out that this educational movement is closely linked with the current struggle against serious crime in the economic field. The meeting emphasized that this educational movement is a study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and an education for party members in party spirit, party style and party discipline. It is also an effective measure for strengthening the building of the party. It was requested at the meeting that all leading comrades at various levels of all the units practically strengthen their leadership and carry out the work step by step, conducting checks and summaries, thus doing a good job in the educational movement.

The major methods for struggling against the corruption of capitalist ideology and conducting education for party members in communist thought are: carrying out the spirit of rectification movement; adhering to positive education by positive example; integrating theory with practice; and through criticism and self-criticism. All leading cadres at various levels must first study the documents well. They must, in close connection with the practice of the present struggle, carry out work by summing up experience and holding meetings. All ordinary party members must be trained in groups and by stages. In the educational movement, it is necessary to guide party members in correctly realizing the seriousness and harmfulness of the corruption of capitalist ideology, as well as the necessity and protracted nature of the struggle against it. Only thus can we adhere to the four basic principles and uphold the communist world outlook and strive to be staunch, sober and capable Marxists in the struggle against corruption.

We must also do our utmost in carrying out the line and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and guide the broad masses to fight for the fulfillment of building capital well. Municipal party committee Secretaries Liu Daosheng and Chen Xitong attended the meeting and delivered speeches. More than 500 comrades attended yesterday's meeting, including responsible persons from various departments and offices of the municipal party committee and municipal government, responsible persons from various districts, counties, bureaus and universities and colleges, as well as responsible persons from the 10 pilot project units.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK010319 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a work report to the regional CCP committee. In the report he emphatically pointed out: The improvement of the production responsibility system should be carried out in the light of farming seasons and the various links of production. We should not postpone this work until the next spring-winter period, nor should we shift it onto leadership at higher levels and expect it to take charge of this work alone. Moreover, we must not try to negate the production respousibility system by taking advantage of this opportunity for improving it and revert to the former state of eating from a big common pot.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Improving the production responsibility system is a very urgent task whose success or failure will be reflected in the whole process of production. Therefore, in the process of solving practical problems we must sum up experiences, amplify rules and regulations and persistently attend to the improvement of the production responsibility system in the light of farming and livestock production seasons and the various links of production to ensure the system will be perfected.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: In perfecting the responsibility system, localities must pay attention to the following points:

1. Educate cadres and the masses to make them understand the significance of introduction of the responsibility system as a major reform in the agricultural economy.

2. Improving the production responsibility system is one of the central tasks in agricultural and livestock producing areas. This work should be carried out in a steady manner. Do not rush things. Do not execute this work in a manner as we do in unfolding a campaign.

3. We must rely on the masses in improving the responsibility system and mobilize them to participate in this work. We should never leave this work to a small number of people and let them carry out this work behind closed doors.

4. The objective for improving the responsibility system is to completely eliminate the practice of eating from a big common pot and to implement the principle "to each according to his work" in a more scientific and rational manner. We must not try to negate the responsibility system by taking advantage of the opportunity for improving it and revert to the former state of eating from a big common pot.

NEI MONGGOL URGES MORE PARTY COMBAT CAPABILITY

SK020400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] NEI MONGGOL RIBAO on 1 July carried a commentator's article: "Strengthen the Party and Increase Its Combat Capability."

The article states: To strengthen the party, increase its combat capability, bring into full play the role of party committees as the core of leadership and the role of grass-roots party branches as fighting bastions, give full rein to the exemplary and vanguard role of Communist Party members, and unite and lead the masses of all nationalities to promote the socialist material and spiritual civilizations with great confidence and high morale is a pressing task. After the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session of the party, we have, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, done a lot of work to strengthen the party by setting right things which had been thrown into disorder. This has brought great changes to the situation of party organizations -- the political quality of party members has improved markedly and the party's combat capability has further increased. However, we must note that there are all sorts of problems existing in some party organizations in the localities and on the various fronts of our region. Some of the problems are rather serious.

The article points out: To solve these problems as soon as possible, we must, first of all, attend to strengthening the leading bodies. We must keep a clear head and resolutely remove the three types of people from leading bodies. As for people who politically resist the party's line and undermine to a serious degree the guiding principles governing party life and economically grossly violate the law and discipline, we must not allow them to remain in the leading bodies. Meanwhile, we must also solve the problem of a bloated leading body staffed by aging, poorly educated cadres. We must genuinely open our eyes, be good at seeking talented people and promote to leading bodies young and middle-aged cadres of ability and political integrity who have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies. Moreover, leading cadres at all levels must uphold the party's principles, evince revolutionary vigor, work hard, maintain close ties with the masses, improve their style of work and ceaselessly increase their work efficiency so as to make the leading body a powerful core of leadership armed with dynamic party spirit, a good style of work and high efficiency.

Secondly, we must intensify education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, communist ideology, the party's line, principles and policies, the basics of the party, party spirit and in the party's three important styles of work to enhance the political consciousness and party character of party members and make them profoundly understand that to achieve communism is the ultimate goal of the party, to serve the people heart and soul is the fundamental purpose of our party and that every party member must uphold the four fundamental principles and devote his life to the communist cause.

Thirdly, we must enhance our sense of organization and strictly enforce party discipline. Every party member must conscientiously enhance his sense of organization and discipline. He must strictly observe the party's political discipline, unconditionally march in step with the party Central Committee in political matters and set the pace in unswervingly and enthusiastically implementing the party's line, principles and policies. He should dare to struggle unremittingly against words and deeds that undermine the party's political discipline and enhance his sense of organizational discipline.

Every party member must act according to party spirit and principles, follow the correct path, not the side path, and deal with problems on the table, not under the table. When he has a problem, he should submit it to a party meeting for solution through collective discussion. It is inadmissible to remain silent at a meeting and voice one's complaints afterward. We should earnestly study the party's resolutions. It is forbidden to go one's own way to find what suits himself.

As for a small number of party members who have violated the law and discipline, we must deal with them severely in accordance with party discipline and state law.

NEI MONGGOL CCP URGES FULFILLING ECONOMIC PLAN

SK010234 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee recently convened a standing committee meeting urging party committees at all levels in the region to lead people of all nationalities to advance on the crest of achievements scored, not be complacent at what they have achieved, enhance their vigor and make continued efforts to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock production and fulfill this year's economic plan in an all-round manner.

The standing committee meeting of the regional CCP committee held that thanks to the all-round implementation of the guidelines of the central directives on Nei Monggol's work in all localities of the region, new progress has been made in work of all fields during the first half of this year. An excellent situation characterized by stability, unity, economic development and a thriving market is just unfolding. The total number of the five major domestic animals is 41.8 million head, topping the previous record. Together with the number of hogs in stock, the total number of livestock in the region is 46.3 million head, a record. The sowing quality of various crops is better than in previous years. Rainfall is adequate in most areas and crops are growing well. In forestry production, the spring afforestation plan has been overfulfilled. Total output value of industrial production for the first 5 months of this year increased by 16 percent over that in 1981. The market is thriving and prices are basically stable. Taxes and financial revenue also registered increases over 1981. Science, culture and education, public health, physical education and other undertakings are progressing steadily. Livelihood in both urban and rural areas has noticeably improved. Unity among nationalities has been strengthened and the socialist consciousness of the masses has been further enhanced.

The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee urged all comrades of the party, all cadres and people of all nationalities to advance on the crest of achievements scored, further implement the guidelines of the regional conference of secretaries of banner and county CCP committees held earlier this year, make persistent efforts to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock production, promote industrial production, enact enterprise consolidation, further widen channels of commodity circulation, liven up financial work, comprehensively fulfill the economic plan, strive for a turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and make greater progress in work of all fields.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT EDUCATION MEETING

SK011119 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, after a 5-day session, the Heilongjiang provincial work conference sponsored by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government on developing urban and rural secondary vocational schools concluded on 28 June. During the conference, participants discussed issues concerning development of urban and rural secondary vocational schools. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government set forth demands, urging municipalities throughout the province to learn from experience gained by Jiamusi municipality in this regard, counties to learn from Hailun County and major enterprises to learn from the state farms under the provincial general land reclamation bureau.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech at the conference. Hou Jie, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, made a report entitled "Make overall arrangements and strengthen leadership over the work of properly and enthusiastically develop secondary vocational schools." Vice Governor Li Rui presided over the conference.

The conference noted: Since 1979, our province has established various secondary vocational schools and has also achieved a rapid progress in developing them. According to statistics compiled at the end of 1981, the province had 121 secondary vocational schools and over 81,400 students, who account for 20 percent of high school students throughout the province. Secondary vocational school students of the state farms, which have made great success in this regard, account for 49 percent of the total number of state farm secondary school students, 32 percent in Jiamusi municipality and 37 percent in Hailun County. This has brought about the first changes in the one-sided development of general high schools and the single-development structure of secondary education.

The conference noted: Junior middle school graduates throughout the province enrolled by senior middle schools account for 28 percent of the total number and senior middle school graduates enrolled by colleges and universities only account for about 4 percent. If we concentrate our education efforts on a small number of young people and are negligent in educating a large number of youths before they take up work, our secondary education will fail to fulfill the tasks of supplying qualified candidates for colleges and universities and training labor successors.

The conference urged localities throughout the province to organize major units at municipality and county levels to do a good job in making overall arrangements for the work and to adopt various measures independently for successfully developing vocational education.

HEILONGJIANG CONSOLIDATES PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK011037 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Since 1979 our province has begun to consolidate party organizations at the primary level. In the past 3 years, 290 units in the province were chosen to carry out consolidation. In 1982, the experiemtal units have increased to 201 CCP committees, including 94 CCP committees at and above the county and regiment levels, 276 general party branches and 3,707 party branches and involving 66,464 party members. In the course of the consolidation, all localities have insisted on doing well in ideological consolidation and have attended to party members' education, which is the key link, so as to solve the problem of some party members who have not joined the party ideologically. Through education, the political quality of party members has been greatly improved and their mental outlook has been markedly changed. The number of qualified and basically qualified party members has increased by a big margin, and basically unqualified and unqualified party members have remarkably decreased.

In the course of the consolidation, all localities have educated party members, first to conscientiously study the party's lines, principles and policies laid down at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee to resolve the question on showing political identity with the CCP Central Committee; second, to study the draft of the revised party consitution and then the guiding principles for inner party political life to improve their political quality, strengthen their belief in communism, foster the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people and live up to the requirements for party members; and third, to combat corrosive influences and maintain communist purity.

This year, since we consolidated party organizations at the primary level, all localities, beginning with the implementation of the central emergency circular and other documents and combining with the work to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, have thoroughly educated party members to combat the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and guided them to check individualism at the outset, to conscientiously remold their world outlook and to uphold forever the communist purity. In the course of the consolidation, all localities have paid attention to the correct educational principles and methods of integrating self-education with mutual criticism, the improvement of political awareness with the solution of practical problems and the improvement of education with the strengthening of the role of party members. We all think that these practices are relatively good and are good experiences in primary party organization consolidation under the new situation.

HEILONGJIANG CONVENES CYL CONGRESS ON 18 JUN

SK191154 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the seventh provincial CYL congress ceremoniously opened today in Harbin.

Attending today's opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, and PLA units stationed in the province including Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Chen Yuanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan, Xie Yunqing, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin and Li Rui. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of provincial organs and mass organizations who have been enthusiastically supporting CYL work and representatives of elderly revolutionaries, Red Armymen, [words indistinct] and CYL members. Responsible persons of the Liaoning and Jilin Provincial CYL Committees made a special trip to attend the ceremony.

(Tang Xianqiang), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided over the opening ceremony. (Sun Zhongguo), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered an opening speech. Over 300 Young Pioneers of Harbin municipality delivered congratulatory messages amid cheerful drumbeats and the sound of bugles. They congratulated the successful convocation of the seventh provincial CYL congress. Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech entitled "strive to cultivate and bring up a new generation of socialism." (Liu Haiyun), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the sixth provincial CYL committee.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN MEETS CYL MEMBERS

SK220216 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] According to our reporter, the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee convened the first plenary session today at which its new leading body was elected. Leading comrades, including Yang Yichen, went to the session hall to meet the newly elected members and urged them to lead youths throughout the province to strive to achieve the material and spiritual civilizations.

At the session held this morning, (Liu Haiyun) was elected secretary of the seventh provincial CYL committee. (Tang Junqiang), (Shen Zhongguo) and (Xie Junyi) were elected deputy secretaries of the new committee.

Arriving at the session to meet newly elected members were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, (Wang Fei), Chen Yuanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan and Xie Yunqing. They also extended congratulations on the success of the seventh provincial CYL congress.

In meeting newly elected members, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee contended that our province had scored remarkable achievements in CYL work and the the CYL organizations should conduct education on modern history, the party's history and the "three cherish" spirit among youths in the days to come. These organizations should regard education as a long-term task. In fulfilling this task, doing a good job in reforming misled youths deserves to be significantly undertaken not only by the party, but also the CYL. Leading comrades urged the seventh provincial CYL committee to rally and struggle under the party's leadership, to carry forward the fine tradition developed in the past, to lead the broad masses of youths to care to struggle and to painstakingly study, to be shock forces or vanguards in achieving socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to be new successors full of ideals, morality, cultured and well disciplined.

JILIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

SK300107 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Recorded talk by (Jin Yinong), director of the Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, entitled: "Exploit the Favorable Conditions in Developing the Economy and Expand Foreign Trade — date not given]

[Excerpt] The provincial export trade fair — a magnificent meeting on foreign trade as well as the largest foreign trade event in our province's foreign trade history — has opened. The opening of this trade fair is bound to usher in a new prospect for comprehensively developing our province's foreign trade. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and following the implementation of the open-door policy, the province has made good and rapid progress in developing foreign trade, and the volume of commodities procured for export has also increased by a relatively large margin.

The 1979 provincial procurement of export commodities surpassed the 1978 figure by over 33 percent; that in 1980 surpassed the 1979 figure by 51 percent; and that in 1981 10 percent over 1980 — historical records. At the same time, the variety of export commodities has increased rapidly. The variety of commodities procured for export increased from 375 in 1978 to the present 575. The variety of commodities suitable for export increased from 7 in 1975 to the present 430. Some of them have become brand-name products in international markets. Over the past few years, thanks to the reform of the foreign trade system, our province's foreign trade has been managed by industrialists and businessmen rather than managed by the state through allocation and transfer, which was adopted prior to 1975.

The targets for export have been expanded from Xianggang and Aomen to many nearby areas in Asia and far beyond the ocean. At present, the province has established foreign trade ties with 87 countries and regions on five continents, including Japan, Southeast Asia, North America, Africa, Western Europe and Xianggang and Aomen. The development of foreign trade has promoted our province's industrial production accordingly.

Because of the low index for foreign trade and [words indistinct] the present export business is far from meeting the demands of the current situation and the four modernizations. Worse still, the province has few varieties of exports which enjoy stable sales. The supply of readily marketable goods is inadequate. Economic cooperative ventures, such as processing and assembling with materials or patterns supplied by foreign firms and compensatory trade are poorly developed and few in number.

Therefore, we have to exert great efforts to raise the level of the province's foreign trade.

From now on, we should expand trade contacts with foreign countries and enlarge the scale of exports in line with the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands and developing the economy through one's own efforts. In the course of continually expanding the export of agricultural and sideline products, we should emphatically develop the export of light and textile products, handicrafts, chemical industrial products, metallurgical products, mineral products and machinery and electronic products so as to enable the production of industrial and mineral products to outpace the production of agricultural, sideline, local and special products. We should make full use of the numerous labor force and the rich processing abilities to reduce the export of raw materials and increase that of finished products and luxury goods for family use. We should also increase items processed with materials supplied by foreign customers, develop trade items with Chinese and foreign funds and develop compensatory trade in a planned manner. We should make efforts to increase the economic interchange between China and foreign countries to expand and promote our province's foreign trade. Based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, we are willing to establish economic cooperation relations with personages in trade circles in various places throughout the world. Personages in trade circles in various places throughout the world are welcomed to hold trade talks with us.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 28 JUN

HK300234 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened its 15th meeting on 28 June. (Xue Jichun), director of the provincial finance bureau, delivered a report on the final accounts for 1981 and the draft budget for 1982. (Li Kang), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, delivered a report on the execution of the province's 1982 economic and social development plans. Lin Yinru, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a report on the situation in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen. Vice Governors Li Lianbi, Liu Bangxian, and Zhang Bin; provincial Higher People's Court President Yang Peichen; Deputy Provincial Procurator (Wang Guozhen); and a number of persons concerned attended the meeting. Discussions on the reports began in the afternoon.

CHIANG GREETS WORLD WOMEN'S SOFTBALL GAMES

OW011443 Taipei CNA in English 0859 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 1 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday congratulated the fifth world women's softball championships opening in Taipei today. President Chiang, in his message, expressed belief the tournament will further promote mutual understanding and cooperation among world countries.

The text of his message: "The International Softball Federation has since its formation made impressive contributions to the development of softball games among women. Today, the fifth world women's softball championships open under its sponsorship here in Taipei. On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of China and on my own behalf, I should like to extend to all the participating teams my warmest welcome.

"I am sure that all of you who enter this tournament will display sportsmanship, will achieve outstanding result, and even though competing with one another, will (?forge) friendships, thus promoting mutual understanding and cooperation on an international level. In this way, I trust the championship will add another glorious page to the history of international women's softball games. I wish the tournament a big success and wish all of you health and happiness".

Meanwhile, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and other Chinese officials also sent welcoming messages respectively to the softball teams from 22 foreign nations and regions, wishing them all happiness and great success in the tournament.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HAIG RESIGNATION EXAMINED

OW012140 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "After U.S. Secretary of State Resigns"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan personally announced at about 1500 on 26 June that he had accepted Secretary of State Haig's resignation and nominated former Treasury Secretary Shultz as Haig's successor. This event has attracted the attention of the world. The sudden change of U.S. diplomatic chiefs at a time when the world is in turmoil with several wars raging will certainly be of significance and have repercussions.

According to the U.S. Constitution, the president is the head of the state and concurrently the highest-ranking administrator, making decisions and taking control of the whole situation. This is completely different from the cabinet systems of other countries. However, in the administrative system, the secretary of state ranks highest among departments and agencies in the Federal Government. If a secretary of state has full and intimate knowledge of the president's political ideals and can faithfully execute the president's foreign policy, his power, influence and reputation will rise high above other administrative departments, and he may become a central figure among his peers serving as a model to other administrative departments. A famous case in point was Dulles under President Eisenhower.

In the past, Haig was Nixon's chief of staff during the "Watergate crisis" and later became NATO supreme commander. He was given the important diplomatic post after President Reagan took office. Haig has faced many troubles in the past 18 months as secretary of state. As the most powerful nation in the contemporary world and a leader of democracies, the United States has not been able to deal with the complicated and difficult problems in response to the internal and external situations as the people expected. President Reagan has so far not made public the reason for Haig's resignation, in spite of persistent questions by the press. The intention is perhaps to hold his past contributions to the army and the government in high esteem and to dignify his name. There are multiple factors leading to Haig's resignation, according to other observations.

First, although the outcome of the dispute between Britain and Argentina on the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands is determined for the time being, after 74 days of bloody fighting, the trouble for the future remains. It is truly regrettable that the United States failed to use its influence in a timely manner to turn hostility into friendship. On the other hand, Washington does not want to see the Latin American countries estranged from the United States. After the change of secretary of state, the chances for the United States to patch up its friendship with Argentina and for becoming the central force in latin America will naturally become greater.

Second, in the Middle East, Israel has launched a massive attack in southern Lebanon with the initial objective of wiping out the PLO armed forces in order to protect its border from future trouble. However, since it moved its troops into southern Lebanon, the war has escalated, causing heavy casualties and making tens of thousands of people homeless. The framework of peace based on the "Camp David accords" advocated by the United States is in danger of collapsing. The Arab states in the Middle East hope that the United States will be able to restrain Israel, but the Soviet Union has made a false charge that Israel's action was engineered and directed by the United States. Our assessment is that Haig's resignation may bring about an early cease-fire in the war in Lebanon. Although the Middle East issue is profoundly complex, the interests of all parties concerned can be gradually resolved in the course of negotiations if a cease-fire is achieved first.

Third, in Asia the crux of the situation is the so-called China issue. President Chiang Ching-kuo has repeatedly warned that "In the relations between China and the United States both countries will benefit if they are united, but separation will harm both countries." In his campaign speeches President Reagan reiterated, and has done so many times since becoming President, that the ROC is a faithful friend of the United States and that the United States will never betray its allies. Nevertheless, some people in Washington, blinded by the policy of "uniting with the bandits to restrain Russia," have bowed to the blackmail and threats of the Chinese Communists in some matters, thus harming some interests of the ROC. The case of arms sales is one of the examples. The accomodating posture of the United States in its diplomacy with the Chinese Communists runs counter to the principle that both China and the United States will benefit from being united and also does not accord with the original meaning of the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress. Justice-upholding people in both government and public circles in the United States have voiced their resentment about this. Countries in Asia and the Pacific region, especially the Southeast Asian countries, are very much concerned because the United States has gone too far to try to win over the Chinese Communists. By any means. Let's look at the Chinese Communists' side; they have blackmailed and threatened the United States, but they have never missed taking an opposite stand with the United States on major issues, for example, the anticommunist movement in Poland, the Middle East war, the future of the Korean Peninsula, the dispute between Britain and Argentina. The United States has gained nothing in dealing with the Chinese Communists. It has not won reverence from its enemies but has disappointed its friends.

What has been mentioned above is not necessarily Haig's fault alone. However, as secretary of state, he should be responsible for the work under his jurisdiction. At a time of both advancing and retreating, he has preserved the poise of a statesman.

President Reagan has nominated Shultz to succeed Haig as secretary of state. This position has to be approved at a Senate hearing. With his academic background and political experience, he will be approved without difficulty. We congratulate him in advance that he will be in charge of the U.S. foreign affairs at this difficult time; we profoundly hope that he will firmly grasp the basic principle that "unity will benefit both" and strive to strengthen and upgrade the essential relations between the United States and the ROC. At the same time, we hope that he will, following the target set by President Reagan, launch a global peace movement and "dump Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history" with the strength of a Red Cross army of democracy. This is the common goal of the free people in the world. The citizens and ROC Government have made it their duty to oppose communism and totalitarianism. They are pleased to cooperate with the United States for the interests of both sides and for world stability and peace and are ready to contribute to achieving this goal.

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON GOLDWATER REMARKS

OW301055 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has given Senator Barry Goldwater assurances that the United States will abide by the Taiwan Relations Act and provide for the security of the Republic of China. Vice President George Bush, who recently visited the Chinese mainland, gave similar assurances. People of Taiwan are gratified but confused. They trust President Reagan but feel that his administration has not been acting in concert with his words. For example, the United States and Red China have been talking about Taiwan's future in Peking [as heard] and Washington. These discussions are taking place on behalf of the Chinese Communists, who want the United States to stop selling arms to the Republic of China and hand them the title to Taiwan. In a sense, then, the United States is discussing the fate of the Republic of China behind its back. The Republic of China is not a party to these talks. It has not been consulted in any way. This is the first time the United States has negotiated the fate of a sovereign friendly state behind its back. It is not an accepted international practice. The United States has never denied reports that Washington might be prepared to reduce or even phase out the sale of weapons to the Republic of China if tensions in the Taiwan Strait were eliminated. However, the Chinese Communists have said again and again that they will never renounce their intentions to take Taiwan by force if China cannot be reunified by peaceful means. So what is there to talk about? The United States is bound by the Taiwan Relations Act which provides for the sale of arms to be used in defense of the people of Taiwan. This U.S. law also says that only the peaceful unification of China is acceptable. Communist aggression against Taiwan is clearly ruled out. Even atomic warfare is proscribed. Yet, in the last year or so, the United States has approved only the sale of $60 million worth of weapons parts to the Republic of China. President Reagan ruled out the sale of more advanced fighter planes on the ground that they were not needed. Under the Carter administration, arms sale to the Republic of China averaged $700 to $800 million annually. Taiwan needs at least that volume to modernize its forces and keep up with the communists.

As an island, Taiwan must have superior aircraft to control adjacent skies and keep the enemy away from the shores. The Republic of China's Air Force cannot possibly match that of the Chinese Communists quantitatively. The superiority must be qualitative. Yet, the present work horse of the free Chinese air force, the F-5E fighter, has already been surpassed or soon will be by planes in the Chinese Communists' arsenal. This poses a grave danger to the defense of Taiwan. The Republic of China does not seek offensive airplanes. It has never broken its word to the United States not to attack the Chinese mainland. The reunification reliance of free China is based on its own performance as the prospering democratic country and the belief that the Chinese people of the mainland will prefer this way of life to communism in the time to come. This is the threat that the Chinese Communists fear far more than attacks from the Soviet Union in the north. This is also why the Chinese Communists are trying to enlist the United States and its allies in compelling the Republic of China to surrender and hand over Taiwan for communization. Americans must be moved out of the way if the communists are to get at Taiwan with their huge armed forces. Peking knows that the free people of the Republic of China will never surrender and must be attacked after crossing the Taiwan Strait. However, Red China cannot fight both the people of Taiwan and the United States. They must win the struggle against the Americans without fighting so they can move against Taiwan whenever they think conditions are favorable.

Senator Goldwater raised many points in his talk with President Reagan and said that he received favorable responses. That good news should be followed by U.S. actions to back up the reassuring words. Taiwan cannot be defended by words, only by weapons in the hands of those using them to preserve their liberty.

ZAIRE, DPRK EXCHANGE WORDS, CAUSE PRC 'RED FACES'

HK260108 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jun 82 p 6

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Excerpts] There were several red faces in Peking yesterday following scathing attacks and counter attacks between two of China's allies, Zaire and North Korea.

The Zairian Embassy in Peking called North Korea "a crook with the brain of a child" for its description of President Mobutu Sese Seko, as "a despicable servant of U.S. imperialism."

The embarassment in the Chinese capital is twofold.

Firstly, President Mobutu last week paid his fourth state visit to Peking and was well received by the country's top leaders, including the party vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping. When he left Peking, he went to Seoul, where he was wined and dined by President Chon Tu-hwan, and he voiced his support for the South Korean Government. The Zairian Embassy's acid statement attacking the North, which concurrently justified President Mobutu's visit to South Korea was therefore somewhat disconcerting, considering the very close relations between Peking and Pyongyang.

Secondly, the bitter statement came just after a high-powered Chinese military delegation, led by the defence minister, Mr Geng Biao, had made a well-publicised trip to Pyongyang. Not only was Mr Geng received by President Kim Il-song but he went to the North Korean side of the Demilitarised Zone and voiced strong support for a unified Korea, under North Korean leadership.

China must have felt embarrassed that the statement should have been released by the Zairian Embassy in Peking, though it was also distributed to foreign missions in Pyongyang.

Following President Mobutu's visit to Seoul, Pyongyang came out with a statement calling the visit "a ridiculous farce of two despicable servants subsisting on the breadcrumbs falling from the table of U.S. imperialists."

The Zairian Embassy retorted yesterday by describing the "insane and unseemly" attacks on President Mobutu as consistent with those of "a delinquent in the best sense of the work, indeed of a crook with the brain of a child who is still at the height of his innocence." It went on to allege that Pyongyang treated heads of state such as President Mobutu "contemptuously and without discretion as few masters treat their valets."

The embassy also denied that Zaire favoured South Korea over North Korea, and said President Mobutu had visited Pyongyang before visiting Seoul. His visit to the south earlier this month was intended to balance his trip to the North in 1974, it added. The text of the embassy statement was published by news agencies.

Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea.

The embassy said Seoul had not objected to President Mobutu's visit to Pyongyang, but that on the contrary, it regarded the trip as evidence of "his obvious concern to dedicate all his intelligence, all his soul and all his heart to the search for a solution to the problem of the (Korean) Peninsula."

Zaire was opposed to "trusting its lot of ideas frozen in dogma, steeped in routine and which defy reason," it added.

While Chinese foreign ministry officials might privately chuckle at the language used, an observer said, they must feel a little ill at ease that the quarrel should be staged in the Chinese capital. Both Zaire and North Korea, which have been receiving economic assistance from China, are regarded by Peking as belonging to the Third World, whose cause China champions.

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HUANG HUA INTERVIEW IN SPAIN ON SEVERAL ISSUES

PM081511 Madrid ABC in Spanish 2 Jul 82 pp 6-7

[Fernando Pastrano report on 1 July interview in Madrid with PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua: "I Take Back to My Country the Spanish People's Friendly Feelings"]

[Excerpts] "I cam here, bringing with me the Chinese people's friendship toward the Spanish people. I now leave Spain taking with me the Spanish people's friendly feelings toward my people."

Shared Viewpoints

"This visit of mine to Spain has yielded very positive results. I was able to verify that on several very important international issues we have shared viewpoints. Both our countries have the same desire to further develop our relations, and we have begun consultations to this end in several fields."

"One of the fields in which we can step up our relations is oil and coal exploitation. For instance, Hispanoil submitted a tender for the exploitation of my country's maritime oil deposits."

Third World Development

"For the past 30 years the Third World countries have had the fundamental task of economic development to improve their peoples' living standards. Economic independence also brings with it the consolidation of political independence. This is why the Third World countries demand the establishment of a new international economic order on an equitable basis. We have noted that the Spanish Government's position on this point is positive too."

"China is a developing country, and today the main task being tackled is to raise its economic level. For this is needs an international environment of long-term peace. In this connection we are very pleased to see that Spain too is very anxious to maintain world peace."

Arms Sales to Taiwan

"The sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan is clearly contrary to international laws. When the United States and China resumed relations in 1979, the United States said that it would maintain only unofficial trading relations with Taiwan. But later the U.S. Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act which is clearly contrary to the Chinese-U.S. communique, which stipulates U.S. recognition of the PRC as the sole and legitimate representative of China and that Taiwan is part of our territory."

"The fact of these arms sales shows that the U.S. administration wants to continue implementing the policy of preventing our country's reunification, the policy of the two Chinas. If the U.S. administration continues along this path, if it continues its interference in what is our country's internal affair, then it is inevitable that the Chinese side will react sharply and very likely that this will also coincide with a regression in relations between the countries."

[Pastrano] But it seems that the Chinese authorities are not taking account of the intransigence of the present Taiwanese leaders....

[Huang] "The majority of the inhabitants of Taiwan wish to rejoin their homeland. This is why, once the problem of foreign interference has been resolved, it will be merely a national problem that must be resolved peacefully. But the Chinese Government can in no way make an undertaking to foreign governments that it will not use force to resolve the Taiwan problem. That would be tantamount to surrendering sovereignty over the island."

Sino-Soviet Conflict

"Since China's rejection of Soviet demands to establish naval bases along the Chinese coast in 1958, the Soviet Government has taken a number of measures designed to exacerbate our relations, culminating in the deployment of its troops along our shared border and the border with the People's Republic of Mongolia. This all had a single aim: to encircle China. We can sum up the USSR's policy in a word as that of a social-imperialist power or of a country that calls itself socialist but is imperialist. In this context Brezhnev's statements last March about a rapprochement with China are no more than a sequence of pretty words. As far as we are concerned, it is deeds that matter, and hitherto we have seen no sign that the USSR wants to abandon its policy of expansion and aggression. Until that happens China will not abandon its own policy of opposing such hegemony."

Backing Kampuchea

"The agreement reached by the three Kampuchean political factions to form a coalition government is a very important step in the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese invaders. It is a positive factor in maintaining world peace and impeding the Soviet strategy of the advance southward. We believe that international society should grant them their moral, diplomatic and material backing."

"I would like to ask you the favor of conveying my gratitude to the Spanish Government for its cordial welcome and its magnificent attitude, which has made my stay in your country very happy and successful."

GU MU MEETS WITH AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN 8 JUL

OW081645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with Roger E. Birk, chairman of the board of directors of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. here today. They discussed cooperation between the company and China. Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC], attended the meeting.

The guests arrived July 6 at the invitation of C.I.T.I.C.

U.S. BANK, TRADE DELEGATION VISITS HUBEI

HK301334 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Summary] At the invitation of the Hubei Provincial Import and Export Administration Committee, a nine-member U.S. bank and trade delegation visited Hubei Province from 18 to 23 June. Matthew R. Ciancimino, senior vice president of the First National State Bank of New Jersey, served as the delegation's leader, and Prof (Yang Liyu), special adviser to the governor of New Jersey, served as deputy leader. The delegation conducted investigation and negotiated business, including trade and financial cooperation.

Governor Han Ningfu met (Yang Liyu), special adviser to Governor Byrne, and Senior Vice President Ciancimino. Prof (Yang Liyu) handed to Governor Han Ningfu a letter personally written by Governor Byrne. The letter says that it is hoped that on the basis of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC, the friendship between the province and the state will be promoted, the financial and trade relations with the province will be developed and the cultural, educational and technological exchanges will be strengthened. Han Ningfu thanked them for this and requested that Prof (Yang Liyu) give his regards to Governor Byrne. He also wished the delegation a successful visit.

During the delegation's stay in the province, Vice Governor Li Fuquan met all members of the delegation and gave a banquet in their honor. Vice Governor Tian Ying attended the return banquet. Responsible persons of relevant departments, including foreign trade, financial and industrial departments, specifically negotiated with these U.S. visitors on the issues of interest in which both sides expected results to be achieved.

REPORTS OF U.S. CURB ON TECHNOLOGY TO PRC CITED

OW081720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) — The U.S. Government is taking measures to stem the export of American technology to China, reported U.S. NEWSWEEK recently. It said that in order to prevent high technology sales to China, Washington has denied export licenses to some Hong Kong firms.

According to an ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL report, Bohdan Denysyk, deputy assistant secretary for export administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, told the journal: "We are looking very closely at Hong Kong applications (for export licenses); if we find the company could be owned or controlled or have strong ties with China, we treat these companies as if we were dealing with the People's Republic of China." The U.S. Department of Commerce confirmed that in the past six months, "several export licenses" to Hong Kong companies have been denied. Denysyk also said that some export licenses approved before the Reagan administration came to office should have been denied because these Hong Kong companies have close ties with China.

STOESSEL REPORTED ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

OW071750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel has been appointed by President Ronald Reagan as acting secretary of state to replace Alexander M. Haig, according to reports from Washington. Announcing the decision yesterday, U.S. State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer said Stoessel will serve as secretary of state until the Senate confirms the nomination of George P. Shultz to the post. Confirmation hearings for Shultz are tentatively set for July 13. If they go smoothly, Shultz could be sworn into office later in the week.

U.S. REVEALS SOVIET CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 8 (XINHUA) — The U.S. Government is accusing the Soviet Union of resorting to document forgeries, media manipulation and clandestine political operations to promote its foreign policy goals. A report released here today by the State Department Bureau of Public Affairs said that the KGB and other Soviet departments have carried out worldwide deceptive and cloak-and-dagger activities in contrast to public diplomacy.

Soviet forgeries were timed to influence Western opinion on sensitive issues, said the report. Last November, for instance, a forged letter from U.S. President Reagan to King of Spain Juan Carlos urged Spain to join NATO and crack down on antigovernment groups. It was mailed to Spanish journalists and circulated to all delegations (except the U.S. and Spanish) to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe then in session. But Madrid newspapers said the letter was a fabrication.

A latest example cited in the report was a forged U.S. Commerce Department document circulated in Brussels in late May, 1982, on the eve of the Versailles economic summit. The "document" referred to sensitive trade issues to stir up friction between the United States and its European allies, the report said.

In mediamanipulation, the report said the Soviet propaganda apparatus often makes up a false story, gets it published in a foreign country, sometimes of the Third World, then replays it by citing the foreign media as a source, in the hope that it will be picked up by more foreign media.

KGB agents disguised as diplomats are engaged in espionage activities. 19 Soviet officials involved in espionage were publicly expelled from 10 countries during the first 5 months of 1982, the report said.

DPRK AMITY GROUP ARRIVES TO RECEIVE BOOKS

Meeting With Qiao Shi

OW071952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, this evening met and feted Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-director of the International Department of the party Central Committee.

The guests arrived this afternoon to attend a ceremony at which the Chinese Ministry of Culture will present books to the Grand People's Study House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Cultural Ministry Presentation

OW081630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture presented 150,000 books to Pyongyang's Grand People's Study House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a ceremony today in the Great Hall of the People. The present was made at the urging of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, chairman and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Grand People's Study House has a floor space of 100,000 square meters and has a capacity of 30 million books, more than 600 reading rooms, listening rooms and audio-visual rooms. It can accommodate 12,000 people each day. A specially designated China Hall will hold the volumes presented today.

Korean President Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party delegated Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy director of the Workers' Party International Department to come to Beijing to accept the gift.

Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture, praised the Korean people's achievements under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party in national construction and the struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their nation. The construction of the Grand People's Study House was proof of their success, he said.

Lu Zhixian said the Chinese people treasured the friendship between the two countries. He said the books would contribute to promotion of the friendship between the parties and people of the two countries, and the cultural exchanges between them.

Hyon Chun-kuk expressed heartfelt thanks in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party to Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. He said the Korean people regarded the books as a precious present from a dear comrade-in-arm, one which will help increase the Korean people's knowledge of science, technology and culture.

The Korean and Chinese people have shared weal and woe, he said. Whatever storms might come in the future, the Korean people will fight alongside the Chinese people.

Present were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP LEAVES DPRK 7 JUL

OW081918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The friendly visiting delegation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry left here by train for home yesterday. The delegation led by Fu Hao, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, arrived here on June 29. All members were received and honoured at a banquet by Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on July 2.

The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Korean Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk.

ACTIVITIES MARK PRC-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Beijing Reception

OW081814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association gave a reception today marking the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Addressing the reception, Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recalled the support and cooperation between China and Korea in international affairs, their progress in socialist construction and their cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields.

They proposed toasts to consolidation of the friendship between the two peoples.

Among those attending the reception were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and Beijing Municipality.

Chinese and Korean music was performed at the reception.

Pyongyang Reception

OW081820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean-China Friendship Association gave a film reception this evening in Chollima House of Culture, in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present at the reception were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the association and chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the association.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Korea was also present.

A Korean color film "Way to the Front" was shown at the reception.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING VIEWED

OW081704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Vietnam's Partial Troop Withdrawal Fraud" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) — The sixth conference of "Foreign Ministers of the Three Indochinese Countries" (Vietnam, Laos and the puppet regime of Phnom Penh) was held in Ho Chi Minh City on July 6 and 7, according to reports from Hanoi. The conference was sponsored by Vietnam.

A communique issued at the end of the conference claimed that Vietnam had decided "to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July, 1982." It added that depending "on Thailand's acts in response", Vietnam "might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the near future."

However, it noted with a threatening tone that if China and "other reactionary forces take advantage of the withdrawal to step up hostile activities", Vietnam would "consult" the Phnom Penh puppet regime and adopt "appropriate measures" under the treaty signed between the two sides. Obviously, an excuse is being prepared by Vietnam for sending in fresh troops to Kampuchea at any time.

The communique also called for the setting up of a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border which will be put under "international surveillance". Under this proposal, Thai troops will be present on that part of the security zone which is in Thai territory, while Democratic Kampuchean troops and other Kampuchean resistance forces "must be expelled" and refugee camps be "moved out" from the zone. By putting forward this proposal, Vietnam is trying to lure Thailand into direct involvement in the Indochina conflict, as it had intended to do before when it proposed the setting up of a "demilitarized zone" on the Thai-Kampuchean border, which was rejected by Thailand.

The communique called for the holding of an "international conference on Southeast Asia" with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and others. It claimed that the three Indochinese states "are prepared to meet ASEAN countries to discuss and reach agreement on all matters relating to this conference."

The communique termed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a plot of China and ASEAN "to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs." It reiterated Vietnam's unfounded demand of leaving the Kampuchean seat vacant at the United Nations.

With regard to Vietnam's so-called "partial troop withdrawal", which had been leaked out before being announced officially, Samdech Norodon Sihanouk, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savestsila all pointed out explicitly that it was meaningless. They held that the only way to solve the Kampuchean problem was the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPOSES SRV'S 'STRIVING FOR PEACE'

HK070950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Yu Cun [0060 2625]: "The Butcher to Buddha"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities, who, propped up by the Soviet Union, are now forcibly occupying Kampuchea, all of a sudden have bragged about world peace. According to reports in

the Vietnamese press, in "response" to the call of the UN second special session on disarmament, the Vietnamese authorities have launched a so-called "national drive of striving for peace and disarmament and opposing the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and all reactionary forces."

While preparing this drive, some leaders of the Vietnamese authorities have indulged in unbridled propaganda for the so-called "peace proposal" put forth by the Soviet Union, and have talked glibly about "the necessity of safeguarding the fate of mankind, the peace and safety of all nationalities" and even declared that they "would make known their attitude through various vigorous activities." They believe that so long as they wave an olive branch and prate about peace, they will be able to whitewash their hideous features of local hegemony and cover up their naked aggression in Kampuchea. However, how can make the Vietnamese authorities prattle about "striving for peace?" If you really want to respond "through vigorous activities" to the call of the UN second special session on disarmament, then please immediately withdraw your aggressive troops from Kampuchea. Can a butcher become a Buddha just by reciting scriptures, but not laying down his knife?

SIHANOUK, KHIEU SAMPHAN ACCUSE SRV OF DECEPTION

OW081938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan Expose Vietnam's Partial Troops Withdrawal Trick" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Phnom Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea have accused Vietnam of trying to deceive the world through the propaganda of a partial troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. They made their remarks about the Vietnamese trick before a group of presspersons accompanying Sihanouk to inspect the liberated area of Democratic Kampuchea here this afternoon.

Questioned about the new gesture of Vietnam made known by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday, Sihanouk said: "Partial withdrawal? You have no proof that they withdraw anything from Kampuchea. And even [if] they withdraw some bad soldiers or non-fighting soldiers, there is no significance about this partial withdrawal. It is just to deceive the world and propaganda without any good consequence towards the Kampuchean people and the future of Kampuchea. It appears that Vietnam is not ready to give up the process of colonizing Kampuchea. For instance, Vietnam maintains the government of Heng Samrin, its puppet in Phnom Penh, as the so-called legal government." "Heng Samrin in any way is not a government but just representing Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We cannot accept it. So Vietnam must abide by the resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea and the resolution and declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and withdraw its troops."

Replying to the same question, Khieu Samphan said that the so-called partial withdrawal of aggressor troops from Kampuchea was an old trick of Vietnam. It was employing such a trick to undermine the implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchean problem, and to hoodwink the world public.

"Vietnam's so-called new proposal is also aimed at legalising its long-term occupation of our country and the puppet regime of Heng Samrin, so it is absolutely unacceptable," Khieu Samphan stressed.

SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL SEEN AS 'TRICK'

OW081600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Commentary: Vietnam's 'Partial Troops Withdrawal' Is Nothing But a Trick" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA correspondent Xiao Yang) -- The Vietnamese-controlled conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers announced yesterday that Vietnam would "withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea".

This is nothing but a diplomatic trick played by the Vietnamese authorities to deceive world public opinion and extricate itself from its predicament.

The development of the present situation in Kampuchea is more and more unfavorable to Vietnam. The Vietnamese-launched fourth dry-season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas has been foiled. A Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been formed by the three patriotic Kampuchean forces. At the forthcoming 37th U.N. General Assembly, the majority of the U.N. member-countries are surely to denounce Vietnam for refusing to implement the U.N. resolutions on the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea.

It is under the above-mentioned situation that the Vietnamese authorities have dished up the fraud of "partial withdrawal" of the Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea.

Vietnam's "partial withdrawal of troops" is a bait thrown to the ASEAN countries on the eve of Nguyen Co Thach's forthcoming visit to these countries. Posing a gesture of willing to "reconcile" with ASEAN, Vietnam attempts to induce them to accept the fait accompli of its occupation of Kampuchea, carry out "regional dialogue" and weaken ASEAN's support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

This is also a put-up stance taken by the Vietnamese authorities to gain economic aid from the Western countries to meet its pressing needs.

Someone may hold the view that Vietnam's "partial withdrawal of troops" shows its softened and flexible attitude. Thinking this way, he is falling into Vietnam's trap. The Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party held in March this year indicated no willingness on the part of the Vietnamese authorities to give up their ambition to occupy Kampuchea, control the whole of Indochina and lord it over the Southeast Asian region. If there is any change, it is only in tactics.

It is known in the world that the Kampuchean problem resulted from naked military invasion of a sovereign country by Vietnam. The key to the solution of this problem lies in an unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from that country, leaving the Kampuchean people alone to decide their own destiny free from outside interference. Vietnam's "partial troops withdrawal" can in no way change the reality of its military occupation of Kampuchea. Under such circumstances, any impartial solution of the Kampuchean problem is out of the question. Moreover, the Vietnamese authorities may pull out some troops for show while bringing in more troops clandestinely. Such a trick is often seen in international relations. It is known that the Soviet authorities also performed a farce of partial troops withdrawal from Afghanistan, which resulted in no deduction but a strengthening and increase of its troops in that country.

If the Vietnamese authorities have the sincerity for a solution of the Kampuchean problem, the way is simple: to pull out all its troops from that country without any condition in accordance with the U.N. resolutions. This is the sole touchingstone for its "sincerity." Otherwise, all its tricks are doomed to failure.

THAI REACTION TO SRV WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL NOTED

OW080901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Lt-Gen Som Khattaphan, spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, last night described Hanoi's declaration of partial troop pullout from Kampuchea as a trick to mislead the world about its real design on Kampuchea, reported the Bangkok POST today.

He expressed the belief that the partial withdrawal might involve only battle-weary and sick troops. Eventually, he added, Vietnam would send in fresh reinforcements to Kampuchea.

According to reports from Vietnam, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told reporters yesterday that a "significant" partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea would begin this month. Thach's statement was made after the so-called "foreign ministers' meeting" of the three Indochinese countries which was held in Ho Chi Minh City this week.

The Thai military spokesman noted that it was possible the pullout was prompted by the high rate of desertion of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and its deteriorating economy as a result of the costly war, "not by sincerity on the part of Hanoi."

The Thai papers yesterday quoted Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, as saying Vietnam's so-called partial pullout of its troops from Kampuchea was an old trick to deceive the world.

He said: "Now, the U.N. General Assembly is approaching. Vietnam is trying hard by various propaganda means to get more international support." "I absolutely don't believe what the Vietnamese have said about the partial withdrawal," he added.

SIHANOUK'S VISIT TO REFUGEE CAMP REPORTED

HK081128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO In Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 6

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028] "Sihanouk Visits Refugee Camp in Prachin Buri, Thailand"]

[TExt] At 1500 on 7 July, Prince Samdech N. Sihanouk and his wife visited 35,000 Kampuchean refugees at the Khao Idang refugee camp in Prachin Buri. Nearly all the people in the camp — old and young, male and female — came out to welcome him. Some old refugees told the prince about their sufferings of being far away from their homes and expressed their hope that the aggressors will be driven out so that they can return home.

Prince Sihanouk gave a speech at the welcoming meeting. He said that he had never been separated in his heart from the motherland and the people, although this was the first time he was visiting his compatriots. He expressed his thanks to the Thai Government and the governments of other countries for their humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean refugees. He called on the young and strong to return to their country, join the army and take up arms to drive the Vietnamese out of their country. Prince Sihanouk said that the struggle to resist Vietnam and salvage the nation had to be carried out step by step and still had a long way to go, but he was sure that one day Kampuchea would be liberated. If only the people unite together, they will be able to win the victory. Now that the three sections of the patriotic forces against Vietnam have united, he hoped all people of the patriotic forces would forget their previous enmity and end their disputes. In the future, they will form a strong force through unity and cooperation in order to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors.

Sihanouk called on the Kampuchean people to support the patriotic tripartite united government.

He concluded: "So long as we are united and people throughout the world support us, the day will surely come when we will be able to rebuild our country."

Sihanouk finally handed over the sum of $10,000 granted by the Korean Government to the responsible person of the refugee camp and told him to use the money for the camp's medical expenses.

After listening to Prince Sihanouk's speech, a youth named So Ha Mi nodded, saying: "His speech was well stated. Now there is only one path for the Kampuchean people: Unite and drive out the Vietnamese aggressors." He told this reporter that he fled from Phnom Penh 3 months ago. He said the Vietnamese have garrisoned troops everywhere in Phnom Pehn. They have press-ganged people and even robbed them in public and made life unbearable for the people there. Another young man named Wen Suo [3080 4792] told this reporter that they all knew that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had been set up. He said: "Now we will be able to win over more people and are now more confident that the Vietnamese aggressors will be defeated earlier."

CHEN MUHUA RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN TRADE DELEGATION

OW291304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a trade delegation from Australia led by Paul Barrat, deputy secretary of the Department of Trade and Resources of Australia.

The Australian guests have attended the ninth meeting of the China-Australia joint trade committee held in Beijing between June 27 and 29.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on further development of Sino-Australian economic relations and trade.

The delegation will shortly leave here for a visit to south China.

Present at the meeting were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

CHINA MARKET MAGAZINE LAUNCHED IN HONG KONG

OW071029 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese-English monthly magazine, CHINA MARKET, has been established in Hong Kong, according to a report carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The magazine, whose first issue appeared July 1, was jointly founded by the China Market Publishing Corporation and the Hong Kong Economic Information Agency. It is mainly devoted to reports on China's policy on foreign economic relations and trade, and its market trends in order to promote international economic and technical cooperation. A fully illustrated journal with columns on trade trends, economic review, China investment and market analysis, CHINA MARKET also carries questions and answers and business opportunities in China.

The first issue carries congratulations from State Councillor Gu Mu addressed "to the publication of CHINA MARKET" and messages from noted figures of the economic and cultural circles including Rong Yiren, Xue Muqiao, Yu Guangyuan, Wang Guangying and Zhou Erfu. It also gives a prominent coverage of the China investment promotion meeting held earlier last month.

Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, contributed an article entitled "China's Policy on Absorbing Foreign Investments".

In the monthly review column, Zhai Xiangdong discussed China's open economic development policy. Coal Minister Gao Yangwen also wrote to the magazine, spelling out the broad prospects for China's coal industry. Additional columns carry interviews, introduction of commodities and joint ventures and export commodity production centers.

NATO'S ROGERS CITED ON DETERRENCE CREDIBILITY

OW081926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, July 8 (XINHUA) — The relative capacity of the Allied Command in Europe to counter the threat of the Warsaw Pact was declining and thus the credibility of NATO's deterrence was also in danger, said General Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander of Europe (SACEUR).

According to the latest issue of THE ATLANTIC NEWS here, General Rogers addressed here recently a conference on "security and defence policy in Europe" organised by the Brussels office of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation with the group of the European People's Party of the European Parliament. Among others present at this conference were Secretary General J. Luns, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, Deputy of the European Parliament Von Hassel, as well as the U.S., West German and Dutch permanent representatives to NATO.

The SACEUR considered that the threat was continually increasing and NATO's conventional capacities are not adequate to conduct a frontline defence in Europe without recourse to nuclear weapons, as it does not possess the varied capacities which could be transformed into flexible response to an attack. Although the Allied Command in Europe reinforces itself every year, he added, the gap between the conventional capacities of NATO and those of the Warsaw Pact enlarges each year. However, the SACEUR pointed out that the required conventional capacities could be attained towards the end of this decade if the member countries adhered to the commitments they undertook in "force goals 1983-1988". This involved an annual increase in real terms of military budgets by 4 percent on average, a little over some countries' plans, and a little under some others. The most important aspect is that the allies promptly implement the measures established in the 1983-1988 plan, the general stressed.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW FRENCH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW280920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — New French Ambassador to China Charles Malo presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here today. Present was Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR 29 JUN

OW291258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met there this afternoon with Arne Arnesen, new ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to China.

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS TURKISH JOURNALIST

OW270726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning with noted Turkish journalist and writer Metin Toker and his wife, Mrs. Toker. They discussed modern Chinese history and the development of science and education in present-day China. Arriving in Beijing June 13 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the visitors have toured Harbin, Changchun, Shenyang and Dalian.

NI ZHIFU MEETS YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION GROUP

OW081712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with a delegation from the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions here today. They had a cordial conversation. The delegation is composed of Vanco Blisnakovski, member of the Presidium of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and chairman of the Trade Union Federation of Macedonia, and Sefcet Jasari, member of the Presidium of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and chairman of the Trade Union Federation of Kosovo Autonomous Province.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN TRADE TALKS

OW080936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here for Bucharest by air today to take part in the seventh meeting of the Sino-Romanian trade mixed committee.

ROMANIAN ENVOY MEETS PRESS ON TITULESCU CENTENARY

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA) -- Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, gave a press conference at the embassy this morning commemorating the centenary of the birth of diplomat Nicolae Titulescu (1882-1941).

Dumitrescu detailed the life and accomplishments of Titulescu, who served as Romanian foreign minister during both the First and Second World Wars. He praised Titulescu for his contributions to Romania's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. "Titulescu was a great Romanian diplomat and statesman. He was a resolute defender of the Romanian people's interests, of peace and of cooperation and understanding between the people of the world," Dumitrescu said. "Contemporary Romanian diplomatic activities, initiated by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, are a continuance of Titulescu's ideology and action," he said.

Dumitrescu reaffirmed Romania's foreign policy of respecting independence and state sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, resort to no force or threat to use force and the right to freedom and independence of people everywhere free from outside interference. He also praised the friendship and cooperation between Romania and China established during the socialist revolution and construction of the two countries.

A documentary film, "Nicolae Titulescu," was shown at the press conference.

BREZHNEV LETTER ON U.S. TROOPS TO LEBANON CITED

OW081840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev warned in a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that if U.S. troops were sent to Lebanon, "the Soviet Union would build its policy with due consideration of this fact," according to TASS. Brezhnev also called upon President Reagan "to do everything depending on the United States to end the bloodshed in Lebanon, to halt the barbaric extermination by the Israel troops of Lebanese and Palestinians." He expressed the hope that "the actions of the United States and its emissary in the Middle East would not furnish a screen for the continuing Israeli aggression and the extermination of the Arab people of Palestine."

Observers here noted that the Soviet leader did not specify what measures the Soviet Union will take if the U.S. troops are sent to Lebanon and Israel continues its aggression there.

Further on Letter

OW090200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The White House and the State Department confirmed this afternoon that President Reagan has received a message from Soviet President Brezhnev on Lebanon.

State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer declined to go into the substance of such a communication, but he said Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin yesterday at the latter's request and that Dobrynin brought in a copy of the letter.

The TASS news agency said earlier today that Brezhnev has sent a message to Reagan saying that if U.S. Marines were sent to Beirut, "the Soviet Union would build its policy with due consideration of the fact."

Asked if the message had any effect on U.S. policy, Fischer said: "We are proceeding in the way we think best in order to resolve the problems of what we are faced with in west Beirut."

The United States, acting on an informal suggestion by the Lebanese Government, agreed "in principle" on July 6 to send American troops to Lebanon to help evacuate Palestine Liberation Organization forces from west Beirut. A TASS commentary yesterday accused the U.S. plan as attempts "to strengthen the aggressor" and "supplement the Israeli occupation with U.S. occupation."

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES ISRAELI OPPOSITION TO BEGIN

HK081052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Israeli People Are Waking Up"]

[Text] The Begin government's large-scale invasion of Lebanon and its savage massacre of Palestinians have not only aroused the strong condemnation of world opinion, but also met with increasing opposition from the people of Israel. It was reported that on 3 July over 80,000 Israelis held a spectacular demonstration in Tel Aviv opposing the Begin government's barbaric invasion of Lebanon. On the same day, the leaders of the "Peace Now Movement" in Israel also went to the area of west Beirut surrounded by Israeli aggressors.

They met with leaders of the PLO and expressed their willingness to unite with the Palestinian people and their support for the establishment of a Palestinian state. These facts fully show that despite the temporary plight of the Palestinian people, they are not isolated in their cause. Although the Begin government has thrown its weight around in Lebanon, it is being confronted with a new front at home.

For over 30 years the Israeli authorities have kept invading their neighboring countries and successively started four Middle East wars. Under the cloak of "peace of Galilee," they have this time again invaded Lebanon, wantonly killing peaceful residents, destroying cities and villages, and rabidly bombarding Beirut to force the PLO to lay down its arms and leave Lebanon. From their several decades of unsettled life, the Israeli people clearly see that the expansionist policy of the ruling group in Tel Aviv has not only inflicted a great tragedy on the Arab people, but also caused themselves great misfortune. They have gradually realized that the Arab people are not their sworn enemies and that only the perverse measures of the Israeli ruling group are the source of their misfortune.

At present, more and more Israelis have realized that the Palestinian issue left over from history is a complicated one that should be solved in a fair and just way. The Arab and Israeli peoples must unite in a common struggle to make the Israeli authorities change their policy. Only in this way can the Middle East problem be solved.

The Israeli people are waking up. This is something unexpected by the Begin government.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BENIN 7 JUL

OW080924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Lome, July 7 (XINHUA) — A trade agreement between the Governments of China and Benin was signed in Cotonou today, according to a report from that city.

The agreement stipulates that the two countries will give each other the most-favoured-nation treatment in the customs tariff on the importation, exportation, reexportation and transit of goods, in the issuance of import and export permits and in the customs formalities. The two sides agreed to create a mixed commission to discuss and resolve problems arising from trade between the two countries.

The agreement was signed by Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Manasse Ayayi, Benin minister of trade.

The Chinese trade delegation arrived in Cotonou on July 3.

CCP'S LIU XINGQUAN MEETS BURUNDI PRESIDENT

OW071746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) — President of the ruling Unity and National Progress Party of Burundi (UPRONA) Jean Baptiste Bagaza told a visiting Chinese Communist Party delegate that his party is determined to"develop the existing good relations between the two parties and the two countries."

According to a report from Bujumbura, Bagaza, who is also the president of the republic, received the Chinese party delegate, Liu Xingquan, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him in Bujumbura on July 5.

The Chinese delegate arrived in Bujumbura on June 29 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the country's independence at the invitation of UPRONA. During his stay in Burundi, Liu Xingquan exchanged views with UPRONA General Secretary Emile Mworoba on a wide range of issues about the furtherance of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties. Liu Xingquan wound up his visit to Burundi yesterday.

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION VISITS

Meets Wan Li, Chen Muhua

OW070718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a Nigerian economic and technical delegation led by Mrs A.E. Oyegbola, federal minister of national planning, at Zhongnanhai this afternoon. Wan li said it is important for the two countries to promote their economic and technical cooperations. Present were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and S.S. Salifu, Nigerian ambassador to China.

At noon, Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, feted the delegation.

Discussion Summary Signed

OW081828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- A summary of discussions of the first session of the China-Nigeria joint commission was signed at the Great Hall of the People here today. The summary says both China and Nigeria reaffirmed their interest in strengthening and expanding cooperation in agriculture, use of water resources, fisheries, medicine, public health and industry.

The document was signed by Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and A.E. Oyagbola, Nigerian minister of national planning.

Oyabgola and her economic and technical delegation will leave for home soon.

CANADA REACTS TO U.S. OIL GEAR SANCTIONS TO USSR

OW081950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Ottawa, July 8 (XINHUA) -- Canada sent a strong protest to the U.S. State Department yesterday over American sanctions against the sale of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan told a news conference the government considered the sanctions, announced last month, an "unacceptable infringement" on Canadian sovereignty. The move was prompted by concern at the prospect of U.S. laws to be applied in Canada and to Canadian exports to the Soviet Union.

An external affairs official noted that Canada's main industrial export to the Soviet Union was oil and gas equipment and the government was worried about the possible effect of the sanctions.

GUYANA'S DESMOND HOYTE ON VALUE OF PRC TIES

OW040158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Georgetown, July 2 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana said here today his country "Values very deeply its ties with the People's Republic of China." He was speaking at a banquet given by Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guyana. Guyana and China "are both faced with similar problems of a historical, social and economic nature," he said. "We are fully aware of the many obstacles which must be surmounted as we struggle to create a just society for our people," he added.

The Chinese ambassador said in his remarks that China and Guyana have cooperated well in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, to defend world peace and strive for the establishment of a new international economic order.

"The consolidation and development of friendship between our two countries fully conforms to the common aspirations and the interests of our two peoples," he concluded.

STATE COUNCIL PUBLISHES PERSONNEL REGULATIONS

OW090103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA) — The State Council today publishes "Regulations for Personnel of the State Council" in a circular to the various ministries, commissions and subordinate organizations. The circular said: "The 'Regulations for Personnel of the State Council,' adopted at the Standing Committee meeting of the State Council on 7 July, is hereby published for subordinate organizations. It is hoped that all subordinate organizations and the entire staff of the State Council will earnestly study and strictly observe these regulations."

The text of the "Regulations for Personnel of the State Council" is as follows:

1. Support leadership of the CCP, make efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, adhere to the socialist road and serve the people wholeheartedly.

2. Set an exemplary role in adhering to the country's constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations, strictly observe discipline, be honest in performing official duties, do not practice favoritism and be bold in struggling against unhealthy tendencies, especially bureaucracy.

3. Pay attention to investigation and research, proceed from reality, genuinely report the actual situation and handle problems in a practical manner.

4. Be serious, responsible, accurate and prompt in performing duties, pay attention to quality in work and strive to raise work efficiency. Incumbent duties or tasks assigned by higher levels must be accomplished according to schedule. Urgent matters must be promptly handled.

5. Uphold democratic centralism, obey the leadership of the organization, maintain close ties with the people and listen with an open mind to the opinions and suggestions of the people and organs at lower levels.

6. Foster the attitude of giving consideration to the overall situation, voluntarily coordinate with fraternal units, unite and cooperate in performing duties. Do not dispute over trifles and do not shirk responsibility.

7. Make efforts to study culture and science, acquire professional proficiency and continually strive to raise the level of knowledge and work competence.

8. Lead a simple and plain life, observe social ethics and stress civility and courtesy.

9. Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, uphold truth, correct mistakes and regularly conduct criticism and self-criticism.

10. Enhance revolutionary vigilance, strictly guard state secrets and safeguard the motherland's dignity and honor.

BO YIBO DISCUSSES TRAINING, SELECTING CADRES

HK080330 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134]: "Train People Who Cherish Ideals, Have Good Moral Character and Are Knowledgeable"; based on his remarks at the forum for model workers and "published with his approval"]

[Text] We are now in an important historical period in which new cadres are replacing the old. The streamlining of the government structure is being carried out smoothly and initial achievements have been scored. The restructuring of local government organizations, as well as factories and enterprises, will begin soon. In this situation, I would like to take the opportunity of this forum for model workers to say a few words to the trade union workers, model workers and advanced people. What I am going to say can be summed up in six Chinese characters meaning talented people, ideals and unity.

First, I would like to say something about talented people. All of us are undertaking the task of selecting the most talented people and promoting them to the leading bodies at various levels. On this question, we must boldly air our views. I know that in some places the model workers are making every endeavor to do a good job and yet are often scoffed at. This is abnormal and should not continue.

What sort of people should we select to the leading organs? In saying leading organs, I also mean leading bodies at various levels. There must be criteria for the selection of cadres, that is, to select people who cherish ideals, have moral character and are capable. In ancient China, this was called "selecting and appointing people of ability." The central authorities have already done this and have built up a very good leadership core. We must continue to do this and do a better job in the future.

It is necessary to break free from the old conventions and "select and appoint people of ability" by every possible means. Of course, we must heighten our vigilance and never let the three kinds of people, that is, the supporters of the Lin Biao factional clique and the "gang of four," the smash-and-grabbers and those who made their fortune by rebellion, enter the leading bodies. If we see any of these people selected, we must be courageous and point it out.

On the question of selecting talented people, all of you are required to take the lead and play a linking role. In my opinion, the trade unions should take responsibility in this work. Of course, the trade unions are directly under the party's leadership so this is also one of the tasks for the party! To put it more concretely, "selecting and appointing people of ability" means selecting and appointing people who cherish ideals, have moral character and are capable. We had criteria is this respect in the past. In the present situation, it is necessary to see whether they adhere to the four basic principles and truly implement the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This is not an empty slogan but requires concrete actions. It is also necessary to see whether they are capable and ambitious. This is the first point I wanted to make, about talented people.

Second, something about ideals. Owing to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the ideals of young people were seriously damaged. Now many young people do not cherish ideals and do not know what they are working for. Some young people have blind faith in foreign things, thinking they are good. They do not know that the ugly side of capitalism can corrupt their minds. Of course, I do not mean that none of them cherishes ideals. But many people do not possess wholesome ideology in this respect.

The ideals I have mentioned refer to communist ideals and the combination of these ideals with the concrete job one is doing. Some people may say that they have ideals and wish to join the Communist Party, but they are not admitted into the party. Generally speaking, it is a good thing to want to join the party and we welcome this attitude. However, motives and purposes may vary. Quite a few people seek truth, Marxist ideals and to work better for the party, but some see admittance into the party as a ladder for winning promotion and getting rich. These cannot be called ideals.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that it is necessary to make our people ambitious, moral, educated and highly disciplined. Young people must cherish ideals. People are less motivated without ideals and moral support. In order to live and to live meaningfully one must have high morale. This is not simple. After the "Great Cultural Revolution," many comrades and I deemed this an experience to be summed up. How could many old comrades and the revolutionary masses withstand the cruel persecution and keep high spirits during the "Great Cultural Revolution?" Because they had lofty ideals and firm faith in the revolution and in communism. They firmly believed that the CCP is correct and is bound to succeed and the mistakes our party committed were temporary mistakes, lasting perhaps 8 or 10 years. When one is armed with this spirit, one can conquer all difficulties. It was this spirit, rather than material things, that helped our comrades overcome the difficulties. This is the second point I wanted to make, about ideals.

Third, a few words about unity. Have we not talked about unity for a long time? For example, when a meeting was held we said it was a meeting of unity and of victory. We also said that unity means strength and victory. Have we not stressed unity many times? By mentioning unity now I want to say that whether one is able to unite all the people around, say, all the people in a factory or a school, to work for a common purpose is the main criterion of whether our working personnel, especially leading personnel, are doing a good job in promoting unity.

Everyone must be able to unite with people; merely behaving well is not enough. To behave well or do a good job is certainly a good thing, but it is not enough. The question of whether more people can unite is also a question of the mass viewpoint. It is necessary to show concern for others and bring the collective forces into play. The more people we have united, the more our cause will prosper.

When I talk about "talented people, ideals and unity" I mean that they are interrelated. This is a task for every leader. The trade unions must attend to this work too. These are my opinions on this question I would like to offer for your reference.

WEN ZHAO BAO WARNS ON DANGER OF "PEACEFUL EVOLUTION"

HK090438 Beijing WEN ZHAO BAO in Chinese No 37, 15 Jun 82

[Article by WEN ZHAO BAO materials office: "The Danger of Peaceful Evolution"]

[Text] The shocking facts revealed since launching the struggle against serious economic crimes show to the whole party that the danger of the socialist cause moving toward "peaceful evolution" is very far from being eliminated.

In order to speed up China's modernization, we must assign an important strategic place to correctly implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and developing external economis ties. As a result, we are facing new and extremely complex conditions. First, there is an increase in the channels by which external reactionary forces wage "peaceful evolution" against us. Secondly, there is a greater variety of means by which foreign hostile forces wage "peaceful evolution" against us. Thirdly, the measures that external reactionary forces use to wage "peaceful evolution" against us have become more sinister. On the one hand, they seize opportunities such as student exchanges, invitations and visits, academic exchanges and so on to attempt to make a "permanent investment" in certain of our personnel who go abroad, especially in certain leading cadres and their sons and daughters, in order to cultivate their forces in China; on the other hand, by means of radio, television, books, publications and so on they focus their "peaceful infiltration" on shaking the faith of our younger generation in party leadership and the socialist system. The influence of decadent capitalist ideology on certain people, the ideological poisoning it causes, and the pollution it effects in the social mood are now much greater and more serious than in any previous period. In the economic field, smuggling and peddling of contraband, profiteering and swindling, engaging in bribery and corruption and so on are much more serious and rampant than at the time of the "three-anti" drive; and in the ideological and cultural field, worship and blind faith in things foreign, and loss of national and individual character are also more common than at almost any time ince the founding of the state. Certain weak-willed people in our ranks, even including a very small number of medium and senior-grade cadres, have become prisoners of the bourgeoisie.

In thwarting "peaceful evolution" today, we should not repeat the political movements of the past, and still less should we launch another "Great Cultural Revolution"; instead, we must work through the socialist system itself and carry out this work under leadership and in a measured and orderly way. The imperialist policy of promoting "peaceful evolution" in socialist countries is a principle laid down. However this certainly does not mean that "peaceful evolution" in socialist countries is inevitable. So long as the body of the party is healthy and able to resist corrosion by various kinds of "germs," "peaceful evolution" cannot take place in our country.

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNITING SPEED, ECONOMIC RETURN

HK080936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Yang Jianbai [2799 1017 4101]: "Brief Views on the Question of Speed and Return"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang has repeat ily stressed integrating speed with economic return and striving for a speed that brings about a good return. This is a maxim which hits at the current problem and is also a question of fundamental importance in economic theory.

Our country's economic situation has obviously improved after undergoing readjustments over the past 2 years and more. However, the factors accounting for an unstable economy have not been thoroughly eliminated. Stressing economic return is not only a long-term strategic principle, but is also an urgent task in carrying out economic readjustments and straightening out enterprises. However, stressing economic return does not imply neglecting speed. This demands that we correctly understand the relationship between speed and returns.

The speed that we always refer to means the growth rate from the initial stage to the later stage in the development of the national economy. The speed itself should be obvious and exact without exaggeration. Exaggeration is usually imposed by people by means of false reports. Certainly, the so-called false reports do not merely mean willfully fabricated reports. They also include a series of complicated factors in the system, accounting method, price and work. This requires specific analysis.

The production speed that we demand is the speed of production on the basis of good quality, low production cost and high marketability.

As far as quality is concerned, all products produced must have good quality. Those unqualified products should not be allowed to leave the workshop and go on sale in the market. Certainly, they should not be taken into account in the statistics on production growth.

As far as economic accounting is concerned, its fundamental principle is to obtain maximum economic results with minimum labor consumption. For production under normal conditions, it is necessary to strengthen accounting and strive to lower material and labor consumption in order to lower production cost, improve labor productivity and produce products which have good quality and low consumption rates. Only such products should be included in calculating the production growth rate. Some people say that the speed of production should only take output into account and not input. This is a misunderstanding. Products which require an extremely high production cost, exceeding the essential social labor consumption, will inevitably be eliminated through competition if they are not improved.

As far as the actual conditions are concerned, under the social production system carried out under the condition of social division of labor, all products, whether or not they go to the consumers via the market, will only be realized by means of exchange. This puts forth in an objective manner the question that products must be marketable. If products produced are unmarketable and are not likely to be marketable for some time in the future, we should, according to the laws governing economic development, change the production orientation and carry out the policy of closing down, suspending and amalgamating the enterprises and shifting enterprises onto other production. Otherwise, this will only bring about stockpiling. Some of our products are produced and accumulated products. If we say that such products bring exaggeration to the speed of production, this obviously is a question of system and work, and not a problem of speed itself.

Here, in order to avoid confusion, we must elaborate on the meaning of return and result. In my opinion, the true results of either macroeconomic or microeconomic activities should be judged from an overall angle of the society.

Economic activities which fail to bring economic benefits to the society or even bring damage to the society should not be regarded as effective. In this sense, it is difficult to separate result and return; and it is also in this sense that result and return are used as synonyms in this article.

Speed and return are integrated. We must affirm this principle. The true meaning of speed defined above is being analyzed from this point of view. The growth of social production relies on a scienific organization of production and business management. Production of poor quality and unmarketable products at a high production cost in a ruthless manner and at the expense of equipment and energy violates the principle of labor economy and fails to form a real speed. That is to say, the return is restricting the speed. Labor which is not recognized by the society and labor which fails to bring about good results will only cause a drop in speed in the long run and will not bring about a growth in speed. Some people think that stressing the returns and demanding good returns will only be achieved at the expense of speed. I do not agree. The reaction that economic return has on speed only means restriction of exaggeration on speed. In a dialectical point of view, laying stress on economic return is accelerating the growth of speed. This is because the better the returns the faster the speed, and not the other way around. Based on the above analysis, I think that the relationship between speed and return is not that of a "fish and bear's paw which cannot be obtained at the same time." On the contrary, to really achieve a faster speed of development which is not exaggerated, we have no other alternative but to strive to improve the return.

We are now situated in a stage of readjusting the national economy, thus the speed cannot be too fast. We must seek truth from facts and refrain from blindly pursuing a high speed. However, we must not understimate the importance of speed in the economic development of our country because of this. As we all know, our country's current economic standard is not high at all and our scientific and technological level is about several decades behind certain economically developed countries. If our social production fails to maintain a certain speed, or fails to develop at a faster speed than these developed countries, we will not be able to shorten the gap between us or to keep up with or overtake them. As far as practical needs are concerned, only by maintaining an essential speed can we overcome financial and economic problems and improve the people's livelihood. In light of this, we see that it is still very essential to strive for a relatively fast speed on the basis of obtaining good returns.

Finally, let us briefly talk about the question of how to strive for a speed that brings about good returns.

In order to strive for a better speed focusing on improving returns, I think we should simultaneously grasp the macroeconomic return and microeconomic return. The speed and return of the whole society is formed by summing up the speed and returns of various production units. Economic work is like warfare. We must do a good job of organizing the troops in order to win a battle; on the other hand, the decisions made by the base camps usually master the war situation. Thus, we cannot get good results in economic work by just grasping either the enterprises or the big problems.

As far as the enterprises are concerned, in order to improve returns and accelerate speed, we must first carry out such rectification as strengthening business management, perfecting rules and regulations, implementing the economic responsibility system and personal responsibility system, arousing the enthusiasm of all the laborers, and so forth. I am not going to elaborate on this now. I must point out that microeconomic returns should, in principle, be solved by the strenuous efforts of the enterprises themselves. However, problems which inevitably involve macroeconomic decisions and reform in a system must not be solved by the enterprises themselves, but must be solved by the higher levels. Only by correctly solving many problems in this respect can we improve the macroeconomic returns. This also means speeding up the growth of the national income in kind within the scope of the whole society in order to better satisfy the people's material and cultural demands. There are many questions concerning this and only three which are concerned with returns will be discussed here.

First, the question of loss and financial subsidies. Certain subsidies such as subsidies for the difference between purchase and sale prices of agricultural products are, in essence, the state's financial subsidies for filling the gap between price and value. The state has no alternative but to adopt this measure under the complicated conditions that the commodity prices cannot be readjusted in a short time. In the long run, it is necessary to readjust prices. Otherwise the financial burdens will be heavier. In addition, it is necessary to reconsider whether or not the state should be responsible for or subsideize some losses. According to statistics, there are now more than 1,300 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the country and more than half of them suffered a loss in 1981. Is it necessary for such plants and other plants which suffer losses to continue production? In my opinion, they should be divided and grouped under certain categories and studied in detail. The state ususally takes up the responsibility for the losses and grants subsidies. This does not help to improve the economic return but gets the opposite result. We cannot deny that certain losses are brought about by irrational prices. In my opinion, although it is impossible at the present stage to carry out an overall reform in the price system, we must carry out individual readjustments. Otherwise we will not be able to establish the economic accounting system or the economic responsibility system. However, we must point out that many of the losses are a result of poor business management. These enterprises which are running at a loss continue to exist by relying on the national income that other departments produce. This should be fundamentally changed.

Second, the question of stockpiling of products. Under the current system, unmarketable products are continuously produced and continuously accumulated, and responsibility is to be taken up by the state. Obviously, this is an irrational system. If we do not change it, we will not be able to talk about the economic responsibility system or improve economic returns.

Third, the question of strengthening planned management. Whether or not the macroeconomic decisions and the state's planned arrangements are correct has great influence on the macroeconomic returns. A minor error can ususally cause a loss of millions and hundreds of millions of yuan. Under the condition of producing and exchanging commodities, the plans must accord with the actual condition of market demand. This demands that we master the changes in the market, carry out market forecasting and make use of the market mechanism to carry outplanned regulation. Accordingly, it is necessary to expand the power of the localities and the decisionmaking power of the enterprises, and integrate planning with initiative and flexibility. However, giving the lower levels a greater power and making use of the market mechanism does not imply allowing anarchism to develop. Over the past 2 years, there were phenomena of blind construction and blind production which damaged the implementation of the state plan. As far as the relationship between exchanging commodities and work arrangements is concerned, Lenin pointed out: the adoption of the policy or market exchange "does not change the single state economic plan, and does not go beyond its framework but alters the approach to its realization." ("Collected works of Lenin" vol 35, p 534) In light of this, we see that in either giving the lower levels greater power of making use of the market mechanism, we should not abandon the principle of state planned guidance and control. The only thing that changes is the approach to realizing the plan. The state plan must accord with the actual market situation leaving some margin for error. Control should not be too rigid, but the authoritativeness of the state plans is unshakable. After expanding the decisionmaking power, it is necessary to make good use of the economic lever and in particular, the lever of interest rates and taxation rates, forcing those who go astray from the plan to comply. At the same time, it is necessary to have economic legislation and various rules and regulations, and also strengthen supervision by the bank and financial supervision. We must punish according to law those who do not submit the sufficient amount of profits and tax. The state's planning organs also have the power to inspect and supervise the implementation of the plans. We must not allow people to promote blind construction and production which consequently damage our plan. We believe that by integrating the economic lever with the implementation of economic legislation and establishing the concept of the overall situation, and striving to strengthen planned economy and improve the economic return, we will definitely speed up the development of the national economy.

LITERARY, ART CIRCLES ADVISED TO STUDY PHILOSOPHY

HK090310 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Literature and Art Workers Must Have a Solid Foundation of Philosophy"]

[Text] Editorial note: In a letter to Comrade Meng Yichuan, vice principal of the party school under the Ministry of Culture, Comrade Yang Xianzhen pointed out that literature and art workers must study Marxist philosophy. This is very important. We now publish this letter together with a synopsis of Comrade Hu Sheng's article "Letter to a Friend" (originally carried on page 3 of the 12 April 1982 issue of this newspaper) which was recommended in the letter. [end editor's note]

1. Letter to Comrade Meng Yichuan From Comrade Yang Xianzhen

Comrade Yichuan: I hope that you will look at Comrade Hu Sheng's "Letter to a Friend" which was carried on page 3 of the 12 April issue of GUANGMING RIBAO, especially the 13th, 14th and 15th paragraphs which say: "Historical researchers need to study philosophy, to study Marxist philosophy, and to study dialectical materialist theories and methods...."

These passages refer to those engaged in historical research. If we change "history" to "literature and art," I feel that these passages are totally applicable to those engaged in literary and artistic research. Comrade Hu Sheng said that historical research calls for a solid philosophical foundation.... Similarly, literary and artistic research also calls for a solid philosophical foundation. Those engaged in literary and art criticism and appraisal in particular need a solid philosophical foundation. Certain types of ideological turmoil in literature and art circles stem from the lack of a Marxist philosophical foundation, in which case there is no common language. You can vigorously advocate that all literary and art workers and writers should study Marxist philosophy, as well as dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

Yang Xianzhen, 13 April 1982

2. Synopsis of Comrade Hu Sheng's Article "Letter to a Friend"

Is there in our historians circles a tendency to underestimate theoretical thinking? Have we, due to an underestimation of theory, degenerated into naturalism (that is wantonness), with the result that we think incorrectly? I do not think that we can deny this. Consequently, for those doing research into the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom as well as historians researching other areas, it is probably necessary to stress the study of theoretical thinking and of thinking correctly.

To this end, those doing historical research need to study philosophy, Marxist philosophy, dialectical materialist theories and methods and theories and methods of historical materialism and historical dialectics. This is perhaps an important, and even crucial, way to raise our level of research. Raising the level of our research work actually means raising the level of those of us who are historical researchers.

Our historical research needs a solid philosophical foundation, that is, a dialectical materialist and historical materialist philosophical foundation. Even with a common philosophical foundation, we will not immediately reach common conclusions on every concrete question. We will still need to "let a hundred schools of thought contend." However, the result of "contending" will possibly lead to a commonly acknowledged conclusion. If it is a "debate" without a common philosophical foundation, it will be hard to find a common language and to reach a common conclusion.

Naturally, there is more than one way to increase the ability to think theoretically. I consider the study of philosophy to be a fundamental and indispensable way, but I do not reject other methods.

CHINA DAILY CITES HONGQI ON THEORETICAL WORK

HK040054 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Report: "Party Leaders Call for Better Theoretical Work"]

[Text] China's theoreticians are urged to do a better job to combine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the implementation of the four modernizations, says the editorial board of HONGQI (RED FLAG, organ of CPC's Central Committee) in the magazine's latest issue. Excerpts from the article follow:

Leading comrades of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee have pointed out that the party's theoretical work is not in accord with its practices, and they have urged theoreticians to solve the problem.

The basic task of the party's theoretical work is to combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the implementation of the four modernizations (industry, agriculture, defence and science and technology).

Since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee (December, 1978), a series of correct domestic and foreign policies have been formulated and implemented, and this has shown the high Marxist level of our leadership.

But the party's theoretical work has not been persuasive enough in expounding and publicizing policies. For instance, some comrades have not paid enough attention to the four basic principles (socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, leadership of the Communist Party, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought) that the party has reiterated. Others even counterpose the upholding of these principles to the emancipation of thought, thinking that they have fettered the theoretical work.

Problem

It should be pointed out, moreover, that with certain individual comrades, it is not only a problem of adaptability to the task of the party, but a problem of incorrect thinking and style of study. For instance, there are people who advance various kinds of viewpoints and make speeches violating these principles or openly advocating absolute "freedom of speech."

So far, we have not fought energetically enough against this tendency toward bourgeois liberalization. Now we must treat this problem seriously.

Comrades engaging in the theoretical work of the party must identify themselves politically with the party centre. That is to say, they must uphold the four basic principles.

Comrade Chen Yun has said: Art and literary workers of the party must regard themselves, first of all, as ordinary members of the party, and in no case should they regard themselves, first of all, as literary people. Comrade Hu Yaobang has also said: Our party-member writers, artists, and theoretical workers should never forget even for a moment that they are first of all party members.

Theoretical workers must consider publicizing the party's line and policies and important task and a glorious duty because they are the life of the party and the guarantee for socialist modernization.

But to publicize the policies of the party should not be restricted to mere interpretation, although that is necessary. It should also include a very difficult work of theoretical research, for without a penetrating study of Marxist theories, without a rich knowledge of history and accurate understanding of actual conditions, a perfect programme of propaganda for the party's policies will not be possible.

RADIO-TV UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FIRST CLASS

OW081349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- China's Central Radio and Television University graduated today its first class with 78,031 students majoring in machinery or electronics.

The number is equal to 30 percent of the country's regular college graduates this year.

Minister of Education He Dongchang and Minister of Radio and Television Wu Lengxi, both newly-appointed, spoke at a ceremony held here today to mark the event and extended congratulations to the graduates and their teachers who are scattered all over the country.

He Dongchang announced that the state recognizes the TV university graduates as regular three-year college graduates.

The minister of education praised the TV university as one of the effective ways to develop higher education in China.

The graduates began their audio-visual courses in February 1973 when the university was founded. Formerly workers, school teachers, technicians and government functionaries, the graduates in the past three years drew full pay from their original units, which also paid the tuition.

They will return to their units this month.

He Dongchang suggested that the university combine television courses with radio and correspondence ones as soon as possible to ease the shortage of television channels.

The minister hoped that courses of arts will be opened. The university is scheduled to open its first such course in the fall. By that time, He Dongchange said, there will be five specialities in science, engineering and arts.

The minister of radio and television said his ministry will continue cooperating with the education ministry in running the TV university.

Yuan Baohua, chairman of the national committee for workers' education, appealed at today's ceremony to enterprises and government departments to send more workers and staff members to the TV university in order to raise production and work efficiency.

Through unified examinations, the Central Radio and Television University since 1979 has enrolled three groups of more than 800,000 students nationwide.

Among them, 440,000 only took one subject each, and 140,000 such students finished their studies in 1980 and 1981.

The TV university now has more than 20,000 full-time and spare-time teachers, who are former engineers, faculty members of regular colleges and secondary technical schools.

PEASANTS, WORKERS PARTY HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW060028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 1 (XINHUA) — The Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, which ended today, has adopted a resolution calling on party organizations at all levels to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the national united front work conference, strengthen unity, raise their spirits and further arouse the initiatives of the vast numbers of intellectuals for the four modernizations in order to make fresh contributions for a prosperous and powerful motherland.

The session pointed out: It is our important task to carry out the policy toward the intellectuals. The intellectuals are a force our country relies on for its socialist modernization. This force plays an important role in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. The various organizations of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party should earnestly help the CCP and the departments concerned to successfully carry out this work.

The session stressed: The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party has a glorious patriotic, anti-imperialistic and antifeudalistic history. It also possesses a revolutionary tradition of long-term cooperation with the CCP and genuine acceptance of its leadership. Fifty years have passed since martyr Deng Yanda founded this party. All our party members should carry out and develop our traditions, rally more closely around the CCP and work hard in the new historical period for the four modernizations, the reunification of the motherland and world peace.

The session also asked all members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party to seriously discuss the draft of the revised PRC constitution and present their views for its revision in the spirit as masters of the country. Participants also discussed the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution at the session.

During the session, the Unted Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee invited the participants to a tea party. Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Ping Jiesan, advisor to the United Front Work Department, spoke at the party. They congratulated the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party on its gratifying achievement in the medical and public health fields and hoped that the party would more independently unfold its work and open a new phase.

Jiang Ping and Li Ding, responsible parsons of the United Front Work Department, also attended the tea party.

The Second Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party began on 23 June.

BRIEFS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SYMPOSIUM — Nanning, 25 Jun (XINHUA) — A symposium on juvenile delinquency problems was held in Guangxi's Nanning Municipality in mid-June. The Society of Juvenile Delinquency of China was set up at the symposium, jointly sponsored by the Juvenile Affairs Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Participants in the symposium submitted 200 papers and investigation reports, exchanged views and experiences and discussed measures to educate and rehabilitate juvenile delinquents. The meeting held that the various circles of society should be mobilized and organized to assist, educate and rehabilitate juvenile delinquents. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 25 Jun 82 OW]

ANHUI CIRCULAR URGES PROMOTION OF CULTURE

OW272343 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular to the whole province, calling on localities to conscientiously study and implement the party Central Committee's important directive on promoting socialist cultural development, develop indepth and sustained "five stresses and four beauties" and civility and courtesy activities and win new victories in socialist cultural development. The circular calls on localities to do the following in the second half of this year:

1. It is necessary to quickly implement the party Central Committee's important directives and the guidelines of the provincial "five stresses and four beauties" and all-people civility and courtesy month summation and commendation meeting at the grassroots level so that the "five stresses and four beauties" activities will become a regular practice and be institutionalized.

2. It is necessary to further educate party members, cadres and the masses in communist ideology and morality. In connection with the party's birthday, it is necessary to educate the people throughout the province on the party's nature and goals, its history and revolutionary tradition, the four fundamental principles and the basic guarantee for achieving the four modernizations. It is necessary to educate party members thoroughly in party spirit, style and discipline, stressing the need to maintain communist purity. In connection with the 1 August Army Day, it is necessary to conduct education on patriotism among soldiers and civilians throughout the province, young people in particular, educating them to ardently love the party, the socialist motherland and the people's army.

3. It is necessary to launch a thoroughgoing summer patriotic public health campaign. It is necessary, before 1 July, to examine and compare the work done by all units to eliminate "dirtiness," put an end to "disorder" and improve "poor" services. It is necessary to further improve the various public health systems, conscientiously clear up the blind spots in public health, pay special attention to dietetic hygiene and public, family and personal sanitation and prevent the occurrence and spread of infectious summer diseases. At the same time, it is necessary, in connection with the current tasks, to conscientiously develop activities promoting the "five stresses and four beauties," enhancing production in civilized conditions and improving service quality and strengthen ideological education among the cadres and masses, especially young people.

4. Party organizations in all units should fully exercise leadership and supervision over the activities of all personnel within units and in society and make the performance of cadres, workers and staff members in the "five stresses and four beauties" and civility and courtesy activities the criteria for their appraisal and awards. In the light of the realities in the current work and struggle, leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in explaining and publicizing the party Central Committee's important directives and the outline of the decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, take the lead in making reports on the economic situation to the cadres and masses in urban areas and take the lead in eliminating "dirtiness," putting an end to "disorder" and improving "poor" services by setting a good example for the masses to follow. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct serious investigation and study and constantly sum up and popularize advanced experiences.

The circular points out with emphasis: Promoting socialist cultural development is a long and arduous task. Party committees at various levels should effectively strengthen leadership over the work, attach proper importance to it and place it on the agenda. It is necessary to further set up and improve the organizational leadership system and set up a good backbone force. It is necessary to coordinate the efforts of all units; bring into full play the role of the departments concerned, especially the CYL, trade unions, women's federations and other mass organizations, under the unified leadership of party committees; and earnestly strive for new results in the "five stresses and four beauties" activities.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW232214 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial militia work meeting held by the Fujian Provincial Military District concluded on the morning of 22 June after 8 days in session. The meeting studied and made plans for future militia work tasks. It called for unifying ideological understanding and effectively carrying out organizational building and the military and political training of militia units.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Jin Zhaodian, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's armed forces committee; and Wen Fushan, vice governor and vice chairman of the provincial people's armed forces committee, attended the meeting on the morning of 21 June.

Comrade Xiang Nan spoke at the meeting. He highly praised the militia work achievements. He said: Due to the strengthening of leadership over militia work by party committees at various levels and the hard efforts of the people's armed forces departments, the militia units in our province have played a great role in the struggles to crack down on smuggling, the selling of smuggled goods and the fight against floods. The militia units have done a good job.

Comrade Xiang Nan stressed: The party committees in various localities should further strengthen their leadership over militia work. Militia work is a task of strategic importance in our country. To build up the militia units, the people's armed forces' departments must work hard and party committees at various levels and all other departments should also support the work. The people's armed forces' departments and other units have done well in building up militia units in this province.

Comrade Xiang Nan called for extensively conducting education on "adhering to the four basic principles, giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and opposing two things [si jian chi, san jian gu, er fan dui]." He called for carrying out activities to promote civility and courtesy with the "five stresses and four beauties," resolutely opposing smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods, and advocating hard work to become rich in a joint manner. It is necessary to educate the broad masses of militiamen and enable them to understand the protracted nature of the struggle between corrosion and anticorrosion. It is necessary to follow the examples of the militia battalions of the (Jinjiang), (Meilin), (Longhai), (Shima), (Changle), (Haijin), (Lianjing) and (Dongsheng) production brigades in resisting the influence of bourgeois ideology.

During the session, Meng Letian, political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke on how to strengthen militia units' political work and made a summary report at the meeting.

XU JIATUN AT JIANGSU DISCUSSION ON INTELLECTUALS

OW260546 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] After an investigation tour in Suzhou municipality, a CPPCC National Committee investigation group on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and on the protection of cultural relics conducted in depth investigations in Nanjing and Yangzhou municipalities.

On the morning of 23 June, the group held discussions with leading comrades of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing municipality on their findings in Jiangsu. Frank and sincere views were exchange during the discussions.

At 0800 on 23 June, when members of the investigation group Sa Kongliao, Yang Fangzhi, Qian Weichang, Shan Shiyuan, Zheng Xiaoxie, and (Tong Zhen) arrived at the provincial CCP Committee, leading comrades of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality stepped forward to express their warm welcome.

At the discussion meeting, comrades of the investigation group briefed the hosts on its findings in Nanjing, Suzhou and Yangzhou municipalities regarding the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and the protection of cultural relics, as well as problems. They emphatically pointed out that in work concerning intellectuals, it is necessary to educate both cadres and masses to fully appreciate the important role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, improve both working and living conditions of intellectuals — particularly middle-aged intellectuals — and further strengthen the party's leadership over intellectuals. In protecting cultural relics, the group suggested that good planning and construction and ample protection be given to the three renowned historical cities of Nanjing, Suzhou and Yangzhou.

After hearing the investigation group's briefing and views, Comrades Xu Jiatun and Hui Yuyu spoke, thanking comrades of the investigation group for their investigation and study in our province and for making valuable suggestions despite their advanced age and the hot weather. The provincial CCP committee and government pledged to seriously study the problems put forward by comrades of the investigation group and said that they would urge units and departments concerned to solve the problems as soon as possible.

Also participating in the discussions were Liu Lin, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Guan Wenwei, Wei Yongyi, Chen Yusheng, Ouyang Huilin, and Wang Zhaoquan, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned.

While the investigation group was staying in Nanjing, Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Bao Houchang and other comrades called on the group at the Nanjing guest house. The investigation group left Nanjing on the evening of 23 June.

NANJING PLA AIR FORCE LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCE

OW280131 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] A conference of advanced units and individuals of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units in building a socialist spiritual civilization opened in Nanjing this morning. Among the more than 300 representatives were models who have consistently followed the example of Lei Feng and other heroes in serving the people wholeheartedly, advanced personnel who have fostered the spirit of fearing neither death nor hardship in fulfilling their tasks of military preparation, training, construction and production and have made important contributions to the building of the army, active elements who have supported communist ideology, lived plainly and frugally and have had the courage to struggle against bad elements and representatives of units and individuals who had won titles of honor in the past and have made recent new contributions.

Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and Liu Lin, second secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, attended by invitation. Yuan Bin, Xiao Qian, (Li Zhongquan) and other responsible comrades of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units attended the opening ceremony. Xiao Xian, political commissar of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the opening ceremony. Yuan Bin, commander, made the opening speech.

Yuan Bin said: Building a highly advanced socialist spiritual civilization is a basic guarantee for a modernized, regular revolution army. Last year, air force units of the Nanjing PLA units held vigorous activities to promote spiritual civilization, with the main emphasis on fostering revolutionary ideals and performing one's tasks well. These activities have further aroused strong patriotism and heroism among the vast numbers of commanders and fighters. The spiritual outlook of the cadres and fighters has undergone a profound change. The relations between the army and government, between the army and people and between officers and men have grown closer. All this has helped to ensure the completion of military preparation, training and other tasks.

Commander Yuan Bin emphatically pointed out: We must further study and implement the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee and its Military Commission on building the socialist spiritual civilization and seriously implement the instruction of the CCP Central Committee on dealing blows to criminal activities in the economic field and opposing and resisting bourgeois liberalism and capitalist ideological erosion. We must become firm, sober and capable Marxists. We must be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, acquire and foster the good ideas, work style and experience of the advanced models and make new contributions by concrete actions to the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

Xiang Shouzhi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and Liu Lin, second secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the opening ceremony.

JIANGXI DEFENSE INDUSTRY RAISES ECONOMIC RESULTS

OW080226 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Jiangxi Province's industrial departments of national defense have paid attention to raising economic results and perfecting the economic responsibility system. They have persistently promoted mass activities to increase production, practice economy, raise income and cut costs, thereby achieving steady increases in production.

By the end of June, these departments had fulfilled 53.1 percent of the annual production quotas for 1982, an increase of 37.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

In June, although the normal production and lives of cadres, staff and workers were affected by flood disasters, the entire defense industrial system still overfulfilled its monthly production quotas by 4.3 percent, making June the most productive month in the first half of 1982, thanks to the strenuous efforts of cadres, staff and workers to combat flood, restore production and minimize damage.

In fulfilling their production quotas for the first half of this year, the various enterprises under Jiangxi's defense industrial system had to overcome numerous difficulties. At the beginning of the year, many enterprises faced the problem of insufficient production tasks and anticipated huge losses due to the paring down of military production tasks and slow sales of manufactured goods for civilian use. Under these conditions, the enterprises paid equal attention to both military and civilian production tasks and improved the quality of their products. On the one hand, they gave priority to the production of items for military use, improved their quality, cut costs and insisted on fulfilling all contracts to build up their reputation. On the other hand, they never relaxed efforts to produce goods for civilian use, paid attention to market trends, enlarged the wholesale volume of goods that were in great demand on the market, increased their variety and specifications and strived to give good technological service to customers, thereby turning slow-selling products into brisk-selling commodities.

As a result of these efforts, Jiangxi's defense industrial departments succeeded in signing production and sales contracts for some 85 percent of items included in their production plans for civilian-use items. To solve problems of insufficient production tasks and shortage of fuel and raw materials, they fully mobilized the masses in carrying out technological innovations and improving production technology. Plants showing an over-consumption of diesel oil, electric power or coal were thoroughly rebuilt and out-of-date production techniques were abandoned, thereby raising productivity and cutting down on the consumption of fuel and raw materials.

DAZHONG RIBAO ON RURAL LIBERALIZATION PROBLEMS

HK080648 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 2

["Talks on Rural Work" by Wang Jundeng [3769 0689 4098] and Ren Qiguang [0117 0796 0342] "Integrate State Plans With Decisionmaking Powers"]

[Text] The question of how, when implementing agricultural production plans, to handle the relations between the partial and the whole, that is, how to integrate guidance by state plans with respect for commune and brigade decisionmaking powers, is a matter to which we must attach great importance and solve while currently developing the agricultural economy.

In the past, due to "leftist" influence, there was too much stress on plans, and the upper level had the final say in every matter, great or small. As a result, there was excessive control, the production teams had no decisionmaking powers, and the enthusiasm of the production teams and peasants was gravely suppressed. We suffered a lot from this. Since the third plenary session, with the institution of production responsibility systems in the rural areas, certain units have gone to the other extreme without exercising any control. As a result, liberalization trends have appeared in production. Some peasants say: "As the land has been assigned to us, the upper levels need not bother about it, and we can grow whatever we like." This practice of separating state plans from peasant decisionmaking powers and setting the one against the other is wrong.

As everyone knows, the agricultural plans drawn up by the state are arranged in accordance with the needs of the development of the national economy and the people's life and square with the peasants' fundamental interests. Only by arranging production under the guidance of the state plans can the peasants avoid blindness in action, truly bring into play the role of decisionmaking powers and achieve optimal economic returns. Otherwise, if they proceed from personal interests and grow whatever they like, agricultural production is bound to get into a chaotic state, and the result will be imbalance between production and sales and between supply and demand. This will damage the national economy, and the peasants, too, will end up losers. Of course, it is not right just to have state plans without peasant decisionmaking powers. The peasants have abundant practical experience. Allowing them to enjoy full decisionmaking powers within a certain scope and extent and in certain cardinal links, and allowing them to bring into play their own strong points in accordance with the principle of acting in light of local conditions are of great significance for mobilizating the peasants' activism, enlivening the economy, and making up for inadequacies in the state plans. Hence, state plans and peasant decisionmaking powers constitute a unified organic entity. It is wrong to lay onesided stress on one of the two and neglect the other.

The correct method should be to organically integrate state plans with peasant decisionmaking powers and succeed in exercising control without stifling things and in enlivening the economy without creating chaos. This means exerting much effort, and requires a sound and scientific approach. According to our investigations, some places have applied philosophical thought to guide planning work, grasped the chief contradictions and given prominence to the key points. This has greatly enlightened us. First, they have solved the contradictions in crops. They get an unremitting grasp of the main production quotas for items that affect the overall situation, are related to the national economy and people's life, and come under state monopoly purchase, such as grain, oil and cotton. As for ordinary production quotas or secondary grain varieties, they give free rein to the masses to bring into play the auxiliary role of regulation by market mechanism; after the production teams and peasants have fulfilled the state plans, they are allowed to organize production themselves in light of local conditions, in accordance with market conditions and the state of supply and requirements, and within the scope of the policy regulations. Second, they have solved the contradictions in competing for land. Unified arrangements are made for the collective land, while the peasants can make their own arrangements for their private plots. On the collective land, they can carry out the unified sowing plans in a relatively concentrated way on large tracts of good land, while the responsibility households can make their own arrangements for cultivation on small and scattered pieces of land or marginal land.

Third, they have solved well the contradictions in handling second-category agricultural and sideline products. Products of this category for which procurement quotas are set can be handled by the communes and brigades or the peasants themselves after the quota bases are met. In this way they have grasped the chief contradictions; some things are prohibited, while others are permitted, and some methods are blocked while others run smoothly. They "control" things without affecting the peasants' enthusiasm, and there is "liveliness" without upsetting the unified nature of the state plans. They have "big centralization and small decentralizations" and "big plans and small freedoms." This has produced very good results.

Of course, the state, the collective and the peasant must make common efforts to truly integrate the state plans with the decisionmaking powers of the communes and brigades. When assigning plans, the state must take full account of local conditions and act accordingly, so that the communes and brigades and the peasants can make the best use of trade conditions and achieve optimal economic returns. At the same time it is necessary to guarantee supplies of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and other materials needed by the collectives and the peasants in production. The state must promptely procure all these products that are procured and avoid pile-ups, which would cause losses. For their part the collectives and the individual peasants must fully understand the importance of carrying out the state plans, and clearly realize that practicing production responsibility systems does not mean getting off the track of regarding state plans as the main factor and that the principle of taking simultaneous account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual must not be forgotten. In this way they will spontaneously integrate the interests of the partial with those of the whole and the state plans with decisionmaking powers, do everything possible to make a success of production, make their proper contribution to the state, and increase collective and individual income.

SHANDONG ACHIEVES RAPID PARTY DEVELOPMENT

SK011009 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, through sustained efforts to strengthen the building of ideology, organization and work style, party organizations at all levels throughout Shandong Province have further upgraded their fighting power.

Over the past year, according to plans set forth by the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have generally trained their members by rotation by organizing members to attend party schools, adapting teaching materials from the resolutions adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, holding party member training classes and upholding the principle of "three meetings and one class" [san hui yi ke]. Over 2.5 million party members throughout the province have been trained, accounting for over 80 percent of the total number. Through the training, the broad masses of party cadres throughout the province have oriented their thinking to the resolutions, have further defined their working orientation and have upgraded their consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

To bring into full play the bastion role of party organizations at grassroots level and the vanguard and model role of party members, the province has successively conducted campaigns in a thorough way by designating advanced party units and individuals. As a result, there are 8,689 party branches at or above the county level and 46,497 individuals throughout the province appraised as advanced in conducting these campaigns. The party committees at all levels have adopted various ways to commend these model units and individuals and to disseminate their model deeds in a big way.

In line with the principle of recruiting new party members enthusiastically and carefully, party organizations at all levels have vigorously grasped party development in a planned manner, upholding the standard of party members and the needs of key units and social circles. Since 1982, the province has recruited over 45,000 new party members, and most of them are backbone personnel of various industries and trades. The province has also made new progress in recruiting new party members among intellectuals. There are 9,410 new party members who are specialists and technicians in various fields, accounting for 20.9 percent of the total number of new party members.

The quality of new party members has generally been upgraded. Of advanced producers and workers throughout the province, 24.2 percent are from these new party members.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING REGISTERS FOR CENSUS

SK020354 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial census registration started in an all-round way on 1 July. Some 300,000 people in charge of the census work warmly received residence registrants at various census registration stations throughout the province's urban and rural areas. The provincial principal leading comrades, including Bai Rubing and Su Yiran, reported to the stations on their family member situation in the capacity of ordinary citizen.

In the early morning of 1 July, all 100,000 census registration stations were orderly decorated. The personnel in charge of the census work arrived at the stations before they were due to meet the people who came to register their residence. At 0900, Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, arrived at the first census registration station at the executive committee attached to the CCP committee organ of the (Sanshiqiao) neighborhood office in (Shizhong) District. With his residence booklet in hand, Comrade Bai Rubing said: "I have brought my residence booklet here." When he walked to the registration desk, he shook hands with and said hello to personnel in charge of the census work.

SHANGHAI TEAM EXAMINES WANG HONGWEN'S OLD BASE

OW232138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 21 Jun (XINHUA) — Most of the 30 party style investigation teams dispatched by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee have successfully carried out their investigation and study tasks and left the units where they were dispatched. At present cadres are being trained by the municipal CCP committee to form a second group of investigation teams which will be dispatched to investigate the party style of a number of units.

During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party style of the Shanghai No 17 cotton textile mill — the old base from where the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's prime culprit Wang Hongwen gained fame and rose to power — was seriously undermined. Following the downfall of the "gang of four," the "exposure-criticism-investigation" work was carried out quite successfully at the plant and the plant's leading group was totally reorganized. Now the members of the leading group of the plant are more united. The secretary of the party committee and the director of the plant have both demonstrated good democratic work style. During the past 3 years, the plant has made relatively rapid progress in promoting production. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution" it was a mediocre unit; now the plant is among the advanced ones. The party style investigation team enthusiastically summed up the past experience of the plant together with the plant's party committee, pointed out the plant's shortcomings and made efforts to help the plant make further progress.

Statistics show that at present more than 340 investigation teams have been formed by various districts, counties and bureaus in the municipality, with a total of more than 1,800 team members.

CHENGDU PLA MEETING DISCUSSES WAN LI'S SPEECH

HK030438 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the CCP Committee of the Chengdu PLA units held a forum on 1 July to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP, to organize old cadres at and above the level of adviser to study Comrade Wan Li's speech of 31 May. During the forum, through reviewing the history of the party's growth and development and its brilliant achievements in leading socialist transformation and construction, the participants profoundly felt that the points made by Comrade Wan Li on carrying forward the fine tradition of hard work and plain living, wholeheartedly serving the people and promoting party work style, were not only demands on the local party organizations but also demands and hopes on the PLA party organizations and every party member. In particular, it is all the more important that we old comrades take the lead in strengthening party spirit, changing the social atmosphere, and building spiritual civilization. Every party member, and especially the leading cadres, must uphold absolute party leadership over the armed forces, resolutely carry out the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and strive to step up the PLA's modernization and regularization.

Present at the forum were leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units Zhong Hanhua, Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, Li Wenqing, Ru Fuyi, Xu Chenggong, (Jin Dongshan), Yuan Shouqing, Zheng Benyuan, Hu Jicheng, and Wei Boting, and (Yang Shengtong), (Niu Yi) and (Yang Yishan).

TAN QILONG INSPECTS PROBLEMS IN NORTH SICHUAN

HK040557 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, after conducting serious investigation and study, the responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and the prefectural and municipal CCP committees held warm discussions at a recent provincial CCP committee work conference on the questions of how to promote the further development of the rural economy and make the peasants rich as quickly as possible. They reached unanimity in understanding and decided on the necessary policy measures in light of realities.

In mid-April, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong went to the mountain areas in north Sichuan to carry out investigations. He bore in mind the question raised by a leading central comrade of how to transform the rural economy in north Sichuan as quickly as possible. Comrade Tan Qilong visited more than 20 counties and municipalities in some 40 days. He went to the foot of the Min and Xue Mountains, the sources of the Fu and Jialing Rivers, and the Daba Mountains, which were formerly the base of the Red Fourth Front Army. He saw the serious destruction of natural ecology in these places. There have been many natural disasters and serious soil erosion. Not only is it impossible to improve grain production but output of many forestry, sideline and indigenious products has also fallen greatly. At the same time he visited several score production teams and households that have done well in diversification. Average income per head on these teams and households is generally 100 to 300 percent more than on other teams and households, and some of these teams and households are outstanding even in the context of the whole province.

The provincial CCP committee work conference printed and distributed Comrade Tan Qilong's investigation on north Sichuan and 20 examples of getting rich through production.

After conducting his investigation, Comrade Tan Qilong put forward specific views on how to uproot poverty, plant affluence and get a firm foothold in rural north Sichuan. He held: The root cause of the long failure to develop the economy rapidly in north Sichuan lies in the destruction of forests for land reclamation and single-minded concentration on grain production, which have caused a malignant ecological cycle. Hence, protecting and developing forestry is the key strategy for changing the poverty of north Sichuan.

He summed up an experience: If there are no forests on the mountains, rocks and soil tumble down; the lower reaches of the river suffer, but the root cause is in the upper reaches. Hence, it is necessary to grasp the vigorous revival of forestry as the first topic in leading north Sichuan to affluence.

Since January, other secretaries and standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee and the governor and vice governors have also gone to eastern, western and southern parts of Sichuan to investigate and study. On their return, they attended the provincial CCP committee work conference. They held that the views put forward by Comrade Tan Qilong in his investigation of north Sichuan were also applicable to mountain and pasture areas throughout the province. They held that to speed up the economic development of the rural areas of the whole province, apart from continuing to carry out the current practical and effective principles and policies of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, it is also necessary to decide on a number of policy measures to suit the new conditions.

The provincial CCP committee has stipulated: In developing the economy in the mountain areas, it is necessary to bring the two initiatives into full play and organize a joint effort by the collective and the individual. Wherever feasible, more private plots on mountain slopes should be allocated to the peasants, and hillsides and barren land unsuitable for collective management should be allocated to the peasant households for planting trees. The collective will retain ownership of the land, but the trees will forever belong to the peasnats, and there will also be the right of inheritance.

The regions in high mountains and hill country should get a good grasp of building basic farmland and improve crop yields. Under the premise of ensuring a steady increase in total grain output, mountain slopes that should be gradually switched back from agriculture to forestry should be distributed among specialized groups and households with contracts for tree planting.

The provincial CCP committee has also decided to allocate 395 million jin of grain mainly for use as subsidies for reduced grain procurement and sales in grain-deficient production teams whose land is to be switched back from agriculture to forestry or animal husbandry. This measure will be in effect until 1990. Counties in the high mountain regions (excluding the three autonomous regions) will assume sole responsibility for their own grain production and will correspondingly institute sole responsibility in financial matters for 5-year terms. Under the principle of upholding voluntariness, mutual aid, equality and consultation, it is proposed that the boundaries between different areas, trades and ownership systems be broken down and that various forms of joint undertakings be adopted to develop forestry, sideline and indigenous products and their processing, transport and sales.

SICHUAN RIBAO REPORTS ON RURAL POLICY RELAXATION

HK040608 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Report on 4 July SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Bring Into Full Play the Power of Policies and Speed Up the Development of Rural Economy"]

[Text] The article says: The recent provincial CCP Committee work conference proceeded from the province's reality, suited the new situation and took a number of new policy measures for developing the rural economy. Some of these represent further relaxation of policies, some involve handing over more decisionmaking powers to the grassroots, and some mean providing a proper degree of support, under the premise of self-reliance. These measures all accord with the province's conditions and the people's desires.

The article says: The experience of practice in recent years has proven that relaxing the policies by proceeding from reality and emancipating the mind is profoundly supported by the masses, and has stimulated the prosperous development of production. In light of the current new situation, certain policies need further relaxation.

The article says: To bring the power of policies into full play, it is essential to maintain their continuity and stability. There have been many policy changes since liberation, and the masses are still agraid of further changes. We must conduct repeated propaganda and education, give demonstrations and take action to ensure that the masses will believe that the party's basic policies will not be changed. Thus they can get on with production with minds at ease. In this way the party's policies will also turn into the masses' action, and produce tremendous force.

BANQEN ERDINI TAKES XIZANG INSPECTION TOUR

OW031814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Lhasa, July 3 (XINHUA) — Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, arrived in Lhasa this morning for a two-month inspection tour of Tibet. Vice-Chairman Banqen Erdini told the officials welcoming him at the airport that he has come to Tibet to see for himself the achievements scored in various fields of work by the people of various nationalities in Tibet and the remendous changes there. The achievements have been made under the leadership of the party committee and government of the Tibet Autonomous Region in implementing the important instructions of the central authorities on the work of Tibet, he said. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1513 GMT on 3 July adds the following at this point: "He also stressed: The party Central Committee has called on us to unite and look forward. We must, therefore, strengthen unity, work hand in hand and do a better job in Tibet."

Banqen Erdini said: "I hope I will be able to do some thing useful within my power for strengthening the unity between the Tibetan and Han nationalities, the building of a new Tibet, the consolidation of national defense and the unity of the motherland."

Upon his arrival here this morning, Banqen Erdini was greeted by Yin Fatang, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, Zhang Xiangming, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and other leading members of the regional party committee and government, as well as representatives of Lhasa people.

This evening, the Tibet autonomous regional party committee, the Standing Committee of the Tibet Regional People's Congress and the regional government hosted a banquet in honor of Banqen Erdini and his party, including his parents Yabxi Goinbo Cedain and Soinam Zhoima and his canon teacher Living Buddha Jamyang.

Vice-Chairman Banqen Erdini left Beijing on June 20 and came here via Qinghai and Gansu provinces.

Radio Reports Arrival

HK040249 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Summary] "Banqen Erdini, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived by plane in Lhasa on 3 July to inspect work in Xizang. He was given a warm welcome by responsible comrades of the party, government and army and the masses of all nationalities in the region." These responsible comrades included Yin Fatang, Raidia, Song Ziyuan, Zhang Xiangming, Pagbala Geleg Namgya and Dege Gesangwangdui. People from religious circles were also present. After the welcome, he went in an open auto to Dajiao Monastery, where he was welcomed by the monks in a religious ceremony.

"Vice Chairman Banqen enjoys very high prestige among the masses in Xizang. He is extremely concerned for the region's political, economic and cultural development. There have been great changes in all fields in Xizang since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially since implementing the important central instructions on work in Xizang, and the situation is very good. Vice Chairman Banqen is very happy over this. He said: 'Xizang is my second home and also my personal home. I am extremely happy to be coming back now for this visit. My main purpose in coming is to do something for the work in Xizang, especially for strengthening unity between Hans and Tibetans, consolidating national defense, and preserving the unity of the motherland.

"This is Banqen's first visit to Xizang to inspect work for 18 years. He will visit rural and pastoral areas, factories, schools, and monasteries and temples. He will have extensive contacts with the masses of all nationalities and religious figures, to get to know the situation and listen to their views. He will also engage in some Buddhist activities."

The regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government gave a banquet for Banqen's party in the afternoon.

Delivers Radio, TV Speech

HK040352 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Radio and television speech delivered by Banqen Erdini, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the Buddhist Association of China -- recorded in Tibetan, with Mandarin translation read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] Fellow clansmen and compatriots of Xizang. On my arrival in Lhasa, the capital of the autonomous region, I was given a warm and solemn welcome by responsible persons of the party, government and army in Xizang and the cadres and people of all nationalities. I express sincere thanks for this. I also extend cordial regards to the people of Xizang.

I have been commissioned by the central authorities to visit and inspect Xizang. Xizang is my second home and is also my personal home. I have special feelings and love for Xizang. I am always thinking of Xizang, the people of Xizang, the mountains, waters and pastures of Xizang, and the [words indistinct] of Xizang. Thanks to the cordial concern of the Central Committee and the warm welcome of the people of Xizang, I am extremely happy to be returning now to Xizang, which I have not seen for 18 years.

My tasks here are, first, to inspect conditions in all respects in Xizang, to report to the central authorities. I will also put forward suggestions to the local authorities on bringing into play Xizang's superior features and avoiding the shortcomings. Second, I will comfort the peasants, workers, and PLA in Xizang. Third, I will call to pay respects at Buddhist images, pagodas and some monasteries [words indistinct] and will pray for prosperity and peace. At the same time there are a number of believers in the living Buddha who demand to pay respects to me as a matter of absolute necessity. They can do so, as they desire. I will also engage in some ad-hoc political and religious activities.

Today I want to tell the believers in the living Buddha, when you come to pay respects to me, just come with the intention of renovating your religious feelings, and do not consecrate me by any means. In my view, there is absolutely no need for consecration. [Words indistinct] excessive worship and consecration affects daily life and hampers production, which would make me uneasy and sad. In short, I have come to complete Xizang's [words indistinct]. So do not consecreate me when you come to pay respects.

Religious freedom is party policy. [passage indistinct] At the same time, under the brilliant beacon of the party's nationality policies, the people of Xizang enjoy true nationality and regional autonomy rights. We should strengthen the unity of Hans and Tibetans, enhance our patriotism, and preserve the unity of the motherland as we cherish our eyes.

Young people should study culture. In particular they should do well in studying Tibetan script and language and other aspects of the culture and knowledge of their own nationality, so as to enhance the cultural level of the whole nationality and bring the Tibetans into the ranks of the advanced nationalities.

The peasants and herdsmen should do well in agricultural and animal husbandry production and change the poverty of Xizang, so as to build our beloved Xizang into a united, affluent, democratic and civilized new Xizang [words indistinct].

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON ENFORCING PARTY DISCIPLINE

HK080314 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 3

["Ideological Commentary" by Chen Ming [7115 6802]: "Wield Anew the Tremendous Authority of Party Discipline"]

[Text] In the sense of greater depth and breadth, fighting against serious crimes in the economic field is a struggle against capitalist corruption and for maintaining communist purity. It shows that Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres must constantly go through rigorous trials in the socialist period. It is a life and death issue for the party in power to be determined by straightening out party style, and discovering and overcoming the decadent nature among our ranks. In order to effectively carry out this struggle, one of the important problems is to wield anew the tremendous authority of party discipline.

Confucius said: "It is cruel to punish someone without having first educated him." It has never been our party's policy to punish one without having first educated him. The problem now, however, is not that of "no education," but of "repeated education." Isn't it education to formulate and study "a number of guiding principles on rules in political life within the party?" Are the speeches on the rectification of party spirit delivered by the leading comrades of the central authorities education or not? Are those articles published in the newspapers and the voices of the masses "education" or not? Six years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four" and 4 years have passed since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This is absolutely not a short time for conducting education. The present problem is that some people refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. There are two aspects to this problem. One is the existence of lax discipline over many years. The other is that quite a few people are in the habit of practicing dishonest dealings. In such circumstances, problems cannot be resolved by just paying lip service.

It is necessary to adhere to ideological education, which should be conducted time and again. However, ideological education is not a panacea. In the past few years, there has existed this strange phenomenon: With regard to engaging in evil practice, and with a criterion and demarcation line in mind, the people can distinguish good from evil and know exactly what to do; on the other hand, some Communist Party members and leading cadres made mistakes of "being muddled when involved." That is to say, they have an unclear understanding of what is happening. Despite repeated persuasion from the party committee and repeated eduation from the higher authorities, some people still remain unchanged and persist in their own behavior. How dare they "not abide by the rules" and resist? One of the reasons is that they take advantage of lax discipline and exercise their power to protect themselves by using "connections." It shows that not only can we use the method of persuasion but must add the method of discipline. The execution of discipline is a form of education. By punishing through iron discipline those "unchanging" diehards, not only can we learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and educate and save some comrades from disaster, but we can also improve the image of the party and exchange the trust of the masses.

Discipline must be iron. That is to say, it must have a sacred force which cannot be violated, and it must also be the rule which everyone strictly abides by. Not long after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin said: "Now almost everyone sees that without strict and genuine iron discipline, we Bolsheviks could not hold political power for 2 and 1/2 years, and not even for 2 and 1/2 months." In the early period after the founding of PRC, werealized this truth too. Nevertheless, not everyone remembers this truth today.

There is a saying, "it won't happen again," which means acknowledging existing facts. As mentioned above, why were people able to identify the evil wind while those who stirred up the evil wind were unable to have a clear understanding and had ideological problems? The reason "there is no improvement after education" lies in whether the illegal economic interests achieved by them should be touched or not. In order to protect their existing ineterest, those who believe in the doctrine of "power becomes useless after one's tenure of office" have used every conceivable means to counter disciplinary inspection and exposure by others. In such circumstances, "iron discipline" will mean nothing if there is only ideological criticism but no administrative punishment and no economic refunds and compensation are issued under the pretext that "it won't happen again." How can it save those who made mistakes, or educate others? As a result, we can neither learn from past mistakes, nor can we avoid future ones. Therefore, there is only one principle in "iron discipline," namely, "strictly executing discipline and investigating all violations of discipline." We must correct all mistakes, no matter how many there are or where they are.

There is another kind of case, "discipline can find no way in face of officials," as described by the masses. It is difficult to investigate some cases in which the persons in charge are involved, let alone to deal with them. Some people deal with the cases by the method of "grasping typical cases." Therefore, in their view the handling of a certain individual case means overall victory. Those who follow crooked ways believe in the truth of the "law never goes against the masses," and "some big people will take up the responsibility in the event of a crisis" and care for nothing. All this illustrates the existence of some people's priviliged rights above discipline, thus neglecting its value.

There is a Chinese saying: "If you want to work with iron, you yourself must be tough." Applying this to the problems of discipline, it means that leading cadres and leading organizations must not only become the models in executing discipline, but must also be models tougher than iron in executing it. Only when we act as Lenin said and strictly execute discipline among the Communist Party members and the cadres can there be a decisive and good change in party spirit and a guarantee for carrying out the line and policies of the 3d plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and for realizing the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TREASURY BONDS -- By the end of June, Heilongjiang Province had subscribed for 171.53 million yuan of treasury bonds, overfulfilling the state-assigned quota by 2.53 million yuan or 1.5 percent. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jul 82 SK]

JILIN CURRENCY WITHDRAWAL -- Thanks to implementation of the currency stabilizing principle, banks at all levels throughout Jilin Province withdrew some 2.1 million yuan of currency from circulation in the past 5 months, a record in the past 10 years. At the same time, savings deposits of the urban and rural population increased 152 million yuan, thus favorably affecting the withdrawal of currency, economic readjustment and the arrangement for markets. [Changchun Jilin Provinicial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82 SK]

JILIN TAX REVENUE -- The Jilin provincial semiannual industrial and commercial tax revenue reached 620 million yuan, an increase of 61.96 million yuan over that of the corresponding 1981 period. Taxes from light industry increased 16.5 percent; heavy industry, 10.7 percent, and the commerce, communications and service industry, 21.9 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

MA WENRUI ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK090258 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui: "Educate Party Members and the Masses in Communist Ideology"]

[Text] With the practical action of building socialist materialist civilization and spiritual civilization, the party members and the masses of people of our whole province have ushered in the 61st anniversary of the founding of our party.

As we commemorate this solemn festival, whether old or new party members, or comrades inside and outside the party, we all should properly do a little thinking and determine whether we profoundly understand the revolutionary cause undertaken by the party and whether we have done a good job.

We often talk about "the party's cause." What is the party's cause? As the term suggests, the Communist Party's cause is the realization of communism. To realize communism, we must make our way step by step. As far as the conditions of our country are concerned, we must first wrest political power, establish a state of dictatorship of the people's democracy and accomplish the democratic revolutionary task. Then, we must realize the socialist transformation of the system of private ownership of the means of production, eliminate the exploiting classes and carry out socialist transformation. At the current stage, we must gradually realize the four modernizations and build a high degree of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. To work hard and accomplish these tasks mentioned above is to realize the great ideals of communism. In the "COMMUNIST MANIFESTO" Marx and Engels pointed out: "The Communist Party fights for the most immediate goals and interests of the working class. But at the same time it represents the future of the current movement." This very clearly tells us that at any stage of development of the revolution, Communist Party members must cherish the great goals of communism and use communist ideology as a guide in observing and handling problems and in formulating and implementing the line and general and specific policies, which are not only in keeping with the actual conditions in various historical periods but also closely bound up with the great goals of communism. If we depart from the great goals of communism and from the guidance of communist ideology, we cannot correctly carry out the party's line and general and specific policies in various historical periods. We are also likely to erroneously interpret the party's concrete tasks and most immediate goals in a given historical period as the party's entire tasks and ultimate goals. We may also forget the future of a movement for the sake of its present and sacrifice long-term to immediate interests.

Communist consciousness cannot come about spontaneously. It must be the result of a long period of instillation and hard training and the result of communist ideological and moral education. This is our party's fundamental task in its political and ideological work and also the core of the effort to build a socialist spiritual civilization. We have much work to do to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. For example, we must conduct education in the need to love the motherland, love the people, love labor, love science and love socialism and conduct education in social and professional moral principles. We must also make extensive efforts to enlighten people so they can become new types who are developed in an all-round way -- persons who have ideals, a sense of moral values, a cultural background and respect for discipline. All such work must be handled with communist ideology as a guide. No idea can play such a guiding role separated from communist ideology. Bourgeois ideas of one kind or another cannot work. This has been repeatedly proved by history at home and abroad. Can patriotism play such a guiding role? It cannot. Everyone knows that there are patriots in our country who support

socialism and also patriots who support the unification of the country. These persons are welcome and we want to unite with them. At present, we must energetically strengthen education on patriotism. But we must understand that proletarian patriotism is a recent important part of communist ideology. Communist ideology at its present stage can embody patriotism, but patriotism cannot embody communism. In today's China, if we communists do not use Marxism or communist ideology to educate the people and guide and exemplify our ideas and actions, we will be deprived of a spiritual pillar and our nation will disintegrate. In this regard, we should remain sober.

The current anticorruption struggle being waged is an important part of the effort to conduct education on communist ideology among the cadres and the masses. A large host of facts that have come to light in this struggle show that the corrosive effect of decadent bourgeois thinking on party members and cadres is quite serious. Within our party there are some people who have been hit by the bourgeois sugar-coated bullets. They have lost their lofty communist ideals and have fallen for the dazzling capitalist civilization. They have given up the fundamental aim of wholeheartedly serving the people and have fallen into the quagmire of bourgeois individualism marked by obsession with profit. They have thrown away Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a sharp weapon with which to understand and transform the world. They have instead picked up rubbish represented by bourgeois liberalization. If we do not wage a solemn and serious but proper struggle against this phenomenon of decadence in some party members and cadres and instead allow it to grow unchecked, we cannot basically bring about a proper change in our party's style and in social practices, nor can we eliminate the danger of "peaceful evolution." It is in this sense that we say that this struggle between corruptive forces and anticorruption forces and between infiltrative and anti-infiltration forces is a major problem bearing on the decline or prosperity, success or failure of the party and the state. As early as the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Mao Zedong reminded the whole party that when a united proletarian and bourgeois front was established, some party members might be corrupted by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, we must maintain the political ideological and organizational independence of the proletarian political party. Under all circumstances, we must maintain the purity of communism and not lower the standards for Communist Party members. These basic principles put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong still apply today. Under new historical conditions, our party members and cadres must not only firmly and correctly carry out the central authorities' policy of opening the door to the world and enlivening the economy at home but also maintain a high degree of vigilance against the attack of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, and consciously participate and energetically exercise leadership in the anticorruption struggle. We must use communist ideology and morals to guide and restrain our words and actions; strengthen training in the party spirit; faithfully fulfill our own oath taken when we joined the party; strive to be clearheaded communists; and fight for the communist cause throughout our lives.

Some comrades believe that since the policy we are now following is socialist, conducting education in communist ideology and morals means going beyond the historical period. Such a view is wrong. What we usually mean by communism is not only the communist social system but also the revolutionary movement under the guidance of communist ideology. Such a world communist movement is over 100 years old. Its history in China also spans more than 60 years. At present, what we are engaged in is not a communist movement in the usual sense. It is a communist movement with the socialist system established and the initial stage of communism already started. As early as the democratic revolution, our party preached such communist ideas as wholeheartedly serving the people, utter devotion to others without any thought of self, and so forth and the work attitude of thinking nothing of remuneration. Today, conditions for conducting communist ideological and moral education are more favorable than before. The need is also more urgently felt. Why should we now lack the courage to put forth and to discuss this problem? It should be noted that the matter of strengthening communist ideological and moral education complements and promotes the implementation of the socialist policy. The two can never be in opposition.

Communism is a great enterprise unprecedented in the history of mankind. To realize this great goal of communism also calls for our taking a long and arduous road. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must firmly and unswervingly strive to realize the historical tasks of the party at its current stage and create conditions for the realization of communism -- undaunted by any difficulty that stands in the way.

XINJIANG CIRCULAR URGES IMPROVING CENSUS WORK

HK090254 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the regional population census office has issued an urgent circular demanding that the region closely monitor the process and quality of the work and seriously do a good job in the census.

The circular said: Since the region's census registration got underway on 1 July, the work has made smooth progress. According to incomplete statistics of the first 5 days, over 1.6 million households comprising over 6.5 million persons registered. This represents more than half the numbers who should register. Checks have shown that in most cases the quality of the work is up to the standard stipulated by the state.

However, varying degrees of problems have also been discovered in some areas and units. For instance, some units do the work in too great a hurry, while some lay too much stress on the accuracy of answers to various census questions and neglect the accuracy of data on numbers of people and households. Some fail to act according to the regulations and follow their own methods, which lead to rather great errors. The above problems must be rapidly solved.

The circular demanded that all parts of the region seriously sum up and check on the state of census registration in the first 5 days and get a thoroughly good grasp of registration and rechecking during the last 5 days of registration, to ensure that the region's third census is completed with high quality.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG PLA RALLY — This morning a certain PLA air force aviation school stationed in the Xinjiang region held a rally to celebrate meritorious service and award prizes. At the rally, (Zhang Dong), deputy chief of staff of the air force headquarters, read the order of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee to the aviation school and the decision of the CCP Air Force Committee. (Fulei Jingguang), deputy director of the Political Department of the Urumqi PLA units, attended and extended greetings. This school was set up 15 years ago and has since ensured flight safety. Recently, the Military Commission issued an order to award this aviation school a citation of merit, first class. On behalf of the CCP committee of the Urumqi PLA units, leadership organ and all commanders and fighters, (Cai Shoujiang), deputy director of the political department of the Urumqi PLA units, delivered the speech of congratulations. (Wang Shiwen), president of the aviation school, also spoke at the rally. (Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jul 82 HK]

HSIN WAN PAO: SUN YUN-HSUAN CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

HK040832 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Jul 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Sun Yun-Hsuan Goes Back on His Word"]

[Text] On 1 July, 40 U.S. senators summitted a joint letter to President Reagan, urging him to pospone the execution of the agreement on cooperating with Taiwan to manufacture F-5E warplanes. Foreign correspondents asked Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister who is visiting Spain, about this. He answered that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are an interference in China's internal affairs. It is natural for Beijing to react strongly to interference by Washington.

Last January, the U.S. Government unilaterally announced that it had decided not to sell advanced F-16 and F-5G fighters to Taiwan and that it would replace all Taiwan's old planes with F-5E planes. As usual, Beijing protested against this decision and has never approved or tacitly approved it.

Beijing realizes that Washington will use dual tactics. There are indeed some fools in the United States who stubbornly intend to interfere in China's internal affairs. Therefore, the Chinese Government has made preparations for retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations.

According to the schedule of the pro-Taiwan faction in the United States, the Reagan administration should make a decision in 2 months on continuing to supply Taiwan with F-5E warplanes. However, they worry about the possibility that the Reagan administration will delay making the decision because the new secretary of state, Shultz, has just assumed power, and a transition time is needed.

Taiwan authorities thought that they could make use of the opportunity of the change of secretaries of state to attain their lofty ambition. On the one hand, they are afraid that the U.S. State Department has formulated a plan to stop arms sales. On the other hand, they place hope on the rightists in the United States who will urge Reagan to change his diplomatic direction.

Sun Yun-hsuan, "president of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan, issued a statement the day before yesterday. He again talked glibly about overthrowing the central government in Beijing. This is completely unrealistic. He simply went back on his speech delivered at the "symposium on the problems of the mainland" held last month. Mass media in Taiwan admitted that Sun Yun-hsuan's speech on peaceful reunification made last month had been given a lot of play on account of "misunderstanding," and that it was necessary to clarify the fact. Taiwan senior officials speak evasively and contradict themselves. This shows that their minds are in a turmoil. The fact that they contradict themselves is determined to a large extent by their calculation of the tendencies of the U.S. Government. The diehards in the United States have encouraged the diehard elements in Taiwan to obstruct the reunification of China.

KUWAIT, PRC SIGN LOAN AGREEMENT FOR ANHUI PLANT

HK080154 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development will provide a loan of 14.3 million dinars (U.S. $50 million) to help finance the Ningguo cement plant in Anhui Province, China.

The loan agreement was signed in Kuwait on July 5 by 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, board chairman of the Kuwaiti fund and minister of finance and planning, and Cao Liren, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy there.

The plant, designed to produce 1.5 million tons of cement a year, will be one of the biggest cement plants in China. The total cost of the project is estimated at 36.35 million dinars.

This is the first loan provided by the Kuwaiti fund to China. Under the agreement, Kuwait will give preferential treatment to China in purchases in the light of China's specific needs.

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U.S. GROUPS' 'TWO CHINAS' STAND REBUTTED

OW112004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried a commentary refuting a recent joint statement by U.S. conservative organizations preaching their "two Chinas" policy. The commentary, titled "The Wheel of History Must Not Be Turned Back," reads in full:

The representatives of 28 U.S. conservative organizations issued a joint statement on U.S.-China relations and held a press conference at a U.S. Congress hall in Washington on July 8. The joint statement and speeches made by some of the representatives at the press conference openly preached their "two Chinas" policy, voicing opposition to the "renunciation" and "sell-out" of the so-called Republic of China (Taiwan). They asked the U.S. Government to stick to the "Taiwan Relations Act" and to go on selling sophisticated weapons to Taiwan. The statement also launched vicious attacks on the People's Republic of China.

This adverse anti-China current in Washington has surprised nobody. During a recent period, particularly around the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a number of ultra-conservatives in the United States went hither and thither in an arrogant manner and took one step after another in a desperate attempt to destroy the foundation of the existing Sino-U.S. relations completely. The antics of these forces ranged from Senator Barry Goldwater's visit to Taiwan to the voiced demand of 41 U.S. senators headed by S.I. Hayakawa that the U.S. Government sell F-5E fighters to Taiwan immediately, from a message to President Ronald Reagan sent by 14 conservative organizations urging him not to abandon his "old friends" to a demand for the resolute implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" voiced by some pro-Taiwan elements at meetings with officials of the Reagan administration. Few and limited in influence, these people represent neither the great majority of the American people nor the mainstreams of the Republican and Democratic parties, but they are stirring up trouble with all their might. Their minds crammed with the prejudices of the 1950's, they are devoid of an elementary knowledge about international affairs. Forgetting all about the historical fact that the "Cairo Declaration" signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt stipulates unequivocally that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands should be returned to China, they have gone so far as to declare that the circumstances attending China and its Taiwan Province are just like those attending Korea or Germany. They have clung desperately to their "old friends" in Taiwan to the extent of abandoning their grand old President Roosevelt.

It is easily seen that the long-term and fundamental goal of these conservative diehards is to create "two Chinas" and keep Taiwan under the control and aegis of the United States in a vain attempt to continue the division of China indefinitely. To achieve this goal, they have made no scruples about destroying completely the Sino-American relations fostered through long years of efforts by the people and governments of the two countries. They have totally repudiated the China policy unanimously followed by the four administrations under the Republican or Democratic parties since President Nixon took office and tried their utmost to tear to shreds the "Shanghai Communique" and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, so as to change the Sino-American relationship back to one of hostility as in the 1950's.

Their immediate goal is to spare no efforts to instigate the American Government to continue selling Taiwan arms which, they said, would be "a deterrent to China"; in the meantime, they want to undermine the talks now being held between China and the United States on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In a word, they seem to be unhappy with anything less than ending the Sino-American relations, whose development has become a thorn in their side.

However, their viewpoints not only run counter to the fundamental interests of the American people, but also are harmful to the interests of peace and security in the world, the United States included. For all the uproar and clamors they have made to demonstrate their existence, they find few supporters among the American public. Any one who treasures the Sino-American relations should be on guard and not be trapped by the disturbance.

Following the collapse of a dynasty, there were always a number of survivors, old and young, of the bygone dynasty who dreamt of a comeback. Douglas MacArthur's idea of an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier" and the Dulles doctrine of nonrecognition of China have long been repudiated by history, but a number of people in the United States are still haunted by this idea and doctrine and are bent on trying to reverse the wheel of history. What they are dreaming of is the overlordship which the United States enjoyed in China more than 30 years ago when it provided Chiang Kai-shek with money and arms to fight a civil war. However, such fond dreams have long been dashed to pieces by the Chinese people. The People's Republic of China has stood like a giant in the east for 33 years. It is simply preposterous that these Americans refuse to open their eyes to the reality of the world and still cherish the fond dream of carving up China. We advise these old-liners to take a dose of sobriety to sober up and return to the reality.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN PRC AFFAIRS

OW102002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Commentary: Ill Wind of Diehards in United States" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 9 (XINHUA) -- A number of diehards in the United States have recently fanned up an ill wind of persisting in interference in the internal affairs of China.

They openly asked the U.S. Government to adhere to the stance of "two Chinas" and feverishly incited the continued supply of weapons to Taiwan to oppose the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of China which has long been recognized by the U.S. Government. They made reports, wrote articles and letters, and interviewed reporters, giving people the impression that they would not stop until the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were broken off.

A number of representatives from U.S. conservative organizations yesterday held a press conference at a hall of the U.S. Congress, which is rare in U.S. history. A joint statement read out at the press conference openly called China's Taiwan Province "The Republic of China" and requested the U.S. Government not to "pay any attention to Peking's one China policy." It voiced opposition to "Red China" and support for "free China." It opposed the Shanghai Communique and any change by the U.S. Government of its policy of long-term supply of weapons to Taiwan. An end to the arms sales to Taiwan would mean desertion of "old friends" and sell-out of Taiwan, it stated.

The press conference was sponsored by Gary Jarmin, national director of the American Council for a Free Asia, with over a dozen of representatives from other conservative organizations standing at the back row. They seemed to be trying to build up a certain momentum. On July 2, 14 organizations, which are actually made up by the same persons, sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan, asking him "not to abandon the Republic of China." Still earlier, Republican Senator Barry Morris Goldwater went to Taiwan last June to promote goodwill with what he called "the Republic of China". When he was back from Taiwan, he went on a canvassing tour to persuade the government to continue to sell arms to Taiwan. He insisted that the amount could only increase and not decrease.

However, these conservative organizations and their representatives are small in number and their supporters are not many. On the other hand, a great number of people in the United States despise them. Only a small number of people attended the press conference. There was nothing new in their assertions, which were full of confusions and in violation of the norms of international relations and none of which held water.

When this correspondent asked the chairman of the press conference if he knew that all countries including four U.S. administrations recognize there is only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is part of China, the gentleman expressed his consent. Then, this correspondent asked him if the United States is interfering in China's internal affairs by continuing to sell arms to Taiwan. He replied that could not be counted as interference because Beijing does not "exercise sovereignty" over Taiwan. The obstinate division of China's integral state sovereignty into Beijing's sovereignty and Taiwan's sovereignty is in essence a reproduction of "two Chinas". His reply was a self-contradictory quibble. With no justifications to support their argument, these diehards resorted to that "Taiwan Relations Act" which is in violation of the principles concerning the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. It seems as if U.S. laws have force all over the world. In their eyes, there is no sovereignty of other countries but only U.S. hegemonism.

Retired Admiral Mark Hill was frank to say that the United States must possess bases abroad so as to "control sea routes." Without certain military bases in Southeast Asia, he said, the United States would not have held out in the Vietnam war. "The same thing would be true with Taiwan in a similar situation," he added. So, the real objective of these people is to control and occupy Taiwan and continue to make it an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is by no means accidental that this adverse current against China appeared at the time when the U.S. and Chinese Governments are negotiating the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an issue which means an interference in the internal affairs of China by the United States. First, these conservative organizations have been nursing a grievance against the developing Sino-American relations. They attempt to exploit the opportunity when top officials of the U.S. State Department are changing hands to advocate their anti-China doctrine, so as to worsen the Sino-American relations.

Second, they want to take advantage of the mid-term congressional elections in autumn to openly exert pressure on President Reagan. They threatened that if President Reagan makes a decision which does not conform with their requests, they will bring into a split the "conservative coalition" formed in the last general elections to help Reagan win the election.

Third, they declared that they do not care [about] the downgrading of the bilateral relations, claiming that a break in the Sino-American relations will benefit the United States. They even said that if the relations did deteriorate because of the U.S. stubborness on the arms sales to Taiwan, "we see no harm in this outcome." On the contrary, it will "help to restore a more realistic and balanced China policy," they added.

It seems that they have seized on the change and raised a hubbub to exert pressure on the government in a bid to shatter the on-going negotiations on the arms sales issue between Beijing and Washington, thus bringing U.S.-China ties into retrogression.

In a joint communique, the representatives of these conservative organizations said haughtily that they would never accept the policy of "abandoning Taiwan." If someone would think that their attitude can be "mollified," he is "living in fantasyland." In fact, it is these ultra-rightists cherishing the memory of their "gunboat" policy, who are actually living in fantasyland. They can never represent the majority of the American people. But their dangerous proposal may possibly do great harm to the American people. This is a point worthy of people's vigilance.

U.S. AMITY GROUP OPPOSES ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW101333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 9 (XINHUA) -- The Midwest region of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) has called on the U.S. Government "to reaffirm its commitment to the advancement of U.S.-China relations" based on the principles laid down in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

At the Midwest regional conference of the USCPFA held in Detroit, Michigan, on June 6, a resolution on U.S.-China relations was adopted, which stresses that "the only way for Sino-American relations to advance and not retrogress is by the cessation of U.S. arms sales to China's province of Taiwan." "We also recognize that the reunification of China is an internal affair of the Chinese nation," it adds.

The resolution pledges "to work towards presenting to the American people a clear understanding of the issues involved in the continued developments of U.S.-China relations."

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO VIEWS HAIG'S RESIGNATION

HK090921 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 4

["News Analysis" by Yang Wenke [2799 2429 4430]: "Why Haig, the White House's Great Housekeeper, Resigned"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 June, in the press room of the White House, U.S. President Reagan kept a straight face and announced in a TV speech consisting of merely 200 words: Haig has resigned as the secretary of state and the post will be taken over by George Shultz, a former treasury secretary of the Nixon administration.

People might feel puzzled and ask: Why did this favorite housekeeper of the White House suddenly resign?

In less than 2 hours after Reagan announced that he had accepted this unexpected resignation, Haig met the press in the assembly hall of the State Department. He read a letter allegedly presented to the President at a certain hour of the same day. In this letter, Haig explained the reasons for his resignation: In these few months, he had clearly seen that foreign policy jointly formulated by Reagan and himself was deviating from its original orientation. Therefore, he could not but resign.

The dispute between Haig and the White House was longstanding. According to initial analyses made by foreign news agencies on Haig's resignation, Haig and White House staff members and other members of the Reagan administration repeatedly plotted against each other and this led to Haig's resignation. He frequently quarreled with Defense Secretary Weinberger, particularly on the present problems of the Middle East. Very often Weinberger adopted an uncompromising stand toward Israel. However, Haig maintained that Israel was a "strategic asset" and that it should not be excessively criticized. Haig also held that the United States should build closer relations with Europe and that Reagan's recent decision to place an embargo on U.S. facilities for building a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe would sabotage U.S.-West European relations. Reagan made the above-quoted decision when Haig was not in Washington. William Clarke, a close friend of Weinberger and Reagan and national security advisor, supported Reagan in making such a decision.

During the early period after Haig took office in the Reagan administration, his work style of seeking the limelight was conspicuous. This frequently offended White House staff members. At the time when Haig was concentrating his efforts on coping with guerrillas in El Salvador, other White House staff members hoped that the focus of public attention would be concentrated on economic problems.

Reagan was shot on 30 March last year. Not long after that, Haig delivered an emotionally stirring TV speech in the White House press release room. He said in a quivering voice: "I am now in charge in the White House...." He was severely criticized because of this.

On 2 April of this year, the Malvinas Islands crisis occurred and Haig carried out his shuttle diplomacy between London and Buenos Aires without any success. He made cynical remarks in his office that he had become an "agent" in an administration led by a President without any diplomatic experience. In addition, he liked to be in the limelight everywhere, used strange wording and pursued a work style characterized by exaggeration. All this quickly turned him into a controversial figure.

In a word, Haig's resignation was a result of the internal bickering and rivalries of the Reagan ruling clique.

U.S. GROUP'S CRITICISM OF TEXTILE QUOTAS CITED

OW110922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) — Report from Washington: The U.S. Retailers and Importers Textile Consultative Committee at a meeting in Washington in late June criticized the U.S. Government's violation of the U.S.-China textile agreement and demanded that the U.S. Government lift the restriction on imports of Chinese textiles.

It is reported that the U.S. Government recently decided to impose import quotas on women's sportswear, men's, women's and children's garments, various kinds of long and short pants and other cotton textile products made in China.

(Peter Handel), chairman of the textile and garment branch of the U.S. Exporters and Importers Association, in a letter to the U.S. Government last month pointed out that, as stipulated by the U.S.-China textile agreement, only when the market is or may be undermined will extra quotas be imposed. However, the U.S. Government has imposed restrictions on Chinese textiles without the needed material proof showing whether the domestic market may be hurt. This is intended as a "strategic show of force" before negotiating with China on the extension of the U.S.-China textile agreement.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

OW091320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and state councillor, met and feted this evening Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-director of the International Department of the party Central Committee, and his party. They had a cordial talk.

Also present were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

MORE ACTIVITIES MARK PRC-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

DPRK Envoy's Banquet

OW101528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on occasion of the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Among the guests was Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su was the first to speak at the banquet. He said in the past 21 years since the signing of the friendship treaty, the peoples of Korea and China have steadily strengthened and expanded their friendship and cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields, greatly promoting the revolution and construction of the two countries, he said.

Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, said, in the past 21 years, the Chinese and Korean Governments and their peoples have made concerted efforts to perform their obligations, thus achieving deep and all-round development of their cooperation and friendship.

Also attending the banquet were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other departments concerne including Lu Zhixian, Ma Qingxiong, Deng Gang and Hou Tong.

Pyongyang Embassy Reception

OW091702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (XINHUA) -- He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, gave a reception in the embassy here this evening to mark the 21st anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Among the Korean guests present were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech, He Zhangming said that the conclusion of the Sino-Korean treaty "has further consolidated the great friendship cultivated in blood by the Chinese and Korean people during their common revolutionary struggle in the past. The fraternal militant alliance between China and Korea is not only a guarantee for the security of our two countries but also plays a positive role in safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Ho Tam said that in the past 21 years since the conclusion of the treaty "the Korean and Chinese people have strengthened their traditional friendship and unity and increased their ties of cooperation and mutual assistance in various fields. This has helped promote revolution and construction in both countries."

He said that in the present situation, "deeper militant friendship and closer unity between the parties, governments and people of the two countries constitutes an important guarantee against the danger of war and for the defence of peace and security in Asia."

DPRK Press Comment Noted

OW110840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an article today marked the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The article said that the treaty embodies the determination of the two peoples in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause.

It stressed that the blood-cemented militant friendship between Korea and China has been tested by storms in the past and is unbreakable.

MINJU CHOSON in an article celebrating the anniversary today said whatever storms may occur, the two peoples of Korea and China will fight shoulder to shoulder.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT BANQUET FOR KWP DELEGATION

SK110350 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, at the invitation of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the eight-member KWP delegation from the DPRK's Chagang Province, with its head (Kang Yong-san), secretary of the Chagang Provincial KWP Committee, and its deputy head Choe Yong-chol, responsible secretary of the Chunggang County KWP Committee, arrived in Changchun by train this morning. Welcoming the delegation at the Changchun Municipal Railway Station were Song Jieham, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade (Li Yiping), secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons from the provincial and municipal foreign affairs offices.

The Chagang Provincial KWP delegation entered our province through the border city of Jian on 9 July. (Zhao Zhongli), director of the provincial foreign affairs office, made a special trip to Jian to greet the delegation and returned to Changchun. This evening, the provincial CCP committee gave a banquet to honor the delegation with the participation of leading comrades from the provincial and municipal CCP committees, including Qiang Xiaochu, Song Jiehan and (Li Yiping). Before the banquet, leading comrades from the provincial and municipal party and government organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Song Jiehan and (Li Yiping), received the delegation at Nanhu Guest House. At the reception, guests and hosts warmly held cordial talks.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

OW091358 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A spokesman of the Information Department of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement on the Vietnamese authorities' so-called pledge to withdraw part of their troops from Kampucha. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1525 GMT on 9 July carries a report on this statement which adds the following sentence: "He pointed out that the announcement made by the Vietnamese authorities on 'partial withdrawal of their troops' is a trick played by them to deceive people."]

The statement points out: The Vietnamese authorities asserted on 7 July that they would conditionally withdraw part of their troops from Kampuchea. This is obviously a trick played by them to deceive people at a time when the Kampuchean people have united to make new progress in their struggle against Vietnam. In so doing, the Vietnamese authorities are attempting to avoid implementing the relevant UN resolutions, to continue their forcible occupation of Kampuchea, to control Indochina and to later expand into Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese authorities have wantonly attacked China and Thailand and have put forward various unreasonable demands. All this is nothing but an attempt to cook up a pretext for pursuing their regional hegemonism. If the Vietnamese authorities really have the sincerity to solve the Kampuchea issue, then they should immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAMESE 'PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL'

HK110257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "'Partial Withdrawal' Is a Fraud"]

[Text] The so-called "foreign ministers conference" of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh puppets, a meeting directed by the Vietnamese authorities, announced its conclusion on 7 July. The meeting's communique declared that, beginning this month, the Vietnamese authorities would withdraw "part" of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is a bait proferred by the Vietnamese authorities in order to accomplish the "reconciliation and peaceful coexistence with ASEAN" and "restoration of peace in Southeast Asia" that they have recently been clamoring about.

As everyone knows, there is nothing at all new about the Vietnamese authorities' so-called "partial withdrawal." Back in September 1980, at the 35th UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities stated that they were "prepared to withdraw part of their forces from Kampuchea." However, this trick, which was an attempt to overturn the UN General Assembly resolution calling for troop withdrawals, was immediately seen through by the international community. Now the Vietnamese authorities have come up with a new "partial withdrawal" decision just when the Vietnamese aggressor troops' dry-season offensive in Kampuchea has encountered total defeat and the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea have signed a declaration on setting up a joint government; moreover, they have tried to use the term "beginning this month" in order to lure ASEAN into giving up its support for the democratic forces in Kampuchea and instead hold a "dialogue" with Vietnam to discuss a so-called "peaceful solution" of the Kampuchea issue. It is plain to everyone that this is a conspiracy of the Vietnamese authorities to attempt in vain to get out of their predicament at a time when the situation is getting worse and worse for them.

The Vietnamese authorities think that so long as they announce a "partial troop withdrawal" beginning this month, the ASEAN countries will be overjoyed and vie with each other to shake hands and hail them. In this way, Vietnam could be perfectly justified in permanently stationing troops in Kampuchea, the UN General Assembly resolution calling for troop withdrawal would turn into a scrap of paper, the Phnom Penh puppets could pass through the hall into the inner chamber and be recognized by the ASEAN countries, while the patriotic forces in Kampuchea would collapse of their own accord and disappear from the scene, and the Vietnamese authorities' hegemonistic rule in Indochina would be firmly consolidated. However, the ASEAN countries and the peoples of Southeast Asia are not as simple as Vietnam imagines.

It is plain to everyone that the so-called "partial troop withdrawal" beginning this month has no practical significance whatsoever. In fact, the Vietnamese aggressor army has suffered heavy casualties due to the continuous attacks by the patriotic army and people in Kampuchea, and there are also difficulties in logistics supplies, and epidemics and so on, and so portions of its forces are constantly coming into or leaving Kampuchea. Even if a part of the aggressor army is withdrawn, this would have no effect on Hanoi's control of the Phnom Penh puppets, and still less does it change the basic fact of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities' current loud clamors about withdrawing a "part" of their aggressor army from Kampuchea in order to boast of their "sincerety" in seeking a peaceful solution of the Kampuchea problem only proves that they obstinately reject the UN General Assembly resolutions, refuse to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressors troops from Kampuchea, and persist in their policy of aggression and expansion, and that their so-called wish for reconciliation and peaceful coexistence with the ASEAN states and restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is a sheer lie. The Vietnamese authorities' utterances about a "partial withdrawal" had only just come out when they were exposed and denounced by the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia. This shows that the peoples can see through their tricks.

Of course, there is nothing accidental in the move of the Vietnamese authorities to produce afresh, with a little embellishment, their rotten junk of "partial troop withdrawal." At present there is indeed an international trend to attempt to appease the aggressors and seek a compromise with the Vietnamese authorities over the Kampuchea issue. Some people hold that Vietnam's appetite is not very big, and so long as Laos and Kampuchea are given to Vietnam, it will be satisfied and proceed to live in peace. There are also people who hold that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea was carried out for reasons of its own "security," and proceed to publicly propose "giving Vietnam security guarantees." Some people hold that an Indochina under Vietnamese control could become a protective screen for Southeast Asia to guard that region from Chinese "aggression." All these are dangerous notions that can be used by the Vietnamese authorities.

The essence of the Kampuchean problem is that the Vietnamese authorities are trying to establish an Indochina federation bossed by themselves and to use this as a base for aggression and expansion and pursuit of regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia in service to the Soviet southward drive in global hegemonism. Hence, the Vietnamese authorities will certainly not stop at invading and occupying Kampuchea; instead, their desires will become insatiable and their appetite ever greater. At present there is no threat whatsoever to Vietnam's security. On the contrary, it is Vietnam that has committed aggression against its neighbors and threatened their security. The threat from China that the Vietnamese authorities have fabricated is sheer fantasy. China is a socialist country that pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. It has no ambitions whatsoever regarding Vietnam and Southeast Asia, and poses no threat to them at all. The Vietnamese authorities' fabrications are aimed at creating a pretext for their invasion of Kampuchea and also at sabotaging, for their own benefit, the friendly ties between China and the countries of Southeast Asia. Experience tells us that we must resolutely struggle against aggressors whose greed is insatiable; they regard any compromise or concession as weakness. The only way to settle the Kampuchean problem is to strictly implement the relevant UN resolutions and force the Vietnamese authorities to immediately and unconditionally withdraw their occupation troops from Kampuchea. No matter what the pretext, to sacrifice the interests of the Kampuchean people and weaken the morale and combat strength of the Kampuchean people in their present fight against the Vietnamese aggressors is to support Vietnamese aggression and Soviet expansionist strategy, and this would not only be of no assistance in rationally solving the Kampuchean problem but would also cause grave consequences for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. Every clear-headed person can understand this.

China has consistently supported the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and sincerely hopes that the Kampuchea of the future will be an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned state. Proceeding from the overall situation in opposing hegemonism and preserving peace in Asia and the world, China is willing to work together with all peace-loving countries that uphold justice to pursue a fair and rational solution to the Kampuchean problem.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL ON SOLUTION OF KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW091441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- The recently published issue No 3 of the quarterly GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [INTERNATIONAL STUDIES] carries a contributing commentator's article entitled "The Kampuchea Issue Must Be Correctly Solved," excerpts of which follow:

While forcibly occupying Kampuchean territory and slaughtering the patriotic Kampuchean people, Vietnam has redoubled its efforts in resorting to political and propaganda tactics to stir up a trend of appeasement in order to extricate itself from its predicament and finally achieve its purpose of conquering Kampuchea. Meanwhile, the views and actions of some countries and people on the Kampuchea issue have for some time given Vietnam an opportunity that can be exploited to its advantage.

The Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea constitutes a grave act in violation of international law. An illegal act cannot produce any legal results -- this is a basic principle of international law as well as all other laws. Negation of this principle is a negation of law itself. If this principle were allowed to be willfully violated, there would be no justice or order to speak of in the international community.

To force the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw from the Kampuchean territory it has forcibly occupied and to overthrow the Kampuchean puppet regime propped up by them depends mainly on the victorious development of the armed struggle against Vietnam in Kampuchea. In this situation, all countries that stand against aggression are obliged to render powerful assistance to the Kampuchean patriotic forces, or at least should not do anything to weaken these forces.

Although the Democratic Kampuchean Government has in the past made some errors in domestic policy, it has adopted measures to correct them. For the past 3 years or more, it has persisted in its struggle under extremely difficult conditions and has achieved many combat successes. This shows that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is gaining growing support from the Kampuchean people. The reason why other countries are giving assistance to Democratic Kampuchea is that without such a force fighting against the outside aggressors, Vietnam might well have annexed Kampuchea by now. Obviously, as long as one proceeds from the overall situation of the struggle against aggression, it will be easy to understand the importance and necessity of giving assistance to the various groups of Kampuchean patriotic forces, including Democratic Kampuchea.

Internationally, some people consider it feasible to take a "flexible" attitude toward Vietnam and give it some assistance to enable it to "have another choice than to depend on the Soviet Union," thus "luring Vietnam into freeing itself from Soviet influence" and "not driving Vietnam to the wall and to complete dependence on the Soviet Union."

If the Vietnamese authorities should, as certain persons have hoped, gradually dissociate themselves from their dependence on the Soviet Union, that would certainly be a good thing. But how can this be achieved? It can be done only by exerting further pressures on Vietnam, by adding more difficulties to it from all sides so that it will ultimately find profitless its pursuit of regional hegemonism by relying on the Soviet Union and only find itself involved in worsened internal crises and subjected to increased Soviet control. Only then will Vietnam begin to consider whether or not it should change its course.

On the contrary, if Vietnam is treated "more moderately," and if pressures on it are relieved and its difficulties are lessened, it would feel it can carry on as usual and gain advantages from both sides, and therefore never change its course. It also should be pointed out that to compromise with the Vietnamese aggressors would mean helping them to maintain at least part of the "fruits" of aggression, that is, to allow the aggressors to benefit from their pursuit of regional hegemonism with Soviet backing. This would throw Vietnam further into the lap of the Soviet Union.

The situation of the anti-aggression struggle on the Kampuchean battlefield is now good. As long as all groups of the Kampuchean patriotic forces strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, as long as the international community continues to uphold the norms of international relations and exert greater pressure on the aggressor to increase his difficulties, then it will be eventually possible to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to correctly solve the Kampuchea issue.

SIHANOUK PROCLAMATION ON FORMATION OF CGDK

OW111220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 11 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has proclaimed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] at a site inside Kampuchea, according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea monitored here today.

Proclamation
of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
President of Democratic Kampuchea
(July 9, 1982)

Today, at this historical site, I have the distinguished honor to proclaim the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is constituted in conformity with the declaration I signed in Kuala Lumpur on June 22, 1982, with His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, and His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan.

The main composition of this coalition government (inner Cabinet) is already known, namely:

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, prime minister

The four coordination committees subordinated to the inner Cabinet have just been constituted with the following composition:

1. Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy

- Mr. Ieng Sary
- Mr. Buor Hell [name as received]
- Mr. Boun Say

2. Coordination Committee for Defense

-- Mr. In Tam
-- Mr. Im Chhoodeth [as received]
-- Mr. Son Sen

3. Coordination Committee for Culture and Education

-- Mr. Chhoy Vy [as received]
-- Mr. Chak Saroeun
-- Mr. Thuch Rinn [as received]

4. Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs

-- Dr. Thuounn Thoeun
-- Dr. Bou Kheng
-- Prince Norodom Chakrapong [as received]

The objectives to be attained by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are well determined in the declaration of June 22, 1982:

1. To mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country.

2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

Soon after the withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation armed forces from Kampuchea, the entire people of Kampuchea shall be able to exercise fully their rights to self-determination through general and free elections, and secret ballots, under the supervision of the United Nations organization.

In my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, I solemnly declare that our duty imposes upon us to fulfill with dignity and with determination the missions assigned to us in our national liberation struggle.

I launch an urgent and patriotic appeal to all our compatriots, wherever they are, inside the country or abroad, to join us in the struggle against the foreign occupiers.

I launch an appeal to all friendly countries and governments to bring us aid and support for the sacred cause which we defend, for the restoration of peace in Kampuchea, and for the equilibrium, the stability, and the security of this part of the world.

I express my gratitude to the Royal Government of Thailand, and to the governments of other ASEAN countries which have constantly supported and aided us in our struggle for national liberation, and all my gratitude equally goes to all our friends the world over who have granted us aid and support in our heavy and noble task.

SIHANOUK INSPECTS DK'S PHNUM MALAI AREA

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Feature: Samdech Sihanouk Inspects Liberated Area of Democratic Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, July 9 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu) -- At noontime of July 8, just after a shower was over, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, appeared at the bridge leading into Phum Thmei village in the Phnum Malai liberated area.

At this moment, Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, who had been awaiting his arrival, trotted forward and greeted him with an embrace in the middle of the bridge. Then Sihanouk hugged Ieng Sary, Son Sen and others.

"We haven't seen each other since 1979. More than three years have passed; what a tremendous change!" said Sihanouk to Son Sen. With these words, the quiet place buried deep in forests and mountains became suddenly enlivened.

President Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honor of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the accompaniment of Khieu Samphan and to the strains of a drum band.

With open arms he smiled all the way at the welcoming crowd who flanked the trail in their holiday best. At one point or another, he shook hands with and embraced an old acquaintance whom he picked out among the welcomers. Madame Sihanouk, Monique, lifted a little child into her arms and kissed him.

There were some 2,000 people lining the trail leading to the thatched bamboo guest house breezy with banana fragrance from nearby wet groves. Pointing to the scene, Vice-President Khieu Samphan told this correspondent: "Samdech Sihanouk is back in his capacity as the newly elected president of the state of Democratic Kampuchea. This is the symbol of the great unity of the Kampuchean nation in their resistance war against Vietnam."

Inside the guest house, President Sihanouk told reporters: "I am back on the soil of my motherland again to join my compatriots. I'm deeply impressed by their stable life here and their spiritedness, and I am moved by the big welcome they gave me today. I'm glad to see that there are many children in the villages. This indicates that the future of our country is promising and the Kampuchean nation can never be eliminated." Hearing this remark, the room was ringing with approving laughs and applause.

Sihanouk went on to say that the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea is a disciplined force which is in a good position to combat. They are fighting "in a spirit of bravery which defies sacrifices." He added: "I am convinced that we are able to eliminate colonialism in Kampuchea and rebuild our country into a neutral, peace-loving and independent one."

Then followed two hours of political talks. When the meeting was over, the restful atmosphere became animated again. The "anti-Vietnam art troupe" played music for the ensuing banquet given by Khieu Samphan in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party. And this was followed by national dances "staged" on the yard before the dining shack. In one of the items, the dancers formed a design resembling the Angkor Wat, apparently to the delight of Sihanouk. He exclaimed in joy, "this is our Angkor Wat. This is real national dance."

At the end of the performance, Sihanouk had this to say: "Our country will have a bright future if it has a strong and powerful army, carries out the economic work well, and develops a national culture."

Hern, a 24-year-old soldier, said: "The visit by Samdech Sihanouk implies that we have now a national organization for joint fighting against Vietnam. I am sure we will be in a much better position to defeat Vietnam, as long as all of us persevere in the anti-Vietnamese struggle."

ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS REPLY LETTER TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

OW091524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated yesterday in a reply letter to Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, support the just struggle waged by the Palestinian and other Arab people against Israeli expansionism."

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that with the connivance and blessing of the United States, the Begin authorities of Israel did not hesitate to use Israeli youth as cannon fodder to launch an inhuman aggressive war in disregard of the principles of international law. The Chinese Government and people are greatly incensed at and strongly condemn Israel's savage aggression and express deep admiration for the bravery shown by the Palestinian guerrillas and people in their resistance against aggressors under the leadership of the PLO.

Zhao Ziyang said in the letter: "You are not isolated in the struggle and the cause you are fighting for is just. You have made tremendous sacrifice. However, we are fully confident that so long as you uphold principles, persist in the struggle, strengthen unity, pursue correct military and political policies and tactics and win the sympathy and support of the people all over the world, you will surely overcome difficulties, defeat the ferocious enemy and finally obtain the holy rights of the Palestinian people."

Premier Zhao said: "The Chinese Government has always held that an all-round and just solution to the Middle East issue can be achieved only on the basis of restoring the Palestinian national rights and respecting the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries. It will make unremitting efforts in accordance with its consistent principled stand and, together with governments upholding justice and cherishing peace, to check the Israeli aggression and support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle."

In a letter to the Chinese premier, 'Arafat gave an account of the grave situation arising from the Israeli invasion and the besieging of Beirut and thanked the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people for their vigorous support for the resistance to the Israeli aggression put up by the Palestinian army and people.

In the past month, he pointed out, Israel has used the most sophisticated destructive weapons of the ground, naval and air forces supplied by U.S. imperialism to launch a despicable aggression against Lebanon and declared that it would destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli aggressors have inflicted heavy losses upon the life and property of the Lebanese and the Palestinian people, he added.

'Arafat said in face of Israel's superiority in troops and new types of weapons and equipment, the Palestinian fighters have fought bravely, mauling enemy troops heavily. They have enabled the whole world to see that the Palestinian cause is just, the fighters are brave and the people of Lebanon and Palestine are persisting in their struggle in defence of freedom and independence.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SUPERPOWERS' RIVALRY IN MIDEAST

HK091322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "The Grassland Suffers Disaster"]

[Text] Under the wanton and indiscriminate bombardment by the Israeli invading troops, Lebanon has become the testing ground for the two superpowers' new-model weapons.

In the sky, the American-made F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers have already had several skirmishes with the Soviet-made MIG-23 jet fighters. On the ground, the American-made M-60 tanks have repeatedly engaged in fighting against the Soviet-made T-72 tanks. As reported, Moscow has so far appeared to be inferior to its rival in this "dual meet" between the American and the Soviet new-model weapons. Washington just felt so complacent that it even "highly appreciated" Lebanon's being "the test ground for American weapons." As Moscow did not want to be outdone, it immediately sent a large and comprehensive military delegation, consisting of various types of military specialists and headed by the deputy commander of the air defense forces, to the spot to carry out inspection and investigation, so as to determine countermeasures to deal with the American-made new-model weapons. Therefore, the meaning of this performance competition of new-model weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union to the peace of the Middle East and even the whole world seems self-evident.

The grassland always suffers disaster when the elephants fight against each other. Similarly, the Third World countries always suffer first when the two superpowers combat for hegemony. Kampuchea and Afghanistan are good illustrations, and now Lebanon is another. All the Third World countries must unite to stop the superpowers from making them testing grounds for new-model weapons.

U.S. OFFICIAL LEAVES SYRIA AFTER TALKS ON PLO

OW110721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and assistant to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, left here for Beirut this afternoon after talks with Syrian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister al-Halim Khaddam on the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

According to informed sources here, Khaddam told Draper that the main issue in Lebanon was not the evacuation of Palestinian fighters but the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Syria refused to take in the PLO fighters who will withdraw from besieged west Beirut. An official spokesman said yesterday: "Under the present circumstance, there is no place in Syria for the Palestinian fighters who intend to withdraw from Beirut."

AGREEMENT ON PLO WITHDRAWAL 'TO BE FINALIZED'

OW100944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Agreement on PLO Withdrawal From Beirut To Be Finalized" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, July 9 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the withdrawal of the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut could be finalized within 24 hours, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO) Political Department Faruq Qaddumi told newsmen here today.

Qaddumi said that the PLO had decided to withdraw from Beirut in order to avoid destruction of the Lebanese capital and an expected massacre of civilians by the invading Israeli forces. Meanwhile, he stressed that the Palestinian Armed Forces now stationed in west Beirut should be allowed to leave by road to Syria with all their weapons. A United Nations force should be deployed in Beirut to cover the Palestinian withdrawal, he added.

Qaddumi is visiting London as a member of the Arab League delegation. In his talks with British Foreign Minister of state Doublas Hurd yesterday, Qaddumi said that the PLO had envisaged a five-stage withdrawal process: the maintenance of a ceasefire, disengagement of forces, deployment of an international peace-keeping force, an Israeli withdrawal to between five and seven kilometers (three to four miles) outside Beirut, and withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut. He said that 70 percent of a package agreement was completed. The unresolved problems were: whether or not the Palestinian forces are allowed to bring with them heavy weapons when they withdraw, the composition of the international peace-keeping force and the establishment of the PLO political and information institutes in Lebanon. The PLO would like to see that some non-aligned, European, Arab and Islamic countries take part in the proposed international peace-keeping force. He pointed out that an agreement on PLO withdrawal could be applied only to the Beirut area rather than other areas in Lebanon.

EGYPT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN CAUSE

OW111908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Nairobi, July 11 (XINHUA) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian cause and Arab solidarity. In an interview with the SUNDAY NATION of Kenya published today, Ghali said: "The relation between Egypt and Palestinians has always been significant and during the last five years there has been a bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cairo. We have in Cairo 17,000 Palestinian students and many Palestinians living in Egypt."

"Maybe we have disagreed with certain Arab 'rejectionist' countries about the methodology we have adopted to obtain the realization of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but we have the same aim to help the Palestinian people exercise their rights to self-determination," he said. Referring to Egypt's draft resolution to the U.N. Security Council, he said: "Our resolution is wide-based and includes the recognition of the right to self-determination by the Palestinian people."

He stated that Egypt will not attend the forthcoming O.A.U. ministerial council meeting and the 19th O.A.U. summit in Tripoli, in view of the bilateral relations between Egypt and Libya. He said that a compromise should be found on the issue of Western Sahara. "We believe that Africa must be united and speak with one voice," he said. "Intra-African divisions and disputes must be solved inside an African framework and avoid foreign intervention," he stressed.

"We have three million Egyptian experts working in the Arab world" and "we believe that sooner or later Arab solidarity will prevail," he added.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN TIES

HK090319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Le Shan [2867 1472]: "Israel Is Stepping Up Its Military Collaboration With South Africa"]

[Text] Two years ago a pro-Israeli lobby group in the South African Parliament declared that frequent contacts between South Africa and Israel were aimed at strengthening the "strategic unity" between them.

People have noted that recently the "strategic" collaboration between Israel and South Africa has been markedly intensified.

According to JEUNE AFRIQUE published in Paris, in the four black puppet states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) created by South Africa, there have recently appeared a number of overweening and arrogant Israelis. They are nominally "technical personnel" engaged by the South African Government, but they are in fact South African military advisers sent there to take charge of organizing the security work for the "heads of state" of the four puppet states. This is just an episode in the military collaboration between the Israeli and South African authorities.

The Lebanese AL-HAWADITH reported some time ago that a few Israeli writers close to the government and the army said in a book entitled "Two Minutes Over the Sky of Baghdad" that Israel, South Africa and others had set up a combined enterprise for the production of neutron bombs, tactical atomic bombs and a kind of ground-to-ground missile. These ground-to-ground missiles are capable of hitting any target in the Arab world if they are fired from Israeli territory. At the same time, Israel and South Africa recently have also strengthened their "cooperation" in the field of conventional weapons. According to informed British sources, the Israeli military industry is undertaking the transhipment of propellants for the conventional, long-range and heavy-caliber guns produced by South Africa while the latter holds the license for manufacturing artillery shells for the Israeli Armed Forces.

It should be pointed out that the strategic collaboration between Israel and South Africa is long-standing. As far back as 1948, in the early days after the founding of Israel, South Africa dispatched to Israel a number of officers, army doctors and military experts. When Israel launched the third Middle East war in 1967 and during the fourth Middle East war in 1973, South Africa provided Israel with large amounts of military and economic aid. After this, Israeli aid to South Africa also markedly increased. The plan for intrusion into southern Angola by South African Armed Forces in 1975 was drawn up by 20 Israeli staff officers and experts. In 1976, the ringleader of the South African apartheid regime, B.J. Voster, paid a visit to Israel. Both parties signed cooperation agreements on military affairs, economy and science and technology. In 1977, in total disregard of the UN embargo placed on South Africa, Israel supplied South Africa with weapons and military technology on a large scale. Israel also dispatched a large number of military advisers and armed personnel to South Africa. At the same time, leading Israeli high-ranking military officers visited the South African capital, Pretoria, in succession.

It is common knowledge that South Africa is Israel's biggest arms customer. Israel has built 6 missile-carrying warships for South Africa and has supplied 20 Lion Cub fighter bombers. The (Ta-di-lan) [1044 6611 5696] Electronics Industry, Inc of Israel also set up a military equipment factory in South Africa. On the night of 22 September 1979 the U.S. satellite "Vela," used for detecting nuclear detonation in the atmosphere, recorded two flashes of light. It was believed to be a "sign" indicating that in the South Atlantic, to the south of the Cape of Good Hope, there was a detonation of a small atom bomb with a force equivalent to 2,500-3,000 tons of TNT. Washington's columnist Anderson said that, according to an analysis by the CIA, this detonation was a nuclear test conducted cooperatively by South Africa and Israel.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

HK100936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "On Reform"]

[Text] During the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the CCP we have established the socialist public ownership of the means of production, eliminated the system of exploitation, carried out socialist construction in a planned manner and achieved unprecedentedly great development in our economic and cultural cause. However, our country's socialist political and economic systems are not perfect enough and we have undergone many setbacks in the course of the modernization of our country. The Chinese people deeply realize that in order to build up their country into a powerful, modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist one, they must carry out deep and persistent reforms in all the structures ranging from government structure to enterprise structure, and in all the systems ranging from economic system to political system, under the leadership of the CCP.

The General Law of the Reforms

The occurrence of a reform is never the outcome of the personal will of a few outstanding people. The basic premise for the success of any reform is the urgent demand for the reform in society. This is the objective condition for the success of a reform. However, history has proved that the success of a reform depends not only on objective conditions, but also on whether the leadership of the reform is strong enough and whether the policies, plans, measures and methods of the reform are suited to the objective reality. Therefore, in order for a reform to succeed, there must also be various subjective conditions.

First, in order to carry out a reform, one must rely on the strength of the state power and the reform must be carried out under strong leadership. A reform differs from all the spontaneous political movements in that it is an action initiated by the class, political party or people in power from a higher level to a lower level to change the system or tradition by the strength of the state power.

Second, a reform must proceed from reality, and, in order to carry out feasible goals, programs or schemes should be formulated. Any reform is to be carried out under its specific historical and practical conditions; even though the goal of the reform does not run counter to the trend of history, a reform may still fail if the plan of the reform itself is divorced from reality or the national conditions of the country and is the mechanical copy of a successful foreign reform. Moreover, a measure that was effective during a certain period may be completely infeasible in another period. That is why all reforms must proceed from the actual conditions. In the course of an actual reform, especially a reform that has wide involvement, the reform of a certain aspect inevitably has repercussions on other aspects of social, political and economic life. Therefore, we must make a deep study of the sources that have given rise to the malpractices in social, political and economic life and sum up historical experiences and lessons. On the basis of this study and these historical experiences and lessons and according to the goal of the reform, we will formulate the general tentative plan and the general scheme of the reform. Otherwise, the success of the reform in the specific situation will often be offset by difficulties and setbacks that could arise in other situations.

Third, in order to ensure the implementation of the program and scheme of the reform, we should carry out a series of concrete reform measures step by step in a planned manner. When we begin to carry out a reform, we should conscientiously analyze the conditions for the reform, make clear the reform measures, adopt a series of concrete measures and vigorously and soundly make efforts to successfully carry out the reform.

Fourth, we should promptly solve the problems that crop up during the reform. The reform of human society differs from experiments in natural sciences. No matter how well-conceived and perfect the scheme of reform is intended to be, many unforeseen new problems and new contradictions may crop up in the course of the reform. If we do not solve these new problems and contradictions in a timely manner, the reform will end in failure. There have been many such lessons in history.

Viewed in a historical materialist viewpoint, the success of a reform after all lies in whether it conforms to the orientation of the development of the society and whether it can promote the development of the productive force. That is why only those reforms that can finally promote the development of social productive force and economic development will succeed. However, if there is no strong leadership, feasible goal or scientific plan, measures and methods, or, if the problems that crop up during a reform cannot be promptly solved, a reform will not automatically succeed even if it conforms to the trend of history.

Reform Is the Urgent Demand of the People

The founding of the PRC and the establishment of the socialist system is the most profound political and social reform in our country's history. Because the people have taken state power into their hands and become the masters of the country and society and because the socialist public ownership of the means of production has been established, the system of exploitation of men by men has been eliminated and the principle of "from each according to his abilities and to each according to his labor" has been implemented, the establishment of the socialist system has opened up broad prospects for the prosperity of the motherland and the happiness of the people.

However, it is impossible to eliminate all the malpractices left by the old society as soon as the socialist system is established. Moreover, as the socialist cause is a completely new cause in our country, it is unavoidable that some defects will emerge and some mistakes will be committed in the leading of such a great cause. That is why since the founding of our country, despite the great results we have achieved, there have still been various malpractices in some aspects in our political, economic and social life.

Regarding our political life, we have not established a perfect system of socialist democracy. The system of the people's congresses is the basic political system of our country, but it was seriously destroyed during the decade of turmoil. The thinking style of some leaders of the party and the state was, of course, one reason, but the most important reason was in the system. Why did the "leftist" mistakes last for so many years and why were they not corrected in a timely manner? Why did such a disaster as the "Great Cultural Revolution" occur in a socialist land? Why did the broad ranks of party members and the broad masses of the people not stop the spread and development of this disaster by normal means? Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly said that the reform and perfection of the system was more basic, more stable and more long-standing in nature and was concerned to a great extent with the whole situation rather than the thinking, work style and responsibility of individuals. Under the situation of the existence of lifelong tenure of the highest leadership posts of the party and the state, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism will be destroyed with the emergence and development of the practice of individualism. As the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" says: "Gradually building up a highly democratic socialist political system is one of the fundamental tasks of the socialist revolution." Since the founding of our country, we have failed to pay attention to this task and this became one of the important factors that gave rise to the "Great Cultural Revolution." In other aspects of our political life, because we have not set up a series of systems related to the structure and cadres of our organizations to meet the needs of the socialist modernization, our organizations have long since been overstaffed and they have long since overlapped one another in terms of responsibility and duties. As a result, there have been serious practices of shifting responsibility and the efficiency of these organizations is very low. In some areas and departments, the correct policies of the party and the government cannot be fully carried out, bureaucracy has run rampant and many problems related to the people's livelihood cannot be solved in a timely manner.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the guidance of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, we have carried out some initial reforms in the agricultural, industrial, financial and commercial fields and have achieved some remarkable results while conscientiously correcting the previous "leftist" mistakes and readjusting the national economy.

However, as yet we have not enough time to formulate a scientific and well-conceived general plan for the reform of the economic system and structure. We have not yet been able to effectively eliminate the large number of malpractices in the economic life of our country and our economic work has fallen very short of the demand as a result of building up a powerful modern socialist country.

In the face of various problems in the political and economic fields of our country, the carrying out of the reform has become the urgent demand of the people all over the country. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was a great turning point of profound and far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the founding of our country. This plenary session put an end to the stagnant situation of the progress of the work of the party that had emerged since October 1976, began to comprehensively and conscientiously correct the "leftist" mistakes that were committed during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to carry out a series of partial reforms in political, economic and other fields; for example, the restoration and consolidation of democratic centralism in the leading organizations at all levels, the strengthening of collective leadership and the combating and overcoming of the practice of the arbitration of individuals. Regarding the system of the leadership of the party and the state, the practice of confusing the party with the government, replacing the government with the party, and the overcentralization of power has been corrected. Regarding the cadre system, the abolishment of the de facto lifelong tenure of leading posts has been put forward and certain principles and regulations have been formulated to prevent and correct the unhealthy practices, such as bureaucracy and privilege, among the cadres. Regarding the election system, the system of a relative majority has been adopted and the scope of direct election has been expanded to include the election of the deputies of county people's congresses. Regarding the structure of the state organs, the central level organs have begun to put an end to the phenomena of overstaffing and overlapping, reducing the excessive number of deputy posts, improving work style and raising work efficiency. Regarding the economic structure and system, the power of local governments has increased, the decision-making power of enterprises, including rural production teams, has been expanded and various forms of the production responsibility system have been established. Regarding external economic relations, the previous practice of closing the country to international exchanges has been ended and the policy of opening up to the outside world has been implemented. All these reforms have given play to the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses of people and vigorously promoted the development of the socialist modernization of our country. The achievements that have been scored in the reforms since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee show that in order to more satisfactorily eliminate the various malpractices in the political and economic fields in our country, in order to remove the obstacles to our progress and in order to further perfect the socialist political and economic systems, it is necessary to continuously forge ahead in reforms.

The Party Is Surely Able To Lead the People To Complete the Great Cause of Reform

The reforms that we have been engaged in today are diametrically different from the reforms in the countries under the rule of the exploiting classes. In a country where the exploiting class has state power, reforms, after all, serve to consolidate the rule of the exploiting class over the masses of the people, even though some of them have objectively strengthened the force of the state. Our reform today, after all, is aimed at consolidating the state power of the people and seeking happiness for the people.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and the success of the reforms, the reforms must be carried out under firm leadership. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and the party Central Committee is the top headquarters of our reforms. More than 60 years of history since the founding of the CCP has proved that the CCP has not only successfully led the Chinese people in overthrowing the three great mountains and in scoring tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction, but is surely able to lead the reforms and achieve all-round victory in the reforms.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and success in the reforms, we must proceed from our national conditions, make careful study and formulate feasible goals of the reforms and the general and specific plans, measures and methods of the reforms. Regarding the reform of the political structure and system, the new constitution will become the most important part of this reform and it will point out the orientation of the reform of the structure of the state. For example, in the future structure of the state, we will expand the power of office of the NPC Standing Committee, set up the post of the chairman of the state and the Cental Military Commission, establish the responsibility system of ministers in the State Council and the limited tenure system of the top leading posts of the state, and definitely acknowledge the broad power of the masses of the people in running the state and the society. The process of formulating the new constitution can be said to be the process of carrying out the general design of the reform of the state structure. As for the reform of the political system and stucture, we have yet to formulate concrete reform plans related to our legislation, judiciary, national defense, cadres, the relationships between the central and local organizations, and the relationships between the party and the government. As for the reform of the economic structure, we should also carry out the general plan of the reform. At the same time, we must carry out relevant studies and formulate the concrete reform plans related to planning statistics finance, taxation, pricing, banks, commerce, materials, foreign trade and labor wages. Of course, the reforms of both the political and economic structures and systems are historical processes. In carrying them out we should not only formulate well-conceived plans, but should also invent concrete measures for reform in light of the actual conditions. These measures should be tested at selected points and the experience of these tests should be continuously summed up and gradually popularized.

In order to ensure the smooth progress and the success of the reform, we must, furthermore, promptly find and solve the various problems that will crop up in the process of the reform. At the same time, we should make relevant studies and formulate concrete reform plans related to planning, statistics, finance, taxation, pricing, banks, commerce, materials, foreign trade and labor wages. When we encounter difficulties and setbacks in carrying out reforms, we should conscientiously analyze the causes for the difficulties and setbacks and adopt feasible measures to satisfactorily solve, in a timely manner, the problems that have cropped up in the course of reform.

In order to achieve outstanding results in reforms, we should, while adhering to the four basic principles, continue to emancipate our minds and theoretically eliminate the various one-sided and erroneous ideas and prejudicies. For a long time, we denied that the socialist political and economic structures and systems should be continuously perfected. This idea, in fact, blocks reform and regards socialism as a thing that will never change. In the same way, when we correctly stressed democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership, we denied the necessity of establishing the "responsibility system of the chief officials" in order to raise the work efficiency of the administrative organizations. When we stressed the historical role of the leaders of the proletariat, we denied the necessity for establishing the system of limited tenure for top leading posts of the state in a socialist country. When we correctly held that the socialist economy was a publicly-owned economy, we denied the necessity for allowing diversified economic factors to exist under the conditions of maintaining the power of public ownership. All this one-sided and even erroneous understanding about the socialism political and ecomomic strutures and systems has for a long time been the obstacle to the further development of our country's socialist cause. Therefore, "emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and being united to look forward" should also be one of the important principles that guides reform work.

In order to achieve prominent results in the reforms, we must mobilize the masses of the people and make them plunge into the socialist cause of reform. The support or rejection by the people determines the prospects and the success or failure of the reform. Whether the plans, measures and methods of a reform are scientific in nature depends on whether the reform itself really conforms to the trend and the people's desire. Only by uniting the people of all nationalities throughout the country and giving full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses of the people under the leadership of the party can we achieve success in the reforms.

The reforms are a great cause that our country will carry out during the 1980's for the purpose of building a powerful modern socialist country. Because the reforms will inevitably involve changes in the organization's structures, systems and work style and will inevitably shake up the out-of-date and backward things, the reform's will not be smoothly implemented and they will surely run into difficulties and resistance. Moreover, unexpected problems may crop up. However, today, as long as we adhere to the socialist road under the leadership of the party, as long as we conscientiously and prudently carry out the reforms in a planned and orderly manner, and as long as we are presistent and indomitable in doing this, the great cause of the reforms of the structures and systems in China will surely succeed and China will surely stand as a tower of socialist power in the Far East.

STATE FARM-COMMUNE CONTRADICTIONS VIEWED

OW111044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "An Important Way To Solve the Contradiction Between State Farms and Communes"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- In the past few years, there have been rather salient contradictions and disputes between state farms and communes and production brigades in some places. Cases of peasants plundering state farms' properties have occurred repeatedly. This not only directly disrupts production order and economic contruction but corrodes people's minds, corrupts the social atmosphere and party style and affects stability and unity.

Although this unhealthy trend of plundering the state farms' properties is attributable to the influence of the beating, smashing and looting, and anarchism during the "Cultural Revolution," more importantly, it is closely related to the laxity and weakness, unhealthy tendencies and one-sided mass viewpoint of some of the grassroots cadres and organizations. In fact, many unlawful acts were committed with the connivance and support, even under the leadership, of some country, commune and brigade cadres. It is imperative to adopt measures to firmly check this unhealthy trend. It is necessary to educate grassroots rural cadres and the peasant masses to love the state and socialism and to enforce party discipline and state law on the small number of people who violate law and discipline. This is one aspect of the problem.

On the other hand, we should see that to thoroughly solve the problem, we must correctly and reasonable handle the contradiction between the state farms and the communes. The reasons that have caused the contradictions between the state farms and the communes are complicated and many-sided. There are problems of the unclear definition of rights and jurisdictions and the unequal interests between the two sides left over from history. There are also problems caused by shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party and government departments. To properly handle the contradictions between state farms and communes, we should rely on party committees and governments at various levels to strengthen leadership, to educate all concerned parties to put the general interest first and to each do more self-criticism in the spirit of unity and looking forward, and to do more ideological and educational work among the broad masses so that they will help and accommodate one another on a reasonable and legal basis. The state farms should support the communes and brigades so that both will develop and prosper. The XINHUA item transmitted today on the state farm and land reclamation systems in Yunnan Province, which have supported rural communes and production brigades in many ways to develop production, resulting in mutual help, unity and harmony between state farms and communes, is a success story in this area.

Most of the state farms in Hunnan Province are located in the border areas inhabited by minority nationalties, living together with more than 10 nationalities. In the early days of the establishment of the state farms, the fraternal nationalities helped the farms make a start, and the farms gave help to local construction. The state farm workers and staff members an the commune members of minority nationalities were like brothers and members of one family, and they played an important role in developing production and bringing prosperity to the border areas. During the 10 years of turmoil, because of interference and disruption by the ultraleftist line, the relations between state farms and communes and brigades became rather tense, and, as the contradiction sharpened, there were even fights. The interests of both sides suffered. In the past few years, the state farms in Yunnan Province have examined the implementation of the party's policies on nationalities, solved problems left over from history in a realistic way, supported nearby communes and production brigades to develop production in many ways, showed concern about the wellbeing of the masses of commune members and further improved relations between the two sides.

The practice of the state farms and land reclamation systems in Yunnan Province has enhanced improvement of relations between the state, the collective and the individual commune members, between the Han nationality and the other fraternal nationalities, and between the party and the masses, and has played a positive role in accelerating the four modernizations and consolidating the socialist system. Their experience is worthy to be used as a reference by units concerned in other places.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

HK110728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Reporter's review: "Market Commodity Supplies Now Relatively Abundant; Stable Situation of 'Saving Money and Buying Selectively' Starts To Emerge"]

[Text] The urban and rural markets in China have been relatively prosperous this year, with a relative abundance of commodities. Total volume of retail sales from January to May was 9.2 percent greater than in the same period last year. Thanks to basic price stability and relatively ample commodity supplies, the previous common sight in the markets of "carrying money around and rushing to buy" is not seen much now. Instead, consumers are carefully choosing and repeatedly comparing the commodiites, and some are waiting for prices to fall. When people cannot find the commodity they want at the time, the universal method is to "save money and buy selectively." National savings deposits at the end of May were 6.543 billion yuan higher that at the beginning of the year and showed an increase of 13.135 billion yuan over the same period last year. This fully shows that the longstanding situation of rather serious market shortages has started to move toward stability.

In the wake of the gradual rise in purchasing power, there have been very great changes in consumption structure. This is mainly shown in the following respects: People are very keen to buy brand products, and many people save up for and wait to buy them; sales of medium and high-grade consumer goods have increased; people demand that products be attractive and of greater variety, while demand for certain products is light and stocks are low; since there are more and more only children, sales of children's products have increased and higher demands are placed on their quality; there is a high sales volume of marriage articles; and more and more people are stressing furnishings as housing conditions improve. These market trends and information compel attention.

Since the production responsibility systems were instituted in the rural areas, there has been a big increase in the peasants' requirements for medium and small farms tools. They are in urgent need of building materials, while their demands on quantity and quality of food, clothing and utensils are higher than before.

In the past, the peasants generally only had money to buy things after distribution, and commerce was divided into slack and busy seasons, but things have changed now, and they need to buy things all the time; the slack season is no longer slack, and the busy season is even busier than before. The commercial departments must apply various means to rural areas and rapidly launch a sales drive aimed at the 800 million peasants.

The changes in China's urban and rural markets express in a concentrated way the tremendous power of the principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session. They show the greater rationalization of industrial structure and product mix as a result of the readjustments in the national economy, and also demonstrate that our markets have started to change from sellers' to buyers' markets -- service attitude and quality in the shops, which was of no account for a long time, is now very important indeed. Now, different economic components and circulation channels exist side by side, and competition has started to emerge in the markets. Hence, transforming the bureaucratic style of business and improving service quality is a problem that urgently needs to be solved in state-owned commerce.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

OW110836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- China's light industrial production has steadily increased since 1978, resulting in a marked improvement in urban and rural supply of commodities, according to reports from central authorities.

People no longer have to obtain coupons to buy a variety of goods previously in short supply, such as wrist watches, and people are now seldom seen queuing for beer as in the past. Supply of bicycles -- the chief means of short-distance trips for the people -- is ample throughout China, but it is still difficult to buy bicycles of famous brands produced in Shanghai and Tianjin.

People's purchasing power has been increasing. Authorities have repeatedly called attention to the fact that people no longer buy whatever they can get on the market but would rather wait until designs they like best are available. To meet their demands, efforts should continue to improve the quality of consumer goods, increase their variety and raise the output of famous-brand products which are in short supply, according to economic departments.

China's food industry increased its output during the 1979-81 period at an annual rate of more than ten percent. The country produced in the first half of this year 2,326,000 tons of sugar, 66 percent more than in the same 1978 period. Its output of beer in the first six months of this year was 515,000 tons, equivalent to the 1979 annual output, according to the Ministry of Light Industry.

Increases were even greater for durable consumer goods in great demand. In the first six months of this year, China achieved increases ranging from 120 percent to 160 percent in the output of bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines compared with the same 1978 period.

The output of television sets in the first half of this year was 2,757,000, or five times the annual output of 1978. The corresponding figure for washing machines was 1,176,000, as against a few hundred for the whold of 1978. Television sets and electric fans are making their way into more and more urban residents' homes and even some of the better-off peasant families.

The variety of light industrial products has increased. Between 1979 and 1981, according to the Ministry of Light Industry, and average of 30,000 new designs and varieties of textiles were put into production a year. In addition, the Chinese people now have a larger choice of clothing styles.

Supply of heavy-duty bicycles, low-price wrist watches and furniture to the countryside has increased since the beginning of the this year, now that peasants have more money at their disposal under the policy of encouraging them to achieve prosperity through collective and individual efforts. The rural housing construction boom has resulted in a marked increase in the sale of cement and metal articles for household use.

Ministry of Light Industry officials attibuted the growth of the policy of giving prominence to the development of consumer goods industries. Under this policy, the textile industry added 3.31 million spindles from 1979 to 1981.

State investment in the construction of light industry projects accounted for 10.4 per cent of national investment in capital construction in 1981 while the proportion was 6.1 per cent in 1978.

ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION FORUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW111036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, a national forum on enterprise consolidation opened in Beijing today. In his speech, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, said: The consolidation of existing enterprises is very important for raising economic results, increasing state revenue and radically improving the national economy. We must be resolved to do this work successfully.

For many years much work has been done in various areas and departments to consolidate enterprises in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Judging from what has been done, the majority of the leaderships of the various areas and departments have attached fairly great importance to this work and have done it fairly well. Proceeding from reality, they have achieved initial results in consolidating enterprises by tackling their principal contradictions, nevertheless, the work has just begun and has been developing unevenly. The forum's principal objective is to sum up the results of the work of consolidating enterprises on a trial basis in the past years, exchange experiences gained in this work, discuss new situations and solutions to new problems in this work, and draw up a plan for continuing this work in the next 6 months.

After reviewing China's current economic situation, Zhang Jingfu said: Our future work of consolidating enterprises should continue to be done in line with the general guidelines outlined in the documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council. It is necessary to consolidate leading bodies, labor organizations, labor discipline and financial and economic discipline; improve the economic responsibility system; draw up a plan for training staff members and workers; strengthen ideological and political work; and successfully build a spiritual civilization. He said that the enterprise consolidation should go hand in hand with enterprise readjustment. Moreover, it is necessary to readjust the organization and structure of enterprises and their product mix, with the emphasis placed on raising economic results and conserving energy. Thus some enterprises must be shut down, suspend operation, merge with other enterprises or switch to the manufacture of other products.

Zhang Jingfu siad that the consolidation of enterprises should be carried out in conjunction with the reform and restructuring of industry. He noted that certain reforms are necessary while other reforms may be carried out on a trial basis.

Today's opening ceremony was presided over by Yuan Baohua, head of the leading group for enterprise consolidation throughout the country and vice minister of the State Economic Commission. Attending the forum were more than 1,900 people including responsible persons in charge of enterprises in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in some municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of a province, leading cadres of the State Council's 52 ministries and commissions and government functionaries.

Energy Conservation Stressed

OW110620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- At today's opening session of the national forum on enterprise reform, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of State Economic Commission, issued a call for waging a sustained war to conserve energy.

He said there has been an acute shortage of energy since the beginning of this year. The waste has been great, and the gap between supply and demand is very big, especially in the northeast and east China and the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area. To ease the energy shortage in the long run it is necessary to step up the development of energy resources and increase new production capacity. But at present it is necessary to adopt effective measures to conserve energy.

He said: The failure of the energy industry to advance does not necessarily mean that our overall industrial production will remain as it is. The effect of energy on our economy will depend on our determination to conserve energy, the measures adopted and the achievement is made. We must rely on energy conservation in developing our economy. Our economy cannot expect to advance if we do otherwise.

Zhang Jingfu said: We must lay a good foundation in the next 10 years for the development of our economy in the subsequent period. To do so, in addition to developing energy resources within our capacity, we must devote our main efforts to conservation. We must further cut down the amount of petroleum used as fuel. At the same time, we must promote the comprehensive use of low-grade coal. We must take a giant step in renovating boilers, transformers, blowers, pumps and other equipment which consume large amounts of energy. We must extensively install electricity, water and gas meters to enforce the system of collecting fees according to the amount of consumption. The system of charging a consumer a fixed amount of money in disregard of his consumption should be stopped immediately.

Zhang Jingfu also said: It is necessary to continue to carry out enterprise reform. Those enterprises which continue to lag behind in production technology, consume unreasonably high amounts of energy, show poor economic performance and compete with advanced enterprises for raw materials even after reform should be closed down, merged with other enterprises, or suspended for a charge of its production line. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises should also be guided in this spirit. In short, we must extensively and profoundly carry out energy conservation and gradually set up an economic structure of high performance and low energy consumption.

MEETING DISCUSSES SPEEDING ANHUI COAL PROJECT

OW111050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- A group of scientists headed by Professor Hua Luogeng, noted Chinese mathmatician, after three months' on-the-spot investigation and study, put forward proposals for accelerating construction of the Anhui coal center at a meeting expounding their findings which closed here today.

The Anhui coal center, generally known as the Huainan and Huaibei coalfields, is located in east China, the country's most developed area. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of the six provinces and Shanghai in that area accounts for over one-third of the national total. Demand for energy supply is high and supply falls far short of demand.

According to the Ministry of Coal Industry, the coal mining center has more than 22,000 million tons of reserves, of which three-fourths are still not tapped. The ministry plans to build a number of large and medium sized mines in the Huainan and Huaibei coal mining areas while expanding rail and water transport capabilities accordingly.

Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen last March wrote to Professor Hua Luogeng asking for advice on the program for developing the coalfields in northern Anhui over the next 15 years. The professor is also general advisor of the consulting service of the China Association for Science and Technology.

A study group was formed by more than 20 scientists from seven societies under the association including the overall planning method and optional seeking method, coal, electrical machinery, railway, navigation, communications and energy. Led by Professor Hua, the group twice visited Huainan between April and June to conduct investigation there. The scientists made a report on the development of coal in the area and the construction of related projects and charted an overall plan.

Through detailed study of several mines and by using the method of overall planning, the scientists suggested a series of measures for shortening the time for construction. By adopting the effective new way of management, the time required for construction of each pair of coal shafts may be shortened by two years.

According to Minister Gao Yangwen, it is important to base planning and policy decision on a scientific foundation in order to achieve speed in construction and good economic results.

Attending the three-day meeting were also Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Gao Yangwen, minister, and Liu Hui, vice-minister, of coal industry; Yang Jike and Kang Zhijie, vice-governors of Anhui Province.

NATIONAL CENSUS REGISTRATION BASICALLY ENDED

OW110336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA) -- Zheng Siyuan, deputy head of the census leading group of the State Council, said this evening at a national census telephone conference: The national census registration will basically end today, but arduous tasks remain to be done in various aspects henceforth. The census leading groups under the people's governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should continue to strengthen their leadership, exert themselves and ensure a good end following the good start to make the census a complete success.

Zheng Siyuan said: With the active support of the borad masses of people, the census registration has been carried out smoothly in past 10 days. As of 8 July, 950 million people in China had registered. In the meantime, some 4 million census staff, 1 million census instructors and many millions of grassroots cadres and activists have been busy carrying out careful work in publicizing, mobilizing, checking and registering in the countryside, neighborhoods, mountain areas and ranches. The census in the regions of minority nationalities, such as Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and Xizang, has also been conducted smoothly.

Li Chengrui, deputy head of the census leading group and director of the Census Office under the State Council, said at the telephone conference: Following the census registration, 14 other tasks remain to be done. They include sample quality checks on the census registration, manual tabulation of major census figures, encoding of census registration tabulations, computer data entry and processing and compilation and printing of material.

Li Chengrui emphasized that strict quality control should be exercised on every task. The 100,000 encoding workers and 4,000 data entry operators in the country must be organized and trained well according to schedule.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1620 GMT on 10 July carries a report on the census telephone conference which adds: "The census results will come out as planned. Major figures by manual tabulation will be published in October this year. Detailed materials processed by the computers will be given before October, 1985."]

PLA NAVAL ACADEMY STUDIES FALKLANDS BATTLE

OW110550 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, teaching and research personnel of the PLA Naval Academy have achieved initial results in the study of the battle of the Malvinas to find out the answer of how to defeat a stronger enemy with an inferior force in a sea battle under modern conditions. As of 30 June, more than 30 research papers had been prepared by various military teaching and research sections. The research papers contained some good ideas on China's naval building and tactical thinking and warfare. They also set forth new tasks for the reform of education, which is being carried out at present.

Teaching and research personnel of the Naval Academy began to extensively collect tactical and technical data and conduct research and discussion of the Malvinas battle as soon as it started. The military teaching and research sections of the academy studied the battle from different angles with special reference to the reality of our armed forces. They studied the question of naval building in the 1980's and the scale of sea battle, the guiding military thinking, the form and characteristics of sea battles and the control of the air and mastery of the seas in future wars against aggression. Such study has greatly expanded the vision of the Naval Academy in its educational reform. The teaching and research personnel sought to discover the weak links in their teaching in order to satisty the needs of modern sea battles. They have also made suggestions to improve their teaching. The Naval Academy is making a comprehensive study of their suggestions and plans to gradually adopt them in teaching.

JIEFANGJUN BAO adds an editor's note to this report. It points out: Closely watching the battles in today's world to find out the laws of modern warfare and presenting new ideas and tasks on strengthening teaching and training with reference to the reality of our armed forces is a very convenient and economical way of doing things. This method can be used not only by various military academies at various levels but also by various PLA units and arms and services. This is what we call learning warfare from war.

PLA IMPLEMENTS PARTY POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

OW101130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA) -- Recently various PLA units have earnestly checked into the work concerning intellectuals. They laid stress on further eradicating the influence of "leftist" ideas and on promoting the enthusism of the broad masses of intellectuals to actively contribute to building a modern and regular revolutionary army.

In order to grasp this work well, the General Political Department issued a circular to all major units of the PLA on examining their attitude toward intellectuals. The circular asked the party committees, political organs and related departments of units of corps and higher levels to conscientiously study the directives issued by the party Central Committee on implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals and fully understand that intellectuals are an indispensable and important force in building a modern and regular revolutionary army. The circular asked the party committees of various units of corps and higher levels and party committees of some divisions with a relatively greater concentration of intellectuals to conduct investigation and study in a thoroughgoing manner. While fully affirming their achievements in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, the circular said that it is necessary to pay attention to checking the influence of "leftist" ideas, the prejudicial practice of despising intellectuals and the actual problems in their work. The circular asked the party committees to conscientiously sum up their experience and lessons and adopt measures for making improvements.

After receiving the circular, the various PLA units have promptly responded to it. Many leading comrades of units of corps and higher levels personally led inspection teams to various schools, scientific research units and hospitals where there are relatively more intellectuals and held talks with intellectuals to solicit their opinions. By so doing they gained a direct understanding of the work of intellectuals and of actual problems. Various PLA units made improvements while conducting investigation and thus further promoted the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, various PLA units have seriously implemented the related directives issued by the party Central Committee and the Central Committee's Military Commission and adopted a series of measures to earnestly eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas and correct prejudicial practices toward intellectuals. Various PLA units have educated the broad masses of cadres and fighters and helped them understand that intellectuals are a part of the working class and a backbone force in promoting the modernization of national defense. The cadres and fighters have thus enhanced their awareness of implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals.

A large number of qualified intellectuals have been absorbed into the party. The broad masses of intellectuals have thus experienced the warmth of the party. Many outstanding intellectuals have been promoted to leading posts at divisional and regimental levels and assumed important tasks. According to an investigation of 30 basic-level units in the Beijing area, more than 200 middle-level technical staff members have been promoted to leading posts at regimental levels and above. Professors and assistant professors account for more than half of the leading members of various departments and higher units at the National Defense Science and Technology University.

In order to meet the need of developing science and technoloby, various PLA units have made efforts to create favorable conditions and strengthened the training of intellectuals to raise their technical level in their respective specialized fields.

In accordance with the state's unified regulations, all PLA units have made evaluations, conferred job titles on large numbers of technical cadres and appropriately increased their wages. At the same time, various PLA units have made efforts to improve intellectuals' working and living conditions. With the approval of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the General Political Department issued a "Provisional Regulation Governing the Political and Material Treatment of Scientific and Technological, Literary and Art, and sports cadres of the Army." The regulation prescribes housing, the use of motor vehicles, the reading of documents and other matters for intellectuals and thus solved a number of practical problems. Various PLA units have also paid attention to running well factories operated by dependents and running well kindergartens, childcare centers and "service centers for daily life," helping dependents of intellectuals find jobs and reducing the intellectuals' worries.

Owing to the proper implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, various PLA units have whipped up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals for making contributions to the modernization of national defense. Many intellectuals have made outstanding achievements in scientific research, teaching and medical work. Army medical workers have won 451 third class and higher merits for their medical achievements. A large number of intellectuals have won prizes and honors in various fields and many have been named "outstanding party members," "advanced producers" and "pace setters in promoting spiritual civilization."

The PLA units have in the course of inspection also discovered a number of problems. In the light of these problems, the various PLA units have adopted measures to solve them.

PLA NAVY HOLDS MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW110020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) — The PLA Navy recently held a meeting on political work research achievements to conscientiously sum up and exchange experiences gained by naval units in strengthening ideological and political work during the new period, according to reports by XINHUA correspondents Chu Zhongwei and Wang Jinzhong.

Fifty-eight papers presented to the meeting expounded on the question of how to intensify education in fundamental Marxist theory. They pointed out that only when education in fundamental theories is stressed in political work to enable the commanders and fighters to understand that capitalism is bound to vanish and that communism is bound to triumph, can the commanders and fighters be helped to firmly establish the scientific communist world outlook and lofty ideals, steel their communist conviction and be aware of the need to fight for communism.

While probing into the naval units' education in fundamental theories, many papers expounded from different angles the question of studying Mao Zedong's works. Wang Xiaohan, deputy director of the Political Department of the Beihai Fleet, presented a paper entitled "A Preliminary Exploration of How To Develop in Depth Grassroots Units' Study of Mao Zedong's Works." The paper, which Wang Xiaohan wrote after an investigation of the naval units' progress in studying Mao Zedong's works, was highly valued by the comrades present because of his new approaches to the problems arising from the units which need an urgent solution. His paper pointed out that a long-term task of ideological construction among cadres and fighters is to organize them to study Mao Zedong's works. Since the party Central Committee fulfilled the historic task of bringing order out of chaos in our guiding ideology and restoring the true features of Mao Zedong Thought, we can only use the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic" as our guide to initiating study of Mao Zedong's works among the units while taking the actual conditions of the units into consideration. Only thus can we ensure that the study program develops along a healthy path and gains a new momentum.

Wu Huayang and Zhou Yadong, political work cadres from grassroots units, presented to the meeting their joint paper "An Exploration of Strengthening the Systematic Concept and Improving the Grassroots Units' Political Work Efficiency." The paper has opened the eyes of many by attempting to use some achievements in natural sciences to raise the results of ideological and political work and to ensure the hours to be given to education in fundamental theories. Using theories of the science of systematic engineering, the paper classified the various tasks of political work planned by the paper authors' superiors and the scopes of such tasks into three categories known as "points" [dian 7820], "lines" [xian 4848] and "areas" [mian 7240], thereby establishing an order of precedence for the complex and manifold tasks. This will enable political cadres to use their strength properly in developing work and attain the best overall results, thus strengthening the systematic and scientific nature of political work in a planned way.

A paper presented by the political department of an antiaircraft artillery regiment under a certain aviation unit of the navy was entitled: "A Probing Into How To Train Instructors and Improve Their Quality During the New Period." It says that to train political work cadres during the new period, it is necessary first of all to improve their theoretical levels. This is of practical and guiding significance in improving education of fundamental theories, the paper says.

The achievements of the meeting summed up the experiences of the party committees and political organs at all levels in the navy in stepping up the modernization and regularization of the navy. Given the leadership by cadres at various levels, the political organs and other departments of the PLA Navy have, in the past year, taken up political work as a science. They have carried out political work research activities in a deep-going manner according to the special characteristics of the navy. More than 144 leading cadres at the divisional level have written 167 research papers and investigative reports.

EDUCATION ON PATRIOTISM ON ARMY DAY URGED

OW100931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) — Recently, in relaying a "proposal regarding activities to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA" made by the PLA General Political Department, the CCP Central Committee called for efforts to carry out education on patriotism during this year's Army Day among armymen and civilians throughout the country, particularly among young people, to encourage them to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army.

The CCP Central Committee pointed out: Since its founding 55 years ago, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army has made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's revolution and construction under the leadership of the CCP. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation performed immortal deeds for the founding and development of the People's Army. During this year's Army Day, the various localities may carry out activities to mark Army Day and to promote education on patriotism among armymen and civilians throughout the nation, particularly among young people, encouraging them to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army. The army should educate cadres and fighters to support the government, cherish and protect the people and become a Great Wall of steel in safeguarding the socialist motherland and glorious pace setters in developing socialist spiritual civilization. Through the various activities to mark Army Day, we must make the people in the country and the broad masses of commanders and fighters work hard with revolutionary zeal, further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, combat and resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, wage a resolute struggle against various illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere, do a good job in developing socialist material and spiritual civilization, and contribute to building our army into a modern and regular force, safeguarding world peace and realizing the sacred cause of national reunification.

In its proposal on activities to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, the General Political Department said: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, new major progress has been made in all the work in the army. To celebrate the 1 August Army Day, we must continue to assiduously study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and conscientiously study, understand and implement the "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere" as well as the documents of the central authorities on strengthening the struggle against corruption in the ideological sphere. We must pay attention to the development of socialist spiritual civilization by regarding efforts to foster lofty ideals, raise moral standards and observe discipline as the central theme. We must resolutely strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and help the broad masses of cadres and fighters bring into full play the glorious tradition of arduous struggle, enhance capabilities in combating corruption by bourgeois ideas, work hard with revolutionary zeal, carry out work on a solid basis and strengthen the building of basic-level units.

The proposal of the General Political Department called on the party committees and political organs at all levels in the army to conscientiously grasp education during Army Day, organize the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study our army's magnificent history and glorious traditions, and propagate the tremendous achievements of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They must help the cadres and fighters understand the army's place, role and glorious mission in the Chinese people's revolution and construction, conscientiously adhere to the four basic principles, earnestly implement the party's line, principles and policies, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, vie with one another to become glorious pace setters in developing socialist spiritual civilization, and contribute to building our army into a modern, regular revolutionary army and to safeguarding and developing the four modernizations program.

The proposal of the General Political Department urged the whole army to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and to carry out varoius activities of performing good deeds for the people in a planned and organized manner. It is necessary to use the typical examples set by the people in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents to educate cadres and fighters. The leading and political organs at all levels must extensively and sincerely solicity the opinions of local party and government organs and of the masses regarding the army, and conscientiously check how PLA units implement policy and enforce discipline. PLA units in the border and coastal regions must strengthen their unity with militiamen and the masses, and further improve army-people joint defense. PLA units in areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities must conscientiously check how the party's nationality policy is implemented so as to further strengthen unity among all nationalities.

The General Political Department's proposal also suggested that local party and government organs at all levels, in the light of local conditions, may organize report meetings and invite army or local veteran comrades, heroes and models to introduce the army's history and glorious traditions.

WEI GUOQING GREETS PLA BAND ANNIVERSARY

OW110623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA band held a meeting marking its 30th founding anniversary today. The leading comrades of the General Political Department, Wei Guoqing, Liang Biye, Huang Yukun and Hua Nan attended the meeting and extended their greetings.

Wei Guoqing and Hua Nan successively addressed the meeting this afternoon. Wei Guoqing praised the army band for having performed its tasks outstandingly. He urged the bank to inherit and carry forward our army's glorious traditions, further enhance the army's prestige and cheer the troops. Some 500 literary and art fighters attended the meeting.

LIAOWANG COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK120330 Beijing LIAOWANG No 5 in Chinese 20 May 82 p 15

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Get Together With 'Crocodiles'"]

[Text] On 13 April, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council adopted the "Decision on Cracking on Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy." This decision explicitly points out the harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic field in the past few years, stipulates guiding principles and policies for dealing blows at economic criminal activities and expounds the nature and significance of this struggle. It calls on all comrades of the party, government and army, and leading organs at all levels in particular, to resolve to carry this struggle forward to the end. The "decision" also stresses that in this struggle, Communist Party members should take a clear-cut and firm stand. If anyone takes a passive attitude or recoils in fear in this struggle and connives at or shields criminal elements, this means that his party spirit is impure and that he is not qualified to be a Communist Party member, especially a Communist Party member holding a leading post.

This decision made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council can be regarded as an appeal for resisting corrosion and an official denunciation of economic criminal elements.

After reading this official denunciation, it reminds me of Han Yu and his article "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles."

Everyone knows that Han Yu was a great writer of the Tang Dynasty. However, not all of us know his contribution to government affairs when he was an official. We can perhaps get a hint of it from the above-quoted article.

During the reign of the Emperor Xian Zong of the Tang Dynasty, Han Yu was demoted to be a prefectural governor of Chaozhou. At that time, the areas of Lingnan and Chaozhou were "10,000 li from the capital." They were underdeveloped areas where crocodiles "propagate rapidly." After assuming office, Han Yu found out that crocodiles "fatten themselves on villagers' cattle and other animals such as bears, hogs, deer and river deer and produce abundant offspring" and that they were a local scourge. He was filled with indignation and wrote his article "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles," seriously warning them not to "get together with the prefectural governor of the area." He solemnly declared that as the head of the prefecture, he was responsible for "safeguarding the territory and governing the people." How could he "bow to crocodiles...in order to drag out an ignoble existence?" Therefore, he issued an ultimatum to the crocodiles and forced them to "move southward to the sea with other ugly animals within a specified time." They had to leave in 3 to 5 days. If they could not leave in 5 days, they had to do so in 7 days whatever happened. If they failed to leave within 7 days, that meant they "continued to put up a stiff resistance" and had turned a deaf ear to the warning. Han Yu maintained that the only way to cope with these diehard evil creatures was to "recruit strong soldiers to shoot poisonous arrows at them" and "eliminate them completely."

This elegiac address to the crocodiles was written in an incisive style and was filled with the force of justice. It fully showed Han Yu's spirit of being absolutely irreconcilable with the evil creatures -- crocodiles!

In the past 2 or 3 years, criminal activities in the economic field such as smuggling, illegal business, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation, fraud, embezzlement of state and collective property and so on, have spread unchecked. They are more furious and harmful than the crocodiles and a number of people have become involved in them. It is not exaggerating to regard serious economic criminal elements as "crocodiles." To deal with them, we should follow the methods adopted by Han Yu in the days when he drove away the "crocodiles." We should "shoot poisonous arrows" at them and never let them "fatten on villagers' cattle and other animals such as bears, hogs, deer and river deer." Furthermore, on no account should we let them "multiply" and "reproduce their offspring" in our socialist territory. Otherwise, it will be difficult for our party to "safeguard the territory and govern the people" and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. Our party and state will face the danger of "peaceful evolution." In this sense, the "Decision on Cracking Down on Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" is an "Elegiac Address to the Crocodiles" of modern times.

At present, the thing that merits our attention is that some people in our ranks are getting together with the "crocodiles." Some of them have been dragged into the mire by the "crocodiles" and have fallen into the quagmire of economic crimes or "bowed to the crocodiles" and "dragged out an ignoble existence." They turn a blind eye to serious criminal activities in the economic field or make everything convenient for the "crocodiles" to "multiply." They even connive at, shield and support economic criminal elements. This is a great danger. From the economic criminal cases which have been cracked, we can clearly discern this dangerous signal!

-- From the case of the "car magnate" in Anyang who resold cars for an enormous profit, we discovered 95 state cadres and 78 Communist Party members who had violated party discipline and state law.

-- In the fraud case of Yu Tianzhang who committed crimes from Heilongjiang to Guangdong, 23 cadres were involved and 2 of them were cadres at prefectural and division level and 5 of them were cadres at county and regiment level.

-- In the criminal activities of Ma Xiguang who was a profiteer and swindler, 113 people in the Tiefa Mining Bureau took bribes. Among them, 33 were cadres at administrative level and 45 were Communist Party members.

An enormous amount of facts has shown that some serious economic criminal activities are being carried out by a handful of people in our ranks who are collaborating with the lawless elements in society. A number of important and severe cases are very often carried out with the connivance and support of certain administrative organs and leading cadres. They take bribes, are derelict in their duty and pervert justice for a bribe. They provide criminal elements with funds and transportation facilities and issue clearances and certificates. After the criminal elements have been ferretted out, some of them still make excuses and plead for mercy on their behalf in order to shield them. This shows how severely our cadre ranks have been corroded by capitalist ideas!

The struggle between corrosion and efforts to resist corrosion is an important manifestation of class struggle in our country under the new historical conditions. Since the implementation of the correct open-door policy and the practice of enlivening the domestic economy, we have more contacts with capitalists from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao. The influence of the bourgeoisie has increased. This is an external condition leading to the corrosion of some people. However, things get wormeaten after they become rotten. Those who are corrupted by capitalist ideology have their own unmentionable diseases and viruses and severe capitalist individualism and selfish ideology. Some of them are remnants of the exploiting class. Under certain external conditions, they are prone to be corrupted by the capitalist decadent ideology and way of life, influenced by "fragrance" and stench and hit by "sugar-coated bullets." Therefore, they do various things which violate law and discipline. This is bound to lead to the struggle between corrosion and the efforts to resist the corrosion under the new historical conditions.

We should persist in implementing the open-door policy and pursuing the practice of enlivening the domestic economy. In the meantime, we should persist in carrying out the struggle to resist capitalist ideology. We should master the skills of allying ourselves with and struggling against the bourgeoisie under the new historical conditions. We should preserve the purity of Communist Party members and the spirit of not getting together with "crocodiles."

If we get together with "crocodiles," we will be bitten by them. We should guard against this!

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HOLD FIRST JOINT MEETING

OW101624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,400 former capitalists, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and well known intellectuals in Beijing from China's eight democratic parties gathered at the worker's club today to exchange experiences.

The city organizations of these parties sponsored this first ever meeting at a time when the role of the democratic parties in socialist construction is receiving growing recognition from the public.

Presiding at the meeting, Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, urged all members of the democratic parties to help promote each other in contributing their knowledge and experience to the country's four modernization program. The woman social activist is also a vice mayor of Beijing.

Among the audience to hear the eight speakers' reports on their work were Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Communist Party municipal committee and a number of vice mayors.

Associate Professor Chen Zhongyi of Qinghua University, who went to the U.S. from Taiwan in 1948 for university education and returned to the mainland in 1951, stated at the meeting that now he was having the busiest period in and out of school since his return. "This is also my happiest period," said Chen. He was told to leave teaching for eight years during the Cultural Revolution. He told the meeting today of his recent effort to update a course incivil engineering, and his extra work which he said he was only too willing to take: helping young teachers, translating technical data, finalizing articles for the university journal as well as taking part in activities in the Chinese Civil Engineering Society. He has been honored as a model teacher by the university.

Yan Mingyi, the wife of former Kuomintang diplomat, told how she set up the Great Wall Arts and Crafts Workshop. She serves as the unpaid director of the shop for 140 girls making art sewing kits, purses and wallets.

Yan Mingyi, in her 70's, said she had never made any sewing kits herself before establishing the shop and was surprised that her first dozen were purchased by foreign tourists. The girls earn 60 to 70 yuan a month now, some more than 100 yuan, she said. Yan attributed her success to the support from various organizations. Her husband, whose work is to examine manuscripts of memoirs related to major events in modern Chinese history, also helped her receiving visitors and taking telephone messages.

Other speakers included a lecturer at the Central Conservatory of Music, a former owner of a grindwheel factory, a college administrator and a medical professor.

Also speaking was Gao Ge, head of the united front department of the Communist Party municipal committee. He praised the strong desire of the democratic party members to work for the well-being of the people. He said that more than one-third of the 780 former industrialists and commericalists in the city have been cited as advanced workers while 730 others, now in retirement, have helped local governments to set up small factories to employ mre than 6,000 jobless youths.

Nationwide, the eight democratic parties have approximately 500 members who have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress, China's highest organ of state power, or are members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference since 1978 when the parties resumed their activities.

LIAONING JOURNAL CITED ON JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

HK091405 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 38, 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Article from Liaoning SHEHUI KEXUE DONGTAI [SOCIAL SCIENCE TRENDS] No 6: "New Trends in Juvenile Delinquency" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] What are the characteristics of the present situation of juvenile delinquency? Liu Dixin has summed them up as follows: THERE IS A TREND OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH. In 1980, juvenile delinquents accounted for 75.9 percent of the criminal offenders in Shenyang, and in 1981, they accounted for 77.7 percent.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE BECOMING YOUNGER AND YOUNGER. According to an investigation in Huanggu District, Shenyang, of 64 juvenile delinquents who are under the age of 14, 16 are from 8 to 10, another 16 are from 11 to 12, and 32 are 13 to 14. The main criminal offences they have committed are rape, robbery and theft.

THE NUMBER OF NEW CRIMINALS IS INCREASING. In Haicheng [County], new juvenile delinquents in a reformatory under the house of correction for juvenile delinquents account for slightly more than 32 percent, and the number of juvenile delinquents who are locked up in this reformatory is double that of 1980.

A NEW TYPE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT IS APPEARING, WHO COMMITS CRIMES MERELY TO PLAY MISCHIEVOUS TRICKS. Most families of the juvenile delinquents who have committed crimes concerning money and goods have no economic difficulties. The purpose of some delinquents was merely to help their confederates and "brothers," and that of some others was to show off their abilities. Most of the rapists thought that it was a pleasure to make love with girls and some of them did it merely out of curiosity. There are even some delinquents who hurt others with air guns or lime powder, or tie others up with ropes merely to play mischievous tricks. All this shows that some young people have not acquired a correct outlook on life and do not have good moral character, ideals and spiritual ballast. Hence the mischievous type of delinquents.

According to an investigation in Shenyang and Fushun, of the number of juvenile delinquents, that of students ranked first in the past. But now it is the number of young workers which ranks first. And that of the young people waiting for jobs accounts for 23 to 24 percent.

WANG RENZHONG, DENG LIQUN AT EDUCATION FORUM

OW092231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on 6 July held a forum at Zhongnanhai on ideological and moral education among youngsters and children, calling on the people throughout the country to be concerned about the growth of youngsters and children.

Among those who spoke at the forum were Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; and Director Deng Liqun and Deputy Director Wang Huide of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Attending were responsible persons of 30 departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the journalists, literary and art, and publishing circles in the capital.

Wang Huide presided over the forum. He said: It is a cardinal matter to carry out ideological education among the youngsters and children because the country now has 140 million primary school students. If the preschool-age children and junior middle school students are also included, the total number will come to 350 million. This is a tremendous contingent. After 10 years or so and by the end of this century, these people will become a new force on all fronts shouldering the heavy responsibilities of socialist construction.

Vice Minister of Education, Peng Peiyun gave a briefing on how ideological and moral education was conducted in the primary schools in the past year. Rong Gaotang, advisor to the National Children's and Youths' Work Coordination Committee; Sun Jingxiu, noted youths' and children's educator; Lin Mohan, advisor to the Ministry of Culture; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; He Dongchang, minister of education; Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, spoke at the forum. They resolutely endorsed and supported the call put forth by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on grasping ideological and moral education among young people and children and, in light of actual prevailing conditions, put forth specific views and measures for carrying out ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children at present and in the future.

Comrade Wang Renzhong made an important speech. He said the party Central Committee has attached great importance to the work with young people and children because the quality of this work has a bearing on the rise or decline of the nation. All of you have taken a very positive attitude toward this matter and presented many good ideas. He pointed out: We have accumulated much experience in promoting ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children and the key to success lies in popularizing the experience.

He said: The party committees, people's governments, women's federations, CYL organizations, federations of trade unions and other organizations at all levels must attach importance to and strengthen this work. Organs in the field of propaganda, literary and art circles, radio and television stations, troupes of popular entertainment and other literary and art organizations must truly provide children and youngsters with nourishment for their minds and for the healthy development of their moral character. They must strengthen ideological education among the children and youngsters. Since the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee is in charge of this affair, it must carry out such work through to the end.

Wang Renzhong said that to grasp well the ideological and moral education among youngsters and children, we should first start with the adults. If grandparents, parents and teachers are bad in thinking and style, they will create a very bad influence in the eyes of young children. Those who educate others must first of all give themselves an education, set a good example and be models to youngsters and children.

Wang Renzhong emphasized that ideological and moral education among youngsters and children must center around communist ideology. He pointed out: The saying that "communist ideals are unattainable" and that "they are something belonging to the future" is wrong. He said: During the period of new democratic revolution, we communists made use of such communist ideals to educate people, and we fought for this cause. Now we are engaged in socialist construction, and we are marching step by step towards this magnificent goal! The work in socialist construction which each of us in various fields of endeavor does everyday is a part of the cause for communism. That means that we are step by step realizing communist ideals.

He pointed out: In order to carry out ideological and moral education in primary schools, teachers should have teaching materials -- nationally unified basic teaching materials. They may also have supplementary teaching materials from one's own region. The contents of such teaching materials must be vivid and lively. When they expound the lessons, they must make such lessons interesting. They must be good at carrying out ideological education just like Li Yanjie, lecturer of the Beijing Teachers College. We must train a group of teachers who are good at teaching children and youngsters lessons in ideological and moral education.

Wang Renzhong said: We should have two demands on our children, that they grow up in good physical health as well as mental health. It is necessary to broaden their knowledge under the condition that they grow up in good physical health and mental health. When teachers and parents educate children, they must be good at inspiring and guiding them and educating them with a scientific approach.

Comrade Deng Liqun also spoke at the forum. He said GUANGMING RIBAO sponsored a discussion on ideological and moral education among primary school students with the hope that everyone would express his view to supplement or revise the outline of ideological and moral education. GUANGMING RIBAO wanted to engage in this task; other newspapers and periodicals and propaganda departments should also follow suit and do some news gathering so as to report, recommend and introduce those units and advanced personalities doing well in this area, together with good deeds and good experiences in order to make this discussion more comprehensive, with more solid content.

Also attending this forum were Deputy Directors Yu Wen and Zeng Delin of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Educational Union, the Research Department of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, party committees of organs directly under the CCP Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the Chinese PLA General Political Department, the National Scientific Association, the Musicians Association, the Artists Association, RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Childrens' Film Studio, the Arts Publishing House, the People's Literature Publishing House, the Chinese young journal agency, the FUDAOYUAN magazine, the People's Educational Publishing House and the Youths' and Children's Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CONGRESS SESSION

OW050618 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress held its 16th Session on 23 June. After listening to a report by Vice Chairman Cai Li, who transmitted the guidelines laid down by the 23d Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the deputies studied the draft of the revised constitution.

On 24 June, the session listened to and reviewed the report given by Fu Deyi, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Sun Weiguan, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the activities to strike at serious economic crimes and discussed the report submitted to the NPC Standing Committee by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress on how the "Decision on Dealing Blows at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field" was being implemented. The deputies maintained: Our situation in carrying out various activities to strike at various serious economic crimes, is fine. From the date of publication of the "Decision" of the NPC Standing Committee to the end of May 1982, 1,703 economic criminal offenders have surrendered. More than 1.4 million yuan of illicit money and a number of stolen goods have been returned. Some of the offenders have been educated and redeemed, and some of the major cases have been promptly solved. However, we must also soberly realize that this situation is not evenly developed. A considerable number of unsolved cases, particularly major cases, remain. Smuggling activities on the high seas have not been completely stopped. Some of the smugglers have changed their tactics and continue to commit crimes. In this regard, we must never lower our guard. Also attending the session were Chairman Xiang Nan and Vice Chairmen Cai Li, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng and Ren Manjun of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

FUJIAN COMPLETES GENERAL SURVEY OF PLACE-NAMES

OW241145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Fujian began a general survey of place-names more than 2 years ago. It has now basically completed the survey. It surveyed a total of 180,000 place-names, filled out 127,776 cards, wrote 2,121 pieces of reference material, and corrected some 5,000 place-names which had been arbitrarily changed and which failed to conform with the principle of standardization and normalization of place-names. A general survey of place-names is an important task involving politics, policy and science. It is closely related to the nation's four modernizations program and the people's livelihood. This general survey of place-names in Fujian started in September 1979. Nearly 70,000 cadres, people and vocational people participated in it. During the general survey, the offices in charge of place-names at all levels throughout the province acted upon the principle of cherishing local customs, paying attention to history, adhering to standards and norms and adopting names which are easy to read and remember. They restored and corrected those names which had been arbitrarily changed during the 10 chaotic years and also changed, according to the principle of standardization and normalization of place-names, those names which were repetitive or had unhealthy meanings. The general survey work has also promoted the study of toponymy. The Fujian Provincial Research Society of Toponymy was established in June 1980. In March 1981 the society held its first forum on the study of place-names in the province, and received more than 70 theses.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES ARMY MEETING

OW042100 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 July, the Jiangsu Military District held a meeting celebrating the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

The meeting also commended 10 regimental-level party committees, 21 advanced party branches and 24 outstanding communists. Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the party committee and first political commissar of the Jiangsu Military District, read the commendation order. Peng Bo, second secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Jiangsu Military District, addressed the meeting.

At the meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatun encouraged the commended units and persons to guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to exert themselves and make still greater achievements in straightening out the party's work style and enhancing the party's prestige. He called on the participants in the meeting to learn from and emulate the advanced and make outstanding achievements to usher in the 12th national party congress. Comrade Peng Bo's speech focused on what to learn from the advanced persons. He set five demands for the party members: 1) to firmly trust the party leadership and forever identify themselves with the party Central Committee politically; 2) to keep firmly in mind the objectives of our party and always maintain communist purity; 3) to carry forward the fine traditions and strive to further improve the party's work style; 4) to defend the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought and study hard the works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong; and 5) to play an examplary vanguard role, do a good job in militia work and raise the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization to a new and higher level.

JIANGSU MEETING URGES FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW081231 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Recently the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting attended by responsible persons of all provincial level departments, committees and offices to review the progress in the struggle to crack down on serious economic crimes in provincial organs. The meeting was presided over by (Luo Yunlai), standing committee member and secretary of the provincial CCP committee. Liu Lin, second secretary; Han Peixin, secretary; and Hong Peilin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In their speeches, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee emphatically pointed out: Government restructuring, cracking down on serious economic crimes, intensifying the building of spiritual civilization, and consolidating the party and rectifying its work style are major tasks the party Central Committee has paid keen attention to; they are of great significance and have far-reaching influence. We must take a firm hold of them and earnestly carry them out.

The leading comrades stressed that it is necessary to combine the struggle against serious economic crimes with the work of rectifying the party and government work style in order to do a good job in building provincial organs ideologically and organizationally and developing their work style. While so doing, all departments, committees, offices, bureaus and other units must earnestly investigate and punish crimes of smuggling and trading of smuggled goods, taking of bribes, speculation and fraud, and theft of state or collective property. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely correct all unhealthy practices and stop violations of law and discipline.

JIANGSU HOLDS FINANCIAL, ACCOUNTING CONFERENCE

OW081129 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on the financial and accounting work of enterprises closed in Nanjing on 7 July after 7 days in session.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Zhou Yifeng, Gong Weizhen, Wang Bingshi, Jin Xun, (Liu Hegeng) and Li Zhizhong met with the conference participants. Comrades Hui Yuyu and Han Peixin spoke at the conference, stressing that the financial and accounting work is an important link in consolidating and strengthening the management and raising the economic returns of enterprises.

Vice Governor Wang Bingshi delivered the closing speech. Touching upon the present state of enterprise financial and accounting work in our province, he said: All enterprises should examine the financial and accounting work on the basis of the requirements set by the party Central Committee and State Council in the decision concerning all-round reorganization of the state-owned industrial enterprises and, in light of the actual situation in each enterprise, further improve the financial and accounting systems and the financial and economic regulations in the process of perfecting the economic responsibility system.

Vice Governor Wang said: The economic situation in our province has been very good in the first half of this year. But in the second half of the year, we will encounter shortages of coal, electricity and oil and in transporation work and face difficult tasks in the procurement of agricultural and subsidiary produce, delivery of industrial products to the rural areas, ensuring of adequate market supply, withdrawal of currency from circulation and fulfillment of the financial revenue task.

He urged all the industrial, transport, finance, trade and agricultural enterprises in the province to bring into fully play the "fraction of a cent" spirit and immediately launch the mass campaign against waste.

JIANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON RURAL ENTERPRISES

OW300434 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The 8-day work conference on commune- and brigade-run enterprises and village and township construction successfully closed on 23 June. The conference was sponsored by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's government. Those who attended included Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Zhonghou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor; and Zhang Guozhen and Fang Qian, vice governors. Those who spoke included Comrades Fu Yutian and Wang Zhaorong and (Zhang Qili), vice chairman of the provincial Capital Construction Committee. The conference made arrangements and set demands for energetically developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and stepping up village and township construction in Jiangxi Province. The conference held that commune- and brigade-run enterprises were very necessary and must be run well.

The conference pointed out: It is an important task of the party committees and governments at all levels to gradually build comparatively backward villages and townships into new, modern and highly civilized socialist ones. For many years we have paid attention only to industrial and agricultural production and urban construction and have overlooked rural construction. In particular, the counties, in the past, did not have any agencies in charge of rural construction. In many localities, rural housing construction faced a laissez-faire situation, causing a general and serious problem in that peasants built houses wherever they wanted and misused cropland. In the coming winter and next spring, all localities should conduct a general investigation into the misuse of cropland in housing construction in the rural areas and resolutely stop this malpractice.

The conference emphatically pointed out: To develop commune-and brigade-run enterprises and step up village and township construction is an important part of socialist construction. It concerns the production and livelihood of the hundreds of millions of peasants. The party committees and governments at all levels should firmly strengthen their leadership over it. All departments concerned should closely coordinate with each other to make overall plans and arrangements for steadily developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and village and township construction.

DAZHONG RIBAO COMMENTARY ON OUTLOOK ON LIFE

HK250918 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO In Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 2

["Ideological Commentary" by Jiang Chunyun [1203 2504 7189]: "A Discourse on How To Write Personal History Well"]

[Text] How should a person spend his life? How should he write his own history? These are questions which no one can avoid. Today, our party and country are at an important juncture in history, when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. To answer these questions with real actions in completing the present task of building socialist material and spiritual civilization is of very practical and far-reaching significance for all members of our society, in particular CCP members, CYL members, and the vast number of cadres, staff and workers.

A Correct Outlook on Life Must Be Developed

Consciously or unconsciously, one is writing one's own personal history at every moment, and determining what path to take. A person's every word and act are determined by his own thinking, and his outlook on life is the "supreme command" and main switch deciding what path he is to take during his life. In order to write personal history well, the most important thing is to make clear the meaning and value of life, and to develop a correct outlook on life. For what is a person living in the world? What is the real meaning and value of life? The views on and the understanding of these questions are varied depending on which class and stratum a respondent belongs to and what experience he has obtained.

Some people persist in the view that man is "selfish" by nature, and lives "for himself." They preach the philosophy "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost"; during their entire lives they pursue the so-called extremely extravagant way of life of "overlords." In order to fulfill such a goal in life, they dare to do all evil things by which they harm others in order to benefit themselves, being intent on nothing but profit. This is the reactionary and degenerate philosophy of life of all exploiting classes. Such a philosophy of life dominates the old society where man exploits man. Even after the exploiters, as a class, have been eliminated, this philosophy of life, of which the influence cannot be thoroughtly cleared away in a short period, still will inevitably be worshiped by certain people, such as those criminals in the economic field at present.

Another type of people, being very selfish, believe that "ideal is equal to personal interests and one's future depends on one's fortune." Such people consider money as everything instead of taking a forward-looking attitude toward the revolutionary cause. In order to pursue fame, power and interests, they attempt very hard to enter by the back door and make every effort to befriend all people who might benefit them. Apart from the above-mentioned people, there is another type of people who consider themselves as "being disillusioned with the mortal world." Holding themselves aloof from the world, they pay attention only to their own easy life and show no concern for the weal and woe of the people. They declare that "keeping on the right side of everyone and shifting responsibility onto others in all cases is the highest guiding principle of behavior." Therefore, they never try to win merit but seek only to avoid blame. The philosophy of life followed by these people is not a proletarian one either.

Completely different from all those people mentioned above, those who take serving the people wholeheartedly as their purpose in life have truly developed a correct outlook on life. In their eyes, the real meaning and value of life is closely related to the progress of the whole society and the happiness of the people. The greater the contributions a person has made in working for the interests of society and the people, the greater the meaning and the higher the value his life will carry. Otherwise, his life will be meaningless and without value. Our great revolutionary pioneers and many heroes have, in theory and in practice, set brilliant examples for us.

Marx siad: "If we choose a profession which enables us to work for the interests of mankind to the best of our ability, we will not be overstrained by the workload, because we are sacrificing ourselves for the whole of mankind.

We will then share the happiness which belongs to hundreds of thousands of people instead of a mere bit of joy which is obtained from selfishness and is not worth mentioning. Our cause, though not illustrious, will be everlasting...." This is a marvelous condensation of the proletarian outlook on life, a lofty goal which Marx himself strove for in practice with all the energies of his lifetime. The great communist fighter Lei Feng said: "We live so that others may lead a better life. I must invest my limited life in the unlimited cause of serving the people." What a simple but penetrating statement this is! All of us are familiar with Lei Feng's brilliant deeds.

One's outlook on life is determined by one's world outlook. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The change in world outlook is a fundamental one...." In order to take a correct road in life and write our personal history well, the most important thing for all of us is to transform our world outlook, solve the problem of for whom to study, labor and work, firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and try to be a nobleminded and pure man, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, and a man who is of value to the people.

To Integrate One's Own Job With the Lofty Goal

If we want to be of value to the people, we must first be clear on the following questions: What is the people's greatest interest? What should and could be done in the course of our struggle? How should be complete these tasks? According to the laws of social development, the capitalist society will inevitably be replaced successively by the socialist and the communist societies. In this process, we, mankind, will eliminate the exploiting system which has existed for several thousand years; turn the private ownership of means of production into the public ownership; vigorously promote social productive forces; gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country, industry and agriculture, and physical and mental labor; and eventually build up a high degree of material and spiritual civilization, which will enable all members of society to lead a most beautiful and happy life. These are the greatest and most fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people, and this is also the lofty ideal which all our party members, cadres and revolutionaries should strive for with all the energies of their lifetime. If we want to be of value to the people, we must closely integrate our own jobs with the present work of socialist construction and the lofty goal of building communism in the future, and wholeheartedly play the roles of rustproof screws in the vast machinery of revolution.

As we know, the human community is all-embracing, and the interests and demands of the people are manifold and concrete. Tens of thousands of tasks have to be completed in building socialism and communism. Each individual can only be engaged in a certain specific job on a certain position, and make his own contributions to the great cause of socialism and communism. If each of us can work with a high sense of responsibility, always keep on improving our work and do our best to score good results, our construction of the four modernizations will be greatly speeded up and the people's livelihood will be improved step by step. Therefore, no matter what kind of jobs we are undertaking, agriculture, industry, commerce, scientific research, or others, no one should underestimate the importance of his own labor or work, but cherish it as part of the people's interests. Unfortunately, not everyone can conduct himself in this way. For example, it is quite common that some of our comrades always like to rank the posts they are holding according to their standards of superiority or inferiority. Those who regard their jobs as inferior are always dispirited and lose their enthusiasm for work. Such an attitude is entirely wrong. Without a doubt, there is a difference between jobs in a socialist society. The purposes, the objects of service, working conditions, and remuneration of different posts and different professions in different trades are really different. But they are no different in the degree of superiority, because all jobs, mental labor or manual labor, administrative work or concrete labor, productive trades or service trades, are needed by society and the people. There is only difference in terms of the division of work and duty. Degree of superiority is out of the question, since everyone is equal politically.

In socialist society, every profession produces its own leading authority. Anyone can win the people's respect and praise if he achieves great successes. On the contrary, if a person does not fulfill his duty, or even promotes evil practices, he will be denounced and opposed by the people no matter who he is, senior cadre or well-known figure. Loving our own work, conscientiously carrying it out, and thus making our due contributions to society and the people -- this is the only correct attitude, which everyone should take.

We Must Have Persistent, Dauntless and Indomitable Determination and Willpower

A person who has made up his mind to work for the interests of society and the people has to cultivate a persistent, dauntless and indomitable determination and willpower. Just as Marx pointed out: "There is no smooth, wide road in the field of science. Only those who think nothing of hardship in climbing up the mountain by rugged paths have a chance to reach the magnificent summit." We must follow the example of "those who think nothing of hardship in climbing up the mountain by rugged paths," if we want to achieve something great for the people and write our personal history well. To achieve this, we must at least stand the following three tests:

First, we must fear no hardship, and stand the test of various difficulties. In the modern revolutionary history of our country, in order to arouse the masses of people to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, the great revolutionary forerunner Sun Yat-sen worked hard and overcame numerous difficulties for 40 years. In order to save the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army climbed over snow-covered mountains, crossed natural barriers, underwent numerous dangers and hazards, and eventually completed the world-famous 25,000-li Long March. The anti-Japanese war and the liberation war that followed and the socialist construction after the founding of the PRC were also successfully carried out by our peoples overcoming numerous difficulties under the leadership of the party. Here we have talked from the scope of the whole revolutionary cause. Now, let us expound from the angle of an individual. The spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor hardship also is indispensable for the achievement of true success. Can anyone deny that the moving deeds of those heroes and model figures were the results of arduous manual and mental labor? It is by enduring hardship and through tenacious fighting that our country's women's volleyball team won the world championship. Who among those laborers working against time in industrial and mining enterprises are not true men who enjoy hard work and advance despite difficulties?

Second, we must guard against arrogance and rashness, and should not be dizzy with success. For quite a few people, success is an obstacle on their path. When being commended for some success in his work, one can easily get swollen with pride. This type of person will inevitably suffer setbacks. All clear-headed and farsighted revolutionaries always despise arrogance and complacency. In their eyes, conceit, being an obstacle on the road ahead, must be removed; after all, any success achieved by an individual can only be regarded as a small step in the long march of revolution. "Modesty helps one advance, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. This is a truth we must always bear in mind."

Third, we must not be afaid of failure and should be strong in the face of setbacks. It is unlikely that we will encounter successes and victories every step of our lives. Inevitably, we may encounter setbacks and failures from time to time, There are two different attitudes toward setbacks and failure. First, some people are scared by setbacks and failures, and become dispirited and pessimistic. As a result, they will achieve nothing. They take such an attitude because they are not clear about the complex nature of objective matters and are not mentally prepared for setbacks and failures, or because, being excessively vain, they are afraid of losing face. Second, some people firmly believe that "failure is the mother of success." Fearing no setback or failure, they are adept at drawing lessons from failures. They try their best to handle things according to objective laws and continue to advance. Consequently, they are able to turn failure into success and bad things into good ones. The latter attitude is the correct one which we should take toward setbacks and failures.

Engels said: "For a man with normal intelligence, judgment of a person should naturally be based on his behavior, not on his words; in other words, on what he has done and what he actually is, not on what he claims to be."

In judging what road a person has taken and how well he has written his personal history, we can only proceed from his behavior, and from what he has done in his life, not from his own statements and claims. Let us get rid of all empty words and lies, and do more good work and seek the interests of the people in a down-to-earth manner.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ON COURTESY DRIVE

OW261025 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee on 22 June. The meeting specifically made arrangements for carrying out "five stresses and four beauties" activities to promote civility and courtesy in a thoroughgoing and sustained way.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee, called on the whole city to affirm and consolidate achievements and to carry out the activities in a thoroughgoing and sustained way. Chen Guodong repeatedly emphasized: In order to carry out the activities, we should pay attention to correcting our party's work style and using the party's fine style of work to bring about a fine style of work among the people. All party members and cadres should set good examples in the campaign to promote civility and courtesy through the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, educate the broad masses of people in communist ideology and morality, set moral standards, oppose corruption by capitalist ideology and oppose the erroneous thinking of doing everything for money.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out in his speech: It is necessary to carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities to promote civility and courtesy in close connection with other work, such as consolidating enterprises and striking blows at serious economic crimes.

SHANGHAI MEETING MARKS SHAO LIZI CENTENARY

OW300835 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a discussion meeting this morning at the auditorium of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee to mark the centenary of the birth of Shao Lizi, patriot and well-known founding member of the Kuomintang.

Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Mr Shao Lizi was a well-known patriot who made important contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee; Jing Renqiu, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of democratic parties in Shanghai and the municipal association of Taiwan compatriots, nearly 100 people in all, attended the meeting.

GUANGDONG ESTABLISHES PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

HK100320 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Guangdong is stepping up its preparations for the establishment of peasant associations. Since the provincial CCP committee set up a leadership group for this work in March, all 13 prefectures and municipalities except Shaoguan and Shenzhen municipalities have set up similar leadership groups. By the end of June, Shaoguan, Foshan and Zhanjiang Prefectures, where progress is relatively fast, had selected Zhongshan, Wengyuan, Suiqi and Lianshan Counties as trial points and established county-level peasant associations there. The provincial CCP committee's decision to change the poor and lower-middle peasant associations throughout the province into peasant associations has been enthusiastically supported by the peasants.

HUNAN REPORT, COMMENTARY ON RIOT PREVENTION

Prefecture's Efforts Cited

HK120802 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The party and government leaders of Lingling Prefecture and Jiangyong County were recently cited in a circular issued by the provincial people's government for their part in personally and promptly preventing a mass riot with weapons between Tiaozepu commune's Xiajiang production brigade and the Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine.

On 21 May this year, as a result of manipulation by a small number of people, several hundred people gathered together at Xiajiang production brigade in Jiangyong County's Tiaozepu commune for a mass riot with weapons with the Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine. On learning the news, the Jiangyong County CCP Committee immediately sent Deputy Secretary Ye Shouqing as leader of a dozen cadres to the spot to stop it. Lingling Prefectural Administrative Office Deputy Commissioner Xiong Dingen respectively made telephone calls to Jaingyong County CCP Committee Secretary Li Mancheng and Tongshanlin Nonferrous Metal Mine CCP Committee Secretary Li Chao, instructing them to personally look into the matter and speedily end the critical situation. Li Manchang immediately rushed to the spot and, by taking resolute measures, succeeded in preventing the riot and in speedily restoring normal production and livelihood.

After the incident, the leading comrades of the prefectural CCP Committee and administrative office, including Deng Youzhi, Chang Shengshi and Xiong Dingen, again called the principal responsible members of the county and mine CCP committees to exchange views, study measures for consolidating the state of affairs and thoroughly resolve the dispute. It was decided that the leaders of the Jiangyong CCP Committee should organize a strong work team to be stationed in Xiajiang production brigade to carry out organizational rectification with the focal point placed on the rectification of the CCP branch and the militia organization. Xiajiang production brigade and Tongshanlin nonferrous metal mine conducted education in observing discipline and the laws, loving the commune and mine, strengthening unity and fraternity, and engaging in active production among the cadres and masses. Through rectification, each party asked for the opinions of the other party of their own accord and made criticism and self-criticism, thus strengthening the unity and the relationship between workers and peasants.

Radio Commentary

HK120818 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Leaders Should Personally Solve Disputes"]

[Text] In recent years, disputes between workers and peasants, and disputes concerning boundaries, hills and forests have occurred from time to time. These incidents have seriously affected stability and unity and industrial and agricultural production and have caused losses of people's lives and of state and collective properties.

The solution to the contradictions and disputes depend to a great extent on the importance the leaders at various levels attach to the problems, especially the prompt and effective measures they adopt at the time they notice the symptoms of disputes, in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating and appropriately solve the existing contradictions.

The speedy solution of the dispute between workers and peasants and the prevention of mass riots with weapons in Jiangyong County, Lingling Prefecture, was a vivid case in point. With respect to these disputes involving many people, it is necessary for the CCP committees, governments and relevant departments at various levels to adopt a positive attitude using the spirit of being highly responsible to the state and the people, and conscientiously and promptly handle them. The leading cadres of both parties to the dispute should take the interests of the whole into consideration, pay attention to unity, understand and accommodate each other and emphasize making self-criticism. If the leading cadres at various levels conscientiously deal with the disputes in the same manner as the principal leading comrades of Jiangyong County in Lingling Prefecture, it will be possible to greatly reduce various disputes involving many people throughout the province. Even if they do occur, it is possible to promptly and appropriately deal with them so as to reduce losses to the minimum. In this way we can be regarded as having done a good deed for the people.

CENSUS ACTIVITIES IN HUNAN PROVINCE REPORTED

Leaders Register

HK021451 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday [1 July] afternoon Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Wan Da, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Sun Guozhi, governor; Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and other leading comrades of the party and the government went to the census registration center of the residents' committee of the organs of the provincial CCP committee in the capacity of ordinary citizens to supply information for census registration. The census workers accurately filled in, item by item, on the census forms the information which they supplied. They then signed their names on the census forms.

'Urgent Notice' Issued

HK040643 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Hunan provincial census leadership group issued an urgent notice on the afternoon of 3 July, demanding that the province improve census registration work and seriously carry out rechecks. The notice made the following demands: 1) Further improve census registration work. It is necessary to concentrate on accuracy and do the work quickly while maintaining good quality. 2) Seriously organize rechecks. It is necessary to make the greatest effort to eliminate errors at the grassroots stage and on the spot. 3) Conduct meticulous and thorough propaganda work, to enable the masses to dispel various types of reluctance and register at the appointed time.

HUNAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS

HK010512 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The CCP committee of the No 608 research center of the Ministry of Aviation Industry approved the entry into the party of 12 engineers on the eve of the party anniversary. The majority of these new party-member scientists and technicians are backbone elements in research work. One of them, (Zhao Yuqi), has achieved eight results in research with other comrades. Two of these won awards for major research achievements from the former Third Ministry of Machine Building.

NEW HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY AT 9 JUL MEETING

OW110559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 10 Jul (XINHUA) — The Hebei Provincial CP Committee and People's Government held a meeting to confer the honor title "Support-army model" on the Qilidong production brigade of Liushouying commune in Funing County. The honorary title was conferred on the brigade to commend its exemplary deeds of carefully treating and nursing Yan Shusheng, a paralyzed PLA platoon commander, for the past 7 years. On the morning of 9 July the Shijiazhuang Workers' Cultural Palace was filled with a warm atmosphere of army-civilian and army-government unity. Some 2,000 armymen and people from various parts of the province attended the meeting. Present at the meeting were Gao Yang [7559 2254], first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; responsible persons of the provincial party committee, people's government, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC committee; responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Hebei; and representatives of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the PLA General Political Department, the leading organ of theBeijing PLA units and the unit to which Yan Shusheng belongs.

Liu Bingyan, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. Guo Zhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Hebei, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee and people's government.

The leading organ of the Beijing PLA units and Yan Shusheng's unit separately presented silk banners to Qilidong production brigade.

NEI MONGGOL'S SEMIANNUAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DATA

SK070658 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Summary] By the end of June, Nei Monggol Region's industrial output value had reached 3,135,330,000 yuan, an increase of 16.2 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The output value of light industry for the first half of this year was 1,294,390,000 yuan, an increase of 10.3 percent over the same period of last year. Of the region's 45 key light industrial products, 32 increased in output. The output of such products as bicycles, television sets, woolen thread, silk fabrics, gunnysacks, cigarettes, curd sugar, dairy products and plastic products also increased from 20 to 60 percent. The output of clocks and washing machines increased from several to several dozen fold. The output of articles used by minority nationalities such as riding boots, Mongolian yurts, Mongolian boots and saddles also increased in varying degrees.

Heavy industry has begun to pick up. By the end of June, the output value of heavy industry in the region had reached 1,840,940,000 yuan, an increase of 20.7 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The annual progress plans for pig iron, small rolled steel and 10 nonferrous metals were also fulfilled and overfulfilled. The raw coal output of the region's six collieries whose products are distributed under unified state plan also increased steadily. The raw coal output for the first half of this year was 7.83 million tons, an increase of 17.4 percent over the same period in 1981. The region's power network produced 1,653,000,000 kWh of electricity, an increase of 24.3 percent over the corresponding periods. The output of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, medicines, timber, artificial boards and cement increased by over 13 percent.

The machinery industry has picked up more rapidly. The output of some machines increased by 100 percent. During the January-May period, profits and taxes turned out by industrial enterprises totalled 284.6 million yuan, an increase of 21.4 percent over the same period in 1981.

LI XUEZHI SPEAKS AT NINGXIA ACTIVISTS CONGRESS

HK090200 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts of speech by regional CCP committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi at opening of regional congress of progressive collectives and activists in building socialist spiritual civilization: "Strive To Cultivate New Socialist People With Ideals, Morals, Culture and Discipline"]

[Text] Comrades:

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Congress of progressive collectives and activists in building socialist spiritual civilization has solemnly opened today. This is the first time we have convened such a congress in our region. Holding this congress well will produce a positive impact in cultivating people of various nationalities in our region to be new people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline and in promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our region.

I. Satisfactory Results Have Been Achieved in Building Socialist Material and Spiritual Civilization in the Region

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has redefined for us the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and resolutely made a strategic decision of shifting the work focus to socialist modernization. After that, the CCP Central Committee formulated a series of important guiding principles and strategic decision on upholding the four basic principles, strengthening the building of the party, improving the party work style, strengthening ideological and political work and effectively building socialist spiritual civilization. Over the past 3 years, party organizations at all levels in our region have led the broad masses of cadres and masses to resolutely implement the line and a series of guiding principles and policies adopted by the CCP Central Committee and to do a great deal of work and exert strenuous efforts and have achieved encouraging results in building material and spiritual civilization.

With regard to economic construction, we have achieved the most remarkable results in agriculture. For the last 3 years running, we have reaped a rich harvest of grain. The total agricultural output value has steadily increased and peasants' incomes have been increasing year by year. The highest level in history was attained last year in these three respects. I think that I should point out two things here: Why was agriculture able to improve so rapidly? Increasing purchase prices for agricultural products and making more investment in agriculture are reasons contributing to the improvement of agriculture. However, the most important and fundamental reason is that we have established various production responsibility system in our region according to the instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee. Establishing various responsibility systems in production was an important reform in the party's efforts to lead agriculture. Under the prerequisite of socialist public ownership of the agricultural basic means of production (land, large agricultural means of production, production facilities and various common accumulations and so forth), we have abandoned the erroneous actions of sharing out of the big pot — where it made no difference whether one worked well or ineffectively. In so doing, we have aroused the peasants' enthusiasm and zeal for production. The responsibility system in agricultural production has manifested its exuberant vitality and will continue to play its tremendous role. The second reason is that after the readjustment of the inner structure of the agriculture in our region and gradual coordination, we have embarked on the path of fully promoting the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery and developing the diversified economy. Although it is only a beginning, it is a matter of profound significance. In these few years, our region encountered enormous difficulties in industrial production.

However, thanks to the support of the central authorities and the efforts exerted by various quarters, we have initially succeeded in readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry and developing light industry. The situation of our industrial production took a favorable turn as of May last year and began to pick up as of September last year. From last January to May this year, our total industrial output value was 12.7 percent higher than the same period last year. Over the past few years, we have considerably reduced the scale of capital construction, adjusted investment orientation and achieved better results in investment. This is also the case with our financial and trade work. On the basis of developing production, the living standard of the people in urban and rural areas has improved to varying degrees.

There is a new development in education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture and sports in our region. We have increased investment in them and strengthened our work. We have developed institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools to a certain extent and reformed the structure of secondary school education. In the meantime, we have also attached importance to and strengthened education for minority nationalities. We have set up 72 middle and primary schools for the Hui nationality throughout the region. In recent years, about 19,000 staff members and workers have attended various kinds of sparetime schools and several thousand people have attended courses provided by the television university. Our scientific and technical ranks have been growing continuously and our science and technology have been further integrated with economic construction. We have achieved some results in scientific research. Some of these results have been of advanced domestic level and have been popularized and applied to production. Our literature and art have also considerably developed. Since the third plenary session, more than 20 literary and art works created by our region have won prizes awarded in national comparisons and appraisals of literary and art work. At present, there are 24 professional theater troupes and more than 1,100 film projection units throughout the region and most of our municipalities and counties have set up cultural halls. There are 81 staff members' clubs and cultural halls, 343 libraries (or reading rooms) and 66 sparetime literary and art organizations in factories, mines and enterprises throughout the region. About half of our communes have set up cultural centers and even some production brigades have their own cultural rooms. Our public health departments have done a lot in enhancing the quality of medical service, preventing and curing diseases and improving the general level of the people's health. The incidence of some infectious diseases and endemic diseases has dropped to varying degrees. We have achieved better success in physical culture and sports.

In recent years, we have also done a lot and achieved fairly good results in the work of strengthening the party's ideological and organizational construction and promoting ideological and political education as well as in discipline inspection and legal system work. Last year, we spent 6 months on propagating the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to unify our ideological understanding. This is an important aspect of the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and a guarantee for the promotion of the socialist modernization in our region. Since the 3d plenary session, according to the instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our region have carried out readjustment, filling out and consolidation. The lax and weak leadership in some units has been markedly improved. We have done a fairly good job in making cadre ranks at all levels revolutionized, younger, more educated and professional. Party organizations at all levels have paid attention to strengthening political and ideological education for staff members and the masses and to generally providing party members with education on upholding the party line and the four basic principles and on party spirit, regulations and discipline.

They have also enforced party discipline, corrected party work style and severely handled cases of seriously violating discipline. Thus, the work style of our party has improved and its prestige has been enhanced. Various localities have strengthened education on democracy and the legal system, amplified judicial and public security organs, carried out the activities of straightening out and bringing under control social order in the urban and rural areas and severely and promptly dealt blows at those criminal elements who seriously violated social order. Our present social order is better than that in the past. Since last year, various localities and units have conscientiously carried out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and regarded them as an important component part of building socialist spiritual civilization and provided the broad masses of people, youngsters in particular, with education on communist ideology and moral character. Last March, the broad masses of people throughout the region answered the call of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council to actively take part in the activities of "all-people decorum and courtesy month," made a breakthrough in improving environmental sanitation and devoted their major efforts to solving the problem of "dirtiness, chaos, disorder and ineffectiveness." They set to work together and did their work truly and effectively and have achieved outstanding results. What is particularly gratifying is that we have built closer relations between the party and the masses, between cadres and the masses, between the army and the people and between various nationalities. People's mental outlook has markedly changed and good personalities and good deeds such as not keeping money which is found, helping the poor to overcome difficulties, finding it a pleasure to help others and doing boldly what is righteous have abundantly come to the fore. CYL members and youngsters in a number of localities and units have promoted the activities of learning from Lei Feng, helping others and establishing service teams. They are praised by the people. According to incomplete statistics, various fields in various localities have chosen through public appraisal more than 10,000 shock workers of the new Long March, 8 March Red-Banner pacesetters, outstanding CYL members and Communist Party members, advanced producers (workers), three-good students, red-flower youngsters, exemplary persons in supporting the army (or cherishing the people) and so forth. This is a vivid sign that our region has scored encouraging success in building socialist spiritual civilization. Through the activities of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month," people have more faith and determination in improving party work style, the general mood of society and social order. Such tremendous spiritual force will exert profound influence on socialist construction in our region.

Here, I would like to talk about the problem of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. In a period of more than 5 months from the beginning of this year to the present, we have achieved initial success in the struggle between the corrosion of capitalism and the socialist efforts to resist this corrosion. Due to the deterrent force of law and under the influence of party policy, 104 criminal elements and those who had serious economic problems have reported themselves to the police, confessed their crimes and returned loot and booty amounting to 290,000 yuan. The struggle is gradually developing in depth.

The practice of our work over the past 3 years has proved that our CCP Central Committee is correct and a series of lines, guiding principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee and the guiding ideology of simultaneously grasping the building of material and spiritual civilization put forth by the CCP Central Committee is completely correct and that the people of various nationalities in our region have high aspiration. Every success scored in various fields of our region results from the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and common efforts and hard struggles of the people of various nationalities, including all comrades present.

II. We Should Fully Realize the Great Significance of Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "The objective of our party's struggle in the new historical period is to turn China step by step into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology and with a high level of democracy and culture." Leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee have repeatedly reminded us that we should not forget the two great objectives of our struggle: The building of high levels of material civilization and spiritual civilization. These are the two great strategic tasks in the new historical period. We will spend 20 years on the four modernization and also spend another 20 year stage on the building of spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly talked about the contents of spiritual civilization. The scope of spiritual civilization is very wide and its contents should include the following two aspects: First, in the scale and level of development of education, science, culture, art, public health, physical culture and sports. This shows whether a society is civilized and the level of civilization. All societies should develop spiritual civilization in this respect. The socialist system has demanded that we develop spiritual civilization in this respect more widely and rapidly. Second, in the orientation and level of development of the social political ideology and ethics. This has been determined by the nature of the social system and also strongly reacts to the nature of the social system. Due to complicated historical and practical reasons, we should particularly grasp the work of ideology and morality.

With regard to the objective of building socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently summarized it as follows: We should have ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In other words, we should train people of various nationalities throughout the country to be people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline. Here, I would like to talk about my preliminary understanding of the "four haves" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. I can't guarantee that my view is perfectly correct and it is only for your reference. Ideals mean communist ideals. In other words, we should firmly believe that socialist system will be gradually improved and that the bright communist society will be gradually realized with the development and maturity of the socialist society. We should exert earnest and unswerving efforts to realize our ideals. We should adopt correct attitudes toward the difficulties and seamy side in actual life. We should neither cherish illusion nor take a pessimistic view. Morals mean communist morals. In other words, we should establish comradely relations in the people's social life and contacts characterized by mutual respect, mutual concern, unity, mutual help and close cooperation, do our work well, serve the people, be responsible to the people, conscientiously keep our words and deeds within the norms and standard generally acknowledged by the society and undertake our own responsibilities and obligations. Culture means that we should acquire knowledge -- the knowledge of languages, science and other things and the capability needed by the four modernizations. Discipline means that we should consciously foster the spirit of observing the law and a high level of sense of organization and discipline and consciously abide by political discipline, organizational regulations and labor discipline and maintain normal order in work, society and teaching. This is a strategic objective and a strenuous task, all comrades and citizens should make great efforts to attain such an objective.

Material civilization and spiritual civilization can never be separated from each other. They are interdependent and promote each other. Material civilization is the basis of spiritual civilization and decisively acts on it. The central task of building socialism is to effectively promote the building of socialist material civilization. The promotion of economic construction, the further development of socialist productive forces, the further increase of social material wealth and the improvement of people's livelihood will promote and ensure constant development and improvement of the mental attitude and the state of mind of the masses of people in our country. There is no doubt about that. Unlike Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should never set the role of spirit against material production nor absurdly exaggerate the role of spirit.

However, we should not neglect the role and influence of spiritual civilization over material civilization. The development of spiritual civilization will greatly promote the development of material civilization and will ensure the correct orientation of the building of material civilization. Only by building our spiritual civilization effectively can we train our people to be people of ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In so doing, our socialist four modernizations will be fully guaranteed.

However, do our comrades have a clear understanding of the great significance of the building of socialist spiritual civilization? The answer is no. Judging from the practical reality in our region, we know that some comrades have muddled ideas and erroneous views. These should be clarified through study and discussions.

Some comrades wrongly think that economic construction is our central task and we have encountered a great number of problems in production so how do we have time to carry out the building of spiritual civilization? They also think that spiritual civilization is the affair of the political, propaganda and educational departments and that they have nothing to do with it. They actually set the two civilizations against each other or separate them from each other. Actually, we are all clear that we rely on people to carry out economic construction and some other work. People's mental outlook and their state of minds have a direct bearing on the success of failure of our production, construction and work. Without carrying out ideological and political work and raising people's socialist consciousness, can we do well in our production, construction and work? Of course, it takes time and energy to carry out the building of spiritual civilization and ideological as well as political work. However, as long as we adopt flexible and varied forms and make proper arrangements around the central task of economic construction, our economic construction will not be affected. On the contrary, this will promote and give impetus to the smooth progress of the building of material civilization.

Some comrades have wrongly come to the conclusion that because some capitalist countries are economically more advanced than our country and their science and technology are more advanced than ours, our spiritual civilization is inferior to the spiritual civilization of capitalism. Such a view is obviously wrong. This is because these comrades have forgotten the essential differences between socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist spiritual civilization. We should admit that with regard to the level of education and science -- the contents of the first aspect of spiritual civilization -- we are inferior to developed capitalist countries. However, judging from the orientation of development and level of social political thought and moral principles which represent the essence of spiritual civilization, our socialist spiritual civilization is infinitely better than capitalist spiritual civilization. We all know that capitalism is a social system characterized by exploitation and oppression of man by man and that moral concepts of the bourgeoisie are the undisguised relationship of interest and money. The moral standard of capitalism is "Each one for himself and God for all." In capitalist countries, decadent social phenomenon such as homicide, robbery, fraud, drug taking, prostitution and so forth can be found everywhere. People lack mental ballast and are dispirited. Even government officials of some capitalist countries cannot but admit this. Some of them have said: "Ours is a welfare state and we lack nothing except a philosophy which can heal people's souls."

Some people think that ours is an economically backward country which is poor in material conditions and that the development of our education, sciences and culture are greatly limited. Therefore, they lack confidence in whether we can do well in building socialist spiritual civilization. Their view is, of course, wrong. We maintain that the development of spiritual civilization is based on the development of material civilization. However, spiritual civilization has its own relatively independent character and law of development. Let us put aside this theoretical issue for the time being. Our modern revolutionary history can explain everything. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, the material conditions in Yanan were poor. However, this gave rise to the "spirit of Yanan." Our cadres and the broad masses of people and their own lofty political ideals, lofty moral values, revolutionary spirit of struggling hard and revolutionary friendly feelings of fraternal unity. They were highly praised by people of the whole country and foreign friendly personages. After nationwide liberation, material conditions in our country were comparatively poor during the 1950 and early 1960's. However, at that time people's ideological consciousness, mental outlook, morality and social practices were very good. This fully shows even under fairly poor and backward material, economic and cultural conditions, people may have good social political ideology and morality. Our present material and economic conditions are infinitely better than those days and we should be more confident that we will effectively build our socialist spiritual civilization.

At present, we have gradually shifted our work focus to economic construction. It is completely right for us to do so. However, when we are concentrating our energies and adopting down-to-earth attitudes to firmly grasp economic work, we should realize that due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and others, there are still problems in our political ideology and moral concept and so forth. They are conspicuously facing us. It is our pressing task to build socialist spiritual civilization. Since the third plenary session, although we have done a lot, our party work style, general mood of the society and social order have not yet completely improved. To ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and the healthy development of our socialist material civilization along the correct orientation, we should truly grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization and regard it as our urgent task. Of course, we are now stressing socialist spiritual civilization. But this does not mean that the building of socialist material civilization is no longer important and that our work focus has changed again. Building socialist material civilization has been regarded as our party's central task. We will persist in doing so till the end of this century as long as large-scale war does not break out. There is no doubt about that. Now what we should do is to grasp the building of the two civilizations simultaneously so that they will promote and give impetus to each other and develop together.

III. We Should Further Mobilize the Masses To Promote the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Our Region

To promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region and train people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline, we should do the following work well:

1. We should conscientiously consolidate the party ranks, correct the party work style, and strengthen and improve the party leadership.

The ideological level and work style of our party have a direct bearing on ideology and moral and social practices and the success or failure of the building of the two civilizations and even on the destiny and future of our party and country. Therefore, raising the party's ideological level and completely improving its work style is the key to the success of our socialist spiritual civilizaton. Here, I am not going to talk about the work of our party's building. I only wish to point out the following:

First, we should provide cadres and party members with systematic education on Marxist theories. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis guiding our ideology and actions, and the guide for our party in formulating its guiding principles and policies and an ideological weapon which all cadres and party members should master. However, some comrades think that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has become obsolete. Such a view is obviously wrong. In the past, we scored success in our revolution and construction because we persisted in following Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and we suffered setbacks and made mistakes in our work because we violated the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has brought order out of chaos and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line. Under the guidance of the party line, we have scored brilliant success in various work. In particular, since our country has entered the new period of socialist modernization, we have been confronted with many new conditions and questions which should be studied and answered in accordance with the Marxist theories. It is a pressing task for us to use the new practical theories and conclusions to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. How can we say that it has become obsolete? We need it more imperatively. It is our urgent task to organize cadres and party members to systematically study it.

Second, we should provide party members with education in party spirit, work style and discipline so that all of our party members will seriously observe the party's constitution and its principle of political life. We should extensively cite good party organizations and outstanding party members and severely criticize bad people, bad deeds and bad behavior. We should severely punish a handful of party members who abuse their power for private interests, violate the law and discipline and harm the party's prestige. We should on no account yield to them.

Third, we should provide party members and cadres with education on combating capitalist ideological corrosion and attaining communist purity. Dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is one of the most practical and effective measures for party consolidation. While carrying out this struggle, we should organize people to study again the relevant expositions of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. We should solemnly and resolutely maintain the nature of our party as the vanguard of the working class and keep the purity of Communist Party members. None of the party members is allowed to lower their ideological level and political consciousness and degenerate. All party members should faithfully fulfill the solemn oath they took when they were admitted to the party and bear in mind that the party's basic principle is to serve the people wholeheartedly and that the realization of the lofty ideal of communism is our party's final objective. They should strive for communism all their lives.

2. We should unswervingly carry out patriotic, collective and communist ideological education and profoundly and persistently promote the activities of "five stresses and four beauties."

First, patriotic education. Today, we are advocating patriotism. In other words, we should love our socialist motherland and socialist system. We should educate the masses, youngsters in particular, so that they will intrinsically differentiate between the frenzied sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "10 chaotic years" and the shortcomings and mistakes in our past work. We should on no account attribute these defects to the socialist system itself. We should be good at analyzing the nature of the capitalist system and truly realizing the incomparable superiority and the great vitality of the socialist system and the prospects and hope of our great motherland. We should resolutely oppose the shameful ideas and conduct of worshipping and having blind faith in things foreign, servile dependence on foreigners and losing personality. We should love the motherland. At the same time, we should also love Ningxia and our work. We should do our bit in contributing to our socialist motherland by the practical act of carrying out production and work effectively.

Second, we should provide people with education on collectivism. Collectivism is an ideological system based on the socialist system of public ownership and a converging manifestation of the communist ideology. We should advocate the ideas of selflessness, putting others before oneself and correctly handling the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. We should truly subordinate individual interests to collective interests, local interests to overall interests and immediate interests to long-term interests. We should unite as one and closely cooperate with each other in our labor, work and life and rely on collective wisdom and strength to overcome all difficulties on our road of advance.

Third, we should provide people with education on being the masters of their own affairs. Since our country is still poor, we should rely on ourselves to create and strive for the bright future of socialism and a happy life. This requires that we adopt an attitude of being the masters of our own affairs in carrying out our labor and work and that we carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. We should give play to our initiative, enthusiasm and creativity. We should oppose and overcome the hired-hand mentality and other erroneous ideas and acts such as working purely for remuneration, putting profit-making first, gaining extra advantage from the state by unfair means and battening on the state, and so forth.

Fourth, we should provide people with education on the revolutionary tradition and work style. We should carry forward our communist ideals which we have fostered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the conviction that the revolution will certainly win, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, staunch discipline, the party's three important styles of work and a series of excellent traditions and work styles.

Fifth, we should provide people with education on communist morality. While handling various relations among the people, we should greatly advocate the practice of taking the interests of the whole into consideration, attaching importance to principle, mutual respect, unity, mutual aid, impartiality, trustworthiness, serving the people and being responsible for them. Through education on social morality, professional morality, marriage and family morality, and so forth, we should encourage people to conscientiously act in accordance with the generally recognized standards and criteria which they have established in their social public life and integrate their rights and duties.

While carrying out education on patriotism, collectivism and communist ideology and morality, we should stick to the principle of proceeding from reality and following in order and advancing step by step. We should do so in a manner suitable to local conditions, time and particular individuals. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on carrying out education among workers on the historical mission and fine tradition of the working class so that they will strengthen their sense of being the masters of their own affairs, bring their vanguard role into full play in the building of the two civilizations and do their best to overcome all sorts of backward ideology which is not worthy of the advanced nature of the working class. We should carry out education among peasants on "one uphold, two no-changes and three integrations" and encourage them to love the country and the collective, put public interest before self-interest, get rich through labor and help the poor and peasant households with material difficulties. We should devote our main efforts to educating our youngsters so that they will love the motherland, the party and socialism. We should also help them foster a correct outlook on life and world outlook. We should also strengthen our education for women so that they will have ideals, high aspirations and self-confidence and strive for the communist cause and the emancipation of women. By providing them with more education, we should also help them "surmount three passes" (correcting handling of love affairs, marriage affairs and the problems of their families and children.)

All trades and services should respectively formulate and amplify their civilized pledge and rules and regulations to be observed by staff members, workers, students and villagers in light of their education on communist ideology, morality and their particular conditions. We should inspect diligently the results of observing these rules and regulations and persist in doing so for a long time. In so doing, people will gradually and conscientiously form good habits and promote healthy prevailing customs.

We should continue to be persistent in carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" in a thoroughgoing way. By carrying out these activities, we use simple and easy language of the masses to integrate the basic tasks of the communists to reform society and transform social traditions and the settlement of the present practical problems in our country's social life and general mood of the society. This is a new creation of the party's mass ideological and political work under the present specific conditions. It has enabled us to devise good methods for educating, bringing up and training in practice socialist people of the new generation. The activities of "five stresses and four beauties" are closely connected with and cannot be separated from the realization of the long-term historical task of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. During the second half of this year, we should further carry out on a grand scale some activities with our main efforts devoted to the settlement of the problems of "dirt, chaos and low efficiency." We should persist in carrying out the activities of youth service teams, groups of learning from Lei Feng, street cleaning by the Young Pioneers, voluntary labor, assisting the poor and helping people in difficulty, respecting the old and taking good care of the young and "five-good families," and so forth. We should avoid acting in the manner of a passing wind and paying attention to formality alone. We should constantly fill these activities with new content and enhance their quality. It all depends on people's efforts to carry out effectively the activities of "five stresses and four beauties." Conscientiousness and persistency are the key to the success of these activities. We should gradually make it our system to constantly carry out these activities.

3. We should profoundly carry out struggles to oppose capitalist ideological corrosion and dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field.

The struggle of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is a matter of primary importance in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We should fully realize the seriousness, harm and danger of the criminal activities in the economic field and the corrosion of the capitalist ideology. We should realize the profound significance of this struggle from the high place of the life and death of our party and the prosperity and decline of our country. We should continue to study the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and grasp their spirit, enhance our understanding, free our minds of apprehensions, remove interference and clear away obstructions. We should stick to the practice of seeking truth from facts and laying stress on the weight of evidence and not taking confessions on trust. As long as leaders and the masses can unify their ideological understanding on the basis of the "resolution," unify their thinking and actions, unite as one and take part in this struggle with full confidence, all criminal elements in the economic field who severely violate the law will have no place to hide and we will certainly be victorious in our struggle. In light of the progress of the struggle, we should adopt various means and use both positive and negative models to provide party members, cadres and the masses with ideological education so that they will raise their socialist consciousness, enhance their powers of discernment, resist and oppose the influence and corrosion of bourgeois decadent ideology, feudal ideological remnants and other decaying and rotten ideology. We should fully realize the harm and seriousness of the capitalist ideology and its way of life.

We should continue to firmly grasp the work of banning and confiscating reactionary and obscene video tapes, audio tapes, books, journals and propaganda materials. While fighting against the corrosion of capitalist ideology, we should continue to oppose evil trends, such as feudal superstition, gambling and arranged and mercenary marriages and criminal activities of abducting women. We should resolutely ban witches and sorcerers and occupy the ideological and cultural front by carrying out recreational and sports activities which are beneficial to the bodies and minds of the masses.

4. We should strengthen the legal system and straighten out social order.

It is also an important task of spiritual civilization to punish criminal elements according to law so as to maintain normal social order and political stability and unity. We should formulate necessary administrative rules and regulations so that people will act according to law and regulations. We should bring into full play the role of neighborhood committees, public security groups and people's mediatory committees in towns and cities. We should resolutely deal blows at criminals who jeopardize social morality, undermine social order, disturb public security and adversely affect stability and unity according to law.

5. We should strengthen nationality unity and further develop socialist relations among nationalities.

To do well in providing people with education on nationality unity is an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region. Ours is a Hui autonomous region. Of the 3.8 million population of the whole region, 1/3 are of Hui nationality and 2/3 are of Han nationality. As far as population is concerned, the Han nationality composes the majority. With regard to the main nationality, in this national autonomous region, the Hui nationality is the main nationality. We should not pay too much attention to the majority at the expense of the main nationality in our region or vice versa. Of course, we should also pay attention to the 4,000-strong population of other nationalities, who account for 0.1 percent of the total population of the region. It is wrong to neglect them. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The Han nationality cannot be separated from other minority nationalities and vice versa. They cannot be separated from each other. This is a very important view. We should stick to the principle of nationality equality and strengthen nationality unity. People of various nationalities should respect, trust, support and help each other. Only thus can we promote the four modernizations in our region. Ours is one of the five autonomous regions of the whole country. To do the work in our region well is a matter of vital significance to consolidating the unification of our motherland and the realization of the four modernizations. We should persist in providing people with reeducation on the policy toward minority nationalities and further develop socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual aid.

To promote nationality unity, we should correctly handle the problem of religion. Our constitution has explicitly stipulated freedom of religious belief. This is also our party's consistent policy. To put it briefly, we should respect the masses' freedom of religious belief and protect their normal religious activities. However, we never allow people to use religion to carry out propaganda for opposing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We never allow religion to interfere in the state administration, judicature, school education and public education of the society. The masses enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion. Even in the same religion, people also enjoy the freedom to believe in this or that religious sect. Those who did not believe in religion may now enjoy freedom to believe in religion and those who believed in religion may also enjoy freedom not to believe in any religion now. All of us should respect each other, strengthen unity and carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

6. We should extensively develop education, science, culture, art, public health, physical culture and sports in our region.

Education, science, culture, public health, and so on, in our region are still backward compared with other fraternal provinces and regions. This has already severely hampered the development of our material and spiritual civilization. Therefore, we should resolve to develop them by every possible means. The idea of paying more attention to industrial and agricultural production than to education and cultural establishments or neglecting education and cultural establishments during the period of economic readjustment is devoid of foresight and wrong. Proceeding from reality, we should seek truth from facts and employ various methods. To develop education and cultural establishments, we should walk on two legs and rely on the efforts of the state, the collective and the individuals. Of course, we should act according to our capability and pay attention not to excessively increase the burdens of the masses. After the implementation of various responsibility systems in rural areas, some new situations and problems have occurred in culture, education, popularization of science and cooperative medical service. Students' school enrollment and attendance rates have dropped and the number of illiterate persons has increased. It is difficult to obtain medical attention and broadcasting services have stopped. Complaints about difficulties in reading newspapers (?have reached) us. We should study these problems effectively and solve them as quickly as possible.

Here, I would like to particularly emphasize the problem of planned parenthood. Planned parenthood is a matter of great importance to the interests of the people and future of our nation. It is also an important aspect in changing prevailing habits and customs and building socialist spiritual civilization. Over the past few years, our region has achieved good results in planned parenthood work. However, if we take the overall situation of the whole country into consideration, we realize that the natural population growth rate in our region is still the highest and a pattern of further increases exists. We should understand the severity of this problem. During the period shortly after liberation, the population of Ningxia was only 1.2 million, but now our population has increased to 3.8 million. By the end of this century, it is expected that our population will reach 5.5 million. The blind growth of population will inevitably hinder the progress of the four modernizations. We should truly attach importance to the work of planned parenthood, carry out propaganda and education in a deep-going way and implement the party's policy on planned parenthood. Religion is not allowed to interfere in marriage affairs. Marriage without registration and under the legal age is unlawful. We should pay attention to the new situation and new problems arising in planned parenthood after the implementation of various responsibility systems in the rural areas. We should support the masses of minority nationalities who demand that planned parenthood be followed.

The key to promoting socialist spiritual civilization lies in the party's leadership. Party organizations at all levels, basic-level party organizations in particular, should regard the building of socialist spiritual civilization as their day-to-day work. They should go deep into the realities of life and the masses, carry out investigations, diligently inspect the results of their work, expeditiously sum up experiences, do a solid job and avoid formalist methods and doing things perfunctorily so as to achieve more marked results. We should bring the role of trade unions, CYL organization and women's associations into full play in the building of spiritual civilization. Party organizations at all levels should enhance their political sense of responsibility and take a clear-cut stand to support advanced figures and extensively propagate their advanced ideology and experience. They should forcefully criticize erroneous ideas and acts which satirize, isolate, make things difficult for and attack advanced units or individuals. Those who commit serious mistakes in this respect should be severely punished.

We should whip up public opinion for establishing a general mood in society of regarding the act of becoming and learning from the advanced as glorious. Comrades, you are the advanced members in the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our region and you have reflected the spirit of our times and are models of people of various nationalities in our region. The regional CCP committee and people's government sincerely hope that you will consolidate and carry forward your present achievements, persist in applying the law that "one divides into two," be more modest and prudent, study hard, maintain close link with the masses, advance together with the masses and do your best to make greater contributions to the building of the two civilizations in our region.

It is a great historical task entrusted to us by the new socialist era to build a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that material can be turned into spirit and vice versa. We should respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee to lay a solid foundation for the development of spiritual civilization with our success in material civilization so as to promote rapid progress in the building of material civilization. Let us unite as one and train people of various nationalities in our region to be new socialist people with ideals, morals, culture and discipline. Let us strive to build Ningxia into an autonomous region of fraternal unity, prosperity and abundance!

COMMENT ON U.S. POLICY ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW110104 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from Washington say President Reagan will be asked by the State Department to review the arms sales to the Republic of China and possibly to eliminate them entirely. This proposal is intended to appease the Chinese Communists who have been insisting that this is a concomitance of the U.S.-Red Chinese exchange of diplomatic recognition. The United States made no such agreement. When President Carter exchanged the recognition with the Chinese Communists, he told them that the United States intended to preserve and protect the free Chinese. He did not hand Taiwan over to the communists. He merely followed Richard Nixon in acknowledging that the communists claim title to Taiwan. He did not put the U.S. stamp of approval on this claim. When the Congress of the United States considered enabling legislation, it decided that free China should have the necessary defensive weapons to protect itself. This was written into the Taiwan Relations Act and signed by President Carter. It is the law of the United States and superior to the Shanghai Communique with Richard Nixon and the recognition agreement with Jimmy Carter.

The Taiwan Relations Act provides that the United States will supply the defensive weapons and regard aggression against the island as a breach of the Asian peace. Any agreement not to give weapons to the Republic of China would be a violation of the Taiwan Relations Act. So the rumored revision of the Shanghai Communique and elimination of U.S. weapons sales to the Republic of China will be a violation of American law.

Two points are involved: First, any such change will require the approval of President Ronald Reagan. Mr Reagan has always been a friend of free China. When President Carter derecognized the Republic of China, Mr Reagan said he had made a serious mistake and mistreated an old and loyal friend. During the 1980 election campaign, Mr Reagan said he hoped to upgrade the relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Since the election, he has expressed a renewed allegiance to the Taiwan Relations Act. Throughout a long career in politics, Mr Reagan has always kept his word. He is an honorable man; he has never liked the communists or their performance. Since becoming President, he has renewed his anticommunist stand. Communism, he has said, is doomed by failure to perform. Nikita Khrushchev once said that communism would bury capitalism. Ronald Reagan has said many times that capitalism will bury communism. All the evidence is in his favor. It is inconceivable that President Reagan would become a party to the destruction of freedom in the Republic of China and the communization of Taiwan. That would be a contradiction of everything he has always stood for. Aside from his anticommunism, Ronald Reagan is an idealist. He knows the American history and the long record of the U.S. support of freedom and democracy. To think that President Reagan could support the Chinese Communists against the Republic of China is to presume that he would opt for evil over good and to reverse the course of American history. He is not going to do anything like that and there is no realistic reason he should.

The Chinese Communists are pulling the wool over American eyes, or trying to. They have no card to play against the Soviet Union. There is nothing that they can do to hurt the United States regardless of what Americans do to help the Republic of China. Red China is a failure. In 32 years, it has brought the people of the Chinese mainland only agony and tyranny. The Chinese Communists cannot provide a stable and prosperous society of their own to say nothing of providing an obstacle to Soviet aggression and hegemonistic intentions. It is correct to say that Red China needs the United States. That is the reason for table tennis diplomacy and the subsequent acceptance of normalized relations. It is wrong to say that the United States needs the Chinese Communists. For what? Red China cannot hold its own militarily against either Vietnam or the Republic of China. Of what use is it against the might of the Soviet Union? President Reagan has every reason to tell the Chinese Communists to buzz off. The United States doesn't need them.

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China

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UN DISARMAMENT SESSION ENDS, VIEWED AS FAILURE

PRC Envoy's Address

OW110816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] United Nations, July 10 (XINHUA) -- The states possessing the largest arsenals were accused today of raising extraneous issues to obstruct the reaching of a necessary common agreement on disarmament by Kang Maozhao, deputy leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Addressing the closed meeting of the special session, Kang Maozhao said: "Though we have held many plenary and committee sessions, it is regrettable that we have failed to produce a minimum comprehensive disarmament program acceptable to all. We have even failed to reach a consensus in our review of the implementation of the final document of the first special session of disarmament."

He noted: "A clear trend has emerged in the course of the general debate and extensive consultations in the working groups during the current session, and that is, an increasing number of countries have underscored more than ever before the point that states possessing the largest military arsenals bear a special responsibility for disarmament and should assume an obligation to take the lead in substantially reducing their armaments. Contrary to this, however, one has seen that the states possessing the largest arsenals had resorted to every means in and outside the conference to dodge their responsibility and had raised extraneous issues to obstruct the reaching of a necessary common agreement."

"Some people are clearly engaged in an arms race of unprecedented proportions. Yet they try to convince us that this is necessary and justified. Some people are extremely sensitive to words like aggression, intervention and occupation, and would not like any reference to them in the document, notwithstanding their inability to deny their actual deeds. In order to cover up their misdeeds, they have even tried hard to skip certain points and wordings in the document which they had accepted in previous documents. This, therefore, is the underlying cause why disarmament could make no headway and the current session has failed to achieve any substantive result," he said.

"The outcome of the current session," he went on, "has once again proved that disarmament and international security are inseparable. Since the first special session on disarmament, the arms race has been intensified, the international situation has deteriorated and the danger of nuclear war has increased. Several wars of aggression by conventional arms have taken place. This change in the international situation certainly has an impact on and creates resistance to disarmament. In the past few years, we often heard the debate as to whether disarmament enhances international security or international security promotes disarmament, much like the debate of whether the chicken or the egg came first. It should be clear by now that progress can hardly be achieved in disarmament under the circumstances in which international security is constantly breached, and the hegemonists and aggressors refuse to renounce their designs."

He stated: "We are a nuclear state but we declared as far back as 18 years ago that China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons and will not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states under any circumstances. We hold that the states possessing the biggest nuclear arsenals should take the lead in reducing their nuclear weapons. We are ready to assume appropriate obligations together with other nuclear states through negotiations."

"China's intention and position regarding disarmament are consistent, irrespective of the results of the international disarmament conferences. Although the task of disarmament is an arduous one, we are willing to work unceasingly towards this end with other countries and people of the world," he added.

Review of Session

OW111316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 11 Jul 82

["Feature: New Developments in Disarmament" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, July 10 (XINHUA) -- The second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament ended today after over a month's general debate and group discussions. The delegates of many countries told XINHUA that the current special session showed certain new developments in the width and depth of world disarmament as compared with the first special session. A prominent feature was the combination of demand for disarmament voiced by the great majority of small and medium-sized countries at the session with the large-scale mass movement against the arms race outside the United Nations which has exerted great pressure upon the two superpowers.

The over-three-week long general debate was addressed by delegates from 131 member nations including 19 heads of state or government and 54 vice-presidents, vice-premiers or ministers. In addition, representatives from 74 non-governmental international organizations spoke during the debate. The number of countries and representatives taking part in the general debate has by far surpassed that at the first special session. This indicates the great concern for disarmament shown by the countries the world over. Particularly noticeable is the fact that a great number of Third and Second World countries issued the common call for disarmament. They formed the overwhelming majority standing for arms control, placing the two superpowers in a more isolated position.

The emergence of such a situation is nothing accidental. In the four years between the two special sessions, the U.S.-Soviet contention had intensified, the world was in turmoil, crises arose and wars broke out. Immediately after the final document of the first special session on disarmament was signed, the Soviet-backed Vietnamese launched an armed aggression against Kampuchea in February 1978 and the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan one year later. During the last four years, Israel and the South African racist regime launched aggression on many occasions against the Arab countries and southern African nations. It was during the current special session that Israel committed a monstrous crime by its massive aggression against Lebanon.

Disarmament has made no headway. As special session President Ismail Kittani has said: "Not a single weapon has been destroyed over the past four years as a result of a disarmament agreement," and "it is a sorry record of failure." The total military spending of the world was 400 billion U.S. dollars in 1978 and went up drastically to 650 billion dollars in 1982. Today, the world possesses a destructive capacity equivalent to more than one million Hiroshima bombs.

A delegate from Western Europe told XINHUA that the contention and arms race between the superpowers constitutes a grave threat to world security. The great majority of Third World countries are the first to be affected, and the security of West European countries is also challenged. Although the West European countries differ much in their views on disarmament, they are working for a check on the arms race and to save peace.

Many people stressed the reduction of nuclear weapons but few people talked about the reduction of conventional weapons at the first U.N. special session on disarmament. The current special session was highlighted by the demand for a reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons . Nuclear disarmament was, of course, the centre of attention at the current session. But more than half of the participants stood for the reduction of conventional weapons, stressing that the conventional war is a terrible reality. According to estimates, some ten million people have died of the 140 wars in the world since the end of World War II, and these wars were fought with conventional weapons. The Panamanian and Sri Lanka delegates shared the view that the Third World countries are the principal victims of the conventional arms race. In face of the threat of Soviet conventional weapons, West European nations called strongly for universal attention to the reduction of conventional weapons.

One third of the delegates urged the Soviet Union and the United States to be the first to reduce their armament, both nuclear and conventional. The Zimbabwean delegate stressed that the nuclear arms talks can be of real significance only when the two superpowers take the first steps. The Surinam delegate pointed out that the key figures for the disarmament are the two superpowers. Both Romania and Indonesia proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union first of all reduce 50 per cent of their armament, while Iraq and Madagascar proposed a one-third reduction of the two superpowers' armament as a first step for disarmament. Many Third World countries urged the nuclear powers to declare not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, conclude a convention of renunciation of the use of nuclear arms and guarantee not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries. In addition, the voice for the establishment of non-nuclear zones and peace zones was louder than ever before.

The struggle on disarmament in the U.N. headquarters was in concert with the mass demonstrations against nuclear weapons in New York streets, giving fresh impetus to the world movement for disarmament. The mass movement against nuclear weapons, starting from Western Europe and extending through Japan to the United States, reached its high tide at the present U.N. General Assembly session. Mass movements against nuclear weapons have surged ahead in New York streets, particularly around the U.N. headquarters. The largest one was the mass demonstration in the New York streets and the rally in the Central Park on June 12 with 750,000 people taking part. The big mass movement was strongly responded in the present special session. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in his speech in clear-cut terms expressed full understanding and sympathy for the movement. Uganda and Panama and other Third World countries highly evaluated this surging mass movement. They considered the [illegible] movement against the arms race as an encouraging sign in the drive for arms reduction.

Confronted with the increasingly strong appeal for disarmament by most of the small and medium-sized countries attending the session and in face of the anti-nuclear movement outside the assembly hall, the two superpowers have been trying hard to snatch the banners of peace and disarmament as a garb to dress themselves up as "peace champion" or "standard-bearer of disarmament." Meanwhile, they attacked each other, each trying to throw the responsibility on to the other. While talking about maintaining military "balance", each, in fact, aims to weaken and destroy the superiority of the other and keep and develop its own superior force. This can be seen clearly from the Soviet proposal announced at the session of "not to use nuclear weapons first."

It was pointed out here that the Soviet proposal was announced under the circumstances in which the Soviet Union has a superiority in conventional weapons. This is obviously directed against the U.S. and Western Europe's nuclear deterrent strategy. For once this strategy of the West was destroyed, the West would be quite helpless in face of the superiority of Soviet conventional weapons.

The Soviet proposal not only caters to the anti-nuclear mass movement in Western Europe and the anti-arms expansion forces within both the U.S. and Europe, thus obstructing the United States from deploying nuclear weapons in Europe, it also drives a wedge into the relationship between the U.S. and Europe and brings pressure to bear on the U.S. leaders, thus guaranteeing the Soviet's own development of military superiority. The Soviet proposal was therefore regarded by the West as a mere propaganda stance. The United States, Britain, France and Japan all see the Soviet proposal as "empty promises," and they say they need "deeds" and ask the Soviet Union to show "secured guarantees."

The Soviet Union and the United States wrestled even harder against each other in group discussions for the drafting of documents during the latter part of the session. They opposed all that was not to their liking to be included in the documents of the session, and each tried to set a trap for the other, thus making the documents very slow in coming. As a result of the obstructions and sabotage by the two superpowers, no agreement was concluded at the session on the "comprehensive program of disarmament" which sets the objectives, principles and measures for the disarment.

SUSPENSION OF OPEC OIL MINISTERS MEETING NOTED

OW111308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries yesterday suspended the 65th extraordinary meeting indefinitely with the 13 members unable to agree on how to reassign individual output quotas, according to reports from Vienna. This was announced in a communique after two days of talks in the Austrian capital to try to rescue a production-sharing agreement reached in March to defend a reference price of 34 dollars a barrel in the face of a glut.

The ministers failed to accommodate the insistence of Iran and Libya that they should be allowed higher individual quotas within the ceiling than assigned to them on March 20. Iran demanded a quota of three million barrels daily rather than the assigned quota of 1.2 million and actual current output just above two million. This would have required Saudi Arabia to make room for Tehran in the market. But the Saudis insisted that they could not bear the burden alone. Oil market analysts have said the price could come under new pressure in the event of OPEC's failure to rescue its production-sharing agreement.

'Abd al-Aziz at-Turki, Saudi deputy oil minister and head of the Saudi delegation, announced today that the kingdom, the world largest oil exporter, would no longer recognize the ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day and was no longer bound by the OPEC reference price of 34 dollars a barrel for Arabian light crude. He said his country would be free "to defend Arabian light as it feels necessary."

OPEC Secretary-General Marc Nguema of Gabon told a news conference yesterday that until OPEC reassembles next time, its four-man market monitoring committee would review the ceiling and the quotas.

TEXT OF ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN

OW121958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 13 July on page 6 carries the text of this article]

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- The JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES in its No. 3 issue published on July 1 carried a signed article entitled "A Historical Test -- U.S. Policy Towards Taiwan Shortly Before and After the Birth of New China".

The article, written by Zi Zhongyun, reviews U.S. policy-makers' considerations over the question of Taiwan during the period between the end of 1948 and the first half of 1950 when the Chinese revolution was advancing victoriously. It says that "the fact that there still remains a 'Taiwan issue' in the relations between China and the United States is the consequence of the imperialistic expansionist policy on the part of the United States" which has been discredited. It points out, "how will Sino-U.S. relations develop in the future depends on whether U.S. policy-makers will awaken to the irresistible law by learning from historical experience, throw off their heavy burden and catch with the tide of the times." The article reads as follows:

Ever since the earth-shaking changes took place on the age-old territory of China, giving birth to a new People's Republic, U.S. policy towards China's Taiwan Province has become one of the major issues impeding the normalization of the Sino-U.S. relationship. With the advance of history and the change of the situation in the last 30 years, China and the United States have established diplomatic relations. However, the U.S. attitude towards Taiwan remains a hidden rock on the navigation route of Sino-U.S. relations which presents the ship with the danger of running aground at any time. Given these circumstances, a review of U.S. policy-makers' considerations over the question of Taiwan during the period between the end of 1948 and the first half of 1950 when the Chinese revolution was advancing victoriously may be of greater significance than just to provide lovers of history with some interesting materials.

A Brief Retrospect

After the opium war in 1840, the United States, under the slogan of "equal participation" in advantages, entered China following Britain's gunboats and progressively gained the same privileges in China as those enjoyed by other powers. After the conclusion of its first unequal treaty with China, the treaty of Wanghia (Wangxia), the United States began to covet Taiwan because the island had rich coal mines and its location on the route between California and Xiamen could serve as an ideal transfer station and supply depot for U.S. merchant ships. In the 1850's, some U.S. merchants and officials in the Far East urged the U.S. Government to seize Taiwan by means of forced purchase or military occupation, or to force the Qing government to open a number of trading ports (note 1) [see below at end of item] in Taiwan. But at that time the United States was too busy expanding and consolidating its spheres of influence on the American Coutinent to give much attention to the western Pacific. Nevertheless, it still engaged in illegal trade at a few ports on Taiwan island by taking advantage of the opportunity when the corrupt and decrepit Qing government was engaged in suppressing the peasant uprisings of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

In 1858, British-French allied forces invaded China and forced the Qing government to conclude the Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin). As a result, a few more trading ports were opened, including Taiwanfu (Tainan) and Danshui on Taiwan island. The United States again obtained its advantage through "equal participation."

After the Civil War, capitalism developed rapidly in the United States and its overseas expansion gained momentum. As Lenin pointed out, the last 30-plus years of the 19th century was a period of transition to the new era of imperialism. During this period,

the imperialist powers were locked in a fierce struggle for domination of the Pacific islands. And the United States began to harbour a growing ambition for the Far Eastern region. The United States, Britain and Japan contended against and colluded with each other over Taiwan. During the 1860's, the U.S. Consul General Legendre in Xiamen, taking the opportunity of a U.S. merchant ship running aground near Taiwan, went deep into Taiwan island to carry out an investigation. He subsequently wrote a report urging the U.S. State Department to take action over Taiwan. U.S. Consul General Issac Allen in Xianggang (Hong Kong) frankly admitted that his main point of departure was the "acquisition of this great island by our government." (note 2) During the 1870's, Legendre assisted Japan in its attack against Taiwan and in invading and occupying the Ryukyu Islands. (note 3) Particularly after the outbreak of the unprecedented economic crises that swept Europe and America in the early 1890's, many wealthy U.S. merchants and politicians cried out in alarm: "New markets and new opportunities for investment must be found ... if the entire fabric of the present economic order is not to be shaken by a social revolution." (note 4) Since then, the United States started actively developing its naval forces and vigorously expanding into the western Pacific. It occupied Hawaii in 1893, unleashed the U.S.-Spanish war and captured the Philippines in 1898. It formally put forward the "open-door" policy towards China in 1899 and thus joined the other imperialist powers in the struggle for the division of China. But in 1895, Taiwan was exclusively occupied by Japan. As a result, U.S. and Japanese forces began to experience conflicting interests in the Pacific.

After the Pearl Harbor incident in 1941, Japan used Taiwan as a base from which to attack U.S. possessions in the Pacific. This posed a grave threat to the United States. It was against this background that the Cairo conference was held in 1943 among China, the United States and Britain. At the conference, the United States expressed the view that Taiwan belonged to China. The famous Cairo declaration jointly published by the three countries stipulated that Chinese territory, including northeast China, Taiwan and the Pengmu Islands under Japanese occupation, should be returned to China. The Roosevelt administration then intended to establish military bases in Taiwan after World War II. (note 5)

As the United States conceived it, most of China's territory, Taiwan included, which were under the Kuomintang rule, would come within the U.S. sphere of influence after the war, and China could be a "buffer zone" containing the Soviet Union and a potential market for U.S. commodities and capital as well as an important raw material base. Therefore, while it hoped that China would remain a superficially independent big nation with relative political and economic stability, it did not wish to see China truly independent and strong enough to free itself from dependence on the United States.

The U.S. proposal for returning Taiwan to China enabled it to assume the posture of respecting China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, deprive Japan of an important stronghold, thereby eliminating Japan's influence and make Taiwan serve U.S. strategic and economic interests. It was an idea that could kill three birds with one stone, why not go ahead with it?

However, China's realities were independent of U.S. will. After World War II, the people's revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party dashed the wishful calculations of the United States. Therefore, the aim of U.S. postwar policy towards China was to give all-out support to the Chiang Kai-shek regime and prevent the Chinese revolution from winning victory. For this the United States has paid a heavy price.

Failure Followed by New Efforts

After Japan's surrender, the United States first gave the Kuomintang great help in order that the latter "might bet to them (strategic points) ahead of the communists" (note 6) and "establish its authority over as wide areas of China as possible" (note 7). After sending General Marshall to carry out a biased "mediation," (note 8) it went all out to supply Chiang Kai-shek with money, guns and advisers to fight the civil war and spared no effort to prop up the Kuomintang rule. But as Dean Acheson put it: "Nothing that

this country did or has done within the reasonable limits of its capabilities could have changed the result (of the Chinese civil war)." (note 9) From the latter half of 1948, the Chinese People's Liberation Army began a strategic counter offensive and the Kuomintang suffered one defeat after another. Early in 1949, Chiang Kai-shek performed an act of abdicating his seat to Li Zongren and at the same time transferred a huge quantity of gold, foreign exchange and munitions to Taiwan. He evidently intended to entrench himself in Taiwan and hold on with U.S. assistance, without giving up, of course, his slogan of "staging a comeback to the mainland."

At that point, those within the U.S. Government with a sense of reality noted that U.S. policy designed to prevent the Chinese Communist Party from winning victory was already bankrupt so far as China's mainland is concerned. Many a U.S. diplomat in China pointed out that the downfall of the Kuomintang was determined by its corrupt system and that if the United States continued its aid to Chiang Kai-shek, it would lose prestige and inevitably be accused of "strengthening a decadent feudalistic regime and thus meddling in China's internal affairs," (note 10) and of "prolonging the agony of the civil war and of pursuing imperialistic ends in defiance of the clearly expressed wishes of the Chinese people." (note 11) They vehemently stated that "it would be immoral to foist a rotten, unpopular government on the Chinese people; it would be worse than a crime, it would be stupid, to pursue our present aid policy." (note 12) Given these circumstances, the United States had no alternative but to start adopting a policy of "disengagement" from the civil war on China's mainland and to refrain from committing itself to a "losing cause" so as to maintain its initiative and flexibility of action in the future. Regarding recognition of the new Chinese Government, the United States was in a state of uncertainty and adopted a wait-and-see attitude. As a much-quoted saying by Acheson goes, the policy was "wait until the dust settles." (note 13) But its attitude towards Taiwan was quite another thing. It was from that time on that the United States sought to divide Taiwan from China's mainland.

Between December 1948 and March 1949, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the State Department, the White House National Security Council and other policy-making organs repeatedly studied and discussed policy towards Taiwan. Their consensus was that Taiwan was of great importance to U.S. strategy in the western Pacific because: (1) loss to the United States of availability of strategically valuable areas of China would enhance the strategical position of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands which could be used as wartime bases for strategic air operations when necessary and for the control of adjacent shipping routes; (2) "unfriendly" control of these islands would result, in case of war, in an "enemy capability" of dominating the sea routes between Japan and the Malay area and of extending its control to the Ryukyu Islands and the Philippines; (3) Taiwan was the primary source of supplies of food and other materials to Japan; if this source was cut off, Japan would prove to be more of a liability than an asset to the United States. Therefore, "the basic aim of the U.S. should be to deny Formosa and the Pescadores to the communists. The most practical means for accomplishing this at the present time is by isolating those islands from the mainland of China." (note 14) (emphasis is the author's, the same below).

In implementing this policy, the first problem facing the United States was that it had signed the solemn international agreements -- the Cairo declaration and the Potsdam proclamation — and had committed itself to the return of Taiwan to China. Now if it broke its promise, how could it justify itself legally and morally? For this, the United States came out with the following thesis: Because no peace treaty had been signed with Japan, Taiwan was still legally part of the Japanese empire. The policy which the U.S. had followed since V-J Day was one of recognizing Chinese de facto control over the islands. Now the situation had changed; the Kuomintang government which previously exercised "perfunctory" sovereignty over the island proved itself to be incapable of continuing its rule and unqualified to hold power. Therefore, the question concerning the status of Taiwan could only be finally solved after the signing of a peace treaty with Japan. (note 15) Thus, the United States concocted the notion that the status of Taiwan had not been decided, using this as an excuse to justify its perfidious actions.

Another question was, from the political point of view, how could it justify its attempt to separate Taiwan from China. The United States had all along used the following logic to justify its involvement in China's civil war: The Chinese Communist Party was "controlled" by the Soviet Union and its victory would inevitably turn China into a Soviet "satellite." So the same logic was used in regard to its attitude towards Taiwan. It declared that if Taiwan should fall into the hands of the Chinese Communist Party, it would amount to a military base for the Soviet Union in the Pacific and thereby present a menace to the security of the United States. Some people simply used such words: "If Formosa is lost to the communists, which means to the Russians" when they referred to the possibility of the liberation of Taiwan. Some Americans might have genuinely believed such an absurd myth out of ignorance and prejudice; but for U.S. policy-makers, it was a convenient excuse.

Informed American officials knew full well that "if we had any right to aid Nationalist China against the Chinese Communists, it could only be on the basis of defence against Soviet aggression, for otherwise it would be intervention in Chinese internal affairs." (note 16) Acheson himself said on an occasion of internal discussion: "We must accept as fact ... Mao is not a true satellite in that he came to power by his own efforts and was not installed in office by the Soviet Army." (note 17) It can thus be seen that the notion that the Chinese Communist Party was controlled by the Soviet Union was just another excuse for the United States.

Under the cover of these two excuses, the United States deemed itself free to go ahead with its attempt to carve up China's territory.

Caught in a Dilemma

How to materialize this attempt? On the eve of the overall victory of the Chinese people's liberation war on China's mainland, the United States contemplated the following choices:

1. Direct involvement of the United States.

It could be either direct military occupation of Taiwan by the United States or obtaining U.S. extra-territorial and base rights in Taiwan through negotiation with the Kuomintang, or treating Taiwan as part of the Japanese empire and temporarily placing it under the custody of the supreme command of allied powers (i.e., under General MacArthur) till the birth in Taiwan of a "future legitimate government true (to the) real intent of the Cairo declaration" (actually it should read "true to the real intent of the United States"). (note 18)

But each of the above practices was too blatant for the United States. For one thing, it surmised that the remnant Kuomintang government would not agree to it in defiance of universal condemnation unless in extremis. Furthermore, the United States had not given up its intention of waging a political war in liberated China to win popular support. And a brazen occupation of China's territory could only enable "the Communist Party to mobilize the entire Chinese people against U.S. imperialism." Moreover, it would tarnish the U.S. image in the world and leave it on the defensive in the United Nations. State Secretary Acheson said that the United States should avoid raising an "American created irredentist issue" just at a time when it was seeking to exploit the Chinese people's anti-Soviet sentiments because of Soviet practices in Xinjiang and the northeast. Therefore, said he, "if our present policy is to have any hope for successes in Formosa, we must carefully conceal our wish to separate the island from the mainland control." (note 19) He was strongly in favour of economic and diplomatic means and against making a show of military force.

Meantime, the White House asked the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to consider whether the use of military means was practicable and worthwhile if diplomatic and economic steps proved insufficient to deny communist domination of Taiwan. The answer was: Such a situation would lead to the necessity for relatively major efforts in Taiwan, and "the current disparity between our military strength and our many global obligations makes

inadvisable to undertake the employment of armed force in Formosa." Viewed from the point of military strategy, although Taiwan was important, it was not considered to be directly vital to U.S. national security like some European countries, say, Iceland, and therefore "any overt military commitment in Formosa would be unwise at this time." (note 20)

So, being politically undesirable and militarily unfeasible, this choice was dropped.

2. "To support continued local non-communist Chinese control" of the island to prevent communist domination and discourage the influx of Kuomintang remnants to Taiwan.

As for "local non-communist Chinese," the most desirable for the United States would be a local political force other than the Kuomintang, which advocated "self-government" and "independence" of Taiwan. The United States would support it to form a government under U.S. aegis, which would then declare separation of Taiwan from the mainland. Actually, U.S. diplomats in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong), Nanjing and Shanghai did make contacts with numerous representatives of organizations which professed to be anti-communist and advocated "self-government" of Taiwan. However, they failed to find any organized force or personality that could prove to be of some influence. The conclusion was that although people in Taiwan were universally dissatisfied with the rule of the Kuomintang which came from the mainland, they were "without political experience or strong leadership." (note 21) So, while continuing to keep an eye on and prepare to make use of a Taiwan autonomous movement whenever possible, the United States had to shelve this plan.

Its second choice was to replace the Chiang Kai-shek clique with people within the Kuomintang who were more acceptable according to U.S. standard, had a more liberal image, and were less notorious among the masses. Such people in power would be more easily manipulated by the United States. Therefore, after Chiang Kai-shek abdicated, the United States offered him a visit to the United States, and when he first prepared to go to Taiwan, tried to dissuade him on the ground that the status of Taiwan was legally undecided. (note 22) It also attempted to influence the choice of governor for Taiwan Province. But all these attempts ended in failure. The United States found that Chiang Kai-shek held power in his hands so closely that there was no way to "get around the generalissimo" and that, like it or not, it had to deal with him.

3. Separate Taiwan from China in one way or another through the United Nations.

The State Department repeatedly proposed that the United States should work through the United Nations, when it could still control the organization, to put Taiwan under either U.S. or U.N. trusteeship or to realize self-government of Taiwan. For instance, when the situation became critical, the United States would request, through other countries, that the United Nations interfere under the pretext of peace being threatened and then arrange a plebiscite under U.N. supervision to determine the status of Taiwan. Or, the request could be raised by the Kuomintang authorities and/or a Taiwan independent movement at the United Nations. The United Nations might also be requested to convene a special session where the United States could issue a statement expressing the view that because the Chinese authorities had mis-governed Taiwan, they had "forfeited the right to a perfunctory confirmation of sovereignty" over Taiwan. The statement would also suggest that the people of Taiwan had the right to decide through secret ballot whether Taiwan should return to the mainland or be temporarily put under trusteeship before it acquired independence. (note 23)

These formulas were naturally very appealing to the United States. But, since it deemed it necessary to conceal its intentions, it did not want to take actions publicly by itself. As for other major Western countries such as Britain and France, although they were quite interested in this idea, they were not ready to stand out and act for the United States on this issue. On the contrary, Britain sent several messages to the United States expressing "concern" about continuous U.S. deliverance of tanks and artillery to the Kuomintang in Taiwan for fear that once Taiwan was liberated, the weapons would fall into the hands of the Communist Party and would be used to deal with Xianggang (Hong Kong). (note 24)

Chiang Kai-shek, on his part, did not agree with the U.S. proposals. He maintained that war between the United States and the Soviet Union was inevitable and was hoping for a Third World War which would help him realize his dream of "recovering the mainland." Therefore, he was against the idea of separating Taiwan from the mainland. Instead, he requested the United States to regard him as the representative of all China and give him all-out support. In a public statement made in March 1949, Wang Shijie, former foreign minister of the Kuomintang government who had just retired, said that Taiwan was a "restored territory," not a "military occupation area" and that China had absolute sovereignty over its foreign and domestic matters. The Treaty of Shimonoseki was nullified by Chinese declaration of war against Japan in 1941. Taiwan had been legally reverted to China and then was physically acquired from the Japanese Army at the end of the war. This statement was actually a refutation of the U.S. thesis that "the status of Taiwan was undecided" and could not be unheeded by the United States. (note 25)

Besides, the United States noted that if the decision, even though adopted by the United Nations, met with resistance from any side, the United Nations had no armed force to enforce it. If an armed force was organized in the name of the United Nations, the main burden would fall on the United States and, militarily, that would not be much different from U.S. military dispatching troops alone, an option which had already been rejected by the U.S. military establishment. If a decision could not be put into effect, the United Nations would lose its prestige. (note 26)

Although the United States did not abandon the notion of controlling Taiwan through the United Nations, it has never dared, nor been able, to put the idea into practice.

4. Continued support for the Kuomintang.

As was mentioned above, those U.S. officials familiar with the situation repeatedly pointed out that the complete failure of the Kuomintang on the mainland resulted not from the lack of U.S. aid, but from its own corruption and incompetence. In his report to the Department of the Army in November 1948, General Barr, leader of the joint U.S. advisory group to China, said: "No battle has been lost since my arrival due to lack of ammunition or equipment." (note 27) A State Department document also pointed out: Since the Kuomintang took over Taiwan after World War II, it has "displayed a genius for misgovernment." (note 28) The undemocratic political practices of the Kuomintang and the grabbing by "carpetbaggers" from the mainland aroused deep resentment among the local people. The influx of people from the mainland threw the economy of Taiwan into further chaos. If the United States should continue to give all-out support to the Chiang Kai-shek clique which had no hope for victory, it would mean loss of prestige and of any chance for flexible policies. Moreover, to assist the Kuomintang ruling clique in its move to Taiwan as requested and recognize it as representing all China would inevitably arouse strong resentment of all the people in Taiwan against the United States, and make it completely discredited both on China's mainland and in Taiwan.

On the other hand, the United States did not want to see the collapse of the Kuomintang in the whole of China. So it continued its assistance to Chiang Kai-shek, permitting him to use U.S. funds to buy munitions. With regard to Taiwan, the United States tried hard to avoid giving people the impression that it supported the Kuomintang government's move to the island. It gave the latter economic assistance through the "economic co-operation administration" and was careful to use "aid" in places where it could be directly felt by the people of Taiwan. The United States did not make any promises in regard to the Kuomintang's repeated requests for sending again military advisory groups because it wanted to avoid undertaking an open commitment, but it allowed retired U.S. officers to be hired as advisers in private capacity. In addition, the United States formally asked Chiang Kai-shek and other principal Kuomintang figures to change their practices, to introduce "political reform" in Taiwan and to restrict the influx of people from the mainland into Taiwan as the conditions for more U.S. "aid." At the same time, it continued to carry out diplomatic activities in the hope that the Taiwan question could be finally brought up at the United Nations. (note 29)

With the development of the Chinese revolution, the United States sensed the imminent possibility of Taiwan falling into the hands of the Communist Party, so after June 1949, several reappraisals of policy towards Taiwan were made, particularly on the feasibility and desirability of resorting to military forces when and if other methods proved ineffective. As a result of these studies, the conclusion of the military quarters remained by and large unchanged: U.S. ability fell short of its wishes; the State Department believed the political price was too heavy and, therefore, not worthwhile. So the United States could not but take the fourth choice which was adopted under a helpless state. The White House National Security Council admitted that the "choice is not between satisfactory or unsatisfactory courses of action but rather of the least of several evils or an amalgam of the lesser of them." (note 30)

In short, the United States was fully aware that if it tied itself with a reactionary regime destined for defeat, it would become discredited and be bogged down in a hopeless position; yet, it could not make up its mind to end its aid to Chiang Kai-shek. It harboured a strong ambition over Taiwan, but at the same time tried hard to conceal it. While it was afraid to arouse the hostility of the entire Chinese people, it spared no efforts in doing things detrimental to the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. It wanted to preserve its international image and loathed to be accused of imperialism, but it flagrantly tore up international agreements, disregarded the norms of international relations and wilfully tried to divide the territory of a sovereign state. Political, economic and diplomatic means turned out to be ineffective, while military force fell short of its objectives. All through the period between the latter half of 1948 and the end of 1949, U.S. policy towards Taiwan was enmeshed in contradictions and caught in a dilemma.

A Boomerang Policy Decision

Guangzhou was liberated in October and Chongqing in November 1949. The Kuomintang government officially moved to Taiwan in December and so did Chiang Kai-shek. There were indications that in the short period from then on to the first months of 1950, U.S. policy-makers did consider another option of policy towards Taiwan. A heated debate had been going on for quite a time in the U.S. ruling circles over the problem of whether to continue to assist Chiang Kai-shek. In March 1949, 50 U.S. Congressmen requested but failed to have the Senate Foreign Relations Committee take immediate action on a dollars 1.5 billion aid-to-China bill introduced by Democratic Senator Mc Carran. In April, U.S. Congress approved an extension of the 1948 China aid act by authorizing the president to use unobligated funds to aid "those areas of China remaining free of Chinese Communist control." In October, the president approved the "Mutual Defence Assistance Act," including a provision to grant Chiang a sum of 75 million dollars. With money available, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that the United States give the Kuomintang in Taiwan a modest military aid integrated with a stepped-up political, economic, and psychological programme, thinking this might help Chiang to linger out a longer time. The military also suggested that the 7th Fleet conduct a special survey of the nature and extent of the military assistance required by Taiwan before working out concrete recommendations. (note 31)

This suggestion was rejected by the State Department. Acheson said at a joint meeting of the military group and the State Department on December 29, 1949, that it had to be admitted that the conquest of China by the Communists was due primarily to the collapse of the Kuomintang and that "there is no Chinese basis of resistance to communism." He said: Even if "we can postpone the fall of Formosa for a year, we must ask what price do we pay for this delay. I believe that, first, we will have once more involved U.S. prestige in another failure; moreover, and of greater importance, we will excite and bring upon ourselves the united Chinese hatred of foreigners. Throughout all Asia we would be represented as the supporters of this discredited, decayed Kuomintang government." He added: "It would have to be for a very important strategic purpose that would take an action which would substitute ourselves for the Soviets as the imperialist menace to China." But he did not think Taiwan was that essential for U.S. defence. He called for a long-term view of China and warned: "We are in a position

resembling that in which Russia found herself in 1927 when she was driven from China and her influence liquidated. It has taken her 22 years to return to a position of dominant influence and it may similarly take us as long."

On December 23, the U.S. State Department issued a directive recommending that public opinion be prepared for the possible "fall" of Taiwan. It urged that all materials be used to counter the false impression that Taiwan's retention would save China and its loss seriously damage the interests of the United States and other countries opposing communism. It acknowledged that Taiwan "politically, geographically, and strategically, is part of China," that "politically and militarily it is a strictly Chinese responsibility" and that it is "not strategically important to the United States." It reaffirmed that "the Cairo agreement and Potsdam Declaration and the surrender terms of September 2, 1945, anticipated its return to China" and suggested avoiding statements that "Formosa's final status still is to be determined by the Japanese peace treaty." It said that seeking U.S. bases on Taiwan or taking any similar action "would accomplish no material good for its nationalist regime," "would involve the United States in a long-term venture," would result in a "possible involvement in open warfare" and "subject the United States to a violent propaganda barrage and to reaction against our militarism, imperialism and interference, even from friendly people, and particularly from Chinese." (note 33)

On January 5, 1950, U.S. President Truman issued a statement, reiterating the provisions in the Cairo declaration and the Potsdam proclamation concerning Taiwan's return to China. He said: "The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges, or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time. Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The United States Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China."

He said clearly: "Similarly, the United States Government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa." (note 34)

On January 12, 1950, Acheson made a speech entitled "Crisis in China" at the National Press Club where he spoke in defence of U.S. policy towards China and addressed the problem of U.S. military security in the western Pacific. He drew the United States' defence line north from the Aleutian Islands through Japan, the Ryukyu Islands and south to the Philippines, without mentioning Taiwan. (note 35)

So far it can be said that, forced by the general trend of events at that time, the opinion of hands-off in Taiwan prevailed in the U.S. ruling circles. Some top policy-makers finally declared that the United States was prepared to withdraw from the civil war in China.

However, such a change of attitude was very short-lived and the promise of withdrawal was never put to practice.

For instance, while the United States declared that it would not continue its support for Chiang, its embassy moved to Taiwan with Chiang in late December 1949 all the same, though it did not send an ambassador. On the same day (January 5, 1950) when Truman issued his statement, Acheson, in elaborating this statement at a press conference, said it was only at this time that the United States had no desire to obtain special rights ... on Taiwan. He played on the words "at this time" and added that in the event when U.S. forces were attacked in the Far East, the United States must be completely free to take whatever action in whatever area is necessary for its own security." It can thus be seen that hardly had Truman's statement been published when the United States was already preparing to break its promise. (note 36)

At the same time, there had all along been pressure within the U.S. policy-making organs against the position which had just been pronounced. Some elements in the State Department recommended the "neutralization" of Taiwan. This was first proposed by John Foster Dulles, then special adviser to the peace treaty with Japan, and approved by

Deputy Secretary of State Dean Rusk. On May 30, 1950, Rusk submitted a memorandum to Acheson recommending that the United States convey "confidence and resolution" instead of weakness regarding the Taiwan issue, and announce that it would neutralize Taiwan, "not permitting it either to be taken by the communists or to be used as a base of military operations against the mainland." (note 37)

As mentioned above, the Pentagon, too, had their own opinions. Shortly after Truman issued his statement, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff declared that the former war plan providing for the denial of Taiwan to the Russians in case of war should remain in effect. MacArthur was a strong advocate of U.S. intervention in Taiwan. On May 29 and June 14, he submitted two memorandums to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of the Army, putting forward for the first time the proposition that in the event of war, Taiwan would be "an unsinkable aircraft carrier." At about the same time, Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson suggested that "the United States make every effort to keep the communists out of Formosa even though this might entail holding Formosa with the aid of U.S. military forces." (note 38)

Meanwhile, there was a pro-Chiang uproar both in and outside of the Congress, accusing the U.S. Government of not providing the Kuomintang with enough support. This was known as the "who lost China" debate. It was also at that time that Senator Joseph McCarthy made appearance on the scene and opened a most absurd and reactionary page in the annals of modern U.S. politics. McCarthyism involved a much wider range of problems, U.S. China policy being one of its main targets. These people were small in number; but very outspoken and quite influential for a time.

Behind this hue and cry, there was communist-phobia, conflict among different interest groups and demagogic attacks by the "outs" on the "ins," which is common in American politics, as well as activities of agents directly paid by the Kuomintang. But, in the final analysis, what these people advocated did not go beyond the idea of letting the Chinese fight the Chinese with the United States providing money and guns and Chiang Kai-shek providing men. Only, deprived of all sense of reality, they simply ignored the fact that this practice had already gone bankrupt. Like the legendary king who was overwhelmed by the surging tide because he refused to retreat from the seashore, believing himself to be so almighty as capable of ordering an ebb of the sea, these people believed in the almightiness of U.S. dollars and U.S.-made arms, thinking by continuously pouring them down, they could stem the tide of the Chinese revolution.

Amidst this hubbub, Truman ordered the 7th task fleet to enter the Taiwan Straits on June 27, 1950, taking advantage of the Korean war. Thus began the history of almost 20 years in which the United States directly used armed forces to prevent the reunification of Chinese territory, which virtually reduced Taiwan to a U.S. protectorate.

Truman's statement of not interfering in the Taiwan issue and honouring the Cairo declaration [words indistinct] became a mere scrap of paper. When a British diplomat asked how to deal with the Cairo declaration, Acheson said it was "merely a lawyer's point" "not worthy of this discussion." Truman explained to British Prime Minister Clement Richard Attlee that when the Cairo declaration was signed, Japan was hostile to the United States but China was not and at that time he did not think China would be hostile to the United States. (note 39) According to this logic, the principle of respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity could be changed at any time with the changing situation.

The above-mentioned developments show that, in late 1949 and early 1950 when the Chinese revolution swept over the mainland, the United States, finding that all conceivable means had proved ineffective except sending troops for a large-scale war, was forced to consider temporarily a hands-off policy. But this was done very reluctantly and a reverse was brewing all the time. The outbreak of the Korean war provided it with an excuse, as a U.S. Senator wrote in his diary: "The saving of Formosa was clearly God-guided." (note 40)

Ironically, all the bad consequences for the United States Acheson had anticipated and hoped to avoid did happen one by one: The United States tied itself to the discredited Chiang Kai-shek clique and thus lost prestige in the world. It could not escape the responsibility of prolonging the Chinese civil war, interfering in China's internal affairs and dividing Chinese territory. It made Taiwan an American-created irredentist issue and aroused with its own behaviour the entire Chinese people to the struggle against U.S. imperialism; it lost all room for flexibility in its China policy, found itself in an inextricable position, etc.... More important, the continuation of this policy of the United States led to a long period of hostility between the two countries and a tense situation in this region, which was detrimental to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and also seriously jeopardized peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The U.S. policy towards China during this period is recorded in almost all relevant books published in the United States as a "failure." One U.S. scholar made an incisive analysis when he pointed out that the key to the failure was the expansionist policy of the United States and its attempt to control China. In the eyes of the United States, he said, "a China not subservient to American interests was a China hostile to American interests." He also noted the contradiction between Acheson's warning that the United States should not aid governments lacking public support on the one hand, and his instruction to make absolutely certain that no opportunity be neglected to halt the spread of communism and his support for schemes devised by his subordinates for a separate Taiwan on the other. This scholar pointed out that what Acheson wanted was a puppet more compliant and "cleaner" than Chiang Kai-shek. He did not have any desire to change his approach to new China. (note 41)

Indeed, the United States policy failed because of its policy-makers' anachronism. Even in the mid-20th century they still attempted to continue practising the power politics of the 19th century. They did not regard China as a sovereign state, but as a chip in its contention with the Soviet Union for spheres of influence. They regarded China's territory as their property which they had the right to dispose of at will in disregard of the Chinese people's will. Having only experiences in dealing with the Kuomintang rulers who placed their hope of existence on the United States, they were accustomed to using patronizing and high-handed measures alternately to achieve their goal, and thought they could apply the same to the awakened Chinese people. Many experienced U.S. diplomats and learned scholars of the think-tanks spent their wisdom and talents on trying to find out a clever way to maintain U.S. imperialist privileges in China rather than on learning to go along with the trend of history and treat the Chinese people as equals. Naturally, failure was unavoidable.

Up to the 1970's, a new and great change had taken place in the world situation. U.S. power undeniably declined from its zenith and U.S. leaders found that "the United States, as compared with that position we found ourselves in immediately after World War II, has a challenge such as we did not even dream of." (note 42) Gone were the days when the United States could dominate the world, while new China had survived the U.S. blockade and encirclement and gone from strength to strength. Under such circumstances, some realistic U.S. statesmen recognized the necessity to change their policy towards China. It was then that they had to declare: "The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Straits maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States Government does not challenge that position." Almost seven years later, they finally agreed: "There is only one China and Taiwan is a part of China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China." It took the United States rather long to recognize such an obvious fact. Nevertheless, better late than never. It is precisely on this basis that China and the United States established diplomatic relations. However, a promise on paper is not equal to a deed. Almost immediately after the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed, some U.S. politicians raised a hue and cry in the Congress which reminded one of the "who lost China" debate of 30 years ago. As a result, the "Taiwan Relations Act" came into being, which contradicts the spirit of the principles governing the

establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. At present, the U.S. Government, while declaring it values U.S. relations with China, says at the same time it wants to abide by the "Taiwan Relations Act," which means that it is unwilling to stop its interference in China's internal affairs. So, U.S. policy towards China is again enmeshed in a dilemma.

Frankly speaking, the fact that there still remains a "Taiwan issue" in the relations between China and the United States is the consequence of the imperialistic expansionist policy on the part of the United States. To China, it is the aftermath of the century-old history of being subject to foreign aggression and partition. It is inconceivable that the Chinese people, who have paid such high prices for the ending of national humiliation, would tolerate for long the continuation of such a state. But it is conceivable what a difficult situation the United States will find itself in if it clings to its policy which was already discredited in its heyday.

How Sino-U.S. relations will develop in the future depends on whether U.S. policy-makers will awaken to the irresistible law by learning from historical experience, throw off their heavy burden and catch up with the tide of the times.

Notes:

1. Sophia Su-Fei Yen: Taiwan in China's Foreign Relation, pp 59-73.

2. Ibid, p. 129.

3. Fan Wenlan: An Outline of Chinese History, p. 234.

4. (William Appleman Williams: Large Corporation and American Foreign Policy); see Corporations and the Cold War, edited by David Horowitz, p. 79.

5. Michael Schaller: The U.S. Crusade in China, p. 151.
John Davies: Dragon by the Tail, p. 279.

6. Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS), 1948, vol, VII, pp. 708-709.

7. Letter of Transmittal, United States Relations With China (White Paper), July 30, 1949, p. 11.

8. Marshall received the following instruction: In the event that either the communist leaders of "the generalissimo" refused to make what, in General Marshall's opinion, were "reasonable concessions," he was authorized to "go ahead and assist 'the generalissimo' in the movement of troops into north China," (from memorandum by General Marshall of a Conversation with President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes, and Admiral Leahy), FRUS, 1945, vol. VII, pp. 767-769.

9. Ibid, 7, p. 16.

10. FRUS, 1949, vol. VIII, p. 109.

11. and 12. Ibid, 6, p. 708.

13. According to Acheson himself, his answer to reporters was: "When a great tree falls in the forest one cannot see the extent of the damage until the dust settles." Dean Acheson: Present at the Creation, p. 306.

14. FRUS, 1949, vol. IX, pp. 271-275, 284-286, 291-292. The last sentence underscored, see p. 274.

15. Ibid, 1948, vol. VII, p. 662; 1949, vol. IX pp. 271, 350.

16. Ibid, 6, p. 709.

17. FRUS, 1949, vol. IX, pp. 465-467.

18. Ibid, 1948, vol. VII, pp. 601-602.

19. Ibid, 1949, vol. IX, p. 295.

20. Ibid, p. 285.

21. Ibid, p. 272.

22. Ibid, 1949, vol. VIII, p. 288.

23. Ibid, 1949, vol. IX, pp. 266, 305, 348-349, 356-359.

24. Ibid, pp. 435-438, 442.

25. Ibid, p. 304.

26. Ibid, p. 396.

27. U.S. Relations With China, (White Paper), p. 358.

28. FRUS, 1949, vol. IX, p. 272.

29. Ibid, pp. 392-397.

30. Ibid, p. 274.

31. Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS), 1949, vol. IX, pp. 460-461.

32. Ibid, pp. 465-467.

33. The New York TIMES, June 2, 1951, local edition, p. 4.

34. Public Papers of the Presidents, Harry Truman, 1950, p. 11.

35. DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN, January 23, 1950, vol. XXII, pp. 111-118.
Dean Acheson: Present at the Creation, p. 357.

36. Uncertain Years, Chinese-American Relations 1947-1950, edited by Dorothy Borg and Waldo Heinrich, p. 85.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN, January 16, 1950, vol. XXII, p. 81.

37. FRUS, 1950, vol. VI, p. 349. Uncertain Years, pp. 87-88.

38. Ibid, pp. 88-89.

39. FRUS, 1950, vol. VII, pp. 1438, 1453, 1455-1456.

40. Uncertain Years, p. 90.

41. Ibid, pp. 54-55.

42. Public Papers of the Presidents, Richard Nixon, 1971, pp. 806-807.

CRITICISM OF U.S. INTERFERENCE IN PRC AFFAIRS

OW140503 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "U.S. Diehards Contract Amnesia"]

[Text] Recently -- particularly before and since U.S. Secretary of State Haig's resignation -- a number of diehards in the United States have fanned up an ill wind of interfering in the internal affairs of China. They openly asked the U.S. Government to adhere to the stance of "two Chinas" and feverishly incited the continuous supply of weapons to Taiwan to oppose the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of China, which has long been recognized by the U.S. Government.

These ultraconservatives have attempted to impose influences on various circles because they are swollen with arrogance. They have written articles, made reports, written joint letters to President Reagan and interviewed reporters, going around crying for help and giving the people the impression that they will never stop until Sino-U.S. relations are broken off.

The representatives from 28 U.S. conservative organizations held a press conference in a hall of the U.S. Capitol on 8 July. At the conference, a joint statement was read out and remarks were made by several representatives. They flagrantly advocated the "two Chinas" policy, openly called China's Taiwan Province the "Republic of China," and requested the U.S. Government not to pay any attention to Beijing's one-China policy. They clamored against "Red China" and voiced support for so-called "free China," opposed the Shanghai Communique and any change by the U.S. Government of its policy of long-term supply of weapons to Taiwan. They demanded that the "Taiwan Relations Act," which violates the principles of establishing relations between China and the United States, should be firmly implemented and demanded that the suppply of weapons to Taiwan should be continued. They remarked that an end to the arms sales to Taiwan would mean desertion of old friends and a sellout of Taiwan, and so on and so forth.

These U.S. diehards have fanned up this adverse current against China in an attempt to undermine once and for all the basis for the current Sino-U.S. relations, thus causing Sino-U.S. ties to retrogress.

These diehards are few in number and their influence is limited. They represent neither the majority of the American people nor the mainstream of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. Their clumsy performance was applauded by few, and very few people attended the press conference held on 8 July. This is because the fallacies they advocate not only run counter to the fundamental interests of the American people but also are detrimental to the interests of the peace and security of the various countries, including the United States. Despite their clamor, they failed to gain much support.

However, this ill wind of interfering in the internal affairs of China that has been fanned up recently certainly does represent a sinister intention held by some people in the United States. Their long-term and fundamental target is to create "two Chinas" and put Taiwan under U.S. control so as to keep China split for a prolonged period.

Therefore, it is not accidental that this adverse current against China appeared in the United States recently. They stirred up the trouble, not hesitating to undermine the Sino-U.S. relations established by the peoples and governments of China and the United States after a prolonged struggle, to completely overthrow the China policy that was agreed on by the four administrations starting with President Nixon, both Republican and Democratic, and to totally tear up the Shanghai Communique agreed upon by China and

the United States as well as the joint communique on establishing Sino-U.S. relations, thus taking the Sino-U.S. relations back to the situation of mutual hostility of the fifties.

Goldwater -- a veteran of the U.S. Senate -- has acted most flagrantly in this concern. He has repeatedly and undisguisedly advocated the view of "two Chinas," saying that in his opinion, the United States should recognize the so-called "free China" on Taiwan; and that in this way Taiwan will be the largest aircraft carrier in the world and the land of most strategic value to the United States.

There is another one who sang the same tune, retired U.S. General Mark Hill. At the press conference held on 8 July he made no secret of his views, saying that the United States must possess bases abroad so as to control sea routes. Without certain military bases in Southeast Asia, he said, the United States could not have held out in the Vietnam war. The same thing would be true with Taiwan in a similar situation. So, the real objective of these people is to control and occupy Taiwan and continue to make it an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States.

In fact, as early as the 1950's, General MacArthur, the then commander-in-chief of the UN troops, made the same remarks. At that time, the United States had just launched the war of aggression against Korea, demanded a policy of hostility toward China and attempted to permanently occupy Taiwan so as to turn Taiwan into an advance base against China. MacArthur clamored that the United States should at all costs keep this important fortress of strategic value in the Pacific area.

More than 30 years have elapsed and there have been earth-shaking changes in both Asia and the world. In face of reality, the U.S. Government had no alternative but to revise its policy towards China in the 1970's, and the relations between China and the United States were normalized. In the long run, it had to recognize that there was only one China, Taiwan was part of China and that the PRC Government was the only legitimate government in China.

However, there are still a few people in the United States today who still have the same shattered dream cherished by MacArthur some 30 years ago. They refuse to abandon the old views of some 30 years ago, but still attempt to occupy and control Taiwan and keep China split for a prolonged period of time.

It should be noted that these conservative diehards in the United States have resumed their activities at this time because they have their short-term targets. At present, the Chinese and the U.S. Governments are engaged in negotiations on the arms sales to Taiwan by the United States. These people -- who from the first have been extremely dissatisfied with the developing Sino-American relations -- are doing their utmost to incite the U.S. Government to continue its sales of weapons to Taiwan. Taking advantage of this transition period when new principal officials are replacing the old ones at the U.S. State Department, these people are attempting to fan an ill wind of opposing China and undermine the on-going negotiations between China and the United States on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, thus causing Sino-U.S. relations to retrogress.

However, the history of the development of the relations between China and the United States over the past 30 years tells us that it will never work for the U.S. Government to adopt the policy of infringing upon the sovereignty of China or interfering with the internal affairs of China. Those who still cherish the dream of going back to the old China of some 30 years ago to act as the overlords in China when the United States provided funds and guns to help Chiang Kai-shek engage in the civil war should review the history of the past three decades. They should open their eyes wide and take a good look at the current situation in the world.

History has already punished MacArthur and his like. However, there are still a few people in the United States who are suffering from serious amnesia, still trying to turn back the wheel of history. They engage in things that run counter to the fundamental interests of the American people and that undermine Sino-U.S. relations.

We advise them to stay clear headed. Anyone who persists in interfering with the internal affairs of China, attempts to occupy Taiwan, the territory of China, and attempts to keep China split for a prolonged period of time is bound to be punished by history.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. IBM DELEGATION 13 JUL

OW131536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this evening with R.A. Pfeiffer, senior vice-president of the IBM Corporation and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the IBM Americas-Far East Corporation, and his party.

Briefing the Chinese premier on the cooperation in computer industry between IBM and China, Pfeiffer said he is very much interested in promoting this cooperation. He said he hoped to see an expansion of U.S.-China cooperation and bilateral trade.

Premier Zhao said China's political situation is stable and its policy continuous. "Our policy of opening to the world will remain unchanged and China will honor the contracts it has signed with foreign countries," he said. "Lots of things can be done to expand economic and technical cooperation between China and other countries including the United States. There are broad prospects," he added.

Present at the meeting were Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of machine-building industry, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS U.S. RESEARCHERS 12 JUL

OW121558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International of the United States led by its Executive Vice President Dr. Weldon B. Gibson.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES U.S. WILL NOT SIGN SEA TREATY

OW140817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- Washington report: U.S. President Reagan announced on 9 July that the United States will not sign the international Law of the Sea Treaty. He said in a statement that the deep-seabed mining part of the convention does not meet United States objectives.

The draft of "the Law of the Sea Treaty" was adopted in late April at the 11th session of the 3d United Nations Law of the Sea Conference after nearly 9 years of negotiations. Some 130 countries, including France, Japan, most Western countries and almost all developing countries, voted for it. The United States, Israel and two other countries voted against it. Seventeen countries, including the Soviet Union, abstained. The treaty is scheduled to be signed in December 1982 in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

According to a Washington POST report, the U.S. State Department has informed several major allies of this decision made by Reagan. The paper pointed out the decision would "make the United States take the risk of eventually separating itself from a new world order accepted by other countries in the world and becoming isolated."

The decision shows that the Reagan administration has changed the more cooperative position on the law of the sea issue taken by several previous administrations.

ECONOMIC ORDER SOUGHT TO COUNTER RISING DOLLAR

HK090120 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 7

["Economic Jottings" by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "The Rise of the Dollar Causes Calamity for the Western World"]

[Text] The value of the U.S. dollar has recently been rising steeply, while the currencies of Western Europe and Japan have been losing value. This has become one of the main factors in disrupting international finance and causing tension between the United States and its main Western allies.

The value of the dollar against 15 major Western currencies had by early June risen an average of 22 percent since Reagan took office. The dollar has continued to rise since the Versailles seven-nation summit. At present the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar, the French franc and the Italian lira against the dollar are at their lowest postwar level. Two and a half years ago, $1 could be exchanged for DM1.72, but now it will buy DM2.43. The Japanese yen's rate against the dollar has also fallen to the lowest level in 2 and 1/2 years.

In the 1960's and the early 1970's, when the value of the dollar was falling, the chief Western countries frequently held consultations and sold gold reserves to help shore up the dollar, all to no avail. Now it seems that the dollar is striding proudly ahead again. Under the powerful pressure of the dollar, the French franc, the Italian lira, the Portuguese escudo, the Chilean peso, the Greek drachma and so on have recently been continuously losing their value. Even the prices of gold and silver have collapsed.

The Reagan administration is currently vexed by severe domestic economic problems. The boom in the dollar obviously does not stem from U.S. domestic economic strength, but is caused by other factors.

U.S. interest rates have consistently been higher than those of Western Europe and Japan for more than 2 years now. The U.S. inflation rate has declined notably this year, but there has been no fall in the domestic interest rate. Hence, the true U.S. interest rate (16.5 percent bank interest less 7 percent inflation) is as high as 9.5 percent, much higher than the true interest rates of 2-4 percent in Western Europe and Japan. As a result, idle international money is pouring into America, which causes the dollar to rise.

Another cause of the rise of the dollar is financial instability in Western Europe. As everyone knows, economic policies among the EEC members have never been coordinated; most of them are running shocking deficits and their currency values are unstable. The European currency system established in March 1979 has already carried out six major readjustments, including three in the past 9 months. Canada, America's northern nieghbor, is also in deep trouble, with double-digit inflation. All these things cause the dollar to imperceptibly turn into a shelter for idle international money and a bunker for private investment. The dollar is very popular on that account. The rise of the dollar helps to reduce domestic inflation, but it certainly causes tremendous calamity for the Western world.

The most outstanding calamity is that it forces a number of countries to devalue their currencies and worsens their domestic inflation. Many Western European countries have to resort to raising their domestic interest rates in order to protect the foreign exchange value of their currencies. However, high interest rates are bound to hamper domestic investment and exacerbate domestic economic stagnation; thus, unemployment increases and sharp social and political turmoil ensues. At present all EEC members have been compelled to institute high interest rates, and this is the reason their economic recovery is slow.

The rise of the dollar and high U.S. interest rates also pose a grave threat to the Third World countries. Due to the Western world's economic sluggishness, not only have there been sharp reductions in the raw materials and finished industrial goods exports of the developing countries, but their prices too have fallen greatly. In the midst of this, the rise of the dollar compels them to devalue their currencies and thus damages their repayment capacity, while high U.S. interest rates also greatly increase their interest burden. Many Third World countries have fallen into an impasse, where they are unable to repay their debts or borrow any more.

The rise of the dollar is causing a whole series of calamities for the entire Western world. Since at present 75 percent of international trade and international payments are made in dollars, the moment U.S. domestic economic policies change, the economy and trade of other countries suffer accordingly. Hence it is not only the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan that are currently expressing great discontent over U.S. policies; all the developing countries in the world are also extremely indignant over this issue. From the question of the rise of the dollar, it is all the more evident how essential and urgent it is to establish a new international economic order in the field of international finance.

USSR'S USTINOV ON FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OW122202 Beijing XINHUA in English 2138 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Although the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it will continue to determine its policy in the light of the U.S. behaviour, said Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov here today.

In a lengthy article carried in PRAVDA, Ustinov stated that Washington and other NATO countries should realize that while the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, it will not allow all those who are deliberating on nuclear attack plans aimed to win a nuclear war to be the first to use nuclear weapons either.

He said the Soviet Union will further improve the war preparedness and technical equipment of the Soviet Army and perfect its command and communication systems.

USSR SAYS PIPELINE TO BE COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

OW081822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet press today published a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers saying that "the laying of the natural gas pipeline from Urengoy in Siberia to Uzhgorod in the west border region will be completed as decided before." The resolution says that "measures were taken" to ensure the completion of the project.

It says that gas for domestic consumption will be supplied in accordance with the five-year plan and its exportation will begin as of 1984 under the contracts signed.

The resolution was apparently made to cope with the recent U.S. embargo on oil and gas production equipment export to the Soviet Union. Subject to the embargo, decreed by President Ronald Reagan on June 18, is not only equipment manufactured in the United States, but also that produced by overseas U.S. companies and by foreign countries with U.S. licences.

The pipeline will run some 5000 kilometers, and some Western European countries have agreed to supply steel pipes and equipment for the project.

The embargo has touched off a new wave of quarrels between the United States and West European countries. The Soviet resolution is believed to be intended to pour oil on the flame.

KYODO: KIM IL-SONG REPORTEDLY TO VISIT PRC

OW131431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13, KYODO — North Korean President Kim Il-song will visit China in autumn this year, possibly in September, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

China's Foreign Ministry did not immediately confirm Kim's visit — the first in seven years.

The sources said since there are no issues pending between China and North Korea, Kim's visit is likely aimed simply at furthering friendly relations between the two nations. They said Kim's trip is to repay visits in May 1978 by then Chinese party Chairman Hua Guofeng and in September 1978 by party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

North Korea has been leaning increasingly toward China and there have been frequent exchange of visits by ranking officials of the two nations.

ACTIVITIES MARK MPR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Beijing Meeting

OW091346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (XINHUA) — The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Among the guests were Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to China, and embassy officials. Hou Tong, vice-president of the association, presided over the function.

MPR Envoy's Reception

OW101331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, Mongolian ambassador to China, and Mrs. N. Shagdarsuren gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other leading members of departments concerned were among the guests. Diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN LIAONING -- The 21-member Japanese delegation of the Sino-Japan industrial technological cooperative association arrived in Shenyang on 9 July. The delegation is composed of representatives from the Japanese small and medium-size industrial enterprises. During their visit, the delegation toured the ancient palace and Beijing tomb park and inspected production in some plants and factories. The delegation was feted by leading personnel of the provincial and Shenyang municipal government organs including (Li Ruiqian), deputy governor of the province. These Japanese guests left Shenyang on the evening of 10 July. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jul 82 SK]

SINCERITY OF SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLAN QUESTIONED

OW140422 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri [0781 1131 2480]: "Two 'Partial Troop Withdrawals'"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 July (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese authorities recently proposed a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. What exactly is this scheme worth? What is their intention? What are the consequences? People might as well compare it to the "partial troop withdrawal" from Afghanistan proposed by the Soviet Union 2 years ago in order to reach a general conclusion.

The Soviet Union announced its "partial troop withdrawal" from Afghanistan on 22 June 1980. The Soviet authorities boasted it was a "new, important initiative action." However, what world public opinion noted at that time was not the decision itself but the time of the announcement. The time chosen by Moscow was prior to the convening of international conferences: the foreign ministers conference of the five ASEAN nations, the consultation between the ASEAN and the Western countries on the Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions and the 37th UN General Assembly session. The Soviet intention was to announce the "partial troop withdrawal" for the purpose of softening the firm stand of various countries which demanded unconditional, immediate and total troop withdrawal and evading condemnation by world public opinion. Now the Vietnamese authorities have put forth the proposal at a time following the signing of the declaration on the formation of a coalition government by the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea and before Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visits some ASEAN countries and the 37th UN General Assembly opens. The Vietnamese intention was to use the "partial troop withdrawal" to offset the international impact of the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government, using this trick to soften the stand of the ASEAN countries and the United Nations, which have demanded unconditional, immediate and total troop withdrawal.

Another aim of the Soviet announcement on "partial troop withdrawal" at that time was to lure various countries into stopping aid to the Afghan people so as to step up its suppression of Afghanistan's struggle against aggression. Now, the Vietnamese authorities have announced that they would effect a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea; the purpose is to prevent the world community from giving aid to the Kampuchean people in their patriotic struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. They demanded that the Kampuchean patriotic forces opposing Vietnamese aggression must be "disarmed" and that they "cannot accept aid in arms and food supplies." Obviously, Vietnam also wanted to apply the "partial troop withdrawal" trick to achieve what it could not get in the battlefield.

Two years have passed since the Soviet Union announced its "partial troop withdrawal." But it is a well-known fact that the number of Soviet invading troops in Afghanistan has not been reduced but has remained at about 100,000 at all times. While the Soviet Union has pulled out some of what it called "nonessential troops," such as the wounded and unreliable officers and men, it has also sent back some troops trained in antiguerrilla warfare. Troop withdrawal in such as fashion amounts to nothing but troop rotation. Now Vietnam has announced a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea; would the number of its invading troops in Kampuchea be greatly reduced? Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, in his recent statement quoting relevant information said that the Vietnamese authorities had dispatched 20,000 Vietnamese soldiers to Kampuchea from the 3d and 4th Divisions in northern Vietnam prior to its announcement of a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea.

The two "partial troop withdrawals," announced on two different occasions, are very similar. It is clear that the trick Hanoi is playing today was learned from its master craftsman in Moscow. If the trick used by its master craftsman 2 years ago did not work and has long been proven a worthless fraud, how can an apprentice convince others of his sincerity? Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Chairman Norodom Sihanouk exposed the deceptiveness of this trick used by Vietnam in Bangkok on 12 July. He said: While Vietnam has indicated that it would pull out some of its troops from Kampuchea and has given assurances that ASEAN would not be invaded, there is no guarantee, however, that another country will not become a second Kampuchea some day.

CGDK'S IN TAM ON PARTIAL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW131526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 13 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese suggestion to withdraw part of their troops from Kampuchea "is sheer propaganda strategy," said In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK].

The Thai newspaper MATUPHUM DAILY today quoted him as saying that the Vietnamese can never be trusted as it is their customary practice to resort to deceit and conspiracy. "The fact is Vietnam has not withdrawn any troops from Kampuchea," e said. he added that having occupied Kampuchea, the Vietnamese would never easily agree to withdraw their troops.

Questioned whether there had been any factional clashes among the resistance forces, In Tam said: "This is true. But after the formation of the coalition government, we believe we will have no more armed clashes among ourselves. That is to say, we must get united." He also told reporters that after the formation of the coalition government, each party will work in its own area. That is why coordination and cooperation are necessary, he noted.

BURMA'S FOREIGN MINISTER U CHIT HLAING VISITS

Huang Hua-Chit Hlaing Talks

OW131610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing held talks here this afternoon. They recalled with satisfaction the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields in the 30 years or so since the establishment of diplomatic relations. They said that the two governments will continue to advance these relations. The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on international issues of common concern, especially the situation in Southeast Asia.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, vice-foreign minister, and Huang Mingda, ambassador-designated of China to Burma. Taking part in the talks from the Burmese side were Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and other Burmese guests who are accompanying the foreign minister on the visit.

Minister U Chit Hlaing and his party arrived here this morning at the invitation of Huang Hua after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. U Aung Htay, deputy minister of information and culture of Burma, is accompanying the foreign minister on the visit.

The Burmese guests were welcomed at the airport by Huang Hua, Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Korean ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

Second Round of Talks

BK131449 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Chinese State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing held talks this evening at the state guest house in Beijing.

During the talks, the two sides recounted the traditional friendship between China and Burma and stressed the need to continue stepping up friendly contacts between the two countries. The two sides also expressed the need to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields.

During the discussions on the changing international situation, the two sides exchanged views on peace and security in Asia. They unanimously held that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a sign of progress with positive effects for peace in this region and that both China and Burma were pleased with the development.

Banquet for Chit Hlaing

OW131634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet here this evening for Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing and his party.

Addressing the banquet, Huang Hua praised the Burmese government and people for their important achievements in promoting the national economy and culture on the basis of self-reliance. He also praised the Burmese Government for upholding justice and opposing aggression and expansion in international affairs. Huang Hua said that both China and Burma need a peaceful and stable international environment in order to build their respective countries. "Hegemonist aggression and expansion have created an intense situation in Asia, gravely threatening the independence and security of various countries. Confronted with this situation, all peace-loving countries in this region must proceed from their respective positions to strengthen unity and cooperation and make common efforts to defend peace and check aggression. In this just cause, the Chinese Government and people will firmly stand with other Asian countries and make common efforts with them," Huang Hua said.

He added that the friendship between China and Burma has been cultivated by their leaders and stood the test of time. The Chinese Government and people, he said, cherish Sino-Burmese friendship and will continue to make sincere efforts to enhance the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In reply, U Chit Hlaing said that Burma and China are two neighbouring countries enjoying close and cordial relations since time immemorial. "Whenever issues arise between us, we have been able to successfully overcome them in a spirit of goodwill, friendship and mutual accommodation. For this reason, we firmly believe that the friendship between our two countries will continue to be doubly strengthened in the coming years ahead." He added that Burma is resolved to do all it can to enhance the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

The Burmese minister said that in the process of strengthening this traditional goodwill and amity, there has been a frequent exchange of visits not only between the leaders of our two countries but also at various other levels. "We are happy to note that Chairman U Ne Win in his capacity as president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma visited the People's Republic of China in 1980. On the other hand, Premier Zhao Ziyang also honored our country with his visit in 1981. We believe that these visits have further consolidated the bonds of friendship existing between our two countries," He said.

Present were visiting deputy minister of information and Culture U Aung Htay, Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Zueqian, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Siuquan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Vice Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION 13 JUL

OW131854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated China's firm support to the Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian and other Arab people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression. "Our stand is firm, clear-cut and consistent," he said. Premier Zhao was speaking at a meeting with the delegation from the League of Arab States in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

The Chinese Premier said the Chinese Government and people have followed with concern the situation in Lebanon. "We strongly condemn Israel's barbarous acts of invading Lebanon and killing Palestinian and Lebanese people. We condemn the U.S. for supporting and conniving with the Israeli aggression and expansion." He said China will continue to make efforts, along with other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, to stop Israeli aggression and force Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally. "The Chinese Government and people firmly believe, no matter what difficulties the Palestinian and other Arab people may encounter on their road ahead, they will surely emerge victorious in their just struggle," he added.

'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thawr, leader of the delegation and foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, praised China's firm and clear-cut policy concerning the Palestine and Arab cause. "Your policy will help us win victory in our cause. Our delegation's visit to China is crowned with success, and we will leave China satisfied," he said.

Present were He Ying, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; members of the Arab League delegation, including Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jamal Omar Surani, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; diplomatic envoys to China of Algeria, Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic; and Tayeb Abdul Rahim Mahmoud, head of the P.L.O. mission in Beijing.

After the meeting, diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China gave a dinner to mark the China visit of the Arab League delegation. The delegation is scheduled to leave China tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES INVASION BY ISRAEL

HK140815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 82 p 6

[International Jottings by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "Don't Laugh Too Soon"]

[Text] Israel's invasion of Lebanon, their siege of West Beirut and their massacre of Lebanese and Palestinian people has already aroused the common anger of upright people all over the world, including the Israeli people. The likes of Begin and Sharon, however, are quite beside themselves. They say that "if we now follow up our victory with hot pursuit," the PLO will "disintegrate." A high-ranking U.S. official chimed in by saying: "The PLO is finished."

However, the likes of Begin should not be pleased with themselves so soon: The struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights will never be "finished." As long as they still exist and have truth on their side, and as long as they enjoy sympathy and support from people all over the world, the Palestinian people will definitely emerge from their pool of blood. They will advance wave upon wave until they have won the right to return to their homeland. Concerning this, even the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has pointed out: "A frightening prospect is that" the PLO will "make a comeback." It said: "The force which spurs this movement on, that is, the hostility toward the Jewish state and the determination to recover the homeland of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian people, has not vanished as a result of Israel's military victory."

Begin should not laugh too much, for there will be a time to cry.

WORLD SITUATION BLAMED FOR KENYA'S DIFFICULTIES

OW281700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 28 Jun 82

["Roundup: Why is Kenya's Economy in Difficulties? — by XINHUA Correspondent Ye Zhixiong" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Kenya, once an economically fast-developing country, has encountered severe financial and economic difficulties in recent years mainly because of the problems arising from the existing international economic order.

In the first ten years since independence in 1963, Kenya's economic growth averaged 6.8 percent per year. In recent years, it has encountered economic slow-down, food shortage, increasing unemployment, high inflation rate, widening foreign trade gap, increasingly huge balance of payments deficits, declining foreign exchange reserves, rising domestic and foreign debts, and repeated devaluation of the currency.

Why is Kenya's economy in difficulties? A concrete analysis of Kenya's economic difficulties clearly shows the common problems confronting many developing countries.

Kenya's financial situation started to get worse in 1973. It depends entirely on imports for its oil consumption, but in the past it managed to pay for oil imports with re-export earnings from its excessive refined oil products. As the oil price has risen 24 times from 5.4 Kenyan pounds per ton in 1972 to 129.6 Kenyan pounds per ton last year, it has to spend an increasingly large amount of foreign exchange to pay for oil imports. By last year, its oil import expense accounted for 20 percent of its total import value and consumed two-thirds of its export earnings except that from oil product re-exports. All earnings from its coffee and tea exports are not enough to pay its oil import bills.

Like many non-oil developing countries, Kenya has been suffering from deteriorating terms of trade with Western industrial countries in recent years because these Western countries have been trying hard to shift their heavy burden from oil imports onto non-oil developing countries by raising drastically the prices of their industrial goods and equipment. It was estimated that by last year, developing countries averagely got only two-thirds of what they could import from Western industrial countries in 1972 with the same amount of their exports. Kenya now pays its oil import bills with 66 percent of its total export earnings instead of 20 percent needed in the early 1970's.

All this has led to increasing deficits in international balance of payments and diminishing foreign exchange reserves for Kenya. According to the economic and financial review by the Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya recorded an overall deficit of 1,832 million shillings in the balance of payments last year, or 386 million shillings higher than the previous year.

Its foreign exchange reserves went down from 4.752 million shillings in December 1979 to merely 2,355 million shillings in April this year. It had to devaluate the currency twice a year totalling more than 20 percent against the Special Drawing Right. The government's borrowing increased 70 percent last year and had to pay 1,412 million shillings in interest for the foreign debts, accounting for 9.2 percent of its export earnings. Meanwhile, inflation continued at an annual rate of 13 percent last year and officials forcast 20 percent for this year.

Since independence, Kenya has inherited and further developed a medium and small-sized industry and an agriculture largely based on small holders. But it considerably relies on Western countries for capital investment, machinery and equipment. The World Bank estimated that the average ratio of imported capital goods to gross domestic investment in Kenya has risen to some 38 percent and the average ratio of imported intermediate goods to Kenya's gross domestic product has risen to about 16 percent.

Under the impact of prolonged economic recession, Western countries have generally slowed down their capital outflow to Kenya in recent years. Meanwhile, Kenya's ability to import Western machinery and equipment has also been limited for lack of foreign exchange. Restriction on imports to curtail balance of payments deficits also affects economic development inevitably as well. According to the government's economic survey 1982, just published, manufacturing industry's growth rate was slowed down to 5 percent last year as against 12.6 percent in 1978 and (?9) percent in 1980.

On the other hand, Kenya's main export goods such as coffee and tea are under the restriction of international quotas [words indistinct] largely manipulated by Western countries. For example, Kenya at present has one million bags of coffee (60 kilos per bag) in excess of the international quota allocated by the International Coffee Organization and has to sell them in non-quota markets at much lower prices.

Kenya's population has more than doubled, from 8.5 million at independence in 1963 to 17.9 million now. Its present annual population growth rate at 3.9 percent is the world's highest, which has nearly offset the economic growth in recent years and caused food shortage. It had to spend lots of foreign exchange to import maize, wheat and milk powder in the past two years. The persistent drought in 1980 and 1981 has seriously affected the production of maize, wheat and other produce.

The Kenyan Government has taken a series of measures to ease the financial and economic difficulties and promote national economic development. Better weather and the raising of purchase prices had led to an agricultural growth rate of 6.2 percent last year. Restriction on imports cut down the foreign trade deficit last year by 16 percent to 7,400 million shillings.

However, as President Daniel arap Moi pointed out, Kenya is facing "a truly serious economic situation" which "is not a temporary one" and "is unavoidable for many developing countries." The fundamental cause for Kenya's economic difficulties lies in the existing unreasonable international economic order. It convincingly justifies the common demand of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS INSCRIBE PLA JOURNAL

OW140940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, and Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the Military Commission, recently wrote inscriptions for XING HUO LIAO YUAN [A SINGLE SPARK CAN START A PRAIRIE FIRE, a PLA journal] in commemoration of the 55th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They encouraged the PLA commanders and fighters to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary traditions and accelerate the modernization and regularization of the revolutionary army.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription is "Inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the People's Army."

Comrade Ye Jianying's inscription is "Pass on the revolutionary spirit from generation to generation."

Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscription is "Carry Forward the revolutionary spirit and struggle to build a modern People's Army."

Comrade Nie Rongzhen's inscription is "Educate all the PLA commanders and fighters in our army's glorious career and revolutionary traditions."

XING HUO LIAO YUAN, containing full-length revolutionary memoirs, is a textbook on our army's course of struggle and revolutionary traditions. Since it began publication in 1956, it has received more than 10,000 articles written by veteran revolutionary fighters of our party and army on major events of various periods of the People's Army and its militant life. Many articles have been published in "Selected Articles of XING HUO LIAO YUAN." They depict a number of lively events and fully show our army's objective of wholeheartedly serving the people and the People's Army's glorious traditions of officer-soldier unity, army-civilian unity, hard struggle and fearing no sacrifice.

This journal of full-length revolutionary memoirs is published by the XING HUO LIAO YUAN editorial department of the PLA Fighters Publishing House. By the eve of "1 August", ten volumes of "Selected Articles of XING HUO LIAO YUAN" were published. XING HUO LIAO XUAN journal will also publish a special journal marking the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA.

LIU BOCHENG'S 'ART OF WAR' PUBLISHED FOR ARMY DAY

OW140157 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO reports that, in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding, the "Art of War" by Liu Bocheng has been formally published. Comrades Geng Biao, Li Desheng, Chen Xilian, Li Da and (Yang Guoyi), who had fought alongside Comrade Liu Bocheng over a long period, have written many articles for the book, which includes a collection of 30 articles.

The articles, written in the form of memoirs or study notes, discuss Comrade Liu Bocheng's general ideas about overall conduct of war, his correct grasp of strategy, the situation of both friend and foe, and his strategic ideas and style of command in keeping the initiative in war. The book also presents Comrade Liu Bocheng's brilliant ideas about how to organize headquarters, how to strengthen ideological and political work and how to maintain the high morale of troops.

Comrade Liu Bocheng had worked with Comrade Deng Xiaoping for a long period in directing operations. The book records many of his experiences in directing military operations and it can be said that it is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of Comrade Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping.

JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries an article by Comrade (Liu Haiqing) entitled "Make a Conscientious Summarization and Study of Successful Experiences of the History of Operations of Our Army -- Notes on Reading Liu Bocheng's 'Art of War.'"

XUE MUQIAO ON PLANNED ECONOMY, MARKET MECHANISM

HK131051 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO No 89, 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Speech by Xue Muqiao [5643 2550 2890] at second annual meeting of Sino-Japanese Economic Knowledge Exchange Association on 3 May 1982: "Planned Economy and Regulation by Market Mechanism"]

[Text] Regarding the relations between planned economy and regulation by market mechanism, I published an article in the 16 April issue of HONGQI. This article has been translated and can be used for our friends' reference. So it is no longer necessary for me to give an overall explanation on this question. I only wish to say that our recent formulation of this question is slightly different from what it was 2 years ago. Does this mean that the orientation for the reform of the economic system has been changed? I want to stress that our orientation has not been changed and that we simply want to express this orientation more accurately in order to avoid deviations. At present, this point is still under discussion.

The economic reform in our country is to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. This policy has not been changed at present, nor will it be changed in the future. In implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world in the past few years, activities of smuggling and selling contraband have rapidly developed in some areas. At present, we are banning smuggling, selling contraband and other unlawful activities. As we all know, banning smuggling and selling contraband will not affect our policy of opening up to the outside world at all. On the contrary, this will ensure the smooth development of the policy. Moreover, in implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and extending the decision-making power of localities and enterprises, our planned management work has not been able to keep pace with new situation. Departmental selfishness has developed to a certain extent in some localities and enterprises. They benefit themselves at the expense of state interests and strike blows at state plans. Therefore, we are considering how to take new measures to strengthen planned management of the national economy. In taking new measures, we do not mean to resort once more to purely administrative means in managing the economy, but to gradually more often use economic means in managing the economy with the development of the work of readjustment. Only in this way can the enthusiasm of localities and enterprises conform with state plans and the overall interests of the state. If we can achieve this, we can further enliven the economy.

In our planned management of the national economy in the past 30 years, we have been correct in some aspects and have shortcomings in others. We have been correct in strictly controlling the scale and orientation of economic construction. The people's livelihood has to be gradually improved and the extent of improvement has been controlled in a planned way. All arrangements for major construction items and the production and distribution of major products have been brought into the orbit of state plans. In these aspects, we have slackened our work since we extended the decision-making power of localities and enterprises. This has affected the readjustment of the national economy. From now on, we should use control more strictly. Our shortcomings are that we have depended solely on administrative means and have not been good at using economic means, such as using the price policy, the tax policy, the policy of bank credits and other economic levers to ensure the fulfillment of state plans. It is impossible for our state plans to completely reflect the needs of the market. There are tens of thousands of small commodities which cannot be brought into the orbit of state plans. They can only be regulated by means of market mechanism. If any plan for managing products is not in conformity with the needs of the market, it should also be readjusted within a certain scope. Therefore, in 1979, we put forth the principle of the combination of regulation by planning mechanism with regulation by market mechanism in the national economy. We can rely mainly on regulation by planning mechanism while at the same time paying full attention to the role of regulation by market mechanism. This principle of reform has undoubtedly played a positive role in enlivening the economy in the past 3 years.

In order to enliven the economy, we have gradually extended the decisionmaking power of localities and enterprises and have implemented the system of dividing financial income and profits of enterprises. The extension of decisionmaking power has played an important role in bringing into play the enthusiasm of localities and enterprises. However, our reform of the economic levers, such as the price and tax systems, has failed to keep pace with the changing situation and to guide localities and enterprises to develop along the course charted by state plans. They have often violated state plans for their own interests. Under these circumstances, we can only strengthen guidance by planning and administrative management over some trades and professions and some products, that is to say, we have considerably relied on administrative measures to ensure the fulfillment of state plans. There, recently we have changed our formulation as follows: "It is imperative to practice the planned economy on the basis of the system of ownership by the whole people and at the same time bring into play the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism."

In the past, we often confused regulation by administrative means with regulation by planning, and regulation by economic means with regulation by market mechanism. Consequently, in planned management, the combination of administrative means and economic means was expressed as the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism. In this sense, the meaning that regulation by planning is the dominant factor and market regulation a supplement will be understood as using regulation by administrative means as the dominant factor and using regulation by economic means as a supplement. Obviously, this is not correct. Even regulation by administrative means has to use objective economic laws. Therefore, in an article which I wrote recently, I have put using economic means to realize state plans within the range of planned management and have narrowed the meaning of regulation by market mechanism. Only production and circulation which are not brought into the orbits of state plans are regarded as regulation by market mechanism. I think this way of understanding conforms better with reality.

Some comrades do not agree with this change and hold that market mechanism has its broader and narrower sense. Market mechanism in its broader sense may include regulation by planning which is realized by means of economic levers. Many foreign economists also use the term regulation by market mechanism in this meaning. Thus, our planned economy is the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism. This formulation may still be used. This question is open to free discussion and I do not insist on my own view.

Before the readjustment of the national economy is completed, our planned economy still has to relatively more often use administrative means (instructional planning) and there is still considerable restriction in using economic means for regulation (mandatory planning). After the readjustment is completed, our planned management will gradually use less administrative means and more economic means. Of course, it is still necessary to use administrative means within a certain scope and instructional planning remains useful. In regard to regulation by market mechanism of small commodities which are not brought into the orbit of state plans, since the number of these small commodities is tens of thousands, it is impossible to bring them into the orbit of state plans and as they are indispensable in the people's daily life, this should not be reduced by should be expanded appropriately over a considerably long period of time. After expanding regulation by market mechanism, we must respectively strengthen market management. This does not need much explanation.

There is a more obvious change in the formulation of the socialist economy. Some articles in the past termed the socialist economy as a commodity economy under the guidance of state planning or a planned commodity economy. It now seems that this is not an accurate formulation. Our idea is to change it into a planned economy of commodity production and commodity exchange on the basis of the system of public ownership of the means of production. Commodity production and commodity exchange extensively exist in the socialist society. In this sense, we may also call it a commodity economy.

However, the most important feature of the socialist economy is not the commodity economy but the planned economy on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production. If we regard the commodity economy as the most important feature of the socialist economy, we cannot distinguish it from the capitalist economy. Of course, when we stress that planned economy is the more important feature of the socialist economy, we cannot deny the inevitable existence of commodity production and commodity exchange in the socialist society. Nor can we do away with regulation by market mechanism of tens of thousands of small commodities which cannot be managed by state plans. Much less do we mean that when we practice planned economy we can discard some laws which are applicable in the commodity economy, such as the law of value. The difference is that we consciously use the law of value to realize state plans. With the exception of small commodities which are not brought into the orbit of state plans, we do not allow the law of value to regulate spontaneously.

The commodity economy of the socialist society and the commodity economy of the capitalist society have many common aspects. Both have to follow the law of value in carrying out exchange. But they are different in nature. The commodity economy of the capitalist society is a capitalist commodity economy which is based on the private ownership of the means of production. The capitalists and capitalist groups compete with each other and therefore the law of value often plays its role of regulation spontaneously. The commodity economy of the socialist society is a socialist commodity economy which is based on the public ownership of the means of production. The state can practice planned management of the national economy and therefore we can conscientiously use the law of value to realize state plans. But this only means that we have the possibility of using the law of value consciously. In practice, we are still not good at using the law of value, that is to say, we are not good at using economic levers. Consequently, after extending the decisionmaking power of localities and enterprises, phenomena of confusion such as blind production and redundant construction have occurred. In view of the fact that price readjustment and reforms of the tax system cannot keep pace with the situation, we can only temporarily slow down the speed of structural reforms. At present, it is still necessary to strengthen leadership by planning and administrative management. This does not mean that we have changed the orientation of our structural reforms. We have only adjusted the steps in our reforms to suit the present situation.

Some friends may suspect that China has gone to extremes in the past in stressing the role of commodities and market and that it is going to take the beaten track. This is not so. We still have to develop commodity production and commodity exchange and therefore still must learn how to make better use of the market role. In this respect, we have not done too much in the past; in fact, we have done very little. We stress the necessity of using economic levers such as pricing, tax revenue and banks to guide enterprises to observe state plans. This is still necessary. Our shortcomings in the past 3 years are not that we have overstressed economic levers but that we have talked much but done little, which has caused a lot of difficulties in our reforms. If we are not good at using economic levers to ensure the fulfillment of state plans and the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, it will be impossible for us to expand the decisionmaking power of localities and enterprises and to further enliven the economy.

Reforms of the economic management system (including price readjustment) can be smoothly carried out only if the national economy is operating normally. As a result of our "leftist" errors which lasted for quite a long period of time and the decade of turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the proportion of our national economy was seriously upset. This has also caused many difficulties in our reforms of the economic management system. After 3 years' readjustment, in particular the further readjustment carried out last year, our national economy has embarked on a road of healthy development, the people's livelihood has been markedly improved, the financial income basically balances with the financial expenditure and prices are basically stable. In the first quarter of this year, the situation of economic development and finance was much better than expected. This has created favorable conditions for us to carry out further reforms of the economic system.

In short, China's policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy will never be changed. Owing to the fact that, in the economic policy of the last 30 years, this has been a very great turn, we are bound to encounter a lot of new problems and difficulties in implementing this new principle. The specific measures we have adopted in implementing this new principle should also be studied in the course of practice and readjusted according to need. The formulation of our principle for reforming the economic system should also be changed gradually to make it more accurate and perfect and thus enable all people to be clear about the orientation of their advance.

The above-mentioned question is still under heated discussion at present. I have put forth my personal view for our friends' reference.

NEED FOR ATTENTION TO CONSUMPTION GROWTH CITED

HK091342 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 38, 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Article from JINGJIXUE DONGTAI [TRENDS IN ECONOMIC STUDIES] No 6: "We Must Pay Particular Attention to Consumption Growth"]

[Text] The economic circles in the capital hold that the major question in national income and distribution at present is prominently reflected in the fact that planning for national income and distribution has obviously weakened in the past few years. This is mainly manifested in: 1) The portion of national income which can be used by the state in a centralized manner (that is, financial income) has been decreasing. Consequently, the state's capacity in taking overall consideration and making all-round arrangements for economic construction and the people's livelihood is greatly reduced. Our country's financial income accounted for 37.2 percent of the national income in 1978, 31.9 percent in 1979, 29.6 percent in 1980 and 27.4 percent in 1981. 2) Consumption funds have repeatedly exceeded the planned amounts, resulting in overdistribution. This has given rise to an imbalance in national income, production and distribution. After the problem of excessive accumulation was relatively resolved in 1981, the problem of overspending became even more prominent. Overspending is mainly reflected in the rise of the people's livelihood exceeding the state's financial capacity and in the growth of consumption demands exceeding the actual supplies of consumable goods. Some comrades hold that the problem of overspending has accumulated over the past few years. The amount of consumption planned for improving the livelihood of the workers, staff members and peasants in the past 3 years has already been relatively excessive and this amount has been exceeded again and again. The growth rate of the average wage of staff members and workers has far exceeded the growth rate of production and the growth rate of labor productivity. In redistribution by means of prices and taxes, an additional portion of the national income has again been transferred to the peasants. Because of breakthroughs in the total amount of wages paid and bonuses awarded and the large increase in the peasnats' income, the consumption funds have increased by more than 96 billion yuan in the past 3 years, which is 10 billion yuan more than the increase in the national income in the same period.

At present, we should pay particular attention to overspending as a result of bonuses, social welfare, subsidies, price increases, negotiated pricing and subsidies for agricultural and sideline products. We should protect rational vested interests and readjust irrational ones according to the "three considerations" principle.

USE OF 'ERRONEOUS' ECONOMIC TERMS NOTED

HK090821 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 37, 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Article from ZHONGGUO JINGJI WENTI [CHINESE ECONOMIC ISSUES] No 3: "Jiang Xuemo Holds That Expressions Such as 'State Intervention" Are Erroneous"]

[Text] In an article entitled "It Is Necessary To Correct Leftist Mistakes and Guard Against Rightist Ones," Jiang Xuemo said: expressions such as "state intervention in economy," "beneficial cycle" and "vicious cycle" are reflection of the laws of relations and movements of the capitalist economy and it is quite improper to use them to analyze the socialist economy.

In the capitalist economy, which is based on private ownership, an enterprise or a capitalist group is an independent kingdom. The world economic crisis which began in 1929 compelled the bourgeois countries to adopt various measures to influence the activities of private enterprises. This is regarded as an encroachment of external forces on capital and is called "state intervention." Intervention means meddling by external forces. In the socialist economy, a socialist state is not an external force. It possesses and manages on behalf of all the people of the country the means of production that belongs to all the people of the country. Therefore, it is obviously wrong to call management of the national economy by a socialist state "intervention."

The expressions "beneficial cycle" and "vicious cycle" have evolved from "commercial cycle," which was coined by bourgeois economists to replace the term economic crisis. They try to avoid using the term economic crisis in the same way as Ah Q avoided using the world "bald" and used the word "light" instead. If there are mistakes in the economic policies of a socialist state, its economic development will also suffer but this is not something inevitable and is not a result of the system itself. Nor will they be repeated periodically. Therefore, it is undoubtedly very improper for some comrades to say that we should also "avoid a vicious cycle and bring about a beneficial cycle" in analyzing our country's economy.

CPPCC REVEALS MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS' PLIGHT

OW132150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- In his report on an investigation of the conditions of middle-aged intellectuals at a 12 July work meeting of CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen, Sa Kongliao, standing committee member and deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the policy with regard to intellectuals has been implemented step by step.

However, a serious problem at present is the poor working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals. If this situation remains unchanged, it's inevitable that our cause will be adversely affected.

To investigate and find out about the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, the CPPCC National Committee sent an investigation team composed of Standing Committee members Sa Kongliao, Wu Liangping, Yang Fangzhi, Shen Qizhen and Qian Weichang, members Shan Shiyuan and Zheng Xiaoxie and deputy leader of the urban construction group Tong Zheng, to Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong in mid-May of this year on a 1 and 1/2 month investigation tour.

Sa Kongliao said: After the investigation in the three provinces and one city, the general impression is that the policy toward intellectuals has been implemented step by step since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Generally speaking, problems concerning old intellectuals have been solved relatively well, but the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals remain poor. At present, however, four problems are more outstanding. First, wages are too low. The middle-age intellectuals are roughly in their 40's or 50's, and their wages are between 60 and 70 yuan. Second, living conditions are poor. In Shanghai, Nanjing and Hangzhou, many middle-aged intellectuals in colleges, universities and scientific research units are living in cramped quarters. In more cases husband, wife and children share one table. Many men begin to prepare for class only after their wives and children have gone to bed. Some must go to their offices in the evenings to work overtime. All this is taking a toll on their health and performance. Third, they are generally in poor health. Fourth, they lack opportunities for furthering their studies and their professional level can barely improve.

Sa Kongliao said: At present there are 350,000 intellectuals working in Shanghai City, 230,000 or 70 percent of whom are middle aged. The proportion is approximately the same in other provinces and cities.

Sa Kongliao held: To further implement the policy toward intellectuals and, especially, to solve the middle-age intellectuals' difficulties, it is imperative to continue to overcome the "left" influence in dealing with intellectuals and suitably improve the middle-age intellectuals' working and living conditions. It is also necessary to suitable change the "unit ownership" of cadres and increase the exchange of competent personnel.

Wu Liangping, Yang Fangzhi and Qian Weichang, also members of the investigation team, made supplementary remarks at the meeting.

Vice Chairmen Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhou Jianren, Hu Ziang, Xiao Ke, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, who were present at the meeting, held that the intellectuals have played an important role in China's protracted revolution and construction causes and that large numbers of intellectuals are needed even more in the ongoing socialist modernization drive. Our intellectuals are not too numerous, but too few. They held that unless the existing difficulties regarding middle-age intellectuals are solved, they will adversely affect the progress of our cause at present and in the future. Some said middle-age intellectuals are our valuable wealth. The solution to middle-age intellectuals' problems is the most urgently needed investment in trained manpower, the capital construction of capital constructions. Although our country is still poor, we should strive to solve some problems for middle-age intellectuals step by step as far as conditions permit.

HENAN PARTY MEMBERS MAKE SELF-APPRAISAL

OW140035 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The party branch of the Liuzhuang production brigade, Qiliying commune, Xinxiang County, Henan Province, organized party members to restudy their applications for party membership. Recalling their determination and pledges at the time of their admission to the party and comparing these with their thinking, participation in productive labor, and so forth, the party members each wrote a self-appraisal and carried out criticism and self-criticism. Many party members took the initiative to ask for opinions from households they were associated with. Some party members held family meetings and subjected themselves to a joint ideological hearing.

After he became a deputy production team leader, (Liu Huagao), a new party member, for a time neglected to take the lead in participating in productive labor. After restudying his application for party membership, he felt deep shame and compunction. During the busy season of summer planting, harvesting and field management this year, he worked from early morning till late in the evening every day, eagerly did the hardest and dirtiest jobs and led commune members in fulfilling the production team's tasks 7 days ahead of time.

SCHOLARS DISCUSS DRAFT REVISED PRC CONSTITUTION

OW140104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0150 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- At a discussion meeting on the draft of the revised constitution recently held in Beijing, some experts in political science and jurisprudence seriously studied the draft and actively made suggestions on further revision.

The participants pointed out: This draft of the revised constitution is better than the three constitutions adopted since the founding of the People's Republic. In contents, it upholds the four basic principles and correctly sums up both positive and negative experience gained in the more than three decades since the founding of the People's Republic. In its composition and the wording of its articles, the draft is perfect, well organized, accurate and standardized.

During their exchange of views on the revision, they emphatically discussed the question of how to safeguard the National People's Congress as the highest organ of state legislation and power.

They pointed out that in light of China's actual situation, it is necessary to increase the power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that when the National People's Congress is not in session, its Standing Committee has the power to enact ordinary laws, partially amend the basic laws enacted by the National People's Congress and decide on the appointment and removal of members of the State Council. At the same time, however, it is also necessary to protect the supreme powers of the National People's Congress, more explicitly define the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and prevent the supreme powers of the National People's Congress from being weakened or partially taken away. For instance, the constitution stipulates that any changes made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to things approved by the National People's Congress must be submitted to the next session of the National People's Congress for examination and confirmation; otherwise, the changes shall not remain valid.

At the discussion meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 days, the members of the board of directors of the Chinese Society of Political Science in Beijing and the experts who attended the meeting on invitation also discussed other questions on the draft of the revised constitution and made suggestions. For instance, they discussed the question of whether deputies to the National People's Congress representing various professions should be elected in addition to those representing geographic regions; the question concerning the functions andpowers of the Central Military Commission and its relations with the State Council; the question concerning concurrent jobs held by the members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; the question on the functions and powers of national autonomous regions' organs; and the question concerning the relations between the State Council and provincial-level governments.

More than 50 persons attended the meeting. They included Qian Duansheng, honorary president of the Chinese Society of Political Science; Li Tiezheng, Shi Zhe, Wu Qiyu, Zheng Siyuan and Zeng Bingjun, advisors to the society; Zhand Youyu, president of the society; Du Renzhi and Li Zhengwen, vice president of the society; Du Ruyi, Yun Guang, Yu Haocheng, Wu Jialin, Qiu Guodong, Luo Jinglan and Yan Jiaqi, standing members of the board of directors of the society.

GEOLOGY, MINERALS CHIEFS HOLD NATIONAL MEETING

OW131150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA) -- The national report meeting of geological and minerals bureau directors, which ended in Beijing today, pointed out that protection of mineral resources is an important task of geological and minerals departments.

The meeting was called by the Ministry of Geology and Minerals. Progress in readjusting geological work over the past 3 years was summed up at the meeting, and goals were set for further readjustment. The meeting discussed comprehensively readjusting the grassroots units of geological and minerals departments and stressed that readjustment should be focused on increasing geological returns and economic and social benefits. The meeting pointed out that the former Ministry of Geology was only responsible for general survey and exploration of mineral resources. Not long ago, the State Council decided to change the name of the ministry to the Ministry of Geology and Minerals, which means that in addition to its original tasks the ministry will also supervise the rational exploitation, use and protection of all the country's mineral resources. This is of great significance toward strengthening the overall management of our country's mineral resources.

For the protection of mineral resources, the meeting proposed several measures: first, it is hoped that local party committees and governments will strengthen leadership over mining production and mineral resources protection work.

Second, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen propaganda and education on protecting mineral resources. Third, the state will soon promulgate the "mineral resources law." As supervisory and enforcement units, the geological and minerals departments should coordinate with other relevant units and judicial organs to actively enforce the law. Serious cases of destruction of mineral resources must be dealt with according to law. Fourth, the ministry of Geology and Minerals and the Provincial, municipal and autonomous regional geological and minerals bureaus should set up mineral exploitation administrative organs to exercise unified supervision and management of rational exploitation and utilization of mineral resources.

The meeting also exchanged information and initial experience in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RURAL WATER CONSERVATION

HK131255 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Properly Manage and Use Existing Farmland Water Conservation Projects"]

[Text] Since the populatization of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, and especially in those localities which have implemented the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and fixing output quotas on the basis of households, the use of water on farmland has in most cases been changed from taking the production team as the unit to taking the many thousands of households as units. Under these new conditions, the satisfactory management anduse of existing water conservation projects and enabling irrigation to produce its best results is an important work item that will ensure the smooth carrying out of agricultural production.

Water conservation constitutes an important precondition for the development of agriculture. Since liberation, farmland water conservation in our country has developed greatly and the irrigated area has reached 700 million mu. These farmland water conservation installations have had an enormous effect on increasing agricultural production. Now that the responsibility system has been popularized in the rural areas, they have, more than ever, become production methods of direct concern to and actively used by the peasants. If we do not manage and use them well, not only will they not be able to produce their best results, but they will also create water conservation disputes, affecting production and dampening the enthusiasm of the peasants. At present, in some localities, management of existing water conservation projects has slackened. Some water conservation projects have been in a state of disrepair for a long time. Some are incapable of being built into complete sets. Some are left idle or even sabotaged. Some management systems have broken down entirely, with the result that water has not been collected in time, the efficiency of the water supply has been low and there have been many contradictions in the use of water. The vast numbers of peasants have made pressing demands on us to adopt positive measures to improve this situation.

Unified leadership and unified management constitute a most important problem in doing a good job of water conservation management. As for the water conservation installations in our country at present, apart from the shallow wells, water pits and small reservoirs constructed and used by the commune members themselves, most projects are beneficial to a team, a commune, one county or several counties. Water usage will also be concentrated in one agricultural season. We therefore need unified leadership and unified management, otherwise, not only will the benefits of water conservation installations be reduced, causing a wast of water resources, but it will also give rise to water conservation disputes, which will affect the stable development of agricultural production. It is only by unifying leadership and management that we can pay attention to water usage at both the upper and lower reaches of the river and water usage at neighboring villages, so as to ensure that the many thousands of households will benefit. Even within a production team, water conservation must be managed in a unified way. Only then will the water flow unimpeded and be put to optimal use.

Consequently, no matter what form of the agricultural production responsibility system we adopt, we should adhere to the publicly-owned nature of water conservation installations and preserve the integrity of irrigation installations. We must not share them out among ourselves or appropriate them at will, and even less sabotage them. Every reservoir, well and irrigation channel must have a unified management body and personnel and a full set of rules and regulations. We must conscientiously maintain the integrity of water conservation installations and speed up the benefits of water conservation.

With the implementation of a unified management system for water conservation, we must establish a corresponding management responsibility system and make it form an important part of the agricultural production responsibility system. This is an essential measure for enabling water conservation installations to achieve their best results. It is also the "breakthrough" for shifting the focal point of water conservation work to management. Cultivating crops and "eating from a big pot" will not do. Neither will it do to carry out water conservation and "drink from a big mug." We must set up a water conservation management responsibility system, implement specialist contracting methods, and lay down the duties, limits of powers and remuneration of water conservation management personnel, so that they have responsibilities, powers, rights, rewards and punishments. By so doing, we will be directing their enthusiasm toward the maintenance of project safety, the quest for irrigation results, the comprehensive utilization of water conservation resources and so forth. At the same time, we must, in respect of water-consuming units and agricultural households, fix times, water volume and water charges and fix the necessary repair tasks according to the size of the area benefited. In this way, we will be able to pool our efforts and thoroughly manage and use well our existing water conservation projects.

At present, there are many varieties of the farmland water conservation management responsibility system being implemented in the various localities. As for larger water conservation projects and irrigation areas spanning counties, communes and teams, we are implementing a system of management at different levels. Management bodies and post responsibility systems are established by the higher levels. As far as the water conservation installations for a commune or a team are concerned, we are implementing forms of the responsibility system such as comprehensive contracting, specialist contracting, contracting for individual projects, and assigning contracts in an overall way. Each of the various different forms of the management responsibility system has its own field to which it is suited. For instance, comprehensive contracting is mostly used in the case of small-scale reservoirs, and large pumping stations and certain project installations with quite a number of management items. Specialist contracting is mostly used in the case of small-scale water conservation projects that have no special management bodies. The form of the agricultural production responsibility system varies with the locality. So do the water conservation installations. The form of the water conservation management responsibility system is not confined to one type. We must encourage the adoption of measures to suit local conditions and the varying of forms and flexibility of application, so as to facilitate production. All localities must conscientiously investigate and study, proceed from reality and implement a water conservation management responsibility system that is favorable to the development of agricultural production in the locality. Furthermore, they must adopt the method of signing contracts, stabilize the responsibility system, ensure prompt repairs, dredging, water collection and water release, utilize water scientifically and economize on water consumption.

Strengthening the building of the grassroots water conservation ranks is an important link in the good management of water conservation. Our country's grassroots water conservation ranks are ill-suited to the demands of water conservation management work. According to statistics, in the country as a whole, over 50 percent of the communes do not have a water conservation station and quite a few water conservation installations are still in such a state that "management at the prefectural and county levels is fine, but the commune is cut off." There are, in the whole country, only 110,000 water conservation personnel in the communes. On average, that means less than two people per commune.

The scientific and technological level of many water conservation management personnel is not high and they are incompetent in their work. Quite a few people, because of poor work and living conditions, cannot keep their minds on their work. Consequently, we must quickly set up and perfect our commune water conservation stations, train sufficient water conservation personnel, grasp training work well, raise their professional level, improve their working conditions and show concern for their everyday difficulties. Once the grassroots water conservation ranks in the rural areas have been replenished and their quality raised, water conservation management will have been truly implemented and water conservation will be run better and better.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES EMULATING SINGER'S WORK STYLE

HK100832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Remember in the First Place That 'I Am a Communist'"]

Soprano singer Comrade Yu Shuzhen has recently been conferred the title "model artist for spiritual beauty." Our literary and art workers, in particular those who are party members, must emulate her work style, moral character and spirit.

In his talk "On Two Tendencies Among the Literary and Art Workers of Our Party," Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: Literary and art workers of our party should in the first place consider themselves as ordinary party members. He also warned the literary and art workers not to seek personal privileges and not to be arrogant. In this aspect, Comrade Yu Shuzhen has set an example. The main thing that merits our emulation of her is that she always remembered in the first place that "I am a Communist Party member," setting strict demands on herself with the criteria of a party member. By thinking of herself as a literary and art worker of our party, she adheres to the orientation that literature and art must serve the people and society, insists on singing songs that are sound in words and tone as well as an inspiration to people, and frequently goes to factories, the rural areas and army units to sing for the masses of people. By thinking of herself as being brought up by the party and the people, she adopts a correct attitude toward her talents, does not adopt the airs of a singer and seeks no privileges. With a view toward promoting the socialist literary and art cause, she gives no thought to personal fame and gain, vigorously trains young singers and enthusiastically helps them to catch up with and even surpass her. Both in work and in life, Comrade Yu Shuzhen is characterized by the noble work style of a Communist Party member. This helps her attain a lofty realm of thought.

It is absolutely necessary for our literary and art workers, in particular those who are party members, to learn from the spirit of Comrade Yu Shuzhen. The literary and art workers who are party members should keep in mind what the party requires of a Communist Party member in work and life. They must always think whether what they are saying and doing is in accord with the party's interests. As an ordinary party member, they must incessantly raise their communist awareness, heighten party spirit, maintain an upright work style, abide by party discipline and accurately implement the party's line, principles and policies in an all-round way. They should not be exceptional because they are writers or artists. Furthermore, they should not think they are a cut above others, and should not seek personal privileges from the party just because they are well known because of their artistic attainments. The four basic principles are fundamental principles which the whole party from top to bottom must adhere to. As "spiritual engineers of mankind," the party member writers and artists should set a much better example and take the initiative in upholding and protecting the four basic principles, but should not run counter to or impair them.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," under the guidance of the line of the party's third plenary session, most of the literary and art workers who stick to the orientation that literature and art must serve the people and society and are strict with themselves, have made their contributions to the party and the people. Many of them do as well as Comrade Yu Shuzhen does. Nevertheless, among literary and art workers who are party members, a few comrades fail to put themselves as party members in a correct relationship to literary and art workers.

Some individuals even forget that they are Communist Party members and forget their duties of abiding by party discipline and obeying party leadership. Some comrades swell with pride when they achieve some small success and consider themselves privileged persons. They are not willing to keep themselves within the bonds of party discipline. They not only turn a deaf ear to criticism on their shortcomings and mistakes, but also refuse to make self-criticism. Moreover, some comrades long for fame and gain. All these evil tendencies are not worthy of a Communist Party member. All party member literary workers should resolutely combat such an unhealthy ideology and work style. Comrades who have been contaminated with the filthy trends should face them squarely and break with them.

Of course, Comrade Yu Shuzhen is not the acme of perfection. She has her defects. But it is of utmost importance that her spirit is highly commendable, which we should learn from. What Yu Shuzhen does is not particular but "common." But how can she do these ordinary things and many of our comrades cannot? This is a question which we should think over. If all of us are able to absorb something spiritual from her excellent deeds, then it will encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones as well as stimulate the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SHANGHAI PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

HK131019 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Jinhua [7115 6930 5478], deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and Shanghai vice mayor: "Opening Up a New Way To Produce Good Investment Results -- Basic Experience of Shanghai Petrochemical General Plant in the Last 10 Years Since its Establishment" -- passages capitalized published in boldface]

[Text] By June this year, 10 whole years will have passed since the start of construction of the Shanghai petrochemical general plant in the summer of 1972. Today, a satellite city has developed around the modern petrochemical complex which has arisen on former wasteland. In the last 10 years, the state has invested a total of 2.18 billion yuan in the phase one project of this complex. And in the same period, the total profit and tax revenue which the whole complex has handed over to the state amounts to 2.89 billion yuan. In other words, the plant managed to make up the total investment within 4-odd years. [as published] While the total industrial output value has amounted to 7.07 billion yuan, the plant has produced 185,000 tons of orlon fiber, 149,000 tons of vinylon fiber, more than 62,000 tons of dacron fiber, more than 334,000 tons of high-pressure polyethylene, and 1,460,000 tons of various other chemical industrial products such as acetic acid and so on; of which the exported portion has derived foreign exchange revenue of more than $50 million. Phase two of the project of this plant, started in July 1980, was larger in scale and also more advanced both in terms of equipment and technology than phase one. Mainly producing polyester, phase two has an annual output capacity of 200,000 tons. So, with the two phases completed, the plant can produce more than 300,000 tons of synthetic fiber every year. It is the largest chemical fiber production base in our country at present.

The leading comrades of the central authorities have instructed us to conscientiously sum up the experience obtained in the construction of the Shanghai petrochemical general plant. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of this plant, the summation of its experience, both positive and negative, will be of great significance to opening up a new way to produce good investment results in the "four modernization" construction in accordance with our national conditions.

1. THE KEY LINK TO BUILDING A PLANT WELL IS TO HAVE A LEADING GROUP WHICH IS ENTHUSIASTIC IN THE SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION CAUSE, STICKS TO THE PARTY'S POLITICAL LINE, IS AMBITIOUS IN WORK, AND STABLE IN ORGANIZATION.

Generally speaking, old revolutionary cadres are playing leading roles in the leading body of the petrochemical plant. Loyal to our party's socialist cause, they are conscientiously carrying out the party's line, principles and policies.

They form a united and coordinated collective with a great fighting capacity, a relatively high sense of responsibility and a strong devotion to their work. The leading bodies of the general plant and its branch plants consist of members recruited from various departments, companies and plants throughout the city. Because the plant has emphasized the unity of leading bodies and opposed factionalism, the unity in most units including the construction preparation unit, the designing unit. the civil engineering and construction unit, the equipment installation unit. contractors and so on, is rather good. As different units can join together to deliberate necessary measures and support each other on their own initiative when facing problems, they have managed to keep in step in the construction work. Most people in these units were not specialized in petrochemical work before, but their devotion to work, their enthusiasm in mastering techniques and their practical and realistic attitude have counteracted their weakness in the specialization. Regarding the construction of a modern enterprise as their chance to practice, they have been actively engaged in negotiations, inspection of equipment, construction and installation, and trial operation of equipment. They have attended training courses as well as personally operated equipment; they have tried hard to become familiar with the equipment, to understand the technical requirements and to grasp the procedures of production. Now, this plant possesses 17 senior engineers, 845 engineers, 542 technicians and 9,813 technical workers, who have become the backbone personnel in the operation of the existing equipment and the construction of the phase two project.

The construction and management of modern enterprises require us to maintain the organizational stability and continuity of the enterprises' leading bodies, in particular the groups of major responsible people. While those who had arisen by rebelling were cleared away, the principal members of the leading body of the Shanghai petrochemical general plant, in particular those old cadres with rich experiences, have remained at their posts during the whole construction period -- they have experienced the stage of construction preparation, the completion of the basic construction and the official operation of the plant. With an ardent love for their cause, they "take the plant as their own home," setting themselves as examples for new men, cultivating middle-aged and young cadres and educating them to love their own jobs and to play more important roles.

2. THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-RELIANCE MUST STILL BE UPHELD WHEN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES ARE IMPORTED; THE MORE MODERNIZED AN ENTERPRISE IS, THE MORE IT NEEDS TO UPHOLD THE SPIRIT OF BUILDING AN ENTERPRISE THROUGH ARDUOUS EFFORT.

The Shanghai petrochemical general plant possesses 18 large installations. Nine of them were imported from abroad, and the rest, including the orlon, vinylon and dacron spinning equipment, and the whole public utilities project, were built with domestically produced equipment and materials. In terms of their weight, domestically produced equipment accounts for more than half of the total equipment of the plant. At the same time, the general layout and the civil engineering design of the whole plant, except the technological design of the imported equipment, was completed by domestic units.

Based on the domestic resources and upholding the principle of self-reliance, we cannot only save a large amount of foreign exchange; but also, more significantly, enhance the domestic production capability, and thus step up the development and improvement of the machine building industry at home as well as save time in the construction of the whole project. The orlon spinning machine is a major productive part of the complete set of equipment. Thanks to the cooperation of all coordinated plants, all the 12 production lines of the orlon spinning machine were delivered in time for installation. There were various malfunctions at the initial stage of the trial operation of the equipment. However, through persistent efforts, production has been put on the right course, the designed capacity of the equipment has been attained and surpassed, and the product quality has been increasingly improved. With satisfaction our workers said: "The domestically produced equipment is operating more and more smoothly."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in the new situation where we are expanding cooperation with foreign countries and stepping up exchanges in the technological and economic fields, this plant is continuing to give further play to the spirit of self-reliance. The technological and technical requirements of the dacron reeling equipment needed by the phase two project are high. And the required capacity for each staple fiber reeling production line was 15,000 tons per year. This meant that the plant had to take two large steps forward from the original conditions then available at home; and in fact, the degree of difficulty was remarkable. Under the unified leadership of the Ministry of Textile Industry and the municipal economic committee, this plant, together with some scientific research, design, equipment manufacturing, and dacron fiber production units in Shanghai and other fraternal regions, formed a collaborating group to develop new equipment. After a year or so of intensive work, all targets in the original plan were fulfilled or even overfulfilled. Practice showed that in the new situation of the implementation of the open-door principle, the better we give play to the spirit of self-reliance, the more prominent results can be achieved in cooperation with foreign countries, and the more rapidly we can foster our own technical personnel and continuously improve the level.

3. UNDER THE STATE'S UNIFIED PLANNING, MAKE FULL USE OF THE EXISTING MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF THE OLD BASES AND OLD ENTERPRISES AND THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM, AND TAKE THE INITIATIVE TO ACTIVELY PROMOTE VARIOUS FORMS OF MASS SOCIALIST COOPERATION.

The Shanghai petrochemical general plant is the product of mass socialist cooperation which manifests the superiority of our country's socialist system. There are mainly three forms of cooperation: 1) coordinated aid provided by relevant departments, committees, general bureaus and regions organized by the state, included in or excluded from the state plan, paid for or free. No matter which types of aid, all relevant departments and localities must regard the urgent needs of the state's key projects as their own needs, and do their best to fulfill them. In order to undertake the research tasks in dacron technology, the Dalian research institute of chemical fibers used its little and limited funds, which had originally been allocated to building dormitories, to develop the new technology. They have manifested a really lofty spirit of socialist cooperation. 2) Under unified planning, Shanghai Municipality has mobilized the existing departments and companies concerned to be engaged in the division of work and enter into various project contracts; these package deals included the recruitment of the staff of leading bodies, the deployment of backbone personnel, the training of a technical contingent, and logistics support. Such practices of contracting tasks in accordance with each one's specialities are favorable to mobilizing old bases and enterprises and giving free rein to their function. This is a form of cooperation with a higher degree of organization and better results. 3) Organize all non-contractor units in the city to engage in various cooperation projects on an individual project basis; integrate political mobilization with economic agreements and thus avoid bargaining. The above three forms of cooperation, complementing each other and helping each other forward, have created an organic relationship between the part and the whole, and between the region and the whole state; and have thus produced tremendous cooperative force.

4. INTERGRATE THE SHANGHAI PETROCHEMICAL GENERAL PLANT'S FAVORABLE MATERIAL CONDITIONS WITH THE SHANGHAI TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR PROCESSING, REALIZE A COORDINATED PROCESS IN NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, AND STRIVE FOR THE OPTIMUM ECONOMIC RETURNS BY RATIONALLY UTILIZING RESOURCES AND BY ENHANCING THE TECHNICAL LEVEL OF PROCESSING.

Due to problems in equipment, technology, operation and management, the petrochemical general plant failed to bring production onto the right course at the beginning of the trial operation of the phase one project.

The quality of orlon and vinylon fiber produced in the trial operation was inferior, and the rates of seconds and rejects were high, and thus overstocking was considerable. In order to assist the petrochemical general plant in improving the reeling technology, the Shanghai No 17 state-run cotton textile mill, the Shanghai knitting factory and other units have been actively engaged in trial spinning and weaving, trying to find out the texture of fiber and its adaptability to spinning. Having worked hard for more than a year, they finally managed to put production onto the right course, and their products which had been unmarketable are now marketable. On this basis, they further cooperated with the Shanghai textile industry departments, developed new product series and improved production procedures ranging from synthetic fiber spinning to weaving designs, post-dyeing work and so on. The leading comrades of the central authorities have attached great importance to their scheme and strongly support them to open up new avenues.

The Shanghai petrochemical general plant is the largest integrated complex of multiple petrochemical fiber products in our country at present. This plant possesses superiority in advanced technology. As the largest textile industry base in our country, Shanghai has more than 400 natural fiber and chemical fiber processing plants, and has a relatively large technical contingent and favorable conditions for promoting cooperation. With the forces of these two groups joining together, Shanghai will be able to further rationalize the use of fiber resources and improve the technical level of processing. The result of this process will not be just a simple addition. It will surely create new and more conspicuous superiority, and thus give rise to the best economic returns.

5. THE CONSTRUCTION OF SATELLITE CITIES REQUIRES OVERALL PLANNING AND RATIONAL LAYOUT, SO THAT THEY CAN POSSESS THE COMPREHENSIVE FUNCTIONS OF SMALL TOWNS -- FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCTION AS WELL AS CONVENIENCE IN DAILY LIVES.

The petrochemical plant is situated in Jinshanwei on the shore of Hangzhou Bay, 72 kilometers from Shanghai. The area ranging from here to Zhapu in Zhejiang Province was chosen by Dr Sun Yat-sen as the location for the "large part of the east" in his magnificent plan. The plant authorities have paid attention to making overall planning and a rational layout according to the requirement of a satellite city since the beginning of construction. In this satellite city there are dormitories, hospitals, sanatoriums, cinemas, small parks, cultural palace, stadia, a branch campus of a university, secondary schools, technical schools, primary schools, kindergartens, and various commercial and service facilities such as guest houses, restaurants, marketplaces and so on. Flowers and trees are grown everywhere in the plant, and there is a 300-meter wide green zone between the production section and the living quarters. The communications between the plant and downtown Shanghai, Zhejiang Province, Jiangsu Province and other major coastal ports throughout the country are maintained by railways, highways, the Huangpu Jiang Bridge, the Chenshan sea transportation pier, and other inland water transport piers. All these facilities effectively meet the laboring, studying, resting and entertainment needs of nearly 65,000 staff and workers and their families living in the city. In addition, as the rent and the cost of gas, water and so on are cheaper here than in central Shanghai, the living conditions of the satellite city are becoming more and more attractive. The construction of this plant has really provided valuable experience in the construction planning and management of satellite cities with comprehensive functions.

The several aspects mentioned above are common problems to be dealt with in capital construction projects. The Shanghai petrochemical plant did not handle all aspects very well and is still far from perfect. There are many shortcomings in ideological work, organizational construction and enterprise management. And the plant is still rather inferior to the advanced enterprises of the same type in the world in terms of technical and economic standards. Therefore, the Shanghai petrochemical general plant still has to conscientiously improve itself, open-mindedly listen to the opinions of various circles, learn from fraternal units and continue to make new and greater efforts.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW131258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with Professor Fan Shoukang, who returned to settle down on the mainland from Taiwan via the United States last April.

Professor Fan, 86, was deputy director of the Third Department of the Political Ministry of the Kuomintang Military Committee during the war of resistance against Japan. He also worked as chief of the education department of the first Taiwan special provincial government and taught philosophy at Taiwan University.

In a cordial talk, Deng Yingchao said that she is very glad that Professor Fan has come back to the mainland. She asked him to give advice on the national construction.

Professor Fan said he will do his utmost to the reunification of the motherland.

Vice-Chairman Deng also inquired about the life of Professor Fan's family members. Some of them were present at today's meeting.

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was also present.

Later, Vice-Chairman Deng gave a luncheon for Professor Fan and his family.

BRIEFS

TAX REVENUES UP -- Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- China collected industrial and commercial taxes amounting to 29,000 million yuan (renminbi) in the first six months of this year. This was 3,600 million yuan or 14 percent more than last year's like period, according to the Ministry of Finance. The taxes collected account for 50.7 percent of the 1982 target. Financial authorities said the increase was due to faster growth of industrial production in the first half of the year. Tax collecting departments strengthened management. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 12 Jul 82 OW]

GUANGDONG GROUP ON HIGHER EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK300412 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "People's Deputies Put Forward Positive Proposals for Rapidly Improving the Backward State of Guangdong's Higher Education"]

[Text] A provincial people's deputies' inspection group on higher education, headed by provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue, inspected 10 institutes including Zhongshan University in mid-June and listened to the views of a broad spectrum of the masses. The group has put forward positive proposals to the provincial CCP committee and people's government in order to rapidly improve the backward state of the province's higher education.

True Importance Must Be Attached

The inspection group held that the key to improving the backward state of higher education in Guangdong lies in the leadership. The current backwardness of higher education in the province is linked to the lack of importance given it by the party and government leadership at all levels. We hope that in the future the party and government departments at all levels will truly attach importance to "investment in brains." While promoting the building of "the two civilizations," they must make all-round arrangements with due consideration for all parties and put the running of higher education on their agenda. We propose that the provincial CCP committee hear periodic reports every year on the situation in higher education and provide still more support for this education. We hope that the first secretaries of the party committees at all levels will personally grasp education work. Relative stability should be maintained as regards the secretaries assigned responsibility for culture and education. The leading comrades assigned responsibility for planning, financial and economic work should put education in an important place on their agenda.

Expenditures Should Be Appropriately Increased

Guangdong has lagged far behind requirements in its education expenditures over the years, and this has seriously affected the development of teaching and scientific research. The inspection group held that expenditures and capital construction investment in higher education should be gradually increased each year. At present the state is in difficulties and cannot repay at once all the debts of the past, but at least "no new debts should be incurred and the old ones should be gradually repaid." This year the province has allocated too little expenditure and capital construction investment for higher education, and the old debts have not been repaid while new ones are being incurred. The inspection group therefore proposed that the provincial financial departments increase expenditures on higher education by at least 20 million yuan.

Worries in Daily Life Must Be Eased

The province has been mainly successful in implementing the policies on intellectuals since the third plenary session. The current outstanding problems are that there are too many worries for the teachers in their daily life; in particular, middle-aged teachers suffer "heavy burdens, low remuneration, fatigue in household tasks, and hardship in life." The inspection group held that apart from the problem of low salaries, which the province cannot solve itself, the departments concerned must do everything possible to solve these problems as far as possible. They should improve the teachers' housing conditions and the supply of water, electricity and nonstaple foodstuffs in the university areas and distribute gas stoves to the teachers. Special funds should be allocated from local finances to solve the problems of middle-aged teachers in expenses for books and materials and in providing the necessary subsidies.

Occupation of School Buildings, and Other Matters

The problem of occupation of university premises for other purposes is rather serious. Eight of the 10 institutes of higher education inspected by the group had unsolved problems of boundary disputes or occupation of premises for other purposes.

These problems seriously affect teaching and scientific research. The inspection group drew the attention of the departments in charge to urge the units concerned to rapidly return occupied school premises and land. The group hopes that the provincial people's congress standing committee will convene a consultative meeting to these problems, to be attended by provincial and municipal leaders concerned and urban planning department, in order to find a solution.

Shipai and Wushan in Guangzhou are cultural areas. However, their present status is that of a neighborhood subordinate to a suburban commune. Nonstaple foodstuff supplies, cultural life, primary and secondary education facilities and school systems and so on do not accord with the characteristics of cultural areas. As there is often a shortage of fixed-price nonstaple foodstuffs, many old teachers have to buy items at high prices in the rural trade markets. The cost of living for a typical family of equal size and living standards is about 10 yuan higher in the Shipai and Wushan areas then in the urban districts. The inspection group proposed that Wushan district be changed into a township [zhen 6966] and that it receive the same level of supplies as the urban districts; that special supplies be made available for the Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese students attending Jinan University; that a cinema be built; that postal services be improved and telegram facilities restored; that extra bus stops be provided; and that the primary school system be changed from 5 to 6 years.

GUANGDONG URGES STRENGTHENED CONTROL OF LABOR

HK130327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that enterprises and undertakings throughout the province seriously strengthen management of the labor force, straighten out the situation of worker employment that is not covered by the plan, and send those involved back to their original units. This is in order to improve production efficiency and economic returns in the province's enterprises and ensure good results in economic readjustment and restructuring.

At present a fairly large number of people are being employed outside the plans in the province, and there are more workers than needed. This reduces the enterprises' production efficiency and economic returns. The flow of large numbers of rural laborers into the towns also has a bad effect on agricultural production.

The provincial government circular pointed out: The leaders at all levels must regard sending back to their original units temporary workers from the rural areas as a major affair for correcting work style. The prefectures, municipalities and counties, and also the units subordinate to the central and provincial authorities and the PLA, must send back to their original units workers whose employment is not covered by the plan. This must be done in conjunction with straightening out the enterprises. The focus is on sending back those who have come from the rural areas. We must send back to the villages without exception all those people arbitrarily hired without the approval of labor departments at and above county level, especially newly recruited temporary workers from the rural areas since January 1981, together with worker-peasant personnel employed in state organs and prefectural and municipal enterprises and undertakings. It is also necessary to straighten out and send back worker-peasant personnel being employed in county enterprises and undertakings. Workers whose employment is not covered by the plan in closed or suspended units or overstaffed units that do not have enough to do must also in principle be sent back to their original units. Collective workers employed in units under all-people ownership should be sent down and organized into collective ownership units with independent accounting and sole responsibility for profit and loss. Rural construction and transport teams being used by urban industry and mining areas should also be straightened out and sent back to their original units.

The labor departments at all levels must regard this work as one of their main tasks for this year and next. The departments concerned should also actively coordinate and work together to do a good job in this work. Plans for sending these workers back to their original units must rapidly be worked out for the grassroots, a deadline must be set for completing them, and inspections must be carried out when the deadline comes. The province should strive to basically complete the task by the end of next year.

GUANGDONG PLA STRESSES ANTICORRUPTION EDUCATION

HK100311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The CCP Committee of Guangdong Military District recently convened a meeting of CCP committee secretaries of large units to seriously look into the issue of strengthening ideological education for the units in resisting corruption and guarding against degeneracy. The meeting seriously analyzed the current grave corruption of the cadre ranks and pollution of the social atmosphere caused by criminal and illegal activities in the economic field and decided to get a thoroughly good grasp of education in preserving communist purity and opposing corruption and degeneracy. The meeting discussed and studied the following specific measures and views on strengthening education in opposing corruption and degeneracy:

1. Seriously organize the cadres and fighters to study the teachings of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on opposing the corruption and degeneracy of party members, enhance the ideological level and political awareness of the party members, and continually improve their ideological immunity to corruption and degeneracy.

2. Make use of various means to conduct political education for the cadres and fighters in upholding the socialist road, loving the socialist motherland, and persistently regarding the interests and honor of the motherland as paramount, and in the party and government policies and decrees, so as to fundamentally enhance their socialist ideological awareness and concept of policy and discipline.

3. While striking at elements who commit serious economic crimes, it is necessary to do well in discovering and commending progressive typical examples who serve the people wholeheartedly, display the work style of arduous struggle and are honest in official dealings and in resisting corruption and degeneracy.

4. Carry out rectification of ideological style in the CCP committees and organs at and above regimental level and overcome various unhealthy trends so that the party committees will be made stronger and can bring into play their role as leadership cores and the party members' role as models and vanguards, and promote the fulfillment of all work tasks in the PLA and militia.

GUANGZHOU SCOTCHES RUMOR ABOUT BANK DEPOSITS

HK140457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] In the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, there have been some rumors recently to the effect that the banks and credit cooperatives will impose restrictions on withdrawing deposits. The rumors hold that deposits above a certain limit will be frozen and that the withdrawal above a certain limit must be approved beforehand. A responsible person of the provincial people's bank said that savings deposits are an important source of funds for our socialist construction. The increase of savings deposits will not only raise more funds for our country in its four modernizations drive, but will also help foster a social atmosphere characterized by thrift and hard work and help the masses manage their households in an industrious and economic way and improve their livelihood. Therefore, the party and the people's government have always carried out a policy of protecting and encouraging the people's savings deposits in this respect and the people's bank has always adhered to the principle of voluntary deposits, free withdrawal, payment of interest and maintaining secrecy. No encroachment on personal savings deposits by any unit or any individual is allowed. Savings offices of the people's bank at various places have resolutely implemented the principle of maintaining secrecy for the depositors. The recent rumors to the effect that the withdrawal of personal deposits will be limited to a certain amount and should be approved beforehand are entirely groundless and unbelievable.

GUANGDONG DISUCCCES SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT

HK051352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial meeting on summer grain procurement closed on 2 July. The meeting analyzed the province's early crop production and made arrangements for procurement of summer grain.

The meeting held: Apart from certain areas where natural disasters have occurred, the early crops are growing well in many places. The per unit area yield is expected to increase over that of last year. However, due to natural disasters, the actual sown area of early crops has been reduced by some 1 million mu over that of last year and therefore early crop production is only expected to achieve last year's level. The provincial people's government has decided that this year's summer grain procurement tasks will be similar to last year's tasks, and that grain departments at all levels throughout the province must strive to fulfill their tasks.

"Wang Quanguo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. He stressed that party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership and actively take effective measures to ensure the completion of the summer grain procurement tasks. Under the premise of fulfilling the plan's grain procurement and sales tasks, grain departments must procure and sell grain at negotiated prices. It is necessary to strengthen market management and strike blows at speculative activities of selling grain or grain coupons at high prices." Comrade Wang Quanguo added that in the course of fulfilling grain procurement quotas, it is necessary to carry out education in handling the interests of the state, the collective and the individual among the grassroots cadres in the rural areas. It is necessary to carry out education in patriotism among the broad masses of peasants, and encourage them to sell more grain to the state in order to contribute to the four modernizations drive.

GUANGXI MUNICIPALITY HOLDS SOCIAL ORDER RALLY

HK281000 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Summary] This morning the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a mobilization rally in the Workers' Theater of the Workers' Cultural Palace on tidying up social order. The rally called on all people throughout the municipality to go into action and to resolutely struggle against all criminal activities.

Regional people's government Vice Chairman Shi Qingsheng, Nanning Municipal CCP Committee Secretary (Wang Enhou) and other responsible comrades attended the rally. Nanning Municipal CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Liu Xiang) made the mobilization report. In his report, he pointed out that on the whole, Nanning's social order situation has gradually become stable. Since the beginning of this year, the municipality has made new progress in tidying up social order. He said: "However, some problems still exist in current social order. With a view to achieving a fundamental improvement of social order, in accordance with the instruction of the regional CCP committee and in conjunction with the reality of Nanning Municipality, in tidying up social order we must link the method of bringing about a temporary solution of a problem with the method of getting at the root of a problem and work hard to get at the root of a problem. We must endeavor to solve well several fundamental problems as follows:

"First, it is necessary to readjust the work and tasks of urban districts and strengthen the building of grassroots political power.

"Second, it is essential to establish youth and juvenile education and administrative organs and mobilize the forces of the whole party and the whole society to do well in grasping youth and juvenile education, administration and the resettlement of youths awaiting employment and reduction of the number of delinquents.

"Third, we must vigorously strengthen the fundamental work of security grassroots levels and enhance our ability to prevent, discover and control crimes.

"Fourth, it is imperative to implement the security responsiblity system in an all-round way so as to establish a situation in which every level, every unit and every person has a duty to uphold social order and to do well in preventing crimes and reducing the number of offenses.

"Fifth, we must strengthen the building of the political and legal forces, especially the public security forces."

(Liu Xiang) said that we must tidy up social order under the unified leadership of organizations of the party and the government at all levels. We must strike blows at six heinous crimes which seriously jeopardize social order and at the serious criminal activities in the economic field. In conclusion, he said that organizations at all levels of the party must strengthen leadership over tidying up social order. Shi Qingsheng also spoke at the rally.

HAINAN LEADER OUTLINES SITUATION, TASKS

HK260332 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Summary] Hainan Regional CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Liang Cheng said in a speech at a recent work conference in Hainan: Work on all fronts in the region has made great progress since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. This particularly applies to the rural economy, where production has developed, living standards have improved, and the people are at ease. Last year total value of the region's agricultural production was 1.372 billion yuan, an increase of 16.57 percent over 1980. Total grain output was 2.433 billion jin, an increase of 5 percent. The cultivated area of tropical crops reached 4.31 million mu, an increase of 280,000 mu compared with 1980. Average collective distribution per peasant rose by 24 [illegible] percent over 1980. When the income from domestic sideline occupations is included, average peasant income was about 200 yuan.

During the past 3 years, the party organizations in Hainan have also stepped up their own building and achieved great success. This is mainly shown in the following: "1) We have cleared away leftist influence and enhanced spontaneity to carry out the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. 2) We have revived the party's normal party life and put it on a sound basis and done relatively well in implementing the principle of democratic centralism. 3) We have done quite well in correcting laxness and weakness in the party organizations and upheld and preserved the four basic principles. 4) The party's grassroots organizations are on a sounder basis; they are united, hard-working and combat-effective. 5) We have braced our revolutionary spirit and improved leadership style and work methods. 6) A clearer division of work has been drawn between party and government, and there has been a change in the situation of the party committees monopolizing everything. 7) A number of progressive party branches and outstanding party members have emerged, and the party's image among the masses has improved."

Comrade Liang Cheng said: "We must fully recognize the status and role of the party's grassroots organizations and build and enhance them to a new level." The organizations must firmly and correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies, have an overall viewpoint and correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, do well in carrying out ideological and political work, uphold party spirit, discipline and law and wage resolute struggle against all sinister trends. The party branch members must implement the principle of democratic centralism, strictly implement the party's organizational life, keep in close touch with the masses and care for them. All party members must make every effort to correct the party work style.

BRIEFS

HUBEI SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION -- Hubei Province has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year. It is estimated that the province's total output of summer grain will be 7.3 billion jin, some 10 percent more than last year. Except Enshi Prefecture, the other prefectures throughout the province have substantially increased summer grain production.The average per mu yield of the 4.8 million mu of wheat in Xiangyang Prefecture has exceeded 300 jin, a record. The per mu yield of the 2.3 million mu of broad beans and peas in Jingzhou Prefecture this year has reached some 200 jin. Despite unfavorable weather conditions in winter sowing, as all places strengthened field management, 99.5 percent of summer grain fields in the province were areas with guaranteed good harvest irrespective of drought and floods. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82 HK]

SICHUAN RIBAO ON IMPROVING RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK080215 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Report on 8 July SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Further Sum Up, Perfect and Stabilize the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Excerpts] The article says: It is essential to solve problems of ideological understanding in continuing to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility systems. We must further publicize and implement the spirit of the central instructions on summing up, perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural production responsibility systems, so as to unify the thinking of the cadres and masses. We must eliminate leftist influence, guide people to get a clear idea of the main current of development, and enthusiastically help them to solve new problems that appear on the road ahead. We must not be bystanders, engage in discussions and fault-finding, pay no heed to what is going on, or even think of going back to the old ways. We must do a good job in propaganda and education work in light of the masses' fears of change.

The article says: In continuing to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility systems, it is essential to handle properly the relationship between centralized control and decentralization. These two aspects represent the key to bringing into play the superiority of the collective economy and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the individual peasants. Whatever form of responsibility system is adopted, there must be both centralized control and decentralization. At present we must pay attention to solving the problem of excessive decentralization that has appeared in some places following the institution of the system of assigning the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies. In the future, we must correspondingly increase the scope of unified management in light of the needs of the development of production. We must gradually lead the form of dividing management among the households, with self responsibility for profit and loss, onto the track of specialized division of responsibility, and organize new joint undertakings.

The article says: A very important aspect in continuing to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility systems is to take stock of and straighten out the commune and brigade finances. The focus in this work is on the fixed assets of the production teams, such as grain and materials, public accumulation, and credits and debts. It is necessary to take stock of, register and list each item of existing collective property, and put management responsibility systems on a sound basis.

In continuing to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility systems, it is essential to do a good job in organizing responsibility systems in diversification. The collective should manage in a unified way those items suitable for such management, and institute specialized contracting. Items suitable for domestic management should be treated as peasant domestic sideline occupations, and the peasants should be given plenty of support in developing them.

Some production teams that have instituted the system of assigning the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies have created a "small but complete" system based on the household, and production of industrial crops and of items produced in small quantities is spread among the households according to the number of people in them. As a result, the distribution is very small. This is very bad for developing production. In the future, such production should be handled by developing the system of specialized and key households.

The article says: In continuing to perfect and stabilize the production responsibility systems, it is essential to perfect the rural economic contract system and promote distribution work.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES UPROOTING RURAL POVERTY

HK030415 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Report on 3 July SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Get a Firm Foothold, Uproot Poverty and Plant Affluence"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee carried out investigations and studies in rural areas of north Sichuan. They visited a number of typical communes and brigades that have gotten rich relatively fast, and exchanged views with comrades of the prefectural and country CCP committees and a number of grassroots units. They held that, to ensure that the rural areas of north Sichuan can tranform themselves and become rich as soon as possible, it is essential, in terms of economic development, to guarantee steady growth in total grain output, so as to get a firm foothold; to solve the problems of destroying the forests for land reclamation, single-product economy and destruction of ecological balance, so as to uproot povery; and to carry out rational exploitation and use of natural resources and vigorously promote diversification, so as to plant affluence. This way of eliminating poverty and promoting affluence is also applicable in other mountain areas of the province. It also has a certain guiding role for the rural areas throughout the province.

The article points out: The main characteristics of rural Sichuan are a large population and little land, extensive mountain and hilly regions, abundant resources, and location in the motherland's strategic rear area. The total arable area of the province is only 98 million mu, less than 1 mu per person. However, there are some 500 million mu -- 5 mu per person -- of mountain land, grassland, barren slopes, water and waterside land suitable for developing forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries and industrial crops. For a long time we have always concentrated our efforts on the nearly 100 million mu of arable land, single-mindedly pursued grain production, and neglected the exploitation and use of 500 million mu of nonarable land. As a result, the province's superiority in natural resources has not been brought into proper play, and rural diversification has not developed rapidly. In particular, a very large portion of Sichuan's superiority in natural resources lies in the mountain areas. Yet in the past these areas, too, single-mindedly pursued grain production and did not take advantage of their strong points to offset their weak ones. Output of many forestry, sideline and indigenous products has still not recovered to the highest historical levels.

Although the rural areas have basically solved the problem of adequate food and clothing in recent years the peasants have still not shaken off their state of poverty. The provincial CCP committee work conference proposed that we should get a firm foothold, uproot poverty and plant affluence. This is precisely aimed at correctly handling the relationship between grain production and the development of diversification, and at steadily readjusting the internal structure of agriculture, so that the rural areas can be economically transformed and get rich as quickly as possible.

The article says: Sichuan is a big province with 100 million people. Solving the food problem is our primary major task. We can by no means relax grain production, whether viewed in the light of the present conditions or from the angle of long-term development. We must ensure a steady annual rise in the province's total grain output. It is therefore essential to stabilize the provinces grain cultivation area; it must not be reduced any more. In particular, the grain-growing areas in the plains and valleys must continue to get a good grasp of grain production. They must not squeeze out grain with industrial crops.

The article says: Protecting and developing forestry is a fundamental strategy for dealing wih flood and drought disasters and changing the poverty of the mountain and hilly areas. In the future, while continuing to build a complete water conservation system and tidying up the rivers, we must gradually shift our main efforts to planting trees and grass and promoting soil conservation on the upper reaches of rivers. By this means we can reduce the disasters in the lower reaches and also speed up construction in the mountain areas themselves.

The mountain areas must continue to implement the provincial CCP committee's production guiding principle on comprehensive development by concentrating on forestry, simultaneously promoting agriculture and animal husbandry, and carrying out diversification.

The article says: Since Sichuan does not have much arable land per person, transformation and affluence cannot result from simply growing grain. It is essential to grasp grain in one hand and cash in the other, act in light of local conditions, develop various production opportunities, vigorously promote diversification and industrial and sideline production, and follow the path of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and comprehensive undertaking of agriculture, industry and commerce. The leaders at all levels must deepen their understanding and devote more leadership effort to this aspect.

XIZANG HOLDS RURAL, PASTORAL WORK CONFERENCE

Yin Fatang Speech

HK260252 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Xizang Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang gave an important report at the regional rural and pastoral area work conference on the morning of 24 June. He first spoke on the significance of convening this meeting. He said: This is a very important meeting. It must seriously analyze the situation in the region's rural and pastoral areas since implementing the important central instructions on work in Xizang. By summing up the work of the past 2 years, the meeting must get a clearer understanding of a number of characteristics in the region's agricultural and animal husbandry production and in work in the rural and pastoral areas. It must study and decide on work principles, policies and methods for the rural and pastoral areas and get a clear idea of the tasks there. This is also a mobilization gathering. We must mobilize to speed up the development of agricultural and animal husbandry production and the pace of progressing from poverty to affluence.

Comrade Yin Fatang's report was in three parts. In the first part, he spoke on clearly understanding and developing the excellent situation. He said: Since implementing the important central instructions on work in Xizang, we have carried out a series of tasks to bring order out of chaos in the rural and pastoral areas, scoring notable success. Agricultural and animal husbandry production has developed amid revival and readjustment. We have now basically completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology for work in the rural and pastoral areas. These areas have taken a splendid first step in the struggle to progress from poverty to affluence, and laid an excellent foundation for continued advance. It can be said that the situation in the rural and pastoral areas in the past 2 years has been one of the best since the peaceful liberation of Xizang.

The practice of the past 2 years has also forcefully proven that the party's line, principles and policies for rural work laid down since the third plenary session and the important central instructions on work in Xizang are completely correct and truly promote the people's interests. We must be still more firm in implementing the central principles and policies and also continually study the new situations and problems and put forward effective ways for dealing them in close connection with reality. We should do all our work still better.

In the second part of his report, Comrade Yin Fatang spoke on the basic tasks and guiding ideology for future work in the rural and pastoral areas. He first analyzed the current situation in the region's agricultural and pastoral economy and expounded on the guiding ideology for the future. He then put forward the future basic tasks and targets for endeavor in the region's rural and pastoral areas. He said: The people of the region must unite, work hard together, strive to accomplish in 10 years Comrade Hu Yaobang's call for a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years, and a major change in 10 years, become rich as soon as posible, and march forward in big strides toward building a united, affluent, and civilized new Xizang.

Centered on this general target, we must adopt the following specific measures: In 3 years of effort, we must revive and also develop production, basically solve the problem of adequate food and clothing, and initially change the region's poverty. In 5 years of effort, we should achieve steady development of production and completely change the region's poverty. In 10 years of effort, we should achieve a relatively great development of production and reach a level of initial affluence. Places that have already reached such a level must consider how to further forge ahead.

Comrade Yin Fatang also put forward specific demands for accomplishing the small change in 3 years. He said: The prefectures, counties, communes and production teams must set their own targets for endeavor in light of the demands on the whole region, and have a clear idea of the prospects and plans. They must also work hard to attain their targets.

In the third part of his report, Comrade Yim Fatang spoke on a number of important tasks to be tackled in a comprehensive way in the future. These are as follows: 1) Seriously sum up, perfect and stabilize the agricultural and animal husbandry production responsibility systems. 2) Gradually establish a rational production structure, and vigorously promote diversification. 3) Strengthen scientific and technical research and popularization in agriculture and animal husbandry. 4) Strive to improve the conditions for production. 5) Strengthen ideological and political work and rectify the grassroots organizations. 6) Strengthen leadership over agricultural and animal husbandry production and strive to achieve bumper harvests this year.

Comrade Yin Fatang said in conclusion: This is the last year for achieving a small change in 3 years. Work this year is of great significance for future developments. In order to lay a reliable foundation and create favorable conditions for the next stage — a medium change in 5 years -- we must fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, concentrate energy, work hard and make a success of all work this year. In particular, we must exert the greatest efforts to achieve bumper harvests in agricultural and animal husbandry this year.

Conclusion of Conference

HK030604 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Summary] The Xizang rural and pastoral areas work conference concluded in Lhasa on 2 July. Present at the closing session were Yin Fatang, Redi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangming), Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen, Duojicaidan, and other responsible comrades of the party and government in Xizang. Regional CCP committee Secretary Song Ziyuan presided.

Regional CCP committee Secretary Redi made a speech. After hailing the success of the meeting, he said: "The autonomous region has decided on its major guiding principles for work at the present and for a time to come. We also have the specific policies. The issue in the next stage is to vigorously implement them, and mobilize the whole party and the people of all nationalities in the region to seriously implement them. First, we must seriously study, publicize and implement the spirit of this meeting. We must organize the cadres and masses to study and publicize the minutes of the national rural work conference, Comrade Yin Fatang's report at the regional rural and pastoral areas work conference, and the other documents of the meeting."

He said: "On the basis of unifying understanding, the prefectures, municipalities and counties must carry out serious investigation and study and decide on the targets for endeavor and the measures and methods for achieving a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a big change in 10 years in light of their local conditions and characteristics. They must also set different demands according to the different districts, communes and production teams."

Redi also called for vigorous support for agriculture and animal husbandry by all sectors and trades, and extensive popularization of science and technology. The region should strive for bumper harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry this year.

Redi emphasized: "Strengthening the unity of nationalities is the foundation of consolidating the unity of the motherland, the fundamental guarantee for carrying out socialist construction, and the requirement of continuing to develop the excellent situation in Xizang. The leading cadres at all levels must attach great importance to nationalities unity work, continually conduct for the cadres and masses reeducation in the communist view on nationality and the nationality policies, education in the notion that Han cadres cannot do without minority-nationality cadres and vice versa, and education in the historic ties between Xizang and the motherland, and seriously implement the party's nationality policies. The leading cadres at all levels must continually enhance spontaneity to promote unity and be models in this respect.

"The cadres and masses of all nationalities must learn from, respect, trust, support, and help each other in actual work, and oppose all words and deeds that do not benefit the unity of nationalities. We must carry forward the fine traditions of army-government and army-people unity, and teach the cadres and masses to promote this unity, so as to further develop the region's political situation of stability and unity, consolidate the unity of the motherland, and ensure the smooth progress of all construction undertakings in Xizang."

Regional CCP committee Secretary Yangling Duoji made a speech on a number of issues in building socialist spiritual civilization.

XIZANG MEETING ON CADRE, WORKER RETIREMENT

HK280257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Summary] A Xizang regional conference on cadre and worker retirement was held recently in Lhasa. At the summation session on 22 June, Li Benshan, vice chairman of the regional people's government, put forward four views on how to implement, in light of Xizang reality, the Central Committee and State Council documents and provisions on the retirement of old cadres and workers and do a good job in retirement work:

"1. Fully understand the importance of doing a good job in cadre and worker retirement work. This is an important measure in strengthening the building of the cadre and worker ranks. The great care of the party and government for old cadres and workers fully expresses the superiority of the socialist system. Doing a good job in retirement work will also play a very stimulating role in strengthening the unity of nationalities in Xizang.

"2. We must uphold the principle of putting ideology to the fore in retirement work and strengthen ideological work. Those retiring must correctly handle the relations between the state and the individual, between the whole and the partial, and between aspirations and possibilities, cooperate with the organization and happily subordinate themselves to the arrangements of the party and state.

"3. Resolutely carry out the various specific retirement regulations and act according to principle in everything. No unit or individual is allowed to exceed the bounds of the regulations.

"4. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership over retirement work. The political work, personnel and labor departments of the prefectures and municipalities and of the regional units, and the other departments concerned, must grasp this work as a current major affair and a political task. Areas and units where there is much retirement work to do must also set up special work organs and cultivate and train specialized cadres for the work. It is also necessary to conduct propaganda and education for the whole body of cadres and workers, so that all of them will understand the relevant principles and policies."

DUAN JUNYI SPEAKS AT BEIJING PARTY BRANCH FORUM

HK091402 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Summary] Yesterday [1 July] afternoon the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a forum of the representatives of the advanced party branches and the outstanding party members to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. This forum was attended by 57 representatives of the advanced party branches and the outstanding party members on all fronts throughout the municipality. The forum was also attended by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary; Chen Xitong and Ye Lin, secretaries of the municipal CCP committee; and Ma Yaoji, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee.

With Jiao Ruoyu presiding, the comrades attending the forum conducted a discussion, stressing the issue of how to strengthen party building. Representatives of advanced party branches and outstanding party members spoke at the forum and introduced their experiences. They held: "To strengthen party building, it is necessary first to do well in ideological and organizational building in party branches. We must give play to the role of party branches as a combat fortress and unswervingly implement the principles and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Politically, we must be in line with the CCP Central Committee. We must also conduct ideological education for party members in a planned way in light of the situation so as to make every party member strengthen the concept of the party and the training in party spirit and to enable every party member to persistently struggle against bourgeois liberalization and anarchism in society and become a model in abiding by party discipline and the state law. We must inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions and work style of the party, spontaneously resist all unhealthy trends and never be divorced from the masses. We must be models in adhering to the communist ideology and opposing corruption by capitalist ideology. We must give play to the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members and be models in implementing the four instructions of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on the principle of the building of the capital and in doing well in building spiritual and material civilization in the capital."

After their speeches, Duan Junyi spoke, praising this forum. He demanded: "Relevant departments of the municipal CCP committee must seriously popularize the experiences of these advanced party branches, commend the outstanding party members and give further play to the vanguard and examplary role of party members and to the role of party branches as a combat fortress."

BEIJING MEETING ON STRAIGHTENING OUT ENTERPRISES

HK100202 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Summary] The third Beijing municipal meeting on straightening out enterprises, which concluded on 26 June, stressed: "To straighten out enterprises, we must adhere to the principle of setting high and strict demands on ourselves. The key problem is to successfully straighten out the leadership groups of enterprises."

To straighten out enterprises well, the meeting put forth views in 10 categories. Two hundred and fifty-eight enterprises in this municipality are in the first group of enterprises to be straightened out. According to the data supplied by this meeting, 40 percent of these enterprises have a relatively deep understanding of the significance of straightening out enterprises and their spontaneity has been high. After perfecting the economic responsibility system, the Capital Iron and Steel Company has stepped up rationalizing the organization of production and rationalizing management. Many enterprises, including the Beijing Municipal Plastics Industrial Company, Beijing No 2 Rubber Plant and Beijing Coking Plant, have seriously learned from the experiences of the Capital Iron and Steel Company and have constantly perfected the responsibility system. "However, work has not progressed at an even rate. Of the first group of 258 enterprises to be straightened out, some 40 percent of these enterprises have not deeply understood the significance of straightening out enterprises, definitely taken measures to raise economic returns and progressed greatly in their work. In addition, about 15 percent of these enterprises have not started work in straightening out."

In view of this situation, the meeting stressed: "On the one hand, we must quickly step up the work of straightening out. On the other hand, we must adhere to the principle of setting high and strict demands on ourselves. The key problem in straightening out enterprises is to first successfully straighten out their leadership groups. We must promote as quickly as possible young and energetic cadres who know technology and management and have both ability and political integrity so that people can be employed to the best of their ability. We must do a good job in the division of work between the party and the government and in the resettlement of old cadres." On the basis of exchanging experiences, the meeting made specific arrangements for straightening out enterprises in the second half of this year and put forth views in 10 categories as follows:

"First, it is necessary to constantly deepen understanding of the important significance of straightening out enterprises. Second, it is essential to firmly grasp the central work of enhancing economic returns. Third, it is imperative to work hard to learn from the Capital Iron and Steel Company and to perfect the economic responsibility system. Fourth, we must strengthen the fundamental work of enterprise management. Fifth, we must do even better in straightening out and building up the leadership groups of enterprises. Sixth, we must successfully straighten out the grassroots organizations of the party and do well in reforming the internal leadership system of enterprises. Seventh, in close conjunction with striking blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic field, we must carry out enterprise management. Eighth, we must seriously organize cadres and workers to learn culture and technology in order to train people of ability. Ninth, we must strengthen ideological and political work and rely on workers to spontaneously set up six-good enterprises. Tenth, we must further strengthen leadership over the work of straightening our enterprises."

BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE VIEWS EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HK100352 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Zhu [0712 4591]: "Why Does the Phenomenon of Awaiting Employment Exist in a Socialist Country?"]

[Text] Why does the phenomenon of awaiting employment still exist in a socialist country? In order to answer this question, we must begin by discussing what employment means. There are three essential factors in productive forces, namely, labor force, labor methods and labor objects. The combination of labor methods and objects is called means of labor. Employment means production and circulation of material products conducted with the integration of labor force and means of labor. It includes labor services.

In a socialist society, the public ownership of the means of production occupies a dominant position. The interests of the state and the vast majority of the masses coincide. In our country, there is no such phenomenon as maintaining a large unemployed force in order to bring pressure on the employed workers, which is popular in capitalist countries. Therefore, a socialist country is able to resolve the problem of employment which cannot be resolved by a capitalist country. Our country's practice in the 1950's fully proved this. However, this does not mean that there is no problem of employment in a socialist country at any given time. For instance, at present, the problem of employment is still very serious in our country. The reasons are as follows:

First, labor force resources in our country are very abundant, but the average means of labor per person is not large. For example, the average arable land area per person is only something over 1 mu. After the 1950's, the growth of population was out of control for quite some time. Babies born during that period are now successively becoming of employable labor age. It is estimated that from now until the end of the 1980's, the population becoming of an employable age each year will be over 20 million in our country. There is an imbalance between the production of labor force and the production of means of labor. The relative surplus of labor force is serious.

Second, our country was exhausted by the 10 years of chaos. At present, it is impossible for our country to provide sufficient money, sufficiently increase labor means and provide sufficient opportunities for employment. For example, investment in capital construction in the 1981 budget of our country was 37.58 billion yuan. Even if this capital construction investment sum is totally converted into fixed assets and calculated on the basis of an average 10,000 yuan worth of labor means for every staff or worker in the enterprises under public ownership in our country, only 3.8 million persons could be placed in jobs. However, the annual member of young people in cities and towns awaiting employment far exceeds this figure.

Third, social requirements are rather complicated. Ours is a large country. There exists in the economic management system many irrational elements which hamper people in correctly reflecting reality. Technical planning and statistical methods are also very backward. As a result, it is more difficult to correctly understand and master complicated social requirements. It is also unavoidable that the economic planning departments might make mistakes in deciding what kind of products to produce. For example, although factory buildings are completed, some factories still cannot go into operation, as there is no market for their products. Hence, it is impossible to employ a larger labor force according to plan. On the other hand, some products and trades must be developed quickly so as to employ a larger labor force. Nevertheless, it is impossible to provide more opportunities for employment due to improper planning and a lack of accelerated development.

Fourth, in some places there is a labor force as well as means of labor, and also markets for products. Nevertheless, due to impediments in ideology, technology and geography, it is impossible to integrate labor force with means of labor, and so employment opportunities cannot be created. This is especially prominent in large and medium-size cities. For example, on the one hand, many young people awaiting employment have nothing to do; on the other hand, enterprises in coal extracting, construction and environmental public health cannot fulfill their recruiting quotas. Some highly technical trades need people, but many young people are unable to take the jobs, as they are not skilled in technical work. There are opportunities for employment in remote regions, but young people in large cities are not willing to go there, and so on.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and the government have attached great importance to resolving the problem of employment of young people in cities and towns and have drawn up a series of guiding principles and policies in expanding the channels for more employment opportunities. Great achievements have been scored in this field. In the period from 1979 to 1981, there were more than 680,000 young people awaiting employment in our city, of whom more than 600,000 have now been placed in jobs. There are basically no young people awaiting employment in more than 10 medium-size cities in our country. Of course, it is a very difficult and complicated task, with people still awaiting employment throughout the country and city. In order to fulfill this historic task, we must make persistent and long-range efforts.

NEI MONGGOL ON STRENGTHENED ECONOMIC CRIME FIGHT

SK111052 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] At a meeting of party-member responsible cadres of the regional level organs held on 9 July, Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, called on the party organs at all levels under the direct control of the region to strengthen leadership to further deepen the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere.

Comrade Ting Mao pointed out: The former stage of the region's struggle against economic criminal activities was slow in action, small in momentum and not prominent in grasping key points. The main reason is that some leading cadres have a poor understanding of the nature and the great significance of the current struggle. Some units of the regional organs in particular are listless in leadership and slow in action. The measures they have adopted to deal with major and important cases are inefficient. Some have even adopted an apathetic and indifferent attitude in this struggle and have taken no action at all.

He urged the leading cadres at all levels to be determined and to grasp the struggle against serious economic criminals as a major task because it affects the rise and fall of the party and the country. In dealing with problems of units, leaders must investigate and know the real situation, clarify the categorization of problems according to their seriousness and have a good idea of how things stand so as to enable them to solve the problems without fail. As to units and individuals who do not take any action, efforts must be made to investigate to determine their responsibility.

Comrade Ting Mao said: The key to deepening the current struggle is to grasp well the work of conducting investigations and punishing criminals involved in major and important cases. The first two top men of the party organs must assume personal responsibility in dealing with major and important cases, divide the work and assign specific persons to take charge of each case and give concrete instructions in handling the cases. Efforts must be made to assign competent cadres to form special groups to handle cases. Discipline inspection and judicial and public security departments must maintain close coordination in the struggle and put together all superior forces to make a breakthrough in handling cases within a short period of time.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON 1982 WHEAT PROCUREMENT

SK091013 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, the regional people's government issued a circular on 6 July on 1982 wheat procurement. The circular notes: This year the region sowed over 13 million mu of wheat. Although the climate was abnormal during the growing period, in most places wheat has grown well thanks to adequate fertilizer and good field management.

To achieve success in this year's wheat procurement and distribution, the circular urges all localities to uphold the principle of giving equal consideration to the interests of the state, collectives and the people so as to attain the goal of rational procurement and proper distribution.

The circular notes: As for production teams which have surplus summer grain but inadequate autumn grain, their wheat should be marketed to the state at an added price in a half-and-half division. After the autumn, when the state returns the same amount of other varieties of grain to these production teams, the price for this returned grain should also be added in the same proportion.

The circular notes: The 1982 task for purchasing wheat is to ensure procurement of 470 million jin and strive to purchase over 500 million jin. As for the communes and brigades which already fixed the purchasing quotas in the spring, their wheat should be purchased and put into storage in line with contracts. As for those which did not fix the purchasing quotas, the purchasing task should be fulfilled by teams, groups and households.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COAL PRODUCTION — Wuda Coal Mining Administrative Bureau, the largest enterprise for producing commodity coal in the Nei Monggol region, has scored good achievements in raising economic results and consolidating enterprises. As of the end of June, the bureau produced 2.02 million tons of raw coal, overfulfilling the semi-annual state target 4 days ahead of schedule, and netted 4 million yuan in profits. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82 SK]

TAIWAN GENERAL PREDICTS 1985 COMMUNIST ATTACK

OW140447 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, Jul 14 (CNA) — A ranking officer of the Ministry of National Defense (MND) revealed Tuesday that the Chinese Communists, who have never ceased plotting to seize Taiwan by force, may launch attacks against the island sometime in 1985-1986.

The officer, Lt. Gen. Hsia Tien, reporting on the development of national defense during the second day of the 12th national development seminar, added that the prediction is based on a confidential Communist Chinese document which came into the hands of secret agents of the Republic of China. The document stated that 1985-1986 is the most suitable time for the Communists to take military action against Taiwan.

He pointed out that considering the ongoing efforts of the Chinese Communists to isolate Taiwan by demanding that the U.S. cut off arms sales to this island and abolish the Taiwan Relations Act which protects the arms sales, the projected timing for an attack on the island seems highly possible.

However, the officer said, the ROC has determined to make the Communists postpone the attack indefinitely by continuing to strengthen its national defense industry and upgrade defense weapons.

At the moment, the MND is working on research projects to develop and produce jet fighters, anti-submarine helicopters and submarines as well as anti-tank weapons.

For its long-range program, the MND is mapping out a ten-year arms development project to counteract the threat of Communist invasion of Taiwan.

TAIWAN OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST 'SEDITIOUS GROUP'

OW090307 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 9 Jul 82

["Seditious Group" — CNA headline]

[Text] Taipei, Jul 9 (CNA) — A ranking official of the Executive Yuan Thursday urged people at home and abroad to heighten their vigilance against being used by the "World United Formosans for Independence," an organization now dominated by some "Taiwan independence" elements. The official pointed out that the rebellious organization, calling for the overthrow of the existing government by illegal means and responsible for many subversive activities in this country and abroad, was branded by the State of California in June, 1981, as a terrorist group.

In answering an interpellation from six members of the Legislative Yuan recently, the Cabinet said public officials of the Republic of China are not allowed to attend the annual meeting of the "World Federation of Formosan Clubs" because that organization has come under the control of some members of the "World United Formosans for Independence." The official said the reply does not contradict with the statement made by Premier Sun Yunnsuan on March 19 when the premier replied to an interpellation by Legislator Chung Jung-chi.

When Premier Sun made the reply to Legislator Chung, saying that the government does not regard all organizations of the natives of Taiwan abroad as "Taiwan independence" groups, he was, in fact, referring to the following groups as legal and well-established organizations: the Taiwan Benevolent Association, the Formosan Club, the Taiwanese Welfare Association and the Taiwanese Merchants Association.

The premier said that the great majority of overseas compatriots who are natives of Taiwan Province are patriotic and homeland-loving. The official noted that the premier did not mention the "World Federation of Formosan Clubs" in his reply. However, the official said, although the organization is being controlled by a handful of "Taiwan independence movement" elements, not all members of the "World Federation of Formosan Clubs" are "Taiwan independence" elements.

HSIN WAN PAO DENOUNCES U.S. PRO-TAIWAN LOBBY

HK140215 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Not a Single New Idea in 30 Years"]

[Text] "Goldwater has not had a single new idea in his head in more than 30 years." This was the appraisal of the U.S. senator made by a U.S. diplomat in Hong Kong.

Living in the 1980's in the 20th century but with a mentality 30 years behind the times, his thinking has become ossified and he is still dreaming old dreams and actually does not know that the world has changed. There are still such living corpses at all times and in all countries, but the number is few.

An article commenting on Sino-U.S. relations, which appeared in RENMIN RIBAO yesterday, pointed out: As in the case after the fall of every dynasty, there are always old and young diehards who cling desperately to the ancestral tablets of the former dynasty and nurse fond illusions of restoration. Although MacArthur's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and "Dulles' doctrine" of nonrecognition of China have been discarded by history, their ghosts still haunt some of the American people. What they long for night and day is still to play the role of backstage rulers of more than 30 years ago when they lorded it over China by supplying Chiang Kai-shek with money and arms to fight the civil war.

If you want to know what is on the minds of these old and young diehards, you can get the answer from history. XINHUA NEWS AGENCY yesterday also transmitted an article from GUOJI WENTI YANJIU quarterly. This article used a vast amount of foreign information and detailed footnotes to explain the history of Sino-U.S. relations in the period from 1948 to the mid-1950's. The article mentioned some of the already deceased American imperialist elements. How similar their words and actions were to those of Goldwater and his ilk today.

In the past, Truman and Dulles were not the only people in Washington who advocated the U.S. occupation of Taiwan to obstruct China's unification. In Hong Kong, there was a U.S. consul general by the name of Isaac Allen who openly admitted that his point of departure was "to make our government take possession of this big island (Taiwan)," later, U.S. diplomats in Hong Kong also had contacts with certain people in Taiwan and also participated in the rigging up of a non-Kuomintang anticommunist government in Taiwan, although without success.

At present, a tremendous change has taken place in the world situation and China and the United States have eventually established diplomatic relations, and U.S. diplomats are no longer openly advocating the annexation of Taiwan. Burton Levin, the present U.S. consul general in Hong Kong, in a talk last week said that the estrangement between the United States and China in the past had damaged the interests of both countries. He said that at present because of the arms sales to Taiwan, relations have been strained. However, President Reagan's recent letters to the PRC leadership and Vice President Bush's visit have created an environment to work out a mutually satisfactory solution to the problems. However, at about the time of Mr Levin's talk, a handful of diehards in America nevertheless raised a hue and cry. They not only wanted to undermine the "environment" and obstruct the working out of a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem, but they also wanted to basically reverse the U.S. policy toward China of the last 10 years and return to the past.

The American living corpses are at present fanning up an anti-China evil wind. They are taking advantage of the replacement of the former secretary of state by the new secretary of state and the coming off-year elections to exert pressure on President Reagan. These clamorous fife-and-drum troublemakers are trying to play the "poltergeist" and forcing the living to submit to the dead. Let us see whether the Reagan administration can shake off these evil spirits.

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HONGQI ON SUPERPOWERS' ROLE IN THIRD WORLD TIES

HK131236 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 13, 1 Jul 82 pp 44-47

[Article by Liu Yili [0491 5030 4539] and Li Shuqiao [2621 2885 2890]: "The Great Significance of Strengthening Third World Countries' Unity and Cooperation"]

(I)

[Text] At present, the hegemonist policy pursued by the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- and their heated contest on a global scale have seriously threatened the safety of a large number of Third World countries. Especially in the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia and other areas, several "hot spots" have been created with endless years of war and ceaseless trouble. Such countries as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and so forth have suffered greatly as direct victims of aggression and occupation by hegemonists. Many countries closely related to them have also been affected and threatened, to varying degrees, giving rise to the question of concern: "Who's next?"

The longstanding international economic order has put a large number of Third World countries in a disadvantageous position in their economic exchanges with developed countries. The gap between the rich and the poor in the international economy is forever widening. The economy of developed capitalist countries has for years been in a state of "stagflation." This has also dealt a blow to the economy of many Third World countries and brought them serious difficulties.

To maintain world peace and their own safety, the Third World countries have made tremendous and persevering efforts, opposing aggression, expansion, war preparations and arms expansion on the part of the superpowers, demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, urging the discontinuation of Soviet support for Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea and Soviet plans to dominate Southeast Asia, calling for the United States to stop supporting Israel's policy of external expansion and apartheid and calling upon the Soviet Union and the United States to first destroy their nuclear weapons and reduce their arsenal of conventional weapons. These just demands have met with the stubborn resistance of the two superpowers. The Third World countries have demanded the establishment of a fair and rational international economic order with the developed countries through consultation and the reform of the old international economic order. This has also met with resistance, due to some developed countries' vested interests.

The various factors above show that to stimulate the development of the international situation in a direction favorable to the people of the world, the Third World countries must strengthen unity and cooperation among themselves. This is a matter of immediate concern.

(II)

There is a strong objective basis for the strengthening of unity and cooperation among Third World countries.

1. The Third World countries share the same historical fate. From the beginning of modern times, they have been reduced to colonies, semicolonies, other dependent states and have suffered greatly from colonialist and imperialist oppression. Even today, the effects of a backward economic and cultural state resulting from long colonial rule and national oppression are far from being eliminated.

2. The Third World countries are facing a common historical task. It is that given political independence, they must uphold national sovereignty, overcome the backward economic and cultural state left over from history, do away with imperialist and feudalist influences and the remnants of capitalism in social relations, develop the national economy, win economic independence, develop scientific, technical, cultural and educational undertakings, improve the people's standard of living and seek continuous social prosperity and progress.

3. No matter what the social system, the Third World countries are placed in a similar position in today's international life. They are all being threatened or jeopardized by the policies of aggression and war on the part of the superpowers. They are all receiving unfair treatment because of the old international economic relations. They all demand upholding world peace and establishing a new international economic order. Their interests are synonymous where these basic problems are concerned.

Since the conclusion of World War II, with the vigorous growth of national liberation movements in various countries and their continuous victories, cooperation and unity has not ceased to develop among Third World countries.

First, the national liberation movements and the struggles for upholding national independence in various countries support each other and are directed at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Their mutual support and common struggle have played a very important role in the ability of several Asian, African and Latin American countries to win independence and maintain independence after the war, besides relying on the strength of their own people.

To uphold common interests, the Third World countries, through bilateral and multilateral diplomatic activities, have strengthened mutual understanding and coordinated actions in international affairs. In 1954, China, together with its neighbors India and Burma, jointly proposed the five principles for peaceful co-existence. At the Asian-African conference held in 1955, China and other participating countries made joint efforts and again affirmed 10 principles to promote world peace and cooperation. These have played a significant role in promoting unity and cooperation among newly independent Asian and African countries. The Nonaligned Movement which started in 1961 has also played a positive role in the unity of a large number of Third World countries seeking a common goal. Some regional organizations have continuously appeared in Third World countries. They have done a lot of work stimulating economic cooperation and mediating disputes at home and upholding common interests on the international front. More and more Third World countries have broken away from the control of imperialism and superpowers, have adhered to their own stand on international matters and have put forth their own views. For a fairly long time after the war, the United Nations was a tool controlled by U.S. imperialism. With newly independent countries joining one group after another, there has been a major change in the balance of power. Through the common efforts of Third World countries, various UN conferences have adopted some resolutions and declarations condemning imperialist aggression and upholding Third World interests. These include the restoration of our legitimate UN seat and the election at the end of 1981 of a person from the Third World as the UN secretary general. All these bear eloquent testimony to such a change.

The Third World countries have differed in the levels of their economic development. But generally speaking, they all belong to the category of developing countries. Since the war, the developing countries have stimulated the development of the national economy through mutual cooperation and have strengthened forces to counter superpowers and international monopoly of capital. Such cooperation has assumed varied forms. Apart from bilateral cooperation, there has also been the establishment of the "Group of 77" (now with an increased membership of more than 100 states and regions), some regional economic cooperation organizations, organizations among raw material-producing countries and finished product-exporting countries, and so forth.

With independence obtained, the developing countries have generally waged a struggle to reform the colonial and semi-colonial economy. They have denied imperialists and colonialists such special rights as opening up resources, issuance of currency, income taxation, customs control, and so forth.

Having gained independence, the developing countries have generally waged a struggle to reform the colonial and semicolonial economy. They have denied imperialists and colonialists such special rights as resources, development, issuance of currency, income taxation, customs control, and so forth. They have nationalized some foreign enterprises and have gradually controlled the economic life of the state. Such reforms have been matched with disruption and suppression from imperialist countries, which often resort to such means as severing trade relations, imposing an economic blockade and even instigating a coup and carrying out armed intervention. The developing countries have relied on their own efforts and mutual support to achieve continuous victories. In the 1950's, Egypt reasserted its sovereignty over the Suez Canal and defeated the British and French aggressor troops. In the 1970's, the Arab states used oil as a weapon (by raising prices, reducing production, imposing an embargo, increasing their share in a company's stock and realizing nationalization) to deal a heavy blow to imperialist countries headed by the United States. Latin American countries have started a struggle to uphold territorial waters and protect their own offshore resources. All this fully shows that given the awakening and unity of developing countries, international imperialism can no longer freely control the economic rights of developing countries as in the past.

In the early 1970's, based on their own experiences and lessons of many years in fighting imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, some developing countries have raised the slogan of "rejuvenation through relying on a group's own efforts." This has won widespread support from the Third World. Since then, there has been further progress in economic cooperation between developing countries. Trade between them has grown at a rate exceeding that of trade with developed countries. There has also been increased cooperation in joint ventures, projects on a contract basis, exchange of technical know-how, and so forth, stimulating the economic development of the various nations concerned.

(III)

The Third World countries and people are the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. When the unity and cooperation of the Third World countries are further strengthened and these countries are more closely united, the superpowers and imperialists will no longer be masters of the world situation and the whole international situation will be changed.

The two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have always considered Europe an area of vital importance and the focus of their global contention. Both sides have made great efforts to maintain and expand their spheres of influence in this area and have thus brought about a situation of sharp confrontation. In order to contend for possession of favorable strategic points, they have respectively made great efforts in making new deployment, occupying strategic points, controlling strategic thoroughfares and conducting military and diplomatic activities. Some Third World countries think that when they have conflicts with other countries or when they are threatened or invaded by a certain imperialist country, they can possibly be sheltered by one of the superpowers. This opinion is very dangerous. The former Afghan Government had signed with the Soviet Union a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" which included terms of joint defense, but it was subverted by the Soviet Union, and its territory was occupied. This is a serious lesson. History also shows that when wars were waged by the imperialist powers scrambling for spheres of influence, the first victims were usually weak and small countries. Before World War II broke out, Germany, which was contending with England for hegemony in Europe, had first swallowed up Austria and Czechoslovakia. After the war broke out, it continued to occupy western Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

At the same time, Japan, which was contending for the Pacific Ocean with the United States and England, first occupied the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia and Burma. Therefore, the Third World countries must strengthen the unity between themselves, unite with all peace-loving countries in the world and make joint efforts in safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism. This is a reliable guarantee for their independence and security and will effectively stop the superpowers from expansion and waging new wars.

In order to develop their national economy more healthily and free themselves from reliance on the developed countries, many developing countries must also gradually improve their single-product and abnormal economic structure left over by history. There are many difficulties at present in this regard. The establishment of a series of new economic departments requires a large amount of investment. The import of foreign capital from developed countries is a method of solving financial difficulties. However, the most fundamental method is internal accumulation. Also, it is necessary to actively develop mutual cooperation between the developing countries. At present, the economic force in many developing countries has greatly increased. This has provided a better material basis for mutual cooperation. Since the oil-exporting countries in the Third World achieved victory in the 1970's, their financial strenth has been greatly enhanced. Over the past few years, their contribution in aid in terms of national productive value of other Third World countries has greatly exceeded that of the developed countries and their loans have been given more favorable terms. The national economies in certain Third World countries other than the oil-exporting countries have also greatly developed, and their ability to accumulate domestic funds has constantly increased. They also have some surplus funds to export. Even in the most underdeveloped countries, if joint measures are taken to raise money collectively, many things can be done.

At present, the national industries of many developing countries, which have a comparatively weak foundation, are confronted with competition from powerful international monopoly capital, especially of the transnational corporations. Some small countries are also faced with the difficulties caused by their narrow domestic markets. If joint measures are not taken to resist the invasion of international monopoly of capital and to expand the scope of their domestic markets, the national industries in these countries will have difficulty existing and developing. It is more necessary for the Third World countries to strengthen their unity and defend their national industries as protectionism is gaining ground in the developed Western countries. The "New Delhi consultation" conference convened in February this year decided that talks on establishing a preferential world trade system between developing countries will begin within the year. Some regional economic cooperative organizations of the developing countries have made it a rule to reduce or remit tariffs between member states and to put into practice unified tariff rates to other countries. This is obviously favorable to the development of their national industries.

In order to speed up economic development, the Third World countries have to import advanced science and technology from other countries. But some developed countries are not willing to provide them with the most advanced science and technology. On the other hand, quite a few developing countries have also possessed science and technology, which are relatively advanced or are at the world advanced level, through their own efforts. They can import from each other new technologies which suit their needs, require less investment and are easier to master. There are good prospects for the development of cooperation in this respect.

The superpowers are the main countries which benefit from the old international economic order. They have always opposed and obstructed in a thousand and one ways the reasonable demands of the Third World countries on reforming the international economic order. The United States is striving to maintain its position as master of the world economic situation and to keep the present international economic system intact, while the Soviet Union is trying hard to rake in exorbitant profits from the economically backward and undeveloped countries in its external economic contacts. Most Third World countries have now recognized that in order to reform the old international economic order, it is necessary to strengthen their efforts collectively to promote their global negotiations with the developed countries, and that economic cooperation between the Third World countries themselves on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and the development of their economy through self-reliance are important component parts of the new international economic order.

(IV)

The current state of unity and cooperation between the Third World countries is far from satisfying the demands of the international life and the desires of the people in various countries. On the one hand, the disputes on border, territorial, nationality and religious issues, which have been left over by history, are still greatly obstructing the unity and cooperation of quite a few Third World countries. When the contradictions become acute, they can even result in armed conflicts or wars. Differences over some current international issues have also led some Third World countries to sharp confrontation. On the other hand, for the purpose of expansion and domination, the superpowers often make use of the contradictions between the Third World countries to sow dissention and stir up trouble. According to whether or not a country follows their foreign policy, the Soviet hegemonists have divided the Third World countries into two groups, that is, the "progressive" and the "reactionary," and have been supporting some countries and opposing others. They have also used Vietnam and Cuba as the "Trojan horses" to disrupt the unity of the Third World countries. This is a serious disruptive factor for unity within the Third World.

The contradictions among the Third World countries and those between the Third World countries and the superpowers are fundamentally different in nature. There are no conflicts of fundamental interests between the Third World countries. Most Third World countries have deeply realized from experience that the disputes between themselves left over by history can only be solved through peaceful consultations and not by war, so that fair and reasonable solutions can be reached. It is particularly important to guard against interference, provocation and estrangement by the superpowers. When the disputes cannot be solved for the moment, it is necessary to proceed from the interests of the whole and seek a common ground while reserving differences so as to unite and oppose invasion and oppression by the superpowers.

Many developed countries have looked down on the strength of the Third World countries. Some people in Third World countries also fail to see their strength. It is correct for an article in Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID, which commented on the economic cooperation between the developing countries, to say that "if prejudices are discarded, talent is not the private property of the industrialized countries. Any civilization has its own technology." This article listed some examples of successful economic development and mutual cooperation between developing countries, requiring the Third World people to place faith in their own "ability of mutual assistance" and to "establish unity on the basis of the civilization and progress of our countries."

China is a developing socialist country. It belongs to the Third World and is a faithful and tested friend of the large number of Third World countries. It hasbeen adhering to the socialist foreign policy and principles. Before many countries won independence, it had done its utmost to support their struggles against imperialism and for national salvation. After they won independence, it enthusiastically established and developed cooperative relations with them in the political, economical, cultural and scientific fields. It has made contributions to promoting the unity and cooperation between the Third World countries. Along with our successful development of the construction of socialist modernization, the cooperation between China and a large number of Third World countries will certainly be promoted on a more profound basis, and the future looks bright.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH SIX NEW FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

OW151321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, met today on separate occasions with new ambassadors to China of Portugal, Iran, France, Mongolia, Benin and Nepal.

The six envoys are Portuguese Ambassador Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Iranian Ambassador Ali Khoram, French Ambassador Charles Malo, Mongolian Ambassador Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren, Benin Ambassador Cosme Deguenon and Nepalese Ambassador Guna Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

GREEK PAPERS EXPOSE KGB-FORGED DOCUMENT

OW151328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet KGB was denounced here for forging a document in an attempt to damage U.S.-Greek relations.

The Greek newspapers AKROPOLIS and VRADYNI reported yesterday that the U.S. State Department made public on July 11 a forged letter allegedly written by former U.S. Secretary of State Clark to U.S. Ambassador in Athens Monteagle Stearns on September 25, 1981. The KGB-forged letter said that the United States was upset by the preponderance of the Panhellenic socialist movement in the general elections. It warned that a military coup might take place in Greece if Andreas Papandreou won the October 18 election.

The newspapers pointed out that the Russians deliberately use fake documents to confuse the public in other countries. From September to November 1981, the KGB has forged several documents to sow discord between the United States and its allies, they added.

SOFTBALL SPOKESMAN ON 'TWO CHINAS' PLOT AT GAMES

OW131700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association issued a statement to a XINHUA reporter today expressing indignation and lodging a protest against Porter, secretary generay of the International Softball Federation, and others who willfully made use of the Fifth World Women's Softball Championship to create "two Chinas."

The responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association said: I have repeatedly pointed out that according to the resolutions made by the International Softball Federation and the International Olympic Committee on the issue of China's Taipei, Taiwan's so-called "national flag" and "national anthem" are not to be used in any form in the Fifth World Women's Softball Championship. However, Secretary General Porter of the International Softball Federation and others have always refused to make an explicit, written statement on this issue. Now, the Fifth World Women's Softball Championship has ended. Many reports from Taipei have proven that there are people who used this championship to fanatically create "two Chinas." This cannot but arouse the strong indignation of the Chinese people and athletes.

This responsible person pointed out: In addition, Secretary General Porter of the International Softball Federation and others even had the audacity to accuse the Chinese Softball Association and other associations who saw through their political plots and refused to attend the championship in Taipei as "playing politics," and raised a hue and cry about "taking disciplinary measures." This is out-and-out nonsense. Those who used this championship to carry out the political plot are none other than themselves.

The responsible person of the Chinese Softball Association lodged a strong protest against Secretary General Porter of the International Softball Federation and others for their actions to undermine the resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation and create "two Chinas." He said "All the people who truly care about the healthy development of world sports may draw beneficial lessons from this farce. This responsible person pointed out: Any activity in a vain attempt to create "two Chinas", obstruct the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and undermine the great cause of the Chinese people for national reunification is bound to fail.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON MAJOR ISSUES AT SENATE HEARING

OW151858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Secretary of State-designate George Shultz made statements today and yesterday during his nomination confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, outlining U.S. relations with China the Soviet Union, the Middle East and West European allies.

In reply to questions regarding the Sino-American relations, Shultz said: "The continued development of our relationships with the People's Republic of China is a matter of great importance." But he added: "That isn't to say that I have any hesitation in supporting the relationship we have with Taiwan and in the faithful carrying out of the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act."

He answered in the affirmative to the question raised by Senator Barry Goldwater: "Would you agree...that the United States has never formally recognized the People's Republic of China's political sovereignty and jurisdiction over the people and governing authority on Taiwan?" He said the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States "acknowledge that the Chinese on mainland China and the Chinese on Taiwan all agree that there is one China. Our position, I believe, is sensible; that is, how this difference of opinion is to be resolved is fundamentally up to the Chinese."

He also gave the affirmative answer to the question if the United States should continue to provide Taiwan with arms of a "defensive nature" "without any time limit". "We have expressed our willingness and determination to provide defensive arms as needed to Taiwan. And personally I think that is exactly where we should be" he said.

On U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Shultz stressed in his prepared statement the theme of seeking peace through strength. "Peace and security can be assured only if we have the strength," he said.

Noting that the Soviet Union expanded its military capability at a steady and rapid rate in the past decade while U.S. military strength remained at an original level, Shultz believed that it is "critical" that "we (the United States) persevere in the restoration of our strength."

He expressed U.S. "willingness to negotiate" with the Soviet Union and readiness to establish "mutually beneficial and safer relations" with it "on the basis of reciprocity." He also linked U.S. efforts in the area of arms reduction to "restraint in many dimensions of Soviet behavior."

On the Middle East, Shultz said: "The importance to our security of wide and ever-strengthening ties with the Arabs is manifest." "I will do all in my power to sustain these relationships and to further them," he added.

He declared that "the legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved -- urgently and in all their dimensions" and that in autonomy talks "representatives of the Palestinians themselves must participate in the negotiating process". On the other hand, however, he stressed the U.S "special relationship" with Israel, commitment to the "security of Israel" and "readiness to assure that Israel has the necessary means to defend herself."

Shultz urged the strengthening of U.S. relations with its West European allies by a "structure of alliances". "Just as we expect others to act in partnership with the U.S.," he said, "we must conduct ourselves as responsible partners."

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of Shultz as the secretary of state. A plenary session of the Senate is expected to complete the process of his nomination confirmation at the end of the week.

U.S. FAILURE TO SIGN LOS TREATY CRITICIZED

HK151138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "A Big Stockholder"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan announced on 9 July that the United States would not sign the international Law of the Sea Treaty because the deep-seabed mining part of the convention is unfavorable to U.S. monopoly. Several words in this statement are worth pondering.

The statement admitted that this convention was adopted with 130 votes in favor, 4 against (including the vote by the United States) and 17 abstentions. However, the statement said that, although those countries which voted against the convention were in the minority, "their GNP's amount to 60 percent of the world total and the membership dues they pay to the United Nations amount to more than 60 percent of the total." The implication of this statement is quite obvious: The United States has vast productive forces and pays higher membership dues to the United Nations; therefore, naturally, special consideration should have been given to the United States when the international Law of the Sea Treaty was being worked out. In other words, small and weak countries and the United States can never be treated equally and the former as usual have to suffer losses.

However, the UN Charter, to which the United States is a signatory, clearly provides that "all nations, large or small, enjoy equal rights." The charter does not say that the member nations should be discriminated against in sharing interests according to their power and their shares in the membership dues. The U.S. Government regards the world and the United Nations as a joint-stock company, thinking that the biggest stockholder should enjoy the most rights, and therefore the superpowers may certainly practice power politics. This is exactly the world outlook of the U.S. monopoly capital class.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH IBM OFFICIAL PFEIFFER

OW141412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, state councillor, today met with R.A. Pfeiffer, senior vice-president of International Business Machines, Inc. [IBM] of the United States and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of IBM America's Far East Corporation, and Pakeo Shiina, chief executive officer of IBM Japan Ltd.

Bo Yibo expressed his appreciation for the friendly cooperation that has existed for many years between IBM and China.

Mr. Pfeiffer said that IBM's cooperation with China had achieved good results and would continue to develop.

Present at the meeting were Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of the Machine Building Industry Ministry, and Wang Ziyi, advisor to the ministry.

PRC ENVOY ATTENDS MOSCOW AMITY GROUP FUNCTION

OW141510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (XINHUA) -- An evening party was held here today to mark the 55th anniversary of China's Nanchang uprising (August 1, 1927). The meeting was organized by the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Yuryev, member of the Central Council of the society and professor of Moscow University, made a report on the uprising.

Among those present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Society Kaliyakin and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng.

WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

OW151336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Deputy foreign ministers of member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) met here yesterday for a "discussion of some pressing international issues of common interest", TASS reported.

The Soviet mass media did not mention the specific issues discussed at the meeting. However, some sources here held that the meeting probably studied the situation in the Middle East and the disarmament talks.

FRG BANKS WILL FINANCE SOVIET GAS PIPELINE

OW141536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union signed an agreement in Leningrad Tuesday with a consortium of West German banks, which will finance a Soviet pipeline bringing natural gas from Siberia to the western border, PRAVDA reported today.

Under the agreement, the consortium of West German banks will give the Soviet Union 2.8 billion marks (1.1 billion U.S. dollars) of credit to pay for equipment it has already ordered from West German firms. The credit line can be extended to four billion marks (1.6 billion U.S. dollars) if the Soviet Union orders more equipment and services for the pipeline from West German firms before the end of the year. West German sources said the loans will stretch over an 8-year period at an interest rate of 7.8 percent.

The agreement was reached at the second meeting of the specialists group on problems of banking and finance of the mixed commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany. It was signed by the chairman of the foreign trade bank of the USSR and president of the board of managing directors of Deutsche Bank.

SRV, USSR CRITICIZED OVER 'PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL'

HK160336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Jun Jun [6511 6511]: "Duet of the Fishermen"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities' fraud of "partial withdrawal" from Kampuchea has been exposed and dismissed by the ASEAN states. However, it has gained response from and has been hailed by the Soviet Union. In only a few days, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have worked concertedly to perform a duet of the fishermen, in an attempt to hook the ASEAN states.

Hanoi said that the partial troop withdrawal is "an outcome of the daily improving situation in Kampuchea." Moscow responded, saying that Kampuchea's "situation at home and abroad is secure." When Hanoi said that the partial troop withdrawal "indicates the Indochinese countries' sincerity and hope to get along peacefully, in friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN states," Moscow responded, saying that the partial troop withdrawal shows Vietnam's "sincerity and concern for reducing the tension in the region." They wanted these cliches, which were incompatible with reality, to produce the effect of a beautiful lullaby.

However, people can hear from this undelightful duet the implication that one of them is praising the development of regional hegemony based on the Indochina federation while the other is eulogizing his own strategy of southward advance to seek world domination. No wonder a newspaper in Singapore stated that "disbelief and a loud and clear 'no'" would be the best reply to the duet performed by Hanoi and Moscow.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON KAMPUCHEA COALITION

HK160138 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jul 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "United To Oust Invaders"]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk returned to his homeland for the first time since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea three-and-a-half years ago, heading a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea formally established somewhere in that country last Friday. The coalition marks an important step in the Kampuchean resistance against the Vietnamese occupation as it joins all patriotic Khmer forces in their common effort to oust the invaders.

Formation of the coalition government conforms with a declaration issued jointly by Prince Sihanouk, Mr Khieu Samphan and Mr Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur on June 22. Khieu Samphan is now vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sann is prime minister in the government.

The declaration culminated long and strenuous efforts by the three sides to form a united front against Vietnamese occupation. A tripartite statement of intention to join forces had been issued in Singapore on September 4, 1981. But it took nine more months of discussion and mutual compromises before formation of a coalition government was agreed upon.

This is a natural outcome. As the old Chinese saying goes, "Internal disunity dissolves in the face of external invasion," since there is no other option.

All the world's just and peace-loving nations welcome this hardearned accomplishment by the patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea. They consider it in line with the general trend of the times and the desire of the Kampuchean people. They also recognize ASEAN's contribution toward this end.

It is to be hoped that the three parties of the coalition will take their combined interests into account, bury whatever differences that might linger, continue strengthening their unity and mobilize all the forces at their disposal in a joint effort to deal with their common foe. The Kampuchean struggle for national salvation will be a hard one. But as long as they are united and persevere in fighting the aggressors, victory will be theirs. And if their own resolve to fight for liberation is strong, they will not be let down by the international community.

It is not surprising that the Soviet Union, which supports and has benefitted from the former's occupation, and the Vietnamese invaders are furious. It would be foolish to expect otherwise. Vietnam can be expected to continue its attempts to annex Kampuchea for an "Indochina federation," and the Soviet Union to take advantage of the occupied territories and the naval ports there to further its own hegemonist interests.

The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a humiliating setback for the Vietnamese and their mentors. To get out from under international isolation and condemnation, Hanoi will resort to any means to fool the world to hold on to its booty.

Vietnamese Ruses

It is therefore important for everyone to guard against Vietnamese ruses like pretended readiness for a conditional and partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea. First, it will be impossible to verify any so-called partial withdrawal. Second and more crucial, partial withdrawal, were it at all practical, would mean legalizing partial occupation of a sovereign nation by aggressors.

It is not only unacceptable to the brave Kampuchean people, but it will also establish a dangerous precedent whereby the aggressor benefits at the expense of the victim, and would encourage furhter onslaughts.

Any solution to the Kampuchean question must be based on the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, which call for immediate and total withdrawal by the Vietnam invaders from that ravaged country. Only thus can Kampuchea be restored as a sovereign and independent state and the peace and security of Southeast Asia ensured.

RECENT LAO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK160450 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, which quoted a news report from Laos, from 4 June-7 July 1982, Lao guerrillas launched surpirse attacks against the Vietnamese occupation troops on many occasions in southern Champassak Province, killing or wounding more than 100 enemy troops. The report indicated that the Lao guerrillas launched surprise attacks against not only the Vietnamese soldiers scattered in various areas but also those carrying out activities in platoon or company strength.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

OW160308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (XINHUA) -- An 18-member economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the first of its kind to visit China since the Iranian revolution, left here for Beijing this evening. The delegation, headed by Dr. Abbasali Zali, first deputy minister of agriculture and rural affairs, is to investigate possibilities for Sino-Iranian economic cooperation.

In a send-off reception given by Chinese Ambassador in Tehran Zhuang Yan yesterday, guests and hosts expressed the hope for further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and success to the delegation's China visit.

KARACHI DAWN REPORTS ON PRC TRADE DELEGATION

GF091111 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Lahore, July 4 -- Haji Yefu Abdul Hamid, leader of the 13-member Chinese trade delegation now visiting Pakistan, today stressed close friendship between Pakistan and China and said that the two people supported each other politically, economically, culturally and in other fields. He was speaking during a visit to the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry here this afternoon. He said the visit by the trade delegation would further strengthen the bonds of friendship which was already higher than the Karakurrams. Haji Jefu Abdul Hamid said that ever since the start of border trade 14 years ago, the relations between the two countries had been greatly strengthened. He described the Karakurram highway as a permanent monument of friendship between the two countries.

Earlier the president of the chamber, Mr Abdul Qayyum Bhatty, in an address of welcome said that Pakistan-China friendship, based on the principles of international peace, sovereign equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, had stood the test of time. China, he said, had always stood by Pakistan in its hours of need.

He said that the friendship between the two countries had found expression in many forms. Besides the world famous Karakurram highway, there are many other monuments like heavy machinery complex, the heavy forge and foundry and a number of other industrial projects set-up with the Chinese assistance are indicative of the growing cooperation between the two sides.

He said that private sector in Pakistan would like to significantly increase industrial, commercial and economic cooperation with China.

Mr Mumtaz Ahmed Khan, president of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association, also spoke on the occasion and said that friendship between the two countries was everlasting. He said that a silver jubilee of the friendship association would be celebrated in November this year and invited the members of the delegation to come back to participate in the ceremonies connected with the occasion. Later he distributed friendship badges between the members of the delegation.

Earlier talking to newsmen at the airport he said that the border trade between Pakistan and China was greatly contributing towards further consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

He said his delegation and Pakistani officials, by signing border trade agreement in Gilgit last week had accomplished the task assigned to them by their governments satisfactorily, in a quite friendly atmosphere.

U.S. STATEMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR REPORTED

OW150135 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government will remain neutral in the war between Iran and Iraq and support a peaceful solution of the conflict, says a White House statement today. The statement was issued by White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes as Iran is building up its military forces for an attack on Iraq. It says the administration is "deeply concerned about the continuation of this conflict and the attendant loss of life and destruction."

"The U.S. supports the independence and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq as well as that of other states in the region," the statement notes. It urges an immediate end to hostilities and a negotiated settlement to the conflict.

The statement expresses U.S. support "for the security of friendly states in the region which might feel threatened by the conflict" and says "the U.S. is prepared to consult with these states on appropriate steps to support their security."

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU DISCUSSES LEBANON

OW160410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 15 (XINHUA) -- An extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries on Palestine opened here this evening. The meeting is to discuss "practical means and methods to stop the Israeli aggression and support the Palestinian people's struggle," an official announcement said.

Delegations from 45 countries, of which 28 were members of the Coordinating Bureau, attend the meeting. Thirty delegations are headed by foreign ministers. A dozen more delegations are still coming. Among the guests are the president of the United Nations General Assembly Ismat Kittani of Iraq and representatives of the Arab League and other international organizations.

The holding of the meeting, suggested by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, was decided upon at a meeting in New York on July 9 at the permanent representatives level of the Coordinating Bureau. Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis, who is hosting the meeting and was elected chairman of it, said that the meeting shall be a good opportunity for the Cypriot people to give the Palestinians and Lebanese support and solidarity.

Addressing the meeting, President Spyros Kiprianou of Cyprus, one of the founding nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, declared that the meeting will solely discuss Palestine and the situation in Lebanon. A solution to the Middle East probelm is imposible and unjust without recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own independent state, he said.

In a message to the meeting, 'Arafat reported that the Israeli invaders, using modern weapons supplied by the United States, have so far destroyed three Lebanese cities, 30 Lebanese villages and 14 Palestinian refugee camps. They have killed or wounded 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and made 800,000 people homeless. He expected the meeting to take "forceful measures" to confront the crimes of Israel.

Other speakers included the representatives of Cuba, the current chairman of the non-aligned group, of Sri Lanka on behalf of the Asian member states, Grenada on behalf of the Caribbean and Latin American member states, Benin on behalf of the African member states, and Yugoslavia on behalf of the European members.

The meeting adopted a message to 'Arafat expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people. From tonight on the meeting will go into closed session.

The meeting announced that it had received a message from Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, who extended greetings to the meeting on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. The message sternly condemned the Israeli authorities for their genocidal invasion backed by the United States. It appealed to all non-aligned countries and other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people of the world to take urgent action and work together to stop the Israeli acts of aggression and maintain peace in the Middle East.

Huang Hua Message

OW160745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, has sent a message of greetings to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries being held in Nicosia, Cyprus. The message, dated July 12, reads:

On the occasion of the convocation of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries on the situation in Lebanon, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our greetings to the meeting.

Since 4 June the Begin authorities of Israel, backed and abetted by the United States, has launched a most barbarous invasion against Lebanon and willfully slaughtered innocent Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, thus seriously aggravating the situation in the Middle East region and menacing the peace and security of the world. This has aroused grave concern of the international community. I would like to take this opportunity to state the position of the Chinese Government as follows:

-- We sternly condemn the Israeli authorities for their genocidal invasion against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in disregard of the U.N. Charter and basic principles of international law; Israel must stop forthwith its invasion against Lebanon and withdraw unconditionally all its troops from that country in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council;

-- We maintain that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights and that the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, has the right to participate in a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question;

-- The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected and no country is allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon;

-- In our view, the immediate pressing task is to stop the Israeli attack against Beirut and force Israel to lift its seige of Beirut and then to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon. The internal problems among various parties of the Arabs should be resolved by themselves through consultations; the question of Israeli aggression must not be mixed up with the Arab internal problems, and it is all the more impermissible for outside forces to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arabs;

-- We appeal to all non-aligned countries and other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world to take urgent actions and work together to stop the Israeli acts of aggression, support the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples and maintain peace in the Middle East.

I am sure that the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries will make positive contributions to preserving the principles of the U.N. Charter and norms guiding international relations and the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and the world at large.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON SMUGGLING PROBLEM

HK150705 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Pay Serious Attention to Building an Antismuggling Contingent"]

[Text] The third work conference on dealing blows at smuggling in the three southeastern coastal provinces recently held in Beijing has summed up and exchanged experiences in the struggle against smuggling since the first work conference on dealing blows at smuggling, especially since the urgent circular issued by the CCP Central Committee in January this year, and studied such questions as how to amplify the management system, plug loopholes and give play to the role of relevant government departments at various levels. The conscientious implementation and enforcement of the guidelines of this conference will effectively push forward in future the struggle against smuggling and deal blows at serious violations of law and criminal activities in the economic field.

At present, serious criminal activities of smuggling and selling of smuggled goods are already corrupting our cadre ranks, poisoning and polluting the social atmosphere, disrupting economic construction and affecting social stability. This is an important manifestation of the class struggle under the new historical conditions in our country. As a result of the struggle of the preceeding period, smuggling activities on land and sea have been effectively attacked and the arrogance of criminal elements has been restrained. However, because of various internal and external factors, such criminal activities cannot be wiped out merely after a few rounds of attack, and the struggle against smuggling will be protracted. At the moment, channels of smuggling have not been completely plugged up and smuggling activities have not ceased. They have only changed in form and content and become more covert and crafty. This requires us to constantly maintain a high degree of vigilance, fully bring into play the role of various government departments in the antismuggling struggle and conscientiously strengthen ideologically and organizationally the building of antismuggling forces. We must wage a protracted tit-for-tat struggle against smuggling activities.

Generally speaking, our antismuggling contingent is good and many advanced individuals and collectives have appeared in the present struggle against smuggling and criminal activities. Although situated on the frontline of the struggle against corruption, they are unaffected by their environment and have impartially enforced the law for the party and the people. However, we should also see that there is serious impurity in the antismuggling contingent of some localities, and some of the people who have been hit by sugar-coated bullets are wallowing in the mire with the smugglers and dealers in smuggled goods. Some of the people who have been ideologically disarmed are neglecting their duties. Some, in the name of suppressing smuggling, have in fact engaged in smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods. The perversion of justice for a bribe in the case of the Haifeng No 4 antismuggling patrol boat in Guangdong is an example. To ensure the purity of the antismuggling contingent, law enforcers like this who break the law must be strictly investigated and dealt with accordingly. Fatuous and corrupt people who seriously neglect their duties must be firmly removed. We must bring in some of the good cadres who are honest in performing their official duties, vigorous and bold, and who can bear hardship, stand hard work and maintain close ties with the masses to replenish the antismuggling contingent. This is an important condition for scoring a decisive victory in the struggle against smuggling.

Party committees and responsible government departments at various levels must take an interest in the building of antismuggling forces, constantly study their work, promptly provide enthusiastic guidance and give them positive support and help when they encounter problems and difficulties in work. While fully bringing into play the role of customs, public security, border defense, commercial administration and management, revenue and fishery administration departments, we must at the same time properly conduct ideological education among the fishermen, cadres and people in coastal communes and production brigades so that everyone will consciously observe discipline and law, voluntarily serve as antismuggling personnel and conscientiously report and expose criminal activities in smuggling and selling of smuggled goods. In this way, a formidable antismuggling contingent of a mass character will take shape and we can really build an iron wall against smuggling and guard against corruption.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PREVENTING OVERSUPPLY OF GOODS

HK141016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "On a Quick Turnover of Goods as Seen From the Change of Sluggish to Brisk Sales of Kelp"]

[Text] A few years ago, the oversupply of kelp was a very serious problem. This was a matter which was hard to tackle. In 1978 and 1979, the sales volume of kelp was less than 50 percent of the purchase volume. However, the departments concerned have changed the method of monopolizing purchase and sales in the last 2 years. They have adopted such measures as purchasing and selling at negotiable prices, making direct contact between production and sales units, price reduction, increase in the number of sales outlets, issuing rewards as a sales promotion and so forth. In the meantime, they have also succeeded in trial-producing kelp as a fast food and readjusting production of iodine. Thus, the situation of sluggish sales and overstock of kelp has been initially changed. With the exception of Shandong, kelp formerly kept in stock in some main producing areas such as Liaoning, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian and so forth has sold out. The change from sluggish sales to the clearance of the oversupply of kelp has given us a good deal of enlightenment: It all depends on human efforts to turn "dead things" into "active assets." As long as we continuously improve our style of thinking, management system, sales methods and economic measures and throw convention to the wind, the situation of an oversupply of commodities can certainly be changed.

At present, the number and percentage of commodities kept in stock has increased. This is a striking problem in the field of circulation. A finance and trade worker wrote a letter to this newspaper, saying: "A certain basic-level supply and marketing cooperative has commodities in stock worth more than 700,000 yuan. Half of them are dull, unmarketable, incomplete and broken goods which have been kept in stock for several years. Among them, 20,000 yuan worth of commodities have lost their use value. However, they still represent 'statistical value.' Some pesticides have been stored for many years and their effectiveness has long since deteriorated. A quantity of canned pork has been kept in stock for 20 years. The purchase price of each can was 2.32 yuan and the cooperative has paid more than 1.3 yuan in interest for each can." Such instances are not rare and we believe that they occur on a fairly wide scale. Some commodities have been "sleeping" in warehouses for 3, 5 or even 10 or 20 years. Some table tennis balls kept in stock had disintegrated into powder when we touched them and some rubber shoes stuck together.... However, they are placed in warehouses year after year and have occupied a large amount of circulating funds. Their use value is decreasing or losing value with each passing day. When these commodities now kept in stock were taken from the factories, the departments concerned had already declared industrial and profit taxes. This practice will bring spurious elements into the financial revenue. If they do not sell well, the entire commodity value which includes tax and profits cannot be truly realized.

There are many and varied reasons for an oversupply of commodities: poor quality, unreasonable prices, unmarketability and more supply than is needed. The block in circulation channels is also one of the reasons. Some commodities might be kept in stock in certain areas, but they might be out of stock in other areas. Some commodities might be kept in stock in the warehouses, but they are not available over the counter. We should adopt different measures in light of different conditions. We should focus our attention on production links, do our best to improve quality, increase variety and designs, decrease products in ample supply and boost those in short supply, produce more good quality and famous brand products and stop the reproduction of poor quality goods. All these are effective measures for completely changing the situation of an oversupply of goods. However, one thing which merits our attention is that the ideas of some trade and commerce workers lag behind the recent developments in the situation. They are accustomed to a thorough distribution of commodities and to having exclusive control of the market for their businesses. Under the new situation of the change in circulation channels and the market supply and demand, they feel that it is "difficult to do business." However, they do not exert any efforts to study the new situation and adopt new measures.

Dilatory and perfunctory work style, low work efficiency and mutual restraint among departments have made a large number of seasonable goods outmoded and have turned best-selling goods into unsold goods. Therefore, we should fully realize the harm of an oversupply of commodities, break regional blocks, promote commodity circulation in accordance with reasonable economic principles and do our best to keep the channels of circulation unimpeded so that a quick turnover of goods will be ensured. This is very important work which we should undertake.

The process of goods circulation plays a very important role in promoting the production process and the entire social economy. Marx said: "The faster the sales, the smoother the process of reproduction." ("Das Kapital," vol 2, p 155) Whether commodities sell well will determine whether speed has an enormous bearing on reproduction. However, in the past we often talked about the fact that circulation was determined by production. However, we seldom talked about the role of circulation in production. The so-called circulation means the circulation of products. Circulation is, first of all, determined by production. Without production, there would be no circulation. If we produce unmarketable commodities and manufacture too many or too few products, it is difficult for us to promote circulation. However, whether we organize circulation effectively or ineffectively will play the role of promoting or impeding production. Consumption is the purpose of production. The purpose of keeping goods in stock is to play the role of continuously meeting the needs of production and consumption. We should on no account deviate from this prerequisite to stress the so-called "the more goods in stock, the better." Some necessities related to the national economy and the people's livelihood should be reasonably kept in stock and a certain amount of reserves should be guaranteed. We should make up for some poor harvests in an otherwise good year of rich harvests and store up goods to satisfy emergency needs. With regard to some products, we only need to keep a small amount in stock or even refrain from storing them at all. There is nothing for us to worry about even if they are out of stock for a short period of time, because this will be a signal to the production units, which will then continue their production. As for some commodities which have been kept in stock for years, we should take a long view to selling them at lower prices or discarding them as useless. We should resolve to throw away this "burden." The power to handle these commodities can be allocated to lower levels. The problem of losses resulting from sales at lower prices should be properly and expeditiously solved. Of course, we should adopt strict supervisory measures to prevent some people from taking advantage of the sales at lower prices. CCP committees and governments in various localities should resolve to grasp the work, take a positive attitude and follow a down-to-earth path to make a new breakthrough in this respect.

The "Decision on Dredging Channels of Commodity Circulation in the Urban and Rural Areas and Providing the Countryside With More Industrial Goods" recently adopted by the State Council is an important reform of the business system. It has created favorable conditions for dredging channels of circulation, increasing sales volume and reducing goods kept in stock. With regard to the problem of promoting circulation of socialist commodities, we should not only study the problem of circulation of certain enterprises from the micro view, but also devise methods from a macro view so that commodities will enter the realm of consumption in the shortest period of time and at the smallest expense. In a word, the phenomenon of disregarding economic returns, paying more attention to production than to circulation and turning a blind eye to the overstock of commodities must not continue to exist any longer. Comrades who are in charge of economic work should learn something from the change in the sluggish to brisk sales of kelp. Proceeding from the viewpoint of enhancing economic returns, they should foster an idea of "managing money affairs" and adopt effective measures to conscientiously solve the problem of an oversupply of commodities.

ARTICLE ON INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION

HK160734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Qiu Chunfu [6726 4783 3940]: "On Technical Transformation of Industrial Enterprises in Our Country"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth in the government work report 10 principles for our country's economic construction. One of them is to carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises selectively and step by step. Now, I would like to discuss my personal understanding of the formulation and implementation of this principle.

I. The Purpose of Carrying Out Technical Transformation of Existing Enterprises Is To Increase Economic Returns.

Industry in old China was very backward. By the time the whole country was liberated, the grand total of industrial fixed assets was about only 12.8 billion yuan. After the founding of the country, we adopted the method of mainly depending on building new factories to expand reproduction in order to rapidly lay down a foundation for industrialization. It was very necessary and correct to do so at that time. After 30 years' construction, we now have nearly 400,000 industrial and communications enterprises with fixed assets amounting to about 500 billion yuan. An independent and relatively complete industrial system has been formed. Under these circumstances, in order to increase economic returns, the expansion of reproduction for a period of time to come should mainly depend on technical transformation and giving full play to the role of existing enterprises. The above-mentioned principle put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang is an important change. The essential starting point of this change is to increase economic returns and to produce more products which meet the needs of society with as little human labor consumption and material consumption as possible so as to promote better and continuous development of the national economy.

II. In Carrying Out Technical Transformation of Existing Enterprises, We Should Adopt Correct Policies in Accordance With the Conditions in Our Country.

One way is to adopt advanced technology which is suited to our country's present conditions. This means technology that is suited to the concrete conditions of respective trades and enterprises and can bring about a relatively big increase in economic returns. We should not indiscriminately demand the latest technology, nor should we one-sidedly seek things foreign and new. Of course, we will adopt a certain quantity of advanced technology in some departments, in the production of some products and in some technical fields according to necessity and possibility in order to promote the rise of the entire technological level.

The second way is to take increasing social economic returns as our goal. In carrying out technical transformation of existing enterprises, we should take into consideration not only the economic returns of one enterprise, one trade or one department but also mainly the returns of the entire national economy. The current technical transformation should be carried out in the following aspects: 1) economizing on energy and raw materials and lowering consumption and costs of production; 2) reforming the structure of products in order to upgrade the products and to increase their varieties, improve their performance and raise their quality; and 3) rationally utilizing resources and raising the level of comprehensive utilization. Besides, we should also pay attention to promoting safe production, improving environmental protection and reducing heavy physical labor.

The third way is to pay attention to economic returns in updating equipment. The work should be carried out selectively and we cannot update all equipment. Equipment updating includes updating production equipment, processing equipment and means for testing. Under the present circumstances, we should mainly update and refit one or two crucial parts and certain crucial equipment and not all equipment. In key enterprises, we should be ready to update equipment listed below step by step and in a planned way: 1) equipment which has been seriously worn out and whose performance and preciseness

can no longer meet processing requirements giving rise to extremely harmful technical and economic consequences; 2) the cost for overhauling the equipment is more than updating it; and 3) the value of energy and raw materials wasted by the old equipment in 2 to 3 years' time will exceed the costs for buying new equipment.

The fourth way is to proceed from the actual needs of our country's technical transformation and actively use foreign investment to import advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries. In importing technology from foreign countries, we should mainly import advanced technology which is suited to our country's present conditions and crucial equipment which we have not been able to manufacture. We should popularize and encourage licensed trade, advisory service, technical service and cooperation in production in importing technology.

III. Technical Transformation Is a Long-Term Task and Should Be Carried Out With Overall Planning and in an Orderly Manner.

The technical transformation of existing enterprises and the building of new enterprises should be considered at the same time and be brought into the orbit of state plans. Such plans should be formulated in four aspects.

First is general planning. It should include major items of technical transformation that involve the overall situation of the national economy; items of technical transformation of major basic installations; the coordination and linking up of tasks of technical transformation of major departments, major trades and key enterprises; and the overall balance of funds, materials and technical forces.

Second is the planning of center cities with developed industry. Most of our country's industrial enterprises are concentrated in center cities, especially in large cities along the coast. There are a large number of old enterprises which should be transformed at once. The planning for technical transformation in center cities should be linked up with the transformation and development of these cities.

Third is the planning of technical transformation of trades. In formulating plans in this respect, we should make clear the orientation and key points of the technical development of these trades. We should promote the development of specialized cooperation and handle properly the relationship between production tasks and technical transformation. The technical transformation of machinebuilding industry should be linked up with the technical transformation of other departments so that it can provide timely advanced technical equipment.

Fourth is the planning of technical transformation of enterprises. We may start with some large enterprises. At present, key enterprises such as the Anshan iron and steel company, the Wuhan iron and steel company, the Nanjing chemical company and the No 1 auto plant have started work in this respect.

While carrying out technical transformation of existing enterprises, we should raise the management and operation level of these enterprises. We still have much work to do in this regard. Besides summing up our own experiences, we should also be good at learning useful experiences from foreign countries in order to promote smooth work in the technical transformation of industrial enterprises in our country.

BANK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON USING FOREIGN FUNDS

HK160237 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] China must manage foreign investment carefully and should seek to make the best possible use of this money, a Bank of China official told CHINA DAILY in a recent interview.

In using foreign capital to modernize her economy, China should observe the following guidelines, the official said:

China's debt service ratio -- the ratio of interest payments to income from transactions with foreign countries -- should be kept well below 15 percent. A higher ratio would indicate a danger of China's going too deeply in debt, the official said.

Domestic investment in joint venture enterprises should be at least equal to foreign investment. Overall, there is about three times as much domestic capital as there is foreign investment available for such projects, he said.

China should pay attention to the rate at which domestic enterprises can effectively "digest" foreign capital, as well as equipment and production techniques.

The official added that the Bank of China is planning to offer foreign exchange accounts to Chinese citizens, in order to allow diplomats, professors, and other workers returning from abroad to bank any foreign exchange they may have accumulated.

COMMENTATOR ON RECTIFYING PROBLEMS ON RAILWAYS

HK140857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Carry Forward the Railway's Good Style of 'the People's Railway Serving the People'"]

[Text] As early as the 1950's our railway departments had already developed the railway's good style of "the people's railway serving the people" praised by the broad masses of passengers and shippers. This good style was damaged during the 10 years of turmoil and even now has not been completely rectified. The railway departments have recently developed "the people's railway serving the people" activities with safety and punctuality, respecting the passengers and cherishing the cargoes and good quality services as the main contents along the whole line. This will give a great impetus to the work of arousing the revolutionary spirit of railway workers and developing gains of the national civility and courtesy month.

The railway is the main force among various means of communications in China. Nearly half the turnover of goods and more than half the turnover of passengers are undertaken by the railway. The quality of railway work exerts a direct influence on the national economy as well as the livelihood of the people and has an extremely important bearing on the maintenance of public order and the building of spiritual civilization. Therefore, "the people's railway serving the people" activities must first be properly developed in the passenger and freight transportation departments. Passenger transportation departments must strive to improve the quality of their services and provide facilities for the passengers. They are strictly forbidden from making things difficult for the passengers. Freight transportation departments must ensure safety in operation, prevent the breaking of rules and regulations in loading and unloading and reduce damage to goods. By means of "the people's railway serving the people" activities, there has been a marked improvement in the longstanding situation of "difficulty in purchasing tickets, difficulty in getting on trains and difficulty in shipping goods." Here, particular mention must be given to coal transportation. In China, the task of transporting coal from the west to the east and from the north to south is a very heavy one. Coal must mainly be transported by rail and accounts for more than 40 percent of the total transportation volume of the railway. The guarantee for industrial and agricultural production depends to a very great extent on the link of coal transportation. At present, there is a serious shortage of coal in areas of east China and northeast China where industries are concentrated. However, coal in such places as Shanxi, Ningxia and Nei Monggol cannot be shipped out. For the sake of changing this condition, we must, on the one hand, produce more coal in such places as east China and northeast China. On the other hand, railway transportation departments must use various means to tap transport potentials, raise transportation efficiency and transport more coal to guarantee the needs of production and construction as well as the livelihood of the people.

The railway is like an engine with many integrated parts. Various departments not only promote each other but also condition each other. For the sake of enabling the railway to better serve passenger and freight transportation, various departments must coordinate in unity and make progress together. Capital construction departments must speed up construction schedules, improve project quality and economize on the use of raw materials so that the benefits of various projects can be brought into play at an earlier date. Industrial departments must properly repair and build railway cars and supply high quality products to transportation departments.

Material departments must make a success of the work of supplying and managing materials and guarantee the needs of the transportation, industrial and capital construction departments. In short, various departments of the railway system must serve the people wholeheartedly.

We must conscientiously do a good job of safe railway transportation. Regardless of whether it is passenger or freight transportation, safety is a comprehensive target and the test for all basic work. The railway accidents which occurred frequently resulted in great loss of lives and property to the state and caused the already very strained transportation capacity to become even more strained. Most of the accidents which occurred on the railways recently were accidents caused by irresponsibility and were not fortuitous, and their causes could be found in the ineffective leadership, lax management and slack discipline of the units in which the accidents occurred. Various railway departments and units must conscientiously implement the instructions of the State Council and quickly change the poor condition of railway safety. Leading cadres at various levels must establish the mentality of safety first and carry out safety education for all the workers so that everyone will firmly establish the concept of holding himself strictly responsible to the state and the people, conscientiously implement the position responsibility system, strictly obey labor discipline and scrupulously enforce rules and regulations as well as operating rules.

We must pay attention to the work of training workers and incompetent people must not be allowed to work regular shifts. Cadres must constantly go down to lower levels to inspect safety work and to discover and eliminate unsafe factors in time. In the future, if a serious accident occurs, we must carry out investigation level by level to find out who is to blame.

Recently, in some railway sections, incidents of stealing rides, boisterously snatching and stealing state property and attacking trains have still constantly occurred. Railway departments must closely cooperate with the localities and look on reestablishing public order along the line as an important content of "the people's railway serving the people" activities. Bad railway order not only will cause losses to state property, but will also seriously affect passenger and freight transportation and endanger traffic safety. We must carry out legal education within and outside the railway, conduct education on cherishing and supporting the railway, protecting state property, observing public order, complying with social ethics, promoting healthy tendencies and combating unhealthy tendencies. Local people's governments at various levels must put up notices in urban and rural areas along the railway line and stipulate in explicit terms: It is forbidden to interfere with traffic commands or hold back a train under any pretext. It is forbidden to hop a freight car or to board a passenger car without a ticket. It is forbidden to attack trains. It is forbidden to pilfer or to boisterously snatch transportation materials. It is forbidden to dismantle and steal or to receive and sell railway equipment. It is forbidden to set up obstructions on the track. In lighter cases, violators will be subjected to criticism and education. In serious cases, violators will be punished according to law.

Leading railway cadres at various levels must set an example in "the people's railway serving the people" activities and give play to the role of pacesetters. In work, they must not be afraid to take charge and manage and must courageously shoulder responsibility. In economic matters, they must be honest in performing their official duties and be spotlessly clean. In life, they must work hard and live plainly and must not divorce themselves from the masses. In social contact, they must hold fast to their principles and resist unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we must educate the railway workers not to take advantage of the opportunity offered by strained transportation and the demands made by the broad masses of consumers on the railway or regard their position in "the people's railway serving the people" as personal authority to practice unhealthy tendencies.

The basic aim of our socialist railway is to be "the people's railway serving the people." To enable "the people's railway serving the people" to become a regular practice and system and to keep on improving service quality, railway party organizations at various levels must energetically strengthen ideological and political work and arouse the sense of honor and responsibility among the broad masses of workers to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

RAILWAYS, PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRIES HOLD TALKS

OW160445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Ministries of Railways and Public Security jointly called a telephone conference today to consolidate public order on railways. The telephone conference called on railway departments to work in close coordination with the local authorities to comprehensively improve public order along railway lines and strive to substantially improve railway public security within the year.

Owing to the impact of the chaotic decade, cases of riding trains without buying tickets, of many people hopping freight trains and of looting and stealing supplies being transported by rail have been frequently reported in recent years. In August last year, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council transmitted, with official comments, the "minutes of the forum on consolidating public order on the railways held by 10 provinces and areas and 10 railway bureaus," prepared by the Ministries of Public Security and Railways. To this end, the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees have strengthened leadership over public order on the railways and the public security departments and the railway public security organs at all levels, working in close coordination, have captured a number of criminal gangs and dealt with a number of criminals, thus improving railway security, but, incidents involving numerous people riding trains without buying tickets and hopping freight trains and cases of looting and stealing supplies being transported by rail currently continue in some places. Cases of train vandalism have also been reported. All this has seriously affected the safety of passengers and train operations.

At the telephone conference, responsible comrades of the Gansu and Lanzhou Railways Bureaus and the Hubei Provincial Public Security Department introduced their experiences in consolidating railway public security along the Tian-Lan (Tianshui-Lanzhou) line and in strictly dealing with looting incidents along the Han-Dan (Hanyang-Danjian) line. The main experience of the Tian-Lan and Han-Dan lines was that under the unified leadership of the provincial, municipal, prefectural and county CCP and government organs, the railway departments and local authorities, by working in close coordination, have mobilized forces from all circles, indefatigably consolidated public order along railway lines, dealt blows at criminals seriously endangering railway security, and continually handled the situation in a comprehensive way to ensure operational safety. Now, public order along these two sections has taken a noticeable turn for the better, the number of people riding trains without buying a ticket or hopping freight trains has greatly decreased, incidents of looting and stealing supplies transported by rail have been basically curbed.

Vice Minister of Railways Li Xuan and Vice Minister of Public Security Li Guangxiang spoke at the telephone conference. Li Xuan called on various railway bureaus to vigorously popularize the experience of the Tian-Lan and Han-Dan lines. He said: Railway bureaus at all levels must strengthen enterprise management and each bureau must assign a leading comrade to be specifically responsible for railway security. In the meantime, the bureaus must rely on local party and government organs and public security departments to quickly solve problems as soon as they are discovered.

Li Guangxiang emphasized in his speech: The railways are the vital arteries of the national economy, and the safety of railway transportation has a direct bearing on national construction and the people's livelihood. Railway security represents an important aspect of social security; public security departments at all levels must look upon railway security as an important task and grasp it firmly; they must concentrate their forces and straighten out those sections having serious cases of disorder, resulting in hopping freight trains, stealing, looting and vandalizing trains. Steps must be taken to strictly handle incidents seriously undermining the safety of railway transportation. In the meantime it is necessary to launch a propaganda campaign among the masses, teaching them to love and protect the railways.

NEW RURAL ECONOMIC COMBINATIONS REPORTED

HK150847 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Jul 82 p 4

["Opinion" column]

[Text] Ouyang Junbin, party secretary of the agricultural commission of Henan Province, and Qin Kangyu, a member of the provincial agricultural department, have made a study of the economic combinations which are a new form of economic organization in China's rural districts. The following are excerpts from their article:

The combinations are of various kinds. There are those between households and households, between households and production teams, and between neighbouring production brigades and people's communes. Some of the combinations are permanent, others temporary. They all come into being out of production needs.

The emergence of the combinations gives birth to "new collectives within old collectives" and "small collectives inside large collectives." Some people support this new development in rural districts, others oppose.

We believe that the birth and development of this new economic form is determined by the law that relations of production must suit the nature of the productive forces. Effective policies of the Central Committee after the third plenum in December 1978 have rectified equalitarianism and impractical direction in production. A new situation arises when incomes of the state, the collective and the commune members are all on the increase.

Now there are capital funds in the hands of the peasants. Labour productivity has been raised, and there is a surplus of farm hands. In Henan Province, 30 percent of the labour force should be more gainfully employed. The surplus even reaches 50 percent in certain cases. At the same time, skillful craftsmen and expert farmers need a greater collective to give full play to their skills.

On the other hand, some peasant households could not well fulfil their task for a lack of skill. Therefore, the new economic combinations came into being as a new form for more rational organization of labour power and use of funds and skills.

Characteristics

The study shows that the characteristics of the economic combinations are:

— Voluntary participation and mutual benefit.

— Ability of each combination to accumulate capital, to be responsible for profit or loss, to find market for its products.

— Good management and quick turnover.

— Ability to produce competitive and marketable products.

At present there are three main forms of such combinations.

1. Pooling of money to buy draught animals, tractors and instruments and to overcome shortage of means of production and capital.

2. Employment of skillful craftsmen in house-building, weaving and papermaking to teach and train other members.

3. Pooling of surplus labour to going in for transportation, processing agricultural products.

Practice has shown that these combinations have played an important role in developing diversified economy and enlivening a commodity economy in rural districts.

MINISTER DISCUSSES HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

OW150740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- China's new Minister of Education He Dongchang said today that he supports diversified development of higher education to accommodate China's uneven economy and culture. In a XINHUA interview, the minister, who was appointed two months ago, suggested that the concept of higher education be expanded to include any post-secondary education satisfying uniform requirements.

He Dongchang, 59, formerly dean and vice-president of prestigious Qinghua University here in Beijing, said China should have a varied and multi-leveled higher education.

With an underdeveloped economy, he explained, China can not and need not develop all its institutions of higher learning into regular four- or five-year universities, let alone attempt to copy institutions in the West. Society's needs for different specialists also call for different periods of schooling, the minister said, appealing for more two-year colleges at present.

A 1945 aeronautics graduate of China's Southwest Associated University, He Dongchang started teaching at Qinghua three years later and in 1955 helped establish the university's nuclear engineering department with himself as the dean. He served as vice-president of Qinghua between 1978 and last May.

The new minister said he supports development of radio, television and correspondence courses as well as adult higher education like night universities and workers' universities. He also encouraged people to acquire a college education on their own. However, he pointed out, there must be a strict examination system with uniform requirements for students following such courses. Those passing a single examination will be given a certificate with certain credits while college education diplomas will be awarded upon accumulation of enough credits, he suggested.

The minister advocated planned guidance for such courses of study to avoid teaching unwanted specialities. While supporting society-run colleges, he said they should serve the country's development without impairing the state plan.

Calling for restructuring China's higher education, the minister said the proportion between departments of liberal arts and science and students trained to be high-level, medium and primary specialists should be adjusted gradually to the needs of the country's economic and social development. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to set up a vocational and technical education system.

He Dongchang said that to overcome the disproportion in higher education, his ministry is preparing a planning department to forecast society's needs and offer advice on restructuring.

At present, college students needed by departments of finance, economy, law, management, agronomy and light industry by far outnumber the graduates provided by the state. The minister called it a long-term problem made prominent by recent years' economic readjustment that gives priority to the development in these fields.

To handle the disparity between higher education and state construction, he appealed for a broadening of the scope of some engineering specialities so that the students can have a wider range of knowledge.

The ministry is exploring the possibility of pre-assigning some students so that their courses can be changed to keep pace with their future jobs, he said.

He Dongchang suggested that colleges of agriculture, forestry and medicine and teachers' colleges enroll more students in rural, pastoral and forest areas with somewhat lesser qualifications. With practice of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, such students are willing to return upon graduation, he said.

Since the third plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's 11th Central Committee has paid great attention to the importance of education in the country's construction.

He appealed to gradually increase the budget for education which is still at a low percentage of the overall budget.

"China has a rich experience in education," the minister said, "the history of education in this country dates back to Confucius' days more than 2,400 years ago." He recalled China had in the past century learned from the educational experience of Japan, Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. "We will continue to make use of the experience of foreign countries, including those in the Third World," he said. But, he pointed out, China must embark on its own way of developing education and work out an educational system and structure suitable for China's conditions. Speaking of China's conditions, he emphasized two points:

China has a large population, an underdeveloped and uneven economy, which can not be changed totally over night.

On the other hand, China's colleges and schools, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their guiding principle, aim at cultivating students with a socialist outlook and to serve the people.

MOST GRADUATES TO BE ASSIGNED TO LOCAL UNITS

HK160225 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Only about one-fifth of this year's 310,000 college graduates will be assigned to organizations under the central government, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education's distribution department has told CHINA DAILY.

Last year, the bulk of the first class to graduate since the restoration of college entrance examinations was assigned to leading organizations. This year, 62,000 graduates will go to departments and enterprises under the central government; 248,000 will go to affiliates of local administrations.

The distribution department spokesman said that although the number of graduates this year is the largest in China's history, the task of assigning them jobs would have been completed by the beginning of this month, except that assignment of last year's graduates was delayed until early this year.

Despite the delay, he said, last year's distribution of graduates proved to be somewhat easier than expected.

With few exceptions, the graduates set out for their assignments cheerfully despite the anarchic effect of the "Cultural Revolution." Many of them were older than normal students, and were engaged or married, rearing children, or earning wages. More than half were native to the areas of their universities.

The State Commission for Planning, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labour and Personnel share the responsibility for the distribution of graduates.

This year's students are much like last year's so the job distribution procedures adopted at the beginning of the year are being used again.

The only complication is the addition of non-residential students at day colleges run by local administrations, of whom there were none last year.

Although these graduates are included in the state distribution plan, they have been supported during their studies by localities. Therefore most will be assigned by local authorities.

Based on experience, the departments concerned are stressing such areas as energy resources, communications, light industry, textiles, building materials, and teaching in normal schools.

Rural Areas

Graduates of normal schools and those who specialized in agronomy and forestry are certain to be posted to rural areas, the spokesman said.

College graduates are the most important form of aid that the central government can provide to border minority nationalities areas, he explained. Graduates assigned to Tibet, for example, will not be allowed to apply for reassignment home until they have spent eight years there.

Anyone who volunteers to work in these areas should be praised, the spokesman said. Those chosen to work there must be encouraged to accept their assignments, and those who come from these areas should be ready return to them.

Anyone who fails to report to an assigned post within 90 days without justification will be deprived of his qualification for assignment. No personnel department in the country is allowed to register such a person as a permanent worker or staff member for five years.

Efforts are also being made to stop any "backdoor" deals and privileged assignments. Parents in high positions have been called to meetings with provincial discipline committees to hear the rules explained.

WORKERS, STAFF EDUCATION CADRES' CLASS ENDS

OW142333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- The National Committee for Workers' Education and the State Economic Commission jointly held a ceremony in Beijing today to mark the conclusion of the study class for administrative cadres for education of staff members and workers in the country. Yuan Baohua, chairman of the National Committee for Workers' Education and vice minister of the State Economic Commission, addressed the ceremony.

Attending the study class were 121 regular students and more than 50 auditors. All of them are comrades from provincial, municipal and regional offices for education of staff members and workers (workers and peasants), pertinent ministries and commissions of the State Council, some industrial cities, enterprises and establishments, who are engaged in the work of education of staff members and workers.

After summing up the principal accomplishments of this study class, Yuan Baochua said that leaders at all levels must fully understand the position and role of staff and worker education in the four modernizations. He stressed: Staff and worker education is a task of prime importance concerning the success or failure of the four modernizations. It is the foundation for developing intellectual resources and promoting science and technology, the major way to quickly change the structure of our cadre ranks and an important component in the work of promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization. For this reason, it is imperative to plan early and do our best to grasp it as very important work.

Yuan Baohua said that currently five tasks must be grasped well in order to make staff and worker education a real success.

1. Carry out the work of staff and worker education according to the characteristics and law of this type of education.

2. Make positive efforts to create conditions for establishing training centers in conjunction with the consolidation of enterprises.

3. Further improve the organizations for staff and worker education and provide full-time personnel to handle the work.

4. Actively carry out research work on the theory of staff and worker education.

5. Discover and cultivate advanced examples and sum up and popularize advanced experience in staff and worker education. Yuan Baohua said; A national meeting of advanced representatives in staff and worker education will be held in the winter of this year or the spring of next year. Through this meeting our work of staff and worker education will be pushed to a new stage. It is hoped that early preparatory work for this meeting will be made in all localities and departments.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Lu Dong, vice minister of the State Economic Commission. Lu Dong and Yuan Baohua awarded certificates of completion of study to the students at the ceremony. Also present were Vice Chairmen of the National Committee for Workers' Education Song Kanfu, Zang Boping and Pu Tongxiu.

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS ECONOMIC ADVISERS' MEETING

OW150619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- The meeting to exchange experience on economic consultative services of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen was held this morning in Beijing. The meeting called on members of these two organizations to study new problems, to adapt to and open up new situations, and to make still greater contributions to offering economic consultative services in a planned manner.

For the past 2 years, many members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen have provided economic consultative services in various forms, with over 5,000 people having helped labor departments, neighborhoods, state enterprises and business units in consolidating and setting up more than 2,500 collective enterprises, providing jobs for over 83,000 people and training more than 40,000 employees and jobless youths.

Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, presided over today's meeting. Hu Juewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, delivered an opening speech. Hu Juewen said:
In recent years, under the concern and support of the party, the government and various social sectors, we have been providing services to give advice on economic matters. This is an effective way of serving national construction.

Practice has proved that the work being carried out by our two organizations is completely in keeping with the objective demands of socialist modernization in our country as well as the actual conditions of the two organizations and the ardent aspiration of their members.

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said: Democratic parties should uphold the party leadership, develop activities with initiative, carry forward the pioneering spirit, bring their own superiority into play, boldly open up new situations in the course of work, brave new trails and go all out indefatigably. Chen Yu, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Ren Wenzheng [0117 2429 2973], vice minister of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, also spoke at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Director Yang Jingren and Deputy Directors Jiang Ping [3068 1627] and Li Ding [2621 1353] of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible persons of the State Planning Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building, various democratic parties and mass organizations.

SYMPOSIUM ON MAO LITERARY, ART THINKING PROFILED

HK141203 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 6, 7 Jun 82 pp 9-11

[Article by Li Wen [3810 2429] "First, It Is Necessary To Uphold and Second, To Develop"]

[Text] Under the auspices of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Institute of Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the symposium on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art was held in Beijing from 6 to 12 June. More than 80 persons attended the symposium including some theorists and commentators on literature and art who were in Beijing, teachers on literary and art theories from colleges and universities, and professional writers.

Zhou Yang, adviser to the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, attended and addressed the meeting. Also participating in the meeting were He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee; Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture; and Lin Mohan, adviser to the Ministry of Culture. Chen Huangme, Feng Mu and Xu Juemin presided over the symposium. In his opening speech, Feng Mu briefly expounded on the principles, tasks, demands and guiding ideology of the meeting. In accordance with the essence of the resolutions passed at the sixth plenary session of the party, the symposium upheld the four basic principles, implemented the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," developed the practice of seeking truth from facts and of holding discussions on an equal footing and achieved gratifying results.

Comrades participating in the meeting reviewed the article by Comrade Hu Qiaomu, "Some Questions Concerning the Present Ideological Front," which had been recently republished in WENYI BAO. They also plunged into brisk discussion on how to scientifically assess and adopt a correct attitude towards Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

It Is Necessary To Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art

The participants unanimously pointed out that Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art is an important component part of Mao Zedong Thought. In his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and other articles on literature and art, Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the major experiences gained from all the movements for revolutionary literature and art since the May Fourth Movement of 1919 and showed clearly the orientation that literature and arts must serve the people, and in the first place workers, peasants and soldiers.

He set forth the idea of literary and art workers' integrating with the masses of the new era and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Comrade Mao Zedong also analysed the relationship between literature and the people, literature and life, literature and revolution, and between popularization and the raising of standards, origin and development as well as carrying forward the essence and using it for reference and the relationship between within the party and outside the party in the literary and art movements. He also solved a series of problems concerning theory, guidelines and policies for the proletarian literature and art of our country. The essence of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art was, is now and will remain the guideline for leading our revolutionary cause of literature and art to forge ahead. Many comrades further pointed out: It is necessary to adopt a scientific attitude towards Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. We must study and apply it in action, and we must uphold and develop it. If we do not adhere to Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art, we cannot begin to talk about developing it. If there is no development, we cannot attain the real goal of adhering to it. At present, we must continue to carry through outgoing reforms. We must differentiate between what are correct fundamental tenets which have been proven to be true through practice, and what are errors which stem from misinterpretation or the course of implementation. In particular, we must distinguish between what has been distorted by the leftist ideological trend on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and what are its true colors.

"Serving People and Socialism" Is an Important Development in Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art

The participants noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and the scientific tenets of the whole or Mao Zedong Thought have been and are still being revived and developed in the sphere of literature and art. The guiding ideology formulated by the party Central Committee on literary and art work is correct and fruitful. We must be clearly aware of this. At the same time, there are now two wrong tendencies which should not be neglected in literary and art circles or in socieity. One is trying to negate the essence of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and refusing to recognize its great theoretical contribution and its powerful, guiding role in the present literary and art cause. This is an expression of the bourgeois ideological trend of liberalization in the sphere of literary and art theory. The other one is ignoring history, dodging reality, continuing to adopt an attitude of metaphysics and dogmatism, blindly clinging to "every utterance being the truth," and denying the necessity of progressively developing Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art under the new historical circumstances. With a view to forging ahead, we must, therefore, wage struggle on the two frontlines.

They further pointed out: The practical conditions of today are quite different from those of 40 years ago when "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" was published. In particular, many new problems have cropped up in the course of practice under the present new situation. In accordance with the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must sum up historical experience, study the new situation, tackle new problems and constantly enrich and promote the Marxist literary and art theory.

The participants also centered heated discussion upon the relationship between literature and art, and politics. Many comrades noted: Literature and art cannot be divorced from politics. This is self-explanatory. The functions of revolutionary literature and art are: Socialist politics can be promoted and perfected by the strength of artistic images. But if we say judgment of all literature and art must be subordinate to politics and to a certain given political line, this does not square with historical practice of literature and art and also is not scientific enough in a theoretical sense. Literature and art as well as politics each belong to the superstructure and affect each other. In the final analysis, they must be subject to the economic base. Politics and literature and art are not the ends. They must, in the end, serve the great majority of the masses of people and help the people to propel history forward.

Since the third plenary session, our party has readjusted the policy of literature and art, putting forward the general slogan of "serving the people and socialism" for the literary and art work in the new period. This is an important development for Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

Literature and Art Must Become a Gigantic Spiritual Force in Guiding People Forward With Communist Ideology.

The comrades held: Comrade Mao Zedong advocated that literature and art must be for the people, and in the first place for workers, peasants and soldiers, and that literary and art workers must integrate themselves with the masses of the new era. This ideological theory has been proven to be completely true through protracted practice. We should give greater scope to it under the new historical conditions. Combining literature and art with the great majority of the masses of people is the main avenue for pointing to the orientation that literature and art "must serve the people and socialism" and also is the only way to bring about a flourishing arena for socialist literary and artistic creation. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the literary and art work in our country has begun to boom into prosperity. This is precisely attributable to the fact that literary and art workers have closely integrated themselves with the masses. At present, there are some literary works which are at sixes and sevens and have no connection with present-day life. A few comrades propagate the idea that literature and art should solely express egotism. There are also trends of liberalizing and merchandizing literary and art work. All of this completely results from the fact that some literary and art workers have been severely divorced from the masses. We must do our utmost to check such tendencies. Quite a few comrades also said: When plunging into the thick of life, writers and artists must pay attention not only to transforming their subjective world, but also to seeking sources for their creation work. Neither can be neglected. They must be done simultaneously. Generally speaking, transforming the subjective world of writers and artists involves their thoughts and feelings, correctly handling the relationship between subjectivism and objectivism and ceaselessly raising their cognitive ability. The party Central Committee explicitly points out: Most of our country's intellectuals have become part of the laboring people. Like workers and peasants, they are also objects the revolutionary cause depends on. It is wrong to separate the ideological remolding of literary and art workers from the self-remolding of the laboring people and regard them as two different matters in the sense of class nature. Everybody must continuously transform their subjective world while transforming the objective world. As spiritual engineers of mankind, literary and art workers should pay more attention to such remolding. They should study Marxism and society to the utmost. In the course of plunging into the thick of the struggle and life of the masses, they must consciously maintain an upright stand to combat the corrosive influences of bourgeois and other decadent ideas and to form and strengthen their Marxist world outlook. They must correctly understand and reflect the new era, portraying a new type of socialist people. With their excellent works containing noble ideas and perfect forms of art, they can inspire the people to join the socialist modernization. Literature and art must become trailblazers in improving social mood as well as a gigantic spiritual force in leading people ahead with communist ideology. Our literary works should neither exaggerate contradictions and describe our life as a gloomy one, nor should they evade contradictions and advocate the theory of no conflicts. Our literary works must fearlessly reflect contradictions and conflicts in real life, eulogize and affirm newly emerged people, things and ideas, as well as expose and criticize all old ideas, customs and influences which hinder socialist modernization. Both praise and criticism must stem from life, convince people of how things actually stand and help people to forge ahead courageously.

The "Double Hundred" Policy Requires That Socialist Literature and Art Be Devloped Through Struggle and Emulation.

Many of the participants point out: Advancing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was a significant development of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in the socialist period.

Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has once again carried out this policy, vigorously promoting the flourishing of literature and art in the new era. Owing to the sequelae of the 10 years of internal disorder and a certain degree of corrosive influences of the bourgeoisie which are being inevitably brought about by the open-door policy, we are bound to face various complicated problems in implementing the policy at the present stage. The "double hundred" policy requires that socialist literature and art be developed through struggle and emulation. If we renounce the party leadership and necessary struggle in the ideological sphere, we will commit rightist errors, leading to an overflow of bourgeois liberalization. Meanwhile, we will also commit the same errors as the "leftists" if we wage a struggle in the ideological field by simple and rude methods and if we doubt the correctness of the policy and forsake it just because of the emergence of osme erroneous things. Many comrades indicated: It is necessary to urge literary and art workers to continue to emancipate the mind. Aimed at the sole goal of "serving the people and socialism," it is necessary to bravely blaze new trails and to probe into the theory of literature and art. It must be allowed for anyone to make errors in the course of doing this work. We must help them correct their errors by proper methods. Freedom of criticism and self-criticism must be protected. We must take a clear-cut stand in criticising the literary works which run counter to the four basic principles. But we must not equate ordinary artistic and academic problems with political ones.

Many participants also pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen theoretical criticism of literature and art and reinforce the theoretical study contingent in this field. They said "criticism of literature and art must be developed" as Comrade Mao Zedong put it. A nation must have theoretical thinking. There must be correct theoretical guidance for literature and art work. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," theoretical workers in the field of literature and art have played an important role in setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder and carrying out thorough going reforms. But when compared with the flourishing development of literary and art work, obviously the theoretical criticism in this sphere still lags behind. The participants eagerly hoped that the literary and art leading departments and the party committees at all levels will pay more attention to theoretical criticism of literature and art, earnestly place the work of developing theoretical criticism on the major agenda and make still greater efforts to uphold and develop Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

It Is First Necessary To Uphold and Second, To Develop

On 12 May, Zhou Yang attended and spoke at the meeting. He noted that it is first necessary to uphold and second, to develop Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Since the publication of the "Talks at the Yanan Forum," our epoch has undergone radical changes. Great change has also taken place in the relationships between workers, peasants and intellectuals. The study of theory must be aimed at the new situation, and tackling new problems. Historical viewpoints are developing viewpoints. No development means stagnation and stagnation means no prospects. He stressed that we should neither cut Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art apart from the whole of Mao Zedong Thought, nor should we separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism, and nor should we isolate Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art from the May Fourth Movement for new literature and art. Zhou Yang also expressed his important views on the relationship between literature and art, and politics, as well as the problem of the present theoretical work in the field of literature and art. He said the slogan of plunging into the thick of life is correct. If writers can really identify themselves with the masses in thoughts and feelings, know the masses well in the thick of their struggle and try to be the real mouthpiece of the masses of the people, then they will not waver politically. When going into the life of the masses, writers and artists should not be observers, but should be persons who show them concern. They must maintain flesh-and-blood ties and share the weal and woe of the life they depict.

At the closing ceremony of the symposium, Chen Huangmei made a speech on behalf of the sponsors of the meeting. He pointed out: The symposium was a lively meeting in a solemn atmosphere. Generations of writers and artiists, old and young, have gathered together to air their own views and discuss matters of common concern. Their views on some issues are different, but they hold unanimous views on some major problems . This shows it is quite necessary to seriously study the "Talks" and Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. It will help in unifying understanding, establishing a clear orientation, strengthening unity and raising the consciousness of carrying out the party's policy on literature and art so as to make contributions in building socialist spiritual civilization.

PLA TO PUBLICIZE FILMS WITH MILITARY THEMES

OW141212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chiese 0730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- All PLA units will hold a propaganda month for films with military themes in August to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA.

The Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department has issued to all PLA units a "Circular on Holding a Propaganda Month for Films With Military Themes in Commemoration of the 55th Founding Anniversary of Our Army."

The circular points out: In August all units should concentrate on showing a number of feature films and documentary films with military themes and military education films and thus educate the broad masses of commanders and fighters in patriotism and revolutionary traditions with the contents of the education calling for love for the Chinese Communist Party, the socialist motherland, the people and the People's Army.

The circular calls on the PLA units to organize discussion meetings and mass film critiques after showing the films. It urges the PLA units to guide the cadres and fighters in studying our army's glorious history and traditions, learning from the lofty thinking of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the advanced characters in the films, consciously fostering lofty communist ideals, upholding the party's four basic principles, correctly understanding the questions concerning ideals and the future, vying to become pace setters in establishing socialist spiritual civilization and contributing to defending and undertaking the four modernizations.

The circular also demands that all PLA units show films and carry out propaganda activities to do a good job in supporting the government, cherishing the people and comforting retired veteran cadres.

Films Described

OW141345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- A number of films will be shown during the "1 August period in various parts of China in commemoration of the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA. They include a number of documentary films praising the brilliant exploits of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the wide-screen color feature film "The Tian Shan Trip" which depicts the lovely image of fighters of the new generation.

These films were produced by the "1 August" film studio. The documentary films include "Comrade Zhu De's Glorious Achievements," "Comrade Peng Dehuai's Glorious Achievements," "Comrade He Long's Glorious Achievements," "Comrade Chen Yi's Glorious Achievements," "Comrade Luo Ronghuan's Glorious Achievements," "Li Junjia" and "On the Border Defense Front" which portray the deeds and combat life of advanced PLA members.

The feature film "The Tian Shan Trip" is adapted from Li Bingui's prize-winning short story "Soldiers in the Depth of Tian Shan." The film describes what Li Qian, a young woman of Beijing, saw and heard during her trip to the Tian Shan in Xinjiang to visit her boyfriend Zheng Zhitong. It sings the praises of a PLA road construction unit in the snow-covered lofty mountain, represented by Zheng Zhitong and Yu Haizhou. It praises them for having a high degree of consciousness in placing the interests of the motherland above everything else. It praises their heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice. It expresses their communist thinking and character as shown by their attitude towards their personal future, happiness and love. It portrays the lovely image of the fighters of the new generation in the new Long March. All the PLA commanders and fighters who have seen this film say that it is a good film with profound ideological contents and artistic appeal.

SUZHOU MUNICIPAL LABOR REFORM SYSTEM EXAMINED

HK300936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Qi Xiangyan [7871 5046 1693]: "Reform in Labor System in Suzhou Municipality" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Suzhou Municipality is one of the cities throughout the country which does well in solving employment problems. Of a total population of 551,000 people, 354,000 people have been employed. This accounts for 64.2 percent of the entire municipal population. At present, graduates of the senior middle schools of the municipality obtain employment the same year they graduate. Graduates of junior middle schools will also be employed after a 2-year training period. All new entrants into the labor force have been basically absorbed by all trades and professions.

There are several factors contributing to the improved situation in the employment problem in Suzhou Municipality. First, the most important factor is that Suzhou has rapidly developed production. The total industrial output value in 1981 was more than 54 times higher than the period shortly after liberation and has increased by 37 percent over 1978 output figures. In 1981 the proportion of light industry reached 64.89 percent. At the same time, the municipality has restored and developed the handicraft units which can absorb a large number of people entering the labor force. Second, collective economy in Suzhou Municipality has developed very rapidly. This is beneficial to the settlement of the employment problem. Third, Suzhou Municipality has done well in conducting education classes for staff members and workers. Training has been given according to the needs of the society. This has created conditions favorable for employment. Fourth, Suzhou Municipality has carried out a series of reforms in the labor system so that the channels of employment will remain unimpeded.

This article will mainly discuss the labor reform system in Suzhou and its significance.

In recent years, Suzhou Municipality has surmounted all obstacles to continuously reform its enrollment system and has gradually devised a series of feasible enrollment methods which are beneficial to the development of the national economy and the four modernizations. To put it briefly, the main characteristic of this enrollment system is that the units concerned are truly allowed to select and recruit the best people and individuals have certain freedoms in job selection.

The enrollment principle of Suzhou Municipality is: Candidates sign up on a voluntary basis and their moral character and intelligence are assessed in an all-round way. Unified examinations are held and the units concerned are allowed to select and enroll the best applicants and the successful candidates will be assigned to work according to their ability.

The specific ways of doing things are: First of all, all people awaiting employment are encouraged to register and the municipal labor departments organize various departments responsible for the work, labor service companies and units concerned to discuss enrollment methods and assign enrollment quotas to the departments concerned. All candidates take a uniform examination provided by the municipal labor bureau. Various units concerned put forth their conditions for enrollment (including political conditions, sex, age, educational level, height, eyesight and a passing grade for enrollment). Then the labor departments make repeated verifications, hold consultations and carry out readjustments in accordance with the development and needs of various enterprise units and the situation in manpower resources. Finally, various units concerned formulate their general enrollment regulations. After the work has been completed, the municipal labor bureau collects all relevant data and issues a public notice to the whole municipality to start open recruitment work. In the notices issued by the municipal labor bureau, the principles, scopes, enrollment methods and the enrollment conditions and quotas of various units as well as the passing marks and pay and conditions offered by the units concerned are stated. After the publication of the results of the examination, youths awaiting employment bring with them their test scores or the results of their university entrance examination (they may use their university entrance examination grade if it is higher so that they may be exempted from the enrollment examination) to register at the units which they select according to their own conditions and wishes.

Various enrollment units concerned assess the candidates in an all-round way, morally, intellectually and physically. Those candidates who pass are enrolled in a highest-grade-first order until the enrollment quotas are fulfilled. During the enrollment period, various units concerned publish admission lists daily. Those unsuccessful candidates may register with other units in which there are no registration limits. After completing the enrollment work, various units make public the basic personal data of the successful candidates to that the masses are able to exercise supervision over the work and the units concerned are able to carry out their verification. Those newly-recruited workers are examined and approved by the municipal labor bureau without exception and the responsible units issue notices concerning 6-month probations. Those who fail to satisfy the enrollment conditions during the probation period are dismissed with the approval of the responsible departments concerned. After the probation period, those candidates who can satisfy the enrollment conditions are officially employed after the units concerned have reported the matter to the responsible departments and the municipal labor bureau for approval.

Since the implementation of the system of open enrollment of workers on a voluntary basis, Suzhou Municipality has recruited 14 groups of new workers (including apprentices and trained workers) from 1979 to the end of 1981. More than 28,900 persons have been recruited after a comprehensive examination. Suzhou Municipality has also improved its enrollment system every year and gradually devised a series of reasonable methods so that the situation in labor and employment is improving.

In 1981 Suzhou Municipality carried out large-scale enrollment work and 134 units simultaneously attempted to enroll workers. The number of workers to be recruited was great (they planned to enroll 7,040 people) and the timetable was pressing (only 5-7 days for registration). However, the municipality only spent 2 months or so to successfully accomplish the work. The units concerned and youths awaiting employment and their parents felt satisfied with the work. In general, the society responded favorably to the new enrollment system.

There are many advantages to the new enrollment system adopted by Suzhou Municipality which are beneficial to gradually overcoming various defects in the labor system, such as a state monopoly on job assignments, dichotomization and so forth.

FIRST, THE SYSTEM IN WHICH THE ENTERPRISES CONCERNED ARE ALLOWED TO SELECT AND RECRUIT THE BEST APPLICANTS AND IN WHICH THE PERSONS AWAITING EMPLOYMENT HAVE CERTAIN FREEDOMS TO SELECT THEIR JOBS IS BENEFICIAL TO AROUSING THE INITIATIVE OF THE LABORERS AND ENHANCING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISES.

The most serious defects of the old system of the "state monopoly on job assignments" and the "iron rice bowl" were that the units concerned and those who were awaiting employment were devoid of their right to selection. Therefore, they lacked initiative and enthusiasm. Enterprises were not satisfied with the labor forces assigned to them and those who were employed did not keep their minds on their work after they entered the units. The new enrollment system has provided the enterprises concerned with decisionmaking power to recruit new workers according to the needs of production and has given proper consideration to the individual interests and skills of the youths in their job selection. In so doing, both parties are willing to employ and to be employed and they feel satisfied with the work.

Generally speaking, those who are enrolled on a voluntary basis have kept their minds on their work. According to investigation, about 80-90 percent of those newly-recruited workers work actively and have made rapid progress. Youths recruited by a number of key factories and enterprises on the basis of high recruitment marks can generally satisfy the needs of production and they are fast in mastering techniques. This is a matter of vital significance to maintaining the stability of the workers ranks, enhancing workers technical proficiency and technical level and enhancing labor productivity. Since the implementation of the new enrollment system, commerce and service trades which people always looked down upon have employed a fairly large number of high-quality laborers on a voluntary basis.

SECOND, THIS METHOD IS BENEFICIAL TO FORMULATING UNIFIED PLANS AND MAINTAINING AN EQUILIBRIUM IN THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE LABOR FORCE UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE STATE -- "A UNIFIED PLAN DOES NOT MEAN RIGIDITY, WHEREAS ENLIVENING THE POLICY CAN ALSO PREVENT CHAOS."

It is no longer necessary for labor departments to take on the heavy burdens of deploying a labor force in a unified way. After freeing themselves from this hard and thankless load, they can devote their main efforts to the study of the party's guiding principles and policy and the way to make the labor system gradually conform with the development of the national economy under the new situation. Under the new labor system, the labor departments are responsible only for organizing unified enrollment examinations, coordinating and balancing the labor plans of various units and exercising supervision over the implementation of these policies and plans. In so doing, they free themselves from specific and trivial details. Suzhou Municipality has planned to develop the traditional silk cloth industry and textile industry. Through regulating the enrollment marks of the job applicants, the labor departments truly ensure satisfying the needs of the labor force in the two industrial departments mentioned above. It was difficult to accomplish such a task when the former system of the state monopoly for job assignments was implemented. Let us cite another example. To support urban construction and environmental and public health departments, the municipal labor bureau has formulated a policy to appropriately increase workers wages and welfare funds to attract more young people to work in these two departments and stabilize the workers ranks. All this has played an active role in readjusting to a certain extent the labor structure of Suzhou Municipality.

THIRD, THE NEW LABOR SYSTEM ENCOURAGES YOUNGSTERS TO STUDY CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND MAKE PROGRESS. THIS WILL BE BENEFICIAL IN RAISING THE QUALITY OF THE NEWLY-RECRUITED STAFF MEMBERS AND WORKERS AND ENHANCING THEIR SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL LEVEL.

Under the old system of the state monopoly on job assignments, it made no difference whether one studied or not, studied more or less or studied well or ineffectively. Students received jobs after their graduation as long as they muddled along in schools for several years, and workers were promoted and their wages increased after they had worked for several years. This system severely dampened the enthusiasm of youngsters for studying cultural knowledge, science and technology. The ideas that "early employment is better than studying more" and the "length of service is more beneficial than educational achievement" prevailed among parents and youths. At present, after the implementation of the enrollment system of overall examination and recruiting the best persons, graduates of junior middle schools undergo a 2-year training period. This has effectively promoted educational work of the whole municipality. After the conclusion of the unified enrollment examination of 1980, educational departments published the candidates' examination results in various schools concerned. This has objectively played the role of testing the teaching quality and promoting school work.

FOURTH, THE NEW ENROLLMENT SYSTEM IS A MATTER OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO CORRECTING THE PARTY'S WORK STYLE, OPPOSING UNHEALTHY PHENOMENA SUCH AS "PRIVILEGES" AND "BACK-DOOR DEALS" AND PROMOTING A REASONABLE DEPLOYMENT OF MANPOWER.

During the 10 chaotic years, unhealthy tendencies in the deployment of manpower such as "privileges" and "back-door deals" were common occurrences. They exerted a widespread pernicious influence. The system of recruiting workers by open examination and selecting the best applicants has basically ended the loophole of carrying out dishonest practices in employment. The fact that leading cadres have set an example has played a great role in reforming the enrollment system. The children of the deputy secretary of the Suzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the deputy director of the posts and telecommunications department were treated in the same manner as the children of the masses. Those who did not achieve passing marks or were in physically poor condition were eliminated through selection. The masses have been sincerely convinced.

The reform of the labor system in Suzhou is a good attempt and conforms with the objective requirements of the development of the socialist economy. It merits our attention.

SHANGHAI REPORTS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION EXPANDS

OW041313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Shanghai, July 4 (XINHUA) -- China's leading industrial city of Shanghai registered a 7.4 percent increase in the total value of industrial output in the January-June period over the same period of last year, based on statistics provided by the Shanghai Economic Commission. It has fulfilled 50.1 percent of the planned target for the year 1982. Production of light industry kept the same steady growth as last year, with an 8 percent increase over the first half year of 1981. This year Shanghai has turned out large amounts of consumer goods as demanded by the state and the society. Some goods which were short of supply a year before are in ample supply now. Durables favored by the people such as bicycles, cameras, knitting wool, television sets, radios and furniture in sets had a fairly big growth this year, ranging from 18.9 percent to 92.6 percent. Cassette recorders increased 120 percent and washing machines sevenfold. Heavy industry production had a 6.5 percent growth in the first six months, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase was fairly rapid, particularly with the machinery and electrical engineering industry, as more demands were placed for revamping of existing enterprises. Growth of the machinery industry, in its turn, has spurred the expansion of the metallurgical, meters and instruments, chemical and other industries.

An official of the Shanghai Economic Commission pointed out that the continuous steady growth of Shanghai industrial production in the first half of this year shows the initial achievements of the readjustment of the national economy. Industry is now developing on a sound and rational way, and the state and the people are both benefited.

According to statistics of the local branch of the People's Bank of China, residents' savings deposits in the first five months of this year increased by 400 million yuan, compard with the end of last December.

HANGZHOU HOLDS ENERGY CONSERVATION MEETING

OW051120 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On 2 July the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government held a mobilization meeting on energy conservation. Zhou Feng, secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Hangzhou, addressed the meeting. He said: Since the beginning of this year, our industrial production has been increasing steadily. With faster industrial growth and improved economic results, the situation is excellent. However, many problems still exist in production at present. A conspicuous problem is energy shortage, which directly affects normal industrial production and steady industrial growth. The leading cadres at all levels should attach great importance to this problem. Comrade Zhou Feng added: In order to solve the problem of energy shortage, we must adhere to the principle of conservation as the primary way.

GUANGDONG HOLDS FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE

Wang Quanguo Speech

HK120457 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Wang Quanguo Stressed Yesterday at the Provincial Finance and Trade Conference Strengthening Leadership Over Economic Work and Developing the Excellent Situation"]

[Excerpts] Speaking yesterday at the provincial finance and trade work conference being held in Foshan, provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang Quanguo stressed strengthening leadership and control over economic work and further developing the excellent situation in the province. Comrade Wang Quanguo first analyzed the situation in the province's finance and trade work. He pointed out that since the third plenary session, Guangdong has scored notable success in finance and trade work. Circulation work has stimulated the development of industrial and agricultural production and construction, and improved market supplies. Thanks to the efforts of the cadres and masses, the province has maintained relatively high growth in economic construction. However, there are also a number of problems in our economic work. For instance, there has been a decline in the volume of foreign trade; normal circulation channels are clogged; there has been no fundamental turn for the better in the economic results of industrial production; and there are many difficulties in agriculture. The cadres and masses of the whole province must work hard to solve these problems.

Speaking on questions of economic policy, Comrade Wang Quanguo said that the Central Committee's policies laid down since the third plenary session have been supported by the cadres and masses, who describe this as the third golden age since liberation. Recently, however, certain comrades have become apprehensive and worry that the policies will change. This is a complete misunderstanding. There will be no changes in the party's basic policies; there will be no change in the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. This is because practice has proven that this policy is correct and has been very effective in stimulating the development of production, promoting political stability and improving the people's living standards. The provincial CCP committee has repeatedly stressed the stability and continuity of policies. Of course, there may be some readjustments in certain specific policies. The provincial CCP committee and government recently issued relevant regulations aimed mainly at strengthening controls and correcting certain erroneous ways of doing things that have emerged, such as smuggling and peddling contraband, indiscriminately hiking prices and so on. Such things were not permitted by our policies anyway. As for certain policy readjustments such as the strengthening of controls over eight types of agricultural and sideline products, such readjustments are normal. This is because since the previous 111 types of products were reduced to 26, it has been found necessary after a period of practice to strengthen the sense of planning regarding certain products. In fact, as far as any one area is concerned, controls are only being actually strengthened over a few products. We hold that readjustments of certain specific policies are normal, because when a new policy is formulated it cannot be completely perfect right from the start. There will be such readjustments in the future in the wake of the test of practice plus the continual changes in the situation.

Comrade Wang Quanguo stressed: We must currently pay attention to the fact that certain comrades only reckon up the small accounts of partial interests and do not positively, correctly and completely understand the measures we have recently taken; they hanker for the liberalized ways of doing things in the previous stage when they made money through doing business and made fortunes amid disorder. With regard to this erroneous trend, which may be conscious or unconscious, the leading cadres at all levels must keep sober minds and strenghen education for the cadres and masses.

Comrade Wang Quanguo analyzed the relationship between strengthening controls and enlivening the economy. He said: Certain comrades are afraid that taking steps to strengthen controls will stifle the economy to death.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate that during the current period, the guiding ideology of the provincial CCP committee and government is that controls should be strengthened. This is because when we stressed "release" and "enlivenment" in the past, controls failed to keep abreast, with the result that certain phenomena of chaos appeared. In stressing controls, we are mainly seeking to promote still more healthy development of the economy, not stifle it to death. Places that have still not enlivened their economy must continue to do so. We must succeed in "liveliness without chaos, and control without stifling things to death." We must believe that we will certainly be able to embark on this new path and that there will be no repeat of the past situation of "chaos as soon as things are relaxed, and death as soon as controls are imposed."

Comrade Wang Quanguo pointed out: In order to correctly carry out the party policies, we must correctly handle the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. At present we must stress the interests of the state. This is because the series of party economic policies laid down since the third plenary session has effectively stimulated economic development and enabled the national economy to embark on the path of steady and healthy development. In the past few years the state has made very great efforts to improve the people's living standards. The peasants have indeed become rich in varying degrees, and there have been notable improvements in the living standards of the great majority of workers. At present the state's financial difficulties are rather great, and we cannot do any more to increase the peasants' income or improve the workers' living standards by reducing financial revenue and increasing expenditures. In the future, we can only increase the peasants' income and improve the workers' living standards on the basis of developing production and improving economic returns. We must step up education in taking simultaneous account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, strengthen our concept of the state, advocate making greater contributions to the state and ensure the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the state plans. Only with greater state financial strength, increased speed in building the four modernizations, and the enrichment of the state can the state apply still greater efforts in supporting agriculture and improving people's living standards.

Comrade Wang Quanguo stressed the importance of strengthening leadership over economic work. He said: Finance and trade work and price work represent a major issue related to the state's economic construction and the people's livelihood. This work is strongly related to policy and is very difficult. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership over it; otherwise, it cannot meet the needs of the new situation. As far as the party committees and government at all levels are concerned, they must strengthen leadership over the whole field of economic work. Since the third plenary session, the main efforts of the party committees and government have gradually shifted to economic construction; however, only some of the counties and municipalities have truly grasped the whole field of economic work in a unified way. Some counties and municipalities only pay attention to grasping agriculture or industry; they fail to attach sufficient importance to other economic work, and have not grasped the whole field of economic work in a unified way. Certain of our counties and municipalities are rather poor, and the state will provide support for those places, but the main thing is that the county and muncipal party committees and governments must improve their standard of leadership over economic work, truly grasp the whole field of economic work in a unified way, make all-round plans, focus on the key points, bring their local superior features into play, develop production and enliven the circulation channels. Only then can those places achieve a fundamental transformation. I hope that the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and governments will make common efforts to improve the standard of leadership over economic work.

Work Conference Ends

HK140911 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] The provincial conference on financial and commercial work convened by the provincial people's government concluded in Foshan today.

Provincial Vice Governor Yang Deyuan gave a summary report. He said that "how to carry out the general policy of developing the economy and ensuring supplies is still a question of the first importance for our financial and commercial work. The development of production will provide circulation with a solid material basis. Financial, trade, supply and marketing, and grain departments, as well as banks and all other financial and commercial departments, must do a good job in supporting industrial and agricultural production and providing it with more funds, material resources and technology so that the purchase of its products and the people's income can be increased and the export trade be promoted on the basis of the development of production."

Referring to the open-door policy, Yang Deyuan said that "the import of foreign capital and advanced technology is aimed at promoting our national industry and raising our ability of self-reliance. Foreign exchange must mainly be used to import equipment, technology and raw materials which are useful in developing production. They must not be used to import excessive or unnecessary consumer goods."

On the question of studying and applying objective laws, Yang Deyuan said: "When fixing commodity prices and working out economic policy, it is necessary to study and apply the law of value and take note of the rational price parities between different commodities. Adjusting prices and formulating policies in a blind way will inevitably be punished by objective economic laws."

Yang Deyuan also said a few words about the purchase of agricultural and sideline products, the sales of industrial products in the countryside, prices and the market, financial work, the reorganization of enterprises and the struggle against serious economic crimes. "In conclusion, Comrade Yang Deyuan required the broad masses of cadres and staff on the financial and commercial front to constantly study the new situation, solve new problems and improve management so that a breakthrough can be made in the financial and commercial work in this province."

GUANGDONG PROVINCE DEVELOPS FOREIGN TRADE

OW151435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 15 Jul (XINHUA) — Since the central authorities decided on adoption of special policies and flexible measures for Guangdong Province's economic activities with foreign countries, the province has doubled its foreign trade volume, promoted economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries in a preliminary fashion and achieved noticeable economic results.

An important way for Guangdong Province to promote foreign trade is to process and assemble materials supplied by foreign firms and export the end products. At present, the province produces more than 200 such products. About 3 million workers are engaged in processing and assembling materials supplied by foreign firms.

In the past 3 years, the amount of products purchased in Guangdong Province for export has increased by 98.5 percent. The province's 1981 export trade volume increased by 160 percent as compared with 1978. The number of name-brand export commodities each earning more than $10 million in foreign exchange annually has risen from 22 to 34.

Between the second half of 1979 and the end of 1981, Guangdong Province signed 13,872 contracts with foreign firms on processing and assembling materials supplied by the foreign firms, production according to designs supplied by the firms, compensatory trade, joint ventures and foreign loans. The foreign capital being used in Guangdong Province amounts to more than $550 million. In the first 5 months of this year, Guangdong Province basically fulfilled its foreign trade plan.

GUANGXI KUOMINTANG FORUM DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION

HK140918 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held an experience-exchange work conference of five provinces and regions of central south China in Nanning from 6-12 July.

Attending the meeting were a total of more than 70 representatives from Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Henan and Guangxi. Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, especially came from Beijing to Nanning to attend this conference. He gave a speech at the closing ceremony. Under the guidance of the line and general and specific policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in compliance with the work guideline formulated by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee calling for concentration of efforts on modernization and on promoting the reunification of the motherland, the conference summed up and exchanged experiences in organizational work and serving the modernization effort and promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The conference unanimously held that the most fundamental experience for the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee in the past 32 years has been to follow the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party. In the future we must continue devoting assiduous efforts to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles and make new contributions to socialist modernization and to promoting the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland by the return of Taiwan.

During the conference, autonomous regional CCP committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Secretaries Qin Yingji and Zhou Guangchun cordially received the representatives attending the meeting. Liao Lianyuan, head of the united front work department of the regional CCP committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

GUANGXI ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK140928 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] Since the beginning of this year, party organizations and people's governments at .l levels in our region have realistically strengthened leadership over industrial and communications work. "In the first half of this year, total industrial output value for the whole region showed an increase of 16.94 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Increased output was achieved by 12 prefectures and cities, 11 of them with an increase of more than 10 percent over the corresponding period last year. Among those areas exceeding the average rate of growth of the whole region were Yulin Prefecture, Liuzhou Municipality, Hechi Prefecture and Guilin Municipality. Of 78 major products in the region which were assessed on a priority basis, annual targets for 47 were fulfilled by more than 50 percent. Sixty-one showed an increase compared with the corresponding period last year."

"Though the chemical fiber department was subjected to the inconvenience of an on-the-spot inspection, light industry still showed a continuous growth rate of 18 percent. Heavy industry, which was in a difficult plight last year, began picking up this year, chalking up a growth rate of 14 percent. Of the 50 major products assessed in the whole region, 80 percent showed different degrees of improvement in quality. Of the 57 raw material consumption indices assessed on a priority basis, 41 (or 71.9 percent) showed stability or a decline. By the end of June, profits realized in the whole region showed an increase of 23.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Profits turned over to the higher authorities registered an increase of 18.4 percent. Annual labor productivity rose by 16.6 percent."

In the first half of this year, steady development also marked communications and transportation in our region. The volume of passenger and cargo transportation by trains and automobiles and by water exceeded the projected rate of growth. Automobile transportation and shipping costs for goods per 1,000 ton kilometers dropped 5.6 percent and 1 percent respectively. For profits turned over to the higher authorities, the annual plan was fulfilled by 73.6 percent, an increase of 46.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

HENAN HOLDS SEVEN MEETINGS ON ECONOMIC WORK

HK231119 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] According to HENAN RIBAO, the Henan Provincial People's Government recently held seven successive meetings of the provincial governor and vice governors to handle official business. In close connection with the realities of the province's planned production and circulation sphere, the meetings conscientiously analyzed economic returns gained during the first 4 months of this year and studied measures to tackle economic tasks in a comprehensive way.

Since the beginning of this year, vast numbers of cadres, staff and workers throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the national conference on industry and communications. From guiding of ideology to actual work, they have started getting on the track of increasing economic returns. At present, there is a good situation in all our economic work. After waging the arduous struggle to combat drought in the agricultural field, we may reap a good summer harvest in the near future. There has also been a steady increase in our industrial output with the initiation of a good development of economic returns. During the first 4 months of this year, the province's total value of industrial output increased by 15.7 percent, its income from sales increased by 14.16 percent, its profits increased by 14.58 percent and the labor productivity of personnel as a whole increased by 8.6 percent compared with the same period last year. However, major targets for economic returns have been most unsatisfactorily set, such as targets for profits to be turned over to the higher authorities, targets set for the turnover of circulating funds and targets set for fixed production costs. Some targets for this year are even lower than last year's targets.

HUNAN INSTRUCTIONS ON IMPROVING URBAN MANAGEMENT

HK051402 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued instructions on strengthening urban management, demanding that CCP committees and governments at all levels make up their minds to carry out comprehensive management and work hard for several years to basically eliminate the state of dirtiness, disorder and discourtesy so as to change the urban appearance throughout the province.

The instructions said: Leaders at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening urban management and changing the guiding ideology of urban work. They must change the idea of attaching more importance to construction and less to management to the idea of grasping construction on the one hand and management on the other and include urban management on their agenda.

The instructions stressed: It is necessary to strengthen the building of the professional urban management force and enhance the social status of professional urban management personnel. It is imperative to seriously deal with the situation of indiscriminately making things difficult for and even assaulting urban management personnel.

In conclusion, the instructions of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government demanded that in accordance with the regulations which the central authorities and the province proclaimed on strengthening urban management and in conjunction with the actual situation of their localities, all municipalities must formulate detailed rules and regulations for enforcement and work out the method of management.

SICHUAN SHOWS INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK050842 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Summary] "According to a SICHUAN RIBAO report, since the beginning of this year, Sichuan's industry and communications front has developed industrial production by focusing on improving economic returns, worked hard to overfulfill production quotas and, on their own initiative, straightened out enterprises in an all-round way, strengthened organization and leadership over production and strengthened ideological and political work. It has obtained good results through the hard efforts of the cadres and the workers. Industrial production increased gradually in the first half of the year and economic returns were also improved. The province's total industrial output was increased by 11.3 percent over the corresponding period last year. Profits submitted to the state by the local industrial units also increased."

The situation of energy production has always been good. The production quotas for the first half of the year for coal, electricity and natural gas were all overfulfilled, providing good conditions for industrial development. Heavy industrial production rose again. The province's total heavy industrial output increased by 13.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. The province's total light industrial output in the first half of the year increased by 8.9 percent over the corresponding period last year. Communications and transportation departments also increased production, and the volume of freight was increased respectively by 10 and 7.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. This year's guiding ideology for organizing production was changed. Generally speaking, importance has been attached to improving the economic returns. "From January to May, the province's local industrial units achieved a sales income of 4.7 billion yuan, showing an increase of more than 7 percent over the corresponding period last year."

However, certain problems still exist in industrial and communications production. The main ones are: The quality of some products fluctuates and production costs rise; there are also transportation problems as a result of a relatively rapid increase in heavy industrial production; certain products are unmarketable, thus causing stockpiling; and so forth. In order to tackle these problems and achieve a more rapid economic improvement, the provincial government has decided to hold a telephone conference this afternoon to make arrangements for the province's industrial and communications production.

XIZANG MEETING NOTES PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

HK280325 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the Standing Committee of the Xizang CPPCC recently held a forum to discuss the region's enrollment work in institutes of higher education and its education work in recent years. The meeting noted the achievements and also the problems, and put forward measures for improving things.

(Qiaoerba Duojierzhu), deputy director of the regional education department, made a speech on the situation of work in recent years. He said: From 1977 to 1981, institutes of higher education enrolled over 2,000 students in Xizang. Quite a large proportion of them were of minority nationalities. "However, there are also a number of problems. The main ones are: There is a serious lack of sources of Tibetan and other minority-nationality candidates for the examinations, their quality is rather poor, and few can be selected."

The CPPCC standing committee members held: The students enrolled in minority-nationality areas should be mainly of minority nationalities, so as to create conditions for cultivating minority-nationality cadres. It is necessary to expand the sources of candidates, first among the minority nationalities. The members also put forward the following views:

"1. The schools must strive to build strong and united leadership groups and seriously implement the party's education principles.

"2. Strengthen ideological and political education in secondary schools, to ensure that the students can develop morally, academically and physically.

"3. Strengthen the building of the force of teachers and strive to improve the quality of teaching.

"4. Do a good job in running key secondary schools and bring about an all-round improvement in teaching in secondary schools, so as to lay a firm foundation for student enrollment in institutes of higher education."

FAVORABLE SITUATION IN XIZANG RURAL AREAS SEEN

HK231101 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[XIZANG RIBAO 22 June commentary: "The Situation in Rural and Pastoral Areas of Xizang Region Is Now in the Ascendant"]

[Text] The commentary says: Since winter last year and spring this year, in accordance with the spirit of the national conference on rural work, all areas throughout our region have seriously summed up their experiences in implementing, perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural and livestock production responsibility system, further readjusted the production relationship between rural and pastoral areas and opened up and developed the excellent situation in agricultural and livestock production. At present, the public in rural and pastoral areas are reassured, peasants and herdsmen are enthusiastic about turning from poor to wealthy and agricultural, livestock, forestry and sideline production is advancing full steam ahead. The situation in rural and pastoral areas is just opening up.

The commentary says: Over the past half year or more, our region has mainly grasped the following several links in summing up the experiences in implementing, perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural and livestock production responsibility system:

First, all places have firmly grasped the study, publicity and implementation of the minutes of the national conference on rural work, corrected their understanding, eliminated the various misunderstandings of the production responsibility system and unified the ideology of the cadres and the masses on the basis of the spirit of the minutes. In light of the confused ideas existing among relevant cadres and commune members, Shannan Prefecture, Lhasa Municipality and Nagqu and Ngari Prefectures have laid stress on education in the one persist, two long-term no changes, and taking three things into consideration, so as to enable the cadres and commune members to strengthen their spontaneity for persisting in the road of socialist collectivization, to heighten their understanding of the production responsibility system, to clearly understand the importance of taking the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into consideration and to strive to make even greater contributions for the country. In the course of unifying ideology and understanding on the basis of the spirit of the minutes, Qamdo and Shannan Prefectures have helped the cadres and the masses draw a clear ideological and political demarcation line between peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion and commune members dividing up the land and going it alone, between ownership and right of use, between working hard to become wealthy and speculation and profiteering, between mutual help and cooperation and hiring labor for exploitation and between difference of income and polarization among the peasants. Therefore, they have eliminated the confused ideas and all kinds of worries.

Second, with the spirit of the minutes as the guiding principle, all places have further implemented the policies, concluded contracts and correctly handled the relationship between state monopoly and full responsibility.

In light of their actual local situation, many prefectures have emphasized that production teams must make unified arrangements for the cultivation plans, communes and brigades must engage in collective industry and sideline occupation in a unified way and communes and brigades must use and control in a unified way pastures, water conservation facilities, mechanical and electrical equipment and large and medium-size agricultural machinery and tools. Meanwhile, all places have paid attention to the signing and concluding of contracts, and the duties, powers and interests of the collective and the individual have been fixed in the form of mass legislation. Some counties have mobilized the masses to establish the necessary system for fulfilling contracts to uphold the dignity of contracts. They have thus vigorously given play to the superiority of the unified collective undertakings and also inspired the enthusiasm of individual undertakings.

Third, the readjustment of commune and brigade leadership groups has been strengthened and the grassroots organizations have been brought into play in the course of perfecting the production responsibility system. On the whole, Shannan Prefecture carried out the readjustment of commune and brigade leadership groups in four parts:

In the first part the prefecture conducted penetrating investigation and study to clearly understand the situation of grassroots cadres. In the second part all county CCP committees ran training classes to train commune and brigade cadres in turn, by stages and in groups. In the third part criticism and self-criticism was conducted in conjunction with reality, good party members and good cadres were assessed and activities of commending the progressives were vigorously carried out. In the fourth part leadership groups were reelected and the grassroots cadres work responsibility system was established.

In the course of readjusting commune and brigade leadership groups, many places have organized commune and brigade cadres to conduct discussion about what they serve as cadres for, whom cadres should serve and how cadres suit the new situation. They have led them to take the socialist road, taught them to spontaneously implement the line, principles and policies of the party, cherished their enthusiasm for work and creativity, supported their work, showed concern for them and helped them overcome their practical difficulties in production and livelihood. The situation of grassroots leading groups and cadres has become much better.

Commune and brigade cadres have inspired their spirit and actively led the masses to perfect the production responsibility system and to develop agricultural and livestock production. In addition, all areas have linked perfecting the production responsibility system with promoting the all-round development of agricultural and livestock production. Under the guidance of the state plan, in light of the reality of localities, the internal structure of agricultural and livestock production has been readjusted. The production measures for agricultural and livestock production have been carried out in light of local conditions and the activities of scientific farming and scientific breeding of livestock have been vigorously carried out. While stepping up agricultural and livestock production, we must open all avenues for sideline production, vigorously conduct diversification and develop household sideline production. Therefore, the economy of rural and pastoral areas has quickly developed, people's livelihood has remarkably improved and the masses' mental outlook has undergone an apparent change. Peasants and herdsmen are full of confidence and energy to achieve a small change in 3 years and to quicken their steps in turning from poor to wealthy.

In conclusion, the commentary by the XIZANG RIBAO reporter says: Judging from the situation in rural and pastoral areas of the whole region, the work of perfecting the agricultural and livestock production responsibility system is just beginning. The development in various areas is also uneven. Our future work is still very arduous. Therefore, all areas must further study, publicize and implement the minutes of the national conference on rural work, further unify the ideology of the cadres and the masses on the basis of the spirit of the minutes and seriously sum up the practical experiences of the preceding stage.

We must adhere to the principle of taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions and of giving guidance according to different categories. We must further do a good job in summing up the experiences in implementing, perfecting and stabilizing the production responsibility system to make the economy of rural and pastoral areas progress relatively healthily and smoothly.

YUNNAN MILITARY COMMANDER VIEWS IMPROVING WORK

HK301414 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Yunnan Provincial Military District Commander Chen Jiagui [7115 1367 6311]: "Putting Militia Work on a Sound Basis in Three Aspects Is an Important Content of Strengthening Border Defense Construction"]

[Text] On this day 20 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong issued the directive on "Putting Militia Work on a Sound Basis Organizationally, Politically and Militarily." Today, as we are cherishing the memory of the attention paid by Chairman Mao to militia work during his lifetime, we deeply sense that Chairman Mao's directive on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects is still of important guiding significance to militia building during the new historical period, and that putting border areas' militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily is an important content of strengthening border defense construction.

At present, we are in a new historical period and the focus of the work of the whole party is the four modernizations. How are we to enable our militia work to meet the needs of border defense and the needs of protecting the four modernizations under the new situation? After investigating the working conditions of our militia units in border areas throughout the province, we deeply sense that during the new historical period, there should be no change in either the strategic position of the militia or the role played by the militia, and that Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war was in the past, is at present and will be in the future our magic weapon for defeating the enemy. With regard to this point, there must be no misunderstanding or vacillation whatsoever. Yunnan is located on the frontier and faces Vietnamese expansionists. Therefore, it is more pressing and important for Yunnan to promote militia work. Over the past few years, we have energetically strengthened border defense construction and have adopted such important measures as carrying out political and ideological education for militia organizations in border areas and strengthening organizational building and military training for militia organizations in border areas. As a result, militia ranks have become smaller in number but have also become more highly trained, the military and political qualities of the militia units have been greatly enhanced and the combat effectiveness of our militia units has also been strengthened. Militia units in areas bordering Vietnam have on many occasions either conducted military operations conducted by PLA frontier units, thus defending the motherland's sacred territory. Taking charge of their localities, our militia units have set up outposts, held positions, protected the masses engaged in production from attacks, hit hard at Vietnamese harassment and safeguarded the security of border areas. Advanced militia squads, advanced militia platoons and advanced individuals from militia units have emerged in large numbers. During the struggle to protect border areas, vast numbers of our militiamen were ready to assemble at the first call and were capable of fighting and winning. A fundamental experience in having such militiamen is that we must unremittingly follow the way forward for militia building as pointed out by Chairman Mao and conscientiously put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Of course, our modernization program has set higher demands on militia building. Our militia must be organized in a better way and be highly disciplined.

Our militiamen must have a more courageous and indomitable militant spirit, be capable of skillfully operating their weapons and equipment, and master military tactics and techniques for conducting military operations under modern conditions in specific environments such as mountainous frontier districts and the jungle on the frontier. To meet these demands, we must do well in solving the following problems at present:

First of all, we must deepen our understanding of the strategic position of the militia and the role played by the militia under the new situation. The four modernizations advanced by the party Central Committee include not only the modernization of industry, agriculture, and science and technology, but also the modernization of our national defense. It is true that the modernization of our national defense must have the modernization of industry, agriculture, and science andtechnology as its foundation. However, without the protection offered by the powerful military forces including the militia, it will be impossible for our country to have solid economic strength. The two supplement each other. The militia is an important organizational foundation of army building and is also a component part of the modernization of our national defense. Party committees at all levels must regard militia work as their day-to-day work, regularly discuss and check up on militia work, sum up good experiences in militia work, solve existing problems in militia work, and strengthen concrete leadership over militia work. The provincial military district, military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments at county levels must attach major importance to militia work and devote their major energies to promoting militia work. They must also conscientiously respect and accept the leadership of local party committees, always ask the leadership of local party committees for instructions, always report on their work to the leadership of local party committees, make realistic suggestions in a timely manner in accordance with actual local conditions, and be good at giving advice. At the same time, they must be good at integrating militia work with the central tasks of localities, arrange and carry out militia work around economic construction, and give full play to the key leading role played by militiamen during the construction and the protection of the four modernizations.

Second, it is imperative to do well in carrying out political and ideological work for militiamen. This is aimed at guaranteeing a sound political basis for militia work. Political organs of people's armed forces departments at all levels must devote their major energies to promoting political work for militiamen, flexibly apply the PLA's political work experience to militia work, and carry out political and ideological work for every link in militia work. The militia's political and ideological work must be integrated with the central task of the party. Political and ideological education for militiamen must be listed in the plans of propaganda departments of local party committees, and the political and ideological education for militiamen must be jointly grasped and conducted by political organs of people's armed forces departments and local party committees. We must regularly conduct education on the party's line, guiding principles and policies for militiamen. Moreover, in accordance with the characteristics of militiamen and in close connection with the militiamen's ideological reality, we must also conduct education in the situation and combat readiness, in the nature, tasks and fine tradition of our militia, in patriotism and revolutionary heroism, and in the "five stresses and four beauties" and the "four haves, three stresses and two braves." We must carry out the activities of vying with one another in creating advanced units and in becoming advanced individuals, and put political and ideological education on a sound basis.

Third, we must strengthen military training for militiamen and increase the combat effectiveness of our militia forces. During the training we must stress the main points and emphasize practical results. We must conscientiously do well in the basic and practical training of basic-level armed militia cadres and militiamen, promote the command training and the training in combat styles for basic-level militia cadres, and complete as quickly as possible the training of a contingent of key militiamen who are capable of carrying out fighting tasks for border defense.

Training methods must be adopted in accordance with local conditions and the quality of the trainees. Training departments at all levels must uphold the system of checking on and assessing training and strictly check on and assess every unit's training personnel, training times, training content and training results.

Fourth, leaders at all levels must further improve work style, pay attention to studying new conditions and solving new problems, and constantly sum up and spread new experiences in militia work. We must not only see certain difficulties in militia work as created by the implementation of various forms of the production responsibility system and the economic responsibility system in factories and rural areas, but must also see that many favorable conditions and broad prospects have been created and opened up for militia work by the new situation in the four modernizations and the party's current policies. We must investigate and understand in a timely manner all these new conditions and new problems, and study with local cadres and people the ways to resolve contradictions. We believe that we can surely promote militia work and militia building under the new situation and turn our border defense into a strong border defense as long as we constantly study new conditions and solve new problems.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PLA EDUCATION CIRCULAR -- To mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, the Political Department of the Guizhou Provincial Military District recently issued a circular to all units of the military district, demanding that all PLA units link education in patriotism with anticorruption education and seriously organize commanders and fighters to study relevant articles and memoirs which have been published by the papers. The circular calls on them to learn from the great meritorious service of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to conduct traditional education in supporting government and cherishing people. Around Army Day on 1 August, all PLA units must send comfort groups to comfort organs of the party and the government of localities and mass organizations. They must also comfort dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, retired PLA cadres and injured and sick servicemen. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Jun 82 HK]

SICHUAN TRANSPLANTS PADDY RICE -- Despite low temperatures and summer drought, cadres and commune members in rural areas in Sichuan Province have fulfilled the province's quota for transplanting paddy rice on some 45 million mu. They have laid a good foundation for striving for a bumper paddy rice harvest this year. The province transplanted more early and mid-season rice this year than in any previous year. More than 80 percent of the rice was of superior seeds. In the course of transplanting, all places strengthened leadership and helped communes and brigades establish and perfect the responsibility systems of breeding draft cattle by themselves and controlling and using water. They also promptly organized supply of chemical fertilizers and diesel oil to facilitate transplanting paddy rice. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jun 82 HK]

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING RIBAO ON MARKET MANAGEMENT EXCESSES

HK140552 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Reporter's feature: "Tidying Up Disorder Must Not Be Done in a Disorderly Way -- A Commentary on Market Management Issues"]

[Text] Over the past few months, under the pretense of tidying up disorder, departments and personnel concerned in some localities of our province have committed excesses in all types of urban markets, thus hampering efforts to enliven our markets. For example, some environmental sanitation departments removed wheels from some mobile shop carts engaged in selling goods, broke off the arms of steelyards, and confiscated all commodities found in such carts, thus forcing the carts to stop doing business. Some of them wantonly confiscated people's business licenses and cameras or imposed fines on people at will. Some departments concerned also sent a large number of people's policemen to markets to unilaterally suppress temporary small retailers and peddlers who had the permission of industrial and commercial departments to do business. Some of them even stopped at road junctions those peasants who tried to go into town to sell their eggs and other agricultural and sideline products. These excesses have created bad impressions among the masses of people. As a result, people have been misled into thinking that the party's policy on enlivening markets has been changed.

After learning about these conditions, this reporter visited the markets of several municipalities and interviewed personnel of departments concerned. I deplored the things I saw and heard. On Sunday, 13 June, I visited five markets engaged in trading in agricultural products in a municipality with a population of 1 million. The five markets were relatively desolate and business was rather bad. During my visit to one of the markets on 13 June, I was told that in former days, the market always had more than 30 fishdealers, over 100 dealers in Chinese cabbages and some 20 to 30 dealers in dried bean curd. On 13 June, the market had only 10 dealers in Chinese cabbages and 3 dealers in dried bean curd, and did not have a single fishdealer. These conditions are the aftereffects of a large-scale operation for "tidying up disorder." Although the people's cries of discontent have been raised everywhere, a leading comrade of a department concerned was pleased with and praised these conditions as "just sound."

With regard to illegal business activities in markets and with regard to those who block traffic and hinder sanitation work in markets, this reporter believes that it is quite necessary for departments concerned to strengthen management work and to adopt relevant disciplinary measures in accordance with specific conditions. This kind of tidying up of disorder is advantageous to safeguarding order and promoting economic prosperity in markets. This will enliven markets without causing disorder. However, the deeds of some departments concerned are not deeds of tidying up disorder, but are deeds of suffocating enlivened markets. These departments have not strictly distinguished between disorderly markets and enlivened markets. Moreover, they have not proceeded from the interests of the whole. They have merely stressed partial and local interests. They have even overstepped their authority, acted as they pleased, and indiscriminately lashed out at others. They have treated enlivened markets as disorderly ones. These are unpopular practices. Urban markets are involved in meeting the people's multifaceted needs. If we implement the simple method of attacking and ousting people from markets, fewer and fewer commodities will appear on the market, commodity prices will be higher and higher, there certainly will be adverse effects on the normal relationship between supply and demand on the market and the channels for the circulation of commodities will be blocked. Implementing this method will create an opportunity for speculators to exploit, will inconvenience the masses and will also be detrimental to the development of production.

It is known to all that enlivening markets and promoting economic prosperity in both urban and rural areas are the major economic policies formulated by the party's third plenary session. Over the past few years, all our departments have made joint efforts to remove ideological obstacles and to break through forbidden zones. Everyone has endured difficult times in making great efforts to create today's dynamic situation. Although the current situation is still not dynamic enough, the broad masses of the people are pleased with it. All departments concerned should treasure this and must not attach importance to partial and local interests at the expense of the whole. We must treasure the overall situation, jointly safeguard it and promote its consolidation and development.

As for the study of ways to promote market management and bring about normal order in markets, we should study the experience gained by Tiexi district's Jiulu market in Shenyang Municipality: Labor should be divided among departments, but the big family comprising all our departments must not be broken into parts; all departments should play a game of chess together.

LIAONING RALLY ON FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

SK110714 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 July the Liaoning Provincial Public Security Department and the Shenyang branch of the reform-through-labor bureau convened a rally on transferring and placing former Kuomintang party and military personnel at and below the county and regimental level. At the rally 61 persons were granted certificates allowing them to work in the civilian sector.

All 61 persons had committed crimes against the people before liberation and were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 5 to 20 years after liberation. After their jail terms expired, they were placed and employed at reform-through-labor enterprises. Acting on a relevant central instruction, the government is now allowing them to work in the civilian sector and granting them citizenship. The government is also giving them transference allowances for livelihood on the basis of years of employment. Those who are in difficulty are given special allowances and bedclothes. Medical allowances are given to those suffering from illness. The 61 persons will be assigned to appropriate jobs by the local government.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG RIVER PROTECTION MEETING -- The third meeting on protecting the water quality of the Songhua Jiang was held in Qiqihar Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, from 2 to 5 July. Attending the meeting were more than 500 persons, including responsible persons of various commissions, departments and bureaus in Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces. Also attending the meeting were (Chen Xiping), representative of the leading party group of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection; representatives of other national commissions and departments concerned; and responsible members of the Nei Monggol regional commissions and bureaus concerned. Dong Xin, vice provincial governor, made a report. Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, spoke. The meeting set forth the fighting goals for the period from now until 1985: 1) improving the quality of seriously polluted water; 2) disposing of 60 percent of waste water; and 3) making a break-through in removing deposits under the river. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jul 82 SK]

NINGXIA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CURRENCY WITHDRAWAL

HK121221 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Autonomous Regional People's Government Issues Circular, Calling on All Areas To Do Well in Withdrawing Currency From Circulation and To Strictly Control Putting Currency Into Circulation"]

[Text] On 3 June the Ningxia Autonomous Regional People's Government ordered the transmission of the regional finance and trade office's report on paying close attention to and promoting the withdrawal of currency from circulation and on exercising strict control over putting currency into circulation. The regional government called on all areas and departments to conscientiously implement the spirit of the State Council's document concerned, to promptly make studies and draw up plans for withdrawing currency from circulation and for exercising control over putting currency into circulation, and to adopt concrete measures for achieving greater successes than were achieved last year.

The regional finance and trade office's report analyzed this year's regional situation of withdrawing currency from circulation and putting currency into circulation. By the end of April, the whole region's currency accounts showed a balance of a net withdrawal from circulation of 6.52 million yuan. This is a relatively good situation. However, some problems still exist. The following are some major existing problems: The cash put into rural circulation has increased by nearly 100 percent as compared with the same period last year; the total sales of commodities in rural areas registered a drop compared with the same period last year; there has been an insufficient supply of some marketable manufactured goods for daily use, and some marketable manufactured goods for daily use have been out of stock for some time; our rural areas' much-needed means of production and building materials such as chemical fertilizer, medium-sized and small farm tools and farm animals have been in seriously short supply; and in organizing the circulation of commodities and in carrying out management of commodities, there are still some blocked channels within our commercial departments that attach major importance to circulating commodities that produce great profits, make no effort to circulate those commodities that produce small profits and pay no attention to circulating those commodities that produce no profit at all. As a result, there has been an articifially imposed decrease in the varieties of commodities and some small commodities have been frequently out of stock. All these problems have directly produced adverse effects on the withdrawal of commercial currency from circulation.

The circular said that in accordance with the spirit of the State Council's document concerned and in close connection with concrete local conditions, all areas must do well in emphatically grasping the following tasks:

1. We must do well in conscientiously sending industrial products to our rural areas. We must resolutely smash the current system in which urban and rural commercial departments wrangle with each other over trifles. There must be no departmental blockade between commercial departments and supply and marketing departments. Commercial departments can also go to rural areas. There should be unified arrangements for the supply of means of livelihood for both the urban and rural markets. We should also develop in a planned way a group of collective commercial households and individual commercial households in order to overcome the insufficiency in our rural commercial networks.

2. While making great efforts to expand the sales of industrial products, our urban commercial departments must also pay special attention to improving the supply of vegetables, conscientiously promote the meat processing work, increase the varieties of catering services, and continue to carry out the civility and courtesy activities which are primarily aimed at eliminating "dirtiness, disorder and gaps."

3. We must strengthen the management of commercial wholesale and retail departments, adhere to the socialist management orientation and increase economic returns.

4. Financial departments should offer financial support for producing marketable commodities that can be produced in our region. We also suggest that while fulfilling their production plans, industrial departments should try to produce more marketable commodities such as matches. On the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of their white cotton cloth production plans, our industrial departments should strive to produce an extra amount of cotton cloth.

5. We must uphold financial and economic discipline and continue to do well in grasping the inspection of financial affairs. We must pay attention to studying proper ways to make money, accumulate money and use money. Banks at all levels must exercise control over granting credits to be used as floating funds and also exercise control over granting medium-term and short-term credits for purchasing equipment. We must pay attention to economic returns in granting any credits. We must do an even better job of promoting urban and rural savings deposits and withdrawing credits from circulation. We must conscientiously strengthen the management of bonuses. Banks must supervise bonus payments to enterprises at the basic level after the bonus payments are checked and ratified by departments concerned at all levels. Any bank can refuse to pay bonuses whose amounts exceed the ratified amounts.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG ARMY, PEOPLE MEETING

HK150444 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] An assembly of representatives of the advanced in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs as well as supporting the government and cherishing the people was held in Changji this morning. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Changji-Hui Autonomous Prefecture and the PLA units stationed in the area. Participating at the meeting were 369 representatives of the advanced individuals or collectives of more than 10 nationalities such as Hui, Han, Uygur, Kazak and Mongol. The meeting was presided over by (Ma Lianliang), secretary of the prefectural CCP committee.

Attending today's opening ceremony were Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tomur Dawamat, Codanoff and Tuerxun Atawula, responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, as well as members of the Changji-Hui Autonomous Prefecture and the PLA units stationed in the area. Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu and Tomur Dawamat also spoke at the meeting.

During the meeting, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed at the sixth plenary session, representatives seriously summed up and exchanged new experiences in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people. They resolved to earnestly cope with the new situation and new problems which emerge in the relationship between the army and the civilians in the new period. The meeting will surely make new contributions in doing still better the work of "double support," promoting national unity, developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and bringing about a prosperous look to the economic construction in the Changji area.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT TAIWAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK160257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Liu Xing [0491 5281]: "Taiwan's Economy in Prolonged 'Stagflation'"]

[Text] Taiwan's economy prospered for several years after the first world energy crisis. The average annual economic growth rate for the 3 years 1976-78 was 12.4 percent, while prices (urban consumer prices, throughout this article) rose by only 5.1 percent. Beginning in the second half of 1979, Taiwan's economy got into a difficult state of "stagflation" mixed with change. Prices rose from a 5.77 percent increase in 1978 to a 9.75 percent increase in 1979, and a 19.02 percent rise in 1980. Although inflation fell slightly in 1981, it was still at 16.33 percent. The economic growth rate fell from 13.9 percent in 1978 to 8.1 percent, 6.6 percent, and then 5.5 percent in 1981. Some Taiwan scholars estimate that last year the real economic growth rate was only 3.5 percent. According to the Taiwan authorities, the growth rate in the first half of this year was also only 3.5 percent. "Economics Minister" Chao Yao-tung says: "Taiwan's economy is in the worst trouble for several decades."

At present the "stagflation" in Taiwan's economy is continuing to develop, and the short-term prospects are not bright. The main reasons for this are as follows:

First, there is still no sign of economic recovery in the West. For some time the Taiwan authorities have mainly pinned their hopes for economic improvement on a Western economic recovery; however, according to a senior OECD official, the economic growth rate of the 24 major industrial countries will decline from last year's 1.1 percent to 0.3 percent this year, and in the United States, which takes one-third of Taiwan's exports by volume, there is "still no light at the end of the tunnel," and "no sign of improvement before the end of this year." Li Kuo-ting, "member of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan, had some depressing things to say on arrival back in Taiwan from a recent visit to America. He said: The gloom in the Western economies "still persists," and the two economic powers, the United States and Japan, at present "cannot even determine the size of their budget deficits," and the "notion of a gradual turn for the better in the world economy" in the new future "can by no means be relied on." He also said: "It is very hard to predict when an improvement will be seen in the world economy. This is a question on which there is not much cause for optimism." Taiwan makes its money by processing; since the world economic scene is gloomy, its own economy cannot prosper either.

Second, the Taiwan authorities have been compelled to greatly reduce public investment. Dramatically increasing public investment was one of the major economic measures taken by the Taiwan authorities after the beginning of the 1970's. Construction expenditures covered and not covered by the "central" budget for 1981 amounted to $4.589 billion, about 13.6 times higher than the figure 7 years previous. This move in expanding public investment did indeed play a certain stimulating role in the relatively rapid recovery from the 1974-75 economic crisis and in economic development in the few years after that. However, this outdated Keynesian method only brought a temporary, not a permanent, cure, while its side-effects were very great. The onset of the "stagflation" that has hit the Taiwan economy in the past 2 years was to a considerable degree a result of applying this method, and things could have become very dangerous if they continued with it. Hence the Taiwan authorities have had no alternative but to switch to a squeeze policy. In the budget for fiscal 1983 (beginning 1 July this year) which they recently decided on, expenditures for economic construction and communications amount to about $1.67 billion. Far from increasing, this is actually a reduction of over $400 million compared with the previous year, and such expenditures have been cut from 25 percent to 18.8 percent of total expenditures. This move by the Taiwan authorities, together with other financial squeeze measures, plus the temporary fall in international oil prices, may bring down inflation this year, but it will make an economic recovery all the more difficult.

Third, private investment interest remains low. Due to the slump in foreign markets, the depressed state of the economy and very small enterprise profits, most private businessmen are watching and hesitating and are unwilling to invest. According to reports, last year private fixed capital investment was 7.3 percent down from the previous year, and this year it may go down by 20 percent compared with last year. In the first 5 months of this year the number of enterprises applying for permission to invest in factories was more than 25 percent less than in the same period last year. In private fixed capital investment, the decline in large enterprises has been greater than that in medium, which has in turn been greater than that in small, enterprises. In order to stimulate investment interest among businessmen, the Taiwan authorities announced last October a "nine-point measure for easing the difficulties in industry and commerce," and in April this year they also published "a scheme for improving the investment climate and stimulating investment." Recently they put forward a "five-point proposal for economic recovery," involving this measure and scheme. Truly there is "a chain of remedial measures being stepped up, with each link testing and strengthening another link," but "national investment interest remains low," and there is not the slightest sign of improvement. This is proved by the current large-scale flight of capital abroad from private enterprises and the repeated reductions in plant imports.

In short, it will be hard for the Taiwan economy to extricate itself from its difficulties in the foreseeable future. Discontent among businessmen is continually increasing. They complain that the authorities in charge "react slowly" to the current economic problems and that their "coordination is chaotic and efficiency low." The authorities in charge meanwhile declare that that "are not miracle workers," and although they have exerted every effort they "still cannot reverse the course of events." Some people blame the Taiwan authorities' measures for "inability to produce immediate results," to which the officials reply: "How can this be done when the climate is not right?" The officials have also demanded that people "not place too much hope in the government's measures, or criticize them excessively."

BEIJING CRITICIZES TAIWAN PUBLICATION BAN

OW130115 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The Voice of Aspiration of the People Cannot Be Suppressed"]

[Text] KUO SHIM PING LUN, a semimonthly magazine published in Taipei, was suspended for a year by the Taipei municipal authorities recently for publishing articles about peaceful negotiation of the fundamental national policy. By constantly banning publications, the Taiwan authorities are actually going against the will of the people, since peaceful negotiation for the reunification of the motherland is a cardinal matter bearing on the immediate interests of the people and the future of the nation. It is a very good thing that variant ideas and views exist among the people, who would write books to make their views known and put forward proposals.

Growing interest among the people for peaceful negotiation for the reunification of the motherland means that the people are more concerned about affairs of state and that this is an expression of patriotism showing their love of the country and the Chinese nation and signaling where the hope of country lies. Sensible persons in authority should support these people warmly and do their best to provide a convenient forum for them, heed their voice and accept reasonable opinions from them.

Two years ago, some people in Taiwan were still given jail sentences for writing articles on the question of peaceful negotiation for the reunification of the motherland, but now the same theme can be discussed openly. This is a step forward, after going through a tortuous course; the advance was propelled by the forces of the people, and in the course of the advance some people made sacrifices. While the theme of peaceful negotiation for reunification can now be discussed, there are still many restrictions which have kept the people from speaking out freely. Still, a person courts trouble if his views are beyond the bounds set by the authorities in violation of their ban. By constantly banning publications, the Taiwan authorities are not only going against the will of the people, but also arousing public resentment against them because even if the people's opinion can be suppressed, their voice of aspiration cannot be banned.

REACTION FAVORABLE TO SHULTZ' CONFIRMATION

Foreign Ministry Comments

OW161350 Taipei CNA in English 1337 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 16 (CNA) -- Minsitry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman Liu Ta-jen Friday expressed welcome over the confirmation of George Shultz as the United States' 60th secretary of state by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During the confirmation hearings, Shultz remarked that the U.S. will abide by the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) and continue to sell defensive arms to the Republic of China. Liu made the above statement in answering a question at a press conference Friday morning.

Shultz had testified earlier this week at the confirmation hearings of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the capacity of secretary of state-designate.

In replying to questions concerning the Republic of China, Shultz repeatedly stressed that the United States will stand by the provisions of the TRA and that based on actual needs it will continue the arms sale to the Republic of China.

Military Spokesman Comments

OW151421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, 15 Jul (AFP) -- Taiwan today reacted with reserved satisfaction to a statement by U.S. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz that he would recommend continued arms sales to Taiwan, including an extension of a bilateral accord for coproduction of the F-5E fighter jets in this island nation. Deputy military spokesman Colonel Kuo Ching-fu told AFP that he welcomed Mr Shultz' statement made in Washington yesterday during Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on his nomination.

"The Shultz recommendation was made in accordance with the Taiwan (?Relations Act) adopted by the U.S. Congress; therefore, it should not be impaired ... by any other party. We hope the U.S. Government will send its extension proposal to the Congress soonest," Col Kuo added.

There has so far been no reaction from the Foreign Ministry. But sources close to the ministry (?said that) Shultz' (?remarks) reflected the existing U.S. policy on arms sales to Taiwan, which is said to be under revision.

Ku Cheng-kang Comments

OW151445 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 Jul (CNA) -- Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, Thursday praised U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater and Secretary of State-designate George Shultz for their full manifestation of the American stand for international justice. Ku made the remark after learning about the Goldwater-Shultz exchange of questions and answers at the Senate hearing July 14. Ku's statement follows:

"At the U.S. Senate hearing July 14, Senator Barry Goldwater and Mr George P. Shultz, the secretary of state-designate, exchanged questions and answers on matters concerning China and the Taiwan Relations Act, and fully manifested the American stand for international justice, worthy of the warmest support by freedom-loving Chinese and others throughout the world.

"Mr Shultz gave concrete answers to the Senator's questions. He emphasized that the U.S. has never stated that the Chinese Communists have the sovereignty or right of control over Taiwan. At the same time, he affirmed the legal strength and dignity of the Taiwan Relations Act, adding that the act shall never be changed without consent from Congress, and that the United States must provide the Republic of China with weapons according to this law. Mr Shultz has pointed out straightforward that he will, despite pressures from Peiping, suggest that President Reagan act immediately and provide the republic of China with F-5E jet fighters for the preservation of peace in the Taiwan area.

"Particularly encouraging to all the Chinese is that Mr Shultz fully shares Senator Goldwater's view that sales of defensive weapons to the Republic of China in accordance with the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act is based on Taiwan's needs, and there is no need to heed Peiping's outcries.

"Because of Senator Goldwater's sense of justice and Mr. Shultz's remarkable insight, what they have said, I think, is a historic dialogue serving to clarify the confused present international situation. I earnestly hope that this will facilitate correct development of America's foreign policy."

Commentary on Shultz' Remarks

OW152020 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Commentary by (Yu Chia-yu): "Uphold Our Stand and Act According to Circumstances"]

[Summary] "In the past few months, some American political figures have been enthusiastic about pushing the so-called policy of 'joining Communist China in restraining the Soviet Union.' Making use of this opportunity, the Chinese Communist regime has gone all out to attack and blackmail the United States. The central purpose of the attack and blackmail is to annoy the United States and to force it to give in on the arms sales issue by using ceaseless protests and the threat of downgrading diplomatic relations."

It should be noted, however, that the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by the majority of the U.S. Congress and endorsed by the President, can be neither abrogated nor revised, and that one of the most important provisions of the act is to supply U.S. arms to the Republic of China.

Recently, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung gave a very clear explanation of our government policy when he made a report at the national development seminar. His report can be summarized as follows: We must cope with the international situation, but we must never change our anticommunist policy. In following this policy, we must not change our stand of refusing to talk with the Chinese Communist regime and of firmly opposing any speech or act based on "two Chinas." Diplomatically, we must try to gain the initiative in a flexible way according to the development of the international situation and create favorable conditions for the interests of our country.

Today, through our own unremitting efforts, we have overcome the most difficult crises facing our country. Of course, we cannot guarantee that new challenges will not come up in the future, but as long as we uphold our stand we will surely be able to meet the challenges and fulfill our historical mission of recovering the mainland.

With regard to Sino-American relations, recently there have been some noteworthy developments. Examples follow: Following George Bush's visit to mainland China, U.S. diplomatic officials in both Washington and Taipei told our government that the United States would not stop arms sales to the ROC. Forty U.S. senators, in a joint letter to President Reagan, urged him to promptly approve the sales of F-5E airplanes to the ROC as called for by established policy. When receiving 13 senators, U.S. National Security Advisor Clarke reaffirmed the U.S. commitments to the ROC.

"At a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, George Shultz, who had been named to succeed Alexander Haig as secretary of state, seriously told Congress that he would unhesitatingly support and faithfully implement the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and would not tolerate the Chinese Communist regime's clamor against U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. All these developments indicate at least that steady progress is being made in Sino-U.S. relations."

In addition, what we have done in the past years to develop practical relations with many countries has been most encouraging. We now have economic, trade and cultural relations with 17 countries in West Europe, and our relations with the ASEAN member nations are becoming increasingly closer. In particular, Premier Sun's visit to Indonesia last year was a major breakthrough in our government's diplomacy. All the above would not have been possible if we had not upheld our stand and acted flexibly in coping with the objective circumstances.

LIEN HO PAO Review

OW151159 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[News sketch by LIEN HO PAO reporter Ma An-i: "Look Squarely at New Changes in ROC-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The once widely circulated report on so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" has temporarily quieted down, but a qualified personage in Taipei diplomatic circles thinks that the case is still under discussion, and it probably concerns the question of the renewal of contract between our country and the U.S. Northrop Corporation on the cooperative production of F-5E fighters. That American conservative groups for the last few days have paid attention to this case and urged President Reagan not to accept the Chinese Communists' blackmail also confirms the tense situation. Our foreign affairs authorities are dealing with it "seriously" and are closely watching the development of the whole event.

This personage describes the present ROC [Republic of China]-U.S. relations as "quite tense." He also confirms that the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" was returned to U.S. State Department by President Reagan, as the foreign press has recently reported.

This authoritative personage, who knows very well the present situation of the ROC-U.S. relations, has made the following analysis: The present ROC-U.S. relations are "quite tense," primarily because some persons in the U.S. Government have made a wrong appraisal on the "importance" of the relations between the Chinese Communists and the United States. They thus mistakenly think that any worsening or downgrading of the relations between the Chinese Communists and the United States will affect the political future of President Reagan and the Republican Party in the November 1982 and the 1984 elections.

This personage regretfully says: For this reason, the U.S. Government reckons that continued arms sales to the Republic of China will affect existing relations between the Chinese Communists and the United States and make the Republican Party suffer losses in future elections. In fact, this reckoning is mistaken. During the Carter administration, the Chinese Communists kept silent when the United States sold military equipment worth $800 million to our country in 1980. Nevertheless, the Chinese Communists are taking advantage of the arms sale issue to exert great pressure on the U.S. Government while U.S. military equipment sales to our country in 1982 are worth less than $200 million. This abnormal behavior exactly shows the Chinese Communists' mentality of "reaching out for a yard after taking an inch" and "becoming more and more anxious to seize our country" by using the United States. The Chinese Communists simply have no sincerity to befriend the United States.

If the Reagan administration exposes the Chinese Communists' blackmail against the United States, it will not cause any problem to the Republican Party's election results.

This qualified personage points out: Why don't those few Americans with the illusion of using the Chinese Communists to check the Soviet Union consider the "strength" displayed by the Chinese Communists in their 1979 invasion of Vietnam and see whether or not it is truly worthwhile for the United States to regard the Chinese Communists as so important? Moreover, former U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has said after his 1980 visit to the China mainland that the Chinese Communists are too far behind the United States and the Soviet Union in military equipment, and they are not good enough to play an important role in U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union.

LEADERS ADDRESS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

Premier Sun's Speech

OW121445 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jul (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday called on scholars and experts assembled for opening of the 1982 national development seminar to focus on expectations of the people on the Chinese mainland as set forth in a new book by Fox Butterfield, former New York TIMES bureau chief in Peking [as received].

Premier Sun quoted a young man named Wei as asking Butterfield: "What young people like me want to know is why (mainland) China cannot do as well as Taiwan?" The incident is related in Butterfield's book "China: Alive in the Bitter Sea." The premier said: "This question shows that the people on the mainland have placed their expectations on the shoulders of their fellow countrymen in free China. In national development, therefore, we must set our sights not only on the present but also on the future." He asked those attending the seminar to base their advice on concepts expressed by President Chiang Ching-kuo, "(who has) told us time and again that we can express our life values by solving problems."

Main points of the premier's speech follow:

Our national development is entering a transitional stage. Changes and adjustments are taking place in the industrial upgrading of the economy, the value system of society, and the function and operation of political system. The phenomena of difficulties arising in many aspects of adjustment is actually a driving force moving us forward into the next phase of development. Only by exerting ourselves with courage and confidence can we surely create a better tomorrow.

The various groups of this seminar are organized in accordance with the emphasis of current national development. I should like to offer my views for your reference during the discussions.

1. Economy. To overcome some of the current difficulties, the government has taken measures to assist industry and trade. Thus far, however, we have seen no signs of economic recovery because of the domestic economic transition and worldwide economic stagnation. In discussing the approaches and tasks of current economic development, I hope you will consider both theory and practice and give equal attention to stopgap measures and long-range solutions.

2. Science and technology. Our success in national development, the augmentation of our national strength and the elevation of our national status in the 1980's depend on our ability to assure growth of science and technology that will enable us to catch up with developed nations. At the beginning of this year, we convened the second national science and technology conference. We have revised our scientific and technological development plan on a basis of the conference's conclusions and proposals. Our major tasks will be

the development of sophisticated industry and strategic industry to serve the needs of national defense industry and at the same time upgrade industry in general, the expansion of farm mechanization and modernization of enterprises, the further regulation of water and land use, and the control of pollution and protection of the ecology.

3. Culture and education. The government established a Council for Cultural Planning and Development at the end of last year. The question from now on is how to carry out its tasks through feasible programs. Talented people are essential to national development. At the same time [word indistinct] education system and [words indistinct]. The emphasis on education in the 1980's [words indistinct] to the needs of national development. We (?should) cultivate talented people of all categories: scientists and technicians as well as those to serve the requirements of cultural, social and political development. How can we improve our educational system and content? How can we ensure spiritual and cultural life without being overwhelmed in the pursuit of material comforts? These questions call for the exercise of our collective wisdom and our comprehensive and penetrating study.

4. Politics and diplomacy. [Words indistinct] to the overall pursuit of democracy and the rule of law. Regardless of our difficulties, the government has never failed to enlarge the area and functions of political participation. The national compensation law was implemented July 1 of last year. Since November of 1981, we have carried out a series of elections for provincial assembly and municipal council members, mayors, magistrates, county councilors and township chiefs. The government [words indistinct] drafted an amendment to the law of criminal procedure to permit those charged with crimes to retain a defense attorney during the period of investigation. The amended law has been sent to the Legislative Yuan for its perusal. The government has worked hard to rectify political morality and raise the level of administrative efficiency. These are evidences of the government's determination to carry out democratic and constitutional rule. Undeniably, we still have some domestic problems requiring further review and improvement. But facing the grave threat and challenges posed by the Chinese Communists, we should give first [words indistinct] the overall interests of the people and the nation.

"In developing external relations, the government has consistently adhered to its fundamental policy of quietly seeking to create realistic opportunities to maintain and further vital national interests. The Government of the Republic of China has established on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu a model Chinese society of prosperity and affluence based on a constitutional framework. This society has achieved an outstanding record of economic development while maintaining and expanding Chinese culture. In order to frustrate the Chinese Communist conspiracy to isolate us and to further the ultimate goal of national recovery, we must develop relationships with friendly nations of the world on the basis of our existing achievements.

"In solving our problems and assuring continuing progress, I think we should give our attention to the following three points:

"First, we must seek consensus. The dislocations of a nation or a society are frequently the result of the absence of consensus. In our circumstances, we have special need for solidarity and harmony. We must also win the hearts of Overseas Chinese and mainland compatriots. To reach the consensus that only unity and hard work can ensure our national survival and development, we must strengthen the dialogue between those of different opinions.

"Second, we must strengthen institutionalization. Many current problems stem from rapid changes in the environment, the high expectations of the people and outdated laws and regulations. National development requires innovation and change to match the needs of the times.

Third, we must augment the decisionmaking function. This is the era of the people. The success of government administration is determined, on the one hand, by the availability of talented people and the soundness of decisionmaking function and, on the other hand, by the support of the people in the decisionmaking process. To further promote modernization, we have to cultivate talented people in every category, strengthen the functions of decisionmaking and management, and ensure two-way communication, division of labor and cooperation between government and people.

"Ladies and gentlemen, although we are faced with many problems, I believe that as long as we stick to the concept of progress and act with courage, we can overcome all difficulties in due course. President Chiang Ching-kuo has told us time and again that we can express our life values by solving problems. In tackling problems as they arise, we shall find that the process of solving them will (?lead) to progress.

"This seminar is held at time when we should be breaking through the remaining bottlenecks of national development. I therefore call on you to apply your collective wisdom, offer new ideas and make concrete fresh proposals to promote government innovation and provide the momentum for national development.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the progress and prosperity of free China today results from our hard work. Nevertheless, we must not forget that the Chinese Communist regime on the other side of the Taiwan Straits is intent upon sabotaging and communizing us. The provision of national security and the safeguarding of the people's interests are the inescapable duty of the government. The Chinese Communists are once again trying to compel the United States to recognize their claims of sovereignty over free China in an attempt to undermine our relations with the United States. I must solemnly point out once again that the sovereignty of China belongs to the whole Chinese people, that the Chinese Communist regime can never represent them, and that there is only one China, the Republic of China, which meets the aspirations of the Chinese people and is suited to the interests of the free world."

Chiang's Message

OW130301 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday called on the scholars and experts attending the 12th national development seminar to exercise their collective wisdom and with concerted effort to work out constructive views to help the national make greater progress. Following is the full text of President Chiang's message to the opening session of the seminar:

The 1982 national development seminar is opening today. You are bracing yourselves against the hot weather of summer, expending your energy and cudgeling your brains in the interest of national development. First of all, I want to express my respects to you and take appreciative note of your patriotism.

The aim of the seminar is first to exchange views and promote understanding and second to pool wisdom and exchange experiences. This is a concerted joint effort to achieve progress in national development through solidarity based on sincerity. All the seminars of past years have made great contributions. I hope that this year you will again unite, work together and speak your minds without reservation. I also hope each of you will regard national revival as your duty and accept anti-communist national recovery as the objective of everything you do. You should join in dedicating yourselves to the deliverance of our suffering people as quickly as possible.

All the present distress of our people stems from the scouge of Marxism-Leninism, which has criminally ravaged Chinese culture, stained our land and broken up our families. The Chinese Communists inherited the mantle of Marx and Lenin and have persisted in tyrannical oppression. All of these deeds are completely un-Chinese. For the future of our nation and people and for the well-being of our posterity, we must address ourselves to the pressing topic of national development through the concentration of our strength, the uniting of all hearts within the country and the expulsion of Marxism-Leninism. Only in so doing can we construct and revive our country.

Development on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits has become increasingly clear: Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people can save China; Marxism-Leninism can destroy China. We should not waste our time in empty talk. Rather, we should accelerate national development based on the three principles of the people. We then can overwhelm the tyrannical rule of the Communists and eliminate the poison of Marxism-Leninism with advances made in implementing the three principles. I hope deeply that all participants in the seminar will contribute to collective wisdom and unite with our compatriots at home and abroad in renewed efforts to assure progress and innovation. Let us arm ourselves with the three principles of the people and join hands in the struggle to successfully reunify China under the three principles.

I wish you happiness and the great success of the seminar.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

OW100400 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jul (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan Friday received Nicaraguan Ambassador Jorge Huezo Castillo and Mrs Huezo at the Executive Yuan.

Premier Sun extended the nation's warm welcome on the envoy's appointment to the Republic of China and exchanged views with him on Sino-Nicaraguan relations and the international situation in general.

The Huezos were accompanied by Foreign Ministry Protocol Chief Hugh H. O'Yang and Mrs O'Yang during the audience.

COMMUNIST SPY CONVICTED, SENTENCED TO JAIL

OW151423 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 Jul (CNA) — The Taiwan Garrison Command [TGC] today officially announced the conviction of a Chinese Communist spy. The convicted man is Cheng Chen-tung, 23. A former Red Guard in Kwangtung, he arrived in Taiwan in 1979, posing as a fisherman seeking freedom.

TGC said Cheng had engaged in subversive activities after his arrival, including putting up wallposters attacking the government, persuading outbound youths to visit the Chinese mainland, and attempting to instigate freedom-seekers in Taiwan to join him in carrying out subversion.

Cheng was recently sentenced to 14 years and deprivation of civil rights for 8 years.

PRESS CRITICIZES SHULTZ REMARKS, NOMINATION

TA KUNG PAO Article

HK160556 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "Shultz' Doubledealing"]

[Text] Although Secretary of State-designate George Shultz has not yet assumed office, he has kept in close contact with Senator Barry Goldwater, the ringleader of the ultraconservatives. They echo each other, engage in doubledealing and brazenly intervene in Chinese internal affairs. On 14 July, at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, Shultz held that "it is important to continue to develop our relationship with the PRC" on the one hand, while pledging to implement the "Taiwan Relations Act" that interferes in Chinese internal affairs on the other. He also recommended to President Reagan that he act promptly to supply new fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

This was the first public appearnace by Shultz, and he has not shown his hand yet. What course will he follow in the future? We must wait and see. When talking about Sino-American relations, although he has played some tricks and said some ambiguous things, his political inclination is very clear -- continue to formulate "two Chinas" One of Shultz' tricks to intervene in Chinese internal affairs is to support U.S. arms sales to Taiwan on the one hand while saying "the decision will be the President's" and "my advice to him will be to do it" on the other. Shultz has proved himself in the commercial world for a long time. Although he wants to intervene in Chinese internal affairs, he does not want to take the risk. It seems that he respects President Reagan's decision. However, in actuality he wants to shift the responsibility of interfering in Chinese internal affairs to Reagan. As is known, while the contests between the "White House and the State Department" with regard to the U.S. relationship with China existed before Alexander Haig resigned, the staffers in the State Department and the White House are now replaced by the California clique. However, as Reagan's major assistant in foreign affairs, Shultz is unable to take the overall situation into consideration. Instead, he is led by the nose by a small number of Taiwan supporters and gives such "advice" to Reagan. This is indeed unfortunate for the United States. If Reagan accepts Shultz' "advice," it is not difficult to imagine the kind of predicament he will be in.

The other trick of Shultz in intervening in Chinese internal affairs is to supply defensive weapons to Taiwan in order to "ensure a peaceful solution to the problem." This is indeed absurb. That the United States insists on selling arms to Taiwan is definitely an attempt to bolster and boost the cortege of the stubborn KMT members; to everyone's surprise, Shultz said that this is to "ensure a peaceful solution to the problem." As the secretary of state of a big country, it is indeed shameful to say such incongruous things. The real purpose behind selling arms to Taiwan to "ensure a peaceful solution to the problem" is to "pose a threat" to China, as some Taiwan supporters advocated. They vainly attempt to force China to give up nonpeaceful means to unify China. This is absolutely wishful thinking. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out clearly to foreign reporters that if China agrees to give up nonpeaceful means to reunify Taiwan, it is equivalent to giving up China's sovereignty. The People's Republic of China has been established in the East for 33 years. If it dares to resist the pressure of the polar bear, would it be "threatened" by the conceited United States? The United States has never succeeded in threatening China, nor will it be able to do so in the future.

After the "shock" of Bush's visit to China, the KMT authorities who rely on the United States were recently encouraged by a small number of ultraconservatives in the United States who raised a hue and cry to oppose China. It seems that they have grasped a straw to clutch at. Their excitement was expressed in words and deeds and they openly help the villain do evil. May I offer a piece of advice to the KMT authorities: Please do not forget the righteous cause of our nation and do not be elated too early. We all know very well that the saying of some U.S. politicians that they will "not forget old friends" is only a lie. They will only act in the interests of the United States. Shultz expressed it very clearly at the confirmation hearing: "I think we must carefully consider the best interests of the United States, and then act in accordance with our best interests in all places in the world. Therefore, our touchstone is our interests. This is the way to deal with all matters."

What Shultz said is aimed at the Taiwan issue. Thus, we can see that what Shultz is concerned about is not so-called "old friends"; rather, it is "the best interests of the United States." As Chinese people, are we willing to be manipulated by other people and serve as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States? The Americans are unreliable; the most reliable one is the great motherland. It is an irresistable trend that Taiwan will be unified with the motherland. The disintegrating activities launched by people such as Goldwater are doomed to failure. Every Chinese must promptly make contributions to realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

HSIN WAN PAO Article

HK161144 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "A Blind Man on a Blind Horse -- The Consequence Would Be Disastrous"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has just approved the nomination of Shultz as secretary of state at a plenary session. The U.S. media generally hold that Shultz' strongest point is his being adept at playing the role of a good partner. In fact, he is called a "team player."

Undoubtedly, it is very important for a sports team to be well-coordinated. However, a team can give free rein to its strong point only on the condition that all its team members can give play to their particular special skill. If every member is mediocre and incompetent, the overall performance of the whole team would be terrible. It is by no means surprising that the Seiko team, with better individual skills, may defeat the South China team, which has better teamwork. ["Seiko" and "South China" are the names of two local soccer teams in Hong Kong]

The reason Haig lost his post as secretary of state is because he failed to get along with his colleagues in the White House. There have been so many quarrels that the White House could never be tranquil. Anyway, there is no doubt about Haig's understanding of the world situation and strategy, although we would not say that he never made mistakes. All people in authority in the White House, including Reagan, are unprofessional in foreign affairs. This is a fact generally acknowledged by the U.S. media. Now, in order to settle the "factionalist disputes," Shultz is appointed to take over the State Department. However, who can know whether the decision reached will lead to success or failure?

Shultz' statements made at hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have shown that he lacks the necessary understanding and awareness needed, at least concerning the U.S. relationship with China. If the matter is developed according to his "advice" to Reagan, it will surely be like putting a blind man on a blind horse, and the consequence will inevitably be disastrous.

As everyone knows, China and the United States are now holding serious negotiations on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. However, at the hearings, Shultz said that it is up to Reagan to make the decision concerning the U.S. supply of fighter planes to Taiwan, and that he will advise Reagan to take this step. In handing over the responsibility to his "team leader" Reagan, Shultz has shown that he is an obedient partner. However, Shultz has not given good advice in working out correct policies, but is ready to go along with Reagan's past wrong tendencies and the viewpoint of a small bunch of extreme diehards in the United States.

Shultz publicly declared his support of Goldwater's viewpoint, holding that the United States has never formally recognized [chengren 2110 6126] the PRC's political sovereignty and jurisdiction over Taiwan, and claiming that he will support and faithfully implement the "Taiwan Relations Act," and continue to sell arms to Taiwan without any time limit. By talking such nonsense, Shultz has actually intervened in China's internal affairs, violated China's sovereignty and completely ignored the international diplomatic norms.

Present U.S. National Security Adviser William Clark had given wrong answers to most questions at the hearings on his nomination as deputy secretary of state. But he is said to have learned very fast. Whether Shultz will change his understanding after assuming office, or oppose China through to the end and thus undermine the Sino-U.S. relationship, is a question that can be expected to be answered very soon.

MING PAO ON BEIJING'S BREWING ANTIRIGHTIST DRIVE

HK150430 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Brewing Antirightist Drive"]

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee is now whipping up antirightist opinion by criticizing the capitalist "bacteria" brought about by the open-door policy that are corroding the body of the CCP. This reflects the fact that the new path taken since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is not a smooth one, and that there are many obstacles.

The reporter has learned that the Propaganda Department recently pointed out that it is incorrect to hold that leftist pernicious influence has been eliminated since bringing order out of chaos. Facts have proven that the ultraleftist forces have not stopped their activities and were rather rampant at times. In the future, we still have to devote much effort to struggling with them. However, what demands our close attention now is that rightism is gaining ground and is spreading. A few ultraleftists during the Cultural Revolution have turned themselves into untrarightists.

The Propaganda Department stressed: Although it is advantageous to implement the open-door policy, it has brought about many backward decadent bourgeois things. Like bacteria, these decadent bourgeois things are corroding the body of the CCP. There are at least two kinds of bouregois sugar-coated bullets: one is money, beautiful girls and foreign goods; they corrupt the cadres by means of material things. The other is the capitalist point of view, culture, art and lifestyles; they corrupt the ideology of the cadres, slacken their fighting will and disintegrate their beliefs.

Therefore, the Propraganda Department demanded that reports on the capitalist world must be serious, and a critical attitude must be adopted when reporting ugly things. Ugly things must not be beautified, neither should they be reported from a purely objective point of view.

The instruction of the Propaganda Department said: We can praise and advocate studying the results of scientific research, advanced technology and management methods of the capitalist world, however, we must apply them in accordance with the actual situation of our country and must not rigidly copy them. We must not praise the capitalist social system and ideology, including things that are opposed to socialism. In reporting the ugly decadent things of the capitalist world, in order to avoid negative side effects, we must report them from a critical point of view but should not go into details. As for literature and art, in particular, films and drama, we must avoid indiscriminatly copying Western techniques.

It has been reported that the Propaganda Department specially pointed out: In dealing with people who brazenly and unscrupulously spread bourgeois poison, first, we must criticize them. If they do not listen to criticism, they will be transferred, and if they refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition and insist on carrying on with their wrongdoings, they will be dismissed. People who spread poisonous ideas on purpose, who oppose the party and socialism, who advocate worshipping things foreign and betraying the motherland, who advocate feudal superstition and who have brought about serious consequences must be condemned and openly criticized.

MING PAO CLAIMS MAINLAND STATISTICS INFLATED

HK160628 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Mainland Statistics Are Unscientific"]

[Text] At the recent enterprise reorganization forum, Zhang Jingfu, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, admitted that although the rate of increase in industrial production in the first half of this year was 10.1 percent, there are many problems in industrial production in the country.

This reporter learned that just as in the past, the figures on the rate of increase for industrial production published by the CCP were not scientifically arrived at. The original plan of increasing the total industrial output value was to ensure an increase of 4 percent and strive for an increase of 5 percent. However, the published rate of increase for the first half of this year more than doubled the target rate for the whole year. This was because of the fact that many of the figures on output value were inflated and were not caused by a substantial increase in economic results.

First, no adjustment for inflation was taken into account in arriving at this rate of increase. During the past few years, the state suffered a financial deficit ranging from a few to a dozen billion yuan every year, and the estimated deficit this year will be at least 3 billion yuan. The primary way to make up these deficits has been to issue more money which has led to the devaluation of the renminbi. At the same time, in order to encourage production, the authorities have time and again raised the prices of products in short supply. For example, the prices of raw materials such as timber, coal and petroleum have been raised several times and are 20 - 100 percent higher than in the past. Moreover, they have allocated extra-quota raw materials to state-owned enterprises at higher prices. Thus, they have caused a sharp rise in many industrial products. These factors were not taken into account when the industrial output value was calculated. In other words, the state did not fix the prices of products in a certain previous year as indexes in calculating the real rate of increase in total industrial output value.

Second, there has been duplicate calculation. For example, if a radio receiver worth 100 yuan has been produced, the output value should be 100 yuan. However, in calculating the total industrial output value of the state, the value of the receiver is taken to be more than 100 yuan or even 200 yuan. This is because the value of the components of the radio receiver, such as transisters and loudspeakers, was already included when the output value of the factories that produce the components was calculated, but when the output value of the factory that assembled this radio receiver was calculated, the value of these components was not deducted. This caused the output value of some industries to be inflated by at least 20 percent.

Third, some products are completely devoid of any value, but have been included in calculating the total output value. Industrial production in the mainland is carried out in a a seriously blind manner and many products have become stockpiled because they are unmarketable. According to statistics, more than 20 million tons of steel products and more than billions of yuan of mechancial and electric products are now stockpiled throughout the country. Some of these products have been regarded as scrap. There are also many light industrial products stockpiled. For example, some of the ceramic products produced for export in 1965 are still in storerooms.

Besides, sometimes the CCP is particular about "political impact" and neglects economic results. At the beginning of last year, there was a loud cry raised about putting economic results first. As a result, the rate of increase in industry for the first 9 months was only about 1 percent. In October, the CCP suddenly shifted and stressed "political impact." As a result, the output value jumped by 3 percent in the last quarter and shot the annual rate of increase to 4 percent. This arbitrary practice in violation of economic laws inevitably brought about the following serious bad results:

The products of many areas and many enterprises are unmarketable and are produced only for inflating the figures about value, the result being a large number of products becoming dead stock and a lack of working capital resulting from slow turnover. Statistics show that average turnover in an enterprise was only two times, a figure much lower than the international average.

Cost accounting and the serious waste of materials and labor are neglected. More than one-third of the state-owned enterprises in the country suffered losses and the amounts of losses some provinces and municipalities suffered were rising year by year.

Excessive energy is consumed. The mainland on average turned out 50 percent less products than Japan while consuming the same amount of energy.

CHINA SAID FACING 'SERIOUS INFLATION CRISIS'

HK250432 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Mainland Facing Inflation Crisis"]

[Text] The State Council issued a circular in mid-May on withdrawing currency from circulation, which put forward five demands to the governments at all levels and the departments concerned: 1) Expand the withdrawal of currency from circulation. 2) Control the offering of credit facilities. 3) Strengthen control over credits and final accounting in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. 4) Do a good job in organizing urban and rural savings. 5) Strengthen controls over bonuses. That the CCP has adopted these measures reflects the current situation in which currency in circulation greatly exceeds commodity supplies, it is impossible to withdraw the currency in circulation, and the country faces a serious inflation crisis.

According to the analysis of economic experts, the CCP has continually increased currency in circulation in the past 3 years, for three reasons: 1) Since production in agriculture and light industry has risen relatively fast, the scale of commodity circulation has expanded, and so it was necessary to correspondingly increase currency in circulation. 2) Since the rural areas have instituted various types of production responsibility systems and the urban and rural collective and individual economy has been revised and developed, the number of economic units and the number of links that are conserving cash have greatly increased in the urban and rural areas. 3) Since the numbers of employed people in the urban and rural areas have increased, the reserve funds of units and individuals have grown and the amount of currency in circulation has increased.

They pointed out that viewing the situation as a whole, there is now too much currency in circulation, and the proportion between currency in circulation and commodity supply has not reached a normal level; hence the inflation crisis exists. If we continue to put too much currency into circulation, without correspondingly increasing commodity supplies, it will be difficult to maintain "basic stability" in market prices, and it will also be impossible to consolidate the fruits of economic readjustment.

The economic experts are opposed to taking measures similar to those of the difficult period in the 1960's, when the methods applied were those of squeezing the capital supply and consumption in order to withdraw much currency from circulation, because such a move is bound to stifle the economy and affect industrial production and economic readjustment. They stressed that the imbalances in Communist China's economy and the excessive amount of currency in circulation were caused by many years of leftist errors, and a process has to be undergone in order to return to normal; this is not something that can be accomplished in 1 of 2 years. It is precisely for this reason that, although there is at present too much currency in circulation, exceeding the requirements of commodity circulation, it is not possible to simply adopt the measure of squeezing capital and consumption, and cutting back production in order to withdraw a large amount of currency from circulation. Instead, it is necessary, within the scope of the national economic and credit plans, to increase loans to the maximum extent in order to support production and construction, especially the production of daily-use consumer goods, and increase output of brand products that sell well.

It is also necessary to increase production of rural construction materials and materials for agricultural production needed by the peasants, and to promote the readjustment of the service orientation of heavy industry, and it is necessary to support the rural areas in developing grain production and diversification, so as to provide raw materials for developing the light and textile industries and supply more commodities for the markets.

Financial and economic expert Yu Guantao has published an article proposing a scheme for selling gold, to withdraw currency. He said: Apart from using it to replenish the state gold reserves, a portion of China's annual gold production can be used for domestic sale, so as to withdraw currency from circulation. He holds that the domestic gold price should be rationally readjusted according to the foreign exchange rate, and should be close to the international price. Readjusting the gold price is also an effective way to block the smuggling and outflow of gold.

He says: By selling gold on the home market, including gold coins and jewelry, we can both enrich the people's life and also sweep up the surplus wealth among the people. We can both provide the people with a method of savings and also turn it into an effective way of recouping the budget deficit, withdrawing currency from circulation, and holding down prices.

He points out, in conclusion, that if we sell gold on the domestic market, the gold will be stored by the people and remain in the country, and it can be mobilized for use by the whole country when necessary. This is a second national gold reserve.

HONG KONG EXPORTS TO PRC INCREASE BY BIG MARGIN

HK160125 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Jul 82 Business Standard

[Excerpt] Domestic exports to China continued to grow at breakneck speed in the January to May period this year at 61 percent over the same time last year to $1.52 billion, according to latest figures on Hong Kong's external trade.

China is a major buyer of consumer electronics, providing a timely outlet for those local manufactures of transistor radios and tape recorders who have yet to upgrade their assembly lines, analysts with the Hong Kong Bank say.

Government figures show significant growth in exports of telecommunications and sound recording equipment, as well as textiles, to China.

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China

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NONALIGNED MEETING CLOSES; COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED

OW180720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 17(XINHUA) -- The extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau wound up its discussions and closed here this evening.

The meeting decided to send a committee to Beirut on a fact-finding mission and discuss with the Lebanese Government and the P.L.O. to determine measures of concrete support and assistance to the P.L.O. and the Palestinian people. The committee will also visit the capitals of the permanent and other members of the Security Council to explain the position of the Non-Aligned Movement on the present situation in Lebanon. Then it will prepare a full and comprehensive recommendation on the problem to be submitted to the forthcoming seventh summit of the movement.

A final communique adopted this evening condemns the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a continuation of the policy to expand Israeli territory at the expense of its Arab neighbours and to exterminate the Palestinian people. The Israeli aggression, it says, violates the basic norms of international law and the U.N. Charter and constitutes one of the most ignominious pages in the history of humanity.

It calls on all member states of the movement and all other countries to sever diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with Israel. It calls on all countries to refrain from giving Israel any military or material support which would allow it to persist in its aggressive and expansionist policy.

The communique condemns the misuse of the veto by the United States which impeded the Security Council from adopting an unanimous resolution against Israel. It welcomes the "positive and encouraging attitude" taken by a number of countries of Western Europe in relation to the latest developments in Lebanon.

It hails the Palestinian and Lebanese forces who, through their tenacious resistance, have prevented the execution of the Israeli plans to achieve a quick military victory. It affirms its commitment to the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O.

With regard to the present situation in Lebanon, it called on the Security Council to consult the Lebanese Government on establishing a U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

MBFR 27TH SESSION CLOSES 'WITHOUT ANY PROGRESS'

OW161231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Delegations from 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations ended the 27th round of talks on armed forces reduction in central Europe here today without any progress.

During the last session of the talks, the U.S. and Soviet representatives summed up the current negotiations respectively. While engaging in mutual accusations, they expressed their willingness to carry out a balanced troop reduction in central Europe.

Representatives of the NATO countries made a proposal last week for a reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact land and air forces in central Europe to 900,000 each, which will take place in four stages and spread over seven years.

Soviet delegation leader Valerian Mikhaylov said that the NATO proposal "violated the principle that the security of both sides would not be affected." The proposal was designed to seek "unilateral advantages" in negotiations, he added.

The 28th round of the talks is scheduled to open on September 23.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR REMARKS ON SETTLING CRISES

OW180302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, concluded his three-day official visit to Yugoslavia today before going to Dubrovnik for his vacation where he will stay till July 19.

Perez de Cuellar was received by Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. He also exchanged views with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lazar Mojsov on pressing international issues and on strengthening the role of the United Nations.

Both sides deemed it necessary that the United Nations should play a bigger part in removing the hot-beds of current crises, and that the international community should adopt new measures to settle all international conflicts and disputes by peaceful means, so as to avoid the policy of the use of force, exertion of pressure. This is the way to bring about a relaxation of the present tension.

The two sides exchanged views on detente, disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

UN HANGZHOU MEETING ON POWERPLANTS ENDS

OW171544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Hangzhou, July 17 (XINHUA) -- A U.N.-promoted international meeting of senior experts ending here today proposed to establish a network of small hydro-electric power stations in Asia and the Pacific in an effort to upgrade the exploitation of the region's rural and regenerative energy.

Participants in the meeting also proposed that an advanced training course be run in Hangzhou in 1983 for promoting the development of such stations, and another in 1984 for technicians of average ranks.

More than 30 experts and observers attended the meeting jointly sponsored by the U.N. Development Program, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Chinese Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power.

SHULTZ' SWEARING IN AT WHITE HOUSE REPORTED

OW171612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 16 (XINHUA) -- George Shultz was sworn in as U.S. secretary of state at a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden today. President Ronald Reagan presided over and spoke at the brief swearing-in ceremony. Reagan said Shultz' testimony at Senate confirmation hearings this week had shown that he is "a man of exceptional character" and "his articulate and convincing presentation sent a strong signal to friend and foe alike."

Shultz, who succeeded Alexander Haig, said in his oath of office that he had been impressed with "the importance and the depth and the difficulty of the problems we face." He pledged that he would approach American foreign policy "in the spirit of bipartisanship and in trying to find the broad consensus."

Shultz, who now became the 60th U.S. secretary of state, was former President Richard Nixon's secretary of labor and treasury secretary. Before taking over the State Department post, he was president of the American Bechtel Group, a leading international construction and development firm.

RENMIN RIBAO BLASTS SHULTZ, GOLDWATER REMARKS

HK180703 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Question That Must Be Answered in a Serious Manner"]

[Text] At the hearings held by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 and 14 July, U.S. Secretary of State-designate Shultz testified on Sino-U.S. relations and other issues. Senator Goldwater, who attended by invitation, raised a series of provocative questions on Taiwan that had been carefully thought out and deliberately distorted the facts to inveigle Shultz into agreeing that the United States had never formally recognized [chengren] the PRC's "right of political rule and control" over Taiwan, and into insisting that the United States had the right to continue selling arms to Taiwan in accordance with so-called "Taiwan's defense needs." Goldwater and other leaders of the Taiwan lobby have been consistently hostile to the Chinese people, have exerted themselves to preach the separation of Taiwan from China and have tried hard to hamper and sabotage the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Their performance at these hearings fully exposed their true nature as imperialist and hegemonist elements.

People have noted that when answering Goldwater's provocative questions, Shultz gave affirmative answers agreeing with Goldwa[illegible] views, although he supplemented his answers on the question of China's "right of [illegible]al rule and control" over Taiwan by quoting the thesis that there is only one China, as spelled out in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Thus, he got into a position of contradicting himself.

There is only one China, Taiwan is a part of China and the PRC Government is the sole legal Government of China. This is an internationally recognized fact and principle. The U.S. Government also solemnly stated [shengming: 5116 2494] this principle in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, and it was this that made possible the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. In his recent letter to Chinese leaders, President Reagan again clearly stated that "the United States firmly adheres to the stand agreed on in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations." Flying in the face of the facts, Goldwater and others now have the impudence to deny the solemn promise the U.S. Government made to China, in a vain attempt to fundamentally repudiate the basis for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and to negate China's sovereignty over Taiwan. This is of course absolutely impermissible. At the hearings, Shultz, who was to assume the post of principal spokesman on U.S. foreign policy upon confirmation, echoed

Goldwater's remarks running counter to the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. This cannot but astonish the Chinese people. People will wait and see how Mr Shultz will carry out the U.S. Government's policy toward China.

The Chinese Government has consistently resolutely opposed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which is a grave move in violation of China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs, and has put forward serious protests and solemn representations [jiaoshe 0074 3195] to the U.S. Government on numerous occasions. This is known to all. Now some people in the Senate have the impudence to say there is no need to pay any attention to China's views and that arms sales to Taiwan should continue in accordance with so-called "Taiwan's defense needs." What does this mean? If this notion is allowed to pass unhindered, does that not turn the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations into scraps of paper and empty talk? If the U.S. Government actually goes back on its word on such a major question of principle, what will happen to the U.S. Government's seriousness in foreign policy? Sino-U.S. relations are now at a difficult moment. The remarks made by Goldwater at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings which are hostile to China and its people show very clearly which side the difficulties in Sino-U.S. relations have come from. If matters are handled according to the views of Goldwater and others, Sino-U.S. relations would certainly be sabotaged. This is contrary to the basic interests of the people of both China and the United States. What course to follow -- that is a question the U.S. Government must seriously answer.

SENATOR JACKSON CITED ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW190750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senator Henry Jackson said here today that if the administration is going to provide additional arms to Taiwan, they will make a serious mistake.

When asked in an interveiw on C.B.S. "Face the Nation" program what's his reading of the issue of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan, Jackson said: "I think they're making a serious mistake by providing additional arms to Taiwan. I think it's against our national strategic interests. It hurts the whole Western position," he added.

Jackson also challenged the legal basis for arms sales to Taiwan by asking: "What if another country was sending equipment to Texas on the grounds that they were once a republic?" He stressed that he will be going to fight in the Congress against the sale of additional arms to Taiwan.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the senator said that if the impact of the war would cause a cutoff of oil from the Persian Gulf, a "collective action" should be adopted.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DROP, RECESSION REPORTED

OW171850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Industrial production in the United States fell 10.1 percent in the past 11 months ending last June in its current lingering economic recession, the eighth in the United States since the end of World War Two.

While most economic experts predicted a pickup in the latter half of this year, it is believed to be the weakest in the post-war period.

The current economic recession, when compared with previous ones, was marked by three characteristics:

One. Quick in coming. The current recession set in only one year after the previous one was over when industrial production had just topped the previous level. This was the most shortlived economic recovery since 1919.

Two. High interest rates. In normal conditions, interest rates during a recession would come down. But this time, they stay unduly-high, leaving business hard-hit financially. They have not only taken away a considerable part of profits from the business, but also impeded capital turnover. As a result, a record number of enterprises have gone bankrupt since America's great depression of the 1930's.

A total of 11,948 enterprises, or 0.8 percent of the total, went bankrupt in the first half of this year, hitting an all-time high since 1933, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Massive business failures have entailed the highest unemployment rate in the post-war period, which now stands at 9.5 percent of the work force. More than ten million people have been jobless throughout the second quarter of this year.

Three. Government hands tied. Traditionally, the U.S. Government used to augment government spending as a way to boost economic growth. This time, however, prolonged high interest rates constituted one of the major causes of the current recession and they themselves had much to do with the huge government deficits incurred. Therefore, it would be very difficult for the government to cope with the recession by way of increasing spending.

The U.S. Government recently expressed the view that the annual rate of economic growth during the rest of this year will reach four or five percent. But most economists think that this forecast is too optimistic. They put the annual growth rate in the second half of this year at two to three percent at most. The gap between the two forecasts is due to different estimates of the trend of interest rates and the effect of tax reduction. The government predicted that interest rates would drop with the slowdown of inflation.

The 10 percent tax cut beginning July 1 and the 7.4 percent increase of social welfare and insurance expenditure will add 45,000 million dollars to consumers' income, which will mainly go to market, thus stimulating the recovery of the economy.

The economists hold that the interest rates will hardly come down because the Federal Reserve Board is continuing its policy of tightening the issuance of currency and the treasury is going to borrow 90,000 million to 100,000 million dollars from the currency market in the second half of the year.

In these circumstances, most of the increased income of the consumers will become saving deposits, and the benefits the enterprises will get from tax cut will be offset by high interest rates. And the fixed capital investment of enterprises will drop instead of going up. The economists consider that even if there appears some recovery in the economy, it can only be weak and unstable.

AFP: PRC DENIES COLLABORATION WITH CIA, THAILAND

OW170837 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (AFP) -- China today strongly denied an assertion by Vietnam that Beijing had plotted with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to gain control in southern Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia over the next few years. An official Chinese spokesman said the article published in Vietnamese official Communist newspaper NHAN DAN was a "sheer and vicious fabrication".

The paper reported on Wednesday that the CIA and China had discussed a plot with Thailand to regain control by the year 1985 of south Vietnam, which was taken over by Hanoi in 1975, Laos and Cambodia, which both have pro-Vietnamese governments.

CAUTION URGED ON SRV BID FOR SE ASIAN MEETING

OW161708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Commentary: Beware of Hanoi's "Peace Overture' by XINHUA Correspondent Li Yongming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The proposal for the convocation of an international conference on Southeast Asia advanced by the foreign ministers conference of Vietnam, Laos and the puppet regime of Phnom Penh is part of Hanoi's diplomatic offensive launched in connection with its fraud of "partial troop withdrawal".

Singing praises of the proposal, the Vietnamese authorities said that it reflects Vietnam's "consistent and sincere peace policy" and its desire to conciliate and coexist peacefully with the ASEAN member countries to restore peace and stability to Southeast Asia. However, this "song of peace" forms a sharp contrast with Vietnam's repeated attacks on the international conference on Kampuchea sponsored by the United Nations.

It can be recalled that Vietnam had condemned the international conference attended by more than 90 countries as "illegal" and "crude interference" in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Now, by proposing another international conference, Vietnam evidently aims to continuously resist the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

Vietnam's proposal made no mention of the crucial issue in the Southeast Asian situation -- Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. The root cause of the tension in Southeast Asia is Vietnam's pursuance of regional hegemonism, its invasion of Kampuchea, domination of Laos and menace to the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the fundamental way to restore peace and stability in the region is that Vietnam cease its aggression and expansion and immediately withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam's proposal for convening an international conference on Southeast Asia is aimed at diverting public attention from the Kampuchea issue to the so-called "Southeast Asian question" so as to cover its occupation of that country.

The proposed international conference, according to the "Indochina foreign ministers conference", should be attended by two state blocs -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN as well as some countries concerned, and the so-called "Indochinese countries" include the Phnom Penh puppet regime. It is obvious that such a conference is but another version of the "regional conference" preached by Hanoi but flatly rejected by the ASEAN states. In the past few years, Vietnam resorted to various kinds of tricks -- expressing willingness to have dialogues with ASEAN, or willingness to come into "contact" with

Thailand -- to lure the ASEAN countries to sit together with the Phnom Penh puppet regime at the negotiation table, thus creating an impression of ASEAN's de facto recognition of the Phnom Penh regime. If the Phnom Penh regime could participate in the proposed international conference on equal footing with independent and sovereign states, this would amount to recognition of the "legitimacy" of Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea, which in turn could be used to justify its "permanent" occupation of that country.

It is not accidental that Hanoi dished out at this time the "international conference" proposal. There are people in the international community who take the view that Vietnam has begun to adopt a "comparatively realistic attitude" on the Kampuchea problem and has shwon "flexibility;" they even advocate making compromise with and concessions to Vietnam. That is, to sacrifice the vital interests of the Kampuchean people in exchange for a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem. By putting forward this proposal, Hanoi meant to make use of this mood of appeasement to pass itself off as a "peace envoy" before the world public opinion, and under that cover to continue its policy of aggression and expansion.

No sooner had the proposal come out than it met with condemnation and attack from some ASEAN states. They pointed out that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is the only way to solve the Kampuchea issue and to realize peace in this region. Like other tricks, Hanoi's proposal of convening an "international conference "won't extricate it from its difficult position on the Kampuchea question.

MATERIALS ON SIHANOUK'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Departure From Bangkok

OW170829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, left here for China this morning.

He was seen off at the airport by Thai Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary of State Kasem S. Kasemsri, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Shen Ping, trade representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Kampuchean representative to the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Samdech Sihanouk arrived here on July 3 for a three-day official visit after touring the other four ASEAN countries.

After the three-day visit, he went deep into his homeland, Kampuchea, to hold talks with Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, and inspected the areas controlled by the Democratic Kampuchean forces. He also paid a visit to a Kampuchean refugee centre at Khao I Dang in Eastern Thailand where he was warmly welcomed by his compatriots.

Airport Welcome by Huang Hua

OW171510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk arrived here by a special flight this afternoon.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk drove to their residence, they were greeted by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Presenting them with a basket of flowers, she said "the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has strengthened your fighting capabilities against Vietnam. Samdech Sihanouk has visited his homeland and liberated areas. I extend warm congratulations to you." Sihanouk expressed his thanks for this.

Earlier, at the airport, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were greeted by Chinese State Councillor Huang Hua and his wife. Also present were diplomatic envoys of Democratic Kampuchea, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Talking to reporters at the airport, Sihanouk said he was very glad to come to Beijing. He said, "China is a great and faithful friend of the Kampuchean people. China, the five ASEAN countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and some other countries have supported Democratic Kampuchea tremendously," he added.

Sihanouk briefed the reproters on his trip to liberated areas in Kampuchea. "I have visited three liberated zones of the tripartite coalition government. I went deep into our country. We have large areas under our control," he said. He said the process of the forming of the new coalition government had gone smoothly without difficulty. "The Kampuchean patriots," he said, "will fight against the process of Vietnamizing and colonizing Kampuchea. Vietnam pretends the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, and we will fight to make it reversible."

Asked about his schedule in next few months, Sihanouk said he will stay in China for about one week. Then he will be in Pyongyang for another week. From Pyongyang he will go to Yugoslavia and Romania. At the beginning of September he will give a speech at the U.N. General Assembly.

Banquet By Zhao Ziyang

OW171702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zho Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Madame Sihanouk and their party in the Great Hall of the People here tonight. Premier Zhao and President Sihanouk made warm speeches at the banquet.

Premier Zhao praised Samdech Sihanouk, a patriot who commands the respect of the Kampuchean people and a far-sighted statesman who has made outstanding contributions to safeguarding his country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He said: "The samdech has exerted great efforts to bring about the coalition of various patriotic forces in Kampuchea. We fully support the samdech's patriotic acts. We are sure that the samdech will make still greater contributions to the just cause of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors and in defence of peace in Southeast Asia."

Zhao Ziyang said: "Through long consultations, the patriotic forces in Kampuchea reached agreement on the establishment of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and realized the tripartite unity. This conforms to the fundamental interests and aspirations of the Kampuchean people. The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea marks a new stage of the struggle of the Kampuchean people to strengthen unity, fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and safeguard their national independence and sovereignty."

He said: "We believe that so long as the various patriotic forces of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, further close their ranks, work in cooperation and persist in the struggle against Vietnam, they will certainly realize the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean nation, drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea and win complete victory in their struggle of resisting Vietnamese aggression and defending their country."

Premier Zhao said the "partial troop withdrawal" proposed recently by Vietnam is a fraud. "Just as Samdech Sihanouk has said, the Kampuchean people will never accept the fait accompli resulting from the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said: "China sincerely hopes to see future Kampuchea to be a peaceful, prosperous, independent, neutral and non-aligned country, working for the well-being of the Kampuchean people and contributing to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

In his speech, Sihanouk spoke of the performance of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He said: "The formation of the coalition government took a fairly long time, because we wanted to establish a government which is consolidated and not easy to split. This government will convince the people that it is a real coalition government supported by the people."

He said the coalition government recently held its first Cabinet meeting attended by himself, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and other members. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity. "We resolve to join hands and carry out the struggle against Vietnamese aggressors until final victory," he stated.

Speaking of his impression of his trip to the liberated areas in Kampuchea, Sihanouk said he found the atmosphere in the liberation zones "is very good and people there are united. They are determined to carry the struggle against Vietnamese aggressors through to the end and build an independent, neutral and non-aligned country."

Sihanouk discredited Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" as "meaningless." Vietnam is a member of the United Nations, he said. "If Vietnam respects the U.N. Charter, it should unconditionally pull out all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people hold free elections under U.N. supervision. Otherwise, the Kampuchean people have no alternative but fight against it."

Sihanouk paid high tribute to Kampuchean-Chinese friendship. He said: "The Kampuchean people have always enjoyed China's support in their struggle for national independence and territorial integrity."

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao met and had and a cordial conversation with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

Present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, member of the Coordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea In Tam, and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pech Cheang and his wife.

BANGKOK POST CITED ON SON SANN STATEMENT

BK170455 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to the BANGKOK POST, on 11 July Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], issued a statement on Samdech Sihanouk's declaration on the formation of the CGDK. He declared that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and implement the declaration and the resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea and other UN resolutions related to the issue. In his statement, Son Sann indicated that, before they are forced to withdraw their troops from our homeland, the Vietnamese will meet great difficulties everywhere. In conclusion, he wrote in his statement that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is born and it is a new and normal government supported by the three Kampuchean parties. It is a government which has the rights and duties of a sovereign and independent country. This government is here to stay.

VODK CITED URGING SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW161520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- "The only way out for Vietnam is to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolutions," said radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

It said that the Vietnamese authorities put forward the deceptive "partial troop withdrawal" proposal at a time when they suffered serious setbacks on the battlefield in Kampuchea and met with strong condemnation by world public opinion. Their proposal was aimed at justifying their aggression in Kampuchea.

It pointed out: "It is impossible for the people to believe in the Hanoi regime since they had known the vicious nature and history of deception of Hanoi. The Le Duan clique made many promises, for instance, of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and Laos and not intruding into the two countries. But actually they did not keep their words."

Nobody has accepted Vietnam's naked aggression against Kampuchea, it stressed, because people have come to understand that if Kampuchea is annexed by Vietnam, then other countries in the Southeast Asian region will become the next targets of the Soviet-Vietnamese strategy of expansion and aggression. They would be, as was the case of Kampuchea, intruded militarily by Vietnam and put under its occupation.

KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY VODK

OW160726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea today called on the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world to continue their diplomatic, political and economic pressure on Vietnam to make it withdraw all its occupation troops from Kampuchea.

The call was made in a commentary marking the first anniversary of the international conference on Kampuchea.

The commentary said the "declaration on Kampuchea" adopted by 90 countries at the week-long international conference on Kampuchea on July 17 last year called for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the shortest possible time and the holding of free elections by the Kampuchean people "under United Nations supervision" to exercise their right to self-determination.

However, the commentary pointed out, the Vietnamese authorities have ignored the declaration and refused to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Le Duan clique has also resorted to various diplomatic tricks in an attempt to overthrow the relevant U.N. resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

HK190434 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Zhao Zengquan [6392 1073 3123]: "The Hard Struggle of the Palestinian People for Over Three Decades"]

[Text] In order to return to their homeland and recover their national rights, the Palestinian people have carried out more than 30 years of brave and dauntless struggle against the Israeli aggressors and expansionists.

On 14 May 1948 the state of Israel was established in Palestine in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations. The next day, Israel launched an aggressive war against Arab countries. After more than a year of fighting, Israel seized 80 percent of the land of Palestine and drove a large number of Palestinian people from their homes and turned them into refugees.

In the face of the Israeli expansionists and their cruel aggressive armed forces, who have been armed to the teeth and supported by the United States and the United Kingdom, the Palistinian people have not knuckled under. On the contrary, from the very beginning, the Palestinian people have spontaneiously demonstrated, protested and conducted guerrilla activities against the Israeli occupation army. Although the enemy often retaliated and suppressed their activities, the Palestinian people have never abandoned their struggle even for a single day.

In the course of this struggle, the palestinian people have gradually become organized. In 1955 a Palestinian armed force emerged in the Gaza Strip. In 1956 a Palestinian armed force called the "Palestine National Liberation Movement" (abbreviated to "Fatah") was founded and the "storm" shock force led by it is a major component of the Palestinian Armed Forces. The emergence of the political organization and armed forces of the Palestinian people marked the beginning of a new stage of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the end of the old stage of separated and unorganized struggle. In May 1964 a Palestine national council was held in Jerusalem, and decided to establish the "Palestine Liberation Organization. This is a united organization which has been joined by all the guerrilla forces and the representatives from all the circles of the Palestinian people. Externally, it represents the Palestinian people and internally it coordinates the united struggle of all the guerrilla organization. The national council and the establishment of the PLO greatly promoted the struggle of the Palestinian people and won widespread recognition and support throughout the world.

On 5 June 1967 Israel launched a third war in the Middle East, occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip and old Jerusalem, trampling on all of the Palestine and increased the number of Palestinian refugees to 1.8 million. The PLO and its armed forces lost their last base in their homeland. But the Palestinian people endured the test and their armed forced recovered very quickly and further developed.

After the third war in the Middle East, the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (shortened as "Popular Front"), "Pioneers of the People's Liberation War" and its "lightning" shock forces, "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command," "Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (shortened to "Democratic Front"), the "Arab Liberation Front" and other organizations emerged one by one. This marked the coming of the new upsurge of the Palestinian People's Liberation movement. On 21 March 1968, Israel sent 15,000 troops equipped with planes and tanks across the Jordan River into Jordan and attacked the base of the "storm" shock forces at Karanah City. The "storm" shock forces firmly resisted and the "Popular Front" and the Palestinian militia also joined the fighting. As a result, the

Israeli army suffered severe losses, 400 Israeli officers and soldiers were killed, 17 tanks and armored cars were destroyed and 1 helicopter was downed. This destroyed the myth about the invincibility of the Israeli Army. In 1968 in order to adapt to the development of the situation of the struggle, "Fatah," the PLO, the Palestine Liberation Army, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and other organizations jointly established the preparatory committee of the new national committee of Palestinian organizations in order to coordinate the activities of all the guerrilla forces. In 1969 the headquarters of the Palestinian armed struggle was set up and in 1971 an executive committee of the headquarters was elected with Yasir 'Arafat as its chairman. All this created favorable conditions for strengthening the united struggle of the various sections of the armed forces.

In 1971 the Jordanian Army and the Palestinian guerrillas clashed. The Palestinian guerrilla forces lost their bases in Jordan, and thus the Palestinian national liberation struggle suffered another setback. The guerrilla forces had to move to Lebanon and Syria, which were far from the West Bank. This made it difficult for them to carry out a relatively large-scale guerrilla war. Under these conditions, the Palestinian guerrilla forces developed frequent small-scale guerrilla activities and attacked the Israeli occupation army by carrying out raiding, harassing, wrecking and bombing activities. Since the fourth Middle East war, the guerrilla forces have carried out their raiding and harassing activities more frequently and over a wider area. The cities controlled by the Israeli occupation army, such as Jerusalem, Haifa, Ashdod, Gaza and Even Tel Aviv and may villages and town have become targets of the attacks of the Palestinian guerrilla forces. Israeli munition factories, arsenals, oil refineries, traffic lines and ports have been blown up one by one and Israeli expansionists are in constant troubles.

While organizing and leading the armed struggle for the recovery of the lost territory, the PLO have also vigorously carried out political and diplomatic struggle to win over increasingly greater sympathy and support in the world. However, the United States stubbornly clings to its refusal to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people. It is very clear that the brutal Israeli aggression against Lebanon this time is condoned and supported by the United States. The struggle of the Palestinian people has suffered another setback, but the history of the past 30 years has proven that the Palestinian people will surely draw lessons and sum up experiences from their struggle and carry out their struggle under the new situation. Despite the twists and turns ahead, the Palestinian people will surely achieve final victory!

FRANCE AGREES TO SEND TROOPS TO LEBANON

OW111634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- The French External Relations Ministry notified the Lebanese Government Saturday of its agreement in principle to send French troops to Lebanon under the condition that this is approved by all parties to the conflict and the United Nations. According to reports from Paris, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson pointed out in a television interview Saturday evening that the French decision is "to separate the combatants and avoid the drama that the destruction of Beirut would be." He added that a 600-man parachute unit among the 1,300 French troops now with U.N. troops in south Lebanon could move to Beirut quickly.

But the French External Relations Ministry stressed in a message to Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus that France would agree to go ahead only if the composition and role of the force and the time limit to its duty have been defined and all varieties to the conflict as well as the United Nations have approved the arrangements.

The French decision was promptly welcomed by Washington. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes said that the United States had not yet received official confirmation of the French announcement, but "we would welcome such an eventuality."

On the contrary, the Soviet paper PRAVDA carried a commentary entitled "now what does Paris think?", accusing the Elysee of preparing "to put a Frenchman in uniform together with the American soldier in the occupationists' Saigon." The paper told Paris to think about "the consequences to which submissiveness to Washington's dangerous plans may lead."

The Greek Government was reported to have indicated yesterday that if requested by the PLO, Greece is prepared to send vessels to help the withdrawal of PLO troops from Beirut.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON URGES RECOGNITION OF PALESTINE

OW141418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 13 (XINHUA) -- French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson said today the Middle East issue cannot be solved unless Palestine is accepted by all as a political fact.

Speaking at the press club of the "Radio France Internationale", Cheysson rejected as "groundless" Soviet criticisms of France's participation in the proposed multinational force in Lebanon. He reiterated that France will take part in the force only after it is approved by all the parties concerned and the United Nations. The Russians have undoubtedly got the impression that France is providing a cover for the Americans, which in fact, does not conform with French policies, he added.

Cheysson expressed great concern over the possible outbreak of another war between Iran and Iraq. He pointed out, "In the past few months, we have been fearing that the superpowers may possibly meddle in because of the failure to find a settlement between the parties concerned."

JI PENGFEI MEETS KENYAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW141330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a women's delegation from Kenya head by Alice Wanjiru Wanji. Present were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and J.S. Odanga, Kenyan ambassador to China.

The delegation has toured Beijing, Guilin and Shanghai, and will leave for home shortly.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PRC ENVOY 18 JUL

OW180734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Chinese Ambassador Pei Jianzhang in Tripoli yesterday, according to a report from that city. Qadhdhafi had a cordial discussion with the Chinese ambassador on the present situation in the Middle East and on the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF BAINQEN'S XIZANG VISIT

Urges Return of Dalai Lama

OW181220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Lhasa, July 18 (XINHUA) -- "Dalai and I are good Buddhist brothers and I sincerely hope that he will make a correct choice and return to China at an early date." This was said by Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, in addressing a recent meeting in Lhasa.

"Both Dalai and I are Buddhist disciples and successors to the venerable Tsong Kha-pa (founder of the Yellow Sect of Lamaism)," Bainqen added. He is also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China.

During his inspection tour of Lhasa, Bainqen visited nearby farming and stockraising areas, factories and schools in the city and held religious services. He was accorded a warm welcome by the local party, government and People's Liberation Army leaders and Buddhist followers.

Bainqen said: "Today when we are discussing here how to build a new Tibet, our thoughts naturally turn to Dalai Lama and our Tibetan countrymen who are living in foreign lands far from their homes, their country and their fellow countrymen. Anyone who loves his own nation, can never bear to live like this. As a brother of the same Tibetan nationality, I have been very much concerned with their circumstances and those of Dalai in particular."

The Buddhist leader said: "We Tibetans are firmly marching forward along with other nationalities to build our motherland into a highly democratic socialist country with a high level of culture. If Dalai Lama and other Tibetan people now living abroad return to the motherland, they can also work together with us for their nation and religion."

Bainqen said: "The Tibetan nationality is a member of the great family of all nationalities of the People's Republic of China. The Tibetans should love their nation and contribute to its progress and prosperity. They can do such useful work only in their own country."

"China opens its door to all its people who love their motherland," Bainqen added.

Urges Nationality Unity

OW182349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, emphatically pointed out, at a meeting of cadres held in Lhasa on 17 July, that to safeguard the reunification of the motherland and strengthen unity among nationalities, particularly that between the Han and Tibetan nationalities, is the fundamental guarantee for the Tibetan nationality to thrive, for the prosperity and progress of Xizang society and for the Tibetan people's happiness and peace. This is also a prerequisite for successful work in Xizang.

Attending the meeting were more than 1,000 cadres from Xizang Autonomous Region and Lhasa Municipality, including Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Xizang autonomous regional government, as well as party, government and army leading persons in Xizang, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Raidi, Pagbalha Geleg Mangya and Wang Hanting and the responsible person of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Xue Jianhua. Vice Chairman Bainqen delivered a lengthy speech at the meeting.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain stressed the significance of safeguarding national reunification and strengthening unity among all nationalities, particularly that between the Han and Tibetan nationalities. He said: Xizang is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and the Tibetan nationality is an important member of this multinational nation -- China. Xizang's future is closely connected with the future and destiny of the motherland.

Dwelling on the party's policy on religious freedom, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain pointed out: To enjoy religious freedom means that each citizen enjoys freedom to believe or disbelieve in religion. People who believe in religion and disbelieve in religion must seek common ground on major issues, while reserving differences on minor ones. They must safeguard national reunification and strengthen unity among all nationalities, work with one heart and one mind to develop the four modernizations program and make our motherland prosperous and strong. This is the common and basic interest of all the people, and thus a major issue. To believe or disbelieve in religion is the matter for the individual, and thus a minor issue.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Bainqen also stressed the role of the Han cadres in Xizang. He said: In the long history of development of all nationalities in China, the Han nationality has always played a fairly advanced role in the fields of politics, economy and culture. The cadres of Han nationality in Xizang have maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the Xizang people. They have scored tremendous achievements in Xizang's revolution and construction. The Xizang people will never forget their achievements. From now on, we still need a considerable number of cadres of Han nationality to carry out work and engage in construction in Xizang. The Tibetan people always welcome comrades of Han nationality to work in Xizang.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain said: The PLA units stationed in Xizang have always played a particularly important role in Xizang. They have not only shouldered the arduous task of guarding the border region, consolidating national defense and protecting the southwest gate of the motherland, but also actively participated in local construction work. Their exemplary role has won the wholehearted support and respect from the people in Xizang. The PLA has performed immortal deeds in Xizang's revolution and construction. He hoped that the PLA units stationed in Xizang would bring into full play the army's fine traditions and style of work, and make still greater contributions to this great task of far-reaching significance -- the task of safeguarding the border region and of building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

AFP: Dalai Lama Scores PRC

OW162345 Hong Kong AFP in English 2308 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 16 (AFP) -- The Tibetans' spiritual and temporal leader, the Dalai Lama, today made a stunning attack on the Chinese Government for showing "disrespect" to Pancham Lama, who is currently on a tour of Tibet, it was reported here today.

The Pancham Lama, regarded as the second man in Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy, arrived in Lhasa on July 3 after a gap of 18 years on a "fact finding mission" that may help in bringing a rapprochement between the self-exiled Tibetan god king and the Chinese.

The Chinese decision to allow the 44-year-old Pancham Lama to visit Tibet was earlier welcomed by the Dalai Lama.

But according to a statement, issued today by the Dalai Lama's office here, it strongly criticized the Chinese for giving a "low profile reception" to Pancham Lama and said it revealed the "double standard and arrogance of the Chinese".

"The low profile reception accorded to Pancham Lama by the local Chinese officials on his arrival at the start of the first visit to central Tibet reveals the true attitude of the Chinese officials in Tibet", the statement said.

"The normal protocol would require the entire top local officials to receive him at the airport...the disrespect shown to such a senior Tibetan national leader by the local Chinese officials is to be deplored and is clearly vindicates our criticism of the double standard and arrogance of Chinese chauvinism against minorities". "It also exposes the wide gap which exists between the central (Chinese) leaders and their actual implementation at the local level", the statement said.

A Dalai Lama's official spokesman said they came to know of the alleged low profile reception from a radio Lhasa broadcast which was regularly monitored at Dharamsala, northern India.

Today's statement came as a surprise to experts who widely believe that sooner or later the 58-year-old Dalai Lama would return to his homeland. The Dalai Lama has repeatedly said he would give up his demand for an independent Tibet and may as well return if he was convinced that the majority of the Tibetans were happy under Chinese rule. Beijing decision to allow the Pancham Lama to visit Tibet was seen as a further concession by the Chinese for an understanding with the Dalai Lama. The latter had insisted that the Pancham Lama be allowed to tour Tibet and give his opinion on the conditions there.

PENG ZHEN URGES COMPATRIOTS STUDY CONSTITUTION

OW161227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, today called on compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese to discuss thoroughly the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China. The text of his statement follows:

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has promulgated the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country. In the past two months and more, together with the people on the mainland, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese, have shown attention for the revision and formulation of the constitution and have enthusiastically taken part in discussions and expressed their views as masters of the house.

The constitution is the fundamental law of the land which sets forth the nature of the state and its future. The working out of a constitution which sums up the fruits of the long struggle of the people of all nationalities and fully reflects the will of the people, is of vital importance in guaranteeing the unity and prosperity of our great motherland. This conforms to the basic interests not only of the people of all nationalities on the mainland but also our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese.

In drawing up the draft revised constitution, we have paid respects to history and present circumstances and looked forward to the future. Article 30 of the draft stipulates: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions." Thus the basic contents of the 9-point policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying last September are confirmed in law, providing a legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The draft also stipulates: "The People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China." The revised draft is clearer and better than former constitutions. It will guarantee that Overseas Chinese enjoy national honor together with the 1,000 million people on the mainland.

The interests of the people are supreme. All power belongs to the people. Our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese are members of the big family of the Chinese nation and are masters of the country. We value their views highly. We sincerely hope that they all exercise their sacred right to discuss, in various forms and through various channels, the revised draft constitution and state affairs in a thorough way together with the people of all nationalities on the mainland. It is our firm belief that through concerted efforts by all the people of the country, the draft will be further improved so as to become a constitution which conforms to the present conditions of the country and its prospects for long-range development as well, and that it will help bring about an earlier reunification of the Chinese nation.

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS GROUP VIEWS CONSTITUTION

OW181122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- Responding to Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's appeal, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots held a discussion meeting of some Taiwan compatriots on the afternoon of 17 July. At the meeting, the participants thoroughly discussed the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China."

Li Liyun, president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: Vice Chairman Peng Zhen has called on compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese to thoroughly discuss the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China." This fully shows the attention given to Taiwan compatriots by the government of our motherland. This also concretely shows the general and specific policies of "placing hope in the people of Taiwan and the Taiwan authorities" pursued by the government of our motherland. The government of our motherland has endowed us Taiwanese with full democratic rights and placed earnest hope in us. We should exercise these sacred rights well and join other Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in seriously discussing the draft of the revised constitution and other state affairs and contribute our wisdom and strength to the formulation of a fundamental law of China which truly reflects the people's will and aspirations. The federation of Taiwan compatriots is willing to play its role as a bridge and convey to the National Constitution Revision Committee the precious opinions expressed through various channels by Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad.

Today the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots also issued a circular to the federations of Taiwan compatriots in various parts of China. The circular urges Taiwan compatriots to seriously respond to Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's appeal and to discuss the revised draft constitution in a more thoroughgoing way.

CHINA ZHI GONG DANG ENDS 3D PLENARY SESSION

OW181650 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- The enlarged third plenary session of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang, which concluded today, adopted a resolution, calling on its organizations and members in various localities to bring into full play their patriotism and their enthusiasm for socialism, to help the party and government implement their policies on intellectuals and Overseas Chinese among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, to do a still better job in maintaining ties and uniting with and receiving relatives and friends and Overseas Chinese from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries and to whip up their enthusiasm in contributing to the realization of the four modernizations and the great cause of national reunification.

In his speech, Huang Dingchen, chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang, said: This enlarged session discussed the draft of the revised constitution, exchanged work experience, elected additional members for leading organs at the central level and successfully accomplished the various tasks of this meeting.

He said: The Overseas Chinese have a glorious history. They vigorously supported the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen as well as the war of resistance against Japan and the war for liberation. As China entered the period of socialist revolution and construction, many Overseas Chinese made their contributions. At present, there are a large number of Overseas Chinese living all over the world. They form a gigantic force that cannot be ignored. We must take the initiative to win them over and unite with them so that they will join in making contributions to the realization of the four modernizations and the great cause of national reunification.

During the session the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee held a tea party attended by all the session participants. Speaking at the tea party were Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Li Ding, deputy director of the same department. Liu Xiude, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council, also attended the session; he spoke on Overseas Chinese affairs.

HONGQI COMMENTS ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT REFORM

HK161215 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0829 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Report: "China Has Basically Completed the First Stage of the Reform of Party and Government Organizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In an article by its editorial department carried in the 14th issue of HONGQI magazine, it is said that the first stage of organizational reform work of party and government organizations at the central level has been basically completed according to plan. Progress was smoother than anticipated.

The article said the results obtained in the first stage of the organizational reform of the party and government organizations are highly convincing. The number of ministries and commissions under the State Council, organizations directly under it and offices have already been cut down from 100 to 60. The total number of working personnel has been reduced by about one-third. According to the statistics of 30 departments and commissions, ministers, vice ministers and heads have been reduced by 67 percent in all. Among the new leading groups, newly selected middle-aged and young cadres account for 32 percent. Their average age has fallen by 6 years. The leadership system of the State Council itself has also been reformed. The number of vice premiers has been reduced from 13 to 2. The 10 newly created state councillors have improved and strengthened the day-to-day leadership of the State Council. As for units directly under the CCP Central Committee, organizations at the bureau level have been reduced by 11 percent. The total number of working personnel has been reduced by 17.3 percent. Major posts and deputy posts in the various departments and commissions have been reduced by 15.7 percent. In the leading groups, newly selected middle-aged and young cadres account for 16 percent of total cadres. Their average age has fallen by 4 years.

According to the already determined plan, China's organizational reform is divided into two stages. The Central Committee takes the first step in order to gain experience. The rest is done in the localities step by step. Similarly, Central Committee units first set up experimental points, expanding gradually. The organizational reform of party and government organizations in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will be carried on in groups in the second half of this year or next year. It was pointed out in this article entitled "Sum Up Experience; Persist in Reform," that the tasks will still be tough in the later stage and there will be a great deal of work to do. The present task is, on the basis of conscientiously summing up experiences, to enhance our vigor, advance on the crest of victory, and strive for an overall victory in reforming government structure.

The HONGQI article also hoped that young and middle-aged cadres who take up leadership posts during this reform would "spontaneously set strict demands on themselves. First, they must be humble and cautious, and not be carried away by flatter; second, they must uphold their principles and must not practice favoritism; third, they must be bold in shouldering heavy burdens, diligently carry out investigations and study problems. It is hoped that they will become good revolutionary successors with the help of the veteran comrades and will not disappoint the party and the people. New and veteran cadres must work in coordination and be united to do good work in their local units and departments to create a vivid atmosphere and bring about a new situation."

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES HANDLING NEW PROBLEMS

HK160902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Adopt a New Viewpoint To Understand New Problems"]

[Text] We must adopt a new viewpoint to understand new things. If we obstinately adhere to old stands, we will not be able to understand new things or solve new problems.

Some of the comrades have used the viewpoint of the cooperativization period to judge the double contract responsibility system and insisted that it is individual farming. They hold that after more than 30 years of socialist education and tempering, the commune members are backward and have regressed because of their adoption of the double contract responsbility system and they are short-sighted and selfish individual farmers. Many facts have again proved this to be a very great mistake.

More than 90 percent of the production teams in the Jian Prefecture of Jiangxi are practicing the major contract responsibility system. This time, in an exceptionally serious flood of this century, the major contract responsibility system has been subjected to a severe test and has demonstrated its superiority. As long as we see such heroic feats performed by the broad masses of peasants and cadres in courageously depending the reservoirs, irrigation ditches, power stations and warehouses, and salvaging and replanting crops in the inundated fields, how can we describe them as selfish individual farmers?

We cannot use the viewpoint of criticizing "fixed output quota based on the household" of former years to judge the major contract responsibility system. Some comrades have insisted on describing it as dividing the field for individual farming and saying that it is dangerously on the verge of slipping into capitalism. They predicted these "individual farmers" could never triumph over a natural disaster, and if disaster should strike, they would scatter like birds and beasts and flee in all directions. This is an even greater mistake.

The Jian Prefecture is like many prefectures in Jiangxi and throughout the country. In implementing the rural policy of the 3d Pleanry Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of peasants and cadres at first viewed the double contract responsibility system with suspicion. After watching from the sidelines, conducting experiments and even working in secret, and after overcoming various obstacles, rectifications and even suppressions, they made numerous comparisons and eventually decided to adopt, uphold, popularized and perfect this kind of responsibility system. They hold that this is a good responsibility system, for it not only is simple and effective, but it also possesses a powerful vitality and is suited to present actual conditions in the countryside. The major contract responsibility system has provided a good material basis as well as a lofty spiritual force in this struggle to triumph over an exceptionally serious flood. How can it be described as dividing the field for individual farming which is considered to be most elementary, most dangerous and totally lacking in vitality?

Adopting a new viewpoint means seeking truth from facts, and we must always proceed from reality, emancipate our minds and keep abreast of the situation. Old viewpoints will only restrict our thinking and fetter our limbs. Only by changing old viewpoints can we continue to discover new problems. Only by correctly understanding new problems and conscientiously solving new problems can we really make a breakthrough and triumphantly advance.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'STRATEGY' OF HENAN'S BAIZHUANG

HK170703 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by An Gang [1344 1511]: "Baizhuang's 'Strategy'"]

[Text] Baizhuang brigade in the outskirts of Zhengzhou Municipality in Henan Province has great strategic vision in developing its economy. They first got a sound footing by achieving stable and high grain yields, then proceeded to develop commodity economy and enter the food markets by producing milk, bean products and fruit wine needed by society, and also producing foodstuffs needed in the urban markets. Hence the brigade's economy has developed in an all-round way. Average value of output per brigade member last year exceeded 1,000 yuan.

At a time when people are discussing various strategies for developing the economy, the writer wants to call what he saw at Baizhuang brigade in the outskirts of Zhengzhou Municipality, Henan Province, "the Baizhuang strategy for developing the rural economy." Naturally, the peasants of Baizhuang have never summed up their schemes for developing production as strategic issues, nevertheless they have indeed successfully accomplished a strategic idea.

The word "bai" in Baizhuang implies being poor and blank. This is an old course of the Huang He, and it used to be a strip of white sand hills. The grain yield was less than 100 jin per mu. The brigade has 130 households comprising 637 persons, including 250 laborers. They have great strategic vision in developing the rural economy, and have successfully accomplished high grain yields and all-round development in other respects. The value of the labor day reached 3 yuan in 1980, and last year it was 3.15 yuan. The current collective assets are worth 2.6 million yuan, an average of 4.100 yuan per person. They have started to move into a reasonably comfortable life, by accomplishing "five ones," that is, average annual output per person exceeds 1,000 jin, average grain yield is 1 ton per mu, every person sells 1 pig annually, every household has 1 head of livestock, and every household lives in a new brick house.

Baizhuang started by stabilizing its 1 ton-per-mu grain land. The serious drought this year, plus several attacks by hot, dry winds, did not affect wheat growth. This is because the brigade has done a good job in agricultural capital construction. They have planted seven tree belts, build a network of water conservation facilities, and provided plenty of domestic manure. In addition they took precautionary measures against the hot, dry winds. The village has a complete set of farm machinery. Reaping and threshing of the wheat have been completed. The average yield was 950 jin per mu. With a good wheat harvest, there is all the better prospect for the autumn crops. Since the brigade has 1 ton-per-mu farmland, it does not have to eat commodity grain or buy grain at high prices, and it can also make greater contributions to the state. Baizhuang's grain delivery quota is 26,000 jin. Last year the brigade sold 40,000 jin to the state, and also had 70,000 jin in reserve. Grain is the starting point of the agricultural cycle. They devote 20 percent of their manpower to grain cultivation, and thus have the boldness to engage in many other undertakings.

Building an orchard was a move Baizhuang took with courage and insight. The brigade has 310 mu of grain land, but 400 mu of apple orchards. Why is the orchard area greater? They calculated that 1 mu of land yields 4,000 jin of apples, and more money can be made from that than from grain. It is also economical in its labor force. Only 0.1 labor force is required. They were thinking of the markets: first, they are only 10 li from Zhengzhou, where they could sell the apples; second, they could take advantage of the "time gap" caused by the fact that apples there ripen 2 weeks earlier than in north China, and also use the communications to sell their applies earlier than north China could; and third, they could use unsaleable applies to make cider. The whole country has about 1 billion jin of rotten apples. Far from abandoning them, Baizhuang has used them to make cider with good color and flavor. Fifteen provinces want this kind of drink, and people in south China like it as a beverage. Producing cider for drinking means that they have tested the temperature of the foodstuff industry market. They produce 250,000 jin of cider a year. The sales price is 0.2 yuan a jin less than for ordinary fruit wine, but they make much more money from that than from selling apples.

The cider dregs are also good pig fodder. Today many brigades have big stockpiles of white wine they have produced. But Baizhuang has been producing its characteristic wine for 5 years now, and still cannot meet demand.

Another far-sighted move was to deliver fresh milk to customers in Zhengzhou. Having investigated the milk shortage in the city, they decided to develop the raising of cows. There are now 63, roughly 1 to every 2 households, and the milk yield varies from 400 to 900 jin a day. They deliver the milk directly to the homes of their customers in the city; and their milk is 2 cents a jin below the market price. Never mind that they only deliver milk to a few people at present; they have great ambitions, and will add 20 more cows this year and raise the number to 100 next year. They use their own fodder, not fodder allocated by the state, to feed their cows. Baizhuang is determined to increase the number of cows to 200 and to set up a dairy for making butter, cheese, and milk skin. The products will be supplied to the city, and they will use the manure on their own land.

They have been particularly daring in making a big thing of beans. Everyone likes beans, but some places have considerable stockpiles. At present supplies of bean products still fail to meet demand in big cities; this contradiction occurs in the processing and business handling of the beans. Beans in the market are 0.4 yuan a jin, and it is said that if the business handling of bean products is not done well, money is lost. The peasants of Baizhuang handle 1.5 million jin of beans a year; far from sustaining a loss, they have made a net profit of 0.1 yuan per jin. In April this year they erected a 1,200 square meter workshop for making dried bean cream in tight rolls. The workshop, operating 1 shift, produces 1 ton a day. This Baizhuang product is a best seller in certain southern provinces, because much of it is first-grade, it is attractive and tender and the price is right. They make these rolls for shipment and sale away from their own locality. In Zhengzhou they sell beancurd, jellied or dried beancurd, beancurd skin, beancurd vermicelli and beancurd puffs. Eighty of Baizhuang brigade's 250 laborers are engaged in making bean products. They see that Henan is China's main bean-growing province, that slow bean sales are an artificial phenomenon, that the big cities are short of bean products and that areas that do not grow beans are also short of such products; so long as there are small profits but quick turnover, there is no need to worry about lack of markets.

In evolving its plans for beans, Baizhuang perceived the needs of the market. They said, dried bean cream in tight rolls sells slowly in some cities because they are too expensive and the quality is not good enough; it is not because the markets do not need them. So long as the quality is good and the price cheap and they can readily be stored, high-grade smoked beancurd, strong-smelling preserved beancurd, plant protein meat and so on as well as dried bean cream in tight rolls are all best-sellers in the markets. They also process bean products in order to develop agriculture. Processing 1.5 million jin of beans leaves 1 million jin of dry residue which can be used as pig fodder. Every 10 jin of this residue produces 1 jin of pork, and in this way alone they can produce 100,000 jin of pork. If the residue is used to feed the cows, it will produce 300,000 jin of milk, and if it is used to feed the beef cattle it will yield 50,000 jin of beef. Thus there is plenty of meat, milk, and also manure.

They have also boldly opened up a restaurant in Zhengzhou. It should be said that allowing the peasants to trial-operate restaurants in the city under certain conditions is a policy of the Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee, which has been supported by the masses. The peasants of Baizhuang have opened a restaurant on Huayuan Road, and it has some unconventional features. First of all, the restaurant is open 14 or 15 hours a day. Comrades of HENAN RIBAO can eat dinner there at night, and they say the food is better there than in most restaurants. Secondly, the restaurant operates throughout its business hours, providing breakfast, lunch and dinner. Apart from table service, there is also a carry-out business in jellied beancurd. The service staff comes from the village; their attitude is good, they run things seriously and pay attention to hygiene. The customers have welcomed this service. The peasants now urgently need to find out the trends of the city markets and the tastes and needs of customers.

Comrade Bai Xichuan, a secretary of the Baizhuang brigade party branch, is a man who thinks things out and is foresighted. There are many able hands among the leaders and members of this brigade. When you ask Old Bai what the biggest difficultry is, he will say it is the shortage of labor. I asked him if he could recruit as peasants young people awaiting employment. He said it was possible, but every person must have a special skill and possess at least one technique in agriculture, industry, or sideline production. What he wants is peasant technicians, or able specialists who understand the market economy. How about young people determined to work in agriculture and who possess a specialized skill going to Baizhuang to display their talents? How can our agricultural, commercial, and economics colleges satisfy the demands of the peasants?

Since Baizhuang has stable and high grain yields and also has ways of dealing with market trends in its industry and sideline production, it has no fear of raw material shortages or lack of orders from urban factories. Baizhuang's all-round development of commodity economy could perhaps be summarized as the following cycle:

1. Begin with stable and high grain yields, thus gaining a firm footing.

2. Products of diversification are based on market needs, and full use is made of agricultural and sideline products as the main raw materials for processing and sales.

3. They face the food markets and produce foodstuffs needed in society.

4. They get to know the needs of the city and organize flexible service trades.

5. The aim in achieving still higher output of grain, meat, milk, eggs, fruit and so on is to develop commodity economy. This is the point at which they stay.

It is essential to provide subsidies for growing vegetables near large cities, supply them with fodder for milch cows and ensure grain for them. However, there are still shortages of fruit, vegetables, milk products, bean products, soya sauce, vinegar and so on. Can Baizhuang's methods be drawn on?

HONGQI ARTICLE ON STEEL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

HK180028 Beijing CHINA DAILY In English 18 Jul 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "Renovation Goal of China's Iron and Steel Industry"]

[Text] HONGQI (RED FLAG) recently published an article by Zhou Chuandian, vice-minister of China's metallurgical industry, on the technical renovation of China's iron and steel industry. Excerpts follow:

China's iron and steel industry has a sound foundation and is capable of producing 40 million tons of steel a year. But out present iron and steel enterprises are still backward technically and inefficient economically. Most of their major equipment dates from the 1950's, and their profits are unsatisfactory. Their products have little variety and are poor in quality; their energy consumption is high and they suffer a shortage of raw materials.

To speed up the modernization of China's iron and steel industry, we must focus on the technological renovation of these enterprises.

In the early 1950's, our iron and steel industry was undeveloped. Then we introduced advanced technology, mainly from the Soviet Union, and technically reformed the Anshan (in northeast China) and Taiyuan (in Shanxi Province) iron and steel companies and built up new ones in Baotou (in Inner Mongolia) and Wuhan (in central China). But in 1958, these major reforms came to a halt. Now we find a large gap between China's technological level and those of other countries. To fill this gap, we need at least 15 to 20 years. Our backwardness cannot be eliminated by small scale reforms and innovations. We should, as the Soviet Union and Japan have done, make full use of the next 15 to 20 years to carry out major renovations. Only then, can we catch up with the world's advanced level.

Technological renovation mainly entails the replacement of old equipment and technology with new ones.

The iron and steel industry has its own characteristics. Most of the equipment used in ore dressing, sintering, coking, smelting, and rolling are large and heavy. Therefore, only a small amount of very outdated equipment should be replaced under China's present conditions. Renovations and new technology should be adopted in certain crucial parts of the equipment.

Two Ways

There are two ways to renovate China's iron and steel industry: One is to "reform for reform's sake," regardless of expenditure and profits; the other is to focus on obtaining better quality, more varieties, energy conservation, and a high level of efficiency, while carrying out reforms. We should aim for the second one.

Many enterprises have achieved remarkable economic benefits by doing so. Anshan pipe-welding plant, for example, used their existing equipment to carry out technological reforms. They adopted a new tecynique of continuous welding. And, as a result, their annual pipe output increased from 90,000 tons to more than 110,000 tons. The amount of products which are up to standard increased from 88 to 95.7 per cent of the total, and the cost per ton dropped by 15.7 yuan. In one year, the plant increased its profits by seven million yuan.

The key to successful technological renovation lies in self-reliance on our own technical and managerial personnel and workers, and domestic machinery and electronic products.

The new No 2 blast furnace at Beijing's Shoudu iron and steel company has adopted many new techniques in production such as bell-less top, dome combustion hot-blast stove, conveyor charging, automatic control and coal powder injection. It has become China's first modern furnace and its equipment is up to the advanced world standards, with a utilization coefficient above 2 and coke ratio under 418 kg.

Last year, converters were revamped at the Wuhan iron and steel company according to our own designs, partly with domestic equipment and partly with caluclating instruments imported from abroad. This reform has helped boost production of steel billets qualified for the 1700 cm rolling mill.

These examples show that we can rely mainly on our own efforts to renovate our enterprises. At the same time, we may import some necessary and advanced equipment and technology which suit China's conditions.

XINHUA URGES DURABLE, MARKETABLE CONSUMER GOODS

OW171037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "Durable Consumer Goods Must Be Durable and Marketable"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- After visiting a number of grassroots commercial units and markets of manufactured goods for daily use, this reporter strongly felt that raising the quality and marketability of durable consumer goods is an important link for increasing their sales volume. With the improvement of the people's living standards, the social demand for durable consumer goods has increased in recent years. According to statistics, the sales of sewing machines, electric fans, bicycles and wristwatches in the first half of this year increased between 26.4 percent and 36.7 percent as compared with the same period for 1981. In addition, the sales of television sets, refrigerators and washing machines also increased. At present, supply and demand are balanced, except for some famous brands of products whose supply falls short of demand. Actually, many unmarketable products are overstocked.

Durable consumer goods are called "three major items" or "five major items" which are more expensive. As far as the present purchasing power of people in urban and rural areas is concerned, one has to save for several years in order to buy a "major item." For this reason, people want such goods first to be durable. Goods that are able to withstand wear and tear or are really durable are relatively marketable; on the contrary, goods that are unable to withstand wear and tear and in which people have no trust are unsalable. Therefore, to improve the quality of durable consumer goods, it is first necessary to solve the problem of their durability. Next it is necessary to pay attention to their beauty and design. If consumer goods are not durable, their prospects will be nonexistent.

Durable consumer goods, except some famous brands, have almost been sold to the saturation point on the urban market. Large quantities of durable consumer goods are now going to the rural market. This makes it necessary to increase the marketability of such goods in the countryside. For example, take various kinds of radios. At present, each urban household has more than 1 radio on the average, while for every 100 rural households there are 11. Therefore, the countryside is a vast market for radios. However, supply and marketing cooperatives in the rural areas sold only 2,356,000 various kinds of radios from January to May of this year, 43.9 percent less than for the same period in 1981. In addition to slightly blocked channels of circulation, such factors as the reception capability, the quality of radios and the fact that they cannot meet the needs in the countryside are also main reasons for the decrease in sales. Bicycles are another example. The countryside urgently needs heavy-duty bicycles. However, since producing such bicycles only makes a small profit, factories are unwilling to manufacture them. Now the output of heavy-duty bicycles accounts for only half the total output of all bicycles.

In addition to turning out durable and marketable goods, industrial and commercial departments should also strive to reduce production costs and other expenses and produce and market more low-priced, durable consumer goods such as wristwatches, which are most welcomed by people in the countryside, at a cost of 30 to 60 yuan.

Many grassroots commercial departments hold that with the increasing improvement in people's living standards, the market for durable consumer goods will become brisker and the people will be more selective in buying such goods. The improvement of the quality and marketability of durable consumer goods has become a problem calling for urgent resolution by the industrial and commercial departments. In order not to bring new losses to the state, they should take effective measures to solve the problem in the two links of production and marketing, and not delay it any longer.

COMMENTATOR ON PROHIBITING SABOTAGE OF ELECTIONS

HK190335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strictly Prohibit Illegal Organizational Activities in the Course of Democratic Elections"]

[Text] A handful of people in Feixiang County, Hebei Province, got together in secret to sabotage the party congress elections and to deal blows at and push out leading comrades of the county CCP committee who have achieved marked success in their work. This was a serious political event. This illegal organizational activity was not the only one of its kind.

As we know, those illegal organizational activities which were carried out in a small number of places to sabotage party elections or elections of people's congresses showed the following similarities although they had different backgrounds and specific circumstances. First, the main figures who carried out illegal organizational activities were mostly people who had serious problems during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but who have not received due punishment; people who nursed a grievance because they had been dismissed from their posts since the smashing of the "gang of four"; people who have been severely influenced by factionalist ideas and have not yet come to realize their errors and those who have been blinded by greed in these few years and have violated law and discipline.

These people did not belong to the same faction during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but they share the same rotten tastes because their interests coincide. Under the new conditions, they get together in their respective interests. Second, they play the same trick of flaunting the banner of "democarcy" to sabotage socialist democracy. They carry on the intrigue pursued during the "Great Cultural Revolution." They act one way to your face and another behind your back and establish secret ties to form a clique to pursue selfish interests. They spread leaflets and put up wall posters to confound black and white and confuse and poison people's minds. They preach the narrow-minded localistic ideas and make use of patriarchal or national sentiments to conceal the selfish and facionalist activities of a small number of people. They send anonymous letters to curse cadres whom they oppose. They use "money as their horses" and "wine as their army" and adopt methods such as "offering official posts and making lavish promises" and so forth to tempt people and canvass votes. Thev even illegally compile the name list of their "cabinet members" and force other delegates to put a circle round the names of their candidates. Third, their objective is to seize power over the party and the people and to try to discredit and drive away good comrades who are supported by most cadres and masses and thrust into power those who can serve their selfish interests.

It is obvious that this is an evil practice which is against the great trend of the efforts of the entire party and people of the whole country to build a high level of political democracy of socialism. Wherever it exercises its evil influence, it sabotages the normal democratic life and tramples upon the right of the cadres inside and outside the party and the masses and their representatives to vote and to stand for election. Good cadres and good comrades will be suppressed and squeezed out by the illegal organizational activities. Those who rode to power through rebellion and those who are severely influenced by factionalis ideas and have made a practice of beating, smashing and looting and have violated law and discipline politically and economically in recent years, become very cocky and congratulate each other on the prospect of getting good appointments. Such being the case, how can we relax our vigilance against illegal organizational activities, turn a blind eye to and yield to them? Instead, we should take expeditious measures to resolutely resist and prohibit them!

The "democracy" advertised by those who are engaged in illegal organization activities in elections is entirely different from the inner-party democracy and the people's democracy which our party has persistently advocated. The democratic right to vote enjoyed by the masses inside and outside the party according to law should be respected and protected. However, we should resolutely oppose the practice of carrying out illegal organizational activities in the name of carrying forward democracy. Therefore, while considering and talking over the list of candidates and organizing elections, we should strengthen party leadership, stick to the system of democratic centralism, fully carry forward socialist democracy, be bold in taking the mass line and place the problems arising in elections on the table for settlement. In so doing, we will prevent people with ulterior motives from seizing the opportunity to sabotage democratic elections.

It is of utmost importance to carry out painstaking and careful ideological and political work in the whole process of considering and discussing the name list of candidates and organizing the elections. According to the relevant stipulations in the party constitution, "guiding principles" and electoral law, we should take a clear-cut stand to tell people explicitly what they should do and what they should not so that election work will progress along the right and healthy track. The past practice of purely discussing the name list of the specific candidates alone and neglecting ideological and political work so that elections suffered setbacks should no longer occur in the future.

We should take expeditious measures to pay particular attention to and discover and resolutely stop all acts of sabotaging democratic elections. From considering and discussing name lists of candidates to the formal elections, leaders at all levels should be bold in carrying out their work.

Weakness, laxness and the abandonment of leadership can only provide those who carry out illegal organizational activities with opportunities. If leaders fail to expeditiously solve problems after they have discovered them because of the lack of firmness in principle, they are liable to aggravate matters. In future, we should investigate, openly expose and severely criticize illegal organizational activities as soon as they occur. With regard to those who engineer, direct and actively take part in these activities, we should apply sanctions against them in accordance with the discipline of the party and government in light of the seriousness of their errors or even investigate and affix their legal responsibility. If those who are guilty of illegal organizational activities are people who have been proved to have ridden to power by rebellion, elements who engaged in the practice of beating, smashing and looting, people who have been severely influenced by factionalist ideas or those who have severely violated the law and discipline, politically and economically in recent years, we should severely punish them. Of course, with regard to some comrades who committed mistakes because they went astray for a certain period of time, we should devote our main efforts to educating them and helping them solve their problems through criticism and self-criticism and summing up experience. As long as party organizations at all levels are bold in encouraging healthy trends, they will be able to effectively enhance the enthusiasm of the masses inside and outside the party for safeguarding socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES TAX REVENUE CADRES' ROLE

H170226 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reinforce and Develop Well a Contingent of Tax Revenue Cadres"]

[Text] Tax revenue is an important source of a state's financial income, as well as an important economic lever to regulate production, circulation, distribution and consumption. Reinforcing and developing a small but efficient contingent of tax revenue cadres is a necessary step in improving taxation work.

Since the founding of the PRC, our taxation workers have conscientiously carried out the party's principles and policies under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels. They have done many jobs and made great contributions to pushing ahead with production and increasing tax revenue, and thus won the respect of the whole society. However, in the 10 years of turbulence, our contingent of tax revenue cadres was seriously weakened and their initiative was harmed due to the influence of "leftist" thinking. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the contingent of tax revenue cadres has been gradually restored to its original size. Realizing the importance of their posts, many comrades have renewed high enthusiasm for their work. In the last few years, the tax revenue task has been completed relatively well. One of the indispensable reasons for this lies in the initiative and hard work of the vast number of tax revenue cadres.

One of the most conspicuous problems at present is the shortage of taxation workers. As a result of this shortage in taxation work, many tax items are overlooked; and, as supervision and inspection over taxpayers is neglected, tax evasion becomes a rather common practice. Last year, when checking evaded and overdue taxes, we found that they amounted to 1.3 billion yuan, and there were more than 40,000 households which had not paid their due tax for a long time. In some places, most taxes such as rural fair trade tax, tax on commune and brigade run industrial and commercial enterprises, and so on, are not being collected. The number of cadres is inadequate for pilot schemes of tax system reform, making studies in taxation policies and levying taxes on foreign trades. There is always a shortage of taxation personnel and lack of experienced tax revenue cadres to take over the posts of old cadres. According to an investigation, many of the existing taxation cadres are too old, and the natural attrition rate of staff and workers is relatively high. Those personnel who are qualified only account for one-third of the total existing personnel.

In many places, field personnel are especially lacking. As the size of the tax collection and taxation administration contingent fails to meet the practical needs, regulations can hardly be implemented, tasks are performed poorly, many taxes cannot be collected, and the state suffers great loss of financial revenue. Some places have already attached importance to these problems. However, quite a few places still have not paid enough attention to this work. Therefore, some problems remain which badly need to be solved. Such a situation should no longer continue.

In carrying out taxation work, we must strictly follow policies, bear heavy workloads, and deal with a myriad of problems. Therefore, we must make up our minds to establish a revolutionized contingent of young cadres with professional knowledge. Increasing the number of taxation personnel and reinforcing the taxation work contingent is an urgent task for the present. We must collect the full amount of taxes in good time from hundreds of thousands of enterprises, units and individuals with business income. We must push enterprises to improve management and economic returns so as to achieve an increase in production and revenue. All this work requires that our taxation workers make great efforts. Nothing can be achieved unless sufficient cadres are available. There are two solutions: first, give full play to the initiative of the existing taxation cadres; and second, recruit new cadres. The State Council has already expressly provided that the taxation department may augment its staff. Since last year, the taxation departments in some places have replenished their staffs. However, in most places, the progress is slow, and the task of reinforcing and developing the contingent of taxation cadres has not yet been carried out. At present, it is very necessary to extensively carry out education on upholding the four basic principles and strengthening the working discipline of our taxation cadres, as well as to promote professional training in a planned way so as to bring up as soon as possible a large number of taxation cadres who can uphold principles, are honest in performing their official duties, devoted to their work and professionally competent.

While strengthening political and ideological work, leading people at all levels must truly show concern for the daily life of taxation cadres. Our leading people should promptly study and solve in good time the practical difficulties which taxation cadres encounter in work; seriously handle the cases of a small number of people who disregard the tax revenue policy and taxation regulations, and those incidents of jointly attacking and beating up taxation cadres, so as to ensure that taxation workers can carry out their duties as usual and more efficiently fulfill the glorious task which the party and the state has entrusted to them.

NATIONAL COAL TRANSPORTATION MEETING HELD

OW170951 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Ministries of Railways and Coal Industry jointly held a national conference from 10 to 15 July in Xuzhou on the coordination and operation between railway departments and coal mines."

(Qin Likui), deputy chief of the Xuzhou railway subbureau, made a report at the conference introducing the experience of the subbureau in promoting coal transportation. He said: "Railways and coal mines belong to one family. We should work in unity and cooperate with each other to promote the four modernizations."

The subbureau has been overfulfilling transportation tasks for the Xuzhou mining bureau which has also been overfulfilling state coal output plans. The cooperation experience of the Xuzhou railway subbureau and Xuzhou mining bureau can be summarized as follows:

"First of all, the subbureau and the bureau have both eliminated departmentalism and adopted an overall point of view." In the past, they failed to coordinate efforts in transporting coal, thus affecting the fulfillment of both production tasks and causing damages to the state. In the course of practice, leaders of the subbureau and the bureau have realized the importance of putting national interests above all and constantly educated the workers and cadres in adopting an overall point of view.

"Second, they have set up a sound coordinating organization from the top to the bottom and adopted an effective coordinating method." In order to coordinate the operation in transporting coal, the subbureau and the bureau have set up a coordinating committee consisting of responsible persons from departments concerned of both sides.

"Third, they have taken a scientific attitude and paid keen attention to production safety and to tapping the potentials and carrying out technical innovations, thereby ensuring the transportation of coal." The subbureau and the bureau have jointly carried out technical innovation to improve the conditions for transporting coal.

GENG BIAO, WEI GUOQING AT PLA ANNIVERSARY FORUM

OW180952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- This morning responsible comrades of the Central Military Commission attended a forum of writers, editors and readers held by the editorial department of XING HUO LIAO YUAN [A SINGLE SPARK CAN START A PRAIRIE FIRE] in celebration of the PLA's 55th founding anniversary.

Comrades Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing, Li Da, Li Zhimin and Li Jukui cordially joined writers, editors and readers from in and outside the PLA in the forum. In his speech Comrade Wei Guoqing said: In commemoration of the PLA's 55th founding anniversary, leading comrades of the Central Military Commission Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nei Rongzhen have made calligraphic inscriptions for XING HUO LIAO YUAN journal urging us to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the People's Army and do a good job in carrying out education in the traditions. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines contained in the inscriptions and pass on our party's proletarian revolutionary spirit from generation to generation.

Comrades Geng Biao and Li Zhimin spoke in their capacity as old readers and longtime writers. They said: In the past 55 years our army has defeated the powerful enemy from at home and abroad and has, in the course of this, fostered fine traditions. They are our cherished heritages with which our army has been able to vanquish the enemy. The 10-volume recently published revised collection of XING HUO LIAO YUAN is a vivid teaching aid which our army will use to carry out education in revolutionary traditions. Today, some young people who have failed to udnerstand our revolutionary history of hard struggle and have been influenced by capitalist ideology lack the great and far-reaching communist idelas. This urges us to carry out education in our glorious traditions, in patriotism and in revolutionary outlook on life. We are willing to contribute our remaining years to the education of the younger generation.

A number of young readers present expressed the determination to use XING HUO LIAO YUAN as their textbook in studying revolutionary history and to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary spirit demonstrated by revolutionaries of the older generation in making hard struggles and laying down their lives for the cause of realizing communism.

Xie Xianonai [6200 4607 6621], vice chairman of the party History Materials Collection Committee under the CCP Central Committee, and responsible persons of the PLA general departments, branches and services, including Liu Huaqing, Liang Biye, Gan Weihan, Hua Nan, Zhang Lingbin and Li Zhen, were also present at the forum.

PLA CONDUCTS PATRIOTIC EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

OW180922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- By carrying out vivid patriotic education, the PLA has further aroused the revolutionary zeal of large numbers of commanders and fighters in loving the party, the country and socialism.

Carrying forward the spirit of putting the interests of the motherland above everything else and pledging to make more contributions to it, commanders and fighters have been working selflessly to defend and realize the four modernizations in order to make China strong and prosperous.

The army began conducting patriotic education in all of its units after the publication of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." This education has been carried out even more extensively since the beginning of this year. Guided by the call for "fostering the patriotism of putting the interests of the motherland above everything else and the pioneer spirit of selfless devotion to the motherland" issued in the "Resolution," this education involves ardently loving the CCP, the socialist motherland and the People's Army. In view of the fact that today's young people lack an understanding of the motherland, this education has been conducted vigorously in such forms as giving lectures, visiting local places, showing relevant films, giving speeches, holding forums and reciting poems which sing the praises of the motherland to introduce to young people the long history of the motherland as well as our beautiful land, rich mineral deposits and brilliant culture. Thus, young people have been given a vivid, profound education on the great beloved motherland.

In carrying out patriotic education, many PLA units have particularly stressed the study of modern Chinese history and the modern history of the revolution. Some cadres and fighters said that their ideas were straightened out through the study. Thus, they have a firmer faith in communism and the party's correct leadership, and are fully confident of the beautiful future of the motherland.

In the face of bourgeois ideological influences and material temptations of various kinds, PLA fighters guarding the special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian have guarded against corruption by bourgeois ideology and never allowed themselves to be contaminated by it, thus retaining the true qualities of the People's Army characterized by plain living and hard struggle.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES BEIJING GRADUATION CEREMONY

OW181606 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- The graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences today held a ceremony in the small auditorium of the Great Hall of the People here to award its first master's degree certificates to 317 postgraduates who completed studies last year. Today's ceremony also gave diplomas to 152 students who had just finished their courses at the graduate school.

Deng Liqun, director of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department, addressed the ceremony. He said: Although you may not have studied enough in the past few years of schooling, you will make further progress so long as you steadfastly persevere in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Your ability to apply it in analyzing problems may not be as good as it should be but will improve in the course of time.

Deng Liqun stressed: When we say that we steadfastly persevere in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we mean that we firmly believe in science and the law of historical development. Being a science, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought reflects the requirements of the law of historical development. We firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought because of our trust in the law of historical development and our belief in science. This has been attested by China's history of the past century or so and will be further attested in the future.

Deng Liqun continued: I hope that you will further deepen your understanding of the law of historical development and strengthen your belief in science. Despite the many hardships and serious setbacks in the course historical development, history will go on by conquering them. Every progressive person and every comrade who has completed studies and obtained an academic degree from this graduate school will persist in this conviction all their lives.

The ceremony was presided over by Wen Jize, deputy dean of the graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Also speaking at the ceremony were Mei Yi, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Ye Duzheng, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and representatives of the postgraduates who received master's degrees and of the students who finished their courses this year.

More than 500 persons were present, including Zhou Yang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and president of its graduate school; leaders of a number of institutions of higher learning in Beijing; tutors of the postgraduate students; postgraduate students from the Beijing area who received master's degrees and students who finished their courses this year.

XI ZHONGXUN, WANG RENZHONG AT MEMORIAL MEETING

OW161316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- One thousand people from various walks of life in Beijing gathered in the Capital Theater today to mourn over the death of people's artist Jin Shan. This prominent actor, director and drama educator died of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 71 on July 7.

Jin Shan was a member of the National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, council member of the Chinese Film Artists' Association, president of the Central Drama Institute, and chairman of the television play committee under the Ministry of Radio and Television. He was also a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Jin Shan, who began his dramatist career five decades ago, starred in or directed around 50 plays and 10 films, and wrote or adapted 15 plays and screenplays. He was also the author of a number of treatises on performing art.

At the memorial meeting, Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said Jin Shan was a people's artist who made unremitting efforts to explore new ideas in arts, following realism while drawing on the traditional theater.

In the early 1930's Jin Shan took an active part in the progressive cultural movement in Shanghai and joined the China Anti-Imperialist League and the left-wing Dramatists' League. He became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in 1932. Despite difficult conditions, he often went to factories to organize workers drama groups.

After the outbreak of the war against Japanese aggression in 1937, he led a resistance drama troupe to tour many parts of the country, and later led a troupe to Southeast Asia, where they performed among Overseas Chinese plays showing the Chinese people in the fight against Japanese aggression. He returned to Chongqing in 1942. Afterwards, apart from working to develop revolutionary drama and films Jin Shan also did other work for the Chinese people's cause of liberation.

Jin Shan held the posts of vice-president and general director of the Chinese Youth Art Theater after the founding of the People's Republic. As president of the Central Drama Institute, he had devoted his recent years to passing his rich stage experience to the students. He also proposed the formation of an art committee on television plays, which have become a new art form in China.

Today's memorial meeting was presided over by Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture. Present were Xi Zhongxun and Wang Renzhong, members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Hu Yuzhi, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Deng Liqun, head, and He Jingzhi, deputy head, of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Zhou Yang, chairman, and Yang Hansheng and Fu Zhong, vice-chairmen, of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; and leading members of various organizations and Jin Shan's friends Zhou Weizhi, Cheng Huangmei, Situ Huimin and Zhao Xun.

The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Ministry of Culture, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Chinese Dramatists' Association presented wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by central leaders Gu Mu, Yang Shangkun and Kang Shien, as well as Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Kang Keqing, Ji Fang and He Changgong.

FIRST HALF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SUCCESSES NOTED

OW180808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- A new coal mine with an annual capacity of 90,000 tons and power generating units were among the 16 big and medium-sized capital construction items completed in the first half of this year.

In capital construction, the state is putting chief emphasis on the energy industries, communications and transport and light and textile industries.

The 900,000-ton coal mine is located in Handan, a rising iron and steel center in Hebei Province. The other projects completed in the first half of this year include a thermal power generating unit of 200,000 kilowatts for a power plant in Fulan Ergi, northernmost Heilongjiang Province; another power generating unit of 125,000 kilowatts at the giant Gezhouba hydroelectric power station on the Yangtze River; and a tyre cord factory in Pingdingshan of Henan Province with a designed annual output of 13,000 tons.

The first stage of work was completed for the Meishan iron smelting base near Shanghai with an annual iron ore output of 1.5 million tons.

A petro-chemical plant in Anqing, Anhui Province, a cotton mill in Foshan of Guangdong Province and five sugar refineries in three southern provinces and the Guangxi region are also among the newly completed projects.

Smooth progress has been made in building all the 50 big and medium-sized construction items planned for this year. Construction of new wharves and other harbor facilities at Qinhuangdao and Shijiusuo has proceeded on schedule. Construction has made headway in building the 280-kilometer Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway and the 300-kilometer Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway which, together with the harbor facilities, are designed to speed up the transportation of coal to China's southern provinces and for export.

Sixty percent of the work involved in installing three sets of imported equipment for the second stage of construction on the Shanghai general petro-chemical works has been finished, and the entire installation work is expected to be finished by the end of this year.

Construction of a workshop for the Yizheng chemical fiber plant in Jiangsu Province and the installation of a set of synthetic ammonia equipment at a chemical fertilizer plant of the Zhejiang oil refinery are under way.

New housing projects with about 1.7 million flats, covering a total of 88.2 million square meters of floor space, were under construction in China's cities and industrial centers in the first half of this year. This was 18 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

During the current readjustment of China's national economy, state investment in capital construction has been reduced while spendings on education, public health, scientific research and people's housing projects increased. The 1982 investment in capital construction, although bigger than that for 1981, is one third less than in 1978, the year before the readjustment started. But more concentrated use of funds and materials and improved management has resulted in faster progress of key capital construction projects. The number of large and medium-sized capital construction projects being undertaken this year is two-thirds less than in 1978.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS IN FIRST HALF REPORTED

OW161800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The total value of export handled by organizations under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade reached 10,200 million U.S. dollars in the first six months of this year, 10.2 percent over the same period of last year, according to figures released by the ministry.

Total import value was 7,800 million U.S. dollars in the first half of the year, 19.7 percent less than in the period of last year.

A breakdown of figures shows the export of petroleum increased by 15 percent, and that of machinery and equipment by 19 percent. Rolled steel, raw silk, cotton-polyester cloth, garments, bicycles, sewing machines, jute and ambary, peppermint oil and pig bristles also registered increases in varying degrees. But the export of shelled peanuts, tung oil, cotton cloth, cotton knitwear, rabbit hair, cashmere, drawnwork and pearls decreased.

Among the import commodities, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, timber, refined sugar, chemical materials and medicinal herbs all registered considerable increases in the first half of 1982.

However, the import of complete sets of equipment and instruments decreased by 43 percent, and that of rolled steel, cooper and other metals decreased by 23 percent; imports of cotton, chemical fibers and durable consumer goods all decreased in varying degrees.

The lowering of international market prices for many of the imported products was another important factor for the decrease in the total value of import.

EXPANDED AGRICULTURE AIDS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW161255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Both production and marketing of agriculture-related manufactured goods have shown sharp increases in China since the beginning of the year, according to figures provided by the State Statistical Bureau.

By the end of June, production of most industrial goods originating from farm and animal products had risen to varying degrees. Output of cotton yarn increased by 9.2 percent, cotton cloth by 8.8 percent, silk fabrics by 16.5 percent, knitting wool by 37.3 percent, sugar by 12.6 percent, cigarettes by 15.2 percent and beer by 20.7 percent in the first six months this year over the same 1981 period.

Apart from an ample supply of cereal grains, edible oils, pork, eggs and other farm produce for the urban market, agriculture also provides the textile and light industry with raw materials. The amount of major materials it supplies such as food grains, cotton, oil-bearing crops, milk, hides, tobacco, silk cocoon, jute and ambari all increased to varying degrees. China's cotton output amounted to 2.96 million tons in 1981 an increase of 33 percent over 1978. Oil-bearing crops nearly doubled the output of 5.21 million tons in 1978 to 10.2 million tons in 1981. With a 51 percent rise in the sugar cane and beet output in the last three years, the country's sugar industry went up at an average annual rate of 11.7 percent.

Meanwhile, expansion of the rural economy has resulted in a vast rural market to absorb industrial products including chemical fertilizers, farm machinery and tools. The number of walking tractors provided for the peasants was up 40.3 percent between January and May over the same 1981 period. Around 30 percent more small tractors and rubber tired carts and 49 percent more pumps were sold to the countryside in the first five months this year as compared with the same 1981 period. Sales of sewing machines and bicycles to villages were up 70 to 50 percent respectively during this period than in the same 1981 period.

To meet the needs of the expanded rural economy, effective measures are now being worked out in all parts of China to facilitate the supply of more industrial goods to the country's rural areas.

MEDIA VIEWS SHULTZ' APPOINTMENT, ATTITUDES

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Article

OW170511 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Yu-ching: "Shultz and New U.S. Diplomatic Posture"]

[Excerpts] Haig has now resigned as secretary of state, and Shultz, former President Nixon's secretary of the treasury, has succeeded him in taking charge of the Department of State. Although conservatives in the Republican Party regard the change of personnel as a change in form, not in essence, Shultz is a middle roader in the Republican Party and inclines towards the liberals. Shultz is a team player, but has no set views on foreign policy. Thus, he will be able to effectively implement President Reagan's foreign policy. Hence, the change of secretary of state by Reagan will at least make it possible for the United States to assume a new posture in its international policy.

As far as today's different American attitudes towards foreign policy are concerned, Haig is among those who advocate "unity with the allies against the Soviet Union." He advocated that, in taking any measures against the Soviet Union, the United States should coordinate with Western Europe and enlist its sympathy and support. In other words, he regarded the maintenance of the alliance more important than confrontation with the Soviet Union. However, he denied that he was soft on U.S. policy to the Soviet Union. He told columnist Safire: History will prove me to have been a hardliner towards the Soviet Union. He denounced the lifting by the United States last year of the embargo against the Soviet Union on food grain as the biggest mistake in Reagan's foreign policy. He did not deny that there were differences between the Department of State and the White House on China policy. When Safire pointed out to him that the White House was fairly insistent on arms sales to Taiwan, Haig asked him to read a short article written recently by Nixon, stressing that Taiwan's security depends on the strengthening of U.S. relations with the Chinese Communists. That means that, in being excessively accommodating to, and compromising with, the Chinese Communists, Haig aimed at forming a strategic relationship with them, taking Taiwan's security into account. When he (the State Department) held talks with the Chinese Communists, he did not inform the White House of some of the results of those talks, no matter how harmful they were to Taiwan's rights and interests. According to a report by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the White House had a strong aversion to such practice, which was also a main reason for his dismissal from office.

Now Shultz has succeeded Haig as secretary of state. President Reagan and other American officials in Washington maintain that U.S. foreign policy, which has a certain continuity, will remain unchanged. However, new personnel often come up with new policies. The personality and basic world outlook of the secretary of state are bound to have a bearing on the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy. Therefore, Shultz' taking over the Department of State will at least bring about a change in the U.S. diplomatic posture.

First, the day he was nominated as secretary of state, Shultz earnestly stated that he had known President Reagan for a long time and that they knew each other very well. Therefore, he will not challenge the President's anticommunist ideology -- which will be the basis for future U.S. foreign policy.

Second, U.S. confrontation measures against the Soviet Union, including disarmament talks, will certainly be based on U.S. interests and strength and will not be restricted by her Western allies.

Third, on the Middle East issue, the United States will adopt a balanced attitude to promote the realization of peace there.

Fourth, the United States will pursue a good-neighbor policy to enlist sympathy and cooperation from Central and South American countries.

Fifth, the United States will continue to strengthen its relations with the Chinese Communists, but not at the price of infringing on Taiwan's rights and interests and will ensure the integrity of the Taiwan Relations Act.

Views on Arms Sales Noted

OW190637 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Station commentary on U.S. arms sale to Taiwan]

[Text] Secretary of State George Shultz has pledged that the United States would continue to sell defensive weapons to the Republic of China. Senator Barry Goldwater announced that the embassy in Peking [as heard] has been instructed to notify the Chinese Communists to this effect. People of the Republic of China on Taiwan breathed a sigh of relief at this news. They have heard that the State Department was proposing a new Shanghai communique with the Chinese Communists that would have phased out the weapons sales for the defense of Taiwan. This text apparently went to President Reagan, but was then returned to the State Department. With Secretary Shultz at the helm, it may not be heard of again.

The Chinese Communists have been making so much noise that many people may be unaware of what is involved in this weapons sale. Peking said that Taiwan is Chinese Communist property and that the United States has no right to sell armaments for its defense. On the contrary, the Chinese Communists have no title to Taiwan. They have never held the island province, which was returned to the Republic of China by Japan in 1945.

The Shanghai Communique did not extend a condition to the Chinese Communists, let alone forbid the sale of weapons to the Republic of China. President Jimmy Carter extended the recognition to the Chinese Communists as of 1 January 1979, but in derecognizing the Republic of China, he did not accept the Chinese Communists' claim to Taiwan. He merely said that the United States acknowledged the claim. Richard Nixon had done the same in 1972. Congress subsequently passed and President Carter signed the Taiwan Relations Act. This set up an elaborate system of unofficial recognition symbols and offices, called upon the United States to supply weapons for the defense of Taiwan and obligated the United States to regard any move against the island as a transgression of the peace.

The intention of the Congress is not to find a solution of the China problem against the Republic of China and the people of Taiwan. Ronald Reagan spoke angrily to Mr. Carter at the time of Taiwan's derecognition. He even said that, under a Reagan presidency, the United States would upgrade relations with free China. Secretary Shultz has now returned U.S. policy to the point at which the Taiwan Relations Act was made law of the United States. The Chinese Communists' claim has again been rejected. Their protest against the supply of defensive weapons to Taiwan has been dismissed. This is a valued and important new assurance to the people of the Republic of China. Although the free Chinese people hope for the reunification of China under the condition of freedom and democracy, they have no intention of using U.S. weapons for that purpose. China's schism will be healed by the Chinese people under peaceful auspices. It is ridiculous to think that the few weapons supplied by the United States would be sufficient to attack a subcontinent of 1 billion people. For the last 2 years, the Chinese Communists have been desparately trying to persuade the United States to get out of the way so Taiwan could be taken and communized. The reason is clear. The Republic of China in Taiwan is one of the most successful developing countries in the world. The mainland has been going from bad to worse. It couldn't modernize or allow even the smallest increment of human rights and liberty. Quietly but firmly and more and more frequently, the mainland people are asking why the Chinese Communists cannot do as well as the Nationalist government on Taiwan. The

only possible answer is that communism provides too insurmountable an obstacle. In their heart, the communists know that if Taiwan and the Republic of China are not liquidated, their own existence will be increasingly jeopardized. The United States has provided a new hope that the China problem can be settled by the Chinese people themselves peacefully and within the foreseeable future.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO ON PRC ARMS SALES ULTIMATUM

OW170117 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 1

["Exclusive Dispatch" by special correspondent Fu Chien-chung]

[Text] Washington, 9 Jul -- American conservative personages disclosed the ultimatum sent by the Chinese Communists in early April to the Reagan administration regarding their stand against U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In the ultimatum, the Chinese Communists threatened to downgrade Peiping's diplomatic relations with Washington if the United States ignored their stand against arms sales to Taiwan.

[Garry] Jarmin, executive chairman of the American Council for Free Asia, said yesterday that the Chinese Communists' ultimatum was the reason President Reagan sent letters to Chinese Communist leaders and dispatched Vice President Bush to visit Peiping.

At a press conference, (Wei-Jui-Ke), chairman of the organization of American leagues, said yesterday that, in his talks with former Secretary of State Haig on U.S.-Chinese Communist relations, he found Haig to have an "extremely improper fear" of the threat by the Chinese Communists to downgrade relations.

Conservative personages, such as Jarmin and (Wei-Jui-Ke), regarded the Chinese Communists' clamor for downgrading relations as vociferous intimidation. They said that, even if U.S.-Chinese Communist relations were downgraded, it would not harm the United States, because the Chinese Communists need the United States far more than the latter needs the former.

The Chinese Communists' "embassy" in Washington was following very closely a series of activities by leaders of the conservatives in support of the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists' "embassy" sent three of its "officials" to attend yesterday's press conference held by conservative personages. Two XINHUA correspondents were also present and asked Jarmin: Why have conservatives launched a movement at this time to interfere in "China's internal affairs"?

Jarmin unhesitatingly told the Chinese Communist correspondents that the Chinese Communists have no sovereignty whatsoever over Taiwan because the land, people and government of Taiwan are not under their control. Jarmin said: In fact, today's China is a country in which there are two governments which rule Taiwan and the mainland respectively, just as in the status quo of East and West Germany and that of South and North Korea.

After being lectured by Jarmin, the Chinese Communist correspondents were not amused and raised no more questions.

U.S. TAIWAN LOBBY, KUOMINTANG 'CONSPIRACY' HIT

HK180738 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Beijing Denounces Taiwan Lobby Leaders"]

[Text] An item of news came out of Taipei a few days ago to the effect that Beijing was preparing to launch an armed attack on Taiwan in 1985 or 1986. This news was given out by Hsia Tian, the Kuomintang "deputy minister of national defense." The Taipei press did not give detailed reports on this news, which was passed on by foreign agencies.

Clear-sighted people can very easily judge that this is a move of the Kuomintang, in coordination with the Taiwan lobby, to force the White House to sell arms to Taiwan. As everyone knows, Beijing has by no means excluded the possibility of using force to liberate Taiwan, but has made very little mention of this point in recent years; on the contrary, Beijing has in every respect expressed its desire and sincerity for reunification through peaceful negotiations. An example was the nine-point scheme proposed by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying last year. Article 30 of the draft constitution, stating that "the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions...." has provided still more of a legal basis for the nine-point scheme.

At a time when calls for peaceful reunification are daily growing louder and are being supported by people both at home and abroad, there are two types of people who become most flustered: first, the power-holders of the Kuomintang on Taiwan, and second, the Taiwan lobby leaders in the United States, such as Goldwater. These two types of people have been very active lately and could be described as coordinating with each other. At the same time Hsia Tian was clamoring in Taipei that Beijing would launch an armed attack on Taiwan in 3 or 4 years, Goldwater, in the Senate, was inveigling Shultz into agreeing that the United States have never formally recognized [chengren] the PRC's "right of political rule and control" over Taiwan and into insisting that the United States had the right to continue selling arms to Taiwan in accordance with "Taiwan's defense requirements."

The Kuomintang on Taiwan and the Taiwan lobby in the United States echo each other; both events occured on 13 and 14 July. Obviously this was a carefully schemed conspiracy.

Beijing has responded to this conspiracy in the past 2 days. First, Peng Zhen called on the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese to discuss in depth the draft constitution, pointing out yet again: The stipulation in Article 30 of the draft legalizes the basic contents of the nine-point principle and policy put forward by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying last year and sets down the legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Second, RENMIN RIBAO carried a short commentary on 18 July denouncing Goldwater for being consistently hostile to the Chinese people, exerting himself in advocating the separation of Taiwan from China and trying hard to hamper and sabotage the development of Sino-U.S. relations; the short commentary also pointed out: "At the hearings Shultz echoed Goldwater's remarks running counter to the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. This cannot but astonish the Chinese people."

The Kuomintang and the Taiwan lobby are taking advantage of the change of U.S. secretary of state to engage in rabid activities. Beijing's attitude is clear and firm. First, there is only one China, Taiwan is part of China, and the PRC Government is the sole legal Government of China; second, the Chinese Government has consistently and resolutely opposed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan; third, "people will wait and see how Mr Shultz will carry out the U.S. Government's policy toward China."

WEN WEI PO SCORES 'TWO CHINAS,' SOFTBALL TOURNEY

HK140907 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-Tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "The United States and Taiwan Play 'the Dog Wags Its Tail'"]

[Text] The world women's softball championships, which has almost been forgotten by people, has been held in Taipei and has also wound up in Taipei.

The Taipei newspapers have loudly "trumpeted" that thousands of people "waved the national flay" and "sang the national anthem." They do not appear to be covering the world women's softball championships, but seem to be reporting a Kuomintang celebration, the celebration of a so-called Kuomintang political victory.

Yes, they are celebrating a victory. Are they celebrating the winning of the championship? No, the Taipei women's team was the runner-up. This of course is also something to be happy about. We are also Chinese, and on hearing the news of the women of our Taiwan Province winning second place, we are naturally just as happy as the Taiwan compatriots.

However, the Taiwan authorities are not celebrating the winning of second place by the women's team. For at the beginning of the game, they had arranged for thousands of people to "wave the national flag" and "sing the national anthem." They are celebrating the opening of the "two Chinas' farce which the American Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation [ISF], has directed by taking advantage of this world women's softball championships.

The Taiwan authorities are not going to admit tht they are a party to the "two Chinas" conspiracy. They will say: We have only one China and that is the Republic of China. However, the question is that Porter is carrying on the "two Chinas" policy. The ISF originally accepted the People's Republic of China as a member state. Moreover, it has eliminated the membership of the so-called "Republic of China" and replaced it with the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. It has also stipulated that the flag and song must be changed. Now the American Don Porter, secretary general of the ISF, deliberately allowed Taiwan to use its former "national flag" and "national anthem" and also agreed in May for the Taiwan side to send invitations from Los Angeles to various member states in the name of the "Republic of China." Is this not plainly an overt manufacture of "two Chinas"?

Naturally, certain people in Taipei are only the performers on the stage. The director is Porter and his bosses are diehards, the old imperialist elements and the new hegemonist elements in America, some of whom wield power and hold office in the present U.S. administration. Every injustice has it perpetrator and every debt has its debtor. The United States is in this case both the perpetrator and debtor. There is a saying in English that "the tail wags the dog." This is the metaphor for a lackey leading its master by the nose. The present "two Chinas" farce is a typical case of the "dog wagging its tail."

For example, the United States is selling arms to Taiwan in order to encourage and support the Taiwan authorities to oppose the peaceful unification of the motherland so that they will always run their own kingdom and also always remain the "property of the United States" and become the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States. Moreover, the matter of the sale of arms to Taiwan is of course not approved or handled by any congressmen or people of any conservative organization. It is approved and handled by the U.S. Government!

According to the latest information, George Shultz, the candidate for secretary of state of the U.S. Government, openly declared in the Senate: I support the continued supply of arms to Taiwan if they are used for the purpose of defense.

Defense against who? Please explain clearly, Mr Shultz! Why does Taiwan Province, which is Chinese territory, require your U.S.-made arms to defend itself against China? Whatever form China uses to exercise its sovereignty over Taiwan Province, what right has the United States to defend it? If this is not violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs, what do you call it? If you say this is not directed against China, then who is it directed against" Please explain clearly once more! Do you dare?

PRESS CALLS FOR STUDY OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK180256 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Everyone Should Join in the Discussion on the Constitution"]

[Text] The motherland has called on the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese to actively take part in the discussion on the draft constitution and to be concerned about the revision and drawing up of the constitution. This call was made by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. The call was the sole purport of his talk on 16 July. Such earnestness and concern suffice to show the motherland's care for and expectations of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese.

Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao will not be fully implementing the new constitution for a certain period of time; however, this certainly does not mean that the constitution is none of our concern. In a broader sense, as Chinese, every activity and achievement of the motherland has a direct or indirect effect on us, and fills us patriots with a sense of common weal and woe. This was the case with the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution, and also with the current four modernizations drive. Now the motherland is revising its constitution, which will make clear and specific stipulations regarding the basic principles for establishing the state, the state and political systems, citizen rights and duties, and the future line and orientation; it will become the legal basis for all action. As Chinese, and as compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, how can we ignore this fundamental law?

In a specific sense, certain clauses of the constitution will be directly linked to the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese. In his talk, Peng Zhen quoted two articles of the constitution, namely, those concerning "the establishment of special administrative regions" and "the protection of Overseas Chinese" and "returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China." These both concern us. The central authorities have repeatedly explained that the article regarding the protection of Overseas Chinese is applicable to the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. As the motherland builds its four modernizations, there are closer economic and trade links between Hong Kong and Macao and the mainland, with continuous comings and goings. How to protect the legal rights and legitimate interests of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots will become an issue requiring consideration in the course of revising the constitution. As this issue is closely tied to our interests, we should do well in exercising our duty to speak, to ensure that the constitution can fully express public opinion of all sectors.

The Hong Kong and Macao compatriots abound in patriotic traditions. When Mr Sun Yat-sen was working for the democratic revolution, Hong Kong and Macao became his prop at one stage, from where he organized forces, collected funds and directed the struggle. During the wars against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek, Hong Kong and Macao and the interior beat the drums together and stimulated the arrival of the high tide of revolution. After the establishment of new China, large numbers of cadres and workers went back to the interior to take part in revolution and construction. Now that the motherland has entered a new era of building the four modernizations, entrepreneurs and intellectuals in Hong Kong and Macao have taken the lead in responding, by investing in construction, promoting trade, and importing advanced technology and knowledge. They have made fine contributions. This surging patriotic fervor of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots expresses the fine traditions and national spirit of the Chinese nation. It is a very precious thing that should be further developed.

Please, throw this patriotic fervor into the revision and formulation of the constitution. Adopt all forms and use all channels to state the views of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese on the draft constitution, and pool the wisdom of the masses, so that the constitution can better reflect public opinion and the national reality, and thus further promote China's democracy and legal system, prosperity and strength, and accomplish the great ideal of reunifying the motherland.

TA KUNG PAO Editorial

HK190458 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Discuss the Constitution in a Penetrating Way; Look Forward Together to Reunification and Prosperity"]

[Text] Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and the committee for the revision of the constitution, made a speech recently, calling on the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad to study the "draft of the constitution of the PRC" in a penetrating way. According to our understanding, the words "in a penetrating way" are especially important.

The NPC Standing Committee decided in the last 10 days of April this year to make public the "draft of the revised constitution of the PRC" for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country. The committee for the revision of the constitution will, in the light of the opinions and suggestions from the nationwide discussions, make further revisions and then submit the draft to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which will convene by the end of this year, for examination and approval.

Over the past 2 months or so, together with the mainland people, and taking an attitude of being masters of the country, the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad have shown great concern for the drafting and revision of the constitution, taken an active part in the discussion and aired their views. Since the promulgation of the draft of the revised constitution, our paper has also carried a number of reports and articles in this respect.

The compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad have always shown great concern for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. The 1 billion Chinese people and the overseas compatriots have been longing for a unified and prosperous motherland. Their desire should be reflected in the constitution, which is the fundamental law of the country, because this constitution is in the vital interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities -- not only those on the mainland, but also those in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and other countries as well.

For this reason, every Chinese, whether he is at home or abroad, has the right and is dutybound to discuss the draft of the revised constitution in a penetrating way and actively offer opinions so that, on the one hand, the fourth constitution of the PRC can become more perfect, and on the other hand, to gain a better understanding of the draft as well as the ideals and future of the state.

While calling for further discussion of the draft of the revised constitution, Vice Chairman Peng Zhen also put forth the principle of "respecting history, respecting reality and looking forward to the future" and mentioned two provisions in the draft which concern the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad.

The first provision he mentioned was Article 30 of the draft of the revised constitution which says that "the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions." This has legalized the basic contents of the nine-point policy elaborated by Chairman Ye Jianying last September and provided a legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Since its promulgation, the nine-point policy has been attracting widespread attention from those who concern themselves with the reunification of China.

Another provision mentioned is Article 47 of the draft of the revised constitution. It says: "The PRC protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China." This is more clear and perfect than the previous constitutions. It is a guarantee for the large number of Overseas Chinese compatriots to share national pride with the 1 billion people living on the motherland.

The compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad are members of the big family of the PRC and the masters of the country. Therefore, everyone who concerns himself with the future of the motherland will certainly take delight in further discussing the draft of the revised constitution and look forward together to the reunification and prosperity of China.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS U.S. GRAIN SALES TO USSR

HK140516 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 5

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu [5017 2612]: "U.S. Grain, Russian Rubles"]

[Text]

Agreement Expires in September

The U.S. agreement on grain sales to the Soviet Union will expire on 30 September, 2 and 1/2 months from now. Does the United States want to continue selling grain to the Soviet Union? Does it want to negotiate a new agreement? This has become a subject of heated debate in official circles in the United States.

A Call for an Extension

Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block has proposed that the Reagan administration negotiate a new agreement with the Soviet Union, or extend the existing agreement by 1 year In other words, he favors continued grain sales to the Soviet Union. It is predicted that the Soviet agricultural crop this year will also be poor. This will be its fourth bad year. In the coming 12 months, it will allegedly have to import 42 million tons of grain.

Those Not in Favor

A fairly large number of people in the administration have voiced disapproval. One of the reasons is that since the United States has urged Western Europe not to cooperate with the Soviet Union in building the Siberian natural gas pipeline and Japan not to cooperate with the Soviet Union in opening up the continental shelf oilfield of Sakhalin, how can it have the audacity to go ahead with the grain sales? Those who argue in favor of the sales say that these are two different things and cannot be lumped together.

Strange Arguments

How can these be two different things? They say that the Soviet Union must pay for grain in hard cash, thereby reducing its expenditures on arms expansion and war preparations — as if this was a big contribution to the cause of peace. On the other hand, Western Europe's help to the Soviet Union in building the natural gas pipeline enables the Soviet Union to export natural gas to earn money!

Naturally Interested

Those people in the United States who consider "the export of grain as a contribution to peace" may have failed to realize, or pretend not to realize, that Soviet troops, including those aggressors in Afghanistan, must be fed before they can fight.

On Thursday, the U.S. administration will debate this problem of grain sales to the Soviet Union. Europeans and the Japanese will perhaps be interested in this debate.

U.S. FIRMS DEALING WITH PRC OFFERED INSURANCE

HK100120 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jul 82 Business News p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] American firms dealing with China are now being offered 20-year coverage against investment risks by the U.S. Government-backed insurance corporation in what is seen as a demonstration of confidence.

Previously, some private firms had offered terms of two to three years, the head of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Mr Craig Nalen, said.

Since April, when OPIC's board authorized the move, it has issued insurance policies to three companies: American President Line, AMF (manufacturer of sporting goods) and Caterpillar. A number of other companies have applied, and once their arrangements with the Chinese Government are complete, OPIC is likely to give them insurance, Mr Nalen told Business News. They cover light industries, food processing and energy projects. "They will add to the existing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of projects, and they are in various stages of discussion."

U.S. firms which have already established business with China are not entitled to the insurance coverage. But if they start new businesses or extend present operations, the new portion can be insured by OPIC.

Americans still have "hang-ups" about the political stability of China, Mr Nalen acknowledged, but "that can only be improved over time." He said the Chinese Government is "very distrustful" of U.S. businessmen -- a result of a long period without any dialogue -- but that, too, would improve.

Mr Nalen, president and chief executive officer of OPIC, said the American "old Yankee trader" spirit is beginning to reawaken. With aggressive programs to help develop Third World countries' economies, they expect "positive benefits" to be brought to the U.S. economy eventually.

Having come to Asia to convey the message from President Reagan that the administration supports U.S. private-sector economic participation in emerging countries, Mr Nalen said he would take back a hope that "unrealistic" practices acting as "roadblocks" to U.S. businessmen investing overseas will be eased. He particularly pointed to double taxation -- an issue of great concern to U.S. businessmen investing in China.

"I will report to President Reagan that we should continue our program of supporting U.S. companies in investing in Third World countries in general and China in particular."

Formed in 1969 by act of congress, OPIC is a government insurance company that protects direct American investment overseas against inequitable expropriation, currency inconvertibility, war damage, revolution and insurrection.

Mr Nalen was invited by China International Trust and Investment Corporation. After meetings with CITIC officials, he said he was "very impressed" by their "entrepreneurial spirit," their experience in doing business and their work attitude. He had been asked by Chinese officials to explain the little U.S. investment in China so far, and whether the pace could be quickened.

He said: "If nothing changes in China and there is the same red tape and difficulty in doing business, I can't be overly optimistic about the future. However, over a period of time, with new attitudes adopted and certain restrictions relaxed, I would say that investment potential in China is unlimited."

PRC, HONG KONG COOPERATE ON COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

HK160209 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jul 82 Business News p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] China is adopting a more aggressive stance in marketing its computer technology which, its technicians believe, has vast potential in view of the country's available manpower and expertise.

In an ambitious bid to upgrade its computer industry and to market computer hardware and software internationally, a joint venture has been established, based in Hong Kong. One spin-off may be a filling of the gap in local computer staff. Sino On-Line, with registered capital of $1 million, has 42.5 percent of its shares held by the Beijing Computer Industry Corporation and the Beijing branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, 42.5 percent held by Chartered On-Line and the rest by Hong Kong Chai Luk International Trading.

The scope of the new venture, according to the director and general manager of Chartered On-Line Ltd., Mr Brian Bennetts, includes producing competitive product designs for hardware to be manufactured in China and marketing of China-made hardware abroad; purchasing computer accessories, components, spare parts and other materials to assist the development of China's computer industry; and setting up a maintenance organization for computing hardware within China and training Chinese technicians in modern computing techniques.

An executive of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, Mr Zhang Jin, told Business News that the association with Hong Kong partners reflects China's confidence in developing its long-term economy.

"China is not just setting up companies within the country, but gradually moving operations overseas. The computer industry is not a short-term development, but a rather long-term investment. This proves that China would like to see a steady growth in its industries and trading, eventually improving its economy," Mr Zhang said.

An executive of the Beijing Import and Export Administration Commission, Miss Chen Suiting, acknowledged that computers are still not yet widely used in China, although "we have achieved a certain standard in production techniques."

Computers have been used for medical purposes, in the textile industry, sewage treatment, [word indistinct] and hotel management, railways, banking, and aviation. Chinese cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin and Shenyang and some ministries have also used computers and are making their own hardware and software.

It is difficult to give an overall figure for the number of people involved in the computer industry in China. Miss Chen stressed that efforts are being made to train university graduates, who are said to be keen in learning the technology. Computer experts from China say they have mastered most computer languages, although they still need more training in some areas -- especially COBOL -- before they can become commercial programmers.

As far as manufacturing goes, the general manager of Sino On-Line, Mr Eddie Liu, described China as an "attractive and inexpensive production source" for Western manufacturers.

"There is no reason to suppose China could not produce the level of sophisticated equipment currently being manufactured in Romania and Hong Kong on behalf of Western principals." Enquiries have been received from the United States and Europe.

A group of 10 Chinese computer experts are to come to Hong Kong in the initial stages of the joint venture to work for, or be trained by, Sino On-Line. The total number will depend on approval by Hong Kong's Immigration Department.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL SALES TO USSR

Report on Farm Products Sales

HK191135 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 7

[Report: "The United States To Sell the Soviet Union More Farm Produce Than Last Year"]

[Text] As the U.S. Department of Agriculture predicted, the USSR's grain imports will amount to 46 million tons, which is a "record-breaking figure," as this year the Soviet Union faces its "fourth successive year of poor harvests." Therefore, the amount of U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union will exceed that of last year.

According to reports, the USSR grain production will amount to 185 million tons this year, much lower than the annual target which has been set at 238 million tons. Therefore, the Soviet Union will have to make up "the shortage of food" by expanding imports. On 8 July, at the UN Economic and Social Council, the U.S. representative Jose S. Sorzano pointed out that "the Soviet Union alone accounts for 40 percent" of the increased amount of grain purchased on the international market in the last 10 years. The Soviet Union's serious shortage of grain, he said, has placed the world balance of grain supply and demand in an "imminently dangerous situation."

The United States is the major grain supplier for the Soviet Union. In 1979 imports from the United States accounted for 23 percent of the USSR market of imported farm produce. This percentage was reduced to 8 percent in the last 2 years due to the U.S. grain embargo on the Soviet Union as a response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980 (the embargo was lifted in April last year). In 1982 the amount of U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union will exceed that of last year or will even break the record of $2.86 billion witnessed in 1979. At the hearings before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 July, the newly appointed Secretary of State Shultz said that he objects to negotiating with the Soviet Union on signing a new 5-year agreement on grain sales. But, he also said that he "cannot rule out" the possibility that the United States will continue to sell grain to the Soviet Union. On the same day, the U.S. special trade representative William E. Brock also stated that the present contract "is likely to be prolonged" after its term expires on 30 September, although it is hardly possible for the United States to reach a new long-term agreement on grain sales with the Soviet Union in the near future.

On Grain Pact Extension

HK200716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 7

[Report: "Congressmen From U.S. Agricultural States Ask Reagan To Extend the Grain Sales Agreement With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] President Reagan convened a Cabinet meeting on 15 July to settle the difference in policy concerning the extension of the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.

According to reports, Reagan's agricultural advisers are appealing for opening the negotiation for a new agreement. However, his foreign policy advisers oppose this appeal because Poland has not yet lifted military control.

Among those advisers who support the expansion of the grain sales, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block is the most vociferous. Block's opinion won support on 24 June: The Senate adopted a resolution subject to no restrictions, asking Reagan to resume negotiations with Moscow in order to extend the term of the agreement. Congressmen from those states where agriculture is the major source of revenue also went to the White House in throngs to exert pressure on Reagan, warning that the government would suffer loss in the mid-term election this autumn unless the president decided to prolong the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.

The present agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union will expire on 30 September.

OBSTACLES TO PRC-U.S. RELATIONS VIEWED

HK200858 Beijing BAN YUE TAN No 13, 10 Jul 82 99 12-13

[Article by Zhou Cipu [0719 1964 2883] "What are the Obstacles to the Development of Sino-U.S. Relations?"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Chinese Government and the NPC Standing Committee, respectively met two important guests from the United States: Vice President George Bush and Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, Jr.

Mandated by President Reagan, Mr. Bush requested a visit to China. He was invited to come to Beijing by the Chinese Government. As a vice president, there is no doubt that he is one of the important decisionmakers of the U.S. Government. Mr. Baker, who has been a senator for 17 years and is now holding an important position as the Senate majority leader is, of course, one of the influential figures in the United States.

What was the purpose of these two important U.S. figures in coming to China one after another? The answer was quite simple. They came to China mainly to discuss Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have adversely affected and severly obstructed Sino-U.S. relations. Sino-U.S. relations are now at a crossroad. Whether they will progress or retrogress has become one of the most important topics attracting worldwide attention. Bush and Baker came to China at this critical juncture to discuss the relations between the two countries with the Chinese leaders.

Just as people expected, their visits did not effect any breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan problem is still a stumbling block hindering the progress of the relations between the two countries. However, this does not mean that their visits did not yield any results at all. The Chinese and U.S. leaders had a frank exchange of views and further understood each other's stand on the Taiwan problem. This was beneficial to probing methods for ironing out differences.

The Taiwan problem is created by the United States itself. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Taiwan problem -- a big knot in the history of Sino-U.S. relations -- should no longer exist. This is because in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the United States affirms[queren 4292 6126] that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China and that Taiwan is part of China's territory. However, it is a matter for regret that after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States adopted the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" which violates, through a series of problems, the principles affirmed by Sino-U.S. joint communique. Thereafter, Sino-U.S. relations have been covered by dark cloud. The sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan constitutes only one of the problems brought about by the "Taiwan Realations Act."

While meeting with Bush and Baker, the leaders of our country explicity said: With regards to the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China has ho option, because it is not a matter of just selling weapons, but involves a problem of principle concerning whether the United States respects China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The problem is quite clear. Since the United States recognizes [chengren 2110 6126] that Taiwan is part of China, it goes without saying that the Taiwan authorities are only a local government of China. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan mean that the United States arms a local government of China to oppose the central government. It is obvious that this is a severe violation of China's sovereignty, a wanton interference in China's internal affairs and a sabotage of the sacred cause of the Chinese people for unifying their motherland. Of course, a country which has sovereign rights and is determined to guard its dignity will never tolerate this.

In talking with Bush and Baker, the Chinese leaders expressed their ideas explicity. China attaches importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and is unwilling to see the stagnation or retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations. However, China is a country which adheres to principles. Sino-U.S. relations can only develop under the conditions that both sides respect various principles affirmed in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and on the basis that both sides respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

While Bush was in Beijing, he conveyed the desires of the Reagan administration for solving the Taiwan problem. He believed that through his visit, he further understood China's position of the Taiwan problem and promised to report this to President Reagan to try to seek ways to solve the disputes. After Bush returned to the United States, the Chinese and U.S. sides would continue their talks.

Senator Baker, who formerly opposed the severing of U.S.-Chiang relations, said that he had learned a lot of things during his visit and that one of them was that there is only one China in the world.

At present, it is difficult to predict the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The knot is tied by the United States and the obstacles to Sino-U.S. relations are also raised by the United States. It is the United States which should resolve to untie the knot and clear the obstacles.

People have paid attention to the fact that the soul of Dulles doctrine, which is stealing out the rubbish heap of history, still has supporters among certain figures in U.S. political circles. The fallacy uttered recently by veteran U.S. Senator Goldwater in Taiwan was a clear proof. This is the thing that people should guard against.

SOVIET WEEKLY'S CHARGES AGAINST ASEAN REBUTTED

OW200831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Short commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Who Goes Against Reason ?"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- Of late, Moscow has unceasingly attacked ASEAN, which smacks of superpower high-handedness. A new case in point is a long article published in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA denouncing the foreign policy of the ASEAN countries.

This weekly listed a host of "charges" against the ASEAN countries, the main one of which being "intensely hostile to the three Indochinese countries." The article denounces the governments of the ASEAN countries for "infringing on the interests of their own people..., simply going against reason, participating in the conspiracy regarding the so-called 'Kampuchea issue,'" "welcoming" the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and so on. The article continues menacingly to say: "For this, they should bear the grave responsibility for the possible consequences arising from this development."

This argument by Moscow that stands facts on their heads is nothing new. What should be pointed out is that the allegation of "going against reason" is actually applicable to Moscow itself. The whole world has seen that it is Vietnam, with Soviet support, that sent troops to invade Kampuchea and has forcibly occupied that country for more than 3 years, despite condemnation by UN resolutions and world opinion. This has posed a serious threat to the security of the ASEAN countries. In this situation, the ASEAN countries, for the sake of justice, have spoken out to condemn Vietnamese aggression, to express sympathy for the antiaggression struggle of the neighboring Kampuchean people, to welcome the coalition government formed by the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces and to call for Vietnam to withdraw all its occupation troops from Kampuchea. This is both natural and right. According to NOVOYE VREMYA'S preposterous logic, it would not have been Hitler who committed aggression against the Soviet Union in World War II, but those countries and those people sympathetic with the contemporary Soviet struggle against aggression. According to this logic, is it not justifiable for Israel to have invaded Lebanon today, and are the Arab and other countries which have condemned the Israeli aggression not "intensely hostile to" Lebanon and participating in the "conspiracy" against it? Obviously, it is not the ASEAN countries but Moscow that is so infatuated as to go against reason.

It is no coincidence that while Moscow is brandishing its big stick toward the ASEAN countries, Hanoi is putting up a "smiling face" toward them. Hanoi is making the gesture of "withdrawing some of its troops" from Kampuchea, and at the same time has sent its foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to go canvassing in the ASEAN countries in an effort to make known its so-called "realistic and modest attitude" of willingness to "iron out the differences" between it and the ASEAN countries. This is aimed at creating the illusion that Hanoi's "attitude has softened." Is the peremptory allegation of "going against reason" by Moscow, Hanoi's backstage boss, not an excellent annotation for the hypocritical performance of its proxy in Hanoi?

U.S. OFFICIAL CITED ON SRV TROOP PULLOUT

HK200759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82

[Report: "U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge Says Vietnamese Partial Troop Withdrawal Has Not Touched the Crux of Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- In his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 15 July, John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that Vietnam's plan of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has not touched the crux of the Kampuchean issue.

In his report, Holdridge pointed out that "obviously, Hanoi's economic depression and political isolation" and the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have prompted the proposal of this new plan by Vietnam. However, Vietnam's plan "has not touched the crux of the issue, namely, military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and its refusal to grant the Khmers any decisionmaking rights."

Holdridge added that the United States will join with the ASEAN countries to "strive for a complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and the building of a neutral and independent Kampuchea."

AUSTRIA'S PAHR COMMENTS ON SRV'S KAMPUCHEA STAND

OW201606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left here for Rangoon this afternoon at the conclusion of his three-day visit to Thailand. During his stay here after a visit to Vietnam, Pahr met Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and had discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Pahr told the Thai foreign minister during a briefing that Vietnam had "softened its stand" on and shown "new flexibility" over the Kampuchean problem. But Sitthi told reporters afterwards that many points in the Vietnamese position relayed to him by Pahr had yet to be clarified in details. "In fact, we would rather wait to hear it directly from Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach himself," he said.

Pahr's remarks were immediately denied by Vietnam. According to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, Vietnam still sticks to its earlier preconditions for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

Pahr, in the name of the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK), met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who was on his way to Hanoi, in Bangkok on July 13. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1611 GMT on 19 July transmits a report on this meeting that renders the previous sentence as follows: "On his way to Hanoi, Pahr, in the name of the international conference on Kampuchea, met with Sihanouk in Bangkok on 13 July."] He told reporters after the meeting that he welcomed the formation of the Kampuchean coalition as a "positive element" in the Kampuchean conflict. But, he stated earlier that he had been "skeptical" about the benefits of the coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance forces. Asked about the positions of Austria and Thailand on the Kampuchean problem before his departure from here today, Pahr said: "We are both bound to the resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea."

Sources here pointed out that as chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea, Pahr should adhere to the principles of the resolutions adopted at ICK and the United Nations General Assembly, which demand an immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, but not otherwise. Following the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sources noted, Vietnam was using new tricks to hoodwink and divide the countries which oppose its invasion of Kampuchea.

YUGOSLAV STATEMENT ISSUED ON KAMPUCHEA COALITION

OW131724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia's Foreign Ministry issued a statement here today saying the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is conducive to political solution of the Kampuchean issue.

The statement said a political settlement in line with the U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the position of the Non-Aligned Movement means the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to ensure the respect of Kampuchean sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and its position of neutrality and non-alignment.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry who issued the statement stressed that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is expected to be helpful for the Kampuchean people to win their right to decide their own destiny, including the establishment of an independent and non-aligned Kampuchea. It will also be helpful to the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for the Southeast Asian countries to engage cooperate on equal footing.

VODK CITED ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

OW200314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today calls on the Kampuchean people and the world community to heighten their vigilance against the socalled "partial troop withdrawal" of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea.

While advertising "partial troop withdrawal", the commentary says, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched reinforcements of about 4,300 men to Siem Reap Province and western Kampuchea from June 20 to July 13, and about 20,000 men to Kampuchea last May.

The commentary stresses that by deceiving the international community through the claim of "partial troop withdrawal", the Vietnamese authorities are trying to extricate themselves from their plight on the Kampuchean battlefield and from their isolated position in the world.

MATERIAL ON BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

13 Jul Banquet Speeches

BK141635 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua hosted a banquet yesterday evening in honor of Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his delegation. Both Minister Huang Hua and Minister U Chit Hlaing addressed the banquet.

In his address, Minister Huang Hua said: In recent years, the Burmese Government and people have tried to develop the national economy and culture on the basis of self-reliance, and have attained important achievements. Only recently, the Third 4-Year Plan was also implemented successfully. Today, they are striving to build Burma into an industrial country based on agriculture. We note these events with great pleasure and satisfaction.

The Burmese Government has pursued an active and independent foreign policy and has stepped up its friendly relations with neighboring countries. It has upheld justice and opposed aggression and expansion in international affairs. Burma, therefore, he said, has won the praise of the world.

Minister Huang Hua added: Both China and Burma are developing countries and in order to build their countries actively, they need a peaceful and stable environment. Hegemonist aggression and expansion have created an intense situation in Asia, gravely threatening the independence and security of various countries. Confronted with this situation, all peace-loving countries in this region must proceed from their respective positions to strengthen unity and cooperation and make common efforts to defend peace and check aggression. In this just cause, the Chinese Government and people will firmly stand with other Asian countries and make common efforts with them.

Minister Huang Hua then said: Not only are China and Burma friendly neighboring countries, our two peoples are also kindred. Friendly cooperation between our two countries in the fields of politics, economics and culture has constantly developed. The friendship between China and Burma is a friendship carefully cultivated by our leaders, a friendship that has stood the test of time. The Chinese Government and people greatly cherish this friendship and will continue to make sincere efforts to enhance the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In conclusion, Minister Huang Hua said: Minister U Chit Hlaing's current visit will definitely contribute to further strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries.

In his address, Minister U Chit Hlaing said: Burma and China are two neighboring countries enjoying close and cordial relations since time immemorial. Today, thanks to the keen foresight of and patient nurturing by the leaders of our two countries, our traditional friendship has reached the kindred stage.

Whenever issues arose between us, our two peoples have been able to overcome them in a spirit of good will, understanding, sympathy, friendship and mutual accomodation. For this reason, we firmly believe that the friendship between our two countries will continue to be doubly strengthened in the years ahead. Burma is resolved to do its very best to enhance the existing relations between the two countries.

Minister U Chit Hlaing added: In the process of strengthening this traditional good will and amity, there have been frequent exchanges of visits not only between the leaders of our two countries but also at various other levels. To recount such exchanges in this decade, we are happy to note that our party chairman U Ne Win, in his capacity as president of the country, visited the People's Republic of China in 1980 while Premier Zhao Ziyang also visited Burma in 1981. We believe that these exchanges of visits have further consolidated the bonds of friendship between our two countries. My good-will visit is also to strengthen this noble goal.

Minister U Chit Hlaing said: I visited China once in 1960 as member of a defense delegation. Our delegation was then given the opportunity to visit all parts of China to study the Chinese people's implementation of the state's construction tasks which were then beginning to gain momentum. I am indeed very happy to visit China again after more than 20 years. I am very pleased that this time around, I will have the chance to observe and study the all-round modernization tasks carried out by the Chinese people. At this point, allow me to conclude my speech by saying that I, as a very close friend who hopes for China's well-being, extend my good wishes for the success of China's modernization tasks.

Present at the banquet were delegation member and Deputy Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife. Also present on the Chinese side were Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuquan, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Burma Huang Mingda.

Minister U Chit Hlaing and his delegation left by train for (Xin De) Mountain summer resort this morning.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW161233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this morning with Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing and his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Referring to the present international situation, Deng Xiaoping said: "More and more troubles are occurring in the world. Although a big war has not broken out, the danger still exists, and small wars and disorder are taking place constantly."

He said: "The situation in Asia is also not stable. The countries in this region who are upholding justice should strengthen unity and hold consultations and fulfill their international responsibility to safeguard peace and security in Asia and Pacific regions."

[Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 16 July carries a report on this meeting which adds the following: "He said our new policy currently being practiced calls for concerted efforts in the two modernization tasks. However, to do so, it is necessary to have a peaceful international environment which lasts. China will never act as a hegemonist. Friendly relations among neighboring countries must be maintained as they contribute not only to the development of countries, but also to peace in Asia."]

The two leaders also discussed Sino-Burmese relations. Deng Xiaoping said: "There exists a lengthy, friendly relationship between China and Burma. Both of us have considered such friendly relations as the 'pauk-phaw' (fraternal) relationship. I hope that our relations, bilateral cooperation or cooperation or international issues, will continue developing."

Minister U Chit Hlaing said that the relationship between Burma and China has been and is now very good. Burma desires to live in peace and harmony with its neighbors. "During the current visit, I have a better understanding of the efforts China has been making for strengthening world peace and international cooperation," he added.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister; Wu Xueqian, vice-foreign minister; and Huang Mingda, Chinese ambassador-designate to Burma. Among the Burmese guests attending the meeting were U Aung Htay, deputy minister of information and culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China. The Burmese minister for foreign affairs and his party returned here yesterday after touring Chengde, Hebei Province, a summer resort northeast of Beijing.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW161510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U Chit Hlaing, Burmese minister of foreign affairs, and his party here this afternoon. In a friendly conversation, the premier asked Minister U Chit Hlaing to convey the cordial regards and best wishes of Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and himself to Chairman U Ne Win, President U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. [Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 17 July carries a report on this meeting which adds the following passage at the end of this sentence: "...U Maung Maung Kha, who extended their hospitality and warm reception to him during his visit to Burma last year. Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the existing friendship between China and Burma. Premier Zhao Ziyang then said China and Burma are cooperating well in the political, economic and cultural fields."] Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed the Chinese Government's invitation to the three Burmese leaders to visit or vacation in China at their convenience.

Premier Zhao said for a long time, the Chinese and Burmese leaders have cemented close ties between them, contributing positively to the friendship between the two countries. "The Chinese Government will continue to promote the friendship and cooperation between China and Burma," he added.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that in developing their economies, the developing countries should follow their own road instead of copying from others. In economic construction, he said, the developing countries have their good points, superiority and experience. "There are broad prospects for economic cooperation among us developing countries. But we also want to conduct economic cooperation with developed countries on the basis of mutual benefit," he said.

Premier Zhao praised the Burmese Government and people for their achievements in developing their national economy in recent years.

Minister U Chit Hlaing told Premier Zhao that he was satisfied with the success of his current China visit.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian was present at the meeting.

Visit to Television Bureau

BK151426 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Burmese Deputy Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Director of the Motion Picture Corporation U Myint Soe, both of whom accompanied Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing to China, this morning visited the Ministry of Broadcasting and Television and studied English-language educational programs being produced at the Central Television Bureau.

The Burmese guests were cordially welcomed by the consultant of the Ministry of Broadcasting and Television, (Zhen Zhao), and the deputy director general of the Central Television Bureau, (Hong Mengsin).

Consultant (Zhen Zhao) also hosted a luncheon in honor of Deputy Minister U Aung Htay and his party. Also invited to the luncheon were first secretary of the Burmese Embassy U Hla Myint U and his wife.

U Chit Hlaing-Hosted Banquet

BK171425 Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 17 Jul 82

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, Burmese minister for foreign affairs, gave a return banquet in Beijing last evening. Among the Chinese guests attending the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Wu Xueqian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army; Jia Shi, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Deputy Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian; adviser (Qing Zhou) of the Ministry of Broadcasting and Information; and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Burma Huang Mingda.

Burmese Deputy Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife were present.

Minister U Chit Hlaing made a toast saying that he was able to exchange views with the Chinese leaders during his current visit. He expressed his belief that the visit would further promote the friendly relations between the two countries. Minister U Chit Hlaing added that he was happy to witness the achievements of China during his tour of various places and his meeting with the people. He expressed the hope that there would be further success in the future.

Minister Huang Hua said the friendship between China and Burma was based on mutual trust and reliance and that it was the common desire of the people of China and Burma to strengthen and promote the friendship.

During his current visit, Minister U Chit Hlaing met and held cordial talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He and Minister Huang Hua exchanged views on matters of mutual interests in a spirit of good will, resulting in greater understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Minister U Chit Hlaing and his party left Beijing for Burma today, while Deputy Minister U Aung Htay will leave for other cities in south China before going home.

Article on PRC-Burma Contacts

BK161612 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Unattributed article: "May the Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Burma Last for Generations"]

[Text] As Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing pays a good-will visit to China, we recall verse from a poem entitled "For Burmese Friends" composed by a former Chinese vice premier, the late Zhen Yi:

To foster good-neighbor relations and loving friendship,
We shall diligently work.
A loving friendship that does not fade,
Like the lush and verdant mountain
Like the ever-flowing river.

During his visit to Burma last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the banquet given by the Burmese Government that friendship became more valuable as it grew. His words have deep meaning. Since the birth of new China and Burma's achieving independence, China and Burma have stepped up relations as good neighbors should. Burma was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the new China. Both China and Burma were among those countries which led the way in presenting the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have become stronger due to the frequent exchange of friendly visits by leaders and persons in various fields of China and Burma over past years. Chairman U Ne Win has paid 11 good-will visits to China, bringing with him the Burmese people's immense love for the people of China. These visits have contributed greatly to the friendship between Burma and China. Premier Zhou Enlai visited Burma nine times. Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Deng Yingchao and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping have also visited Burma. Soon after his appointment, Premier Zhao Ziyang made his first overseas visit to Burma. These visits have all further promoted the friendly relations between Burma and China. Relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, culture and sports have also grown.

Now the people of China warmly welcome the good-will visit of Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. We also extend our good wishes for the success of Minister U Chit Hlaing's good-will visit to China, the promotion and strengthening of China-Burma friendship and cooperation, and hope that China-Burma friendship will last for generations.

Newsletter on Friendly Ties

BK151428 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Unattributed newsletter: "Developing Friendly Relations With Its Neighbors"]

[Text] The Burmese Government, while pursuing an independent policy, has firmly safeguarded and maintained the basic principles of state-to-state relations in international affairs. It opposes aggression and interference and makes efforts to have smooth, good relations with neighboring countries as well as developing good-neighbor ties.

During his visit to Singapore in April this year, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing said although Burma has withdrawn from the Nonaligned Movement it strictly adheres to nonaligned principles.

For many years, Burma joined hands with other nonaligned nations to preserve and maintain world peace while contributing to the strengthening of the unity of Third World countries.

In September 1979, when the sixth nonaligned summit meeting was held in Cuba, some countries, acting in accordance with the wishes of some big nations, abolished the right of Democratic Kampuchea to attend the meeting by leaving the Kampuchean seat vacant. The Burmese Government, in order to uphold justice and safeguard the principles of nonalignment, fought against that move which violated the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, and also withdrew from the Nonaligned Movement.

The Burmese Government firmly adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the use of force to threaten or commit aggression against another country. Issues between Burma and its neighboring countries are solved through friendship and mutual understanding.

In 1979 Burma concluded a boundary agreement with Bangladesh, and in 1980 it signed a maritime boundary demarcation of the Andaman Sea with Thailand. The existing bonds of friendship between China and Burma have constantly developed further. In October 1980 Chairman U Ne Win once again visited China, and Premier Zhao Ziyang, after assuming the post of the premier, made his first visit to Burma last year. China and Burma have also extended their cooperation in the economic, trade, culture and sports fields. Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing's visit to China this time around is indeed a very happy occasion for the growth of the friendship between the two countries. We believe that this visit will definitely contribute to further development of mutual understanding and friendship.

USSR-GDR-POLAND MILITARY EXERCISE REPORTED

OW200114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German and Polish forces and the Soviet troops stationed in Democratic Germany began a military exercise today in the central part of the country, according to an ADN report. Details about the exact location and the scale of the war game, which involve ground and air units and military commands, are not available.

The mock warfare, which demonstrates "high combat readiness" in an "intensive defensive operation", is held under a training program of the Staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries with a view to consummating cooperation between troops.

MAJOR PARTY SHAKEUP IN POLAND REPORTED

OW171322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 (XINHUA) -- A major shake-up of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party took place during the two-day ninth plenum of the party Central Committee ending today. Upon a proposal of the party Politburo, the plenum elected through secret ballots Stanislaw Kalkus (member of the party Central Committee and a worker from a Poznan machine-building plant) and Marian Wozniak (former alternate member of the Politburo and Warsaw provincial party first secretary) Politburo members; elected Jan Glowczyk (alternate Politburo member) and Manfred Gorywoda (head of the economic advisers to the prime minister) secretaries of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

The plenum accepted resignations from the following party leaders: Hieronim Kubiak resigned from his post as party secretary and would continue to be Politburo member and would engage in scientific research work; Stefan Olszowski resigned his post as party secretary while keeping his membership of the Political Bureau and taking up a post in a government organ; Marian Wozniak resigned from his post as secretary because he is holding the office of party secretary of Warsaw Province; Jan Labecki (first party secretary of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk) resigned his post as Politburo member. The plenum elected three new members to the party Central Committee. They are Stanislaw Bejger (who was also elected alternate Politburo member at the plenum), Manfred Corywoda and Wladyslaw Jonkisz (who is also first party secretary of the Czestochowa Province). Deputy Defense Minister Jozef Baryla was elected alternate member of the party Central Committee.

The two-day plenum mainly devoted to the youth problem. According to the Polish press, the younger generation's belief in the party's political line has been shaken. They are taking a "cold attitude towards it". This problem has become particularly obvious since the August industrial unrest in 1980. Since the beginning of this year, the overwhelming majority of the people involved in the street demonstrations were young people.

At this plenum, party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski read a report of the Politburo entitled "With Youth and With an Eye to Youth". The report says that young people make up half of the country's population. Their tendency is "a very serious problem". "We must make them understand that Poland cannot go against historical trend and must not sail to the west coast." He said that "although we have made mistakes", "socialism still remains the only way that can guarantee development of our country."

He stressed that his party would stick to economic reform and political renewal line in political life. He pledged that the party would take a series of measures to secure healthy growth of the youth and to gradually solve their moral and material difficulties both.

The plenum discussed the report and adopted a resolution on the youth problem.

SFRY'S MOJSOV SUBMITS FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

OW160845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today appealed to the international community to take "decisive measures to finally put an end to the aggressive and arrogant policy of Israel," according to a TANJUG report. The appeal was made in a foreign-policy report submitted to the parliament this morning.

Mojsov assessed the crisis in the Middle East as the most dangerous in the world. He said that the extremely dangerous development in the Middle East served as the "most serious warning" that the interests of international security make it necessary to "proceed as soon as possible, by political means and in a just manner, to the elimination of the hotbeds of crisis in Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and Central America." He pointed out that the present situation in the world was extremely disturbing and that it was seriously jeopardizing the already unstable peace.

Mojsov pressed for the soonest possible termination of "the tragic war between Iran and Iraq, which has already inflicted great damage to both countries, and to the Non-Aligned Movmement as a whole."

He spoke highly of the contributions made by the Non-Aligned Movement in checking the further development of the international situation in a negative direction. "We expect the seventh summit to confirm once again the fundamental joint approaches and proposals for resolving all the major world problems, ranging from the question of development, the establishment of a new international economic order, the demand to halt the arms race and finally initiate the process of disarmament, to the elimination of the focuses of crisis and of the last remnants of colonialism and the taking of measures for improving the efficiency of the United Nations in carrying out its historical mission," Mojsov emphasized.

He pressed for a resolute course to the establishment of new international relations, above all through global negotiations in the United Nations.

He also warned of the growing confrontation of different factors on the international scene in the struggle to expand their influence and gain advantage and superiority.

Mojsov urged closer cooperation among the Mediterranean countries in order to transform the region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

Due to its geographic position, its socialist system based on self-management and its place and role in the Non-Aligned Movement, "Yugoslavia is exposed to intensified attempts to exert pressure and take advantage of its present economic difficulties," Mojsov stressed.

But those wishing to eliminate the recognized international role of Yugoslavia's foreign policy would never succeed in their plans and Yugoslavia will continue actively and consistently pursuing its independent and non-aligned policy, he stressed.

SFRY SENTENCES 34 ALBANIANS TO PRISON

OW140226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Thirty-four Albanian national splitists in Kosovo have been sentenced to one t 15 years' imprisonment by the Pristina and Gnjilana courts, according to a TANJUG report.

These offenders were charged for opposing the social system of Yugoslavia, trying to overthrow the political power of the working class, sabotaging the harmonious unity and equality among various nationalities in Yugoslavia and changing the federal system in the country.

Their ultimate aim was to separate the Albanian residential areas in Kosovo, Macedonia and Crna Gora from Yugoslavia and then integrate these areas into Albania.

'NO PROGRESS' IN TALKS ON ENDING LEBANESE CRISIS

OW171530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Some 10,000 Lebanese took to the streets today to protest Israeli economic blockade of west Beirut as negotiations on the Lebanon crisis were going on. The demonstrators marched from the Islamic Center in west Beirut to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's office, handing over a letter assailing Israel's crimes.

Israeli troops have blockaded west Beirut for two weeks and cut off flour, fuel and medicine supply for the estimated 500,000 residents, which resulted in a great shortage of food and fuel.

Outside Al-Wazzan's office, one demonstrator shouted into a loudspeaker: "Unless the invaders ease this blockade, we shall resort to arms to fight for our dignity and needs."

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan today again discussed with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib the removal of the Israeli blockade.

The sixth ceasefire reached on July 11 was holding despite sporadic fightings in south Beirut, but there has been no progress in talks on the Lebanon crisis. The key point is where the Palestinian fighters will go after their withdrawal from besieged west Beirut.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, now attending a non-aligned conference on Lebanon in Nicosia, reaffirmed today that his country would not accept the Palestinian fighters, but Lebanese and Palestinian sources here believe the Syrian position is negotiable. They pin hopes on talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Saudi and Syrian foreign ministers next week.

Al-Wazzan was optimistic after talks with Habib today. He said they discussed "some initiatives" to find another place as an alternative if the Syrians finally refuse to accept the Palestinian fighters. Yesterday Al-Wazzan met the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. He said the PLO's attitude was positive.

MUBARAK URGES ARABS TO AGREE ON LEBANESE ISSUE

OW151950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak appealed today that the Arab countries buty their differences and agree on a common policy to solve the Lebanese problem.

Speaking at a press conference he gave jointly with the visiting West German Foreign Minister Genscher following their meeting here today, Mubarak said the situation in Lebanon was extremely serious. It is high time for the Arabs to iron out their differences and agree on one line to be followed to resolve the Lebanese problem, he said.

The Egyptian president said he was prepared to go to any place of the Arab world provided that the Arabs abandon their differences and agree on a common policy. He underlined that the exit of Palestinian troops from Beirut by no means provides a solution for the Lebanese problem. He added that the Palestinians' right to self-determination was inevitable.

In a toast at a dinner last night in honor of Genscher, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Ali said that the key to the Middle East crisis is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. After complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, negotiations should start for a solution to the Palestinian issue, he added. 'Ali welcomed the declaration of the ministerial council of the EEC of June 29 condemning the Israeli invasion and calling for an early Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Genscher said in a reply speech that no peace can prevail in the Middle East until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, were taken into account. He called for a stoppage of the slaughter in Lebanon and for sincere efforts toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Genscher left here for home this afternoon after a two-day visit to Egypt.

QADDUMI SAYS NO PLO WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

OW171542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi declared here this morning that the PLO guerillas would not withdraw from Lebanon. Talking to reporters before attending the morning session of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting, he said: "Our homeland is occupied by Israel and if we have to withdraw from Lebanon, we will go to Gaza. Israel should withdraw first from the occupied territories." Qaddumi pointed out that the Palestinians are not isolated because all the peace-loving countries stand by them. He condemned the United States for providing Israel with all kinds of modern weapons. He expressed the hope that the current meeting of the Non-Aligned bureau could bear positive results and that individual countries apply sanctions against Israel.

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR DISCUSSED

Iran Rejects UN Resolution

OW131952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi today rejected the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war. The resolution called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, an immediate end to all military operations, withdrawal of forces to international borders and sending U.N. observers to oversee the ceasefire and the withdrawal.

In a press interview, Musavi said Iran does not want the stationing of foreign troops on its border. "If the Security Council issues 10 more resolutions, we cannot drop our legitimate demands," he stressed. He reiterated the demands that Iraq withdraw its troops from Iran unconditionally, pay war reparations and that the war criminals be tried. "In this case the war will end," he added.

Further Report

OW141710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Iraqi Military High Command declared in a communique today the Iraqi forces had stopped the Iranian advance, according to a radio Baghdad report.

The communique said Iran had "violated our international borders in the Basra sector on a front 10 km wide and to a depth of 10 km." It said the Iraqi forces "at first light today were able to stop the advance of the enemy," and from 10:00 this morning (0600 GMT) "began a counterattack on the enemy forces." "The Iranians were now retreating, leaving behind large numbers of dead and wounded. Hundreds of Iranians had been taken prisoner," and "the Iraqi forces were now pursuing and attacking the escaping Iranian troops," the communique added.

According to radio Tehran this afternoon, Iran claimed to have annihilated two Iraqi divisions (the Third and Ninth) and destroyed the 26th Iraqi Armored Brigade in the initial stage of its latest offensive started last night. Several thousands of Iraqi soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoner and a large quantity of military equipment is captured. The operation had broken two Iraqi defense lines on the Iraqi territory in the southern front, the radio asserted.

An Iraqi military spokesman, quoted by radio Baghdad, said that the Iraqi Air Force had attacked "Iranian economic targets" in the cities of Ilam, Kermanshah and Khorramabad; the air raids were carried out in retaliation for the Iranian air attacks against civilian and economic targets in the Iraqi cities of Basra, Al-Faw and Abu al Khasib. He warned Iran that "any Iranian aggression" against Iraq "would incur a firm and forceful counterattack."

Radio Tehran said four Iraqi planes were downed in Iranian Khuzestan Province.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW200746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a short commentary calling once again for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. The commentary, entitled " A New Word of Advice to Iran and Iraq", says that the escalating Iran-Iraq war has further complicated the tensions in the Middle East, causing deep worry among all peace-loving countries and people of the world. "The international community and public opinion always hold that the war between the two Islamic countries is disastrous to them both", the commentary continues: "Two months ago, when Iran recovered Khorramshahr and largely regained its pre-war positions, it was hoped that the two countries would cease fire and negotiate peace. But unfortunately that hope was not realized." In face of the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Arab and Islamic countries are required to shelve their differences and take urgent and concerted actions against the Israeli aggression to support the struggle of the Palestinian people. "We sincerely hope that Iran and Iraq would treasure the interests of the Middle East as a whole and the long-term interests of their own, so as immediately to end their war and settle their dispute through peaceful negotiations. Only in this way will they give no chance for the enemy to knock down the Middle East countries one by one," the commentary stresses.

COMPATRIOTS URGED TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

HK191208 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enthusiastically Exercise the Sacred Rights of Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Since the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" was promulgated and submitted to the people of the whole country for discussion by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress over 2 months ago, the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad, together with the people of various nationalities on the mainland of the motherland, have enthusiastically participated in the discussion and aired their views in various ways. This is a manifestation of the sons and daughters of the Chinese people thoroughly exercising the rights of masters of the country. The NPC Standing Committee treasures the views of the compatriots very much. In order to revise our country's constitution so that it may conform with our country's reality and meet the needs of long-term development in the future, Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made an important speech on 16 July calling on Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad to further discuss in a deepgoing way the draft of the revised constitution. He has expressed the cherished desire of the people of the whole country.

The constitution is the country's fundamental law. It stipulates the nature and future of the country, the rights and duties of citizens, and so on. It concerns each individual of the whole country. The draft of the revised constitution was formulated on the basis of summing up our country's experience over the past 30 years or more. Its promulgation, approval and implementation are a result of the protracted common struggle of our country's 1 billion people, including Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad and reflects the common will of all the people. It is a distinctive mark showing that our country's economy is developing, its political situation is stable and its legal system is being perfected with each passing day.

Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad have the glorious tradition of loving the country and showing concern for the major affairs of the country. However, before the founding of new China, they were not able to enjoy the rights of masters of the country.

Taiwan had been under the oppression of imperialism for a long time. Since the founding of new China, it has again been completely cut off from the motherland's mainland. The democratic rights of the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots are not legally protected and much less have they the chance to participate in managing the major affairs of the country. In September last year, NPC Chairman Ye Jianying announced the nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification, which points out that after the country's reunification, Taiwan may become a special administrative region, and so on. Article 30 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions." Thus, the basic contents of the nine principles and policies are established in a legal form, providing a legal basis for the motherland's peaceful reunification and reflecting the fundamental interests of the people on the motherland's mainland and in Taiwan.

The broad masses of overseas Chinese suffered strict discrimination in the past. Since the founding of new China, the international position of Chinese people has become more and more important and the overseas Chinese have felt elated and exultant. However, in the decade of turmoil, the lawful interests of Chinese residents abroad, returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China were not protected. At present, "protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protecting the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China" has been written into the draft of the constitution.

This has been more clearly and completely expressed than in the previous constitution and will ensure that the broad masses of overseas Chinese will share national glory with the 1 billion people of the motherland.

Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad are members of the big family of the Chinese people and are masters of the country. There are representatives of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and returned overseas Chinese on the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution. They are participating in revising and formulating the constitution. Now, NPC Vice Chairman Peng Zhen has also made a speech earnestly hoping that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad will discuss the draft revised constitution in a deepgoing way. This shows more clearly the boundless confidence of the people of the motherland in them. We deeply believe that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad will treasure even more their sacred rights, further enthusiastically participate in the discussion of the draft revised constitution and dedicate their wisdom and talent to formulating a more sound constitution.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S REMARKS AT ENTERPRISE FORUM

OW200433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- When briefed on a national forum on enterprise consolidation, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, pointed out: Leading cadres of all areas and departments should be firmly determined to grasp major problems in enterprises and consolidate enterprises effectively and successfully.

The forum, convened with the approval of the State Council, opened on 10 July and ended on 17 July. Responsible persons from various localities and the central ministries and commissions concerned, as well as from some enterprises, exchanged experiences in enterprise consolidation work, analyzed the current situation and existing problems and made arrangements for the work of enterprise consolidation in the latter half of this year.

When briefed on the forum, Zhao Ziyang said: Doing a good job in the all-round consolidation of enterprises is of the utmost importance in achieving better economic results, increasing financial revenues and bringing about a radical change for the better in the national economy. At the same time, this will lay a solid foundation for the vigorous future development of our economy.

He pointed out: It is most important to overcome weak leadership in order to successfully consolidate enterprises. The leadership must have the determination and courage to set about solving major problems in enterprises. Consolidating enterprises is aimed at resolving the principal contradiction. If one does not dare to touch the principal contradiction of an enterprise and takes an evasive attitude to acute problems, then, enterprise consolidation will inevitably turn out to be a mere formality. Enterprise leaders should have the courage to assume responsibility and take the initiative in solving relatively outstanding problems in enterprises, such as the problems of leading bodies, labor organizations, muddling along and "sharing food from the same big pot" by state and big collective enterprises, as well as closing down enterprises or temporarily stopping their production, amalgamating them with other enterprises or converting them to other products. This is also a test of whether enterprise leaders have fighting capability. No doubt there will be many difficulties and obstructions in tackling such problems. But we should also note that the broad masses of workers and staff members urgently call for solving such problems, thus conforming with the trend of the times and the common aspirations of the people. As long as we resolutely tackle such problems in a down-to-earth manner, the cadres and masses will enthusiastically support us and then many difficulties will be readily solved. The streamlining of the party Central Committee's departments and state organs, carried out earlier, has proved this point. If the leadership is irresolute and hesitant, obstruction will mount and enterprise consolidation will inevitably turn out to be a mere formality.

The current all-round consolidation of enterprises is aimed at tackling problems in a comprehensive way. This is a constructive consolidation which should be carried out together with the conduct of investigations and reforms. We should persist in, and improve, reforms carried out earlier which have proved effective. We should seriously study, and gradually solve, problems cropping up in the new situation. We must not return to the beaten track once we encounter problems. For example, instituting the economic responsibility system and the financial practice of "eating food cooked in separate kitchens" [fen zao chi fan 0433 3501 0676 7391] has indeed aroused the enthusiasm of localities, workers and staff members, promoted the development of production, tapped new financial resources and reduced our difficulties. However, this has also given rise to such problems as decentralization of financial powers. It is necessary to take correct measures, according to the new conditions, to appropriately concentrate the country's financial resources more in the hands of the central authorities, to ensure the needs of the country's key construction projects and to better display the superiority of the socialist planned economy. But we should also see to it that things are not done too rigidly, so as not to dampen the enthusiasm of local authorities, enterprises, workers and staff members.

Zhao Ziyang stressed: Enterprise consolidation should be aimed at achieving better economic results. In carrying out enterprise consolidation, one should not do things in a flashy manner or merely engage in empty talk, nor should one make a lot of suggestions but let the outlook of the enterprise remain the same. Whether an enterprise is consolidated well is to be finally judged from the fact of whether its economic results have been raised. Although our enterprises bear heavy burdens, they also waste a lot and still have great potential. Now the consumption of raw materials and fuel and the reject rate are high, and many products are of poor quality, high-priced and unmarketable. Thus many such products are overstocked. Enterprises should put a stop to waste, tap production potential and increase income by improving management, undertaking technical transformation and raising the scientific and technical level of their workers and staff members. Through the consolidation, enterprises should achieve beneficial results and produce good-quality, low-priced, newly designed and marketable products to satisfy the needs of society.

Dealing with how to arouse enterprises' initiative, Zhao Ziyang said: It is essential to give enterprises necessary decisionmaking power and let them have a certain amount of room to maneuver in order to arouse their initiative and achieve better economic results. Only in this way will it be possible for the enterprises to have a motive force in developing production. Because of economic readjustment, many enterprises have not been given sufficient production tasks over the past 2 years. Through their own efforts, they have improved the quality of their products, increased the variety of colors and designs, reduced production costs and improved their service attitude, thus finding a market for their products and developing production. One is wrong if one fails to see that the carrying out of reforms has aroused enterprises' initiative. However, we must definitely foster the point of view that an enterprise should achieve economic results through its own efforts and should not do so by retaining a larger portion of profit or getting what should belong to the state. We should set reasonable demands on enterprises to bring certain pressure to bear on them in order to propel them to improve management and achieve better economic results. Reform is aimed at giving enterprises due economic benefits according to their contributions to the country. They must not always "share food from the same big pot" or be "ensured stable yields despite drought or excessive rain." Our policy and method is to award the hardworking while penalizing the lazy. Enterprises which have made greater contributions through hard work toward the improvement of management are entitled to greater economic benefits; those which do an average job will be able to get by; and those poorly managed will naturally be denied economic benefits or even penalized accordingly. Only in this way will we be able to build up a large number of well-managed enterprises, train a large number of entrepreneurs skillful at management and greatly raise the level of our enterprise management.

Vice Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin and State Councillor Zhang Jingfu also attended and spoke at the briefing.

BEIJING REVIEW ON QUESTIONS OF PARTY BUILDING

HK161501 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 28, 12 Jul 82 pp 16-20

[Text] Editors note: On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, our correspondent interviewed a leading comrade of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee about readers' questions concerning the building of the party. Following is the text of the interview. [end editor's note]

Question: How many members does the Chinese Communist Party have? Will it continue to expand its organization?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party was established in light of the needs of the Chinese people's revolution. During the 61 years of revolutionary wars and construction in China, the Chinese Communist Party has grown in size and strength. It began with some 50 members and now it has more than 39 million. Along with the development of revolution and socialist construction, it is bound to continue growing and developing.

Question: Who are qualified to be party members? How about the procedures?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities, the core of leadership of China's socialist cause. It uses Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the guide for action. This characteristic decides that not anyone can be a party member. Only those who meet the requirements of the party can be admitted.

Who can apply for party membership? Any Chinese worker, peasant, soldier, intellectual or any other revolutionary who has reached the age of 18 and who supports the party programme and accepts the party constitution , is willing to join a party organization, work actively in it, carry out the party's decisions and pay membership dues on time, can apply for membership in the Communist Party of China. A party member should study hard, serve the people wholeheartedly, play an exemplary vanguard role in work, be truthful and honest to the party, observe party discipline, put the party's interests above everything else, be ready to sacrifice everything he or she has and strive all his or her life for the realization of the communist cause.

Applicants for party membership must go through the procedure for admission, which includes: An applicant must be recommended by two full party members who should earnestly brief a party branch on the applicant, and the applicant must be examined by the party branch which should seek extensive opinions inside and outside the party. The applicants may become a probationary member after being accepted by the general membership meeting of the party branch and being approved by the next higher party committee. Before approving admission for an applicant, the higher party committee must appoint someone to talk with the applicant and carefully examine his or her case. If he or she is qualified for party membership, the committee should give its approval.

The party constitution stipulates that the probationary period of a probationary member is one year. The purpose is mainly to make further efforts to educate and observe him or her. During this period the party organization concerned should further observe the member and set right his or her motives to join the party, so as to exclude those who are not qualified to join the party and ensure the quality of party members.

Question: Can a member withdraw from the party?

Answer: Yes. The party constitution stipulates that party members have the freedom to withdraw from the party. If a member does not want to fulfil the duties of party members, he or she may withdraw from the party. Moreover, members who seriously violate party discipline can be punished by party disciplinary measures, including expulsion from the party. The party constitution states that a member whose revolutionary will has degenerated, who refuses to fulfil the duties of party members and no longer meets the requirements for a party member and remains unchanged despite repeated education, should be persuaded to withdraw from the party.

Question: How does the party play its leading role in the period of socialist construction?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the ruling party. To uphold and improve the leadership of the party and to steadily raise the party's militancy is the basic guarantee for our socialist modernization drive and for realizing the reunification of the motherland and defending our country's independence and security. The party does not exercise leadership by issuing orders or using mandatory administrative means, but by using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and its correct propositions and actions to educate and influence other organizations and people to conscientiously support the party, have faith in the party, accept the leadership of the party and to work hard for the realization of the party's propositions.

Specifically speaking, the party's leading role is exercised through different ways. First, leading organs of the party must formulate and implement a correct line, principles and policies. Second, through the work of its organizations at different levels, the party co-ordinates relations in various fields and unites all forces under its line and goals. Third, the party relies on all its members to play backbone and exemplary roles in political and social life.

Question: Are all the leading posts in government organs, public undertakings and enterprises held by party members?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the Chinese revolution and construction. One of our basic principles is adhering to the party's leadership. But the Chinese Communist Party is not a party seeking its own gains. It unites with as many non-party people as possible to carry out the revolution and construction. Therefore, not all leading posts are held by party members. Party committee posts at various levels and posts in charge of the party affairs are held by party members. As to posts (including leading posts) in government organs, public undertakings, enterprises and mass organizations, they can be held by party members and non-party personages.

Question: Is the party still emphasizing the mass line?

Answer: The mass line is the party's basic line for work. Having faith in the masses, relying on the masses and respecting the masses constitute the basic guarantees for carrying out our revolution and construction and winning success in these fields. Our party has always adhered to the mass line -- during the war years and the period of construction after the founding of new China. The third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in December 1978 decided that there would be no more turbulent political movements. This decision was made for the purpose of shifting the focus of work to the four modernizations. Since construction needs the efforts of the masses, the party continues to emphasize the mass line.

The party heeds the opinions of the masses through many channels:

1. Party members working in grass-roots organizations of every trade are acquainted with the opinions of the masses and will forward them to the leading organs of the party.

2. Cadres of the party at various levels, including high-ranking ones, often go among the masses, exchange views and discuss problems with them and listen to their opinions. The party's important policy decisions are made after consulting with the masses in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings of "from the masses, to the masses" and centralizing the ideas of the masses and persevering and carrying them through among the masses.

3. The party heeds the opinions and demands of the masses through such mass organizations as the Communist Youth League, trade unions and women's federations and helps solve their problems.

4. The party obtains opinions and suggestions from the masses through the delegates to party congresses and people's congresses at various levels.

5. The party pays attention to the people's letters and visits.

The people have faith in the party and are concerned with the party. When they identify problems in the party's work or in any members of the party or when they have suggestions which require the attention of the party's leading organs, they write letters to the party Central Committee or its chairman. People also visit the party's leading organs to submit their opinions and demands. The party's leading organs at various levels must conscientiously study and solve problems identified by the people and notify them of the results. At the same time, the party maintains close ties with various democratic parties in China and listens to their opinions in consultation sessions.

Question: Are leading organs of the party also being restructured? Are younger cadres being promoted to leading posts in the party?

Answer: Restructuring is necessary to eliminate bureaucratism, raise work efficiency, and strengthen and improve the party's leadership. At present, apart from the central state organs, the leading organs under the party Central Committee are being restructured. Organs directly under the party Central Committee have been working on this since January and much progress had been made by mid-May.

The numbers of bureaus and departments have been cut by 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The total number of staff members has been reduced by 17.3 per cent. Head and deputy heads of each leading body at the ministerial level have been restricted to 3.5 people, a cut of 15.7 per cent. Their average age has been reduced from 64 to 60. Head and deputy heads at the bureau level are now generally composed of 2.3 people, a cut of 14 per cent. Their average age has been reduced from 58 to 54.

Middle-aged and younger cadres have been promoted to leading bodies. They constitute 13 per cent of the leaders at the ministerial level and 16 per cent at the bureau level. The cultural level of the leading bodies at the ministerial and bureau levels has all been raised. Initial results have been made in lowering the average age of leading comrades. This constitutes a satisfactory step forward towards leading organs composed of revolutionized and better educated cadres with professional knowledge. In the future, we will continue to promote capable middle-aged and younger cadres and do a good job in making arrangements for retired veteran cadres. We will continue the streamlining programme, train cadres in rotation, improve the work methods and efficiency.

Question: Why is emphasis being placed on consolidating the party's work style at the present time?

Answer: The Communist Party of China is a ruling party. As Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Chen Yun pointed out, the style of work of a ruling party is a matter of life-and-death importance.

During the revolutionary war years, everyone who joined the Communist Party was willing to bear hardships, take risks and, if necessary, sacrifice his or her life. Things have changed since the revolution succeeded. The people showed gratitude to us and the bourgeoisie came forward to flatter us. It is very easy for people within our party to become arrogant and begin to seek pleasure. Some opportunists and careerists may have wormed their way into the party, taking advantage of the party's position to line their pockets. The 10 chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution" clearly proved that a ruling party would become divorced from the masses if it does not maintain its good style of work and does not follow the principle of democratic centralism. Conspirators and careerists will be active and the party may face the danger of changing its character and political colour.

After years of efforts, the party's style of work has begun to take a turn for the better. But this does not mean that a fundamental change has taken place. For instance, an extremely small number of party cadres doubt the line of the party Central Committee, with some publicly singing different tunes. A number of party members have grown individualistic. An extremely small number of them, corrupted by capitalist ideas, have become criminals. Some party organizations have forfeited their role as fighting bastions.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party has been following a correct line. Its implementation, however, calls for a good party style of work. Therefore, we urgently need to improve the party's work style and work for a fundamental turn for the better in this respect.

Question: How will party members be educated in the future?

Answer: According to our experience in building up our party over the past decades, the party's power does not depend upon the number of members, but the quality of the party members. We have always emphasized the importance of ideological building to the party's development. Half of our present members joined the party after 1966 when the "Cultural Revolution" began. When Lin Biao and the gang of four were holding sway, innter-party life was extremely abnormal. These comrades had no chance to receive party education. They lack the experience of strict party life. Many of them do not fully understand the basic knowledge of the party, its rules, discipline, fine traditions and style of work. In the meantime, some of those who joined the party much earlier have become lax and are not strict with themselves.

At present, our party is leading the people of all nationalities in building socialist ethics and material civilization. The new historical task has set new and higher demands for all Communist Party members. Therefore, strengthening the education of the party members to raise their political quality becomes a very important task of our party. In accordance with historical experience and the task confronting us, we will continue to organize the party members to study Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and other documents. Education will be carried out in the following fields.

1. Education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and the four fundamental principles -- keeping to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. We should educate party members to firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and have confidence that the cause of our party will be victorious.

2. Education in the great communist ideal. We should educate party members to foster a world outlook of struggling for communism throughout their life, to link this great ideal with their jobs, to heighten their revolutionary spirit, and to contribute their all to the party's cause.

3. Education in the proletarian party spirit and basic knowledge of the party. We should educate members strictly to conduct themselves according to the standards of a party member, to display exemplary, backbone and linking-the-party-with-the-masses roles in various fields of work and to strive to be qualified Communist Party members.

4. Education in opposing the ideological corruption of capitalist ideas. It is imperative to help party members develop a sober understanding of class struggle under the new historical conditions, maintain sharp vigilance and conscientiously resist the corrosion of capitalist ideas and way of life.

Our party will convene its 12th national congress this autumn. The reports and resolutions passed at the congress will be the major contents in the education of the party members for a fairly long period to come.

AFP: DALAI LAMA NOT TO RETURN TO PRC-RULED XIZANG

OW200926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 20 Jul 82

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP) -- The spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, today announced he would not return to Tibet as long as it was under Chinese rule. The Tibetan god-king's stand on a rapprochement with the Chinese Government hardened following the reported statement of his former deputy, the Panchen Lama. A statement published on Sunday by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) quoted the Panchen Lama as saying from the Tibetan capital of Lhasa that poverty had been overcome in the mountaneous roof of the world, and that the Dalai Lama should return to his homeland from where he fled to India in 1959.

A spokesman of the Tibetan government-in-exile in Dharamsala, north India, accused the Chinese of using the Panchen Lama to deceive "the world and confuse the basic issues concerning Tibet."

Panchen Lama, regarded as the second man in Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy is currently on a "fact finding tour of Tibet."

Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama's office here also expressed doubt that the 44-year-old Panchen Lama had really made the statement attributed to him by the official Chinese news agency. "We have reasons to believe that the latest statement attributed to Panchen Rinpoche (Lama) regarding the invitation to his holiness the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet and the improved conditions in Tibet are distorted and quoted out of context," the statement said.

The Panchen Lama is now vice-chairman of the Chinese National Peoples Congress (NPC).

Claiming that the Lhasa statement was either fabricated or distorted, the statement here said the Panchen Lama would never address the living Buddhist deity as "Dalai" as reported by NCNA. "The Panchen Rinpoche always refers to his holiness the Dalai Lama as 'tham che khempa' (the all knowing) and will not use the term Dalai as quoted in the statement...this is the term normally used by the Chinese mass media," the release here said.

The Panchen Lama was quoted by NCNA as saying "Dalai and I are good Buddhist brothers and I sincerely hope that he will make a correct choice and return to China at an early date."

"One also wonders how Panchen Rinpoche would have said that poverty has ended in most parts of Tibet when he has just begun his tour and has not so far seen the conditions of the countryside where poverty is most serious," the statement said.

The statement also accused the Chinese Government of preventing Tibetans from freely meeting the Panchen Lama. "We have reports from reliable sources that the Chinese authorities in Tibet have in fact sternly warned the people prior to Panchen Rinpoche's visit that they should not openly welcome him or meet him individually during his stay in Tibet or otherwise the offenders would forfeit one month's rations and punishment for disobeying the order.

"In view of this it is doubtful that if Panchen Rinpoche will really be allowed to have free and frank talk with ordinary people to assess the real conditions in Tibet during his visit," the statement said.

The developments confirmed earlier reports of growing distrust between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government which had earlier showed signs of improvement, experts said. The rapprochement moves between them which started with the first contact in 1979 made some advances. The Chinese allowed the Panchen Lama to visit Tibet as part of an understanding early this month after a gap of about 18 years. The move was welcomed by the Dalai Lama here. But relations soured when the Dalai Lama made a stunning attack on the Chinese last week for showing "disrespect" to his former deputy when the latter arrived in Lhasa early this month.

SPEECH BY WANG RENZHONG AT EDUCATION FORUM

HK191108 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Wang Renzhong: "Bringing Up Communist Successors" -- speech delivered at the forum sponsored by the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department on ideological and moral education among teenagers and children]

[Text] The party Central Committee has attached great importance to the education among youngsters and children, as the quality of this work has a bearing on the rise or decline of our nation. All of you have taken a very positive attitude toward this matter and presented many good ideas.

Ideological and moral education among primary school students must be discussed well as some good ideas can be absorbed through discussions.

In order to carry out ideological and moral education in primary schools, teachers should have teaching materials. These materials could be compiled in the course of instruction. However, it will be much better if they are compiled in an organized way. Teachers who have done well in carrying out ideological and moral education can be brought together to compile a textbook by supporting each other's weak points.

Ideological and moral education for children cannot be carried out with empty theory. Even university students are not interested in empty talk, to say nothing of primary school students. Some university students have said that they do not like lessons in political education. As a matter of fact, they do like the lessons, and if they do not, it is only because the teaching materials are not vivid and lively. Why do the students of the Beijing Teachers College like to attend lessons by Lecturer Li Yanjie? I think we must train a group of teachers like Li Yanjie in the country. The training can be carried out in a short 2-week course during vacations.

Some primary school teachers are good at ideological work. We can bring some of them together to exchange their experiences and compile teaching materials. However, in my opinion, there must be a textbook, to the extent possible, based on nationally unified basic teaching materials. There may also be supplementary teaching materials from one's region or province.

We must have two demands for our children: that they grow up both in good physical health as well as mental health. We must broaden their knowledge under this condition. The amount of homework for children must be strictly controlled. Some primary schools assign so much homework to students that they hardly have time to play on Sundays. When teachers and parents educate children, they must be good at inspiring and guiding them and educating them in a scientific manner.

Ideological and moral education among youngsters and children must center around communist ideology. This is, of course, without question. During the period of the new democratic revolution, we communists made use of such communist ideals to educate revolutionary fighters and the people. Now we are working hard for socialism and are engaged in socialist construction. We are working for the goal of communism. The saying that "communist ideals are something belonging to the future and they are unattainable" is wrong. We are now marching step by step toward the magnificent goal of communism. The steps we are taking and all the work we are doing are part of the great communist ideal. In the initial stage of communist society, public ownership of the means of production, nonexploitation and remuneration according to work are something having communist characteristics. Therefore, how we now approach society, relationships between one thing and another and our work must be different. Carrying out education with communist ideals should not be divorced from reality. The demands of communist ideology will change in pace with social development and with the deepening of people's political understanding. Demands will change under different conditions. And the demands on party members and nonparty personages are also different.

The work of the Young Pioneers is very important. The song of the Young Pioneers is a very pleasant one. But I know nothing of the song of the CYL. (At this moment, Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee chipped in with: "The CYL does not have a song yet.") I think there must be a song for the CYL. Our party's song is "The Internationale." The Young Pioneers' song proclaims that we are communist successors. It is quite meaningful. The CYL has a name for communism, so it must profess faith in communism and fight for it.

We must look at problems from all sides and consider, analyze and report them to the higher levels. Youngsters and children are apt to absorb capitalist ideas and the vestiges of feudal ideology. Feudal ideology in society still exerts a great influence on youths and children. For instance, during a visit to Shaanxi Province I found boys and girls in one middle school who dared not associate with each other. Later, I noticed the same problem in Beijing. Of course, I do not mean that feudal ideology now prevails over our country. But we must pay adequate attention to its baneful influence. Particularly, it is necessary to combat feudal ideology by force of communist ideology. During the Cultural Revolution, under the impact of leftist ideas, students revolted against, beat up and humiliated teachers. This is absolutely wrong. We are now encouraging students to show respect for their teachers. This is quite correct. But on the other hand, we must prevent the emergence of a situation in which all that is said by the teachers is accepted as true. We must encourage children to dare to argue with parents and reason things out with teachers. Teachers play a leading role in schools while students mainly learn from them. If students display something good in mentality or moral character, should not the teachers learn from them too? The exchange of making up what others lack in teaching and learning is a correct attitude. Professors may not be able to answer all questions put forward by students. Can teachers in primary schools answer all questions raised by their pupils? I think it is impossible. They teach children to be honest; they too must be honest. If you do not know something, you must say so. Do not pretend to know when you do not. Only by so doing will teachers have prestige among students. Students like teachers who can really identify with them and treat them as equals. Teachers have self-respect and also expect respect from their students. But students usually have a stronger sense of self-respect. Parents and teachers should not casually wound children's pride, but should respect it. You should even learn the merits and progress of mischievous children. Otherwise, if you do not often point out their merits or progress, and if you dishearten them, they will not get along with you at all. We must imbue children with braveness and creativeness from childhood. In the past, we criticized the viewpoint of demanding that a student get a full mark for every course and act in passive obedience. This is really a wrong viewpoint. Now, when we are bringing order out of chaos, we must be careful not to go to extremes; that is to say, we do not want children to act with blind obedience again.

In the past we stressed that priority should be given to enable students first to develop intellectually. Before the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao once criticized and said that the burden of students was too heavy. At that time, a doggerel rose among students saying: "Sunday is not a holiday for us but a busy day of rushing to finish homework. If this continues, we can hardly live over 21." This criticism sounded quite right. The students would then take an examination like a surprise attack; no stress was made on feedback or discussion in the teaching work. Now we must adopt a heuristic and thought-provoking method, not a simple cramming method in teaching. Of course, we can force-feed students a little, but heuristic and thought-provoking methods must be used for the most part. I think outside reading can be suggested to pupils in primary 4 or 5. But if lessons and homework keep students too busy and they have no free time, then we will be unable to give full play to their initiative and individual character and will fail to meet their interests and requirements.

Pupils are full of energy, so we must organize healthy extracurricular activities for them. Is it possible to set up two activity centers in every residential subdistrict? I do not think it would be difficult to do so. In Guangxi, I found that one neighborhood office had used 2 and 1/2 rooms in a house as an activity center for children, containing a TV set, slide show and books. Children usually gather here on holidays. The center is quite useful for educational purposes. The sites for children's extracurricular activities must make do with whatever is available. It is impossible for the state to spend much money to build many children's palaces overnight. Schools can also be turned into activity centers on holidays or during vacations. But if children are far from their schools, they can go to activity centers in their residential subdistricts.

We must intensify education among youngsters and children in various forms. We have accumulated much experience in promoting ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children. Now the key to success lies in popularizing the experience. Party committees, people's governments, women's federations, CYL organizations, trade unions and other organizations at all levels must attach importance to and strengthen this work. Organs in the field of propaganda, literary and art circles, radio and TV stations, popular entertainment troupes and other literary and art organizations must truly provide children and youngsters with nourishment for their minds and for the healthy development of their moral characters. They must seriously promote the work of strengthening ideological education among the children and youngsters. Since the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee is in charge of this affair, it must carry it through to the end.

To grasp well ideological and moral education among children and youngsters, we should first start with the adults. If grandparents, parents and teachers are bad in thinking and moral character, they will create a very bad influence in the eyes of children. Therefore, those who educate others must first educate themselves, set a good example and consciously be models for children and youngsters.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK150807 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 90, 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "State Structural Reform Committee and State Council Economic Research Center Hold Mobilization Meeting for Discussing Theory of Economic Structural Reforms"]

[Text] Chinese economic workers and theorists in the past few years have held enthusiastic discussions on theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform. Many academic meetings of this nature have been held in Beijing and in various provinces and municipalities. Many academic articles and ideas have been published. The general objective is to find a Chinese way to reform the economic system, in a way that is based on Marxist principles, that reflects the experiences and lessons in the socialist economic construction of our country and other countries and that is suited to China's conditions. In order to further develop discussions on these significant theoretical questions, the State Structural Reform Committee and State Council Economic Research Center recently held a mobilization meeting. Xue Muqiao, Yu Guangyuan, Zhou Taihe and others spoke at the meeting. Excerpts of these three comrades' talks follow:

Xue Muqiao: Since 1979, enthusiastic discussions on theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform have been held and the general orientation of these discussions is correct. The mainstream is good and achievements are the main aspect. These discussions have played an important role in promoting experimental work in economic structural reform. Economic structural reform is a very complicated change. No country in this world is clear about this question. Our experience is not sufficient either. Therefore, it is inevitable that incorrect or one-sided views have been put forward in the theoretical discussions. The purpose of mobilizing the broad masses of economic workers and theoretical workers to carry out further and deeper discussions and research on theoretical questions of economic structural reform at present is to further make clear those theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform and overcome certain one-sidedness in theory in a truth-seeking manner.

It is also aimed at increasing our understanding together and on the basis of summing up the experience of structural reform of our country in the past 30 years, in particular in the past 3 years, making clear the orientation of structural reform and making full preparations and providing scientific grounds for formulating a general plan for economic structural reform.

At present, there are many theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform that need discussion and research. There are two which are most important: one is the planned economy and the market; the other is the relationship between vertical and horizontal management or between departmental management and local management or between centralization of power and division of power.

Regarding the question of the planned economy and the market, what needs further discussion is:

1. The relationship between the commodity economy and the planned economy. Some comrades hold that the commodity economy and the planned economy are not opposites. Although the nature of the socialist economy is a planned economy and not a commodity economy, we cannot say that no commodity production or commodity exchange exist in socialism or that no commodity economy exists in it. Achieving a correct understanding needs discussion and research.

2. Concerning regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism. We often talk about the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism and making full use of the role of regulation by market mechanism under state guidance, or the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism with regulation by planning as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as a supplement. Can we say that this formulation is basically correct? In the past 3 years, our country's planned economy has been pounded. Has regulation by market mechanism been the cause? Or is it because we have not used economic levers at the same time to ensure the fulfillment of state plans? What is the relationship between a planned economy and regulation by planning? Can we only mention a planned economy without mentioning regulation by planning? Some comrades hold that regulation by planning in its narrow sense means that the state regulates the production, purchase and marketing activities of enterprises by means of mandatory planning, and regulation by planning in its broader sense includes regulation of the state by means of economic levers and the law of value. Only free production which is not brought into the orbit of state plans and which is regulated spontaneously by the law of value is regarded as being regulated by market mechanism. Is this view correct? Can mandatory planning be reduced or discarded? How should we understand this question?

3. On the difference between market, market economy and regulation by market mechanism. A planned economy is not a market economy but it must have a market. Planning should not be set against the market. We still cannot engage in a planned economy without a market. The shortcoming in our economic work is not excessive utilization of the role of the market but not being good at utilizing the role of market. Market, market economy, regulation by market mechanism, planning, planned economy and regulation by planning are all different in meaning. It is necessary to restudy whether many past formulations are accurate or not.

Many theoretical questions concerning vertical and horizontal management need studying. In our country's economic management structure, there is the contradiction between vertical (departmental) management and horizontal (local) management. Can we gradually replace "ownership by departments" and "ownership by localities" with various forms of integration and get rid of separation resulting from vertical and horizontal management in order to resolve this contradiction? Can we separate administrative divisions from economic divisions? This is a question worthy of studying and solving. May we say that it is necessary to reduce unnecessary state administrative intervention in enterprises? But socialist enterprises can only have relative decisionmaking power and cannot have absolute decisionmaking power. After all, they have to be put under the leadership of either localities or departments. How then should we handle the mutual relationship between departmental management and local management?

There are many other questions that need studying besides the two major ones mentioned above. For example, the question of the structure of socialist ownership and diversified economic components and multiple management methods. To what extent should semisocialist and nonsocialist economic components be developed?

In order to further properly carry out the discussion of theoretical questions concerning economic reform, we should pay attention to the following. 1) During theoretical discussions, we should allow people to put forth certain erroneous, one-sided or wrongly expressed ideas. We should not settle old accounts, nor should we settle new ones. In particular, we should not ascribe a certain view to someone in absolute terms and then criticize it willfully. We should not repeat past practices of seizing hold of somebody's mistakes, using the big stick and elevating somebody's minor mistakes. 2) As long as we adhere to the four basic principles and uphold planned management of the national economy, our general orientation will be correct. That different views are put forth during discussions is normal and necessary. 3) We should uphold the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, establish a good style of upholding truth and correcting mistakes and should not regard ourselves as being always correct. 4) In our discussions, we should apply theory to practice, take Marxism-Leninism as our guidance, proceed from our country's actual conditions, sum up the positive and negative experiences in structural reforms at home and abroad and properly integrate theory with practice and orientation with methods.

Zhou Taihe: Correct theory is our guidance in carrying out economic structural reform. All structural reforms in East European countries proceeded from theory and had good theoretical preparations. When Hungary set about structural reform in 1964, for example, 11 theoretical groups were set up to carry out study on specific questions. We cannot depend on just a small number of people to carry out economic structural reform. We must depend on numerous cadres and the masses to carry out the reform together. Without the participation of thousands upon thousands of cadres and the masses, it will be difficult to carry out economic structural reform.

Yu Guangyuan: The socialist economic structural reform is an important event in contemporary world history. We may regard this event as another reform with historic significance to the relations of production in the socialist countries after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

We should make clear the range and nature of the questions to be studied and discussed. We should distinguish between two different concepts: one is the socialist basic economic system common to all socialist countries that lasts throughout the entire historical period of socialism, that is, the public ownership of the means of production by the society, the practice of distribution according to work and the existence of socialist commodity production. Socialist economic structures vary in different socialist countries or in different historical periods of the same socialist country but they are all concrete economic relations set up on the basis of the basic socialist economic system. We can only uphold and perfect the basic socialist economic system and we cannot reform it; whereas we can and should reform the socialist economic structure and make it more rational in order to meet the needs of development.

The study of the theory of economic structural reform is aimed at summing up one aspect of the historical experience of socialist economic construction. In speaking of world experiences, all experiences since the October Revolution are background material for our reference in studying theoretical questions of economic structure. The 30 years' experiences of Yugoslavia since the beginning of the 1950's when Yugoslavia started workers' self-government are more direct material for study in this respect. Speaking of China's experiences, there are two kinds of material -- the 33 years' experiences since the founding of the country and the 4 years' experiences since the economic structural reform was put forth.

In such an important question of theory and practice concerning the socialist economic structural reform, there are bound to be differences of principle and questions will occur as to which are Marxist views, which are not Marxist views or even which are views that oppose Marxism. Under these circumstances, we should adopt a careful attitude towards to question of which are Marxist and which are not Marxist views and let various views be put forward for discussion. Conclusions should be drawn through discussion and even be drawn through practice.

The socialist economy is a planned economy and planning is the basic feature of the socialist economy. The socialist economic structural reform should strengthen planning and not weaken it. The question is how to strengthen planning. Of course, the planning should first of all be scientific and at the same time, there should be a set of methods to ensure planning and to strengthen planning.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SUPERFLUOUS ASSISTANTS

HK161147 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Xia Shuzhang [1115 2579 4545]: "The Role of Assistants Viewed in Light of the Draft of the Revised Constitution"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution embodies the spirit of the reform of the administrative structure. Its stipulations on the role of assistants are a case in point. Apart from provisions in the organizational law, there are three stipulations on the role of assistants in the draft of the revised constitution. They carry significance in terms of principle and as examples. For instance, the vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee will number "a few." No clearcut figure is given for the numbers of vice chairman of the PRC (which may be interpreted as there being one vice chairman). "Two to four" vice permiers of the State Council are provided for. As far as the post of vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and that of vice premier are concerned, the nature of their work is different and there should be different stipulations. To clearly spell out the number of assistants in an administrative organ (or the number of staff members) helps guard against an excessive number of assistants. The reduction of the number of assistants is an important part of the effort to reform the administrative structure.

Assistants referred to here mean assistants to leaders of administrative organs. It does not include assistants in other organizations, or the academic and professional titles of assistant professors, assistant research workers, associate doctors of philosophy, deputy chief engineers, assistant editors, and so forth.

As the name suggests, an assistant serves the person ranking above him. As such, he should not be kept idle. His post should not just exist in name with nothing to do. Still less should it be a hindrance to normal work. For various reasons the title of a job holder with an assistant under him can be an "honorary" with no actual work involved (as is the case with the presidents of certain colleges abroad). The assistant in such cases assumes all the duties in practice. It is also common for an assistant to play an acting role, or take over as successor, if the need arises.

The creation of the position of an assistant is nothing new and has been known through all ages at home and abroad. The problem is whether it is necessary to create the post of an assistant and how many assistants there should be. Generally speaking an official of a high rank should have assistance from someone. But he should not have too many assistants. An official of medium rank can have no assistant, depending on actual conditions. If at the basic level or in the smallest unit, the posts of assistance are created and also in great numbers, then that is highly unnecessary. Some people argue that as far as the army is concerned, there are also deputy squad leaders. This is a fact. However, even in times of war, the number of deputy squad leaders and squad leaders in the army does not exceed that of fighters. This is also a fact. Now, in the administrative departments, it is not strange to find more deputy section chiefs and section chiefs than staff members under them. A most outstanding case known to the author is the labor bureau of a certain county. It has 8 directors, including deputy ones, with only one ordinary cadre under them.

For some time it was common practice to extensively install assistants or have more of them at all levels on all fronts throughout the country. In some cases there were just too many of them. There even appeared the trend of more and more assistants being assigned. Things assumed proportions so serious that people freely asked for assistants or randomly added to the number of assistants. This of course resulted in discussion. Amidst the call for the reform of the administrative structure, this has especially become a subject of discussion. The resolution of the party Central Committee and the State Council to change this situation is very firm. We must properly solve the problem of awareness. Only in this way can we wholeheartedly support this decisive measure.

The situation of too many posts of assistants existing was not created in a day. Its causes are very complicated. Let us first look at some superficial causes and then at the actual situation. Then we will discuss what are the "side-effects" of the existence of too many assistants.

The "reasons" for greatly increasing the number of assistants in the past generally had to do with one of the following arguments:

1. To strengthen leadership and improve efficiency. Having assistants in a number beyond reasonable limits would only produce results different from what was expected and even produce opposite results. This means weakening leadership and reducing efficiency. Given more assistants, work is classified into more categories. Power of control over matters is dispersed and action is likely to be slow. This also obstructs efforts to give unified orders and to make timely arrangements. Experience shows that having more assistants is a far cry from strengthening collective leadership.

2. To develop an enterprise and meet the needs of work. As far as this is concerned, there is an effective way to judge. We must check whether the number of assistants added is rational in proportion to relevant conditions concerning an organ in all fields and especially the actual amount of work itself. We must check whether these posts are created for the purpose for which they are intended, or whether they are created just to exist in name and to enable their holders to idle away their time.

3. To train cadres as prospective successors. Even if this really is the case, there is no need to have too many assistants. If they exceed the number needed it only leaves people with the impression that the jobs are being created under various pretexts or under false pretense, as everyone knows that they are not really needed. Moreover, given a superfluity of assistants, everyone is assigned work which actually overlaps that of the responsible person of the department in charge. If a person pays no attention of another, then in his post he actually has nothing to do. That being so, still less can the claim about training prospective successors be justified.

4. To give people a higher position by way of encouragement. A change in position and the question of rewards and penalties are important parts of the personnel (cadre) management system. A promotion may have an encouraging effect, but what should be chiefly considered is whether it contributes to our work. If a promotion is justified just by the factor of encouragement, then there would be no end of promotions. Even if there are plenty of vacancies for assistants, there is after all a limit.

5. Given a big family and a great cause, it is harmless to have more assistants. Our country still has a very weak foundation and is short of technical personnel in various fields. We must make every cent count in our budget for expenditures on employees and cannot be careless about our money. If so many assistants are not needed, would it not be better to direct superfluous manpower to posts where they are really needed? This is the case to say nothing of the superfluity of assistants being a hindrance to work performance.

The above arguments for the excessive number of assistants are inevitably far fetched. The following conditions giving rise to a superfluity of assistants are more convincing.

1. Administrative rules and regulations are not perfect enough. Some organs have no organizational laws or rules to follow as a basis and are quite free in creating the posts of assistants. Even if there is a basis for guidance, there is also the problem of the degree of awareness and of interpretation and enforcement. For instance, the clause "the post of an assistant can be created, if necessary" (refer to article 39 of the organizational laws for regional people's congresses at all levels and regional people's governments at all levels of the PRC), the number of assistants allowed is not given. Also, the expression "a certain number" of posts of assistants can be created (refer to the same article) allows for such great flexibility in interpretation that people are almost given the power to take charge of things themselves. As regards past individual clearcut rules setting down a limited range for the number of assistants, there is also room left for the choice of a greater over a smaller number.

2. There is a given historical background. In the 10 years of internal disorders, many existing leading cadres "stepped aside" or got involved with "the great reshuffle." With chaos turned into order and the relevant policies carried out, those reinstated combined with those in their existing positions of course constituted a great number. Given a long interruption in the normal process of promotion, some deserved promotions are given, adding further to the number. The assignment of new personnel also has a chain reaction. As units rank people according to seniority and have no place for newly assigned persons, there can hardly be a "balance" between the number of workers supplied and the actual number required. Therefore, the addition of assistants to leaders at all levels is considered a "way out."

3. Both the system and the accepted practice are to blame. Though there is no relevant clearcut stipulation, lifetime tenure for leadership cadres actually existed for a time. Unless dismissed because of unusual mistakes or serious offenses against the law, cadres generally could only climb up the ladder rather than slip down and could only be accepted rather than expelled. No matter what the conditions of a new work department, transferred cadres had to be assigned and graded as before. In the past, such methods as making veteran cadres retire and retreat to the second line were not made clear enough. As a result, many old, weak and frequently stick cadres (including assistants) remained in their leadership posts despite their failing health. Therefore, the number of assistants was continuously increased to provide help for these cadres. Thus, there have been more and more assistants.

4. The number of assistants is inevitably matched at higher and lower levels. If there generally exist many assistants in leadership posts in various units, then a unit concerned must go along and increase its number of assistants accordingly. If a leadership department under it will, if it does not have assistants in leadership posts or too few assistants, have an especially hard time of it. At the higher levels, heads get in touch with heads. The lower levels also turn to higher-level heads. That which is within the province of a given department in its internal and external affairs is often referred to the leadership at a higher level for "personal attention," instructions" and "guidance," in order to stress the importance attached to it. In addition, exchanges between fraternal units follow the traditional pattern of "matching soldier with soldier and general with general." If the number of assistants is not increased, things become unmanageable.

As to the superfluity of assistants, only if we deeply realize the defects of this practice can we resolutely correct it.

1. This practice helps make for a staff larger than is needed. Given an excessive number of assistants, we must assign work to them. Sometimes, several assistants share in the control of a unit under them. In some cases, "there are more officers than soldiers," or there are even "department heads with no department under their control," or "commanders existing only in name." This calls for "recruiting men and horses" to swell the ranks, in order to avoid losing "face" and spoiling the "appearance." There are also units which originally had a relatively large number of departments. These departments act upon each other, causing a vicious cycle and leading to an ever larger staff.

2. Administrative efficiency suffers. Given a large number of assistants at various levels, documents for circulation must go through many levels and wait longer. More meetings are also held and each take longer. Meetings are also often postponed because some people are away on business or sick, or because there are other intervening factors. If work is not properly divided up, people of the same unit may split up and each concern himself with his own affairs, passing the buck to each other and letting things slide. All matters, important or unimportant, are thus referred to the higher levels for instructions. As they are likely to be held up, how can efficiency not become still lower?

3. This practice interferes with the normal progress of work. That which causes too large a staff and reduced efficiency interferes with work performance. But the superfluity of assistants does more than interfere with work. Given an excessive number of assistants, job-holders whom they serve must spend time and energy coordinating relations between assistants and maintaining contacts. The least lapse in attention will cause overattention to one thing and the neglect of another and give rise to contradictions. Those things involving the whole situation and being of significance must still be taken care of by these job-holders in charge. Certain assistants become redundant links in between. Sometimes they are more hindrances than helpers.

4. This practice causes waste in various forms. The waste of time and energy caused by a superfluity of assistants as mentioned above is obvious. The waste of manpower and financial and material resources also reaches quite alarming proportions. There is a considerable increase in the budget for their expense, the number of personnel assigned to them, housing allotted and other allocations to them.

5. The practice does not help the growth of cadres. Given too large a number of assistants and the classification of work into many categories, a deputy director (much less two leadership assistants sharing the control of a unit under them), who is only put in charge of a department, cannot play an effective role at both higher and lower levels, with nothing actually being done at either level. It is also likely that, as the duties are not clearly defined, the higher level will take over and the lower level will depend on the higher level.

The above situation is a great obstruction to the realization of our fundamental tasks, and the concentration of forces on socialist modernization. Therefore, this forms part of the reform of the administrative structure which the central authorities are determined to make. The reflection of the situation in the draft of the revised constitution is not accidental. We do not just want to take the actual needs and actual results into consideration. There should not be too many assistants. Because the administrative organ works in a down-to-earth manner, anything that interferes with efficiency should be given up.

FIRST HALF PIG, EGG PROCUREMENT INCREASED

OW190103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has obtained the following news from the Ministry of Commerce: The total quantities of pigs and fresh eggs procured by the state during the first half of this year increased significantly over the same period last year. Some 62.42 million pigs were procured during the first half of this year, an increase of 2.95 million over the same period last year, and some 1,075.5 million jin of fresh eggs were procured during the first half of this year, an increase of 64.4 million jin. The increase was due to the implementation of the state policy of encouraging pig and poultry raising and guaranteed procurement in various localities.

In December last year, the State Council approved and promptly transmitted the decision of Anhui Province to vigorously promote pig raising because there was a downward trend in pig raising. Most provinces, municipalities and autonomous region implemented policies on allocating fodder land and providing feed to encourage peasants to raise pigs. Various localities have stopped the practice of forcing down grades and demanding lower prices, while forbidding the practice of forcing up grades and prices. As a result, the peasants have enhanced their enthusiasm for raising pigs and reversed the downward trend.

The supply of fresh eggs in Beiging, Tianjin and Shanghai during the first half of this year increased by 22.2 million jin compared with the same period last year.

ASEISMIC BUILDING METHODS PROMOTED IN NORTH

OW161301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Aseismic reinforcement of some industrial, commercial and residential buildings has been completed in the last few years in the major cities of northern China, Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Xian, Baotou, Hohhot, Taiyuan and Datong, according to a conference on earthquake-resistant construction in northern China that closed here today.

Beijing, China's capital, has reinforced most of the buildings housing water works, power plants and communications facilities as well as bridges on trunk highways. Apartment houses are being reinforced by stages, the conference was told.

China is one of the world's seismically most active countries. Delegates attending the conference said that reinforcement of existing buildings has proved to be an effective way of reducing earthquake damage.

To ensure the safety of the people and of property, the Chinese Government has, since 1977, allocated 840 million yuan for reinforcement work on 115.3 million square meters of industrial, commercial and residential buildings. In addition, local governments, departments and enterprises have raised another 300 million yuan for such work, according to a report at the conference.

The five-day conference was convened by the newly established Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and attended by officials in charge of aseismic work from eleven of China's northern provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from departments under the State Council.

The report said that 24 million square meters of buildings, 545 highway and railway bridges, nine large and medium-sized reservoirs and large numbers of chimneys and water towers were reinforced in China in 1981.

Conference delegates urged local authorities to continue to put prevention first and study how to strengthen urban aseismic capability while working out plans for urban construction and renovation that incorporate earthquake-resistant methods. They said that any new construction must meet state standards for earthquake resistance, villages in highly seismic regions should be given advice about safe construction methods, they added. Delegates agreed that scientific research in this field should be strengthened.

FUJIAN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON FINANCIAL WORK

OW102134 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Resolution of the Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on further strengthening financial work, adopted by the 16th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee on 29 June 1982]

[Excerpts] The 16th Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee heard and examined the "Report on How the 1982 Budget Was Implemented From January to May" made by Chang Tingxiang, deputy director of the provincial financial department, on behalf of the provincial people's government. The session held: After the convocation of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the people's governments at all levels and various financial departments conscientiously carried out the guidelines laid down by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and did a great deal of work in developing the national economy. However, in the course of instituting the budget, new factors leading to reduced revenues and increased expenditures were discovered. Deficits were further enlarged. The standing committee of the provincial people's congress is extremely concerned over this situation. The people's governments at all levels and various departments concerned must rapidly adopt effective measures to correct the abnormal situation under which production is increased while revenues remain the same and expenditures are expanding while revenues are dropping.

To strive to develop production and increase social wealth is the foundation in solving financial problems. Efforts must be made to attain better economic results and arouse the masses to develop various activities in increasing production and practicing economy in order to increase revenues while stepping up production.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and acting according to our capabilities. We must strictly control new expenditures and carry out capital construction projects according to our plans and on the basis of the proper procedures.

We must strengthen our supervision over financial affairs and strictly enforce financial and economic discipline. It is necessary to pursue the liability of and seriously deal with those who violate financial and economic discipline. Those who are involved in serious cases must be punished by law.

JIANGXI CONVENES MODEL WORKERS MEETING

OW170557 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The meeting of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments, convened by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, opened at the Jiangxi art theater in Nanchang on the morning of 15 July.

A total of 631 representatives attended the meeting, including 409 model workers, 204 representatives of advanced units and 18 representatives of veteran model workers and their dependents. Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial Military District attended the meeting, including Yang Shangkui, Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Shixian, (Xu Ping), Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Zhong Ping, Shen Hanqing, Lu Xiaopeng, Ni Nanshan, (Lu Huiying) and (Li Yuanlin). Also attending the meeting were (Xu Shaolin), adviser to the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Xhixian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and permanent [chang wu] vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government.

Comrade Fu Yutian, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and permanent vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, spoke. He said: [begin recording] Comrades: Our country has been successfully advancing along the road pointed out by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. For more than 3 years, the people of various nationalities in our country have followed the party's lead in shifting the focus of work onto socialist modernization and have worked hard to achieve the grand goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century. We have won significant successes in building both material and spiritual civilizations. The situation in this province is similar. Through the concerted efforts of the people of the whole province, we have created an excellent situation. The political situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated and developed. We have made steady progress in promoting the economy during readjustment. Since the beginning of this year, we have made new progress in all our work. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Fu Yutian pointed out that, currently, the most important thing is to solve the main contradiction between the people's increasing material and cultural needs and the backward state of social production. In carrying out economic readjustment, an important thing is to gear our production to the needs of the people. In his speech, Comrade Fu Yutian also talked about how to solve the problem of the urgent need for, and shortage of, energy, to improve operations and management, increase economic results and promote the circulation of commodities.

Closing of Meeting

OW190543 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments successfully concluded today after completely the agenda in 4 days. A closing ceremony was held in a solemn manner at the "1 August" auditorium at 1530 today.

Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial Military District attended the closing ceremony, including Bai Dongcai, Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, (Wang Zheming), Xu Qin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Li Shizhang, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan, Lai Shaoyao, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, (Lu Huiyang) and (Li Yuanlin). Also attending the closing ceremony were (Xu Shaolin), adviser to the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

Xu Qin, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, first read the decision of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government to confer honor titles on a number of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments in Jiangxi Province.

A name list of those model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments receiving honor titles from the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government was also read at the meeting.

Amid lively music and warm applause, provincial party, government and army leading comrades issued model certificates and letters of commendation to the representatives of model workers and advanced collectives.

SONG RENQIONG VISITS RETIRED CADRES IN SHANDONG

SK161138 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, Comrade Song Renqiong, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the Organization Department under the party Central Committee, went to the Yantai cadres' convalescent home and the provincial Jinan cadres' convalescent home on 29 June and 14 July to visit some retired veteran cadres and the families of some deceased veteran comrades. Comrade Song Renqiong happily shook hands with the retired veteran cadres and said hello to them.

While visiting the houses of some veteran cadres in Yantai, Comrade Song Renqiong said: You, veteran comrades, have made great contributions to the party, the people, the revolution and construction undertakings and, therefore, are a great spiritual wealth of the party. It is an honor for me to visit you. He urged veteran cadres to continually give play to their role after their retirement. Some of them should write reminiscences and provide materials for the compilation of party history in order to hand the spiritual wealth of the revolution down to our descendants. However, the most important thing is to take advantage of their strong points to conduct investigation and studies and participate in more social activities. Educating the youths and juveniles is an unshirkable duty of veteran cadres. Therefore, veteran cadres should make friends with the youths to understand them. Veteran cadres should also teach the youths by their own examples in the light of the youths' ideas in order to pass on their experiences.

The retired veteran cadres pledged to make new contributions to the party and the people as far as possible in order to repay the party Central Committee for its warm concern. Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, accompanied Comrade Song Renqiong on his visit to the provincial Jinan cadres' convalescent home.

SHANDONG URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK150931 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the Shandong provincial work conference on dealing blows at serious economic crimes concluded in Jinan Municipality on 12 July. The conference urged party organizations at all levels to regard the struggle against serious economic crimes as their key task, to study anew the related documents and the guideline of instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee and to upgrade their understanding and strengthen the party's leadership over the struggle to carry forward the struggle to the end.

Zhao Lin and Li Zichao, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference held: Since the first half of 1982, our province has waged an all-out struggle against economic crimes, has made an initial breakthrough in the struggle and has scored marked achievements. However, the development of the struggle remains uneven. The party organizations in some localities have not waged the struggle in a thorough manner due to a lack of full understanding of the struggle's significance.

The conference held: It is imperative to deal with criminal cases with high quality and efficiency. According to legal procedures, concentrated efforts should be made to handle key and serious cases. In dealing with cases, it is necessary to adhere to the party's policies to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. Efforts should be made to draw a clear line of demarcation between faults in work and the violation of law and discipline, between malpractices and economic crimes, and between smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, embezzling and receiving bribes on the one hand and problems arising in implementing the new open-door policy for rejuvenating the

economy due to incomplete provisions on the other. Through correctly implementing the party's policy, efforts should be made to orientate the struggle to a sound track.

The conference held: The key to whether we can carry forward the struggle to the end lies in leadership. The party committees at all levels must regard the struggle as their key task and strengthen their leadership over the struggle in a down-to-earth manner.

SHANGHAI SOLICITS FOREIGN FUNDS FOR TECHNOLOGY

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Shanghai, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai has solicited 220 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds to help start 328 industrial, commercial and other projects in the past three years.

This was announced by an official of the planning commission under the Shanghai Municipal Government at a briefing to permanent representatives of foreign and Hong Kong firms in Shanghai and businessmen now in the city.

Li Gonghao, deputy secretary-general of the municipal planning commission, said that Shanghai, China's biggest industrial center and trading port, will make still better use of funds from foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao to upgrade its industrial technology and expand its external trade and economic relations.

The value of export commodities provided by Shanghai has increased at an annual rate of 22 percent in the past three years, he said.

SHANGHAI DEPUTIES INSPECT PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS

OW270615 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress organized two teams to inspect the public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts and finance and trade departments in the municipality from 16 to 22 June in order to acquaint themselves with the situation in the struggle against serious economic crime.

The two inspection teams consisted of Wang Tao, Liu Jingji and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, and 15 standing committee members and deputies of the municipal people's congress.

During the inspection, members of the teams noted with satisfaction that the struggle against economic crime had been developing step by step throughout the municipality, achieving initial results in a short time. They called on the departments concerned, with support from the masses of people, to pursue economic criminals in the wake of victory, to deepen the struggle and to win still greater victories.

During the inspection, they also made some suggestions. They stressed that under the party's leadership, it is necessary to carry out this struggle in a comprehensive way and link it closely with the rectification of the party's work style and the people's common practices and with the consolidation of enterprises and the maintenance of public order in order to promote the building of a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE ISSUES

HK221443 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 2

["Discussion on Special Zones" column article by Shen Shi [3088 4258]: "Views On a Number of Issues in Building the Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] Running special economic zones as an experiment in our country refers to a few localities on socialist soil where we implement some systems and policies different from those in the hinterland and where we develop economic cooperation with foreign funds. They are different from other localities in the country, but they should not depart from the general policy of the socialist state. They exist and develop under the conditions of both cooperation and struggle between the socialist and capitalist economic systems. They are experimental bases for serving socialism by means of capitalism. Therefore, on the one hand the special zones should really be "special" in the utilization of capitalist funds, science and technology and advanced management methods and on the other, they should resolutely be "unspecial" in the basic principle concerning socialism. It is necessary to comprehensively and dialectically apply these two aspects and adhere to them in the various tasks of building special zones.

First, in building special economic zones we rely chiefly on absorbing and utilizing foreign funds. For a considerable period of time, the socialist economic sector will not hold an absolutely dominant position in the special zones. However, there will probably be an economic structure in which various economic sectors coexist under the leadership of the socialist state with state capitalism being the main sector. At the initial stage, because of the lack of basic facilities and imperfection of various types of legislation in the special zones, most of the foreign funds we have absorbed are in relatively low forms, such as processing imported materials, processing parts according to pattern, assembling imported spare parts and compensation trade. With the gradual development of the various conditions for absorbing foreign funds, joint ventures and cooperative ventures of a relatively higher degree which are in a position to absorb large amounts of foreign funds will develop to a great extent and hold a major position. Such joint enterprises are a joint-venture of investment and operation between the socialist economy under the system of ownership by the whole people and the collective ownership system, and foreign funds. It is state capitalism within the socialist state. As to independent operation by foreign firms, that is also an important form of absorbing foreign funds and it operates within the scope permitted by the relevant laws, decrees and regulations of the state and the special zones. If the special zones do not rely mainly on the utilization of foreign funds, they violate the original purpose of running the special zones.

We rely mainly on the utilization of foreign funds in the special economic zones, but this does not mean that the socialist economy is of little importance. In the special economic zones, the socialist economy is closely linked with the whole superstructure of socialism. The workers and most of the management personnel of the enterprises are our staff and workers. The various economic tools are chiefly in our hands. So long as we [illegible] them well, we shall be able to control the economic activities in the special zones [illegible]

Second, the products of the enterprises in the special economic zones absorbin[illegible]eign funds are for export in principle and [illegible]e restricted by the relations between sup[illegible]y and demand in world markets. The production and sale of these products are therefore chiefly regulated by the economic mechanism of the market and the law of value plays a dominant role in various aspects of production, supply and marketing. The value of the commodities manufactured by these enterprises should be recognized through exchange on the world market. Otherwise, it will be impossible for them to be competitive or even enter the world market. In view of the fact that the enterprises which absorb foreign funds will become a major economic component in the special zones, it is therefore necessary for the special zones to pay more attention to regulation by market mechanism than other localities. The scope and extent of the law of value and the law of activities by international capital also play a greater role. Therefore, constantly raising the competitiveness of the export commodities on the world market is an important task for the economic activities in the special zones.

In this respect, the special zones also have many favorable conditions. First of all, by cooperating with foreign businessmen in running enterprises, the special zones have a relatively great number of channels of economic contacts and are relatively well informed in scientific and technological and economic information and in market information. This makes it possible for the special zones to constantly adopt new technology and, by reacting flexibly according to the needs in world markets, produce readily marketable commodities. Second, becauseof the fact that the costs of land and labor are relatively cheaper, it is possible for foreign investors to make considerable profits and thus give full scope to their initiative in the operation. So long as we are good at handling our relationship with foreign investors on the principle of equality and mutaul benefit, the special zones are in a more favorable position than other localities to renovate equipment, import new technology and adopt advanced methods of operation and management. Furthermore, it is also necessary to make a proper appraisal of the patriotic enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and conscientiously utilize it as a favorable factor in absorbing foreign funds and in cooperation enterprises.

It is necessary to strictly control the sales of products of the special economic zones in the domestic market. However, if the products are technologically needed in the hinterland, are in short supply in the domestic market and have to be imported from abroad, and if the products of the special economic zones are also satisfactory in both quality and price, it should be permissible to sell them in the domestic market after paying taxes according to the regulations. Naturally, it is necessary for the unit purchasing the commodities to obtain an import permit beforehand from the department concerned at the higher level so that they can be included in the state allocation plan. However, the products of the enterprises in the special economic zones absorbing foreign funds should not be sold principally in the domestic market. The dumping of commodities from foreign investment in the hinterland will undermine the national economy and damage the socialist economy.

The enterprises in the special economic zones absorbing foreign funds are geared to world markets and basically subject to regulation by the economic mechanism of the market. This does not mean that the planned economy is impotent or dispensable. Macroscopically speaking, the economy of the special zones is a component part of the socialist planned economy. It should conduct its activities under the guidance of the planned economy. Moreover, in various aspects such as overall planning, the distribution of various trades and professions, the scale of absorbing foreign funds and technology, the utilization of funds, the supplies of commodities, the arrangements of labor force and the exploitation of intellect, the state plan, in fact, plays a role in the special zones. We should fully understand that ours is a planned economy based on the system of public ownership and in which regulation by market mechanism plays a supplementary role. We should also recognize that in the special economic zones state capitalism will become a major economic sector. Thus we should be able to appropriately handle regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism in the special economic zones as well as the relationship between them. Not only should we note the guiding role of the planned economy on the economy of the special zones; we should also take into account the special features of the special zones with regard to plan system and management methods and adopt different methods to readjust the economic forms of the different systems of ownership. It is necessary to bring the economy of the special zones into the orbit of the planned economy of the whole province and the whole country. However, it is impossible to demand that the entire economy of the special zones should be brought into line, some can only be brought into line in part or to a certain extent, and some cannot be brought into line. It is necessary to deal with different economic sectors in different ways.

Third, since in the special economic zones we must adhere to the principle of relying mainly on utilizing foreign funds and of relying mainly on the sale abroad of products produced by enterprises in the special zones absorbing foreign funds, it is necessary for us to be more open in our policy toward foreign countries and to strive to make the special economic zones more appealing in every respect in order to effectively face competition from other countries and areas. The proximity of the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Zones to Hong Kong and Macao is a favorable condition for absorbing foreign funds. However, if we fail to have a set of economic laws and regulations suited to the needs of absorbing foreign funds and earnestly put them into effect, the investors will possibly take a wait-and-see attitude. At the same time, foreign businessmen tend to pay attention to the investment environment. Aside from the stability of the political situation, which is a basic condition, other conditions such as telecommunications, communications, banking, insurance, means of consultation, reduction or exemption from customs duties, exit and entry formalities and work efficiency also exert an influence on the investors. The most important point is that the capitalists always aim at making a profit. If they fail to make a profit, they will not come. If the special zones do not adopt a more open policy toward foreign countries, give preferential treatment to foreign investors and provide them with various facilities, they will have no appeal. Naturally, all these measures should be strictly restricted within the scope permitted by the laws and policies of our country.

Fourth, the special economic zones are not an isolated economic entity divorced from the socialist system, and so it is necessary to handle well the relationship between the special economic zones and the whole province and country. Our special economic zones are a component part of the great socialist motherland. Not only should we consider the overall planning and the imported projects of the special zones from the angle of building newly emerging modernized frontier cities; we should closely link them, from the macroscopic angle, with the needs of building our national economy and export needs. This makes it necessary for the special economic zones to do a good job of "absorbing foreign funds" and "maintaining internal links." Maintaining internal links is aimed at obtaining the extensive support of the whole province and the whole country, strengthening the power for exploiting the special economic zones, strengthening the capacity for absorbing foreign funds and digesting advanced technology and, at the same time, constantly delivering to the whole province and the whole country advanced technology and experience of demonstrated effectiveness and capable people for construction who have grown through practice. At present, the various departments and localities in the hinterland are very enthusiastic in investing in the special zones (particularly in Shenzhen), but this should not depart from the state plan and, at the same time, should be brought into the orbit of the overall planning and planned management of the special zones.

Fifth, the special economic zones also present new problems to the party's ideological and political work because we mainly have dealings with international capital and implement a series of special open-door policies different from other localities in the country. We should likewise uphold the four basic principles in the special economic zones and, in accordance with the special features of the special zones, adopt various flexible forms to carry out the four basic principles in the political, economic, ideological and cultural activities of the special zones. We should face up to the side effects generated by the implementation of the open-door policy and conscientiously strengthen ideological and political education among cadres and the masses. It is necessary for the special economic zones to vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, resist various harmful effects, prevent cadres from being morally degenerated and ensure the health of civilization in the ideological sphere. We can cooperate with capitalism economically but, politically and ideologically, we should by no means accept decadent capitalist elements. We should wage a thoroughgoing and protracted struggle against them. We should make a full appraisal of the difficulties in our work, but we should also not lose our confidence. So long as we can do a good job of educational and management work, the party organizations at various levels in the special zones can genuinely give full play to their role as a strong fighting bastion and the party members in the special zones can genuinely play an exemplary role and we shall be able to consolidate the socialist ideological position in the special economic zones, build the special economic zones into a showcase of socialist material and spiritual civilization and imbue them with socialist spiritual civilization and social features.

HENAN MEETING ON CURBING IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT

HK120238 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Summary] From 6 to 8 July the provincial CCP committee and government held a meeting which demanded that the province continue to grasp the work of sending back to their original units workers whose employment is not covered by the plans. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Dai Suli and Vice Governor He Zhukang spoke.

Since the provincial CCP committee and government transmitted a circular on this issue in March, various prefectures and municipalities have done much work and scored initial successes. By the end of June, Xinyang Prefecture had completed its tasks by sending 16,500 persons back to their original units, Xinxiang Municipality had sent 2,300, and Zhengzhou railroad bureau had sent 1,500. Zhumadian, Anyang and Luoyang Prefectures and Jiaozuo Municipality had completed over half their tasks in this respect.

The meeting held: "Sending back to their original units workers whose employment is not covered by the plans is the requirement of correcting party work style, readjusting the national economy and straightening out the enterprises. It is an essential task." The meeting held: "This work must be done carefully, not carelessly. We must make proper arrangements for the production and livelihood of people being sent back to their villages. Xi and Xinyang Counties have formulated specific regulations for solving the problems of responsibility fields, private plots and grain rations for those being sent back to their villages. Their experiences should be popularized."

The meeting held: "In the future, if further cases of employment of workers not covered by the plan or of sham clearing out of such workers are discovered, the discipline inspection departments must carry out prompt investigations and deal with them as appropriate. We must resolutely send back to their original units certain people who were given jobs by cultivating profitable relationships. People must be clearly told that they are not allowed to make trouble in work just because their sons, daughters or relatives have been sent back to their original units; otherwise, they will be dealt with severely."

HUBEI GOVERNOR ON HITTING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK250249 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] From 15 to 19 June the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government convened a meeting on hitting at serious economic crime which summed up and exchanged information and experiences in work in the previous stage, analyzed the current situation in the struggle, and made arrangements for the next stage of work.

The meeting held: In the past 4 months or more, Hubei has scored great success in the struggle against serious economic crime, and the whole struggle has developed steadily and healthily.

Vice Governor Tian Ying spoke at the opening of the meeting. Governor Han Ningfu delivered a summation. He said: The leading comrades at all levels must understand more clearly the significance, nature, focal points, policies and methods of this struggle. They must grasp the work of investigating and handling major and important cases as the cardinal link in deepening the struggle, and tackle this work really well. They must certainly not treat investigation as a gust of wind and handle the cases in a perfunctory way, nor may they use "the policies are unclear and the cases are not easy to handle" as a pretext for delaying action and leaving matters unsettled. Still less are they permitted to give unprincipled protection to, indulge or connive with malefactors. It is essential to attach importance to investigation and study, seek truth from facts and fully display the power of the policies in dealing steady, accurate and hard blows at all criminals who seriously sabotage the economy. It is also necessary to vigorously protect and support the activists in the struggle.

Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: Hitting at serious economic crime is a long-term and regular struggle. He demanded that the leading comrades at all levels further enhance understanding, be resolved, and provide careful guidance.

HUBEI POEPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

HK130245 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Summary] The 16th Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Wuchang today. (He Fulin), director of the provincial finance bureau, delivered a report on the province's final accounts for 1981 and the draft of the 1982 budget. He said: Hubei fulfilled its financial tasks in 1981 relatively well. Total revenue was 3.688 billion yuan, overfulfilling the plan by 3.84 percent. Financial expenditures basically met the requirements of the development of all production and construction undertakings. The province achieved a balanced budget with a slight surplus. "The budgeted expenditures for 1982 show an increase of 8.48 percent over last year, and exceed revenue by 114 million yuan. This contradiction will have to be solved by increasing revenue and economizing expenditures."

(He Fulin) said: In order to fulfill its financial tasks for the year well, the province must do a good job in the following tasks: 1) Further improve economic returns.2) Get a good grasp of straightening out the enterprises and fully tap internal potentials.3) Strengthen the unified management of revenue work.4) Do well in controlling and using the various expenditures.

Lin Musen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the meeting today. Also present were Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan and Jiang Zhonghua.

Congress Session Ends

HK150452 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] The 16th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee concluded in Wuchang on 14 July. The meeting passed a resolution approving the provincial government's report on the final accounts for 1981 and the draft budget for 1982. The meeting called on the people of the province to seriously implement the 10 guiding principles for national economic construction increase production, practice strict economy, do everything possible to improve economic returns, and strive to develop the province's national economy steadily and healthily.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON GUANGDONG FOREIGN TRADE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Guangdong Province Develops Foreign Trade," published in the 16 July DAILY REPORT, page P 3:

Paragraph three, from line two, should read: "The province's 1981 export trade volume increased by 116 percent as compared with 1978." Correcting figure on export trade volume increase.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS SICHUAN FINANCE MEETING

HK180614 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee and government held a provincial finance and trade work conference in Chengdu from 5 to 17 July. The meeting summed up experiences in finance and trade work since the third plenary session and unified understanding. At the same time the meeting studied the new conditions and problems facing this work, in light of the spirit of the provincial CCP committee work conference.

The meeting pointed out: Finance and trade work must better meet the new situation of development of the national economy. It is essential to continue to enliven circulation and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production. In particular, finance and trade work must bring into play its functional role centering on speeding up the development of the rural economy, advance in the forefront of agricultural production, and make still greater contributions to accomplishing the targets for endeavor in Sichuan's rural economic development.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Wang Lizhi, He Haoju, Guan Xuesi and Ding Changhe attended the meeting. Comrades Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong made speeches. Comrade Yang Rudai presided throughout, and delivered a summation.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HIT 30 COUNTIES IN SICHUAN

HK180624 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Summary] From 2000 on 14 July to 0400 on 17 July, torrential rainstorms hit 30 counties in northeastern Sichuan. In 12 counties rainfall measured between 100 and 200 mm, and in 9 counties and Wanxian Municipality it ranged from 200 to 317 mm. The heaviest rainfall was in Wanxian County, where precipitation exceeded 400 mm. Starting in the northern part of Nanchong Perfecture, the rain area gradually moved into Daxian and Wanxian Prefectures and the northern part of Fuling Prefecture. Having summer up last year's experiences, the army and people in these areas had made serious preparations for fighting floods, and plunged into the antiflood battle as soon as the rain started.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG INTELLECTUALS FORUM

HK021421 Lhaza Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Summary] In order to implement the spirit of the circular of the central authorities on examining work concerning intellectuals and give full play to the role of the intellectuals in the region in the course of building a new socialist Xizang, responsible comrades of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently invited intellectuals of various circles to two forums. The intellectuals who were invited to the forums are intellectuals of Tibetan and Han nationalities on all fronts.

Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duojie, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, Yang Dongsheng, (Peng Ze), Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and Xuekang Tudengnima, attended the forums. They seriously listened to the views of intellectuals coming from all fronts and sincerely held talks with them.

The comrades attending the forums unanimously held: "In recent years, in the course of implementing the important instruction of the central authorities on work in Xizang, the regional CCP committee has paid attention to giving play to the role of the intellectuals and seriously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals. We are very happy that the party has shown concern for and cherished the intellectuals." Many of them put forth many good suggestions on building new socialist Xizang, training scientific and technological workers and stabilizing the force of intellectuals in our region.

At the forums, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke, affirming the important role and function of the intellectuals in the cause of the revolution and construction in the region. He said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the region has recruited some 1,500 party members from among intellectuals. Since 1980 the region has assessed and fixed the technical titles of some 5,900 people. Over the last few years, the region has promoted some 500 intellectuals to leadership posts at all levels and employed some 90 intellectuals who were unemployed. He said: "All this has clearly shown that the party's policy on intellectuals has been gradually implemented. However, we must clearly understand that many problems still exist in the course of implementing the policy on intellectuals. Some leading comrades have so far not eliminated their prejudice against intellectuals." He pointed out: "Leaders at all levels must fully inspire the enthusiasm of the intellectuals, give full play to their role and ensure that they know their subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities and enable them to realize their full potential. We must show concern for their work, study and livelihood. We must really solve their practical problems." In conclusion, he encouraged intellectuals of Tibetan, Han and other nationalities to unite as one, learn from each other, cooperate and make even greater contributions toward the objective of struggle to achieve a small change within 3 years, a medium-size change within 5 years and a big change within 10 years.

XIZANG REGULATIONS ON TRADE FAIRS, PROFITEERING

HK190806 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Xizang Regional Government issued a circular on 22 June saying that the provisional regulations on trade fair controls and on hitting at profiteering activities in Xizang have been adopted at the 13th session of the 3d regional people's congress standing committee and are effective immediately." On 17 July XIZANG RIBAO published the full text of these two provisional regulations and added an editorial entitled "Actively Safeguarding Socialist Economic Order."

The Xizang regional provisional regulations on trade fair controls contain 25 articles, and the provisional regulations on hitting at profiteering activities contain 18 articles.

The 17 July XIZANG RIBAO editorial said: The implementation of the two regulations is of great significance in further enlivening urban and rural markets, safeguarding socialist economic order and ensuring the smooth progress of socialist construction. Party, government and military organs at all levels throughout the region and the broad masses of people must strictly abide by them, and help the industrial and commercial administration and management departments do a good job of enforcing the regulations.

YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL FORUM ON NATURAL CALAMITIES

HK200730 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial agricultural department recently held a meeting in Kunming for responsible comrades of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal agricultural bureaus. The meeting held: The province has been doing well in fighting against natural calamities since this spring. The production situation is promising and is mainly reflected in: 1) Good work in farming preparation and spring farming has been done. 2) Nursing of young plants has been carefully carried out. 3) Farming has been promoted. 4) Cultivation of industrial crops has been promoted.

All participants held: We can achieve an increase in grain production and other crops by further mobilizing the masses, taking appropriate measures to promote sowing and farming and taking good precautions against natural calamities.

ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED IN BEIJING

OW180640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, activities for supporting the army and cherishing the people are being conducted enthusiastically in the urban and suburban areas of the capital. Moving scenes of army-people relations being as close as fish and water can be seen everywhere.

The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government recently issued a "circular on commemorating the 1 August Army Day and carrying out activities in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs." In the circular, the municipal party committee and people's government made specific arrangements for carrying out activities in commemoration of the 1 August Army Day in the municipality and called for all units to check up on the implementation of the policy of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs and the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and to make proper arrangements for retired soldiers and those who have been transferred to civilian work from active service, especially for sick, wounded and disabled retired soldiers. On the eve of Army Day, cadres and workers of the Liudian food management station, an advanced unit in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs in Pinggue County, visited such families in order to ascertain what kind of food grain they needed. They obtained rice, flour and millet for 16 households of martyrs' elderly dependents and disabled soldiers and organized vehicles and personnel to deliver the food to their houses.

On the eve of Army Day, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing are doing good turns and carrying out activities in support of socialist construction. The 3d Company of a certain PLA engineer unit sent a group of good technicians to do a crash job of constructing a building for the Beijing No 3 leather shoe factory, thus making it possible for the factory to increase its capability of making leather shoes for children by 20 percent. This will further increase the variety of colors and designs of children's shoes in the capital's market. PLA units under the Beijing Garrison command have participated in all major activities in clearing up "dirty things, disorder and things falling short of standards" in the municipality. In addition, they have also often sent learn-from-Lei Feng teams and service teams of young people to carry out activities with a view toward benefiting and making things convenient for people, thus doing the latter many good turns.

Decision on Activities Passed

OW191919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government today passed a decision to launch week-long activities among the people in Beijing, to cherish and learn from the army from 26 July to 1 August.

The decision called on all organizations to carry out education among the broad masses, particularly the young people, to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the people's army. Efforts must be made to give publicity to the tremendous achievements of the PLA in safeguarding the motherland, the four modernizations program and the interests of the people. It is also necessary to give publicity to the PLA's role as the principal force in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and developing socialist spiritual civilization and to learn from the PLA's superior moral qualities and fine traditions.

The decision pointed out: In addition to the report meetings and soirees organized under the unified administration of the municipal government, the party, CYL, trade union and women's federation organizations at the grassroots level should also sponsor report meetings or forums inviting veteran Red Army members, old cadres and army heroes to introduce the army's glorious traditions. It is essential to launch varied and colorful activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents.

The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee is prepared to sponsor, prior to the 1 August Army Day, a forum and summer soiree of the representatives of advanced youth and army heroes.

In close connection with their own conditions, all basic-level units must also organize youth service teams and learn-from-Lei Feng groups to do repair work or deliver merchandise to serve the PLA units stationed in Beijing, bereaved families of martyrs and military dependents. During this "week to cherish and learn from the army," rural communes and brigades must check how the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs is being implemented.

BEIJING CIRCULAR URGES RESPECT FOR TEACHERS

OW162020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1704 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government today issued a circular concerning a serious case involving Wang Xingkuan, Wang Guiyi and other commune members of the Jisi production brigade in Huairou County, who reviled and beat up three women teachers. It pointed out: This case is extremely serious. The main troublemakers, Wang Xingkuan and Wang Guiyi, and the other commune members violated the penal code and should be punished by law. It criticized the Huairou County CCP Committee and the county people's government for failing to realize the seriousness of the case and promptly handling it and for being weak in leadership. It called on all district and county CCP committees to further study and implement the party's policy on intellectuals and to protect the lofty social status of the people's teachers.

In issuing the circular, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government also published a report from the Huairou County CCP Committee and the county people's government on investigating and handling the Jisi production brigade incident. The report said: The county CCP committee and government feel profoundly responsible for having allowed such a serious incident to take place in Huairou County and for not promptly handling it in good time. Bureaucracy prevailed in work. Not enough attention was paid to this case. Redtape in handling official documents delayed the investigation of this case. The lessons learned from this case by the county CCP committee and people's government are profound.

Recently, with the approval of the Huairou County Procuratorate, the county's public security bureau placed Wang Xingkuan and Wang Guiyi under arrest according to law. The county CCP committee's discipline inspection commission decided to expel Wang Xingkuan from the party. Investigation is also being conducted on other troublemakers, who will be seriously dealt with separately. In this connection, the county CCP committee and people's government also held a countywide meeting attended by cadres of three levels. They educated the cadres of the various levels to deeply respect teachers, to realize the significant role of middle and primary school teachers and to firmly implement the party's policy on intellectuals.

HEBEI HANDLES SABOTEURS OF COUNTY PARTY CONGRESS

OW162220 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to a report by a RENMIN RIBAO reporter and our station reporter, some people of Feixiang County, Hebei Province, have been seriously dealt with for undermining elections at the county party congress.

When the party congress was held in Feixiang County in January this year some people, using illegal measures, created serious political incidents to undermine democratic elections. Leading comrades at the central level expressed profound concern about this matter when they heard about these incidents. They instructed the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee to investigate and seriously deal with these cases.

Right after the Feixiang County CCP Committee made arrangements for the elections, Wang Haibo, assistant manager of the county's cotton and jute company; Lu Guotai, deputy head of the county; and others secretly collaborated with each other in undermining organizational discipline with measures used during the Cultural Revolution. They made use of big-character posters to reverse right and wrong and mix up black and white in order to smear responsible comrades of the county CCP committee whom they disliked. They also wrote letters to personally attack these responsible comrades. When the congress was in session, they invited people to dinner from time to time in order to win more votes for those individuals they supported. After the election, they again wrote big-character posters to attack those successful candidates whom they disliked. The main troublemakers involved in these serious incidents were persons who thrived during the Cultural Revolution, who refused to take their defeat lying down after the smashing of the gang of four, whose factionalist thinking remained serious and who had been unhappy about the disciplinary actions taken against them for making use of their power to seek selfish interests.

When, on 12 May, the Feixiang County CCP Committee announced to all party members and cadres the decision of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the Handan Prefectural CCP Committee to initially handle the five people who had tried to undermine the democratic elections, including Wang Haibo and Lu Guotai, it received warm support from the party cadres and the masses.

TIANJIN DISMISSES TWO DEPUTY MAYORS FROM POSTS

SK160237 Tainjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 21st session on the morning of 15 July. The meeting examined and unanimously adopted Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan's suggestion on relieving Comrade Guo Chunyuan of his posts as municipal deputy major and chairman of the municipal planning commission, and Comrade Yu Fujing of his post as municipal deputy major.

The meeting was presided over by Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Vice Chairmen Liu Gang, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan and Xu Ming attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Based on 3 years' increased production and income, the Nei Monggol region again made steady progress in light and textile industrial production in the first half of this year. As of the end of June, the regional light and textile industrial output value totaled 543.1 million yuan, up 12.67 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Among the 314 light and textile industrial enterprises throughtout the region, 168 have overfulfilled the semi-annual targets. In addition, 93 new varieties of light and textile industrial products have been out on markets. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN VISITS HARBIN STORE

OW150240 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee has strengthened leadership over enterprise consolidation by treating the consolidation task as the keystone of work in all fields. Principal leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee have gone into the realities of life to give specific guidance to streamline the consolidation of enterprises throughout the province. Overall consolidation of enterprises is now being carried out step by step throughout the province.

In the course of enterprise consolidation, the provincial CCP committee and its standing committees have established their own contact points where they go periodically to study the prevailing conditions and help enterprises solve problems which they cannot handle by themselves. For Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, the Songhuajiang department store in Harbin was his contact point. He visited the department store on three different occasions to study the actual conditions there and gave lectures on the party to workers and staff members. There has been a change in the workers' mental outlook and the appearance of the department store after a 5-month orientation on enterprise consolidation. A total of 37 advanced customers and 508 efficient sales persons, or 49.2 percent of all sales persons working in the department store, have emerged. Compared with the same period of last year, the sales volume in April increased by 142,000 yuan. As a result, this department store has become an advanced unit in consolidation on the commercial front in Heilongjiang Province.

Governor Chen Lei also visited his own point of contact, the Harbin ballbearing plant, on a number of occasions to study the prevailing conditions there. Together with the investigation team of the plant's CCP committee working at the grassroots level, he studied and discussed matters concerning developing new products and improving economic results. Since the beginning of this year, this plant has been fulfilling the state plans month by month and the amount of profits delivered to the state has accounted for 50 percent of the annual plan.

In the meantime, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee are also busy with personal visits to survey the actual conditions in various areas. For example, Comrades Yang Yichen and Chen Junsheng visited four cities and over a dozen counties on three different occasions to investigate and study. They personally summed up the experience of Linkou, Hulin and Mulin Counties in consolidating enterprises thereby giving direction for consolidating industrial enterprises in a timely manner. As a result, enterprise consolidation advanced with giant strides.

As compared with the same period last year, during the first half of this year, the total industrial output value in the whole province increased by 7.4 percent; profits within industrial enterprises increased 18.9 percent over previous estimates; and profits delivered to the state increased 36.1 percent.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN EXPORT TRADE FAIR

SK110245 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, after a 15-day duration, the Jilin provincial export trade fair successfully concluded today. Thanks to direct guidance and concern given by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and vigorous support by various localities, departments and units concerned, remarkable achievements have resulted from the trade fair. There are over 190 categories of commodities which have been sold during the fair by signing contracts with foreign businessmen. These are worth over $75 million. Foreign businessmen are so interested in our province's commodities that they are constantly trying to strike a bargain with our firms. In addition, our province has signed a number of technical cooperation agreements and import contracts with foreign business representatives, such as processing goods with materials or patterns supplied by foreign customers, assembling equipment with parts supplied by foreign plants and exchanging compensatory trade.

Attending the export trade fair at the invitation of our province were over 700 business representatives from Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Italy, Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland, Syria, the United States, Macao and Hong Kong. Through business transactions during the export trade fair, our province has further strengthened its economic relationships with foreign countries.

The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government also attached great importance to the export trade fair. During the preparatory period for the trade fair and following the opening of the fair, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government arrived at the fair site on many occasions to hear briefings. Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave important instructions on doing a good job in the fair and visited the fair to offer advice.

During the export trade fair, some traveling traders also toured places in Changchun, Jilin and Siping Municipalities and visited production units.

JILIN CONDUCTS STRUGGLE AGAINST DROUGHT

SK091030 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] On 7 July the provincial CCP committee and government issued an emergency circular on mobilizing the party and the people to carry the struggle against drought through to the end.

The circular urges party committees and people's governments at all levels throughout the province to lead the broad masses of people of the province to overcome the drought with a death-defying spirit and to reduce the losses resulting from the drought to the minimum. The circular set forth the following tasks for combating drought:

1. All areas plagued by drought should regard combating the drought as an overriding central task for rural areas at present and should concentrate leadership forces, laborers, materials and financial resources on the struggle against drought.

2. The party, the people, all trades and professions should excert concerted efforts to do well in combating drought. We should utilize all facilities for combating drought, irrigate as many areas as possible and lose no time in making artificial rain in the areas where conditions permit. All trades and professions should do their best to support the struggle against drought. Power departments should give first priority to supplying electricity to combat drought.

3. In the summer we should attend to weeding, plowing and banking soil to the growing crops. We must not lose our confidence because the seedlings grow badly due to drought and abandon weeding, plowing and banking soil to the growing crops. We should continue to weed, plow and bank soil if the drought is not alleviated.

4. We should continue to prepare seeds of late crops. We should rush-plant late crops whenever there is saturating rain. We should plant more Chinese cabbage and radishes.

5. We should persistently implement responsibility systems, bring all functions of the responsibility systems into full play and mobilize the masses to join the struggle against drought.

6. Communes and brigades not suffering from drought should strengthen field management and measures for increasing production with a view to reaping a good agricultural harvest to compensate for losses caused by drought.

7. In order to score a victory in the struggle against drought, party organizations at all levels should strengthen the political and ideological work in rural areas to give the masses confidence and increase their fighting will to carry the struggle against drought through to the end. We should sternly guard against all rumormongering and feudal superstitious activities to smoothly conduct the struggle against drought.

ABOLISHING OF STRIKE RIGHT IN CONSTITUTION VIEWED

HK121336 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 3

["Explanations of the Draft of the Revised Constitution" by Zhang Guoan [1728 0948 1344]: "Why Should the 'Freedom To Strike' Be Abolished?"]

[Text] Citizens' "freedom to strike" was stipulated in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions of our country. This stipulation has been abolished in the draft of the revised constitution. People might ask: Freedom to strike is often stipulated in the bourgeois constitution; since ours is a socialist country, why should we abolish it?

We all know that in capitalist countries, means of production belong to capitalists, and workers, who own nothing, are ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. To achieve their economic interests and political rights, workers frequently stage strikes and stop production so that capitalists suffer property losses. In so doing, capitalists might be forced to make necessary concessions. Striking is an effective means of struggle. In a capitalist society, it is absolutely necessary for workers to adopt the means of striking to carry out their struggle against capitalists. The fact that the freedom to strike is stipulated in the bourgeois constitutions is precisely the result of the struggle of the working class.

Ours is a socialist country and laboring people are the masters of their own country. They are not allowed to adopt means of striking to stop production, sabotage the national economy and harm the people's interests. Some people think that a strike might punish the bureaucracy. This idea is wrong. There are many and varied methods for dealing with the bureaucracy. We can solve this problem thorugh normal ways such as exposure, accusation, complaints, appeals and so forth. Article 18 of the draft of the revised PRC constitution stipulates: "Workers and staff members of the state enterprises participate in the management of their respective enterprises through the congresses of workers and staff members and other channels, in accordance with provisions of the law." Article 19 stresses: "Units of the collective economy practice democratic management according to provisions of the law; their managerial personnel shall be elected and removed and decisions on major issues concerning enterprise management shall be made by the entire body of their workers and staff members." Such being the case, why should we adopt the means of striking? In the meantime, if we adopt the means of striking to solve a problem, we are liable to intensify contradictions, or bad people might even take advantage of the situation. This will seriously harm our country and people. However, the interests of the real bureaucrats will not be affected. In our country, the system of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and the fundamental interests of laboring people coincide. Generally speaking, the contradictions between bureaucrats and ourselves are contradictions within the ranks of the people. They should be solved through criticism and self-criticism, but not through the means of striking, which will harm our economy. The "freedom to strike" stipulated in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions was obviously not in accord with our country's socialist system. Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable for us to delete this stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution.

Citizens in our country enjoy extensive democratic rights. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that there are 17 fundamental rights for our citizens. This is rarely seen in the constitutions of various countries in the world. In our country, citizens enjoy the right to the management of their own country and enterprises. These are the fundamental rights of our citizens. Citizens of capitalist countries are not entitled to such rights. This reflects the superiority of our country's socialist system.

The fact that the "freedom to strike" has been deleted in the draft of the revised constitution does not mean the shrinking of our citizens' fundamental rights. On the contrary, it shows the truthfulness of their fundamental rights. The stipulation of workers' "freedom to strike" in the constitutions of capitalist countries is merely a showcase of bourgeois "democracy." Since capitalists have the right to fire workers at will, it is impossible for laboring people to enjoy democratic rights. The nature of our constitution is entirely different from that of capitalist constitutions. Although the "freedom to strike" has been stipulated in the constitutions of the bourgeoisie, this does not mean the expansion of their citizens' rights. Even though this stipulation has been deleted in the draft of our revised constitution, this does not mean the shrinking of our citizens' democratic rights.

LIAONING OPENS MEETING ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

SK160747 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, at today's provincial meeting on economic research, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said: The work on economic research is an important part of socialist construction. If we pay no attention to the work at present, economic construction will undoubtedly suffer from losses. He urged various CCP committees, people's governments and economic management departments to list this work as an item on their daily agenda. The meeting on the work of economic research convened by the provincial economic research center in Shenyang is the first one in our province.

Li Huang noted in his speech: We should uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, advocate the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and make use of economic research achievements to help leading departments in making decisions.

Zhu Chuan, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committe and vice governor of the province, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting. He urged all economic researchers to strengthen coordination and tackle key problems conscientiously in order to make a breakthrough in the province's economic construction.

Attending the meeting were comrades of economic research units in the province, of various universities and colleges and departments concerned directly under the provincial authority, totaling 150 persons.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VOLLEYBALL TEAM IN LIAONING

SK170735 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] According to reports, this morning the national women's volleyball team, which has assembled for training, played an exciting exhibition match at the gymnasium of the Shenyang workers club for the PLA units and their departments stationed in Shenyang. Some 1,000 commanders and fighters went to the gymnasium despite the rain to watch the match. Prior to the exhibition match, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and Jiang Yonghui and other leading comrades received all members of the national women's volleyball team which has assembled for training and extended a warm welcome to them for their exhibition match.

SHAANXI FIRST HALF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VIEWED

HK140338 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] A station reporter visited the provincial economic committee on 9 July to ask about the province's industrial production in the first half of the year. A comrade of the committee said: "During this period the province's total value of industrial output was 5.48 billion yuan, 50 percent of the year's quota and a 7.1-percent rise over the same period last year. This included increases of 3.8 percent in light industry and 10.9 percent in heavy industry. Thus, heavy industry has risen from its decline last year, while the growth rate of light industry is slightly lower than last year. Certain light and textile industry products are not selling well."

On the reasons for this situation, the responsible comrade said: "The main reason is that after several years of readjustment, heavy industry has continually expanded its service scope. It has actively organized the production of fuel, raw material and equipment needed in agriculture, light industry and the technical improvement of existing enterprises, together with export products. In particular, it has taken advantage of the province's favorable conditions and produced metallurgical and chemical products urgently needed by the whole country. As a result of all this, heavy industry production has risen rapidly. By the end of June, the national defense, petrochemical, metallurgical, machine-building and coal departments had all overfulfilled their quotas for the first half of the year, all with growth rates higher than 10 percent.

"The production capacity of the light industry system has continually increased in recent years as a result of technical improvements and other measures. In the first half of this year the growth rate of value of output in the No 1 light industry system exceeded the average growth rate for all industry in the province. The textile and No 2 light industry systems managed to record new growth despite a big shortfall in output of polyester cotton cloth, and the many types and categories of daily-use articles and fierce competition in the markets. Growth rate in key products such as bicycles, television sets, chemical fibers, beer and milk products was over 50 percent. Sewing machines, cigarettes, plastic goods, synthetic wash powder, detergents and so on increased by over 15 percent.

"However, the growth rate in Shaanxi light industry lags behind the national average. The main reasons are: Last year the province's agricultural production declined because of natural disasters. This has had a relatively great effect on cotton processing, oil and fats, and the foodstuffs industry. In accordance with the demand of the plan, certain textile enterprises have restricted production of polyester cotton cloth. Quality of certain light and textile products is low, while their prices are high. They lack market competitiveness and so pile up."

In view of the current new situation, the provincial economic committee has demanded that workers on the light and textile industry front work hard to improve quality and variety and make their products sell better. "They should first strive to achieve a steady and healthy economic development growth rate. Second, they should do a good job in market surveys and forecasts, find out the rules governing the changes in the markets, and organize production according to social needs. They must do a good job in product renovation and improvement and the trial output of new products."

The provincial economic committee demanded: "The heavy industry departments should further expand their scope of service amid readjustment, and serve the development of agriculture and light industry, and the markets and exports."

TAIWANESE URGED TO DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW181406 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Taiwan Compatriots Should Exercise Their Right As Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Compatriots! The constitution is the fundamental law of our country, which sets forth the nature of the state and its future. This conforms to the basic interests of not only the people of all nationalities on the mainland, but also our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese. In the past 2 months and more since the promulgation of the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China," the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese have offered many constructive opinions in various forms and through various channels. This forcefully shows that as masters of the country our compatriots are concerned about the fundamental law of our great motherland.

Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's statement calling on compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese to thoroughly discuss the draft revised constitution is precisely intended to ask our compatriots to exercise their right as masters of the country in a still better way and to participate more in discussing the fundamental law of our country.

The draft revised constitution unequivocally points out in its preamble: Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. To accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan. This embodies the common aspiration and demand of the people of the whole country.

On 30 September 1981 Chairman Ye Jianying further expounded on the principles and policies concerning Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and peaceful reunification. His explanation has deepgoing and widespread influence at home and abroad.

Article 30 of the draft revised constituion stipulates: The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions.

Thus, the basic contents of the nine-point policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying are confirmed in law and provide a legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, just as Vice Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out in his statement.

Compatriots! If you have any opinions or suggestions, please act as masters of the country and express your opinions or suggestions through various channels in order to perfect the constitution.

Taiwan compatriots! After discussion and further revision by the people of all nationalties in the country, the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese and after formal adoption by the National People's Congress, the revised draft constitution will become the fundamental law of the Chinese people in the new period. This is an important event in the political life of our country.

Compatriots! Exercise your right as masters of the country and take part in discussions of the revised draft constitution!

BEIJING RADIO ISSUES CALL FOR REUNIFICATION

OW191413 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Zhong Ming): "Create the Conditions for Accomplishing the Great Task of Reunification"]

[Excerpts] Recently articles on the reunification of the motherland have been appearing frequently in Taiwan newspapers and journals.

The articles point out that reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the people of the whole country. They also express strong national sentiments, an intense sense of the responsiblilities of the times and the longing for reunification. In view of what the people are longing for, how can the reunification of China be postponed indefinitely?

The reunification of China is also an urgent task which brooks no hesitation in view of the interests of our country and our people. At present, wars are frequently among nations. There must be someone who covets China's fertile land or wants to fish in troubled waters. Our experience tells us that the imperialists and hegemonists always seek proper opportunities and other's weak points to make a breakthrough. Is it not precisely for the purpose of meeting their imperialist need that they are making every effort to obstruct the progress of the Chinese people's task of reunification? Moreover, how many storms can Taiwan stand in light of its economic dependence on foreign countries and its lack of natural resources?

Thinking back, we find that the situation of the Taiwan Strait has gradually been relaxed in the past several years, making people feel that everything is ready, except what is crucial. The people's call for reunification and peace is daily becoming louder and more pressing. Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal has drawn a blueprint for the peaceful reunification. Chairman Hu Yaobang's invitation has again shown the sincerity of the Chinese Communist Party. Various departments on the China mainland have made many preparations for reestablishing postal links, trade relations and air and shipping services between Taiwan and the mainland.

Nevertheless, the conditions must be created by both sides. Things cannot be done well if only one side displays sincerity and enthusiasm and makes efforts while the other side simply shows indifference and suspicion. Things will become much easier if the other side thinks more of the interests of the country and the people, dispels some doubts, fears and conjectures and adds some sincerity and trust.

TAIPEI PAPER ON PROMOTING U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW170203 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Yang Hsi-han: "The Way to Strive To Promote Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Excerpts] A qualified diplomatic official yesterday pointed out two aspects in the way to strive to promote Sino-U.S. relations in light of the tense and delicate state of relations between China and the United States.

First, it is necessary to present objective facts and emphasize the importance of democracy and freedom to the Free World and the value of free economy and help the policymakers and the people of the United States realize that it is rather doubtful that they can effectively contain the Soviet Union by wooing the Chinese Communists.

Second, it is necessary to strive to win widespread friendship and support among the American people, especially the leaders in various strata. As to U.S. congressmen and professional diplomatic officials in the State Department, regardless of their attitude towards us, we must try our best to contact and make friends with them on the basis of traditional Chinese faithfulness, forgiveness and kindheartedness.

These two aspects in our long-term efforts to promote Sino-U.S. relations may be put in two words, "close contact." In other words, we must directly or indirectly maintain a smooth channel of contact in promoting our relationship with the United States.

The senior diplomatic official yesterday used the expression "reining in on the brink of a precipice" to describe President Reagan's negative attitude to the document drafted by the State Department on "the question of selling military equipment to Taiwan" or the so-called "Shanghai Communique No. 2" which has been much talked about and was on the verge of being made public.

The senior diplomatic official said: It was lucky that one of our friends learned of this matter and promptly informed us and also let President Reagan know his opinion in an appropriate manner. As a result, President Reagan has taken a clear-cut position on this matter.

A senior diplomatic observer also pointed out: In promoting Sino-U.S. relations, our staff members in the United States, including all our citizens visiting the United States, should establish the thinking that "the relationship can be changed." He said, at present or in the furutre, all our working personnel in the United States must be efficient and capable diplomatic workers who can perform tasks in a positive, active and enthusiastic manner.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL SLAMS SHULTZ' CHINA POLICY

HK200741 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "China Policy Turns Right -- Commenting on Shultz' Statement at the Senate Hearings"]

[Text] On 8 July 18 conservative organizations in the United States issued a joint statement on Sino-American relations. They extolled the "Taiwan authorities" and preached the "two-China" policy. On 13 and 14 July, at the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State-designate George Shultz also masterminded schemes for the Reagan administration's pursuit of the "two-China" policy. An adverse current against China thus emerged both inside and outside the U.S. Senate.

Perhaps the antics of several contemptible scoundrels can temporarily affect the trend of U.S. foreign affairs, but they can never stop the Chinese people from advancing forward. Shall China be split up forever just because you are trying to create "two Chinas"? Can you obstruct the historical trend of the reunification of China by continuing arms sales to Taiwan? Please recall the history of the birth of new China. U.S. arms have never been a serious obstruction in China's advance. China is looking forward to reunification through peaceful channels. It is also able to realize reunification by military force. History will be the best witness.

It seems that George Shultz knows very little about the character of the Chinese nation. He thinks that the Chinese people can tolerate interference in their internal affairs by foreign powers and the long-term split of their country. China's modern history since 1840 is a history in which the Chinese people opposed imperialist interference and invasions. Even during the time when China was ruled by a traitorous government, the Chinese people fought heroically for national independence. Now that China has already won independence and achieved initial prosperity and the United States is on the decline from the period of full bloom and has been plunged into passivity in the contention for world hegemony, how can China yield to foreign powers and allow itself to be trampled upon? Unfortunately, the China policy preached by George Shultz at the hearings seems to know nothing aout this.

Shultz said that U.S. relations with China is "a question of vital importance," but at the same time "the 'Taiwan Relations Act' must be faithfully followed." How ridiculous and deceitful it is to cover up the contradictions in this diplomatic conception and to carry out such a foreign policy! The statement of the Chinese Government and leaders as well as the four articles embodying the spirit of China's U.S. policy are a categorical response: Whether insisting on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and letting the boat of Sino-U.S. relations strike a reef, or revising or abrogating the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continuing to promote the normalization course of Sino-U.S. relations, the U.S. Government must make a choice between these two and give a serious answer.

Shultz declared unblushingly that "the United States has never recognized [chengren] the PRC's political jurisdiction and domination power over the Taiwanese people and authorities in power." This would not be strange if the United States were still China's overlord. However, China has long been independent of U.S. control. Whether it "recognizes" [chengren] or not, it can never change China's stand and stop China from exercising sovereignty over its localities. As a matter of fact, it was clearly written in the "Shanghai Communique" that "the PRC is the sole legal Government of China" and that "there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of it." A line was thus drawn between "legal" and "illegal," "central" and "local." To our surprise, Shultz is so muddleheaded as to brazenly cast aside the principle of the "Shanghai Communique": However, the American people will surely make their own choice.

There was something correct in Shultz' statement at the hearings. Namely, that the differences between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait "must be solved by the Chinese people." According to this logic, there will certainly be no interference in China's internal affairs. However, Shultz turned quickly in his statement and expressed the "willingness and determination to provide Taiwan with defensive arms," which "will not be restricted by any time limit." With the selling of arms, he was encouraging the Taiwan authorities to refuse and resist reunification. These contradictory remarks have laid bare the deceitful nature of the imperialist diplomatic activities.

The China policy preached by Shultz was based on various contradictory elements. Seeking a balanced treatment of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can only result in the destruction of normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and damage to the global interests of the United States. We can predict that although Shultz has embarked on his political venture and has become U.S. secretary of state, the future of U.S. foreign affairs will be full of brambles.

WEN WEI PO ON TAIWAN'S 'PERILS AND DOUBTS'

HK090958 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Special feature by Yuan Ping [5913 5689]: "Taiwan 'Shaken by Perils and Doubts'"]

[Text] Mr Chiang Ching-kuo reappeared in public last month after a prolonged illness. He spoke at the KMT general meeting in a very miserable tone. He said: "Since the PRC stated its goal of 'peaceful reunification,' we have been at a great disadvantage. Our country is shaken by perils and doubts and is in a very difficult situation." He called for the KMT members to "take a firm stand, overcome all obstacles and open up new avenues."

It has been a long time since Mr Chiang Ching-kuo "spoke with intense sorrow". Thus, people cannot help but "look at him with new eyes." At the same time, people cannot help asking: Why should Taiwan be "shaken by perils and doubts"? To analyze the situation, we should start with the "crisis of the three letters." The "crisis of the three letters" is a term commonly used by Taiwan for attacking the mainland. We might as well borrow it to look at the "crisis of the three letters" in Taiwan.

Taiwan's "crisis of the three letters" is the three letters U.S. President Reagan sent to Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang through Vice President Bush during his visit to Beijing in May. In the three letters, Reagan seriously reaffirmed to the Chinese leaders the principle of the "Shanghai Communique" that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a province of China. He expressed his desire to see the mainland and Taiwan succeed in carrying out negotiations for peaceful reunification.

It was these three letters of Reagan's that aroused perils and doubts in Taiwan. They shook Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and his fellow officials. The general trend of the times is not too encouraging.

Viewed from the principle reaffirmed in the three letters, the major thing is that the United States agreed to peaceful negotiations for the reunification of China. This is a change in Reagan's China policy. Since the reunification of Taiwan through peaceful negotiations is the internal affair of China, the United States has no right to interfere. Furthermore, China will not pay attention to U.S. interference. However, from Taiwan's point of view, the Reagan who was elected for his promise to oppose communism and who is famous for his "respect" for the "traditional friendship" with Taiwan has now changed his attitude. Taiwan cannot but panic. It seems that the only backer is now unreliable. This has resulted in "more arduous diplomatic work."

Following the "three letters" is the rumor that a "Shanghai communique" No 2 is being prepared and the "Taiwan Relations Act" will be amended. The rumor was so rampant that reporters of KMT newspapers stationed in Washington had to analyze the issue of the amendment in great detail and announce that the communique would not be amended. This is to clear the rumor and boost their courage.

U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, who is famous for his pro-Taiwan and anticommunist stance, just went to Taiwan. When he met Chiang Ching-kuo and Sun Yun-hsuan, his eyes were brimming with tears, as if he was too embarrassed to speak. The reporter in Taipei described it as "a moving scene." People said Goldwater himself knew that Taiwan was in a difficult situation. Therefore, as "an old friend," he was carried away by emotion. After his return to Washington, although Goldwater tried his best to speak for Taiwan and opposed the amendment of the "Taiwan Relations Act" and demanded that the United States continue to sell arms to Taiwan, he must have had good reason to cry.

Meanwhile, the Senate majority leader, Senator Howard Baker, visited Beijing. As an observer, he reported on his impression of China to Bush. He admitted that the Taiwan issue played an important role in the relationship with China. "The seriousness of this issue depends in large part on how we handle the arms sales to Taiwan and on the degree of positiveness China is ready to adopt with regard to the existence and continuation of the Taiwan Relations Act."

Viewed from the situation of its foreign relations, Taiwan is enveloped in dark clouds, and as far as the domestic situation is concerned, there is also an ill omen. Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's serious eye diseases made him realize that he is already in his last years. The frequent appearances of his sons and their taking up of important posts reflect the fact that Chiang Ching-kuo has made arrangements for events after his death. Meanwhile, he complained that "a small number of Taiwan people are antagonistic to the government" and "have been used by the CCP to disrupt internal work," and he warned that people should "consider the serious consequences" of possible "sabotage to rule by law." This was the first occasion in a long while on which Chiang Ching-kuo openly rebuked the opposition party. He would have tried to cover up and urge the whole party to unite to fight against foreign things if the factional struggle and scramble for power were not so complicated and serious.

The other thing that merits attention is that in his speech on "the problem of China and Chinese reunification," "President of the Executive Yuan" Sun Yun-hsuan mentioned the timeframe for reunification. He said reunification should be achieved "in the course of continuously bridging the gap between the two sides," "conditions will gradually mature," and "by that time the obstacles to reunification will naturally be reduced," "reunification should be achieved through peaceful competition but not by threats or force."

There were responses to Sun Yun-hsuan's speech. The New York TIMES and Washington POST held that "Taiwan's policy has changed," and "there is a possibility of reaching an agreement with Beijing." Perhaps these responses elicited reproaches in Taiwan and Sun Yun-hsuan was forced to make another declaration, putting forth the demand that the CCP "abandon the four upholds," and recognize "uniting China with the three people's principles" as the prerequisite for negotiations. Thus, he corrected his previous speech.

No matter how Sun Yun-hsuan corrects his speech, all indications are that Taiwan is being "shaken by perils and doubts." As time goes on, Taiwan will be faced with more and more economic difficulties that "will not be easily solved." We are going to publish another analytical article regarding this.

In short, "worries" are created in a situation of "perils and doubts." Taiwan flaunts the banner of the three people's principles; however, Professor Huang Tien-chung of Tan Chiang University pointed out in an article that Taiwan youth simply does not believe in the "three people's principles." The three people's principles put forth by the KMT have been pigeonholed and are a "big crisis" of the KMT. It is ironic to put forth "uniting China with the three people's principles." Even Tai Pai-chuan, who always sincerely believed in the three people's principles, has left Taiwan and emigrated to the United States. From this, we can affirm that the atmosphere in Taiwan is full of perils and doubts.

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UNESCO CULTURAL POLICIES CONFERENCE HELD IN MEXICO

PRC Delegation Attends

OW210919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government cultural delegation led by the Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi left here by air this morning for Mexico City to attend the second world conference on cultural policies. Sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the conference is to be held between July 26 and August 6.

Chen Xinren, deputy delegation leader and advisor to the ministry, left for Mexico last week. Another deputy leader, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze, is already abroad. Situ Huimin, vice-chairman of the Chinese Film Association, advisor to the Chinese delegation, also left this morning.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vice-Ministers of Culture Zhou Weizhi, Lu Zhixian and Ding Qiao, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu, and vice-president of China's National Commission for UNESCO, Yang Yunyu. Also present were Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano Roch and Charge d'Affaires A.I. of the Colombian Embassy in China Ricardo Samper.

Interview of Delegate

OW211402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 21 (XINHUA) -- Art and scientific knowledge are "common assets of the world that should and can be shared by all in spite of the difference in social system and ideology among nations." Chen Xinren, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Culture, said this in an interview to XINHUA before he left for Mexico City last week to attend the UNESCO-sponsored world conference on cultural policies.

"Art both has boundaries and has none," added the deputy leader of the Chinese Government cultural delegation to the conference to be held between July 26 and August 6.

Once Chinese ambassador to Finland, Iran, the Netherlands and the Philippines, Chen Xinren said that the People's Republic of China had been carrying out cultural exchange "as part of its efforts to develop relations with other countries."

China has cultural agreements with more than 70 countries covering culture, art, science, education, health, sports, journalism and other fields, and maintains contact with more than 2,000 cultural institutions abroad.

"China's open policy has given rise to an unprecedented expansion of cultural exchange in recent years", he said. Cultural groups from China or to it in the past four years number 3,000, involving 40,000 artists and writers. Around 400 sports groups with 6,000 people are exchanged each year.

Since 1978, China has sent 13,000 students and graduate students abroad on government programs, in addition to 4,000 who went to study in other countries on their own. Some 50 Chinese universities and colleges have established relations with 80 institutions abroad. During the same period, China has accepted 1,300 students from more than 70 countries.

Chen Xinren said that China's attitude towards foreign culture is "to make foreign things serve China." Art exchange has stimulated Chinese literary and art workers and enriched the cultural life of the Chinese people. At the same time, he said, China has also contributed something to the world culture.

Performances of Peking opera and national music abroad, as well as exhibitions of painting, sculpture and arts and crafts, help people understand the long history of Chinese culture. China's cultural relics have also been exhibited in dozens of countries and seen by millions.

In the past four years, China has taken part in more than one hundred international film festivals and film delegations have exchanged visits and held film weeks with dozens of countries. The Chinese film studios have dubbed over 1000 foreign films since liberation.

Chen Xinren said: "China will continue planned effort to present its ancient culture and the success of socialist culture." He stressed that cultural exchange should be conducted on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. China wants to learn whatever is helpful in foreign culture and hopes that other countries assimilate whatever is useful to them from Chinese culture. But, he noted, China would never impose its culture on others. On the other hand, it is only natural that there are discussions and different opinions of foreign culture among our people.

Chen Xinren stressed that China wants cultural exchange with all countries that have the same desire on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, "especially with other Third World countries. With a history similar to China's, many Third World countries have long national cultural traditions." Chen Xinren said he expects the Mexico meeting will provide the opportunity to exchange experience in protecting and developing national culture and discuss the possibility of expanding cultural exchange.

BREZHNEV'S PRAVDA INTERVIEW ON LEBANON REPORTED

OW210727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The most urgent matter at present is to lift "the siege of Beirut by the Israeli troops," said Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in an interview with PRAVDA yesterday. "We are not against that the forces defending west Beirut and the Israeli troops be disengaged as the first step towards that," he added.

"With this aim use could be made of the U.N. force, the more so that contingents of the U.N. interim force are already staying in Lebanon," he said. "We, of course, will further categorically object against the appearance of American troops on the Lebanese soil," he added.

The interview was published in today's PRAVDA The Soviet leader also said: "The events in Lebanon are permanently in the focus of attention of the Soviet leadership." He declared that his country "will continue giving aid and support to those who are not bowing before the aggressor", but he did not mention what kind of "aid and support" the Soviets would give.

Brezhnev stressed: "A key significance in the present, to be frank, acute situation, is assumed by the unity of the Arabs."

Finally, he reiterated the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union before on the convocation of an international conference to solve the Middle East question. "The Soviet Union is ready to work practically in that direction," he said.

VIETNAM SEEN OPPOSING KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

Nguyen Co Thach in Singapore

OW220250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left Singapore for Burma today, failing to bring the two countries any closer on the Kampuchean issue, according to news reports received here. Nguyen Co Thach had paid a 4-day visit to Singapore on the first leg of a 4-nation Southeast Asian tour.

"We are just as far apart," Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told pressmen after holding four hours of negotiation with the Vietnamese foreign minister on July 19 on the Kampuchean issue. He noted that "there was absolutely no sign of flexibility" on the part of Vietnam. "It is quite clear now that Vietnam is not prepared to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem," he added.

During the talks, Dhanabalan said, Nguyen Co Thach "didn't say anything new". "He just repeated his country's position which we all know." Dhanabalan said that the Vietnamese foreign minister made it clear that Vietnam is not going to change its present attitude but will be "slogging it out". Nguyen Co Thach indicated "there will be no withdrawal from Kampuchea until China signs a non-aggression pact with Vietnam."

Dhanabalan said that Nguyen Co Thach accused the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of backing the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, which, the Vietnamese foreign minister claimed, constituted "an interference in the affairs of the Indochinese states." In an open threat against the ASEAN nations, Nguyen Co Thach said Hanoi is going to see its dispute with the ASEAN nations continue for another five or even 20 years. He threatened that if the confrontation between the ASEAN and Vietnam continues, Hanoi would retaliate for what he claimed ASEAN had done to Indochinese nations.

Dhanabalan said that Nguyen Co Thach also stated that "Hanoi is prepared to face up to any other possible developments", including "going to war directly with China."

Thach's Press Conference

HK220929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Jiang [0149 3068]: "No Place To Hide"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach threatened the ASEAN nations by saying in Singapore that if ASEAN continued to oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, Vietnam would be hostile to them for 20 years and make reprisals or even establish guerrillas within their territories. When this remark was disclosed, there was a public outcry. At a loss as to what to do, this hegemonist clown held a press conference 1 day ahead of schedule at which he vigorously denied this news, saying it was "an out and out fabrication" in an attempt to retract the fox' tail.

Neverthesless, a tail exists objectively. Just when Nguyen Co Thach tried to retract it, the tail was nevertheless exposed. It was Nguyen Co Thach himself who insisted at the press conference that Vietnam still reserved the so-called "right to take reprisals for the purpose of self-defense." We would like to ask this foreign minister of the Hanoi regime if it is the army of ASEAN nations attacking the frontier area of Vietnam, or the Vietnamese army in Kampuchean territory invading the Kampuchean-Thai frontier areas! At whom are you directing your "self-defense" action? You have invaded and occupied Kampuchean territory in the name of "self-defense." That is not enough. Now, are you going to invade the ASEAN nations from Kampuchean territory again in the name of "self-defense"? This so-called "self-defense" is actually the threat of sending troops. Nguyen Co Thach has fully shown his hostility toward the ASEAN nations by using the ferocious word "take reprisals." That also provides that his denial is but another exposure.

RENMIN RIBAO on Withdrawal 'Trap'

HK211246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p6

[short commentary: "Hanoi's Trap"]

[Text] After announcing their so-called "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities immediately sent out their foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, on a tour of Southeast Asian countries. Before his departure, they made a great fanfare about their "partial troop withdrawal" announcement and even alleged that their troops would "completely withdraw from Kampuchea" once Vietnam no longer faced the "threat from outside," or from the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea. This gesture, struck up by Vietnam, surpringly enough, has been praised by some people as a "very positive," "new position." This only serves to show that confronted with the new situation following the formation of the coalition government by the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to take advantage of such people's mentality for compromise to play their new trick of "partial troop withdrawal."

How can the Vietnamese scheme to eliminate the "threat" from the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea by described as a "very positive," "new position"? Everybody knows that Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces constitute the main strength of resistance to Vietnamese aggression on the Kampuchean battlefield and form an important component of the new coalition government. For over 3 years, the Vietnamese authorities have tried their utmost to eliminate these patriotic forces. However, they have never succeeded. Instead, they themselves have received heavy blows. The Vietnamese have sunk deeper and deeper into the quagmire of Kampuchea. Should we not support and encourage such "threat" to the Vietnamese aggressors rather than eliminate it? The Vietnamese are trying to fulfill their scheme of eliminating the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea at the negotiation table through a "political settlement." They have even uttered the threat that without the elimination of Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces, the Vietnamese troops would never be withdrawn from Kampuchea. This shows that Hanoi has not the slightest sincere desire to give up its occupation of Kampuchea and its hegemonist designs against Southeast Asia, not to mention any intention to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Is it not clear enough? Is such a scheme truly "positive?"

After arriving in Singapore, Nguyen Co Thach expressed his ideas even more undisguisedly. It has been reported that he clearly said: "There will be no withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea until China signs a nonaggression pact with Vietnam." This is absolutely ridiculous. Having sent several hundred thousand troops to occupy Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities now want China to sign a nonaggression pact with them as a condition for their troop withdrawal. Is it China that has forced Vietnam to invade

Kampuchea? Can there be any possible inevitable link between China signing such a pact and Vietnam withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea? Nguyen Co Thach's words can only be interpreted as a threat to make China stop giving support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnam and let the Vietnamese authorities carry out aggression and expansion at will not only in Kampuchea but also throughout Southeast Asia. With such wishful thinking, the Vietnamese authorities have spread fairytales among the ASEAN nations, such as "threat from China" and so forth to show discord between China and the ASEAN nations in order to fulfill their scheme of the so-called "political settlement". However, when Nguyen Co Thach failed to peddle his ideas, he looked thoroughly ferocious.

Nguyen Co Thach also reportedly said that Vietnam is ready to confront the ASEAN countries for "5 or even 20 years" and to even "strike back" or retaliate against ASEAN if it fails to achieve its objectives. This is a habitual practice of the Vietnamese authorities. While crying about China "threat" in front of the ASEAN nations, they shake their fist threateningly. All of this shows that the threat against Indochina and Southeast Asia is coming not from China but from Vietnam. It is ridiculous and a pity indeed for someone to call such an indecent act in international politics a "new flexibility."

The complete and unconditional withdrawal of aggressor troops from Kampuchea as demanded by the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea is the only way to a reasonable solution of the Kampuchean question. The fact that the Vietnamese authorities have put forth unreasonable conditions of one kind or another with regard to the problem of troop withdrawal only shows that their position of stubbonly resisting the UN resolutions and refusing to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea has remained unchanged. It is not difficult for soberminded people to see the hidden intent of the Hanoi authorities. The Vietnamese authorities who are trying to take advantage of ideological trends in the world for compromise are doomed to failure.

MATERIALS ON SIHANOUK'S VISIT IN BEIJING

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW220852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said here today that China hopes that the Kampuchean people, after driving the Vietnamese aggressors out of their country, will build Kampuchea into a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country.

Deng Xiaoping made the statement in talks with visiting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk in the Great Hall of the People.

China's support for a tripartite coalition among the patriotic parties in Kampuchea, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said, is not a short-term tactical move. "Even after the Kampuchean people's complete victory in the anti-Vietnamese struggle, the three parties will [words indistinct] to continue to work together to build Kampuchea into a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country," Deng Xiaoping said.

Sihanouk thanked China for supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of Samdech Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk. Present were State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, member of the Coordination Committee for defense of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government in Tam and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pech Cheang.

CPPCC Meeting

OW220617 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The CPPCC National Committee held a solemn meeting at the CPPCC auditorium this afternoon, inviting Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to make a speech.

Liu Lantao, vice charman of the CPPCC National Committee, was the first to speak. He said: Brutal Vietnamese aggression has brought about a life-and-death crisis for the Kampuchean nation. To safeguard their fatherland's independence and national existence, the Kampuchean patriotic forces have formed a coalition after full consultation. This is an important event in the Kampuchean people's struggle for unity and against Vietnamese aggression. He said:

The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) symbolizes the the beginning of a new stage in the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against foreign aggression and for national independence and sovereignty. The Chinese people are very happy about this event and wish to extend their congratulations.

Liu Lantao said: We believe that Samdech Sihanouk will make still greater contributions to the strengthening of Kampuchea's national unity, to complete victory in the struggle against Vietnam in defense of the country and to the realization of the sacred aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

Address to CPPCC

OW211746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- "The Kampuchean people will surely drive all the Vietnamese aggressors away," declared Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, here today. He expressed this conviction when he was addressing a mass meeting here this afternoon sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Samdech Sihanouk said that since its formation, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has won the warm support of all patriotic Kampuchean citizens at home and abroad, and the support of all justice-upholding and freedom- and peace-loving countries.

This is because, he said, firstly it symbolizes the sacred unity of various Kampuchean patriotic forces and the Kampuchean nation's determination against Vietnamese colonialism and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppet regime; secondly, the cause the coalition government is defending is a sacred one aimed at the restoration of freedom and independence of Kampuchea and the inalienable right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people; thirdly, the people, the armed forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have through their unremitting struggle made heavy sacrifices and concrete contributions in defending the inviolable rights of the people of other countries subjected to aggression and bullying by unjust forces.

Talking about his impression of his recent inspection tour in Kampuchea, Sihanouk said that he saw the rapid growth of the tripartite armed forces and the obvious expansion of the Kampuchean liberation zones.

"Hence, I'm convinced that although the Vietnamese aggressors have played the bully everywhere and boasted never to give up the choice meat of Kampuchea, they will sooner or later be overcome by our people and chased out of Kampuchea," he said.

"There are obstacles and traps on our road ahead, and only after a protracted struggle shall we see the end of our nation's misfortune," he continued. The Kampuchean people have never surrendered to foreign aggressors and occupiers. The coalition of the three parties will continue to survive until Kampuchea is liberated. "This is because we put the supreme interest of our country above that of parties and individuals. After the liberation of Kampuchea, our people will freely choose their leaders and government system." Sihanouk pledged that he will remain loyal to his motherland and his people and work till his last breath for the independence of Kampuchea.

Sihanouk also gave the lie to Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" and the "policy of peace and friendship" to the ASEAN and other countries. He condemned the Vietnamese aggressors for slaughtering Kampucheans with poisonous gas and chemical weapons. Sihanouk refuted Vietnamese authorities' allegation that China poses a "threat" to Indochina and the ASEAN. He said: "As a Kampuchean, I testify that the People's Republic of China has never threatened nor invaded any country, and China always supports the just struggle of other peoples." He said: "The threat to Southeast Asia comes from Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is Vietnam and the Soviet Union that have illegally occupied Laos and Kampuchea and are colonizing them. They have the same expansionist designs on the Southeast Asian countries."

Sihanouk expressed his thanks to China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ASEAN and other friendly countries for their support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Sihanouk's speech drew warm applause from the audience.

More than 1,000 people attended the meeting. Among them were Vice-Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren and Dong Qiwu; State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua; Vice-Mayor of Beijing Wang Xiaoyi; and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Hou Tong, as well as Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee now in Beijing, members from democratic parties, non-party democrats and people from all walks of life in Beijing.

Also present were member of the Coordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea In Tam, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pech Cheang and private advisor to Sihanouk Pung Peng Cheng.

Interview with Beijing Radio

BK211220 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Station correspondent's interview with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, at the samdech's residence in Beijing on 21 July -- recorded; correspondent's questions in Mandarin with Cambodian translation]

[Text] [Question] Samdech Sihanouk, what is your view of the role of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in the anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Kampuchean people?

[Answer] The establishment of the CGDK is of great significance. The most significant thing is that it makes the whole world fully aware that all Kampuchean people who love the nation, independence and freedom do not consent to be the satellite of Vietnam or the Soviet Union at all, and that they have simultaneously risen up -- all of them in whatever faction -- and are uniting as one body in the great family of the Kampuchean nation to wage a resolute struggle until victory over the Vietnamese aggressors in order to recover the nation's independence and rebuild an independent, peaceful and nonaligned Kampuchea with its territorial integrity as desired by our Kampuchean nation and people. After hearing of the existence of a formally proclaimed tripartite coalition government, all patriotic Kampucheans of all nationalities have expressed their joy and enthusiasm. Many of my compatriots, including intellectuals and citizens from all social strata and professions both inside and outside the country, sent telegrams, messages and letters to me, to His Excellency Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan and to His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, expressing their satisfaction at and resolute support for the CGDK and for the program of action of this new government to liberate our country, to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and to force them to unconditionally withdraw their troops from our country in conformity with the just and correct resolutions of the United Nations and interntional conference on Kampuchea.

[Question] Recently, Samdech, you visited anti-Vietnamese support bases. What were your impressions of these support bases?

[Answer] Recently, I visited three major bases of our tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea. I was welcomed by tens of thousands of people, combatants and leaders of the three parties in all the bases that I was lucky enough and honored to visit. I stayed for a long moment in a joyful reunion with my compatriots. I received a very warm welcome. I saw that my compatriots, be they civilians, military personnel or leaders, are in harmony and maintain strong solidarity with each other. They resolutely pledged to struggle and to make all kinds of sacrifices to liberate their fatherland and to defeat the demons, that is, to inflict a decisive defeat on the Vietnamese aggressors in the future. Moreover, I saw that the liberated zone of our Kampuchea is not small. I goes deep into the interior of Kampuchea. There are other distant liberated zones in Kampuchea at present which I did not visit. There are many of them, and the number is growing. Each of them extends deep into the interior of our country where the people help us to successfully work for liberation. I traveled not only by car. There are roads for cars and trails. I even had an elephant ride, such as the trip I made with Vice President Khieu Samphan to visit the interior. I saw that agriculture in our liberated zone is developing and the arrangements to prevent Vietnamese attacks are well made. Moreover, I saw that agriculture and social affairs are well organized and that our people in the liberated zone are happy and enjoy security. This shows that the activities of our Democratic Kampuchea in liberating the country are making rapid headway. There is no way that the Vietnamese will defeat us in the future.

[Question] Recently, it was announced that a part of the troops would be withdrawn from Kampuchea. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] This is a deception. The Vietnamese are very good at deceiving world public opinion. They will not really withdraw their troops. They do not want to see Kampuchea regain its independence. They continue to occupy and interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean nation. To my knowledge, they did withdraw some troops, but they withdrew only those who had refused to fight against the Khmers because they thought that it was not reasonable to fight against their Khmer brothers.

Thus, the Hanoi Le Duan authorities were not happy with these good-hearted Vietnamese brothers. They would not accept it and ordered the withdrawal of these dissidents. Another reason is that the majority of the Vietnamese soldiers are sick. They do not have the strength to fight. Many are plagued with malaria and other diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to withdraw them. Further information reveals that the Vietnamese have sent fresh troops to replace them. In the past few days, they sent in thousands of new soldiers. Therefore, the claim about troop withdrawal is merely a lie to deceive public opinion. It is regrettable that some countries -- that the circles in some countries -- are taken in by the Vietnamese and believe that they want to settle the Kampuchean question. In fact, they do not want to settle the Kampuchea question at all. Hanoi's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who has been visiting some ASEAN countries for the past few days, was very arrogant. He said that he would not accept Kampuchea's regaining its independence. This is the truth.

[Question] The international community is paying keen attention to the formation of the CGDK. What is your view on the future prospects of the Kampuchean question in the international arena?

[Answer] The future prospects will be good. It is true that the road we are taking, though correct, is strewn with obstacles and difficulties. This is because the enemies are numerous. There are many of them in the international arena. The countries which love justice, peace, freedom and independence, however, are in the majority. Therefore, the majority of countries in the world, in the United Nations in particular, are pleased with the successful formation of this CGDK. These countries have praised, encouraged and supported us. They have congratulated us and expressed their support for us. In particular, such countries as the PRC and ASEAN countries have been assisting us most actively. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our Chinese and ASEAN brothers as well as our brothers in the DPRK and other countries in the world who cherish peace, justice, freedom and independence and who firmly support us. Thanks to international support, the support of the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world, and thanks to the support of the people whether they are with Heng Samrin or the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, we are greatly optimistic about the future. In the international arena, despite obstacles and difficulties placed by the enemies who are striving hard to oppose us, we are confident that we will surmount all obstacles on the road to victory.

[Correspondent] Thank you, samdech.

DK'S SON SANN ARRIVES IN MANILA, MEETS ROMULO

OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea and his three-man party arrived here from Bangkok this afternoon on a three-day official visit, PNA reported today. He was met at the airport by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and ambassadors from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

According to a press release issued yesterday by the Philippine Foreign Ministry, Son Sann will hold talks with Romulo on Thursday before proceeding to see President Marcos and visit a refugee center in Bataan. He will hold a press conference on Friday morning and depart on Friday afternoon.

EEC PROTESTS U.S. EMBARGO ON SOVIET PIPELINE

OW161902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The European Economic Commission has made a formal protest against the recent extention of the U.S. embargo on technology for the Soviet natural gas pipeline, an EEC spokesman confirmed here today.

It said that the U.S. decisions, even though adopted as interim measures, have already had damaging effects on the community's industries. The political strains which result from them cannot enhance the stability and cohesion of the Western world, the protest said.

The community calls on the U.S. Government to modify them in accordance with the foregoing considerations, the protest said.

On June 22 the Reagan administration enlarged the ban on sale of U.S. oil and gas equipment to Moscow to cover European subsidiaries of American companies and to firms producing such equipment under license. The U.S. sanctions could deprive the firms of vital parts and force them to delay the gas pipeline project, the reports said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-EUROPEAN GAS CONTROVERSY

HK210938 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Zhenya [1728 2182 0068]: "The Worsening Contradiction Between the United States and Europe"]

[Text] In June, the Reagan administration made a decision to further block the West European-Soviet natural gas deal. In early July, the 10 nations of the Common Market held a meeting to oppose such interference. After that, a West German bank consortium headed by the Deutsche Bank signed an agreement directly with the Soviet Union in Leningrad on 13 July to offer $1.6 billion in loans to the latter to build 3,500 miles of natural gas pipelines from Siberia to West Europe. The general manager of the Deutsche Bank also issued a statement that companies of West Germany were determined to participate in the gas pipeline project regardless of various obstacles resulting from the U.S. sanctions.

Following 6 years of talks, West European nations eventually reached agreement with the Soviet Union in October last year. Several main West European nations were to provide the Soviet Union with funds and technology and the latter in return would supply the former with natural gas to pay the debts. From the beginning, the United States opposed this deal because it believed that West Europe would become completely reliant on the Soviet Union for energy. In the late 1980's, the Soviet Union might be able to obtain hard currency amounting to $10 billion every year from its export of natural gas to West Europe. This would also be beneficial for the Soviet Union to obtain technology from the west and increase its military strength. However, the United States has not been successful in using such argument to convince its West European allies.

Recently, as the Reagan administration threatened that it would further intervene in the deal, the tense situation on both sides of the Atlantic has been aggravated. Just as the Washington POST reported, to counter the U.S. efforts to hinder the deal, almost "every important leader of the U.S. allies in West Europe has openly become involved in this escalating dispute." French President Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Thatcher

and West German Chancellor Schmidt have opposed President Reagan's efforts to launch "economic warfare" against the Soviet Union. Just at this critical juncture, West German bankers took the lead in reaching a loan agreement with the Soviet Union. Particularly, this was a direct challenge to the Reagan administration.

The reason the United States and West European nations have adopted entirely different attitudes toward the Soviets' Siberian natural gas pipeline project is obviously because of important economic interests. The abrogation of this deal means that several big West European companies will lose orders amounting to at least $11 billion and the number of unemployed workers will increase by tens of thousands of people. At the same time, they will also lose a new channel of energy supply. It has been reported that the Mannesmann and Thyssen steel plants of West Germany will suffer a loss of $800 million because of the cancellation of orders of large-caliber steel tubes. The (Nuovo Pinong) Company of Italy will lose orders of turbines and gas compressors valued at $700 million. Other companies such as er si tong da xi yang [7093 1422 2448 6639 1129 6007 3152] and ke lu suo luo ya er [0344 7627 2792 5012 0068 1422] of France and John Brown of England will also suffer great losses. At present, a great number of enterprises in West Europe have gone bankrupt and the number of unemployed his increased drastically. They will naturally resist any act forcing them to give up the deal nearly in their hands. Otherwise, they will land in a predicament.

However, those who will suffer losses are not just big companies of West Europe. Some famous U.S. companies such as General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor Company, (Dreiser Company) and (Cooper) Company and so forth will also lose big business. The losses of General Electric alone will amount to $200 million. Therefore, the largest organization of U.S. enterprises -- The American Chamber of Commerce -- wrote a letter directly to President Reagan on 14 July, compalining that the "sanctions against the Soviet Union will unfairly harm the interests of U.S. enterprises."

The Washington authorities are in conflict with leaders of West Europe on the problem of the natural gas deal. This is actually attributed to their big differences in policy in addition to their commercial interests. In spite of the fact that the Soviet Union has been stretching its devil's talons everywhere in the world, West European nations have still tried to use trade to pin down the polar bear to pratically maintain the relaxation of tension in the European region and obtain their economic interests. However, proceeding from its global strategy, the United States is unwilling to turn a blind eye to any increase in Soviet military strength. The United States holds that it should implement a tough "club" policy toward the Soviet Union concerning the problem of trade, whereas West European nations prefer the softer "carrot" policy. As a result of their differences in geopolitics and economics, the United States and its West European allies have revealed their contradictions in policy toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, an acute trade war has also erupted on both sides of the Atlantic because of the problems of iron and steel, agricultural and textile products. This has been beneficial to Soviet efforts to utilize the contradictions of the West to stir up trouble. It is obvious that Shultz, the new U.S. secretary of state, who has just assumed office, is encountering formidable difficulties in dealing with U.S.-West European relations.

BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS OF NUCLEAR DANGER

OW151844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Belgian Defense Minister Freddy Vreven warned Wednesday that the danger of a nuclear war still remains, according to the Belgian newspaper LA DERNIERE HEURE today.

Speaking before the External Affairs and Defense Commission of the Chamber of Representatives, Vreven pointed out that since the massive Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles and the production of long-range Backfire bombers, the existing disequilibrium of medium-range nuclear weapons will certainly not serve the maintenance of peace. Referring to the possible deployment in Belgium of 48 cruise missiles, Vreven said if Belgium makes a final decision on this, it sould not be seen as a sign that Belgium will use these weapons at any cost. On the contrary, he said, it should be regarded as the only way out to prevent a conventional war from erupting.

He added that at present, the Warsaw Pact organization possesses 1,245 nuclear warheads, while the North Atlantic Treaty Organization does not have enough weapons to match them. He continued that it still requires the same old principle to avert war: Only by reliable deterrence can Europe be ensured of peace.

The Belgian Government favors the 1979 NATO dual decision on the deployment of 572 Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe from 1983 and negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. However, Belgium is yet to make a final decision on whether to deploy cruise missiles on its territory.

FRANCE DENIES SECRET PACT WITH SOVIET UNION

OW171540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 16 (XINHUA) -- French Government today "categorically" denied that it had concluded a secret agreement with the Soviet Union alleged to have undermined American attempts to limit Western trade credits to Moscow.

An External Relations Ministry spokesman described today as untrue the allegations made by a senior U.S. Defense Department official in a report published yesterday that France had signed a secret agreement when former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was in power.

The U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said that the United States was "stunned" when it learned of the agreement shortly before last month's summit of seven industrialized nations in Versailles. The agreement, he said, had substantially weakened U.S. leverage with its industrialized partners at the summit in limiting preferred interest trade credits to Moscow. "The French pulled the rug out from under us," he noted.

The French spokesman said: "It is distressing that an anonymous personality, described as responsible at the Pentagon, should have spread inaccurate allegations." "A financial protocol was signed with that country (the Soviet Union) in 1980 and the facts were communicated forthwith to the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) and, consequently, to the United States," he explained.

Meanwhile, the office of former President Giscard d'Estaing issued its own denial, calling the report by the senior U.S. Defense Department official as "fantastic and irresponsible." Observers here believed that the incident indicated the economic, trade and financial relations between France and the United States have seriously retrograded recently.

SAUDI, SYRIAN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

OW211421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 20 (XINHUA) -- Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed today "the withdrawal of the aggressor Israel" from Lebanon is the "primary concern" of the Arab world in ending the crisis in Lebanon. He made the remarks after he and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with President Reagan here at the White House as representatives of the Arab League to present their views on the situation in Lebanon.

"The issue from our point of view is the issue of the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon," he said. "Within that context the primary concern is the withdrawal of the aggressor Israel."

After such a withdrawal, he said, the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese people will decide whether the Palestine Liberation Organization should withdraw from Beirut. But he said: "We were able to convey to the President the seriousness and the willingness and the decision of the Arab countries to bear their their responsibility."

It was reported that in the White House meeting the three leaders discussed the PLO's withdrawal from Lebanon. Afterwards a senior U.S. Government official said that during the meeting they exchanged views and "some new ideas" which are going to "form the basis of further discussions."

In addition to the discussions of Lebanon, the official said, they discussed "the overall Palestinian issue." Reagan renewed U.S. "commitment in the light of the situation in Lebanon within the framework of the Camp David accords," the official said, while the Arab foreign ministers "reiterated their well-known concern on the Palestine issue in the context of Lebanon and beyond."

The Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday. Speaking to reporters yesterday, Sa'ud charged that Israel wants to disperse the Palestinians around the Middle East so that it could assert there is no longer a Palestine issue. "This is what is refused by the Palestinians. This is what is refused by the Arab countries," he said.

"It is important," he said, "to find out if the United States agrees to self-determination by the Palestinians and (that they) are not just a group of people who will be taken from Lebanon and sent somewhere in order to provide another pretext for Israel to attack that country."

Sa'ud said that the United States must clearly define its Middle East policy if the Arabs are to believe American guarantees for Palestinian safety and self-determination. He charged that the United States is providing Israel with sophisticated equipment to attack Arab countries. "The United States has an obligation to prevent this action by Israel," he said.

The Syrian foreign minister yesterday also urged the United States to "put an end to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon." "The Palestinians must under no circumstances be subjected to a forced exodus," he added.

ARMY PAPER STRESSES VIGILANCE AGAINST ESPIONAGE

OW211348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA) -- JIEFANGJUN BAO on 21 July published a commentator's article entitled: "Observe Party Discipline, Keep Party Secrets." The article points out the current importance of observing party discipline and keeping party secrets.

The article says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the socialist construction in our country has entered a new period. With the implementation of an open-door policy and the constantly increasing economic and cultural exchange with foreign countries, more and more foreigners from various countries and from all walks of life are visiting our country. The majority come to our country to promote true friendship and economic and cultural exchanges. However, we should soberly see that foreign intelligence organizations and enemy spies are also making every effort to take advantage of this opportunity and disguise themselves as legal visitors to gather and steal our secrets. It is particularly worth our attention that these intelligence organizations and enemy spies are taking advantage of a few weak elements in our ranks who worship and have blind faith in foreign things. They tempt them with bourgeois thinking and way of life in order to gain access to our ranks and recruit them, and thus create opportunities and conditions to steal our secrets. They even attempt to recruite some voluntary "agents" from among our ranks. This must arouse our high vigilance.

The article points out: In recent years, many comrades have blunted their sense of keeping secrets. They indulge in exaggerations everywhere. Some of them brag about the secrets they know. That is absolutely wrong. Some comrades make serious metaphysical mistakes due to the influence of the 10 chaotic years. When struggle is stressed, they regard everyone as the enemy. When friendship is stressed, they regard everyone as a friend regardless of nationality and lose their vigilance when dealing with foreigners. They wantonly discuss party, state and army secrets with others no matter what the occasion or to whom they are talking. This is very dangerous.

The article demands: All PLA commanders and fighters should fully understand the seriousness of the struggle between those who steal secrets and those who defend them. The commanders and fighters should strengthen their sense of keeping secrets, strictly observe security rules and resolutely adhere to regulations. The leading cadres at all levels and the staff members of important departments should be even more careful in guarding secrets because they have more opportunities to know secrets and handle highly classified material. The more a cadre is entrusted with responsibility, the more he should set an example, consciously observe party discipline and keep party secrets. We should not discuss party or state secrets with our former superiors, old comrades in arms, friends, wives and children. We should not commit the mistake of liberalism. The departments concerned should strengthen ideological education for staff members who hanlde classified materials. They should improve the management of documents and information, strictly enforce rules and regulations and build a strong defense ideologically, oganizationally and systematically to safeguard party, state and army secrets.

In conclusion, the article says: Our party is leading the people of the whole country in a New Long March under the new circumstances. Its burden is heavy and the road is long. All the communists, cadres and fighters in the army should learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai, follow his example, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of our party and our army and be revolutionary fighters who consciously observe discipline.

VETERAN MARSHALS REPORTED 'FULL OF VIGOR'

OW220548 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] This year, 1982, marks the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. In 1955 the NPC Standing Committee conferred on 10 high-ranking military officers the title of marshal of the PRC for their outstanding services in founding and leading the people's armed forces and in leading army groups in major battles.

After the abolition of military ranks, people continue to address Zhu De and other comrades as veteran marshals. Among the veteran marshals who are still living, Ye Jianying, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen are full of vigor. The 22 July WEN HUI BAO has recent photos of these four veteran marshals on its front page.

PLA CONDUCTS ATOMIC WAR DEFENSE EXERCISE

OW212030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 20 Jul 82

["Newsletter: By XINHUA Reporter Sun Maoqing 'On the Trail Blazed by the Older Generation -- On Young Deputy Corps Commander Li Lianghui'" -- XINHUA headline; date, place of military exercise not given]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA) -- Airplanes swept through the blue sky, leaving behind one parachute after another. A large paratroop contingent soon amassed in the sky for a large-scale jump exercise. The paratroopers were converging toward a red parachute being used by Li Lianghui, a 43-year-old deputy corps commander of the airborne unit of the air force.

Big, tall and strong with bright eyes and heavy eyebrows, Li Lianghui looks very soldierly. Right after he became deputy corps commander he silently admonished himself: "Although I have become a deputy corps commander, I must not take off my jump boots. I am determined to advance the cause pioneered by the older generation."

The airborne unit of the air force is a special force unit which can parachute and fight. As the deputy corps commander Li Lianghui still wears jump boots and constantly works at troops units and lives with the paratroopers. When he saw some new recruits with swollen ankles caused by day-long parachuting practice, he encouraged them: "Just think of those of the older generation who held their ground at Sanggamnyong [in Korea]. We should pluck up our courage and trample all difficulties underfoot...." Then he ascended a 2-meter-high platform to demonstrate to them how to leave the airplane, jump and land. When the paratroopers returned to barracks with heavy tread at nightfall, he told the medical personnel to take them some camphor alochol which helps alleviate swelling. He also told company cadres to have the kitchen prepare hot water for soaking swollen feet. Some new fighters were afraid when they first boarded the airplane for the parachute jump. Li Lianghui, carrying a colored parachute on his back, usually led some backbone jump instructors to board the plane ahead of the new fighters. When the airplanes reached the landing zone, the more than 1,000 new fighters saw their deputy corps commander bail out first and watched his parachute open. They all felt inspired.

The young deputy corps commander, wearing jump boots, took part in drill in formation in the hot sun. His legs also repeatedly became swollen just as the fighters' legs did. In order to temper the paratroopers, he led the troops in long rapid marches in the darkness. On a cold and windy winter night he led his troops in tactical ground training and camped out on a river bank. Moonlight was shining over him and the troops. A fighter put his blanket over Li and wittily said: "We don't need 'air-conditioners' here. We can enjoy the cool on this river bank tonight." Li Lianghui said with a smile: "The river bank is our bed and the cloud and fog are our mosquito net. Isn't it nice to live the life of the old Eighth Route Army man?" Early next morning the troops rushed towards "combat" zone 40 li away. Li Lainghui waded across rivers and climbed mountains just as the fighters did. He did not leave the fighters ranks although the jeep was right behind him.

During the difficult jump training program Li Lianghui was always the first one to jump in the first group. It is very difficult to perform low altitude jumps because it could be dangerous if the main parachute fails to open and the parachutist cannot rapidly open his reserve parachute before he lands. Li Lianghui always took the lead in trial jumps.

The plane was flying at high speed now. When the needle of the altimeter pointed at the specified low altitude, Li bent his body, embraced the parachute and jumped out of the plane. Following him, all the paratroopers who took part in the training floated down from the plane one after another. All the paratroopers soon achieved a new jump altitude.

Under Li Lianghui's leadership, the young paratroopers have flown to high, cold mountains, to the vast woodlands, to the boundless Gobi Desert, to rivers and lakes and to the most dangerous and rugged terrain to practice their jumps and toughen their combat skills.

Li Lianghui had lofty ambitions and dared to initiate new things when he was battalion, regiment and division commander. In 1979 when the corps party committee decided to appoint Li concurrent chief of staff of the headquarters, all the four deputy chiefs of staff of the headquarters at that time were Li's superiors. Li respected these veteran comrades, humbly learned from them and paid attention to giving play to their roles. But when differences arose on matters of principle, he dared to uphold the correct opinions. When Li realized that the party committee of the headquarters was somewhat weak and lax, he immediately took decisive steps to improve the party committee's organizational life and to reinstate the principle of putting the cadres under the party's leadership, and had heart-to-heart talks with dozens of comrades. When he found the principal leading comrade in charge of headquarters administration could not concentrate on building the headquarters because of his busy daily routine, he discussed with several deputy chiefs of staff the setting up of a special office to handle daily routine so that the principal leading comrades could concentrate on doing what he needed to do. With the support of the air force's leading organization, the office was set up to take charge of the busy daily routine.

Certain departmental chiefs of the headquarters were aged and weak and could not efficiently handle the work of this special service of the airborne corps. But many morally and professionally competent comrades among the staff who were in the prime of their lives could not be promoted to the leadership posts. Li therefore pointed out at the corps party committee that the troops' modernization could not be achieved if outmoded ideas about promotion according to seniority and being unwilling to step down were not eliminated. Realizing this young leading cadre's courage to solve the longstanding problem in the party's interest, the corps party committee actively supported him in selecting outstanding qualified personnel among the cadres. Li, after scrutinizing the performance of the staff and extensively soliciting the masses' opinions, finally recommended five young departmental chiefs to the corps party committee. At the same time, following an in-depth investigation of the work of various headquarters, Li Lianghui also recommended that the corps party committee promote a number of young and capable staff members to be regimental chiefs of staff. Now, after 2 years, the work of various headquarters has been vigorously carried out, and Li is lauded by the corps party committee for his foresight and boldness.

Li Lianghui once said: "To be a commander of a new generation, one must be able to shoulder two burdens. Not only must one inherit and carry forward the fine traditions fostered by the older generations, but one must also study hard, be bold in searching, and leading troops to scale the heights of modernization."

When we visited his simple dormitory, we found that by his bedside there were military works by revolutionary teachers and foreign military works, as well as such Chinese military classics as "Strategy of Sun Zi" and "Biography of Zhuge Liang." While these are what he often reads at night, his knowledge reaches far beyond.

Li is also quite knowledgeable about the range of different types of artillery pieces and the capabilities of different types of tanks of the ground force and the tactical capabilities of the different types of airplanes of the air force as well as the capabilities of different types of naval vessels. He maintains that a commander is not qualified to command in modern warfare if he does not understand various services and arms. For this reason, Li Lianghui has studied a great deal about modern military science and has thus broadened his view and become more methodical in directing troop training.

One night in early summer, Li Lianghui was comparing information about foreign troops with the notes he wrote after participating in military exercises and was thinking how to organize the division and regiment commanders to carry out an exercise to test the troops' capabilities. When a departmental chief stepped into Li's office to see why it was still lit up at that late hour, he saw Li was concentrating on writing up an exercise project and there was an unfinished slice of bread beside him. He found that Li was so engrossed in the project that his visit was totally unnoticed.

The next day, after interviewing some veteran paratroopers, Li Lianghui "dissected" some foreign countries' airborne missions with comrades of the headquarters, and then analyzed the information about his own unit's various airborne exercises. After more than 1 month of research, Li finally produced a fairly creative exercise plan of more than 20,000 characters. He also directed the staff members to apply the overall planning method in drawing up a series of schemes of the exercise.

A realistic military exercise began. Li Lianghui, like a stage director, directed the troops to act their parts in a magnificent "lively drama" of modern airborne operations according to plan and actual combat requirements.

It is in such a way by incessantly exploring and creating new things, that Li Lianghui, who has studied in an advanced military academy and accumulated rich experience in practice, has become a competent commander in directing a modern airborne operation.

On an early autumn day at the well-hidden command post behind a forest of pine trees, weathermen periodically supplied Li Lianghui with data concerning changes in weather conditions. From all types of transmitters came strong radio waves, relaying instructions from Li Lianghui to other ground and air radio stations.

All of a sudden, our fighter planes flew over the "war zone" as quick as lightning and established air superiority. They were immediately followed by bombers which took turns in bombing the targets. Carrying "troops from heaven" and all kinds of artillery pieces and ammunition, the transport planes began their airdrop from different altitudes...

Li Lianghui had issued an order: "Stop 'enemy' tanks!" Olive-green helicopters came one after another, rapidly laying down strips of mines against the tanks.

A loud explosion followed the flash of a fireball in an open area. The billowing mushroom clouds emitted intense shock waves. That was an atomic bomb dropped by the "enemy." Several seconds later, wearing protective clothing, the paratroopers passed the contaminated area and charged towards the enemy positions...

Li Lianghui methodically directed various arms of the services according to the "combat situation" and won in all the actions, just like a proficient chess player making his move. A former corps commander happily said: "We need not worry about successors to the commanders of this here unit of ours in the future!"

POPULATION CONTROL, FARMLAND PROTECTION STRESSED

HK211036 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "An Important Item of Ideological and Educational Work"]

[Text] In the "minutes of the national meeting on rural work" approved and transmitted by the CCP Central Committee, it was pointed out: "our country is overcrowded. Population control and farmland protection are our main policies. How population control and farmland protection work is carried out is closely linked to the future development prospects of the rural areas. It will also have a profound effect on the progress of our country's four modernizations. Conscientiously grasping these two items of work is an important task facing leaders at various levels in the rural areas."

At present, quite a few localities have already started paying attention to strengthening population control and farmland protection work. However, some localities still have not paid enough attention to this work. Although some have grasped it, they have stopped short at the appeal stage. Although some localities have sprung into action, they still lack meticulous ideological and educational work. If, toward problems emerging in the course of work, we rely solely on administrative methods and economic measures and "make forced corrections," this will create tension between cadres and the masses and affect the actual results of our work. In the course of implementing population control and farmland protection work, the Kaihua production brigade in Jinhua Municipality, Zhejiang Province, has both a thorough and feasible plan and has meticulously done a good job of ideological and educational work. It has implemented the family planning program and housing construction program on the basis of doing a good job of ideological and educational work. This experience is worthy of study by all localities.

In the past 2 or 3 years, since the establishment of the responsibility system in the rural areas, some peasants, plagued by various anxieties, have been reluctant to accept family planning guidance. When improving their living conditions, some peasants seek to make their houses larger, even to the extent of appropriating farmland. There are many reasons for this. One important reason is that, all too often, peasants are acquainted only with "family conditions," and not with "national conditions," and thus cannot understand and deal with problems in the larger perspective of the whole country. The Kaihua brigade proceeded from the actual conditions prevailing in their oocality and used the method of comparative accounting with which the masses are familiar. It has made the peasants realize the serious consequences which the violation of family planning and of planned residential construction has already caused and will continue to cause for the locality and the state. It has thus broadened its horizons. Starting with only the knowledge of "family conditions," it has come to understand "national conditions." The people of the brigade now understand the correctness and urgency of the state policies on population control and farmland protection. After penetrating deep among the commune members in carrying out this kind of education, the brigade has managed to overcome blindness in problems concerning child bearing and appropriating land for residential construction. It has smoothly formulated and implemented population plans and residential construction and speeded up the development of agricultural production.

The practice of Kaihua brigade proves that the peasant masses are reasonable and that they are imbued with socialist consciousness. In the course of our population control and farmland protection work, as long as we persist in presenting the facts, reasoning things out, carrying out meticulous ideological education and explaining the truth, the peasants will be glad to accept the guidance of the state. With these two items of work done, our vast rural areas will definitely be much improved.

COORDINATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

HK220258 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

["Opinion" column from economic information]

[Text] In recent years, economic coordination among various areas has developed greatly all over China. In 1981 the total fund for material coordination reached 3.3 billion yuan, an increase of 10 percent over the year before. The scope of coordination is still expanding.

Tianjin is carrying out 365 economic and technical coordination projects with 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; Shanghai, 110 projects with 17 areas; and Yunnan has signed 178 projects with Shanghai, Tianjin, Sichuan, Hubei and Guangdong.

Economic coordination is an important method for developing China's economic and an inevitable trend in modernized large-scale production. Under conditions of uneven distribution of resources and unablanced economic development, coordination is of special importance.

First, coordination can give full play to the economic strengths of the various districts. With implementation of an open foreign policy together with the enlivened economy at home, the funds and materials under the control of districts and enterprises have gradually increased.

In 1981 funds possessed by districts and enterprises amounted to more than 50 billion yuan, which was about half of the national budgetary expenditure. Coal, rolled steel, timber and cement in their possession were 50, 30, 40 and 70 per cent respectively of total national resources. They also hold a considerable portion of light industrial, agricultural and sideline production.

Mutual Help

Economic coordination can help districts and enterprises supply each other's needs. For instance, Shanghai, a seaboard city, carried out technical coordination with the inland city of Yichang's textile industry for three years. The result was that Yichang's output value doubled, profit increased 150 percent and the average profit from each spindle rose from 35 to 100 yuan.

Shanghai also helped Luoyang sewing-machine factory in Henan raise the output and quality of its products so that the factory's annual loss of five million yuan was turned into a profit of the same sum.

Second, coordination can help solve the problem of insufficient fuel, raw materials and funds within the state plan. For example, Zhejiang through coordination imports annually large quantities of raw materials, including more than 1.5 million tons of coal, a third of the province's total industrial coal consumption. Jiangsu imports six million tons of coal in the same way.

Third, coordination helps accumulate idle funds so that they can be used for construction urgently needed locally and by the state. For example, Zhejiang accumulated 250 million yuan, so that the state coal and chemical departments could build new bases and supply these raw materials, of which the province is very short.

Shanghai, Liaoning and the state chemical department jointly invested more than 20 million yuan in Guizhou for the mining of phosphorus. Beijing and Tianjin jointly invested in Inner Mongolia to build bases for producing sugar, beef and mutton. Shanxi and Inner Mongolia are consulting other provinces and municipalities about accumulating funds for building railways to solve the problem of coal transportation.

BAN YUE TAN ON PARTY LEADERSHIP IN ENTERPRISES

HK220917 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 13, 10 Jul 82 pp 6-8

[Article by BAN YUE TAN political editorial office: "Strengthen and Improve Party Leadership in Enterprises"]

[Text] The key to running socialist enterprises well lies in strengthening and improving party leadership.

By strengthening party leadership in enterprises, we do not mean that it is necessary to restore the former system requiring the party committee of an enterprise to take all matters of the enterprises into its hands and to directly command production. This system is disadvantageous to the modernization of enterprise management and may easily lead the party committee of the enterprise to get bogged down in routine production and administrative work, thus preventing the party committee from pooling efforts to grasp major problems. This may even give rise to the situation in which "the party does not take care of party affairs."

Recently, the CCP Central Committee promulgated two sets of provisional regulations governing the work of primary party organizations in industrial enterprises and financial and trade enterprises. These regulations are of vital significance in overcoming some chaotic conditions in enterprises at present, strengthening and improving party leadership enterprises and developing our country's socialist construction.

At the present stage, the industrial enterprises and financial and trade enterprises of our country are practicing a leadership system of separating party leadership from administrative work in accordance with the basic principles of collective leadership by the party committee, democratic management by the staff and workers, and administrative command by factory directors (managers). The enterprises practice the system of responsibility of factory directors (managers) and the system of congress of staff and workers under the leadership of the party committee.

The party committee (and the party general branch or party branch of an independent accounting unit; the same below) is the core of the leadership of an enterprise. It exercises unified leadership over the administrative organization responsible for production (business), the congress of staff and workers and other mass organizations, such as the trade union, the CYL and the militia, of the enterprise. It discusses and decides upon major problems. However, it no longer exercises direct command over production and takes charge of all administrative matters. Its chief task is to seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies, to make the enterprise follow the socialist orientation, to grasp party building and ideological and political work and to do a good job of educating and supervising the party members and cadres.

Under the leadership of the party committee of the enterprise, the factory director (manager) independently gives unified command over production and administrative work. The party committee only acts as a supervisor or inspector. Usually the party committee secretary does not take the post of factory director (manager), and the factory director (manager) also does not take the post of party committee secretary or deputy secretary. The production and administrative work of the workshops, sales departments, warehouses and other units under an enterprise are put under the charge of the leaders of these units under the unified command of the factor director (manager). The party general branches or party branches of these units should guarantee and supervise the production and administrative work of these units.

The congress of staff and workers is the basic form of practicing democratic management in an enterprise. It is the organ of power through which the staff and workers participate in decisionmaking and management and supervising the cadres. The party committee leads the congress of staff and workers chiefly in ideological and political work and in the implementation of the party's principles and policies. It should explain to the congress of staff and workers the party's line, principles and policies and, through the activities of party members who are also delegates to the congress, turn the party's principles and policies into the conscious action of the masses.

It should continuously heighten the sense of responsibility of the staff and workers as masters of their own affairs and support and organize the staff and workers to correctly exercise their democratic rights as masters of the house. It should do a good job in harmonizing the relationship between the factory director and the congress of staff and workers. It should teach and lead the staff and workers and their representatives to correctly handle the relations between and interests of the state, the enterprise and the staff and workers. Through the party members' role as vanguards and models, it should guarantee implementation of the resolutions adopted by the congress.

With this leadership system put into effect, the load on the party committee of an enterprise has not been lightened, but instead has become heavier. The party committee should strive to develop the party ideologically and organizationally and increase the fighting capacity of the party organizations.

The party committee of an enterprise should regularly educate the party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in the party's line and principles and policies, in the current situation and tasks and in the ideal of communism and teach them to be good communists. It should give the cadres intensive training and establish and improve the system of examining the cadres. It should supervise the work of democratically electing a workshop leader or a factory director in line with the plan drawn by the leading organ of a higher level.

In an enterprise, a party congress or a general meeting of party members must be held in line with the party constitution and must also be held on schedule. The party committees at all levels must be reelected on schedule. The party congress and the party committee must realistically defend the party members' rights. The party committee must uphold the principle of democratic centralism, and exercise the system of combining collective leadership with the division of labor and individual responsibilities. All major problems must be discussed and decided upon by the party committee. Persons should be specially assigned for carrying out the decisions which have been made. Regular activities of party organizations in an enterprise should be carried out according to the "three-meeting and one-lecture" system: meetings of committees of party branches should be held whenever necessary, general meetings of party members should be called on a quarterly basis by a party branch, and democratic life meetings should be called at least once every quarter by a party group; party lectures should be given monthly or bimonthly by responsible persons of party organizations. The party organizations should be thoroughly familiar with the basic conditions of each party member and his performance in production and other work and help him solve his ideological problems and other actual problems. They should promptly commend the advanced party members and educate and punish other party members who have committed mistakes or are passive and lagging behind in their work.

Doing ideological and political work well is the main task of the party organizations of an enterprise. During the new period, ideological and political work should center around the four modernizations, and the party's fine traditions should be restored and carried forward so that ideological and political work may be carried out more scientifically. 1) Effort should be made to integrate ideological and political work with economic work and with the policy of to each according to work, so that ideological and political work may infiltrate all fields of production and distribution. 2) The policy of enlightenment and persuasion should be upheld and the contradictions among the people be handled correctly. Disciplinary action should be taken by the administrative authorities of an enterprise against the handful of staff members and workers who have seriously violated discipline, so as to crack down on unhealthy tendencies. 3) Ideological education should be conducted in varied forms and by flexible methods, with emphasis on commending and encouraging the advanced. Close attention should be paid to actual results, and formalism should be discarded. Education for young workers should be conducted in a lively atmosphere according to the characteristics of the young people and integrated with their activities. 4) Ideological and political work should be combined with productive, technical and managerial work and with the sparetime activities of the staff and workers. 5) The system of the political work conference should be set up.

The leading cadres should take the lead in doing ideological and political work and the party and CYL members should prove themselves backbone elements in doing ideological and political work. All staff members and workers should be mobilized to do ideological and political work.

To strengthen and improve party leadership, we must improve our style and method of work. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, go deep into realities to make investigations and sum up experience, and continuously study new conditions and solve new problems. We must closely combine general calls with concrete guidance. We must firmly follow the mass line, fully develop democracy and wholeheartedly rely on the staff and workers to run the enterprises well. We must show a high sense of responsibility for the party and the people, consciously carry out the responsibility systems of various forms and resolutely overcome bureaucracy. Leading cadres at all levels must set examples by honestly performing their official duties, being the first to bear heardships and the last to enjoy comforts, seeking no personal privileges and resolutely combating unhealthy tendencies.

Once the leadership system of an enterprise has been improved and perfected and the party leadership of an enterprise strengthened and improved, it will be possible to further raise the levels of leadership and management of an enterprise, to improve the political quality and raise the technical level of the staff and workers, to attain better economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation, and to make still greater contributions toward the state's socialist modernization.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR INTELLECTUALS STRESSED

HK220643 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Gradually Improve Working and Living Conditions for Middle-Aged Intellectuals"]

[Text] The work of checking on the implementation of policies on intellectuals is now underway throughout the country. At present the check should be focused on middle-aged intellectuals. There is a lot of work to do in implementing the policies on these persons, but judging by present conditions the most urgent task is to get a good grasp of gradually solving difficulties in their working and living conditions.

China currently has about 5.77 million middle-aged intellectuals, if we apply as criteria the possession of an educational level at and above secondary technical school level, and age between 36 and 55. All these more than 5 million persons were cultivated by the party itself since the founding of the state. They form the hard core and the backbone force on all fronts now and for a time to come and play the role of carrying on and initiating things in the four modernizations drive. At present their work and household burdens are, relatively speaking, the heaviest, but their pay, remuneration and housing conditions are relatively low and poor. This not only limits the effort to bring their role into play; in addition, more and more of them are physically declining, and in many units there has appeared the phenomenon of a higher death rate among middle-aged intellectuals than among older ones. It cannot be denied that this is a great problem facing our country. The intellectuals in the departments of production, research, education and management (including administrative, science and technology, and economic management) represent the most valuable wealth of all industrialized countries. An important reason for the rapid economic recovery of Japan and West Germany after the war is that they preserved a number of backbone forces of this type and also brought their role into full play. In order to attain the vast goal of the four modernizations, we too must first have a healthy force of intellectuals whose role can be brought into full play. We must therefore be resolved to solve the practical problems of middle-aged intellectuals regarding low pay and cramped housing. "Good steel is used on the blade of the knife." Improving the working and living conditions of the middle-aged intellectuals should also be regarded as an item of "capital construction," and moreover of "basic capital construction." It is worthwhile suitably increasing investment in this respect. We must realize that higher pay for those with higher educational levels than for those with lower, and who work with their brains rather than their hands, accords with socialist economic laws.

If we do not do this, our science and technology cannot advance, our productive force cannot increase, and it will be difficult to rapidly improve the masses' living standards.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party and government have restored the reputation of the intellectuals and have also made positive efforts to improve their material treatment. Due to the limits on the state's finances, in the previous few years we concentrated on implementing policies among the old intellectuals. Although some of the problems of material treatment for middle-aged intellectuals have been solved, not nearly enough has been done in light of the actual needs. Now the Central Committee and State Council have paid attention and attached importance to this problem, and in the next few years they will be giving priority to gradually improving the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals. The leading comrades of party committees and government at all levels must profoundly understand the importance of this central policy decision and, in accordance with its intention, seriously check on the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals in their own units. They should hasten to solve as far as possible the existing practical difficulties.

For the new to supersede the old is an irresistible law of nature. Our cadre force is at a crucial moment of transition from old to new, so the status and role of the middle-aged intellectuals are all that more important. The central authorities have repeatedly stressed selecting and promoting outstanding young cadres and employing them in important posts. This is a major strategic policy decision. The main candidates for cadre selection and promotion are outstanding middle-aged intellectuals. We should also consider the situation in 5 or 10 years time. By then large number of intellectuals now middle-aged will be going on from their "golden years" to "old age." We will suffer a lot and make great mistakes if we still fail now to hurry to bring into full play their role as a backbone and a bridge!

Focusing the check-up and solution of problems on middle-aged intellectuals naturally does not mean that no problems exist anymore in implementing policies on high-ranking old intellectuals. We must continue to pay attention to and solve their special difficulties. Neither does it mean that young intellectuals working on all fronts are unimportant or that there are no problems in implementing policies for them. We must, similarly, seriously and gradually solve a number of common problems among them too. Still less does it mean that the only problems to be solved for intellectuals are those of pay and housing. In fact the following problems exist in varying degrees among all intellectuals, old, middle-aged and young, senior, medium-grade and junior: renovation of knowledge; how to unify duties and titles, rights and powers, and responsibilities and obligations; and how to rationalize the structure of the rank of intellectuals, together with the problems that correspondingly arise of orientation and mobility of talented people. There is also the question of the ideological self-remolding of the intellectuals and so on. And all these problems reflect from different angles a central issue in implementing the policies on intellectuals, and that is: in the new historical period, how should the role of China's intellectuals be brought into still greater play, and how can we set about doing that? Apart from questions of policy, there are also questions of the system involved here; there are problems for the leaders and also problems for the intellectuals themselves. The concept that implementing the policies on intellectuals has already "gone too far" does not match reality and is a muddled notion. The leaders of party committees and government at all levels must seriously deal with such an important, urgent and complex issue, carry out investigation and study in depth, and also immediately get to work themselves to solve a number of practical problems for the middle-aged intellectuals. The intellectuals must also understand and be concerned for the overall situation, show good sense, take part in studying this issue together, and take the initiative to cooperate with the party and government at all levels, and first, with the personnel, organization, labor and cadre departments, to gradually solve the problems. In this way our current check on work concerning intellectuals will be carried out in a thoroughgoing and not a superficial way.

SECOND OIL WELL DRILLED IN EAST CHINA SEA

OW220753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Testing of a 4,200-meter-deep oil exploratory well in the East China Sea Basin, the deepest ever drilled by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry at sea, was completed July 15, the ministry said. According to tests, the area around the "Donghai No 1" well has favorable oil bearing and storing conditions as it consists mainly of continental sedimentary formations with high temperatures below the sea bottom. The well, the second drilled for geological survey, is about 400 kilometers southeast of Shanghai, China's biggest city, where the water around averages 77.7 meters in depth. Drilling started February 24 and was completed June 22.

A year ago, the first deep exploratory well was drilled by the Ministry of Geology and Minerals in another part of the East China Sea Basin.

With an area of 460,000 square kilometers, the East China Sea Basin is the largest of the six oil and gas bearing basins that have been discovered off China's coast, according to Chinese petrogeologists.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR WARNS OF ACCIDENTS

OW211849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July (XINHUA) -- The State Council has issued an urgent warning regarding industrial accidents, which it said have risen sharply in the first five months of this year in some enterprises, industrial departments and areas. In an emergency circular issued earlier this month, the State Council urged governments and leaders at all levels to take "resolute measures" to improve working conditions in factories and curb accidents under the guiding principle of "safety first" in production.

It mandated special task forces to be organized as quickly as possible to inspect safety measures in key enterprises and workshops. Attention must be paid especially to coal mining, railways and communications enterprises, where the rank-and-file should be mobilized to carry on the safety drive, the instructions said.

Meanwhile, the State Council message said, education of workers in the importance of safety in production and the use of safety devices and techniques should be stepped up. All industrial and mining enterprises must, in the near future, rotate their workers and staff through training session of safety measures, the circular ordered. Exercises simulating accidents should be held for workers on dangerous jobs -- jobs liable to cause fire or explosion -- so that they will acquaint themselves with emergency procedures.

The circular stressed the importance of educating young workers in safety. Apprentices and other new workers must pass safety tests arranged by their factories, workshops and shifts before they are assigned jobs, the circular continued.

The circular attributed the rise in industrial accidents to poor industrial management and dereliction of duty on the part of leading cadres. Another reason, said the circular, was the lack of scientific knowledge on the part of the rank and file, or, in some cases, plain foolhardiness.

National figures for industrial accidents are unavilable, but a recent train accident 43 kilometers outside the northeast China industrial city of Shenyang caused the death of three persons and injured 147 others. The PEOPLE'S DAILY and other leading newspapers reported the accident that happened on May 28, 1982 when a passenger train jumped the track in Liaoning Province. The direct cause of the accident was found to be a dereliction of duty and violation of labor discipline by railway maintenance workers.

SCHOOLS WORK-STUDY PROGRAM EXHIBITION HELD

OW212001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Education Minister He Dongchang and the ministry's Communist Party committee Secretary Zhang Chengxian visited an exhibition on work-study program in Chinese primary and secondary schools here this afternoon.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the exhibition opened today for a four-week run with more than 5,000 exhibits, video tapes and photos from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The exhibits include electronic appliances, foodstuffs, teaching instruments, garments, chemical products, arts and crafts.

Statistics for 1981 provided by the ministry are:

-- More than 430,000 primary and secondary schools, out of the country's total number of one million, were engaged in the work-study program.

-- There were over 41,000 school-run factories, while school-run farms covering 240,000 hectares yielded more than 188,000 tons of grain.

-- The program gave the schools a net income of 570 million yuan, equivalent to eight percent of the state appropriations for the primary and secondary schools.

"We should carry forward the spirit of running schools through thrift and hard work for a long time to come," He Dongchang said. "The work-study program and the integration of education with productive labor are our two long-standing policies."

Zhang Chengxian said: "We should implement the party's educational policies though the work-study program. Integrating education with productive labor helps students with their moral, intellectual and physical development."

He urged the schools to make full use of local conditions and their intellect potential to improve school facilities.

The exhibition is being held at the Beijing No 35 middle school with each province occupying one classroom.

A white Mongolian yurt erected in front of the school building is the product of students in Inner Mongolia. Visitors were invited by a Mongolian girl into the spacious and cool tent to taste the cheese and butter the students made themselves.

The work-study program varies according to the conditions in different localities. A village primary school in northern Shaanxi Province organizes the pupils to do farming and plant fruit trees. For 14 years they paid neither tuition nor book fees. These costs are covered by the work program earnings. For four years running, the pupils have even been given clothes by the school.

In the industrial city of Shanghai, one thousand school-run factories earned 25 million yuan last year in their work-study program, equal to 14.1 percent of the state appropriations for the schools.

A rural primary school in Yunnan Province has for 22 years financed free-schooling by collecting wild medicinal herbs and growing tobacco. Ninety-seven percent of the school-age children are enrolled in the school and nearly all young people and adults in the village can read and write.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN AT ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

OW210549 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] To implement the central authorities' directive on dealing resolute blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and to deepen this struggle, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting from 15 to 18 July on handling major or serious cases. The meeting was attended by the secretaries of various prefectural and municipal committees.

The meeting heard reports by principal responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal party committees and the party committees of departments directly under the provincial authority. Comrade Zhou Zijian made a summary report at the meeting.

After analyzing the situation in the struggle against serious economic criminal activities in the province since mid-May, Comrade Zhou Zijian pointed out: In this period, various prefectures, municipalities and counties have done a lot of work and made progress in the struggle, thus scoring tremendous achievements. The major problems now are: A slack mood now prevails in some party organizations and among some leading comrades, and some localities and units have failed to make vigorous efforts to grasp major or serious cases. As a result, the processing of such cases has progressed very slowly. These problems merit our close attention.

On what should be done, Comrade Zhou Zijian emphatically pointed out: Party committees at various levels, especially their principal responsible comrades, must strengthen their leadership over this struggle. They must gain a clearer understanding of its importance, remove all ideological obstacles and overcome all interference. Leading cadres at various levels should lead and participate in this struggle. They should personally investigate and deal with major or serious cases and do so thoroughly from level to level. This is the key to deepening the struggle. Marked achievements must be made in investigating and handling major or serious cases in July and August. In deepening the struggle, attention should be paid to studying policy limits to ensure the sound development of the struggle. It is necessary to make overall plans and take all factors into consideration. All units concerned should coordinate closely and tackle problems in a comprehensive way. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field should be combined with the checkup on the observance of financial and economic discipline and the consolidation of enterprises. It should also be combined with party consolidation, the rectification of work style, education on anticorruption and development of production and all other work. In a word, we must resolutely implement the guidelines set forth in the central authorities' relevant documents and unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end.

ANHUI PROVINCE POPULARIZES AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

OW131430 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] As the implementation of the system of responsibility for agricultural production is basically stable in Anhui, the party committees, governments and agricultural departments at all levels in the province have, in a timely manner, shifted the stress of their leadership over agricultural production to science and technology. They have brought about a new atmosphere of agricultural science and technology. In the first 5 months of 1982, Suxian, Huizhou, Anqing, Xuancheng and Chuxian Prefectures organized 352 mobile technical report groups. Some 875,000 persons listened to their reports.

According to incomplete statistics, the agricultural departments at various levels in the province conducted rotational training for some 1.65 million management cadres and technical cadres in the first 5 months of 1982.

The province has held academic discussion meetings on soybean production, the cropping system and agricultural development in areas north of the Huai He. Some 150 papers have been presented.

In 1982 the province plans to popularize 53 major agrotechnical projects, including seeds of superior strain.

XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

OW161017 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The second provincial committee of the Fujian Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held its third plenary session in Fuzhou from 5 to 9 July. The meeting called on the federations of returned overseas Chinese at all levels to fully play their role, further units the broad masses of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese, establish socialist material and spiritual civilization and strive to accomplish the three major tasks of the 1980's.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, and Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

Comrade Wu Hongxiang emphatically pointed out at the opening ceremony of the meeting: The Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese is an important mass organization in our province. It represents several million returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese. It is a bridge between our party and the broad masses of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese. It is also our party's assistant for publicizing and implementing various principles and policies. All localities must attach importance to the role of the federation and bring its role into play. All localities must unite with the broad masses of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese and make more contributions to the adoption of special policies and flexible measures and to the acceleration of the four modernizations in Fujian Province.

Comrade Xiang Nan said at the closing session: At present the bulk of our work in implementing the policies concerning overseas Chinese affairs deals with the issues of houses of overseas Chinese. We should persistently struggle against and never concede to the evil practice of unreasonably, illegally and forcibly occupying overseas Chinese houses.

Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: Great progress has been made in the handling of overseas Chinese affairs in Fujian as compared with several years ago. Nevertheless, we are basically still working on eliminating chaos and restoring order in this respect. We have not yet made a breakthrough.

He called on the cadres handling overseas Chinese affairs and the cadres of the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese in the province to inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, do a good job and make a breakthrough in the handling of overseas Chinese affairs in the new period. He urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over overseas Chinese affairs. He instructed that a prefectural or county party committee should put a leading comrade in charge of overseas Chinese affairs if the prefecture or the county is the home town of large numbers of overseas Chinese.

The meeting also discussed and approved a report made by (Wang Hajie), president of the Fujian Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, on the work of the federation since the second session of its second provincial committee and on its plans for future work.

JIANGSU GOVERNOR, VICE GOVERNORS RESIGN POSTS

OW211558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Nanjing, 21 Jul (XINHUA) -- The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, which was held in Nanjing today, approved provincial Governor Hui Yuyu's request to resign from the governorship. The session also unanimously decided that Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, be appointed as acting governor to exercise the governor's authority. Comrade Hui Yuyu, 73, joined the revolution in 1928. He said that he should retire because of his age. He added, however, that he can give up the governorship, but not his CCP membership, and that he would continue to make revolution and serve the people by doing what he can do.

The session also approved the resignation requests submitted by Vice Governors Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu and Liu Lin.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION

SK071034 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress was held in Jinan on 6 July. At the plenum in the afternoon, (Zhang Zianheng), director of the provincial civil administrative office, read the Shandong Provincial People's Government's draft of the additional stipulations for the regulation on appropriating land for state construction and delivered a report to explain the stipulations.

(Wang Minzhao), director of the provincial urban construction bureau, read the Shandong Provincial People's Government's draft of the practical regulation for trial use on comprehensive development of urban construction and the draft of the provisional regulation on urban development and housing demolition and construction. He also explained the regulations.

Chen Lei, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, chaired the session. Attending were other vice chairmen, including Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieran, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin. Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were Song Yimin, vice governor; responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, people's procuratorate and pertinent departments directly under the provincial government; and responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of the municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and some county people's congress standing committees.

Ending of Session

SK110448 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 15th Session of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 10 July. At the plenary meeting that afternoon, participants unanimously approved resolutions on the stipulations formulated by the provincial people's government for appropriating land for state construction, the practical regulation for trial use on comprehensive development of urban construction, the regulation on urban development and housing demolition and construction and the decision to strengthen education among staff and workers in response to the call issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. The meeting approved the resolution on the decision of the provincial people's procuratorate on extending the imprisonment of two convicts, as well as some personnel changes.

Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting on 10 July. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun and Wang Baomin. Song Yimin, vice governor of the province, attended the meeting as an observer.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON GRASSROOTS PARTY BUILDING

OW290602 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The forum of representatives of outstanding party members and advanced party organs at the grassroots level, called by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, began yesterday with 24 outstanding party members from all fronts throughout the province attending. First Secretary Tie Ying and responsible comrades Zhang Jingtang, Wang Yaotang and (Zhang Jintang) of the provincial CCP committee paid a visit to the comrades attending this afternoon.

Comrade Tie Ying delivered an important speech at the forum, calling on party members throughout the province to play an exemplary vanguard role in developing socialist spiritual and material civilization. Comrade Tie Ying said: It is very significant for the provincial CCP committee to invite the representatives of outstanding party members from all fronts on the eve of the 61st founding anniversary of the CCP to discuss how CCP members should play an exemplary vanguard role in developing socialist spiritual and material civilization and strive for the realization of communism.

Comrade Tie Ying pointed out in his speech: The core question in developing spiritual and material civilization is to build our party effectively; the CCP Central Committee has always attached great importance to this question. We must safeguard and carry forward our party's main characteristics formed during the protracted period of revolution and construction: 1) The CCP is a Marxist political party of the Chinese working class and its supreme guiding principle is the realization of communism. One cannot be a communist if one does not accept this supreme guiding principle, dedicate one's whole life to it and let communist ideology guide all one's actions. We must raise aloft the communist banner, uphold the four fundamental principles, conscientiously study and apply the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, solve new problems cropping up in our practical work scientifically and transform the objective and subjective world in a coordinated way. 2) We must serve the people wholeheartedly. The party must always share weal and woe with the masses, maintain the closest ties with them and safeguard the people's democratic rights. No party member should be allowed to place himself above the people. Every party member, especially a cadre who is a party member, must play an exemplary vanguard role and serve the people wholeheartedly. 3) We must have a strict sense of organization and discipline. We must ensure that the party's resolution is implemented quickly and efficiently. We must constantly and earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism, continue to overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes and put our strong points to work. Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: These three points represent the main characteristics of our party and the party's guiding thoughts in work.

Comrade Tie Ying said: Party organs at all levels must do well in the following areas during the second half of this year:

1. Carry out ideological education among all party members. This work must be tackled as a cardinal matter during the second half of this year. It must be done well and in earnest to achieve results.

2. Embark on activities to set up more advanced party branches and to strive to become outstanding party members. Leading comrades at all levels must be daring in commending the advanced and helping those lagging behind, so that good persons and good deeds are publicized and bad persons and bad deeds are dealt with accordingly.

3. Consolidate party organs at the grassroots level in a planned manner with guidance and strengthen the leading groups at the grassroots level. This work must be given serious attention to ensure that the party's line, principles and policies are properly implemented by party organs at the grassroots level.

ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW261315 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee closed successfully at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou on the morning of 24 June. Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended the closing session, which was presided over by Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting elected (Zhang Fan), (Fan Yaofeng) and (Huang Tianhe) as standing committee members of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session lasted 10 days. During the session the committee members examined and discussed a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee and studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China. They also attended as observers the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and listened to and discussed a report on the work of the provincial government delivered by Governor Li Fengping, a report on the current situation and tasks made by Comrade Tie Ying and other reports. The committee members warmly discussed such important questions as the establishment of socialist material and spiritual civilization and made many pertinent criticisms and positive suggestions. They spoke out freely in a very warm atmosphere. The meeting adopted a "Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee." The resolution expressed agreement with and support for Governor Li Fengping's report on the work of the provincial government and Comrade Tie Ying's report on the current situation and tasks.

The resolution said: The Standing Committee of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee has done effective work in the past year. The various tasks the standing committee has put forward are positive and feasible. The committee members unanimously agree on the proposed tasks. The resolution pointed out: We should continue to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and actively unfold the work regarding Taiwan. While stepping up contacts with the Taiwan compatriots, we should also strengthen our ties with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese. We should do a good job in winning over and uniting with all patriots to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The resolution called on the people of various nationalities and all democratic parties, mass organizations and patriots in Zhejiang to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, work under the direct leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, uphold the four basic principles, work hard for the prosperity of the country with one heart and one mind and further develop and expand the patriotic united front and promote socialist construction in Zhejiang.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee He Kexi, Zhang Renzhi, Zhu Zhiguang, Chen Li, Cai Bao, Wu Youxin, Wang Jiwu, Chen Lijie, Jiang Ximing, Cui Dongbo, Reng Juilin, He Zhibin and (Feng Qiyun).

GUANGDONG MEETING ON GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS

HK220322 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Organization Department held a forum of prefectural and municipal CCP committee organization department directors in Guangzhou from 8 to 19 July. The forum stressed: Party committees at all levels must get a good grasp of rectifying grassroots party organizations in industrial enterprises, rural areas and other fronts, so as to enhance the party members' communist awareness and strengthen the combat-effectiveness of the party organizations.

Seriously analyzing the basic situation of grassroots party organizations in Guangdong, the forum pointed out: Most of these organizations are good or relatively good and are able to play their role as a powerful fighting force. However, there are serious problems in a few grassroots party organizations in all areas and on all fronts . This shows that it is essential to get a good grasp of rectifying the party grassroots, especially those organizations with many and serious problems.

The meeting pointed out: Rectifying the grassroots party organizations must be done under the unified leadership of the party committees in close connection with the central tasks. The meeting stressed: In rectifying the grassroots party organizations, it is necessary to put stress on ideological rectification and on education and enhancement. The meeting also stressed: The key to rectifying well the grassroots party organizations lies in rectifying and building well the leadership groups of the grassroots party committees, general branches and branches.

Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang De spoke at the opening and close of the forum.

NANFANG RIBAO ON INSPECTING INTELLECTUALS WORK

HK161446 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Jia Yi [6328 4135]: "Don't Be Superficial in Checking Up"]

[Text] Not long ago, while talking about checking up on the work concerning intellectuals, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee pointed out: Some localities and units adopted formalist methods and did their work superficially. This reminds me of a friend in intellectual circles. We works very hard, although he is already over 50. He and his wife live in two separate places. This has brought a lot of trouble into their lives. When I met him a few days ago, I asked him whether his problem would be solved after the inspection of the results of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Beyond my expectations, he was at first stunned by my question, and then said with regret: "I did not even know about the 'inspection.'" The inspection work has been carried out in the entire province for 3 months, but some people have known nothing about it. This shows that the criticisms of the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee tally with facts. This is something that merits our attention.

We should affirm that a number of units and departments have achieved good results in their inspection work. They have proceeded in a down-to-earth manner, conscientiously handled problems arising in the implementation of policy and done their best to help intellectuals solve their difficulties in work and life. However, some units and departments have not attached importance to or done well in carrying out the inspection work. Although some of them have done some inspection work, they did so in order to report to the leadership. They did not solve the existing problem well and even hurriedly presented their reports before making a thorough investigation. They were preparing to call off the battle. It is not strange at all that people are greatly disappointed with such units and departments.

Some people might think that we have talked about the implementation of policy toward intellectuals for many years. All mishandled cases have been redressed and most intellectuals have returned to their work and have been promoted provided that they are entitled to. To them, all problems have almost been solved. Therefore, inspection work is no longer essential.

It is true that since the party's third plenary session, we have done a lot of work and achieved marked results in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Today no one regards intellectuals as "stinking ninth" [the lowest class of people] or says that "those who have more knowledge are more reactionary." However, have certain people completely erased their prejudice against intellectuals? Do all people completely trust and rely on them? Have the broad masses of intellectuals brought their enthusiasm into full play? It is obvious that the answer is no. The phenomenon of discriminating against and excluding intellectuals still exists and we should continue to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence. We still have a lot of work to do in order to improve working and living conditions of intellectuals. One thing which we should particularly mention is that middle-aged intellectuals are the backbone of all trades and services and are a connecting link between the predecessors and successors. They are shouldering heavy loads and encountering enormous difficulties. To bring their enthusiasm into full play, we should actively help them solve some practical problems and minimize their trouble at home. Therefore, we should understand that the present inspection work is absolutely necessary.

Some comrades said that they knew of the practical problems of intellectuals, but it was beyond their power to solve them. Of course, our country is encountering difficulties and it is impossible to solve every problem overnight. Intellectuals show understanding for this. However, leaders of units and departments should realize that the present inspection work has reflected the party's concern and loving care for intellectuals, and is in our strategic interest. Therefore, we should adopt an active attitude and do our best to solve problems that can be solved. With regard to some problems that cannot be solved for the time being, we should explain this to the intellectuals.

Actually, as long as we have a clear objective, adopt an active attitude and proceed in a down-to-earth manner, we can carry out the present inspection work well. In this respect, we should learn from the experience of the Haizhu district committee of Guangzhou Municipality. Leading comrades of this district committee and the inspection groups went to the basic-level units concerned to listen to the opinions raised by more than 500 middle-rank medical and engineering as well as technical personnel through forums, private talks and family visits. More than 90 percent of the medical and engineering as well as technical personnel aired their opinions through these activities. Moreover, leading comrades of this district and the inspection groups solved problems while carrying out their inspection. With regard to some problems which remained unsolved for a long time because of the "leftist" ideological influence, they adopted firm measures to remove the obstacles to solve them properly. We should learn from the serious and conscientious attitude, the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the painstaking and careful work style of the Haizhu district committee. In so doing, we will effectively carry out the present inspection work from start to finish.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON 'NO INTEREST IN LEARNING'

hk141254 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Cao Xun (2580 6598): "The Problem of 'No Interest in Learning' Urgently Needs To Be Solved"]

[Text] At present, when discussing the existing problems in middle school education, the problem of one-sided pursuit of a higher proportion of students entering shcools of a higher grade is often mentioned by people. True, the problem of one-sided pursuit of a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade must be resolved. But in my opinion, the problem of "no interest in learning" existing among middle school students is a prominent one which urgently needs to be solved.

The problem of one-sided pursuit of a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade usually exists in key middle schools. However, the key middle schools constitute only a minority, and not all of them one-sidedly pursue a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. If there is such an erroneous tendency, it is not difficult to correct. What is more widespread and more serious is the problem of "no interest in learning" which causes a malignant circle in every aspect and interferes with the overall implementation of education policies and the construction of the motherland's four modernizations. It is not at all easy to correct it.

It is true that since the smashing of the "gang of four," there has appeared a new mood on campus, order in teaching has already been established, and the enthusiasm of the teachers has been aroused in general. Many young students study hard and some top students with good scores have appeared. This is the main aspect, which is gratifying. Nevertheless, we must also see the ungratifying side. Going to school every day does not mean that the students study hard. Some middle school students just kill time by going to school. They think everything will be all right after graduation and they can find outlets themselves. As a result, classes are chaotic in some schools and the students talk, doze off and behave improperly when attending class. This is in conformity with the saying: "Earnest teaching brings scornful reaction."

According to statistics on entrance exam results of new enrollees in Guangzhou in recent years, primary school graduates with very low marks were enrolled by some junior middle schools, while junior middle school graduates with even lower marks were enrolled by some senior middle schools. Because of the bad results, low starting points and the great disparity in the levels of students, some students are unable to keep up with the teaching pace of the class and did not understand what was taught. They have a hard time in classrooms. To them, days drag by like years. Only 4 percent of all senior middle school graduates can enter universities and colleges. The remaining 96 percent have to work in different posts on various fronts in any kind of trade. A low cultural level is not conductive to the construction of the motherland's four modernizations.

It must be pointed out that "no interest in learning" should not be purely and solely regarded as a phenomenon connected only with the problem of intellectual education. As a matter of fact, it is also closely connected with the problem of moral education. We must admit that some of the students who achieve good results are bad ideologically and morally. Nevertheless, they only constitute a minority. As for the case of "no interest in learning" leading to ideological and moral degeneration, it is very common. Students who have no interest in learning are usually those who have no great ambitions, lack mental and spiritual ballast, lead a bored life, cheat on examinations and do not abide by discipline and rules. Some young people embark on the road of commiting crimes from the starting point of "no interest in learning." Therefore, whether the problem of "no interest in learning" can be resolved or not is something concerning the overall implementation of the party's educational policies and the remolding of morality in school and the society, as well as the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization in the future, and should not be looked down upon.

There are many reasons for the emergence of "no interest in learning," which many educational personnel are still exploring. Some hold that it is the pernicious influence of the 10 years of chaos as well as a new reflection of the fallacy that "there is no use in learning" under the influence of "everything is for money." Some hold that it has to do with assignment after graduation and the recruiting system. Some even hold that the present syllabus is too difficult for those students of medium and low ability, who are unable to follow it. Whatever the main reason, these are but objective reasons. We must, from the angle of school education, find out more subjective reasons so as to provide comprehensive treatment and solve the problems completely.

Leaders of some schools blame all this on objective reasons, saying: "Education is not omnipotent." This saying is not wrong, but education is not useless either. There is an ancient saying: "A new world appears at the very end of the mountain. Talented people appear in hard times." We are facing many difficulties, which force us to be determined and find more methods. Students are taught by others and they are malleable mentally. The key lies in the leaders and teachers. After exchanging ideas with some comrades in the educational field, I am advancing some suggestions for reference.

1. It is necessary for the education departments and school leaders to grasp the problem of "no interest in learning" as a prominent one at present in the overall implementation of the party's education policies. They must do thorough and practical work in investigation and research, and analyze the source and discover effective methods. They must go all out and mobilize the teachers, staff and workers of the whole school to offer advice for the solution of these problems.

2. Taking education as a whole, work must be started at the primary school stage. At the middle school stage, work must be started from junior middle school. As for grades, work must be started from grade 1. This is a basic method to eliminate the vicious circle.

3. At present a low-level syllabus is being used in some schools. This is a good method. If it is difficult to compile another syllabus, we can, on the basis of the general syllabus, start teaching from the easiest part regardless of normal progress. In daily teaching and learning, we may lower the standard of giving marks. We must praise and encourage mainly those students whose foundation is extremely low. Everything must be done in accordance with practice. What can be understood and accepted by students is a good syllabus. Improving students' understanding step by step is a good teaching method.

4. We must strengthen the cultural and physical activities outside class to improve the middle school students' boring and dull life. It is necessary to keep them active both mentally and physically, to broaden their knowledge, and ensure they care for the collectives and love their schools, and thus develop morally, intellectually and physically.

5. We must earnestly strengthen the building of the contingent of teachers. Comrade Hu Yaobang has set high demands on people's teachers: "They must have a wide range of knowledge. They must understand educational science. They must have noble integrity." So long as every teacher tries to attain this objective, the party's educational cause will have hopeful prospects.

6. Spiritual and material rewards must be offered to those schools, cadres, teachers in charge of classes and ordinary teachers for rapidly changing the status of "no interest in learning." We must help them sum up experiences and spread them instantly. There are many awards in many fields, such as awards for science, literature, inventions, and novels, hundred flowers awards for films, and gold cups in sports, but no award for education. It is unfair to treat it differently. I would like to take this opportunity to add a few words to draw people's attention to the cause of education.

It all depends on human efforts. There are many methods. We believe that the situation of "no interest in learning" will certainly be changed and our educational cause will become more prosperous than ever before.

LIU JIE AT HENAN MEETING ON CIVILIZATION DRIVE

HK120214 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Summary] A Henan provincial symposium on the "five stresses and four beauties" drive concluded on 11 July. The meeting, which opened on 29 June, was attended by comrades responsible for propaganda work in all parts of the province. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Liu Jie and Secretary Zhang Shude made speeches. Song Yuxi, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, outlined arrangements for propaganda work in the second half of the year.

"The participants seriously studied important speeches of leading central comrades on building the two civilizations and strengthening ideological and political work. They inspected progressive typical examples in the 'five stresses and four beauties' drive in Luoyang and Zhengzhou Municipalities, summed up and exchanged experiences and achievements in launching this drive, and emphatically studied the questions of how to step up education in communist ideology and further promote the 'five stresses and four beauties' drive, to make it a regular and systematic affair."

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, Han Jingcao, Song Yuxi, Wang Bingzhang and Guo Tan attended the concluding session on 11 July. Comrade Liu Jie made a speech. He said: The province has made new progress in building socialist spiritual civilization focused on the "five stresses and four beauties" drive. Notable success has been scored in dealing with the problems of dirt, disorder, and poor service. Liu Jie made the following demands on conducting education in communist ideology and building spiritual civilization in the future:

"1. Education in communist ideology must be closely linked to current socialist practice. We must make long-term plans and short-term arrangements by carrying out investigation and study, and continually put forward new demands and aims. Thus this activity should gradually advance from a low to high level.

"2. Actively and correctly apply the method of education by typical examples and launch an extensive drive to learn from and catch up with the progressives.

"3. It is necessary to stress education and guidance for young people, and help them to strengthen their faith in communism, so that our party's glorious traditions can be passed on from generation to generation.

"4. Party committees at all levels must regard the building of spiritual civilization as a regular main task, strengthen leadership over it and combine the forces of all sectors to fight a general battle."

The meeting demanded that the party members, cadres and masses encourage an upsurge in learning from the communist fighter Zhao Chune. This drive should be patterned on the activities to learn from Lei Feng and Jiao Yulu. "During July and August we must launch concentrated education for party members in opposing corruption by bourgeois ideology and upholding communist ideology. During the activities to mark Army Day, we should conduct education in patriotism for the people throughout the province. In the second half of this year, we must continue to do a good job in solving problems of bad service quality and attitude. In August we should launch a summer patriotic public health drive in the urban and rural areas. Among young people and juveniles, we must continue to launch the activities to learn from Lei Feng and establish new styles." Around National Day, the province should carry out activities to tidy up and preserve social order. "The province should achieve a further turn for the better in solving the problem of disorder."

HUNAN PARTY GRASSROOTS REORGANIZATION MEETING

HK210607 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Organization Department of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of responsible comrades from various prefectural and municipal CCP committee organization departments and the provincial and prefectural economic committee financial offices. The forum urged all places to do a better job of rectifying the grassroots party organizations. The forum conveyed the spirit of the forum of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee on rectifying the grassroots party organizations, and summed up the province's work in rectifying the grassroots party organizations in the preceding stage.

The meeting held: At present, the province has obtained certain results in rectifying the grassroots party organizations and has obtained and accumulated preliminary experiences. Most of our province's grassroots party organizations are good or relatively good. However, different ideological political and organizational problems exist in some grassroots party organizations. In addition, the state of laxness and weakness is serious in certain grassroots party organizations. A small number of grassroots party organizations are in a state of paralysis and semiparalysis, and some individual grassroots party organizations have already become rotten. Thus, further rectifying the grassroots party organizations by exercising leadership in a planned way is an urgent and important task of party organizations at all levels at present. Party committees at all levels must include this important task in their daily agenda, work in close connection with production and other kinds of work, and practically do a good job of rectifying the grassroots party organizations.

The meeting stressed: In rectifying the grassroots party organizations, it is necessary to uphold the principle of attaching major importance to ideological rectification and stress education. We must take grasping the party members' ideological education as a step toward grasping the central unity of rectifying the grassroots party organizations. We must work in connection with the actual ideological situation of the party members, strengthen education in communist ideals and morality among the party members, carry out education in the party's line, principles and policies, carry out education in opposing bourgeois ideology, remnant feudal ideology and corruption by other nonproletarian ideologies, and carry out education in the party's basic knowledge. On the basis of improving their knowledge, we must lead the party members to carry out criticism and self-criticism with the spirit of rectification and strive to become qualified Communist Party members with good communist ideology.

The meeting pointed out: The key to rectifying the grassroots party organizations lies in rectifying and building a good leadership group. In the course of rectification, the leadership group of the grassroots party organizations must take the lead in correcting their ideology and work style. It is necessary to readjust and equip the leadership groups according to the principle of maintaining a simple structure and to the demands for revolutionary, young, learned and professional personnel. We must seriously promote the practice of dividing work between the party and the government, and overcome the phenomena in which party organizations are preoccupied with administrative affairs and not minding the party's affairs. We must adopt a cautious attitude toward organization.

In rectifying the grassroots party organizations this time, we are not going to adopt the method of promoting mass campaigns. However, we must seriously follow the mass line and seriously take the advice and criticism of the masses. We must maintain a high standard in rectification, and the general sign of a good rectification is that the leadership role of the party committees, the role of the fighting force of the party branch and the exemplary roles of the party members are brought into play.

During the meeting, Comrade Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke.

BRIEFS

HUNAN COMPUTER CENTER -- The construction of the Hunan provincial computer center, the first relatively large computer center with advanced equipment in the province, was completed in April this year and the center has since been put into operation. This center has played an important part in the statistical work in the current population census in the province. It will also play an important part in the statistical work and management in the national economy in the province in the future. The total area of the center is 12,600 squre meters, 2,600 square meters of which are used as a computer room and 10,000 square meters of which are used as memory storage and as offices for work personnel and for relevant leadership organs. This project was designed by the provincial construction research and design institute in March 1980 and construction and installation were carried out respectively by the provincial construction company and the provincial industrial equipment installation company in October the same year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Jul 82 HK]

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU ECONOMIC MEETING

HK100340 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Summary] The Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a meeting of prefectural commissioners and mayors to study financial issues this year, centered on improving economic returns, and arrange production in the second half of the year. The meeting lasted from 2 to 8 July. Also present were prefectural economics committee chairmen, finance bureau chiefs, and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned. (Wang Zhaopu), director of the provincial finance department, delivered a report on financial matters, and (Wei Lizheng), chairman of the provincial economics committee, reported on industrial and communications production. Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Li Tinggui, Zhang Yuhuan, Shen Yunpu, and Ran Yannong, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government, made speeches at the meeting.

The meeting held: The province's economic situation in the first hald of the year was relatively good, and there was some improvement in economic returns, as shown by the following facts: The agricultural situation is getting better and better; industry is growing steadily, with better economic results, reduced losses and increased profits; commerical work and the markets are prosperous; and financial revenue has increased. "These achievements show that, after 3 years of readjustment, the province's economy has started to embark on a path of healthy development, and a good momentum of all-round recovery has emerged."

The meeting demanded that the province continue to make great efforts to improve economic returns in work and production in the second half of the year. "In order to improve economic returns, we must tangibly improve the rate of use of capital. We must seriously solve the two main problems of chaos and clogging in the circulation channels, to facilitate the development of production and the prosperity of urban and rural markets. The industrial departments must get a still better grasp of industrial production, and give priority to improving product quality, increasing variety and reducing input consumption. We must do a good job in straightening out the enterprises, with emphasis on straightening out and perfecting the economic responsibility systems."

The meeting held: "We must seriously carry out a major check on financial affairs and resolutely deal blows at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field."

SICHUAN ACTIVITIES MARK 1 AUG ARMY DAY

Comfort Groups Organized

HK200834 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the Chengdu Municipal People's Government organized four comfort groups to visit Chengdu PLA units from 13 July in order to mark the forthcoming 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. On the evening of 17 July, provincial Vice Governor Liu Haiquan led a comfort group to visit the Chengdu PLA units and was greeted by Commander You Taizhong.

Chengdu Rally, Parade

HK210243 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Summary] Several hundred thousand people of Sichuan Province, Chengdu Municipality and the Chengdu PLA units held a rally on 20 July to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. This was followed by a grand parade and march-past of the Chengdu PLA units. Present were provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong; Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong; Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua; Governor Lu Dadong; and Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Mi Jianshu. The rally took place in the Chengdu People's South Road Square. Chengdu PLA units Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan presided.

Also present at the parade were responsible comrades of the Provincial CCP Committee Yang Rudai, Wang Lizhi, Yang Wanxuan, Tian Bao, He Haoju, Wang Qian, Yang Xizhong, Nie Ronggui, Zhang Lixing, Tang Kebi, An Faxiao, Wu Xihai and Wu Jinghua; responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibiano, Liu Yunbo and (Ji Chunguang); responsible comrades of the Provincial Government Peng Dixian, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, Liu Xing, Ding Change, (Fu Jinchi), and (Xie Jie); responsible comrades of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and democratic parties including Wang Dingyi and Ren Jinglong; responsible comrades of Chengdu Municipality including Li Xiangshan, Hu Maozhou and Xiong Yuzhong; responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, Chen Mingyi, Lt Wenqing, Ru Fuyi, Zhao Wenjin, Xu Chenggong, (Wang Jinquan), Yuan Shouqing), Yu Shusheng, (Jin Zhongshan), Lu Jiahan, Yu Hongyuan, (Zheng Wenyuan), Hu Jicheng, (Yang Zengtong) and Niu Ji; responsible comrades of various units (Xue Biqian), (Wang Lanlin), (Wang Xinzhong), (Zhang Yaoci), (Gu Yongwu), (Liu Guangtong), (Liu Botang), (Sun Zhiping), (Wang Jiantu), (Qiu Minglin), (Zhang Liqin), Wu Jiyuan, (Zheng Zhubo), (An Yufeng), (Qiao Xieping), Zhang Zhili, (Gao Cunyao), Qie Jinwu, Sun Yushan, (Song Kaiyuan), (Liu Zhizhong), (Xia Wei), (Zhang Zixin), and (Zhao Jumin).

Also present were responsible comrades from other places including An Pingsheng, (Han Kaihua), Redi, (Huang Guangxue), (Jiang Xiesheng), (Huang Yuqi), Lin Tao, and (Zhou Zhongde),

CHENGDU AIR FORCE PROGRESSIVES CONGRESS OPENS

HK110329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Summary] A congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization in the Air Force of the Chengdu PLA units opened in Chengdu on 10 July. Leading comrades present at the opening ceremony were Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee; You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar; He Haoju, secretary of the Provincial CCP committee; Ding Changhe, vice governor; (Yang Zengping), chief of staff of the Chengdu PLA units; Niu Ji, director of the political department; (Yang Yishan), director of the logistics department; and Hu Maozhou, secretary of the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee and mayor. (Zheng Zhubo) political commissar of the Air Force of the Chengdu PLA units, presided at the ceremony. Wu Jiyuan, commander, delivered the opening speech.

PROGRESS IN BORDER AREAS IN XIZANG REPORTED

OW051304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Lhasa, July 5 (XINHUA) -- More than 170 million yuan has been allocated since 1979 by the government of the Tibet Autonomous Region to aid production in the border areas and improve the living standards of the people, according to financial authorities in the region.

Speed of development of production in Tibet's border areas, which are sparsely populated and hardly accessible, has caught up with and in some cases surpassed other of the region's areas in the last two years. Average per-capita income in 18 of the 22 border counties topped that of the region as a whole last year.

The average per-capita income in Gar and Rutog Counties in the western border section reached 463 yuan and 451 yuan, ranking first and second among all counties in Tibet.

Peasants and herdsmen in the border areas have adequate grain, meat and edible oil, and most of them wear neat and warm clothing. Many families have personal savings.

The improved living standards have drawn more and more Tibetan people back from abroad. Fifty-four families totaling 169 persons have come back to settle down in Zhongba County in the past three years. The local government follows the policy of protecting their property, returning original property to the owners and making appropriate arrangements for those who formerly had no houses or property.

The autonomous region has adopted a series of measures to give more preferential treatment to people in the border areas to boost the development of the economy and culture. Special and flexible policies are pursued and residents there have more autonomy.

The period of exemption of agricultural and animal husbandry taxes, which began in 1980, has been extended to the end of 1985 and that for collective or individual industrial and commercial taxes to the end of June of 1984, one year longer than in non-border areas. Tax rates will be lower than in other areas when they are collected in the future. Peasants and herdsmen in border areas may have more private plots and animals than in other areas.

People in the border areas enjoy free medical care and free film shows. Prevention and control of plant and animal diseases and insect pests is financed by the government. Children's school fees including food, clothing and board are paid by the state, and subsidies are given to peasants who build their own houses.

The transportation system, small hydropower stations, and cultural and health facilities are gradually being built by the state. Now 21 of the 22 border counties and 83 percent of the communes have motor roads, and 135 small hydropower stations have been built. Every county has its own hospital.

The people in border areas are encouraged to use local resources and develop a diversified economy and sideline production.

Barter trade along the border has been resumed to help the economy. This trade amounted to 3.66 million yuan in 1981, averaging 33 yuan per person, according to statistics from nine border counties.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PREFECTURE'S GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- Despite natural disasters, Yuxi Prefecture reaped a bumper harvest of spring-harvested crops and commune members actively sold grain and oil-bearing crops to the state. By 20 June the whole prefecture had stored 30.6 million jin of spring-harvested crops in granaries, fulfilling 95.6 percent of the quote for grain procurement. The prefecture had procured 20.8 million jin of rapeseed, overfulfilling the quota base for procurement by nearly 200 percent. Jiangchuan and Yimen Counties have fulfilled their quotas for procurement of spring-harvested crops and oil-bearing crops. Moreover, the whole prefecture has purchased some 45 million jin of crops, including wheat and broad beans, at negotiated prices and overfulfilled its quota for procuring spring-harvested grain at negotiated prices ahead of schedule. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82 HK]

BEIJING CCP COMMITTEE URGES ECONOMIC CRIME FIGHT

HK220410 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] In order to wage the struggle of thoroughly dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the Beijing Municipal CCP committee has demanded that the CCP committees at prefectural and county levels in the whole municipality further enhance their understanding, overcome laxness and give priority to investigating major cases. Leading officals of the CCP committees must personally take care of the key cases and strive to score significant results in investigating major cases in July and August. This demand of the municipal CCP committee was put forth at the meeting of leading cadres of all party members in the municipality held yesterday [13 July]. Municipal CCP committee First Secretary Duan Junyi attended and spoke.

The meeting pointed out: Since the municipal CCP committee held a municipal discipline inspection work conference on 20 May, laxness in work has been changed and the leadership of the CCP committee has been strengthened. However, a small number of units have not thoroughly overcome laxness in work. The meeting emphatically pointed out: The key to overcoming obstruction, laxness in work and waging the struggle in a thorough manner lies in having the leading officials of the CCP committees at all levels personally be responsible for the matter and assign special personnel to take care of major cases and carry out investigations. In order to strengthen leadership, the municipal CCP committee has divided the work for the first secretary and the standing committee members so as to directly investigate and handle the major cases. The meeting demanded that the departmental and committee offices of the municipal people's government and the leading cadres at the prefectural, county and bureau levels also divide up the work and share the responsibility, organize the masses and adopt effective measures to fulfill the task within a fixed period of time.

The meeting demanded that the CCP committees at all levels and the discipline inspection departments sum up the work of dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field in the past 6 months, find out where they have lagged behind, enhance their understanding and put forth plans for the future so as to wage the struggle in a thorough manner.

BEIJING RADIO ON ANTICORRUPTION EDUCATION

HK220340 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Have a Firm and Good Grasp of Anticorruption Education and Always Maintain the Purity of Party Members and Communism"]

[Text] Recently the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee decided to launch an extensive ideological and education drive among all party members in the municipality to oppose capitalist corruption and uphold communism. This is not only an important step for further implementing the CCP Central Committee's decision on dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, but is also an effective measure to completely enhance the communist political consciousness of all party members and also enhance their ability to fight against corruption and to strengthen party building. At present, since our country is implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, some lawless elements have seized the opportunity to carry out activities that sabotage the socialist economy, while those who are weak-willed are corrupted. This is a major manifestation of the class struggle in the economic field. All party members who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism must not lower their guard in the face of the new situation in the class struggle.

What merits our attention is that some party members do not have a profound understanding of the seriousness of and harm caused by the existing criminal activities in the economic field. Furthermore, they do not have a clear understanding of the necessity, urgency and protracted nature of preventing peaceful evolution and opposing degeneration. Some people mistakenly say that the criminal activities in the economic field are the consequences of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. Some other people hold that if we have done a good job in economic work and if the people's standard of living improves, then the people's political consciousness will naturally be enhanced. It is obvious that such views are erroneous. The ongoing ideological and educational drive to oppose capitalist corruption and uphold communism is to guide the broad ranks of party members to integrate the actual situation with the studies of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to carry out lively and specific ideological education among party members, to completely enhance the communist political consciousness of all party members and to strengthen their ability to prevent degeneration and corruption so that they will not become perturbed or become covetous in the face of money and material temptations, and will uphold the party's basic purpose of serving the people under all circumstances, will always bear in mind the lofty communist ideal, will set good examples for the masses to follow, will seriously implement the party's principles and policies, will uphold the socialist orientation and will strive to do a good job of building the capital and realizing the four modernizations of the motherland.

Most of our party members are good. Experiences have proved that our party will move one step forward after a large-scale ideological and education drive. If the CCP committees at all levels seriously grasp the ideological and education drive and carry out meticulous work, we are sure that the expected results will be achieved.

BEIJING WRITERS CALL FOR STUDY OF MARXISM

OW191856 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- At a meeting held recently, the professional writers in Beijing Municipality said: As a writer, to develop socialist spiritual civilization one must earnestly study Marxist theories, incessantly improve oneself ideologically, strengthen self-cultivation and set good examples in developing spiritual civilization. The Beijing Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Beijing chapter of the Chinese Writers Association recently sponsored a study and discussion meeting of professional writers. Nearly 30 writers assiduously studied the 15 letters written by Comrade Mao Zedong to the people in the field of literature and Comrade Chen Yun's speech entitled "On the Question of Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literary and Art Workers" and related documents. All the writers attending the meeting exchanged their experiences and conducted discussions in close connection with the actual situation. An important theme under discussion was how to help writers improve themselves ideologically and strengtehn their self-cultivation.

Many writers pointed out: The party and people have imposed stringent demands on and placed high hopes in writers. During the new historical period, the writers have shouldered the arduous task of developing socialist spiritual civilization. They must have a fine spiritual outlook. To raise our political and ideological level and strengthen our self-cultivation in all fields is an important task confronting us. They said: We must realize that the pernicious influence of the "leftist" fallacies has not been completely eliminated in the literary field, and bourgeois liberalism still prevails among some individuals. Some people have shown complacency and sought privileges. In their speeches, many writers emphatically pointed out: In order to improve themselves ideologically, the writers must strengthen their efforts in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At the study and discussion meeting, all the writers also offered many useful suggestions on how to combat liberalism, factionalism, sectarianism and the tendency of scholars to scorn each other. They pointed out: The key lies in combating and overcoming individualism. The principal method is to conduct criticism and self-criticism.

BEIJING WANBAO ON LI DIAN, 'THREE KINGDOMS'

HK161028 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 3

["Words of a Hundred Schools" column by Yu Sui: "The Style of Li Dian"]

[Text] Li Dian, a general under Cao Cao, was both brave and wise. In "Three Kingdoms" he was praised as a general with the same matchless courage as Zhang Liao and Xu Zhu, but he displayed his unique work style and broadmindedness in always being willing to be a subordinate and to play a supporting role and in always being a man of foresight and sagacity. After Cao Cho wiped out Yuan Shao and annexed Jazhou, Cao Cao ordered Cao Ren and Li Dian to garrison in Fancheng and make preparations to attack Jingzhou and Xiangyang. At that time, Liu Bei was an appendage to Liu Biao and garrisoned in Xinye. Cao Ren attacked Xinye and suffered severe losses. He discussed with Li Dian the way to seek revenge. After a careful study of the situation, Li Dian explained to Cao Ren the principle of "a general who knows both the enemy and his own troops never loses a war" and expressed his objection to taking reckless actions. Cao Ren rejected Li's advice and called Li "a coward." Li remained calm and still obeyed the order of launching attacks. However, because he deeply knew the strength of the enemy, he once more suggested that the attacks be stopped and expressed his worries about Fancheng. He was nearly put to death by Cao Ren for the offense of "lowering the morale of the troops" because of his honest advice, circumspection and foresight. When Cao Ren personally led the attack and suffered serious defeat, he began to believe in Li Dian's penetrating insight. However, he again refused to listen to Li's advice and clung to recklessly attacking the enemy garrison at night. As a result, almost his entire army was wiped out and the principal garrison at Fancheng was lost. Facts proved that Li Dian was correct. Adhering to the principles and seeking truth from facts and at the same time working hard without being upset by criticism and disregarding his personal safety and interests was one aspect of what we call Li Dian's work style.

After Cao Cao was defeated at Chibi, he ordered Zhang Liao, Li Dian and Yuejing to garrison Hefei and counter Sun Quan. Zhang and Li hated another. Zhang Liao felt depressed because he lost Fancheng. At that time, Sun Quan came with his main forces to attack Hefei. This made Zhang resolutely decide to take the initiative and launch an attack. Seeing that the generals under him were apprehensive of the enemy, Zhang Liao angrily shouted that he would go alone and "fight a life and death battle" with Sun Quan. At that time, Li Dian stood up and generously said: "Since you are so resolute, how can I forget my duty because of personal enmity? I am willing to obey your command." He gave tremendous support to the commander in chief at this critical juncture. As a result, the troops defeated the superior forces of the enemy and achieved a great victory. Taking the whole situation into account, acting selflessly, forgetting an old hatred against his colleague in fighting against the common enemy is the second aspect of Li Dian's work style.

In "Three Kingdoms," the small number of paragraphs that describe Li Dian's modesty, prudence, magnitude and constant devotion to his duty as a subordinate are very vivid. According to the history book "History of the Three Kingdoms," Li Dian never pursued fame or gain; on the contrary, he thought that he himself "was not wise or brave enough and had achieved few merits, but had received too much distinction and favor." The book comments that he "was fond of learning and inquiring into things, valued learning and accomplishments, refrained from contending for merits, respected scholars, and was always modest, as if he had not done enough things in performing his duties. Therefore, he was called 'an elder' by the troops." The book also praises him especially for "forgetting personal enmity in performing his duties." In fact, Li Dian, who was called "an elder," died when he was only 36. This proved that he had great ability of self-control at an age when ordinary people are not regarded as being mature. Li Dian's work style provides us with something to think about and learn from.

LIN HUJIA VISITS HEILONGJIANG DAIRY FARM

SK220222 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, during his inspection tour in Anda County, Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, paid a special visit to (Liu Xiwu's) home. He had signed a contract for specialized jobs and fully affirmed the household's achievements scored in becoming prosperous through labor and engaging in specialized production.

Accompanied by (Ma Lin), secretary of the Anda County CCP Committee, and other personnel, on 7 July Comrade Lin Hujia happened to meet (Liu Xiwu), who was herding his milk cows beside the highway while the delegation was on their way to visit him. After hearing his briefings on the experience gained by the household in becoming prosperous through labor and raising milk cows, Lin Hujia intentionally encouraged him that he could rest assured in boldly doing work and that he should never be slack. His family, which has signed a contract for specialized jobs, should take the lead in succeeding in raising milk cows to contribute as much milk to the state.

(Liu Xiwu) is a commune member of (Shuben) brigade in (Dongben) Commune, Anda County, and of the 8-member family. Several years ago, his family was one of the households which were heavily in debt and had a 2,000-yuan deficit. In early 1979 he borrowed some money to buy a black-white milk cow which produced 7.5 tons of fresh milk in 1980, from which he amassed over 2,000 yuan of net income. Last spring his family signed a 3-year milk cow raising contract with the brigade authorities and took five cows from the brigade.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON URBAN SANITATION

SK160542 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a meeting on urban sanitation in Harbin on 12-15 July. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the province and Harbin Municipality including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Wang Zhao, Li Rui, Wang Huacheng, and (Yao Xilin) and responsible comrades of various provincial administrative offices and of various municipal and county units in charge of patriotic public health work. Also attending the meeting on invitation were Yang Shoushan, responsible comrade of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, deputy majors of 15 big cities including Beijing and Shanghai, and responsible comrades of the patriotic sanitation campaign offices of 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the county.

The participants earnestly studied the important directive of the party Central Committee on the building of a spiritual civilization and heard reports delivered by the leading comrades of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee and the provincial government and reports introducing the experiences of Harbin and other provinces and municipalities in carrying out patriotic sanitation work in urban areas.

Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial patriotic sanitation office, set forth concrete demands on our province's patriotic sanitation work at today's closing ceremony. He said all localities must earnestly implement the guidelines of the minutes of the summing-up meeting on the all-people civility and courtesy month campaign, actively study and promote the experiences of Harbin and other fraternal provinces and municipalities. While mobilizing the masses to participate in the regular sanitation activities, we must stress the disposal of garbage. All 12 municipalities in the province must fulfill their daily trash removal work, strengthen night soil management, completely remove night soil pits in the urban areas and solve the problems of open-air lavatories.

Efforts must be made to repair ruined streets and lanes and, within a short period of time, rebuild all dirt roads near the central district as soon as possible. We must further improve the appearance of urban areas, shops, factories and schools and improve the sanitary conditions in downtown areas and tourist spots.

We must do a good job in planting trees, beautifying the environment and reducing environmental pollution, actively eliminating the four pests and dealing with the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes in order to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN ECONOMIC CRIME CONFERENCE

SK180440 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, on the evening of 16 July the provincial CCP committee convened a telephone conference on deepening the crackdown on serious crimes in the economic field. The conference urged party committees at all levels in the province, especially the principal leading comrades of party committees and leading party groups of the various municipalities, prefectures and the provincial level organizations, to take personal charge in investigating and dealing with major, key cases and to further carry out the crackdown in depth.

Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He examined and summed up the crackdown on economic crime in the province during the past half year and put forward suggestions on ways to further carry out this struggle in depth.

Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference.

The provincial CCP committee held that the crackdown on economic crime has developed on a sound basis in the past half year and great results have been achieved. However, this still falls far short of what the party Central Committee has demanded of us and many problems remain. To implement the guidelines of relevant central instructions and further carry on the crackdown in depth and on a sound basis, party committees at all levels must study anew the relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee and State Council, enhance their understanding of the great significance of this struggle, overcome barriers and remove all obstacles, step up their leadership in earnest and put it high on their agenda.

A successful crackdown on serious economic crimes is of great importance to the party. Every uni , regardless of its level, must attend to it. From the provincial CCP committee down to party committees and leading party groups at all levels -- especially their number one men -- must step up leadership over the investigation of major, key cases. They should strive to overcome barriers and remove obstacles to speed up the investigation of major, key cases.

Efforts should be made to introduce the three-fix and one-guarantee system. The three-fix means fixing leadership responsibility, personnel and a time limit; and units assigned the job must guarantee its success. We must score some achievements in a short period of time to further push forward this crackdown.

Those involved in economic crimes must be thoroughly investigated, no matter who they are. Those who erect obstacles must be resolutely struggled against and severely punished. We must not let criminals and those who violate law and discipline get away with it. Moreover, we should closely integrate the crackdown on serious economic crime with the consolidation of the party's style of work, the consolidation of enterprises and the improvement of our work. With the crackdown on economic crime as a breakthrough, we should strive to rectify the party's style of work, take the lead in promoting social morality, improve public security and promote production as is called for in the work outline for 1982 adopted by the provincial CCP committee.

Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Mu Lin and Chen Mong, standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee, and Cha Minqiao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting.

JILIN VIEWS CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190022 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] During the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, leading comrades of the prefectural and county party committees in Baicheng Prefecture have personally grasped major and important cases and expedited the regional struggle against economic crimes by adopting the method of assigning leaders and personnel to take charge of the work, meting out measures and setting time limits for handling cases.

Prior to 1 May, five counties and cities held open trials to give lenient punishment to 7 criminals and severe punishment to 14. To date, 120 criminals in the prefecture have surrendered themselves, confessed their crimes openly and returned to the state illegal gains valued at 121,095 yuan and illicit money totalling 89,071 yuan. This struggle is making headway in the region and has shown noticeable success. By early June, Baicheng Prefecture as a whole had exposed 565 economic cases, of which 26 cases were involved in illegal gains valued at over 1,000 yuan. Illegal transactions and gains of individuals valued at 5.9 million yuan were recovered, of which 750,000 yuan came from the individuals' illegal gains obtained through embezzlement, bribery, profiteering and swindling. This prefecture has investigated and completed handling 80 cases, of which 46 cases were involved in illegal gains worth some 1,000 yuan. Twenty-one criminals were arrested according to law. Eleven persons were sentenced to prison terms and 430,000 yuan of illicit money was recovered.

LIAONING MEETING ON HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK211223 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] In Donggou County from 16-18 July the provincial people's procuratorate held an on-the-spot meeting on handling major and important economic cases. It was attended by the procuratorial organs in the province. The meeting studied and analyzed the situation of the provincial procuratorial organs in dealing blows at economic crimes and in handling the major and important cases and set forth demands on the work of the next step.

The meeting held that for the first half of this year, the situation of the provincial procuratorial organs in dealing blows at economic crimes and in handling major and important cases is good. During the January-June period, our province placed 1,350 cases on file for investigation and prosecution, handled 600 major and important cases, and investigated and dealt with a number of criminals who have committed serious crimes. All localities, through handling cases, have recovered illicit money and illegal gains valued at 1.7 million yuan.

The meeting held that the current struggle against economic crimes is just in its initial stage and our work still falls short of the demands of the central authorities. All localities must do a good job in investigating and handling major and important cases and must guard against the mentality of "just about right" and the mood of relaxation. In addition, we must strictly distinguish between what is a crime and what is not. In investigating and handling cases, we must see to it that all the facts are at hand, the evidence is verified and has not been exaggerated and that it can stand the test of history. We must make a contribution to winning a success in the struggle against economic criminals.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

Li Xuezhi Speech

HK100618 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Li Xuezhi at closing ceremony of Fourth Session of Fourth Ningxia Regional People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Deputies, comrades: The Fourth Session of the Fourth Ningxia Regional People's Congress is concluding today. Deputies, building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization represents two great targets of endeavor in building China into a powerful modern country. Proceeding from these two great targets, our central tasks today area: to continue to implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session, seriously carry out the 10 guiding principles on economic construction, grasp the building of material civilization with one hand and the building of spiritual civilization with the other, and achieve relatively satisfactory results in building these two civilizations. Specifically speaking, apart from promoting economic work centered on readjustment, we must concentrate on four main tasks:

1. Reform the administrative structure and the systems. The reform, amalgamation and readjustment of the central party and government organs is now initially complete. Our main task is to carry out investigations and studies and strive to produce by yearend a relatively mature readjustment scheme suited to the region's characteristics, in preparation for carrying out reforms next year. We must brace our spirits, work with ease of mind and stay firm at our posts throughout the entire process of reforming the administrative structure. This is also a big test for everyone.

2. Hit at serious economic crime. This is a severe class struggle. The party and government at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this struggle and strengthen leadership over it. We must further organize the cadres and masses to study and comprehend the "urgent circular" of the central authorities, the "decision" of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, and the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee. The first of these is the outline program guiding us in launching the struggle, and the latter two are effective legal weapons. We must personally work to grasp the key points and concentrate on hitting at serious economic crimes such as smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption, profiteering and swindling, and theft of state and collective property. We must concentrate on investigating and handling certain major cases and cases involving leading cadres, and solve them as quickly as possible.

3. Launch the "five stresses and four beauties" drive and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

4. Rectify the party and its work style, and strengthen and improve party leadership. This is the key main task. Today is the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. It is all the more significant and important to talk on this issue today, a day of commemorative meaning.

In the past half century and more, our party has engaged in arduous pioneering and heroic struggle in leading the Chinese people to continually advance from one victory to another. It enjoys very high prestige in the country. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party's image was damaged, its combat effecgiveness was weakened and its work style was ruined. Hence the most fundamental thing is strengthening and improving party leadership is to rectify the party and its work style and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

The seventh party congress stipulated the party's three great work styles of linking theory with reality, keeping close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism. These are the concentrated expression of the party's fine traditions and work style, and must be revived and carried forward. We must regularly conduct for the party members, especially the leading cadres at all levels, education in Marxist theory, in party spirit,

discipline and work style, in opposing corruption by capitalist ideology, in opposing corrosion and degeneracy, and in avoiding "peaceful evolution," so as to enhance the party's level of ideological theory and maintain the party's proletarian nature and its progressiveness and combat spirit, and the purity of the party members.

Party building, armed struggle and the united front are the three great magic weapons by which our party persists in struggle and carries out revolution. We can never discard them. Party leadership determines everything in our country. Party building is related to the future of the state and the accomplishment of the four modernizations. The party organizations at all levels must strengthen ideological and organizational building and do a good job in building our party. Here I want to stress the question of party unity. This is an extremely important question. Unity is strength, unity is victory, unity is more important than anything! We must strengthen party unity and cherish it as we cherish our own lives. This is the fundamental guarantee for victory in revolution. Of course, this unity is built on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and on the principles of revolution. It is unity on the basis of the line of the third plenary session and the "Resolution" of the sixth plenary session. It is not unprinciplied unity. Comrades must trust and support each other and strengthen unity. We must pursue great unity and shun factionalism. We must strengthen party spirit and the sense of organization and discipline and overcome individualism and the trend of bourgeois liberalization. We must continue to eliminate the influence of the ultraleftist ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," enforce the law impartially, promote the public interest without any thought for our own, give no thought to personal gains or losses or allow ourselves to be swayed by personal feelings, overcome all non-proletarian ideas, correct the party work style and promote party unity. The old comrades must do well in passing on their experience, giving help and setting an example in this respect. Armed struggle is another great magic weapon in the victory of China's revolution. Our party has always attached great importance to the building of the armed forces. Since the third plenary session, under the leadership of the Central Military Commission and Vice Chairman Deng, the commanders and fighters have stepped up political and military training and greatly enhanced their political and military qualities. This point was also evident from the recent combat exercise with live ammunition staged by the units at a certain place in Ningxia. We must continue to carry forward the glorious tradition from the war years of the army chreshing the people, the people supporting the army, and the army and people being as close as fish and water, do a thoroughly good job in supporting the work of the PLA units in every respect, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, promote militia work, and ensure that our army smoothly advances along the orientation of revolutionization, modernization and regularization. As for the question of the united front, the central authorities clearly pointed in their circular on the publication of the "minutes of the national united front work conference": "The united front remains a magic weapon of our party in carrying out the three great tasks of the 1980's and throughout the entire new historical period of building a powerful modern socialist country." Every comrade must firmly embrace this viewpoint in his mind. This matter should arouse still greater attention in Ningxia, an autonomous area where the Huis are the main nationality. For many years the democratic parties and the non-party figures, patriotic religious figures and intellectuals, experts and scholars have made beneficial contributions to the people's cause and established profound friendship with our party. We must cherish this friendship and contribute our strength to accomplishing the three main tasks for the 1980's and building a modern socialist motherland. We must seriously study and implement the central authorities' "minutes of the national united front work conference," "basic viewpoints and policies on religious issues in our country during the socialist period," and the circular on inspecting work concerning intellectuals, correctly implement the party's policies on the united front, nationalities, religion and intellectuals, develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and build Ningxia into a united, harmonious, prosperous and civilized autonomous region.

The Central Committee pays great attention to and is very concerned about construction in Ningxia. A leading central comrade recently instructed us to consolidate and develop the fruits of our rest and buildup of strength, and plant trees, grass and shrubs on a large scale. He also pointed out that this is the most important item of capital construction in the economic transformation of Ningxia. He also said that if production is promoted, everything will sound good. We must seriously implement this, and work to promote production.

Report on Closing

HK100404 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Fourth Session of Fourth Regional People's Congress Victoriously Concludes"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Ningxia Regional People's Congress victoriously concluded on the afternoon of 1 July after completing all its scheduled tasks. The closing ceremony was attended by 567 deputies.

Ma Qingnian, permanent chairman of the session, presided at the closing ceremony. Session Executive Chairmen Li Xuezhi, Ma Qingnian, Wang Jianzhang, Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming, Ma Youde, Lei Qilin and Yuan Jiaqin were seated on the presidium. Also present were members of the presidium, responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region, and responsible comrades of the regional higher people's court, people's procuratorate and departments concerned.

The session adopted a resolution on the regional people's government work report; a resolution on the reports on the execution of the 1981 national economic plan and the 1982 national economic plan arrangements, and on the final accounts for 1981 and the budget for 1982; a resolution on the report on the work of the regional people's congress standing committee; and a resolution on the regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate work report. It approved the report of the session motions examination committee, and passed a resolution approving the "Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region provisional methods for protecting natural forest areas." The session also decided that the "Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government provisional regulations (draft) on a number of issues in planned parenthood" is to be submitted to the people's congress standing committee for examination, approval and promulgation after being revised by the regional people's government.

Comrade Li Xuezhi spoke at the closing ceremony. The session ended amid the solemn strains of the national anthem and the song "Socialism Is Good." The participants in the fourth session of the third regional CPPCC attended the closing ceremony as observers.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI LIFTS TRACTOR PURCHASE BAN — Having cast off the influence of "leftist" thinking, the Lintong County CCP Committee and Government have now lifted the ban on the purchase of tractors by individual commune member households. By early July, the number of small tractors bought or jointly bought by individual households in the county exceeds 500, which accounts for one-third of the total number of small tractors in the county. In the past, many restrictions were imposed on private tractor purchases. No license was issued, and no fuel or spare parts were supplied for any private tractor. Last year, the county CCP committee and government carried out an investigation among commune member households and found that the old practice had seriously harmed commune members' initiative in production since the situation had been changed after the implementation of various forms of the responsibility system. Therefore, they decided to lift the ban on tractor purchase and to take appropriate measures to provide maintenance service to small-tractor owners. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Jul 82 HK]

SHULTZ' CONFIRMATION STATEMENTS EXAMINED

OW211457 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Washington special correspondent Fu Chien-Chung: "Sino-American Relations As Seen From Shultz Hearings"]

[Text] After 2 full days of public hearings, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously endorsed Shultz, who was nominated by President Reagan to succeed Haig, who stepped down as secretary of state. In any likelihood, Shultz' appointment will be approved by the full Senate today. As soon as he is sworn in, Dr Shultz, the 61-year old financial expert, will become the 60th secretary of state since the founding of the United States of America.

An unprecedented crisis in the relations between the Republic of China and the United States has emerged since the early part of May when U.S. Vice President Bush visited Peiping and released three letters from President Reagan to the Chinese Communist leaders. Before he left the State Department, Haig also tried to give others something to remember by suggesting Reagan limit both "qualitatively" and "quantitatively" future U.S. arms sale to Taiwan.

It goes without saying that the people from all strata in our country were very much worried when they heard the news. Even those friends in the United States supporting the Republic of China, especially conservative leaders, were indignant and demanded President Reagan repudiate Haig's proposal.

It was against this background that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called a public hearing on the appointment of Mr Shultz. Thousands of people in the country would attach great importance to the viewpoint and stand taken by this future secretary of state with regard to China policy. In response to separate questioning by Senator Goldwater and Helms, Shultz presented rather clear views and gratifying answers on the future relations between the United States and the Republic of China, particularly with regard to the arms sale and the Taiwan Relations Act. The essence of Shultz' answers to questions raised by Gold[illegible]r and Helms in the past 2 days may be summed up as follows:

1. That arms supplies to Taiwa[illegible] be stopped after a certain limited period of time in the form of a "joint st[illegible]signed with the Chinese Communists.

2. That arms sales to Taiwan will be determined entirely on the basis of the provisions emoodied in the Taiwan Relations Act and Taiwan's defense needs and will not be interfered with by the Chinese Communists.

3. That in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, the portion of the Taiwan Relations Act that comes under U.S. law will be fully safeguarded and all provisions thereof will be faithfully fulfilled.

4. That the United States would sell aircraft to Taiwan if it is determined by the United States that they were needed for defensive purposes and that the secretary of state would propose to President Reagan the approval of the extension of the agreement to coproduce F-5E fighter aircraft in Taiwan as soon as possible.

5. That Shultz would consent to the fact that the United States did not formally recognize, in the "Shanghai Communique" and the "communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations," the Chinese Communists' political sovereignty over Taiwan.

6. That he would support the solution of the differences of opinions between Taiwan and the mainland should be solved by the Chinese people themselves, that any solution to that problem should be by peaceful means, and that the United States must honor its commitment to provide defensive weapons to Taiwan.

In addition, in answer to a question by Senator Pell, Shultz said that he did not see any sign that the people in Taiwan want independence. Shultz pointed out that he had the observation from his visits to Taiwan that Taiwan's economy is very strong, the distribution of income is very broad, and there has been a lot of progress for everybody. He therefore believed that the people in Taiwan would want to safeguard everything existing and also their lifestyle. Shultz' answer was a direct blow to Senator Pell, who hangs onto the Taiwan independence issue, and to those elements for "Taiwan independence" who dreamed of U.S. congressional support for the Taiwan independence movement.

It is obvious that in Shultz' mind the China policy is quite close to what President Reagan has in mind and what he preached during the election campaign. If Shultz is as good as his word, Taipei-Washington relations should show more optimistic prospects after he takes over as secretary of state than in the Haig era. Of course, this is on the assumption that Shultz will act according to his own established policies and will not allow himself to be manipulated by the "China hands" in the State Department. However, it is certain that after Shultz takes up his post at the State Department, the "China hands" will use all their skills in selling the China policy of the Carter and Haig eras. If and when the tension between Washington and Peiping arises because of the Chinese Communists' unhappiness with the policy announced by Shultz at the hearings, the experts on Chinese affairs will actively attempt to offer suggestions by taking advantage of the situation and will sell stuff undermining our interests in order to appease the Chinese Communists. By then, it is hard to say whether Shultz will be able to choose and follow what is good and remain unmoved.

It is true that Shultz has close personal relations with President Reagan and can talk to him at all times, but Vice President Bush and Senate Republican leader Baker can also get close to Reagan and state their views. It is hard to predict at this moment whether or not Reagan would take Shultz' advice fully when, unfortunately, the views of Bush and Baker are not in full agreement with Shultz'. There is no harm for us to prudently "heed, wait and see and hope for the best" -- Shultz' words at the public hearings.

Haig's sudden departure was a blow and a bitter pill to swallow for the Chinese Communists, who have so far remained silent on this matter. But, on the other hand, they seized this incident to exaggerate matters by pouring out their grievances against the pro-ROC conservatives in the United States. Between 8 and 13 July, Peiping successively published four articles voicing strong criticism of U.S. policy toward China and accusing the United States of playing the "two Chinas" game. The first article on the worn-out theme entitled "Expose the Truth About the Taiwan Relations Act" was published by the CHINA NEWS AGENCY on 8 July, which was closely followed by a XINHUA commentary from Washington on 9 July scathingly condemning the American conservative "diehards." But shortly after that RENMIN RIBAO on 12 July published a commentary: "The Wheel of History Cannot Be Reversed." A day later, RENMIN RIBAO devoted a whole page to reprinting a 10,000-word special commentary of the Chinese Communist quarterly GUOJI WENTI YANJIU. This lengthy article with a short title, "Historical Test," reviewed the U.S. strategy and attitude toward Taiwan over the past 140 years.

This correspondent goes into minute details in enumerating the howls uttered by the Chinese Communist propaganda machinery for the purpose of exposing the Chinese Communist intention of creating a new crisis in an attempt to reverse the situation unfavorable to Peiping following Haig's resignation. For fear that the United States might not know of their intention, the Chinese Communists gave special instructions to Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO and WEN HUI PAO to coproduce an article pointing out that it was no "coincidence" that the Chinese Communists put out four articles consecutively within a few days concentrating their attack on the United States for hanging on to Taiwan. The U.S. New York TIMES also reported yesterday (14 July) that this was the first time the Chinese Communists broke their silence since Bush's visit to Peiping in leveling a most severe criticism against the United States.

It is not yet known what reaction the Chinese Communists had toward Shultz' statements at the Senate hearings that favored the Republic of China. But the two staff members sent by the Chinese Communist "embassy" to Washington on 13 July to Congress to hear Shultz' testimony left the place in a flurry and hurried back to the "embassy" to make a report. The officials from the Coordination Council for Northern American Affairs at the hearings as observers on the other hand were all smiles and had a hard time concealing their joy. The Chinese Communists' like or dislike of Shultz is self-evident.

We have understood and have no doubt about Shultz' basic attitude toward the Republic of China and his stand on the ROC-U.S. relations. What is worth our attention in the future is his opinion on the Chinese Communists. During the 2 days of hearings, he made only one remark about the relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists. He held that "it is important to continue to develop relations with the People's Republic of China." He did not even mention the "strategic relations" between the United States and the Chinese Communists. We remember that his predecessor Haig talked a lot to emphasize the "strategic relations" between Washington and Peiping during his confirmation hearings at the end of 1980. It was for maintaining and strengthening the strategic relations with the Chinese Communists that Haig adopted many measures to rope in Peiping and drift apart from Taipei. They included the announcement of a U.S. decision in June 1981 on preparing to sell defensive weapons to the Chinese Communists.

In his written testimony, Shultz mentioned Soviet expansionism and the threat to the Free World. As long as the United States regards the Soviet Union as its No 1 enemy and a serious hidden danger, it will inevitably want to draw the Chinese Communists over to its side to jointly oppose Moscow. In order to draw support from the Chinese Communists, it is unavoidable that the United States will yield to and try to please them. As the secretary of state, Shultz is no exception. This is the international reality which we have to accept. However, in comparison, it is obvious that Shultz does not attach importance to the strategic relations with the Chinese Communists to the same nearly abnormal extent as did Haig. This is a change which brings us a little comfort.

Among the difficult questions confronting the United States in foreign affairs, the triangular relations among Washington, Taipei and Peiping have always been regarded as a sensitive question which the administration usually evades. Nevertheless, Shultz did not mind those very sharp questions asked by Goldwater and Helms and handled those questions pretty frankly, sincerely and calmly. This shows that Shultz could calmly and frankly discuss those questions because he was prepared and had carefully studied them. His remarks play a positive role in clarifying some ambiguity in U.S. policy toward the Republic of China and dispelling the latter's misgivings. Judging from this viewpoint, Shultz' takeover of the State Department and the great task of U.S. foreign affairs should be a welcome change.

The moral courage of defying the Chinese Communists' intimidation and stepping forward bravely to speak out from a sense of justice displayed by Goldwater and Helms, who are friends of the Republic of China, is touching and admirable. In particular, Senator Goldwater is not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, but he was roused to righteous indignation by the fact that the ROC-U.S. relations are almost extinct. Of his own accord, he requested to attend the hearings and address inquiries to Shultz.

His deeds can be likened to what the ancients said: "While others are muddleheaded, I am the only one who is sober." Mr Goldwater after all is an old man of over 70. He will surely retire after he completes his term of office 4 years hence. Thinking of this, we cannot help worrying about the lack of a good successor to him. As some of our American friends such as General Weidmeyer and Doctor Judd have become very old, I think that in our relations with the United States, it is an urgent task for us to befriend some influential Americans of the younger generation.

POST VIEWS REAGAN'S 'CONFLICTING' FOREIGN POLICY

OW220627 Taipei CHINA POST in English 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Conflicting Signals"]

[Text] If the Reagan administration's foreign policy is meant to confuse the world, it is an outstanding success. The policy perplexes both America's friends and foes. Reagan's China policy seems to depend on which edition you read in the daily press. One day the U.S. President insists that arms sales to the Republic of China will continue. The next day he reverses himself.

U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who is a loyal friend of Taiwan, never wavers. In a recent interview he told the English-language ASIA WEEK 'for America's interest and the security of the Pacific the United States should have never forsaken its long-time ally and friend the Republic of China."

Senator Goldwater was referring to former U.S. President Carter's recognition of Communist China in 1979. The senator added that "before, President Reagan's Taiwan policy was the same as mine, but the State Department has now made a difference, modifying the President's stand. The Republic of China and our neighbors in the Pacific are not the only ones confused by the U.S. foreign policy; the NATO countries are equally confused. The same situation prevails in the Middle East. Both the Arab states and Israel seem to be bewildered by the contradictory pronouncements of the White House.

One explanation may well be that President Reagan's attention is concentrated on the sagging American economy. At the same time a federal income tax cut went into effect, Congress voted new tax increases which more than offset the 10 percent income tax reduction.

There is hope that the new U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, may in time straighten out the situation. He is known to be a good friend of Saudi Arabia, which in turn is a loyal friend of the Republic of China.

A recent issue of NEWSWEEK reported that when Senator Goldwater learned the Reagan administration was considering an agreement with Red China to end sales of U.S. weapons to Taiwan, the senator told Reagan: "I never want to have a fight with you, but if you want one, this is where it is going to start." Reagan assured Senator Goldwater no such proposal was in the works and 13 other senators were told that Taiwan would get the F-5E fighter jets.

If the Reagan policy is to keep Peiping off balance, it is certainly succeeding. Peiping's leaders must be confused and angry. We suspect that this confused state may prevail as long as Reagan occupies the White House.

JAPANESE LDP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

Delegation's Arrival

OW201453 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA) -- A high-level Japanese trade mission arrived in Taipei Tuesday morning to start two days of talks with the Chinese officials on the worsening trade relations between the two countries.

The nine-member mission is led by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry and currently chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Special Committee of International Economic Relations. Other members of the mission are Shin Kanemaru, director of the National [word indistinct] Agency; Tadashi Kuranari, former director of the Economic Planning Agency; Masayuki Fujio, former labor minister; Tatsuo Murayaoa, former finance minister and minister of welfare; Kazuo Tanigawa, former vice education minister; Takami Eto, former vice agricultural minister; Yoshiro Hayashi, former vice finance minister; and Shinji Sato, former deputy secretary general to the Prime Minister's Office.

Upon arrival, the mission was warmly greeted by Economic Minister Chao Yao-tung and Tsiang Yien-si, secretary-general of the Kuomintang, at CKS International Airport.

Later, the mission called on Tsiang at the KMT's central committee for exchange of views.

Meeting With Premier Sun

OW210458 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA)-- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday asked Japan not to hurt the Republic of China again because the stability and security of this nation is closely connected with the security of northeast Asian region including Japan. The premier made the remarks when he received a high-level Japanese trade mission headed by Masumi Esaki, former international trade and industry minister and former defense agency director general. The mission, consisting of nine senior members of the House of Representatives, arrived here Tuesday morning for a four-day visit.

James Soong, director general of the government Information Office, said Premier Sun and the Japanese visitors exchanged views frankly and the two-hour talks were conducted under a "friendly harmonious" atmosphere. According to Soong, the premier complained to the Japanese lawmakers that many actions by Japan have affected the interest of the Republic of China since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1972.

Premier Sun particularly mentioned the recent Japanese move to boycott the fifth world women's softball championship which was held in Taipei early this month. He expressed "regret" about this, saying the Japanese, by doing so, have hurt the interests of Chinese people and the Government of the ROC.

The premier expressed his hope that Japan and the ROC will strengthen their cooperation because the two neighboring free countries virtually share a "common interest" relationship in various aspects. GIO Director General Soong declined to disclose the Japanese side's response to Premier Sun's remarks.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister Wang Chou-ming told the press that in the talks, Masumi Esaki called for lifting of the important ban imposed by the Chinese Government last February against some 1,500 items of Japanese consumer goods.

Premier Sun gave a dinner at the Taipei guest house in honor of the Japanese mission.

The Japanese mission and their Chinese counterparts will hold their first round of formal talks on Sino-Japanese trade problems Wednesday morning. The Chinese side will be headed by Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung and Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh.

Meeting With President Chiang

OW211451 Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kua received a nine-member Japanese trade mission headed by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Special Committee on International Economic Relations, at the presidential office Wednesday afternoon. President Chiang expressed warm welcome to the high-level mission and exchanged views with members of the group on Sino-Japanese relations and on economic and trade issues between the two countries.

The president expressed his hope that agreement can be reached in the negotiations between the two sides in order to help improve and develop the relationship. President Chiang pointed out that the Sino-Japanese economic and trade relations have become closer and closer in recent years. He said he hopes members of the mission will realize the basic stand and situation of the Republic of China, and that he hopes the visit of the mission will lead to the solution of various problems. In this way, President Chiang said, he expects to see early normalization toward long-term close trade and economic relations, proceeding continually towards healthy development.

The Japanese mission was accompanied by Adm. Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president; Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung, Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh; Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien; Koo Chen-fu, chairman of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce; Mah Soo-lay, representative in the Tokyo office of the Association of East Asian Relations; and Hiroshi Hitomi, director of the Interchange Association's Taipei office.

Japanese Official's Comments

OW170411 Taipei CNA in English 0323 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, July 17 (CNA) -- An official with the Japan Interchange Association's Taipei office said Friday the Republic of China's imports from Japan in the first half of this year dropped 18.4 percent from the same period last year, while exports to Japan rose 8.3 percent.

Hiroshi Haruhara, chief of the economic affairs section, attributed the decline in imports from Japan to the business slump in Taiwan and a sharp reduction in machinery imports. He said the decrease in the ROC's imports had nothing to do with the import ban imposed by the Chinese Government in mid-February against 1,500 items of Japanese consumer goods. Haruhara cited the ROC's intensified sales drive as the reason for the 8.3 percent increase in its exports to Japan.

Report on Talks' Progress

OW220313 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) -- Japan has agreed to further improve official communication with the Republic of China, and it also consented to buy more agricultural products from this country, Vice Economics Minister Wang Chou-ming said Wednesday.

The Chinese side, headed by Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung and Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh, and its Japanese counterpart, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Special Committee of International Economic Relations, held a meeting Wednesday to discuss trade issues between the two countries.

Both sides worked hard to improve the worsening trade relations between the two countries. Japan is the second largest trading partner of the Republic of China, and the two-way trade has been growing rapidly each year, with ROC suffering a deficit amounting to US dollars 3.5 billion in 1981. During the meeting, both sides agreed that the Association of East Asian Relations and the Japan Interchange Association would further strengthen their respective functions, and that Japan will send more trade missions to visit the ROC.

The Japanese mission also accepted the Chinese proposals to increase the interflow of technology between the two countries and encourage Japanese businessmen to set up factories here on the condition that they will ship back their products to Japan. The Japanese side also promised to import more agricultural products from the ROC by removing the bans on some products and sending buying missions to this nation in the April-May period, 1983. The Japanese mission, at the same time, suggested the ROC to send specialists to Japan to do researches on Japanese market.

On the issue of Japanese tariffs against the ROC goods, the Japanese mission agreed to cut down its tariffs on about 15 items of the products, including sports goods. But the mission said that final decisions would be made by the Japanese Government.

As to whether the Chinese Government will lift the import ban against 1,500 Japanese goods, Vice Minister Wang told the press after the meeting: "The government will review this matter cautiously and make a decision in due time." Japan has urged Taipei to lift the ban. Chinese officials have reiterated that the import ban will be removed so long as the Japanese mission shows sincerity to improve bilateral trade relations.

NUCLEAR WASTE TRANSPORTER DOCK TO BE BUILT

OW120258 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 12 (CNA) -- Taiwan Power Company has completed its preparatory work for building Ming Kuang dock near Kuo Sheng Pu along the northern coast of Taiwan as a permanent dock to transport medium and low radioactive nuclear waste. Produced by the nuclear power plants in northern Taiwan, the waste will be moved to Lang Yu Island for storage, a spokesman for the Taipower said last Sunday.

He recalled that the state-run firm had considered using Chung Chiao dock for the same purpose but later found the dock is not a safe one after transportation tests in September 1980.

Due to public concern over transportation of the nuclear waste, Taipower decided to build a permanent dock, said the spokesman. He noted Taipower authority, along with harbor experts, had inspected many places along the northern coast of Taiwan and finally found Kuo Sheng Pu the best site for building such a special-purpose dock. According to the spokesman, the coast at Kuo Sheng Pu is a small bay with excellent natural protection for sea transportation and near both the first and the second projects. When the dock site was chosen, he said, Taipower underwent ocean depth measurement, geological investigation and planning respectively in 1981.

The spokesman said now that all prepartory works have been completed, the construction of Ming Kuang dock is to begin soon.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

HK211100 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "Reagan's Foreign Policy Has Been Bogged Down in Endless Contradictions"]

[Text] A public opinion poll published on 14 July by the Los Angeles TIMES indicates that a majority of Americans hold that in the past 18 months there has been a general deterioration in the relationship of the Reagan administration with Europe, Latin America, the Soviet Union, Japan and the Arab countries. According to an investigative report made public on 17 July by the well-known Gallop Poll, it is predicted that if a general ecection were held now in the United States, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy would defeat the current President, Ronald Reagan.

Apart from this, Sino-American relations are also confronted with great difficulties as the Reagan administration continues to sell arms to Taiwan. In particular, from the testimony given by Secretary of State-designate George Shultz at hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it has been shown that Sino-U.S. relations can be damaged at any time. Where will the California faction in the Reagan administration lead U.S. foreign policy in the end? And what course will Ronald Reagan himself follow in the end? This has arrested the close attention of the people of the whole world as well as the U.S. Government.

The reasons which led to a general deterioration in the relationships between the United States and many countries in the world are many and varied. Some of them are inevitable, such as conflicts of economic interests. However, in the final analysis, it is because U.S. policymakers lack a sense of the times and refuse to follow historical trends. They turn a blind eye to the fact that the United States of today has already fallen from the peak of its strength, and stubbornly practice power politics of the 19th century, waving a baton everywhere in the world, brazenly poking their noses into the internal affairs of other countries. This has stirred up enmity toward the United States on all sides and made it run into snags and to be foiled everywhere, bringing U.S. foreign policy into endless contradictions.

This can be clearly proved by the emergence of a series of contradictions and crises in handling Sino-American relations since Reagan assumed office.

The U.S. Government, on the one hand, recognizes that in the world "there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China," and that "the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China." In his recent correspondence to Chinese leaders, President Reagan explicitly expressed once again that "the United States resolutely abides by the stand agreed upon in the joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China." On the other hand, it also insists on carrying out "the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act" which run counter to the spirit of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. George Shultz has gone further on this issue. In reply to some provocative questions raised by Barry Goldwater, he even denied the Chinese Government's "political sovereignty and jurisdiction" over Taiwan.

On the one hand, the Reagan administration keeps on pleading the importance of its strategic relationship with China. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz also said: "The continued development of our relationship with the PRC is a matter of great importance." But, on the other hand, as in the past, it still does not want to stop its interference in China's internal affairs and holds China as a pawn in its contention with the Soviet Union for spheres of influence.

On the one hand, the Reagan administration indicated its appreciation of the nine-point proposal put forth by Chairman Ye Jianying on the peaceful reunification of the motherland; but, on the other hand, it again insisted that the United States has the right to continue selling arms to Taiwan according to, what it calls, the "defence needs of Taiwan."

This is obviously an act on the part of the United States of interference in China's internal affairs in a desperate attempt to obstruct and undermine the peaceful reunification of China. However, it nonsensically said that China has no right to interfere in U.S. internal affairs.

Up to now the United States has not learned to treat China as an equal and it still cherishes the fond hope of dividing up China. With respect to its friends and allies, it has likewise assumed the posture of being a cut above others. Those who submit will prosper and those who resist shall perish. For example, proceeding from its global strategy, the United States has proposed to adopt a tough policy toward the Soviet Union, including the application of economic sanctions. Undoubtedly this helps to check Soviet expansion abroad. However, the United States, while meddling in the economic cooperation and trade contacts between the West European countries and the Soviet Union, engages in large-scale grain transactions with the Soviet Union. Is this not an act indicating that the magistrates are free to burn down houses while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps? How can it convince others? Therefore, differences of opinion between Washington and the West European leaders in dealing with the Soviet Union, just as the Washington POST has said, have almost caused "every important leader to become publicly involved in this increasingly escalating dispute."

The Reagan administration's foreign policy, particularly its policy toward China, has drawn widespread attention among the American public. At a time when some extremely conservative figures in the United States go here and there and, swollen with arrogance, continuously adopt various means in a desperate attempt to thoroughly undermine once and for all the basis of Sino-American relations, U.S. Senator Henry Jackson has warned that "if the administration provides additional arms to Taiwan, it will make a serious mistake" and that "this is against our national strategic interests for it hurts the entire Western position." Jackson considered that the United States has no legal basis to sell arms to Taiwan. He asked: "What if another country were sending equipment to Texas on the grounds that it was once a republic?" He indicated that he will continue to oppose the sales of arms to Taiwan in Congress. Jackson's remarks have reflected the correct views of those U.S. politicians who adopt a realistic attitude and have reflected the common aspirations of the American people.

After the founding of the PRC, Sino-American relations were in a state of hostility for almost 3 decades. It was not until the 1970's that then President Nixon, proceeding from the realities in the world situation, started to thaw Sino-American relations. Subsequently, it took the former president another 7 years to achieve the establishment of official diplomatic relations with China. It can thus be seen that current Sino-American relations have not been achieved easily. Safeguarding and strengthening the friendly relations between China and the United States accords not only with the common interests of the Chinese and American people but also with the interests of peace in the Asian and Pacific regions and in the world.

The current difficulties that have emerged in Sino-American relations have been brought about entirely by the U.S. authorities. According to American sources, the talks currently held between China and the United States have been taken over by President Reagan from the State Department. If Reagan should act according to the views of Barry Goldwater and others, Sino-American relations will surely retrogress. It is easier to undermine them than to repair them. People are waiting to see whether Reagan can handle Sino-American relations from the overall point of view of world strategy.

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CONSERVATIVES' AIM TO CREATE 'TWO CHINAS' SCORED

HK210319 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 3

[Short commentary by Gong Chang [1712 7022]: "It Must Not Be Treated Lightly"]

[Text] From across the Pacific Ocean comes an ill wind. Some American conservatives have vied with one another and raised a hue and cry demanding that the Reagan administration sell more F-5E fighters to Taiwan, persistently demanding the implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" or shouting the rotten slogan of never forsaking Taiwan, their "old friend." William Clark, national security adviser to President Reagan, also yelled: "If we sell out Taiwan, we should go back to the ranch."

What is the yelling by these people aimed at? Their aim in unscrupulously going against the will of the American people and violating both the spirit of the "Shanghai Communique," which has been agreed on by both the Chinese and the U.S. Governments, and the spirit of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is precisely to create "two Chinas" and put Taiwan under the control of the United States. In order to embrace a handful of Taiwan authorities, they do not mind offending 1 billion Chinese. They have turned a blind eye to the historical reality that after the founding of New China, the United States was hostile to us for more than 20 years. However, didn't the PRC still exist all the same, and develop and strengthen? They are really overrating themselves, like a mantis trying to stop a chariot. Although the number of those senseless people is small and although those people do not represent the majority of the American people or the mainstream of the two parties in the United States, we must not treat lightly the ill wind and evil waves that they have created.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN'S GRAIN SALE DILEMMA

HK221324 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [illegible] 4176]: "Dilemma Faced by Reagan Administration -- the Debate Over the U.S.-U[illegible] Sales Agreement"]

[Text] The U.S.-USSR gra[illegible] agreement, having been extended a year ago, will expire on 30 September this year [illegible] regard to the handling of this matter -- whether the agreement will be extended again, or declared invalid on its expiration -- there are two different opinions within the U.S. Government. Reagan convened a Cabinet meeting on 15 July to discuss this problem, but unanimous decision was not reached. It appears that this is really an embarrassing issue for the Reagan administration.

The question of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union has been a cloudy issue which has drawn much world attention for a long time. According to a 5-year (1976-81) grain sales agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union could buy 8-25 million tons of grain from the United States each year. After the Soviet Union sent troops to occupy Afghanistan, the Carter administration announced a grain embargo against the Soviet Union in January 1980 and decided not to supply the latter with an additional 17 million tons of grain beyond the quota of the 8 million tons of grain agreed upon. This decision won the extensive support of Congress and the media at that time and proved to be a strong blow to the Soviet Union. In order to win the support of voters in agricultural areas during the election campaign, Reagan promised to lift the grain embargo. After assuming the presidency, he hesitated to immediately carry out his promise. Some time later, for political reasons, the Reagan administration decided to end the grain embargo, which had been in effect for 15 months, and to extend the already expired 5-year grain sales agreement for another year. This decision aroused strong reaction both at home and abroad, because the Soviet Union showed no intention of restricting itself in its invasion of Afghanistan, and the Reagan administration had until then advocated a strong posture toward the Soviet Union. Therefore, such a self-contradiction by the Reagan administration aroused serious criticism from American political circles and the mass media.

Now, the extended term is going to expire soon. The Reagan administration has to quickly make a choice between either annulling or extending this agreement. However, the core of the problem which is embarrassing the Reagan administration is not this matter itself. Recently, in order to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union, the United States exerted repeated pressure on West European countries and tried hard to stop them from selling natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union and from concluding the deal worth more than $10 billion. This has given rise to a dispute between the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and thus has created tension in relations between the United States and the West European countries. If the United States decides to continue to sell grain to the Soviet Union in its own interests, such a selfish and unreasonable practice will inevitably give rise to a grievance from the West European countries and thus aggravate the contradiction between the United States and West Europe.

At present, the Reagan administration is facing pressure from both sides over this problem.

Some pressure is being exerted by the opposition faction at home. They hold that it is wrong to renew the long-term grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union while Poland is still under military control. And in particular, the United States will have to face a really embarrassing situation if it decides to continue to supply grain to the Soviet Union, since the West European countries will always insist on selling natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union because Reagan is lifting the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. As an American newspaper pointed out, the United States sells more farm products to the Soviet Union "than any other Western country; and meanwhile, it does not allow others to sell commodities to the Soviet Union. How will the United States explain this?" Those who support the grain embargo also point out that as the Soviet Union is now facing serious economic difficulties and is encountering its fourth successive year of poor agricultural harvest, its grain production will likely be lower than that of last year. Therefore, the United States should use this opportunity to aggravate the Soviet Union's difficult economic situation, and thus force it to "shift its attention to domestic affairs."

However, the force of the American farmers, with Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block as their representative, strongly opposes the grain embargo. In recent days, some Republican congressmen from agricultural states have gone to the White House in throngs to exert pressure on President Reagan, asking him to extend the term of the grain sales agreement. They declared that if the President does not consider their appeal, the Republican Party will suffer "great losses" in the off-year election to be held in November. They argued that if the United States loses the Soviet Union as its biggest buyer in the grain market, American agriculture, which has already been trapped in dire straits, will be further harmed, [illegible] the economic depression and high interest rates have already struck heavy bl[illegible] [illegible]armers and, in anticipation of a good harvest in the United States this year, the[illegible] will be an enormous surplus of grain and grain prices have already dropped. They even declared that selling grain to the Soviet Union will make the latter "rely on the West," and it will be "beneficial" to the United States since it will "deprive" the Soviet Union of the "ability to shift its financial resources to military uses."

The Reagan administration is faced with the knotty problem of how to extricate itself from this dilemma.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH JAPANESE ECONOMIST

OW221308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met with President of the Japan-China Economic Association Takeshi Inque and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They conversed over the development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Present at the meeting was Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The Japanese guests arrived here July 18.

MAC SECRETARIES MEETING HELD IN PANMUNJOM

OW220933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (XINHUA) -- The 467th secretaries meeting of the Koran Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom yesterday at which Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, demanded that the enemy side take measures to ease the strained situation in the Demilitarized Zone, according to a KCNA report.

Colonel Kim Yon-ki said in a statement at the meeting that, of late, the military personnel of the United States and South Korea fired bullets at civil policemen of the Korean-Chinese side on their routine duty, built combat positions and staged military exercises in the DMZ. Owing to these acts of provocation, the situation there is becoming more strained with each passing day.

Since the 414th MAC meeting held on June 26, he pointed out, the enemy has committed more than 1,600 cases of provocations and violations. He said if the present tension in this zone is to be relaxed, the enemy must stop these armed provocations and violations of the armistice agreement unconditionally and immediately.

BOOKS PRESENTED TO NEW DPRK NATIONAL LIBRARY

OW201559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 20 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony marking the handing over of 150,000 copies of Chinese books to the Grand People's Study House of Korea was held here this morning. These books were granted recently by China on the advice of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Present at the ceremony were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and other leading members of various departments concerned. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and other Chinese diplomats were also present on the occasion.

Hwang Chang-yop, at the ceremony, expressed deep thanks, on behalf of the Korean Workers Party, to Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Ministry of Culture for the contribution of the above-mentioned books. These valuable books presented by China will be of much help to the Korean people in further enhancing their level of science and technology and promoting the technical revolution of Korea, he added.

In reply, He Zhangming said China's contribution of books to Korea truly reflected the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the wish that the Grand People's Study House will make greater contributions to the popularization and further enhancement of the standard of science and technology as well as culture of the Korean people.

JAPANESE ARTICLES ON DISTORTION OF HISTORY NOTED

OW221923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Japanese newspapers have recently strongly criticized the distortion of history to prettify Japanese aggression against China in textbooks censored by the Japanese Education Ministry. The textbooks revised and approved finally on June 25 by the Japanese Education Ministry will be used by high school students and primary school pupils in the academic year starting from spring 1983.

In a July 7 article, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said Japan mounted an all-out invasion of China after the Marco Polo Bridge incident of July 7, 1937. "But strangely," the article said, "the textbooks consored by the Japanese Education Ministry have changed 'aggression against China' into 'having advanced' into China."

In an attempt to justify Japan's aggression, the article pointed out, "there appeared an adverse current in Japan today which holds that Japan faced its own internal and external situations at that time." The Sino-Japanese friendship could last "from generation to generation" only when Japan honestly admits that it had "invaded China" and when both Japan and China tell this to their children, the article noted.

TOKYO SHIMBUN said in an editorial today "the censorship by the Education Ministry has received criticism both at home and abroad." Japanese officials who support the censorship should ask themselves first what consequences would result from such distortion of history before saying that the revision of the textbooks was "an internal affair."

In today's "Editor's Note", YOMIURI SHIMBUN said "past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. Officials of the Education Ministry have no such historical view at all."

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN LIAONING -- At the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, an 8-member visiting delegation from North Pyongan Province, DPRK, arrived in Shenyang for a friendly visit 20 July. That evening, Chen Beichen, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, received and feted all delegation members. When the delegation arrived in Shenyang by way of Dandong Municipality, it was welcomed at the station by responsible persons of parties concerned. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 82 SK]

SRV EXHORTED TO COMPLY WITH UN ON KAMPUCHEA

OW221647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Commentary: U.N. Resolutions on Kampuchea Must Be Upheld -- by XINHUA Correspondent Li Yongming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- The diplomatic offensive being launched by Vietnam centering round the Kampuchean problem is aimed, among other things, at frustrating the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and the declaration of the internationl conference on Kampuchea and creating "legal" grounds for its continued occupation of Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, there are some persons in the world who consider Vietnam's attitude as a "new flexibility" and are seeking a "political settlement" of the Kampuchean problem in contravention of the U.N. resolutions. In these circumstances, it is a matter of paramount importance to uphold and implement the U.N. resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

The U.N. resolutions and the declaration of the international conference demand total and immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. They reflect the aspirations and stance of the world people with regard to the Kampuchean problem, and give expression to the U.N. Charter and the elementary norms guiding international relations. They constitute the correct and reasonable way to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Only by upholding and implementing the U.N. resolutions and the declaration could the Kampuchean problem be really solved and peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia be ensured.

Hanoi falsely accuses Democratic Kampuchea and China of threatening Vietnam and, with this as a pretext, boycotts the U.N. resolutions and refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. In fact this Vietnamese charge is nothing new. The Soviet Union has likewise used the pretext of "outside threat" to invade and occupy its southern neighbor, Afghanistan. Israel has launched the massive invasion of Lebanon under the similar pretext that the Palestinian people "threaten" its "security." Kampuchea is accused of "threatening" Vietnam for resisting the Vietnamese aggression and safeguarding its independence and national survival on its own soil, whereas Vietnam becomes a self-styled "example of internationalism" for sending 200,000 troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea. This is the outright logic of hegemonists. Hanoi's occupation of Laos and Kampuchea has not only destroyed the peace and stability of Indochina but also constituted a genuine threat to the peace and security of South st Asia. Nguyen Co Thach's recent clamour in Singapore that Vietnam would confront the ASEAN states for five or even twenty years and would establish guerrilla forces in those countries clearly shows who is threatening the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean problem has arisen from the Vietnamese massive invasion of that country and the long delay in its solution is due to Vietnam's refusal to implement the U.N. resolutions. It is no surprise that Hanoi boycotts the U.N. resolutions in the same way as Moscow boycotts the U.N. resolutions on Afghanistan. For the sake of an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem and an early restoration of peace and stability in that region, Vietnam must be made to respect the aspirations of the people of the world and implement the U.N. resolutions. There is no other alternative.

SIHANOUK'S ADDRESS TO 21 JUL CPPCC MEETING

BK221530 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Address by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to 21 July meeting sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee at the CPPCC auditorium -- recorded]

[Text] [applause] Esteemed Excellency Liu Lantao; esteemed Excellencies Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren and Dong Qiwu; esteemed Excellency Huang Hua; esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and in my own name, I would like to express profound gratitude to you for holding today this glorious meeting excellently sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee with most respected His Excellency Deng Xiaoping as chairman.

This tremendous meeting, which crowns the extremely warm reception that you have so kindly accorded to the president of Democratic Kampuchea and the very cordial speech of His Excellency Liu Lantao, is further brilliant proof of the great friendship and the very powerful and firm solidarity that the fraternal PRC, the gallant Chinese people, the CCP and PRC Government have kindly and forever bestowed to our people and legal government in the valiant and resolute struggle for national liberation.

Once again, permit me to express profound and sincere thanks from the bottom of my heart to you, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the newly formed CGDK, from the moment it was proclaimed on Kampuchean soil, has received the unanimous support of all patriotic Kampuchean citizens, old and young, men and women both at home and abroad. It has also won the support of justice-upholding and freedom and peace-loving countries, including first of all the PRC, the DPRK and the five members of ASEAN -- namely, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. [applause]

The reasons for this national and international support are:

First, the CGDK symbolizes the sacred unity of various Kampuchean patriotic forces and the Kampuchean nation's consensus and determination to reject Vietnamese colonialism and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh.

Second, the cause the coalition government is defending is a sacred one. It is purely for the supreme interests of the nation. We in the CGDK are determined to fight until final victory to restore to our nation its freedom and independence and to return to the Kampuchean people their inalienable right of self-determination.

Third, we are fighting resolutely and without retreat against alien forces and a foreign government -- Vietnam -- which have shamelessly violated the UN Charter, the universal declaration of human rights and international law and practice, and which have most illegally established themselves in Kampuchea, a sovereign, independent and peaceful state and a member of the United Nations. The people, the armed forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, through their unremitting struggle, have made great sacrifices and concrete contributions to defending the inviolable rights of the peoples of other countries in this region and the world subjected to aggression and bullying by unjust forces.

Esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the establishment of the CGDK in our country has further strengthened the conviction of our people, who firmly believe that in the not too distant future we will triumph over the SRV, which will be forced to abide by the resolutions of the 1980 and 1981 UN General Assemblies and the 1981 international conference on Kampuchea.

I was able to witness this conviction recently among tens of thousands of my compatriots living in Thailand, especially in the Khao-i-Dang refugee camp, and among my compatriots in the many vast zones inside Kampuchea -- my fatherland -- which are under the administration of the three fronts of the coalition organization of Democratic Kampuchea. Within the framework of my visits -- three in the past week -- to my fatherland, I have noted without any illusion the rapid growth of the tripartite armed forces and the remarkable expansion of the liberated zones in Kampuchea.

Hence, I am convinced that although the Vietnamese aggressors have played the bully everywhere and boasted that they will never give up the choice meat of Kampuchea, they will sooner or later be overcome by our Khmer people and chased out of Kampuchea.

We, the patriotic people of Democratic Kampuchea, are well aware that there are many obstacles and traps on our road ahead. Only after a struggle of many, many years shall we see the light at the end of the dark tunnel of our nation's misfortune. However, to those international circles which have no faith in the future of the Kampuchean nation, people and country, let me say the following:

Firstly, in its long, long history, Kampuchea has known glory and grandeur on the one hand, and has been through extreme hardships and tragedies, on the other. However, never once in our history have the Kampuchean people and patriotic armed forces been so desperate as to surrender to invaders and foreign occupiers. Never in the history of our nation!

Secondly, although some foreign observers have expressed doubts and a lack of faith in the durability of the tripartite CGDK, I can assure you that the tripartite CGDK which has been firmly established on solid foundations will continue to survive until we can completely liberate our fatherland, for the three factions uniting in this coalition government have pledged to forget, to bury personal and group interests and to make all kinds of sacrifice, in terms of physical strength as well as intelligence and words, in service of the supreme interests of the nation, the vital interests of Kampuchea. [applause] The CGDK has also decided that after the total liberation of Kampuchea, after the Vietnamese forces are pulled out to the last man, we will hand over the sovereign power and rights to the people and let them decide their own future through free, universal elections under the correct supervision of the United Nations to freely choose their leaders and government system.

Thirdly, I have served my fatherland in the field of national policy since 1941. I had the honor of fulfilling the mission, together with the Kampuchean people, in the victory against colonialism, and later, against imperialism. Some foreign observers have predicted that during my presidency the struggle of the Kampuchean nation against the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly not turn out as we Kampucheans might wish. They predict that we will not succeed in our struggle against Vietnam. In this connection, I deem it my duty to assert that I will remain loyal to my fatherland -- namely, Democratic Kampuchea -- and to the Kampuchean people, and with them I will fight till my last breath in order to restore full independence for Kampuchea. [applause]

In the past part of this speech that I have the honor to address to you, esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to make some comments on the latest developments in the psychological and diplomatic offensive in the international arena by the Hanoi authorities.

Firstly, regarding the so-called good-will gesture of the Vietnamese socialist government, which claims that it has voluntarily decided to withdraw some of its troops from Kampuchea and send them back to Vietnam, permit me to solemnly address some segments of international public opinion which are still confused about this. I would like to expose this deception by the Hanoi authorities and would like to condemn them because, in fact, they have withdrawn only those south Vietnam-born soldiers whose hearts and minds are completely different from some of the north Vietnamese. Most of the south Vietnamese soldiers who are forcibly drafted and sent to fight in the war of aggression against Kampuchea refuse to be hostile to my Kampuchean people and refuse to fight. They seek only to desert from the army of which the commanders are from north Vietnam. For this reason, the north Vietnamese deem it wise to withdraw these troops. Moreover, among the south Vietnamese as well as north Vietnamese soldiers sent to occupy and control Kampuchea, the majority are seriously ill. Many of them cannot even walk or fight. Soldiers affected by such diseases as malaria are being sent home. Thus, the withdrawal of troops concerns only sick soldiers and those who are not willing to carry on their military mission in Kampuchea. It is, in a word, insignificant. It cannot be regarded as proof of the good will of the Vietnamese rulers in Hanoi at all, for in fact they are sending in fresh troops from north Vietnam to help Heng Samrin occupy Kampuchea.

Secondly, regarding the claim by Vietnam that it wishes to follow a policy of peace and friendship toward ASEAN and other countries, I would like once again to condemn the north Vietnamese rulers in Hanoi, for they do not keep their word and still pursue a misleading policy. The north Vietnamese rulers in Hanoi said they wanted to hold an international conference to settle the Kampuchean question and bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia, particularly to ensure security and peace for the ASEAN countries. The truth is that these Vietnamese are tricksters, for were it true that they really wished to ensure peace and security for ASEAN and other countries, they would have implemented the resolutions of the United Nations, respected the UN Charter and the universal declaration of human rights as any good UN member would and become a member of the ICK -- international conference on Kampuchea. On the contrary, they refuse to abide by UN resolutions, refused to attend the international conference on Kampuchea and, instead, propose another conference, from which they categorically bar Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legal and legitimate state authentically representing the Kampuchean people and a full member of the United Nations. Indeed, they want the puppet regime they have installed in Phnom Penh to attend this conference with ASEAN, telling ASEAN that it is the government of the Kampuchean people.

Furthermore, the Vietnamese have resorted to all kinds of means to slaughter the Kampuchean people. For example, they have used chemical weapons and poisonous substances and have spread the use of poisoning, daily causing fatalities among Kampucheans. Victims of these Vietnamese toxic substances suffered great pains before they died. Moreover, the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique have killed many Kampuchean patriots through arrest, torture and execution without any reason.

Thirdly, as a Kampuchea, I cannot, on behalf of the PRC, counter the unjust and unreasonable allegation of the Vietnamese authorities that the PRC poses a threat to Kampuchea, Indochina and the ASEAN countries. However, as a Kampuchean and a first-hand witness, I can testify that the PRC has never threatened or invaded any country, and China always supports the just struggle for freedom and peace of fraternal nations near and far in the world. China even helped Vietnam itself when it was in danger, in difficulty, when it was waging a struggle against colonialism and imperialism for national independence and reunification.

The PRC and the Chinese people made all kinds of sacrifices to help Vietnam until victory. There is only one threat. This threat comes from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which are occupying and colonizing Kampuchea and Laos. When they have completely swallowed Kampuchea and Laos, they will turn against other nations in Southeast Asia.

Recently, Nguyen Co Thach, the minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, mendaciously promised some governments inside and outside Southeast Asia that Vietnam might withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea if there were no longer any threat from China. This is a cowardly and despicable deception by the Hanoi authorities. These Hanoi authorities have most unreasonably invented the story that the PRC poses a threat to this or that country. In reality, they want to have the PRC acknowledge that they snap and chew at will their weaker neighbors, such as Kampuchea and Laos. When they have digested their Kampuchean meal, the Vietnamese -- with the backing and prompting of the Soviet hegemonists -- will insatiably wolf down other weak neighbor countries.

For this reason all Kampuchean patriotic forces have united as one in a resolute struggle against these Vietnamese colonialists and expansionists by consenting to sacrifice their own blood and lives is important not only for safeguarding the Kampuchean nation but is also an important contribution to the defense of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, peace and stability of fraternal nations and peoples in our Southeast Asian region.

Because they are well aware of this truth, the neighbors of Democratic Kampuchea, true brothers such as the five ASEAN countries, the PRC, and the DPRK have given us aid and staunch and noble support. For this reason, on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to express gratitude and thanks to these brothers, particularly to the PRC. [applause]

In conclusion, I would like to make a friendly appeal to countries in the world which have not yet made up their minds between Vietnam -- which is good only at duping people and which is the aggressor against Kampuchea -- and Democratic Kampuchea, which is the victim of Vietnamese aggression. I appeal to these countries which have not yet grasped the truth. Now that they have learned about this truth, they should turn their faces to and hold hands with Democratic Kampuchea. They should support the CGDK, for this support means that these countries are willing to support a people -- namely, the Kampuchean people -- who must be allowed to recover their right of self-determination and the right to enjoy freedom in peace. But this peace must be a purely Kampuchean peace and not a pax Vietnamica or pax Sovietica.

Long live the great friendship and solidarity between Democratic Kampuchea and the PRC! [applause]

EASING OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND REPORTED

Jaruzelski's Announcement

OW221938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Polish Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski announced further ease of martial law restrictions at today's National Assembly meeting (Sejm), which also approved a government reshuffle.

In his report on administrative program, the prime minister pointed out that martial law would have to be retained for the time being because of continued attacks by forces of subversion who, supported by certain Western cliques, had not given up their counter-revolutionary attempts.

But he said that the Military Council of National Salvation had noticed the real conditions for the further easing up of the rigors of martial law, and therefore decided to take measures to this effect, including the release of most of the internees. If the situation continued to improve and there were no new tensions, he said, the council would ask "the supreme organs of power for the suspension of martial law. It is the intention of the military council that the conditions making possible the suspension of martial law may turn ripe by the end of this year."

He stressed that if the martial law was lifted, "it will be necessary to safeguard state and national interests by giving the government special powers."

Referring to the economic work, he said that it would be difficult in the rest of the year and economic problems would be the "key problems" for the government. He said that "there exists a possibility to stop the falling of the economy and keep production at last year's level by the end of this year." The government would firmly carry out the economic reform, he added. Those leading cadres who "do not understand or refuse to understand such a reform must leave their posts now or in the future."

On the restoration of the activity of trade unions, he said that this was a "complicated struggle". At present, he said, "the situation is further aggravated by the illegal anti-state activities of a segment of activists and certain members of Solidarity. By conspiring and organizing adventurist incidents they are pushing the organization towards self-destruction." However, he stressed that the trade unions must be reborn... the authorities of the socialist state will actively meet this need."

Talking about the pope's visit to the country, he said that the government will do everything for the visit to be realized next year. But a "proper condition" for such a visit is that "a necessary degree of normalization must be achieved" in the country. Jaruzelski also stressed that the patriotic movement for national renewal must be developed, holding that the movement is an important stage for "developing a new and ever higher form of socialist democracy."

A resolution adopted after discussing Jaruzelski's report approved the general's assessment of the situation and welcomed the release of internees and the efforts for an early suspension of the martial law. The resolution expressed welcome to the "declaration on patriotic movement for national renewal" adopted at a joint meeting of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party and Pax Association. The resolution said that the declaration's orientation is correct and therefore gave full support to it.

The Sejm relieved Andrzej Werblan of his post as vice-marshal of the Sejm and appointed two new vice-marshals, Zbigniew Gertych and Jerzy Ozdowski.

The Sejm also appointed Zenon Komender (chairman of the Pax Association) deputy prime minister; Stefan Olszowski (Politburo member of the United Workers' Party) minister of foreign affairs; Zygmunt Lakomec minister of internal trade and service; Andrzej Ornat minister of youth affairs.

Finally, the Sejm adopted an appeal calling on all circles, social organizations and the people of Poland to "support the efforts of all peoples for preventing war, checking arms race and defending peace."

Release of Internees

OW220931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Following the decision of the Polish martial law leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued a communique today authorizing the release of 1,227 internees detained since the imposition of the state of siege last December 13. In a major address to the Sejm (National Assembly) on the eve of Poland's national day, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON) said: "Most of the internees will be released, including all the women interned. Further facilitation in postal services and in telecommunications within the country and abroad will be introduced."

The Interior Ministry communique said of the 1,227 internees to be freed, 913 will be freed permanently and 314 temporarily.

The information adviser to the prime minister, Wieslaw Gornicki, told a press conference here today that those freed are persons "whose attitude guarantees that they will not undertake activities against the legal order." He said after the release, 637 internees will remain in detention centers all over the country. Conditions for the release of Lech Walesa, leader of the suspended solidarity trade union, were not ripe yet, he added.

Other measures for easing the state of siege announced in the Interior Ministry communique include the easing of private visits by Poles having close relations outside the country and possessing an invitation, the lifting of restrictions on the training or repairing of sailing boats on Poland's territorial waters and high seas, and the lifting of the regulation that those going to border areas during holiday period before September have to hand in reports beforehand.

Telephone links with the outside world through an operator and the use of cable facilities and telex -- in five languages only -- would be restored from midnight local tomorrow.

General Jaruzelski told the Sejm: "If the advantageous changes persist without a relapse of tension, if they bear witness unequivocally to the calming down and normalization of the internal situation in the country, then the WRON will approach the supreme organs of power for the suspension of martial law. It is the intention of the WRON that the conditions making possible the suspension of martial law turn out to be right by the end of this year."

FRIENDSHIP GROUPS MARK POLISH NATIONAL DAY

OW211344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Poeple's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Poland Friendship Association gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in celebration of Poland's National Liberation Day. Among the guests were Polish Ambassador to China Wladyslaw Wojtasik, Mrs Wojtasik and diplomatic officials of the Polish Embassy here.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, presided over the party. After the party, a Chinese color film "Sparkle on Meiling Mountain", which depicts Marshal Chen Yi's revolutionary work in the 1930's, was shown.

YUGOSLAV RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN POLICY ADOPTED

OW170809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today adopted a resolution on the current international situation and Yugoslav activities.

The resolution says that Yugoslavia's foreign political activity should be aimed at halting the dangerous deterioration of international relations, relaxation of international tension, solution of crises and strengthening of the struggle for peace and security in the world and international cooperation on an equal footing.

It points out that the activities of the non-aligned countries in the past period reaffirmed that this movement is a real political force in people's struggle for independence and free development of every country. Yugoslavia will in the future continue to work for strengthening the unity and capability of actions of the Non-Aligned Movement as a non-bloc and independent factor, work for the solution of the disputes and conflicts between non-aligned countries.

The resolution says that the present international situation gives special significance to the holding of the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia, together with other countries, will invest efforts for securing conditions for the success of the summit.

It especially pointed to the worrisome deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli incursion into Lebanon. Yugoslavia expresses unreserved support to the solidarity with the victims of the aggression -- the Lebanese and the Palestinian people and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also pointed to the indispensability of putting an end to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

SAUDI-SYRIAN PLAN ON LEBANON PRESENTED TO REAGAN

OW221405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria Wednesday presented to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a new plan calling for the evacuation of the guerillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization from western Beirut and their redeployment in other Arab countries, according to Washington reports.

The two foreign ministers, Sa'ud al-Faysal and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, have been in Washington to seek a solution to the Lebanese crisis on behalf of the Arab League.

Their three-stage plan consists mainly of:

-- An end to the siege of western Beirut by Israel, whose army will be withdrawn to five miles south of the Lebanese capital to leave open all exits from the country;

-- Evacuation of the 6,000 PLO guerillas, now trapped in western Beirut, to northern Lebanon and their eventual departure to other Arab countries;

-- Redeployment of the Palestinian guerillas will be temporary, with a time limit of one month, during which period Arab foreign ministers will meet to seek a long-term solution to the Lebanese and Palestinian problems; and

-- The fulfillment of the above measures will depend on United States commitment to ensure application of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

President Reagan has reportedly accepted this plan and pledged to work on it to break the deadlock in the Lebanese issue.

The PLO leadership has endorsed the provisional plan. Meanwhile, Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has conveyed to Reagan a message from the PLO to the effect that the PLO is ready to recognize Israel's right to existence and that it is determined not to leave Lebanon without concessions from the United States that would mean progress towards the establishment of a Palestinian state. The PLO also wants the United States to open direct talks with it and recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and a homeland. In return, the PLO will be ready to join Arab states in an implicit recognition of Israel's right to existence.

In its letters to Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the U.S. State Department, the Lebanese Government has expressed opposition to the withdrawal of Palestinian guerillas to northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley.

It was also reported that the Israeli Government yesterday insisted on the unconditional withdrawal of PLO guerillas. Prime Minister Menahem Begin has declared that there should be no indefinite wait. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has flatly refused to accept any provisional agreement or arrangements to separate the armies of the two sides. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Israel has told the parliament that the Israeli Armed Forces are prepared for a "drastic solution."

HABIB'S LATEST PLAN FOR LEBANON REPORTED

OW211839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Presidential envoy Philip Habib has proposed a three-phase plan for resolving the Lebanon crisis after consultations with all parties concerned, radio Lebanon reported today.

The proposal includes Israeli withdrawal from Khaled to Damour, 17 kms south of Beirut, withdrawal of Palestinian forces to somewhere outside Lebanon, likely to Syria, and deployment of a multinational force in positions presently held by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The radio said the multinational force will comprise troops from the United States, France, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and possibly other countries. U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has made contacts for the formation of the force.

The radio said the Lebanese regular army will also deploy alongside the multinational force.

The PLO forces will move first into refugee camps and later to locations outside Beirut. They will withdraw from Lebanon simultaneously with Israeli and Syrian forces.

The radio said the Syrian forces will withdraw from the Bekaa area and south Lebanon while the Israeli troops will withdraw from Dammour to Sayda and from Sayda to the international broder. Subsequently all parties concerned in Lebanon will begin talks on a solution to the Lebanon problem.

It was reported that Bahib is scheduled to leave here for Israel later today to deliver a memorandum from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Habib will also ask for more time to seek a final solution.

Habib's new proposal came as Reagan had talks with the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers in Washington yesterday. So far Israel has made no comment on the Washington talks. Opinion here believes that there is no substantial change in the U.S. position in the talks.

According to another report, the PLO is prepared to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, provided that they recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state.

SOVIET-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS ON MIDDLE EAST END

OW220802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and France ended their two-day consultations on "the situation in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon," at the Foreign Ministry here today, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

French representatives at the consultations, Ambassador Claude Arnaud and a department director of the French Foreign Ministry, Serge Boidevaix, were received by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minsiter Anatoliy Kovalev. "The consultations proceeded in a business-like atmosphere," TASS said, but gave no details.

Observers here noted that in its July 11 commentary entitled "What Paris Wants," the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA criticized the French position toward the situation in Lebanon. But the paper today published its interview with Leonid Brezhnev on the situation in Lebanon, which TASS, quoting Western news agencies, said "has shown the Soviet Union's readiness to play its role in the peaceful mediations over the conflict in Lebanon."

SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEADERS MEET IN BOTSWANA

OW230116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Gaborone, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Leaders and senior ministers of the nine member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) held a one-day summit today to review their efforts toward achieving economic independence.

The nine -- Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi and Botswana -- set up SADCC three years ago to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, attended by a crowd of several thousand people in front of the National Assembly here, Botswana President and SADCC Chairman Quett Masire said important advances have been made since the formation of the organization.

He stressed the need to work together for further mobilizing human and material resources necessary for waging a successful struggle for regional economic liberation. The SADCC secretariat, a permanent institution based in Gaborone will soon become operational, he declared.

He also expressed the hope that the leader of an independent Namibia will take his right place in the SADCC when the summit meets next year.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe attacked South Africa's domination and oppression in the region and urged the recist regime to grant independence to Namibia and democracy to its own people. "As we consolidated our gains in SADCC, we must remain cognizant of the fact that the struggle against foreign domination and national oppression in our region must continue. The success of this struggle will immeasurably enhance our progress in SADCC," he said.

Attending the summit were Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Samora Machel of Mozambique as well as Masire and Mugabe. The other countries are represented by senior ministers. Two main South African nationalist movements, the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress and the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), also sent their representatives to the meeting.

A closed door session was held after the opening ceremony.

WEST INDIAN OCEAN COUNTRIES BOOST COOPERATION

OW201102 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, July 19 (XINHUA) -- The three western Indian Ocean nations of Mauritius, the Seychelles and Madagascar have been in close contact with one another for political cooperation. Mauritian Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration Jean Claude de l'Estrac has made visits to Seychelles and Madagascar, during which he proposed the establishment of an Indian Ocean commission to organise regional cooperation. When in Seychelles De l'Estrac said that since Mauritius had joined the socialist fraternity of Seychelles and Madagascar, "an attack on the one will be taken as an attack on us all."

Seychelles President France Albert Rene made a two-day official visit to Mauritius on July 17 and 18. Rene said at Port Louis his government supported the Mauritian Government's demands for the return of the Diego Garcia Island and the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

As targets of rivalry between the two superpowers, the three countries which occupy the strategically important triangular positions in the western Indian Ocean all demand the removal of the U.S. base in Diego Garcia.

Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth has disclosed that talks had started on the proposed formation of an Indian Ocean Commission.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT DISCUSSES TIES WITH PRC

HK130850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 6

[Report: "Mexico's Newly Elected President de la Madrid Answers Questions Raised by Reporter of the Journal CHINA CLIPPER -- Mexico and China Should Build Closer Diplomatic, Cultural and Economic Ties"]

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jul (RENMIN RIBAO) -- The newly elected president of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, recently granted an interview to Guillermo Naser, chief Mexican editor of the Sino-Mexican journal CHINA CLIPPER and answered the editor's questions:

Question: How do you view the relations between Mexico and China?

Answer: I believe there is a long history of relations between the great peoples of Mexico and China. One of the reasons for this is that historical and scientific research have proved that most of the Indians who lived on Mexican territory over the past few centuries came from Asia. Quite a few important expeditions to the Orient started from Mexico. The China Clipper, which called periodically at the port of Acapulco, was like a bridge connecting our two countries through commercial ties. You may recall one of the most typical of Mexican costumes is called the "China robe." The Mexican character and temperament are also similar to those Asians. In today's terms, the Mexican people are full of respect and affection for the Chinese people because they have the traditional virtues of wisdom and diligence, and are making a tremendous effort to raise their standard of living and turn their country into an important world power capable of exerting great influence on international affairs.

Mexico's foreign policy is similar to that of China's in many ways. We wish to safeguard world peace and are opposed to war and arms expansion. We also wish that countries all over the world would strengthen economic cooperation and establish an international order advantageous to the weaker states. I believe that Mexico should seek to strengthen its diplomatic and cultural connections with China. Mexico can certainly sign more mutually beneficial agreements with China.

Question: Do you have anything specific in mind for promoting the development of trade relations between Mexico and China?

Answer: I think it is important to seek an effective way of maintaining a proper trade balance between the two countries. Generally speaking, we are very interested in strengthening the economic relations between Mexico and China. I support China's rational wish to export more of its products to Mexico.

Question: When your government is in office, what policies will it adopt regarding international peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation?

Answer: I think that in order to safeguard world peace and maintain healthy and rational relations between all countries, it is necessary to avoid the use of force and oppose any big power which tries to dominate the world exclusively or partially. We think that the legal principle of equality between countries should be respected, but just this is not enough. We also need to make efforts to promote more effective economic cooperation. Cooperation between all the developing countries should be promoted through comprehensive negotiations at the United Nations to maintain and expand North-South dialogues and to seek establishment of a new international economic order and forms of cooperation suited to the different conditions of development in Third World countries.

We all know that the Third World is made up of a multitude of countries, and therefore, internal differences inevitably exist. In regard to this, we must have clear and realistic understanding. I think, however, that as long as we adopt an attitude of active mutual support, developing countries can also help one another in all spheres and seek unanimity in all kinds of international policies. Of course, they should also seek bilateral or multilateral cooperation among themselves.

Question: In addition to the main points of your platform you expounded in your speeches during the campaign for the presidency, do you have any new points to add?

Answer: Mexico is a nationalist state. Therefore, we insist that Mexican affairs be administered by the Mexican people and that no foreign countries will be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico or put pressure on Mexico. We also insist that Mexican resources be controlled by the Mexican people and that such resources be used for bringing benefit to the Mexican people.

This means that nationalism not only stands for political independence but also for consolidating economic and cultural independence. Our nationalism is not opposed to our implementation of internationalism with other countries for the purpose of giving mutual support. However, we must insist that Mexico should occupy its due place in international society while developing its relations with countries throughout the world.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR

OW221303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Colombian President-elect Belisario Betancour tonight expressed the hope that the friendly relations between Colombia and China would be further developed and their cooperation expanded during his presidential term.

He made these remarks when he received Chinese Ambassador to Colombia Zhao Zhengyi here. Betancour said: "Although Colombia and China have different philosophical principles, we have a common goal to improve the living standards of our own people and to consolidate world peace."

The Chinese ambassador congratulated Betancour on his being elected president of Colombia. Betancour was elected President during the general elections on May 31 and will be sworn in on August 7.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF SCIENCE OF LAW SOCIETY OPENS

Deng Xiaoping Meets Delegates

OW230729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders, Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun met here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with participants of the national conference on work on political science of law and participants of the meeting to establish the China Society of the Science of Law, respectively, and took photos with them.

Peng Zhen Addresses Society

OW221542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese jurists must uphold the four fundamental principles of adherence to the socialist road, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the leadership of the Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, said Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee here today.

Speaking to the inauguration meeting of the China Society of the Science of Law, Peng Zhen said the four fundamental principles put forward by Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee "is not a kind of theory or a school of thought. It is the summation of the historical experience of our country in the 20th century."

Peng Zhen listed four major events in the 20th century of the Chinese history to prove that the upholding of the four principles is an irresistable trend of historical development.

The four major events are the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen to overthrow the feudal imperial system that had ruled China for thousands of years; the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, which marked the overthrow of the three big enemies that weighed on the Chinese people and an end to the hundred-year-old domination of China by imperialists; the abolition of the centuries-old exploiting system within ten years after the founding of the New China; and the establishment of a solid industrial base through thirty years' effort.

He said: before liberation China was a backward agricultural country which acted as a raw material supplier and goods market for imperialism and could not even manufacture a motorcar. Now China has developed into a country with 2.70 million machine tools, capable of producing 1.0 million tons of petroleum and 600 million tons of coal a year and of manufacturing motorcars, aircraft and intercontinental guided missiles, all thanks to the Chinese people's hard struggle through self-reliance in the past 30 years or so.

These facts are eloquent proof that by adhering to the four foundamental principles, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties, he said.

Peng Zhen urged the jurists to contribute to fostering socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system.

Peng Zhen also asked them to persist in integrating theory with practice, that is, proceeding from the practical conditions in China to study and sum up China's experience and lessons so as to find out the law of development of the Chinese society, and then apply it in promoting the development of Socialist Democracy and the socialist legal system.

Peng Zhen pointed out that China should draw on the advanced experiences, ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China, so as to suit the needs of developing China's socialist legal system.

He said China's socialist legal system should have a complete system of its own and laws should also conform to reality.

Attending the meeting were Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Yang Xiufeng, chairman of the preparatory committee of the China Society of the Science of Law.

Yang described, in his report to the gathering, the society as a national mass organization devoted to the study of law. He defined its tasks as uniting, under the leadership of the party, all the jurists of the country to carry out law researches, conduct domestic and international academic exchanges, contribute to the development of Marxist, socialist theories of law, of socialist democracy and socialist legality in China.

The seven-day meeting will discuss and approve the regulations of the society, elect the society's council and its honorary chairman.

BEIJING PLA'S QIN JIWEI SENDS LETTER TO OFFICER

HK230304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Report: "Comrade Qin Jiwei shows Concern for the Growth of Young Regimental Commanders"]

[Text] Not long ago, Wang Qin, 38, a young regimental commander of the Beijing PLA units, received a letter from Comrade Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, and a book entitled "Study on Political and Ideological Work in Companies." In his letter, Comrade Qin Jiwei wrote: "I have carefully read this book twice. I have been greatly inspired and learned a lot from it. Although some of its contents need to be further substantiated and improved and some views and formulations need to be further discussed, overall it is wellwritten. It is very inspiring and helpful in strengthening and improving grassroots ideological and political work. I hope that you will read it carefully and in the light of your own experiences, study and probe into the science of political work and improve your methods of management and education work so that the wrok of your regiment will be further improved."

When the "gang of four" ran amok, Comrade Wang Qin openly struggled against their perverse acts. At the end of 1978, Comrade Wang Qin was promoted to regimental commander. For more than 3 years, the regiment, led by Comrade Wang Qin, has been an advanced unit of the Beijing PLA units. However, Comrade Wang Qin also has shortcomings and errors in doing practical work -- his management methods are oversimplified and he is sometimes stilted in his relationships with the fighters.

In April this year, when Comrade Qin Jiwei was inspecting work in grassroots units, he discovered these weak points of Comrade Wang Qin. He immediately had a talk with him and frankly pointed out his shortcomings. He hoped that Wang Qin would integrate strict demands with a scientific attitude and asked him not to replace careful ideological work with punishment.

Later, Comrade Qin Jiwei returned to Beijing and, while ill, wrote this letter to Comrade Wang Qin.

After receiving Commander Qin's letter and book, Comrade Wang Qin carefully studied each chapter and each line of the book in connection with reality and voluntarily asked to be criticized by leading comrades at the army and division levels. He had talks with fighters in companies to discuss with them civil ways of leading soldiers and made achievements in improving methods of management and education.

At the end of May, Wang Qin was again approved to be "an advanced individual in building spiritual civilization" of the Beijing PLA units and attended a congress of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in building spiritual civilization, which was convened by the Beijing PLA units.

GOBI DESERT ROCKET-LAUNCHING BASE DESCRIBED

OW222148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Newsletter by XINHUA Reporters Zhao Qi and Jiang Yongwu: 'The Glory of Gobi -- On a Visit to China's Rocket-Launching Test Base'" -- XINHUA headline; location of base not given]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)-- The train was running fast on the vast Gobi Desert in the northwest region, taking us to the rocket-launching test base. The vast Gobi seemed to be endless. Outside the windows, there was nothing except whirling yellow sand dunes. However, when the train reached the hinterland of the Gobi, a different and magnificent picture unfolded before our eyes. There are high rocket-launching pads towering into the clouds, row upon row of buildings surrounded by trees, wide asphalt roads and line upon line of overhead electric wires extending towards younder...

Ah! What a modern scientific city in the Gobi oasis! China's first manmade earth satellite was launched from here and is still transmitting the music "The East Is Red" in space. It was also from here that our first carrier rocket [yun zai huo jian 6663 6528 3499 4628] and three satellites carried by one rocket were launched and flew towards the Pacific and the space.

The party Central Committee and the State Council decided to build China's first rocket-launching test base in the Gobi region of northwest China 24 years ago. Many persons left their wives and city homes and took command of this Gobi expedition. They included some veteran Red Army men who had experienced the Long March, some veteran Eight Route Army men who had fought the guerrilla war behind a green curtain of tall crops, and some veteran party members who were tested in enemy prisons. An engineer corps unit that fought in one place after another over the years, and a number of cadres and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers which fought across the Yalu River marched towards the Gobi soon after returning from the battlefield. A large number of outstanding graduates from various colleges in China and many distinguished engineers and technicians, singing the battle song "Go Where We Are Needed and Settle Where Life Is Hard," also left for the wilderness.

At that time, there was no place to stay on the Gobi Desert. The heroic engineer corps braved sand storms to sink wells, build houses and construct railroads. Tracks of trucks transporting materials were everywhere. In order to ease the people's burden, they also reclaimed land, grew crops, planted trees and built reservoirs to create a "nanniwan" of the Gobi.

During rocket-launching tests, the sons and daughters of the Chinese people have displayed dauntless heroism here.

On a cold windy day they were conducting a low orbit test of a long-range rocket. Up to a hundred tons of fuel had been jetted into the rocket chamber. At the "ignition" order, the rocket roared a while but did not lift off. Flames and smoke soon covered the launching pad. Many communists rushed towards the pad, with Liu Dequing, deputy commander of the rocket-launching pad, running in the vanguard. This 1959 college graduate had vowed as soon as he arrived at the rocket base: "I will dedicate my life to rockets." Now it was time to test him. Standing in billowing heavy smoke and disregarding personal safety, he directed the fight. When a toxic fuel mixture gas blew towards him, he shouted one order after another: "Hurry, fight the fire, increase pressure!" "Tighten the sealing screws," "plug in short-circuit wires"... (XINHUA elipsis) After a stubborn struggle, they finally saved the rocket and the launching pad.

At the rocket flight data computing center, we met Li Fengzhou, an "iron-man-type" computer engineer. In order to keep all the computers in their best operating condition, he worked hard more than 10 hours daily.

He led his men in doing an outstanding job in computing rocket flight data during all the rocket launchings. They also renovated and built more than 30 pieces of computer control equipment. He saved several hundred thousand yuan for the state by designing and building an automatic rocket flight parameter indicator.

Tao Sicai, a young radar technician, had worked tirelessly in the radar room day and night since he arrived at the base after graduation from Chengdu Electronics Communications Engineering College. When China was preparing to launch a new-type satellite, he fell ill because of much overwork and was taken to the hospital. Lying in his hospital bed, he still thought of his beloved radar. He begged the chief doctor: "The satellite will soon be launched. I cannot leave my post. Doctor, please let me go!" He returned to the radar room and checked the radar overnight. He was taken back to the hospital after the radar tracked the satellite and gathered accurate flight data.

We then ended our visit to the rocket base.

39 BUDDHIST MONKS GRADUATE AFTER 2-YEAR COURSE

OW221944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Thirty-nine monks today graduated from the Chinese Buddhist Institute and received diplomas after finishing a two-year preparatory course here today at a ceremony in the 1,300-year-old Fayuan Temple.

The graduates, ranging from 20 to 30, are the first group of educated young Buddhist devotees the institute has trained since it was reopened in 1980 after more than a dozen years of closure. Most of them are monks in China's noted temples and some are former workers, students and unemployed youths.

The Buddhist Association of China in the past two years sent Venerables Ju Zhan, Zheng Guo and Ming Zhen as well as Buddhist experts to teach the students. The students have studied more than 20 books on Buddhism and initially mastered the rudimentary knowledge of Buddhist scriptures, law, theory and history.

Venerable Ming Zhen, vice-president of the institute, said he was pleased with the progress of the students. "Although some questions in the examination paper were very difficult to answer, about 70 percent of the students got excellent marks," he said.

Graduate representative Long Zhang spoke at the ceremony. He thanked the party, the government, leaders of the institute and the teachers for the care and attention given the students. He said: "After graduation, we'll continue to study Buddhism and try to be Buddhist successors who love both the country and the faith."

According to Ju Zhan, vice-president of the institute, some of the graduates will begin regular college courses in the institute after passing an examination, and the others will return to their temples.

Since the students entered the institute, they have received a monthly allowance, a little higher than the other college students, from the Buddhist Association of China. In addition to Buddhism, they also studied Chinese, Japanese and English languages and physical education.

According to Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association and president of the institute, in addition to the Chinese Buddhist Institute, training courses on Buddhism have been set up in Suzhou and Gushan in east China, and more Buddhist institutes are to be added in Nanjing, Chengdu, Qinghai, Gansu and Tibet.

BEIJING OFFICIAL URGES PROMOTING INTELLECTUALS

HK221240 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Beijing Municipal Economic Commission Vice Chairman Wang Daming Says at National Conference on Enterprise Consolidation That Competent Intellectuals Should Be Promoted to Leading Posts To Increase Economic Returns"]

[Text] Editor's note: The opinion put forth by Comrade Wang Daming [3769 1129 2494] in light of actual conditions is very much to the point. The speeches delivered by some comrades are very lengthy and loosely organized and have missed the target. As far as a basic unit of an enterprise is concerned, the crux is to provide its leading group with a few "enlightened people." Restructuring, consolidation, increase of economic returns and putting an end to unhealthy tendencies are all related to the correct handling of the problem regarding cadres.

It is now time to make the decision on admitting into the leading groups a large number of "enlightened people" who support the party's line, are knowledgeable, have a pioneering spirit and are young and vigorous. [end editor's note]

At a recent national conference on enterprise consolidation, Wang Daming, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission, said: The low cultural, technical and vocational levels of leding cadres is the chief cause of mismanagement and inefficiency of many enterprises in Beijing. In particular, some small factories are still being managed by "grandpas" and "grandmas." It is simply impossible to increase economic returns without consolidating the leading groups of enterprises in line with the requirements of the "four modernizations" and without providing the leading groups with a few "enlightened people."

Wang Daming said: The first group of 258 enterprises in Beijing to be consolidated has 1 601 secretaries and deputy secretaries, factory directors and deputy directors, of whom only one-third have attained or surpassed the cultural level of a senior middle school student and only 322, or one-fifth, have obtained professional titles. The leaders of 43 of these enterprises are below the cultural level of a junior middle school student. This situation is highly incompatible with the demand for strengthening enterprise management.

Wang Daming held that this situation was caused by the fact that the policy on intellectuals really had not been implemented. He said: There is no lack of intellectual cadres in some trades. The question is that the intellectuals who are qualified to be admitted into the leading groups have not been promoted to leading posts. For example, the Beijing auto plant has 796 technical cadres, but only 2 of its 10 leading cadres are university graduates; of the 77 intermediate-level party and administrative cadres, only 28.6 percent are intellectuals. Some key departments of this plant require advanced scientific and technological knowledge, but their principal leaders are not intellectuals and some of them possess a cultural level of a junior middle school or primary school student.

Wang Daming said: The results will be greatly different if this problem is solved. The leading group of the Beijing No 9 radio component factory has undergone consolidation three times. At present, of the five factory directors and deputy directors, four are university graduates and the fifth is an intermediate technical school graduate. The average age of the factory's cadres has dropped from 46.5 to 42. They are working vigorously. The factory is being run with better results than ever and has attained increasingly better economic returns. A comparison between 1981 and 1979 shows that total industrial output value increased by 85.9 percent, output of major products by 118 percent and total profits by 26.4 percent. A comparison between the period from January to May of this year and the same period last year shows that output value rose by 21 percent and output by 14 percent, production costs dropped by 19 percent and total profits increased by 43 percent.

The Beijing No 12 rubber factory was poorly managed. It used materials lavishly. Its expenditures were unstable. Its statistics were obtained by "guessing the size of a pile." Its production was carried out without any improvement for many years. The bureau supervising this factory assigned to it a director versed in enterprise management and manufacturing rubber products. This factory director found five university graduates from a rear service unit and charged them with the work concerning production, technical know-how, finance and supply and marketing. They started by improving management at the basic level, thereby bringing about a quick change in production. Output value during the period from January to May this year increased by 43 percent and profits by 98 percent as compared with the same period of last year. The masses attributed this to the arrival of the "enlightened people."

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEED TO PROPAGANDIZE CADRES

HK230637 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 5

["Ideological Comments" column by Ge Wen [7245 2429] and Zhang Yun [4545 0061]: "We Must First of all Convince Our Cadres"]

[Text] Carrying out education to convince others is a characteristic of our ideological and political work. We must carry out this education for the masses. However, it is more important to carry out the education for our cadres. To convince the people, we must first of all convince our cadres.

This is not a new issue. If we review the history of our party, we can see that at some major historical turning points when the party's guiding principles and policies were being initiated, the party always carried out education to convince the cadres first and enabled them to reach a common understanding of the hows and whys. After this, through the cadres, the party united with, educated and led the masses to strive for successes in the revolutionary cause. Many of Comrade Mao Zedong's articles were aimed at convincing the cadres through education. The famous Gutian conference's resolution criticized various erroneous ideas within the Red Army such as the purely military viewpoint, the nonorganizational viewpoint, subjectivism, putschism and absolute egalitarianism. The primary targets of the criticism were cadres. Various famous reports during the war of resistance against Japan such as "On Protracted War" and "The Situation and Tasks in the anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan" were all made in light of misgivings among the cadres about the situation, tasks and prospects of the war of resistance against Japan, and were also aimed at convincing the cadres through education. We must first of all convince our cadres. This is an important experience we have gained in carrying out our ideological and political work.

It is a pity that under the erroneous "leftist" influence for a period of time following liberation, this precious and effective experience was gradually discarded. Whenever ideological and political work is mentioned, people think only of the mass work carried out by the cadres and seldom realize that the cadres themselves are also the targets of our ideological and political work. According to some comrades, it seems that only the ordinary people are in need of heightening their awareness of the revolution and improving their cognitive ability and that the cadres' awareness and ability are quite high enough. It seems that the ordinary people always fail to straighten out their thinking and that the cadres always suceed in straightening out their own thinking. Ideological and political work has not only been carried out for the masses only but has also gradually become a way for leaders to deal with the ordinary people. It goes without saying that this way of doing things has serious consequences. It not only adversely affects the honor of our ideological and political work but also disrupts the relationship between the cadres and the masses.

In fact, we must not blame the masses for our failures to successfully handle some affairs. First of all, we must find out reasons for the failures from the ideological style of the cadres and party members.

Some areas, units and departments have failed to successfully implement the party's guiding principles and policies since the party's third plenary session. The first reason for their failure is that leading cadres there have failed to straighten out their thinking. For example, some areas just failed to popularize the agricultural production responsibility system for a period of time. Was it because the masses did not support and welcome it? It was not like that at all. The broad masses of peasants supported with immense enthusiasm this good policy formulated by the party Central Committee and strongly called for implementing the responsibility system. The crux of the matter is that some cadres in such areas have created difficulties and stood up against the implementation of the system. People have described this situation has "hot at both ends and cold in the middle." Only by solving these cadres' ideological problems and dispelling and eliminating their misgivings and resistance can we successfully popularize the agricultural production responsibility system in those areas.

During the previous period, cases of recklessly cutting down state-owned forests and of plundering state property have occurred in succession in some areas. Although the State Council has laid repeated injunctions on them, it has failed to put an end to such cases. Such cases appear to be sabotage activities carried out by some backward people. However, if we conscientiously make investigations, we may discover that such sabotage activities always win local cadres' sympathy and support and are even incited by local cadres. These comrades have taken an erroneous stand. In order to curry favor with the masses, these comrades have appeased unreasonable demands made by some backward people at the expense of the interests of the state and the fundamental and long-term interests of the broad masses of people, turned a blind eye to violations of the law and activities of sabotaging state property, and even fished in troubled waters and reaped some profit from such violations and sabotage activities. To put an end to such sabotage activities, we must first of all carry out ideological and political work for these cadres and assist them in deepening their ideological understanding, adopting an overall point of view and strengthening their sense of law and discipline.

We are currently in a new historical period and are facing many new situations and new problems. Due to the effects produced by various subjective elements, it often happens that some cadres' thinking lags behind the situation and the masses. This means that we must make further efforts to conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work for cadres. We must always remember this: We must first of all convince our cadres.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PARTY, CONSTITUTION ROLES

HK221136 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Wu Jialin [0702 1367 7792]: "Upholding Party Leadership and Safeguarding the Dignity of the Constitution" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, some comrades find it difficult to understand certain things stipulated in the preamble and general principles, citing for example the phrases: "All political parties must make the constitution their basic norm of conduct" and "All political parties must abide by the constitution and the law. No organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law." The writer's personal views on this issue are presented in this article.

TWO GUIDELINES IN REVISING THE CONSTITUTION

In revising the draft of the constitution, several guidelines were followed. This article will not cite all of them, but will emphatically point out only two of these guidelines: one is to uphold the four basic principles; the other is to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system.

In upholding the four basic principles, the crux is to adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party, it would be impossible to uphold socialism, impossible to establish and perfect the socialist economic and political systems and impossible to work out the draft of the constitution which was recently promulgated for nationwide discussion.

Developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system have also been taken as one of the guidelines in revising the constitution. By doing so, it not only can sum up the historical experiences and lessons since the founding of our country, but it also can meet objective needs of further developing our country. Drawing up a relatively perfect constitution and establishing its authority are important steps toward developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system, because the constitution is the fundamental law of our state and provides the basis for daily legislative work. A relatively perfect constitution will create favorable conditions for stepping up the work of making laws and perfecting the socialist legal system step by step. The constitution also provides the legal basis for promoting a democratic system. The basic political system and fundamental rights and duties of citizens which symbolize the socialist democratic principles of our country are all included in the major contents of the constitution and should be affirmed and protected bythe constitution. If the constitution is not perfect enough in content or does not have the necessary authority, then it will be impossible to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system.

Thus, it can be seen that we should not only uphold the party's leadership, but also safeguard the dignity of the constitution. This is exactly a concrete expression of the guidelines in revising the constitution. It is wrong and harmful to set the two things against one another.

AUTHORITY AND SANCTITY OF THE CONSTITUTION

In establishing the authority of the legal system and safeguarding its dignity, the most important thing is to establish the authority of the constitution and to safeguard its dignity, as the constitution is the fundamental law of the state and is an expression of providing a legal basis for the democratic system and showing the balance of class forces. The contemporary concept of ruling a country by law also calls for establishing the highest authority of the constitution. It is opposite the system of feudal despotic rule by an individual leading personage. Generally speaking, the so-called rule by an individual leading personage does not exclude the role of law on the surface. But the individual leading personage is virtually more superior than the law. This individual, when holding power in his hands, will ignore the law by placing himself or his words above everything else. Meanwhile, the so-called rule by law does not exclusively negate the role of an individual, but it only requires that the law be higher than an individual, everyone must keep himself within the bounds of the law, no individual or class shall enjoy privileges that override or transcend the law, and the authority of the law must be over that of an individual. The reason why a democratic country should stress the constitution as the highest authority is that if the authority of an individual is above that of the constitution, then the democratic system will exist in name only and the autocratic system may be revived. To set up fascist rule, certain capitalist countries began by getting rid of democracy in parliaments, abolishing democratic principles in their constitutions and fostering personal dictatorships. There is an essential distinction between socialist rule by law and that by capitalists. However, socialist rule by law also needs to establish the highest authority of the constitution. Otherwise, the socialist democratic system might be impaired. At the time when the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques rode roughshod, the system of people's congresses had a mere nominal existence. The NPC had been suspended for a decade. The sacred principle of "sovereign rights belonging to the people" was only empty talk. The solemn constitution became a mere scrap of paper. All democracy was trampled under foot. So there was no way to talk about socialist democracy.

With a view to establishing the authority of the constitution and safeguarding its dignity, not only must there be a relatively perfect constitution which state organs, state functionaries and all citizens can take as the law to abide by with regulations to follow, but there also must be a series of methods and a system to supervise enforcement of the constitution. This is stipulated in the last passage of the preamble, article 5 of the general principles and articles 60, 62 and 65 concerning the structure of the state in the draft of the revised constitution, and is more perfect than the 1954 Constitution. However, the articles concerning the content in this aspect in the constitution are not compactly laid out.

Measures to ensure the enforcement of the constitution are not sufficient. In particular, the provisions conerning how to adjudicate and deal with offenders of the constitution are not concrete enough. We hope these points will be made more substantial in content when finalizing the constitution. This will help establish the authority of the constitution and uphold its sanctity. A relatively perfect constitution which can play its full role in actual life is conducive to an early realization of a high degree of socialist democracy.

A UNITY OF THE PARTY'S STAND AND THE PEOPLE'S WILL

Upholding the sanctity of the constitution goes along with upholding the leadership of the party. This is because both the concrete content of the draft constitution and the whole procedure of its revision work all reflect the leading role of the party and a unity of the party's stand and the people's will.

The constitution of our country gives full expression to the will and interests of the people of the whole country led by the working class. The CCP is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and also the leading nucleus of the people throught the country. Since taking political power into its hands, the Chinese working class has been, through its vanguard -- the CCP -- exercising its leadership over the country. The will of the party, the working class and the people is consistent and inseparable in nature. Under the direct leadership of the party, the highest organ of state power through its legislative activities makes the will of the ruling class (the working class and all of the people) become the state will, the constitution and the law, and also makes it the norm of conduct that all citizens must abide by.

The substantial content of the draft constitution such as the basic system and tasks of the state, all fundamental principles and the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, are the stand of the party and also embody its will and interests. For example, the basic tasks of the state defined by the draft constitution are exactly the goal of struggle set forth at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The fundamental political system affirmed by the draft is the system of people's congresses with democratic centralism which was expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong in "On New Democracy." The principles and policies defined in the draft on the building of material and spiritual civilizations are the principles and policies of the party which have been legalized by law and also made the fundamental policies of the state. The stand of the party and the will of the people can be unified only because what the party seeks is not interests for itself, but the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. The reason why the party upholds socialism is that only socialism can save China and it conforms with the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. Therefore, any deviation from the principles of the constitution is inconsistent with the will and interests of the party and the people.

The whole course of national discussions on the draft of the revised constitution is also the course of unifying the party's stand with the people's will. The work of revising the constitution has all along been carried out under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee. The constitution is a general charter which 1 billion people should abide by as a norm of conduct. Hence, it is quite necessary to have the people throughout the country discuss it. This not only reflects the democratic principle that the people administer state affairs and participate in drawing up the constitution, but also can ensure perfection of the new constitution both in content and form. A unified action of 1 billion people can only be assured through their unified understanding. To this view, upholding the sanctity of the constitution and upholding the will and interests of the party and the people are all one thing both in nature and in form.

HISTORICAL EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

In analyzing the causes of the "Cultural Revolution" it is explained in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee: "It remains difficult to eliminate the evil ideological and political influence of centuries of feudal autocracy."

And for various historical reasons, we failed to institutionalize and legalize inner-party democracy and democracy in the political and social life of the country, or we drew up the relevant laws but they lacked due authority. This meant that conditions were present for the overconcentration of party power in individuals and for the development of arbitrary individual rule and personality cults in the party. Thus, it was hard for the party and state to prevent the initiation of the 'Cultural Revolution' or to check its development." This can be clearly seen from the experiences and lessons in drawing up and enforcing the 1954 Constitution.

The 1954 Constitution was the first one promulgated after the founding of the PRC. It was relatively flawless both in content and in form as it symbolized two important principles — socialism and democracy. The 1954 Constitution affirmed: In the transition period the general tasks of the nation are to realize socialist industrialization and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce step by step. This fully reflected the basic requirements of the state in the transition period and the people's common desire to build socialism. This constitution not only fixed the socialist orientation and upheld the socialist road, but it also defined flexible methods, steps and concrete forms of carrying out socialist transformation according to the practical situation in China. In fact, it combined principles with flexibility. The 1954 Constitution established a complete people's democratic system of a new type, ensured extensive rights and freedoms for the people, and acknowledged successes the Chinese people had scored in the field of socialist democracy. In the course of drawing up this constitution, attention was given to the combination of internal and external experience, and the combination of leadership with the masses. In the first few years when the 1954 Constitution was seriously enforced, a picture of prosperity was seen in every area of work of our country, great progress was made in socialist construction and socialist transformation, and socialist democracy and the socialist legal system were being put on the right track step by step. It was a pity that, in the last year of the 1950's, some key principles of the 1954 Constitution were arbitrarily criticized as a result of endless political movements. This impaired the due authority of the 1954 Constitution. And in the 10 years of disorder, the whole situation became absolutely lawless because of the reactionary policy pushed by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. At that time, the constitution became nothing but a scrap of paper, democratic rights of the people were violently stepped on, and the state legal system was thoroughly wrecked. All this caused grave consequences. The loss of the due authority of the constitution and the emergence of a lawless situation brought a great catastrophe to the country and nation and caused incalculable losses to the interests of the party and the people so that the correct leadership of the party was damaged. We must never forget these valuable experiences and painful lessons of history.

For this very reason, the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee demanded that a fundamental task of the socialist revolution be the gradual establishment of a highly democratic socialist political system. An important step toward this task was taken to revise the 1978 Constitution. The positive and negative historical experiences and lessons gained since the founding of the country tell us that in order to attain the objective of struggle and accomplish the basic tasks of our party, it is absolutely necessary to stress the importance of establishing the authority of the constitution and to uphold its dignity.

Thus, it can be seen that upholding party leadership and safeguarding the dignity of the constitution are of course in dilectical unity. We should not indiscriminately set the two things against one another. However, some comrades insist on separating the two metaphysically. They believe party leadership can hardly be upheld unless the party is taken as an organ which transcends the constitution and the dignity of the constitution cannot be upheld unless party leadership is negated. This point of view is wrong and harmful.

AN IMPORTANT CONTENT OF IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP

In order to successfully accomplish the basic tasks of the state as stipulated by the draft of the revised constitution in the new historical period, we must uphold, strengthen and improve the leadership of our party. We must correctly handle the relationship between the party and state and improve the methods of exercising party leadership over state affairs. The party should take the constitution as the norm of its main activities, develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. This is the major content of strengthening and improving party leadership at the present stage. It is the party which leads the work of revising the constitution. The party will also lead 1 billion people to strictly enforce and abide by the constitution because any offense against the constitution will impair the interests of the party and the people and will be detrimental to upholding and strengthening the leadership of the party. In the draft constitution the provision that "all citizens are equal before the law" and the provision that "no organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law" are applicable to party organizations at all levels and every party member, and at the same time they must take the lead in upholding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its enforcement. Owing to the baneful influence of feudal autocracy and nihilism over the law, some bad practices ran wild for a time in the past, such as "an individual taking the place of the law," "certain statements of an individual taking the place of the law," "certain statements of an individual being more important than the law," "power being higher than the law," and so on and so forth. As a result, these practices have caused suffering to the country and the people, but also have had a big impact on the authority of the constitution in the minds of the people. This is harmful to the strengthening of the socialist legal system. In upholding the dignity of the constitution and regaining its authority in the eyes of the people, the key to success is to deepen the understanding of the party member cadres on the necessity of upholding the dignity of the constitution. Upholding the dignity of the constitution should be unified with strengthening and improving the leadershop of the party. Moreover, party member cadres must take the initiative in abiding by and enforcing the constitution and take it as the sole criterion of all conduct. Only by so doing will the constitution have its due authority and play its full role in accomplishing the basic tasks of the state.

ANHUI PROVINCE COMBATS FLOODS, WATERLOGGING

OW230535 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 21 July broadcasts a report on the fighting of floods and waterlogging in Anhui Province. The report says that "acting on the decision of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, the provincial flood prevention command held a telephone conference on 20 July" on mobilizing the people to overcome flooding and waterlogging disasters and to obtain bumper agricultural harvests. "Meng Fulin, provincial vice governor and flood prevention commander, presided over the meeting. Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the meeting."

The announcer says that since mid-July, heavy rain has hit Anhui Province and that some areas are already flooded. The meteorological department reports that the rain zone still lingers over areas lying between the Chang Jiang and Huai He and that the rain zone will possibly move toward the Huaibei area. It also predicts that rainstorms will probably hit Huaibei and nearby areas in the next few days and that floods will possibly occur in the Huai He basin and other areas.

"The meeting called on the various areas to regard flood prevention as an emergency task." It also called on the waterlogged areas to drain water and race against time to harvest and sow crops and to seize a bumper agricultural harvest.

According to the report, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, and Meng Fulin, provincial vice governor and flood prevention commander, inspected flood prevention work in Hefei Municipality on 20 July. "They called on the city dwellers to actively plunge into the struggle against floods." Comrade Zhou Zijian inspected some major bridges in the city. He also inspected a flood drainage station in (Xinhuachuan) Commune and the Hefei railway station. "After the inspection, Comrade Zhou Zijian urged the responsible comrades of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government to personally direct work against floods and waterlogging, protect the lives and property of the urban dwellers and reduce damage to economic construction."

JIANGSU APPOINTS HAN PEIXIN ACTING GOVERNOR

OW221015 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress held its 15th Session in Nanjing on the morning of 21 July. The meeting decided that Han Peixin be appointed as acting governor of Jiangsu Province. It also approved Hui Yuyu's resignation from the governorship and the resignations tendered by Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu and Liu Lin from their posts as vice governors. The meeting was presided over by Xu Jiatun, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Governor Hui Yuyu attended the meeting. His first act was to submit to the meeting his resignation from the governorship. He said: If our country wants to accomplish the four modernizations, the leading groups must be composed of revolutionary, younger, well educated and specialized personnel. As I am very old, it is very necessary to select a comrade in the prime of life to replace me. He said that he, as a Communist must continue to dedicate himself to the revolution in his remaining years and do whatever he can for the party and the people, though he will no longer serve as governor in the future.

Then, Comrade Liu Lin, second secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, on behalf of the provincial party committee, made a proposal to the meeting on changes of the principal leading members of the provincial people's government. He also gave explanations on the proposal.

He said: In view of Comrade Hui Yuyu's resignation request, the provincial party committee has suggested that Comrade Hui Yuyu be relieved of the governorship and Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, be appointed as acting governor. Meanwhile, Comrades Gong Weizen and Wang Haisu and I myself are also submitting our resignations from our posts as vice governors. We request the provincial people's congress standing committee to consider our resignations.

In his explanations, Comrade Liu Lin described the past revolutionary careers of the three veteran comrades, Hui Yuyu, Gong Weizhen and Wang Haisu, and fully affirmed their contributions to the party and the revolutionary cause. Comrade Liu Lin said: The three veteran comrades are very old. With their resignations from the leading posts of the provincial government and their stepping back to the second line, they can avoid overworking and prolong their life to continue their contributions to the party and to the people in their remaining years.

In his explanations to the committee members, Comrade Liu Lin gave a fairly detailed account of relevant matters concerning Comrade Han Peixin. He pointed out that it is appropriate to let Comrade Han Peixin take over the governorship and that he will be able to bear the arduous tasks that will be entrusted to him by the party Central Committee, the State Council and the 60 million people of Jiangsu Province.

After serious discussion, the meeting unanimously agreed to the proposal on changes of the principal leading members of the provincial people's government made by Comrade Liu Lin on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee. The meeting also passed separate resolutions. Comrade Xu Jiatun addressed the meeting after it adopted these resolutions.

Some vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee attended the meeting. They were Zhong Guochu, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao and Liu Shuxun.

Present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the departments concerned of the provincial people's government, and responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of Nanjing Municipality and some counties.

SHANGHAI FORUM URGES MORE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Yu Guangyuan Remarks

OW080147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- Noted economist Yu Guangyuan has said: There is a wide gap between China's advanced and backward areas in the development of productive forces. The transfer of production technology from Shanghai and other advanced areas to the backward areas should be a major task of strategic significance.

Yu Guangyuan made the above statement at a forum to discuss the economic results of technological cooperation between Shanghai and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The 8-day forum was jointly held by the China Association for Science and Technology and the Shanghai Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences Societies at Yu Guangyuan's suggestion. The great quantities of material provided by the forum showed that technological cooperation activities between Shanghai and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have flourished in recent years. Many of Shanghai's advanced production technologies have been transferred to other localities by means of technological services, reciprocal trade, transfer of scientific and technological research results, joint ventures and the establishment of joint firms which have played a positive role in promoting economic development in fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

During the forum, over 60 special investigation reports and scientific papers were exchanged among the more than 200 natural and social science workers and economists from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The forum was held in Shanghai from 29 June to 6 July with the enthusiastic support of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government. Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CCP committee in charge of economic and technological matters and mayor of Shanghai, and other responsible party and government comrades said at the forum that Shanghai will unreservedly support the fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in conducting more technological and economic cooperation activities. Pei Lisheng, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, made a special trip to attend the forum and delivered a special topic speech.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO Report

HK151451 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 90, 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Actively Transfer the Advanced Technology of the Coastal Areas to the Interior"]

[Text] Strengthening close relations between Shanghai and the interior and enhancing economic returns of technical cooperation is an important strategic measure for developing production in our country. A symposium on the economic returns of technical cooperation between Shanghai and the interior jointly sponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology and the Shanghai Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences will open tomorrow in Shanghai. This will be one of the comparatively larger academic discussions held in China in recent years. More than 200 people will attend the symposium, including representatives from the departments concerned of the central authorities and planning commission, economic commissions, scientific and technological commissions and economic institutes under the academies of social sciences and social science workers associations of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Shandong, Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Heilongjiang and so forth. Representatives from other units concerned and some relevant factories and enterprises which have organized cooperation in Suzhou, Changzhou, Nantong, Hangzhou, Yichang, Kunming, Suihua and so forth will also attend the symposium.

The central task of this symposium is to expound on and prove in a scientific way the economic returns of technical cooperation between Shanghai and the interior in recent years and discuss its strategic significance in the development of the national economy. Scientific treatises and investigation reports which have been submitted to the symposium hold that the practice of transferring the advanced technology of the advanced areas to the backward areas and reducing the distinction between them conforms with our present national conditions. Furthermore, it is also the most practical and important way to enhance our country's economic retursn.

Because of historical reasons, there is a marked economic and technical imbalance between different areas in our country. Such imbalance has occurred between the economically developed areas in the east and the south and the economically underveloped areas in the west and the north. It also exists between major cities of the coastal areas such as Shanghai and so forth and various provinces in the interior areas. Judging from the differences between the level of production of advanced areas and areas in general throughout the country, we discern an enormous potential in such imbalance that can be tapped in order to enhance economic returns. In 1980 every worker employed by industrial enterprises under the ownership by the whole people throughout the country contributed an average output value of 12,000 yuan, whereas every worker in Shanghai contributed an output value of 29,600 yuan. The amount of tax and profits contributed by every worker in Shanghai was 8,690 yuan, whereas every worker in general throughout the country only contributed an average 2,889 yuan of tax and profits. Shanghai consumed energy amounting to 2.41 tons of coal in contributing each 10,000 yuan of output value, whereas the average national level was 8.15 tons of coal.

Shanghai engages mainly in processing industries and its industrial structure is different from other parts of the country. This has affected output value, profits and tax and level of energy consumption to a certain extent. However, when we compare certain industries in Shanghai with similar trades in the country, we discern that the differences between them are still wide. Every light industrial worker in Shanghai contributes to the state tax and profits amounting to 9,496 yuan, whereas every worker working in the same field through the country only contributes 2,025 yuan of tax and profits on average. Every worker employed in the textile industry in Shanghai contributes tax and profits to the state amounting to 8,604 yuan, whereas every worker working in the same trade throughout the country only turns over 4,660 yuan of tax and profits to the state on average. Therefore, it is the unshirkable duty of the central cities to help backward areas so that the latter will continuously make progress and develop. Although there are economic gaps between the advanced and backward areas, their potential should be tapped so that they will continuously enhance their economic returns.

About 17 provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country have cooperated with Shanghai in more than 100 projects. They have found the following main advantages in this respect: 1) Their cooperation will bring the superiority of Shanghai and the interior into full play. 2) Their cooperation will be beneficial to breaking through barriers, resulting from different ownership, between areas and departments and to reasonably exploiting and utilizing natural resources. 3) Their cooperation will be beneficial to enhancing the level of production and economic returns of the interior. 4) Their cooperation will be beneficial to readjusting the product structure of Shanghai and opening up new sources of goods for its foreign trade. With regard to Shanghai itself, such cooperation will help it obtain a large quantity of raw and processed materials which were formerly in short supply and certain profits from some compensated transfer in accordance to contracts.

Technical cooperation between Shanghai and the interior is in accord with the objective requirement of the large-scale coordination of modern production. Such cooperation is now in full swing. However, it is not developing very fast as seen from the needs and possibilities of economic development. Judging from the overall interests of the entire nation, we realize that such cooperation is now basically carried out from bottom to top and in a spontaneous way. To avoid production which hampers the state plan and blind production, it is our pressing task to strengthen planned management and leadership to achieve greater results.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG WHEAT OUTPUT -- In spite of the serious drought this year, a brigade in Huang County, Shandong Province, harvested a 966 jin per mu yield from its 1,500 mu of wheat. The brigade sold 428,800 jin of wheat to the state in a single season, overfulfilling its annual state purchase plan by over 190,000 jin. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jul 82 SK]

SHANDONG COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTION -- Huimin County, Shandong Province, conquered drought and reaped a bumper wheat harvest this year. The county set records in both wheat output and per mu yield. The output of the county's 370,000 mu of wheat was 138 million jin, nearly 50 percent more than in 1981, and the per mu yield was about 60 percent more than in 1981. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

SHANDONG MUNICIPAL INDUSTRY -- Compared with 1981, Weifang Municipality, Shandong Province, increased its April and May industrial output value and profit by 14.4 and 23.1 percent respectively. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82 SK]

GUANGZHOU HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Opening of Session

HK210138 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Summary] The Second Session of the Seventh Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress opened on 20 July, attended by over 600 deputies. The chief tasks of the meeting are to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution, listen to various municipal work reports, and mobilize the people of Guangzhou to work hard to fulfill the year's tasks.

Mayor Liang Lingguang delivered a government work report. He pointed out: In the second half of the year the municipality must work hard to build the two civilizations, uphold the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, persistently launch the struggle against corruption by capitalism ideology, do a good job in straightening out the enterprises and the organs, improve economic returns and work efficiency, and step up political and ideological work. It is necessary to deal hard blows at serious economic crimes and correct various unhealthy trends. The municipality should score new achievements to greet the 12th national party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Mayor on Open-Door Policy

HK220339 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] In his government work report delivered at the opening of the Second Session of the Seventh Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress on 20 July, Mayor Liang Lingguang reiterated: There will be no change in the policy of opening up to the world. We will continue to practice the special policies and flexible measures.

Liang Lingguang said in his report: Guangzhou Municipality did well in fulfilling its national economic plans in 1981 and the first half of this year. While light industry maintained a sustained growth, heavy industry also recorded relatively great growth in the first half of this year. During this period, total value of procurement for exports and total value of exports showed increases of 5.4 percent and 10.2 percent respectively compared with the same period last year. From January to May the municipality signed 1,137 contracts for using foreign investment, worth a total of $97 million.

Speaking on the main tasks for the second half of the year, Liang Lingguang said in his report: In external economic work we must seriously sum up experiences of the previous stage, correct the guiding ideology, unswervingly uphold the policy of opening up to the world, and continue to practice the special policies and flexible measures. At the same time, we must strengthen unified leadership and control, to ensure still healthier development.

GUANGDONG ANTIFLOOD HEROES GATHERING CONCLUDES

HK230207 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial gathering to commend outstanding collectives and individuals in fighting floods concluded in Guangzhou on 22 July. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua, provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu, and Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng attended the closing ceremony and presented awards and citations. Liu Tianfu delivered the closing speech.

GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES FARMWORK TASKS

HK130303 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and Government held a telephone conference on 22 July to make arrangements for summer reaping and sowing and for winning a bumper harvest.

Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government, presided and spoke. (Wang Duguang), member of the standing committee of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional agricultural committee, also spoke.

The meeting analyzed the situation in Guangxi agricultural production. There are hopes of increase output and bumper harvest, despite various natural disasters in the first half of the year. If there are no particularly great natural didasters now, grain production can maintain or exceed the previous record level. However, there is still a lot of work to do to achieve this aim, so there is no room for blind optimism or slackness. The meeting pointed out: "At present the leadership's thinking and forces are scattered in some places. They have not yet organized strong and effective leadership over crash-reaping and sowing. It is necessary to concentrate the energy of the leaders at all levels on crash-reaping and sowing." Leading county and commune cadres must therefore regard crash-reaping and sowing as the current priority task. Meetings that would affect this work must be postponed. It is necessary to stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems and fully mobilize the initiative of both collective and individual. "Places practicing unified management and accounting must strengthen unified leadership and perfect the management of planning and labor. Places practicing the system of assigning land to the households in return for fixed levies under unified leadership must bring into play the spirit of mutual aid and cooperation." Production teams must care for dependents of martyrs and servicemen and households in difficulties, which lack labor force.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN MOUNTAIN WORK MEETING

HK180643 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and government held a conference on work in mountain areas in Zhengzhou from 10 to 16 July. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government including Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Han Jingcao, and Wang Bingzhang attended the meeting. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Liu Jie made an important speech. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Dai Suli delivered a speech on taking advantage of the superior features of the mountain areas and speeding up construction there.

The conference pointed out: Large areas of Henan are mountainous or hilly. It is necessary to act in light of local conditions in determining the guiding principles for construction in those areas, develop forestry, animal husbandry, or grain production, whichever is most appropriate, and promote diversification. The provincial departments concerned and the party committees and governments in the mountain areas must strengthen their sense of urgency and responsibility in speeding up construction there, and grasp this work as a key issue.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG MEETS PLA VETERANS 22 JUL

HK230159 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] On the morning of 22 July, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong, standing committee member Ji Zhaoqing, and responsible comrades of the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee and provincial organs visited the Donghu cadre sanatorium of Hunan Military District to extend Army Day greetings to the old PLA cadres there.

On the same day, provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi, provincial CCP committee Secretary and Changsha Municipal CCP First Secretary Liu Fusheng, provincial CCP committee Secretaries Zhao Chuqi and Dong Zhiwen, standing committee member Shi Xinshan, and Vice Governor Shang Zijin paid visits to the PLA National Defense Science and Technology University, Hunan Military District, the air force stationed at Changsha, and various cadre sanatoriums.

GUIZHOU CONVENES PROPAGANDA WORK MEETING

HK190645 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Summary] "According to a GUIZHOU RIBAO report, in order to exchange experiences in launching socialist education among the peasants and to grasp well economic theory study for in-service cadres, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department held a provincial propaganda work meeting from 13 to 16 July." Since late March, various areas in the province have been launching education in socialism among the peasants. This education is divided into three stages: conducting rotational training for backbone cadres, conducting overall popularization and making summations. As of now, most of the areas in the province have completed work in launching socialist education.

While launching socialist education, CCP committees at all levels have made use of positive examples and adopted the method of persuasion. Most people now have a clear understanding of the party's principles and policies and know what is right and what is wrong. By means of the launching of socfalist education in the rural areas, most peasants have enhanced their socialist awareness. As a result, production has also been increased. Reality has proved that in areas where socialist education has not been launched, people have a shaky understanding of the party's principles and policies and production tasks are left unfinished. Thus, the meeting held that it is necessary to complete educational tasks in these areas before the end of August.

Regarding the economic theory study for in-service cadres, most of the areas throughout the province have done a great deal of work since March. Most of the municipalities and counties have adopted the method of organizing study groups for in-service cadres and scored good results. As of the end of June, the number of cadres at and above county level joining the study groups accounted for 75 percent of the total number of cadres who should participate in the study groups.

After analyzing the major problems concerning the in-service cadres' study of economic theory, the meeting held that strengthening leadership, launching inspections, and exercising guidance are important links in grasping study by the in-service cadres. Small study groups for busy cadres is a good method and should be popularized.

SICHUAN MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA

HK110327 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government held a telephone conference on 10 July to mobilize the whole province to conduct planned parenthood propaganda in a concentrated way from 15 July to 15 August, so as to control population growth and fulfill this year's population plan. Provincial CCP committee Secretary He Haoju and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan spoke at the meeting.

He Haoju said: "Practicing planned parenthood and controlling population growth is a major affair related to the success or failure of the four modernizations drive. Since the beginning of the 1970's, and especially since the third plenary session, the province has scored very great success in planned parenthood work. However, beginning last year, the province's planned parenthood work has encountered many new conditions and problems, and a tendency for the population growth to increase has appeared. The rate of late marriage and child-bearing and the percentage of couples taking out single-child certificates have declined, while the numbers of births not covered by the plan and the number of couples having more than one child have increased. The number of births in the first 5 months of this year was 17.8 percent more than in the same period last year. If we fail to take resolute and effective measures to reverse this situation as quickly as possible, there is the danger that population gorwth will get out of control. This will affect the development of the national economy. We must affect the development of the national economy. We must also realize that Sichuan's population is great and the base figure is high. In the next 10 years, an annual average of 3 million young men and women will be getting married and having children; thus, a new birth peak will emerge."

The meeting called on the province to publicize in depth the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and State Council on further promoting planned parenthood work, and the Central Committee's open letter, to further enhance everyone's understanding of the great importance of controlling population growth. The province must work to increase the late marriage and late birth rates, the percentage of people practicing planned parenthood and the number of couples having only one child, and to reduce the numbers of people having more than one child. The party committees and government at all levels must attach great importance to this propaganda drive.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG INSPECTS NEW ROAD IN CHENGDU

OW230110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- A new road linking the civic center of Chengdu City with the industrial district in its eastern suburbs has been completed and was opened to traffic on 18 July. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, and other leading comrades checked and accepted the completed project on the morning of 17 July. They hailed it as a good accomplishment of the Chengdu Municipal People's Government for the people. This new road is 4.3 km long and 50 meters wide.

BAINQEN PAYS VISIT TO XIGAZE IN XIZANG

OW221539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Lhasa, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, today arrived by car in Xigaze, the second biggest city in Tibet, after an inspection tour and religious activities in Lhasa. Upon his arrival, Bainqen Erdini was warmly welcomed by local party, government and army leaders, including Doje Cering and Toinzhub, and several thousand local people who presented him with khata, a ceremonial silk scarf. He then mounted the Zhaxi Lhunbo Monastery, one of the four big monasteries of the Yellow Sect in Tibet, where he once lived for many years.

The more than 550 lamas blew horns and trumpets to welcome the Bainqen in a grand religious ceremony. Later, Bainqen dined with the lamas in the monastery. Bainqen Erdini said: "I'm very happy to come back after 20 years' absence. Changes here are inspiring.

XIZANG REASSESSES POLICY DECISIONS ON AFFLUENT

HK070736 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Since carrying out the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee on the work of Xizang, the party organizations and the people's governments at various levels of the Xizang Autonomous Region have, in the course of implementing the party's nationality policy, done a good job in further redressing miscarriages of justice, in making arrangements for the patriotic figures from the upper strata and in protecting the religious and Buddhist places. This has received the warm support of the public and has been praised by the people.

In the past 2 years the whole region has basically completed the work of redressing miscarriages of justice involving figures in the nationality and religious upper strata in the whole region to work in regional, prefectural and county people's congress standing committees, people's governments, and the CPPCC. Many of them are holding leading positions. They have shown their specific skills and talents on various fronts.

In the past 2 years, further work has been done in correction the mistakes of wrong labeling of rich peasants, rich herdsman, capitalists and a handful of serf-owners and agents. Political rehabilitation was conducted among those households and people involved. As for the production means of those erroneously labeled rich peasants, rich herdsman and capitalists, and the feudal lords and herdsman-owners, who did not take part in th rebellion, compensation has been paid in accordance with their value.

In order to preserve the precious legacy of cultural relics and provide the religious masses and full-time religious figures with some places for religious activities, some temples and monasteries have been repaired by the people's governments at various levels and the relevant departments. Of the famous Putala Palace, Da Dao Temple, Gan Dan Temple, Gela Temple, Jiashilunpu Temple, Dajia Temple and Baija Temple, some have been repaired, while others are undergoing renovation. Those temples which have been repaired are open to touring pilgrims from China and abroad and the masses for pilgrimages. The serious implementation the the party's governments at various levels has not only received warm support from the people of the whole region, but also stimulated the unity of nationalities, and has also consolidated and developed the political situations of unity and stability. It has also had a positive influence on Tibetans living abroad. An increasing number of Tibetans living abroad have applied to visit their relatives and friends and settle down in China. More than 770 persons applied to visit relatives in the motherland from 1979 to 1981. More than 220 persons have already settled down in the country. The Tibetans who came to our region to visit relatives and friends have, through their visits, seen with their own eyes the moving scene of fraternal nationalities getting on peacefully and uniting to fight for the building of a new Xizang, and the moving scene of implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief. They have removed lingering doubts and praised the party for its various policies and the achievements made in building Xizang. Foreign friends and tourists also praised the Chinese Communist Party's policy on nationalities as opening up a bright road for the Tibetan people.

XIZANG PHONE CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK201319 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Summary] "On the evening of 18 July, the Xizang Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government held a regional telephone conference on fighting drought, mobilizing leaders at all levels and the broad masses of people to actively participate in the current struggle against drought and calamities and strive for a good agricultural harvest this year. Regional party and government leaders including Yangling Duoji, Yang Zongxin and Zhang Zengwen, various prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries, commissioners, majors and vice mayors, directors of agriculture and animal husbandry bureaus, and responsible comrades from other departments concerned attended the meeting." The meeting was presided over by (Zhao Xingwen), party branch secretary and deputy director of the regional agriculture and animal husbandry department. Yang Zongxin, vice chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the meeting.

Yang Zongxin said: Our region has become relatively dry since June and at present, some 800,000 mu of land in the region has been hit by drought. Sowing was delayed in an area of 160,000 mu because of water shortage. According to the forecast of the meteorological station, abundant rainfall is not expected in most of the rural areas, and Xigaze Prefecture is expected to be particularly dry. Comrade Yang Zongxin demanded that party organizations at all levels mobilize the masses to participate in the struggle against drought. He said: "We must make full use of existing water conservation facilities and give full play to the functions of the irrigation machines. It is necessary to organize forces to repair broken water conservation facilities and irrigation machines and water channels, striving to enlarge the irrigated area."

We must strengthen leadership over fighting drought and educate the broad masses to carry forward the communist spirit of cooperation. We must achieve maximum results with the minimum amount of water consumption. While concentrating all our energy on fighting drought, we must also take precautions against other kinds of natural calamities. All places must take appropriate measures to keep the natural calamities under control and minimize the damage.

Comrade Yang Zongxin concluded: Party and government departments at all levels in all places must take the antidrought struggle as the present central task and concentrate the main forces on fighting against drought. It is necessary to organize powerful work teams to fight in the forefront to assist production. All walks of life in society and PLA soldiers stationed in localities must vigorously assist the launching of the antidrought struggle. We must urge communes and brigades which have already lowered production because of the drought to vigorously develop diversification and sideline production in order to make up for the losses.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK190918 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Reporter on article by An Pingsheng: "On Implementing the Responsibility System in Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text] In his report "The Present Economic Situation and Guiding Principles for Future Economic Construction," Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: In the past, the main defect in the economic system of our country was, in the field of management, overconcentration of power and lack of division between government and enterprises. In the field of distribuion, it was the doctrine of eating out of one big pot and egalitarianism. In my opinion, these two main defects were the common diseases of our socialist enterprises in the past. For a long period, they seriously dampened the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers and staff, and impeded the development of social productive forces. The practicing of the economic responsibility system in recent years has provided valuable experience in resolving this problem. That is, in handling the relationship between enterprises and the state, it is necessary to give the necessary decisionmaking power to enterprises on the basis of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the state's plan and within its permissible scope. In handling the relationship between enterprises and staff and workers, it is necessary to provide appropriate material rewards to workers and staff on the premise of strengthening ideological and political work, and adhere to the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.

In the first half of the article, Comrade An Pinsheng introduces the situation of industrial production in our province since practicing the pilot projects of expanding decisionmaking power in enterprises and the subsequent economic responsibility system gradually from March 1979. He thus shows that the practice of the economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises is of far-reaching significance and is not at all less important than the socialist transformation of private industrial and commercial enterprises in the 1950's. This is a scientific Marxist conclusion.

The second half of the article is devoted to the discussion of the fact that we have no sound experience to draw upon in practicing the responsibility system in industrial enterprises, and we have no other alternative but to feel our way along. There are five specific suggestions in the article for doing this work well: 1) It is necessary to have a steady and unchanging policy in practicing the economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises. 2) It is necessary to correctly handle the relationships between the state, the enterprises and the workers and staff. 3) It is necessary to put the profit target in an appropriate position. 4) It is necessary to integrate practicing economic responsibility systems with straightening out the enterprises. 5) It is necessary to uphold the principle of placing ideological and political work in the leading position.

BEIJING PLANS FOR LONG-RANGE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Plan Put Forward

OW211427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has started a 3-day meeting in the Great Hall of the People, examining an overall plan for the capital's development.

Put forward today by the municipal government, the plan shows the blueprints of the city as China's political center in the year 2000. It ranges from control of the city's size, protecting and rebuilding the old city with the Forbidden City as its centerpiece, to developing green cover and taking precautions against earthquakes.

The plan suggests that priorities be placed in the next few years on improvement of municipal works, construction of more houses and public services and the development of satellite cities. It also calls for greater efforts to settle problems posed by traffic, energy and water supplies in urban areas which are populous and congested with buildings, control environmental pollution caused by factories, and deal with uncoordinated land use and home building.

Explaining the plan on behalf of the city's government, Zhou Yongyuan, director of the Bureau of Urban Planning and Administration, said that the plan was guided by instructions issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1980. The instructions said Beijing should be China's political center and the cleanest, tidiest and most beautiful city in China, with a well-developed culture, science and technology and economy.

Beijing had a similar plan confirmed by the party in 1958. But, Zhou Yongyuan said with some regret, it was blocked from being implemented during the "Cultural Revolution". Although based on the 1958 plan, he continued, the present plan has been revised according to historical experiences and new conditions in the capital.

Beijing established an urban planning committee headed by Mayor Jiao Ruoyu. The mayor subsequently organized groups of architects, historians, geographers, population specialists, economists and experts in energy resources, water conservancy, environmental protection and agriculture in order to make a large-scale on-the-spot investigation in the city. Some of them also visited cities in Japan, the United States and countries in Europe to study experiences in city construction. Models and charts on the general plan were exhibited last year in the capital to collect opinions from some 10,000 specialists and representatives from all walks of life.

Attending today's meeting were more than 300 municipal people's congress standing committee members, members of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and city officials in various fields. The members made an inspection tour of a satellite city and the newly-built living guarters. City specialists from Shanghai and Tianjin were also on the occasion as guests.

Details of Plan Passed

OW211914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The overall plan for Beijing's future development defines the capital as China's political center but not necessarily the economic hub of the country.

And while Beijing is clearly aiming at modernization, this 3,000-year-old city seems determined to retain its glamor as an ancient capital of beautiful architecture, gardens and temples, and historical sites.

Details of the city's construction passed today at the municipal people's congress standing committee, to be submitted to the State Council for approval, outline the direction of its projected growth.

According to the plan, the construction of Beijing should facilitate the building of a leading center of government activity, national and international exchange. It is to be bolstered by a well-developed support system of culture, education, science and technology, as well as an economy suitable for the capital city.

In science, technology and culture, Beijing should have universities, science academies and theaters which will lead the country's modernization drive and provide experience and training for professionals in the provinces.

Beijing's heavy industry will gradually be shifted to serve light industry, municipal construction and public services. The focus will be on consumer industries, like textiles, electronics, instruments and meters, household electric appliances, food, clothing, printing, arts and crafts. The shortage of water and energy supplies and mineral resources will also be tackled.

In agriculture, Beijing's suburbs will be built into non-staple food production bases to provide the capital city with vegetables, milk, eggs, poultry and meat.

The plan strictly controls the city's size and aims at developing a powerful center with flourishing satellite townships. Communications and transportation, posts and telecommunications, and tourism are slated for accelerated development.

Today's congress standing committee approved of the plan as "conforming to Beijing's actual conditions." Mayor Jiao Ruoyu, head of the urban planning committee, told the meeting that a research institute will be established to study long-range city planning. "We have full confidence in the building of Beijing", the mayor said.

The three-day meeting heard a report on the plan made on behalf of the city government by Zhou Yongyuan, director of Beijing Bureau of Urban Planning and Administration, and had a detailed discussion of the plan. Suggestions were made to accelerate efforts in population control, city layout and beautifying environment.

Pu Jiexiu, standing committee vice-chairman, proposed that legal regulations be drawn to ensure the implementation of the Beijing plan following State Council approval.

Hou Renzhi, Beijing University professor of history and city geography, described the plan as "inspiring" and believed it can "open a new page in Beijing's outlook".

Further Details of Plan

OW211915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Beijing in the year 2000 will be a combination of a metropolis, residential suburbs, satellite towns and county and commune towns in the rural areas, with the old city of Beijing at its center.

The overall plan for Beijing's future was approved today by the municipal people's congress standing committee.

The old city of Beijing is basically the area which was surrounded by the old city walls where the second ring road now runs. The center is Tian-An-Men Square and the Forbidden City surrounded by government offices, commercial districts, apartment and other dwelling houses and those industrial units which do not cause pollution. New factories or enlargement of existing factories in the central city is forbidden under the plan. Some factories which cause serious pollution will be moved away.

The next area will contain mostly residential buildings, plus newly developed wooded parks and scenic spots. The hills and river banks will be planted with shade trees to form a green zone around the urban center.

The satellite towns which will be in the suburbs beyond the residential outskirts will focus on industry, institutes of higher learning and science and technology centers. These satellite towns will have all conveniences, such as shopping and cultural centers, and people who work in these units will be encouraged to move out of the central city into the satellite towns. The county and commune towns in suburban Beijing will cater to the agricultural workers.

Future development of urban Beijing will stress the construction of residential quarters, shops and public service facilities and earthquake-proof buildings. Over the past three decades, new house apartments with 90 million square meters of floor space have been built. This is four times the amount of living space in the immediate post-liberation years.

The plan also must be approved by the State Council.

'Greening' of City Slated

OW211916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Afforestation and the prevention of pollution are two of the major tasks set forward in the Beijing plan for environmental improvement, with "the greening of Beijing" as its ultimate goal.

With the number of scenic spots and historical interests, few people realize that mountainous areas cover about two-thirds of the total area of the Beijing Municipality. But, as residents and visitors alike are quick to observe, the environment is not as good as could be expected, owing to the low vegetation rate, sandstorms and industrial pollution. The efforts made to date have not yet been able to bring about the fundamental change.

The city construction plan adopted here today calls for "giving full play to Beijing's advantages while eliminating the disadvantages" in environmental improvements. This principle includes the following objectives.

— Afforesting the mountains that remain denuded to link them with a forest belt which some have dubbed "the great green wall," in Hebei and Inner Mongolia, so as to form a windbreak against the northern wind and sandstorms. All parks, streets, river banks, industrial areas, living quarters and school campuses should be afforested.

— Opening natural preserves of various kinds in remote, mountainous areas.

— Improving scenic spots scattered in norhtern, western and southwestern suburbs, such as the Badaling Hill, the Ming Tombs, Summer Palace, the Fragrant Hill, Badachu (Eight Scenic Places), Miaofeng Mountain, the Pool and Oak Temple, with the aim of circling the city with afforested areas.

— Prohibiting the building of factories that seriously pollute the environment. Those factories unable to control their pollution should be moved out of the city or told to stop or shift production.

— Motorized transportation of refuse and modernizing garbage disposal.

— Realigning rivers, canals and lakes, and building parks and afforested areas on river or lake banks.

SHANXI RIBAO ON GETTING RICH THROUGH LABOR

HK141126 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Members Must Take the Lead in Gettting Rich Through Labor"]

[Text] The report on CCP member Wang Dongguo, a former red, industrious and skillful pace-setter who got rich through labor, can help people to broaden their vision and to do away with superstitions.

What attitude should a CCP member or an advanced figure take toward the party's appeal? Should he bravely lead the masses to carry out the party's appeal? Should he stand by with folded arms while others are making efforts to realize the appeal? Should he stand behind, make indiscreet remarks and criticisms, and obstruct others from carrying out the appeal? There is no doubt that we should take the first attitude, but not the second one and still less the third one. However, a simple question like this still remains an interrogation in the minds of some comrades today. It is reasonable for the CCP Central Committee to appeal to the vast number of peasants to get rich as soon as possible and to attain a "comparatively well-off" level. Our party members certainly should take the lead in carrying out this instruction, as usual. In other words, they should take the lead in getting rich. However, these comrades still hold that, as party members, they should only help others to get rich instead of taking the lead in getting rich themselves. They think that otherwise they will bring shame on the glorious name of CCP members. The deeds of Comrade Wang Dongguo are really a good response to this question.

Our comrades must still remember that, apart from the correct line, principles and policies adopted by the party. one of the important reasons our party succeeded in defeating the Japanese imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries in the period of revolutionary war was because our party members, being brave in fighting, managed to influence and mobilize the broad masses of the people to join together to form a tremendous force which overran all fortifications and won victories everywhere. In the period of sccialist construction, we won successive victories. The reason was the same — our party members have taken the lead in construction, worked hard and efficiently and united with the broad masses of the people, thus overcoming difficulties one after another. Now, as the party is appealing to us to realize the four modernizations, and appealing to the vast number of peasants to get rich as soon as possible, we CCP members and model workers should certainly take the lead in carrying out the party's instruction, and play the roles of vanguards in pushing the broad masses of the people forward.

If we party members do not take the lead and just let the masses work alone, surely the masses will raise the same questions as Comrade Wang Dongguo raised "You used to take the lead in doing everything. Why do you not take the lead this time?" "How can the masses have courage in starting work if party members do not take the lead?" As a result, the Party's appeal will come to naught. This is because, in the struggle for the four modernizations, whether we can get rich depends not only on whether we have the ability to get rich, but also on whether we dare to cast off the "leftist" influence and resolutely carry out the line laid down by the third plenary session. As the thinking and acts of getting rich used to be seriously criticized as capitalism and revisionism in the past, people still have a lingering fear today. If we CCP members dare not take the lead in casting off the yoke of "leftist" thinking, how can we expect the masses of the people to move ahead? "A village follows the example of other villages, a household follows the example of other households, and the masses of the people follow the example of party branches." This was true in the past, is true at present and will be true even in the future.

Some comrades say Communist Party members should help others to get rich first, and then make themselves rich after everybody is beter off -- they should be first to worry and the last to enjoy themselves. Yes, CCP members should help others to get rich; if we just work hard alone and pay no attention to others' interests, we will never deserve the title of CCP members. But helping others to get rich is not an empty word. In the first place, if we ourselves do not have the ability to get rid of poverty and become rich, how can we help others to get rich? Even though we have the will and enthusiasm, who will still have confidence in finding a good way and scoring good results? We depend on our real ability but not on our good will to win the masses' confidence. If we ourselves are getting rich, this shows that we are capable and have taken the right path. Then the masses will follow us. Then the masses have an example to follow and we have subjects to help' the second place, helping others to get rich needs not only great political enthusiasm, but also a solid material basis. Wang Dongguo bred rabbits, so he could offer rabbits to households in difficulties and thus helped them to solve major problems. If we have not a penny to our name and can solve no real problem. How can we claim to help others? Therefore, for a party member, there should be no contradiction between taking the lead in getting rich and helping others to get rich; in fact, these two things are compatible. In separating them from each other and setting them against each other, some comrades are actually holding that "richness" is a shameful word and evil thing which a Communist Party member should never be engaged in, although other people can. Obviously, the evil "lefist" thinking is still doing mischief in their minds.

Of course, in getting rich, a Communist Party member should follow the correct path and abide by the party's requirements and the state's policies and law. In other words, nobody is allowed to promote evil practices in getting rich through labor. This is also a key point in determining whether CCP members can win the masses' support and play the leading roles in getting rich. Therefore, in the first place, we must be courageous in taking the lead in getting rich; in the second place, we must only get rich together. If we can fulfill these three requirements, the masses will have confidence in us and will follow us. Then we will be able to pool the wisdom and strength of the masses to attain the goal of a "relatively higher standard of living" within a short period. As far as the problem of how to get rich is concerned, there is much in Comrade Wang Dongguo's practices that we can make use of.

TIANJIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PRESENT CLASS STRUGGLE

HK090449 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 82 p 2

["Question and Answer" feature: "How To Understand Questions of Class Struggle Under Current Conditions"]

[Text] Editor's note: Recently some typical serious criminal cases in the economic field were disclosed by newspapers.

The details, consequences and influence of these cases are serious and the way in which they were committed was vile. This is an important expression of the class struggle in the economic field. Since some cadres, workers and intellecturals still do not have a clear understanding of the situation of class struggle under the current conditions, we would like to give a brief analysis on some of the most important problems for the reference of our readers. [end editor's note]

Question: Why has the problem of class struggle been raised since the focus of our work has been shifted?

Answer: There is no doubt that the focus of the work of the whole party has been shifted to socialist construction, and our work in all other aspects should be arranged around this central task. However, when it was decided at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to shift the focus of the work of the whole party, it was also clearly pointed out: "In our country, there are still a small number of counterrevolutionaires and criminal offenders who are hostile to and sabotaging our construction of socialist modernization. We must never slacken our struggle against them and weaken the proletarian dictatorship." In both Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech delivered at a meeting in March 1979 and Comrade Ye Jianying's speech to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, which was adopted by the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the following fact was mentioned: In our country, although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes, class struggle continues to exist within certain limits. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee comprehensively and scientifically expounded on the domestic class struggle and pointed out: "It is imperative to maintain a high level of vigilance and conduct effective struggle against all those who are hostile to socialism and try to sabotage it in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in community life."

The analysis and appraisal made by the CCP Central Committee and the leading comrades among the central authorities over the past few years on our domestic situation of class struggle are completely correct and far-sighted. While the whole party and the people throughout the country are shifting their main energy and attention to the construction of socialist modernization, the CCP Central Committee has time and again reminded us not to overlook class struggle. However, when class struggle was not mentioned after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, some comrades thought this was "rightist," and when class struggle is again mentioned at present, they think this is turning to the "Left." These views are entirely wrong.

Since the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction. However, because of certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out. This is a scientific conclusion of classes and class struggle in our socialist society under the new historical conditions, which was drawn by applying the basic principles of Marxism. It is also an important guiding ideology for us in correctly understanding the question of the present class struggle in our country.

Question: Why does class struggle continue to exist after the exploiting classes have been eliminated?

Answer: It is not difficult to understand this question if the actual situations both at home and abroad are taken into consideration. First, although the exploiters were eliminated as classes, their remnants and other hostile elements still exist. Whenever there is an opportunity, they will stir up trouble. Second, although the exploiters were eliminated as classes, the ideology of the exploiting classes will continue to exist for a long time to come and will inevitably corrupt some people. A host of facts shows that most of the new exploiters, degenerates and serious criminal offenders are wavering elements in the ranks of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres, who have been corrupted by the ideology of the exploiting classes.

Third, although the exploiters were eliminated as classes on the mainland, the exploitation system and exploiting classes still exist in Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu, as well as in Hong Kong and Macao. Among these exploiters, there are inevitably some reactionaries and some elements who are obsessed with the desire for gains, and they will certainly corrode the mainland with unhealthy ideologies through various channels. Fourth, internationally, the imperialists and hegemonists are always trying in a thousand and one ways to carry out various activities to infiltrate, sabotage and subvert our country politically, economically, ideologically and culturally. Fifth, along with the development of our economic contacts with other countries, the decadent ideology of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life will also invade our country through various channels. Because of all this, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, and under specific historical conditions, it will be a long-term and protracted struggle. It may even grow acute under certain conditions. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

The present struggle against serious economic crimes is a good example of this question. From the economic criminal cases which have been disclosed so far, we can see that the criminal activities in the economic field, such as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, embezzlement and bribery, speculation and swindling and stealing state and collective property, are much more serious than those in 1952 when the "movement against the three evils" was carried out. If they are allowed to develop unchecked, they will undoubtedly more seriously destroy our socialist cause. These grim realities profoundly show that class struggle will not only exist within certain limits for a long time to come, but may also grow acute under certain conditions.

Question: Do we commit the mistake of enlarging the scope of class struggle when we recognize that class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions?

Answer: No. First, the targets of class struggle are different. Since the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, the main targets of class struggle are counterrevolutionaries and other hostile elements, criminal offenders who seriously sabotage socialist order, new exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers, speculators and profiteers, remnants of the "gang of four," a small number of unreformed landlords and rich peasants, and some remnants of other exploiting classes. The targets of the present struggle are serious economic criminals.

Second, the position of class struggle in our society is different. Since the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction in our society. The principal contradiction in our country since the basic completion of the socialist transformation is the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social production. Therefore, the focus of the work of the party and the state must be shifted to the construction of the socialist modernizations, with economic construction as its central task. It is necessary to greatly improve the living conditions of the people materially and culturally. Class struggle, including the present struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, must be subordinated to and serve the needs of economic construction, which is the central task.

Third, the appraisal of the situation of class struggle is different. In the past, it was believed that class struggle existed everywhere and at all times. A great number of social contradictions which did not fall within the scope of class struggle were regarded as class struggle. Now we hold that class struggle will exist only within certain limits for a long time to come. Provided we draw a strict distinction between class struggle, the reflections of class struggle and other social contradictions which do not fall within the scope of class struggle, we can certainly restrict class struggle within certain limits.

Fourth, the method of class struggle is different. Since class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction in our society, we need not and should not launch a turbulent mass movement in this struggle, as we did in the past. We can certainly make full use of our state apparatus to solve the problems of class struggle which exists within certain limits. In the present struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, a mass movement is not being waged. Instead, the method of handling cases is adopted and the problems are solved based on facts, in accordance with the law and through judicial procedure.

Provided we correctly understand the characteristics of class struggle under the new historical conditions, correctly estimate the situation of the present class struggle without enlarging or narrowing it, strictly follow the policies, principles and laws of the central authorities on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field and handle this with great care, we will certainly do a good job in solving the present problems of class struggle, which find expression in the economic field, and will not commit the mistake of again enlarging the scope of class struggle.

BRIEFS

BEIJING-QINHUANGDAO ELECTRIC RAILWAY -- Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) -- Construction is now in full swing for a double-track, electric railway expected to facilitate transportation of coal from China's leading coal producer, Shanxi Province, to the coal wharf at the port city of Qinhuangdao. More than 30,000 workers are defying the sweltering weather to build the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, to be connected with another double-track, electric railway, the Beijing-Datong railway, according to a front-page news report of BEIJING RIBAO. The project is designed to transport annually 20 million tons of coal out of Shanxi Province for export and domestic consumption. Work on the 280-kilometer Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway started on 1 March 1982, and on the 379-kilometer Beijing-Datong railway, 1 June, according to earlier reports. The Beijing-Qinhuangdao project calls for building 293 bridges, the longest being 3 kilometers with 92 piers, and a twin tunnel of 1,345 meters. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 15 Jul 82 OW]

TIANJIN CURRENCY WITHDRAWAL -- In the first half of 1982, Tianjin City withdrew over 132.85 million yuan of currency from circulation, overfulfilling the state-assigned plan by 10.7 percent, though showing a 27 million yuan decrease over the corresponding 1981 figure. The currency withdrawn from sales of commodities in the first half of 1982 increased 3.1 percent over that of the corresponding 1981 period. The currency withdrawn from non-commodities, such as culture, art, and tourist services, is up 4.6 percent over the corresponding 1981 figure. By the end of June, savings deposits in the urban and rural areas of Tianjin City had increased over 100 million yuan compared with the figure of January 1982. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jul 82 SK]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN CABLE SHULTZ ON APPOINTMENT

OW230303 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 23 (CNA) — National assemblymen of the Republic of China cabled their congratulations to United States Secretary of State George Shultz Thursday on his assuming his new post. They also expressed admiration to Shultz for his recent remarks that the U.S. will honor the "Taiwan Relations Act" and will continue to sell defensive weapons to the Republic of China.

CHU FU-SUNG AFFIRMS NO-CONTACT POLICY WITH PRC

OW221435 Taipei CNA in English 1337 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) — Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Thursday reiterated the government's firm position on no contacts with the Peiping regime. He said the sole purpose of the Chinese Communist "peace offensive" is to isolate and defeat the Republic of China.

He made the remarks to the panel discussion group on political and foreign affairs at the 1982 national development seminar held in the auditorium of the Foreign Ministry. He said Yeh Chien-ying's nine-point peace offensive announcement issued in Peiping on September 30, 1981 is one part of the regime's united front plot, which aims solely to subordinate the Republic of China to the communist regime as a special district or a local government.

Citing the example of Tibet, Minister Chu said the Peiping regime claimed they would allow Tibetans self-rule — maintaining their own religion, social system, family system, political system and military troops — before they went on to communize the roof of the world. The only condition Peiping attached was, he said, that Tibet had to accept the position of a local government and subordinate itself to the Red regime. However, Chu recalled, the Peiping regime sent troops to communize Tibet with a heavy hand within six or seven years after Tibet had agreed.

Although the situation in Taiwan is different from what it was in Tibet, Chu emphasized, the Peiping regime's plot and communication techniques are the same. Therefore, he noted, the government must bear in mind the lesson learned from Tibet's bitter experience and be very careful in dealing with Red China's united front tricks.

Minister Chu told participants in the panel discussion on political and foreign affairs that the government can not make any mistake this time, adding that the nation still adheres to its basic policy of refusing negotiation with the rebellious regime.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POSTAL LINKS WITH PRC

OW191045 Taipei CNA in English 0929 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 19 (CNA) — Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang said Sunday Peiping's proposal to establish postal links with the Republic of China is a trick. The Communist regime seeks to downgrade the post office in Taiwan to a provincial post office while making the post office on the mainland as a national post office, Lin said. In other words, Lin told participants of the national development seminar, Peiping hopes to downgrade the Government of the Republic of China to the position of local authorities. However, the interior minister added, the government has not forbidden correspondence between family members and friends through third countries.

FUTURE STATUS OF HONG KONG EXAMINED

OW230424 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Most people in the world believe Hong Kong will remain safely under the British, at least until 1997 when the treaty with the Ching Dynasty will run out. This is not necessarily so. The Chinese Communists do not recognize the treaty. In their view, Hong Kong is Chinese and could be seized at any time. If the British thought this was academic, they have been rudely disillusioned. Just last March, the Chinese Communists established a Peking committee to study the Hong Kong issue. It is a high-ranking group at the State Council level and including members from the party, the regime and the army. Some Hong Kong community leaders have been heard from. Almost surely there is a direct connection between this activity and the scheduled visit of Margaret Thatcher to Peking in September. The British had their head in the sand with regard to the Falklands. Hong Kong could be a repeat case. Great Britain can be remarkably obtuse sometimes. London has presumed that the Chinese Communists wouldn't move before 1997, and probably not even then. They have reasoned that Hong Kong is more valuable to the Chinese Communists in British hands than it would be under Peking administation. That may not be so. Red China could surmise that it would have much to gain by taking over Hong Kong earlier rather than later.

One important aspect is the morale of the people on the mainland. It is widely agreed that they have lost faith in communism. Taiwan cannot be usurped at this time, but Hong Kong could be regarded as a substitute to help build communist prestige. Additionally, Hong Kong has had the bright lights and affluence to beckon millions of people from the mainland. These lights could be turned off. Hong Kong could be turned into a slave economy to serve communist needs for cash and know-how. Deals could be made with foreign entrepreneurs. Such a policy is already underway on the mainland, although with so much redtape that industrial estates have grown slowly. The British might not be thrown out all at once. The Communists could accept a nominal sovereignty and that the British phase out the Hong Kong Government during a period of some years. Britain fought for the Falklands against Argentina. They are in no position to fight for Hong Kong. The garrison is very small, the British fleet could never get there in time. If it came to blows, the Chinese Communists could walk across the border, and that would be that. There is not really much likelihood that Britain would raise a finger in defense of Hong Kong, nor that the Chinese Communists would find it necessary to attack. Something will be worked out at the bargaining table.

The Republic of China would fight for its compatriots of Hong Kong. In the free Chinese view, the treaty with Britain passed from the Ching Dynasty to the Republic of China and never to the Chinese Communists. Unfortunately, Britain decided to recognize the Chinese Communists soon after their usurpation of the mainland. The Republic of China has a legal role in the future of Hong Kong, but will find it hard to exercise this in a realistic way unless there is a unifaction of China under democratic auspices.

What would happen to Hong Kong under Chinese Communist occupation? The British would go. They have been selfish managers but have maintained elements of law and order and allowed a large measure of free enterprise. Inevitably, the Communists would be compelled to take over control. Their bureaucracy would ruin incentives and terminate forward economic motion as surely as on the mainland. Some Chinese would escape. Money talks everywhere. Business and industrial leaders might get away. Most of the people couldn't do so. Their services and know-how would be used by the Communists, but not for long, because the Communists do not trust intellectuals or anyone else, including engineers, who could do things well. Hong Kong's demise would help the economy of Taiwan. It would reduce competition. It is not, however, a goal sought by the Republic of China. The free Chinese would like to see Hong Kong survive until a unified China could shape its future.

PREMIER SUN ON LIFTING JAPANESE TRADE BAN

OW221503 Taipei CNA in English 1417 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said (?Thursday) that the Republic of China will "gradually" lift the ban on the import of 1,530 items of Japanese [words indistinct] goods, according to Vice Economic Minister Wang Chou-ming.

The premier held his second round of talks Thursday afternoon with the visiting Japanese trade mission led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Special Committee on International Economic Relations, to discuss trade issues between Japan and the Republic of China.

After the meeting, Wang told the press, "the Republic of China may lift the import ban on over 1,500 items of Japanese goods gradually on the basis of the reactions by the Japanese side after the mission's visit here and also after investigating how these Japanese goods will affect the economy of this nation."

According to Wang, Premier Sun hoped the Japanese side will carry out the agreements reached at the talks to help balance this nation's trade deficits which amounted to .35 [as received] billion U.S. dollars in 1981 and is growing rapidly each year.

In replying to questions by the reporters, Wang said: "The Japanese mission's visit and its talks with us have helped strengthen the economic and trade relations between the two countries." On the other hand, Masumi Esaki firmly held that Japan and the Republic of China have not only built up solid and growing economic relations, but also promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Although the Republic of China has suffered great deficits in its trade with Japan, he expressed the belief that the ROC will be able to balance its deficits in the future by expanding exports and strengthening the free trade relationship between the two countries.

Masumi Esaki said: "An Office of Trade Ombudsman will be set up to deal with the business complaints from the Chinese manufacturers. It will help solve and give answers to complaints from the Chinese side."

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW242216 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO reporter Lin Shengfen: "The Solid and Profound de Facto Relations Between China and Japan"]

[Excerpts] A Sino-Japanese friendship delegation consisting of eight legislators of the Republic of China recently made a 7-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese side.

Invited by Munenori Akagi, LDP member of the Japanese House of Representatives, the delegation was primarily repaying a 1981 visit which Munenori Akagi and six other members of the Japanese House of Representatives made to our country.

Through arrangements made by Munenori Akagi, the delegation formally called on the speakers of the Japanese House of Councillors and House of Representatives, Director General Toshio Komoto of the Economic Planning Agency and LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, despite the fact that there is no diplomatic relationship between China and Japan at present. In addition, members of the delegation held sincere talks with Kenji Manabe, vice minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and other related people on how to promote the trade relationship between China and Japan, improve the trade imbalance and solve the problem of import limitations. Those who are quite familiar with the political situation between China and Japan pointed out:

The arrangements for those activities were made when the Chinese Communists were putting heavy pressure on the Japanese Government. This has clearly shown that the Japanese side has attached great importance to the visit by the delegation and demonstrated, to a great extent, the solid and profound nature of the de facto relations between China and Japan.

Therefore, we can see that although we do not have diplomatic relationships with most countries in the world today, if we make proper plans before the departure of delegations of the people's representatives at the central level, we can further promote the exchanges between the Government of the Republic of China and the governments of other countries through contacts between the parliamentary members and political parties of the Republic of China and other countries. The results are often better than visits to foreign countries by governmental officials or members of the ruling party.

'CAPTIVE NATIONS' RALLY HELD IN KAOHSIUNG

OW221439 Taipei CNA in English 1357 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Kaohsiung, July 22 (CNA) -- A rally commemorating the captive nations week was held at a navy base in Kaohsiung with foreign dignitaries, government officials, civic leaders and students participating. Kaohsiung Mayor Hsu Shui-teh said at the meeting that communism has endangered not only this region but the whole world and all the peace-loving peoples should unite to fight against communism.

Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, also spoke at the rally.

U.S. Congressman Gerald Solomon said at the rally that the people in the captive nations, subjugated under the yoke of international communism, live in fear, deprivation, and despair. "But their valiant spirit is far from broken and they continue to struggle for basic rights even though time and time again they are cast down and suppressed," he said. He continued: "International communism under the leadership of the Soviet Union and Red China has extended its empire to entrap millions of people and it continues to reach out its tentacles to capture millions more."

Australian Parliamentarian Dan McKenzie said that communism is the single most dangerous threat to the fabric of the Free World. "Every day one reads of new advances, new threats and new actions being taken by the Soviets against the freedom-loving nations. We must fight this wretched curse with every ounce of determination we can muster."

He highly praised the Republic of China for its leadership in fighting against the international communism, saying that "it is a war that we have no option but to wage and no choice but to win."

Bo Seigbahm, Swedish lawmaker, expressed his admiration for the Republic of China's efforts in the past 30 years in fighting against communism. "The free peoples in Europe have deep sympathy for the Chinese people living under the Chinese Communist oppression, and they are working for the common cause of anti-communism with their colleagues in this part of the world to seek the early arrival of freedom and democracy in mainland China," he said.

Also attending the rally were leaders from Belgium, Japan, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, France, Korea, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. After the rally, a combat skill demonstration by navy's marine corps was shown in front of some 60,000 spectators. The foreign dignitaries later also visited the economic installations here.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES DEFENSE INDUSTRY SUCCESSES

OW222225 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] According to a report about the current state of the defense industry, outstanding successes have been achieved in many major research projects. Flight experiments of a high performance jet fighter have already begun and production capacity is building up in the development an manufacturing of armored vehicles. Other major government research projects include development of large-caliber artillery pieces, radar systems, electronic communication technology for early warning and interference purposes, and chemical warfare defense.

At a meeting of the science and technology panel of the national construction conference, Tang Chun-po, president of the Sun Yat-sen Institute of Science, made a report to the attending scholars on the current state and future development of defense science and technology and the defense industry of the Republic of China. According to his report, the current state of eight major defense industries in the ROC is as follows:

1. Airplanes -- flight experiments of a high performance jet fighter have already begun. The National Science Council, the precision equipment center, the Nankang Tire Company and a number of other government and privately owned enterprises are participating in the development of the airplane.

2. Warships -- in addition to the development and assembly of missile-equipped patrol boats and other weapon systems, development of the second generation of ships for the defense of the Taiwan Strait is underway at a number of units in the ROC.

3. Rockets and missiles -- because of the successful development of the 6a-type mobile rockets and the Male Bee and Kun Wo missiles, thousands of technicians for manufacturing, designing and testing rockets and missiles have been trained. The ROC now has the capacity of developing high performance rockets and missiles needed by the air force.

5. Guns and ammunition -- in principle, the ROC produces all the guns and ammunition needed by its armed forces. Major defense industrial projects accomplished in recent years include production of 155-mm cannons, automatically controlled howitzers, 20-mm guns and preparations for the production of interference rockets. Manufacturing of the firing control systems of the large-caliber artillery pieces is actively underway.

6. Communication electronics -- development of electronic equipment for guided missiles and firing control systems, special purpose computers and optical and electronic equipment has been accomplished. At present the ROC is actively building up its capability of manufacturing radar systems at home.

7. Weapons spare parts -- because of difficulties in purchasing spare parts from abroad, a decision has been made that 59,000 types of major spare parts will be produced at home. Over 38,000 types of parts, or 65 percent, have been produced by contractors for 2 years. Production of the remainders has been included in the armed forces' intermediate development plan and particular efforts have been exerted to resolve this problem.

8. Raw material -- Tsinghua University, the Taiwan Machinery Corporation and the Taiwan Aluminum Corporation have been requested by the industrial bureau to develop special alloy steels and aluminum products for military use. Certain projects have already been accomplished by Tsinghua University; the Taiwan Machinery Corporation and the Taiwan Aluminum Corporation have been actively carrying out theirs.

JAPANESE RIGHTIST GROUPS SAID TO DISTORT HISTORY

HK081259 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 2

["Newsletter From Tokyo" by Chang Cheng-chien [1728 2052 0467]: "Japanese Rightwing Groups and Distortions of History"]

[Text] From 28 June to 1 July, the teaching staff trade union of Japan held a congress in Nagasaki. During the time when the congress was being held, the trade union suffered wanton attacks from rightwing groups. As a result, the trade union could not even find a large meetingplace and had to rent hotels to hold meetings simultaneously in five places. Some 500 or more deputies spoke at the major meetingplace and 1,200 other deputies had to sit in four separate meetingplaces to watch a TV relay of what was happening at the major meetingplace. At the opening meeting of the congress, the major meetingplace was surrounded by 900 ruffians from 117 rightwing groups who tried every means to menace the deputies. Nearly 1,000 policemen looked on around the meetingplace and they did not disperse the troublemakers. Mot Fumi Makieda, chairman of the committee of the teaching staff trade union of Japan, said indignantly: "Japan's democracy is in a crisis!"

Impact of the Revision of Textbooks on Japan's Destiny

One of the primary reasons why the teaching staff trade union has suffered such severe attacks from rightwing groups lies in the trade union's opposition to the distortion of history and prettifying of militarism in textbooks. Japanese newspapers disclosed that the Ministry of Education has made many more major amendments to the textbooks for high schools and primary schools since April. It planned to display these new textbooks in more than 700 meetingplaces throughout the country beginning 1 July. A mere comparison of the new and old textbooks will easily make people understand the reason why the rightwing groups have focused their attacks on the teaching staff trade union.

In the existing high school textbooks there are the following words about the emperor: "The imperial order of education stressed that the emperor was the spiritual authority and that this authority should be used to rectify the ideology and morals of the people of the country and thus it brought about a retrogression in the previous ideology of freedom and democracy." These words have been replaced in the new textbooks by the following: "The imperial order of education taught the supreme ideal of loyalty and filial virtue on the basis of the Confucianist morals and national awareness.... Its aim would be realized among the people of the country." The existing textbooks point out that the restoration of the "commemoration day of the founding of the nation" is the result of the "gaining of ground of the nationalism that advocates restoration of ancient ways," but these words are left out in the new textbooks.

With regard to the "imperial constitution," the existing textbooks say: "The basic principle of this constitution was the dominant power of the emperor.... This constitution granted extensive power to the emperor and provided that all the ministers should be responsible to the emperor." However, these words are replaced in the new textbooks with the following: "While stipulating that the emperor ruled over the country, this constitution provided three separate powers under the rule of the emperor.... Therefore, the constitutionalism had already been in the main established." The section in the previous textbooks that discusses the fact that a constitution centering on the emperor played the role of ideological rule has also been completely left out. The alteration is more barefaced when it comes to the narratives about the Japanese militarists' aggression against China and Korea. For example, it treats the sudden attack against the Chinese Fleet by the Japanese Fleet in 1894 as a "sea battle between the Japanese and Qing fleets." It treats the "September 18th incident" in 1931 as the Japanese Army "blowing up a few installations along the railways in southern Manchuria." It changes the "Japanese Army's invasion of northern China" into "going in and leaving" northern China and "carrying out all-round aggression against China" into "attacking and invading China from all sides." It treats the implementation of the "policy of burning everything, killing everything and looting everything" in China into the "development of the anti-Japanese movement forcing the Japanese Army to safeguard public security."

It has deleted the narration about the Korean people "shouting slogans of long live independence, holding meetings and demonstrations and spreading the independence movement all over Korea" and has rewritten it as "demonstrations and riots spreading all over Korea." The historical facts about Japanese militarists forcibly taking Chinese and Korean people to Japan and forcing them to toil in Japanese mines has also been left out.

In this way, the Japanese textbooks will soon become books confirming the "great East Asian war," and the "Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere." Will the Japanese younger generation who will be educated with such textbooks resume Tojo's path? From the above, we can see that this struggle between the teaching staff trade union and the rightwing groups is, in fact, related to Japan's destiny in the future.

Besieging the Teaching Staff Trade Union Was Not Isolated Action

During the past few years, the rightwing forces in Japan have gradually run rampant. On 15 August last year, when the usual activities of the "commemoration day of the ending of the war" were carried out in Tokyo, quite a few rightwing elements wore their old army uniforms, sang aggressive army songs and created disturbances inside and outside the Yasuguni Shrine. On 21 February, when Japan was celebrating the "commemoration day of the founding of the nation" as usual, some rightwing elements held a celebration meeting at the club of the temple of the Meiji emperor during which some people raised a hue and cry about "uniting the world under one ruler" and shouted "may the imperial family prosper." On 14 June some rightwing elements flagrantly carried out terrorist activities and shot and wounded a secretary of the trade union at the door of the office of the trade union. On the other hand, the old boys' association of the imperial infantry primary school published full-page articles in newspapers extolling the spirit of the school as being immortal. The old boys' association of the navy school also published articles in newspapers and praised their school, stating that "the school has trained talented people" "who even now are still contributing to the construction of the country." In all these activities, we see no self-questioning concerning the war of aggression, but the arrogance of "staging a comeback." Many people in society there have been talking about the rightwing elements' attack at the teaching staff trade union. They regarded it as a part of the rightwing elements' planned activities and an important action of theirs in coordination with the government's alteration of textbooks. These rightwing elements have been trying to force the Japanese educational workers to imbue Japanese youngsters with leftist thinking according to the history textbooks that have been altered in a distorted fashion by the Ministry of Education.

Keep a Lookout as to What Attitude the Japanese Powerholders Will Adopt

In the eyes of Asians, Japanese militarism is the specter of "war disaster." Since the end of the war, the Japanese powerholders have made great efforts to change this image, given many pledges and tried arduously to make people believe that "Japan will never become a military power." In his speech on 17 June in Honolulu, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki especially expressed Japan's wish to see the Pacific become an "ocean of peace" and an "ocean of mutual benefit." However, shortly after he published this speech, the Japanese newspapers disclosed the facts about the distortions of history and prettification of militarism by the Ministry of Education in revising textbooks. This cannot help but make people doubt how much of the achievements of the Japanese powerholders in changing this image remain. In the face of the problem of what path Japan should choose, the Japanese powerholders have to decide whether they will continue to tolerate the rightwing elements carrying on their wanton activities or whether they will restrict the rightwing elements and correct the mistakes of distorting history. All Asians are closely watching what they will do.

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China

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MINISTER ATTENDS UNESCO-SPONSORED CONFERENCE

Arrival in Mexico City

OW231347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi today described his mission here as "for the promotion of world cultural exchanges and for the strengthening of mutual understanding, friendly links and cultural cooperation between peoples."

"All this is for the benefit of the development of national culture of all countries," said the minister heading a Chinese Government cultural delegation to the UNESCO-sponsored second world cultural policy conference scheduled for July 26-August 6.

The Chinese minister, who arrived here this afternoon told reporters at the airport: We have been developing a culture with characteristics of our own to wipe out all the vestiges of feudalist and imperialist influence left over by the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China." He said: "Mexico is a very suitable site of the second world cultural policy conference because it has a brilliant ancient culture."

On behalf of Mexican Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana, Vice-Secretary of Public Education Diaz De Cossio went to the airport to greet the Chinese delegation.

This is the first high-ranking mission sent by China to attend such a conference after her participation in UNESCO.

Opening of Conference

OW270747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 26 (XINHUA) -- The second world conference on cultural policies opened here this morning in a bid to give a new impetus to cultural exchanges and co-operation among countries.

The conference, attended by 750 delegates from 119 countries, was officially opened by President Jose Lopez Portillo of the host country, Mexico, at the Palace of Fine Arts here.

Addressing the opening session, Mexican Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana called for efforts to stimulate international co-operation and to strengthen peace. He condemned colonialism and racism and noted: "If we are to formulate a cultural policy, we must prove ourselves capable of salvaging the profound and human sense of the development process, rectifying its deviations and eliminating its mirages. We need new models, and it is in the sphere of culture and of education that we will find them.

Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which sponsored the conference, said that the conference would encourage reflection on the fundamental problems of culture in today's world and spell out fresh guidelines for strengthening the cultural dimension in general development and for facilitating international cultural co-operation. He stressed that the people and culture of each nation should enjoy respect and equality.

A Chinese Government cultural delegation led by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, attended the conference. It is the first time that China sends a government delegation to a world conference on cultural policies.

Zhao Ziyang Message

OW261650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent a message to the UNESCO-sponsored second world cultural policy conference, warmly greeting its opening in Mexico City.

The message expresses the hope that "the conference will make positive contributions to the protection and development of national cultures, to the strengthening of cultural exchange and cooperation among nations, to the promotion of solidarity and friendship among the people and cultural circles of all countries, and to the safeguarding of world peace."

WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGING HELD IN BELGRADE

Delegation Leaves Beijing

OW211108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation left here today by air via Belgrade for Vienna, to attend World Assembly on Aging (beginning July 26), sponsored by the United Nations.

Before his departure, head of the 12-member Chinese delegation and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for the World Assembly on Aging, Yu Guangha told XINHUA that the aging problem of population will not be critical in China before the end of this centruy. However, it may become increasingly acute with the development of national economy, improvement of medical condition, and the dropping fertility by the end of the century.

He said that his committee will investigate longevity of elderly people located by the recent national census and undertake scientific research work on geriatrics, psychology and sociology of the aging. The committee will also study how to organize the elderly to help pass on their rich experience and professional knowledge to the younger generation. The group plans to arrange for them to take part in various kinds of social activities according to their ability and health condition.

Yu Guanghan pointed out that China is a country with a long history of respect and care for old people, which is a good tradition. He emphasized the role of the family in caring for the elderly.

In conclusion, he said: "Through this world assembly, we hope to exchange experience with other countries in this matter, and also to establish contacts with friendly countries and relevant international organizations."

In order to meet the convening requirements of the World Assembly on Aging, China set up this national committee in April of this year which consists of 20 departments including government departments, scientific research units, national people's organizations and mass media.

Yu Guanghan Speech at Meeting

OW270820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, July 26 (XINHUA) -- The fine tradition of the Chinese nation to respect, take care of and provide for the aged has been carried forward further since the founding of the People's Republic of China, said Yu Guanghan, chairman of the Chinese delegation at a meeting of the World Assembly on Aging here today.

At present, he added, China's demographic make-up is still relatively young. According to incomplete statistics, China had over 40 million people aged 60 years and above in 1953, accounting for 7 percent of the total population. And in 1980, according to surveys in some areas, the estimated number of people aged 60 years and above in China was about 80 million, making up about 8 percent of the total. It is anticipated that by the year 2000, the number of the aged will have reached 11 percent of the total population. In 2025, the number will reach about 20 percent of the total population.

Yu Guanghan pointed out that China has taken a series of measures to ensure the life and health care of the aged. "With life well secured and people's physique improving, more and more people in China live a longer life and the average lifespan is becoming longer and longer. According to statistics, there were 3,384 people above 100 years of age in 1953 and 7,000 in 1978. A survey of several areas shows that the average life-span was 57 years in 1957 and 69 years in 1980," he said.

He noted that the questions of the aged is a major social problem involving many aspects. It requires concerned efforts of the departments concerned to handle the question.

"In our opinion," he said, "in the endeavour to solve the question of the aged, each country should proceed from its own conditions and rely mainly on its own efforts while at the same time it is also necessary to conduct bilateral and multilateral technological cooperation and assistance. We hope that the appropirate organizations of the United Nations will give greater consideration to the developing countries in organizing such technological cooperation and assistance."

"Through this world assembly, we wish to learn from the experience of other countries, explore possibilities for technological cooperation and assistance and establish contacts with friendly countries and relevant international organizations in this regard. After the adoption of the international plan of action on aging by the assembly, we shall carry out follow-up activities in line with the level of our economic development and social and cultural tradition and handle the question of the aged more properly," he said.
The assembly, which opened here today, is scheduled to conclude on August 6.

WAN LI MEETS U.S. CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR 19 JUL

OW191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here today with professor Yuh-kang Pan of the Department of Chemistry at Boston College, U.S.A. Hu Yongchang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICES RISE 1 PERCENT IN JUNE

OW241729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Labor Department announced yesterday that consumer prices rose a full 1 percent in June for the second month in a row, according to reports reaching here. The rise mainly resulted from the 5.5 percent increase in gasoline prices and the 1 percent increase in housing costs.

Inflation in the United States has been reportedly eased due to the tight money policy adopted by President Ronald Reagan after he assumed office last year. The inflation rate has declined further in the first four months of this year following a drop from 12.4 percent in 1980 to 8.9 percent in 1981.

However, it has gone up since May. Statistics show consumer prices rose 1 percent in May. The annual rate of increase reached 13.3 percent in June.

Economic analysts believed that the once slowing down of inflation was caused mainly by a decline in gasoline prices rather than by restrictions on money supply. Energy prices fell nearly 15 percent from March 1981 to April 1982. But when gasoline prices rose again, inflation became worse.

The consumer price index reportedly stood at 290.6 in June, which means that a market basket of goods that cost 100 dollars in 1967 were up to 290.60 dollars in June.

BEIJING REVIEW ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK270942 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 29, 19 Jul 82 p 3

["Notes from the Editors" column by International Editor Mu Youlin: "Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Soviet athletes participated in a track and field tournament not long ago in Beijing. Can this be interpreted as a sign of rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union? [paragraph published in boldface]

China and the Soviet Union maintain diplomatic and trade relations and there are also a few exchanges of visits.

Soviet athletes came to Beijing recently to take part in an international meet, but major differences in principle still exist between the two countries. China's principled stand of opposing Soviet hegemonism and expansionism is well known. On the other hand, China has always held that relations between the two countries should be maintained and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and that outstanding issues between them should be settled through negotiations. There are many obstacles to the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations, the most serious being the Soviet Union's hegemonist foreign policies.

Soviet leaders sometimes also talk about improving their relations with China. As a Chinese saying goes: "Judge a man by his deeds, and not his words." We want action from the Soviet Union. By action we do not merely mean a change in Soviet behaviour regarding the Sino-Soviet border issue and the huge Soviet military force stationed along the Sino-Soviet border, but also the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues. So far, there is no indication in any regard that the Soviet Union sincerely wants to improve its relations with China.

USSR FAILS TO MEET FIRST-HALF PROJECTED TARGETS

OW241538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has failed to meet the projected targets for its national economy in the first half of this year. A production communique released by the Central Statistics Board shows that the output of nearly one third of major industrial products was lower than that of the corresponding period of last year. Among the 62 kinds of the essential products listed by the board, the output of about 20 items such as steel, rolled steel, steel tubes, iron ore, forging presses, oil equipment, diesel locomotives, vehicles, generators, cement, leather shoes and iceboxes fell from the same period of last year. The industrial output value rose by 2.7 percent, falling short of the target of 3.9 percent.

The growth of labour productivity in the first half of this year was set at 3.3 percent. But it posted an increase of only 2 percent in the period. According to the communique, the plan for purchasing domestic animals, poultry and milk was unfulfilled. More grain will be imported as the Western news agencies forecast.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

PRC Official Protests to Envoy

OW271648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Xiangqian, director of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, yesterday received Yukiharu Watabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, by appointment and made representations to him on the textbook affair.

During the meeting, Xiao Xiangqian expounded the Chinese Government's position on the Japanese Ministry of Education's distortion of the history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China in examining and approving the primary and secondary school textbooks and demanded that the Japanese side rectify the errors in the textbooks censored by the Ministry of Education.

Xiao Xiangqian pointed out that in censoring the textbooks for primary and secondary schools, the Japanese Ministry of Education tampered with the history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China by changing "invasion of north China" to "advance into north China," and an "all-out aggression against China" to an "all-round advance into China." What is more, it even attributed the Nanjing atrocities during the war to "the stubborn resistance of the Chinese troops, which inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese army, who were enraged and, as a result, killed many Chinese soldiers and civilians." This is an obvious distortion of the historical facts, and is therefore unacceptable.

Xiao Xiangqian went on to say that the Chinese Government has always maintained that the Japanese war of aggression against China was launched by Japanese militarists. The war brought untold suffering to the Chinese people, and the Japanese people, too, suffered a great deal from it. We should always bear in mind this historical lesson and see to it that this phase of history not be repeated. This accords with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and is also the duty of the two governments. The Japanese side stressed in the Sino-Japanese joint statement that Japan "is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself." China holds that only when this period of the history is explained strictly according to the facts will it be conducive to educating the later generations of the two countries in forever remembering the historical lesson so that the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will last from generation to generation.

The director of the First Department of Asian Affairs pointed out that the attitude of the Japanese Ministry of Education in censoring the textbooks was far from serious and its motive suspectable. In view of the fact that the textbook affair runs counter to the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, is detrimental to the consolidation and development of the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, and will hurt the feelings of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government cannot but express utmost concern. It hopes that the Japanese Government will take note of the above stand of the Chinese Government and rectify the errors in the textbooks censored by the Ministry of Education, Xiao Xiangqian said.

Ji Pengfei Comments

OW271736 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] State Councillor Ji Pengfei met at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan Journalists League led by its chairman, Shizuma Kai.

Touching on the Japanese Education Ministry's revision of textbooks regarding the nature of Japanese militarist aggression, Ji Pengfei said: The Chinese people express their indignation at this action. History should not be distorted. Ji Pengfei then said: In the past 10 years since the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries have developed very well. We should set great store by the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that on the present basis, the relations between China dn Japan would develop more solidly, steadily and in an all-round way.

Shizuma Kai said: It is natural that China opposes the Japanese Education Ministry's revision of textbooks. Such opposition also accords with the aspirations of the broad masses of Japanese people.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK280330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 6

[XINHUA SHE replies to readers: "What Does the Word 'Advance' Mean in Japanese?"

[Text] Question: When transmitting reports on 26 June and 22 July about the Japanese Ministry of Education's tampering with history while revising secondary and primary school textbooks, XINHUA quoted a Japanese press report which stated: The newly revised textbooks "change the word 'aggression' to 'advance' [6651 0427] in many places" in the portion dealing with Japanese aggression against China; for instance, the Japanese army's "invasion of north China" is changed to its "advance into north China."

These two news reports both used the Japanese word "advance." Many readers do not understand the meaning of this term, and some interpret it as meaning "passing in and out." Is this correct?

Answer: According to the "thesaurus" published by the Japanese Iwanami Bookshop, the meaning of this word in Japanese is "to actively move out" or "to advance from a certain place." According to a definition in English given in the "(Shin Yamato) English Dictionary" published by the Japan Research Society, the meaning is "advance, march." [both words written in English] From this we can understand that the basic meaning of this word is to actively advance.

This word is used quite extensively in Japanese, and can be translated in various ways in Chinese according to context. For instance, the Japanese "women advance to the stage of society" means in Chinese "women go onto (or enter) the stage of society"; "Japanese-advanced enterprises in the United States" means "Japanese-operated enterprises in the United States"; "the Japanese economy advanced on Southeast Asia" means "the Japanese economy breaks into Southeast Asia." All these contexts illustrate different meanings of this word. The word is not used in a derogatory sense in Japanese, but actually has a commendatory flavor. When revising the history textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education changed "aggression" into "advance" in the portion dealing with the history of Japan's aggression against China. Although this is just one example of its extensive tampering with historical facts on this occasion, it is sufficient to reveal its motives in embellishing militarism and concealing the barbaric aggression committed by Japanese militarism against other countries in those years.

For the sake of better comprehension by readers, the Japanese word "advance" [6651 0427] would be better translated as "advance into" [6651 0354] in Chinese.

GUANGMING RIBAO Commentary

HK280736 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Short commentary: "Historical Facts Brook No Distortion"]

[Text] Recently, in screening and approving the textbooks for the current year, the Japanese Ministry of Education tampered with the historical facts by calling the aggression launched in the past by the Japanese militarists against China "advancing into" China, and even tried to shift the responsibility for the massacre committed by the Japanese army in Nanjing in 1937 onto the Chinese army. Such an open distortion of historical facts cannot but arouse the Chinese people's vehement indignation.

The whole world knows the Japanese militarists' aggression against China brought untold suffering to the Chinese people. The Japanese Government admitted also in the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement that "the Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself." But 10 years later, when the people of the two countries are ushering in a new stage in Sino-Japanese relations through joint efforts, the Japanese Ministry of Education has gone so far as to distort historical facts and whitewash Japanese militarism in violation of the spirit of the joint statement. Some Japanese Government officials have even tried to justify the Education Ministry's act of distortion. Just as a Japanese newspaper has pointed out, "such a distortion is indeed condemnable, or rather despicable."

Facts speak louder than sophistry. No one can write off the facts about the Japanese militarist aggression against China and its serious consequences. The Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN was right in saying in an article: "Japanese today correctly admit that Japan did 'invade China.' Both Japan and China should tell their children about this fact. Only in this way can we establish real Sino-Japanese friendship which is to be carried over 'from generation to generation'."

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Article

HK280735 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Absurd Revision, Harmful Acts"]

[Text] Not long ago, in editing the textbooks for their primary and middle schools, the Japanese Education Ministry rendered Japan's "aggression against China" as Japan's "advance into" China and distorted a series of historical facts in order to "make it ambiguous as to who was responsible for the war." (Words in quotations are cited from Japanese newspapers. For example, it shifted the responsibility for the inhuman massacre in Nanjing onto the Chinese troops and said: "The massacre took place because of the stubborn resistance of the Chinese troops." It described the "September 18th" incident that shocked the world merely as the Japanese troops "blowing up the southern Manchurian railway." This act of the Education Ministry in distorting the historical facts and beautifying the Japanese militarists cannot help but arouse tremendous indignation among the broad masses of Chinese youths.

These distortions have also aroused the strong indignation of the people of insight in Japan and the Japanese press circles. Japanese newspapers say that the policies and actions that Japan carried out against China in the past can only be called "aggression." This is a historical fact. These distortions "above all, make us feel ashamed."

It was said that the aim of the Education Ministry in doing this was to avoid bringing "shadows" to present Sino-Japanese friendship because these events happened long ago. Obviously, this is only an excuse to justify itself. Indeed, we have often told our Japanese friends that the past is, after all, past and that in order to develop the friendship between China and Japan, we will let bygones be bygones.

However, we will never tolerate any distortion of historical facts. For Japan's aggression against China the japanese militarists must be held responsible. For us, the later generations, it is important to learn and remember the historical lessons. Any distortion of the historical facts is not only a violation of scientific attitudes, but will also be harmful in educating the later generations. As a ministry in charge of educating the Japanese youngsters, the Education Ministry has the duty to give a faithful account to the Japanese younger generations of the brutal aggressive war launched by the Japanese militarists, the great disasters this war brought to the Chinese people and the tremendous suffering it brought to the Japanese people. By so doing, they will make future generations of Japanese always remember these grievous lessons. We will also teach our young people in the same manner. Only by so doing can we prevent the repetition of the historical tragedy and only by so doing can China and Japan maintain their friendship for many generations in the future.

GONGREN RIBAO Comment

HK280743 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Short commentary: "Chinese Workers" Indignation"]

[Text] The Japanese Ministry of Education has harbored evil intentions in an attempt to distort the history of the invasion of China and prettify militarism. This cannot but arouse the high vigilance and furious indignation of the Chinese workers. The Chinese people, who were invaded by imperialists for a long time, have stood firm since 1949. It is certain that any aggressors who want to stage a comeback will be unable to deceive the Chinese people or achieve their aim.

Staff and workers in many places of our country are studying modern and contemporary history. It is very necessary to master historical knowledge in order to recognize one's evil behavior of hoodwinking the world's people by distorting history. If we have a good understanding of history, we will be able to prevent a repeat of history of being invaded.

The Japanese people have once again shown their friendly feelings for the Chinese people through their opposition to the distortion of the history of the invasion of China by the Japanese Ministry of Education. Just as the Japanese people bravely fought against war when the Japanese militarists invaded China years ago, this fully shows that the hearts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples are closely linked. The behavior of the Japanese Ministry of Education also goes against the fundamental interests of the Japanese people and is firmly opposed by them. The Japanese Ministry of Education must change its wrongdoing of deceiving Japanese students and undermining the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and make the Japanese textbooks conform with actual history.

Japanese Politicians Protest

OW271236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 27 (XINHUA) -- Leading members of some political parties in Japan have issued statements criticizing the Japanese Education Ministry for its deliberate distortion of historical facts while censoring revised textbooks, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today.

Masashi Ishibashi, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said China was justified to lodge a protest against the Japanese practice in changing the wording of Japanese aggression against China because China had borne untold suffering from Japanese militarist aggression.

Naohiko Okubo, chairman of the Japanese Komei Party's Policy Affairs Council, held that historical facts should be correctly recorded for younger generations. He suggested that this question of censoring textbooks should be discussed by the Diet.

Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party's Policy Affairs Council, pointed out that the practice of distorting historical facts during the censorship of textbooks is wrong.

Public Opposition Noted

OW280728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Public opinion in Japan holds that the Japanese Education Ministry's screening and revision of textbooks should not result in prettifying Japanese militarism, reports KYODO this afternoon.

Yoshiaki Masaki, chairman of the Komei Party Diet Policy Committee, said: There should not be fabrication and distortion of historical facts. Obviously, Japan's aggression against China is a history fact that later generations in Japan should be told.

Seiichi Tagawa, representative of the New Liberal Club, held that the revision of textbooks should not be ignored; otherwise, it would lead to the embellishment of Japanese militarism.

Chairman of the Japanese Publication Workers Union Kunitake Narahashi made a statement this afternoon calling on the Japanese Education Ministry to retract its instructions on revising textbooks.

"China is furious at attempts to conceal the aggression against China and the slaughter, sabotage and arrests committed there by the Japanese militarists. They will naturally condemn such attempts. We consider this a serious matter," Narahashi said. "We have always opposed the changing of aggression into advance by the Education Ministry during its screening of textbooks," he added.

He urged the Education Ministry to retract its instructions on this matter and compile textbooks which will be conducive to development of international peace and unity.

According to a JIJI report, the secretary general of the Japanese Teachers Union told reporters today that the protest against Japan's revision of textbooks is a serious warning against Japanese militarism.

Japanese Press Cited

OW272026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese public opinion has expressed support to China's representations to the Japanese side concerning the screening of school textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education.

ASAHI SHIMBUN said editorially today that while the Japanese Government indicated that the screening of textbooks should proceed in an objective and fair way, with appropriate educational purposes in mind, some of the Cabinet ministers accused China of "interference" in Japan's internal affairs and disapproved of China's protest.

Their attiude, the editorial said, "is erroneous both externally and internally. What did [happen] in those countries which Japan invaded during World War II has been put on the record as historical facts, which can never be obliterated by a play on words".

The editorial said: "Only by recognizing this fact and making repeated self-examination can Japan be able to establish sound relations with these countries." That is why the Chinese Government points out that Japan's present act runs counter to the spirit of the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

The editorial pointed out that those who arrogantly hold that "education is an internal issue" will surely incur condemnation and protest from all the Asian countries once ruled by Japan.

ASAHI SHIMBUN today carried the interviews of two Japanese shcolars. Professor Masami Yamazumi said that the idea and attitude of distorting historical facts as one pleases can be traced back to pre-war militarism and is extremely dangerous. He hoped the Japanese Education Ministry would listen carefully to criticisms from China and other countries. Professor Kenichi Nagai of the University of Law and Political Science said it is only natural that China has carried out criticism and repudiation. The younger generation should be taught true history, he stressed.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN published interviews of some Japanese scholars who voiced support to China's criticism of the Japanese Education Ministry.

The Chinese Embassy and other Chinese missions in Japan have received telephone calls from personalities of all walks of life, who expressed support to China's protest against the mean act of revising historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'HISTORY OF PUPPET MANZHOUGUO'

HK270332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Shi Yang [4258 5017] "Commenting on 'History of the Puppet Manzhouguo'"]

[Text] The "History of the Puppet Manzhouguo," written by Jiang Niandong et al and published by the Jilin People's Publishing House, is the first monograph since the founding of the PRC to systematically narrate the history of this puppet regime.

After the "September 18th" incident of 1931, the Japanese imperialists, having made preparations for a long time, created a so-called "Manzhouguo" in the northeast region of our country. This puppet Manzhouguo, a monster in the history of contemporary China, was the work of those dregs of feudalism who tried in vain to restore the monarchy and a number of pro-Japanese traitors and collaborators who regarded the enemy as kith and kin. Another reason this regime could come into power was because the Kuomintang government at the time was implementing the policy of nonresistance, which placed the people of northeast China in a miserable colony-like situation.

This book is divided into eight chapters, which cover the whole course of the puppet Manzhouguo, from its rise to its fall. They can be summed up into the following major parts:

First, throughout the book, the authors firmly stick to the basic historical fact that Manzhouguo was the product of the Japanese imperialists' aggressive policy. In the late 19th century, the so-called "continental policy" was gradually shaped within the Japanese Government. This policy aimed at annexing Korea, invading the northeastern part of our country, and thus conquering China and dominating all of Asia. The Tanaka Cabinet which assumed power in 1927 said in the "Tanaka memorial": "If we want to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. If we can conquer China, all other Asian countries and Southeast Asian countries will be afraid of us and will succumb to us." At the time of Manzhouguo, the Japanese militarists "had already taken the first step by conquering Taiwan, and the second step by conquering Korea; only the third step of terminating Manchuria and Mongolia and conquering all of China had not yet been completed."

The puppet Manzhouguo was an important move which the Japanese militarists took to realize their general goal in the third step of their aggressive scheme. The entire value of Manzhouguo's existance was merely to meet the need of Japanese militarism in further realizing its wild aggressive ambition. Throughout the book, the authors narrate in detail the formulation and the change of all policies and decrees of the puppet Manzhouguo in light of the key line of the Japanese "imperial policy," holding that the commander of the Japanese Guangdong army was the actual overlord who ruled the northeast.

Second, with rich historical facts, this book has presented to the readers the hideous features of those dregs of feudalism and pro-Japanese traitors and collaborators who sought power and wealth by betraying the country. After the "September 18th" incident, the deposed prince of the former Qing Dynasty Pu Wei (Prince Kung) was appointed chairman of the "four people peace preservation association." When worshiping the Qing ancestors at the North Mausoleum in Shenyang, he said: "Now we are relying on the spirit of our brave ancestors and the Japanese just force in overthrowing our enemy who has illegally occupied our imperial land for more than 20 years. From now on I will devote all my efforts to restoring our ancestors' glorious achievements." At the time, the dethroned emperor of the Qing Dynasty Pu Yi, who was always longing for restoring "the heritage left by the ancestors," came back to the northeast to assume the ruling power of the puppet Manzhouguo, under the agreement with the Japanese imperialists that the latter would assist him in "restoring the empire." He immediately signed with Japan a secret treaty and the "agreement between Japan and Manzhouguo," in which northeast China was sold. Soon after that, he ascended the throne. He declared: "We, the court of Qing, regret that our people have been driven into misery and the throne was ceded to the Han nationality, which is upsetting the social order day after day. Today, we have to rely on the cooperation between China and Japan in reestablishing a powerful country in East Asia; otherwise, we will not be able to fulfill our goal." In this way, they turned the Japanese imperialists' aggression into a "just" act by which "the people were esteemed because of their misery. They even went so far as to defy public opinion by declaring "independence" and playing the part of lackeys who collaborated with the Japanese imperialists in maintaining colonial rule in the northeast.

Third, a vast number of historical facts, diagrams, tables and statistical figures have been used in this book to elaborate the various measures which the Japanese militarists took in molding the puppet Manzhouguo into a Japanese military base for expanding the aggressive war, in reinforcing their fascist colonial rule, in carrying out out enslavement education, in massacring the Chinese people under the pretext of "rectifying" social order, and, in the economic field, in formulating various colonialist policies to wantonly plunder the people. By exposing the Japanese imperialists' aggressive policies and savage deeds in China at that time, the authors tried to make the readers understand the misery which both the Chinese and the Japanese peoples suffered, and thus spur them to contribute more efforts to further developing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Fourth, special chapters have been devoted to the northeast people's anti-Japanese struggle. The anti-Japanese amalgamated army led by the CCP carried on fighting under extremely difficult conditions in the northeast. Their glorious deeds will shine through the ages. Strictly distinguishing a small number of militarist elements from the broad masses of the Japanese people, and a bunch of aggressive policymakers from the vast majority of people who were driven to implement these policies, the authors have devoted special chapters to the shoulder-to-shoulder struggle of the Chinese, Korean and Japanese peoples.

THAI ARMED FORCES DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER VISITS

Arrival in Guangzhou

OW251624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Guangzhou, July 25 (XINHUA) -- General Chao Sawadisongkhram, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Wu Kehua, commander of the P.L.A. Guangzhou units, gave a banquet in honor of the Thai guests this evening.

Departure for Kunming

OW271253 Beijing Xinhua in English 1238 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Guangzhou, July 27 (XINHUA) -- General Chao Sawadisongkhram, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, and his party left here by air today for a visit to Kunming.

During their stay in Guangzhou, the Thai guests visited a Guangzhou unit of the People's Liberation Army, an ordnance repair shop and a pharmaceutical factory of the army unit, and watched the display of military skills.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS VIETNAM'S CONSCRIPTION DRIVE

HK271106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 6

[Report: "Vietnam Starts Second Large-Scale Conscription Drive This Year"]

[Text] While the Vietnamese authorities are playing the trick of "partial withdrawal" of their troops from Kampuchea, they have launched this year's second large-scale conscription drive and arms expansion movement at home.

On 8 July QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported, with a banner headline in a most prominent place on page one, the meeting, convened by the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, to implement the military service law. According to reports, the Vietnamese leaders stressed at the meeting: "While building the standing military forces, we must also build the reserve forces and organize ex-servicemen to fulfill their reserve duty. They are an enormous force consisting of several million people."

Vietnam officially promulgated its new military service law in January this year. This law readjusts the conscription age and the length of the term of military service, and stipulates strict enlistment regulations, management and training methods for reserve servicemen. It also stipulates that violators of the military service law shall be severely punished.

In February and March this year, the Vietnamese authorities carried out the first conscription drive. According to reports by Hanoi's newspapers, "a large number of youths have been recruited into the army." At present, the Vietnamese authorities have started the second conscription drive and arms expansion. The scale of publicity and mobilization is unprecedented. On 11 July, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported that in Quang Ninh Province alone, thousands of youths had taken conscription medical checkups. The number of new recruits in the second conscription drive in that province will exceed that in the first drive and the number of youths of minority nationalities will increase by 50 percent.

BEIJING NOTES COMMEMORATION OF SRV-LAO TREATY

BK251422 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Station correspondent (Chen Yisan) commentary: "Joy With Concern"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the Vietnamese and the Vientiane authorities have organized massive celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the so-called treaty of friendship. Greetings messages were exchanged, while rallies were held in an enthusiastic atmosphere to commemorate this occasion. In fact, all these merely reflect joy with concern.

Five years ago, the Le Duan clique persuaded and lured the Lao authorities to sign the so-called treaty of friendship and another treaty on the delimitation of national borders with Vietnam. Its intention was to seek cooperation in setting up the Indochina federation and to expand its influence into the Southeast Asian region. Actually, Hanoi's purpose in signing the two treaties was to control Laos through a charter.

Simultaneously, the Le Duan clique has cooked up a theory on the so-called Vietnam-Laos special relations, and claimed it to be a rule of the revolution and an unobjectionable strategic line. Based on these nonsensical words, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists have stretched their greedy hands into Laos. They have sent thousands of military advisers and experts to Laos to control its party, government and military leadership organizations from the central down to the local levels. These experts and advisers have considered themselves to be superior to the Lao Government. These advisers and experts have ordered or forced the Lao authorities to do anything they want in Laos.

In view of the nonsensical words noted above, Vietnam has dispatched 50,000 to 60,000 troops to Laos to control this country in all respects, from the northernmost area of Nam Ou to the southernmost area of Liphi. These occupational troops have set fire to and plundered the Lao people's property while raping Lao girls and conducting other vicious acts. The Vietnamese authorities have recklessly plundered the prosperous natural resources of Laos. They have transported a large quantity of rice and valuable minerals and lumber to Vietnam. As a result, the already deteriorated and backward economy of Laos has deteriorated even further.

Most of the Lao people hate the aforesaid special relations. This is why, over the past 5 years, one-tenth of the total of only 3 million Lao citizens have fled their country. They have risked their lives crossing the Mekong River to become refugees, refusing to live under the special relations. The exodus of such a large number of citizens from their native country is an unprecedented event in world history. The aforesaid special relations has caused this. It is the special relations which have caused Laos to suffer disasters and which have brought starvation and hardships to the Lao people. As a result of the said special relations, neither peace nor tranquillity has prevailed in Laos. At present, more and more Lao people have come to understand the true nature of the so-called treaty of friendship and special relations between Vietnam and Laos.

A Lao refugee has sent a letter to our radio station, pointing out that the word special has become a piece of cloth blindfolding the eyes of the people and all leaders of Laos. It has compelled the Lao people and leaders to surrender in the dark to accept the occupation and control of the Soviet and the Vietnamese hegemonists. Actually, it is their scheme to use the so-called special relations as a chain to tighten around the Lao people's necks.

In an interview with our radio correspondent, Dr Khamsengkeo Sengsathit [Lao defector] immediately pointed out that the so-called Vietnam-Laos special relations are a chain being tightened around Laos and its people, that they have made Laos a colony of the Le Duan clique, and that they have made the Lao people the clique's slaves.

A deception does not (?last) long. Facts have helped the Lao people become conscious. More and more Lao people have joined in the struggle. This fact has made the Vietnamese authorities become worried, and this is why they have again raised an uproar, commenting on the so-called Vietnam-Laos special relations among the Lao people with the hope of deceiving them. But they have expended their energy in vain. The Lao people who have been conscious daily will certainly break the links of the chain around their necks and then gain their genuine independence and freedom.

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISITS

OW231219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 23 (XINHUA) -- A senior Thai security official charged yesterday that the current visit to some Southeast Asian countries by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was chiefly aimed at isolating Thailand from the rest of ASEAN countries and countering the U.N.-sponsored resolutions on Kampuchea, according to Thai press reports here today.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council (NSC) of Thailand, made the statement when he addressed a seminar of public relations officials at the Government House.

He said that the other purposes of Thach's visit were to draw world attention to the importance of Indochina, "to serve Vietnam's objective in creating the Indochina federation" and "get all countries to hate China by giving the impression that China threatens the regional security." Nobody should be fooled by such propaganda, the NSC secretary general declared.

Prasong noted that Thach was wearing "several masks." When Thach went to Singapore he talked tough, but would be expected to speak softly in Rangoon. "Then we'll see what mask he will wear when he comes here," he said. Thach is due to arrive in Bangkok on July 28 and to have talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila the next day.

Prasong told a group to Thai reporters that the threats reportedly made by Thach in Singapore showed that he was only interested in solving the Kampuchean problem through the use of force. "Those threats that Thach made, they (the Vietnamese) have been doing for a long time, but not very successfully," he added.

SINGAPORE OFFICIALS' REMARKS ON SRV NOTED

Rajaratnam Cited

OW241852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam has said that reports about Vietnam "being flexible and making concessions" over Kampuchea are untrue, according to reports reaching here today. This was borne out by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's attitude towards the ASEAN countries, he said.

In a recent interview with local reporters, Rajaratnam said: "Apart from being 'flexible', Mr Thach is also flexing his muscles." He was referring to Thach's veiled threat in Singapore that Hanoi would retaliate against ASEAN for its alleged interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Rajaratnam, who had a two-hour-long talk with Thach last Monday, said Vietnam's threat to get even with ASEAN for backing the coalition government in Kampuchea showed Hanoi's lack of confidence. If Thach had come here believing he could frighten Singapore into accepting Vietnam's solution to the Kampuchean problem, it was a wrong strategy, he added.

He pointed out that since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, its position has worsened and it is now reliant on Soviet charity. There is more suffering, more economic disintegration and no reconstruction in Vietnam.

Dhanabalan Remarks

OW251740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Hong Kong, July 25 (XINHUA) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will continue to keep a comprehensive pressure on Vietnam until it pulls out all its troops from Kampuchea, said Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan. Dhanabalan made this remark in an exclusive interview with the daily SIN CHEW JIT POH yesterday when he commented on Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Singapore.

Referring to the Vietnamese foreign minister's claim that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible, Dhanabalan said the Vietnamese point of view is wrong. He said Nguyen Co Thach's visit was not conducive to seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem. But it should help Nguyen Co Thach understand what a firm stand the ASEAN has taken on the Kampuchean problem, Dhanabalan said.

Dhanabalan pointed out that the Vietnamese assertion that its occupation of Kampuchea is aimed to check China's attacks is very dangerous.

Dhanabalan stressed that so long as Vietnam continues its military occupation of Kampuchea, there exists the possibility of Vietnamese intrusion of Thai territory. The existence of such a danger has led ASEAN to call for a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, he said.

NEPAL'S KING BIRENDRA BEGINS 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Departure for PRC

OW271036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Kathmandu, July 27 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra has said in a message to the nation before his departure for China: "We hope our present visit to China's Gansu Province and Tibetan Autonomous Region will help us familiarize ourselves with the development in these regions."

He said: "Geographical contiguity apart, the friendly relationship between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China draws its strength through our links in history. Indeed, these ties are not only based on goodwill, but are also rooted in the mutual trust and understanding we have with that country."

The king and queen of Nepal left here this morning by special plane for a friendly visit to China's Gansu Province and Tibetan Autonomous Region at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is King Birendra's sixth visit to China since 1966.

The royal entourage includes Nepalese Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Y.P. Pant, and Nepal's Ambassador to China General J.B. Rana, who is already in China.

The royal couple were seen off at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Prince Gyanendra, Princess Komal, Prince Dhirendra and other members of the royal family. Present on the occasion were Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the National Panchayat Marichman Singh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Naya Bahadur Khatri, and Chairman of the State Council Bhupalman Singh Karki, as well as other high officials of the government.

A council of royal representatives under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah has been formed to discharge duties on behalf of King Birendra during his absence.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW271754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 27 (XINHUA) -- His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to China's Gansu Province and the Tibet Autonomous Region at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, made a special trip to Lanzhou to welcome the distinguished Nepalese guests.

Also greeting them at the airport were Li Dengying and Ge Shiying, governor and deputy governor of Gansu Province, Chen Hong, deputy commander of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other officials of Gansu Province and Lanzhou City.

His Majesty King Birendra, a much respected friend of the Chinese people, has visited China on several occasions and made valuable contributions to the development of friendly relations between China and Nepal and the friendship between the two peoples. The city of Lanzhou was in a jubilant mood today.

After crossing over the Himalayas, the special plane carrying the distinguished Nepalese guests landed at about 4:15 p.m. at Lanzhou's Zhongchuan Airport, over which the national flags of China and Nepal fluttered.

As the king and the queen came down the steps from the plane, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Governor Li Dengying stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. Premier Zhao Ziyang was very glad to meet His Majesty King Birendra again. He said: "We warmly welcome you here in China again." Two Young Pioneers presented the king and the queen with bouquets.

A grand welcoming ceremony was then held at the airport. The military band of the Chinese People's Liberation Army played the national anthems of Nepal and China. His Majesty King Birendra, in the company of Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor of the Chinese army. Waving the national flags of China and Nepal and bouquets, hundreds of Lanzhou people, including many of China's national minorities, lined up to give the distinguished Nepalese guests a rousing welcome.

Then, King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, accompanied by Premier Zhao, drove to the Ningwozhuang guesthouse. Colorful bunting was hung across the main streets of the city proper and tens of thousands of citizens along the streets applauded and waved to the guests.

Accompanying the king and the queen on the visit are Dr. Y.P. Pant, minister of finance, and other high-ranking officials of the royal family and the government. Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna, Nepalese ambassador to China, arrived in Lanzhou together with the king.

Nepalese Press Hails Visit

OW271840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Kathmandu, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese papers and weeklies have recently carried editorials and articles emphasizing that the current friendly visit to China by their majesties the king and queen of Nepan will give an impetus to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The RISING NEPAL in an editorial said: "The present friendly visit by their majesties should give a further fillip to Nepal-China relations, broaden mutual understanding and come to mark yet another memorable milestone in the steady development of Nepal-China relations."

On the significance of the present royal visit to China's Gansu Province and Tibet Autonomous Region, the editorial points out that it will be "providing his majesty the king the opportunity to personally view the Chinese development effort in two remote regions whose topography somewhat resembles that of the hilly regions of the kingdom."

CHARCHA WEEKLY said on July 26 that their majesties' current visit "will further deepen and strengthen Nepal-China relations" and "further promote mutual understanding, particularly in the context of the rapidly-changing international political scene."

The RASHTRA DHWANI weekly in an article on July 22 praised China as "the first nation to extend support to the peace zone proposal of Nepal." It added that the visit of their majesties "may be helpful in bringing the two countries closer together, promoting mutual interests, adding other constructive dimensions in their relations and developing identity of views on international issues."

The Nepalese weekly CURRENT of July 19 in an article said: "From the very beginning Nepal has given special importance to its relations and contacts with China at the highest level, thereby contributing to the national interest. We feel happy over this."

HIMALI BELA pointed out: "Nepal has always appreciated China's role in promoting stability, peace and prosperity in the Asian continent." Adjudged from this background, it added, the visit of their majesties the king and queen "is bound to further cement these ties of friendship between our two countries."

The paper NAYA SAMAJ said: The Nepalese people are grateful to the Chinese Government for its cooperation in the economic development of Nepal." It added: "The Nepalese feel assured that the visit will render a noteworthy contribution in strengthening the intimate and trustful relations existing between Nepal and China."

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW271806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Lanzhou, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of his majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, and her majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, of Nepal, and other distinguished Nepalese guests.

At the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the premier and the king delivered speeches in warm praise of Sino-Nepalese friendship.

Zhao Ziyang said, "China and Nepal are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. There exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples. Thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, Sino-Nepalese friendly relations entered a new stage with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal. Our cooperation in various fields has yielded very good results. Sino-Nepalese relations are characterized by mutual respect, full understanding, equality and friendly cooperation. Both sides cherish Sino-Nepalese friendship, which is in conformity with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. Such friendship has stood the test of time in the complex and changeful international situation over the past twenty years."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Nepalese people are famed for their ardent love for independence and freedom and for their glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, his majesty the king emphasized self-reliance in developing the national economy. The Nepalese Government and people have scored one achievement after another in the cause of building up their own country.

"In international affairs, Nepal persistently pursues a policy of peace, independence and non-alignment and opposes imperialism, colonialism and expansionism of any manifestation and has made valuable contributions to upholding the principles of the non-aligned movement, stengthening unity among the Third World countries and promoting cooperation in the South Asian region, thus winning praise from the international community."

Referring to the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said "the international situation has become more tense and turbulent, while old problems remain unsolved, new crises keep cropping up, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a number of countries have been subjected to encroachment and interference, and peace in Asia and the world at large is faced with grave threat.

"At this eventful time, it is very useful that the leaders of China and Nepal meet and exchange views on international and regional issues of mutual concern and on ways to further develop bilateral relations."

Zhao Ziyang reiterated that "China will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of Nepal to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and his majesty king's proposal on declaring Nepal a peace zone. China has consistently worked to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. We are willing to make concerted efforts with Nepal to maintain peace and stability in South Asia and Asia as a whole.

His majesty King Birendra said in his speech that due to the mutual trust and confidence that exist between Nepalese and Chinese leaders and people, Nepal-China relations have "withstood the vagaries of time." "I am therefore happy to note with satisfaction the state of relations existing between our countries," he said, "We in Nepal have always cherished and valued our friendship with the Chinese people."

Reviewing the long-standing and well-established friendly relations between Nepal and China, the king said: "The seed of friendship that my father, late King Mahendra together with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai had planted has now become a sapling. Today we have no basic problems, our borders have been delineated, and as always, we have continued to remain good neighbours by adhering firmly to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"The Nepalese people have been grateful to the Chinese people for their generous assistance in national development. Today the people of Nepal hope for building new areas of economic cooperation which will be of mutual benefit to both our peoples."

He said that today clouds of hostilities hang low in the skies of the world. He stressed the need for unity among countries of the Third World. He said: "The Paris U.N. conference on the lease developed countries and the Delhi south-south meeting have helped in forging the will of the developing countries to cooperate among themselves for their mutual benefit. In our region of South Asia, we have been effortful to promote regional cooperation for development.

"In the ultimate analysis, it is development based on interdependence, mutual good will, justice and solidarity that will help consolidate peace everywhere."

The king said: "We have watched with interest the recent developments in this country. We welcome China's positive contributions in the international arena in general, and particularly your support for the cause of the developing countries. We applied the bold endeavours of the Chinese leadership in directing the nation on its new path of modernisation so as to build a new China befitting a great civilization."

During his visit to Nepal in June last year, Premier Zhao had a cordial meeting with King Birendra. Today, the two leaders were glad to have met here again and they chatted cheerfully about their old friendship.

During the banquet, the band played both Chinese and Nepalese music and the hosts and guests toasted to the ever-lasting friendship between Chinese and Nepalese people.

Present at the banquet were Li Dengying, Governor of Gansu Province, and Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna was also present.

PRC SUPPORTS UN PALESTINE APPEAL; U.S. OPPOSED

OW280232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 27 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) today adopted a resolution calling upon various countries and international organizations to provide emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

The resolution, co-sponsored by the members of the Group of 77, China and the German Democratic Republic, was adopted with 48 in favour and one (The United States) against.

The resolution expressed "deep alarm at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which claimed the lives of a very large number of civilian Palestinians." It also expresses deep concern at the dire need of the Palestinians in Lebanon for urgent humanitarian assistance. It calls upon Israel to release civilians detained by the Israeli occupation army in Lebanon and to apply fully the Geneva Conventions to the civilians and the imprisoned combatants.

During the debate on the question of assistance to the Palestinian people, representatives of many countries strongly condemned Israeli invasion of Lebanon and expressed deep sympathy for the Palestinian people.

ECOSOC today also adopted a resolution on providing assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement.

U.S. TERMS FOR PLO RECOGNITION ENUNCIATED

OW271018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 26 (XINHUA) -- The United States announced today that it will not deal directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization until the PLO "explicitly" recognizes U.N. Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

The White House and State Department issued a statement today saying: "The United States will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until the PLO accepts U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist." "This must be done in a clear and unequivocal way. The statement by (PLO Chairman) 'Arafat does not meet these conditions," it noted.

The statement said if the conditions were met, the United States would be willing to talk with them.

According to an earlier report, an American congressman, Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., yesterday told a press conference in Lebanon after meeting with Yasir 'Arafat that the PLO leader had signed a document accepting "all U.N. resolutions relevant to the Palestine question."

McCloskey said the statement meant to be the PLO's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 242. But White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today 'Arafat's statement "didn't specify the resolution."

Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and Arab recognition of the Israeli right to exist. The PLO has always refused to accept the resolution on grounds that it only refers to Palestinians as "refugees." Observers noted that the United States has never asked Israel to recognize the PLO and the national rights of the Palestinian people before the latter recognize Israel.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced today that the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel will visit the United States this week. The Egyptian foreign minister, according to the State Department, is bringing a message to President Ronald Reagan from President Husni Mubarak on events in the Middle East.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EN ROUTE TO U.S.

OW272046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left here for Washington today with messages from President Husni Mubarak to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mubarak decided to send 'Ali to the United States after he met with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib on the Lebanon crisis on July 25. Ali will stop over in London on his way to Washington for talks with British officials and may visit Paris on his way home.

Informed sources said Mubarak in his messages calls on the United States to take advantage of the situation in favor of peace which has emerged as a result of the statement made by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat accepting all U.S. resolutions on the Palestinian issue. Mubarak also calls for a halt to the bloodshed in Lebanon and urges a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Yesterday 'Ali met with senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and made telephone contacts with Lebanese officials.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI OFFERS TO RECEIVE PLO FIGHTERS

OW271620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, July 27 (XINHUA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri announced in a statement yesterday that Sudan welcomes the Palestinian freedom fighters (now besieged in Beirut) in line with its declared policy towards the Palestinian cause since the advent of the May revolution, reported the Sudan News Agency.

The President noted that his country would guarantee the continuation of the Palestinian revolution and would help the Palestinians reorganize their ranks now that they have lost this unfair battle.

He said that the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Khartoum would become the base for the Palestinian action in Africa.

President Numayri stressed: "The most pressing problem at present is the preservation of the Palestinian fighters as an honourable symbol of the continuation of the Palestinian revolution."

CHINA DAILY CALLS FOR END TO GULF WAR

HK280255 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Time To End the War"]

[Text] The unfortunate gulf war between two brotherly Islamic countries, Iran and Iraq, has entered its 23rd month. The renewed ferocity of the hostilities after a brief lull has brought further heavy losses in Muslim lives and property, much to the chagrin of countries friendly to both the belligerent parties.

It had been hoped that the war would somehow be brought to an end when, about two months ago, the two warring sides found themselves almost where they had been before the armed conflict first flared up on September 22, 1980. Whatever misconceptions either side might have had to cause the war should have been dispelled by NMC, and whatever grievances each might have against the other cannot be worth being redressed by further bloodshed.

There are no fundamental differences among Third World countries. All problems between them are solvable at the negotiation table and through mediation of other nonaligned Islamic countries.

Historical disputes over territory must be viewed with a long-term perspective. Any rash action would only complicate the matter -- as it has -- and might sow the seeds of additional discord, which should be avoided at all costs.

In both warring countries, too many important oil-refining and other facilities have been destroyed, and large construction projects have waited too long to be completed.

Peace is in the best and immediate interest of both, and an early end should be put to the war that has only saddened their friends and emboldened their enemies.

Already the war has weakened the Islamic countries' precious unity to face their common foe -- the Israeli expansionists. In these warring months, the Zionists have successively taken steps to annex the West Bank of the Jordan River and Syria's Golan Heights. They are now besieging Beirut and threatening a genocidal massacre of the Palestinian people.

The two hegemonist superpowers are taking advantage of the conflict to intensify their rivalry in the gulf region and the entire Middle East. With each professing neutrality, they are reaping third-party profits through arms sales, either direct or via intermediaries. Their sophisticated weaponry is being tested with Muslim lives and blood, to mention just one instance.

Peace in the gulf region and unity among the Islamic countries are needed to hold the Israeli expansionists in check. Peace and cooperation among all the Middle East countries are needed to keep hegemonism out of the region. Peace and coordination among the OPEC countries are needed to prevent manipulation by the transnational corporations and to work for the common benefit of the Third World. Peace between Iran and Iraq is necessary, above all, for the prosperity and well-being of their respective nations.

CHEN MUHUA FETES SUDANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW272034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said here this evening that "the Third World countries should unite to develop South-South cooperation and make concerted afforts to establish a new international order of justice and equality, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace." Chen Muhua made this remark at a banquet given by her this evening at the Great Hall of the People in honor of the Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply of the Sudan. Chen Muhua also spoke highly of the achievements the Sudanese Government and people have won in safeguarding state independence, defending national sovereignty and building their own country under the leadership of President Numayri.

Maqbul said: "We all understand the influence and effective role of economic and trade relations in consolidating and developing bilateral and international relations." He said he would make efforts to further develop the economic relations and trade between the Sudan and China.

Present at the banquet were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Muhammad Hamad M. Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China.

YANG DEZHI ON PLA TRADITION, MODERNIZATION

OW271220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, talked to XINHUA reporters on the eve of 1 August Army Day, calling on the whole army in the new historical period to further carry forward its fine traditions, strive to build itself into a powerful, revolutionary, modern and regular armed force and make new contributions to defending the motherland and world peace and accomplishing the sacred cause of the motherland's reunification.

Yang Dezhi said: This year 1 August marks the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In commemoration of this glorious day, I am thrilled to express high tribute and cordial regards to all PLA commanders and fighters, all members of the people's militia and comrades who have made positive contributions to national defense construction.

After talking about the very important role played and tremendous contributions made by the army under the Chinese Communist Party's leadership over the past 55 years in winning the people's revolutionary wars, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and defending and participating in the socialist revolution and construction, Yang Dezhi pointed out with emphasis that in the 22 years from the birth of the People's Army in 1927 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the victories of the Chinese revolution were inseparable from the armed struggle led by our party. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Without a People's Army the people have nothing." "Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China."

Yang Dezhi said: While contributing to China's revolutionary and construction causes, the PLA has in the protracted struggles also developed, strengthened and tempered itself and achieved great successes in army building. Our army has developed from scattered guerrilla units, each fighting on its own in the early days, into a regular army under a highly centralized and unified leadership, from a single armed service into an army composed of ground, naval and air forces and various arms and services, and from "millet plus rifles" in the past into possession of fairly modern weapons and equipment including aircraft, tanks, warships, atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and so forth. Through the protracted revolutionary wars, our army has accumulated rich practical experiences and trained a large number of outstanding cadres. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's revolutionary wars, pooling the wisdom of the whole party and the whole army and inheriting and drawing from the essence of ancient and foreign military theories, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward a whole series of theories, policies and principles on building a People's Army and fighting a people's war, forming an important component of Mao Zedong Thought, Mao Zedong's military thinking. This was Comrade Mao Zedong's very outstanding contribution to the Marxist-Leninist military theories. This valuable ideological wealth has been, still is and will continue to be our army's guide to victory.

Yang Dezhi said: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's taking charge of the work of the Military Commission, important new progress has been made in army building. The whole army has closely followed the party Central Committee's plan, firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies, conscientiously checked the influence of the "left" guiding ideology, eliminated the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and worked hard to build a modern and regular revolutionary army. It has upheld the four fundamental principles, achieved unity in thinking and action with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and taken on a new outlook politically and ideologically. The whole army has warmly supported and actively implemented the important policy decisions of the party and state on readjusting the economy, restructuring the administration, dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field, enhancing our cultural development under socialism and so forth.

Our army's fine traditions of unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people, and plain living and hard struggle have been vigorously carried forward, and the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people has been further strengthened. New achievements have been made in building up the cadre ranks. Group after group of command cadres and specialized and technical personnel at various levels trained by the military academies and schools have been assigned to the units; arrangements have been made in a planned and appropriate way for a part of the cadres to be transferred to civilian work and for some old comrades to leave their posts for convalescence or to retire; the problem of having younger cadres for combat units below the regimental level has been basically solved; and the average age of other leading cadres has been lowered somewhat from before. In the past few years, we have attached strategic importance to education and training, and training work has made remarkable progress in all PLA units and military academies and schools. The ground, naval and air forces have all organized tactical training for senior and middle-level cadres and exercises for leading cadres and organs for them to conscientiously study Mao Zedong's military thinking and theory of active defense and to study questions of combat and training under modern conditions. The technical and tactical levels of the units have been upgraded rather rapidly, accelerating the growth of their fighting capacity. The large-scale coordinated combat exercise and grand military review held in north China last autumn with the participation of various ground service arms, air force flight units and airborne units marked new steps taken in the modernization and regularization of our army.

Yang Dezhi pointed out emphatically: Looking back on history, we deeply feel that the great achievements in the founding, development and strengthening of the People's Army have not come easily. They have been made under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party, the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought and the vigorous support of the masses of the people and the people's government, through protracted and extremely hard and bitter struggles with millions of revolutionary fighters and masses of people advancing wave upon wave, shedding their blood and giving their lives. Our army's 55 years of experience in struggle shows that so long as we uphold the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking, strategy and tactics of the People's Army and the people's war and rely on the support of the masses of the people, we shall always be invincible.

Yang Dezhi said: In the new historical period, the central task of the Chinese people is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization, and this socialist modernization drive is to be carried out under international conditions of serious threats from hegemonism and imperialism and worldwide tension and turbulence. As the most important component of our country's armed forces, the PLA's basic task is to consolidate national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the four modernizations, take part in national construction and serve the people wholeheartedly. To successfully accomplish this glorious mission, our army must maintain sharp vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, strengthen education and training and military scientific research, improve weapons and equipment, constantly enhance its fighting capacity and build itself step by step into a powerful, modern, regular, revolutionary army.

We must uphold the party's absolute leadership over the army and firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies. This is a fundamental principle we must adhere to in strengthening army building in the new historical period. The People's Army has been founded and cultivated by the party. Without the Communist Party, there could be no People's Army. Since the day of its founding, our army has been "an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution" and has fought heroically for accomplishing the party's goals of struggle. This determines that our army must be placed under the party's absolute leadership. Our army must steadfastly adhere to this principle in the past, now and in the future. For this reason, we should consolidate the party organizations and rectify the party work style step by step in a planned way, strengthen party building, improve party leadership, carry forward the party's fine work style and enhance the party organizations' fighting capacity so that the party organizations at various levels in the army will really become strong cores of leadership.

We should also, through the party's vigorous ideological and political work, enhance the political consciousness of all PLA commanders and fighters and work hard to carry out the party's tasks in the new period.

We must strengthen scientific research, develop new weapons and equipment and constantly raise the level of modernization of our weapons and equipment. This is an important task for achieving modernization of our national defense. At the same time, it is still necessary to give play to our army's glorious traditions and base ourselves on defeating a superiorly equipped enemy with inferior equipment.

We must always pay attention to education and training by attaching strategic importance to them. This is the focus of the work of the whole army in peacetime. We must strive to strengthen military training, logistical training, political education and science and cultural studies, properly solve the question of combining people with weapons and improve the army's military and political qualities. Bringing into play men's courage, consciousness and spirit to sacrifice themselves remains the decisive factor in people's wars under modern conditions; but with the development of science and technology and the increasing modernization of weapons and equipment, the improvement of men's cultural and scientific knowledge and technical level has become an important aspect of strengthening the decisive human factor. We should pay attention to education and training in these areas. We should also strengthen cadre training, strengthen coordination training for a composite army and enhance the organization and command abilities of commanders at various levels.

We must reform the army's organization and structure with a revolutionary spirit, build up step by step a contingent of cadres who are revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent, and build our army into a crack force with a smaller but more efficient structure, ease and speed in command, quick reaction, high efficiency and strong fighting capacity. This is an important aspect of our army's modernization and regularization. It is necessary to establish a sound mobilization system and reserve system, consolidate the militia organization, strengthen militia training and do a good job in building up the reserve forces.

It is necessary to develop in depth the "four haves, three stresses and two fear-nots" [to have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; to stress military appearance, courtesy and discipline; and to fear no difficulty or hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice] activities and vigorously promote our cultural development under socialism. All PLA commanders and fighters must make the "four haves, three stresses and two fear-nots" the standard of their words and deeds and strive to turn themselves into revolutionary fighters with socialist and communist ideals, noble moral standards and habits, rich cultural and scientific knowledge and a high sense of organization and discipline. It is necessary to closely combine raising the level of our cultural life with doing our own jobs well and successfully fulfill all our tasks in defending the motherland, training in preparedness against war, construction, production, scientific research and so forth. It is necessary to closely combine raising the level of our cultural life with supporting the government and cherishing the people, serve the people wholeheartedly, actively participate in socialist construction and various public spirited activities and enhance unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. It is necessary to continue to learn from Lei Feng and from the heroes and models, foster a new spirit, energetically commend the advanced units and individuals in promoting our cultural development and push the activity continuously to new heights.

Yang Dezhi said in conclusion: In the past 55 years, under the Chinese Communist Party's leadership, our army has traversed a glorious course, achieved great successes and won great prestige. In the new historical period, we must further carry forward our fine traditions, closely rally around the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and make new contributions to building China into a modern and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country; to building our army into a powerful, revolutionary, modern and regular army; and to defending the motherland, safeguarding world peace and accomplishing the sacred task of reunifying the motherland.

CHEMICAL VICE MINISTER YANG YIBANG PUNISHED

OW270829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Yang Yibang has been placed on two years' probation within the party and removed from all his party posts in accordance with a recent decision of the party Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, based on his actions in violation of party discipline and government regulations.

Yang Yibang was formerly member of the leading party group in the Ministry of Chemical Industry and secretary of the Communist Party committee (and concurrently general manager) of the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation of Beijing. The commission decision recommended that he be removed from his administrative posts and assigned other work. Another senior official, Xiao Yang, deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission and general manager of the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation, was given a serious party warning for involvement in the same case and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission recommended that his work unit give him a demerit. It was found that, without investigation and analysis, Yang Yibang had signed a memorandum for a 600 million U.S. dollar loan with a Hong Kong businessman who palmed himself off as the representative of a powerful international consortium. The Hong Kong man "led him around by the nose," the commission decision said. Xiao Yang signed two other memoranda with the same man. The decision said the Hong Kong businessman, with almost no financial backing, claimed he could get China interest-free, long-term loans amounting to billions of U.S. dollars. On Yang Yibang's proposal the businessman was appointed an advisor to the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation. The man used the title of agent of the corporation, one of China's largest, to swindle and bluff outside China. China's international prestige was seriously compromised. Yang Yibang was also accused of bypassing the Foreign Ministry and Chinese embassies abroad and asking the Hong Kong man to arrange visas for him to Japan and Belgium, where he sought foreign loans and made study tours. All this violated rules and regulations of the State Council and the Foreign Ministry, the decision said. In March 1979 the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation was selling polyethylene at 885 to 952 U.S. dollars per ton and polypropylene at 800 dollars per ton. The international prices of both products were still rising as a result of the oil crisis at that time. But Yang Yibang and Xiao Yang refused to take advice from Chinese foreign trade departments and the following month arranged for the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation to sell to the Hong Kong man polyethylene and polypropylene produced by the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation at 800 U.S. dollars per ton. As a result, that man netted a profit of 750,000 U.S. dollars, the decision said. Moreover, said the decision, the Hong Kong man dumped in Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines what he had bought in Beijing forcing Chinese foreign trade companies to lower twice the prices for the products already sold. As a result, the country lost foreign exchange amounting to 480,000 U.S. dollars.

The decision pointed out that what Yang Yibang did violated the rules of conduct for Chinese Communist Party members as well as discipline for government functionaries. "The third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in December 1978 decided to open the country to the world and revitalize the domestic economy while readjusting national economic development," the decision continued. "Nevertheless, Yang Yibang and other comrades failed to conscientiously study and comprehensively understand the new policy."

For many years in the past, the decision said, Yang Yibang and Xiao Yang had done useful work for the party. In view of this, the party has dealt with their case in line with the traditional policy known as "learning from the past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient."

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK280329 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee Seriously Deals With the Case of Vice Minister of Chemical Industry Yang Yibang"]

[Text] In light of the opinion of the broad masses of party members, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee has further checked the information and made a decision on punishing Comrade Yang Yibang, vice minister of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, a member of the leading party group and former secretary of the CCP committee and general manager of the Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation of Beijing for the serious mistakes which he committed in international trade work. According to the decision, Comrade Yang Yibang has been placed on probation within the party for 2 years and has been dismissed from all his positions in the party. The decision also suggests that he be dismissed from all his present positions outside the party and be assigned to another post.

Prior to this decision, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee gave Comrade Yang Yibang a serious party disciplinary warning on 1 February of this year for his repeated violation of the discipline for foreign affairs. When further action was taken to handle the case, the former punishment meted out on 1 February was rescinded.

According to the decision of the Discipline Inspection Commission the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Xiao Yang, deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission and general manager of the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation, was given a serious party warning for his involvement in the same case and his serious mistakes. The commission also recommended that disciplinary sanctions be imposed on him.

The decision of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee pointed out: Comrade Yang Yibang was the main executor of seeking loans and carrying out compensation trade with a certain company in Hong Kong. This company was without powerful financial backing. When the responsible person of this company first got in touch with Comrade Yang Yibang, he pretended to be the representative of a powerful international consortium and claimed that he could get China interest-free, long-term loans amounting to billions of dollars. This was obviously a fraud. However, without investigation and analysis or reporting to the higher authorities or knowing the real situation of the company, Comrade Yang Yibang hastily signed a memorandom for a $600 million loan with the responsible person of the company. Not long after that, he told Comrade Yang Yibang that without the mandate of the Yanshan Corporation, it would be difficult for him to carry out his activities in foreign countries. This actually tore the mask off his face and exposed the fraud. Under such circumstances, Comrade Yang Yibang proposed that the responsible person of the company be appointed advisor to the Yanshan Corporation regardless of the consequences. That Hong Kong businesmen used the title of agent of the corporation, one of China's largest, to swindle and bluff outside China. Our country's prestige was seriously compromised.

Comrade Yang Yibang was a vice minister in the government. His purpose in visiting Hong Kong and making study tours in foreign countries was to seek loans. However, he repeatedly violated rules and regulations of the State Council and the Foreign Ministry. He bypassed the Foreign Ministry and Chinese embassies abroad to go through formalities to go abroad and the Hong Kong businessman arranged visas for him to Japan and Belgium. Such behavior of violating rules and regulations for external activities aroused the suspicion of foreign embassies in China and produced a very bad influence in foreign countries. His main activities in foreign countries were not arranged by the Chinese establishments or embassies abroad, but by that Hong Kong businessman. He "led him around by the nose" and regarded him as a signboard for swindling and bluffing. Yang Yibang violated the state security regulations by asking that Hong Kong businessman to send out classified letters and documents. During the time when he was associating with that Hong Kong businessman, he accepted two Western-style suits and other articles of daily use.

In addition, he asked every member of the delegation to turn their 20-yuan pocket money over to that Hong Kong businessman in exchange for a radio-cassette player. This was an act of accepting bribes in disguised form. Apart from that, Yang Yibang secretly helped that Hong Kong businessman to get a newborn baby girl from a hospital in Yantai through very abnormal means. None of this can be tolerated by the discipline of the party and government.

Comrades Yang Yibang and Xiao Yang put forth the proposal and assigned the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation with the task of selling some plastic raw materials to the above-mentioned Hong Kong company (6,000 tons of polyethylene and 8,000 tons of polypropylene). Before selling those plastic raw materials, a new worldwide oil crisis had loomed up and the international prices of petrochemical products were still rising. Our establishments in Hong Kong had already informed personnel of the Yanshan Corporation in Hong Kong of the international prices. According to several contracts signed in Hong Kong on 21-27 March 1979, the General Import and Export Company of Chemical and Industrial Products of China's Foreign Trade Ministry sold polyethylene at $885 to $952 per ton and polypropylene at $800 per ton. Under the conditions of constantly increasing prices, it was improper to sign long-term sales contracts. However, when the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation signed transaction agreements with that Hong Kong company on 4 April, the price for the two kinds of plastic raw materials with seven specifications was $800 per ton. Such an act of neglecting general commercial knowledge and refusing to take advice concerning international prices from the units concerned was completely wrong. Due to the intervention by the State Council, the actual delivery quantity of those plastic raw materials was later reduced to 9,500 tons. That Hong Kong businessman netted a profit of $750,000. Furthermore, he sold big quantities of those plastic raw materials in Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines at prices lower than those of the China resources company and other foreign trade companies to disrupt our state-run export trade. In Hong Kong, the China resources company was twice compelled to lower the prices for products already sold. As a result, our country lost foreign exchange amounting to $480,000. Comrade Yang Yibang should be held responsible for such tremendous losses.

In December 1979 a business group organized by the Yanshan Corporation and other units signed 5 contracts in Hong Kong with businessmen from Japan and the United States on selling chemical industrial raw materials such as propylene, and so forth. The group violated our common practice in foreign trade by appointing that Hong Kong businessman to be a witness. According to the prices of the first delivery period as stipulated in the contracts, that Hong Kong businessman was able to obtain witness fees amounting to $400,000 within 3 years. The Yanshan Corporation is one of our country's large-scale chemical industrial enterprises and has a good reputation abroad. The act of appointing a witness in foreign trade contracts actually played down our own reputation in international trade. This produced a very bad influence. Comrade Yang Yibang was leader of the group at a higher level. When the group was negotiating with businessmen from Japan and the United States, he wrote a letter to the group, instructing it to give some benefits to that Hong Kong businessman and tell him the information in his presence. He is entirely responsible for the unnecessary and erroneous act of appointing that Hong Kong businessman to be a witness, which played down our international prestige.

The decision pointed out that what Comrade Yang Yibang did violated the rules of conduct for Chinese Communist Party members and that his mistakes were serious.

The decision of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee also pointed out the main mistakes committed by Comrade Xiao Yang. It stressed: Comrade Xiao Yang was the specific reason responsible for contacting that Hong Kong businessman. Before establishing association with that Hong Kong businessman, leading comrades of the central authorities repeatedly instructed that he be "careful" and "know the real situation."

However, he turned a blind eye to these instructions and refused to carry out conscientious investigation and study. He hastily signed two loan memorandums with that Hong Kong businessman and appointed that Hong Kong businessman without authorization to be representative of the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation so that he was able to swindle and bluff on the international market. All this severely violated the discipline of the party and government.

When Comrade Xiao Yang visited Hong Kong in February 1979 together with Comrade Yang Yibang, he also committed mistakes of taking bribes in disguised form. His visa to visit Japan was also arranged by that Hong Kong businessman. This severely violated discipline for external activities.

With regard to the problem of the Beijing General Economic Construction Corporation's selling plastic raw materials at low prices, Comrade Xiao Yang was the person directly responsible for the case. Before the transaction, he neither studied the matter of selling prices nor specifically explained it to comrades at lower levels. He made a hasty decision and severely neglected his duty. This caused enormous economic losses to the state.

The decision of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee also pointed out: During the second half of 1978, Beijing Municipality and Yanshan Corporation sought loans and carried out compensation trade with that Hong Kong businessman with a background of all-out efforts to carry out construction and an overanxiety to make achievements. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee has decided to implement an open-door policy and pursue the practice of enlivening the domestic economy. At the same time, it has put forth the eight-character guiding principles aimed at effectively readjusting the national economy. However, Comrade Yang Yibang and other comrades failed to conscientiously study and comprehensively understand the correct guiding principles of the CCP Central Committee implemented since the third plenary session. They turned a deaf ear to instructions issued by leading comrades concerned in their work, did not make conscientious investigations and study and refused to consider information provided repeatedly by departments concerned and to take their advice. While carrying out activities in foreign countries, they bypassed our country's establishments abroad and repeatedly violated discipline and were led around by the nose by foreign businessmen and yielded to their demands. All this harmed our country's reputation and caused tremendous economic losses. It is obvious that they did not commit mistakes due to lack of experience or knowledge.

The decision pointed out: Comrades Yang Yibang and Xiao Yang did beneficial work for the party for many years in the past. They scored achievements in their work. According to the principle of "learning from the past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient," while seriously handling their mistakes, we should continue to show them warm concern and help them, and hope that they will modestly learn their lesson, enhance their ideological level and strengthen their training in party spirit so that they will exert efforts to make new contributions in their work.

Commentator's Article

HK270802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Boldly Work and Strictly Observe Discipline at the Same Time"]

[Text] -- In light of the opinion of the broad masses of party members, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee has further checked the information and has made a decision on punishing Yang Yibang and other comrades for the serious mistakes which they committed in international economic work. According to the decision, Comrade Yang Yibang is placed on probation within the party for 2 years and is dismissed from all his positions in the party. The decision also suggests that he be dismissed from all his present positions outside the party and be assigned to another post.

It gives Comrade Xiao Yang a serious disciplinary warning of the party and records an administrative demerit against him. The further handling of the case is completely correct because it shows the determination of the party Central Committee to set right the party's work style and to enforce party discipline. The punishment is a profound disciplinary education not only for the cadres who committed the mistakes but also for other cadres.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country has adopted an open-door policy and has thus rapidly developed economic exchanges with foreign countries. The promotion of international economic and technological cooperation of various forms through international exchanges of equality and mutual benefit can strengthen our self-reliance. We should firmly continue the open-door policy, actively expand and develop foreign trade, import advanced technology and scientific management experience, use foreign capital and constantly expand international economic exchanges to accelerate our four modernizations. All cadres doing international economic work should take the initiative to work boldly, create new prospects for international economic work and make new contributions to our socialist economy.

We still lack experience in international economic exchanges and many of our comrades are still not very skillful in dealing with foreign capitalists. Under this situation, it is unavoidable for some cadres to commit mistakes of one kind or another in their work or even to be deceived by others. We should sum up experience from the mistakes and draw lessons from them. A fall into the pit is a gain in your wit. We should raise our ideological level, enhance our working ability and further exert ourselves to do our work well.

We should see that the majority of the cadres doing international economic work are good. They work hard, seriously conduct investigations and studies, modestly listen to the opinions of foreign experts and handle various complicated questions in a down-to-earth way. Therefore, they can boldly create new prospects for their work and are good in summing up experience and constantly making new achievements. Such cadres are precious. We should develop their wisdom and talents to the full.

Some cadres work hard and boldly, but they lack experience and necessary knowledge and do not know how to study new problems and sum up new experience. Therefore, they suffer losses in their dealings with foreigners and commit mistakes in their work. We should earnestly point out the mistakes of such comrades, help them sum up experience and improve their skills and continue to bring into play their enthusiasm for working boldly and their initiative in daring to bear responsibilities.

There are also a small number of cadres who have neither experience nor knowledge and do not listen to other's opinions. They do not hesitate to undermine national dignity and interests, violate law and discipline and cause serious losses to the country only for the partial and local interests of their locality, department or unit or even just for small personal advantage. Comrades such as Yang Yibang are in this category.

During international economic exchanges, they disobeyed the instructions from the leadership concerned, ignored the advice given by the departments concerned, disregarded the national reputation and interests, acted willfully and persisted in their errors on the pretext of opening a new road. They allowed themselves to be ordered about by foreign businessmen, submitted to foreign businessmen's demands, repeatedly violated party and government discipline and caused serious political and economic losses to the state. Their actions did not open any new road; on the contrary, they allowed themselves to be led astray by speculative businessmen. We cannot condone party members and cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres like Comrade Yang Yibang, if they make such mistakes. It is a matter of course to punish them according to party and government discipline.

The decision of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission points out: "On the one hand, we are duly dealing with their mistakes according to the principle of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient.' On the other hand, we should continue to give them our warm and cordial concern and help. We hope that they will modestly accept the lesson, raise their ideological level, enhance party spirit and make new endeavors and contributions in the future."

We should draw many lessons from the mistakes made by Yang Yibang and other comrades. The most important lesson is that we must strictly observe discipline when we work, particularly when we are handling foreign affairs. Discipline is one of the guarantees for implementing the party's line, principles and policies. No one should violate discipline on the pretext of opening a new road. Violating discipline will obstruct the implementation of our principles and policies at the expense of national interests. To boldly work is in agreement with strict adherence to discipline. Only by boldly working can we open up new prospects. Only by strictly adhering to discipline can we protect national interests. Both promote the development of our socialist economy.

It is worthy of our attention that since we began the open-door policy, some comrades have tried but accomplished nothing, or have found fault with others because they have stuck to old ways in their thinking under the new situation. Such a mentality is completely inadvisable and should be quickly corrected. A small number of persons are taking advantage of the open-door policy to commit economic crimes. We should resolutely strike blows at economic criminals and punish them according to law if their crimes are serious. In this way we will be able to ensure sound development of our international economic activities.

We must strive to boldly work and strictly observe discipline at the same time because this is a basic demand set by the party for all comrades who deal with foreigners.

CHINA DAILY CARRIES HONGQI ON ECONOMIC CRISES

HK240304 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jul 82 p 4

[By Li Zhuqi from HONGQI No 14]

[Text] Economic crises are part of capitalism. In a socialist society, there are no such economic crises because public ownership of the means of production eliminates the origin of such crises -- the contradiction between private ownership of the means of production and socialized production.

A socialist state can plan and develop its national economy and tailor production to meet the material and cultural demands of its people.

We once had a serious imbalance in our national economy which adversely affected our socialist construction and people's livelihood. Some comrades maintained then that this imbalance constituted an economic crisis. This is obviously a misunderstanding.

An economic crisis is a phenomenon of capitalism. It lies in the fundamental contradiction of capitalism which is caused by the disparity between production and consumption.

In pursuing high profits, capitalists have to speed up production with all possible technological means -- and then hope to sell the products -- and also exploit workers by all possible means. Although in each capitalist factory, production is organized and planned, it is competitive and anarchistic in society as a whole. Although there is a big increase in salable commodities, the amount the majority of the labouring population can afford to buy tends to decrease relatively. Therefore, economic crises become an inevitable part of capitalism.

When our economy was imbalanced, it was not an outgrowth of socialist economy. It was due to "leftist" influence and the sabotage of the gang of four. It was caused by mistakes we made in our work.

An economic crisis occurs in capitalism amidst tumuluous economic activity. As production increases, a big surplus of commodities is stockpiled.

The necessity to reduce production creates a large surplus of workers and a drastic increase in unemployment. Hence, capitalist production undergoes periodic swings from crisis to prosperity and vice versa.

When our economy is imbalanced, there is usually a shortage in equipment and consumer goods. This is not cyclical. It only occurs when errors are made in our work. When the errors are corrected, the national economy can develop again.

With the present economic readjustment, production of consumer goods has developed rapidly over the past three years and people's living standards have been raised.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON 'BUOYANT' FOREIGN TRADE

HK280211 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

["Recession Fails To Sink China's Trade"]

[Text] China's foreign trade is buoyant despite the rough waters of the world recession, the Shanghai-based newspaper WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD reports.

Exports for the first half of this year totaled U.S. $10.2 billion, 10.2 percent higher than the same period of last year.

This increase exceeds the expansion of industrial and agricultural production for the period, and that of world exports, the paper says.

China's export of petroleum and machinery increased 15 and 19 percent respectively. Exports of steel, polyester, bicycles, sewing machines, hemp and flax, filature silk, peppermint oil, and pig bristles also increased.

Imports, conversely, dropped 19.6 percent, totalling only U.S. $7.8 billion, with the import of complete sets of equipment, machinery and instruments down 43 percent and that of steel and copper down 23 percent.

The paper quotes a leading cadre of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade as saying that China, while struggling to overcome the difficulties brought about by the world recession, should strive to improve the quality of its export goods, and to produce more market-oriented commodities.

The newspaper INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEWS meanwhile reports that China has exported $392 million of ready-made clothes in the first six months of this year, 26 percent more than the same period last year.

The paper said Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Hebei, Jiangxi, and Anhui had seen bigger textile export achievements than other places and some districts has suffered setbacks.

The paper says Britain is the leading importer, buying 179 percent more Chinese clothes. Chinese textile exports to Hong Kong have increased by 76 percent, to the United States by 36 percent, to Canada by 33 percent and to France by 64 percent. However, the paper says, textile export to Iraq, Italy and the Soviet Union have dropped by 30 to 67 percent.

The paper forecasts continuing depression in the international textile industry in the rest of the year and there is room for Chinese textile enterprises to further boost her exports.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ON SENDING WORKERS ABROAD

HK280237 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Guanfeng: "More Chinese Are Working Overseas"]

[Text] China will further its economic cooperation with foreign countries by sending more technicians and skilled workers abroad, says an official of the Bureau of Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries.

According to the official, about 25,000 Chinese technicians and skilled workers are now working abroad, mainly in Middle East countries.

He told CHINA DAILY these technicians and workers are mainly involved in such projects as the construction of railways, highways, harbours, bridges, factories and hospitals.

Asked whether the sending out of these people is one of China's steps to cope with unemployment, the official said: "No, we do not have enough of them for our work at home."

"We are sending them abroad to help develop China's economic cooperation with foreign countries; to promote friendship; and to learn advanced skills and techniques from our foreign friends."

He criticises some people who compare these people working abroad to those who went to work abroad before the liberation. "Those days are gone forever," he says. He is referring to the days before the founding of the People's Republic, when many Chinese went abroad as coolies to serve foreign capitalists. "These people were either driven abroad by poverty or oppression, or were victims to the lure of traders in human beings," the official says.

"As for the technicians and skilled workers now working abroad, they all have jobs at home. And as a matter of fact, many of them have been holding very important posts and enjoying a confortable life at home," he explains.

He says these people do not go abroad of their own accord. Rather, they are chosen by the state for their high conscientiousness, superior skill, robust health, good discipline and diligence in work.

While working abroad, they have Chinese interpreters, doctors and cooks to take care of them, so that they can live and work abroad as happily as at home.

After a short period of stay abroad, about one or two years in most cases, these people come home and return to their former jobs.

"They usually come back with better skills and more advanced techniques, and can thus make greater contribution to the work of their units," the official adds.

PAPER LAUDS PERFORMANCE OF SHOUDU STEEL FIRM

HK280255 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY reporter: "Steel Plant Turns Over 270 Million Yuan to State']

[Text] The Shoudu [Capital] Iron and Steel Company has increased profits by more than nine per cent despite being instructed to cut production by a tenth in last year's national readjustment, according to Pan Huayan, assistant general manager.

Pan, a 1950s economist from Datong University, Shanghai, said the company had turned over 270 million yuan to the state and now employed 73,000 workers.

The medium-sized company is one of the country's eight biggest metallurgical bases, following Anshan (Liaoning), Wuhan (Hubei), Shanghai, Taiyuan (Shanxi) and Baotou (Nei Monggol). Its products and some of its equipment, which it manufactured itself, are among the best in the country.

In 1979, Pan said, the company had been chosen to experiment with restructuring China's economy. This means, in essence, that enterprises are given more power. The company's profits have increased 20 per cent in each of the three years since then.

Beginning in June 1, 1981 the company tried the new system of handing in a fixed percentage of profit to the state, keeping a certain proportion for its own distribution.

In June 1982 an economic responsibility system was extended down to the level of the individual. The better the performance of each unit or person, the higher the pay.

Since last August, the monthly rate of profit has been consistently above 30 million yuan. Profit rates as a percentage of various criteria were: of production value, 38.55 per cent; of marketing and sales, 33.79 per cent; of assets and circulating capital, 25.61. These figures are the highest among all steel and iron complexes in China.

In the 52 economic and technical indexes by which businesses are compared, it leads in 30. Its coke ratio is below 400, lower than the world standard. Its improvements on the 'coppers' blast stove prompted the American inventor, Mr Coppers, to seek patent rights from China.

Pan said the company had been commended by the government which noted that if all enterprises in the country did as well as Shoudu, there would be no deficit in the state budget.

There are about 400,000 enterprises in China. As little as 10,000 yuan more profit from each would mean an additional revenue of four billion yuan.

Of the 400,000 units, the profit from 1,800 accounts for 60 per cent of the total. However, one-fourth of them run in the red. The deficit would disappear if only these 1,800 enterprises did better.

The success of the Shoudu Steel and Iron Company is a magnificent example for these key enterprises, Pan said.

COMMENTATOR URGES EXAMINING INTELLECTUALS' WORK

HK270925 Beijing RENMIN RABAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Seriously Solve Problems While Checking on the Work Among Intellectuals"]

[Text] Recently, in accordance with the requirements of the CCP Central Committee, the CCP committees at various levels have checked on or are checking on the intellectuals' work in their respective areas and departments. Measures are being taken to improve our work in this respect. This is the first time since the founding of the PRC that the CCP leading bodies at various levels are extensively examining the work among intellectuals. It vividly shows that our party is continuing to carry out in all fields its line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and is effectively guiding and promoting the development of the construction of socialist modernization. We must be fully aware of the importance of the work among intellectuals, which has been placed on the agenda, and should never treat it lightly.

In the examination of the work of intellectuals, many CCP organizations have taken a conscientious attitude and done a meticulous job. Quite a few comrades have taken this opportunity to educate the cadres on the policy on intellectuals, hold heart-to-heart talks with the intellectuals, encourage them to work still harder, find out their difficulties and listen to their criticisms and opinions. They have thus tightened the bond between the party and the intellectuals. However, in some areas and units, the work has been done perfunctorily, superficially and in a careless manner. Facts show that things differ greatly whether the work is examined or whether it is examined conscientiously. With regard to the work of the whole country, the examination work is now at an important stage of collecting data and mainly solving problems.

Those units which have made a conscientious examination of the work in accordance with the requirements of the CCP Central Committee must realistically and conscientiously study and solve the problems, and those which have done the work perfunctorily must conscientiously and meticulously reexamine it and find out and solve problems. In short, it is necessary to emphasize "conscientiousness."

In order to solve the problems, it is necessary to deepen the understanding of the cadres and masses in all walks of life on the importance of the intellectuals' work. Some comrades think that since the policy on intellectuals has been implemented and the social status of intellectuals has greatly improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, if there is any problem in the work in this respect, it should be the problem that some intellectuals have become cocky again and must be warned. However, through conscientious examination we find that although much work has been done over the past few years in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, there are still some problems which have remained unsolved. In some aspects, the work is still far from being satisfactorily done. The heavy tasks, arduous work and difficult life of the millions of middle-aged cadres and the running down of their constitutions are unimaginable when one is far removed from the masses and reality. One of the main reasons for the long-term existence of these problems, which have remained unsolved although the central authorities have repeatedly emphasized them, is that some comrades, especially some leading comrades, have not yet freed themselves from the prejudice of overlooking or even discriminating against the intellectuals. They do not regard the intellectuals as an important force to rely on in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, do not understand the historical role played by them and do not understand the simple fact that "without culture and the intellectuals, it is impossible to carry out socialist construction," as was pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." In order to eliminate this prejudice, much work has yet to be done. One of the effective ways is to conscientiously examine our work, heed mass opinions and respect the facts.

The problems in the intellectuals' work and the difficulties and demands of the intellectuals are many and varied. For example, after redressing a number of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences, do we understand the feelings of those comrades who have been wronged? The intellectuals are usually not satisfied with the fact that they are no longer the targets of the dictatorship, and are not humiliated and looked down upon. They are ambitious and are looking forward to doing something worthwhile. Have we placed enough faith in them and provided them with necessary conditions? Some of them are still worrying that some political problems may be left in their personal dossier; some are vexed because they are unable to display their strong points due to the improper jobs assigned to them or they have been "reserved" in a certain improper unit for a long time and are unable to give play to what they are good at; some are holding too many posts at the same time and are feeling that their ability is falling short of their standard while some are feeling aggrieved for being unable to give play to their fortes and make contributions to the motherland because the leaders do not know their abilities. The concrete situation varies in each district, unit and department and for each person. Only when the problems are conscientiously checked on and studied in depth one by one can they be solved in an appropriate and reasonable way.

The long-pending problems in the intellectuals' work concern various aspects of our society. It is necessary to solve all the problems that must be solved. However, work should be done in the order of importance and urgency. Some problems which cannot be completely solved at present due to the financial and material conditions of our country shall be gradually solved in the future, but efforts should be made to create conditions for their solution. The broad masses of intellectuals, who have been brought up under the education of our party, are reasonable in their demands. They understand that our country is in difficulty. Regardless of remuneration, they have worked selflessly and made enormous contributions to our socialist cause over the past several decades. If we make a penetrating analysis of the problems and really care for and support them in their work, ideology and daily life, they will certainly continue to give full play to their enthusiasm.

Some difficult problems, such as low wages and housing problems, must be gradually solved under unified arrangement. Of course, in dealing with these problems, we must also pay great attention to being fair and reasonable and realistically solving the problems in the light of the present conditions, and must take into consideration the particularity of mental work as well as the difference between complicated and simple labor in carrying out distribution according to work. In some cases, the intellectuals' troubles can be solved without spending money or by spending little money, and they will thus be able to spend more time and energy on their work, while in some other cases, the problems are more difficult and can be solved by their respective areas in accordance with relevant policies. During the examination work, some localities have realistically promoted a considerable number of major professional cadres and vacated some rooms for those who really need them. Both "eating out of a big pot" and egalitarianism have been prevented. In dealing with some problems which cannot be solved at present, whether concerning people or work, they have made patient explanations and put forth realistic plans for future solutions. The leading comrades in these localities are good at doing the intellectuals' work. They have acquired successful experiences in repeated practice. Some of them are faithful and devoted friends of the intellectuals, some of them have courage and insight and dare to break conventional rules in promoting cadres, and some of them are excellent rear-service men who are capable of solving such problems as troubles in food, transportation and sending children to nurseries. Those who have not done a conscientious job and have often complained of hardship, instead of examining their shortcomings, should learn from these comrades. To conscientiously examine our work and sum up good experiences will greatly benefit us in improving our intellectuals' work.

Recently the leading comrades in the central authorities once again stressed the importance of the rapid solution of difficulties shared by the middle-aged intellectuals in both their work and livelihood. The middle-aged intellectuals are the backbone force in various fields today, shouldering the heavy tasks which link the past and the future. Since our country is still very poor and much work has to be done, it is more necessary that the backbone force be used where it is most needed. It is worthwhile to spend some money in improving the working and living conditions of the middle-aged intellectuals so that their role can be brought into full play. This is in the vital and long-term interest of the country and the people. We must conscientiously do a good job in this examination work and really solve some problems so that the large number of intellectuals can rally round the party and make more contributions to the cause of socialist modernization of the motherland.

ARTICLE URGES CONTINUING TO GROW GRAIN CROPS

OW271138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 23 Jul 82

["XINHUA Commentator's Article: Land Suitable for Growing Grain Crops Should Still Be Used for Growing Grain Crops" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] -- Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- Considering the entire situation as a whole, we must clearly point out now that land suitable for growing grain crops should still be used in growing grain crops. We must not only grow grain crops, but also strive to increase the per-unit output as well as the total output in order to meet the daily increasing needs in socialist construction.

Is this practice not negating our efforts to readjust the production structure some time ago? No, not at all. On the contrary, this practice is aimed exactly at further implementing the guidelines on making readjustments according to local conditions and implementing rational crop distribution patterns.

After several years of efforts on readjustments since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, China has made considerable improvements in correcting the irrational structure in agricultural production and the ecological imbalance at present. Although the total acreage of farmland sown to grain crops in 1981 was more than 40 million mu less than that in 1979, the total grain output in 1981 still reached 650 billion jin. It was the second highest annual yield since the founding of the nation.

The output of cash crops such as cotton, oil and sugar-bearing crops and hemp has once again risen by leaps and bounds after several years of increases in production. The total output value in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and in sideline production in 1981 has increased by 4, 6 and 6.8 percent respectively as compared with those in 1980. This practice of readjustments is quite effective. We must continue to make such readjustments.

However, we must also realize that China has a population of 1 billion people at present. Feeding the people remains an issue of top priority. Ensuring a steady increase in grain production has always been an important policy decision which should not be ignored. A current phenomenon which merits our attention is that the acreage of farmland sown to grain crops is decreasing while that sown to cash crops is increasing in many localities.

We have many mountainous areas and large tracts of grassland, hilly regions and waters where we can raise large number of cattle, sheep, rabbits and fish and grow more persimmons, chestnuts, walnuts and dates. It is because of the grain shortage that the superiority of these localities has not been brought into full play. Therefore, so far as the readjustment of the structure in agricultural production is concerned, problems in the plains region have been generally solved following our strenuous efforts in this regard for 3 years. However, we must continue to make readjustments in mountainous areas.

Why do peasants in areas suitable for growing grain crops hesitate to grow more grain crops? This is because peasants feel that the income from grain crops is low, while that from cash crops is high, so it is better to grow cash crops than grain crops. In shaping its policy, the state must take this issue into consideration and put forward some measures to solve this issue. Various localities may also adopt some measures, such as helping develop commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and giving peasants price subsidies so as to whip up peasants' enthusiasm in growing grain crops.

In short, it is necessary to make peasants' income from growing grain crops generally equal to that from growing cash crops. Thus, the grain output in the whole country will steadily increase, and we will be able to boldly readjust the crop pattern in the mountainous areas. A fine ecological cycle will bring about a fine cycle in agriculture. With more grain crops, animal products and special local products, we will be able to develop the food industry. At that time, there will be changes in the diet of the people in China.

SHANXI HIGHWAY OPEN; HU YAOBANG INSPECTION NOTED

OW250540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Xi Lai, Shu Gen and Xin Min and reporter Li Guo: "Opening Up a Rich Road Through the Summit of Taihang Mountain"]

[Summary] Taiyuan, 23 Jul (XINHUA) -- A highway which goes through Taihang Mountain and links Yuxiaguan in Shanxi's Pingshun County and Huayuanchun in Henan's Linxian County was recently completed and opened to traffic. People of the Yuxiaguan Commune are very happy because it will help them promote the economy in the mountainous area and become rich.

For more than 20 years before the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the people of Yuxiaguan Commune lived in poverty and had to rely on state subsidies. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee brought them hope. The production responsibility system has been implemented and diversified farming operations are being encouraged. The peasants of the commune have not only increased their income through diversified farming operations but have also become self-sustaining in grain consumption. They eagerly hoped the highway would be built so that they could ship their agricultural sideline products to other places for sale.

"In August 1981 Hu Yaobang inspected the southeast Shanxi areas. Talking about the development of the economy in the mountainous areas, he pointed out that it was necessary to build several highways in order to find more outlets leading to other parts of the country. The peasants were overjoyed and said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's words have reflected the wishes of our hearts."

The building of a highway was started in the commune in 1970 but the construction work was stopped due to "interference by the movement to learn from Dazhai."

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR EDUCATOR XU CHUBO

OW240847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- Comrade Xu Chubo [1776 2806 3134], a sincere friend of the Chinese Communist Party and a noted people's educator, passed away in Beijing due to illness on 10 July 1982 at the age of 86. A memorial service for Comrade Xu Chubo was held on the morning of 22 July at the Baboshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Xu Chubo had been a member of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC, Standing Committee member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth National Committees of the CPPCC, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and honorary principal of the Beijing No 1 middle school.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Ye Shengtao, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy. A memorial speech was delivered by Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

Liu Lantao, Yang Jingren, Sun Chengpei, Gan Cisen, Liu Yaxiong, Wu Maosun, Zhang Yibai, Sa Kongliao, Peng Youjin, Li Ding, Bai Jiefu, Dong Chuncai, Shi Linfeng and Ge Zhicheng attended the memorial meeting. Also attending the meeting were some members of the National Committee of the CPPCC in Beijing, members and Standing Committee members of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy in Beijing, responsible members of related departments of the Ministry of Education and Beijing Municipality and friends of Comrade Xu Chubo, totaling more than 300 people.

Wreaths were presented by Deng Xiaoping, Li Weihan, Ji Fang, Zhou Jianren, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changchao; Vice Chairmen of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy Xu Boxin, Wu Yifang, Lei Jieqiong, Xie Bingxin and Wu Ruoan; the National Committee of the CPPCC; the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; the Ministry of Education; the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPPCC.

FILM ASSOCIATION HOLDS NATIONAL COUNCIL

OW232215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- China now has a daily film audience of 70 million, according to the national film association. "Therefore, Chinese film artists should take seriously their sense of responsibility to the people," said Xia Yan, chairman of the Chinese association at a national council held recently in Beijing.

A strong advocate of the "pact for literary and art workers" adopted last June, the leading film critic called on the movie artists "to do more, speak no empty lines and immerse themselves in hard work for the next ten years, so as to achieve a genuine prosperity and progress in Chinese films."

More than 130 members of the council from fifteen film studios and the army attended the meeting. Vice Chairman of the association Yuan Wenshu gave a report summarizing the work of the association in the past two years.

The theoretical subjects covered in the report include encouraging revolutionary realism, stressing the guiding role of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics in artistic creation, adhering to the basic principle of reflecting people's life in art, opposing art diverted from reality and opposing the idea that artistic creation is nothing but the self expression of the artists.

On the subject of human nature, the report maintained that the bourgeois theory of human nature which blurs the social character of people should be avoided and class analysis be stressed. On the other hand, the report admitted that some commonality of human nature does exist. It also stressed the necessity of promoting the national style of Chinese films and analysing and studying the experience of foreign films.

The members of the council attending the meeting agreed that serving the people and socialism should be the ultimate purpose of the Chinese film as well as the basis for artistic creation and theoretical inquiry.

Speaking at the meeting, Ding Qiao, the new vice minister of culture who has been working in the field of film industry for years, expressed his continuing support to the association so that what he called the "two wings of the film industry" -- the film association and the film bureau under the Ministry of Culture -- can cooperate more closely and harmoniously.

On the subject of progress made in recent years, movie critic Zhong Dianfei said that the Chinese film has shown "keener insight and more courage in reflecting people's life," better treatment of historical themes and deeper exploration on the means of artistic expression.

Zhong Dianfei expressed his appreciation of the efforts by some young and middle-aged directors and actors who have probed the techniques of artistic expressions, which he described as highly necessary. "The key problem is to strengthen the leadership in this respect," he said. "We have a bright future ahead."

Referring to the weaknesses in film production, he said there is such a considerable gap between good films and bad films, and the work of literary and art criticism is so weak that it has lagged behind film production, an opinion apparently shared by many council members.

HE JINGZHI ADDRESSES LITERARY, ART CRITICS' FORUM

OW270615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA) -- In his speech at a forum on literary and art criticism, which ended yesterday, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central committee, said: "A firm, sober-minded and competent Marxist literary and art critic should hold high the banner of communist ideology and never waver on principle and orientation in the course of advance despite possible shortcomings and mistakes."

The forum was held by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee to carry out the party Central Committee's instructions on strengthening the building of a contingent of theorists and to develop literary and art criticism ever more soundly and effectively under the guidance of the party's four fundamental principles and its principles on literature and art. It was attended by more than 70 critics and editors from literary and art departments, research institutions and literary and art newspapers and periodicals directly under the party Central Committee as well as from the army and some provinces and municipalities.

During 7 days of discussion, participants first studied the speeches on literary and art work by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the relevant documents of a recent conference held by the national committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. They then penetratingly discussed such topics as the importance and urgency of developing literary and art criticism, historical experiences in this regard, achievements made in recent years that should not be underestimated, existing problems and shortcomings in literary and art criticism and how to further organize the contingent of Marxist literary and art critics. The forum set forth the tasks, methods and measures for literary and art criticism in the new period and several jobs to be done at present. The discussion was centered on major questions of theory, policy and principle. In the light of actual conditions, participants expressed very good opinions.

Many comrades said at the forum: Historic, heavy responsibilities are on our shoulders. A Marxist critic should uphold principle and make progress and develop. This requires an understanding of dialectics and avoiding one-sidedness. In literature and art, interference by the influence of left ideas should be overcome and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization should be firmly opposed.

In his speech, Comrade He Jingzhi said: Every party cadre in charge of literary and art work should particularly keep a clear head and guard against any deviations in work. He also said: To be a competent critic, one must have a solid foundation in theory and philosophy and a wide knowledge of life. Literary and art critics should come out of their study rooms to learn about society and the masses as writers and artists do. This is because socialist literary and art criticism belongs to the masses.

He Jingzhi also stressed: Critics must have a Marxist style of work and the courage to make criticism and self-criticism. Only thus will they be able to fear no setbacks and keep forging ahead. He hoped that the forming contingent of Marxist literary and art critics would sum up experiences and advance toward new victories.

The forum on literary and art criticism, the first of its kind since the founding of the PRC, was held in Zhuoxian County, Hebei Province, from 17 to 24 July. At the forum, participants made suggestions on further revising the "proposals for literary and art work."

Those speaking at the forum included Chen Bingyi, Chen Yong, Wang Hao, Zhong Dian (?Fei), Feng Mu, and Chen Huangmei. Among those present were Kong Luosun, Kiang Xiaotian, Li Geng, Yuan Wenshu, Lu Meilin, Cheng Daixi, Xu Juemin, Lin Yuan, Wu Yuanmai, Miao Junjie, Li Xifan, Lin Wenshan, Tang Yin, Tang Dacheng, Shi Fangyu, Liu Jianqing, Wei Jianlin, Xie Hong, Yan Gang, Chang Chenghuan, Du Rongquan, Chou Shenming, Tan Yi, Ma Xianting, Fang Jie, Shao Yanxiang, Meng Weizai, Li Songtao, Li Yingmin, Yang Zimin, Liang Guangdi and Xu Feiguang.

PERMANENT COUNCIL OF ARTISTS HOLDS MEETING

OW261730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- Young and middle-aged artists have become an important force in China's fine arts, according to recent membership figures released by their state-sponsored professional organization.

Of the more than one thousand new members admitted into the association since 1980, nearly 80 percent are under the age fifty-five. Membership has expanded from 932 before the Cultural Revolution to the present 2,380, according to the permanent council of artists association meeting held recently in Beijing.

A progress report delivered at the five-day meeting pointed out that "it is our strategic task to discover and bring forward competent young artists."

Hua Junwu, vice chairman and permanent secretary of the association, reported to the meeting that FINE ART magazine, run by the association, published 1,490 artistic works and 195 commentaries last year, nearly 90 percent of which were composed or written by young and middle-aged artists.

Discussions among Chinese fine art workers in the last two years, Hua Junwu noted, include such subjects as socialist realism, self expression in artistic creation, traditional Chinese painting, art of the human body and the relation between form and content -- some of which went into much more detail and depth than in the past.

The current situation of China's artistic circle, Hua Junwu concluded, is characterized by "enlivened thinking, bold exploration, prosperous creation and the constant emergence of new talents."

It is the young and the middle-aged who are most active in thinking and most bold in exploration, and the majority of them are devoted artists, the vice chairman said.

On the subject of immature or even incorrect ideas of some young artists, Hua said: "It's just natural. Our job is to help them and offer guidance to them." Such practice as "vulgar flattery" should be avoided, he said.

In the last wo years, the association held fifty-five art exhibitions with more than 7,400 works by 4,089 artists presented. The number of one-person exhibitions, including those on works by deceased artists, has shown a remarkable increase. Joint exhibitions for young and middle-aged artists were also held.

Despite the success made, Hua Junwu said, people should oppose the erroneous tendencies of divorcing art from reality in creation, bourgeois liberalization and putting profit first.

Hua Junwu urged artists, whom he described as "the engineers of souls," to strengthen their study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and adhere to the socialist orientation.

Referring to the association's future work, he said, artistic criticism should be strengthened. Continuing efforts should be made to serve the 800 million peasants and artistic activities in minority nationality areas should be further enlivened.

The association now has 148 members of different minority nationalities. The national art exhibition on works by minority nationality artists held earlier this year presented the works by 282 artists of fifty minority nationalities. Some also had their one-person exhibitions.

VISITING OVERSEAS CHINESE VIEWS RELIGIOUS POLICY

OW261241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA) -- "A half-year long visit to the motherland has convinced me that China's policy on religious freedom is not just an official position of the government, but a policy that is being fully implemented in all parts of the country," according to an overseas Chinese priest here recently before winding up his visit to the country.

The Rev. Father Wei Tsing-sing, a professor at Paris University who has lived in France for 50 years, has just ended a visit to over 20 provinces and municipalities, during which he called on many Catholic bishops, priests and sisters as well as dropping in on some religious friends' families to spend religious holidays with them.

He said the government treats various religions equally and various religious personages have good relations with one another. Religion is no longer dominated by foreign influence, he said. So far, a few hundred churches have been opened to the public and religious life has become normalized. The return of churches and religious estates confiscated during the Cultural Revolution -- which he said is somewhat unbelievable in some Western European Catholic countries -- is true.

Wei said China's Catholic and Christian churches were used as a tool by imperialists in the past. After the founding of New China, the "Three Self Patriotic Movement" was launched by Catholic churches, which made it possible for Chinese churches to be administered by Chinese religious believers themselves. The movement was started in mid-fifties for self-administration, self-support and self-propagation among the Catholic and Protestant churches in China.

The charge that there has been a so-called "religious persecution" in China is a sheer fabrication, he stated.

Wei Tsing-sing said that the self-administration of Chinese churches by Catholic believers is in accord with Christian doctrine and the traditions of the religion.

He was convinced that with the protection of law in China the future for the Catholic churches in China is bright.

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS INDUSTRY DEVELOPING

OW261408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- In the past 3 years China's electronic components industry has achieved a considerable development by implementing the principle of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading." Many new electronic components have been made; product quality and reliability have been improved; and product mix is better than before. Now more than 33,000 varieties of electronic components with some 300,000 different specifications are produced in our country. These basic products, which are of a certain quality level and are produced in large quanitites, meet the needs of electronic equipment used in various sectors of the national economy as well as in people's daily life.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, electronics industrial enterprises in our country have readjusted their product mix and made intensive efforts to develop new products and to improve their management and operations. Attention has been paid to promoting the production of electronic components and to improving their quality. As a result, electronic components for sophisticated equipment for national defense purposes have shown imporved reliability. Of the 87 components for key military electronic equipment which have to stand a low temperature of 55 degrees below zero centigrade, 84 have met the requirements. The application rate of electronic components for strategic arms has grown from some 20 percent in the past to over 95.5 percent at present. The service life of 12-inch black-and-white television picture tubes averages more than 5,000 hours with their electric parameters and picture quality close or equal to advanced standards. Some electronic components have been awarded gold or silver medals by the state.

In recent years quite a number of important new electronic components have been made, including the frequency-converting magnetrons urgently required by a new radar system, 16KB MOS dynamic storage, new C-MOS large-scale integrated circuits, and large-scale integrated circuits for 8-digit microcomputers. In particular, rapid development has been noted in the production of components for electronic appliances for civilian use. In 1981, output of electronic tubes, semiconductors and radio parts in our country exceeded the preceding year by 13-37 percent. Output for the first half of this year again showed a fairly big growth compared with the corresponding period last year. This has made it possible to turn out more and still better domestically made television sets, tape recorders and computers for the market.

A responsible person of the Ministry of Electronic Industry has pointed out that though production of electronic components has developed rathor quickly in our country, the technical level of our products, on the whole, is rather low and their prices are too high. Because of this, he added, they cannot meet the needs of the rapid development of the electronics industry. He urged staff members and workers of electronics industrial enterprises and research institutes in various localities to fully understand the importance and urgency of developing our electronic components industry and take necessary steps toward this end.

GROUPS SUPPORT LIAO LETTER ON REUNIFICATION

Kuomintang Response

OW272000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMT], described Liao Chengzhi's recent letter to Mr. Chiang Ching-Kuo as "open and sincere," "with deep feelings and quite reasonable." He was of the opinion that the letter has spoken out the wishes of every Chinese who loves the motherland and longs for its reunification.

Wang Kunlun, in his written statement delivered at the Central Committee meeting held today to discuss Liao's letter, said the Chinese history has proved that national unity and the unification of the country are the irresistible historical trend. Cooperation and division between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party have been interwoven into the course of China's national democratic revolution. "History has repeatedly proved that cooperation between the two parties in beneficial to the country and the nation and the Kuomintang too while division is detrimental to the country and the nation, and harmful to the Kuomintang."

He said: "The breakup on two occasions of cooperation has resulted in the separation of Taiwan from the mainland. This is a misfortune to the Chinese nation. Now it's high time to heal the rift of the nation! We sincerely hope that the two parties will join hands again to realize their third cooperation. After the return of Taiwan to the embrace of its motherland and the reunification of the country, the two parties will be able to co-exist for a long time to come, supervising each other while joining in the great cause of building a powerful China."

He said Mr Chiang Ching-kuo is now in a position and at a time when he can do much for the reunification of the country. The historical hang-up knotted in our generation ought to be solved by ourselves and not to be left over for the next generation, he added.

Zheng Dongguo, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the K.M.T. Revolutionary Committee, said Liao Chengzhi had explained the whole thing clearly in his letter, including the advantages and disadvantages. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party had twice cooperated and splitted. "We all went through this period in history. I think it is necessary to remind the Taiwan authorities to draw lessons from history," he said.

Hou Jingru, also vice-president of the Central Committee, said the letter has placed the interests of the country and the nation above everything else and made a practical analysis of the situation. It pointed out to Mr Chiang his unshirkable responsibility for the realization of the third cooperation, showing it to be the only way of solution. Hesitation will only cause harm.

Leading members of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and other Taiwan compatriots in Beijing all held meetings this afternoon and gave their support to Liao Chengzhi's letter and effort.

Lin Liyun, president of the Federation, stressed that only with the peaceful reunification of the motherland will the people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits be able to end the pains of separation and build the country by concerted effort.

Overseas Chinese Statement

HK281350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese Jul 82 p 4

[Written statement by Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese: "Hoping the Name of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo Will Go Down in the Annals of History"]

[Text] Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, has made a written statement on the letter of Liao Chengzhi to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. The statement reads as follows:

In his letter dated 24 July to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, Comrade Liao Chengzhi expressed concern over his health and, based on history and reality, analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of the country and nation as well as the gains and losses Mr Chiang faces in the future. He spoke correctly and sincerely, he expressed the earnest hope of all patriotic compatriots of the country, a hope of achieving the peaceful reunification of the motherland while Mr Chiang is in power in Taiwan. I believe patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese abroad all feel the same. I hope Mr Chiang will not fail to live up to this earnest hope of all patriotic compatriots.

I myself was a member of the China Revolutionary League. Under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, I took part in the revolutionary work. Thus, I had a historical relationship with the Kuomintang. I also experienced the two cooperations between the CCP and the Kuomintang. I have, therefore, an intimate knowledge that cooperation between the two parties has always played a great role in crucial moments of history and brought great hopes to the country and nation. The first cooperation helped to defeat the northern warlords; the second was conducive to the all-people's war of resistance against Japan. Now, at the age of 95, I eagerly look forward to seeing the third cooperation between the two parties for the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

In recalling my past experience in the revolution of 1911, I still remember that when we were raising a fund for the revolution from oversease Chinese abroad, we were warmly supported by them. This enables me to better understand the patriotic aspiration of overseas Chinese compatriots for making China strong. My father once lived in Taiwan. I myself was once jailed by the Japanese imperialists in Taiwan for taking part in patriotic and revolutionary activities. Thus, I deeply realize that the compatriots in Taiwan have long yearned for the motherland and to return to the embrace of their homeland. I have been to Hong Kong and Macao several times, so I also know well the patriotic zeal of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. I am convinced that if Mr Chiang Ching-Kuo resolutely agrees to the earnest admonitions made to him by Comrade Liao Chengzihi and makes his contributions toward reunification, he will undoubtedly be greatly admired for his immortal contributions to the country by the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, oversease Chinese abroad and the people of the whole country. If he does not act on this immediately, but indulges in idle talk in an attempt to put up a desperate struggle to retain sovereignty over a part of the country, he will be unworthy of the hope that everyone pins on him and will greatly disappoint everyone. This is not a permanent solution to the problem.

Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland after all, and reunification of the motherland will certainly be achieved. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. This is also an irresistible historical law which no one can hinder at his subjective will. An early reunification is better than a late one and peaceful reunification is better than by other means. I hope Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will put the righteous cause of the nation first and value the interests of the country above everything else, and follow the time of historical development and resolutely hold peace talks so as to make immortal contributions to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Mr Chiang Ching-kuo used to spur himself on with the axiom: "The fame to be sought should be a fame that will last forever." I myself believe there are two completely different kinds of "fame that will last forever." One is a good name, which will be left to posterity. The other is its opposite, which is understood. In his poem, Wen Tianjiang said: "What man was ever immune from death? Let me but leave a loyal heart shining in the pages of history." This tells us that one's name in the annals of history should be shining forever and should not become an object of denunciation by future generations. If only in consideration of the eternalness of his own fame, Mr Chiang should seize this good opportunity and make a determined decision so that he will do a great deed for the country and nation and leave his good name in the annals of history.

Hong Kong Publisher's Remarks

281447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhou Yizhi [0719 3015 0037]: "A Smile at Meeting and Enmity Is Banished — Fei Yimi Talks About Liao Chengzhi's Letter to Chiang Ching-kuo"]

[Text] "If the revered Mr Liao goes to Taiwan, I volunteer to accompany him and tell my bosom friends in Taiwan what is on my mind without reservation. Reunification of the motherland not only concerns the destiny of our country, but also is an important matter concerning world peace. I wish to devote the limited time during my remaining years to accomplishing this great task together with the Taiwan compatriots." Unable to restrain his excitment, Fei Yimin, publisher of Hong Kong's TA KUNG PAO, said this at the beginning of his interview with your reporter on Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo.

Every word in the letter is touching and sensible and is straight from the heart, he said. "Vast is the expanse of sky and water. What are you waiting for, staying away from home?" These words reminded Mr. Fei of an unforgettable event. On 16 December 1963 Zhang Zhizhong wrote a letter to Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Cheng and Chiang Ching-kuo. Premier Zhou Enlai wrote a few lines at the end of the letter. "Later, when I had the opportunity to learn of this, I was deeply touched by the premier's warmhearted concern for the elders and brethren in Taiwan." The CCP's policy toward Taiwan has been consistent, has remained unchanged during the period from Zhou Enlai to Liao Chengzhi and has become ever more generous to Taiwan, he said. "I am a direct witness of the history of that period and I have experienced it most deeply. This is a project of vital importance for ensuring permanent peace. I hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will not regard it as an expedient measure."

Fei Yimin mentioned what Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said recently: "Respect history, respect realities and look forward to the future." He hoped that the friends in Taiwan would think carefully about the world situation at present and in the future. The future situation will be a chaotic one characterized by wars everywhere, he said. This situation extends from the Middle East to Europe and Latin America. Only China will become the world's stabilizing force, provided we have achieved peaceful reunification and improved our relations with our neighbors in East Asia. The 1 billion Chinese people will become a force of peace and construction. Our words will carry more weight. For this reason, we strive for reunification, not only for our own good, but also for the happiness of the world, of mankind and of our future generations. When we look forward to the future from this angle, we can easily throw away our old scores. When he wrote this letter, the revered Mr Liao stood on a high plane and saw far ahead. I hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will also have the same broadness of vision and mind.

Mr Fei said that he had many friends in Taiwan. He mentioned Sun Yueh-chi, Huang Chao-chin, Lin Hsien-tang, Hsiao Ting-Tsu, Hsieh Tung-Min.... "I miss these old friends very much. Some of them have passed away, but many of them are still alive." He wanted to go to see them so that he could talk with them about his belief. "For all the disasters, the brotherhood has remained; a smile at meeting and enmity is banished." Similar deeds of broadmindedness are plentiful in Chinese history. Some people were hostile to each other, like enemies, but for the interests of the state and the nation, they dispelled ill feelings and forgot their old scores. Lu Xun's words aptly portray this situation. There are things which can be settled by the Chinese by saying a few words. Why should we ask for assistance from foreigners?

"I am a newspaperman. I am neither a CCP member nor a Kuomintang member. I am a literary worker running a newspaper for the sole purpose of saving the country. Everyone knows what kind of a man I am. I feel that I can contribute my efforts." Mr Fei's words expressed his sincerity as a patriot.

LEGALIZING GUIDING PRINCIPLE ON TAIWAN DISCUSSED

HK270931 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0758 GMT 26 Jul 82

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE correspondent's roundup: "The Legalizing of the Guiding Principle on Taiwan Shows the CCP's Sincerity"]

[Text] Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who is actually in charge of the work of the committee for the revision of the constitution, delivered a speech a few days ago, maintaining that Article 30 of the draft of the revised constitution has "legalized the basic contents of the nine guiding principles promulgated by Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying in September of last year and has provided a legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland." This was a formal explanation of Article 30 made by an authoritative CCP figure after the promulgation of the draft of the revised constitution.

Legalizing in the constitution the basic contents of the nine guiding principles for the peaceful reunification has further shown the CCP's determination and sincerity. It is not difficult for those who have been paying attention to the Taiwan problem to draw the above-quoted conclusion as long as they review the development of events of the past 2 years.

Everyone knows that on New Year's Day of 1979, the NPC Standing Committee issued "a letter to Taiwan compatriots," announcing the great guiding principle on the peaceful reunification of the motherland. However, at that time some people spread the rumor that this was no more than the CCP's "united front offensive." On 30 September 1981 NPC Chairman Ye further expounded the guiding principle on peaceful reunification and suggested that the KMT and CCP hold talks on an equal basis. However, some other people said again that this was only Ye Jianying's personal views without any legal basis.

While expounding the nine guiding principles, Ye Jianying explicitly pointed out: "After the reunification of the country, Taiwan can be regarded as a special administrative region which enjoys a high level of autonomy and is allowed to retain its troops, and the central government will not interfere in Taiwan's local affairs." He added: "Taiwan's present socioeconomic system, way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged. The ownership and legal right of inheritance of private property, houses, land and enterprises, as well as foreign investment, will not be encroached upon;" "people among the Taiwan authorities and representatives of various circles may hold leading posts in national political organizations and take part in the administration of the state." He put forth the proposal on establishing a special administrative region for the first time and correctly explained the nature of such a region. After that, Hu Yaobang, in the capacity of chairman of the CCP Central Committee, invited Mr Chiang Ching-Kuo to return to the mainland and have a look at his native place. He stressed that Ye Jianying's above-quoted talks and proposal reflected the common desires of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. He said: "We mean what we say." Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee Deng Xiaoping also said: "The nine principles recently expounded by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying are reasonable guiding principles and policies formulated in light of our practical conditions so that Taiwan will return to the motherland and peaceful reunification will be realized."

State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his government work report: In accordance with the policies and guiding principles promulgated by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying, we are making efforts to perform our various tasks well so that our desire for the reunification of the motherland will be realized soon. The speeches made by the above-mentioned will be realized soon. The speeches made by the above-mentioned authoritative CCP figures show that the nine guiding principles on Taiwan expounded by Ye Jianying are not merely his personal views. In addition, Article 30 of the recently promulgated draft of the revised constitution explicitly stipulates: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to special conditions." This has provided a legal basis for the realization of the nine guiding principles. Now, if anyone still casts doubt on the determination and sincerity of the CCP for peaceful reunification, this can only show that they do not respect facts and that they are still using assumptions and lies to deceive themselves.

The method of establishing special administrative regions can solve the problem of the existence of two different social, political and economic systems within one country after the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. This is indeed a feasible method. Peng Zhen pointed out in his speech: "While formulating the draft of the revised constitution, we respect history and reality and look forward to the future." Actually, while formulating a series of internal and external guiding principles and policies, the CCP always adheres to the spirit of "respecting history and reality and looking forward to the future." In other words, it always adheres to the principle of "proceeding from reality." The fact that Taiwan and the mainland of the motherland are separated is caused by history. Taiwan and the interior of the motherland have different social, political and economic systems, ways of life, and so forth. Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and Chinese living abroad long for the reunification of the motherland and reunification is an irresistable trend. KMT-CCP cooperation and solution of the Taiwan problem through peaceful reunification conform with the interests of all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and all Chinese living abroad. All this is the present reality. To look forward to the future, we should take into account the long-term and fundamental interests of the Chinese people. The CCP has promulgated the guiding principles and policies for the peaceful reunification of the motherland so that people in Taiwan can avert the disasters of war and the Chinese nation can avert the unnecessary waste of manpower, material and financial resources. It also takes into consideration the act of making China rich and powerful, the changes of the international situation and the magnificent goal of realizing China's four modernizations. The CCP is taking a down-to-earth manner to implement these guiding principles and policies in various tasks. This is what we call "respecting history and reality and looking forward to the future."

The people's interests are above everything else. People, including Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese, are the masters of their country. They have their own right to discuss national affairs. Through our concerted efforts, we will certainly be able to more reasonably and perfectly revise the draft of the revised constitution, particularly those clauses and articles concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland, the reunification of the motherland and vital interests of Taiwan compatriots, overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

MATERIALS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

Premier Sun's Opening Speech

OW190735 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 3

["Text" of Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan's 12 July address to the opening of the 1982 national development seminar: "To Create a Better Tomorrow" -- published in English]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

As the 1982 national development seminar opens today, I speak for the government in extending my warmest welcome to the participation scholars and experts from at home and abroad.

This is the 12th national development seminar. Scholars and experts from at home and abroad participating in the previous 11 seminars have offered many constructive views, and these have been very helpful in contributing to the solidarity and development of our nation. This is precisely why the government has continued the series. We hope each seminar will be more successful than its predecessors: We also hope that the nation will make greater progress year after year.

In the seemingly brief year since the last national development seminar, there have been many changes at home and abroad. We have encountered a number of difficulties and challenges in the course of national development. The solution of these problems and the assurance of continued progress call for the application of collective wisdom and concerted effort. Only then can we overcome dangers and remove obstacles, transform difficulties into motive forces and create a promising future for the nation.

Our national development is entering a transitional stage. Changes and adjustments are taking place in the industrial upgrading of the economy, the value system of society, and the function and operation of political system. On the surface, there is an array of problems. But looking deeper, we find that these problems are unavoidable in the transitional period. The phenomena of difficulties arising in many aspects of adjustment is actually a driving force moving us forward into the next phase of development. Only by exerting ourselves with courage and confidence can we surely create a better tomorrow.

The various groups of this seminar are organized in accordance with the emphasis of current national development. The aim is to solicit the useful views of your scholars and experts for the reference of the government in approaching the major problems of today. I should like to offer my views for your reference during the discussions.

1. Economy. To overcome some of the current economic difficulties, the government has taken measures to assist industry and trade. Thus far, however, we have seen no signs of economic recovery because of the domestic economic transition and worldwide economic stagnation. In discussing the approaches and tasks of current economic development, I hope you will consider both theory and practice and give equal attention to stopgap measures and long-range solutions. This will enable us to solve economic and transitional problems at one and the same time and help move our country into the ranks of the advanced nations during the 1980's.

2. Science and technology. Our success in national development, the augmentation of our national strength and the elevation of our national status in the 1980's depend on our ability to assure growth of science and technology that will enable us to catch up with developed nations. At the beginning of this year, we convened the second national science and technology conference. We have revised our scientific and technological development plan on a basis of the conference's conclusions and proposals. The revision will be announced soon and the new plan implemented.

Our major tasks will be the development of sophisticated industry and strategic industry to serve the needs of national defense industry and at the same time upgrade industry in general, the expansion of farm mechanization and modernization of enterprises, the further regulation of water and land use, and the control of pollution and protection of the ecology. We must put our heads together and find solutions for these important problems.

3. Culture and education. The government established a council for cultural planning and development at the end of last year. The question from now on is how to carry out its tasks through feasible programs. Talented people are essential to national development. At the same time, the cultivation of the talented is decided by the educational system and educational content. The emphasis on education in the 1980's is geared to the needs of total national development. We shall cultivate talented people in all categories: scientists and technicians as well as those to serve the requirements of cultural, social and political development. How can we improve our educational system and content? How can we provide teachers with more opportunities for advanced study to serve the needs of progress? How can we further our great cultural tradition and create a streamlined value system suited to the needs of modern society? How can we ensure spiritual and cultural life without being overwhelmed in the pursuit of material comforts? These questions call for the exercise of our collective wisdom and our comprehensive and penetrating study.

4. Politics and diplomacy. We have always adhered to the overall pursuit of democracy and the rule of law. Regardless of our difficulties, the government has never failed to enlarge the area and functions of political participation. The national compensation law was implemented July 1 of last year. Since November of 1981, we have carried out a series of elections for provincial assembly and municipal council members, mayors, magistrates, county councilors and township chiefs. The government recently drafted an amendment to the law of criminal procedure to permit those charged with crimes to retain a defense attorney during the period of investigation. The amended law has been sent to the Legislative Yuan for its perusal. The government has worked hard to rectify political morality and raise the level of administrative efficiency. These are evidences of the government's determination to carry out democratic and constitutional rules. Undeniably, we still have some domestic problems requiring further review and improvements. But facing the grave threat and challenges posed by the Chinese Communists, we should give first consideration to the overall interests of the people and the nation.

In developing external relations, the government has consistently adhered to its fundamental policy of quietly seeking to create realistic opportunities to maintain and further vital national interests. The Government of the Republic of China has established on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu a model Chinese society of prosperity and affluence based on a constitutional framework. This society has achieved an outstanding record of economic development while maintaining and expanding Chinese culture. In order to frustrate the Chinese Communist conspiracy to isolate us, and to further the ultimate goal of national recovery, we must develop relationships with friendly nations of the world on the basis of our existing achievements. Solutions to the complex problems of international law and politics require creative and prudent thinking by all of us. We must make a breakthrough to further promote our external relationships.

In solving our problems and assuring continuing progress, I think we should give attention to the following three points:

First, we must seek consensus. The dislocations of a nation or a society are frequently the result of the absence of consensus. In our circumstances, we have special need for solidarity and harmony. We must also win the hearts of overseas Chinese and mainland compatriots. To reach the consensus that only unity and hard work can ensure our national survival and development, we must strengthen the dialogue between those of different opinions.

Second, we must strengthen institutionalization. Many current problems stem from rapid changes in the environment, the high expectations of the people and outdated laws and regulations. National development requires innovation and change to match the needs of the times.

Third, we must augment the decision-making functions. This is the era of the people. The success of government administration is determined, on the one hand, but the availability of talented people and the soundness of decision-making function, and on the other hand, by the support of the people in the decision-making process. To further promote modernization, we have to cultivate talented people in every category, strengthen the functions of decision-making and management and ensure two-way communication, division of labor and cooperation between government and people.

Ladies and gentlemen, although we are faced with many problems, I believe that as long as we stick to the concept of progress and act with courage, we can overcome all difficulties in due course. President Chiang Ching-kuo has told us time and again that we can express our life values by solving problems. In tackling problems as they arise, we shall find that the process of solving them will lead to progress.

This seminar is held at a time when we should be breaking through the remaining bottlenecks of national development. I therefore call on you to apply your collective wisdom, offer new ideas and make concrete fresh proposals to promote government innovation and provide the momentum for national development.

Ladies and gentlement, the progress and prosperity of free China today results from our hard world. Nevertheless, we must not forget that the Chinese Communist regime on the other side of the Taiwan Straits is intent upon sabotaging and communizing us. The provision of national security and the inescapable duty of the Government. The Chinese Communists are once and again trying to compel the United States to recognize their claims of sovereignty over free China in an attempt to undermine our relations with the United States. I must solemnly point out once again that the sovereignty of China belongs to the whole Chinese people, that the Chinese Communist regime can never represent them, and that there is only one China, the Republic of China, which meets the aspirations of the Chinese people and is suited to the interests of the Free World.

Finally, I call on our compatriots at home and abroad to give attention to the expectations of our mainland compatriots as expressed in a question raised by a young man named Wei to Fox Butterfield, the former bureau chief of the New York TIMES in Peking, as recorded in his new book "China: Alive in the Bitter Sea." Wei asked: "What young people like we want to know is why (mainland) China can't do as well as Taiwan?" This question shows that people on the mainland have placed their expectations on the shoulders of their fellow countrymen in free China. In national development, therefore, we must set our sights not only on the present but also on the future. Let us unite as one and exert ourselves with confidence to convey the constitution of the Republic of China to the mainland as soon as possible so that our compatriots there can live under a democratic and constitutional system and enjoy the standard of living and the fruits of development achieved in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, the bastion of national recovery.

Let us join hands and work harder to create a better tomorrow.

I wish great success to the seminar and good health for each of you. Thank you.

Other Speeches

OW210428 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung said Tuesday the government will continue to study new measures in countering against the Peiping regime's united front tricks and in strengthening the nation's international position. Speaking at the political and foreign affairs panel of the national development seminar, he stressed the importance of sticking to the basic national policies and creating a new image in the international community. As long as the basic policies are being maintained, other matters can be flexible so as to effectively promote the nation's substantive ties with other nations, he said.

Chu also pointed out that private organizations and individuals are allowed to attend international meetings or organizations in which the Peiping regime's personnel are also taking part.

Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien said at the meeting the government will never play the so-called "Soviet card" because the Republic of China has had bitter experiences in allying itself with the Soviet Union in the past. He said the urgent task of the government is to point out the fallacy of trying to use Red China to counterbalance the Soviet expansionism. Militarily, Red China is no match to the Soviet Union, and the so-called "parallel strategic interests" between the United States and Red China is also erroneous, Chien said.

He said both the government and the mass media must make efforts to publicize the nation's policies in order to let other countries know more about the Republic of China.

Also speaking at the meeting, Shen Chang-huan, secretary-general of the National Security Council, called on the scholars to study various strategies as well as tactics with a view to knowing more about the policy options and about the real nature of the Peiping regime.

President's Interest Noted

OW200259 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo has been giving much importance to the national development seminar since its opening July 12, Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president, said Monday. President Chiang has paid attention to news reports on the seminar and the participants' opinions every day, Ma told reporters as he was attending the political and foreign affairs panel discussion at the Executive Yuan auditorium. Speaking to the scholars and experts, Ma called on them to submit more constructive views and proposals so as to help the nation make greater progress in construction programs.

He read parts of President Chiang's speech on "Actively Struggling To Create a Bright Future" to the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee on June 2. In his speech, President Chiang gave directives for the main task and direction in the economic, military, diplomatic, political and social development of the nation.

He said he hopes the attendees from abroad will tell their foreign friends and overseas Chinese in their residence countries what they have seen of progress in various fields in this country during their stay.

Premier's Closing Speech

OW241115 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 24 (CNA) — Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Saturday the Republic of China "should adopt a global strategic perspective" in its foreign relations conduct even through relations with the United States will continue receiving top attention in the nation's external activities.

Addressing the closing session of the 12th national development seminar this morning, the premier said free China should not focus its attention only on its U.S. ties or on U.S. policy toward China. By adopting a global strategic perspective and developing an overall policy, free China will be able to play "an active and constructive role" in the complex and ever-changing world community, said Premier Sun.

Continuing, he said: "By developing and making better use of our relations with Latin American, Asian and Pacific, Middle Eastern and African countries, we can increase our contribution to the prevention of communist expansion and assist in the economic growth of developing nations. This will also strengthen our role and status in the international community."

The premier told the participating scholars that the Republic of China will take advantage of its geographical position to become "a major center of the Far East's economy, trade, finances, tourism, and air and sea transport." He was referring to a future economic package recently approved by the cabinet. Lauding Confucianism for its role in the fast economic growth of Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Republic of China, Sun said the nation should also make use of it as a weapon to wipe out communism.

Premier Sun pledged that the government will seek every feasible means to increase communications between those at home and abroad, "so that views and materials may be exchanged without difficulty and the wisdom and experience of scholars and experts can be applied for the nation's development."

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ZHU MUZHI ADDRESSES WORLD CULTURE MEETING

OW291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi stressed here today the necessity for a country to protect and develop its national culture and the significance of international cooperation in the cultural field.

Addressing the second world conference on cultural policies, Zhu Muzhi, head of the Chinese delegation, said that the Third World countries should not only protect and develop their national culture, but also unfold their struggle against the control and erosion in the field of culture and even the devastation and aggression on the part of imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism.

"The basic aim of cultural development", he said, "is to satisfy the needs of the people in cultural life." "The work and activities we undertake must serve the interests of the people who must be provided with true, good and beautiful mental nourishment conducive to the maintenance of their independence and freedom and their wholesome life. Not all cultures are needed by the people. The reactionary decadent culture that infringes upon state sovereignty, injures national dignity and corrupts peoples minds is not wanted by the people, and should be resisted and opposed," he stressed.

Talking about the cultural development in China, he said: "China is now engaged in an extensive and persistant campaign of setting up socialist ethics." "The building up of moral virtues requires the continuous development of education, science, culture, arts, health and sports on the one hand, and the constant boost of people's social and moral values on the other hand."

"The culturalundertakings we are engaging in should reflect the wishes of the majority of the people, represent their will, and conform to their interests and be enjoyed by them. This is genuine democracy."

"In formulating and effectuating cultural policies," he said, "one should take into account of the fact that all members of the society, irrespective of their race, sex, language, religion, and financial situation, should be able to participate in cultural activities, to receive cultural education and to share the achievements obtained in scientific and technological progress and cultural development on an equal footing and in a free way."

He said: "We encourage the diversification in forms and styles in artistic creation, and on academic and theoretical subjects, we encourage the free discussion of different viewpoints and schools." "This is a democratic policy, a policy which protects the right of all cultural workers to freely undertake research and creative activities. This is the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, a hundered schools of thought contend that we carry out in China according to our specific conditions."

"Cultural democracy and free development in culture should not be interpreted as making no distinction between good and bad, between right and wrong. That is to say, taking a laissez-faire attitude to anything be it beneficial or harmful to the people who will not allow any corrupt things of imperialism, colonialism and racism or from other quarters to spread unchecked under the pretext of democracy and freedom," he stressed.

"It has become a matter of urgency in the world, particularly for developing countries, to protect and develop their national culture. This not only concerns the future of different national cultures, but also the future of world culture. We hold that all acts aiming to control, erode and sabotage the culture of another country should be severely condemned and that the adoption of necessary policies and measures to protect and develop national culture is the sovereign right and sacred duty of the different governments and their peoples. At the same time, the international community has the unshirkable responsibility to make concerted efforts to oppose any acts of cultural aggression and sabotage, to remedy the inequitable and irrational situation and to protect and support the development of different national cultures." "When protection and development of national culture is being stressed, we are by no means setting it against the development of international cultural cooperation," he noted.

He said: "After the founding of the People's Republic, in developing her national culture, in critically inheriting her own cultural legacy and in learning from what is excellent in foreign cultures, China has carried out the policy of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. We have attached great importance to the preservation and development of our national culture. At the same time, we highly respect the culture of other nations and set great store by learning what is best from others. We will continue to carry out an open policy to promote our cooperation with various countries both in economy and culture."

REAGAN: U.S. WILL NOT ABANDON TAIWAN 'ALLIES'

OW291257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Answering a question on U.S.-China relations at a press conference today President Ronald Reagan said "we want to continue developing the relationship that was started some years ago by President Nixon with the People's Republic of China." "But at the same time," he said, "we are not going to abandon our long time friends and allies on Taiwan." "It is a moral obligation that we'll keep," he added.

Reagan described his "allies" on Taiwan as a "government" when he said "we have no secret agreements of any other kind or anything that should cause the government or the people of Taiwan to have any concern about that." But it is widely known that in the China-U.S. joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations, the U.S. Government declares it "recognized the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China." Nowhere in the joint communique is there a "government of Taiwan."

China has repeatedly declared the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" violates China's sovereignty as well as the joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations between the Chinese and U.S. Governments. But Reagan reiterated at the press conference that "I'm going to carry out the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act."

State: 'No Change' in Policy

OW300833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 29 (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Alan Romberg said here today President Reagan's statement on U.S. relations with Taiwan last night "signified no change in U.S. policy of continuing relations with the people of Taiwan on an unofficial basis."

Romberg was responding to a question raised by a UPI correspondent at a press briefing who asked: "President Reagan uttered another pregnant phrase last night. He talked of the government on Taiwan. Which government is that?"

The spokesman said: "The President was responding to a question about U.S. policy toward China and Taiwan. The President clearly expressed the strong desire to continue developing the relationship between the United States and China that was started some years ago by President Nixon, while maintaining traditional friendship with the people of Taiwan. His comments signified no change in U.S. policy of continuing relations with the people of Taiwan on an unofficial basis."

While talking about U.S. policy towards China yesterday, Reagan caused confusion when he described his "allies" on Taiwan as a "government".

He said: "We have no secret agreements of any other kind or anything that should cause the government or the people of Taiwan to have any concern about that." But the final White House version of the sentence which was carried in the New York TIMES today was changed to: "We have no secret agreements of any other kind or anything that should cause the government of the people of Taiwan to have any concern about that."

REAGAN COMMENTS ON PLO, SIBERIAN PIPELINE

OW291221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 28 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan said today that the U.S. "could enter into discussions" with the Palestine Liberation Organization if the PLO agrees to "abide by the U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338" and recognises Israel's right to exist.

Speaking at a press conference here this evening, Reagan said: "It would be a step forward in progress if the PLO would change the position it has had and that is that Israel must be destroyed or that it has no right to exist as a nation."

Asked if the U.S. supports an independent Palestinian state should the PLO change its position, the President replied that that is up to the negotiators, Egypt and Israel, "as to how that (Palestinian) autonomy develops."

On U.S. relations with its allies and the U.S. ban on equipment for the Siberian pipeline, Reagan said he has "no second thoughts" on this issue. "The pipeline, when finished, will result in the Soviet Union getting hard cash, which it does not now have and which it can then use to further build up its military might," he noted.

Defending the United States grain deal with the Soviet Union, Reagan argued that a grain embargo did not hurt the Soviet Union but could be a "terrible economic blow" to U.S. farmers.

Reagan said the U.S. has been communicating with the Soviet Union with regard to a possible summit with Soviet leader Brezhnev. He said a summit "isn't the answer or the cure for everything that's wrong in the world" and it has to be "carefully planned". "I don't know whether it's going to be this year or next or at all," he added.

The President acknowledged the U.S. is now facing "economic troubles", and many of the American people are suffering from this.

SINO-SOVIET TERRITORIAL RAILWAY MEETING ENDS

OW281511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) — The regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Territorial Railway Joint Committee was held in Qiqihar Municipality on 20-28 July. A protocol was signed at the meeting. The Soviet railway delegation left for home on 28 July.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Envoy With Japanese Official

OW291859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Isao Suzuki, director of the elementary education bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Education, this evening received by appointment Wang Xiaoyun, minister of the Chinese Embassy here, and made an explanation of the vetting of school textbooks by the Education Ministry.

During the meeting, which took place at the Education Ministry, Suzuki pledged that Japan would "humbly listen" to China's view of the vetting of textbooks but shifted the responsibility for revising textbooks onto non-governmental circles. He alleged that his bureau's consistent policy in censoring textbooks is to "correctly reflect the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty."

Refuting Suzuki's allegations, Wang Xiaoyun emphatically pointed out that the bureau's practice in censoring the textbooks runs counter to the basic spirit of the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty between China and Japan. He rejected Suzuki's practice and shifting the responsibility for vetting textbooks onto non-governmental circles.

XINHUA Commentary

OW291950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 28 Jul 82

["'Sincerity Should Be Verified by Actions' -- Commentary by XINHUA correspondent"-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Government has reportedly responded through diplomatic channels to the representations made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry in relation to the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China in screening school textbooks.

A three-point response includes: not to change Japan's position stated in the Sino-Japanese joint statement -- being keenly aware of its responsibility for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaching itself; to "humbly" listen to the Chinese Government's views on the screening of school textbooks; and to have the Education Ministry explain the regulations in censoring textbooks.

China has been watching what attitude the Japanese Ministry of Education would take in its explanations towards rectification of its errors in screening school textbooks and its subsequent measures.

The Japanese side sincerely stated in the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement: "The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsiblity for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself." It is stated in the 1978 Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty that the Sino-Japanese joint statement "constitutes the basis of the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries and that the principles enunciated in the joint statement should be strictly observed."

It is a matter of course that the Japanese Government should have reaffirmed the above-mentioned attitude in light of the spirit of the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty. We are willing to believe in its sincerity. However, we can not but feel uneasy about the attitude demonstrated by the Japanese official circles towards the textbook issue in the past few days.

Look at the following facts:

-- At a Cabinet meeting on July 27, three ministers still held the view that the criticism of the acts prettifying militarism would be "interference" in Japan's "internal affairs", and that the textbooks censored by the Education Ministry have not distorted the historical facts.

-- The Japanese press disclosed that the essence of the third point in the Japanese Government's "reply" is "to make explanation only", but "not to revise the result of the screening of textbooks".

Some press reports even claimed that the Japanese Education Ministry needs to explain to China that "our country's textbooks are not compiled by the state and have always been issued on a non-governmental basis." Apparently, this is a way of shirking responsibility. It is widely known that all the school textbooks have been censored by the Japanese Government departments in charge of educational work. It is of no avail for the Japanese side now to try to explain away its distortion of historical accounts by utilizing its textbook censoring system.

If the remarks by some Japanese ministers reflect the intentions of the Japanese Government, and the "explanation" by the Japanese authorities is such as mentioned above, where on earth are the manifestations of the stand, as expressed by the Japanese Government, of "keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself", and "humbly listening" to others' views?

It is our hope that the Japanese Government would show its sincerity by correcting the places in the newly screened textbooks that hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. Otherwise, if those statements hurting the Chinese people's feelings and beautifying the history of aggression are still retained in the Japanese textbooks, it is hard for the Chinese people and the public opinion in China to remain silent.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK300948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Honest Advice, Though Unpleasant to the Ear, Induces Good Conduct"]

[Text] The fact that the Japanese Ministry of Education prettified the history of Japanese aggression against China in the examination of textbooks has roused the Chinese people to great indignation and has been opposed and condemned by the Japanese people. People of insight in Japan believe that with the Sino-Japanese joint statement issued in 1972, the Japanese Government already expressed its desire of making profound self-criticism of its errors and expressed its responsibility for inflicting tremendous losses on the Chinese people during the previous wars, and such an understanding should not be changed and should be reflected in Japan's educational system. Such a sincere attitude is beneficial to consolidating and developing Sino-Japanese friendly relations and safeguarding peace in Asia. The Chinese people welcome such an attitude.

However, one thing that merits our attention is that some high officials of the Japanese Government have tried to justify the embellishment of militarism by the Japanese Ministry of Education. This is really intolerable.

Yukiyasu Matsuno, director general of the Japanese National Land Development Agency, said in a press statement that when Japan "advanced" into another country, the word "aggression" was never used. He added: "If someone asks us to change 'advance' into 'aggression', that means 'interfering in internal affairs' and 'distorting facts.'. This will lead Japanese children to say that "our forefathers had done something evil." Similar statements were made by several Japanese Cabinet ministers. It is really a disgrace for Japanese Cabinet ministers to utter the above-quoted remarks.

There have been a number of aggressors in world history. Those who have studied history know that no aggressor has ever openly flaunted the banner of aggression. However, aggression can never be camouflaged by high-sounding declarations, and all aggressors are mercilessly exposed and eventually swept onto the rubbish heap of history. This was the disgraceful end of Japanese militarists who claimed to establish a "kingly land of happiness" and a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." Now some people in Japan have tried to write off at one stroke Japan's crime of aggression or have even used the shield of "interfering in internal affairs" to prohibit people who were invaded to make their criticism. These people have the right to shout a question to them: What are you going to do?

A handful of Japanese militarists who invaded China did not represent the Japanese people or their forefathers. There is nothing wrong in telling Japanese children that there was a handful of national scum among their forefathers who had once plunged both the Japanese people and the people of neighboring countries into a catastrophe, thus enabling them to learn from this action and be alert against it. How could this cause disrespect for their forefathers? Are those who issued orders for the massacre and humiliation of the Chinese people and who also brought sufferings to the Japanese masses the glory of Japan? Should they be taken as models and respected by Japanese children? What sort of country would those who made the above-mentioned statements want to turn Japan into? Is that not a matter that merits profound thinking by the Japanese and Chinese people?

One thing that should be pointed out is that we did not criticize the Japanese Ministry of Education, which tampered with the history of aggression against China, because we fear the Japanese militarists. To tell the truth, they are no match for the Chinese people. Under the historical conditions of the 1930's and 1940's, the Japanese militarists survived for only 8 years from the beginning of their aggression to their defeat. If they step into their old shoes today, they would inevitably come to a more disgraceful end. We do not like to raise past events which will grieve the Chinese and Japanese people. We raised our criticism for the purpose of bringing about a rectification of this mistake, of preventing its harmful effect on and sabotage of the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, and of frustrating the scheme of those who are against Sino-Japanese friendship. As the old Chinese saying goes: "Honest advice, though unpleasant to ear, induces good conduct." Our criticism might be unpleasant to the ears of some people, but it is good medicine which is beneficial to Sino-Japanese friendship and world peace. The fact that the Chinese and Japanese people will be friendly from generation to generation is not empty talk. However, tremendous efforts are needed to realize such an ideal.

KOREA UNIFICATION SEMINAR OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

OW291237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 28 (XINHUA) -- A "Seminar on Unification of Korea" attended by tens of well-known Mexican personages opened at the Third World Economic and Social Research Center here today.

The two-day seminar is sponsored by former Mexican President Luis Echeverria who is director general of the center. A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea led by Han Ik-su, vice chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, attends the seminar.

Speakers at today's meeting stressed that reunification of Korea is not only the greatest aspiration of the Korean people but also that of the peoples of the world.

In his address, Han Ik-su said that the problem of reunification is an internal affair of Korea. The United States must stop its intervention in this issue and withdraw its troops from Korea, he stressed.

BRIEFS

CHINA-JAPAN TV PLANT -- The China National Electrical Devices Corporation and Japan's Hitachi have formally opened a plant in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province, which is designed to produce 960,000 colour picture tubes a year. The plant has already turned out more than 60,000 tubes, which have been inspected and approved by Chinese and Japanese engineers. The Chinese corporation now has four plants producing colour picture tubes, integrated circuits, chromium plates, and getters, a substance used to remove traces of gas from vacuum tubes. All have met world standards after only three years of trial production. As recently as 1980, China was unable to manufacture any of these products. [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jul 82 p 2 HK]

SRV ATTEMPTS AT 'REGIONAL HEGEMONISM' DESCRIBED

OW300121 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Station international commentary: "Another Big Exposure of the Features of Vietnam's Regional Hegemonism"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities recently dispatched their foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to engage in activities in some countries in Southeast Asia. Wherever he went, he spouted a stream of empty rhetoric denouncing the ASEAN countries for supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and charging themwith interfering in the Indochinese countries' internal affairs. He threatened that if the ASEAN countries continued to oppose Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam would confront them for 5 or 20 years and even organize guerrillas in Thailand. Such out-and-out hegemonistic views were immediately scathingly denounced by the ASEAN countries. Public opinions pointed out ASEAN will never yield to Vietnam's threats.

Wherever he went, Nguyen Co Thach babbled: If Vietnam's security is threatened, Vietnam has the right to retaliate in self-defense. People want to ask: What is Vietnam's so-called self-defense? Nguyen Co Thach answered this question most clearly in his interview with a reporter of the Vietnamese News Agency: The Vietnamese Army's occupation of Kampuchea by force is Vietnam's exercise of its right to defend itself. Obviously, in his dictionary self-defense has become a synonym for aggression.

Nguyen Co Thach also openly clamored about Vietnam's having the self-defensive right to oppose all actions of ASEAN. According to this rhetoric, Vietnam may use any pretext to impinge upon the sovereignty of the ASEAN countries, interfere in their internal affairs and even overthrow their legitimate governments. This is the end of the norms for international relations!

In addition to their wanton tone, Nguyen Co Thach's remarks, which have a strong smell of gunpowder, mainly attempt to force the ASEAN countries to give up their support for Democratic Kampuchea so that Vietnam can forcefully occupy Kampuchea on a long-term basis and dominate Southeast Asia. If Vietnam's propaganda about the partial withdrawal of the army from Kampuchea is mainly an attempt to rope some countries in and deceive them, then Nguyen Co Thach's rabid remarks are nothing more than but threats and blackmail. Now that people see through the hoax of a partial withdrawal of the army, what results can Nguyen Co Thach's blackmail tactics achieve? They only enable people to further see through the atrocious features of the Vietnamese regional hegemonists and become united to safeguard their countries' independence and security, and Southeast Asia's peace.

RENMIN RIBAO LABELS THACH REMARKS 'BRAZEN'

HK291248 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]" "Being Brazen"]

[Text] When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was visiting Singapore and Malaysia, he threatened these countries by saying: If the ASEAN countries support the newly established Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, that means they will "interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea." Therefore, Vietnam should "reserve its right for self-defense."

When talking about the internal affairs of Kampuchea, Vietnam clamored about its "right" for "self-defense." It has considered itself as the master of Kampuchea. This small hegemonist is tryly rude and unreasonable. Since his threatening remarks have been refuted, let this matter rest for the time being.

What was more ridiculous was that Nguyen Co Thach explained his "theory of self-defense" through the "voice of Vietnam." He said: "Vietnam exercised its self-defense right" to occupy Democratic Kampuchea. "Just as the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, who exercised similar rights to defeat German fascists and sent their troops to west Berlin."

As a country's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach has the audacity to distort history. People of the whole world now regard him as a 3-year-old kid. In 1939 Hitler's Germany launched a war of aggression to occupy the territory of a number of countries. The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and other countries exerted concerted efforts to defeat the aggressors and liberate the occupied territory. This was a self-defensive war by an army dedicated to a just war. The Vietnam of today is like Hitler's Germany, because they are both aggressors. The ASEAN countries' efforts to oppose Vietnamese aggression is a just cause. Nguyen Co Thach has dressed the Vietnamese aggressor troops up as an army dedicated to a just war and has regarded people who oppose aggression as Hitler. He has confounded black and white and altered history to such an extent that Hitler was perhaps not so brazen as he.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH THACH

OW292108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters today that he and visiting Vietnamese Foreign Miniser Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views on Kampuchea in their talks this morning.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Sitthi said Thailand reiterated its stand that the Kampuchean problem should be solved in accordance with the successive U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea, which call for total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from that country.

It is reported that Nguyen Co Thach changed his tone in the talks this morning by making high sounding promises. He said that Vietnam "does not need continued confrontation with Thailand or ASEAN," but "is willing to improve relations with Thailand" and that Vietnam would "in the end withdraw all its troops". However, Thach did not elaborate on how to translate these fine-sounding phrases into action. Once the talks touched on the key problem -- Vietnam's total troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach made the excuses that "Vietnam is now under threat from China, but it is willing to hold talks with China" and that "the just rights of the various countries concerned must be put into consideration".

Commenting on Thach's remarks at the press conference, Sitthi said: "It would be helpful if the Vietnamese side would act in line with what they had said in today's talks. But we will continue to watch. We have our own position, and they have theirs. It will not do to expect a solution to the problem through one day's talks."

Asked about Thailand's attitude toward Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" proposal, Sitthi said Thach had expressed the willingness to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border, but the Thai side believed that it is not enough "because Thailand cannot privately alter the U.N. resolutions which call for a total troop withdrawal."

At the request of Nguyen Co Thach, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri held talks with Thach this afternoon. At a press conference this evening, Prasong told reporters that "I explained to Nguyen Co Thach the unalterable principle of solving the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the U.N. resolutions. I believe that a solution to only a certain aspect of the Kampuchean problem will not do. An overall solution must be sought," he stressed.

THAIS PROTEST THACH'S 'THREATENING REMARKS'

OW292130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Over 600 representatives of the Thai National Defense Volunteers demonstrated before the Vietnamese Embassy here this morning, protesting against the Vietnamese aggression of Kampuchea and the recent threatening remarks of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Nguyen Co Thach arrived here yesterday for a visit to Thailand on the fourth leg of his Southeast Asian tour. His statement in Singapore threatening to invade Thailand aroused indignation among the over 70,000 national defense volunteers throughout the country.

At 0900 this morning, the representatives of the volunteers, in uniform and holding the national flag of Thailand, marched to the Vietnamese Embassy where Nguyen Co Thach is staying. Placards they carried out were inscribed with the words: "No association with Vietnam who launched aggression against neighbors" and "The Thais do not welcome Nguyen Co Thatch." A statement of the volunteers addressed to Nguyen Co Thach and the Vietnamese ambassador in Bangkok said: "The Thai people now have seen clearly that Vietnam, the Soviet lackey, is the aggressor who is intervening in its neighbors and Thailand. It victimizes its neighbors and makes the people suffer. The Vietnamese aggression and intervention in neighboring countries has caused the influx of tens of thousands of refugees into Thailand and other ASEAN countries and imposed a heavy burden on Thailand."

Citing Vietnam's intrusion into Thailand, dispatch of spies for espionage in Thailand and political and diplomatic intimidations, the statement said, "all these amply prove that Vietnam is the enemy of Thailand. Here we declare that we cannot but take a hostile attitude towards Vietnam, the Soviet lackey." Refuting Nguyen Co Thach's threats to Thailand and other ASEAN countries, the statement said: "They fully demonstrate that Vietnam cherishes no sincerity towards Thailand and other ASEAN countries and that it is attempting to continue its occupation of Kampuchea and to invade Thailand with the aggressor troops in Kampuchea. This is a scheme long cherished by the Vietnamese authorities under the baton of their Soviet boss."

SRV REPORTEDLY REINFORCING KAMPUCHEA TROOPS

OW300714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces disclosed yesterday that Vietnam had recently sent about 2,000 reinforcements to western Kampuchea opposite the Thai border, reported the BANGKOK POST today.

About 300 Vietnamese troops ferried by boat from Ban Sao Thong in Koh Kong Province up the Klong Kruen Canal to reinforce positions along the Banthad mountain range, opposite Khlong Yai District of the Thai province of Trat, according to the command. A larger contingent of some 2,500 men and military hardware were also trucked from Vietnam to Phnom Kong Wa of Sisophon where the Fifth Infantry Division is based.

On the battle front, the Khmer resistance forces last Sunday captured a Vietnamese firebase in Ban Soriya and seized a large cache of arms and ammunition.

HANOI'S CHARGES ABOUT VO DAI TON RIDICULED

OW291038 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 28 Jul 82

["Current Events" talk: "A Farce"]

[Text] To add spice to its partial troop withdrawl trick, Hanoi recently staged a farce on the so-called China threat. As reported by the Hong Kong FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, on 13 July, the Vietnamese authorities held a press conference in Hanoi with Vo Dai Ton making confessions before the newsmen. Vietnamese Culture Vice Minister Le Thanh Cong told the newsmen that Vo Dai Ton was the chieftain of an armed force tat is fighting against the Vietnamese Government. In this confession, Vo Dai Ton said he was a secret agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and that he was an instrument of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries. He added that he was the leader of a group of overseas Vietnamese scattered about in Europe, America, Southeast Asia and Australia, who had volunteered to regain national independence. Leaving Australia, he headed for Thailand and then sneaked into southern Vietnam with the mission of establishing connections with the other antigovernment forces. He was nabbed by Lao authorities in November 1981 during his contact with Lao antigovernment forces and packed off to Hanoi.

During his confession, Vo Dai Ton suddenly changed subjects, saying he was clearly aware of the Vietnamese authorities' stand, but he still firmly believed in the success of his freedom-seeking mission. However, His Excellency Vice Minister Cong suddenly cut in during Ton's talk and had Ton removed from the conference hall. When Ton was brought back to answer newsmen's questions about the aid issue, he said: Aid to Vietnam comes from donations by private citizens in various countries. Whereupon Ton was again dragged out of the conference hall, and his excellency the vice minister, stupefied by Ton's statement, explained to the newsmen that Vo Dai Ton declared that the CIA, in collusion with the Chinese, had organized his group and provided him guidance in all activities.

When talking about the countries that had connections with Vo Dai Ton, Le Thanh Cong mentioned the name of the commander in chief of the Thai armed forces. However, Vo Dai Ton did not say in his confession how and where he had contact with the CIA and the Chinese reactionaries. Le Thanh Cong attempted to give explanations on Vo Dai Ton's behalf, but he failed.

Through this farce, the Vietnamese authorities, racking their minds, attempted to concoct evidence of the so-called China threat. However, their clumsy play was poorly managed. They ridiculously paired off the CIA with China, and their carefully selected actors did not act in accordance with the prepared script. What a dismal flop!

AFP SAYS AUTHORITIES DENY KNOWLEDGE OF HIJACKING

OW301010 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, July 30 (AFP) -- A bid to commandeer a chartered Chinese aircraft was foiled today and the plane forced to make an emergency landing in the second hijack attempt reported in China this week; a Chinese newspaper here said.

(But aviation authorities in China said they were "unaware" of any new hijacking attempt or emergency landing at Nanjing Airport as reported by the left-wing Hong Kong newspaper THE NEW EVENING POST [HSIN WAN PAO].)

The POST said in an unsourced report that a British-made Viscount aircraft, chartered for tourists, was on a flight from the eastern port of Shanghai to Beijing when the hijacking attempt occurred. The report came 5 days after China's first confirmed hijack bid.

The POST did not specify the number of would-be air pirates or their motive but said the plane was forced to make an emergency landing in Nanjing after the hijacking big over the town of Wuxi, west of Shanghai, was thwarted.

The newspaper said the hijacker or hijackers were subdued after a "struggle" but did not say if anyone was hurt or give any other details. "Thus another hijacking plot has been shattered," the POST said.

The POST said that the plane in today's reported incident took off from Shanghai at 9 a.m. (0100 GMT) heading for Beijing, about 1,100 kilometers (660 miles) to the north. It landed at Nanjing, west of Shanghai, at 10:51 a.m., the POST said.

No further details were available. The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, monitored here, had not reported the incident by late afternoon.

(But authorities at eastern China's Nanjing Airport and officials of the national airline CAAC said they were "unaware" of the attempted hijacking and said there had been no emergency landing in Nanjing.

(At the CAAC headquarters in Beijing officials said no aircraft had been reported missing or delayed on the Shanghai to Beijing run, adding that there had been no flights scheduled to leave Shanghai today at 9 a.m.

(A Beijing airport official also denied that any charter flights as distinct from CAAC flights had been expected today in the capital, and Nanjing Airport officials continued to affirm that no emergency landings had taken place today nor had any charter flight arrived.)

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS MARSHAL XU XIANGQIAN

HK300757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525]: "The Old Marshal's Hopes -- Interviewing Comrade Xu Xiangqian [1776 0686 0467] on the Eve of '1 August'"]

[Text] Looking out of the window, I heard a long roll of thunder; it was showering and the grove in the courtyard was shrouded in the misty rain.

Wearing everyday clothes, Marshal Xu came downstairs quickly and vigorously and entered the simple and unadorned but light and spacious drawing room.

I walked toward him and greeted him. I also wished him good health and a long life.

Marshal Xu shook hands with me firmly, smiled faintly and spoke with a heavy Shanxi accent: "I am old and my energy is failing!"

Marshal Xu is at the advanced age of 81 this year. He is tall and sturdy. Although he is gray-haired, he still has rosy cheeks and is full of vigor. His present helath is better than when I saw him 3 to 4 years ago. During a meeting with him at that time, he indignantly shook his fist and scathingly denounced the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao, Jiang Ging and their followers. Over the past few years, due to great changes on various fronts throughout the country, Marshal Xu has been feeling happy and his health has become better and better.

Comrade Secretary [Marshal Xu's secretary] said Marshal Xu's daily life is highly regularized. He gets up at dawn and then goes to the courtyard to do taijiquan [a kind of traditional Chinese shadow boxing] and some physical exercises. Since resigning from the posts of vice premier of the State Council and defense minister, he has been acting as if he is still at the command post and has been paying close attention to domestic and international situations. He reads several newspapers and periodicals and spends 1 to 2 hours reading documents every day. He always concerns himself with important affairs of the party and the state and always cares for the building of the army.

Marshal Xu said with deep feeling: "Now, as Comrade Xiaoping is directly in charge of the army, there has been greater improvement in the army work."

Referring to the modernization of the army and putting the army on a regular basis, he said: "To do these things, we must settle three issues: the issue of people, the issue or arms, and the issue of combining people with arms. In other words, they are the issue of establishment and the issue of systems. First, we must foster a large number of commanders who have undergone strict military and scientific training and who possess relatively high military quality. Second, we must constantly improve our weaponry. Third, we must have a scientific establishment and a scientific system. With the advances in military science and technology, we must constantly study new questions regarding military guiding ideology so as to adapt ourselves to new circumstances and to master new military technology and the art of command."

As a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and a vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Xu Xiangqian has performed immortal feats in establishing and developing the PLA together with other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De. He said slowly: "I began life as a primary school teacher. At that time, I never expected to be in command of troops and to be fighting for dozens of years...."

As I have worked in places where Marshal Xu had fought battles, I heard many stories about him.

In 1924, being lashed by the waves of the great revolution in China, he left his hometown and was admitted to the first class of the Huangpu Military Academy. Afterwards he took part in the eastern expedition.

In 1927, following the "1 August" Nanchang uprising, he arrived in Jiujiang fr Wuhan and then reached Guangzhou after passing through many different places. The party then appointed him head of the sixth detachment of the Workers' Red Guards to be in charge of the secret military training of workers. He received two pistols and several hand grenades from a female comrade, led the Red Guards to seize firearms from policemen in the street and worked in coordination with the training regiment of the Fourth Army led by Comrade Ye Jianying to launch the famous Guangzhou uprising.

The Guangzhou uprising failed. He led the Fourth Division of the Red Army which was established by regrouping the surviving revolutionary armed forces to fight around Hai-Lu-Feng. He and Comrade Peng Bai held high the revolutionary red flag around the East River.

After this, he left his fighting footprints on the Dabie Mountain and the Daba Mountain; on the snowy mountains and in the grassland; in the Qilian Mountain area; on the two banks of the Huang He and in the Yimong Mountain area.

"He is commander in chief, and a private as well." This was the acclaim he won from his comrades-in-arms.

Marshal Xu was commander in chief of the Fourth Front Red Army at the age of 30. As commander of the army, he was imbued with the heroic spirit of crushing all enemies and played an outstanding role in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui soviet and the Sichuan-Shaanxi soviet. Xu Xiangqian was a name which struck terror into the enemy.

He was adept at adopting an overall strategic point of view. He was also good at concentrating superior forces, at making ingenious military moves and at wiping out enemy forces while they were on the move.

In the spring of 1932, following the smashing of the enemy's three campaigns to "encircle and suppress" the Hubei-Henan-Anhui soviet, he successfully applied the tactic of "encircling the enemy post and trouncing reinforcements coming to its aid" during the Sujiabu battle and commanded three divisions of our army in annihilating 30,000 enemy troops at one blow.

In 1934 he adopted the guiding principle of "contracting the front" to direct the famous battle to defend Wanyuan, thus smashing the Sichuan warlord Liu Xiang's six-route attach and wiping out 80,000 enemy troops.

During the battles, he always braved heavy fire and charged at the head of his men. Although he was wounded three times, he continued putting up tenacious fights against the enemy.

His comrades-in-arms said: When he fights in a war, he is "fierce and tough." However, he treats his subordinates and rank-and-file soldiers as his blood brothers. Although he holds high posts, he has never put on airs. During the march, he offered his horse to the sick and wounded. During the rest and reorganization after a great battle, the commander in chief was found to be missing. He was later found sewing and mending his military uniform in the home of an old peasant.

During the war of resistance against Japan, he shattered many "mopping-up operations" launched by the enemy in south Hebei and Shandong, thus consolidating and expanding bases to resist Japanese aggression in these areas.

In the summer of 1948 he commanded 60,000 troops to launch the Jinzhong [central Shanxi] campaign on the shores of the Fen River. Although he was then suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis again, he spread the map on his stretcher to direct the campaign and wiped out 100,000 enemy troops, thus liberating Taiyuan.

Sitting in front of me was this battle-tested old marshal, hearing whose name caused the enemy to lose courage. He was wearing a yellow khaki jacket the color of which had faded. He serenely sat in an old upholstered armchair. He was so simple, plain and unassuming; he was so gentle and kind. Seing him, one deeply feels that he is respectable and one really wants to befriend him. Seing him, one will not be reserved and withdrawn to the slightest degree.

For fully 55 years, he contributed all his energies to the revolutionary wars and the building of the People's Army.

"What did we depend on in leading the army and directing battles during the war years? We depended on the unity between commanders and fighters, on the unity between the army and the people, on the people's high level of political consciousness and on the communists 'who are the first to charge against enemy fire and the last to retreat, and who are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts.' With these things, we can do well in leading troops and fighting in a war. Al those army units which are capable of fighting tough battles and winning battles have leading cadres who possess a good work style, care for rank-and-file soldiers, are in the vanguard charging the enemy

lines and who play exemplary and leading roles." After discussing warfare, Marshal Xu said that the key to promoting economic construction and realizing modernization lies in strengthening the party leadership and rectifying the work style of the party.

He said: Only by having a staunch party spirit can we have a fine party work style. With regard to resolutions of the party, all party members are dutybound to implement and carry them out to the letter. We must accurately report situations to our party organizations. We must not tell lies and must not make false reports. With regard to our fellow workers, we must stress unity and fraternal love and help each other. We must not be jealous of able and virtuous people. We must be concerned about the weal and woe of the people.

He used the story about the Han Dynasty's General Huo Qubing sharing wine with rank-and-file soldiers to elucidate the point that with a good party work style and with comrades of the whole party waging arduous struggles and sharing the comforts and hardships of the masses, we can lead the masses to fulfill the tasks of the party and can overcome difficulties more readily. While making a gesture, he earnestly said: "The key to rectifying the party's work style lies in leaders at all levels."

Marshal Xu quoted an old saying: "If the leader sets a good example, his subordinates will voluntarily follow him; if the leader does not set a good example, his subordinates will not follow him even if they are ordered to do so." He used this old saying to elucidate the point that leading cadres must set an example of improving party work style. How can the cadres exercise leadership if they ask the masses to implement and do things which they themselves do not implement and do? Who will obey such cadres? With regard to revolutionizing cadres, lowering the average age of cadres, increasing cadres' knowledge and making cadres more specialized, the most important is the revolutionization of cadres.

He said: Party cadres are the people's public servants. They must not take advantage of their position and power to pursue private ends. Cadres should set good examples in organs, army units and family life. If a parent does bad things, how can he educate his children to do good things?

Marshal Xu has strictly educated his children and does not allow them to seek personal privileges. He does not allow his children to arbitrarily use his car and does not allow any member of his family to use an official car to receive private guests. He asks his children to preserve the style of hard working and plain living. He has a daughter who is a staff member of a certain army hospital. A newspaper once planned to commend her as one of those typical representatives of the children of senior cadres. After learning of this, Marshal Xu immediately stopped the paper from doing so. He thought this would be of no benefit to her at all!

Actions are more important than words. He said: Leading cadres must care for the masses and assist the masses in solving some real problems in a down-to-earth manner. They must not indulge in idle talk.

The rectification of our party work style also depends on giving full play to democracy and supervision by the masses. Marshal Xu said: We must perfect democratic centralism. Only by having extensive democracy can we have better centralism. Centralism means centralizing the will of the majority and does not mean centralizing all power around an individual person. Centralizing all power around an individual person will create autocracy. All organs and army units must have a democratic atmosphere that allows people to speak out. "Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words." In this respect, our party must firmly bear in mind the lessons learned from bitter experiences.

Marshal Xu hoped to know more about new situations at the grassroots and asked this reporter to talk about what he has seen and heard.

After listening to this reporter's briefing, Marshal Xu said happily: Reporters must have the scientific materialist spirit, make investigations and studies at the grassroots, and heed the opinions of various circles. They must not lose sight of progress, must see existing problems and must achieve a real understanding of the situation. Only by doing so can we have convincing reports from our reporters.

He added: "It is not only necessary for reporters but also necessary for all party workers to conscientiously promote investigation and study at the grassroots."

The rain stopped and brilliant sunshine shone into the drawing room through the window. Marshal Xu stood up and cheerfully posed for a photograph for a press photographer. He modestly said: "This talk is a comradely heart-to-heart talk."

During the "comradely heart-to-heart talk," he placed warm hopes on the whole party and the whole army. He also specially wrote an inscription for this newspaper. The inscription reads as follows: "Do well in running the party newspaper, rectify our party work style."

Marshal Xu left the drawing room, walked with firm strides and went upstairs one step at a time. When I was looking up at his tall figure, an idea rose from my heart: History expects the people of this generation to follow revolutionaries of the older generation and to carry forward the glorious tradition of the party; we must act like them, whose love for the revolution is deeper than their love for life and who have dedicated their lives to the ideal of communism!

YANG SHANGKUN VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE TO PLA

OW300928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The importance of mastering and applying modern science, culture and technique is stressed in an article by Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which appears in today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY.

Written in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) which falls on August 1, the article says that to build a revolutionized and modernized army, the human factor should still be given primary importance. But this involves not only the courage, consciousness and spirit of sacrifice of each PLA member but also their wisdom and talents and ability to master the application of modern science, culture and technique.

The article continues that the test of strength in wars is reflected not only in the quantity of the armed forces but, more important, in the modernization of weaponry and equipment and in the soldiers capacity of mastering them.

The political consciousness of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the article says, is undoubtedly among the foremost in the world. The pressing task at present for the whole army is to strengthen the professional training of the army's cadre contingent.

Great importance must be attached to the learning and application of modern sciences, culture and techniques in the modernization of the army, the article says.

With the development of the national economy and military scientific techniques, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which ia already armed itself with high-quality conventional and some sophisticated strategic weapons for defense -- atomic weapons and long-range missiles -- will be further equipped with more up-to-date sophisticated weapons, the article concludes.

RADIO REPORTERS VISIT FIRST MISSILE DESTROYER

OW290938 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Newsletter by station correspondents (Yu Guangxin), (Li Zuomin) and (Xu Xiaoyan) and station reporter (Cui Qiang): "A Song of High Will in the 10,000-li Coastal Areas and Territorial Seas -- Marking the 55th Anniversary of the Founding of the PLA"]

[Summary] Our great motherland has a long coastline and fine harbors. It has vast sea areas and islands spread all along the coastal areas.

The People's Navy braves hardships and firmly defends our 10,000-li coastal areas and territorial seas day and night to safeguard the security of the territorial waters of our country.

"On the eve of Army Day, we visited China's first domestically made guided missile destroyer of the North China Sea Fleet. We embarked on the guided missile destroyer berthed in the harbor in the early morning. We saw on the front and rear decks many cannons of various calibers stately aiming at the distance. The tall and broad guided missile launchers and the depth charge launchers on the left and right sides signify the tremendous power of the warship."

Suddenly a siren is sounded. The warship sails out of the military port to the vast blue sea. In the meeting room we first interviewed Comrade (Wang Shiqian), political commissar of the flotilla. He said to us:

[Begin recording] "This warship is the first new guided missile destroyer designed and made by our country. It was inspected by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the central authorities. Over the past years, most of our warships have braved the elements and sailed the vast territorial waters of the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea." [end recording]

The leading comrades of this warship have often conducted education in patriotism among cadres and fighters to develop their enthusiasm for military training and regard this as an important content of political work.

"The cabin pipeline squad is responsible for the warship's oil and water supply. Over 10 major pipeline systems link some 100 cabins and sections. The total length of these pipelines exceeds more than 100 li. Fighters figuratively call these pipeline systems the blood vessels of the warship. Because the pipelines are very intircate, it generally takes 3 years to train a sailor to get familiar with and know them well."

While we were touring this warship, we were deeply impressed by the seamen's dedication to the construction of the People's Navy. This new guided missile destroyer not only signifies the tremendous progress made by China's ship-building industry and arms industry, but also reflects the development of China's electronics industry. The destroyer is equipped with ship-to-ship guided missiles, radar, computers and meters of various types. "Listeners, let us heartily wish our naval commanders and fighters still greater success in building a modern navy."

WEI GUIQIN, OTHER PLA LEADERS MEET VETERANS

OW290905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- This morning leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department met new and veteran model heroes and representatives of local models in supporting the army who had been invited to come to Beijing to take part in celebrating the 55th anniversary of the PLA.

Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department, extended a warm welcome and festive greetings to the representatives. He said: You have contributed excellent experience. We should publicize your deeds throughout the army and popularize your experience so as to inspire army building. Wei Guoqing expressed heartfelt thanks to the localities for supporting and helping the army units. He said: Army-people unity is our glorious tradition and the army and the people are as inseparable as fish and water. We must, under the new historical conditions, further restore and carry forward the glorious tradition, strengthen army-people unity and together build and defend the motherland. Liang Biye, deputy director of the General Political Department, said in his speech: There are thousands upon thousands of model heroes in our army and numerous support-the-army models throughout the country. The People's Army loves the people; it also needs the people's love. If the parents of every soldier act like "model army dependent" Ma Yaozhi who encouraged her son to serve at the frontier, and if the wife of every armyman behaves like "support-the-army model" Duan Laying who inspired her husband to work at ease in the army, our army will become a stronger army.

Leading comrades of the General Political Department presented silk banners to the representatives of support-the-army models from various localities and also gave souvenirs to representatives of model heroes in the army.

Present at the meeting were Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Zhu Yunqian and Hua Nan.

DESCRIPTION OF GOBI DESERT ROCKET-LAUNCHING BASE

HK300805 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 0116 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Feature by Zho Qi [0340 0796]:"A Glimpse at China's Rocket Base"]

[Text] This is the hinterland of the Gobi Desert in northwest China. Previously, it was called a barren land, a region with no sign of human habitation. But now it has become a modern scientific base for the pilot project of launching satellites and rockets by China's sons and daughters.

China's first carrier rocket was launched right here to a predetermined sea area in the Pacific. It was also from here that three satellites carried by China's giant rocket were launched into vast space.

One summer's day, when this writer came here for a visit afrer crossing the Gobi Desert by special train to the rocket base, the first thing I saw was many green shelters, formed by millions of trees, for resisting wind and sand. Row upon row of houses were hidden behind the green shelters. Wide asphalt roads and overhanging cables meandered far into the distance.

When I went into the rocket-launching command center, a smart rocket commander was observing on television various activities at the rocket-launching site miles away. The young assistants were contacting every observation station in the country by telephone.

At one end of the rocket-launching command center was the rocket flight data computer center. Many huge modern electronic computers were operating. Colorful signal lights were like stars in the sky. At the other end of the command center was the time-control center where many atomic clocks, which are accurate to within a millimicrosecond (1 millimicrosecond equals 1 billionth of 1 second), were installed to provide unified and precise time information for the rocket-launching site, for the sites monitoring and controlling rocket flight data and for the work of synchronizing the instruments and equipment of the country's ground observation network.

Rockets with a range in excess of 8,000 km are long-range rockets. They have complicated and precise systems. The instruments in the rocket are automatically controlled after launching. If one part is out of order, the whole pilot project will be unsuccessful. In the rocket survey and experimental center, there was a high and spacious monitoring and experimental hall, in the middle of which was a milky-white new-style rocket. Monitoring wires stretching from various parts of the rocket were connected to the inspecting and monitoring instruments and equipment on both sides of the hall. Many female personnel, like girls doing embroidery, were meticulously conducting strict technical inspection and monitoring of the generator and various guiding and controlling systems in the middle of the rocket to ensure that the rocket was carried to the launching site without any impediment.

One sunny morning, the writer joyfully got in a jeep to head for the destination where rockets were taken to be launched. I saw many rocket-launching frames towering into the sky in the distance, like guards standing firm in the Gobi Desert, who are not to be invaded. When I went up to have a look at the gigantic structures, I found they were merely steel beams and iron pillars. When I took the elevator up there, I found there was a podium on each level. In the middle of the podium there was a semicircular space; an exact fit for a huge rocket. After people conduct the final inspection and survey before launching the rockets, the launching frames are moved away on tracks like trains, leaving only the rockets to be launched. At that time, only when the commander in the control room on the ground issues the order "ignition," does the operator press the button and does the rocket soar and rise high into the sky with an earth-shaking roar and dense flames.

The moment the rocket is launched, the radar measuring center and optical and telemetry center miles away get all their modern instruments into gear and track the rockets to be launched, and record the flying, velocity, altitude, status and operational conditions of the instruments in the rockets.

Built 24 years ago, this pilot project rocket-launching base with complete systems is the earliest one of its kind in China. All the modern instruments and equipment in this base are designed and manufactured by New China itself. Various types of rockets and satellites which have been launched here also fully show that China's space science and technology have developed at an astonishing speed.

Who would dare to say that the Chinese are not as clever as foreigners? One rocket commander said: Although China has not launched rockets and satellites many times, we have a very high success rate. The Chinese people are ambitious and capable. They are able to conquer these bastions of modern science and technology with their own strength. At present, there are only three countries in the world which are able to master the knowledge of satellite recovery. China is one of them.

Here, the writer visited many scientific and technical personnel who have carried out this glorious cause. Just like thousands of trees plannted in the Gobi Desert, they have become the technical mainstay of this prosperous rocket base. Some of them are nearly 50 years old, whereas some are in the prime of life. But they all have the pure heart of a new-born babe to fight and dedicate themselves to the cause of revitalizing China.

Some words in an ancient poem go like this: "Never engage in a distant journey in one's life and never stay in sandy land when traveling." These Chinese sons and daughters of the new era are willing to spend springs and autumns in this sandy land and work for their motherland. Even if the Gobi Desert was influenced by the 10-year chaos, they still bore in their minds the people's commission and vowed to adhere to their chosen course.

Oh, Gobi Desert, you are as vast as the open sea, just like the broad minds of the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. Oh, rockets, how grandiose and brilliant are the light and flame you gush forth, symbolizing the revitalizing light of the Chinese nation.

TYPHOON NO 9 HITS FUJIAN'S PUTIAN COUNTY

OW300200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Meteorological Observatory issued a typhoon bulletin at 0600 [2200 GMT] on 30 July: This year's typhoon No 9 landed at Fujian's Putian County at 0000 [1600 GMT] this morning with winds of force 10 to 11. At 0200 [1800 GMT] this morning, the center of the typhoon was located at Xianyou County, Fujian Province, 25.6 degrees north latitude and 118.8 degrees east longitude. Maximum winds in the vicinity of the typhoon center ranged from force 9 to 10. It is expected that the center of the typhoon will continue to move in a northwesterly direction at a speed of 20 kph, gradually diminishing into a low pressure area in the eastern part of Jiangxi and the northwestern part of Fujian today.

Influenced by the typhoon or the low pressure area, winds of force 6 to 7 are expected with heavy rains or squalls in Fujian, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangxi and the southern parts of Jiangsu and Anhui between 30-31 July. Winds of force 7 to 9 are expected in the northeastern part of the South China Sea, the East China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea.

For further information about the typhoon or the low pressure area, all units concerned are requested to tune in to local weather forecasts.

HUAI HE FLOOD THREAT REPORTEDLY AVERTED

OW291211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A dangerous flood of a fairly big magnitude in the upper and middle reaches of the Huai He following mid-July has been controlled, thanks to the co-ordinated efforts by armymen and people in Henan and Anhui Provinces, according to the Central Flood Control Headquarters.

The headquarters said that the flood waters crested at Zhenyangguan in Shouxian County, Anhui Province on July 27, but it caused no damage. Downstream from Zhengyangguan the river channel is wider and the water level is now generally above the warning mark but below the danger mark.

Between July 9 and 22, torrential rains hit Xinyang, Zhumadian, Liuan and Fuyang areas on the upper and middle reaches of the Huai He and, in half a month, rainfall was recorded at 500 to 600 millimetres on average in the mountain areas in southern Anhui reaching over 700 millimetres in some regions.

This resulted in a sharp rise in the water level in the main course and tributaries on the river's upper reaches, posing a serious threat to dams and reservoirs in the localities.

The flood control headquarters promptly decided to divert part of the flood waters to the Mengwa water detention basin in Anhui Province's Funan County. Lakes along the Huai He have also detained part of the heavy flow.

Under the leadership of the provincial authorities in Henan and Anhui Provinces, local armymen and people have since unitied in an unremitting effort to fight the flood and guaranteed the safety of major dykes and reservoirs.

Provincial leaders in these provinces gave guidance in the anti-flood struggles, and Liu Jie and Zhou Zijian, Henan's first party secretary and Anhui's first acting party secretary, inspected river fronts at the critical moments.

On July 28, the Central Flood Control Headquarters sent a message of congratulation to the people's governments of the two provinces, the Nanjing and Wuhan units of the People's Liberation Army, the two provincial military commands and the Huai He river harnessing committee, on their victory over the flood.

REGULATIONS ON STUDYING ABORAD APPROVED

OW300539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- To further promote the work of studying abroad and clarify the policy, on 16 July the State Council approved and transmitted the "Regulations Governing Studying Abroad at One's Own Expense" submitted by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel to all localities and departments concerned calling on them to comply.

The "regulations" point out: Studying abroad at one's own expense is a channel for training qualified personnel. Those who apply to study abroad at their own expense may do so in accordance with the related regulations of the Ministry of Public Security if they are provided with all of their school tuition and living expenses by reliable relatives or friends residing abroad or relatives at home (or complete financial aid or scholarships obtained through reliable relatives or friends residing abroad) and are able to produce admission credentials to regular college courses, universities, institutes (including foreign language continuation school before admission to a university), graduate schools or schools for advanced study in foreign countries. These applicants must submit notarized or attested letters of guaranty for complete expenses written by their relatives or friends residing aborad or notarized letters of guaranty written by relatives at home.

The "regulations" say: Those applying for study abroad at their own expense as undergraduates or graduate students must not be older than 35 years of age. Those who apply to engage in advanced studies abroad must not be older than 485 years of age and should major in specialized subjects needed for national construction. Applicants for studying abroad at their own expense must produce diplomas of senior middle schools and universities or credentials signed by school authorities certifying the same educational level. If the applicant needs a transcript of his scholastic record in school and a physical examination report for the application for admission to a school abroad, units concerned should help him obtain them.

It is emphasized in the "regulations" that in order to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan for training qualified personnel, no one attending an institution of higher learning as an undergraduate or special training course student or attending an institution of higher learning (including a scientific research organ) as a postgraduate student is permitted to study abroad at his own expense. A graduate of an institution of higher learning must first comply with the unified job assignment of the state to work for 2 years and then obtain approval before he can make outside contacts for study abroad at his own expense. These restrictions -- that a student studying in a college is not eligible for study abroad at his own expense and that a college graduate must first work for 2 years -- may not apply in the cases of those in China who are the children, brothers, sisters and their children (including spouses) of overseas Chinese in foreign lands, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, Chinese of foreign nationality or returned overseas Chinese and who have the means to study abroad at their own expenses. If these eligible individuals request it, their present schools may retain their student status for 1 year.

It is further noted in the "regulations" that after obtaining a passport and an exit visa approved and issued by the public security departments of China, a person who pays for his own study abroad may entrust the visa application agency of the China Travel Service or go directly to the embassy or consulate of the foreign country concerned to apply for the country's entry visa. A person who studies abroad at his own expense must pay all expenses while abroad, including those for clothing, food, living quarters, tuition, medical expenses and expenses for the round trip travel. Foreign exchange needed for travel and other expenses abroad may be obtained from the Bank of China by presenting the exit certificates issued by the public security departments and the entry visa to the foreign country concerned, along with the amount of renminbi to be exchanged. A person who holds a job will not be considered to have resigned or have been discharged from his position when he goes abroad to study at his own expense. However, his wage payments will be stopped and the time he spends studying abroad will not be calculated into his length of service. The original length of service he accumulates prior to leaving his post will be counted when he returns from abroad and resumes work.

A person who studies in a foreign country at his own expense shall notify the Chinese Embassy (Consulate) there of his arrival -- personally or in writing -- within 1 month and accept its leadership. When a person completes a tour of study abroad at his own expense and returns to China, he should have with him a document issued by the foreign unit where he studied that can verify the quantity of articles he carries. The quantity to be admitted shall be determined according to the same customs regulations that apply to those who are sent abroad for study by the state.

The state recognizes the record of schooling and the degrees earned in foreign countries by those who have obtained such schooling records and returned after studying abroad at their own expense. Regarding their jobs, the personnel departments of the provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions (or the various departments under the State Council) where they were originally employed before they left the country should be responsible for arranging job assignments for them according to their abilities. Their wage scale will be decided in accordance with the relevant regulations governing those who have studied abroad at the expense of the state.

It is also clearly stipulated in the "regulations" that when key personnel in teaching, scientific, technological and professional fields (for instance, an assistant research fellow, lecturer, engineer, physician-in-charge, outstanding sportsman, key literary and art worker, key professional in office work, and so on) and those who have completed graduate study go for advance study or doctorate degrees in a foreign country's institution of higher learning or scientific research institute, they may not be considered the same as those who go aborad for study at their own expense. Wehn they apply for study aborad, these individuals must first obtain the approval of the units where they work prior to making foreign contacts. After they have obtained complete assurance of all the funds needed for study abroad, their applications will then be handled in accordance with the Education Ministry's regulations concerning persons sent by the state for study abroad.

In conclusion, the "regulations" state that these new regulations shall come into force upon promulgation on 16 July 1982 and that the "Provisional Regulations Governing Studying Abroad at One's Own Expense" submitted by the Education Ministry and six other departments and approved and transmitted by the State Council on 14 January 1981 shall be simultaneously rescinded.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS NEW CHINA LAW SOCIETY

HK300901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Actively Develop Law Research Work" -- Greeting the Establishment of the China Law Society]

[Text] The formal establishment of the China Law Society is a big event in the law circles of our country. Here we extend our warm congratulations to it.

As a national mass organization of law circles, the society has defined its main tasks as: Under the leadership of the CCP it will unite all the jurists of the country to uphold the four basic principles, to actively carry out legal research in line with the party's principles and policies and to conduct domestic and international academic exchanges so as to make contributions to developing Marxist Chinese socialist law theory, to promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The history of our country's revolution and construction proves that only by upholding the four basic principles, will China have a great future and be full of promise, and will it be possible to surmount difficulties on the road of achieving victory in revolution and construction. Upholding the four basic principles must be taken as a prerequisite for all research work in social sciences, and law research is no exception. No doubt, the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" must be carried out in a law research in order to maintain and develop a vivid atmosphere in academic theoretical research. This is by no means inconsistent with upholding the four basic principles. Only by upholding the four basic principles, will it be possible to ensure a correct implementation of the proletarian principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought content" and to stimulate law research.

Law research work must serve to promote socialist democracy and to perfect the socialist legal system. Our democracy is a socialist democracy and a democracy of the people, practiced under the party's leadership. It is neither bourgeois democracy, nor bourgeois liberalization. Our legal system is a socialist legal system. It is not a capitalist one. Socialist democracy is the basis of the socialist legal system. Without socialist democracy, the socialist legal system will deteriorate. Conversely, the socialist legal system is also the guarantee of socialist democracy. It is, therefore, necessary to make democracy systematized and legalized, otherwise socialist democracy will be destroyed. Promoting socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system are two major component parts in building socialism politically and are requirements for, and manifestations of, the upholding oi people's democratic dictatorship. Law research workers of our country should make their due contributions to promoting socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system.

Law research must be conducted by linking theory with practice. Law is an important component part of the superstructure. Like the other component parts of the superstructure, law is determined by the economic base and, on the other hand, it also serves the economic base. Law research workers of our country must carry out their work according to the actual situation of our country and seriously sum up experiences and lessons from our work of building the legal system so that they can work better for the building of our socialist modernization. Law research work must be closely linked with legislative and judicial affairs and the practice of building socialist modernization. Only by so doing, will the law research of our country reap rich fruits and have its own characteristics.

In the 1980's, tremendous development has been made in science and technology, and also social sciences have been greatly promoted and changed. Thus, our law research workers should broaden their vision. They should understand not only our country's today but also its yesterday. And they should understand not only China but also the whole of the world. It is wrong to look down our own experience in building the socialist legal system by worshipping things foreign and returning to old ways. It is wrong too to close the country to the outside and to shut our eyes and stuff our ears. We must, by taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a guide, emphatically study experiences and lessons in building our country's socialist legal system and, at the same time, we must study all laws, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. Thus, we can select the essence, discard the dross, critically assimilate, draw on the experience of others and use all knowledge, materials and thinking which are useful for reference so that we can "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" to enrich and develop the science of the socialist law of the country.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL RETAILERS

HK300859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "The Role of Individual Retailers Must Not Be Overlooked"]

[Text] At present, we must pay attention to a new trend that has emerged in the course of enlivening the market: Some comrades think that the market is "excessively enlivened" and that the development of the individual economy has reached a "saturation" point; some people even think that state-run commerce is being "encircled" by the collective and individual economy, sighing that "the situation is excellent, but business is difficult." Under the influence of such ideology, some places are restricting and complicating the legitimate activites of individual retailers under the pretext of laying emphasis on the planned economy and dealing blows at the criminal activities in the economic field, hawkers are not allowed to set up stalls, or the supply of goods is stopped, or they are required to turn over their business licenses. As a result, the number of individual retailers is decreasing drastically in many places. This trend and its serious consequences must not be overlooked.

Has the development of individual retailers reached a "saturation" point? Of course not. After several years of rehabilitation and development, the total number of individual retailers in towns and the countryside throughout the country is about 2 million. Their proportion in the whole national economy is practically next to nothing. Take for example Liaoning Province, which has undergone comparatively rapid development. By the end of last year, the number of individual retailers in this province was 104,000. Even so, the volume of sales was not yet up to the highest level in history. Developing individual retailers is beneficial for allocation to youths who are waiting for job assignments, for people who are idle in towns, for promoting the circulation of commodities, enlivening the market, expanding the network of retail trades, making things convenient for the masses and carrying out competition, and for raising the management and operational level of the state and collective commerce. As far as the whole situation is concerned, there are not too many but too few individual retailers. In some places the number of individual retailers is far behind demand.

Restricting the development of individual retailers will inevitably block up the channel that has just been dredged. This violates the party Central Committee's principle with regard to energetically enlivening the economy.

A new situation has emerged in the development of individual retailers. We must take a correct approach to this problem. For instance, when the market began to be opened up, there was a large proportion of production being directly linked with marketing. Generally speaking, it accounted for over 70 percent of the total volume of trade. Following the daily development of commodity production, social division of labor gradually emerged in production, transportation and marketing. As a result, the proportion of production being directly linked with marketing dropped sharply, while the proportion of the transport of goods for sale on the market through towns and the countryside rose rapidly (on the free market in Shenyang Municipality, the proportion of the latter rose by 70 to 80 percent). Such a natural division of labor in production, transportation and marketing is in compliance with the law governing economic development. The processing and manufacturing of fentiao [noodles made from bean or sweet potato starch] has long been an important type of family sideline production of the commune members of Wanjia production brigade, Gaoqiao People's Commune, Jingxi County and Liaoning Province. The price of fentiao on the local market is 70 fen per jin. If the producers themselves transport fentiao to the marketplace for sale, it takes up a lot of time and work, and is not economical. So they would rather lose 10 fen of profit to sell it to retailers or to special traders who come to them to buy it. In the Yuhong area of Liaozhong County, there are 200 individual professional chicken-raising households. They themselves do not go to the marketplace, but sell their products to retailers, and the retailers transport the products to the marketplace for sale. In this way, they can not only save a lot of time and expenses, but also minimize damage, because the transporters have certain operational skills. This is beneficial to consumption. Rehabilitating traditional commodities on the market also needs the help of retailers in transporting and marketing. Jiangtun People's Commune of Heishan County is an important place that produces sorghum. A group of retailers who specially trade in sorghum purchase sorghum here and transport it to the free market in cities like Shenyang and Wushun. The people in the cities are very happy to be able to have sorghum rice that they have longed for for several years. All this shows that when the commodity economy develops and the sphere of circulation expands, all intermediate links can play their role. Especially with regard to small and scattered items like rough food grains that state-run commerce is unable to handle, fruits, marine products, metal products and native and sideline products of the third category outside the planned purchase, we must rely on individual retailers in transporting and marketing. In this way, the market will be enriched with various products. On the contrary, without the transporting and marketing carried out by individual retailers, it is not easy to collect goods on the market or to stabilize prices. The method of linking production with marketing but forbidding the transportation of goods for marketing is not in compliance with objective reality, and it will get us nowhere.

Some people say indiscriminately that one should have grave doubts about individual retailers who carry out transportation and marketing. They are even regarded as speculators. This is obviously inappropriate. With regard to individual retailers who carry out the transportation of goods for marketing, so long as their activities are within the framework of the state's policies, we should not discriminate against them, nor should we suppess them. A typical investigation of some places shows that individual retailers who carry out the transportation of goods for marketing between towns and prefectures generally have tiny funds and little earnings. They gain some profits from regional price differences. Only a few individual retailers have a comparatively high income. But they have certain operational skills. They work from dawn to dusk and are meticulous about their work. They transport goods for marketing a long way and put in a lot of hard work. So it is appropriate and reasonable that they have a comparatively high income. Of course, those who have an excessively high income must pay business taxes according to taxation regulations.

At the same time, we must also see that some illegal acts are inevitable in the operational activities of individual retailers. For instance, they seek profits from the illegal purchase and selling of state-run enterprises' retail commodities. They rush to where the goods are produced and purchase in a panic, thus undermining the state's purchase plans. They cheat and tyrannize the market. They disrupt the market, raise the prices of goods at will and carry out adulteration and give short measure. We must resolutely carry out administrative and economic measures to ban these illegal acts. But this is not the general trend. We should not mention the ordinary illegal activities in individual retailers and the criminal activities in the economic field in the same breath because of the above phenomenon. Nor can we take it as a reason for restricting the development of individual retailers.

The individual economy is the small grass that grows among stones and is full of vigor. Its economic position determines that it can only play a supplementary role. It will not influence the whole national economy. If we restrict, ban and even suppress all individual retailers, it is inevitable that we will be committing our past mistakes again.

MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CONSULTATION SERVICE

OW290915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) -- "In ancient times a man of 70 was rare; but today 80-year-old persons are found everywhere, and 90-year-old people are still full of energy, vying with each other to suggest ways and means to achieve the four modernizations." A group of capitalists of the old society cited this poem to express their determination and enthusiasm to contribute to socialist modernization. They had gathered at a meeting on exchanging experience in economic consultation service work. The meeting, held from 14 to 27 July, was sponsored by the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen.. The two organizations, formed by former bourgeois industrialists and businessmen, have a total membership of 100,000. At present, most of their members are old and 80 percent of them have retired. However, as masters of the socialist motherland, they are very enthusiastic about serving the motherland and the people in their remaining years. In recent years they have begun offering economic consultation services to contribute their talents and wisdom to the four modernizations and have made remarkable achievements.

Hu Juewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, presided over the closing ceremony today. Hu Ziang, chairman of the all-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen delivered a closing speech.

Those who addressed the 2-week meeting included Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee.

In his speech, Yang Jingren said: China's national capitalists have left us two assets: One, the enterprises which we have very successfully used, controlled and transformed; and two, a group of talented people with specific knowledge, skills and management experience. We must say that it is a loss to us that we did not bring their role into full play in the past.

He said: The political and economic development in China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has given the former industrialists and businessmen a good opportunity to display their talents and wisdom. We must make up to them. Economic consultation is an effective form of service to the four socialist modernizations offered by the members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen.

He hoped that the departments concerned would closely cooperate with the members of the two organizations.

Present at today's closing ceremony were responsible persons of various departments and committees concerned. They included Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible persons of the CPPC National Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and various democratic parties.

MA HONG ARTICLE ON CONCEPT OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK291010 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 91, 5 Jul 82

[Article by Ma Hong [7456 3163]: "the Basic Concept of the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- Delivered at Second Annual Sino-Japanese Economic Information Exchange Meeting, May 1982]

[Text] From the economic situation of our country and taking the long-range future economic development into account, our major task for setting up the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" is to make continuous efforts for carrying out the policy of readjustment, transformation, consolidation and improvement, to stabilize the economy and to achieve better economic results, to strive for a basically favorable turn for the financial and economic situation and to make a necessary preparation for the development of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." In other words, during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," we shall concentrate on laying a solid base and accumulate strength in order to prepare conditions for smooth economic development in the future.

Surrounding this main task, we shall strive to correctly deal with the following factors in the course of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan."

A Proportionate Growth Rate Is To Be Achieved on the Basis of Increasing the Economic Results. This Rate Should Be in Line With Product Quality Standard and Conform to Market Demand. It Is Impossible To Resolve Various Problems and To Accumulate Necessary Economic Strength Without a Certain Rate

First, in the relations between the growth rate and the beneficial economic results, we shall not unilaterally seek a rate at the expense of economic benefit. The consideration for economic results in all aspects should be a top priority so that a certain growth rate can be achieved on this basis. This is a real rate which can be achieved after making efforts. The products will be of quality standard and the rate will meet the market demand. During the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," owing to the hard task of readjustment, transformation, consolidation and improvement, the energy and communication sectors and the basic facilities are in the transformation and construction phase. Therefore, it is impossible to speed up the rate of economic development. However, many social problems will remain unsolved, and it is also impossible to improve peoples' living standards and to accumulate necessary economic strength if a certain rate is unavailable. In 1981, the agricultural output value increased by 5.1 percent and the industrial total output value registered 4.1 percent compared with 1980, overtaking the planned demand by 3 percent. However, according to our analysis, a fractional percentage of the industrial growth rate of 4 percent was not real. Because a portion of the products in stock in the warehouses, do not meet the requirements or the real social demand. They are useless. In the next few years, energy production and capital construction investment will gradually be increased to some extent. The economic development conditions will be improved by bringing all potentials of existing enterprises into full play. But because agriculture is greatly affected by natural conditions, it takes some time to change the situation of large consumption and energy waste and to adjust the service orientation of heavy industry. Therefore, according to our safe and tentative idea, the economic growth rate for the next few years will be 4 percent, maintaning the planned level which will be reached or surpassed. We shall strive to overtake this level while carrying out the current 5-year plan. Thus, it will gain the initiative and it will be advantageous to complete the readjustment and the consolidation as well as to boost the economic results by allowing for unforeseen circumstances.

If we do exceed the planned target and fulfill the 5-year plan ahead of schedule, it will be an encouragement to the people. Naturally, imbalances will be present when the planned target is exceeded. This needs to be solved. The production portion exceeded should be the products which the society is badly in need of, and which cannot be satisfied temporarily.

We Cannot Take an Extremely Distateful Food or Take a Very Delicious One. After the Meal, We Should Guarantee That the State Will Have Greater Ability To Carry Out the Necessary Construction

Second, in the relations between construction and life, it is necessary to have a unified plan with due consideration given to all concerned in order to ensure that people have food while carrying out construction. Of course, the food cannot be too bad, but it also cannot be very good too soon. Our national economic development level is still low and the people's income on the average is small. In the next few years, with the increase of economic benefits, the national income will probably be raised at the same rate as industrial and agricultural production. But this rate will not be too high. So it is very important to effectively plan construction and life. In the past, we had considerably increased the people's consumption and raised the investment proportion in the housing for staff and workers and in other nonproduction-related construction. This is indispensable. It probably took a big step in some ways. Wages of urban workers and incomes of peasant families have increased at a faster rate than increases in output and productivity. We cannot afford to let this continue, because it neither facilitates the development of production-related construction or the continuous increase of people's standards of living. Hence, the people's life will continuously be improved and the consumption growth rate will be moderately controlled over the next few years. The purchase prices for farm and sideline products will remain stable for a certain period of time. The increase in rural incomes should depend principally on production development, higher sales in farm and sideline products and decreasing production costs. The growth of workers' wages should be lower than the increase of production and productivity. In 1981, the accumulation rate was down from 32.6 percent in 1980 to approximately 30 percent. During the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," the ratio of consumption funds in national incomes will continue to increase, but its margin will be appropriately restricted in order to maintain a reasonable accumulation rate. In 1981, planned capital construction investment totaled RMB380 billion which was actually exceeded by the some proportion. It is impossible to increase the capital construction investment in a large proportion over the next few years; but instead the planned level will be maintained at or only a bit higher than 1981 in order to control the range of capital construction, raise investment efficiency and strengthen the renovation and transformation of existing factories. In actual performance, supplementary investment will be made according to the possibility of state financial and material resources. It is necessary to appropriately raise the ration of the production-related construction investment in the total amount of capital construction investment. The major production-related construction comprises energy, transport and construction of other basic facilities as well as the necessary construction of light and textile industries.

Vigorously Persist in Agricultural Development, Continue To Put Consumer Goods in an Important Position and Further Adjust Industrial Service Orientation

Third, in relation to the agriculture, light and heavy industries, we shall persist in agricultural development, continue to put consumer goods industrial development in an important position and, at the same time, further adjust the industrial service orientation. The consumer goods industrial development rate will continue to exceed heavy industry over the next few years. This is a necessary measure for balancing the market and finance as well as maintaining the increased economic rate at a certain proportion.

In 1981 light industry increased by 14.1 percent and heavy industry decreased by 4.7 percent. Light industrial output value contributed from 46.9 percent to 51.4 percent of the total industrial output value. In the next few years, following the adjustment of the industrial service orientation and products structure as well as the stability and increase in capital construction investment, particularly the improvement of technical transformation and renovation of equipment, heavy industrial production will gradually increase again and will increase steadily along the new orbit. This is an important factor for further boosting industrial development. However, it is impossible to considerably raise the growth rate of heavy industrial production due to energy restrictions and other reasons. And the light industry will be maintained approximately at 7 percent or at a growth rate a bit higher. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the ratio of light industry in the total industrial output value will continue to grow. Naturally, after a great change has taken place in the heavy industrial service orientation, and the thrift of energy is achieved, a rapid growth will be expected in heavy industrial development and the light industrial proportion will be adjusted on this new basis. During the current 5-year plan, we will underscore the desire for product quality, improve its variety and find good markets for light and heavy industrial development so that the production growth will achieve good results.

Extensive Reproduction Is Based on the Domestic Situation. First, Grasp Technical Transformation of Existing Principal Enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Fourth, regarding the relations between capital construction, renovation and transformation of existing enterprises, we shall gradually emphasize the last one. During the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," economic growth will mainly depend on raising the efficiency of existing enterprises. Most of the new projects or projects which are to be built won't play their roles until the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" or even later. In the past, we overemphasized construction of new industries at the expense of renovation of equipment and technical transformation of existing factories. This made us suffer large losses. We should begin to address this problem now. By doing so, it will boost the development of the mechanical industry and other heavy industry, improve the technical conditions of enterprise production and accumulate strength for future economic development. Hence, to pursue equipment renovation and technical transformation of existing factories constitutes an important link for the national economy to steadily step forward. Naturally, this is a very hard task. As we lack experience, we can only carry it out step by step by emphasizing the major projects and never lay equal stress on all of them or to attempt to keep them abreast of one another. In the next few years, according to the feasibility of state financial and material resources, we shall primarily grasp the technical transformation of existing factories in such areas as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai and the technical transformation of other facilities which require less expense but will render remarkable and quick results. According to our national conditions, technical transformation should be closely linked with saving energy, shifting material consumption, improving product quality and increasing the variety of products which are badly needed, and never pursue automatic technique purely for saving manpower. Owing to state financial restrictions, we shall make full use of the approximated RMB250 billion for funds allocated for technical renovation and transformation, for factory production development, for repairs and for extra budget costs provided by adaptable amount of bank credit funds. Afterward, when the financial situation takes a favorable turn, funds for technical transformation will be gradually increased by means of raising certain depreciation rates. From the beginning of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," by making full use of these funds, we shall work out a plan to combine fixed assets investment and make an overall arrangement for capital construction investment and funds for renovation and transformation.

Strive To Increase Export. Devote a Lot of Time and Energy To Increase Economic Benefits in Foreign Trade. Introduce Technique and Single Item Equipment by Using Foreign Funds. Build More Medium- and Small-Sized Plants.

Fifth, concerning foreign economic relations, we shall strengthen our resolve to carry out the policy which is open to the foreign market. We shall actively extend economic exchange and cooperation with other countries by adhering to the principle of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, equality and mutual benefits. In the next few years, we shall make efforts to increase export and to achieve better economic results in foreign trade. According to our solvency, and our capacity for allocating spare parts and for absorption, we shall actively use the foreign funds for introducing advanced technology which is adaptable to our national conditions by various means. According to previous experience and the present economic situation, we shall, in the future introduce technology and single item equipment. We shall import a fullset of equipment in only a small quantity. It is necessary to conduct medium-sized or small projects which will bring quick results and reduce the number of big projects. It is necessary to closely link the foreign funds, and link technology with the projects in construction and technical transformation of existing factories. It is also essential to concentrate our efforts to make full use of them in order to achieve even more economic results.

ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS PEASANT ON SHANXI TOUR

OW300039 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINA PEASANTS NEWS], Premier Zhao Ziyang made a special visit to (Bai Xine), a member of (Qiaotou) Brigade of (Xiazhong) Commune, while on a 25 June inspection tour to Xiangning Country, Shanxi.

(Bai Xine), who is 45 years old, lives with his 19-year-old daughter and 9-year-old son. Last year he and his daughter signed a contract to plant 28 mu and 6 fen of farmland. The total grain output reached 23,450 jin. In addition to fulfilling the task of delivering 12,340 jin of grain to the state as assigned by the brigade, he sold 7,700 jin of surplus grain.

Premier Zhao and comrades of the provincial party committee arrived at his house and had a heart-to-heart chat with him. After listening to his report, Premier Zhao praised him, saying: "You have taken the lead quite well and made a great contribution to the state!"

(Bai Xine) said he would translate the premier's concern and encouragement into strength, make persistent efforts and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS VISITING OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW292115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, today cordially met with visiting overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese origin, and leading members of their organizations.

They include a group composed of overseas Chinese residing in Britain and foreign nationals. Others are from the United States, Canada, Brazil, Peru, Mauritius, France, the Netherlands, and Thailand.

During the meeting, Liao Chengzhi, who is also director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, gave an ccount of China's domestic situation. He said: "China will persist in its present policies."

He hoped overseas Chinese residing abroad would contribute to the country's four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

Following the meeting, a banquet for the guests was given by the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs.

LEADERS ATTEND PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY

OW290859 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA) -- "The China Market Publishing Company held a reception at the Great Hall of the People on 26 July to celebrate the first anniversary of its founding.

"Hu Juewen, Bo Yibo, Hu Ziang, Yang Jingren and over 300 noted personages in the economic, journalistic and publication fields attended the reception. Wang Guangying, chairman of the board of directors of this company, spoke at the reception. An Gang, vice chairman of the board and general manager of the company, presided.

RADIATION, ISOTOPE RESEARCH ADVANCES NOTED

OW300836 Beijing Xinhua in English 0749 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Around 100 research units, production and administrative organizations and higher educational institutes were recently asked to pool their efforts on 30 projects in the use of radiation and isotopes.

These projects include food preservation, chemical industry, selection of fermented species of bacteria, cultivation of new fruit varieties, treatment of cancer, immunosystem, sterilization of medical products, sterilization of animal foodstuff, hospital waste disposal and modification of material by ion implantation. The work is coordinated by the Beijing Science and Technology Commission, Beijing Planning Commission and Beijing Association of Science and Technology.

Study and research into the use of radiation and isotopes started in Beijing in 1958. During the past 20 years a variety of low energy accelerators for various pruposes have been made for use in scientific research, medicine and industrial and agricultural production.

Beijing now has over 50 hospitals using and studying radiation and isotopes. Some hospitals can conduct in vitro radio immunosystem function tests, organ visualization and in vitro analysis covering over 20 items.

There are over 150 units in Beijing using radiation and isotope technology.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy in Beijing has received support from government departments and research institutes in providing expertise and material.

RENMIN RABAO NOTES MEDIA ON BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM

HK240746 Beijing RENMIN RABAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 5

[Academic trends report by Wen Yi [5113 0001]: "SHIDAI DI BAOGAO republishes explanatory Notes of This Journal' and Publishes Readers' Articles Arguing With Wenyi Bao"]

[Text] The No. 7, 1982 issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO [REPORT OF OUR TIMES] published a number of "readers' letters and articles" under the heading of "Republishing 'Explanatory Notes of This Journal' for Readers To Make Comments" with accompanying editor's note, which reads as follows:

This year is the 40th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks of the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." In order to meet the needs of the broad masses of readers, we began in the February issue this year a special column entitled "Restudying 'Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art'" and published in this column "Explanatory Notes of This Journal." People in the literary and art circles have contributed many excellent articles to this column and the column has been welcomed by the readers.

To our surprise, a signed article carried in the May 1982 issue of WENYI BAO entitled "A Question of Principle Which Is Worthy of Attention," which criticizes the expression "in the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution'" in the "Explanatory Notes of This Journal" saying that "the expression 16 years is strange and queer" and that "it means the same as to write off the great significance of a turning point of the third plenary session in the history of the party and our country." We are greatly puzzled by the terrible label which WENYI BAO has stuck on us. In order to make clear the real situation to the broad masses of readers, we now have republished the "Explanatory Notes of This Journal" for our readers to make a judgment and to discuss. We hope that our readers will distinguish right from wrong.

Letters and articles published in this issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO include: "A Strange Article That Plays With Sophistry" by Xue Liang and Fang Hanying; "We Should Study New Situations and New Problems" by Peng Ze and Yan Yu; "Look Squarely at Problems in a Manner of Seeking Truth From Facts Is a Fine Work Style of the New Period" by Zheng Xianguo and Wen Zheng; and "I Also Contend With WENYI BAO" by Liang Jun. These articles counter-criticize "A Question of Principle Which Is Worthy of Attention" carried in the May 1982 issue of WENYI BAO. In their article, Xue Liang and Wen Ying said: 1) The expression "in the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution'" is only a concept of time and is not a question of formulation. Similarly, in the "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, although only "in the 32 years since the founding of the country" is mentioned, we cannot regard "32 years" as a formulation but should regard it as a concept of time. If we say that when the "resolution" adopted at the sixth plenary session says "32 years," it has not "written off the great significance of a turning point of the third plenary session," why then do we say that the "Explanatory Notes of This Journal" "has written off the great significance of a turning point of the third plenary session" when it says the "16 years" 2) The "Explanatory Notes of This Journal" says: "Some people" "regard 'Talks' as convention and try to throw it to the wind. In the end, they will not get bogged down in the quagmire of bourgeois liberalization." We should point out that it is an indisputable objective fact that "some people" are trying to throw the "Talks" to the wind in order to bring about liberalization. But the article "principle" purposely tries to expand the scope from "some people" to the entire "literary and art circles" and then extend the meaning of this explanation to that of "denying" the "tremendous achievements" made by the literary and art circles and "confusing" the two historical periods, and so on. This method of "expansion" and "extension" is indeed rare and strange. 3) The article "Principle" does not mention upholding the basic principles of the "Talks." Nor does it mention development on the basis of upholding the basic principles of the "Talks." It merely stresses revision. Let us ask: Can we still uphold the basic principles of the "Talks" if we keep on revising it this way?! On the 40th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks," WENYI BAO went so far as to publish such a strange article as the "Principle." This is indeed "a question of principle which is worthy of attention." We think that WENYI BAO's attitude toward bourgeois liberalization in the past few years is worthy of study. The reason why the strange article "Principle" is published today is of course that it regards itself as a hero who is always correct. But on the other hand, it seems difficult to say that no ulterior motives are harbored. The article by Xue Liang and Fang Hanying finally says: "From information revealed by articles published by WENYI BAO and others, they are mobilizing public opinion and organizing joint attacks on SHIDAI DI BAOGAO. They want to treat it as an ultra-leftist publication and destroy it. Of course, they have been very clever. Nevertheless, it is precisely by their clever deeds that they have exposed themselves, showing that although they support in words the third plenary session, they are in fact trampling on the third plenary session's line of seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward to the future."

[Text] In their letter, Peng Ze and Yan Yu say: "What is worthy of attention is: whatever criticism is made against bourgeois liberalization will get on the nerves of some people. They will immediately become excited in the same way as bulls do in a Spanish bullfight when they see the red cape. They will then denounce it, saying: 'You are opposing the principle of emancipation of the mind put forth by the third plenary session and negating achievements scored since the third plenary session. To put it bluntly, this is to defend bourgeois liberalization under the disguise of defending the line of the third plenary session." In their article, Zheng Xianguo and Wen Zheng say: "Facts have proved that it conforms with facts and is correct to point out distortion and misrepresentation with the leftist or rightist ideas of the 'Talks' in the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' whereas Comrade Yu Dong's article which was published in WENYI BAO cannot hold its ground and its argument does not hold water. In fact, this is a brutal nonscientific attitude of glossing over one's faults and is also a manifestation of the pernicious influence of a disgusting style of using a big stick and putting political labels on others at random which was quite common during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" In talking about whether literary and art workers are still faced with the question of remolding their world outlook and shifting their standpoint, Liang Jun says in his article: "If we literary and art workers still foster prejudice as a result of mistakes in history and stubbornly oppose remolding our world outlook and shifting our standpoint, which is something of utmost importance to a literary and art worker, then we are behaving in a very unbecoming and wrong manner."

BEIJING MEETING VIEWS WORK ON INTELLECTUALS

HK231412 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Meeting Demands Results From Examination of Work Concerning Intellectuals"]

[Text] A municipal meeting was called yesterday by the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee to examine the work done concerning intellectuals. The meeting stressed that party committees at all levels must continue to overcome the influence of "leftist" ideas, rectify their wrong views toward intellectuals, tightly grasp the current examination of work on intellectuals and grasp it through to the end and with good results.

Beijing's examination of the work on intellectuals began at the end of March and covered a whole area from key points. Yesterday's meeting summed up the results of the examination carried out in the past 3 months. It held that as a result of this examination, most units had basically identified the major problems concerning the work on intellectuals and had begun to solve a number of problems; the intellectuals really felt the party's warmhearted concern for them; and the work on intellectuals had produced good results. However, the work had not developed evenly. At present, the leaders of a few units do not have a correct understanding toward the intellectuals and have not yet eliminated the "leftist" influence in their minds. The meeting specially pointed out: While the work on intellectuals was being carried out recently, a serious incident of hurling insults at and beating up three female teachers occurred in Huairou County. This clearly shows that the "leftist" pernicious influence of the Lin Biao Jiang Wing counterrevolutionary cliques in humiliating and persecuting the intellectuals has not been completely wiped out. Signs of not seriously carrying out the CCP Central Committee's instructions and not respecting the work done by intellectuals still remain in some units.

The meeting asked party committees at all levels to continuously raise their understanding and strengthen their leadership and to do a still better job of the examination work in the next stage. It called on the leaders of various units to personally participate in the work on intellectuals. Formerly, we did not show sufficient concern for the middle-aged intellectuals. Usually, the middle-aged intellectuals are the backbone elements carrying a heavy load of work, but they are low paid. They have to support their parents and children. They shoulder a heavier financial burden than the old and young intellectuals. In future, the focus of work on intellectuals should be shifted to the middle-aged intellectuals.

The meeting demanded that in carrying out the work in the next stage, the spirit of simultaneously conducting examination and solving problems should be upheld continuously and emphasis should be put on solving problems in the following three aspects: trust the intellectuals politically; boldly assign jobs to intellectuals; and show concern for the intellectuals in their lives and work. In the process of the current examination of work on intellectuals, a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are intellectuals should be admitted into the leading groups.

The meeting reiterated the four standards for examining the work on intellectuals: 1) leading cadres have orientated their thinking more correctly and the "leftist" influence has been further eliminated; 2) shortcomings in the work on intellectuals have been discovered and the major problems in the work on intellectuals have been clarified; 3) problems discovered have already been solved if they can be solved, and problems which cannot be solved at present have been analyzed and studied, and plans and measures have been drawn up for gradually solving them; and 4) the enthusiasm of the intellectuals has been further aroused. These four standards must be upheld so that the examination of work on intellectuals can start well and end well.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Chen Xitong, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. The party group of the animal husbandry bureau and the party committee of Yanshan Petrochemical General Company gave accounts of their experiences at the meeting. More than 500 people, including members of party committees (party groups) of various districts, counties, bureaus and institutes of higher learning and responsible comrades of the group examining the work on intellectuals, were present at the meeting.

BEIJING CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS SOIREE FOR PLA

OW280909 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the Municipal People's Government held a soiree today at the Huairen Hall in Zhongnanhai to comfort the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Beijing in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

Present at the soiree were responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the Municipal People's Government Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Bai Jiefu, Ye Zilong, and Guo Xianrui and responsible persons of various PLA general departments, branches of services, the national defense scientific and technological commission, military academies and Beijing PLA units Liang Biye, He Zhengwen, Xu Xin, Huang Yukun, Zhang Xianyue, Wang Zhengzhu and Ye Fei.

HEBEI RIBAO VIEWS POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

HK220548 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Commentator's article" "The Policy on Intellectuals Must Be Implemented Properly"]

[Text] When checking up on work concerning intellectuals in our province, the CCP committees at various levels have maintained the spirit of resolving problems while checking up and have adopted an attitude of no shifting, no delaying, no waiting and no relying on others concerning the problems which should be resolved and could be resolved through efforts. A number of long-pending problems have been resolved in a short period of 3 months. In the prefectures of Handan, Tangshan and Cangzhou, achievements have been scored in resolving problems of understanding regarding intellectuals and the problems left over in the implementation of policies, in intellectuals joining the party, in selecting and promoting young and middle-aged professional and technical cadres to the leading bodies of various levels, in resolving the problems of husband and wife living separately, in changing the household registration of households of the intellectuals' family members from agricultural to nonagricultural, in adjusting the professions of those who are misemployed, in improving housing conditions and in raising standards of living. Some major responsible comrades from the prefectural, municipal and county party committees have listened to the reports by persons and held forums of intellectuals. They paid home visits to the intellectuals and had private talks so as to hear advice, to keep abreast of the situation and to resolve problems. The vast majority of intellectuals were thus educated. They said with delight: The leaders helped us to overcome practical difficulties. We must reward the concern of the party and people with our own practical actions.

Nevertheless, we must see that the development of checking up is uneven. Leading comrades of certain areas and units have not paid sufficient attention to it and have not done conscientious work. Some of them neither know nor understand the party's policy on intellectuals. They also have a poor understanding of the great significance of checking up on work concerning intellectuals. Filled with "leftist" ideology, they hold a prejudice against intellectuals. They do not recognize that the vast majority of intellectuals have become part of the working class and a reliable force in building our country. Some harbor the wrong idea that too much has been done in implementing the policies on intellectuals and there is no need to check up. In order to fulfill the assignemnt, they just do perfunctory work. A handful of leading comrades even set the work on checking up on work concerning intellectuals against other work. They are

unskilled in centering work on the central task, just like playing the piano with 10 fingers. There are some words on their work reports, such as a certain secretary, director or a bureau chief taking the lead (command), and a specific leading group is established to be in charge of the work of checking up. It is known, however, that in the past 3 months some leading persons have not attended any forum on intellectuals or listened directly to reports. Also, the leading group seldom holds meetings to earnestly discuss how to do this work well. Some intellectuals said that our leaders only take command, but do not go to the battlefield. Hence, they have no time to listen to reports. Some problems which could have been solved early are not on the leaders' agenda nor listed for solving. It is a common phenomenon that there are discussions but no decisions, and there are decisions but no execution of those decisions. Some problems that could be solved in a few days are delayed for several months, or even several years. There was an assistant engineer in a factory, who had a family of 5 and could not find a place to live. On approval of the leading comrades of his factory, his family was permitted to dwell temporarily in the factory guest house. Not shortly thereafter, the administrative office of the factory fined him 50 cents a day for occupying a public house without permission. From October 1975 to November 1977, the total penalty was 289.50 yuan (a few months were omitted). In the last 10 days of April this year, while at this factory, the provincial checking group clearly pointed out that it was unreasonable on the part of the factory authorities and this problem must be resolved soon. It was also demanded that the result must be reported to the provincial authority. Nevertheless, the problem has not yet been resolved by the factory leaders.

In view of the situation and existing problems in checking up on work concerning intellectuals in our province, the organization department of the provincial CCP committee recently issued a "Notice on Doing Well From Start to Finish the Work of Checking Up on Work Concerning Intellectuals." It is hoped that all units of various areas, on the basis of checking up on work concerning intellectuals in the preceding stage, will earnestly sum up and examine in accordance with the demands set in the "notice" issued by the organization department of the provincial CCP committee. We must make up for missed lessons in fields where we do not meet the demands, and no perfunctory work is permissible. It is necessary to do well from start to finish the checking up on work concerning intellectuals and properly implement the party's policy on intellectuals. Time must be subordinate to quality. As for those problems which should and can be resolved, the leaders must personally assume responsibility and take effective measures to resolve them within a definite time limit. As for those problems which cannot be solved at the moment, it is necessary to analyze and conduct a study of each specific case, find out the methods for solving them and vigorously create conditions so as to solve them as soon as possible. Through checking up on work concerning intellectuals, the cadres will be educated and their ideological level on policy will be upgraded. Intellectuals will feel the concern shown by the party organizations. Whether or not the enthusiasm of intellectuals has been fully aroused and whether or not their talent and ability have been brought into full play to make achievements should be adopted as an important criterion for measuring our work.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

SK291052 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Consolidation of Grassroots Party Organizations Is an Important Task for Party Committees at All Levels"]

[Text] Central leading comrades recently explicitly pointed out that consolidating the party's contingent and strengthening and improving party leadership are the basic guarantees for upholding the socialist road and realizing the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels, particularly, principal leading comrades, should have an adequate understanding of this. The party's basic organizations are the cells of the party's organs and the foundation of the party. Only when these organizations are successfully consolidated can there be a reliable guarantee for the party's line, principles and policies. Therefore, successfully consolidating grassroots party organizations and continuously upgrading the contingents of party members have become a pressing task for all party organizations. The major task for consolidation is to successfully strengthen and build the leading bodies of grassroots party committees, general branches and branches and correct their lax, weak work style. Therefore, leading-body consolidation is the key to the successful consolidation of grassroots party organizations. Any unit, no matter what methods it adopts, should exert great efforts to win a victory in consolidation. Consolidation in pastoral and rural areas should be done in close coordination with the work of summing up and improving production responsibility systems.

The consolidation of the grassroots party organizations of industrial, financial and commercial enterprises is an important component of comprehensive enterprise consolidation. When carrying out enterprise consolidation, we should attach importance to the consolidation of grassroots party organizations. Organizations with many and serious problems on other fronts should also be consolidated in line with the guidelines of related central documents.

In consolidating grassroots party organizations we should not launch mass movements or raise a hue and cry. However, we should earnestly follow the mass line, receive the masses' supervision and heed their opinions and criticism for party organizations and party members. We should persist in the principle of emphasizing ideological consolidation aimed at education and improvement. Meanwhile, we should carry out necessary organizational consolidation. We should permeate consolidation with the education of party members on party discipline, work style and spirit. In organizational consolidation, measures should be taken against the three categories of people and those who, politically, seriously undermine the guiding principles for the inner party political life and violate law discipline in economic and other fields.

Consolidation is not a task for certain units. It is an important issue concerning the party's building up power and realizing the grand goal of socialist modernization. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership and conduct conscientious investigations and study. They should classify grassroots party organizations and give them guidance accordingly and inspect the consolidation as it is carried out so that grassroots party organizations and party members throughout the region will perform their role as fighting bastions and vanguards even better in the four modernizations drive.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA AT MEETING ON PLA FOUNDING

SK270503 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 July, the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government ceremoniously held a report meeting to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

(Zhang Chunde), deputy commander of the Tianjin garrison district, was invited to give a report on inheriting and promoting the glorious traditions of the people's army. Responsible comrades of the Tianjin garrison district and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin including Comrades Cao Zhongnan, Yan Tongmao, Zhao Jiang and (Zhang Chunde), attended the meeting on invitation. Also attending the meeting were Comrades Chen Weida, (Zhang Zaiwang), Yan Dakai, Guo Chunyuan, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, (Tan Shaowen), Bai Hua, and Zhao Jun. Leading comrades of the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee also attended the meeting. Nearly 1,000 representatives from various localities took part in the report meeting. The meeting was presided over by (Tan Shaowen), standing committee member and secretary general of the municipal CCP committee.

In his report, Comrade (Zhang Chunde) reviewed the glorious and militant course of our army. He said: The PLA during the 55 years since its founding, has traversed a long, tortuous and glorious revolutionary course. The history of our army is one marked by one victory after another under the leadership of the party. In referring to the reason why our army has been invincible and developing and growing in strength, Comrade (Zhang Chunde) said: The fundamental reason for this is that our army has all along adhered to Comrade Mao Zedong's idea on building the People's Army and used this idea to guide the masses over a long period of time to enable our army to become a proletarian, modern People's Army.

Following the report by (Zhang Chunde), deputy commander of the Tianjin garrison district, (Zhang Zaiwang), permanent secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a speech.

82 TIANJIN CRIMINALS' RESIDENCY RIGHTS REVOKED

SK291106 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In line with the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on dealing with escapees and ex-convicts who comm't crimes again after being released, the municipal public security bureau announced lately the revocation of the urban residence registration of 82 such persons including (Feng Jeicheng), (Wang Guangtai) and (Liu Yusheng). They were escorted to places where they cannot commit crimes to undergo reform through labor. All these persons continued to commit evils in defiance of the law of the land after the NPC Standing Committee resolution was adopted and put into effect, and they refused to mend their ways despite repeated education.

QINGHAI MEETING HELD ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK091035 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The provincial academy of social sciences recently held a discussion meeting on local economic development in Qinghai Province to determine the strategic goal for economic development to achieve the best economic results and the proper rate of speed in this field. During the discussion, some cadres held that the strategy for developing the local economy of Qinghai Province should be focused on the salt chemical industry and nonferrous-metal-smelting industries with energy development as the mainstay, while not neglecting agriculture and animal husbandry. On this basis, we must develop animal product processing and light and textile industries.

Some comrades held that development of our province's woolen textile industry must also be based on the province's resources to develop the light and textile industries. To achieve this, we must concentrate our efforts on agricultural and livestock production. We must seek truth from facts and comprehensively tackle problems in many ways in the course of developing agricultural and animal husbandry production.

Some comrades suggested that efforts be made to foster the ideology of developing agriculture in line with the ecosystem. At present, we must carry out agriculture and animal husbandry on the premise that they are within the possibility of the ecosystem.

Some comrades held that the prospects for industrial development are affected by the adaptability and competitiveness of products on the markets. However, we must not neglect the effect the circulation of commodities has on production. Our province's market is very narrow and small. In developing industry, we must have a firm foothold in the province and keep in view the whole country and the world. We must strengthen commercial and foreign trade work and bring into play the role of economic levers such as credit and tax revenue to promote work in this field. During the meeting, some comrades also offered very good suggestions to help resolve the issues of ecology, talented persons, education and [words indistinct].

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI MEETS DISCIPLINE GROUP

HK290609 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, a five-man work group dispatched by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to Shaanxi to augment and strengthen the case-handling force in hitting at serious economic crime arrived in Xian on 25 July. The group leader is Zhang Fengshi, a former vice minister of agricultural machinery. The other four members are all fourth-grade cadres. They will directly take part in investigating and handling major and important cases of economic crime in the province.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, received all members of the group on the evening of 27 July. Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, visited the group at the place where it is staying.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR ON 10 MAIN TASKS OF PROVINCE

HK231342 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Governor Yu Mingtao, Speaking at Provincial CCP Committee Party School, Discusses 10 Main Tasks the Province Has Concentrated on This Year"]

[Text] Yu Migntao, secretary of provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, speaking at the commencement ceremony of the ninth training class of provincial CCP committee party school for leading cadres, discussed 10 main tasks the province had concentrated on while building socialist spiritual and material civilization this year. These 10 main tasks are:

1. We have profoundly carried out the struggle to deal blows at severe criminal activities in the economic field. By the end of last May, the province had investigated and handled more than 2,000 cases of smuggling, illegal trade, corruption, bribery and so forth. Through this struggle, we have educated cadres and the masses. The work is now developing in depth.

2. We have inspected the results of changing the unhealthy trends involved in the "three recruitments, three changes and one housing problem." About 4,000 cadres have been exposed in the drive, with more than 500 being cadres above the county level. We have exerted major efforts to deal with 45 typical cases.

3. We have extensively carried out the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" and the "courtesy and civility" drive and have achieved marked results in solving the problems of dirt, chaos and low efficiency.

4. Social order has been greatly improved.

5. We have readjusted and consolidated leading bodies of various departments at prefectural, municipal and provincial levels and have basically solved the problems of various leading bodies, such as half-hearted efforts, inefficiency and impurity. We have taken a further step in making leading bodies revolutionized, younger, more educated and professional and have made ideological and organizational preparations for the reform of government organs.

6. We have conscientiously implemented the spirit of related documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and provincial CCP committee and summed up experiences in improving and stabilizing the production responsibility system in agriculture. We have reaped a good harvest of summer crops.

7. Disaster-affected areas have expeditiously restored their production and people are living a stable life.

8. We have implemented the 10 guiding principles for economic construction. During the first half of the year, industrial production steadily increased, heavy industry increased again more rapidly and light and textile industry further developed.

9. We have resolutely implemented the open-door policy and pursued the practice of enlivening the domestic economy. We have actively carried out economic activities with foreign countries and economic and technical cooperation with other provinces and municipalities. This year our province has established contacts with more than 150 companies from Japan, the United States, Germany and Belgium, as well as Hong Kong and Macao, to discuss a number of projects.

10. We have implemented the guiding principle of relying mainly on planned economy while making market regulation subsidiary. Under the prerequisite of enlivening the economy, we strengthened control over market. During the first half of the year, the turnover of social commodities from retail trade increased by 5.1 percent over same period last year. The situation of revenue is also better than last year.

SHAANXI BUREAU CONDUCTS ANTICORRUPTION EDUCATION

HK260750 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The party group of the Shaanxi Provincial Civil Affairs Bureau conducted anti-corruption education among party members and cadres by citing the case of (Gu Yuan), the former vice chairman and secretary general of the Shaanxi Returned Overseas Chinese Federation who was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post because he yearned for capitalism and illicitly sent his daughter to Hong Kong, in order to strengthen the party member's communist ideals and convictions.

(Gu Yuan) is a veteran party member and cadre who has been a party member for more than 40 years. However, since he has slackened his efforts to remold his ideology for a long time, he has degenerated and departed from the moral character of a party member. The exposure of his mistakes has caused great repercussions among party members and cadres of the provincial civil affairs bureau. After (Gu Yuan) was expelled from the party, the party group of the provincial civil affairs bureau seized this negative example to conduct timely anticorruption education among party members and cadres. The bureau party group cautioned them to conduct discussions on "why has (Gu Yuan) degenerated?" and "what should we learn from the example of (Gu Yuan)?" Many cadres and party members said: The mistakes committed by (Gu Yuan) had once again sounded the alarm for us. Capitalist peaceful evolution is not alarmist talk, but is a living reality. It is undeniable that a small number of people in our ranks have lost their national integrity because they are intoxicated with capitalism; they have caused great damages to the cause of the party. All party members must learn a lesson from (Gu Yuan's) mistake, strengthen their efforts to remold their world outlook and uphold the integrity of a revolutionary. In order to conduct anticorruption education in depth and achieve good results, the party group members of the provincial civil affairs bureau went to the party branches and party groups of government organs to explain the necessity, urgency and protracted nature of conducting anticorruption education to the broad ranks of party members, and summed up the profound lesson learned from (Gu Yuan)'s mistake. They demanded that all party members, in particular members of party groups, foster communist ideas and fight all their lives in the struggle for communism. They must be honest to the party, abide by the law and must not use their authority to seek personal gain. The party group of the civil affairs bureau also decided to take anticorruption education as an important item of ideological and political work and make unremitting efforts to wage the struggle against corruption to the end.

SHAANXI LEADER ENCOURAGES PEASANTS TO BECOME RICH

HK290629 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Governor Jiang Yi said to prefectural, county and district leaders attending a Xianyang prefectural meeting on rural diversification on 25 July: (Wang Chengen), a peasant of No 5 production team of (Chayang) brigade of (Taiping) Commune in Jingyang County, has become rich through hard work raising chickens and has built a reasonably well-off home. We vigorously support this type of becoming rich through hard work. We must clearly explain to the masses that in leading them to pursue socialism we want to make their life better and better so they may advance toward affluence. For the peasants to become rich through their own hard work is in complete accord with party policies. This will not be changed. We must vigorously support this type of getting rich through labor.

There are 10 people in the household of party member (Wang Chengen), including 6 laborers. In the first half of this year the family hatched 120,000 chicks, raised over 560, and made an income of 8,350 yuan.

Everyone started talking about this when the drive against serious economic crime was launched. They were afraid that, as in the past, he would be regarded as a black pigtail and be cut off. Some people became suspicious about his large income, and held that there should be limits on individual affluence.

Jiang Yi made his speech in light of these circumstances, to clarify misunderstandings.

CCP CC ALTERNATE MEMBER DIES IN URUMQI

HK260348 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Summary] Comrade Ruzi Turdi, alternate member of the Central Committee and adviser to the Turpan special commissioner's office, died of illness in Urumqi on 24 July at the age of 61. The funeral committee includes Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, and leaders of Turpan Prefecture. Wang Enmao is chairman of the committee.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON WATER CONSERVATION

HK110604 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Summary] A Xinjiang regional conference on water conservation for animal husbandry was recently held in Changji. The meeting discussed how to improve this work, so as to promote a sustained and steady development in Xinjiang animal husbandry. The 150 participants exchanged experiences and mapped out plans and measures. Leading comrades of the region Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, and Simayi Yashengnuofu attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech. He said: "Xinjiang has made great progress in animal husbandry since liberation. The number of livestock has increased by 170 percent. However, animal husbandry development has been slow compared with the growth of industry and agriculture. The main reason is that our resistance against natural disasters is poor. Over 2 million head of stock are lost every winter and spring. Summing up the experiences of many years, in order to achieve a sustained and steady growth in animal husbandry we must, in addition to relying on policies and on science, grasp a whole series of measures for increasing production; and grasping the construction of water conservation for animal husbandry is a key measure. If there is water, there is grass; if there is no water, there is no grass. By getting a good grasp of water conservation in the pastoral regions, we can improve the existing pasture land and increase its use on the one hand, and expand the fodder production bases to meet the needs of developing animal husbandry on the other."

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: "We must act in light of local conditions and build more medium and small water conservation projects, with the accent on small ones. Reservoirs, ponds, wells, or water channels should be built, according to local conditions. The building of water conservation projects in the pastoral areas should be integrated with the construction of small hydroelectric stations, and the construction of these stations in the pastoral areas should be integrated with developing the processing of animal products."

The participants in the meeting inspected a water channel built in a mountainous part of Manasi County.

XINJIANG FORUMS ON INTELLECTUALS REVIEWED

HK150657 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] From the middle of April to the end of June, the Xinjiang Autonomous Region seriously examined its work on intellectuals, vigorously publicized the party's policy on intellectuals and practically solved some problems in this work. All this has aroused the enthusiasm of intellectuals.

The regional CCP committee has attached great importance to the work on intellectuals. From last March, its standing committee has held meetings, made arrangements and issued circular to all localities in the region. Leading comrades Wang Enmao, Li Jiayu, Bai Chengming and Ren Gehai have taken part in some forums of medium- and high-level intellectuals.

According to incomplete figures, more than 27,000 intellectuals have taken part in such forums held in the region. Cadres at various levels have paid visits to nearly 4,000 families of intellectuals and have had heart-to-heart talks with more than 6,700 intellectuals.

In examining the work on intellectuals, party organizations at all levels have consistenly insisted on publicizing the party's policy towards intellectuals. They have also stuck to the work style of checking up on problems and solving them at once. As a result, the party's policy has further struck root in the hearts of the people. Leading cadres at all levels and the masses have deepened their understanding on the status and role of intellectuals in the new period. They have tightened the relationships and strengthened unity with intellectuals. On their part, many intellectuals have further felt the warmth of the party and have become more enthusiastic in their work. At the forums and talks, quite a few of them were moved and said tearfully; our knowledge has been granted by the party and the people. With this knowledge, we must do our bit for the party and the people. And we must work contentedly in the border areas and serve the people of all nationalities for all our lives.

XINJIANG'S XIAO QUANFU ATTENDS RELIGIOUS SOIREE

OW281001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Celebrations were held in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Urumqi Municipality to mark the end of Ramadan. The regional nationalities affairs commission held a soiree on the evening of 22 July, attended by leading comrades of party, government and army organizations and Muslims of various nationalities in the region, to celebrate the traditional festival.

At the soiree, Commander Xiao Quanfu of the Urumqi PLA units, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the units, extended festival greetings to the people of various nationalities who are working hard for the four socialist modernizations in the region. He also thanked them for their vigorous support to the PLA units defending and building the border region.

During the festival, workers of commercial departments in Urumqi Municipality worked overtime to produce festival foodstuffs and other products greatly welcomed by the people of minority nationalities. These foodstuffs and products were sold day and night for the occasion. An exhibition of items related to the customs of various nationalities in Xinjiang was held by the departments concerned. This exhibition showed the fine cultural legacy, customs and habits of the various fraternal nationalities in the region, it was held to enhance mutual understanding among the various nationalities and promote unity. The Xinjiang Physical Culture and Sports Commission sponsored a traditional variety show by people of Uygur nationality, adding liveliness and cheerfulness to the festival.

VARIOUS GROUPS' REACTION TO LIAO LETTER REVIEWED

Overseas Chinese Groups

OW300741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) — More than 50 returned overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese who are here visiting got together yesterday to discuss Liao Chengzhi's letter.

Xie Qiaoyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, said that he was deeply moved by the letter. He hoped the Taiwan authorities would act in accordance with the desire of the Chinese people as well as oversaes Chinese and make joint efforts with the Communist Party to bring about peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Huang Wenqin, vice-president of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, who is of Taiwan origin, said that in his contacts with Taiwan compatriots he became aware that they supported the Communist Party's policy to work for the country's peaceful reunification. Cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was the right way to solve the Taiwan problem, he said.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, Hu Yuzhi, Hua Luogeng and Wen Jiasi, vice-chairmen of the league, and other participants said that the letter had spoken out the wishes of all those who longed for the country's peaceful reunification. Liu Simu, standing committee member of the league, said peaceful reunification reflected the clearest desire and the greatest interests of all the Chinese people, including Taiwan compatriots.

People of various circles in Shanghai have also held discussions during the past few days.

Other PRC Groups

OW291137 [Editorial Report] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1519 GMT on 27 July transmitted a 600-word report on a meeting held by the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party on the afternoon of 26 July to discuss Comrade Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. According to the report, Chairman Ji Fang of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party attended and spoke at the meeting. He said: "Reunification is beneficial to the country. Division will undermine the vitality of the nation." He called on Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to accomplish the eternal task of bringing about the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The same service at 1535 GMT on 27 July transmitted a 700-word report on a talk by Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, on Comrade Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. In his talk, the time and location of which were not mentioned, Zhuang Ziquan said the letter reflected "an earnest wish of the patriotic compatriots of the whole country. That is the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland during the period when Mr Chiang Ching-kuo is in charge of the administration of Taiwan." He hoped that Chiang Ching-kuo would leave a good name in the annals of history.

The same service at 1620 GMT on 27 July transmitted a 500-word report on a meeting held by the responsible members of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots on the afternoon of 27 July to discuss Comrade Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. Lin Liyun, chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, attended and spoke at the meeting. She said: "Liao Chengzhi's letter reflects the common wishes of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait." She said: "We Taiwan compatriots eagerly hope that Chiang Ching-kuo will follow the wishes of the people, accept peace talks, promote the early peaceful reunification of the motherland and work together to vitalize the Chinese nation."

The same service at 0753 GMT on 28 July transmitted a 600-word report on a meeting held jointly by the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society and the Beijing municipal branch of the society to discuss Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. The report notes that Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the society, said that he was greatly moved by the letter and he hoped Chiang Ching-kuo would not turn a deaf ear to the call.

The same service at 1214 GMT on 28 July transmitted a 500-word report on a meeting held by the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League in Beijing on the afternoon of 27 July. The report said: "Hu Yuzhi, vice chairman of the China Democratic League, said that Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo once again showed the Chinese Communist Party's warmth and sincerity towards the peaceful reunification of the motherland." Sa Kongliao, vice chairman of the league, presided over the meeting, according to the report.

The same service at 1316 GMT on 28 July transmitted a 400-word report on a meeting held by the council members of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League in Beijing on 26 July. It said that Cai Xiao, chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, attended and spoke at the meeting. He said that members of the league fully supported Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and pledged to do their share in promoting the early realization of the return of Taiwan to the motherland. Tian Fuda and other council members of the league also attended the meeting to discuss Liao Chengzhi's letter, according to the report.

TAIWANESE VIEWS SOUGHT ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

OW231315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Council members of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League's general office called on all Taiwan compatriots to offer their opinions and suggestions on the draft of the revised constitution. The call came at a discussion held by council members in Beijing of the league's general office here recently.

Speaking at the meeting, Cai Xiao, chairman of the council of the league's general office, said that the league's general office will respond to the call of Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. The league's general office pledged to organize league members and other Taiwan compatriots to further consider the draft and offer their opinions.

"The league's general office would like to convey the Taiwan compatriots' opinions to the national constitutional revision committee," Cai Xiao said.

Xu Mengshan, secretary-general of the league's general office, said: "The basic contents of the 9-point policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying last September are to be confirmed by the basic law, fully reflecting Taiwan people's interests and wishes. We should make more contributions to the implementation of the 9-point policy and peaceful reunification of the motherland."

Article 30 of the draft constitution provides: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions."

Wei Zhengming, council member of the general office and deputy director of the Beijing Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine, said that the preamble of the draft constitution has explicitly provided that "Taiwan is part of the sacred territoy of the People's Republic of China." "This is a telling blow on those who are now still attempting to create 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan'," he said.

Lin Shengzhong, president of the Taiwan fellow-students association, said that the association, will work as a bridge and let fellow students in Taiwan or abroad have more chance to offer their opinions and suggestions on the draft constitution.

CCP UNITED FRONT LEADER MEETS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW240845 Beijing ZINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, met with and feted Taiwan compatriots at the Beijing restaurant this evening. The Taiwan compatriots were Ma Bi, Fan Shoukang and Yang Ximei, who had returned to settle in China from Taiwan in recent years, and Gao Ping, a pilot who had defected in January 1949.

Before the meeting, Yang Jingren visited Ma Bi and Fan Shoukang at their residences and congratulated them on their new homes. He inquired about their livelihood and health and presented to each of them a set of the "Complete Works of Lu Xun." Fan Shoukang's son Fan Lenian and his daughter-in-law Ang Qiaosheng were present at the meeting and the dinner party. Also present at the meeting and the dinner party were responsible persons of concerned departments Wang Feng, Zhao Fuchu, Huang Xinbai, Hu Ziying and Wu Jingzhi.

CHUNG YANG PAO ON TRADE TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW300201 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our View on the Sino-Japanese Trade Talks"]

[Text] A delegation led by former Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki will arrive in our country today to hold talks on economic and trade relations and other relevant issues between China and Japan. In recent years, our country has sustained huge deficits in trading with Japan. Our side has earnestly called for high-level negotiations between the two sides to solve the problem of the serious trade imbalance. The delegations visit shows that the Japanese side is sincerely trying to solve problems and it deserves attention. Masumi Esaki is very influential in Japan's political circles, and many of the members of the delegation have served as ministers and enjoy high prestige. The delegation is coming to China after its visit to Southeast Asia despite the CCP's interference. We extend our special greetings to the delegation.

To reduce our trade deficit with Japan, our government announced a ban on the imports of some Japanese consumer goods in February. Some of Japan's radicals have made threats. Fortunately, there are still many farsighted and fair-minded statesmen in Japan who have served as mediators and prevented the dispute from getting out of hand. On the matter of restricting imports of Japanese consumer goods, our government is taking a firm stand. It is hoped that the Japanese side will show sincerity, dispatch representatives to negotiate with us to jointly find ways to reduce the huge trade deficits and not try to dodge the issues and merely go through the motion of talks. Our people fully support our government's measures and hope for an early solution to this problem. The people's organizations of the two countries have also been constantly in touch to unofficially exchange views and pave the way for a high-level formal meeting.

To deal with international trade frictions, the Japanese Government has established an "investigation committee on international economic planning" within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, with Esaki, who enjoys high prestige in Japan's industrial and economic circles, as its head. Most of the committee members are minister-level Diet members with financial and economic experience. After its establishment, the committee formed a delegation headed by Esaki, which visited America and Europe in February and March of this year and held talks with various countries. After the delegation's return to Japan, it announced measures for improvement based on the results of the talks. The third region visited by the delegation was Southeast Asia, and the delegation is to visit our country on its way home from its third trip.

With regard to the Esaki delegation's visit to our country, we would like, in addition to expressing our welcome, to present our views and hopes as a reference for representatives of both countries and as the goals for our industrial and trade circles to pursue from now on.

Among the delegation's nine members, Esaki has served as minister many times, six have been ministers and two have been vice ministers and held important positions in the Liberal-Democratic Party. It is quite a strong lineup and enough to show the importance attached to the solution of the trade and deficit problems by the Japanese side. Because of the time limit of the talks however, decisions only on principle can probably be made. Therefore, we hope that the delegation will listen carefully to our side's opinions, collect sufficient materials and discuss and decide how to hold future talks to work out concrete measures and details.

The ban our country has placed on Japanese-made imports of consumer goods is a measure we had no choice in taking. If concrete solutions can be decided upon and put into effect through talks, then our side should be able to lift the ban step-by-step. Naturally, this still depends on the actions of the Japanese side. To even out the trade imbalance, Japan should -- to the extent possible -- make reasonable concessions on importing agricultural products from us and as an indication of real sincerity, set up factories in Taiwan and sell their products to Japan on joint investment.

We deeply understand that our trade deficit with Japan is mainly caused by the gaps between the two countries' economic structures and technical levels. To eliminate or reduce the imbalance, in addition to sincerity and cooperation on the part of Japan, it is more important for us to make long and hard efforts, particularly, the industrial and trade circles, which must do their part and fulfill their responsibilities. Japan is more developed economically than we are. Its product quality and scientific and technical standards are better than ours. To compete in Japanese markets, we must do a great deal of work in improving the quality of our industrial products and developing new products. We must gain a deep understanding of the habits of Japanese consumers, Japan's marketing channels, effective sales tactics and so forth. We should actively study and not be static and inflexible.

International trade depends totally on competition. It either goes forward or backward and is most realistic. Government assistance can only produce temporary results. In the long run, we must rely on our own strength. The orientation of our country's future economic construction is to step up the development of technology and capital-intensive industries. The government has already put forward encouragement measures. We hope that the businessmen will grasp the opportunities and expand investment so that our economic structure can be quickly readjusted and our export product range can be changed step-by-step. Then, the problem of a trade imbalance with Japan will be solved naturally and smoothly.

KYODO INTERVIEWS KUOMINTANG SECRETARY GENERAL

OW221157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Test] Taipei, July 22, KYODO -- The Taiwanese Government has no intention of responding seriously to a peaceful reunification plan proposed by the Chinese Communist Party, Kuomintang Secretary General Chiang Yen-shih said Thursday.

Speaking in an exclusive inverview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE here Thursday, Chiang said the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party of China) had no interest in the Communist Party's plan as long as the Communist Party adheres to its Marxist-Leninist ideology. A KYODO correspondent is in Taipei in connection with a visit by a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) trade mission headed by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry.

Chiang stressed that the issue of reunification was not only a key problem for political parties like the Chinese Communist Party and Kuomintang but also for the 1 billion mainland Chinese and 18 million Taiwanese. He expressed his belief that bilateral relations between Japan's ruling LDP and Kuomintang would be further strengthened as a result of the LDP trade mission's current visit to Taiwan.

The Taiwanese Goverment has been continuing its efforst for the promotion of friendly relatins with Japan, even though the two governments currently have no diplomatic relations, Chiang said.

As for the question of a successor to President Chiang Ching-kuo, the secretary general said that a national assembly would be held in 1984 to pick his successor; but it is still not clear who will run for election.

In reply to a question about the health of Chiang, the secretary general said he was in good condition although for a short while he had suffered from eye complaints. He added that Chiang is currently performing his routine work as chief administrator and head of state.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung told Japanese correspondents covering the esaki visit that U.S.-Taiwan relations would be promoted with the appointment of George Shultz as new secretary of state.

Bilateral relations between Washington and Taipei are expected to improve as Shultz is believed to be well versed in Taiwanese affairs and has showed a deep understanding of the basic policy of the Taiwanese Government, Chu added.

Touching on the reunification plan proposed by the Chinese Communist Party, Chu stressed that the Taiwan Government would maintain its policy of refraining from making any compromise toward the Beijing government.

SOUTH KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN VISIT

OW240354 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 24 (CNA) -- Three South Korean national assemblymen arrived here Friday for a 10-day visit. They are Kwon Chung-tal, Kim Chung-nam, and Kim Yong-ku.

The visiting lawmakers will call on government leaders, including Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Legislative Yuan President Nieh Wen-ya, and visit this nations's cultural and economic institutions.

Call on President Chiang

OW290604 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 28 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday received Kwon Chung-tal, Kim Chung-nam, and Kim Yong-ku, members of the Republic of Korea's National Assembly.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome to the parliamentarians for their visit to this country and exchanged opinions with them on the world situation.

They agreed with President Chiang's views that in facing the turbulent international situation, the two Asian countries should further strengthen their relations in the future. The mission arrived in Taipei July 23 for a 10-day visit. Tsiang Yien-si, secretary-general of the Central Committee, was also present at the meeting.

ECONOMIC FIGURES SHOW SLOW HALF-YEARLY GROWTH

OW221437 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA) -- This nation recorded 3.5 percent economic growth in the first half of this year, against the projected goal of 7.5 percent, the Council for Economic Planning and Development reports.

According to a report compiled by the CEPD, the Republic of China enjoyed a trade surplus of 1,870 million U.S. dollars with the United States in the first two quarters of this year.

In the January to June period, the report said, the nation managed an accumulated export trade surplus of 1,140 million U.S. dollars, with the two-war trade totaling 3.340 million U.S. dollars, down 14.5 percent compared with the same period a year earlier.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS 'ERRORS'

HK300840 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Errors in Japanese Textbooks Must Be Corrected"]

[Text] China has, through diplomatic channels, seriously demanded that Japan correct the errors relating to the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China which was examined and approved by the Ministry of Education.

A few Japanese militarists on the Japanese side have gone so far as to nonsensically say that China's opposition to Japanese distortion and prettification of the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China constitutes an "interference in Japan's internal affairs." They also said plausibly that, in recounting the history of the 7 July incident, the substitution of "attack" for "aggression" in the textbooks was aimed at "refraining from hurting Japanese national feelings"; they even went so far as to attribute the cause of the Nanjing wholesale massacre to the following: "As a result of the fierce resistance put up by Chinese soldiers, the Japanese troops suffered very heavy losses. Filled with indignation the Japanese troops killed many Chinese soldiers and civilians."

This is an argument which completely distorted history. Xiao Xiangqian, department head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, has lodged a protest, stating China's refusal to accept this argument.

The barbarous aggression launched by the Japanese militarists against China brought great suffering to the Chinese people. At the same time, it also subjected a large number of Japanese people to losses with many of them serving as cannonfodder. This phase of history is still deeply engraved on the minds of the Chinese people and the people of the world. No one can erase this phase of history by whatever means he may employ. Only by paying attention to and drawing lessons from this phase of history and preventing militarism from staging a comback will it be possible for the peoples of China and Japan to avoid the calamity of an aggressive war. Is this only a problem of Japan's "internal affairs"? Is this not a serious problem of safeguarding world peace and preventing the repetition of historical tragedy?

If the militarists direct their demagogic propaganda at the youths in an attempt to ideologically form a public opinion, deceive the youths into serving as cannonfodder for the militarists in the future and endanger world peace, they should not forbid other countries to lodge protests and make criticism under the cover of "internal affairs." If we take a laissez-faire attitude toward the militarists' prettification of aggressive acts, this will certainly result in obscuring the demarcation line between evil and justice, and the consequence will be unimaginable.

The West German Government has correctly reflected in the textbooks the atrocity of the Nazi war in order to conduct education among the second generation and prevent the evil spirit of the war monster from lingering. Why does Japan always use mild and roundabout language in the textbooks and why did it recently intensify the prettification of the atrocity of aggression?

Can it be that after the transition of Japan from an economic power to a political power, some people were so blinded by their lust for gain that they attempted to embark on the beaten track of a military power, and even of the militarists? Without clarifying this problem, it will be impossible for the Asian people to lower their guard. The Japanese pronouncements of hoping for friendly coexistence with various countries will also be made blandishments.

China has solemnly pointed out that Japan's acts of distortion in the textbooks will certainly undermine Sino-Japanese friendship. This constitutes a serious and responsible attitude toward history and the cause of peace and serves as a serious warning to people who engage in Japanese militarism.

At the same time this also shows China's sense of principle; China signed the treaty of peace and friendship with Japna under one precondition, that is, as stated in the Sino-Japanese joint communique, that Japan "expresses profound self-criticism" for the war of aggression against China and that the Japanese side pays attention to this phase of history and subjects it to self-criticism and educates future generations to draw lessons from this so that both China and Japan can have a solid foundation to maintain friendly relations from one generation to another. The heart of the matter that determines whether China and Japan will get along lies here.

If some people on the Japanese side spread militarist ideas to the second generation, how can China and Japan remain friendly? Why haven't the people who engage in sophistry conscientiously think about it?

In its censure, Beijing demanded that the errors in the Japanese textbooks be corrected.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is worried that the textbook issue might affect his visit to China in September. Since he has already noted the seriousness of the problem, this is well and good. It is necessary for him to promptly take into serious consideration the way the Japanese Ministry of Education handled the matter. He should not take a heedless attitude toward it.

HSIN WAN PAO EDITOR 'DETAINED' IN BEIJING

HK300131 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Terry Cheng: "Left-Wing Editor Luo May Face Spy Charge"]

[Text] In the wake of tense Sino-American relations, the editor-in-chief of a local leftwing newspaper and a leading member of the local communist hierarchy has been summoned back to Beijing and detained for his alleged dealing with Americans.

The staff of the NEW EVENING POST [HSIN WAN PAO] have been informally told that Luo Cheng-xun, aged over 60, who headed the newspaper since it started in 1950, will not return to Hong Kong to resume his duties.

Sources told the STANDARD yesterday that it was almost certain that the accusation against Mr Luo, also known as Luo Fu, is that he leaked "state secrets" to the United States. The charge is very serious and it could call for a very heavy punishment. However, it is not immediately known what Mr Luo is to face.

Since he was summoned back to Beijing in early May, there have been persistent rumors that he is in trouble.

There are two versions of how Mr Luo leaked "state secrets" to the Americans. One version said it was done through his contacts in the United States. Another version is that it was through a U.S. agent, posing as an art collector, who came to Hong Kong earlier this year. However, the two versions could not be confirmed by China's official representation here. Associates and friends of Mr Luo said they did not believe he would have leaked state secrets.

Staff members of the NEW EVENING POST contacted yesterday were reluctant to comment. They said they knew very little about the matter.

The evening newspaper is affiliated with the prestigious TA KUNG PAO, whose publisher Fei Yi-ming is a member of China's National People's Congress.

The NEW EVENING POST under Mr Luo, who also held a senior editorial post on TA KUNG PAO, has adopted a relatively liberal approach towards China news and ideological matters in the past few years.

Mr Luo, who himself wrote commentaries, has been widely respected for this liberal approach by local leftwing and non-leftwing intellectuals and men of letters.

He used to be a member of the Chinese Communist Party's regional committee for Hong Kong, and was said to be in charge of united front work in literary circles.

Mr Luo was in frequent contact with pro-Nationalist elements in Hong Kong. On one occasion, he met Pok Shau-fu, a Hong Kong-based legislator of Taiwan, soon after Beijing announced its nine-point peace overture to Taipei. However, sources said Mr Luo's case had nothing to do with his liberal approach or his united front work.

Sino-American relations have become very tense since the Reagan administration insisted on continued arms sales to Taiwan. Any sensitive matter that cropped up at this time would be taken very seriously, sources said.

China has its own criteria of state secrets. Many items of information not classified as secrets in the Western countries are so treated in China.

Mr Luo's case has already started a change of personnel at the NEW EVENING POST, and it is believed that the change is connected with the power struggle of cliques among leftwing circles.

Mr Luo was summoned to Beijing early in May after he met a relative in Guangzhou. Not until recently were his family and the NEW EVENING POST informed of the reason for his prolonged stay in Beijing. Mr Luo had planned to visit the United States on an official invitation after his Guangzhou trip. The U.S. consulate in Hong Kong was still contacting the NEW EVENING POST early this month about his visit. Mr Luo's family is still in Hong Kong.

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PRC REITERATES ARMS CONTROL FORMULA AT GENEVA

OW051938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 5 (XINHUA) -- The two superpowers should undertake the responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, said Tian Jin, head of the Chinese delegation, at the summer session of the Committee on Disarmament today. The session resumed here on August 3. The 40-nation U.N. Disarmament Committee will review the draft program on disarmament.

The two superpowers are sparing no expenses in the development of military technology used in outer space, and the arms race between them is steadily extending to the outer space, a fact that "is causing increasing concern among the world community," Tian Jin said.

He stressed: "People should be vigilant against the practice in some quarters of paying lip service to the peaceful use of outer space while actually stepping up the development of various types of weapons used in outer space."

"China firmly advocates that outer space be used for peaceful purposes and for the good of all mankind and strongly opposes arms race in outer space which endangers peace and security. Consequently, it stands for the prohibition of all outer space weapons, including anti-satellite weapons," Tian Jin declared. He said negotiations of a comprehensive treaty on the prohibition of outer space weapons should be conducted. Referring to the just ended second special session on disarmament, Tian Jin pointed out that the basic reason for the failure of the session is that "the two superpowers with the largest arsenals lacked the will to carry out disarmament and used various methods and pretexts to shirk their special responsibility for disarmament."

He reaffirmed China's proposal concerning disarmament, saying that "the Soviet Union and the United States should cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of any kind of nuclear weapons and reduce by 50 percent all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. Thereafter, all nuclear states should cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons and reduce their respective nuclear arsenals according to agreed proportion and procedure."

"The key to disarmament today lies in the cessation of the testing, qualitative improvement and manufacturing of nuclear weapons and their reduction by the two states with the largest nuclear arsenals, which measures we could call, for the purpose of abbreviation, three cessations and one reduction."

He declared: "After the two superpowers have carried out the three cessations and one reduction and narrowed the gap between themselves and the other nuclear states, China will be ready to join all other nuclear states in assuming the obligation of the cessation of the testing, qualitative improvement and manufacturing of nuclear weapons and in a reduction leading ultimately to the total elimination of nuclear weapons." He also expounded China's principled stand on the prohibition of chemical weapons, security assurances for the non-nuclear states, and the comprehensive program of disarmament.

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BAN YUE TAN ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

HK090319 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 82 pp 50, 51

[Article by BAN YUE TAN international editorial office: "How To Interpret the Four Principles Governing Relations Between One Party and Another"]

[Text] Delegations of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], the Communist Party of Greece [KKE], the French Communist Party [PCF] and the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] from West Europe have visited China one after another since 1980. They have held talks with CPC leaders. Delegations of the CPC have paid return visits or attended their congresses. As a result of common efforts, our party has resumed suspended relations with some communist parties in West Europe and has also developed them under the new historical conditions. This is an important event in the international communist movement and it is an encouraging change for our party in its relations with West European communist parties.

Not long ago, in his interview with Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the CPN, Chairman Hu Yaobang reiterated that the CPC is willing to develop relations with other parties on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is precisely by adhering to the four principles set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang that our party has resumed and developed the relations with some parties in West Europe.

How should we interpret the four principles governing relations between one party and another? We should say that these four principles are unified and inseparable. Our party always holds that in the international communist movement, the relations between one party and another should be based on equal and cooperative relations, not on patriarchal relations in which one party controls another and puts it in a subordinate position. The patriarchal party method will only bring great suffering to the international communist movement and do more harm than good. We, the CPC, have had intimate experience in the struggle against the baton of a patriarchal party. All nations and parties, large and small, are equal. Experience has proven that mutual trust can only be established on the basis of equal treatment.

Only by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of a country can a communist party find a correct way. Only the Marxist-Leninists, communists and the people of a country can judge whether a country's road of revolution is correct or not. This is proved through their revolutionary practice. If a party and people of a country have made mistakes in revolution, they should correct them themselves, and other parties should not do that on their behalf. Take our party, for example. Having summed up the successful experiences and learned the unsuccessful lessons, it integrated Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, took the road of surrounding the cities with the rural areas and waged protracted armed struggle and, with the addition of close coordination of various forms of struggle in all aspects, finally gained victory in revolution throughout the country. China did not follow a foreign model to establish its proletarian regime. Speaking of the significance of this, we should not urge other countries to follow China's example to achieve victory in revolution.

Obviously, the key to success in a national revolution lies in the struggle of the party and people, as well as the correct party line of a country, not the line and policy of another party.

During his interview with a Greek reporter, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The tendency to demand independence and equality in the international communist movement can be traced back to the 1940's.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S., SOVIET MILITARY SATELLITES

HK120914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Yang Xiumin [2799 4423 2404]: "The Development of U.S. and Soviet Military Satellites"]

[Text] Since the first artificial satellite was launched in 1957, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, proceeding from the requirements of their global strategy, have competed with each other in developing military satellites, thus engaging in a fierce arms race in outer space. Over 70 percent of the satellites they have launched are for military purposes.

At present the military space systems of the United States and the Soviet Union include photographic and electronic reconnaisance, missile early warning, ocean monitoring, communications, navigational guidance, weather and ground survey satellites. All these satellites are now in use and are also being continually improved and perfected. For example, the U.S. missile early warning system can determine within 6 minutes of a missile launch whether it is offensive and what its target is in the United States, thus providing an early warning. The Soviet photographic reconnaisance satellites can take very high resolution photographs. There is more than one such satellite at work at all times, and they can cover the whole globe for most of the year. The two superpowers are also developing antisatellite systems that can destroy enemy satellites. The Soviet Union is 10 years ahead of the United States in this field, and has already tested working interceptor satellites and laser and particle concentration weapons.

Apart from their possession of corresponding military systems, there are differences between the United States and Soviet Union in the development of military space technology. The Soviet Union is very active in its space activities. In the past 10 and more years Soviet satellite launchings have been 2.5 times more numerous than those of the United States. In addition, the Soviet Union has attached extremely great importance to the development of manned flight technology. It is also developing large transport vehicles with a payload six to seven times greater than that of U.S. spaceships, with the aim of putting large, permanent and manned space stations into orbit. Their crews will be able to select their targets in space and command and control defensive and offensive space weapons.

The space shuttle on which the United States has exerted great efforts in recent years has military potentials that cannot be overlooked. It is a new type of multipurpose vehicle, cheaper and more reliable than a one-shot carrier rocket. It can launch all kinds of military satellites, repair and recover U.S. satellites in orbit, capture or destroy enemy satellites, be formed into a large space structure, act as a launching platform for laser and other military weapons, carry out manned reconnaisance and so on. When necessary it can also act as a military command center. The repeated successful test flights on this spacecraft have enabled the United States to gain more results from less launchings compared with the Soviet Union and to continue to maintain its superiority in manned flight technology. Putting this spaceship to use is bound to speed up the militarization of space and make the space rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union ever fiercer.

Both superpowers have spent huge sums on and paid tremendous prices in developing their military satellite systems. During fiscal year 1981, the space budget of NASA was about $4.997 billion while that of the U.S. Defense Department was about $4.789 billion. In fiscal year 1982 these figures have been respectively $5.617 billion and $5.916 billion. It is said that the Soviet Union's annual space budget exceeds that of the United States.

Right from the start, military satellites have been used by the Soviet Union and the United States to serve their strategic and tactical aim of gaining world hegemony.

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AFP: PRC TO HOST 1983 WORLD TOURISM CONFERENCE

OW031400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 3 (AFP) -- Beijing will host an international conference on tourism next year and has invited specialists in the field from around the world, including the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries.

Wang Yueyi, deputy general director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism in China, said today that the conference will be held from February 28 to March 4 under the sponsorship of his organization and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). More than 300 tour operators have been invited and the conference expects some 1,000 Chinese and foreign delegates, Mr. Wang added.

He said representatives from Nationalist-held Taiwan would be welcome. Although no invitation has been sent to Taiwan as yet, "we plan to do so," he added.

Mr Wang said tourism was flourishing in China, and statistics showed a four-fold increase in the number of Chinese and foreign tourists between 1978 and 1981, from 1.88 million to 7.76 million. The number of foreign tourists more than doubled, from 229,000 to 670,000, during this period. Revenue from tourism increased from 260 million dollars in 1978 to 780 million dollars last year, Mr. Wang said.

China wants to play host to more individual tourists in the coming years, Mr. Wang said. There are currently 267 tourist hotels with a total 90,000 beds in China, he said.

ARMY DAY GREETINGS SENT FROM U.S., BURMA, EGYPT

OW011711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Foreign military leaders have sent congratulatory messages to Ceng Biao, minister for national defense of China; Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Ye Fei, commander of the navy; and Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The messages were sent by Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister, minister for defense and chief of staff of the National Defense Forces of Burma; Major-General Ko Gyi, vice chief of staff (air force) of the Burmese National Defense Forces; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Win, vice chief of staff (navy) of the Burmese National Defense Forces; Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian minister of defense; Abd Rab an-nabi' Hafiz, chief of General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces; General John W. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States; and Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of Naval Operations of the United States.

CULTURAL POLICIES CONFERENCE SPEECHES REPORTED

OW011636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, July 21 (XINHUA) -- Delegates from many countries to the second world conference on cultural policies appealed today for a new international cultural order and an unbiased and equal treatment to peoples in cultural relations. The conference ended a five-day plenary discussion here today.

Li Sang-tae, vice-minister of culture and arts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called for a new order in international cultural relations at the plenary meeting yesterday.

He stated: "By using their privileged position, the imperialists and colonialists still exploit the Third World countries in the cultural domain, too, resorting to the machinations to infiltrate their corrupt and decadent cultures into the Third World countries in the name of cultural development." The dissemination of such corrupt ideology is harmful to the independent consciousness of other countries and hinders the development of their true national culture, he said.

Constantin Babalau, head of the Romanian delegation and Romanian ambassador to Mexico, said at the meeting yesterday that his country upholds "the principles of full equal rights, respect for other countries national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit" as the basis for cultural cooperation among countries. He voiced opposition to the dissemination of violence, racism and pornography in literary works.

Leader of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation Thiounn Mumm said at today's meeting that his country is now under the occupation of 200,000 foreign aggressor troops and is subjected to the enslavement of an alien culture. He pointed out that only on the basis of independence and sovereignty can Kampuchea's culture be maintained.

Minister of Culture of Senegal Joseph Mathiam [as received] said that the new international cultural order must be based on respect for equality, justice and the cultural characteristics of different countries.

Omar Massalha, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared that the Palestinian people will continue to struggle. He stressed: "No one can oblige us to deny our cultural identity, forego our existence as a people or suppress our capacity and potentiality as a nation."

Pakistan Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Arbab Niaz Mohammad noted that the developing countries "must band together to exchange experiences and achievements in ways for halting the systematic daily invasion of culture from the more powerful Western nations." "In Pakistan, we have taken out of our TV programmes all foreign series of violence and sex, substituting educational and training films for the others," he added.

Rwandan Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Andre Ntagerura Nata stressed respect for the cultural values of each nation and the strengthening of international cultural exchange.

Chibanda, Zambia[illegible]nister of state in charge of culture in the Ministry of Education and Culture, po[illegible] out that in the colonialist epoch, Zambian culture was considered to be in a primi[illegible]ve state. In fact, every country has made its own contributions to the world culture, he added.

In their speeches, the representatives of various countries reviewed the experiences gained in cultural policy and practice since the first world cultural policies conference held in Venice in 1970. The next stage of the conference will be devoted to meetings by the two committees.

UN ECOSOC SESSION ENDS, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

OW310230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The summer session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) closed here today after adopting a number of resolutions concerning international economic and social policies.

During the three-week session, representatives of many countries, developing countries in particular, expressed deep concern at the worsening world economic situation and its serious effects on the developing countries. They called for global negotiations to bring about a new international economic order.

Many representatives, mostly from Arab countries, severely condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and called for emergency assistance to the suffering Palestinian people. A resolution appealing for such assistance was adopted at the session.

The session also passed a resolution on providing assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISES' OFFICE PUBLISHES LIST

OW031401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- A list of permanent representative offices in China of 418 foreign enterprises from 26 countries and regions has been published by the General Administration for Industry and Commerce. These offices, the administration said, are stationed in Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin Municipalities, Guangdong and other provinces. The offices handle liaison and negotiations and offer consulting service for import and export business, oil extraction, banking, civil aviation and cargo transport.

These enterprises are from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Iran, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Yemen Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, as well as Hong Kong and Macao.

Another 80 foreign and Hong Kong enterprises are applying for the establishment of their permanent representative offices in China.

AFP CITES HUANG HUA, SPOKESMAN ON U.S. TAIWAN AID

OW041012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 4 (AFP) -- China today reaffirmed that it was demanding an "ultimate" end to U.S. military aid to Taiwan, the Nationalist-ruled stronghold over which it claims sovereignty.

"The United States should ultimately stop its arms sales to Taiwan," an official Chinese spokesman said today, pointing out that Beijing's position on the arms issue was "consistent".

His statement comes in the wake of recent declarations from the State Department in Washington that China had been informed of the U.S. decision to continue military aid to Taiwan.

China has threatened to downgrade its relations with the United States should it continue the arms supplies. The dispute has left relations between Beijing and Washington in a virtual state of paralysis in recent months, and China has also charged the United States of interference in its internal affairs. Since the end of last year, the two countries have been engaged in thorny negotiations to try and resolve the issue.

In recent weeks reports from Washington, originating either from official sources or indirectly, have said that President Ronald Reagan informed China of the U.S. decision to continue military aid to Taiwan, but that this would not go on indefinitely. According to some reports from Washongton, the formula suggested by the United States should in principle suit China.

"The crisis period is not yet over," Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told AFP on Monday, clearly hinting that the issue had not yet been resolved, and that talks were still continuing.

"China's stand opposing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is consistent," the spokesman said. "So is China's stand of maintaining that the U.S. should ultimately stop its arms sales to Taiwan," he added, rejecting any possibility of the U.S. being able to link conditions of its arms sales with peaceful reunification of Taiwan with China. Taiwan has been ruled by the Kuomintang Nationalists since the communists came to power on the mainland in 1949. "U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and how China is to achieve Taiwan's return to the motherland are two questions entirely different in nature and cannot be linked," the spokesman said.

China has proposed a negotiated reunification to Taiwan, but it has been rejected by the Taipei administration.

In messages he sent to Chinese leaders, President Reagan manifested his approval of the Chinese proposals, indicating that Washington would take their outcome into account in eventual decisions on continuing arms supplies to Taiwan.

AFP REPORTS ENVOY, SPOKESMAN ON HU NA DEFECTION

OW040304 Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Knoxville, Tennessee, Aug 3 (AFP) -- The U.S. Government must return Chinese tennis player Hu Na, who defected last month during a tournament in California, China's ambassador to the United States, Chai Zemin, said Tuesday. Miss Hu, 29, disappeared from the Santa Ana (California) hotel where the Chinese team was staying.

On Tuesday, it was learned in Washington that Chinese authorities had requested her return. The U.S. State Department said in reply it could not comply with China's demand.

"We think the United States should try its best to find her and then return her to us, Mr Chai said to reporters after ceremonies honoring China's participation at the Knoxville's World Fair. "There are no reasons for her to seek political asylum," he said, stressing Washington's obligations to provide safety to Chinese visitors to the U.S.

Mr Chai spoke through an interpreter and it was first thought that he was referring to another Chinese defector, a ballet dancer from Shanghai who remained in the U.S. 2 months ago.

A State Department spokesman, Allan Rombert, said Tuesday that Miss Hu's request would be reviewed on its merits by immigration officials with the State Department providing advisory opinion. The spokesman added that the United States hopes China will not cut off bilateral cultural exchanges because of the defection.

Miss Hu let it be known through her San Francisco attorney Edward C.Y. Lau that she intended to remain in hiding until U.S. officials gave her an answer on her request for asylum.

In Beijing, a Chinese official spokesman said the incident could affect cultural exchanges between the two countries. "Hu Na went to the United States to take part in the international competition at the invitation of the U.S. Tennis Association. So, the U.S. side should be responsible for guaranteeing the personal safety of the Chinese players and should return Hu Na", the spokesman said. "Such an incident is sure to adversely affect the cultural exchanges between the two countries", he added. The spokesman, however, refused to give further details or say whether the Chinese Government had contacted the United States on the matter.

FURTHER REACTION TO JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

GUANGMING RIBAO Article

OW032020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1335 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- Today's GUANGMING RIBAO carries an article by Wang Keju. Citing irrefutable facts, the article sternly rejects three Japanese Cabinet ministers' allegation that the criticism of the Japanese Education Ministry's prettification of militarism is "interference in internal affairs."

The article, entitled "Sharply Denounce Three Japanese Cabinet Members' Allegation of 'Interference in Internal Affairs,'" says: "In revising textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education distorted the history of Japanese aggression against China and Southeast Asia. This has aroused the greatest indignation of the Chinese people and has been strongly opposed by people in various Japanese circles. However, three Japanese Cabinet members flagrantly hold that the criticism of the Japanese Education Ministry's prettification of militarism is 'interference in internal affairs.' Furthermore, they do not consider the newly revised textbook to be a distortion of historical facts. This allegation entirely repres ts an act of resorting to sophistry to brazenly defend the crimes of aggression committed by the Japanese militarists. It is only right and proper for the Chinese people to criticize these Japanese officials. Their allegation of so-called 'interference in internal affairs' holds no water at all in light of international law."

The article points out: "Under international law, the concept of internal affairs essentially means affairs exclusively within the jurisdiction of a country. All behavior involving international obligations, especially that constituting a threat to world peace and trampling upon the elementary norms of international law, cannot be treated as an internal affair. In changing the word 'aggression' against China into an 'advance' into China, the Japanese Education Ministry has distorted the history of Japanese aggression against China. By so doing, the Japanese Education Ministry has gone far beyond the bounds of 'internal affairs.'"

The article states: "First of all, the Japanese aggression against China is a stark fact in gross violation of the elementary principles of international law. The aggressive nature of the war has been written into many relevant international documents. The chief Japanese war criminals who unleashed and waged the war of aggression were sentenced by international justice."

After reviewing the trial of Japanese war criminals by the Far East international military tribunal from 3 May 1946 to 12 November 1948, the article points out: "The Tokyo trial and judgment established that the war of aggression was an international crime and that those who led the war of aggression bore criminal responsibility. In its verdict, the Far East military tribunal also 'concluded that the war against China from 1931 on was a war of aggression.' Moreover, the verdict of the military tribunal also said that the evidence on a host of crimes committed by the war criminals was conclusive. By citing authoritative materials firsthand such as the minutes of meetings before the Japanese emperor, the minutes of Japanese Cabinet meetings, the minutes of meetings of five Japanese ministers, secret documents of the puppet Manzhouguo, documents of Nazi Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and testimony given by those who personally participated in such meetings, the verdict brought to light the fact that for 20 years Japan planned, prepared, unleashed and carried out the war of aggression. Most of the facts cited are about the Japanese aggression against China."

The article says: "It should be pointed out that the historical facts concerning the Japanese aggression against China, on which the world had long before reached a final conclusion, have been written into international documents. Furthermore, in light of international law, the aggressive nature of the war cannot be repudiated at any time, in any place or on any condition."

The article points out: "Since the Japanese aggression against China is an irrefutable fact which grossly violated the basic principles of international law and produced grave consequences worldwide, its history is in no way a so-called domestic matter that can be left to Japan's own discretion. Its history cannot be tampered with willfully. Thus, the issue of distorting the history of Japanese aggression against China in Japanese history books is by no means an internal affair. The Chinese people, as the immediate victims of the aggression, can in no way tolerate so serious a distortion by the Japanese Education Ministry."

The article continues: "Judging from the obligations borne by Japan in international treaties, the Japanese official behavior deviates from the spirit of the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement and the 1978 Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, with effects on both signatories. Therefore, it is by no means Japan's own internal affair. The Japanese side stated in earnestness in the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement: 'The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself.' It means that the Japanese side recognized the war on China in the past as an act of aggression. It is explicitly pointed out in the 1978 Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty that the Sino-Japanese joint statement 'constitutes the basis of the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries and that the principles enunciated in the joint statement should be strictly observed.' In accordance with the principle of international law that a treaty must be observed, the signatories to a treaty must be bound by it, fulfill their treaty obligations and not do anything in violation of the treaty. As signatories to the treaty, both China and Japan should put into practice the solemn promises they made in the treaty. The tampering with history of Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Education Ministry constitutes a violation of the aforementioned treaty and joint statement and is by no means Japan's own internal affair."

In conclusion, the article says: "According to the above facts, the three Japanese Cabinet members' charge that the Chinese people's criticism of the Japanese Education Ministry constitutes 'interference in internal affairs' is false and patently preposterous and obviously holds no water at all. The Japanese Government should face squarely the historical facts concerning the Japanese militarist aggression against China and its grave consequences in order to consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan and make the friendship between the two peoples last from generation to generation."

Historians' Condemnation

OW031359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Shenyang, August 3 (XINHUA) -- A resolution condemning Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history of militarists aggression in China was passed at the second annual meeting of the Chinese Society of Japanese History now being held in Shenyang. These noted historians, who specialize in the study of Japanese history, listed facts to give lie to the Japanese arguments.

Wan Feng, historian of Japan and vice chairman of the society, said that for nearly one hundred years, China had been the biggest target of aggression by growing Japanese militarism. Its aggression brought tremendous disasters to the Chinese people. This fact could not be denied by any one with a conscience. The Japanese Education Ministry's using the words "advanced" into China could not absolve Japanese militarism of guilt for its aggression in China. "This clumsy trick," he said, "can deceive neither the Chinese people nor the Japanese people."

Talking about the Japanese Education Ministry's beautifying the aggression in an attempt to leave a good impression on future generations, Wu Jie, vice chairman of the society and expert on Japanese history, said: "The ministry is trying to do the impossible." The correct way would be to tell the truth so that future generations could draw correct lessons from history. Only by doing thus could the two peoples be friends from generation to generation, he said.

Hu Xinian, historian of Sino-Japanese relationship and professor at the History Department of the Teachers University of Shaanxi Province, said: "What's sending armies into a sovereign state, occupying its territory, massacring its people and plundering its property, if not aggression?" The people of Japan were also victims during the war, he said. Even for a period after the collapse of Japanese militarism, the Japanese people had a very hard time. Japan's economy has developed rapidly in the past thirty years. But, as a national policy, it should guard against again following the disastrous road of militarism. It's extremely dangerous if a small number of people are allowed to do whatever they like.

Addressing the meeting, Wu Tingquiu, chairman of the society and professor at the History Department of the Nankai University, said that two principles should be adhered to in the study of history, namely, no distortion of historical facts and a distinction between right and wrong. The Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the history of the Japanese aggression in China is an insult to the Chinese people as well as the people of the world; it's absolutely not "internal affair." He stressed that a handful of Japanese rightists are doomed to failure in their attempt to resist the trend of history.

JIAOYU YANJIU Demands

OW031417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Education Ministry should at least respect the principles of education for which it is responsible, and use historical facts to accurately inform the younger generation, many of whom are ignorant of the past war, according to the editorial board of EDUCATION RESEARCH journal.

There is always some educational purpose and policy involved in the process of compiling, editing and censoring of textbooks, the board said today. The purpose of the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting facts and tampering with history while censoring its textbooks is perfectly obvious.

It said that every educator knows that the children and the younger generation should not be fooled, and that they must be taught the facts. As far as the past war goes, China, Japan or any other country should educate the present generation and all those which follow in the facts of the past. Only by doing so can the recurrence of the past painful history be prevented.

Quoting Japanese newspapers, the board noted that approximately 60 percent of the Japanese population know very little of the past war. Under such circumstances, there should be no ambiguity in explaining and allocating responsibility for the war in the classroom.

The editorial board noted that beside history textbooks of primary and middle schools, even such college textbooks as "Japanese History" (1982 revised edition) have been tampered with. This book went so far as to blame the Chinese people's resistance against Japanese invaders for Japanese aggression. It is not surprising that such logic arouses the indignation of the Chinese people and others throughout Asia.

Recalling the ruination the Japanese aggressors imposed on China's education, the editorial board recalled that many schools were destroyed and teachers and students killed. According to incomplete records, more than 500 prominent Chinese educators were tortured and killed by the Japanese aggressors.

To prevent the recurrence of the historical tragedy and maintain Sino-Japanese friendship, the Chinese educators feel dutybound to join hands with the Japanese people in denouncing and protesting the Japanese Education Ministry for distorting history, the editorial board concluded.

Book on Atrocities

OW040917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 4 (XINHUA) -- A 76-year-old Chinese dramatist produced a book recording Japanese aggressors atrocities published on June 15, 1938 to refute the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history concerning Japanese aggression against China in censoring school textbooks, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports. Ma Yanxiang personally presented his book yesterday to the paper's editorial department.

"With its words and photos, it accurately records the heinous crimes committed by the Japanese aggressor troops in China in the 1930's and 1940's, which no one can cover up or deny," he said.

As a participant involved in the war against Japanese aggression, he expressed his indignation over the Japanese Education Ministry's recent act on the textbook issue.

PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries three photos selected from the book showing Japanese troops insulting the bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in front of the Shanghai municipal government, the decapitation of a young Chinese man and a ruined part of Guangzhou after bombing by Japanese airplanes.

Japanese Lawmakers Cited

OW031630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 3 (XINHUA) -- Some dietmen of Komei Party have demanded the Japanese Government give an honest reply to China on the basis of correcting the distorted history in Japanese textbooks, so as to seek an earlier solution for the problem.

In their representations to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki yesterday, Shigetake Arishima, chairman of the special committee for textbook issue of Komei Party, and some dietmen of the party said that since Japanese troops had obviously committed aggression in China, the government should give instruction to narrate in school textbooks their behaviour as aggression so that a clear account of historical facts could be given to generations to come. They also demanded that in the interest of the friendly relations between the two countries, the government should give instruction to correct the distorted history in textbooks.

DPRK'S O CHIN-U GREETS GENG BIAO ON ARMY DAY

OW312018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces pf the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has warmly greeted the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

In a message to Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao, O Chin-u said that the fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army, uniting closely around the Chinese Communist Party led by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, are effectively safeguarding the Chinese People's efforts to achieve national stability and unity and to make China a civilized and modernized socialist country, and are striving to realize the defense modernization.

He believed that the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies will be consolidated and develop steadily.

He sincerely wished all PLA officers and men greater successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the third session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, enhancing the defence capabilities and realizing national reunification.

KOREAN REUNIFICATION DISCUSSED AT MEXICO MEETING

SK020525 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] A discussion meeting on the reunification of Korea opened on 28 July at the Third World's economic and social affairs research center in Mexico City. The 2-day meeting was requested by former Mexican President Echeverria, who is in charge of the research center. Thousands of distinguished Mexican figures participated in the meeting. Also participating in the meeting was a KWP delegation led by Comrade (Han Su), deputy director of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Participants stressed that realizing Korean reunification not only complies with the Korean people's aspirations, but with the desire of the world's peoples, saying that the division of Korea is an internal affair of Korea, Comrade (Han Su) urged that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea, terminating its interference with this question.

OFFICIALS DEPART FOR INVESTMENT TALKS IN JAPAN

HK310218 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Six Chinese officials have left for Japan to start a third round of talks with the Japanese Government on a bilateral agreement to protect and encourage mutual investment.

The group, led by Xing Lu, adviser to the department of treaties and laws of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, will stay in Japan until August 4, according to an official of the department. The first two rounds of talks were held last year, she said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FAILURE OF RECENT THACH VISIT

HK031499 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Frustrated Nguyen Co Thach Goes Home"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach has ended his trip to four Southeast Asian countries. Swollen with arrogance, Nguyen Co Thach claimed to pursue the mission of "peace and friendship" on his visit. He stopped at nothing to threaten and lure the ASEAN nations. He constantly changed his tricks. Sometimes, he assumed the posture of a vicious person and sometimes he pretended to be gentle and kind. However, no matter how many changes he made, through Nguyen Co Thach's words and deeds, it is not difficult for people to find out that the local hegemonist ambition of the Vietnamese authorities of occupying Kampuchea and carrying out expansion in Southeast Asia remains stubbornly unchanged.

Nguyen Co Thach started his visit after the Hanoi authorities announced that Vietnam would make a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. In the face of the international community's demand that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach first tried to threaten the ASEAN nations and compel them to submit. In Singapore, he openly accused the ASEAN nations of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs, saying that Vietnam would resist them for "20 years," organize guerrillas in their countries and retaliate against them. Nguyen Co Thach's arrogant and conceited manner exposed the true features of the Vietnamese authorities. Of course, it was sharply denounced by public opinion in various ASEAN nations. In the public eye, this foreign minister became a rat scurrying across the street.

When Nguyen Co Thach found out that his threat was of no use, he pretended to be gentle and kind. In Malaysia and Thailand, he turned the theme of his lobbying activities to the "threat from China," obstinately asserting that China was the "main danger and source of danger" to peace in Southeast Asia. He stressed that only after signing a nonaggression pact with China would Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach tried to sabotage China's relations with the ASEAN countries and prettify Vietnam's hegemonist acts in Southeast Asia and its occupation of Kampuchea as helping the ASEAN nations so that they would avert the "threat from China." In so doing, he thought that the ASEAN nations would be deeply grateful to Vietnam and acknowledge the fait accompli of its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. However, anyone with any common sense realizes that although the Vietnamese authorities are raising a great hue and cry about the "threat from China," China has gradually improved and developed its relations with the ASEAN countries and the threat from Vietnam and its backstage supporter, the Soviet Union, to these countries is becoming more and more serious. Such a fact cannot be blotted out by Nguyen Co Thach's glib tongue. He tried to use the bugbear of the "threat from China" to threaten the ASEAN nations so that they would fall into Hanoi's traps. His attempt has come to nothing. The Thai people used protests and demonstrations to "welcome" him. This shows that all his cunning words and deceitful talks did not work.

The solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea according to the United Nations resolution. Nguyen Co Thach wore the red make-up of the stage hero one minute, and the white make-up of a villian the next. He never made any concessions concerning troop withdrawal. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities have no sincerity at all. It is impossible for those who intended to yield to the Vietnamese authorities to praise their "flexibility" any more.

Nguyen Co Thach attempted to further encourage the trends of thought in the ASEAN countries for reaching a compromise with the Vietnamese. However, he lost more than he gained and eventually went home frustrated. Who is to blame for that?

VODK TERMS THACH'S REGIONAL TOUR FAILURE

OW030852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchean today points out that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to Southeast Asia is a failure.

The radio in a commentary says prior to Thach's visit, Vietnam's propaganda machine had noisily claimed that "Vietnam wants peace", "Vietnam wishes to cooperate with Southeast Asian states". Meanwhile, to display its "sincerity", the Vietnamese authorities even staged a farce of "partial troop withdrawal". However, as soon as he got to Singapore, Nguyen Co Thach uttered intimidation and threats to ASEAN member nations in a bid to shake their just stand on the Kampuchean issue.

The commentary points out that instead of intimidating the people of Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach's threats have told them that Vietnam would never renounce their scheme to annex Kampuchea.

It says that Thach has again used "China's threat" as an excuse to refuse troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. This shows that Vietnam's real intent is to perpetuate its occupation of Kampuchea and turn that country into a springboard for expansion in Southeast Asia by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The commentary points out that Southeast Asian countries and people that have seen through the scheme of Vietnam, will, together with other peace- and justice-loving countries and people, continue to press Vietnam for an immediate and unconditional troop withdrawal so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their rights to self-determination without outside interference.

HONG KONG JOINT VENTURE TO MARKET COMPUTERS

HK310210 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] China has taken its first step into the international computer market with the formation of a joint-venture software company in Hong Kong.

The new company, Sino On-Line Ltd., is a joint venture between China's Beijing Computer Industry Corporation (BCIC) and the Beijing branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation and two Hong Kong firms -- Chartered On-Line Ltd. and Chai Luk International Trade Ltd.

The new company will provide technical services to computer users in Hong Kong, while acquainting Chinese personnel with computer practices abroad, BCIC official Chen Zhongli said in an interview. Chen said the company hopes to break even during its first year of business, and to make a profit in the second year.

The joint venture will also introduce Chinese computer products into the world market, Chen said. Its first product for export will be the BCM-3 microcomputer system designed and manufactured by the Beijing Computer Technology Exhibition in Munich, West Germany.

After twenty years of development, China's software industry has far surpassed its ability to produce computer hardware. With the formation of Sino On-Line Ltd., BCIC hopes to mobilize further its 6,000 workers and 500 technicians and promote Beijing's computer industry.

NEPALESE KING ENDS VISIT TO GANSU, XIZANG 3 AUG

Departs Lanzhou

OW031534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Lanzhou, August 3 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal left here for home by special plane this afternoon after successful visits to Gansu Province and the Tibet Autonomous Region in China. Among those who saw the royal couple off at the airport were Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ge Shiying, vice-governor of Gansu, and Chen Hong, deputy commander of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This morning the king and queen visited the Lanzhou chemical industry company, accompanied by Wu Zueqian and Ge Shiying.

Arrival in Katmandu

OW031924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Katmandu, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Their Majesties King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal returned here this afternoon after a successful friendly visit to China. Their majesties were greeted at the airport by Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and other members of the royal family.

Present on the occasion were Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Naya Bahadur Khatri, Chairman of the National Panchayat Marich Man Singh, Chairman of the State Council Bhupalman Singh Karki, and cabinet ministers. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy Liu Hua and other foreign envoys were also present on the occasion.

A written statement released by Minister for Finance, Commerce and Supplies Y.P. Pant, who accompanied their majesties on the visit, said that the friendly visit of their majesties the king and queen to China is another historic landmark in Nepal-China relations.

"This friendly visit of their majesties to China has further helped develop closer understanding and commonality of each other's views on various regional and international issues and broadened the political and economic relations between Nepal and China. It provided an opportunity for having friendly and cordial talks with Chinese leaders and renewal of personal contacts. The visit has consolidated relations between Nepal and China and helped in furthering cooperation. In my view, the visit was successful and fruitful in many ways," he added.

AFP: PRC NOT TO SIGN NETHERLANDS ACCORDS

OW040130 Hong Kong AFP in English 0117 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Hague, Aug. 4 (AFP) -- China will not ratify cultural and economic-technologic cooperation accords with the Netherlands because of The Hague's decision to authorize delivery of two submarines to Taiwan, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

In a letter to Parliament on Tuesday, Premier and Foreign Minister Andreas van Agt said: "The cultural accord with China has not yet been submitted to the chamber for approval, because there is little chance, given the present state of bilateral relations, that China will ratify it."

A ministry spokesman said that China also had refused to sign the economic-technologic agreement.

Mr. van Agt signed the two accords on the Netherlands' behalf in October 1980 during an official visit to China. In February 1981, the Dutch Government approved delivery of the two Dutch-built submarines to Taiwan, and relations between Beijing and The Hague began to deteriorate, with China soon recalling its ambassador. In (?May), diplomacy between the two countries was reduced to the charge-d'affaires level.

JI PENGFEI MEETS LUXEMBOURG VISITORS 3 AUG

OW030805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this morning with a delegation of Luxembourg public figures led by Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Association. A. Franck, 89 years old, has been the president of the association since its founding in 1954. He has visited China more than 40 times. Ji Pengfei had a cordial conversation with A. Franck. Thanking him for his contributions to the development of friendship between the Luxembourg and Chinese people.

KANG KEQING MEETS LUXEMBOURG WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW301311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 ((XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this evening at the Great Hall of the People with a Luxembourg women's delegation.

The delegation is led by Astrid Lulling, member of the Chamber of Deputies, mayor of Schifflange, and vice-president of the National Women's Federation of Luxembourg.

During the meeting, Kang Keqing, who is also president of the All-China Women's Federation, warmly welcomed the first Luxembourg women's delegation to visit China, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

After the meeting, Kang Keqing and Vice-President Huang Ganying of the federation gave a banquet for the Luxembourg guests.

The delegation arrived here yesterday after a visit to Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou, and Shanghai.

HABIB ADVANCES NEW PLAN TO SOLVE BEIRUT CRISIS

OW031343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President's special envoy Philip Habib has advanced a new plan to solve the west Beirut problem with the concurrence of Israel. The main content of the plan is: The Palestinian armed forces evacuate in groups from Beirut and its suburbs within 15 days, Radio Beirut reported.

Specific measures for the implementation of the plan are: (1) The Palestinian armed forces are to evacuate to Damascus via an international highway, and then move to other Arab countries which are willing to accept them, or they evacuate by sea under the escort of the Red Cross Society, or by both highway and sea. (2) An international buffer force enters Beirut the day following the evacuation of the first group of Palestinian armed forces. (3) Israeli troops must withdraw from Beirut immediately after the entry of the international buffer forces into Beirut.

The broadcast said that Habib's new plan had been passed on to the Palestinian side through the Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Military Committee. The leading organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization held a meeting last night to study this new U.S. plan. It is reported that except for the time about the entry of the international buffer forces into Beirut, PLO agreed in principle to the Habib plan. Political advisors to Arafat called on Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan last night to discuss with him the Habib plan.

The broadcast said that the Lebanese Government insists that the withdrawal of Palestinian armed forces should go on simultaneously with the entry of the international buffer forces into Beirut.

U.S. URGES 'COMPLETE END' TO BEIRUT FIGHTING

OW031230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 2 (XINHUA) -- The United States today urged a "complete end" to the fighting in Beirut, saying it threatened the diplomatic efforts of U.S. envoy Philip Habib to solve the problem. A White House statement issued after President Ronald Reagan met with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning said: "The President stressed the need for a complete end by all parties to the hostilities in and around Beirut as a prerequisite to allow Ambassador Habib to pursue his urgent work."

The statement went on: "The President emphasized that an early diplomatic settlement of the current problem of west Beirut is the essential first step in ending the trauma of Lebanon," and "moving on to the broader peace process."

Shamir came to Washington at a time when Israel intensified its shelling and bombing of west Beirut and frequently denied west Beirut water, electricity, food and medicines in an attempt to suppress the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

After his brief encounter with Reagan, Shamir spent three hours meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz. The focus of the discussion was Lebanon and PLO's withdrawal from Beirut and Lebanon. Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Shultz, Shamir threatened that the PLO must leave Beirut and Lebanon either "through negotiations or by other ways."

He said during the discussions with U.S. leaders, "there are some different assessments" but "we have identicals [as received] in Lebanon."

The United States is known to have supported the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and shares the goal with Israel of driving the PLO out of Beirut. As was pointed out by a New York TIMES article yesterday, the United States and Israel "have been operating in tandem over west Beirut." U.S. connivance and support of Israeli action in Lebanon has drawn wide condemnation.

REAGAN REJECTS BREZHNEV IMPLICATION ON LEBANON

OW031335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday rejected Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's implication that the U.S. is not doing all it can to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Lebanon. The rejection was contained in a statement released by the White House in response to a letter from Brezhnev. Part of the letter was published by TASS yesterday.

"Through Ambassador Habib's efforts, as well as through the United Nations, we are striving to bring about a lasting cease-fire that would end the suffering," Reagan stated. He described the publication of confidential correspondence between the two presidents by the Soviet Union as a "propagandistic exercise" which "casts doubts upon Soviet motives regarding the Lebanon crisis."

According to TASS, Brezhnev in his letter called on Reagan "to use most urgently the possibilities at his disposal to stop the continuing annihilation of people in Beirut." The situation was "so serious and critical" that the adoption of "promptest measures" were necessary, the letter says.

UN AWAITS REPLY FROM ISRAELIS ON OBSERVERS

OW040420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 3 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in his report to the Security Council today that the plan for the deployment of U.N. observers could not be put into full effect until a reply from the Israeli Government was received.

The report, submitted to the Security Council today, says that Lt. General Erskine, chief of staff of UNTSO (The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization), was informed on August 3 by senior officials of the Israeli Foreign Ministry that the Israeli Cabinet would discuss this subject on August 5, following the return of the Israeli foreign minister from abroad.

The Lebanese Government and the PLO have already assured General Erskine of their full co-operation for the deployment of U.N. observers in and around Beirut in accordance with the council Resolution 516 which was adopted on August 1, the report adds.

Due to the unstable and precarious situation in Beirut area, the secretary-general has instructed General Erskine to take immediate steps to set up initially observation machinery in territory controlled by the Lebanese Government, in close consultation and co-operation with the Lebanese National Army, the report concludes.

ISRAELI FORCES STOP UN OBSERVERS DELEGATION

OW031938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Israeli forces yesterday prevented a group of U.N. observers from going to assume functions mandated by the Security Council's Resolution 516, according to a note issued by the U.N. information department today.

The note says a group of 28 UNTSO (U.N. Temporary Supervisory Organization) observers was sent yesterday from Naquora to Yarze, as a preparatory measure for the proposed observer operation. Yarze, near Beirut, is the headquarters of the Lebanese army, and is the current location of the chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission.

The convoy of the U.N. observers was stopped by Israeli forces at Kahlde Junction, south of the Beirut airport and approximately 7 kilometers from Yarze, and was prevented from continuing to Yarze.

The Security Council adopted a resolution on August 1 authorizing the secretary-general to deploy immediately U.N. observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. The action taken by Israeli forces yesterday indicated that Israel rejected the Council's resolution.

PRC CONTRIBUTES TO PALESTINE REFUGEE RELIEF FUND

OW031856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, August 3 (XINHUA) -- China today offered 20,000 U.S. dollars to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees as an emergency contribution. The money was handed by Chinese Ambassador to Austria Wang Shu to Alan Brown, acting commissioner-general of UNRWA for Palestine refugees in the Near East, stationed here.

Wang Shu told Alan Brown that in support of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in their struggle against Israeli aggression, the Chinese Government has rendered assistance through bilateral channels. He said that the Chinese Government highly appreciates and supports the efforts made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East. UNRWA was founded in 1948. It has accepted offers of cash and relief supplies from a number of governments and organizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAEL CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

HK031009 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "Eight Cease-fires, Eight Violations"]

[Text] Israel has violated cease-fires eight times. It is gradually escalating its wanton and indiscriminate bombing of west Beirut. The ninth cease-fire came into effect as of 1 August.

To the Israeli aggressors, the cease-fire is no more than putting pressure on their opponents by force and giving them a certain period of time to consider their surrender. Once their opponents go against their wishes, they carry out air raids and order their warships to bombard. After that, the Israeli's issue a statement saying "they no longer think that it is their duty to observe" cease-fire agreements. The brutal acts of the Begin authorities are exactly the same as those of all aggressors in history. More than 40 years ago, Hitler tore up numerous agreements. An interval between aggression was a period for the rest, training and consolidation of his troops in order to make more frenzied acts. People cannot but doubt that before Begin attains his objectives of aggression, even if 90 cease-fire agreements are signed, they are no more than a pile of wastepaper in his eyes.

McCloskey, a U.S. congressman who has just carried out an investigation in the Middle East, told TV audiences in the United States last week: Begin had told him that Israel has the right to destroy Beirut. In order to kill a Palestinian guerrilla, Israel will not balk at killing 10 Lebanese and 5 Palestinian civilians. Although Begin denied that he had uttered such bloody remarks, judging from the blood debts inclurred by Israel as a result of its violation of eight cease-fire agreements, Begin's denial is completely worthless. All the brutal aggressors in modern history have implemented a policy of "rather slaughtering 1,000 people by mistake than letting a single enemy escape." Begin and his ilk are no exception. The only difference is that behind the murderer Begin, there stands a person wearing white gloves unstained by blood, who looks seemingly impartial.

KENYA REPORTEDLY BACK TO NORMAL FOLLOWING COUP

OW040146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, August 3 (XINHUA) -- The situation in Kenya has gradually returned to normal and everything seemed under the control of the government after the crushing of an abortive coup. In Nairobi civil servants today began to go to their offices as usual. The abandoned cars and bodies of soldiers and civilians have been removed from the streets. Residents lined up for food at some shops. According to reports, people in Mombasa, Nakuru and other cities continued their normal activities today as shops, schools and banks remained open for business.

President Daniel arap Moi today made a statement to the nation commending the Kenyan army, navy, police and administration police for their unflinching loyalty to him in defense of the nation. The statement said that the gallant forces had demonstrated their loyalty by crushing the air force rebels.

The president also expressed dismay at the big loss of property following the disturbance. He condemned the students of Nairobi University who, he said, had participated in looting in Nairobi together with the rebels. The president thanked the Kenyan people for their cooperation in collecting guns and handing them over to the police and government authorities. The president also urged the Kenyan people to continue cooperating with the authorities and reassured them of government assistance in case of difficulties.

More than 1,000 Kenyan air force rebels were held Sunday night by Kenyan army in Nairobi and Nanyuki following the abortive coup, according to the DAILY NATION of Kenya today.

The paper said by noon yesterday at least 71 air force rebels were reported to have been killed in fighting. About 200 have disappeared into the bush in Timau and Naru Moro in Nanyuki and into the Karura forest in Nairobi. According to government sources the 71 air force rebels were shot dead during the battle over the Voice of Kenya studios which were taken over by the rebels early on August 1.

It was not known how many had been killed in Nanyuki, the biggest air base in Kenya, where the fighting continued till last night, according to a reliable source. Government sources said the coup was led by Col. Mwanthi, commander of the 58th Air Calvary at Ngandu Base in Embakasi. The group was later reinforced by personnel from the air force bases in Eastleigh and Nanyuki. It has also been learned that the Kenyan Government yesterday announced the closure of the University of Nairobi with immediate effect.

The government observed that this had been necessitated by the unwarranted participation of the university students in widespread looting in the city following the disturbances caused by armed rebels of the air force last Sunday. The government noted that the students had also issued a statement supporting the anti-government rebels on the morning of August 1.

SUDANESE TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC

Meeting With Wan Li

OW291959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 29 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with a government trade delegation from the Sudan led by Faruq Ibrahim al Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply of the Sudan. Present at the meeting were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Muhammad Hamad M. Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China. The delegation will leave here shortly for a tour of Shanghai and Wuxi before going home.

Trade Pact

OW292004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A trade protocol between the Governments of China and the Sudan for the period July 1st, 1982, to June 30th, 1983, was signed in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Chen Muhua state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Faruq Ibrahim al Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply of the Sudan, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES COLOMBIA FOR PERU

OW040057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, August 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese trade union delegation concluded its first visit to Colombia and left here for Peru yesterday. During its stay here, the delegation exchanged views with Colombia's three major trade union organizations -- the Labour Union, the Confederation of Workers Unions and the General Confederation of Workers -- on experience in union work and discussed with them questions of common interest.

The Chinese guests also toured other cities and visited places of historic interest and scenic beauty during their 16-day visit to the country.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES COLOMBIAN POLITICIAN

OW271900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Vengfei met and feted Jaime Pedrahita Cardona, leader of the People's United Front of Colombia, Mrs. Pedrahita Cardona and their party here this evening.

Present were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy president of the Association for International Understanding of China, and Ricardo Samper, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Colombian Embassy in China. The Colombian guests arrived here July 22. They will leave tomorrow for a tour of Wuhan, Changsha, Shanghai and Hangzhou before going home.

ARGENTINA DENIES REPORT OF SECRET TALKS WITH UK

OW010950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, July 31 (XINHUA) -- The Argentine Government today categorically denied a report from London that secret negotiations are going on in Britain to end the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina during the Malvinas Islands conflict. "No such negotiations are going on," the Argentine Foreign Ministry said in a communique issued on Saturday.

The communique reiterated the Argentine Government's "previous condemnation of the colonialist attitude undertaken by the United Kingdom through the maintenance of the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, the presence of a large contingent of troops and warships there, and the continuation of the economic sanctions".

Reports reaching here said the alleged negotiations were aimed at ending the economic sanctions and unfreezing Argentine accounts estimated at 15 billion dollars in the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK IN MODERNIZATION URGED

HK031034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Political and Legal Work Must Render More Conscious Services to the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Recently the Political Science and Law Commission of the CCP Central Committee held a conference on national political and legal work. It summed up historical experiences, affirmed the achievements scored in political and legal work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, analyzed the new situation of political and legal work and set fundamental tasks for this work in the new historical period. This conference, which was the biggest in scale since the founding of the PRC, is of great importance.

Political and legal work belongs to the realm of the superstructure. Now that the focus of the work of our party and state has been shifted to the construction of the socialist modernizations, political and legal work must more consciously and clearly serve the safeguarding and promoting of the construction of the socialist modernizations. This is its fundamental task.

At present, an important aspect of the tasks for political and legal work in serving the construction of the socialist modernizations is to resolutely hit at serious criminal offenders in the economic field. We must never regard the serious criminal activities in the economic field as merely some ordinary criminal activities. They are an important expression of class struggle under the new historical conditions of carrying out the open-door economic policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic market. It is necessary to definitely carry out the decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and, after making a thorough investigation, give serious and quick punishments according to law to those who have committed economic crimes which seriously sabotage the socialist economy, such as smuggling and arbitrage, speculation and profiterring, stealing public property, stealing and selling valuable cultural relics and giving and taking bribes. Only by resolutely hitting at the criminal offenders who have seriously sabotaged our economy, while resolutely carrying out the present economic policies, can our construction of the modernizations be ensured to develop along the socialist path, and can the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic market be correctly carried out.

The political and legal departments are the means of the people's democratic dictatorship. They must perform the functions of defending the people and hitting at the enemy. In the new historical period, since the exploiters have been eliminated as a class and class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our country, the tasks of establishing the socialist democratic political system and correctly handling the constradictions among the people are relatively greater and more important. The political and legal departments must make more contributions to developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. Owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. In our society, except for the serious criminal offenders in the economic field, there are still a handful of counterrevolutionaries, special agents and spies who oppose the socialist system. In some places, reactionary secret societies have resumed their counterrevolutionary and swindling activities by spreading superstitions. At the same time, the external reactionary forces are stepping up their infiltration and sabotage against our country. All this shows that class struggle has not died out in our society. The whole party must be mentally prepared to carry out long-term struggles against various hostile elements in the political, economic and cultural fields and in the sphere of our social life.

In the past 2 years, public order, especially in cities, has clearly improved. The incidents of cases has dropped. The number of cases cracked has increased. The social sense of order and stability has been strengthened. The masses' sense of security has also improved. The number of people who dare to fight criminals has increased. But the development of the work of maintaining public order is not balanced. There are still many factors responsible for instability, as far as public order in cities is concerned.

A large number of new problems have also cropped up in maintaining rural peace and order. All these problems call for serious efforts to find a solution. We must soberly realize that consolidating social peace and order is a long-term, complicated and arduous task. To basically bring about a turn for the better in social practice and public order, we must still do a lot of hard work.

Concerning public order, we must also introduce "comprehensive treatment." This is to say that under the unified leadership of the party, we must, while giving full play to the proper role of political and legal departments, organizing forces in various fields and arousing the masses of people, clearly define the work for various departments and universally introduce public security responsibility systems and on-the-job security responsiblity systems. We must make everyone assume his given duties, and take practical and effective measures that concern political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and systems. Strengthening education for youths and adolescents is the focus of "comprehensive treatment." The whole society must show concern over the healthy growth of youths and adolescents. Trade unions, CYL organizations and women's federations must regard it as their own important task. Cultural and art, propaganda, publishing, educational and other departments must provide rich and inspiring spiritual food for youths and adolescents. They must carry out activities to build spiritual civilization in a sustained manner. They must make youths and adolescents become new-type persons exemplifying socialism and communism -- persons who have ideals, a moral sense, a cultural background and a sense of discipline. Meanwhile, they must take a correct approach toward youths and adolescents involved in mild cases of law-breaking. They must show ebullient enthusiasm in education, influencing and reforming them, so that they can become persons useful to the state.

"Comprehensive treatment" is based on the strengthening of basic-level organizations and basic-level work. We must reorganize rural basic-level party branches and overcome the state of weakness and lethargy and even of paralysis on the part of a number of communes and brigades. We must establish and perfect village committees and residents' committees and arouse the masses to formulate "residents' pacts" and respect "traditional village customs and practices." We must teach the masses to consciously obey state laws and observe the rules of virtue. We must restore and perfect basic-level reconciliation committees and public security committees in urban and rural areas. We must reinforce urban public security branches and establish rural public security branches. We must have an adequate number of judicial assistants and civil administration assistants and properly increase the number of people's courts. Mining and industrial enterprises, offices, schools and shops must strengthen and perfect security organizations and take proper security measures. Strengthening party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the proper handling of political and legal work. Various political and legal departments must consciously place themselves under the leadership of the party. Leadership by party committees over political and legal departments has to do chiefly with attention to general and specific policies, control over the handling of things according to the law, the supervision of cadres and the control of political and ideological work. Party committes must protect courts and procuratorates, which independently exercise according to the law the right of judgment and procuratorial rights. They must support political and legal departments which take the initiative to independently carry out professional activities. In accomplishing the complicated and arduous tasks with which we are charged by the new historical period, the most important thing is to build up a political and legal force which is loyal to the party and to the people and which shows a high sense of political consciousness and a highly professional level. In the past few years, the forces of political and legal departments have been strengthened and enlarged. Now, we must seriously do well in consolidating their ranks. We must combine consolidation with training, enlargement and the raising of standards, so that political and legal forces can better meet the needs of modernization.

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK031015 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Jingyu [7115 6651 3768] of the research office of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee: "Make Major Efforts To Strengthen Communist Ideological Education Among Workers and Staff Members"]

[Text] In the past few years, GONGREN RIBAO has composed lectures on special topics such as upholding the party's four basic principles, carrying forward the working class's spirit of being masters of the country and maintaining the true qualities of the working class. These lectures have played a positive role in actual life because they have been written in good time and are suitable for the workers to read. We should say that we have done a very good thing in promoting communist ideological eduction among workers and staff members.

Today, the working class accounts for over 100 million people of our country's population and has become one of the most powerful working class contingents in the world. Under the leadership of the CCP, the working class of our country thwarted the sabotage attempts by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and put an end to the political turmoil which had lasted for 10 years. Since then, it has participated, with the greatest perseverance and courage, in the great practice of building our country into a powerful modern socialist country. It has played to the full its role as a leading class and has displayed its true heroic qualities inherent in the working class. This is the main aspect and essence of things. Why is it then necessary to make major efforts to strengthen communist ideological education among workers at present? How should we improve this kind of education in order to make it more effective?

An Extremely Urgent Important Task

Continuously imbuing the working class with communist ideology, eliminating various backward and negative phenomena which are incompatible with the advanced qualities of the working class, and building a strong working class contingent which has lofty ideals, has a high moral level, observes discipline and has a high cultural level, and which is suited to the needs of our socialist modernization program is a protracted and arduous task our party will face throughout the entire period of socialist construction. At present, due to various reasons, this is an extremely urgent task that brooks no delay.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many enterprises have done a lot of useful work in strengthening the ideological building of workers and staff members. However, we must be consciously aware that the party's communist ideological education among workers and staff members is a far cry from the needs of the objective situation. The ideological and political work in quite a great number of enterprises is still in a slack and weak state.

In the past few years, the ideological building of the workers and staff members in our country has been faced with changes in two major aspects. One of them is that great changes have taken place in our country's social and istorical situation, that is, our country has pursued the two major policies of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. These two policies are entirely correct and should be implemented for a long time to come. However, as a result of opening up to the outside world, it is unavoidable that bourgeois ideas from abroad, including bourgeois political views, philosophies of life and decadent ways of living, infiltrate into our country through various channels (whereas attacks, sabotage and the corrosive influence of anticommunist elements and hegemonitsts have never been interrupted). As a result of implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, commodity production and commodity exchange are being developed with great efforts while the planned economy is upheld. The principle of free exchange and exchange of commodities at equal value may go beyond the sphere of economic activities and find its way into various spheres of social life: the sphere of spiritual production, the sphere of moral life, and even the sacred spheres of the ideals and faith of citizens of a socialist country and the character of persons and the country. Consequently, bourgeois ideas such as money meaning everything, profit before everything, profit before everything and benefiting oneself at the expense of others, have spread much more widely.

The other aspect is that great changes have taken place in the composition of the working class in our country, that is, a great number of old workers have retired and a great number of people have become workers. The addition of a large number of new workers adds new blood to the ranks of the working class. However, because many of them missed their chance of receiving regular school education, family education and social education before they entered factories, they inevitably have brought old ideas, old concepts and old habits with them into the ranks of the working class. As expected, this large-scale replacement of the old with the new often increases non-working class ideas as selfishness, narrow-mindedness, laxness, cowardice and conservatism in the ranks of the working class for a period of time. Under such circumstances, the ideological and political work in our enterprises should, following the aforesaid changes in our country's social and historical conditions and changes in the composition of the ranks of the working class, be strengthened with great efforts. But, as a matter of fact, at a time when the ideological and political work needs to be strengthened most, many enterprises and units, instead of strengthening it, have, for various reasons, weakened it. Moreover, the pernicious influence of ultraindividualism, anarchy and factionalism which ran wild during the 10 years of internal turmoil, have not yet been thoroughly dispersed. Therefore, a serious situation which makes people feel uneasy has emerged in the ranks of workers and staff members. It is that the influence of communist ideology has obviously weakened while the influence of bourgeois ideology, remnant ideas of feudalism and other nonworking class ideologies have obviously grown. Why are there so many workers and staff members who do not have the far-reaching ideals characteristic of the working class?

Why are the hackneyed and stereotyped ideas of eogism such as "men die for the sake of wealth and birds die for the sake of food," "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost," "subjectively for oneself but objectively for others" and "men are born selfish" again firmly regarded by some people as irrefutable "truths?" Why are behavior and acts such as "loafing on the job," appropriating public property and benefiting oneself at the expense of the public, which are harmful to the country and the collectives, not forcefully corrected in some enterprises? Besides, offenses and crimes in the economic field such as embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, peddling contraband, speculation, profiteering and swindling and other serious crimes such as stealing public property, waylaying, blasting, rape and manslaughter, committed by workers and staff members in the past few years, have obviously increased. Does this not show that a series of serious consequences has already resulted from the weakening of ideological and political work in enterprises? If we shut our eyes to all this and do not take prompt measures to strengthen ideological and political work in these enterprises, and do not use communist ideology to check the corrosive and pernicious influence of various erroneous ideas among the ranks of workers and staff members, problems will continue to increase and, in 3 to 5 years, the consequences will be too dreadful to contemplate. Thus we see clearly that strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises at present really is an extremely urgent and important task which brooks no delay. It directly involves the healthy development of the four modernizations, the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity, and an increase in the political quality of the ranks of workers and staff members.

At present, the influence and corrosion of various nonworking class ideas among the ranks of workers and staff members has proved once more that the Marxist view that scientific socialist ideology does not emerge spontaneously from the workers' movement but must be imbued into it as an irrefutable truth. This truth is not outdated and it holds equally true before and after the working class has seized political power. We must try very consciously to realize the necessity and urgency of once more imbuing communist ideology into the working class and opposing the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas.

Great Improvement Must Be Made in the Contents and Methods of Education

Compared with that in the 1950's, the current work of carrying out communist ideological education among workers and staff members is indeed much more complicated and difficult. At present, many enterprises find it "difficult" to do ideological and political work and the atmosphere of political and theoretical study is thin. It is not in conformity with reality if we attribute the emergence of this situation in ideological and political work in an oversimplified way to workers and staff members and say that they "do not pay attention to politics." It is true that the political enthusiasm of some workers and staff members has become lower but this is not the case for most workers and staff members. That the working class will consciously accept being imbued with Marxism has been repeatedly proved by history. We should not have any doubts about this or waver in our faith in it. Therefore, the key to this question lies in the appropriateness of what we imbue and the methods by which we imbue them.

At present, the contents of the ideological and political education in many enterprises are too narrow, not systematic and without clear aims. The methods employed are simple and monotonous and do not arouse much interest. Some comrades onesidedly understand the principle of political work serving economic work, and confine the contents of ideological and political education in enterprises only to ensuring attendance and safety, and have not put the work of educating the workers with basic Marxist theorires and communist concepts of the world and of life in an important position. Of course, we should often carry out education on production and safety but this alone is not enough. The broad masses of workers hope to increase their knowledge, broaden their views, enlighten their minds, increase their ability to understand, and draw in rich, varying, healthy and useful political nourishment and other spiritual food through everyday ideological and political education. They urgently demand that their leadership take into account young workers' characteristics such as being good at thinking independently, having a strong desire to learn and having extensive and varying interests, carry out educational work with concrete problems in view and help the workers to acquire more knowledge through more interesting education. These demands of the young workers are quite reasonable and we should give them resolute support.

At present, young workers who are under 35 account for about 60 percent of the total number of workers and they have become the main body of our country's working class. The communist ideological education among workers and staff members should of course focus on young workers. Therefore, how to suit the contents and methods of our communist ideological education to the characteristics of young workers and how to make them welcome and accepted by young workers have become important and decisive factors determining whether or not this education is effective and how effective it is. We must proceed from the reality of the 1980's, absorb the successful and fresh experiences in carrying out ideological and political education among workers and staff members since the founding of the country and, in particular, that in the first 17 years and since the party's third plenary session. We must make a great improvement in or reform the existing contents and methods of ideological and political education among workers and staff members, and on this basis gradually foster a complete scientific system and scientific methods of carrying out communist ideological education among workers and staff members.

In final analysis, the party's basic aim of carrying out communist ideological education among the working class is to help all the workers to increase their understanding of the historical mission of their class, to continuously resist and eliminate the pernicious influence of the bourgeois ideology, remnant ideas of feudalism and other erroneous ideas, to firmly establish the communist world viewpoint and life and to give full play to the advanced role of the working calss in the political, economic, cultural and other social life of the country. In order to attain this goal, the contents of the education should cover a wide scope.

They should at least include the following nine aspects: basic Marxist theories (including philosophy, political economics and basic knowledge of scientific socialism; communist ideals; communist ethics, values and concept of beauty; communist attitude toward labor and labor discipline; patriotism and internationalism; the socialist legal system; principles and policies of the party and the state; fine traditions of the working class; modern history of China and the party history.

Some comrades think that "to imbue" means pouring something into others' ears. This is a very serious misrepresentation. To imbue is to educate, and this kind of education should be carried out in ways and with methods which are welcome and can be easily accepted by those who are educated. In carrying out education among the masses of workers, our party has all along advocated the elicitation method and tried to abolish the spoon-feeding method and encouraged consciously linking one's study with one's thoughts and raising one's ideological understanding on the basis of studying and mastering theory. At present, it is very important to improve our methods in carrying out communist ideological education among the broad masses of young workers. Practice has proved that if those who are educating adopt an attitude of discussing on an equal footing with those who are being educated, persist in proceeding from the actual receptive power of those who are educated, give positive guidance, convince them through appropriate reasoning and try as much as possible to link this kind of education with the work of enriching the lives of the young workers in their spare time, our education will be highly effective.

Train and Bring Up a Large Number of People Who Are Good at Doing Ideological and Political Work

During the 10 years of turmoil, the ranks of ideological and political workers in enterprises were also seriously damaged. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," many of the political workers in enterprises have been transferred, taken up other jobs and their number has been reduced on many occasions. Whether from the viewpoint of quantity or quality, they cannot meet the needs of the arduous task of strengthening communist ideological education at present. Therefore, the problem of building a mighty contingent of communist ideological education workers has become very prominent and needs a prompt solution.

Regarding the building of this contingent, we must first of all clarify the erroneous idea of despising ideological and political work, thinking that those who are engaged in it are "ignorant," "good-for-nothing" and "inferior to others." There is one saying at present: "Professional cadres can be compared to ginseng, the older the better. Political cadres can be compared to vegetable sponge, the older the emptier." This view is very one-sided. Disseminating communist ideology among the working class is a great and noble undertaking which needs much profound knowledge. In the history of the international communist movement, numerous people dedicated lifelong wisdom and energy to this undertaking. During their lifetimes, Marx and Engels wrote so many articles, gave so many talks and did so much revolutionary work. Were they not imbuing the communist ideology into the working class throughout the world? Many propagandists like Li Yanjie, labor model of Beijing Municipality, who are good at disseminating communist ideology, have emerged in the past few years. Their reports are so warmly welcomed and they are called "engineers of human souls" who light up the fire in the minds of the young people. Who can say that they are "ignorant" or "good-for-nothing?" Are they not supported and loved by the working class and the masses of the people as outstanding experts in production and management, as scientists and engineers are? The essence of the question at present is not that the post of doing ideological and political work itself restricts people from giving play to their talents, but that talented people like Li Yanjie who are badly needed by our cause have not emerged by the thousands.

In order to speed up the building of a contingent of communist education workers for enterprises, we must seriously implement the mass line in political work and carry forward our party's tradition of relying on the masses in doing political work while rectifying, training and raising the level of existing political workers.

Therefore, we should pay special attention to selecting a large number of political workers from advanced workers who are qualified for the work in order to replenish and raise the level of our contingent of political workers. The basic qualifications for a party political worker are: holding identical political views with the party Central Committee, resolutely supporting the party's principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session and taking the lead in publicizing and implementing the party's four basic principles; having deep love for political work; possessing substantial cultural and production knowledge; being honest and upright and having close ties with the masses of workers. Cadres schools of party schools, trade unions, and CYL and women's federations at all levels should all be responsible for giving regular training to political cadres of enterprises. Universities and colleges concerned should also offer additional special courses in order to turn out a continuous supply of political cadres who have received strict special training.

We firmly believe that with the change of our country's political and economic situation for the better, and with the strengthening and improvement of our party's ideological and political work, an upsurge of communist education characteristic of the new period, with the working class as the main body and centered round the study of Marxism will certainly spring up vigorously!

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES UNIVERSITY PARTY CONGRESSES

HK310258 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "An Important Link in Regularizing Party Life in Institutions of Higher Education"]

[Text] In accordance withthe provisions in the party constitution, which requires that party congresses be held every 2 years, the CCP Committee of Qinghua University recently convened a congress as scheduled. This deserves recommendation.

To convene party congresses in universities and colleges by the scheduled time and to give full play to the role of grassroots party organizations as the supreme power organs at their respective levels is of great significance to the strengthening of party leadership in universities and colleges, to the perfection of the party's democratic system and to the improvement of the party's work style. It is important to the strengthening of the sense of organization and discipline and can help change the situation of laxity and weakness in ideological and political work. It is also important to the strengthening of the fighting power of the party organizations and will help give better play to the exemplary role of party members and unite teachers, students and staff members in running the schools well.

After the PRC was founded, the party congress system was gradually established in universities and colleges. However, during the 10 years of turmoil beginning in 1966, this fine democratic system of our party was completely sabotaged. Since smashing the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's democratic system has been gradually restored. Many institutions of higher education have convened party congresses to sum up their work experiences and put forth fighting tasks for running the schools well in accordance with the party's line, policies and principles in the new historical period. They have mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members, teachers, students and staff members and promoted the building of more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional leading bodies. A revitalized new atmosphere has appeared in the work in universities and colleges. This is an encouraging scene. However, it is necessary to point out that although 6 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four," some universities and colleges still have not convened party congresses. This is not in keeping with the excellent situation of stability and unity which has appeared in our country during the building of the four modernizations.

In order to successfully convene the party congresses, it is necessary to fully develop a democratic work style and act in strict accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

According to the experiences of some universities and colleges, in order to fully develop democracy when the party congresses are held, it is necessary to pay special attention to two important links: drafting and discussing the work report and deliberating on and electing candidates to leading bodies. In summing up work experiences, it is necessary to pool the wisdom of the masses and conscientiously absorb their correct ideas so that a good job can be done in summing up experiences, unifying understanding, clarifying tasks and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses. In electing formal candidates to the leading bodies, it is necessary to follow the majority and decide on the candidates according to the margin of the vote. It is necessary to provide the voters with necessary personal details of the candidates and make responsible replies and explanations to various questions and opinions from the voters. No organization or individual is allowed to force any voter by any means to elect or not to elect a certain candidate. The rights of party members and representatives must be effectively guaranteed. Any action violating the principle of democratic centralism must be studied and rectified immediately after it is discovered. Serious cases must be dealt with according to party discipline.

It is an important task for party congresses to do a good job in electing members to the leading bodies. Great efforts must be made in electing members who possess both ability and political integrity and are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional. Attention must also be paid to the structure of the leading bodies so that each has a reasonable number of talented, educated and young people. It is necessary to promote a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. It is necessary to appoint people on their merits and unite all comrades who have come from all parts of the country rather than appointing people by favouritism or according to seniority. Those comrades who adhere to the four basic principles, work hard and have achieved good results in their work and those who are highly principled and fair in doing things and dare to struggle against erroneous tendencies, erroneous words and evil practices must be elected to leading bodies without hesitation. Those who have made their fortunes through rebellion, have been seriously influenced by factionalism and have engaged in beating, smashing and looting, as well as those who have seriously violated the regulations on the party's political life in recent years and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic field must be resolutely expelled from leading bodies. We must strive to make our leading bodies capable, but with fewer people. The number of secretaries and deputy secretaries in a CCP committee generally must be 2 or 3, with the exception of schools having more than 10,000 students, which may have more.

We hope that all universities and colleges will convene their party congresses as required. Those which have not convened party congresses since the smashing of the "gang of four" in particular must actively make preparations to convene congresses as soon as possible. If there are special reasons a congress cannot be convened as required, they should be reported to the CCP committees at the higher levels for approval, as required by the party constitution. The party constitution is a fundamental law for building the party and administering the party's affairs. The CCP committees in universities and colleges should abide by the provisions of the party constitution in an exemplary way and normalize and systematize party life in universities and colleges.

GONGREN RIBAO STRESSES INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

HK021309 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Let the Rules and Regulations Become an Empty Paper"]

[Text] In the first half of this year, the industrial and communications enterprises have developed their production steadily, and the overall situation has been favorable. However, some distressing and serious accidents have also occurred. The enterprise leaders and the broad masses of staff members and workers must heighten their vigilance.

For example, the fire at the borneol workshop of Fujian's Fuding County pharmaceutical factory, the crash of passenger plane No 266 of the Guangzhou bureau of the CAAC and the derailment of passenger train No 193 were rather serious accidents. There were few historical parallels in terms of economic losses and political effects. What deserves particular attention is that in some localities and departments, the accidents involved heavy losses of life and property and occurred frequently, and similar accidents happened time and again. Once an accident has occurred, instead of taking a warning from it, people allow similar accidents to happen again and again. This is why the problem is serious.

The State Council's recent "Urgent Circular on Strengthening Leadership and Preventing Fatal Accidents From Reoccurring in Enterprises" pointed out that the major factors accounting for various accidents are the chaotic enterprise management system, certain leading cadres' have neglected their duties and given directions against the regulations, and some workers not having worked in compliance with the operational regulations. According to the investigation and analysis of a few recent serious accidents carried out by the state labor departments, about 70 percent of the accidents were caused by directions and operations contrary to regulations.

We should stress that the principles of working in compliance with the regulations and observing discipline and ensuring production safety are repeated injunctions. At the beginning of this year, the State Council promulgated once again three "regulations" on production safety; and emphatically put forth the idea of taking inspection of action in violation of regulations and discipline as the crux of the "safety month" campaign. However, it so happens that that is where the problem lies. This shows that in order to ensure production safety, it is necessary to put an end to all phenomena against regulations and discipline by seriously summing up experiences and adopting practical measures.

The current problem is not that there are no regulations to guide us or that there is no discipline for us to observe, but that people are not observing the rules and regulations and are violating discipline. What accounts for such a situation? The major factors are as follows:

Scrambling for more work tasks and striving for production beyond the quota, neglecting the principle of "safety first." In certain plants where the production responsibility system of assigning work tasks is implemented, work tasks which need 8 hours' work are always hastily completed in 5 hours, so that there will be "no more work for that day after finishing this task." In some other plants, although the production quotas have reached the saturation point, plant authorities still work blindly, violating the regulations and disregarding safety, in order to strive for production beyond the quota and to get more bonuses.

Giving customary directions against the regulations. Many people turn a blind eye to serious problems and have gotten used to them. They always say that "everybody is doing the same thing and there have not been any accidents." Their ideology is leaving everything to chance.

Cadres in enterprises and workers lack essential scientific knowledge. They are not adopting scientific practices, know nothing about scientific management and are working in a barbarous manner.

There is insufficient technical equipment which guarantees production safety. Some people use the pretext of not having sufficient capital and delay things which should have been done. In some other cases, although certain things have been done, they are mere formalities which have never been used. Much of the new equipment has been put aside to rust and is just an empty shell.

No essential education and training in production safety techniques has been launched among the cadres and the workers. It is very common for new workers to start work without knowing "what to do and how to do it." As a result, they do not know how to handle emergencies and cause serious accidents.

Management and discipline have not been strictly enforced and rules and regulations have not been observed in actual practice. The derailment of the passenger train No 193 was caused by the railway workers' absence from duty for the sake of buying Popsicles. According to the investigation of a RENMIN TIELU BAO [PEOPLE'S RAILWAY NEWS] reporter, the absence from duty of this railway station's supervisor and workers is a "common phenomenon." Apart from eating Pepsicles at work, they have also eaten apples, drunk beer, chased after wild dogs, caught rats and talked about "The Three Kingdoms" and "Yue Fei." As we heard, such shocking phenomena against regulations and discipline are not only found in the Dahushan section of the Ministry of Railways, but are also commonly found in other trades and departments.

Law and order have not been strictly enforced and people who cause accidents as a result of violating the operational regulations and directions have been too leniently dealt with. As a result, many cadres and workers simply turn a blind eye and deaf ear to the rules and regulations.

The fundamental reason accounting for the serious phenomenon of breaking the regulations and violating discipline is chaotic enterprise management and slack discipline. Over the last few years, the number of cadres promoted and workers recruited has been on the increase, but training in operational safety is out of tune with this. The good tradition prior to the "Cultural Revolution" of strictly abiding by rules and regulations and discipline and good work style has not been restored or developed. In addition, leading cadres at all levels fail to set a good example for others. Thus, although there is a complete set of management rules and regulations, they are just empty papers in certain departments and enterprises. No one has paid close attention to the "rules" and "regulations" written down on paper. They just do what they want and when accidents occur, they are not appropriately punished for the losses incurred. We would like to ask, if we let such phenomena drag on, when can we put an end to them?

The problems are found at the lower levels but the root of the problem is in the leadership. In order to thoroughly change the serious situation of breaking rules and regulations and violating discipline, it is necessary, first of all, to make an obvious change in the ideology of the leaders. This demands that the leaders develop the idea of relying on the masses and grasp education in observing regulations and discipline as a major event in promoting production safety. It is necessary to work in close connection with straightening out enterprises, strengthening management, conscientiously implementing the system of personal responsibility (including the system of personal responsibility of cadres at all levels), strictly rectifying labor discipline, improving technical training and strictly enforcing the regulation of forbidding recruitment of workers who have not passed the required examinations.

The broad masses of workers at the forefront of production are the ones who directly exercise the various rules and regulations. Thus, they must know and observe the rules and regulations. First of all, they are required to "know," to seriously learn "what to do and how to do it" and to familiarize themselves with the regulations and discipline in relation to their post; second, they are required to "observe" them without delay and to conscientiously and meticulously implement them. The broad masses of workers must set a good example in abiding by regulations and discipline, and they must also supervise the work of the leading cadres in enforcing rules and regulations. They must be bold in resisting to the end and resolutely struggle against the bureaucratic practice of leaders who neglect their duty and give directions against the regulations.

We believe that so long as we make practical improvements in the above-mentioned areas, we will improve the chaotic situation of breaking regulations and violating discipline and will gradually form a good atmosphere in which everyone observes regulations and discipline, and in which safety and civilization is ensured.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING PLANNING WORK

HK020811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Xu Jingan [1776 2529 1344]: "A Talk on Strengthening and Improving Planning Work" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At present, the key to handling well the relationship between planning and the market lies in strengthening and improving planned management, strengthening the scientific nature of planning and upholding the serious nature of planning.

FIRST, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONCENTRATE THE MAJOR PORTION OF OUR ENERGY ON STUDYING WELL THE STRATEGY, OVERALL ARRANGEMENT AND PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Our previous shortcoming in planning work was in busily dividing the investments and materials without adequately studying the major problems of economic development so that the result often was passivity and faults in the overall situation. Socialism is planned economy. It is indeed necessary to divide the money and materials; however, the key to the rational distribution of funds and materials lies in choosing a correct strategy of economic development, determining a rational arrangement of productive forces and formulating a feasible economic development plan. Only by studying these major problems well will it be possible for us to have a basic precondition for bringing into play the superiority of socialist planned economy. With respect to the strategy of economic development, it is necessary to assign a number of people to engage in long-term and special studies. We have begun this work, and it is necessary for us to maintain its stability and continuity. It is all the more necessary to place the study of the overall arrangement of productive forces and planning on the agenda. At present, special efforts should be made to draw up development plans for the various trades and professions, as well as plans for the various economic regions. This is an intermediate link in exercising macroscopic controls and regulating microcosmic activities. Without doing a good job of these two tasks, the current readjustment, reorganization and technological transformation of enterprises will lack a scientific basis and the duplication of newly built enterprises will be unavoidable. However, the work of drawing up plans for the various trades and professions has made little headway and the work of drawing up plans for the various economic regions has not got underway. It is necessary to change this state of affairs as speedily as possible.

SECOND, IT IS NECESSARY TO RATIONALLY DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT. With respect to important economic activities that have a strong bearing on the overall economic situation, it is necessary to strengthen centralized management. First, efforts should be made to control the increase of accumulation and consumption and surpassing these controlled increases will not be permitted. Second, efforts should be made to control those goods in excess supply and those in short supply. With respect to products in excess supply, it is necessary to forbid the building of new factories and the expansion of production capacity and excessive production; with respect to products which have to be developed because of short supply, it is necessary to draw up plans and determine the criteria, and rushing headlong into mass action will not be permitted. Third, efforts should be made to control the purchase, allocation and distribution of important products. It is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility for the failure in fulfilling the plan, which has been caused by subjective factors and it is necessary to make up for the deficiencies in the future if the failure in fulfilling the plan has been caused by objective factors. In order to ensure the fulfillment of the plan, it is necessary to assign mandatory targets on a number of important economic activities. However, the scope of the mandatory targets is too great, the state will find it difficult to maintain a balance and to make the plans dovetail, the enterprises will exclusively rely on the state without bearing any responsibilities, and this is not conducive to improving product quality, increasing variety and improving the economic results. The scope of the mandatory targets should be limited to major goods in excess supply and those in short supply which have a strong bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood and whose varieties and specifications are simple. They should correspond to our management levels and should be based on the principle that we can manage them well.

THIRD, IT IS NECESSARY TO BRING INTO PLAY THE REGULATING ROLE OF THE ECONOMIC LEVERAGE. The application of economic means to regulate and manage the economy should constitute an important component of the planned management work. In the course of reforms, the enterprises have their own economic interests. This makes it possible and also necessary to employ economic means to affect and guide their economic activities so that they accord with the plans' requirements. While drawing up the state plan, it is necessary to study corresponding policies such as price, tax revenue and credit. In the future, with the development of production, it will be necessary to readjust irrational prices in a planned way. With respect to the price of major products which involve many aspects, it is necessary to gradually readjust the price over several fiscal years; with respect to the price of general products which do not involve many aspects, it is necessary to readjust them once a year. Efforts should be made to uphold the practice of fixing better prices for better quality goods. On the question of price, we must act cautiously but we should not for this reason refrain from doing a lot of arduous and meticulous work that can be done and that is permissible. It is necessary to rationally readjust the tariff rate. It is necessary to raise the tariff rate on high-priced products that bring in great profits and on enterprises run by communes and production brigades that compete for raw materials with major industries. Efforts should be made to rectify the incorrect methods of doing things characterized by a willingness to reduce or remit taxes and an unwillingness to increase the tariff rate. Most of the jurisdiction of tax management should be returned to the central authorities. This should be an effective means for preventing duplicate construction and blind production and for regulating the economy. It is necessary to formulate a rational monetary policy and bring into play the leverage of interest rates. With respect to technological transformation, which is conducive to energy conservation but lacks the capability for repayment, it is necessary to grant low-interest or interest-free loans. Efforts should be made to bring into play the functions of the bank in raising, utilizing, managing and supervising funds.

FOURTH, IT IS NECESSARY TO INSTITUTE AND IMPROVE THE PLANNING WORK SYSTEM SO AS TO MAKE OUR PLANS AND POLICY DECISIONS MORE SCIENTIFIC AND RATIONAL. Great efforts should be made to institute and improve the network of economic information and to accurately and sensitively gather market information, which serves as a basis for drawing up and revising plans. It is necessary to establish the system of planning consulting work and to organize the relevant economic units, the departments in charge of the work, experts and people's deputies to discuss important economic plans and policy decisions. It is necessary to formulate the procedure for drawing up, examining and approving, as well as revising plans, and institute the corresponding responsibility systems. With respect to major errors committed despite the efforts made to avoid them, it is necessary to investigate and affix responsibility for the errors.

FIFTH, IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE METHODS OF PLANNING. We should practice the system of drawing up plans by combining the efforts of the higher levels with those of the lower levels. All mandatory targets should be assigned to the lower levels according to the following method, that is, the targets assigned to the lower levels should first be discussed by the grassroots units and then reported to the higher levels. If there are some different views about the targets, it is necessary to help, in light of the different conditions, the enterprises solve problems in production, readjust the prices or tax revenue or revise the targets; when the overall targets cannot be changed in view of the overall interests, it is necessary to maintain the original targets and then issue the directives. All targets for reference purposes should be assigned to the lower levels according to the following methods. The targets issued to the lower levels should be reported for the record to the higher levels after they have been discussed by the grass-roots units. If they do not conform to the plan's requirements, we should chiefly employ economic methods to guide them. If necessary, administrative methods may also be employed.

SIXTH, IT IS NECESSARY TO STEP UP BASIC WORK ON PLANNING. It is necessary to draw up criteria for setting up factories and determine the technical standards for production. The system of permits for the setting up of factories and for production should be practiced. Those which conform to the criteria should be permitted to set up factories, go into production and market their products. It is necessary to fix quotas for the distribution and consumption of materials. Those which exceed the fixed quotas should be subjected to economic sanctions. It is necessary to institute and improve the target systems which reflect the economic results and adopt the corresponding systems of reward and punishment in order to improve the economic effects.

Ours is a socialist country which practices planned economy. We must uphold the idea of taking the whole country into account. No localities, departments and enterprises should disregard the overall interests by placing the partial interests of their own units above the overall interests. A fundamental principle of reform that must be upheld is to fully arouse the initiative of the various aspects and enliven the economy on the basis of conforming to the overall interests and the coordinated development of the economy. We must abide by this principle. Given an economic dislocation, it is all the more necessary to proceed from the overall interests, strive to reverse as speedily as possible the disproportionate ratio and irrational structure, and restore the balance of the national economy. However, while overcoming the tendencies of decentralism and departmentalism, it is also necessary to prevent the inappropriate expansion of the scope of direct control and the repetition of the previous mistakes of excessive centralism and excessively rigid management. That is to say, while stressing market and regulation by market mechanism, we should not overlook the role of planning by only paying attention to activating the economy and by taking a laissez-faire attitude; and, while stressing planning and regulation by planning mechanism, we should not overlook the role of regulation by market mechanism by excessively rigid management. In solving the problems of planning and market, we should have a correct and stable theory as our guide. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" pointed out: "It is necessary to have planned economy and at the same time give play to the supplementary, regulatory role of the market on the basis of public ownership. We must strive to promote commodity production and exchange on a socialist basis." This has determined the fundamental orientation for the reforms of our economic systems. If we take this as our standard in understanding and handling the problems of planning and market, we shall never vacillate or deviate from the correct orientation.

FIRST IMPLEMENTATION ACTION OF PRODUCTION PERMIT SYSTEM

OW040517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0011 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- Recently, low-voltage electric appliance products of 118 specifications and 15 series produced by 84 factories in the country have passed strict technical examination and approval by the Ministry of Machine Building Industry and become the first group of products to receive production permits. Issuing production permits to manufactured goods meeting quality standards is a measure of technical legislature and is implemented on a trial basis for the first time in our country.

According to stipulations by the Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the low-voltage electrical appliances, which have obtained production permits, must from now on have their permit numbers or marks indicated on their nameplates at the time they leave the factory. Low-voltage electrical appliances which have been examined and failed to obtain permits should not continue to be produced and marketed by the factories concerned. Violations of this rule will be investigated to affix responsibility on both factories and users.

Low-voltage electric appliances include automatic air switches, relays, alternating contactors, low-voltage fuses and so forth. Following low-voltage electric appliances, concerned departments in our country are conducting examination and assessment of such products as boilers, kilowatt-hour meters and so forth, planning to issue production permits on these products consecutively.

CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTION WORK ENDS IN BEIJING

OW041015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- A national conference on quality and safety of architectural projects concluded in Beijing on 3 August. The conference summarized the experiences and lessons gained in architectural work in the past 2 years and called on architectural enterprises in all localities to strengthen leadership, respect science, enforce rigorous management and prevent accidents caused by poor quality or disregard for safety.

Since 1980 our country has made tremendous achievements in promoting architectural work. In housing construction alone, some 1.1 billion square meters of floor space of housing has been built in rural areas and nearly 200 million square meters in towns and cities. However, some cases of housing collapse caused by poor quality of construction have been reported; there also exists a serious problem concerning the quality of architectural work in some projects that are still under construction or have already been completed and thus there is a danger of possible accidents.

In order to solve this problem, the conference called on leadership at all levels and on all workers and staffs engaged in architectural work to firmly foster the idea that "construction projects, which are to last for generations, require good quality above everything else," to take the work of ensuring quality and safety of projects as a task of primary importance and to carry out this work in every field of construction and management.

The conference held that strengthening leadership over collective architectural enterprises is of great importance to improving the quality of architectural projects as well as to promoting safety in construction work. The number of people working for collective architectural teams in both urban and rural areas throughout the country has reached some 6 million and they are shouldering quite a considerable amount of construction work.

In order to put an end to the current confusion in the management of architectural contingents, the architectural departments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should follow the example of Jiangsu Province by setting up organs at all levels specifically charged with architectural work and carry out unified leadership over collective architectural enterprises. Overall supervision and administration should be enforced over those construction teams that hail from counties or communes and enter cities to do construction work so as to prevent and overcome cases of arbitrarily inviting construction teams to do construction work in the cities, or of carrying out construction work in a crude and slipshod manner.

The conference stressed that the current procedures for capital construction, designing and construction work adopted by our country are a scientific summation of many years of practice and experience. These procedures must be strictly followed and should never be violated. As for those people who cause accidents by designing, construction or issuing instructions in an arbitrary manner, they should be handled in accordance with the seriousness of the case. We may go so far as to enforce the law on them but we should never yield to them.

The conference was held in Beijing by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

MINISTRY URGES PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC PIG RAISING

OW021358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Measures should be taken to promote scientific pig raising to improve economic results, the animal husbandry bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery is urging. In the first of 1982, the bureau said, the number of the country's pigs in stock began to rise, resulting in a corresponding increase in purchases.

However, economic results are not satisfactory, because 90 percent of China's pigs are raised by individual peasants by conventional methods.

The measures suggested by the bureau to solve the problem include the cross-breeding of pigs. Compared with ordinary pigs, the bureau said, cross-bred pigs grow 15 percent to 20 percent faster and produce much more pork.

The bureau called for efforts to raise more lean-meat pigs to meet increasing demand.

Under the bureau's suggestion, the state should concentrate funds on construction of additive producing factories, while people's communes and their subdivisions raise funds to set up small fodder processing factories or workshops. Peasants should be encouraged to feed pigs with specially prepared fodder.

The bureau also called for improving the service of local veterinary stations, training veterinarians and rendering cooperative medical service for pig diseases.

Peasant families throughout China specializing in raising pigs should be used as examples for scientific pig raising, the bureau said.

COAL INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

OW030842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Newly appointed Chinese Vice-Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen, a former miner who first went down the pits at the age of 15, says the ministry is going all out to put China's coal industry on course to healthy, stable development, yielding increasingly better economic results.

Speaking in his distinctive Shandong accent, Yu Hongen said that in the next ten to 20 years, the ministry will focus its attention on raising the level of mechanization of coal mines. "We must see to it that development of the industry keep pace with the country's overall economic development," he said.

Coal accounts for 70 percent of China's energy output, the vice-minister said. The Ministry of Coal Industry commands an army of 4.5 million miners and servicing workers who produced 620 million tons of coal last year.

In this period, Yu Hongen said, efforts will be concentrated on mechanizing the major operations in coal production, including coal cutting, tunnelling and transportation in the pits. New coal dressing and gasification plants are planned to raise the utilization rate of the abundant fossil fuel, Yu Hongen told XINHUA.

More modern safety devices will be installed in the mines, he added.

At 55, this robust man is one of the middle-aged group who have been promoted to senior posts since the beginning of this year, as large numbers of veterans have retired in favor of younger colleagues.

Shortly after he was appointed vice-minister last March, Yu Hongen went to the Xishan coal mining administration near Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, where he inspected work and talked with miners to acquire a first-hand knowledge about the situation. He went down into the pits almost every day, working a dozen hours at a stretch.

"I was a miner 40 years ago and I still am," he said.

Born into a peasant family in Shandong Province in 1927, Yu Hongen in 1942 became a laborer in Hegang, a coal center in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, then under the rule of the Japanese invaders.

The Japanese surrendered in 1945 and soon afterwards northeast China was liberated. Yu Hongen, then a miner, was rapidly promoted and became a squad leader. He later became a section head and still later a mine director. He was secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Hegang coal mining administration before assuming present responsibilities.

Between 1956 and 1961 he was recalled from work for study at the Beijing Institute of Mining where he received vocational and theoretical training that augmented to his considerable practical experience.

The leading body of the Ministry of Coal Industry was streamlined last March in an effort to simplify administration and improve efficiency. The ministry is now headed by Minister Gao Yangwen and four vice-ministers. They average 54.8 years old against 64.5 years for the minister and 14 vice-ministers before the reorganization took place.

The national drive to streamline administration was launched in line with the principle of selecting relatively young people with a high level of political consciousness and expertise to leading posts. Of the five men who head the Ministry of Coal Industry, three are college-trained experts.

Yu Hongen is father of four children. He lives a simple life and often takes meals at the public canteen of the ministry.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR RAILWAY VICE MINISTER

OW040446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- Zhao Wenpu, former vice minister of railways and vice president of the Association of Communications and Transportation of China, passed away in Tianjin at the age of 65 on 25 July 1982.

A memorial service was held for Comrade Zhao Wenpu at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries on the morning of 3 August. Among those persons and units that sent wreaths were Peng Zhen, Cai Chang, Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Zhang Jingfu, Cheng Zihua as well as the central state organs' party organization, the Railway Ministry's CCP organization, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Communications, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the Association of Communications and Transportation of China. Comrades Yu Qiuli, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo and Cheng Zihua attended the memorial service.

Chen Puru, minister of railways, officiated at the memorial service and Deng Cunlun, adviser to the ministry of railways, made a memorial speech. The memorial speech says: Comrade Zhao Wenpu joined in the revolution in 1937 and was admitted into the CCP in July 1938. During the past 40 years or more, Comrade Zhao Wenpu was loyal to the party and to the people, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and persistently implemented the party's line, principles and policies. After the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly after the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, he carried out his work with greater enthusaism. He was engaged in railway work for more than 30 years and made precious contributions to the development of railways in our country.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, intimate friends of Comrade Zhao Wenpu, and representatives of organs under the Ministry of Railways and the Beijing railway bureau also attended the memorial service.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST HISTORY SOCIETY FOUNDED

OW040430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug (XINHUA) -- The International Communist Movement History Society of China was established on 2 August.

The establishment of the society was announced at the opening ceremony of the symposium on the history of the international communist movement held in Beijing. The society is a mass academic organization for both professionals and amateurs engaged in the teaching of or research work on the history of the internal communist movement.

The teaching and study of the history of the international communist movement has become a popular liberal arts course at institutes of higher learning in our country since the 1960's and it has become an important course in the theoretical education of Marxism and Leninism. The study and research of this course is of benefit to acquiring thorough comprehension and understanding of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as to conscientiously adhering to the four fundamental principles.

The members of the society will take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding principles, study the history and current situation of the international communist movement, summarize the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement, and probe into the major theoretical and practical problems concerning the international communist movement at the present time so as to contribute to the socialist modernization of our country and to the international struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

The constitution of the society was adopted at the inaugural meeting. Wang Huide will be the president and there will be nine vice presidents and nine advisers. The meeting also discussed the plans for academic movement in the next 10 years.

COMPILATION OF PALEOGEOGRAPHIC ATLAS REPORTED

OW301320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- A paleogeographic atlas of China has been compiled here, according to the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences.

"The Atlas of Paleogeography of China" consists of 119 maps which present the tectonic evolution of the earth's crust and geographical development at different geologic periods. Included are paleotectonic maps, paleogeographic maps, as well as others showing the distribution of paleontological zones, paleoclimatic belts and volcanic racks and glaciers, and sketch profiles showing sedimentation.

The atlas documents and exhibits China's achievements in regional surveys and geologic scientific research. The atlas has been compiled by the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and the Wuhan Geological Institute under the auspices of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals. With Professor Wang Hongzhen, president of the Wuhan Geological Institute, as chief editor, over 30 scientists from both units participated in the work, which started in late 1979.

An appraisal board including established Chinese geologists Huang Jiqing, Ye Lianjun and Zhu Xia has examined the atlas. The board found it to be valuable for the study of formation and distribution of sedimentary minerals as well as the evolution of tectonic system in China.

The new atlas, together with the atlas of geological maps of China, the atlas of tectonic maps of China and the table of regional geological strata of China published earlier, form the basis for studying Chinese geology, according to the appraisal board. The new atlas will have attached charts and captions, with some of the captions to be printed in both Chiense and English. It will be issued both at home and abroad.

ZHONGGUO WENXUE PUBLISHES NEW ENGLISH PAPERBACKS

OW030848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Six new books have recently been added to the English language Panda paperback book series, published by the editorial board of the magazine CHINESE LITERATURE.

Among the titles, four are by modern writers. One, "Beneath the Red Banner", is an autobiographical novel by Lao She, one of modern China's best loved writers, published posthumously. The author of the classic "Camel Xiangzi" (Rickshaw Boy) and the drama "Teahouse", Lao She died in 1966, leaving "Beneath the Red Banner" unfinished. It is an account of life in Beijing at the turn of the century and is told with wit, warmth, candor and sympathy.

"Seven Contemporary Chinese Women Writers" is a selection of stories and reportage by these women writers with a wide spectrum of experience. They present a preceptive cross-section of life in China, writing mainly about the later part of the 1970s. With honesty, courage and sensibility they explain the new generation gap in China, the cynicism of some of the youth, the avid pursuit of knowledge and skills of others, the difficulties of young married couples in overcrowded cities, or of professional women who want also to be good wives and mothers. These themes, realistically drawn, project the quality of life in China, the comradeship and love which lighten difficulties, and the growing sense of the value of the individual.

Two other books in the series by modern writers are "A Pitiful Plaything and Other Essays" and "Recollections of West Hunan". The first one is by Li Guangtian, who wrote these essays in the 1930s or 1940s. He provides authentic glimpses of the grinding poverty and simple pleasures of peddlers, carters, fishermen, pilgrims and beggars. Shen Congwen, author of "Recollections of West Hunan," is a distinguished scholar of the Tujia nationality, one of the minority nationalities in China. In these recollections he describes his boyhood there and the life and customs of the local people.

Drawing on the wealth of classical Chinese novels, two of the newly released Panda books are "Excerpts From Three Classical Chinese Novels" and "Selected Tales of Liaozhai".

The excerpts are from "The Three Kingdoms," a historical novel that covers the hundred years from 184-280 A.D. and describes the rise and fall of the kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu. "Pilgrimage to the West" tells how monkey and his friends accompany the monk on his journey westward, vanquishing monsters and facing dangers en route and "Flowers in the Mirror" is an early 19th century novel which satirizes the social mores of that period. Like "Guillivers Travels" by Jonathan Swift, the hero Tang Ao travels to strange lands and sees incredible sights.

Seventeen stories have been included in the "Selected Tales of Liaozhai," a book written shortly after the founding of the Qing Dynasty. Through the stories of fox-fairies, ghosts and other strange spirits, meting out rewards and punishments to good or erring mortals, the author expresses his hostility to the new Manchu rules and their corrupt officials.

The paperback series of Panda books was launched last year on the 30th anniversary of the magazine CHINESE LITERATURE published in English and French. So far ten Panda books have been published. Another seven or eight books are scheduled to be brought out by the end of this year. Among the titles will be "The Selected Stories of the 30s", "Legends About Beijing" and a long poem by wellknown Chinese poet Ai Qing.

ROUNDUP OF EAST REGION LEADER APPEARANCES

OW280206 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 24 July reports on a meeting held on 23 July by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee on strengthening leadership over the struggle against serious economic crimes. "Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal government Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Chen Jinhua and (Wang Yaoshan), chief of the preparatory group of the discipline inspection committee of the municipal CCP committee. Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting and spoke. Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and Shanghai mayor, relayed the guidelines of the central meeting held recently." Comrade Hu Lijiao also spoke about the importance of investigating and handling major and important cases and called on secretaries and deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee to personally investigate and handle some cases.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 July reports that leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government met Suzhou ivory sculptor (Zhang Yizhi) on 24 July and viewed the sculptures he presented to the Nanjing PLA units in honor of Army Day. The report notes that "present at the meeting and viewing were First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang and Political Commissar Du Ping of the Nanjing PLA units, Second Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Liu Lin, Acting Jiangsu Governor Han Peixin, Vice Governor Li Zhizhong and other responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Zhang Xiqin, Xiang Shouzhi, Zhan Danan, Wu Zhihong, Duan Fanjing, Zhou Chunlin, He Yixiang, Wang Jingmin, Zhang Yuhua, Chen Dexian, Zeng Siyu, (Zhao Jun), Yan Guang, Zhou Deli and Li Baoqi."

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 25 July reports that "First Secretary Xu Jiatun and Secretary Zhou Ze of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee arrived in Xuzhou on 25 July to survey the damage caused to over 100 households by the recent flood disaster. They called on the stricken people to foster their confidence in overcoming the floods and rebuild their homes and improve production." Torrential rains were reported over Xuzhou city on 21 and 22 July, measuring up to 292 millimeters, the heaviest rainfall reported since 1916. "Comrades Xu Jiatun and Zhou Ze, together with responsible comrades of party and government organizations in Xuzhou, inspected the Huang He course and the water situation in Yunlong Lake today. They also discussed measures on helping the stricken people and on organizing activities against disasters and on resuming production."

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 25 July reports that the headquarters of the Fuzhou PLA units held a report meeting on 24 July to celebrate the 55th founding anniversary of the PLA. More than 1,800 cadres and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units and advanced personnel attended the meeting. "Also present at the report meeting were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and other leading organs. Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing addressed the meeting and extended warm greetings to all Fuzhou PLA units, he said: In commemorating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, we must carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our revolutionary martyrs, develop the glorious traditions of our army and make new contributions toward building a modernized and regularized army." He called on the commanders and fighters to do well in developing material and spiritual civilization. Deputy Political Commissar Wang Zhi, Deputy Commander Zhang Xianyang and Deputy Political Commissar (Fu Meizhi) also addressed the meeting on the traditional work style of the PLA in arduous struggle.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 25 July reports that the cadres and people of Anhui Province are engaged in a struggle against flooding caused by torrential rains in the upper reaches of the Huai River.

According to the report, 7.13 million mu of farmland have been inundated. "Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu and Meng Fulin have gone separately to Quanjiao and Xiao Counties along the Huai He to check on antiflood activities and to give guidance in the struggle."

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 July reports that "on 25 July provincial leaders Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting and Zhang Zuoyin surveyed the flood situation on the Huai He by plane and discussed antiflood measures. The airplane took off from Hefei at 1513 and flew over the flood-control area near (Chengji) Lake in Shou County at an altitude of 300 meters. The leading comrades viewed the flood and waterlogging situation with deep concern." "The leading comrades held a meeting at Hefei airport upon their return to discuss measures to increase the volume of floodwater flow through the spillways between Zhengyangguan and Wangjiaba on the Huai He. They also put forth specific measures to take care of the livelihood of the stricken people. (Zheng Huaizhou), secretary general of the provincial people's government, and (Ou Yuanfang), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP committee [sheng wei fu mi shu zhang], were also aboard the aricraft to survey the flood situation on the Huai He.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 20 JUL

OW281003 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The 14th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress ended on 20 July after 5 days in session. The meeting adopted a decision on further implementing regulations for the management of dikes along the Chang Jiang and Huai He in Anhui Province and approved appointments and removals of personnel.

The meeting also listened to a report by Vice Governor Meng Jiaqin on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field in the province and on progress and recommendations in investigating and handling big and serious cases.

The committee members expressed satisfaction with two reports made by Vice Governor Guo Tixiang and department director (Zhou Daojiong) on behalf of the provincial people's government on the implementation of the national economic plan and the budget of Anhui Province in the first half of the year.

In the course of their discussion, the committee members said: In the first half of the year, the province reaped a good harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops; industrial output continued to increase; and the national economic plan and the financial budget were implemented quite well. The situation is encouraging. However, there are still quite a few problems in the economic field in the province, and serious efforts are needed to solve them. They said: In the second half of the year, it is necessary to strive to increase economic results, put the stress on product quality, produce goods that are readily marketable and widen all circulation channels. It is necessary to seriously consolidate those enterprises that are operating at a loss, to further perfect the economic responsibility system, to improve enterprise management and to strive to fulfill in an all-round way this year's national economic plan and revenue tasks.

The committee members also had a serious discussion on a report by Vice Chairman Li Guangtao on the progress in organizing the people of the whole province to study and discuss the draft revised constitution. The committee members unanimously held: Since the people in the whole province began to discuss the draft revised constitution, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and party committees at various levels, the standing committees of the people's congresses at various levels in the province have done a great deal of work and achieved some successes. However, developments have been uneven in different parts of the province. The committee members hoped that the localities would lose no time in pushing forward the study and discussion of the draft revised constitution in a more deepgoing and sustained way, so that the people in the whole province would gain a better understanding of the basic spirit and main content of the draft revised constitution and voice their opinions.

At the same time, they hoped that this would enhance the people's understanding of the constitution's role and effect in life in the country and enhance their concept of the legal system.

Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the plenary session on the afternoon of 20 July. He spoke on further strengthening the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and on other matters.

Vice Chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Li Guangtao, (Chen Yuanliang) and (Zhao Kao) attended the meeting. Vice Governor (Hu Tan) of the provincial people's government, Vice President (Shi Jian) of the provincial higher people's court and Deputy Chief Procurator (Wang Wende) of the provincial people's procuratorate attended the meeting as observers. Also present as observers were responsible persons of departments concerned directly under the provincial government.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN SECRETARIES MEETING

OW031850 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] At the recent meeting of prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries, the comrades present, after conscientiously analyzing the economic and political situation in the province in the first half of the year, pointed out: At present, we should on the one hand pay attention to economic work and push the economy forward, and on the other hand concentrate on handling big and serious cases so that we will win two victories this year, in industrial and agricultural production and in dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field.

The meeting analyzed the economic situation in the province, pointing out that the trend of economic development in Fujian Province in the first half of the year was good. Despite the fact that northern Fujian was hit by extraordinary flood disasters that resulted in serious losses in industrial and agricultural production, the economic work of the province as a whole was able to maintain sustained development thanks to the efforts by all departments concerned. The crucial question at present is to have confidence of sure victory, overcome all difficulties and make sure that this year's industrial and agricultural production targets are fulfilled.

The meeting reviewed and summed up Fujian's economic activities with foreign countries over the past 3 years. Those present unanimously held that in the past 3 years the province has achieved remarkable successes in economic work with foreign countries. In the past 3 years exports have doubled, increasing at an annual rate of 26 percent.

On dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, the meeting held that the attitude of the leadership at various levels in the province is firm and that great achievements have been made through active work and appropriate measures. A number of serious economic cases were exposed, investigated and handled, through the fight against smuggling and seizure of contraband goods, large scale smuggling by sea was basically checked.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, Hu Ping and Zhang Yi spoke at the meeting. At the close of the meeting, Comrade Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech. He said that from now on it will be necessary to pay special attention to strengthening ideological and political work, concentrate on handling big and serious cases and on doing a good job in investigation and study and make sure that this year's industrial and agricultural tasks are fulfilled.

FUJIAN PARTY, PLA LEADERS ATTEND ARMY DAY FORUM

OW031826 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On the eve of the "1 August" Army Day, leading comrades of the Fujian provincial party committee, the provincial people's government and the Fuzhou PLA units happily gathered at a forum to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. At the forum, they discussed such questions as how to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity in the new situation and how to support and learn from one another while building a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics. A very warm and cordial atmosphere prevailed at the forum.

Attending the forum were leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Zhaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Wu Chunren, Tian Shixing, Liao Haiguang, Long Feihu, Wang Zhi, Zhao Huaqing and Cao Punan; leading comrades of the Fujian provincial party committee Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Cai Li, Yuan Gai and Wen Xiushan; and leading comrades of the provincial people's government Ma Xingyuan, Hu Ping and Wen Fushan.

At the forum, leading comrades of party, government and army organizations held that Fujian has always had a fine tradition of the army cherishing the people and the latter supporting the former. In the struggle against smuggling, PLA units have actively helped local forces to check smuggling boats and arrest smugglers at sea, thereby effectively combating criminal economic activities.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: We should make conscientious efforts to solve problems in the relations between the army and the people. We should work in a down-to-earth manner and do a better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs.

HU HONG, MA XINGYUAN VISIT FUJIAN PLA HOSPITALS

OW040905 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have successively called at PLA units and hospitals. A few days ago, Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, arrived at the stationing area of a certain Fuzhou PLA unit to comfort the troops, hold discussion meetings and solicit opinions. On the morning of 26 July, he visited a hospital of a certain unit to comfort the hospitalized fighters.

Also on the morning of 26 July, Governor Ma Xingyuan and permanent Secretary Hu Hong both went to a certain hospital and solicited opinions among hospital personnel about local government work. When hospital personnel told him about difficulties in acquiring vegetables, Comrade Ma Xingyuan promised to find a solution with the departments concerned. On the same afternoon, Ma Xingyuan visited internal medicine wards of the general hospital of the Fuzhou PLA units.

JIANGSU CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS NOTED

OW030449 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A responsible comrade of the provincial capital construction committee made a statement to this reporter on 29 July. He pointed out: Capital construction departments in various localities of the province did a large amount of work and achieved some results during the first half of this year.

However, captial construction projects were not completed in a very ideal way and economic results achieved were not excellent. In particular, there is the serious situation of local projects being completed in a better way than state projects and ordinary projects being completed in a better way than major projects.

Such a situation in which the order of the primary and the secondary was reversed should be promptly put to an end. Therefore, a task of top priority is for various localities to conscientiously attend to the projects financed by the state or the province and to the completion of major projects and large and medium-sized projects during the second half of the year so as to guarantee the completion of these projects on a priority basis.

The responsible comrade of the provinical capital construction committee stressed that all prefectures and municipalities would proceed from the general interest, make an earnest examination of capital construction projects completed during the first half of the year, and take reliable and effective measures to promptly carry out the following tasks:

1. Strict control of the scale of construction projects -- capital construction departments in various localities should make strict checks to prevent unrealistic or duplicated construction work.

2. Fostering a viewpoint of attending to overall interests -- efforts should be concentrated on completing projects financed by the state or the province as well as major projects. Appropriate measures should be taken in due time to solve various problems that may arise in the course of construction work. As for those projects that failed to be completed on schedule, investigations should be made to find out the cause of the failure, and appropriate measures should be taken to guarantee that the projects will be completed within the time limit and put into operation or the rate of construction work will be carried out in accordance with the schedule. Efforts should be concentrated on completing the projects approved by the state for completion within reasonable time limits. These projects include (Yichang) chemical fiber industrial joint company, (Huaihai) cement plant, (Chuanshan) limestone mine linked to the Baoshan iron and steel plant in Shanghai and (Muhushan) muscovite mine.

3. Efforts should be made to guarantee that the floor space for housing for urban people to be completed this year will not be less than that completed last year. At the same time, efforts should be made to complete auxiliary facilities on schedule so that they can be handed over to residents for use.

4. Efforts should be made to shorten the time limit set for various projects and to raise economic results of projects completed. At the present it is most important to carry out the projects that are under construction so that the state plans for construction projects can be completed within the time limit.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU PORT CONSTRUCTION -- Nanjing, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- Construction has begun of a major harbor with eight berths capable of accommodating 10,000-ton bulk carriers and container ships at the Nanjing port of Jiangsu Province. The project aims at boosting foreign trade in east China provinces and areas along the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River, according to provincial authorities. With the completion of the project, the Nanjing port will be able to handle 20 percent more goods, thus reducing the pressure on Shanghai, China' biggest trading port. Construction will proceed in two stages. The first is scheduled to end in 1985, calling for the completion of three berths. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 Jul 82 OW]

HAINAN DEALS WITH JUSTICE OBSTRUCTION CASE

HK290946 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] A case of the course of justice being obstructed and of judicial work personnel being beaten up occurred recently in Wanning County. Five criminals were arrested and many people were commended for protecting the judicial work personnel.

(Liu Gumei) of Nanxing brigade of Beituo Commune was a married woman. While she was working in Shandong Commune as a part-time worker, she again married this time to Li Baqun, a member of Shandong Commune. Thus, she committed bigamy. As a result, Li was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment by the county people's court. However, after serving his sentence, Li began living with Liu Gumei again. In order to carry out justice, seven county judicial work personnel went to their home in Hongshan brigade and wanted to escort Liu back to her husband's home. Liu resisted and made trouble, attracting about 300 to 400 spectators. The judicial personnel patiently explained the case to the spectators and sent Lui's children away in a car. However, the relatives of Li and some people who did not know the truth beat up the five remaining judicial work personnel. One of the judicial work personnel fainted and his gun was seized by the troublemakers. While the troublemakers attacked the judicial work personnel, many people protected the latter.

Since this incident, the municipal departments concerned have paid close attention to the handling of this case and have made decisions. The public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts have organized joint work teams to seriously deal with this case. As of 27 July, five criminals had been arrested and the case is still under investigation.

HENAN TAKES MEASURES, PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FLOODS

Urgent Notice Issued

HK010839 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and Government issued an urgent circular on 30 July on strengthening antiflood precautions. The circular said: "Due to the influence of typhoon No 9, rain fell throughout western and northern Henan on the night of 29 July. Centered on Ruyang and Song Counties, heavy and torrential rain fell in several counties in the western part of the province. As a result large flood crests have appeared on the Beiru and Yiluo Rivers." The flood crest reaching the Huayuankou station on the Huang He on the morning of 1 August may be as much as 10,000 cubic meters per second.

"Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the center of this torrential rain will persist for a time in the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He and in the province. Heavy and torrential rain will continue today and tomorrow. Thus the province's all-round struggle against flood, centered on the Huang He, has entered a critical stage." It is therefore necessary to carry out the following urgent tasks:

1. Concentrate forces for antiflood precautions, focusing on the Huang He. All prefectures and municipalities concerned must pay close attention to the situation and take adequate precautions.

2. Ensure that communications keep flowing freely. All areas and the departments concerned must strengthen precautions to keep traffic open and prepare shock forces to be ready to deal with any stoppages.

3. Organize forces to guard dangerous rivers and embankments and ensure that the material required is on hand.

4. Strengthen leadership. The provincial Huang He antiflood office and the provincial antiflood office must keep an accurate watch on the flood situation, step up liaison work and issue timely reports.

Further Report

HK030731 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Summary] Up to 1700 today, Huayuankou sluice on the Huang He had successfully stood the test of the second highest flood crest this year. At 1600, the flow capacity of Huayuankou reached 14,000 cubic meters per second. This was the highest flood crest since 1958.

"To pay close attention to the flood situation and strengthen flood prevention work, Li Qingwei, provincial CCP committee secretary; (Yuan Long), deputy director of the flood prevention committee; Cui Guanghau, provincial vice governor; (Zhao Zhi), deputy commander of the provincial military district; and others have gone right to the frontline of flood prevention work along the dikes of the Huang He." They listened to reports presented by a secretary of the CCP committee of Kaifeng Prefecture and leaders of other counties. They felt satisfied with the efforts of leaders of Kaifeng Prefecture at all levels and with their full preparatory work for combatting floods. "They extended their regards to workers, people's militiamen and leaders at all levels fighting on the frontline of flood prevention work." Comrade Li Qingwei urged various localities along the Huang He not to lower their guard and to concentrate their efforts on doing well in flood prevention work on the Huang He. He called on "major leading comrades of prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes along the Huang He to go right to the dikes to carry out flood prevention work and strive with all their might and confidence to accomplish their task of flood prevention work in the lower reaches of the Huang He to ensure that the Huayuankou sluice will stand the test of an even higher flood crest."

TWO PREFECTURES IN HUBEI PROVINCE COMBAT FLOOD

HK010753 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] The commanders and fighters of Yunyang Military Subdistrict have helped the local authorities fight floods following the torrential rains which began on 29 July, causing mountain torrents to pour down. Deputy Commander (Yin Enliang) led more than 70 cadres and fighters to rescue people trapped in a building in Shiyan Municipality. Leading comrades of the prefecture and counties in Xiangyang Prefecture have gone to the frontline to direct the fight against flood. Since mid-July there has been calamitous torrential rain in this prefecture. On the morning of 30 July, prefectural CCP committee Deputy Secretary (Shen Hanlin) led cadres to (Nanhe) reservoir in Gucheng County, where the disaster is serious, to direct relif work. Principal responsible comrades of Nanzhang, Gucheng and Baokang Counties have also gone to the frontline.

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN HUNAN PROMPTS RECTIFICATION

HK030950 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] After serious investigations, initial measures have been taken to deal with the serious collapse of the (Zhudong) plant building of Quanxi Commune in Hengnan County. Personnel directly responsible were either arrested according to law or punished according to party and government discipline.

On the afternoon of 15 June, a three-story factory building of the (Zhudong) plant of Quanxi Commune in Hengnan County suddenly collapsed. Forty-four of the 88 workers in the plant were killed and 20 were injured; collective property valued at some 140,000 yuan was damaged. On hearing of the accident, leading comrades of the State Council immediately pointed out the seriousness of the accident and proposed carrying out rectification with with commune and brigade construction forces.

Meanwhile, an investigation group was dispatched to carry out on-the-spot investigations. In order to prevent similar accidents, the Hunan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on the accident to be dispatched throughout the province.

The public security department of Hengnan County arrested the designer of the construction forces (Huang Guojin), construction worker (Yuan Youse), responsible person of commune enterprises (Deng Yunchen) and plant director (Luo Shaosheng), according to law. The judiciary departments will seriously deal with their cases in accordance with their offenses and their attitude toward pleading guilty ot their crimes. The county CCP committee and the people's government implemented party and government disciplinary measures against commune Vice Chairman (Zhu Meishun) and chairman of commune enterprise office (Wu Qijia).

HUNAN RIBAO published a commentator's article today, entitled "Commune and Brigade Construction Forces Must Be Rectified." The commentator's article said: The collapse of the (Zhudong) plant building of Quanxi Commune in Hengnan County has posed a new problem of rectifying the commune and brigade construction forces. In their instructions on the accident, leading comrades of the State Council have clearly pointed out that we must seriously rectify the commune and brigade construction forces and that we must do a good job of it.

HUNAN FORUM ON GRASSROOTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK271250 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, Hunan Province recently held a provincial forum in Changsha on rectifying grassroots party organizations. The forum conveyed and studied the speeches of leading central officials and the relevant documents of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, and emphatically studied the question of rectifying grassroots party organizations in factories, mines and enterprises, rural areas and on various fronts. In order to do a better job of this work, the forum pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to solving the following questions:

1. Leaders at all levels must enhance their understanding of the significance of rectifying the grassroots party organizations and must unite in their understanding of the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's directives.

2. We must uphold the principle of attaching primary importance to ideological rectification. We must take grasping well the party members' ideological education as the crux of rectifying the grassroots party organizations.

3. We must seriously rectify and build leadership groups and practically solve the questions of impure party spirit, incorrect work style, lethargy, infringing upon unity, the state of laxness and weakness, and so forth.

The objective of carrying out this rectification is to give full play to the leading role of party committees, the fighting role of party branches and the exemplary roles of party members. The specific demands are: 1) Seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies. 2) Vigorously turn the leadership groups into a leadership nucleus which consists of younger, more revolutionary, more educated and more professional cadres. 3) Strengthen political and ideological guidance and overcome the phenomenon in which party committees are preoccupied with administrative affairs and not minding their own affairs. 4) Set up and perfect various rules and regulations inside the party. 5) Basically check various unsavory trends and improve the relationship between the party and the masses. 6) Improve work and production and improve economic returns of enterprises. All units must work in compliance with these six demands and carry out inspections before acceptance.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC SETS UP LIAISON COMMITTEE

HK290337 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CPPCC's Liaison Committee was set up in Changsha on 28 July. This committee is under the leadership of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. It is a united front organization for conducting propaganda for and establishing liaison with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese living abroad. Its main tasks are to strengthen ties and unity with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese living abroad, propagate and implement the party's policy on Taiwan and on overseas Chinese affairs, and urge them to make contributions to the motherland's construction and the great cause of unifying the motherland. Chen Xinling, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and chairman of the liaison committee, presided at the gathering to set up the committee. The participants in the meeting discussed the letter from NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. They hoped the Taiwan authorities would clearly understand the situation and work to promote the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish peaceful reunification at an early date.

HUNAN PLA COMMANDER OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS

HK310357 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] Some 1,600 personnel of the Hunan Military District organs and PLA units stationed in Changsha held a solemn report meeting on 30 July to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Liu Zhanrong, commander of the military district, delivered a report which put forward the following demands and tasks for strengthening the building of the PLA units and militia:

"1. Unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and implement the party's line, principles and policies in a model way.

"2. Launch in depth the activities of 'possessing four things, stressing three, and having no fear of two,' conduct education in loving three things, and strive to be standard-bearers in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"3. Implement the spirit of the documents of the Central Committee and State Council on dealing resolute blows at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, and grasp the struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology.

"4. Strive to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people in the new historical conditions, and further strengthen army-government and army-people unity."

Principal leading comrades attending the meeting included Chen Shufu, Lu Wenxin, Wu Yueguang, Li Zibin, Guo Qi, Bai Ping, (Zhao Guangzheng), (Xue Renbin), Wang Youhua, Cheng Qiwen, Tang Gansheng, Huang Ligong, (Zhou Xinlin), Chen Xin, Wu Haiqing, Tang Caiyou, (Pan Wei), (Zhong Shengdong), Wang Lichao, Ma Qi, (Cao Gonghe), Han Kaiya, (Cui Hongyii), (Qin Daorong), (Tao Lishen), Meng Yadong, Shi Lei, Li Zhiping, Sun Jianwen, (Huang Benren) and (Liu Qiniing).

HUNAN COUNTIES SUCCESSFULLY COMBAT FLOODS

HK040715 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Summary] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, heavy rainfall was recorded in the northeastern part of Sichuan and consequently the water level of the Chang Jiang rose. As of 1400 on 2 August, the water level of the Chang Jiang in Anxiang County was 37.83 meters, only 0.02 meters below last year's flood level. There were also floods in various parts of the county; thus, 15 major responsible comrades of the Anxiang County CCP Committee and the people's government personally went to the scene, organizing and directing the antiflood struggle. More than 50 percent of the commune leaders and some 700 cadres also helped at the scene. There were more than 30,000 laborers participating in the struggle. Thanks to their hard efforts, the flood crisis was overcome. At the same time, the water level of the Chang Jiang also rose in the southeastern part of Dongting Lake. Cadres and masses were also fighting hard against flood in Huarong and Nan Counties and Yueyang Municipality.

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RELIGION

HK301122 Guizhou Guiyang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] With the approval of the Guiyang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial conference on religion held in Guiyang, which lasted 11 days, concluded 23 July. Attending the conference were the concerned people of all prefectural, regional, municipal and some county CCP committees, the responsible comrades of departments of religious affairs and the relevant provincial departments, committees and offices, and the responsible comrades of the provincial university CCP committees. Provincial CCP committee Vice Secretary Miao Chunting and the chairman of the United Front Work Department under the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Hui Shiru, attended and spoke.

During the conference, the participants studied the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the spirit of the Ninth National Work Conference on Religion. They examined and summed up the implementation of the policy on religion in the province. On the basis of the existing situation of religious work, they planned for future tasks.

The conference stressed: We must enhance the spontaneity to implement the party's policies on religion and comprehensively and correctly implement the policy of the liberalization of religious belief so as to put religious activities onto the right track.

Today GUIZHOU RIBAO also published a commentary on its front page stressing that we must seriously implement the party's policy on freedom of religious belief.

YOU TAIZHONG ATTENDS SICHUAN PLA TEA PARTIES

HK300858 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] Chengdu PLA units held tea parties on 26 and 28 July, inviting Red Army veterans to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. You Taizhong and Zhong Hanhua attended the parties, extending festive regards to the Red Army veterans. Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the PLA, who was inspecting work in Chengdu PLA units, was also invited to attend the tea parties.

"During the tea parties, You Taizhong, Zhong Hanhua and Xu Guangyi spoke, First of all, on behalf of the Chengdu PLA units party committee and leading organs, Commander You Taizhong extended festive regards to Red Army veterans. He hoped that veteran comrades would continue to carry forward the glorious traditions of our party and army and spend their later years in a happy and meaningful way." Red Army veterans who attended the tea parties expressed their wish to try their best and contribute to the building of material and spiritual civilization.

SICHUAN LEADERS PREVIEW PLA PHOTO EXHIBITION

HK290645 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] An all-army exhibition of photography and a display of photographs of the Chengdu PLA units' Army Day parade and march-past will open in Chengdu on 1 August. The exhibition and display were previewed on 28 July by Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua, and Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee Second Secretary Li Xiangshan.

PANCHEN LAMA PRAISES PLA UNITS IN XIZANG

OW020339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, spoke highly of the tremendous contributions made by the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Tibet in helping the Tibetan people to win complete emancipation and enhancing prosperity of the region. He is on an inspection tour of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

He was addressing at a meeting held in Xigaze Prefecture yesterday to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A. which falls today.

He called on the armymen in Tibet to carry forward the fine tradition of the liberation army, earnestly implement the party's policies concerning the nationalities, religion and united front work, maintain still closer links with various nationalities in Tibet, improve relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people, consolidate the frontier defense and make still great contributions to the building of a prosperous new Tibet.

Bainqen said following the development of the revolution and construction in Tibet the P.L.A. units stationed there have become an important force in building up a new Tibet.

He said that what the P.L.A. units have done in Tibet is a contribution to the unification of the motherland and the unity among various nationalities, especially the unity between the Tibetans and Hans. The meritorious deeds of the army units will go down to the annals of the revolution in Tibet. More than 1,000 people from the party, government and army attended the celebration meeting.

LHASA STAGES ARMY DAY GATHERING 30 JUL

HK020200 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] Xizang Autonomous Region, Xizang Military District and Lhasa Municipality jointly held a grand rally on 30 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region and municipality including Qie Jinwu, Yangling Duoji, Song Ziyuan, Yang Zongxin, Hou Jie, (Xia Chuan), and Wang Yunxiang.

Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a speech. After praising the achievements of the PLA in Xizang over the past 30 years, he called on the region to further promote the drive to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents and strengthen the unity of nationalities. (Ma Dejie), deputy commander of Xizang Military District, also spoke.

CHANGES IN BEIJING GARMENT INDUSTRY NOTED

OW301304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- While sales of manufactured garments in big department stores went down by 30 percent this summer, the city's 780 made-to-order tailor shops reported that they have more work than they can handle.

This revealed a new trend -- that the people are no longer satisfied with uniformity. They want something new, something with originality. Interviews with the city's leading dressmakers and managers showed some aspects of this trend.

"The state supports competition", said Du Jiuqun of the Beijing Garment Corporation. For the 179 state-owned tailor shops alone, the corporation is subsidizing over one million yuan in material and apprentice training. "Competition would force the garment factories to think and to cater to what the people want", Du said.

Beijing is producing 70 million garments a year, averaging seven for each resident. Fashion study groups have been set up in the state factories and the motto is "smaller batches, quicker changes, greater variety."

"I think the time when people would buy whatever is available is past. Now the textile and garment industries have to meet consumer demands and they are working hard", said Zhao Yuming, in charge of planning department of the city's knitwear corporation. Designers under the corporation have been busy visiting senior tailors and buyers of different ages and professions.

57-year-old tailor Ma Hongxiang, of Fenghuang dress making shop on Wangfujing Street, said after over 40 years experience in Shanghai and Beijing he is now able to display talent and taste. His shop, one of the best famed in Beijing, accepts orders for 120 silk dresses and blouses and 100 light woolen suits every day and still many customers have to be turned away. "Some young people bring their own patterns of bad taste. I think I am a veteran enough to give the kids a piece of sound advice. And they listen to me", the old tailor smiled.

Silk is in heavy demand this summer. The Beijing Textiles Company's wholesale department had put in stock 20.7 million meters of silk fabrics. This is more than two meters for every Beijing resident. The company also put an additional 200,000 meters of light woolen fabrics on the market this year. Jersey, silk and light woolen fabrics, and cream colored polysters are selling fast.

Flowery silk dresses are very much welcome by young women. But more fitting and nicer color slacks still remain the most popular form of dressing because they are convenient in work and in bicycle riding. So, the emphasis is on blouses, with embroidery and ruffles. Peculiar dressing, however, like very short shorts, drew stares from onlookers, but not approval.

Fashion has also come to men. The number of safari jackets is increasing and men's shirts have developed from white, pale blue and grey into chequered and some with woven patterns.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES LEADERS FIGHT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK030421 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Leaders Must Personally Grasp Major and Important Cases"]

[Text] Hebei Province has achieved initial results in the struggle to attack serious criminal activities in the economic field, organized the investigation and handling of several cases and punished a number of criminals according to law.

Under the influence of the party's policy and deterred by the law, a substantial number of criminals have surrendered themselves to the judicial departments. This has greatly educated the cadres and masses, and brought about great improvements in the general mood of society and of the party. Judging from the current situation, there is still a great gap between the achievements Hebei Province has gained and the expectation of the party Central Committee. The main problem is that we have not firmly grasped the key points of major and important cases. The progress of examining and dealing with major and important cases is slow. This problem should attract great attention of leaders at various levels, and effective measures should be adopted immediately to solve these problems.

Criminal offenses in the economic field are major manifestations of the current class struggle, and the struggle to attack serious criminal activities is a prolonged task and an important guarantee for accomplishing the "four modernizations." But there are some units and leaders that have not included this serious struggle, which concerns the success or failure of the four modernizations and the life or death of the party and state, in the agenda. The comrades in charge have not personally grasped major and important cases. All the above are the main factors resulting in inefficiency of leadership, weak momentum and slow progress in examining and dealing with major and important cases in this struggle. In order to reverse this passive situation, the leaders at various levels, particularly at the top level, should personally grasp major and important cases, and crack a number of major and important cases in a short time. They should make this public with great fanfare and lead the struggle deeper.

The reason leaders should personally grasp major and important cases is due to the seriousness of the current struggle. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have eliminated the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology of the past and have practiced a policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. All this has brought about a steady advance in industrial development, an entirely new look in agriculture and an immense improvement in the people's life. In this favorable situation, the economic criminals are seizing opportunities to sabotage our economic construction. Therefore, it is imperative to grasp the two aspects -- on the one hand, we must practice an open policy externally and a lively economic policy internally and on the other, we must persist in attacking the serious criminal activities in the economic field, particularly demanding that leaders personally grasp major and important cases. If we attach importance to the former but ignore the latter or even give up the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and slacken the attack on economic criminal activities, then these criminal activities will spread daily and sabotage our socialist cause. The party committees at various levels should be soberminded, attach great importance to this matter, work vigorously and speedily, and have a firm hold of and personally grasp this serious struggle that concerns the life and death of the party.

The characteristic of the criminal activities in the economic field is that these criminals disguise themselves under the pretext of legality or even go through the full formalities. They promote intrigue between the inside and the outside, have connections with the top levels and the grassroots and have relationships at various levels to protect them from being accused. From the past struggle to attack economic crime, we discovered that the more major and important the cases, the more protection they have from the top. Some involve leading cadres of the locality, enterprises and departments concerned, and in some cases there is interference by factionalism. The protectors set up obstructions, divulge secret information to the criminals, absolve them from guilt and sometimes even join with the criminals in resisting examination. If the principal leaders fail to personally grasp the matter or lack great determination, it will be impossible to break through this relationship and protection net. Therefore, the main leaders should personally grasp the major and important local cases, and persevere in eliminating the protection network. Whether the interference and obstruction comes from the top or local levels, or from the same level or from factions, it must be removed. As to those leaders who have set up obstructions and who protect these criminals, we must seriously criticize and educate them, find out their relationship with the criminals and investigate and affix their responsibilities.

One of the prominent problems existing in the attack against economic crime is that people feel embarrassed in accusing cadres, particularly leading cadres that have committed crimes. Under socialism, after instituting the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, there still exists struggle between bourgeois corrosion and proletarian opposition to corrosion; there is still the danger of the "peaceful evolution from socialism to capitalism," and the danger of the peaceful evolution comes mainly from within the party, particularly from the degeneration of senior and middle-grade leading cadres. Their crimes have caused great harm to the image and reputation of the party and done serious damage to the state. Therefore their criminal behavior should be strictly punished. Tolerating such evil-doing, shielding it or turning a blind eye to it and trying to turn big problems into small ones and small problems to no problems, are intolerable in party discipline. Those leaders who fear offending the criminals and therefore slacken the struggle in attacking economic crime are completely wrong. Leaders at all levels should adhere to the principled stand of the party and perserve in the struggle against economic crime.

We should practice a responsibility system for leaders personally grasping major and important cases. The standing committee of the provincial CCP committee has decided that the principal leading comrades of the provincal CCP committee should share responsibility for taking charge of important cases directly handled by the provincial CCP committee and grasp them to the end. Leading comrades of all the prefectures, cities, counties and departments should also share responsibility in work, and complete the investigations within a set period.

The attack against criminal activities in the economic field is a major event that concerns the destiny of the state and is a vital struggle that concerns the whole situation. The party committee at all levels should fully recognize the seriousness of the current struggle and earnestly strengthen leadership. The party first secretaries must take up the matter personally, surmount all interference and obstructions, speed up the work of examining and dealing with major and important cases and carry the struggle in attacking economic crime deeper, until we achieve final victory.

HEBEI RIBAO ON IMPORTANCE OF RULES, DISCIPLINE

HK290509 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Bao Ping [7637 1627] "People Are Not Complete Without Rules"]

[Text] Once, while watching a film in a cinema, two youths ate melon seeds while watching, and sometimes even screamed. Despite someone's interference, they spoke plausibly: "This is my freedom." During the noon rest, some people turn up the radio volume so that others cannot rest peacefully. When asked by others to lower the volume, they shout at the top of their voices: "I may increase the volume as I wish. This is my freedom." When touring in scenic places, some like to write or paint some words such as: "So-and-so came here as a tourist." When others try to stop them from doing so, the answer they usually get is: "This is my freedom." Some even go so far as to attack party policies and harm the images of party leaders. When they are criticized, they are not convinced, but say: "This is restriction on my freedom of speech." Some do not accept criticisms made by others on bad works they have written, saying: "This interferes with my creative freedom."

These people speak of "freedom" again and again. Does it mean that they really fight for the "freedom" of the broad masses? Of course not.

Marxism holds that freedom is the cognition of necessity. Only when people's action conforms with the natural and social objective laws will there be freedom. In social life, freedom is correlated with discipline. They are the two opposites of a single entity. Without discipline, there will be no freedom. The freedom they are talking about is characterized by infringing upon others' national and social interests, and eliminating the restriction of discipline and social morality. Therefore, the freedom they want is the extreme individualism of doing things at will. If that is "freedom," it is bourgeois liberalization.

As a proverb goes: Nothing can be made without rules. No society, political party, army or organization can exist a single day without constraint by discipline. This is a truth everyone understands. In capitalist society, freedom means nothing but the freedom of capitalists to exploit workers, and the freedom of workers to be exploited. Ours is a socialist country of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance. The people are the masters of the country. The broad masses enjoy extensive rights of freedom and democracy in the country's political and economic life. Every fair-minded person can see that it is impossible for the laboring people in any capitalist country to enjoy the rights of democracy and freedom which the laboring people of our country are enjoying. Nevertheless, rights and obligations are always inseparable. While the people's rights of democracy and freedom are stipulated, their obligations are stipulated as well. Various laws, decrees, rules and systems have been stipulated in our country. These are the disciplines every one has to execute. The conscious execution of this discipline protects the citizens' rights of democracy and freedom. Some people like freedom, but dislike discipline. In their opinion, discipline restricts people's freedom and freedom means doing things at will. Nevertheless, why do some people oppose discipline and seek absolute freedom? Among them, some lack social experience. Some, influenced by extreme individualism, negate socialist discipline and harm the freedom of the broad masses with their willful behavior, thus going in for bourgeois liberalization. For example, the four basic principles represent the fundamental interest of the people of our country. They are the general discipline that the people of our country have to practice. However, some people oppose restricting their actions with the four basic principles. Is it not clear what the true meaning of their freedom is?

Some people highly appreciate the freedom of capitalist countries. They particularly like the system of two political parties. In their eyes, it is an expression of freedom that the people can scold the president when they are not satisfied. In particular, those young people who lack social experience are prone to be misled by superficial appearance. As a matter of fact, behind the system of two parties in capitalist countries are none other than the capitalists themselves, who play the game of elections for the same purpose of defending the capitalist system.

The Western bourgeoisie declare that theirs are free countries. Misled by this superficial appearance, some people think that people can do whatever they like in capitalist countries. As a matter of fact, this is a misunderstanding. In a society where money is omnipotent, the proletariat cannot achieve the rights of freedom in publication and speech as stipulated by the constitution. If the freedom of assembly and association and the freedom to strike touch the capitalist system, people will also be suppressed. The officials' tyrannical behavior has deprived the people of almost all their limited rights of freedom with which the bourgeoisie decorate the capitalist system.

Our country underwent 10 years of chaos with everything in a reversed order. In particular, the anarchistic thinking advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang and four" have deeply poisoned the younger generation. This is one of the main reasons why lax discipline exists in some places. Some people even regard ugly performances of scuffling, fighting and mischief-making as heroic behavior. What is heroic behavior, then? In the opinion of the proletariat, the key lies in the role one plays in promoting society and the extent of the practical interests one has brought to the people.

If one goes against the law of pushing forward history and the people's interest, the more scuffling and fighting one engages in, the more likely one is to be condemned by history. Two people in Beijing, called Zong Jialun and Ren Qingshen, established the Beihuang enterprise service company. By obtaining a big sum of more than 3 million yuan through speculation and fraud, they were really "courageous". But they have become criminals of the people.

There are some sayings: "Honest people usually get the worst of it," and "bold people die of over-eating, while cowards starve to death." Influenced by these sayings, some honest people become dishonest. This is another main reason why lax discipline exists in some places at present. At the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" played the tyrant, honest people really got the worst of it. Those who dared to scuffle and fight or were skilled in framing others and lodging false accusations were promoted or made a fortune, whereas those who dared to speak the truth were either imprisoned of lost their lives. At present, due to the weak and lax leaders in some places, who dare not fight against illegal behavior, there still exists the phenomenon of "honest people usually get the worst of it." However, this is quite different from the period of 10 years of chaos, when scuffling and fighting were treated as heroic behavior. Sabotaging discipline and being audacious in the extreme are treated as evil trends and unhealthy practices and are being hit hard. Was Wang Shouxin not courageous? She obtained through corruption more than 530,000 yuan in 7 years. But what did she get, finally? She was sentenced to death. Was Zhang Jiwei of Yichun city, whose crime was disclosed by RENMIN RIBAO recently, not very courageous? Taking advantage of allocating and transferring lumber, he was bold enough to obtain more than 40,000 yuan by demanding and accepting bribes. He might have led a life of debauchery for a period, but he is unable to escape the net of justice spread by the people. Therefore, we can see that dishonest people and those who do not observe discipline will certainly come to no good end. Honest people do not always get the worst of it.

To practice discipline is an expression of spiritual civilization. With the intensification of socialist construction in spiritual civilization, it is certain that the fine tradition of practicing discipline will gradually be carried forward among the people throughout the country.

SHANXI REPORTS INCREASED SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK031452 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Shanxi Increases Summer Grain Production by 10 Percent This Year"]

[Text] On the basis of a bumper harvest last year, our province has succeeded in achieving another good harvest in summer grain this year. Total wheat output throughout the province amounted to more than 3,500 million jin, an increase of nearly 10 percent over last year, and overfulfilling the state plan. If other summer food grains are added, the total summer grain output amounts to 3,698 million jin, an increase of 10,14 percent over last year.

The reasons for an increased summer grain production in our province this year are due first of all to the implementation and improvement of the agricultural production responsibility systems which have aroused the initiative of the numerous commune members for production. In Rui County, more than 90 percent of the production teams have instituted and improved the responsibility systems of fixing output quotas and work targets for individual households. Total wheat output from the 490,000 mu of land in the county amounted to 177.2 million jin, an increase of 72.2 percent over last year, or 14.4 percent over the highest figure ever reported. Total wheat output from the 570,000 mu of land in Xiangfen County amounted to 202 million jin, an increase of 35 percent over last year. Total wheat output from the 282,449 mu of land in Yucheng County amounted to 105.734 million jin, an increase of 28 percent over the highest figure ever reported, or more than 40 percent over last year, fulfilling the plan by nearly 50 percent.

There are 1,600 mu of nonirrigated wheat fields in Hongdong County's Xizhuang production brigade. Its total wheat output last year amounted to 110,000 jin. After the intensified implementation of the production responsibility system, its total output this year amounted to 610,000 jin, an increase of 450 percent over last year. Wang Xiaolang, a commune member in Lingfen County's Lancun production brigade, contracted 6.7 mu of irrigated farmland for the rotational planting of wheat. He succeeded in reaping 8,000 jin of wheat, an average yield of 1,194 jin per mu. The responsibility system has promoted an increase in wheat production, and this has been reflected in the following aspects: First, the responsibility system has been steadily implemented so that commune members do not begrudge the investment spent on wheat production. Second, the responsibility of all individuals has been clearly defined so that all farmland, whether far away or nearby and whether on the side or in the middle of the fields, has been managed in the same manner. The practice of sowing on bare soil has been basically eliminated. Third, various farm tasks have been meticulously and promptly completed. Fourth, after the implementation of the responsibility system, the role of production conditions and science and technology in increasing production has been brought into better play. A firm grasp of key measures to increase production is also one of the factors contributing to a bumper wheat harvest this year. All major wheat-producing areas have also paid concentrated attention to readjusting crops for rotation and expanding the area of the main crops; the various localities have also selected an improved variety in light of the local conditions. They have renovated the wheat fields and plowed them early and deeply in order to conserve summer grain water; they have also brought into play the superiority of ammonium carbonate and applied the combination of ammonium carbonate and phosphate fertilizer. All this has produced marked results in increasing production.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN BUSINESS NETWORK CONSTRUCTION -- On 23 July the Tianjin Municipal People's Government dispatched administrative personnel, including Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan, to Heping District to provide guidance in building more commercial service centers and networks to meet the needs of the market development. In executing their official duties, they handled the problem of demolishing walls among households, organs, schools and enterprises in order to build business centers and networks by holding a meeting attended by responsible persons of the district and representatives of the masses. Their official activities have greatly contributed to the construction work in other places of the municipality. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Jul 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

SK020926 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The 16th session of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress ended today.

This morning the session unanimously approved the additional regulations for the Heilongjiang provincial provisional regulations on land management. The provisional regulations on land management were approved and promulgated for implementation at the 10th session of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress on 10 September 1981. Because the provisional regulations were promulgated rather early, some articles on requisition and allocation of land for national construction were somewhat different from those of the regulations for requisition of land for national construction promulgated by the State Council after being approved at the 23d session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress. Therefore, the session revised and supplemented some articles of the provincial provisional regulations on land management. The additional regulations reflected the principle of requisition of land according to the law. The additional regulation of Article 37 states that the requisition or allocation of over 1,000 mu of cultivated land and over 10,000 mu of land of other categories for capital construction should be submitted by local municipal or country governments to the provincial government for examination and then approved by the State Council.

Article 38 on the various standards on compensation for land was revised. The compensation for the requisition of vegetable fields on the outskirts of Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang and Jiamusi Municipalities should be four to six times of their annual output value and the compensation for land in suburbs and outer suburbs of these four municipalities and other municipalities and counties should be three to five times of the annual output value.

An additional regulation on settlement allowances was added. The regulation states that the units which appropriate land should pay settlement allowances for the production and living expenses of the units whose land was apprpriated in addition to the compensation. The settlement allowances should be paid in accordance with the number of peasants who need to be replaced. The number of peasants should be determined according to the ratio between the number of peasants and the amount of land before it is appropriated and according to the amount of requisitioned land. The additional regulations also supplemented or revised the ways of replacing peasants, requisition of land for temporary use and the ways to handle those who leave requisitioned land unused or who requisitioned more land than necessary.

Li Tao, deputy director of the Economic affairs office of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, gave an explanation of the additional regulations for the provincial provisional regulations on land management.

JILIN CELEBRATES ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK011108 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, to mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding, the Jilin Provincial and Changchun Municipal People's Governments sponsored an armymen-civilian soiree this evening with the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun Municipality. The main site of the soiree was the auditorium of the provincial guest house and its subsites, at the Changchun Municipal Workers Palace, the club of the provincial commercial department and the cultural palace of Jilin University.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades from provincial and Changchun municipal organs, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun; and responsible persons from the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

At the soiree, Feng Yingkui, deputy governor of the province and mayor of Changchun Municipality, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial and Changchun Municipal Party and government organs and the masses of various circles. (Liu Chunren), deputy commander of the provincial military district, also delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun Municipality. In their speeches, they expressed congratulations on the glorious Army Day and pledged to make new contributions to strengthening unity between the army and the government as well as between the army and the people and to closely cooperate in achieving and protecting the four modernizations.

At the soiree, participants will be entertained by a film show. The soiree is still underway.

This morning leading comrades of the provincial military district gave reports to representatives of PLA border defense units who came to Changchun to attend the celebration of the Army Day anniversary on the subject of carrying forward and following the fine tradition developed among PLA units. Comrade (Pei Yakui), chief of staff of the provincial military district, delivered a report concerning the historical evolution of the provincial border defense. He urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the PLA border defense units to heighten their sense of duty to fulfill their sacred tasks entrusted them by the party and the people for safeguarding the building border areas. Comrade (Liu Jing), director of the political department under the provincial military district, also delivered a report in which he urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the PLA border defense units to do a good job in conducting education on cherishing the motherland, border areas and their own units. He also urged them to share weal and woe with the people in border areas and to strike root in border areas to safeguard and build these areas.

At the report meeting, representatives of cadres and fighters in the PLA border defense units also delivered speeches in which they said that they will never let leading comrades down and that they will take the lead in carrying forward the fine revolutionary tradition and foster their thinking in cherishing the motherland, border areas and their own units so as to fulfill with actual deeds various tasks entrusted them by the party and the people.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU RECEIVES PLA LEADERS

SK301005 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] This morning leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district visited the office of the provincial CCP committee to pay a call on leading party and government comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality and solicit their suggestions and expectations of the armed forces.

At 0830, leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district including (Jiang Zhen), (Liu Zhao), (Wang Jinglie), (Wang Yizhi), (Ma Shanhan), He Youfa and Liu Luming arrived at the office of the provincial CCP committee. They were warmly received by leading party and government comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality including Qiang Xiaochu, Li Youwen, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying, Song Jiehan, Feng Yingkui and (Wang Li) and responsible persons of relevant departments. These leading party, government and military leaders happily got together and chatted about the fish-and-water ties and affection between the army and the people.

Qiang Xiaochu and other leading comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality extended warm festive regards to the broad masses of commanders and fighters stationed in the province and highly praised the shining contributions made by the PLA units stationed in the province and the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district in developing the province agriculturally and industrially, combating drought and providing disaster relief and promoting the spiritual and material civilizations.

Leading comrades of the provincial military district and the PLA units introduced this year's achievements of the armed forces in combat-readiness training, construction and militia building. On behalf of the entire commanders and fighters, they acknowledged the concern of local party committees, people's governments and people throughout the province for the People's Army. They unanimously pledged to step up the modernization and regularization of the armed forces, further cement the unity between the army and the people and do their utmost to safeguard the northeastern gate of the motherland.

REACTION MIXED ON REAGAN'S REMARKS ON CHINA

OW040921 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from "Washington Observation" column by Fu Chien-chung: "Reagan's Words Make Us Happy and Worried at the Same Time"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan is indeed a statesman with accomplishments and personal integrity. Facing the Chinese Communists' repeated threat to downgrade their diplomatic relations with Washington, Reagan, speaking in a firm and clear tone at a White House press conference yesterday, reaffirmed the relations between the United States and the Republic of China. His words have dispelled the dark clouds which had gathered over the ROC-U.S. relations since he wrote to the Chinese Communist leaders.

Of President Reagan's conversation last night, the portion concerning the ROC may be summarized into the following four points:

1. To fulfill the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act;
2. To keep the moral obligation to Taiwan;
3. Not to abandon the long-time allies and friends on Taiwan; and
4. There are no secret agreements between the United States and the Chinese Communists.

Of the four points, Reagan's denial of the existence of any secret deals between Washington and Peiping merits our attention most. Recently, there have been many reports and rumors saying that the United States and the Chinese Communists are holding talks on a "Shanghai communique No 2." It is very meaningful that at this moment Reagan stepped forward to clarify the truth about such reports.

Since the termination of diplomatic relations between the ROC and the United States, there have been no formal relations between them. However, Reagan said he still regards the ROC as an ally. This fully shows Reagan's profound feelings of friendship for our country. The State Department has always treated the Chinese Communists with reverence and awe. Most likely it does not agree with Reagan's statement.

President Reagan attends to numerous state affairs every day. It is impossible for him to personally handle everything related to China. As his China policy is entrusted to the State Department for implementation, the result is, of course a foregone conclusion.

Reagan's conversation was indeed delightful, but it also made us worried. For instance, from beginning to end Reagan did not touch on the crucial question, his plans on arms sales to Taiwan. Was this an intentional evasion or an inadvertent omission? If what Senator Goldwater said is true, then the former is more probable than the latter.

The New York TIMES today frontpaged this report: In a telephone interview by Smith, director of the New York TIMES' Washington office, Senator Goldwater revealed that the U.S. Government has offered Peiping new assurances that Taiwan will not receive better and more arms than it now does.

Although the United States has not accepted the Chinese Communists' demand for setting a time limit on its new plan, the "qulaity limit" and "quantity limit" will in the long run yield the same results. In other words, some day the arms the United States provides will become absolutely insufficient to meet Taiwan's defense needs.

We do not know whether or not Reagan's statement on the absence of secret agreements between the United States and the Chinese Communists was a reaction to Goldwater's disclosure. We hope it is, for then Mr Reagan's words will not merely be high-sounding empty words.

EDITORIAL EXPOUNDS ON LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER

OW010428 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do the Chinese Communists Still Have To Resort to United Front Tactics After Forfeiting All Popular Support?"]

[Text] Popular support is the key to solving the China issue. A government that enjoys popular support thrives; otherwise, it is bound to perish. This is an unalterable truth. Having perpetrated perverse acts on the mainland for more than 30 years, the Chinese Communists have forfeited all popular support. The atrocities they have committed and their despotic rule on the mainland can be said to be unprecedented and unrepeatable. Now, the Chinese Communists are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and are at the end of their rope. Yet, instead of putting down their butcher's knife and repenting of their crimes before the people, they have been resorting to united front tactics to repeatedly peddle their "peaceful reunification" with honey on their lips and murder in their hearts. In doing so, they are actually "coupling threats with promises." However, their shamelessness and ignorance can only bring ridicule upon themselves. Liao Cheng-chih sent a letter from Peiping on 24 July in which he used cunning words, put up flashy manners and resorted to sophistry. To put it bluntly, what he said in the letter is nothing but harping on the same line.

As a man has his integrity, so a nation has its dignity. The Republic of China has its basic unalterable principles. As President Chiang Ching-kuo declared to people at home and abroad, our basic national policy is:

1. The state system as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of China will never be changed.

2. We will never abandon our general objective of anticommunism and national recovery.

3. We will always stand on the side of the democratic camp and will never have any dealings with a communist regime or bloc.

4. We will never compromise with the puppet regime of the communist bandits but will struggle against it until the end in order to achieve the goal of "reunifying China with the three principles of the people."

The consistent policy of the Republic of China and the Kuomintang is based on the long-term interests of the country and nation, and we will oppose communism until the end. The Chinese Communists are the sworn enemy of all Chinese people. Therefore, the Kuomintang will never compromise with the Chinese Communists, and, naturally, there will never be a possibility for holding peace talks between them. Our stand of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" is based on the overall interests of the people throughout the country. This stand also shows the Chinese nation's firm and persistent spirit of upholding justice, being true in word, not being lured by a promise of gain and not yielding under the stress of circumstances.

After a survey of the general situation today, we know very well that the key position presently held by the Republic of China is in fact more important than during any other period in the past. This is because the compatriots on the China mainland, after suffering the oppression and humiliation by the communist tyrannical rule for more than 3 decades, have become fully aware that communism will surely fail. They no longer believe the Chinese Communists' monstrous lies. They are no longer under any illusions about the Chinese Communists. The so-called "crisis of belief, trust and confidence" is the best expression of the popular feelings on the mainland.

All the compatriots on the mainland know that the destiny of China and its people hinges on the existence, development and growth of the Republic of China. They know that the hope of freeing the entire Chinese people from misery can be laid only on the strengthening of our base of revival [Taiwan] and early recovery of the mainland [by the Republic of China]. The will of the people is so clear, but the Chinese Communist powerholders still attempt to undertake their "united front" scheme with glib talk and phrasemongering. It is extremely ridiculous and deplorable that they are ignorant of the world situation and act against the people's will.

Let us take a look at some events which happened in the last 3 days. Five young men on the mainland hijacked a bandit aircraft and demanded a flight to Taiwan. On the verge of success, unfortunately they failed in this great undertaking. Nevertheless, doesn't their courage, will and heroic act of risking life to seek freedom precisely represent the state of mind of "determination to kill you and die with you" shared by the compatriots on the mainland? Moreover, doesn't the famous female tennis player Hu Na's desertion and request for political asylum in the United States also precisely show the determination to leave "the beasts in human clothing" shared by the compatriots on the mainland? All those young people who risk their lives to seek new life belong to a generation "nurtured by the milk of the Communist Party," but they severely hate the communist tyrannical rule. The radiance of the Chinese culture shines over everything and the warmth of the three principles of the people covers everything. The Chinese people are longing for the Republic of China and the three principles of the people. This accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events. A benevolent government will surely overthrow the tryanny. Righteousness will surely triumph over evil. China will surely be reunified under the three principles of the people.

Liao Cheng-chih is Mr Liao Chung-kai's son. Mr Chung-kai, a veteran of the Kuomintang, was a follower of our national father [Sun Yat-sen] and an adherent to the three principles of the people. In his early years, Liao Cheng-chih took the wrong path and joined the bandits. He is an unfilial son to his family and renegade to the country. The Chinese Communists regard him as only a beast of burden or a servant. During the chaotic "Cultural Revolution," he was thrown into a "cattle pen" and suffered enough "persecutions." If he has a good conscience, he should repent and know and choose between right and wrong. To our surprise, he is still being used as a "united front" mouthpiece by the Chinese Communists in his late years. Indeed, he is not worth our discussion. As the Chinese Communists have lost popular support and are opposed by the masses and deserted by their followers, their repeated playings of the old united front trick fully show their fear and desperation.

As a matter of fact, if the Chinese Communists truly have shown their sincerity for "peaceful reunification," all they have to do is resolutely abandon communism and wholeheartedly follow the three principles of the people. A free, peaceful and unified new China is what the compatriots throughout China are praying for.

CHINA POST ON U.S. OPPOSITION TO SEA LAW TREATY

OW310124 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Law of the Sea Treaty"]

[Text] What is easily the longest negotiated treaty in modern times has finally been signed by all countries except the United States. The Republic of China has a vested interest in the treaty. It covers such things as sovereignty over the waters surrounding Taiwan, ownership of mineral rights, fishing rights and other items.

It is difficult to comprehend why U.S. President Reagan remains opposed to the treaty. The United States has its own fishing rights to protect and control of the waters off its two coasts. Only three other nations voted against the treaty: Israel, Turkey and Venezuela. Another 17 countries, including Great Britain, West Germany and Italy, abstained.

The Reagan administration is opposed to the provisions of the treaty controlling deep seabed mining. The treaty provides for the establishment of an international mining control organization. Mr. Reagan complains the treaty may be amended without U.S. approval. He also charges the treaty would not guarantee mining companies access to the seabeds and would thwart future development of seabed minerals. On the other hand, the developing nations want to prevent the large nations from dominating the seabed mining. Some 130 countries supported this provision.

It is known that the ocean depths abound with valuable minerals, including iron, copper and manganese. What may prove to be even more important is the fact the seabeds abound with new sources of food. Scientists believe that in the future the ocean beds will be able to provide the food for the world's expanding population.

In any event all of these developments are for the future. It will take decades to devise the methods of extracting the sea's mineral wealth. This is why the objections of the United States and other countries seem trivial. The immediate benefits, including water navigation and overflight rights, are more important. The Reagan administration insists the current international laws will protect America's rights.

It is easy to understand why nations which do not have any coastline are eager to share in the potential wealth. They have no concern with navigation and fishing rights.

Mr. Reagan's fears that the treaty will be amended probably are correct. The existing treaty, for example, does not deal effectively with the rights to food from the seabeds. In our judgment, the important fact is that a start has been made in the ambitious effort to develop and share the wealth of the seabeds.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES PERUVIAN VICE PRESIDENT

OW040315 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 4 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday received Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president and president of the Senate of the Republic of Peru, and Madame Alva at the presidential office.

President Chiang extended the nation's warm welcome to the dignitaries for their current visit to the Republic of China. The visit will surely further enhance the relations between the two countries, the president said. President Chiang expressed his hopes that during their stay here, Vice President Alva and his wife will take the opportunity to tour around to see various developments in this country and meet Chinese officials to exchange views on upgrading friendly cooperation in the future. The dignitaries arrived in Taipei July 31 for a six-day visit.

Also present at the meeting were Vice President Hsieh Tung-min; Adm. Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president; Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Mrs. Chu; and Lorenzo Wang, director at the Chinese trade center in Peru.

WEN WEI PO PRINTS ARTICLE ON HONG KONG, MACAO

HK030513 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Telephone dispatch from correspondent Fang Meng [2455 5536] in Beijing: "A Talk on the Hong Kong and Macao Issues"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug -- The No 15 issue of SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] magazine published in Beijing carries a signed article entitled "A Talk on the Hong Kong and Macao Issues." The text of the article follows:

Some people often asks: Since Hong Kong and Macao are Chinese territory, why is it that on the map of China Hong Kong and Macao are marked with the words "occupied by Britain" and "occupied by Portugal"? What is the problem with Hong Kong and Macao? Here we will briefly talk about the Hong Kong and Macao issues.

Let us first talk about Hong Kong. What is referred to as Hong Kong consists of three parts -- Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the "New Territories." This area has been China's sacred territory since ancient times. Situated in the east of the estuary of the Zhu Jiang, it has an area of 1,061.8 square kilometers. Of this, Hong Kong Island is 75.6 square kilometers, Kowloon 11.1 square kilometers and the New Territories (including Lantao and the other surrounding islands) 971 square kilometers. It has a population of 5.2 million, 98 percent of whom are our compatriots.

During the Qing Dynasty, Hong Kong was under the jurisdiction of Xinan County (now Shenzhen City), Guangdong Province. In the second half of the 18th century, the number of foreign merchants, with the British as the main body, increased year by year. They unscrupulously plungered China's wealth and seriously poisoned the people's health by trafficking in opium to China. On many occasions the Qing government issued bans of this. However, the decadent officials of the Qing government worked hand in glove with the lawbreaking foreign merchants so that the bans failed to achieve any results. Opium was still secretly transported into the country in a steady stream. This aroused the extremely great indignation of the Chinese people. At the end of 1838, the Qing government had no choice but to dispatch Lin Zexu, who resolutely stood for a complete ban on opium, as an imperial envoy to Guangzhou to enforce the ban. After his arrival in Guangzhou, Lin Zexu ordered the British and all other foreign merchants to hand over more than 20,000 cases of opium and had them burned at Humen in front of the public. At the same time, he notified all foreign merchants that they were allowed to engage in trade as usual so long as they did not traffic in opium. Otherwise, their goods would be confiscated and they would be punished according to law. The British colonialists, however, paid no heed to the warning. On the contrary, they seized the opportunity to carry out deliberate provocation. In June 1840 Britain waged an aggressive war by dispatching an oriental expeditionary army to encircle Guangzhou. Lin Zexu led his troops in tightly defending the city. The British army dared not make an intrusion, and so they attacked Fujian, Zhejian and Beijing. They approached Tianjin and threatened the security of Beijing. The decadent and incompetent Qing government was so panic-stricken that it did not put up any resistance to the invading army. It immediately sent Gishan, viceroy of Zhili, to hold talks with them. At first, the British forces set forth various unreasonable demands. Gishan indicated that so long as the British forces were withdrawn to Guangdong, everything could be negotiated. After the British forces were withdrawn to Guangdong, Gishan, acting as viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi, signed with the British side, without authorization, the "draft convention of Chuanbi" ceding Hong Kong Island and paying an indemnity. However, the British invading forces were still not satisfied, and they continued launching the war. In July 1842 they approached the city of Nanjing," and the Qing government was forced to sign the "Treaty of Nanjing," the first unequal treaty, with Britain on 29 August. Under this treaty Hong Kong Island was officially ceded to Britain and five cities (Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shanghai) were opened as trading ports. This was the world-famous opium war.

Through the opium war Britain came to realize the weak and incompetent nature of the Qing government, and so its desire for invasion became more inflated. In November 1856 Britain waged the second opium war by finding another pretext. It allied with France and, after occupying Guangzhou, advanced directly to the north to close in on the Beijing and Tianjin area. The British invading forces again forced the Qing government to sign the "Treaty of Beijing" on 24 October 1860, ceding China's territory to the south of Boundary Street in Kowloon Peninsula. In 1894 the Qing government suffered defeat in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, and the various imperialist powers intensified at will their efforts to carve up China. In April 1898, after France proposed "leasing" Guangzhou Bay, Britain claimed that the French leasing of Guangzhou Bay threatened the security of Hong Kong and, by again using this as a pretext, compelled the Qing government to sign the "convention defining Hong Kong borders" on 9 June of the same year. According to this convention, Britain "leased," commonly referred to as "defined" China's territory to the south of Shenzhen and to the north of Boundary Street on Kowloon Peninsula, as well as its nearby islands, for a period of 99 years. Thus, Britain occupied the entire Hong Kong area through three unequal treaties. During the Pacific war, Hong Kong was occupied by Japan and, after Japan surrendered unconditionally in August 1945, it was again occupied by Britain.

Now let us say something about Macao. Since ancient times, Macao has been part of the sacred territory of China. It is located on the western side of the mouth of the Zhu Jiang. It has a total area of 15.51 square kilometers, which consists of the peninsula of Macao, occupying a total area of 5.42 square kilimeters, the island of Taipa of 3.48 square kilimeters, and the island of Coloane of 6.61 square kilometers. Macao has a population of about 400,000, and over 98 percent of them are Chinese compatriots.

In days gone by, Macao was under the jurisdiction of Xiangshan County (now called Zhuhai Municipality). In 1517 (12th year of the Zhengde Emperor of the Ming Dynasty) the Portuguese entered Guangdong under the pretext of paying tribute. They were ordered to return because they had no certificates, but they hung on and refused to go, engaging in trade and the slave market. In 1535, by means of corrupting the local officials, they started to anchor their ships at the port of Macao for trade. In 1553, with the excuses of promulgating customs duties and claiming for damaged goods, they seized the opportunity to land and settle there. Later on, step by step they expanded their settlement area, built a city wall and forts and illegally appointed officials. This started the invasion of China by the Portuguese colonists.

After the opium war, the British colonists seized the island of Hong Kong from China by force. Following the British practice, the Portuguese colonists also expanded their occupied areas. In 1849 the Portuguese colonists, propped up by the British colonists, expelled the local government and customs officials and occupied the peninsula of Macao. In 1851 they attacked and captured the island of Taipa and then seized the islands of Coloane in 1864. Thus the whole area of Macao came under the occupation of the Portuguese colonists.

The dirty activities of pirates smuggling and peddling Chinese workers and children by the Portuguese colonists in Macao incited strong resistance by the Chinese people. In order to legalize their occupation of Macao, the Portuguese colonists, in collusion with the British colonists, worked out a "draft agreement of the Sino-Portuguese conference" in which they forced the inclusion of the provision of "permanent administration over Macao by Portugal" by making use of the time when the British Government dispatched Jin Deng Gan [6855 4098 1626], customs inspector of Gongbei, to Lisbon in March 1887 to solve the problem of opium seeds. In December of the same year, when concluding the "treaty of friendship and trade," China and Portugal once again affirmed the formulation on Macao contained in the "draft." At the same time, they agreed that a special treaty would not be signed unless a border line of demarcation was fixed through consultations by the two countries. Then several consultations were held between the two sides, but no results were achieved, much less the conclusion of a "special treaty."

In April 1928 the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese Government informed the Portugese Government of the termination of the "treaty of friendship and trade." However, the Portugese Government refused to go and continued its occupation of Macao.

Since the establishment of New China, the people's government has resolutely upheld China's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. With regard to the question of Hong Kong and Macao, Huang Hua, former permanent Chinese representative to the United Nations, pointed out on 8 March 1972 in a letter to the chairman of the UN Special Commission on Decolonization: "Hong Kong and Macao are the results, left over from history, of a whole series of unequal treaties imposed on China by imperialism. Hong Kong and Macao are parts of China's territory occupied by the British and Portugese authorities, and the solution of the Hong Kong and Macao problem is a matter completely within the sphere of Chinese sovereignty and does not at all come under the usual category of so-called 'colonies.' The Chinese Government proposes using appropriate methods to peacefully solve the Hong Kong and Macao issues when the time is ripe, and until then, to maintain the status quo."

For the past 32 years, the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have warmly loved the socialist motherland and actively supported its construction. Thanks to great support by the motherland and the hard work of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, the economies of Hong Kong and Macao have shown relatively great development, and Hong Kong has now become a major trade, communications, tourism and finance center. We firmly believe that the Chinese Government will certainly solve the Hong Kong and Macao problem in an appropriate way when conditions are ripe, and the Hong Kong and Macao areas will also continue to play their proper role.

HSIN WAN PAO ON SHANGHAI 'GANG OF THREE' TRIAL

HK240555 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Hsu Chu-cheng [1776 6999 2052]: "Listening In"]

[Text] Mr XX: Yesterday I had a chance to be a visitor at the public trial of the Shanghai "gang of three." During my career as a reporter in the last several decades, this was the first time I was to be a visitor at a trial in a court. The higher court has set up a special courtroom on Hongqiao Road in west Shanghai. The courtroom had a solemn appearance -- the central seat of the presiding judge dominated the courtroom; on both sides were the seats of other judges, the jury, prosecutors and defenders, and the seats for visitors were arranged at a lower level. The setting was general the same as that for the public trial of the "gang of four," but the scale was smaller.

It is said that Ma Tianshui is suffering from mental disease. This old man has been a party member. He had already undertaken the post of department head of the East China Military and Political Committee in the period shortly after liberation. If he had never bartered away his honor for the patronage of the "gang of four" and bullied people by flaunting his powerful connections, he would have certainly been rehabilitated long ago and would have been appointed chief in a certain department. However, "the error of a moment becomes the regret of a lifetime." So how can he not become mad because of this?

Therefore, although there were three people to be tried this time, only Xu and Wang actually appeared, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

The trial I attended yesterday was that of Xu Jingxian. He must have appeared at this court many times before. Yesterday's trial concentrated mainly on his crimes in framing a deputy prime minister, Chen Yi, and other veteran cadres on the eve of the Ninth CCP Congress, and organizing secret police activities during the early stage of the "Cultural Revolution."

"Bring the defendent Xu Jingxiang to court!" As soon as the presiding judge finished speaking, Xu Jingxian came out from a side door, "escorted" by a bailiff in front and another behind. He was calm and well dressed and had rosy cheeks. Of course, he was no longer as arrogant as before.

All the procedures the presiding judge followed in questioning the procurator were similar to those in the public trial of the 10 evils of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing antiparty cliques. The only difference was that the questioning proceeded very smoothly. Xu Jingxian seemed very well prepared for answering the questions. He answered every question "thoroughly," "honestly," and properly; and all his answers were rhetorically well-spoken and grammatically correct. Perhaps this was because he had accumulated rich experiences in denouncing and criticizing "reactionaries" and "capitalist-roaders" over past years. So the defense attorney was in fact unnecessary, since he did not have to speak at all.

If some Beijing Operas like "10 Years of Catastrophe," "Spring Dream of the Empress," and so on are to be performed in the future, [words indistinct] in the operas Lin Biao must be molded as an archcareerist, Zhang Chunqiao as a treacherous figure of the like of Cao Cao and Zhao Gao [Cao Cao and Zhao Gao were both treacherous court officials who usurped the throne in ancient China] and the "old lady" naturally as a female clown [the "old lady" is Jiang Qing], while Wang Hongwen, though with an elegant poise, can only be a clown on the stage, and Xu Jingxian probably a minor literate clown. Although Xu Jingxian had commanded the militia and had tried to launch an armed coup d'etat before and after the downfall of the gang of four, he was rather like Jiang Gan, who could only fight on paper and in fact achieved nothing [Jiang Gan was a minor figure in the ancient Chinese novel "Romance of the Three Kingdoms"].

However, a minor clown can sometimes play an important part. For example, in "A Handful of Snow" Tang Qin was originally a hanger-on who had been rescued by Mo Huaigu. In order to fawn over Yan Song and his son [Yan Song was a treacherous prime minister in the Ming Dynasty], he framed the Mo family and beheaded the entire family. Similarly, Xu Jingxian, a literate clown in our time, also framed and destroyed numerous families accused as "capitalist-roaders" and the "stinky ninth!"

Another disgusting story was also exposed during the public trial. A minor literatus called Liu was originally a reporter of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH NEWS] in Shanghai. In 1967, during the event of "criticizing Zhang Chunqiao," he secretly published a small newspaper which specialized in collecting information about the criticizers and defaming them. Xu Jingxian really appreciated him, so he recommended him to Zhang Chunqiao. Since then, this reporter Liu had a meteoric rise. He acquired houses and funds, and was ordered to recruit followers to organize a secret agency. So he did a lot of evil things under Zhang Chunqiao and Xu Jingxian's direction.

People like this are of course hatchet men who are even inferior to clowns. But what is worth pondering is that a literatus, though of limited learning, can do every evil thing if he is immoral.

Hucheng, the 17th

HSIN WAN PAO ON IMPRISONMENT OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

HK040941 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou: "Several Corrupt Officials in Zhanjiang Sentenced to Imprisonment"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 August -- According to a NANFANG RIBAO report, Zhou Yemao, former director of the foreign economic cooperation office of Zhanjiang Municipality, used his authority to extort bribes and illegally purchase chemical fertilizers and other commodities, thereby reaping a fat profit of over 32,000 yuan. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment according to the law. His newly built two-storied house and garden and all his money and things illegally obtained have been accordingly confiscated.

Jiang Huisong, deputy director of the Suburban Trade Trust Company of Shantou Municipality; head of the industrial goods department; and Yao Hongxiang, warehouse manger, availed themselves of the trade in wristwatches to demand "kickbacks" from smuggler and illegal peddler Zheng Yunke and others to the amount of 45,200 yuan. The Shantou Municipal People's Court sentenced Jiang Huisong to 5 years' imprisonment, Wang Shengjie to 4 years and Yao Hongxiang and Zheng Yunke to 2 years each.

Zhou Yemao was only a 24th-grade worker before 1978. In a "meteoric rise," he made it to the 3d grade and became an deputy office director. In a commentator's article, NANFANG RIBAO pointed out: "Zhou Yemao's corrupt practices are very dirty. The most disgusting thing about him is that he availed himself of prevailing unhealthy practices to carry out his own criminal activities. To describe his own activities, he used the euphemism 'promotion of cooperation.' Actually, he was engaged in speculation and the business of deceiving others. His approach was: If you give me something, I will provide you with supplies. If you want to obtain materials from me, I must demand a bribe. In all cases of 'economic cooperation' handled by him in the past several years, he almost never failed to take a bribe. He also used many excuses demanding so-called tea money, introduction fees, compensation for chemical fertilizer weight differences and so forth. He really racked his brain thinking out such excuses. What's more, he used his authority to raise the prices of commodities that he had managed to obtain at lower rates. He resold them on the market, reaping a fat profit. Therefore, his so-called 'cooperation' was actually a matter of stealing state resources."

A NANFANG RIBAO reporter also submitted a report entitled "How Did a 21st-Grade Cadre Manage To Build a Foreign-Style House?"

MING PAO DISCUSSES PRC TRADE POLICY CHANGES

HK170333 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou: "Foreign Businessmen Have Misgivings Over Investing as Beijing's Policy Continually Changes"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities have recently stressed again and again that there will be no change in the policy of opening up to the world, but in fact many measures instituted at an early stage, which helped to promote foreign trade, have been changed for some time now. This has weakened the momentum of development of external economic cooperation.

This correspondent recently visited Guangdong. From the things he heard and saw on his visit, he profoundly felt that Beijing's frequent policy changes have already had a bad effect on Guangdong. Cries of discontent are rising everywhere among economic work cadres in many counties and municipalities, while Hong Kong and Macao businessmen shake their heads and sign.

According to my information, the economic policy changes this year include the following: The purchase of popular commodities with foreign exchange certificates has been stopped. After the CCP issued foreign exchange certificates in a bid to attract foreign exchange, a number of friendship stores and designated shops on the mainland allowed fisitors from overseas to use these certificates to buy imported television sets, radio cassettes, refrigerators, and wristwatches, and Chinese-made bicycles. For instance, HK$500 could be exchanged for 150 yuan worth of foreign exchange certificates for purchasing a bicycle. Now a bicycle can only be bought if one changes HK$1,500 into 450 yuan worth of overseas Chinese remittance certificates. Although the price of the bicycle is still 150 yuan, the remaining 300 yuan cannot be spent on further purchases of popular commodities. Since this policy was changed, there has been a big drop in the number of people using foreign currency to buy commodities. This has affected the state's foreign exchange income.

Import duties on commodites such as television sets and radio cassettes have been raised. The duties levied now are from 100 to 300 percent higher than previously. Some duties are even higher than the price of the commodity. Since the duties were raised, very few people have taken into the mainland commodities that their relatives need. As a result, annual revenue from customs duties has fallen by several ten million Hong Kong dollars.

Import duties are levied on raw materials being imported for processing for foreign customers. When instituting the policy of opening up to the world, the authorities encouraged factories short of raw material to import such material and either reexport the processed and finished goods or sell them on the domestic market. The state would levy no duties on imports of such raw material. This measure was taken to enliven the economy. Since a duty was imposed on such imports this year, many factories have been unable to make a profit and some have even suffered losses. Hence many factories would rather halt production and wait for raw material supplies rather than continue to handle the processing of imported raw materials for foreign customers. For instance, the Mei County cigarette plant was short of good tobacco. At the end of last year it imported 10 million yuan worth of duty-free tobacco and produced high-quality cigarettes. Since the state imposed a duty of more than 10 percent on imported tobacco this year, the cigarette plant will run up a big loss in importing any more. A responsible person of the plant declared: In the future we cannot engage in any more "losing business" of this kind.

Exporting powers for many commodities have been withdrawn. In the past powers were handed down to the lower levels, and the provinces and municipalities had the powers to export many commodities. Beijing has withdrawn many of these powers this year. For instance, work gloves can only be exported up to a certain quota, after Beijing has approved. This has affected normal production in the glove factories. Again, paraffin wax, a byproduct of the Maoming petroleum company, has no sales outlet on the mainland, and in the past the enterprise could arrange foreign sales itself. Since Beijing withdrew this export power, products like this have piled up in large quantities. It is said that more than 200 million yuan worth of goods are stockpiled at Shenzhen.

The many economic policy changes in China have caused a loss of confidence among foreign businessmen over investing in the mainland. In the past Hong Kong businessmen signed many long-term contracts with Guangdong enterprises for operating joint ventures or processing imported raw materials or parts for making television sets, metal furniture and so on, and sold them against foreign exchange certificates on the mainland, thus getting back foreign exchange. After the practice of buying commodities with foreign exchange certificates was suddenly stopped at the beginning of this year, many businessmen got into difficulties and were unable to get back the foreign exchange. Later, after several twists and turns, Beijing "stretched the rules," and all the contracts previously signed remained valid; in the future, such matters will be dealt with in accordance with new regulations. As a result of this change, many Hong Kong businessmen have become "birds startled at the twang of the bow-string," and have come to doubt the reliability of the mainland's economic policies.

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PRC REITERATES ARMS CONTROL FORMULA AT GENEVA

OW051938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 5 (XINHUA) -- The two superpowers should undertake the responsibility for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, said Tian Jin, head of the Chinese delegation, at the summer session of the Committee on Disarmament today. The session resumed here on August 3. The 40-nation U.N. Disarmament Committee will review the draft program on disarmament.

The two superpowers are sparing no expenses in the development of military technology used in outer space, and the arms race between them is steadily extending to the outer space, a fact that "is causing increasing concern among the world community," Tian Jin said.

He stressed: "People should be vigilant against the practice in some quarters of paying lip service to the peaceful use of outer space while actually stepping up the development of various types of weapons used in outer space."

"China firmly advocates that outer space be used for peaceful purposes and for the good of all mankind and strongly opposes arms race in outer space which endangers peace and security. Consequently, it stands for the prohibition of all outer space weapons, including anti-satellite weapons," Tian Jin declared. He said negotiations of a comprehensive treaty on the prohibition of outer space weapons should be conducted. Referring to the just ended second special session on disarmament, Tian Jin pointed out that the basic reason for the failure of the session is that "the two superpowers with the largest arsenals lacked the will to carry out disarmament and used various methods and pretexts to shirk their special responsibility for disarmament."

He reaffirmed China's proposal concerning disarmament, saying that "the Soviet Union and the United States should cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of any kind of nuclear weapons and reduce by 50 percent all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. Thereafter, all nuclear states should cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons and reduce their respective nuclear arsenals according to agreed proportion and procedure."

"The key to disarmament today lies in the cessation of the testing, qualitative improvement and manufacturing of nuclear weapons and their reduction by the two states with the largest nuclear arsenals, which measures we could call, for the purpose of abbreviation, three cessations and one reduction."

He declared: "After the two superpowers have carried out the three cessations and one reduction and narrowed the gap between themselves and the other nuclear states, China will be ready to join all other nuclear states in assuming the obligation of the cessation of the testing, qualitative improvement and manufacturing of nuclear weapons and in a reduction leading ultimately to the total elimination of nuclear weapons." He also expounded China's principled stand on the prohibition of chemical weapons, security assurances for the non-nuclear states, and the comprehensive program of disarmament.

AFP: CHAI ZEMIN WANTS U.S. TO RETURN DEFECTOR

OW040024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0004 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Knoxville, Tennessee, Aug. 3 (AFP) -- The U.S. Government must send back to China the ballet dancer who defected during a competition in Jackson, Mississippi, last June, the Chinese ambassador to Washington, Chai Zemin, said Tuesday.

"We think the United States should try its best to find him and then return him to us" Chai said to reporters during a break in ceremonies honoring China at the Knoxville World's Fair.

Lin Jianwei, a dancer with the Shangai Ballet, disappeared June 28 after his performance for the semifinals of the International Ballet Competition. Immigration officials have said since then he has filed papers to obtain political asylum. Washington "is obligated to protect the safety" of Chinese visiting the United States, the ambassador said.

The diplomat did not mention the recent defection of China's top tennis player, Hu Na, during a competition in California, though the impression prevailed in Knoxville that the ambassador was also referring to this case.

CHINESE PAPERS IN U.S. HAIL LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER

OW050904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] New York, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese-language newspapers here have highly praised Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo and earnestly hoped that Mr. Chiang would not lose the good opportunity but contribute to the reunification of the country. A CHINA DAILY NEWS commentary yesterday commended the letter as full of feelings, righteousness and good advice. "Those who praise it are many and those [who] slander it are few," it said. The commentary noted "the letter was written in the name of Liao Chengzhi, but it is identical with the views of the Chinese Communist Party."

After reviewing "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan," Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point formula for the peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal on the establishment of special zones in China's draft constitution, the paper said: "The Chinese Communist Party is sincere and consistent concerning peaceful reunificat[illegible] "

THE PEIMEI NEWS said editorially: "When suspicions are cleared and previous enmity is abolished, it will be only one step from split to reunification."

It said: "With the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party on the previous two occasions, a third is not unfeasible. Chiang Ching-kuo is duty-bound to shoulder this glorious and arduous heavy task as he is in charge in Taiwan today. Of course, this needs courage and insight."

THE CHINA POST and CENTRE DAILY NEWS also published editorials, calling on the Taipei authorities "to seize the opportunity, set the national interests above everything else, respond positively to the letter and consult together on the great cause of reunification," and not to fail to live up to the ardent expectations of the Chinese people both on the mainland and outside.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR LEE TENG

OW051628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met and had a cordial talk with Lee C. Teng, professor of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, and his wife Nancy Huang Teng, and their son here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. Qian Sanqiang, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present. Professor Lee C. Teng arrived here August 3 for a lecture tour as the guest of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

JANE'S REPORT CITED ON SOVIET NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

OW050243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] London, August 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Navy's building programme is now concentrated mainly on submarine and larger surface ships, says "Jane's Fighting Ships 1982-83" published here today. The yearly publication says that these ships of the Soviet fleet "range from a nuclear-powered battle-cruiser to 7,500-ton anti-submarine ships. With the fourth Kiev class aircraft carrier now completing, the chances of an early beginning of the first Soviet nuclear-propelled carrier fitted for fixed-wing aircraft must be anticipated."

The Jane's noted that Soviet current building of new ships will provide formidable reinforcement. "In a period of rising tension," it says, "the deployment abroad of even 50 percent of Soviet nuclear attack submarines could have a disturbing effect on international decision-making."

The Jane's indicates: "While the Soviet Navy is continuing a steady expansion of its fleet, the U.S. Navy is faced with a need to make up deficiencies caused by cuts in previous programmes as well as providing long range support for amphibious forces, the Rapid Deployment Force." "Not only have additional submarines and nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers been included in future programmes, but battleships are being brought from reserve and armed with missiles and the mine-countermeasures force is due for long-delayed rejuvenation," it adds.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON JAPANESE OVERTURES TO TAIWAN

OW051902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 5 Aug 82

["XINHUA Correspondent Commentary: Fallacy of 'Restoring Japan-Taiwan Relations' Should Not Be Regarded as Unimportant" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Some persons in Japan are raising a hue and cry for "the restoration of Japan-Taiwan relations".

What is meant by their so-called "restoration of Japan-Taiwan relations"? It means that they want to change the status quo that the relations between Japan and China's Taiwan Province can only be of civilian nature and to reestablish official relations between the two sides which had existed before the normalization of relations between China and Japan. In other words, they want to create "two Chinas" and sabotage the friendly relations that have been established and developed between China and Japan. In short, they want to make the friendly relations between the two countries retrogress and hold back the wheel of history.

It is by no means accident that the fallacy of "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" has cropped up recently. It may be recalled that the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sent a big delegation to Taiwan last month. During its stay in Taiwan, as was reported by Japanese newspapers, the delegation met the "president", "prime minister" and "ministers" of the Taiwan authorities. The agreement reached between the delegation and the Taiwan authorities goes so far as to use the words of "two countries". It is natural that the Chinese people cannot tolerate such an act which is in gross violation of the basic principles governing the restoration of relations between China and Japan.

The LDP official delegation to Taiwan was led by Masumi Esaki, head of the LDP special committee on external economic relations. Though Esaki did not use the title of "special envoy" of the LDP president as he had used during his tour of Southeast Asian countries, the official nature of his delegation to Taiwan cannot be watered down. The delegation alleged that its discussion with the Taiwan authorities "was limited to economic affairs." However, even the Japanese press did not believe in such an allegation. The JIJI PRESS in a report said: "The LDP delegation's visit to Taiwan is not only of economic importance in melting away the trade frictions between Japan and Taiwan, but also of political importance".

As for "political importance", it means regarding China's Taiwan Province not only as a trade partner of Japan but also a "political entity" itself. Most of the Japanese people, including many LDP members, approve of defending and developing friendly relations between China and Japan. However, a handful of persons adopt an opposite attitude. It is wrong, at least improper, to call them "Taiwan lobby", because they are not friendly to the Chinese people in Taiwan. So they should be called "advocates of encroaching upon Taiwan" or "proponents for returning to Taiwan".

The adherence to the basic principles guiding the restoration of diplomatic relations and development of the friendly relations between Japan and China is in accordance with the basic interest of the two countries. This has been proved by the history of the relations between the two countries over the past ten years. Therefore, the ten hundred million Chinese people and the one hundred million Japanese people should not lower their guard against and treat lightly the existing adverse current aimed at destroying China-Japan friendship. We solemnly warn the advocates of restoring Japan-Taiwan relations that they will make historical mistakes if they think that China will beg something from Japan and that they can trample on the basic principles on China-Japan relations and destroy China-Japan friendship deliberately.

BAN YUE TAN BLASTS JAPANESE EDUCATION MINISTRY

HK060231 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0916 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The No 15 issue of BAN YUE TAN magazine, about to be published, carries a commentator's article on the Japanese Education Ministry's tampering with the history of Japanese aggression against China in school textbooks. The article points out that this is an adverse current that runs counter to friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and a signal for the revival of militarism.

The article says: The Japanese Education Ministry has flown in the face of world opinion and stuck a knife into the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Its action in tampering with the criminal history of Japanese militarist aggression against China has aroused the Chinese people's anger and has also been strongly denounced by the peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia who were victims of Japanese aggression. However, the responsible officials of the Japanese Education Ministry have shown no intention of correcting the matter; they have actually stated that they will "only give an explanation" and will "not change the results of revising (the textbooks)." Several Japanese Cabinet ministers have had the impudence to speak in support of this mistake. The article says this is an adverse current that runs counter to the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship and violates the Sino-Japanese joint statement signed 10 years ago.

The article also points out: This is a signal for the revival of Japanese militarism by a small number of militarists in Japan. It shows that they are making preparations in public opinion for embarking afresh on the old road of aggression and expansion. We must be highly vigilant against this.

The commentator's article says in conclusion: The Japanese Education Ministry must respect the historical facts and correct its mistake.

TOKYO TRIBUNAL PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON TEXTBOOKS

OW060807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- The distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China in school textbooks passed by the Japanese Eduction Ministry is described as a "sign of reincarnation of militarism" by a former assistant prosecutor of the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, in an interview with XINHUA here today. Noted Chinese jurist Professor Qiu Shaoheng, 70, who is now teaching in a Shanghai institute, was also secretary to the Chinese representative on the tribunal.

The Japanese war against China was an aggressive war and can be interpreted in no other way, he said. This was the prosecution in the indictment and the judgement handed down by the tribunal.

Professor Qiu, then assigned by the military tribunal to investigate the facts about Nanjing massacre, said the distortion of the facts of the massacre in the revised textbooks showed the bad intentions of the Japanese Education Ministry. Facts were, the professor said, that women were raped and put to death; Chinese soldiers were disarmed and left behind and refugees fleeing their homes in the city were rounded up, lined up on the banks of the Yangtze River, their hands tied behind their back and machine-gunned; the burning of houses and plunder were common sights; civilians were bayonetted or beheaded by the invading troops for fun; for weeks on end, revolting and horrible atrocities were the order of the day. Even children were not spared. The investigation and evidence adduced by the international court proved that when the invading troops entered the city the Chinese army had been almost entirely withdrawn from it.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese outrages, as stated in the judgement, were reported by members of the diplomatic corps in Nanjing, by newspaper correspondents, and by officials of the Japanese Embassy in Nanjing who returned to the city with the entry of the invaders. Even Matsui, then commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in central China, admitted that he had knowledge of the atrocities but had taken no steps to end the situation. Whether or not there had been any resistance to the aggressors, Prof. Qiu went on, the assertion by the Japanese Education Ministry that the massacre of Nanjing was the result of the Chinese resistance was a tenet of Japanese militarism that victims of aggression had no right to defend themselves.

Facts are facts and history speaks, he said. What makes the misrepresentation and mutilation more ugly and ominous is the ministry's refusal to right the wrong. The description of the naked aggression against China as an "advance" into China and of the Nanjing massacre as a result of resistance by the Chinese army was bound to fail. It showed the ministry's contempt for history and insulted the Chinese people. The substitution of the words "advance into China" for "aggression against China" did not alter the aggressive nature of Japan's war; it reflects the imperialist logic of Japanese militarism that Japanese forces could "advance" into foreign lands with impunity.

True, Prof. Qiu added, revision of textbooks in itself is an internal affair, but it is common knowledge that if a matter is related to historical facts and international affairs, it is no longer an internal affair, but a matter of world concern. No country has the right to deny world-acknowledged facts of history.

Distortion of history does not bury in oblivion Japanese aggression against China, he declared. It only harms the consolidation and development of friendly relations between China and Japan as well as jeopardizes Japan's peaceful coexistence with other Asian countries. Relations between China and Japan have, in a historical sense, been very friendly except for a short period. To derive proper lessons by both countries from the painful memories of Japan's aggression against China is in the interest of peace-loving people everywhere. This will ensure the growth of the friendship between China and Japan from generation to generation, he said.

REMMIN RIBAO ON TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW

OW060844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- A noted Chinese jurist and president of the Special Military Court on trial of Japanese war criminals in 1956, denounces the Japanese Education Ministry's recent actions on textbook issue, according to today's PEOPLES DAILY report of interview yesterday with the CHINA LEGAL NEWS. The Chinese people will never forget the Japanese military's aggression, and that it is a historical fact which has been recognized by all and no one can alter it, jurist Jia Qian said.

The special military tribunals under the Supreme People's Court were set up in Shenyang and Taiyuan in June and July, 1956 in accordance with a decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress concerning 45 war criminals in custody. These included Rokuzo Takebe and Kiraku Suzuki, who committed heinous crimes during the Japanese war of aggression against China.

The jurist noted that the Japanese aggressors had committed atrocities of unparalleled savagery in China by destroying villages and massacring innocent people wherever they went. In case of the Japanese war criminals tried then, he said, some of them were charged with ordering their troops to carry out the mass slaughter of peaceful inhabitants, to plunder China's natural resources and rob residents of food grain and property, while some others were accused of ordering their men to kill Chinese captives, or to make victims bayoneting practice targets for new recruits or to clear mined areas.

In October 1942, while operating the Japanese "three alls policy" -- kill all, burn all and loot all -- Hiraku Suzuki had ordered his troops to "wipe out the Panjiatai Village competely." The result was the slaughter of 1,280 villagers and the razing of 1,000 civilian rooms.

Jurist Jia recalled that all the Japanese war criminals he tried and sentenced confessed to their crimes during their occupation of China and thanked the Chinese Government for its lenient treatment of them. He said that the Japanese military's war of aggression against China encroached upon the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, undermined the Chinese people's peaceful life and violated peace in the Far East and the world as a whole. The history of Japanese aggression against China and Southeast Asia has been recorded in international documents and can never be reversed, Jia Qian said.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW060933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with Takamaru Morita, director general of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and his party here this morning. Zhang Jingfu appreciated the efforts made by the association in more than 20 years in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and in developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Director General Takamaru Morita said that the association will continue to make efforts in steadily expanding long-term economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Present were Wang Yaoting, chairman, and Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman, of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The Japanese guests arrived here August 2.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRASER'S VISIT TO PRC

Zhao Banquet Address

OW041536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honor of Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and other distinguished Australian guests.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Zhao said: "This year marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia. Looking back on the course of our bilateral relations in the past ten years, we are happy to see that, in spite of the complex and volatile international situation, Sino-Australian relations have stood the test of time and have made marked progress in various fields. Our two countries have kept in touch with each other regarding international affairs; the volume of trade between the two countries is more than ten times that of 1972; economic and technological cooperation has made a good beginning; friendly interflow between the two countries has been on the increase; and friendly province-state relations are also developing healthily.

"There is no conflict of fundamental interests between our two countries; we share common concerns and hold similar views with regard to opposing aggression and expansion and maintaining world peace; and in bilateral exchanges, the two sides have always abided by the norms guiding international relations and various principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These factors serve as a firm basis for the steady development of our bilateral relations. Obviously, the friendly relations and cooperation built on this basis is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and has broad vistas for development."

Premier Zhao spoke highly of the great efforts Prime Minister Fraser had made to strengthen the relations between the two countries. He said: "The present international situation has become more tense and turbulent. While old problems remain unsolved, new crises are cropping up. In some parts of the world, the norms governing international relations are being wantonly trampled on. The independence and sovereignty of some countries are being gravely encroached upon. In the Asia-Pacific region where we live, the big and small hegemonists have continued to subject sovereign countries to naked aggression in disregard of the norms governing international relations, thus posing a serious threat to peace, security and stability in this region. This definitely cannot be tolerated by all peace-loving countries and peoples."

Premier Zhao praised Australia for its constant high vigilance in face of the present grave international situation, and strong opposition to any foreign interference and domination. The premier reiterated that China has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace. He said: "We strongly oppose the acts of aggression and expansion of imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. We will continue to work together with all peace-loving and jsutice-upholding countries and peoples and perform our bounden duty in opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace."

Prime Minister Fraser said at the banquet that he was looking forward with great interest to exchanging views with Chinese leaders on a number of issues of common concern and thus helping to strengthen the productive relationship which has been built up between our countries.

He said that the last six years since his first China visit "have brought many changes to the world and to our countries. In recent years you have made great efforts to modernize China's economy and to develop your economic ties with the outside world. That has led to a great expansion in Australia's trade with China which has been to the benefit of both China and Australia."

Discussing the present world economic recession and its effect on Australia, Prime Minister Fraser said that the countries hardest hit by the world recession and trade protection have been the developing countries. He spoke of the efforts Australia had made to help rebuild the world economy and international trade.

He went on to say: "The goal of world stability has continued to elude us. Armed conflict and disputes continue to erupt, often with little warning. Who would have predicted war between Iran and Iraq, or conflict in the south Atlantic? There are also continuing crises in Central America, southern Africa and South East Asia. The Soviet Union has played a major part in exacerbating this instability. Its objective is expansion of its influence and the subjugation of sovereign peoples, and we are at one with China in opposing Soviet hegemony. "If international peace and stability are to prevail it is essential that all nations adhere to a code of international law and conduct based on the principles of self-determination, respect for territorial integrity, and the rights of mankind."

In conclusion, Prime Minister Fraser said: "In an unstable and complex world both our countries have set an example of how, despite our different cultures, political systems and approaches, countries can recognise their common interests and build close and valuable relations based on mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual respect."

Among those present at the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Li Qiang and Huang Zhen, who have visited Australia, and leading members of other government departments. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipality, and Lin Ping, Chinese ambassador to Australia, and Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn attended.

Issues Discussed

OW051248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser held talks here today.

It was learned that the two premiers exchanged views on the international political and economic situation and the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as other issues of common interest. On bilateral relations, they agreed that their governments will make continued efforts to advance their friendly relations in a more coordinated and effective way.

During the talks, Prime Minister Fraser extended once again an official invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang, asking him to visit Australia at his convenience. Premier Zhao said he accepted the invitation "with pleasure."

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Pinqing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Lin Ping, Chinese ambassador to Australia.

Taking part in the talks on the Australian side were Sir Geoffrey Yeend, secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and cabinet; P.G.F. Henderson, secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Dr. D. White, director of the prime minister's personal staff; and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

Return Banquet

OW051654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser gave a return banquet this evening at the Jianguo Hotel which opened last April. Among the guests present were Premier Zhao Ziyang, Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Li Qiang, who has visited Australia, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, leading members of Chinese departments concerned, and Lin Ping, Chinese ambassador to Australia.

In his speech, Fraser said: "In our talks today, we have found that many of our perceptions of the world, and of the threats to its security and to harmonious international co-existence, are very similar. We should continue to exchange views on major international issues with a view to reaching agreement on constructive approaches to shared problems.

Indeed, our different perceptions, attitudes and interests should enhance our exchanges and make our conclusions more comprehensive and more relevant. It is in this spirit that Australia looks forward to the further development of our bilateral relationship and today's signing of the land agreement on embassy sites is a pleasing development."

The Australian prime minister pointed out: "It is now ten years since Australia and China established diplomatic relations and in that time we have developed a diverse and dynamic relationship. The enormous growth in our bilateral trade over the last ten years is an indication of the evolving economic co-operation [between] China and Australia and there is potential for further development of our trade in the years ahead of us.

The protocol on economic co-operation signed in September last year has given new impetus to commercial and industrial co-operative ventures which will help both our economies. Our bilateral relations have also blossomed in the cultural field."

In his reply, Zhao Ziyang said: "Today, our two sides had a full exchange of views on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. Our talks show once again that our two countries share similar views on many major international issues. Situated in the Asia-Pacific region, both China and Australia are concerned about peace and security in this region and the world in general. Regular exchange of views between the two countries on international situation undoubtedly helps to enhance our mutual understanding and coordinate our positions in opposing aggression and expansion and maintaining world peace."

He reiterated that the Chinese Government will continue its efforts to strengthen the relations between China and Australia.

Talking about the situation in China, the Chinese premier said that after summing up the experience of and drawing lessons from the socialist construction in the thirty years since the founding of the People's Republic, China has gradually found a road to socialist modernization suited to China's conditions. He said: "Our policy to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve our national economy and the policy to enliven our domestic economy and keep China open to the outside world are beginning to achieve good results. At present, the political and economic situation in China is stable and its most difficult period of time has passed. Work in various fields has embarked on a road of steady development. We are sure that with the growth of China's economy, there will be a broader prospect for the economic cooperation between China and Australia."

Also present at the banquet were members of the entourage of the Australian prime minister and Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn.

Additional Talks With Zhao

BK051148 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Fraser, has met for additional unscheduled talks with the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, on relations between rich and poor countries. Mr Fraser told reporters in Beijing the aim of the extra talks was to try to break through the barriers preventing a start to global economic negotiations.

The prime minister said that during his initial 3 hours of talks with Mr Zhao no outstanding bilateral problems had arisen, just the hope that trade would expand. He said the Chinese believed trade with Australia would grow significantly once its development was underway. Earlier, Mr Fraser canceled planned sighseeing visits because of ill health.

Beijing Press Conference

BK061010 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, says any significant falling-out between China and the United States would be a major tragedy. Mr Fraser was speaking at a news conference in Beijing at the end of his 3-day visit to China which has included talks with the premier, Zhao Ziyang, and with the vice chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

He said he had been briefed on China-American relations, but as Australia was not directly involved, he felt it would be wrong to comment about the attitude of either party. However, Mr Fraser said it was no secret that Taiwan was an issue which China felt very strongly about and had done so for a very long time. There have been differences between China and the United States over the continued sale of American arms and military spare parts to Taiwan. Mr Fraser said he had told the Chinese premier it would be a major tragedy for both the region and the two countries if they fell out over Taiwan. He emphasized that China and the U.S. had much in common and had the capacity to work together for world peace. In particular, he said, this was so that an appropriate stance could be taken in relation to what he called the more imperialist intentions of the Soviet Union. Earlier, during talks, Mr Fraser and Mr Zhao agreed on joint diplomatic action to try to speed up global negotiations aimed at closing the gap between the world's rich and poor nations.

Mr Fraser is due to meet the Philippines president, Marcos, tonight for talks on regional and bilateral issues. The Australian Embassy in Manila says Mr Fraser has decided to spend 2 days in the Philippines rather than fly direct to New Zealand for the South Pacific forum. Mr Fraser was forced to cancel part of his sightseeing program in Beijing due to a bout of influenza.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW061226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping briefed Prime Minister Fraser on the gratifying changes that have taken place in China in recent years. He said that China's practical situation in the past two and a half years proved the efficacy of the policies mapped out since the Third Plenary Session of the C.P.C. 11th Central Committee. Greater changes have taken place in rural areas, he said, where the income of peasants has generally increased. Rural inhabitants feel secure and the enthusiasm of the peasants has been aroused. This demonstrates that we have done a good job for the peasants, who account for eighty per cent of the country's total population, the vice-chairman said. All of this proved that China's policy is effective on a very large scale.

Secondly, he continued, China's policy aimed to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the nation's industry, commerce and other fields has also achieved good results. This is a victory for the policy of "seeking truth from facts," and proceeding from objective reality, he said.

Vice-Chairman Deng said: "Our goal of four modernizations is a great one. To succeed, it is imperative that we have a correct policy. Playing lip service will not do. Deng Xiaoping pointed out that China aims toward self-reliance in developing its economy while, at the same time, the country remains open to outside world in order to undertake economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

Vice-Chairman Deng said: "Our country has a promising future. The key task now is to train competent personnel. We can't work well without skill and knowledge. Therefore, we should strengthen the work of training competent personnel on one hand, and, on the other, we should make good use of middle-aged intellectuals and mobilize their initiative."

"Recently we have also begun to pay special attention to the important matter of promoting socialist ethics. We want to mold our citizens into a people with ideals, morals, culture and a sense of discipline," the vice-chairman said. Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping also talked about China's streamlining of institutions.

Prime Minister Fraser said he was very interested in what Vice-Chairman Deng said, and voice satisfaction with the results achieved during his present visit to China. Vice-Chairman Deng and Prime Minister Fraser also exchanged views on some issues of common interest.

Present were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Lin Ping, Chinese ambassador to Australia. Present also were Sir Geoffrey Yeend, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet; P.G.F. Henderson, secretary of the Deaprtment of Foreign Affairs; D. White, director of prime minister's personal staff; and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

Concludes Visit

OW061241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of Australia, and his party left Beijing by special plane this afternoon after an official visit to China.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to see the Australian prime minister off. In a conversation with Fraser, Zhao said: "Though your visit has been short, we have had discussions on a wide range of issues and we have identical and similar positions on many important international issues. Your visit has made great contributions to furthering friendly relations between our countries."

Fraser said that under the circumstance of great changes in international situation, contacts among leaders were very valuable.

Premier Zhao asked Prime Minister Fraser to convey the profound feelings of the Chinese people towards the Australian people.

At noon today, the Australian prime minister gave a press conference at the guesthouse. He told the press that he had valuable discussions with Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang on international and bilateral issues and these discussions had promoted his understanding of China's positions on these issues. He said that he looked forward to the growth of friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, trade and other fields.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 2 AUG

AB051730 Paris DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in French 1130 GMT 5 Aug 82

["First part" of a 2 August press conference given in Beijing by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson]

[Text] This is the first high-level political meeting held between China and France since last year's change of government. There were some incidental meetings between the president of the republic and the premier in Cancun, and between my colleague Huang Hua and myself on two occasions in Cancun and on two occasions in New York, but there has not yet been any formal political meeting involving hours of common reflection and affording any of the French political leaders the opportunity of meeting the highest Chinese authorities. It is true that we postponed this for 14 months; this is too long. It is certain that the conclusion drawn from the present journey by the Chinese prime minister and foreign minister is that we should maintain regular contacts in the future. This contact already exists at the technical level, as well as at the political level between the official services. There have been periodic consultations on disarmament, the Middle East and Africa, and more will follow, including the forthcoming Paris talks on the Middle East in September. Consultations may also be held on certain Asian problems. Our services and directors have met and will continue to meet on all problems.

Of course, our ambassadors in Paris and Beijing have daily duties, but it is also necessary that those in France who have the authority to talk about foreign policy -- the president of the republic, the prime minister and the minister of external relations -- should regularly exchange views with their Chinese colleagues. My visit falls within this new policy to be pursued and which will be marked in particular by the French president's visit to Beijing. Confirming yesterday the long-standing invitation addressed to Mr Mitterrand, the premier kindly suggested that the French president should come to China at the time of the first blossoming of flowers, that is, about the beginning of May. The precise date is yet to be fixed but the principle has been agreed upon. President Mitterrand has entrusted me with a message expressing in advance his gratitude for this invitation.

There are several reasons why we should have regular high-level political contacts. The first reason is to discuss politics and these past 2 days have shown us that there is complete understanding between the PRC and the French Republic over major political issues, primarily because both countries hold dear their independence. The French, in this respect, are sometimes very unaccommodating toward their allies. We are the allies of the Americans and others in the Atlantic alliance, it is true, but we are independent, with our own strategic nuclear power. We are independent in our economic and political thinking. For example, everyone knows that we are very independent in our approach to Third World issues, to global issues such as the North-South dialogue, energy development, raw materials, specific issues such as ties with Africa, the Middle East, Central America and Asia. The PRC, needless to say, is totally independent in its policy. This is a fundamental common concern. It is even more fundamental, as the PRC, like France, recognizes the right of each country to be independent. There are five principles concerning peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. France systematically encourages respect for these principles and the development of true nonalignment in the Third World. Those are the two fundamental and identical points common to the PRC and France.

If we now examine the major current issues, we note that the PRC and France hold similar views on the most serious ones. On East-West relations; on settling the Middle East crisis -- wherein both countries support the right of every state to security and to self-determination, including both Israel and Palestine; on settling African problems, for example, the issue of independence for Namibia; on the approach to Asian issues -- wherein both the PRC and France affirm Afghanistan's right to independence; and the right of Kampuchea to independence -- we hold similar views. We consequently condemn the invasions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, or any other invasion. France and the PRC are very close on these major current issues. On some issues our views may differ, but they differ only on certain aspects.

The third reason justifing a constant political and continued contact between the two countries is that there are some cultural and economic developments which concern both countries and which are of great political impact to them. You know that French enterprises are interested in development projects in the PRC... electronics, nuclear energy, aeronautics, petroleum, coal, and so forth. One might say these are purely economic matters; but no, they also have a political dimension. Why? Because the Chinese, while entering into agreement with French concerns, want to remain independent and have access to modern technology, train their staff and move progressively from the stage of buying materials to that of manufacturing them. We Europeans, in order to balance our economies and to maintain our technological advance, need wider markets; we need partners in larger countries -- and there is none bigger than the PRC -- with already trained manpower. In China you already have engineers, scientists, experts. You do not have enough, it is true, but you already have the minimum to help you master certain techniques. It is in your interest, it is also in ours. One should not forget this political dimension when talking about economic ties.

Neither should one forget the political dimension when talking about cultural relations. The PRC is a country with an ancient civilization; France is less old, but still with a good number of centuries of culture. This is an essential point in our national identity which, it must be recognized, our people understand. We want to make a greater effort in France to propagate Chinese culture and the teaching of Chinese. Yet we hope that a greater effort will be made in China to make French culture better understood and to spread the teaching of French. I am happy at what was said by my counterpart concerning the talks which will begin between radio and television officials to enable the teaching of French. On both sides this is an element of pride and identity. It is by consolidating this pride on both sides that we shall consolidate our political independence. Therefore, we should give political training at any technical meetings that may be held. Our minister of external trade came here some time ago; that was good. I have invited the PRC minister of external trade to pay a visit to France. I hope she will be able to come, but political training must be ensured, and this requires contact at the highest levels, levels involving your prime minister, your party leaders, the president of our republic, our prime minister, the political parties and eventually the foreign ministers of both countries. This is the general framework for my visit.

[Question] On North-South relations, we know that France has adopted a forward-looking attitude and that some results have been achieved from this, especially in Africa. Has this trip to Asia given you some new ideas? Another question: Reports from some European capitals say some difficulties have arisen in relations between Europe and the United States because of the gas pipeline. Will you please explain this to us?

[Answer] On the North-South issue, you are right to recall that we are profoundly busy with the search for progress in relations between the North and the South. We cannot see how the world can come out of the present economic crisis if there is no development in the South.

South -- this word is bad because China belongs to the South in the real sense of the word, but already it has climbed far up to the North. In fact, we know that it is only by satisfying the needs of a population of 2.5 billion people that we will have the edge -- the incentive to production, which represents the best and the only way to revive the world's economy.

Secondly, compared with China, France is a very small country. We possess very little raw materials and we have to import almost all our needs. Our market is too small to satisfy the driving ambitions of our production sector. We need a sure, foreseeable relationship, and, as a socialist, I will say a planned relationship with the countries of the South from where we acquire our raw materials and to where we want to export our technology and products. The search for a long-term dimension in our relations with China, as with the Third World countries, is fundamental to us. It is one of the most important elements for progress in the North-South issue. The countries of the South should know what financing they will have at their disposal. The countries of the South must know the markets that are open to them. It is important that the countries of the South know at what price they will sell their raw materials. The countries of the South must be assured that the world's currencies will stop fluctuating from month to month. The dollar must be stabilized because it is the base for the world's currencies. This is in the interest of the countries of the South, but these are also problems which concern us directly.

When we are in Asia -- we Europeans, who are from small countries as compared with Asia -- are more than ever convinced about all this. Think of what a clear perspective for the development of our economic relations with India or with Southeast Asia, or better still with China, can mean to all the European countries. Suppose we win long-term contracts for our purchases and our sales. It is good for you; it is good for your planning, but is good for us too.

Your second question concerns our relations with the United States. It is the U.S. President who said that it is a family squabble. He is right. We belong to the same family when it comes to defending it. We are together. We the French, who are totally independent on the issue of strategic nuclear defense, belong to the same alliance. We are loyal allies. We belong to the same economic system, the same free market economy. We have the same reactions to a large number of family problems -- this is undeniable. However, in families there are disputes, and these can be hot at certain moments. At present there is a dispute between the United States and Europe as a whole, because we feel that decisions made by the Americans unilaterally and without consulting us have a serious impact on our economies, thereby threatening employment in our countries, and we are already suffering from serious unemployment problems. Already, this situation has been aggravated because of the high American interest rates, which American budgetary policy will not allow to come down. These American interest rates reflect on our countries: We are in a free market; we have high interest rates; investment is almost impossible; the employment situation is not improving. We are forced to think that the Americans are not sufficiently examining the problems of their allies when they make their decisions in their own home. What is remarkable is that the same line of reasoning is maintained by all the European countries, whether politically they belong to the West or to the East, whether they speak English, German, Spanish or French; whether they have often had problems with the United States or very rarely. Currently, the same family dispute exists between all the European countries on the one hand and the United States on the other. It is serious; it cannot continue like this for a long time. It is not possible that this should last. We have too many common interests to let this last, and because we are convinced that we are right, the Americans will understand fully that we are right.

UNSC DEMANDS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

OW050914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution this evening demanding an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country. The Jordan-Spain sponsored resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 0, with the United States abstaining.

The resolution says the Security Council, deeply shocked and alarmed by the latest Israeli invasion of Beirut, "confirms once again its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The resolution censures Israel for its failure to comply with the previous resolutions adopted by the Security Council since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Under today's resolution, the council would meet to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties to the conflict.

The resolution also authorizes the secretary-general, as an immediate step, to increase the number of U.N. observers in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible.

UN SESSION ON AGING RAPS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW060206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, August 5 (XINHUA) -- A draft resolution condemning the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people was adopted at a plenary session of the U.N. world assembly on aging here today.

The draft resolution, which was submitted by the representatives of Algeria, Pakistan and other 14 Asian and African countries, condemned the Israeli military aggression on civilian areas inhabited by Lebanese and Palestinian families as well as the use of weapons of mass destruction like cluster bombs which cause indiscriminate casualties, particularly among the elderly. It urged U.N. member states to take all necessary measures to protect all civilian population, the elderly in particular, during periods of tension and armed conflict.

The representatives of China and other 76 countries voted for the draft while those of 26 countries abstained. Only the representatives of Israel and the U.S.A. voted against. The draft resolution is to be recommended to the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT CITED

OW060338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, expressed the "feelings of admiration at the courage and staunchness of all the Palestinian and Lebanese defenders of Lebanon's Beirut", according to a TASS report today.

The message said that the Soviet representative to the United Nations has been instructed to request an emergency meeting of the Security Council to take necessary measures to secure the implementation of the resolutions passed by it earlier, primarily to ensure an immediate ceasefire, stationing of U.N. observers in Beirut and around it and the ending of the Israeli aggression.

PALESTINIANS RESIST ISRAELI ASSAULT ON BEIRUT

OW051408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Palestinian guerrillas killed or wounded about 100 Israeli troops and destroyed 21 tanks and 14 armored personnel carriers of the latter today in their tenacious resistance to Israeli's offensives in Beirut, according to a WAFA report.

The Israeli forces bombarded west Beirut in a wanton and indiscriminate manner for 20 long hours since zero hours this morning. The buildings of the prime minister's office, the Information Department, the Central Bank, the radio station, the paper AN-NAHAR and some other government departments as well as industrial and commercial enterprises and hospitals in Hamra district, the business centre of west Beirut, were heavily damaged. According to an estimate of the Lebanese security department, at least 300 people were killed or wounded.

At 4:00 this morning, Isreals tanks and armored forces, under the cover of gunfire, smashed their way into west Beirut from the east, south and north. They broke through Palestine defence lines in the east, captured the Awza'i area and encircled the Burj al-Banajinah refugee camp west of the airport in the south, and took control of the Beirut port in the north. The Palestinian guerrillas were said to have been driven back and confined to an area of about ten square kilometres.

Yāsir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, today appealed to all Palestinian people to take up arms to fight the Israeli troops in defence of national dignity.

An Israeli military spokesman claimed that the Israeli troops had "no intention to enter" into west Beirut and their offensive today was aimed at "strengthening" their own positions. However, observers here held that Israel was intending to creat a new cease-fire line and tighten the encirclement of the Palestinians before the arrival of international observers in Beirut, so as to maintain a powerful military pressure to force the Palestinian armed forces to withdraw from Beirut as soon as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW060320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Just as the U.N. Security Council and the international community were working vigorously to solve the Lebanese crisis, the Begin regime tore up the 9th ceasefire agreement on August 4 by launching a large-scale offensive on west Beirut. This shows that the Israeli authorities have no sincere desire to solve the Lebanese problem, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today entitled "Stop the Israeli Aggression."

Israel tries to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces and their command, so as to wipe the Palestine liberation cause off the slate and perpetuate its occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and other occupied Arab territories. "But the Palestine Liberation Organization, enjoying the support of the Arab people and all the peace-loving people the world over, cannot be eliminated," the commentary stresses.

The Begin regime, the commentary says, "has brought great disasters to the people in the Middle East and threatened gravely world peace and security. Israeli atrocities have roused tremendous fury from all the peace-loving people throughout the world who demanded severe sanctions against Israel."

"The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the aggressive crimes of Israel and firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to restore national rights," the commentary says in conclusion.

PRC AMBASSADOR MEETS KENYAN PRESIDENT 6 AUG

OW060250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said today that the abortive coup staged by junior Air Force officers would not divert the attention of Kenyans from the path they have followed since independence.

Speaking to ambassadors from various countries to Kenya at the State House, President Moi said the people of Kenya were solidly behind the government and the rest of the armed forces have displayed their loyalty to the government by quickly and efficiently smashing the coup. Moi revealed that 129 people have died in the abortive coup that wrecked some 50 million dollars in damage and looting losses. He said, "My government is doing everything possible to bring life in the city back to normal.

President Moi had a short talk with Chinese Ambassador Yang Keming and expressed his thanks for the congratulatory message from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

7TH PLENUM OPENS; 12TH CCP CONGRESS 1 SEP

Communique Issued

OW060914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 6 (XINHUA) -- Communique of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China follows:

The 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its Seventh Plenary Session in Beijing on August 6, 1982.

The plenary session decided to convene the 12th national congress of the Communist Party of China on September 1.

The session examined and approved the report of the Central Committee to the 12th national congress of the party, examined and approved "the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (revised draft)", and unanimously decided to submit the two documents to the 12th national congress of the party for deliberation.

The plenary session also discussed and adopted letters of respect to Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang. Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang are veteran proletarian revolutionaries of our party and have made great contributions to the party and the people over long years in the cause of revolution and construction. The seventh plenary session decided to extend in its name cordial regards and high respects from the whole membership of the party to them at a time when they are not holding leading posts due to advanced age and long poor health.

A six-day preparatory meeting held before the plenary session had a full exchange of views on the above items and discussed them carefully.

The session was attended by 185 members and 112 alternate members of the Central Committee, and 21 observers. Presiding were Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Liu Bocheng Unable To Continue

OW060955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 6 (XINHUA) -- The Seventh Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China today adopted letters addressed respectively to Comrade Liu Bocheng and Comrade Cai Chang, extending the cordial regards and high respect of the entire party membership to the two veteran proletarian revolutionaries who are not in leading post on account of advanced age and long poor health.

Liu Bocheng, 91, is a member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and a vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Cai Chang, 82, is a member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation.

They have made great contributions to the party and the people in the course of protracted revolution and construction. Owing to their advanced age and long poor health, they will not be able to attend the 12th national congress of the party scheduled to meet on September 1, nor to continue in leading party and state posts.

The letter to Liu Bocheng, one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, recalled some of his revolutionary contributions since his early years when he took part in the revolution of 1911 and the war against the northern warlords in the mid-1920's.

Liu Bocheng helped launch and lead the Nanchang uprising in 1927. In the campaigns against "encirclement and suppression" (1930-1934) and the 25,000-li Long March (1934-1935), he served as chief of the General Staff of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and performed outstanding military exploits. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he fought in the enemy's rear area in north China by developing people's guerrilla warfare and setting up base areas. In the liberation war period (1946-1949), he again showed his outstanding military skill in a series of important campaigns. He made immortal contributions to the victory over Japanese imperialism, the defeat of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. After the founding of New China, Liu Bocheng worked diligently to train high-ranking commanders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and made great new contributions in building up a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

The letter said: "Your skill in directing battles and resourcefulness in military strategy constitute an important component of Mao Zedong's military thinking. You are worthy of the title of a battle-tested marshal, a Marxist military theorist and a staunch proletarian revolutionary."

The letter also praised Liu Bocheng for his loyalty to the country, the people and the cause of communism. The letter said that he observes discipline, never claims credit for himself or becomes arrogant, always works hard and is honest in performing his official duties, sharing good and bad with the people and the rank-and-file soldiers. His fine sense of morality has made him very popular inside the party and outside it.

The letter also said that the forthcoming 12th national congress of the party will, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, formulate principles and measures for carrying out the tasks in the new period, adopt a new party constitution and elect a new Central Committee which will be a command post with greater vitality and vigor. The cause started by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation through arduous struggle is bound to make new advances.

Cai Chang is one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party. She participated in the 25,000-li Long March, and has been an outstanding leader of the Chinese women's movement as well as a noted activist in the international progressive women's movement.

The letter of the seventh plenary session praised Cai Chang for always being in the van of the struggle in the different historical periods of the Chinese revolution and for her devotion to the emancipation of women under the leadership of the party. The letter said that before nationwide liberation, she led women in building up revolutionary base areas to expand production and support the liberation war, and made tremendous contributions. After the founding of the People's Republic, she served as the principal leader of the All-China Women's Federation for a long time, devoting herself heart and soul to mobilizing and organizing women to take part in socialist revolution and construction and in defending the vital interests of women and children.

The letter pointed out that Comrade Cai Chang's fine revolutionary character and high morality have for a long time educated thousands upon thousands of party members and other people and will inspire vast numbers of rank-and-file members and cadres of the party to work still harder for the lofty ideals of communism.

LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S CENTER OPENING

OW051406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- China's National Children's Center, one of the biggest in the country, was thrown open here today to 500 singing and laughing children. Occupying a space of 80,000 square meters, the center was formerly known as "Guanyuan" and is located in the western part of Beijing. It can accomodate 2,000 children from 7-14 years of age daily.

On behalf of the party and the government, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, extended her congratulations to the opening of the center. She said the building is a gift presented by the party Central Committee to the youngsters.

She emphasized the importance of both school and after-school education. She pointed out that the education and bringing up of today's Young Pioneers, the future builders of the four modernizations require efforts of the whole party and the whole society.

Party and state leaders including Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qiaomu, as well as Kang Keqing, chairman of the National Committee for Coordinating Child Care Work and president of the All-China Women's Federation, were invited to the inauguration ceremony. They visited the center after the ceremony.

A huge painting greets the children at the entrance of the building with their favorite characters such as monkey king, from Chinese classic "Pilgrimage to the West"; Nezha, a brave child who fought against sea dragon king; Effendi, a Uygur folk tale hero; Pinocchio, Snow White and Mickey Mouse. The mural was contributed by the teachers and students of the Central Academy of Fine Arts.

Behind the entrance is a large auditorium with a stage which can be used for social gatherings, film shows and live performances. A symbol of the children's center is hung on the backdrop of the stage. The symbol has in its center a burgeoning green seedling representing the growing children, circled by a large "C" (in dark green colour), standing for children's center.

Besides the auditorium, are three halls, one each for science-technology, arts and sports.

In the science and technology section, there are one hundred operational exhibits offering children demonstrations in the fields of optics, acoustics, mechanics, electricity, physics, mathematics and physiology.

Rong Gaotang, director of the preparatory committee of the center, said that most of the equipment can be operated by children themselves, so that they can acquire some basic scientific knowledge through "hands-on" experience.

One example is a "magic glass" installed in the hall of science and technology. Children can see a red rose on a glass plate, but when they reach out to touch it, there is nothing there. From the explanation given by a guide, children will learn it is a "mirage effect," light refraction which causes people travelling in the desert to see images of towns and people far away.

Part of science hall is devoted to the study of the human body. "Do you know about your own body?", "what kind of lung you should have?" and "how to protect your eyesight" are the questions put to the children as they enter the room. With the help of models and specimens, children learn the answers.

The hall of arts, where one room is decorated with coconut trees and another with snowcapped mountains, video-tapes describe to the youngsters the beautiful land in southern and northern parts of China. There is also a library with 100,000 copies of Chinese and foreign children's books.

The center of attraction outside the building is an aircraft flight simulator presented by the Shanghai municipal government. It can carry 30 children on board with every movement of a simulated aircraft trip -- from take-off to landing -- with a video display screen.

The garden around the building is covered with trees, plants and flowers. Groups will be set up for children to study botany and horticulture.

During its preparation, the center received contributions from government departments, national mass organizations, factories, scientific institutes and individuals including overseas Chinese. It also got support from more than 20 provinces and cities.

S. Prabasi, representative of the Office of the United Nations Children's Fund in China and the office staff members visited the center before its opening.

Deng Yingchao Speaks at Center

OW060633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA) -- The National Children's Center at Guanyuan was inaugurated at a ceremony on the morning of 5 August. Party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qiaomu, as well as over 500 children attended the ceremony.

Speaking at the ceremony on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, Deng Yingchao extended warm congratulations for the official opening of the children's center and expressed the hope that the center will be run ever better.

She said: The center is a place where education in communism will be conducted among little friends. Activities at this center will enrich their lives; broaden their visions; foster their good moral quality of unity, friendliness and their collective spirit; enhance their knowledge and cultural level; improve their health; and increase their interests and abilities in the fields of science-technology, culture and arts, and sports.

Deng Yingchao pointed out: Children are the motherland's future and hope. Today's Young Pioneers will be the builders of the four modernizations a dozen of a score years from now. Their upbringing and education are a major undertaking. She said: This is a complex and delicate task which involves many sectors and it can only be accomplished by common efforts of the whole party and the entire society. Our center is the product of thorough cooperation among departments concerned and all sectors of the society. I hope that kindergartens, schools, the Young Pioneers, families and all sectors of society throughout the country give full play to their roles and take the initiative to coordinate their efforts in to making school education a success and in giving good guidance to after school activities so that children's lively and courageous personalities, their mental framework as masters of the country and their creative spirit can be cultivated.

Deng Yingchao said: Dear little friends, this center is a new thing created since the founding of our republic. It is presented to you by the CCP Central Committee. From now on, you are the little masters of this center. Here, you will use your hands and brains to educate yourselves in becoming a really new generation of communists who ardently love the party, socialism and the motherland.

Responsible persons of departments concerned Kang Keqing, Hu Qili, Deng Liqun, Feng Wenbin, Hang Ying, He Dongchang, Li Menghua, Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Lu Zhixian and personages from all walks of life Hua Luogeng, Mao Yisheng, Gao Shiqu, Hua Junwu, Dai Ailian and Sun Jingxiu also attended the ceremony.

COUNSELORS DISCUSS DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW051256 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Counselors Office of the State Council recently held a meeting to discuss the draft revised constitution. The counselors, who are all over 70, spent more than half a month discussing the draft revised constitution, chapter by chapter and article by article, and put forward some recommendations for changes.

The counselors held that one important feature of the draft revised constitution is that on the basis of correctly summing up our country's experiences, both positive and negative, in socialist revolution and construction over the past more than 30 years, it affirms that the people throughout the country must uphold the four fundamental principles. In light of their personal experience over many years, quite a number of counselors said that the four fundamental principles summed up from the Chinese people's revolutionary practice are the foundation of our country and the guide for action which every citizen must not forget. They believed that so long as we uphold the four fundamental principles, the situation of stability and unity in our country assuredly will be consolidated and developed, and the magnificent socialist plan of the four modernizations certainly can be realized.

Through serious discussions, the counselors put forward opinions on changing some articles in the draft revised constitution.

The counselors held that the stipulation of the draft revised constitution on setting up a Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the country is in keeping with our country's actual conditions. Some counselors suggested that clear-cut stipulations should be added as to the Central Military Commission's functions, the limits of its authority and its relations with the State Council.

On questions of education, the counselors suggested that Article 20 of the draft revised constitution be changed to read: The state does everything in its power to universalize primary education, wipe out illiteracy and develop secondary, vocational and higher education. They said that for many years quite a number of problems have existed in the work to universalize primary education and wipe out illiteracy in our country, and that at present the situation in which primary education has failed to be universalized is becoming increasingly serious. Therefore, universal primary education and wiping out illiteracy should be stressed in the draft revised constitution so that administrative organs at all levels will act conscientiously according to the stipulation.

The counselors pointed out: The development of productive forces is a major premise and orientation for socialist economic construction. For this reason, the general principles of the draft revised constitution should include a clear-cut stipulation that the orientation of the socialist economy of the People's Republic of China is to promote highly developed productive forces.

The counselors also suggested some changes in the supervision of the implementation of the constitution and so forth. They suggested that after the draft revised constitution is passed, an educational campaign on the legal system be launched on a nationwide scale to bring about an atmosphere for everyone to abide by the constitution and the law.

HE JIANZHANG ARTICLE ON STABILIZING PRICES

HK050636 Beijing JIAGE LILUN YU SHIJIAN in Chinese No 3, 20 May 82 pp 23-25

[Article by He Jianzhang [0149 1696 4545]: "Some Ideas on Guiding Principles for Stabilizing Prices"]

[Text] Price Stability Is One of the Main Features of the Socialist Economy

Since the end of World War II, particularly in the past decade or so, the economy of many Western capitalist countries has been characterized by both production stagnation and inflation.

The large number of unemployed is keeping pace with soaring commodity prices and the rate of rising prices is often in double digits. However, in the past 30 years or so, our country has not only put a quick end to the galloping inflation and soaring prices which were left over by the old society, but has also taken timely countermeasures against inflation and price fluctuation caused by the two mistakes (the "Great Leap Forward" and "the 1978 rash advance"). Thus, prices have been kept mainly stable. All this has ensured with marked success a smooth development of our country's economic construction. Many foreigners think this is a real miracle and believe there are a great deal of meritorious experiences for them to study and learn from our work.

As a matter of fact there is no secret to our success in this aspect. The main reason for success is that we carry out planned economy on the basis of public ownership. This enables us to maintain a balance between supply and general social demand and to stabilize prices in order to bring about a steady development of the socialist economy. When disproportions appear in the national economy owing to subjective or objective reasons, we are able to readjust them by taking necessary administrative or economic measures. However, in capitalist countries, the whole social production is in a state of anarchism. Disproportions in the economy will inevitably lead to violent price fluctuations and speed up an economic crisis. Then, efforts will be made to regain a temporary balance after the great destruction of an economic crisis. The capitalist system enables the bourgeoisie to plunder the laboring people by means of inflation and price increases. But the socialist system values the protection of the requirements of people's livelihood above everything else. Pricing work should also conform with this objective. Inflation and rising prices which impair the benefits of the laboring people are inconsistent with the essence of socialist economy.

Price stability is called for by maintaining a steady economy and protecting the requirements of people's livelihood. Planned economy can make it possible to achieve this goal. But this can never be made possible by the capitalist system. Price stability is, therefore, one of the main features of the socialist economy.

Stabilizing Prices Is the Basic Principle for the Price Work of Our Country

Price stability is one of the main features of the socialist planned economy. The full manifestation of such a feature depends on whether or not we can work according to socialist economic law. First of all, it depends on our quality of mapping out plans. That is to say, it depends on whether we can achieve a good balance in a comprehensive way, maintain an appropriate proportion between all departments of the national economy, maintain a balance between supply and general social demand, and, particularly, a balance between social purchasing power and the available supply of commodities. For price work, we must keep Prices stable as a basic principle. We must adopt all necessary measures to stabilize prices at different times and under different circumstances.

What is price stability?

Price stability is a relative concept. It means a basic stability of average prices of commodities, the prices of major consumer goods and the people's living standard. As regards the limits of price stability, the rise of commodity prices should be lower than that of wages and the increase of wages should be lower than that of labor productivity. Meanwhile, changes in the average prices of commodities should not be too great. Price stability should not be interpreted as no change in the average prices of commodities. This is because the rise of labor productivity of different production departments cannot be the same.

According to the actual situation of our country, the rise of labor productivity in agriculture and the mining industry is a bit slow. But the rise of the labor productivity in the processing industry, especially newly established industrial departments, is relatively fast because the labor consumption and value of some of their commodities drop relatively fast. Under such circumstances, there are two alternatives for maintaining price parities between different commodities.

One is to lower the prices of all commodities according to differences in the rise of labor productivity of different production departments and in the dropping of commodity value; the other is to properly raise the prices of farm and mining products while primarily maintaining the prices of processing products unchanged. The former requires much work and extensive involvement, and also what has been gained in raising labor productivity will be distributed to consumers on average. It is not beneficial to stabilizing the economy, increasing state accumulation and regulating the income of people of different circles. Hence, the latter alternative is preferable to the former. Under normal conditions, our country raises the purchasing prices of some farm products every 3 years, while in the main, keeping the prices of industrial products unchanged, or only adjusting the prices of one or two products which are extremely unreasonable; that is, "no change of prices in the main, adjustment of individual prices." This can be seen in the First 5-Year Plan and the Third 5-Year Plan drafted in 1964, which proposed an annual allocation of 1 billion yuan for adjusting commodity prices. During the First 5-Year Plan, the annual average rise in industrial labor productivity was about 9 percent, the rise in total wages about 6 percent, and commodity prices about 1.5 percent. With increased state revenues, the people's living conditions generally improved. The price ratio of various commodities, especially the price parities between industrial and agricultural products, were becoming more reasonable to the satisfaction of everyone. This brought about a rapid development of the national economy. Such a situation appeared only when a good overall balance was kept and proportions in all fields were well coordinated.

However, for many years following this situation, the overall balance was wrecked as a result of the interference of "leftist" guiding ideas. Disproportions occurred in the national economy, especially between consumption and accumulation, and between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. For a long time, social purchasing power exceeded the available supply of commodities and consumer demands could not be met; commodity prices were under the impact of such a situation. Thus, there were great difficulties in maintaining price stability. In times of such difficulties, the party and government as well as all pricing workers did all they could and adopted a series of measures to maintain the basic stability of prices in our country. It must be noted that they were indeed meritorious in this aspect.

Concretely speaking, the methods and measures which have been taken are as follows:

1. Purchase and supply are carried out with plans. In 1953 the state monopolized purchase and marketing of grain, and in 1954 rationed cotton cloth supplies. Then, other measures were taken for supplying some major consumer goods in fixed quantities and with coupons at lower prices. All the actions were taken to seek a balance between supply and demand of major consumer goods at a low level and ensure the main daily necessities for the people. When there was no option but to raise the purchasing prices of such commodities, their marketing prices were still kept unchanged in the main. Losses were made up by state financial subsidies.

2. Control is tightened on social purchasing power, including a relatively long-range wage freeze and cancellation of the bonus systems. Thus, a balance can be kept between supply and demand by controlling people's consumption.

3. Price freezing. This specific measure is usually taken when the contradition between supply and demand becomes acute and a big gap appears between social purchasing power and the availability of commodity supply. This measure was taken during the Cultural Revolution, on 7 December 1980 and on 8 January 1982.

4. While ensuring stable prices of people's daily necessities, it is necessary to pursue a policy of high prices by raising the prices of other consumer goods to a great extent in order to withdraw currency from circulation and create conditions for stabilizing the prices of major daily necessities. This method was used at the beginning of 1960's.

5. Encouraging bank savings and issuing national treasury bonds (in the past government bonds were issued) in order to restrain social purchasing power for a time.

In summing up the above, we can see that in the past we laid too much stress on administrative measures for keeping prices stable and seldom used the method of readjusting prices. This has given people a false impression that stabilizing prices means freezing prices. Meanwhile, we paid inadequate attention to properly readjusting the price parities between different kinds of commodities. This can be understood when wages have been frozen for a long time. But when big increases were made in wages and bonuses, we still dared not make appropriate readjustment of price parities, or we made the readjustment but felt apprehensive. It is wrong to think this way.

It must also be pointed out that relying solely on administrative measures to stabilize prices can hardly provide a solid foundation for price stability. As mentioned above, stabilizing prices by relying on freezing prices or restraining people's consumption will dampen laborers' enthusiasm and blunt the enthusiasm of enterprises in production. Furthermore, stabilizing prices by relying on price freezing and state subsidies is not a permanent solution to the problem. Therefore, the problem of commodity prices must be tackled in a comprehensive way in the national economy. Generally speaking, we must continue to correct the "leftist" errors and implement the "10 principles" recently put forward by Comrade Zhao Ziyang to blaze a new trail in our economic construction. The most important thing is to achieve a good overall balance, attain better economic results and, in particular, maintain a balance between the available supply of commodities and social purchasing power. We must create conditions to the utmost so as to step by step make the rise of prices lower than that of wages and the increase of wages lower than that of labor productivity. On this basis, and according to the changes of labor productivity of different departments and the changes of value of various commodities, we can make timely and proper readjustments of the price relations between different commodities and correctly handle the interests between the state, producers and individuals. Only by so doing will it be possible to provide a scientific basis for the prices of all commodities and to provide a solid basis for price stability. And only with proper price relations will it be possible to fulfill state plans and promote the development of production as well as the stability and higher level of the people's economic life.

Our conclusion is: Stabilizing prices is the basic principle of pricing. Violent price fluctuation must be avoided in all circumstances. Prices must be stabilized by combining administrative and economic measures. Only in unusual times, (that is, in times of severe disproportions) might particular stress be laid on administrative measures, and can the extreme measure on a price freeze be used. But under normal conditions, priority must be given to economic measures, that is, to properly readjust inappropriate price relations in time so as to lay a good foundation for the stabilization of prices.

In order to meet the needs of the above, improvement should be made in the system of pricing management and pricing policy, although centralized management should still be emphasised for stabilizing prices at the present time. However, when the national economy has been properly readjusted, it is necessary to create conditions for changing, step by step and through experimentation, the previous system of pricing management, which is very rigidly and tightly controlled under the centralized leadership of the state, into a system of level-to-level management under centralized leadership (including offering enterprises the right to fix prices). Only by so doing, will it be possible to maintain overall price stability and properly readjust inappropriate price relations in time.

HE JIANZHANG ARTICLE ON PRICE SYSTEM REFORM

HK040513 Beijing JIAGE LILUN YU SHIJIAN in Chinese No 3, 20 May 82 pp 52-54

[Article by He Jianzhang and Zhang Zhuoyuan [1728 0587 0337]: "Some Ideas on Price System Reform"]

[Text] Pricing will play a special role in the socialist economic pattern, and it is required that a series of reforms be carried out in the price system.

First, pricing is a criterion for appraising social labor and its achievements. It cannot be randomly used as a tool to redistribute the national income.

Along with the vigorous development of socialist commodity production and exchange, market mechanism will gradually play a more important role and, being a criterion for appraising social labor and its achievements, price will play a role of regulation in the management of production in the hundreds of thousands of enterprises. In order to give better play to the role of price in correctly guiding production and consumption, in other words, in order to establish the best production and consumption pattern, it is necessary to make price correctly reflect the social labor consumption. If, like a distorting mirror, it does not truly reflect social labor, the social interests will be damaged and the social economic results will be reduced. The more the commodity economy develops, the more it requires price to truly reflect its value, or production price, which is another form of value, and the regulatory role of the law of value will be brought into fuller play.

Of course, proceeding from the overall interests of the whole society, price may sometimes be used, to a certain extent, as a tool to redistribute national income, and the prices of some products may be adjusted a bit higher or lower than their values (or production prices). However, this cannot be regarded as a general or long-term policy. It is only a partial or temporary measure which is adopted when necessary.

At present, there are two main expressions of the use of price as a tool to redistribute national income. One is collecting national construction funds from the peasants through the price scissors [jiage de jiandao 0305 2706 4104 0477 0430] between industrial and agricultural products. The other is ensuring the people's basic daily necessities by means of subsidization. Referring to the former, as there are reasons in history for the existence of price scissors between industrial and agricultural products, this method cannot be randomly used and cannot be regarded as a long-term policy.

With reference to the latter, that is, the problem of state subsidies for prices, this is becoming more and more noticeable in present economic life. Over the past few years, the state subsidies for prices have gradually increased. Although these financial subsidies have played an important role in stabilizing prices, they have also given rise to a number of problems, such as the increasing financial burden and the irrational redistribution of national income. If the situation continues to develop like this, there will be more difficulties. Now more and more people are holding that the state financial price subsidies must be gradually reduced. For some ordinary commodities, this problem can be solved by means of raising sales prices, while for some basic daily necessities, the method of raising sales prices through raising the purchase prices of agricultural products and increasing wages can be adopted, so that the variety and amount of subsidies can be gradually reduced and subsidies finally eliminated. The problems of the latter seem to be more complicated and must be solved with more care. However, there must be a clarified principle, that is, this problem must be solved step by step and price subsidies must not be regarded as intrinsic and inevitable in the socialist economy.

Second, the problem concerning the price system.

Along with the development of the reforms of the economic pattern and economic systems, the market factor will be gradually enhanced, market mechanism will be extensively used and the regulatory role of the law of value in socialist production and circulation will be increased day by day. This naturally requires that reforms be carried out in the present price system and that a comparatively reasonable price system be established.

In 1979, soon after the discussion on the reform of the economic systems began, some comrades had already predicted that the focus of the system reform would be on the problem of prices. Obviously, if the enterprises are granted greater decisionmaking power and are considered to be independent commodity producers which practice independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, the present irrational price system will become a major problem. Under this irrational price system, the enterprises would naturally like to produce the high priced and high profit products and would be reluctant to produce those low-priced and low-profit products. As a result, the problem of some products being overstocked while some other products are out of stock, would deteriorate and the disproportion of the national economy would be aggravated. Therefore, the reform of the economic systems requires that the existing price system be reformed and rationalized. Of course, if regulation by market mechanism is relatively extensively and fully practiced and the prices are allowed to fluctuate according to the supply and demands of the market, the price system will also become more reasonable in reality.

There is another question which has been discussed for many years. That is, what is the basis for the price system? Now we can see that if the original centralized pattern of the planned economy is not changed, the fixing of prices according to the "will of officials" will be inevitable, and the fixing of prices on the basis of production prices will be a mere ideal, for there will be no internal mechanism or practical conditions for fixing prices according to production prices. When it is acknowledged that the socialist economy should be a planned commodity economy, and market regulation should be carried out under the guidance of the plan, that in the macroeconomic field, the regulation by plan should be mainly practiced while in the microeconomic field the regulation by market mechanism should be mainly practiced, and that market mechanism must play an extensive role, and it is acknowledged that there is competition and various departments, localities and enterprises are trying to invest their funds in the production and expanded reproduction of favorable priced products, and thus there exists, to a certain extent, free transfer to funds, then there will also exist the trend of average profit rate. In other words, there will also exist the practical conditions and inevitability of the value of products being transferred to production prices. In short, when it is acknowledged that the socialist economy, which is highly socialized, is still a commodity economy, the fixing of prices on the basis of production prices will be an objective social procedure independent of man's will.

On the other hand, if the choice of changing the centralized economic pattern is considered to be a correct one, but at the same time a price system is not established on the basis of production prices, for example, some planned prices still continue to be separated from production prices and competition and selective investment are overrestricted by man's will, then the practice of the new economic pattern will naturally be obstructed. Not only will planned prices be affected by market prices, but also finances will be burdened with heavier loads due to financial subsidies. At the same time, the regulation by market mechanism will naturally be restricted in various aspects and will be unable to give play to its role. As a result, the superiority of the socialist economic system will not be brought into full play.

Since 1979, through discussions of the question concerning the reform of the economic systems in our country, more and more comrades have agreed with the "theory of production prices." The main reason for this is that they have realized that the present centralized pattern of the planned economy needs to be reformed. Although the economic patterns they are considering establishing are not all the same, they all hold that it is necessary to attach importance to the role played by the law of value, to make use of market mechanism and to practice regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of a plan. Thus, the logical conclusion is naturally the "theory of production prices." In some Eastern European countries which have carried out reforms of their economic systems, the reform of the price system was designed beforehand so that it could be brought onto the track of production prices, and trial calculation could be conducted on this basis. This was not a fortuitous phenomenon, but an internal demand of the reform. We believe that with the progress of the reform of the economic systems in our country, the establishment of a rational price system on the basis of production prices will be inevitable.

Finally, the problem concerning the forms of prices and the systems of price management.

While reforming the price system, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms on the forms of prices and price management.

In order to practice regulation by market mechanism, it is necessary to change the unitary planned pricing system. In the past, since prices were not changed according to the supply and demand of the market, the regulation by market mechanism could not be brought into play. Thus, in order to practice regulation by market mechanism, the powers of some central departments in managing prices should, with a few exceptions, be gradually transferred to localities, and the powers of the central and local authorities in fixing and readjusting prices should also be gradually transferred to enterprises in the light of actual conditions. At the same time, the unitary planned prices must be changed into multiple price forms. The prices for purchasing and selling major agricultural products, the ex-factory and sales prices of fuel, motive power and other major raw materials as well as the prices and charges of the railway, civil aviation, post and telecommunications and major water transport departments must continue to be fixed by the state according to plan. But simultaneously, it is necessary to practice the floating price system approved by the state and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments, and gradually popularize this system in the development of the national economy. Within the floating range approved by the state, the enterprises must be provided with full power to fix and readjust the prices of certain approved commodities. No interference by any administative department is allowed. As to some less important or odd commodities, the system of negotiated and free prices can be adopted.

Practice shows that the floating price system has played a positive role in many enterprises in improving management, raising the quality of products, reducing production costs and making the products more marketable. Facts show that by practicing the system of floating prices, which is controlled by the leadership to a certain extent, the enterprises can freely list the ex-factory prices and wholesale prices of their products within the floating range. This floating price system is a result of the close combination of planned regulation and regulation by market mechanism in the form of prices. It is also an effective way, and one which has bright prospects, to lead and manage market prices.

By practicing the above-mentioned price management system, the state enterprises are granted, to a certain extent, necessary powers to fix and readjust prices. For example, they can freely list and readjust the ex-factory and wholesale prices of those products which have been approved to be fixed with floating prices, in accordance with relevant stipulations of the state and the departments in charge, and within the floating range. (This has not been tried for retail prices for daily-use industrial products of the first and second categories.) They can, through negotiation, list and readjust the prices of the third category agricultural and sideline products and industrial products as well as some smaller commodities. They can decide on the prices of some nonstandard commodities, for which the state has decided to continue practicing unified and planned prices, according to the principles and methods of fixing prices provided by relevant departments in charge. From this we can see that whether some products are allowed to have floating prices within a certain range, whether the enterprises and individuals are allowed to freely negotiate over the prices of some products, and whether the enterprises are granted certain necessary powers to fix and readjust the prices of some products, excluding those the state has decided to continue practicing unified and planned prices for, are key problems concerning whether or not the state-owned enterprises are really relatively independent commodity producers which assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses, and whether or not they are capable of conducting production and management in accordance with the needs of the market and are competitive. They are also key problems concerning whether or not the regulation by market mechanism is really brought into play.

Under the conditions that unified, floating and negotiated prices are practiced in price management, especially with the development of the reform of the economic management systems, the market factor is playing a greater role and the prices are being more deeply affected by the market. Thus, floating prices will gradually become the main form of prices, and the changes of the form and management of prices will also promote the reform of the price system. Obviously, if the prices are allowed to float, the prices of those high cost products will naturally and steadily be kept higher than their values and those of the low cost products will be kept lower than their value. The average profit rate will become an actual economic process and the market prices will gradually become more reasonable according to production prices.

QUESTION OF INFLATION IN CHINA ANALYZED

HK050455 Beijing JIAGE LILUN YU SHIJIAN in Chinese No 3,20 May 82 pp 13, 14

["Summary" of speech by Luo Gengmo [7482 5087 3351], adviser to the China Prices Society: "The Question of Inflation in New China and the Fundamental Differences Between It and Inflation in the West"]

[Text] In the early post-liberation period we were relatively successful in overcoming the malignant inflation left over from old China. This displayed the tremendous power of New China. When publicizing the superiority of socialism, we tend to stress that there is no currency inflation under socialism, or tend to be not sufficiently alerted to the possibility of currency inflation under socialism. In fact, the difference between socialist currency and capital currency does not lie in whether or not there is currency inflation. I shall call the inflation left over from old China after liberation the first currency inflation. The great rise in commodity prices during the period of the 3 years of hardship I shall call the second currency inflation. Now, we are going through the third currency inflation. The experience this time once again tells us that currency inflation is also possible under socialism. However, there is a fundamental difference between currency inflation in New China and that in the West. Capitalism in the West has developed to the stage of being monopoly capitalism. Currency inflation there is of a periodic nature. It is rooted deep in the capitalist economic system and cannot be overcome. The West makes use of currency inflation as a measure to exploit the vast masses of its own people and the smaller nations and to transfer the economic crisis to others. It is the product of capitalism itself. It occurs regularly and is of a periodic nature.

Over the 32 year period of New China, the first currency inflation was a leftover from old China. It thus belongs to a separate category and need not be analyzed here. The second and third ones occurred after the basic establishment of the socialist system and under the peaceful and no-war conditions of the country. Although the interval between these two periods of inflation was longer than customarily found under capitalism, there were still two such periods of inflation. Could they be periodic? Were they also the inevitable products of the socialist system itself? To answer these questions, let us examine the causes leading to these two periods of inflation.

1. Over the past 31 years, our population has greatly increased. Under the conditions of an insufficient growth rate in material production, naturally the problem of employment has arisen. During the same period, the output value of industry and agriculture has grown at a higher rate than the population growth has risen. However, the fruits of production cannot be all eaten away, or lavished, since something must be left for construction. Because in the past we did not pay sufficient attention to, or failed to arrange well, the proportionate relations between population growth and the increase in production and balanced relations between consumption and accumulation on the one hand, and the national income on the other, a general strategic gap was generated which wrought havoc in various fields.

2. The "Great Leap Forward" and the people's communes in 1958 and 1959 occurred under the guidance of "leftist" thought. They damaged the enthusiasm of the peasants. Instead of agricultural production being doubled, the productive force of the peasant villages was seriously impaired.

3. The high targets in the Second 5-Year Plan, together with the great campaign to produce steel, caused much extravagance and waste. As a result, there were insufficient funds for the development of light industry and agriculture, and the 3 years of hardship ensued.

The above three points were the causes for the appearance of the second currency inflation in New China. They were brought about by "leftist" guiding ideology.

As for the problem of fiscal deficits and currency inflation in the past several years, it may be attributed to the following seven factors (the biggest factor was the result of the disruptions caused by the extreme-leftist line):

1. An extremely erroneous leftist line and the 10 years of confusion caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" greatly disrupted production and left behind an outstanding contradiction of the people not having enough to eat or to wear.

In particular, it has brought about the return flow to the large cities and towns of some 50 million intellectual youths from the countryside, along with the big problem of their employment. This employment problem was even more difficult to tackle than the same kind of problem left over by old China and during the 3 difficult years. In more recent years, a great proportion of these youths have found employment or semiemployment but a portion of them are still on the waiting list. During this period, their production and consumption were not balanced.

2. The "foreign leap forward" in the 2 years of 1977 and 1978 far exceeded the limits of national power (natural resources, financial power and technical talents). It laid idle large amounts of investment and equipment and reduced national finance to the state of expenditure far exceeding revenue. This was a repetition of the errors of the left-inclined guiding thought.

3. Narrowing the price scissors between industrial and agricultural products. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, a certain amount of funds had been accumulated. This helped in slightly readjusting the commodity prices but no big reform could be carried out. If the price scissors were too wide, it would be disadvantageous to agricultural development. Since the founding of the PRC, at no time have sufficient funds been accumulated to solve this problem. Some 2 years ago, in order to repay a portion of an old indebtedness, it was necessary to raise the state purchase price of grain and other agricultural products. This cost an additional outlay of about 10 billion yuan. However, the measure was absolutely necessary and embodied certain positive significance. But it happened precisely after the 10 years of confusion and temporarily added to the fiscal deficit.

4. Since 1956 the salaries and wages of the staff and workers have not been readjusted at all and therefore they had to be raised somewhat. In 1977 and 1979 some of the salaries and wages at a low level were raised. Unfortunately, this lacked a material foundation for support. Items 3. and 4. here were both necessary enough but they increased the fiscal deficits.

5. Rectification of unjust court cases, frameups and wrong verdicts, refunds and granting of subsidy and compensation were all necessary but they also added to the expenditures.

6. Since wages have been systematized, they cannot be readjusted too often. Hence, in lieu of readjusting wages, granting of bonuses in an indefinite manner has been adopted. In reality, bonuses should be linked with production but in many cases they were not so linked. It is reported that a certain plant of the defense industry produced washing machines and bicycles for civilian use; the products were of first grade. The plant could thus afford to grant a large amount of bonus to its workers and employees. A worker's bonus there sometimes surpassed his wages, and in its workshops the granting of a bonus was not even or on a fair basis.

As a matter of fact, at present granting bonuses, in one form or another, is practiced in many of the party and government organs, in the scientific and research units and even in academic institutions. Consequently, in recent years considerable numbers of bonuses have been paid out. A bonus system is necessary. Unfortunately, in implementation, there are signs of misuse and it also happens that while expenditure increases, the receipts have not correspondingly increased. This is also one phase of the question of having fiscal deficits.

7. Too frequent and too many negotiated prices and price raising. In unified purchases and quota purchases, after the completion of the state's purchase tasks, further purchases can be made at negotiated prices. This kind of negotiated price is perfectly legitimate, since it can encourage an increase in production. Unfortunately, in actual practice, improper negotiated prices have been effected, resulting in the reduction of the actual volume of of the unified purchases but the increase of financial expenditures.

The two measures of granting bonuses and negotiated prices should continue to be used but they must be subjected to appropriate readjustment and reform.

If we analyze the above 10 factors giving rise to the second currency inflation and the third, or current, inflation, it may be seen that the currency inflation in New China is entirely different from that in the West. Our currency inflation has not been brought about by the socialist system itself. It is thus not inevitable but is basically caused by the "leftist" guiding thought, by the extreme-left line and by poor planning and improper arrangements. After summing up the lessons learned from the errors committed, it will be entirely possible to prevent the reappearance of the problem of currency inflation.

Currency inflation under our socialist system has a special regulatory feature. It can be subjected to a 3-point analysis to differentiate it definitely from the currency inflation of the West:

1. After a short period of a few years' time, currency inflation can readily be transformed into currency stability; thereafter, although its recurrency cannot be completely eliminated, it is still possible to gradually diminish the chances of its recurrence.

2. During the period when currency inflation has occurred or is temporarily in evidence, there is no general rise in the commodity prices. On the contrary, due to the special characteristic of the socialist system which denotes that between the state, the collective and the individual, there is no contradiction of an opposing nature except the contradiction of interests, the state may, in a planned manner and with due regard to the focal points, utilize the economic strength in its grasp under the system of ownership by the whole people to carry out quota distribution or sales of certain categories of essential goods of daily use to the populace. This will ensure that prices of the goods do not rise, or do not rise too steeply. It will thus play an active role in restraining or limiting the scope of the currency inflation so that the populace will not become too agitated. If necessary, this may be supplemented by administrative measures.

3. After currency inflation has been put under control (or has subsided), in general the overall level of commodity prices and the prices of commodities essential to the national economy and the people's livelihood will be basically restored, or nearly restored to, the original level. This will thus protect, in the main, the interests of the residents in regard to their bank deposits or treasury notes in their holding. This policy plays a strategic role in restraining currency inflation. Western countries in general are unable to act in this way.

While socialism may still be baffled by the appearance for a time of the problem of currency inflation, it is protected, as pointed out above, by three big restraining forces. This makes it eminently different from the Western countries. Naturally, this is not to say that, bestowed with this special "character of restraint," socialism is at ease to make frequent use of currency inflation, or to erroneously believe that the current problem of currency inflation in our country can be spontaneously kept under control.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES EDUCATION MEETING

OW300129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Third Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held its fifth plenary session in Fuzhou from 24 to 27 July solely to discuss education work. The plenary session called on party organizations throughout the province to devote their utmost enthusiasm to education work and adopt an effective measure for making intellectual investment, training talented people and improving the situation in education work in order to make it meet Fujian's needs for pursuing a special policy of opening to the world and a flexible construction policy.

In conjunction with Fujian's current situation in education work, the plenary session suggested that the popularization of elementary education should be achieved in 7 or 8 years; earnest efforts should be made to reform the structure of middle school education and develop vocational and technical education; higher learning should be actively but steadily developed; schooling opportunities should be provided by vigorously developing radio and television universities, and running workers universities and correspondence universities; young people should be encouraged to achieve success through self-study; staff members' and workers' education and peasants' education should be run well; teachers' training should be strengthened; and the rotational training of cadres should be improved in order to raise their capability.

After sincere discusssion the plenary session adopted a resolution on strengthening education work.

Speaking to the session, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, said: Party committees that do not pay attention to education are not good party committees. Only when the whole party pays attention to education and acts together to promote education can the question of education and the question of training talented people be solved quickly and fairly. He stressed that the practice of attaching importance to economic investment while neglecting intellectual investment should be changed and that the growth rate of intellectual investment should be gradually raised.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN VISITS NANJING EXHIBITION

OW050015 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 July the leading comrades of Jiangsu and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned visited an exhibition of designs by the first group of graduates of the Jiangsu television university. The exhibition was held in Gulou Park [in Nanjing]. The leading comrades included Liu Lin, second secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; Han Peixin, acting governor of Jiangsu; and Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The leading comrades who visited the exhibition were satisfied with the designs, of a fairly high standard, made in a short time by the students of the television university. They regarded the television university as indeed a good way to raise the scientific and cultural level of workers at their posts and train talented people.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN LEADS FIGHT AGAINST FLOODS

OW051109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0039 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 4 Aug (XINHUA) -- Under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, the people of Jiangsu Province have fought courageously against floods and waterlogging and won the fight.

There has not been a single breach in thousands of li of dikes, and tens of thousands of qing of fertile fields have been cleared of water after the rain.

Between 9 and 24 July, there were continuous torrential rains in the province. Precipitation exceeded 100 mm in 68 counties and cities, of which 18 had more than 300 mm of rainfall. Most of the rivers exceeded the flood level. More than 10 million mu of farmland were waterlogged. The Beijing-Shanghai and Longhai railways were threatened.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and others went to Xuzhou and Huaiyin to direct the fight against disaster. Liu Lin, second secretary of the provincial party committee, and Han Peixin, acting governor of Jiangsu, went to the banks of the Chua He to lead the struggle against flood. The PLA also dispatched troops to give support. The large number of water conservancy projects constructed in the province since the founding of the People's Republic fully demonstrated their effects in discharging floodwater and draining waterlogged fields.

During the fight against flood, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held two telephone conferences to sum up experience in the struggle against flood, make plans on future tasks and call on the people of the whole province to have confidence, prepare themselves against more and serious natural disasters and strive to achieve a good harvest this year. At present, activities are spreading in all parts of the province to overfulfill production targets for autumn-ripened crops.

BAI DONGCAI AT JIANGXI PARTY SECRETARIES MEETING

OW020553 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting of secretaries of various prefectural and municipal party committees. The meeting proposed eight measures to improve the economic results of industries and fulfill this year's plan for increasing production and income. The meeting held: Since the beginning of this year, industrial production and transportation in Jiangxi Province have maintained steady growth, but the poor economic results are a conspicuous problem. The problem is caused by shortcomings in thinking, work, management and work style. The poor management shows those shortcomings in a condentrated way. The eight measures proposed by the meeting are:

1. Correct erroneous thinking, strengthen the leadership and arouse enthusiasm.
2. Resolutely undertake enterprise consolidation well.
3. Pay attention to major industries and enterprises and turn losses into profits.
4. Strengthen the connection between industry and commerce, enliven production and smooth commodity circulation.
5. Improve the management of production quotas and capital funds and strive to lower costs and increase income.
6. Strive to apply technical transformation projects in production, make them yield results as soon as possible and guarantee their economic results.
7. Launch comprehensive campaigns to prevent waste, make use of bits and pieces of material, tap potential and save money.
8. Increase production to make up for losses caused by natural disasters and guarantee the fulfillment of production plans.

Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, and Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the discussion meeting. Vice Governor Liang Kaixuan also spoke.

The meeting called on the broad masses of workers on the industrial and transport front in the province to take immediate action to work hard in the hot season, combat natural disasters, concentrate on improving economic results and strive to fulfill in an all-round way this year's plan for increasing production and income.

SHANDONG COMBATS TORRENTIAL RAIN, FLOODING

Circular Issued

SK040957 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, in the light of the situation in which large flood crests on the Huang He have appeared around the Huayuankou hydrological station as a result of successive torrential rains in the eastern part of the middle reaches of the Huang He and in the Yi He, Luo He and Qing He, the provincial people's government recently issued an emergency circular urging localities along the Huang He to take immediate action to prepare against Huang He flood crests and ensure safety around the river.

The circular urged responsible persons of people's governments at all levels to take up their command posts immediately and do a good job in supervising and carrying out various precautionary measures. Relevant departments should cooperate closely with one another and plunge into the struggle against floods. They should organize and train well contingents of workers for struggling against floods and enhance the organization and discipline of the contingents. Efforts should be made to ensure that all preparatory work for preventing floods and for rushing to deal with emergencies are done well. They should stand in combat readiness and take preventive measures constantly in accordance with the development of the flood situation.

At 1800 on 2 August a flood crest with a flow of 15,300 cubic meters per second appeared in the section ofthe Huang He near the Huayuankou hydrological station. This was the biggest flood crest since 1958. It is estimated that when the flood crest enters our province, the entire shoal area along the Huang He in our province will be inundated and the situation in all lowland counties will be critical. The flood crest began to enter our province on the morning of 3 August and most of the shoal area along the river in Dongming County has already been inundated. Local party and government organs as well as soldiers and civilians are actively defending against the flood and rescuing the stranded masses.

Further Report

SK051029 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, after entering the Huang He in Shandong Province on the morning of 3 August, the flood crest arrived at the (Gaocun) hydrological station in Dongming County at 0800 on 4 August, with a flow of 12,500 cubic meters per second and a water level of 64.1 meters, 1.14 meters higher than that which occured in 1958. This is the highest floodwater level since the PRC's founding.

Shoal areas along the Huang He in the province, including Dingming, Heze, Juancheng and Yuncheng Counties, were totally or partly inundated by overflowing water. Heze, Liaocheng and Dezhou Prefectures as well as Jinan Municipality have vigorously organized all forces to engage in preventive work along river embankments and to vigilantly watch the situation of flooding and the endurance of dike facilities. The provincial people's government on the afternoon of 3 August organized responsible comrades of grain, civil affairs and public health departments to go to Dongming County's shoal areas to visit the people plagued by the flooding and to engage in relief work together with local government personnel.

A certain PLA artillery unit under the Jinan PLA units, and the unit in charge of floating bridge construction under the PLA Engineering Corps, also rushed to flood-stricken areas to rescue the masses isolated by water. The departments concerned of the Heze Prefectural CCP Committee and administrative office as well as party and government units of the five counties along the banks of the Huang He organized over 50,000 cadres to go deep into the forefront of combating the flooding and conducting relief work. Cadres at all levels in Dongming County, which has been seriously plagued by the flood crest, are fighting on the forefront against the flooding day and night and are working together with the people to tenaciously defend dike facilities by dividing the work and to organize all vessels to rescue the masses isolated by the waters.

According to the forecast of the provincial general hydrological station, the southern canal section in Shandong Province will experience a fairly large flood crest due to successive torrential rainfall along the canal's upper reaches. Early on the morning of 3 August, the water level of the canal's section between Linqing and Guan Counties began to rise and registered a water flow of about 700 cubic meters per second on the morning of 4 August. Its water level is continuously rising. Judging by the rainfall along its upper reaches and the water capacity of outlet reservoirs along the canal, it is expected that the southern canal section in our province will successively experience flood crests from the afternoon of 5 August to 7 August, with a water flow of about 1,300 cubic meters per second, which will last for a fairly long time. This makes it urgent for various units concerned to pay attention to the forecast of their local hydrological stations on the flooding situation and to do a good job in vigorously conducting flood-prevention work.

Dongming County Efforts Noted

SK060844 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, in the past few days large flood crests on the Huang He have appeared in succession. The people of Dongming County, the first to be affected, have immediately and vigorously plunged into the flood-prevention work to ensure the safety of the great Huang He enbankment and to safeguard the lives and property of the people in beach areas along the Huang He.

Following the first flood crest -- a flow of 5,500 cubic meters per second, which appeared on 31 July -- the second flood crest, with a flow of 12,500 cubic meters per second and with a water level of 64.1 meters, entered the (Gaocun) hydrological station in Dongming County at 0800 on 4 August. As a result, some 230,000 mu of beach areas in 7 communes of the county were inundated, 100,000 people were isolated and the 124-li-long Huang He embankment was forced to drain off the floodwaters.

Having been affected by the flood crests, leading persons of the county CCP committees, the people's government and various departments, bureaus and communes have personally taken up their command posts to struggle against the floods. All flood-combating headquarters at the commune and county levels have been quartered at the embankments. Leading cadres at all levels have been fighting on the forefront day and night.

Leaders Inspect Work

SK061019 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, along with responsible comrades of Heze Prefecture, went to the antiflood and emergency forefront on 5 August to get an understanding of the situation and to map out countermeasures. They encouraged the cadres and the masses to enhance their spirit so as to win victories in the struggle against floods.

As our province's Huang He flood prevention work has entered an emergency state and the shoal areas along the river have been gradually inundated, Comrade Li Zhen, together with (Yu Bohai), secretary of the Heze Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Li Zhaoxin), assistant director, and other comrades, went to Liangshan, Yucheng, Juancheng, Heze and Dongming Counties along the river to inspect the antiflood forefront on the morning of 5 August. They discussed further flood prevention measures along with the cadres and the masses and expressed their sympathy and solicitude for the disaster-stricken masses. The people living along the Huang He were greatly inspired.

At the Huang He major embankment in Yuncheng County, Comrade Li Zhen highly praised the communist work style of the cadres and the masses who, for the sake of the bigger interests and the safety of the lower reaches of the Huang He, have made sacrifices by destroying their own dike. He encouraged them to continuously do a good job in combating floods and dealing with emergencies, organizing production through self-reliance and rebuilding their homelands. Comrade Li Zhen also extended regards to the PLA units participating in the relief work and dealing with the emergencies and encouraged them to make persistent efforts in doing further rescue work so as to reduce the losses of the masses to the minimum and to ensure the safety of the people.

SHANDONG CIVIL AVIATION INITIATES NEW AIR ROUTES

SK061034 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Qingdao civil aviation was officially opened to air traffic on 5 August. It has two air routes, including Shanghai-Qingdao-Beijing service and Shanghai-Qingdao-Dalian service. The former was opened to traffic on 5 August and the latter will be opened to traffic in the near future. A meeting to mark the opening of Qingdao civil aviation was held at the Qingdao (Liuping) airport on 5 August. Responsible comrades of the Qingdao and Shanghai Municipal Civil Aviation Administrative Bureaus delivered speeches at the meeting. Xu Leijian, vice governor of Shandong Province, cut the ribbon to mark the occasion. The opening of these two air routes will be convenient for domestic and foreign tourists and will play a definite role in developing Qingdao's production and foreign and export trade.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN YI ON RELIGIOUS SUPERSTITIONS

OW300049 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] On 26 July the suburban edition of JIEFANG RIBAO published on the front page an article by Chen Yi, deputy secretary and head of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, entitled "On Attitude of Party Member Cadres Toward Religious Superstitious Activities."

The article says: In the past, some people in a few communes and brigades in counties in the suburbs of Shanghai Municipality have been engaging in superstitious activities in the name of religion. In one or two communes and brigades such superstitious activities have become very rampant. A tiny minority of party members have also been involved. The article points out: In view of this situation, our state cadres and party members must remain sober-minded and expose, in good time, a tiny minority of people who, in the name of religion, engage in superstitious activities, activities which sabotage socialist order, damage the people's physical and mental health and hamper the state's education system, or even counterrevolutionary activities. Our state cadres and party members must help judicial organs punish and deal blows at these activities and educate the masses on not letting themselves be fooled. This is not "interfering with religious freedom." This duty is a must. We hope that our comrades will not be softhearted or look on unconcerned in view of superstitious religious activities of every description.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE, MILITARISM

HK060609 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Wei Yin [1792 7299]: "Look at the Japanese Army's Killing Contest"]

[Text] The Japanese Education Ministry can be said to have harbored ulterior motives when it distorted the history of the Japanese invasion of China in revising the textbooks. However, this is not at all an isolated political phenomenon, but a sign of dregs of the rightist trends of thought floating to the surface. To prettify militarism is to revive militarism. People should be aware that the phantom of militarism is hovering over the Japanese "paradise with an enlightened emperor." Be on the alert!

Acting against the correct principles, the Japanese authorities concerned have changed Japanese aggression against China into "advance." Can this be considered as the Japanese lords playing with words because they are bored of being idle? The people of our country are sternly criticizing the Japanese Education Ministry out of a sense of justice. Do we want to act as "a teacher of Chinese" because we also have nothing to do? Certainly not! The massacre that occurred in Nanjing after it fell into the hands of the Japanese troops shocked the world. The atrocity and cruelty made people's hair stand on end. The story and picture of the killing contest in Nanjing after its occupation by the Japanese troops carried in today's paper are iron-clad proof of this massacre. Nevertheless, in revising the textbooks, officials of the Japanese Education Ministry said the word "after" [zhi hou 0037 1775] in the passage "after they occupied Nanjing, the Japanese troops killed a large number of Chinese soldiers and civilians" must not be used because "it is very misleading, making people think that the massacre was committed by the Japanese troops in an organized way. This must be changed." They also said: "It is indeed difficult to confirm that the Japanese killed a large number of soldiers and civilians. We should also consider modifying this." In the first place, they do not admit "aggression." In the second place, they try in vain to shift the responsibility of the Nanjing massacre onto the Chinese soldiers and civilians who put up resistance against aggression. People are bound to ask: Does Japan mean anything at all when it says that "it is responsible for the heavy losses inflicted by war on the Chinese people and will carry out deep introspection?"

Aggression is aggression. This unreasonable act of calling aggression an "advance" is not only cheating the younger generation of Japan, but is also a great insult to the Chinese people. The Japanese ministers and lords think themselves clever when they are actually foolish. The outcome of this act is that their real intention is exposed; after all, the reason for racking their brains in revising the textbooks is to one day restore Japanese militarism! However, this has made the Chinese people, the Japanese people and the people all over the world wiser and more vigilant -- oh, I see! We invite our readers to look at this picture of the Japanese troops' killing contest. Let us review this bitter part of the history of the Chinese people!

ROLE OF MIDDLE-AGED SCIENTIFIC WORKERS NOTED

HK261235 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Treasure Middle-Aged Scientific and Technical Workers"]

[Excerpts] Middle-aged scientific and technical workers are now playing a backbone role in the teaching work, scientific research and production development of our province. Respecting, treasuring and taking good care of them is the crux of carrying out the scientific and technical work policy in our province at the present time.

In the enterprises under the ownership of the whole people and the units at municipal level of our province, there is a total of more than 190,000 scientific and technical workers and over half of them are middle-aged. At the same time, of 11,300 middle-and high-grade scientific and technical workers in our province, the middle-aged ones account for over 80 percent.

According to figures provided by the provincial Higher Education Bureau, the middle-aged lecturers and associate professors constitute a great majority in the higher education institutions of our province. At the same time, the middle-aged occupy almost all research posts in the offices of industry and agriculture under the provincial Scientific and Technical Information Institute. They are the mainstay in tackling key problems of major scientific research projects. According to statistics compiled by the department in charge of achievements of scientific research under the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, the province issued awards for 279 items of outstanding scientific and technical results in the past 2 years. About 80 percent of them were achieved by the middle-aged scientific and technical workers who had graduated from universities or polytechnic schools after liberation.

However, for various reasons, there are now obstacles to giving further play to the role of middle-aged scientific and technical workers. The main obstacles are relatively low salaries, shortage of housing, hardship in livelihood and poor working and living conditions. The provincial statistics show that their present salary averages about 60 - 70 yuan per month. They have to feed their parents and children on this salary. Thus their economic difficulties can be seen by all. Many of them have to live with strict frugality. Day to day, their physiques will undoubtedly deteriorate. This will directly affect their work. It is thus clear that the difficulties facing middle-aged scientific and technical workers are so serious that we should not neglect them.

At present, the provincial CCP Committee and people's government as well as departments concerned are making efforts to carry out the instructions of the central authorities and are going to take positive measures in all possible ways to solve some practical difficulties for middle-aged intellectuals, including scientific and technical workers. We believe that so long as we continue to get rid of the leftist influences in treating intellectuals, earnestly treasure and show loving care for them and help them surmount misgivings and difficulties, the living and working conditions of middle-aged scientific and technical workers will improve step by step and their wisdom and abilities will surely be brought into full play.

HAINAN REGIONAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

HK020303 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee session from 23 to 30 July to sum up and exchange work experiences in the first half of the year and make arrangements for work in the second half. Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, presided and delivered a summation.

The meeting held: The general situation in Hainan is good. All items of construction have forged ahead and bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture. Industry has made good progress. A certain degree of success has been scored in the struggle against serious economic crime. The meeting demanded: "The party organizations at all levels must continue to implement the party's policies, mobilize all positive factors, and unite the forces of all sectors to work in concert to build the four modernizations. The implementation of the policies on cadres, intellectuals, overseas Chinese affairs, nationalities, religion and so on must be seriously checked. In economic policies, it is necessary at present to readjust well the relations between the state, the collective and the individuals.

There are no changes in the procurement policies on grain, oil and pigs. The policy on sugarcane is to be kept basically stable. Marginal land allocated to the peasants by the collective for reclamation and cultivation belongs to the collective, but the crops belong to whoever sows them. This will be unchanged for 30 years."

The meeting stressed: "In fulfilling this year's economic construction plan, the counties must, under the guidance of the state plans, readjust their production arrangements in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in light of local conditions, and further develop commodity production bases for grain, tropical industrial crops, animal husbandry, and fisheries so as to provide still more agricultural and sideline products to meet the needs of society. It is necessary to further perfect the production responsiblity systems and properly solve the remaining problems. We must provide guidance and support for the new economic combines appearing in the rural areas, pay attention to probing experiences in this respect, and promptly solve and discover existing problems." The work of popularizing agricultural science and technology must be grasped well.

The meeting held: The region should restructure its industry, improve management, promote technical reform and innovation, and improve economic returns. The work of supporting agriculture should be further promoted. The meeting demanded: "The party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership, clear away interference, get a good grasp of handling major and important cases, and resolutely carry through to the end the struggle against serious economic crime. This struggle must be integrated with straightening out the organs and enterprises, and must stimulate work and production." The meeting held: "It is necessary to promptly rectify certain paralyzed and semiparalyzed party branches. The grassroots party branch secretaries should undergo rotational training by the end of August. The year's rotational training program for party members should be completed by mid-September.

HAINAN COUNTY BUREAU EXCESSIVE BONUSES PUNISHED

HK050845 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Summary] According to HAINAN RIBAO, Qionghai County Material Bureau seriously violated the financial management system and arbitrarily paid bonuses and distributed materials. Recently, it was severly punished by the county people's government.

Last year, Qionghai County Materials Bureau paid bonuses amounting to 20,509 yuan, averaging 457.2 yuan per person. A leading cadre was allotted 1,267.3 yuan. Each cadre of the bureau was allotted a rice cooker, a tea set and enough nylon fabric to make a suit of clothes. "In order to enforce financial discipline and eliminate the unhealthy practices in financial work, the Qionghai County People's Government has recently adopted the following decision to handle the matter: 1) The goods supply center run by the Material Bureau is incompatible with the policy governing goods supply centers and must be consolidated; 2) The remuneration and bonuses given to the staff members and workers of the goods supply center run by the Materials Bureau must be immediately returned and submitted to the county financial department in accordance with the regulations laid down in the relevant document issued by the provincial government; 3) The sum of 29,000 yuan which was obtained by selling a small car has not been accounted for. It should be submitted to the county financial department. The sum of 41,993 yuan which was overspent should be entered into the account of enterprise profits for 1982; 4) Of the bonuses issued in 1981, a sum of 3,266 yuan was paid in violation of regulations. Fifty percent of it, that is, 1,633 yuan, should be submitted to the county financial department; 5) The rice cookers and tea sets which have been distributed in violation of regulations should be paid for according to reasonable prices or submitted to the state; 6) The Sundry expenses should be checked item by item and the money which should not have been paid must be returned to the state." The Qionghai County financial department is now urging the Materials Bureau to carry out the county government's decision.

HENAN STEPS UP CONTROL OF EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

OW290945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Zhengzhou, 25 Jul (XINHUA) -- Recently the Henan Provincial People's Government adopted five measures to strengthen management of extrabudgetary funds, enforce financial and economic discipline and increase returns from capital investments.

With the restructuring of state financial and economic systems and the expanded power of self-management of enterprises, the amount of extrabudgetary funds is becoming larger. According to statistics, extrabudgetary funds accounted for 32.4 percent of Henan Province's total revenue in 1978, 58 percent in 1980 and 59 percent in 1981. The proportion is even greater at the prefectural, municipal and county levels. The localities have used these extrabudgetary funds to tap potential capacities of enterprises, carry out innovations and reforms, maintain and build new public utilities, speed up urban construction, launch public welfare undertakings and improve the masses' material and cultural life, producing tremendous results. However, because these funds are not included in comprehensive financial plans, it has led some places and units to violate state plans. Some turned funds which should have been handed over to the state into extrabudgetary income, thus adversely affecting state revenue; some, without authorization, launched capital construction projects outside of plans, thus overextending the capital construction front, others ignored state regulations and indiscriminately issued various kinds of bonuses and subsidies, violating state policies and financial and economic discipline; still others adopted a laissez-faire attitude as regards management, failed to exercise effective supervision and opened the doors for others to engage in graft and criminal activities.

To manage and use extrabudgetary funds well, Henan Provincial People's Government recently drew up temporary measures for managing extrabudgetary funds, calling on the localities to pay attention to the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to repeatedly publicize the importance of strengthening management so that everyone will clearly understand that strengthening management does not mean changing policy, but helping the various units properly use extrabudgetary funds, increasing returns from capital investment and striking and overall balance in terms of financial, material and human resources.

2. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out a general survey and checkup. Extrabudgetary funds include many items. It is necessary to find out which are reasonable and which are now, how much is received and how much is spent each year; and what the funds are spent for. It is necessary to find out what is going on and create conditions for properly straightening out the handling of extrabudgetary funds and drawing up comprehensive financial plans.

3. It is necessary to strengthen planning and management. All localities must follow the principle of receiving and depositing first, and spending next, and keeping spending within the limits of income in handling extrabudgetary funds. All localities must prepare yearly and quarterly income and expenditure plans and final accounts at the end of each year.

4. It is necessary to give guidance as to where funds should be used and increase the results from the funds spent. All extrabudgetary fund items should have specific uses and spending limits. Planning and financial departments at various levels should give guidance as to where funds are to be used and bring into better play the role of money in accordance with relevant state regulations, principles and policies.

HENAN HOLDS MEETING TO ANALYZE FLOOD SITUATION

HK060249 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and Government held a meeting on 5 August to analyze the situatioon in flood-fighting and crash-rescue work and make arrangements for launching self-salvation through production.

The meeting decided to send seven comfort groups to Luoyang, Xinxiang, Anyang, Kaifeng, Xuchang, Zhumadian and Xinyang Prefectures to visit the flood victims and commend the PLA and others who have worked hard in fighting floods. The groups will also help to organize self-salvation through production. They will set out on 6 and 7 August. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Vice Governor Li Qingwei spoke to the responsible persons of the comfort groups on the heroic deeds of leaders and people in overcoming the floods on the Huai He and Huang He. He hoped that the comfort groups would fulfill their tasks well. He also called on all areas to heighten vigilance, strengthen defenses along the Huang He and be ready for still greater floods.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN WORK MEETING

HK310355 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries and responsible comrades of all fronts in the province from 22 to 28 July. The meeting reviewed and summed up work in the first 7 months of the year, made arrangements for the last 5 months and endeavored to do all work in the province still better. The participants studied Comrade Zhao Ziyang's two recent important speeches on agriculture and the work of straightening out the enterprises. The comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees reported on their local work conditions, experiences and intentions. Comrades Wan Da and Zhou Zheng respectively conveyed the spirit of the national political and legal work conference and the national forum on straightening out the enterprises, and gave views on implementing this spirit. Comrades Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Chuqi and Ji Zhaoqing respectively spoke on the province's economic work, the building of spiritual civilization, militia work, the fight against serious economic crime, and the party's organizational work. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a summation. In his speech Comrade Mao Zhiyong first reviewed work in the first 7 months of the year. He said: The province's political and economic situation is good. He then outlined arrangements for the work of the last 5 months of the year. He said: The general concept of work in the next 5 months is to resolutely implement the spirit of the Central Committee instructions, continue to build the two civilizations together, strive for a still greater turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order, tangibly improve economic returns, and fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plans.

1. Get a prominent grasp of building the leadership groups at all levels, the party's grassroots organizations and the cadre force.

2. Carry out in depth the struggle against serious economic crime.

3. Get a good grasp of economic work, the central task, and fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans. There is no change in the province's goal of ensuring a 4-percent increase and striving for a 5-percent increase this year. In addition, on the basis of guaranteeing economic returns, the province should advance in the direction of ensuring a 5-percent increase and striving for a 6-percent increase.

4. Maintain the principle of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way and strive for a still greater turn for the better in social order.

5. Continue to launch the "five stresses and four beauties" drive and make it a regular and systematic affair.

6. Do a good job of implementing policies from beginning to end.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed in conclusion: We must rely on the common efforts of the cadres and masses of the whole province to fulfill this year's tasks. The key also lies in the responsible cadres of all bureaus and departments bracing their spirits, working with boldness and being daring and skillful in leadership.

BEIJING ARMY UNITS PERFORM FOR CHILDREN'S FUND

OW051402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) -- A performance given by the Chinese Navy song and dance ensemble at Tianqiao this evening begins a joint performance week for the Beijing children's fund. The series, which runs from August 5 to 14, is composed of fourteen song and dance ensembles, orchestra, modern drama and Beijing Opera theaters and acrobatic troupes of the Chinese Army, Navy, Air Force and Engineering Corps in Beijing.

According to the PLA General Political Department, the move was first proposed by an art unit and warmly received by all art units of the People's Liberation Army. It is now organized by the PLA General Political Department as a part of the extended celebrations of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the P.L.A.

The PEOPLES DAILY, BEIJING DAILY AND BEIJING EVENING NEWS donated advertising for the performances and eight theaters and auditoriums are letting the army units use their place free or at a minimum expense charge.

Mi Ming of the Beijing children's fund said today that the fund has the support of many organizations, and within a year they have received 1.5 million yuan. The Beijing fund has helped finance the publication of the children's literary journal YOUNGSTER OF THE EAST and equipped 22 children's playgrounds in 12 city street parks and in 10 suburban counties.

REDUCTION IN CRIME RATE IN BEIJING REPORTED

OW280828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Crimes were reduced and public order steadily improved in the Chinese capital in the past year, an official for Beijing Public Security Bureau announced today. Statistics from the bureau showed that the number of criminal cases was 6 percent less in the fiirst six months of this year than that of the July-December six-month period of last year, which was itself 17.5 percent lower than the previous half year. Serious crimes such as murder or thefts of over 10,000 yuan declined by 59.6 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of 1981. In the past year, the official said, criminal rings were destroyed and active criminals who had jeopardized public security were punished quickly and strictly according to law. Residence registrations have been revoked for more than 320 criminals who had committeed new crimes after being released upon completion of sentences. They will never again be allowed to live in the city. At the same time, the official went on, police forces were redistributed to beef up law enforcement on 20 streets and in 10 urban areas with higher crime rates, and to further improve public order in peasant markets, scenic spots, buses, cinemas and theaters.

In order to rehabilitate juvenile offenders with minor crime records, special groups were formed by policemen, local neighborhood committee activists and parents of the young people to spread legal system among them and help them with their practical difficulties. The juveniles also are especially cared by neighborhoods and units where they live or work.

In the past year, 257 offenders gave themselves up to the police. A number of others quietly returned stolen money, radio recorders and other things at the gates of local police stations or owners, with notes or tags expressing their regret. All the serious cases which occurred in the past year have been cleared by police with the assistance of local people, and the rate of cases solved in the first six months of this year was 5.6 percent higher than in the same period of last year. Nearly one thousand criminals were seized and handed over to the public security authorities by citizens.

Meanwhile, order is better in "reformation-through-labor" correctional farms. Basically, few escapes have been reported in these establishments in the past year.

HEBEI HOLDS MEETINGS ON FOILING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK050954 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee successively held a standing committee meeting, a telephone meeting of secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees from 14 to 19 July.

The meetings analyzed the situation and problems of the struggle to hit at serious economic crimes in the past 6 months. The meetings put forth suggestions and demands on strengthening leadership in further carrying out this struggle in a thorough way. The meetings stressed that in July and August, we must attain outstanding results in investigating and dealing with major and important cases. The meetings pointed out: Our province made initial achievements in the struggle to hit at serious economic crimes in the first half of this year. CCP committees at various levels have attached much importance to the current struggle and their understanding of it is increasing continuously. We have investigated and dealt with many cases and have punished many economic criminals according to law. Under the influence of the party's policy and terrified by the law, a number of economic criminals have surrendered themselves to the police. The cadres and the masses have drawn educational benefit from this struggle. Many localities and departments have adopted measures in light of the problems exposed to consolidate the leading groups, establish and improve rules and regulations, improve management and operation and promote production. The party's work style and the prevailing social mood have improved.

The meetings held that viewed from the province as a whole, the struggle is developing unevenly. Some urgent problems remain unsolved. First, some CCP committees still lack a clear understanding of the great significance of the current struggle and are not leading it effectively. Second, they are not giving special attention to key problems. Third, the progress in investigating (?and solving major) and important cases is slow.

The meetings demanded that CCP committees at all levels continuously study relevant instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee in light of the struggle and further increase the consciousness of doing a good job in leading the current struggle. We must keep a clear head and pay great attention to serious economic crimes. We must take a clear-cut and firm stand. No matter where interference and resistance occur, we must resolutely check and fight them. We must never turn a blind eye to them or treat them leisurely and hesitate in taking actions. We must change the situation of not making great efforts in grasping economic criminal cases, grasping only one or two major and important cases or making slow progress in investigating and dealing with major and important cases.

The meetings stressed: In order to carry out the current struggle under guidance, in a planned way and step by step, we must attain outstanding results in investigating and dealing with major and important cases in July and August. This is a campaign involving the question of leading the struggle to oppose bourgeois ideological influence and hit at economic crimes to develop in depth. We must select appropriate gaps to break through and concentrate our efforts and time to win victory in this campaign. In order to attain this goal, the number one men of CCP committees at all levels must personally grasp the struggle, and other leading members must also divide the cases among themselves and each must take his own responsibility. We must not consider things as they stand and should not be misled by things that appear to be legal. We must frequently analyze the situation of the struggle, details and progress of each case and the ways which cadres think in order to know how things stand and give correct directions. All departments concerned must closely cooperate and work together. We must closely integrate the struggle to hit at serious economic crimes with the work of rectifying the party's work style, reorganizing enterprises, purifying the ranks of cadres and improving our work. Through the struggle to hit at serious economic crimes, we must further increase the combat capacity of CCP organizations at all levels and bring about a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style and establish and improve various rules and regulations so that our economic work will gradually be brought into the orbit of scientific management. We must expose and hit at in good time, the three categories of people who have committed enconomic crimes and were discovered during the struggle, and remove them from leading groups. Various trades, professions and departments must sum up their experiences and draw lessons from cases exposed in order to promote the development of socialist construction.

NEI MONGGOL BANK PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK231002 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] (Wei Jing), vice president of the Nei Monggol branch of the Agricultural Bank of China, recently went deep into rural areas to conduct investigation and research. By familiarizing himself with the loan situation, cash balance and the specific operations of the various banks, he concluded that the economic situation of the vast rural areas is very good. With the rapid development of production, income in rural areas has increased markedly and the livelihood of the masses has improved noticeably. The improvement of the rural economy is reflected in the following areas:

1. Cash income in rural areas has increased. Currency put into rural areas through various channels has increased continuously in recent years -- 1.77 billion yuan in 1980 and 2 billion in 1981. Currency put into rural areas in the fist 5 months of 1982 registered an increase of 150 million yuan over the corresponding 1981 period. This fully reflects the flourishing development of the various undertakings in rural areas, the rapid rise of purchasing power and the marked increase in the cash income of the peasants and herdsmen.

2. Investment on production by commune members has increased year after year and fixed assets have increased. With the implementation of the various responsibility systems in rural areas, the amount of collective loans extended to communes and brigades has dwindled and loans granted to commune member households have increased. In the first 5 months of 1982, the region extended 280 million yuan in agricultural loans, more than 60 percent of which were granted to commune members, an increase of 163 percent over 1981. Loans granted to commune members are used primarily for purchasing means of production.

3. The consumption level of the peasants and herdsmen has increased continuously. Compared with the corresponding 1981 period, currency withdrawn from circulation through sales of commodities increased by more than 18 percent in the first 5 months of 1982. This means that per capita consumption increased 2.07 yuan.

4. The recovery rate of loans for agricultural and livestock production has increased and a credit balance has basically been achieved. With the rapid development of production and increase in income, the communes, brigades and commune members are more capable of repaying their debts to banks and credit cooperatives.

5. Savings deposits of commune members have increased by a wide margin. The balance of savings deposits of commune members stood at 270 million yuan at the end of May in spite of the fact that great amounts of money had been withdrawn for farm production.

CHEN WEIDA AT TIANJIN NEW PRODUCT EXHIBIT

SK230955 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Summary] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, "on theafternoon of 16 July Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Hao Tianyi, permanent member of the municipal CCP committee and deputy mayor of the municipality, visited the municipal exhibit on new products. During their visit, Chen Weida gave instructions on the future orientation of developing new products and current tasks in this regard."

"During his visit, Chen Weida heard the briefing given by responsible comrades of the municipal Economic Commission on the work done in developing new products. At the exhibition hall, he also sponsored a forum with directors of departments and commissions concerned and a number of industrial bureaus, as well as chiefs of scientific research sections."

"At the forum, Chen Weida emphatically pointed out: Special attention should be paid to developing new products which consume less energy and to conducting technical renovations for the primary purpose of saving energy." "All low-pressure boilers should be transformed into high-pressure ones. If boiler plants are lacking up-to-standard equipment and technology, it is necessary to organize all forces to tackle key problems." "In developing new products, stress should be laid on utilization of personnel. Our current problem constitutes insufficient designing capacity. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of scientific and technological personnel, organize all scientific and technological forces in the city and those forces we are dependent upon throughout the country. In addition, we may invite foreign experts to give lectures in this regard and buy foreign sample equipment in an effort to upgrade technical standards."

The forum noted: "In developing new products, industrial enterprises in the municipality have scored certain achievements this year. In the first half of 1982, the municipality trial-produced 501 new products; of these, 273 commodities were put into mass production. The municipality increased varieties of products by 10,589, of which 5,927 new varieties were put into production, a 23-percent increase over the corresponding 1981 period."

At the forum, "industrial leading departments of the municipality pledged to make efforts to overcome various problems in the latter half of this year to accelerate progress in developing new products which enjoy brisk sales in markets and to make further efforts to upgrade economic returns."

NINGXIA TRADE UNIONS HOLD POLITICAL WORK MEETING

HK280801 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by Huang Huaiyuan [7806 2037 6678]: "Regional Federation of Trade Unions Holds Symposium on Ideological and Political Work for Workers and on Learning From and Catching Up With the Progressives"]

[Text] From 6 to 10 July in Yinchuan, the regional federation of trade unions held a symposium to exchange experiences in ideological and political work for workers and learning from and catching up with the progressives. The theme of the symposium was to sum up and exchange experiences; to analyze the tasks, characteristics and methods of ideological and political work in the new situation; to devote major efforts to strengthening the ideological and political work for workers; to further launch widespread activities to learn from and catch up with the progressives; to train the workers to become people who have ideals and a good moral character and who are educated and observe discipline; and to promote the building of the "two civilizations."

Attending the symposium were responsible people from the prefectural, municipal and county federations of trade unions, trade unions of all industries (bureaus) and some grassroot trade unions of plants and mining enterprises, totalling 58 people. Regional CCP Committee Secretary Hei Boli and standing committee member Shi Yulin attended and spoke.

The participating comrades analyzed the ideological outlook of the staff members and workers of our region. They said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the leadership of the party, the regional trade unions at all levels have acted in close coordination with all departments concerned, strengthened ideological and political work and promoted the socialist spiritual civilizations. Thus, there has been a gratifying change in the mental attitude of the masses. Quite a number of trade union organizations, however, have not tackled the ideological and political work for staff members and workers, or perhaps they have not been good at carrying out ideological and political work. Therefore, we must study further the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the regional CCP committee, enhance understanding on the importance of ideological and political work and practically tackle the ideological and political work for staff members and workers.

The participating comrades held that at present and in the coming period of time, in carrying out ideological and political work for staff members and workers, the trade unions must attach great importance to promoting education on communist ideas, enhancing the staff and workers' sense of being the masters of the country and their sense of responsibility, and making contributions to revitalize China and to build the "two civilizations." They must systematically sum up the experiences of ideological and political work, analyze the tasks, characteristics and methods of ideological and political work in the new situation. In this respect, the machine repairing plant of the third oil drilling department of the Changqing oilfield, the machine transportation team of the regional No 2 construction company, the steel rolling workshop of the Ningxia Shizuishan iron and steel plant and the Qingtongxia waterpipe plant have some good experiences. Their experiences are mainly in the following areas:

1. Performing in-depth investigations and studies, correctly analyzing the mental outlook of the staff members and workers and implementing education to remedy the ailment. After investigation, the trade union of the machine repairing plant of the third oil drilling department of the Changqing oilfield found that the majority of young workers conduct themselves well or relatively well, and only a small number of them have poor conduct. They adopt various methods to teach the young workers and have scored very good results.

2. Penetratingly launching "five stresses and four beauties" activities and educating staff members and workers with communist ideas and ethics. This is one of the party's methods for carrying out ideological and political work among the masses under the current specific conditions. It is a good method for teaching and training a generation of people of a new socialist type.

3. Firmly grasping elementary education. The trade union of the machine transportation team of the regional No 2 construction company started with studying the "three histories" (modern Chinese history, party history and the history of the founding of the PRC) and carried out in-depth "three love" education (love the party, the motherland and socialism) of staff members and workers. The results are relatively obvious.

4. Implementing the mass line, adopting the correct method to launch massive ideological and political education. The trade unions of the No 8 team of the second coalmine of the Shizuishan Mining Bureau and the third mine of the Shitanjing Mining Bureau adopted measures such as positive education, giving priority to praising models and key figures so as to provide help. As a result, youths who lag behind have changed in varying degrees.

5. Upholding home visits and having heart-to-heart talks with individual workers. This is one of the methods to help youths transform their minds.

6. Being concerned about the vital interests of staff members and workers, and integrating ideological education with help in solving practical problems.

7. Filling the cultural front with communist ideas and holding cultural and sports activities to educate the workers.

8. Implementing the "regulations for all staff members and workers of the country," and teaching staff members and workers that the working class is the master of the country.

The symposium pointed out: The composition of the 400,000 staff members and workers has been greatly changed. At present young workers generally constitute 50-80 percent of the total number of workers in the existing enterprises. In carrying out ideological and political work with staff members and workers, we must attach special attention to education of young staff members and workers. We must base this on the above-mentioned experiences, integrate it with the reality of the local units and districts, and adopt various effective means to further promote the ideological and political education of staff members and workers, in particular young staff members and workers.

The symposium emphatically pointed out: The CCP Central Committee has called on us to launch extensive activities to learn from and catch up with the progressives. This is the main theme of the building of material and spiritual civilizations. In learning from the progressives, we must learn the progressive thinking and work style of the progressive figures. The regional people's government has issued a circular and planned to convene a regional commendation rally for model laborers and advanced collectives at the beginning of next year. We must seize the opportunity to strengthen the ideological and political work of staff members and workers and start an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the progressives and score more outstanding achievements to welcome the commencement of the commendation rally.

NINGXIA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PLANT DISEASES, PESTS

HK290529 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 1

["Urgent Circular of Ningxia Regional People's Government on Taking Immediate Action To Prevent and Cure Rice Blast and Insect Pests in the Autumn Crops"]

[Text] Attention to all administrative offices, all municipal and county (including the suburbs) people's governments, and all regional departments:

Our region has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year in fields irrigated by water drawn from the Huang He and the situation of the growth of autumn grain is very promising. But the hilly areas have suffered from several natural disasters and agricultural production has been greatly affected. Thus, knowledgeable autumn grain production is the key to reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The temperature in June and July this year was favorable to the growth of crops; however, due to the fact that paddy rice had been grown too closely so that no space was left between the rows and the humidity was high, rice blast came earlier than expected in many places. According to the investigation carried out in many places by the Agricultural Department, the average incidence of rice blast is about 10 percent and is about 33 percent in more severely affected fields. At the same time, since mid-June, corn, sorghum and cereals planted in the humid and semihumid areas in the hilly areas in the south and in irrigated fields and areas have been seriously destroyed by armyworms. Some of the corn leaves have been completely eaten by the armyworms; and in particular, the armyworms in wheat fields will continue to destroy autumn crops after the wheat harvest. In addition, pests such as grass borers and corn borers are found in certain areas. These pests have seriously threatened autumn grain production.

In order to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year, it is demanded that all areas and all departments take immediate action and fully mobilize the masses. It is necessary to win a victory in preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests.

First, while making continuous efforts in grasping the three summer work tasks, people's governments at all levels must attach great importance to and seriously deal with the plant disease and insect pest crisis. It is necessary to include prevention and curing of plant diseases and insect pests in the central task of autumn field management and to do a good job of it. It is necessary to organize strength from various aspects, go deep into the forefront and mobilize the masses to launch work in preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests. Departments at all levels in charge of agricultural technology popularization must go all out: shift their principal strength into preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests; do a good job of popularizing, investigating and taking precautions against plant diseases and insect pests; and practically organize and guide the masses to keep plant diseases and insect pests under control, as soon as possible.

Second, all departments concerned must coordinate and vigorously support this work. Financial, supply and marketing and commercial departments at all levels must give financial and material support and do a good job in supplying farm chemicals and farm machinery. Water conservation departments must guarantee adequate water supply from late July to early August, during the flowering and earing stage of paddy rice, take precautions against disasters brought about by cold spells and improve the rice plants' resistance against rice blast.

Third, grasp the right opportunity to resolutely get rid of breeding places of blast and the insect pests. The current riceleaf blast will develop into rice-ear blast and stem-knot blast. Thus, as soon as blast is detected, it is necessary to begin control by immediately spraying with farm chemicals. Particularly during the earing stage, it is necessary to spray the fields where blast has been detected twice in order to prevent rice-ear blast. Regarding the armyworms, it is necessary to immediately spray pesticide after harvesting wheat so as to avoid a catastrophe.

In order to prevent disasters and poisoning brought by farm chemicals, application of farm chemicals must be carried out in accordance with the operational regulations. The production teams and brigades should unite and organize work as single units. Simultaneously, the agricultural technology departments must adopt various forms to extensively propagate the prevention and curing methods, to correct dosage and application methods of farm chemicals so as to ensure safety.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK271330 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Ma Wenrui, Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee first secretary, yesterday made a speech on problems existing in implementing the production responsibility system in the rural areas of central Shaanxi. Comrade Mao Wenrui said: Communes and brigades in the rural areas of central Shaanxi that have not implemented the responsibility system must act in accordance with the spirit of the summary of the national conference on rural areas transmitted by the CCP Central Committee, and try their best to promote the responsibility system. Production teams should carry out democratic discussions and establish the kind of responsibility system that suits their own teams in line with local conditions. Cadres should support and lead the production teams in so doing. Production teams that have not implemented the responsibility system, or those that declare to have implemented it while still "eating out of the same big pot," must try their best to promote the production responsibility system before autumn sowing. We must allow production teams that are weak in management and have a poor foundation to start with, and where the peasants have a strong desire to implement the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning full responsibility to each household, to implement the responsibility system. The responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning full responsibility to each household is not only a form of agricultural production responsibility system, but it has been proved through experience that such a form of responsibility system is suitable for many localities. However, in the course of implementing the system, we must strengthen leadership and take precautions against damages to collective installations and privately dividing up the public accumulations. We must establish the responsibility system demanded by the masses and try to perfect the system before autumn sowing. If this is not carried out in time, production in the following year will be affected. Such a demand is absolutely correct. Since the responsibility system has been promoted for more than 2 years, we must not delay any further or invent excuses to evade establishing it.

Speaking on the question of how to promote the propaganda work of the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning full responsibility to each household, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: We must advocate the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning full responsibility to each household. People who are engaged in propaganda work must have a good understanding of the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's No 1 deocument and attach importance to propaganda work. They must always investigate new problems. In checking on the new problems, if they have made any mistakes, they should make a statement to correct them; the masses will understand their difficulties. They must be bold in carrying out their work and not evade problems. If they find new problems, they must promptly report them to the provincial CCP committee.

Reporter's Questions Answered

HK050926 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Ma Wenrui Answers Reporter's Questions on Rural Responsibility Systems in the Province's Guanzhong Area"]

[Text] Yesterday, our reporter interviewed Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, questioning him about several problems we have encountered while gathering news in rural areas. The following are our questions and his answers.

Question: At present, about 15 percent of the production teams in certain places with relatively favorable natural conditions in Guanzhong Prefecture have still not implemented the production responsibility system. Some of them are implementing the responsibility system of assigning contracts for small segments of work in name but in fact are still promoting the practice of "eating out of the same pot." Some cadres say we are now perfecting and consolidating the system; therefore, we can have no more change. The peasants are really discontented with this situation and are asking for improvement. What should we do?

Answer: All places where the responsibility system has not yet been implemented must implement the system according to the spirit of the minutes of the national meeting on rural work transmitted by the CCP Central Committee. Every production team must decide its own form of the responsibility system through democratic discussions and according to the local conditions. All cadres must support and give leadership to the implementation. It is not good to either refuse to further implement the responsibility system under the pretext of perfecting and consolidating the system, or to implement the system in name but in fact continue to promote the practice of "eating out of the same pot." The leading bodies of prefectures and counties must conscientiously carry out examination. We must conscientiously implement the production responsibility system in these production teams by the autumn sowing this year.

Question: In Guanzhong Prefecture, since some production teams have a low administrative level and a poor foundation to start with, commune members of these teams strongly ask for the implementation of the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies." Can production teams like these implement the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies?"

Answer: Such production teams must be allowed to implement the system, because the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies" is not only a form of the agricultural production responsibility system, but also a form which experience has proved to be suitable for implementation in certain places. Nevertheless, in the course of implementation, we have to strengthen leadership, and avoid those phenomena such as destroying collective facilities, sharing out accumulation funds on one's own, and so on.

Question: The masses demand that the establishment of the responsibility system and the implementation of some work of perfecting be decided by the autumn sowing so that the production in the next year will not be affected. Is this an appropriate demand?

Answer: Yes, this demand is quite all right. All you have mentioned above must certainly be decided by the autumn sowing. We have already promoted the responsibility system for more than 2 years. It should not longer be delayed under any pretext.

Question: Some cadres have criticized our newspaper and said it has made a mess of things by propagandizing the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies."

Answer: In carrying out propaganda, you should stick to the spirit of the central authorities' document No 1 and pay attention to the effect. Of course, you may propagandize the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies." It is unfair to say that you have made a mess of things since you have been engaged in such propaganda.

Comrade Ma Wenrui told our reporter on leaving: "You journalists always report some new problems which have freshly emerged. It is difficult to guarantee that your views are always correct. If your reports are inaccurate or even wrong, you may just make a declaration or an amendment in the newspaper, and the readers will forgive you. You still should work boldly and should never evade problems. Always report in good time to the provincial CCP committee whenever you discover new problems.

U.S. REFUSAL TO RETURN PRC ATHLETE LAUDED

OW061405 Taipei CNA in English 1336 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 6 (CNA) -- The TAIWAN DAILY NEWS in an editorial Friday praised the U.S. State Department for its firm rejection of Peking's blatant and unreasonable demand that the United States hand over Miss Hu Na -- the tennis star from mainland China currently seeking political asylum in America.

Recalling its editorial on August 1, the Chinese daily said it had anticipated that Peking would exert diplomatic pressure and use other bullying tactics to force the United States to turn down Miss Hu's application for asylum. Washington's refusal to knuckle under to Peking's intimidation is most encouraging news, the paper said. The Chinese daily went on to say that the United States is still widely regarded as the leader of the Free World and a land of promise for the millions of peoples trapped behind the communist barbed wire. America has been a haven for Europeans who escaped political persecutions in their own lands. Many American leaders who are in responsible positions today are descendants of European freedom-seekers who went to America to seek liberty and freedom. The United States is still regarded as a great nation for the simple fact that it has never wavered in defending the lofty principle of human rights and justice.

However, the paper opined that the Reagan administration should also be firm in rejecting Peking's unreasonable demand that Washington cut off arms sale to Taipei in the future. Such a firm stand should not soften in the wake of Peking's bitterness over Washington's handling of Miss Hu Na's application for asylum in America.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO ON PRC-USSR RAPPROCHEMENT

OW050555 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chang Hsu-cheng: "Is the Chinese Communists' Rapprochement With Soviet Russia Possible?"]

[Text] Editor's note: Dr Chang Hsu-cheng just returned from a 2-week tour of Soviet Russia where he had broad discussions with Soviet officials and experts on Asian affairs on the relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. This article, written by him on the basis of his findings there, presents an analysis of the relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. Originally written in English, it is exclusively translated by this newspaper. [end editor's note]

When the relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia were obviously tense, Soviet Russia made a proposal to the Chinese Communists expressing its willingness to mend the rift between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. In his rapprochement speech at Tashkent last March, Brezhnev, president of Soviet Russia, recognized the Chinese Communists as "basically" a socialist country, supported Peiping's claim over Taiwan and called for normalization of the relations between the two sides. Some articles later published in PRAVDA also called on Peiping to conciliate differences and improve its relations with Moscow. At the same time, Peiping was carefully sizing up Moscow's intention and detecting Soviet Russia's purpose. In May, the Chinese Communists' gymnastics team took part in an international contest in Moscow, and in June Soviet Russia's track and field team visited Peiping. These were the first sports team exchanges since the mid-1960's. In addition, the two sides have recently agreed to resume border trade along northeastern China's borders. This was an indication that Peiping, on its part, was also lessening its hostility toward Soviet Russia.

Do these indications signal a thaw of the heretofore freeze of the relations betwen the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia?

If they do, how soon will this rapprochement progress? How big will its scope be? Which side will make what sacrifices? What will this rapprochement mean to the United States and other countries? While in Moscow, I discussed these and other matters with government officials of Soviet Russia and experts of the Far East Institute, the United States Institute and other organizations related to foreign policy of Soviet Russia. What merits our attention is that although they told me about Moscow's willingness and their hope to improve the relations with the Chinese Communists, they held considerably different views as to what they can do and what they cannot do for the sake of rapprochement, the scope of rapprochement and the overall relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia.

Their views can be put into three categories:

1. The pessimists -- they predict that the relations between Moscow and Peiping can in no way be significantly improved in the near future. According to a ranking institute researcher, the Chinese Communists' diplomatic policy under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping is not much different from the policy pursued by the late Mao Zedong since "the Chinese Communists today still entertain the ambition of having all nations pay tribute to China and of being hegemonists." We are quite aware of their stance, that is, in spite of Moscow's rapprochement stance, the Chinese Communists are still unwilling to normalize the relations between the two countries. Preconditions demanded by the Chinese Communists for improvement of relations such as withdrawal of Soviet Russian from the Chinese (Communist) - Soviet borders, Outer Mongolia and Afghanistan are unacceptable to Soviet Russia and there is no room for negotiation. The Chinese Communists are taking and will continue to take a hostile attitude toward Soviet Russia as a means to obtain assistance from the West. Therefore, prospects for Chinese (Communists) -- Soviet rapprochement are dismal. Their most pessimistic prediction is for Chinese Communists' collusion with the United States, Japan and NATO to form a global anti-Soviet alliance. Their views can be viewed as "threat and blandishment," but basically a form of "threat," designed to prevent the Chinese Communist's expansionistic plan. Among the high-ranking leaders of Soviet Russia, the late ideologist Suslov was known for his support of a strong and uncompromising line against the Chinese Communists. Even after he died last year, his views still govern the formulation of major foreign policies by Soviet Russia's diplomatic authorities.

2. The optimists -- they hold that the prospects for Chinese (Communist)-Soviet rapprochement are good. They tend to exaggerate the importance of the increased contacts in the last few months and to overestimate the factors favorable to Chinese (Communist)-Soviet detente. Just as the "pessimists," they, too, are vigorously opposed to any yielding to the preconditions which the Chinese Communists have demanded for detente with Soviet Russia. However, they seem to hope that they can persuade the Chinese Communists to lay aside controversial matters and step by step improve the relations between the two sides.

According to a senior researcher of the United States Institute, this improvement can be started in the economic, scientific and cultural fields. His optimistic prediction is that the Chinese (Communist)-Soviet two-way trade volume, about $300 billion in 1981-82, will reach and even surpass $2 billion in 5 to 7 years, the highest mark recorded in 1958-59.

This optimism is based on the belief that more and more people will in time be disappointed at the United States and Japan, as they will understand that the norms of capitalist economic development do not suit "China" and that economic assistance from the West is a farce more harmful than beneficial. A Soviet diplomat said: If the gates of the capitalist forces on the Chinese mainland are opened, the Chinese Communist "leadership" may one day have to "suppress capitalism with tanks" and ask Soviet Russia and the socialist camp for help. These optimists also hold the view that although Deng Xiaoping is adopting an anti-Soviet policy, the "healthy forces" inside "China" will eventually advance their viewpoint once again.

To some Soviet experts, the next 5 to 7 years will be a very important period of change because Chinese Communist chieftains of a new generation will take over political power and among them many who studied in Soviet Russia will attach more importance to the strength and superiority of the socialist system and support the policy of cooperation with socialist countries. It may be wishful thinking on the part of these experts to hope that a change in the Chinese Communist "leadership" will bring about improvement in the relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia.

3. Between the optimists and pessimists there are a great number of "opportunists" or pragmatists who understand very well the limits and possibilities of detente between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. A senior China hand of the Soviet Foreign Ministry stated clearly that Moscow considers it impossible to achieve a quick rapprochement and that such a rapprochement will never mean a return to the "honeymoon" status of the 1950's. However, when the opportunity arises, Moscow will promptly try rapprochement and will greatly delight in making use of the friction between the Chinese Communists and the United States as it is doing now. Obviously, Suslov's death has to a great extent freed the hands of those who sought a change in Moscow's stagnant policy toward the Chinese Communists.

Unlike the "optimists," who harbor unrealistic hopes, the "opportunists" do not expect any major improvement in relations with the Chinese Communists in the next few years, nor do they try to have the Chinese Communists return to the embrace of the socialist camp. A high-level official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that he would like to see a nonaligned Communist China which maintains equal distance to Moscow and Washington. Although this objective is more practical, Moscow's topmost concern is to forestall the formation of a tripartite anti-Soviet military alliance among the United States, the Chinese Communists and Japan and to avoid the risk of having to fight the enemy in Europe and Asia at the same time.

Concerning the recent development of the Chinese Communists' foreign relations, especially Peiping's stress on its being a member of the Third World, its attacks on U.S. foreign policy, its keeping a distance from the United States and its all-out anti-imperialist stand, many of the Soviet experts on China feel greatly encouraged. They believe that this tendency will become more forceful in the next few years because, in their view, it indicates that people on the Chinese mainland are feeling increasingly alienated by Deng Xiaoping's procapitalist and pro-Western measures and by the change in the balance at the leadership level, among the various Chinese Communist groups.

In order to bolster the pro-Soviet forces within the CCP and to influence the policy debates at the CCP's leadership level, Soviet Russia will put on a show of peaceful intentions and temporarily assume a friendly posture, as it did in the past. A senior official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that they were prepared to reach an agreement with the Chinese Communists to improve relations in any way.

None of the above-mentioned views is really in line with my own analysis of the relations between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. However, if I have to make a choice among the three views, I regard the third view as the most objective ad the most realistic. The Chinese Communists need a peaceful international environment so that they can concentrate on economic construction. At the same time, the present CCP leadership has a pragmatic character. Moreover, Moscow is anxious to take advantage of the difficulties in the relationship between the United States and the Chinese Communists. Because of all this, it will not be surprising if Peiping and Moscow should embark on a road toward reconciliation.

Nor should Washington or Tokyo be alarmed by a limited reconciliation between "China" and Soviet Russia, because such reconciliation is more likely to help than undermine the stability of international relations in Asia. We can also rule out the possibility that "China" and Soviet Rdssia may again form an alliance as they did in the 1950's, because the hostility and the atmosphere of military confrontation between the United States and the Chinese Communists and things of the past, and Peiping does not need to and will not seek an alliance with Soviet Russia for the purpose of protection.

However, reconciliation between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia should not be taken as a matter of course, because cooling of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists will not automatically turn into improvement of relations between Moscow and Peiping. In fact, there apparently are still insurmountable sharp conflicts on many issues (the central-south peninsula issue for example) between the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia. Despite the differences on Taiwan and despite other issues between Washington and Peiping, the United States does not threaten the Chinese Communists' "national security." But Soviet Russia is a threat to the Chinese communists' security, and Soviet hegemonism continues to alarm Peiping. In their economic modernization drive, the Chinese Communists need massive assistance from the United States, Japan and Western Europe in the form of capital, loans, technology, equipment and markets. What the Western countries can do in these areas for the Chinese Communists can in no way be matched by Soviet Russia and other socialist countries, even if they want to. This explains why the Chinese Communists have sent nearly 8,000 students and researchers to the United States for advanced training, but not a single person to Soviet Russia. However, the most difficult obstacle to reconciliation and rapprochement between "China" and Soviet Russia is probably Moscow's lack of flexibility and its unwillingness to make the first move to break the deadlock. For many years Soviet Russia has been singing the same old tune -- that they are prepared, and that everything else depends on the Chinese Communists. If Moscow really wants rapprochement, why not withdraw some Soviet troops as suggested by Peiping to prove its sincerity? At least it can propose a mutual withdrawal of troops or a reduction of both Soviet and Chinese Communist forces, as a concrete demonstration of sincerity. Now that Suslov is dead, and that the end of Brezhnev's long-lasting conservative leading body is in sight, the new regime in Soviet Russia may be willing and may take the initiative to adopt such "trust-building measures" to break the deadlock.

As the Russian saying goes, "when two porcupines make love, they must do it slowly." By the same token, the two communist enemies, to renew cordial relations, also need time.

TAIWAN-UK FAST FACSIMILE SERVICE BEGINS

OW031357 Taipei CNA in English 1340 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 3 (CNA) -- The International Telecommunications Administration (ITA) opened direct fast facsimile service between the Republic of China and the United Kingdom starting Tuesday. Fast facsimile service between the two countries was originally transferred through Hong Kong.

To improve quality and speed of the service, the ITA decided to open the direct service. The charge is 400 NT dollars (about 10.5 U.S. dollars) for a 276 mm long and 193 mm wide of any document, chart or kind of sheet language.

COVERAGE OF JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK060357 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Sino-Japanese Relations Face a Grave Moment After 10 Years"]

[Text] China Sends Increasingly Higher Ranking Officials To Approach Japan About an Increasingly Wider Scope of Matters

China has sent higher-ranking officials to approach Japan about the textbook issue and this shows the serious attention the Chinese Government is paying to this issue.

Yesterday, Wu Xueqian, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, interviewed the Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori. When China approached Japan on 26 July, it sent Xiao Xiangqian; director of the First Department of Asian Affairs, to interview the Japanese envoy to China, Koji Watanabe.

In addition to the repetition of the demand for the correction, by the Japanese side, of the errors in the textbooks revised by the Japanese Education Ministry, two more matters were broached by China this time and are worth noting.

In the former interview, only the Japanese Education Ministry was denounced, but in the recent interview, it was further pointed out that some of the high-ranking officials in the Japanese Government had violated the Sino-Japanese joint statement and had even said things denouncing China for "interfering in Japan's internal affairs."

During the former interview, China only mentioned the distortion of the history of Japanese militarists' aggression against China, but during the recent interview, it hinted about the issue of the revival of militarism, but did not speak out explicitly.

A Message About the Revival of Militarism

There was a period of time between the initial exposure of this issue and the two countries taking up the matter, and at the beginning the response of the Chinese side was not so strong.

However, because, first, the Japanese Government has up to now failed to give a definite answer; second, the Japanese Education Minsitry has refused to correct its errors in revising the textbooks; and third, some of the Japanese Cabinet members have gone so far as to falsely accuse the Chinese side, the response of the Chinese Government and people has developed to such a vigorous extent as it has today.

Although Wu Xueqian only said: "Only by correctly educating our future generations can Sino-Japanese relations develop and expand in a continuous and sustained manner," what he did say in the interview implied that if, unfortunately, the relations between the two countries cannot develop or expand, the revival of Japanese militarism would be to blame. JIEFANGJUN BAO and BAN YUE TAN, which is published by XINHUA, have already formally put forth this analysis. They have pointed out that the present countercurrent against the friendly relationships between the Chinese and Japanese peoples is precisely a message of the revival of militarism by a small number of people.

Repeated Violation of the Joint Statement on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

Yesterday, while solution to the issue of distortion of history by the Japanese Education Ministry was pending, Beijing put forth the question of the visit to Taiwan by a delegation of the Japanese Liberal Democratic party [LDP] led by Masumi Esaki.

This XINHUA commentary only discussed the visit to Taiwan as it stood, but people can still see in the commentary the implication that it was not a casual arrangement that the LDP delegation's visit to Taiwan followed the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history, and that this showed that some people were publicly violating the basic principle of the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

It was clearly written into the joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan that the Japanese side should "be keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for the serious losses that it inflicted on the Chinese people during the past war and should show deep remorse." However, now Japan has shifted from being remorseful to distorting history.

The statement on establishing diplomatic relations also says that Japan recognizes the PRC Government as the only legitimate government of China. However, in the agreement that has been signed by the Japanese LDP delegation in Taiwan, there appear the words "the two countries," which means it is treating Taiwan as a "political entity."

Preventing the Retrogression of Sino-Japanese Relations

When Masumi Esaki visited Southeast Asia, he conducted the visit under the title of "special envoy of the LDP president," who is precisely Japanese Prime Minsiter Zenko Suzuki.

When Esaki visited Taiwan, he refrained from using the title of "special envoy of the LDP president," but his delegation still had strongly official characteristics and the delegation's actions even tended toward the resumption of the activities of creating "two Chinas."

Yesterday's XINHUA commentary says that these people's acts "are aimed at making Sino-Japanese relations retrogress and making history retrogress." These are the gravest words that China has uttered during the decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

It was reported yesterday that the various friendly bodies in Japan and China demanded that the Japanese authorities pay close attention to the development of the situation and be aware ofthe serious nature of the issue. These bodies also urged Prime Minister Suzuki to personally solve this issue. Now people are waiting for Suzuki's personal decision.

HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK040757 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "We Should Remember the Names of Two Heroes in Taiwan's History of Antiagression"]

[Text] The fact that Japan tampered with the history of aggression has infuriated the public and various places in Asia have unanimously condemned Japan. Taiwan is no exception. In the last few days, newspapers on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have published pictures of the Japanese imperial troops who acted savagely in their aggression against China. This has enabled the Chinese nation to review their past sufferings resulting from the bullying of foreign aggressors.

Taiwan Province degenerated into a colony of Japan for half a century. Due to the fact that Japan occupied Taiwan longer than it occupied the Chinese mainland, the Taiwan people hate the Japanese aggressors more bitterly. The KMT, which is now in Taiwan, once cooperated with the CCP in fighting the war of resistance against Japan. Japan was compelled to surrender, withdraw from the mainland and return Taiwan to China. Like the government of the Chinese mainland, the Taiwan authorities of today are also heightening their vigilance against the revival of Japanese militarism.

Taiwan is a southeastern province of China. It is a powerful fort on the sea. Over several hundred years in the past, it had been split several times, but was eventually reunited with the mainland. Before the Japanese occupation, Taiwan had once been occupied by the Dutch and separated from the mainland. It was recovered by Zheng Chenggong. Taiwan people always highly respect this national hero who drove away those Western colonialists.

This year is the 320th anniversary of Zheng Chenggong's recovery of Taiwan. Beginning last February, memorial activities were carried out on the mainland one after another. The Taiwan compatriots' associations in Beijing and other cities held forums. Fujian, Zheng Chenggong's native province, invited scholars from various parts of the country to attend grand discussions. They commemorated the patriotic hero and encouraged national integrity. This was a matter of great significance.

Liu Danian, a Chinese historian, wrote a letter to a symposium held in Fujian, proposing that after this year's commemoration of the 320th anniversary of Zheng Chenggong's recovery of Taiwan, next year we should mark the 300th anniversary of Kang Xi's reunification of Taiwan.

Liu Danian maintains that Zheng Chenggong emancipated Taiwan from the control of foreigners but he only accomplished half of the task. Kang Xi reunited Taiwan with the mainland. Therefore, he accomplished the other half of the task. Despite their different positions, Zheng Chenggong and Kang Xi complemented each other and strived for the same goal by different routes. Both of them made contributions to China.

Zheng Chenggong established the Zheng regime on Taiwan, which opposed the mainland. Zheng Jing and Zheng Kezang were his descendants. This regime collapsed after a rule lasting for 22 years. Kang Xi succeeded in reunifying Taiwan with the mainland. Two steps were taken in the process of reunifying Taiwan with the mainland: first, opposing foreign aggressors and second, abolishing international opposition. The second step was of greater significance, because Taiwan is an isolated island on the sea. Only by taking the mainland as its backing, can it resist foreign aggressors and maintain its stability and development.

At present, the international situation is changing rapidly and foreign countries still covet Taiwan. In the face of foreign aggressors, Chiang Ching-kuo and other KMT members should shoulder the great historial task of reunification. While condemning aggression and paying respect to Zheng Chenggong, they should particularly remember the name of Kang Xi. Taiwan will eventually return to the embrace of the motherland. If Chiang Ching-kuo can respond to the CCP's call on the pace talks, he will promote national justice and render outstanding service to the reunification of the motherland.

WEN WEI PO Dispatch

HK040241 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046] in Beijing: "Situation of Japanese Tampering With History Is Serious, May Affect Suzuki's Visit to China"]

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Education's recent rejection of the Japanese education minister's visit to China has had a fairly shocking impact on the diplomatic circles in Beijing.

The Japanese personalities in Beijing have been upset by this incident. According to an authoritative Japanese personality here in Beijing, what he most urgently hopes is that this incident will not create any obstacles to Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China and NPC Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi's visit to Japan. He has expressed his hope that the textbook issue will be solved by September, otherwise, it will be very doubtful whether the highranking officials of the two countries will be able to conduct their visits on schedule.

Many Japanese journalists in Beijing are of the opinion that this action on the part of the Chinese side will make the Japanese Government more clearly aware of the serious nature of the problem. If Prime Minister Suzuki is not able to conduct his visit to China because of this problem, it will amount to a great setback in Japan's diplomatic undertaking. According to a Japanese trade agent in Beijing, this act by the Japanese Education Ministry has aroused new aversion to Japan by various Asian countries. The relevant officials in the Japanese Education Ministry should take the blame and resign.

The relevant departments in Beijing have stated that when China and Japan established diplomatic relations a decade ago, the Chinese Government announced that in order to facilitate the development of the friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples, it gave up any demand for war reparations from Japan. At the same time, the Japanese side keenly felt remorseful for its responsiblity in inflicting tremendous losses and suffering on the Chinese people during the previous war and expressed its deep penitence.

This announcement showed the broad mindedness of the Chinese side and at the same time required that Japan sincerely mend its ways. It has been on this basis that the two countries have developed their bilateral relations. Now the Japanese Education Ministry's attempt to distort history has seriously hurt the Chinese people's feelings and at the same time has made people doubt the sincerity of the Japanese Government.

The relevant departments have expressed their hope that the Japanese Education Ministry will accept the demand of the people of the various Asian countries, give up its attempt to distort history and act in accordance with the words of Premier Zhou: "The past kept in mind is a guide for the future." Thus, Sino-Japanese relations will be able to develop normally.

The personalities of the educational circles in the Chinese capital have expressed their support for the Chinese Education Ministry's decision to call off Heiji Ogawa's visit to China. Dong Chuncai, president of the Chinese Education Society said that it is already a very serious error for the Japanese Education Ministry to have distorted the facts of the Japanese militarists' aggression against China in examining and revising the textbooks. However, it is an even more serious error to explain the error away. He called the attempt by the officials of the Japanese Education Ministry to shift the responsibility to certain of the Japanese people, an attempt aimed at hiding the error, but it has only resulted in making the error more conspicuous.

WEN WEI PO Article

HK031052 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-Tzu: "How Strange, So-Called 'Interference in Internal Affairs'"]

[Text] Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa ordered authorities in charge to amend Japanese textbooks on the history of the Japanese invasion of China, changing the invasion of China by the Japanese Imperial Army to "advancing into China." Of course, the Japanese Army also just "advanced into" Hong Kong.

This "advancement" lasted for 8 years in China and 3 years and 8 months in Hong Kong. The Japanese Army killed and set fires, raped and robbed and spread evil wherever they went. According to the statement by the Japanese Ministry of Education, this cannot be called aggression. Anyone who asks Japan to change advance into aggression is interfering in Japanese internal affairs.

What a strong reproach is this! Who dares to interfere with the internal affairs of Japan today, an economically strong nation. But we cannot help asking: What does the Japanese Army's "advancing into" the territory of other countries mean? Is this one of Japan's internal affairs? Thus, does this mean that nobody can interfere with the "advancement" of the Japanese Army?

This is the stand and logic of the Japanese Ministry of Education. Thus, in accordance with their logic, the Japanese Army's "advancing into" Nanjing in 1937 and killing 200,000 people there was only a result of the Chinese Army and people's interference in Japanese internal affairs by "strongly resisting the Japanese Army." It was for this reason that the Japanese Imperial Army staged a big massacre there.

Viewed from this angle, if one day the "Self-Defence Force" of great Japan "advances into" China or Hong Kong again, Chinese people must not resist or else they will be interfering in Japanse internal affairs and will be killed without delay.

But we would like to ask: If people do not resist the "advancement" of the Japanese Army, does it mean that the Japanese Army will not kill? Will they just tour around after "advancing into" others' territories and then go back to the three islands of Japan?

This Japanese "internal affairs theory" is no different from the invasion logic of the American hegemonists. When our country protested against U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an action by the United States which violates our country's sovereignty, we were accused by the United States of interfering in its internal affairs. What a strange coincidence this is, with the United States and Japan differing in approach but equally satisfactory in result!

The Japanese militarists still have not paid the bloody debts that they owe the Chinese people. Now that they have become economically stronger and are a Second World country, their old disease comes on again and they want to again bully the Chinese people, the Korean people and the Asian people.

The Chinese people and the Asian people are returning good for evil by excusing the past wrongdoings of the Japanese militarists and reconciling with them. But the Japanese militarists are returning evil for good by attempting to stage a comeback. However, this has greatly benefited the Chinese people and the Asian people because it reminds us that militarists have not died out and there are successors who will expand their hegemonism when they are economically strong enough to do so. When we make contact with them, we must always remember that they have a sabre hanging at their waist and they are very good at judo. In judo, it seems your precious body is always just being lightly touched or embraced, but then you are flung onto the ground before you have time to realize what is going on.

We are just talking about the Japanese militarists and aggressors here, and not the ordinary Japanese people. The Japanese people are always our friends. However, we must maintain sharp vigilance because the ordinary Japanese people are still in a powerless state now and the Japanese militarists are playing tricks with their power in the Japanese political arena. Is the action of the Japanese Ministry of Education today sufficient to show that the militarists are in power? For another example, note that many senior officials of the Japanese Cabinet support the Ministry of Education in this incident. Although some of them have made some humble remarks, they do not have the desire to criticize their "aggression." Does this not show that militarism is doing mischief in their minds?

In such a situation, the Chinese people and Asian people have no other alternative but to deal hard blows at the revival of Japanese militarism. Now, we must wait and see whether or not the Japanese Government will discard the thinking and policy of "advancing into" others' territories. If they persist in it and refuse to change, the Chinese people and Asian people will have no choice but to boycott the "advancement" of all Japanese officials.

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China

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BAN YUE TAN ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

HK090319 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 82 pp 50, 51

[Article by BAN YUE TAN international editorial office: "How To Interpret the Four Principles Governing Relations Between One Party and Another"]

[Text] Delegations of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], the Communist Party of Greece [KKE], the French Communist Party [PCF] and the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] from West Europe have visited China one after another since 1980. They have held talks with CPC leaders. Delegations of the CPC have paid return visits or attended their congresses. As a result of common efforts, our party has resumed suspended relations with some communist parties in West Europe and has also developed them under the new historical conditions. This is an important event in the international communist movement and it is an encouraging change for our party in its relations with West European communist parties.

Not long ago, in his interview with Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the CPN, Chairman Hu Yaobang reiterated that the CPC is willing to develop relations with other parties on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is precisely by adhering to the four principles set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang that our party has resumed and developed the relations with some parties in West Europe.

How should we interpret the four principles governing relations between one party and another? We should say that these four principles are unified and inseparable. Our party always holds that in the international communist movement, the relations between one party and another should be based on equal and cooperative relations, not on patriarchal relations in which one party controls another and puts it in a subordinate position. The patriarchal party method will only bring great suffering to the international communist movement and do more harm than good. We, the CPC, have had intimate experience in the struggle against the baton of a patriarchal party. All nations and parties, large and small, are equal. Experience has proven that mutual trust can only be established on the basis of equal treatment.

Only by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of a country can a communist party find a correct way. Only the Marxist-Leninists, communists and the people of a country can judge whether a country's road of revolution is correct or not. This is proved through their revolutionary practice. If a party and people of a country have made mistakes in revolution, they should correct them themselves, and other parties should not do that on their behalf. Take our party, for example. Having summed up the successful experiences and learned the unsuccessful lessons, it integrated Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, took the road of surrounding the cities with the rural areas and waged protracted armed struggle and, with the addition of close coordination of various forms of struggle in all aspects, finally gained victory in revolution throughout the country. China did not follow a foreign model to establish its proletarian regime. Speaking of the significance of this, we should not urge other countries to follow China's example to achieve victory in revolution.

Obviously, the key to success in a national revolution lies in the struggle of the party and people, as well as the correct party line of a country, not the line and policy of another party.

During his interview with a Greek reporter, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The tendency to demand independence and equality in the international communist movement can be traced back to the 1940's.

A party interfering in the affairs of another party fundamentally violates the principle of the international communist movement. It is wrong for a party to proclaim itself to be correct and in the leading position. I thing this era has ended. It cannot stop the trend of consultation between parties based on independence and equality."

The conditions of all countries differ from each other. Even a small nation and party possess their own characteristics. Under different working conditions, it is impossible for all parties to hold an identical view on the international situation and other questions. However, this should not present an obstacle to exchanging experiences, mutually approaching a subject and marching forward together on the basis of Marxism through continuous practice and proof.

Some communist parties in West Europe have expressed their full support for the four principles of developing relations between communist parties put forward by our party. Just as Comrade Henk Hoekstra said: The four principles of relations between parties of all countries put forward by the CPC are correct. Whether it is a Communist party of a socialist country or a capitalist country, and whether it is a large or a small one, all are equal, fighting together for the cause of communism.

We believe that with the increase of mutual visits, the relations between the CPC and the communist parties in Western Europe will further develop. The international communist movement will certainly develop healthily whenever we adhere to the correct principle of relations between Communist parties.

ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS GREETINGS TO UN SPACE CONFERENCE

OW090210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent a message of warm greetings to the second United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (Unispace '82) on the occasion of its convening. The message said: "On the occasion of the convening of the second United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, I wish to extend warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and people."

It said: "Unispace '82 is an important international conference concerning questions of outer space and has received close attention [illegible] various countries in the world. It is our hope that this conference will mak[illegible] po[illegible]ve contributions to the promotion of outer space science and technology in the ser[illegible]ce of peaceful purposes, to the enhancement of cooperation based on equality between all the governments and peoples in the field of outer space science and technology and to the furtherance of the economic development and social progress of all countries, developing countries in particular. May the conference be successful."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Japanese Officials in Beijing

OW100037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing Aug 10 KYODO -- Two high-ranking Japanese officials who arrived in Beijing Sunday in an attempt to find a solution to the textbook controversy held their first meeting with Xiao Xiangqian, director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's First Asian Affairs Department Monday afternoon.

The hour-long meeting held by Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Hitoshi Osaki, director general of the Education Ministry's Science and International Affairs Bureau, with Xiao was described as an "informal contact."

Observers believe, however, that frank exchange of views was conducted on the revision of the Japanese school textbooks concerning Japanese military activities in China before and during World War II. After the meeting the two Japanese officials and Xiao as well as other officials of the Chinese Foreign and Education Ministries attended a dinner held at the Japanese Embassy. Embassy officials said a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner. They believed that a formal meeting on the textbook issue will be held on Tuesday.

Hashimoto and Osaki are planning to leave Beijing for home on Wednesday.

Other Books Cited

OW091219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Refuting the saying spread by certain Japanese circles that whether Japan committed aggression or not is for future generation to decide, Su Shoutong, a leading Chinese history textbook expert, today listed Japanese history books to show that such conclusion has already been drawn by many Japanese historians. He was referring to the Japanese Education Ministry's erroneous revision of "aggression" into "advance" in its history textbooks.

There is no need to wait for future generations, the deputy editor-in-chief of the People's Education Publishing House said.

Su Shoutong pointed out that all fair-minded Japanese people -- textbook specialists and historians included -- have never been reluctant to reveal the real facts of Japan's aggression against China. He cited a few examples:

-- The high school history textbook compiled by Nobunari Ukai and approved by the Japanese Education Ministry (1979 edition) says: "(In 1937) the Japanese-Chinese war started and, within half a year, Japanese troops occupied north China and captured Nanjing, killing many people in various parts of China and bringing tremendous losses to the Chinese people."

-- "A History of Japan" by Kiyotaka Kurohane and four others published by the Holp Educational Development Research Institute (Sixth edition, 1980) says: "The Japanese troops expanded aggression from Manchu to north China between 1934 and 1935."

-- "A Complete Guide to High School History Textbook" compiled by the Education Research Society says on page 528: "The savageries and massacres committed repeatedly by the Japanese troops after their invasion made the Chinese people's anti-Japanese feeling run higher and higher."

-- Noted historian Inoue Kiyoshi says in the preface of his "Contemporary History of Japan": "During the long period of 14 years between September 1931 and August 1945, Japan committed barbarities out of the Middle Ages utilizing all the means of modern civilization."

-- Kofu Izu says in "A Brief History of Japan": "The Japanese troops controlled north China, landed in Shanghai and captured Nanjing. They carried out an unprecedented massacre in Nanjing, giving rise to the indignation of the people all over the world."

-- Goro Mani says in "The People's History of Japan": "In invading Nanjing, the Japanese troops committed inhuman and violent crimes which can never be forgiven."

These books, Su Shoutong pointed out, were written by different authors in different periods, showing that the Japanese historians of the current generation have provided the definitive verdict on the nature of Japan's aggressive war.

Su Shoutong said that the Chinese compilers have always regarded textbooks as an important tool to educate the younger generation. "Only by being honest and correct can history textbooks achieve good educational effect," he said.

Japanese Teacher's Comments

OW091947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Atsuko Mihashi, director of health teacher department of the Japanese teacher's union, said here today that she disagrees with the Japanese Education Ministry's replacing the word "aggression" concerning Japanese militarism with "advance" in textbooks. "We will tell the truth of history to the younger generation," she said.

Atsuko Mihashi made the comment when a Japanese teacher's union delegation that she is leading visited the fifth middle school of Beijing this afternoon.

"The position of our union towards this problem is very clear and our watchword is not sending our students to war," she said. She recalled that 10 years ago, with the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, the two countries agreed that people of the two nations would unite and let the friendship last from generation to generation. She said the Japanese army massacred Chinese people in cold blood and committed many crimes in China. At the same time war also brought about great suffering to the Japanese people. "Therefore, the people of the two countries should join efforts to safeguard world peace," she said.

Yang Yumin, headmaster of the Beijing No. 5 Middle School, said that there was a period of unpleasant relations between China and Japan. However, with the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations, friendly exchanges between the people of China and Japan have steadily increased and friendship strengthened.

"We always educate our students to put the blame of this unpleasantness on the Japanese militarists but not on the Japanese people. We should adopt a forward-looking attitude and attach great importance to the Sino-Japanese friendship," he said. "It is much to be regretted," he said. "Few people in Japan should attempt to distort the history and revive Japanese militarism. But, I believe our future will be a bright one and the friendship between the people of China and Japan will become even deeper."

Later, the delegation exchanged experience in teaching with teachers and staff of the middle school. The 27-member delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday on a visit to China at the invitation of the educational workers trade union of China.

Heilongjiang Seminar

SK100232 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The third seminar of the Northeast China Society for Research of the History of China-Japan Relations opened in Harbin today. More than 100 experts and scholars attending the seminar listed numerous crimes the Japanese militarists committed in Northeast China in their aggression against China in the 14 years after 18 September 1931. They also criticized the erroneous act of the Japanese Education Ministry in altering the history of Japan's aggression against China.

(Wen Ye), researcher of the Harbin Memorial Hall for Martyrs of Northeast China, enumerated the bloody crimes of plunder, killing and looting the Japanese aggressive army committed in Northeast China. He said: The site of the memorial hall was in those years a den of the Japanese aggressors for killing people. Countless numbers of our compatriots were killed in cold blood here. The Japanese aggressive army also made several pits in which to kill people in some mining areas of Northeast China. In Jixi coal mining areas alone, seven pits were made and more than 100,000 laborers were killed. In order to slaughter the Chinese people, the Japanese aggressive army set up a bacteria factory in the (Pingfang) District of Harbin Municipality to produce plague, cholera and typhoid bacteria, and conducted experiments with live people in a savage manner. From 1940 to 1945 some 3,000 Chinese people were killed in the experiments. On the eve of its surrender, the Japanese aggressive army blew up the factory in an effort to destroy the evidence of its crimes. As a result, the bacteria spread, again causing 23,000 armymen and civilians to die of the plague and cholera in Northeast China. Some of the bacteria bombs and experimental instruments of the killers' factory are kept in the memorial hall as irrefutable evidence of the Japanese militarists' crimes of aggression against China.

Prof (Zhu Youheng), president of Northeast China's Society for the research of the history of the relations between China and Japan, who is currently in Japan to give lectures, wrote a letter. He said: The recent crime of the Japanese authorities concerned of distorting the history of the Japanese militarists' aggression against other countries in an attempt to obliterate history has created a great wave in the Japanese historical circle. Some Japanese historians with a conscience are struggling against this crime, which we researchers of the history of the relations between China and Japan cannot treat lightly. Objective history cannot be altered and the numerous crimes the Japanese militarists committed in our country cannot be erased. Only a correct record of the history of the relations between China and Japan is conducive to the relations between the two countries and to the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The seminar also adopted a resolution today strongly demanding the Japanese Government to correct the mistakes of the Education Ministry in order to reveal history in its true colors.

Liaoning Radio Letter

SK080614 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] A letter from (Lin Shiji), a famous person in our province, points out: From the distortion of the historical facts concerning the Japanese militarists' aggression against China by the Japanese Education Ministry, we can identify some signs of a revival of Japanese militarism. The letter says: It is known by people throughout the world that the Japanese militarists launched the 18 September and Marco Polo Bridge incidents. However, certain people in the Japanese Education Ministry, in censoring primary and middle school textbooks, referred to the aggression against China as an advance into China and shifted responsibility for the rape of Nanjing to the Chinese Army resisting aggression.

This is not only a vain attempt at covering up their crimes and absolving their guilt but, what is more important, this is the same old trick of militarism and a return to the path of militarism. The Chinese people will never tolerate this; nor will other peoples of Asia, including the Japanese.

The letter also says: The launching of a war of aggression against China by the Japanese militarists led to tremendous losses of lives and property of the Chinese people. It also brought extreme suffering to the Japanese people. Today we must tell the truth to our descendents so they can draw lessons from such painful history. Only then is it possible for the Chinese and Japanese people to maintain friendship generation after generation.

The Japanese Government should respect historical facts and correct the mistakes in the censored textbooks so that the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries can be consolidated and developed.

Liaoning Official's Letter

SK100900 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] (Xiao Wen), director of the provincial education bureau, recently wrote a letter to our station strongly protesting the act of the Japanese Education Ministry in altering the history of Japan's aggression against China.

Comrade (Xiao Wen) said: In censoring primary and middle school textbooks, the Japanese Education Ministry has gone so far as to openly and boldly alter the history of Japan's aggression against China. As an educational worker, I express my great indignation against the base conduct of the Japanese Education Ministry in concealing these aggressive crimes. As everybody knows, the iron heels of the Japanese militarists treaded on the land of China on many occasions and created a bloody history of aggression against China by using firearms and bayonets. The hard facts of history should not be denied or distorted. It is fruitless for some Japanese people with ulterior motives to change the word "aggression" to "advance."

Comrade (Xiao Wen) noted: To successfully educate the new generation, we should first of all tell them the truth and not beat around the bush. By letting them bear in mind the historical lessons, we can attain our goal -- past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide to the future. I firmly believe that the Japanese people themselves will not agree to the fact of revising and distorting history with textbooks, much less tolerate the act of adhering to the spirit of Japanese militarism. We are willing to abide by the principle and guidelines of the Sino-Japan joint statement together with the Japanese people and to oppose the mean act of the Japanese Education Ministry in altering the history of Japan's aggression against China in order to resist the revival of Japanese militarism.

BRIEFS

GANSU DELEGATION IN JAPAN -- The Gansu Provincial and Lanzhou Municipal Government's goodwill delegation headed by Li Dengying, governor of the province, gave a return banquet at a restaurant in Akita City, Japan, on 8 August in honor of Akita Prefectural government officials. At the banquet, both Chinese and Japanese leading personnel made ebullient speeches in which they expressed hope for further development of friendship between the two peoples and extensive exchanges and cooperation in economic and cultural fields. The delegation's members warmly exchanged parting words with Japanese officials and local social personages. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Aug 82 SK]

SINGAPORE'S DHANABALAN VIEWS SRV KAMPUCHEA STANCE

OW061954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Hanoi is not prepared to discuss a solution to the Kampuchean problem with the ASEAN countries, said Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan here this morning. He made these remarks at Don Muang Airport upon his arrival for a special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers to be held tomorrow.

He said, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wanted to give the expression to the world that Vietnam was flexible and practical in negotiating with ASEAN countries. However, he added, judging from the words and deeds during his tour of the four Southeast Asian countries, no change in Vietnamese position has been seen.

"Of course," Dhanabalan said, "Thach's talk in Singapore is somehow different from that in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. But the substance of his words has no change." "Vietnam has not yet come to a point where it is prepared to negotiate a political settlement in Cambodia," he added.

He said that Thach had made it clear that there will be no withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the near future. "Vietnam is prepared at a regional conference to discuss any other regional matters, but they will not talk about Cambodia," Dhanabalan said.

Dhanabalan reiterated the ASEAN stand that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and that the Kampuchean people must be allowed the right to choose their own government.

Asked about the meaning of "economic sanction" set forth by Singapore against Vietnam, Dhanabalan answered: "We would persuade our friends who are giving aid to Vietnam to change their policy and those who do not help Vietnam to continue their policy." "We will continue to call on countries in the U.N. to support Cambodia with humanitarian aid," he added.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Bin Shafie and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also arrived here today. Ghazali spoke to the press at the airport. "There has been no real change in the objective of Vietnam which is to continue to stay in Kampuchea. But it shifts its reasons for staying in Kampuchea."

Mokhtar stated: "Whatever solutions we seek have to be along with the lines of the basic principles announced in the resolutions of the U.N. and the international conference on Kampuchea. But the means to arrive at that goal are varied. The dialogue is one of the means to arrive at this goal."

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS REAFFIRM KAMPUCHEA STAND

OW071646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 7 (XINHUA) -- ASEAN foreign ministers stressed here today that "the two key elements in the solution to the Kampuchean problem continue to be (a) the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, and (b) the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people." This stand was reaffirmed in a press statement issued here today at the end of a one-day informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers, who were kept for hours behind closed doors with their senior aides.

The statement noted: "The resolution of the Kampuchean problem upon this basis would restore Kampuchea as a free, independent, sovereign and neutral country, and is vital to the establishment of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

The statement said: "The ministers discussed recent developments concerning the Kampuchean question. They noted that there has been no change in Vietnam's policy towards Kampuchea. They reaffirmed ASEAN's policy to make every effort and to continue with consultations to seek a comprehensive political solution within the framework and principles of the ICK (International Conference on Kampuchea) declaration and other relevant U.N. resolutions, which have been overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community."

"The ministers welcomed the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a positive step towards the comprehensive political solution. The ministers urged the international community to render full support to Prince Sihanouk's government," the statement said.

It said, the ministers discussed the situation in Lebanon. They expressed their grave concern over the prevailing situation and called for the immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. It added "the ministers also called for the early launching of the global negotiations."

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

OW071940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 7 (XINHUA) -- ASEAN foreign ministers viewed Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the four Southeast Asian countries as a failure in his goal to mobilize anti-China opinion and split the ASEAN countries. This was expressed at a joint press conference held here today at the conclusion of the day-long informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers sponsored by Thailand.

Questioned about the aim of the Vietnamese "diplomatic offensives" this year, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shaffie said that in its recent diplomatic offensive around the world including Southeast Asia, Vietnam had used different tactics.

When Nguyen Co Thach toured Europe, he talked a lot about the past "genocide" in Democratic Kampuchea in order to win the sympathy of the West European countries for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. While in Southeast Asia he changed "genocide" into "Chinese threat" to justify the stay of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. "So you can see that it is purely a diplomatic offensive," Ghazali added.

In addition, Nguyen Co Thach tried to split ASEAN. "But we are not split," Ghazali stressed. Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo backed Ghazali's view at the press conference.

Having analysed the votes for the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the U.N. General Assembly in the past three years, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed optimism about the prospect of the D.K. seat in the U.N. "The ASEAN countries see the bright future of increasing support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," he declared.

Dealing with the means to compel the Vietnamese troops to pull out of Kampuchea, Romulo said the basis of his hope lay in the defending of U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea by more and more countries and the pressure on Vietnam to carry them out.

However, the identical points of view of ASEAN on the Kampuchean problem after the visits of the Vietnamese foreign minister to the three ASEAN member states had been expounded in the press statement of the informal meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, Sitthi, chairman of the Standing Committee of Asean, concluded.

After the press conference, high officials of Singpore and Thailand told XINHUA that ASEAN succeeded again in standing firm to defend the principles of U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and in remaining united adamantly in the face of threats and cajolery by a certain party. Ghazali Shafie said: "It is impossible to hold a regional conference between ASEAN and Indochina."

SRV REPORTEDLY SENDS REINFORCEMENTS TO KAMPUCHEA

Special Task Groups

OW071639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 7 (XINHUA) -- "Special task groups" have been sent to Kampuchean villages by Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin puppet regime to force the people to obey their orders instead of responding to the calls of the newly-founded Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, according to press reports here today.

Afraid very much of the formation of the coalition government, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin regime are trying their utmost to restrict its influence. They warned that they would heavily punish or kill those persons who know but refuse to report the coming of officials of the coalition government or even dare to have contacts with them. A curfew from seven o'clock in the evening to six o'clock in the morning is imposed in the villages by the Vietnamese aggressor troops.

Vietnamese troops have also blockaded routes to the borders and established restricted areas in an attempt to prevent the people from getting relief from international humanitarian organizations. Those who dare to resist are to be severely punished.

The tyranny of Vietnamese troops has met strong opposition from the Kampucheans. On August 2 seven Vietnamese troops were shot to death by a group of soldiers in the Heng Samrin armed forces who were enraged by the aggressors atrocities of killing Kampuchean compatriots.

VODK Reports on Buildup

OW100804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam has continued to send reinforcements to Kampuchea to strengthen its military campaign and prop its position there, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

70 trucks of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Ho Chi Minh City entered Kampuchea on July 13 and proceeded to the north through Takev Province along Highway No 2. When the convoy took a rest in Ron Tah Hill, many Vietnamese soldiers deserted.

The Vietnamese authorities also sent reinforcements to Brasat Temple, Puok District, Siem Reap Province and Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, on July 23 and 15.

The radio pointed out that these facts once again gave lie to Vietnam's profession of "partial troop withdrawal".

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING FROM DPRK 7 AUG

OW071228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Madame Sihanouk and his party arrived here by special plane after a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were greeted at the airport by Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

SINGAPORE PREMIER STRESSES ASEAN SOLIDARITY

OW100812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Hong Kong, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew warned yesterday that without cooperation and solidarity among them, ASEAN countries could be subverted and manipulated one by one. Lee Kuan Yew made the warning in a National Day message to the nation on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Singapore's independence.

"I know how important the security and stability of our ASEAN neighbours, particularly Thailand, would be to us. Today, it is Thailand that is threatened. Tomorrow, it can be anyone of us," he said.

Lee Kuan Yew said under a gloomy world economy, this year is a difficult year, and the growth rate of Singapore's economy will probably be only 5 to 7 percent. However, he said, "We can tide over rough times." "The way to overcome setbacks is not to rub hands while complaining of bad luck, but to work harder, improve our work style, and raise productivity." He pointed out that Singapore must make break-throughs by acquiring higher levels of science and technology and capability to master it. This would help his country stand firm in the mounting competition in the present world.

Lee Kuan Yew also called on youths to constantly practise their military skills, participate in military drills and be prepared fully to meet any emergencies.

GU MU MEETS HONG KONG MANUFACTURERS' DELEGATION

OW071337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and had cordial talk with a mission from the Chinese Manufacturer's Association of Hong Kong led by Ngai Shiu-kit, with Lau Sai-yan and Seto Fai as its deputy heads here this afternoon. Gu Mu briefed them on China's readjustment of the national economy and answered their questions.

During their stay in Beijing, the mission had separate discussions with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and departments in charge of economy and foreign trade. Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, gave a dinner in their honor in the evening of August 3. The mission will visit Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Shekou on a study tour.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BURMA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK071353 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The recently appointed ambassador-designate of the PRC to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Huang Mingda, presented his credentials to President U San Yu of Burma on 3 August. During a friendly conversation with Ambassador Huang Mingda, President U San Yu said Burma and China have long had friendly relations and that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries could not be destroyed by anyone. Ambassador Huang Mingda arrived in Rangoon on 28 July.

SOUTH ASIAN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Endorses Cooperation Programs

OW091939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The foreign secretaries of seven south Asian countries at a meeting ending here today endorsed a series of recommendations on regional cooperation and expressed the determination to "accelerate the pace" of it. A joint communique made public at the end of the third meeting of the foreign secretaries of Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives said that they reached unanimous agreement on all matters under consideration. The communique said that the foreign secretaries endorsed the programmes of cooperation recommended by the working groups on agriculture, rural development, telecommunication, meteorology and health and population activities. They called for implementation of the recommendations as expeditious as possible.

The foreign secretaries also endorsed the recommendations submitted by the study groups of transport, postal services and scientific and technological cooperation, and restructure these study groups into working groups. To widen the scope of cooperation, the meeting agreed to set up a study group of sports, arts and culture.

In addition, the joint communique said, the foreign secretaries decided to set up an across-the-board committee under the chairmanship of Sri Lanka to prepare an integrated programme of action in the agreed areas of cooperation and to recommend modalities and mechanisms for implementation.

The foreign secretaries agreed to hold their next meeting in Dacca in February or March 1983, and to recommend to their foreign ministers to convene a meeting at their level between May and September 1983. The Pakistan foreign minister was requested to undertake consultations with his counterparts with a view to fix the date and venue of the ministerial meeting.

XINHUA Analysis of Conference

OW092044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 9 Aug 82

[By Correspondent Chi Teliang]

[Text] Islamabad, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The three-day third meeting of foreign secretaries of the south Asian region attended by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was successfully concluded here today. The complete agreement on the scope and plan of activities for the future, including the convening of a ministerial level meeting of the seven countries at an early date for further consideration of the regional cooperation, constitutes an important step forward of the meeting.

During the meeting the foreign secretaries reaffirmed the commitment of their countries to promote and strengthen cooperation among themselves, and expressed their determination to accelerate the pace of regional cooperation. This shows that the governments and peoples of the south Asian countries are determined to help and cooperate with each other in building their respective countries.

The promotion of regional cooperation in south Asia is a befitting response to the challenges facing the region. The deteriorating world economic situation which has jeopardized the prospects for the improvement of the well-being of the people of developing countries lends added significance to such a regional cooperation. Despite concerted efforts by the developing countries in the international fora, the establishment of an equitable and just new international economic order through restructuring of the international economic relations, continues to elude the developing countries because of a lack of the necessary political will on the part of the industrialized countries.

This has made the developing countries understand in a better way that only through economic cooperation among themselves and collective self-reliance can they hope to achieve steadfast economic growth. It is also in this context that the regional cooperation of south Asian countries shows great importance.

The meeting indicates clearly that the regional cooperation in south Asia is beneficial and necessary. Such kind of regional cooperation is based on mutual trust, understanding, respect for the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of the others. At the very beginning the foreign secretaries had noted that the cooperation should proceed step by step. Due to the joint efforts of the seven countries, the achievements they have made in the short span of two years are quite satisfactory.

The south Asian countries share a common destiny and a desire to improve the living standard of their teeming millions. Despite their divergent geopolitical outlooks, the countries of this region have a long cherished desire to pool their efforts in those fields which are not marred by political friction. This approach is not only possible but also meets the needs of the people of these countries who want to substitute confrontation with mutual beneficial cooperation. The newly-concluded Islamabad meeting is a success of such a noble desire of the people of south Asia.

RENMIN RIBAO ANALYZES INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS

HK070812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 82 p 7

["News Analysis" by Liu Zhengxue [0491 2973 1331]: "New Trends in Indian-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Indian Premier Indira Gandhi concluded her visit to the United States on 4 August. Judging by the atmosphere at the talks between the two national leaders and the agreement reached on supplying India with nuclear fuel, a "new spirit of dialogue and cooperation" has apparently begun in Indian-U.S. relations, which had been tense for 10 years.

There was a long dispute between the two countries on the nuclear fuel issue. The Indian and U.S. Governments signed an agreement in 1963 stipulating that India would receive 19.8 tons of enriched uranium from the United States every year for its Tarapur nuclear power station. Built with U.S. help, the condition was that India could only use U.S. nuclear fuel and be subject to U.S. supervision; India could only handle its nuclear waste with U.S. agreement, and guarantee to strictly use it for peaceful purposes.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. The United States suspected that India had surreptitiously used the nuclear waste from the Tarapur power station to produce plutonium, which can be used to manufacture atomic bombs. In order to take sanctions against India, Congress passed in 1978 the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Act," by which the United States negated the legality of the Indian-U.S. agreement of 1963 and declared it would no longer supply India with enriched uranium. The Indians strongly contested this, holding that the 1963 agreement had the force of an international treaty and the United States had no right to break it unilaterally or to apply a domestic act passed in 1978 to negate it. The Indians also denied that they had treated the nuclear waste and reiterated that India had consistently stuck to using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. When dealing with this issue, former President Carter adopted a relatively flexible policy. He cited "special circumstances" to advise Congress, saying that unless the United States supplied India with nuclear fuel that country would turn to the Soviet Union. Eventually Congress reluctantly agreed to supply India with the enriched uranium originally scheduled for delivery in 1978.

President Reagan adopted a relatively tough policy toward India after taking office. He held, since the beginning of the 1980's, India had shown clear pro-Soviet tendencies on a whole series of major foreign policies; economically the country was conservative and backward, and India could play no role on the international stage.

The U.S. Government therefore intended to limit political, economic and technical aid for India. When India pressed the United States for the enriched uranium scheduled for 1979 and 1980, the Reagan administration took out the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Act" and refused to supply India with nuclear fuel. The two countries therefore held talks in Washington and New Delhi in April and July last year. The first round of these talks was marked by fierce argument. The United States repeatedly asked India to clarify whether it had carried out processing of U.S. nuclear fuel, and the Indians urged the United States to observe the provisions of the 1963 agreement and continue supplying nuclear fuel to India. The meeting broke up without agreement. Although the atmosphere in the second round was "relatively friendly," it still failed to yield agreement. At the same time, Indian Government spokesmen repeatedly reiterated a statement of Premier Indira Gandhi: "Even if the United States stops supplying nuclear fuel, India can continue to operate the Tarapur plant." In other words, India could get nuclear fuel from the Soviet Union.

The problem dragged on for a whole year. On the eve of Premier Indira Gandhi's latest visit to America, international opinion universally held that the talks between the two sides on the nuclear fuel issue would be unable to make any headway. Even U.S. Ambassador to India Barnes advised people "not to hold out any hopes" on this knotty problem. However, as a result of concessions made by both sides, an agreement was reached in the talks between the two national leaders; and this cannot but be described as a new breakthrough in relations between the two countries. According to this new agreement, in the future India can obtain nuclear fuel from a third country, France. But it must abide by the provisions in the agreement signed with the United States in 1963 on guaranteeing that this fuel will not be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Analyzing this achievement, observers hold that from the American point of view, to have France, a Western power and member of Euratom, supply nuclear fuel is far better for U.S. interests than having the Soviet Union expanding its political influence and intervening. As for India, it has long been mentally prepared for turning immediately to the Soviet Union if the United States does not supply the urgently needed nuclear fuel.

International opinion holds that there was nothing accidental that India and the United States were able to reach this agreement during Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States. It is closely related to the current international situation and the strategic interests of both countries. Since the new U.S. ambassador to India took office and since the contact between President Reagan and Premier Indira Gandhi at the Cancun meeting last year, the Reagan administration has changed its views on India, holding that as the Soviet Army continues to occupy Afghanistan, India is a major power in stabilizing the situation in southern Asia; it still has some independence in foreign policy, and is also one of the major spokesmen of the developing countries in the Third World; in addition, India has done quite well in internal construction in recent years, and it practices a relatively open policy toward external investors, and so strengthening relations with India is both politically and economically advantageous for the United States. India too has recognized that maintaining good relations with the United States is not only beneficial for practicing a foreign policy of "equidistance" between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- and improving and enhancing its image and position among the nonaligned countries; it can also get more capital and advanced technology and equipment from the United States for developing its own economy.

Indira Gandhi has repeatedly stated that this visit to America has only yielded "limited results". The improvement in relations between the two countries is only a start. At present, the governments and leaders of the two countries hold that there are still many differences between them on a number of major foreign policy and bilateral issues. Even the agreement on supplying nuclear fuel to India has a certain "tinge" to it, that is, the provisions regarding the nuclear fuel previously supplied by the United States which India has processed still require further negotiaion and solution. It seems that a very long and bumpy road will have to be traversed before a comprehensive improvement in Indian-U.S. relations can take place.

N.Y. TIMES QUESTIONS REAGAN'S MIDEAST MOVES

OW100152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 9 Aug 82

[text] Washington, August 8 (XINHUA) -- The New York TIMES in an editorial today threw doubt upon President Reagan's sincerity when he said that he was "especially frustrated" last week because Israel did not respond to his call not to shell the besieged Beirut. The paper said large scale Israeli attacks on west Beirut had stirred "vehement reactions" within the Reagan administration and the President was "extremely angry" when his repeated public and private effort failed to persuade Israel to limit its military moves.

"If President Reagan really wanted Israel to stop strangling west Beirut last week, how come he could not?" the paper asked. The paper said Israel is "wholly dependent" on American military and economic aid, which, according to State Department sources, totalled 9.8 billion dollars and 4.68 billion dollars respectively in the period from 1977 to 1982. In these circumstances, "when Ronald Reagan insists, why doesn't Menachem Begin listen?" the paper wanted to know.

The paper noted that even while threatening Israel, Reagan was reaffirming his demand that the P.L.O. leave Lebanon. "How can he make that happen except at the point of Israeli bayonets?" the paper said.

Former Under-Secretary of State George Ball today in an ABC interview also criticized the U.S. Middle East policy. He said Israel's "intransigent expansionist objective" is against American interests. He said that the U.S. has "enormous influence " on Israel. If Israel finally does take west Beirut "it will be doing so with a green light from the U.S.," he noted.

Ball believed that the U.S. should stop providing any military assistance to Israel. "To assume that our interests are being served by what's happening" would be a "ghastly mistake", he stressed.

PALESTINIANS RALLY AGAINST U.S. IN DAMASCUS

OW091812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Hundreds of Palestinian people in Damascus staged a demonstration today to express their anger at and condemnation of open U.S. complicity in the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. When the demonstrators reached the U.S. Embassy, a number of Palestinian youth climbed up the walls of the embassy premises and pulled down an American flag and burned it.

The demonstrators handed the U.S. ambassador a memorandum condemning the U.S. role in the Middle East, and asked him to forward it to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The demonstrators also sent a cable of support to Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman 'Arafat, expressing complete support for the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.

WASHINGTON RALLY PROTESTS ISRAELI ACTIONS

OW080214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 7 (XINHUA) -- In response to a call of the Palestine Congress of North America, hundreds of Americans and American Arabs held a rally in Lafayette Park opposite to the White House this afternoon to protest against Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The demonstrators marched to the park from Capitol Hill. Speakers at the rally denounced the Israeli slaughter of Palestine and Lebanese people.

They condemned the United States Government for its support to Israel. The demonstrators held placards which read "Protest Against Israeli Invasion of Lebanon", "Stop U.S. Aid to Israel" and "Palestine Blood's on American Hands".

The Washington area Jews who are opposed to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon issued the following statement at the rally: "As American Jews, we are deeply saddened by Israel's invasion of Lebanon." "We call on the Israeli Government to withdraw from Lebanon, to respect the territorial integrity of all her neighbors and to let the Lebanese decide the fate of their country."

BEGIN REPORTEDLY AGREES TO PEACE FORCE IN BEIRUT

OW100312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 8 (XINHUA) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin today agreed to U.S. special envoy Habib's compromise formula that a multi-national peace-keeping force will be stationed in west Beirut after a majority of the Palestinian armed forces are evacuated, reported the Israeli Radio.

Israel had insisted that a multi-national peace-keeping force could enter Beirut only after a complete withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces.

Menahem Begin's new attitude was made known in a reply to a letter from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

But Israel stressed that the United States and Lebanon must guarantee to help Israel expel the Palestinian armed forces from Lebanon if the Palestinian Liberation Organization takes the multi-national peace-keeping force as its "protective umbrella" and refuses to withdraw its last group of men from Lebanon. Israel also demanded the withdrawal of 1,000 to 1,500 Syrian troops from Beirut along with the Palestinian forces.

Mr. Begin received a letter today from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in which Shultz said that some progress has been made in the negotiations about the withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut.

Before the close of the Cabinet meeting, Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon hurried to Beirut to inform Philip Habib of the Israeli Cabinet decision. The two men then discussed the time and other specific arrangements for the deployment of the multi-national force.

The U.S. envoy this morning called on the military representatives of Lebanon, France and the United States. He also discussed details about the arrangements for the deployment of the international force with the ambassadors of France and Italy to Lebanon.

The negotiations on the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas from west Beirut has entered the final stage. The only problem that remains unsolved is where the Palestinian fighters could go after their withdrawal from Beirut.

The Jordanian prime minister formally announced today that his country was ready to accept those Palestinians with the Jordanian passports. Nevertheless, Egypt still refuses to accept the Palestinian guerrillas unless such acceptance is a part of an overall settlement of the Palestine issue. Syria so far has not changed its stand that the Palestinian guerrillas should continue to fight in Beirut.

While the political talks are going on apace, Israel still keeps on exerting military pressure on west Beirut. Israeli artillery shelled the Palestinian strongholds several times today and there was a brisk movement of Israeli tanks in east Beirut.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED IN CAIRO

OW090959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 8 (XINHUA) -- A Palestinian official in Cairo told XINHUA in a recent interview: "Without the support of the United States, Israel could not have launched such a war whose aim is to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces and the Palestinian revolution. But the cause of the Palestinian people is indestructible."

The official, Zuhdi al-Qadri, director of the Palestinian Office of Social Affairs and member of the PLO delegation in Cairo, condemned Israel's siege of Palestinian forces in west Beirut. He said that Israel, backed by the United States, is carrying out a policy of genocide in Lebanon, committing a monstrous crime against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Referring to the reported PLO agreement to withdraw from Beirut, he said that the PLO is prepared to withdraw from Beirut to save the people of tht city from bloodshed and destruction. But the final decision will have to be made by the supreme Palestinian leadership headed by Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut.

He praised Egypt's proposal for linking the withdrawal of the Palestinian resistance forces from Beirut with an over-all solution to the Palestinian problem. This Egyptian position will play a positive role, he pointed out.

PRC UN ENVOY SPEAKS IN ISRAEL ARMS BAN DEBATE

OW070751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 6 (XINHUA) -- The United States vetoed today a draft resolution in the Security Council for a military aid ban to Israel by all the U.N. member states. The draft got 11 affirmative votes, from the Soviet Union, Poland, France, Ireland, Spain, Jordan, Uganda, China, Japan, Guyana and Panama. The United Kingdom, Togo and Zaire abstained.

The draft "strongly condemns" Israel's defiance of Security Council Resolutions 516 and 517 and demands all U.N. member states to "refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and from providing it with any military aid until the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory".

Speaking before the voting, Chinese representative Ling Qing said, China strongly condemned the Israeli authorities for their open rejection of the Security Council resolutions. He called on the Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel, and urged the council to act decisively to have the relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter implemented.

Though China voted for the draft, Ling Qing said that demands contained in the draft were the minimum, insufficient and fell short of calling for an immediate ceasefire.

Representatives of Jordan, the PLO, France and Ireland expressed their indignation at Israel's contempt for the council resolutions and called on Israel to abide by the ceasefire and completely withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Explaining the veto, U.S. representative Charles Lichenstein said that the present draft was not balanced and would not contribute to attaining a peaceful solution.

PLO INTRODUCES NEW PROPOSAL ON BEIRUT CRISIS

OW061325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 5 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization has put forward a "more flexible" proposal that may lead to a break-trhough in negotiations on west Beirut crisis, reported Radio Beirut quoting a Lebanese Government source today.

The new proposal contains the PLO's concessions on the evacuation of its forces from Beirut:

1) The evacuation is to take place simultaneously with the deployment of the multinational buffer troops. Before this, the PLO all along insisted that the evacuation should take place after the stationing of the buffer force in Beirut and its surrounding area. Israel strongly rejects the PLO position.

2) The Palestine Liberation Organization agrees to move its men directly to the Syrian capital of Damascus by an international high-way instead of going to the Al-Biqa' Valley and north Beirut first.

Bassam Abu Sharif, a leader of the PLO, told reporters at a news conference today that the PLO was ever ready to leave Beirut. He explained that the negotiation on the evacuation was continuing and the PLO was ready to respond to any demand from the Lebanese Government.

Another PLO leader, Abu Iyad, stressed that the PLO is sincere in its resolve to withdraw from Lebanon. He said the PLO made the decision "not out of timidity and fear", but for respect for the aspiration of the Lebanese people.

The Israeli Radio confirmed that the Israeli Government had received the PLO's new proposal through U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today inspected west Beirut that was bombed by Israel Wednesday. Al-Wazzan said that military escalation was inexplainable while diplomatic negotiation was making headway. It is reported that 250 people were killed and about 670 others wounded on Wednesday.

AFP: ANGRY STUDENTS OCCUPY AFRICAN EMBASSY

OW091322 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 9 (AFP) — Four students from the Central African Republic occupied their country's embassy here today and held the only official in the building hostage to protest against the non payment of their scholarship allowances. According to one of the students they intended to remain in the building until they received a positive reply from the government in Bangui.

The four students, Daniel Nambai, Jean-Maurice Bomayabu, Dieudonne Mgaba and Bernard Kondjili, said they arrived in China last September and had still not received the sum of 57,000 francs CFA (167 dollars) due to them from their government. They said they had hardly been able to make ends meet with just the 120 yuans (62 dollars) they had received from the Chinese Government during the past year.

The students said that after many requests to the embassy, they finally received a letter from the Central African education minister guaranteeing that the money would be paid. But it still had not arrived. The gates of the embassy have been closed and its Central African and Chinese administrative staff sent away.

The four students, having completed a one-year language course, have six or seven years' study in China ahead of them.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE ON BUILDING COMMUNISM

OW092125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- The 15th issue of the BAN YUE TAN magazine carries a commentator's article entitled "Do Away With the Theory That 'Communism Is Too Distant To Attain.'" The article reads in full as follows:

In conducting communist ideological education, there is an argument which maintains: Communism is a distant thing. Like the moon in the sky, it is within our sight but beyond our reach. It is unrealistic to propagandize communism today.

Marxists believe this argument does not stand theoretically; besides, it does not conform with the real situation.

As a social system, communism or communist society is the highest stage of development in the history of mankind. Its principal earmark is "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs." In this sense, the realization of communism is not an undertaking that can be accomplished in one or several generations; it requires the painstaking efforts of many generations. In light of China's circumstances, it is only natural that the ideal of building a communist society can be realized only in the far-distant future.

However, communism, according to Marxist theory, refers not merely to a social system. It has another connotation: communism is a movement. And the communist movement provides the only path to the realization of communism. It is a movement guided by the communist ideological system. This movement has already started, beginning with the founding of the Communist League in 1847 and the promulgation of the Manifesto of the Communist Party in 1848. The development of our party from a small communist group to the ruling party with a membership of nearly 40 million in a country of 1 billion people is a great communist accomplishment.

Without the guidance of communist ideology, we could not have laid down the program and line of the new democratic revolution and successfully overthrown the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, nor could we have founded a socialist system in China and won great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. The success of the Chinese revolution and every achievement in socialist construction are victories of the communist movement and ideology. As an ideology, conduct and movement, communism is alive everywhere. It is struggling and progressing. In this sense, communism is very realistic, not "within sight but beyond reach."

There are perhaps two reasons that lead some comrades to believe communism too distant to attain. One is that they believe communism is a society of highly-developed productive forces with great material abundance, whereas our country is still fairly poor today. Another is that they believe people in a communist society possess high standards of communist consciousness and morality, whereas some practice in our present-day society is not good and the consciousness of some people is rather low. These are all facts. We could even cite many more social phenomena that fall far short of the requirements of communism. But all these cannot constitute a reason for regarding communism as purely imaginary. This is because in China, communism is to be gradually realized precisely on such a social foundation. From the angle of social development, our present efforts to build a highly-developed socialist material and spiritual civilization aim precisely at realizing the goal of communism.

Socialism is a lower stage of communism. Communism will not come to us all of a sudden one morning. The transition from socialism to communism will be gradually achieved through the efforts of many generations. Along this journey stand many milestones. We draw ourselves closer to communism whenever we travel a distance and realize a concrete goal. The more successfully we carry out socialist construction, the sooner we shall attain communism. Thus, in a certain sense, the work we are doing in our respective posts is a component part of the communist undertaking.

People who want the communist life of "to each according to his need" but are unwilling to do their part and work, study and struggle for the realization of communism are like pleasure-seekers who want to enjoy the cool shade but are unwilling to plant trees. They will naturally have a feeling of uncertainty and will lose hope and become pessimistic.

If, departing from the historical materialist point of view, we regard the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization today as laying the foundation for the fine edifice of communism, we will feel that communism is not something distant, but realistic. Moreover, once we have lofty goals and a powerful ideological motive force, we will use our brains and hands to realize our magnificent goals.

In building socialism, it is necessary for people to foster communist ideology. The spirit to create, struggle and sacrifice reflected by our heroes, models and advanced elements on various fronts radiates the light of communist ideology. Our party will use communist ideology to educate the people and encourage them to approach study, work and life in the communist spirit, to resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology, to abandon the egotistical philosophy which maintains that "men die in pursuit of wealth and birds in pursuit of food," to gradually acquire a communist outlook on life and to consciously struggle for the most magnificent ideal of mankind.

Advocating the communist spirit does not mean asking all members of the society to do only voluntary labor without remuneration. "To each according to his work" is a socialist principle that must be seriously implemented. We must not repeat the mistake of blowing a "communist wind," such as "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning." We must not practice egalitarianism under the name of "communist style" either. On the other hand, in our socialist country, money should not be the criterion of everything. As the masters of our socialist country, we must unswervingly look forward to the magnificent goal of communism, do our little bit to help build the communist edifice and bring benefit to the broad people and our future generations. Only by so doing can we promote the triumphant advance of the four modernizations and attain communism at an earlier date.

There is a great word on our marching flag. It reads: "Communism!"

There is a beautiful song forever in our heart. Its words: "The Internationale shall be the human race!"

EDITORIAL ON LEARNING FROM MODEL CPC MEMBER

HK091128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Cause Needs Such Communist Party Members"]

[Text] How is a Communist Party member to live up to the expectations of the people and be worthy of the glorious name of a communist? The lifelong struggle of model Communist Party member Zhao Chune gives a loud and clear reply. After reading the report on her glorious deeds, who would not be deeply touched by such lofty communist thinking as hers and by her spirit of utter devotion to serving the people? She left behind precious spiritual wealth for the whole party and people throughout the country.

Comrade Zhao Chune was an ordinary worker. Throughout her life, she did not carry out any earthshaking heroic undertakings but showed a communist fighter's dazzlingly brilliant thinking, character, morality and sentiment at an obscure and ordinary post. "I will dedicate my life to the cause of communism" was not just a solemn pledge she made while joining the party but was also the great ambition she always cherished. "Be a communist worthy of the name" was not only a fine aspiration she cherished but was also the staff by which she measured her own words and deeds. She had her ideals and pursuits. Her ideals and pursuits were immensely loftier than the targets in the eyes of those people who give first place to their personal interests and vie with others for petty profits.

The ideal of communism occupied the supreme place in her thoughts. She completely immersed herself in this great cause and always showed the communist spirit of attaching primary importance to the revolution, work and other people. These are precisely the finest and indispensable qualities of every Communist Party member.

Comrade Zhao Chune's lofty aspiration for fighting all her life for the cause of communism was embodied through her concrete practice of serving the people. To serve the people wholeheartedly is the purpose of our party. With the exception of working in the interests of the working class and the great majority of the people, our party has no special interests of its own. A Communist Party member who deviates from this purpose is not qualified to be called a proletarian vanguard fighter -- a title of honor. The masses of people test our party and our party members through this point. Zhao Chune had many outstanding qualities that are worth studying, her most outstanding quality being her spirit of doing solid work. The life of a coalyard worker is hard and some people dislike and avoid such work. However, Zhao Chune treasured her post at the coalyard and regarded it as a post for serving the people. She always integrated her work with the socialist cause and with the needs of tens of thousands of households. She did not avoid dirty things and was not afraid of fatigue. Her only anxiety was that she had not done enough or that she could not meet the needs of the masses of people. Even at a time when she was suffering from a severe and lingering illness and nearing the end of her life, her only demand was still that the organization should "allow me to go to work." In her view, it is imperative to unreservedly and wholeheartedly carry out all tasks that are "done for the people." Being covered all over with coal dust and holding a key for the person on duty, she served the people to her last breath. Zhao Chune used her own activities to write vital teaching materials on proper ways to become a Communist Party member. The masses of people have achieved an understanding of our party through party members like Zhao Chune. Our party is proud to have had Zhao Chune who was such a loyal daughter! Those Communist Party members who pay lipservice to serving the people and do not hesitate to infringe upon the people's interests in seeking their personal interests are bogus communists and their activities can only bring shame on our party!

Over the past few years, we have realized the shift in the focus of our work, stressed distribution according to work, adopted an open-door economic policy to enliven the national economy, and advocated the policy of allowing people to become rich first. All these measures are correct and necessary and have achieved tangible results. However, we would like to point out that not all types of enthusiasm are revolutionary and socialist. At present, some people are calling for "proceeding in all cases from the monetary point of view." They are also currently propagating the point that "men die in pursuit of wealth and birds die in pursuit of food" and are going in for the so-called "work according to remuneration." We must support and protect the masses who become rich through labor and struggle against anyone's activities that harm others in order to benefit oneself and seek private gain at public expense. Comrade Zhao Chune's deeds show once again that every Communist Party member, every CYL member and every advanced model figure must not rest content with distribution according to work but must first adopt a communist attitude toward work, which means giving no thought to remuneration, working selflessly and dedicating oneself, heart and soul, to the promotion of the people's interests.

The party needs party members like Zhao Chune!
The people need party members like Zhao Chune!
The cause of socialism needs party members like Zhao Chune!

All Communist Party members should take Zhao Chune as a model. Moreover, people of all nationalities throughout the country should also take Zhao Chune as a model. Let us all learn from Comrade Zhao Chune. All party members and CYL members and particularly leading cadres at all levels must regard Zhao Chune as a mirror for looking at their own shortcomings so as to try to catch up. We can surely do a better job of building our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and can surely achieve the goal of building a socialist powerful country with a high level of civilization and a high degree of democracy as long as we have more and more progressives like Zhao Chune within our revolutionary ranks!

TRADE UNION CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM ADVANCED

OW100119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions issued a circular yesterday calling on staff members and workers throughout the country to launch an extensive campaign to learn from Zhao Chune's communist spirit in order to develop a good social habit of learning from, and supporting, the advanced and striving to become advanced, and to continually strengthen their ranks.

The circular says Zhao Chune, all-China special-grade commercial model worker, Henan's model worker, model Communist Party member and model coal miner at Luoyang Municipality's Laoji coal mine, did an extraordinarly good job at her normal work post. She was an outstanding representative of the working class and an example to staff members and workers of the whole country.

The circular emphatically points out that Comrade Zhao Chune's spirit embodies the spirit of our time -- the communist spirit. In learning from Comrade Zhao Chune, we must follow her example of integrating noble revolutionary ideals with industriousness, loving her job, not working for fame or personal gain, fearing neither fatigue nor dirtiness, not dividing between "my job" and "your job" and her communist work style of serving the people wholeheartedly. We should learn from her communist work style of showing more concern for other people than for herself, doing good things wherever she went, doing everything for the people and doing good things all her life. We should learn from her sense of duty as master of her own country in cherishing state property and placing state and collective interests above everything else, and her spirit of hard struggle and frugality. We should learn from her noble quality of training young workers by personally setting a good example, treating them warmly and sincerely, educating them and passing on the true color and glorious tradition of the working class to the younger generation. We should learn from her spirit of never ceasing to fight and make sacrifices as long as she lived.

The circular says, launching a campaign to learn from Comrade Zhao Chune is, in essence, an education on communist ideology. It will play a great role in resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and other nonproletarian ideologies, in preserving and carrying forward the true color and glorious tradition of the working class, in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign, in turning the ranks of staff members and workers into a working contingent with revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline, modern technological knowledge, with unity and cooperation and in ensuring the smooth progress in building a socialist material civilization.

The circular says launching a campaign to learn from Comrade Zhao Chune will more effectively boost the mass activities to learn from, and catch up with, the advanced being undertaken in various areas and trades.

The circular calls on trade union organizations at all levels to mobilize and organize, in light of actual conditions, the masses of staff members and workers to really learn from Comrade Zhao Chune. The campaign must be carried out in a down-to-earth way, not just nominally after making a fanfare about it.

ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF BOYS OVER GIRLS

HK091318 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jie Gang [6043 0474]: "'Giving More Importance to Boys Than to Girls' Is Above Reproach"]

[Text] Recently, some press articles have been criticizing the idea of "giving more importance to boys than to girls." This is merely making a fuss over a trifling matter and is unimaginable. GONGREN RIBAO on 11 June published an article entitled "What Crime Does Giving Birth to a Girl Constitute?" denouncing Ji Chuanfa's action of maltreating his wife and discriminating against girls. Certainly, morally speaking, such people as Ji Chuanfa should be punished. Why has the "stubborn" idea of "giving more importance to boys than to girls" been inherited from one generation to another despite severe criticism over the past hundreds of centuries?

History is like a vast sea and irrational things will be eliminated by the great waves of historical trends. However, the fact that the "stubborn" idea of "giving more importance to boys than to girls" at present is widespread shows that it is correct and has full vitality. It cannot be simply explained by the phrase: "Feudal remnants have not been eliminated."

Long ago, during the clan commune era, a "matrilineal" society existed but later changed to a "patrilineal" society. This change reflected progress and showed that women are no good and must yield to men. Human society must always develop toward a more progressive orientation. Throughout history, achievements by women have been found in each era. However, only a very small number of women have had far-reaching ideals and breadth of vision or have made contributions to mankind. Such women account for less than 2 percent.

Therefore, I think "giving more importance to boys than to girls" is above reproach. "Men are respectable while women are petty and low" is an eternal truth. Why is it that up to now, children still take the surname of their father? Now that married couples are encouraged to have only one child, naturally it is right for them to want a boy rather than a girl. Boys are more useful because they make contributions to future society and continue the family line.

Editor's note: The question of having boys or girls is a common social problem that presently faces most families. This article by Comrade Jie Gang obviously bears the idea that "men are respectable while women are petty and low." Is this idea correct? If not, why? Readers are welcome to give their opinion.

CYL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR PATRIOTIC YOUTH EDUCATION

OW071358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA) -- To greet the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CYL Central Committee has issued a circular calling for CYL organizations at all levels throughout the country to conduct educational activities for "studying history, loving the motherland, being the party's fine sons and daughters and being shock workers in making China strong and prosperous" among young people. The circular calls on CYL members and other young people on the country's various fronts to work hard to make outstanding achievements.

The circular issued by the CYL Central Committee to CYL organizations at all levels calls for carrying out educational activities for ardently loving the motherland, the party and the socialist system. It points out: Proceeding from the study of history is a good, effective way to conduct education on the "three ardent loves," which is readily acceptable to young people. History is a mirror from which young people can understand society. The modern history of China, which is full of momentous events, is a very good textbook for conducting "three ardent loves" education. By studying modern Chinese history, young people can really understand the truth that without the Communist Party there would have been no New China and that only socialism can save China. The CYL Central Committee calls for CYL organizations at all levels to combine historical education with education on current events on this basis, and to solve some practical problems for young people in real life in order to enable them to strengthen their revolutionary spirit and their confidence in undertaking the four modernizations.

The CYL Central Committee points out that in such educational activities, CYL organizations at all levels should do the following four things well:

1. Give lectures on modern and contemporary Chinese history and the history of the party. Such lectures should be suited to local conditions and the needs of the audience. Many and varied lively educational methods should be used. Young people may be organized to read such books as "From the Opium War to the May 4th Movement" (published by the People's Publishing House), "The Motherland" (published by the China Youth Publishing House) and "An Analysis of the Question of the Superiority of Socialism" (published by the Tianjin People's Publishing House). Exhibitions and speaking, storytelling and singing meetings on historical knowledge may be held to give vivid historical education.

Where conditions permit, municipal, county, district and grassroots CYL committees may organize lecture teams of revolutionary elders, patriotic personages, scholars and professors to give lectures in which they can cite their personal experiences to educate young people. CYL members and other young people may be aroused to educate themselves by studying history.

2. Pay attention to educating young people with local historical data and teaching materials reflecting local conditions and suited to local needs. Modern Chinese history shows that while invading our country, imperialist powers left criminal evidence in many parts of our country and that there are many historical materials on the heroic struggle of our people in many localities. CYL members and other young people may be organized to visit historical sites or relics, to do research on historical facts or to acquaint themselves with the history of their localities, factories or villages so that historical education will serve the present better.

3. Organize young people to make social investigations. This is a good way to educate young people by comparing the past with the present. By making social investigations, young people should be enabled to understand New China's progress and the tremendous political and economic changes brought about by the party's lines, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Thus, from what they see and hear and from their personal experiences, young people will be able to see that the motherland is beloved, the party is great and the socialist road is bright.

4. Educate young people to "add luster to the motherland" and to demonstrate their patriotic zeal in building a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics. What is important in studying history is to turn one's patriotic zeal into action in bringing benefits to the people and winning honor for the country. CYL members and other young people on all fronts should strive to make outstanding achievements to greet the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 11th CYL National Congress.

In its circular calling for extensively conducting "three ardent loves" education, the CYL Central Committee says: It is necessary to conduct "three ardent loves" education, an important content of the current ideological and political education for young people, in order to promote the deepening of "five stresses and four beauties" activities. CYL organizations at all levels should attach great importance to such education and conduct it well with a positive attitude and by surmounting difficulties. The stress of such education should be placed on the grassroots level, and every CYL branch should carry out activities for studying modern Chinese history or the history of the party and organize an "understand the motherland" visit or a discussion of "how I understand the motherland." It should also carry out activities for "adding luster to the motherland." It is necessary to give full play to the organizing role of CYL branches and the exemplary role of CYL members.

WAN LI, HU QIAOMU MEET WITH RURAL TEACHERS

OW092149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1652 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qiaomu today held a discussion meeting with a delegation of the country's outstanding rural teachers visiting Beijing and addressed the meeting held in the small auditorium of the Great Hall of the People.

At the discussion meeting, Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qiaomu, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the whole country, first expressed their welcome and thanks to the outstanding teachers of rural middle schools and primary schools.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu happily said: You have done a great deal of arduous and valuable work for the people and accumulated rich experience for developing people's education and rural education. Many comrades among you, defying various hardships and dangers, have for a long time made circuits of outlying mountain regions to give lessons. Many comrades travel alone through the mountains and risk the danger of wild animal attacks, but you always persistently stay at your sacred workposts. This is a communist spirit, a spirit of defying personal danger to serve the people.

Hu Qiaomu emphasized: You are doing a very hard job and a very glorious job. You deserve gratitude and respect from the people throughout the country. We call on all comrades doing rural educational work in China to learn from you so that rural education throughout the country can take a big step forward.

Hu Qiaomu pointed out: The party Central Committee and the State Council always uphold the plan for implementing universal education in rural areas throughout the country. The rural areas are a key to universal education. The experience of the national outstanding rural teachers delegation shows that making primary education universal throughout the country is entirely necessary and possible. We must strive to follow the decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in December 1980 to make primary education universal throughout the country before the end of 1990. We demand that all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, prefectures and counties in China strive to achieve this objective.

Hu Qiaomu said: This objective can be completely achieved and difficulties are surmountable if we have determination, if all educational workers in the country learn from you, and if the party and government organizations at all levels in the country resolutely and fully support your work. We hope that all comrades doing rural educational work will work hard together to achieve this objective.

Hu Qiaomu said: In order to develop rural education, it is not only necessary to make primary education universal, it is also necessary to develop agricultural middle schools. This is an indispensable condition for accomplishing the four modernizations in China's vast rural areas, fundamental work to establish a socialist material and spiritual civilization and a great contribution to the building of a socialist new countryside.

Hu Qiaomu also pointed out: Generally speaking, the situation of China's rural education is very good, but in some localities the rural educational work is suffering some unnecessary losses. For instance, the student turnover is increasing, the teachers' pay is not rationally guaranteed and school buildings are not properly maintained and improved. Such problems should be solved step by step and this is a bounden duty of our party and our government.

Wan Li pointed out in his speech: Since the implementation of the system of responsibility for production in the rural areas, the production there has been developing in breadth and depth. Therefore, there is a pressing need for science and culture. For this reason, the peasants are particularly concerned about their children's education. This situation has brought a glorious task for the educational front: rural educational work must be done well. There are a few comrades who overlook rural educational work. This is entirely shortsighted and must be resolutely corrected.

Those who spoke at the meeting included Zhou Yumei, a teacher of the Dongbaye primary school in Xianglong County, Hebei Province; Zhu Guoxiang, deputy headmaster of the Longshan agricultural school in Xuyi County, Jiangsu; Duan Huating, dean of studies of the Chenzhai middle school in Dangshan County, Anhui; Song Guojiang, dean of students of the Zhanggang middle school in Tianmen County, Hebei; Yang Taizhong, a teacher of the Heishanbei school of Shihemu Commune in Huguan County, Shanxi; and Huang Shengxiang, headmaster of the Chenkeng primary school in Taining County, Fujian. They reported to the central leading comrades the situation of rural education and relevant problems and made suggestions on how to improve rural education.

The visit of the national delegation of oustanding rural teachers is cosponsored by the Ministry of Education and the All-China Educational Workers Union. This is the first visit ever organized since the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the delegation are 88 teachers from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They are of Han, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Zhuang, Miao and Korean nationalities. From 27 July to 9 August, they listened to a report entitled: "Reform Rural Education To Serve the Socialist Construction in a Still Better Way" made by Zhang Changxian, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Education; held a discussion meeting on rural education; summed up and exchanged their experiences in rural educational work; visited industrial, cultural and educational facilities and toured scenic spots in Beijing.

CHEN YUN CONGRATULATES KAN SHOU UNIVERSITY

OW091241 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chen Yun, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee, recently heard a report by personnel of Kan Shou University [kan shou da xue 0436 2219 1129 1331] who are now in Beijing. They briefed him on the work of the university in the past year. Comrade Chen Yun warmly congratulated the university's success in passing on knowledge to students in the form of periodicals. He said this new form of education enables students to acquire knowledge through self-study and helps them apply their knowledge in work and is therefore a convenient way to educate young people. Chen Yun added, this is a good form of education and everyone must support it.

Comrade Chen Yun has shown much concern for the establishment and growth of this form of education and has expressed hope for a bright future for the university. He gave the university the following inscription: "Wish for Kan Shou University a very bright future." The inscription fully shows the party's and a veteran revolutionary's intimate concern and high expectations for the university's 510,000 students and the broad masses of young people.

EDITORIAL ON IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

HK100540 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Major Emphasis Should Be Placed on Improving Quality and Increasing Variety of Industrial Products"]

[Text] In the first half of this year, industrial and communications production in our country steadily rose and the situation was favorable. With efforts made in the past few years, the work to revive the quality of products has basically been completed. The quality and variety of our country's industrial products have basically been restored to their original levels. In some aspects, they have exceeded products of the past. This has played an important role in improving the people's livelihood, improving the technical equipment of some sectors of the national economy, enlivening the market, increasing exports and increasing financial income. In the meantime, we should also be aware that phenomena such as not paying attention to the quality of products and the needs of the society, one-sidedly seeking output value and speed and not paying attention to social economic returns, are still common. Economic management departments and enterprise leaders must pay great attention to them.

Improving the quality and increasing the variety of products are in the basic interests of the four modernizations, the people's livelihood and the country's reputation. They are also important manifestations of socialist material and spiritual civilization. If the quality of products is poor and if the variety of products is not easily marketable, the interests of the masses will be impaired, social economic returns will not increase, a steady development speed cannot be acquired and there will not be much hope to vitalize industry and to build the four modernizations. Leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of workers and staff members must have a clear understanding about this and must ideologically and in practice place primary importance on the work of improving the quality and increasing the variety of products.

The quality of existing products of our country's industry is not high and their variety is not complete. The development of new products is rather slow. This cannot meet the needs of the development of the socialist construction and the people's livelihood. Since last winter, the quality of many products has sometimes fluctuated and is not stable. The quality of some products tends to become poor. According to statistics, in checking the quality of 1,892 kinds of products of 28 provinces, municipalities and regions, products whose quality was stable or rose in the first quarter of this year accounted for 77 percent of the total when compared with the same period last year, and those that dropped accounted for 23 percent. In April and May, the quality of products of some provinces and regions continued to drop.

What is even more worthy of attention is that the quality of some famous brand products, products which were once of excellent quality and products of old factories with relatively good technical conditions has dropped, and on many occasions the products were returned and indemnity was claimed. Besides, up to now, no obvious change has been made in the situation of poor construction quality, parts missing in complete sets of equipment, poor transportation quality, great losses in handling and storing goods and poor service quality of post, telecommunications and commerce. It can thus be seen that improving quality and developing variety have indeed become a very urgent task of utmost importance in economic work at present.

The first thing necessary to bring about a remarkable change in poor quality and limited variety is to correct the guiding ideology. Bringing economic work into the orbit of increasing economic returns is a strategic turn in economic and construction work. Why is it that the idea of "paying attention to quantity and ignoring quality" has again appeared in many enterprises in a favorable situation where the production of heavy industry has begun to pick up and the production of light industry is developing at a relatively high speed? Why is it that the quality control systems which have already been established in some enterprises begin to slacken and service is no longer as enthusiastic as in the past? The basic reason is that the guiding ideology, with increasing economic returns as the center, has not yet been firmly fostered in the minds of all economic workers, in particular, in the minds of some leading cadres. Some comrades also talk about increasing economic returns and "putting quality first" while they are actually still one-sidedly seeking output value, speed and even bonuses. It should be pointed out that improving the quality of products and developing market-oriented products is the basis for increasing social economic returns without mentioning quality and variety is merely empty talk divorced from reality. We must correctly handle the relationship between quantity and quality and increase quantity on the basis of improving quality in order to increase the speed of development while meeting the needs of the society and the end-users. We must resolutely overcome muddled ideas such as "output value and output are rigid quotas and quality and varieties are flexible quotas" and "salable products are good products." We must take increasing social economic returns and meeting the needs of the country and the people as the starting point and end results in organizing production, persist in "putting quality first" and "putting variety first" and really "seek actual economic returns and satisfy the end-users."

To raise the quality of products is not just to guarantee meeting the original quality standard but to bring about continuing changes in products and raise their level. This is not an expendiency but an important long-term task. Our country now has more than 20,000 kinds of mechanical and electric products. Their performance is backward. Those that urgently require renewal and abolition represent about 60 percent. More than 70 percent of light industrial products are at the levels of the 1950's or 1960's. Twenty percent are still at the levels of the 1930's or 1940's. The existing quality standards are in many cases lower than international levels. Changing this situation calls for cherishing the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and for making assiduous efforts for a long time to come. We must analyze existing conditions about quality and variety in a serious and overall manner, find out the gap between social needs and the output of an area, department or enterprise concerned, and study and formulate plans for improving quality and developing variety. We must seriously put the program for "three generations of products" on a solid basis. This means that we must improve on the existing generation, study the production of a new generation and do research preparatory to a new generation. The aim is to bring about a relatively big change in the quality and variety of products in the not-too-distant future.

A 1,000-li journey begins with the first step. All areas, departments and enterprises must first of all carry out an overall inspection of product quality and quality control. Guided by state plans and consumer needs, they must find out: Is the quality of their products up to standard? Is the variety the very thing in demand?

As far as guiding ideas are concerned, they must check whether they have firmly acquired such ideas as "focusing on improving economic returns," "quality first," and "being responsible to the people." In regard to management, they must check whether regulations and systems are perfect and being strictly enforced. They must check whether they have really achieved the aim of not producing those materials unfit for use, not using those semifinished products unfit for use, of not letting substandard finished products leave the factory, and of not taking into account the output value of products that are not up to standard. They must be serious and strict in making inspections. They cannot act recklessly and they cannot do so just for appearances sake. In inspecting things, they must not only take the initiative to act but must also welcome others to make an inspection. They must make problems known to the public, report the results of an inspection and the relevant proposed reform program at workers' congresses, and organize the masses to examine them and to carry out supervision. Meanwhile, they must solicit and listen to consumers' opinions and give full play to the supervisory role of public opinion in improving the quality of products and developing their variety. For average products, brand name products, or products that have won prizes, any problem involving quality must be solved within a given period of time. Concerning those prize-winning products whose quality has seriously slipped and whose improvement has not been completed within a given time limit, we must resolutely relieve them of their awarded titles for fine quality.

To pursue output value and awards, a small number of enterprises stained with evil capitalist practices have shortchanged others in regard to workmanship and quality, used substandard goods to pass for top value, and even resorted to deceit, wangling citations for supposedly good quality. This cannot be allowed under our socialist system. If problems of this kind are discovered, we must not leave them unsolved. Instead, we must focus attention on them and mete out due punishment to the party concerned. Those offenders in less serious cases must be subjected to criticism and education. In serious cases, the leaders concerned must be held responsible. In no way can we be indulgent toward them or even shield them.

At present, chaos marks the mangement of many enterprises. Their regulations and systems are less than perfect and are not enforced with enough enthusiasm. Insufficient attention is paid to labor discipline and industrial discipline. Equipment is often left in a bad state of disrepair. Inspection of things is not serious enough and quality control not strict enough, so that the quality of products keeps deteriorating. All enterprises must take the actual conditions of their own enterprises into consideration, and combine enterprise consolidation with the adoption of effective measures in regard to management, technology, and organization. They must perform various basic tasks in a down-to-earth manner, strengthen the control of quality in an overall way, improve their service attitude, and work hard to improve scientific and technological work. They must strive to bring the quality and variety of products to a new level.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION

HK091011 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Hou Yunchun [0186 7189 2504]: "Improve Regional Economic Cooperation by Making the Best Use of Local Conditions and Retaining the Advantages While Eliminating the Disadvantages"]

[Text] Interregional economic cooperation refers to the economic relations between the regions in which the parties concerned fill each other's needs, render each other aid, cooperation, benefits, interests and support including the interflow, sale or acquisition and mutual aid of funds, material resources and technology and also including transregional economic cooperation in the fields of production, circulation, science and research.

Interregional cooperation did not start today but its large-scale development began only during the last few years. At first, interregional cooperation was confined mainly to the exchange of material resources.

Certain enterprises would make use of their rich raw materials, fuels, machinery, equipment and surplus products and exchange them for the materials they needed from other enterprises. At that time, the scope of economic cooperation was small and was relatively unimportant. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and following a series of reforms which aroused enthusiasm for production development on the part of the localities and enterprises, interregional economic cooperation has speedily developed. The scope of cooperation has been enlarged from the simple exchange of material resources to interflow and cooperation in various forms in the fields of finance, labor, production technology, management and control. The scope of cooperation has been extended from circulation to production and to science and technology and the extent of cooperation has likewise been enlarged from a single and piecemeal type of cooperation to one of an overall and vastly extensive scale. According to estimates, in 1981, the total amount of material resources involved in cooperation in the country was 3.3 billion yuan. Yunnan Province, whose economy has not been well developed, signed, in 1981, 178 cooperation projects with other provinces. More recently, at an invitation meeting for the joint development of Yunnan's economic and technical cooperation, the province contracted 144 technical cooperation and economic combination agreements with other provinces. As for organizational and leadership work, in the past it was carried out spontaneously by the enterprises themselves. Now, the provinces, or municipalities or districts, have evolved to become units sponsoring such cooperation, in an organized and planned manner and providing the necessary guidance. Many localities have formed economic cooperation offices under the direct leadership of the provincial people's governments and in this way unified and organized economic cooperation of an entire province with other provinces. In the past, cooperation relations used to be of a bilateral character and seldom were third parties involved. Now they have developed to become many-sided. Very frequently, a single project is now participated in by several provinces, municipalities and districts and one or more departments of the central government. Moreover, while formerly the character of the cooperation relationships was temporary, or for one single occasion only and could break up at any time, now the relations tend to become longterm and secure in character. Certain provinces and municipalities have actually signed formal agreements in order to establish long-term and stable cooperation relationships. The various forms of cooperation include: jointly-financed projects, running plants on a joint basis, domestic "compensation trade," joint development, joint production, cooperation in making parts, technical aid, transfer or sale of technology, and so on. In short, this seedling of economic cooperation is steadily growing and, following the development of the economic construction in our country, is destined to achieve further development.

Interregional cooperation economic is a new type of socialist economic relationship. Its emergence adds new vitality to our country's economic development. It opens up a new and vast horizon and is playing an increasingly important role in enlivening the economy and fully displaying the enthusiasm of the localities and undertakings.

The development of interregional economic cooperation displays the superior points of the localities, plays up the advantages and avoids the disadvantages, and achieves joint development and common improvement. Our country has a vast territory but the technical level of the economy is extremely uneven between its constituent provinces and municipalities, while geographically the material resources are unevenly distributed. Due to certain historical and geographical causes, certain provinces and regions in the interior are rich in resources but backward economically and technologically, whereas certain provinces and municipalities along the coast are economically and technically advanced but are lacking in material resources. Generally speaking, the provinces and municipalities along the coast possess capital, technical knownhow and the processing capacity. They have rich experiences in management and operation. On the other hand, certain provinces and municipalities in the interior possess rich resources but, while much of their machinery and equipment is still not actually backward, they lack capital and technology. Thus, each and every locality has its own strong points and points of superiority but also has its own weak points and points of inferiority. The development of interregional cooperation enables the parties concerned to display their strong points and avoid their weak points.

Each thus offers what it has and displays its strong points; while those who have money offer money, those with goods offer goods, and those who have the technical knowhow offer their technical knowhow. In this way, all the parties concerned benefit and joint economic prosperity is fostered. For example, Guizhou Province is rich in phosphorous resources but lacks the funds to develop them. On the other hand, Hebei Province needs phosphorous rock badly but has no resources in the province. Consequently, the two provinces concluded an agreement for the joint mining of phosphorous resources according to which Hebei provided an investment of 5-10 million yuan while the other province undertook to supply 100,000 to 200,000 tons of phosphorous rock a year. In this way, the difficulties of both provinces were resolved.

Interregional economic cooperation is organized under the principle of equality, mutual benefit and voluntary combination. The measures adopted are principally economic ones. The parties in the cooperation have their own desires and reap what they need. Their economic responsibility and economic interests are directly linked together. The conditions for cooperation and the distribution of the benefits are in general relatively just and rational, and, while there may be some disparities, they have the consent of the parties concerned who have found them acceptable. This gives the parties a high sense of responsibility as well as a high degree of enthusiasm. In selecting the prospects for cooperation, they pay due attention to weighing the advantages and disadvantages, to studying the feasibility of each project, and to picking only the best. In the execution of the projects, the utmost efforts are usually exerted so that the benefits can be achieved swiftly. In 1980 the Echeng clock plant of Hubei Province concluded an agreement with the Shanghai clock and watch plant for jointly financing the manufacturing of "3-Circle" brand wooden clocks. The parties joined forces and devoted their utmost efforts to the project. The result was that in 1981 the profits increased by more than 500 percent over 1980 and the labor productivity rate was enhanced by nearly 200 percent.

Interregional cooperation strengthens the economic relations between the advanced regions and the backward ones, between the coastal areas and the interior, and between cities and towns which are the economic centers and their surrounding districts. It fosters the dissemination and transfer of advanced production technology and management experiences and helps to elevate the production technical level and the management level of the regions, thus fostering their economic development. The Anhui Bengbu citric acid plant received, on a "compensatory" basis, a new species of bacteria from the Shanghai industrial microbe research institute. This raised the acid-production rate of the plant by around 50 percent, and transformed the plant's deficit into a profit. Similarly, the Yichcang textile mill of Hubei Province engaged in economic and technical cooperation with the Shanghai textiles system. In a little over 2 years, it managed to increase the profits from each spindle from 1,915 yuan to 9,751 yuan, an increase of 400 percent. The first-grade products of Yichang textile mill increased from only 2 formerly to a total of 8. Its orginal backward appearance changed rapidly.

Interregional economic cooperation destroys the many horizontal and vertical regulations of old. It represents a challenge to the closed-door and self-formed management system of the departments of the various regions. It assists the regions and enterprises to overcome the natural economy ideology which strives for completeness in both big and small undertakings and disdains any aid from the outside. It leads them out of their small world, to make a penetrating study of the whole country, to spontaneously study the market and its demands, and thus to improve management and operations.

Although interregional cooperation has these many positive roles, it still meets with many problems in actual practice. Some of the cooperation projects competed with the state plan for resources, for transportation and for markets. Some of the units failed to exert any efforts to carry out the outward transfer of products set by the state. Some went so far as to retain and take hold of resources which were in short supply or intentionally lower the planned production base figure so that a margin was left for surplus production and thus for undertaking economic cooperation.

At the same time, most of the economic cooperation work in the past had resulted more or less spontaneously, and the parties concerned, afflicted by self-concern for their own interests and the position of their own regions, were frequently motivated by their own desires and neglected to take into consideration the overall balance of the country as a whole. In this way, there unavoidably appeared production and construction projects which looked workable from the local standpoint but unworkable when viewed from the country as a whole. By means of "cooperation," small undertakings, marked by a high consumption rate in production, low-quality products, poor economic effect and unmarketable goods that were in excessive supply, literally fought with big plants for "rice," for "firewood" or fuel and for markets. The small thus forced out the big while the inferior goods squeezed out the better ones. As a result, good steel could not be used to make the knife's edge and society's economic benefits were seriously damaged. Viewed from the country as a whole, the lack of planned guidance has aroused the quarters concerned to precipitate action. Production arrangements were made blindly as a result of which there were frequent incidents of overproduction of certain products. Moreover, at present a large amount of economic cooperation work is confined to the circulation sector and barter trade; that is to say, the exchange of goods for goods occupies a rather large proportion. The enterprises are forced to handle goods which they themselves really do not need in order to exchange them for goods which they need. This tends to aggravate an already tense situation in the supply of goods. Under the conditions of the state not yet having a relatively comprehensive policy and the caliber of general management work still failing to catch up with developments, improper practices, such as "going through the back door," giving parties and sending gifts, and collusion with official channels at various levels have occurred. Simultaneously, various kinds of economic criminal activities have become rampant; these include hording, speculation, cheating, price-raising and bribery in all its phases.

We must treat correctly the active role of interregional cooperation and the accompanying problems in its development. To ban it entirely, or not to engage in it at all, is not right. However, we cannot allow it to follow its own course of progress or to develop freely. The proper way is to make the best use of local conditions, retaining the advantages while eliminating the disadvantages. We must reinforce the planned guidance, management and control over it and study and try to solve its existing problems so that it can advance smoothly and in a healthy manner.

Indeed, we must reinforce planned guidance over interregional cooperation, but, while aiming at improvement, we must avoid the adoption of methods that may strangle it to death. The relatively more important projects should be incorporated into the state plan and the plans of the localities. An overall balance must be achieved in order to follow up closely with the various links of production, supply and marketing and to keep all the projects in step. As for the rather large number of small cooperation projects, the localities and the enterprises should be allowed to handle them themselves, subject to the provision that they do not violate the relevant legal statutes of the state. The state should provide reports and forecasts on market conditions and on the general situation of supply and demand. It should supply timely intelligence reports to enable people to grasp the overall situation. At the same time, it should resort to such economic levers as taxation, credit and loans and pricing to do the necessary regulatory and readjusting work. The dominant theme at the moment should be to guide and transfer the current interregional cooperation work from the circulation sector to the production and scientific research sectors, from blindly engaging in the production of goods which are highly profitable but involve heavy taxation to producing more of those goods that are marketable and conform to the needs of production and the people's lives, and from the establishment of new plants or engaging in new construction and a general dependence on expanding the production capacity by extension to doing a good job of renewing the equipment and the technical restructuring of the old plants and tapping the latent production potentials of the existing enterprises.

Those regions, departments and enterprises engaging in economic cooperation must establish the ideology of treating the whole country as one chessboard.

They must correctly handle the relationship between developing economic cooperation and the execution of the state plan, must firmly place the state plan in the first place, and ensure the overall fulfillment of the directions of the state concerning the volume of output, product specifications, product quality, consumption of materials and fuels, taxation, profits and outward transference of products. In the event of any contradiction between interregional cooperation and the national plan, the national plan should unconditionally take precedence. Indeed we must not put the cart before the horse or indulge in trifles and lose the big stakes. No unit should, under any pretext, refuse to carry out the state plan, far less convert state properties into its own. Viewed from the country's standpoint, the enterprises and localities should be allowed to share and to readjust among themselves their surpluses and shortages, these include products turned out in excess of the plan, savings in raw materials and fuels in the course of production, idle machinery and equipment, and materials and funds reserved for use or disposal by the enterprises according to regulations. Even in the case of materials which are sorely needed by the state but are in short supply, the enterprises and regions should be allowed to retain a definite percentage of their surplus production so that the enterprises and regions may make good use of them to promote economic cooperation.

We should formulate a set of policy regulations and economic statutes covering economic cooperation so that the units concerned may have some basis to work on. At the same time, the management, examination and supervision of economic cooperation work must be augmented. Proper economic cooperation must be protected and supported while all irregular practices in operation work must be rectified. Economic criminal activities really aiming at wreaking havoc, under the pretense of cooperation, should be sternly dealt with. Concerning the various aspects of cooperation, contracts signed should command high priority and respect, promised credit must be provided, and all obligations under the cooperation agreement must be rigidly carried out. The state should set up a relevant organ, or entrust some prestigious organization, to act as assessors or mediators, to help to solve problems and to regulate the economic benefits of the parties concerned.

The principle of equality and mutual benefit must be thoroughly implemented. On the one hand, we must oppose departmentalism and localism and break open the economic blockades and technical blockades. On the other hand, we must correctly handle the three-sided relationship of responsibility, authority and interests of the parties concerned under the cooperation agreement, so that each will take up its responsibility and share the benefits. Judging from the practical experience of the various localities, compensatory cooperation reaps more benefits than noncompensatory cooperation. Its superior points consist of strengthening the sense of economic responsibility on the part of the cooperative parties concerned. It promotes business accounting in the enterprises and effectively rectifies the evils of "eating from the same pot." At the same time, it has the advantages of less being spent, but faster and better economic benefits being reaped. Naturally, in fostering compensatory cooperation, we must pay due attention to displaying good work style and the spirit of mutual assistance and aid. Only in this way can economic cooperation follow the correct road to smooth and healthy development.

PEASANT INCOME INCREASES IN POOREST AREAS

OW091912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The current policy of encouraging the rural population to achieve prosperity through collective and individual labor has resulted in income increases for peasants in 12 farming areas classified by the State Council as the poorest in the country, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The bureau's figures, released to XINHUA, also indicate improvement in the living standards of peasants in these areas, covering a total of 241 counties, more than 10 percent of the counties in China.

Peasants in the 12 areas drew from their collectives an average income of 82.6 yuan last year, compared to 51.5 yuan in 1978 before the policy of encouraging rural prosperity became official. The State Statistical Bureau made a sample investigation of 949 families in 23 counties. The survey shows that in 1981 these families drew a net income of 177.87 yuan per capita from the agricultural sector of the collectives, rural sidelines and other sources. This figure registers an increase of 77.48 yuan over 1978.

The same investigation also shows that in 1981 each person in these families spent an average of 93.7 yuan on food, an increase of 30.6 percent over 1978. The percentage of food cost to the total personal expenditures dropped from 72.7 percent to 65.6 percent, indicating that people were spending more on clothing and manufactured goods.

In the Chinese countryside, households with an annual income of about 100 yuan per capita are considered well-to-do, since prices are low and stable for essentials and housing is tax free.

Disaster-stricken, the 12 areas with poor soil and lack of transport facilities were classified by the State Council as the poorest in China for their inability to produce enough food grain for their own population. Conditions of peasants in these areas went from bad to worse in the Cultural Revolution years when, under the ultra-left policies, any attempt to help peasants better themselves was condemned as encouraging a spontaneous drift towards capitalism.

The State Statistical Bureau attributes the changes that have taken place in these areas to the institution of the job responsibility system, under which production is undertaken on a household basis and payment is made according to output.

For the first time in many years, the bureau says, peasants are allowed to grow the kind of crops best suited to local conditions while taking the state planning as the guidance.

As a result better harvests have been reported in many of the 12 areas, the bureau says. In 1981, for example, the total output of grain in these areas was up 1.8 percent compared to 1978, even though the total area sown to grain crops dropped by 6.9 percent.

Cotton output in these regions increased four fold during the 1978-81 period, although the areas planted to cotton was expanded by only 46 percent. The increase for the output of oil-bearing crops was 120 percent, while the sown acreage was expanded by 36.4 percent, according to the bureau.

In 1981 the total expenditures of the basic accounting units of the people's communes in the 241 counties accounted for 25.5 percent of their total income, as against 34.1 percent in 1978. Meanwhile, turnovers rose from 193 yuan to 291.7 yuan for every 100 yuan invested.

The 12 areas are northwestern Shanxi, northwestern Shandong, eastern Henan, western Henan, western Hubei, northern Shaanxi, southern Shaanxi, central Gansu, the Xiji-Haiyuan-Guyuan area of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and remote areas of Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORTED BETTER COORDINATED

OW092011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Following over three years of economic readjustment, the principal sectors of China's economy -- agriculture, light industry and heavy industry -- now show better coordinated development.

Since the readjustment started in 1979, the central authorities adopted measures and policies to speed up the growth of agriculture and light industry and restrain the pace of some sectors of the heavy industry.

In the three years from 1979-1981, total agricultural output value showed an average annual growth rate of 5.6 percent. Light industry rose at an annual rate of 14 percent. Both showed the highest growth rate since 1952, at the end of the three-year rehabilitation of the national economy following China's liberation in 1949. Heavy industry increased at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent between 1979 and 1981.

Prior to this, the lopsided emphasis on heavy industry resulted in disproportionate development of the various sectors of the national economy and inadequate supply of some manufactured goods and meat, eggs and other non-staple food.

Agriculture and light industry last year rose to account for 63.5 percent of the gross agricultural and industrial output value as against 57.4 percent in 1978. The proportion taken up by heavy industry dropped from the 42.6 percent in 1978 to 36.5 percent.

The light and heavy industries turned out more products needed by the people and for socialist construction. Grain production has been rising steadily, with still bigger increases in cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugarbeet and sugarcane, cocoons, poultry, pork, beef and mutton. The percentage of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other sidelines in the gross agricultural output value rose to 35.9 percent in 1981 as compared with 32.2 percent in 1978.

The brickness [as received] of the home market is about the best in the last 30 years. Supply of foodstuffs and manufactured goods for daily use is ample. Rationing has been lifted on many goods that used to be available in limited quantities.

The growth of agriculture has provided more raw materials for light industry, which in turn, has turned out more profit for undertaking capital construction, according to the State Statistical Bureau. The growth of these two sectors of the national economy has provided a more solid base for heavy industrial growth. China's heavy industry, which dropped in 1981, rose by 9.7 percent in the first seven months of this year.

EAST CHINA SEA WELL YIELDS FIRST NATURAL GAS

OW051912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 5 (XINHUA) -- China has for the first time obtained natural gas flows from one of its exploration wells in the East China Sea Basin, which is part of its continental shelf.

Natural gas flows kept erupting from the Longjing No 2 well some 460 kilometers southeast of Shanghai from 1030 hours yesterday to 1700 hours today, when the well was put to an oil test. The well, 81.5 meters under water and 4,227.86 meters in depth, is the deepest well that China has sunk in the East China Sea Basin.

Three exploration wells have been sunk in the East China Sea Basin, which is regarded by experts as one of the most promising of China's six off-shore basins with oil and gas potential. The East China Sea Basin, with an area of 460,000 square kilometers, is also the largest of the six on China's continental shelf. Oil prospecting efforts began in 1974 in the East China Sea area, about 770,000 square kilometers in size.

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU ANTIFLOOD MEETING

OW100825 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government called a meeting on 25 July to analyze and sum up past experience in preventing and combating flood and waterlogging and lowering floodwaters and to make arrangements for future tasks. Acting Governor Han Peixin and Vice Governors Jin Xun and Li Zhizhong addressed the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that since 9 July a vast area in Jiangsu has been hit by torrential rains. Because of the hard efforts of the people of the whole province and the close coordination of all departments, we have scored initial victory in the struggle to combat the natural disaster. However, we cannot yet slacken our efforts, for some areas remain waterlogged and the danger still exists.

The meeting called especially on the broad masses of office cadres to enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm and sense of responsibility and to take the initiative by trying their best and preparing for the worst. It is necessary to conscientiously change the work style and raise efficiency. Leaders must go to the frontline so as to understand the situation and solve problems in good time.

It is necessary to make adequate arrangements for the production and livelihood of the people in the disaster-stricken areas. It is also necessary to use the limited funds where they are needed most and to prevent them from being distributed in an egalitarian manner, wasted and misappropriated.

BAI DONGCAI ON JIANGXI ECONOMIC CRIME CRACKDOWN

OW030536 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, it is necessary to concentrate efforts, overcome all interference and achieve more in cracking down on major economic crimes in August to deepen the struggle against serious economic crimes. This was the demand set by the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee at a recent discussion meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees. At the meeting, the participants studied the guidelines of relevant meetings held by the central authorities and listened to a report made by (Wang Jie), deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Jiangxi provincial party committee, on the struggle against serious economic crimes in Jiangxi in the first half of 1982 and on the future work plan. Speeches were delivered at the meeting by Fang Zhichun, standing committee member of the Discipline Inspection Commission and chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Bai Dongcai, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, gave instructions on how to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the relevant meetings held by the central authorities, make efforts to crack down on serious economic crimes and further deepen the struggle.

The meeting held: Since the beginning of this year, the party committees at all levels in Jiangxi Province, seriously adhering to the directives and guidelines issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, have waged the struggle against serious economic crimes in the province and have made great achievements. The struggle is being gradually deepened. However, the development of the struggle is uneven and the efforts to crack down on the crimes are not concentrated enough. The stress of the struggle is not duly placed, resulting in slow progress of the investigation and handling of major cases.

The meeting pointed out: The key to deepening the struggle is to concentrate efforts on cracking down on serious crimes. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, conduct studies and investigations in a penetrating way and accurately know the party's policies. Criminal cases should be handled strictly according to law.

The meeting held: The struggle against serious economic crimes is one of the political guarantees for attaining the great goal of building a modern and powerful socialist country. The party committees at all levels and all party members and cadres should act with greater enthusiasm, enhance the achievements, find out shortcomings and make the proper emphasis. They should make persistent efforts to win new and greater victories on the basis of their accomplishments and carry the struggle between corruption and anti-corruption through to the end.

SHANDONG URGES BETTER ENTERPRISE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK290930 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Shandong provincial enterprise ideological and political work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government concluded on 28 July. The conference implemented a series of important instructions given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in regard to doing a good job in conducting ideological and political work and discussed tasks, targets and ways for making further efforts to strengthen ideological and political work among enterprises in the new historical period. The conference stressed that efforts should be made to adopt measures for simultaneously building the two civilizations -- while doing a good job in building a material civilization, earnest efforts should be made in successfully building a spiritual civilization.

Attending the conference opening on 23 July were responsible persons from party committees of various prefectures and municipalities and from various prefectural-level cities; responsible comrades from prefectural and municipal level commissions of economy, finance and construction, departments of organization and propaganda, trade union and CYL committees, as well as from these organizations in cities under the prefectural level; and responsible personnel from the Jinan municipal railway bureau, the Qilu petrochemical general company, the Shengli oilfields, the Laiwu iron and steel mill, the provincial-level departments concerned and from a number of major enterprises -- over 320 persons in all.

During the conference, Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, delivered a report in which he analyzed the situation prevailing in conducting ideological and political work among enterprises in the province and emphatically elucidated the importance and role of ideological and political work in the new historical period. He pointed out: Whether or not we strengthen ideological and political work among enterprises has a direct bearing on whether enterprises are able to uphold the four basic principles, to bring up a staff and worker contingent both expert and red and full of fighting will, to upgrade economic returns to a maximum and to build themselves as strongholds in creating material and spiritual civilizations. It is a basic and unshakable principle that political work is the lifeblood of all economic work and that the building of spiritual civilization is a fundamental guarantee for the building of material civilization, which we should always bear in mind at all times and under all circumstances.

In his report, Comrade Su Yiran noted: The fundamental task for enterprises in conducting ideological and political work is that, according to the instructions given by the CPC Central Committee, they should conduct education on patriotism, collectivism and communism among their staff and workers and train them to be individuals who are full of ideals, morality and cultural knowledge and well disciplined. This is a long-term and arduous task. Efforts should be made to constantly conduct this work by proceeding from the actual situation, integrating the work with tasks and demands set in different periods and focusing on one or two tasks set in a specific period.

Comrade Su Yiran pointed out: A decisive factor for success in conducting ideological and political work among enterprises is to do a good job in dealing with mental problems among leading cadres. The key to successfully enhancing ideological and political work among enterprises lies in success in consolidating party organizations at the grassroots level. He stressed: It is necessary to regard the task to conduct education among young staff and workers as the focal point of conducting ideological and political work among enterprises. In conducting ideological and political work among enterprises, it is imperative to uphold the mass line and correct guideline and method.

In concluding his report, Comrade Su Yiran stressed: It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over ideological and political work in enterprises. According to the fundamental principles of exercising party committees' collective leadership and enacting staff and worker democratic management and plant chiefs' administrative command, it is necessary to improve enterprise leading systems and successfully deal in a down-to-earth manner with the division of duties between the party committee and the people's government. Party organizations in enterprises should concentrate on party building, on implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, on endeavoring to conduct ideological and political work and on tasks of conduct education in bringing up a staff and worker contingent.

During the conference, participants earnestly discussed Comrade Su Yiran's report. Representatives from the eight industrial and communications enterprises and units, the five financial and trade enterprises, the two construction units, a trade union unit and a CYL committee unit introduced their experience gained in strengthening ideological and political work and in conducting mass and youth work.

CHEN GUODONG HANDLES PARTS SHORTAGE IN SHANGHAI

OW041435 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On 21 July Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai Municipality, separately issued written instructions on the problem of shortage of farm machinery parts, calling on the municipal agricultural commission, the municipal economic commission and the municipal farm machinery bureau to consult with each other and jointly work out solutions to this problem.

During this year's busy season of rush-planting, rush-harvesting and rush-field management, suburban areas of the municipality were short of some 113 farm machinery parts. Pesticides, which are in great demand during the busy season of rush-planting, rush-harvesting and rush-field management, are also seriously in short supply this year.

Since the leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government issued the written instructions, the departments concerned have concentrated efforts on working out solutions to this problem. However, it will still take some time before there will be sufficient supply to meet the demand. In this connection, various circles have been called on to render vigorous support and help in overcoming this problem.

WANG DAOHAN LEADS SHANGHAI BETTER-PRODUCT DRIVE

OW100901 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On 10 and 22 July responsible comrades of Shanghai City's planning commission, economic commission, finance office and industry, commerce, finance, price and other bureaus, led by Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua and Pei Xianbai, visited the general merchandise and knit and cotton goods variety and quality comparison exhibition to hold discussions and solve problems on the spot.

In the past few years, there has been intense competition in the market. Some articles for everyday use manufactured in Shanghai are facing increasingly serious challenges. Many fraternal provinces and cities, like latecomers surpassing the oldtimers, are producing goods which are new, good looking, of solid quality and reasonably priced. In contrast, some Shanghai-produced goods have problems in both variety and quality and are not competitive. Some of the problems involve rather many departments, and some concern economic policies. Although industry and commerce departments have held numerous discussions, the problems stillhave not been properly solved. Recently the commercial departments sponsored the general merchandise and knit and cotton goods variety and quality comparison exhibition, comparing product samples to show the problems involved and providing detailed written explanations on why the problems could not be resolved in good time and so on. The exhibition caught the attention of the leadership of the municipal government. They led the responsible comrades of the commissions, offices and bureaus concerned to the exhibition, held on-the-spot meetings, listened to the opinions of all parties concerned about the problems, carried out concrete discussions and studies and solved some problems on the spot. The leading comrades of the municipal government emphatically pointed out: At present there is fierce competition in the market. This is a good thing. Some goods produced elsewhere have caught up or surpassed the goods made in Shanghai in quality, variety and [word indistinct], and this has given Shanghai a powerful push forward.

Although the two on-the-spot meetings solved some problems, the were just a beginning. It is hoped that the departments concerned will, on the basis of investigation and study, continue to "diagnose" the ills of the key troubled industries and products one by one and decide on relevant measures to deal with them.

SHANGHAI EFFORTS TO PROMOTE EXPORTS REPORTED

OW030057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 2 Aug (XINHUA) -- While the international market is in a slump, the foreign trade department of Shanghai Municipality is making all efforts to improve service and be active in export trade this year. The amount of export trade handled by the Shanghai foreign trade department in the first half of this year was basically the same as the all-time-high amount of the first half of 1981, although some commodities were allocated to other provinces for export. In the first half of 1982, Shanghai procured 10.9 percent more commodities for export than in the first half of 1981. At present, Shanghai is exporting more than 1,000 kinds of commodities to more than 160 countries and regions. The foreign trade department's primary practices are:

-- To strive to conclude more deals involving major commodities through routine exchanges of letters and telegrams; give timely replies to customers' inquiries; make timely shipments of commodities after the conclusion of a deal; take the initiative to contact by telegram the customers in major countries and regions and send them samples to facilitate their selection and ordering.

-- To send trade groups abroad to hold business talks. Since the beginning of this year, Shanghai has sent more than 40 trade groups to promote sales of commodities in eight major categories, including silk, handicraft goods, animal husbandary products, chemical products and machinery, in more than 70 countries and regions.

-- To improve the reception of and service to foreign customers visiting Shanghai. Shanghai has expedited shipment of such commodities as handkerchiefs, some textile goods and some food. In the first 6 months of this year, some 53,000 tons of commodities were shipped out in containers, showing a 58-percent increase in container shipments as compared with the corresponding period of 1981 and shortening the transport time by nearly one-third.

-- To improve contract management and increase the rate of contract fulfillment.

Shanghai is also engaged in joint ventures with foreign businessmen, and has set up the "Shanghai Handicraft Goods Company, Ltd" in Geneva, Switzerland and opened a branch in Zurich. The stores sell more than 140 commodities in 30 major categories, such as pearl necklaces, porcelain, lacqerware, jade and rugs. In the first 6 months of this year, the sales of the commodities of those 30 categories at the overseas retail departments greatly increased as compared with last year and they earned three times as much profits as last year.

TIE YING, KANG MINGCAI AT ZHEJIANG PLA SOIREE

OW060617 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 28 July, the provincial military district held a soiree in which over 1,300 people, including leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government organizations, leaders of the provincial military district, office cadres and fighters, jubilantly joined together to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. Before the soiree began, leaders of the provincial party and government organizations and the provincial military district cordially held a forum. Tie Ying, provincial party committee first secretary, warmly praised the provincial military district's units for inheriting and carrying forward the glorious traditions of the People's Army and for their tremendous contributions in defending the motherland and in realizing the four modernizations. Kang Mingcai, provincial military district commander, and Luo Qingtao, political commissar, extended sincere appreciation to the provincial and municipal party committees and people's governments on behalf of the provincial military district's commanders and fighters for their concern and support for the provincial military district's units and militia building. They expressed their determination to consciously respect and follow the leadership of the local party committees; support the government; warmly love the people; exemplarily abide by the various policies, laws and decrees; unite as one; think of danger while living in peace; tightly grasp the gun in hand; and struggle to safeguard the people's peaceful labor and the motherland's four modernizations.

Attending the soiree were leaders of the provincial and municipal party and government organizations and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Comrades Tie Ying, Xue Ju, Cui Jian, Wang Yaoting, Zhai Xiwu, Chen Anyu, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, Liu Yifu, Mou Haixiu, Mao Qihua, Peng Ruilin, He Zhibin and Zhou Feng. The provincial military district's leaders Kang Mingcai, Luo Qingtao, Zhang Qiliang, Guo Shijin, Zhang Feng, Meng Keming, and Zhang Youfu, as well as responsible persons of the provincial trade union, youth, women's and other mass organizations, also attended the soiree. A motion picture entitled "Tianshan Xing" ["Travel on Tian Shan"]was shown during the soiree.

GUANGZHOU CPC COMMITTEE VIEWS PARTY BUILDING

HK051444 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee Holds Enlarged Standing Committee Meeting"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee held an enlarged standing committee meeting on 26 and 27 July. The meeting discussed how to step up the undertaking of the three tasks for the present party building and made some relevant arrangements. It required the CPC committees and leading cadres at various levels to boost their spirit, work hard and make greater achievements in the building of material and spiritual civilizations so as to greet the successful opening of the party's 12th national congress.

Among the 267 participants were members of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee and responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices, districts, counties, bureaus and major factories. Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting conveyed and studied the instructions of the central leading comrades on party building, studied and discussed the circular of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on the "summary of the forum on strengthening the organization work of the party organizations at primary levels" and discussed and studied such problems as how to do a good job in recommending and selecting cadres for the leading bodies, how to rectify the party's work style and how to strengthen and reorganize the party organizations at the primary levels.

The meeting was held that relatively greater achievements were scored in the first half of this year in our municipal work concerning party building. At present, the political and economic situation in this city is very good; social order is relatively good; ideological and political work has been enhanced; the party's work style, the social atmosphere and public order are continuously taking a turn for the better; and the national economy is steadily developing in an all-round way. All this is part of the achievements of strengthening party building. We must make the best use of the present time and do a good job in undertaking the following three tasks in a planned way and with prominence given to some problems: 1) Boldly recommend and select cadres who are capable of making a breakthrough to the leading bodies. 2) Starting with some prominent problems in this city, further rectify the party's work style. 3) Feasibly consolidate party organizations at the primary levels and enhance the fighting power of the party.

The meeting pointed out that boldly selecting and promoting cadres who are capable of making a breakthrough according to the requirements of being revolutionary, young, better educated and more professional so that they can shoulder heavy leadership tasks in various departments at various levels is a very important guiding ideology of the CPC Central Committee in streamlining administration and reorganizing leading bodies. It is also an important strategic measure to make the leading bodies suit the needs of the political tasks in the new historical period and to ensure that the construction of the socialist modernizations is realized smoothly.

The meeting stressed that in recommending and selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, it is necessary to correctly grasp the criterion of having both ability and political integrity. Boldly selecting and promoting cadres who are capable of making a breakthrough so that they can shoulder the heavy tasks of leadership in various departments at various levels is greatly encouraged. The cadres who are capable of making a breakthrough mentioned here should not be those who do things rashly and blindly or those empty talkers who have accomplished nothing, but should be firm, sober-minded and capable Marxists. In order to fulfill this task, we must be resolute in following two aspects: One is to resolutely find and recommend those outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who meet the required standards and promote the cadres who have a high political sense and original views, and who are capable, hard-working and in the prime of life, to the leading posts.

The other is to resolutely prevent the sneaking into the leading bodies of a handful of smash-and-grabbers, those who made their fortunes through "rebellion" and those who have been seriously influenced by factionalism, as well as those who have seriously violated party discipline in a political sense or committed serious economic crimes in recent years. Those with such characteristics who are already in the leading posts must be discharged without hesitation.

The meeting held that some initial achievements have been scored over the past 6 months or so by various departments, committees and offices at the municipal level in the work of recommending and selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to the leading bodies. Of the 22 municipal departments, committees and offices, 16 have done well in this work and more than 120 young and middle-aged cadres have been recommended. Through this activity the members in the leading bodies have been examined and given a relatively fair appraisal of their work. The ties between the leading members and the led have been strengthened and a number of outstanding and talented people have been discovered. This has provided an important basis for the readjustment of the leading bodies. However, this work has not been carried out in various districts, counties and most bureaus and companies. Compared with other fraternal cities and prefectures, our city is still behind. Therefore, in accordance with the demands of the provincial CPC committee, we must try to catch up with the advanced and strive to finish the work at the bureau, district and county levels by the end of the third quarter of the year and finish the work at the company level by the end of the fourth quarter. The readjustment of the leading bodies at the primary level can be carried out when the overall consolidation work is conducted. While doing a good job in selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, it is also necessary to do a good job in making proper arrangements for the placement of veteran cadres and pay serious attention to giving play to their role.

The meeting held that since the beginning of this year, the party organizations at various levels in Guangzhou have done a lot of work to strive for an effective favorable turn in the party's work style. Judging from the overall situation in this city, the party's work style has actually been improving step by step. However, we must not fail to see that it has not taken a fundamental turn for the better. In order to further improve the party's work style in this city, it is not only necessary to firmly grasp the examination and handling of some major and serious cases in the present struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, but it is also necessary to check the unhealthy tendencies which are comparatively more serious, have affected the relationship between the party and the people and are much cared about by the masses. We must make up our minds to thoroughly check these unhealthy tendencies. First, the party members who have seriously violated economic laws and discipline must be seriously dealt with and their cases must be handled carefully. Those who must be punished by law and those who must be expelled from the party should be punished and expelled from the party without leniency so that the party organizations can be purified. While hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field, it is necessary to effectively rectify the unhealthy tendencies in the economic field. By taking advantage of their positions and powers, their working conditions and the goods grasped in their hands, which are in short supply, some units and individuals have taken bribes, bought less expensive goods or even conducted covert acts of extortion. Some other people have extorted sales commissions and sought private gain at public expense in distributing some products to other units or people for processing, or in handling contract capital construction projects. These are somewhat common, but are serious problems which people hate very much but dare not point out directly for fear of retaliation. These practices are "ugly when they are talked about, but seem to be beneficial when they are done." In the struggle against these unhealthy tendencies, it is necessary to handle the cases as soon as they are discovered and mobilize the masses both within and outside the party to supervise our work.

We should never allow anyone to have his way in conducting unhealthy practices. We must have public trials of some exemplary cases so that "a hundred can be warned when one is punished." Second, it is necessary to deal with the unhealthy tendencies in the distribution of residential flats. Housing problems concern the immediate interests of the masses, so this is one of the problems about which people have shown great concern. The municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government have repeatedly emphasized that in distributing residential flats built with state-allocated funds, priority should be given to "four kinds of people." The purpose is to provide timely help for those who are urgently in need of houses, not to provide those who already have a place to live in with extra luxuries. However, some units have gone their own way despite all this and have thus damaged the relations between the party and the people. All units must make an examination of their work of distributing residential flats over the past year or so and check the unhealthy tendencies in this respect. Third, it is necessary to check the unhealthy tendencies of violating financial discipline, recklessly giving bonuses and violating price policies. For the interests of the collectives, some units have violated financial discipline and recklessly given bonuses under all sorts of pretexts at the expense of the interests of the state. For the same purpose, some other units have sold substandard products as regular goods or driven up prices by changing some fixed prices into negotiated prices so as to shift financial burdens onto the customers. Some of them have even infringed upon the interests of the state and the masses through reselling what they have bought. This is not allowed by party discipline and state laws. We must organize forces to examine and seriously deal with some serious and exemplary cases so that party discipline can be enhanced and the broad masses of party members, cadres and people can be educated.

Referring to the grassroots party organizations in this city, the meeting held that most of them are good or comparatively good and are able to give play to their role as a powerful fighting force. However, because of the influence of the "10 years of chaos," the impurities in ideology, organization and work style still seriously exist within the party. Some party organizations and members have become selfish and are intent on nothing but profit, regardless of party discipline and state laws. Some of them have even been involved in such criminal activities as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, graft and taking bribes, speculating and swindling and exploiting others through contract work. Since they have become caught up in decadent capitalist ideologies, they have become degenerated. Some of the party organizayions and members have become weak and lax and do not care about party affairs. Some of them have become paralyzed or semi-paralyzed. This shows that it is imperative to do a good job in consolidating and reorganizing the grassroots party organizations, especially in consolidating and reorganizing those which have serious problems.

The meeting pointed out that the consolidation of the grassroots party organizations must be combined with the present central work. In the industrial and communications, financial, capital construction, science and technological units, this work should be regarded as an important component part of the overall reorganization and should be carried out simultaneously. In rural areas, it must be related to the work of summing up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. At present, the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and the struggle against the corruption by capitalist ideas are being carried out in depth. It is necessary to relate the consolidation of grassroots party organizations with these struggles so that the party organizations and members will be more capable of resisting corruption and degeneration.

The meeting held that it is necessary to proceed from reality and grasp the focal point of work in consolidating grassroots party organizations. At present, the main task is to do a good job in reorganizing and building the leading bodies of grassroots CPC committees, general branches and branches so that the problems of weakness and laxness as well as the problems of being paralyzed or semi-paralyzed can be solved.

It is necessary to mainly carry out ideological education and raise consciousness. However, in order to maintain purity of our party's ranks, disciplinary measures should be resolutely taken against those members and cadres who are organizationally impure and have committed serious mistakes. As for a small number of party organizations which have actually become rotten, the CPC committees at the higher levels must send out staunch cadres or work groups to announce reorganization or dismissal of these organizations after a thorough investigation is made and through certain procedures for approval by the CPC committees at the higher levels, and establish new party organizations to replace them.

HENAN ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO FLOOD FIGHTERS

HK070519 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

["Text" of comfort letter from Henan Provincial CCP Committee and Government issued 6 August to the army and people fighting floods and to the masses in disaster areas]

[Excerpts] Armymen and people fighting floods and carrying out crash-rescue work, and peasants, workers and cadres in the disaster areas: There have been torrential and phenomenal rains in the southern, western and northern parts of Henan since 12 July. From 12 to 20 July the Huai He, Hong He and Ru He in Xinyand and Zhumadian Prefectures rose sharply. From the evening of 29 July to 3 August, torrential and phenomenal rain fell in western and northern Henan. The maximum flow at Longmen on the Yi He reached 6,600 cubic meters per second, and at Baimasi station on the Luo He it reached 4,100 cubic meters per second, greatly exceeding the maximum flood crest of 1958. On 2 August a flood crest of 4,000 cubic meters per second occurred at Dahongqiao Station at Wuzhi on the Qing He. Due to the simultaneous flood crests on the Yi He, Luo He and Qing He, the flood crest on the Huang He at Huayuankou station on 2 August reached 15,300 cubic meters per second, the highest in 24 years. There is a critical situation along the whole length of the Huang He in the province.

At the crucial moment, the party, government and army leading comrades at all levels have personally led a 1.5-million-strong flood-fighting and crash-rescue force to display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, braving the wind and rain and battling day and night in ensuring the safety of the embankments along the main rivers and reservoirs. They have scored major victory in the struggle against floods on the Huai and especially on the Huang.

The facts have proven that our party organizations, army, people and cadres can withstand severe tests and possess fighting effectiveness. The provincial CPC committee and government therefore extend earnest comfort and a lofty salute to you.

At present the flood season is not yet over. The Huang He flood crest has not yet fallen to the safe level. The work of self-salvation through production is extremely urgent. The provincial CPC committee and government therefore hope that the party committees and government at all levels and the army and people will continue to heighten vigilance, sum up experiences, make still greater efforts, further step up river and reservoir defenses, and be ready for another possible flood crest. At the same time it is necessary to organize the masses to launch self-salvation through production, drain flooded land and save the crops, crash-plant late autumn drops, crash-save materials, repair projects and buildings damaged by floods, do a good job in medical and anti-epidemic work, make proper arrangements for the livelihood of people in disaster areas, and strive for victory in fighting flood.

HAN NINGFU ATTENDS WUHAN PARTY FOR RED ARMYMEN

HK310557 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and government, the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan units and Hubei Military District jointly held a tea party for Red Army veterans and dependents of Red Army martyrs in Wuhan on 30 July. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Han Ningfu, Li Wei and Wang Qun, and leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and their air force and Hubei Military District of Yan Zheng, Zhou Shizhong, Kong Qingde, Lin Weixian, Wu Ruishan, Zhang Xiulong, (Wang Zhan), Li Yongtai, Liao Quanian and Chu Chuanyu attended the function. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Wei presided. Han Ningfu, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech in which he praised the achievements of the Red Army. Kong Qingde, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units, also spoke.

RAILWAY SECURITY WORK IN HUBEI DISCUSSED

Rail Security Meeting Ends

HK061144 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Summary] "The Hubei provincial conference to exchange experiences in straightening out railway security work closed today. During the conference, the provincial leading group for straightening out railway security work commended a number of advanced collectives and individuals in straightening out railway security work." The advanced collectives are the Xiangyang prefectural leading group for straightening out railway security work, the Xiaogan County leading group for straightening out railway security work and 95 other units. There were a total of 95 advanced individuals in straightening out railway security work.

"(Li Jun) and Tian Ying, members of the standing comittee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governors of the provincial people's government, and other leading comrades attended today's closing ceremony. Comrade (Li Jun) delivered a summation speech at the conference."

Radio Commentary

HK061216 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Station short commentary: "We All Should Concern Ourselves With Railway Security Work"]

[Text] The Hubei provincial conference to exchange experiences in straightening out railway security work has recommended a number of advanced units and individuals in defending railway security. We would like to warmly congratulate these progressives.

Although our province has scored great achievements in promoting railway security work over the past year, the work has developed unevenly. In some areas, the evil trends in looting and stealing goods and materials transported by trains have not been completely checked; and traveling by train without a train ticket, traveling by freight train, and attacking trains are phenomena which have occured now and then. The tasks of straightening out railway security are still very arduous. We must continue making great efforts and concern ourselves with further promoting railway security work. Railway transportation is the main artery and the vanguard of the national economy. Promoting railway security work and guaranteeing good and unimpeded railway transport are major issues which play an important part in the four modernizations. Therefore, every citizen is duty-bound to promote railway security and protect railway and state property. Judging from experiences gained in various areas, we can see that in areas where leaders attach importance to and fully mobilize and depend on the masses to promote railway security, railway security can be safeguarded and railway transport plans in such areas can be fulfilled prominently.

Xiangyang Prefecture has established more than 100 mass organizations for promoting the joint defense by railway units and communes and the joint defense by railway stations and districts, implemented the railway security responsibility system of dividing up the railway security work and assigning a part or a section of the railways to each individual or group, and created a fine social atmosphere in which everyone cares for railway security and loves and protects railways. As a result, fine order has been maintained along the unimpeded railway line in the prefecture. Organizing the joint defense by railway stations and districts, concluding rural agreements for protecting state property and safeguarding railway and public security, and making pledges to take good care of and protect railways are good forms and good methods which fully mobilize and depend on the masses to promote railway security work. Militiamen and security groups in quite a few units have established various security organizations such as teams for patrolling and guarding railways and bridges, and also security pickets and patrol parties. They have relied on the forces of the masses to promptly inform on and expose clues for solving cases that jeopardize railway security, and have seized criminals and handed them over to the public security authorities, thus playing a great role in promoting railway security work. We believe that with the development of the national economy and with the improvement in the party work style and the general mood of society, we can surely make absolute improvements in the railway security work as long as our leaders at all levels attach importance to railway security, continue to mobilize and depend on the masses and make unremitting efforts to grasp the railway security work.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES DROUGHT

HK060239 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Summary] The Hunan provincial government held a governor's executive meeting on 5 August to study the question of allocating more oil for fighting drought. "According to statistics, more than 20 million mu in the province are now affected by drought, which is continuing to develop." The meeting decided to allocate a further 15,000 tons of oil in addition to the 45,000 tons already earmarked for drought-fighting in August, to ensure that 2,000 tons will be available for this purpose every day.

In Lianyuan Prefecture, where the drought is becoming more and more serious, 560,000 laborers have been organized to take action against it. Some 70 percent of the prefecture's communes are now seriously affected by drought, which has hit 2.2 million mu of farmland. Numerous cadres have been sent to the frontline to help.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI COOPERATION VENTURES -- Guangxi has made new progress in the business of processing or assembling imported raw materials or parts for foreign customers. In the region, an additional 49 enterprises joined in this business this year. During the period they imported 340 small items of specialized equipment and earned $2.05 million in foreign exchange. There are now 130 enterprises in the region engaged in this work for Hong Kong and foreign businessmen. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82 HK]

NEW GOVERNOR, CONGRESS CHAIRMAN NAMED IN HEBEI

OW092214 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] According to the Hebei people's broadcasting station, the Standing Committee of the 5th Hebei Provincial People's Congress at its 16th Session held on 9 August unanimously elected its vice chairman, Niu Shucai, as its acting chairman, and decided to appoint Liu Bingyan acting governor of the Hebei Provincial People's Government. The election and appointment were done in accordance with the relevant provisions in the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments of the People's Republic of China, on the basis of the proposals made by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee after consulting with the various democratic parties' provincial committees, mass organizations concerned and nonparty personages, and after full and democratic discussions. Jiang Yizhen, former chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress, and Li Erzhong, former governor of the Hebei Provincial People's Government, have been transferred from Hebei for assignment elsewhere in accordance with the desision of the CPC Central Committee.

HEBEI HOLDS GATHERING TO COMMEMORATE ARMY DAY

HK100550 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] More than 2,000 people from the Hebei Provincial CPC and Government organizations and various circles held a gathering on the evening of 31 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial prople's government and provincial OPPCC, responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in this province and the provincial military district and responsible comrades of the provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus as well as responsible comrades of the provincial trade union, youth and women's organizations and various democratic parties attended this gathering. Other participants included representatives from various circles in the province. Jia Ran, first secretary of the Shijiazhuang CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the gathering. Guo Zhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor, spoke at the gathering. In his speech, Guo Zhi said: "While doing a good job in the work of modernizing and regularizing the PLA units, the PLA units and military institutes in this province have also done much work and made important contributions in helping the socialist construction of material and spiritual civilizations." "In this year, it is necessary to carry out education on patriotism among the broad masses of soldiers and people, especially among the youths and children, so that they will be educated to love the CPC, to love the socialist motherland and to love the People's Army. It is necessary to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and the unity between the army and the people, and to do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. It is necessary to extensively launch a mass movement to learn from and support the PLA so that the people can really help the army solve practical problems and help do a good job in modernizing and regularizing the PLA."

Yan Huayi, deputy political commissar of the advanced army institute in Shijiazhuang, also spoke at the gathering on behalf of the PLA units stationed in the city.

HEBEI RIBAO STRESSES CHANGING HABITS, CUSTOMS

HK090958 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Mold People's Sentiments in the Drive To Change Habits and Customs"]

[Text] A youth service team of the 2d spinning group of the 3d cotton mill of Shijiazhuang Municipality has been named a "New Long March shock brigade of the whole country" by the Central Youth League.

There is a worker named Yang Jianzhong in this team. At one time, he was always late for work and would leave early, took baths and naps while on duty and even tried to create disturbances. Later, when his mother was ill and in the hospital, the comrades of this service team visited her seven times in the hospital and helped him to manage his household affairs. Yang Jianzhong was deeply moved and asked to join the service team. After joining the service team, he constantly raised his ideological consciousness through social welfare activities and joined the CYL in honor. The change in Yang Jianzhong makes us deeply ponder the problem of building socialist spiritual civilization.

For years, when people talked about the general mood of the party and the public, which was undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they were both indignant and worried. Sometimes, a matter could not be solved by normal procedures, so people had to try to develop relations and solicit support. As a result, unhealthy tendencies became more and more a part of these efforts in certain conditions. This kind of cyclical movement becomes a vicious circle. The change in Yang Jianzhong shows that when the advanced take the lead in the drive to change habits and customs with practical actions, the vicious cycle of the general mood in our society can be broken and a change can be achieved in the sentiments of the masses. At present, a number of young people with lofty ideals and high aspirations have taken action. Various kinds of social welfare organizations have been established one after another, such as the youth service teams, Lei Feng emulation teams, agricultural cultivation groups, and so on. All of these have influenced and led the people. So long as everyone learns from them and the mental outlook of the people is changed, we will have great hope in developing socialist new habits.

Marxism holds that people's consciousness is gradually formed and deepened through practice. The establishment of communist thinking and training in lofty moral sentiments should all proceed in social welfare activities. In his "Task of the Youth League," Lenin pointed out: "The task of the Youth League is to arrange its work to enable every youth to train himself and all others under his leadership to be communists in the course of study, organization, unity and struggle." This shows that, if we want to change the general mood of society and establish lofty moral sentiments among the masses, we must rely on social practice. The activities of the national civility and courtesy month carried out in March throughout the country were a great social practice that mobilized the people of the whole country in establishing socialist spiritual civilization. In this activity, the social strata of various levels took action in cleaning the environment, engaging in afforestation, making the country green by planting trees, beautifying and purifying the hearts and souls of the people, enabling them to be educated by practical communist ideas and nurtured with lofty moral sentiments to promote change in the general mood of society.

At present, the problem which people are most concerned about and which needs to be urgently solved is the establishment of regulations on relations between people, that is, social ethics and family and marital morality. In socialist society, everyone serves the people and also accepts other people's service. A man's attitude toward work is related to the whole of society. There must be professional morality in all trades and professions. If we start from the simplest and minimum moral demands, then we can attract the broad masses in their common activity to change habits and customs. Along with the deepening of this activity, we must constantly put forward comparatively high moral norms and mold the people's sentiments. Then, we can establish a fine communist morality and spirit. Some people say it is hypocritical courtesy to say "How do you do?" and "Thank you," and believe it to have no effect on the social mood. Actually, this is wrong. If a man gets some help from another and never says thank you in return, it is impossible for such a person to respect and show concern for others. Lofty moral spirit is always accumulated gradually through every little detail and particular, and formed into a habit after a considerable period of time. In the poem "Seasonable Rain on a Spring Night," Du Fu wrote: "Good rain knows the season. It starts raining in the spring, slipping into the night along with the wind, moistening all things on earth without any noise." Our practical activity in establishing spiritual civilization must also be like the fine rain slipping through the night, without any noise, moistening people's hearts.

In the activity of "people's railway serving the people," the Shijiazhuang railway station restored traditional service items, a move welcomed by all the passengers. When a train reaches the station, the workers enthusiastically serve the passengers with tea, using a cart or stretcher to serve those disabled passengers and quietly mending checked luggage that has been damaged on the journey. Having a grasp of their own jobs, starting from every minute detail, helps the broad masses of workers to set up fine professional morality gradually and also use their own deeds to influence the broad masses of passengers as well.

In order to carry forward and consolidate the lofty moral sentiments nurtured from the practice of changing habits and customs, we must adopt relevant measures. For example, we should draw up all kinds of rules, regulations and pledges, such as, "moral regulations," "rules for young workers," "moral pledges for workers" and "pledges and regulations for the countryside," and use them as a norm for one's words and deeds. In the course of remolding the objective world, people are changing the subjective world as well. At present, the people of our country are engaged in the construction of the four modernizations. In this great cause, it is imperative to thoroughly eliminate the mental rubbish handed down by the old society and restore the fine party and popular style that was destroyed in the 10 years' turbulence and create a fine and unprecedented social mood. At present, the vicious circle in the social mood has been smashed. There are many advanced persons and moving stories of people practicing ethics, courtesy, wholehearted devotion to public duty and helping others. Party organizations at all levels should grasp these examples well, publicize and cite them on a grand scale, and mobilize and organize the broad masses to participate in changing habits and customs, so that everyone becomes a citizen with morality, culture and discipline.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS FORUM TO DISCUSS CPC PLENUM

SK100415 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the people's government separately held forums on the morning of 9 August to conscientiously study the communique of the party's 7th plenary session. Participants unanimously expressed their determination to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with new achievements in building the two civilizations.

Responsible comrades of the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional people's government, including Gao Zengpei, Liu Chang, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng and Chen Bingyu, attended and spoke at the forum. During the forum, participants said: The decision adopted at the party's 7th plenary session on holding the 12th party congress on 1 September is most heartening news, reflecting the common desire of the whole party and the people of various nationalities in the country. It meets the requirements for the work of the whole party and our country's socialist modernization program. Since the third plenary session, we have completed a great turn in our party's history after the founding of the nation, enabling our country to enter a period of prosperity. We have fulfilled the task of setting things right in the party guidelines. Through a preliminary readjustment, the national economy has developed healthily. An unprecedentedly good political situation of stability and unity has emerged. Like the whole country, the Nei Monggol region has witnessed a great change in its political and economic situation. We have achieved a stable political situation, unity among various nationalities and a prosperous economy. The people of various nationalities are living and working in peace and contentment.

Reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, comrades attending the meeting were in high spirits and had firm confidence. They expressed their determination to greet the convocation of the party's 12th congress with concrete deeds, to unswervingly implement the central directives on work in Nei Monggol and to push this work forward with stress on economic construction.

During the forum, participants also conscientiously studied the 7th plenary session's letters of respect to Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang, revolutionaries of the older generation, and pledged to learn from their glorious examples to hand down the party's fine traditions and work style from generation to generation.

Some members of the regional people's congress standing committee and responsible persons of the regional people's government, the regional agricultural and construction committees, the financial office and the economic commission also spoke at the forum.

NEI MONGGOL RETIRED CADRES WRITE REMINISCENCES

SK300500 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The broad masses of retired cadres of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District have made new contributions to army building by vigorously writing reminiscences, conducting investigations and study at grassroots units and conscientiously passing on their experiences, giving help and setting themselves as examples. During the past few years, a great number of veteran comrades have retired. Among them were Red Army soldiers who had participated in the 25,000-li Long March, old heroes of the Daqingshan anti-Japanese guerrilla forces and heroes who had rendered meritorious service in the liberation war. In order to pass on to the younger generation the glorious traditions of our party and army and their rich fighting experiences and accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army, these veteran comrades, in response to the call of the party Central Committee, have enthusiastically written reminiscences. Although retired, Huang Hou, former commander of the regional military district, returned to the Daqingshan anti-Japanese base and, together with former members of the guerrilla forces, recalled how the army and the people fought against the Japanese in those years. He has written about 200,000 characters of reminiscences.

On the eve of Army Day, retired cadre Huang Hou went to PLA units to speak to commanders and fighters on the glorious traditions of our party and army and was welcomed. As a Red Army soldier, Comrade Huang Hou participated in the 25,000-li Long March. He made outstanding contributions to the Chinese people's liberation during the anti-Japanese war by leading the army and the people to fight a last-ditch battle against the Japanese enemies and the Kuomintang diehards at the famous Daqingshan anti-Japanese base. Comrade Huang Hou recalled the arduous course our army had traversed to become strong. He pointed out that without party leadership and the wholehearted assistance of the millions of people who supported the revolution, there would have been no victories and our army would not have become strong. Comrade Huang Hou encouraged the masses of commanders and fighters to value the good reputation of the People's Army, continue to display the army's glorious tradition in the new historical period, bear firmly in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies, support the government and cherish the people, render great support to local socialist construction, further strengthen army-government unity and army-people unity and make new contributions to develop the country and realize the four modernizations.

TIANJIN RIBAO URGES LEADERSHIP IN CRACKING CRIMES

SK260524 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpts of TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Strengthen Leadership and Concentrate Efforts on Investigating and Handling Big, Serious Cases" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article states: Through extensive propaganda and education inside and outside the party and the concerted efforts of all party

organizations, initial achievements were made in the struggle to crack down on law violations in the economic field in the first half of this year. A great number of economic crimes were exposed. Many of them have been investigated and handled or basically investigated. Some criminals guilty of serious economic offenses have been sternly handled. However, we have not done enough in many aspects, especially in achieving marked results in investigating and handling big, serious cases. In the crackdown of law violations in the economic field, we should pay attention to big and minor cases alike, but emphasis should still be placed on big, serious cases. Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve a major impact. It goes without saying that because big, serious cases involve comparatively more fields and often responsible persons, we are bound to face more and greater interference and difficulties in investigating and handling them. Failure to achieve major results in handling big, serious cases is tied to ineffective leadership. Some of the cases, although some clues concerning them had been obtained, dragged on and on without solution due to the misgivings of some leaders who dared not or were reluctant to investigate or handle them. As has been proved in practice, as long as our leaders, particularly top leaders, concern themselves with the problem, it is totally solvable. We should achieve marked results in investigating and handling big, serious cases in July and August in the course of the struggle to deal blows at law violations in the economic field. The key lies in enhancing the understanding of leaders and strengthening leadership.

The TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article states: Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over the struggle, place it high on their agenda, assign persons to take charge of it and consistently supervise and promote it. They should resolutely and boldly carry out the struggle in their own areas and units and make a success of it. In response to the call of the central authorities, we should thoroughly investigate and handle a few big, serious cases as soon as possible, punishing the criminals according to law and make them known to the public. Responsible comrades of party committees should exert unending efforts to attend to key cases and sternly handle those who create obstacles until they achieve marked results in the investigation and handling of big, serious cases.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMPANY -- With the approval of the State Council, the China Tianjin International Economic and Technical Cooperation Company was established recently. It is a multiple-producing state-owned enterprise under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal Government with independent accounting and assuming sole responsibility for its profits and losses. Its principal tasks are to contract with foreign countries to undertake certain projects, to conduct technical cooperation and to offer technological and labor services, such as sending seamen, experts, doctors or laborers to them. The company has the right to directly sign contracts with foreign countries. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 31 Jul 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS PARTY CONGRESS

SK100340 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 10 August editorial" "Create New Achievements To Greet the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The editorial says: The 7th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee decided to convene the 12th national party congress on 1 September. Upon hearing the good news, the masses of party members and people in urban and rural areas throughout the province, like all the comrades of the party and the people of various nationalities across the country, were greatly inspired. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the congress will sum up the party's rich experiences gained since its 11th congress, particularly since its third plenary session, formulate the party's program and goals for the fight in the new period and further define the principles and measures for achieving these great goals. The congress will approve the new party constitution and elect a new Central Committee and other leading organs to improve party building to a new, higher level. Under strong party leadership, the people throughout the country will certainly create an overall new situation in their efforts to achieve the grand cause of socialist modernization. The 12th party congress will become a new, great milestone in the annals of our party.

At a time when the 12th party congress will soon open, the masses of party and CYL members and people in urban and rural areas in our province, a frontier area of the motherland, are all the more elated and confident in the congress. We should turn our jubilance into strength and action. Let us make greater efforts in our work, score new achievements in the material and spiritual civilizations and greet the successful convocation of the 12th party congress with actual deeds.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON ENACTING PARTY POLICY

SK241020 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 24 July published on the front page three reports on the issue of rural policies in a special column entitled "The Key To Correctly Implementing Party Policies Is in Strengthening Leadership."

The first report concerns how the Muling County CPC Committee and the (Gonghe) Commune CPC Committee correctly help commune members become prosperous. The second report describes how the Mudanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee corrects deviations by the (Dongfeng) Commune CPC Committee in dealing blows at economic crimes. The third report descrives how the (Muxu) brigade in Longjiang County's (Hualing) Commune rents paddyfields and [words indistinct] in the course of implementing the responsibility system in agricultural production.

Focusing on these three reports on agricultural policies, HEILONGJIANG RIBAO issues a commentary: "We Should Interfere in a Correct Manner." The commentary notes: Because of varied levels of understanding and education among the masses and cadres, problems of one kind or another will frequently occur in implementing the party's policies. To counter this, we must discover and solve such problems in a timely and proper manner. We should interfere in a correct manner. Problems occurring in the course of implementing the party's policies must be corrected and never left alone. Meanwhile, we must intervene in these problems in a proper and correct manner so as not to make any deviations.

To this end, what should we do? First of all, we should pay attention to studying policies and clearly understanding which practices conform to the policy and which do not or even violate the policy to distinguish truth from falsehood with correct knowledge.

If we clearly understand the policy through study, our level of understanding of policies will be raised. With correct criterion in our minds, the problems of policy will be easy to solve. We should also make a concrete analysis of the nature and seriousness of such problems to acquire a proper understanding of them. In this regard, we must pay attention to the following issues:

1. Make a clear distinction between the practice of violating economic policies and the practice of becoming prosperous through hard work. Those who engage in legitimate businesses with hard work and special skill or knowledge should be supported and protected no matter how much they earn.

2. Make a clear distinction between criminal activities in the economic field and the policy violations. Some people in rural areas violate the policy because they have a one-sided view of the principle of enlivening the economy or because they seek personal gain. The nature of such practice is different from the criminal activity in the economic field and thus must be handled with different measures.

3. Draw distinctions between the problems in work and the defects and mistakes committed by a few persons. Many problems in work are caused by a poor management system and neglegence. Such problems will be easy to solve if the system has been improved and the work style strengthened.

We should also pay attention to the method of interference. Since problems cropping up in the course of implementing policy are many and varied, we should adopt many different measures to solve them in line with their nature and seriousness. No matter what measures we adopt -- strengthening the management of systems or adopting legal means -- ideological education should never be neglected. To this end, comrades in charge of rural work should pay attention to and improve ideological and political work. We should sum up past experiences and lessons in ideological and political work, master the skills of doing ideological and political work well in this new period and give play to the energetic power of ideological and political work.

Responsible comrades of leading organs at all levels should frequently go down to the grassroots units and the masses to conduct investigations to learn about the implementation of the policy. This is an important measure to ensure the implementation of the party policy and an important duty of leading organs at all levels. Only by strengthening investigations can we find out and solve problems in a timely manner.

HEILONGJIANG REPORT NOTES PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE

SK030804 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO today published on the front page an excerpt of a report to the provincial CPC committee on the development of the diversified economy. The report was written by Wang Caoli on his recent investigation in rural areas. The report put forward four noteworthy problems in rural work which should be conscientiously solved:

1. Diversified economic development has become more pressing because of the prominent problem of spare laborers.

2. We should educate cadres on large-scale agriculture because agriculture does not mean farming only.

3. We should emphasize raising hogs to collect manure and afforestation, because it is ineffective to engage in major types of production while these are not successfully developed.

4. What the peasants are worrying about is not the elimination of unhealthy practices in implementing policies, but the increase of products which leads to surpluses.

VETERAN CADRES IN GANSU CONTINUE AIDING STATE

SK021016 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, in the past few years, 21 part-time leading cadres of the provincial military district have left their posts for recuperation one after another. Having left their work posts, they have maintained and carried forward the fine tradition of our party and our army. Whenever the military district transmits relevant instructions and emergency documents of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and of the higher authorities, these veteran comrades always return to their posts. Meanwhile, whenever they have time, they go to their offices to read documents, newspapers and magazines and write recollections. Having returned from their recuperation and from visits to their relatives, some comrades voluntarily report their ideological situation to their chiefs.

Xie Songbai was deputy commander of the provincial military district and now is the vice chairman of provincial CPPCC committee. Except for time spent in the hospital, he has led workers on many occasions to scale mountains and ford streams and inspect work in outlying districts. Last year he went down to seven counties in Dingxi, Pingliang and Qiangliang Prefectures and talked with some 500 cadres in some 100 days in order to learn about the opinions of various areas.

Veteran cadres who have left their posts for recuperation usually take into account the difficulties of the party and the state and refuse to take any payments. Some veteran comrades' houses are below standard, but they know that the state is unable to solve all problems at one time due to limited financial and material means. Therefore, they do not ask for any improvements. This year, these veteran comrades have subscribed for 2,800 yuan of treasury bonds.

URUMQI PLA GATHERING HAILS 7th PLENARY SESSION

HK090355 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On 7 August the Urumqi PLA units CPC Committee Standing Committee seriously studied the communique of the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, read the letters of respect from the session to Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang, and studied the JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial "Greet the 12th Party Congress With Practical Deeds." The participants expressed resolve to lead the units to do a good job in all work to greet the 12th party congress.

They said: Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the Central Committee and its correct line, principles and policies have led the people of the whole country to bring order out of chaos and work hard to achieve today's excellent situation of political stability and unity and steady economic development. To convene the 12 party congress at this extremely important historical juncture, sum up experiences under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, formulate the correct road, strategic measures and principles and policies for continuing to forge ahead, approve the new party constitution and elect a new Central Committee will certainly have a far-reaching effect on our efforts to build China into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of the century. We must work hard every moment to promote the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the PLA units, do a good job in all work, guard the motherland's security and score new achievements to greet the 12th party congress.

Comrade Wang Fuzhi, who has returned from attending the seventh plenary session, took party in the forum.

XINJIANG CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

OW042347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Urumqi, 4 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrade Ruzi Turdi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and adviser of the Turpan prefectural administrative office in Xinjiang, failing to respond to medical treatment, died on 24 July in Urumqi at the age of 61.

A memorial meeting in honor of Comrade Ruzi Turdi was held on 4 August in Turpan. Wreaths were presented by the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department and United Front Work Department, the State Nationalities Affair Commission, leading organs of the autonomous regional party and government and the leading organ of the Urumqi PLA units. Seypidin, Yang Jingren and other leading comrades also presented wreaths.

Chairman Tomur Dawamat of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress presided over the memorial meeting. Vice-Chairman Amudun Niyaz of the autonomous region delivered the memorial speech.

Wang Enmao Sends Wreath

HK050747 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Summary] "The memorial meeting for Ruzi Turdi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and adviser of the Turpan prefectual administrative office in Xinjiang, was held in Turpan this afternoon."

"The Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the regional CPC committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the people's government, CPPCC, the Urumqi PLA units' CPC committee, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, various regional departments, committees and bureaus, various mass organizations, the Urumqi Municipal CPC Committee" and other organizations sent telegrams of condolence and presented wreaths.

"Seypidin, Yang Jingren, and leading comrades of regional party and government organizations and the Urumqi PLA units, Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Xiao Quanfu, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, (Bi Guo), Li Jiayu, and Janabil also presented wreaths."

"Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Amudun Niyaz, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee, delivered a memorial speech."

He said: In the past 30 years or so, Comrade Ruzi Turdi was consciously loyal to the revolutionary cause of the working class. He selflessly dedicated all his life to socialist construction. He resolutely supported the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He showed respect for cadres of various nationalities and united with them in his work. We must learn from his fine qualities and work style.

At the end of the meeting Tomur Dawamat, Amudun Niyaz and other leading cadres expressed their deep sympathy to the relatives of Comrade Ruzi Turdi.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

HK260346 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On 24 July the regional CPC committee held a cadre rally at which Yan Fei, composer of the Beijing film orchestra, and Halik Satar, director of the editorial department of the academic journal of Xinjiang University, made reports on the unity of nationalities. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the rally and delivered a speech.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: China has always been a multinationality country. The history of the motherland's development and prosperity is a history of the people of all nationalities uniting to forge ahead. For more than 2,000 years, the minority-nationality people and the Han people in Xinjiang have cared for and helped each other over a long period of production, work, life and struggle. They have lived in inseparable harmony like a single family, and forged a fine tradition of intimate unity.

Profound changes have taken place in relations between nationalities in the 30 years since liberation, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee and the brilliant beacon of the party's nationalities policy. The unity of nationalities has been strengthened every day. The unity and friendship between nationalities forged by blood and sweat over a long period of opening up, building and defending the border region has withstood the severe rest of the 10 years of internal disorder and the malicious slandering and sowing of discord by enemies at home and abroad. This proves that this unity and friendship is as solid as a rock and extremely enduring, and cannot be wrecked by any enemies. This new-style socialist relationship and fraternal unity between people of all nationalities is a full expression of the superiority of China's socialist system. It is the fruit of victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's nationalities policy.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must always carry forward the fine tradition of unity of nationalities, and further consolidate and develop the rich fruits of this unity. Everyone must do good deeds in promoting relations between nationalities and strengthening the unity of nationalities. There has now been a very great improvement in relations between nationalities in Xingiang. The unity of nationalities has been greatly strengthened. The atmosphere of mutual trust, respect, support, care and emulation among the people of all nationalities is continually on the rise. It can be said that the present excellent situation of unity of nationalities is better than at any time since the Great Cultural Revolution.

Of course, we must also realize that our autonomous region also has some problems concerning unity of nationalities, and we still need to do much thorough and meticulous work. Comrade Wang Enmao made the following demands on the cadres of all nationalities:

1. We must clearly understand that in the past the laboring peoples of Uygur and Han nationalities and of all nationalities were as close as a single family and like brothers.

2. Now, they should be all the more like a single family and brothers.

3. In the future generations, they should be even more like a single family and brothers.

We must ceaselessly carry out for the people of all nationalities education in trengthening the nationalities policy and in the unity of nationalities. We must turn stress on unity of nationalities by everyone into a lofty socialist quality and the most important content of building socialist spiritual civilization. Good people and deeds in preserving the unity of nationalities should be respected and commended by the whole of society and the people of all nationalities. Bad people and deeds in sabotaging the unity of nationalities must be opposed by the people and condemned and hit by society. The cadres and masses of all nationalities must continually enhance their level of Marxist-Leninist theory on nationalities establish the Marxist-Leninist view of nationalities, resolutely oppose and correct erroneous tendencies and prejudices on the nationality issue, and enhance spontaneity to implement the party's nationalities policy and strengthen the unity of nationalities.

FURTHER ON LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER ON REUNIFICATION

State Counselors' Remarks

OW041011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Council's Counselors Office held a meeting on 3 August to discuss Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. The counselors, who experienced cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC, spoke enthusiastically at the meeting, sincerely offering their advice to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo.

Yu Zhanbang, formerly secretary of the Kuomintang government's peace talks delegation, expressed in his speech the hope that Chiang Ching-kuo will not forget Dr Sun Yat-sen's teaching on "a public spirit under the sky -- a country not owned by a family" and will think about the country and the people. He urged Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to let bygones be bygones, act resolutely and make a positive response to Liao Chengzhi's letter.

Yang Yuqing, formerly Kuomintang legislator and political vice minister of the Ministry of Justice, said: Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo represents the public opinion of the whole country, not just the personal feelings of one man. He said: Peaceful reunification is purely an internal affair. Relying on a foreign power to preserve oneself will not work. Foreigners have their own ambitions. He who relies on foreigners will pay a price 10 times, even 100 times, of what he gains. Foreigners are like tigers and wolves. Anyone who relies on tigers and wolves will eventually be devoured by them. We are all Chinese, and there is nothing that cannot be settled through discussion between us.

Wan Meizi, formerly director of the Kuomintang's Shanghai HEPING RIBAO [PEACE DAILY], said: Liao Chengzhi's letter expresses the aspirations of the 1 billion Chinese people including the Taiwan compatriots for realizing a third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Zhang Fengzhou, formerly secretary of the Kuomintang government's peace talks delegation, felt that Liao Chengzhi's letter is sincere and to the point, and that every Chinese should be touched by it. He said: The Kuomintang and the CPC could negotiate peace in the past, and why can't they now? I hope that the third cooperation between the two parties will come soon.

Liu Yi, director of the Counselors Office of the State Council, presided over the meeting. Counselors of the State Council Chen Xiaocen, Liu Chunfang, Li Yiping, Chen Xiuhe and Tan Tiwu, also spoke at the meeting. Counselors Li Qizhong and Zhang Zhixing made written statements at the meeting.

Overseas Chinese Comments

OW041425 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, issued a written statement on Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. He said: Comrade Liao Chengzhi's 24 July letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo expresses the earnest hope of the patriotic compatriots of the whole country, the peaceful reunification of the motherland while Chiang Ching-kuo is still presiding over the administration in Taiwan. He expressed the belief that patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Aomen as well as those residing abroad all feel that same way and hoped that Mr Chiang will not fail to live up to the patriotic compatriots' earnest expectations.

Zhuang Xiquan said: I joined the Tong Meng Hui and took part in revolution under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and therefore share historical ties with the Kuomintang. I also witnessed the two periods of cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang and fully understand that on both occasions the two parties played a tremendous part at critical moments in history and brought great hopes to the country and the nation.

The first cooperation helped in bringing about the downfall of the northern warlords and the second one helped the people of the whole country in fighting the war of resistance against Japan. Now, at the age of 95, I fervently hope to see cooperation for a third time between these two parties for the accomplishment of the great cause of the motherland's reunification. It is my firm belief that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will certainly have the admiration of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Aomen, of all overseas Chinese and of the people of the whole country if he determinedly accepts Comrade Liao Chengzhi's sincere and good advice to contribute to the country's peaceful reunification.

Zhuang Xiquan added: Taiwan is bound to return to the embrace of the motherland, and the motherland will certainly be reunified. This is the trend of the times and the wish of the people. It is an irresistible law of history. It cannot be suppressed by anybody's subjective wish. It is better to be reunified sooner than later and better peacefully than in any other way. I hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will give top consideration to national righteousness and the interests of the country, go with the tide of historical development and resolutely come to the conference table so as to make an indelible contribution to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Taiwanese Rejection Viewed

HK080608 Beijing Zhongguo Xinwen She in Chinese 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Short commentary: "The Taiwan Authorities' Purely Party View in Opposing the Communists and Rejecting Peace Is Improper"]

[Text] The Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan have again come out with purely party views. They have rejected the peace talks proposals contained in Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo.

The letter of Liao Chengzhi to Chiang Ching-kuo was couched in fair and reasonable terms and has been extensively praised by Chinese people at home and abroad. Some have praised it for its sincere sentiments, some for its combined wisdom and boldness, and some even for the exemplary beauty of its literary style. However, for whatever merit it is praised, people in the final analysis praise the sincerity of the CPC in being willing to hold peace talks with the Kuomintang of Taiwan. The CPC's peace talks proposal has met with profound popular favor.

What do the Kuomintang authorities of Taiwan think of it then? They continue to push the "three no" mentality of "no contacts, no talks, no compromise." They have even rejected the Liao Chengzhi letter on the grounds that "the CPC has completely lost popular favor: Does it still want to organize a united front?" And have also babbled that "those who have popular favor prosper, those who have lost it perish." However, the great majority of Chinese people throughout the world have agreed with the CPC's proposals and hope for KMT-CPC peace talks. Does rejection of peace mean gaining or losing popular favor then? Will one in fact prosper or perish if one clings to the end to the stubborn attitude of rejecting peace? Do not the Taiwan authorities know how things stand?

The Taiwan authorities are secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing, but what is it they are relying on? Pierced through, they still keep their illusions regarding external forces. The Taiwan authorities greatly welcomed the recent talk of Reagan of the United States on implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act" and expressed "gratification." The Taiwan authorities were extremely happy when Esaki of Japan talked a lot during his visit to Taiwan about cooperation between Japan and Taiwan, and expressed "satisfaction." The Taiwan authorities actually feel it not a disgrace but an honor to be slavishly dependent on others in everything: They feel at ease and justified in being a little content to retain sovereignty over a part of the country, and so they dare to fly in the face of world opinion and reject peace talks.

Retaining sovereignty over a part of the country, how can they defend themselves, and how also can they "unify China with the three principles of the people?" Yet the Taiwan authorities insist on talking big, and even "authoritative figures" can only express "an appropriate degree of reaction" over the difficulties that they are reluctant to mention concerning the tampering with the history of aggression against China in Japanese school textbooks. They even babble, "the nation has national character, the individual has individual character," and say they want to accomplish "the general objective" of "unifying China with the three principles of the people." Is this not ridiculous?

Liao Chengzhi's letter was far-sighted and broadly conceived, since it was based on the supreme interests of the Chinese nation. However the Taiwan authorities oppose the communists and reject peace, declaring that "the Chinese Communists are sworn enemies" and that "there will never be any possibility of KMT-CPC peace talks." This is out-and-out pure party talk; it really sets an example that should not be followed.

People favor KMT-CPC peace talks. The Taiwan authorities recently closed down the magazine KUO SHIH PING LUN [NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMENTARY] on the island, because it carried an article advocating KMT-CPC peace talks. The Taiwan Kuomintang authorities' blind rejection of peace is bound to arouse still greater opposition among the Taiwan compatriots.

TAIWAN BOATS LEAVE ZHEJIANG REFUGE AFTER TYPHOON

OW041810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Hangzhou, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-one Taiwan fishing vessels left Shenjiamen, Zhejiang Province, on August 1 for high seas safe and sound after taking shelter from typhoon.

The fishing vessels arrived at Shenjiamen on July 28. A typhoon hit the area when they were fishing in the Zhoushan fishing grounds.

In the evening, they were honored at a dinner given by the reception center for fishermen from Taiwan Province at Shenjiamen.

During their stay, they were provided with fresh vegetables, cigarets and rice. The vessels were replenished with fresh water. A hospital in Putuo County sent three doctors to treat the illness of fishermen.

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION

CHINA POST Editorial

OW090802 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Revision of History Books"]

[Text] Japan's revision of history books to cover up the hideous crimes committed by its military in China and other Asian nations should be condemned.

The controversy rages over Japanese educational authorities' replacing the word for Japanese military invasion in China in the 1930's to "advancing into", deleting the Japanese atrocities in the 1937 Nanking massacre and describing Koreans forced into working or serving in the Japanese army as implementation of Japan's national mobilization, etc. The obvious attempt of the Japanese Government to hide its condemnable crimes perpetrated during the Sino-Japanese war and later the Second World War has aroused the consternation of all the Chinese people as well as the people of other Asian nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China has already sent a stiff memorandum on July 31 calling attention to the Japanese Government through "proper channels" to express its concern on this case. Minister of Education Chu Hwei-sen told the press that his ministry is gathering more information on this object and will protest to Japan if necessary. The National Assembly has also been aroused and passed a resolution Saturday asking the government to take necessary and appropriate steps on this matter.

The motive of Japan's rewriting history of the Second World War and especially the Sino-Japanese war remains to be ascertained. But it may be a belated attempt for the Japanese Government to justify its militarists' mad adventure of aggression to prepare for Japan's rearmament.

But those nations which had suffered grievously from the Japanese militarists' atrocities during the Japanese aggression cannot lightly forget them. In Okinawa, in North and South Korea, there is mounting rage over Japan's attempt to rewrite history. Even the Peiping regime, which is notorious for rewriting history itself on the subject of the Second World War by claiming that it had won the war over Japan instead of giving the credit of winning the war to the late President Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist government, was so aroused by the Japanese attempt as to cancel an official visit by Japan's Education Minister Heiji Ogawa.

We hope that the people of the Republic of China will support the government action in bringing a strong protest to the Japanese Government on this vital issue of historical truth. They should expose all Japanese attempts since the Second World War to repay leniency and benevolent treatment of the Japanese Government and people with ingratitude, if not with vengeance. It is high time to set the record straight and inform the Japanese people of the tremendous sacrifices made by the people of the Republic of China in following such a policy.

Radio Commentary

OW080938 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Radio commentary: "Do Not Forget History and National Hatred and Do Not Forget To Work Hard"]

[Excerpts] Listeners: The Japanese Government is revising history textbooks being used in Japanese schools and is fabricating lies to cover up the history of Japanese aggression in an attempt to deceive Japan's future generations. In its nature this is nothing but an absurd and ridiculous self-deceiving act, hateful and disgraceful because of its despicable motives. It has aroused strong condemnation by the whole world. We are particularly indignant over it because we are the ones who suffered most of the calamities of Japanese aggression.

In the past few days, world public opinion has unanimously condemned it. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government is indeed extremely cheap and its Ministry of Education goes so far as to leave the mistake uncorrected and make the best of it.

Japan is indeed an unfortunate country. In the past, there was a group of impenetrably thickheaded warlords who conducted atrocious military aggression. Now, there are those ignorant and self-deceiving politicians who indulge in the wildest fantasy of attempting to forever deceive the whole world. What the warlords brought about were two atomic bomb explosions and an anguished unconditional surrender. The politicians have aroused the condemnation of Japan and a contempt for its moral quality throughout the world. If Japan continues acting like this, and thus makes its people of future generations unable to distinguish between right and wrong and between honor and shame, it will surely suffer the tragic fate of another national subjugation.

The most important thing is that we should never forget the history of Japanese aggression and our national hatred. The atrocities of Japanese aggression against China, beginning with the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, are indeed incomparably bitter to us. What was Taiwan like in the 50 years it was under Japan's cruel rule? What was the China mainland like when various parts of it were under the heel of the Japanese bandits?

China today is still involved in a big calamity -- the communist bandits' seizure of the mainland and enslavement of our compatriots there -- a calamity caused precisely by the Japanese aggression. How could the communist bandits have become strong and seized the mainland if Japan had not invaded China? The Japanese understand this cause and effect very well. However, they first perfidiously scrapped the treaty with us and colluded with the Chinese Communist bandits. What do they want? They want to prolong China's calamity and prevent China from becoming free, rich and strong soon.

We should forever remember those facts, strive to unite ourselves and work hard for the prosperity of our country. Our country cannot become powerful if we are not united. It will inevitably be bullied by others if it is not powerful. In short, the Japanese tampering with history only shows the degradation of the moral quality of their country and people. Only if we Chinese people wipe out the humiliation and work hard for the prosperity of our country can we show our lofty aspirations.

RELATIONS BETWEEN TAIWAN, JAPAN EXAMINED

OW080745 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese 15 Jul pp 33-39

[Article by Su Tsung-i: "Having the Appearance of Intimate Connections But Being Estranged From Each Other -- On Foreign Relations Between Taiwan and Japan"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: The development of foreign relations between Taiwan and Japan has made us sigh in despair. We are discussing the question of our relations with Japan here today with a very heavy heart and a helpless feeling.

In the minds of most Japanese people today, Taiwan is no longer a place with a special significance. With the exception of certain businessmen who are interested in gaining economic profit and some visitors who are interested in the sights and sounds in Peitou, Taiwan has gradually become an abstract name in their minds. This situation is of course a result of practical international politics, but the abnormal attitude of the Kuomintang-ruled government is also a contributing factor which must not be overlooked. One can understand the serious situation if one takes note of the fact that even ASAHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN, both of which have a very large circulation in the world, are not permitted to be sold in Taiwan. This article is to explore various questions based on a historical and practical viewpoint. We hope that the governments of both countries will pay attention to the appeal of this article for improving relations between Taiwan and Japan because the improvement is very beneficial to the national interests of both countries in the future. [end editor's note]

Since the inclusion of Ryukyu Islands and Taioyutai Islands into Japan's territories, Taiwan and Japan have become closer geographically. Looking at a map, one can see that Taiwan and Korea are Japan's closest neighbors. However, there is a great difference between Taiwan and Korea in their foreign relations with Japan, although the political situation in both countries is quite the same. Japan has formal diplomatic relations with Korea, but has no such relationship with Taiwan. The number of Korean residents in Japan is far greater than the number of Chinese residents from Taiwan in Japan. Both Taiwan and Korea were under Japan's rule for a long period and people in both countries have anti-Japanese feelings to a certain extent. However, the potential danger in the relations between Taiwan and Japan is much more serious than that between Korea and Japan.

In East Asia in recent years, Japan has become the third largest economic power in the world. People throughout the world have praised Japan's progress as a contemporary miracle and enthusiastically studied the factor of "Japan first" in order to learn from Japan. We, as Japan's neighbor, have a geographical advantage in doing so. However, we have been turning a blind eye to the pearl in front of us, instead holding an American leg on the other side of the Pacific Ocean in an attempt to pluck a star from the sky.

Since Reagan assumed office, the steps to reduce arms sales to us, the three letters and the rumored "Shanghai communique No 2" have thrown our authorities into great confusion. For more than 30 years, we have been following the American will in all international affairs. As a result, many people in the world have deemed Taiwan a province of the United States not on its continent.

Because we have been diplomatically overlooking Japan for a long time, we have paid a heavy price in the political, economic and diplomatic fields. We have also created a big gap in the cultural exchanges between Taiwan and Japan. We have seen frictions in this respect, such as Japan's negative attitude in the international women's softball championships. Japan even opposed the selling of weapons to Taiwan by the United States.

Ma Shu-li, our country's representative in Japan, has specifically pointed out the existing problems in our relations with Japan. They include:

1. The people in our country cannot handle our relations with Japan in a cool and reasonable manner because of our historical experience of being hurt and colonized.

2. For many years, we have only reported good things but not bad things in our dealings with foreign countries. However, in dealing with Japan, we have often reported bad things instead of good things.

3. Our country's unfavorable balance of trade with Japan is about the same as our country's unfavorable balance of trade with Saudi Arabia. However, our authorities took resolute steps against Japan without carefully studying the advantages and disadvantages of our trade with Japan. The Japanese businessmen are bewildered by our country's unstable policy.

4. In our cultural exchange with Japan today, we only send people and things to Japan but refuse to accept Japanese culture. We can exhibit our cultural activities in Japan, but Japan's cultural activities and films are not permitted to be exhibited in Taiwan.

Mr Ma Shu-li, our country's representative in Japan, told Legislator Lin Yu-hsiang: "In recent years, Chinese Communists have been doing their best in winning over Japan. However, we have been unwilling to do the same and have sometimes even damaged our relations with Japan either intentionally or unintentionally."

Many scholars who went from Taiwan to Japan to study or do research work and returned to teach in Taiwan are puzzled about the development of Sino-Japanese relations. Most of them are convinced that since we are limited "politically" in promoting our relations with Japan, we could start from nonpolitical fields in improving the bilateral relationship. In addition to properly using our existing economic relations with Japan in winning Japan's political support, what is more important is to promote a sound two-way cultural exchange system. If we properly promote extensive cultural relations, we can not only widen the vista of our countrymen, but also eliminate the remnant unhealthy Japanese culture from our people. In order to promote cultural exchange between Taiwan and Japan, the Kuomintang-ruled government must substantially correct its ideological attitude.

First, it is necessary to be unprejudiced toward Japan and enable specially trained scholars and experts to have sufficient reference materials so that they can study Japan's political affairs, economy, society and culture and understand Japan fundamentally.

Second, we should not look at Japanese people in academic, cultural and art fields through colored lenses.

Third, we should have faith in our own countrymen and must not think that the new generation in Taiwan, who are nurtured in China's traditional culture and also influenced by Western culture, will blindly follow Japanese culture.

Fourth, it is necessary to train a large number of research personnel.

Fifth, it is necessary to foster a correct concept in foreign affairs.

On the Japanese side, it has rapidly developed its economy in a peaceful atmosphere and become a first-rank economic power because the Chinese Government refrained from asking Japan to pay war reparations following the war, and also due to its low defense expenditures as a result of its being protected under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and shielded by Korea and Taiwan in the new situation of contention between democracy and totalitarianism.

However, Japan is most frequently criticized by other people for looking down on the Asian people after it became a developed country. In 1975, when the then Japanese prime minister attended the summit conference of the world's advanced countries for the first time, Japan fully exposed its attitude of not being content with being an Asian country. Japan always considers itself a European country on various occasions or a member of the European Common Market. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki himself has said so.

Although the present situation in relations between Taiwan and Japan is not very optimistic, we wish to sincerely point out that the situation, which is caused by the basic attitude of the Kuomintang-ruled government in domestic and foreign affairs and the erroneous intention of the Japanese Government toward Taiwan, is still a potential danger, like a volcano, to the young people in Taiwan. If the governments of both countries let the present situation continue to deteriorate and take no action to improve it, the feelings of humiliation of the people in Taiwan may gradually intensify to the point of explosion. To both China and Japan, neighbors with profound historical ties, this would be irreparable damage. Therefore, we urge the governments of both countries to pay close attention to the importance of the bilateral relations and quickly find ways and means for a long-range improvement in the relations between the two countries.

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DENG XIAOPING MEETS FOREIGN SCIENTISTS 10 AUG

OW101226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with foreign scientists now on lecture tours or visits in China. The scientists included Professor and Mrs. Lee C. Teng, Professor and Mrs. Shu Park Chan, Professor and Mrs. Mann Chiang Niu, Professor and Mrs. Shiu Jen Kuh, Professor H.T. Nieh, Professor Wai Kai Chen, Professor Pen Min-Lin, Professor and Mrs. R.J. Hung, and Professor and Mrs. Chen Yuan Wu.

Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao had cordial conversations with the scientists and listened carefully to their suggestions on further developing China's science and education. The Chinese leaders praised them for their contributions to China's modernization drive.

Briefing them on the domestic situation, Deng Xiaoping said: "A state of stability and unity has already materialized in China. The political and economic situations in China are better than expected. We now have greater confidence and certainty of achieving our goal of making our country comparatively well-off by the end of this century."

On the issue of China's reunification, Deng Yingchao said that Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo once again shows "the sincere hope of our side to reunify our motherland as soon as possible." Present also on the occasion were Fang Yi, Chinese state councillor, Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and others.

UNCTAD REPORT CITES DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' WOES

OW050902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Under the influence of economic recession in the developed countries the developing countries are now facing grave economic difficulties, says a report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) issued here today.

The report says that the external economic environment affecting the growth of the developing countries is characterized by slower economic growth in the developed countries and price inflation in the world economy.

The report points out that net oil-importing developing countries recorded a rate of gross domestic product growth of only 1.5 per cent in 1981, as compared with 4.9 per cent in 1980. The least developed countries could not do better than the low increase of 2.8 per cent achieved in 1980.

The current-account deficit of the developing countries excluding the oil-exporting countries grew from 76 billion U.S. dollars in 1980 to 92 billion in 1981. The larger deficit reflected higher outflows on account of interest payments and profit remittances, which grew by about one quarter in 1981, due primarily to higher interest rates in developed countries.

The report estimates that the annual interest payments of developing countries increase by as much as two billion dollars for every percentage point rise in interest rates in the Eurocurrency markets. The report points out that the developing countries medium- and long-term debt rose by more than 60 million dollars to 400 billion in 1981. The report points out that the most telling defect of the present international economic system is the absence of adequate mechanisms of support for developing countries in the field of commodities, trade and financial flows.

The UNCTAD "Trade and Development Report", issued once in every year, is generally regarded as representing the views of the developing countries on the world's economic problems.

DPRK MEETING PROTESTS SENTENCING OF S. KOREANS

OW061630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Working people and students in Pyongyang held a mass meeting here yesterday condemning U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique for imposing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon 16 South Korean patriots including youth and students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March this year, according to a KCNA report.

Addressing the mass meeting, Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratc Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in the name of the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended fervent compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youth, students and people of all walks of life who are waging un undaunted struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, holding high the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation in defiance of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Representatives of working youth, intellectuals and religionists in their speeches at the meeting said that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" by South Korean youth, students and people was a deserving punishment meted out to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are entrenched in South Korea continuously under the mask of "protector" and "helper" and are enforcing the vicious colonial rule, imposing all sorts of hardships and misfortunes upon the South Korean people. They said that the Chon Tu-hwan clique must unconditionally and immediately set free Mun Bu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and other patriots. They voiced the demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea.

Among those present at the meeting were also Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Officials Fail To Agree

OW101319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 10, KYODO -- Japanese and Chinese officials Tuesday met to discuss the textbook controversy currently threatening friendly bilateral relations but apparently failed to bury their differences. Japanese sources described the three-hour talks -- the first official contact on the issue -- as friendly, but serious and solemn, suggesting that the Chinese side displayed a stiff attitude. The Chinese officials were led by Xiao Xiangqian, director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's First Asian Affairs Department.

Japanese officials included Hiroshi Hashimoto, head of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Hitoshi Osaki, head of the Education Ministry's Science and International Affairs Bureau. Japanese sources said the two Japanese officials will extend their stay here until Thursday or Friday in order to hold further talks. They were initially scheduled to return to Tokyo Wednesday.

China is demanding correction of "distortions" in Japanese school textbooks about Japan's wartime "atrocities" in China. The demand was apparently renewed in the talks but no further details were given.

Japanese Criticism of Revisions

OW101910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 10 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Democratic Socialist Party said today that the Japanese authorities should modestly accept criticism by friendly countries on the distortion of history in the revised textbooks, according to a KYODO report.

A statement issued by the party stressed that Japan should actively make corrections in accordance with the spirit of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

The Japanese Women's Conference this afternoon sent a letter to Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa demanding the mistake of distorting history in the revised textbooks be immediately corrected. A similar letter was sent to Heiji Ogawa yesterday by the Federation of History Teachers in Japan, according to MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

Chairman of the Association of the Nonparty Dietmen for Promoting Friendship Between Japan and Korea Chuji Kuno and other Dietmen called on Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa this afternoon to hand him a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, according to a JIJI press report. The letter said the distortion of history of the relations between Japan and Korea would lead to the deterioration of the relations.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK101158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Wan Feng [8001 1496]: "It Is Difficult to Shirk Responsibility for Tampering With History"]

[Text] The Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history and prettification of militarism in revising and examining textbooks has aroused a tremendous response both at home and abroad and has been strongly denounced. In order to shirk responsibility, the Japanese Education Ministry has repeatedly stressed its hope that the various countries "should understand" Japan's "system of revising and examining textbooks" and at the same time it has declared that "in Japan, textbooks always have been nonofficial publications" and the editors and writers of textbooks are all "personalities among the people." This "idea about unofficial publication of textbooks" that the Japanese Education Ministry has fabricated is an outright lie.

It was in 1872, after the Meiji revolution, that modern educational reform was carried out through the promulgation of the "Imperial Rescript on Education." In Japan's modern and current history of education, the state has implemented four different systems related to the administration of the editing and publication of textbooks. At the beginning of the Meiji reign, textbooks were edited, written and published freely by the editors, writers and publishing houses on their own, without state interference. This was called a "free system," under which the textbooks, though still edited, written and published by unofficial personalities and enterprises, would be ratified by and filed with the Education Ministry. In 1886 this system was again replaced by the "checking up (examination and approval) system," under which unofficially written and edited textbooks first had to be examined by the Education Ministry in order to check them and see if they were up to standard. If they were, the Education Ministry would approve them and give permission for them to be published and used. On the surface, this system seemed to stipulate a "cooperation" in producing textbooks between the government and the people. But in fact, the government exercised the power of examination and approval. In 1903 a "national publication system" replaced the previous system. As a result, the education department of the government (the Education Ministry) was responsible for organizing the editing, writing and publishing of textbooks. This system was used until 1945.

After World War II, because of the promulgation of the "Basic Law of Education Act" in 1947, the militarist "national publication system" was abolished. In 1947 the resumption of the "examination and approval system" was announced. This was regarded as one of the measures to carry out the educational reform under the new historical conditions.

However, one thing which this system has in common with the one before the war is that the power of examining and approving textbooks is completely in the hands of the Education Ministry. People can edit and publish any textbooks they like but they have no power to decide whether or not their textbooks will be "approved."

The Education Ministry's method of "examining and approving" textbook manuscripts is as follows: Usually, first the editor or publisher of a textbook sends the manuscript to the Education Ministry and applies for its "examination and approval." The Education Ministry organizes its professional and nonprofessional inspectors into a number of inspection groups of about five inspectors each and each group is assigned the responsibility of inspecting one manuscript. The Education Ministry sets certain requirements in the "criteria of examining and approving" textbooks as "absolute requirement," which include whether or not the manuscripts conform to the spirit of the "Basic Law of Education Act," the "School Education Act" and "essential points in guiding study," whether the stand of the manuscripts is just and whether the manuscripts conform to the guiding goals of the various subjects. Another requirement, which is regarded as a "necessary condition," is whether the manuscripts are suited to youngsters and the form, structure and writing of the manuscripts is proper. After the inspection (examination), the inspectors write an "opinions of the inspectors," or an "assessment of the manuscript." The former is the opinions of the inspectors and the latter judges the manuscript according to criteria. Only when the total marks are above a certain limit is it likely that a manuscript will be approved. Then, the inspectors pass the two documents on to the "Course Textbook Examination and Approval Commission" which has been set up by the Education Ministry. After examining and discussing the manuscripts, the commission reports the results of its examination and discussion to the education minister, who finally decides whether or not the textbook manuscripts should be approved. After the education minister has decided to approve the manuscripts, the manuscripts are typeset and copies of them are printed and again examined. When the copies are approved, they are finally defined as "examined and approved textbooks" and the textbooks are allowed to be published.

In the process of examining and approving manuscripts, the Education Ministry gives its opinions on required revision of the manuscripts to the editors, writers and publishers through the inspectors. On the surface, these opinions are divided into compulsory ones and those for reference. However, as a matter of fact, during the past few years, the Education Ministry has always forced editors, writers and publishers to accept all its opinions. Often, more than 100 points in a manuscript must be revised, with a short deadline given for the revisions. In most cases, editors are forced to compromise and make revisions in accordance with the Education Ministry's opinions because they can find no way out under the pressure of the Education Ministry. Of course, there have been some people who have rejected these opinions, but they are few.

The above is the actual situation concerning the Education Ministry's claim that the "editors of the textbooks are all 'unofficial personalities'". The Education Ministry has forced its opinions on the writers and then shirks all responsibility conversely to the writers. How can it make people "understand" this?

Distorting history and cheating the people will never be allowed. It is impossible to solve the problem if one attempts to cover truth with lies.

'HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR' PUBLISHED

OW101607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Launching a war of aggression against China was a fixed goal of Japanese imperialism in the mid-1930's and was carried out following a long term plan and preparation, according to a new book from the People's Publishing House.

This conclusion is bolstered by considerable data in the book, "History of the Second World War," just off the press.

Authored by Zhu Guisheng, Wang Zhende and eight other historians of the World History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the 734 page book is the first monograph about World War II compiled by Chinese scholars. It gives a systematic account of the origin and development, cause and effect of the war, and discusses the theaters of war in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The work also discusses in depth the role and position of the Chinese resistance against Japanese aggression in World War II. The book offers a truthful account of the "September 18 Incident," "July 7 Incident" and Nanjing massacre, and tells how the Chinese army and people fought a protracted and arduous struggle against the aggressors.

"The Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan was the major theater in Asia during the anti-fascist Second World War," the bood states, "which, combined with the people's anti-Japanese struggle in other Asian countries, played an important role in defeating the Japanese fascists." In the preface to the book, Professor Liu Simu, the noted scholar of world history, says: "In works about the history of World War II published in the West in recent years, some people continue their attempts to apologize for Neville Chamberlain, the master of appeasement; defend the Japanese fascist aggressors; and even reverse the verdict of Hitler, the prime culprit of the war. At the very least, this small current objectively helps prepare public opinion for, and encourages those who attempt to instigate a new world war."

The professor also points out that China is a country which was the first to resist the fascist aggressors, fought for the longest period of time and sustained enormous sacrifices and losses. He expects the book to be helpful in "determining the similarities and differences between the time of the war and today, summarizing and drawing lessons from this unprecedented calamity in human history, thus heading toward the correct direction and preventing or postponing the new world war."

In addition, he hopes that the book could contribute to "distinguish between truth and falsehood from widely divided opinions concerning about the history of World War II, clarify right and wrong, reveal this period of history in its true colors so as to deepen our understanding of the source, nature and law of the contemporary war."

JAPAN-USSR SAKHALIN PROJECT OPPOSED BY U.S.

HK050905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455]: "Another Storm Over Japan-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Following the friction between Japan and the United States over trade, another storm over economic sanctions against the USSR has recently emerged.

The Reagan administration took the Poland issue as a pretext to implement measures to restrict exports of advanced technological equipment and strategic materials to the USSR. It also demanded that countries in West Europe stop trading natural gas with the USSR and stop using U.S.-patented machinery and equipment to lay pipelines. Because of this, the West European countries have been having a heated argument with the United States. The United States also put forth the same demand on the Japanese-Soviet joint project to exploit continental shelf oil and natural gas on Sakhalin (Kuril Islands). As a result, relations between Japan and the United States are strained.

The Sakhalin exploitation project was signed by Japan and the USSR in 1972 in accordance with the agreement of the Japanese-Soviet Joint Economic Committee. The project is within the scope of compensation trade between Japan and the USSR. According to the agreement, Japan will grant $150 million loans to the USSR and will rent drilling technology, machinery and spare parts from the United States. After the project is completed, the USSR will supply oil and natural gas to Japan at a low price for 20 years. Japan expects to get 3 million tons of liquified natural gas [lng] annually. This is a relatively big project in the Japanese-Soviet economic contacts.

In February this year, the United States suddenly informed Japan that the Japanese-Soviet joint project on Sakhalin was one of seven projects the United States had imposed economic sanctions against and that the United States was not going to permit Japan to employ U.S. technology and American machinery and spare parts for the construction work of the project. In June Reagan wrote a letter to Suzuki and reiterated that the United States would not slacken economic sanctions against the USSR. He wanted Japan to act in deference to the will of the United States.

The strong demand of the United States may lead to a miscarriage of the Japanese-Soviet joint exploitation project on Sakhalin. In June, during the summit meeting of the heads of the developed countries, the heads of Japan and the United States had a talk. Prime Minister Suzuki pointed out that the United States should relax its requirements and exclude the Japanese-Soviet joint exploitation project of oil and natural gas in Sakhalin from the economic sanction. Following that, Forei Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe wrote letters to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Commerce Department Secretary Malcolm Baldridge respectively, hoping that the United States would consider their options. However, the United States did not pay any attention to them. It went so far as to say that if Japan and other foreign enterprises violate the U.S. sanctions, the United States may adopt antagonistic measures on the enterprises' capital in the United States.

The words and deeds of the United States irritated Japan. At the beginning of July, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry Fujihara openly criticized the U.S. sanction at a press conference. He said that the U.S. sanction was "rude and has infringed the sovereignty of other countries," and that it is "ridiculous from the viewpoint of international law." On 20 July the Japanese ambassador to the United States paid an official visit to the U.S. deputy secretary of state and transmitted the four official comments of the Japanese Government that the demand of the United States was "difficult to accept." Meanwhile, Japan decided to continue implementing the contract of joint exploitation of oil and natural gas in Sakhalin without employing U.S. machinery and in disregard of the U.S. opposition. Japan held that Sakhalin is close to Japan and has abundant natural resources. After the exploitation project is completed, part of the energy demands of Japan will be solved. Moreover, Japan has invested some $170 million in the exploitation project in Sakhalin; if the contract is not carried out, the capital will be wasted. Furthermore, since the West European countries' boycott against the U.S. economic sanctions against the USSR, Japan has been emboldened to resist the pressure of the United States.

Under the circumstances of the decline of the international capitalist economy, the developed countries are all out seeking outlets. The development of the conflict between Japan and the United States regardingeconomic sanctions against the USSR is something that deserves our attention.

SIHANOUK LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA

OW110718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) - - Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk left here by air this morning for a tour of Yugoslavia and Romania. Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian as well as diplomatic envoys of Yugoslavia, Romania, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Yesterday, Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua gave a luncheon for Sihanouk and Mme Sihanouk, wishing them success on their visit.

AFP Reports Sihanouk Plans

OW110802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 11 Aug 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug. 11 (AFP) -- The new anti-Vietnamese Cambodian Coalition has begun a diplomatic offensive aimed at securing international support on the eve of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk told journalists today before leaving Beijing for Yugoslavia and Romania that the leaders of the three groups making up the coalition will take part in the United Nations session to discuss the problem of Cambodian representation. Vietnam and its Soviet allies will contest the legitimacy of the coalition -- set up in opposition to the Heng Samrin administration in Phnon Penh -- at the meeting.

Prince Sihanouk said he would be joined in Belgrade by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan who is currently on a visit to Egypt. Mr Son Sann is at the moment travelling in France and Switzerland. Prince Sihanouk said that he would also go to Washington while in the United States.

"The United States ambassador to China, Arthur Hummel, has assured me I would be very well received in Washington," he said without specifying whether he would meet members of President Ronald Reagan's administration. Before leaving for New York, Prince Sihanouk is to return to China on August 20. He said that after his visit to the United States, he would come back to China again, and then go to North Korea in October. He said he would go to Thailand and Cambodia in November and to France in December.

XINHUA PRAISES ASEAN COOPERATION, ACHIEVEMENTS

OW102134 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 7 Aug (XINHUA) -- Summary report: "ASEAN Is Advancing Amid Regional Cooperation"

It has been 15 years since the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was founded. During this period, the five ASEAN countries have constantly strengthened cooperation among themselves. With the changes in the international situation, particularly since Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, ASEAN has become a more and more important force for preserving peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

At the time of its founding on 8 August 1967, ASEAN announced its objective as "to make joint efforts to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region." Thanks to their joint efforts, the five ASEAN countries have steadily promoted economic cooperation among themselves. In 1977, 71 commodities produced by ASEAN members enjoyed preferential treatment within ASEAN, and now the number of commodities enjoying preferential treatment has risen to 8,563. The total trade volume among the ASEAN members increased from $9.848 billion in 1978 to $19.8 billion in 1980.

In the last few years, the ASEAN countries have accelerated their cooperation in the field of energy. They cooperate in petroleum supply and plan to build an electric power supply network among themselves. In addition, they have reached agreements on cooperation in the development of energy sources, such as water power, coal and geothermal energy.

In financial cooperation, the ASEAN countries signed the "Memorandum on Accommodation of Funds" in 1977. In that year, the mutual-benefit loans among the ASEAN countries totaled $100 million. Now the total amount has increased to $200 million. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have also developed cooperation to various extents in agriculture, shipping, tourism and science and technology.

ASEAN's political objective is "to promote peace and stability in Southeast Asia." In November 1971 the foreign ministers of the five countries made a proposal on turning Southeast Asia into a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality." Thereafter, the ASEAN countries did a great deal of work toward this end. In the 1970's they unanimously rejected the proposal made by the Soviet Union on an "ASEAN collective security system." Since Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea at the end of 1978, ASEAN has all along condemned Vietnam's crimes of violating the UN Charter and committing agression against a neighboring country, supported the Democratic Kampuchean Government and refused to recognize the puppet Phnom Penh regime propped up by Hanoi.

ASEAN is not a military bloc, but the ASEAN countries, facing the common threat of external aggression, have to strengthen regional military cooperation. Among them, there are more and more exchanges of military visits and bilateral multilateral joint military exercises. On an increasingly large scale, those military exercises are primarily for coping with invasions by external forces. The unity and cooperation among the ASEAN countries are conducive to their national independence and economic development and also to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

BURMESE TROUPE PAYS GOOD-WILL VISIT TO PRC

BK051357 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] A Burmese cultural dance troupe headed by Lt Col (Thein Sein) flew in to Beijing Airport this afternoon for a good-will tour of China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

The Burmese guests were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Manager of the China Performance and Entertainment Company (Yang Rie) and responsible officials and by personnel of Beijing's fine arts and cultural circles.

First Secretary of the Burmese Embassy U Hla MyintOo was also at the airport to welcome the guests. The Burmese cultural dance troupe stopped briefly in Beijing before proceeding to Tianjin by road.

Beijing Radio Comment

BK051433 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Unattributed article: "Flourishing New Blossoms of Sino-Burmese Friendship]

[Text] Last July the Chinese people happily welcomed Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his delegation to China. Now, once again, they are happily welcoming a Burmese cultural dance troupe led by Lt Col (Thein Sein), which has brought along with it the great love of the Burmese people. They are also eagerly awaiting the arrival in the next few days of a Burmese cultural and sports delegation headed by Burmese Minister of Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint.

Such friendship visits reflect flourishing new blossoms in the garden of Sino-Burmese friendship. China and Burma are friendly neighbors as well as developing nations. Thanks to careful nurturing by our leaders, our two countries have continually developed friendly relations. Today friendly cooperation between our two countries in the fields of politics, economics and culture has also developed constantly.

The Chinese people greatly value Sino-Burmese friendship. During his meeting with Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing on 16 July, Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government will continue to make efforts to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Since Burma is a country with an ancient culture, Burmese fine arts and culture are like a precious gem in the world's cultural treasury. The Burmese cultural dance troupe that is visiting China today is just like the Burmese troupe which paid us a visit 1978. This troupe includes artists from all fields. Since the style of the Burmese artists is not only oriental but unique in presentation, the Chinese people will once again have the chance to enjoy its unique arts fully. For Chinese artists, it will be another rare opportunity to learn from the Burmese.

There can be no doubt that the current visit of the Burmese cultural troupe will contribute to the further strengthening of the traditional friendship as well as the mutual understanding between our two peoples. May the Burmese artists enjoy their tour of China and may their performances be successful.

TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR BURMA, BANGLADESH

OW041042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here by air today on friendly visits to Burma and Bangladesh.

SRV REPORT ON ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS CITED

OW061724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Production of Vietnam's industry, agriculture and other economic sectors failed to reach state planned targets or remained at a very low level in the first six months of this year, according to Hanoi press reports. The overall economic situation of that country and the life of the people are still unstable and beset with great difficulties, the reports added.

In the first half of this year, although industrial production as a whole increased by 19.5 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year, many important sectors failed to fulfill their production plans. They included electricity, machine-building, phosphate fertilizer, bicycle tires, sugar, cloth, paper and cigarettes. Earth stripping work on various opencast coal mines was also behind the state plan, and the quality of the coal produced was inferior. Installation work at local capital construction projects was less than 40 percent of what was planned. Cement production reached only 41 percent of the yearly planned target.

The reports attributed the failures to shortages in raw materials, supplies and funds. The industrial bureau of the Hanoi Municipality, for instance, only managed to obtain a quarter to one half of the various essential materials required. Some industries in Ho Chi Minh City had to be content with 30 percent of the raw materials they needed. The lack of raw materials cut operation in some industries in Haiphong to 30-40 percent of the installed capacity.

In agriculture, the reports described the winter-spring rice harvest as a "big victory," but had to deplore reductions in the output of other crops. The Council of Ministers, in a resolution adopted in June, admitted that food shortages remained the biggest problem for Vietnam.

Predicting the economic situation in the second half of the year, the press reports said because of the uncertainties in material supplies, electric power and transportation, it would be a very heavy task to fulfill all those pressing economic plans.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS THAILAND

OW071727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Australian Defence Minister Ian Sinclair said here today that he had noted the special concern felt over the Vietnamese presence on the Thai border and the increased reliance Vietnam placed on the Soviet Union.

He said: "Australia shared with Thailand a common concern for the security and stability of Southeast Asia and the Indo-Chinese region." The Australian minister made this statement at a press conference before his departure for Malaysia today after his three-day visit to Thailand.

He said that his visit to Thailand came at a particularly opportune time when ASEAN members were striving to reduce the dangers for future stability in the region arising directly from the Soviet-backed Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

Questioned about the extent of the Soviet threat in the region, he said: "Generally, around the world, the Soviets seem to pursue a very aggressive policy which led to the situation as it developed in Afghanistan, parts of Africa and Eastern Europe", as well as in this region, adding that the presence of a Vietnamese-backed regime in Kampuchea placed a particular threat to the countries in this region.

Asked about Australia's stand on Kampuchea, he said that his country is to review its stand on Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations following the formation of the coalition government.

Australia previously abstained during voting at the General Assembly's Credentials Committee to seat the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. However, he said it would be premature to declare that a change was forthcoming.

Sinclair had come to Thailand after his visits to Singapore and the Philippines. During his stay here, he had discussions with Thai Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and other high ranking officers, on the situation in the Southeast Asian and Indo-Chinese region. They also explored the possible avenues for closer practical defence contacts and cooperation.

He also visited the headquarters of the Ninth Infantry Division which is responsible for the defence of the Thai-Kampuchean border areas and the Khao-I-Dang refugee holding centre near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

KANG KEQING MEETS THAI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW091905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, this evening met with a delegation from the National Council of Women of Thailand led by Khunying Orawan Futrakun, chairman of the council. In their conversation, Kang Keqing said China and Thailand are friendly neighbors. "The traditional friendship between China and Thailand has further developed in recent years. We share a common language on many major international issues," she said.

She said that the constant growth of contacts between the women of China and Thailand has helped strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Khunying Orawan said: "We have come for the promotion of Thai-(?Chinese) friendship and peace in Asian region as well. Women in both Thailand and China are facing a common task working for the development of their own countries. We'll convey the Chinese women's sincere friendship to the Thai sisters."

After the meeting, Kang Keqing hosted a banquet in honor of the Thai guests. Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, proposed toasts at the banquet on behalf of Kang Keqing.

Present on the occasion were Hao Jianxiu, Chinese minister of textile industry, and Sudanond Sinthvwanon, wife of the Thai ambassador to China.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON THEORIES OF WEST EUROPEAN UNITY

HK100421 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinease 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Wei Jiaju [7614 1367 7467]: "The Decline of the Supranational Theory and the Rise of the Sovereign State Theory in Western Europe"]

[Text] The appearance of the European Economic Community [EEC] in Western Europe and its activities and development in the international political and economic arena has produced an impact to some extent on the development of politics and legal ideas in Western Europe.

1

As a group of states, the European Community [EC] itself is not a certain form. But in the process of its development, since the beginning there have been two opposing ideological tendencies as to the future of the EC and what form it should take. One view is that the EC must move toward European federation and gradually eliminate the demarcation of state sovereignty. West Germany's fundamental law (that is, constitution) has made legal preparation for this view. Article 1 of Section 24 of this fundamental law provides: "The federation is legally entitled to transfer its sovereignty to an international organization." According to the explanation approved by West Germany's constitutional court, the EC is such an international organization, whereas the other view is for safeguarding the sovereignty of member states and maintaining the EC on the basis of a union of sovereign states. France represents this view. At a press conference held in 1965, De Gaulle criticized the concept of European federation and pointed out: "According to the drean of the initiators, the member states will lose their state entity. This is an unrealistic proposal. France offers another proposal, that is, the well-organized collaboration between states, which is likely to grow into a confederation." This proposal means "except for the governments of the six states, no one should decide or execute any important matters.

The two different political and ideological ideas are the reflection of the above-mentioned two political tendencies on the EC issue. Extended from the first tendency is the supranational theory, whereas, the sovereign state theory is an extension of the second tendency. The decline and rise of these two ideas is closely linked with the development of the actual political situation.

2

From the 1960's to the early 1970's, the EC was in the prime of its development and confident about the prospects of union. As a result, the supranational theory was popular at that time. (Beisikatuoer) [6296 2448 595 5192 1422] systematically summarized this view in his book published in 1972: "Law of Union -- a New Phenomenon in International Relations From the Experience of the EC." He held that the establishment of the EC was a rearrangement of sovereignty and redistribution of responsibilities in a general scope beyond the limits of member states. The premise of union is the "nature of division of sovereignty" which cannot be found in classical international law. Traditional sovereignty theory holds that there is only one supreme power within territory, namely sovereignty. The relationship between states is coordination and cooperation only. The international organization provides for the scope of cooperation between states but does not touch on state sovereignty. The characteristics of this relationship developed under such circumstances are weak and unstable. As far as sovereignty is concerned, (beisikatuoer) held that it was "limited, divisible, transferable and can be exercised jointly." With a view to treating sovereignty from the general situation of the EC, he devised the division of the EC and every member state. That is, the sovereign rights of the EC are centered on making political decisions and formulating joint legislation, whereas every member state executes them separately.

The supranational theory raises the idea of European federation to a theoretical plane. Rather, it represents a political ideal. Since the mid-1970's, the EC has been confused by economic recession. In order to protect themselves, all the countries habe shifted their troubles to others. The supranational theory was thus challenged by harsh reality. People have gradually realized that supranational sovereignty is ultimately void and useless. In real life, only the concrete sovereignty of a member state has the final say. The sovereign states have to go into action in various forms in order to adapt themselves to the situation.

3

[Words indistinct] "The Role of the Supranational [words indistinct] published in 1979, (Rene Flourens) [Rui-na fu-luo-en 5360 4780 1715 5012 1869] raised the question: "Do supranational states exist or not?" and asked: "Is it appropriate just to call it a state confernece of a permanent nature?" Subsequently, a book review in the magazine LEGAL COMMENTS OF THE COMMON MARKET said that it was not (Flourens') invention. "As a matter of fact, it has been put by many people." Its significance, however, lies in the fact that it represents a kind of ideological tendency in the theoretical field, just as (Beisikatuoer's) representative work mentioned above.

Up to now, many scholars have tended to distinguish the EC from the economic organizations of other countries by its joint policies and unified action. Since 1974, however, some West European politicians have successively put forward different views on it. In June 1980, French Prime Minister Barre submitted that it was not necessary for all the member states to do do the same thing at the same time and in the same form. Meanwhile, at the 19th academic annual meeting jointly held by the European Research Institute of Holland's Leiden University and Britain's Research Institute of International Law and Comparative Law, an academic report on the EC's "two-tier system" was officially delivered. The essence of this theory is that if one or certain member states cannot take part in joint action, they may not take part in it temporarily. However, the EC and all the states concerned must make joint efforts to clear away obstacles and attain the goal of union.

This latest development on the theory of the EC stresses the allowance for differences and the allowance for delay in taking part in joint action. It is tantamount to laying stress on the activities of sovereign states. If some member states do not take part in joint action by stressing their own characteristics while others have reservations on other policies, the EC will surely suffer setbacks in promoting joint policies. What deserves our attention is a reporter's remark: "If we demand completely identical policies in all economic and social fields, the process of union, which has been slowed down since the 1970's, will get completely bogged down. No one would benefit from it." Whereas the so-called two-tier system "accords better with the aim of agreement than the paralysis of the EC which results form the pursuit of identity of form." Obviously, this is an attempt by the EC to extricate itself from this theoretical predicament.

It can be expected that as long as there is no astonishing improvement in the situation of economic recession in the whole capitalist world, the trend of thought in the EC will continue to tilt in favor of the state sovereignty theory of the West European member states.

EEC REACHES STEEL PRODUCTS AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

OW070757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 6 (XINHUA) — An EEC spokesman announced here today that an arrangement has been reached between the representatives of the United States and the European Economic Community to limit the share of eleven European exported steel products in the U.S. market to 5.754 percent.

Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-presidents of the EEC, and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige held a series of discussions in Washington on August 3-5 in an attempt to reduce the tension over steel trade between the two parties.

A joint statement released here later this afternoon said they agreed to recommend "to our respective authorities and industries" acceptance of an arrangement on the export of eleven steel products from Europe. The U.S. side, in return, it said, "would withdraw its pending antidumping, countervailing duty" and "complaints on products covered by the arrangement." They believe, the statement stressed, "that this arrangement would be a major step towards ending the constant litigation and dispute over trade in steel, which has been a source of irritation between the EEC and the U.S. for many years."

According to recent reports here, the average bracket in 1977-1981 for the eleven products under discussion was 6 to 6.5 percent. The U.S. wanted to bring it down to 5.6 percent, but European producers considered a share of 5.8 percent to be the extreme concession. The newly settled figure of 5.754 percent appears thus to be a compromise.

However, this arrangement does not seem to be the final solution. The EEC spokesman noted that although there would be no dispute among EEC governments over this global figure, it still depends upon the judgements of various European steel makers when it is put forward to "Eurofer" for discussion. More important is the fact that "the U.S. industrial circles control a certain veto power." They would have to OK before a final conclusion could be reached. Nevertheless, the spokesman pointed out, the U.S. steel industry should withdraw all their complaints as this was one of the EEC's essential conditions for agreeing with such an arrangement.

CHEYSSON CITED ON NUCLEAR FUEL TO INDIA

OW081901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 8 (XINHUA) -- France will not ask for any special safeguards or joint determination for reprocessing spent fuel from India's Tarapur atomic power plant under a proposed agreement on uranium supply to India, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told a press conference here today. The fissile materials from the reprocessing, however, would be subject to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as applicable to other countries, he added.

When asked whether the United States would be a party to the Indo-French agreement, he said, since the proposed agreement would be signed shortly between India and France, "why should they be"? He said his country will be pleased to supply nuclear fuel for the Tarapur plant.

France had been requested to supply low degree of uranium and technique in this field, he noted.

C. Cheysson, who arrived here for one day's visit to India, called on Mrs. Indira Gandhi and talked with India's external minister, P. Narasimha Rao, for two hours. The two sides were satisfied with the expansion of Indo-French cooperation in the economic matters and trade, and expressed the hope for further progress. Cheysson left for home tonight.

NETHERLANDS WARNS AGAINST REJECTING U.S. MISSILES

OW062012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 6 (XINHUA) -- A Dutch Government report yesterday warned against rejecting the NATO decision on deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands after 1983. A 224-page report by the scientific council on government policy said postponement of the decision since 1979 had already undermined the Dutch position in NATO, and if the rejection was made, it could seriously damage NATO.

NATO decided in December 1979 to begin deploying 572 U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe by the end of 1983. Out of the five countries designated so far, the plan remains to be ratified by the Netherlands and Belgium.

FINNISH ANTISUBMARINE PATROLS INCREASED

OW092039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Helsinki, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The Finnish Frontier Guard has reinforced their coastal patrols and supervision off the coast of Avenanmaa Province, south Finland, following the announced re-appearance of an unidentified submarine in the Finnish waters last weekend. Foreign submarines have violated the Finnish territorial waters off Ahvenan coast three times this summer, according to newspaper reports here.

Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback was reportedly following the development closely. After meeting Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback on August 6, state secretary of Swedish Foreign Minister Leif Leifland told news reporters that Sweden and Finland will cooperate, and coordinate in patrolling against the trespasses of the submarines upon the territorial waters.

The Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT pointed out in an article on August 7 that the repeated appearance of foreign submarines off the Swedish coast is aimed at a complete investigation of the Swedish coastal defence, the military equipment and installations in the Danish Strait and its adjoining waters. The activities are to investigate the passage of the Baltic Sea as well as a trial navigation or a manoeuvre, the article added. It is not clear why the recent years have seen growing activities of the submarines, the article stressed, but a convincing explanation is that the Warsaw Pact feels it necessary to reconnoitre thoroughly the defence area in the Danish Strait with the deterioration of the international situation. During the past years the Warsaw Pact has strengthened its landing force in the Baltic areas, it added.

AMBASSADOR TO GREECE ENDS MISSION, DEPARTS

OW101432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Athens, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Greece Yang Gongsu left here for home today at the end of his tenure.

On August 5, the Chinese ambassador called on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. They exchanged views on ways to develop friendly relations between the two countries. Yang Gongsu also called on President of the Greek Parliament Ioannis Alevras and government officials to bid farewell. The ambassador gave a reception on August 5 to say good-bye to other members of the diplomatic corps here.

SFRY, CUBAN MINISTERS DISCUSS NONALIGNED ISSUES

OW050407 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 4 (XINHUA) -- Pressing international problems and the present non-aligned countries' activities were discussed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov in their talks concluded here this morning, according to the Yugoslav national news agency TANJUG.

"Mojsov and Malmierca agreed that now, with international communications channels completely paralysed, it is necessary to preserve the unity and action capability of the movement of non-alignment in order to enable it to make its full contribution to overcoming the grave crisis besetting the world today," said the TANJUG report.

The two foreign ministers were also reported to have considered proposals on measures and activities by the non-aligned countries in connection with their seventh summit due to be held in Baghdad next month.

TANJUG said no agreement was reached on recent proposals that the summit be postponed or its venue changed because of the war between Iran and Iraq. The Cuban foreign minister arrived here yesterday on a working visit and left here today.

USSR, GDR, POLAND HOLD JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

OW240258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The five-day military exercises held jointly by Soviet, GDR and Polish troops ended in central East Germany today with an on-the-spot meeting attended by the commanding officers of the three countries. It was stressed at the meeting that the three countries' armies stand ready at any time to carry out their "class commitments" in the tense international situation.

Taking part in the meeting were Army General Ivan Shavrov, liason officer of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states with the GDR Army; Mikhail Zaitsev, commander of the Soviet troops in the GDR; three GDR vice-ministers of defence, Fritz Streletz, Horst Stechbarth and Wolfgang Reinhold; and representative from Polish Ministry of Defence Wojciech Baranski.

EGYPTIAN, PLO DELEGATIONS HOLD DISCUSSIONS

OW081552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 8 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali held lengthy talks here yesterday with a PLO delegation led by member of its Executive Committee Sidqi Ad-Dajani. After the talks Ad-Dajani hailed Egypt's position stressing United States support to the Palestinains' right to self-determination.

The talks followed a meeting of President Husni Mubarak and his top political aides reviewing the latest developments in Lebanon and deputy premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali's talks with U.S. officials in Washington.

'Ali told reporters after the meeting that Egypt has not taken a decision concerning the acceptance of the Palestinians. He insisted that before the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut, there must be a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

He added that Egypt is for the setting up of a provisional government for the Palestinian command and not for hosting the Palestinian fighters.

'ARAFAT SAYS 'FINAL AGREEMENT' ON BEIRUT REACHED

OW101913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said the United States, Lebanon and the PLO have concluded a "final agreement" on the withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces from Lebanon, Beirut radio reported.

In an interview with the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, 'Arafat announced that Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq have agreed to accept the PLO soldiers after their withdrawal from Lebanon.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan held "important" discussions this morning with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. Al-Wazzan told reporters after the meeting that negotiations on a political settlement of the Beirut crisis had been completed and that Habib was working on a final implementation plan. Al-Wazzan reportedly had passed Habib's final plan to 'Arafat in the evening when they had talks. 'Arafat agreed on the plan in principle but asked for a 48-hour period for discussions before a PLO reply.

Lebanese national TV station in a broadcast disclosed Habib's ten-point plan, under which the PLO is responsible for offering the list and whereabouts of Palestinian leaders, officers and soldiers who will withdraw from Beirut; the PLO withdrawal will be completed within 15 days; the Palestinian armed personnel can take light weapons with them; 7,000 PLO troops will leave Beirut by French merchant ships, while the remaining 2,000 will be transported by Lebanese Army buses through international highways; and the multinational army will consist of 1,200 to 1,600 men and will stay in Lebanon for 15 days.

The broadcast said that the first group of Palestinian armed personnel will leave Beirut for Jordan on August 12. Alongside an optimistic atmosphere surrounding the political negotiations, the military situation in Lebanon is further deteriorating. Israeli warplanes raided west Beirut for three hours beginning 4 p.m. today.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that Israel will continue to keep up its military pressure on Beirut so as to force Palestinian armed forces to withdraw from Lebanon as early as possible.

U.S. AMBASSADOR, BEGIN DISCUSS BEIRUT EVACUATION

OW102004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis today discussed with Israeli Prime Minister Begin a plan which calls for a multinational force to arrive in west Beirut as evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters begins, the White House announced here today. The plan and timetable, crafted by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib during his 40 days of negotiations in the Middle East and formally presented to Israel last night, has reportedly been accepted by PLO and the Lebanese Government.

The first foreign contingent, according to details made known, will consist of 200 French soldiers. They'll be followed by 600 other French soldiers along with 800 U.S. Marines and 400 Italian soldiers. It was reported that the PLO insisted that at least some part of the international force should be deployed in Beirut at the outset of the evacuation to provide protection for the guerrillas. Begin said on Sunday that Israel wanted most of the Palestinians to leave before the multinational forces arrival.

Begin also said Israel would demand written assurances from the United States, France, Italy and Lebanon that the international units would force PLO guerrillas out of Beirut or allow the Israeli army to drive them out. A Washington POST report said "similar assurances were understood to be in the written plan delivered to the Israeli Government." The evacuation plan does not call for any pullback of the Israeli army during the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut, the report said.

A Washington POST report from Jerusalem said that the plan was understood to include timetables for the withdrawal of the PLO fighters to Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan, but not Egypt. Egypt has said it would support the evacuation plan only if the withdrawal is linked to a wider agreement committing the United States to progress on an overall Palestinian solution.

The POST report said U.S. administration officials privately cautioned that potential problems remain over such issues as "firm commitments on the destinations of the PLO fighters, Egypt's willingness to join the process and Israel's acceptance of French troops as the vanguard of a multinational force."

AFP REPORTS ON TAKEOVER OF AFRICAN EMBASSY

Police Aid Sought

OW100404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing Aug 10 (AFP) -- The Central African authorities have ordered their charge d'affaires here to ask the Chinese police to evacuate their embassy occupied since yesterday by scholarship students protesting that they had not received their grants. A student spokesman today told AFP that Charge d'Affairs Nicolas Bengue had received a telegramme from the Central African State Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Captain DiMassi, ordering him to disperse the students with the help of the Chinese police. We will continue to occupy the embassy until our demand is satisfied. If the Chinese intervene, we will resist," the spokesman said. However, he added that Mr Bengue had not yet carried out Captain DiMassi's order.

Envoy Released

OW101514 Hong Kong AFP in English 1506 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing Aug 10 (AFP) -- The Central African charge d'affaires in Beijing, held hostage since yesterday by students protesting the non-payment of scholarship money by their government, has been released, a students' spokesman said today. They allowed Nicolas Bengue, Central Africa's only diplomat now in Beijing, to leave the embassy. However, four students are still occupying the premises.

They said [they] intended to remain in occupation until a "satisfactory answer" from their government had been received. The government in Bangui had called on their charge d'affaires to request the student's removal by Chinese police. Mr Bengue refused to say if the request (?was) passed on.

The students said they would resist any Chinese intervention. "This is an internal matter of Central Africa and we are in no way harming China by taking over our embassy, which is an integral part of our territory", said a spokesman for the students. Chinese officials refused to comment on the matter. (?The) students, said Mr Bengue, had been advised to steer clear of the embassy until the matter is resolved.

One of the (?students) called the situation around the [words indistinct] as normal and said they were able to come and (?go). Asked how they were able to get food for the last 48 hours, he said they managed.

Daniel Nambai, Jean-Maurice Bomayabu, Dieudonne Mgaba (?and) Bernard Kondjili Kangi arrived in China last September and had yet to receive the monthly sum of 57,000 francs CFA (167 dollars) complementing the monthly 120 yuan (62 dollars) given by China as part of the scholarship money. Having completed 1 year at the Language Institute of Beijing, the four youths wanted to make sure that the Central African Fund was a reality before leaving on new provincial assignments.

MOZAMBIQUE TRADE DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW070749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks here today with Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade of Mozambique. They exchanged views on the further development of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Attending the talks was Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Minister Munguambe and his party arrived yesterday.

Chen Muhua Gives Banquet

OW071655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a banquet in honor of Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade of Mozambique, and the government trade delegation he is leading, at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. In her speech at the banquet Chen Muhua spoke of the achievements the Mozambican people had made in their national construction under the leadership of President Samora Moises Machel.

She said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mozambique bilateral economic and technical cooperation has been developed smoothly. Trade relations are growing steadily.

"China is willing to develop economic and trade relations with Third World countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of supplying each others needs, so as to increase their own ability to develop economy through self-reliance," Chen Muhua stated.

In reply, Minister Munguambe said that his country attached importance to consolidating and deepening its friendly relations with China. The relations of friendship, unity and militancy between the two peoples were initiated when the Mozambican people began their struggle for national independence.

Minister Munguambe said that the current international structure of economic relations could not satisfy the aspirations of the developing countries, because it had been based on the domination of the developed powers over the developing countries, in an attempt

to protract the differences between the rich and the poor, between the producers and consumers, and between the exploiters and the exploited. The economic development of Mozambique called for urgent change in the international economic relations.

Group Meets Yao Yilin

OW091926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with the Mozambique Government trade delegation led by Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Yao Yilin said he hoped that China and Mozambique would enhance mutual understanding and expand their trade relations. "This will help to promote friendly relations between China and Mozambique and economic cooperation among Third World countries," he said.

Minister Munguambe told the Chinese vice-premier that he has come to China to strengthen economic cooperation between Mozambique and China and the friendship between the two peoples. Attending the meeting was Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Huang Ha Meets Trade Minister

OW091759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade of Mozambique.

Agreement Signed

OW091932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA) -- A government trade agreement between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed here today.

The trade agreement is the first signed between the two governments since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mozambique. Chinese state Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Mozambique Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe signed the document on behalf of their respective governments. Minister Mugnuambe and his delegation will shortly leave here to tour southern China.

FLOOD CONTROL EFFORTS REPORTED ON HUANG HE

OW101930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Water from the second largest flood flow of the Yellow River since 1949 emptied into sea at 14:00 hours yesterday, through Lijin hydrological station in Shandong Province, the Central Flood Control Headquarters under the State Council announced today.

The flow was caused by downpours in the middle reaches of the Yellow River starting late July. On August 2, the flow passing through Huayuankou hydrological station near Zhengzhou was 15,300 cubic meters per second, second only to the post-liberation record flow of 22,300 cubic meters per second in the summer of 1958.

In order to ensure the safety of Shandong Province on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, a water retarding project was put into use August 6, diverting flood waters from the river into the Dongping Lake area, which is capable of retaining 400 million cubic meters of water, according to the Central Flood Control Headquarters.

Two sluice gates — the Linxin and Shilipu sluice gates -- in the flood retention area were closed at 21:00 hours and 23:00 hours respectively yesterday, three days after they were opened to divert flood waters from the Yellow River.

As a result of the water-diversion effort, said the Central Flood Control Headquarters, the water flow in the section of the Yellow River in Shandong Province was reduced to below 8,000 cubic meters per second. The flow was measured at 5,800 cubic meters per second at Lijin hydrological station yesterday.

GONGREN RIBAO FAVORS TRADE UNION REORGANIZATION

HK110300 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Mass Organization Must Be Run by the Masses"]

[Text] The Fourth Plenary Session of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has just ended successfully. One of the main themes of this session was to examine and discuss the organizational reform in the organs of the national trade union federation. Conscientiously and properly carrying out the organizational reform in trade union organs will have important and far-reaching impacts on the improvement of trade union work in our country.

Organizational reform is an important strategic decision of great significance made after thorough deliberation and meticulous preparations by the CPC Central Committee. Now the general political guideline for our country's socialist modernization has already been laid down; the task of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology field has already been completed; the national economy has already begun to develop along a healthy course after preliminary readjustment; and a political situation characterized by stability and unity which has seldom been witnessed since the 1960's has already emerged. Making our organizations and system fit the objective requirement of historical development is one of the important guarantees for the further development of this excellent situation. Only by making the best use of this opportunity to carry out organizational and system reform can we ensure that our party's and government's various guidelines and policies shall be vigorously implemented, and that the socialist modernization drive shall develop day after day.

With regard to the organizations of the trade union federation, the principal purpose of organizational reform is to strengthen their link with the broad masses of staff and workers, overcome bureaucracy, and thus enable the masses to run the mass organizations themselves. This is an important guiding ideology which we should persistently adhere to in carrying out the organizational reform of the trade union federation, and is also an important task to consolidate and develop the results of the trade unions's organizational reform.

Trade unions are the proletariat's mass organizations which are to be engaged in mass work and which are to speak and act on behalf of the broad masses of staff and workers. The organizational structure, cadre staffing, activities, work system, work methods, work style and so on of the trade unions must be favorable to maintaining close ties with the masses and promoting mass work. If the organizations of a trade union are overstaffed, have too many strata, hold each other up and operate as inefficiently as bureaucratic organs, which the masses are bored of and feel very inconvenient to keep in contact with; and if the organizations of a trade union are inefficient because they always shirk responsibility and never make prompt decisions when faced with problems, how can they undertake the task of keeping in contact with and serving the masses? Therefore, the organizations and staff of a trade union must be small in size but highly efficient, and the strata in these organizations must be limited. A trade union's leading cadres at different levels must have extensive popular support and must be selected through democratic election. The leading cadres of trade unions at the grassroots level should be selected mainly from those excellent staff members and workers, while the cadres of the leading organs of trade unions should be selected mainly from the cadres of trade unions at inferior levels. They must be able to frequently go deep into the realities of life, to immerse themselves among the masses, to fulfill in good time every task the party entrusts them with and to carry out vivid and vigorous mass work. In the past, during revolutionary wartime and the initial stage after the nationwide liberation, our organizations and cadres in charge of mass work worked like this. At that time, as soon as an order was given, everybody packed his bag and departed. Thus, everybody could immerse himself all at once among the masses and the work could be immediately carried out. However, our organizations have since grown bigger and there have been more and more strata. So, bureaucracy has subsequently prevailed. Although organizations were expanded and staff was increased, their links with the masses were weakened. Today, as we are planning to restore and carry forward the past fine tradition in mass work, this is a truly necessary step in mobilizing and organizing the broad masses of the people to be more ardently engaged in the socialist modernization and construction. As the proletariat's mass organizations, trade unions should even more actively take the initiative and do a good job in this operation. This is what the party's central authorities expect of us and what the situation demands of us.

In order to enable the masses to run mass organizations themselves, we must not only pay attention to improving the organs and the cadres, but also to improving our work methods and work style. Trade union organizations should foster a good work style which is readily accepted by the masses. Trade union cadres, especially trade union leading cadres at different levels, must constantly go deep into the grassroots levels and the realities of life, immerse themselves and live among the masses, make friends with the masses and try their best to understand the masses' thoughts, emotions and demands, so as to make trade union communications channels and links between the party and the masses. Trade union cadres should also be adept at carrying out investigations and studies, finding out a vast amount of first-hand source materials and discovering new circumstances, new problems and various typical cases, so as to put forth practical opinions, proposals and methods to the party and be capable assistants to the party in doing work concerning the masses of staff and workers. Improving work style and work methods in this way will be even more difficult than streamlining organizations. All trade union organizations must earnestly attach importance to this task in carrying out organizational reform. If we only pay attention to the streamlining of organizations and overlook the need for improvement of work style, we will not only fail to consolidate and develop the results achieved in streamlining organizations, but will even take the road back. As the saying goes, a boat sailing against the current must forge ahead or it will be driven back. We must advance all the way and can never draw back. Although they have not yet started organizational reform at present, those trade union organizations at and below the provincial and municipal levels may also take up the improvement of style right away.

Carrying out organizational reform in trade unions does not mean weakening the cadres and force of trade unions. Instead, trade unions will be entrusted with heavier and heavier tasks. We hope that the party committees at all levels will reorganize and put the trade union organizations on a sound basis according to the directive of the CPC Central Committee; try to staff the leading bodies and trade unions with capable cadres in accordance with the principle of recruiting revolutionary, young, well-educated and professionally competent cadres; and thus render the trade union work more dynamic and give free rein to their expected roles in the four modernizations drive.

SUN YAT-SEN'S REINTERPRETATION OF PRINCIPLES

HK101416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Fang Shiguang [2455 1709 0342]: "The First KMT-CPC Cooperation and Reinterpretation of Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles"]

[Text] After the failure of the revolution of 1911, Dr Sun Yat-sen experienced a series of setbacks and failures, including the "second revolution" and the campaign to uphold the constitution. In the campaign to uphold the constitution, he relied on warlords in the south to fight the northern worlords. But "in the struggle for power, militarymen in the south and the north are birds of a feather." As a result, he came to grief in every respect and got nowhere. Chen Jiongming, who had been cultivated by him for many years and was believed to be a "revolutionary general" who could be "relied upon," took advantage of the northern warlords' impending capture of Jiangxi in June 1982 to stage an armed revolt in Guangzhou, offering a reward of 200,000 yuan for the capture of Dr Sun Yat-sen. "Trouble came from within." Chen Jiongming's revolt was a shattering experience for Dr Sun Yat-sen, throwing him into the depths of despair.

While Dr Sun Yat-sen was in despair, the Russian October Revolution occurred, followed by the birth of the Communist Party of China. The Communist International and the Communist Party of China offered a helping hand to Dr Sun Yat-sen, urging him to sum up experiences and lessons since the revolution of 1911. He embarked upon a new path.

From the shining light of the October Revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen saw hope for China. In early 1918, he sent Lenin a cable of greetings expressing "a desire for unity between the two parties of China and Russia in a joint struggle." In December 1921, Dr Sun Yat-sen received in Guilin Maring, a representative of the Communist International. Maring proposed that: 1) there must be a good political party that unites people from all walks of life, the worker-peasant masses in particular; and 2) there must be an armed revolutionary core and schools must be set up for the training of officers. Dr Sun Yat-sen agreed. In August 1922, while Dr Sun Yat-sen was seeking shelter in Shanghai, the Communist Party of China issued the "first proposal of the CPC Central Committee on the current situation" and convened the second national congress in Shanghai. The Chinese Communists pointed out that China's problems were rooted in imperialism and feudal warlords and put forth the revolutionary slogans: "Down with imperialism" and "Down with warlords." They explicitly set forth the idea of forming a united front with Dr Sun Yat-sen. On many occasions Li Dazhao discussed with Dr Sun Yat-sen "various problems" concerning "the revitalization of the Kuomintang [KMT] to give new life to China," pointing out the correct direction for Dr Sun Yat-sen. In August the same year, Maring again came to China. Guided by the spirit of the directive of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the establishment of a revolutionary united front by the KMT and the Communist Party relayed by Maring, the CPC Central Committee held a special meeting in Xihu, Hangzhou, and made a decision calling for a number of party members to join the KMT. After the meeting, Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao and Maring visited Dr Sun Yat-sen and put forth the idea of cooperation between the KMT and the Communist Party. Dr Sun Yat-sen joyfully agreed. Not long afterward Li Dazhao, Zhe Duxiu, Cai Hesen, Zhang Tailei, Zhang Guotao, and others successively joined the KMT.

In September and November 1922, Dr Sun Yat-sen successively held meetings in Shanghai to study plans for the reorganization of the KMT and to discuss how to improve party affairs. Chen Duxiu and other Communist Party members were invited and attended these meetings. They also sent representatives to participate in drafting the KMT's declaration on reorganization, its party program and its party constitution. In early 1923, with the help of Li Dazhao and Lin Boqu, Dr Sun Yat-sen received in Shanghai, Soviet representative Joffe, and held many talks with him. On 26 January, the well-known "Sun Yat-sen-Joffe declaration" was issued, expressing welcome for Soviet help in the Chinese revolution and confirming the policy of allying with the Soviet Union."

At the same time, encouraged by Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Guangdong army led by Deng Yanda cooperated with armies from Yunnan and Guangxi to drive out Chen Jiongming. In February, Dr Sun Yat-sen returned to Guangdong from Shanghai and was appointed generalissimo of the army, navy and air force. He reestablished the revolutionary regime in Guangzhou for the third time. In June, the CPC held its third congress in Guangzhou and solemnly declared that "Communist Party members should join the KMT" and formulated guiding principles and policy for establishing a revolutionary united front with the KMT. Dr Sun Yat-sen warmly welcomed the help rendered by the Communist International and the CPC and speeded up preparation work for reorganizing the KMT. In August, he appointed Chiang Kai-shek, Shen Dingyi, Zhang Tailei and Wang Dengyun to organize "Dr Sun Yat-sen's delegation" to carry out an inspection trip to the Soviet Union and invited the Soviet Union to send political and military advisers to China to help China's revolution. In September, as requested by Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Soviet Government appointed its representative to Guangzhou, Borodin, to specifically help the KMT to carry out its reorganizational work. In October, Borodin discussed with the CPC Central Committee in Guangzhou methods to reorganize the KMT. They decided to persuade Dr Sun Yat-sen to convene a meeting on the reorganization of the KMT. On 24 October, Dr Sun Yat-sen appointed nine persons, including Liao Zhongkai, Tan Zhongkai, Tan Pingshan and others, as members of the Central Executive Committee and nine persons, including Li Dazhao, formed the Provisional Central Executive Committee of the KMT and were fully responsible for the work of reorganizing the KMT. On 25 October, Dr Sun Yat-sen entrusted Liao Zhongkai with responsibility for convening a special meeting on the reorganization of the KMT, and on examining and approving the reorganization plan. Borodin was invited to be political adviser to take charge of the work of reorganizing the KMT. Liao Zhongkai spared no efforts to resolutely help Dr Sun Yat-sen carry out the work of reorganizing the KMT.

From 20-30 January 1924, Dr Sun Yat-sen convened the First Congress of the KMT in Guangzhou, which was attended by 165 deputies. Li Dazhao, Borodin and others took part in the leadership work of the congress. When the congress discussed the KMT-CPC cooperation, the rightist faction of the KMT lodged a strong objection. Because of the resolute struggle carried out by the leftist faction of the KMT headed by Dr Sun Yat-sen, Liao Zhongkai and others, and Communist Party members, the congress reached an official decision on admitting members of the CPC and Socialist Youth League into the KMT according to their personal qualifications and on formulating the three great policies of allying with Russia and the Communists and assisting peasants and workers. The congress also adopted the "constitution of the Chinese KMT" and elected a Central Executive Committee. Among the 24 executive members and 17 alternate members were Liao Zhongkai of the leftist faction, and Hu Hanmin of the rightist faction. Communist Party members such as Li Dazhao, Tan Pingshan, Yu Shude, Mao Zedong, Lin Boqu, Qu Qiubai, Zhang Guotao, Yu Fangzhou and others were elected to the Central Executive Committee. In particular, the congress adopted the famous "Declaration of the First National Congress of the Chinese KMT." This was a very important historical document in which Dr Sun Yat-sen reinterpreted the three people's principles according to the three great policies.

Nationalism meant 1) "prevention of the invasion of imperialism" so that the Chinese nation could independently exist in the world; and 2) "various nationalities inside China are equal" and national oppression should be opposed. Democracy mainly meant equal democratic rights for all. People not only "have the right to vote, but also have the right of creation, referendum and dismisal of their officials." Livelihood meant 1) equalization of land ownership; and 2) regulation of capital. It stressed that "when peasants have been turned into tenant-peasants because of a lack of farmland, the state should provide them with land so that they can continue their farm work." It also opposed the practice of letting land ownership "be controlled by a handful of people." Later, Dr Sun Yat-sen put forth the principle of "land to the tiller," stipulated that big enterprises of a monopolistic nature should be "administered and managed by the state" and opposed using private capital to "control national economy and people's livelihood." The three people's principles were thus turned into new ones after the reinterpretation.

If we compare the new three people's principles with the old ones, we see that the former have been greatly developed upon. Nationalism has been developed from opposing the Qing Dynasty in general, to directly opposing imperialism. Democracy has been developed from the abstract "freedom, equality and universal love" and the founding of a bourgeois republic to equal democratic rights for all and the founding of the people's democratic republic. The content of livelihood has been developed from empty theory such as "equalization of land ownership" into "land to the tiller" and the regulation of capital. The new three people's principles which contain the basis for opposing imperialism and feudalism and are based on the three great policies are identical to the basic principles of the programs of the democratic revolution of the CPC. Therefore, the new three people's principles are the political basis for the KMT-CPC cooperation and the common programs of the revolutionary united front.

However, the new three people's principles are still intrinsically different from communism mainly in political program (there is no socialist program in the three people's principles) and worldoutlook (the world view of the three people's principles is the so-called historical view of people's livelihood). It is actually dualism or idealism.

The success of the First National Congress of the KMT marked the formation of the revolutionary united front and the first KMT-CPC cooperation. After reorganization, the KMT was changed from a bourgeois political party into a revolutionary alliance of workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie.

Dr Sun Yat-sen earnestly hoped that our motherland would be lifted out of poverty, backwardness and protracted split as early as posible so that China could become a united and integrated nation. To "go along with world trends and satisfy people's needs," Dr Sun Yat-sen, with his revolutionary's boldness of vision, implemented the three great policies of allying with Russia and the Communists and assisting peasants and workers, turned the old three people's principles into new ones and promoted the first KMT-CPC cooperation to form an extensive anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolutionary united front to push forward the movements of workers and peasants throughout the country. After that, the vigorous great revolution reached high tide and this ensured the great victory of the northern expeditionary war.

PRC TO ADOPT INTERNATIONAL MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

HK100400 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Aug 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] China will adopt international standards of measurement and quality in order to promote industrial and agricultural production, a national conference on standardization was told last week.

The conference brought more than 250 specialists to Beijing to discuss improvements in national standards, which govern production of everything from matchsticks to cargo ships.

China now has 3500 national standards, many of which need to be improved, an official of the China Standardization Association told CHINA DAILY. "The best way to do this is to adopt international standards," he said.

The State Bureau of Standardization has already translated most international standards into Chinese, and plans to adopt them at the rate of several hundred a year, he said.

China resumed efforts to standardize its products in 1978, after a ten-year hiatus.

New standards for structural steel used in shipbuilding have already enabled China to sell ocean-going ships to Hong Kong, West Germany and other countries. The quality of these ships has been acclaimed by the buyers, the official said.

New standards are also helping China to save energy. Revised standards for water quality, for example, have solved the problem of mineral deposits in low-pressure boilers, reducing their consumption of coal by 52 per cent.

At the conference's closing ceremony on Saturday, State Councilor Zhang Jinfu emphasized the importance of standardization. He urged local authorities to pay greater attention to the development and implementation of national standards.

Commentator on Standardization

HK100416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug p 2

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Standardization Work"]

[Text] Standardization work is a comprehensive and basic work for the national economy. The first problem we encounter in reorganizing enterprises and improving economic returns is to strengthen standardization work. We must attach importance to this work, conscientiously carry it out, and strive to achieve results as soon as possible.

In the last few years, great successes in standardization work have been achieved throughout the country. Since the party's third plenary session, while concentrating on the readjustment of the national economy, we have stressed standardization work in consumer goods, energy economization, machine and electric products, foreign trade products and other fields, and have thus stepped up the formulation and revision of national standards. By the end of last year, the total number of national standards amounted to 3,500 or so, some of which conform with our national conditions and have attained the international level. The 100 national standards which have just won prizes at the current national meeting of exchanging experiences and commending advanced units in formulating and revising national standards are the outstanding examples. The formulation and implementation of these standards have played a positive role in improving product quality and production efficiency, expanding foreign trade and export, and enhancing economic returns.

It must be noted that our country's standardization work still remains in a relatively backward state. This situation is mainly displayed in two aspects. First, we have so far promulgated only a few national standards. At present, some developed industrialized countries have generally more than 10,000 national standards. We are relatively far behind them. Second, our standardization level is low. Most of our present national standards are equivalent to the international level in the 1950's and 1960's. Besides, we have been doing badly in assuming the uniformity of national standards and carrying out standardization work. Such a situation, which is very unfavorable to the improvement of the technical level and product quality, is not in line with the development of the national economy. Otherwise, our work will slow down and progress in the four modernization construction will be affected.

Standardization is an important means to organize modern production, an essential part of scientific management, and a technical link between scientific research, design, production, commodity circulation, utilization and other aspects. Strengthening standardization work will have important impact on the improvement of product quality, organization of specialized production, economization of raw materials, ensuring safety and sanitation, and so on. It costs little but can achieve instant results and reep tremendous returns.

Some comrades, including some leading comrades who are in charge of economic work and enterprise management, have an insufficient understanding on the importance of standardization and even think it dispensable. Such a viewpoint is really wrong and pernicious. Why do we always fail to improve the quality of some products? Why do these products always lack competitive power? The crux of the problem lies in the fact that our national standards are low. Without high national standards, there can never be high quality products. An enterprise must take a set of standards as its reference when carrying out technical reform, and as its basis when trying to enhance the management level. Standardization will set the direction and goals for the technical reform and equipment regeneration in an enterprise. And the improvement of technical equipment and management level will in turn enable the enterprise to produce better and cheaper products with greater competitive power. Therefore, strengthening standardization work is by no means a dispensable thing but a matter which has an important bearing on the comprehensive improvement of enterprises' economic returns, and can never be overlooked.

In order to establish, as soon as possible, a system of standards with a certain level and a certain size to meet the needs of the development of the national economy, we require the joint efforts of the economic departments, technical departments, research units and plants and enterprises throughout the country. All comrades who are engaged in economic and management work, especailly those leading comrades, should regard standardization work as an important basic work for improving economic returns, and should conscientiously carry it out. If we can increase our country's national standards to 10,000 or so within the next 5-6 years, we will be able to basically meet the needs of the development of the national economy.

In order to strengthen standardization work in our country, we still have to take the initiative in adopting international standards and advanced standards from abroad. This is in essence a kind of technical import and also an important technical and economic policy of our country today. If we refuse to adopt international standards and advanced standards abroad in improving the quality of our country's products and expanding foreign trade and export, there will be no way out and our goal of catching up with and surpassing the international level will become an empty slogan. We must carry out conscientious studies, and actively but discriminatingly adopt the comprehensive results of scientific research in the world to shorten the process of probing, to speed up the formulation and revision of our country's standards, and to improve these standards. We are bound to attain the goal if only we can properly organize all scientific and technological forces in various fields, give full play to their initiative, solve those key technical problems one by one in a down-to-earth manner, and create the necessary conditions step by step.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COUNTEREFFECT OF CONSUMPTION

HK100934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Yue Ping [1471 1627]: "It Is Necessary To Pay Serious Attention to the Countereffect of Consumption on Production"]

[Text] Correctly understanding the relations between production and consumption and paying serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production when bringing into full play the leading role of production, have important and realistic bearings on our economic construction, especially on solving some problems in our present economic work.

In the past few years, the main content of our national economic readjustment plan has been to readjust the proportion in relations between accumulation and consumption. In fact, the gist has been to solve the problem of production being divorced from consumption from the macroeconomic angle. Through readjustment, the production of consumer goods has been increasing by a large margin for successive years. In addition, the state has been doing its best in improving the people's livelihood. Now we have more commodities, the income of the people has increased, the market is thriving and remarkable results have been achieved in our readjustment work. However, we have not completely solved the problem of production being divorced from consumption.

This is due to improper planning, one-sidedly seeking profits by some departments and blindness in production. As a result, some commodities, particularly commodities with large profits, have become unmarketable and stockpiled. But products with small profits that are needed by the masses are produced in small quantities, and they are often in short supply and out of stock. To solve this problem, we must do our best in various aspects. Viewed from the angle of ideological understanding, we must thoroughly understand Marxist political economics with regard to the principle of dialectical relations between production and consumption, and pay serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production.

Consumption is an important link in the course of social reproduction. No matter what the social character of the course of social reproduction, it will inevitably go in circles through the four links of production (direct production), allocation, exchange and consumption. Of the four links, production occupies the most important position, but consumption has a countereffect. It can, in return, affect production and prolong or promote the development of production. Consumption is the motive force, purpose and end result of production. Marx said: "Products are finally completed only in consumption. If a railroad is not open to traffic, is not used and is not consumed, it can only be a possible railroad, a real one." "Clothes can realistically be clothes due to the action of wearing; a house without people living in it cannot in fact be a real house." "Consumption creates new needs for production," "creates the motive force of production." "Without production, there can be no consumption, but without consumption, there cannot be production, because if there is, production will have no aim." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 94) The theory that consumption can promote production was also explained in some works in ancient China. There was the following dialogue in the book "Guanzi" [4619 1311]: "It was asked: 'How does one make the times prosperous?' It was answered: 'There is nothing better than consumption.'" According to Comrade Guo Moro's explanation, the term "making the times prosperous" (xing shi hua 5281 2514 0553) is a mistake, and should be rendered "promoting wealth and prosperity" [xing caihuo 5281 6299 6303]. In modern Chinese, this dialogue means: "When we are rich with material wealth, what should we do?" "The best thing to do is consume as much as we can." Such an outstanding viewpoint prevailed in China 2,000 years ago. At present, that viewpoint still inspires us.

Production is for consumption. This is the common aim of social production. The difference is that in the exploiting society, such an aim is not directly realized. For instance, in the capialist society, the direct aim of production is to gain profits. But capitalists will not depart from social consumption when seeking profits. The aim of socialist production is to meet the increasing material and cultural needs of all members of society. That is to say, it is to meet the people's consumption. Of course, socialist enterprises must fulfill the plans for making profits, but they must not only seek profits. They must assume overall responsibility for the state and the people. This is one of the fundamental differences between socialist and capitalist enterprises. If we do not take consumers' needs into account, but instead blindly carry out production, then the situation will emerge in which we have "good news on the industrial front, bad news on the commercial front, stockpiling of goods and false revenue." As a result, our products will not be real products, our wealth will be wasted and it will be difficult to smoothly carry out social reproduction. Therefore, thoroughly understanding the dialectical relations between production and consumption and paying serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production are in essence further defining the aim of socialist production and persisting in carrying out production and doing business for the people's consumption.

At attaching great importance to the countereffect of consumption on production, we must pay close attention to market changes and be aware of the needs of the consumers. This is very important whether in macroeconomics or in microeconomics. The phenomenon of production being divorced from consumption is mostly caused by improper planning. Such improper planning is generally caused by a lack of accurate economic information and by a lack of knowledge of market changes and the needs of consumers.

Therefore, having a good grasp of the means of information and building and consummating the system of transmitting and analyzing information and of economic prediction are beneficial to working out correct plans and solving the problem of production being divorced from consumption. Due to the longstanding shortage of commodities, consumers have to ask acquaintances or "get in by the back door" when they want to buy something. As a result, the idea that "the daughter of a queen does not have to worry about being unable to get married" has emerged in some factories and stores. In other words, the market is the sellers' market and initiative for exchanging commodities is in the hands of the sellers, who usually say: "We only have this. Take it or leave it." Now there are plenty of commodities, and the situation has changed. The masses have a greater choice of commodities, and the sellers' market is beginning to change into a buyers' market. Therefore, producers, leaders and controllers should pay attention to the market and to the consumption of their products. According to market changes and the needs of the consumers, they should raise the quality of products, increase the variety of products and improve the designs and styles. This is the countereffect of consumption on production. Some comrades are of the opinion that now it is difficult to be a factory head and to do business. They say: "Even if he is sleeping, a factory head has to keep one of his eyes open to watch the market situation." Comrades who have become factory heads or managers now understand the importance of market information. This is an important development in the idea of management.

When paying serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production, we must also dredge the circulation channel so as to circulate commodities. What is particularly important is that we must bring into full play the consumption potentials of the countryside, which is a large market. Since the third plenary session of the party, and following the development of production, the peasants and communes and production brigades have been earning more and more money. According to estimates by the departments concerned, at present, the money circulated in the countryside is about 2 million and several hundred thousand yuan, a more than 100 percent increase over 1978. The volume of money circulated in the countryside accounts for more than 60 percent of the volume of money circulated throughout the country. Together with the savings of the peasants, the purchasing power in the countryside is quite considerable. But in many places, industrial products are not available even if the peasants have the money to buy. Furthermore, it is difficult to transport industrial products to the countryside. As a result, both ends suffer. This shows that people have not paid enough attention to the potential in the countryside, which is a large market for industrial products. Recently, the State Council made a decision to change the system of circulating industrial products according to the work divided between the cities and the countryside into a new system based on the division of commodities and connecting the cities with the countryside. The large market, consisting of China's 800 million peasants, has long attracted the attention of foreign capitalists. It is all the more necessary for us to pay close attention to this market.

Consumer goods are sold mainly to the inhabitants of cities and in the countryside. In paying serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production, we must correctly handle the problems of how to understand the inhabitants' individual consumption.

First, the problem of deposit. The state has two main channels for circulating currency. One is selling commodities (which includes providing services) and the other is absorbing deposits. In the past few years, deposits and savings have increased by a large margin. According to statistics, by the end of 1981, the people in cities and the countryside had savings of 52.4 billion yuan, an increase of 150 percent over 1978. The greater part of the masses' purchasing power not realized was deposited in banks or in credit cooperatives. The large increase in savings reflects the increase in the people's income. It also reflects the people's concern and support for the construction cause of our country and their faith in the future of our economic development. It is completely correct for us to encourage the masses to deposit in banks or credit cooperatives the money which is not used for the time being. This is also beneficial to helping the masses arrange their family living expenses in a planned way.

But it will produce a side effect, if deposits are overemphasized, because in doing so, the masses' consumption will be restricted and they will give up the idea of buying what they should buy. Absorbing deposits, withdrawing currency from circulation and then giving loans to industrial and commercial enterprises are beneficial to promoting social reproduction. But it is not, after all, so effective as withdrawing currency from circulation by selling commodities, because in this way the value of commodities can be directly realized to promote social reproduction in a more favorable manner. Furthermore, a deposit itself has the characteristic of internal debt. From an immediate point of view, to deposit in banks the part of purchasing power that has not been realized by the inhabitants is beneficial to balancing revenue and expenditure and to stabilizing the market. But from a long-term point of view, there is a latent danger, namely, when there are setbacks in economic development, depositors will possibly draw a large amount of money from banks and hurry to the market to buy things. Therefore, when encouraging the inhabitants to deposit their money in banks, we must do our best in withdrawing currency from circulation by expanding the marketing of commodities.

Second, the problem of hard struggle. Our party and people have the glorious tradition of hard struggle. Our party and people have the glorious tradition of hard struggle. Whenever there are temporary difficulties in our economic development, the people will, at the call of the party and government, economize on food and clothing to support the country. This spirit is quite commendable. Our country is poor, and it has a weak foundation to start with. It is particularly important to develop the spirit of hard struggle. By proposing to pay serious attention to the countereffect of consumption, it does not in the least mean that we must throw away the spirit of hard struggle. The purpose of bringing such a spirit into plan is to bravely overcome difficulties, unyieldingly carry out our work and fulfill various tasks; in addition, we must stop various kinds of losses and waste, put an end to the ostentatious and extravagant style and strictly control the increase in the purchasing power of social groups. We must step up our efforts in this respect. With regard to the people's livelihood, on the one hand, we must continue to advocate the idea of industriously running one's home; on the other hand, we must ascertain that it is normal for the people to improve their livelihood and appropriately raise the standards of consumption through their own labor or by means of their legal income. Fundamentally speaking, the purpose of advocating the spirit of hard struggle is to enable our people to have better food to eat, better clothes to wear, a greater variety of things to use and more spacious rooms to live in on the basis of the development of production.

In the past 3 years, the speedy increase of the income of the staff and workers and the peasants has greatly exceeded the speedy increase of the national income and of industrial and agricultural production. At present, the general situation in our internal market is still that there are not enough consumer goods and that the increase in social purchasing power exceeds the increase in the sources of commodities. Therefore, paying serious attention to the countereffect of consumption on production does not mean putting more money into circulation, nor expanding consumer funds to stimulate the consumption of the masses. We start from the point of enabling our products to be marketable and of enlarging the scope of sale to increase the circulation of currency and to promote the development of production. If you issue rewards blindly and raise the purchase prices of agricultural products at will as soon as you hear that serious attention must be paid to the countereffect of consumption, there is a mistake in your understanding. We must explain this problem clearly.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

HK091349 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Jiang Yangguang[5592 2503 0342]: "Uphold the System of Planned Economy, Raise the Scientific Level of Planned Management -- Reading 'China's Financial Problems'"]

[Text] The book "China's Financial Problems" published by the Tianjin Science and Technology Publishing House carried 43 articles written by Chen Rulong, Xu Yi and other comrades.

These articles probed widely into some major theoretical and actual problems in financial and economic work by proceeding from the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the eight-character policy for readjusting the national economy. The content of this book is very rich and one of its main ideas is to uphold the system of planned economy, follow socialist economic law, correctly understand and display the role of finance in social reproduction and raise the scientific level of planned management

Ours is a socialist country and therefore it cannot but implement the system of planned economy and this orientation must be followed unswervingly. The question is how to carry out planned management so as to fully display the advantages of the socialist system. The path we have traversed over the past three decades and more since the founding of New China showed that with regard to the planned management of the national economy, we did quite well in some years, less well in others, and we made serious mistakes in other years. Experiences in practice showed that whether or not the function of finance can be displayed well is closely related to persistence in the system of the planned economy and the improvement of the scientific level of planned management. When we are able to follow objective economic law and pay more attention to and correctly make use of the function of finance, our planned management will become more scientific and the national economy will be able to develop proportionately, smoothly and in a planned way. But when the role of the function of finance is distorted, planned management will run counter to the demand of objective economic law, the national economy will be out of balance and the development of the economy will suffer setbacks to varying extents.

In improving the scientific level of planned management it is imperative to correctly understand and correctly display the role of finance because finance has the function of distributing, regulating and supervising, and because finance is an important lever for the state in managing the national economy in a planned way. In managing the national economy in a planned way, it is necessary to scientifically handle the dialectical relations between production and distribution and between the production structure and the distribution structure, to plan production scientifically and to plan the distribution of the means of production, labor force and consumer goods. In order to handle these relations well, we must correctly use this financial economic lever. It is true that financial distribution cannot include the distribution of the whole social product, and yet it is in a leading position in the distribution of the gross social product. In our country, such matters as withdrawals of enterprise depreciation funds, allocation of wages and awards and distribution of net earnings are all affected by state finance while the expansion of social reproduction, the construction of new enterprises and the transformation of the old enterprises depend on the situation of state finance. To correctly display the distribution function of finance is in the interest of correctly handling the relationship between simple reproduction and the expansion of reproduction, the relationship between accumulation and consumption and the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry as well as in the interest of realizing a comprehensive balance of the national economy.

Following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, the regulating function of finance mainly includes regulating the incomes of the state-owned enterprises so as to correctly handle the relations between the state, enterprises and their staff; regulating the incomes of the collective economy so as to correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the peasants; regulating local revenues so as to correctly handle the relationship between the central government and local governments, between coastal areas and inland areas and between the Han nationality regions and minority nationality regions and consequently to mobilize the initiative of various aspects. Scientific planned management demands that the state collective planned guidance must be correctly combined with the initiative of localities, enterprises and staff (peasants). The function of financial regulation represents an important measure for realizing such a combination.

The supervisory function of finance mainly refers to effective management and supervision over the business and achievements of enterprises through financial handing-over and allocating activities (including tax revenues) between the state and enterprises; overall calculation and supervision of the reproduction of fixed assets through financial control over the investment channels for fixed assets and the amount of capital, and calculation and supervision over the scale of development, race and proportions of the national economy through the distribution of social products and national revenue so that the growth of accumulation and consumption will be in accordance with state capability. In fact, the supervisory function of finance means to resort to the role of financial feedback to check whether the planning is scientific and to correct shortcomings in the planning so as to guarantee that it will be implemented correctly.

How can we correctly display the role of finance and improve the scientific level of planned management? "China's Financial Problems" summed up the experiences in this respect and the following points merit our attention.

First, correctly handle the relationship between economy and finance and between economic planning and financial planning. Generally speaking, we must first of all give considerations to economic planning and particularly to the planning for the development of industrial and agricultural production and then accordingly we must work out and follow feasible planning, take various active measures and open up more financial resources so as to guarantee the funds that are required by various aspects. At the same time, we must resort to financial planning to calculate from the viewpoint of distribution and redistribution whether the economic planning is active and reliable and to resort to the situation of the implementation of financial planning to check the situation in the implementation of economic planning. In order to increase financial revenues we must mainly rely on developing production; but in making use of economic levers, we must consider their effect on the balance of financial revenues and expenditures. In working out the planning for financial revenues and expenditures, we must proceed from the situation of our strength, pay attention to keeping a balance between the scale of construction and supply of goods and materials and keep a certain amount in reserve for unexpected needs. We cannot just consider the needs in construction and disregard financial feasibility and put forth excessive planning for fund allocation and investments.

Second, persist in keeping a balance between financial revenue and expenditure, between credit revenue and expenditure and between the supply of goods and materials and foreign exchange and also persist in keeping a balance between all these aspects. The key to financial balance is mutual balance between finance, credit, goods and materials and foreign exchange. The balance between financial revenue and expenditures is the basis for the balance between credit revenue and expenditure. When financial revenue and expenditure and credit revenue and expenditure are balanced, the relationship between social purchasing power and the supply of goods and materials will also basically balance. We must persist in keeping financial revenue and expenditure balanced and having a little surplus; we must in no way work out budget planning with a deficit. A budget deficit means excessive distribution of financial budgetary revenue. When there is a deficit in the financial budget, simple and expanded reproduction will be affected, capital construction will not be able to form productive forces, inflation will occur, the market situation will become tight and prices will be unstable and this will affect the stability of people's lives. We must persist in unifying the balance between finance and credit and rational arrangements must be made with regard to the working capital that is needed in expanding production and circulation and for investing in capital construction. It is harmful to the rational control of the scale of capital construction to blindly expand bank loans and increase the investment in capital construction without any limit.

Third, do a good job in transforming the system of financial management. The previous financial system is characterized by unified revenue and expenditure and this situation is not in the interests of fully displaying the initiative of localities and enterprises and improving economic effects and therefore it must be transformed.

The key question in transforming the financial management system is to correctly handle the relationship between planning and initiative and between centralization and decentralization. While it is imperative to persist in state planned guidance over the whole national economy, it is also necessary to display the initiative of localities and enterprises. The key point in this aspect is to acknowledge the necessary materialistic interest of localities and enterprises and to enable the state to control the necessary financial and material resources as a material basis for realizing and controlling macroscopic planned guidance. The actions taken in the past few years to expand the autonomy of enterprises has played a good role and it must be fully affirmed. But when funds are comparatively dispersed, the funds that are centralized in the hands of the state are relatively few. The expansion of the autonomy of enterprises cannot be interpreted as a mere expansion of financial rights. With regard to the distribution of the incomes of enterprises and the proportions for the state and enterprises, it is necessary to study and define a rational limit and to correctly combine responsibility, rights and interests. At the same time, it is also necessary to transform the tax system so as to properly solve the contradiction of uneven gains and losses that are caused by various irrational factors such as value and improve state financial power through rationally regulating incomes by means of taxes. The transformation of the financial system cannot be carried out independently; efforts must be made to carry out the transformation of various systems along with the transformation of the financial system and various economic levers must be properly used so as to display even better the achievements of transformation.

Fourth, step up comprehensive financial planning. Theoretically speaking, socialist finance is comprehensive finance. The theory of comprehensive finance should include the theory of a unified balance between finance, credit, goods and materials and foreign exchange that accords with the scale of construction, the theory of a mutual relationship between the distribution structure and the economic structure and the theory of correctly handling the economic interests between the state, localities, enterprises and laborers. The core of comprehensive financial planning is planning for the revenue and expenditure of the state budget; but comprehensive financial planning must also include planning for credit revenue and expenditure, planning for enterprise special funds, planning for the extra-budgetary funds and planning for special item loans and borrowing of foreign capital. As there are many channels for funds and an enormous amount of funds outside the budget, there have consequently occurred serious wastes in economic sectors. Thus it is, from the point of policy and quantity, imperative to readjust and link things up through comprehensive financial planning. Only in this way, we will be able to display the initiative of various sectors and guarantee that the whole national economy will be able to develop proportionately and in a planned way.

RURAL, URBAN TRADE, GOODS REPORTED PROSPERING

OW100845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, urban and rural markets in our country have flourished and grown in abundance and variety. The long shortage of commodities has changed. The situation has rarely been better since the founding of the People's Republic.

With growing industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the people's living standards, retail sales volume has increased year after year. The total value of retail sales was 235 billion yuan in 1981, an increase of more than 80 billion yuan over 1978. Most of the commodities that have been in short supply for a long time are now being supplied without limit. Most food and clothing items and necessities are plentiful. As people become more choosy, some outdated, poor quality and high priced goods are not selling well and get piled up in warehouses. In the supply of nonstaple food items, there is a greater abundance of pork, mutton, poultry, fresh eggs, vegetables, fruits, sweets, snacks, alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages and so forth in the large and medium-sized cities.

In the past few years, great changes have taken place in rural markets. With the implementation of various production responsibility systems, agricultural and sideline production has developed rapidly. Peasants' income has increased. Peasants' purchasing power in 1981 was 63 percent higher than in 1978, a much greater increase than in the cities. Sales of bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches in rural areas have increased year after year. The number of bicycles sold in 1981 showed an increase of more than 4.7 million units over the figure in 1978. Woolen fabrics, dresses, leather shoes and household electrical appliances such as fans, television sets, combination radio-cassette recorders, which were rarely sold in rural areas, are now in great demand.

Country fair trade, which was banned during the 10-year turmoil, has vigorously developed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. There are now nearly 40,000 rural fairs and more than 3,000 farm and sideline product markets in the country's cities. The volume of business in urban and rural fairs has increased each year, at an annual rate of 5 billion yuan in the last 3 years and totaling 28.7 billion yuan in 1981, which was 57 percent higher than in 1979 and equivalent to 9.4 percent of the total value of retail sales in 1981. The volume of business of farm and sideline products markets in the cities reached 3.4 billion yuan in 1981, more than double that in 1979. Vegetables, pork, beef, mutton, fresh eggs, poultry, aquatic products, grain and vegetable oil sold at these markets accounted for 6 percent of the total retail sales by state-owned commerce. The farm and sideline product markets in the cities provided an average of 38 yuan worth of goods for each urban worker and staff member in 1981, adding to the abundance of city life.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES JOINT VENTURE LAW

HK100659 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Chu Baotai [0443 0202 3141] and Dong Weiyuan [5516 5633 0954]: "Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures Are Enterprises Conducive to Socialism -- On PRC Chinese-Foreign Joint Venture Law"]

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC in 1979 adopted the "Chinese-foreign joint venture law." By the end of 1981, the enterprises jointly run by China and foreign companies totalled more than 400. Among them, 39 enterprises are joint ventures in the form of joint stock companies, and another 360 enterprises are run on the basis of cooperation contracts. The total investment in these enterprises amounts to $2 billion. In addition, there are also some Chinese-foreign cooperation projects in offshore petroleum exploration and exploitation. The initial implementation of the joint venture law has promoted the development of our economy. Up to now, however, some people still have a negative attitude towards the running of joint ventures in accordance with this law and regard this as unfavorable to socialism. In our opinion, this idea is not correct.

We believe that the social nature of a law is first determined by the people who make this law. Here, the legislators or the people who make laws mainly refers to the ruling class of a country, because all laws are made by a state legislature. The Chinese-foreign joint venture law was drawn up in New China where the people are the masters. The legislature is the National People's Congress, democratically elected by the whole people. This law is executed by the state power organs of the people's democratic dictatorship. Therefore, viewed from the process of formation and implementation, this law must be socialist in nature.

Some people ask, since it is a law of a socialist nature, why are foreigners invited in to run enterprises? As we see it, in judging the nature of a law, it is not enough to merely look at the object, scope and contents of this law, it is also necessary to look at whatever it is designed to safeguard and what its ultimate objective is. That is to say, it is not proper if we only look at whether this law has invited foreigners in and whether foreigners are allowed to handle business in China and thus gain some benefits; it is more important to look at whose laws foreigners have to abide by when they come to China and whether joint ventures are conducive to China's socialist economic construction.

Second, the nature of this law can be judged from the main parts involved in it and their respective positions in implementing this law. The joint venture law involves three main parts: 1) foreign partners; 2) Chinese partners; 3) the Chinese state organ in charge of examining and approving these joint ventures. Who among these three main parts holds the leading position when the joint venture law is implemented? In other words, when a Chinese-foreign joint venture is set up, in whose hands is the final decisionmaking power? Viewed from the investment, the decision seems to be made by both of the investing sides; while viewed from whether a joint venture can be set up, we find that the approving organ holds the leading position among the three main parts. The state only allows foreign investors to make their choice within a specified sphere, and it has the right to examine agreements, contracts and regulations of every proposed joint venture and strictly strike out the terms which will harm our state interests. Foreign partners have the right to decide whether they should invest; but the decisionmaking power for setting up a joint venture is held neither by foreign partners nor by Chinese partners but by the department concerned of the Chinese Government.

Third, the nature of this law can be judged from the results of its implementation. The joint ventures in operation have brought benefits to China's national economy. 1) New products have been introduced and gaps have thus been filled. For example, the Jianqiao Enterprise Co Ltd in Fuzhou city has produced heat-contracting polypropylene film which is a kind of new packing material. Previously, we could get this material only by importing it. The packing company of the Ministry of Foreign Trade alone imported several hundred tons a year. In the first year after it was set up, this joint venture turned out a product completely reaching the quality standards on the world market (including transparency, the vertical and horizontal tensile strength, contraction rate and evenness). When this product was sold in Hong Kong, users commented that its quality was higher than the same product made in Taiwan Province. 2) Modern technology has been introduced. The joint ventures have brought in some modern technology which foreign countries refuse to sell to us. In joint ventures, Chinese technicians and ordinary workers can learn new technology and operation skills. 3) Joint ventures can help solve the employment problem and invigorate China's traditional industries. Rattan weaving in Zhejiang Province has a history of several hundred years. People engaged in this trade once amounted to tens of thousands. In recent years, due to the problems of material and funds, this trade was forced to decline and many craftsmen could not but change their trade. Since joint ventures were founded in this trade in 1980, the problems of material and funds have been solved, many old craftsmen have returned to this trade, the declining rattan weaving trade has been reinvigorated. 4) Joint ventures can help state-owned enterprises to open international markets. The Sino-French Grape Winemaking Co Ltd jointly run by the vineyard brewery of Tianjin agricultural and forestry bureau together with French Remy-Martin Group has introduced advanced brewing technology and succeeded in making "Shenzhou Brand" white wine, which gained favorable comments at the Bordeaux world wine fair in 1981. Ninety percent of this product is now exported.

POWER INDUSTRY GROWS WITH ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

OW110452 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, power industry workers and staff members have conscientiously implemented the principle of readjusting the national economy. During the period of national economic readjustment, the power industry has still maintained a certain growth tendency.

In the past 3 years, more than 18,000 kilometers of high-tension transmission lines of 1.1 million kilovolts or higher and transformers with a total capacity of more than 20 million kilovoltamperes have been installed. New generating units with a total capacity of more than 8 million kilowatts at 59 large and medium-sized hydroelectric and thermal power stations, including the Gezhouba and (Yaomeng) power stations, were put into operation. In addition, by removing regional restrictions in the use of existing equipment, 4 million kilowatts of generating capacity have been restored.

MINISTER DISCUSSES HYDROELECTRIC POWER NEEDS

HK100232 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] China must devote major efforts to developing hydro-electric power in the next two decades to meet the needs of the nation's modernization programme, said Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservation and power.

In a recent interview with the Shanghai-based WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO], Qian said China could not depend on oil or coal to speed up the development of its power industry.

At present, thermal power production amounts to about 80 percent of the country's total generated energy, at the expense of more than 20 percent of the country's total coal output each year.

The minister pointed out that more than half of the country's annual increase of coal output would have to be used by the power industry, if China was to maintain its yearly increase of power production at the planned level of 20 billion kilowatt-hours in following years.

Qian said that was impossible.

So, she stressed, China had to speed up the development of hydroelectric power as well as an appropriate proportion of nuclear power in order to enhance its power production.

According to government statistics, the exploitable hydroelectric resources in China amount to 378 million kilowatts, but now only about 5.6 percent of them are being exploited.

However, the minister said, an overall plan on a nation-wide exploitation of hydro-electric resources is now under intensive study.

WAN LI, YAO YILIN ATTEND BEIJING COLLEGE GAMES

OW101852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese national college students games, first in the People's Republic, opened here this evening at the Beijing Capital Stadium.

Participating in the games are 2,255 athletes, representing 1,200,000 students from about 700 universities and colleges throughout China. Two African students studying in China will also take part in the games. The competition will start tomorrow and end August 19.

In his opening speech, Education Minister He Dongchang said: "The sports meet is to review and develop sports in universities and colleges. The participants will learn from each other and exchange experience through the competition."

Wan Li and Yao Yilin, vice-premiers, and Xi Zhongxun and Hu Qiaomu, members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, were among those present. The competitive events include track and field, rhythmic gymnastics, and table tennis. The participants will be divided into three groups for competition. The first group will have students from sports colleges, the second group students from sports departments of universities, and the third group students from ordinary universities. All of the participants were selected in earlier trials in local or university games. Some are provincial or university record holders.

China holds university track and field competitions at the local level almost every year and national students basketball, volleyball and football meets were held in the past three years.

The national students games are scheduled to be held every four years from this year. Records from the current games will be listed as national students games records.

The games are sponsored by the Education Ministry, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Central Committee of the Chinese Youth League, the All-China Students Federation and the Chinese Students Sports Association.

KANG KEQING CHAIRS WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

OW102201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- The old, middle-aged and young cadres of the All-China Women's Federation happily discussed the "Letter of Greeting to Comrade Cai Chang" from the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee when they were studying the communique of the 7th plenary session. They pledged to learn from Comrade Cai Chang's revolutionary spirit and noble quality, follow the example of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and work hard for the communist cause.

After the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee published its communique, the All-China Women's Federation held a discussion meeting. Comrade Kang Keqing presided over the meeting.

Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, said in her summing-up speech: Since she was young, Elder Sister Cai has always been concerned about women's and children's work. She has made outstanding contributions to the women's liberation movement. We should learn from Elder Sister Cai's noble quality in resolutely subordinating herself to the demands of the party. After her return from the Soviet Union, our party assigned her to a revolutionary base area. She took off her leather boots and worked in the paddyfields. She did whatever the party told her to do. We cadres of the women's federations at all levels and all women should take action to emulate the revolutionary spirit displayed by the revolutionaries of the older generation in order to express our support for the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and greet the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress.

NAVY PLANS TO HOLD MEETING OF ADVANCED PERSONS

OW102154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter Huang Caihong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- Some 43,000 advanced elements in establishing socialist spiritual civilization have emerged in the People's Navy. They have brought about delightful changes in the navy's revolutionization, modernization and regularization. At present, the navy leading organ is preparing to hold a meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in establishing socialist spiritual civilization in order to commend the advanced and sum up and exchange experience. It is determined to make new achievements in spiritual civilization to greet the victorious convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The advanced elements in establishing spiritual civilization selected by various naval units are those who, in the course of performing their routine duties, pay attention to the establishment of both spiritual civilization and material civilization and consciously "take the lead in five aspects."

1. They take the lead in fostering communist ideals and turn their firm faith in communism into action to love islands, ships and the ocean.

2. They take the lead in doing good deeds and adopting new habits.

3. They take the lead in resisting corruption. Many comrades among them joined their comrades in arms in helping local authorities wage antismuggling struggle at sea. They have ferreted out smuggled goods worth more than 25 million yuan.

4. They take the lead in doing ideological and political work and publicizing the party's line, principles and policies.

They take the lead in studying modern military scientific knowledge and technology. Some of them have solved more than 300 difficult scientific questions on guided missile destroyers. Some of them made achievements of advanced world level in submarine medicine [qian shui yi xue 3385 3055 6829 1331]. Others have initiated a dozen or so reforms concerning ship's ocean cruise training. Of the achievements in innovation they made in close cooperation with production and scientific research personnel, over 200 won national PLA prizes for scientific and technological achievements. Their diligent hard work has enabled the navy to take on a new look in its modernization program.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT SYMPOSIUM ENDS

OW090846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA) -- The symposium on the history of the international communist movement in China concluded in Beijing 8 August. The symposium was held in preparation for the centenary of the death of Marx in 1983.

The week-long symposium received 115 academic theses. One hundred and sixty seven teachers and researchers on the history of the international communist movement from various parts of China engaged in academic exchanges at the symposium. They discussed the role of Marx in the activities of the First Communist International and studied contemporary communism and the current development of the international communist movement.

The symposium also discussed the tasks of the [International Communist Movement Historical Society for the next 10 years. The symposium decided to mobilize the researchers on the history of communist movements throughout the country to jointly compile a multivolume history on the international communist movement. It is hoped that the compilation of this book will give impetus to related researches, writings and academic exchanges.

INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE REPORTED

OW110112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 9 Aug 82

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "There Is 'Intense Popular Interest in Science' in Our Countryside"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agricultural science and technology have been rapidly popularized throughout our countryside. As a result, an unprecedentedly good situation has occurred. A large number of agricultural, scientific and technological achievements are used in production, and peasants are combining their traditional experience in production with modern science and technology.

In encouraging "intense popular interest in science" in the countryside, scientific and technological departments, as well as scientists and technicians, are vigorously supporting peasants in their march towards science and technology. Earlier this year, the China Association for Science and Technology convened a special national conference on the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in the countryside. The conference decided that, for some years to come, the association would disseminate agricultural scientific and technical knowledge as its central task in order to impart to peasants the scientific knowledge and technical skills they urgently need. Associations for science and technology in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have also made arrangements for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in rural areas.

Many national learned societies, associations and institutions as well as their local chapters, research institutes and institutions of higher learning have organized scientists, professors and science teachers to conduct surveys of natural resources; to provide a scientific and technical counseling service for communes, production brigades and teams on planning and arrangements for crops and production; to give lectures on techniques or run study or training classes to train key technicians from among the peasants; or to go to production sites to solve difficult technical problems, pass on their scientific and technical knowledge or popularize achievements in scientific research.

Scientific and technical information departments in our country used to lay particular emphasis on serving cities. Adapting themselves to the situation in the countryside, they are now providing services for the development of the rural economy. Giving timely help to the countryside, these departments are providing peasants with the latest, advanced and applicable scientific and technical information. As a result, many achievements in scientific research have yielded positive results in grain production and the development of a diversified economy.

Thousands of commune associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge have now been set up in the countryside. There are more than 1,000 such associations in Sichuan Province alone.

The technical responsibility system in production and the technical contract system are new forms for popularizing scientific and technical achievements in agriculture. These systems are now being gradually instituted in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge is now in full swing in our countryside. This reporter has learned from the department concerned: Our country will build, step by step, a system of popularizing agricultural science, education and technology suited to our country's conditions, in order to make use of more scientific and technological achievements in agriculture, to promote agricultural development and rural construction and to raise peasants' scientific and technical level. A new period in which we rely on modern science and technology for agricultural production and rural construction is in the offing.

PAPER FURTHER CRITICIZES SEXUAL LIBERATION

HK100557 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Li Jing [4529 0079] "Do Not Take the Decadent as Magical"]

[Text] Lu Yao maintained: "Sexual liberation" is an inexorable trend in historical development. Western countries are more progressive than us in this respect. Sooner or later, we will also take this road." He took backwardness for advanced and the decadent for magical. That was really ignorant and ridiculous!

In some Western countries, an ideological trend of "sexual liberation" which is cynical and unconventional does prevail. In the United States, some people propose "open marriage" and advocate sexual freedom which is unrestrained by morality. Some people with breadth of vision really hate this idea. An American professor said: "In the United States and the whole Western world, people's unrestrained and free sexual behavior is like that of cats and dogs." An American sociologist pointed out: The United States has become a "disposable" society. People dispose of their cars and TV sets once they get fed up with them. A man or woman will dispose of their spouse when they cannot meet their needs. In such a society, some husbands and wives are like strangers. They do not cherish any affection for each other. Such a decadent and declining mood of the society has brought severe social evils to Western society. The divorce rate has risen rapidly and the number of illegitimate children is on the increase. Every year more than 1 million children in the United States are emotionally hurt because of the collapse of their families resulting from the divorce of their parents. Some people in the West who have suffered from the evil results of "sexual liberation" envy us the stable, warm and sweet family life in our country. Some people of insight condemn "sexual liberation."

A Western scholar incisively pointed out: "Some people call 'sexual liberation' love. Actually, it is only sexual passion which shows that they are barren and exhausted spiritually. Such sexual passion which can only satisfy the needs of their sensory organs will make them live an even more spiritually empty life." Therefore it is not at all exaggerating to say that "sexual liberation" consists of the retrogression of history, irrational brutality and is a stupid ideological trend. When we review the history of the civilization of mankind, we realize that with the continuous progress of society, the future trend of the relations between the sexes will be the true monogamy which manifests the equality between men and women and will not be affected by other social factors. The so-called "sexual liberation" -- corrosive in human society -- will eventually be thrown into the rubbish heap of history.

"Soldiers have their own love: unswervingly loyal and beautiful. They are sick of and fed up with all additional lustful desire." Comrade Guo Xiaochuan's poem has pointed out one of the fine traits of the Chinese nation -- being constant, earnest and unswerving in love. This is not at all feudal dross, but a brilliant crystallization of the spiritual civilization. We, the younger generation, should treat love seriously and never take the decadent as magical and let the sewage of "sexual liberation" taint our true and sincere love.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COMBATING FLOODS

OW082205 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82

["Text" of an "urgent circular" issued by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government on 6 August 1982: "Further Strengthen the Struggle Against Natural Disasters To Reap Good Agricultural Harvests"]

[Text] To the party committees and people's governments at all levels, the cadres and people and the PLA commanders and fighters fighting on the front of the struggle to combat floods in Anhui Province:

The struggle to combat floods in Anhui Province is waged under the leadership of the party committees and the people's governments at all levels in the province and with the PLA's energetic support. The party, government and army organizations and the people in the province, working together with one heart for nearly 1 month in a tenacious struggle to combat the floods, have won great victories. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government hereby call on the people in the province to make persistent efforts, display the spirit of continuous fighting, further strengthen the struggle to combat the floods, seize well opportunities to rush draining of waterlogged land and planting of crops, and strive for bumper agricultural harvests for the whole year by every possible means. The following urgent instructions are issued accordingly:

1. It is necessary to continue watching river dikes and combat the floods to the end. At present, the water level on the Huai He is still high and heavy rains are still likely in the next few days. We should be prepared to combat still higher flood crests. All localities should further strengthen their leadership over the struggle to combat floods and educate the broad masses of cadres and people to overcome slack moods, keep morale high, continue to watch river dikes and consolidate dangerous sections of them, ensure the safety of all river dikes and dams through the floods and win final victory in the struggle to combat the floods.

2. It is necessary to seize every minute and second of the present opportune time in the current farming season to drain waterlogged land and rush planting of crops. As it will soon be the "beginning of autumn" [8 or 9 August], draining of waterlogged land and rush planting of crops brook no delay. It is necessary to mobilize all available strength to work hard day and night, rush planting of crops as soon as the plots are drained, make utmost efforts to grow more late autumn crops and grow them well in order to make up for the losses caused by the floods and strive to prevent a decrease in production in a year of natural disasters and to reap bumper harvests after the flood is over.

3. It is necessary to encourage the people to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and it is necessary to make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the flood-stricken areas. The people should be mobilized to engage in diversified economy and actively undertake sideline production to increase income in addition to growing more late autumn crops by every possible means. At the same time, it is necessary to make early preparations for autumn planting. The party committees and the people's governments at all levels in the flood-stricken areas should make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood, further prevent and treat diseases and ensure the safety of human beings and animals.

4. The localities not affected by floods should consider the overall situation, strive to increase production and reap bumper harvests to make up for the losses in the flooded areas. They should timely gather ripened crops and strive to prevent losses or a decrease in production. The localities with large planting quotas should plant more late autumn crops by every possible means, improve field management and strive for more bumper harvests to support the flood-stricken areas.

5. All professions and trades should take action to energetically support the flood-stricken areas with manpower and material. The electric power and fuel supply for use in draining of waterlogged land and crash planting of crops should be guaranteed. The means of production, such as seeds and chemical fertilizers, should be timely delivered. The medical departments at and above the county level in the flood-stricken areas should organize medical teams and assign them to provide medical care to the people in the flood-stricken areas. The grain department and the civil affairs department should do a good job in the issuance of relief grain and funds. The commercial department should ensure commodity supply and purchase of livestock, poultry and other agricultural and sideline products in the flood-stricken areas.

In short, all fronts and all professions and trades should contribute their strength to the resumption of normal life, restoration of production and rebuilding of homes by the people in the flood-stricken areas.

JIANGSU CONSIDERS RELIGIOUS, NATIONALITIES WORK

OW050427 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial meeting on religious and nationalities work from 27 July to 4 August in Nanjing. Attending the meeting were the provincial party committee's Second Secretary Liu Lin and Secretary Han Peixin and the provincial CPPCC committee's Chairman Bao Houchang. Taking part in the meeting were responsible persons of the various prefectural, municipal and county party committees in charge of such work and responsible persons of the united front work departments and the governmental departments in charge of religious and nationalities work, as well as comrades of the provincial offices concerned, totaling more than 300 people.

At the closing ceremony this afternoon, Comrade Liu Lin gave a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee. He demanded that cadres at all levels conscientiously study and implement the central authorities' important instructions on religious work, that party committees at all levels attach more importance to religious and nationalities work and truly strengthen their leadership, and that all departments concerned closely cooperate and assume responsibilities for their share of work so as to do a good job in joint efforts in this aspect of work. He called on them to resolutely implement the party's policy on freedom of religious belief and on nationalities affairs; to consolidate and expand the patriotic political alliance among the various nationalities and religious circles, strengthen unity among the nationalities and arouse their enthusiasm; and to make contributions in building a modernized and powerful socialist country, in fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland, in opposing hegemonism and in safeguarding world peace.

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial party committee's united front work department, including Jiang Zonglu, Lu Xunru, (Liang Shangren) and Chen Yusheng. Comrades Bia Houchang and Jiang Zonglu spoke at the opening of the meeting. Comrade Lu Xunru put forward opinions about the province's future religious work in light of the situation in Jiangsu.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG SHANDONG YOUTH STRESSED

SK310026 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "To Strengthen Education Among Young Staff and Workers Is a Focal Point of Conducting Ideological and Political Work Among Enterprises"]

[Text] In the new historical period, whether or not we are able to strengthen ideological and political work among enterprises in an effort to train the broad masses of staff and workers, particularly young staff and workers, to be full of ideals, morality and cultural knowledge as well as disciplined is a vital issue that has a bearing on the future of enterprises and the progressive speed and success or failure of achieving the four modernizations.

Over the past few years, the number of young staff and workers has increased on a large scale due to continuous retirements among veteran staff and workers, resulting in great changes in the structure of the staff and worker contingent. New hands have become main productive forces within enterprises. Therefore, the stress in strengthening ideological and political work among enterprises should be laid on doing a good job in training young staff and workers. This is a strategic task.

The current proportion of staff and workers near the age of 30 in enterprises across the province generally amounts to 50-60 percent. All of them were brought up in the new society and are innately good. Most of them ardently cherish the party, motherland and socialism and have a fairly high cultural level. In addition, they are active in ideology, have keen emotional senses, quick senses for accepting new things and strong minds toward making progress. A large number of young staff and workers cherish high ambitions and have the spirit of men of action. They are able to become not only the backbone of politics, but also the shock force of production. We must fully acknowledge that such outstanding youths account for the majority of contemporary young staff and workers.

Youngsters of this generation, however, have been deeply poisoned and frustrated by the 10-year disturbance, and there are arduous educational tasks in training. In adopting a proper attitude toward youth issues today, we must fully understand the basic point that they wasted a lot of time during the 10-year disturbance, but that they are indispensable in achieving the four modernizations. It is an unavoidable law of nature that aged staff and workers will be replaced by young ones. We must look reality in the face and hold ourselves highly responsible to the party, the country and our common cause to fully and properly understand the youngsters of this generation by showing concern for them, loving and trusting them and by enthusiastically educating and training them.

In educating and training young staff and workers, it is imperative to adopt effective measures and correct methods to conduct education on patriotism, collectivism and communism among them by coping with their characteristic of having excess compassion for others, poor mental stability and no social experience in blocking the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. Efforts should be made to conduct education among them in regard to patriotism, collectivism, communism, modern Chinese history, the history of social development and the CPC's history so as to enable them to understand the present and the past of the motherland and the fact that it is not easy to succeed in socialism. Efforts should be made to urge them to always bear in mind the past, to treasure the present and to look forward to the future so that they are able to ardently cherish the party, the motherland and socialism and to uphold the four basic principles.

In conducting education among young staff and workers, it is necessary to provide guidance and persistently conduct positive education, such as persuading them patiently and commending good deeds done by them, so as to bring into play the enthusiasm toward socialism of the broad masses of youths. [passage indistinct](?Veteran party members and cadres) should conscientiously take the lead in the work and do a good job in handing over their work to their young successors. Efforts should be made to hand the party's fine tradition and fine qualities of the working class down to the younger generation, a historical responsibility which the elder generation must fulfill.

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE DEVELOPS ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

OW041400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Hangzhou, August 4 (XINHUA) -- The mechanical and electrical engineering industry in Zhejiang Province has grown over the past three years as a result of the readjustment policy and reorientation of service, according to officials of the provincial machinery bureau.

The total industrial output value in the south China province in this sector increased at an annual rate of 8.7 percent between 1979 and 1981, according to the officials. In the first half of this year, the increase was 12.4 percent over the same period of last year.

Over the past three years, the province concentrated primarily on the development of 50 kinds of mechanical and electrical products geared to the daily life of the people, and textiles and light industries.

Many integrated complexes have been set up in the course of readjustment, provincial officials said. This practice has helped boost production capacity and improve quality in order to make them increasingly competitive both at home and abroad.

There are now 80 export-oriented machinery plants turning out 60 kinds of export goods going to more than 50 countries and regions. The export of chain blocks, chains, three-ton forklifts and electrical meters accounts for over 50 percent of the country's total. Zhejiang can also export complete sets of small hydropower station equipment, air separation equipment and industrial steam turbines.

The export volume of mechanical and electrical products this year is expected to double the figure for 1981, which itself was 60 percent over the previous year.

At this time 70 percent of the province's mechnical and electrical enterprises have expanded their product range to produce 300 more new products for local silk, cotton, dyeing, foodstuff processing, bicycle, shoe making, garment and animal byproduct processing industries. This has helped raise the self-sufficiency and reduce import, the officials said.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS -- Industrial and communication enterprises have scored some initial achievements in carrying out technical innovations. According to statistics, the province's state-owned enterprises arranged 1,086 technical innovation projects in the first half of 1982. Investment in these projects increased by a big margin over the corresponding 1981 period. Some 190 million yuan, 49 percent of the total investment in these projects, was used to increase energy output. Sixty million yuan was used to increase production of consumer goods in short supply, accounting for 15 percent of the total investment. Two percent, or 8 million yuan, was used to economize on energy and raw material consumption. A total of 72 technical innovation projects were put into production in the first half of 1982. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82 SK]

NANFANG RIBAO HITS ANTI-INTELLECTUAL PREJUDICE

HK050833 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Yi Ming [0076 2494]: "The Key Lies in Getting Rid of Anti-Intellectual Prejudice"]

[Text] NANFANG RIBAO published a report on 19 July entitled "What Does Ye Zuozhou's Demand for a Transfer Show?" The report posed a problem which merits attention in the actual work of implementing the policy on intellectuals. The report stated that it is necessary to correctly deal with the shortcomings of intellectuals, enable them to display their good qualities and talents and to conscientiously overcome their shortcomings. I have the same deep feeling in this respect.

Everyone, including the intellectuals, has his own shortcomings. It is the same with the cadres from worker and peasant families, who have the shortcomings too. Intellectuals also have their shortcomings and weak points. The key lies in how to correctly deal with them. Some of our leading cadres, because their "left" viewpoint towards the intellectuals has not been eliminated, always overemphasize the shortcomings of intellectuals. They never see through to the essence and the main trend of the intellectuals who are willing to bring benefit to the people with their knowledge and technology, and have the will to build the revolutionary cause and the noble desire to win honor for the motherland. Therefore, ideologically, they do not yet regard intellectuals as an indispensable force to be relied on, nor do they make efforts to enhance the latter's initiative. It is very difficult to implement the policy on intellectuals if this fundamental question of understanding on intellectuals is not resolved.

Let us take Ye Zuozhou for example. Although he is very old, he still crosses mountains and rivers to survey hydroelectric projects, regardless of his sickness and weakness. His study of the dam and reservoir foundation "fault-parting clay stabilizing liquid" has singular importance for hydroelectric work construction. However, this famous expert was not vigorously cited for his merits and was not given support for his interest in the four modernizations of his meticulous scholarship at the worksite. On the contrary, they kept a close watch on his shortcomings and they were hard on him in all aspects. This, perhaps, is not a shortcoming in the method of thinking and leadership, but is due to "left" anti-intellectual prejudice.

We should take care of intellectuals while dealing with their shortcomings and errors, and we should sincerely educate them, help them and convince them by reasoning and paying attention to methods and the environment. In other words, we should take into consideration the special characteristics of intellectuals. Recently, GUANGMING RIBAO published a news report concerning how Comrade Wang Zhen dealt with intellectuals. The report refers to Comrade Wang Zhen who, in 1935, in compliance with the order of the party Central Committee, organized a railway corps. At that time, there were some technicians who did not keep their mind on their work. They wanted to leave the crops for the big city. How did Comrade Wang Zhen handle this case? He seriously criticized the incorrect ideas existing among the technicians, and at the same time he respected them and had confidence in them. Comrade Wang Zhen criticized the incorrect ideological trend of some leading cadres who looked down on the intellectuals, and set out a specific policy which stipulated their responsibilities, titles and treatment which helped give them responsibilities and rights. This moved and encouraged the technicians. Those who wanted to leave the crops in the beginning were happy to recognize their mistakes and entered their names for the crops. Comrade Wang Zhen's merits in showing concern and care for intellectuals are worthy as an example for and emulation by us and for leading comrades at all levels. I think that if some of the leading cadres in the Guangzhou chemical research department could have acted as Comrade Wang Zhendid toward the intellectuals, by respecting Comrade Ye Zhuozhou, understanding him, treating him as an equal, having confidence in him and regarding him as their own comrade and friend instead of being domineering, keeping a great distance from him and saying things such as "if people do not report to you, I cannot do anything about it," and "my name comes before yours on the list" and so on, how could Ye Zuozhou have submitted his report for transfer?

Intellectuals are reasonable. They are ready to accept even serious criticism based on facts. If we still adopt the method of setting a target of criticism, making trouble, bringing pressure and assuming great airs and being a cut above the intellectuals, lecturing and mocking them, speaking sarcastically, and regarding the merits of the intellectuals who dare to put forward their ideas on the subject as shortcomings and as a a sign that they are getting cocky, all this will not only fail to resolve the ideological problems of the intellectuals, but will also hurt their feelings. Are there not many lessons in this aspect in the 20 years since 1957?

Now is the time to eliminate the leftist tendency of anti-intellectual prejudice. Only after eliminating this prejudice can we really implement the policy on intellectuals and a great number of gifted persons emerge.

HENAN PARTY SECRETARY ON ROLE OF PROGRESSIVES

HK050621 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Article by Bai Xichuan, party branch secretary of Baizhuang brigade in Zhengzhou outskirts: "Learn From Zhao Chune and Be Leaders in Supporting Progressive Elements"]

[Excerpts] I have been deeply moved and educated by the glorious record of party member and provincial labor model Zhao Chune, as reported in the press and radio. There are also many cadres and peasants with the spirit and sentiment of Zhao Chune in our Baizhuang brigade. They were happy to exert great efforts and sweat profusely in changing the poor and backward state of Baizhuang. They include good cadres who have never asked for subsidy workpoints since the days of mutual aid and the cooperatives, and good peasants who have labored without recording time or remuneration. It is precisely because we have these progressive elements that the party branch has been able to do its work smoothly and successfully.

Previously, during the period of interference and sabotage by the gang of four, certain people were unable to distinguish between fragrance and stink; anyone who wanted to work wholeheartedly for the public was the subject of ironical remarks and attacks. In the past 2 years certain people in society, influenced by external bourgeois ideology, seem to think that socialism and communism are not as good as their individualism, and describe as stupid anyone who makes greater contributions to the collective and does good deeds for the people. We have always resolutely opposed this kind of queer phenomenon, and we have consistently and vigorously commended good people and good deeds. We have also constantly helped the masses to understand what is fragrant and what is stinking, what we advocate and what ought to be opposed. We have carried out an annual assessment and commendation of model laborers since 1970. In particular, we have vigorously commended the progressive elements since the third plenary session.

The autumn farming season is our busiest time. The crops have to be reaped and threshed, the wheat sown, the apples picked and transported, and the fruit wine made, while industrial and sideline production cannot be stopped. At this period even an extra 200 laborers would not be sufficient. What can we do then? We mainly rely on the progressive elements to dauntlessly lead the masses to work hard. It is truly the case that one person does the work of two.

Practice has proved that the great cause of building socialism cannot be done without the lofty communist spirit of people like Zhao Chune.

HAN NINGFU ADDRESSES HUBEI REORGANIZATION FORUM

HK110220 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Summary] "Han Ningfu, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee second secretary and vice governor, pointed out in the speech he gave at the provincial meeting on reorganizing industrial and communications enterprises that the CPC committees and governments at all levels throughout the province must heighten their understanding of the significance of doing a good job in the overall reorganization and the comprehensive ordering of our enterprises. He said that they must regard this work as one of their major tasks and pay close attention to it."

The provincial meeting on reorganizing industrial and communications enterprises was held from 4 to 10 August. At the meeting, experience in reorganizing enterprises was exchanged and the discussion was focused on the problem of how to develop the work of reorganization in depth.

In his concluding speech today, Comrade Han Ningfu said that the most important task for our enterprises is to raise their economic effectiveness. The criterion for judging whether or not an enterprise has satisfactorily undergone reorganization is whether or not it has achieved good economic effects. While reorganizing our enterprises, we should also carry out technical renovations and replace our old equipment with new equipment, and thus bring a change in the situation whereby our enterprises are technically backward and poorly equipped. We should also conscientiously do a good job of training our cadres and educating our staff and workers in order to increase our intellectual resources.

"Han Ningfu said that enterprise reorganization, technical renovation and the training of staff and workers were not only the capital construction in our enterprises, but also the fundamental ways to raise the economic effectiveness of our enterprises.

In order to develop in depth the work related to enterprise reorganization, Comrade Han Ningfu stressed the following three points: 1) We should strengthen the leadership and perfect the system and regulations related to the management of our enterprises. 2) We should readjust and perfect the economic responsibility system in our enterprises. 3) We should reorganize the basic-level CPC organizations and strengthen the ideological and political work in our enterprises.

RESULTS SEEN IN HUBEI BUSINESS REORGANIZATION

HK100254 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Summary] Initial results have been achieved in Hubei Province in reorganizing industrial and communications enterprises. "In the first half of this year, the industrial output value of 482 enterprises, which were reorganized according to plan, increased by 13.52 percent, and the profits they gained increased by 7.88 percent over the corresponding period of last year."

"For the first period, 690 enterprises carried out reorganization. The tasks included reorganizing the leading bodies and the ranks of staff and workers, improving the management systems, strengthening labor and financial discipline, rectifying the party's work style and enhancing the political and ideological work. More than 3,000 cadres, including more than 900 responsible cadres at and above the municipal, county and deputy bureau chief levels, went to the enterprises to help them carry out the reorganization."

Wuhan's municipal chemical industrial bureau and a steelworks were commended for doing a good job in this respect. Although the output of the steelworkers was less than that of the corresponding period of last year, the quarterly profits increased by 6.9 percent.

HUNAN FIGHTS LAW VIOLATIONS IN DISASTER RELIEF

HK090722 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular to all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and their subordinate discipline inspection commissions throughout the province, calling on the party organizations at all levels and all CPC members throughout the province to resolutely struggle against violations of law and discipline in the current natural disaster relief work.

The circular said: In mid-June, quite a few places in our province witnessed flood due to rainstorms, which brought about tremendous losses in life and property to the masses of the people in the disaster areas. After the disaster, the party and the government have, on the one hand, mobilized the masses to carry on production so as to relieve themselves and, on the other hand, have distributed in good time a number of relief funds and materials to the disaster areas. In addition, quite a few cadres and masses have donated on their own some money and materials to the disaster areas. This has shown the party's and the government's concern for the people in the flood-stricken areas. It must be ensured that all these distributed funds and materials are strictly used for relief purposes. All CPC members are prohibited from violating the principles by abusing their power; from using the relief funds and materials to ingratiate themselves with others, to get in by the back door and to do favors for their own relatives and friends; from practicing fraud and taking others' allotments by assuming their names; from squandering the relief funds in giving banquets; and from privately giving away the relief funds and committing bribery. All those who fail to observe the regulations will definitely be severely dealt with. Any discipline department, once discovering cases of misuse or private giving away of the relief funds and materials and committing of bribery, must immediately investigate these cases, seriously and promptly handle them and resolutely recover all misused funds and materials. No appeasement can be practiced toward these violations of law and discipline.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURE CENTER -- Guangzhou, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Construction has been completed for a sericulture center in Guangzhou to help train sericulturists and teachers from a dozen developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. The project, jointly undertaken by China and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), will operate under the South China Agricultural College in Guangzhou. Teachers from the college are preparing teaching materials for mulberry cultivation, sericulture, silkworm disease control and prevention and other subjects. The center has a classroom building 2,000 square meters in floor space and an experimental mulberrry plot of two hectares. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jul 82 OW]

SICHUAN LEADERS HAIL SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION

HK080401 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to Sichuan RIBAO, secretaries and standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee who are in Chengdu and responsible comrades of various departments gathered in the conference hall of the provincial CPC committee on 7 August to seriously study and discuss the communique of the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. They unanimously support the publication of the communique and held that the imminent 12th party congress will be a major event in the political life of the Chinese people and meet the demands of the work of the whole party and of the country's socialist modernization drive. The convention of this congress reflects the common aspirations of the whole party and the people of the whole country.

The participants also seriously studied the session's letters of respect to Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang, two proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They unanimously pledged: We must continue to brace our spirits, promote the province's industrial and agricultural production and economic construction work and greet the 12th party congress with practical deeds in building material civilization and socialist civilization.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xu Mengxia presided at this study meeting.

AFP: DALAI LAMA'S XIZANG FOLLOWERS RELEASED

OW081148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 8 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities have released followers of the Dalai Lama in Xizang detained since the 1959 uprising, which was crushed by the Chinese army.

A radio Lhasa report received here today said last June local authorities had freed 182 military and administration personnel previously held in prisons or "labour reform" centers for "rebellious and historical crimes" committed in 1959.

China occupied Xizang in 1951 and maintained the Dalai Lama's nominal power until the failed uprising after which the god-king of the ancient Himalayan kingdom and 100,000 other supporters took refuge in India. Since then the huge territory with its population of 1.8 million has been ruled as an autonomous Chinese region. For several years China has tried to convince the Dalai Lama to return to China.

The 46-year-old Dalai Lama still enjoys a great deal of prestige in Xizang and has reacted ambiguously to Beijing's call. He recently announced that he would not return as long as Xizang remained under Chinese domination. Last year, however, he congratulated Hu Yaobang on his election as president of the Chinese Communist Party expressing his "prayers for your successful leadership and prosperity of the Chinese people."

China's messages to the Dalai Lama have themselves shown some ambiguity and in spite of China's frequent calls for him to return it has never stated what role he would be expected to play nor whether he would be allowed back into Xizang. Last year China formally acknowledged an undercurrent for independence in Xizang and categorically rejected it in principle.

Radio Lhasa said other supporters of the Dalai Lama were freed in 1978 and 1979 but, it added, "it was arranged that most would stay and work at labour reform units."

The new measures taken by local authorities in Xizang conform to the national policy taken a few months ago to release civilian and military personnel of the Kuomintang regime, imprisoned since the 1949 communist victory, the radio reported.

YUNNAN HOLDS FORUM ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK310636 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] A Yunnan provincial forum on perfecting agricultural production responsibility systems was held from 10 to 22 July. The meeting analyzed developments in the past 3 years, summed up and exchanged experiences and looked into new situations and problems that have now arisen.

"The meeting put forward the following six views on further perfecting the responsibility systems: 1) perfecting the production responsibility systems is a long-term task; 2) get a good grasp of solving the problems that have arisen; 3) set up responsibility systems for diversification and put them on a sound basis and promote the development of commodity production; 4) actively popularize various types of science and technology responsibility systems; 5) rectify and strengthen the grassroots organizations and perfect the cadre job responsibility systems; 6) strengthening and improving party leadership is the fundamental guarantee for perfecting the responsibility systems."

The meeting held that "at present 99.6 percent of the province's production teams have set up various types of production responsibility systems. By the end of last year the large-scale move in setting up these systems had been completed, and the work entered the stage of summation, perfection and stabilization. At present we should get a good grasp of solving various leftover problems."

The forum also held that "in the previous 2 years we concentrated on setting up responsibility systems for agricultural fieldwork. This was necessary. We are rather weak however in responsibility systems for diversification. The task of setting up and perfecting these remains very heavy. We must realize that, after solving their food problems, the peasants urgently demand developing commodity production to increase their economic income. Yunnan also possesses very good conditions and tremendous potentials for developing diversification; hence, promptly shifting the focus in setting up and perfecting the responsibility systems to diversification is the urgent demand of the masses and also the objective requirement of economic development. We must therefore, closely integrate perfecting the responsibility systems with implementing the production guiding principles, so as to bring into full play the province's superior features in diversification and stimulate the development of commodity economy.

"At present the province should get a good grasp of the following tasks: 1) seriously correct collective industry and sideline production; 2) promote diversification responsibility contracts and stimulate all-round development; 3) do a good job in the distribution of income from collective diversification; 4) attach importance to developing specialized and key households; 5) actively support economic joint undertakings of all types."

The meeting emphasized that "at present the tasks of rural work are very arduous. As in the cooperativization period, the whole party must regard perfecting the responsibility systems as the task of the whole party and concentrate efforts and properly strengthen leadership over it. At the same time it is essential to organize a powerful rural work force and send it into the grassroots to help the basic-level party organizations launch the various tasks of rural work centered on perfecting the responsibility systems, do a good job in rectifying and building the basic-level organizations, and bring their total role into full play. We must strive to make a new breakthrough in perfecting the responsibility systems."

YUNNAN MEETING STRESSES LATE AUTUMN CROPS

HK230303 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] It is essential to mobilize the masses to plant more late autumn crops, especially grain, according to a telephone conference convened on 20 July by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and government. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Shusheng presided. (Xu Nanhua), deputy director of the provincial agricultural committee, conveyed the spirit of instructions of the provincial CPC committee and government on agricultural production in the second half of the year. He continued: "The province's agricultural situation is good this year. Why then does the provincial CPC committee stress the sowing of more late autumn crops?

"1. The provincial CPC committee has pointed out: Yunnan's agricultural development has entered a new stage. In most places the masses' food problem has been solved, and in the future we should concentrate on developing diversification and commodity production, to enable the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible. The provincial CPC committee, however, has also stressed that the province is still not self-sufficient in grain, and its grain production is still unstable, so we certainly cannot relax grain production. Developing commodity production includes developing grain production.

"2. This year the province's spring-harvested grain production was lower than last year, and serious natural disasters have affected the spring-sown crops. If the late autumn crops cannot recoup the losses in spring-harvested grain, it will be very hard for the province to increase production this year; hence the leaders at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this question."

3. Late autumn crops have always accounted for a certain proportion of the province's grain output. It is all the more important to cultivate these crops in a big way this year. The provincial CPC committee has demanded that the province strive to sow a record area to late autumn crops this year, and reap a harvest of 300 to 400 million jin in these crops.

(Xu Nanhau) continued: The provincial CCP committee has also stressed a number of points in agricultural production that must be grasped as early as possible. 1) Sum up experiences, and especially for this year, in spring-harvested grain production, and prepare for next year's crop as early as possible. 2) Make early arrangements for next winter and spring agricultural capital construction work, with the focus on small projects. 3) Attach importance to and solve the problem of vegetable production and supplies in the fourth quarter of this year and the spring of next.

Comrade Liu Shusheng also spoke at the meeting. He called on the province to do well in fighting natural disaster to win a bumper harvest, carry out careful mid-season plowing and field management, and grasp the sowing of late autumn crops. Concerned responsible comrades from all parts of the province took part in the telephone conference.

BRIEFS

XIZANG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Xizang Autonomous Region invested a total of 50.063 million yuan in its capital construction projects in the first half of 1982, which constituted 40 percent of the annual target for 1982 and an increase of 23 percent over the same period last year. According to incomplete statistics, construction of 160,000 square meters of housing has been started, and about 50,000 square meters were finished during the first half of 1982. Of the 50,000 square meters completed, 25,000 square meters were for residential purposes. The amount of work that the construction companies in the region completed exceeded the target by 5 percent and was 9 percent more than in the same period last year. The amount of design work that these companies completed in the first half of 1982 was equal to what they completed during the whole year of 1981. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Aug 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION VIEWED

OW060653 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 5 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since its implementation of the important directive issued by the central authorities on work regarding Nei Monggol a year ago, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has attained gratifying results in the political and economic fields. The situation is getting better and better.

Since a year ago, the party organizations at all levels throughout the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have further implemented the party's policies on nationalities, cadres and intellecutals. Changes for the better in party spirit and social values have apparently taken place. Social order has been further stabilized and unity among people of all nationalities further strengthened.

In the economic field, the autonomous region has taken the road of developing a diversified economy with emphasis on forestry and animal husbandry in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the directive of the central authorities. The relations among agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry have been well adjusted and all forms of production responsibility systems set up and improved, greatly arousing the enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities. The autonomous region has made significant progress in the development of animal husbandry this year. The number of animals raised in the autonomous region has reached 46.3 million, the highest record in history.

There will definitely be a bumper harvest of summer grain crops with all major autumn crops growing vigorously. A good harvest for the whole year is expected.

In the course of streamlining enterprises in an effort to improve economic results in industry, the autonomous region has implemented all forms of economic responsibility systems, as well as the responsibility systems for one's own profits and losses. Enterprise management has also been generally improved. During the first six months of this year, more than 50 percent of the annual targets for industrial output value has been fulfilled, with marked improvements in economic results.

The party committee of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has recently summarized and reviewed the achievements in the past year in implementing the directive issued by the central authorities. It has called on all party organizations to continue developing the favorable situation, guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard with a revolutionary drive, march forward on the crest of victory, and strive to score even greater achievements and fulfill the requirements listed in the directive of the central authorities as soon as possible.

SHANXI TRAINS CADRES IN RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW310559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Yang Yuliang]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province has conducted large-scale training of basic-level rural cadres group after group at different times in order to enable them to meet the needs in the phased development of the agricultural production responsibility system.

According to statistics, more than 510,000 such cadres in the province have been trained, accounting for 92.1 percent of those rural cadres who need such training. After the training, a large number of basic-level rural cadres gained a correct understanding of the responsibility system, learned to use new work methods in the new situation and raised their managerial level. While inspecting work in Shanxi, a leading comrade of the central authorities said that this was a very important link in improving and developing the responsibility system in agricultural production.

Various forms of the production responsibility system have been instituted in Shanxi's communes and production brigades and teams since October 1980. However, a considerable number of basic-level rural cadres have not been able to understand or adapt themselves to this responsibility system. At first they were "at loggerheads" with the masses. When they could not hold out against the masses, they then refused to have anything more to do with matters concerning the masses. This affected the establishment and development of the responsibility system. In view of the situation, the Shanxi provincial party committee decided to hold training classes to educate large numbers of basic-level rural cadres.

Large-scale training of basic-level rural cadres has been conducted three times in Shanxi Province since last July. Through the training, participants have raised their ideological level and leadership ability. Those who once resisted the responsibility system have now become its supporters, and those who were once ineffective in running affairs have now become effective in this regard.

The responsibility system was instituted later in Shanxi Province than in other areas. However, because of vigorous efforts to train basic-level rural cadres, the responsibility system has been developing properly and soundly in the province. As a result, peasants' enthusiasm for production is running high.

SHANXI RIBAO EMPHASIZES COMMODITY CIRCULATION

HK290924 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "County and Commune Party Committees Must Seriously Grasp Circulation"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the rural situation in our province has improved year after year. With an increase in grain output each year, a gratifying look has appeared in diversified undertakings. Households specializing in certain farm products and key households have emerged. Commodity production is quickly developing in the province's rural areas. The "three reliances" production teams and poor households have begun to extricate themselves from a predicament. The masses all have smiles on their faces and joy in their hearts.

However, in days of joy, peasants are also laden with anxieties. What is worrying them? They are worried about some of their products which are not selling. Does this mean that there is a surplus of such products? No, it does not. Our province has made headway in diversification and commodity production in the rural areas, but this is just a beginning. There is no overproduction of such products. Supply does not exceed demand. If this is so, then why are the peasants having difficulty selling their products? It is because our markets for commodity circulation have been clogged. The situation in many places shows that the markets for farm sideline products in particular have been badly blocked for the past 2 years. This is a very sharp contradiction. We must properly and effectively solve this problem without delay. This is a great economic and political task facing our leaders at all levels at the present time.

In order to iron out the contradiction, the party Central Committee and the State Council are now directing all commercial departments in the country to carry out reforms in the commercial systems. However, the reforms are very complicated and also involve quite a few departments. This is still a new task which we must explore and which will take a long time to accomplish. Of course, this does not mean that now we should not promote diversified undertakings in the rural areas until these reforms are completed. What should we do? At present we should solve the problem of commodity circulation according to the actual situation. A saying in this regard reads: "Only with free circulation of commodities and brisk supply and marketing will production output increase and agriculture develop." This is true. If there is no free circulation of commodities, it will be idle talk to make agriculture linked with society and to make it specialized and commercialized.

In order to grasp circulation, leading comrades at county and commune levels must study the theory of socialist economics and do their best to understand, master and apply objective economic law. They must make thoroughgoing investigations in order to understand the local natural resources, communications statutes and advantages in all fields of production. They must study often and know well the market situation for local products and keep aware of relevant economic information and price trends. They must have a good knowledge of state guidelines, plans and instructions on farm sideline production in order to meet the needs of the country and the people as well as the needs of markets so that they can continuously improve production in a planned way and not blindly make arrangements for production. Apart from this, they must spare no efforts in grasping marketing and must support and encourage supply and marketing cooperatives and other trade units in the rural areas to do a good job of commodity circulation. The system of supply and marketing cooperatives in the rural areas must be changed through full and democratic discussions and consultations between the leaders at the grassroots level and commune members. We must virtually turn them into economic organizations of the collective, which will directly serve production teams and commune members and take on the work of purchasing and selling farm sideline products, in coordination with workers and staff in the financial and trade circles, we must vigorously improve purchases and sales in the countryside and actively look for markets and customers to conclude sales contracts. By freeing ourselves from old ideas and continuing to get rid of "leftist" thinking, we can find more channels for commodity circulation, give full play to the leading role of rural supply and marketing cooperatives and, at the same time, continue to give free rein to the role of different collective and individual trades and other channels. We must do a good job of trading at rural fairs so as to market more farm sideline products and provide peasants with more necessary goods to meet their needs in production and livelihood. At the same time, we must educate peasants to take the whole situation into consideration and fulfill their task of selling farm sideline products to the state so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations.

The more rural production is developed, the more the contradictions in commodity circulation will become acute and obvious. A proper handling of the problem will accelerate the development of production; otherwise, it will become a big obstacle. Therefore, party committees at all levels must know how to solve such new problems and new contradictions and strive to qualify themselves to lead the modernization of socialist large-scale agriculture in order to make extraordinary contributions for welcoming a new high tide of agricultural production in our province and making peasants become affluent step by step.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN SHANXI PROVINCE REPORTED

HK070401 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Responsible Comrades of Provincial CPC Committee and Government Put Forward Views on Arrangements for Industrial Production in Second Half of the Year"]

[Text] Recently, the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government put forward views on arrangements for industrial production in the second half of this year and demanded that all cadres, staff and workers continuously grasp the work of reversing losses and increasing profit in industrial enterprises in July and August. From September to the end of this year, the work must be centered on upgrading the quality of products and increasing the variety of products, thus guaranteeing the fulfillment of the whole year's industrial production. At the beginning of next year, the work must be centered on cutting down input consumption, reducing costs and raising laboring productivity.

In order to carry this out, the provincial economic committee issued in mid-July "Views on the Arrangements for Several Major Tasks in the Second Half of the Year in Industrial and Communications Departments of the Province."

The "views" first of all laid stress on continuously grasping the work of reversing losses and increasing profits. It demanded that all the leading comrades of various prefectures, cities and departments go deep into the grassroots to help resolve problems that cannot be resolved by the enterprises themselves, and achieve some results. It is necessary to organize the financial, banking and revenue departments to help overcome some practical difficulties in those enterprises suffering losses and create conditions in every aspect for reversing losses. Enterprises which have been suffering losses due to the overstocking of their products for years should be regarded as no longer suffering losses, as an encouragement, as long as they are not suffering losses in the current year. Enterprises suffering losses due to policies must be defined one by one, and the amount of loss allowed must be defined as well. As for those enterprises which have been suffering losses not as a result of policy, they must also be defined and a deadline must be set to change the losses into profit. We must clearly discern the situation in enterprises which have difficulties in selling their products, suffer serious losses and cannot change their status in a short time, and be determined to halt production and switch to another line. As for those enterprises which are not sure at the moment whether to halt production or switch to another line and which have inadequate tasks, it is necessary for them to define the personnel according to production and transfer spare personnel for concentrated study and training. While grasping the work of reversing losses, we must continuously grasp the work in profit-making enterprises, further perfect the economic responsibility system, strengthen the work of business accounting, do our utmost to cut down on input consumption, reduce costs, increase profit and resolutely fulfill the profit-remitting task of the whole year.

The "views" demanded that we do a sound job in improving the quality of products and in increasing the variety of products. In September, all the industrial and communications enterprises must take an active part in the activities of the fifth national "quality month" drive and, centering on "striving for practical effects to satisfy customers," vigorously create public opinion and mobilize the broad masses of workers and staff to develop a mood of "it is glorious to manufacture products of fine quality" and "it is glorious to offer good service to customers." In September, all enterprises must mobilize the masses to conduct an overall check on the products of their own units and, in accordance with the problems found in this check, work out practical measures to resolve them within a definite time. As for those enterprises which suffer from overstocking of products because of their rough and slipshod manufacture, they must halt production and be straightened out. Necessary punishment must be imposed on the leaders of those enterprises. We must mobilize all enterprises to extensively collect the customers' views on their products through such channels as market investigation, forums on industry and commerce, serving as shop assistants and visiting customers. We must check the work of "three guarantees" (guarantees of repair, exchange or return of defective goods) and improve the work of technical service. It seems necessary that some enterprises in light industry, textile and machinery departments of the province must be selected to establish a regulated system of quality information and experiment with "quality information forms" in order to make collecting customers views a regular thing. It is necessary to continuously promote overall quality control and establish a quality guarantee system. The province must promote overall quality control and establish quality control groups first in nearly 400 enterprises which have been awarded for their products of fine quality by the state, the ministry or the province in previous years before the end of this year. The province must also start and perfect the basic work of keeping original records, testing measures and quality criteria. In the future, the quality of products must be taken as the main criterion to measure the work of a workshop, a group or an individual. Those who are unqualified cannot be selected as advanced people or advanced units. It is necessary to do a good job in upgrading the quality of major trades and major products.

We must continuously carry out the activity of "creating excellent ones." Every trade must clearly define one to three products and strive for creating products of fine quality in each ministry so as to reach the first or second place of corresponding products in the whole country. It is demanded that by the end of this year, more than 80 percent of the quality indices of the major products in our province exceed last year's level and, of 100 major products, one-third must reach the average national advanced level of the corresponding products last year.

"Views" finally demanded that by the end of this year, in addition to grasping the work of quality, we must also organize forces to set about next year's preparatory work and arrange the plan of next year's industrial production as soon as possible, particularly the plan of the first quarter of next year, so as to carry out production smoothly at the beginning of next year. We must also grasp the preparatory work for focusing on cutting down on input consumption, reducing costs and increasing labor productivity in the first quarter of next year, thus setting a good starting point for the work of the whole year.

TIANJIN REGULATIONS ON URBAN COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

SK031124 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, to promote the development of the urban collective economy, the municipal people's government recently promulgated specific regulations on the issues of commodity supply, materials and goods supply, business places and tax revenue of the urban collective economy.

In the field of commodity supply, the regulations of the municipal people's government note: Commercial wholesale departments should supply the urban collective-owned commercial departments with commodities which are approved by the authority to be marketed by them. Equal treatment should be given to the urban collective-owned commercial departments and the state-run retail commercial departments. Commodities in short supply should be rationally supplied to urban collective-owned commercial departments, and the supplied amount of such commodities should not be less than that to the state-run commercial departments. When a collective-owned catering trade has been newly established, various state-run departments should give it great support and appropriate preferential treatment. The methods of supplying grain, meat, fresh eggs and sugar which are needed in food processing should be formulated by the grain bureau and the second commercial bureau. Raw materials and fittings needed in mass processing and repair services which should be supplied by commercial departments should be supplied in a planned and active manner. In addition to ordering commodities from state-run wholesale departments, the urban collective-owned enterprises are allowed to purchase, within the limits permitted by policies, agricultural, sideline, local and special products and unsalable products of industrial departments at trade warehouses, rural communes and brigades, plants and other enterprises.

As for the supply of materials and goods, the regulations note: The supply of materials and goods belonging to the first and second categories which are needed by collective-owned enterprises should be brought into line with the plans of departments concerned. The third category materials and goods and the materials and goods belonging to the first and second categories which are allowed to be sold at markets should also be purchased in the municipality and other places. The municipal departments concerned should supply adequate fuel and electricity, in line with the practical demands, to urban collective-owned enterprises in order to develop production, daily service and repair service.

Referring to the business places, the municipal people's government stipulates: With the principle of conforming to the city planning and not interfering with traffic and city residents, various district people's governments should make overall arrangements and planning in cooperation with other departments concerned. It is planned that some commercial streets, [words indistinct] and traditional markets will be resumed and newly opened. The yards and places outside the enclosing walls of enterprises, establishments, government organs, troop areas, schools and churches can be used as market places. The municipal people's government also stipulates that the urban collective-owned enterprises which provide employment for jobless youths only are allowed to be exempt from industrial and commercial income tax for 2 to 3 years after they begin production and open for business. The urban repair and service trades should enjoy a 3-year exemption from industrial and commercial tax. As for the collective-owned enterprises in which over 60 percent of all employees were jobless youths when the enterprises were established, 2 to 3 years' exemption from industrial and commercial income tax are permitted. As for the enterprises whose employment of jobless youths is less than 60 percent of all workers, their income tax should be reduced by 50 percent for less than 3 years after being checked and approved by financial departments.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL AFFORESTATION -- As of 4 August Nei Monggol Autonomous Region had afforested 820,000 mu during the rainy season. It also prepared 500,000 mu of land for afforestation in Autumn. Together with the trees planed in the spring, the region has overfulfilled the annual afforestation by 6 percent. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- Hexigten Banner in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has had record results with livestock production. The banner now has 1.145 million head of livestock. Only 16.5 percent of the livestock are draft animals, however. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82 SK]

GANSU WARNS ON ATTACKING, ISOLATING ADVANCED

SK070935 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Advanced Personages Should Be Firmly Supported and Popularized"]

[Text] At present, when we undertake the arduous task of building the two civilizations, large numbers of advanced personages like Zhao Chune are urgently needed to lead the broad masses of the people forward. However, the problem of making things difficult for the advanced exists in many localities and units, thus seriously hindering the development of the mass activity of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and in turn surpassing each other. The malpractices of isolating and attacking the advanced really exist in a few localities and units. For example, some advanced and model personages meet with other's jealousy for making more contributions. Some are isolated by others for upholding principle and being brave in shouldering responsibilities. Some are attacked for resisting malpractices. Some are mocked for being ready to help others. Some meet with difficulties for turning out inventions and creations.

There are many reasons for such malpractices. The major one is that during the 10 years of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique calumniated many advanced personages [words indistinct] and imposed cruel attacks and persecution on them. The clique preferred to praise the smash-and-grabbers and rogues as so-called heroes and examples in order to spread rumors and evil ideas for them. This situation has not been throughly changed. Another reason is that many units neglected ideological and political work, and thus the idea of bourgeois individualism has gained ground. Some people cannot bear that others are more advanced than themselves and even attack and mock others. This situation should never be treated lightly.

We should thoroughly liquidate the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, strengthen ideological and political work and support the advanced with a clear-cut stand so as to achieve success in the mass activity of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

HK060607 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional CPC Committee Holds Forum on Struggle Against Serious Economic Crime"]

[Text] From 20 to 21 July the regional CPC committee held a forum on the struggle against serious economic crime, urging all departments and areas to sum up experiences, deepen their understanding, strengthen leadership and concentrate forces to investigate and handle important cases in order to lead the struggle against serious economic crime to develop in depth.

The forum relayed and studied the instructions of the Central Committee and reported on the struggle against serious crimes committed in the economic field in the region during the past 6 months. In this period of time, the CPC committees at all levels have done a lot of work in the struggle against serious economic crimes and scored preliminary achievements. By 15 July a number of economic criminal cases and clues had been discovered and a number of criminals punished according to law throughout the region. Under the deterrent force of the policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse" and the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee, a number of criminals gave themselves up and confessed their crimes. Four of the criminals confessed that they had engaged in graft and accepted bribes amounting to more than 10,000 yuan. This struggle has played a positive role in hitting at economic criminals, educating the cadres and the masses and improving the party style and the general mood of society. However, there are still many problems in the struggle against serious economic crime and there is still a long way to go before it meets the demand set by the Central Committee. In particular, the investigation work on the important cases has made slow progress. Some party organizations up to now have not placed this struggle on the agenda and grasped it as an essential matter.

Leading comrades of some units just take command but do not go out to battle, and they talk too much and do little. This situation is due to ideological understanding not being properly resolved. Therefore, the forum urged party committees (party organizations) at county level and above to conscientiously sum up and check to see how they have implemented the instructions of the Central Committee over the past 6 months. Has the leadership attached importance? Have they adopted a resolute attitude? Have they taken effective measures? They should make a rapid breakthrough, and especially score notable achievements in the investigation of important criminal cases through summing up experiences, deepening understanding, overcoming relaxation of efforts and fear of difficulty, and removing obstacles and interference.

The forum pointed out that it is necessary to investigate important cases thoroughly to the end, no matter who might be involved. If those who are to be investigated do not have a correct attitude or set up obstacles and interference, or there are people who intend to give unprincipled protection to and shield the suspects, they will be dealt with sternly according to the instructions of the Central Committee by taking resolute measures. We cannot take a laissez-faire attitude which will affect the struggle's development. All units and departments must work in coordination and support each other, and take the intiative in providing information. Any problem which may arise should be resolved through consultation, and people should never put things off or wash their hands of the business, forfeit the chance and let the criminals escape.

Leading party and government comrades from the autonomous region attended the forum. Comrade Shen Xiaozeng presided at the meeting and delivered a speech. A total of 150 leading cadres of the party committees (organizations) from all prefectures, municipalities and counties (districts) and the regional organs attended the forum.

COORDINATION IN POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS URGED

HK020852 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Look at Intellectuals in the Old Way"]

[Text] The work toward intellectuals has been recently checked up on in an all-round way in our province by party committees of the departments, commissions, offices and bureaus at the provincial level and by party organizations of factories, mines, enterprises and administrative units in all localities. Through the all-round checkup, they came to know the state of affairs in the work and solved some pending problems. This action has been warmly applauded by intellectuals. However, some cadres, especially some leading cadres, still have a great prejudice against intellectuals.

There are allegations that "intellectuals are neither direct creators of material wealth nor laborers" and that "intellectuals like to make criticisms and comments and are apt to get cocky. How can they be reckoned among the working class?" Such allegations are obviously made by those who are still holding old views when looking at intellectuals.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party and government politically rehabilitated the reputation of intellectuals, placing confidence in them and giving them a free hand in their work. At the same time, the party and government pointed out: The great majority of intellectuals in our country have become a part of the working class and will play a backbone role in the four modernizations drive. Our country now has approximately 5.7 million middle-aged intellectuals, ranging in age from 36 to 55. More than 90 percent of them were fostered and educated by the party after liberation and more than 70 percent of them came from the families of laboring people. Most of them have taken serving the people as their life's objective. Many of them have joined the CPC, becoming vanguards of the proletariat. Intellectuals have made great contributions to enormous achievements of our country on various fronts, including some of the elderly intellectuals who underwent experiences in the old society, have long separated themselves economically from the exploiting class and have become laborers of the socialist country.

Politically, they have been educated by the party for scores of years, and have been tested and forged in various political movements. Thus, most of them have been turned into "old workhorses" to serve the people. Though they are old they are still doing all they can. Their spirit is really inspiring.

Some people also question whether the implementation of policy toward intellectuals is a practice of "following the expert line" and "putting technology in command." This is entirely the manner of speaking of "leftists." We must know that our country has now entered a new historical time for modernization. This is an unprecedentedly complicated and magnificent cause, for which there must be experts and technology. If we know nothing about science and technology, we will accomplish nothing and will not be able to achieve victory in the four modernizations drive. Marx said: "Science and technology are productive forces." That is to say, science and technology can step up the development of society. So our socialist society should depend on them at all times.

Thus it can be said that if the policy toward intellectuals is to be implemented entirely, it is necessary to thoroughly get rid of the baneful influence of the "gang of four," clarify some muddled ideas, criticize outworn concepts and eliminate the prejudice against intellectuals. We must judge new problems with new views. We must properly deal with intellectuals in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee. Generally speaking, middle-aged intellectuals take on heavy burdens in work, but their pay and living conditions are relatively poor. Therefore, this problem must, if possible, be solved. Like the masses of the workers and peasants, intellectuals also face the problem of ideological remolding. They themselves should conquer their own weaknesses. However, in the wake of the party's policies, leaders should first of all arouse their enthusiasm and pay attention to overcoming their difficulties in livelihood while imbuing them with political ideology. We must make them feel the warmth of comradeship so that they are willing to get close to the party and dedicate themselves to the people. The saying that the party has now gone too far in applying policy toward intellectuals is obviously wrong. As a matter of fact, what we have done towards intellectuals is just a beginning. We still have a lot to do. We are convinced that so long as the responsible comrades of the party organizations and governments at all levels personally take a hand in the work and seriously tackle all problems, intellectuals themselves will surely take the general situation into consideration. They must be reasonable and will not raise any unreasonable demands. Thus, with the coordination between the higher and lower levels, there will be no difficulties in carrying out the policy toward intellectuals.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON PARTY LITERATURE, ART WORKERS

HK050321 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On Party-Member Literature and Art Workers"]

[Text] While studying Comrade Mao Zedong's letter to the personnel in the literature and art field and Comrade Chen Yun's speech on the problem of literature and art, some comrades have mentioned the view of "writers being greater than party members" held by one or two party-member literature and art workers. After enjoying some reputation, those party-member literature and art workers have impaired their quality as Communist Party members. They do not obey party discipline and party rules, go against the four basic principles, publish speeches not in accord with the party Central Committee, put themselves above or outside the party and cannot accept any different opinions. By so doing they have created a bad impression in society, particularly among young people.

Another tendency was also mentioned. Some party-member literature and art workers have developed a decadent and vulgar ideological style of individualism, anarchism, chasing money, pursuit of fame and interest, and bragging and flattery. A handful of people even practice these evil things without any disguise.

Therefore, it is quite necessary at present for the party-member literature and art workers to strengthen their sense of responsibility to the party and party spirit.

Communist Party members engaging in literature and art work have dual identities. As literature and art workers, they must do their duty to society. As Communist Party members, they must take up their responsibilities as party members. To concentrate the dual nature in one aspect, it is to serve the people and socialism wholeheartedly. It must be understood that they are first of all party members, then writers and artists. The vast majority of the party-member literature and art workers have handled this relationship very well. In particular, some verteran party-member writers and artists have set us good examples.

There is no doubt that party-member literature and art workers must be models in implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." However, adhering to the "double hundred" policy is for the purpose of propagating Marxism-Leninism in a better way. It is absolutely not for the purpose of publishing speeches against the party's line, guiding principles and policies under the signboard of the "double hundred" euphemistically describing this as a "new breakthrough". To carry out the "double hundred" policy, we must, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, create various kinds of literary and artistic works loved by the masses, encourage the writers to enhance their understanding of Marxism-Leninism, constantly carry out criticism and self-criticism, uphold the truth and correct mistakes and be sure to straighten out ideological style.

As long as every part-member literature and worker has good initiative in this field, the whole literary and artistic cause will march forward smoothly.

XINJIANG PARTY CIRCULAR GREETS 12TH CONGRESS

HK100745 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Summary] "The CPC committee of the autonomous region has issued a circular urging party organizations at all levels to conscientiously study and uphold the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to greet the convening of the 12th party congress with practical actions. The circular said: "This year, despite relatively serious natural disasters, it is expected that we can achieve a bumper agricultural harvest. Animal husbandry and forestry have chalked up the best results in years. In the first half of this year, total industrial output value showed an increase of 8.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. An improvement in economic returns is evident. In financial income, the annual plan was fulfilled by 53.7 percent, an increase of 0.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. This is a situation not witnessed in years. The market is thriving. Commodity prices are steady. There has also been progress in cultural, education and public health undertakings. But we should also clearly see that our work has not been sufficiently balanced. Many problems remain unsolved in industrial and agricultural production, animal husbandry and other fields." We must basically bring about a turn for the better in the party style, social practices, public order and national unity. We must seek steady progress in economic construction and various fields of endeavor. We must fulfill and overfulfill various national economic plans for the current year in an overall manner. To this end, we must work hard and can never show the least sentiment of self-complacency or relaxation. We must uphold the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and greet the convening of the 12th party congress with practical actions.

This means that we must seriously sum up experiences, arouse our enthusiasm, work in concert, and push on in the flush of victory, in order to bring about the continuous development of the very favorable situation of stability and unity and of economic construction in our region and achieve new results. To this end, we must realistically do several tasks well:

"There are now 20-odd days left until the convening of the 12th party congress. The leading comrades of party organizations at all levels and various departments must guide the masses of party members and people to seriously study and uphold the spirit of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and also the line and general and specific policies since the 3d plenary session. They must conduct education on the 'four upholds.' In light of the actual conditions of an area or department concerned, they must make necessary preparations for taking practical actions to greet the convening of the 12th party congress." To greet the upcoming 12th party congress, we must work realistically and effectively and avoid acting for the sake of appearances. We must continue to strengthen national unity and unity between military men and civilians and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Firmly carrying out the party's nationalities policy and strengthening education on national unity is an important task hitherto promoted by our region. Party organizations at all levels must put this task in an important place and continue to ackle it in a resolute and proper manner. Everyone must promote national unity and seek to strengthen the very favorable situation of national unity.

"To continue doing a good job in economic construction and various fields of endeavor, the autonomous region must direct intensified and proper efforts toward agrigultural production and animal husbandry. On the basis of bumper summer harvests, they must strengthen autumn field management and achieve bumber grain harvests for the whole year." The autonomous region must seriously uphold the party Central Committee's instructions on enterprise consolidation. It must resolve to properly consolidate enterprises, improve economic returns and fulfill this year's plan for increased industrial output and for profits handed over to the state. It must continue to pay close attention to financial income and take proper measures in financial discipline and inspection. Those problems found in an inspection must be seriously handled. Those sums that should be handed over to the state must be treated accordingly. Financial discipline must be strictly enforced. Those departments concerned must make proper arrangements for production, supply and sales and properly arrange for the lives of people of all nationalities. They must further raise people's awareness of the struggle to crack down on serious crimes in the economic field. They must pay close attention to the handling of big and important cases.

We must carry on and develop the party's fine traditions and its fine style, further strengthen party building, and improve the party's work style. We must turn party organizations at all levels of the whole region into a leadership core or a strong bastion that leads the people of all nationalities in carrying out modernization. To continuously do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization, we must launch a "five stresses and four beauties" campaign. We must raise the political and ideological consciousness of cadres of people of all nationalities and direct all the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people toward modernization, so that they can do their work and make major new contributions toward the further development of the very favorable situation in our region.

PRFSIDENT CHIANG LAUDS NATIONAL SEMINAR RESULTS

OW101435 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 10 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo has greatly valued the achievements of this year's national development seminar. The seminar promotes exchange of wisdom and opinions between scholars and experts at home and from overseas in the common efforts for the national reconstruction, close unity and full dedication to the sacred mission of national recovery, President Chiang said in his talks with participants of the seminar last month.

In giving his comments on the conclusions of the panel disucssions, President Chiang said that the current basic national policy is to defeat communists by accomplishing the national recovery under the three principles of the people. This basic policy has been set since this republic was founded 71 yeras ago. Since then all the efforts by the Chinese people's government are aimed at implementing the three principles. "Through various difficulties, we have defeated all enemies by joint efforts under the three principles."

President Chiang expressed his belief that as we are firmly sticking to the basic national policy, we will surely win the final victory in the anti-communist mainland recovery mission.

The nation became stronger and made progress in various fields after the government completed the northward expedition in 1928 under the guidance of the three principles of the people. The Japanese warlords launched an all-out aggressive war against the China mainland in 1937 for fear of China's growing strength. With determination and perseverance, we finally won the war and defended national freedom and independence. After the resistance war against Japan, the National Assembly was convened to promulgate the constitution for carrying out the democratic policy and the accomplishment of the principle of democracy in the country.

The most unfortunate fact is that the Chinese Communists staged an open rebellion against the government and occupied the mainland in 1949. During the past decades, millions of our compatriots there suffered under slavery and the beautiful lands were polluted with the Marxism-Leninism poison, the president said. Only if the Chinese Communist tyrannical rulers are eliminated will we finish our responsibility for the nation, President Chiang stressed.

The rapid development and prosperity on this national recovery bastion through the implementation of the three principles of the people has actually proved the superiority of the principles. The achievements in the Taiwan area has further supported our belief that the three principles of the people is the only guide in the struggle for the final recovery of the Chinese mainland. "Our basic anti-communist national policy has helped this nation stand firm in the world under the impacts of storms and high waves during the past years," President Chiang pointed out.

PRESIDENT GREETS ACADEMIA SINICA CONFERENCE

OW191439 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMt 19 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 19 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday stressed the essence of Chinese culture as humanism based on the Confucian theory and spirit, and he called on the intellectuals to shoulder the duty of glorifying justice and righteousness so as to accomplish the task of building a great commonwealth.

In a written message to the opening of the 15th Academia Sinica conference, the president said that since its inauguration 54 years ago, Academia Sinica has continued to lead the academic elites of the nation in doing research, thus making great contributions to the achievements in the fields of humanity, industrial technology and social sciences. President Chiang expressed appreciations to the members and other staff of Academia Sinica for their efforts in expanding the scope and quality of research and in coordinating the academic research with the national reconstruction work.

The basic prupose of academic research is to seek truth and attain the goal of promoting human welfare and world peace.

The president said the accumulation of knowledge is aimed at pushing forward human civilization in order to move toward the ideal of perfection. However, he pointed out that from the beginning of this century, the evil theory of Marxism-Leninism has created troubles and uncertainties in the world. The president expressed the hope the intellectuals should open their minds and sparkle their wisdom with a view to finding the answers for the puzzles of thinking so that the truth of academic research can correct the wrongdoing, giving impetus to the promotion of welfare and world peace for the human beings.

Since ancient time, the president said, intellectuals have shared a common ambition of creating a central thinking for the world, producing lives for the human beings, prolonging academic achievements of the past scholars, and opening up an everlasting peace for the future generations. He pointed out that the three principles of the people created by Dr Sun Yat-sen symbolizes the heritage of Chinese culture and glorifies the great road leading toward great commonwealth.

The president asked the participants to serve as leaders of wisdom and bravery in finding a way out for this age of turmoil at a time when this nation is pursuing the historical task of recovering the mainland under the three principles of the people.

LEGISLATORS RETURN TO TAIPEI FROM U.S.-JAPAN TOUR

OW081429 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 8 (CNA) -- Four nonpartisan members of the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan returned to Taipei yesterday after a 40-day tour of the United States and Japan.

The four -- Legislators Kang Ning-hsiang, Chen Teh-ming and Huang Huang-hsiung and Control Yuan member Yu Ching -- said in a statement upon arrival that they called on U.S. congressional and government leaders as well as American scholars besides meeting overseas Chinese in the U.S. In Japan they met with Japanese political and economic leaders.

The parliamentarians said they told the American and Japanese leaders that the views of the 18 million people in Taiwan must be respected regarding the future of the island bastion.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES NEW COSTA RICAN ENVOY

OW201417 Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA) -- Rodrigo Sanchez Ruphuy, newly-appointed Costa Rican ambassador to the Republic of China, presented his credentials to President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday morning.

Accompanied by Director Hugh H. O'Yang of the Protocol Department under the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Amb Sanchez arrived at the Presidential Office at 9:50 a.m.

Also present at the meeting were Adm Ma Chi-Chuang, secretary-general to the president; Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung; Gen Ma An-lan, personal chief of staff to the president; and Lt Gen Chen Lu-yuan, director of the Third Bureau in the Presidential Office.

LOW-INTEREST LOANS OFFERED STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES

OW110628 Taipei CHINA POST in English 7 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] The Bank of Communications (BOC), the nation's development bank, will offer a preferential rate of 9 percent for medium- and long-term loans extended to manufacuters in stategic industries in order to buy 145 capital goods the manufacturers of which is encouraged by the government.

Under the BOC's newly revised loan package, the lending rate for manufacturers in strategic industries to buy locally manufactured machinery products will be set at 10.125 percent.

The 10.125 percent preferential rate will also apply to government institutions which buy the listed 145 products.

In addition, manufacturers in strategic industries who plan to import machinery and equipment for the manufacture of the listed products, if the equipment is not produced locally, will also be eligible for the 10.123 percent rate, and the loan can be extended in new Taiwan dollars.

In an attempt to allot more funds for private enterprise, the maximum amount on loans to government institutions is NT$5 billion.

PAI HSING ON FATE OF JIANG QING, 'GANG OF FOUR'

HK041230 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 29, 1 Aug 82 pp 25-26

[Article by PAI HSING reporter: "Jiang Qing Watches World Cup Soccer Match in Qincheng Prison -- An Inquiry Into the Life of the 'Gang of Four' in Prison"]

[Text] [foreward] As the televised shot of Jiang Qing's bluster at the trial of the "gang of four" is still within living memory, we are surprised to learn that this woman who dreamed of becoming an empress was able to watch the televised World Cup soccer match just like the broad masses of residents on the Chinese mainland. We wonder whether she shouted "good shot" when she watched the match with keen interest!

The CPC Decided To Leave Them in Jail Until Their Natural Death

More than 1 and 1/2 years have elapsed since the final judgment was pronounced by the Supreme People's Court on 25 January 1981 on the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four," namely, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan. Of them, Wang Hongwen was sentenced to life imprisonment and Yao Wenyuan was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Of course, there is no question about their serving the prison sentences continuously in Beijing's Qincheng Prison. However, as Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve, and as the 2-year reprieve will expire in less than 6 months, it is questionable whether they will continue to remain in prison. The mass media are interested in studying the question of whether they will be executed or not.

People are also interested in the living conditions of the "gang of four" in Qincheng Prison. For example, it is rumored in Hong Kong that Jiang Qing was transferred to a prison in the southern part of China and that she made cloth dolls in the prison. People are rather interested in the life of the "gang of four" in prison.

A person who has returned to Hong Kong after a recent visit to Beijing, and who declined to be named, told this reporter: At the conclusion of his important report made at a plenary meeting of the national committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles in late June this year, Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department, said in a "stroke-of-genius" tone: "I have some grapevine news to impart to you." One item of the "grapevine news" was about the "gang of four."

Wang Renzhong said: Should we execute the "gang of four" or not? Many people in China, including myself, have called for executing them. However, in accordance with the opinion of the party (this refers to the opinion of the CPC Central Committee), they will not be executed, but will be locked up in jail until their natural death. According to another source, Wang Renzhong visited Qincheng Prison in June to acquaint himself with the living conditions of the "gang of four" and followers of Lin Biao including Chen Boda. He also looked at Jiang, Zhang, Wang and Yao through the viewing windows of their rooms in the prison.

The CPC Central Committee had discussed the issue of whether to execute the "gang of four." In particular, it had discussed ways to handle Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao when their 2-year reprieves expire. In the end, Chen Yun made a "solemn pledge."

Chen Yun noted: Judging from the overall situation of the "Cultural Revolution," we can see that it was a political struggle after all. Therefore, with the exception of making separate arrangements to deal with some conspirators and careerists, we must adopt the methods of political struggle to deal with other people connected with the "Cultural Revolution." In other words, in handling all matters concerned, we must adopt an overall point of view and proceed from the supreme and long-term interests of the party.

How are we to successfully proceed from an overall point of view and from the supreme and long-term interests of the party?

Hu Yaobang later made known his position regarding this: "In handling the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, we regard Comrade Chen Yun's opinion as the whole party's guiding principle."

The Life of the "Gang of Four" in Qincheng

What is the true picture of the life of the "gang of four" in Qincheng Prison? Without the Central Committee's permission to carry out an on-the-spot report of their living conditions, it is almost impossible to have precise information about their living conditions, and requesting the permission to do so is unrealistic under the situation in which the country is under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The only available channel is to fish for information from responsible officials of the CPC. There are two prerequisites for doing this: first, lucky chance; second, such a responsible official of the CPC must have a relatively high level of understanding and must dare to explain the situation in accordance with policies.

The aforesaid person who declined to be named actually had a "heaven-sent good opportunity" to talk to a responsible CPC official with a rather high level of understanding. The following is their dialogue:

Question: "What are you able to tell me about the living conditions of Jiang Qing and others in Qincheng Prision?"

Answer: "They live very well."

Question: "Can they read newspapers?"

Answer: "Yes, they can."

Question: "Can they read books?"

Answer: "Yes, they can."

Question: "Do you mean that they can read any books, or that they can read only the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao?"

Answer: "They make a list of books first. After the list is examined and approved, they are given the books they want."

Question: "Can they listen to radio programs?"

Answer: "They can listen to some radio programs."

Question: "Can they watch television?"

Answer: "Yes, they can."

Question (in a loud voice): "What? Do you mean they can actually watch television? Does this mean that they watched the World Cup soccer match?"

Answer: "Of course, they did! In short, we cannot use the methods which they used to deal with us to deal with them."

Question: "Do they have to participate in manual labor in that place?"

Answer: "No, they do not. However, they have to clean and tidy up their own living areas."

Question: "Can they communicate with the outside world by letter?"

Answer: "According to regulations, they can do so."

Question: "Can they receive their family members?"

Answer: "According to regulations, any person who has been given a prison sentence can

Question: "A Hong Kong press report said that Jiang Qing made cloth dolls in the prison. Is this fact?"

Answer: "No reporter has visited Qincheng."

Question: "It seems that your use of the methods of political struggle to deal with them is really too lenient."

Answer: "Nevertheless, they cannot escape their due responsibility for their criminal offenses."

Question: "Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve and the 2-year reprieve will soon expire. According to Chen Yun's talk, they will be leniently handled. When the 2-year reprieve expires, will they be given another 2-year reprieve (note: because this is the CPC's usual practice) or will their death sentences be changed to life imprisonment?"

Answer: "This will depend on the decision of the Supreme People's Court and the approval of the NPC Standing Committee."

Question: "Have you carried out education to reform them?"

Answer: "Do you think these people will accept education?" (The two looked at each other and smiled. The dialogue ended at this point.)

The Four People Differ From One Another in Their Behavior

According to an unofficial source, with regard to the behavior of the "gang of four" in Qincheng Prison, Yao Wenyuan has shown the most outstanding attitude to admit his guilt. There are several reasons for this: One is the fact that because Yao was sentenced to a prison term of a certain length, he is not one of those who will be "left in jail until their natural death." The other reason is that many Chinese scholars are "spineless" people and are good at trimming their sails, and Yao is no exception. Therefore, Yao behaves as if he is willing to turn over a new leaf. Yao's behavior is also somewhat connected with the demand made by his family members. Following the judgment, Yao's family members met him many times in Qincheng and encouraged him to actively strive for his release from prison at an early date.

In addition to Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen is relatively tame.

Jiang Qing is adopting the same arrogant attitude she adopted during the trial. Wang Renzhong mentioned this to members of the national committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, saying: "Jiang Qing has estimated that we would not dare to execute her." It seems that Jiang Qing has made a correct estimate. However, of the four members of the "gang of four," Jiang Qing encountered the most tragic family incident: During the "Cultural Revolution," Jiang Qing's only daughter Li Ne, who held high rank because of her mother, was once the chief editor of JIEFANGJUN BAO and showed the supreme arrogance of a person with great power. It is said that Li Ne went insane following the smashing of the "gang of four," and is currently recuperating in a psychiatric hospital. Therefore, the part of this article which mentions that "some people have no family members to receive" could refer to Jiang Qing.

Zhang Chunqiao is as incorrigibly obstinate as Jiang Qing. According to a report, Zhang's daughter in Shanghai once visited Zhang. In front of his daughter, Zhang broke his "silence." Of course, what he said to his daughter could not have been fine words.

The ordinary people on the Chinese mainland have a lot of complaints about the fact that the "gang of four" are rolling in clover in prison. Criminals on the mainland who have been sentenced to reform through labor still have to recite that "people can be reformed" (a quotation from the "Quotations From Chairman Mao Zedong.") Such people are still

receiving reform in a law-abiding way. If they know that Mao Zedong's darling wife has taken real action to negate this thesis of Mao, what would be their reflections?

It seems that this question will only be answered when some people write the "history of the proletarian dictatorship."

PRC 'LEAKING' PLANS REGARDING HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK110050 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Terry Cheng: "China Leaking Lease Plans"]

[Text] Middle-ranking officials of China-affiliated organisations here have been informed recently of Beijing's plan for administering Hong Kong, which includes the appointment or election of a local Chinese to be the chief administrator, it was reliably learnt yesterday. And these officials are allowed to relay the plan to their associates, speaking from "a personal point of view."

Coupled with the leakage of news concerning Hong Kong's future to non-leftwing media by China-related people, the action indicates that Beijing is preparing public opinion for regaining Hong Kong's sovereignty around 1997.

A veteran observer of the Sino-British relationship, who wished to remain anonymous, said it might well be a tactic to forestall any possible British move that would put China in "an embarrassing position." Britain's move might include requesting that Beijing should either enter into some form of commitment that recognises Britain's legal basis for its rule over the New Territories beyond 1997, or take back the entire territory of Hong Kong.

The observer said acknowledging the legitimacy of future British rule was tantamount to recognising the unequal treaties concerning Hong Kong. It was impossible for the present communist leadership to recognise the unequal treaties, which the warlord governments early this century and the Nationalist Government had also not recognised, he said.

It is known that Beijing wants to keep Hong Kong's status quo in order to reap maximum benefits out of it, the observer continued, but the Chinese leaders will not betray the national principle of not recognising the unequal treaties to gain these benefits.

He noted that Beijing's strong position on Japan's revision of history textbooks was an indication that Beijing was very firm on issues regarding national principle and feeling. He said it would be a miscalculation on the part of the British if they thought they could make China enter into a commitment that hurt its national principles because Beijing needed Hong Kong in its modernisation drive.

British attempts to treat Hong Kong Island separately from the New Territories would not only be impractical, but also irritating to the Chinese, the observer said.

He recalled that in a meeting with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in Beijing a few years back, former Governor Lord Murray MacLehose suggested that "under British administration, investors should put their hearts at ease." However, this suggestion was rejected outright by Mr Deng, who said Hong Kong's success was due to strong support from China and hard work by the broad masses of Chinese compatriots here.

With repeated assurances to top leaders, such as Mr Deng, Zhao Ziyang and Hua Guofeng, the OBSERVER said, some British people were still not satisfied, and wanted to press Beijing for more.

He noted that in the later days of the MacLehose governorship, key figures like Sir Murray himself and then Chief Secretary Sir Jack Cater had spoken of respecting the Chinese way of doing things and their assurances.

Meanwhile, local diplomatic sources speculated that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in her September visit to Beijing, may make "concessions" to China by declaring Britain will recognise China's claim to sovereignty over the entire territory of Hong Kong, and express readiness to negotiate the transfer of Hong Kong's sovereignty with the Chinese Government at an appropriate time. This would enable the Chinese leadership in return to come up with better terms for the British in the negotiations, the sources said.

They added that after Mrs Thatcher's visit, a joint committee might be formed to work on matters concerning the future of Hong Kong, following the pattern of the joint committee formed by Shenzhen and Hong Kong officials.

China's plan to administer Hong Kong, as reported by the STANDARD earlier, includes making the territory into a special administrative region, in which its external affairs and defence are largely left to the central government in Beijing. China will not station the People's Liberation Army here, and domestic affairs, including internal security, will be handled by the special regional administration.

Well-informed sources added that the future chief administrator of Hong Kong would be a local Chinese, either to be appointed by Beijing or elected locally.

The sources pointed out that quite a lot of news concerning Hong Kong's future was "leaked" bv China-linked people. They gave an example of a report in the July 1 edition of PAI HSING magazine which reported that Mr Deng had told a group of local prominent left-wing figures in Beijing in June that China would regain Hong Kong's sovereignty around 1997. The party vice-chairman's remark was deliberately leaked to the magazine by a leading member of the group, the sources said.

FOREIGN FIRMS TO MAKE SEISMOLOGICAL TESTS IN PRC

HK090155 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Aug 82 Business News p 1

[Text] China has invited six international geophysical companies to carry out seismological and geological prospecting in one of its onshore oilfields. Work at Dongpu oilfield in Henan Province in central China is to begin in the autumn, according to CHINA MARKET magazine. The World Bank has decided to extend a loan to cover the expenses of constructing the oilfield, processing data, interpreting information and compiling results, it says.

Invitations to bid for the seismic work have been sent out by the China Petroleum Corp to: Geophysical Service Inc., Seismograph Service Corp, Geo Source and Digicon Inc, all of the United States; Compagnie Generale de Geophysique of France and Prakla GmbH Haartrasse of West Germany.

The magazine also reports that a World Bank loan of $160 million to develop Daqing oilfield, China's largest, will be used to drill 821 wells, 615 for oil wells and 206 for water. The rough breakdown of the loan is:

-- $35 million for drilling equipment.
-- $10 million for superstructures.
-- $5 million for study and research to enhance oil production.
-- $45 million for production equipment.
-- $15 million for computers (hardware and software).
-- $5 million each for buying laboratory equipment and the technical training centre.
-- $3 million for general technical assistance.
-- $4 0 million miscellaneous.

WEN WEI PO ON EAST CHINA SEA GAS DISCOVERY

HK090633 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Sends PLA Units To Help in East China Sea Oil Exploration, a New Breakthrough Achieved"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug -- Drilling work was completed on the No 2 Longjing well in the East China Sea Basin on 24 July by the No 2 exploratory drilling platform of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals. Many layers containing gas were discovered. After an initial test on 4 August, the gratifying news of the discovery of natural gas flow was confirmed. This represented an important discovery and a new breakthrough in the general oil gas exploration of our East China Sea Basin.

The No 2 Longjing well was our country's third general exploration oil gas well built in our East China Sea Basin. From the end of 1980 to early 1981, the No 2 exploratory drilling platform of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals worked on the first oil gas general exploration well -- the No 1 Longjing well. The well reached a depth of 340 meters. Direct evidence was obtained for the first time to confirm the prospect of oil gas in the East China Sea Basin, as predicted. A compressed natural gas layer and many layers of oil-containing sandstone were discovered.

Work on the No 2 Longjing well was undertaken by the Marine Geological Survey Bureau of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals. In the process of work, energetic support was received from various relevant units in Shanghai Municipality, the Jiangsu prospecting headquarters for general exploration of oil, the South China Sea geological survey headquarters, and the Chinese PLA. At present, it is the height of summer. The work site has been threatened by typhoons many times. Work is rendered difficult. The masses of marine geological workers have fought hard and have overcome difficulties, ensuring the successful accomplishment of the task of designing the No 2 Longjing well.

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U.S.-USSR START TALKS RECESS; NO PROGRESS SEEN

OW130818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) between the U.S. and the Soviet Union begun one and a half month ago, recessed here today. A press communique issued by the U.S. delegation says that the negotiations will be resumed on October 6.

Though the talks were conducted in strict secrecy, reports received here show that no progress has been made on substantial questions. Soon after the talks started, the U.S. delegation, led by Edward I. Rowny, put forth President Reagan's proposal on reductions in American and Soviet strategic nuclear forces to a ceiling of 5,000 warheads on no more than 850 missiles. According to the U.S. proposal, no more than half of the warheads, namely, 2,500 warheads, could be deployed on land-based missiles. The Russian delegation led by V.P. Karpov rejected the U.S. proposal, arguing that it would restrict the land-based missile forces in which the Soviet Union takes the lead but not the submarine-based warheads in which the United States has the edge.

A few days ago, the U.S. Congress rejected a draft resolution sponsored by Democrat Senator Edward Kennedy on freezing the production and deployment of nuclear weapons by both the Soviet Union and the United States.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT VENUE DISCUSSED IN NEW DELHI

OW102010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 10 (XINHUA) -- India, Iraq and Cuba have exchanged their views on the venue and date of the 7th non-aligned summit and stressed the importance of the unity of the movement to find a way out of the present difficulties, reported the Indian press here today.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and Cuban Vice-Foreign Minister P. Toras called on Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday and handed to her messages from their respective presidents.

The spokesman of the Indian External Ministry told newsmen that the practicability of holding the 7th non-aligned summit in Baghdad next month will be decided through informal consultations in various forms by member nations of the movement. He said that India would support any solution that would reinforce the unity of the Non-aligned Movement. Informal consultations would be held with a view to finding a way out of the present difficulties for ensuring the continued unity of the non-aligned movement and its cohesion.

It was learnt that the Iraqi foreign minister has told India that Iraq attaches utmost importance at the present critical juncture to the solidarity and future of the Non-aligned Movement. In the views of the two sides, the present problems of the Non-aligned Movement should be solved without in any way endangering the future of the movement and should ensure the widest measure of consensus within the movement.

HUANG HUA MEETS UN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

OW121310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua this afternoon met here with Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani, U.N. assistant secretary-general in charge of the Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. They discussed questions concerning social development.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN MEETINGS ON INDIAN OCEAN

OW121228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan, the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony in the Indian Ocean and the presence of foreign military forces constitute a grave threat to peace and security in the region and the world as well, delegates to a U.N. ad hoc committee said. The committee meeting, being held here since August 3, is making preparations for a U.N. conference for the implementation of the U.N. General Assembly's 1971 declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The delegate of Pakistan, Mansur Ahmad, pointed out that the threat to the security of the states in the Indian Ocean region came primarily from "great-power rivalry and confrontation in the region, foreign military bases and military forces within the area or its vicinity, and all the doctrines which tended to justify foreign military presence of intervention in the affairs of the states there." The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan "carried grave implications far beyond the region," he added.

The representatives of Japan, Italy and France all pointed to the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan as a menace to peace and stability in the Indian Ocean region.

Chinese representative Yu Mengjia said that the main block in the way of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean is the two superpowers' rivalry for hegemony and their expansion policies.

He said the Soviet Union's armed invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan, a hinterland state of the Indian Ocean, had seriously threatened peace and security in the region and the world at large. Its refusal to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, he said, cannot but make grave adverse impact upon the realization of the objective to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. At the meeting, the delegates of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. accused each other of being the source of threat to the Indian Ocean region.

PRC, UNICEF SIGN NEW COOPERATION PROGRAM

OW121742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Chinese Government signed here today the plan of operations for a program of cooperation for 1982-1984. The plan was signed by Sadish Prabasi, representative of the UNICEF office in China, and Zhang Xianwu, deputy head of the department of relations with international organizations of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

According to the plan, UNICEF will p[illegible]e China in the three years with a fund of more than 20 million U.S. dollar[illegible] fo[illegible]ild development research, woman and child care, pre-school education, primary education, disabled children treatment and children's science. Prabasi gave a reception in the Beijing Hotel this evening to mark the signing of the plan. The first cooperation program between UNICEF and the Chinese Government was signed 18 months ago.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

KYODO Report on Beijing Talks

OW130114 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing Aug 13 KYODO -- Japanese officials said here Thursday they and Chinese officials now understand each other better in the dispute over Japan's school textbooks after two rounds of talks on the issue harming relations between Tokyo and Beijing.

But the two officials of Japan's Foreign and Education Ministries quickly added that better understanding does not mean substantial progress in defusing the controversy. They said the Chinese were "very serious" in the talks held Tuesday and Thursday. Further details of the talks cannot be given at the request of the Chinese, they added.

China has officially asked Japan's Education Ministry to correct "distorted descriptions" in the history textbooks about Japanese military activities in China before and during World War II.

The Japanese officials -- Hiroshi Hashimoto, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Hitoshi Osaki, chief of the Education Ministry's Science and International Affairs Bureau -- are due to return to Tokyo Friday.

Historians Rap Ministry

OW130850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Scholars from the World History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences denounced the Education Ministry of Japan for distorting history by changing the word "aggression" into "advancement" in censoring textbooks. The specialists on the history of Japan and the Second World War regard the distortion as "a signal that a few militarists are attempting to stage a comeback in Japan."

At a forum held here recently, Wang Zhende, an associate research fellow, said that the Japanese Government which started the wars against China never admitted that these were wars of aggression, preferring to call them "China incidents," because they regarded China as "a geographic concept" rather than a sovereign state, where troops could "advance into" at will. The statement Japan issued when it withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, Wang observed, arrogantly declared that international laws and practices "could not be applied directly to China."

Referring to the attribution of the Nanjing massacre to the Chinese army's resistance in Japanese textbooks, Wang Zhende pointed out that this was "copying the excuses of the old militarists."

He said it was the gangster logic of Japanese fascists in the old days that resistance against their aggression was impermissible, and any action of resistance should be punished.

"What the Japanese Education Ministry has done today cannot but arouse our attention," Wang said. Another historian, Hou Chengde, is a native of Shandong Province in east China. He said: "The deepest impression left on me, since I began to remember things," he said, "is how my mother took me to flee from Japanese troops air raids and mopping-up operations."

Hou said: "I have reason to believe that a handful of militarists in Japan today still yearn for and look forward to the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere of the past." Several hundred million Chinese over the age of 45 could serve as witnesses of that period of history, which no one would be allowed to distort, he said.

Lu Yonghe, who studies Japanese history, recalled the disaster brought to the Japanese people by the war of aggression, which he personally witnessed while studying and working in Japan. "The fascist war of aggression did no good for the Japanese people," he said. Hou Chengde and Lu Yonghe also pointed out that both the Chinese and Japanese peoples wish to remain friends for generations. For the sake of this friendship, historians should tell younger generations the truth of the past lest such history be repeated.

Japanese Criticize Changes

OW122031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Famous personages of all circles in Japan have continued to urge the Japanese authorities to correct the mistake of distorting history. Shizuma Kai, chairman of the Japan Journalists League, told XINHUA here today that the Japanese Government should bear the responsibility of correcting the mistake of distorting history in the recent revision of Japanese textbooks. Shizuma Kai stressed that the problem of distortion shows the maneuvering of the rightist force in Japan.

He added that it is natural for China to ask the Japanese authorities to truthfully describe the Japanese militarist aggression against China. He went on to say that confronted with the issue of the revised textbooks, the Japanese people have also been aware that the problem concerns Japan's future destiny. He called on the Japanese journalists to make efforts together with the people in China, Korea and southeast Asia to prevent Japanese militarism from reviving.

Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, told XINHUA today: "History textbooks should be based on historical facts, and the recounting of historical facts should be objective." The cardinal standard with which to judge whether the recounting of Japanese-Chinese relations is objective is the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement and the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty, he added. Sasaki said it is wrong for the Japanese Government to change "aggression" into "advance" while screening the school textbooks. It is out of "ulterior motives," he added.

He pointed out that the content and basic principle in screening school textbooks are decided by the education minister. "The government is of course responsible for this matter and will be in vain if it tries to shirk the responsibility," he stressed.

The Women's Democratic Club and other two women's organizations also lodged protests against the Japanese authorities' attempt to shirk the responsibility in revising school textbooks onto the compilers.

The JIJI PRESS reported that 50 organizations affiliated to the trade union of teaching progession lodged a protest on August 11 with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, urging them to claim responsibility for and express regret at the war of aggression and colonial rule in the past and make them correctly stated in the school textbooks.

Hideo Den, representative of the United Social-Democratic Party (Shaminren), said at a news conference in the Diet on August 11 that Prime Minister Suzuki should instruct Education Ministry Heiji Ogawa to correct the wrong statements in the textbooks and as a further step dismiss Education Minister Heiji Ogawa and director general of national land as a penalty for their responsibility in this matter. [sentence as received]

Councilor Akira Hatano told the standing committee on education of the house of councilors on August 10 that in studying history it is necessary to develop the idea of pledging not to make aggression any more.

The Japan-China Friendship Association (Hokkaido) said in a letter to Heiji Ogawa: "The substitution of 'advance' for 'aggression' by the Education Ministry in screening the revised textbooks is intolerable because it is a distortion of history."

Suzuki's Aid Sought

OW051924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 5 (XINHUA) -- Some Japanese mass organizations today demanded that the Japanese Government attach importance to the seriousness of the textbook incident and solve it as early as possible. This demand was contained in a petition to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki signed by Yoshimi Furui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China friendship; Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade; Yasushi Inous, president of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association; Toshio Doko, president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and Seiji Kaya, president of the Japan-China Society.

The petition said, it was regrettable indeed that the textbook problem took place at a time when the Chinese premier had just visited Japan and before the Japanese prime minister will visit China and all kinds of celebrations will be held to mark the anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Yoshimi Furui, in an interview with the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN today, said: "Now it is the time for Prime Minister Suzuki to make a decision to take specific measures in dealing with the problem-creating narration in the textbooks."

He pointed out: "Looking from the perspective of friendly relations between the two countries, this problem is rather serious. Although only ten years have passed since the normalization of the diplomatic relations, is it not true that the pledges against aggressive war and for friendship made in the Sino-Japanese joint statement have begun to disappear?" He warned: "It will be dangerous for Japan to refuse to reproach itself now. I hold that the criticisms from China and other countries are sincere admonitions."

Torao Miyagawa, director general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, in a statement today demanded that the Japanese Government immediately correct the mistake made in screening textbooks. He said: "It is only natural for the Japanese side to take the initiative and adopt an earnest and serious attitude in handling the shameful incident and immediately revise all untrue narrations in the textbooks." He said: "We should not forget that the present friendly relations between Japan and China are established on the very basis of Japan's reproachment for its aggression against China in the past."

JAPANESE 1939, 1944 NANNING OCCUPATION RECALLED

HK130540 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] According to historical data reported by GUANGXI RIBAO, the Japanese aggressor troops invaded Nanning twice, in 1939 and 1944, and committed monstrous crimes. The atrocities committed by the Japanese troops in Nanning are undeniable proof of their aggression.

Beginning 7 January 1938, Nanning was raided by the Japanese planes more than 100 times. A large number of houses collapsed and numerous inhabitants died or were wounded. The Japanese troops invaded and occupied Nanning twice, in November 1939 and November 1944. The first occupation lasted about a year, and the second lasted more than 6 months. At that time, Nanning was under the jurisdiction of Yongning County. According to statistics, during the first occupation by the Japanese troops in the county, 24,346 houses of citizens were destroyed, there were losses of 26,978 draught cattles and more than 460,000 dan of grain, and thousands of people were massacred. During the second occupation, the Japanese troops killed 4,239 people. Among those who had been thrown into the concentration camps, the death toll was 6,269, the seriously wounded were 2,093, the injured were 10,248, in addition to 350 people missing. Furthermore, 14,428 houses were demolished. There were losses of 845,797 dan of grain, 29,967 oxen, 45,858 pigs and countless properties. The appalling devastation left the city completely desolate and dreary.

JAPAN'S 1944-45 INVASION OF GUANGXI REVIEWED

HK110612 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Our reporter recently learned from the materials edited and published in December 1946 by the statistics office of the Guangxi government at that time on the investigation and statistics of losses during the war of resistance against Japan that between September 1944 and August 1945, the Japanese invaders killed a total of 215,197 people in Guangxi, and 27,183 were babies. The investigation and statistics on losses noted that between 1944 and 1945, people in some 80 Guangxi counties and municipalities were killed, including those killed by aircraft fire by the Japanese invaders. In coordination with the relief work, the Guangxi government at that time carried out an investigation to provide information on claiming compensation from the Japanese invaders in accordance with the methods issued by the investigation committee for the investigation of losses during the war of resistance against Japan under the Home Affairs Department and in accordance with the stipulations of the guide on investigation of losses during the war of resistance against Japan.

LIAONING SEMINAR DENOUNCES JAPANESE CRIMES

SK121003 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] On the morning of 11 August, the Liaoning Provincial Society of History invited nearly 30 history workers who are engaged in research and educational work to an academic seminar marking the 37th anniversary of the victory of the war of resisting Japanese aggression. They extolled the great victory of the war of resisting Japanese aggression, paid a visit to (Liutiaohu) in the outskirts of Shenyang -- a historical site where the Japanese militarists unleashed the 18 September incident -- and strongly condemned the crimes committed by Japanese militarists in invading China as well as the tricks of the Japanese Educational Ministry in distorting the history concerning the Japanese invasion of China.

(Chen Pingqiao), associated professor of the department of history, Liaoning University, said: At 1020 on 18 September 1931, Japanese militarists launched a surprise attack in (Liutiaohu) and assaulted (Beidaming) and Shenyang, thus creating the 18 September incident and seizing the three provinces in the northeast. From then on the people in the northeast suffered 14 years of enslavement under the Japanese militarists. Between 1932 and 1944, the Japanese army killed 67,000 patriotic people in the northeast. The brutality of the Japanese aggressors had rarely been seen in the history of the world. After the Marco Polo Bridge incident in 1937 and during the 8 year all-out war of aggression against China, the Japanese militarists trampled underfoot over 930 cities and killed millions upon millions of Chinese people. This is an ironclad historical fact that can never be distorted.

(Ni Zifang), director of the History Department of the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences, Deputy Director (Ba Tu) and other history workers, including (Zhao Qun), (Wu Yuwen) and (Xu Xinfang), also spoke. They said: The Chinese people, guided by the Communist Party of China, carried out the war of resisting Japanese aggression and defeated the Japanese militarists. Thirty-seven years have elapsed since the Chinese people liberated themselves from the cruel oppression of the Japanese aggressors. However, we will not forget the untold calamity imposed on the Chinese people by the Japanese militarists. We are indignant at the recent distortion of historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry. Under no circumstance will we tolerate this. Distorting the historical facts concerning the aggression against China means a revival of Japanese militarism and a return to the path of militarism. The Japanese people, who suffered deeply from the wars in the past, will not tolerate this, either. Only a genuine, long-lasting friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples can guarantee that the historical tragedy will not be repeated.

BRIEFS

GANSU DELEGATION IN JAPAN -- The Gansu People's Government good-will delegation headed by Li Dengying, governor of the Gansu Province, arrived in Japan's Akita on 4 August. The Lanzhou Municipal People's Government friendship delegation also arrived in Akita at the same time. On the evening of 4 A[illegible], a banquet was given by Japanese officials to welcome these two delegations. [illegible] Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, made a special trip to Akita to participate in activities of forming friendly ties between Akita Prefecture and Gansu Province and between Akita City and Lanzhou Municipality. Song Zhiguang also attended the banquet. At the banquet, a Japanese official wished for the friendship ties bewtween Akita and Gansu to be intensified and interchanges to be expanded. In his speech, Li Dengying said: Both Akita and Gansu are willing to develop cooperation with each other. The friendship flowers cultivated by both sides will certainly bear fruit through joint efforts. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Aug 82 SK]

SIHANOUK REQUESTS NONALIGNED SEAT IN SFRY TALKS

OW130830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 12 (XINHUA) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, today asked the "great family of the non-aligned countries" to return to Democratic Kampuchea urgently its place at all non-aligned meetings. At the sixth non-aligned summit held in Havana in 1979, due to the manipulation of Cuba, chairman of the summit, Democratic Kampuchea was deprived of its legitimate seat in the movement. Sihanouk arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday on a four-day visit. He was accompanied by Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Sihanouk today exchanged views on urgent international issues, especially the situation in Kampuchea and the seventh summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

During their talks in the Yugoslav town of Ohrid, they voiced support for the efforts for the earliest possible holding of the summit in conditions that would secure its complete success, TANJUG reported. Sihanouk arrived at Ohrid at noon today, where he was welcomed by Stambolic. Vice-President Khieu Samphan also attended the talks in the afternoon.

Sihanouk said that contrary to the views of its enemies the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is not a government in exile. He specified that its members live and work normally within the country where they govern free zones with a large population.

Stambolic noted that the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of the independent status of Democratic Kampuchea is a precondition for resolving the difficult international crisis in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from these stands, Yugoslavia holds that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its president is an important step to realize the above targets, Stambolic said.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CITES EGYPT'S SUPPORT FOR CGDK

OW121236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean Vice-President Khieu Samphan, in a statement to XINHUA at the Cairo airport upon his departure for Belgrade today, said Egypt has reaffirmed support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and for the formation of the coalition government in Kampuchea. The Egyptian Government also showed support for the maintenance of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and for all U.N. resolutions on the Kampuchean issue, he said.

During his two-day stay here, Khieu Samphan held talks with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali on the Middle East and Southeast Asian problems, non-alignment and bilateral relations. Khieu Samphan denounced Israel's flagrant aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES RANGOON FOR HOME

OW120445 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Chinese trade delegation headed by Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left Rangoon for home on 8 August after concluding a 5-day friendship visit to Burma. During its visit, the delegation discussed bilateral trade issues with responsible persons of the Burma import and export company and other companies. In the past few years, there has been a definite development in the trade relations between China and Burma. China has been exporting mainly light industrial products and metal parts to Burma, and the main products which Burma has been exporting to China were rice and black mung beans. China purchased 80,000 dun of rice and 11,000 dun of black mung beans from Burma in 1981 and 130,000 dun of rice in 1982.

PRC ENVOY AT INAUGURATION OF INDIA-PRC SOCIETY

OW120814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 11 (XINHUA) -- The "India-China Society" was inaugurated here this afternoon. A resolution adopted at the ceremony says: "India-China Society welcomes on behalf of the people of India the endeavour of both the Governments of India and the People's Republic of China to further the cause of friendship, brotherhood and amity and to sort out differences for mutual appreciation of each others viewpoints." It says: "In the context of complex world situation today friendship between the two great people will be a step in the direction of permanent peace in the world."

The function was opened by Professor N.G. Ranga, senior member of congress and was presided over by Kamlapathi Tripathi.

The president of the society, B.S. Panda, vice-presidents and secretaries-general of the society made speeches at the function. They all recalled the long history of friendship between India and China and expressed their determination to make the society successful.

Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian offered warm congratulations to the society and hoped the friends of the society make contributions to the further developing of the traditional and friendly relations between China and India. He wishes the Sino-Indian friendship would flow incessantly like the Ganga and the Yangtze Rivers.

According to the sponsors, "India-China Society" is a mass organization for promoting understanding and friendship and is open for all those who believe in forging fraternal ties between the two great civilisations.

INDIA-PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARIAL TALKS END

OW130408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 12 (XINHUA) -- The Pakistan and Indian foreign secretaries, Niaz A. Naik and Haharaj K. Rasgotra, completed their third and last round of talks here today.

During this round of talks, which lasted two hours, the two foreign secretaries further exchanged views on bilateral issues. The Indian foreign secretary extended an invitation to his Pakistan counterpart to visit New Delhi where they would continue their discussions.

The first and second rounds of talks were held yesterday. In a relaxed and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the international situation in general and discussed a broad range of bilateral matters. Official sources believed the meeting between the two foreign secretaries as having contributed to the building of mutual trust and confidence between the two countries. Before the talks, both the foriegn secretaries had attended the foreign secretaries meeting of seven south Asian nations on closer regional cooperation, which was held here between August 7 and 9. The Indian foreign secretary will leave here for home tomorrow.

Pakistan is attaching great importance to the bilateral talks which were initiated in New Delhi last January by Indian Minister of External Affairs, Narasimha Rao and former Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. Rao and Shahi picked up the thread of Indo-Pak dialogue on Pakistan's suggestion of a non-aggression pact and an Indian proposal for the establishment of a joint commission.

EEC TERMS U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO 'UNACCEPTABLE'

OW130810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The European community today called on the United States to withdraw its technology embargo on equipment for the Western Europe-Soviet natural gas pipeline project. In a 14-page official document, the community countries said the U.S. ban was "unacceptable under international law."

The document, a legal note prepared by the 10 EEC countries, said the U.S. sanction tried to impose U.S. laws on non-U.S. companies in the field of trade and was inconsistent with normal commercial practices. "This is unacceptable interference in the affairs of the European community", the document stressed.

The U.S. extended its technology ban on equipment for the pipeline project on June 22. However, Britain, France and Italy have said that they would ignore the U.S. sanctions which forbids subsidiaries of U.S. companies or European firms to provide equipment produced under U.S. licences.

NI ZHIFU MEETS ITALIAN UNION OFFICIALS 27 JUL

OW271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today met with Luciano Lama, general secretary, and Agostino Marianetti, deputy general secretary, of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, and their wives.

During the meeting, they exchanged experiences in trade union work and discussed issues of common interest. Present at the meeting were Chen Yu and Zhang Ruiying, vice-presidents of the host federation.

The Italian guests arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

QINGHAI GOVERNOR LEADS DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association left here by air today for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romania-China Friendship Association. Leader of the delegation is Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and governor of the province.

Delegation Meets Mihai Gere

OW130804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese Communist Party workers delegation was received here today by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and director of the Department of General Affairs of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation led by Liu Xinquan, advisor to the liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here on July 22. It toured the capital and four counties, and visited industrial and agricultural projects and social and cultural facilities. The delegation left here for home today.

CHILDREN'S DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW121740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- A 11-member children's delegation sent by the All-China Youth Federation left here for Sofia, by air today to attend the second "Banner of Peace" international assembly at the invitation of the Arts and Culture Committee of Bulgaria.

HABIB, BEGIN DISCUSS BEIRUT EVACUATION PLAN

OW121300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib discussed today with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin the details of the evacuation of the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut, reported radio Israel. Philip Habib concluded two rounds of talks with Menahem Begin and returned here this evening.

Philip Habib presented to the Israeli side a list of the Palestinians due to withdraw from Beirut. Menahem Begin said that Israel is waiting for further explanations from the Palestinian side. Tomorrow Philip Habib will report to Lebanese leaders on the results of his negotiations with Israel. Then, he will return to Jerusalem for further talks with the Israeli authorities.

Lebanon has called off its Cabinet meeting originally scheduled for today, awaiting a final agreement before officially asking those interested countries to send their contingents to form a multi-national peace-keeping force to be stationed in west Beirut. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus announced today that Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, North Yemen, South Yemen and Tunisia have agreed to accept Palestinian fighters ready for withdrawal from Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Israel continued its heavy shelling today of Palestinian camps and civilian quarters in west Beirut, where epidemics are threatening to break out as a result of Israel total blockade of west Beirut.

HABIB TALKS SUSPENDED DUE TO ISRAELI AIR RAIDS

OW130756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's negotiations in Beirut were suspended because of heavy Israeli air strikes and shelling of the city this morning, the State Department said. President Reagan has been in contact with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and the air strikes and shelling ceased at mid morning Washington time, a State Department spokesman said.

Israel today carried out its heaviest strikes on west Beirut in its 9-week-old invasion of Lebanon. Lebanese radio said more than 300 people were killed or wounded.

The White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said in a statement that President Reagan was "shocked" by the latest Israeli bombardment and telephoned Begin on the matter. "The President made it clear that it is imperative that the cease-fire in place be observed absolutely in order for negotiations to proceed," Speakes said.

Habib has been in the Middle East trying to negotiate the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters from Beirut.

APS: ALGERIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

LD081336 Algiers APS in English 1302 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 08/08/82 APS) -- Mr Ali Abdellaoui, C.C. member, Algerian ambassador to China was audienced yesterday by the Chinese Prime Minister Mr Zhao Ziyang, Chinese prime minister. [as received]

During the audience, the Chinese prime minister evoked the great moments of the visit paid in China on last April by President Chadli Bendjedid which was according to Mr Ziyang a great success which gave a new impulse to Algerian-Chinese relations.

The Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang also evoked with the Algerian ambassador questions of common interest and problems of current events particularly, the situation in the Middle-East following the Israeli barbarous aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as recent developments in Asia.

ZAIRE TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS JI PENGFEI

OW101940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from the National Union of Workers of Zaire led by Kombo Ntorga Booke, general secretary of the union. Present were Kang Yonghe, advisor to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Federations Committee on International Affairs, and Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Zairese ambassador to China.

DJIBOUTI GOOD-WILL DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW101918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a goodwill delegation from Djibouti led by Ahmed Boulale Barreh, president of the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly of Djibouti. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the association.

HU ZIANG MEETS EQUATORIAL GUINEAN YOUTHS

OW121744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met and had a friendly talk with a youth delegation from Equatorial Guinea led by Victoriano Makina Ebona, director of the Department of Youth and Physical Culture of Equatorial Guinea. The delegation arrived here August 9 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. While in Beijing, Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the federation, gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. The delegation will shortly leave here for Nanjing, Changzhou, Wuxi and Shanghai.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES MEXICO FOR HOME

OW090955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, August 8 (XINHUA) — The Chinese Government cultural delegation left here for home today after attending the second UNESCO world conference on cultural policies. Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi, head of the Chinese delegation, left here earlier on August 4 for Colombia. During its stay here, the Chinese cultural delegation visited the Teotihucan Pyramid, the National Museum of Anthropology and History and some other places of historical interest.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENT BETANCUR SWORN IN

OW081255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Belisario Betancur was sworn in today as Colombia's 77th president and promised deep-going reforms in economic and social structure and government devotion to national development. At a ceremony held at a Congress meeting, Betancur, who was elected president on May 30, called on the people to commit themselves to "social discipline", "responsibility" and "solidarity". He pledged an effective government, a stricter financial system and no abuse of public funds.

Betancur raised a white flag symbolizing peace at the ceremony and called on the anti-government guerrillas to join those who assume "the full exercise of their rights." On international issues, the president said that "the grouping of non-aligned nations, despite the wide range of ideological positions, brings together an immense community of states in the Third World."

He expressed support for moves to review inter-American cooperation and proposed a Latin American foreign ministers meeting in Panama later this year and a regional summit in Cartagena, Colombia, to seek a new orientation for the inter-American system. The inauguration was attended by delegations from some 70 countries, including one from China headed by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

Zhu Muzhi Meets President

OW091001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, August 8 (XINHUA) -- Belisario Betancur, the newly sworn-in president of Colombia, said today he believed "the relations between China and Colombia will become even better."

Receiving foreign delegations at a ceremony in the Narino Palace, Betancur also asked Zhu Muzhi, head of the Chinese delegation here to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the president, to convey his best wishes to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and to the Chinese Government and people.

Zhu Muzhi, who is the Chinese cultural minister, attended tonight a reception hosted by the Colombian president for the various delegations and diplomats here.

Zhu Leaves Colombia

OW120826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, August 11 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation headed by Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi left Colombia for home today. The delegation arrived in Colombia on August 4 to attend the inauguration of President Belisario Betancur.

During their stay here, they paid courtesy calls to President Betancur and former President Julio Cesar Turbay. They also met some Cabinet ministers and exchanged views with them on a number of questions of common interest.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO SEND DELEGATION TO PRC

OW051640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 4 (XINHUA) -- The Argentine Government today announced a decision to send a delegation to China, India and Indonesia to exchange views with them on political and economic issues of common concern.

The Argentine Government, while announcing the decision, said on its relations with China: "In the present circumstances it is of prime importance to maintain the existing relations, taking into account specially the ample possibilities of cooperation open to the two countries in political relations as well as in commercial, scientific and technological fields." The Argentine delegation will study together with the Chinese side the stance of the two countries on international problems and seek further mutual understanding and support, it said.

The delegation led by Felix Pena, under-secretary of international economic relations of the Foreign Ministry, will leave here on August 6 to begin a 17-day tour of the three Asian countries.

HONGQI CITED ON ECONOMIC CRIMES, CLASS STRUGGLE

HK130409 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by HONGQI commentator: "Economic Crimes and Class Struggle"]

[Text] We should, while fighting economic crimes, be aware of the fact that some comrades still hold obscure or incorrect views of this campaign and of China's present class struggle.

Some think crimes, such as smuggling, graft, profiteering, embezzling state and collective property are congenital defects of our open policy toward the world and our flexibility in domestic economy.

In fact, they do not understand our present economic policy, which has benefited our national economy and especially the agricultural and light industrial sectors.

Some economic criminal activities have of course occurred after we adopted the new economic policies, but they really sprung from the chaos created by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution." This period was characterized by serious economic problems, signs of individualism, and anarchy, and destruction of the party's function and reputation, and of social norms and discipline.

All this and our lack of solid ideological work and effective economic management have resulted in an increase of economic crimes.

In dealing with this situation, must persist in our present economic policies, and keep a powerful crackdown on criminal activities.

There are those who maintain that we cannot say economic crimes are phenomena of class struggle, since such criminal activities are common to all societies and are unexceptionally considered anti-social. This is not a proper view.

Since its third plenum, the party's 11th Central Committee has said time and again that the exploiting classes no longer exist on the mainland where socialist reform has been completed but class struggle will continue for a long time. Our struggle against economic criminals, who sabotage our socialist economy, corrupt the state and party leadership and society, and are connected with exploiting classes elsewhere, is one of protecting the interests of the people -- the masters of the state, and therefore, is still class struggle.

Some ask: Since the anti-crime campaign is a class struggle of long duration, can we consider class struggle the most important work, as we did during the "Cultural Revolution?"

To take class struggle as the most important work requires that all economic and social activities be geared toward it. Under this theory, there were successive political campaigns in the party and in society, which included many differences in "class struggle," and caused great losses and disasters.

Class antagonism is no longer the major contradiction in China. The establishment of the socialist system has deprived our class enemies of the economic, political and ideological conditions by which they could maintain themselves as a class. Therefore, while we must be aware that class struggle still exists to a certain extent in China, we should also be conscious of the danger of losing sight of its real extent.

But why, other comrades ask, will class struggle in the economic sphere last long and become more intense under some circumstances?

It will take a long time for China to progress from abolishing classes to removing all the distinctions between classes, or to eliminate all hostile and harmful elements. The social, political, cultural, and especially ideological influences of the old exploiting system and classes cannot be cleaned up in a short time.

There is still imperialism and hegemonism abroad, and our socialist system is still not mature enough to have a high level of productive forces and culture, and needs to be perfected.

As long as class struggle still exists in China, the party will have to stay vigilant, to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, and to follow the Marxist class analysis.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER EXPECTS LARGE GRAIN HARVEST

HK130148 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] DESPITE THE TWO EXTREMES OF TOO MUCH RAIN IN A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN PROVINCES WHILE THE NORTHEAST GRAPPLED WITH A LONG DROUGHT, ANOTHER BUMPER GRAIN HARVEST IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR IN THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. [published in boldface]

Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, made the confident prediction in a special interview with CHINA DAILY yesterday.

He revealed that Guangdong and Guangxi Province have both registered a better "early" rice crop this year than last, according to reports just available.

China's total grain yield in 1981 was 6.6 percent higher than in 1978, and all the signs indicate that this year will register a further increase of more than two per cent on last year's good result.

Asked how living conditions are improving in rural areas even with only a modest increase in production, the minister replied that most of the farmers who have become better off derived their income from sideline occupations.

All over the county, he added, there are 1.3 million nonagricultural enterprises collectively owned by rural communes. In 1981 the total value of their products was nearly 50 billion yuan.

The total labour force engaged in these enterprises was 30 million men and women.

Unlike land and other farming properties, the collectively-owned enterprises have not been divided in the wake of implementing the responsibility system. Their management is under the direct charge of the commune leaders.

The flexibility of the party's rural policy has met with tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the commune members, Minister Lin said.

While the responsibility system has been put into practice in the majority of communes, nearly one-third of the commune members have retained some kinds of collective production. Many find it too costly, or even impossible, to work individually in areas like the northeast where there are large tracts of land.

This is not only in sideline occupations, but also in operations such as irrigation, insecticide projects, food processing and the maintenance of farm machinery.

It is up to the farmers themselves to decide what work will be done by individual households and what they will do as a joint project.

When asked where the government allots the major portion of its budget for raising agricultural productivity, the minister answered that the biggest sum goes to scientific education and research and technological innovations.

And the government spent 30 billion yuan in 1980 and again in 1981 to keep the selling prices of staple food and cotton stable while raising the government's purchasing price in order to give the farmers incentives to grow these products.

CHINA DAILY: STATE STATISTICS BUREAU EXPANDED

HK130605 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] After nearly a decade of neglect, the State Statistics Bureau is coming alive again, and is churning out information vital to China's modernization.

Reduced to a group of a dozen people under the State Economic Commission during the "Cultural Revolution," the bureau now has 23,000 employees, who produce monthly, quarterly, and yearly statistics on everything from foreign trade to the price of consumer goods in local markets.

The bureau has branch offices in all of China's provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, linked with the main office in Beijing by computer.

It expects to increase its staff to 30,000 before long, bureau President Li Chengrei told CHINA DAILY.

This year, the bureau will publish the first authoritative almanac of statistics on China, designed to give Chinese and foreigners alike an accurate picture of the nation's social and economic development.

"We call a spade a spade, and give both good and bad news, according to the facts," said Huang Hai, director of the bureau's systems and methods department. "And we will continue to play the role of watchdog over the nation's economy."

In 1979, China set up its first statistics institute, designed to promote the scientific use of statistics. Local institutes have since been established in 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

The bureau recently added two departments to do spot checks throughout the country, and is now formulating rules to ensure the proper and orderly compilation of statistics.

"We are making every effort to draw up a set of laws governing our work, so that our statistics can be guided and checked by laws," Li said.

Party Chairman Hu Yaobang met leaders of the statistics bureau last year, and stressed the importance of strengthening their work.

The State Council has also urged the bureau to improve its work, and to expand its operations to the country level.

EXPORTS REPORTED DOUBLED IN FIRST HALF 1982

HK130637 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by CHINA DAILY reporter: "Business Booms as Nation Doubles its Half-Year Exports"]

[Text] China has more than doubled its exports in the first half of this year, while its imports have decreased considerably, according to Cheng Dacai, an official of the State Statistics Bureau.

The country has registered an 8.7 per cent increase in its exports between January and June of this year, amounting to $10.86 billion, up from $9.99 billion in the same period last year.

Its imports, however, have dipped by 21.8 per cent, amounting to $9.77 billion, compared with $12.5 billion in the corresponding period of 1981.

Rise

Exports of chemical products reached $2.78 billion in the first half of this year, compared with $2.47 billion in the comparable period of 1981.

Exports of agricultural products rose to $1.23 billion from $1.21 billion and exports of textile products climbed to $1.81 billion from $1.65 billion.

Frozen pork exports were up from 35,621 tons to 50,576 tons; sewing machines up from 212,000 to 234,000 and tea exports up from 40,250 tons to 44,628 tons.

Crude oil and finished oil exports rose by 20.6 per cent; filature silk by 1.9 per cent; polyester cloth by 25.1 per cent; fresh eggs by 9.1 per cent and antimony by 185.7 per cent.

Fall

Exports of carpets, however, fell to 2.563 million square metres from 3.159 million, and exports of cotton cloth dipped to 580 million square metres from 620 million.

Tung oil exports fell by 39.1 per cent and silks and satins by 22.9 per cent.

Imports of cotton fell to 308,000 tons from 643,000 tons and imports of chemical fibres were down to 239,000 tons from 258,000 tons. Steel was down to 1.418 million tons from 1.716 million tons.

Imports of complete sets of equipment were down by 39 per cent; instruments fell by 52.6 per cent and wood pulp by 58.4 per cent.

Sugar imports, however, rose to 860,000 tons in the first half of this year, compared with 415,000 tons in the same period last year, and edible oil imports were up from 30,000 tons to 33,000 tons.

Rubber imports registered a 33.2 per cent increase; raw wood 132.6 per cent; recorders 154.8 per cent and iron ore 8.2 per cent.

BAN YUE TAN ON CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK130818 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 82 pp 3-6

[Article by BAN YUE TAN economic editorial office: "Better Than Expected -- A General Summing Up of the Economic Situation in the First Half of 1982"]

[Text] The situation of China's national economy in the first half of 1982 can be summarized into one sentence: The situation is fine and better than expected. The eight-character policy of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" and the policy of reinvigorating the domestic economy and opening up the doors to foreign countries put forth by the CPC Central Committee have displayed their enormous might. The most difficult period for China's national economy is past. Our national economy has embarked on the path of steady and healthy growth.

More Than Half the Time Has Gone and More Than Half the Annual Plans Have Been Fulfilled

In industrial production we have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan. According to statistics, from January to June, our country fulfilled 51.2 percent of the annual plan of the total industrial output value, an increase of 10.1 percent over the same period last year. As far as the products are concerned, apart from a decrease in the output of specific products as the result of the reduction in output according to the plan, the output of the 26 major products was higher than in the same period last year. Seen from the regions, there was an increase in the production of each of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In trade terms, there was an overall increase in both light and heavy industries.

More than half of the yearly plan for energy production has been fulfilled. The output of coal reached 315.67 million tons, 11.2 percent more than in the same period last year; that of petroleum amounted to 50.79 million tons, registering an increase of 1.3 percent; and that of electricity totaled 159.7 billion kilowatt hours, a 7.5 percent increase.

The situation of agricultural production is good. It is preliminarily estimated that the total output of summer grain crops will be by and large the same as last year's total output, despite this year's summer crops suffering serious natural disasters. Up to 30 June, a total of more than 16.7 billion jin of summer grain had been purchased according to state purchase quotas throughout the country, an increase of 11.4 percent over the same period of last year. The industrial crops, such as cotton, oil-bearing and sugar-yielding crops and other diversified economic undertakings continued to develop. In the first half of 1982, a total of 1.9 billion saplings were voluntarily planted by the entire people and a total of 3.2 billion saplings were planted around enclosures. New successes have been scored in animal husbandry and the aquatic products industry.

Communications and transportation overfulfilled the plan every month. The volume of railway freight transport in the first half of 1982 fulfilled 53 percent of the annual plan plan, an increase of 8.2 percent over the same period last year. The volume of passenger transportation by railway fulfilled 52 percent of the annual plan. The volume of waterways transportation fulfilled by the units under direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications also fulfilled 55 percent of the annual plan, 10 percent higher then in the same period last year.

Market commodity supply was more abundant than in the preceding year. Commodity rices were basically stable. The total volume of commodities purchased and of the retailing of social commodities registered an increase of about 10 percent over the same period last year. Some commodities which were scarce and in great demand in the past have been opened up for sale to the public without any restrictions. Many commodities for which supply has for many years fallen short of demand, have reached a state in which their supply is almost on a par with demand. In the past, the market was "a seller's market" and the customers could only buy whatever the shops had. Now there has emerged "a buyer's market" and the phenomenon has appeared whereby the masses "reserve their money and buy commodities according to their choice." This is a good phenomenon seldom seen since the founding of the PRC.

The situation of capital construction continued to improve. The construction of key projects proceeded at an accelerated pace and the total volume of completed investments increased by a considerable margin compared with the same period last year.

The situation of state revenue and the withdrawal of currency form circulation is satisfactory. Savings deposits both in urban and rural areas increased month by month.

Generally speaking, a sound foundation has been laid for realizing the goal of "ensure four, strive for five."

Several Characteristics

Apart from the characteristic that "more than half the time has gone and more than half the annual plan has been fulfilled," the characteristics of the situation of the national economy are still manifested in the following aspects.

-- The guiding ideology of the economic work has begun to change. That is to say, it has changed from giving priority to concentrating on output value and output to paying attention to product quality and variety as well as consumption and cost; from mainly concentrating on boosting both production and revenue to paying attention not only to ensuring increases in both production and revenue but also to ensuring an increase in revenue while cutting expenditure and an increase in revenue while there is a reduction in production; from mainly grasping the expanded reproduction by extension to paying attention to the expanded reproduction by intension; from neglecting the role of science and technology to attaching importance to the work of science and technology; and from concentrating only on production management to simultaneously grasping production and operations. In a word, we have begun to implement the principle which takes the economic results as the center and we have arranged and conducted the various economic activities centering around the attainment of better economic results.

-- Economic results have been improved to some extent. There were fairly big increases in the income of the enterprises from marketing their products through their own channels, the profits they produced and the profits they handed over to the state compared with the same period last year. From January to May, the profits and taxes handed over to the state by the state-run industrial enterpriese within the budget increased by 10 percent, approaching the growth rate of the total output value; the number of enterprises which were run at a loss and the amount of losses suffered by the enterprises in business decreased from month to month; and comparable production costs also dropped.

-- There has been a continued advance in light industry and a rapid pickup in the production of heavy industry. The production of light industry in the first half of 1982 showed an increase of 10.7 percent over the same period of last year. Last year's heavy industrial production was 4.7 percent less than in the year before last. The production of heavy industry began to pick up in the last quarter of last year. In the first half of this year, it increased from month to month and by June, it had registered an increase of 9.5 percent over the same period last year. Many heavy industrial enterprises have turned from "operating below capacity" to "operating at full capacity." The production of such strained and scarce products as thin steel plate, strip steel, dyestuffs, chemical pharmaceuticals, cement and glass considerably increased compared with last year and the supply of some products which were unmarketable in the past, such as thick steel plate, high-quality rolled steel, small-sized farm machinery and lathes has begun to fall short of demand. The pickup in heavy industrial production is a good thing. It shows that initial successes have been scored in readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry, expanding its service field, raising its service quality and improving its ability to adapt and also shows that the further advances in agriculture, light industry, the export trade and capital construction undertakings and the thoroughgoing carrying out of technical transformation of enterprises have set more and higher demands on heavy industry.

-- Although the plan for energy production has been satisfactorily fulfilled, energy supply has still been quite strained and become a key link of the development of the national economy as a result of the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production, plus lack of carrying capacity.

Improve the Economic Results and Develop the Already Very Good Situation

The economic situation in the first half of 1982 was very fine but we must not be unrealistically optimistic, lower our guard or slacken our endeavors. We must soberly realize that the disproportions in the national economy cannot be completely readjusted within 1 or 2 years; some unstable factors in the growth of the economy have not been totally eliminated. Protracted, arduous and unremitting efforts are still required to ensure a fundamental change for the better in the situation of the national economy.

At present, there are still some difficulties and problems in the course of economic development. For example, there is still a considerable strain in the situation of the energy industry and communications and transportation; with the advances in industrial and agricultural production and an increase in the needs of the people's livelihood, the contradiction between the supply and demand of energy, and communications and transprotation will become more acute; the improvement in economic results is still far from satisfactory; compared with the same period last year, the profit rate of the output value of state-run enterprises decreased to some extent; there was a decrease in the quality of a fairly large proportion of industrial products and an increase in material consumption. Some products are monotonous in product design, size and color, substandard in quality, unreasonably high in price and unsalable on the market, and as a result of this, there has been an increase in the stagnancy of circulating funds; not enough attention was paid to safety in production and this resulted in repeated grave accidents. We must take conscientious and effective steps and solve these problems.

In the second half of 1982, we must continue to earnestly implement the principle which takes the attainment of better economic results as the center and ensure the realization of the goal of "ensure four, strive for five" in a down-to-earth and unexaggerated manner. For this purpose, we must:

1. Uphold the unity of speed and results and on the basis of improved economic results, tap potential and strive for speed. We must guard against and overcome the tendencies in which speed, quantity and production are given one-sided stress while results, quality and marketing do not receive the attention they deserve, speed is one-sidedly pursued and the tasks of striving for output value are forcefully passed down to each lower level.

2. Urge the enterprises to resolutely give first place to product variety and quality and ensure that their products are marketable. At the same time, we must ensure that enterprises organize production and allocate and transfer materials conscientiously in accordance with the state plan and economic contracts.

3. Continue to adhere to carrying out the principle of "six priorities" in light industry and ensure the continued growth of the production of consumer goods.

4. Continue to readjust the operational orientation of heavy industry, expand its service fields, accelerate the upgrading and replacement of its products, and particularly vigorously develop the equipment with a low consumption rate and efficiency which is needed in the technical transformation of the various trades and professions.

5. Do a good job in building and forming coordinated and complete sets of equipment for the energy industry and communications and transportation and at the same time further firmly grasp energy production and energy conservation.

6. Conscientiously adopt various ways and means to smooth out the channels of commodity circulation, further activate the market both in urban and rural areas, expand the marketing of commodities and better meet the needs of the people. Especially we must conduct a sales-promoting activity which is geared to the needs of the 800 million peasants.

7. Do a good job in reorganizing enterprises, improving the level of the operations and management of enterprises and effecting a 3 percent reduction in energy consumption and a 2-3 percent decrease in the costs of enterprises.

So long as we preserve a vigorous revolutionary spirit and a practical and realistic attitude, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and do the work in a solid, painstaking, thoroughgoing and meticulous way, we will be able, on the basis of the achievements which were gained in the first half of the year, to overcome the various kinds of difficulties in our advance, further develop the already very good situation, attain better economic results and strive for new victories throughout the year.

BAN YUE TAN ON VITALITY OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

HK130931 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 82 pp 28-30

[Article by Gao Jie [7559 3381]: "The Vitality of Industrial Economy as Seen From Several Figures"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, while readjusting its national economy, our country has carried out a series of major reforms of the management system of the industrial economy. These reforms have produced conspicuous results. However, any reform will undoubtedly arouse suspicion and reproach, and particularly after serious economic criminal activities have recently been exposed in some industrial enterprises, there has been more suspicion and reproach on the reform of the industrial economic system than before.

Recently I have found several figures from the materials provided by the leading departments concerned, which will enable us to have a clear head and think over the problems.

-- During the 3 years from 1949 to 1981, although there was not a big increase in the budgeted profits and taxes handed over to the state by the independent accounting state-run industrial enterprises throughout the country, the proportion of these profits and taxes in the country's total revenue steadily increased. In 1979 these profits, plus taxes, made up 66.9 percent of the country's total revenue. They increased to 72.7 percent in 1980 and reached 74.7 percent last year. If these profits and taxes handed over to the state by industrial enterprises are added together, they constitute more than 80 percent of last year's total state revenue. It played a fairly great stabilizing role in achieving the basic balance in state revenue last year.

-- During the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, the industrial enterprises all over the country spent 10 billion yuan of their officially listed funds on building new houses, which made up two-thirds of the total investment (15.2 billion yuan) poured into the construction of new houses both in urban and rural areas throughout the nation. This is a case never seen in the past.

-- After the economic reforms, every year the localities and enterprises gained and increased their officially listed funds which totaled 50 billion yuan in 1981, 30 percent of which was used in technical transformation, tapping potential and innovation of enterprises. The role of the officially listed funds of enterprises in promoting industrial production will become conspicuous as time goes by.

-- In the first half of 1982, the profits and taxes handed over to the state by industrial enterprises were 5.9 percent more than the same period last year. There was a continued advance in light industry and a remarkable pickup in heavy industry and an abundant supply of commodities on the market, and thus emerged a brisk phenomenon seldom seen in the past 30-odd years.

Further probing the problems facing China's industry in the past will enable us to have a more profound understanding of the significance of the above-mentioned several figures.

In the past, there was serious disproportion in China's national economy. In carrying out the readjustment over the past few years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we met with a considerable number of difficulties. Our industry was confronted with three major problems which had a direct bearing on the income of enterprises. First, the number of staff and workers greatly increased. A large proportion of the 26 million jobs provided by the state to the people in cities and towns from 1979 to 1981 were for industrial enterprises. These new staff and workers' salaries, bonuses and welfare payments cost the enterprises more than 10 billion yuan. Second, increases in the price of batches of raw materials, a decrease in the prices for their products and an additional weight on their social burdens, such as insurance premiums and antipollution expenses, reduced the enterprises' profits by 10 billion yuan within 3 years. Third, the heavy industrial departments, such as machine building, iron and steel, and chemical industry were operated under capacity and as a result they lost several billion yuan. The increase in expenditure and decrease in revenue during the past 3 years in these three aspects alone amounted to 20-odd billion yuan. Under these circumstances, there were increases in the profits and taxes handed over to the state by industrial enterprises in the first 2 years but the profits and taxes handed over to the state by industrial enterprises in 1981 were only 800 yuan less than those in 1980. Obviously, it is hard to imagine that we could have such a stable situation without these economic reforms.

The various reforms of the industrial economic structure conducted over the last few years are, generally speaking, that we have broken down the excessively rigid management system and brought more vitality to the enterprises.

The most important change is that the enterprises already have some powers over financial affairs, have smashed the previous system whereby "both revenue and expenditure have their own avenues and nobody takes care of profits or losses" and have been "enlivened" economically. The profitmaking enterprises are allowed to retain a portion of profits according to the stipulations and use them to develop production and as bonus welfare payments for the staff and workers. The principle that "the enterprises which suffer slight losses in business are allowed to share part of the profits and no profitsharing will be given to those which suffer excessive losses in business" should be implemented among the enterprises which are run at a loss. They are required to turn deficit into profit within a specified time (excluding losses resulting from the readjustment of policies) and are not allowed to rest and depend for a long time on the "grain resold to them by the state." This not only gives the enterprises internal motivation to vigorously improve their operations and management but also encourages every staff member or worker to be "minister of finance" and calculate things carefully and budget strictly in all respects.

Furthermore, under the guidance of the state plan, the enterprises have a certain degree of decisionmaking power over production and marketing. This gives play to the supplementary role of the regulation by market mechanism and makes production and operations begin to become "lively." Take the machine-building industry for example. In 1981 the production tasks assigned by the state to the various enterprises under the jurisdiction of the First Ministry of Machine Building and its affiliated organizations were worth only 10 billion yuan, which was equivalent to one-fourth of the total production capacity. If we still stick to the conventional method of solely relying on the state's arrangements of production and the state's monopoly of marketing, then half the number of staff and workers will have nothing to do and will have to sit idle and live off state loans. Under the new system, last year, the machine-building industry enterprises were very busy and brisk. While ensuring the fulfillment of the state plan, they explored new sources of production themselves and extensively accepted orders. As a result, they handed over to the state a profit of 3 billion yuan rather than losing business.

The question of the enterprises' "right to use people" which remained unsolved for many years has now begun "to liven up." In accordance with the "Resolution Concerning Rewards and Penalties for the Staff and Workers of Enterprises" promulgated by the State Council in May this year, the enterprises have the right to discharge or remove from the rolls the names of those who stay away from work without leave for 15 days at a stretch or stay away from work for 30 days in terms of accumulative total in a year and who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. In addition, many localities have stipulated instructions for assessing and promoting the staff and workers of enterprises within a specific time, for recruiting new workers according to the principle of priority, and for employing contract workers on a trial basis. This has put an end to all kinds of drawbacks of the previous practice of everybody holding an "iron rice bowl" to a certain extent and has encouraged those who are diligent and lashed those who are idle.

Some people say that at present the localities and enterprises have such large amounts of officially listed funds. Is this not an act of undermining the state's finances? With regard to this question, we must make a concrete analysis. With regard to the country as a whole, most localities and enterprises have proper resources of officially listed funds. Take the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company for example. Before the implementation of the expansion of power, on the one hand, the state received profits from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, and on the other, it allocated funds for the capital construction of the company and made specially designed investment in the company. After balancing the accounts, the state received a real profit of 23.04 million yuan in 1978. Over the past 3 years after the expansion of power, the state received from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company a real profit of 592.05 million yuan, averaging 197.35 million yuan or an increase of 750 percent over 1978. The real share of profits for the state constituted 83.6 percent of the total and the part retained by the enterprises accounted for 16.4 percent.

Sixty-three percent of the part retained by the enterprises of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company was used in renovating technology, increasing varieties, raising quality, improving work conditions, economizing on energy and bringing pollution under control. These investments were all covered by state financial allocations in the past.

At present, the localities and enterprises not only have a total of 50 billion yuan of officially listed funds in their bands but also have 50 percent of the country's total of coal, 30 percent of the rolled steel, 40 percent of the timber and 70 percent of the cement. There is nothing wrong with this state of affairs. It creates the conditions for the localities and enterprises to carry out economic cooperation, opens up new sources of revenue for the construction of some weak departments of the country and the production of products that are in short supply. The slogan of "giving full play to the two initiatives of both the central authorities and the local (enterprise) authorities" which we have raised for many years has now really come true.

It is not long since our country carried out the policy of reinvigorating the domestic economy. We have insufficient experience in this respect and the various institutions still cannot be coordinated with one another. Therefore, errors and leaks are hard to avoid. Economic criminals are taking advantage of these loopholes.

We must strike resolute blows at the serious economic criminal activities rather than being softhearted. We must overcome the drawbacks, leaks and shortcomings in our work as quickly as possible, and particular attention should be paid to improving the economic results of enterprises. However, now that practice has proved that the policy of revitalizing the economy is correct we must persist with it. We must not waver in its orientation. It is hopeless to take a road of retrogression.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO CITED ON INFLATION

HK130321 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Luo Genmo: "Why China Had Three Periods of Inflation"]

[Text] After the People's Republic was founded, we successfully overcome the inflation left behind by the former regime and stabilized commodity prices. For a time, some believed inflation would not occur under the socialist system.

This is an over-simplification. Socialist currency symbolizes the value of labour, the same as in capitalist countries. Their difference does not lie in whether they will give rise to inflations or not, but in the causes, the nature and outcome of inflation.

Chinese paper notes (renminbi) have undergone inflation on three occasions, but the characteristics of inflation here were quite different from those in capitalist countries.

There was widescale inflation immediately after the founding of the People's Republic, but that was what old China left us. The second and the third periods of inflation took place after the establishment of the socialist system when China was not involved in any major war. Although the interval between the two inflationary periods was longer than those in Western countries, it was inflation all the same.

The First Five Year Plan exceeded production quotas. Thereafter, "leftist" influences led us into a campaign to communize rural villages. This ran counter to actual conditions, and undermined the productive forces in the countryside.

The "Great Leap Forward," which stressed steel production as the key factor in development, further reduced agricultural and light industrial production and caused an imbalance in purchasing power and the quantity of commodities available. The results were financial deficits and an excess of paper notes, which in turn brought another inflationary period.

But this second inflationary period was not caused by the socialist economy. Rather, it was due to our lack of experience in economic construction. We blundered greatly in economic planning, especially in our treatment of the relationship between production and consumption. Blunders like this can be rectified and overcome by the socialist system itself.

The 10 years of "Cultural Revolution" pushed the nation's economy to the brink of total collapse. The situation changed after the gang of four was smashed, but the aftermath has influenced our economy. Production in some enterprises remains out of kilter and a proper managerial system has not been set up.

The "leftist" error of 1977-78 again created an overstock in equipment and excessive investment. There were, moreover, several major expenditures that had to be defrayed for economic and political reasons. These included increased procurement prices in agricultural products and raises in the wages of workers and functionaries, and back wages for those whose wrongs were redressed. These were responsible for the present, or the third, period of inflation.

Preventable

An analysis of the second and third inflationary periods shows that inflation in China, which differs fundamentally from those in Western countries, is not native to the socialist economic system and it is therefore preventable. Our inflation was the result of "leftist" ideas and mistakes in planning. If we can draw lessons from past experiences, we can avoid inflation.

The superiority of our socialist system lies in the fact that whenever inflation occurs we can take remedial measures which are not possible in capitalist economies. These are:

-- We can stabilize market prices in a short period of time, one, two or three years, after the start of inflation.

-- Not all commodity prices rise during the period of inflation. We can make use of the advantages of the socialist system to guarantee that the prices of certain staples will not rise or increase only minimally.

-- After inflation, the prices of commodities affecting the national economy and people's livelihood will, as a rule, return to their previous level. This protects the interests of citizens who keep bank deposits or hold government bonds.

SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION EXPANDS IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW121325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 12 Aug 82

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Specialized and Selected Households -- A Good Form of Specialized and Socialized Production in the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- At present, millions of specialized and selected households have emerged in China's countryside. This is something new in China's rural economic life and a good form of specialized and socialized production in the rural areas.

The specialized and selected households are engaged in various professions. Some of them grow vegetables, cotton, flowers, fruit trees and medicinal herbs while others breed sheep, rabbits, mink, bees, silkworms and clams for cultivating pearls. Still others are processing farm and sideline products, doing transport and construction business, running restaurants, warehouses and hotels, and providing livery service. They all have emerged to meet the needs of the times and those of society and to keep pace with the developing economy. The emergence of these specialized and selected households is not accidental. With the implementation of production responsibility systems of various forms in the countryside in recent years, peasants' productivity and income have greatly increased. There is a surplus of manpower and funds in the vast countryside. Some peasant households with scientific and technical knowledge and competent in management have taken the road of becoming specialized and selected households.

The emergence of specialized and selected households has greatly expanded possibilities. As compared with peasant households prior to the movement to organize cooperatives, this type of household economy has broken natural economic boundaries and become an embryonic form of specialized commodity production. As compared with commune members' family sideline production some 20 years ago, there has been development from sideline production with an auxiliary labor force working in its spare time to main production with the main labor force working full time. The emergence of this household economy has provided all types of talented people in the countryside with the chance to display their skills to the full in carrying out specialized commodity production. On the other hand, it has also promoted vigorous development of various activities in the field of science and technology in the rural areas and brought up more professionally competent people. It has become a major force in invigorating the rural economy and opened up a new road for the peasants to become well-to-do.

The inevitable result of the emergence of many specialized selected households is that some peasants will gradually leave farming and consequently decline to sign contracts for the use of farmland. At a time when there is a surplus of farming manpower, it is good for some peasants to separate themselves from the farm. This is not bad at all. In the past, under the influence of "leftist" thinking, it was arbitrarily required that "all manpower should be used for farming." This is wrong. It must be realized that ours is a nation with a vast population and only limited arable land. Some localities have concentrated their farming manpower on limited arable land. This is the main reason that causes low productivity and a declining rural economy. If this goes on, there will be no way out for agriculture. Realizing this, we should dispel our worries and create even more specialized and selected households boldly, enthusiastically and in a planned manner.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPORTING TECHNOLOGY, MACHINERY

HK121243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Zhu Yuening [2612 1878 1337]: "Give Weight to the Importation of Technology and Machinery"]

[Text] In recent years, following the implementation of our open-door policy, our export trade has developed rather substantially. The foreign exchange earnings of the state have increased year by year. How should we make use of these foreign exchange earnings? What kinds of goods should be imported in order to make an even better contribution to socialist modernization?

Our country is a developing socialist nation and is relatively backward both economically and technologically. We should raise economic effect and proceed with the technical restructuring and renewal of the equipment of our existing enterprises. This will require a large investment, including a sizable amount of foreign exchange, to introduce from abroad advanced and appropriate technology and import urgently needed machinery and equipment. Hence, at the present stage, in the composition of our structure of imports, the amount of foreign exchange to be expended on technology and machinery should occupy a relatively important proportion.

However, in the composition of the commodities imported into our country at present, the amount of foreign exchange expended on raw materials for production and means of livelihood such as clothing and food occupies by far the greatest proportion while the proportion of foreign exchange spent on the importation of technology, machinery and equipment is very small. For example, in 1980 and 1981 the amounts of foreign exchange spent on the importation of raw materials were respectively 51.4 percent and 64.4 percent of the whole, those on the means of livelihood were respectively 21.2 percent and 27.4 percent, whereas the amounts spent on importation of technology and machinery were respectively 27.5 percent and 26.2 percent. (The statistics for the import of technology and machinery included various kinds of vehicles, ships, aeroplanes and machines and tools such as tractors, cranes and bulldozers. If these statistics were eliminated, then the amount of foreign exchange actually expended on importing technology and machinery amounted to only a little over 10 percent of the whole.)

This relative weight is much smaller than that during the period of the First 3-Year Plan. During the latter period, over 30 percent (in some years over 40 percent) of the total amount of foreign exchange spent on imports was devoted to the importation of technology and machinery. Moreover, this ratio is much smaller than that found in many developed countries and developing countries and areas. Generally speaking, in other countries of the world, the amount of foreign exchange used on the importation of technology and machinery is usually about one-third of the total amount spent on imports. Obviously, in the present composition of our imports, the relative weight placed on technology and machinery tends to be on the low side.

The size of the relative weight placed on the import of technology and machinery has an immense effect on the balance of trade. The diminution in the importation of commodities of a so-called "capital" nature can very possibly bring about a relatively large favorable balance of trade. It is a pity when one has money but nowhere to spend it and has to keep it in hand. Too much foreign exchange retained and unused may cause an increased issuance of banknotes in the country concerned and may affect its fiscal receipts and expenditures. Therefore, expanding the importation of technology and machinery is also highly beneficial to the stabilization of the fiscal receipts and expenditures of a country.

Expanding the importation of technology and machinery raises the question of how to treat the importation of consumer goods. The importation of a definite ratio of consumer goods is necessary at all times. Particularly in the readjustment of our economy during recent years, expanding in a suitable manner the importation of consumer goods has played an important role in enlivening the domestic market, enriching people's lives, increasing the return-flow of currency, and improving the state of the fiscal receipts and expenditures. Speaking from the angle of economic development, the importation of grain is beneficial in that the farmers may take a hard-earned rest and that the internal structure of agriculture may be readjusted, while the importation of certain industrial consumer goods has the function of motivating and stimulating producers of similar goods in the country to raise their technological level, or to trial produce or turn out new products. Some people who fail to see the function of the importation of some consumer goods as mentioned above may hold that no consumer goods should be imported and that we must produce everything ourselves. This is obviously not correct. Nevertheless, the proportion consumer goods occupies in the importation structure must still be continuously readjusted according to feasibility and the requirements of internal economic development.

In expanding the importation of technology and machinery, we come across the problem of how to understand and implement the policy of "import replacement or alternative." In the composition of our import trade, the relative weight between industrial and agricultural products is about 50-50. Of these, a portion are materials (including certain finished products) in the nature of "resources" of "raw materials" such as various kinds of mineral ores, nonferrous metals, timber, cotton (mostly used in processing for reexport), and so on. It is correct to fix every year the quantities of their import in accordance with the conditions of production and demand in the country. But a rather large portion of these belongs to the category of industrial finished products, such as agricultural chemicals, cement, steel products, chemical raw materials, synthetic rubber, chemical fiber, chemical fertilizer, and so on. This portion of materials occupies a rather large proportion of the total imports. Now the question arises: Shall we year after year gradually increase their importation? Or, shall we carry out the policy of "import alternatives," that is to say, the introduction and importation of foreign technology and machinery to increase the domestic production capacity, gradually to reduce imports, or not to import at all, and eventually to turn to exporting similar products ourselves? In our opinion, we should, in a clear-headed and appropriate manner, carry out the policy of "import alternatives" and import technology and machinery to produce those materials which must be imported over a prolonged period. (In the case of chemical fertilizers, we have already imported many sets of equipment; the principal question now is how to put the production capacity into full play).

We cannot remain contented with merely buying "eggs" from the world market. Rather, we should buy the "hens" (machinery) so that they will produce the eggs for our consumption. Similarly, we should not be contented with always buying "fish" from the international market. Rather, we must learn the technique of "catching fish." Naturally, the so-called "import alternatives" policy has its merits and demerits. If we make it into an "absolutism," or have it crystallized under the illusion that we must do everything ourselves and should not depend on others, then possibly the technological and economic development of our country may be impeded. It is even possible that overanxiety to have the "alternative" or replacement may work out to be a heavy burden on imports, to the extent that the "import alternative" is tantamount to a "closed-door" policy. This should be carefully noted and we should be on guard against it.

Concerning the expansion of the importation of technology and machinery, there is also the question of how to treat the importation of complete sets of equipment. For a prolonged period of time, our introduction of technology and importation of equipment have in the main relied on the import of complete sets of equipment. In particular, in 1978, under the influence of "leftist" ideology, we blindly, and rather extensively, imported many whole-set equipment projects. This far surpassed the capability of the country and aggravated the imbalance in the proportionate relationships of the national economy. Hence, it is necessary now to earnestly sum up the bitter experiences and lessons of the past and gradually change the mode of mainly relying on the importation of complete sets of equipment and to enhance our standard of introduction of foreign technology. As a matter of fact, since 1979, our importation of complete sets of equipment has been basically put under control. The number of such projects has dwindled and little foreign exchange has thus been expended. An important factor explaining why at present in our import composition the relative weight of technology and machinery is rather small is that the import of complete sets of equipment has been reduced while the importation of "single items" of technology has not progressed fast enough. Importing complete sets of equipment is one way of introducing advanced technology and of importing machinery, but it is not the only way or the best way. Following the continuous increase in the economic and technological level of our country, we should gradually shift the pivotal point to the introduction of the technological "software" items. However, this requires a relatively stronger digestive power in the country. Judging from the present state of our country's scientific and technological level, as well as our power to absorb or to digest, we cannot yet introduce too many "single-items" of technology. It is certain that we must import complete sets of equipment. Even in the technologically developed countries, simultaneously with their introduction of major technology, they still have to import a definite quantity of complete sets of equipment. Naturally, in importing complete sets of equipment, we have to be very careful. We must study first, and well, the feasibility of the project and ensure that it can be completed on schedule. More importantly, we must raise the ratio of the "subcontracting" of the complete sets of equipment. In other words, in each project for a complete set of equipment, our machine-building industry should take up as large as possible a portion of the designing and building tasks. In the importation of the complete sets of equipment in the 1950's, the ratio of subcontracting granted to departments of our country was in the neighborhood of 40 percent and was even higher in certain projects. At present, the technological level of our machine-building industry is much higher than that during the 1950's and therefore the ratio of subcontracting to our country can be correspondingly much higher. For example, on the average, the subcontracting given to departments of our country should be 50 to 60 percent of each complete set of equipment. In this way, in reality, the importation of complete sets of equipment is tantamount to importing only the key or major equipment and parts. One of the lessons learned in 1978 was that basically we gave up the subcontracting of the equipment on our part.

There is also the question of how to correctly protect our national industries in expanding the importation of technology and machinery. The important factor in economic construction is that our national industries must be protected. It constitutes a long-term irrevocable policy on our part. In particular, in the case of those industrial departments which have not developed well, they required protection in the past and are still in need of protection now and in the future. We cannot and should not allow our industries to remain in an unprotected state and thus have to compete with the highly developed industries of other countries. Over the last few years, there were certain phenomena of the pounding or lashing of the domestic market and the development of the national industries. For example, there were such instances of there being excessive importation of durable consumer goods and this even getting our of control; machinery which would be manufactured in the country with fairly high quality was still being imported; and that certain vehicles and tools banned from being imported were smuggled into the country. No doubt all these happenings were wrong and should be duly rectified. However, the primary purpose of protection is to promote development and to continuously raise the technical level of our industries and their competitive power. The introduction of technology and importation of machinery constitutes one of the effective measures to achieve this objective. It is hard to imagine that in order to "protect" an industrial department which is relatively weak in development we actually refuse to arm it with advanced technology and machinery to enhance its technical level. It is not necessarily beneficial to give an industrial department unconditional, or absolute, protection. Concerning our domestic industries, we should adopt a national policy of protection, that is to say, there must be some difference in the scope of protection, the period of protection and the degree of protection for different periods and different industrial departments. Generally speaking, unconditional protection should not be used for too long a period. We should selectively, in a well-prepared manner and armed with a definite objectives, allow our domestic industries to "fight" their way out and to take part in international competition. Conversely, we can make certain appropriate introductions and importations to stir up the fire of competition, in this way accelerating the advancement and maturity of our industries.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION HAILS CPC CONGRESS

OW130420 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The happy tidings that the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has decided to hold the 12th CPC National Congress on 1 September have spread to every corner of the motherland. The communists and masses of the people of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Chang Jiang Shipping Administration Gureau, Tibetan Hospital of Xizang Autonomous Region and the No 3 tank company of a certain unit under the Shenyang PLA units are determined to greet the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress with new achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

This morning the All-China Federation of Trade Unions invited some of the model workers and veteran trade union workers in Beijing to a meeting to discuss the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In his speech in the meeting federation President Ni Zhifu said that we are earnestly looking forward to the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, which is expected to determine the goal of struggle and formulate the program of actions to be carried out by our party during the next historical period. He noted that we of the working class should act as masters of the country, march in the front ranks of the times and fulfill the new historical and fighting tasks assigned us by the party.

He expressed the hope that model workers and advanced individuals on all fronts will follow the example of Zhao Chune to combine a lofty revolutionary ideal with a hard working spirit, maintain and carry forward the intrinsic characteristics and glorious traditions of the working class, play the role of a bridge, a backbone and a vanguard among the masses and lead the broad masses of the workers and staff to make good efforts in doing the work at their respective posts in a down-to-earth way while building socialist material and spiritual civilization, so as to greet the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress with actual deeds.

CPC MILITARY COMMISION HONORS XISHA GARRISON

OW130326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee's Military Commission has issued an order conferring on the garrison unit on Xisha's Zhongjian Island the honor title "the patriotic, island-loving sentinels in the remostest place."

The order states: Since its activization in January 1978, the navy garrison unit on Xisha's Zhongjian Island has defended the small island known as "the Gobi in the South China Sea" day and night. Under scorching heat and difficult transport and supply conditions, all comrades of this unit have carried forward patriotism and revolutionary heroism. Their mottoes are loving the island means loving the country, hardships mean pleasure and the island means their home. Working in unity and always keeping on the alert, they have outstandingly fulfilled their mission of island defense and other missions. With undaunted, indomitable will, they have overcome a multitude of difficulties, improved the environment and built a sandbar into their "homeland on the sea" with plenty of trees and vegetable fields. With the heroic pledge: "We and the national flag must remain on this island," they have maintained high vigilance against enemy intrusion.

The Military Commission called on all the comrades of the army, in particular the comrades defending the borders and islands, to learn from the comrades of this garrison unit on the Zhongjian Island. Like them, all should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought hard, consciously change the world outlook and firmly foster communist ideals. Like them, all should carry foward our army's glorious tradtion of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and work with one mind to build and defend the frontiers. Like them, all should maintain and carry forward our army's revolutionary spirit of fearing no difficulties, no hardships and no bloody sacrifices, willingly enduring hardships for the motherland and sacrificing for the people and contributing all energy to the defense and construction of the socialist motherland.

WAN LI, HU QIAOMU MEET WORK-STUDY DELEGATES

OW102116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1731 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrades Wan Li and Hu Qiaomu met with all the delegates attending the national work conference on the work-study system in middle and primary schools, and had a discussion with them today at the small auditorium of the Great Hall of the People.

In his speech Comrade Wan Li pointed out: Education must be closely combined with productive labor. This principle must be adhered to, as it is necessary for achieving the four modernizations. It is hoped that party and government leadership at all levels and localities will strengthen leadership and support for the work-study system so that schools will turn out competent people better meeting the requirements of the four modernizations.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: The work-study system is an important principle for education as a whole. Our education is to train workers for the socialist cause, and not to train idlers who reap without sowing. For students in rural areas, their task is to build a new socialist countryside. Not only students in rural areas should have such high aspirations, but many students in cities, too, should make up their minds to go to the rural areas and help the peasants build a new socialist countryside, because China is mainly a rural country. The work-study system is the best way to foster a correct attitude toward labor among students.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: Labor education is an important educational program. The conference on work-study held by the Ministry of Education shows that the work-study system in middle and primary schools throughout the country has produced good results. In future, the institutions of higher learning should also develop and popularize step by step the work-study system in the light of the needs and possibilities of different specialities. The principle of combining education and productive labor is correct, even though there has been the erroneous tendency to go too far in the past, particularly during the "10 years of internal disorder" when the "gang of four" sabotaged education, put forward some very absurd slogans and adopted some ridiculous measures in the educational field, causing some people to have doubts about combining education and productive labor. We must resolutely correct the mistakes, but this does not mean to give up the correct principle of combining education with productive labor. Ours is a country of working people, and our education is to train workers serving the working people on all fronts. Their work is in general a combination of mental labor and physical labor. Physical workers must also do mental work, and mental workers must also do physical work. It is impossible to completely separate mental work from physical work.

Luo Libin, vice chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Hu Xiongfei, deputy director of the Heilongjiang provincial education department; Yu Zhiguang, deputy director of the Sichuan provincial cultural office; and others reported at the meeting on achievements made in their areas in developing the work-study system and work that remains to be done.

RENMIN RIBAO RECALLS RESISTANCE UNIVERSITY

HK130915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Wu Fanwu [0702 0416 0710]: "Unite, Be Firm, Serious and Dynamic -- Reminiscences of the Administrative Work Style of the Political Department of the Resistance University"]

[Text] During the period of the anti-Japanese war, the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political University (called Resistance University for short) trained a vast number of cadres with ability and political integrity for the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and local party and government organs at various levels, and thus was extensively commended by the people throughout the country and our foreign friends. As the working body of the party organizations in the Resistance University, the political department of the Resistance University played an important role and achieved prominent success in implementing the educational guiding principles laid down by the party's central authorities and Comrade Mao Zedong, in carrying forward and developing the party's fine traditions, cultivating a good school spirit, and so on. I studied and work in the Resistance University for many years, and also worked in the political department of the main campus for a while. The fine work style characterized by "being united, alert, earnest and lively" which prevailed in the organs of the political department at that time profoundly impressed me.

The administrative organs of the political department of the Resistance University consisted of many veteran Red Army fighters and many old cadres who had long been engaged in the underground revolutionary struggle in the white areas, as well as quite a few young comrades who, like us, had just joined the revolution. At that time, we new cadres highly respected our old colleagues, and the old cadres also showed deep concern for the young cadres. Therefore, the old and new cadres got along very well and united as one. Comrade Zhang Jichun, director of the political department, a veteran Red Army cadre, was a modest, unassuming and very affable man. He often talked personally with cadres in the department and was deeply concerned with the political studies and work of the colleagues. Therefore, all of us were glad to associate with him, frankly told him what we were thinking and affectionately referred to him as our "old mammy." Young people always liked to gather in his cave dwelling.

And he, like a kind old man, used to tell us some revolutionary stories and patiently gave us lessons on revolution which were highly educational for us. He always set examples for others and took the lead in working, building cave dwellings, reclaiming wasteland, or cultivating. He never asked for privileges in living conditions. One time, when eating with us, he found there was more oil in his vegetable soup. Then he immediately went to the kitchen to find out what had actually happened. In fact, it was out cook who was disposed to spoon out for Comrade Zhang more drops of oil from the soup pot since he knew that Comrade Zhang had to work hard despite his bad health. Having found out the true story, Comrade Zhang Jichun humorously told the cook: "Now, everyone can have only a little bit of oil. Therefore, from now on, nobody is allowed to get advantages at the expense of others!" The relationship between the cadres in the organ was also good and all of us were concerned with each otehr. Whenever someone was sick, all the others came to inquire after his health, collecting medicines and preparing food for him. Whenever someone was not in a good mood, all the others would voluntarily go to help him to solve his ideological problems. This was a kind of real friendship between comrades in a big revolutionary family.

At that time, although there was difference in terms of status, posts and working relationship between superior and subordinate organs and between senior and junior cadres, everybody got along quite well. When talking about work and ideological problems, everyone had a sincere and frank attitude, and nobody felt ill at ease or was on his guard against others. When cadres at the grassroots level or students of the university called at the political department, the cadres of the department always enthusiastically received them, handing them a bowl of boiled water, seating them on a chair or on the bed, and making them feel at home. In fact, they never felt any difficulty in "going into the office and requesting an interview," and they never needed to be afraid of being "treated coldly." As I remember, in the winter of 1938 near the end of the fourth period of the Resistance University, in consideration of the situation in which the university was going to be divided into several parts and moved to the enemy's rear area, and that female comrades had difficulties in getting through the enemy's blockades, the party's Central Committee decided to transfer some female students to the women's university and some others to public health and telecommunications schools.

However, the women comrades at that time were very enthusiastic about participating in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and many of them went to the political department and asked to be sent to the enemy's rear area or to the front. Some of them even went directly to see Comrade Zhang Jichun several times. Comrade Zhang Jichun and cadres in the administrative organ talked to them patiently to bring them around and also met the demands of some of those who were relatively strong and were very determined to go. An extra team was formed which went together with the university headquarters to the enemy's rear. After this, the women comrades in this team persisted in struggling in the enemy's rear till victory was achieved in the war of resistance against aggression.

The unity of organs under the political department was not one of "keeping on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle." When faced with questions of principle and unhealthy trends, everyone would take the party stand, proceed with the desire of achieving unity and helping others, and carry out criticism and self-criticism in order to reach a common understanding and attain the goal of achieving unity. Comrade Xie Hanwen, director of the propaganda section, had been a divisional political commissar in the Red Army. He studied diligently and had many books. His Marxist theoretical level was relatively high. Many cadres liked to borrow books from him and sought advice from him. He always enthusiastically helped others. However, he was never vague on matters of principle. Once, at a party meeting, the director of the education section put forth the idea that "the petit bourgeois ideology also had its merits." Comrade Xie Hanwen held that "the petit bourgeois ideology" meant undesirable ideas which are determined by the economic position of the petit bourgeoisie, ideas such as selfishness, narrowness, vanity and aversion to discipline.

Only through ideological remolding could those with petit bourgeois ideas foster the proletarian ideology and truly become evolutionary fighters of the proletariat. If we thought that"the petit bourgeois ideology also had its merits," we might slacken our ideological remolding and this would be harmful to the work of educating and remolding the petit bourgeois intellectuals. At the meeting, he presented facts and reasoned things out. He had a heated discussion with the director of the education section. Finally, Luo Ruiqing, vice president of the university, gave a summary of the discussion and they reached a common understanding. After the meeting, they remained on very intimate terms. They studied theoretical questions and mapped out plans together. Their unity was not affected in the least. On another occasion, cadres of the political department of the Resistance University went to gather firewood on the mountains. On their way back, they took a rest under some of the villagers' persimmon trees. They were thirsty and hungry. Among them was a woman who was the wife of a leading cadre of the university. She saw a persimmon on the ground dirtied with mud. She picked it up, wiped off the dirt and ate it. This was reported to Comrade Zhang Jichun who solemnly said: "Not taking a single needle or piece of thread from the masses" is the discipline of our army and cadres of the Resistance University must take the laed in observing this discipline. Eating a persimmon itself is a minor matter but since it involves the discipline in relations with the masses, it is no longer a minor matter. Party branches of the organs held meetings to discuss the question of "whether or not the persimmon should have been eaten." At these meetings, the matter was analyzed and criticized. In this way, the person who ate the persimmon and all cadres of the organs received a vivid and concrete education on consciously observing discipline. This healthy democratic practice of the political department of the Resistance University helped everyone foster the style of unity, friendship, solemnity and seriousness. Correct ideas were encouraged and undesirable ideas and styles were corrected in good time. Everyone had peace of mind. I remember that on New Year's Eve 1938, all organ personnel were present at a tea party to see the old year out and to usher in the new year. At the party, nearly every comrade consciously talked about the good points and weak ones in his ideology, work, study and daily life in that year, and made suggestions for work in the new year. Luo Ruiqing, vice president of the university, was also present at this tea party of the political department. He spoke favorably of the tea party: "This lively way of doing political work of yours is worthy of being learned by all."

At that time, organs of the political department were small but efficient and overstaffing never occurred. The duties of director, section directors and secretaries were all clearly defined and they all quietly immersed themselves in hard work. They always worked vigorously and speedily. Vice President Luo and Director Zhang personally gave reports to the students and wrote articles for the magazine of the Resistance University and for the JUNZHEND AZAHI of the Eighth Route Army. When he was deputy director of the political department, Comrade Hu Yaobang attached great importance to the university magazine SIXIANG ZHANXIAN and wrote an article entitled "On Liberalism and Opposing Liberalism" for the first issue of the magazine. Besides, he personally did the work of recruiting party members. He gave lectures on the party to the students and talked with prospective party members. He also presided over oath-taking ceremonies of those being admitted to the party. At that time, the CPC Central Committee demanded that the Resistance University recruit a large number of intellectuals into the party according to the principle of "actively and carefully recruiting party members." In each academic session, 70-80 percent of the students were to be recruited into the party. This was a very important political task. At that time, the political history and social connections of some educated youths were relatively more complicated, but they were very anxious to be admitted into the party. They hoped that the party organizations could clear up their questions.

Therefore, they often wrote thousands and even tens of thousands of words in their applications to talk about their history and social connections. These applications were often thick copies. In spite of this, Comrade Li Zhimin, director of the organization section, always read them patiently and carefully. Then he would talk separately with them and put questions to them in order to have a clearer understanding about them and to draw prompt conclusions. Those who were accorded with the requirements were admitted into the party. Since the work was heavy, he often worked till midnight and his eyes became bloodshot. This serious and responsible spirit of the old cadres set us an example. At that time, I also worked in the organization section and often voluntarily worked overtime. Sometimes we had to walk dozens of li to gather material from the students. In June, 1938, in order to greet the first anniversary of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the university carried out a vigours movement to "strive to become a shock worker." Under slogans of revolutionary emulation -- "do a crash job of study and work and lead a meaningful life" and "strive to become a shock worker" -- the study, work and daily life in organs of the political department became even more bustling. Within a month, 520 "shock workers" emerged in the university. Many comrades in the political department were also selected as glorious "shock workers."

We led an arduous life in the Resistance Univeristy but everyone was full of vigor and vitality, happy and lively. At that time, I was young and active and was elected as director of the recreation club. I therefore took the lead in doing physical exercises and asked Comrade Zheng Lucheng, a secretary of the propaganda section, to teach singing. I liked playing table tennis even when I was a child and section directors Li Zhimin and Li Yimin also liked to play table tennis. Very often we were rivals in table tennis matches. We were like members of the same family, playing ball, having heart-to-heart talks and making jokes together. On festivals, ball games and evening parties would make the organs even more lively.

At present, leading organs of the party, the government and the army throughout the country are implementing the strategic decision of the CPC Central Committee on streamlining and restructuring organizations. Under these circumstances, if we recall the fine tradition of the Resistance University of "being united, alert, earnest and lively" and continue to carry it forward, we will still benefit from it in our work to improve bureaucracy and to promote a closer relationship between the leadership and the rank and file and among comrades.

COMMENTATOR ON NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

HK111111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Gratifying Changes in the Small Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry"]

[Text] The small nitrogenous fertilizer industry which has suffered losses for a long time is now making up deficits and increasing surpluses. This is an important and gratifying change on the chemical industrial front.

The small nitrogenous fertilizer industry is an important force in China's chemical fertilizer industry. It produces 53 percent of the nation's total output of nitrogenous fertilizer. For many years, the industry was losing money and many plants had to rely on state subsidies to continue operation. This not only increased the state's financial burden, but also affected the development of the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry. In the past 2 years the Ministry of Chemical Industry has coordinated with all provinces, municipalities and autonomous prefectures to readjust and restructure the enterprises, and shut down or stopped some enterprises that were consuming too much energy and suffering great losses, while strengthening the administrative work of the enterprises and doing a good job of technological remolding centered on economizing on the consumption of energy. As a result, there has been a significant improvement in the administrative and technological levels ofthe enterprises and better economic returns have been scored.

Facts have proved that the feature of some backward trades which have been losing money for a long period of time can be changed if they seriously implement the "eight-character" policy.

The fact that the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry has been able to make up deficits and increase surpluses indicates that words alone cannot improve economic returns; we must make arduous efforts to achieve it. In general, the conditions of the backward enterprises are relatively unfavorable and problems still exist. However, if we squarely face these problems and bring the subjective initiative into full play, find ways to overcome difficulties and are willing to devote ourselves to make up deficits, we will be able to overcome difficulties and the unfavorable conditions can be changed. In recent years, the chemical fertilizer industry has seriously tackled the rectification of the leadership groups of small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises. Most of these enterprises are located in small and medium-sized cities and most leaders are not familiar with chemical fertilizer production technology, and they do not have any administrative experience. In light of this situation, many provinces and prefectures are promoting to leadership posts engineers and technicians who have good party work style, who are devoted and are technically and administratively competent. This plays a major role in improving the administration work of small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises and in raising economic returns. At the same time, they are tackling the problem of high consumption and extravagance by small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises, publicizing effective measures to economize on energy consumption, popularize the administrative experiences of advanced enterprises, such as the Tongxiang chemical fertilizer plant in Zhejiang, strengthening administration over skills, equipment and raw materials, and doing a good job in accounting so that the consumption of coal and electricity by small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises will drop by a large margin. Comparing 1981 to 1976, the consumption of coal and electricity used in producing every ton of ammonia has dropped by 43 and 34 percent respectively. The deficit of the whole trade has dropped from 97 million yuan to 39 million yuan, a decrease of 95 percent. In the first quarter of this year, after several years' hard work, the situation in which the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry has suffered losses for a long time has been changed.

Although the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry is making profits now, its development is unbalanced. One-half of the enterprises are still losing money and the task to make up deficits and increase surpluses is still heavy. Therefore, we must not slacken our effort. We believe that if we seriously implement the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading," carry out correct technological and economic policies, and adopt effective rational measures, the small nitrogenous fertilizer industry will become increasingly prosperous.

ANHUI RIBAO ON DECISION TO HOLD CPC CONGRESS

OW130508 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts of ANHUI RIBAO 10 August editorial: "Greet the 12th Congress W'th New Achievements in Building Material and Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] The editorial notes that the 12th CPC National Congress earnestly expected by the entire party and the people of the whole country will be convened ceremoniously on 1 September. The congress will be a grand meeting to create a great new situation for socialist modernization. It will be of major practical significance and of far-reaching signifance as well in the history of our party.

The editorial says that the 5 years since the 11th CPC National Confress, the 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, will go down in the history of our party as an extremely important period. In this period we have effectively healed the serious wounds caused during the chaotic decade, corrected the mistakes made in our work, opened new vistas in various fields of work and paved the way politically, ideologically and organizationally for the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. It was therefore very timely for the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to decide to convene the 12th national congress.

The party's 12th national congress will seriously sum up the rich experiences we have gained since the 11th CPC National Congress, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, decide on the goal of struggles for our party during the next period of time and mobilize the whole party and the people of the whole country to redouble their efforts and advance from victory to victory to open a completely new vista for socialist modernization. We are deeply convinced that the coming congress will inspire the whole party and the people of the whole country to fulfill new historical tasks and accomplish a great cause our predecessors never even tried.

All party members and comrades on the various fronts throughout the province should strive for new achievements working at their respective posts and greet the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress with new achievements in building socialist material and spiritural civilization.

ANHUI REVIEWS 1977-81 AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

OW112052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Hefei, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Anhui Province, once one of the most poverty-stricken in China, harvested 17.85 million tons of grain in 1981, compared to 15 million tons in 1977, according to a release from provincial authorities.

Anhui peasants sold to the state an annual average of 4.05 million tons of surplus grain from 1979 to 1981, 53.06 percent more than the corresponding figure for the period from 1963 to 1978. It is expected that more surplus grain will be available this year.

The authorities issued the release to report agricultural successes since the third plenary session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held in December 1978.

Provincial authorities attributed the increases to the policies of encouraging rural prosperity, including the institution of the job responsibility system under which production is undertaken on a household basis and payment made according to output.

Together with Sichuan and a number of other provinces, Anhui pioneered some of these policies, which became official following the convocation of the Third Plenanry Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Many poverty-stricken areas have changed "beyond recognition" under the new policies according to provincial authorities. An example is Fengyang County, once notorious throughout China as the "county of beggars," which for more than 20 years had to depend on the government for grain for its people. In the 1981 fiscal year for grain purchases (July 1, 1981 to May 31, 1982), the county supplied the state with 117,500 tons of surplus grain.

During the same one-year period, authorities said, 40 countries -- half the total in Anhui Province -- each delivered as tax in kind or sold to the state, 50,000 tons of surplus grain or more.

The figure for Huiyan County is 195,000 tons, more than any other country in Anhui. This compares to 65,000 tons in the 1977 fiscal year.

ANHUI CONFERENCE ON RAISING HARVEST YIELD

OW110002 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government held a telephone conference on 7 August. The conference called on all localities in Anhui Province to unfold activities on raising agricultural production in autumn and striving to seize a bumper agricultural harvest in this year.

Secretaries of the provincial CPC committee Yan Youmin and (Yuan Zhen) and provincial Vice Governor Meng Fulin took part in the conference. The conference first analyzed the situation in struggling against disasters. Since the advent of summer, Anhui Province has been hit by drought, windstorms, hailstorms, flooding and waterlogging. Some 15 million mu of farmland have been affected and over 4 million mu of farmland have experienced bad harvests due to natural disaster. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, the party, the government, the military and the people have successfully combated floods in the province. The conference expressed the hope that all people in the province would continue to try to combat disasters in August and September and seize a bumper harvest.

The conference held that it is possible that the province could still increase agricultural production in 1982, despite serious natural disasters. The conference stressed that since the present situation is very good, the party and government in various localities must, therefore, continue to mobilize the masses and fully utilize the favorable conditions to fight a people's war of increasing production the coming autumn and greet the 12th party congress with our excellent achievements.

ANHUI CONTROLS FUEL FOR FARM MACHINERY

OW102126 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Anhui Province is improving management of farm machinery fuel supply and consumption and ensuring that fuel of limited quantity be used where it is most needed for production. It has adopted the following specific measures:

1. To improve the distribution of fuel for farm machinery: The distribution plan is formulated jointly by the petroleum, the supply and marketing and the farm machinery departments at various levels. In fuel distribution, the concerned departments of districts and communes set fuel supply quotas for each machine owned by a collective or an individual according to its horsepower and task and issue a quota certificate to its owner.

2. To strictly enforce regulations and stop up all loopholes: Illicit oil transaction by any units or individuals is strictly prohibited. Resolute blows will be dealt at speculators who illegally buy and sell fuel oil. No quota certificate is issued to a farm machine which is used for commercial transport, has no operating permit, has already been sold, has been scrapped, is awaiting repair or is mothballed.

3. To save fuel and reduce wastes: Addition of machinery which consumes large quantities of oil is under control according to plan. Blind purchase of any machinery which creates fuel supply problems is being avoided.

FUJIAN STEPS UP INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION

OW121141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Fuzhou , August 12 (XINHUA) -- Costal Fujian Province is speeding construction of its industrial infrastructure -- ports, railways, airports and telecommunications facilities -- in an effort to cope with its expanding external economic activities, according to provincial authorities. The provincial government has allocated 304 million yuan in the past three years for building these projects, and the investment for this year nearly doubled last year's figure. Priority is being given to construction of ports and the developing shipping industry. Of the six ports now under construction, Dongdu port at Xiamen and Mawei port at the provincial capital of Fuzhou are Fujian's major foreign trade ports. The first stage of the Dongdu port includes four deep-water berths for handling vessels of 10,000 tons and more. Principal construction of the No. 1 and No. 2 berths was completed at the end of 1981 along with roads, electricity, water facilities, warehouses and railways. The No. 1 berth, for 10,000-ton ships, will handle sundry goods and containers. The No. 2 berth, for 50,000-ton ships, will temporarily handle grain. Two other berths are currently nearing completion.

Mawei port will have two 10,000-ton-class berths and two 5,000-ton-class berths. The navigation channel and harbor basin have been dredged.

Fujian has 62 foreign trade freighters totalling 84,000 tons, 54,000 tons more than two years ago. In addition to the major domestic ports of Shanghai, Qingdao and Dalian, the province has opened freight routes from Fuzhou to Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Manila and Bangkok. The province resumes passenger and freight services from Fuzhou to Shanghai in March, and opened a passenger shipping route from Xiamen to Hong Kong in 1980.

The Yingtan-Xiamen and Waiyang-Fuzhou railways are being technically transformed. By 1985, eight big stations and 22 medium-sized and small stations and store yards will be built or expanded along the two lines. When electrified in 1987, the two railways will carry 12 million tons of goods annually, double the present figure. One piling yard and three big stations are already in use.

Since the opening of the expanded Fuzhou airport April 1, passengers and cargo has quadrupled. The airport accomodates Tridents and Boeing 737s while previously only small 40-passenger planes could land and take off during the day. The main runway has been lengthened to 2,400 meters and a control tower built. A new airport at Xiamen near the city's special economic zone is also being built. Upon completion, this medium-sized international airport will also accomodate Tridents and Boeing 737s.

With the opening of the Fuzhou-Hong Kong telephone circuit earlier this year, calls from Hong Kong can be transmitted through Fuzhou to other provincial cities and counties. International telex service has opened in Fuzhou and Xiamen. Both Fuzhou and Xiamen have imported computer-controlled automatic telephones to improve service between the two cities and other parts of China and abroad. When service of the domestic long-distance line begins at the end of this year, automatic and semi-automatic dialing will be possible between Fuzhou and 20 of China's provincial capitals. Fujian now has telephone lines with 40 countries and regions and telegram contacts with 100 countries and regions.

SHANGHAI PAPER HAILS FORTHCOMING PARTY CONGRESS

OW130417 Shanghai WEN HUI PAO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Work With Full Confidence and Vigor -- Greeting 12th CPC National Congress With Actual Deeds"]

[Text] The 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided that the 12th CPC National Congress will be held on 1 September this year. The happy tidings have been a tremendous inspiration to party members and cadres as well as to the masses of the people throughout Shanghai. They are all earnestly looking forward to the victorious convocation of the congress.

Our party has traversed a glorious and arduous course since the 11th CPC National Congress. The historically significant 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee brought the party to a great turning point in its history since the founding of the country. Between the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party had accomplished its historical task of righting the wrong in the guiding thought, reiterated and defined the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, formulated and implemented a series of correct principles and policies after summing up both the positive and negative experiences since the founding of our country and found the path to socialist modernization that is compatible with the situation in China. All socialist undertakings in China have been developing along a sound course. It has been just a few years and the change in the situation has been so fast and, in the motherland's views, so great. This is eloquent proof that the line, principles and policies of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been correct and that it is also correct for the party Central Committee to uphold the four basic principles and set forth the four political guarantees for socialist modernization. This also fully demonstrates that our party, with its strong leadership, definitely will be able to unite and lead the people of the whole country to create a completely new situation in our work.

The forthcoming 12th CPC National Congress will be a meeting of great significance held at a time of historic importance. The congress will, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, sum up experiences, formulate and define the program and purpose of our party's struggle in a period to come, adopt a new party constitution and elect the leading organ of the party Central Committee. It will rally the whole party, the entire army and the people of the whole country still more closely round the party Central Committee, strengthen party building, give a further push to the cause of socialist modernization and add a glorious new chapter to the new historical period.

It is the common determination of the cadres and masses on all fronts in the municipality to greet the 12th CPC National Congress with actual deeds. Let us get moving quickly and use outstanding achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilization while working on our respective fronts and at our own posts. We must pluck up our spirit and, in connection with the work being done in various fields, further study the guidelines of the documents issued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must carry out ideological education among the cadres, masses and particularly young people in the need to display their love for the party, the motherland and socialism. We must seize every single minute to strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's state plans and gain still greater economic results. We must more extensively and deeply carry out the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, strengthen education in communist ideology and ethics and bring up a new generation of people with ideals, ethics, culture and a sense of discipline. We must persist in opposing erosion by capitalist ideas and carry out the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field through to the end and win new victories.

Our country has really entered a period of resurgence. We are full of hope and confidence when we look to the future. Let us make efforts to do our work at our respective posts in a down-to-earth way to create still more outstanding achievements.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON FORMER OFFICIAL'S CORRUPTION

HK100724 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Wu Huomei [0702 3172 2653], YANGCHENG WANBAO reporter: "Maggot of the Special Zone -- Peng Guoxian"]

[Text] In the special zone of Shenzhen, people with high morale and enthusiasm are actively plunging themselves into the new situation of initiating socialist construction. But there are a handful of people who ignore the interests of the state and make use of their powers to engage in graft, embezzlement and bribery and who try by every means of smuggling and speculation to line their pockets. These people are called "maggots of the special zone." Peng Guoxian, former deputy director of the political office of the Shenzhen municipal border defense, is one such maggot.

This Peng Guoxian was transferred to Shenzhen in September 1978. In less than 3 years, he suddenly became rich. He built a private four-story house. The total area of Peng's residence was 308 square meters, including 11 rooms, 4 drawing rooms, 3 dining rooms and 2 kitchens with toilets. The whole building was finished with cement externally and was painted with latex paint internally. Of the four drawing rooms, the one on the first floor was floored with terrazzo, while the other three had "mosaic" floors. There was also a grape arbor on the roof. Compared with the housing of the people nearby, Peng's residence was like a crane standing among chickens.

The sudden richness of Peng Guoxian is inseparable from the embezzling, swindling and speculating of Li Yangfu. In the fall of 1979, the Shenzhen Special Zone was still in the experimental period; everything was ready except for prosperity. The construction teams from inside and outside the province entered Shenzhen one after another to start work.

In the winter of that year, Li Yangfu came from Wuchuan County to Shenzhen. This Li Yangfu had a record of constant stealing, swindling and speculating. With the assumed name of Chen Sheng and in the guise of a representative of a certain construction company of Wuchuan County, he prepared to contract for construction projects and to await the opportunity to engage in his evil deals. He was introduced to Peng Guoxian. By that time, although Peng had a house with three bedrooms and one dining room, he was still not satisfied. He racked his brains over how to build his cozy nest. When Li and Peng were introduced, each harbored sinister designs. One was trying to make a "good business" but suffered from a bad "base," and therefore needed a protective talisman; the other was worried about the limited capital for building his cozy nest and badly needed a helping hand. Therefore, the two easily found accord and quickly became intimate friends. Li wanted to contract for the construction of buildings, whereas Peng went everywhere to get in touch with people and canvass them. When Li's construction team entered Shenzhen, Peng immediately provided conveniences. The members of the team had no special pass and were "blocked" by the border defense. Peng "intervened" for them at once. By every means, Peng also helped to transfer the relatives of the construction team members from Wuchuan to Shenzhen, to say nothing of their eating and drinking. Li was an "expert" in speculating and securing his personal gain. Before Peng asked, Li actively promised to help Peng in building his residence free of charge.

However, while the two were indulging in their wishful thinking, the department responsible for the work discovered Li's illegal economic activities and decided to check his accounts and transfer him from Shenzhen. Peng was burning with impatience when he heard the news. His dream of relying on Li to build his residence would then vanish so, of course, he could not let this matter drop. Hence, he decided to positively "launch an attack." During September 1980, Peng spread the rumor that Li borrowed a lot of money from him, with the result that he was unable to build his residence. At the same time, Li echoed Peng by telling the members of the construction team that he really borrowed a sum of 10,000 yuan. After that, at the instigation of Peng Guoxian, they forged a receipt showing that Li owed 12,070 yuan and tried to pass it on to Mai, who was in charge of the department responsible for the work of the construction team.

This trick by Peng was really formidable; it did place Mai and the construction team in an embarrassing situation. Did Li borrow the 10,000 yuan from Peng? How could they investigate it? To give credence to this sum of money would mean to groundlessly give Peng 10,000 yuan; if his claim was refused, Peng would not give up and would try to put up innumerable obstacles so that the construction team would be unable to gain a foothold in Shenzhen. What could they do? Mai and the construction team had no alternative but to agree to build the residence for Peng as repayment of the debt. Peng Guoxian succeeded in his plot and, starting in October 1980, extorted 11,600 yuan in construction expenses from the construction team. At the end of 1980, he defrauded another 5,400 yuan in construction expenses, which were retained by Li Yangfu. In building Peng's residence, according to the minimum standard, the construction, management and other expenses, not including materials, would come to 6,000-7,000 yuan. But Peng did not even take a penny out of his pocket. The construction team was afraid of Peng's influence, so they dared not mention a word about it.

In this way, by spending only a few thousand yuan, Peng got a fine residence, finished last June, worth several tens of thousand yuan. How happy Peng Guoxian was! In order to celebrate the completion of the building, at the end of June and the beginning of July, he held grand banquets for 4 successive days in honor of guests. The newly built Peng residence was really bustling with activity.

However, Peng Guoxian rejoiced too soon. At the beginning of 1981, Li Yangfu's illegal offenses of embezzling, swindling and speculating came to light. The public security organs of Wuchuan County decided to issue a "wanted" circular for Li Yangfu and sent personnel to Shenzhen to request Peng Guoxian's assistance in bringing Li to justice. Peng, being a public security cadre, overtly agreed but covertly opposed this and harbored Li's evildoing. At the end of July last year, when Li Yangfu once again fled to Shenzhen, Peng, quite aware of this, not only failed to report to the departments concerned, but sheltered Li in his house. The public security department arrested Li in front of Peng's residence on 11 August 1981.

The public security and procuratorial organs of Shenzhen city made thorough investigations and affirmed that Peng Guoxian had broken the criminal law and approved his dentention and arrest. After examination and investigation, the Intermediate People's Court of Shenzhen city reached a court decision according to law on 7 August, sentencing Peng Guoxian to 12 years' imprisonment. As for Peng's illegally built residence, it should be appraised and turned over to the state. Peng Guoxian, this maggot of the special zone, received his deserved end.

UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL WORKERS VIEWED

HK050925 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Lin Zeng [2651 2582]: "Rural Workers Must Not Be Hired Indiscriminately"]

[Text] Units owned by the whole people in Guangdong Province have privately hired rural workers in a way assuming quite serious proportions. The number of such workers recruited has reached 340,000.

The situation of indiscriminately hiring temporary rural workers without authorization hampers the readjustment of the national economy and the solution of the problem of placement or employment involving cities. It also does not help in improving economic returns. Furthermore, it makes for unhealthy practices in the matter of recruitment. A factory in Meixian Prefecture hired as many as 447 temporary rural workers, representing more than half of its total number of workers. Most of these workers were also not urgently needed in production.

Some of them had been recommended to the factory through "pull and influence." Some had been employed out of consideration for their being workers' sons and daughters, or local cadres' friends and relatives. The Erqing wooden furniture factory in a county in Foshan Prefecture did not have enough production work to continue operating at full capacity. But it hired 65 peasant workers, 20 of them taken on by the factory manager on the basis of favoritism or nepotism. The situation of recruiting rural workers by some units in Guangzhou is also quite serious.

Various municipalities and counties in the province have been very slow in discharging and evacuating those rural workers employed outside given plans. Some units have combined the removal of these workers with the act of continuing to employ them, ending up with more such workers taken on than discharged. A primary reason is that the leading cadres of some enterprises and units have direct relations with the responsible people of certain departments in charge and leadership organs. Quite a large number of those peasant workers descending upon the city have been taken on through the recommendation of the latter. Recently, the provincial government issued a notification on the strict control of rural workers going to the city to seek work. The planned number of peasant workers to be discharged and evacuated for this year and next year is 200,000. Clear stipulations were laid down for the policy of discharging and evacuating peasant workers in regard to scope and relevant measures. A time limit was set for the accomplishment of given tasks.

HENAN PRODUCTION BRIGADE STUDIES CPC COMMUNIQUE

OW120050 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Liuzhuang production brigade of the Qiliying Commune in Xinxiang, Henan, party organizations at various levels in Xian city and the Gansu provincial song and dance troupe are studying the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and determined to greet the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress with concrete actions.

When the good news that the 12th CPC National Congress will be convened soon was received in the northern Henan plains, the cadres and commune members of the Liuzhuang production brigade of the Qiliying Commune in Xinxiang County were all the more excited.

The Liuzhuang production brigade became an advanced unit well-known throughout the country in the 1950's. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, they have implemented the production responsibility system according to local conditions and followed a course of comprehensive development of agriculture, industry and commerce. Production has grown rapidly in all fields. The brigade's total collective income increased sharply from 1.26 million yuan in 1978 to 2.52 million yuan in 1981. Per capita income reached 2,050 yuan, enabling the people to achieve a relatively comfortable standard of living. More than 95 percent of the families now have television sets, electric fans and radio receivers. Some households have bought washing machines, cameras and motorbikes. A new picture of a socialist countryside prevails everywhere.

On 7 August, (Shi Laihe), secretary of the brigade party branch, said at a commune members meeting: The Party Central Committee has given us so much attention and support; what should we do to greet the convocation of the party's 12th national congress? No sooner had he finished speaking than everyone started to answer. (Wang Zhaoping), leader of the first production team, said: The cotton and corn are growing better this year than before. We should pay attention to late-stage field management, prevent plant diseases and insect pests and strive to set new records in grain and cotton production.

In the last few days, party organizations at various levels in Xian city have organized party members of the masses to study the communique of the 7th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The party members and masses are greatly inspired.

HUNAN CPC IMPOSES PUNISHMENT ON OFFICIALS

HK120848 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] The provincial CPC committee recently imposed a punishment on Liu Xingqi, former secretary of the provincial forestry scientific research institute, and Yuan Jialong, former deputy secretary of the Youxian County CPC Committee, on the charge of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of their position and power. In a circular on the issue, it called on party members and cadres throughout the province to draw lessons from the cases, resist capitalist ideological corrosion and maintain communist purity.

Through investigation, it has been confirmed that Liu Xingqi, in collusion with his wife, Yu Jianmei, appropriated state and collective property worth 4,090 yuan when he took the post of secretary of the Taoyuan County CPC Committee. In addition, Yu Jianmei also appropriated more than 1,600 yuan in public funds by exploiting her position. Taking into consideration their mistakes and attitudes, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to put Liu Xingqi on 2 years' probation within the party to mend his ways and has dismissed him from his post as secretary of the provincial forestry scientific research institute and deputyship to the Fifth NPC, and Yu Jianmei was expelled from the party and put on 2 years' probation at work.

Yuan Jialong was charged with privately building a two-story house covering 384.6 square meters by using public property worth more than 7,000 yuan. Taking into consideration his mistake and attitude, it has been decided that he be put on 2 years' probation within the party and be dismissed from his posts as secretary of the Youxian County CPC Committee and director of the standing committee of the county people's congress. His privately-built house was confiscated.

In the circular, the provincial CPC committee pointed out: Having been in the party for years and assumed certain leading posts, both Liu Xingqi and Yan Jialong once made their small contributions to the party. However, being corrupted by corrosive influences of bourgeois ideology, they, ignorant of the party's discipline and state laws, have committed the serious mistake of appropriating a large amount of state and collective property. This is a very painful and striking lesson. In order to draw this lesson, the provincial CPC committee demanded that education in maintaining communist purity and combating corrosive influences of capitalist decadent ideas be carried out among party committees and party members of the whole province.

Radio Commentary

HK120924 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station "short" commentary: "Draw Lessons From the Cases of Liu Xingqi and Yuan Jialong"]

[Summary] The mistakes committed by Liu Xingqi and Yuan Jialong have created a bad impression among the people. The punishment inflicted on them by the provincial CPC committee is absolutely necessary and correct, and also concurs with the wishes of the party and the people.

Considering that they were in the party for years, what led Liu and Yuan to such serious mistakes? The evident reasons are that they have abandoned their efforts of remolding their world outlook, become dizzy with individual egoism, forgotten our party's principles, and lost their communist purity.

Every one of our party members and cadres must draw lessons from their mistakes, consciously make efforts to remold their world outlook and foster a revolutionary outlook of wholeheartedly serving the people in order to work for communism all their life.

We must understand that in the present stage of socialism class struggle will still exist within a certain scope for a long time. We must remain sober-minded and highly vigilant under all circumstances. We must resolutely struggle against all moribund ideas and behavior of seeking private gain at public expense, harming others to benefit oneself, working exclusively for personal gain and having an eye only for money.

Today, our party is a ruling party. Many party members are in possession of power in one district, one department or one unit. We must always bear in mind that all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people. We can exercise the rights that the people have entrusted in us only for seeking benefits for them. We should by no means seek private gain by taking advantage of our position and power, nor should we do evil things. Those who abuse their power for their own gain will harm not only the party and the people, but also themselves in the end, and will certainly come to a disgraceful end.

Liu Xingqi and Yuan Jialong should, of course, be responsible for their serious mistakes. But this also resulted from a lack of education and supervision which the party organizations concerned should enforce on them. Party organizations at all levels should, therefore, draw due experiences and lessons from the issue. They must be bold in upholding principles, encouraging healthy trends and checking unhealthy ones and resolutely fighting against all evil tendencies and morally degenerate behavior. They should maintain strict discipline against all violations of discipline and law. They should in no way protect evildoers and cover up their deeds.

HUNAN INSPECTS WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK040632 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] In accordance with the demands of the CPC Central Committee, party committees at all levels throughout the province launched an overall inspection of work concerning intellectuals throughout the province from the beginning of March to the end of May. They have helped the intellectuals to solve problems in their work, livelihood and implementation of policies, thus maintaining close ties between the party and the intellectuals. This inspection was first carried out by the organization departments under the direct leadership of the provincial CPC committee and party committees at all levels. Various units at and above county level throughout the province organized a total of more than 1,200 inspection teams with more than 4,500 cadres participating. They contacted more than 65,000 intellectuals by conducting small group discussions, individual heart-to-heart talks and home visits, and seriously listened to the intellectuals' opinions and considered their requests.

This inspection showed that over the last few years, and in particular since the third plenary session, our province has been doing well in work concerning intellectuals. Among 128,000 professional workers at grades above assistant lecturer and secondary and primary school backbone teachers, party committees at all levels have implemented relevant policies among 17,000 and helped them solve problems left over from history, accounting for 98.4 percent of the number of people who have such problems; recruited some 11,000 new party members; promoted some 11,000 people to leadership posts; rearranged jobs for 5,700 whose previous jobs did not accord with their qualifications; made arrangements for more than 20,000 couples to live together; and made housing arrangements for more than 37,000 households.

However, this inspection also revealed that some localities and units have not attached sufficient importance to work concerning intellectuals, far from meeting the demand of the CPC Central Committee. The main reason for this is because many leaders still do not fully understand the work on intellectuals. In accordance with this situation, party committees at all levels solved relevant problems during the inspection, speeding up the further implementation of the policy on intellectuals. In Xiangtan, Hengyang and Changde Prefectures and Changsha Municipality, during this inspection, housing arrangements were made for 143 intellectual households, and arrangements were made for 65 couples to live together. According to the statistics of 15 institutes of higher learning, among more than 1,000 intellectuals contacted, the problems raised by 380 people were promptly solved.

HUNAN TAKES MEASURES TO BOOST MOUNTAIN ECONOMY

OW041025 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hunan Province has adopted measures to boost economic construction in the mountainous areas. In the past 3 years the provincial CPC committee and the Provincial people's government have mediated 150,000 disputes involving mountain and forest rights and armed fights. They have also handled more than 1,500 cases of indiscriminte felling and chopping of trees. More than 2 million mu of mountain land used for farming has been restored to afforestation and animal husbandry. Materials and funds are being provided to help the people in the mountainous areas develop production.

To cope with problems that have surfaced in the course of construction in the mountainous areas, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government made the following decisions:

1. To reduce the amount of grains to be procured from the mountainous areas so as to lighten the burden of the masses there. Hunan Province has in the past 3 years provided 350 million jin of grain to reduce the procurement quota of the mountainous areas. Recently, the province again decided that beginning in August this year and for the next 3 years in succession the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, where minority people are concentrated, will be supplied with 45 million jin of grain to help the mountainous areas develop forestry and animal husbandry.

2. To implement the forestry policy by doing a good job in issuing certificates to those whose rights to cultivate mountain land and forests have been determined. Since October last year 4.26 million households have been alloted mountain land for cultivation based on their needs.

3. To readjust and reduce the timber production tasks in order to correct the imbalance between felling and cultivation as a step to restore and continuously develop the economy in the mountainous areas.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON HAN NINGFU AT HUBEI FORUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Han Ningfu Addresses Hubei Reorganization Forum," published in the 11 August DAILY REPORT, page P 3:

First paragraph, from first line, item should read: "Han Ningfu, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee second secretary and governor ...." correcting title to read "governor rather than "vice governor."

SICHUAN CONGRESS STUDIES CPC COMMUNIQUE

HK120750 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The 16th meeting of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Chengdu 4-11 August. In the course of the meeting, the members, in an extremely happy mood, conscientiously studied and discussed the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the letter of greeting from the plenary session to Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang. All of them took the floor one after another. They spoke of their impressions and understandings in light of the party's history and the excellent situation in the wake of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and expressed their firm support for the communique guideline of the plenary session. In their discussions they said that since the third plenary session, by bringing order out of chaos, victory of historic significance has been achieved for the party's cause. The decision to hold the 12th CPC National Congress is completely in accord with the needs for developing the party's work and the demands of China's modernization program. It reflects the common aspirations of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The fact that the plenary session wrote a letter of greeting to Comrades Liu Bocheng and Cai Chang shows the respect the CPC Central Committee has for the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. This also constitutes the greatest consolation and tremendous encouragement to all veteran comrades. They were determined to make the utmost efforts and do their own jobs well in order to usher in the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress with new achievements.

At the plenary meeting yesterday, the participants, after serious examinations and discussions, unanimously approved the Sichuan provincial provisional regulations on land management, the decision of the provincial people's congress standing committee on promoting election work in cities and towns as well as the proposals for dealing with the 22 motions which the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress entrusted to the people's congress standing committee. The meeting approved the appointment of (Sun Yukun) as procurator of the Changdu Municipal People's Procuratorate and also approved other appointments and removals.

Today SICHUAN RIBAO published in full the resolution of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on strengthening civil action work and the decision on promoting election work in cities and towns.

SICHUAN ON TRANSPROVINCIAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK110855 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The industrial enterprises in our province have vigorously promoted economic cooperation with the departments concerned at the central level and in other provinces and municipalities. According to incomplete statistics, the transprovincial economic integrated complexes or cooperative projects so far established total 56, and the industrial enterprises engaged in these integrated complexes and cooperative projects total 90. These newly established economic integrated complexes involve machine building, light industry, the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry and other trades, as well as commune- and brigade-run enterprises.

These complexes and projects are mainly formed by unifying the production and marketing of national and regional specialized companies, or more precisely, by unifying the departments and enterprises concerned in the province with their counterparts in municipalities such as Shanghai and Beijing, and in other provinces such as Guangdong, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Hubei and so on. There are several forms of unification, which range from: 1) enterprises being transformed to engage in specialized cooperation; 2) technical cooperation; 3) cooperation between processing enterprises and raw materials producing areas; and 4) unified management in production and marketing. These transprovincial economic integrated complexes are a sort of new integrated economic body which has emerged as a response to the present economic readjustment and system reform.

The principles governing unification are: 1) the systems of ownership, the historical relationship and the financial channels of the enterprises involved are not to be changed; and 2) the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit must be upheld. Present practice has shown that such a unification can help to pool the manpower, financial resources and material resources of local units to meet the state's urgent needs, can speed up the production of easily marketable commodities and can drive industrial production to develop in the direction of specialized cooperation. Such unification, which is beneficial to the state, the locality and the enterprise, can serve as an ideal means to improve the technical and management levels, to enhance economic returns, to enliven the economy and speed up construction.

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PILOT PROJECTS

HK130311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of pilot project counties in reforming the rural economic system from 6 to 11 August. The participants, who came from all prefectures and municipalities and 21 pilot project counties, studied relevant documents of the provincial CPC committee, exchanged information and experiences in pilot project work over the past half year and proposed methods for solving relevant problems. They thus got a clearer picture of the guiding ideology and strategic importance of pilot project work, and expressed resolve to speed up the work and expand the results of the reforms.

The meeting held: The pilot projects being run by the provincial and local authorities are aimed at finding a new road suited to the national condition by which economic development can be accelerated and economic returns improved, and the rural areas can increase production and become rich as quickly as possible. In the 4 years 1978-81, the annual average rise in total industrial and agricultural output value in the pilot project counties of Guanghan, Qionglai and Xindu was respectively 200, 800 and 500 percent higher than the average for the 21 years before the reforms. These counties showed big increases in financial revenue, state taxes, and state grain deliveries in 1981, compared with 1977. Average annual income for the peasants rose by over 20 yuan. This year the three counties have continued to maintain a big increase in their economic indexes.

Volumes of facts show that the orientation of rural economic reform is correct and the road is the right one. The party committees and governments at all levels must tangibly strengthen leadership over the reform pilot projects. The various departments must also regard the pilot projects as their affair and actively take part in the reform pilot project work in connection with their own business. The meeting held: It is necessary to get a good grasp of the following measures before the end of this year:

1. On the basis of seriously summing up work in the previous stage, the pilot projects should be expanded in the counties concerned, to create conditions for launching reforms throughout those counties next year.

2. The existing joint ventures, combines and commune and brigade enterprises must be rectified in respect of business orientation, leadership groups, and labor and financial management.

3. Seriously carry out trial projects in separating party, government and commune functions on one or two communes. Places where conditions are right can refer to the pilot project experiences of (Banduyuan) Xiang in Xindu County, rectify the party, government, the enterprises, and the poor and lower-middle peasant and CYL organizations, and launch a drive for civilized villages and production teams.

4. On the basis of perfecting and stabilizing the agricultural production responsibility systems, actively develop all types of specialized and key households and promote the development of specialized commodity production.

5. It is necessary to carry out some necessary reforms in commodity circulation in accordance with the actual local conditions.

The meeting put forward a number of major policy problems that need solving while carrying out reforms. For instance, there are the problems in assigning financial and grain responsibilities, the procurement of category-2 agricultural and sideline products, the basic-level supply and marketing cooperative system, definition of jurisdiction in examining and approving joint undertakings, and the operation of agriculture-industry-commerce combines and so on. The provincial CPC committee proposed the principles and methods for solving these problems.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai spoke at the meeting.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

HK090701 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Summary] "From 27 to 31 July, the Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a report meeting of the responsible persons of the offices for hitting at serious economic crimes of some prefectures and municipalities and of the Golmud Administrative Department. Song Ziyuan, deputy secretary of the CPC regional committee and (Wu Lanhui), regional CPC committee standing committee member and deputy secretary of the regional political and legal affairs committee attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were the responsible persons of the offices for hitting at serious economic crimes of five prefectures and municipalities and of the Golmud Administrative Department and the persons who are in charge of this work in various prefectures and municipalities. Also attending the meeting were the responsible persons of the discipline inspection committee of the regional CPC committee, the regional office for hitting at serious economic crimes, the regional public security department, the regional procuratorate, the regional courts and other relevant units."

During the meeting those attending studied the relevant directives of the CPC Central Committee, reported on their work in the past 6 months, exchanged experience and discussed their future work.

The meeting unanimously held that during the past 6 months we have achieved good results in hitting at economic crimes and our struggle against crimes had been developing depth. However, we must see that we have only achieved some initial good results and should continue to make great efforts in order to do the work well. The leading comrades in all areas should adopt a correct attitude toward this work, overcome negative factors and complacency and conscientiously carry on this struggle in depth for a long time to come. The meeting called on them to focus on investigating and handling major cases in a timely manner and to punish the criminals involved in the major cases promptly and severely, thus continuously developing this struggle in depth.

"The CPC regional committee First Secretary Yin Fatang attended the meeting and gave an important speech. The CPC regional committee Deputy Secretary Song Ziyuang gave a concluding speech at the meeting."

YUNNAN FORUM VIEWS WORK OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

HK121054 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] "A forum on the work of people's congresses of autonomous prefectures and countries was held in Kunming 4-7 August by the standing committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress. Responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees from 6 autonomous prefecturs and 19 autonomous counties throughout the province and responsible members of departments concerned at the provincial level attended the forum. The number of participants exceeded 30. Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Sun Yuting, Zhang Zizhai, (Huang Ping) and (Li Guying) took part in the studies and discussions."

"During the meeting, the participants conscientiously studied the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the letters of greeting to Comrades Liu Pocheng and Cai Chang and the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee. They exchanged experiences on the work of the autonomous localities since the establishment of the standing committee of the people's congress.

They also put forward many proposals on the draft of the revised constitution and on doing a good job of work on nationalities in our province."

"At the forum, everyone studied and discussed in particular the question of how the standing committees of the people's congresses of the national autonomous localities exercise their powers and functions according to stipulations of the law in order to ensure the implementation of the party's policy toward nationalities, promote the development of economic and cultural undertakings of the minority nationality areas and strengthen national unity."

The participants held that the key to doing a good job in the work of the standing committees of the people's congresses lies in strengthening the leadership of the party.

Comrade Sun Yunting delivered a speech at the opening of the meeting. On the afternoon of 7 August, Comrade Zhang Zizhai gave a summary report. He stressed that the work of the people's congress is a new task. "It is absolutely nceessary to uphold the four fundamental principles and democratic centralism. Legislation on minority nationalities is an important component for strengthening the socialist legal system. It is hoped that the autonomous prefecture and county people's congress standing committees will attach importance to and actively promote legislative work."

YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL BANK SUMS UP, ASSIGNS WORK

HK090916 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Summary] The provincial agricultural bank recently called a meeting of all in charge of its branches at the prefectorial, autonomous prefectorial and county levels to exchange views on and experiences in stimulating the rural economy in the first half of 1982, stressing that the work of the second half of this year should be focussed on promoting better economic returns.

The meeting held: With the smooth development of the rural economic situation and with further increased bank loans in the rural areas, the finance plans in the rural areas were satisfactorily carried out in the first half of this year. Meanwhile, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in the afflicted areas facilitated in time various kinds of agricultural loans to support the struggle against floods and droughts. In accordance with the arrangements made by the superior party and government organs, the agricultural banks at all levels exposed and dealt with a number of economic crimes in the rural financial units.

The meeting pointed out: Their work of the second half of 1982 should focus on attaining better economic returns.

1. In continuing the implementation of the principle of actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production, it is necessary to support grain production, diversified undertakings and household sidelines and to promote should development of enterprises run by communes and brigades. Stress must now be laid on supporting the current farm work and helping production teams, enterprises run by communes and brigades as well as commune members to broaden new production channels by doing what they do best and to promote increases in farm, sideline, local and special products which are badly needed by the state and society.

2. Rural markets usually boom in the second half of a year. Therefore, it is necessary to assist rural commercial departments in purchasing farm and sideline products by providing sufficient capital. Meanwhile, to approach the coming brisk markets in the countryside, arrangements should be made earlier to prepare more money in cash and to square accounts for the sale of farm and sideline products. It is necessary to continue to develop bank savings in the rural areas and recover the agricultural loans which are due or overdue.

3. It is necessary to maintain efforts in carrying out the struggle against serious economic crimes to the very end and to adopt some relevant measures to check tax evasion. It is also necessary to have a general checkup on the work of cash management in the rural areas under the unified leadership of local party and government organs and step-by-step and in a planned way to conduct tests at selected points for restructuring financial units in the rural areas in order to perfect all managerial systems so that all financial units will become impassable barriers for all economic criminals.

BEIJING ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION WORK REVIEWED

HK100338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ou Qinglin [2962 1987 2651]: "Consolidation Should Yield Good Results -- Highlights of the Consolidation Work in Beijing's Enterprises"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, Beijing Municipality has conducted consolidation work in industrial and communications enterprises in a planned way, by stages and in groups. The consolidation on this occasion is different from that in the past in that it takes improvement in economic results as a key link and conducts comprehensive management of the enterprises in an effort to bring about a fundamental change in the entire work of the enterprises and to open up a new situation in the enterprises. More than half a year has passed since then. What results have we attained in achieving this objective?

Viewed from a few enterprises where consolidation work has been conducted fairly well, the situation is encouraging. Take the Beijing No 2 rubber factory, for example. Since 1980 its products have been unsalable. Its production and income dropped for 2 consecutive years, its output value dropped by 7.5 percent and its profit dropped by 47.85 percent. Since the beginning of this year, the factory has paid close attention to the consolidation of the enterprise and effected reforms in six aspects: First, it has taken steps in the direction of lighter, thinner, stronger and longer by substituting a new type of synthetic fiber for cotton threads as materials in an attempt to remedy the siutation with new products; second, it has further improved the quality of products in an effort to remedy the quality situation; third, it has attached importance to the manufacture of products in small specifications and quantitiies. It does not mind manufacturing products which other factories are unwilling or unable to produce and it does not take into consideration whether it will bring in large or small profits. It has actively engaged in production in an effort to remedy the situation by manufacturing products in smaller specifications and quantities. Fourth, it has tried to increase the variety of specifications so that customers can have a choice; fifth, it has made very effort to reduce production costs in an effort to remedy the situation with cheaper prices; sixth, it has delivered goods to the doorstep of the customers and does repair work on the spot in an effort to remedy the situation with better technical service. The six points have been fixed as the factory's policies and have succeeded in "invigorating" the No 2 rubber factory. By the end of May, the total output value of the whole factory had amounted to 21.6 million yuan, an increase of 20.9 percent over the same period of last year, and the profit delivered to the state amounted to 2.425 million yuan, an increase of 20.17 percent over the same period of last year. The variety and specifications of products have increased and the costs of most products have been reduced.

A change of fundamental significance in the consolidation of enterprises is to place the starting point and end result on the improvement of economic results. The industrial base of Beijing Municipality is relatively good and is superior to Shanghai in various respects, particularly in factory buildings and equipment. However, its economic results are greatly inferior to those of Shanghai. In 1981 the labor productivity of full-time workers in Beijing was 72.4 percent that of Shanghai; the profit of Beijing generated from each 100 yuan of output value was 96.7 percent that of Shanghai; and in Beijing, the circulating capital quota used for each 100 yuan of output value was 76.2 more than in Shanghai. As soon as consolidation work began, quite a few enterprises examined the gaps between them and the advanced units in similar trades and professions in the country. They came to realize that low efficiency, high consumption, vast waste and poor economic results were serious problems that urgently needed to be solved.

The General sewing machine factory of Beijing Municipality worked out three accounts: first, an account of profit distribution in the past few years; second, the ratio between increase of production and personnel; and third, the gaps between them and similar trades or professions in Shanghai. After performing the calculations, both cadres and masses had sobering thoughts. In the past they only saw the great margin of increased production and the quick increase of profit and were satisfied with the unsubstantial speed and output value; they failed to see the increase in state investment of capital, manpower and material resources and the low labor productivity. By calculations and comparisons, they realized that they could no longer forego conducting consolidation work. Therefore, the factory CPC committee mobilized the masses to fix 30 advanced and rational economic targets as principal targets for the consolidation of the enterprise.

In improving the economic results, it is imperative to achieve the aim of turning out "good quality and readily marketable products of the latest designs at low prices." Two years ago, the Beijing Leather Goods Factory turned out artificial leather suitcases which were better in quality, materials and style than similar products from other places. They sold well in Beijing and 300,000 were sold last year, accounting for 50 percent of the total sales. Toward the end of last year, however, "Double Happiness" brand suitcases made in Tianjin suddenly squeezed their way into the market. They were new in style and cheap in price. They were sold at 45 yuan each, which was 10 percent cheaper than the suitcases made in Beijing. As a result, drastic changes took place in the market situation and the sales of suitcases made in Beijing dropped swiftly. In the first quarter of this year, the city's department stores stopped placing their orders, resulting in an overstock of 11,700 suitcases. In the course of consolidating the enterprise, the Beijing leather goods factory emphasized improving quality and style, paying attention to packaging, reducing production costs and lowering prices. They renovated the corners and keys of the suitcase to make it more beautiful and practical; they also added balls to the wheel at the side of the suitcase to make it roll more easily. In the first national appraisal of suitcase quality through comparison held this year, the Beijing Leather Goods Factory rehabilitated its reputation by winning first place for three of its products. They also took steps to oppose waste and plug loopholes and paid close attention to basic management in order to reduce production costs. They reduced the selling price of the suitcase from 49.7 yuan to 43.7 yuan. In the second quarter of the year, the sales of Beijing-made suitcases surpassed those of Tianjin, and Beijing-made suitcases were once again readily marketable in the Beijing market. Now all 20,000 suitcases produced every month are sold.

The poor management and economic results in many of Beijing's enterprises in the past were to a large extent due to the poor leadership of the leading cadres and the lack of key professional members. In consolidating these enterprises, the municipal CPC committee paid attention to the solution of this key problem. Of the 258 enterprises to be consolidated in the first batch, the leading bodies of 144 enterprises have to be readjusted, and so far 50 of them have been readjusted. Fifty-eight middle-aged and young technical cadres have been promoted in these units. After the readjustment of the organizations, the proportion of members of the leading bodies who are under 45 years of age has risen from 25.6 percent to 34 percent, those who have senior middle school education and above has risen from 31.7 percent to 42.1 percent and the number of professional technical cadres has risen from 19.1 percent to 23.3 percent. The leading body of the Beijing No 9 radio components factory has been readjusted three times. Young "knowledgeable persons" who have both knowledge and drive have been promoted to the leading positions at factory level so that the enterprise is increasingly well managed. Experiences gained in many enterprises have proved that without a large number of leading cadres who are ideologically emancipated, proficient in professional work and well versed in management, it would be completely impossible to consolidate the enterprises well.

SHANXI RIBAO ON REMOVING 'SPIRITUAL RUBBISH'

HK130815 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Fuxun [4376 4395 6064]: "Guard Against Spiritual Sugar-Coated Bullets; Sweep Away Spiritual Rubbish"]

[Text] Following the invention of steel bullets in modern warfare, sugar-coated bullets have also emerged. Obviously, sugar-coated bullets with which the bourgeoisie attack people have greater antipersonnel power than the "soft knife" in ancient times.

Sugar-coated bullets are rich in variety and type but, generally speaking, there are only two types: one is material and the other spiritual. Both are extremely corrosive. Money, beautiful women, foreign goods and so on are tangible material sugar-coated bullets. When they assail us, it is generally easy for us to recognize them clearly. Decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life are in the category of spiritual sugar-coated bullets. Being intangible, it is not so easy for us to reocgnize them clearly when they assail us. Therefore, while guarding against these two kinds of sugar-coated bullets, it is more necessary for us to guard against the spiritual sugar-coated bullets.

On the eve of nationwide liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong predicted at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee that after our party became the party in power, we would be confronted with the danger of being attacked by sugar-coated bullets. A few weak-willed CPC members would be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. He exhorted the whole party by saying: "The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of plain living and hard struggle." Sure enough, after the nationwide victory, some people within the party were defeated by sugar-coated bullets. Former secretaries of the Tianjin Prefectural CPC Committee Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan, who were familiar to all, were such typical representatives. They were worthy of the name of hero for standing up to the enemy's steel bullets in those years. Why did they fall victim to bourgeois sugar-coated bullets after entering the cities? If we review the process of their degeneration, we shall be able to see that as soon as Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan entered the city, they were dazzled by the world with its myriad temptations, which engendered in them the tendency to seek pleasure. The lawbreaking capitalists precisely took advantage of this opportunity and let fly sugar-coated bullets in quick succession. They were first struck by spiritual sugar-coated bullets so that a breach was made in their ideology; later, they were dragged into the mire with money and beautiful women. The result was that their individualism was so malignantly inflated that their souls became rotten to the core. They became embezzlers who worked hand in glove with capitalists and were put to death in accordance with the law during the movements against the "three evils."

If, under the conditions in which the exploiting classes still existed in the early period of the founding of the PRC, the emergence of some individual scum, such as Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan, who were struck by sugar-coated bullets, was not surprising, then is there still a question of being struck by sugar-coated bullets today, 30 years after the founding of the PRC, long after the exploiting classes have been eliminated? The fact that there are now many crimes in the economic field has proved that the question of sugar-coated bullets not only still exists, but is also fairly serious. We are now confronted with a serious struggle between corrosion from capitalist ideas and the anticorrosion of socialist ideas.

The current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is similar in nature to the movements against the "three evils" in the early period after the founding of the PRC. Both are struggles to resist corrosion and are important manifestations of class struggle.

However, due to changes in the historical conditions, the struggle has some new features. Under the present historical conditions, the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class. However, the decadent ideas of the exploiting class are still sending forth bad smells and the remnant elements of the exploiting class are still engaged in various activities. Because of various internal and external factors, class struggle will still exist within a certain scope over a long period of time. It is entirely necessary for us to practice an external open-door policy and a domestic policy of enlivening the economy. However, the capitalist "West wind" also takes this opportunity to repeatedly assail us with various pornographic or pernicious books and periodicals that reflect decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life as well as sound and video products that infiltrate into our country through various channels. A few lawbreaking elements are precisely making use of these spiritual sugar-coated bullets to corrupt people ideologically and in their way of life. Did not Hao Qiang and company who were arrested in Taiyuan by the public security department last year make use of the pornographic movies smuggled into the country from Hong Kong to peddle the spiritual rubbish of the West, make profit, harm people and seriously contaminate the social atmosphere? This case once again shows that the Taihang Mountains cannot serve as a natural protective screen to shelter us from the "West wind" that it is not calm and tranquil in Niangzi oasis and that it is necessary to wage struggle against corrosion not only in the coastal areas, but also in the hinterland, like Shanxi. We should note that these spiritual sugar-coated bullets which propagate sex and violence have greater corrosive power on youths. According to statistics from an institute of reeducation through labor, half of the youths who are going through reeducation through labor embarked on the road of hooliganism and theft through reading pornographic books and periodicals and hand-copied obscene works.

Some people hold that the decadent music of Hong Kong and Macao is very melodious, that the pornographic books and periodicals of the West are real eye-openers and that there is nothing to worry about. Is this really so? No. People cannot help calling to mind the "sensual mirror" in chapter 12 of the "Dream of the Red Chamber." Jia Rui, a profligate son of the rich, got the mirror. When he looked at its reverse, the skeletons he saw in it sent cold shivers down his spine. However, when he looked at the obverse side of the mirror, he saw Feng Jie, who he missed day and night, smiling at him. The more he looked at it, the happier he was. He never dreamed that he would die after he had looked at it three times. As a matter of fact, when you are interested in sexy music or pernicious books and periodicals, your soul is being swallowed by the poisonous germs of the bourgeoisie. If you do not wake up to reality promptly, you will have a lamentable end, like Jia Rui.

The capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets are likewise exercising a corrosive influence on some veteran party members and cadres. Some veteran ranking cadres who were conquered neither by enemies with guns nor by the "gang of four" in those years have been defeated by sugar-coated bullets in the past few years. Cheng Zhanbiao, former responsible member of the advisers office under the Yunnan Provincial government, was a veteran cadre who joined the CPC in 1933. However, he became dizzy when the capitalist "West wind" assailed him. He was disarmed ideologically, which caused the dike of his soul to collapse. He was doubtful about the communism in which he had believed for several decades and he degenerated into a muddleheaded person who was blinded by greed. He forgot not only the righteousness of a communist, but also the minimum moral principles of an honest person. He went so far as to assist his own daughter to become the third concubine of a Hong Kong merchant. What a striking similarity between him and the landlord Feng Yunqing in "Midnight," who told his daughter to "go through the dog's door" at the big stockbroker's! It can thus be seen that a party member or cadre will do any sort of ugly and evil things devoid of a national and personal character once he is struck by spiritual sugar-coated bullets and has been corroded by capitalist ideas.

French writer Romain Rolland said: "The most formidable enemy is to be without a strong conviction." Martyr Fang Zhimin expressed it more profoundly when he said: "The enemy can only chop off my head; he will never be able to shake my conviction: This is because the doctrine we believe in is the truth of the universe:" Strong conviction in communism is precisely a spiritual pillar and a source of strength for the revolutionaries. If we waver in this question of fundamental stand, then we have been struck by capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets and have been corroded by capitalist ideas. There is a danger of peaceful evolution!

The struggle against attack by sugar-coated bullets and the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas is a protracted one. Every comrade must repeatedly stand up to the new and severe tests. Practice has repeatedly proved that capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets are not formidable. Only a few individuals have been corroded by them. As far as the majority of revolutionaries who "resist corrosion and refuse to be contaminated" are concerned, these sugar-coated bullets have, after all, no effect. They can only play the role of strengthening our immunity and "transforming decadent elements into miraculous ones." A saying goes: "A heart without defects constitutes an iron wall." This, after all, is a golden saying for resisting corrosion and preventing degeneration. Let us look at those people who were defeated by sugar-coated bullets. The reason for their generation into muddleheaded fellows lies chiefly in their world outlook, which was not healthy from the start. The capitalist spiritual sugar-coated bullets are simply an external factor bringing about their degeneration. "The collapse of a dike orginates from an ant hole and the release of air is caused by a prick of the needle." There is also a process leading from quantitative change to qualitative change in their degeneration. Therefore, the key to resisting corrosion lies in remodling our world outlook and building a firm steel dike in the depth of our souls. After the October Revolution, Lenin called the struggle against capitalist corrosion "a special war." In order to achieve a complete victory in this "special war," it is most essential to take up the powerful weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, constantly raise our ideological consciousness, preserve the purity of communism and strengthen the consciousness of resisting corrosion and preventing degeneration. Naturally, in order to win this "special war," it is also necessary to constantly sweep away the spiritual rubbish of the exploiting classes and carry out comprehensive management with the coordination of the various quarters. With respect to the pornographic or pernicious books and periodicals, sound and video products and so on, it is imperative to eradicate them and ban them totally; with respect to persons who commit crimes by spreading rubbish, it is imperative to punish them according to law. More important, the party organizations at various levels should step up ideological and political work, fill all ideological and cultural positions with socialist ideology, enrich people's spiritual life and step up the building of spiritual civilization. Only in this way will it be possible for us to achieve a glorious victory and perform new meritorious deeds in the "special war."

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL TRANSPORTATION -- Nei Monggol region has made much progress in highway transportation services. According to the statistics, by the end of 1981, the total highway mileage of the region was over 35,800 km. So far, over 90 percent of communes and farms across the region have bus service. By the end of 1981, the region had 58,000 trucks for civilian use and 1,100 buses. The annual volume of goods and passenger transportation reached 33 million tons and 21 million persons. In the first 7 months of 1982, the total output value of the region's transport industry, the goods and passenger transportation volumes and the goods and passenger circulation volumes registered increases by a large margin in comparison with those of the same period of 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

SK110246 Harbin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The provincial experience-exchange meeting on democratic management of enterprises held by the provincial CPC committee urged all localities throughout the province to further perfect the workers' congress system in the course of enterprise consolidation, to wholeheartedly rely on the staff and workers to run the socialist enterprises well and to raise the democratic management level to a greater extent.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's enterprise democratic management work has undergone three stages including reactivation, readjustment and improvement. Following the promulgation of the provisional regulations concerning the state industrial enterprises' workers' congresses by the CPC Central Committee and the tate ouncil, all localities have further strengthened leadership and witnessed rapid development in this work. At present, over 80 percent of enterprises in the province have instituted the workers' congress system and the scope of popularization is gradually expanding, developing from industrial, communications, capital construction and forestry enterprises to state farms and financial and trade enterprises, from large and medium-size enterprises to small enterprises, and from cities to towns and townships. A large number of democratic management advanced units have emerged. Some 30 units introduced their experiences at the meeting.

During discussions, comrades attending the meeting maintained that, despite the province's remarkable achievements in promoting enterprise democratic management, it still falls far short of the requirements of the provisional regulations concerning the state industrial enterprises' workers' congresses. At present, some enterprises have failed to bring into full play the role of staff and workers as masters of their own affairs and some even have held workers' congresses perfunctorily. In view of this situation, the meeting stressed: The work emphasis in the next step is to improve and perfect the workers' congress system, to wholeheartedly rely on the staff and workers to run the socialist enterprises well, to realistically raise the leadership and managerial levels, to enhance the political quality and technical standards of staff and workers and to improve economic benefits.

The meeting was held in Acheng County on 3-8 August. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee including Li Lian, Chen Junsheng and Chen Jianfei, attended and spoke at the meeting. Also attending the meeting were prefectural and municipal CPC committee responsible comrades, propaganda department directors, prefectural, municipal and county economic commission chairmen and trade union chairmen, responsible persons of provincial level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, leading cadres of grassroots enterprises and representatives of staff and workers.

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTS ON WORKERS' CONGRESS SYSTEM

SK110553 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Station commentator's article: "We Must Respect and Support the Staff and Workers To Become Masters of Their Own Affairs"]

[Excerpt] The workers' congress system is a basic organizational means to arouse the sense of responsibility of staff and workers as masters of the country, to bring into play their initiative in becoming masters of their own affairs and to run socialist enterprises well. Through this system, the staff and workers can exercise the democratic rights of being masters of their own affairs and of participating in enterprise managerial work. At present, only 25-30 percent of enterprises in the province have done a good job in implementing this system. Some enterprises workers' congresses have failed to help solve existing problems. This is mainly because some leading cadres of enterprises have a poor understanding of wholeheartedly relying on the staff and workers to run the socialist enterprises.

Some leading cadres of enterprises lack the mass viewpoint and a democratic work style and are used to patriarchal leadership. They have failed to put leaders in a correct relationship to the masses. Whether we can rely on the masses to run the socialist enterprises well is not only a matter concerning the viewpoint of the masses but also a matter concerning their political stand. In a socialist country, staff and workers are the masters of enterprises. Failure to respect their political position and a weakening of their democratic rights will dampen their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and their production enthusiasm.

Many enterprises in our province have the glorious tradition of relying on the staff and workers to strengthen management. Today, in the course of building modern, powerful socialist country, we should all the more inherit and promote the democratic work style, respect the opposition of staff and workers as masters in managing enterprises, bring into play their initiative in becoming masters of their own affairs and continuously raise the production and managerial levels.

HEILONGJIANG CHEMICAL COMPLEX BUILDING RESUMED

SK110552 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Summary] The construction of the Daqin ethylene chemical complex, the largest in Heilongjiang Province, has been resumed. It is a large, modern petrochemical complex and a key project in the country.

On completion, the complex will supply 571,000 tons of chemical industrial raw materials for the state annually and other byproducts such as organic glass and synthetic rubber. Its annual output value will reach 1.5 million yuan and with 800 million yuan in profits and taxes turned over to the state. It is estimated that the total capital outlay will be recouped in 4 or 5 years.

The construction of this complex started in September 1978 and was suspended in November 1980 due to the national economic readjustment. The state approved the resumption of the construction in September 1981.

Making full use of Daqing's petroleum resources, the complex is geared to the needs of the petroleum, chemical, light and textile industries, and will play an important role in the development of light and chemical industries of the country, particularly of our province.

So far, feeder railways have been built and highways link up all parts of the complex. Most of the imported equipment has been delivered to the worksites. Among the 84 projects, 47 have been initiated. Two residential buildings for foreign experts and around 40 buildings for housing, shops, clubs and hospital are under construction.

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 9 AUG

SK100519 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] After a 4-day session, the 13th session of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress concluded in Changchun today. Li Youwen, chairman, and Song Renyuan and Cheng Shengsan, deputy chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the plenums.

The session heard and discussed the report on the anti-disaster struggle in the province made by a responsible comrade of the agricultural committee of the provincial people's government, the report on the industrial enterprise consolidation made by a responsible comrade of the economic committee, the report on the reform of the secondary educational structure made by a responsible comrade of the education office and the report on the situation of the province's studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution made by Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

All the committee members unanimously held that the four reports were realistic and conformed to reality and they were satisfied with the work of the government.

They also offered their opinions and suggestions. They held: Our province scored a great achievement in relieving and combating disaster. It is possible for us to wrest a bumper harvest as long as we concentrate our efforts.

They also suggested that governments at all levels conscientiously implement the various disaster-relief measures, bring into full play the function of the various production responsibility systems on combating and relieving disaster and strive to minimize the losses caused by the disaster.

On consolidating industry, they proposed that the governments should concentrate on comprehensively improving economic results, reducing consumption and cost, putting an end to waste, reducing stockpiling and halting deficits and should make contributions to increasing the revenue of the province and accelerating industrial development.

On reforming the secondary educational structure, the governments should conscientiously strengthen leadership to develop vocational schools step by step in a planned way and make proper job arrangements for the graduates.

The session also heard the explanation made by a responsible comrade of the provincial personnel bureau on the draft of the Jilin provincial provisional regulations on appointing and removing personnel of the people's government at and above the county level. It also heard the explanation of Yu Lin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, on the personnel changes for (Zhao Xiu) and five other vice governors. The session unanimously approved the provincial provisional regulation, the decision on the appointments and removals of some Jilin provincial vice governors and other personnel changes.

During the session came the good news on the conclusion of the 7th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee which decided to convene the 12th party congress on 1 September. All the committee members were inspired by the news. They studied the communique, supported the decision of the CPC party committee and pledged to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with concrete deeds.

Attending the session were other vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhao Tianye, Xu Shousuan, Zhang Kaijing and Yu Ruihuang. Luo Yuejia, vice governor, and responsible persons of the relevant departments attended the session as observers.

The 13th session of the standing committee of the 5th Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, in line with the suggestion of the provincial people's government, approved a decision on 9 August 1982 to appoint (Zhao Xiu) and Ren Qingyuan as vice governors of Jilin Province and remove Zhang Shiying, Mu Lin, Xiao Chun and (Li Zhenjiang) from the post of vice governors.

JILIN HOLDS MEETING OF MILITARY COMMISSARS

SK080508 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Jilin Provincial Military District held a meeting of first political commissars of the armed forces departments of the military subdistricts in Changchun on 6-7 August. The meeting stressed that all first political commissars must enhance their understanding of the importance of doing a good job in the armed forces department work with the participation of the whole party, doing a good job in militia work centering on the building of the two civilizations, bringing into full play the role of the milita as a mainstay in building the two civilizations and strengthening the political and ideological work to train a contingent of militiamen who cherish the party, the people and socialism. The meeting also discussed the duty of first political commissars.

Comrade Yang Zhantao delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. (Zhang Jiecheng), deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke at the meeting. He Youfa, commander of the provincial military district, delivered a military report. Political Commissar (Liu Luming) delivered a milita work report. Deputy Commander (Liu Shiying) also spoke.

JILIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

SK111114 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party and the government have been very concerned with the improvement of the people's living conditions. In the course of readjusting the national economy, they have vigorously accelerated building of residences for workers and staff, commercial networks, urban public utilities, cultural, educational and public health undertakings and other service projects for people's livelihood, resulting in remarkable successes. Comrade (Lu Shaochun), vice chairman of the provincial financial and trade committee, recently was interviewed by our reporter on this work. Their recorded talks are as follows:

[Begin recording] Question: Comrade (Lu Shaochun), since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, what has our province done to improve the people's livelihood?

Answer: Although faced with financial difficulties and rapid population growth, our province allocated 3,928,000,000 yuan and funds to improve the people's living conditions inthe 3 years from 1979 to 1981. These funds were mainly used in the following ways:

1. Adjusting the basic wages and providing bonuses. From 1979 to 1981, some 583 million yuan of funds were used.

2. Raising the purchasing price of agricultural and sideline products. In these 3 years, the peasants increased their income by 1,138,000,000 yuan from increases in purchasing prices for agricultural and sideline products, additional prices for over-quota products and selling their products at negotiated prices. On average, each peasant got 76.65 yuan more income in each of these 3 years.

3. Expanding labor employment. In the 3 years, some 1,174,000 jobless people were employed by various enterprises through various channels. Of them, 636,000 were employed by the units owned by the people. The added wages totalled 128.9 million yuan.

4. Easing the burden on peasants. From 1979 to 1981, the province reduced and remitted over 67 million yuan of agricultural taxes for disaster-stricken communes and brigades in rural areas, impoverished brigades, communes and brigades in border areas and the plants and teams run by educated youths.

5. Subsidizing prices for grain and oil. Although the purchasing prices for grain and oil were increased by the state, the market prices have remained unchanged in order not to affect the livelihood of the urban population. To make up for the balance between purchasing and market prices, the province must pay a large amount of funds each year. In these 3 years, over 1,144,000,000 yuan were used to make up the difference.

6. Subsidizing the prices for nonstaple food and some other products. From 1979 to 1981, over 552 million yuan were used to subsidize the prices of oil, eggs, chickens, vegetables and coal consumed by the urban populations, and the prices of washing powder, soap, and cloth consumed by both the urban and rural population.

7. Expanding housing for workers and staff. In these 3 years, the province built 6.03 million square meters of residences for the urban population, equal to the total in the 10 years from 1968 to 1978. Some 730 million yuan were invested in this field, of which, 210 million yuan were covered by the state budget.

8. Developing urban public utilities. Some 102 million yuan were used to build public utilities in these 3 years.

[Question: Since the state used so much money in this regard, was the livelihood of the urban and rural people improved?

Answer: Yes, the livelihood of the urban and rural people has improved. It is mainly manifested in the following ways:

1. Wages of workers and staff increased. The average wages of workers and staff of the units owned by the people and the urban collectives were 653 yuan in 1978 and 775 yuan in 1981. Average wage increases of each worker and staff member were 122 yuan, an increase of 18.7 percent.

2. Peasants' income increased. The 1981 income of each peasant averaged 297 yuan, an increase of 73 percent over 1978.

3. Savings deposits of the urban and rural population greatly increased.

4. Employment expanded and people supported by their families decreased in number. Owing to the increased employment, the number of people supported by each laborer in urban areas decreased from 2.3 in 1978 to 1.85 in 1981.

5. Food consumption of urban and rural people increased. Comparing 1981 with 1978, the consumption of edible oil for each person increased from 5.2 jin to 7.7 jin, and the consumption of pork increased from 12.9 jin to 22.9 jin.

The state has tried its best and allocated a large amount of funds to improve people's livelihood in the past few years. However, due to the backwardness of our state, many problems left over from the past several years still exist. Some practical problems in people's livelihood need solving. These problems will be solved one by one on the basis of increased production.

JILIN MINORITY NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE ENDS

SK030845 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The 12-day provincial minority nationalities religious work conference concluded in Changchun today. The conference relayed the guidelines of the ninth national religious work conference and the second enlarged meeting of the national nationalities affairs committee, summed up and exchanged our province's experiences in the past few years in carrying out the work on nationalities affairs and religious and discussed in particular the province's present and future tasks on minorities religious affairs.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government received all comrades attending the conference.

Yang Zhantao delivered a speech on how to do a good job in our province's work on minority nationalities and religious affairs. He said: Through years of propaganda and education on policy toward nationalities, our province has improved the relations among various nationalities, strengthened the unity and regional autonomy of minority nationalities, reactivated and established nationlity work organs at all levels and gradually achieved overall development in nationalities work. At present and in the days to come, our province's nationality work must aim at actively improving and promoting the socialist national relations, strengthening unity among nationalities, and improving their education to enable the minority nationalities in our province to have a new development and progress in the economic construction.

As to religious work at present and in the future, efforts must be made to conduct education on patriotism and socialism among the religious believers, guard against and overcome the erroneous tendencies of letting things drift, resist the infiltration of international religious reactionary forces and implement the policy of religious freedom in an all-round manner.

JILIN ON IMPLEMENTING RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK070832 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] According to Hongse Sheyuan Bao, the rural areas of our province universally introduced the various forms of the production responsibility system in 1979 and 1980. After continuous readjustments and improvements, the system has displayed tremendous strength in promoting farm production. To date, 79 percent of the production teams in our province have adopted the system of remuneration according to output, while 21 percent implemented the system of remuneration on the basis of contracts and production quotas.

The masses implemented the system on their own initiative in line with the appeal of the central authroties. This shows that the responsibility system accords with the trend of history and the interests of the peasants. Under the guidance of the line adopted at the third plenary session of the party, millions upon millions of peasants have fully displayed their intelligence and wisdom and created many forms of the responsibility system to suit their specific local conditions. After being summarized by the party central committee, these diverse forms of the system were soon adopted by various localities. The implementation of the responsiblity system has played a tremendous role in promoting farming production.

In 1981 our province conducted a cross section survey of 663 production teams. According to the survey results, 43 teams practicing the system of contracitng work tasks to individual households registered a 18 percent increase in their combined output compared to the average figure for the previous 3 years. Their combined income increased 35.8 percent, total production cost dropped 20.3 percent, above-quota grains sold to the state at additional prices increased 74.4 percent, collective accumulation increased 54 percent and per capita income increased 84 percent.

The 23 teams practicing the system of grain ration plots had a 4.4 percent increase in total output. Their combined income increased 35.8 percent, total production cost dropped 11.3 percent, above-quota grains sold to the state at additional prices increased 166.4 percent, collective accumulation increased by 72.4 percent and per capita income doubled.

The 130 teams practicing the system of assigning output quotas to work groups achieved a 13.7 percent increase in total output. Their total income increased 21.3 percent, total production cost dropped 4.4 percent, above-quota grains sold to the state at additional prices increased 25.5 percent and per capita income increased 38.7 percent.

This shows that the implementation of the various forms of the responsibility system accords with the present situation of the productive forces and the political consciousness of the peasants. This system is able to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm for production, tallies with our national conditions and genuinely reflects the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

LIAONING PROVINCE TO BOOST FOREIGN TRADE

OW080514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Dalian, August 6 (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province plans in the coming years to expand economic and trade relations and technical cooperation with foreign companies, according to Chen Ying, director of the provincial foreign trade bureau. Efforts will be made to make use of Liaoning's advantages -- a strong heavy industrial base -- to export more machinery and petrochemical products, he said. Technical transformation of non-metallic mines and development of new diposits will be accelerated, the director said. The province also hopes to expand exports of talcum, calcined and kilned magnesites and borax.

Liaonings textile and light industries will concentrate on improving the quality of products and adding new designs and varieties. Officials hope to make use of foreign funds and handle such business as processing and assembling with materials or spare parts supplied by overseas firms, co-production and compensation trade with them.

In the first half of this year, the director said, the province had concluded contracts with foreign firms worth 3,230 million U.S. dollars, 4.9 percent over the same 1981 period. Exports from Dalian port totalled 2,187.2 million U.S. dollars, up 13.89 percent. During the January-June period, the director said, the province sent abroad 77 economic and trade delegations or groups, and received nearly half as many foreign economic delegations.

Liaoning Province now trades with 130 countries and regions, he said.

LIANONING EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

SK110759 Shenyang Lianoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Lianoning Province has effected the following three changes in developing elementary and secondary education:

1. Rapid progress in developing vocational education has been made. For some 3 years, while vigorously readjusting and reducing senior middle schools, the province has established over 600 vocational and agricultural middle schools which have accommodated over 70,000 students, changing the unitary structure of secondary education. The province has begun to operate key elementary and middle schools, readjust junior middle schools and perfect the rational structure of general secondary education.

2. Teachers' position has been upgraded gradually. In recent years, over 10,000 elementary and middle school teachers across the province have been admitted into the party and their pay has scored over a two-fold increase. Teachers in schools run by the people have received special supplements from the state since 1979 in addition to obtaining workpoints from their production team, resulting in great improvement in their livelihood. In recent years, over 5,000 teacher households in urban areas across the province have moved into new houses. Housing problems of teachers at county level or in rural areas have also been handled. A large number of model teachers have emerged among elementary and middle schools in the province. Over 200 teachers have been commended as advanced home class teachers and model instructors of Young Pioneers.

3. Sustained efforts have been made to improve teaching conditions. The province invested over 320 million yuan from 1979 to 1981 in building or repairing school houses and had completed over 4 million square meters of floor space in school building construction and repairs. The provincial, prefectural and municipal education departments have appropriated over 30 million yuan to buy teaching instruments, resulting in great improvements of teaching conditions. Through efforts exerted by teachers and students, many middle schools have a new look by afforesting, beautifying and purifying their environment. This will favorably contribute to training new successors for the generation with all-round development of morality, intelligence and physical fitness.

LIAONING CIVIL AVIATION OPENS FOR FLIGHTS

SK130845 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] 9 August, the Dalian-Qingdao-Shanghai civil aviation liner started its maiden flight. At present, the temporarily scheduled flight is once a week. Every Monday a plane takes off from Dalian to Shanghai by way of Qingdao and on the same day, another plane leaves Shanghai for Qingdao and arrives in Dalian at noon. The whole flight takes 2 hours and 45 minutes.

BRIEFS

JILIN ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION -- Jilin Province has made initial achievements in enterprise consolidation. After consolidation, 242 enterprises in the province increased industrial output value 11.5 percent and profits 9.7 percent in the first 6 months of 1982 over the corresponding 1981 period. Siping Prefecture's 49 projected enterprises, after consolidation, increased industrial output value by 19.5 percent and profits 114.1 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Tonghua Prefecture's 23 projected enterprises, increased 12.3 percent in industrial output value and 123 percent in profits. Changchun Municipality's 36 enterprises increase 12.8 percent in profits compared to the corresponding 1981 period. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN AFFORESTATION -- Shuangliao County, Jilin Province, scored achievements in afforestation. In 1981 this county's forest land was 805,000 mu and its forest covering rate reached 16.2 percent. Thanks to afforestation, some 100,000 mu of sandy arable land has been improved. During the 1979-1980 period, the average annual increase in grain output was 29.6 percent and the annual income from forestry stood at 400,000 yuan. By 1981 this county had accumulated 910,000 cubic meters of timber valued at 96 million yuan. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

XIE HUAIDE SPEAKS ON SHAANXI RURAL CONSTRUCTION

HK270847 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Report: "It Is Necessary To Do a Good Job in Agricultural Zoning and Rural Town Construction -- Comrade Xie Huaide Speaks at Provincial Conference on Agricultural Zoning and Rural Town Construction"]

[Text] The provincial conference on agricultural zoning and rural town construction convened by the provincial party committee and government on 5 July in Xian ended on 14 July.

This conference mainly solved the problem of strengthening leadership over agricultural zoning and rural town construction, summed up and exchanged experiences, arranged the work for the future and demanded that the leadership of the party and government at various levels do a good job in agricultural zoning and rural town construction, which are the two main tasks of the present work in rural areas, and to score achievements in this work.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades from the provincial party committee and government, including Yu Mingtao, Xie Huaide, Lu Jianren, Yu Ming, Bai Jinian, Liu Keng, Li Lianbi, Sun Kehua, Zhang Bin and Chen Ming. Provincial party committee Secretary Xie Huaide made an important speech at the closing of the conference. The following is an extract of this speech.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and following the thorough implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, there have appeared in the rural areas of our province "scientific fever" and "fever for building houses." In order to develop production in depth and breadth, the broad masses of peasants urgently need science and technology. At the same time, with enough grain and money, peasants also urgently demand the improvement of their living conditions. Many places have been characterized by a prosperous situation in which almost every family has begun building a new house with materials prepared. In order to meet the peasants' demand and solve well new problems that have cropped up in the rural town construction and further develop the excellent situation in rural areas, it is imperative for us to do a good job in agricultural zoning and rural town construction, which represent the two major tasks in the work in rural areas.

First, about agricultural zoning. In 1980 the party Central Committee put forth the correct principle of "relying on policies and science" for developing agriculture. Through practice, the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system have developed from broad development to the stage of stabilization and perfection. The next step is to rely on science. In the long term, our agriculture can be transformed from extensive farming to intensive farming, and from unitary operations to an overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, and comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce only by relying on modern science and technology. For agriculture, to rely on science it is imperative first of all to do a good job in basic work that includes investigations on agricultural resources and agricultural zoning. That is to say, we must be acquainted with the quantity and quality of agricultural resources and the relationship of mutual dependence and conditions between quantity and quality and work out a relatively scientific plan for agricultural zoning according to the specific conditions of each region.

To the comrades who are responsible for guiding agricultural production, this work in fact means to understand and grasp objective law, and to prevent the mistakes of giving guidance blindly. It represents the basic work for correctly guiding agricultural production, and is the first step in implementing the principles of agriculture relying on science.

Thanks to the hard work carried out over the past few years by the leadership and cadres at various levels and the broad masses of scientific workers, we have made considerable achievements and accumulated good experiences in agricultural zoning work in our province and consequently we have made a good start for future work. Some comrades from regional and prefectural levels said at the conference that we have quietly undertaken a significant and big undertaking. The evaluation made by the provincial planning commission in its work report is proper and I totally agree with this evaluation. The proposal to basically complete the zoning of prefectural areas in the province in 1983 and to arrange the work for finalization in 1984 are feasible. Various places must make arrangements according to the specific conditions and persist in carrying out this work quickly under the premise that quality is guaranteed.

"Quality is the lifeline in agricultural zoning" is the basic experience that has been gained in carrying out this work over the past few years. In order to ensure quality, it is imperative first of all to investigate the resources with a strict scientific attitude and according to standard requirements and this practice is the basis for doing a good job in carrying out zoning work. Various statistics and reference materials must be accurate and scientific; otherwise, they will be more harmful than not carrying out investigation. Fake science is more dangerous than being unscientific. Second, we must comprehensively analyze and systematically study reference materials. Third, we must proceed from reality, sum up experiences in guiding agricultural production that has been carried out since the founding of New China and the traditional experiences of the masses and probe into the objective law of developing agriculture in localities. Fourth, work out all feasible planning for agricultural zoning. Agricultural zoning is a key item of state research work; it is a big undertaking for studying and applying science, and therefore must be carried out in a down-to-earth way.

Do a good job in making use of the achievements of agricultural zoning. This is the basic purpose of carrying out agricultural zoning as well as a continuous development in carrying out zoning work. It is imperative to closely combine investigations, zoning, planning and utilization of agricultural resources; we can in no way stop this work midway or we will cause most serious waste. The counties that are carrying out zoning work must persist in the principle of carrying out investigations, zoning and utilization simultaneously. The counties that have completed zoning work must concentrate their efforts on making use of the achievements of this work. First of all, it is imperative for them, on the basis of zoning work, to work out general planning at the county level and make overall arrangements with regard to hills, water resources, farmland, forests, roads, villages and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. In carrying out planning it is necessary to deal with the main contradictions and to spare no efforts to realize economic results as soon as possible. Wugong County made a breakthrough in carrying out zoning work by concentrating its efforts on combining agriculture and animal husbandry. In working out planning and in readjusting location it is necessary to consider the overall situation and overcome the one-sided view of stressing the importance of the partial situation and neglecting the overall situation. In making use of the achievements that have been made in zoning work, we must sum up experiences promptly and consequently improve these achievements so that they will have practical and scientific signifance in guiding work.

Second, about rural town construction. Rural town construction is related to the direct interests of the broad masses of peasants. Following constant development of the rural economy and gradual improvement of the peasants' living standard, peasants have urgently demanded the improvement of their standard of living and environment and the setting up of more industrial, commercial, cultural, health and public welfare facilities.

Therefore, it is necessary to change our customs and habits, and to gradually turn backward rural areas into advanced rural areas and further into modern and highly civilized socialist new rural areas. In the long term, to do a good job of rural town construction in no way merely means building houses; in fact, it is a big undertaking of gradually eliminating the difference between rural and urban areas and between workers and peasants. Rural town construction involves a broad range of activities calling for strong policy involving complex problems, and therefore the party committees and governments at various levels must fully understand this situation.

It is imperative to do a good job in rural town construction planning. All of the more than 2,500 people's communes, several thousand rural towns, more than 30,000 production brigades and the more than 100,000 villages in our province will be gradually improved and expanded on the basis of promoting production. This is unprecedentedly large-scale construction, and therefore it can only be done well through scientific planning and correct leadership. The building of houses in rural areas in now characterized by lack of planning, blind construction and occupation of farmland at will. On the one hand, this situation shows that some peasants are still anarchic and on the other hand, it shows that we did not give active guidance and we lack an overall plan.

In orderto do a good job of planning, it is necessary for various regions and municipalities to investigate each county and district and classify them according to their different situations. That is to say, the number of houses built, the manpower and material and financial resources that can be supplied, and the actual pace of construction of houses must all be investigated. Under the premise of correctly handling the relationship between production construction and housing construction and defining the number of houses and the pace of the construction each year, we must work out relatively practical 5-year plans and 10-year assumptions. The key in the planning must include rationally using and saving land. In carrying out rural town construction, we must make the best use of old villages and reform them so as to avoid mass removal and expanding area. Over the past few years, a large amount of land has been occupied by the enterprises run by people's communes and peasant villages and this situation of wasting land must be stopped. In general, it is better to work out specific rural town planning and such planning must not be too complicated. The planning will be effective as long as we are able to arrange rational location and control the use of land. We must make models for peasants to follow so that rural town planning can be accomplished as soon as possible.

It is imperative to grasp well the work of rural housing construction. Big changes have taken place in the rural areas since liberation and a big improvement has been made in living conditions. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, several hundred thousand peasants have moved into their new houses and consequently new rural towns have appeared. But we must understand that in quite a number of the places in our province, particularly in remote mountain regions, people are still living in very backward conditions. In these places, people are living together with livestock, with their houses smoky, dingy, damp and unhygienic. Some people are still living in thatched cottages and stone caves. Some local and other diseases are caused by the living conditions and environment. First of all, the building of houses must be centered on improving backward conditions, improving living conditions and environment, improving people's physical condition and promoting production. Second, technical guidance must be strengthened with regard to the building undertaken by the peasants who are relatively rich so that the building can be carried out according to plan and the project can be stepped up. In rural town construction, we will gradually be able to build houses economically that are suited to the rural situation, sound in structure and good in appearance. This project must also aid in cleaning up rural scenery, beautify the environment and be coupled with access roads and drainage facilities. These projects must be rationally located and save land.

We must sum up peasant's experiences in building houses and select and popularize housing that is economical, practical, of good appearance and with a sound structure, and that is welcomed by the peasants. The material problems for rural town construction must mainly be solved by localities under the principle of self-reliance. We must economize on timber and take active measures to use prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and substitute materials for steel window frames and steel structures and we must also pay attention to making and using complete sets of structures. Felling trees at will must be strictly prohibited.

We must train people for construction in a big way. Rural town construction urgently needs a great number of professional technicans. The most realistic method is to fully display the role of the existing technical force in rural areas and at the same time to gradually train many technicians in a planned way. The provincial and regional departments concerned and scientific and research, education and design units must step up technical guidance and be active in planning and designing rural town construction as well as in training technicians. The project of rural town construction must be combined with reform of the secondary school education system and when conditions permit, a secondary school may be changed into a construction school, or rural town planning and construction courses may be set up in existing schools. Short-term training courses may also be given for people to combine their study with practice and to practice what they have learned.

The wrong tendency of occupying farmland and damaging rural town construction must be resolutely curbed. The area of cultivated land in our province has decreased from more than 68 million mu in the 1950's to less than 57 million mu at present, with an average of 2 mu per capita. If we still do not pay serious attention to this situation, it will cause unimaginable consequences. The State Council last year issued an "urgent announcement on curbing occupation of farmland in building houses in rural areas" and this year it issued "regulations on the management of land used in building houses in rural towns" and it is imperative for various places to conscientiously implement these directives and work according to them. This year, the government at various levels must in general check and handle the cases of occupation of farmland in building houses in rural areas and serious punishment must be given to those typical cases with bad effects; we cannot be soft-hearted. Land occupation must get strict approval.

Third, about stepping up leadership over agricultural zoning and rural town construction. Rural areas are now facing heavy tasks and consequently it is imperative for party organizations and governments at various levels to make overall arrangements for various tasks. Present problems include overcoming slackness and weakness in the work of some leading groups; thse groups must dare to and be good at giving guidance, and must also aspire to create new situations. Agricultural zoning and rural town construction represent work that is related to the overall situation and therefore it is imperative for party organizations and governments at various levels to put this work on their agenda and strengthen their guidance. A responsible comrade must be assigned for this work while there are first and second people in command that must be acquainted with the progress of this work, and they must also take part in some study and investigation. Senior leaders must preside over the discussions on major questions in agricultural zoning and rural town construction where those attending are encouraged to fully air their differing views so as to draw correct conclusions. Through agricultural zoning, the leadership at various levels must gradually change their past practice of guiding agricultural production solely through administrative orders to the work method characterized by a scientific process of investigating -- zoning -- stipulation -- planning -- implementation (experimentation). Working organizations at various levels for agricultural zoning and rural town construction must be strengthened. The situation in which leadership is very weak and no one cares must be changed as soon as possible so as to solve actual problems in this work. Publicizing departments such as newspapers and broadcasting and TV stations must use various forms to publicize the significance, achievements and experiences of agricultural zoning and rural town construction. Agricultural zoning and rural town construction are new things and new subjects and therefore we must modestly learn and sum up experiences so that we will be able to constantly improve our leadership and accomplish these two important tasks.

TZU LI WAN PAO ON REAGAN ARMS SALES DECISION

OW130403 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Wish President Reagan Would Make a Firm Resolution"]

[Text] During a recent meeting at the White House with 24 U.S. senators and congressmen, President Reagan indicated that if the Chinese Communists attack Taiwan, the United States will do everything it can to defend Taiwan and will make all-out efforts to counter their scheme to attack Taiwan. Regarding the so-called "Shanghai communique" No 2, President Reagan said: What the Chinese Communists got is a mere formality, but Taiwan got the essence. We were gratified by this news report. This is how we have always thought it should be.

Nevertheless, since Reagan became President, we have felt both happiness and anxiety. The former has been caused by encouraging news from the U.S. White House; the latter has been caused by the fact that Reagan's good will toward us has been demonstrated by words only, not actions. For instance, when Reagan announced his policy on arms sales to the Republic of China last December, he indicated that high-performance FX fighter aircraft will not be sold to the Republic of China, but the coproduction of F-5E fighters will be prolonged. However, 8 months have now passed, but no action has been taken on extending the coproduction of F-5E military aircraft with the Republic of China. This shows that what President Reagan called "essence" for us is a phrase, not action.

Why is it so? Of course, the reason is that the U.S. Government hopes to hold back the Chinese Communists so that they will not oppose, by action, the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Knowing that the United States has some worries about this matter and wants to accommodate them, the Chinese Communists put up a performance to try to scare the United States by an empty threat and are employing dilatory tactics to stall the matter until President Reagan's term expires. Although the next U.S. president may not necessarily accommodate the Chinese Communists, "delaying" is detrimental to our country. We do not believe that President Reagan will be taken in by the Chinese Communists, but his intention to support the Republic of China with actual deeds is still verbal, without action.

We hope that President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz will make the firm resolution to conduct Sino-U.S. relations and the relations between the U.S. and the bandit regime separately and not intermingle them. One of the strongest and most important points of the five-point statement on U.S. China policy announced by Reagan during his presidential campaign is that U.S. foreign policy will not be subject to interference by any foreign government. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration's policy toward the Republic of China has been subject to the Chinese Communists' interference from the beginning. The Chinese Communists have been blackmailing the United States by this means, and it is falling deeper into their trap. This is extremely regrettable. The United States does not deserve this because it is the most powerful country in the world. It is very sad that it is being fooled and blackmailed by the Chinese Communists.

We hope that President Reagan will make the firm resolution to realize U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, adopt a resolute and stern attitude toward the Chinese Communists, sternly reject their blackmail and give the Republic of China real and essential support, but not just verbal support.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO VIEWS NATIONAL CPC CONGRESS

OW120356 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Chinese Communists' '12th Congress'"]

[Text] According to a report transmitted by the Chinese Communists' NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, the '7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee" of the bandits' party opened in Peiping on 6 August, and its "12th national congress" is scheduled to be convened on 1 September.

The so-called "12th national congress" was scheduled in early 1980, to be held by the end of that year, but failed to open as scheduled. In May this year, this congress reportedly was to be held in August, but now it is postponed again to September. The fact that this congress has been postponed time and again shows that the Chinese Communists are anxious to convene the congress, but have too many difficulties to surmount in this regard.

The Chinese Communists are trying in every possible way to give people an impression that the "12th national congress" will appear to affirm Teng Hsiao-ping's policies. To put it bluntly, this congress will actually be nothing but the froth of the Chinese Communist power struggle. The faction in power is trying to expand its influence. The situation in the power struggle shows that old problems defy resolution, while new ones have become increasingly serious. Thus, it is not so easy for members of Teng Hsiao-ping's faction to stabilize their position.

According to an AP dispatch from Peiping on 1 August, "this congress will formally repudiate the past ultraleftist policy, consolidate Teng Hsiao-ping's power and set up a number of people of the younger generation as leaders." "Teng Hsiao-ping hopes to make personnel, policies and organizations permanent so that it will be difficult to change anything once he leaves the political scene." This is something with which the Chinese Communists are trying to mislead people, something they want American journalists to spread for them. This is intended to make people believe that Teng Hsiao-ping now seems to be in favorable circumstances and that the Chinese Communist Party will be different from what it was in the past once Teng Hsiao-ping's policies are affirmed. One would err in overlooking the nature of the Chinese Communist Party should one hold such a view.

As we can see, there is no such thing as "Teng Hsiao-ping's policies." What Teng Hsiao-ping has been resorting to is still the Chinese Communist Party's cunning and varied traditional tactics, and his policies are still Mao Tse-tung's. This is clearly borne out by the Chinese Communist Party's "upholding the four fundamental principles."

Instituting "the production responsibility system," permitting "peddlers to operate," developing relations with foreign countries and luring foreigners to invest on the Chinese mainland -- such practices seem to make Teng Hsiao-ping different. However, all this is but a variation of united front tactics with which the Chinese Communists attempt to get some room to maneuver while at the end of their rope. By so doing, they may achieve some results but have to face many side effects too. First of all, such practices have made their cadres so confused that they can hardly tell the left from the right. The local situations are very chaotic, and people are seizing their opportunity to seek some personal gain. Reaping whatever profit they can reap and not being sure what will happen tomorrow, the people keep a wary eye on the Communist Party and have no confidence in it. This is how the "trust, belief and confidence crisis" has occurred. Emerging with this crisis is a trend of liberal thinking, which has thrown the Teng Hsiao-ping faction into confusion.

As far as the internal power struggle is concerned, this situation is unfavorable to the Teng Hsiao-ping faction. This is why this faction has been gradually returning onto the Chinese Communist Party's beaten track. The above-mentioned AP dispatch said that the Teng Hsiao-ping faction "has launched a political propaganda campaign and put forward a harder political line" in order to "create favorable conditions" for "the 12th national congress." Wren, New York TIMES resident correspondent in Peiping, reported: "As the Chinese Communist Party is about to hold a national congress, its leadership is trying hard to return the communist regime to its old traditions" in order to avoid the criticism of "importing bourgeois corruption." The measures it has taken in this regard include: "not allowing people to have contacts with foreigners, repeatedly warning against bourgeois influence, ordering literary and art workers and writers to take orders from the party and beginning to lay particular emphasis on heavy industry." In addition, "people with Western friends have been summoned by public security bureaus for questioning, and some students have just returned from the West have had to attend an orientation course lasting as long as 8 weeks."

The Communist Party's totalitarianism and despotism remain essentially the same despite all its apparent changes. No matter which faction is in power, it practices the same totalitarianism and despotism.

The Chinese Communists' JENMIN JIHPAO said in its 3 August editorial: Because of internal factors and external influence, "class struggle will exist in a certain scope for a long time to come and may be intensifying under given conditions. In addition to serious criminal elements in the economic field, in society there are a very small number of counterrevolutionaries opposing the socialist system as well as special agents or spies. Superstitious sects and secret societies have revived in some localities and are making use of superstitions to engage in counterrevolutionary and swindling activities. External reactionary forces are redoubling their efforts to carry out infiltration and sabotage activities against us. The whole party must be mentally prepared for a protracted struggle against hostile elements of various kinds in the political, economic cultural, social and other fields." The JENMIN JIHPAO editorial admitted: "There are still many unstable factors in public order in urban areas, and a number of new problems have also cropped up in public order in rural areas." It is therefore necessary to "generally institute the public security responsibility system and the personal responsibility system in public security" and "strengthen public security stations in urban areas and set up such stations in rural areas," and "all factories, mines, government organizations, schools and stores should strengthen and improve their security organizations and do security work well." This means that the faction in power wants to build a network of its own secret service. It forebodes that a "new cold wave" will hit the mainland.

We hold that in convening its "12th national congress," the Chinese Communist Party aims only to prolong its despotic rule and expand the influence of the faction in power and has no intention whatever of working for the well-being of the people. Teng Hsiao-ping's days are numbered, and Hu Yao-pang, Chao Tzu-yang and company are immature and are still not strong enough. As far as their power struggle is concerned, it changes only in form but not in essence. Since the Teng Hsiao-ping faction has not yet clearly gained the upper hand in the power struggle, it still has many dangers ahead.

NATIONAL POLICY, FREE SPEECH ISSUES DISCUSSED

OW100341 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Jul 82 p 40

[Article by Ai Sheng: "What Is Our Basic National Policy? Where Is Freedom of Speech?"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: Our basic national policy is "anticommunism." However, the way "anticommunism" is practiced may change with the changing times and situation. Therefore, unless it is stipulated by the constitution and the law that "we shall never talk peace," everyone has the right to suggest to the government whether we should talk peace. This is freedom of speech permitted by law. Only pronouncements by the president or the premier passed by the Legislative Yuan to have clear legal force can prohibit this kind of expression.

For this reason, this publication objects to the year's suspension of HAI CHAO and KUO SHIH PING LUN by the Government Information Office on the grounds that they "respond to the communist bandits peace talk and united front offensive, seriously violating our basic national policy and adversely affecting popular feeling and morale." It must be stated, however, that this publication has no intention of making any comment on the articles published in HAI CHAO and KUO SHIH PING LUN. [end editor's note]

On 6 July the TZU LIN WAN PAO carried on its front page a "notice to subscribers and readers at home and abroad" by KUO SHIN PING LUN fortnightly on its being suspended for a year and, on its second page, an item on the basis and reasons for this punishment.

The legal basis of the Government Information Office's decision are stipulations in article 40, clause 1, items 1 and 2 and clause 2 of the Publications Law, which provide for punishment of up to 1 year suspension.

As to the facts and justification cited by the Government Information Office, notification reads: "The articles 'Expectation and Helplessness,' 'Reunify China by Peaceful Means; Confront Talk With Talk' and so forth published in issue No 12 (dated 30 June 1982) of your publication have responded to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive, seriously violated our basic national policy and adversely affected public spirit and morale, which is not in keeping with your registered purpose of 'expounding and propagating the basic national policy and inspiring public spirit and morale.'"

In the past 30 years or so, 8 or 9 of every 10 publications suspended in our country have been punished on the grounds that they "violated the basic national policy" and were "not in keeping with their registered purpose of publication." The case of the KUO SHIH PING LUN is not the first or only case, as there have been hundreds of cases before it.

On the suspension of KUO SHIH PING LUN, we must first clarify: What is meant by "responding" to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive? What is meant by seriously violating the "basic national policy?" What is the communist bandits' "peace talk and united front" offensive? What is our "basic national policy?" Today the government has no explanation for all these questions. So the so-called "basic national policy" has no objective standard, but rather depends on the subjective decision the authorities choose to make at the time. How, then, can the publications hope to figure out the authorities' different state of mind from day to day? How can they know what course to follow? Therefore, to solve the problem, the government at least should establish a set of objective standards in this area so that the people will know what to follow.

Regarding the Government Information Office's charge of "responding to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive," the phrase obviously means responding to the communist bandits' attempt to achieve their united front goals by means of peace talks. Therefore, a response has nothing to do with peace talks, which is a means, but has everything to do with the united front goals. In other words, the question is whether one responds to, or supports, the communist bandits' nine-point peace talk proposal. The Government Information Office charged the KUO SHIH PING LUN with "responding" based merely on the superficial observation that it also advocated peace talks without carefully examining the content and conditions of the peace talks it advocated, which are totally opposed to what the communist bandits stand for, and without considering the fact that the publication has repeatedly analyzed the advantages and disadvantages, gains and losses, before suggesting "agreeing to hold peace talks" to counter the communist bandits' "peace talk and united front" offensive. The Government Information Office ignored all these facts in black and white and preposterously charged the publication with "responding to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front" offensive. This is a completely false accusation, confounding black and white and confusing right and wrong.

Perhaps the Government Information Office would say: Indeed the content and conditions of the peace talks advocated by KUO SHIH PING LUN are different from those of the communist bandits, and it is a fact that its motive and objective are to check the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive.

However, the publication's advocacy of peace talks is, in itself, echoing the communist bandits' "peace talk and united front" offensive and "seriously violating our basic national policy." In our view, this apparently is the meaning behind the Government Information Office's action. If this is really what it meant, the idea is very worrisome, because it clearly says: "Base our national policy on the communist bandits' stands." That is, "if the communist bandits call for peace talks, our national policy should be to reject peace talks; anyone who advocates peace talks is responding to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive and violating our basic national policy." By the same token, what the communist bandits have said or done, we must not say or do. Therefore, because the communist bandits speak Chinese, we must not speak Chinese; because the Communist bandits advocate the four modernizations on the mainland, we should work for four retrogressions here; for otherwise we are "responding to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive and seriously violating our basic national policy." Isn't this kind of viewpoint and standard too unreasonable? It is also too dangerous and frightening.

In a general sense, as well as by political science definition, a so-called national policy refers to a policy of the country explicitly pronounced by "organs which give expression to the national purpose." Government policies, without approval and announcement by these organs, are not national policies. They are merely policies of the administrative departments and not legally binding on the people.

Capable of announcing national policies and expressing the national purpose is, first, the Constitution enacted by the constitution-making body, but there is no stipulation rejecting peace talks in Chapter 13, "Basic National Policies," of the Constitution. Another body authorized by the Constitution to express the national purpose is the legislative organ making the laws. In our country today, there are anticommunist laws, but no law rejecting peace talks. Therefore, our present national policy is "anticommunist" and not "for or against peace talks." The two are definitely different.

Should we talk peace? How to talk peace? These are questions concerning the means and tactics of "anticommunism" and are not the "anticommunist national policy" itself. The Government Information Office's action obviously mistook the means and tactics for carrying out the "anticommunist national policy" for the national policy.

Moreover, in his speech at the Sino-U.S. meeting to study "questions on mainland China," Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said, in clear-cut terms: "The question of what course China should follow should be left for all the Chinese people to solve." "China's reunification is a serious subject. We hope that the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will think carefully: What system after all can bring dignity, freedom and happiness to China?" "We hold that China's reunification should be based on the free will of all the Chinese people." These resolute and decisive words before the international academic meeting were still ringing in our ears when, on 3 July, before 30 days had passed, LUO SHIH PING LUN, expressing its "carefully thought out" view as an element of "all the Chinese people," representing a part of the "base of the free will of all the Chinese people," was accused by the Government Information Office, which is under Premier Sun's jurisdiction, of "responding to the communist bandits' peace talk and united front offensive and seriously violating our basic national policy." This is indeed incredible and alarming. We wonder if the Government Information Office has considered that its action will put Premier Sun in the unrighteous position of "breaking his promise to the people" and be tantamount to charging Premier Sun's above-mentioned remarks with "violating the national policy." Would this not make one wonder where and what our national policy is, and who makes and maintains it?

We do not think that the opinion of KUO SHIH PING LUN is the whole truth, nor do we think that its opinions are beyond criticism. We affirm that the government has the right not to accept its opinion. However, we think that the government must respect the right of KUO SHIH PING LUN to express its opinions, and that the government has no right to prevent it from "expressing" its opinions. If the people do not even have the right to offer opinions on what means and tactics to adopt against communism, we really dread to imagine: What kind of a democratic and free society this is?

Therefore, we feel that what has happened cannot be undone, but things can be done differently in the future. The Government Information Office should openly and carefully explain to the people about its action against KUO SHIH PING LUN, explaining how an opinion on whether the national policy should be carried out by means of peace talks was regarded as a violation of national policy. What is the legal basis of the Government Information Office's action? Only by so doing can the Government Information Office convince and win the trust of the people.

PRECISION AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM BOUGHT FROM EUROPE

OW130358 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Sources in the departments concerned disclosed the other day that our air force defense artillery units have been reequipped with a new air defense system bought from a European firm. This is the second precision weapon system bought from Europe after our navy cannons were replaced with a new type of cannons.

According to Jane's records, this air defense system has the highest precision of any regional air defense firepower control center with full-automatic search-and-track radar, a set of four-barrel missiles and two sets of double-barrel guns. Its air defense missiles, controlled by the firepower control center, can destroy enemy planes up to 12 kilometers away and beyond, while nearer, low-flying enemy planes can be locked in on by radar and destroyed by rapid fire. With induction warheads, the missiles and cannons can destroy enemy planes even without a direct hit.

A military expert said that the Nike Hercules and Hawk missiles in active service in our army are for use against enemy planes at medium and high altitudes. The new air defense system provides a comprehensive air defense system.

A great number of countries have adopted this air defense system. To operate this high-precision system, units concerned are actively conducting training in the army, and the antiaircraft artillery school will increase its enrollment to train skilled hands.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS 'TWO FACES' OF JAPAN

HK100802 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Two Faces of Japan, Enemy and Friend"]

[Text] In order to deal with the incident of Japan's distortion of the history of its aggression aginst China, the Japanese Government has sent Hiroshi Hashimoto, the Foreign Ministry's director general of its Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and Mr Hitoshi Osaki, the Education Ministry's director general of its Science and International Affairs Bureau, to visit China. According to the Japanese JIJI PRESS when the two officials arrived at Beijing by air yesterday evening, no officials of any departments concerned in the Chinese Government came to the airport to receive the two Japanese officials. This showed how stern an attitude the Chinese side has adopted.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approached the Japanese side twice demanding that the Japanese side correct the Japanese Education Ministry's error in revising and examining the textbooks. The first time the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent Xiao Xiangqian, director of the First Asian Affairs Department, to interview the Japanese envoy to China, Koji Watanabe. Later, as the Japanese Education Ministry denied the issue by resorting to sophistry and shifted its responsibility, China tried a second time, sending a higher-ranking official, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Xieqian, to interview Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. Then China rejected the Japanese education minister's visit to China.

Now, the Japanese side has not only failed to correct its errors, but has sent two officials at the level of bureau directors to visit China. What these two officials will receive is only a personal experience of the Chinese people's hatred for the Japanese militarism.

The solution to the Japanese textbook issue lies in the Japanese Education Ministry adopting measures to correct the distorted narration about the history of Japan's aggression against China. In regard to whether it was an aggression or an "advance," there is a clear demarcation line between the rights and wrongs, and there is no room for compromise. Therefore, no ambiguous attitude toward this issue is allowed. The issue of whether or not the Japanese side admits that the Japanese militarists have aggressed against China is a major issue of principle related to the development of Sino-Japanese relations, and the Japanese side must give a clear answer to this issue.

During the past few years, many Japanese described their country as hesitating at the crossroads and at facing the obligation to make a choice for making progress. The broad masses of the Japanese people have suffered the misery of war and feel a deep remorse for previous aggression abroad. They deeply hope to peacefully coexist forever with the Chinese and other Asian people. However, at the same time, a small number of militarists want to stage a comeback and are creating disturbances. These two trends are locked in battle and neither side has been able to rout the other. As a result, Japan is still hesitating in choosing its future prospects.

At present two quite contradictory films are being shown in Japan. These two films represent the two parties in the conflicts. One of the films is the "Great Empire of Japan," which acclaims the militarists' aggression and beautifies war criminal Tojo Hideki; and the other is "An Unfinished Chess Game," which was made through the cooperation of China and Japan and which reflects Japan's guilt in aggressing China and sings the praises of the Chinese and Japanese peoples' desire for friendship. The simultaneous showing of the two films jointly gives people and overall picture of Japan's political situation today.

What will the Japanese Government choose between the two conflicting trends? If it wants peaceful development, it must support the just trend and fight against the unhealthy trend and it must deal heavy blows to the militarists and never allow them to order people about.

If the Japanese Government pretends politeness and compliance and resorts to hemming and hawing and double-dealing in order to vainly attempt to gain advantage from both sides, and if it tries to beautify aggressive activities and absolve the aggressors of their guilt, it will make the militarists more arrogant. This will only result in harming the Japanese people as well as the Japanese Government.

The Asian countries clearly see the two trends in Japan and they must firmly fight the adverse trend of the revival of Japanese militarism while promoting their friendship with the Japanese people. Developing friendly cooperation and fighting against aggressive wars supplement one another. In order to develop the so-called "substantive diplomatic relations" with Japan, the Taiwan authorities have had no scruples in cooperating with Japan in making the film, the "Great Empire of Japan," and have thus disregarded cardinal national principles. This will surely win them the contempt of their Chinese compatriots.

EXPLANATION ASKED FOR TAIWAN AID IN JAPAN FILM

HK110518 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768]: "China Air Lines and Central Film Company Help Produce 'The Great Japanese Empire'"]

[Text] "15 August" Approaching

The type of activities marking 15 August this year in Japan's official quarters will be worth noting.

For Japan, that day is an end-of-the-war commemoration day" marking the end of World War II. For 37 years, the Japanese side has all along shown an unwillingness to refer to this as the day the Japanese emperor announced Japan's surrender. Instead, it has referred to the day in "end of the war" terms.

The showing of the film "The Great Japanese Empire" has been shown to coincide with that day. Moreover, the film is being shown by 240 motion picture houses in the whole country at the same time. The aim is to add to its attraction and its influence on young people.

Before the solution of the matter about Japan's distorting history and revising textbooks, will the leading officials of the Japanese Government still go to the pacify-the-nation Shinto shrine to offer sacrefices on that day? We may as well wait and see.

Strange Arguments in Taiwan

Yesterday, Taiwan's "China News" came out with a strange argument that Japan should explain its revision of history and textbooks to the Kuomintang of China rather than to the Communist Party of China.

As an ancient saying in China goes, "brothers may fight at home but must present a united front against outsiders." Some people in Taiwan have forgotten this statement.

Before the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war, the Kuomintang authorities kept clamoring for "becoming united at home against the foreigners" in order not to spoil the whole situation. We cannot understand why they have so far failed to draw a lesson from this.

We may as well point out two things here for their attention.

First, when the revision of the textbooks was discovered, Beijing first lodged a protest and then rejected the visit to China by the Japanese minister of education. For certain reasons, the Taiwan authorities all along remained quiet. Later, as public opinion in Taipei raised questions, the Taiwan authorities could not help taking a stand on this matter.

Help in Shooting the Film Mentioned in Japan's Advertisements

Second, the advertisements in the Japanese press for the film "The Great Japanese Empire," building up Tojo and advocating the war of aggression, have explicitly mentioned that the China Air Lines of Taiwan and the Central Film Company helped in shooting this film.

These two companies are organs under the Taiwan authorities. They even helped the Japanese film company in shooting a film that distorts history. This is obviously an act of rebellion against the whole Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

The Taiwan compatriots who were under the yoke of Japanese militarism for as long as 50 years will never let this matter drop.

The Taiwan authorities have paid lipservice to the "three people's principles in unifying China." But in this matter where is the nationalism embodied in the three people's principles?

The Taiwan Authorities Should Issue an Explanation

The Japanese Ministry of Education naturally has to explain the revision of textbooks. Things should be made clear to the 1 billion people of China. Included are not only the compatriots on the mainland but also our compatriots in Taiwan. Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and all overseas Chinese abroad should also be included.

The Taiwan authorities first refrained from taking a stand on Japan's revision of the textbooks and then instigated the press to put forth the absurd idea that the Japanese side should explain things to the Kuomintang rather than to the Communist Party. How ugly are these two attitudes on their part?

Moreover, the Taiwan authorities should especially issue an explanation to all the people of China: Why did they send the China Air Lines and the Central Film Company to help in the shooting of this film?

MING PAO: DENG, CHEN URGE ILLITERACY ELIMINATION

HK020400 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 31 Jul 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deng, Chen Comment on Eliminating Illiteracy"]

[Text] In the process of carrying out its modernization program, the CPC is faced with the issue of opening up intelligence resources and training personnel. Recently, Vice Premier Wan Li gave a speech stating that now everything is ready for the carrying out of the modernization program and the only thing lacking is personnel. Judging from a long-term point of view, in order to train personnel, efforts should be made in giving basic education in kindergartens and primary schools and the policy of popularizing primary school education must be adhered to.

This reporter has learned that on 10 January this year, Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the CPC central Secretariat wrote a letter to Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, requesting that they pass on the letter to Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang.

In this letter, Hu Qiaomu put forward two suggestions: first, on how to solve the problem of the development of state power at the basic level in the rural areas throughout the country; and second, on how to popularize education in the rural areas.

With regard to the problem of how the CPC can popularize education in the rural areas, Hu Qiaomu said in his letter, "We must persist in carrying out compulsory education in our rural areas. Socialism, the cooperative system and spiritual civilization must be built on the basis of a certain degree of education. This is a fundamental thesis of Marxism-Leninism. We will never be able to realize the four modernizations while our country is full of foolish, backward and illiterate people or while the number of these people is increasing. Indeed, economically, China is backward today, but it is not in any way more backward than Japan during the period of the Meiji revolution. Why can we, the CPC, not achieve after more than 30 years in power, what a Japanese emperor could achieve over a century ago? Indeed, during the time from the initial period of liberation to the beginning of the 1970's, we did not actually achieve the popularization of education; however, we adhered to this policy and achieved great progress over the pre-liberation" period.

Moreover, in his letter, Hu Qiaomu said, "The actual realization of the popularization of education in such a large country as China must certainly take a substantial length of time and be carried out step by step. In some especially backward areas, it may take even more time and require special measures. However, we must first unconditionally and unswervingly make up our minds and be clear of our goal and principle. Only under this prerequisite can we make steady progress. Otherwise, there will be confusion in our minds which will make it difficult for us to progress in the future."

Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun wrote their comments on the letter the very next day, expressing their consent with Hu Qiaomu's opinions and requesting the CPC Central Secretariat and the State Council to formulate measures for carrying out the popularization of education.

In May this year, Hu Yaobang commented on two reports. One of the reports was on the low educational level of primary school teachers in minority nationality areas, urgently demanding that their educational level be raised. On this report, he wrote the following comment: "This report has grasped a basic problem for the large number of primary schools in our rural areas (not just those in the minority nationality areas). If we do not solve this problem, the popularization and improvement of primary school education will only be empty talk." On another report, Hu Yaobang wrote the following comment: "With regard to primary school education, there are indeed many problems to study and these problems may differ in different areas as conditions vary. Please draft a document on the basis of the study that you will make, and send the document to the Central Secretariat for discussion and issuance."

Regarding Zhongnanhai's resolution, the new education minister, He Dongchang, said, "The leading party group of the Education Ministry has decided to hold a meeting on the readjustment and reform of general education during the summer vacation this year. The meeting is aimed mainly at discussing the solution of new problems that have cropped up in the process of further popularizing primary school education, realizing the structural reform of middle school education and developing the part-work and part-study system." He stressed that general education is the basis for higher education and if the quality of primary and middle school education is not raised, it will be difficult to raise the quality of higher education.

He Dongchang especially stressed that the most serious problem at present is the impact of the ultraleftist ideology and the shortsightedness of small producers that has taken shape for a long time and that has looked down on education, knowledge, science and intellectuals. He stressed that this ideology and shortsightedness was still exerting an impact that cannot be neglected.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S., SOVIET MILITARY SATELLITES

HK120914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Yang Xiumin [2799 4423 2404]: "The Development of U.S. and Soviet Military Satellites"]

[Text] Since the first artificial satellite was launched in 1957, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, proceeding from the requirements of their global strategy, have competed with each other in developing military satellites, thus engaging in a fierce arms race in outer space. Over 70 percent of the satellites they have launched are for military purposes.

At present the military space systems of the United States and the Soviet Union include photographic and electronic reconnaisance, missile early warning, ocean monitoring, communications, navigational guidance, weather and ground survey satellites. All these satellites are now in use and are also being continually improved and perfected. For example, the U.S. missile early warning system can determine within 6 minutes of a missile launch whether it is offensive and what its target is in the United States, thus providing an early warning. The Soviet photographic reconnaisance satellites can take very high resolution photographs. There is more than one such satellite at work at all times, and they can cover the whole globe for most of the year. The two superpowers are also developing antisatellite systems that can destroy enemy satellites. The Soviet Union is 10 years ahead of the United States in this field, and has already tested working interceptor satellites and laser and particle concentration weapons.

Apart from their possession of corresponding military systems, there are differences between the United States and Soviet Union in the development of military space technology. The Soviet Union is very active in its space activities. In the past 10 and more years Soviet satellite launchings have been 2.5 times more numerous than those of the United States. In addition, the Soviet Union has attached extremely great importance to the development of manned flight technology. It is also developing large transport vehicles with a payload six to seven times greater than that of U.S. spaceships, with the aim of putting large, permanent and manned space stations into orbit. Their crews will be able to select their targets in space and command and control defensive and offensive space weapons.

The space shuttle on which the United States has exerted great efforts in recent years has military potentials that cannot be overlooked. It is a new type of multipurpose vehicle, cheaper and more reliable than a one-shot carrier rocket. It can launch all kinds of military satellites, repair and recover U.S. satellites in orbit, capture or destroy enemy satellites, be formed into a large space structure, act as a launching platform for laser and other military weapons, carry out manned reconnaisance and so on. When necessary it can also act as a military command center. The repeated successful test flights on this spacecraft have enabled the United States to gain more results from less launchings compared with the Soviet Union and to continue to maintain its superiority in manned flight technology. Putting this spaceship to use is bound to speed up the militarization of space and make the space rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union ever fiercer.

Both superpowers have spent huge sums on and paid tremendous prices in developing their military satellite systems. During fiscal year 1981, the space budget of NASA was about $4.997 billion while that of the U.S. Defense Department was about $4.789 billion. In fiscal year 1982 these figures have been respectively $5.617 billion and $5.916 billion. It is said that the Soviet Union's annual space budget exceeds that of the United States.

Right from the start, military satellites have been used by the Soviet Union and the United States to serve their strategic and tactical aim of gaining world hegemony.

For instance, at the beginning of the 1960's, U.S. reconnaissance satellites confirmed the number of missiles deployed by the Soviet Union and exploded the myth of the missile gap. During the fourth Middle East war in 1973, U.S. photographic reconnaissance satellites discovered the holes in the weak Egyptian defenses in the Great Bitter Lake area, and the Israelis organized an attack by stealth in accordance with this intelligence and were able to recover to seize the initiative.

Due to the daily perfection of space technology, a full range of military satellites of all types are monitoring the globe day and night, providing large quantities of strategic and tactical intelligence for the two superpowers. U.S. military communications satellites undertake 80 percent of the country's entire military communications tasks. Space technology is the acme of modern science and technology and a hallmark of a country's scientific and technological development and economic strength. It can both serve man and also become a tool of war that can bring great calamity on man. Apart from antisatellite systems for intercepting and destroying enemy satellites, military satellites can be used for civil purposes in peacetime, such as commerical communications, survery of resources, weather forecasting and so on.

How to make space technology, the common wealth of man, serve world peace and human progress, and how to take effective measures to stop the two superpowers from regarding the militarization of space as an important means of gaining world hegemony -- this is a problem of common concern to the peoples of the world, and is also the purpose of the second UN meeting in Vienna on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

UN CONFERENCE URGES SPACE DEMILITARIZATION

OW151210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The second conference of the exploration and peaceful use of outer space ended its 5-day general debate here Friday with most speakers urging an end to the militarization in outer space. During the debate, representatives of about 90 countries, regions or international organizations expounded their positions for the peaceful use of space technology and against the militarization of space activities. Many countries called for increased international cooperation and assistance to the developing countries in the fields of space science and technology.

Second World countries expressed their concern that arms race could be brought to the outer space. The development of anti-satellite weapon systems were especially opposed. One of the two superpowers only paid lip service to the theme of demilitarization of space activities. The other even avoided to mention demilitarization.

At the end of the general debate, a declaration by the "Group of 77" developing countries was presented to the conference, which demands a ban on the testing, stationing and deployment of any weapons in space. All countries, especially those that have the ability to do so should be asked to refrain from any activities which could lead to the extension of the arms race into outer space, the declaration said.

HUANG HUA MEETS BANGLADESH, CAMEROON ENVOYS

OW141435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met with outgoing ambassadors to China of Bangladesh and Cameroon, M.M. Rezaul Karim and Jacob Achidi Kisob, on separtate occasions here this afternoon.

U.S. RECESSION CONTINUES FOR FULL YEAR

CW151734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The eight economic recession that hit the United States in the post-war period has continued a full year by last month as industrial production in the country fell by 0.1 percent last month as compared with a month earlier, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Board.

The industrial production index of last month fell to 138.1 points from 153.9 points in the same month of last year (taking the figure of 1967 as 100), showing a drop of 11.4 percent; the operating rate of factories dived from 79.8 percent to 69.5 percent in the same period, a drop of 13.9 percent; the unemployment rate rose from seven percent to 9.8 percent, or from 7.5 million to 10.79 million, an increase of 43.9 percent. Since the start of this year, business failures averaged more than 450 cases each week, a jump of 43 percent over last year.

Where is the economy headed in the foreseeable future? There have been different forecasts in the country: The official view is "the recession has reached its lowest point" and the rise in private spending will stimulate the economy to rebound at a faster pace. Some economists admitted that there have been signs of a pickup, but they pointed out that they will be "the weakest recovery in the post-World War II period." But most economists are of the view that the economy is in a twilight zone -- "it's either going to be morning or night." They pointed out that the steep slide experienced last week at the stock market is a reflection of "that elusive U.S. recovery."

The American press generally deem that the "bugaboo" of interest rates holds the key to the economic trends in the country. The Federal Reserve Board has been easing its monetary policy slightly since mid-July, lowering the discount rate from 12.5 percent to the current 10.5 percent. The prime lending rate charged by U.S. commercial banks to their best corporate customers also showed a relative drop from 16.5 percent to 14.5 percent. However, "the decline in interest rates is limited both in time and in depth," said an entrepreneur.

The unprecedented gross financial deficits troubling the U.S. Government is the main roadblock to the continual decline in interest rates. The budget deficits in the current fiscal year ending September 30 is estimated at 108.9 billion U.S. dollars, nearly twice as high as the figure for the previous fiscal year. The Congress put the deficits for the next fiscal year at 146 billion dollars. To finance the red ink, the Treasury Department has announced that it will borrow 50.5 billion dollars on the public credit markets in the third quarter of this year, and another 50 billion dollars in the fourth quarter. Such gross borrowings will drain 56 percent of money available on the credit markets, thus making it difficult for the interest rates of short-term credits to fall considerably. Meanwhile, the big financial deficits augur ill for inflation, thus making it difficult for the interest rates of long-term credits to come down. Not a few economists fear that if there will be a pick-up, then borrowing by business and private sources will mount, thus causing a rapid rebound of interests rates on the credit markets. All this combines to threaten a new recession after a short-time recovery.

With the economic prospects shrouded in uncertainty, even President Ronald Reagan has toned down his hitherto-optimistic predictions. He conceded in a recent public speech that a return to economic prosperity will be a lengthy process requiring "enormous effort and patience."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK160208 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "Distorting the History Written in Blood Will Not Be Tolerated"]

[Text] The Japanese Education Ministry has distorted the history of Japanese aggression in the course of screening secondary and primary school textbooks in a bid to guide young Japanese onto the wrong road of militarism. However, can certain people in the Japanese Education Ministry succeed in distorting the history written in blood?

It is beneficial to both the Chinese and Japanese peoples, on the 37th anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender, to recall the history of Japan's aggression against China and the Asia-Pacific region and its disastrous defeat.

Japan launched a war of aggression against China in 1894 and forced the Qing government to sign the Shimonoseki treaty, under which Japan forcibly occupied Taiwan, its offshore islands and the Penghu Islands, all belonging to China. Japan grabbed many colonial privileges in northeast China after the end of the Japanese-Russian War in 1905. Japan annexed Korea in 1910. During World War I, Japan seized German colonial interests in China and the Pacific islands occupied by Germany. A serious economic crisis broke out in the capitalist world in the fall of 1929, and this reached a peak in Japan in 1931. The Japanese Government attempted in vain to find a way out by means of aggression. Back in 1927 the Japanese Cabinet had decided on the guiding principle: "If we want to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. If we want to conquer the world, we must first conquer China." Japan actively prepared for war after that. On 18 September 1931, Japanese forces bombed and destroyed a section of railroad at Liutiaogou near Shenyang, falsely accused the Chinese army of sabotaging the railroad, and proceeded to launch an attack. Due to the nonresistance policy of the Kuomintang government, the Japanese army rapidly occupied the whole of the northeast. This was the "18 September incident" that shook China and the world. Northeast China was then turned into a Japanese colony. Japan set up the puppet Manchukuo in the northeast in March 1932.

After the "18 September incident," Japan proceeded to create an incident in Shanghai on 28 January 1932, launching a large-scale attack. This was the notorious "28 January incident."

Not long after occupying the northeast, the Japanese army intruded into north China and pressed on Peiping and Tianjing. Due to the continued nonresistance policy of the Kuomintang government, Jehol and Chitung were taken under Japanese military control in 1933. In 1935 Japan basically seized political, economic and military control of north China.

On 7 July 1937 the Japanese aggressor army created the "Lugouqiao incident" under the pretext of the "disappearance" of a Japanese soldier during "maneuvers" near Lugouqiao, and then proceeded to launch a large-scale attack. The Japanese aggressor army attacked and occupied Peiping and Tianjin during July, launched a massive attack on Shanghai on 13 August, and entered Nanjing in mid-December, where they perpetrated the Nanjing massacre of peaceful civilians, an atrocity of unparalleled savagery. The Japanese army continued to press forward their attack after that. Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan, Guangdong, Hubei, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi and Fujian Provinces came wholly or partially under the iron heel of the Japanese aggressors.

The Japanese aggressor army practiced a policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all." Everywhere they went they burned, killed and looted, stopped at nothing in doing evil, and committed towering crimes against the Chinese people.

While launching the war of aggression, Japanese imperialism actively prepared for further expansion into Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. A meeting of five ministers (the prime minister and the ministers of the treasury, the navy, the army, and foreign affairs) in August 1936 decided to take as their fundamental policy "aspiring for development towards the south seas" while "assuring" Japan's "position on the East Asia mainland." From September to October 1940, the Japanese Cabinet again decided to "take positive action" to bring the British, French, Netherlands and Portuguese colonies in Southeast Asia into the "new order in east Asia." They clung to their idea of setting up a vast colonial empire known as the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere," and decided to launch a "greater east Asia war."

Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in September 1939. Japan concentrated its forces on attacking China, so as to "create a favorable situation for a new order in east Asia (including the south)," and in addition signed a tripartite pact with fascist Germany and Italy in September 1940, thus forming the fascist axis of aggression, with each working in concert with the others. Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941. The Japanese privy council passed a decision "not to shrink from war with Britain and America." On 8 December Japan launched a sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and sparked off the undeclared Pacific war. On 9 December Japan occupied southern Thailand and the capital Bangkok, and from Thailand invaded Malaya to the south and Burma to the north. The Japanese Army occupied Manila in January 1942 and the whole of the Philippines in May. The Japanese army occupied Singapore in February and Burma in May. They also occupied Malaya and Indonesia in the same year.

Japan behaved in an extremely arrogant fashion after invading Southeast Asia. In January 1942, Japan, Germany and Italy signed a military agreement carving up the world, by which the vast area from east of India to the American west coast was defined as Japan's "combat" theater. The war criminal Tojo clamored that "the key to the greater east Asia war lies on the one hand in assuring the strategic bases in east Asia and on the other in bringing the areas with important resources under our administration and control." In February the same year, in its decision on "how to make use of the imperial spheres of resources," Japan proposed that "Japan, Manchuria, China, and the southwest Pacific region" should be regarded as "spheres of resources," and "Australia, India and other places" as "spheres of supply," and also formulated a 15-year scheme for plundering resources.

But the beautiful dream was short-lived. Japanese imperialism's rabid aggression and savage plunder aroused the strong opposition of the peoples in the countries that were its victims. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people waged a peristent anti-Japanese guerrilla war, established a resist-Japan national united front and democratic bases, and dealt stunning blows to the Japanese aggressors. The peoples of Korea and the Southeast Asian countries which had been attacked and occupied by Japan also whipped up anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. In the Pacific, the Japanese aggressor troops were wiped out at Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima and elsewhere. Under the common stunning blows dealt by the Chinese people and the peoples of the antifascist allies, Japanese imperialism announced its unconditional surrender on 15 August 1945. The pipedream of Japanese militarism to dominate the Asia-Pacific region was completely smashed.

The Japanese imperialist war of aggression brought painful calamities to the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region and also on the Japanese people. The move of a handful of Japanese militarist elements in vainly attempting to erase this history, which is still fresh in people's memories, will absolutely not be tolerated.

Chongqing Bombing Recalled

HK131504 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Summary] On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against Japan, people of all circles in Chongqing in Sichuan Province exposed the brutal crimes of Japanese militarism by citing the fact that the Japanese troops who invaded China inhumanly bombed Chongqing. They denounced the Japanese Ministry of Education for altering the history of aggression against our country in revising textbooks.

(Yang Shoubai), national CPPCC committee member, chairman of the Congqing Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce and former assistant manager of the (Jijincheng) bank, told reporters: "On 3 and 4 May 1939, Japanese troops who had invaded China inhumanly and viciously bombed Chongqing. I am an eyewitness and a victim," he said: "The large-scale Japanese bombing resulted in heavy losses in industry and commerce in Chongqing."

(Jin Ronghan), municipal CPPCC committee member, adviser of the advisory office of the municipal government and former director of the Third Department of the Chongqing Air Defense Headquarters of the Kuomintang, indignantly said: On 3 and 4 May, more than 20 Japanese planes each day dropped large numbers of bombs onto the busiest districts of Chongqing, reducing buildings to ashes. Innumerable people were killed and injured. These hard facts cannot be altered by Japanese militarism.

Zhou Qinhue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and a public figure without party affiliation; and (Pei Chainggui), aged 86, vice chairman of central committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, made similar accusations.

They said: "The Chinese and Japanese people must firmly remember the crimes of Japanese militarism in invading China and oppose the revival of Japanese militarism. The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people must develop from generation to generation."

Henan Forum Raps Ministry

HK120230 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The teaching and research section of the history of the CPC under the provincial party school and the office in charge of compiling local party history of the provincial CPC committee held a forum 7 August on the distortion of historical facts about Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Ministry of Education in approving the revision of history textbooks and embellishing the aggression of Japanese militarism. The participants voiced their great indignation over the distortion of historical facts about the aggression against China and the unreasonable explanation provided by the Japanese Ministry of Education. They held: By ignoring the historical facts, changing aggression against China into "advancing" into China and describing the massacre of the Chinese people as due to the resistance of the Chinese army and people, the Japanese Ministry of Education intends to write off at one stroke the criminal Japanese aggression against China and create public opinion for reviving Japanese militarism. Having cited many facts, the participants condemned the savage acts of the Japanese aggressors carried out mopping up operations in the [words indistinct] area, raping, burning and killing along the way. In Chenzhuang alone, more than 1,900 houses were burned and more than 700 residents were killed. In April 1941, the Japanese aggressors carried out large mopping up operations in the base areas located in Shanxi, Shandong, Hesei and Henan and implemented the brutal policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all" in Neihuang and other counties.

On 12 April during the operations, more than 5,000 armymen and civilians were killed. The distortion of historical facts about Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Ministry of Education is deceiving the Japanese younger generation and insulting the Chinese people. All participants expressed their resolute support for the just stand of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. They are convinced that the Japanese people and the persons with lofty ideals in the Japanese Government will wage a struggle against the Japanese Ministry of Education and the right wing forces of Japanese militarism. The friendship between the people of China and Japan is an irresistible historical trend.

Shanghai Scholars Blast Change

OW131836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The misrepresentation of the facts about Japanese aggression against China in the textbooks passed by the Japanese Ministry of Education was denounced by historians and noted scholars here as a distortion of history and an ill-intended action. Wu Ze, vice-president of Shanghai Society of Historians, said at a forum here yesterday that history brooks no distortion and can never be distorted. The fact is, as ascertained by the international military tribunal in Tokyo, that more than 350,000 Chinese people were massacred by the Japanese aggressors in Nanjing.

During the eight-year war of aggression against China, a total of 18 million Chinese people were killed by Japanese invaders. 53 cities were ruined, which brought losses of property to the Chinese people equal to 50 billion U.S. dollars. At the same [as received], he said, the war also caused disaster for the Japanese people. More than 2.3 million Japanese people died in the war.

The professor said: "The facts should be told to the younger generation of both countries so that they can draw lessons from the bitter history to unite in the struggle against a rising tendency that would damage the friendly relations between the two countries."

Wu Jie, professor of the history department at Fudan University, said that the incident of September 18 and the Nanjing massacre were deleted in the Japanese textbooks published in 1980. This year, the phrase "aggression against China" in the textbooks approved by the Japanese Education Ministry has been changed to "having advanced" into China. "This is a premeditated action, brazenly distorting history," he said.

Zhou Gucheng, Tan Qixiang and Han Shuzhi, also made speeches at today's meeting. They said that it was the duty of Chinese historians to expose the crimes committed by Japanese aggressors in China and oppose the distortion of history by the Japanese Education Ministry.

Japanese Press Reaction

OW141422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 (XINHUA) -- YOMIURI SHIMBUN and the TOKYO SHIMBUN today published editorials urging the Japanese Government to correct, in the spirit of the joint Japanese-Chinese statement, the mistakes of distorting history in school textbooks.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN said the problem as it now stands is not whether the Japanese Government should come up with any new policy. It is essential for the prime minister to reaffirm the mutual commitments made in the joint statement and to express Japan's willingness to correct accounts in the textbooks that run counter to the spirit of the statement, the paper said.

The longer the textbook issue remains unresolved, the more awkward will Japan's position become, the paper warned. TOKYO SHIMBUN, said one can never agree with the assertion that China's protest constitutes "interference in Japan's internal affairs."

SANKEI SHIMBUN, which has all along opposed to correcting mistakes in the textbooks [as received], today carried a report on the views expressed by Kihei Kijima, a member of the House of Representatives from the Socialist Party. Kijima said that the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history "runs counter to the spirit of the joint statement between Japan and China".

He said that all textbooks in the world describe Japan's war against China as "aggression". This is also the common view of scholars, he noted. Academically speaking, it is also correct to describe the acts of Japan, Germany and Italy during the Second World War as "aggression", he said.

KYODO: JAPAN, PRC DIFFER ON YEN CREDITS

OW160825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo Aug 16 (KYODO) -- Japan and China will hold working-level talks on bilateral economic cooperation in Tokyo August 23-24, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. The ministry said discussions will center on the amount of yen credits Japan is to provide in fiscal 1982 to help promote Chinese development projects.

China in June asked Japan to extend yen 91.2 billion (dollar 348 million) in yen credits in the fiscal year ending next March to help finance six projects, including the Baoshan steel mill project near Shanghai, ministry officials said. The Japanese Government says the amount is too big, and considers an appropriate level would be about yen 65 billion (dollar 248 million).

SRV REPORTEDLY INCREASING ARMS TO KAMPUCHEA

OW151312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 15 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has stepped up shipments of tanks and new automatic rifles to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the head of the Thai security said here Saturday. Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, said the arrival of the new Soviet arms only "indicates that Hanoi has no intention of pulling its troops out of Kampuchea." He said the Soviets moved new T-54 battle tanks and armoured personnel carriers into Kampuchea last month.

He described the new combat assault rifle as the AKM-47, which has a plastic stock and fires faster and more powerfully than the traditional AK-47. He said the fighting efficiency of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has been eroding. "That is why they need new arms to shore up their battle efficiency," he added.

He pointed out that Thach lied in claiming that Vietnam might in the future invite the Soviet Union to set up military bases in his country. But the fact was well known that the Soviet Union already had such a base at Cam Ranh Bay, about 240 kilometres northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, he said.

Prasong accused Vietnam of sticking to a colonization policy in Kampuchea, and pointed out that Phnom Penh was a "colony" of Hanoi, where everything was under Vietnamese control. All senior "officials" in the Heng Samrin regime spoke Vietnamese while textbooks for school children were also in Vietnamese.

VODK SAYS SRV TROOPS DESERT IN KAMPUCHEA

OW150750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- About 150 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have deserted recently because they are unwilling to fight there, according to reports from radio Democratic Kampuchea. A group of about 100 Vietnamese soldiers escaped on July 23 from the garrison in Mondolkiri Province, eastern Kampuchea.

In three days from July 27, fifteen Vietnamese troops in Kompong Thom Province fled Staung County to Tuol Sala Village, Baray County. They told villagers that they were compulsorily recruited to serve as cannon fodder for the Le Duan clique.

On July 28, another 37 Vietnamese troops tried to escape in a group from the battlefields in western Siemreap Province but only 7 succeeded. The other 30 were taken back when they arrived in Chikreng County. They were tortured and cast into prison.

BEIJING ARTICLE REPORTS ON SRV OPIUM TRAFFIC

OW101148 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Station correspondent's article: "Traffic in Opium, a Byproduct of Vietnam's Declining Economy"]

[Text] In recent years the Le Duan clique's propaganda machinery in border areas has claimed that Vietnam's economy has met with difficulties mainly because of the failure to grow poppies. To satisfy the so-called needs of foreign countries, the clique has urged the people in these areas to intensively cultivate this plant. Thus, with the Vietnamese rulers' encouragement, poppy cultivation and opium traffic have developed vigorously while many other trades in Vietnam have declined.

According to a report from Jinping County in Yunnan Province, China, since 1980 the Vietnamese rulers have dispatched a number of opium traffickers to Jinping. The amount of smuggled opium seized by this country's public security forces in 1980 and 1981 was larger than that seized from 1975 to 1979. On 19 March 1982, the public security seized a cache of opium that nearly equaled the total amount seized in 1975.

As revealed by many Vietnamese refugees, the Vietnamese Government lifted the ban on poppy cultivation last year in a number of villages and hamlets in Phong Tho District close to the Chinese border. Vietnamese rural cadres have zoned areas for poppy cultivation. The Vietnamese administration has ruled that a peasant family engaged in growing poppy must pay 1 kilo of opium as tax. In some areas, the per capita tax is 1 liang of opium. Even babies must pay this tax. Opium production is therefore legal in Vietnam and opium traffic has developed feverishly. At present, Vietnamese cadres in border areas are making money through opium smuggling. The higher their ranks, the more intensively their traffic in opium will be carried out through extremely cunning means.

It is not surprising that all Vietnamese refugees have admitted that opium has become a byproduct of Vietnam's declining economy. However, knowledgeable people are aware that more than a century ago the imperialist aggressors waged an opium war against China and were severely condemned for resorting to despicable maneuvers to export opium in order to poison the Chinese people and rob them of their wealth and money. But no one foresaw that more than a century later the Vietnamese rulers of the so-called Socialist Republic of Vietnam would repeat the maneuvers formerly carried out by the colonialists.

Along with their frenzied armed provocations against China, the Vietnamese rulers have used opium as a weapon to poison the Chinese people and have made huge profits by producing and trafficking in opium in order to extricate their country from its current serious economic crisis and to satisfy their aggressive and expansionist ambitions. Their malicious purpose is to kill two birds with one stone. However, because of the war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique has paid an enormous cost in manpower and wealth. The war burden is speeding up the collapse of Vietnam's inherently unstable economy. Although Vietnam has suffered a deficit for several consecutive years while being up to its ears in debt, the Le Duan clique has not yet changed its line and relinquished its policy of regional hegemonism and aggressive expansionism. On the contrary, it has continued to dash along the same track and to stubbornly tie Vietnam to the war chariot of Soviet expansionism.

In order to maintain its huge military machinery, with its more than 1 million troops, and to make up its huge financial deficit, the Le Duan clique, in addition to frantically exploiting the Vietnamese people, is seeking to make money illegally by trafficking in opium. This is like giving a seriously ill person an injection of morphine; this can only soothe his pain temporarily, not cure his disease and save his life.

It is obvious that while other trades are declining, only the opium traffic is prospering and is seen as the best remedy for Vietnam's declining economy.

INDIA COMMEMORATES 35TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW150842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 15 (XINHUA) -- India today celebrated its 35th Independence Day with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unfurling the national flag on the ramparts of the historic Red Fort. In her speech devoted mainly to the internal situation, Mrs. Gandhi repeatedly referred to the threats being posed to the country's unity and sovereignty by elements whose sole objective was to create hatred among different religions, castes and regions and thus weaken the nation. She called for a concerted effort to maintain unity of this ancient sub-continent to preserve the hard-earned freedom.

Mrs. Gandhi appealed to the people, particularly the youth, to inculcate in them a sense of service and sacrifice, which was demonstrated by the nation during the struggle for freedom. On the eve of the Independence Day, President Zail Singh made his first broadcast to the nation since his election a month ago. He noted that the country had made rapid progress since 1947 but its pace had to be quickened. He said: "In recent years we have successfully launched many schemes for the benefit of the poor and the down-trodden with encouraging results." He added: "There is still a long way for us to travel for the removal of poverty, hunger, unemployment and disease and for raising further the living standards of our people."

PRC, BANGLADESH SIGN CULTURAL EXECUTIVE PROGRAM

OW131240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- An executive program under the agreement for cultural cooperation between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the years 1982 and 1983 was signed here today. Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and M.M. Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to China, signed the program on behalf of their respective governments. Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, was present at the signing ceremony.

NEPALESE KING DEFENDS PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Kathmandu, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Nepal's proposal to declare itself a zone of peace is motivated with the desire to ensure peace and tranquillity in the region and the world, King Birendra said here yesterday, according to RSS. The king said this while receiving credentials from ambassador of Yugoslavia.

The king observed that the Nepalese people strongly believe that their national development is inseparably linked with peace. "That is why Nepal, while launching all out efforts for development, also sincerely works for the cause of peace," he said.

The king noted that the Non-Aligned Movement has developed into a strong force in the world in favour of peace and equitable economic cooperation. However, he added, the Non-Aligned Movement is also facing many new challenges which call for greater dynamism and dedication among all non-aligned countries.

"We have no doubt that the principles of non-alignment which were enunciated more than two decades ago, are equally valid in the present context," the king said.

PRC MAGAZINE VIEWS WEST GERMAN-U.S. RELATIONS

HK090354 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3 Jul 82 pp 29-33

[Article by Mei Rong [2734 2837]: "Current German-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] After World War II, German-U.S. cooperation was heralded as "the cornerstone of the Atlantic Alliance." But recently, especially since Reagan's coming to power, there have been frequent disturbances in German-U.S. relations. The heated disputes and the wide divergences have reached an extent not seen since the war. As the two strongest powers in the Western bloc, the fierce wrangling between them has gained the focus of attention of world opinion.

All Kinds of Differences

At present, the main divergences between the two sides are manifested as follows:

1. How to estimate the "achievements" of the policy of detente? The Soviet Union has intensified the deployment of SS-20 MRBM's, outrageously dispatched troops to invade Afghanistan and supported the practice of martial law in Poland. Against this background, West Germany has admitted that detente has suffered setbacks, but it still insists that detente has stabilized the situation in Europe and has brought three favorable conditions to the West, particularly West Germany. First, it has promoted the tide of reform and peaceful evolution in East Europe, stimulated the trend of independence and movement away from the Soviet Union, and provided political and moral means to the West for putting pressure on the Soviet Union. Second, it has provided economic benefits to Western Europe, particularly West Germany, opened up an important commercial market for the West and increased the supply of raw material and energy. Take, for example, trade between West Germany and the Soviet Union. From 1970 to 1980 the total amount of trade between the two countries increased from DM23 billion to DM153 billion, increasing by 500 percent. Third, it has loosened relations between East and West Germany, allowing millions of people from West Germany to visit East Germany every year. This has alleviated the suffering among the Germans caused by the split of Germany, helped to maintain the sense of national unity of the people of East and West Germany, improved the situation of West Berlin and cooled down this crisis hotbed.

The Reagan Administration differs with the above opinions. Although it has not openly given up the detente policy, up to now it still holds an attitude of deep suspicion toward the detente policy; in fact, it holds that so far, the detente policy has failed, or at least the West has lost more than it has gained. Its thesis is: The Soviet Union has taken advantage of detente to gain a large amount of capital, technology and equipment, thus enabling it to divert more effort to expanding armaments, penetrating and extending toward the Third World and putting the West in an unfavorable strategic situation. The Soviet Union has strengthened its penetration of Western Europe in the course of detente and has especially promoted the trend of "neutralization" in West Germany, thus playing a role in disintegrating the Western alliance. Although the West has provided about $800 billion in loans to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, it has been unable to get any member of the Warsaw Pact organization to draw closer to the West.

2. There are different opinions on the "balance of power" of military forces of the East and West. In particular, emphasis on NATO's "dual decision" differs. When Reagan came to power, the very first thing he stressed was to increase strength as a top priority task for the West in order to gain parity with the Soviet superiority in SS-20 missiles. Therefore, he advocated deployment first and negotiation second, and the negotiations should have "linkage" with the Soviet Union's behavior throughout the world. On the other hand, West Germany claims that deployment and negotiation should have "equal weight" and neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other.

As a matter of fact, West Germany wants to emphasize the negotiations. Under the pressure of West Germany and the Western European allies, the United States was forced to agree to negotiations with the Soviet Union on reduction of nuclear weapons in the European theater starting at the end of last November. It also had to accept the idea of West Germany and put forward the famous "zero option." But they have completely different plans in mind: The United States aims at deployment; it wants to balance the military forces by augmenting their strength, striving to gain superiority under the disguise of negotiations; whereas West Germany regards deployment as a measure for pressing the Soviet Union to make concession, and seeks to gain no or less deployment through negotiations and a "low-level balance of power." That is why West Germany urged the United States again and again to hold "serious negotiations," while the United States was appeasing West Germany and trying to constantly show "sincerity for negotiations."

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that in the course of the dispute, the public opinion of both sides suspect each other, and even rake up the past and attack each other. As regards Chancellor Schmidt's pressing the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union and his proclaiming himself to be an "interpreter" between the two superpowers, certain U.S. political circles, periodicals and public opinion ask West Germany if it is trying to play the card of "neutrality" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some articles even urge a withdrawal of U.S. military forces from West Germany to let that country rely on the Soviet Union's "good will". On the other hand, the "leftwing" of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany and its public opinion have also seized on Reagan's talk with correspondents last winter on the "possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe" between the two superpowers and have asked whether the United States is trying to turn West Germany into a nuclear battleground to prevent U.S. territory from being attacked. Mr Gauss, the former representative of West Germany to East Germany, even asked NATO to restore the "strategy of massive retaliation" in order to constrain the United States from slipping in critical moments or limiting the battlefield to Europe. Although these polemics between West Germany and the United States do not fully represent the governments of the two sides, they are by no means without a background.

3. Is it necessary to apply economic sanctions against the Soviet Union? After Poland instituted martial law, the United States stressed that the Soviet Union was the backstage boss and declared economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. It also asked its allies to act in response, attempting to put pressure on Poland to abolish martial law, allow the legal existence of the "Solidarity" trade union and restore dialogue. But West Germany refused to take part in the economic sanctions. Its reasons are: Economic sanctions cannot prevent the Soviet Union from expanding armaments. On the contrary, it will create a "siege mentality" by which it can intensify its control at home, force the people to tighten their belts, further worsen East-West relations and make the West incapable of affecting the internal affairs of Eastern Europe. Schmidt declared in public: Since the West has never been able to respond practically to military intervention within the Soviet sphere of influence, it would be better to give the matter further thought and seek to transform the reality of the Warsaw Pact through peaceful evolution within Eastern Europe. Although this method of evolution has been suppressed by Soviet military force many times, the West should not lose faith because the inherent weaknesses of the Soviet system make it impossible for the Soviets to prevent the people's desire for reform. The development of economic cooperation between East and West makes it possible for the Soviet Union to seek help from the West; it is precisely Western influence on Eastern Europe that has caused this evolution, and it is also an important measure in deterring the Soviet Union from using force for its economic interest.

The Reagan administration has no faith in the so-called "theory of evolution" proposed by West Germany. On the contrary, it is stepping up efforts to put pressure on West Germany to abandon the gas pipeline deal, which had been discussed between West Germany and the Soviet Union for a long time. The U.S. side points out: This huge deal may lead West Germany to "dangerously rely" on the Soviet Union for energy and place it in a situation of being blackmailed politically, therefore affecting its reliability in the alliance. What is more, if this cooperation is realized, then starting in 1984 the Soviet Union can gain a large amount of foreign currency in selling natural gas every year, enabling it to further expand armaments and build more missiles to deal with the West. On the one hand, West Germany has tried to provide an explanation: If this project is accomplished, the natural gas imported from the Soviet Union will amount to only 30 percent of West Germany's total consumption of natural gas and will only account for 5.5 to 6 percent of its total energy consumption. This will not place West Germany in a "dangerous situation of dependence on others." This deal can also bring about many orders, so it is favorable for reducing unemployment and promoting social stability. On the other hand, West Germany has asked the United States in reply: If you want to give the Soviet Union a deadly blow, the best and most effective way is to stop the sale of grain to the Soviet Union. Why is it that the Reagan administration rescinded the embargo decision of the Carter administration?

4. How to hold back the Soviet Union's penetration and expansion in the Third World? When analyzing the turmoil in the Third World countries, the Reagan administration frequently "draws a line against the Soviet Union," simply attributing the cause of the turmoil to the penetration and meddling of the Soviet Union and its agents. As a countermeasure, it resorts to supporting military dictatorships and pays particular attention to the means of adopting military oppression. The U.S. practice in El Salvador is an example. West Germany holds that the fundamental reason for the turmoil in these countries is the wide gap between the rich and the poor and unjust distribution in society. The meddling of the Soviet Union and its agents should be a secondary factor. The West should help these countries to gradually carry out reforms in order to prevent radical armed struggle and thereby reduce or eliminate the possibility of Soviet meddling and enable the West to expand its influence by relying on its economic and technical superiority. Therefore, West Germany advocates supporting the pro-Western "democratic forces" and opposing the notorious military dictatorships supported by the United States.

5. Conflict of interests in economic policies. In order to control inflation in the United States, the Reagan administration has pursued a policy of high interest rates, causing an outflow of capital from West Germany and a devaluation of the mark. This is a grave blow to West Germany at a time when it is urgently in need of capital to stimulate investment and solve the problem of unemployment. If West Germany cannot revive its economy, the unemployment rate is bound to increase and cause social turmoil and an unstable political situation. Consequently, West Germany has demanded that the United States cut interest rates. Schmidt has said that the high U.S. interest rates have had a "destructive influence" on West Germany and are "unacceptable." The United States has ignored this West German demand and has continued to go its own way.

Source and Essence

The development of the contradictions between West Germany and the United States is not an accidental and isolated matter. The source is that both countries differ in strategic position, military strength and politics and economy, which also reflect the current intensifying contention between the Soviet Union and the United States. There are many reasons for the above-mentioned differences of view, and they are intricate and complicated. They are mainly shown below:

1. The military strength of the two countries differs immensely, and the strategic aims they seek also differ. The United States regards pursuit of world hegemony as its task; Reagan often proceeds from the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers. He feels that detente weakens the U.S. strategic position. Meanwhile, West Germany seeks the establishment of a "multipolar world" to attempt to gain more room for maneuver among the keen competition between many different forces, and is also more concerned for relative tranquillity in Europe. As a superpower, the United States will certainly not be reconciled to being in a defensive situation strategically but will try to offset or even surpass the Soviet Union militarily in certain respects. While West Germany is more concerned about the "balance" of forces in the East and West, it fears the Soviet Union's maintaining and increasing its military superiority. But, at the same time, West Germany is also unwilling to see the United States trying to prevail over the Soviet Union, which causes an unlimited escalation of the arms race. As a nuclear power, the United States is always trying to conduct a foreign policy dependent on its military strength, while West Germany, being a vanquished nation and possessing no nuclear weapons, conducts a foreign policy relying mainly on its economic and technical strength. Therefore, the two countries place a different emphasis on the issue of what kind of method to apply in the contest with the Soviet superpower. All these differences are important reasons why the two countries have differences over the policy of detente and disarmament.

2. The situations of the two countries, including the conditions of the people, are also different. West Germany is situated on the frontline of the two great military blocs of East and West confronting each other. German territory has the greatest concentrations of nuclear weapons and conventional troops. In relations between East and West and the problem of West Berlin, West Germany is controlled by the Soviet Union. Therefore, in any deterioration in East-West relations, West Germany will be the first to suffer, and should war break out, Germany is sure to be a battlefield.

Due to this kind of situation, on the one hand, West Germany needs the nuclear deterrent and the protection of U.S. troops stationed there. On the other, it has to do its utmost to keep in touch with the Soviet Union in detente and to actively promote "dialogue" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Schmidt has stressed again and again, the more tension and the more dangerous the international situation, the more we have to keep open the channels for dialogue between East and West. In the opinion of West Germany, the foreign policy of "transcendence" practiced by the two superpowers in sacrificing the interests of West Europe must be opposed. But tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States may also leave West Germany with scarcely any room for maneuver. Provided the "atmosphere" of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States preserves detente, West Germany can benefit and maneuver between the two. The weakness of West Germany in withstanding the Soviet Union is always exploited by the Soviet Union, and it is therefore suspected by the United States.

Moreover, along with the increasing factors of war and the intensifying contention of the two superpowers, the mentality of fear of war among the German masses, who have experienced two world wars, is increasing and a mammoth peace movement has appeared. The Schmidt government is greatly constrained by these actions and forced to show more solicitude for the sentiments of the masses in its strategy. On the other hand, Reagan came to power following the events in Iran and Afghanistan, when public opinion demanded a rallying of forces and a tough attitude toward the Soviet Union in order to turn the tide in favor of the United States. Recently, there has been a rapid development of the peace and antinuclear movement in the United States. But the majority of the masses still hold that the Soviet Union is the greatest menace to the country and should be treated seriously. Against such a background, the tone of the German-U.S. tune toward the Soviet Union does not sound in harmony.

3. The two countries differ in ideas on the advantages and disadvantages in developing economic relations between West and East. West Germany is a trading nation. One out of every four employees is engaged in import and export trade service; most of the raw materials and energy have to be imported from abroad. Therefore, its dependence on other countries is far greater than that of the United States. Historically, the Soviet Union and East Europe have been the traditional market for West Germany, and now West Germany is also one of the biggest Western trading partners of the Soviet Union. The country is the main market for a number of West German products. For instance, the number of automatic lathes exported to the Soviet Union accounts for 64.5 percent of the total output of these products in West Germany, and heavy caliber steel tubing 60 percent. Trade between West Germany and the Soviet Union provides employment for several hundred thousand West Germans. As to raw materials and energy, West Germany relies to a certain extent on the Soviet Union for the enriched uranium it needs for nuclear power stations, natural gas and several rare metals. Comparing this with the United States, not only does that country need no energy from the Soviet Union, but its industrial exports there are insignificant in U.S. foreign trade. Therefore, West Germany maintains, the United States is carrying out an embargo against the Soviet Union in industrial products, and except for grain, this kind of sanction policy not only lacks conviction, but it causes more harm to West Europe, particularly West Germany, than it does to the Soviet Union.

4. Owing to the transformation of the nuclear balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, West Germany's suspicions about the reliability of the U.S. nuclear umbrella have increased. After World War II, the nuclear umbrella and the U.S. troops stationed in West Germany were always considered a secure and reliable assurance to West Germany. However, along with the bringing into balance of the strategic nuclear forces between the two superpowers and the dissension sown by the Soviet Union, West Germany is becoming more and more suspicious about whether the United States is willing to risk the danger of being attacked by the Soviet Union and use strategic nuclear weapons to defend Western Europe. In 1977, with the revelation of the 10th memorandum of the U.S. President on the U.S. intention to give up one-third of West Germany's territory in case the Soviet Union launches a war in Europe, the government and the public of West Germany lodged strong protests against the United States. In 1979, when Schmidt agreed to the deployment of land-based MRBM's by the United States, one of his motives was to bind America. But after Reagan's speech on the possibility of limited nuclear war in Europe, certain press circles in West Germany were worried that the United States was attempting to "Europeanize" nuclear war, so West Germany became less and less confident in America.

5. The transformation of the balance of strength between West Germany and the United States increased West Germany's self-confidence and urge to maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. From the end of World War II to the 1960's, the United States was always the head of the Western alliance and regarded West Germany only as a small partner. From the 1970's, West Germany's economic strength further increased. At present, it has the largest foreign currency reserves in the world and is second in the world in gold reserves. Especially when West Germany signed the treaty with the Soviet Union on the mutual non-use of armed force and established normal relations with Eastern Europe, it was not willing to be controlled by the United States. It demanded equal status with the United States, and its demand for maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands was enhanced. In August 1980, in a talk with a journalist of KOELNER STADTANZEIGER, Schmidt said: Current West Germany-U.S. relations are quite different from those of 15, 20 or 25 years ago. At that time, West Germany "was in a subordinate position." Now it is a major partner of the United States. West Germany cannot "accept any U.S. standpoint unconditionally and without criticism." On another occasion, Schmidt told an American journalist: West Germany and the United States have "different interests." The United States should treat the European allies as "equal partners," and the European allies will refuse to "completely agree with the U.S. standpoint without prior consultation after hearing the ambiguous and vague opinions of Washington."

It is quite obvious that West Germany wants to think independently, go its own way and safeguard its own interests. It does not want to submissively obey the United States.

6. Both countries face different kinds of problems in economic policy and have different ways of dealing with them. Each tries to shift its troubles onto others in order to protect its own interests. Since the 1970's, the economies of the Western countries further proceeded from slowdown toward stagnation and decline. According to its own conditions, each country has the following two methods of dealing with and overcoming the crisis: The first one is countering inflation, the main method used being to curtail currency growth, raise interest rates and restrict consumption, etc.; the other method is to mainly solve unemployment and adopt measures to increase public spending and reduce interest rates in order to stimulate investments, promote economic expansion and provide more employment opportunities for the unemployed. Both methods have their advantages and disadvantages: The former will increase unemployment while the latter will intensify inflation. Up to present, none of the Western countries can think of a method that can satisfy both sides. Therefore, there is always the phenomena of attending to one thing and losing sight of another, a heap of problems that require solving and constant swaying between the two. In the Carter period, the United States mainly tried to solve the unemployment problem, whereas West Germany was trying to check inflation. Therefore, the United States wanted West Germany to stimulate its economy and play "the role of locomotive" to lead the West out of economic troubles. This was refused by West Germany. Today, Reagan is dealing mainly with inflation, while West Germany has to solve the problem of unemployment. The two countries have changed their role.

Trends and Prospects

Will the contradictions between West Germany and the United States help the development of neutralist trends in West Germany or lead West Germany to separate from the Western camp one day? This is a problem frequently raised by international public opinion. If we comprehensively view the relations between the two countries, the answer is negative. We should say that the unity between the two countries in resisting the Soviet Union will still be the leading aspect of their relationship in the near future. Although their differences are acute in some matters, after all, they are only secondary. This is because the social systems and the sense of being of the two countries are the same. What is more, their unity in resisting the Soviet Union is the fundamental interest of both sides.

Strategically, the two sides need each other, and neither can do without the other. West Germany is situated in an important strategic position. It has solid economic and technical strength and a great military potential. Therefore, it is an important U.S. ally in Western Europe. The United States has stationed 230,000 conventional troops and stored 6,000 tactical nuclear warheads in West Germany. According to the NATO decision on strengthening armaments, from 1983 572 MRBM's will be deployed in Western Europe, with the greatest number in West Germany, including 108 Pershing-II missiles and 98 cruise missiles. West Germany is a U.S. outpost in coping with the Soviet Union. West Germany has provided NATO with 500,000 well-equipped ground forces and a considerable navy and air force, thus forming a hard core of NATO in Europe. Some people say that the United States and West Germany are the two pillars of NATO and this is no exaggeration. From a certain point of view, if the United States loses West Germany, it would mean losing the whole of Western Europe. If it loses Western Europe, the U.S. strategic situation will fundamentally change. Therefore, the United States will never abandon West Germany and will never allow West Germany to become "neutral." On the contrary, in a different sense the United States is also indispensable to West Germany.

In addition to the U.S. nuclear umbrella and troops which are a guarante for West German security, the United States also has the "responsibility" in the reunification of Germany. Meanwhile, the United States is the supreme power in West Berlin. If West Germany wants to withstand Soviet pressure on the German and West Berlin problems it cannot do so without the U.S. Furthermore, the detente would be out of the question.

Economically, the capital of the two countries penetrates each other. According to the figures of the "Modern Commerce Studies" published in August 1981 by the Economic Analysis Bureau of the Commerce Department of America, up to the end of 1980, American investment in West Germany amounted to $15.39 billion, 7.2 percent of the total (213.4 billion) U.S. overseas investment. This proportion is tending to increase. Half the electronics industry of West Germany is managed by the American capitalists. On the other side, West Germany's investment in the United States reached $5.29 billion, about 8 percent of total foreign investment (65.48 billion) in the United States. This kind of economic situation, with each relying on the other, binds them in a common cause.

On the feelings of the people in regard to confronting the aggressive menace of the Soviet Union, the majority of West Germans support NATO and agree to an alliance with the United States. According to a poll conducted in 1981 in five West European countries by the USICA, it was found that 65 percent of the West Germans support NATO, far more than in the United Kingdom (59 percent), the Netherlands (56 percent) and Italy (50 percent), countries which are well-known for intimate relations with the United States. A Gallup poll in 1982 shows that in the proportion of "very good" or "fairly good" impressions of America, West Germany was also the first among European allies. More important, among the main political parties in West Germany, except the "left wing" of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party, which have anti-U.S. feelings, the rightist leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union all stand firmly by NATO and agree with alliance to the United States.

As a matter of fact, it is the overall unity in resisting the Soviet Union that demands that each of the two sides, after acute argument, makes a concession and reaches a compromise. For example, in the MRBM negotiations, the United States has in fact given up the principle of "linkage," while West Germany guaranteed again and again that up to 1983, if there are no results in the negotiations, it will agree to the deployment of MRBM's in West Germany. On the Poland problem, the United States has approved of West Germany not taking part in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. West Germany has also accepted the standpoint that the Soviet Union should "be responsible" in the Poland problem. On the gas pipeline deal, although the United States has retained its attitude of opposition, it still allows West Germany to carry on with its implementation. In this case, the Soviet attempts to draw West Germany to its side and intrigue to wreck the U.S.-German alliance is in vain. Anyhow, the German-U.S. contradictions are bound to come and go and give the Soviet Union an opportunity to exploit an advantage, thus causing more acute contention between the United States and the Soviet Union over West Germany.

ISRAELI PLANES AGAIN BOMBARD WEST BEIRUT

OW131834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli authorities again sent war planes to bombard west Beirut today as the negotiations on the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas are within sight. The 11-hour bombardment started from 6 a.m. It was the most violent air raid on west Beirut since Israel invaded Lebanon in early June.

According to the Palestinian news agency, the Fakehani and Sabra refugee camps, where the PLO was headquartered, were completely destroyed. 500 Palestinian fighters were either killed or wounded during the bombing.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan discussed the worsening military situation with U.S. envoy Philip Habib this morning, angrily denouncing Israel's military blackmail. Al-Wazzan held Habib and the United States responsible for the extermination of Beirut. He pointed out that in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the Beirut crisis, the Palestinian people have done everything they could to meet every demand from Lebanon. The prime minister also questioned the reason of Israel's new massacre, which took place after the PLO had decided to pull out from Beirut. He announced that Lebanon cannot continue the negotiations under Israel's military blackmail.

U.S. ambassador to Israel today warned Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the United States will call back its envoy and stop the political negotiations if Israel does not halt its military action. The Israeli Cabinet held a special meeting this afternoon to discuss further action in Lebanon. Israeli radio reported that the Cabinet meeting was the "most difficult" one. An Israeli deputy prime minister and the minister of internal affairs reportedly expressed their open objection to the successive bombardments on Beirut which were masterminded by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

PLO REJECTS NEW ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS

OW142104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 14 (XINHUA) -- A senior PLO official announced today that the Palestine Liberation Organization rejects Israel's new conditions for evacuation but sticks to the political agreement reached with the Lebanese Government and U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Abu Iyad, member of the Central Council of the PLO, claimed in an interview with French newspaper that the PLO refuses to offer names of the Palestinian evacuees to Israel. He reiterated that the PLO's refusal to accept Israel's new conditions does not mean it has changed the decision to pull out of Beirut.

The Beirut paper AS-SAFIR today quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Israel's five new conditions may put off the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut.

The new conditions are:

1) Israeli rejection to the acceptance of international observers to supervise the ceasefire;

2) Israeli rejection to the deployment of the multi-national force in Beirut prior to the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters;

3) Israeli demand for the departure [words indistinct] Palestinians who have lived in Lebanon since 1948;

4) Israeli demand for the release of the captured Israeli pilots; and

5) Israeli demand for the exchange of nine corpses of Israeli soldiers.

The paper said that the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization have unanimously decided not to make any new concession even if it leads to the break-up of the political agreement.

XINHUA VIEWS LEBANESE CRISIS, ISRAELI AIMS

OW131239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Wan Guang: "Lebanese Crisis and Israel's Ambitions"]

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- People here in Cairo believe that the withdrawal of Palestinian resistance forces from west Beirut does not necessarily mean the end of the Lebanese crisis and easing of the contradictions between Palestine and Israel. Israel will continue its military occupation of Lebanon, and Lebanon will continue to face turmoil and even the danger of dismemberment. The Arab world will face even greater threats, and the entire Middle East will find itself in greater unrest.

Israel may drive all Palestinian fighters out of west Beirut, but it cannot evict the 500,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The Israeli military authorities on 22 July admitted that there were hundreds of Palestinian guerillas operating in southern Lebanon with the support of the local people. In Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, there are thousands more Palestinian fighters. It is said that in the Bekaa Plain, which is under the control of the Syrian forces, there are 10,000 more Palestinian fighters, including veterans who withdrew from southern Lebanon and Palestinian volunteers who came from other countries.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] has repeatedly expressed willingness to recognize Israel's right of existence. The Begin regime, however, has refused to recognize the PLO, threatening to annex eventually the West Bank and Gaza. The United States has also refused to have a direct dialogue with the PLO and to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was said to be ready to talk about Camp David autonomy, but even Egypt has pointed out that he would have nothing to talk about.

What the United States has done in collaboration with Israel is to forcibly compel the PLO to withdraw from west Beirut in accordance with conditions and a time limit they have set. On the other hand, they delayed the Israeli troops' withdrawal until the so-called restoration of central government power in Lebanon. All this has created favorable conditions for Israel to realize its aggressive ambitions.

Public opinion has indicated that the Israeli troops will continue to occupy Lebanon for a while. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon is not only aimed at wiping out or driving out the Palestinian forces, it is also aimed at putting the Lebanese government under its control or, at least, at putting some areas in southern Lebanon under its permanent occupation or virtual control and weaking as much as possible the Syrian forces in Lebanon or even driving them out of the country. It seems that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon willingly until it has basically attained these goals. The Israeli military authorities have already declared that they are preparing the aggressor troops for the winter. Israel has removed the local Lebanese administration in some places in southern Lebanon by establishing an occupation regime with civilians replacing the military personnel.

As for Saida and some other southern Lebanese cities, Israel has newly constructed a highway leading to Lebanon. Israeli money has been circulated in the occupied areas in Lebanon while Jewish goods are pouring in. Israel has also claimed that "historic relics" indicating that Saida paid tribute to Israel in the past have been found. All these are signs that Israel is trying to occupy Lebanon, particularly its southern areas, over a protracted period. Authoritative sources here believe that Israel's attack on the Palestinian forces is aimed at annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and controlling Lebanon, at least its southern part. It is only part of the "greater Israeli plan."

The press in Egypt and many other Arab countries has expressed the worry that the crisis in Lebanon will also spread to other Arab countries if Israel is allowed to go unbridled in pursuit of its objectives under the U.S. aegis. Taking advantage of the split in the Arab world, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are intensifying their struggle to expand their spheres of influence in the Middle East. Some Arabs think that the next 10 years may be the "Arabs' most dangerous years." However, not a few Egyptians believe that the failure and humiliation will awaken people and inspire them to work hard and unite, although it will mean going through more suffering and through a tortuous course.

AFP: AFRICAN STUDENTS AT EMBASSY BURN DOCUMENTS

OW150532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug. 15 (AFP) -- A group of Central African students occupying their country's embassy here for almost a week set fire to documents and other materials in the embassy today. The students said it was a "warning" to Nicolas Bengue, the embassy's charge d'affaires, for his refusal to relay their grievances to the Central African capital of Bangui.

The four youths took over the embassy last Monday to protest the non-payment of their scholarship money from their government, and barred Central African and local staff from entering the building. The students stacked up a photocpier, typewriters and other documents in the embassy courtyard and set fire to them. They indicated the burnt articles came from the office of Mr. Bengue, the only Central African diplomat currently in Beijing. Ambassador Auguste Mboe is on leave back in his country.

"This is a warning for his refusal to show up at the embassy and relay our messages to Bangui," one student said. During the week Chinese authorities had asked the students to leave the embassy but they refused.

LIBYA'S AT-TALHI TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 16 AUG

OW150322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is arriving here tomorrow for an official visit to China at the invitation of the government of the People's Republic of China.

PRC TO SEND FOURTH MEDICAL TEAM TO NIGER

OW142102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on sending the fourth Chinese medical team to Niger was signed in Niamey, Niger's capital, Thursday. A report from Niamey said that the protocol was signed by the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim and the secretary general of the Niger Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation on behalf of their respective governments.

The secretary general praised Chinese doctors' enthusiasm in serving the Niger people and was satisfied with medical cooperation between the two countries.

STATE COUNCIL REMOVES VICE CHEMICAL MINISTER

OW131316 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Council adopted a resolution on 11 August taking disciplinary action against Comrade Yang Yibang and removing him from his post.

The resolution points out: In carrying out economic and foreign affairs activities during the second half of 1978 and 1979, Comrade Yang Yibang, vice minister of chemical industry, failed to earnestly conduct investigations and study and ignored the reference materials and advice offered by the departments concerned. He carried out various activities abroad without going through the Chinese organs stationed in foreign countries and repeatedly violated discipline. He left himself at the mercy of foreign businessmen, yielded to their demands, extorted and accepted bribes in disguised form, violated the state rules and regulations for guarding security and brought tremendous losses to the prestige and economic interests of the state.

The State Council resolution pointed out: Comrade Yang Yibang's errors are serious. In view of his good work and achievements in the past and his efforts to conduct self-examination and see his own mistakes, the State Council decided to take disciplinary action against Comrade Yang Yibang on the basis of the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and, on the recommendation of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, by removing him from his post as vice minister of chemical industry. Comrade Yang Yibang should learn a lesson from this mistake, strengthen his party spirit, and raise his ideological level. It is hoped that he will score new achievements in the future.

HIJACKED CAAC FLIGHT CREW MEMBERS HONORED

State Council Decorates Crew

OW140900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 14 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has conferred orders of merit on eight crew members who foiled an airplane hijacking attempt on July 25.

According to the citation issued on August 12 by the State Council, orders of merit, special class, were awarded to 52-year-old Captain Yang Jihai, 39-year-old co-pilot Yan Wenhua, 34-year-old air mechanic Liu Zhaoxian, 30-year-old radio operator Miao Xueren, 33-year-old navigator Huang Zhenjiang and 36-year-old purser Xu Kemin. Stewardesses Jia Zhimei and Gai Shenglan, both 21, were given orders of merit, first class.

At the same time, the crew, headed by Captain Yang Jihai, was conferred the title of "heroic CAAC crew" by the State Council, and Yang Jihai was given the title of "anti-hijacking hero". In addition to orders of merit given by the State Council, the crew will receive wages increases and rewards.

The State Council praised the crew members for their high sense of responsibility, saying they waged a resourceful and courageous fight in capturing the five hijackers alive and landing the plane with all passengers safe.

The State Council's citation said that the brave action of the crew members shows their deep love for the party and socialist motherland. The crew exhibited the noble moral character of revolutionary heroism in protecting the lives of the passengers and maintaining the prestige of China at the risk of their own lives. The State Council called on all CAAS staff members to learn from the heroic crew.

Stewardesses Awarded by CYL

OW151100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee recently made a decision to confer the title of "national pace setters in the New Long March" on Jia Zhimei and Gai Shenglan and issued medals and certificates of merit to them.

The decision says: In the struggle to thwart the hijacking attempt on 25 July 1982, Comrades Jia Zhimei and Gai Shenglan were brave and resourceful, firm and cool headed. Together with all the comrades of the crew and the masses of passengers, they waged a heroic and tenacious struggle against the hijackers, displaying a lofty spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and contributing to the victory of the anti-hijacking struggle.

The decision calls on CYL members and the masses of young people throughout the country to learn from the revolutionary heroism of Comrades Jia Zhimei and Gai Shenglan, who faced danger fearlessly, dashed ahead regardless of their own safety and were brave and resourceful at the critical moment; to learn from their sense of responsibility as masters demonstrated by their love for the motherland, loyalty to the people and devotion to duty; and to dedicate their youthful years to the great cause of realizing and safeguarding the four modernizations.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW140854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li, State Councillor Geng Biao and Secretary-General of the State Council Du Xingyuan met in Zhongnanhai today the eight C.A.A.C. crew members who foiled a hijacking July 25.

Wan Li told the crew: "Entrusted by Premier Zhao Ziyang, we are here to meet with you and to congratulate you on your success. The State Council highly praises you for your heroic deeds." Wan Li added: "Your success in thwarting the hijacking attempt demonstrates that you have cherished ardent love for the Communist Party of China, the motherland and socialism, and you have set a fine example for the people of the country."

State Councillor Geng Biao said many foreign passengers witnessed how the Chinese flight crew, with the assistance of passengers, fought the hijackers and subdued them. "Such success is rare in the world," he said. Geng Biao also spoke highly of the exemplary role played by the Communist Party members and Youth Leaguers on board who came forward boldly at the critical moment.

Yang Jihai, the captain, and Xu Kemin, the purser, gave a brief account of the fight with the hijackers. They said they would work harder for the improvement of their services and the development of China's civil aviation.

On entering the reception hall, the vice-premier, the state councillor and the State Council secretary-general greeted the crew members with handshakes and congratulations, and extended regards to those who had been injured in the incident. They took a group photograph with the crew. Shen Tu, the director general of C.A.A.C., was also present.

The rest of the crew attending were: co-pilot Yan Wenhua, air mechanic Liu Zhaoxian, radio operator Miao Xueren, navigator Huang Zhenjiang, and stewardesses Gai Shenglan and Jia Zhimei.

Captain Yang Jihai and his crew were working a domestic C.A.A.C. flight from Xian to Shanghai on July 25 when suddenly five men attempted to hijack the plane. The crew, with the assistance of passengers, fought the hijackers and captured them alive. The plane arrived at Shanghai with all the passengers safe.

LABOR VICE MINISTER ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

HK150040 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Aug 82 p 3

[Report: "Struggle Goes on To Find More Jobs"]

[Text] More than 37 million people have been found jobs between 1977 and 1981, He Guang, vice-minister of labour and personnel, pointed out recently.

He said that in the first two years of that period 11 million people were placed, but an average of 8.7 million a year were found jobs in the succeeding three years. He Guang said this quickening tempo had been brought about by the development of collective and individual economies in towns over the last three years. He said the toughest time for employment was at the end of 1978. The rate of people awaiting jobs then was 5.3 percent which, through the opening of new opportunities, dropped to 2.6 percent by 1981.

The new enterprises accepted about 39 percent of the 26 million employed during the 1979-81 period -- 35 percent by collective enterprises and 4 percent by individual businesses.

These recruits for collective ownership mainly went into handicrafts, light industry, commerce, restaurants, daily services and repairing businesses. This corresponded with the new requirements resulting from the changes in industrial structure, he said.

Within three years, number of small retail shops, caterers and repairs works increased by 150 percent. Their staff and workers totaled more than 16.24 million -- an increase of 73 percent. Even so, he said, it was still below the peak level in history.

The domination of socialist public ownership is the fundamental principle under which the various components of the economy can be interwoven to help the nation prosper. To help achieve this, the labour service corporation has been established and has already resulted in work for more than 2.7 million people. However, the development of employment prospects is not balanced.

Some medium and small-sized cities and towns such as Nantong and Changzhou are taking the lead in eliminating unemployment, while some inland counties still encounter difficulties in finding jobs for their unemployed even though they may total only a few hundred people.

Historical and geological conditions do play some part in it, but whether or not their economic activities flourished was the key point, said He Guang.

There are about 6 million people, including graduates and demobilized servicemen, in need of assignments each year. But the harder task seems to be the redistribution of millions of personnel made redundant through the readjustment of enterprises. There, the vice minister plans to establish a system of labour reserve, putting all graduates, casual labourers and superfluous employees together for easier job selection.

NAVY COMMANDER AT CEREMONY HONORING XISHA UNIT

OW151144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- An honor ceremony was held in Beijing to carry out the order of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission conferring on the navy garrison unit on Zhongjian Island in the Xisha Archipelago the honorable title "the patriotic, island-loving sentinels in the remotest place." In the name of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, Fu Jize, deputy commander of the navy, read the Military Commission's order conferring the honorable title on the garrison unit on Zhongjian Island. Navy Commander Ye Fei presented the citation banner of the Military Commission to Zhang Yanzeng, political instructor of the garrison unit.

In his speech at the meeting, Li Yaowen, political commissar of the navy, urged naval commanders and fighters to enthusiastically respond to the Military Commission's call, earnestly learn from the Zhongjian Island garrison unit, and foster an upsurge in learning from, catching up with and surpassing the advanced unit in an effort to expeditiously build a modern, regular and revolutionary navy. The decision of the navy's party committee on launching activities to learn from the "patriotic, island-loving sentinels in the remotest place" was read out at the meeting.

Zhang Yanzeng, political instructor of the Zhongjian Island garrison unit, spoke at the meeting. He expressed determination to translate the honorable title conferred on the unit into a driving force and to win new merits in defending and building the island and in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

Celebrated painters Wu Zuoren and Bai Xueshi wielded their brushes to produce paintings for the garrison unit on Zhongjian Island. Shao Yu, Dong Shouping and Fan Zeng presented their works to the coastal defense heroes to express the people's respect for them.

Present at the meeting were more than 1,900 persons, including cadres and fighters of the navy's leading organs and naval units as well as all the representatives attending the navy's first congress of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

NEW NAVAL DESTROYER COMPLETES TEST MISSIONS

OW151012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- Vessel 105 of the navy's Beihai fleet -- the first new type of guided-missile destroyer fully designed and built by China -- has greatly contributed to the country's efforts to expeditiously build a modern and regular navy, XINHUA correspondent Li Zuomin and XINHUA reporter Li Xueyin learned from the departments concerned of the navy. This destroyer was recently named a pace setter in promoting socialist spiritual civilization by the navy's leading organ.

Since its launching, vessel 105 has taken on scientific missions to test the equipment and armament developed for new types of warships. The commanders and fighters on board have displayed a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and have overcome various hardships and hazards. Aside from having sailed more than 50,000 nautical miles in the motherland's vast waters of the Bohai Gulf, Yellow Sea and East China Sea, they have successfully accomplished over 1,000 trial missions in close cooperation with the production and scientific research departments. Scores of these missions were the first of their kind ever conducted by this country and were the primary and most difficult tasks carried out during the voyage.

The successful tests conducted by vessel 105 have provided the scientific data for developing and building new types of warships. During their scientific testing missions, crew members of the vessel compiled 280 rules and regulations for modern guided missile destroyers and submitted more than 1,000 rational suggestions to scientific research units of departments concerned under the navy. Some 800 of those suggestions have been accepted. The destroyer has trained more than 200 technicians for other naval vessels.

FIRST GRADUATES FOR DOCTORAL DEGREES ENROLLED

OW142100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- China's first graduate students to study for doctoral degrees, 420 in all, have just been enrolled by 54 colleges and 15 research institutions, the State Council's academic degrees committee announced here today.

The committee's general secretary, Huang Xinbai, said that among the students to begin studies soon, 191 would major in science, 137 in engineering, 60 in medicine, 16 in literature, 11 in history, two in philosophy, two in pedagogy and one in agronomy. He said that enrollment had started last November and most of them have received masters degrees.

Also a vice-minister of education, Huang Xinbai said China would begin regular conferment of doctoral degrees when the newly enrolled students graduate in two or three years.

Speaking of the nine students who became China's first group to receive doctors degrees two months ago, Huang Xinbai explained that they had been selected from graduate students studying for masters degrees and made exceptions because of their extraordinary academic records. He said their tutors had encouraged them to study for doctoral degrees and taught them the new courses required.

NEW COLLEGE TO TRAIN UNIVERSITY LEADERS OPENS

OW151738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- A new college for training university leaders and provincial education bureau directors opened here today.

Zhang Chengxian, president of the Central College for Educational Administrators, spoke to the first class of nearly 200 students at this morning's opening ceremony.

Also a leading official of the Education Ministry, he said China now has 719 institutions of higher learning as compared with 205 when the People's Republic was founded in 1949. Due to such rapid development in education, he said, large numbers of cadres without competent education or professional knowledge were transferred to lead colleges and universities.

In the past two years, some 600 middle-aged and young faculty members have been promoted to leading posts in colleges nationwide. Despite their profound knowledge in teaching, Zhang Chengxian said, they need training in college administration. He suggested that the new college be developed into a higher learning research and data center, in addition to being a training base for administrators.

Located on the outskirts of Beijing, the college is close to the Great Wall and Ming Tombs, some 60 kilometers north of Beijing proper.

The college plans to set up five teaching-research sections of Marxism-Leninism, pedagogy, psychology, history of education and college administration.

The first class of students will study 10 courses, including philosophy, pedagogy, psychology, education economics and college management, for a period of six months.

The college will eventually increase the number of students to 800 with school periods ranging from six months to two years. Enrollment will be expanded to include principals of secondary technical schools and high schools, theoreticians, Education Ministry officials and aspirants to college leaders.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT READJUSTMENT NOTED

OW132345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] China has made great achievements in readjusting capital construction in the past 3 years. The number of large and medium-sized projects under construction in China has been reduced by two-thirds and dropped to 600 or so in 1982. The scale of construction has been curtailed by one-third.

The drastic reduction in construction projects enables China to use its funds and materials in a more concentrated way and thus accelerate the construction of some major projects. The completion rate of large and medium-sized projects was 10.6 percent in 1981, while it was 8.3 percent in 1980. In 1981 the utility rate of fixed assets increased to 86.7 percent for the first time in many years. Some weak links in construction, such as projects for energy, transport and building materials, have been strengthened. This was made possible by the curtailment of capital construction and by readmustment in the orientation of investment. In the past 3 years, coal mining capability was increased by 35.95 million tons, electric power generating capacity by 10 million kilowatts and crude oil extracting capability by 18.94 million tons. The construction of light and textile industrial projects, urban housing and projects for improving the standard of the people's material and cultural life has increased by a very big margin. Achievements in housing construction are the most remarkable. In the past 3 years, completed houses totaled some 253 million square meters of floor space, equal to one-half the total houses completed in the 30 years after the founding of the People's Republic. The newly completed houses have solved the housing problem for about 5 million urban residents. In the first half of 1982, housing projects under construction in China increased by 18.5 percent in terms of floor space, compared with the first half of 1981.

RURAL COMMUNE-, BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISES DEVELOP

OW140559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- Enterprises run by China's rural communes and production brigades have developed rapidly since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Economically and technically, they have become an important pillar for achieving agricultural modernization in our country, as well as a major component for the collective economic which is indispensable for promoting rural economy and improving the peasants' livelihood.

The enterprises' total annual income has increased from 43,140 million yuan in 1978 to 67,036 million yuan in 1981, a 55.4 percent increase in 3 years, with fixed assets reaching 37,500 million yuan. In 1981 their industrial output value comprised 10.8 percent of the country's total industrial output value, while export goods produced by the enterprises amounted to some 2,600 million yuan. In the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, the enterprises earned 33,568 million yuan in net profits, of which 6,609 million yuan has been spent on supporting agricultural production and construction, including 2,865 million yuan on farmland capital construction, 2,710 million yuan on purchasing agricultural machinery and 1,034 million yuan on subsidizing the production of poverty-stricken production teams. In addition, 2,476 million yuan has been spent on various rural subsidies.

The development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises has offered more employment for rural labor forces. Presently, 30 million people are employed by the enterprises and their total wages amounted to 13,063 million yuan in 1981, averaging some 16 yuan for each of the country's 800 million peasants. In some places, the enterprises return part of the profits to production teams for distribution, thereby increasing commune members' income. In 1981 the funds derived from profits for distribution among commune members totaled 2,016 million yuan. The enterprises also took 715 million yuan from the net profits to set up various collective welfare undertakings in rural areas.

The development of enterprises run by communes and brigades throughout the country has not only provided the funds and equipment and trained the technical personnel necessary for achieving agricultural modernization, but has also increased commune members' income.

The enterprises have also enabled nearly 10,000 towns in the country to become new towns which, with the enterprises as the mainstay, have the initial characteristics of both town and country and both industry and agriculture, as well as a certain number of cultural and welfare facilities.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE FARM SITUATION OVERVIEWED

OW142220 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's state farms and land reclamation department has seriously eliminated the influence of erroneous leftist thinking, readjusted the economic structure, improved management and fundamentally changed the face of its enterprises. In the past 3 years, it has increased its total industrial and agricultural output value at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent and earned a total profit of 1.289 billion yuan. In the 3 years, it delivered to the state 15.1 billion jin of commercial grain equal of one-third its total commercial grain delivery to the state in the past 3 decades or more.

The state farms and land reclamation department is a department of state-run, large-scale socialist agriculture with a fairly high degree of mechanization. In the past, it operated with losses for 12 consecutive years due to poor management. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state has fixed the financial responsibility of the state farms and land reclamation department and given it added decisionmaking powers. All state farms have restored or initiated the production responsibility system and implemented the socialist principle of to each according to his work, thus bringing into play the workers' socialist working initiative and promoting the development of production.

In 1979 the state farms and land reclamation department stopped its losses and earned a profit of some 396 million yuan. In 1981 state farms in more than 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions suffered serious natural disasters, but the state farms and land reclamation department still earned a profit of some 230 million yuan.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPUTER RESEARCH REPORTED

OW132200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA editor's note says: To organize scientific and technical forces in tackling difficult problems in a coordinated manner in the face of important topics and weak links in the national economy and to rely on our own strength to realize the four modernizations program as soon as possible are the common aspirations of the party and all the people in the country. We are happy to see that the units concerned in the study and manufacture of large-scale integrated [LSI] circuts in China are being organized to tackle difficult problems in a coordinated manner and are scoring initial achievements.

To tackle difficult problems in the field of science and technology, we must have full national confidence. In other words, we must have faith in and rely on our own strength. After some strenuous efforts, we will certainly be able to solve the key problems in the development of China's national economy. Facts have proved that as long as we adopt firm policies and effective measures and bring into full play the role of exisiting technical forces and equipment, we will be able to make breakthroughs within a fairly short period. (end of editor's note)

In the past 3 years, the State Scientific and Technological Commission has organized several nationwide campaigns to tackle difficult problems in developing new technology for the manufacture of LSI circuits at a fast pace. Since the nationwide campaign to tackle problems in making LSI's in 1979, China has already succeeded in making more than 30 types of LSI's. The semiconductor research institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has succeeded in studying and making 16K dynamic memory chips. Qinghua University has succeeded in studying and making 8085-A monolithic 8-bit microprocessors and 4K static memory chips. Other units have succeeded in studying and making 1K and 4K memory chips as well as 8K read-only memory chips. They have also succeeded in studying and making two types of 8 monolithic 8-bit microprocessors and some peripheral circuits. All these achievements have passed inspection and will be put into full production in large quantities.

China's scientists and technicians have also made some new breakthroughs in the study of basic theories and new technology and techniques. Rapid progress has been made in the study of new technology and techniques such as designing software for computers and polishing without using abrasives. Some of the departments are carrying out experiments in applying and popularizing new technology and techniques so as to further develop the national economy.

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FUJIAN CPC DEPARTMENT DISCUSSES CONSOLIDATION

OW160619 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The organizational department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the work of consolidating party organizations at the grassroots level from 6 to 12 August in Xiamen. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the discussion meeting held by the organizational department of the CPC Central Committee on consolidating party organizations at the grassroots level, exchanged and summed up this province's situation and experience in consolidating party organizations at the grassroots level, and studied and decided on future tasks.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a summing-up report at the meeting. He emphatically pointed out: The consolidation of party organizations at the grassroots level is important work in strengthening the building of the party. Party committees at various levels should fully understand the significance and necessity of this work, raise their consciousness of its urgency and place it on their agenda. It is necessary to understand the situation, make plans and seriously study and adopt effective steps in order to strengthen the building of the party and raise its fighting capability.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ON INTELLECTUALS POLICY

OW140518 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals on the afternoon of 13 August. Responsible persons of various democratic parties and nonparty personages were invited to attend the forum and their opinions and recommendations were solicited.

Jiang Zonglu, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting and read a report on inspecting and strengthening the work concerning intellectuals submitted by the provincial party committee to the party Central Committee. The provincial party committee has decided to concentrate on 14 projects in carrying out the work concerning intellectuals both at present and for some time in the future.

All the comrades participating inthe forum were excited and they took the floor one after another. They unanimously held that the provincial party committee's decision on carrying out 14 projects for intellectuals has greatly inspired the broad masses of intellectuals.

At the forum, the participants also expressed their opinions and made concrete suggestions on the 14 projects that the provincial party committee has decided to carry out for intellectuals and they all expressed wishes that the projects would be carried out as soon as possible.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor, made a speech at the end of the meeting. He made a report on the progress of the work in implementing the policy towards intellectuals carried out recently by the provincial party committee and introduced 3 concrete measures taken in this concern:

1. The report submitted by the provincial party committee was printed and promptly distributed to various units. A meeting of responsible persons of the departments, commissions and bureaus concerned was held to mobilize the whole party and the whole society to do a good job in carrying out the policy towards intellectuals.

2. The work concerning intellectuals will continue to be carried out by the group in charge of the work as well as by the offices of the provincial party committee and the provincial government and the projects will be studied one by one and then implemented.

3. In working out the plans for developing the national economy in 1983, attention will be paid to the guidelines for the investment in intellectuals and funds for promoting education and scientific research work will be increased in an appropriate way.

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS ON CONSTITUTION

OW140243 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The provincial CPPCC committee called a meeting of standing committee members now in Nanjing to discuss the draft revised CPPCC constitution from 11 to 13 August. The members of the CPPCC national committee now in Nanjing were also invited to join in the discussion. Bao Houchang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting and made a report.

During the discussion, all participants held: The current draft of the revised CPPCC constitution is based on the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the guidelines of the instructions on revising the CPPCC constitution given by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and the draft of the revised PRC constitution. The guiding ideology of the draft revised CPPCC constitution is correct, because it eliminates the influence of leftist ideology, implements the guidelines and requirements of the four fundamental principles and further makes clear the nature, tasks and function of the CPPCC. The revised constitution is more substantial and perfect than the original. While conducting a thorough discussion and deepening their understanding of the draft revised constitution, participants made many suggestions concerning its revision. These suggestions will be rearranged and turned over to higher authorities by the meeting. All participating comrades unanimously held that, under the current situation in which fairly great achievements have been made both in united front and in CPPCC work, they are determined to cherish ardent love for, and attach great importance to, united front and CPPCC work, in accordance with the guidelines of the draft revised CPPCC constitution, bring their own specialities into full play, carry forward the pioneering spirit, and actively and voluntarily engage in various activities to promote investigation and research on specific topics, professional consultation, propaganda and education work so as to greet the convocation of the 12th CPC Congress with concrete actions. Attending the meeting were Guan Wenwei, Zeng Ruqing, Wei Yongyi, Chen Yusheng, Deng Haoching, Gao Juefu and Cuyang Huilin, all vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

JIANGXI CPC TEAMS INVESTIGATE ECONOMIC CRIME

OW140607 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 gMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee recently dispatched 12 inspection teams, totaling over 100 cadres, to various prefectures, cities and units directly under the province to directly take part in the investigation and handling of big and serious cases and strengthen the forces engaged in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

The cadres were selected from various departments of the provincial party committee and provincial departments, bureaus, commissions and offices. They include 16 cadres at department, commission and bureau level and 40 cadres at section level. The comrades of the inspection teams will take part in the struggle against economic crime at the front-line in Jian, Jiujiang, Shangrao, Yichun, Pingxiang and Jingdezhen and units directly under the province. Di Sheng, deputy secretary and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial party committee, and Wang Tei, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspections Commission, briefed the comrades of the inspection teams on the current situation in dealing blows at economic crimes in the world province. They asked the cadres to establish a responsibility system, after their arrival at the localities, defining leadership, personnel, measures and time limits, concentrate their efforts on breaking the big and serious cases and strive to win greater new victories in the province-wide struggle to deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS WORK CONFERENCE

HK040903 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a work conference 15-25 July at which the work in the first half year was summed up and reviewed and the work of the second half was studied and arranged. Nearly 500 comrades attended the conference. Among these were members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress, party-member vice governors of the province, prefectural and municipal party secretaries, commissioners and mayors, county party secretaries and heads of counties, and responsible comrades from the departments, commissions, bureaus and offices under the direct leadership of the provincial authorities, the provincial military district, large enterprises, factories and mines, farms under the direct leadership of the provincial authorities, universities and colleges, and scientific research institutions. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and Han Ningfu, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee delivered important speeches at the conference.

The conference fully affirmed the achievements in work and the excellent situation in the first half of this year. Through earnestly studying and discussing the central leading comrades' instruction on the necessity of there being "four political guarantees for building a modern socialist state", the conference further enhanced ideological understanding of the necessity of "carrying out the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization simultaneously," made a concrete analysis on the favorable and unfavorable conditions in the work in the second half year, studied measures for overcoming difficulties and promoting industrial and agricultural production, arranged to step up the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field, and made arrangements for structural reforms in the party and government organizations. In order to further develop industrial and agricultural production, problems in the field of circulation were particularly discussed and methods for resolving them were sought.

The conference analyzed the present situation and unanimously held: As in the whole country, the political and economic situation in our province is fairly good. Bumper harvests have been achieved in agricultural production and summer grain and oil crops, setting a new historical record. A bumper harvest of early rice is also imminent. On the basis of guaranteeing a yearly growth of 6 percent in industrial production, half of the whole year's task has been fulfilled in the first half of this year. Financial revenue is increasing. Revenue and expenditure are balanced and there is some surplus. The struggle against serious crime in the economic field of the province is going deeper and initial achievements have been scored. The drive of "five stresses and four beauties" is developing deeply and continuously in the whole province, especially in the cities. There is a good change in social order, popular style and party style.

The conference pointed out: While fully affirming the achievements in various work, we must realize that the tasks in the second half year are harder and there are many difficulties and we must do our utmost to work conscientiously. In the rural areas, it is necessary to further stabilize and perfect the responsibility systems in agricultural production and do a solid job in promoting all work there. In agricultural production, it is necessary for us to base our work on preventing floods, draining flooded fields and fighting against natural disasters to strive for more bumper harvests. In industrial production, it is necessary for us to firmly grasp the central link of raising economic returns and unify speed and returns so as to achieve the goal of fighting for a growth of 6 percent, and to strive for 7 percent to 8 percent, with better economic returns. Therefore, it is necessary for the industrial and commercial departments to work jointly in both increasing the manufacture and sales of products that meet the requirements of the market, and in vigorously expanding the products markets. It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of saving energy on the basis of tapping potentials and saving energy and resolve the problem of the short supply of energy.

It is necessary to straighten out the enterprises completely, especially in rectifying and building the leadership groups, and to strengthen ideological and political education for the staff and workers. In the work of finance and trade, it is necessary, on the premise of providing better service for industrial and agricultural production and for the people, to raise the economic returns of each department and unit, as well as those of the whole society, and improve the work of commodity circulation, thus promoting production and enlivening the market. It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and reducing expenditure so as to guarantee the overfulfillment of financial revenue for the whole year.

The conference stressed: It is necessary, while continuously hitting hard at the serious crimes in the economic field, to strengthen leadership and concentrate forces to uncover some large and important cases. It is necessary at the same time to conduct education for the vast number of cadres and masses in resisting corruption by capitalist ideology. It is necessary for the party organizations at various levels of the province to conduct education for the party members of the whole province in party spirit, party style and party discipline.

The conference laid stress on solving the problems in the field of commodity circulation in rural areas at present. It held that the main problems are:

1. Due to the underestimation and lack of preparedness for the profound changes in the countryside brought about by the extensive practice of economic responsibility systems in agricultural production, commercial work cannot adjust to the new situation.

For example, previously, the delivery and sales of major agricultural products such as grain, cotton and oil were conducted on a production team basis. These products were sold and accounts settled by each production team. But now, products are sold by each household and accounts settled by each production team, or products are sold and accounts settled by each household. The selling units have suddenly increased by several tens or even by hundreds of times. But the purchasing stations cannot increase much. In particular, there has been no prompt improvement in purchasing methods. As a result, in the peak purchasing season, the purchasing departments are very busy while the masses have to queue up to sell grain and cotton.

2. Some financial and trade business departments assign the contracts to the grassroots units with the purpose of improving management. Nevertheless new contradictions have arisen in handling the relationships between raising their own economic returns and serving the masses and production. Also, some improper methods are used for resolving these contradictions. For example, some grain departments in cotton-producing areas have stopped the handling of circulating grain in order to reduce losses. As a result, this has harmed the production capital circulation of the cotton peasants and the distribution of their grain ration.

3. In the relationship between manufacturing and sales of the diversified economy products, and in their processing, ideological understanding and practical work cannot keep up with the development of the diversified economy in the countryside. As a result, the problem of supply exceeding demand arose shortly after some diversified economy products started developing and there were the phenomena of limited purchasing and even stopping purchasing.

4. In the past 2 or 3 years, there have been many changes in the handling system and policies on agricultural and sideline products, causing phenomena of insufficient coordination and imperfections. Failure to resolve, in good time, the contradictions between the higher and lower levels and between one another at the same level has also harmed the circulation of commodities in the countryside.

5. The existing system of commodity circulation with division between urban and rural areas in our country was established under certain conditions in the early years of the founding of the PRC to suit the transformation of the system of private ownership. Now the situation is quite different. The circulation system with division between urban and rural areas no longer suits the requirements of development in industrial and agricultural production, and it must, under new circumstances, be changed to the principle of division into commodities and unified selling in urban and rural areas.

In resolving these problems, the conference first of all unified understanding regarding guiding ideology. Through studying and discussing the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the attending comrades felt relatively deeply: We must treat the new situation and new problems in the field of circulation in the countryside with the ambitious spirit of conducting reforms. We must observe economic phenomena from correct viewpoints. First, we must realize that the basic situation of our country at present is a serious insufficiency of various raw materials of agricultural and sideline products. We absolutely cannot, because of a rapid and large increase in some raw material products in a short time resulting from the enthusiasm of the producers, demand the squeezing of production, stop procurement or enforce restricted procurement without making a concrete analysis.

The conference held: The industrial departments must vigorously expand processing capacities to meet the requirements of the people in consumed goods and to increase exports. Proceeding from this guiding idea, the conference further clarified the basic principles to be upheld in resolving concrete problems in the field of circulation in the countryside. 1) Any specific methods for resolving specific problems must be beneficial to promoting the development of diversified economy in the countryside, to the overall development of agricultural production and to the development of the whole national economy. 2) It is necessary to simultaneously care for the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborers. All forms and methods of business operation, the procurement and sales bases for various agricultural and sideline products and the ratio between delivery and retention must all be decided according to this principle. All one-sided ideas and practices are improper. 3) It is necessary to adhere to the guiding principle of putting planned economy first and regulation by market mechanism second. It is necessary to guarantee the fulfillment of purchasing second category agricultural and sideline products on the part of the state and the task of delivery on the part of the peasants. As for the surplus after fulfilling the plan, producers must have their own decisionmaking power to handle it. It is particularly necessary to vigorously support the lower levels in developing processing industries with this portion of their products and engage in combined industry-agriculture-commerce operations. All the second category agricultural and sideline products produced this year must, in principle, be purchased and it is not permissible to restrict or stop the purchase of them. However, the development diversified economy products must be in harmony with the development of processing and purchasing capacities in industry and commerce. It is necessary to control next year's plan for products for which it is hard to expand the sales market in the near future. Some must be stabilized and some must be properly adjusted. 4) It is necessary to maintain the continuity and stability of policies. Whether in procurement and sales base figures, the ratio between delivery and retention, the method of contract work or other policy measures, there must be no repeated changes after decisions have been taken according to the above three requirements. Generally, they must be in force for 3 years. As for those products with a long cycle, the policies must be in force for 5 years. Only by so doing, can we reassure the people and benefit production.

Bringing democracy into full play and widely listening to the various suggestions, the conference studied and decided, according to the above basic principles, the methods for resolving some present problems in the field of circulation in the countryside which need urgent solving, including problems in grain procurement, delivery and sales contracts and financial contracts, in purchasing rapeseed and rapeseed oil and the expansion of supply, in purchasing and handling second category agricultural and sideline products, in arranging plans for several agricultural and sideline products, and in practicing an open system of commodity circulation in city and countryside.

The conference also demanded that after the meeting departments concerned must, according to the above basic principles, study methods to resolve the problems which could not be resolved at the meeting all at once.

All the attending comrades said that this meeting has done a good job in studying and solving the problem of commodity circulation in the countryside, and it will stimulate agricultural production, especially the development of the diversified economy.

The conference emphatically pointed out in conclusion: So long as the leaders of various levels have a clear understanding in guiding ideology, fully arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, are fully confident, humble and prudent, face the difficulties squarely and dare to overcome them, we will be able to victoriously fulfill all the work tasks for this year, score even greater new achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and make more contributions to the motherland.

HUNAN HOLDS FORUM ON WORK TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK120935 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] The provincial CPC committee held a forum in Changsha 3-9 August on provincial work toward intellectuals. The meeting reviewed the state of affairs in the work toward intellectuals throughout the province, summed up and exchanged experiences, and studied the tasks ahead.

The meeting held: The CPC committees at all levels of our province have done a lot in the work toward intellectuals and have achieved certain results. But it must be seen that in order to give full play to the role of intellectuals it is still necessary to further eliminate the "leftist" influences, conquer prejudice against intellectuals and correct views toward them. It must be noted that radical changes have taken place in the rank of intellectuals. Of more than 310,000 technical personnel in our province, the middle-aged and young intellectuals account for 95 percent. The great majority of them have been fostered by the country since liberation. We must dare to give them a free hand in their work and exert efforts to educate and cultivate them so that they will become both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient.

Speaking of the tasks ahead in intellectual work, the meeting pointed out: It is necessary to handle properly some pending problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals. Importance must be attached to the work on nonparty member intellectuals. They must all be treated alike without discrimination and must be trusted. Leaders at all levels must participate in the work on intellectuals, making friends with them and listening to their opinions and suggestions. Attention must be given to helping intellectuals, especially the middle-aged, surmount the difficulties in their life. Their working and living conditions must, if possible, improve step by step.

The meeting called on CPC committees at various levels to study and adopt some practical measures to do better work on intellectuals in line with local conditions or respective districts and units in order to press forward our province's work on intellectuals with a big stride as a token in greeting the convocation of the 12th CPC Congress.

Secretaries Sun Guozhi and Zhao Chuqi of the provincial CPC committee and Ji Zhaoqing, standing committee member and director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, each spoke at the meeting.

SICHUAN HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

HK131124 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Summary] On the evening of 12 August, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a second telephone conference on the planned parenthood propaganda drive. The conference demanded: "The whole province must make sustained and redoubled efforts, continue to whip up a new upsurge in propaganda and greet the holding of the 12th party congress with excellent achievements." At the conference, (Meng Guantan), secretary of the Chongqing Municipal CPC Committee; and (Zhou Changrui), deputy administrative commissioner of the Mianyang prefectural administrative commissioner's office, introduced the situation of unfolding the planned parenthood propaganda drive in their places.

Yang Rudai, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Liu Haiquan, vice governor, attended and spoke at the conference. In his speech, Liu Haiquan fully affirmed the achievements and experiences in the planned parenthood propaganda drive throughout the province since the middle of July. He pointed out that "the development is still uneven." He made arrangements for the propaganda drive for the next stage.

In his speech, Yang Rudai stressed: "CPC committees at all levels must continue to strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work and persist in grasping industrial and agricultural production simultaneously without fail. All departments and units must regard planned parenthood as their own duty and, in light of their own characteristics, strive to work and make necessary contributions to population control." Yang Rudai emphatically said that in planned parenthood work, it is necessary to lay stress on propaganda and education. He demanded that the province fulfill its plan for population for this year.

Attending the telephone conference were leading comrades of the party and government in all municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties; comrades of relevant departments and planned parenthood leadership groups; responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level; and members of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group.

EAST, NORTHWEST SICHUAN FIGHT SERIOUS FLOODS

HK140408 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Eastern and northwestern Sichuan were hit three times by torrential rainstorms in July, causing serious floods. In particular, the severity and extent of the floods in eastern Sichuan were unprecedented. Vice Governor Liu Haiquan, hearing of the serious disaster there, went with six others including provincial civil affairs department deputy director (Guo Peng) to Wanxian and other prefectures on 23 July to investigate the situation. He immediately telephoned the provincial government proposing vigorous support for the struggle against disaster in eastern Sichuan. The next day the provincial agricultural, water conservancy and electric power, and civil affairs departments and other departments sent four comfort groups to Dazian, Wanxian, Fuling and other disaster areas to comfort the stricken masses, find out the situation, and help the local authorities to carry out relief work.

On 6 and 9 August, the provincial CPC committee and government held three meetings of responsible comrades of the provincial organs to mobilize all departments to tap capital potentials and support Daxian, Wanxian, Fuling and other major disaster areas. They decided to allocate 20.5 million yuan in relief funds and various materials including chemical fertilizer, steel, cement, gasoline, diesel fuel and kerosene for flood-fighting there.

At the same time provincial CPC committee Executive Secretary Yang Rudai went to the disaster areas to comfort the people there and find out the situation. Provincial CPC committee Secretary He Haoju promptly reported the disaster situation to the Centeral Committee.

In accordance with the spirit of Comrade Tan Qilong's insttructions, the provincial CPC committee and government convened a further meeting of 114 responsible persons of departments and bureaus on 11 August to study disaster relief issues. They decided to allocate further sums and material to eastern Sichuan. They also organized a comfort work group. This group has already set out for the area.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON TRANSPROVINCIAL COOPERATION

HK131439 Chengdu Sichean Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Today SICHUAN RIBAO publishes a commentator's article in a prominent position on the front page. This article is entitled "Develop Transprovincial Economic and Technical Cooperation."

The article says that while our province has been vigorously enforcing the transformation and unification of industrial enterprises there has emerged a number of transprovincial and transmunicipal economic and technical integrated complexes. These integrated bodies, aiming at the improvement of economic returns, have broken the bounds of different regions. This form of cooperation is one with a bright prospect. Practice has shown that developing economic and technical cooperation with other provinces and municipalities, transplanting the good experiences of Shanghai and other coastal cities and provinces in our province and presenting our own experiences to other provinces are very advantageous to improving the quality of our province's products, developing new varieties, increasing economic returns and strengthening the cooperation between our province and other advanced provinces. Only by promoting transprovincial cooperation in line with the needs of economic construction and the demands of the market in urban and rural areas and according to the local conditions can we maintain close horizontal economic ties, eliminate the weaknesses and give full play to the strongpoints, give free reins to the superiority of each province and each municipality, and thus speed up exploring and making use of our province's rich mineral resources and agricultural and sideline products to develop precision processing and production of marketable goods. This is also a step of great significance to the rational readjustment of industral layout, to the cooperation between the hinterland and the coastal areas, and to their coordinated development.

The article points out: In developing transprovincial and transmunicipal economic and technical cooperation, we must adopt a long-term viewpoint and take the overall situation into consideration. Different parties engaged in cooperation must have their eyes on the overall situation, adhere to the principle of mutual benefit, fully consider the economic interests of every party involved, and should not spoil cooperation by being preoccupied with the gains and losses of one's own unit. Once the integrated complexes are well operated and economic returns are improved, we will be able to make greater contributions to the state, and all the parties within the integrated complexes will make more profits.

The article says that the leading departments concerned must conscientiously sum up experiences and carry out investigations and studies so as to promote transprovincial and transmunicipal economic and technical cooperation step by step and in a unified, coordinated and planned way. Those projects which have effect on the balance between supply, production and marketing in the whole province and in the whole country must be brought into line with the state plan, while other projects should be classified as [word indistinct] projects or local projects. All projects should be carried out in groups and by stages so as to avoid haphazardness.

XIZANG LEADER REVIEWS REGION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

OW150809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, August 12 (XINHUA) -- "An excellent situation rarely seen in the past 30 years or so has materialized in Tibet. It is characterized by political stability and a much better life of the people," said Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples' Congress and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous People' Government, in an interview with XINHUA.

Ngapoi attributed the success to the implementation of the new policies for Tibet adopted by the central government in 1980. He said in the unitary multination state of China, the Tibetan nationality has equal political status with other nationalities. Among the 19 vice chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee are two Tibetans. A number of Tibetans have taken up leading posts in the party and state organs. "The party Central Committee and the State Council fully respect and listen attentively to the opinoins from us Tibetans when they discuss Tibetan questions or formulate policies for the region. I myself have attended such meetings on many occasions," he said.

The unity among the Tibetans, Hans and other minority nationalities such as Monba and Lhoba has been steadily strengthened. Local officials and masses are making concerted efforts to build a prosperous new Tibet, Ngaroi said.

He said in recent years Tibet has gained greater regional autonomy. More than 54 percent of the government officials are drawn from among the regions Tibetan and other minority nationalities. All of the Peoples' Congress standing committees are Tibetans.

The overwhelming majority of the government officials are new faces who have come to the fore since the 1959 democratic reform in Tibet. They understand the aspirations of the people and can listen carefully to their demands, he said.

He said "the government leaders are all elected by the masses. The Tibetans have never enjoyed such full rights as masters of their own region as today."

Ngapoi is gratified with the tremendous economic changes in the region in the past two years. "Since the adoption of the flexible policies in 1980, Tibet has reported rapid growths in agriculture and stockbreeding. The peoples living standards have improved markedly. In 1981, total output value of agriculture and stockbreeding was reached 487 million yuan, 19.5 percent more than 1979. Grain output was 483,500 tons, 60,500 tons more than 1979. Output of highland barley, a cereal all Tibetans like, came to 278,000 tons, 34.6 percent greater that the 1979 figure. Income from sideline occupations amounted to 42 million yuan, double the 1979 figure. The income of both peasants and herdsmen has increased with the development of production, exemption of taxes and the rise in state purchase prices of farm produce. The average per-capita income has risen from 127 yuan in 1979 to 200 yuan last year," he said.

Ngapoi said the Tibetans customs, habits and religious beliefs have been fully respected. Traditional culture has been restored and developed. "Everywhere I go, I see masses have ease of mind and are elated with joy," he said.

He cited many facts to show the kind attention and support given by the central government, provinces and municipalities throughout the country to promote economic and cultural development in Tibet.

Between 1980 and 1982 the region received 1.6 billion yuan in subsidies from the central government, accounting for 98 percent of the regions expenditure. Tibetan peasants and herdsmen enjoy free medical treatment, free film shows and free schooling for children.

"The fate of Tibet is closely linked with that of the motherland. Only in the big family of the motherland can our region have a bright future," he said. Ngapoi said the various policies adopted by the party in Tibet are suited to Tibet's conditions and conform with the interests and aspirations of the Tibetans and other minority nationalities. Only by further implementing these policies can Tibet become more and more prosperous and the masses enjoy a higher standard of living. A united, prosperous new Tibet will surely emerge on the "roof of the world."

YUNNAN CPC URGES IMPROVING FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

HK140336 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Summary] The provincial CPC committee and provincial financial and trade department recently called a joint meeting to exchange experiences in straightening out financial and trade enterprises in the province and perfecting economic responsibility systems. By summing up and exchanging experiences in these fields, the meeting put forward the following problems which need to be solved:

1) It is necessary to correct business ideas and stick to the socialist orientation. All financial and trade enterprises must earnestly carry out the principle of promoting the economy and ensuring supply. "Under the guidance of state plans, they must promote purchase and marketing, strengthen business accounting and improve service in order to better industrial and agricultural production, improve people's standard of living and accumulate more funds for the country." 2) In straightening out enterprises and perfecting economic responsibility systems, attaining better economic returns must be taken as the ultimate goal. 3) On the course of straightening out enterprises, it is necessary to do a good job in building leading bodies and the rank of workers and to make more perfect the regulations and systems of such enterprises. 4) It is also necessary to properly handle the relationship between material interests and political and ideological work. New ways must be explored for carrying out political and ideological work in the new situation. Our party's fine traditions in political and ideological work must be revived.

The meeting pointed out: The present straightening out of financial and trade enterprises is a comprehensive measure aimed at laying the foundation for building socialist modern enterprises. All units must tackle the problem in an all-round way and must not take any hasty actions or only make a token gesture..

On this issue, Yunnan Radio carried a commentary entitled "Sum Up Experiences, Do Well in Straightening Out Financial and Trade Enterprises and Perfecting Economic Responsibility Systems."

The commentary said: "By the end of June 1982, more than 4,700 financial and trade enterprises throughout the province had instituted economic responsibility systems, accounting for 84 percent of the total number of such enterprises. In early 1982, the provincial financial and trade departments also selected more than 800 financial and trade units to be straightened out on a trial base." Practice tells us that all our financial and trade enterprises must be straightened out and must practice economic responsibility systems. Otherwise, the socialist orientation of enterprises cannot be ensured, the enthusiasm of workers and staff cannot be aroused and better economic results cannot be attained.

However, leaders of some units lack understanding of the importance of developing the economic responsibility system and are afraid of the difficulties of straightening out enterprises. Thus, until now a small number of enterprises have not yet achieved the predicted better economic returns. The experiences gained from the recently-held meeting merit serving as references in straightening out enterprises and perfecting economic responsibility systems.

From the experiences, we find that there are the following three key points which will help us do a good job in straightening out enterprises: 1) Attention must be continuously paid to strengthening political and ideological work. 2) Attention is focused on arousing the the enthusiasm of leaders, workers and staff. 3) CPC committees should attach importance to giving effective leadership to the work of straightening out enterprises.

The commentary concluded: All enterprises can be successfully straightened out under the leadership of CPC committees and with the assistance of the departments in charge, provided we earnestly sum up our own experiences and learn from each other.

YUNNAN MINORITIES USE NATIVE WRITTEN LANGUAGES

OW030854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Kunming, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Nine of the 22 minority nationalities in Yunnan province, southwest China, have started to teach their own written languages in the schools.

The nine nationalities are Dai, Jingpo, Lisu, Lahu, Yi, Va, Tibetan, Miao and Honi. Adults classes are also taught their national languages.

Special organizations on minority languages have been set up in four autonomous prefectures and two autonomous counties. In Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, home of Dai and Jingpo nationalities, 339 primary school have opened minority languages courses. The prefecture also uses both minority languages and Han language in documents, advertisements, and in courts.

The 22 minority people all have their own spoken languages. 11 now also have written languages. In recent years, the provincial government has attached great importance to teaching minority languages and taken measures to improve them. The provinces minority language committee has trained 543 teachers of Lisu, Lahu, Miao, Va and Yi languages. A nationality publishing house has been set up in the province, which has issued textbooks of five minority languages and 64 kinds of books and magazines.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN GAS FIELD -- Chengdu, 8 Aug (XINHUA) -- In the past 3 years the Chuandong gas field in Sichuan Province increased its natural gas output at an average rate of 25 percent a year. In 1981 it produced 2 million cubic meters of natural gas, double the 1979 output. At present the gas field produces 6 million cubic meters of natural gas daily, which is supplied through a newly completed pipe network to chemical plants in Chongquing, Chengdu, Luzhou, Yongchuan, Fuling and Daxian in Sichuan and to chemical plants in Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 8 Aug 82 OW]

NEI MONGGOL URGES IDEOLOGICAL WORK ENHANCEMENT

SK070518 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee recently sponsored a conference with the participation of party branch secretaries from the regional level organs to sum up experience gained in earnestly implementing the important directives issued by the CPC Central Committee in regard to the work of Nei Monggol over the past year and to review achievements scored in various fields. Meanwhile, the conference urged party organizations at all levels to strengthen ideological and political work and to heighten their work enthusiasm and exert all-out efforts to advance the excellent situation that has developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to strive to score still greater achievements in various fields.

At the conference, Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CPC committee, and (Qian Zhenyong), deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered important speeches on behalf of the regional CPC committee. The important directives issued by the CPC Central Committee in early August 1981 in regard to the work of Nei Monggol embody the spirit of the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on certain questions in the history of our party since the PRC's founding. These directives represent the concern shown by the CPC Central Committee for the people of various nationalities in Nei Monggol and totally conform to the basic interest and desire of the people in the region, so that they are warmly supported by the cadres and masses of various nationalities throughout the region.

In implementing the important directives issued by the CPC Central Committee over the past year, the regional CPC committee has emphatically grasped the following work:

1. Efforts have been made to extensively and thoroughly disseminate the spirit of the central authorities' directives and publish and issue written materials for preaching these directives. Meetings and forums have been held for studying and discussing these directives. By making full preparations, a conference of party committee secretaries at county and banner levels has been held in which unified understanding toward the directives has been fostered and measures for implementing these directives have been worked out.

2. To better implement the principle of taking forestry and livestock as main tasks and developing a diversified economy, efforts have been made to sum up historical experience, particularly a lot of model experience gained in production, integrate these experiences with current tasks and hold various exhibits to fully prove the correctness of the production principle in line with theories and practice.

3. Efforts have been made to formulate a plan for restoring ecological balance and achieving the principle of regarding forestry and livestock as key tasks and developing a diversified economy and strive to realize a rational relationship among agriculture, forestry and livestock.

4. Efforts have been made to strengthen ideological and political work, launch criticism and self-criticism, combat weak and lax leadership in varying degrees, resolutely block the trend of bourgeois liberalism and wrong viewpoints that have cropped up from liberalism in regard to the theory of national affairs and continously bring order out of chaos.

5. Efforts have been made to strengthen the party's leadership and education on unity among nationalities and strive to persuade the broad masses of cadres and the people to clarify the party's fundamental task for the national affairs in the new historical period -- that all-out efforts should be made to develop the economy.

6. The provisions on population control have been recently issued in an effort to strengthen family planning work so as to control births and to strengthen population control to overcome problems associated with population migrations.

Through efforts to carry out this work, party organizations and the vast number of cadres and the people throughout the region have unswervingly implemented the important directives issued by the CCP Central Committee in regard to the work of Nei Monggol, resulting in consolidation and development of the excellent stable situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the great unity among various nationalities. As a result, the region has made new progress in various economic construction this year and has created an excellent situation.

However, in implementing the important directives issued by the CPC Central Committee, there still is an ideological struggle. By correctly evaluating the situation and discerning the character and understanding the problems of this struggle in a timely manner, the regional CPC committee has been determined to adopt guiding measures and to patiently conduct much ideological and education work, as well as to resolutely expose and deal blows at a handful of bad elements who have persistently followed the reactionary doctrines of Lin Biao and the gang of four. These elements even spread rumors, slung mud, corrupted the minds of the people and flaunted the banner of issues on national affairs in an attempt to get rid of the CPC's leadership, deviate from the right path of socialism, create division among various nationalities and oppose the reunification of the motherland. All of their sabotaging activities have aroused the broad masses of cadres, party members and people of various nationalities throughout the region to great indignation. Historical experiences have again shown that anyone who runs against the interest and will of the vast number of people and goes against the trend of the times will be doomed to failure.

At the conference, participants from party organizations of the regional level organs held earnest discussions on important speeches given by Comrades Wang Duo and (Qian Zhenyong). Through study and discussions, the broad masses of cadres have upgraded their understanding of the directives. Many comrades stressed that the current CPC Central Committee is one of the leading cores in our party's history. They pledged to be firmly confident in the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and to conscientiously seek uniformity with the Central Committee in politics. The fundamental interst of the people of various nationalities is in maintaining great unity among the various peoples and the motherland's reunification. Some comrades stated: To implement the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee is a long-term strategic task. We should be sober enough to adopt a clear-cut stand of the party and the people and make due contributions to implementing the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee.

TIANJIN CPC URGES ENHANCEMENT OF POLITICAL WORK

SK141017 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, from 6 to 9 August the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee sponsored a political and judicial work meeting at which participants earnestly studied and relayed the guidelines of the national political and judicial conference, defined the working orientation of political and judicial work in the new historical period and worked out principles and policies concerned. Bearing in mind the actual situation, they also formulated measures for implementing the spirit of the national political and judicial work conference.

Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the municipal CPC committee, Wang Enhui delivered a report on implementation of the national political and judicial conference's guidelines. (Zhang Zaiwang), permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee, addressed the meeting.

In analyzing the municipal public security situation, the meeting contended that in recent years the municipal social order had become better and better and that the arrogance of criminals had been crushed, resulting in a great decline in criminal cases. The public security status in the busiest sections in the municipality has taken an obvious turn for the better and the masses in these sections have had a sense of security. More and more people in the municipality who dare to struggle against criminals have appeared.

The municipal public security status has not, however, taken a decisive turn for the better and serious and big criminal cases have still successively occurred. In the recent period, serious economic crimes such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, taking bribes, profiteering and swindling and stealing state property continue to increase. There still are serious moral contamination and the social effects of that pollution in some corners and there still are prominent problems of the infiltration of bourgeois corrosive influences. All of this requires us to strengthen the political and judical work and not to be even slightly negligent.

The meeting noted: The basic purpose for conducting the political and judical work in the new historical period is to render service for the socialist economic foundation. In line with the four basic principles, it is necessary to enable the economy to play a vital role in protecting and promoting the program of achieving a socialist modernization.

The meeting pointed out: The first important task in conducting current political and judicial work is to resolutely deal blows to serious economic crimes. Continuous efforts should be made to upgrade understanding on this struggle, to define the focus of dealing blows to them and to grasp well the serious and major cases.

The second task in conducting current political and judical work is to exert all-out efforts consolidate public security in both urban and rural areas and vigorously to implement measures for carrying out public security consolidation in a comprehensive way.

The third task in conducting current political and judical work is to conduct extensive and pentrating education among the broad masses of cadres and the people in regard to socialism, patriotism and secret security to strictly keep the state secrets.

In conclusion the meeting noted: All departments and units in the municipality should closely cooperate with the political and judicial departments to do a good job in consolidating public security and strive to achieve a decisive turn for the better in the public security situation.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GOLD INCREASE -- In the first 7 months of 1982, Nei Monggol region turned out 36,790 liang of gold, fulfilling 68.7 percent of the annual output target and topping the peak of the corresponding period of previous years. The refined gold production showed a one-fold increase over that of the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

NINGXIA RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENING PLA, MILITIA

HK140306 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ningxia Military District political department: "Carry Forward the Patriotic Spirit, Strengthen the Building of the PLA Units and Militia"]

[Text] The date 1 August 1927 marked the glorious birthday of the People's Army led by the CPC. For the past 55 years, by upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhering to the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people and carrying forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, this army has been advancing wave upon wave for the sake of the Chinese people; it fought heroically and achieved great victories one after another. Today, while commemorating with full pride and enthusiasm "1 August," the glorious anniversary of the founding of the PLA, we should adhere to the four basic principles, carry forward the patriotic spirit and fight for building a strong revolutionary, modern and regular army.

Recently, while relaying the general political department's instruction on commemorating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, the party Central Committee urged conducting patriotic education for the army and people throughout the country, particularly for the youth, to love the CPC, the socialist motherland and the People's Army. This is essential and most opportune. This is an important question to be urgently resolved, particularly for the young people who were in the new society and have grown up under the red flag.

There is still a long way to go before we can heal the mental wounds of the 10 years' internal strife; capitalist ideology is corroding our body, and bourgeois liberalization and serious criminal activities in the economic field are very rampant in some areas. Those who lack national pride have blind faith in foreign things, always hold that the motherland is backward and inferior to Western "civilization" and "prosperity" and even bow and scrape and lose their national and personal nature. All this fully indicates that under the new historical conditions, it is very important to conduct patriotic education for people and the army throughout the country, particularly for the young people, in order to strengthen their national and personal pride. Our army is a new type of people's armed force. From the first day of its founding, it has been put under the absolute leadership of the party and has become deeply rooted in the masses of people. This People's Army could not have been built without the CPC and it could not have been developed and become strong without the full support and aid of the masses of people. We love our great motherland, our great people and especially our great party. Only under the leadership of the party is it possible to enhance the people's patriotic spirit and to realize the lofty ideal of the people who fought for the motherland in our national history.

Patriotism constitutes a priceless spiritual treasure of the Chinese people. If we open the annals of the party's history, we can observe that Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Dong Biwu, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and other proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation as well as the heroes from the national liberation war and in the defense of the homeland and border area are all most outstanding and exemplary representatives of national patriots. All of their spendid heroic merits can be recorded in our annals. Their noble quality to serve the country and the people will always encourage us to continue fighting to make the country strong and prosperous and to make the people happy.

We, people of all nationalities in Ningxia, also possess glorious patriotic tradition. During the period of the second revolutionary civil war, the masses of people under the party in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area actively joined the army, and collected money and foodstuffs to support the troops at the front. During the war against Japanese aggression, the people of all nationalities in Ningxia made great contributions to the national liberation war victory.

During the liberation war, the Han and Hui people coordinated their activities with the liberation army to eliminate the reactionary troops of Hu Zongnan and Ma Hungkui.

Now our socialist motherland is living in a new era of historical development. All the commanders and fighters as well as the militia throughout the district must actively respond to the party Central Committee's call to carry forward with patriotic spirit and to make new contributions in building and defending the four modernizations.

We must persist in adhering to the four basic principles, carrying forward the revolutionary tradition and always bear in mind our aim to wholeheartedly serve the people in order to develop and strengthen army and militia building and to make ideological and material preparations against a war of aggression. All units must consolidate and expand the fruits of victory in the education of loving the motherland and consolidate and expand the northwest to oppose corrosion. Militia organizations at all levels must conduct education in loving the party, the motherland, the socialist system and the People's Army. Through this education, it is necessary to arouse the patriotic enthusiasm of the militia, to strengthen their faith in communism and firm belief in the party's correct leadership, and to apply the revolutionary drive derived from the education to various tasks such as production, patrolling and training.

To create a socialist spiritual civilization is an important guarantee for building a strong socialist country and a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. We must carry out the activities in the army, such as "to help armymen have lofty ideas, good morality, knowledge and good health; stress the army's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline; and fear neither hardship nor bloodshed nor sacrifice," so that the cadres, fighters and militia will possess ideals, morality and culture and observe discipline.

Army-government and army-people unity is the important guarantee for our victory. Party organizations at all levels, the government and all nationalities in our region attach great importance and affection for the army, which is made up of the sons of the people. They are always eager to meet the needs of the units, help the army obtain what it needs, and give full support for army building. In the past few years, closer relations between the army and government and the army and people have been established and their unity has been strengthened. We must carry on the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, together with the masses of people, we must build Ningxia into an unbreakable antihegemonic fortress. By strengthening the army building itself, all army units must make efforts and help the places where troops are stationed to build socialist spiritual civilization. They should frequently solicit the opinions of the local government and people about the army and sincerely accept their criticism. It is necessary to frequently educate the cadres and fighters to remember the aim of the army, to respect the government, to take good care of the people, to carry out the policies, laws and decrees of the party and government in an exemplary way, to strictly adhere to mass discipline, to support local socialist construction within their power and to help the masses develop public welfare. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out the party policy towards nationalities and do more favorable work for the unity of nationalities.

Let us unite under the banner of patriotism, further carry on the glorious tradition of the People's Army, and remember the mission and responsibility of the army. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and central military commission, let us exert ourselves in the building of a powerful socialist country and a powerful revolutionary, modern and regular army.

CHIANG REAFFIRMS REFUSAL TO TALK WITH PRC

OW160221 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Taipei, 10 Aug (CNA) -- The preparatory committee for the 1982 national development seminar held its last meeting on the afternoon of 9 August to review and sum up the conduct of this year's seminar. The meeting unanimously held that President Chiang Ching-Kuo's speech at his meeting with the general leader, deputy general leaders, panel leaders and deputy panel leaders of the current national development seminar on 22 July was very important and decided to have the full text published. The following is President Chiang's speech entitled "Politics, Culture, Economic Affairs, Science and Technology."

The most significant purpose of the national development seminar is to promote an exchange of views and interflow of wisdom among scholars at home and abroad and thereby to establish a common understanding of the national development program, strengthen their unity, contribute their efforts and push various national development projects continuously forward. Therefore, the national development seminar each year not only provides a place for scholars at home and abroad to exchange views, learn from one another and dedicate their knowledge to the country, but serves as a channel for them to maintain friendly contacts. I think the seminar is indeed of great value and has accomplished a great deal. I have just heard the initial concluding reports by the leaders of the four panels on politics and foreign affairs, culture and education, economic affairs and science and technology and have learned that, as in past years, the national development seminar has achieved many results this year. Now, I would like to put forward some of my personal views on these four topics.

First, politics. At present, our basic national policy is to defeat the Communists and pursue the task of national recovery and to implement the three principles of the people. However, this national policy is not one which has just been formulated today, but a basic policy since the founding of the Republic of China to devote ourselves to the cause of the three principles of the people and to fight for them unremittingly. From overthrowing the Ching Dynasty to defeating the warlords, the war of resistance against Japan, the war to suppress the bandits and put down the rebellion and today's struggle to defeat the communists and pursue the task of national recovery, all our sacrifices and efforts have, without exception, been made for the one purpose of removing obstructions to the implementation of the three principles of the people. Although there have been violent storms, in the end all enemies are defeated by these principles. Therefore, our policy of building the state with the three principles will never change. At the same time we also believe that the great cause of suppressing the Communists and recovering the mainland will certainly win final victory by adhering to this policy.

In retrospect, during the period from the northern expedition and unification in 1928 to the beginning of the war of resistance against Japan, the government had completed many major national development projects according to the national construction guidelines of the three principles of the people, and the Republic of China had made remarkably rapid progress. It was exactly because of this, the Japanese warlords, fearing China's growing power, launched an all-out war of aggression against China in 1937. We were determined to fight till the end to defend our national freedom and independence. Following victory over Japan, we promptly convened the National Assembly, promulgated the Constitution and implemented democracy and constitutional government, thus realizing the principle of democracy. It was most painful to note that the Communist bandits launched an all-out rebellion and unjustly occupied the mainland. As a result, our hundreds of millions of compatriots are living in destitution, and our beautiful land has been turned into a scene of devastation everywhere by Marxism-Leninism.

Therefore, as long as the Communist tyranny remains, our job is not done. Now the achievements made by the government and the prosperity in the bastion of national recovery have fully demonstrated the superiority of the three principles of the people. They have also strengthened our belief. For 71 years, because we have always adhered to our established national policy, our country has stood firm and erect in storms and waves. To recover our mainland territory in the future, we must still rely only on the three principles of the people.

Chinese Communists have perceived that Marxism-Leninism is bound to fail and that the dictatorship of the proletariat is bound to collapse. This is why they are playing the same old trick in an attempt to improve their lot with the cunning scheme of "peace talks" and "reunification." However, everyone should always keep firmly in mind that "negotiation" is a reasonable way to solve problems in the free world, but it is another type of war for the Communists. In other words, when the Communists cannot achieve their ends by force on the battlefield, they pretend to seek peace and try to achieve their ends through negotiation. We have the deepest and most painful experience of this. There were many causes for the fall of the Chinese mainland, but one of the principal causes was that a few politicians and Communist fellow travelers organized groups to hold "peace talks" with the Communists in Peiping. These "peace talks" first of all caused differences of pinion within our own ranks, confused friend with foe and caused the nation to forfeit its central objective. As a result, the nation lost its willpower and strength. Now the Chinese Communists have put forward the so-called "nine-point" proposal and have been clamoring for "peace talks." Just think: The Chinese Communists first wanted to plugne Taiwan in a bloodbath; after they were defeated in the Kuningtou battle and the 23 August artillery battle, they then took the measure of "shelling Quemoy on odd days and not shelling on even days," indicating that they remained in a state of war with us. Then, the Chinese Communists became weaker and weaker with each passing day, because of the turmoil caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," while our national strength was getting stronger and stronger. It was at that time that the Chinese Communists put forward slogans calling people to "return to the motherland" and "identify themselves with the motherland." But the result was that compatriots at home and abroad "returned" to free China and "identified themselves" with the three principles of the people. Now, the Chinese Communists are harping on the same old string of "peace talks." However, their basic aim has remained unchanged -- to seize Taiwan and put the Taiwan compatriots under their Communist rule. Therefore, we refuse to negotiate with the Chinese Communists or to have any contact with them, so that their cunning scheme cannot succeed. Thi is not a sign of retreat, much less of fear. On the contrary, it is the Chinese Communists who are afraid of having their negotiation conspirary rejected. Therefore, our exposure of the Chinese Communists' evil plot is not a passive but a positive measure, a most powerful counterblow to their united front tactics. With our firm stand and growth in stength, we can cause confusion and division among the Chinese Communists themselves and arouse the compatriots on the mainland to resist their despotic rule in an all-round way -- this is the most effective offensive against their united front tactics.

Internationally, some people may not quite understand our firm stand. They think that our policy is too rigid and that we are too stubborn. They are not sympathetic to our stand. This is because they do not know that the morale of our army and people would start collapsing the moment the government toyed with the idea of talking with the Chinese Communists. Then, overseas Chinese would begin to doubt the government's anticommunist policy, their centripetal force would begin to decline and the compatriots on the mainland would give up their hope of regaining their freedom.

Then, the Chinese Communists would be able to achieve their united front objectives. Under no circumstances must we ever toy with such an idea. Therefore, our basic stand will never change, no matter how others may criticize us. After all, which is more important -- our own survival or others' sympathy with us? This is a question that calls for no answer. Under the guidance of this general principle, our policy of national recovery and construction is that we will do with all our strength whatever can improve the well-being of the people. On the contrary, we will never do anything harmful to the future of the nation and the well-being of the people.

Second, let us deal with education and culture. The educational policy of the Republic of China has two objectives: one is universalization and the other equality. It can be said now that both objectives have been achieved. By saying so, I do not mean that there are no defects in our education. In fact, there is much room for improvement. As far as universal education is concerned, the school attendance rate for school-age children is now more than 99 percent, and there is almost no illiteracy. As for equality in education, children of any family, regardless of their parents' occupation and social status and with the determination to make progress, enjoy absolutely equal opportunities to receive various types of education under fair competition. This is why students of our institutions of higher learning and graduate schools and those studying abroad have various family backgrounds and different experiences in life. This fully shows that all our young people enjoy equal opportunities to receive education. In addition to school education, social and family education, of course, are also very important and should be coordinated with school education. Only thus can we guide young people to be good citizens. Now people think that the general mood of society is not so good. Juvenile delinquency is not infrequent. This shows that it is necessary for us to study and solve such problems and improve our educational work. We should try to understand young people's ideas and problems, give them sympathic guidance and help them solve their problems. People can become good citizens only through good education. Only with good citizens can there be a wholesome society. We should work harder for this.

In culture, the Chinese Communists have been frenziedly destroying our national culture and replacing it with Marxism-Leninism, while we have done everything we can to preserve the culture of the Chinese nation. We are determined, not only to have the culture of the Chinese nation take root and develop on this bastion for national rejuvenation but, more important, to achieve the objectives of national recovery and construction by developing our national culture. We profoundly realize that education and culture of the Chinese nation, which is of long standing and well established, can never be replaced by foreign Marxism-Leninism. We are also firmly convinced that the comprehensive and profound culture of the Chinese nation and our educational policy on the basis of benevolence are where our strength for opposition to Communism and for national economy lies.

Next, let us discuss the economy. Everyone says that our economic achievements are quite remarkable. The achievements are apparent in the people's well-fed and well-clothed appearance. Of course, we are still facing challenges in economic development at higher levels. However, we have followed our national father's [Sun Yat-sen] principle of social well-being as the supreme guidance for our economic construction from beginning to end. Because we are taking a correct road, all our policies and measures can promote good coordination between government-operated and private enterprises, develop agriculture, industry and commerce in proper order, constantly increase the people's income, gradually narrow the difference in people's incomes and steadily make us advance toward the ideal goal of "everyone is rich."

Therefore, we have fortunately laid a sound foundation for our economic construction. If we continue to orientate our efforts in this direction, we will surely make still greater developments.

There are many schools of economic doctrine and theory and each has its theoretical basis. But I do not think it is possible to solve all economic problems by theory alone. The important thing is that the economic policy we choose to implement must comply with the condition of the country and conform to the people's interests. The government is responsible to the people for any measures it adopts. Therefore, it must overally consider the advantages and disadvantages of a measure to prevent it from causing any loss to the people. Whatever conforms to the people's interests also conforms to the national interests as a whole. Take the question of whether we should give higher priority to growth or to stability -- a question which was a recent lively topic of discussion -- for instance. I think that both should be treated as equally important. In practice, we should coordinate properly, according to circumstances, so that a steady national economic growth will yield its greatest advantages while having the least adverse effects on the people's livelihood.

Last, on science and technology. In order to make our national construction continue to advance toward modernization, it is indeed a task of top priority to absorb, import and transfer new scientific and technological knowledge and make it take root in our country. Our government is adopting various measures to encourage scientific and technological developments, but it is the most important to train, reward and promote talented persons. Many of you present at this meeting are scientists or engineering experts, with specialized knowledge and accomplishment abroad. I hope that scholars residing in foreign countries, like you, constantly return home to direct scientific and technological research at home and accelerate the development of national construction.

We have formulated a plan for turning our country into a developed country in the 1980's. The scientific and technological development is the key to the success of this plan. Therefore, we must pool the wisdom of the academic circles at home and abroad, industrial circles and the national defense department, make joint efforts to create new things and work for perfection and progress.

Since its inception, the national development seminar has made great contributions every year. This is because we are working with one heart in a free and democratic society and pooling our wisdom for national prosperity and the people's well-being. We are unlike the Chinese Communists who, engaged in waging struggles, destroying culture and persecuting talented persons all day long, have made the China mainland poor and barren. In contrast, we are like a brillant and hard diamond, while the Chinese Communists are like a heap of rotten scrap iron. Therefore, we have full confidence in the great cause of opposing communism and recovering the mainland. We will finally succeed and win.

SUN YUN-HSUAN VISITS OFF-SHORE ISLANDS

OW160343 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Kinmen, Aug. 16 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan flew to Kinmen last Friday and conveyed President Chiang Ching-kuo's regards to the armed forces stationed there. In the company of Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the general staff and commander on Kinmen, Premier Sun also inspected the front line satellite isles including Ta An and Erh Tan. At a breakfast meeting with officers and cadres in Kinmen last Saturday morning, Premier Sun said the communist regime has launched a "peace offensive" against the nation in order to destroy the unity and safety of the people in Taiwan. He urged the officers and soldiers there to keep alert against the communist united front plot and repel Red China's invasion. Premier Sun visited a fishery laboratory, a farm products laboratory and an expanded power plant in Kinmen. After leaving Kinmen, [the] premier flew to the Penghu Islands to inspect the defense and cultural development there. In the company of magistrate Hsieh You-wen of Penghu County, the premier called at the newly completed cultural center.

PAPER ON BEIJING 'SILENCE' ON U.S. ARMS STANCE

OW150150 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Strange Silence"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's announcement that the United States will continue its military aid to the Republic of China was greeted with stony silence in Peiping. In the past, Communist China had protested violently. Sources in Washington revealed that President Reagan hoped the United States and Red China would issue a joint communique explaining the level of American assistance would not increase either in quality or quantity. The New York TIMES reported Peiping refused to issue such a communique.

If Mr. Reagan is seeking to keep the communists off balance, he is succeeding. Peiping in the past has protested strenuously to the continuation of arms sales to the Republic of China. Peiping insists Taiwan is a province of the communist "government" and regards Taiwan as its "territory."

In his attempt to spread confusion on the mainland Mr. Reagan hinted that U.S. military aid to Taiwan might be suspended in the future. Perhaps this is why Peiping has chosen to remain silent. However, if this is Reagan's intent, it will be thwarted by U.S. Senator Barry Godlwater and other senators friendly to the Republic of China. Senator Goldwater recently told Reagan that if assistance to Taiwan is cut off, the President will face a stiff fight in the U.S. Senate.

Our own interpretation of this flurry of press reports is that there is no doubt that the Republic of China will continue to receive American assistance for as long as it is needed. The fact is that Communist China's position continues to deteriorate as people in more and more of the mainland provinces continue to increase their opposition to Peiping.

It may well be that this is President Reagan's thinking as well. The new U.S. foreign secretary is well versed in the situation and is known to be friendly to the Republic of China. He is as well a good friend of Saudi Arabia, which is a true friend of the Republic of China.

In Taipei, Liu Ta-jen, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the government is more confused than concerned. He explained, "It is not out policy to comment on such an important issue on the basis of press reports that appear to be of a speculative and contradictory nature."

In one of America's national elections a favorite quotation was, "God, am I confused." It can be applied to Communist China now.

INCREASED TRADE SOUGHT WITH OTHER NATIONS

Chu Fu-sung Speech

OW130444 Taipei CNA in English 0320 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 13 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Thursday stressed the importance of developing substantive relations with countries having no diplomatic ties with the government here. Speaking at the 61st session of the Committee on Constitutional Research of the National Assembly, Chu said the government should actively take part in international conferences and activities, enhance international cultural interchanges and exchange visits.

"Substantive external relations help expand our trade, develop and advance industry and technology," Chu indicated, adding they ensure the status of this country in the world.

"By attending international meetings and activities, the government is able to build up its image to the other countries, and can in many ways help protect the nation's interests," Chu pointed out.

He commented that Peiping's recent offer of the so-called peaceful unification is another round of its united front tactics, aiming to stop the United States from selling advanced and sophisticated weapons to the ROC [Republic of China], disintegrate the relations of the ROC and other countries, and isolate the country from the world.

By repeatedly claiming that they are willing to have peaceful unification with the government here but are rejected in this effort, the Chinese Communists have created an erroneous image of the Republic of China in the world. Chu asserted it is important to strengthen the nation's substantive relations with other countries and build up the image of the ROC. He reiterated the basic national policy of not coming to terms with the Communists. The meeting was opened in Taipei Thursday by Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, deputy director of the Committee on Constitutional Research.

Netherlands Trade Growing

OW111305 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] According to official figures compiled by the government here, trade with the Netherlands is booming in spite of efforts by the Communist regime on mainland China to squelch relations between the Republic of China and European nations. Official figures show that the two-way trade between the Republic of China and Holland for the first half of 1982 totalled US $236 million, placing the Netherlands fourth in importance as a European trading partner with the ROC after W. Germany, England and France.

The Euro-Asia trade organization has revealed that the outlook for trade between the Republic of China and the Netherlands is very good and that a team of ROC businessmen will visit the Netherlands in the near future to further cement economic ties between the two nations.

Submarine Sale to ROC

Economic ties between the Republic of China and the Netherlands were believed to have been dealt a serious blow with the refusal of the Chinese Communist regime to ratify a cultural treaty with the Netherlands in relation for Holland's acceptance of an order from the ROC for two submarines. The Dutch Government has agreed to fulfill the order in spite of the Communist regime's opposition. In addition, the Communist Chinese have also refused to ratify a treaty on economic and technical relations. Both treaties were signed during a visit to the mainland by a Dutch official, but have been laid aside due to the submarines sale.

Dutch-ROC Ties Growing

Disregarding the Communists' objections, the Dutch Government has continued to allow economic ties between the Netherlands and the ROC to grow in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill.

One indication of this attitude is the agreement on the part of one Dutch company operating in the ROC, Philips Electronics Inudstries (Taiwan) Ltd., to provide highly technical software here, as well as to proceed with the training of technicians in the Republic of China.

ISSUE OF PRC-U.S. CULTURAL EXCHANGES DISCUSSED

HK160402 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Disappearance of Hu Na and Sino-American Cultural Exchanges"]

[Text] Chinese tennis player Hu Na was sent to Mexico last year to take part in a tournament in which she succeeded in winning the Casablanca Cup. At the invitation of the U.S. Tennis Association, she went to Santa Clara, California in July this year to take part in the Association Cup tennis tournament. She suddenly disappeared a few days later.

The incident occurred at a time when Sino-American relations were steadily deteriorating. The Reagan administration insisted on the sale of weapons to Taiwan and refused to set a time limit for this. China has issued statements and lodged protests, pointing out that this constituted an interference in China's internal affairs and that if the United States should cling obstinately to its course, Sino-American relations would suffer a retrogression. It was at this moment that the incident of Hu Na's disappearance in the United States occurred. This hasdeepened the rift in the Sino-American relations. On the other hand, a number of U.S. senators took advantage of this opportunity to make a great issue of it. They filed a draft joint resolution demanding that Hu Na be granted political asylum. Taiwan coordinated on the issue from afar by welcoming Hu Na to "settle down in Taiwan." The United States and Taiwan were putting on a two-man act. The spoken parts of the act were to the effect that China was undemocratic and that it practiced political persecution so that Hu Na had to seek political asylum and so on.

Did Hu Na seek political asylum of her own free will? What was the actual state of affairs? We are unable to find out how the matter stands. From the various conjectures about the "disappearance" revealed by the news broadcasts in both the United States and Taiwan, it is clear that some people were engaged in mischief behind the scenes. However, it is absolutely true that Hu Na has never suffered "political persecution." Hu Na seeking political asylum in order to escape political persecution is an argument which does not hold water.

Hu Na went to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Tennis Association. Some people said that the Tennis Association is a nongovernmental organization, which means that the U.S. Government has no responsibility to protect her safety. This was a preposterous argument. Hu Na's trip to the United States was arranged in accordance with the agreement on Sino-American cultural exchange. The U.S. Government has the duty to ensure her safety, whether the invitation came from a governmental or nongovernmental organization. Since it accepted her arrival, it should also ensure her return. Otherwise, how can the two countries promote mutual cultural and sports exchanges? China cannot help but be doubtful as to whether the United States issued the invitation with ulterior motives to let some sneaky fellows in the CIA give full play to their skill.

The Chinese Government is unequivocal in its attitude. A Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that "the U.S. side must be responsible for the personal safety of the Chinese tennis players and, at the same time, send Hu Na back to China." China's ambassador to the United States, Chai Zemin, also told reporters: "We hold that the United States should find her as quickly as possible and then send her back to China." Otherwise, the cultural exchanges between China and the United States will be greatly affected. It is said that the U.S. State Department is reviewing the case. It is hoped that it will seriously consider the Chinese Government's stand and will not undermine the cultural exchanges between China and the United States on account of Hu Na. The question is whether to continue fabricating the incident of Hu Na's disappearance and sabotaging Sino-American cultural exchanges on the pretext of granting her "political asylum," or to abide by the agreement on cultural exchanges by ending this ugly act and sending Hu Na back. This is a decision that the U.S. State Department should make with circumspection.

TA KUNG PAO ON U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY RELATIONSHIP

HK131108 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 2

["Newsletter From Japan" by Chang Cheng-chien [1728 2052 0467]: "Readjustments in Japanese-U.S. Military Relationship"]

[Text] The U.S. global strategy is to maintain strategic superiority in Europe, keep a strong counterforce in the Middle East and reduce its military presence in Asia. The strategic guideline for Asia for the next 5 years put forth by Reagan after assuming office calls for greater U.S. emphasis on Southeast Asia. "The supreme goal in northeast Asia and the Pacific is to join the friendly countries and allies in these areas in preventing the expansion of the influence of the Soviet Union and Vietnam." Therefore, "Japan must considerably increase its defense strength, so that the Japanese-U.S. military relationship can be turned into that of active defense partners." Strategically speaking, Japan and the United States are in agreement. However, in concrete terms, there is still a gap between Japan and the United States. This gap has been increasingly widening.

A Gap in the Understanding of the Soviet Union

The United States holds that the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union has undergone changes in the past 10 years. The balance has tilted in favor of the Soviet Union. Since the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan, Western countries have failed to come up with effective countermeasures. Now, the Soviet Union has acquired the military strength to embark upon still greater adventures. As the Soviet Union faces many difficulties at home and in Eastern Europe, it may in the future use military means to further carry out external expansion. The United States has sensed the Soviet threat most seriously.

Japan considers that there is basically a military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Pacific area. It still cannot be said that the situation is in favor of the Soviet Union. Because the Soviet Union itself has great weaknesses and also because its regular forces are directed mainly at China, at present it still cannot immediately pose a serious military threat to Japan. Based on such understanding, Japan has consistently failed to satisfy U.S. demands in regard to the scale and pace of military expansion. Besides, Japan is restricted by Article 9 in its Constitution and the three nonnuclear principles. Public opinion at home and abroad also opposes the conversion of Japan into a military power. For these and other reasons, Japan does not dare to openly accept the U.S. demand.

From the Japanese-U.S. military talks in Hawaii in June last year to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's visit to Japan in March this year, Japan and the United States on many occasions exchanged opinions and readjusted their differences in their understanding of the Soviet Union.

The New "Intermediate Professional Estimate" Is a Product of Readjustment

The Japanese Defense Agency approved on 23 July the "Intermediate Professional Estimate" for 1983-87. This shows that there has been great progress in the readjustment of opinions between Japan and the United States in the military field. For example, in 5 years, a military outlay of 4.4 trillion to 4.6 trillion yen will be devoted to increasing military equipment, with an emphasis on greater naval and air force strength. The generals of the Defense Agency said: "As far as the immediately available equipment of the land, sea and air forces in proper proportions is concerned, Japan will have strength second only to that of the superpowers and Britain and France."

The air force will add 75 high-performance F-15 fighters in 5 years to the existing number of planes, raising the total to 155. Some of them will be assigned to Iwo Jima to counter the Soviet Backfire tactical bomber.

Thus, the Japanese air force will team up with the U.S. Air Force stationed in Japan, not only undertaking anti-Soviet air defense assignments on Japan's islands, but also playing the role of intercepting Soviet Backfire tactical bombers intruding into Pacific airspace.

As far as antisubmarine planes are concerned, 50 P-3C's will be added in 5 years to the existing number of aircraft, making a total of 75. Thus, in number of P-3C planes owned among Western countries, Japan will rank second after the United States. The performance of the P-3C is two or three times better than that of the P-2J version which represents the core of Japan's current fleet of antisubmarine planes. Given an additional supply of 60 escort vessels (40 armed with guided missiles) and 15 submarines, Japan can cope with Soviet submarines in the northwest Pacific to a certain degree, making up for the U.S. deficiency in antisubmarine capability in this region.

In a speech at a press conference after his Washington talks with President Reagan in May last year, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan must defend its 1,000-nautical-mile sealane." Immediately after his speech, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, putting forth his demand, said: "I understand that the speech by Prime Minister Suzuki is a pledge to the American people. It is hoped that he will keep it without fail. It is also hoped that the defense of the sealanes will be extended to north of the Philippines and west of Guam Island." Later, in the Hawaii talks in June last year, the U.S. side again put forward a concrete demand to the Japanese side. It was demanded that Japan, in 5 years, increase the number of escort vessels to 70, submarines to 25, F-15's to 200 and P-3C's to 125. The U.S. plan is that, in case of trouble in Europe or the Middle East, the 7th Fleet and 5th Fleet Air Forces, the main U.S. force in the Far East, will be transferred to the Indian Ocean or the Persian Gulf. At that time, military strength in the Western Pacific will inevitably be greatly reduced. Japan must strengthen its naval and air forces "as quickly as possible and to a maximum extent," enabling the United States to be able to transfer with "ease of mind" its main Far East force to the major battlefield. The joint five-nation exercise in the Pacific in which Japan participated not long ago was based on the assumption that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces at sea would carry out some of the fighting assignments of the 7th Fleet. This means that Japan's military strength is taken into account in the U.S. strategy for Asia. The "Intermediate Professional Estimate" has obviously represented a big step forward in meeting the U.S. strategic demand.

The U.S. attitude is that it will not only make a positive assessment of the "Intermediate Professional Estimate," but also convey the idea that the estimate "still falls short of meeting its demand." The day the new "Intermediate Professional Estimate" was approved by the Japanese Defense Agency, the U.S. Department of Defense published a report on "the contributions to joint defense by the allies" NATO and Japan, pointing out that although already an economic power, Japan made the least contribution among 15 Western allies in its share of the defense effort. The Japanese and the U.S. authorities will again meet in Hawaii in the second part of August this year. It is expected that there will be new progress in military cooperation between Japan and the United States.

Japan Has Its Own Plans

The readjustment of the Japanese-U.S. relationship will be easier in the military field than in the economic field. Why? Historically speaking, Japan, since the Meiji restoration, has on the one hand contended for hegemony with Britain, the United States and other powers in the name of "Asia being for Asians." On the other hand, it has relied on its alliance with certain imperialist countries to realize its ambition to invade small nations to assert its dominant role in Asia. The seeds of this strategy of the Japanese ruling group did not die with Japan's defeat in World War II. These seeds have all along remained in the minds of the ruling group. Before the 1980's, an ideal climate and soil did not exist for such a strategy.

Until a few years ago, Dr Kissinger worried about Japan. The United States had consistently restricted the reorganization of Japan's naval and air forces for fear that Japan would again use its military strength to contend for spheres of influence. Now, the situation has changed. The United States needs Japan's naval and air force strength to make up for the deficiency in its global strategy, thus holding out to Japan the possibility of sending troops out of its country. Therefore, concerning the U.S. demand for increased military strength, Japan does not dare to seek military expansion with great fanfare, because of the opposition of public opinion at home and abroad. But deep down, Japan sees an opportunity to stage a comeback. Japan is provided with the necessary conditions to replace part of the U.S. role in Asia through its military cooperation with the United States -- to realize its ambition to reassert its dominant role in Southeast Asia by relying on a Japanese-U.S. alliance. Of course, Japan is relatively cunning in its approach. It gives the appearance of "expanding the army under the pressure of the United States." In fact, it has made a two-pronged effort to step up preparations in regard to both public opinion and military matters. The Education Ministry's embellishment of militarism and distortion of the history of aggression is only part of the effort to prepare public opinion. Asians can never be indifferent to the readjustments in the Japanese-U.S. military relationship. While noting that these relations play a part in fighting Soviet hegemonism, we must also take note of the beginnings of a desire on Japan's part to take advantage of this opportunity to stage a comeback.

CHIANG CHING-KUO REJECTS TALKS 'OUT OF FEAR'

HK131000 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3769]: "Chiang Ching-kuo Rejects Peace Talks Out of Fear"]

[Text] The Difference Between Text and Reported Summary

The day before yesterday, newspapers in Taiwan published remarks by Chiang Ching-kuo, made when he received the heads of various groups of people who attended the national development seminar. The timing of the publication of the speech is worth noting. Chiang Ching-kuo made these remarks on 22 July and the next day newspapers in Taiwan published a summary of his remarks. However, it was not until the day before yesterday, nearly 3 weeks after he spoke, that the text of the remarks was published.

The timing of the publication of the text is strange, but it is even more strange that the major points of the remarks were not included in the summary which was published 3 weeks earlier. It is especially strange that the previously reported summary mentioned nothing about what was said in his remarks about Beijing's proposal for "peaceful reunification."

In Regard To Dealing With Liao Chingzhi's Letter

Another point to consider is Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo. On 24 July, 2 days after Chiang Ching-kuo spoke to those who attended the national development seminar, Liao Chengzhi sent a letter which said: "Through all the disasters, brotherhood has remained; a smile at meeting, and enmity is banished." It was said that the letter reached Taipei the same day it was sent.

When the Taiwan authorities published the text of Chiang Ching-kuo's remarks they focused on stressing the point that Taiwan would "never negotiate with the CPC." This was very different from the reported summary that was published 3 weeks earlier.

This difference was perhaps due to internal reasons, but it was perhaps also due to some external consideration. Whatever the case, we can see that although the remarks were made before Liao Chengzhi sent his letter, the recent publication of the remarks is in no way meant to be a response to Liao's letter.

Admitting Beijing Under Pressure Both at Home and Abroad.

Although, in his speech, Chiang Ching-kuo was resolute in refusing to hold talks on peaceful reunifications, a few things he said betrayed his passive position. He cited the peace negotiations during the war of liberation at the time before the PLA crossed the Chang Jiang, and thought that the peace negotiations at that time "brought about internal conflicts, confused the demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves and made us forget the key goal of the state. As a result, we lost our willpower and our strength." This reference to the past to explain the present situation shows that his present fear is as great as that in the past.

He also talked about international pressure and was of the opinion that "our policy is too rigid and too stubborn and fails to win sympathy in the world." However, he later admitted another fact: "The only reason is because they do not know that if we show the slightest sign of holding talks, the morale of our troops and people will begin to fall, and therefore such an attempt is by no means feasible."

These words show a mentality that can be best described as outwardly strong, inwardly weak.

Begging for Fighter Aircraft From the United States and Calling Back the Spirit of Hideki Tojo.

Though Chiang Ching-kuo talked about the "three people's principles," what the Taiwan authorities have done is far from these principles. For example, in comments by Sun Yun-hsuan to American reporters, published yesterday by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, he still stressed that relations between the United States and China are "beneficial to one another if maintained, but harmful to one another if cut off." Thus, the Taiwan authorities have put their own destiny in other people's hands.

At the same time, when Sun Yun-hsuan said that "although the relevant department in the U.S. Government is not willing to sell us highly sophisticated fighters for the time being," he again stressed that "he hopes the United States will sell new-type fighter aircraft and other weapons."

During the last couple of days, people have been paying attention to the problem concerning the revival of Japanese militarism. Chinese film workers have indignantly pointed out that when the Japanese Eastern Film Company was shooting the film entitled "The Great Japanese Empire," which is aimed at calling back the spirit of Hideki Tojo, the Taiwain authorities sent troops to help the company in shooting the film.

Desire to Abolish Even the National Development Seminar

When Chiang Ching-kuo spoke about his rejection of peaceful negotiations, he obstinately said that "this does not mean we flinch or fear to hold negotiations.: In fact, the Taiwan authorities are even considering whether or not they will abolish the annual national development seminar which is held for appearances sake, because they have found it difficult to deal with the speeches at the meeting (please refer to LIEN HO PAO, 10 August). If we do not call this fear, what should we call it?

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC OPEN-DOOR ECONOMIC POLICY

HK090846 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Special feature by Tung Kai (5516 0418) "Steady Development Through Using Foreign Investment"]

[Text] Open-Door Policy Will Never Change

Over the past few years, the utilization of foreign funds to run joint ventures has gradually been brought into line with the general plan for China's economic development. Thus, the joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment have been developing more healthily.

Of the 20 joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment which were established last year, 16 are light industrial and textile projects, foodstuffs enterprises, electronics and electrical machinery factories and oil projects. This shows that 80 percent of them are industrial items. The joint ventures established in 1980 included three hotels, but no hotels were included among those established in 1981. They were all productive enterprises, most of which were urgently needed in China for economic growth, such as light industrial and textile projects and electronics factories. While developing each of these projects, the advanced technology and equipment which China needs most can be introduced.

Of the 40 joint ventures using Chinese and foreign funds which have been established, 23 are old enterprises to be expanded and rebuilt. Very few of them are new enterprises. This is so even in a large number of other factories and compensatory trade ventures jointly run by Chinese and foreign businessmen. Almost all of them are old enterprises to be rebuilt or expanded or to undergo technological reforms.

This can be seen more clearly from the 130 items which were put forth by the "China investment promotion meeting" held in Guangzhou and for which negotiations are now underway. Only six of them, comprising less than 5 percent, are new projects. More than 95 percent are projects to be expanded, rebuilt or to undergo technological reforms. This shows that China is more interested in using its present enterprises and raising economic returns than in expanding the scope of its capital construction. This is also a requirement of China's economic readjustment and industrial reorganization.

If at the initial stage of cooperation in joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment there was blindness on the Chinese side and some actions were taken in haste, then, as things have already shown, with the development of cooperation, China has become more serious and careful in combining the establishment of joint ventures with its domestic economic development and has brought it into line with the plan for its national development.

Joint Ventures Brought Into Line With State Plan

Actively bringing the enterprises and projects jointly run by the Chinese and foreign businessmen into line with the state plan for economic development will have a great and profound impact on the economic cooperation between China and other countries. Both sides will benefit from this.

First, it is advantageous to China's economic development to require that all Chinese-foreign cooperative projects suit the needs of China's economic development. For example, such projects as the production of oil, coal, electricity and other forms of energy, the construction of railways, ports and other communications and transporation facilities and the development of postal and telecommunications services, the exploitation of mineral resources and the production of new-type construction materials, the production of some basic components for electronics and other industries and so forth, are not only urgently needed by China today, but are also necessary in the long-term development in the future. Besides, they generally require more investment. Thus they have naturally become the main aspects of China's utilization of foreign capital. Of course, China is also willing to cooperate with foreign businessmen in some projects which can help improve the quality of Chinese products and increase China's export trade.

Second, the procedure of establishing Chinese-foreign cooperative projects will also be greatly changed. At first, due to the lack of necessary preparations in various localities, when foreign businessmen came to talk over the matter, the enterprises usually held talks with them in great haste. However, since the enterprises knew very little about the overall situation and the national economic development arrangements and lacked experience, and some projects which seemed to be needed by the enterprises were actually not urgently needed by the state, although many talks were held, very few resulted in success.

Things are greatly different when the cooperation between Chinese and foreign businessmen is brought into line with the state plan. Each of the projects in which foreign businessmen will cooperate is listed in the plan. When a project is considered to be necessary and foreign capital can be used, priority will be given to this project in the supply of raw materials, water, electricity, gasoline and communications and transportation facilities, conditions will be created for the sales of its products and perfect data will be provided. Then efforts will be made to seek foreign participants.

Reinforce Economic Strength Through Using Foreign Investment

To bring the direct investment of foreign businessmen into line with the state plan is obviously beneficial to China's economic development. In this way, the blind development of similar projects or those which are not urgently needed can be prevented and the waste of manpower and material resources can be avoided. At the same time, foreign investment can be used to augment China's economic strength. Moreover, it is also good for the joint ventures.

First, since the projects are brought into line with the state plan and are deemed necessary by the departments concerned, once the talks are held successfully by both sides in the cooperation and agreements or contracts are signed, it is easier for them to be approved by relevant departments and win support in various aspects.

Second, under the present economic management system in China, raw materials, fuel and transportation facilities for various enterprises are allocated by the state under a unified plan. Most of them cannot be bought from the market. When a project is brought into line with the state or local plan, it means that the state or locality has made an overall accounting of the raw materials, coal, electricity, water, gasoline and transportation facilities needed by this project and can satisfy its needs. Thus, a relatively steady supply of raw materials and energy can be ensured during the construction of the project and after it is put into operation.

Third, China's market is under state unified management. Although in recent years various flexible measures have been adopted in order to stimulate the national economy, generally speaking, China's market is under unified mangament. Except for those to be exported, the products of the joint ventures, which will be sold in China's national market, must suit the needs of China's market. Only those products which have been brought into line with the state plan can have good sales.

Jointly Owned Enterprises Have Independent Decision-Making Power

Some people in foreign countries may think that when they invest in China they will thus be controlled by China's state plan. As a matter of fact, this is a misunderstanding of China's policy. It is only in the macroeconomic sense that joint ventures are brought into line with the state plan. As to the cooperative projects, especially the joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, they have been granted independent decision-making power in management in accordance with the provisions in the "Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment." The state's plans are only suggestions and references for these enterprises and not directives and orders. All the business activities of the joint ventures are responsible only to the boards of directors, not to the state plan, and both investors share the powers, profits and duties according to the provisions in the signed contracts.

Through the study of the characteristics and trends of China's absorption of foreign investment, we can see that after a few years of practice, China has entered a stage of steady progress in using foreign investment.

HONG KONG OBSERVERS' POSITION PAPER ON 1997

HK130456 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] THE HONG KONG OBSERVERS' POSITION PAPER ON THE HKO POLL AND THE FUTURE OF HONG KONG (I.E., THEIR INTERPRETATION). [published in boldface]

The Hong Kong observers believe the future of the territory is an issue which deserves and demands the fullest consideration of Hong Kong people -- NOW. [published in italics] It is too important an issue to leave to the British and Chinese Governments to resolve on their own. Hong Kong's future is a matter which will affect not just investors, but each and every Hong Kong person. On the one hand, the British Government says it has an "unshakeable commitment" to Hong Kong (the words of the former foreign secretary, Lord Carrington). On the other, the Chinese leaders have stated that investors can put their hearts at ease. But what do these statements mean when seen in the context of our ordinary lives? Not a lot.

The atmosphere is confused by public speculation. How can China and Britain know what Hong Kong people want when they have heard only the worried voices of the business community, and when Hong Kong people have not expressed their views? The non-existence of a collective voice is particularly worrying. The observers feel it is important that the people articulate their views on what they want their future to hold. It was toward this objective that we commissioned a public opinion poll in May-June this year.

The observers' poll is first and foremost a fact-finding exercise. However, the data collected provides supporting evidence for our stand on Hong Kong's future and, more precisely, the territory's future administration. Also, we hope our poll's findings will help each Hong Kong person to form his/her own stand. The notion of "borrowed time, borrowed place" must be replaced by a concept of permanence.

The poll showed that 49 percent of the people were concerned about the 1997 problem, against 17 percent who were not concerned at all. Moreover, 33 percent said the issue should be resolved within two years and another 20 percent said it should be resolved within five years.

The observers recognize the People's Republic's formal position on Hong Kong: That it is China's territory which will become part of China eventually. We must face up to the inevitability of change. But before any changes take place, Britain and China must recognize that Hong Kong people have the right to a transition process which safeguards their interests.

Our plea is for a voice in shaping our future, for autonomy. It is NOT [published in italics] a call for independence. We recognize that Hong Kong can never be an independent city state. We ask for autonomy within China. Inherent in our plea is that China appreciates the fact that, due to historical reasons, Hong Kong people have grown up under a totally different social and economic environment. There is thus a need for China to consult the people, not just investors, when it formulates plans for Hong Kong's future. So must Britain. For consultation to be meaningful, Hong Kong people must have a collective voice.

Only 12 percent of the people considered returning Hong Kong to China an acceptable solution. We feel this is not a slight on China's dignity. The reasons why the majority would not like Hong Kong to be returned to China is the fear of a loss of freedoms and the vast difference in living standards.

If China were to tell Hong Kong people in clear terms that there will be no erosion of rights and living standards, the observers believe that reunification with China would be more acceptable to the Hong Kong people. It will also mean an end to the feeling of living in a borrowed place on borrowed time and the start of national price and cultural identity.

It is also important that China recognizes the need to allow Hong Kong people legal titleship to property. Our poll shows that 76 percent of Hong Kong people want to own a flat.

Moreover, 95 percent said they would remain in Hong Kong if the status quo were to be maintained. Though 43 percent of these people said they would emigrate if they had the chance, it is not simply the prospect of a political change which makes them want to leave, but also problems of overcrowding here, on the housing and traffic fronts, as well as crime.

Eighty-seven percent said maintaining the status quo was the most acceptable solution. The observers want to improve on the status quo. The need to do this is obvious: Nearly half of the people (47 percent) consider official explanations of policies inadequate, as against 22 percent who said they were adequate.

Awareness of channels of communication with the government ranged from three percent for the CAC to 30 percent for the district boards. The government's much-vaunted city district offices came a close second to the district boards with only 29 percent. A mere eight percent were aware that Umelco was a channel of communication.

Asked whether they thought the Hong Kong government did a good or bad job in looking after the people's interests, 36 percent said its performance was good, 24 percent that it was poor, 23 percent that it was ordinary, while 17 percent said it was good and bad in parts. A mere two percent thought the government was doing a good job in responding to public opinion.

So much for "government by consultation." The potential for people's involvement in improving the quality of life is still largely untapped: When asked whether they agreed with the view that individuals did not have any long-term plans because of the uncertainty of Hong Kong's future, 59 percent agreed, compared with 34 percent who disagreed. This contrasts with the 73 percent who agreed that "no matter what happens, I must make some contribution to Hong Kong" (only four percent disagreed).

The observers feel that efforts to improve the quality of life -- by having a more caring community -- require long-term planning, the sort which generally does not exist in the government as well as among individuals now.

The governments of China, Britain and Hong Kong must realise that Hong Kong people stand to gain or lose the most, whatever solution is reached over the 1997 issue -- hence their obligation to listen to the people's views.

The way of life to which we have grown accustomed -- the freedoms of thought, speech, of responsible action, of socio-economic advancement, and our right to a rising standard of living in a modern economy -- is not guaranteed by the British and Chinese statements uttered so far. Moreover, 62 percent of the people polled said they did not regard as adequate the assurances given by Chinese leaders to date.

Despite the fact that 84 percent of the people's lives are not currently affected by the uncertainty of Hong Kong's future, and that only 38 percent feel their views have any influence, an overwhelming majority -- 95 percent -- felt the people should play a part in deciding the future of Hong Kong.

The observers feel that if preservation of the Hong Kong way of life -- and improvements to it -- is to be achieved, they must articulate their desire to see this. There is no need to feel helpless. After all, 89 percent consider Hong Kong as home. We must not be afraid of wanting to preserve our interests, because this wish can be directed to help China's modernization efforts.

By preserving and enhancing the one asset we have -- enterprising human resources -- the world can look upon Hong Kong as a great Chinese community and a centre of efficiency for business and financial interests. Already, 86 percent of the people say they like living here. If these people can be convinced that they can make their life investment here -- that Hong Kong is a place where they can be proud of bringing up a family, and be buried -- there can be no doubt that this Chinese territory can do a lot more than just earn China 40 percent of its foreign exchange.

For people to be forced to give up the things they hold dear about life in Hong Kong -- the freedoms and the ability to earn and spend money -- would not help China.

The future of Hong Kong, as the observers see it, is not a question of Chinese dignity. The most important issue is to find an administrative solution which will preserve and enhance the confidence of Hong Kong people so that they can have a positive role to play in shaping the history of this piece of Chinese territory. The observers cannot offer a solution to the 1997 problem. Solutions must be reached by negotiations -- and the views of the people must be taken into account.

The following is a summary by percentage of the acceptability of the five possible solutions:

	Return Hong Kong to China	Special Economic Zone to China	Status Quo	Independent	Hong Kong To Remain Under British Administration With Sovereignty Belonging to China
Very acceptable	1	2	37	9	6
Quite acceptable	11	31	50	22	47
All right	14	9	8	6	11
Not quite acceptable	40	12	5	19	11
Not acceptable at all	27	11	#	18	6
Impossible	-	#	-	3	#
Don't know	7	4	-	5	4
Can't understand the term	-	32	-	17	15

equals less than 0.5 percent

- equals no answer recorded

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VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS WITH FAO OFFICIAL

OW161419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial talk today with Dr. M. Swaminathan, independent chairman of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization Council and director general of the International Rice Research Institute, and members of his party. Vice-Premier Wan said China is developing agriculture in the light of its actual conditions such as a vast territory, a huge population and comparatively less arable land. "We develop agriculture not for profits but for providing the people with more and better food and producing more and better raw materials for industry," he said. "At the same time, we should also work for a better ecological environment."

The Chinese vice-premier said China and FAO have cooperated very well in recent years. He called for more cooperation and exchanges between the two sides. Dr. Swaminathan said he is deeply impressed by China's agricultural development. He said he will continue to work for the expansion of relations between FAO and China. He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, was also present.

AFP: UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT PRC

OW171003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 17 (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is to pay an official visit to China from Aug. 19 through 23, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced today. An official of the United Nations office here said the visit would enable Mr Perez de Cuellar to make first contacts with Chinese officials. The U.N. secretary general is then to travel to Japan for an official visit, the official added.

NATO SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AUTUMN MANEUVERS 2 SEP

OW131840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 13 (XINHUA) -- About 250,000 soldiers from all the allies of NATO's military integration are to take part in the upcoming autumn maneuvers, a spokesman of the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) told XINHUA today. The annual maneuvers, code-named "Autumn Forge", will begin at Naples, Italy, on September 2 and continue through mid-November from the northern coast of Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey.

The spokesman, in a telephone call from Casteau, Belgium, said focus points of the maneuvers with 24 sub-exercises will include U.S. strategic enforcement called "Reforger" (return of forces to Germany), mobile forces support in the northern region and operational coordination in "combined fortress" of the central region. He said that the maneuvers are designed to test the readiness and combat power of the allied troops and make them more qualified for NATO's strategy of deterring future wars in Europe.

PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE ON TAIWAN ARMS SALES ISSUED

Text of Communique

OW171102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

["China, U.S. Issue Joint Communique on U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan" -- XINHUA headline; Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1131 GMT carried the "text" of this communique; the transliterations and STC's supplied following the capitalized passages below are derived from that account, as is the one variant wording below.]

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The Governments of China and the United States today issued a joint communique on GRADUALLY REDUCING AND FINALLY RESOLVING [fen bu zhou zhi dao zui hou che di jie jue 0433 2976 7532 4160 0451 2584 0683 1796 1646 6043 0414] U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. [The Domestic Service account renders final phrase as ". . . resolving the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan." Adding words "the question."]

1. In the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and it ACKNOWLEDGED [cheng ren 2110 6126] the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.

2. The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October 1981.

3. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communique of February 28, 19[illegible] and reaffirmed in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relat[illegible]ich came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

4. The Chinese Government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The message to compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979, promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland. The nine-point proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981, represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

5. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one, China, one Taiwan." The United States Government UNDERSTANDS AND APPRECIATES [li jie bing xian shang 3810 6043 0017 2946 6339] the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan as indicated in China's message to compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979, and the nine-point proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over United States arms sales to Taiwan.

6. Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, EITHER IN QUALITATIVE OR IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS, [zai xing neng he shu liang shang 0961 1840 5174 0735 2422 6852 0006], the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that IT INTENDS GRADUALLY TO REDUCE [ta chun bei zhu bu jian shao 1338 0402 0271 6632 2975 8096 1421]its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a FINAL RESOLUTION [zui hou di jie jue 2584 0683 4104 6043 0414]. In so stating, the United States ACKNOWLEDGES [cheng ren 2110 6126] China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

7. In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

8. The development of United States-China relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational scientific, technological and other fields and make STRONG [zhong da 6850 1129], joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China.

9. In order to bring about the healthy development of United States-China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate CONSULTATIONS [cuo shang 4322 0794] on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

Spokesman's Statement

OW171121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today made a statement on the China-U.S. joint communique on the settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The statement reads as follows:

1. Following discussions, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have reached agreement on the question of United States sale of arms to Taiwan. The two sides have released the joint communique simultaneously today.

The United States sale of arms to Taiwan is an issue which affects China's sovereignty. Back in 1978, when the two countries held negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Chinese Government stated in explicit terms its opposition to the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As this issue could not be settled at that time, the Chinese side suggested that the two sides continue discussions on the issue following the establishment of diplomatic relations. It is evident that failure to settle this issue is bound to impair seriously the relations between the two countries.

With a view to safeguarding China's sovereignty and removing the obstacle to the development of relations between the two countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang held discussions with President Ronald Reagan on this issue during the Cancun meeting in Mexico in October 1981. Subsequently, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued the discussions with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., in Washington. As from December 1981, the two sides started concrete discussions through diplomatic channels in Beijing. During this period, U.S. Vice President George Bush, entrusted by President Reagan, paid a visit to China in May 1982, when he held discussions with the Chinese leaders on the same subject. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1144 GMT on 17 Aug carries a virtually identical account of the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement. It reads as follows at this point: "...when he held discussions with the Chinese leaders. The joint communique...." deleting words] The joint communique released by the two sides today is the outcome of repeated negotiations between China and the United States over the past ten months. It has laid down the principles and steps by which the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should be settled.

2. The joint communique reaffirms the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as embodied in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Both sides also emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations. That is to say, the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be settled on these principles. Needless to say, only by strictly observing these principles in dealing with the existing or new issues between the two countries will it be possible for their relations to develop healthily.

3. In compliance with the above principles governing the relations between the two countries, the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should have been terminated altogether long ago. But considering that this is an issue left over by history, the Chinese Government, while upholding the principles, has agreed to settle it step by step. The U.S. side has committed that, as the first step, its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that they will be gradually reduced, leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time. The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time. And only a thorough settlement of this issue can remove the obstacles in the way of developing relations between the two countries.

4. In the joint communique, the Chinese Government reiterates in clear-cut terms its position that "the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair." The U.S. side also indicates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The Chinese side refers in the joint communique to its fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland for the purpose of further demonstrating the sincere desire of the Chinese Government and people to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question. On this issue, which is purely China's internal affair, no misinterpretation or foreign interference is permissible.

5. It must be pointed out that the present joint communique is based on the principle embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the basic norms guiding international relations and has nothing to do with the "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated unilaterally by the United States.

The "Taiwan Relations Act" seriously contravenes the principles embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the Chinese Government has consistently been opposed to it. All interpretations designed to link the present joint communique to the "Taiwan Relations Act" are in violation of the spirit and substance of this communique and are thus unacceptable. [The XINHUA Domestic Service version reads as follows at this point: "... All interpretations designed to try to link the present joint communique ...." adding words]

6. The agreement reached between the Governments of China and the United States on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue. What is important is that the relevant provisions of the joint communique are implemented in earnest, so that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date. This is indispensable to the maintenance and development of Sino-U.S. relations.

RENMIN RIBAO 17 Aug Editorial

HK171359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1114 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO publishes an editorial on 17 August entitled "Strictly Observe the Agreement and Overcome Obstructions." The following is the text of the editorial:

The Governments of China and the United States issued a joint communique on 17 August announcing that they have reached agreement on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, following a step-by-step approach leading to the final and complete settlement of the problem. The crisis that threatened Sino-U.S. relations in recent months has thus been eased. This is an act that people welcome.

Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries have developed, and this has been welcomed by peoples of the two countries. However, the relations between the two countries were always shrouded in dark clouds. Everyone knows that an important principle governing the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is that the United States recognizes that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China and that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China. After the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, however, the United States formulated the "Taiwan Relations Act" and regarded Taiwan as a political entity and persisted in selling weapons to Taiwan. Such an act of brazenly violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs was naturally and resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government and people. The Chinese Government time and again reiterated its position, asking the United States to stop selling weapons to Taiwan. With regard to a problem that is connected to its sovereignty, the Chinese Government and people will never make any unprincipled concession. If this problem is not properly solved, not only will Sino-U.S. relations not be maintained and consolidated, but on the contrary, they will face the possibility of retrogression.

Now, after consultations and negotiations, an agreement has finally been reached between China and the United States. In the joint communique, both sides first reaffirmed the basic principles governing Sino-American relations, which were established in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, namely, "mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs," and emphatically declared that these principles still govern every aspect of Sino-American relations. Obviously, this includes the issue of selling arms to Taiwan by the United States. It not only touches the main point of the problem, but also points out the correct way for resolving this problem.

Both China and the United States are equal sovereign countries and the relations between the two countries must be built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "Mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs" as stated in the five principles must not be empty talk, but should be the principle which both sides have to uphold in practical activities. The United States has repeatedly expressed that it will respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and that it has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. The problem now is that the United States must be as good as its word and take practical measures to solve the problem of selling arms to Taiwan.

China has always adhered to a clear-cut stand on the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. We hold that the United States, in selling arms to Taiwan, has violated China's sovereignty; we resolutely oppose this U.S. action. However, in view of the historical factors and in light of the actual circumstances, we agree that the United States may gradually reduce and eventually terminate its arms sales to Taiwan under the prerequisite that the United States respects China's sovereignty in real earnest. In the joint communique, the United States has made three commitments: 1) the specifications of the weapons sold by the United States to Taiwan will not exceed in quality or quantity the level of recent years following establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States; 2) the United States will gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan; 3) a final settlement of this problem will be reached after a certain period of time. Furthermore, the United States also declared: "It does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of selling weapons to Taiwan." "The United States recognizes China's consistent stand concerning the thorough settlement of this problem." All these are fundamental requirements which the United States must fulfill.

Taiwan is China's territory and the method we choose to solve the Taiwan problem is entirely a problem of China's internal affairs. The United States has no right to demand that China undertake any obligation as to the methods it chooses in solving the Taiwan problem, nor should the United States put forth as a prerequisite condition for the cessation of arms sales to Taiwan that China commit itself to not solving the Taiwan problem by any menas other than a peaceful one. Otherwise, the United States will be interfering in China's internal affairs. During the past few years, we have made tremendous efforts to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The United States has also expressed its understanding and appreciation of China's policy for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem. This being the case, the United States should stop its arms sales to Taiwan as soon as possible and refrain from standing in the way of China's peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem.

The issuance of the Sino-U.S. joint communique has broken the deadlock between the two countries in solving the problem of arms sales to Taiwan, but this does not mean that the problem has been completely solved. The dark cloud that has blurred the prospects of Sino-U.S. relations has not been completely swept away. The United States has given some promises, but we have to wait and see whether or not it will prove its sincerity by its actions. We hope that the U.S. Government will sincerely carry out what it has promised and actually, not perfunctorily, reduce its arms sales to Taiwan. Moreover, we hope that the United States will do, as it has promised, its best to adopt measures and create conditions in order to solve this problem at the earliest possible date, and it should not use any excuse to delay the solution to this problem.

It is still necessary to point out that the fundamental obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations is the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act." The so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" completely violates the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations. If the decision-makers in Washington insist on handling the relations between both countries in accordance with this U.S. domestic act, Sino-U.S. relations will not only come to a standstill, but will definitely face another crisis. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1137 GMT on 17 August carries a report on the RENMIN RIBAO 17 August editorial. That version reads as follows at this point: "...Sino-U.S. relations, instead of being further developed, will certainly face yet another grave crisis."]

Sino-U.S. relations traveled a tortuous path before normalization of relations was achieved. In other words, normalization of relations did not come easily. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people hope that Sino-U.S. relations will be further developed and have made great efforts on this. The reason for this is because we think that such relations not only accord with the fundamental interests of both China and the United States, but are also conducive to safeguarding world peace and stability. However, the maintenance, consolidation and development of Sino-U.S. relations cannot rely solely on the efforts of China. If the United States really treasures Sino-U.S. relations, it should comply with the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations in its actual practice and fulfill its promises made in the joint communique which was released on 17 August.

WAN LI MEETS WITH HUD SECRETARY PIERCE 14 AUG

OW141425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a delegation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the United States led by Secretary Samuel R. Pierce, Jr. They had a cordial talk on urban and rural construction and development program.

Secretary Pierce handed over a letter of greetings from Vice-President George Bush to Vice-Premier Wan Li. The Chinese vice-premier asked Pierce, upon his return home, to convey his best regards to Vice-President Bush.

Also present were Li Ximing, Chinese minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO 14 Aug Editorial

OW141616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO 15 August editorial: "Past Experience, If Not Forgotten, Is a Guide for the Future." The editorial reads in full as follows:

Japan officially announced its unconditional surrender on 15 August 1945, thus ending World War II. It is fully 37 years since then. Tremendous changes have taken place in the world situation over the past 37 years. China, which had long been subject to Western imperialist aggression, especially to oriental Japanese aggression, has turned from a semifeudal and semicolonial country into an independent, socialist state with the beginnings of prosperity. Many other Asian countries which had also been subject to Japanese and other imperialist aggression and occupation have cast off colonial rule and achieved independence. Japan, whose postwar Constitution stipulates that it shall renounce war forever, has peacefully developed from a vanquished country into a big, world economic power. Thanks to the efforts of the two peoples and two governments, China and Japan normalized their diplomatic relations on the basis of self-examination by the Japanese Government with regard to the war of aggression against China. The friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan are entering a new stage of development. Practice proves that the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations accord completely with the aspirations of the people of the two countries and their interests and are an important factor for maintaining peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. The 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations will fall on 29 September this year, and the governments and people of the two countries have prepared or are preparing various grand celebrations for this occasion.

At this time, however, some people in Japan are taking a series of noticeable measures in an attempt to make the Japanese people, especially the younger generation, forget about the history of Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries and to guide them once again onto the beaten track of militarism. In revising textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education has distorted the history of Japanese aggression against China, Korea and various Southeast Asian countries. This is one of the measures that is particularly intolerable. Therefore, today we should draw necessary lessons from reviewing the history of Japanese aggression against various countries in Asia and the Pacific, especially the history of Japanese aggression against China, and this is of extremely great significance for the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The emergence of Japanese militarism was not accidental. It was an inevitable outcome of the development of Japanese capitalism. After the Meiji restoration in the 1860's, Japanese capitalism rapidly developed and gradually embarked on the road of aggression and expansion. Korea and China -- Japan's neighbors -- became the first victims of Japanese militarism. Japan launched a war of aggression against China in 1894 and forced the government of the Qing Dynasty to sign the Shimonoseki treaty, under which Japan forcibly occupied Taiwan, its offshore islands and the Penghu Islands, all territories of China. Following the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Japan replaced Russia in China and grabbed a number of colonial privileges in northeast China. Japan annexed Korea in 1901. During World War I, Japan took advantage of the opportunity to seize Germany's colonial interests in China and the Pacific islands occupied by Germany. In 1927 Japanese Prime Minister Giichi Tanaka laid down the principle of Japanese armed invasion and occupation of northeast China and submitted the notorious "Tanka memorial to the emperor" in which he said: "Manchuria and Mongolia must first be conquered in order to conquer China, and China must first be conquered in order to conquer the world."

An unprecedentedly large-scale economic crisis occurred in the capitalist world in 1929, and the Japanese ruling clique attempted to find a way out by carrying out aggression and expansion. In the "September 18th incident" created by themselves, the Japanese militarists invaded and occupied northeast China in 1931. By creating the "Lugouqiao incident" on 7 July 1937, Japan unleased a full-scale war of aggression against China, invading and occupying half of China from its coast to its interior and thus igniting the flames of World War II on the Far East battlefield. Japan made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, unleashed the Pacific war and invaded Southeast Asia and other areas. Using extremely barbarous and brutal means, the Japanese aggressor troops wantonly killed defenseless and peaceful people and maltreated them whereever they went; there were many murders of unparalleled savagery such as the Nanjing massacre, the Singapore massacre, the Philippine massacre, the Harbin single-story bacteriological weapons experimental plant and many other atrocities. They created deep blood debts to Asian and Pacific countries and subjected the people of these countries to great suffering.

On the part of China, Japan's success in every move of its aggression against China was due to the fact that China then was successively under the reactionary rule of the Qing Dynasty, the Beiyang warlords and the Kuomintang and power was not in the hands of the people. The Qing Dynasty was corrupt and incompetent. After the 1911 revolution, the warlords set up separatist regimes and incessantly fought civil wars and various imperialist powers took the opportunity to carve out spheres of influence in China.

After 1927 the Kuomintang government adopted the reactionary policy of "achieving internal stability before resisting foreign aggression," suppressed the people's demand for resisting the Japanese aggression, made repeated concessions to Japan and made Japanese imperialism become more and more arrogant. The situation changed after 1937. The Chinese Communists, shouldering the hope of the nation and the responsibility of history, proposed the establishment of an anti-Japanese National United Front, cooperated with the Kuomintang for the second time and persisted in a protracted resistance against Japanese aggression. They resolutely marched to the forefront of the resistance against Japan, penetrated into the enemy's rear area, mobilized the masses to conduct widespread anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and set up anti-Japanese base areas behind the enemy lines. The 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army led by the Communist Party of China dealt heavy blows on the Japanese aggressors and engulfed them in the boundless ocean of people's war. With the cooperation and support of antifascist forces in the world, the Chinese people finally defeated Japanese imperialism and forced it to unconditionally surrender on 15 August 1945. The historical course in which the Chinese people went from being the victims of aggression to winning the great victory in the antiaggression struggle proves that people's unity is a fundamental guarantee for preventing aggression and winning victory in an antiaggression struggle. The Communist Party of China was the leading force that united the people throughout China in the struggle for national survival.

By recalling the Japanese aggression against China, Korea and Southeast Asia, we do not mean to settle old accounts with Japan. Since the miserable years of the wanton invasion by Japanese aggressor troops and their slaughter of the Chinese people, we have always held that China and Japan, as close neighbors, have a history of friendship lasting more than 2,000 years and that the Japanese aggression against China only represents a short span in this long history. Moreover, in talking about Japanese aggression, we have always made a strict distinction between the Japanese people and the handful of militarists who were responsible for their war crimes. The Japanese people, who were also victims of Japanese militarism and the war of aggression, are innocent. The militarists drove a large number of Japanese able-bodied men to the battlefield. In the last 3 years of the war alone, as many as 2.6 million Japanese officers and soldiers were killed in action.

One of every two Japanese families had one person pressed into the armed forces. One of every four families had one person killed in action. Two million Japanese women lost their husbands, and several million Japanese children became orphans during the war. The awakened Japanese people joined the anti-Japanese Chinese armymen and people in waging struggles against the war and the militarists who brought them disasters. The Chinese people have deep sympathy for the Japanese people who are victims of war. We do not want to settle old accounts, but they are not to be forgotten, still less to be distorted. We think that the Chinese and Japanese people, taking history as a lesson, should unite with each other and work together to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and to consolidate and develop the existing, hard-earned friendly relations between China and Japan. The Japanese Education Ministry attempts to make fools of the Japanese people by revising Japanese textbooks and to make them forget the disasters brought on them by the Japanese militarist aggression. This attempt is also a provocation and a threat to the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Therefore, the revision has met with strong opposition from the Japanese people, opposition parties and the Chinese people and government. Many discerning members in the Japanese ruling party have also urged their government to make a quick decision and to take proper steps to redress the revision without delay so as to further the friendly relations between Japan and China.

The Japanese aggression against China, Korea and other countries in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region is an objective fact of history which has left feelings of bitterness and profound misery in the memories of the peoples of the countries invaded by Japan.

A series of important international documents signed during and after World War II confirm that the crimes committed by Japan were crimes of aggression. For example:

"The "Cairo Declaration" signed by China, the United States and Britain on 1 December 1943 pointed out: "The objective of the war we, the three great allies are waging is to stop and punish Japan's aggression."

Article 6 of the "Potsdam Proclamation, issued by China, the United States and Britain to demand Japan's surrender," of 26 July 1945 stipulated: "The power and forces that deceive and wrongly lead the Japanese people in an attempt to conquer the world must be permanently eliminated." Article 8 stipulated: "The conditions set in the Cairo Declaration must be met."

"The Japanese surrender document" signed on 2 September 1945 explicitly expressed Japan's acceptance of the "Potsdam Proclamation" and stated "faithful adherence to the terms set in the Potsdam Proclamation...."

On 4 November 1948 the Far East international military tribunal pronounced the principal Japanese war criminals guilty of "destroying peace." According to Article 5A of the 1946 "charter of the Far East international military tribunal," the "crime of destroying peace" denotes "planning, preparing, starting or conducting a declared or undelcared war of aggression...." More than half of the 55 charges brought against the principal Japanese war criminals in the indictment concerned the "crime of destroying peace." The first charge listed in the indcitment was that all the defendents jointly planned and plotted to gain for Japan military, political and economic control of east Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions and for this purpose waged a war of aggression. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 19th, 27th and 29th charges listed in the indictment were that all the defendents plotted and planned to occupy China's northeastern provinces by force and control China and for this purpose prepared and started the war of aggression against China. The court verdicts of the military tribunal affirmed the aforesaid crimes committed by Japan and explicitly pointed out that Japan waged a war of aggression against China.

The 1945 "UN Charter" also confirmed the aggressive nature of the wars waged by Japan, Germany and Italy during World War II and calls for preventing these countries from "repeating their policies of aggression."

These international documents show that the international community generally agrees that Japan had launched a war of aggression against China. Moreover, Japan has also repeatedly admitted this after it signed the "surrender document." In the China-Japan joint statement of 1972, the Japanese Government expressed its deep reproach for Japan's responsibility in causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war. At the same time, it expressed its adherence to the stand of complying with the Potsdam Proclamation. The 1978 China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship reaffirmed the principles contained in the China-Japan joint statement. Now the Japanese Education Ministry is trying to reverse the verdict on the crimes of aggression committed by Japanese militarism through the revision of school textbooks. Is this not disregarding of the above-mentioned international documents, including the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Proclamation, the Japanese surrender document, the verdicts of the Far East international military tribunal and the UN Charter? Is this not a violation of the principles of the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship? Can this be considered as solely Japan's "internal affairs?"

As everyone knows, World War II began with the Japanese invasion of China. Germany and Italy, creators of a holocaust unprecendented in human history together with Japan, assumed responsibility for the war after their surrender, and the school textbooks in the two countries all mentionthe crimes of aggression committed by the Nazis and Fascists. To our surprise, the Japanese Education Ministry is now trying to reverse the verdict of history by revising school textbooks. Is this not a very dangerous signal calling for vigilance of the peoples of the world?

The distortion of the history of Japanese aggression and prettification of militarism by the Japanese Education Ministry are definitely not the wishes of the Japanese people, but are entirely against their wishes. The Japanese people positively call for genuine friendship with China from generation to generation. In the past 10 years or so, Japanese Government personages have also professed the same on many occasions. So long as the government and the public in both countries properly draw lessons from past history, the friendship between the two countries will be able to develop soundly under solid conditions. In the more than 30 years since the war, Japanese people of all classes and strata and friendly personages including many people with broad vision in political, cultural, educational, press and economic circles have worked constantly and positively to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and have made valuable contributions to the normalization of diplomatic relations and the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, friendly Japanese personages in various circles have played a tremendous role in developing economic cooperation and cultural exchanes between the two countries. The fact that they have expressed bitter indignation at the distortion of historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry in screening textbooks reflects the firm will of the masses of Japanese people against revival of militarism.

It is by no means accidental that there have emerged some elements in Japan who oppose Sino-Japanese friendship, nor will they suddenly disappear of their own free will. Because of its reemergence as a capitalist economic power and developments in the world situation in the past three decades or so, Japan wants very much to play a bigger role in international politics. Thus some militarists who refuse to draw lessons from and try to prettify the war of aggression think the time has come to revive the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

The distortion of history in textbooks, the shooting of reactionary films extolling militarism like the "Great Japanese Empire," the formal rites to pay homage to the Yasukuni Shrine, where memorial tablets of militarists are enshrined, the plans to revise the Constitution, the attempt to establish official relations with China's territory Taiwan, and so on and so forth are all trends that merit serious attention. These people strongly appraise the situation and regard the Chinese people's attaching importance to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation as a means of seeking help from Japan. They think that the Chinese people would stoop to compromise and meekly resign themselves to the situation no matter how history is distorted and how their national feelings and pride are insulted. Small as it is, this force is extremely dangerous to Sino-Japanese relations. If unchecked, it would be very harmful to Sino-Japanese friendship.

The normalization of diplomatic relations and the development of friendly relations between China and Japan are a result achieved by the Chinese and Japanese peoples through long years of common efforts. They are also the outcome of introspection by the Japanese Government over past acts of aggression. The late Premier Zhou Enlai said in 1972 when Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations were normalized: "In the half century since 1894, the Japanese militarist aggression against China brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people, and the Japanese people, too, suffered a great deal from it. The past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We should bear this in mind." Ten years have passed since the publication of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, and 4 years since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. The day marking the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan is around the corner. While in Japan in May this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth three principles for Sino-Japanese economic relations, namely, "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and durable stability." This statement shows that China takes a forward-looking attitude and sincerely hopes to be on good terms with Japan from generation to generation. But to make this desire come true, the Chinese and Japanese peoples should not forget the disaster and suffering brought to the two peoples by the war between aggression and antiaggression which ended 37 years ago, and should see to it that this miserable passage of history is never repeated. For the sake of the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, as well as for peace in Asia and the world as a whole, let us join hands and make common efforts, resolutely opposing all attempts to reverse history and ensuring that Sino-Japanese relations and friendship between the two peoples develop steadily on a solid basis.

Japanese Official Castigated

OW141350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Commentary: Most Absurd Conception of History of the Times" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The statement made by the director general of Japan's National Land Agency Monday in Nagoya attacking criticisms raised in China, Korea and the Southeast Asian countries on screening of school textbooks by Japan's Education Ministry is the "most absurd conception of history of the times." Yukiyasu Matsuno was the fist Japanese senior official who openly attacked these criticisms of distortion of the Second World War history as acts "interfering in Japan's internal affairs."

Again, it was he who made more rude and absurd attacks on Monday. While charging those who raised criticisms with [being] "oversensitive", he said that "conception of history varies between nations. Therefore, there is no need for each other to go into it seriously." In his view, no country would admit its evil deeds in educating its people. He again distorted the history of the Nanjing massacre to embellish Japanese militarism.

According to Matsuno's conception of history, appraisal on the rights and wrongs of a certain historical event can be made at will, and any nation can revise history the way it likes. Again, according to his logic, the Japanese people should extol Hideki Tojo as a hero and the Japanese war of aggression as a very good thing. Matsuno's conception of history is absurd because he has dressed himself up as a spokesman for the Japanese nation. In fact, he can only represent a handful of Japanese who attempt to revive militarism. The more than 100 million Japanese people will not accept him as their representative.

During the Japanese war of aggression in China, the Japanese people, as victims of the war, and Japanese soldiers then fighting in China did not regard the war as a good thing. The emergence of anti-war organizations among the ranks of Japanese soldiers was an effective evidence of this. A stronger evidence of it is provided by the fact that today, Japanese public opinion and political circles, including many men of the Liberal Democratic Party, and the broad masses of the Japanese people do not approve of the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Education Ministry.

Matsuno's historical conception runs counter to the traditional historical conception of the Japanese nation. In ancient times, the Japanese people often compared history to a "mirror". That is to say, history, like a mirror, should reflect the objective reality and play the role of drawing lessons from the past as a guide for the future. As for the specific wars of aggression against other countries by the Japanese militarists in modern times, Japanese historians have written many objective and true-to-the-fact historical notes. Matsuno's historical conception is but one held by a handful of Japanese militarists.

Matsuno asserted that those foreign critics of Japanese Education Ministry's revision of textbooks are "over-sensitive". Shouldn't the people of those countries who had suffered so much from the Japanese war of aggression make strong reactions when they have seen the symptoms of a revival of militarism in Japan? Such a sensitivity should be regarded as a manifestation of a very sound mind. If today the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries were as numb as Matsuno has hoped for, wouldn't the danger of another disaster befall Japan and Asia tomorrow?

TU Leader's Speech

HK300555 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "The History of the Japanese Militarists' War of Aggression Against China Should Never Be Distorted -- Published Speech by Fang Ming, Chairman of China Educational Workers Trade Union"]

[Text] On 24 July, Fang Ming, chairman of the China Educational Workers Trade Union published a speech on the distortion of the history of the Japanese militarists' war of aggression against China by the Japanese Education Ministry in the textbooks for Japanese middle and primary schools. In his speech, he pointed out that the China Educational Workers Trade Union and the broad ranks of Chinese teachers and staff had expressed their great indignation at the Japanese Education Ministry for unscrupulously hurting the feelings of the Chinese people by distorting the history of the aggression against China.

Fang Ming said that the war of aggression against China launched by the Japanese militarists brought tremendous disasters to and inflicted enormous losses on the Chinese people and also brought great sufferings to the Japanese people and that this was a historical fact that no one could deny.

Fang Ming said that the sacred duties of a teacher are to teach his students to be honest and to respect facts and follow truth. However, in revising the textbooks, the Japanese Education Ministry is publicly distorting the history of the Japanese militarists' aggression against China. This will never be allowed. The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions and the Japanese Teaching Staff Trade Union have clearly pointed out that they will never allow the "aggression against" China to be distorted as "advancing [Jin Chu 6651 0427] into China nor will they ever allow anyone to instill distorted history into the minds of the youngsters. The China Educational Workers Trade Union and the broad ranks of the Chinese teachers and staff greatly admire and firmly support the Japanese teachers' just stand and their strong desire for strengthening the Sino-Japanese friendship and safeguarding world peace. This is also the strong demand of the Chinese teachers and teaching staff. Sino-Japanese friendship is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. We hope that the Japanese Education Ministry will follow the trend of the times and refrain from doing anything that will harm Sino-Japanese friendship.

Tokyo Rallies Protest Changes

OW151736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Japanese opposition parties, trade unions and mass organizations held rallies here today calling on the Education Ministry to correct the mistake of whitewashing the Japanese history of aggression through screening school textbooks'. They also voiced strong opposition to the Japanese authorities "plot to revise the peace Constitution."

The Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Federation of Independent Unions, the National Federation of Industrial Organizations and the National League for the Protection of the Constitution held an "anti-war peace rally" here this morning.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said at the rally: "The concept of the peace Constitution formed after the war has been damaged because of the recent moves taken by the government and the Liberal Democratic Party." "The issue of screening school textbooks is not merely a matter of distorting history but should be viewed as a move taken by the Liberal Democratic Party to re-examine the post-war peace system," Asukata said. He stressed that if such an intention is realized, "Japan would again embark on the road of militarism."

He called on the people to make efforts to prevent Japan from repeating the mistake of launching an aggressive war.

A citizens council for pondering school textbooks submitted a protest after a rally today to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, saying that the distortion of history by the Education Ministry "is a threat to peace and democracy and will bring misfortune to the young people." The protest called on the Education Ministry to admit its mistake and correct the errors in the revised school textbooks. Meetings held by many mass organizations today demanded that August 15 be set as Japan's peace day." They opposed any move aimed to plunge Japan into another war. August 15 is the day when Japan announced its unconditional surrender 37 years ago.

JAPAN, CHINA COMMEMORATE WAR ANNIVERSARY

Japan Holds Memorial Service

OW152000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 15 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Government held a memorial rite here today for the fallen in the Japanese war of aggression in China and the Pacific region. This is the first service to be held since the Japanese Cabinet decided on April 13 this year to designate August 15 as the annual anniversary for "paying homage to the war dead and praying for peace".

The service was attended by 1,000 central and local government officials and representatives of political parties and social organizations. They included Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, President of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga, Chief of the Supreme Court Takaaki Hattori, Cabinet ministers, Dietmen, governors of prefectures and presidents of prefectural assemblies. 6,500 representatives of the bereaved families were also present.

Crown Prince Akihito and his wife attended the service on behalf of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. In his memorial speech Suzuki said that three millions of his compatriots died in the raging war for the country's "peace and prosperity" and their dear ones "promising future". Whenever recalling them to mind, Suzuki said, "I am full of sorrow and pity." Similar services were held in various other places of Japan today, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said.

After the Tokyo service, Suzuki went to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay his homage to the war fallen. Cabinet ministers, except those not in Tokyo, also went to the shrine. Suzuki signed the visitors book with the title of "prime minister of the Cabinet". When the reporters asked whether he came in his official capacity or just personally, Suzuki replied: "I come here to mourn the war dead and pray for lasting peace to avert war catastrophe."

According to Japanese press reports, previously two Japanese prime ministers had visited the Yasukuni Shrine to pay their personal homage, and Zenko Suzuki also visited the shrine in his own name last year.

In the past two days, a number of organizations and members of opposition parties in Japan held rallies or made statements opposing Cabinet members to pay visits to the Yasukuni Shrine or take other moves to embellish the aggressive war. [as received]

Crimes Condemned in Guangdong

HK140337 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial History Society held a forum at the provincial social science academy on 13 August to mark the 37th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's war of resistance against Japan and review the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists in Guangdong during their aggression against China.

Japanese aircraft started attacks on Guangzhou in September 1937. By April and May 1938, the attacks had become rabid, and over 10,000 people had been killed in the city. The Japanese army committed frightful crimes while occupying Shunde County. They looted property, burned down houses, raped women, released poison gas, and killed people at will. There were 850,000 people in this county before the war, but only 380,000 remained when the war ended.

Guangdong Exhibition on Crimea

HK150249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] A photographic exhibition of the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China, sponsored by the Guangdong Provincial Museum, will open in the museum on 15 August. Most of the 120 exhibits are photographs, the rest are written materials. Contents of the first part of the exhibition include the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressor army in north China, Shanghai and Nanjing, together with the crimes committed by them in Guangdong. The second part is entitled "The Japanese Government Must Correct its Errors in Distorting History in Order To Promote Sustained Development of Sino-Japanese Friendship."

Hunan Exhibition on Crimes

HK150237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] An exhibition of photographs of atrocities committed by Japanese militarism in its aggression against China opened in the Hunan Provincial Musuem on 14 August. The large number of photographs expose the towering crimes of the Japanese aggressor troops in Hunan. For instance, in 1943 the Japanese aggressor troops killed and burned in the (Fuxinxiang) area of Hanshou County. In the counties around the Dongting Lake, they killed people by shooting them, burying them alive or using poison gas on them, and raped and abused women. They killed or injured over 100 teachers and students in an air attack on Hunan University. All these things are vividly depicted. The atrocities of the Japanese aggressor troops in Hunan involved 55 counties and municipalities. There are 10,900 atrocities of which historical records exist. Over 920,000 Hunan people were killed.

Many of the masses visiting the exhibition angrily pointed out: The evidence of Japanese militarist aggression against China cannot be concealed. The erroneous move of the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting history is also intolerable.

Germ Warfare Viewed

OW141309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Bai Xiqing, president of the Chinese Medical Association, reacting to the recent Japanese textbook distortion, today recounted Japanese germ warfare and experimentation in China between 1935 and 1945. A leading Chinese pathologist, Bai Xiqing, who worked as deputy head of public health of the northeast people's government from 1947 to 1954, said the Japanese No. 731 unit conducted bacteriological experiments in Harbin's Pingfang District. When they surrendered on August 15, 1945, the Japanese aggressors demolished a bacteria factory in this district. The escape of plague-infected mice from the factory caused the deaths of more than 40 people.

The Japanese unit employed more than 2,000 people in bacteria research and production. Innocent Chinese civilians were arrested, including pregnant women and infants, for experimental purposes.

The Far East military tribunal in Tokyo found that during the 10-year period, more than 3,000 Chinese, Koreans, and Russians were used by the Japanese unit as experimental subjects. Some received injections of plague, anthrax, cholera and syphilis bacteria, while others were tied and shot with bacteria shells and bullets. Still others were fed poisoned drink and food and some were experimented with frostbites.

Between 1940 and 1944, Bai Xiqing said, Japanese aircraft dropped plague bacteria in Zhejiang, Hebei, Henan, Shanxi, Hunan and Shandong Provinces.

Such horrors cannot be forgotten, Bai Xiqing said. The Japanese people should be told the truth so that they will join hands with the Chinese people in preventing the recurrence of such tragedy, he concluded.

RED CROSS LEADER MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW071828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Yang Chun, vice-president of the Chinese Red Cross Society met here today with a delegation from a committee in commemoration of Japanese, Chinese and Korean laborers who died in building a reservoir situated between Tokyo and Yokohama.

The reservoir, known as Sagami Lake, was built during the Japanese war of aggression against China for providing electric power to its military industry in Yokohama. According to the delegation, Japanese militarists took 289 laborers from China and forced them to do the most difficult and most dangerous work at the construction site. As a result, 28 of them died, together with over 50 Korean and Japanese laborers.

Noriaka Sugimoto, leader of the delegation, told Yang Chun that to cherish friendship between China and Japan, residents around the reservoir have organized a committee in commemoration of the dead. The committee has collected much information about the dead and given considerable publicity. Four ceremonies have been held in commemoration of the dead and a monument built in their honor The delegation has come to China to collect more information about the dead Chinese laborers, he said.

Noriaki Sugimoto said that the monument stands on a busy highway near the reservoir so that one million visitors can see it every year. "We believe this monument will contribute to the friendship between the people of Japan and China," he said. "However," he continued, "our work is not yet over. We have failed to have the names of the dead Chinese and Korean laborers on the monument owing to the influence of militarist forces and the interference and objection of some people. We will continue our struggle until all their names are put down on the monument."

On behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Yang Chun thanked the Japanese friends for their efforts. "Your struggle is justified and the just cause can never be suppressed. Some people attempt to cover up the Japanese militarists criminal acts of aggression in China, slaughtering Chinese people and persecuting Chinese laborers. But they all never succeed and will inevitably meet with the common opposition from the Japanese and Chinese people," he said.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN WESTERN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW161425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have recently kept up their attacks on the Kampuchean resistance forces in western Kampuchea and fired dozens of rocket and mortar shells into Thailand. The NATION REVIEW today reported a Vietnamese attack on a group of Kampuchean villagers near a jungle camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann over the weekend. Seven women were killed and many others wounded.

The Thai Supreme Command reported that fighting between Kampuchean resistance forces and the Vietnamese troops escalated along the border area opposite Sisaket Province on August 11. During the clash, a Thai village at Kantharak District of the province was partly damaged when a number of artillery shells were fired by the Vietnamese from the other side of the border. Further south in Prachin Buri Province, over 60 Vietnamese rocket and mortar shells were slammed into three Thai villages the same day. Some houses and crops were destroyed.

A military spokesman said that the fighting and shelling showed that the Vietnamese troops still kept their military hardwares near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

This gives the lie to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement that Vietnam wanted to have peace in the area and would withdraw its troops from the Kampuchea-Thai border. Meanwhile, military sources at the border said about 300 soldiers of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime last week defected to a Sihanoukist force based at Ban Non Chan opposite the Thai district of Aranyaprathet.

THAILAND REJECTS SRV REQUEST FOR PLANE WRECKAGE

OW090728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has rejected Vietnam's request to fly back the wreckage of its Soviet-made transport plane which violated the Thai airspace and crash-landed into the Thai border province of Prachin Buri last February, today's NATION REVIEW quoted a spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces as saying yesterday.

The spokesman, Lt. Gen. Som Kattaphan, said the Thai Government agreed that the Vietnamese aircraft would be returned to Vietnam and its wreckage had already been moved to U-Taphao in Sattahip to wait for Vietnamese officials to take it back by ship. However, Lt. Gen. Som said, Vietnam wanted its military plane to fly into Thailand to take back the remains of the plane. But "we will not allow another violation of Thai airspace."

The navigator of the Vietnamese plane, Antonov-26, was killed in the crash-landing on Thai soil while 12 other Vietnamese airmen on board were detained by the Thai authorities. The 12 Vietnamese were later set free and returned to their homeland following an apology for the incident by Vietnam.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS THAI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW130842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, met this morning with a delegation from the National Council of Women of Thailand led by Khunying Orawan Futrakul, chairman of the council.

Deng Yingchao welcomed this third delegation to China from the Thai women's council saying: "In recent years friendship has grown between the Chinese and Thai women. Our countries are neighbors and have common goals and aspirations. We hope to build a stable and prosperous country and jointly defend the peace in Asia." She said in the present turbulent international situation it is very important to strengthen the unity between the Chinese and Thai peoples, and between the peoples of China and other Southeast Asian countries.

Khunying Orawan Futrakul said the sentiments between the Thai and Chinese women are similar to those of sisters. "The exchanges between us have constantly strengthened and enhanced the friendship between our peoples," she said. She praised the contributions of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao to development of the friendship between the two countries. "Thai women and all the Thai people have been thinking of you since your visit to our country two years ago," she said.

Deng Yingchao asked the delegation leader, upon her return, to convey her regards to the king, queen, princesses, other leaders and friends of Thailand. Also present at today's meeting were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Sudanond Sinthuwanon, wife of the Thai ambassador to China.

BURMESE INFORMATION, CULTURE MINISTER VISITS

Culture Ministry Banquet

OW121746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture held a banquet here today in honor of the visiting Burmese cultural delegation headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture. Present at the banquet in the Great Hall of the People were Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television; Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW131246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Burmese cultural delegation led by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister for information and culture. Present were Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television; Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China.

Arrival in Xian

BK151238 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural delegation headed by Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint has ended its scheduled tour of Beijing. The delegation left Beijing by air and arrived in Xian this afternoon. Earlier this morning, the Burmese cultural delegation visited the China Central Performing Arts College where responsible officials briefed the Burmese friends on the college's training and instruction programs. The Burmese friends also visited the newly constructed modern theater at the college. Yesterday, the Burmese delegation visited the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

BURMESE CULTURAL DANCE TROUPE PAYS VISIT

First Shenyang Performance

BK110045 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe, which left Tianjin by rail and arrived in Shenyang on 9 August, staged its first performance at the (Zhonghua) theater in Shenyang last night. More than 1,000 people enthusiastically received the performance. Among those present were Vice Governor of Liaoning Province Zhang Zhiyuan, Vice Mayor of Shenyang (Chuan Yuanshan) and responsible officials concerned from the cultural and fine arts circles. During the intermission, Vice Governor Zhang Zhiyuan and Vice Mayor (Chuan Yuanshan) met troupe leader Lt Col (Thein Sein) and secretary U (Han Win) and had cordial talks with them.

Second Shenyang Performance

BK121400 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe performed for a second time last evening at the (Zhonghua) theater in Shenyang. They were warmly received by an audience of over 2,000 people. The theater was filled with the spirit of Chinese-Burmese kindred friendship. The Karen folk dance performed beautifully by artistes Daw Nu Nu Khin and Daw Nu Nu Sein was a sight to behold. The two programs -- (? Seven Who Regret) and the Nine Jewels dance -- were applauded by the audience. Members of the audience were very excited when Daw Than Than Aye sang two Chinese songs -- Evening at (Shi Chei) Coast and Waves on the (Hong Ko) Lake. The Burmese artists visited the ancient palace museum, the embroidery factory and (Lulin) Palace and viewed the Chinese play "Pearl Lake" in Shenyang.

Arrival in Beijing

BK131304 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe led by Lt Col (Thein Sein) has arrived in Beijing by air from Shenyang this morning after completing a good will tour of Tianjin and Shenyang. In the evening, the Chinese culture ministry hosted a reception in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to welcome the Burmese cultural dance troupe.

Culture Ministry Reception

BK141414 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Culture hosted a reception yesterday evening at the Great Hall of the People to welcome the Burmese cultural dance troupe. The reception was attended by Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife and other Burmese diplomats. Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were Vice Minister of Culture (?He Jingzhi), other responsible officials and members of cultural and art circles in Beijing.

Speaking at the reception, administrator (Ho Tien) of the Chinese dance and music troupe said China and Burma shared common geographical features and had a long history of friendly relations. In the cultural field, there have been close and friendly ties. He said the growing friendship between the two countries contributed to mutual assistance and cooperation between their peoples as well as to stability in Asia and the preservation of world peace. Administrator (Ho Tien) also read three poems from a collection of poems entitled "To Burmese Friends," written by former vice premier Chen Yio. In his return speech, Lt Col (Thein Sein), the leader of the Burmese cultural dance troupe, said: Our delegation brought with it the friendship and love of the people of our country to beautiful and friendly China. We have enjoyed the best arrangements made by our Chinese friends for our accommodation, health and excursions. Our delegation will try to present traditional Burmese songs, dance, music and fine arts for our Chinese friends.

News Article on Troupe

BK140934 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Aug 82

[News Article: "Alluring Dance Movement, Rich Musical Sound and Pure Love"]

[Text[One August evening, as the lights on the streets of Tianjin began to glow while darkness spread across the city, the entrance to the (Tingshin) theater filled with theater-goers who had come to see the premiere performance of the Burmese cultural dance troupe. The audience enthusiastically applauded and welcomed the Burmese artists as soon as the cultural show began. In return, the Burmese artists entertained the audience with a musical number. The members of the audience were greatly pleased and excited by the opening number, which was rendered in traditional Burmese fashion. The Burmese artists are very versatile in their presentation of dance and musical programs. In their repertoire, they brilliantly portray the art of Burmese dance -- both classical and modern. The audience in Tianjin, which numbered over 2,000, was especially interested in a Chinese dance number which they performed on a (?platform). It was popular dance during feudal times. The Burmese artists also performed dance numbers reflecting the new thoughts, such as a musical number which portrayed the lasting unity of the various national groups of Burma. Their rich talent, delicate dance movements and grand costumes and choreography enabled the audience to taste the richness of Burmese art. The Chinese audience enthusiastically applauded the performance of Daw Than Than Aye when she sang the Chinese song "Our (?Pleasant) Life."

Cultural and artistic exchanges between countries promote understanding and friendship among peoples. The current tour of China by the Burmese cultural dance troupe will no doubt contribute to bilateral kindred friendship. May the friendship between Burma and China endure like the Chang Jiang and Irrawaddy.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLICY, PRC TIES

OW161935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in a recent interview with the weekly HURMAT in Rawalpindi reaffirmed that the Pakistan Government has persisted in pursuing its policy of peace and friendship with all countries on the principle of equality. He stressed that Pakistan would never yield to any foreign intimidation or threat against the Pakistan state sovereignty and the territorial integrity.

Referring to the problem of Afghanistan, he stressed the need of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the right of Afghans to choose their own government. He said Pakistan has made an offer of a no-war pact to India and hoped for a relationship with India based on mutual trust and cordiality. Pakistan's close relations with China are of an enduring nature and constitute a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy, he added.

SRI LANKAN JUSTICE MINISTER FETED IN BEIJING

Liu Fuzhi Gives Banquet

OW131830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Liu Fuzhi, Chinese minister of justice, met and gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for his counterpart from Sri Lanka Nissanka Parakrama Wijeratne and Mrs. Wijeratne. They exchanged informations about legal work of their respective countries.

Present on the occasion were Zou Yu, Chinese vice-minister of justice, Lin Zhun, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs. Mahendran. The Sri Lanka minister of justice arrived yesterday on a friendly visit to China.

Meeting With Peng Jong

OW141431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Nissanka Parakrama Wijeratne, minister of justice from Sri Lanka, and Mrs. Wijeratne. Peng Chong had a cordial and friendly talk with the minister. He hoped that the judicial workers of the two countries would continue to strengthen their contacts. Present at the meeting were Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice, and C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs. Mahendran.

WEST EUROPE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS SAID DIM

OW122030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The lingering economic recession in West European nations has entered its third year with no apparent pick-up signs and the future is still shrouded in uncertainty. Industrial production in the EEC nations continued its downward trend or stood at a standstill in the first half of this year after a 2.5 percent drop last year. Although there was a recovery in some countries, it appeared weak and unstable.

In Britain, there has been a slight rise in the industrial production index since last March as a result of greater North Sea oil production. But for most industrial sectors, the recession persists. The confederation of British Industry, in a recent survey, indicated that 50 percent of the 1,657 corporations under survey did not get enough orders and one third of these corporations were going to cut down their investments in machinery and equipment. The lingering recession has seriously eroded the conviction in business and industrial circles.

In West Germany, a total of 5,676 business bankruptcies were reported in the first half of this year, an increase of 50 percent over the same period of last year. The West German Government predicts a real one percent economic growth for this year but the figure is described as "too optimistic" by economic experts. In their view, West German economy will not improve this year and there will be more bankruptcies. The French journal NOUVEAU carried on August 6 an article by its Bonn correspondent saying that a total of 14,000 to 16,000 enterprises in that country would have to submit their balance sheets to the court and serious bankruptcies have come to pass one on top of the other.

In France, there had been a pick-up last winter as a result of the government's stimulative policies which differ from those adopted in Britain and the United States. The French Government hoped for a 3.3 percent economic growth this year. But, faced with a 13.3 percent rise of consumer prices in the first half of this year, the French Government was compelled to announce a four-month freeze on wages and prices in mid-June. This move may slow inflation down to about 11 percent this year, but the cost will involve the disappearance of the already waning recovery.

Elsewhere in Europe, the same picture is true of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The economic recession and massive bankruptcies have rendered unemployment more serious. The unemployment rate in the 10 EEC nations jumped to 9.1 percent last June from 7.4 percent in the same month of last year. The number of jobless increased, from 8.5 million to 10.37 million, an increase of 22 percent within one year. In Britain, the number of jobless remains at the level of three million since the beginning of this year. In West Germany, the number of unemployed rose to 1.65 million last June from 1.125 million a year ago, showing a 46 percent increase within one year. Head of the Federal Labor Office predicted recently that the number of jobless in the country will top the two million mark in winter.

Many factors combine to make the current recession last this long. First, the high interest-rate policy of the West European nations has affected the fixed capital investment in enterprises and impeded recovery; second, domestic demands are not strong; and third, a shrinking international market limits exports. Statistics show that external trade accounts for some 20 percent in the EEC nations GNP, and therefore has a great bearing on their economic development.

Last year, Western Europe had a trade deficit of 13 billion U.S. dollars against the United States and 10.3 billion dollars against Japan. Tightly squeezed between the United States and Japan, Western Europe also encounters more and more barriers in its trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the developing countries. All this defies an easy solution in the near future.

Late last year, six economists contributing to the U.S. weekly TIME predicted a pick-up in the second half of this year for Europe. But, when they met again in London last July, they had to agree that their hope had ended up in smoke. They pointed out that in the latter half of this year, the economic growth in Western Europe will slow down further and unemployment will continue to mount.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS NOTED FRENCH AGRONOMIST

OW151732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu met here today with Professor Rene Dumond, a well-known French agronomist. They had a cordial discussion on the development of China's agriculture. Present was Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China.

LIBYA'S AT-TALHI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 16 AUG

Greeted by Zhao Ziyang

OW161430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a ceremony here late this afternoon to welcome Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is on an official visit to China. The ceremony took place at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. When At-Talhi came to the plaza, Zhao greeted him with a warm handshake. The ceremony began with the military band playing the national anthems of Libya and China. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, -Talhi reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Li Qing, minister of communications; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Abdallah A. al-Harari, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Beijing.

At-Talhi and other distinguished Libyan guests arrived this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW161714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (ZINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his party.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Libyan people for their achievements made under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy and raising their cultural level and living standard. He also admired Libya's policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and nonalignment, its support of the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle to fight against Israeli aggression and recover their national rights, and its support of the cause of the people of southern Africa for liberation.

The premier said: "The Chinese Government and people treasure the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries, and sincerely hope to see the furtherance of such relations." He said he believed At-Talhi's visit would contribute to the nation's friendship and cooperation.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, he said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly denounce Israel for trampling on the principles of international law and disregarding United Nations resolutions. The Israelis have launched an inhuman war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We resolutely support the Lebanese and Palestinian armed forces and peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression.

"The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East issue. Owing to Israel aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the question cannot be solved over a long time.

The Chinese Government maintains that Israel must withdraw from Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish a state. Although the Palestinian resistance movement has suffered heavy blows and loss in life, the cause of struggle of the Palestinian people is just and invincible. We are convinced that with the sympathy and support of the world's people, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, united and helping one another in the fight against the common enemy, will eventually realize their lofty national goal. The Middle East issue will be completely and justly solved on the basis of respect for the national rights of the Palestinian people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Arab countries," he said.

In his speech, At-Talhi condemned Israeli Zionism for its barbarous invasion of Lebanon with the support of the United States. He said that such aggression reflected the U.S. attempt to force the Arab nations to bend and surrender, and to push its hegemonist ambition in this region.

At-Talhi said: "Offering money and weapons, the U.S. has created in Israel an entity for sabotage and massacre in Palestine and Lebanon with the aim of paving the way for the creation of more entities in other regions in similar fashion. However, no matter how cunning the imperialists' tricks and how advanced their weapons, we firmly believe victory belongs to the people."

He said: "Libya attaches great importance to united actions among Third-World countries. We are sure that their political, economic and social aspirations depend on their cooperation and coordination to a great extent. Only by close cooperation and effective coordination can they overcome the obstacles in international relations."

He praised China for its resolute stand of support for the struggle of the peoples of all countries. "We admire your stand on Palestine, the principal issue for the Arab world. Your stand is based on nonrecognition of the consequences of plunder, and the effective support to the Palestinian people for the recovery of their territory and the establishment of their own state," he said.

Speaking of relations between Libya and China, he said, after the revolution, Libya established direct links with China aiming at establishing, strengthening and developing cooperation.

Present at the banquet where State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo, Minister of Communications Li Qing, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, and leading members of other government departments, the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the China Islamic Association. Also present was Abdallah A. al-Harari, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Beijing.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly chat with At-Talhi and his party.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW170246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his party placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The wreath carried a ribbon which read "to the heroes and martyrs of the Chinese people who gave their lives for freedom, socialism and progress."

ISRAELI-LEBANESE EVACUATION ACCORD SAID NEAR

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned to Lebanon from Israel today hopeful of an agreement in a couple of days to evacuate Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut, according to reports reaching here today. Lebanese leaders were optimistic that the said final agreement would be concluded before the end of the week and the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas would start leaving west Beirut next Saturday, one report said.

Quoting Lebanon's state and privately owned radios, the report said Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus were in conference in the hilltop presidential palace not far from Beirut, waiting for Habib to join them and convey the Israeli position.

Habib had two rounds of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem yesterday in an atmosphere of "cautious optimism". Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir were also present at the meetings. Meanwhile, the Israeli Cabinet had a three-hour meeting Sunday. It agreed on Lebanon's demand that the PLO guerrillas be evacuated simultaneously with the deployment of an American, French and Italian peacekeeping force in west Beirut, the reports said.

Israel also dropped its objection to the arrival of an advance French unit from the multinational force to be stationed in west Beirut on the day when the PLO begins leaving the city. The Israeli Cabinet dropped another previous demand that a list containing the names of all PLO guerrilla evacuees be handed to Israel in advance.

Israel radio said the Israeli Government had agreed to accept written pledges from the United States, France and Italy to withdraw their troops if the guerrillas refuse to move. But an Israeli Cabinet statement said an Israeli pilot captured by the PLO and the bodies of nine missing Israeli soldiers must be handed over to the International Red Cross before the PLO evacuates, one report said.

Another report, quoting radio Beirut today, said that the PLO and International Red Cross representatives made contact yesterday about freeing the captured Israeli pilot and returning the remains of the nine Israelis. The report quoted an Israeli Government spokesman as saying yesterday that the return of pilot Aharon Ahiaz and the remains of the nine missing soldiers would be a mandatory component of any Beirut settlement. It is also reported that Syria has agreed to evacuate its forces from Beirut to east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley simultaneously with the PLO's departure, and Israel has agreed to pull out its checkpoints from the Beirut-Damascus Highway.

EGYPT AGREES TO ACCEPT WOUNDED PALESTINIANS

OW162004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Egypt is ready to accept wounded Palestinians who are in need of major surgery, announced Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today, according to a MENA report. 'Ali added that the PLO called on Egypt to treat wounded Palestinians at Egypt's civilian and military hospitals and that Egypt has informed the PLO of its readiness to send a high level medical mission to Beirut to treat the injured.

During his meeting with the PLO delegation here today, 'Ali also affirmed that Egypt could not receive any Palestinian militants other than within the framework of a just and overall solution for the Palestinian cause affirming the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination.

MENA also reported Egypt has informed the United States that it would not think of resuming the autonomy negotiations before Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Egyptian position in this regard was disclosed by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali during his meeting yesterday with American Charge d'Affaires Henry Brecht. 'Ali said: "The negotiations cannot be resumed in the same way they were conducted in the past because Israel is emptying the Camp David agreements of their content by means of its interpretations.

"What we need is a clear definition of the meaning and arrangements of the transitional period" during which the Palestinians will be allowed to rule themselves, 'Ali added.

AFP: AFRICAN STUDENTS END EMBASSY OCCUPATION

OW161248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 16 (AFP) -- A group of Central African students today evacuated their country's embassy here, which they have been occupying for almost a week, one of them announced. However, the four Central Africans who are protesting against their government's non-payment of their scholarships, said that if they had not had a favourable reply from Bangui by next Monday, they would occupy the embassy again.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ZAMBIA FOR ZIMBABWE

OW142108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Lusaka, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kaunda said Friday that China and Zambia had been cooperating successfully in political and economic fields as well as in defence and security affairs. He hosted a dinner for the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation at the state house yesterday.

Xu Xin, head of the delegation and assistant to the chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke highly of Zambia's "great countributions" to the national liberation struggles in southern Africa. After its arrival on August 9, the delegation was received by Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security and government ministers. It visited military establishments in the country. The delegation left here for Zimbabwe this afternoon.

ULANHU MEETS, FETES SUDANESE ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW161620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adok. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the N.P.C. Standing Committee presided. Prior to the banquet, he met with the guests. Ulanhu praised the Sudanese people as a heroic people daring to fight for their independence against great odds.

He said he appreciated the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Sudanese Government and its just stand in international affairs.

Referring to the Middle-East issue, Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said: "It was with U.S. abetment and support that Israel started the latest savage war of aggression against Lebanon. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the Israeli acts of aggression and expansion and the U.S. support to Israel. Israel must immediatley stop its aggression against Lebanon and withdraw unconditionally all its troops from Lebanon in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council."

He said: "We shall, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We firmly believe that so long as the Arab countries uphold unity in their struggle against the common enemy, final victory will belong to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

Ulanhu said, although China and the Sudan are separated by mountains and oceans, ties of friendship have closely linked the two peoples together. He was convinced the visit of the delegation would make new contributions to strengthening the friendship between the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the National Peoples Congress of the People's Republic of China, and to enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Deputy Speaker Adok praised the friendship between the Chinese and Sudanese people and the cooperation between the two countries. He said: "Sudan and China belong to the Third World, and they have identical or similar views on many problems facing the world today. We together stand against imperialism, colonialism and the hegemony of the superpowers, and both of us call on the Third World to unite the rank and file to preserve our solidarity and beware of deceptive policies dividing and weakening this solidarity."

Sudanese Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad M. Matar was present at the banquet. Present also were Lo Qingchang, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Shi Lin, deputy to the N.P.C., Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Qian Qishen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan. The delegation arrived here this afternoon on an 8-day visit at the invitation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

REGULATIONS ON ENTERPRISE REGISTRATION ADOPTED

OW170025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- A recent State Council regular meeting discussed and adopted the "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises." In promulgating the regulations, the State Council issued a circular to various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments, the ministries and commissions of the State Council and various departments directly under it.

The circular says: The registration and administration of industrial and commercial enterprises are an important measure for administrative control over such enterprises. These regulations will play an important role in implementing the principle of planned economy being the leading factor and regulation by the market being a supplementary one, ensuring the lawful operation of enterprises, banning illegal activities, maintaining socialist economic order and promoting socialist construction. It is hoped that people's governments at all levels will pay attention to this work and strengthen their leadership over it. All departments concerned should actively coordinate with industrial and commercial administration departments in doing a good job in enterprise registration and administration. Through enterprise registration, industrial and commercial administration departments should institute a system of comprehensive files on the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to provide relevant accurate data and other reference material for socialist economic construction and to effectively supervise the management and production of various enterprises.

The "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises" reads in full as follows: (adopted by the State Council regular meeting on 7 July 1982)

Article 1

In order to strengthen the administration of industrial and commercial enterprises, ensure the lawful operation of such enterprises, maintain socialist economic order and promote socialist economic construction, these regulations are hereby laid down.

Article 2

All the following production and management units of industry, communications and transportation, construction industry, commerce, foreign trade, catering trade, service trades, tourist trade, handicrafts and repair trades (hereinafter all referred to as industrial and commercial enterprises) shall be registered in accordance with these regulations:

1. state-operated industrial and commercial enterprises;

2. cooperative and other collectively owned industrial and commercial enterprises;

3. integrated or cooperative industrial and commercial enterprises; and

4. industrial and commercial enterprises under the railway, civil aviation, and posts and telecommunications departments as well as under other public utilities units.

Other industrial and commercial enterprises deemed necessary by the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government to be registered.

Article 3

The competent authorities for the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises are the state industrial and commercial administration bureau at the central level as well as the industrial and commercial administration bureaus of the provinces, autonomous regions of municipalities directly under the central government and the municipal and county industrial and commercial administration bureaus at the local levels.

All industrial and commercial enterprises, except national companies, shall register with the industrial and commercial administration bureaus of the municipalities or counties where they are located.

Article 4

Industrial and commercial enterprises applying for registration should be units that directly engage in production or business and do business accounting independently. Industrial and commercial enterprise branches that do not do business accounting independently shall be registered under their parent enterprises.

Article 5

The main items industrial and commercial enterprises shall register are: the name and address of the enterprise, the names of its responsible persons, the date preparations for construction will begin or the date it will open for business, its economic nature, the scope of its production or business, the mode of its production or business, its total capital and the number of workers and staff members or the number of personnel engaged in business.

Article 6

An industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to be registered under only one name and to use that name only. No industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to use the same name as has already been registered for another enterprise of the same trade in the same municipality or county.

Article 7

Industrial and commercial enterprises that need to carry out capital construction before starting production or business should register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus to make preparations for their construction within 30 days after their construction projects are approved. After completing their construction projects, industrial and commercial enterprises should register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus for starting production or business 30 days before they do so.

Article 8

Industrial and commercial enterprises with no need for capital construction before starting production or business need not register to make construction preparations but should do so directly before starting production or business. Industrial and commercial enterprises shall register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus within 30 days after they are approved to start production or business.

Article 9

In applying for permission for construction or for registration to start production or business, industrial and commercial enterprises shall submit copies of the following documents in light of the examination and approval procedures concerning the opening of industrial and commercial enterprises as prescribed by the state and in accordance with relevant regulations and individual cases: 1) the reports on the opening of an enterprise and the competent authorities' documents of approval; 2) the documents of approval by a planning department or people's government above the county level; and 3) other relevant documents.

In applying for construcion or for registration to start production or business, foreign trade enterprises, integrated and cooperative industrial and commercial enterprises and those operated by cooperatives or owned by collectives shall also submit their enterprise rules in addition to the copies of the documents as prescribed in this article.

Article 10

In handling an application from an industrial or commercial enterprise for registering itself to prepare for its establishment or to open for business, the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau should check and approve such application, and issue a permit for preparing for its establishment or a license to open for business, after the bureau has examined the application and believes that such application accords with the present regulations. With such a permit or license, the industrial or commercial enterprise may go to the bank to open an account and engage in various activities to prepare for its establishment or carry out production or other business activities.

Without the proper approval for registration, no industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to make preparations for its establishment or to open for business, nor is it permitted to make an official seal, sign contracts, register its trademark or advertise. The bank will refuse to open accounts to serve such enterprises.

Article 11

In changing the name, the economic nature and the scope and mode of production or business, an industrial or commercial enterprise should contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau within 30 days following the approval of such changes to go through the procedure of making the due changes in its registration according to the related regulations. Written reports must be submitted to the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau at the end of each year on other changes in registration.

Article 12

When an industrial or commercial enterprise goes out of business, it must contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau within 30 days following the approval for such business closure in order to go through the procedure of deregistration and return its business license according to the related regulations. Any industrial or commercial enterprise which suspends production or operation for more than one year will be regarded as one which has closed. It must contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau to go through the procedure of deregistration and turn in its business license.

Article 13

When industrial or commercial enterprises merge, separate, change trades or move to other locations, they should take action within a period of 30 days following the approval of such a change and go through the procedure of either registering themselves to open for business, changing registration or deregistering for business closure as the particular situation warrants.

Article 14

In applying for registration, an industrial or commercial enterprise should pay a registration fee. The amount of the registration fee is to be determined by the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce.

Article 15

In handling the applications for registration from an industrial or commercial enterprise, the industrial and commercial administration bureaus at all levels must take action promptly if they have examined the applications and believe that they tally with the related provisions of the present regulations. Under no circumstances should they delay their action without a good reason.

Article 16

An industrial and commercial administration bureau should set up a file for the registration of enterprises and handle such file as a professional file. This file shall contain all registration materials and other data with regard to industrial and commercial enterprises.

Article 17

Industrial and commercial enterprises must engage in production or do business as shown in the registration on the basis of state policy and the state laws and regulations. The industrial and commercial administration bureaus at all levels are authorized to supervise and check up on the industrial and commercial enterprises within their own jurisdiction. The industrial and commercial enterprises should also make the documents, account books, statistical tables and reports and other related reference materials available for checking as required.

Article 18

As each different situation warrants, the industrial and commercial administration bureaus should take disciplinary action against an industrial or commercial enterprise by conducting criticism and education, and, in serious cases, by issuing warnings, imposing fines, notifying the bank to freeze the deposits of the enterprise or close its account, ordering it to close down or suspend business, revoking its permit to prepare for its establishment or revoke its business license, if it violates the present regulations in one of the following conditions: 1) makes preparations for its establishment without the proper authorization or registration; 2) carries out production or does business outside the range of those registered or approved, turns a deaf ear to advice or refuses to make corrections before the prescribed deadline; 3) withholds the truth and resorts to deception in the course of registration; 4) forges, alters or transfers a permit to make preparations for its establishment or forges, alters or transfers a business license.

For those industrial or commercial enterprises which make use of their business licenses ostensibly to do legitimate business, but actually engage in illegal businesses, the profits from their illegal practices should be confiscated.

Article 19

The measures for the registration and administration of those enterprises with joint Chinese and foreign investments and the permanent representative organs of the foreign enterprises stationed in China are to be carried out according to the regulations concerned.

The measures for the registration and administration of the foreign enterprises in the People's Republic of China are to be carried out in accordance with the regulations concerned.

Article 20

The measures for the registration and administration of individually operated business establishments are to be carried out according to the regulations concerned.

Article 21

The detailed measures for the implementation of the present regulations will be worked out by the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce.

Article 22

The present regulations come into force on the date of their promulgation. The "Measures for the Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commerical Enterprises on a Trial Basis" promulgated by the State Council on 30 December 1962 are declared null and void on the same day.

MAO'S LETTERS TO FRIENDS, RELATIVES PUBLISHED

OW161556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrade Mao Zedong's five letters to his relatives and friends (written between May 1950 and June 1957).

Letter to Mao Yimin (footnote 1) (dated 8 May 1950):

Comrade Yimin: Your 3 January letter has been received. Thank you for your kindness and for telling me in detail about the situation in our home village. The poor people in the village live a hard life and the families of revolutionary martyrs live an even harder life. They must bear it at this time. After the land reform, things will improve somewhat. Then, the people's government will be able to give some aid to the people, such as providing loans for them. By that time the people will be able to gradually improve their livelihood.

Care for the families of revolutionary martyrs is a nationwide concern. There are millions of families of revolutionary martyrs throughout the country. Of course, it is inconvenient for the government to give special care to the families of revolutionary martyrs in only a few localities. However, the local government should give consideration to the people with the greatest difficulties when reducing rent on land and carrying out land reform and when the new crop is still in the blade and the old one has been consumed.

It is very good that you work in the home village. Thus, you can write to me often and tell me about the situation there.

Please give my best regards to the comrades in the village. I hope they will work hand and progress.

This is my reply to your letter. I wish you good health.

Mao Zedong, 8 May 1950

Letter to Wen Nansong (dated 12 May 1950):

Cousin Nansong: Your letter has been received. Thank you for your kindness. Brother Yunchang (footnote 2) wrote me several letters and I sent him a reply which was mailed to the address in Baibangkou, Nanxian County. I do not know if he has received the letter. It is improper for me to recommend brother Yunchang for a job. He should acquit himself well among the people to win their trust. Then, he will have an opportunity to participate in work. Are our 10th and 17th elder brothers still alive? I am greatly relieved to learn that our 11th elder brother is still alive and healthy. He has written to me and I have sent him a letter in reply. I do not know if he has received the letter. In your letter you said that there was a food shortage in the village, but the government refused to provide food grain. How are things now? Is there still a food shortage? Has the government done anything about it? Please write to me and tell me in detail about the situation.

This is my reply to your letter. I wish you well.

Mao Zedong, 12 May 1950

Letter to Li Shuqing (footnote 3) (dated 16 October 1952):

Mr Shuqing: Your letter has been received. I am delighted that you told me about the situation in the home village. I am willing to collect information on local matters for reference only; I am unwilling to directly handle general local matters and should not do so. Otherwise, it would be inconvenient for local party and government organizations to handle matters. I hope you will excuse me. I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my respects to you.

Mao Zedong, 16 October 1952

Letter to the Shicheng village party branch and government (dated 29 April 1954):

Comrades of the Shicheng village party branch and government: Comrade Mao Yueqiu (footnote 4) brought me your report when he came to Beijing. Many thanks.

The Wen family of Tangjiatuo are my relatives. In the past several years, they visited me often in Beijing. Since their return to Tangjiatuo, some of them have become arrogant and not very cooperative with the government. This is wrong. Any member of the Wen family, like others in the village, should obey the leadership of the party and the government, farm diligently, and abide by the law and should not be treated differently. Please do not hesitate to subject them to discipline just because they are my relations. My attitude is:

1. I love them because they are working people and my relatives.

2. Because I love them, I hope they progress, farm diligently, abide by the law and participate in the mutual aid cooperative organization like everyone else. They should not enjoy any special privileges. They should be criticized if they show backward behavior. Do not hesitate to criticize their shortcomings and mistakes just because they are my relatives.

Enclosed is a letter from Comrade Wen Bingzhang (footnote 5) for your perusal. I agree with Comrade Wen Bingzhang. Please handle what me mentioned. Also, please let those in Stangjiatuo read my letter and Wen Bingzhang's letter, and help them correct their shortcomings and mistakes. I believe that as long as you and I assume a correct attitude and as long as they do not stubbornly adhere to their opinions, they can correct their shortcomings and mistakes and progress.

With comradely regards,

Mao Zedong, 29 April 1954

Letter to Sun Peijun (footnote 6) (dated 8 June 1957):

Comrade Peijun: Your 16 May letter was received. I am glad that you have graduated from junior middle school. It is inappropriate for me to write to the school regarding your admission. The school should decide whether you passed the examination and have been selected. If you are not admitted to the school of higher grade, you may review your lessons at home. Enclosed is 300 yuan for your mother. I will send you more money later. Do not worry.

Mao Zedong, 8 June 1957

Footnotes:

1. Mao Yimin, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, joined the CPC in 1938, worked for the Shaoshan District CPC Committee before liberation and worked for the Huanglong District CPC Committee of Xiangtan County in the early years after liberation. He died in 1968.

2. Yunchang was Mao Zedong's cousin Wen Yunchang, a native of Xiangxiang, Hunan. He died in 1961.

3. Li Shuqing, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, was a teacher. When Mao Zedong was young, he often asked Li for advice. Li died in 1957.

4. Mao Yueqiu, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, joined the CPC in 1925 and once served as secretary of the Shaoshan party branch. After liberation, he worked as a receptionist at Mao Zedong's old residence and died in 1957.

5. Wen Bingzhang, a native of Xiangxiang, Hunan, and Mao Zedong's second cousin, was dead.

6. Sun Peijun, a native of Changsha, Hunan, is Chen Yuying's daughter. From early 1927 to 1930, Cheng Yuying accompanied and took care of Yang Kaihui. [(Originally published in issue No 16, 1982, of the HONGQI journal)

HONGQI Commentary

OW161522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Five letters written by late Chairman Mao Zedong to his relatives from 1950 to 1957 are carried in the bimonthly RED FLAG (HONGQI) published today. In these letters, Mao Zedong emphasized that he could not take advantage of his power to seek private gain and preference for his relatives and hometown.

The journal issued a commentary on the letters entitled "Properly Using Power Entrusted by the People.

The commentary says: "These letters raise a serious quesion: How should the cadres of the party in power use the power the people entrusted to them properly; should they seek private gain for themselves or a few people, or work for the interests of the masses of the people? An important matter is how to treat their relatives."

The commentary says that the principles expounded in Mao Zedong's five letters can be summarized into the following three points:

1. Mao Zedong was very glad to hear from his relatives and friends about his "hometown situation." He hoped that they would always write to him, telling him such news. Mao Zedong politely declined their request that he throw in a word or two about his hometown so as directly to help solve some problems. He said that he would not, and indeed should not, directly handle local problems of a general nature because that would embarrass the local party committee and government.

2. To those relatives and friends who asked for help in finding jobs or admission to school, Mao Zedong wrote politely declining, and furthermore tried to educate them patiently.

3. He advised the party branch and government of Shicheng township to supervise and educate his relatives and "not to feel awkward or balk at criticizing their shortcomings, mistakes and backwardness because they are my relatives." He said that he hoped his relatives would be treated exactly the same as the masses and would not be given any preference.

The commentary says: "Not using one's office to seek personal gain for his relatives and friends is a principle determined by the nature of our party. Ours is a political party of the proletariat, which seeks the interests of the majority of the people. Every party member, especially every cadre, has the duty of serving the people whole-heartedly, and no priveleges."

The commentary says, because the party style of work suffered serious damage at the hands of the Lin Biao and Jiang Quing counter-revolutionary cliquest during the decade of turmoil, their pernicious influence has not yet been totally eliminated. Some cadres have taken advantage of their position and power to solve the problems of school enrollment or employment for their relatives or friends. It criticizes such practices and says that these people should learn something from Mao Zedong's letters.

The commentary says Mao Zedong set strict demands on his relatives and friends and asked them not to seek privileges. So did many other veteran proletarian revolutionairies like Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and the majority of the thousands upon thousands of high and middle ranking officials and grassroots cadres. Thus they won the trust and admiration of the people.

SHANDONG URGES IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT SOWING

SK090824 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, Shandong Province recently sponsored a forum in Jinan Municipality on wheat production to analyze the wheat production situation this year, to sum up lessons and experience gained in adopting technical measures and conducting field management and to discuss ways to do a good job in carrying out autumn sowing this year.

Despite the sustained drought and heat this year which have caused production losses on a fairly large scale, the province has still reaped a rather good wheat harvest thanks to vigorous efforts exerted by the party committees and the people's governments at all levels and by the broad masses of cadres and the people, the wheat output is much better than we had expected.

Of 123 counties, municipalities and prefectures in the province, over 40 percent scored an output increase over the 1981 figure. There are over a dozen counties which have scored over a 30-million-jin increase and over 20 counties which have scored over a 100-jin increase in their per-mu-field figures. Pingyuan, Binxian and Gaotang Counties have scored a remarkable increase.

In addition to the fundamental reason why our province has reaped such a good wheat harvest this year -- the party's leadership, line, principles and policies have brought into play the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses --there are also the following experiences gained in the production itself:

1. Sustained efforts have been made to launch a struggle against the drought and tap water sources and dams to expand irrigated acreage and improve irrigation efficiency.

2. Efforts have been made to increase fertilizer volume and improve fertilizer application methods to improve efficiency.

3. Efforts have been made to make rational arrangements for wheat strains suitable to specific areas to improve strain efficiency.

4. Efforts have been made to carry out deep plowing and careful harrowing to conserve fertilizer.

5. Efforts have been made to strengthen technical guidance and upgrade the standard of scientific field management.

The forum noted: Although our province has accumulated abundant experience in wheat production, there are still some problems. Although our failure to fulfill the summer grain production plan this year was caused by the drought and natural disasters, problems such as the excess reduction of planted area, extremely late wheat sowing -- after the cold dew period -- which accounted for a third of the total wheat planted area, and improper field management for late wheat seedling growth all adversely affected wheat output.

By drawing lessons from such problems, the forum emphatically discussed ways to improve wheat production technology and field management to strive to perfect autumn wheat sowing this year.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI JOURNALISM SOCIETY -- A meeting was held in Shanghai on 9 August to officially announce the inauguration of the Shanghai Journalism Society and the reactivation of the Shanghai Journalists Association. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and director of its propaganda department, addressed the meeting. He urged the journalists to uphold the party's spirit in journalism and actively publicize the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The meeting adopted the charter of the society and elected its leading body. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 82 OW]

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ON DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE

OW122144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Guangdong, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- Governor Liu Tianfu of Guangdong recently told a XINHUA reporter that full use must continue to be made of Guangdong's favorable conditions to vigorously develop activities in foreign trade such as the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen.

Governor Liu Tianfu made this remark when he answered the reporter's questions on foreign trade activities in Guangdong. He said: Our open-door policy in economic affairs is firm. We will not change this policy. We will exert even greater efforts in developing various activities in foreign trade such as the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen because there are many favorable conditions in Guangdong in this regard.

Reviewing the past achievements, Governor Liu Tianfu said: Since the implementation of the special policy and the flexible measures in Guangdong in 1979, rapid developments have been made in the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen. Currently, more than 60 counties and municipalities have carried out work in this connection and signed over 13,000 contracts; over 8,000 have been executed. Some of them involve the processing and assembling of products from materials provided from abroad in light industry and in textiles, electronics, machine-building and construction materials fields. Our experience in the past 3 years indicates that the situation in developing such activities in foreign trade is fine. We are able to fulfill almost all the contracts on time. Both we and the foreign businessmen have reaped benefits.

Governor Liu Tianfu said in conclusion: At present, we must do a good job in summing up our experience in this regard, firmly adhere to our policy, abide by the contracts, keep our word and eliminate apprehension among Hong Kong and foreign businessmen. At the same time, we must also strengthen our management and do an even better and faster job in processing and assembling products from materials provided from abroad.

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

HK160432 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] A Guangxi regional conference on higher education was held in Nanning 7-13 August. The main topic for discussion at the conference was to study the problems of teaching work, the training of teachers, the school mood and so on. Liu Yisheng, standing committee member of the autonomous regional party committee, attended the meeting. Xiao Han, autonomous regional party committee secretary, also attended the meeting and made a speech. On the basis of affirming the achievements in higher education in the autonomous region, the conference pointed out: We must continue to strengthen the leadership over teaching work in the new period, solve problems in a comprehensive way and firmly grasp the weak links and create conditions for raising teaching quality. Colleges and institutes that have established the grasping of teaching systems and measures should maintain and improve them. It is imperative to strengthen the management of education and teaching and research sections. It is also essential to conscientiously analyze the quality of learning from the students of 1977 and 1978, and improving teaching methods. The conference demanded that the institutions of higher learning grasp the major contradictions and strengthen the building of the teacher ranks, particularly the training of young and middle-aged teachers. We must adopt various measures to help them improve the level of their professional work. At the same time, we must do well in assessing the teachers, and establishing professional work records of teachers.

The conference reviewed the work situation in spiritual civilization activities carried out in the colleges and universities of the autonomous region in the past few years and especially this year, and studied the characteristics of the colleges and universities in the new period, and held that it is imperative to establish a fine school mood. The conference demanded that all colleges and universities put education in communist ideology first. The party and administrative leaders should set an example for the masses and the party and youth league members should play a leading and model role. We must carry out in various ways ideological education for the students in ardently loving the party, their motherland and socialism, and help them draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong, resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, combat the trend of bourgeois liberalization and gradually acquire a communist world outlook. We must enable the students to conscientiously undertake the historical task of building the four modernizations and vitalizing China, and let communist ideology be the essential feature of the university students of this generation.

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK150311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 17th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened on 14 August, decided that the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress will open in Zhengzhou on 20 August. Committee Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan presided at the meeting.

The main purpose of the meeting is to prepare for the forthcoming people's congress session. On the agenda are: 1) To discuss and approve the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee to be submitted at the provincial people's congress session; 2) To discuss and approve the draft name lists for the session presidium and secretary general, the credentials committee, and the bills examination committee; 4) To deal with appointments and dismissals. The meeting held group discussions in the afternoon.

HENAN MEETING ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK140438 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial Economics Committee recently convened, with the approval of the provincial government, a conference on industry and communications to look into measures for further strengthening leadership, correcting the ideology in industrial production, straightening out the enterprises, striving to improve economic returns and fulfilling the state plans. Over 200 concerned persons from all parts of the province attended.

"Generally speaking the province's industrial situation was good in the first half of the year. Total value of industrial output represented 49.3 percent of the year's plan and was 12.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity rose by 7.3 percent. Revenue from sales rose by 13.5 percent and profit by 12.7 percent. Economic returns have improved all the more in enterprises that have been straightened out.

"However, the conference pointed out, we must not overestimate our success in correcting the guiding ideology for industrial production and straightening out the enterprises. We still lag very far behind certain progressive units throughout the country. The development of our work is very uneven. There are many problems that need solving."

Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered a summation. He pointed out: "The most important thing in straightening out the enterprises is to overcome weaknesses in leadership.

The leaders at all levels must be resolved to solve the main problems and sharp contradictions in the enterprises. First, it is necessary to solve the problems of the leadership groups· second, we must solve the problem of labor organization; third, it is necessary to learn from the experiences of the capital iron and steel company and straighten out and perfect the economic responsibility systems."

He said: "The principal leading comrades of the provincial organs and the prefectures and municipalities must personally grasp one or two key enterprises. The leadership groups of 70 key provincial, prefectural and municipal enterprises must be rectified before the end of September, and we must ensure that every enterprise leadership group has several able men. It is necessary to solve the problems of laxness, weakness, overstaffing, aging, and failure to understand professional matters. The provincial CPC committee has decided to set up an office for the leadership group for straightening out industrial and communications enterprises. All prefectures and municipalities must also strengthen their administrative organs for straightening out the enterprises."

HENAN ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE PEOPLE'S LIFE

HK120658 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Since the party's third plenary session, CPC organizations and governments at all levels throughout the province have adopted a series of measures to increase people's income and improve their material and spiritual life in urban and rural areas and have achieved notable results in this respect. These measures are summarized in the following eight points:

1. Implement the party's rural economic policy and vigorously develop agricultural production. Rural earnings have continuously increased throughout the province. In 1981 the average income per capita of the agricultural population increased by 111 yuan, a 170-percent rise when compared with 1978. The average increase per year was 27.2 percent.

2. Open up more employment prospects, readjust staff and worker wages, implement the bonus system, improve labor insurance and welfare and increase urban workers' incomes. From 1979 to 1981, more than 620,000 people were provided with jobs. The average wages were increased by 25.8 percent. The monthly average per capita of workers' family living expenditure increased by 35.6 percent.

3. Increase output of farm and sideline produce and consumer goods, and supp[illegible]e market with a greater quantity of goods and product varieties. The consumpt[illegible]evel in urban and rural areas has been raised annually. The main food, clothing, and daily-use commodities have increased on a large scale. In 1981, the number of bicycles possessed per 100 families in urban and rural areas increased by 64, the number of sewing machines by 27, radio sets by 49 and watches and clocks by 89, when compared with 1978 figures.

4. The people's living conditions have improved to some extent. In the past 3 years, per capita residential space in cities and towns has increased by 0.82 square meters while in the rural areas, residential space has been raised from 9.6 to 11.2 square meters.

5. In 1981, urban and rural people's average savings increased by 170 percent when compared with 1978 figures.

6. By the end of 1981, the number of commercial networks totaled 250,000, an increase of 150 percent when compared with 1979 figures, thus facilitating the people's daily life throughout the province.

7. Medical and health protection work was further developed. Since 1978, the number of medical establishments has increased by 1,127, the number of hospital beds by 23,000 and the number of medical personnel by 24,000.

8. The cultural life in urban and rural areas is rich and varied. Education has rapidly developed. The number of theaters, moviehouses and cultural recreation centers has greatly increased. In 1981, the number of students in high schools increased by 81.5 percent when compared with 1978 figures, and was the highest level since liberation.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK170404 Shijizhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 5th Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th meeting on 9 and 10 August. At the plenary meeting on 10 August, the committee members listened to and examined a report by provincial chief procurator Sun Guangrui on the struggle of procuratorates at all levels in the province against economic crime this year.

The meeting pointed out: Economic crime is rather rampant in Hebei. This is a major expression of the class struggle in the new historical conditions. It has already corrupted and is now corrupting our cadre force, harming the body of the party, government and army and the prestige of the state, poisoning people's thinking, polluting the social atmosphere, sabotaging economic construction and affecting social stability. Hence, striking at all kinds of economic crimes remains a major task of the procuratorial organs at all levels now and for a long time to come.

The meeting demanded that political and legal organs at all levels in the province make still greater efforts and continue to deal resolute blows at all kinds of serious economic crimes. It is necessary to unswervingly carry through to the end this struggle, which is related to the future and destiny of the state, to ensure the correct implementation of the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, and also the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive in the province.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on launching in depth the struggle against serious economic crime. During the meeting the committee members seriously studied the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The meeting called on the people throughout the province to greet the 12th party congress with practical deeds of promoting production and work.

Acting Governor Liu Bingyan attend the 10 August meeting as an observer and made a speech. He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the supervision and support of the provincial people's congress standing committee, I will strive to work well, promote the province's economic construction as rapidly as possible, and will certainly not fail to live up to the heavy commission placed on me by the people of the whole province.

Pan Chengxiao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the 10 August meeting. Committee acting Chairman Niu Shucai spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES OBSERVING DISCIPLINE

HK160517 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strive To Be A Model in Observing Discipline"]

[Text] Observing discipline is an important aspect in spiritual civilization and a manifestation of idealism and morality. Strengthening discipline is an organizational guarantee for building spiritual civilization. By discipline, we mean party discipline and administrative and work discipline; and political discipline and economic and work style discipline as well. Maintaining political unity with the Central Committee is a discipline the whole party should follow. The rules and regulations and pledges drawn up by various units are also a discipline. Discipline permeates all aspects of our political and social life. As a result it forms into a huge network of people systematically participating in social activities. Without discipline, the administration of our socity will be in a state of chaos and the phenomenon of "collision" in our social life may happen at any time. Clearly defining discipline in all respects and strictly applying it has become a basic need in our social life. However, there are some people who have not paid due attention to the importance of maintaining and observing discipline; they still lack a sense of discipline in their minds. From the reflection of the problems in our daily life, there are mainly the following 10 kinds of problems.

1. People have a doubting attitude toward the party's line, principles and policy. They have knots in their minds, hesitate in their actions and deal passively with their work. Although this type is exceptional, they still exist.

2. People ignore state law and party discipline and take advantage of their power to seek personal benefits. Some engage in unhealthy tendencies under the pretext of serving the public. Some make no distinction between public and private, but regard public property as their private possessions. Some individuals take advantage of their work to establish relationships, accept gifts and take bribes. In this way they entrap the state and line their own pockets.

3. People reverse the relationship between the individual and the organization and do not obey the assignment, transfer and arrangement of work by the organizations. Some pick up posts according to their own personal interests. If personal desires are not fulfilled, they do not accept the assignment of the organizations. Some even regard the solving of housing, children and spouse problems as conditions, to put pressure on the organization. When they fail in their pressure, they then make trouble, or sue someone, or jabber, or dawdle, or plead illness and fail to be on duty for a long time.

4. Discarding organizational principles, people hanker after individual's dependence. Some regard the work assigned by the organization as their own spheres of influence and the appointment of cadres as their own private matter. They look after their relationships and exchange flattery and favors. They try by every means to employ those cadres who should not be appointed and refuse to accept those cadres who should be employed. When some cadres are examined on their mistakes, they play tricks from the top to the bottom, plead for mercy or shield their faults with sweet talk or even publicly defend them. In their work, they go half by policy and half by human favor. Sometimes nothing gets done by following the policy and principle and proceeding in accordance with organizational system, but when depending on personal relationships and favor, everything is smoothly accomplished, even if it does not conform to the policy.

5. People disregard the organization and despise discipline. Some ignore confidential discipline, leak in advance information on appointments and removals and transfers and punishment of cadres by the party organizations. Before it is made into a decision, it is already known to all. Some resist criticism from the higher level and suppress criticism from the lower level. As to those who criticize, they pin political labels on them and make things hard for them.

6. The lower levels do not submit to the higher level and the minority do not submit to the majority. As to the decisions and suggestions of the higher level, they either use soft tactics to shift the responsibility onto others or refuse to act at all, or adopt an attitude of pragmatism. They take care of work favorable to them and ignore and forget the unfavorable, and sometimes even practice fraud to deceive the leadership. They do not observe and implement decisions approved by the collective, using the excuse "I did not agree."

7. People defy the policy, decrees and regulations of the party and government, and do not observe social morality. Some do not implement the policy of family planing, and some support their relatives in seizing and grabbing spaces for building houses. They organize lavish weddings and funerals, give dinners and send gifts. Some even participate in superstitious activities. They do not observe the management system of the organs, but seize more room to expand their own courtyard.

8. People do not observe working regulations. They presumptuously leave their posts while on duty and come and go as they please. They stay away from work without any reason, do not ask for leave, and do not report back after leave of absence, or exceed the time limit and fail to return. Some prefer light jobs to heavy ones. They do not go to the countryside or party schools nor do they attend meetings and study documents and newspapers.

They are really "muddlers." Even worse is that they don't work hard and engage in some other business at home to get extra income.

9. They do not use brains and efforts at work but divert their energy to dishonest practices. They prick up their ears to hearsay and rack their brains to analyze the "interior trends" of cadres. They try by every means to speculate and secure personal gains. Some try to sow discord among comrades, create trouble and make the relationships between one another more tense.

10. People lack necessary systems and do not strictly implement discipline. Up to now, some units do not have a set of normal working systems and do not have strict discipline demands either. The weakness of leadership causes the abnormal result of those who do not observe discipline running wild without hindrance, while those observing it are isolated and mocked.

Our party was famous in the world for its iron discipline. Why is it that there exists the phenomena of no sense of organization and nonobservance of discipline? One reason is the negative results of the "Cultural Revolution" that have not been thoroughly eliminated. Its pernicious influence is still affecting the minds of some of our people. The second is that the ideology, organization and the style of work of our party is not pure. Some comrades do not pay attention to remolding their world outlook. They have joined the party organizationally but not ideologically, and therefore they are easily influenced by anarchism. These anarchist ideas have also invaded the party through these people. In particular, those party members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" are not used to the strict political life in the party, they lack tempering in party spirit and do not understand the organizational principles of the party. The third reason is these people cannot adapt themselves to the current historical transformation carried out in our country. Our party and country have reformed the past abnormal way of political life and strengthened the democratic life of the people. These people thought that the stress on people's democratic power meant they could free themselves from the party leadership. They demanded democracy, not centralism, and freedom, not discipline. This has developed the trend of extreme democracy. Since we practiced a policy of opening up to the outside world, due to a lack of vigilance, some of our comrades have been corroded ideologically by the invasion of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization trends. The fourth reason is that political and ideological work cannot keep abreast of the development of the current situation. Since we criticized the method of "leftist" ideological work in the ideological field, some of our comrades have felt quite helpless and dared not provide bold leadership. They failed to grasp the task of the remolding of party cadres' world outlook and slackened their efforts in the ideological struggle between the proletariat and capitalism. This is becaure we have not worked enough at education in communist idealism and morality. The fifth reason is that as leadership is lax and weak, it fails to strictly implement discipline. In some cases there is lack of unity in leadership, while some who are leaders themselves do not observe discipline and therefore have no right to criticize other people. Some dare not criticize and control people who have violated discipline, since they fear offending people. The crux of the matter in these five aspects, Whether historical or practical, is the leadership. As leaders, we can neither make excessive demands on history nor demand perfection of reality. We cannot have illusions that there are no contradictions and problems in our actual society. Under the general prerequisite of objective reality, whether we dare to solve problems or are lax and weak and withdraw when we encounter difficulties; whether we strengthen discipline and concert our actions or let things drift and get into a state of disunity; whether we march forward together to the great objective of building the four modernizations or depart from this great objective and each go his own way; the solution is in adopting the former options and not the latter. The accomplishment of this solution depends on the leadership work at various levels. Can we be unconcerned about the sabotage of the party's unified centralism? Can we allow the phenomena of nonorganization and nondiscipline to harm our four modernization cause? No: We certainly cannot: We must strenghten and rectify party discipline and persevere in the struggle against those who violate discipline.

The rectification and strengthening of party discipline is determined by the nature of our party. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat.

In order to keep the body of our party healthy and allow it to accomplish its lofty historical task, we need all the party members and the broad masses of people united around the party relying on the strength of the organization and the binding of discipline to resist the corrosion and influence of capitalist ideology. Just as Lenin pointed out: Only by practicing strict centralism and discipline within the proletarian political party, can we resist evil influences and let the proletariat correctly, effectively and victoriously exert their organizational role. A party member or a cadre who falls captive to the bourgeoisie usually does so because of a blunt sense of organization and lax discipline. Maintaining the party's fighting power inevitably demands that we strengthen and rectify party discipline. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Our party is not a federation." Our party is an organ with a high degree of unity and unification within itself. The party's fighting strength is manifested through its unity and unification, and this unity and unification is dependant upon discipline. Those who violate discipline do not understand this principle. They regard the party as a federation, and are not bound by discipline, but persist in their old ways and do as they please. They cannot possibly lead to ideological consistency and coordinated action, and will harm the unity of the party and weaken the fighting power of the party.

Rectifying and strengthening party discipline are a reliable guarantee for the further advance of our construction of the socialist cause and therefore a desire and demand of the broad masses of people. Socialist discipline is different in essence to the discipline of all exploiting class societies in the past. "The social labor organization of the slave system is maintained with club discipline," "the social labor organization of the capitalist society is maintained with hunger discipline," while the labor organization of the socialist society "is maintained with the discipline of freedom and consciousness of the laboring masses themselves." The more our work advances, and the more society develops, the more we need to rely on this conscious discipline. The reason why the broad masses of people demand socialist discipline is that in our coutry the broad masses are the masters. The people wish to have a healthy and orderly social environment so that they can live and work in a steady way. Therefore, socialist discipline is conscious discipline, it is in essence, the norm and the binding for the behavior of the people themselves for their own interests. To safeguard this discipline is to maintain the fundamental interests of the people and to violate it means to harm the fundamental interests of the people.

At present, it is extremely necessary to conduct discipline education and rectification among the broad masses of cadres and party members.

Only by rectifying discipline, strengthening the sense of discipline in all of us, raising the consciousness of observing discipline and establishing a revolutionary force which can carry out work with high spirit, concerted action, strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions and good order, and is diligent in work and highly effective, can we initiate a new situation in all our work and ensure that the building of material and spiritual civilization can develop in depth.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL HOUSING -- Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, housing conditions among peasants and herdsmen in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have been remarkably improved. Since 1980 more than 336,000 households have built new residences with a total floor space of 15 million square meters. Average per capita housing area has increased to 10.3 square meters. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK]

QIANG XIAOCHU'S SPEECH AT JILIN PARTY SCHOOL

SK170617 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the third national forum of party schools on scientific socialist teaching yesterday afternoon. In his speech, Qiang Xiaochu, in light of the conditions of our province, emphasized the issues on strengthening the Marxist ideology and theory in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization.

He said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought was, is and will be the basic guiding ideology of the party and the people. It is our most precious spiritual wealth and a cherished tradition. Therefore, the work on strengthening Marxist ideology and theory is the most fundamental and central issue in the constriction of socialist spiritual civilization. The belief of us members of the Communist Party of China is Marxism-Lennism-Mao Zedong Thought. The implementation of communism is our ideal and a spiritual pillar.

As far as politics and ideology are concerned, the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization means to adhere to and develop the scientific ideological system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

At present, two prominent problems should be taken seriously and conscientiously studied. First, we should pay close attention to educating or reeducating cadres systematically with Marxism. This is a matter of fundamental importance and a pressing task. We should regard it as a basic task in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and conscientiously attend to it. Second, we should train and educate the youth to bring up new generations. We should attach primary importance to solving the problems in the outlook on life if we are to educate and bring up a new generation. Our outlook on life governs and guides our character, speech, actions and morality. One's outlook on life is shaped by way of inculcation, not spontaneous tendency. Inculcation means education. In order to help the people foster a revolutionary outlook on life, we should educate them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We should seize all chance in our daily life to educate and cultivate people with communist spirit and morality and help them foster, step by step, a firm world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to enable them to strongly resist and criticize the various nonproletarian ideologies. This is a basic task in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization.

It is not easy to construct the socialist spiritual civilization because the socialist society was born out of the old society and the ideology of the exploiting class left by the old society and the vestiges of the old traditional ideology and habits remain. As our contacts with the outside world expand, the bourgeois decadent ideology and living style are continuously exerting their corrosive influence. The modern bourgeois school of thought and the anti-Marxist trend of thought in the Western countries take various forms to [word indistinct] our ideological realm to corrode the people's ideology and to try to win the younger generation away from us. Therefore, the socialist communist ideological system could never be consolidated or developed without the criticism of the ideology and morality of the exploiting class and traditional forces and the struggles against the anti-Marxist ideology. We should take various effective measures with justice and a clear-cut stand to reinforce propaganda and education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to enhance the people's confidence to distinguish and resist the bourgeois ideologies.

On the other hand, our theoretical workers should put stress on the study of the bourgeois ideological trend of the Western countries, analyze and criticize it with Marxist principles and regard it as a negative example to help the people understand Marxism in comparison and criticism. It is our dutybound task to strengthen the people's belief in communism.

LIAONING USES FOREIGN FUNDS TO IMPORT EQUIPMENT

OW160544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Dalian, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The port city of Dalian in coastal Liaoning Province has arranged to introduce 74 technical items from abroad in the coming four years for revamping its small and medium-sized enterprises through using foreign funds totalling 122 million yuan renminbi, officials from the city economic commission announced.

More than two thirds of the imported items are scheduled for the technical transformation of 61 enterprises of the light, textile, electronic, metallurgical and chemical industries and for improving quality and adding varieties.

Dalian, one of Chinas major coastal cities and foreign trade centers, has by its convenient location and port facilities an advantage in absorbing foreign investment. It has imported over 5,200 pieces of equipment since 1979 through loans, processing and assembling materials for foreign customers, compensatory trade, co-production and joint ventures. More than 80 enterprises, mostly consumer goods manufacturers and textile mills, have been upgraded. As a result, these enterprises are able to add 150 million yuan worth of exported goods annually with better quality.

Dalian jute mill, an old factory with obsolete equipment, has raised its annual output of 1,000 tons up to 5,000 tons, the officials said, since it improved 21 machines from Japan through compensatory trade in 1981.

To improve garment quality and increase production, the Dalian textile and apparel trade has imported more than 1,800 pieces of modern machinery with a total of 9.8 million U.S. dollars in recent years. Now the garments made in Dalian sell well on the international market.

LIAONING ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION MEETING HELD

SK131015 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and government convened the second provincial conference on enterprise consolidation in Anshan 6-10 August. The conference urged leading cadres at all levels to set high standards and strict demands on this work and to be daring in tackling tough problems. They should successfully settle the major contradictions of the enterprises and set the various tasks of the enterprises on the new path of economic development by the end of this year.

The conference emphatically pointed out: The consolidation and strengthening of leading bodies is the key to enterprise consolidation. We must note the serious state of affairs that leading cadres of enterprises are too old and successors are wanting. Genuine efforts should be made to alter the state of affairs in which the leading bodies are irresolute, dispirited weak, reluctant to offend others and unwilling to go further than doing some patch-up work. We should promote to leading bodies young and middle-aged cadres who support and implement the line adopted at the third plenary session and who are reasonable, creative, full of vigor and can make a breakthrough in work.

The conference pointed out: At present, there are two trends warranting our attention. The first is rushing for progress and impatience for sucess. The second is evading the principal contradictions and tough problems. These two trends could imperil the quality of enterprise consolidation. We must not attend to consolidating enterprises in a over-simple manner or merely go through the motions of it. Experiences of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, (Laozitai) colliery under the Fushun mining administration, Shenyang mining equipment plant and 10 other units were introduced at the conference.

Shen Yue, secretary for the provincial CPC committee, and Deputy Governor Tan Liren spoke at the conference.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON REGION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK290308 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Region's Economic Situation in First Half of Year Was Good" -- capitalized passages denote boldface as published]

[Text] In the first half of the year, our region continued to implement the guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. All this widely increased industrial and commercial tax revenues, promoted withdrawal of currency from circulation and expanded foreign exchange income.

INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TAX REVENUES During the first half of the year, the whole region fulfilled 52 percent of the planned target for total industrial output value, an increase of more than 12 percent over same period last year. Heavy industry showed a marked increase again. Therefore, tax revenues from important industrial items such as electrical power, machinery, chemistry, rubber and so forth increased by a wide margin over same period last year. With the further enlivening of the market, tax revenues from commercial retail sales also increase considerably. During the first half of the year, our regions fulfilled more than 54 percent of the quotas set in the plan for tax revenues from industry and commerce, an increase of 15 percent over same period last year. More than 50 percent of the planned targets were attained within 6 months.

ACCELERATING WITHDRAWAL OF CURRENCY FROM CIRCULATION During the first half of this year, our region conscientiously implemented the "circular on grasping firmly and well the work of withdrawing currency from circulation and strictly controlling currency circulation" issued by the State Council, and exerted efforts to increase production, promote commodity circulation and enhance savings deposits. Therefore, we achieved marked results in withdrawing currency. In the first half of the year, the amount of cash incomes exceeded cash expenses and the net total of currency withdrawn from circulation increased by 15.2 percent over same period last year. The amount of currency withdrawn through selling commodities increased by 18.9 percent over same period last year and the net increase of savings deposits in banks and credit cooperatives increased by more than 32 million yuan, an increase of 10.057 million yuan over same period last year. The amount of fixed deposits accounted for more than 80 percent of the savings deposits.

While grasping the work of withdrawing currency from circulation, various localities have paid attention to controlling unreasonable currency circulation. As a result of our efforts to exercise control over distribution of bonuses, the amount of bonuses issued during the first half of the year dropped. This slowed down currency circulation.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOMES During the first half of the year, foreign exchange in our region increased by 53 percent over same period last year.

Foreign exchange gained from export trade accounted for more than 90 percent of foreign exchange income. Noncommercial foreign exchange income came second. During the first half of the year, the region attained 93 percent of the targets of noncommercial foreign exchange income set in this year's plan, an increase of more than 100 percent over same period last year. As far as overseas remittances are concerned, there was an increase of more than 110 remittances with the largest single remittance exceeding $10,000.

QINGHAI HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

SK100221 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 5th provincial people's congress held its 19th session in Xining 3-7 August. The meeting discussed and adopted the provisional regulations on handling arbitrary or covert price increases, the additional regulations of the PRC's marriage law to be implemented in Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Henan Mongolian Autonomous County, and a report on the appointment and removal of personnel.

The meeting also heard reports by the provincial people's government on the production situation in industry and communications in the first half of this year and on environmental protection work and the production safety situation.

Zhaxi Wangqug, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the session. He said: The production situation in the first half of this year was fairly good. However, we must never be unrealistically optimistic. We must view the existing problems soberly. The tasks for the second half of the year are still arduous. Therefore, we must conscientiously implement the provincial government's arrangements for industrial and communications production for the second half of the year and its measures for enterprise consolidation. Efforts must be made to continuously correct the guiding ideology in managing enterprises, realistically shift the emphasis of economic work to improving economic benefits, do a good job in enterprise consolidation and solve all existing major problems. We must not retreat and return to the old track whenever we encounter problems. We must promote our strong points and avoid shortcomings and develop our province's superiority, learn Shanghai's work experience and carry out cooperative activities with fraternal provinces and municipalities on imparting and transferring the possession of technical skill and on carrying out technical training and improve our province's production and managerial levels.

(Li Yan), vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, also attended the session. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government attended the session as observers. During the session, participants studied the communique of the party's 7th plenary session. The congress session called on the people of various nationalities to enhance their spirit, make greater efforts and attain good achievements to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress.

QINGHAI CONFERENCE ON PARTY SPIRIT, WORK STYLE

SK140325 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The organizational and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee recently held a conference in Xining on education of party spirit, party work style and party disciplines and on consolidation of grassroots party organizations. Attending the conference were comrades of autonomous prefectures, prefectures and municipalities and some counties; political work cadres of provincial-level departments and bureaus and some units; and responsible comrades of party committees of some industrial and mining enterprises and enterprise consolidation experimental work group -- some 100 persons in all. Yang Zhilin and (Huan-Jie-Chai-Lang), standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

The conference used hosts of facts to prove that carrying out education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline among all party members and doing a good job in consolidating and establishing grassroots party organizations is very necessary. Most of our province's grassroots party organizations and party members are good or relatively good. However, we must note that some grassroots party organizations, even now, have failed to bring into play their role as the leadership core and fighting bastion. A large number of party members are weak in party spirit, unhealthy in work style and slack in discipline and have failed to bring into play the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members. These problems have seriously undermined the party's prestige among the masses and weakened the party's combat strength.

The conference held that doing a good job in the three-points education and consolidating grassroots party organizations are absolutely coherent. We should never set them up in opposition to each other or set them apart. In carrying out education and consolidation work, we must attach prime importance to ideological education and consolidation and stress an improvement in educational work. In addition, we must carry out necessary consolidation of party organizations.

The conference pointed out: Consolidating grassroots party organizations is an important content and component of carrying out overall enterprise consolidation. During enterprise consolidation, we must integrate it with consolidation of grassroots party organizations.

SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

OW171429 Taipei CNA in English 1424 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China issued the following statement Tuesday in connection with the "joint communique" issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Chinese Communist regime:

"With regard to the joint communique issued on August 17, 1982, by the Government of the United States of America and the Chinese Communist regime, the Government of the Republic of China hereby reiterates its solemn position that it will consider null and void any agreement involving the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China reached between the United States Government and the Chinese Communist regime. The Government of the Republic of China makes further declarations as follows:

"The supply of adequate defensive weapons to the Republic of China is an established arms sales policy of the United States of America, formulated by and executed within the stipulations of the Taiwan Relations Act."

"Now the United States Government has mistaken the fallacious "peaceful intention" of the Chinese Communists as sincere and meaningful and consequently acceded to the latter's demand to put ceiling on both the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold to the Republic of China, it is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act, for which we must express our profound regret.

"The Chinese Communists would always justify the means they choose to employ in attaining their aims. The alternating employment of peace talk and military action is their traditional, inveterate trick. The Chinese Communists are exerting all efforts in waging an international united front campaign, with a view to further isolating the Republic of China. They are seeking all possible means to interrupt and discontinue U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, trying to pave the way for their military invasion of this country.

"It is a serious mistake that the United States Government, failing to comprehend the real nature of the trick and fraud of the Chinese Communists, unwittingly issued the above-said document jointly with them.

"During the process of discussions on the so-called joint communique, the U.S. side has kept the Government of the Republic of China informed of its developments, and at the same time the Government of the Republic of China has presented to the United States its consistent position of firmly opposing the issuance of such a document.

"On July 14, 1982, the U.S. side, through appropriate channels, made the following points known to the Republic of China that the U.S. side:

1) Has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China.
2) Has not agreed to hold prior consultations with the Chinese Communists on arms sales to the Republic of China.
3) Will not play any mediation role between Taipei and Peiping.
4) Has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.
5) Has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan.
6) Will not exert pressure on the Republic of China to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

"We earnestly hope that the United States Government will not be deceived by but will see through the Chinese Communists' plot in attempting to annex our base of national recovery and to divide the free world. We also hope that the United States, upholding her founding spirit of freedom and justice, will fully and positively implement the Taiwan Relations Act to continue providing us with defensive arms so as to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Republic of China and to safeguard the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region."

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO EXAMINES SHULTZ' CHINA POLICY

OW151205 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by columnist Chen Yu-Ching: "The Return of 'Reagan's True Qualities' -- An Observation of Shultz' Prospective China Policy Measures"]

[Text] Most American conservatives and neoconservative radicals believe that U.S. diplomacy in the past 1 and 1/2 years has actually been Reagan's diplomacy without Reaganism. A week before Haig submitted his resignation, conservative columnist Will wrote an article entitled "Creeping Haigism," which said that Secretary of State Haig had seized every opportunity to dominate Reagan's diplomacy. He described Reagan as one of the U.S. presidents with the least influence on U.S. foreign policy and measures in modern times with the exception of Ford. He advocated stopping the spread of "Haigism" and having "Reagan's true qualities" returned. This is why the conservatives were delighted by Haig's dismissal from office. According to TIME magazine, however, (Loftun), chief editor of the CONSERVATIVE DIGEST. said that his delight lasted only 1 minute and 8 seconds. This is because Reagan named Shultz as Haig's successor as secretary of state 1 minute and 8 seconds after he announced Haig's resignation. Shultz is considered a middle-of-the-roader of the Republican Party who does not belong to the conservatives but has close relations with former Secretary of State Kissinger. Conservative radicals are deeply worried that this is a change not in essence but only in personnel and that Reagan's policy will hardly be carried out smoothly. This is actually an unnecessary worry. Although Shultz is generally considered to lack diplomatic experience and to have few definite opinions on foreign policy, he is a team player and definitely knows the proper limits of his powers and functions as secretary of state. Thus, he naturally will adopt the president's intentions as his own and cooperate and coordinate with other foreign policymakers in effectively carrying out President Reagan's foreign policy. Therefore, although not a conservative, Shultz, as the successor to Haig as secretary of state, will certainly bring an end to the days of "Haigism" and "the tripartite confrontation" (of the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and White House advisers). It can be assumed that the conservatives' recent slogan "Let Reagan Be Reagan" will gradually materialize in foreign policy, especially in U.S. policy toward China.

Shultz' Testimony Reflects a Good Attitude Toward China

At the confirmation hearings held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz said that he had not yet discussed the Taiwan question with the president but had studied the latter's statements on this question. He advocated continuing arms sales to Taiwan according to its defense needs, including the sale of fighter planes. Hence, he would suggest that the president formally notify Congress of the decision to extend the production of F-5E fighters on Taiwan with U.S. cooperation. On the one hand, Shultz recognized the importance of U.S.-Chinese Communist relations and said that the development of bilateral relations should be encouraged; on the other hand, he maintained that the United States should faithfully fulfill its commitments to Taiwan as prescribed in the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA]. Therefore, Shultz' policy will be President Reagan's policy. In dealing with the China question, he said he would try to maintain a proper balance between both sides of the Taiwan Strait. However, he placed stress on the Middle East issue in his prepared policy statement, in which he made no mention of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan or any other questions concerning Taiwan. He made known his position on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the TRA while answering questions raised by conservative Senators Helms and Goldwater. It can be seen from this that Shultz did not have full understanding of the China question nor a definice stand on this matter at that time. In his testominy on 13 and 14 July, however, he repeatedly stressed that the president should dominate U.S. diplomacy and that his policy should be U.S. foreign policy. Therefore, his future China policy and measures will certainly be based on the president's intentions, and he will undoubtedly carry out Reagan's policy.

In answering qu stions from Senator Goldwater, Shultz also expressed his agreement with the senator's view that the Chinese Communists have no sovereignty or jurisdiction over Taiwan. Shultz also said that the so-called China question should be solved by the Chinese people themselves on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and that the United States only expects that it must be solved by peaceful means. This is the U.S. expectation as well as its commitment. For this reason the United States must sell arms to Taiwan in order to enable it to maintain its defense capabilities.

Haig Overstresses the Position of the Chinese Communists

Secretary of State Shultz' stand is actually a U.S. policy that has been in effect since President Carter normalized relations with the Chinese Communists. Haig's original attitude was also the same. It was alleged that Haig's proposal to sell arms to Peiping during his visit there in June 1981 was intended to shut the mouth of the Chinese Communists and make them tolerate U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan. A report by the New York TIMES on 30 January 1982 also stated that during his meeting with President Reagan last October, Huang Hua threatened that the Chinese Communists would have to downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it continued to supply weapons to Taiwan. The report stated that Haig immediately cut in and said with a pretty tough attitude: "We are also prepared to adopt such a measure." However, because of his excessive stress on the geographic position and strategic strength of the Chinese Communists and his overestimation of their weight on the international balance of power, Haig tried every means to submit to and appease the protests and demands of the Chinese Communists and thus formulated the strategic relations with the Chinese Communists and the unofficial linkage [the word "linkage" is printed in English in parentheses] with Taiwan. It is regrettable that President Reagan, who is accustomed to the "California lifestyle" of harmoniousness and amiableness, was easily persuaded by "political strategist" Haig to accept the so-called Haig "one-China" policy, as was reported by the New York TIMES, and therefore rejected the sale of advanced FX fighter aircraft. What followed was the announcement of the "three letters" submitting to the demands of the Chinese Communists, which created the mistaken U.S. policies and measures toward China of the past half year. These policies were totally and resolutely criticized and opposed by President Reagan during the election campaign, as was pointed out in a joint statement made by 26 conservative organizations. Can Shultz make changes in these matters and restore Reagan's true qualities? In a special commentary on 18 August, the New York TIMES said that Shultz came out for the post too late and probably will not be able, for the time being, to thoroughly change the diplomatic line so sedulously arranged by Haig.

However, if Shultz can resolutely abide by the United States' traditional stand on the Republic of China, he certainly will be able to control the complicated matters with a single method and all the difficult problems regarding the so-called China issue can be readily solved. The United States' traditional stand is to recognize that the Republic of China is a political entity as a practical matter and that the nature of its sovereignty does not change merely because of the change in its territory. Therefore, the first point in Secretary of State Dulles' statement on the policy of providing assistance in the defense of Kinmen and Matsu during the 1958 Kinmen-Matsu artillery duel was to stress that Kinmen, Matsu, Taiwan and Penghus had never been incorporated into Chinese Communist control. On the contrary, these islands have been under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China since the end of World War II. In other words, the Republic of China naturally has sovereignty over these islands, and the Chinese Communists have no right to interfere in the arrangements and measures made between the United States and the Republic of China on these islands. In the summer of 1962, when the Taiwan Strait crisis recurred as a result of the Chinese Communists' massing troops directly in front of the Taiwan Strait, President Kennedy issued a statement on 27 June, reaffirming the policy of Eisenhower and Dulles that the United States definitely would provide assistance to defend Kinmen and Matsu and would not change its traditional attitude toward the Republic of China.

The Chinese Communists Have No Right To Be Concerned With U.S. Measures

As a matter of fact, when fierce battles were going on during the 1958 Kinmen-Matsu artillery duel, British Foreign Secretary Lloyd even drafted a legal document claiming that Kinmen and Matsu belonged to the mainland. He sent it to the White House in an effort to dissuade the United States from providing assistance in defending Kinmen and Matsu. However, the Eisenhower administration was not moved but insisted that Kinmen and Matsu were territorial lands under the practical control of the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists' attack on Kinmen and Matsu was a prelude to their attempts to seize Taiwan and Penghus, which was certainly difficult for the United States to tolerate. Even President Nixon affirmed the long friendship between China and the United States, especially their relationship as allies during World War II, as was indicated in his "State of the World Message" issued after he opened the so-called bamboo curtain. He maintained that the development of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists should not impair the interests of the Republic of China. Although President Carter helped bring about the "normalization" of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, he also earnestly expressed in his statement on the "establishment of diplomatic relations" the decision not to harm the well-being of the people in Taiwan. He did not hold talks on weapons sales to Taiwan. The fact that he signed this into law adequately showed that he, too, did not recognize any definite connections between the U.S. relationship with Taiwan and its relationship with the Chinese Communists.

Therefore, in the fall of 1981 when the Chinese Communists were strongly opposing U.S. weapon sales to Taiwan, he, as an honored guest of the Chinese Communists, openly declared on 27 August that the Chinese Communists had agreed to the continuation of supplying Taiwan with defensive weapons. However, since President Reagan took over the White House, the Chinese Communists, taking advantage of Reagan's fierce opposition to the Soviet Union and his stress on the importance of the Chinese Communists' position to deter the Soviet Union plus Secretary of State Haig's overestimation of the actual strategic power of the Chinese Communists, forced the United States to hold talks with them on weapons sales to Taiwan by offering the "reduction first, suspension later" principle. They went on to attack the TRA, claiming that its stipulation interfered with Chinese Communist internal affairs and demanding that it be revised or abrogated. They also repeatedly threatened that they would "downgrade diplomatic relations" if the Reagan administration obstinately refused to make a concession.

The Chinese Communists' insatiable blackmailing and threatening activities are old features and nothing surprising; however, it was rather strange that the United States was willing to allow their blackmailing and to hold talks with them, thus making a major mistake which was difficult to understand. On the one hand, President Reagan, after Haig's dismissal from office, returned for reconsideration a draft statement of agreement on the arms sales talks (which some news reports called Shanghai communique 11) that called for "progressively decreasing and eventually suspending arms sales to Taiwan." On the other hand, however, he also informed the Chinese Communists of his decision to extend the Sino-U.S. cooperative production of F-5E fighters, according to a New York TIMES report. This was obviously an unnecessary action which will inevitably be construed by the Chinese Communists as giving the U.S. the right to be concerned with policies and measures to ward China.

To Maintain the Balance of Power, It Is Necessary To Sell Precision Weapons

Therefore, if "Reagan's true qualities" are to be restored in future U.S. policies toward China, Secretary of State Shultz should strictly adhere to the United States' traditional stand on Kinmen, Matsu, Taiwan and Penghus and thoroughly reject the Chinese Communists' interference and concern. On the basis of the historical friendship and common interests between China and the United States, he should faithfully execute the TRA, maintain the balance of power in the Taiwan Strait and guarantee the security of northeast Asia and the western Pacific. The stability of the balance of power in the Taiwan Strait not only requires the United States to continue its policy of weapons sales to Taiwan but also requires it to enhance the quality of the weapons it sells.

At a Senate hearing in the spring of 1979, (Schneider), the last U.S. Taiwan defense commander, testified that as a result of the mainland's progress in military modernization, Taiwan was actually confronted with a serious military threat and that the danger would be intensified in 10 years. Therefore, he proposed that the United States supply the Republic of China with advanced precision weapons, such as F-16 fighter aircraft, RF-4E reconnaissance aircraft, advanced intermediate ground-to-ground and surface-to-air missiles, mobile radar stations and at least four submarines. By overcoming number with quality, the balance of power could then be maintained. The supply of such advanced weapons is a very urgent matter because the Chinese Communists will eventually use force to attack Taiwan and this attack will not wait until the Republic of China completes the renewal of its weapons and equipment and the development of new weapons. They will take some action in the next 3 to 5 years. This is also an important factor for Secretary of State Shultz to consider in determining the policies toward China.

The nature of U.S. policy toward China has changed over the past 18 months and, as a result, Reaganism is absent from U.S. measures on China. The crux of the matter is, of course, Haig's trickery as well as his manipulation by the bureaucratic structure of the State Department. However, this also had something to do with Congress' failure to supervise foreign policy and with the oversights of conservative groups in this connection. Not until 8 July did 28 U.S. conservative groups issue a joint statement denouncing the U.S. policy toward China for going off course. It they had made such a move when Haig visited Peiping in June 1981, when Haig was reportedly drafting a statement last November to appease the Chinese Communists or when Reagan disapproved the sale of FX fighters to Taiwan on 11 January 1981, they might have been able to stop the adverse current of appeasement and to retain "Reagan's true qualities" in the U.S. China policy.

The U.S. conservative forces once organized a general committee of 1 million persons which achieved remarkable results in opposing the Chinese Communist regime's bid to join the United Nations. If they now can set up a "comprehensive organization" like that to monitor the implementation of the TRA, arouse people's vigilance and prevent the pro-communist undercurrent, it will be instrumental in implementing the Reagan administration's China's policy. However, who is to blame for Congress' failure to supervise foreign policy and the slow reaction of the conservative groups? We should also make an honest self-examination in this regard.

BRIEFS

TITANIUM ALLOY -- The Republic of China has successfully developed a titanium alloy for use in the aviation industry. The alloy, which contains aluminum and vanadium beside titanium, is up to world standards with respect to strength and corrosion resistance. Plans are being made for industrial production of this alloy, and hopefully it will be put on the market in 2 years. [Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 1 OW]

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- Taipei, 21 Jul (CNA) -- The state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp has announced the discovery of oil gas in its Chinshui oil fields in Miaoli, northwestern Taiwan. The company estimates the well will bring in a daily production of over 50,000 cubic meters of natural gas. Drilling rigs of the Chinshui R-79 well started to run in March of last year. Earlier this week oil men dug 5,290 meters below the surface and found rich gas deposits. Though gas testing on the well will not be completed until a week from now, Chinese petroleum officials are optimistic that the well is of great economic value with its estimated potential production of more than 50,000 cubic meters a day. If the officials are right, the Chinshui R-79 well will become the second largest gas well on the island, next only to the Chinshui R-38 which produces over 110,000 cubic meters daily. [Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 21 Jul 82 OW]

XIANG NAN LEADS FUJIAN'S ANTISMUGGLING FIGHT

HK111157 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Special feature by Shen Ya-fu [3088 3209 1133]: "Xiang Nan Directs Fujian's Fight Against Smuggling"]

[Text] On 7 March this year FUJIAN RIBAO issued under its masthead an editorial of less than 160 characters. This might be one of the shortest editorials in the history of the Chinese press. It could also find a place in the historical material of the press circles. The author of this editorial was Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian CPC. This is not an ordinary article, but the declaration of an attack against economic crime and of the struggle to combat corrosion. The text of the editorial was as follows:

Why Is It That We Fail To Handle Some Cases for a Long Time?

Today, this paper has made public another two important cases. It is a fine thing that these criminals have been exposed and dealt with. There are some problems which the masses are quite aware of and the cadres have talked a lot about. The nature of these problems is quite obvious, but for what reasons have we failed to handle these problems, and failed to handle them for a long period?

The first is one's self being tainted. The second is the trouble caused by factionalism.

The third is being weak and incompetent. Are there any more? Perhaps there are some more, but these three are the main reasons.

Why can't you handle the problems in your unit? Why don't you think over which of the reasons is the cause? This editorial sharply pointed out the crux of this matter. As the commander in chief of the whole province, Xiang Nan has great determination and dares to charge forward. In fact, another editorial entitled "Use the Party's Style of Work To Lead the People's Style published on 14 January in FUJIAN RIBAO was also personally written by Xiang Nan.

As is known to all, Fujian is the coastal front of China. Fujian is also the frontier in the struggle to attack crime in the economic field. According to the figures of the departments concerned, in the year 1981 there were 30,000 cases of smuggling and speculating in the whole province. Among them, there were 253 cases each involving over 10,000 yuan. There were 150 ships involved in smuggling goods. Roughly estimated, the goods smuggled were valued at 200 million yuan. The smuggled goods which were confiscated amounted to 36.77 million yuan. The confiscation rate was only 18 percent.

Why is it that the smuggling, trafficking and speculating activites are so rampant in Fujian? A year ago, when Xiang Nan had just arrived in Fujian, he did not have any idea about this problem. Now he has the right to speak, because he has grasped the first hand information and anlyzed some typical cases. At the enlarged party committee meeting of the provincial organs held on 5 February, Xiang Nan loudly appealed: "All the cadres of the provincial organs should set an example for the whole province in vigorously attacking smuggling, corruption and bribery!" He said: "Without collusion from the top and bottom and inside and outside, it would be impossible for them to engage in smuggling and speculating."

This is how things are. The following is a case personally handled by Xiang Nan. During mid-December 1979 the Qingyang industrial and commercial unit of the Jinjiang County industrial and commercial department confiscated a large quantity of electronic calculators, watches, gold, silver and foreign currency smuggled by Cai Sue. This Cai Sue was infinitely resourceful, and actually, these confiscated smuggled goods were returned to Cai untouched. It turned out that Shi Yuanmu, section chief of the personnel section of the industrial and commercial department of Jinjiang County, was often one of Cai's guests. They had colluded with each other for a long time.

It was with this backer that CAI's illegal activities became daily more rampant. Once CAI had some inferior cloth to sell and the purchaser would not accept it, so Shi tried to use his power to threaten the purchaser: "If you won't accept it, you are not going to get a pass for any other materials." This forced the purchaser to submit to humiliation and accept the inferior cloth. On another occasion, Shi sold a number of CAI's smuggled watches to a unit in Hangzhou at a high price under the pretense of "sale of confiscated watches" and offered certificates in the name of the industrial and commerical department of Jinjiang County requesting "the checkpoints throughout the journey to allow them to pass." Shi also made use of departmental chops he kept to forge false certificates and documents to give the green light to CAI's smuggling, and therefore to profit from it.

As a matter of fact, Shi Yuanmu's activity of acting as a smuggling agency was exposed 1 year ago. But some leaders of the Jinjiang County financial office and CPC committee felt there was "insufficient evidence and data" and this caused the case to be suspended. Recently, because the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC and Xiang Nan directly and personally took up the matter and examined materials, this case is now being seriously handled.

"When those above behave unworthily, those below will do the same." Xiang Nan strictly behaves himself in every way. Whenever they have to set off for the countryside, he will ask the secretary to advise the accompanying personnel to take food coupons and also request the grassroots cadres not to make any special arrangements.

There is a short story that is widely known: In August last year, in accordance with the suggestions of the leaders of the provincial CPC, the multiple food products factory of Cutian started production of Yin-er tea. In October, when a cadre of the FUJIAN YOUTH periodical came to Cutian to get some information on the production of Yin-er tea, the factory took out three samples boxes of Yin-er tea and sent one box as a gift to FUJIAN YOUTH and asked the cadre to convey the other two boxes to Xiang Nan. When the cadres returned to Fuzhou, he handed the two boxes of Yin-er tea and the report on the production of Yin-er tea to Xiang Nan's secretary. A few days later, Xiang Nan's secretary came to the cadre and told him that Xiang Nan had read the report and had given instructions to return the two sample boxes of Yin-er tea to the factory. This cadre was deeply moved. He immediately posted back to the factory the two boxes of Yin-er tea together with an amount of money equivalent to the retail price of the box of tea he received for FUJIAN YOUTH. This story deeply moved and educated the cadres, and they all praised Xiang Nan's fine style of taking the lead personally.

HONG KONG STANDARD ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK161200 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Chinese officials will not join the local administration, when Beijing regains Hong Kong's sovereignty in order to keep the intervention to the minimum, according to the latest issue of WIDE ANGLE magazine, published today.

The pro-Beijing monthly in an article, which give most details so far of China's latest plans for Hong Kong's fate, says the future authorities will tolerate existing opposition publications and dissidents, provided that they do not break the law.

The administration, which is to be headed by a local Chinese, may even "suppress" riots initiated by local groups claiming they are responding to calls from Beijing.

The article, which quotes highly-placed Chinese sources in Beijing and here, is believed to have been written by the magazine's publisher, who is a veteran leftwing figure.

The article says the Chinese sources spoke from "a personal point of view", but with a definite mood.

The existing officials below the governor will be allowed to stay and the welfare system will be maintained. But the article hints that some of the officials may be employed only as advisers.

Freedom of entry and exist will be guaranteed, the article continues, and people from places like South Korea and Taiwan will be able to come and leave as in the past. But Chinese from the mainland will still be restricted from entering Hong Kong.

The WIDE ANGLE article also reports on China's plan for Hong Kong's new chief administrator, status, and economic and legal systems. The report coincides with the STANDARD's earlier reports on the plan. Hong Kong will fly the Chinese flag instead of the British one, but its future chief will be a Chinese elected locally. The article, however, says his election may have to be confirmed by Beijing. It is not necessary for him to be an advocate of socialism, the article quotes the Chinese sources as saying. "He is qualified if he agrees to the principle that China regains Hong Kong's sovereignty, and has the necessary prestige and capability.

"China needs a (Singaporean prime minister) Lee Kuan Yew-type person in Hong Kong."

The article goes on to say Hong Kong's status as a free trade port and international financial centre will be maintained.

And Hong Kong will be allowed to keep its power to enter into separate economic agreements with other countries, such as the multi-fibre arrangement. The territory's economic system and life-style will be kept intact, the article says.

It continues that the Hong Kong dollar will maintain its international standing. "The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank can continue to issue, the currency, but probably without the queen's head on it."

According to the article, the Chinese sources say the majority of the Hong Kong laws will be retained, and will only require minor revisions.

Hong Kong can set up its own supreme court of appeal, without taking cases to London or Beijing, the sources add. External Affairs including defence, however, will be handled by the central government, the article says. But its says China will not station People's Liberation Army units or naval vessels here. Internal Affairs, like security, will be handled by the local administration.

The article says China will adopt the approach of "operating two different systems within a country" as a solution for Hong Kong's future.

It does not say what will be the future mode of Hong Kong's administration. The STANDARD's own sources said earlier that Hong Kong would be made into a "special administrative region" as proposed in the draft constitution.

The article also does not specify when China intends to regain Hong Kong's sovereignty. According to the July 1 edition of PAI SHING fortnightly magazine, Deng Xiaoping told a group of prominent leftwing figures that China would reclaim sovereignty around 1997.

The WIDE ANGLE article reports that the discussion of the plan is not now restricted to the "top-leveled" people.

HSIN WAN PAO URGES JAPAN TO REVIEW ITS HISTORY

HK170235 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Japan Must Make up for Its Missed History Lesson"]

[Text] Yesterday Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki led some members of his Cabinet to attend a gathering held in Budokan in Tokyo to "mourn for those killed in the war and pray for peace." After that, they visited the Yasukuni shrine, where Zenko Suzuki wrote down the title of "prime minister" when he signed the visitor's guestbook.

In previous years, two Japanese prime ministers have also visited the Yasukuni shrine, but they were personal visits. Zenko Suzuki also paid a personal visit there last year. However, according to the Japanese Jiji press, the addition of the title above his signature confuses the nature of the visit and indicates a tendency to consider it as the beginning of "official visits."

Suzuki said to reporters yesterday: "We mourn for the spirits in heaven of those killed in the war because we want of avoid catastrophic wars and pray for eternal peace."

The memorial tablets of the militarists are kept in the Yasukuni shrine. These war criminals have massacred the Asian people and are owed bloody debts. If there really is a heaven and hell, the spirits of these devils who have killed would never be admitted to heaven and would be kept in the deepest part of hell and would never be redeemed. Suzuki's visit to the Yasukuni shrine as prime minister not only confuses the nature of the visit but also confuses right and wrong.

There were Japanese people killed in the war who deserved to be mourned. The broad masses of Japanese people suffered during the war of aggression and a large number of Japanese youths were sent to the battlefields by the Japanese militarists. In addition, many of the officials and soldiers of the Japanese army died. While mourning for these people, it is necessary to remember and learn from the bitter lesson of foreign aggression. It is necessary to forbid the revival of militarism.

However, it cannot be denied that among those Japanese victims there were a small number militarist elements who had to be held responsible for their crimes during the war; and that those among them who were condemned to death and executed as war criminals by the international court were in fact guilty of crimes for which even death could not atone. What else did the Japanese officials mean by giving a memorial service to these war criminals if they were not trying to call back the spirit of militarism?

At yesterday's memorial service, Zenko Suzuki said in his memorial speech, "during those fierce battles, our 3 million-odd compatriots prayed at every moment for the peace and prosperity of the motherland, thought about the destiny of their relatives, and died in battlefields, on their posts or in the war disasters, or died abroad after the war. Whenever thinking of them, we are always overwhelmed with grievances." Zenko Suzuki just threw everything together and did not discriminate between militarist elements and those victims who had been driven to play the roles of cannon fodder. Then, who was he actually aiming at with his "grievances?" Can he ever lay blame on the Asian people who defeated the Japanese aggressors?

In the last 30-odd years, Japan has always ambiguously called "15 August" the "war termination memorial day" and has refused to acknowledge that this day marks the crushing defeat of the aggressors and their unconditional surrender. And now, it even goes so far as to tamper with history and beautify its aggressive acts. Premier Zenko Suzuki's presence at yesterday's memorial service has done nothing to clear up the historical facts.

It seems that Japan needs to make up missed history lessons and sum up experience for its defeat in the past militarist aggressive war. Among those who must be included to make up the missed lessons are the officials and the heads of the Japanese Government.

DAILY REPORT

China

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SFRY, BANGLADESH OFFICIALS STRESS NONALIGNED ROLE

OW171511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Dacca, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury today expressed his country's conviction that the spirit of the Non-Aligned Movement would be rekindled in the forthcoming non-aligned summit. He made the remarks here at a banquet he hosted in honour of the visiting Yugoslav Government delegation led by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Bangladesh president hoped that efforts would be pooled by all concerned to achieve the common goals of the movement. He condemned Israel for its flagrant injustice and naked aggression against the Palestinians and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories including Lebanon and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians to establish a state. He also condemned the continued perpetration of injustice in Namibia and Tanzania by racists. In his speech, Radovan Vlajkovic expressed his hope that the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit should be convened successfully. The Non-Aligned Movement, he said, has strengthened and become an influential force and an irreplaceable factor in the solution of all major world problems. He strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the arms race by superpowers. Referring to the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, he said that there would be no resolution of the problems of Afghanistan and Cambodia unless foreign troops were withdrawn.

HU QIAOMU FETES SCHOLARS AT LINGUISTICS MEETING

OW171658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave a reception for foreign scholars participating in the 15th International conference on Sino-Tibetan languages and linguistics here this evening. He said: "Research on Sino-Tibetan languages is of great significance to Chinese linguists because they are languages of our nation and our brotherly nationalities. It is our unshakeable duty to study the history and present conditions of these languages." He said the conference has provided both Chinese and foreign scholars an opportunity to exchange ideas and views.

"It will exert an active and beneficial influence on China's research of Sino-Tibetan languages and promote international cultural interflow," he said.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wensong, vice-minister of education; Zhang Youyu and Huan Xiang, vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University.

REAGAN APPEALS FOR TAX INCREASE SUPPORT

OW171938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 16 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan today appealed to the Americans to back his 98.3 billion dollar tax increase bill over the next three years.

In a nation-wide televised speech tonight, Reagan said the bill may be politically unpopular but it is fair, because it can help reduce the interest rate, recover economy and create more jobs.

The tax increase bill, which encountered opposition from many congressmen, Republican conservatives in particular, was approved by the Senate and House conferees yesterday after a ten-day heated debate.

The bill is scheduled for votings separately in the Senate and the House later this week and then it will come into effect after the President gives the final approval.

The bill, proposed by the Reagan administration, was designed to reduce huge budget deficits. If it is passed, the deficit is expected to be 115 billion dollars according to the administration, and 150 billion dollars according to the Congressional Budget Office.

In addition to increased taxes for smokers, airline travelers, corporations and families with big medical expenses, and a fight against tax evasion, the bill will reduce spending by 15.2 billion dollars in social welfare over the next three years.

[Words indistinct] taken to be the corner-stone of Reagan's conservative economic policy. He propelled himself into office on the fuel of his anti-tax rhetoric. A little more than one year after he took office, however, he is being forced by the economic recession and huge budget deficits to call for the largest peacetime tax increase.

Reagan's proposal is strongly opposed by some conservative Republican congressmen and his supply-side economists. They accuse the President of deserting his own economic principles and insist that tax increases cannot stimulate the economy but will harm the position of his Republican Party in the November congressional elections.

In the past ten days, Reagan met with more than 200 Republican congressmen in lobbying sessions to seek votes for the bill besides making speeches to enlist public support.

However, the press and business circles are still skeptical about the efficiency of the new bill and the possibility of its passage through the Congress. As White House Chief of Staff James Baker put it yesterday, "this is going to be a very, very difficult battle, it's very much uphill."

CHEN MUHUA MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMAN 17 AUG

OW171526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with E.A. Humble, president of Esso Exploration Inc., U.S.A., and his party. They had a friendly conversation on cooperation in oil exploration.

Present on the occasion were Qin Wencai, general manager of the China national petroleum corporation, and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

VARIATIONS ON RENMIN RIBAO 18 AUG EDITORIAL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 18 August published on its front page the editorial "Strictly Observe the Agreement and Overcome Obstructions," commenting on the Sino-U.S. communique issued on 17 August. This editorial, which was incorrectly dated 17 August, was published on page B 4 of the 17 August DAILY REPORT, as carried textually by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese. The RENMIN RIBAO text has the following variations from the XINHUA text:

Paragraph three, from line seven, reads: "...however, the United States formulated the 'Taiwan Relations Act' and regarded Taiwan as an independent political entity...." adding word "independent."

Paragraph one, page B 5, from line four, reads: "...must not be empty talk, but should be the criterion which both sides have to uphold...." changing word "principle" to "criterion."

Paragraph two, same page, from line one, reads: "...We hold that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan constitute an act infringing on China's sovereignty; we resolutely oppose this U.S. action...." rewording sentence.

Same paragraph, from line six, reads: "...the United States has made three commitments: 1) weapons sold by the United States...." deleting the words "the specifications of the"

Same paragraph, from penultimate line, reads: "...All these are minimum requirements which the United States must fulfill." changing "fundamental" to "minimum."

Paragraph three, page B 5, from line seven, reads: "...China's internal affairs. China is striving for the return of Taiwan to the motherland through peaceful means. During the past few years...." adding sentence.

Paragraph four, page B 5, from line three, reads: "...has been completely solved. The dark cloud hanging over Sino-U.S. relations has not been...." rewording passage.

CORRECTION TO TEXT OF PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Text of Communique," published in the 17 August DAILY REPORT, page B 1:

Last paragraph, page B 1, from line five, should read as follows: "...the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question as indicated in China's message...." supplying dropped word "question."

TURKEY PROTESTS TO USSR OVER BORDER INCIDENT

OW131226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday evening lodged an official protest with the Soviet Government over a border incident in which two Turkish soldiers were killed. These soldiers were shot and killed by Soviet guards on August 10 on the Turkish-Soviet border near Cildir, a remote northeast town, the Turkish Ministry said.

"Since there is a treaty between the Soviet Union and our nation for solving border disputes, carrying out such an unacceptable way is being viewed with regret," the ministry said.

SOVIET ADVANCE SAID TO CONCERN JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND

OW031337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Wellington, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said today he and his New Zealand counterpart, Warren Cooper, were concerned about the Soviet advance into the South Pacific and that the two sides had an identical assessment of the situation. Speaking at a press conference at the end of his three-day visit, Sakurauchi said that he discussed with N.Z. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Warren Cooper the Soviet build-up of nuclear forces in the Far East as well as bilateral relations in trade and fishing.

Sakurauchi said Japan would double its efforts in economic assistance in the South Pacific even though the Japanese Government had financial difficulties. The two countries also agreed to enhance cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. The Japanese foreign minister left here for home this afternoon.

PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI'S VISIT TO YASUKUNI SHRINE

Attends Memorial Service

OW170105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Government held a memorial rite here today for those who fell in the Japanese war of aggression in China and the Pacific region. This is the first service to be held since the Japanese Cabinet decided on 13 April this year to officially designate "15 August" as the annual anniversary for "mourning [zhui dao 6620 1902] the war dead and praying for peace."

The service was attended by 1,000 government officials and representatives of political parties and social rganizations. They included Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, President of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga, Chief of the Supreme Court Takaaki Hattori, Cabinet ministers, Dietmen, governors of prefectures and presidents of prefectural assemblies. About 6,500 representatives of bereaved families were also present. Crown Prince Akiwito and his wife attended the service on behalf of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. In his memorial speech Suzuki said: "In the raging battles, more than 3 million of our compatriots fell on the battlefields. At their work posts or in the flames of war, hoping for the country's peace and prosperity [an tai 1344 3141] and thinking of their dear ones' future [wei lai 2607 0171]: Still others died in foreign lands after the war. Whenever recalling them to mind, I cannot help being filled with bitter hatred [tong hen zhi qing bu jin man xiong huai 4027 1868 0037 1906 0008 4391 3341 5172 2037]."

Memorial activities of different forms were held in various other places in Japan today, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said.

After the memorial service, Suzuki went to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay his homage to the war dead. Cabinet ministers, except those not in Tokyo, also went to the shrine. Suzuki signed the visitors book with the title of "prime minister of the Cabinet." When Japanese reporters asked whether he came in his official capacity or just personally, Suzuki replied: "I come to mourn the souls of the war dead in heaven and pray for lasting peace to avert a catastrophic war."

According to Japanese press reports, two Japanese prime ministers had previously visited the Yasukuni Shrine to pay their personal homage, and Zenko Suzuki also visited the shrine in his own name last year. In the past 2 days, a number of organizations and members of opposition parties in Japan held meetings or made statements opposing Cabinet members' paying visits to the Yasukuni Shrine or taking other moves to embellish the aggressive war.

ASAHI SHIMBUN 16 Aug Article

OW161658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 16 (XINHUA) -- ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out in an article today that the presence of Zenko Suzuki at the Yasukuni Shrine in his capacity as the Japanese prime minister "played down the political responsibility for the past war and the self-reproaching mentality and did personal service to the daily mounting right deviation."

Suzuki went to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay homage to the fallen in the Japanese war of aggression in China and the Pacific region on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Japan's surrender at the end of the Second World War. Suzuki signed the visitors book in the capacity of "the prime minister of the Cabinet."

The article said that within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the number of those who advocate amendment to the war-abandoning Ninth Article of the Constitution is increasing. "An uneasiness over the current against history is spreading among the people," it added.

RENMIN RIBAO 15 Aug Article

HK170754 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Wei Zhenzhong [5898 2182 0022]: "An Observer's Notes on the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo"]

[Text] The distortion of history by the Japanese Ministry of Education when revising textbooks on the Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries reminds me of the spring sacrifice in the Yasukuni Shrine I witnessed in Japan. The agitation to worship Yasukuni Shrine and the revision of textbooks are activities of some people in Japan who have ulterior motives to whip up opinions for the revival of militarism.

The Yasukuni Shrine was established in the second year of Meiji [1869], with "Tokyo Conjuration Society" as its original name. In the 12th year of Meiji, it was changed to Yasukuni Shrine. Enshrined here are 2.4 million people who "took part in the events of battles from 1853 -- the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate period -- to the recent great east Asian war period."

At about 10 o'clock on a fine Sunday morning last April, in front of the gate of the Yasukuni Shrine in a district of Tokyo, there was already a bustling scene, with crowds of people, a sea of flags and unceasing propaganda over the loudspeaker. People came in groups or individually to worship at the shrine. Some of them even took their children with them. But most of them were between the ages of 50 and 60.

A large number of worshipers signed their names in protest at the gate of the shrine in order to answer the call of the petition movement waged by a "society for requiting the spirits of martyrs," which required the "national protection and support" of the Yasukuni Shrine and required that state representatives and official guests from other countries pay "formal worship" to this shrine.

The collective worship activities were organized chiefly by the old armymen organizations. The number of old armymen's organizations was surprisingly great. In a small courtyard there were more than 20 flags for armymen organizations of this kind such as the "Eerduosi [6759 1422 1122 2448] Society of the 71st Wing of the North Branch Task Forces." The "Third Squadron of the Third Group of the Pan Long [5847 7893] Society Ground Forces of the Manchuria Independent Rear Guards," the "Hua Lin [2901 2651] Society of the Manchuria 453-4 Army Units," the "Third Group of the Third Wing of the Body Guards Ground Forces," and so on and so forth.

In front of the Yasukuni Shrine there are two symmetrical octagon-shaped Japanese water towers. They are monuments built in 1935 to eulogize the militarist aggressive wars. The inscriptions on the towers say that the building of these "lamps" was aimed at "commemorating, with respect and admiration, the martyrs who have loyally devoted themselves to the imperial fortunes." On these eight-sided monuments, there are relief sculptures of scenes from all previous aggressive wars, with written captions encouraging militarism and aggression.

In the courtyard of the Tokugawa Shrine, the exhibits, which give off the scent of militarism, are easily seen everywhere. There are Kelubo [0344 5712 0130] cannons which the Japanese army used in the wars with China and Russia, and the "No 5631 Railway Engine" it used on the Southeastern Asian battlefields, as well as Howitzers, antiaircraft guns and the Huitian-type [0932 1131] torpedoes the aggressive army used in wartime.

Most of the exhibits in the Yasukuni Shrine were painstakingly collected after World War II, especially in the past 10 years and more after 1965, when the Japanese economy swiftly developed.

Near midday, when hearing the bugle calls, some old armymen soon gathered and stood in lines at the gate of the Yasukuni Shrine, listening attentively to the speeches broadcast over the loudspeakers. These old armymen, though gray-haired or bald due to their old age, and dressed in peacetime Western coats, were still full of the "bushido" spirit which they had acquired during their service in the "Imperial Army".

Every year, two "memorial ceremonies" are held, one in spring and the other in autumn: 21-23 April and 17-19 October. As a matter of fact, ordinary ceremonies (such as the "consoling-spirit ceremonies" under various pretexts) are often held throughout the year.

According to reports by some Japanese papers, in 1968 the memorial tablets of 14 war criminals headed by Tojo were also placed in the Yasukuni Shrine to be worshiped together with other "martyrs who died after 1926". (By the way, please note that the Ikebukuro-Ku government in Tokyo has already built a monument to Tojo and other war criminals at the place where they were hanged.)

Over the past few years, the question of the Yasukuni Shrine has become an important question in the internal political struggle in Japan. A force in society is now exerting pressure on the government, demanding to change the Yasukuni Shrine from civil management into one under state management, that is, into a state setup. Since 1969 the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] has presented five bills to the Diet on the Yasukuni Shrine, but has not succeeded in passing any due to the strong collective opposition of the parties not in power. However, it has not resigned itself to defeat. On 15 August last year, and on the eve of this day, some chief officials of the Japanese Government successively went to worship at this shrine.

The Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), the Clean Government Party (Komeito), the Communist Party (JCP) and the Sohyo. as well as democratic forces of various social strata, are all in opposition to the nationalization of the Yasukuni Shrine. They deem it a violation of the Constitution, especially of the provisions in the Constitution concerning the separation of church and state. They point out that the activities of the LDP on the question of the Yasukuni Shrine are expressions of the right turn of Japanese internal politics. Buddhist organizations and Christian associations also oppose "state management" of the Yasukuni shrine. It seems that the struggles between various domestic forces in Japan over the question of the Yasukuni Shrine will be continued and will become more acute in the future.

Seeing various scenes and activities in the Yasukuni Shrine, one cannot very well avoid asking the following question: Have some people in the Japanese ruling class really learned a lesson from World War II? If they say they have also drawn a lesson by themselves, then what on earth is this lesson?

KYODO: WAN LI SAYS SUZUKI VISIT STILL WELCOME

OW180919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 18, KYODO -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li said Wednesday Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is welcome to Beijing despite the current dispute over Japan's school textbooks. Suzuki is scheduled to visit China late next month to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China.

Observers in Tokyo have said Suzuki may have to cancel his trip because of the diplomatic row over the textbooks which, China and South Korea claim, toned down Japanese wartime military conduct in the two countries. The Beijing government withdrew its invitation to Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, who planned to visit China early next month.

"The education minister is unfriendly," Wan said when he met members of a visiting Japanese Bunraku puppet troupe. But he added: "We are sure Prime Minister Suzuki will be welcome." "The textbook dispute, no doubt, can be settled," Wan was quoted as saying.

The troupe members later met reporters here.

The controversy stemmed from a recent revision of Japanese history textbooks which, after editorial screening by the Education Ministry, switched the wording Japanese "invasion" of China to "advance" into the country. China has officially asked Japan to correct the "distortion" but the education minister has rejected the request.

Wan, a freedom fighter against Japan before and during World War II, said the dispute will be settled if Japan is prepared to "write correctly" in the textbooks. "Distorting historical facts cannot be permitted. Historical facts reject sentimentalism," he was quoted as telling the members.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

HONGQI Article Cited

HK150804 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0730 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — A commentator's article in the latest issue of HONGQI magazine points out that the move of the Japanese Education Ministry in publicly distorting the history of Japanese external aggression in the course of screening school textbooks absolves the Japanese militarists from their war crimes and is a grave sign that there is the danger of a revival of militarism in Japan.

The article says the Japanese militarist forces suffered a crushing defeat in World War II. Since the war, their remnants have always been thinking of staging a comeback, but they have never been able to succeed because of the resolute resistance of the Japanese people and the strong opposition of the peoples of Asia. What should be noticed is that militarist elements have by no means vanished in Japan; there are many of them in the numerous extreme rightwing groups in the country today. These people are carrying out all kinds of activities in a bid to revive militarism, and are vainly thinking of turning Japan from an economic into a military great power and reliving the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

The article points out that Japan, which has practiced external aggression in its history, owes a debt to the victims of its aggression. As far as China is concerned, over 10 million people were killed by Japan's war of aggression in the 1930's and 1940's, while property damage exceeded $50 billion. Was not a considerable part of the capital and wealth of Japan -- which has now become an "economic big power" -- in fact plundered from other countries by aggressive war and colonial rule?

The article says the Chinese people do not demand that the present Japanese Government assume responsibility for the war; and, for the sake of friendship between China and Japan, they have also dropped their demand for reparations.

However, the Chinese people and all Asian people who suffered Japanese aggression have the right to demand that the present Japanese Government assume a political and moral responsibility to curb the attempts of extreme rightwing forces in Japan to revive militarism; to tell the Japanese people, and particularly the younger generation, the historical truth; and to teach them never again to allow Japan to become a militarist state launching external wars of aggression. At present, far from being willing to do this, certain people in the present Japanese Government actually want to distort history and prettify militarism. This is a dereliction of duty.

The article says, the Japanese Government's attitude of self-reproach for the wars Japan launched against China was written as a major principle into the Sino-Japanese joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and was also affirmed by the treaty of peace and friendship. It is a prerequisite for the development of peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan. This prerequisite cannot be overthrown. To do so means to wreck the basis for the establishment and development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. The article says, the Japanese Government should squarely face the Education Ministry's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China while screening school textbooks -- an affair that harms relations between the two countries -- and take practical action to preserve the basis for friendly relations between China and Japan by correcting this error.

Japanese Teachers Rap Changes

HK160944 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The delegation of the Education and Welfare Association of Aomori Prefecture in Japan, which has recently and resolutely visited Yichang, opposes the clumsy trick of the Japanese Ministry of Education, which tampered with the history of Japanese aggression against China in examining and revising history textbooks. The members of the delegation said all of us are teachers in primary and secondary schools; we have the responsibility to tell our students about the historical fact that the Japanese militarists aggressed China.

In late 1938 the Japanese militarists inflicted three large-scale bombardments on Yichang Municipality, and killed nearly 10,000 people. On the third day of the first lunar month of 1939, when the people in Yichang were clebrating the spring festival, the Japanese troops dispatched a vast number of airplanes to bombard the residential districts around the Great East Gate. More than 5,000 innocent residents were injured or killed. On 12 June 1940, while occupying Yichang, the Japanse troops carried out the savage scorched-earth policy, and nearly destroyed Yichang City by fire over 5 successive days. After the fire, there were only three houses left and a beautiful city had almost completely vanished. During the 5 years and 5 months when the Japanese troops occupied Yichang, the population of the municipality was reduced from more than 40,000 perople to about 8,000 people.

In recalling the criminal and savage acts the Japanese militarists committed in aggressing against China, the 17 teachers, who are teaching in senior and junior secondary schools and primary schools in Aomori Prefecture, strongly denounced the Japanese Ministry of Education for tampering with the history of the aggression against China and trying vainly to revive Japanese militarism. They said, only by letting our students know about the history of the Japanese militarists' aggression against China can we urge them in a better way to make more contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship. We must carry out resolute struggle against those in the Ministry of Education who tried to tamper with history. As teachers, we can never tell lies to our children against our conscience.

DPRK PAPER CRITICIZES JAPANESE WAR FILM

OW161900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1800 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an article today accused the Japanese authorities of showing the film "Dai Nippon Teikoku" (The Imperial Japanese Empire), which prettifies Japanese war criminal Hideki Tojo. The article pointed out that through "The Imperial Japanese Empire", the Japanese authorities want to inculcate national chauvinism and the idea of militarist aggression in the minds of the Japanese people in an attempt to lead them, the younger generation in particular, again on to the road of war of aggression.

The article also revealed that a Japanese film whitewashing Hirobumi Ito, war criminal of the Japanese aggression against Korea, had been produced. It is worth noting that the production of films which embellish Japanese militarism has coincided with the screening of the revised history textbooks, the article added. It stressed that it is intolerable to the Asian people that the Japanese films should describe war criminals Hideki Tojo and Hirobumi Ito as "patriots".

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK 17 AUG

OW171556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association left here by air today for a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Korea-China Friendship Association. Leader of the delegation is Xia Yan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K ambassador to China.

JAPANESE BUNRAKU TROUPE GIVES BEIJING PREMIERE

OW151738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 Chinese people this evening enjoyed Japanese puppet drama, Bunraku, which has a history of more than three centuries. The repertoire of the Japanese Bunraku troupe tonight included the second act of a classic, "Shunkan in Exile on Island," and a comedy, "Fishing for a Wife."

Among the audience at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities were Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Zhao Xun, permanent secretary of the national committee of the China federation of literary and art circles; and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, and his wife.

The Bunraku troupe is sent by the Japan-China Cultural Association and the Bunraku Association of Japan to perform in China as part of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Bunraku is a combination of puppet performance, ballad singing and accompaniment by a three-stringed instrument. It is regarded as a classical drama form in Japan together with Kabuki, Kyogen and Noh. Each puppet is operated by three puppeteers on the stage.

Isamu Saheki, head of the delegation and director of the Japanese Bunraku Association, said he is glad to present Bunraku to Chinese audience, the origin of which can be traced back to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS HONG KONG SHIPPING EXECUTIVE

OW150822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a cordial conversation with Yue-kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong World-Wide Shipping Group, here today. They exchanged views on the world economic situation and China's economic development.

Yue-kong Pao is leaving soon for Shanghai to attend the naming and launching ceremony of the first China-made 36,000-ton freighter "Dongxing". The freighter is being built by the Shanghai Hudong shipyard for the International United Shipping and Investment Ltd. of which Yue-kong Pao is also chairman.

RENMIN RIBAO: BURMA USES FOREIGN AID TO DEVELOP

HK130809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82

[Article by Zhang Yunfei [1728 7189 7378]: "Burma Uses Foreign Aid To Develop Its Economy"]

[Text] From 1978 to 1981, the Burmese GNP grew realtively fast, with an average annual growth rate of 6.6 percent. One of the reasons for this speedy development is that it has used foreign aid to promote industrial and agricultural production.

According to statistics: Since 1976, Burma has accepted foreign aid totaling $2.053 billion, an average $410 million a year. A small portion has been through donations, while the remainder is in the form of long-term interest-free or low-interest loans.

The foreign aid has been used mainly on key departments that play an important role in the national economic development. A considerable amount of the foreign aid has been used to speed up agricultural development, to construct water conservation projects and to supply chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, agricultural tools and machines to the peasants. As a result, they have reaped bumper harvests for many years. From 1978-81, the average annual growth rate of the Burmese GNP was 8.6 percent. The Forestry Department also has made use of foreign aid to import advanced technology and equipment. Therefore, forestry production has gradually surpassed the prewar level and the volume of timber export has increased to more than $100 million.

Burma also has made use of foreign aid to develop oil, mining and power industries. The oil industry has developed relatively quickly. In 1975, Burma stopped importing oil. Today, it is able to export some oil every year. Apart from this, Burma also has used foreign aid to build a number of plants to manufacture light and textile industrial goods and food, in order to solve the immediate needs of the people and to ease the situation of short supply in the market.

Burma has always adopted a cautious attitude toward accepting foreign aid and using foreign capital. It has gradually formulated its own methods. First of all, Burma adheres to the policy of not allowing infringement upon the sovereignty of the country and will only accept foreign aid with no political conditions attached. Second, it asks for interest-free or low-interest long-term loans, while accepting donations. Third, the amount of the loans is controlled within the limit of its ability to repay.

Not long ago, President U San Yu stressed in his speech at a meeting that Burma must use its own capital to expand investment in enterprises. If the financial resources are insufficient, it should absorb some foreign capital. Borrowed capital must be invested in projects that can best bring economic returns into full play, make the biggest profit and are most worthwhile.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH SIHANOUK IN BUCHAREST

OW171427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Romanian people and government support the people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and will develop cooperation with them.

This support was pledged by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, here today, according to the ROMANIAN PRESS AGENCY.

Ceausescu held talks with Sihanouk. He said foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people could settle their internal affairs without any outside interference.

Sihanouk said that the basic aim of the coalition government was to unite all the social and political forces in the country to fight for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to drive out the foreign troops and ensure the Kampuchean people the right to master their own destiny and decide on their own social and political system.

Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner for Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk the same day. On the occasion, Ceausescu said that it was his hope that the Romanian-Kampuchean relations would make constant progress.

Sihanouk stressed that the formation of the coalition government showed to the world that all patriotic forces with different political and ideological inclinations in Kampuchea had been united as one in the fight against foreign aggressors and occupiers and for the liberation of their fatherland.

Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and other officials of both countries were present on both occasions.

BURMESE TRACK AND FIELD TEAM PAYS VISIT

Feted in Shijiazhuang

BK110050 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Burmese track and field contingent headed by U Khin Maung Thaung, which arrived by air in Beijing via Kunming on 9 August, left by rail on 9 August for Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei Province.

On arrival at Shijiazhuang, the Burmese contingent was warmly welcomed at the railway station by (Li Zhenying), vice chairman of the All-China Track and Field Federation and vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Sports and Physical Education Commission, and other responsible officials concerned.

On the evening of 9 August, the Hebei Provincial Track and Field Federation held a banquet for the Burmese sports contingent. The hosts and guests delivered speeches and engaged in conversations about the kindred friendship between China and Burma.

Beijing Competition

BK161450 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A Burmese track and field team and the Chinese combined track squad competed in friendly meets yesterday and today in Beijing.

Vice Minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Xu Yinsheng, Chairman of the China Track and Field Federation (Li Wenyou) and Burmese Ambassador U Aung Win attended yesterday's sports events.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT FETES AUSTRALIAN CHEMIST

OW171638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- President Lu Jiaxi of the Chinese Academy of Sciences gave a banquet here this evening for Professor G.M. Badger, chairman of the Australian Science and Technology Council, and his wife.

An outstanding organic chemist and former president of the Australian Academy of Science, Badger has often contributed to scientific exchanges between China and Australia. This is his third visit to China. Also present at the banquet was Dr. Roy Green, deputy secretary of the Australian Department of Science and Technology.

Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met this morning with the guests, who arrived yesterday.

BREZHNEV, POLAND'S JARUZELSKI MEET IN CRIMEA

OW171031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and prime minister, met Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea today and informed each other of the main thrust of the policy of the two states, according to a TASS report. On the developments in Poland, Jaruzelski said that "positive changes are gradually taking place in the country." He said "the movement for national rebirth, called upon to rally all Polish patriots who cherish the historical and socialist values of Poland, is developing. At the same time the hard consequences of the political and economic crisis still make themselves felt. The process of the country's emergence from the crisis is being held back by the existence of a counter-revolutionary underground whose activities are inspired and supported from the outside, from the United States, in the first place."

Brezhnev and Jaruzelski stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish ties are being further strengthened. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union will continue to give "whatever assistance it can" to Poland in the solution of economic problems confronting it. Josef Czyrek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, were present on the occasion.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN POLISH CITIES

OW140809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- 10,000 Polish workers in the Polish cities of Gdansk, Warsaw, Nowa Huta and Wroclaw took to the streets yesterday, according to foreign news agencies. Violence took place between the demonstrators and the riot police who used tear gas and water cannons to disperse the demonstrating masses.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) said yesterday that because appeals to stop disturbances were ignored, the police had to intervene and help restore order. Those who took a provocative attitude and did not heed the appeals of the security agencies were detained, PAP said. The street demonstrations took place on the eve of the second anniversary of the Polish industrial unrest and the eighth month of the imposition of the martial law.

ULANHU RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Rolf Berthold, new ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, today presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen was present. Rolf Berthold arrived here August 5.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS TO BEGIN LEAVING BEIRUT

OW171548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said today Palestinian fighters would start the evacuation of the besieged west Beirut at the end of this week at the latest. Al-Wazzan made the statement after talks with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib on the time of the arrival of the multinational peace-keeping force and ways of its deployment in Beirut.

Al-Wazzan said the answer brought by Habib from Israel today is that differences have been narrowed to the point of "nearing disappearance." We have actually come close to implementation of the agreement," he said. He expected preparations for withdrawal will be totally completed within the next two days and an official agreement will be announced on August 18 when the Lebanese Cabinet convenes its session. Al-Wazzan said the multinational peace-keeping force will arrive "at a suitable time" under the agreement.

Al-Wazzan today met Hani Hassan, political adviser to leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, informing him of the progress of the talks.

According to radio Israel, Habib will return to Washington within one day or so to accept his "new duty" for seeking a "comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis."

The ceasefire between Israel and PLO entering the fourth day today and the optimism resulting from the political talks have brought west Beirut some vitality. The number of cars from the east to the west has apparently increased and some shops have opened. Meanwhile, preparations for a presidential election on Thursday are under way.

2,000 Lebanese regular army and security men have been ordered to take over the work of responsibility for security around the parliament when Israeli troops withdraw from there Tuesday morning.

PLO WITHDRAWAL DECISION ANNOUNCED IN LETTER

OW171632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The "Voice of Palestine" Monday evening broadcast a farewell letter to the Lebanese people, which announced the PLO's decision to pull out from Beirut. The letter said the decision was made out of the desire to save Beirut from devastation, although it would affect the Palestinian cause. The letter expressed gratitude to the Lebanese people, who had provided shelter to the Palestinian guerrillas for so many years.

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR END TO ISRAELI AGGRESSION

OW180308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 17 (XINHUA) -- China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations Mi Guojun today urged the United Nations to adopt firm and effective measures, including sanctions against Israel in order to put an immediate end to its aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Speaking at the resumed seventh emergency special session of the General Assembly on Palestine, he pointed out that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was designed "to annihilate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, exterminate the struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights and undermine the search for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East question."

Israeli's aggression resulted in the gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the tragic death of countless innocent civilians in Lebanon, the Chinese representative said.

He stressed that "it is a well-known fact that, in unleashing this war of aggression, Israel has been aided, abetted and shielded by the United States Government." "For the deterioration of the Middle East situation and the serious consequences created by Israel's aggression, the United States has unshakeable responsibility."

He observed that the worsening of the Middle East situation has serious implications not only on the region but also on international peace and security.

Mi Guojun expressed the belief that although there were temporary military set-backs, the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people "is not to be put out, nor will their cause for liberation be put to an end." "They will continue to charge forward relentlessly to carry on their heroic struggle and will certainly win final victory," he declared.

PLO OBSERVER DENOUNCES ISRAEL, U.S. AT UN

OW171041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was designed to "liquidate" the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) militarily and to turn Lebanon into a "dependent state," said Faruq Qaddumi, PLO observer to the U.N. here today. Qaddumi was speaking at the U.N. General Assembly's seventh emergency special session which was called to discuss the extremely serious situation in Lebanon with thousands of Palestinian guerrillas trapped in west Beirut.

He reaffirmed PLO's determination to defend itself against the Israeli aggression. He said that the Palestinians were ready to leave Beirut because they did not want to "divide and partition" Lebanon, but they would not allow the aggressor to reap the "fruits of its aggression." He also accused the United States of its support for Israel, saying that the U.S. could not be an "honest negotiator" in the Middle East as long as it did not recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. He noted that the solution to the Lebanon issue lay in the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Addressing the meeting, Massamba Sarre (Senegal), chairman of the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, pointed out that the Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon had caused immense suffering to thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese civilians. The only way to bring an end to "this tragedy" was the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the re-establishment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, he stressed.

Egyptian representative Amre M. Mussa stressed that Israel was under obligation to renounce its policy of annexation and expansion and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. The conflict in the Middle East would be solved only when the Palestinians and the Israelis recognized each other, he added.

In their speeches, Cuban and Japanese representatives condemned the Israeli expansion and urged Israel to withdraw from Lebanon as soon as possible in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

EGYPT'S GHALI FAULTS U.S. FOR ISRAELI INVASION

OW171924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said the U.S. attitude has encouraged Israel's adventurous invasion of Lebanon. Ghali made the remark in an interview with a correspondent of the LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in Cairo. The interview was made public by the newspaper today.

He said the Israeli invasion has endangered the peace process (in Middle East). He said the United States should make precise commitments to the settlement of the issue of Palestine. The commitments should include an explicit statement on the self-determination right of the Palestinians and clear commitment concerning the future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem, he added.

Referring to the possibility of Egypt's acceptance of the Palestinians retreating from Beirut, Ghali said: "So long as the United States is unwilling to give us assurance, we will refuse to accept them." But, "Egypt is ready to welcome a Palestinian provisional government to settle down in Cairo," he added.

CEAUSESCU URGES HALT TO ISRAELI MILITARY ACTION

OW171520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that at present Israel's military actions should be stopped and an all-round ceasefire guaranteed so as to create conditions for military disengagement and Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and Lebanon. He made the statement in a recent interview with a correspondent of the Egyptian paper MAY.

He said that the Beirut question should be resolved as part of an all-round solution to the Lebanese and Palestinian questions. Romania holds, the president said, that it is necessary now to convene an international conference with the participation of all countries concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization to solve the Palestine question on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establishing an independent Palestinian state. The United Nations, the United States, the Soviet Union and all permanent members of the Security Council should play an active role in convening such an international conference and resolving the Palestine question.

Referring to the summit of the Arab countries, the president said that under the present circumstances, Arab countries should overcome their differences, strengthen their cooperation and make united efforts to seek a solution to the Lebanese and Palestine questions.

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, Ceausescu said that his country did not and does not want to mediate this conflict, but holds that both countries should withdraw their troops back to their pre-war boundaries and solve their dispute through peaceful negotiations, he said.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON AT-TALHI'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW171351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks here today with Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee. The two leaders exchanged views on a number of international issues of common interest and on the development of bilateral relations.

Giving an outline of China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao said that the starting point of this policy is to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. He said that the Third World countries make up the main force in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

On China-Libya relations, Zhao said that the two sides hold similar or converging views on many international issues. Both sides want to uphold their state sovereignty and independence, oppose foreign interference and work for economic development.

The Chinese premier said he hoped that relations between China and Libya will develop further on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

At-Talhi stressed the importance of the unity and cooperation among Third-World countries. He said: "They should engage in effective cooperation, oppose the attempt of dividing spheres of influence and of bullying Third-World countries." He said that Libya is willing to strengthen its unity and cooperation with China.

Taking part in the talks on the Libyan side were: Musa Abu Furaywah, economy and light industry secretary; Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, communication and marine transportation secretary; and Abdalla A. Alharari, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Beijing.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were: Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Li Qing, minister of communications; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attends Cultural Evening

OW171642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his party attended a cultural evening sponsored by the Ministry of Culture here today. The Beijing song and dance ensemble entertained the distinguished guests with a program of songs and dances.

Accompanying the guests at the party were Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the performance, Al-Talhi and other Libyan guests presented the performers with a basket of flowers.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW171622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today told outgoing Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun that he would visit China within this year. While receiving the ambassador, the president expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between Egypt and China.

He also reviewed Egypt's relations with other Arab countries and reiterated his country's position with regard to the Palestinian issue. He stressed that Egypt would not accept any Palestinians unless a comprehensive settlement of the issue is achieved. The ambassador also called on other leaders of Egypt before the end of his term of office in the country. He will leave here for home tomorrow.

ARMYMEN SEIZE CONTROL OF SEYCHELLES STATE RADIO

OW171858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- A group of armymen in the Seychelles seized control of the state radio station in Victoria at dawn today, claiming that the aim of the mutiny was not to overthrow the present government but ask for the dismissal of some high-ranking officers, according to reports from the capital of the Seychelles.

The mutinous troops imposed a 24-hour curfew on the Mahe Island where the government is located.

A communique broadcast by radio Seychelles today said: "All public and vital installations and the radio station are mined and should any soldiers, be they local or foreign, try to foil the coup, the buildings will be blown up right away."

Another broadcast said that the mutinous troops were still loyal to President Rene who was on an inspection tour of the Amirante Islands southwest of the Mahe Island.

President Orders Surrender

OW180336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, August 17 (XINHUA) -- President Rene of the Seychelles has ordered the soldiers who had seized the national radio station earlier today and held more than 200 hostages to surrender, radio Tanzania reported tonight. The mutineers took over radio Seychelles to press for the removal of two senior army officers and two Cabinet ministers.

President Rene, back to the capital of Victoria, established telephone contact with the mutineers, asking them to lay down arms and release the hostages. The president has reportedly refused to give in to any of their demands.

Rene was reportedly to be vacationing on the outer island of Amirante at the time of the takeover. He returned home tonight following the action of the mutinous troops who threatened to take "drastic action" against the hostages, it was reported.

KYODO CITES WAN LI ON ABOLISHING CPC CHAIRMANSHIP

OW180855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 18 (KYODO) -- The Chinese Communist Party will abolish the posts of party chairman and vice chairmen and create the post of party secretary general at its congress next month, Vice Premier Wan Li told a Japanese theater group Wednesday.

His statement led observers to believe that party Chairman Hu Yaobang will be elected secretary general at the coming 12th congress opening September.

The observers also believe that, out of the six vice chairmen, four aged men -- Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun -- will resign and be named to a new advisers committee.

Thus, the coming congress is expected to be an important one to carry out drastic organizational changes and shift of the party leadership to younger people, they said.

Vice Premier Wan Li disclosed the plan for the new collective party leadership under the secretary general when he met with a visiting Japanese Bunraku puppet troupe.

Referring to strongman Deng Xiaoping, now party vice chairman, Wan said Deng would probably not become the head of state, but would not be able to avoid the military task. This remark was viewed as suggesting that Deng will be named chairman of the State Military Commission, which is expected to be created under a revised state constitution.

Wan told the Japanese that Deng is continuing to advise on major diplomatic and domestic matters. This also suggests that Deng will play a strong guiding role as doyen even after becoming an advisers committee member.

Wan said that, after the constitutional amendments, the head of state and one deputy head of state will be named, but he did not mention potential candidates for these posts.

The abolition of the party chairman and vice chairmen would lead to abolition of the current Standing Committee of the party Politburo, the observers predict.

Considering the age factor, Premier Zhao Ziyang and party Vice Chairman Huo Guofeng would not join the newly created advisers committee, they believe. Premier Zhao is likely to remain in his post and Hua, former party chairman, retained as Politburo member, the observers predict.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RESTUDYING 'COMBAT LIBERALISM'

HK171045 Beiing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Yue Ping [1471 1627]: "Study Again 'Combat Liberalism'"]

[Text] Forty-five year ago Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the article "Combat Liberalism," making a penetrating analysis of the liberal tendencies within the party. Over a long period of time in the past, this article has always been our important weapon for combating erroneous ideas. Today, to strengthen the ideological and politcal unity of the whole party, enhance the sense of organization and discipline and overcome laxness and weakness in certain party organizations, it is absolutely necessary to study this important article again.

What is liberalism? Comrade Mao Zedong said in his article: "Liberalism rejects ideological struggle and stands for unprincipled peace." This correctly summarizes the basic characteristics of liberalism. This is also the crucial point of the 11 manifestations of liberalism enumerated in the article.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that combating liberal tendencies "is one of the tasks on our ideological front." This remains true today. At present, liberal tendencies within our party mainly manifest themselves in the following two aspects. First, they manifest themselves in the words and deeds of some Communist Party members and party-member cadres. For instance, some of them adopt an arbitrary attitude toward the line, guiding principles and policies of the party, and pursue them if they are to their liking; otherwise, they refuse to follow them, or even do as they please. They publish articles in newspapers and periodicals and openly and arbitrarily utter remarks which run counter to the four basic principles and the spirit of the CPC Central Committee. They violate the organizational principle of the party and are keen on forming small circles and pursuing factionalism. Instead of following the correct path, they take the wrong one and indulge in petty and mean actions. They pay too much attention to remuneration while doing their work, turn a blind eye to party discipline and refuse to accept arrangements made by the party organizations. They disregard the party constitution and "principles," turn a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of the party organizations, and continue to pursue their unhealthy practice and the "study of relationships." They are fond of inquiring about internal news and let out party secrets arbitrarily. It is appropriate to say that the manifestations of liberalism enumerated in the article "Combat Liberalism" now still exist within the party, and some are still fairly conspicuous.

Second, liberalism also manifests itself in the attitude of certain party organizations and their responsible persons toward the shortcomings and mistakes of party members and cadres. They fail to take a clear-cut stand to severely deal with the erroneous words and deeds as well as acts of violating laws and principles on the part of some Communist Party members and party-member cadres in particular. They fail to educate and criticize them or handle their cases in spite of the fact that they deserve punishment. They even shield and harbor them. In some units, when problems and opinions arise among comrades, no efforts are exterted to deal with them aboveboard and at party meetings. Instead of carrying out sincere discussions and encouraging heart-to-heart talks, people gossip in private. Therefore, contradictions cannot be solved expeditiously, but become more and more complicated.

Liberalism is very harmful. Comrade Mao Zedong profoundly stressed that liberalism "is corrosion which eats away at unity, undermines cohesion, causes apathy and creates dissension. It robs the revolutionary ranks of compact organization and strict discipline, prevents policies from being carried through and alienates the party organizations from the masses which the party leads." In a long speech delivered by Comrade Chen Yun in November 1942 at a meeting of the northwest bureau of the CPC Central Committee on party consolidation which was attended by senior cadres, he devoted a section to combating liberalism. While talking about the essence and harmfulness of liberalism, he pointed out: "What is the essence of liberalism? I believe that it actually encourages wrongdoing, bad things and bad people. This erroneous idea is extremely harmful to cadres and cannot play the role of educating them. It can only harm people and the party." In our life, the corrosive role of liberalism is obvious. In some units, people are dilatory in doing things, discipline is lax, the party line is not conscientiously implemented, comrades do not live in harmony, unhealthy trends and evil practices are gaining ground, and so forth. All this is closely connected with liberalism. The reason laxness and weakness occur in some party organizations is mainly because of liberalism.

Criticism and self-criticism is one of our party's three work styles, as well as a powerful weapon for raising ideological understanding, strengthening unity and improving work. But liberalism rejects criticism and struggle. There exist in our ranks many contradictions which can be resolved at their source through criticism and self-criticism. However, it is difficult to carry out criticism and self-criticism in some places. When hearing criticism, some people have a strong aversion to it. They either resist or oppose it. Sometimes, they even stamp with fury. There are still others who dare not criticize wrong speeches, unhealthy trends and evil practices, or cannot carry out criticism justly and forecefully. Here, liberalism is at work. Therefore, it is necessary for us to restore the fine work style of carrying out criticism and self-criticism if we are determined to combat liberalism.

If we adopt a liberalist attitude toward some unhealthy deeds and evil practices without conducting education, criticism and interference, they will become more serious. If we do not seriously criticize the mistakes of the cadres and party members and educate them, but adopt a liberalist attitude of letting them proceed along a wrong road, it will lead to disastrous consequences, just like Zhuge Liang beheading his favorite general Ma Su because of Ma's fatal mistake. This is, of course, not the real concern for the cadres.

The current existence of liberalism within the party is a passive reflection of the excessive struggle previously waged under the guidance of "leftist" thinking, as well as an impact produced by the anarchic undisciplined and unorganized state of affairs in the period of the 10-year chaos. Nevertheless, just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Liberalism "puts individual interest in the first place and revolutionary interest in the second place." Today's liberalism is also linked with individualism. Therefore, the basic method to eliminate liberalism is still raising communist ideological understanding and overcoming various kinds of individualism.

CPC MILITARY COMMISSION COMMENDS AIR FORCE CADRE

OW180032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued an order on conferring the honor title "a good cadre who wholeheartedly served the people" on Fan Shengwen, former political commissar of a PLA Air Force farm.

The order says: During his more than 30 years in the service, Comrade Fan Shengwen placed the interests of the party above everything else at all times, did whatever the party asked him to do and wholeheartedly served the people. After he was transferred to the air force farm in the great northern wilderness [in northeast China] in 1967, he voluntarily requested to stay there longer. He set strict demands on himself, made himself an example to others in everything, united and led the cadres and fighters in hard struggle for 14 years and greatly improved the situation of the farm. In 1979 he had a heart disease, but he still worked selflessly, disregarding his safety. On 3 May 1981 his illness became worse and he almost fainted at the worksite. On 6 May 1981 he held a cadres meeting to arrange work despite intense pain in his chest. His heartbeat stopped less than 19 minutes after he left the conference room. He thus worked for the party's cause until his last breath.

The order says: Comrade Fan Shengwen was a good party member and a good cadre who was nurtured and educated by the party and Mao Zedong Thought. He was a good example of wholeheartedly serving the people.

The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee calls on all PLA commanders and fighters, particularly the party members and cadres, to follow Comrade Fan Shengwen's example, seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, make greater efforts to temper themselves in proletarian party spirit and persistently remold their subjective world in the course of changing the objective world. It urges the commanders and fighters to constantly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to struggle against individualist thinking, firmly foster the communist world outlook, further inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, strive to be glorious pacesetters in the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization and contribute all their strength to the building of a powerful, modernized and regularized revolutionary army and to the construction and defense of our socialist motherland.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRY

HK180313 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Open Up a New Phase of the Building Material Industry"]

[Text] Among the four basic necessities of the people's material life -- food, clothing, shelter and transportation -- the latter two have the most important bearing on the building material industry. Transportation involves building and maintaining roads, brigades and ports, which gives rise to a great demand for building materials, particularly cement. Shelter means building houses, which also requires various building materials. In the last few years, various branches of our country's building material industry, especially cement, plate glass, ceramic sanitary ware, bricks and tiles, waterproof material, thermal insulation material, and so on have developed to various extents. However, they are still lagging behind an ever growing demand.

One of the important tasks laid before our nation's building material industry is to vigorously open up a new phase of the industry and to try to develop the various branches of the building material industry in a coordinated way, promote the production of major building materials and thus solve the longstanding shortage of building materials within a short period of time.

In order to speed up the development of the building material industry, we must uphold the principle of standing on two feet and fully mobilize the initiative of various circles, including all local and central departments concerned. The building material industry is an industry which needs a high degree of technique and depends on local conditions to a great extent. According to the regulations of the present state system, we must combine central administration with the local administration in developing the building material industry. Stress must be placed on local administration so as to mobilize more effectively the initiative of local units, including the peasants. In order to push the building material industry forward, we must deliberate and formulate specific policies in light of actual circumstances, adopting different measures for different trades and different products and avoiding practices of "demanding uniformity." Since building materials are in short supply at present, various localities are really keen to develop the building material industry. They have already worked out some new methods to pool funds and jointly establish plants. We must study and investigate the new situation, sum up experiences, make the best use of the situation, eliminate the malpractices and carry forward the strong points of the new methods, affirm those practices which have proved to be correct and eliminate shortcomings, and thus constantly improve and perfect the existing system. We must especially study and work out the policies concerning raising of funds and distribution of products, take the interests of all parties into account and adopt various methods such as joint management, compensation trade, advance payment, and so on, so as to enable the production of building materials to develop more rapidly.

Now, most building materials are in short supply. Over a long period of time in the past, we mainly concentrated our attention on quantity while failing to attach enough importance to product quality. With an improvement in the people's living standard and development of modern construction, the demand for quality, design and varieties of products will be greater. At present, the quality of many building materials produced in our country is inferior, high-grade products are limited, their design is poor and varieties are very few. The present development level of the building material industry can hardly meet social needs and is far behind the world's advanced level. We must make the improvement of the quality of building materials an important task. On the one hand, we must try hard to improve the quality of old products and strictly carry out quality control according to quality standard, and on the other hand, in order to meet the needs of modern construction and industrial and agricultural production, we must try our best to develop new designs and new varieties, and promote and create name-brand products which preserve the traditional national style. Building material departments in various localities must select some plants with the capability to produce high-grade products, so as to fulfill demands at home as well as to strengthen the competitive power of our products in the world market.

We hope that after a few years' efforts the quality of our country's building materials will be greatly improved, the designs and varieties increased, and thus the various needs arising from national development and the people's daily life gradually fulfilled.

We must strengthen the leadership of the building material industry. Recently, in the organizational reform of State Council organs, the former department of building material industry was merged into the national economic committee and a national building material industry bureau was established. So the building material industry department's relationship with its superior and subordinate organs, the department's organizational structure and its administrative system have undergone a relatively great change which may facilitate the solving of many specific problems in the development of the building material industry. The purpose of the organizational reform is to more effectively enhance efficiency. Therefore, we should not slow down the production of building materials and capital construction at present because of organizational reform. Now, the national building material industry bureau has taken over the tasks and the jurisdiction of the former department of building material industry, and exercises leadership and administration over the building material industry and nonmetallurgical mining industry throughout the country. The building material industry bureaus of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must properly administer the building material industry and the nonmetallurgical mining industry in their own provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and exercise leadership over the building material industry (including building material industrial enterprises run by communes, brigades and other organs) in all aspects, ranging from planning and policymaking to technical matters and so on.

GONGREN RIBAO VIEWS ROLE, CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN

HK171004 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ma Xiaoyue [7456 2556 2588]: "The Role of Women Must Not Be Underestimated"]

[Text] In his article "Giving More Importance to Boys Than to Girls," Comrade Jie Gang belittled the role of women, as if women are not worth a penny. He used such terms as "having no far-reaching ideals" and "breadth of vision" to show that women are merely an appendage to men. How absurd this fallacy is!

In the history of the Chinese nation, there have been countless heroines who have made indelible contributions to the independence of the nation and the prosperity of the motherland. Huang Daopo, the famous cotton-spining innovator, was one of them in ancient times. She was a child bride before she left home for some other villages and became a spinning girl. After dozens of years of practice, she blazed a new trail in the cotton-spinning handicraft industry. She then came back to her hometown with the new cotton-spinning techniques and thus brought about great changes in the backward situation there. After she died, her hometown became a cotton-spinning center for the whole country. This was chiefly because of her contributions. Even now, some folk songs praising her deeds are still on the lips of the people of her home village, songs such as "Huang Daopo Teaches Me Spinning; Huang Daopo Teaches Me Weaving; Two Bolts of Cloth, Two Bobbins."

Qiu Jin is an example in modern history. She personally witnessed the humiliation and persecution the feudal moral principles imposed on women. In order to encourage her sisters to learn science, strive for independence and cast off the yoke of feudalism, she held high the great banner of women's emancipation and personally led armed uprising. She finally devoted her life to the lofty cause of antifeudalism and striving for democracy and national emancipation.

Today the Chinese women's volleyball team commands more admiration. In order to bring honor to the motherland and realize the behests of Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Premier He Long that China make great efforts to bring about an upswing in the "three big balls," the members of the team made indomitable and courageous efforts in the world championship cut for the motherland. With their brilliant achievements, they announced to the whole world that the Chinese nation is confident and capable of standing on its own feet in the family of nations.

Who said that women are good for nothing? Who said that women have not made contributions to mankind? We women are masters of the new era and are an indispensable force in transforming the world and propelling history forward.

Gorki said: Without the sun, the flowers would not blossom; without love, there would not be happiness; without women, there would not be love. Without mothers, there would be neither poets nor heroes. This is a forceful refutation of the ideology characterized by "Giving More Importance to Boys Than to Girls."

WAN LI ATTENDS BEIJING WOMEN'S FOOTBALL FINALS

OW142106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The Shaanxi provincial team captured championship of China's 1982 women's football invitational tournament by defeating the Guangdong provincial team 2-0 in the 70 minute final here this evening. The Guangdong team was the runner-up.

Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, and Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, watched the final together with more than 40,000 football enthusiasts. The tournament of 25 games lasted 11 days.

The just-ended tournament was sponsored by the sports paper TIYUBAO, the People's Sports publishing house, NEW SPORTS, CHINA SPORTS AND FOOTBALL WORLD magazines.

JIU SAN SOCIETY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

OW172036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Jiu San Society Central Committee opened in Beijing this morning. Xu Deheng, chairman of the Jiu San Society Central Committee, delievered an opening speech. He called on all members of the Jiu San Society and the intellectuals with whom they have contact to take China's development as their duty, display the spirit of a "silkworm that keeps spinning silk until its death," conscientiously and quietly immerse themselves in hard work, contribute their knowledge and specialities, and make still greater efforts toward completion of the Chinese people's three great tasks.

In his opening speech, Xu Deheng said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has been experiencing a new situation with political stability, unity and steady economic development. At present, the political and economic situations in China are better than anticipated. The patriotic united front has been consolidated and developed.

He urged the members of the Jiu San Society to view their achievements in the past 2 or 3 years to strengthen their confidence, and, at the same time, to know their shortcomings and make improvements in order to continue to advance. He also urged them to play a still greater role as an assistant to the CPC and greet the 12th CPC National Congress with action in a spirit of "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace" as proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Since the first plenary session of its sixth Central Committee, the Jiu San Society has restored or established 42 local organizations and 421 primary organizations, and recruited 2,800 new members.

At today's opening session, Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the Jiu San Society Central Committee, delivered a work report.

HUNAN READJUSTS STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE

HK180255 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Hunan Province has conscientiously implemented the agricultural policy formulated by the central authorities, vigorously readjusted the internal structure of agriculture and achieved marked results. Hunan is a province that is 70 percent mountainous area, 10 percent rivers and lakes and 20 percent farmland. It is rich in natural resources. The principle of never delaying the production of grain while actively developing the diversified economy in agriculture laid down by the party Central Committee has pointed out the orientation for the overall development of agriculture. During the past 3 years, Hunan Province has conscientiously implemented and put into practice this principle from the top to the grassroots and has paid due attention to summing up the experience of those living in the mountains depending on the mountains and those living by the lakes depending on the water. The province has established the idea of running agriculture on a large scale, broadened its horizons and insisted on grasping together the mountains, lakes and farmland and promoting together agriculture, animal husbandry, sideline products and fisheries, and developed the range and depth of production. In the past few years, although there have been suitable readjustments in the grain-growing area, due to the establishment of the system of production responsibility and the popularity of scientific techniques, the per area unit and total grain yield both increased. In the past 3 years, the province readjusted on a large scale, the cultivation of cotton and industrial crops and expanded the cultivation area of some industrial crops. In order to develop the diversified economy, the province has allocated 820 million jin of grain and 270 million yuan of capital to develop the diversified economy and has established some bases for this. The mountainous regions take advantage of abundant grass and mountains while developing forestry on a large scale, and actively developing animal husbandry as well. The province has carried out a general survey of grassland resources and also launched the utilization and transformation of grassland in a planned way. Thus, the herbivorous animals have shown new development. Last year, the output value of herbivorous animals increased from 25.7 to 27.5 percent of total animal husbandry output value. The total output value of animal husbandry was 15 percent of the total output value of agriculture. Fishery production has recently been put on the agenda. The party committees and government of a number of prefectures and counties have grasped fishery as they do grain, and made use of waters as they do farmland. Aquatic production has taken a new step forward. Since the third plenary session, the aquatic production on the whole province has taken three great steps in 3 years, increasing production by 400,000 dan every year, an average rate of increase of 17.6 percent a year. Through readjustment in the past few years, the internal structure of agriculture has started to show gratifying changes. The total output value of the diversified economy increased from 45.3 percent of the total output value of agriculture in 1978 to 49.3 percent in 1981. The whole countryside is full of life and vigor, and the development of agriculture is on the way up.

BRIEFS

HUNAN PROMOTES DIVERSIFICATION -- Over the past 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, Hunan Province has developed diversification very quickly and achieved gratifying results. The output value from diversification in the province last year accounted for 49.3 percent of the total agricultural output value and was some 4.834 billion yuan, which was 20.2 percent more than in 1978. The value of output of diversification in the province in the first half of this year was 12.1 percent more than in the first half of last year. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all prefectures and counties in the provinces have taken such measures as are suitable to local conditions, to build some 200 relatively big bases for the production of cotton, ramie, jute, bluish dogbane, sugarcane, flue-cured tobacco, oranges, tangerines, cocoons, tea-oil trees, tung oil trees, livestock and aquatic products. By the end of last year, the amount of commune members' savings was some 690 million yuan, which was some 490 million more yuan than in the corresponding period of 1978. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Aug 82 HK]

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ON SOLVING DROUGHT PROBLEM

HK170919 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by provincial CPC committee First Secretary Huo Shilian [7202 1102 1670]: "The Fundamental Way To Solve Shanxi's Drought Problem"]

[Text] In April and May I spent about a month touring counties in the Xishan area and the plains in southern Shanxi. In talking about the situation of agricultural production, most of the cadres and the masses in various counties said: The policies are good and the people are working hard; the rest is up to the weather. Indeed, they are right. With the establishment of various kinds of production responsibility systems, the peasants enthusiasm in production is unprecedented and production is developing very fast. However, as far as natural conditions are concerned, there are droughts in our province 9 years out of 10. Droughts remain an important factor affecting steady high yields in our province's agricultural production. For many years, grain output and the output of other crops have fluctuated in proportion to the seriousness of droughts. Let us take for example the spring sowing this year. In the beginning, many localities in the Xishan area were so dry that it was impossible to sow, and plains in southern Shanxi were so dry that cotton plants did not sprout. People were listening to weather forecasts every day and were anxious to have rain. Later, rain fell and the situation became less serious.

This leads to a very important question that needs serious study and prompt solution: How should we set about our work according to the present situation and with the future in mind, lead the masses in gradually increasing the ability to resist droughts and basing our province's agriculture on steady development now that the enthusiasm for production of the masses has already been aroused? I would like to talk about this question in light of what I saw in the Xishan area and in the plains in southern Shanxi.

We have many experiences and lessons in solving the drought problem. For many years, people have been accustomed to building water conservation projects to resist drought and asking for funds from the state for those projects. It must be admitted that it is necessary to build an appropriate number of water conservation projects. We have also made great achievements in water conservation work in our province. The reason why output has been more stable and the rate of fluctuation has gradually diminished in the past few years is closely related to water conservation work. However, practice has proved that building water conservation projects alone cannot solve the drought problem in our province and that depending entirely on the state for funds in building water conservation projects is even less practical. The reasons are: First, the state's financial resources are limited at present and it is impossible to have a large sum of money for building water conservation projects. Second, our province is short of water resources. In some localities, even if we have money, we cannot get much water. Most of the farmland in the Xishan area is on slopes. According to statistics for Jiaokou, Shilou, Yonghe and Daning Counties, farmland on slopes accounts for over 80 percent. The water table in Fenxi County is usually over 100 meters underground and there are only small streams and brooks with a flow rate of only 0.12 cubic meters per second on the surface. In these localities, it is even difficult to get drinking water for men and domestic animals, much less is it possible to get water for farmland. On the plains in southern Shanxi, water resources are even less. In history, the Fen He River was a big river on which big ships could sail. But at present, it often dries up. In the past few years, the water level of Quwo County, which is located in the Fen He Valley, has dropped by 5-8 meters and the groundwater can no longer be exploited for lack of replenishment. Third, some water conservation projects built in the past do not work because of water shortage. On my trip I found many wells and reservoirs already dry. Fourth, the drought problem is not limited to shortage of water. In the final analysis, it is a comprehensive reflection of soil erosion, scanty vegetation, uneven rainfall and ecological imbalance. Therefore, building water conservation projects alone is not a fundamental solution to the drought problem.

What then is the correct policy in solving the drought problem in our province? The correct policy should be placing the soil problem in the most important position and tackling problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way. This policy was put forth at a meeting to discuss water and soil conservation in six provinces and regions in the middle reaches of the Huanghe River which was held in Yanan in 1973 and was approved by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou. Practice has proved that this policy is correct. Quite a number of counties in our province participated in this meeting. Unfortunately, we did not go ahead and implement the spirit of this meeting in our province. Many good examples and experiences in the capital construction of land have not been extensively popularized. Therefore, it is quite necessary to restudy this question and advocate with great efforts the policy of placing the soil problem in the most important position and tackling problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way.

Putting soil in the most important position means seriously doing a good job in farmland capital construction and adopting a series of biological, engineering and farming measures. The most important thing is to work on existing farmland — mainly to try our utmost to level the land and to plow it as deep as 1 foot to 1 foot 2 inches. In some localities, we may proceed from reality and gradually increase the depth of plowing. Leveling and deep-plowing do not need state investment and everybody, man and woman, young and old, can do the work. In places where the area of farmland per capita is 2-3 mu, if each household can level and plow 3 mu of land each year on average, the existing farmland will all become "sponge land" in 3-5 years. After this, deep-plowing once every 3 years can be continued for a long time to come.

Leveling and deep-plowing produce instant effects. In the past, typical examples of changing low-yield land into high-yield land within 2-3 years were found in dry localities. The most important thing they did was to tackle the soil problem with utmost efforts. At present, some high-yield production brigades and communes also begin by leveling land. In Lancun production brigade, Zhibeizhuang Commune Xinjiang County, as a result of attaching importance to improving land through mechanical plowing, manual deep-plowing and using more fertilizer, the output of over 3,000 mu of nonirrigated wheat fields reached 349 jin per mu. One thousand mu of these fields are on a slope. In the past, the output from them was only several dozen jin and they were practically barren land. Last year, their output abruptly rose to over 300 jin per mu.

Leveling and deep-plowing can conserve the soil and store up moisture. This is actually a way to construct "reservoirs in soil." The annual rainfall in the Xishan area and on plains in southern Shanxi is usually around 500 millimeters. If this rainfall is fully utilized, it can basically meet the needs of the plants growth. The problem is that the rainy seasons vary greatly. It seldom rains in spring and summer when the crops grow, whereas during the plowing season, floods often occur as a result of concentrated rainfall. After leveling and deep-plowing, the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain moisture and water will be greatly increased. This will mitigate the contradiction to a certain extent. The masses call it storing up autumn for spring use. The Dongguanzhuang production brigade in Wenxi County is a typical example of striving for high yields from nonirrigated fields. It attaches importance to improving the soil and is good at storing up autumn for spring use. If we do not try to improve the physical conditions of soil, only a very thin layer of it can grow crops. In dry spells, the crops will wither and in rainy seasons, soil erosion occurs. According to statistics complied by Shilou County, the annual volume of silt carried away amounts to 19.7 million tons. Together with the silt, a lot of organic substances are also carried away. This is a problem common in all counties in the Xishan area.

While improving the physical conditions of soil, we must also use more fertilizer before we can effectively increase the ability to resist droughts.

We must use as much organic fertilizer as possible in order to increase the percentage of organic substances in the soil. This is an important aspect in increasing the farmland's ability to store up water. We must put the stalks and straws back into the fields. We must also use green manure and farm-yard manure. Much coal is produced in our province. We must be good at turning this to our advantage. We must use coal as fuel whenever we can instead of using stalks and straws. We must change the traditional custom of using stalks and straws as fuel. By putting the stalks and straws back into the soil and using more green manure and farm-yard manure, the structure of soil will be improved, the percentage of organic substances in it will increase and its ability to resist droughts will also increase. If we use stalks and straws to feed domestic animals and then use the animals' excrement as manure, we are returning ferlilizer to the fields or "returning to the fields the stalks and straws which have been excreted by animals." Making use of stalks and straws in this way will bring about even greater economic returns.

Of course, the final solution to the drought problem can only be the outcome of tackling the problem in a comprehensive way. In addition to doing a good job in the capital construction of land, we must also attach importance to the development of water conservation work and forestry.

We must sum up past experiences and lessons in water conservation work and must grasp firmly the following principles:

1) In addition to large and medium-sized projects assigned by the state, localities should mainly build small ones or build projects mainly by depending on the masses. In places where water is scarce, we must sink more water-retention wells and ponds to store up water. This is an effective method. Fenxi County has planned to sink 2,000 water-retention wells this year and is determined to achieve an average of 1 well per household in 3 years. This is a good way to store up rain water for men and animals. In places where conditions are favorable, small water conservation projects may also be built.

2) We must use our funds in a concentrated way and pay attention to economic returns. In building water conservation projects, we must ensure that state investment is used only on key projects in a concentrated way and must not divide it equally among various projects. It should be used in places where there are plenty of water sources and in projects that do not need much money but produce instant effect and high economy returns. If we can still tap potential from old projects or transform and improve them, we should try to avoid building new ones. If it is really necessary to build new projects, we must first carry out careful prospecting and surveys, make scientific analysis on their economic returns, listen to views from different sectors and act cautiously.

3) We must pay attention to saving water and rationally using water. At present, while we are talking about shortage of water, we are wasting water terribly. The people in many localities have told me that 80 cubic meters of water are needed to water 1 mu of land. In some places, over 100 cubic meters are needed. Even in places which are economical, some 60 cubic meters are still needed. As a matter of fact, only 40 cubic meters are enough. The reason why water is wasted is because the fields are not level and the irrigation system is not complete. In some places, the fields are not even divided and the incoming water makes a mess of them. If we can reduce the amount of water needed for 1 mu of land fro 80 cubic meters to 40 cubic meters, we will actually expand the area of irrigated land by 100 percent. The key to reducing the amount of water used still lies in earnestly doing a good job of leveling land, making irrigation systems complete and organically integrating the work of tackling the water problem with that or tackling the soil problem.

Developing forestry is a strategic measure to regulate weather, maintain ecological balance, solve the drought problem and control soil erosion.

This spring, enthusiasm in planting trees in various localities was unprecedented and the afforested area was larger than any preceding year. We should sum up the experiences in various localities and handle appropriately the following relationships:

1. We must depend on the masses and must not depend on the state for money. Forms of organization in afforestation in various localities vary: voluntary tree-planting, tree-planting by specialized teams and tree-planting by individual commune members. The specialized tree-planting teams in Puxian County also run sideline production. They support themselves with sideline production and are self-sufficient. Some tree-planting centers in Jixian Country combine the work of specialized teams with mass movement. They make overall planning, assign each unit with the responsibility for a certain section and join separate batches of afforested land into a vast expanse. Although methods adopted in various localities are different, there are common aspects in places which have done a good job. They do not depend on money provided by the state but depend on the masses. They pay attention to organizing state and collective tree-planting teams but they pay even greater attention to mobilizing thousands of households to do the work. They allocate a portion of barren hills to commune members and let them manage it by themselves. They can have what they plant and this principle will not change for a long time to come. In this way, their tasks are clear, their sense of responsibility is strong, the survival rate is high and management is good. Hejin County allocates a portion of barren land suitable for planting trees to the commune members and their enthusiasm in planting trees is greatly raised. This spring, the average number of trees planted by individuals was 1,137,000. In places where conditions are favorable, we may set up a number of specialized tree-planting households.

In some counties, the state's funds for afforestation are given to commune members according to the number of trees they plant. Some counties give tree saplings freely to commune members. This is not really relying on the masses but a way of bestowing favors. In the past, the state provided funds and the peasants planted trees. Trees were planted year after year but no trees could be seen afterwards. The reason was that we did not rely on the masses. This is a lesson which we should draw. Of course, this does not mean that afforestation does not need state investment. In cultivating shelter-forest, for example, we must depend on state investment.

2. Of the two things, growing seedlings and planting trees, we must first grasp well the former. Growing seedlings is the most important link in the process of afforestation. Many localities reflected that not enough saplings were supplied this spring. Some localities had to purchase saplings from distant places. In some localities, saplings under 3 years old were transplanted. This greatly affected the survival rate. We must make an effort to do a good job in growing seedlings. Not only state specialized tree-planting teams must enlarge their nurseries, but administrative organs, schools, factories, mines and enterprises must also take the lead in setting up nurseries. They must also actively assist production teams and commune members to set up nurseries. Afforestation subsidies allocated by the Province to various prefectures and counties and funds raised by various prefectures and counties themselves should mainly be used on setting up and improving nurseries. Only in this way can we guarantee the needs for large-scale tree-planting.

3. Viewed from the whole province, we must at present stress planting trees around houses, villages, by the roadside, and around water rather than planting trees on barren hills. In mountainous districts, both must be stressed. Planting trees around houses, villages, by the roadside and around water can be done at low cost. The survival rate is high and the trees can grow quickly into useful timber. With several years' efforts, many villages have taken on a new look and are hidden among trees. We must strive to attain the goal of planting 100 trees per capita as an average. If each person can really plant 100 trees around houses, villages, by the roadside and around water apart from those planted on barren hills, this will be a considerable figure.

In making barren hills green, we must plant high trees as well as low bushes, trees as well as grass. It is not realistic to plant trees over all barren hills within a short period of time. While planting trees, we must protect and increase bushes such as brambles and thistles.

We may also plant grass in places which are suited to growing grass for developing animal husbandry. We must strictly forbid destroying forests or grass to open up wasteland and forbid damaging vegetation.

We must set about fundamentally solving the drought problem and at the same time pay attention to economic returns and combine long-term interests with immediate ones. Many localities have paid attention to planting different kinds of trees. They pay attention to planting trees that last for generations and can stand dry weather such as pine and cypress. They pay even more attention to planting various trees that grow fast and have economic value so that the peasants will soon be benefited. All the 48 households of the third production team, Dongjingyang production brigade, Linyi County, have moved into new houses. The average floor space of each household is 106.4 square meters. Half of the wood needed for building the houses was taken from old houses and the other half was from fast-growing poplar trees planted around houses, villages, by the roadside and around water. Hawthorns have been planted in great numbers in Chenyu Commune Jiangxian County. Last year, the average income per capita from selling fruit and saplings of Hawthorn alone amounted to 55 yuan. The average income per capita of Chencunyu production brigade of this commune was 254 yuan. Yonghe and Shilou Counties have also been greatly benefited by planting data trees along the Huanghe River. Last year, Yonghe County's 5 communes along the Huanghe River sold 1.5 million jin of dates and the average income per capita was 61 yuan, according for 40 percent of the average total income per capita of these communes and production brigades.

I have just mainly stressed changing the production conditions. The fundamental way to solve the drought problem in our province is not only to stress changing the production conditions but also to attach importance to adapting things to the production conditions.

Our province is located in a semiarid region. With our efforts, we may ease the drought problem but it is impossible to change this natural feature of dryness within a short time. Therefore, while doing a good job in cultivating the limited area of irrigated land, we must adapt things to dry weather and popularize with great efforts typical examples of cultivating nonirrigated farmland. We must strengthen scientific study on crops that can resist dry weather and can grow in poor soil.

The drought problem is not only the main obstacle in developing agriculture in the Xishan area and on the plains in southern Shanxi but is also the main obstacle in developing agriculture in most parts of the province. The policy of placing the soil problem in the most important position and tackling problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way is not only applicable to the Xishan area and the plains in southern Shanxi but is also applicable to most parts of the province. Of course, the natural conditions in different places vary greatly. In placing the soil problem in the most important position and tackling problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way, we must proceed from actual local conditions, adapt measures to these conditions and work out feasible plans with particular emphasis on, and in light of, the orientation of the development of production. The plains in southern Shanxi, for example, are chief cotton-producing areas in our province. However, because of dryness, per unit area yield there is rather low. In order to increase per unit area yield and to provide more commodity grain and cotton, we must make great efforts to level the irrigated land, prevent leakage in channels and ditches and strive to increase the utilization ratio of water. In regard to nonirrigated land, we must make an effort to plow deep and rake the soil in order to store up moisture in the soil and to store up autumn rain for spring use. In addition to this, we may also construct pumping stations for irrigation in places along the Huanghe River since it is convenient to pump water there. In this region, we mainly plant trees around houses, villages, by the roadside and around water. In the Xishan area, water sources are even less. We must stress turning the land into "sponge fields" and developing pastural slopes with great efforts.

We must gradually extend the wooded area on barren hills, improve vegetation, do a good job in water and soil conservation, strive to be self-sufficient and have a surplus in grain, and supply to the state more animal products and dry and fresh fruits and nuts. In implementing this policy, prefectures like Yanbei Prefecture must work out their concrete measures according to the characteristics of respective localities such as dryness, sand blown by the wind, frost and saline-alkali soil.

A large region should have a plan for tackling the drought problem and for developing production. A county, a commune or a production brigade should also have its own plan. The basis for making out plans is to go deep into reality, carry out investigations and clarify the situation. We must study history as well as the existing situation. After grasping a lot of firsthand material, we must make various comparisons and comprehensive analyses. Local people have been living for generations there and they have rich practical experiences. We must discuss with the masses and ask them for advice.

If the policy for solving the drought problem is clear and if the plans for implementation are relatively in conformity with reality, we must set about the work in earnest. If we persist in doing so for 3, 5, 10 or 20 years, we are bound to make great achievements. Last year, calculated on the area sown in our province, the average per mu yield of grain was only about 250 jin. In the future, we must further seriously implement the party's rural economic policies and put the study and popularization of agricultural science and technology in an important position. We must combine the fruits of modern scientific and technological research with our country's fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming. The broad masses of scientific and technological workers, peasants and cadres at various levels must make joint efforts in studying and summing up a set of concrete measures and production technology which are suited to dry weather and can ensure steady and high yields. Only in this way can we have our feet firmly planted in the present and keep the future in view. We will then not be defeated by drought. These are 52 million mu of land for growing grain in our provice. If we persist in implementing the policy of placing the soil problem in the most important position and tackling problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way, and really meet the above requirements, it is not impossible to produce in each mu of irrigated land an average of 800 jin and in each mu of nonirrigated land an average of 300 jin. There will also be a great development of diversification. We are also confident that we can improve the ecological environment, bring about a fundamental change in our province's agricultural production conditions, gradually bring drought under control, ensure steady and high yields and realize a garden-style cultivation of farmland.

Issues Circular

HK171935 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Issues Circular to Party Committees at all Levels on Seriously Implementing Comrade Huo Shilian's Views on Solving the Province's Drought Problem"]

[Text] On 2 August, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular to party committees at all levels on seriously implementing Comrade Huo Shilian's views on solving the province's drought problem. The circular says:

As far as natural conditions are concerned, there are droughts in our province in 9 years out of 10. Droughts are the main obstacles preventing us from having steady and high yields in agricultural production.

In order to solve this important problem of overcoming droughts, gradually raise our ability in fighting against droughts and ensure a steady development of our province's agriculture, Comrade Huo Shilian went to over 20 counties in the Xishan area and in the plains in southern Shanxi to carry out investigations in April and May. He wrote an article entitled "The Fundamental Way To Solve Shanxi's Drought Problem" and extensively solicited opinions from the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, secretaries of various prefectural CPC committees and municipal CPC committees and leading comrades, specialists and technicians of agricultural departments directly under the provincial CPC committee. This article keeps the natural conditions of our province in view, sums up years of experiences in water conservation work for farmland in a relatively systematic way and puts forth the policy of keeping the future in view, setting about our work from the present situation, putting the problem of soil in the most important position and tackling the problems of soil, water and forestry in a comprehensive way. It also puts forth views on concrete measures. The provincial CPC committee holds that the article conforms with the actual conditions of our province and is workable. CPC committees at all levels must make overall plans in light of conditions in respective localities and work out concrete implementation measures. The provincial CPC committee firmly believes that if the CPC committees at all levels are clear about the guiding ideology, have the same understanding, have full faith in the masses, rely on them, and trust them, and if they work earnestly and grasp the work in this respect seriously, the drought problem in our province will certainly be properly solved in 10-20 years' time and the agricultural production of our province will certainly take on an entirely new look.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL MODEL TEACHERS CONFERENCE -- After an 8-day session, the Nei Monggol regional conference, with the participation of representatives of model home class teachers from elementary, middle and normal schools throughout the region, concluded in Hohhot Municipality, 9 August. The conference commended advanced individuals, summed up model experience gained by home class teachers, discussed ways to conduct ideological and political work among primary and middle school students and adopted a resolution on establishing a regional academic society of home class teachers' work. Attending the closing ceremony of the conference were responsible persons of the regional party and government organs, including Bu He, Mao Xiushan and Zhou Beifeng, and responsible comrades from departments concerned. At the closing ceremony, these responsible persons presented citations and certificates to 343 model teachers. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SPORTS MEETING ENDS -- After a 40-day competition, the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Sports Meeting concluded 8 August. A closing ceremony was held at the regional gym in Hohhot Municipality. Attending the ceremony were leading comrades of the regional and municipal party and government organs, including Wang Duo, Bu He, (Qian Zhenyong), Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, (Xu He), (Yun Zhian), (Yun Yaoqing), (Qin Weiru) and (Guo Jinquong), who also presented prizes to winners at the ceremony. Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government, addressed the ceremony. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LIVESTOCK -- Xilin Gol League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has scored remarkable achievements in animal husbandry this year. According to statistics compiled at the end of livestock fiscal year, the league has 7.81 million head of animals, a 30 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ARTICLE ON KUOMINTANG

HK171526 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1327 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Special article by Zhu Zhi [2612 3589]:"A Critical Juncture for the Kuomintang's Prosperity and Survival"]

[Text] Whether in the past or at present, a political party or an individual that follows the trends of the times and the will of the people and satisfies the desire of the people will prosper. Otherwise, it will perish. Whether a party or an individual prospers or perishes depends on whether it or he has the insight to understand and the courage to follow the trends of the times. The Kuomintang (KMT), which was driven into a narrow corner, is at a critical juncture regarding its prosperity and survival. It must be careful in acquiring a clear understanding of the situation.

Dr Sun Yat-sen performed glorious deeds in our history in founding the KMT and undergoing many difficulties in overthrowing the monarchy and establishing the republic.

After the 1911 revolution, some people upheld the idea that "when the revolutionary army succeeds, the revolutionary party should dissolve." As a result, a large number of officials, politicians and speculators sneaked into the KMT and caused the KMT to lose its revolutionary spirit, become lax in organization and degenerate into an organization for a handful of people to seek official positions and wealth. This caused the struggle against Yuan Shikai and in defense of the Constitution and other struggles to suffer successive failures. Dr Sun Yat-sen deserved to be called a great revolutionary forerunner. After the CPC was founded, he had the insight and courage of a revolutionary to welcome the assistance to China of the international revolutionary force and the cooperation of the CPC. Thus began the greatest change in his life. He personally formulated the three great policies of uniting with Russia, uniting with the CPC and helping the peasants and workers; reorganized the KMT; gave a new explanation of the three people's principles; and thus laid the political foundation for the first CPC-KMT cooperation. At that time, the members of the KMT and the members of the CPC closely cooperated and fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialists and the warlords. Through the joint efforts of the two parties, the eastern expedition was completed in a very short time and the Guangdong revolutionary base was consolidated. Moreover, through the joint efforts of the two parties, the revolutionary armed force was built up and the war of the northern expedition was won. Thus, the KMT became the political power that ruled over the whole country. When these things of the past are mentioned, some old comrades of the KMT, whose memories about these things are so fresh, cannot help but sigh with emotion.

Most unfortunately, in the middle of the triumphant progress of the northern expeditionary war, some people in power within the KMT perfidiously launched the "12 April" incident, sabotaging the cooperation between the KMT and the CPC, which Dr Sun personally created, discarding the flag of the three people's principles and starting a 10-year civil war. Japanese imperialism took the opportunity to attack, and with a powerful neighbor pressing on the border, our territory was occupied. The national crisis was unprecedentedly serious. Due to the efforts of the CPC and the patriots within the KMT, the Xian incident was peacefully resolved, the establishment of the national united front against Japan was promoted, the second cooperation between the KMT and the CPC began, the national war of resistance against Japan was carried out and an excellent situation of unity of the whole people and of the war of resistance with concerted efforts emerged. After the arduous struggle of the whole country, the victory in the 8-year war of resistance was eventually achieved.

After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, an excellent situation, which was favorable for rehabilitating the country in a peaceful environment, emerged in our country. At that time Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC, went to Chongqing to hold negotiations with the KMT at the invitation of Chiang Kai-shek, president of the KMT. After deliberations lasting 40-odd days, the representatives of both sides reached an agreement and signed the minutes of the talks. The KMT declared that it agreed to the basic principles of the scheme for peacefully rehabilitating the nation, recognized the equal legal status of other parties and factions and certain democratic rights of the people, and promised to convene a political consultative meeting. However, it refused to recognize the people's government in the liberated zones under the leadership of the CPC. The people were content with the results of the negotiations between the KMT and the CPC and hoped to see the implementation of the agreement. However, with the support of foreign forces, the KMT tore up the agreement soon afterward and imposed another civil war on the people. The CPC was then forced to rise in resistance, leading the people -- including those patriotic democratic elements within the KMT -- throughout the country to carry out the 3-year-long liberation war. The 8 million-strong troops, supported by the United States, were eventually defeated and, subsequently, the KMT was forced to retreat from the mainland.

In early 1949, some intelligent people in the KMT were again busily running about for KMT-CPC peaceful negotiations. It is for this purpose that Mr Zhang Wenbo went to Xikou on four occasions, and each time he was greeted and seen off by Mr Chiang Ching-Kuo, who once told Mr Wenbo in a car that "relying on the natural moat of the Yangtse River and the remaining 1-million-strong army, it is possible to prevent the PLA from crossing the Yangtse River." How confident Chiang Ching-kuo was when he said this. Nevertheless, before long, he was driven out to stay in a small corner of Taiwan. History is ruthless. One can gain knowledge and strength if he treats the historical lessons correctly.

The KMT has been in Taiwan for 33 years. In the beginning, they prated about "waging a counterattack against the mainland," but now they are glibly talking about "achieving the reunification of China with the three people's principles." This kind of gross deception is incapable of leading to a solution for the difficulties that the KMT faces at present, nor will it be able to win the sympathy and understanding of the Taiwanese people and the overseas Chinese compatriots. Over the past 3 years or more, the CPC has valued the righteous cause of the nation above everything else, forgiven the old wrongs and relinquished past grudges and put forth the suggestion of holding talks between both parties, achieving the third cooperation and striving together for strengthening China. However, the KMT authorities in Taiwan called all this "a united front plot," saying that they are just "sweet words and insinuating manners which are as poisonous as snakes and scorpions." Recently, they even went as far as claiming that "we refuse to hold talks with it or to have any contact with it so that its plot will never succeed." Such words should never have been said.

Peaceful reunification and making China strong and prosperous were the behests of numerous revolutionary martyrs and the common desire of the Chinese nation. One of the achievements of Dr Sun Yat-sen was to initiate the first KMT-CPC cooperation. An unforgettable thing which Chiang Kai-shek did was to realize the second KMT-CPC cooperation. At present, the historical task of the third KMT-CPC cooperation has been entrusted to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. A politician and a political party will go down in history if they can keep abreast of the times and situation and in accord with popular feelings. If the KMT led Mr Chiang Ching-kuo can resolutely attend peace talks to accomplish the task of the reunification of the motherland, the KMT and CPC will coexist for a long time and supervise each other.

The KMT will continue to play its due role on the Chinese political stage. Mr Sun said long ago that the three people's principles and communism are good friends. As long as both sides refrain from imposing their views on each other, both Taiwan and the mainland can develop peacefully and carry out peaceful competition. Why should Mr Chiang not do such a thing which is beneficial to the country, people and the Chiang family?

ALUMNI GROUP RAPS U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW112224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Taiwan Alumni Association [tai wan tong xue hui 0669 3494 068] 1331 2585] recently held its first annual meeting at Beidaihe to discuss the work report of its council and draw up a work plan for the next year. Lin Shengzhong [2651 4141 0022], president of the Taiwan Alumni Association, reported on the work of the council to the meeting. He said, since its inauguration in Beijing last November, the Taiwan Alumni Association has frequently held discussion meetings on the problems Taiwan alumni who have returned from overseas to work in the motherland have in regard to their work and daily life and then informed the departments concerned to help them find good solutions to such problems. It has also sponsored tea parties, spring outings, summer camps and other activities to promote understanding and friendship among members of the association; it has held receptions for Taiwan compatriots who have returned from overseas to visit relatives or are on tours and briefed them on the mainland situation of the motherland, actively taking part in the propaganda work aimed at Taiwan, and offered opinions and proposals on the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations. He said that in 1983 the Taiwan Alumni Association will continue to act as the bridge between Taiwan alumni at home and abroad and will further strengthen its contacts with them. It also plans to join other units in cosponsoring summer camp activities for young Taiwan compatriots from overseas, invite Taiwan alumni from abroad to attend discussion meetings on the peaceful reunification of China and make suggestions on the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing its indignation at the U.S. Government which intends to continue its arms sales to Taiwan. The resolution noted that despite the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, there are still some people in the United States who attempt to separate Taiwan from the motherland. The U.S. Government, openly violating the Shanghai Communique, the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the norms of international law, has concocted the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" and intends to continuously sell weapons to Taiwan. This not only obstructs China's peaceful reunification but also seriously interferes with China's internal affairs and encroaches upon the sovereignty of China. We express our indignation at such acts of hegemonism on the part of the U.S. Government and denounce it.

The meeting also expressed sincere hopes that the teachers and alumni in Taiwan and overseas will return to the motherland for tours, observation trips, visits and lectures and offer their advice and suggestions and make contributions for the reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of the Chinese nation. It also wished that they may find time to pay a return visit to their alma maters and call on their teachers and alumni so as to enhance friendly feelings for each other. The meeting elected Zhao Fen [6392 5358] (female) an additional council member of the Taiwan Alumni Association.

MADAME CHIANG SENDS OPEN LETTER TO LIAO CHENGZHI

OW180316 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 18 (CNA) -- Madame Chiang Kai-shek Tuesday called on Liao Cheng-chih, "vice chairman" of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of Red China, to follow the will of his late father Liao Chung-kai, a senior member of the Kuomintang, so that we can have the opportunity of joining the national reconstruction work of the Republic of China and enjoying some good days in his old years.

In an open letter to Liao, Madame Chiang stressed that as President Chiang Ching-kuo shoulders the responsibility of accomplishing the national cause, his firm stand of "no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise with the Peiping regime" fully reflects the justice and righteousness of the KMT, Chinese people and the Republic of China. Madame Chiang related her aquaintance with Liao's parents in Canton about 57 years ago. She especially expressed admiration for Liao's mother, who, an old fashioned Chinese woman without receiving Western education, could not only speak eloquently on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people, but also understand the meaning of Western democracy. Madame Chiang also mentioned the fact that after careful consideration, Dr Sun appointed Liao's father as the KMT's representative in Whampoa Military Academy which was headed by the late President Chiang Kai-shek.

She reminded Liao that in his speech to the military students on the eve before he launched the northern expedition, the late President Chiang had highly praised Liao's father for his contributions of the KMT. "Your father was a faithful disciple of Dr. Sun, and you should follow his will by practicing both patriotism and filial piety so that you will not damage your father's good reputation and historical record."

During the time of so-called cultural revolution, Madame Chiang noted, "you were one of those who suffered severely in the power struggle and who luckily escaped death from the mouth of the tiger." According to statistics, from 1966 to 1976 more than 20 million people died with another 600 million Chinese suffering from misery and infliction of the mainland. "Even such Chinese Communist Party leaders as Liu Shao-chi, Peng Teh-huai and Ho Lung were starved to death," Madame Chiang pointed out. The TIME magazine had also reported that the Peiping regime killed some 50 million people since its occupation of mainland China in 1949. "This is a record in comparison with even the most ruthless and totalitarian killers in the world history."

Madame Chiang then emphasized that since its establishment, the Republic of China had always abided by the spirit of patriotism and the three principles of the people as created by Dr. Sun. But the Chinese Communist have followed the alien ideology of Marxism-Leninism as their dogma, Madame Chiang said.

She paid respects to Dr. Sun's wisdom and farsightedness in advocating the policy of joining hands with those people of the world who would treat the Chinese people as their equal. "Dr. Sun advocated cooperation with either the Soviet Union or Japan according to the needs and circumstances of the nation and for the benefit of the Chinese people," Madame Chiang said.

Madame Chiang said that Liao's suggestion for the so-called third cooperation between the Republic of China and the Chinese Communists is nothing but a day dream. She asked Liao not to forget the continuing power struggle, severe punishment and torture, and downgrading of the human dignity during the rule of Mao Tze-tung.

Even now, Madame Chiang said, rampant corruption and bribery are scourging the mainland with some people of special privileges going around the back doors and struggling to obtain benefits for themselves through nepotism. "A clever man like you, how can you be continued to be used by the evil Chinese Communists for the rest of your life?" Madame Chiang asked.

CHINA POST NOTES SUPPORT OF U.S. CONGRESS

OW180528 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressional Leaders' Support"]

[Text] The continuous support for the Republic of China conveyed by 15 U.S. congressional leaders to Republic of China's delegation of legislators shows the continuous staunch support the Republic of China has on Capitol Hill.

The group of influential congressional leaders, consisting of two senators and 13 congressmen, expressed their support for the full implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act. The group includes Senator Barry Goldwater, Re -Arizona, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee and Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The 13 congressmen are Edward Derwinski, Rep-Illinois, Jack Kemp, Rep-N.Y., Bob Daniel, Rep-Virginia, Samuel Stratton, Dem-N.Y., Gerald Solomon, Rep-N.Y., Eldo Rudd, Rep-Arizona, John Meyer, Rep-Indiana, Robert Livingston, Rep-La, Marjorie Holt, Rep-Maryland, Mickey Edwards, Rep.- Oklahoma, Daniel Crane, Rep.-Illinois, Philip Crane, Rep.-Illinois and Mario Biaggi, Dem.-N.Y.

They told the ROC legislators, led by Liu Juo-tsai, vice president of the Legislative Juan, that they fully support the Taiwan Relations Act and oppose any Washington-Peiping joint communique on U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China.

It seems that Peiping is still applying great pressure on the Reagan administration to issue a joint communique similar to th Shanghai Communique on the Republic of China arms sales issue. Although there are people in the State Department favoring such a communique, they have not succeeded in getting the approval of either Secretary of State George Shultz or President Ronald Reagan who is still holding to his promise that he will not betray the people of the Republic of China and will fulfill the Taiwan Relations Act.

As President Reagan is a man of principle and vision, he realizes only too well the dire consequences of succumbing to Chinese Communist blackmail. The U.S. would lose the confidence and trust of all Asian allies and friends an the Asian and Pacific region would panic if the Republic of China should be deprived of arms sales in violation of the Taiwan Relations Act. This would also mean the violation of the Taiwan Relations Act by President Reagan himself, who has the sworn duty of upholding the law of the land.

We would like to remind President Reagan that to succumb to Chinese Communist blackmail on the arms sales issue would greatly hurt his popularity rating and his chance of re-election bid largely as a result of his China policy mistakes. We hope that Mr. Reagan will not follow in his footsteps, and make the same mistakes again.

PAPER SAYS REAGAN DISTORTS SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

HK180935 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Respect History and Take Reality Into Consideration"]

[Text] The Chinese and U.S. Governments issued a joint communique and have reached agreement on a gradual and final solution to the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

This was the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2" which people talked about before. However, the communique was simultaneously issued yesterday in Beijing and Washington and had nothing to do with Shanghai. The communique follows the practice of seeking common ground while reserving differences. In order words, identical views are included whereas differences between both sides are also reserved. This follows the method of the "Shanghai Communique" issued 10 years ago.

In the new joint communique, the United States has promised that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. Therefore, this is regarded as a beginning to the solution of the problem. Taiwan's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said that the United States had revised its policy of arms sales to Taiwan and a U.S. TV station pointed out that Reagan had overturned his previous policy. However, Reagan rejected the criticisms and telephoned the TV station to lodge his protest.

The United States tried to link the matter of halting arms supplies to Taiwan with China's abandonment of its efforts to resort to force in order to unify Taiwan. Sino-U.S. negotiations held over the past 10 months nearly reached an impasse because of this problem. In the third point of the communique, the Chinese Government reiterates that the Taiwan problem is China's internal affair. It also stressed that reunifying the motherland through peaceful means is an important guiding principle of the Chinese Government. The whole world has long since been aware of this guiding principle which has been coordinated into a series of activities and supported and welcomed by Chinese inside and outside China. China did not formulate this guiding principle in order to please the United States.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday, saying that the purpose of mentioning peaceful reunification of the motherland in the communique is to further express China's sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. Since this is purely China's internal affair, no distortions or foreign intervention can be tolerated. A RENMIN RIBAO editorial pointed out, with regard to this matter, that the United States has no right to ask China to carry out any commitments and regard China's efforts to solve the Taiwan problem through peaceful means as a prerequisite for halting arms supplies to Taiwan.

According to the norms governing international relations, since the United States acknowledges that the Beijing government is the sole legal government of China, it should stop selling weapons to Taiwan immediately. In view of the fact that this is a historical problem, the Chinese Government believes that it should be handled in the same way as other historical problems. In other words, it should be solved step by step in light of practical conditions. However, it should eventually be solved. Since the United States has promised that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading to a complete stop of arms sales, China is allowing the United States to continue to sell weapons to Taiwan for a certain period of time.

Notwithstanding, this does not mean that it is the right and commitment of the United States to sell weapons to Taiwan.

Due to agreements reached in the joint communique, the crisis of retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations has been eased. If the United States can conscientiously implement the stipulations concerned which are contained in the communique and stop selling weapons to Taiwan as early as possible, Sino-U.S. relations will make progress. However, Reagan issued a statement yesterday which distorted the joint communique. He said that the United States would continue to pursue the "Taiwan Relations Act" and hoped that the Chinese Government would settle the Taiwan problem through peaceful means. He also stressed that the United States would continue to sell weapons to Taiwan. It is obvious that Sino-U.S. relations will neither markedly deteriorate nor tremendously improve even after the publication of the joint communique.

SINO-U.S. RELAXATION SEEN AS 'TEMPORARY'

HK180720 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Temporary Relaxation in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The joint communique released at the same time by Beijing and Washington yesterday announced the conclusion of an agreement on the phasing out of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, leading to a final solution of the issue.

The working out of this communique, its contents and the procedure concerning its distribution are marked with distinct features.

As far as the time factor is concerned, talks on Sino-U.S. relations lasted for 10 months. During that time, U.S. Vice President Bush specially came to China to exchange opinions and also brought with him three letters from U.S. President Reagan. It can be seen that many complications marked the talks.

As far as procedure is concerned, apart from the joint communique, both sides have separately issued a statement. China's statement was released by a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States statement was personally read on television by Reagan. There is quite a wide area of conflict, as far as certain contents of these two statements are concerned.

It can be said that one joint communique and two statements have actually been issued to describe the existing state of Sino-U.S. relations. After 10 months of talks, both sides at last found areas of agreement on the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, breaking a long deadlock. But on the other hand, there are still many questions about whether there can be continuous development in the relations between the two countries.

For a time, China issued many warnings that if the U.S. authorities insisted on violating the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, which would be following a perverted course, then there would be a retrogression in the relations between the two countries. Now, with the release of the new joint communique, the situation of retrogression has been temporarily avoided. There is respite from a possible crisis. But the main problem affecting the relations between the two countries stillexists. Therefore, the dark clouds have not all been removed.

Everyone knows that a main problem affecting Sino-U.S. relations is the "Taiwan Relations Act" concocted by the U.S. side after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It has treated Taiwan as an independent political entity and has insisted on continuously selling arms to Taiwan. This is an act of openly encroaching upon China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs. This has of course met with the resolute opposition of the Chinese Government and people. Since this is a problem bearing on a country's sovereignty, there can never be an unprincipled concession.

At the recent meeting, the U.S. side made repeated statements about respecting China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and nonintervention in China's internal affairs. This held out the possibility of an initial solution to the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Since China respects principle and at the same time takes historical factors into consideration. It agreed to the gradual reduction of arms sales to Taiwan by the United States made three pledges: 1) The quantity and quality of arms sold shall not exceed the supply levels of the past few years; 2) To make gradual reductions; 3) To seek a final solution to this problem after a period of time. Now, the problem is whether the United States will actually translate its pledges into reality and finally and completely stop the sale of arms to Taiwan.

A contradiction revealed by the U.S. administration itself is that on the one hand, it has said that it "understands and appreciates" China's policy of working for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem. On the other hand, it has clung to the "Taiwan Relations Act" without letting go, obstructing China's effort to seek a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem. In the statement released yesterday, Reagan again stressed that the policy expressed by the U.S. side in the Sino-U.S. joint communique was "entirely in line with the 'Taiwan Relations Act.'" This fully shows that the U.S. authorities will likely continue to use two-faced tactics in Sino-U.S. relations in the future.

On this matter, the RENMIN RIBAO editorial pointed out what the spokesman for the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not spell out: "If Washington's policymakers insist on handling the relations between the two countries on the basis of this law of the country, then Sino-U.S. relations will not only cease to develop but will inevitably face another serious crisis." This is a new warning.

The Sino-U.S. relations that have developed to the current state have only reached the medium stage. Whether there will be continuous progress, or whether there will be another crisis of retrogression -- this depends on whether the United States will really act on its words.

In the Sino-U.S. relations, China has displayed principled flexibility, or flexibility based on principle. There can never be a concession on the problem of sovereignty. In its concrete approach, China has taken historical factors into consideration and has proceeded from realities. This move calls for the particular attention of those who are studying China's foreign policy and the way it handles other problems.

WEN WEI PO: SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE PRC 'VICTORY'

HK180800 Hong Kong Wen Wei Po in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Victory for the Chinese People's Diplomacy -- Commenting on the Sino-U.S. 'Joint Communique'"]

[Text] The tension in Sino-U.S. relations caused by the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has now been finally eased by the publication of the "Sino-U.S. communique." The Chinese people have won another victory in the diplomatic struggle to defend state sovereignty.

The reiteration of the principles is extremely important. Since the United States "recognizes the Chinese People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China and also acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is a part of China," and since it affirms that "mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations," then all arms sales, official contacts and escalation of agencies will violate the principles reiterated above and lose whatever legal basis they possess.

Regardless of how many differences there still are between the actual conditions and these principles, the confirming of these principles as a guidance for Sino-U.S. relations is beyond doubt a great victory in China's diplomatic struggle. This is another example that China will never barter away its principles.

The issue obstructing Sino-U.S. relations is U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Obviously, this is crude interference in China's internal affairs by the United States. Therefore, China has lodged a strong protest and has also carried out long negotiations with the United States. Did the United States not want China to make a peaceful undertaking regarding Taiwan as a precondition for halting arms sales to Taiwan? If the U.S. demand is accepted, China will no doubt be giving up her integrity and sovereignty and yielding to power policies. China may take into consideration the historical relations between the United States and Taiwan and make appropriate concessions, but never at the expense of her sovereignty. After clearly reiterating that "the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair" in the just published "joint communique," the United States expressed that it has "no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs" and stated that it "does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan." Its main points are: 1) arms sales "will not exceed the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China." 2) "Sales of arms to Taiwan" will be "gradually reduced." 3) This will lead "over a period of time, to a final resolution." China has not made any commitment regarding this "final resolution." Since it has maintained that the return of Taiwan is China's internal affair, how can it allow itself to be ordered about by others or be tied down? Judging from this, the resolution of the question of arms sales to Taiwan will develop along the principle of "noninterference in internal affairs" and its orientation will be conducive to China. It is another important Chinese victory in this diplomatic struggle.

The group of impenetrably thickheaded gentlemen in the "U.S. committee for a free Asia" will lament that the new policy statement will frustrate Taiwan and infuriate many of Reagan's conservative supporters. It appears to have also explained on the other hand the essence and trend of the "joint communique."

We have long warned the Taiwan authorities that to be slavishly dependent on other people in order to gain a brief respite is not a permanent solution for Taiwan. For the sake of the great undertaking of national unification and their own future, they should abandon their former resentment and return to the motherland. Ye Jianying's proposal and Liao Chengzhi's letter have already explained the righteousness of the cause and have expressed their sincerity. Now that the "joint communique" has again clearly explained the historical trend, how can you gentlemen in Taiwan shut your eyes, stop up your ears and not give careful consideration to the matter!

As for the conservative gentlemen of America, they may become infuriated, strike the table, rise to their feet, yell and try to start something again. However, China has long ago informed these diehards that China needs no help from America. China has experienced military harassment and threats from the superpowers and has also been through a long period of economic blockade. However, China has not been affected in any way but has continued to forge ahead. China will never shamefacedly barter away its sovereignty. Now that China is back on the road of healthy construction, it is possible that it will submit to external pressure? Friendship between the Chinese and American people is an inevitable trend of history which these diehards have no means of changing. Naturally, the agreement reached in the communique still depends on the test of U.S. sincerity in practice. However, there is no going against the law of historical development. The reiteration of the principles of the communique for establishing diplomatic relations by the U.S. administration is another proof of this point.

MING PAO ON LIBERALIZATION TRENDS IN PRC

HK171118 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 P 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "CPC Opposes Liberalization]

[Text] The concerned departments of the CPC Central Committee recently emphatically pointed out that liberalization trends actually exist inside the party and, thus, that it is necessary to arouse the attention of the whole party and oppose these trends, treating this task as a major element in rectifying party work style.

The departments concerned pointed out that the liberalization trends inside the party are primarilly manifested in two areas:

First, liberalization trends are found among certain party members and party cadres. For instance, regarding the line, principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee, some of these people adopt a very casual attitude and implement only the policies which are to their liking, and some even go their own way. Some others wantonly write articles or give speeches which are out of tune with the four basic principles and the spirit of the CPC Central Committee. Some people violate the party's organizational principle and form small gangs. Some turn a blind eye to party discipline in assigning work posts and resolutely disregard the assignments of party organizations. Some ignore party regulations and the "guiding principles," do not take the advice of the party organizations and continue the practice of claiming kinship, doing things through the back door and promoting unsavory trends.

Second, liberalization trends can also be found in certain party organizations and among the responsible comrades concerned, who fail to deal severely with the erroneous words, deeds and actions in violation of the law and discipline of party members and, particularly, party cadres. They have not taken appropriate actions to educate or deal with these people but have even harbored some of them.

The departments concerned held that the liberalization trends currently found inside are, on the one hand, a passive reflection of the extreme sturggles promoted under the past ultraleftist guiding ideology and, on the other, are a result of the 10 years of upheaval during which there was no government control, no organization and no discipline. These party members and party cadres are "placing personal interests on the primary level and revolutionary interests on the secondary level." Thus, the fundamental method to overcome the liberalization trends is to enhance the communist ideological awareness and overcome the various forms of individualism, mainly by means of rectifying party work style.

In order to overcome the liberalization trends, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee has approved and transmitted the "Circular on Several Regulations and Discipline Concerning the Appointment and Dismissal and Transferring of Cadres" which had been jointly issued by the Discipline Inspection Committee and Organizational Department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and has demanded that each cadre and, in particular, the party cadres spontaneously obey the assignments and postings of the party organizations. One stipulation was that cadres who have received a posting should report for duty on the due date; necessary disciplinary action will be taken against those who disobey the posting.

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee stressed that it is necessary to resolutely put an end to the liberalization trends concerning the posting of cadres. Currently, the phenomenon of not submitting to the party organizations' decisions and persisting in placing personal interests on the primary level is still found in some places. Such unsavory trends not only sabotage organizational discipline, corrupt the atmosphere of the organizations and weaken the party's combat effectiveness, but also hinder the party organizations's efforts, in accordance with the demands for socialist modernization, im promptly readjusting the leadership groups and carrying out cadre posting.

Thus, first of all, we must boldly and assuredly stress discipline; second, we must formulate clear-cut regulations; and third, we must impartially and incorruptibly put an end to all unsavory trends.

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SHIJIE JINGJI ON INTERNATIONAL, SINO-U.S. TRADE

HK130944 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 7, 10 Jul 82 pp 19-21, 42

[Article by Shu Ziqing [5289 5261 3237]: "The Trend of International Trade Development and Sino-U.S. Trade Relationship"]

I

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1980's, the rate of increase in the volume of world trade has continued to drop, and in 1981, the rate of increase was zero. This was the third time that a zero increase in world trade emerged during the more than 30 years since the world war. The previous two instances of zero increase emerged in the late 1950's and during the first half of the 1970's when there were economic crises in the capitalist world and world trade was decreasing. What the zero increase in world trade and the two previous instances of zero increase differ in is that the zero increase this time is much more serious than the previous two. Because of the serious recession of the economies of the industrially developed Western countries, it is very difficult for a quick reovery of or increase in world trade.

The major factors that have an impact on world trade are: 1) While domestic demand is growing very slowly in the industrially developed Western countries that are sunk deep in the predicament of "stagflation," the trade conditions are worsening, the burden of debts is aggravating and the import capacity is falling in the developing countries. 2) The unprecedentedly high interest rates have curtailed economic and commercial activities. 3) The exchange rates in the world money market are fiercely fluctuating and this has impeded trade activities. 4) The growing tendency of protectionism in the industrially developed countries has been especially unfavorable for the developing countries in expanding their exports.

Under these conditions, it is impossible for world trade to develop quickly and vigorously. As the above-mentioned unfavorable conditions for developing trade will not be substantially improved in the near future, it is estimated that world trade volume will increase slowly in the coming few years.

Under the present economic situation, the market problem has become of increasingly greater concern for all countries. The Western industrialized countries are paying increasingly closser attention to extricating themselves from their domestic economic predicaments through development of external trade. For this, they are carrying out readjustment of their industrial structure and striving to make their goods more competitive. Meanwhile, the developing countries also need to develop the economies of their countries through developing external trade as sell as conducting the struggle to change the old world economic order.

The development of the world economy today has already made the economies of various countries increasingly closely related with one another and made them rely increasingly more on another and have an increasingly greater influence on one another. The proportion of U.S. exports to the Third World in total U.S. exports climbed from 29.6 percent in 1970 to 37.9 percent in 1980. The EEC exports nearly half of its goods to the Third World. It can be foreseen that during the 1980's the market in the developing countries will become increasingly important and the United States and other Western countries will find it very difficult to maintain their economies if they are deprived of the broad market in the Third World and the supplies of raw materials and energy from the Third World.

Reforming the old order in the world economy and establishing a new world economic order in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefits has already become the trend of the times. This will be favorable not only for promoting the economic development of the developing countries, but also for the prosperity of economy of the whole world, including the developed countries.

In the future world market, the manufactured goods trade will continue to occupy an important position. The industrial structure of the Western developed countries will continue to develop into a structure with industries that need intense investment, intense technological application and intense employment of intellectuals which will enable these countries to increase the value of their products. These countries will also continue to develop the industries which conserve energy and resources. On the other hand, most of the developing countries will continue to primarily develop the industries that use intense labor, although a small number of countries and areas that have been developing at a greater speed will begin to shift too developing the industries that need intense investment and intense technological application. In the course of this development the technology trade will quickly develop, though the trade of resources will, of course, still be important. In order to promote this kind of crosswise international cooperation, and in the industrially developed countries' own interests, it is necessary for these countries to gradually reduce their restrictions on their imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries so as to promote the development of the developing countries' industry and expand their market. Protectionism will not make the goods produced by the industrialized countries more competitive nor promote the rational international division of labor, which will enable both the developed and the developing countries to give play to their strong points and avoid their weak points and thus benefit one another.

II

China is one of the developing countries and it is striving to realize the modernization of its industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology. Our country's basic principle in building socialism is "independence and self-reliance." This principle is determined by the nature of our state. Ours is a country with a huge population, abundant resources and a vast domestic market. In such a country, in the process of building socialism according to a Marxist-Leninist line, we must rely on our own strength. However, self-reliance should never be interpreted as closing up the country to the outside world and practicing self-sufficiency. In the present world, no countries will be able to do without foreign trade and external economic and technical cooperation in the course of its modernization. Therefore, we always advocate that in developing our economy, we should utilize two kinds of resources: First the domestic resource and second the international resources; we should open up two markets: First the domestic market and second the international market; and we should learn two kinds of knowledge: First the knowledge to manage our domestic economy and second the knowledge to develop external economic exchanges and trade. Our country has rich natural resources, sufficient labor and a certain industrial foundation, and these are favorable conditions for our economic construction. However, on the other hand, our science and technology are relatively backward, our production is relatively underdeveloped and our financial resources are insufficient; these are the unfavorable conditions for our economic development. The development of foreign trade and of various forms of international cooperation is precisely a way to make use of the strong points of other countries in order to offset our weak points. This will never impede the implementation of our principle of self-reliance. On the contrary, it will increase our strength in realizing the four modernizations program. Therefore, persisting in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of maintaining independence and practicing self-reliance is one of the long-term strategic policies that our country will steadfastly adhere to.

At the present stage, our external trade work can be mainly summarized as follows:

1. We should give play to our strong points and increase our exports in order to achieve a relatively great development of our foreign trade.

According to our country's actual conditions and the demand in the world market, in developing our exports, we will stress the following: We should give play to our strong points in having rich natural resources and exploit and export in a planned manner some of the energy and mineral products such as coal, oil and some nonferrous metals of which we have rich deposits; we should give play to our strong point in having sufficient labor, increase the exports of the products that need intensive labor and the exports of the goods that we make from imported raw materials and the developing process of foreign goods; we should improve the quality and increase the varieties of the textile products we export and produce and export more high-class and medium-class textile products; we should make full use of the strong points in our country's natural geographical conditions, give play to our strong points of having traditional handicrafts and develop the exports of various agricultural, sideline and local special products and handicraft products; and we should tap the potential of our machine-building industry and increase the exports of our mechanical products, electrical apparatuses, and instruments.

While increasing exports, our import trade will develop accordingly. The composition of our imports should meet the needs resulting from the readjustment and development of our national economy. In the future we will import less complete sets of equipment. However, we will introduce more technology and key equipment which will be necessary in developing our national economy and conducting technical reform in our enterprises. In this regard, we have a great potential to tap and there are broad prospects for cooperation and technical exchanges with foreign countries. We will organize, in a planned manner, the raw materials that are necessary for industrial production (primarily the textile industry), other materials, and the materials and goods for agricultural production (such as fertilizer and pesticides). We will continue to organize the imports of food grain and other goods which will ease the tension of supplies in our domestic market in accordance with the changing situation related to production and the people's domestic demands.

2. We should give play to the strong points of our coastal areas and strengthen our external economic and commercial relations with the outside world.

In our coastal areas industry is relatively developed, technical force is strong and communications are convenient; therefore, these areas have long since been the linking areas for developing foreign economic relations and trade. In order to give full play to the strong points of these areas, we should increase the proportion of the exports of these areas in the total exports of our country and encourage these areas to conscientiously utilize foreign capital, to introduce appropriate advanced techniques and necessary key equipment, to strengthen international economic cooperation and technical exchanges and to develop foreign trade in diversified forms so as to have a bigger share of the world market.

We should continue to reform the structure of our foreign trade and further bring to play the initiative of all sectors.

Since 1979, we have carried out one by one some trial reform measures in out foreign trade structure and some of the power to undertake foreign trade has been transferred to local areas and enterprises and has thus expanded the local areas' and enterprises' power to undertake foreign trade and increased the circulation channels. Some of the central industrial departments and some provinces and municipalities have established a number of general export and import companies and addition to the special line import goods companies that are directly under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. Moreover, we have carried out experiments on the undertaking of foreign trade directly through diversified forms of enterprises that combine production and trade and by complex enterprises.

In the future we will promote the reform of our foreign trade structure in a planned and orderly manner on the basis of summing up our past experience. The general orientation of the reform is to shift the actual undertaking of foreign trade to enterprises or complex enterpriese and expand these enterprises; power of operation, while implementing a strict economic responsibility system to unify power, responsibility and interests; and to strengthen unified leadership over our foreign trade that is to be carried out separately by various enterprises with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations acting as a department of the State Council to manage foreign economic relations and trade and being responsible for the task of guiding, coordinating, supervising and managing the foreign trade throughout the country in order to give play to the initiative of all and develop foreign trade under the prerequisite of implementing a unified policy, planning foreign trade and dealing with the outside world in unity.

After the economic readjustment of the past few years, our country has scored remarkable achievements in various fields and the trend of development is becoming increasingly favorable. Our agricultural and light industrial production has risen relatively sharply and at present we are speeding up the construction of our energy industries and communications undertakings. Meanwhile we will readjust, reorganize and carry out technical reform to our existing enterprises by stages and in groups. In this process, our foreign trade will continue to increase and a rate of increase higher than the rate of increase of our national economy will be maintained. It can be expected that along with the development of our construction, a more broad and sound foundation will be laid for developing our foreign trade and external economic cooperation.

III

Since new China was founded, Sino-U.S. relations were abnormal for a rather long time and the trade between the two countries ceased for more than 20 years. In February 1972, China and the United States signed the Shanghai Communique and since then the nonofficial trade relations between the two countries have been restored, the volume of trade has increased yearly and the contacts between trade personnel of the two countries have also become increasingly frequent. The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and the United States have created favorable conditions for the development of trade between the two countries. By 1979, the total amount of trade between the two countries rose to $2.4 billion (according to Chinese statistics), which was 140 percent more than trade in 1978 when diplomatic relations were not established. In 1980 and 1981, trade further developed and the total amount of trade was $4.64 and $5.67 billion respectively and the 1981 figure was again 140 percent more than trade in 1979. Though China and the United States established their diplomatic relations as late as 1979, the trade between the two countries has been developing very quickly and their bilateral trade has now jumped to rank third in our country's trade with foreign countries and is behind only Japan and the Hong Kong area. Our imports from the United States has jumped to rank second, behind Japan. The 100 percent increase in bilateral trade over the past 3 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly shows the potential of Sino-U.S. trade.

However, there have also been unsatisfactory aspects in the development process and the major problems at present are:

1. Our deficits have been relatively big. Though reduced, the 1981 deficit was still $1.71 billion and the accumulated deficits from 1972 to 1981 reached $6.33 billion. If this state of affairs is not remedied, the quick development of trade between the two countries cannot be maintained.

2. The trade law and regulations that the United States formulated in the past are hindering even quicker development of bilateral trade.

For example, there is the problem related to the control over exports to China. Out of the consideraton of its political and economic needs, the U.S. Government has adopted a relatively flexible attitude in exercising this control and has occasionally expressed its intention to slacken it. The U.S. Government has failed to use many actions to carry out what it has expressed and up to now no remarkable change has, in essence, been brought to this control. It is said that the United States has in its hands many advanced techniques, but it has not provided many techniques to China and it is not even willing to sell the electronic computer that is for the purely civil purpose of the population census. Another example is its import restrictions on Chinese products. In September 1980, not long after the two countries signed an agreement on textile trade, the U.S. side tried to expand the scope of restriction on the import of China's textile products and asked China to discuss the setting of quotas on woolen sweaters and cardigans. In March 1981, the U.S. Government declared that it had imposed a new restriction on the import of a third class of textiles such as knitted coats from China. The United States has also intensified its import control over other so-called sensitive goods.

For all the above-mentioned problems, we have expressed our concern.

At present, as the U.S. Government disregards China's resolute opposition and unitarily declares its continuation of arms sales to Taiwan, the development of Sino-U.S. relations is being seriously threatened. U.S. supplies of weapons to Taiwan is an action that encroaches on China's sovereignty and interferes with China's internal affairs. This action cannot help but arouse the indignation of the Chinese people.

The history of the 30 years development of Sino-U.S. relations has proved that the development of economic and trade relations cannot be separated from the development of political relations. We must remember this historical lesson. Developing the political, economic and trade relations between China and the United States is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries and any actions that run counter to this trend are undesirable.

The trade between China and the United States must be carried out on the basis of each respecting the sovereignty of the other and on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. On this basis, there is a broad prospect for the further development of trade. As China and the United States differ in the stages of development of their economies, the commodity trade between them will enable each to get what it lacks from the other. In order to achieve this, there is still much room for further development. There is an even greater possibility for developing technical exchanges, cooperation in production and setting up joint venture enterprises. Sino-U.S. cooperation in exploring and exploiting offshore oil has just begun and there are still many things to do. We hope that the good desire of the peoples of the two countries can be realized.

NATO NAMES ATLANTIC SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER

OW181333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 18 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Defense Planning Committee has appointed U.S. Admiral Wesley L. McDonald as supreme allied commander of Atlantic to succeed Admiral Harry Train, according to a press release from the NATO headquarters here. The appointment will become effective in September. Admiral McDonald was previously U.S. deputy chief of naval operations, the release said.

BANGLADESH, YUGOSLAVIA STRESS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW181708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Dacca, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh and Yugoslavia today resolved to exert maximum efforts towards further strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement and policy in the struggle for peace, equality and independent development of the people. In a joint communique issued here today at the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to this country by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, the two countries pledged to ensure a successful convening of the 7th summit of non-aligned countries.

They stressed the irreplaceable role and contribution of the policy and movement of non-alignment towards surmounting the current dangerous developments in the world. The two countries most resolutely condemned Israel's brutal actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and called upon all international entities, especially the United Nations, to undertake energetic and effective measures to put an end to the war.

They stressed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis could be found only through the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and full respect for the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights to self-determination, including the right to return to and establish their own state on their national soil, headed by the PLO.

They urged that more efforts be made towards ending the Iran-Iraq war.

On the Afghan and the Kampuchean problems, the two sides held that a political solution should be found on the basis of related U.N. resolutions and the decisions adopted by non-aligned conferences, including the withdrawal of foreign troops from the two countries and full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of those countries.

They also stressed the importance of promoting cooperation between the non-aligned and the developing countries, and of strengthening collective self-reliance as a vital factor for their development.

The two countries expressed satisfaction with the successful development of their relations and cooperation and pledged to continue expanding these relations.

MPR, INDIA COMMUNIQUE CITES NUCLEAR DANGER

OW150746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 15 (XINHUA) -- India and Mongolia in a joint communique today expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the growing nuclear danger. They also stressed the need to undertake genuine measures of disarmament and intensify the search for lasting peace and stability. The communique was issued at the end of Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangal Dugersuren's 3-day visit to India.

The two sides reiterated their commitment to the principles of peaceful co-existence and the norms guiding the relations between states laid down in the UN Charter, as the basis for promoting international peace, cooperation and understanding.

During the visit, the two countries signed two protocols for long-term cooperation in the fields of agricultural research and health. The two countries have agreed to form a joint consultative committee of experts to implement the protocols.

REAGAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

OW181706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 17 (XINHUA) — United States President Ronald Reagan issued a statement today on the U.S.-China joint communique. He said the communique "embodies a mutually satisfactory means of dealing with the historical question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan" and "preserves principles on both sides", and "will promote the further development of friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China." "It will also contribute to the further reduction of tensions and to lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

Reagan went on to say in his statement that "building a strong and lasting relationship with China has been an important foreign policy of four consecutive American administrations. Such a relationship is vital to our long-term national security interests and contributes to stability in east Asia." He said: "It is in the national interest of the United States that this important strategic relationship be advanced." With the communique, Reagan said, it is possible to realize such national interests of the United States, consistent with its obligations to the people of Taiwan.

In his statement, Reagan emphasized again that his "long-standing personal friendship and deep concern for their (the people of Taiwan) well-being is steadfast and unchanged." He said he will maintain "the full range of contacts between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan — cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts — which are compatible with our unofficial relationship" "with the dignity and honor befitting old friends."

Reagan addressed the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in the context of the "Taiwan Relations Act" which was unilaterally introduced by the United States. He said that U.S. "arms sales (to Taiwan) will continue in accordance with the act."

Dealing with China's efforts towards peaceful unification of China, purely an issue of China's internal affairs, Reagan said that he is "with full expectation" that the approach of the Chinese Government to the resolution of the Taiwan issue will continue to be peaceful and that "our future actions will be conducted with this peaceful policy fully in mind."

Nevertheless, he continued to say that "the Taiwan question is a matter for the Chinese people, on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, to resolve. We will not interfere in this matter or prejudice the free choice of, or put pressure on, the people of Taiwan in this matter."

U.S. TEXTILE EXPORTS PROPOSAL REJECTED

OW181540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — The first round of negotiations for a new Sino-U.S. textile agreement was held here between August 13 and August 16. During the negotiations, the U.S. side put forward a very unfair proposal, trying to impose strict, discriminative restrictions on China's textile exports to the United States. The Chinese side rejected the proposal and explained its principled stand on the new agreement for consideration by the U.S. side.

It was learned that during the negotiations, the U.S. side proposed to enlarge the scope of restriction on China's textile exports to the U.S., cut the quotas, delete some flexible clauses from the present agreement and reduce the average annual growth rate to less than one percent. It also wanted to revise the consultation clauses so that the U.S. side may take whatever actions it likes.

The Chinese side rejected the U.S. proposal on the ground that it runs counter to the basic principles of the agreement on trade relations between the two countries.

Li Dengshan, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy director of the foreign Trade Administration under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, refuted the U.S. view point with actual facts about China's textile exports to the U.S.

He recalled that China's textile exports to the U.S. started almost from zero, and in 1981 reached only 420 million U.S. dollars according to Chinese statistics, or less than 600 million U.S. dollar according to American statistics, falling far behind other major textile exporters to the U.S.

"A considerable proportion of China's textile exports consists of grey cloth, which is used as raw material by the American printing and dyeing and garmets industries and therefore is beneficial to the U.S. industry."

China's exports of garmets to the U.S. make up only 3.1 percent of total American textile imports, Li Dengshan said. Moreover, China exported only 54 categories of textile to the U.S. in the 1981, accounting for only half of the total categories the U.S. imported.

Li Dengshan said: "Some people in the U.S. have unduly described China's textile exports to the U.S. as having created problems for the American textile industry and employment and upset its market. This is inconsistent with the facts."

"China was a newcomer in the U.S. textile import trade and was not being treated fairly," Li Dengshan said. "China is strongly dissatisfied with the treatment it is receiving under the present agreement."

Li Denghsan said: "China's textile exports to the U.S. have not been allowed to develop in line with the actual needs and possibilities, but are subjected to strict and unfair control. The specific quotas for China's exports under the present agreement are even lower than the level already achieved when the agreement was signed. He said the rate of increase was much lower than the internationally accepted reasonable rate given to new exporters.

Li Dengshan pointed out: "After the first Sino-U.S. textile agreement went into effect, the U.S. side unrestrictedly used the consultation clauses to enlarge the scope of restriction and arbitrarily cut the quotas. It delayed consultations and unilaterally restricted imports, thus seriously holding up China's export of textiles to the U.S. and impairing China's economic interests."

Sino-U.S. textile trade was imbalanced, like Sino-U.S. trade as a whole, resulting in a big deficit on the Chinese side. "It is in the spirit of balancing mutual economic beneifts that China wants to increase its textile exports to the U.S.," he added.

The second round of negotiations is to be held in the U.S. The Chinese delegation believes that [it] is necessary for the U.S. side to give serious consideration to the grave trade imbalance and give Chinese textile exported to the U.S. fair and reasonable treatment under the principles specified in the Sino-U.S. trade relations agreement. This would provide a basis for success in the new round of talks.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO 17 Aug Commentary

HK181428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Special commentary by Chen Tiqiang [7115 7555 1730], vice president of the China International Law Society: "The Verdict of History"]

[Text] While revising and approving the textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education has distorted history and prettified Japanese militarist aggression. This has greatly infuriated the Chinese people and has been severely censured by the peoples of other countries invaded by the Japanese army and by the just public opinion inside Japan.

Certain legal questions were involved while Japan distorted history in the course of revising the textbooks: What is a war of aggression? Was the Japanese war against China, which took place from 1931 to 1945, a "war of aggression?' What was the nature of the Nanjing massacre according to international law? Was China interfering with Japanese domestic policy when it demanded that Japan correct the mistakes made in revising the textbooks? And so forth.

First, the question of the nature of the Japanese war against China is a question of fundamental importance. During the 14 years between the provocation of the "September 18 incident" by Japan in 1931 until the Japanese surrender on 15 August 1945, the Japanese army invaded and trampled on the vast territory of China, killed more than 10 million Chinese people and plundered and ruined an enormous amount of Chinese property. It was Japan which started the war, and the war was fought on Chinese territory. The aim of Japan's war was the extermination of China and the realization of its presumptuous plan of dominating the whole of Asia. Numerous international documents have made a solemn and just judgment on the Japanese invasion of China. This historical fact is borne out by hard evidence and cannot be denied.

On 24 February 1933 the General Assembly of the League of Nations adopted a report affirming that Japanese military actions after the "18 September incident" in Shenyang and northeast China "cannot be regarded as self-defense measures," nor can "the military measures taken by Japan throughout the course of the dispute be regarded as self-defense measures."

It was said in the declaration of United Nations signed on 1 January 1942 that The United Nations is "now engaged in a common struggle against the barbarous and brutal forces which vainly attempt to conquer the world."

On 1 December 1943 the "Cairo Declaration," signed by China, the United States and Britain, said: "The aim of fighting this battle is to put an end to and penalize Japanese aggression."

The "Potsdam Proclamation," signed by China, the United States and Britain on 26 July 1945 demanded that "Japan unconditionally surrender" and said that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration will soon be implemented."

On 2 September 1945 Japan signed the instrument of surrender and expressed its desire to "faithfully fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation." In fact, Japan had accepted the verdict of "aggression." It is absolutely impermissible for certain Japanese people to attempt to reverse the verdict today.

There have been stipulations in international law concerning the aggressive nature of the Japanese war against China. Article No 10 of the treaty signed by the League of Nations in 1919 pointed out: "Each member country of the League of Nations undertakes the obligation of showing respect for and maintaining territorial integrity and current political independence of all member countries of the League of Nations in order to guard against foreign aggression." Obviously, it is against the law to launch a war which violates territorial integrity and political independence of any member country, and other member countries of the League undertake the obligation of guarding against such "foreign aggression."

Article No 1 of the "Paris no-war pact" signed on 27 August 1928 stipulated that: The contracting nations abandon war as a tool of state policy. The indictment against the Japanese war criminals issued on 12 November 1948 by the Far Eastern International Military Court pointed out that: Making war in violation of the "Paris no-war pact" "should be regarded as committing a crime." In light of this, we see that wars of aggression had already been banned by international law before Japan launched its war of aggression. The Japanese Government was knowingly violating the law when it launched the war of aggression against China.

After World War II, there were more explicit legal stipulations prohibiting wars of aggression. Article No 4 of Provision No 2 of the UN Charter stipulated that "as far as international relations are concerned, all member countries must not violate territorial integrity and political independence of other member countries by threat of force or by other means which are not in accord with the purpose of the United Nations." The "definition of aggression" adopted at the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1974 pointed out: "Aggression" means the act of violating other countries' territorial integrity or political independence, which has been stated in the charter. The Japanese war against China was a 100-percent "war of aggression." If this was not considered as a "war of aggression," there would be no wars of aggression in the world.

When China and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1972, Japan pointed out in the "Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration" that "Japan feels terribly sorry for the great damage brought to the Chinese people during the war and will make a profound self-examination." "The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship" signed in 1978 stipulated that "various principles laid down in the joint declaration should be strictly observed."

On what should the Japanese Government carry out "self-examination"? Of course, it should self-examine its criminal act of aggression. If there had not been aggression, there would not have been the need for self-examination. Now, on the one hand, the Japanese Government claims to "retain the stand of assuming responsibility for the war and carrying out a profound self-examination" that it expressed in the Japanese-Sino joint declaration" but, on the other hand, the Ministry of Education of the Japanese Government totally denies the Japanese invasion of China. Is this not contradiction?

The Nanjing massacre was a brutal atrocity, a rarity in human history. Regarding this, the Tokyo International Military Court issued an accurate and specific description. According to the investigations of the court, "Chinese troops had completely withdrawn before Nanjing was conquered by the Japanese army. Thus, what the Japanese army occupied then was a city which was powerless to resist." More than 200,000 defenseless Chinese people were killed by the Japanese army in the Nanjing massacre and about 155,000 were buried alive by the Japanese burying teams. The massacre and looting lasted for 6 to 7 weeks after Nanjing was conquered. All this was the conclusion drawn by the court after investigating the true evidence.

However, the high-ranking official of the Japanese Government said: "It is hard to judge the historical facts only by the statements made at the trial." This is, in fact, an attempt to fundamentally deny the Tokyo trial.

The Nanjing massacre was a serious violation of the code of war. When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, both China and Japan were parties to the 1899 "Hague Convention" concerning the law and conventional rules for wars on land. The code of wars on land attached to the convention stipulated that any attack on or bombardment of open towns, villages, residential areas or buildings is prohibited; looting in any town or any place is prohibited; looting on occupied territories is prohibited; the life and properties of individuals must be protected; and so on. Despising these rules, Japan had in fact knowingly violated the convention.

Generally speaking, the revision and approval of textbooks is a kind of internal affair of a country. But the content of the Japanese textbooks under revision involves the history of other countries and its relationship with the latter. The case is totally different here since the revised content may affect world peace and security and has run counter to Japan's international obligation to other countries. Thus, all countries concerned have, of course, the right to urge Japan to make an amendment and to ask it to undertake its obligation. Japan's tampering with the history of the Sino-Japanese war is not only an insult to the Chinese nation and an act to open a wide door to militarism, which harms international security and world peace, but it is also a violation of the obligations undertaken by Japan in the "Japanese instrument of surrender," the "1972 Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration" and other documents. All these are serious international issues which have a most important bearing on the interests of China and are by no means merely internal affairs.

From the above analysis we can come to an obvious conclusion; that is, before 1931, when Japan launched the aggressive war against China, a concept of "aggressive war" had already been clearly defined in international law. Such a concept has been more clearly specified in later years. In international law, there are also very clear stipulations prohibiting savage means of fighting. In order to enforce the militarist policy, Japan boldly violated the "League of Nations Treaty" and the "Paris Pact" and launched the aggressive war. After its defeat, Japan profoundly reproached itself for its crime in launching the war and stated that it would give up its ambition of conquering and aggressing against other countries. Under such circumstances, the Chinese people, in consideration of the friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples, decided to give up all their claims for compensation in an effort to develop the friendship between the two countries from generation to generation. Japan's acknowledgement of its aggressive crime is the basis of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. We earnestly hope that the Japanese Government will sincerely accept the historical lesson; understand the savage, evil and shameful nature of aggressive war; keep its promises and carry out its international obligations so as to safeguard world peace, as well as that of the Japanese people, and cherish the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples from generation to generation; and will never try to shake the political and legal basis of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

CHINA DAILY 15 Aug Commentary

HK150031 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Aug 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "No Rebirth of Militarism"]

[Text] Tomorrow is August 15.

On that day 37 years ago, the world was overjoyed to hear that the Japanese militarists had accepted the Potsdam declaration and surrendered unconditionally. Thus, the Second World War was brought to an end.

The date 15 August 1945, therefore, went down in history as a date that marked the victory of justice.

The day has been remembered ever since for the high price humanity paid to defeat fascism. This year, on this day, people in various countries of Asia, especially in China, have more to ponder: Why on earth are some Japanese distorting historical facts censoring their school textbooks?

In the half century before 15 August 1945, Japan was ruled by a group of militarists who pushed an aggressive politcy toward other countries. And China's territory was the first that they coveted.

In 1894 Japan invaded China and forced the imperial Qing government to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki, forcibly occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands.

In 1905 Japan seized China's southern Manchuria railway and the Liaodong Peninsula when it won its war with Russia.

During World War I, Japan took the opportunity to snatch the islands in the Pacific orginally under German jurisdiction and the German concessions in China.

In 1927 the Japanese Cabinet, headed by Tanaka Giichi, launched a plan to occury northeastern China by force. In the notorious Tanaka Memorial is the brazen quotation: "If we want to conquer China, we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. If we can conquer China, then all the other Asian and South China Sea states will become afraid of us and surrender to us."

With this criminal goal, the Japanese imperialists concocted the 18 September incident," occupied the northeast of China and set up the Japanese puppet "Manchukuo" regime.

On 7 July 1937 Japan launched its all-out aggressive war against China by instigating the Lugou (Marco Polo) bridge incident.

In the meantime, Japan also invaded other countries. In 1910 it annexed the whole of Korea. On 7 December 1941 it launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, started the Pacific war and occupied a chain of Southeast Asian countries.

The rapacious aggrandizement of the Japanese militarists was invariably accompanied by massacre, plunder, raping and burning. In China alone, 18 million people were killed by the Japnaese aggressors. Millions more of the people in other Asian countries died at the Japanese militarists' hands.

These crimes were not only burned into the memories of all those who witnessed and survived them, but were put on record at the International Military Tribunal in November 1948, as well as in the confessions of the Japanese war criminals who were repatriated from China during the years after the end of the war.

More than once since the signing of its unconditional surrender has the Japanese Government formally acknowledged the crimes of aggression committed by their militarists, and expressed repentance. In the joint statement on the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, the Japanese Government expressed its deep shame over the grave calamities it had brought to the Chinese people. This was reiterated in the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship signed in 1978.

We are not recounting all this to bring the present Japanese people to account for all the wrongs done by Japanese militarists in the first half of the present century.

Even in wartime we drew clear distinction between the Japanese militarists and the Japanese people. As we are by no means trying to blame the present-day Japanese rulers for what their predecessors did.

But it was a gross violation of an international pledge when officials in the Japanese Ministry of Education deleted the word "aggression" in school textbooks in a vain attempt to whitewash Tojo Hideki and his company.

The Japanese people who earnestly wish to safeguard peace and Japanese national interests are strongly against the Japanese Education Ministry's attempts to distrot history. They have rightly pointed out that it is a criminal scheme to revive Japanese militarism, from which the Japanese people and people of other Asian countries suffered so much.

It is our hope that the Japanese Government will stick to the joint statement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments concluded ten years ago and take effective measures to correct the ministry's mistakes in distorting history. The sooner, the better.

The world is on its guard against any revival of fascism or militarism. As the Japanese militarists' dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" ended in ignominous failure in 1945, it will be even more unremittingly dealt with now that the people of China and the whole of Asia have grown in strength.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES JAPANESE WAR FILM

HK121509 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 P 5

[Article by Chen Huangmei [7115 5435 3561], vice chairman of the Chinese Film Artists' Association, "What Does the Japanese Film 'The Great Japanese Empire' Show?"]

[Text] Unexpected things often happen to people in their lives.

The last thing I expected on my first visit to Japan was that I would be treated to such a film as "The Great Japanese Empire" on the afternoon of 7 July.

When the Lugouquiao incident occurred in 1937, I was in Peiping. Japanese militarists had started a new, rapid and ruthless war of aggression against China. I made my escape from Peiping. After the subsequent loss of Jinan and the battle of Xuzhou, I found my way to Wuhan. Then I headed for Yanan. I also had many interviews with the units of the 8th Route Army in the north China anti-Japanese base.

I saw for myself stretch after stretch of razed ground where the Japanese had dropped bombs or set fire to buildings at random. Burned bodies of babies lay scattered around — I saw picture albums released by the Japanese military headquarters, and seized by the 8th Route Army, that built up "the sacred great east Asia war." Openly displayed in the albums were pictures that showed Japanese troops massacring the Chinese people. Now still fresh in my memory is a picture in which a baby was sucking the breast of its blood-stained dead mother....

In a word, those Japanese atrocities of all kinds can best be summed up by the ancient Chinese saying: "Even by using up all the paper, words cannot describe the scene!"

Of course, we have always distinguished the Japanese militarists and their crimes from the average Japanese people. As a young reporter then, I was overwhelmed with indignation at Japanese atrocities.

But from the family letters and amulets found on the corpses of many Japanese soldiers, I noted their relatives prayerful hopes and wishes. I noted their grief, their sadness, their sense of desperation and their hatred for war. I knew that this war had also brought disaster to the Japanese people.

Moreover, I had made friends with a few Japanese soldiers of the antiwar alliance. They and I wore the same shoulder emblems of the 8th Route Army. In gray uniform, we walked the Taihang Mountains in the autumn sunlight, exchanging confidences. I deeply felt that in their contact with the Chinese people and fighters, they always displayed a sense of guilt deep down. Of course, they were also filled with hatred for Japanese militarism. They longed for their beautiful hometowns in Japan. They looked forward to Japan's future. How they wanted to establish friendly relations with the Chinese people for all generations to come. They even harbored sincere and innocent illusions....

The last thing I expected was that 45 years later, I would arrive in Tokyo from Beijing. On 7 July I again noted that some people in Japan had gone to the expense of shooting such "a colossal war film," using wording like "a reassessment of the war" and "a new understanding of the war" and even claiming in an appeal: "It is especially hoped that young people will come to see this film. It is hoped that everyone will join in discussing what war is and come to the cinema house to relive wartime lives...." (The words within quotation marks here are quoted from several filmmakers and directors in their propaganda literature for this film.) This inevitably aroused my indignation and set me thinking. What, after all, does this film want to get across?

The first and second parts of this film run for 3 hours. The film begins with the Pearl Harbor incident and a description of Japanese imperialism's instigation of the Pacific war and its invasion of Singapore and the Southeast Asian area. It ends with Japan's defeat in the war. The story is in chronological order. Some scenes from documentaries are put on to show its "veracity." The film is interlarded with the love stories of three young couples. Though the picture reveals certain crimes of Japanese troops in their invasion of Southeast Asia, it lays greater emphasis on portraying British and U.S. allied troops massacring the Japanese people at the time of defeat, as though Japanese soldiers and people were the main massacre targets.

The filmmakers and directors stressed that these were the "facts." But they did not expose the crimes of Japanese militarists who, several years after their aggression against the Chinese people, again joined forces with German Fascists and extended the war to the Southeast Asian region. On the contrary, they openly reversed the verdict on war prisoner Tojo. The screenwriter publicly declared that he wanted to try his best to portray Tojo as a loyal official "dedicated to the emperor and to the country," who died a martyr's death. There was the line spoken by Tojo:

"My war responsibility is limited only to within the country. This is a war in which an independent state (Japan) could not help getting involved to defend itself. I feel not the least shameful."

In a press conference before the shooting of the film began, the actor playing Tojo said in much clearer terms:

"Due to the failure of the war, the image of Tojo has all along been distorted. Facts have been concealed. I have accepted this role because I want to make the people of the younger generation understand through this enlightening film 'facts as they are.' Japanese, be proud: This is what I want to say in this film."

It can be seen that these filmmakers and directors have enthusiastically cited a top war prisoner representing Japanese militarism -- who rabidly carried out aggression and staged massacres in China and Southeast Asia and whose hands are stained with the blood of millions upon millions of people -- as a hero whom the Japanese should be proud of, in an attempt to invoke the spirit of Tojo. In fact, this is also an attempt to bring back "the great Japanese Empire" into the "order of great east Asia" which a small number of rightists in Japan once dreamed of establishing! Let us see how they have reassessed the war:

A filmmaker openly spelled out his aim in displaying enthusiasm for shooting this film. He said that he subscribed to the following viewpoint: "So long as states exist and mutually stress sovereignty, wars are unavoidable." Then, he unashamedly posed this question: "When countries are at war, can we actually distinguish which side is just or unjust, or which is a benign or malign" side? Therefore, it is necessary to "reassess" "the greatest tragedy of mankind in this century during World War II...."

Another filmmaker also said very frankly: "We dare to challenge the truths which have been hidden in the dark shadows of history and avoided as harmful. We want to rewrite the history of Japan and the Japanese people through a renewed understanding of war, shooting this film as a basis for pondering the contemporary period."

These naked confessions of these filmmakers and directors are really "challenges to truth"! Their common aim is only to portray through the film what they consider as "the hidden shadows of history" and "truths avoided as harmful" to prove the following imperialist gangster logic:

As we stress the sovereignty of our country, we must wage "a war of self-defense" and "enter" other countries -- the latter a new term now coined by the Japanese Education Ministry in the revised textbooks. So, war is inevitable and is neither benign nor malign -- there being no distinction between justice and injustice. "The victor judges the defeated." So, Tojo was sentenced to death by hanging. Tojo originally was not guilty. He was a hero "dedicated to the emperor and to the country." He died a martyr's death. The behavior of one who had been described for many years as a war prisoner should in fact be the pride of the Japanese (Japanese militarists and a small group of rightists)!

Finally, the filmmakers provided solemn music to accompany the heavy steps of Tojo as he headed for the gallows. The only thing missing was the cry, "Long live Tojo!" or "Long live the great Japanese Empire!"

This reactionary film has now been condemned by progressive Japanese film workers and the Japanese people. They call for it to be banned. The Chinese film workers have expressed warm support for this.

What particularly [words indistinct] "two Chinas." In the concluding captions of the film, they openly claim the participation of actors of the "Republic of China" in the performance. They also openly express thanks for the support of the "Civil Airline of the Republic of China" and the "Central Film Bureau of the Republic of China." Needless to say, many of the film's outdoor scenes were shot in Taiwan, as revealed by [words indistinct] for the revival of Japanese militarism and to serve "the great Japanese Empire."

Our Chinese film workers express strong indignation at the showing of this reactionary Japanese film.

SIHANOUK, ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU CONTINUE TALKS

OW190359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and President of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today continued their exchange of views on relations between the two countries and on the present international situation. Their discussion went on in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect. Both sides reiterated their wish to develop relations between the Romanian Government and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Their discussion took place at a banquet this evening given by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in honor of Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk. Also present at the banquet and talks were Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

REFUGEE DESCRIBES REASONS FOR LEAVING VIETNAM

OW181145 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Interview by correspondents (Liu Hua) and (Cheng Ming) with "Brother" Son, a Vietnamese refugee, at a Guangxi refugee center -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the reason behind your leaving your native land, parents and fatherland for a foreign country?

[Answer] I left my family and my parents for a foreign country because it became increasingly clear to me that the Hanoi authorities were invariably deceiving the people in the realization of their objectives while ignoring the people's sufferings. Following the total liberation and reunification of our country in 1975, I thought I had a chance to contribute to national reconstruction and to making it a prosperous and powerful socialist country. But following total liberation, Vietnamese economic and social conditions increasingly worsened and deteriorated beyond my imagination. Many commodities were not on sale, and those put on sale were sold at increasingly higher prices. The Vietnamese people in general lived in want and poverty. Draft-age Vietnamese youths were forced to join the army and fight on the battlefield. Our country is now at peace, and the enemy is gone. Where do they send those drafted youths? They send them across the border at Tay Ninh to Kampuchea. They said the youths are going to help a friendly country, liberate a neighboring country. That is not true. They have deceived the people, deceived those youths. The present Hanoi administration, that is, the Le Duan clique, pursuing its hegemonistic policy, wants Vietnam's neighbors to become its colonies. They send those youths to serve as cannonfodder. If I had not fled from my country, I, like hundreds of thousands of other Vietnamese youths, would have been forced to hold a gun and fight on the battlefield and live a life full of hardships. What should I shed my bloof for? Would it do any good for my fatherland? I did not want to live the life of a criminal and fight an unjust war waged by the Le Duan clique. Therefore, I fled my country for a foreign country.

[Question] How did the Hanoi administration draft you?

[Answer] I was called up twice by the Hanoi administration since February 1979, but I dodged both calls. The Hanoi administration then failed to give me any ration cards and sent me to a new economic zone. But soon afterwards, I left the new economic zone and returned home, living the life of a vagrant, away from my family, and without food.

That was because I did not want to join the army. Previously, I was a member of a cooperative where I worked for nearly 4 years. After receiving a callup order for a preinduction physical checkup, I left the cooprative and dodged the call because I did not want to live away from my family and fight on the Kampuchean battlefield. That was because I learned of the deaths of many of my friends on the Kampuchean battlefield, because I did not want to kill human beings uselessly in an unjust war.

[Question] Do you think that all of your unfortunate friends also died uselessly on the Kampuchean battlefield?

[Answer] Some of my friends died a tragic death on the Kampuchean battlefield some time after their induction into the army. I pity them very much and feel very sad whenever I think of their deaths. One of my friends is Tran Chi Cuong, who used to live at 28, Cat Dai Street, in Haiphong. He was drafted in April 1978. I do not know the date of his death. I only learned that his family received his death notice more than 1 year after his induction into the army. He was killed on the Kampuchean battlefield.

[Question] Did you tell your parents of your departure?

[Answer] Yes, I did tell my parents of my plan, and I left with their agreement. My mother cried when she bade me farewell. I was extremely moved when I embarked the boat for my escape. I had no choice but to leave my country because if I stayed behind I would not know what would happen to me. Therefore, I had to muster all my courage to overcome my feelings at the moment of departure. As we separated, my mother said: "Leave now, my son, to live a peaceful, tranquil life. Return to us when peace is restored in our country." My head reeled as I faced my mother. I was very sad and countless thoughts revolved in my head. The fact was that I had to live away from my family, seeing my weeping mother, my hatred for the present Hanoi regime intensified. I thought I would become an exile and rejoin my family when my country is completely liberated.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

OW181718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Indonesian President Suharto has called for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Soviet troops from Afghanistan, according to reports from Jakarta. Speaking at the House of Representatives on August 16, the eve of the Indonesian National Day, he stressed: "As a sovereign state, the people of Kampuchea themselves have the right to determine their own government without interference from outside. Indonesia, and ASEAN too, supports the Coalition Government of Kampuchea."

On foreign affairs, he condemned Israel for invading Lebanon and made it clear that the Iranian-Iraqi war was weakening the Arab countries unity.

On domestic affairs, the Indonesian president spoke mainly on the government's efforts to cope with the sluggish economic situation as a result of the world economic recession.

Suharto said: "For the last six months inflation was under 2.3 per cent. For the rest of the year prices will remain stable and inflation under control."

The inflation rate in Indonesia has fallen from 16 per cent in 1980 to only 7 per cent in 1981, while growth rates have held at between 6 and 7 per cent.

"The Indonesian Government has determined that cooperatives should play the principal role in production and marketing in the agricultural sector," he added.

YAO YILIN MEETS AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW181302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with a delegation from the Australia-China council led by its chairman, Geoffrey Blainey. They discussed China-Australia trade and enterprise management.

Also present were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China. The guests arrived August 14 at the invitation of the Chinese amity association.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE COUNCIL HEAD

OW181331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi met with Prof. Geoffrey M. Badger, chairman of the Australian Science and Technology Council, Mrs. Badger and Dr. Roy Green, deputy secretary of the department of science and technology of Australia, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They had a cordial conversation on the promotion of Sino-Australian exchange in science and technology. Qian Sanjiang, vice-present of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, attended the meeting.

BURMESE TRACK AND FIELD TEAM LEAVES FOR HOME

BK181423 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese track and field team led by the chairman of the Burma Track and Field Federation, U Khin Maung Thaung, left Beijing by air for Burma this morning after a goodwill tour of China.

Chairman of the China Track and Field Federation (Li Wenyou) and other officials saw the Burmese friends off at the airport.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS LIBYA'S AT-TALHI 19 AUG

OW191246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Deng Xiaoping gave an account of the main point of China's foreign policy, that is, to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third Word countries, oppose hegemonism, and safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping said: "The Third World countries are the main victims of hegemonism and also the main forces in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace." He said: "we greatly appreciate the slogan of South-South cooperation. There are broad areas for cooperation among the Third World countries."

At-Talhi said: "Both Libya and China are Third World countries. We are willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China. We also pay attention to cooperation with other Third World countries."

"In the present international situation," he said, "only by strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation can the Third World countries free themselves from backwardness and change the unreasonable international economic order."

Present at the meeting were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Ying, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Daw Swedan, representative of the People's Committee of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau.

At-Talhi and other distinguished Libyan guests visited the Beijing general internal combustion engine plant this morning.

WAN LI MEETS SUDANESE ASSEMBLY GROUP 17 AUG

OW171540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation of the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adok in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The vice-premier, on behalf of the State Council, extended a warm welcome to the guests.

He said "though China and the Sudan are far away from each other, the two peoples have similar historical experienes, and today are faced with the common task of developing their economies and improving their living standards."

"China and the Sudan have identical or similar views on many international issues," he said. "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1959, the friendship between us has grown." He said he hoped the peoples and leaders of the two countries would make more mutual visits and make new contributions to the development of the friendship between the Chinese and Sudanese people. Adok thanked the Chinese Government and people for the assistance they have rendered to the Sudan.

"President Nimeri and the people of the Sudan feel their friendship with the Chinese people is very important. I hope the friendship between our countries will constantly strengthen," he said.

Present were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan, and Muhammad Hamad M. Mattar, Sudanese ambassador to China.

LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN ON WITHDRAWAL NEGOTIATIONS

OW181602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared today that the negotiations on the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut had concluded. The prime minister told reporters after meeting with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib that the Lebanese Government would formally request tomorrow the United States, France and Italy to join the multinational force in Beirut. He added that the Lebanese Cabinet would discuss and approve the concluded agreement Wednesday.

250 French soldiers have reportedly left an Italian port for Beirut. They are scheduled to arrive in Beirut on Friday. 800 U.S. Marine Corps are also sailing to the capital of Lebanon. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and over 900 Palestinian fighters will reportedly go to Tunisia after they evacuate Beirut.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon this afternoon discussed with Habib the PLO reply to the request for release of an Israel pilot. Sharon threatened that Israel would not permit the departure of a single Palestinian guerrilla as well as the deployment of the multi-national force until the release of the Israeli pilot.

The U.S. mediator is thought to return to Israel Wednesday with the final agreement. His assistant Morris Draper will go to Damascus to negotiate the evacuation of Syrian forces.

MITTERRAND REAFFIRMS FRANCE'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

OW181900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 17 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand said over television here tonight that France's Middle East policy is a "policy of presence, equilibrium and peace." The French president reaffirmed France's three principles on the Middle East situation: "The right of the Israeli people to live in peace within the secure frontiers of a state recognized and respected by all; the right of the Palestinian people to dispose a fatherland and to create their chosen institutions on it; and the right of the Lebanese people to recover their unity and independence which are trampled upon today."

Mitterrand said France has "privileged relations" with the Middle East and it has "particular duty" to "perpetuate" the relations.

He expressed his support for "a policy of peace" in the Middle East and stressed that "the only way that will make it possible to obtain the goal is to choose negotiation instead of war." He noted that "the antagonistic sides should be disengaged, and foreign troops in Lebanon should leave there. At present, efforts should be made to enable the Palestinians to withdraw without losing face." He confirmed that France would participate in the multi-national troops to be stationed in Lebanon.

In his television speech, Mitterrand especially emphasized the issue for France to oppose terrorism at present. "The terrorism in Paris is part of an act of war by certain Middle East countries ... seeking to punish France for its pacifist role," he said. He also announced a series of measures to fight against terrorist actions.

According to reports, terrorist activities have been intensified recently in France. Since July this year, the nation has seen over 100 terrorist attacks. Paris has been attacked several times of late.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ZIMBABWE FOR HOME

OW181858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Harare, Aug 18 (XINHUA) — A Chinese military delegation led by Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army, left here for home this afternoon after a four-day visit to Zimbabwe. The delegation arrived in Zimbabwe on August 14. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe received the Chinese guests this morning and had a cordial talk with them.

The delegation was received Monday by Minister of State in the prime minister's office Sydney Sekeremayi and commander of National Army Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo. The delegation had also visited Tanzania and Zambia.

AMBASSADOR TO MALI DEPARTS FOR HOME 16 AUG

OW171930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) -- Du Yi, Chinese ambassador to Mali, Monday evening left his post for home, according to a report from Bamako, Mali's capital. Malian President Moussa Traore received the Chinese ambassador on August 12. The president gave a high appraisal of the Sino-Malian friendship and cooperation.

Prior to his departure, the Chinese ambassador called on President of the Malian National Assembly, Mady Sangare and some other government ministers.

On August 14, Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Blondin Beye held a banquet in honor of the Chinese ambassador. The Malian minister also conferred Du Yi a medal on behalf of the Malian president.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

OW171600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on granting a loan to the Guinea-Bissau Government by the Chinese Government was signed recently in Bissau, according to a report from the capital of Guinea-Bissau. Guinean-Bissau Minister of Trade and Handicraft Industry, Carlos Correia said at the ceremony that the signing of the agreement has demonstrated the growth of friendship and cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and China. The minister and Chinese ambassador Liu Yingxian signed the agreement on behalf of their governments respectively.

TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION SUPPORTS ANGOLAN WORKERS

OW171918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (XINHUA) — The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has expressed firm support for the Angolan workers just struggle.

In a message to the National Union of Angolan Workers yesterday, the federation said that the Chinese workers and trade unions strongly condemn the South African troops large-scale invasion of Angola, firmly support the Angolan workers and people in their just struggle to resist aggression and defend national territory, and resolutely support the Namibian workers and people in their just struggle for national liberation.

U.S., ARGENTINA HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS MEET

OW161258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, yesterday in the first high-level official contact between the two countries since the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, according to Santo Domingo reports.

An Argentine sources said that the meeting took place at the request of Enders. Both he and Aguirre Lanari were in Santo Domingo to attend the inauguration of new Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

It was reported that they had discussed the Malvinas issue and bilateral relations. Both agreed that Aguirre Lanari will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during the next U.N. General Assembly session in September. They also talked about a draft resolution on the Malvinas which Argentina is to present to the General Assembly. Aguirre Lanari also had contacts with representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Peru and Panama to exchange views with them on the Malvinas conflict and the Latin American situation.

JIA SHI FETES ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW181654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi gave a banquet this evening for the visiting Argentine Government delegation led by Felix Pena, vice-secretary of international economic relations in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Argentine Ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza was present at the banquet. This morning, Jia Shi held talks with Pena on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The delegation arrived yesterday evening.

ARGENTINA PROTESTS UK INTERCEPTION OF BOATS

OW131838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The Argentine Government has instructed its missions to the United Nations and the Organization of American States to lodge a strong protest against the recent interception by British warships and aircraft of Argentine fishing vessels in the South Atlantic. A communique issued last night by the Argentine Foreign Ministry says: "This aggressive act is designed to maintain by force a colonial state which is unacceptable." "It attempts to sabotage Argentina's territorial integrity in waters under Argentina's jurisdiction by preventing Argentine fishing vessels from engaging in peaceful and legal fishing," it adds. The communique holds Britian responsible for anything that may happen in the future.

An effective and just peace, the communique says, is possible only through Britain's lifting of the "blockaded zone" and its sanctions, through the pullout of its troops occupying the (Malvinas) Islands, the call-back of its warships, including nuclear-powered submarines, and through negotiations in good faith with Argentina in line with relevant U.N. resolutions.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The agenda includes examining and approving the fixation of date of the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C., the report on the state final accounts for 1981, the law of the People's Republic of China on marine environmental protection (draft) and the law of the People's Republic of China concerning trademarks (draft).

At today's meeting, Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, made an explanation of the draft of the decision on convocation of the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C.

Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, made a report on the state final accounts for 1981. He said that 1981 was a year in which China's national economy had got major progress in the course of readjustment. It was also a year in which China's financial situation had changed from big deficits in the past consecutive years to a basic balance of revenue and expenditure, he said. He stated that the 1981 state final accounts show the total revenue was 108,946 million yuan (renminbi) and the total expenditure was 111,497 million yuan, resulting in a deficit of 2,551 million yuan.

Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, made an explanation of the draft law on marine environmental protection.

Ren Zhonglin, director of the General Administration of Industry and Commerce, made an explanation of the draft law concerning trademarks.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, made explanations of China's participation in the "convention relating to the status of refugees," and the "protocol relating to the status of refugees" and of the motion on the consular treaty of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Today's session was presided over by Vice-Chairman Yang Shangkun. Attending the session were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun and Zhu Xuefan. Also present were Gu Mu, state councillor, as well as leading members of the standing committees of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses and standing committee members in Beijing of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The session will hold panel discussions tomorrow.

FIVE AIRCRAFT HIJACKERS EXECUTED IN SHANGHAI

OW191143 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, counterrevolutionary aircraft hijackers Sun Yunping, Yang Feng, Gao Keli, Xie Zhimin and Wei Xueli were executed by a firing squad in Shanghai this afternoon.

The five criminals hijacked Flight No 2505 flying from Xian to Shanghai on 25 July and committed the counterrevolutionary crime of hijacking the aircraft.

The criminal court of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court tried the counterrevolutionary aircraft hijacking case of Sun Yunping and associates on 10 August. In the course of the trial the court displayed the instruments used by Sun Yunping and the others for the hijacking which had been seized on the spot, and read out the testimony. Yang Jihai, captain of Flight No 2505, and Liu Zhaoxian, a mechanic, were present in the court as witnesses.

According to the court's investigation, Sun Yunping, Yang Peng and Gao Keli consulted each other many times on hijacking a place to flee abroad in April this year. In June this year, Sun Yunping and Yang Feng enlisted Xie Zhimin and Wei Xueli to take part in this counterrevolutionary act. The five criminals used every means to prepare funds and instruments needed for the criminal act. Before embarking the plane, they divided the work for their criminal act of hijacking the aircraft.

Flight No 2505 took off from Xian at 0807 on 25 July. When the plane flew over Wuxi at 1003, Sun Yunping, Yang Feng and the three other criminals separately dashed into the cockpit, used brutal force to try to force the airliner personnel to change course and to flee abroad and violently wounded many crew members and passengers. The crew members and passengers bravely fought them. As a result, they subdued this pack of counterrevolutionary thugs.

During the court trial, Sun Yunping and the four other criminals confessed to the crime they had committed. In the afternoon of 11 August, the criminal court of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court continued the open trial of Sun Yunping and the others for hijacking an aircraft using counterrevolutionary violence. The court held: Sun Yunping and the four other criminals remained hostile to the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship as well as to the socialist system. With a counterrevolutionary purpose in mind and using sinister means, they hijacked a civil aviation aircraft, trying to flee the country. Their crime was extremely serious; the plot was particularly insidious, and it was a terribly evil act. In order to safeguard the people's democratic political power and the socialist system and to maintain public security, the court sentences Sun Yunping and the other four criminals to death and deprives them of their political rights for life as counterrevolutionary hijackers on the basis of the provisions of Article 100, paragraph 3; Article 103; and Article 53, paragraph 1, of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

After the court passed the sentence, Sun Yunping and the others filed an appeal to the Shanghai Municipal People's Higher Court. After examining the case and holding two sessions, the Shanghai Municipal People's Higher Court held that all the facts presented had been confirmed, that ample evidence had been presented and that the application of the provisions of the law had been correct. It decided to uphold the original sentence and turned down the appeal filed by Sun Yunping and the four other criminals. It also referred the case to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval according to the law.

In accordance with the order issued by the Supreme People's Court, the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court executed Sun Yunping and the four other counterrevolutionary hijackers before a firing squad this afternoon.

NEED FOR CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH DISCUSSED

Zhao Ziyang Remarks

OW190541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that to control the population is our fundamental national policy and must be continued for a long time.

At present, it is necessary to continue to pay keen attention to the work of family planning. It is especially necessary to study new situations in the rural areas arising from the introduction of the production responsibility system and sum up and popularize new experience in family planning so that the work can cope with the new situation.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Peng Chong, members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, met at Zhongnanhai with responsible persons of planned parenthood departments in all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and PLA units attending the national family planning work conference and had discussions with them.

Zhao Ziyang said: Population control is an important matter which can never be neglected. Population planning is a major component of the long-range plan for socioeconomic development we are mapping out. Failure to effectively control the population will deal a serious blow at the future building of the four modernizations in China. We must strive to limit the population to under 1.2 billion before the end of this century.

Discussing the basic conditions in our country, he pointed out that, first of all, China has a vast population but little arable and reclaimable land. Second, although China is rich in agricultural resources, per capita share of the resources is not large. A huge population can also affect the quality and character of the nation. In view of the national interest, it is imperative to control the population.

He said: All localities must strengthen the leadership in striving to do a good job in family planning. At the same time, it is also necessary to conduct surveys and study, probe and analyze new problems and sum up new experience in order to look for more effective means of family planning. He said he was delighted to note that family planning work has changed the people's thinking and transformed social customs and practices.

He added that it is necessary to do a good job in research, production and supply of contraceptives, an important guarantee for successful family planning work.

Speaking at the discussion meeting, Comrade Peng Chong said family planning is difficult work among the masses. He praised comrades working at the frontline of family planning for working hard without complaint, overcoming difficulties and scoring great achievements.

Present at the discussion meeting were also Chairman Qian Xinzhon, Vice Chairmen Wang Wei, Zhou Boping and Ji Zongquan and adviser Li Xiuzhen of the State Family Planning Commission.

Beijing Radio Commentary

OW172110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Station commentator's article: "Population Growth Must Be Placed Under Stricter Control"]

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a directive on making further efforts in doing a good job in family planning work in February of this year, the whole country has conscientiously implemented the directive, and the cadres and masses have enthusiastically responded to the call urging each couple to have only one child. The situation in family planning work, as in production and construction, is very good.

Now, more than 15 million couples in the country have received single child certificates, and more than 100 million couples of childbearing age are consciously practicing contraception and birth control. According to statistics for newborns for the first half of this year, about 60 percent are their parents' only child, an increase of 4 percent over the same period for last year, and the percentage of new babies born to couples already having one or more children has dropped even further. This fully demonstrates the power of the central directive and the Chinese socialist consciousness of the need to practice birth control for the sake of the four modernizations.

However, we should see that the population growth control task remains very arduous. With improved economic conditions, the desire to have more children has grown stronger among the peasants. The traditional forces of habit, mainly the idea of regarding men as superior to women, seriously obstruct the in-depth development of family planning. At the same time, our country has a large population, the average age of which is young, and more than 10 million couples will marry and have children each year. Even if each couple has only one child, more than 10 million babies will be born each year, which is equivalent to the total population of a middle-sized European country. This will place tremendous pressure on our socialist economic development.

We should soberly see that the population peak will continue for more than 10 years. Relaxation will lead to an even larger population growth. The CPC Central Committee's goal of keeping our population below 1.2 billion by the end of the century must be achieved with resolute, unwavering efforts.

Population control and production and construction are equally important. The leadership at all levels should pay attention to both and place family planning work on the agenda. The number one and number two men should personally handle the matter. It is necessary to give priority to propaganda and education work. It is imperative to continue to vigorously encourage late marriages, having children at an older age, having fewer children and the practice of eugenics so that the broad masses will understand the great strategic significance of controlling population growth and consciously and willingly practice the principle of one child for each couple.

We hope that the comrades on the family planning front will continue their achievements, overcome shortcomings, unite the people of the whole country and make new contributions to accomplishing the four modernizations and fulfilling the vitally important startegic task of population control.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S THEATER FESTIVAL OPENS

OW141416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Changchun, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The first nationwide children's theater festival since the founding of New China in 1949 opened here Friday.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the first part of the festival covers north China, with a south China equivalent to be held next month. Among the participants in the present event are the China Children's Art Theater, the Children's Art Theater of the China Welfare Institute and 14 other artistic troupes from Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Liaoning, Shaanxi and Jilin. The groups will perform 17 plays, dance dramas, modern operas and local operas depicting the lives of Chinese children. Performers range from teenagers to 60-year-olds.

Many noted playwrights, writers and research workers on the art of children's theater have been appointed to the organizing and judging groups of the festival.

At the opening ceremony, Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture, said the festival aimed at winning further support and help of the society as a whole to children's theater, which he described as a young seedling that needs watering.

In her congratulation message which was carried in today's PEOPLES DAILY, Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, thanked the participants for their "glorious and meaningful" work and encouraged them to go and live in "the world of children" to better understand their psychology, interest and likes.

Present at the opening ceremony also were study groups of more than 200 people from other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Forums on theatrical creation, acting, music and scenic ornamental painting will be held during the festival.

The performances will end before August 20 and the second part of the festival will be held in Nanchang, provincial capital of Jiangxi. The best items of the festival will be performed and awarded prizes in Beijing later this year.

Deng Yingchao Message

HK190350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 82 p 1

["Congratulations and expectations" -- Deng Yingchao's message congratulating first nationwide children's theater festival]

[Text] First of all, I wish the first nationwide children's theater festival held since the founding of the PRC success! I extend to all comrades and friends participating in the festival my heartfelt thanks and respects!

Writing and performing plays for children is a very glorious and meaningful thing and is not an easy job. It calls for continuous efforts in exploring and creating. Mr Lu Xun said: "To the new children, we must give new works." I hope that our children's theatrical workers will, under the guidance of the party's principles on literature and art, make persistent efforts and go to live in the world of children to understand the psychology, interests and likes of children of the 1980's, so that they will create new works loved by the children and encourage the children to make progress.

The work of appraising children's plays is an important link in developing and enriching the creation of children's plays. I hope that our dramatic theorists will pay close attention to research on children's plays!

Late July, 1982

GUANGDONG RURAL AREAS ENTER 'SECOND GOLDEN AGE'

HK190831 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0128 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Feature by reporter Fang Yuansheng (2455 6678 3932): "Rural Areas of Guangdong Enter 'Second Golden Age']

[Text] During the 3 years since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been profound changes in the rural areas of Guangdong Province. The peasants are advancing on their way to prosperity. In their own words, the peasants say they have entered "the second golden age" since the founding of the PRC.

The Peasants Are Beginning To Be Rich

When the reporters came to Panyu to gather news 2 years ago, there was a bumper early rice harvest. The granaries of all the communes were bursting with grain and there was a storage problem. Therefore all the communes appealed for a solution from the county government. Liu Yuncheng, vice chairman of the county people's congress, personally went to the countryside to arrange the building of temporary granaries. He was accorded lavish hospitality by the peasants everywhere he went. The "Golden Age" was first mentioned by the peasants of this county.

Later on, news came that the peasants of Chen village of Shunde County became rich by planting "(mi zi lan) [4717 0098 5695]" and they built a "milan mansion," and more news came from Zhongshan County of peasants becoming 10,000-yuan families by raising pigs. Of course, these phenomena are not universal. We quote such material here just to explain one thing: The peasants are beginning to be rich, and the richness of some individuals has gone beyond people's imagination.

According to the statistics of sample investigations made of several tens of thousands of peasant families in the whole province by the departments concerned, the total income of the rural people's communes (not including fishery communes, which have much higher income; the same applies in following references) and the three levels (commune, brigade and production team) of the whole province in 1981 increased by 23 percent compared with the record level of 1980. Of that, the portion distributed to commune members increased by 28.3 percent; the average distribution per person (meaning collective distribution; the same applies in following references) was 130 yuan, an increase of 27 yuan over 1980. If the income from household sideline production is added, the average income per person in the rural areas of the whole province in 1981 could reach 215.7 yuan. This is not far from reaching the 300 yuan per person per annum set by the government, known as "comparably well-off."

Rural Areas Build Spacious Houses on a Large Scale

The richness of peasants is also manifested in the "craze for building houses." There is an old saying in Guangdong: "A man's richness or poverty is judged by his house." In addition to dressing warmly and eating their fill, the peasants desire nothing more than to build their residences. According to the statistics of the Guangdong statistics bureau, in 1981 more than 680,000 peasant households built houses occupying an area of more than 36 million square meters. The amount of investment for building these houses reached 1.8 billion yuan, but people engaged in actual work here hold that the figures probably exceed the above, and that around 1 million peasant households built houses occupying 40 million square meters. The number of houses built in 1980 was close to that in 1981. It is said that the counties of Chaoyang, Puning, Jieyang and Chaoan of Shantou Prefecture; Fengshun in Meixian; and Panyu, Shunde, Zhongshan, Dongwan, Xinhui and Nanhai in the Zhujiang delta show the highest numbers of houses built. Even the impoverished mountainous regions of north Guangdong and Hainan have also built large numbers of houses. As a matter of fact, the "craze for building houses" is a happy event, but it has also caused "worries," because it occupies a large amount of fertile farmland. In particular, house building in Chaoyang County of Shantou Prefecture has 30,000 mu of fertile farmland in the past 3 years. The 10,000 new houses built by the peasants of the whole county are all multi-room and spacious houses; the only thing lacking is that they did not built luxurious residences. It is said by the departments concerned that the "craze for building houses" will increase and not decline. It may drop a bit in Shantou Prefecture, but will increase in other prefectures. Due attention had been paid to the occupying of large areas of farmland, and measures have been taken to prevent this.

A Guangdong County and Brigade Were First in the Whole Country To Become Rich

There are a few notable features in rural Guangdong's advance to prosperity that merit our attention. One is that the number of rich counties, communes and brigades has greatly increased. Take average distribution of 300 yuan per person as a standard: Of the 109 counties and cities throughout province, only 2 counties reached the standard in 1980. In 1981 seven places — Nanhai, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, the Foshan suburbs, Shunde, Dongguan and the Zhaoqing suburbs -- reached the standard. Of the 1,991 communes throughout the province, the number that reached the standard in 1980 and 1981 were 46 and 114 respectively. As to the brigades and production teams reaching this standard, they are too numerous to mention. The second thing is that impoverished counties are decreasing. Take average distribution of under 60 yuan per person as a standard:

In 1980 there were nine impoverished counties; in 1981 the number decreased to only two. In 1980 22.7 percent of brigades were impoverished, but in 1981 this dropped to 12.1 percent. A number of impoverished communes and brigades have entered the ranks of rich communes and brigades. The third thing is that in a disaster year, the peasants have increased their income. Due to natural disaster the output of 1981 decreased by 1.18 billion jin compared with 1980, but the total income of the collective economy and the commune members' distribution were not reduced, on the contray, they greatly increased compared with 1980. The fourth thing is that the "conspicuous" counties, communes and brigades are striving to attain further and higher achievements. Nanhai Country, the richest county in the whole country, was the first county to surpass the average of 300 yuan per person in 1980 (the actual figure was 317 yuan). In 1981 they reached 340 yuan, and continued to be the best among the counties. Dongguan's Shatian Commune increased average distribution by 100 yuan per person in 1981 on the basis of 407.9 yuan in 1980, thus becoming one of the 14 communes in the whole province with an average distribution of over 500 yuan per person. In 1980, Yumincun brigade of Fucheng Commune, Shenzhen, reached an average of 2,074 yuan person, ranking first in the whole province and the whole country as well. In 1981 they leaped to a record 2,532 yuan. Even then, they were surpassed by Luohu brigade of Fucheng Commune, Shenzhen, which is located near the Jiulong customs and separated from Hong Kong by a river. Recently this brigade has relied on its favorable condition of being situated in the special economic zone to actively develop its collective economy, and attained average distribution of 3,535 yuan in 1981, ranking first in the whole province and the whole country. Even the income of Hong Kong peasants may be too inferior to bear comparison.

The Meritorious Deeds of Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots in Supporting Their Home Villages Cannot Be Overlooked.

During the past 3 years, rural Guangdong's advance to prosperity has been due to the correctness of the agricultural policy of the CPC. In major matters, we have broken the "leftist" line of "concentrating solely on grain," the agricultural structure has been rationally readjusted and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries are all comprehensively developing. According to the latest data, the per unit output of early rice this year reached 560 jin, while total output increased by 900 million jin, both reaching an all-time high. Considering this year's natural disasters and the reduction in grain area by 1.2 million mu after readjustment can this not be described as a "breakthrough"? Besides, the output of sugarcane in the 1981-82 refining season was 1.3 million tons, the highest on record. Fisheries also increased by a large margin. The sown areas of bananas, pineapples, lychees and oranges and tangerines have also surpassed previous levels. This proves that the distribution of the present agricultural structure is rational, and it has promoted the development of agricultrual productive force. Moreover, 92 percent of the production teams have instituted the system of production responsibility. This has smashed "egalitarianism" and enabled the peasants to keep decisionmaking power in their own hands, and brought their positive factors into play. The last reason is attributable to the success of the policy of the CPC of opening up to the outside world. The profound changes of Guangdong rural areas are inseparable from the patriotic spirit of overseas Chinese and the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao. In addition to the various donations, compensation trade and processing of material for foreign businessmen have all accelerated the development of commune and brigade enterprises in rural areas. These meritorious deeds of the overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots cannot be obliterated. Every commune in Dongguan Country, and even the majority of the brigades, are processing materials for foreign businessmen, and this is also the case in many of the communes of Foshan Prefecture. This undoubtedly promotes the rapid increase of the distribution level of the communes and brigades.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT EXAMINED

OW182002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- The latest materials provided by the State Statistical Bureau showed that China's economic readjustment has led to sound growth of the national economy and brought more benefits to the people.

The market is brisk, while prices generally remain stable, with ample supplies of foodstuffs and daily-use manufactured goods. State revenue exceeded expenditure in the first half of 1982. Currency recovery during the period reached 4,385 million yuan, 405 million yuan over the first half of 1981. Other facts showing the healthy state of the economy include:

-- China has accelerated the growth of its agriculture and light industry since 1979 and re-oriented the production of heavy industry to make it turn out a wider range of products for various sectors of the national economy.

-- After increasing its total agricultural output value by 18 percent in the three years 1979-1981, China this summer again reaped a good winter wheat harvest, bigger than last year's. A good early rice crop is being gathered and the autumn crops are growing well.

-- China's light industrial production, which grew by 48.1 percent between 1979 and 1981, went up by 9.6 percent in the first seven months of this year over the same 1981 period.

-- After the readjustment started in 1979, China slowed down the development of heavy industry as originally planned. Heavy industrial output value increased by only 1.4 percent in 1980 and then, in 1981, went down by 4.7 percent. After re-orienting production and widening its scope of services, heavy industrial production rose by 9.7 percent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period of 1981.

-- The three major sectors of China's national economy -- agriculture, light industry and heavy indistry -- which were in imbalance before, are now showing coordinated growth. This is one of the major aims of the economic readjustment.

-- Although output of some heavy industrial products not needed at present was trimmed, output of building materials, some types of rolled steel and electric power in urgent demand has been raised year by year. Output of strip steel and sheet steel for making manufactured goods rose by 76 and 128 percent respectively in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period of 1978.

-- State spending for the consumption by the people rose to take up 71.7 percent of the national income in 1981 from the 63.5 percent in 1978, while the proportion for accumulation dropped to 28.3 percent last year from the 36.5 percent in 1978.

-- In construction, the state appropriated 49,300 million yuan for culture, education and public health facilities, municipal construction and workers housing between 1979 and 1981. Such investment for improving the material and cultural life of the people accounted for 41.2 percent of total state investment in construction in 1981 compared with 17.4 percent in 1978. The heavier spending on improving the life and welfare for the people is another keynote of the current readjustment.

-- In foreign trade, the total value of exports exceeded imports in the first half of 1982.

China is now continuing its economic readjustment, including readjusting the product mix, technological make-up and the line-up of enterprises.

ARTICLE ON IMPORTANCE OF BOYS OVER GIRLS REBUTTED

HK180324 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Qin Liyan]4440 4539 6056]: "'Giving More Importance to Boys Than to Girls' Is a Product of the Society Under Private Ownership"]

[Text] Comrade Jie Gang held that "giving more importance to boys than to girls" is "above reproach." He contended that "long ago, during the clan commune era, a "matrilineal" society existed in the beginning, but was later changed to a "patrilineal" society. This change reflected progress and showed that women are no good and must yield to men." This writer feels it hard to subscribe to his view.

Naturally, from the viewpoint of social development, the replacement of "matrilineal" society by "patrilineal" society is progress. However, this progress only showed that society was progressing, and can in no way be explained as "women are no good." Following the appearance of "patrilineal society" was the rule of men over women and the great changes in women's role and position in society. We all know that in a "matrilineal society," communal families" were generally established and public ownership was practiced. With men going hunting and women doing housework, everyone was engaged in public labor needed by society. Under such circumstances, men and women were equal and there was no problem of "giving more importance to boys than to girls." Later on, as a result of developments in production and surplus products, private ownership gradually came into being and "communal families" disintegrated. This gave rise to "patriarchal families" and each family became an economic unit in society. At that time, housework labor lost its public demand and became private labor. As a result, wives became servants of the families. Families of the patriarchal system were actually families of the slave system. That is why Engels said: "The earliest class oppression emerged simultaneously when men enslaved women."

From the above we can see that before the emergence of the system of private ownership, women's role and position were not damaged. They made the same contributions as men did to society. After the emergence of the private ownership system, their labor was excluded from social production and they became inferior to men in both role and position. Therefore, it is easy to understand that "giving more importance to boys than to girls" is the product of the system of private ownership. It accompanies the emergence as well as the extinction of the system of private ownership. As a historical phenomenon, it did not exist from the very beginning and will not exist forever. When private ownership is eliminated and the individual family is no longer the main economic unit of society, women will return to public labor and regain their social role and position alongside men. They will hold up half the sky and the idea of "giving more importance to boys than to girls," left over for thousands of years, will be thoroughly cleared away.

In China, private ownership has already been eliminated and we have practiced equality between men and women and the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women, which has thoroughly emancipated women. Women are able to do anything men can do and they are bringing their roles into full play. Failing to see this historical change, Comrade Jie Gang still sticks to the feudal moral idea of "men are respectable while women are petty and low," uttering that women are unable to do anything. This is absolutely inappropriate.

33 FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES BID FOR OFFSHORE OIL

OW181025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- At 1600 today, the first round of bids for the exploitation of our country's offshore oil resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises was announced closed.

The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) received bids from 33 foreign oil companies. According to people familiar with the international petroleum industry, the enthusiasm shown by the bidders for cooperative exploitation of petroleum resources has rarely been seen elsewhere in the world in the last few years.

China began work on the first round of bids for offshore oil resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises on 16 February this year. Open for bidding in the first round were 43 sections in 7 geophysical survey areas in the South China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea. Most of the foreign oil companies were pleased with the areas offered in the first round of bids and regarded the areas as attractive. They were especially interested in the sections offered in the South China Sea, regarding the area as one of the most promising areas in terms of long-range oil prospects offered for bidding by various countries of the world. The foreign oil companies which submitted applications made rather full preparations before submitting bids. Some of the companies formed bidding groups, while other companies bid individually. Quite a number of foreign oil companies bid on more than 10 sections each.

The CNOOC has set up a special organization to evaluate the bids; this organization will open the sealed bids forwarded by the foreign oil companies and will spend about 3 months' time to comprehensively evaluate the terms offered by the various companies. The companies offering better terms will be chosen to negotiate with the CNOOC, and the winning bidders will ultimately sign contracts with the CNOOC. It is estimated that petroleum exploration operations will officially begin in the South China Sea and the south Yellow Sea after the second quarter of 1983.

RENMIN RIBAO ON APPLYING SCIENCE TO PIG RAISING

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Science Must Be Applied to Pig Raising"]

[Text] Changsha County in Hunan has achieved notable results by popularizing scientific pig raising. The number of pigs and amount of pork sold have greatly increased and the production cost has been reduced. The peasants have increased their incomes and made even more contributions to the state. This shows that to reform the backward methods of pig raising and to apply scientific pig raising are aspects which cannot be overlooked.

For the past few years, the country's pig-raising industry has developed rapidly and pork production has increased annually. The supply of pork to the people in urban and rural areas has improved greatly. However, the people's standard of living has continuously improved and the pig-raising industry should also be continuously developed. This requires, first, stabilizing the bonus system and second, doing a good job in scientific pig raising. According to statistics in the "China Agricultural Yearbook, 1980," the number of live pigs (amount of livestock on hand) at the end of 1978 accounted for 41.1 percent of the world total, but pork production accounted for 20.3 percent. The annual average marketing rate of pigs in some advanced countries with highly developed animal husbandry systems is over 120 percent, whereas in China it is only some 60 percent. This proves that China has a large number of pigs but less pork, a lower rate of marketing pigs, poor raising techniques and low economic results. On the other hand, it has shown that there is great potential in pig raising to be exploited. According to estimates of the department concerned, if half the rural households engaged in pig raising throughout the country can reach the scientific standard of pig breeding of Changsha County, the quantity of pork supplied to society will be worth noting.

Chinese peasants have a tradition of pig breeding as well as rich experiences in this respect. However, some experiences are not scientific, or were suitable in the past but not for the present. These old methods and customs must be reformed. For example, formerly peasants held that "in order to produce a jin of pork, we must feed the pigs several jin of grain; the more we feed, the more pork will be produced." They also considered that "pig breeding does not make money; we should do farm work instead." This means that pig breeding only serves for collecting manure. These viewpoints cannot stand before the facts provided by Changsha County. After applying scientific pig raising in this county, the quantity of pig fodder did not increase to any great extent, but the number of pigs sold and the pigs' weight increased throughout the country; pork output last year increased by 16 million jin compared with 1978, and the average income of commune members was 68 yuan. This is a major way for the peasants to earn more money.

In the past, we followed a tortuous course in pig raising. This was because we did not probe the scientific method in pig breeding. We just unilaterally stressed the amount of livestock on hand and overlooked the economic results. In some years in the past, we made big investments in large pig farms and wasted grain. Through the historical experiences, we realized that to apply scientific pig raising, we should proceed in all cases from the national situation and pay attention to economic results. This is the key point for achieving good results in pig raising. At present, our industry still remains undeveloped, agricultural capital and grain are greatly limited, and it is impossible to adopt foreign methods in pig raising by consuming a lot of grain in pig breeding. However, our country has more than 100 million peasant households engaged in pig breeding, rich natural sources and rich sources of green and coarse fodder. This is a superior point. Many regions also have reliable pigs kept for breeding and technical force in animal husbandry. According to these basic conditions, we should give full play to the advantages and overcome the shortcomings and bring into play our superiority. In scientific pig raising, we should emphasize reforming pig-raising techniques in more than 100 million peasant households throughout the country. In this reform, scientific research departments, breeding and veterinary centers, state-owned and collective pig farms, and fodder-processing factories should actively enhance their role as key members in providing reliable pigs for breeding, in epidemic prevention, fodder processing and popularizing pig raising techniques. Many localities' experiences have shown that it is possible to rapidly raise the economic results of pig raising whenever we do a good job in the raising of pigs for breeding, and give full play to the crossbreeding superiority of these pigs. If we can further improve fodder quality and feeding method, the results will be even more satisfactory.

We must assiduously and perseveringly popularize scientific pig-raising techniques among the peasants and do more practical work. Changsha County persisted in improving, step by step, good pig breeding and capital construction, epidemic prevention and fodder processing systems, and trained the animal husbandry technical personnel in a planned way. The county eventually made notable achievements.

To transform the old pig-raising habits and customs of the peasants handed down through the centuries would change pig raising and production. We should advocate and study the high enthusiasm and good work style of the comrades in Changsha County in serving the peasants and continue this change.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-QUALITY MATERIALS

OW181031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) — According to a report obtained from the state scientific and technological commission by a XINHUA reporter, new materials developed by China have played an important role in national economic and national defense construction.

According to preliminary statistics, in the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, China's metallurgical, chemical industry, material, light industry, textile, petrochemical, science and educational departments succeeded in developing and improving more than 9,000 kinds of new high-quality materials. These materials, used in national economic and national defense construction, have ensured the successful launching of carrier rockets and manmade satellites and stimulated the development of new technologies and products for civilian use. The application of these new materials has created a new industry in the country, and this industry is gradually expanding, thanks to China's own efforts.

Aviation lubricating oil, which China succeeded in producing after a few years of hard world, is used by civilian aircraft in the country. Import of this kind of lubricating oil is no longer necessary. Besides, more than 300 kinds of airtight materials used by civilian aircraft have been successfully produced. In addition, a certain amount of key raw materials for large-scale 1k and 4k integrated circuits, such as monocrystal silicon, superpure gases and reagents, can be supplied domestically.

Gas-removing agents are an important material to maintain a vacuum in electronic devices and to enable them to function normally. The four kinds of gas-removing agents developed by China are up to advanced world standards. Hot spray painting technology (welding) and the related materials used are a special technology and special materials to protect metal surfaces. They can be used in manufacturing new products as well as in renovating old products and can prolong the lifespan of equipment and its parts. In the past few years China has succeeded in popularizing and applying this technology in the aviation, metallurgical, coal mining, machinery and petrochemical fields. In 1981 alone, about 100 million yuan in profits were made from this technology.

In recent years, materials such as rubber, plastic and airtight parts for hydraulic presses used in coal-mining equipment had to be imported, but China has now succeeded in manufacturing these materials. Their application in production has saved foreign exchange for the country. Other new materials, such as fuels for carried rockets, are not only self-sufficient but are also exported to other countries.

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING DATA ANALYSIS METHOD — Shanghai, August 6 (XINHUA) — China is now ahead with a few other countries in the research and use of a new engineering analysis method, which is known to professionals as the "finite element method". This was the unanimous view expressed by scientists from more than 30 countries and Hong Kong attending an international conference on the method which ended in Shanghai today. At present, efforts are being concentrated on popularizing its knowledge for wider application in China. The Shanghai meeting on finite element method was held jointly by the Architectural Society of China, the Society of Civil Engineering of China, the Society of Mechanics of China and the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Hong Kong. A total of 550 papers were received by the meeting, which was attended by Chinese scientists and scientists from countries including the United States, Japan, Britain, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal and France, as well as from Hong Kong. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 6 Aug 82 OW]

JIANGXI URGES CONSOLIDATING BASIC PARTY UNITS

AW181121 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The organization department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting in Nanchang to discuss the work of consolidating grassroot party organizations. It stressed that in building the party it is important and necessary to step up consolidating problem-ridden grassroot party reorganizations in the rural areas and on other fronts while carrying out overall consolidation of basic-level party organizations of industrial enterprises by groups and by stages.

The meeting analyzed the situation regarding grassroot party organizations and regarding party members in our province. It pointed out that the majority of the grassroot party organizations and party members are good or fairly good. They have united and led the masses to implement the line, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have given play to their role as fighting fortresses and vanguards in realizing socialist modernization. However, a small number of grassroot party organizations in various localities and on various fronts have been unable to function as fighting fortresses because they have been lax and weak, or even paralyzed or semiparalyzed. There have been a small number of politically incompetent party members who are basically not qualified to be party members. Furthermore, an extremely small number of party members have become degenerated and have totally ignored the requirements to be advanced elements of the proletariat. Such problems have seriously impaired the party's prestige among the masses, weakened the party's fighting strength and obstructed the four modernizations.

The meeting maintained that, in consolidating the grassroot party organizations, the stress must be placed on ideological consolidation, that is, by improving these party organizations through education, regarding ideological education as the central task in consolidating the grassroot party organizations and regarding consolidation as a process of carrying out penetrating and widespread education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. After the 12th CPC Congress, the party members must be organized to study the political report of the congress, the party constitution and other relevant documents so as to ensure successful ideological consolidation. We must keep in mind the problems of grassroot party organizations and those among party members and deal with these problems by educating the party members on communist ideals, the party's lines and policies, basic party knowledge and the need to repudiate the inroads of capitalist ideas so as to raise the party members' communist consciousness and strengthen the party organizations" fighting strength.

The meeting stressed that the key of consolidating the grassroot party organizations lies in consolidating and building the leading groups of the grassroot party committees, general party branches and party branches, combating their laxity and weakness and solving the problems of paralysis and semiparalysis so that they will become strong fighting fortresses in realizing socialist modernization.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed the urgent necessity of intensifying the consolidation and building of the grassroot party organizations.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- Shandong Province made new progress in livestock production in the first half of 1982. Compared with the same period of 1981, the number of draft animals increased by 71,500. The number of poultry increased by 12 percent, and the number of livestock increased by 52 percent. The bee-keeping industry grew by 45 percent. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Aug 82 SK]

ACHIEVEMENTS IN GUANGDONG REORGANIZATION CITED

HK180917 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Summary] "Initial results have been scored in the reorganization of 460 enterprises in Guangdong Province. Since the industrial output value of these enterprises accounts for 43.8 percent of the total budgeted industrial output value in this province, doing a good job in reorganizing and running these enterprises is very important to the development of the excellent industrial situation in the province."

Beginning in April this year, more than 1,300 cadres from the relevant provincial, prefectural and municipal departments have been sent to these enterprises to make investigations and give guidance in the overall reorganization. They have mainly reorganized the leading bodies of the enterprises so that such phenomena of leading bodies being aged, overstaffed, uneducated and lacking professional cadres as well as weakness and laxity in these leading bodies could be changed. They have also consolidated labor organization, strengthened labor discipline, improved management and perfected various economic responsibility systems in the enterprises. As a result, the enthusiasm of the masses has been mobilized and better economic results have been achieved.

"After 3 months of reorganization, the economic returns of the 460 enterprises have generally been increased and the rate of increase at these key points is higher than that in the general areas. According to the statistics of those provincial enterprises included in the state budget, which have been reorganized in this period, their industrial output value in the first half of this year increased by 21.8 percent over the corresponding period of last year. This was higher than the increase of 9.8 percent achieved by other enterprises in general areas. There was also an increase of 17.1 percent in the profits they gained in this period, which was also higher than the 7.25 percent achieved by other enterprises in general areas."

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ENTERPRISES

HK181508 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently held a conference in Huizhou Municipality on straightening out industrial and communications enterprises. Vice Governor Li Jianan presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

This conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the national forum on straightening out enterprises, the instructions of leading comrades of the State Council and the instruction of provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi on industrial returns must be raised, enterprises must be straightened out, technology must be transformed and politics must be strengthened. Enterprises must be straightened out one by one and products must be improved one by one. Leadership groups must be reinforced with people who have knowledge of management." In the light of this spirit, this conference laid stress on analyzing the current situation in straightening out enterprises and the existing problems and looked into and made arrangements concerning the issue of straightening out enterprises.

In his speech, Li Jianan emphatically pointed out: "Straightening out enterprises in an all-round way and carrying out comprehensive management is an important reform in the enterprise management system. It is essential to firmly grasp the main contradiction and do well in resolving the contradiction." He said that in the course of straightening out enterprises, it is necessary to solve the following several problems.

First, it is necessary to straighten out and build the leadership groups of enterprises well. Straightening out and building the leadership groups of enterprises is the key to straightening out enterprises in an all-round way. We must boldly select middle-aged and young cadres who have professional knowledge, for leadership groups. Second, it is essential to straighten out labor organizations. We must organize production according to the fixed number of workers and the fixed quotas. Straightening out labor organizations is an important measure for reducing redundant organs of enterprises and redundant personnel, enhancing efficiency and observing discipline. In straightening out enterprises, we must reinforce the production front-line with young and energetic people who have high political awareness. Third, it is imperative to further perfect the economic responsibility system. Fourth, we must link the straightening out of enterprises with the readjustment and transformation of enterprises. We must continue to close, suspend and merge enterprises and shift to other types of production. We must link doing well in straightening out enterprises with doing well in current production. Regarding enterprises whose products do not meet the needs of society, which consume a large amount of energy resources, whose management is chaotic and which have long incurred losses and have competed with advanced enterprises for raw materials and motive power, we must properly close, suspend and merge them or shift to other types of production.

HUBEI PROMOTES RELIEF WORK TO OVERCOME DISASTERS

HK190316 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Summary] Since the beginning of this summer, some parts of our province were struck by droughts, strong winds, hail and torrential rains, causing some losses in farm production and causing hardships for the people. In order to surmount the ensuing difficulties and strive for all-round agricultural harvests this year, the provincial people's government recently issued urgent instructions for carrying out relief work through production. The instructions call for the following: 1) Detailed investigations should be made in all afflicted areas to determine the real state of disasters. 2) The principle of relying mainly on one's own efforts while taking state assistance subsidiary must be applied to relief work. 3) Relief work in all fields must be seriously carried out so that the production and the people's life in the affected areas can go on normally as soon as possible. 4) Funds and materials alloted for the stricken areas must be used accordingly and should not be used for any other purposes. 5) Effective leadership must be given to the relief work.

Leaders at all levels should take the lead to go to the afflicted areas, ideologically helping cadres and the masses and solving their difficulties through self-salvation in production.

HUNAN GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RURAL PROCUREMENT

HK180331 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Government held a governor's executive conference on 12 August to discuss the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. Sun Guozhi, governor of the province, spoke at the conference. He said this year the procurement of agricultural and sideline products in our province will show a great increase. The grassroots purchasing stations and supply and marketing cooperatives should carry out procurement work well. During the procurement, prices should be fixed according to quality; we must not force down or raise prices and grades at will. We must conscientiously improve our service and enthusiastically receive the masses. We must make things as convenient as possible for the masses. All purchasing stations should be furnished with tables, chairs and stools. There should also be a stand at which tea is served to the masses. To do a good job in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products is a major affair that concerns the protection of the initiative of the peasants and the promotion of production development. The government and commercial supply and marketing departments at various levels should earnestly grasp this work.

HEBEI'S TANGSHAN CITY BUILDS INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

OW180932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- An entirely new district with factories, shops and a hundred blocks of apartment buildings has appeared in earthquake-flattened Tangshan, according to city officials.

The new district, covering seven square kilometers, is situated 25 kilometers from the Tangshan city proper, and is designed to be a new industrial area. More than 100,000 workers from different parts of the country have worked at the building sites which were previously farmland.

Apartment buildings with a total floor space of 328,000 square meters have been completed and more are under construction. Anti-quake measures have been taken in designing and in selecting and using building materials. More than 20,000 people have moved into apartments in the new district which will eventually have a population of 70,000, according to a spokesman of the Tangshan municipal construction office.

The new district is serviced by a new waterworks and has its own networks of shops and schools. The broad streets in the new district are lined with trees. Two factories, a cotton textile mill and a printing and dyeing mill, have been completed and seven factories are being built. The seven are: A rolling stock plant, which will be one of the major plants producing and repairing passenger cars in China, a cement plant, to be the biggest in northern China, a gear plant, a dyed-yarn weaving mill, a woolen mill, a factory making machines for light industry and a tailoring workshop. In addition, a heat and power plant with a generating capacity of 75,000 kilowatts and a silk textile mill are designed to be built soon. As a result, the new district of Tangshan City will become an industrial center producing building materials, machinery, coaches and textiles, according to the Tangshan municipal construction office.

After the earthquake in 1976, the state made investigation on the reconstruction of the reconstruction of the city. In 1977 it decided to establish three sections -- the city proper, a new industrial district and a mining area. With an area of 40 square kilometers, the city proper is situated in the old city site. Tangshans administrative units and most of the factories have been reconstructed in the city proper. Aseismatic precautions have been taken in housing construction.

The new industrial district is located to the north of the city proper, and the mining area to the east of the city proper. Forming a triangle, the three sections are 25 kilometers apart from each other.

Construction has proceeded on these three sections simultaneously. Buildings with 10.17 million square meters of floor space have been completed, including 5.78 million square meters for residential quarters. In all, 90,000 families have moved into new apartments.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL HOUSING INVESTMENT -- During the period from 1979 to July 1982, Hohhot Municipality, in Nei Monggol, invested 212.5 million yuan on housing development. This accounted for 40 percent of the total investment on capital construction. Over 20,000 households and more than 100,000 people had their housing conditions improved in the past 3 years. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82 SK]

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

President Chiang's Speech

OW181740 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo of the Kuomintang made an important speech while presiding over a meeting of the KMT Central Committee at 0900 on 18 August.

Chairman Chiang said: The United States and the Chinese Communist regime yesterday issued a so-called joint communique. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has solemnly expressed a firm position and at the same time recounted the details of negotiations carried out in the last few months.

At this juncture, our party needs more than ever to solidify its revolutionary determination and rally all forces at home and abroad to help carry out our fundamental national policy of anticommunism and national recovery. Therefore, I deeply hope that compatriots of the whole country and comrades of the whole party will not be (?fooled) by the Chinese Communists' peaceful united front work smokescreen nor be perplexed by transitory international developments. They should demonstrate their revolutionary moral courage with full national self-confidence. In the face of adversity, we should strengthen ourselves for trials ahead, relinquish all selfish ways of thinking and enhance our solidarity and self-reliance. This is the way to follow late President Chiang Kai-shek's instructions: Don't be disquieted in time of adverse change, be careful in preparation and judgment, be firm with dignity and be self-reliant with vigor.

In the past we relied on this invincible revolutionary spirit to overcome all difficulties. We should continue to rely on this same righteousness and dedication to carry on our still more strenuous endeavors of still greater magnitude.

Our party's firm adherence to the basic policy of anticommunism and national recovery demonstrates its sense of responsibility for the history and culture of our nation and also for the freedom and well-being of all our people at home and abroad. The sacrifice and struggle of all our people, military and civilian alike, in the past three decades has laid an indestructible foundation for the great undertaking of national recovery and reconstruction. As long as our compatriots and comrades exert themselves with one heart and one will, we will certainly be able to fulfill the historical mission of national recovery.

Assembly Speaker

OW190315 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 19 (CNA) -- People from throughout society here were in great dismay and felt deep regret over the Washington-Peiping agreement intending to restrict arms sales to the Republic of China, Kao Yu-jen, speaker of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly said Wednesday.

In an interview with the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, he said the United States as a leader of the free world should not appease the Peiping regime at the expense of the Republic of China and treat an old ally this way. The continuing supply of arms is necessary for this country's defense, and the ROC will not only safeguard the security of the bastion of Taiwan but also help improve the U.S. position in promoting stability in the western Pacific region, he noted.

To impose restrictions both in quality and quantity for future sales will seriously damage this country's defense efforts, he said, adding that it would at the same time adversely affect the U.S. position in maintaining peace in this part of the world.

In the meantime, political parties, civic bodies, private organizations, academic institutions, religious leaders, business and industrial groups in this country expressed deep regret over the so-called joint communique, saying that the U.S. Government has compromised its principle under coercion from the Peiping regime and has violated the Taiwan Relations Act which provides at least adequate safeguard to the security of the Republic of China and its 18 million people.

Radio Commentary

OW190045 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Mainland Today": "The Motives and Results of Blackmail"]

[Text] The most detestable thing in this world is blackmail. It is the most despicable crime of all. [Words indistinct] the atrociousness of the criminal who hurts others to benefit himself by means of blackmail by far surpasses that of robbers and bandits. In the past, when Communists were bandits and robbers in various parts of the country, the most destestable means they employed were kidnapping and blackmail. [Words indistinct] since the Communist bandits occupied the mainland, they have harbored and abetted international blackmail, kidnap and hijack criminals. For a time, all international murderers, hijackers or kidnappers took refuge in Communist bandit areas or were supplied with arms by Communist bandits to make trouble in the world. To acquiesce Communist bandits' action is, in itself, blackmail against all democratic countries of the world [words indistinct].

This time, the Communist bandits and the United States issued a so-called communique. This has been long since been firmly believed to be an act of blackmail. At first, they appeared ready to downgrade the relations with the United States. [Words indistinct] their conditions were discontinuation of arms sales to the Republic of China, abrogation of the Taiwan Relations Act and U.S. assistance to their carrying out peace talk and united front schemes. The aim of these three conditions was, of course, to obstruct relations between the Republic of China and the United States and undermine the Republic of China's position in order to pave the way for their armed invasion of Taiwan.

The Chinese Communist bandits' current blackmail and extortion have been internationally exposed. News media in the United States has long reported on them. In the eyes of people all over the world, this blackmailer is no different from robbers and bandits. Many people have been puzzled. They had believed that it was altogether unnecessary for the United States to put up with the Chinese Communist bandits while the latter had to expect much from the former. The Chinese Communist bandits would never really dare to downgrade relations with the United States. Why has the United States accommodated the Chinese Communist bandits and why should the Chinese Communists bandits resort to blackmail?

Many believe that the Chinese Communist bandits had their own calculations: 1) To put themselves in a higher position by synchronizing U.S. playing of the so-called China card and Chinese Communist bandits' putting up an anti-Soviet posture. 2) To capitalize on the Reagan administration's wish, before the off-year election, to avoid a low ebb in relations between the United States and the Chinese Communist bandits. 3) After the announcement of the convening of the 12th puppet congress [words indistinct], to lobby in the United States that it was necessary to protect Teng Hsiao-ping and that he mustn't be let down.

Another point is to trial test the advocacy of enhancing relations between the United States and the Republic of China made by President Reagan before and after he took office. The above-listed may be said to be the motives of Chinese Communist bandits' blackmail of the United States. At the same time, they could accomplish the scheme of undermining our government by forcing the United States not to sell us arms.

Judging from the so-called communique issued by the Chinese Communist bandits and the United States, the Chinese Communist bandits did not achieve much of what they had expected from this blackmail. But they have been duly appeased. Reagan's so-called diplomatic relations with the Communist bandits were clarified. Regarding the arms sales problem, although they are not to be discontinued, many restrictions have been placed. Moreover, a [word indistinct] has been left for Chinese Communist bandits' renewed blackmail later, that is, "make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue." It is conceivable that this 7th clause will be utilized by the Communist bandits to give the United States endless quibbling and difficulty. Besides, bandit Teng Hsiao-ping may use this communique to demoralize Yeh Chien-ying, Hua Kuo-feng and company at the forthcoming 12th puppet congress to convenience bandit Teng's lackeys' [words indistinct].

However, to put it fairly, the Chinese Communist bandits did not get all what they had wanted from the blackmail. The United States did not totally [words indistinct] on the Taiwan Relations Act issue. It refused to agree to quickly discontinue its arms sales to the Republic of China. It (?paid no attention) to Communist bandits' peace talk [words indistinct]. The day will come when President Reagan will thoroughly understand the Communist bandits' schemes.

In his statement, President Reagan stressed that he would never alter his basic stand. He clearly and specifically stated that he would totally observe the Taiwan Relations Act. He stressed that the Taiwan problem should be solved by the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait themselves and that the United States would not [word indistinct], take sides or apply pressure. In short, the problem should be solved by the people themselves. All this shows that, basically, the United States did not want to meet the Communist bandits' blackmail demands.

President Chiang Ching-kuo [words indistinct] that our firm adherence to the fundamental policy of anticommunism and national recovery demonstrates our sense of responsibility for the history and culture of our nation and also for the freedom and well-being of our people at home and abroad. He said that we should follow the late President Chiang Kai-shek's behest "don't be disquieted in time of adverse change, be careful in preparation and judgement, be firm with dignity and be self-reliant with vigor in facing all trials and adversities and [words indistinct]." In short, the resolution of the China problem depends on safeguarding the Chinese people's democratic and free life and on the achievement of exercising their free will. The Communist bandits' perpetrations today are designed to prolong their enslavement on the mainland and preserve their political power, in order to indefinitely control the mainland Chinese and deprive them of their rights to democracy and freedom forever. [Words indistinct] the United States will not dare to make an enemy of all the Chinese people by whetting the Communist bandits' ambitions. As long as we are firmly self-confident, self-reliant and self-strengthening, the destiny of China will be held in our hands forever. We are not the least afraid of these apparant and transit adversities and pains.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Article

OW181023 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch by Fu Chien-chung, special correspondent of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO]

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug -- Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican elder statesman, disclosed today that President Reagan will never recognize the Chinese Communists' claim to sovereignty over Taiwan or the Republic of China.

Goldwater today met with all the members of the foreign affairs observation and friendship delegation of the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China led by Legislative Yuan Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai. A spokesman of the North American Affairs Coordination Council here said that Senator Goldwater told the highest public-opinion representatives from the Republic of China that he will never recognize the Chinese Communists' claim to sovereignty over the Republic of China and that "President Reagan acknowledges this too."

At the meeting, Goldwater stressed to Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai and others that at least over half of the U.S. senators firmly support the Taiwan Relations Act and that U.S. congressional support for the Republic of China is far greater than reported by the press.

The nine-member delegation of the Legislative Yuan today also called on Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Chairman Percy told the legislators of the Republic of China: The Taiwan Relations Act is in the interests not only of the people of the Republic of China but of the United States. If the Chinese Communists invades Taiwan by force, they should consider the U.S. position and interests. Otherwise, it would constitute an encroachment on U.S. interests.

At noon, Representative Edward Derwinski, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, gave a banquet in honor of all the legislators of the delegation. Also invited were more than 10 congressmen who strongly support the Republic of China. Tsai Wei-ping, representative, and S.K. Hu, deputy representative, of the North American Affairs Coordination Council, were also present.

At the banquet, Representative Derwinski and Representative Kemp, who saw President Reagan recently in the White House, stressed that Reagan had assured them that he would never desert an old friend, the Republic of China on Taiwan.

In a telephone interview with our reporter, Representative Derwinski said that he and his House colleagues also had a discussion with the legislators from the Republic of China on the "quality" and "quantity" of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in the future. It is reported that the United States will put limitations on the "quality" and "quantity" of future arms supplies to Taiwan. However, Derwinski and the other congressmen indicated that such "qualitatives" and "quantitatives" limitations "will change with the situation; and if the Chinese Communists become more aggressive, the quality and quantity of the weapons will naturally be upgraded."

Congressmen Derwinski, Crane, Solomon and Kemp sincerely asked the legislators from the Republic of China to frankly tell them of any help they could give, and they promised to do everything in their power. They unanimously indicated that Congress will not agree to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.

The senators and representatives who met with the delegation today also indicated that they did not approve of the signing of a new joint communique between the United States and the Chinese Communists. If, unfortunately, there should be such a joint communique, they assuredly will join hands with other congressmen and form a powerful group to prevent the communique from producing any harmful effects. However, they pointed out to the legislators from the Republic of China that so far there is no indication that a so-called joint communique will come into being.

Hodlridge, assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific Affairs, James Lilley, director of the American Institute in Taiwan, and Dr (Siegal), head of the Asian Affairs Department of the White House National Security Council, also met with Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai and party today. Director Lilley gave a small cocktail party to welcome all the legislators in the delegation.

Tomorrow morning (12 August), Senator Hayakawa, chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will give a lunch in honor of the legislators from the Republic of China. The delegation is scheduled to conclude its visit to Washington on Friday.

CHIANG CHING-KUO MEETS YUAN MISSION TO EUROPE

OW181001 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday received the Europe observation group of the Legislative Yuan. He urged members of the group to help promote people-to-people diplomacy and take the opportunity to learn from others' strong points and improve our own shortcomings.

President Chiang received Hung Chad-nan, leader, and Tsai Yu-tu, deputy leader, of the group yesterday morning at the presidential office. After he was briefed on the group's formation, President Chiang expressed a few hopes. First, when having contacts with overseas Chinese and students studying abroad, the group members are expected to express greetings and solicitude to them on behalf of the government. Second, as the European countries lack understanding of conditions in our country, the observation group is expected to take the opportunity to give more publicity to our country's actual progress to enhance mutual understanding and subsequently promote the development of substantive relations. Third, while we are engrossed in our own efforts, we may overlook our shortcomings. So, the group is expected to take the opportunity of the trip to learn from others' strong points and improve our own shortcomings.

In their report to the president, Hung Chao-nan and Tsai Yu-tu especially stressed that in addition to visiting overseas Chinese, students studying abroad and units stationed abroad, the group will call on influential politicians and members of parliament in various countries and will at the same time study their parliamentary systems and other relevant matters.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

TA KUNG PAO

HK190615 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Lu Te-jun [0712 1795 3387] and Hou Tung-hai [0186 2639 3189] in Beijing: "People in Beijing Yesterday Discuss Sino-U.S. Communique"]

[Text] Since its publication, the Sino-U.S. joint communique on settling the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has become the main topic of discussion here. The reporters had an interview with specialists on international questions and well-known figures, Huan Xiang, Qian Duansheng and Lin Liyun, and asked them to talk about their views on this question. They said: After a discussion between China and the United States for nearly 10 months, they have reached an agreement on settling the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan one step at a time until its eventual and thorough solution. Although this agreement has not yet thoroughly settled the issue, it marks the beginning of the settlement of this issue and has eased a crisis which for some time seriously threatened Sino-U.S. relations. This is a good thing.

They said that the joint communique has reaffirmed the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations in all aspects, which are: "mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." Therefore, the United States must settle the issue of its arms sales to Taiwan according to the principles mentioned above, that is, it should terminate its arms sales to Taiwan as early as possible. Otherwise, it will make known to the world that it is perfidious. The United States has already committed itself to doing three things. Now we are waiting to see what the United States will actually do. It is obvious that through contacts in dealing with this issue, the United States has come to understand that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people will never make any unprincipled concession on this important issue which involves the country's sovereignty. Should the United States not truly live up to its promises and delay settling this issue under any excuse, Sino-U.S. relations will certainly face yet another grave crisis. They said: The so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated by the United States seriously contraveness the principles of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government have always been opposed to this act. If anyone attempts to confuse this joint communique with the "Taiwan Relations Act," he is holding forth all alone in defense of his own views and is acting against the spirit and substance of the communique. We will never agree to or accept such deeds. These well-known figures also said to the reporters: Undoubtedly, the publication of the joint communique is a heavy blow to the Taiwan authorities. The Taiwan authorities meant to resist, with the support of the United States, the motherland's call for peaceful reunification and expected the rupture of Sino-U.S. relations, but now their hopes have fallen through. In the joint communique, the United States reiterates that it recognizes the PRC as the sole legal government of China, that Taiwan is part of China and that it will only maintain people-to-people relations with Taiwan. The United States also states that it has no intention of pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and expresses that it understands and appreciates the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question. Therefore, these well-known figures also sent word to the Taiwan authorities: As the old saying goes, "whosoever understands the times is a great man." The gentlemen of the Taiwan authorities should be aware of the trend of the times. Although within a certain period of time, Taiwan can still expect to buy some arms from the United States, it is after all not a permanent solution to be dependent on the pleasure of others. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will treasure the righteous cause of the nation, forget about past grudges and work hand in hand with us to fulfill the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

WEN WEI PO

HK190511 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondent Chen Hsiang [4453 5046] in Beijing: "Sino-U.S. Relations Have Made Some Progress"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug -- According to people familiar with foreign affairs in China, the joint communique issued by China and the United States yesterday is for promoting an improvement in the relations between the two countries on the important issue of principles. However, how big this improvement actually is mainly depends on the action of the United States and its sincerity in implementing the communique.

Two Points in This Communique Have Made Some Progress Compared With the Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

According to the analysis of these people, two points in this communique are improvements compared with the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. First, the United States has promised not to engage in the political activity of "one China and one Taiwan" or "two Chinas." This is unprecedented. The words used in the Shanghai Communique were, "the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is but one China" and "the United States does not challenge that position." The communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations clearly stated that the United States recognizes the Chinese People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, and also acknowledges that Chinese position that there is one China and Taiwan is a part of China. This was an improvement compared with the Shanghai Communique. Moreover, this present communique is a further improvement on the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Secondly, on the question of arms sales to Taiwan, this present communique has laid down the principles and orientation for the resolution of the question. The United States has promised three points: 1) Arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. 2) Sales of arms to Taiwan will be gradually reduced. 3) This will lead, over a period of time, to a final resolution. This has pointed out the way for solving the difficult problems in Sino-U.S. relations. Judging from the two aforementioned points, this communique has averted a retrogression in bilateral relations, and to a certain extent, also brought about an improvement in relations.

However, they pointed out that the key to the problem will depend on whether the United States will live up to its promises in the future. The Chinese side is rather reserved regarding this. This is not only because the United States has continued to treat Taiwan as an independent political entity in the 4 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations but also because it has continued its arms sales to Taiwan. This has caused people to doubt the sincerity of the United States. Even more alarming is the fact that after the announcement of the present joint communique, some important political figures in the United States have published statements expressing the need to continue to make commitments to Taiwan. This more than ever has caused people to be on guard against whether or not the United States is engaging in double-dealing and arbitrarily interpreting the contents of the communique. If this is the case, the danger of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations still cannot be ruled out.

People of the diplomatic circles in Western Europe hold that this communique still cannot fundamentally resolve the question and is only using a method acceptable to both sides to shelve the question for the time being, but they express relief over the extrication of Sino-U.S. relations from the present crisis. They also estimate that both China and the United States must still carry out arduous diplomatic activities in the future before a final resolution results.

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO

HK181449 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Has Gone so Far as To Succumb to the CPC Blackmail -- on the 'Joint Communique' Issued by Washington and Peiping"]

[Tex t] The Government of the United States of America and the puppet regime of the CPC yesterday issued the so-called "joint communique" on future U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China [ROC]. It was reported when Alexander Haig was secretary of state that the United States and the CPC would issue the so-called "Shanghai communique No 2." Yesterday's issuance of the communique formally materialized the reportedly "Shanghai communique No 2" and also confirmed that under the CPC's pressure which coupled threats with promises, the U.S. Government failed to be steadfast in its stand in the end and went so far as to succumb to the CPC blackmail. We cannot very well avoid pointing out that this is a major deviation in the Reagan administration's policy toward the ROC. The free people of China and the people on the mainland who are kept in slavery are firmly opposed to this deviation. Moreover, American people with insight will not agree with the deviation.

When the so-called "joint communqiue" was at the deliberation and hearsay stage, many people thought that Haig had formulated the Reagan administration's policy to appease the CPC and to be hard upon free China. Following Haig's resignation, many people thought that the appeasement atmosphere within U.S. political circles would be lessened. They even thought that there would be a cautious change in the direction of U.S. foreign policy. However, the fact is that the United States is currently implementing a Haig line without Haig. Therefore, people cannot but express their indignation and show much surprise at the line.

When the aforesaid hearsay became rather prevalent, leaders of 28 important U.S. organizations held a press conference on Capital Hill on 8 July. During the press conference, they issued a joint statement, unanimously supported the correct stand of the ROC, opposed the White House policymaking level's practice of excessively yielding to the demand of the CPC and particularly opposed Secretary of State Haig's compromise attitude toward the CPC. Their joint statement noted: "If President Reagan approved the implementation of the (Haig's) proposed policy toward China, strong and unfavorable political repercussions would be evoked."

Unexpectedly, the current U.S. administration still regards a cicada's wings as heavy and regards something that weighs 1,000 jun [jun is an ancient unit of weight; equal to 30 jin] as light; earthenware pots are making a lot of noise instead of the classical bells. The administration ignores the hardships and cries of hundreds of million of people on the mainland who are kept in slavery, and overlooks their longing for a free life. In fact, the administration has yielded to a few people in power in Peiping who are willfully making trouble, and has also accepted the improper claims made by these few people. The administration has not only ignored the propositions put forward by the majority of the American people and by people dedicated to a just cause, but has continued yielding to the appeasers' proposal for opposing the ROC and fawning on the CPC and has succumbed to the CPC blackmail.

Therefore, the issuance of the so-called "joint communique" will increase the hardships of the mainland Chinese people and has already constituted an unfriendly act against the ROC. It will also produce adverse effects on the spirit of the founding of America and on President Reagan's ethics and image.

The so-called "joint communique" contains two major points: 1. The United States' arms sales to the ROC will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the "establishment of diplomatic relations" between the United States and the CPC, that it will eventually terminate the arms sales and that it does not seek to carry out a "long-term policy" of arms sales to the ROC. However, the communique does not mention a cut-off date for U.S. arms sales to the ROC. 2. The CPC states that it will strive for the "reunification" of China through "peaceful" means.

This so-called "joint communique" is an under-the-table and scandalous deal.

First of all, the communique violates the ROC's sovereign position. The ROC is an independent sovereign state and Taiwan is a province under the Government of the ROC. The ROC does not have any relations with the CPC, and the CPC does not have any qualifications to interfere in the ROC and Taiwan. In order to promote Taiwan's security, to safeguard the existence and freedom of Taiwan Province's 18 million residents, and to promote security and peace in the western Pacific region, Taiwan has every right to rely on its own economic force to buy advanced modern arms from foreign countries which will be used to prevent Communist invasion and expansion, to stop the CPC forces from crossing the Taiwan Straits and to prevent the CPC forces from carrying out infiltration and subversive activities in other Asian countries and regions. The buying of such arms for defense is an independent sovereign state's own business; and U.S. arms sales to the ROC only concern the United States and the ROC. The third party is not allowed to interfere in U.S. arms sales to the ROC and there is no need for the third party's "assent."

At present, although formal diplomatic relations do not exist between the ROC and the United States, the Taiwan Relations Act which was put forward by the previous U.S. administration and adopted by the U.S. Congress contains stipulations regarding nongovernmental relations between the United States and Taiwan in the cultural, economic and trade fields. Moreover, according to the act, to promote Taiwan's security, the United States should sell and supply defensive weapons of good quality to Taiwan in accordance with Taiwan's actual needs. This act is a domestic law of the United States' and the CPC's endless barking at U.S. arms sales to the ROC and its demand on ending such arms sales are tantamount to asking the United States to abolish the act and to interfering in the internal affairs of the United States. If the Reagan administration unilaterally succumbs to the CPC's unreasonable demand, the Reagan administration is negating the U.S. law. Last month, 28 social organizations in the United States jointly issued a warning: "If the Reagan administration tries to limit arms sales to Taiwan through a joint statement with Peiping, that will constitute an unconstitutional act." This warning expressed the American people's view.

Now the CPC says that the "Taiwan issue" is the CPC's "internal affair." We should like to ask if any Taiwan residents would be willing to accept the rule of the CPC and if anyone agrees with the CPC's drivel. The fact is that the "mainland issue" is really an "internal affair" of the ROC. The ROC Government's slogan "Fight Against Communism and Rebuild China" shows its sovereignty over the mainland. Therefore, the so-called "peaceful reunification" and the so-called "nine-point proposal" can only expose the CPC's ambition for invading the ROC's Taiwan Province and for vainly attempting to deprive the 18 million residents of Taiwan and free overseas Chinese of their freedom, and can achieve no other results.

With regard to this U.S.-CPC "joint communique," the ROC's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a solemn statement which comprises the following three major points: 1. The ROC will consider null and void any agreement reached between the CPC and the United States. 2. Putting a ceiling on both the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold to the ROC is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. 3. The United States must not be deceived by the CPC's "peace trick" and must not reduce arms sales to the ROC as this will strengthen the CPC's ambition for invading Taiwan and for expansion.

This statement not only shows the firm stand of the ROC Government but also reflects the aspirations of people throughout China. We hope that the U.S. authorities will attach importance to the freedom and rights enjoyed by the Chinese and Asian peoples. The U.S. authorities must no longer succumb to the CPC blackmail.

TA KUNG PAO ON REUNIFICATION OF PRC, TAIWAN

HK190202 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Special article by Chang Yi-chun: "For the Country's Unification and Sovereignty"]

[Text] A few days ago, when discussing article 30 of the draft constitution together with the 9-point proposal put forth by Marshal Ye Jianying, we held that the greatest change after Taiwan becomes a special administrative region would be the fluttering of the five-star red flag of the motherland.

In order to free the Taiwan authorities of apprehension, the Chinese mainland authorities have declared that they will not dispatch officials to Taiwan and will not interfere in Taiwan's internal affairs. If the Taiwan side is satisfied with its status quo and likes its present political, economic and social system, it may continue as it wishes and the Chinese mainland side does not demand any change. The Chinese mainland side will assist in any way that is beneficial to the stability and prosperity of society and the people's life in Taiwan.

In his proposal, Marshal Ye mentioned that if Taiwan suffers from financial difficulties, it is possible for the Chinese central authorities to advance subsidies to Taiwan as the Chinese mainland side sees fit. Some people said that Taiwan needs no subsidies from the Chinese mainland as it has scored remarkable economic achievements, with the amount of its foreign trade far exceeding that of the Chinese mainland. This is an extremely shortsighted view. Everyone knows that Taiwan's economy is colonial in nature, and the income from exporting Taiwanese goods constitutes more than 50 percent of its gross national product. Depending on foreigners and with a weak foundation, Taiwan's economy cannot stand any storms and waves. In recent years, due to economic recession in the Western countries, Taiwan's economy has been beset with crises. Laden with anxieties, economic officials openly admit they cannot find a way to deal with the situation. The Chinese mainland has a great market and abundant resources. After continuous readjustment, there has been rapid development in the mainland's industry, agriculture and other fields. It is quite natural for the Chinese mainland, as a country, to advance financial subsidies to a region when it encounters difficulties. Even if Taiwan has scored some economic achievements, there is no reason to be arrogant.

Hong Kong's economic development is by no means inferior to that of Taiwan. The supply of nonstaple foodstuffs, drinking water, and other industrial products for daily use to Hong Kong by the Chinese mainland benefits the industrial and commercial business in Hong Kong and alleviates the daily life burdens of the residents. In recent years, the tourism boom and the increase of Entrepot trade has produced a good impact on Hong Kong's economy. Along with the process of the four modernizations drive including the exploitation of the South China Sea oil field and the supply of energy, this good impact will become greater and greater. This ready-made case can be used as a reference. How can Taiwan not look forward to the future when considering such matters?

The Chinese mainland has shown much tolerance and accommodation to the Taiwan side. The CPC hopes for a third cooperation with the KMT and has no intention whatsoever of gaining advantage thereby. The cooperation between the two sides has nothing to do with "suffering losses" and "being duped." If there is anything in the way of help that the CPC looks to the Taiwan side for, it is no more than the national reunification and sovereign integrity through joint efforts, which has a direct bearing on national prestige. It is absolutely the public interest that is at stake, and no selfish party interests are involved.

We all remember that before the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, China and the United States held tediously long talks, the subject of which was the safeguarding of sovereignty. It is up to the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to resolve the problem of Taiwan, and China will never promise anything to the United States. The current controversy over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is still an issue. China brooks no interference in its internal affairs by foreign countries; this matter concerns national sovereignty, and is a major principle that cannot be bartered.

It is precisely on the issue of national unification and sovereign integrity that the Taiwan side is not open and aboveboard.

Recently, Liao Chengzhi personally wrote a letter to Chiang Ching-kuo. In his honest and cordial words, Liao sincerely hope that that Chiang would make a contribution to national reunification in his lifetime. However, the earnest words fell on deaf ears. The day before Chiang Ching-kuo received Liao Chengzhi's letter, he declared a rejection of peace talks while addressing personnel at the conference on national construction. He said "if we declare the slightest intention of entering into peace talks, the will of our army and people may possibly be shaken. This is something we must never try out." It was not anticipated that the Taiwan side would fear peace talks seeking national reunification to such an extent. We would like to ask why talks on national reunification and sovereignty would shake the will of the people in Taiwan? Does it not show that national sovereignty and reunification accords with the general trend and will of the people, and that what the Taiwan authorities fear is that they would not be able to control the internal situation after holding peace talks. As a matter of fact, such worries on the part of the Taiwan authorities are uncalled for. If the will of the people is inclined toward the integrity of national sovereignty and national reunification, and if the Taiwan authorities accomplish it by their efforts, that means their behavior would accord with the general trend and will of the people. By so doing, the Taiwan authorities will inconspicuously extricate themselves from their present predicament and in turn strengthen their position. This is a simple truth, and there is no reason for the Taiwan authorities to back into a tight corner and stick to the old path.

The Taiwan authorities, by rejecting peace talks, put themselves in an embarrassing position. Mr Chiang confessed that he was criticized for being an inflexible diehard who could not gain the sympathy of others. Because everyone is able to compare and distinguish the attitudes shown by both parties, the KMT and the CPC, the complications in this matter are clear at a glance. One side is reasonable, not harsh, and takes the whole situation into account; the other side just looks around and tries to evade the issue, intentionally asks an exorbitant price, and publicly urges the mainland to abandon the four basic principles and to institute the Taiwan Constitution. It seems that the mainland has suffered defeat and is forced to surrender to Taiwan. It really regards national affairs as a trifling matter.

Today, the Taiwan authorities pin their hopes on foreigners, regard some American diehard congressmen as liberators, and trumpet that "cooperative relations between Taiwan and the United States will be to their mutual advantage and the separation of relations between them will be to their disadvantage." At the same time, they are not sure of the United States and threaten to adopt a "pluralized foreign policy." In short, they are obstinately seeking foreign backstage supporters, and do not want to attach themselves to the motherland.

The Taiwan authorities have fallen into a passive and self-contradictory position. This is due to the fact that they dare not publicly oppose the reunification and sovereignty of the country and do not want to face the facts and accept the most workable plan.

By sovereignty and reunification, ordinary people think this means the acceptance of direct control by the CPC and are afraid that the status quo cannot be maintained. Even some people outside Taiwan abstractly recognize and agree to national reunification and sovereignty, but specifically deny it. This is unworkable. Under the prerequisite of the reunification and defense of the sovereign integrity of the motherland, people may have an alternative as to what system is to be implemented and what kind of life they are going to lead. The present draft constitution allows for the establishment of special administrative regions and for the system of these regions to be stipulated by law according to specific conditions. Referring to the nine-point proposal put forward by Marshal Ye and the numerous declarations of Beijing, people in such a special administrative region are allowed to go for any alternative. This is the internal affair of the Chinese people, after all. Everything can be settled well through consultation, but how can one talk about sovereignty and reunification if the five-star Red Flag is not allowed to be hoisted?

In summing up the 100 years of China's history prior to his lifetime, Dr. Sun Yat-sen pointed out: "What was our nation suffering from? Where did the misfortunes we suffered come from? They were caused by the big powers." Today, the continuation of Taiwan's separate status and other problems left over from history are all related to none other than the big powers. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will not be swayed by personal feelings, that they will conscientiously and seriously take reunification and sovereignty into consideration, duly make their contribution, render meritorious service to the nation and give some account to history.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN PRC CONSTITUTION VIEWED

HK190705 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 2

["Article From Outside Contributor" column by Meng Hsi [5536 1585]: "Refuting the Queer Arguments for Deleting Article 34 of the PRC Draft Constitution"]

[Text] When people discuss the PRC draft constitution, they pay great attention to the stipulations regarding the rights of citizens. These stipulations can be found in chapter 2 which comprises 22 articles and deals with a rather wide range of rights of citizens. Some items in chapter two of the draft constitution cannot be found in foreign constitutions. Likewise, some items in foreign constitutions cannot be found in our draft constitution. Some stipulations in our draft constitution have been formulated to counter the phenomena of absolute lawlessness that emerged during the "Cultural Revolution." This shows that the draft constitution is suited to our national conditions and has its own characteristics. Its general spirit can be described as follows: All citizens are equal before the law, every citizen enjoys the fundamental freedom and rights prescribed by the constitution and the law, and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law. These stipulations are perfect as compared with those stipulations in previous constitutions.

Although many people appreciate these stipulations, someone has written an unorthodox article, calling for deleting article 34 which stipulates freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration. This person gave his "reason" as follows: Since people on the mainland do not enjoy such freedom, to write such freedom into the constitution just means writing "great hollow words" into the constitution.

Is this really true?

In discussing matters concerning new China, some people, either due to their misunderstanding or due to their ulterior motives, have always energetically pointed out the favorable or unfavorable aspects of matters on the basis of the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" and the existence of pernicious influence; have applied the standards of Western capitalist societies to measures socialist China; and have always described China as a country without a single redeeming feature. During the "Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" betrayed Marxism-Leninism, created great confusions and tried to seize power amid confusion, thus bringing about a great calamity to the country and the people. It is true that during this period, the freedom and rights of our citizens simply did not exist. Moreover, some large-scale political movements carried out prior to the "Cultural Revolution," such as the antirightist struggle, had gone too far and had harmed the freedom and rights of a number of people. However, after bringing order out of chaos and summing up previous experiences, the whole country is determined to promote socialist democracy, to carry out the socialist legal system, to have no more large-scale political movements, to prevent the recurrence of any calamities such as the "Cultural Revolution," and to guarantee the realization of the four modernizations. Some people still assert that the Chinese people will not have freedom and rights. Is this not a very subjective assertion?

Since the "Cultural Revolution," various democratic parties on the mainland have resumed their activities, recruited more members into their parties and carried out work on their own initiative. Mass organizations, such as all types of associations and institutes, have emerged. Even students' associations which had been inactive for a long time have become active. Proper assembly and association are not forbidden. If you regard old China's green gang [qing bang 7230 1620] and red gang [hong bang 4767 1620] as signs of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western "people's temple" which lured people into committing suicide as a sign of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western "people's temple" which lured people into committing suicide as a sign of freedom of assembly and association; if you regard the Western clubs which promote the exchange of wives and homosexuality as signs of freedom of assembly and association; and if you regard Hong Kong's decadent "associations" which can be seen everywhere here as signs of freedom of assembly and association, then I can tell you that such kind of freedom does not exist in today's China. In Western society, certain organizations sometimes strike up tunes that run counter to their government in order to offer a show of democracy and freedom. This kind of plaything also does not exist in China.

As to freedom of speech and press, we can see that China's publishing undertakings are increasingly flourishing. Achievements in collating and publishing ancient books and new creative works are obvious to all. All kinds of specialized books and journals have sprung up like mushrooms. The circulation of magazines for popular consumption has reached 1 million copies. The publication of literary and artistic works is not subject to censorship. Although some works have been criticized after being published, people can still express differing views. Academic, literary and artistic works always have been criticized and in all countries. Can the mainland's works be immune from criticism? Some organizations have set relatively strict demands on the contents and standards of works by writers who are party members. This is understandable. The mainland once criticized some works by a number of writers including Bai Hua. However, such criticism has been willfully played up by outside circles as if another "Cultural Revolution" will emerge. Is it not true that Bai Hua and others are currently living freely and writing creative works as usual?

At present, people on the mainland publicly discuss current affairs and criticize certain unhealthy tendencies in society. Their attitude toward current affairs and unhealthy tendencies is open and clear. Even overseas Chinese who have visited their relatives and friends on the mainland are deeply impressed with this attitude. At meetings held by units and organizations at all levels, participants can speak out freely. In view of the "Cultural Revolution's" wild practices, the "four freedoms" have been deleted from the constitution. However, written statements on personal opinions can still be put up at designated locations.

Moreover, members of all trades and professions can express their opinions in their own units; if necessary, they can also bypass their immediate leadership and present their appeals and complaints to higher levels. They not only can send their letters to newspapers to expose violations of the law and breaches of discipline but can even report such violations and breaches to the central discipline inspection commission. People can express any views at meetings of people's congresses and CPPCC committees. Many incisive views have been expressed at several recently held meetings of people's congresses and CPPCC committees. According to the draft constitution, deputies to the National People's Congress shall not be subjected to legal investigations for speeches at its meetings. The CPPCC Constitution has the same stipulation. All these things guarantee freedom of speech.

Procession and demonstration are not frequently held in China. There were many processions and demonstrations in the past to support just struggles waged by the peoples of various countries. The Chinese people are not docile lambs. When they are roused to righteous indignation, they will step forward bravely and pour into the streets; and no one can stop them. The "5 April" incident was a heroic protest demonstration which surfaced under the feudal fascist violence of the "gang of four." The broad masses of the Chinese people may be backward in certain aspects such as science and technology and legal knowledge, however, after being tempered in political movements over the past several dozen years, their political level is high. They know the development line of the country and understand the correct guiding principles and policies. They know whether they should hold processions and demonstrations to express their viewpoints and wishes regarding things concerned. Some outside circles present their arguments on the basis of Western standards. They think that democracy and freedom mean frequent processions and demonstrations held by the people to oppose this and that. In socialist China, the government and the people are not antagonistic to each other. Therefore, China regards such outside circles' interpretation of democracy and freedom as a misinterpretation.

In today's China, no one will be tried purely for his ideological beliefs and no one will be persecuted for being ideologically progressive, unlike those Americans who were persecuted and accused of opposing the United States just because they were ideologically progressive during the McCarthy era.

The constitution is the norm which people throughout the country should abide by. Every regime regards its constitution as a tool to safeguard its rule. As China is a country under the people's democratic dictatorship, its constitution and law are of course responsible to all the people in the country. This is the true state of affairs which cannot be changed by outside circles' attacks and slanders.

I think that the stipulations in the draft constitution are practical and realistic. For example, freedom of strike has been deleted. This is because our workers are the masters. Our workers can also participate in enterprise management. The Chinese situation is different from the Western situation in which labor and capital are antagonistic to each other. Therefore, it is correct to delete the article regarding freedom of strike. However, with regard to the assertion that the Chinese people do not enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly and association and that Article 34 should be deleted, we can say that such an assertion does not conform with reality and is also groundless.

We absolutely do not think that the Chinese people enjoy enough freedom. It should be recognized that the freedom enjoyed by the Chinese people is far from sufficient. From now on, it is imperative to conscientiously promote the building of a democratic legal system and to safeguard this system.

In the past, China promulgated several constitutions which were all disrupted by political movements, thus disappointing people. However, formulating constitutions has never been smooth sailing in other countries, either. Following the French Revolution, there were restorations and relapses in the political situation in France, and the French Constitution was revised again and again. France's present Constitution is the country's 16th constitution. China has suffered setbacks in the formulation of its constitution. However, suffering such setbacks is not important. The important thing is to learn lessons and to continue making great efforts. We should not believe that the promulgation of a new constitution today means the country's full establishment of a democratic legal system tomorrow. Because China's feudal history lasted several thousand years and China's legal system was destroyed by the "Cultural Revolution" and other political movements of the same kind, the realization of a democratic system in China cannot help requiring a process.

The current revision of the constitution has summed up both our positive and negative experiences, implemented the line, guiding principles and policies of the party's third plenary session, decided on the party-government division, abolished the lifelong tenure system, implemented democratic centralism, eradicated the cult of personality, and disallowed reliance upon a person's words instead of the law. The whole nation deeply understands that we cannot vitalize the Chinese nation without realizing the four modernizations, and that we cannot guarantee the success of the promotion of the four modernizations without building a democratic legal system. The current revision of the constitution has been discussed by people throughout the country. From now on, with the perfection of the legal system and with the extensive spread of the sense of the law and legal knowledge, everyone will treasure and abide by the constitution, will conscientiously carry out supervision through one's deputy and other channels, and will regard the enforcement of the constitution as a struggle. Consequently, we can strive for the establishment of a democratic legal system and we have certainty of our success in the current formulation of the constitution.

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UN SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES, MET BY HUANG HUA

OW191538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar arrived here tonight for an official visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister. They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua, his wife He Liliang, Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, and his wife Zhang Lian.

This is Perez de Cuellar's first visit to China since assuming the office of U.N. secretary-general. He will hold talks tomorrow with Huang Hua on current international issues. Accompanying the secretary-general are Bi Jilong, U.N. under-secretary-general, Raffeeuddin Ahmed, special representative of the secretary-general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, and other high-ranking U.N. officials.

SHIJIE JINGJI ON WORLD, CHINA'S ECONOMIES

HK171017 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 7, 10 Jul 82 pp 1-5

[Article by Qian Junrui [6929 0193 3843]: "The Outlook of the World Economy and the Chinese Economy in the 1980's" -- a thesis written for the international economic discussion conference jointly sponsored by the Chinese Institute of Social Sciences and the U.S. Brookings Institution and held 31 May-4 June 1982 in Beijing]

[Text] The Basic Structure of the World Economy at Present

World War II greatly weakened the foundation of imperialism. A group of new socialist countries were founded. As a result, there existed from the early postwar period to the mid-1950's two camps in the world, namely the capitalist camp and the socialist camp. At the same time, many colonial and semicolonial countries have successively declared independence and a vast number of newly developing countries have emerged.

Since the mid-1950's, the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, has gradually degenerated into a social-imperialist country. Its leading group has willfully carried out foreign expansionism and invasion and practiced hegemonism. China and other socialist countries have, however, adhered to the socialist road and practiced proletarian internationalism. As a result, the socialist camp has broken up and no longer exists.

Thus, the world economy has gradually changed from the antagonistic situation between the capitalist group and the socialist group during the early post-World War II period to the mutually dependent and mutually conflicting structure between the four parts of the world, namely, the capital imperialist countries, social imperialist countries, socialist countries and the developing countries. What we face at present is such a structure.

I would like to give below a brief introduction to the basic situation concerning these four parts.

1. Capital imperialist countries (the developed capitalist countries in the West). After experiencing a recovery in the late 1940's, these countries have generally strengthened state interference in the economy. As a result of the impact of the third scientific and technical revolution and the utilization of cheap petroleum, these countries entered into a "golden age" of rapid growth in the 1950's and the 1960's. Since the 1970's, because of the increasing sharpening of the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system and the sharp rise in petroleum prices, the Western countries have been landed in a predicament marked by alternate economic crises and "staglflation."

1. Stagnation or even decreases in production (the economic growth rate has decreased from 6.9 percent in the 1960's to 3.4 percent in the 1970's), serious inflation and unemployment have become chronic maladies which are hard to cure. At present, however, the economies of the Western countries still hold a predominant position among the economies of the whole world.

2. Socialist countries. Since World War II, China and many other countries have proceeded along the socialist road following the Soviet Union. Since the mid-1950's, the Soviet Union has gradually degenerated into a social-imperialist country, but China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia have adhered to the socialist road. Socialism is naturally where the hope of mankind lies. In the early period of construction, the socialist countries copied the Soviet pattern and practised an over-concentrated management system in the economy. They overemphasized administrative management methods and neglected economic methods and regulation by market regulation, and thus suffered setbacks in economic development. Subsequently, they have successively conducted reforms in the economic system and scored achievements to different degrees.

3. Soviet social imperialism and some East European, Asian, African and Latin American countries under its control. The Soviet social imperialists, by exploiting the tremendous material and technical strength accumulated in the Lenin-Stalin period and the abundant natural resource of the Soviet Union, and with the development of military supplies playing a leading role, have rapidly developed their national economy and steadily expanded their economic power. Under the signboards of "internationalism," "international division," "non-capitalist road," and "natural ally of the Third World," they are intensifying foreign expansion and invasion and fighting for world hegemony. They have not only controlled some East European countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia, and a handful of Asian, African and Latin American countries, but are also further carrying out economic, political and military infiltration and expansion in many developing countries. At present, this part holds second place among world economies at present, next to capital imperialist countries.

4. The developing countries, that is, the Third World. Comprising more than 120 countries, this part constitutes more than two-thirds of the world's territory and population. In accordance with different national conditions and different development directions since independence, they can be roughly divided into the following three types: 1) The developing socialist countries. Under the specific circumstances of historical development, some economically backward countries have achieved victory in socialist revolution. They have eliminated the capitalist system and taken a socialist road. The level of economic development in these countries is equal to that of the developing countries. Hence, they belong to the Third World and constitute only a minority in this part at present. 2) The developing nationalist countries. Since their independence, these countries have, under the leadership of the national bourgeoisie, fought against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and developed a national economy, thus greatly developing national capitalism. 3) Countries which have not been divorced from a colonial or semicolonialist status and which are dominated by the precapitalist mode of production. These countries also constitute a minority in this part. The above are the forms of different types of countries in the Third World. In addition, there are also differences between the developing countries in the patterns of national economic development. The development is uneven and the disparity between the rich and the poor is large. Although the situation is complicated and many internal contradictions exist in the countries of the Third World, the main and basic trend is uniting to fight in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. They are the mighty pillars and powerful bastions for the future development and prosperity of the world.

The Forecast and Outlook for the World Economy in the 1980's

First, I would like to talk about the problem of forecasting methods. At present, Western scholars have adopted many forecasting methods, such as the probability calculation method, the trend inference method, the de er fei [1795 1422 2431] method, the shifting average method, the relation method, the feedback method, and so on. All of them contain scientific elements, to different degrees, which we can use for reference. However, we hold that economic development is determined by objective laws. Therefore, when taking a look at the world economic situation and making forecasts, we must mainly base them on some important economic laws and make analysis and judgment according to the present reality. When taking a look at the situation of the world economy in the 1980's and making forecasts, we must first of all take into consideration the following economic laws and factors which may produce great impact on the development of the world economy, and then use the scientific element in the above methods as the instrument for calculation and forecasting.

1. The law of the capitalist reproduction cycle and its deformation. Since World War II, as a result of state interference in economic life and the new characteristics brought about by the replacement of fixed assets, there has appeared deformation, to some extent, of the capitalist reproduction cycle. Undoubtedly, this deformation will have a great impact on the development of the economy in the capitalist world. Therefore, when taking a look at the prospects of the economy in the capitalist world and making forecasts, we must have a full and correct understanding of this law and its deformation and pay special attention to the policies of various governments of interfering in the economy and their impact on the process of capitalist reproduction.

2. The law of uneven development of capitalism. The uneven development of politics and the economy is the absolute law of capitalism. Since the war, due to the rapid development of science and technology and continuous improvement of business management, the function of this law in the capitalist world has been further strengthened. We must pay full attention to it when making forecasts on the situation of the world economy in the 1980's.

3. The social economic development laws. For quite a long time, due to the defects in the business management system, there have been impediments, to a certain extent, to bringing into full play the role of the social economic development laws (such as the basic law of socialist economy, the law of planned and proportional development, the law of distribution according to work, the law of commodity production and value under socialism and so on). Nevertheless, along with the carrying out of economic reforms in various socialist countries, the role of these laws will be strengthened and they will further stimulate economic development in socialist countries.

4. The hegemonist policies of Soviet social-imperialism and its impact on economic development. The Soviet Union is also conducting economic reforms. But the reforms and other economic measures are all for the purpose of its invasion and foreign expansion as well as for fighting for world hege[illegible] Therefore, when looking at the prospects of the trend of its economic development, we must take into full consideration the hegemonist policies of the Soviet Union and their impact on economic development, particularly the characteristic of the military nature of its national economy.

5. The law of economic development pushed forward by scientific and technical development. Since World War II, scientific and technical development has played an important role in the development of the world economy.

At present, although the peak of the third scientific and technical revolution has passed its impact on the economy should in no way be understimated. When looking at prospects for the future development of the world economy, we must take into consideration the scientific and technical development and the possibility of its making a great breakthrough.

6. The law of the dialectical relationship between politics and economy. The economy determines politics and it reacts to politics as well. When estimating the trend of the development of the world economy, we must pay attention to the development of the political situation in the whole world, and particularly pay attention to the problem of war and peace and to the policies implemented by the governments of various countries (several superpowers in particular). It has been reckoned by some people in the West that a world war will break out in the mid-1980's by reason of Soviet supremacy over the United States at that time. We must seriously study this possibility. As for local wars, they will be continuous. We must pay attention to studying their impact on the world economy.

In the final analysis, we hold that it is necessary to look at the prospects of the world economy and make forecasts in accordance with the above-mentioned objective laws which have a role in the process of economic development. With this view in mind, we hold that there will be the following tendencies in the development of the world economy in the 1980's:

First, let us look at the developed capitalist countries in the West. After experiencing the world economic crisis of 1973-75 and the subsequent "stagflation," these countries have once again suffered economic crisis since 1979, when the United States was first hit. In order to cope with crisis and eliminate stagflation, the Reagan administration has adopted the measures of the "supply theory" school, while Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party government has adopted the monetary policy, all for the purpose of implementing liberal economic policies, stimulating investment, promoting production and halting inflation. France's Mitterrand government has practiced liberalization in name, but the doctrine of Keynes in reality. It has public welfare measures and stresses solving the problem of unemployment. These policies can achieve certain results within a definite time, but cannot cure the chronic malady of stagflation and crisis.

The Reagan administration itself has admitted the sharp downturn in the U.S. economy, which is well described by people as "Reagan recession" and large financial deficits. There is record unemployment with a rate unmatched since World War II. Reduction of taxes has not stimulated investment and production, and large deficits will definitely intensify inflation. All the Western European countries have gotten bogged down in economic crises and depression, while Japan is beset with difficulties. It is probable that stagflation and crisis will continue to be the main trend of economic development in Western countries. Generally speaking, these countries will maintain a low growth rate (say a 1-3 percent growth rate annually). Of course, when there appears the situation of a breakthrough in science and technology, energy substitutes or local war, the growth rate may be higher. But if there is any great change in the fields of energy sources or finance, economic crisis may appear once again. Furthermore, if a world war breaks out in the mid-1980's, (the possibility of such a war is small, as the people all over the world, including those of the superpowers, fear and strongly oppose nuclear wars) great changes and even fundamental changes will take place in the development of the world economy.

Three centers were established in the 1960's and 1970's, namely, the United States of America, Western Europe and Japan. Along with the increasingly sharp competition in world markets and the countinuous development of innovation in science and technology, this uneven situation will be further strengthened in the 1980's, with the United States, Western Europe and Japan creating a conspicuous situation of tripartite confrontation.

Although the socialist countries, such as China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia, have encountered some difficulties, they will continuously march forward along the road of economic reforms in the 1980's. Generally, the growth rate of these countries will be higher than that of the Western countries and there will be a further improvement in the living standard of the people.

In the 1980's, Soviet social imperialism and some Eastern European countries will continuously conduct economic reforms, and slow the growth rate, but maintain sustained growth. It is estimated by the Western countries that the growth rate of these countries' economy will be about 2.5 to 4.7 percent in the 1980's. The inflation rate was generally 1 to 3 percent in 1980 and it will continue to go up in the 1980's. With a continuously increasing proportion of the economy oriented to the military, it is difficult for the Soviet Union to vigorously develop agriculture and light industry. However, the exploitation of natural resources in the eastern part of the Soviet Union and its intensive economy will achieve returns in the 1980's. To put it briefly, the economic differences between the Soviet Union and the United States will be further decreased. As for those Eastern European countries under Soviet control, they will meet more serious economic difficulties in the 1980's and the people's grievances will intensify.

It is estimated that the average growth rate of the developing countries will be higher than that of the developed capitalist countries in the West, the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries in the early 1980's, but their development will be uneven. Some oil-producing and newly industrialized countries may well reach an annual growth rate of 6 to 7 percent, whereas the South Asian and some African countries will only be able to reach 3 percent, or even lower. As a result of suffering heavy debt, unstable political situations and crises shifted by the Western countries, most developing countries will be plunged into more serious economic difficulties in the 1980's.

At present, the contradiction between superpowers and the Third World is becoming sharper. Due to the U.S. boycott and the Soviet sabotage, "North-South dialogue" has met with many difficulties. Meanwhile, the superpowers have sown discord and created splits to increase North-South contradictions. All these have created difficulties in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order by the Third World. However, we must realize that at a time when the developed capitalist countries are further depending on the developing countries, the expanding difference between the rich and the poor in the world will benefit neither the economic growth of the developing countries nor the stability and development of the developed countries' economy. This has been realized by more and more people. In addition, the establishment and development of regional cooperative organizations by the developing countries greatly benefits their upholding the principle of collective self-reliance and the strengthening of mutual cooperation. All these benefit the carrying out of "North-South dialogue" and will make the Third World achieve new victories in its struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. Generally speaking, the world economy is developing toward a trend beneficial to the socialist countries and the vast number of developing countries. This is a definite trend which could change.

3. The Outlook for China's Economy in the 1980's

Since the Chinese Government put forward the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading" the national economy, there has been a favorable change in our country's economic situation. Compared with 1979, 1980 saw a growth rate of 7.2 percent in the total output value of industrial and agricultural production, of which the growth rate in the total output value of industrial production was 8.7 percent. In 1981, as a result of further implementation of the readjustment policy, there appeared in China a basic balance of revenue and expenditure, a trend of stable market prices, a continuous bumper harvest in agriculture, a comparatively large increase in the production of light industry, a striking change in the proportionate rate of distribution of the national income and a continuous upgrading of the living standards of the people.

Compared with 1978, the actual purchasing power of the residents in cities and countryside had increased 43 percent by 1981. All these have shown that we have scored remarkable achievements in readjusting the economy.

Practice has shown the readjustment of China's economy is an extremely comprehensive one and readjustment must be integrated with restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading. An overall restructuring of the economic system requires more time. Therefore, in the early 1980's, China will continue to implement the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading," and conduct an overall reorganization and necessary restructuring of the enterprises, centering on readjustment. In the late 1980's stress should be gradually laid on restructuring and upgrading so as to bring into full play the role of socialist economic laws, raise economic returns and develop the national economy at a higher speed.

The Chinese Government has made a decision that China must, proceeding from the practical situation of our country, take a new road of practical speed, better economic returns and more material benefit to the people. The main problem at present is the overemphasis on output value and neglect of economic returns. Therefore, we must seek unity of speed and returns. Because of the hard task of readjusting and restructuring and the fact that the basic components such as energy and transportation are still under reform and construction, it is impossible for China to develop its economy at a very fast speed in the early 1980's. It is estimated that the average growth rate will be 4 to 5 percent annually. In the late 1980's, however, the growth rate of the economy may well reach 5 to 6 percent, or even higher. Moreover, we are correcting the past wrongdoing of laying one-sided stress on the development of heavy industry so as to gradually accelerate the development of agriculture and light industry and make heavy industry serve agriculture and light industry. Also, we must produce more durable consumer goods to directly serve the people's life. We must change the previous actions of high accumulation and low consumption by reducing the previous accumulation rate of over 30 percent to about 25 percent.

To put it briefly, our central task in the 1980's will be the serious implementation of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading" the economy. Through strenuous efforts in these 10 years, we will lay a good foundation for the rapid and healthy growth in the next 10 years so as to make the comprehensive target of our country's economy the reaching of a "comparatively well-off" level.

In accordance with the guiding principle of relying mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, China is implementing an open policy of vigorously developing economic relations with foreign countries. At present, China has already established economic and trading relations with 174 countries and regions. It is anticipated that in the 1980's, the economic and trading exchanges between China and other countries will develop vigorously both in breadth and in depth. China will double and redouble the number of economic and trading transactions with some countries and in some categories.

In developing its foreign economic relations, China will, in accordance with the principle of internationalism, first of all strengthen its economic collaboration and cooperation with various socialist countries and the countries of the Third World so as to benefically stimulate the common economic prosperity. This is the prime issue for China in developing its economic exchanges with foreign countries.

As for those developed capitalist countries, we must develop our trading and economic exchange with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and import funds and advanced technology from these countries. In the utilization of foreign capital, we must, in accordance with practical requirements and possibility, uphold the guiding principle of effective utilization and smooth progress; the concrete froms of this include the joint venture with Chinese and foreign capital, compensation trade and processing material provided by foreign countries.

In importing advanced technology, we must, proceeding from China's present foundation and capability to absorb, lay stress on importing middle-level and applicable technology, but at the same time lose no chance to import some necessary technology of a most advanced level. In importing technology, we must not give priority to importing full sets of equipment but should give priority to importing key equipment, patents and software.

As for the Soviet Union and the East European countries, we will also establish and develop normal economic and trading relations with them.

In short, along with the upgrading of scientific and technical standards and the development of productivity in the 1980's, China will continuously advance toward international prefessionalism and collaboration and join the modern ranks of international division of work. On the basis of increasingly strengthening economic power, there will be greater and greater potential for developing China's economic and trading relations with foreign countries and the road will become broader. In turn, the development of economic and trading relations with foreign countries will further promote China's socialist construction for modernization. This benignant circle accomplished on an ever-increasing scale is beneficial to strengthening world peace, expanding the world economy and establishing a new international economic order.

NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER FETES SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC

OW191648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Kathmandu, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The Non-Aligned Movement, which made great strides in the last two decades, has now emerged a powerful force in favour of world peace, cooperation and justice, said Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa here yesterday. He was proposing a toast at a dinner given by him in honour of Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, according to the RISING NEPAL today.

He said the movement has faced "many challenges from within and without. Problems such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq war are continuing to elude peaceful solution and recently the Lebanese people have fallen victim to a distinctive war."

"The theatres of conflicts and struggles are now located in the Third World countries, the overwhelming majority of which belongs to the non-aligned family." The prime minister continued: "Such a world situation calls for greater dynamism, sense of purpose and unity among the non-aligned countries."

He stressed that Nepal's belief in the cause of peace was reflected in its peace-zone proposal which was the true application of the philosophy of non-alignment in its national outlook.

In his reply speech, Vlajkovic appreciated the role of Nepal in the Non-Aligned Movement and the efforts exerted by Nepal towards strengthening peace, stability and cooperation in South Asia.

Vlajkovic emphasized the importance of the upcoming seventh summit conference of non-aligned countries "in the present aggravated international conditions," and said the summit "can and should contribute to the surmounting of the crisis besetting the international community."

Referring [to] the situation in the Middle East, Vlajkovic said a lasting solution could be reached only by "an unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories, the inclusion of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the process of solving the crisis, and respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to their own state.

He held that the solution of the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be based on the resolutions of the United Nations and the decisions of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Thapa and Vlajkovic exchanged views in their talks yesterday afternoon on bilateral, regional and global issues. Vlajkovic arrived here yesterday on an official visit to Nepal.

CONGRESSMEN PRAISE JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH PRC

OW191624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Most of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee members expressed approval of the China-U.S. joint communique when Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge made a testimony on the issue before the committee today. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asian subcommitte, said that the communique "has avoided what had been a severe crisis in our relationship with the P.R.C. (People's Republic of China)." "This is a communique which wasn't easy to produce," he noted.

Jonathan Bingham, Democrat-New York, said the communique "was a great relief" to him because he was afraid that the United States was "paddling in what appears to me to be an unnecessary situation damaging to our own interests and not really serving any purpose." He described China's attitude as "very pragmatic", adding that he really did not see any reason "for us to get ourselves in a situation where our good relations with the PRC were threatened."

He also said that he did not see any trouble in the Sino-U.S. relations "until we manufacture this trouble." He continued to say that "the one situation that could cause real trouble in our relation with the PRC would be for us to do anything to challenge the idea that Taiwan is part of China."

"If we were ever to move in the direction saying that the Taiwanese are entitled to self-determination, on their own, that would be very dangerous," he warned.

In their speeches at the hearing, Lee Hamilton, Jim Leach, Robert Lagomarsino and Arlen Erdahl indicated their appreciation of the administration's success in concluding the joint communique with China. The only exception was the chairman of the committee, Clement Zablocki, who was deeply dubious of the communique and asked a number of questions out of his doubts.

U.S. NUCLEAR WAR PLAN AGAINST USSR FORMULATED

OW171251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Defence Department has formulated a strategic plan that contemplates to fight and win a nuclear war with the Soviet Union that could go on for half a year, according to a report in the Los Angeles TIMES Sunday. Quoting administration officials, the report said the plan was drawn up in response to a directive from President Reagan given after a top secret National Security Council meeting last autumn on U.S.-Soviet relations. The plan, presented to the National Security Council last week by the Defence Department, was now waiting final approval from President Reagan, the report said.

The report said 18 billion dollars have been devoted to build a communications system that could ensure the U.S. the capability to win a six-month long nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

The New York TIMES carried on August 10 an interview with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he also disclosed that the U.S. has a five-year plan on preparations for a protracted nuclear war with Moscow. The U.S. armed forces, Weinberger said, "are directed to maintain under all circumstances nuclear offensive capabilities" and "must prevail even under the conditions of prolonged war".

WAN LI MEETS WITH JAPANESE BUNRAKU TROUPE

OW181246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with Isamu Saheki, head of the Japanese Bunraku (puppet drama) troupe and director of the Japanese Bunraku Association, and principal members of the troupe. Wan Li expressed his appreciation to Saheki, who, in spite of his age of 79, is leading the troupe on a performance tour of China. The vice-premier said this contributes to the friendship between Japan and China. He said the friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop for safeguarding peace and stability in Asia.

Saheki said the cultural and economic exchanges between the two countries have developed greatly in the past 10 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. The Japanese people will continue their efforts to develop the friendship between the two countries, he said. Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Hiromoto Seki, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing, were present on the occasion.

JAPANESE LDP MEMBERS DISCUSS TEXTBOOK REVISION

OW191658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A joint meeting of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] foreign affairs research council and foreign affairs committee here this morning discussed the problem of textbook revision, according to press reports here today.

The director general of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Hashimoto, said the screening of revised textbooks is of course Japan's internal affair. However, it is natural for the countries and regions including China, where millions or tens of millions of people were slaughtered by the Japanese aggressor troops, to voice their protest against the revision of textbooks because of the distortion in the course of revision.

Dietman Ryoichi Nagata pointed out that the rising sentiments against Japan in the ASEAN countries and close neighbouring countries would affect the future prosperity of Japan. Dietman Keiwa Ikuda held that with regard to corrections emphasis should be placed on diplomatic relations so as to prevent Japan from becoming an orphan in Asia.

However, Dietman Shizuka Kamei said that the demand from abroad (including China) for correction of the revised textbooks constituted interference in Japan's domestic affairs, and Masayuki Fujio, former member of "Seirankai" (Blue Storm Society), said that the Japanese Government should not compromise on the matter.

JAPANESE WAR CRIMES, MILITARISM DENOUNCED

CHINA DAILY 20 Aug Article

HK200302 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Aug p 4

["Opinion" column "from an article by HONGQI commentator: "A Danger Signal of a Resurgence of Japan's Militarism"]

[Text] The Japanese Ministry of Education has tried to absolve the militarists from the guilt of aggression by distorting history through censorship of textbooks. And up to now, there is a flood of indignation and protest swelling among the Chinese, Korean and other east and Southeast Asian nations.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign affairs approached the Japanese Government, solemnly demanding that they take the responsibility of correcting the mistakes made by the Japanese Education Ministry. Indignation has been growing around the world, including among the just people of Japan.

As has been pointed out by many commentaries, this is not simply a dispute over words. Nor is it an accident. It is a grave signal showing that Japanese militarism is trying to revive.

For nearly half a century, the Chinese people struggled against the Japanese invaders, especially heroically during the 1930's and 1940's under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. They contributed a magnificent chapter to the history of national liberation movements of the world.

In modern Chinese history, it was the goal and common desire of millions of Chinese at home and abroad to liberate the nation from the oppression of imperialist Japan and other imperialist powers.

A Verdict

It has long been a verdict of history that Japanese militarism committed soaring crimes by its aggression against the Chinese, Korean and other east and Southeast Asian peoples.

But now, besides the Japanese Ministry of Education, some other high-ranking Japanese officials have come forth to support a distortion of history in Japanese textbooks. Among them is Yukiyasu Matsuno, Japan's National Land Agency head, who even argued that when Japan "advanced" into foreign countries, it did not call its actions aggression, and that to present "advance" as aggression is a distortion of history. Such logic does not acknowledge any aggressive war or aggressor in all of history, and actually demands a reversal not only of the history of Japan's aggression against China, but also of the whole history of World War II.

A nation's attitude towards its past decides it future. It is necessary to draw upon the experience of the old generation's errors in order not to repeat them. The human race should not forget history, but rather should respect it. To whitewash past aggression against other nations means that some day Japan would probably retrace the old footpath of militarism. This danger already looms in today's Japan.

The remnants of the defeated Japanese militarists harbor the wish to stage a comeback. They have not yet succeeded only because of the resolute resistance of the Japanese people and strong opposition of the peoples in other Asian countries. It merits special attention that militarists have not been stamped out in Japan. Such people are by no means rare. They are doing all sorts of things to revive militarism, to turn Japan from an economic power into a military one in order to relive the old dream of "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere". The recent Japanese film "Dai Nippon Teikoku" ["Great Japanese Empire") wantonly glorifies the war criminal Hideki Tojo and propagates the notion that the launching of aggressive wars was for the protection of Japan and the "liberation of Asia". According to the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the purpose of the film was "to restore a historical view of east Asian warfare that is favourable to the Japanese." The recent textbook censorship is an important manifestation of this same political trend to restoring militarism.

The Second World War brought unprecedented disaster to the whole of human kind. The most important lesson of the war was: An appeasement policy towards aggressors does not curb the danger of a world war.

Today, in the world arena, the balance of the forces of peace and the forces of war has undergone great changes. But the danger of war still exists. A common urgent task facing the people of the world and all of the peace-loving countries is, at present, to curb any factor that might lead to a new world war, making it impossible to breed or increase.

EXTORTION

The eight years of Japanese aggressive war against China (1937-1945) caused more than 10 million deaths and $50 billion in losses to China. Japan has become an economic power. Wasn't a considerable part of its capital and wealth plundered during its aggressive war and colonial rule over other countries?

During the 1894 Sino-Japanese war alone, Japan extorted the equivalent of what was then 350 million Japanese yen from China. It is even harder to estimate the wealth Japan later looted from China, Korea and other Asian nations (including wealth created by laborers from these countries) for the development of Japan's imperial economy. But, because of the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the Chinese people do not demand that the present Japanese Government be held responsible for the war. They even gave up claiming indemnity from the Japanese Government.

However, the Chinese and other Asian peoples have the right to demand that the present-day Japanese Government take on the political and moral responsibility to stop the Japanese right wing's attempt to restore militarism, and to tell the truth to the Japanese younger generations so that they will never allow Japan to become a militaristic and aggressive power again.

Some in the Japanese Government have gone back on this responsibility. It must be pointed out that to distort the history of Japanese aggression against China is in essence an extreme insult to the Chinese people. The Chinese Government approached the Japanese Government and demanded that it correct the error. This is the justifiable right of a humiliated people. But some high-ranking Japanese officials, on the contrary, tried to find fault with China by saying this is "interference in Japan's internal affairs." Their disregard for morality and justice has reached a level that is impervious to reason.

INTOLERABLE

The Japanese public from all walks of life has proved that this behaviour of the Japanese authorities' is also intolerable to them.

The joint statement at the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the People's Republic of China and Japan included the words "the Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself."

This was the premise for the establishment and development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. To reverse this premise is to destroy the basis of such relations. The Japanese Government should take its Ministry of Education's errors seriously and rectify them with actions in order to defend the basis of friendly relations between China and Japan.

Radio Commentator's Article

OW161439 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Station commentator's article: "Develop Friendship Between Chinese and Japanese Peoples, Guard Against Revival of Militarism"]

[Text] The day 15 August marks the 37th anniversary of the defeat and unconditional surrender of the Japanese aggressors in World War II. Today, after 37 years, a review of the history of Japanese militarism from its embarking on a road of aggression to its ultimate defeat is of practical significance.

Beginning from the latter part of the 19th century, as Japan's economic and military strength grew, the ambitions of Japanese militarists kept swelling. They made subjugation of China and turning China into a Japanese colony Japan's national policy, and repeatedly launched savage aggression against China.

During World War II, dreaming of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japanese militarists launched a bloody war of aggression in China and the vast Southeast Asian region, causing untold suffering and grievous losses to the Chinese people and the Southeast Asian countries.

Those who blindly worship force and engage in aggression in the end are fated to defeat. This has been repeatedly borne out by history. Thirty-seven years ago, Japanese militarism was punished by history. The Chinese people's victory in the war of resistance against Japan, as Comrade Mao Zedong put it, was a wonder in the annals of war, a heroic feat of the Chinese nation, an earthshaking, great success.

The Chinese people's victory was hard-won. During the 8 years of the war of resistance against Japan, the Chinese people suffered great losses. The Chinese people have stated time and again that only a handful of Japanese militarists should be held responsible for Japan's aggression against China, and that the masses of the Japanese people, like the Chinese people, were also victims of the war of aggression.

In the long history of Sino-Japanese association that dates back more than 2,000 years, Japanese militarist aggression against China lasted just over half a century and was no more than small adverse current. The profound sentiments of friendship between the two peoples goes back to ancient times. The Japanese people have always been close friends with the Chinese people. Especially since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in 1972, the friendly relations between the two peoples have developed at unprecedented speed.

However, we soberly see there are people in Japan who have not accepted the historical lesson but still harbor militarist ambitions. Recently, as the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan was drawing near, there has emerged in Japan an adverse current to revive militarism. The Japanese Education Ministry, in screening textbooks, has brazenly distorted history and prettified Japanese militarism. The film "Great Japanese Empire," which revives the soul of the archcriminal Hideki Tojo, has been publicly shown recently in Japan. Are these all accidental and isolated events? Certainly not. They are important signs of the attempt of a handful of Japanese right-wingers to revive Japanese militarism; and they must not be treated lightly.

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide to the future. The historical lesson of the great sufferings caused by Japanese militarism to the Chinese people, the people of Southeast Asian countries and the Japanese people must not be forgotten. Some people in Japan today vainly hope to return to the old road of militarism. Of course, the Chinese people and the people of the Southeast Asian countries will not tolerate this. Even the Japanese people, who have suffered greatly from militarism, will not let them do this. We believe that people of insight in the Japanese Government also will not allow a small number of people to push Japan back onto the same disastrous road of militarism.

China and Japan and the people of the two countries should remain friendly from generation to generation. This is in the common interests of the two peoples and is the irresistible historical trend. However, to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation, the Chinese and Japanese people must work together, and constantly guard against and promptly beat back any adverse current that attempts to revive Japanese militarism.

CHENGDU RIBAO 13 Aug Article

HK140249 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Summary] The 13 August CHENGDU RIBAO carries on page 4, under the heading "The Crimes of Japanese Militarism Cannot Be Erased," reports taken from old newspapers on the indiscriminate Japanese bombing of Chengdu. There is a report from the HUAXI RIBAO of 14 June 1939, entitled "6,000 Households Hit in Japanese Bombings." There are also reports from the [XINXING XINWEN] of 31 July 1941 and a report from HUAXI RIBAO of 7 August 1941.

CHENGDU RIBAO adds an editorial note to these reports. It says: "People are extremely angry at the move of the Japanese Education Ministry in tampering with the history of Japanese aggression against China and prettifying Japanese militarism. Japanese militarism brought tremendous calamity on the Chinese people by launching their war against China. That the people of northeast, north and east China directly suffered maltreatment by the aggressors goes without saying; even Sichuan, the great rear area, continually suffered air attacks. In these indiscriminate raids, countless people were killed in Chongqing, Zigong, Luzhou, Chengdu and other large and medium cities, and very serious damage was caused. Chengdu suffered numerous major raids. The attacks on 11 June 1939, 24 July 1940 and 27 July 1941 were described as great disasters by the newspapers at that time. We have reprinted some of their material. From these incomplete extracts, people can see the extent of Japanese crimes in aggression against China.

"Nobody can tamper with the history of Japanese militarism's aggression against China. The Japanese Education Ministy should abide by the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, regard Sino-Japanese friendship as the most important thing, and restore the true historical facts in their primary and secondary school textbooks."

CORRECTIONS TO RENMIN RIBAO WAR FILM CRITICISM

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Japanese War Film," published in the 19 August DAILY REPORT, page D 7:

Page D 7, penultimate paragraph, from line one, should read: "What particularly arouses the indignation of the Chinese film workers is that the makers of this film have also openly carried out the activities of "two Chinas." (adding indistinct words)

Page D 7, penultimate paragraph, from line five, should read: ...as revealed by the film-makers. This received "the overall support of the Taiwan military authorities." This also shows that there are still some people who are willing to create opinion for the revival of Japanese militarism and to serve "the great Japanese Empire." (adding indistinct words)

SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA SAID TO BE REINFORCED

OW191316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have recently been busy constructing logistic routes to the border area in western Kampuchea and moving fresh troop reinforcements into the area, Thai military sources disclosed.

The Vietnamese action is believed to be prompted by difficulties in maintaining a constant flow of supplies to their troops at the frontline and the intensified resistance of Kampuchean patriotic forces.

Major Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakn, chief-of-staff of the First Army Region, made an inspection tour of the Thai-Kampuchean border areas last week. He told the NATION REVIEW yesterday that the long logistic routes used by the Vietnamese to carry supples to the border areas had become vulnerable to attacks and harassments by Kampuchean resistance forces, particularly the Democratic Kampuchean forces. The attacks by the resistance forces had inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese troops guarding the major logistic routes, he said.

He added that due to the logistic problems, the Vietnamese forces would predictably be incapable of mounting large-scale military offensive until early next year.

Field military sources in the border province of Prachin Buri reported that the Vietnamese were speeding up the building of new bunkers, particularly along Highway Five between Poipet and their military base at Ban Nimitr. They were also reportedly digging big tunnels and mounting antiaircraft artillery guns at the Poipet railway station and some other places in the town.

According to some reports, the Vietnamese had also moved to Highway Five new high-powered weapons including armored vehicles mounted with multi-barrelled rocket launchers. Fresh reinforcements had been pouring into the border areas.

In addition, the Vietnamese forces had started to push their people into new areas including Siem Reap and Kampong Cham in western Kampuchea.

Observers here believe that the construction of logistic routes and troop movements showed the Vietnamese are not going to withdraw from the Kampuchean-Thai border area. On the contrary, they are prepared for bigger operations there.

THAI SPOKESMAN ON DISGUISED SRV 'WITHDRAWAL'

OW191612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Senior Thai military spokesman Lt. General Som Kataphan said today that Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea had returned to the Thai-Kampuchean border and engaged in more fightings after a disguised "withdrawal." The Thai side has been highly alerted by the situation.

Speaking to reporters at a press conference here this morning, Som Kataphan, who is director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said Vietnamese troops had "withdrawn" 50 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border since the end of July. But they immediately moved toward Kampuchean border areas in Samrong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province, and Poipet District, Battambang Province.

Col Proksu Sutalanan, representative from the Thai Army, told the press conference that during the same period there were also Vietnamese troop movements along the Lao-Thai border. Large numbers of Vietnamese troops, along with arms and ammunition, had been moved to Houei Sai Province in Laos bordering on Thailand's Chiang Rai Province. Vietnam also deployed more tanks in Sayaboury Province of Laos opposite Thailand's Utteradit Province.

Pratsan Chuchinda, representative from the Thai Navy, said at the press conference that from July 29 to August 15, armed Vietnamese fishing vessels raided Thai fishing vessels in the southwest coastal waters of Thailand on several occasions. Four Thai fishing vessels were seized along with fishermen on board. Up to now, two of the fishing vessels and some of the fishermen had not been returned.

YUNNAN EFFORTS TO REPULSE SRV TROOPS RECALLED

OW192114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Kunming, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- Studying the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in the past few days commanders and fighters stationed on the frontline of Yunnan's Koulin mountain are making great efforts to solidify their positions and keeping alert a hundredfold to defend the motherland in order to greet the triumphant convening of the 12th CPC National Congress with concrete deeds.

When the Central People's Broadcasting Station transmitted the communique of the seventh plenary session on the evening of 6 August, they attentively listened to and warmly discussed the communique in bunkers and pillboxes. Recalling that in the past year -- under the cordial concern of the party and the people -- they frustrated the Vietnamese troops' raids, harassments and provocations several hundred times and killed over 180 of them on Koulin mountain, these commanders and fighters are determined to continue their efforts to build the Koulin mountain into an iron and steel position against the enemy. The party brances of all companies have held branch meetings and made the decision to accelerate the construction of their positions. Commanders and fighters have already started their arduous work by challenging each other to do better work. Incessant rains turned roads muddy and in some cases washed out roads in the Koulin area. The commanders and fighters physically carried scores of dun of materials up to the top of the mountain. Whenever bunkers and pillboxes werw washed away, they repaired them in the rain. Many fighters even defied fatigue after posting guard and joined repair work.

Vietnamese troops have frequently launched provocative raids against the Koulin area since the beginning of August. In view of the enemy's aggressiveness, the commanders and fighters are alert a hundredfold, stengthening their guard and making all preparations against war. Platoon leader Chen Handong voluntarily observed the enemy activities on the front and led fighters in returning fire on the enemy intrusion. Accepting the mission of annihilating the intruding enemy, the 14th Company's commanders and fighters ambushed the enemy in the rain and eventually frustrated the enemy's plot, winning a victory.

SIHANOUK TO ATTEND UPCOMING UN SESSION

OW191610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said here today that he, in the capacity of the head of state, would attend the upcoming U.N. General Assembly session this year and participate in the debate on the Kampuchean question there.

He made this announcement at a party jointly hosted by the ambassadors of Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia to Romania and their wives in honor of visiting Samdech Sihanouk and his wife Monique.

Sihanouk pointed out that there would be no so-called Kampuchean problem if there was no Vietnamese invasion.

Khieu Sampahn, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and other Kampuchean guests who are accompaning Sihanouk on the visit here were also present on the occasion.

Ambassadors and their wives from more than 20 countries, including China, Korea, Yugoslavia, Egypt, France, Japan and the United States, also attended the party which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

SIHANOUK LEAVES ROMANIA FOR BEIJING AFTER VISIT

OW200238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk, left here for Beijing after a 6-day friendly visit to Romania. During his stay here President Sihanouk held talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu on questions of mutual concern. The Kampuchean guests were seen off at the airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and diplomatic envoys of China, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

Reflects on Visit

OW200721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said today his two long and intimate talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu during his visit to Romania have achieved very good results. In an interview with XINHUA at noon before his departure for Beijing, Sihanouk said he was grateful to the Romanian people and their outstanding President Ceausescu and their government for their very firm and explicit support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

He said Romania has long been a great friend of the Kampuchean people and has given loyal support to the struggle of Democratic Kampuchea, taking Democratic Kampuchea as the legal state of the Kampuchean nation and a symbol of Kampuchean independence.

He said: "His Excellency President Ceausescu told me that Romania always recognizes the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the legal government of Kampuchea and its people." Sihanouk stressed that Romania wished to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, and that Democratic Kampuchea would develop the friendship and long-term cooperation with Romania.

Referring to the anti-Vietnamese struggle in his country, Samdech Sihanouk said: "All along the Vietnamese want to wipe out our national resistance movement, but it is only wishful thinking. They are tormented by more and more difficulties and the soil under their feet is burning."

He said that the overall situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle is good. And since its formation, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has enjoyed wide support from the entire people of the country and sympathy from the overwhelming majority of the members of the United Nations.

CHINESE JOURNALIST RECALLS VISIT TO HUNGARY

HK200741 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ji Ping [7871 1627]: "A Beautiful Country, Friendly People -- Impressions of a Visit to Hungary"]

[Text] In June of this year, on behalf of the China Journalists Association, I accepted an invitation from the Hungarian Journalists Association to spend 2 weeks in Hungary visiting and interviewing. Although my stay in Hungary was short, I left the country with unforgettable memories of Hungary's beautiful landscape and the kindness of the Hungarian people, especially the hospitality and friendship extended to me by the people of Hungary, the Hungarian journalists and labor unionists.

My visit brought me to the beautiful city of Budapest, with its shady tree-lined streets and parks blazing with color; boat races on the Danube River, spanned by new bridges of novel design, across which the traffic shuttled back and forth. Every sight I saw indelibly impressed itself on my mind. In addition, I paid visits to the industrially developed city of Gyor and the historically famous Sopron; I had ample time to take in the gorgeous scenery of Lake Balaton and the Huo-er-duo-ba-ji Plains [7202 1422 1122 1572 1142], and it was with great interest that I visited several factories and the famous Red Star Agricultural Production Cooperative. In addition I had the chance to meet with members of the Hungarian journalistic and labor unions. In our meetings we had friendly discussions on topics of interest to everyone. Everywhere I went I received a warm and cordial reception.

During my visit, what impressed me most deeply was that the development of friendship and bilateral understanding between our people really is the common goal of workers, journalists and the ordinary people of both our countries. Every Hungarian whom I met expressed genuine feelings of friendship toward the people of China. One elderly editor whom I met treated me like an old friend when we were introduced and chatted with me continually with great enthusiasm. Another elderly journalist recalled how he lived and worked in China during the 1950's and 1960's and expressed ardent, fond memories of China. Several of my Hungarian friends suggested that relations between journalists of Hungary and China should be increased and thereby lead to greater friendship and understanding between the two countries. Some Hungarians want to gain a greater understanding of China, and after hearing my brief outline of how China has overcome so many difficulties and succeeded in moving forward on a healthy road of development, many of these friends said with enthusiasm: I was very interested in your talk and hope that China will continue to become more and more propserous. When I spoke of the fact that China was still experiencing some difficulties and problems, but that the Chinese people had great trust and optimism for the future, my friends said: China's problems are of a temporary nature and as you move along the revolutionary road you travel, there is great hope for the future development of China. When one of my Hungarian friends heard me extend a welcome to him should he have the opportunity to visit China, he replied humorously: If God exists, I will pray. His response expressed his enthusiasm to visit China.

Another lasting impression I gained during my visit was how the Hungarian people, taking a realistic view of their country's situation, actively strove to build their country. I came to appreciate how, in the last 30 years, the Hungarian people have totally transformed their country from its former backwardness and poverty. The Red Star Agricultural Production Cooperative that I visited was one of the most advanced in the country and the last 10-20 years have seen speedy development in farming and animal husbandry. A great deal of the meat, poultry and eggs produced here are exported abroad. The meat-processing plant, built by the cooperative members themselves, is capable of processing over 30 different kinds of meat products and thereby supplying both the cooperative and nearby shops.

The woolen mill and refrigeration plant that I visited were both results of development out of smaller plants. Since the 1960's and 1970's and the introduction of greater autonomous decisionmaking in production and foreign trade, production development has been particularly rapid, and now production not only meets domestic demands but a certain proportion is also exported.

At the same time, heavy industry has also seen great expansion. The La Bao [2139 7637] car factory is a modern, large-scale factory, emoloying 20,000 workers. Last year, an average of $3,000 to $4,000 worth of foreign currency was earned for the country by each employee of the factory in production for export.

Economic development has created very favorable conditions, particularly in view of the well-deserved attention that argiculture and light industry have received, thereby raising standards of living and enriching the market. I visited several different kinds of markets and noticed the wide range of products available as well as the relatively high purchasing power of the people.

My Hungarian friends explained to me that in the last 30 years about 1.5 million living units have been built and that about half the population of the entire country now lives in new housing. Of course, some of my Hungarian friends pointed out with all honesty that many problems still exist in Hungary and in particular that the effect of the world economic recession on Hungary has been relatively great. They explained that during the struggle to overcome the present economic difficulties, they would use every means possible to prevent a drop in the living standards of the population. My Hungarian friends expressed optimism in achieving this goal.

WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 19 AUG

OW190748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party workers delegation led by Guo Shushen, deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, today left here by air for a visit to Romania. Seeing them off at the airport were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Dumitrescu.

ZHAO ZIYANG BIDS FAREWELL TO LIBYA'S AT-TALHI

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, and his party left here by special plane this afternoon to Shanghai, in the company of Wen Yezhan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affiars. Prior to the departure of the distinguished guests, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to bid farewell to them. The Chinese premier said: "At-Talhi's visit has deepened our mutual understanding and achieved results in expanding cooperation in the economic and technical fields between our two countries.

At-Talhi responded: "The spirit embodied in our talks is beneficial to our cooperation. My visit is crowned with good results."

Upon their arrival in Shanghai, the distinguished Libyan guests were welcomed at the airport by Wang Daohan and Yang Di, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai.

JANA: LIBYA, PRC SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LD192046 Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 30, August 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The secretary of the people's committee for the economy and light industry, Musa Abu Furaywah, and the minister of light industry of the People's Republic of China today signed the minutes of a bilateral cooperation agreement in the economic trade and technical sphere.

The agreement deals with consolidation and widening of cooperation in trade exchange, and implementation of projects in the transport, light industry, agriculture, housing, mass sports and technical fields.

An agreement was also signed to form a joint committee to annually follow up agreements on programmes and projects.

The minutes of the agreement stipulate that the Chinese companies would take part in implementing many transformation projects in the railways, road construction, ports, dams and land reclamation fields. It also stipulates building factories of light industries, textiles, school equipments household goods, weaving, light agricultural equipments, and construction materials, and exchange of commodities.

LEBANESE CABINET APPROVES HABIB SOLUTION

OW191423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 18 (XINHUA) -- The Lebanese Cabinet today approved the agreement jointly drafted by Lebanon and the U.S. envoy Philip Habib on a peaceful solution of Beirut crisis. President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the Cabinet meeting.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced the Cabinet decision but gave no details. He hoped that the agreement would be the first step in implementing U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

Al-Wazzan said the Palestinian armed forces will start leaving Beirut as of August 21 or 22, and the evacuation operation is to be completed within 15 days.

The Lebanese Government has authorized Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to ask the United States, France and Italy to join the multi-national peace-keeping force. A written request would be sent to the embassies of the three countries in Lebanon on the 19th.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian spokesman announced that the PLO had agreed to hand over to Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan a captured Israeli pilot and the bodies of nine Israeli soldiers. But he said that he did not know where the four Israeli soldiers who died in 1978 were buried.

It is reported that the first group of evacuated Palestinians would include the sick and wounded. They would be sent first to Cyprus by the International Red Cross and then to other countries.

According to radio Israel, the Israeli Cabinet will have a special meeting at nine o'clock tomorrow morning to discuss the final agreement for solving the Beirut crisis handed to Israel by Habib this morning.

ISRAELI CABINET APPROVES FINAL SETTLEMENT DRAFT

OW191630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A just-concluded Israeli Cabinet meeting approved the final draft of a document on the peaceful settlement of the Beirut crisis. Israeli radio reported that Israel was informed by the United States that the Palestinian Liberation Organization had agreed to release an Israeli soldier captured in the southern suburb of Beirut last night as well as an Israeli pilot captured by PLO guerrillas at the beginning of the Israeli invasion.

A Beirut newspaper today disclosed the details of the 17-point draft which includes cease-fire, the timing and where-abouts of the PLO's evacuation and the composition of the multinational force.

A Lebanese Government source said the question of the Syrian troops in west Beirut would be dealt with in the following way: The Palestine Liberation Army would withdraw to Syria immediately while the 85th Brigade would pull out from Beirut to join other Syrian forces.

The source pointed out that the settlement of the Beirut crisis was only the first step towards the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. It would be followed by the withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian troops from north Lebanon and Al-Biga and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus this morning summoned the ambassadors of the United States, France and Italy and handed to them his government's written request for the dispatch of a multi-national force.

UN RESOLUTION UPHOLDS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

OW200346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly's seventh emergency special session, in a resolution today, calls for "the free exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and to national independence."

The resolution, adopted with a vote of 120 in favour, two (Israel and the U.S.) against and with 20 abstentions, condemns Israel for its non-compliance with the Security Council's relevant resolutions and demands that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of the previous General Assembly resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

It reiterates the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and reaffirms its rejection of all policies and plans aiming at resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland.

The resolutions urges the U.N. secretary-general to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population in south Lebanon.

The document calls upon the secretary-general to initiate contacts with all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), with a view to convening an international conference, to find concrete ways and means of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution.

Two more resolutions adopted today announce the Assembly's decision to convene an international conference on the question of Palestine in Paris in August 1983 and to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression. On 4 June of this year, a great number of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese children became victims of Israel's aggression.

SUDANESE ASSEMBLY GROUP ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW191848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Sudanese People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adok arrived here from Beijing by air today, in the company of Peng Hua, chief of foreign affairs in the general office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Zhong Min, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, and other local leaders. In the evening, the distinguished Sudanese guests were honored at a banquet hosted by the municipal people's congress standing committee.

This afternoon, the guests visited a toothpaste factory and the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

TRADE UNION GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT TO CONGO

OW171640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Brazzaville, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese trade union delegation left here for home yesterday after a 10-day friendly visit to the Congo. During the visit, the delegation attended the sixth congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation at which it addressed a congratulatory speech.

While receiving the Chinese delegation, Bokamba-Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and general secretary of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation, expressed the hope to constantly strengthen the friendly relations between the trade union organizations of the two countries.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO 12TH CPC CONGRESS ENDS

OW200440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- Election of delegates and alternate delegates to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has been completed.

According to the resolution adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in late February 1980 concerning the convocation of the 12th national party congress, the number of delegates elected to the congress should be 1,600 and the number of alternate delegates should be one-tenth the number of delegates. The work to elect delegates and alternate delegates to the congress, which covered a period of more than 2 years, was completed by the end of July 1982.

Party organizations at various levels attached great importance to the election of delegates to the 12th party congress. Party organizations of all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions (including Taiwan Province), organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, central state organs and the various general departments of the PLA and its regional high commands held the election at their respective party congresses or conferences of representatives of party members. In the course of the election, they conscientiously observed the principle of democratic centralism and gave full expression to democracy. Candidates were chosen after full consultations and on the basis of the final opinion of the majority, and delegates and alternate delegates were elected by secret ballot in case the number of candidates was larger than the number of delegates elected, thereby better reflecting the voters' wishes. Some localities combined the work to elect delegates to the 12th party congress with the promotion of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and, paying attention to seek talented people, elected outstanding young and middle-aged cadres with both political integrity and professional competence and in the prime of their life as delegates to the 12th party congress.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates and alternate delegates elected to the congress are outstanding persons from various regions, fields and nationalities who have enjoyed high prestige among, contributed to and maintained close contacts with the masses. Nearly two-fifths of the delegates are young and middle-aged party members. Women party members make up 14 percent. There are also many minority nationality party members, specialists and experts in various fields.

HU YAOBANG ON ROLE OF MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

OW190234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinsese 1421 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- Issue No 8 of the magazine LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] to be published on 20 August will carry in its "Account of Events at Zhongnanhai" column a signed article entitled "One Should Make More Demands on Oneself at All Times -- Comrade Hu Yaobang's Ardent Expectations of Middle-Aged and Young Cadres." In their article, the co-writers Zeng Jianhui and Zhang Mengyi made a detailed account of a speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang to the graduates of the Central Party School's training class for middle-aged and young cadres at the conference hall of the western Zhongnanhai building on 20 July. The following are excerpts of the speech:

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: There are 142 middle-aged and young cadres present here today. So one question I particularly want to deal with today is our ardent expections of the middle-aged and young cadres.

Hu Yaobang went on to say: "The party has issued a clarion call, that is, we should care for, train and help all middle-aged and young cadres. We should do our best to support and promote those middle-aged and young cadres who have acquitted themselves well. This is a very pressing task now facing our party. This task has been approved by the party Central Committee, and we must carry it out with meticulous care. Comrade Xiaoping and Chen Yun have called for cadres to be revolutionized, knowledgeable, professional and younger. They also pointed out that whether or not there are prospects for the realization of the four modernizations depends on whether or not our cadres can become revolutionized, knowledgeable, professional and younger."

In order to systematically tackle this pressing, strategic task, the party Central Committee has adopted many concrete measures in this regard since its third plenary session. In accordance with the party Central Committee's decision, the Central Party School, in the second half of 1980, set up a training class especially for middle-aged and young cadres. Outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in leading positions on various fronts and in various parts of the country are selected by the Organization Department of the party Central Committee for study in the class for 1 year. More than 5,000 attended the first class. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 19 August publishes a virtually identical report on this speech. It gives the number attending the class as 500.] This graduating class is the second one. The graduates of 17 different nationalities come from some departments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Most of them are middle-aged and young cadres who have been promoted to leading positions at various levels in the past 1 or 2 years.

Hu Yaobang said to those present: Why should we now particularly stress the question of training middle-aged and young cadres? There are many reasons for this, but there are two main ones: The first is that there is still much to be desired in the cause of our country, the cause of socialism and communism, in spite of the tremendous achievements already made since the founding of the PRC, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The second is that a number of veteran party comrades will retire from the historical stage. The good health of these veteran revolutionaries and old Red Army fighters who are the mainstay of our country is a reliable guarantee for our cause. However, man is bound to become old and feeble and cannot resist the laws of nature.

"It is the above two subjective conditions [The RENMIN RIBAO account reads: "...above two objective conditions...." that make the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country consider this question: how to select, train and promote thousands and thousands -- not just a few, nor hundreds -- of successors to our revolutionary cause. Then, who will these successors be? It goes without saying that these successors should be selected from among middle-aged cadres and then from among younger cadres." Here, Comrade Hu Yaobang stood up and said while pointing his fingers at those present: "I am not sure successors will be selected from among you 142 comrades. For you, there are no more than three possibilities: One possibility is that there are great prospects for most of you to assume more responsibilities for the people; another possibility is that some of you will shoulder heavier burdens for the people, while the rest will do a mediocre job; and the third possibility is that most of you do not have a great future. This has to be selected, appraised and accepted by the party and the people and be tested by history. There is no such thing as politeness in this regard."

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "I have made these remarks simply to express my expectations on middle-aged and young cadres so that you will understand your heavy, historic responsibilities and do your best to fulfill them. Whether or not an individual can make a bigger contribution to the party and the people depends on his own endeavor."

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: No cause in the world can succeed without the greatest possible endeavor. He urged everyone to learn from the spirit of the women's volleyball team. He set six requirements for middle-aged and young cadres from a dialectical point of view:

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT: DO PEOPLE GOOD TURNS AND CORRECTLY HANDLE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS AND SUBJECTIVE EFFORTS. [Preceding and subsequent capitalized passages published in boldface] At no time should one complain about a bad environment or unfavorable conditions.

Rather, one should first consider if one has made a full endeavor. This of course does not mean that the environment or the conditions do not have any effects,but that one should not exaggerate them to an improper degree. A review of history shows that our CPC has hewed out its way under unfavorable conditions. If the environment and conditions are favorable, what are you needed for? China basically has the objective conditions to create an upswing in its economy. There are also the basic conditions for all comrades, including old, middle-aged and young cadres, to make tremendous contributions to the party. The key lies in their subjective efforts. One cannot say that one should be in a leading position in order to make a big contribution. Have many advanced persons not made tremendous contributions without being in a leading position?

THE SECOND REQUIREMENT: PUT ACHIEVEMENTS IN A CORRECT RELATIONSHIP TO ONE'S ENDEAVOR.
Any great achievement is not made easily, but through enormous effort. If one begins to work at 20 and stops working at 70, one can work for 50 years at most. One's life should be viewed not simply quantitatively but qualitatively as well. One's energy is very flexible -- some dispirited people are tired out after working for 8 hours a day, while others can go all out to work as long as 16 hours. The lives of people who work 16 hours a day are twice as long as those of people who work only 8 hours a day. Middle-aged and young cadres, full of vim and vigor, should go all out to perform their work. A revolutionary should devote 90 or even 95 percent of his energy to his work and to doing people good turns. However, there are still many phenomena in which time is wasted. Some comrades are not using their energies where they should be used. They spend a lot of their time thinking over their personal problems. What they are thinking about is simply to gain petty advantages, to get a good house for themselves, to arrange good jobs for their children through the back door, to consider when the leadership will promote them, and so on and so forth. In a word, they have not used their energies where they should be used. In philosophical terms, they have failed to grasp the principal contradiction -- they should live to do people good turns.

THE THIRD REQUIREMENT: TAKE A CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD DIFFICULTIES, THAT IS, CORRECTLY HANDLE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES AND WINNING VICTORIES.
In doing any work at any time one may encounter difficulties. But victories are won and achievements made by surmounting difficulties. In coping with difficulties, one should analyze them and take different attitudes toward different difficulties. In dealing with some difficulties, one must be determined to surmount them. For example, one must have the courage to overcome the unhealthy trends and evil practices as well as the phenomena in which the organization and discipline are defied. As for some difficulties, such as material ones, one has to bear with them for the time being and then try to overcome them step by step. There are also some other difficulties, such as differing opinions that are often aired in day-to-day work because many matters can be handled this or that way. In such cases, one should be good at compromising and regulate contradictions methodically. Sometimes, one has to put aside one's own correct views for a time, views which are correct but which are not endorsed by others. It ie necessary to oppose benign and uncontentious persons who are indifferent to matters of principles. Such persons are afraid of difficulties and advocate "taking it slowly" or "let us study it" in dealing with any matters. Some people regard problems as very complicated. In fact, anything is complicated as well as simple. For example, some people say that agriculture is complicated. Agriculture actually can be clearly explained in two sentences: One is that it is necessary to be determined to do a good job in instituting various forms of the production responsibility system, and the other is that we must never relax our efforts at grain production and must strive to do a good job in developing a diversified economy. In a word, one must be good at grasping the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. Everyone should solve well the question of using different methods to cope with different difficulties. Otherwise, if one fails to surmount difficulties that can be surmounted, one will be frightened by them.

Chairman Mao said that the weather does not necessarily change when black clouds occur in the sky. A communist should be strategically optimistic while tactically careful, and not let himself be blindfolded by difficulties.

THE FOURTH REQUIREMENT: STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL ERRONEOUS AND EVIL THINGS, THAT IS, PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HAVING FAITH IN TRUTH AND UPHOLDING TRUTH. In pursuing our cause, gross errors and extremely evil tendencies may interfere with and undermine us at any time. But at no time should we bend our heads before them and surrender. Unhealthy trends, evil practices, hideous phenomenon and malign influences will invariably exist over a protracted period. It is impossible to wipe out all of them after a few struggles. Our principle is to minimize their influence as much as possible by exerting vigorous efforts and waging unremitting struggle against them. One of the effective methods to struggle against them is to clearly distinguish them in all spheres and to refuse to surrender to their temptations. As a revolutionary, one must adopt a firm stand. No matter what happens, one must not do anything which runs counter to the interests of the party and the people, and thereby find oneself entrapped. It is necessary to solve issues with regard to relations between individuals on the one hand and the party, the collective and the masses on the other. At no time should one place oneself above the party, the collective or the interests of the people.

THE FIFTH REQUIREMENT: HAVE A CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROGRESS AND FAILURE. Everyone has shortcomings and is bound to make mistakes here and there in work. In this world, no one is perfect and no one is free from making errors in one's life, regardless of who one is. It is necessary to rely on all the people and respect the party organization and the collective. A good leader must be good at arousing and giving full rein to the enthusiasm of the people. This is an important skill and art of leadership. What should one do if one commits an error? One must conduct self-criticism. Chairman Mao said: The conscientious and correct, not perfunctory or distorted, practice of self-criticism is still the most outstanding hallmark that distinguishes our party from all other parties. Now some of the comrades who have committed errors refuse to admit their errors or shoulder responsibilities. People, in their minds, refuse to accept such an attitude. One must dare to shoulder responsibility for the acts of one's subordinates. One must be first in assuming responsibility whenever anything that has been jointly decided goes wrong. There is an abnormal phenomenon within the party at present. Some people still talk about "uniting" with those who erred during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and who, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, still continue to make errors, but they dare not criticize them. However, at the same time they dare not employ those who committed errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but performed well later and withstood tests over a protracted period of time. This is not a good way of doing things. In dealing with those who have committed errors, we must talk to them, help them, and hope that they will correct their errors. This should become a common practice.

THE SIXTH REQUIREMENT: PUT THE CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT OF OBJECTIVE THINGS IN A CORRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE NEED TO CONSTANTLY STUDY THEM. All things develop continuously. Therefore, all comrades must study the new situation and solve the new problems that arise. Generally speaking, our cadres' general and vocational knowledge is limited and their cultural standards are low. It is suggested that everyone spend more time on book reading in a down-to-earth manner. First, we all must study Marxist theory, the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," the "Selected Works of Lenin," the "Selected Works of Stalin" and the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong." The important documents made public since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are also Marxist documents which we must read. Second, we must study some history. Third, we must study language, including some classical Chinese and Lu Xun's works, as well as poems. Fourth, we must study some natural science. Fifth, we must study some international politics.

Sixth, we must understand some literary and art works. We must not belittle books which represent the experience of our forerunners. In order to become a mature Marxist who integrates theory with practice, it is essential to conscientiously read many books, perhaps at least 200 million words worth of books. In order to achieve this goal, one must make some sacrifices.

Naturally, book reading alone is not enough. We must also conduct extensive investigations and study. This is the best way to learn things. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, social practice is the only criterion for verifying truth. Whenever something crops up, we must use our brains and think. We should not chime in with others or echo the views of others. We must learn how to think, make judgments and shoulder responsibilities independently.

After pointing out the above-mentioned six requirements, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "In the last century, we, the Chinese people, suffered untold disasters and misery. The prosperity and growth of the state accord with the will of the people and the general trend of events. But, to make major contributions to this cause all depends on our own efforts." He said: The tasks in the next two decades -- at least in the next decade -- [the RENMIN RIBAO version reads: "...next two decades, at least in the last 10 years of this period, and the responsibilities...." and the responsibilities from the beginning of the next century will undoubtedly fall on the shoulders of the middle-aged and young cadres. This is exactly why our party has pinned its entire hopes on the middle-aged and young cadres. The afore-mentioned six requirements can be summarized into one sentence: One should make more demands on oneself at all times.

REPORTS ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Marine Protection Law Explained

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, today explained the new draft law on marine environmental protection to the 24th Session of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened this afternoon.

The emphasis of the law, submitted to the committee today, is on pollution prevention and protection of the marine environment, the minister said. Separate laws are being formulated to cover protection of mineral and aquatic resources.

China has 18,000 kilometers of coastline, he said, and with development of shipping, offshore oil, seaside construction and the dumping of land-based industrial pollutants, it has become pressing to safeguard the marine environment.

The new law, whose violators will be held responsible both administratively and criminally and required to pay compensation, will apply to all units and individuals within the People's Republic as well as all foreign vessels and their related activities in waters under the jurisdiction of China.

The regulations have been coordinated with international marine laws to which China is a party, he said, and were drafted on the basis of China's environmental protection law promulgated in 1979. Consultations were held among government departments, legal and marine specialists and coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Further on Marine Law

OW200640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, today explained the "PRC Law on Marine Environmental Protection" (draft) to the 24th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

He pointed out: With 18,000 of coastline (exclusive of island coastlines), a vast sea area, numerous islands and a broad continental shelf, our country is abundant in marine organisms and aquatic, mineral, offshore energy and coastal tourist resources and has favorable shipping conditions. Developing, utilizing and protecting the marine environment and resources are important tasks in the socialist modernization drive.

He said: Our country's marine environment is now polluted and impaired to varying degrees, and environmental pollution is quite serious in some estuaries, harbors, inland seas and coastal areas. With the development of marine undertakings, the number of foreign ships entering our territorial waters and foreign companies engaged in petroleum prospecting and exploiting in waters under the jurisdiction of our country has increased with each passing day. It is therefore necessary to strengthen supervision and control over the discharge and dumping of pollutants by foreign ships, platforms and aircraft in order to safeguard the rights and interests of our country.

He said: The "Law on Marine Environmental Protection" (draft) mainly lays down legal rules for the prevention of sea pollution: 1) prevention of marine environmental impairment by seashore projects; 2) prevention of marine environmental pollution by offshore petroleum prospecting and exploiting; 3) prevention of marine environmental pollution by land-based pollutants; 4) prevention of marine environmental pollution by ships; 5) prevention of marine environmental pollution caused by the dumping of waste materials. In addition, in the chapter of legal responsibility, the law stipulates that its violators will be held responsible, both administratively and criminally, and required to pay compensation.

Li Ximing said: The Law on Marine Environmental Protection" will not only have binding force on all units and individuals of our country, but involve supervision and control over foreign vessels, offshore petroleum prospecting and exploiting and foreign enterprises' activities in waters under the jurisdiction of our country. In drafting the law, attention was therefore paid to coordinating with relevant international conventions and practices.

Trademark Law Explained

OW191606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Ren Zhonglin, director of the General Administration for Industry and Commerce, today explained the new draft law on tradesmarks to the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, which opened this afternoon.

The draft was submitted to the committee today. Its main emphasis, the director said, is protection of the exclusive right to use a trademark, without fear of infringement.

The law, for the benefit of both Chinese and foreign enterprises, is a new version of an earlier 1963 law, "Regulations for Trademark Control," which, Ren Zhonglin said, "can no longer suit the needs of modern day." By the end of June, he said, 73,000 trademarks had been registered in China, including 9,900 foreign ones. The most important aim of trademark control, he said, is to forbid deception of consumers.

Foreign firms applying for trademark registration will be handled according to the agreeement or joint treaty between China and the applicant's country.

Trademarks Further Discussed

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- Ren Zhonglin, director of the General Administration for Industry and Commerce, today explained the "Law on Trademarks of the PRC" (draft) to the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress.

Ren Zhonglin said: China has enacted two laws on trademarks since its founding. "The Provisional Regulations for Trademark Registration" were promulgated in July 1950 and the revised "Regulations for Trademark Control" were promulgated in April 1963. The latter regulations have been in use until today. In view of the new situation in recent years, the "Regulations for Trademark Control" no longer meet the needs of the new historical period. Some articles have to be revised and supplemented and additional articles have to be added. To facilitate the development of the socialist commodity economy and to perfect the socialist legal system, the "Law on Trademarks of the PRC" (draft) has been worked out after extensive investigation, research and solicitation of the opinions of various departments, localities and other sources. The law has given due consideration to the domestic situation and to international practices.

He said: To protect the right to use trademarks and to forbid infringement are important means for perfecting the law on trademarks. Much attention has been paid to protecting the right to use trademarks in the draft law. After application and approval for registration of trademarks, the enterprises have acquired the right of use upon which no one must infringe. He continued: Commodity quality is the basis for the prestige of trademarks and is closely related to the interests of consumers. The draft law on trademarks has made relevant stipulations on the control of trademarks and supervision of the quality of commodities to forbid the deception of consumers. This is a salient characteristic of the law which has stressed the importance of trademark control work. Punishments for the use of unregistered trademarks, for the misuse of registered trademarks, for poor manufacture of commodities and for use of inferior products to deceive consumers are stipulated in the draft law.

Ren Zhonglin concluded: Foreign firms applying for trademark registration will be handled according to the agreement or joint treaty between China and the applicant's country and in line with the principle of reciprocity.

YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESSES PLA AIR FORCE CONGRESS

OW192032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- The congress of the PLA Air Force advanced elements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, which concluded on 18 August, made a proposal to the vast number of the air force commanders and fighters: Have the revolutionary ideal in mind; do your job well; open up a new prospect for learning, catching up with the advanced and creating meritorious deeds' and let spiritual civilization blossom in every airfield and military compund in order to usher in the 12th Congress with still better results.

Yang Shangkun and Wei Guoqing, responsible persons of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Liu Huaqing, Liang Biye, Gan Weihan, Huang Yukun, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan, Xu Guangyi and other responsible persons of all PLA commands were present at the congress on 18 August.

Yang Shangkun addressed the congress. Representing the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and all PLA commands, he highly praised and congratulated the air force on the fruitful results achieved since the launching of the movement to promote spiritual civilization and encouraged all commanders and fighters to make persistent efforts to achieve new results in promoting spiritual civilization. He said: Last year the air force launched the activities of "paying attention to courtesy, and soldiers,' appearance, bearing and discipline." The activities were vigorously carried out. They expedited the movement throughout the PLA. The air force party committee led all commanders and fighters in persistently following the four fundamental principles and seriously implementing the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the air force command. As a result, the air force units have taken on a new appearance. To launch the activities of promoting spiritual civilization in a deepgoing and sustained way in the future, Yang Shangkun urged the units to meet the following four requirements:

1. Deepen your understanding. Promoting spiritual civilization is a long-term strategic task. The central task is to use communist ideology to educate cadres and fighters.

2. Strengthen your study. It is necessary to study hard and master the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, consciously remold your world outlook, preserve the purity of communism and resist the erosion of capitalist ideology and the influence of bourgeois liberalization.

3. Quietly immerse yourselves in solid work. It is very good to "have the revolutionary ideal in mind and do one's job well." Like any other work, promoting spiritual civilization calls for seriousness and earnestness.

4. The leading cadres must take the lead. The air force has maintained a good work style which emphasizes that all comrades, including the commander, the political commissar and other air force leading comrades at the higher level and cadres at the grassroots level, must act well as "file leaders." This is correct. Promoting spiritual civilization must also begin with leading cadres at all levles.

The congress opened on 12 August. The more than 800 representatives from all air force fronts represented over 2,400 advanced units and over 45,000 advanced persons who emerged in air force units over the past year and more with the launching of the campaign to promote socialist spiritual civilization. Among them were aircraft and ground crews who made contributions to the defense of the motherland's territorial airspace day and night. Also included were cadres and fighters of the ground troops who colorfully fulfilled the task of combat training, veteran heroes and models who achieved new results and made new contributions, and new heroes and models who emerged only recently. All representatives seriously studied the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, recalled the results achieved under the guidance of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and summarized and exchanged experiences. They were determined to promote the air force's spiritual civilization to a new level.

At the congress, the air force party committee separately conferred honorary titles of pace setters and models on 121 advanced units and individuals.

Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force, and Gao Houliang, political commissar of the air force, attended and addressed the congress.

YANG SHANGKUN SPEAKS AT NAVY ADVANCED CONGRESS

OW192036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- On 18 August, at the first congress of the navy advanced elements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, emphatically pointed out: Promoting socialist spiritual civilization is an important content and guarantee of building our army into a powerful, modernized and regularized revolutionary force.

It fundamentally solves the question of a man's political consciousness, moral character, work style, discipline and knowledge of science and culture and increases the units' fighting capacity.

Yang Shangkun said: The navy is a scientifically and technically complex combined armed service. It stands guard in the forefront of the motherland's sea defense. Many naval units are also stationed in forward areas invaded more often by capitalist ideology. Promoting socialist spiritual civilization and resisting the erosion of capitalist ideology and other erroneous ideas so that our cadres and fighters can have an ideal in mind, pay attention to morality, observe discipline, raise their scientific and cultural levels, and be good at using modern weapons and equipment are of special significance in terms of enhancing the navy's fighting capacity. He said: The core of promoting socialist spiritual civilization is to have the communist ideal in mind. "Be dedicated to the navy and revolution," "love your warship, your island and the sea" and other demands set and carried out by the navy are all vivid embodiments of the communist ideal in practice. We should publicize them.

Wei Guoqing, responsible person of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and He Zhengwen, Liang Biye, Gan Weihan, Huang Yukun, Shi Jinqian, Xu Guangyi and other responsible persons of all PLA commands were present at the congress on 18 August.

The congress was held 11 to 18 August. It studied the question of conducting well education in communist ideology among the naval units. The 600 or more representatives who attended the congress were determined to bring their exemplary and backbone role and role as a bridge into full play in the activities of promoting spiritual civilization in order to promote the navy's revolutionization, modernization and regularization. After holding serious discussions and summarizing and exchanging experiences, the representatives unanimously pointed out: To conduct education in the communist ideal among the naval units, we must meet the following five requirements:

1. It is necessary to conscientiously organize the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so that our cadres and fighters can understand the principle of communism and know that communism will inevitably replace the law of capitalist social development. This is the fundamental approach to fostering the communist ideal.

2. It is necessary to conduct education in revolutionary traditions and education in the history of the party, the army, the Chinese revolution and social development to inspire our cadres and fighters to cherish a deep love for the party, the motherland and the army.

3. It is necessary to make unremitting efforts to struggle against bourgeois liberalization and the erosion of capitalist ideology and to preserve the purity of communism.

4. It is necessary to lead our cadres and fighters to closely integrate the communist ideal with revolutionary practice, foster the revolutionary ideal and do their own jobs well.

5. It is necessary to continue launching the activities of learning from Lei Feng and learning from heroes and models so that our cadres and fighters can follow good examples while fostering the communist ideal.

At the congress the navy party committee commended 120 advanced collectives and persons and set up 24 pace setters. Ye Fei, Li Yaowen, Liu Daosheng and other responsible comrades of the naval units attended and addressed the congress.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON PARTY SPIRIT, STUDY

HK191417 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 15, 1 Aug 82 pp 16-18

[Commentator's article: "Heighten Party Spirit, Improve the Style of Study"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have taken a big stride forward toward heightening party spirit and improving the style of study.

In order to victoriously shoulder the ever more arduous and strenuous tasks entrusted to us by the party and the state, it is still necessary for us to make greater efforts in this respect. On the ideological, theoretical, educational, news, literary, art and publication fronts, not only the comrades in leading positions but every cadre and every research worker, including the comrades who have moved to the second line and who have temporarily left their jobs for recuperation or retired, are confronted with the problem of constantly heightening party spirit and improving the style of study.

Heightening party spirit is inseparable from improving the style of study. Comrade Mao Zedong linked heightening of party spirit with the Marxist style of study. It is chiefly due to sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques -- this historical reason -- that until now we have not succeeded in fundamentally improving party work style. Although party work style in quite a few localities, departments and units is much better that it was in the past and is getting better and better, there are still considerable gaps compared with the best level ever recorded. In 1943, Comrade Chen Yun, who was head of the organizational department at that time, delivered a speech to the literary and art workers due to leave for the rural areas. It is almost 40 years since then and yet the truth contained in that speech is still applicable today with respect to comrades who engage in literary and art work. It is likewise applicable with respect to comrades who engage in propaganda, cultural and other work. He said, whether you are a specialist in a certain field or a person engaged in some sort of work, you should first regard yourself as an ordinary CPC member. Every CPC member should conscientiously think over this problem. As a CPC member, whether you have scored great achievements, hold a high position or have been in the party for a long time, do you first of all think that you are an ordinary CPC member when you are speaking, writing and doing work? We express our readiness to obey the party organizations when we take the oath on being admitted to the party. However, when the organization assigns work to us, can we always resolutely abide by the assignments and strive to accomplish the tasks? Naturally, it is permissible, by stating the reasons, to ask the organization to consider assigning us another job so that we can work more and better for the party. However, from the erroneous words and deeds of some party members we can see they they have forgotten even the basic rules a party member should abide by. With respect to this matter, we should not be excessively accommodating. When a party member exceeds what is proper in both his words and deeds, he should make self-criticism and correct his mistakes. Otherwise, the discipline of our party will become lax and corrupted. At present, there are indeed a small number of party members who regard themselves as infallible and who, when writing articles or delivering speeches, do not consider whether their articles and speeches conform to the party's line, principles and policies. They only remember that they are specialists in certain fields or heads of some sort but forgot that they are first of all CPC members. This is very bad indeed.

The leading system of our party must be reformed and the forms of party organization may also undergo some changes. However, there is no change in the fact that every party member should abide by the party rules and regulations. So long as you are a CPC member, whether you are a head of a certain department or a specialist in a certain field, you must be honest and faithful to the CPC branch, the general CPC branch and the CPC committee and to the organization. You should abide by the party rules and regulations and should not violate them. You should obey the leadership, supervision and education of the organization which you are in and should not reject this leadership, supervision and education.

The CPC Central Committee has on many occasions raised the question of consolidating the party. It is first of all necessary to conduct ideological education in order to raise ideological consciousness and, on the basis of the ideological education, carry out consolidation of the organization step by step. In the course of the ideological education, every party member should conscientiously judge if he conforms to the requirements for a party member. If he does not come up to the requirements, he should strive to achieve them. If he does not want to exert himself and if he is really unqualified, it is no good letting him stay in the party.

It is necessary for every party member to constantly consider this question: Am I a qualified or an unqualified party member? What should I do if I am unqualified? There are only two ways out: One is to strive to become qualified and the other is to refuse to make any efforts and so have to give up party membership. It will not do for a person who is unqualified to stay in the party for this will implicate the party and undermine the party's image. This is a very serious question with respect to comrades who are already party members now and comrades who have applied for party membership. In order to be a qualified party member, it is imperative for our words and deeds to conform to the requirements of the party constitution.

In a socialist country like ours, the party is in a leading position. The composition, organization and conditions of the party are extremely important not only to the party itself but also to the entire cause of the socialist modernization program, the destiny of the state and the prospects of the nation. Recently a leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee said that efforts should be made to enable our party members to become qualified party members and our cadres to become qualified cadres so that the combat effectiveness of the party not only comes up to but also surpasses the highest level in the party's history. If the party organizations at various levels and all party members come up to the requirements of the party, we shall be fully confident of greatly pushing our work forward and smoothly accomplishing the historic task of the socialist modernization program. No matter how many difficulties and obstacles we may meet, we shall have sufficient strength to vanquish them. Confronted with such a serious problem, no party member should adopt the attitude of "letting things drift if they do not affect one personally." We should not only strive to become a qualified party member but also be responsible for supervising other party members and find out if they are qualified as party members. With respect to unqualified party members, it is necessary to criticize and help them. If they turn a deaf ear to criticism and refuse to accept help, we must be bold to speak out and make suggestions on dealing with them to the party organization. This is a manifestation of holding ourselves responsible to the party, the people and the cause of socialism and communism.

The question of heightening party spirit is the lifelong duty of every party member and its requirements must be increasingly higher. First of all, we should strive to be a qualified party member. If we fail to become qualified, how can we raise the requirements? Now we do not set demands from the highest standards but from the requirements of the party rules and regulations. As far as a CPC member is concerned, these are the minimum requirements. If a party member fails to abide by the party rules and regulations, how can he fight for the cause of communism all his life and place the party's interests in the first place?

Every party member must be subject to supervision. The CPC committee, general CPC branch and CPC branch and every party member must first of all supervise the leading responsible comrade of their department and see whether he carries out or violates the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. If violations have been noticed, criticism can be made to his face. If a party member has been subjected to retaliation on this count, he can lodge complaints with the CPC committee at the higher levels up to the Central Committee.

Heightening party spirit intrinsically involves the necessity of improving the style of study.

Propaganda work is a task imbued with strong party spirit and scientific nature. Broadly speaking, it is in the catagory of social science. In the past few years, tremendous achievements have indeed been scored in the research work of social science. Especially in the economic and political aspects, the numerous social science workers have taken an active part in the discussions of relevant questions and the many views they have raised have played a good role in practical work. They have also done much better than before in conducting investigation and study and in collecting data and their consciousness is also higher than before. This constitutes progress.

However, it is still necessary to greatly improve our style of study. For example, in the past few years, great changes have taken place in the rural areas and the situation is excellent. The peasants heartily welcome the policies of the CPC Central Committee and everyone is jubilant. However, some research workers refuse to go the rural areas. They are reluctant or unwilling to listen to the voice of millions of people and the views of the worker and peasant masses. This cannot be considered as good style of study. Even if we make cursory observation for a very short time, it will greatly help our work and contribute to our understanding. It is very important to ask the departments concerned to supply some material. However, no matter how rich the material may be, it is still material gained in the past or secondhand material. As far as people who engage in research work are concerned, it is necessary to gather secondhand material. However, where conditions permit, it is more important to gather firsthand material. After all, there are great disparities between the material gained from written documents and actual life. If we manage to find time to go to various provinces, prefectures, counties, communes and production brigades and have a look at the peasants' homes, we shall feel that we have gained much more substantial and abundant material than we did from written material. This greatly helps to increase our knowledge and broaden our thinking. Ours is a very big country. The natural and economic conditions and the cultural levels in various localities of the rural areas are different and the economic developments are very uneven. It is therefore necessary to have various forms of agricultural production responsibility system. Even the same type of responsibility system, such as the implementation of the contract system in an overall way, often varies a great deal in localities of different economic development. In developing agriculture, it is also necessary to rely mainly on the planned economy and supplement it with regulation by market mechanism; and, with respect to the peasants' freedom, if we do not handle it well, it will affect the state plan. If we go to the grass roots to conduct investigation and study, we shall be able to confirm that the principles laid down by the CPC Central Committee conform to reality and thus deepen our understanding. There are many branches of learning in social science and so the requirements for getting in touch with reality cannot follow the same pattern. A person who engages in the study of history comes into contact with material quite different from that studied by a person who engages in solving practical problems. Even if you are a person who engages in the study of history, it will also do you a lot of good if you go to the grass roots and have a look. Owing to different historical conditions in the past and different economic development in various localities, the implementation of public ownership of the means of production and the agricultural production responsibility system also frequently bear the imprint of history. This historical imprint cannot but exert an influence on current work and practice.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are dealing with practical problems every day. If the comrades who engage in the study of social science do not understand new situations and fail to put forward good proposals for solving new problems, it is impossible to do our work well. Even if we manage to knock together some opinions, they will not be accepted. We have a number of economists, some of whom have played a very good role in helping the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to determine the principles and policies. Now the party and state attach great importance to social science and place tremendous hopes on it. So long as there are good suggestions, the party and state will give serious consideration to them. This situation has never occurred since liberation. However, have we put forward programs, plans and suggestions which have original ideas and analysis and which are really capable of solving problems? Yes, but not very many. Are there people who can put forward such proposals? Yes, but they are not very many either.

How shall we change this state of affairs in order to meet the needs of the party and state? It is necessary to gradually make efforts, to go deep into the realities of life and to get in touch with the masses. If, by 1985, most of the recipes devised by people who engage in the study of economics are suited to the case and are capable of curing the sickness and the number of such recipes is getting greater and greater, this proves that we have improved our style of study and that we have made great progress in our work.

In order to reform the economic system in an all-round way, it is necessary for us to conscientiously understand and give consideration to foreign experiences. However, this can only serve as a reference. There are 1 billion people in China, 800 million of whom are peasants. It just does not work to copy indiscriminately the most successful experience from any country or locality. What is most important is that we should constantly seek and sum up our experience in our practice. It is necessary to attach sufficient importance to our own experiences, both positive and negative. In reforming the economic system, it is necessary to fully study the successful experiences during the 1950's and, in light of the current situation, go on advancing and making a breakthrough. With respect to these questions, have our comrades who engage in economic and research work made a thorough study of them? Have they placed them on the agenda? These matters are closely related to the improvement of our style of study.

Improvement of the style of study has become the key to doing a good job of, and improving the level of, the entire propaganda and social science work. It has become the key to playing our role in the socialist modernization program. To this end we must make unremitting efforts.

CPC DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION PLENUM ENDS

Ow192348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- The CPC Discipline Inspection Commission held its fourth plenary meeting from 13 to 17 August in Beijing. Members present carefully discussed and reviewed the "Work Report of the CPC Discipline Inspection Commission To Be Submitted to the Party's 12th National Congress."

Huang Kecheng, permanent secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the meeting. At the outset, Wang Heshou, deputy secretary of the same commission, explained the preparation for, agenda and convening of the fourth meeting. At the closing meeting on 17 August, Huang Kecheng and Wang Heshou spoke.

A total of 74 members of the Discipline Inspection Commission, including Deputy Secretaries Wang Congwu, Liu Shunyuan, Zhang Oilong, Yuan Renyuan, Ma Guorui, Zhang Ce and Zhao Yimin, attended the conference. Responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committees of the parties of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as the discipline committee of the Ministry of Railways, were present as observers.

CENTRAL ORGANS HOLD MEETING ON ECONOMIC CRIME

OW200817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the central state organs held a meeting 18-19 August to exchange experience in fighting economic crime. The meeting stressed that it is necessary to sum up experience, further strengthen leadership over work for striking at economic crime, and take effective measures to accelerate the speed and quality of handling cases of economic crime so as to better carry out the work.

Attending the meeting were secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees of the various central state departments and organizations, the responsible persons of the discipline inspection groups (or committees) under the various party groups, as well as personnel who are responsible for handling cases of economic crime.

Comrades of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the State Seismological Bureau and the Ministry of Culture briefed those present on their experience in handling cases of economic crime. They held that seriously strengthening leadership of the party committees in combating economic crime is the key to handling such cases well. Their experience also shows that the guarantee to properly handling these cases of economic crime is assigning responsible persons to the task and adhering to the mass line. While striking at economic crime, the party's work style must be improved, ideological and political work for party members and the masses must be strengthened, and the rules and regulations must be established and perfected. Only thus can we score greater success in striking at economic crime.

Wang Rui, deputy secretary of the party committee of the central state organs, addressed the meeting. He hoped that the various units would continue to seriously study the directive of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on striking at economic crime. Leaders at various levels must investigate and handle the major cases and promptly help relevant personnel solve difficulties and earnestly support them in handling the cases. The current laxity in ideology must be overcome and the experience gained in the new situation of assigning responsible persons to the task and adhering to the mass line in handling cases of economic crime must be summed up. Only thus can the cadres and masses be inspired to carry through to the end the struggle against economic crime.

JINGJI YANJIU DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT SOLUTION

HK200347 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU in Chinese No 7, 20 Jul 82 pp 79-80

Article by Dong Yugui [5516 3768 7607] of the financial research institute of Hei Longjiang Province: "On the Fundamental Solution of the Problem of Labor Force Employment"]

[Text] How do we do away with job-awaiting and achieve full employment? To answer this question, first, one has to start with the nature of the employment problem and then make an analysis and do research. The so-called social employment problem can be divided into three types as far as its nature is concerned:

1. The technical employment problem (or what is called the natural employment problem). For any society, there could appear any of three situations. The first is that the means of production basically suits the productive forces. The second is that there are more means of production. The third is that there are more productive forces. The third situation is the technical employment problem which occurs occasionally.

2. The flexible exmployment problem (or what is called the economic employment problem). Social production has to be carried out according to a proportion, but conforming to the proportion is not something absolute. Generally speaking, mutual suitability of different proportional relations is constituted by a single magnitude and is not indicated by a single absolute value.

Moreover, the various departments of the national economy will manifest the ever changing conditions according to the different forms of combination. Therefore, it is rather difficult to make the best choice in a short period. The imbalance occurs because the different proportional relations move in different directions within the magnitude or because of an imbalance caused by the imperfect structure of the economic departments. The job-awaiting problem thus resulting from it is called the flexible employment problem. This problem is produced by flexibility and therefore it can be solved through a flexible economy.

3. The systematic employment problem (or what is called the employment problem of an economic relations nature). It arises from the essence of the economic system or the relations of production. Its concentrated expression is the law of population and the law of accumulation under a social system. The law of population and the law of accumulation which are decided by capitalist surplus value reflect the historical limitation of the capitalist system which in turn gives rise to its inevitable final elimination. The idea of treating socialist job-awaiting as capitalist unemployment and the idea of believing that the rise of capital formation in socialist society will inevitably cause overpopulation are groundless.

I believe that because of its nature, the job-awaiting population produced by our country's socialist society at present should is a technical employment problem and not a systematic employment problem. It will be solved when our country's national economy extricated itself from the predicament created by the influence of the subjective and objective historical factors and when this turns into a benign cycle. Fundamentally speaking, the problem should be solved by fully displaying the advantages of the socialist public-owned economy.

(II) Cutting short the working hours and practising universal employment is a fundamental solution for the problem of socialist job-awaiting. This is because:

First, this is decided by the superiority of socialist public ownership. Socialist public ownership enables all workers to enjoy the equal status of masters of the means of production and it also causes socialist production to serve the economic interests of all laborers. Socialist countries on the one hand force all members of the exploiting class to take part in physical labour and on the other hand, promulgate labor laws to guarantee the working rights of every citizen who is able to work. Therefore the society will organize gradual employment for the job-awaiting population that exists because of the flexibility of economic development.

Second, cutting short the working hours and practising universal employment are decided by the socialist law of population and the socialist law of accumulation. The superiority of socialist public ownership is shown not only in the planned character of production and the fairly rapid rise of labor productivity in the process of reproduction; in tendency, it is shown in the socialist law of population and the law of accumulation. There is a close association between these two laws yet this still needs further research. The main contents are: (1) When the means of production that are manufactured increase with each passing day, each socialist laborer will manufacture more abundant means to further free himself from nature. (2) Socialist laborers are masters of scientific techniques. The achievements they make in developing scientific techniques will reduce their own labor and the working hours but will not cause unemployment. (3) The time saved can be devoted to the leisure and entertainment of laborers. Apart from that, it can be devoted to the promotion of laborers' level of knowledge. (4) With the promotion of labor productivity of society and the mass accumulation of social wealth, each laborer's all-round development will be stimulated so as to create conditions for the breaking of the old labor division and the final transition to communism.

Third, cutting short the working hours and practising universal employment are demanded by the character of socialized mass production. One can see from world history that the general tendency is for working hours to develop in the direction of gradual reduction. This indicates that the reduction of working hours depends upon the development of productive forces. This is an objective law which does not revolve round people's subjective will.

Finally, cutting short working hours and practising universal employment is a demand for opening up the intellectual pool, promoting all-round development of laborers and creating conditions for realizing a benign economic cycle on the basis of modernization. At present, the nature of our country's job-awaiting problem is flexible job-awaiting. Unified consideration should be given to the study of the job-awaiting problem and the situation of the employed laborers. Nowadays, there are a number of people who have difficulty in finding a job, and there are some jobs which can't be filled by qualified personnel. Some people have jobs to do but they are listless and their efficiency is low, while some people's burden is too heavy for them to work efficiently. As a result, labor productivity is low, national income is low and the accumulation is small, which in turn affects the solution of job-awaiting. Low labor productivity is the basic reason for our being unable to immediately implement universal employment through reducing working hours. Another reason is that the development of scientific, cultural and educational undertakings can't catch up with the situation and the intellectual levels of laborers are too low. Developing education and developing "knowledge centralized" production is the strategic basis of our solution of the job-awaiting problem.

If we take the development of "labour centralized" production as the strategic basis, the result will certainly be that the further we go, the narrower the road will be. Having solved a large number of "job-awaiting" cases, still more "jobs-awaiting" cases will quick appear. This is absolutely not a broad road, and further development will only go against the strategic aims of the four modernizations.

(III) At present, owning to the fact that our country's productivity is low, and the development level of scientific and cultural undertakings is not high, it is not possible for the objective developing trend of reducing working hours and implementing universal trend of reducing working hours and implementing universal employment to be immediately obvious over a wide range. Therefore it is still necessary to adopt the method of using economic flexibility as a supplementary method for solving the job-awaiting problem.

First, we must actively support the "four-shift" 6-hour work system produced by the experimental economic reform points. If we widely practise the 6 hour work system, total working hours will be reduced by one-quarter. This means that there will be an increase in the number of people employed equal to one-third of the total original number of staff and workers. Factories that have underutilized capacity should make active reduction in the working hours and give their staff and workers training. This might well result in one stone killing two birds.

Second, developing cultural education, admitti g job-awaiting youths to colleges, reducing the working hours of staff and workers, developing adult education, practising knowledge rejuvenation, achieving results through scientific techniques and increasing national income -- all these may speed up the reduction of working hours and the solving of the job-awaiting problem.

Third, practising flexible employment. From the angle of the overall balance of the national economy, making use of flexibility in economic development to increase the number of people employed is highly feasible. Its main aspects are: 1) Structure flexibility -- Developing production by centralized labor strengthening the service trades of commerce and developing the collective and individual economy. 2) Family flexibility -- With constant increase on wages those who have conditions can consider either the wife or the husband going out to work, while the other stays home and does housework. Both sides can thus enhance efficiency. 3) Educational flexibility -- Developing specialized education, changing the educational structure of middle schools, carrying out adult education, life education and part-time education. 4) Competition flexibility -- Encouraging job-awaiting persons to find job opportunities in economic competition or found economic organizations for employment. 5) Efficiency flexibility -- Enhancing economic effects, increasing factory funds, running subsidiary enterprises and employing more youths. 6) Demanding flexibility -- Creating as many job opportunities as possible through the diverse nature of demands. 7) Self-study flexibility -- Encouraging young people to take the road of self-study and growing up to be useful people. 8) Urban-rural relations flexibility -- Encouraging young people to teach in the suburbs or the rural areas, and to take part in cultural and scientific activities. 9) Ideological flexibility -- Educating young people to have a correct understanding of employment, to look for opportunities in the collective and individual economy, and to do one's bit for socialism. 10) Funds flexibility -- Making use of the existing funds, and running economic projects which use less money but which take up more idle people. 11) Systems flexibility -- Stipulating various correct employment policies and so on. Flexibile employment may not solve the employment problem for good, but it can, to a great extent, solve many employment problems at the present historical stage. Let's wait until the national economy changes to a benign cycle, and then through reducing working hours fundamentally solve the employment problem.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEED FOR BUSINESS REGISTRATION

HK200949 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "An Important Measure for Safeguarding Economic Order"]

[Text] The "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commerical Enterprises" promulgated by the State Council are relatively perfect laws formulated since the founding of the PRC for governing the registration and administration of industrial and commercial enterprises.

Why is it necessary for industrial and commercial enterprises to be registered? What role will this registration play? Quite a number of people are not clear about this. In particular, some people find the registration and administration of enterprises owned by the whole people beyond their comprehension and say that "this is an unnecessary move." Obviously, they have misunderstood this. They have confused the approval to open an enterprise by its supervisory department and the planning department with the approval to register an enterprise by the department responsible for the administrative control over this enterprise. Approving the opening of an enterprise and approving the registration of an enterprise are two steps for going through different legal procedures. They will produce different legal effects. The opening of an enterprise is approved chiefly by considering the social needs and considering whether there are possibilities for opening such an enterprise, whether its location is good and whether the necessary conditions exist. The approval to register an enterprise is the legal procedure which the industrial and commerical administration department, entrusted by the state, enforces on behalf of the government. Once its registration is approved, an enterprise will enjoy legal rights and be protected by law. As stipulated in the "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises," an industrial or commercial enterprise will be permitted to open a banking account, to make construction preparations and to carry out production or business, and enjoy the exclusive right to use its name, provided its registration has been approved and it has obtained the permit to make construction preparations and a business license. Otherwise, under no circumstances is it permitted to make construction preparations, start business, make an official seal, sign contracts, or register its trademark or advertise, and the bank will refuse to open an account to serve such an enterprise. This shows that there is clear legal distinction between an enterprise which has been registered and one which has not been registered. Strengthening registration and administration of industrial and commercial enterprises is an important measure for safeguarding socialist economic order. In some localities at present, small enterprises are overlapping and carry out production blindly, disrupting the state plan. There are also cases in which a factory without a workshop, equipment, capital funds or fixed personnel or a company existing in the form of a "briefcase" is set up to carry out speculative and other illegal business activities, thus disrupting normal economic order. By strengthening the work of examining and approving the opening of enterprises and their registration, the industrial and commercial administration department can stop their illegal activities by enforcing the laws. It should be pointed out that in various parts of the country at present, there still are business households which have not been examined, approved and registered. A time limit should be set for them to register themselves in accordance with "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commerical Enterprises." The unlicensed enterprises or those which have been registered but carry out illegal business should be resolutely stopped or banned.

Registration is an administrative measure to supervise the management of the enterprises. All enterprises have the responsibility to safeguard the solemnity of the "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commerical Enterprises" and to consciously accept supervision of their management. Some comrades regard this work as registering and licensing and are reluctant to accept supervision. They are incorrect. Registration and administration form an inseparable entity. Registration without administration is meaningless. In the final analysis, registration and administration mean supervising the enterprises according to the policy. In carrying out supervision and administration, the industrial and commercial administration organs and other relevant departments should draw a clear demarcation line between "liveliness" and "disorders" and between the normal change in trade or scope of production or business and the illegal business activities violating the policy.

They should strengthen registration and administration and block the loopholes in this link which may give rise to economic crimes, so as to safeguard normal economic order, direct the economic activities of enterprises onto the path of the party's principles and policies and the state plan and guide the enterprises to develop healthily in the direction of socialism.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CONSCIOUS INITIATIVE

HK191500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Huajin [1728 5478 6855]: "An Inquiry Into Man's Conscious Initiative"]

[Text] Man's Conscious Initiative, Science and Technology

Man's conscious initiative is generated by his physiology. It is a natural force innate in him. It is also the cognitive power and practical ability which he acquires through study and practice on the basis of the ability generated by his physiology. This chiefly refers to his scientific and technical knowledge. The history of human knowledge shows that man's ability to display his conscious initiative is his scientific and technical knowledge, which he acquires chiefly through study and education. The level of man's scientific and technical knowledge indicates his ability to understand and transform the world under given conditions. Man's conscious initiative is characterized by the continuity of history. A country or nation has to vigorously popularize scientific and technical knowledge in order to increase its ability to transform nature and society. A comparison shows that people who have received scientific and technical education and people who have not received this education will achieve quite obvious and really different results in their work and labor, and this applies to people who have received primary education and those who have received higher education. Scientific and technical education aims at "developing man's ability." Formerly, we often misinterpreted man's conscious initiative as "work" or a "job." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, efforts have been made to sum up past experiences and lessons. While emphasis is placed on requiring the cadres and the masses to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Particular emphasis is placed on developing education and popularizing scientific and technical knowledge, and a series of effective measures have been adopted. This is of far-reaching strategic significance in increasing the ability of the whole society and the whole nation to understand and transform the world.

Man's Conscious Initiative and Scientific Foresight

Some time ago, man's conscious initiative was simply summed up as practice. This was stated in some recent articles: "Man's initiative depends on practicality." In my opinion, this was not an overall representation because it neglected scientific foresight, which is an important aspect of man's conscious initiative.

Objectively, the characteristics and functions, which are related but not identical, of man's conscious initiative are the scientific foresight based on his understanding of objective laws and the practicality of transforming the objective world. It is inappropriate to study man's conscious initiative by stressing practicality (which is fundamental) at the expense of foresight.

Engels said: "The further men are removed from animals, the more their effect on nature will assume the character of premeditated, planned action directed toward definite ends known in advance." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 516) In his article "On Protracted War," Mao Zedong also discussed man's conscious initiative. He said: "Whatever is done has to be done by human beings" and "For such action to be effective there must be people who derive ideas, principles or views from the objective facts and put forward plans, directive, policies, strategies and tactics." Thus, as pointed out by the revolutionary teachers, scientific foresight is of great importance in directing social practice and attaining better results in practice.

In leading China's revolutionary struggles, Comrade Mao Zedong paid close attention to the function of scientific foresight. He repeatedly admonished us: We should not only do our work and make revolution, but also have a good grasp of the laws of development of the revolutionary struggles, see the invariable trend of transformation of contradictions, and establish the confidence of victory. Led by the CPC, the army and the people defied strong foes, and never lost heart despite defeats but pressed forward with indomitable will precisely because they had displayed their conscious initiative in analyzing the situation, grasping the general trend of current developments and foreseeing the future.

The study of natural science cannot be separated from scientific foresight. That is, efforts should be made to analyze and understand the essence of natural phenomena on the basis of practice and to apply this understanding in studying the possible changes of things from a low grade to a high grade, from simplicity to complexity and from one form to another, as well as the trends and conditions of these changes, so as to promote the profound development of scientific research and achieve still greater results.

Genuinely advanced scientific theories and technical knowledge play a positive role in discerning the essence and laws of the objects of study. Scientific foresight is a function vested in every branch of science. The higher the scientific level, the keener the foresight will be. The importance of scientific forecasts to our country's socialist construction is evident. In carrying out various tasks in our country's socialist construction, we absolutely should not confine our scope of vision to the present and neglect the future. In making plans and drawing up measures, we absolutely should not exclusively aim at immediate interests, but must take heed of the results which may occur 10 or 20 years afterward.

Man's Conscious Initiative and the Actual Results

Man's consious initiative may be correct or erroneous. People often say that it should be determined by judging whether it is compatible with reality. Of course, they are right. However, we must think more deeply about these questions: What kind of initiative is compatible with reality? How should compatibility with reality be measured? The actual results of practice are the basic criteria. They are the yardstick for measuring the conscious initiative.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang summed up the experiences and lessons since the founding of the PRC. He pointed out: "The increase in our national income in the past 32 years has been much less than that in the total value of industrial and agricultural output, and the people's standard of living has lagged far behind the national income. The results of our economic construction have not been what they should be." "From now on we must tackle all economic problems with better economic results as the fundamental objective." At the same time, focusing on achieving better economic results, he put forth the 10 principles for future economic construction. These have deeply enlightened us. In carrying out economic construction, as in doing any other work, we must pay attention to economic results. Dialectical-materialist conscious initiative is the initiative resulting from the unity of dialectics, which is based on materialism, and epistemology. The concept of achieving good results should be a basic concept which urges man to display his conscious initiative. While stress is put on bringing the conscious initiative into play, attention should be paid to the results -- this is the yardstick for measuring the conscious initiative.

VALIDITY OF 'LIU BANG'S LAST WORD CHALLENGED

HK190932 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article excerpted from JINYANG XUEKAN No. 4, 1982, in "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "Liu Bang's Last Word Is False"]

[Text] The No 4, 1982 issue of JINYANG XUEKAN published Jiaquan's and Bibo's article entitled "Is Liu Bang's Last Word 'The Man Who Will Save Liu's Dynasty Will Surely Be Zhou Bo' a Fabrication?". Which states that there is good reason to doubt whether last word was actually said by Liu Bang.

The article says that Liu Bang was a man with a strong and inciteful character and in his lifetime, he resolutely removed all the latent political enemies that might be dangerous to his dynasty. In his later years he became aware that the Lu family clique had already fully grown and succeeded in obstructing the implementation of his policy decisions by substituting Liu Yin for Prince Ruyi of Zhao, and therefore he was unwilling to entrust the administration of the empire to his wife, Empress Lu, after his death because Lu would hurt the prince of Zhao and the prince's mother. The so-called last word conforms so well to the development of events in history that it gives us the impression that Liu Bang had such impossibly wonderful foresight into the future and even knew the details of what was to happen later. This made people doubt whether this last word was actually said by Liu Bang.

The article points out that the so-called last word was based on the fact that Liu Bang thought that Zhou Bo was "honest and steady" though Zhou lacked cultural education." However, the fact was that Zhou Bo indeed lacked cultural education but was not honest or steady. What was meant by "being honest and steady" was being honest and steady to the Liu family and loyal to the Han Dynasty. However, Zhou did not have such virtues. During the 15 years after Liu Bang's death, Zhou so allowed the Empress Dowager Lu to cruelly injure and kill the prince of Zhao and his mother. He held the post of general commander-in-chief and had the power to command a large number of troops, but instead of speaking for the interests of the Liu's family, he was the first to say, "now her majesty the empress dowager is running the country and wants to grant princedom status to her relatives. Why can she not do this?" These words provided the pretext and grounds for Lu to usurp power. All the above-mentioned facts proved that Zhou Bo was not "honest and steady," nor resolute in defending Liu's dynasty, and that the so-called last word did not conform to Liu Bang's consistent understanding of Zhou Bo's character.

The article also said something about how we should explain the historical event of removing the Lu's and defending the Liu's dynasty. It says that we should say that because of the corrupt and incompetent nature of the Lu's, the people have lost confidence in them. On the other hand, in order to safeguard unity and social stability and also their own positions, the senior statesmen and officials together killed the Lu's in accordance with the historical trend and the people's desire. That was why this event took place. It was only under this situation that Zhou Bo was selected by the senior officials to stand at the frontline in fighting against the Lu's. In fact, even if Zhou Bo did not take part in the struggle, the struggle against the Lu's was still inevitable. In short, the so-called last word that "the man who will save Liu's dynasty will surely be Zhou Bo" was fabricated by the senior officials in order to avoid punishment or slander that their loyal struggle against the Lu's might incur upon them. It was meant to be an "excuse," to justify their activities which might cause them to be regarded as being guilty of "disloyalty". When Sima Qian wrote about Liu Bang's last word, he was writing more than 70 years after Liu Bang's death, and what he wrote was based upon the historical records in the court which, as an origin, were already different from the fact. However, all the emperors who followed, whose family name was Liu, were willing to accept this last word as being true so that they could boast of being the "legitimate successors" to Liu Bang. Therefore, for so many years, no one made any profound investigation into or doubted the truth of this last word.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS AWARD TOP TEAMS, ATHLETES

OW191654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The first Chinese national college students games closed this evening in the Great Hall of the People after 10 days.

Representing 1.2 million students from 700 universities and colleges through China, 2,255 athletes competed in track and field, rhythmic gymnastics, standard gymnastics and table tennis. The games also reviewed university-level sports in China in the past several years. Two athletes attained top Chinese levels, 106 reached first-grade standards and 1,049 reached second-grade standards.

Sports Minister Li Menghua said at the closing ceremony the top result in every event at the games will be listed as national students games records.

Chinese party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yao Yilin, Ni Shangkun, and Zhou Peiyuan presented cups to the top teams and athletes at the closing ceremony and met with delegation leaders and representatives of athletes from across the nation.

LARGE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TO BE SERIAL PRODUCED

OW141414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Serial production of 30 large-scale integrated circuits, developed by Chinese scientists since 1979, is scheduled to begin soon, according to the state science and technology commission. The development of the circuits was a result of a nationwide research program on the production technique, according to the commission.

Large-scale integrated circuits are the basic units of electronic computers, which are essential for the modernization of many industries in China.

The commission also reported progress in the development of special materials and equipment needed for production of large-scale circuits. In addition, gains have been made in research on new computer processes and technology including software, and polishing without abrasives, the commission said.

As China is able to manufacture most of the 360 items necessary for large-scale circuits, the domestic need for circuits, both in quantity and quality, can be largely met, according to the commission.

China can also manufacture 42 sets of special equipment used on the lines that produce integrated circuits on silicon slices with a diameter of 50 millimeters. These slices are used in such items as electronic watches, radios, T.V. sets and computers. The computer industry also plans to develop, by 1983, the equipment needed to process integrated circuits on larger silicon slices.

ACHIEVEMENTS SCORED IN LASER SCIENCE REPORTED

OW182036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- China has continuously scored new achievements in the study of laser science. Laser use is becoming more and more popular in the fields of industry and medicine and other fields.

Since the emergence of the first laser device in 1961, China has succeeded in developing many laser devices and has put them to good use. In recent years, China's scientists again succeeded in developing more new laser devices.

Among such devices is the six-beam high-power neodymium glass system which shows that the technical level of China's high-power solid state laser technology has already passed the appraisal procedure and has been used in carrying out laser plasma experiments. It has enjoyed great international prestige.

China has compared its two types of highly stable helium and neon laser devices against similar products made abroad and found that these devices have already reached international advanced standards as far as stability and the rate of recurrence are concerned. The annular dye laser device, which recently passed the appraisal procedure, filled the gaps in the field of laser technology in the country while maintaining high standards. The successful development of this laser device has created a favorable condition for the study of the laser spectrum in China. At present, the continuous power output of the lateral flow electrically-driven carbon dioxide laser device developed in China has been steadily maintained at 2 kilowatts over a fairly long period. After production application, this laser device will provide a reliable means for laser use in material processing. At the same time, China has also succeeded in developing ultra-short pulse laser devices of all types, thereby opening up a new vista for the application of laser technology.

In recent years, China has also distinctly improved the quality of laser devices frequently used in the country and exerted great efforts to commercialize such devices. Many of the parts, accessories and materials developed in this connection have filled the country's gaps.

Laser use has become even more extensive in recent years. Three communication lines using light fiber have been put into experimental use separately in Beijing, Shanghai and Wuhan, and experiments have been carried out on the use of such light fiber in local telephone circuits. China has also succeeded in developing a high speed laser punch used in making jewel holes in the manufacture of clocks and watches. Lasers have been successfully used in clinical diagnosis and treatment for more than 130 types of diseases. Gratifying results have been attained in the combined use of hemotoporphyrin photosensitive drugs and lasers for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At present, such drugs and lasers are being used in clinical experiments after they have been tested on animals for the diagnosis and treatment of external malignant turmors, as well as cancers and tumors inside the body. Successes have also been reported in China on the painless extraction of teeth with the help of a laser, arousing great interest in the medical field abroad. Dysentery among piglets is a common and endemic disease. The departments concerned have used a carbon dioxide laser to treat such diseases, with great success.

China has done a great deal of work in basic laser research, scoring certain achievements in laser spectroscopy and nonlinear optics. Research work has also been done in some frontier sciences such as laser biology, laser chemistry and so.

CORRECTION TO ZHAO REMARKS ON POPULATION GROWTH

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Zhao Ziyang Remarks," published in the 19 August DAILY REPORT, page K 3:

Paragraph two, from one, should read: "Premier Zhao Ziyang and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Peng Chong met at Zhongnanhai...." changing "members" to "member."

SHANDONG FORUM ON LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK190905 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The provincial forum on consolidating grassroots party organizations was held in Jinan 13-18 August. It pointed out that it is necessary to attach primary importance to ideological education and stress the reorgnaization of leading bodies in the course of consolidating grassroots party organizations.

The forum relayed and implemented the guidelines of the forum on consolidating grassroots party organizations sponsored by the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, summed up and exchanged the province's experience in carrying out the previous stage of consolidation experimental work and studied and discussed ways to do a good job in consolidating our province's grassroots party organizations. Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the forum.

The forum held that, in consolidating grassroots party organizations, we must systematically conduct education among party members on party spirit, work style and discipline, on the communist ideology and on the party's line, principles and policies, oppose the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and conduct education on the party's basic knowledge by centering on the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, by using the documents of the forthcoming 12th party congress as teaching materials and by studying important documents including the resolution and the guiding principles so as to fundamentally enhance the understanding and the political consciousness and quality of party members. On this basis, we must do a good job in summing up experiences and in doing examination and appraisal work.

The meeting noted that in consolidating grassroots party organizations, we must stress the reorganization of leading bodies of grassroots party committees, general party branches and party branches in order to enhance the combat strength of party organizations.

SHANDONG IMPROVES ECONOMIC SECTOR BALANCE

[SK200322 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party central committee, people throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the principle of readjusting the national economy and initially changed the serious imbalance of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. As a result, agriculture is improving, light industry is advancing and heavy industry is gradually picking up. The provincial economy as a whole is beginning to develop steadily and soundly.

Thanks to 3 years' readjustment, our province's ratio among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has improved remarkably. The proportion of agriculture and light industry in the output value of indsutry and agriculture as a whole increased from 60.8 percent in 1978 to 69.2 percent in 1981. Accordingly, the proportion of heavy industry dropped from 39.2 percent to 30.8 percent. The improvement of the balance among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has enabled them to develop in a well coordinated way and to promote each other's production. Over the past 3 years, our province's total industrial and agricultural output value increased from 39.8 billion yuan in 1978 to 47.6 billion yuan in 1981, showing a yearly average increase of 6.2 percent. The yearly average increase of agriculture was 7.3 percent and that of light industry was 12.9 percent. Heavy industry has begun to pick up since the beginning of this year, and its output value has increased 7.8 percent in the first half of 1982 compared to the corresponding 1981 period.

The improvement of the balance among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has brought the following conspicuous changes to people's economic life: The amount of agricultural sideline products and textile and light industrial products for daily use have increased greatly. More and more foodstuffs and manufactured goods for daily use have been supplied to urban and rural markets. Many daily necessities have been supplied openly and bought by the people by choice instead of supplying by coupons or in limited quantities. Now the urban and rural markets throughout the province enjoy an unprecedentedly brisk business and are becoming brisker.

AFP REPORTS SICHUAN FLOODS KILL 718, INJURE 6,000

OW200954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 20 (AFP) -- Floods that recently swept across Sichuan Province in southwest China killed 718 people and injured 6,000 others, a provincial official said today. The official said that 250,000 people were left homeless and nearly 8.5 million people overall were affected by the floods in the east and northwest of Sichuan, China's most populous province with 100 million people. The official said the floods last month destroyed 290,000 houses, left 20,000 head of cattle dead or missing as the raging waters hit 61 districts in Sichuan, including 17 that were declared disaster areas. More than 500,000 hectares of cropland were reported swamped.

Floods last year killed more than 1,300 people in Sichuan.

The new flooding, triggered by torrential rains that lashed Sichuan, caused the heaviest damage in the districts of Wanxian and Daxian in the east of the province. Wanxian is located on China's longest river, the Yangtze.

OPERA DEPICTING MIAO FAMILY PERFORMED IN YUNNAN

OW181015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0009 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Kunming, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- The full-length modern Beijing opera "Nadixiu," with the well-known Beijing opera performer Quan Sushuang playing the leading role, was warmly received by the audience at the recently held Yunnan provincial local and modern theatrical festival.

Depicting the fate of the family of Nidixiu, a woman of Miao nationality living on the Chinese side of the border between China and Vietnam, the opera "Nadixiu" extols the friendship cemented with the sacrifice of blood and lives between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples in the Vietnamese people's struggle against France and the United States over the past half century. Guan Sushuang, playing the leading role as Nadixiu as she grew from a young woman to an elderly matron, did it just right. She successfully portrayed the image of a Chinese woman in a true-to-life and deeply moving manner.

The Yunnan Beijing Opera Theater, now under the direction of Quan Sushuang, has for 30 years consistently paid attention to and insisted on depicting the life and struggle of the people of various nationalities through Beijing operas to serve socialism and the people. They successively created and rearranged such modern Beijing operas as "Duoshaabo," "Ahei and Ashima," "Dainuo," "Washan Fog" and so forth, portraying images of typical characters of the Hani, Yi, Jingpo, Va, Miao and other minority nationalities. In the meantime, they have also adapted a number of relatively good modern operas of other provinces for performance in Yunnan.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU FORESTRY CONFERENCE -- From 4 to 10 August, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a conference in Guiyang on forestry. Wang Chacwen, responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled: "Developing Forestry Is a Strategic Task in the Construction of the Mountainous Areas." The conference pointed out that 75 percent of the production teams throughout the province have implemented the principle of "three fixes" in forestry, namely: "Fixed rights of forests, fixed private forests and a fixed forestry production responsibility system." The conference put forth that it is necessary to implement the principle of "three fixes" in forestry from start to finish, and to vigorously afforest and protect forests. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Aug 82 HK]

LIAONING RIBAO URGES STRAIGHTENING OUT ENTERPRISES

HK190703 Shenyand LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must be Bold in Touching on Thorny Problems When Straightening out Enterprises"]

[Text] The whole province launched the work of straightening out industrial enterprises last February in accordance with the plans and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and State Council; the work has continued to unfold in an all-round way and has now entered the constructive stage. A number of thorny and very difficult issues have been encountered everywhere in this work due to its many items, high demands, wide range, and strong sense of policy.

As far as Liaoning is concerned, there problems can be summed up in three aspects: First, it is difficult to rectify the leadership groups because of the many new members and changes in them and the strong sense of policy involved; second, it is hard to reduce the large number of workers, with the many aspects involved; and third, it is hard to tackle the question of the economic responsibility systems because the problems are complex, the demands high, and the foundation work poor. Whether or not we dare to touch on these thorny issues which "make a noise" when they are hit has become the key to whether the work of straightening out the enterprises can be carried out in depth.

Some comrades are apprehensive, worried and hesitant when they encounter these thorny issues. What are they worried about?

Some comrades are afraid of disorder, trouble, and adverse effects on production. Actually, the thorny problems in the enterprises exist objectively and have long been facing us. As far as certain enterprises are concerned, these problems are already serious enough, and touching on these sharp contradictions is precisely for the purpose of advancing the enterprises form "disorder" to "order." To go a step back from that, even advanced enterprises are very far from the target of becoming modern enterprises, and they too have very many problems that need solving. The experiences of certain enterprises that have dared to touch on thorny problems during their rectification work prove that the more thoroughgoing the rectification and the better that problems are solved, the higher can the quality of the enterprises and the worker force be raised, the more stable will their management situation and production order become, and the more rapidly can production develop. On the other hand, if we take a detour or retreat when encountering thorny problems, certain confusion in the enterprises will become more and more serious. Those who dare not touch on thorny problems for fear of "disorder" are in the final analysis haunted by conservative thinking, content with the status quo and lack the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead. In the course of straightening out the enterprises, we should also straighten out our thinking, catch up with the pace of the four modernizations drive, and straighten out the enterprises in accordance with the modernization demands.

Some comrades, who fear that the policies will be changed, worry that they will suffer and be the object of complaints if they act too early. It should be realized that straightening out the existing enterprises in an all-round way and comprehensively solving their problems are not just an expedient measure but a strategic policy measure formulated by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, based on the long-term development targets of socialist construction. Straightening out the enterprises and solving the thorny problems in them is not only very strongly related to currently improving economic returns, increasing revenue and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the national economy, but is also aimed at laying the foundations and accumulating experience for revitalizing the national economy in the future.

It is a continuation and development of the series of principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and is in accord with our national condition. Practice has proven that the principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session are continuous and stable. The leading comrades of certain enterprises have already taken the lead and set the example by paving the way in and providing experience for straightening out the enterprises. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have made clear-cut stipulations regarding certain specific policies in straightening out the enterprises. We should seriously act according to the central stipulations. We must not waver and hesitate any more.

There are also some comrades who are afraid of offending people. Straightening out the enterprises and solving their tough problems are in essence bound up with the workers' vital interests. Transforming the situation of bureaucratic, aging and inexpert enterprise leadership groups and the muddle of overstaffed organs, low work efficiency, lax discipline and too many hands precisely represents the desires of the workers and the trend of the times. It may be that a few comrades will be unable to think things out on certain issues, but that is only a temporary thing. The great majority of the cadres and masses support and approve straightening out the enterprises and solving the problems.

The work of straightening out the enterprises is now in full swing. The leading cadres at all levels must take part in this work with a lofty sense of the revolutionary cause and of responsibility, and apply the spirit of daring to hit tough problems so as to solve the thorny issues in the enterprises one by one and carry out in depth the work of straightening out the enterprises.

BRIEFS

JILIN HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS -- During the January-August period, Jilin Province built and put into operation four small hydroelectric stations with a total installed capacity of 5,670 kw. At present, there are 110 small hydroelectric stations in the rural areas of the province that have a total installed capacity of more than 102,200 kw and that generated over 80 million kwh of electricity during the January-June period. Now, 18 small hydroelectric stations are under construction and by the end of this year 9 of them will be put into operation. [Changchun Kulin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Aug 82 SK]

LIAONING COAL PRODUCTION -- The coal front in Liaoning Province, which suffered from a serious disproportion during the 10-year turmoil, has fulfilled annual plans for 3 consecutive years since 1979. Between 1979 and 1981, the province produced 2.1 million tons of coal over and above the annual plans. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82 SK]

LIAONING RAINFALL -- Rain fell in most parts of Liaoning Province between 1700 on 17 August and 1700 on 18 August. Rainfall in the eastern part of Tieling Prefecture, Shenyang, Anshan, Yinkou, Benxi and Dalian ranged from 50 to 100 millimeters, while that in Liaozhong, Yingkou and Benxi Counties was between 100 to 170 millimeters. The remaining areas of the province had precipitatin between 10 to 50 millimeters. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82 SK]

LEGISLATORS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON U.S. TRIP

OW200554 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 5

[Joint statement by Kang Ning-hsiang, Chang Te-ming and Huang Huang-hsiung, members of the Legislative Yuan, and Yu Ching, member of the Control Yuan]

[Text] At the invitation of the Taiwanese professors' association in North America, we four visited the United States and Japan for 40 days. During the visit, we had wide contact with the personnel concerned of U.S. Congress, the State Department, the Defense Department and the National Security Council, as well as Asia experts, fellow Taiwanese residing in the United States and the personnel concerned of Japanese political and economic affairs departments, and held penetrating discussions with them on the international situation and the China question. Here, we wish to put forward the following views before personages of various circles:

1. At a time when the discussion on the Taiwant question between the United States and the Chinese Communists entered a sensitive stage, we firmly stated to U.S. Government officials concerned that the wishes and decision of the 18 million people on Taiwan must be respected in determining the future of Taiwan. During our visit to Japan, we also made the same representation to Japanese officials concerned.

2. On the question of arms sales, we clearly stated to American personages concerned that the United States should continue to provide us with defensive weapons for the survival and security of Taiwan, as well as for peace, security and stability in the western Pacific.

3. Our fellow Taiwanese residing in the United States have done very well in society. We are particularly touched by their great concern for the native land. We should adopt positive measures to make use of such valuable human resources so that they will become an important force in national construction.

4. Human rights and security supplement each other, and one should not stress security to the neglect of human rights. Only wide and vigorous support from our compatriots at home and abroad is the main guarantee for national security. From now on there should be greater respect for human rights for the sake of national security.

5. This trip has enabled us to realize more profoundly that our future depends on the practice of democracy. Only by stepping up the practice of democracy will we be able to strengthen internal unity and achieve greater social stability and economic prosperity. Therefore, all people should take an active part in the practice of democracy and the government should have greater sincerity in this regard.

GOVERNMENT REACTIONS TO U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

Vice Foreign Minister

OW191802 Taipei CNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 19 (CNA) -- Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Thursday the Republic of China Government had kept close contact with the United States Government during the past 10 months.

The ROC had consistently expressed its opposition to the Washington-Peiping negotiations which climaxed in the joint communique of Aug. 17, Chien said. In a interview with the Chinese Television Company, Chien said that beginning last October, the Peiping regime forcefully asked the U.S. to stop selling arms to Taipei. From the very start, the Government of the ROC formally notified the U.S. that the arms sales are not negotiable, because the Taiwan Relations Act clearly states a commitment to sell what it needed. The U.S. Government, however, continued the talks after thinking over possible influences on its internal policy, he pointed out. Because of the Chinese [words indistinct] gave this nation several concrete assurances. [Word indistinct] points of assurance were given July 14 to the ROC Government, Chien said.

The ROC Government will closely watch future developments as the six points are not totally satisfactory, Chien added.

Assemblymen's Resolution

OW200400 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 20 (CNA) -- The National Assembly Thursday expressed support for the government's stance on Sino-U.S. relations. The assemblymen expressed deep regret over the newly issued Washington-Peiping joint communique which intends to restrict future U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China.

In a joint committee meeting Thursday, the assemblymen adopted a resolution proclaiming:

-- The government of the Republic of China is the sole legal government of China. The Peiping regime is a rebellious group, which has no right to represent the Chinese people. Thus, any agreement between the United States and Peiping regime will be null and void.

-- The newly issued Washington-Peiping joint communique which intends to limit U.S. arms sales to ROC violates the Taiwan Relations Act.

-- The Peiping regime has never abandoned its final goal of communizing Taiwan militarily. We hope the U.S. Government will see clearly the aggressive nature of the Chinese Communists and will fully implement the taiwan Relations Act and continue to provide ROC with adequate arms.

The assemblymen called on all compatriots at home and abroad to unite solidly and support government policy of national recovery.

TA KUNG PAO ON SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE, U.S. DEEDS

HK190929 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu" "It Remains Necessary To Watch America's Next Step"]

[Text] The United States Recognizes China's Consistent Stand

In the joint communique issued by the Governments of China and the United States, one can find a sentence which President Ronald Reagan wrote in his letter to Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping in April, that is, the United States recognizes China's consistent stand on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

This letter was sent on 5 April. One week later, Reagan submitted to Congress the decision on selling arms worth $60 million to Taiwan. China has never disclosed any details of this letter. It is the U.S. side which published this letter together with Reagan's two letters to Chairman Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang when Vice President Bush of the United States visited China in May.

As this sentence has once again been written in the joint communique, it should be considered as a principled guarantee offered by the U.S. side.

There Should Be a Definite Time Limit for U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan

Beijing has made clear China's consistent stand on this issue.

Taiwan is part of China's sovereign territory. There is only one China, that is, the People's Republic of China. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan violate its own guarantee of not creating "two Chinas' or "one China, one Taiwan" as offered in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Taking into account the historical factors, China has agreed that the United States may continue to sell arms to Taiwan for a certain period of time, but must not exceed the previous level either in qualitative or in quantitative terms.

What is more important is that there must be a definite time limit on this issue, and the United States must give a clear and definite indication.

There Is Much Flexibility in the Three Steps

During the 10-month negotiation before the issuance of the joint communique, it was difficult to reach an agreement on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the United States was unwilling to undertake any obligation for a final settlement.

This time, however, the U.S. Government declared in the joint communique that it "does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan." In other words, that really means "the termination of arms sales."

It is on the basis of this principle that three steps were arranged, namely the three commitments of the United States. The first commitment is that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. The second commitment is that the supply will be reduced gradually and the third is that a final resolution will be achieved after a period of time.

IT must be admitted that there is much flexibility in these three steps. How soon does the word "gradually" mean? And what is the exact length of "a period of time?" It all depends on how the steps are taken.

The Crux Lies in the "Taiwan Relations Act"

The promulgation of the three steps is a powerful blow to the Taiwan authorities who have depended on the United States all along. What deserves our attention, however, is whether or not the United States will adopt double-dealing tactics in the future.

U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is only part of the U.S. execution of the "Taiwan Relations Act." The joint communique has resolved the arms issue only and it is just the beginning of the settlement. After the issuance of the joint communique, both China and the United States still have their own opinions on the prime issue of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

China holds that the issues enumerated in the joint communique should have nothing to do with the "Taiwan Relations Act." But the statement of President Reagan of the United States and the speech of Senator Percy, chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee, have insisted on linking them together.

A crisis of retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations has been averted. Nevertheless, whether they will continue to advance depends on whether and how the United States executes the agreement.

PRC APPROVES NUCLEAR VENTURE WITH HONG KONG

HK200200 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Beijing has approved the construction of a nuclear power plant in Guangdong which will supply electricity to Hong Kong, a vice-governor of the province said yesterday,

Reports reaching Hong Kong said Mr Liang Weilin revealed that the project would go ahead after a meeting between top Guangdong officials and the Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde, who is on a two-day official visit in Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Mr Liang said the governor was told of the decision when he asked if Canton had enough electricity.

Sir Edward was told that the State Council had recently given the green light to build the nuclear plant somewhere between Ta Ya Wan and Mirs Bay -- a peninsula northeast of Hong Kong.

The news has, however, taken both China Light and Power Co and the Hong Kong Government by surprise.

A spokesman for China Light said it had not received any "information or notification" from China on the proposed joint venture between his company and the Guangdong Power Co.

Joint negotiations between the two companies have been underway for many months.

A senior Hong Kong Government official yesterday said the government had no knowledge that approval for the project had been given by Beijing.

"It's very exciting news. I am trying to check this," he said.

However, the official said there were indications at a recent meeting between the two power companies that the parties were "willing in principle" to enter into a joint venture.

But no written agreement was signed during the meeting which was attended by representatives of the two companies about a month ago.

It is understood that the major consideration for Chinese officials is the financial commitment that they will have to shoulder for the venture because all equipment will have to be imported from overseas and paid for in hard currency.

Another problem could be that the electricity eventually supplied by the plant to Hong Kong could not be charged at a rate higher than local consumers are paying at the moment.

Sir Edward was greeted by top Guangdong officials at White Cloud Airport yesterday when he and his entourage disembarked from the CAAC flight -- which was slightly delayed because of a heavy downpour in Guangzhou.

The governor would not answer reporters' questions at Kai Tak Airport, but it is understood he will give a press briefing at the end of his visit later today.

He had a meeting with Guangdong's governor, Mr Liu Tianfu, and other top Guangdong officials yesterday afternoon after which he visited three hotel sites under construction aided by Hong Kong investment.

He attended an official banquet in the evening hosted in his honour by Mr Liu.

At the dinner, Mr Liu was told about concern expressed by local people on the proximity of the power plant to Hong Kong.

Mr Liu said he did not believe that the plant would do any harm to Hong Kong. "It will only bring benefit," he said.

Today, Sir Edward will go by train to Shenzhen where he will visit the special economic zone in Shekou, several factories and the Shenzhen reservoir. It is Sir Edward's first official visit since he took up his post.

The governor and Lady Youde are being accompanied by the acting political adviser, Mr Richard Margolis, and the chief government interpreter, Mr Y.P. Cheng.

The power news came to light on the same day as Beijing announced that plans for another nuclear power station, a 300-megawatt pressurised water reactor, are at an advanced state.

The WORKERS DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] said the research and design stage was almost over and environmental tests had been completed.

Diplomatic sources said the reactor would be built near Shanghai and would use Chinese-produced equipment for the core and other key parts.

They said construction was apparently at an early stage but it would be many years before it began to generate power.

Further Details

HK200212 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[By Christine Leung]

[Text] China's State Council has given the go-ahead for plans to build a nuclear power station near Hong Kong, the Governor Sir Edward Youde was told yesterday.

But Chinese officials said that no date had been fixed for work to start on the joint-venture power station, to be sited between Mrs Bay and Taya Bay.

Sir Edward was told that the power station, the fruit of a partnership between China Light and Power Company and the Guangdong power authorities, would supply electricity to Hong Kong as well as China.

The governor of Guangdong, Liu Tianfu, described the plant as "beneficial" to Hong Kong people, and said they had nothing to fear from it.

He said there was no need for Hong Kong people to worry about the plant because it would be "very far away."

But he did not specify the exact location of the plant.

"We are still discussing the project with French and British experts," he told reporters on his way to a banquet with Sir Edward in the evening.

Chinese officials refused to offer any further comment on the subject, but the party secretary of Guangdong Province, Ren Zhongyi, confirmed that "a decision has been made."

Approval was also announced for plans to improve transport links between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, to cater for the growing traffic between the colony and the neighbouring special economic zone.

It was decided that two or three new bridges should be built to facilitate the expected increase in cross-border transport.

The decision was discussed between Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde and senior Guangdong officials in two meetings held in Guangzhou yesterday.

The two teams of Chinese officials were headed by party secretary of Guangdong Province Ren Zhongyi and the governor of Guangdong, Liu Tianfu, separately.

China officials also told Sir Edward that Guangdong Province would continue an "open door" policy to foreign investment and it would remain stable.

Both parties discussed the development of the special economic zone, which was described as a benefit to both Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

It was learned that the building of a highway between Hong Kong and Guangzhou was also mentioned in the meeting. China officials told Sir Edward that speedy construction of the highway would vastly help the development of the province.

And as economic prosperity in both Guangdong and Hong Kong would benefit both places, there was a need to further develop trade between them.

It was also learned that Sir Edward was briefed on industrial and agricultural developments in Guangdong, and told that despite recent floods there the province had still increased output.

Sir Edward also showed great interest in the basic economic structure of Guangdong.

Governor of Guangdong Mr Liu described the meeting with the Hong Kong governor as "a very good one".

He said cooperation and economic issues between the two places had been discussed and that problems -- some of which had already been solved -- were also talked about.

Sir Edward however declined to give any details of the two meetings, saying that a press briefing would be given after his trip this afternoon at Mankamto.

Sir Edward told Mr Liu before the meeting in a press photographic session that he had been to Guangzhou three times but this was his first official visit as the governor of Hong Kong.

He spoke in Putonghua in casual chats with Chinese officials and Mr Liu described him as an "old friend of China".

The governor arrived at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport at 12.35 noon yesterday; the heavy rain in the city turned to drizzle which stopped in the afternoon during Sir Edward's visit.

After his first meeting with Guangdong Governor Mr Liu, Sir Edward was escorted by the vice governor of Guangdongm Liang Weilin, to briefly tour three Hong Kong financed hotel projects in Guangzhou.

The three hotels are the Garden Hotel, Grand Hotel of China and White Swan Hotel.

TA KUNG PAO Interview

HK200735 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Phoned dispatch from Guangzhou: "Liu Tianfu, Liang Weilin Hold Dialogue With Correspondents on Their Meeting With the Hong Kong Governor"]

[Text] Before attending a banquet this evening, Governor Liu Tianfu of Guangdong Province held a brief dialogue with correspondents as follows:

Reporter: Will you say something about your meeting with the governor of Hong Kong today?

Liu Tianfu: Today's meeting was excellent.

Reporter: Can you disclose what was discussed in the meeting?

Liu: Both sides spoke of the prospects for cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong, but mainly cooperation in the economic and communications fields.

Reporter: Does the communications refer to Man Kam To?

Liu: Yes, we talked about the communications in Shenzhen, and some of the problems have already been solved.

Reporter: Did you discuss the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao speed highway?

Liu: No, we didn't touch on that issue today.

Reporter: What about the building of a nuclear power station?

Liu: We are now holding talks with foreigners on this issue.

Reporter: Foreigners of what countries?

Liu: Britain, France and others.

Reporter: Some people in Hong Kong take objection to the building of a nuclear power station. What do you think of it?

Liu: Against what? This has nothing to do with Hong Kong. Anyway, there will be no harm, but benefits from Hong Kong.

Reporter: However, some people hold that there will be danger because the location of the nuclear power station is very close to Hong Kong.

Liu: Don't worry about it. The location is a long way from Hong Kong.

Earlier, Vice Governor Liang Weilin of Guangdong Province also answered some questions from correspondents after his meeting with Governor Sir Edward Youde. The following is the dialogue:

Reporter: Did you discuss the problem of building a nuclear power station during your meeting today with the Hong Kong governor?

Liang Weilin: Yes, we did.

Reporter: Was any decision made on the problem?

Liang: Yes. For the most part the problem has been settled. We are prepared to build a nuclear power station within Guangdong Province in cooperation with China Light and Power Company.

Reporter: When was the relevant decision made?

Liang: It was decided earlier.

Reporter: Where will the location of the station be?

Liang: It will be between Dapeng Bay [Mirs Bay] and Daya Bay of Shenzhen.

Reporter: When will its construction work start?

Liang: The exact date has not yet been fixed.

Reporter: How was the decision mentioned to the Hong Kong governor during your meeting with him?

Liang: The governor asked us if there is sufficient electricity for us. We told him there is not enough, however, we have decided to build up a nuclear power station within Guangdong Province in cooperation with China Light and Power Company. The station, when accomplished, will supply electricity not only for Guangdong provincial and other parts of China, but also for Hong Kong.

Reporter: Besides the afore-said problem, what else is the governor interested in mostly?

Liang: He is very interested in the economic situation in Guangdong Province, including industry, agriculture and trade.

MING PAO REPORTS PRC COMMUNE STRUCTURE CHANGES

HK180752 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Two Forms of Separating Government Administration From Commune Management: The Name 'Commune' May Be Abolished"]

[Text] The rural people's commune system that "combines administrative and economic functions into one organization" was one of the "great creations" during the time when Mao Zedong ruled China. This system is unable to perform the function of a basic administrative organization, but it enables people to abuse their economic management power.

As a result, the so-called advantage in "being first, a big collective and second, publicly owned" has turned out to be "first, egalitarianism and second, gratuitous transference of assets" (egalitarian distribution and gratuitous transference of labor, materials and goods). More than 20 years of practice has proved that this system has brought more evils than benefits, harmed the peasants' initiative, blocked the development of the rural economy and had a harmful effect on the livelihood of both urban and rural people. That is why clause 98 and clause 103 in chapter 3 of the draft of the revised constitution provide the establishment, respectively, of township governments and township committees and thus formulate the principle of separating government administration from commune management. Now tests are being conducted under a unified plan in varous provinces, cities and autonomous regions to explore for a feasible way to separate government administration from commune management.

This reporter has learned that the legislative affairs commission of the NPC Standing Committee recently completed a sample investigation report and has put forth some tentative suggestions for separating government administration from economic management of rural people's communes. This investigation report was written on the basis of interviewing 92 rural households and some of the cadres of the CPC committees and relevant departments in 8 provinces, cities and autonomous regions, 19 prefectures (including autonomous and municipal prefectures), 24 counties, 35 communes and 30 brigades, which were selected as samples. The report suggests the following two schemes to separate government administration from communes.

The first is a "Guangan-type" structure (Guangan is a county in Sichuan) whereby government administration is separated from the commune and township CPC committees, township governments and agricultural, industrial and commercial complex companies are to be established, basic accounting units and production teams will be changed into agricultural production cooperatives and brigade-level economic organizations will be abolished. The commune and brigade enterprises will be changed into enterprises that are jointly run by various productive cooperatives and the production and circulation of various trades including agriculture, industry and commerce will be organized by the agricultural, industrial and commercial complex company by economic means. Village governments will be set up at the original brigade level and will carry out their work under the leadership of the township governments.

The second is to establish, in addition, township CPC committees and township governments and retain people's communes as economic entities. The three-level economic structure will remain unchanged and at the same time, transbrigade, transcommune and transcountry joint economic organizations will be established. This is the scheme that will be adopted by most areas in our country.

In regard to the scale of the township governments, the investigation report results indicate that a county will be divided into districts which cover the same area as the existing communes. In each district, a district government will be established as the government institution that the county government sends to the district. This is one scheme. Another scheme is that a village government will be set up in each of the original administrative villages which has been turned into an existing brigade. In some southern areas where the villages are big, a township government will be established in each village. The population of a township will be more than 1,000 people, and will be allowed to reach 2,000 or 3,000 people, and should not exceed 5,000. A second scheme for the scale of the township government is that a township will be established in a few brigades, and if the commune is small and concentrated, one township will be established in the commune. No matter what scheme is selected, there will be a unified form of administrative structure. Whether or not the economic organizations will continue to be called people's communes will be decided in the light of the actual conditions and the desires of the masses of people.

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UN SECRETARY GENERAL HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Huang Hua

OW201620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held two rounds of talks here today with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Sources said they exchanged views on Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Namibia, global negotiations and other issues. They agreed the U.N. should play a greater role in safeguarding world peace and promoting international cooperation.

Huang Hua stated the Chinese Government's general policy on foreign affairs. "The basic points of our foreign policy are unity with Third-World countries and peoples, alliance with those countries and peoples who cherish peace and uphold justice, opposition to hegemonism in defence of world peace no matter what direction such hegemonism comes from. China will never cling to any superpower. China will never play the "U.S. card" against the Soviet Union, nor the "Soviet card" against the United States. We will also not allow anyone to play the "Chinese card," he said.

Huang Hua said: "China is willing to develop relations with any country on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Having won her independence, China never imposes on other countries the bitter experience of having been bullied for a long time. China solemnly declares she will never seek hegemony, even when she becomes powerful."

The foreign minister explained his government's stand on solution of the Kampuchean issue. "The establishment of a coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea by three resistance forces marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression. At present there are hopes the issue can be solved politically. However, prior to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the conditions do not exist for a political solution. ASEAN recently exposed Vietnam's fraud of partial troop withdrawal, refusing its proposal to call an international meeting on the Southeast Asian issue. We hope the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly will adopt an appropriate resolution when it discusses the Kampuchean question, continuing to pressure Vietnam to completely withdraw its troops," he said.

"The key to solving the Afghanistan issue lies in the withdrawal of Soviet troops first," he said.

Referring to the role of the U.N., Huang Hua said: "The Third World is a vital political force which is a pillar of the U.N. The U.N. should take greater consideration of the reasonable demands of the Third World and defend the legitimate rights and interests of these countries." He pledged China's greater cooperation with the U.N.

Perez de Cuellar told Huang Hua how the U.N. has mediated international disputes since he assumed the office of secretary-general. "We should make further efforts to play truly the role of prevention of calamity. It's a pity some big countries are acting contrary to the spirit of the U.N. Charter," he said.

Speaking on the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, he demanded Vietnam and the Soviet Union respect the relevent U.N. resolutions and withdraw their troops.

On the Middle East, he said withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization from west Beirut does not mean the Middle East issue is solved. He hoped to see an overall solution. "The U.N. is the right place to solve this question," he said.

On the Lebanese situation after the P.L.O. and foreign troops are withdrawn, he said: "If a civil war breaks out in Lebanon, Israel will make use of it."

Perez de Cuellar thanked the Chinese Government for its support to the U.N. "China and the other Third-World countries are playing an increasingly important role in the United Nations," he said.

Present for the U.N. were Bi Jilong, U.N. under-secretary-general, and Raffeeuddin Ahmed, special representative of the secretary-general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia.

The Chinese side were represented by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, and permanent representative of China to the U.N. Ling Qing.

Feted by Huang Hua

OW201636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet in honor of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. In his speech, Huang Hua said: With the firm and unremitting support of the Third-World countries Perez de Cuellar was elected to the important post of the secretary-general of the United Nations over half a year ago. "China and the other Third-World countries highly appreciate the unremitting efforts made by the secretary-general to safeguard world peace and promote economic and social development, and sincerely wish him success in performing the important mission entrusted to him by all member states of the United Nations," he said.

Huang Hua said, the United Nations Charter has entrusted the United Nations with the noble task to maintain world peace and security, curb acts of aggression and other breaches of international peace, ensure that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all countries are not encroached upon and develop international cooperation based on equality.

"Rivalry between the two superpowers remains the major source of instability and turbulence in the world," he said. "One superpower and the regional hegemonists it supports have up to this day refused to withdraw their fo[illegible] of aggression in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the United Natio[illegible] Afghan and Kampuchean peoples are still suffering from the atrocities and slaughter[illegible] committed by the aggressors."

Huang Hua said: "With the connivance and backing of the other superpower, the Israeli authorities, in total disregard of the numerous resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council, have launched frenzied armed invasion of Lebanon, brutally massacring the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

"Faced with such a situation," he said, "the justice-upholding countries and peoples as well as fair-minded public opinion in the world demand that the United Nations take resolute actions against the aggressors. Severe sanctions should be imposed on the unscrupulous Israeli authorities in order to uphold justice and the dignity of the United Nations Charter."

Speaking of international economic relations, Huang Hua said: "The United Nations is also entrusted with increasingly important responsibilities in the economic and social fields. At present, the world is faced with a grim economic situation and the North-South dialogue is at a deadlock.

To break the deadlock so as to bring about an early start of global negotiations will be conducive to reforming the old international economic relations and improving the world economic situation. The crux of the matter now lies in the vision and sincere desire of some developed countries.

Perez de Cuellar said, since the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, the resort to force in the Middle East has assumed new dimensions bringing with it enormous suffering and loss of life. Stability in other regions in this short period has also become more fragile. The second special session ended without agreement which might have offered hope of early progress on a comprehensive approach to disarmament.

"Under these difficult circumstances," he said, "we are called on, I believe, to examine most seriously the role of the United Nations which was established, after all, with the specific purposes of preventing war, of facilitating the peaceful settlement of disputes and of encouraging international co-operation."

The U.N. secretary-general said: "The United Nations is an instrumentality which can be used effectively for this purpose if it has the support of member states, especially of the five permanent members who, under the charter, have a special responsibility for the preservation of peace. This is a basic requirement if the purposes of the United Nations are to be met."

"It is also essential that member states place reliance in the capacity of the United Nations to resolve disputes and to keep the peace and in the objectivity with which it can perform these essential functions," he said.

Referring to global negotiations, the U.N. secretary-general said the forthcoming session of the General Assembly will offer a further opportunity to reach an understanding on negotiations to improve the global economic order. He expressed appreciation for China's active and constructive interest in the United Nations. "China's participation in the broad range of United Nations programs is of ever more significance," he added.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, China's permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations Systems Operational Activities for Development Nessim Shallon and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China.

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW211256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, reiterated China's foreign policy during his meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his party here this morning. He said: "China is aware of her own duty. China is under-developed with a large population, but she is reliable for two things. One is China keeps to principles. The other is what she says counts. She never plays with politics or words, nor does she play cards. As a member of the Third World, China will further strengthen her unity and cooperation with the other Third-World countries in a common fight against hegemonism in defence of world peace."

Deng pointed out: "When the superpowers are out seeking hegemony, the Third-World countries are the first to suffer.

"Since World War II, no major wars have broken out, but there has been no stopping of minor wars. As a matter of fact, there is no peace to talk about. The root cause lies in the superpowers sowing discord, interfering and contending for hegemony. As a main force in opposing hegemonism, the Third-World countries will carry an ever-increasing weight in international politics. This is something nobody should neglect. The days are gone forever when the superpowers could manipulate the destiny of the world people."

Deng praised Perez de Cuellar for his efforts in safeguarding world peace and promoting international cooperation since he became the U.N. secretary-general. "Great changes have taken place in the composition of the United Nations. It is hoped that the United Nations will play a more important role," he said.

Perez de Cuellar said: "China is an important member of the United Nations and her seat in the U.N. Security Council represents the Third World. China's actions in the Security Council prove she is able to defend the interests of the Third World. China is loyal to the U.N. policy of peace and abides by the principles of the U.N. Charter. All this fills us with greater confidence."

He said: "The international tension we are facing is mainly due to some member states of the U.N. making light of the U.N. Charter and refusing to carry out U.N. resolutions."

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and China's permanent representative to the U.N. Ling Qing were present at the meeting.

Feted by Zhao Ziyang

OW211314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a friendly talk with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his party at the state guesthouse this morning. He said "it is a great change that Third-World countries now make up more than two-thirds of the membership of the United Nations. As an important political force, the Third World has played a great role on the international stage. Thus, the period in which the United Nations has been manipulated by superpowers has passed."

He hoped the United Nations would play an active role in safeguarding the rights and interests of the Third-World countries. He also expressed the belief that China and the U.N. would have better cooperation.

The U.N. secretary-general said "through my talks with Chinese leaders, I am pleased to see the principles of China's foreign policy and the spirit of the U.N. Charter are synonymous. China has set a very good example for the Third-World countries."

He said "the U.N. can play its role in settling conflicts and issues among developing countries, so as to prevent big power meddling." After the meeting, Zhao Ziyang gave a luncheon for the secretary-general.

Lauds PRC Foreign Policy

OW211536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar told a press conference here today that he found China's foreign policy very much in accordance with U.N. Charter and principles after his comprehensive talks with Chinese leaders. He said China has shown great interest in using the United Nations to solve international issues. "China is interested in peace and in peaceful solution to international issues," he said.

He said Chinese leaders told him China is a member of the Third World but she doesn't want to be leader of the Third World. The secretary-general said the United Nations is a real efficient instrument, but some big powers do not use the instrument in a proper way.

He also answered questions about U.N. involvement in the Middle East, Kampuchea and other international issues. Perez de Cuellar and other high-ranking U.N. officials are scheduled to leave Beijing for Shanghai tomorrow.

UN MEETING ON INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE NOT SET

OW210910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The 45 member states of the U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean could not agree on a date for a U.N. conference on the implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone. The three-week committee meeting which ended here today was held in preparation for such a conference.

The differences of opinion center on priorities. The delegates of Western countries held that the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean has deteriorated in the last eleven years since the declaration of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1971, especially following the massive military build-up of the Soviet Union in the region and its invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, a hinterland state of the Indian Ocean. Therefore, in their view, the ad hoc committee must first of all deal with such substantial issues as Afghanistan and achieve the "harmonization of views" on these issues before embarking on the concrete organizational preparations for a full U.N. conference.

The non-aligned states, represented by Sri Lanka, while recognizing the deteriorated situation in the region as a result of the rivalry between the two superpowers, the foreign military presence, and especially the Soviet Union's armed invasion of Afghanistan, viewed that such worsened political and security climate should not impede the earlier convocation of a U.N. conference aimed at establishing the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Therefore, they proposed that the conference be held in Colombo in May 1983.

The delegate of China was of the opinion that the ad hoc committee and the would-be conference as well should devote themselves to the thorough-going discussions of such substantial issues as the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, the rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony and the foreign military presence in the region, the root causes for the deterioration of the situation in the region. At the same time, China also supported the proposal of the U.N. conference on the establishment of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union, in appearance, "supported" the proposal of non-aligned states on the earlier convocation of the conference. But in essence, it attempted to escape from the international condemnation of its armed occupation of Afghanistan and massive military build-up in the region, and tried to make the declaration of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace an empty paper without any substantial contents.

As no agreement was reached at the ad hoc committee meeting, the committee decided that another meeting be held in New York next September or October during the U.N. General Assembly.

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID TO DISTORT COMMUNIQUE

OW201938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- High-ranking government officials of the United States briefed the press and Congress on the China-U.S. joint communique soon after its publication. In their talks, they stressed on the one hand the importance of developing U.S.-China relations, considering the communique as a vital step forward in solving the differences between China and the United States on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. On the other hand, however, they made distorted interpretations of certain contents in the communique.

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge pointed to the need of preserving and advancing relations between the United States and China. This, he said, is "a fundamental national interest of the United States." But, on articles in the communique concerning U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, he made distorted interpretations of some of them, underscoring that "as a matter of fact and law, any adjustments in our arms sales to Taiwan had to be premised on a continuation of China's peaceful policy (towards Taiwan)."

He also said: "Our guiding principle is now and will continue to be that embodied in the Taiwan Relations Act -- the maintenance of a self-defense capability sufficient to meet the military needs of Taiwan...."

Here, it should be pointed out once again that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and China's efforts for peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue are two separate questions of an entirely different nature. In what way the Taiwan issue is to be resolved is purely an internal affair of China, brooking no external interference. In the communique, the Chinese Government reiterates its policy of striving to resolve the Taiwan issue peacefully and its stand that the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair. This can in no way be explained as any commitments China made to the United States, and any misrepresentation of a U.S. stop to arms sales to Taiwan as having to be premised by peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue will be a continued, premeditated interference in China's internal affairs. As for the "Taiwan Relations Act," which was unilaterally introduced by the United States, it not only constitutes a grave violation of the commitment the U.S. Government made at the time when relations between the United States and China were normalized and of the principles in the related China-U.S. communique, it also runs counter to the fundamental norms in international relations.

On the same day, a U.S. senior official made a speech similar to that of John Holdridge mentioned above at a background briefing on the China-U.S. joint communique. The official even described the U.S. recognition of an important principle in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, i.e., that there is but one China, Taiwan is part of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, as only a U.S. acknowledgement of the Chinese position on this issue. "But we don't take any particular stand of our own with respect to it," he said.

Referring to the arms sale to Taiwan, the official distorted the statement in the communique that "it (the United States) intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution," by saying that "the statements of future U.S. arms sales policy embodied in the communique do not provide either a time frame for reductions of U.S. arms sales or for their termination." By saying so, he attempted to evade U.S. responsibilities.

These statements of U.S. officials, obviously, go against the principle that the U.S. side "has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty...or interfering in China's internal affairs," and the U.S. commitment to the issue of arms sale to Taiwan, namely, against the principle and commitment the U.S. Government declared in the China-U.S. joint communique.

SOME RIGHTIST CONGRESSMEN DENOUNCE COMMUNIQUE

OW221214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Some rightist congressmen of the United States have attacked the China-U.S. joint communique on the settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in an attempt to negate it and undermine Sino-U.S. relations.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona was reported to have labeled the communique as "a bad agreement." He said that the communique has imposed quantitative and qualitative restrictions on the future U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. This, he said, is in essence a violation of the "Taiwan Relations Act". A small number of U.S. conservative senators also vented their discontent with the communique at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on August 17.

Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat and one of the drafters of the "Taiwan Relations Act," which interferes in China's internal affairs, complained at the meeting that President Reagan has made too many concessions, thus putting them in an "unfortunate position", an "impossible position." He held that the limitations announced in the agreement reached in the China-U.S. joint communique are "a violation of the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act."

He complained that when they put forward the act (the "Taiwan Relations Act") at that time, they intended to resist China's pressure aimed at limiting U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. However, the present communique has given up the U.S. commitment.

"We apparently have given in to China," said Glenn in a CBS TV program. He said the communique amounts to the United States eventually renouncing its commitment "to take care of Taiwan's defense needs."

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina said the issuance of the communique was, in the eyes of Taiwan, another defeat for them. He stuck to the idea of "two Chinas", saying that it is unprecedented in the history of the United States that "a third country" is allowed to dictate U.S. relationship with Taiwan.

On August 19 a few U.S. congressmen held a press conference in a meeting room on the Capitol Hill which was attended by less than 20 people, to voice their opposition to the joint communique. They were particularly angered at the U.S. commitment to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan. Senator John East said it is a great tragedy that the joint communique has crippled U.S. support for Taiwan and created a political atmosphere to continue to isolate Taiwan. He also said: "We are leaving open all options; we might have to deal with it later through the courts or through Congress."

What these congressmen said amounts to nothing but sticking to the "Taiwan Relations Act", and attempting to handle the relations between the U.S. and China according to this U.S. internal law aimed at interfering in China's internal affairs. Knowing nothing about the elementary principles governing international relations, they are so impudent as to have come out to attack the communique.

TRA SAID TO VIOLATE SPIRIT OF COMMUNIQUE

HK201458 Beijing ZHONGGUO ZINWEN SHE in Chinese 1353 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Commentary: "How Can the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique Be 'Completely Consistent' With the 'Taiwan Relations Act'?"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After deliberating and negotiating for a period of time, China and the United States have published a joint communique. The United States has made three commitments with regard to the arms sales to Taiwan: The U.S. arms sale to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China; it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan; and it will facilitate a final resolution of the problem over a period of time.

The U.S. commitments have dispelled all at once the dark clouds hanging over Sino-U.S. relations. They are well received by all people who are concerned with the development of the international situation. If the various principles embodied in the communique are implemented, Sino-U.S. relations are bound to develop.

However, as soon as the dark clouds were dispersed, the cold wind began to blow. It is noticed that the U.S. leaders and some U.S. media, when talking of those points concerning the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in the communique, have stated that they are "completely consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act," that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan "will be carried on in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act," and so on.

This is a poor remark! It distorts the content of the joint communique and jeopardizes the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Obviously, the nine points contained in the communique have nothing to do with the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act." In the joint communique of China and the United States, both parties have primarily reiterated the fundamental principle of "showing mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." This principle was laid down in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. It has been, is now and will be the fundamental principle guiding Sino-U.S. relations.

The United States has made three promises in the communique, claiming that it treasures its relations with China and reiterating three "no intentions": No intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs and no intention of pursuing the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." People will ask: Then why is the United States simultaneously bringing out the "Taiwan Relations Act," which has nothing to do with the communique? There were obstacles in the development of Sino-U.S. relations in the past because the United States pushed forward the "Taiwan Relations Act," which had been formulated by the United States alone. If the United States carries on pursuing this policy, it is not hard for us to imagine the future of Sino-U.S. relations.

China has always resolutely opposed the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act." This is because it seriously violates the guiding principles of international law and brazenly interferes in China's internal affairs. Some people now insist that the Sino-U.S. joint communique is "completely consistent" with the "Taiwan Relations Act." This is, in fact, violating the spirit and essence of the Sino-U.S. communique and is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese people.

The Sino-U.S. agreement on bringing about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should be cherished.

If the United States really treasures Sino-U.S. relations, it should comply with the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique in actual practice. Any acts or deeds in violation of the spirit of the communique will hamper the maintenance and consolidation of Sino-U.S. relations.

U.S. TO EXTEND AIRCRAFT ACCORD WITH TAIWAN

OW201425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government notified Congress today that it has decided to extend its agreement with Taiwan to jointly produce F-15E aircraft. The agreement stipulates that the U.S. Northrop Company will sell to Taiwan the equipment needed for the joint production of 30 F-5E and 30 F-5F aircraft in Taiwan within a period of 2 years, involving a total amount of 240 million U.S. dollars. The agreement originally signed between the United States and Taiwan for the joint production of F-5E aircraft was to expire in mid-1983.

In a letter to Congress, the U.S. Department of Defense once again linked the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan to the "Taiwan Relations Act," which runs counter to the principles embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, claiming that this proposed new arms deal "accords with U.S. law and policy."

According to U.S. practice, if Congress does not veto a proposal for an arms sale to a foreign nation within 1 month after it receives the formal government notice, it means that Congress has approved the deal.

On the third day following the announcement of the joint communique issued by China and the United States on resolving the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the U.S. Government already shows itself to be unable to restrain itself in forwarding its proposal to Congress for the sale of equipment to Taiwan needed for the production of 60 aircraft. It is hard for the Chinese people to understand this point. They are closely watching further developments on this issue.

COUNTERFEITERS OF U.S. SECURITIES ARRESTED

OW220444 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, public security organs in Shanghai recently cracked a case of a swindling gang counterfeiting negotiable securities of big denominations and seized three $100-million bank drafts and two U.S. First National City Bank negotiable securities, one at a face value of $100 million and the other at $300 million, which the gang had counterfeited.

(Wu Chaorong), (Wang Weiguo), (Ma Lianfang), (Ye Zhaodi) and two other chieftains of the swindling gang were arrested and detained for investigation and trial according to law.

JAPAN SEEN WELCOMING JOINT PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW211422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement welcoming the agreement between China and the United States regarding U.S. arms sales to Taiwan as essential for peace and stability in Asia, according to a KYODO report. The statement, issued on August 17, said that Japan had been following the development of Sino-American negotiations because it believed that the maintenance and furtherance of friendly relations between China and the United States was essential for peace in Asia and the world.

The statement said: "The United States and China have overcome a difference in their positions to arrive at a satisfactory agreement." "The Japanese Government admires the leaders of the two countries for their wise decision and efforts" and "hopes that U.S.-Chinese relations will further develop satisfactorily and smoothly."

Press Reaction

OW211620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The publication of the China-United States joint communique has been welcomed by the Japanese press which hopes that the United States will completely stop its arms sales to Taiwan as early as possible. TOKYO SHIMBUN said in an editorial that proceeding from an overall point of view, the United States and China have made efforts to narrow their differences. Japan, who maintains friendly relations with both countries, feels exceptionally happy about this situation. The editorial expressed the hope that the time will soon come when the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan cease completely through the common efforts of the two countries. The editorial warned the United States not to continue endlessly its arms sales to Taiwan in order to avoid another confrontation with China.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN said editorially that the release of the China-United States joint communique has prevented a further deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. This has contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace and stability of the international community. Hence, the efforts made by the two countries to this end should be given positive appraisal.

The editorial requested the United States to realize that Taiwan is a part of China's territory, and to respect the joint communique instead of pursuing a wrong Taiwan policy.

ASAHI SHIMBUN said in an editorial that a well-developed United States-China relationship is important not only to both countries but also to peace and stability in Asia. "We have been watching the progress of the negotiations (between the two countries), for we have been worried about a possible retrogression of that relationship. After strenuous and persistent negotiations, the United States and China have avoided another confrontation. This is a wise choice for both sides," the editorial said.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said editorially that in the joint communique, the United States promises to limit its arms sales to Taiwan both quantitatively and qualitatively on its way to a total cease of such arms sales. The United States also accepts China's consistent stand on a complete stop of arms sales to Taiwan. Therefore, the editorial said, the danger of a further deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations will be basically checked.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Sakurauchi's Remarks

OW201840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 20 (XINHUA) — Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi reiterated at a meeting of the House of Councillors Thursday that the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement should be correctly reflected in textbooks, JIJI PRESS reported. He said the issue of the textbook screening system is an internal affair of Japan, but it has violated the practice when diplomatic relations with China were established. To speak bluntly, "it is perplexing," he said, adding that the agreement reached then should be implemented.

He said correction naturally must be made if there are facts running counter to the "self-reflection" expressed by Japan in the normalization agreement. Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed the view that the wording of "advance" should be changed back into "aggression."

According to KYODO, Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told the Education Committee meeting of the House of Councillors Thursday that the issue of textbooks is very important both to the Education Ministry and the Foreign Ministry. Therefore, views will be exchanged between the two ministries, and when unanimity is reached to some degree, the issue will be reported to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for final decision.

Dietmen Urge Corrections

OW211548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 21 (XINHUA) -- 163 Dietmen of opposition parties signed a joint statement urging the government to make corrections on what has been distorted in the revised textbooks. The statement was sent to the prime minister's residence this morning by five representatives of the Japan Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party.

XINHUA Commentary

OW221928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 22 Aug 82

["A Mere Expression of 'Willingness' To Correct Mistakes Is Not Enough -- Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 22 (XINHUA) -- A great storm has been raised in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world by the Japanese Education Ministry which whitewashed the history of Japanese aggression in screening textbooks. The storm has continued unabated for almost a whole month.

Extremely isolated are a handful of Japanese officials who cling to the position of distorting history. They have become the objects of accusation in China, Korea and Southeast Asian countries and condemnation throughout Japan. Their position has also caused deep differences within the Japanese ruling party.

Public opinion in North America and Western Europe has also joined in the campaign to criticize the Japanese Education Ministry's mistakes.

Things have come to such a pass that nobody would tolerate the few officials stubborn attitude of persisting in the mistakes. Neither would it be an act of wisdom to shilly-shally on the matter -- and the longer the shillyshally, the worse trouble they would be in for. Time is pressing. Any further hesitation would make their bungles pile up. That's why public opinion in Japan is calling for an "early decision" to be made by its government to rectify the mistakes in the textbooks.

Some senior Japanese officials have expressed their willingness to show full respect to the criticisms at home and abroad and to settle the problem as soon as possible. Such expressions are of course somewhat better than none and a lot better than a refusal to correct the mistakes. But their sincerity should be called to question if they always remain at the stage of making statements about their "willingness" to correct the mistakes. One would suspect that such statements are a trick to gain a respite or false pretences to get by, rather than a real step in the right direction.

The people of China and Japan are not content with a mere expression of "willingness". An immediate and resolute action to rectify the mistakes is all they want.

Their demand should be taken into consideration especially when one takes note of the fact that a few of the Japanese officials who have expressed "willingness" to correct the mistakes have refused to openly admit that the Japanese authorities concerned bear the responsibility to correct the distortions in the textbooks concerning the history of Japanese aggression in China. Is it not the time to make a resolute decision to correct the mistakes?

PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN SHANGHAI

OW221732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Japanese friendship meetings were held yesterday and today marking the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The meetings were sponsored by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

A Japanese friendship delegation of more than 200 came to Shanghai specifically for the gatherings. Delegation leader is 77-year-old Jiro Kaneko, vice-president of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The majority of the delegation members are amateur artists, sportsmen and calligraphists.

During the gathering, Chinese and Japanese presented songs and dances, held table tennis matches and exchanged calligraphy.

Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Xin Yuanxi met with Jiro Kaneko and other delegation leaders.

Li Shoubao, vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said: "We have much work to do for the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendship. We are willing to join our Japanese friends in fighting attempts to push back history, and to put the relations and friendship between the people of the two countries on a firm foundation."

Speaking of the Japanese Education Ministry's revision of history textbooks, Jiro Kaneko said: "It is undisputable. The Japanese Government should bear the responsibility and correct it."

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING, MET BY HAN NIANLONG

OW201326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Mme. Sihanouk and their party arrived here by air this afternoon from a friendship visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. They were greeted at the airport by Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife.

Also on hand were diplomatic envoys to China of Yugoslavia, Romania, Democratic Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

THAI ARMED FORCES ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER ON ALERT

OW201330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Thai armed forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been ordered on the alert following the reported military build-up by Vietnamese troops near the border and the escalation of fighting between the Kampuchean resistance forces and the Vietnamese invaders. Thai military sources at the border disclosed that high-powered weapons and fresh reinforcements had been moved into the Kampuchean-Thai border areas to strengthen Vietnamese forces there. The Vietnamese had also reportedly been digging tunnels and mounting artillery guns near the border.

Fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas has escalated considerably of late, particularly at Phnom Mak Heun.

Inhabitants in two Thai villages close to the Thai-Kampuchean border were evacuated yesterday as precautions against possible spillover of fighting between the Kampuchean resistance forces and Vietnamese troops.

VODK SAYS MORE SRV TROOPS WIPED OUT IN KAMPUCHEA

OW201230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean National Army and local guerrillas wiped out at least 100 Vietnamese aggressors and overran three strongholds in Koh Kong, Kompong Thom and other regions in the month, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

National Army units and local guerrillas in Koh Kong Province assaulted the Phnom Preav stronghold on the west bank of Me Tuk River on August 13, putting out of action 30 enemy men and capturing a quantity of military material. On August 10 they attacked a Vietnamese battalion headquarters at the foot of Kor Russei Hill north of Koh Kong city, they wiped out 36 aggressors, destroyed an ammunition depot, a storage, two barracks and seized a quantity of military equipment.

The National Army and local guerrillas succeeded in infiltrating into a battalion headquarters in Ta Sung Village in Staung District, Kompong Thom Province on August 8. In the fighting that ensued they killed seven Vietnamese troops, wounded nine others, destroyed one jeep, three barracks and a quantity of arms.

On August 6 the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea killed 12 Vietnamese troops and destroyed two trucks. During an attack on the Vietnamese stronghold at Krabei Real Village of Chikreng District, Siemreap Province, the same day, the patriotic armed forces in Prek Prasap District, of Kratie Province killed seven enemy men, destroyed 20 pieces of weapons, a storage and captured 10 pieces of weapons when they attacked the Kompong Kor strong hold.

On August 14 the National Army and local guerrillas wiped out a number of enemy men when they overran a Vietnamese battalion headquarters in Saysamon Village south of Sisophon in Battambang Province.

BURMESE CULTURAL TROUPE LEAVES BEIJING FOR DPRK

BK191700 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural song and dance troupe led by Lt Col (Thein Sein), after completing its good-will tour of China, left Beijing by rail this evening for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yesterday evening, the Burmese cultural song and dance troupe staged its third performance in Beijing. The Burmese cultural delegation led by Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win attended the performance.

Also present was Chinese Minister for Culture Zhu Muzhi.

Among the 12 programs presented by the Burmese artists were the "Let Us Fulfill Our Duties" dance and the [word indistinct] Princess" dance. Singer Daw (Than Than Aye) sang the Burmese classical song "Mya Mann Giri" and a Chinese song named [words indistinct].

The over 1,000 people in the audience enthusiastically applauded the performances by Burmese artists.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH PHILIPPINE MAYOR

OW191425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Ernesto H. Bueno, mayor of the Philippine City of Baguio and the friendship delegation from the city he is leading. They had a friendly conversation. Ji Pengfei also congratulated the recent establishment of friendship ties between Hangzhou and Baguio.

WORK OF HUNGARIAN TRADE UNIONS EXPLAINED, LAUDED

HK200853 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ji Ping [7871 1627]: "Trade Unions and Democratic Business Management -- Impressions of a Visit to Hungary (2)"]

[Text] During my stay in Hungary I visited several famous factories including the (La Bao) [2139 7637] car factory with a history of over 80 years, the Budapest woolen mill, which occupies an important position in Hungary's textile industry, a 30-year-old refrigeration plant and the Budapest printing works, which developed out of the underground printing works that existed before liberation. I was extremely impressed by the advanced equipment and scientific organization of these factories as well as the seriousness with which production and the welfare of the workers is handled. But what interested me most of all was the role of trade unions in democratic business management.

After outlining the works' automation and the democratic management within the plant, the chief engineer of the Budapest printing works told me that as far as they are concerned, computerization is not of prime importance. It is more important to establish good rapport between employees; to this end, it is necessary to develop a democratic enterprise and this makes the role of the trade unions indispensible. People feel the opinions of the trade unions are extremely important in dealing with the workers' livelihood, working conditions and problems of social development in Hungary. The power enjoyed by the trade unions is expressly provided for, and guaranteed, by law.

Since 1968 Hungary was carried out a full-scale restructuring of its economic system, and since then it has clearly stated that the main political aim of the restructuring of the economic system is to improve business democracy and implement direct worker involvement in the management of a business. In this regard, some of my Hungarian friends explained the system of labor union group leader committees. They regard the implementation of this system as one step closer to the full realization of business democracy and the effectiveness of the role of the trade unions as a substantive change.

According to one Hungarian trade union cadre, the trade union group leader committees are "the best all-round platforms for business democracy." The secretary of the Budapest woolen mill trade union explained that all trade union group leaders are democratically elected. Normally one group leader is elected by between 10 and 30 trade unionists. Before the elections, the opinions of the trade unionists are sought and candidates are selected on the basis of good record, popularity and prestige and the ability to relate and represent the masses. Voting is then carried out by secret ballot with elections taking place once every 5 years. The head of the workshop, a woman who the entire factory had elected as secretary of the union, explained to me the powers of the trade union group leader committees. She said that in addition to powers of approval, recommendation supervision and representation, the trade union group leader committees also had the power to veto certain illegal activities and measures which might be considered contradictory to the principles of socialist morality. The (La Bao) car factory has a total of 1,000 trade union group leaders, of which 150 are selected as group leader representatives and make up the trade union group leader committee. In general, committees meet four or five times a year and discuss production plans, the implementation of collective contracts as well as the presentation of opinions on future development plans. They also discuss employee living and working conditions, wages and other issues affecting the factory as a whole. The factory leaders must make work reports to the group leader committee, as well as listen to comments and criticisms and answer questions and queries from the committee. The group leaders are then responsible for informing all workers within their units of all committee decisions.

What changes in the democratic management of the factory did the implementation of the trade union group leader committee system bring about? The trade union secretary of the woolen mill explained that the introduction of the committee system has enabled the workers to directly participate in the business management by means of the trade union group leader, while the factory leaders are able to listen directly to the voices of the workers via the group leaders, thereby facilitating communication between the leaders and the masses and helping to overcome bureaucracy. One Hungarian friend of mine said that in this way it helps coordinate and consolidate benefits and hence unity, for the country, both collective and individual benefits. He illustrated this by pointing out that the last few years have seen considerable economic problems, the only option open being to fight to maintain the standard of living that Hungary had already reached. In response to this, the trade union group leader committee examined this problem in depth and then actively sought to explain to the workers the present economic problems and general situation and then mobilized the workers to try and increase production and struggle to overcome these difficultites. The trade union group leader committee setup has also led to improvements in relations between cadres and the workers. Thus, if a company leader makes all the decisions, the likelihood is that this will not work, since the workers have the right to directly supervise and criticize the company leaders' work. When I visited the refrigeration works, one of the trade union representatives told me that every year the group leader committee and production committee evaluate the work of the leaders in every level of the company and occasionally carry out personal criticisms. Every 3 years all cadres undergo a comprehensive evaluation, the results of which are passed on to the higher-level cadres, thus greatly aiding the improvement in the quality of work of the cadres in every level of the company.

During my interviews, some of my Hungarian friends said the elevated importance of the trade unions as well as the strengthening of the democratic management of businesses has resulted in higher expectations from the labor organizations and affiliated cadres. The trade union secretary of the woolen mill put her finger on it when she said that if the union itself is to be respected then each one of us must do his work well. The trade union should not merely sit back and enjoy its powers. It is more important that it should willingly perform its duties to benefit everyone. Hence, its role is not a formal one but more one of fully and responsibly taking part in voicing opinions and making decisions. Thus, the trade union groups must continually strengthen their own organization and improve their own work, while the trade union cadres continue to study and research ways in which they might improve their work capacity.

Naturally, the reality of the situation is not really as perfect as the description of the trade union's powers and role, as defined by my Hungarian friends. Bureaucracy still exists in everyday life. There are still people who do not work according to rule and others who act entirely on their own initiative. There are even some factory leaders who feel that their presence negates the need for any trade union! For these reasons, my Hungarian friends admitted that there is still a great deal of work to be done before the trade unions can achieve their aims of making management democracy in business a reality.

ROMANIA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Ji Pengfei Attends Reception

OW201538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association gave a reception at the international club here this afternoon in celebration of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu attended the reception.

Also present at the reception were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Romanian Envoy's Comments

OW211420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu gave a press conference at his embassy here this morning in celebration of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. The ambassador recalled the revolutionary course the Romanian people have traversed under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party in the past 38 years, and Romania's achievements in industry, agriculture and other fields.

He said: "Romania's industrial output is now 48 times that of 1938, the peak year before World War Two. Agricultural output is up 2.6 times. Both social products and the per-capita national income have increased 15 times, compared with 1950 when Romania began implementing its first five-year plan."

Explaining Romania's foreign policy, Dumitrescu said: "Romania's foreign policy has been based on the principles of complete equality of rights, mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, and renouncing the use of force or the threat of force, so that the people of various countries may develop their countries in freedom in accordance with their aspirations for progress."

The people of Romania, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Nicolae Ceausescu, are striving to strengthen socialism and achieve progress and world peace, while ensuring the prosperity of their country, he said.

Ambassador Dumitrescu praised the close and friendly relations and cooperation between the Romanian and Chinese parties and between the two countries in the socialist revolution and construction.

Leaders at Mass Rally

OW220730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The 38th anniversary of the Romanian people's "August 23" military uprising against fascism and imperialism was marked at a mass rally here today. Among the thousands of participants were Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of the State of Romania, and other party and government leaders.

In his speech at the rally, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, expounded the historical significance of the uprising. Then he pointed out that since 1950 when the first five-year economic development plan was introduced in the country, the fixed assets of the national economy have marked a eight-fold increase and the total value of agricultural output has seen a 2.5-fold increase. Now, 70 per cent of the people have moved into new houses. Industrial production is 47 times higher than the prewar record in 1938.

He stressed that the tremendous achievements in the past 38 years give the people confidence in the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the ability of the entire Romanian people in implementing the party program.

REAGAN APPROVES U.S. FORCES DEPLOYMENT TO BEIRUT

OW201854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan today approved the deployment of U.S. forces to Beirut as part of a multinational force to "insure the departure" of PLO forces.

The statement came after a U.S.-sponsored plan to resolve the west Beirut crisis had been agreed upon by all the parties involved.

In the statement he made at the White House Rose Garden, Reagan said: "Our purpose will be to assist the Lebanese armed forces in carrying out their responsibility for insuring the departure of PLO leaders, officers, and combatants in Beirut, from Lebanese territory under safe and orderly conditions."

"The presence of United States forces also will facilitate the restoration of the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese Government over the Beirut area," he said. "In no case will our troops stay longer than 30 days." He also said that France and Italy will also join in the efforts.

Reagan indicated that a successful resolution of the west Beirut crisis will "set the stage for the urgent international action required to restore Lebanon's full sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity; obtain the rapid withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country; and help insure the security of northern Israel."

He pledged "to move quickly in the context of Camp David to resolve the Palestinian issue in all its aspects, as well as the other unresolved problems in the Arab-Israeli conflict." "Only when all these steps are accomplished can true and lasting peace and security be achieved in the Middle East," he said.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS TO START BEIRUT EVACUATION

OW201342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus announced today that the first group of Palestinian fighters will evacuate Beirut at noon Saturday. The evacuation will start a few hours after a 350-man French advance contingent arrives in Port Beirut to protect the safety of the departing Palestinians.

Butrus told Lebanon television that all preparations had been finished for the implementation of the agreement. An Israeli pilot and an Israeli soldier would be released Friday, he said.

He pointed out that the Lebanese army will play a "principal role" in the implementation of the agreement and the multi-national peace-keeping force will operate only to assist the Lebanese army.

Butrus said that the PLO's evacuation from Beirut will be merely the first step toward a solution to the Lebanon problem and that the next step will focus on the withdrawal of Israeli as well as other foreign forces from Lebanon.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said on television today that Israeli troops will not withdraw from Lebanon before Syria withdraws its own troops.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops in the Bekaa Valley have been on alert against what Israel called a "violation of ceasefire" by Syrian and PLO forces, radio Israel reported. Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has warned Syria from making an attack on Israeli troops, the radio said.

FIRST FRENCH CONTINGENT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

OW211430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 21 (XINHUA) -- A 350-man French contingent arrived in Beirut port this morning to protect the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, according to radio Beirut. The contingent, assigned to a 2,100 multi-national force, will be joined later by 800 American and 500 Italian as well as 450 more French troops.

The first group of Palestinian fighters will go aboard a Hellenic merchant ship this afternoon, heading toward Cyprus en route to Iraq and Jordan.

The Lebanese Information Ministry said in a communique last night that no journalists would be allowed to get access to the port for covering the evacuation.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan confirmed yesterday that two Israel servicemen and the remains of nine Israeli servicemen were already handed over to Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization, eliminating the last obstacle to the evacuation.

Al-Wazzan said he had got a guarantee from the U.S. Government two days ago that the evacuation plan worked out by U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib would go ahead as scheduled and the United States would make efforts toward the release of Lebanese and Palestinians taken prisoner by Israel.

FIRST PLO CONTINGENT EVACUATED FROM BEIRUT

OW211658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The first contingent of Palestinian guerrillas are leaving the war-ridden Beirut where they have fought Israeli aggressors for two and a half months, according to reports reaching here today. The 400 uniformed guerrillas carrying light weapons began boarding a Greek ship for Cyprus this afternoon amid tears, kisses and a storm of gun salutes. The on-leaving guerrillas were seen off by thousands of their comrades at a sports stadium in west Beirut.

The PLO's military chief of staff, Abu Jihad, showed up at the last minute at the stadium kissing and shaking hands with the departing fighters. "Our revolution continues," he told them. "We are with each other. We will go on together." Flying Lebanese and Palestinian flags, the guerrillas chanted "revolution until victory" and vowed to see again [as received] in Palestinian territory.

The evacuation was supervised by French troops who had newly arrived and Lebanese soldiers who replaced Israeli troops before the arrival of French Legionnaries. It is scheduled to be followed by the withdrawal of about 7,000 Palestinian fighters in two weeks.

PLO EVACUEES ARRIVE AT JORDANIAN AIRBASE

OW230236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The first group of 292 Palestinian fighters evacuated from Beirut arrived at a Jordanian airbase north of Amman at noon today, Jordanian TV reported this evening. Addressing a welcoming ceremony, King Husayn praised the Palestinian fighters for their heroic struggle to defend their honour and dignity. He predicted that protracted conflicts lie ahead, but they would win victory eventually. The Jordanian and Palestinian unity will remain solid and this unity will lead to more joint action, he said.

Commander of the PLO forces in Jordan Colonel Naif al-Khatib said the fighters had fought heroically against the invading Israeli forces in Lebanon. Also present were Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and commander-in-chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Sherif Zaid Ben Shaker.

SHULTZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST

OW211354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 20 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that the planned withdrawal of the PLO forces from Lebanon "makes it more urgent" for the Palestinian issue to be addressed, and perhaps there are more opportunities for achieving a Middle East settlement. Today's press conference, his first since taking office, was held at a time when an agreement had been reached on the PLO's withdrawal and the U.S. Government had agreed to send troops for the multinational forces on supervising the withdrawal.

Asked what the U.S. was considering to do to enhance the peace prospect in the Middle East, Shultz said: "We must all concentrate on creating a just peace." He refused to elaborate.

Shultz mentioned several times the "legitimate rights" for the Palestinian people, but when asked what it meant, he said: "The Palestinians should have a role in determining the conditions under which they will be governed."

The secretary conceded that U.S. relations with its friends in the Arab world "have been strained" as a result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The U.S. would seek to resolve these strained relations by reaffirming the United States "fundamental commitment" to peaceful solutions of the standing issues in this area, he added.

On U.S.-Israeli relations, he said Washington felt some of Israel's military actions were "excessive". However, he said the U.S. relationship with Israel "remains a strong one." "We are completely committed to the support of the security of Israel," Shultz said.

ENVOY TO MAURITIUS GIVES FAREWELL RECEPTION

OW220800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Wang Ruojie gave a farewell reception in Port Louis on August 20 before leaving his post for home, according to a report from Port Louis. Among over 300 people present at the cocktail were Governor General Dayendranath Burrenchobay, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, the minister of finance and the minister of external affiars, tourism and emigration. Former Prime Minister S. Ramgoolam was also present on the occasion. The outgoing Chinese ambassador is scheduled to leave Mauritius for home on August 29.

FIFTH NPC PLENUM TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER

OW230815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China will be held in Beijing in November this year. This decision was made by the N.P.C. Standing Committee at its 24th session, which ended here this afternoon.

The schedule agenda includes examining the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China and hearing of the report on government work to be made by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

HK201317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "After the First Step Has Been Taken"]

[Text] The central party and government organs have obtained remarkable achievements in carrying out organizational reform in the initial stage, and the progress of the reform has been smooth. However, this only means that the first step has been taken and we have not completed the task of organizational reform. There is still an enormous amount of work awaiting our attention. Apart from doing a good job of making arrangements for old cadres, all units must still treat improving the system of work, the method of work and work style as an important element of organization reform and do a good job of them.

The objective of organizational reform is to overcome bureaucratism and promote work efficiency. Now that organizations have been streamlined and more capable and energetic persons have been promoted to the leadership posts, this has created advantageous conditions for overcoming bureaucratism and improving work efficiency. However, we should not presume that bureaucratism will automatically vanish as soon as the organizations have been streamlined. We should realize that bureaucratism can occur among a big or small group of people. Thus after the organizations have been combined and streamlined, all units must, in accordance with the new situation, formulate and perfect the system of work, clarify the function and scope of power, improve the method of work and change the work style. Only by so doing can we really overcome bureaucratism and improve work efficiency.

Some units are already grasping this now. For instance, in its first party panel meeting after carrying out organizational reform, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power clearly pointed out that all leaders must take the lead in improving work efficiency. It also pointed out that each leader must personally grasp the implementation of the principles and policies, grasp investigations, work independently and take up responsibilities, and that meetings and documents should be concise, and questions must be handled promptly within a fixed time limit. Take the Ministry of Coal Industry for another example. After basically fulfilling the task of organizational reform in the beginning of March this year, it carried out discussions, clarified the functions and scope of power of the subordinate departments, bureaus and offices, and formulated the personal responsibility system for personnel ranking from the minister to the ordinary personnel. They have changed the past practice of mixing responsibilities, working without coordination and "shifting responsibilities like playing football." They are now grasping the main point and have made a good beginning. We not only demand new organizations and new leadership groups, but also a new work style and new appearances which will greatly improve the efficiency of the leading organs. It is necessary for us to arouse the attention of certain units which, up to now, have still failed to do a good job of improving the system of work, method of work and the work style. The task of carrying out organizational reform is like sailing a boat against the current; it will be driven back if it does not forge ahead.

If we slacken our efforts, not only will we fail to make greater achievements but we will fail to consolidate the achievements obtained, or even worse, will take the road back. Therefore, we must carry on making improvements and cannot give up halfway.

This organizational reform is being carried out under circumstances whereby neither the political nor the economic system have been comprehensively reformed. Thus, this organizational reform will not be very thorough and is bound to give rise to certain new contradictions. Organizations which have been reformed will have contradictions with the traditional customs and work style which people have gotten used to and which do not fit in with the new situation. In addition, there will also be contradictions with the current political and economic systems which have not yet been comprehensively reformed. We are now confronted with such a question: whether the organizations which have been reformed are pushing the political and economic system forward, or will they take the road back because they encounter difficulties under the circumstances whereby comprehensive reform has not been carried out. As far as this question is concerned, there are two possible aspects. Thus, we must practically do a good job of work after the first step has been taken and accordingly improve the system and method of work and work style. For instance, now that the number of leading cadres has been reduced in the State Council and various ministries and commissions, and now that organizations have been streamlined, it is necessary to consider giving the lower levels more power and avoid the phenomenon of overconcentration in order to give play to the enthusiasm, initiative and functions of the various departments at various levels. It is necessary to clarify the guiding ideology that we can only advance and not retrogress in the future despite contradictions and difficulties. A summation of the above is: Organizational reform has not been thoroughly carried out because it has been carried out under circumstances whereby the political and economic systems have not been comprehensively reformed; but we should make use of this reform to push forward many aspects of the reform of the political and economic systems, creating the conditions for an overall reform in the future.

CHINA DAILY ON CHANGES IN RURAL POLITICAL POWER

HK210320 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Aug 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "Constitutional Change Will Boost People's Power"]

[Text] According to the principle laid down in the draft of the revised constitution, township governments should be set up and people's communes should remain only as units of the collective economy and should no longer perform the functions of political power.

This is highly necessary for developing the rural economy and strengthening rural political power.

First: This will help maintain the powers of decision of the units of the collective economy. Experience, both negative and positive, has shown that only when the powers of decision of these collective economic units are guaranteed under the guidance of unified state planning can their enthusiasm and that of individual labourers be aroused and a motive force be generated for improving management and raising economic effectiveness.

Integration of government administration with commune management has been a major cause of the harm done to the powers of decision of these units. A people's commune, as an economic unit, should enjoy the full right of independent management. Yet, since it is at the same time also a level of government, it must receive instructions and interventions from superior government organs. Likewise, a production team, as the basic accounting unit, should also enjoy substantial powers of decision in management. Yet, since the commune and production birgade above it also wield the power of government intervention, its powers of decision can hardly be guaranteed.

Separation of government administration from commune management is therefore an important structural measure for making these economic units independent of the organs or political power and for securing their powers of decision.

Second: The separation of government administration from commune management will also provide conditions for the development of agriculture in the direction of specialization and socialization.

Rural Change

China's countryside is now undergoing a change from monoculture to a diversified economy, from a natural or seminatural economy to socialization, specialization and commercialization. In the long run, rural economic organizations and their activities are bound to exceed the limits of jurisdiction by grass-roots authorities.

In fact, in recent years, more and more communes and production brigades along the Yangtze and Peal River Deltas and on the out-skirts of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai and in other places where agriculture is fairly developed have overstepped the bounds of administrative areas in conducting their economic activities.

New economic integrations transcending administrative areas have also emerged. This shows that, in a certain sense, the structure integrating government administration with commune management has already been broken. This is in conformity with the requirements of the development of the productive forces.

However, in the past, integration of government administration with commune management had confirned the economic units and their activities within the limits of the authority of the administrative areas and hampered the development of the collective economy along the direction of commodity flows.

Third: Separation of government administration from commune management is favourable for the strengthening of management and the training of personnel.

Cadre Responsibility

Practice shows that when government administration is integrated with commune management, it is very hard to establish a system of responsibility for cadres. This is because, on the one hand, a cadre's personal interest is not directly associated with the collective economy, inevitably affecting his enthusiasm, and on the other hand, since a cadre usually assumes more than one post at the same time, he can hardly devote his energy to both management and other vocational work.

As a result, the management system in many communes is still imperfect and only a limited number of managerial personnel have been trained.

All this shows that government administration must be separated from commune management; othterwise, the development of the rural economy will be hindered.

Politically, separation of government administration from commune management is also needed for developing socialist democracy.

Ours is a state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. Authorities of grass-roots units are organs of state power at the primary level. Those in power at the grass-roots level should be elected and supervised by the masses of the people who also have the right to recall any of them, so that state power at the primary level will be truly in the hands of the people.

However, when political power is integrated with commune management, it is likely that power will be concentrated in the hands of only a small number of people and, because of a lack of effective supervision, it is very difficult to prevent some people abusing their power and encroaching upon the democratic rights of the masses.

Therefore, separation of political power from commune management will be an important measure for safeguarding the rights of the masses. This will also help the masses to carry out democratic management of the economy according to policies and law.

Moreover, development of the rural economy has posed new problems for the building of political power and for administrative work. For instance, while the production responsibility system, now being widely practised in China's countryside, has infused the masses with new zeal and pushed production forward, at the same time, civil disputes over the use of water and electricity, which must be shared, have also increased. In some places, where cadres have concerned themselves only with specific economic matters, political power has weakened and thefts, gambling and feudal superstitious activities have reappeared and are disrupting normal production and life.

To solve these problems, political power must be strengthened. The separation of government administration from commune management and the setting up of township governments and villagers' committees will help consolidate unity and stability in the countryside, develop welfare and cultural undertakings and strengthen the building of villages and towns.

The separation of government administration from commune management is a major issue in the political and economic life of the 800 million Chinese peasants and must be conducted step by step, in a planned way and with great care. Generally speaking, several years will be required to accomplish such a reform.

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION, READJUSTMENT VIEWED

OW211441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- China's agricultural readjustment reduced the area for food crops by 5.6 million hectares in the last three years but their output still rose 6.6 percent during the period.

More wheat and rapeseed were harvested this summer, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The grain acreage was reduced to make room for industrial crops, which are now sown on an area 3.06 million hectares larger than in 1975. Grain fields on steep slopes unsuitable for crop cultivation have been switched over to tree and grass growing.

China began readjusting the proportion between grain production and industrial crops and also between farming and forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other rural sidelines following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in December, 1978.

Thanks to the implementation of the policy of encouraging the diversification of the rural economy, China's 1981 output of oil-bearing seeds was 4.95 million tons more than that of 1978, an increase of 95.6 percent. The increase for cotton was 800,000 tons, up 36.9 percent; sugarcane and sugarbeet, up 51.3 percent; tea, up 27.8 percent; and silkworm cocoons, up 45.1 percent. These are the fastest rates of increase since 1952.

Results of soil surveys being carried out across the country have been used in the work of agricultural zoning and readjusting the distribution of crops where this is called for.

From 1979 to 1981, scattered hillside plots totalling 200,000 hectares in the southern provinces of Sichuan, Jiangxi and Hunan that used to give poor yields of cotton were replanted to crops better suited to the local conditions. In Henan and Shandong Provinces to the north, cotton was planted to a total of 933,000 hectares which give only low yields when sown to grain.

Seven provinces along the Yangtze River expanded the area under rapeseed by 1,266,000 hectares. The area under sugarbeet was expanded by 104,000 hectares in Heilongjiang Province, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the Xinjiang Uygur Aytonomous Region, China's major producers of the crop. The area under sugarcane was expanded in tropical and sub-tropical Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China.

In 1981, the area under food crops in China accounted for 79.2 percent of the total sown area, compared to 80.3 percent in 1978. During the same 1978-81 period, the corresponding percentage for industrial crops increased from 9.6 percent to 12.1 percent.

No further significant change is to be made in the acreage for grain and industrial crops in the foreseeable future. From now on, said officials of the ministry, China will concentrate on improving per-unit output of both food and industrial crops to incrase total output.

During the "Cultural Revolution" years (1966-76), cotton production was virtually at a standstill. The production of oil-bearing seeds increased at an average annual rate of only 0.9 percent in the decade.

The Chinese Government has raised the purchasing prices of major farm products since 1979. Meanwhile, it has reduced purchase quotas for grain so that peasants are in a better position to diversify their economy. In addition, the government rewards those peasants who sell cotton, sugarcane and sugarbeet in excess of the purchase quotas either by paying for the excess amount with higher prices or by increasing grain supplies to these peasants.

Under the current policy, peasants have the initiative in planning the distribution of the crops in the light of local conditions.

Speaking of the future development of China's agriculture, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery said that China, with a population of 1 billion, will have to continue increasing grain output. Nevertheless, still greater attention will be paid to animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and rural sidelines. In 1981, the output value of animal husbandry and sidelines respectively accounted for only 15.4 percent and 14.3 percent of China's total agricultural output value, and the corresponding figures for forestry and fishery were 4.1 percent and 1.8 percent.

AGRICULTURE BENEFICIARY OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW201346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Agriculture has been the most dynamic sector of China's national economy in the three years since the adoption of the responsibility system in 1979.

Despite natural disasters in this or that part of the country each year, harvests have been good and peasants are earning and spending more.

Agricultural output value rose at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent between 1979 and 1981, as against 3.2 percent in the preceding 26 years.

Grain output went up 6.6 percent, and there were faster rates of increases for cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar beet and sugar cane, tobacco, tea, fruit, draft animals and sheep and goats. This year's summer harvest was bigger than last year's and the autumn crops are doing well.

Shandong and Anhui Provinces, with a rural population of more than 100 million, both reported rural per capita income (from the collectives and family sidelines) of around 190 yuan for 1981. Compared with 1979, the income figure for 1981 in the two provinces rose by 50 percent. This is faster than in any other two-year period since 1949.

In many poor, grain-deficient areas of the country, such as northern and western Shandong Province and Guizhou Province, the responsibility system has led to marked improvement in the peasants' living standards. In mountainous Guizhou Province, one of the poorest areas in China, more than 15 percent of the peasant families had an average per capita income of over 300 yuan in 1981 against less than one percent in 1978, while families with an average per capita income of less than 100 yuan dropped from 72.9 percent in 1978 to 19.7 percent in 1981.

New houses are going up in most villages on the plains and in the hilly regions. This is the biggest housing construction boom since China's liberation.

In Shandong Province, one out of every four of the 12 million peasant families built new housing in 1980 and 1981. Brick and tile bungalows and two-storied houses of reinforced concrete and bricks are replacing old adobe homes. "The brick and tile kilns cannot keep up with house building demand," said Li Min, an official in charge of rural sideline occupations in Shandong Province.

A survey of 10,000 peasant families in Anhui Province shows the peasants are buying more durable consumer goods, better clothing and better food. According to commercial departments, the first year after the peasants switched over to the responsibility system, they usually bought clothing, daily necessities and farm implements. Now they are buying more costly items, including durable consumer goods and draft animals.

In almost all villages, in rich or what were poor areas, the girls are wearing new, bright colored clothes, often more attractive than their city cousins.

According to the People's Bank of China and the rural credit cooperatives, savings accounts in the rural areas at the end of June this year reached a record 24,490 million yuan, up 3,280 million yuan compared with the end of 1981.

The benefits brought about by agricultural progress are not confined to the countryside. The expansion of farming, stockraising and rural sidelines have put more and a greater variety of food on the urban and rural market and provided more raw materials for the textile, food-processing and other light industries.

The healthy growth of agriculture has helped rehabilitate China's national economy fairly quickly from the setbacks it suffered in the chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution.

Policies adopted since 1979 also include the rise in the state purchase prices for major farm products, the restoration of private farm plots and rural markets in areas where they were banned, and the encouragement given to the peasants to diversify the rural economy. But the responsibility system is by far the most important policy.

Wang Changtai, deputy head of Fengyang County, Anhui Province, said: "The responsibility system is socialist in nature since the land is collectively owned and every peasant is paid according to his labor." The other criteria, he said, are whether the peasants welcome the system and whether it mobilizes their initiative, whether it is possible to achieve maximum economic results with less input of labor and whether social material wealth is increased rapidly. "Facts show the responsibility system is successful," he said.

DU RUNSHENG ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW201348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20, (XINHUA) -- China keeps pressing forward to raise more food and other agricultural products and improve the living standards of the greatest number, the peasants, along a socialist path, said Du Runsheng, head of the newly established Rural Development Research Center, to XINHUA today.

The critical condition maintaining the socialist character of China's agriculture, he said, was collective ownership of the land which may not be sold, purchased, rented, transferred or laid waste. This means that no one is able to use land to seize the fruits of the labors of others. The tiller of the soil cannot be deprived of his land.

Now over half of the production teams in China have adopted the household responsibility system while other areas adopted the collective responsibility system. Under all forms of the responsibility system, every peasant is paid according to his labor.

Under the household responsibility system, the amount of farmland each family manages is based on how many members or labor power it has, or both. Since the income of the peasants is based on their harvests, and the decisive factor for the harvests is the input of labor, income distribution conforms to the socialist principle of "to each according to his work."

China's agriculture, he recalled, started on the road of collectivization in 1952, and the state and the peasants had made considerable investment, in funds and labor power, in building the collective economy. This has made it possible to provide food and clothing to meet the basic needs of its 1,000 million people, and the significance of the achievements should be acknowledged.

However, Du Runsheng pointed out, in rural China, production and management levels vary greatly from one area to another as do the farming conditions, and there had been over-emphasis on uniform management. Facts prove that large-scale management does not suit the production and management levels in all parts of the countryside. The job responsibility system, which assumes a great variety of forms with varying scales of operations, has overcome uniformity in collective management and it brings into fuller play the advantage of collective management and the initiative of the peasants.

China is now introducing a system of socialist economic management to arouse greater enthusiasm among the peasants, Du Runsheng said.

The peasants are free to arrange their farm work under the household responsibility system, but their economic operations are under the guidance of state plans, Du Runsheng said. The contracts signed between a peasant family and the production team fix the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. Such contracts are important in guaranteeing the socialist collective nature of the responsibility system, he said.

Under the contracts, peasant families have to fulfil their obligations to the state and their collectives. They pay, directly or through their collective, agricultural tax in kind, and meet state quotas for the purchase of farm products. The teams deduct from the families income a certain amount for expanding collective production and social welfare for common benefit.

Under all forms of the responsibility system, Du Runsheng said, large farm implements, reservoirs, irrigation facilities and large forests and enterprises remain collectively owned and managed.

In many areas, seed breeding and hybridization, the application of chemical fertilizer and insecticide and the supply of electricity within the communes are also under collective management.

A new development in recent years, Du Runsheng said, is the emergence of "specialized" labor groups, peasant families or peasants who signed contracts with their production team to undertake a certain type of work other than grain growing. These "specialized" groups or peasants work at industrial crops, forestry, livestock and poultry raising, fishery or other sidelines. In general they achieve a higher labor productivity and offer a much higher rate of marketable products than ordinary peasants.

Du Runsheng pointed out that such specialized management is different from the traditional small peasant economy which embraces different types of work but operates mainly for self-consumption. The new development represents a step toward socialized and specialized production and in some areas, the "specialized" families have joined forces in production, Du Runsheng said.

RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM BOOSTS FORMER POOR AREAS

OW210914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- This summer's wheat harvest in formerly grain-deficient Fengyang County in east China, estimated at 150,000 tons, is enough to feed the half a million rural population there for a whole year. This is the best of their four successive good summer harvests since this county in Anhui Province adopted the household responsibility system in 1979. It is one of the earliest counties that adopted the system.

The peasants in the county were forced by poverty before liberation to wander to other places singing ballads as beggars. The wheat harvest gathered there this summer exceeds the figure for all grain for the whole of 1978. With big stacks of newly harvested wheat piled up high near their houses, many peasant families still have surplus grain in their homes sufficient to last them several months.

Fengyang is one of the many formerly poor areas in China that have become grain surplus only one or two years after adopting the responsibility system.

In a number of areas chronically hit by drought or waterlogging and known for their poverty in the Yellow and Huai He river basins, the millions of peasants used to subsist on sweet potatoes in the winter and spring months every year. These areas include Shangqui Prefecture in eastern Henan Province, Heze Prefecture in southwestern Shandong Province and northern Anhui. Although sweet potatoes are not relished by the people as a staple food, it gives better yields on poor farmland. In some of the counties, sweet potatoes made up 40 percent of the food crops reaped.

Today wheat and maize have become the staple food of the peasants there. With the adoption of the responsibility system, the peasants now work with great zeal and use more chemical fertilizer and better farming methods, according to agricultural departments. In many counties, sweet potatoes are now being used as a pig feed.

Peasants said that with more grain and more time to manage, they are able to raise more livestock and poultry as a domestic sideline and this also increases their income.

A new optimism animates the peasants. Yang Jinli of the Damiao People's Commune in Fengyang County said: "I plan to sell my surplus grain and tobacco to build a new house and to buy chemical fertilizer. Some other peasants intend to buy bicycles or set aside a nest egg for their children's marriage. Still others want to buy draft animals and farm implements.

The Chinese peasants purchased eight percent more chemical fertilizer and more small farm tools in the first half of this year than in the same period of last year. In many areas, small farm tools and implements are in short of supply.

In Fengyang County, Wang Changtai, deputy head of the county, said that the income of almost all the peasants has risen. Those families with more able-bodied peasants, farming experts and skilled hands in livestock and poultry raising have become better off more quickly. "This is natural now that the socialist principle to each according to his work is implemented," he said. "But no one profits from the labor of others," he added.

Deputy county head Wang Changtai pointed out that with the improvement of the rural economy, the collectives now have more public funds for expanding collective production and public welfare. The collectives now receive more money to provide social insurance for the old, the disabled and orphans who have no close relatives to depend upon.

There are still some families with difficulties, including families with many children but limited manpower, or families with unexpected illness or other disasters. Wang Changtai said they now account for only a few percent of the population, a much smaller percentage than before. The government is providing special aid to the most hard-hit families.

Yan Hongchang, deputy head of the Xiaogang production team, the first team that adopted the responsibility system in Fengyang, said in looking back: "We can now sell surplus grain every year as our contribution to building socialism instead of relying on the state for relief as we did for years."

He said: "Socialism has given us a good life and I am determined to take the socialist road. What we peasants wanted to end was a management system that rewarded everyone more or less the same no matter how good or poor their work."

Peasants Approve

OW210912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- "I like the household responsibility system because I now earn more for doing more. It has given me a greater say in farm management and I can arrange my time as I like," said 49-year-old Yang Shouzhen of the Damiao Peoples' Commune in Fengyang County of Anhui Province.

"Previous to this," she said, "we used to do all farm work in large groups. Amidst the bustle, the production team leader and the bookkeeper could not judge who did more and who just drifted along," she added.

The income of the peasants was then based on the number of work points they earned, and the work points were computed according to the type of work done and the days of attendence without linkage to the quantity and quality of work. This limited peasant incentive.

So far, 95 percent of the production teams in China have adopted various forms of the responsibility system to replace the work point system. Over half of the rural areas in China, including Fengyang County, have chosen the household responsibility system. Under the system, the production team sign a contract with each peasant family and the contract allows the peasant family to arrange farm work as it sees best, provided it fulfills the contract.

Other areas have the collective responsibility system under which the production team, in general 20 to 30 families, decides on farm tasks and deploys the labor power. In some cases still smaller labor groups of several to a score of peasants farm under contracts with the team.

The family of Yang Shouzhen and her husband Tang Mingxian is an example of how the household responsibility system operates. Their family of eight signed a contract with the production team to farm 2.6 hectares of land. Under the contract, it has to fulfill these obligations to the state: to deliver 422 kilograms of grain as agricultural tax in kind and sell 133 kilograms grain a year. These two items account for only a little over three percent of the family's annual grain output. The family also has to sell specified amounts of oil-bearing seeds, tobacco, pork and eggs to the state a year.

In addition, the family hands in 135.1 yuan for the collective a year, to be used for expanding collective production, social welfare and other purposes. This accounts for three percent of the family's annual income. The remainder of the products belong to the family for its own use, storage or sale at its own discretion.

The peasants in Anhui Province praise the responsibility system as "convenient, simple and straightforward, without complicated methods." It enables the peasants to see directly the results of their labor.

Zhao Yurong of Liyuan Commune in the same county said she and her husband Wu Fengqi now work harder since they are directly responsible for the success or failure of their harvest, and they now earn more. The 37-year-old robust woman said: "My husband is able to take care of all the three hectares and more of contracted farmland most of the time. I join with him in farm work only in the busy seasons." Since she now has more time, she feeds several pigs and goats and 30 chickens which bring the family a fair income.

Many women peasants said that formerly they had to work long hours in the fields like the men and had to do household chores and look after the children back home, and either this or that part of the work suffered. Now they can take better care of their families, they said.

Another form of the household responsibility system is known as "fixing output quotas for every household". It works according to the same principle of household management but has a different method for income distribution. The production team fixes output quotas for each family. The family, after delivering to the team the fixed output quotas for unified income distribution by the team, keeps the rest of the harvest for itself.

The responsibility system has changed the organization of labor and the methods of management and income distribution in China's countryside.

Tang Chuanpu, deputy director of the Fengyang County agricultural commission, pointed out that under the household responsibility system, the family still farms under the guidance of the collective in line with state plans. "Formerly government cadres or team leaders gave the peasants daily concrete work assignments. Now the collective sets the broad outlines for the year's production for the peasant families once a year in line with state plans. It gives them guidance not through administrative directives but through economic measures, that is, through contracts," he said.

DIVERSITY OF RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS VIEWED

OW221358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The rural collective enterprises in Shaoxing Municipality in east China are so successful that their total output value averages several million yuan a year for each of the 69 people's communes in this area, according to Shi Zhen, deputy director of the Shaoxing municipal agricultural commission.

In some of the industrially developed communes, over half of the annual income of the peasants comes from these enterprises which are operated by the communes and production brigades. "Naturally the commune peasants want to have collective management and collective distribution of income," Shi Zhen said.

Today different forms of the job responsibility system coexist in every province and every county in China. While the household responsibility system is predominant in most areas, many parts of the fertile Yangtze River Delta and sparsely-populated northeast China employing large numbers of farm machinery practise the collective responsibility system.

Shaoxing Municipality, on the fringe of the Yangtze River Delta with a rural population of 890,000 provides an example of the collective responsibility system. The 69 people's communes there, each with an average membership of 13,000, have 1,127 production brigades which are again divided into 5,900 production teams.

The communes and brigades have 2,400 collectively-owned enterprises including textile mills, food-processing shops, breweries and other light industrial workshops. The enterprises have been developed on the basis of the traditional handicrafts and small-scale industries including hosiery weaving, shoe making, silk weaving, and the brewing of the famous Shaoxing wine.

In this fertile area in east China, three crops are grown a year and grain yield reaches around 10 tons a hectare. "This level of output," said Shi Zhen, "requires strict seed breeding and selection. This is done by the collectives which also unify the crops rotation sequence for each plot of land."

Moreover, the rural economy is highly diversified, branching out into crop growing, tea cultivation, fish breeding, sericulture and pearl oyster culture. "Therefore the system of collective responsibility with a division of labor among the labor groups suits our area," Shi Zhen said.

The collective responsibility system in Shaoxing Municipality operates like this: The peasants are organized into labor groups each with several to a score of people. The labor groups sign contracts with their brigades to grow grain and vegetables, raise pigs, grow tea or do other types of work. The labor groups have the freedom to arrange farm work and are rewarded by the brigade for overfulfilling the contracted quotas and bear responsibility for losses incurred due to mismanagement.

Another form of the collective responsibility is also being used -- the seasonal work norm. Under this system, peasant income is computed according to norms fixed by the production team for different seasons, no contracts are signed and all farm management is decided by the team.

Except for the work norm system, all the other forms of responsibility system require the signing of contracts. The production team may contract with labor groups, families or peasants. The contracts are the crux of such system since they link the income of the peasants with their harvests and relate their personal interests with those of the collective and the state.

The various forms of responsibility system intermingle in China's countryside so that there is virtually no area in China that adopts a single form of responsibility system.

For instance, in Tonglu, Fuyang and other counties of Zhejiang Province, where 60 to 70 percent of the production teams use household responsibility system, the peasant families contract with the teams only for the management of grain fields. The big tea and mulberry gardens, timber forests and industrial workshops are collectively owned.

In the rural area around Shaoxing City not far from these countries, where the collective responsibility system is predominant, there are "specialized families" within the collective economy. These "specialized families", which contract with the brigades to grow jasmine and breed fish and ducks, set their own rhythm of work.

In this way, every area in China is trying to find the forms of economic management and scales of operation best suited to itself.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has stressed the principle that in choosing the responsibility system, each area should adopt the forms suited to its production and management levels and respect the choice of the masses.

GREAT PROGRESS REPORTED IN PLA MODERNIZATION

OW230210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, the PLA has made important new progress in building a modern, regular revolutionary army.

Information provided by the various PLA general departments shows that through conscientiously studying and implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and studying the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, all PLA units have in the past few years markedly enhanced their political consciousness and understanding of policies and further strengthened their sense of organization and discipline. The party Central Committee called for promoting socialist cultural development. The whole army has enthusiactically responded and, with fostering communist ideology as the focal point and the "four have's, three stresses and two fear-nots" as the main theme, vigorously trained a generation of new socialist people who have ideals, morality and culture and observe discipline. In the short period of more than a year, the army's mental outlook has taken on profound changes, and thousands of advanced collectives and individuals have emerged in promoting socialist cultural development. Quite a number of advanced models have won honorary titles conferred by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the various services and arms and the various military regions. Among them are the "heroic Faka Mountain battalion" and the Koulin Mountain combat heroes battalion" which distinguished themselves in action in battles to defend the motherland's border regions; the "flight safety red flag independent group," the "patriotic island-loving sentry in the remotest spot" and the "Karakorum steel guard post" which performed outstanding services in the modernization drive and in the struggle to defend our border regions and islands; the "good 2d Company in performing port duties" and the "good 8th Company in Gulangyu" which resisted corruption and never got contaminated in the new period and compare favorably with the past "good 8th Company on Nanjing Road"; "model in cherishing the people" Qian Demen who is clear about what to love and what to hate, selflessly devoted to public interests and serves the people wholeheartedly like Lei Feng; model in cherishing the soldiers" Dang Fanshen; who left his post for recuperation 12 years ago and has since taken root in the countryside and continued to serve the people wholeheartedly; and so forth. They are all outstanding representatives standing in the front ranks of the whole army in promoting cultural development. Under the advanced models' influence and motivation, learning from Lei Feng, emulating the heroes and models and fostering a new style have become a common practice in the whole army. In the first 6 months of this year alone, more than 100,000 learn-from-Lei Feng groups had actively worked in various urban and rural areas and done a lot of good things for the people.

In the past few years, the PLA's modernization and regularization have also scored new advances.

— As our national economy steadily moves forward, and as the level of national defense scientific research and national defense industry is being continuously enhanced, the whole army's weapons and equipment have been considerably improved, and the level of its modernization has been raised. Not only have improvements been made continuously to conventional weapons, but new developments have been made in sophisticated weapons for defensive purposes.

— The accomplishment of all PLA cadres in modern military knowledge is being upgraded more rapidly. Senior and middle-level cadres have generally received training in the conduct of campaign operations, which has markedly enhanced their military theoretical level and ability to organize and command operations with different services and arms fighting in coordination. Through training in military academies and schools and in-service training, basic-level commanders and professional and technical personnel at various levels and in different fields have mastered tactical and professional skills for combat under modern conditions. A large number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, after training and practical tempering, have been assigned to leading posts at the army and division levels. The composition of the PLA's cadre ranks is undergoing a historical change, advancing toward the goal of having more cadres who are revolutionized, better educated, professionally competent and younger.

-- Through strict political, military, scientific, cultural and other fields of training, the vast number of fighters' political consciousness, combat skills and scientific and cultural levels have been greatly improved. Many expert marksmen, crack gunners and technical experts have come forward.

Because the whole army's education and training are clear in orientation, and because of effective measures taken, the results are obvious, and the army's fighting capacity has been greatly enhanced. The might of the ground forces to fight a modern war has developed to a new level. Units of naval vessels have mastered the skills to go on expeditions to distant seas and the highly difficult techniques of ship-to-ship supply at sea, and have acquired the first generation of well-trained pilots for shipborne aircraft. The growth rate of air force pilots is now more than three times as fast as before, and the number of A-class regiments [jia lei tuan 3946 7352 0957], which mark the main fighting capacity of the air force flight units, have grown to several times that of the record year in history. In the past few years, various ground, naval and air force units have on many occasions organized various kinds and scales of command-organ exercises [zhi hui ji guan yan xi 2172 2264 2623 7070 3348 5045], combat exercises with live ammunition [shi bing yan xi 1395 0360 3348 5045], specialized tactical exercises and composite forces combat exercises with various services and arms and specialized units taking part, to practice and evaluate their ability to organize and command combat operations under modern conditions, coordinated maneuvers and various kinds of protections. All this indicates that our army has made important new advances and greatly enhanced its fighting capacity in coordinated operations of composite forces and in using modern means to deal with the enemy.

At present, the whole army is further summing up experience and determined to advance from victory to victory and greet the convocation of the party's 12th national congress with outstanding achievements.

WORK ON FIRST PRC-DESIGNED A-POWERPLANT UNDERWAY

OW192134 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) — The preliminary stage of construction on China's first domestically designed nuclear power station is fully underway.

With a design capacity of 300,000 kilowatts, it will be equipped with a pressurized reactor. The parameters of all of its systems and equipment are comparable with those of nuclear power stations of the same type and similar size in foreign countries.

To ensure lasting safety, a larger margin has been left in the design. Careful arrangements have been made concerning environmental protection and treatment of industrial wastes to prevent harmful effects on environmental and ecological hygiene.

The preliminary stage of construction work on this nuclear power station includes scientific research, design, preparation of a related materials supply, design and manufacture of equipment and site selection. Substantial progress has been made under the leadership and with the support of the various ministries, commissions, Shanghai City, Zhejiang Province and thanks to the concerted efforts of a great number of scientists and units concerned. Of the 264 research and experimental projects, 190 have been completed; of the 423 equipment design projects, 324 have been completed.

Construction of the first nuclear power station marks China's pioneering efforts in this field. It will help build China's nuclear power industry and help it systematically master all techniques for building nuclear power stations. Eventually, nuclear power stations will provide an effective way to solve the power shortage problem in the eastern and northeastern parts of China.

NATIONWIDE TAX REGISTRATION TO BEGIN 1 SEP

OW201718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- All industrial and commercial enterprises and individuals so engaged are required to register with tax authorities beginning September 1, the taxation department of the Ministry of Finance announced today.

The registration involves all new and established enterprises and individuals engaged in industrial production, communications and transport, posts and telecommunications, construction and erection, commerce, finance and trust, import and export and services.

They are also required, within 30 days of opening or before closing down, to register with tax authorities, the department said.

Tax registration of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and foreign enterprises will be handled in accordance with relevant tax laws, the department said.

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING LINE ON INTELLECTUALS

OW221350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- Report by XINHUA special correspondent [te yue tong xun yuan 3676 4766 6639 6061 0765]: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, gratifying progress has been made in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. The broad masses of intellectuals are working hard on the industrial agricultural, education, science, cultural, public health, physical culture and other fronts. They are contributing their wisdom and talents to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

In recent years the party Central Committee has done a great deal of work in connection with the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. It first made a Marxist appraisal of the status and role of intellectuals in socialist society. At the national science conference held before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a central leading comrade reiterated the thesis issued by the party Central Committee in 1956 saying that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals in China are part of the proletariat. The party Central Committee's 1981 "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" reaffirmed that "together with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals are a force we should rely on in pursuing the cause of socialism." Moreover, the party Central Committee emphasized that in the course in implementing the policy on intellectuals, it is necessary to truly "treat intellectuals equally without political discrimination, boldly let them work and show concern for their well-being."

The inspection of the work concerning intellectuals conducted throughout the party in the first half of this year was an important measure adopted by our party to improve its work concerning intellectuals. The party committees at all levels have earnestly reexamined the case of injustice committed against intellectuals during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and exonerated the victims in those cases. The party committees have also redressed the wrongly judged cases handled before the "Great Cultural Revolution." As a result, the intellectuals who had suffered injustice have relieved themselves from a political burden, eased their minds and joined in the various undertakings to build socialism.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the party has attached still greater importance to recruiting new party members from among outstanding intellectuals. In the past 3 years and more a large number of intellectuals who met party membership requirements have joined the party organization. According to statistics, Communists accounted for 22.4 percent of the specialized cadres of various categories at the end of 1981.

In the last 3 years or so a large number of intellectuals with both political integrity and organizational and leadership ability have been selected to strengthen leading groups at various levels in various localities in China. According to incomplete statistics from 9 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and 25 ministries, commissions and bureaus under the central organs, some 92,200 intellectuals have been promoted to leading posts at various levels during the period. In recent years great progress has been made in restoring and assigning technical job titles and in promoting technical personnel. By the end of 1981, over 1 million persons in China had received high-level and middle-level technical job titles, including those of lecturer, assistant researcher, physician-in-charge, engineer and accountant. In the past 3 years and more, organization and personnel departments at all levels have readjusted jobs for nearly 200,000 scientists and technicians by making their jobs correspond with their specialties. The organization and personnel departments have also arranged jobs for some 34,000 unemployed scientists and technicians. For the first time in China various localities have conferred doctorate and master's degrees on graduate students in accordance with the "Regulations on Academic Degrees of the People's Republic of China." Scientific research and education departments are actively creating conditions enabling scientific and technical personnel to pursue advanced studies. Some 12,000 persons have been sent to study at schools in 54 foreign countries.

While carrying out national economic readjustment, the government is paying attention to gradually improving the livelihood, pay and working conditions of intellectuals. Since 1977 the government has allowed several pay raises and upgradings and considerably increased the incomes of some scientific research personnel and teachers by issuing scientific research allowances and properly enlarging the scope of pay raises and upgradings. The central authorities are particularly concerned about wages, housing, medical care and other livelihood problems of middle-aged intellectuals. They are adopting measures within the government's financial and material capability to gradually solve the problems in a planned way. The authorities in various localities have made efforts and succeeded in solving the problem of long separations between many husbands and wives due to different working stations.

So far the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in various parts of China has been very uneven. The influence of "leftist" ideas in treating intellectuals still has to be eliminated and many actual problems still need further solution. Nevertheless, the broad masses of intellectuals have profoundly felt the impact of the great changes in the few years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have gained full confidence in the cause of socialist modernization. They are displaying their talents to the full on the various fronts. Some old intellectuals, in referring to themselves, say "knowing it is getting dark, the old ox runs fast even though no one is whipping it." They are thus encouraging themselves to work still harder and are determinated to dedicate themselves to the "four modernizations," to live up to the earnest expectations of the party and the people.

HE JIANZHANG ON CHANGES IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

HK201131 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by He Jianzhang [0149 1696 4545]: "Planned Economy and Planned Management System"]

[Text] The planned economy is a basic feature of the socialist economy. In the past decade or so, socialist countries in the practice of planned economy have accumulated a wealth of experience. But because socialist construction is still new to the implementation of a planned economy, socialist countries are still in a period of experiementation and as yet there is no consensus as to the best model. One of our tasks, within the framework of the planned economy, is to search for a planned management system that suits our country's present stage of socialist public ownership and the degree of development of the productive forces, and, in doing so, guarantee planned proportional development of the national economy while taking full advantage of the socialist planned economy. In the past, many socialist countries implemented a highly centralized planned management system. State planning not only fixed the relationship of basic proportions on the national econpmy, but in the case of the two major categories, fixed the proportions of every production unit, including all of their interdepartmental proportions, the proportions of accumulation and consumption, and so forth. Still the state strove to use more and more mandatory targets. Specific production tasks for production, supply and marketing were issued to the various production units and enterprises were always in a state of limbo, resulting in "dependency on the state for delineation of responsibilities, dependency on the state for supplies of materials, and dependency on the state for distribution of goods." Practice has shown that there are both advantages and disadvantages to the state in implementing this kind of highly centralized, purely mandatory planned management system.

The advantages are that this kind of system can centralize the use of manpower, material resources and financial resources, so that specially designated areas of the national economy can achieve relatively rapid growth. The disadvantages are that an enterprise itself becomes a subordinate thing in all levels of state administration and it lacks independent administrative and management power. The planned responsibilities issued by the upper administrative departments are not necessarily realistic and an enterprise has no authority to correct planning. This easily leads to production being divorced from demand, goods that cannot be sold and accumulation of waste. For example, in China there are some 400,000 industrial enterprises producing several million kinds of industrial products for which planning cannot forecast accurately, not to mention keeping up with the demands of change or timely readjustment of plans. Moreover, insistence on single mandatory planning in enterprises results, first of all, in increasing the overall workload of administration, proliferation of the internal administrative structure and inflation of personnel. Second, it is difficult to make timely corrections to the problems that occur in economic life (all matters related to an enterprise, large or small, require instruction from above); hence, bureaucratism is difficult to avoid completely. As the work process becomes inefficient, economic benefits are decreased. Inefficiency in the work procress and decreased economic benefits are this kind of planned management system's greatest malady.

In the past, we frequently thought only implementation of a single mandatory plan could guarantee proportional development of the national economy. Practice has shown that this is not completely so. In the past 30 years, China's economy has suffered several great setbacks and economic development has fluctuated drastically. Of course, most of this can be attributed to the errors of leftist ideology and faulty economic policy, but the question remains, why were these errors for so long unredressed and often repeated? This is not unrelated to this kind of highly centralized single mandatory planning system because, more often than not, state policy concerns itself with fairly long range, overall profits easily overlooking immediate, local and individual profits.

Further, even if state policy was not mistaken, as an enterprise lacks independent administration and management powers, it still had no recourse to effective resistance or timely correction resulting in longstanding faults and serious losses overall. Not unrelated to this is the fact that in the past, China's proportions for agriculture, light and heavy industry were not balanced, nor was there any balance between economic construction and the people's life.

From the point of view of theory, this kind of centralized single mandatory planning system is not compatible with the characteristics of socialist public ownership. The essence of socialist public ownership is the unification of the workers with the means of production. The workers own the means of production and should therefore form the main body of administration and management. They should not only select their own representatives to participate in the management of the state, but also, in all of their enterprises, they naturally deserve administrative and management authority. This is the basis for socialist economic management. State centralized management should also be found d on this basis and should not simply formulate plans from above, then, in the form of administrative decrees, expect those below to implement them. State centralized management should reflect the interests and needs of enterprises. Of course, owing to inherent differences between socialist enterprises, from the point of view of every enterprise, all their individual needs and interests can be mutually contradictory. While state centralized management is not simply the sum of the interests and needs of every enterprise, it works to centralize their common interests and needs and coordinate their differences, so that enterprises can establish common objectives and standardize administrative activity (for all kinds of rules and regulations). From the point of view of planned management, it is important that the state strengthen its command of macroeconomics and formulate a socialist development plan to unify the economy.

The question is one of how we guarantee the realization of macroscopic planning. Before the 1950's a single mandatory plan was the norm. From the mid-1950's onward, all socialist countries carried out some reform of their economies. Some basically perserved traditional methods, but more emphasized the use of economic mechanisms; some canceled mandatory planning, relying instead on market regulation, while others decreased by degrees mandatory planned targets and enlarged the scope of market regulation, and so on. At present in China, it is not possible to implement basic reform of the economic management system and planned management system, as the whole economic structure is still in the midst of readjustment, that is, the structure of industrial organization is not sound, nor is the price structure. Proceeding from the existing conditions it may be possible to first consider partial reform. For example, in relation to the important products and large enterprises connected with the national economy and the people's livelihood, continue to issue directive plans. In relation to the unimportant commodities and the vast majority of enterprises, rely on planning of a guiding nature to take advantage of such economic levers as taxation, pricing, credit, and so forth, to lead enterprises to diligently fulfill the requirements of the state plan. This is to say, an enterprise would have authority under the guidance of state planning to independently develop economic activity. Enterprises would thus decide their own plans for production, supply and marketing according to the needs of the market. With piecemeal production, third category agricultural sideline production and peasant household sideline production, no planning responsibilities would be issued. Let the operators freely organize production according to market conditions. We must maintain firm belief that under the guidance of unified state planning, the enlargement of administrative and management decisionmaking power in enterprises will strengthen state planning and not weaken it. As an example, in the past we relied on strict mandatory planning in the rural economy, the results of which were not very promising. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the acknowledgement of the production teams' decisionmaking power in administration and management, giving peasants the power to plant crops according to the locality and season, and the practice of diversification and various forms of the production responsibility system, the prospects for a flourishing rural economy appeared, and the agricultural plan was fairly well fulfilled.

As industrial production is far more complex than agricultural production, it follows that enterprises should have even greater decisionmaking powers in administration and management. The broad masses of staff and workers struggling on the frontline or production understand better than the country's leading organs the needs of the market and the weak spots of their own enterprises' administration and management, and can therefore implement feasible improvement methods in their enterprises. The only way we can enliven the economy and better suit our industrial production to the needs of society is to expand the administrative and management decisionmaking powers of enterprises and mobilize the masses of workers' enthusiasm for work. In recent years, China has seen some comparatively outstanding results after some reform in planning management and varying degrees of enlargement of the decisionmaking power of enterprises. Last year, under state production targets, the total output value of the machine-building industry enterprises amounted to 10 billion yuan, or only about a quarter of the total production potential, which is to say, the whole industry faced the danger of incurring a loss. Those departments of the machine-building industry that changed the previous dependency on state-issued responsibilities, supply of materials and state distribution of goods, within the framework of guaranteeing fulfillment of the state plan, chose to emphasize planned guidance and the supplementary role of market regulation. In accordance with the market conditions they tapped their productive resources and enlarged their services. The result was, in 1981, the First Ministry of Machine Building's total output value amounted to 27.3 billion yuan. Not only was no loss incurred, but 3 billion yuan was turned over to the state as profit. What does this example illustrate? It illustrates that once an enterprise has definite decisionmaking power, it can begin to work from real market conditions to exploit its productive potential, and this is advantageous to the proper development of the national economy and not the opposite.

Quite simply, on the one hand, socialist production requires the whole society to formulate centralized unified planning. There must be proportional distribution of labor throughout and production must be conducted under planned regulation. Then the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production becomes a possibility. On the other hand, the socialization of production makes socioeconomic life extremely complex and it is impossible to incorporate into the state plan every enterprise's daily particulars of production, supply, and marketing. The state cannot record every phenomenon. At the same time, the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production means that socialist economic management-must rest on the foundation of the working masses' participation in the management process. State centralized unified planning must come from the bottom and go up from level to level and should not be something that is simply formulated in the high-level government departments and handed down from the top to be enforced below. Socialist planned management should be founded on the basis of enterprises' relative independence of administrative and management decisionmaking power. Government must also not weaken to the point of administering this decisionmaking power. The vitality of socialist enterprise is the creation of the masses of workers. Socialist economic management must seek to facilitate the unleashing of the masses creativity. Our economic management system and planned management system must adapt to this need. The communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee reported: "The most serious shortcoming in our country's economic management system lies in the overcentralization of power. We must exercise leadership and bravely transfer it to those below, make room for industrial and agricultural enterprises under the guidance of unifited state planning to have more decisionmaking power in administration and management". The best way to fulfill this need is a planned management system that successfully integrates mandatory planning, planning of a buiding nature and free production.

YANG JINGREN PRESIDES AT MEETING ON KMT PERSONNEL

OW222225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Li Shangzhi]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- A discussion meeting on the implementation of the policy toward former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over, which closed today, showed that great achievements have been made in our country in implementing the policy toward these former Kuomintang personnel since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The meeting was attended by representatives of seven provinces and autonomous regions and three military regions. Of those who were incorrectly handled and wrongly sentenced in the various movements, the overwhelming majority have had their cases reexamined and redressed, and most of the personnel who needed help to settle down have been given such help. They and their families indicate now that they can cast away their ideological burden, move forward without worry and contribute to the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification.

The discussion meeting was convened in Beijing on 12 August by the leading group for implementing policy on former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over, which is comprised by six departments of the party Central Committee. Responsible persons of departments concerned in Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and Qinghai Provinces and Autonomous Regions and the Beijing, Kunming and Urumqi PLA units attended the meeting.

From the information gathered at the meeting, it can be seen that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has attached great importance to the implementation of the policy toward the former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over and has issued special documents in this connection. Central leading comrades have given numerous instructions about this. The party committees of the various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and military regions have set up special leading groups in accordance with the guidelines of the central documents and instructions to strengthen the work of implementing the policy on the Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over. In the past 3 years and more, various places have conscientiously implemented the principle that "all patriots belong to one big family; their past misdeeds should be forgiven; and they should be treated equally without discrimination, assigned jobs according to their abilities and properly taken care of in their resettlement." These places have done a great deal of work in conducting investigations to confirm the status of personnel who revolted and crossed over. They have reexamined their cases and rehabilitated them, arranged for their resettlement, provided them with social relief and so forth. Not only have the cases of the overwhelming majority of these people been reexamined and redressed, and the overwhelming majority of those who needed help to settle down been given such help, but political arrangements have been made for those who rendered outstanding services when they crossed over and who have made important contributions to the four modernizations. Social relief has been given to those in economic need. However, it is reported that the development of the work is still uneven. Progress has been slow in some places and departments. Even in places where the work is nearly completed problems still remain which need to be solved with continued serious efforts.

At the discussion meeting, the comrades talked about the conditions and problems and held lively discussions. They felt that to further and better implement the policy on former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over, the departments and people concerned must further study the party's consistent policy toward these Kuomintang personnel and the party Central Committee's instructions to raise their consciousness in implementing this policy and prevent "left" influence and interference.

Many comrades at the meeting said that the party's policy of forgiving the past misdeeds of the Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over has been proven absolutely correct by practice. During the war years, our party, with its correct policy toward enemy personnel who revolted and crossed over, destroyed the enemy, strengthened itself, accelerated the progress of the war toward victory and protected the state and people's property. We also should see that all the personnel who crossed over have made contributions, great or small, and most of them wish to contribute their minds and efforts to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. At the same time, implementing the policy toward these personnel is also conducive to bringing into play the enthusiasm of their family members, relatives and friends. Therefore, implementing this policy is an important part of implementing all the party's policies and an important aspect of solving problems left from history and setting things right. Making further efforts to do this work well is of great significance for bringing into play all positive factors and accelerating the process of the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification.

Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the discussion meeting. He stressed that all localities must fully understand the seriousness of implementing this policy and must do it well from start to finish.

Li Gui and Ling Yun, members of the leading group for implementing policy on former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over, spoke at the opening and closing of the meeting. Responsible persons of departments concerned Wang Feng, Li Ding, Wang Yantang and Zhao Shisheng attended the meeting.

LEADERS' BOOK ON LITERATURE TO BE PUBLISHED

OW210535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) — A book entitled "Party and State Leaders of Literature and Art" will soon be published for distribution. This book is a collection of 20 speeches, talks and letters on literature and art by party and state leaders (including those who passed away) which have been published or republished since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Among these articles, there are Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "Several Views on Literary and Art Work," Comrade Chen Yun's "On the Critique of Story-telling to the Accompaniment of Stringed Instruments," Comrade Hu Yaobang's "Uphold the Law of One Dividing Into Two, Scale New Heights," Wang Renzhong's "Publication Should Serve the People and Socialism Better" and Comrade Bo Yibo's "Letter to Zeng Tao, Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Yang and Other Comrades," which are to be published for the first time. The latter four of the five articles were revised by their authors.

This book will be very instructional and useful in grasping the party's theory and policy on literature and art, especially its theory and policy in this regard since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It will be good teaching material for study by propaganda workers at various levels, professional and amateur literary and art workers, publishers, editors, journalists, teachers of literature and art as well as large numbers of lovers of literature and art. This book, edited by the culture section of the Research Office under the CPC Central Committee, will be published by the Culture and Art Publishing House.

GUANGDONG CONGRESS SESSION HEARS REPORTS, ENDS

Procurator on Anticrime Fight

HK230601 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1350 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Report: "Kuo Qingyan Says the Struggle Against Criminal Activities in the Economic Field Is Being Carried Out Smoothly"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 20 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the morning of 20 August, at the 18th session of Guangdong's provincial people's congress standing committee, Kuo Qingyan, chief procurator of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, gave a report on the situation of the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field in this province. He said that the struggle is developing normally, healthily and smoothly. It has played a good role in ensuring the correct implementation of the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy as well as in promoting production. Concentrated efforts will be made in the future to handle serious and major cases so that the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field can be carried out in depth.

Kuo Qingyan said that of the 1,649 cases the people's procuratorates in this province handled in the first 7 months this year, 1,010 cases, together with 1,609 people involved, have been placed on file for investigation. Five hundred and ninety-one people were involved in 440 cases involving more than 5,000 yuan in illicit personal gains, of whom 109 were cadres at and above the county bureau level. The investigation of 618 cases, in which 968 people were involved, has been finished. It has been approved to arrest 697 criminals, including 47 cadres at and above the county bureau level, and to prosecute in court 258 cases involving 346 people. Four hundred and fifty-six people have been exempted from prosecution and some cases involving 243 people will be handled in other ways. More than 1.01 million yuan of stolen money (including stolen property converted into money) has been recovered.

Kuo Qingyan pointed out that some cases, in which some leading cadres are involved and which were not handled well for a long time in the past due to all kinds of obstructions and interference, have also been exposed and investigated this time. For example, in spite of great obstructions and interference, the defendants Li Xuezhao, deputy director of the Huiyang administrative office Guangzhou agency; Li Yaozhou, director of the commune and brigade enterprise administration bureau in Shaoguan Prefecture; and Wang Zhong, deputy director of the political and legal committee of the Shantou Prefectural CPC Committee, have been arrested according to law, and their cases are being prosecuted.

Kou Qingyan said that a large number of criminal offenders have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the judicial departments. This was rare in the past. According to statistics, 3,591 criminal offenders in the province surrendered themselves and confessed their crimes before 1 May this year. Another 604 have surrendered themselves since that date. Some businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao who had committed such criminal activities as smuggling and arbitrage also came back on their own initiative to confess their crimes, return their ill-gotten gains and pay evaded tax. They have been treated with leniency.

He continued: Through the anticorruption education, the consciousness of the broad masses of people as well as their initiative in the struggle against criminal activities have greatly been raised. The letters and visits to the procuratorates reporting economic crimes have constantly increased: In the first quarter of this year there were more than 500 letters, and in the second quarter there were more than 1,800 letters. From these letters quite a few economic criminals were discovered. Some of them were even serious and major cases.

Kou Qingyan siad: "Through hitting at economic criminals, the social atmosphere and public order have further been improved. Since the economic criminals have been fightened in this struggle, criminal activities such as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, speculation, profiteering, and so on have been reduced by a big margin. In those areas where smuggling and selling smuggled goods were originally prevalent, the unhealthy tendencies have basically been checked and stopped. Ohter criminal cases have also been reduced by 21.3 percent over the corresponding period of last year."

He said that it is necessary to firmly grasp the serious and major cases in the future so that efforts can be concentrated on the handling of these cases. Prompt investigation and handling of the serious cases which have fairly great influence and danger have an important bearing on the success of this struggle. He said that the investigation of more than half of the cases which the procuratorial organs in this province have placed on file for investigation has already been finished. Of these cases, 105, which are serious and major cases, have been prosecuted in court. In August, some other cases will also be prosecuted so that the struggle can be steadily developed in depth.

Conclusion of Session

HK220355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 18th Session of the 5th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 21 August after 6 days in session. (Xie Jun), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, gave a report on the execution of the national economic plan in the province in the first half of the year. Ai Honggong, director of the provincial finance department, reported on financial revenue and expenditure from January to July. Wei Linzhi, director of the provincial water conservation and electric power department, reported on strengthening water conservation construction and ensuring the needs of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. (Xie Yongkuan), director of the provincial aquatic production department, gave a report on increasing fisheries production and improving fish supplies for the urban areas. The meeting discussed these reports.

Studying the new situation and problems that have appeared in economic work in the first half of the year, the meeting held: It is essential to work hard in order to fulfill this year's economic plans. In the future we must work hard to improve economic returns, pay attention to upgrading product quality, produce a greater variety of products, reduce input consumption and production costs, organize the shipment of industrial goods to the rural areas, reduce the stockpiles of commodities, and succeed in increasing both production and revenue. We must celebrate the 12th party congress with practical action in striving to fulfill the province's national economic plan for the year.

The meeting adopted a resolution on dealing blows at serious economic crime.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONVENED

Opening of Session

HK210418 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress opened in Zhengzhou on 20 August. The session will examine and approve Governor Dai Suli's government work report and various other work reports submitted to it. The session is being attended by 1,183 people's deputies representing the province's 70 million people. The participants in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee attended the opening ceremony as observers. Session Executive Chairmen Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, Guo Tan and others were present. Liu Jie declared the session open.

Governor Dai Suli then delivered his government work report, which was in three parts: "1) New progress has been made in building the two civilizations; 2) completely fulfill this year's national economic plan; and 3) the political guarantee for achieving the four modernizations." He proposed the following five tasks to be grasped in a concentrated way during the remainder of this year: "1) Further perfect and improve the production responsibility systems and strive for a bumper autumn harvest; 2) continue to lay the stress in work on improving economic returns, to ensure steady industrial growth; 3) do a good job in shipping industrial goods to the rural areas and strive to improve finance and trade work; 4) vigorously develop science and technology and provide better service for economic construction; and 5) proceeding from serving the people in everything, make all-round arrangements for production, construction and the people's livelihood."

Dai Suli proposed that the following four major tasks be grasped in order to uphold the socialist road and politically ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations: "1) Seriously carry out reforms of the administrative structure and the systems; 2) vigorously promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; 3) deal resolute blows at serious criminal activities that sabotage the socialist economy and the socialist system; and 4) straighten out the ranks and strengthen leadership."

Governor Dai Suli announced in his report: The province reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year. "Total output reached 22.7 billion jin, an increase of 470 million jin over the great bumper year of 1981 and a record. Although the sown area of rapeseed was smaller than in the previous year, output rose by 10 percent. Last winter and spring the province carried out afforestation on 1.65 million mu and planted 260 million trees around houses and villages and along roads and rivers." Total output value of commune and brigade enterprises has increased by 20.2 percent compared with the same period last year. The whole countryside is a scene of prosperity.

He pointed out: The province has scored major victory in fighting floods. He said: The province had several periods of heavy rainfall beginning in mid-July. Numerous flood crests occurred on the Huang, Huai, Hongru, Rusha, Yiluo and other rivers. In particular, parts of the province had as much as 800 mm of rain between 29 July and 4 August. The flood crest at Huayuankou on the Huang He reached 15,300 cubic meters per second, the greatest in 24 years. Due to the torrential rains and the duration of the floods, some embankments on tributaries were broken, and villages and farmland were inundated. Some 1.5 million armymen and people were urgently mobilized along the Huang and Huai to fight the flood. After 20 days of hard struggle, they ensured the safety of the embankments along the rivers and the safety of the large and medium reservoirs, and have won great victory in the struggle against flood. Party and government leaders went to the frontline to direct the struggle, and the PLA personnel worked hard in rescuing the masses and strengthening antiflood projects.

Governor Dai Suli also spoke on the industrial situation. He said: "This year the province has seriously implemented Premier Zhao Ziyang's 10 principles on economic construction proposed in his government work report, corrected the guiding ideology for industry, centered work on improving economic returns, and persistently grasped returns and speed simultaneously. The province has straightened out 531 industrial enterprises, further readjusted the product mix, launched technical improvement, and effectively promoted the development of industrial production. Total value of output in the first half of the year was 10.54 billion yuan, representing 49.3 percent of the year's quota, and 12.7 percent greater than in the same period of last year. Light and textile industries increased by 11.9 percent and heavy industry by 13.7 percent. Collective industries under the No 2 light industry system in the urban areas recorded a 10.6 percent increase. Economic returns showed some improvement. Labor productivity increased by 7.8 percent compared with the same period last year, while income from sales rose by 13.2 percent and profit by 12.7 percent."

Governor Dai Suli pointed out: "The province's capital construction front has continued to implement the principle of acting according to our capability. We have controlled the scale of capital construction, readjusted the investment orientation, shortened the construction cycle, the further improved the results of investment. This year the province's capital construction investment is 1.437 billion yuan. Some 590 million yuan worth of this was completed in the first half of the year, showing an increase of 9 percent over the same period last year."

Dai Suli said: Henan has further developed internal and foreign trade. The urban and rural markets are becoming daily more prosperous. Net purchases by the province's state-owned commerce system in the first half of the year amounted to 5.63 billion yuan, 12.8 percent more than in the same period of last year. Total net sales amounted to 7.048 billion yuan, a rise of 7.9 percent. Retail commodity sales in society reached 6,568 billion yuan, a rise of 11.1 percent. Prices have been stable. Summer grain procurement has been carried out well. Procurement for foreign trade in the first half of the year was 480 million yuan, an increase of 1.5 percent over the same period of last year. Exports were worth $133 million, a rise of 7 percent.

Dai Suli Work Report

HK220543 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Summary] Governor Dai Suli pointed out in his government work report at the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress: "The province's financial revenue in the first half of the year was over 1.5 billion yuan, representing 43.6 percent of the budget for the year. This was a rise of 8.9 percent over the same period last year. Expenditures amounted to 1.29 billion yuan, 42 percent of the budget for the year and 25.3 percent more than in the same period last year." Urban and rural savings deposits during the period were 2.976 billion yuan, 29.7 percent more than in the same period of last year. A total of 682 million yuan were issued in mid- and short-term loans and agricultural loans, an increase of 40.58 percent. The province withdrew 614 million yuan from circulation, 124 million more than in the same period last year. The province subscribed for 180.3 million yuan of state bonds, overfulfilling the task allocated by the state of subscribing for 171.3 million.

Governor Dai Suli noted the improvements in people's living standards since the third plenary session. "In the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, the province spent a total of 6,038 billion yuan on improving the people's living standards. This year people's living standards have continued to improve in the wake of the development of industrial and agricultural production. In the firsthalf of the year 514 million square meters of urban workers' housing were completed, an increase of 48.1 percent over the same period last year. Rural housing completed amounted to 33 million square meters. About 4 percent of rural households have moved into new houses. In the first half of the year the province found jobs for 92,000 urban young people awaiting employment, representing 46 percent of the year's plan."

Dai Suli said: "The province has fully launched the struggle against serious crime in the economic field, and this is now gradually developing in depth. In the course of this struggle the government at all levels has seriously implemented the series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, strengthened leadership and focused on major and important cases." A number of major cases have now been exposed. In particular, the public handling of the cases of profiteering in motor vehicles by the Anyang grain center and the sabotage of socialist economy by former Baofeng County CPC Committee Secretary Li Zhenhua has educated and encouraged the cadres and masses. In addition, a number of criminals have turned themselves in.

Governor Dai Suli said: The province has made a fine start in building spiritual civilization. This year Henan has launched the "five stresses and four beauties" drive and the civility and courtesy month and linked eduation in communist ideology with solving current practical problems in society. The results have been very good. Large numbers of progressive figures have come to the fore, and are being emulated.

The province has also scored successes in cultural, educational and other work. "In planned parenthood work, a number of major indices in the population plan have been fulfilled relatively well in the new conditions of a peak in births. The rural planned parenthood work network has basically taken shape. We have initially reversed the passive situation of blind increase in population."

Tasks Outlined

HK230325 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Summary] Governor Dai Suli said in his government work report: "We must correctly handle the relationship between economic construction and people's living standards, uphold the 10 principles for economic construction, and maintain a definite growth rate in the national economy on the basis of improving economic returns. We must stick to the principle of regarding planned economy as the primary factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, and maintain the dominant position of state-owned economy while developing a diversity of economic forms. We must maintain the policy of opening up to the world and actively expand external economic and technical exchanges."

Governor Dai Suli said: "In order to fulfill this year's national economic plans, we must stress the following tasks in the next few months:

"1. Further perfect and improve the production responsibility systems and strive for a bumper autumn harvest. This is the current central task in rural work. At the same time, the province must carry out all preparations for sowing wheat.

"2. Continue to focus work on improving economic returns and maintain steady growth in industry." He stressed: "Seven months of this year have already elapsed, and there is not much time remaining. We must have the concept of time and a sense of urgency. We must persistently grasp economic returns and growth rate simultaneously, make some breakthroughs in the field of economic returns, and strive for a sound growth rate without any padding.

"3. Do a good job in shipping industrial goods to the rural areas and strive to improve finance and trade work.

"4. Vigorously develop science and technology and provide better service for economic construction.

"5. Proceeding from serving the people in everything, make all-round arrangements for production and construction and the people's daily lives."

Speaking on the political guarantee for achieving the four modernizations, Governor Dai Suli stressed: "We must uphold the four basic principles in accomplishing the broad target of socialist modernization. The most important of the four basic principles are: 1) uphold the socialist road and 2) uphold party leadership. In order to uphold the socialist road and politically ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, we must unswervingly do a good job in four major items:

"1. Seriously do a good job in reforming the administrative structure and the systems. Governments at all levels must follow the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council and, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, actively do a good job of preparatory work for reforming the government organs.

"2. Vigorously advance the building of socialist spiritual civilization." At present it is necessary to conduct education in communist ideology for the cadres and masses. Mass drives should be launched to learn from progressive figures such as Zhao Chune.

"3. Deal resolute blows at serious criminal activities that sabotage the socialist economy and the socialist system. At present, we must concentrate forces on tackling major and important cases, and deal with them quickly and severely. We must be impartial and incorruptible in dealing with those who do serious economic sabotage, no matter who they are. Partiality and protection for them is absolutely forbidden.

In the struggle to hit at serious economic crime, we must also solve problems of occupying state property and looting state material, and the problem that has appeared in some places where the peasants seize the chance to take advantage of the stage. We must resolutely put a stop to these unhealthy trends.

"4. Straighten out the ranks and strengthen leadership. Under the leadership of the party committees, the governments at all levels must seriously straighten out their ranks, improve their leadership style and methods and properly shoulder their heavy burden of leading economic construction. All levels and all departments must set up job responsibility systems from the leading cadres down to the ordinary work personnel." He said: "We must seriously implement the regulations for state organ work personnel, and resolutely correct the bad tendencies of passing the buck, procrastination, and lack of responsibility in work. We must teach the cadres to respect discipline and law and correct unhealthy trends. The leading cadres and work personnel must strive to revive and carry forward the fine traditions of the revolutionary war years and the early post-liberation period of sharing weal and woe with the masses and working hard amid difficulties. They must regularly go deep among the masses and into reality to investigate and study, sum up experiences, and strive to transform the work of the organs."

Leaders Talk With Deputies

HK230216 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Summary] Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu and other principle leaders of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, people's congress standing committee and government visited the delegations attending the current provincial people's congress session on 21 August to discuss the government work report with them and listen to what they had to say.

Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, visited the Zhumadian prefectural delegation and listened to their views on improving water conservation construction. "He also discussed with them ways of solving the current problems of difficulty in selling grain and buying fuel oil in the rural areas."

Governor Dai Suli and Secretary Zhao Wenfu visited the Luoyang prefectural delegation. Dai Suli said: "Luoyang prefecture has suffered many disasters this year, with drought followed by floods. You have done a lot of crash-rescue and relief work together with the leading cadres and the PLA commanders and fighters. The provincial CPC committee and government are relatively satisfied with this."

HUBEI'S HAN NINGFU RELIEVED OF GOVERNOR POST

HK220224 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The 17th session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Wuchang on 21 August. The meeting adopted a decision on appointing an acting governor and a vice governor. In accordance with the provincial CPC committee's proposal, due to the need to separate work responsibilities, Comrade Han Ningfu will no longer hold the post of governor of Hubei. It was decided that Comrade Huang Zhizhen will be acting governor. It was also decided to appoint (Wang Libin) vice governor, and relieve of their vice governor posts Li Fuquan, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Hua Yuqing, Lin Shaonan, Li Jun and Deng Ken. Liu Jin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a report on organizing the people of the province to study the draft of the revised constitution. Committee Chairman Chen Pixian presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Tai Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Li Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, and Jiang Zhonghua.

SICHUAN RIBAO EDITORIAL URGES PROPER USE OF LAND

HK210611 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Report on 21 August SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Cherish Every Inch of Land and Use it Rationally"]

[Excerpts] The Sichuan provincial land management provisional regulations approved by the 16th session of the provincial people's congress standing committee constitute an important law for improving and strengthening land management in the province. The promulgation and institution of these regulations will play a positive role and have a far-reaching effect in stimulating the province's people to cherish and rationally use the land resources, carrying out comprehensive harnessing of the land in a planned way, improving the economic returns of land utilization and gradually building an excellent ecological situation.

Cherishing and rationally using every inch of land is urgently needed in our province. As everyone knows, Sichuan has a large population and little arable land. This arable land has been further reduced in recent years. Due to the great increase in population, the available arable land per person has declined from 2 mu in the early post-liberation period to 1 mu at present. This latter figure is one-third below the national average. In addition, due to ineffective land protection measures in recent years, indiscriminate tree-felling and land reclamation and other damage to soil and water resources have been rather serious. As a result soil erosion is continuously occurring on much of the province's land, causing ecological imbalance. If this situation develops, it is bound to seriously endanger our four modernizations and also do harm to our posterity. Proceeding from cherishing and rationally using every inch of land, the provincial land management provisional regulations embody the following principles: 1) uphold socialist public ownership of land and stabilize and protect land ownership rights; 2) strengthen unified state management of land, stress the comprehensive harnessing and rational use of land, protect the land, use it economically, and prohibit waste and damage of land resources; 3) on the basis of subordination to the unified plans for land exploitation and utilization, take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual when allocating land for construction purposes; and 4) clearly stipulate reward and punishment clauses.

SICHUAN IMPROVES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HK220620 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Summary] Sichuan has rapidly revived and developed agricultural production since the smashing of the gang of four and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. In the past 5 years the province has increased grain production by 39.4 percent and also achieved relatively fast development in diversification. At present the rural areas are a scene of prosperity.

The province produced 61.26 billion jin of grain in 1978, an increase of 11.59 billion jin over 1976. From 1979 to 1981 grain output rose by an annual 4.2 percent. Total output last year was 69.31 billion jin. This year the province achieved an increase of 15 percent in spring grain harvest, despite a reduction of 1 million mu in the sown area, while rapeseed output rose by 30 percent. At present the spring-sown crops are growing well and a bumper harvest is in sight. During the past 3 years total value of agricultural output has risen by an annual average of 5.6 percent, while that of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries has risen by an annual average of 21.2 percent. In 1976 the people's grain ration in the province was only 369 jin, and many of the masses did not get enough to eat. Last year average grain distribution from the collective was 552 jin, and the total ration exceeded 600 jin when produce of private plots and surplus production are included. Last year the peasants received on average over 85 yuan from collective distribution, an increase of 13 yuan over 1978. Their income from domestic sideline occupations rose even faster.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME VISITS XIZANG LOCALITIES

HK210236 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the people's government of the autonomous region, in disregard of hardships, carried out investigation and studies in Rikaze, Zajia, Jiangzi and Yadong Counties after entertaining King Bihendra of Nepal. Vice Chairman Ngapo, who is 71 years old, visited rural and pastoral areas, organs, schools, factories, hospitals, residents' families and border sentry posts, making extensive contact with workers, peasants, PLA fighters, cadres, teachers, medical personnel and local residents. He sincerely heard their opinions, proposals and demands on government work and gave a series of important instructions on present tasks. Vice Chairman Ngapo said: Since the implementation of the instructions on work in Xizang issued by the Central Committee, tremendous changes have taken place in the situation of Xizang in the past 2 years. Agricultural and animal husbandry production has developed day after day, and the people's living standard has been raised gradually. During the investigation, I have seen that the situation of our region has improved year after year. The slogan "make a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years, and a great change in 10 years," recently put forward by the regional CPC committee, is in line with practical situation of our region. The people throughout the region should strive to realize this slogan. In order to change the poor and backward situation of Xizang, we should rely first on the party's principles and policies; second, on the masses of people; and third, on the efforts of the grassroots cadres. This year, various localities have suffered natural clamity. This can be resolved by other remedial measures. For instance, the cadres in (Xiasima) town of Yadong County gave full play to the wisdom of the masses, opened up more production prospects and established 14 collective enterprises. Thus they not only augmented people's earnings, but also provided jobs for some personnel.

Referring to strengthening unity between the people and the PLA and safeguarding the border areas, Vice Chairman Ngapo remarked: To improve relations between the people and the PLA in Xinzang means to improve the relations between Tibetan and Han nationalities. This is because comrades of Han nationality make up the majority of the commanders and fighters of the units stationed in Xizang. They garrison the border areas of the country. They live a very hard life. They garrison the border areas day and night in order to safeguard socialist construction and the tranquility of the people. We should take great care of them and cherish and help them. Our comrades in the PLA should also carry forward the good tradition of the People's Aamy in supporting the government and cherishing the people, wholeheartedly serve the people of all nationalities of China and make contributions to defense and construction in the border areas.

Referring to the transfer of Han cadres, staff and workers to the interior, Vice Chairman Ngapo said: The third transfer to the interior should be kept under strict control by the various units. Professional and technical personnel and backbone leaders needed by Xizang should resolutely stay here. Party organizations at all levels should help those who are to remain in the region to gradually overcome the difficulties they are facing. As for the comrades who are to be transferred to the interior, we should conduct good political and ideological work so that those who are to be transferred will happily leave the region, and those who stay will feel at ease while remaining.

Referring to united front work, Vice Chairman Ngapo stressed: The united front has always been a magic weapon of the party, and still is. Our patriots should bring into play their special role, actively reflect the opinions of the masses to the party, put forward their own proposals, and make concerted efforts to do a good job in Xizang.

Vice Chairman Ngapo expressed his great concern for Tibetan compatriots abroad. He said: When a man grows old, he becomes homesick; when a bird grows old, it flies back to the forest. Now, the number of people who come home to visit their families or settle down is increasing. We bid them welcome. We should unite and make common efforts to build the socialist motherland.

Referring to religion, Vice Chairman Ngapo said: To respect and protect the freedom of religious belief is the party's basic policy toward religion. There is a lack of successors to carry on the religious work of the old lamas in the temples. It is necessary to accept new and young lamas, but problems will arise if too many are accepted. The departments concerned should strictly keep this under control. The duty of lamas is not only to recite scriptures but also to raise their cultural level, to protect cultural relics and to study Buddhist theory. We hope that religious circles will make efforts to do a good job in this respect.

Vice Chairman Ngapo said: During my trip, I have seen that party organizations at all levels and local governments have done a lot of work in implementing the instructions of the Central Committee on Xizang's work, and have made considerable achievements. We hope that leading groups at all levels will strengthen their unity, work still harder and make more contributions to realize the goal of "realize a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a great change in 10 years."

BAINQEN ERDINI, YIN FATANG AT XIZANG FESTIVAL

OW211612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, joined local Tibetans here in a three-day celebration of the traditional Xodoin Festival for ushering in a good harvest.

Before dawn yesterday, urban residents, peasants and herdsmen camped in Norbu Lingka Park, preparing for performances and picnics. Professional and amateur artists entertained from three make-shift stages, with traditional operas, songs and dances.

The bainqen, also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, is on an inspection tour of Tibet, assessing the changes in the region since 1980.

Also attending the celebrations were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional party committee.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS -- In Yunnan Province some 400 reservoirs, drinking water channels and drainage and irrigation stations are under the management of the state and some 200,000 water conservation projects are under the control of commune members. Some 70 percent of 340 reservoirs which were in poor condition have been reinforced. Some 1,000 locations on rivers and embankments have been harnessed or repaired, and some 2.6 million mu of fields have been protected. With the construction and the management of water conservation projects, the difficulties in procuring drinking water for some 2 million people and 1.7 million draft cattle in mountainous areas have been overcome. In addition, the province has built 20 medium-sized reservoirs, 148 small No 1-type reservoirs and 497 small No. 2-type reservoirs. Together with newly built ponds, the province has increased its capacity for storing water by 750 million square meters. The province has also built some 2,200 motor-pumped wells. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82 HK]

TIANJIN URGES OBSERVING ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

SK200950 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Cast Away Selfish Desire, Enforce Discipline"]

[Text] Whether discipline is enforced or not has an important bearing on the success of the revolutionary cause. Major cases of economic crimes have once again exhorted the people, state cadres in particular, to pay constant attention to observing discipline and law. The policy of opening our doors to foreign countries on the basis of adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and the policy of stimulating the economy while upholding the socialist planned economy are policies the state cadres should know very well. Moreover, there are many specific regulations and disciplinary restraints that serve as a guarantee for the implementation of the party's economic policy. Certain people, however, have intentionally distorted the party's economic policy, defied the regulations and wrecked discipline, to the great damage of the state. It can be safely supposed that Yang Yibang, the dismissed former vice minister of chemical industry, was perfectly aware of the disciplinary regulations governing external activities. However, he did not observe them. (Yu Zhaohong) and others of a group affiliated with the Tianjin import and export commission went so far as to practice fraud and pass off inferior goods for quality ones. They violated even the most rudimentary discipline. As is shown by the economic crimes that have come to light recently in Tianjin, many people succumb to their selfish desire to violate discipline. Coveting petty gains, they demand and take bribes in total disregard of repeated injunctions and iron-clad discipline.

Selfish desire is the original intention of economic offenders. However, the selfishness and the greed for petty gains on the part of some cadres constitute an internal cause for violating discipline. Left to their own devices, they will take the road of crime, as is shown by many cases in the past. Socialist discipline is for safeguarding the interests of the party, the country and the people. Those who have the interests of the party, the country and the people on their minds will not feel that the discipline is restrictive. On the other hand, those who put their own interests above everything else and are obsessed with the desire for gain will feel that the discipline is so restrictive that it hampers them in properly performing their official duties and attending to personal business. Economic offenders can easily compromise such persons.

It is really distressing to see that the moral character of a party member and state cadre is easily bartered away for small bribes and that small personal gains are made at the great expense of the state. There is an old saying: Do not take a single hair of what does not belong to you. Cadres in our socialist country must be honest in performing their official duties, make demands on themselves in line with the principle of serving the people and be sure to cast away selfish desire and enforce discipline.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN SPORTS MEET OPENING

SK210730 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Summary] The fifth Tianjin municipal sports meet ceremoniously opened yesterday afternoon at the (Mingyuan) stadium. Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal people's government, including Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, (Han Shaowen), Hao Tianyi, Wang Enhui, Bai Hua and Zhao Jun. Also attending were responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed locally and the committee in charge of the fifth municipal sports meet. More than 20,000 of the masses took part in the opening ceremony. Comrade Bai Hua, vice mayor of the municipality, delivered an opening speech. He reviewed the achievements scored by the sports personnel in the past and urged them to scale new heights in this aspect. Beginning on 21 August, 16 events and an exhibition event participated in by over 3,200 athletes will be conducted in succession.

U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE, U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS VIEWED

Understanding Communique Urged

OW200156 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan knows about communism. He has spoken out on this subject many times, both before and after his election. Regretably, Mr Reagan doesn't know that there isn't much difference between the Chinese communism and Russian communism. If he recognized that these two communists are birds of a feather, the United States would not be continuing to negotiate with Red China about Washington's relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan. This relationship is none of Peking's business. That was made clear when the United States and Chinese Communists exchanged recognition. The United States said that it was going to continue the Taipei relationship and assure the defense of Taiwan. This was subsequently written out and expressed in the Taiwan Relations Act.

The Chinese Communists were fully aware of the limitations applying to their U.S. ties. They objected, but went ahead anyway, thus implying acceptance.

The exchange of recognition took place when Jimmy Carter was president of the United States. Mr Reagan then defeated Mr Carter and entered the White House. The change of presidents frightened the Chinese Communists. President Reagan had made clear that he was a friend of the Republic of China and said that he would improve the relationship with the free Chinese. So, right after Mr Reagan's election, the Chinese Communists undertook a campaign to drive a wedge between the new American chief executive and the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists said they couldn't be friendly with a country which accepted and assisted the Republic of China. This worried some of President Reagan's advisers. They say the Red China card has value in the struggle against the Russian communists. Possibly, Mr Reagan accepted the idea of negotiating arms sales to Taiwan as a way of placating the Chinese Communists. He may have thought the talks could be dragged out inconclusively without changing anything.

But the Chinese Communists are persistent and tricky. They have kept up the pressure on the United States for a long time. They have threatened to downgrade relations with the United States unless the Americans curtail, and eventually discontinue, the sale of arms to the Republic of China.

According to sources both in Washington and Peking, a deal is being worked out. The United States would reaffirm its recognition of only one China; it might imply that Peking was that China. The arms sales would be limited as to quantity and quality. In one way or another, the United States would stipulate its intention to discontinue the sales entirely in time to come.

This would be a very dangerous concession on the part of the United States. The Chinese Communists will never be content with the mere disarming of the Republic of China. What they want is Taiwan and are determined that the United States is going to help them get it. If the United States accepts Peking's demand for the cessation of arms sales, the Chinese Communists will proceed to their next objective. That will be for negotiations with the Republic of China for what the communists call peaceful unification. Even before these negotiations, the communists would insist the Republic of China liquidate itself and that the people of Taiwan accept Peking's sovereignty. What hope for the survival of a free China would be left after that? The offer of autonomy will be meaningless. If Taiwan resisted communization, the troops of the Chinese Communists would move in.

President Reagan needs to be informed that the Chinese Communiss have the same intention towards the Republic of China on Taiwan as the Russian communists have towards Afghanistan. The Chinese Communists' threat to the free people of Taiwan is much greater than the Russian Communists' threat to the people of Poland. A great tragedy could be in the making, not to mention a sizeable war in the Taiwan Strait. For the people of free China, it would be better to be dead than red. American appeasement of Red China on Taiwan can only lead to war that inevitably will involve the United States.

Reexamining Intentions Stressed

OW220636 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] By now everyone presumably knows what has been called the Shanghai communique No 2 or Shanghai mark II between the United States and Red China. Most interpretations have emphasized the gradual reduction of arms sales to the Republic of China on Taiwan as the most important provision of the communique. In the view of the Chinese Communists, this may not be quite so. Washington and Peking also agreed to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to a thorough settlement of the arms issue. This is an opening to which the Chinese Communists are likely to press incessant demands for quick action. They would protest every time the United States delivers so much as a rifle. They would threaten to downgrade relations, as they had before, unless the United States complies with their demands.

Another serious provision is U.S. acceptance of the Chinese Communists' peace overtures to the Republic of China as sincerely intended. They are not. In fact, there have been no real peace overtures to the Republic of China, which the Chinese Communists intend to destroy. The overtures were made to the people of Taiwan and the Kuomintang, the ruling party of the Republic of China. As either a nation or a government, the Republic of China was never mentioned. From the beginning, the Chinese Communists have proposed that the Republic of China surrender or simply fade away. The elements of autonomy promised to the Kuomintang or the people of Taiwan would then become meaningless. People cannot exercise autonomy; they must have governing authority through which to express themselves. That is where communist intentions enter the picture. The communists would provide the government with authority. Autonomy would cease right then and there, just as happened when the Chinese Communists marched into Tibet.

So the United States has given at least unintentional support to the communization of Taiwan. There could be no other results in the unification of China on communist terms. This is a shocking concession, considering President Ronald Reagan's total rejection of communism. Mr Reagan surely cannot believe that the Chinese Communists are good and the Russian Communists are bad. He reacted angrily to U.S. media reports that Washington has reversed its policy of arming Taiwan. The chief executive said the United States will continue to sell arms to the Republic of China. Yes, but for how long and under what conditions?

The communique pressures the United States to work for a final resolution of arms sales to Taiwan as quickly as possible. The Republic of China hopes Mr Reagan will interpret that as meaning no termination so long as Taiwan is in danger. But the United States has said in effect that Taiwan is not in danger because the Chinese Communists want to make peace. Where is truth? Where is justice? The United States has come very close to saying that Taiwan belongs to the Chinese Communists and that it will not interfere with Peking's efforts to assert its sovereignty.

President Reagan should read the communique carefully. He may not be aware of all implications. He is also duty-bound and honor-bound to compare the communique with the Taiwan Relations Act, which is not merely an executive agreement but a law of the United States enacted by the Congress and signed by the president. The Taiwan Relations Act says: Defensive arms shall be supplied for the defense of Taiwan. In does not link this defense to any peace overtures of the Chinese Communists. In fact, the Taiwan Relations Act is clearly directed at the possible aggressiveness of the Chinese Communists in the wake of their recognition by the United States.

The Taiwan Relations Act upholds the continuing freedom of the people of Taiwan. The new communique says nothing about their freedom and seems to imply U.S. belief these people will be better off under communism. President Reagan may have wrought differently from his intention. He should reexamine the intention and words which have led him to this point.

Comment on 'Moral Relationship'

OW220306 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Value of Human Nature Lies in the Awakening of Conscience"]

[Text] The joint communique published by the United States and the communist bandits on 17 August not only has aroused our indignation, but has caused anger and condemnation among many just people in the United States. In particular, President Reagan, in addition to issuing a statement (?on the communique), made the unprecedented move of personally telephoning the CBS news editor, asking him to make a correction to the station's news report and pointing out their improper descriptions. He solemnly stated that the United States has a moral obligation to the Republic of China, and that he has not retreated or changed. Yesterday, many U.S. congressmen jointly signed a document inviting President Chiang of our country to visit the United States. Leaders of U.S. political parties also proposed inviting our country's high-ranking government officials to visit the United States.

From these events, we can at least discover that there are distinctly different ideas about us and about the communist bandits in the minds of Americans. They feel that they have a moral relationship with the Republic of China, and that the relationship between them and the communist bandits is one of practical interests. This difference merits attention, because a moral relationship endures, while a relationship of interests is temporary. Moral failures lead to a feeling of remorse and a desire to make up. By contrast, in a relationship of interests, when interests no longer exist, the two sides can part company any time and think no more of each other thereafter.

We feel this is the bright side of human nature. The United States is a democratic country, a free country, and a place where the people can think and express themselves. When their expressions are wrong, it is caused mainly by lack of understanding. When they really see things clearly, the will correct themselves. The most conspicuous examples are two recently published (?books) exposing the truth about the communist bandits' tyranny -- (?"Escape From Hell" and "Writer From the Forbidden City"). The authors are both students of the communist bandits' spokesman John King Fairbank. They both have been left-leaning reporters who heaped praises on the communist bandits with their eyes closed. However, when they went to mainland China and clearly saw the real facts, their precious human conscience completely manifested itself. They not only wrote the most truthful, objective, penetrating and impartial reports, but also frankly corrected their mistakes. They frankly pointed out their (?guilt) in being blindly left-leaning due to a lack of understanding. They frankly stated that when they saw their past articles blindly acclaiming the communist bandits, they could not help blushing.

From these examples, we should realize that the world and particularly the United States does have unclear and even contrary concepts of us, but more important, we should give some thought as to why their concepts of us are unclear or even exactly the opposite of what we really are.

In the past, there were a number of left-leaning elements associated with the Communist International such as Fairbank, Snow [words indistinct] and so forth. In their capacity as scholars, experts, reporters and authors, and posing as China experts, they specialized in advertising the Chinese Communist bandits and worked to destroy the image of the Republic of China. They created a one-sided situation in news reporting, making it impossible for Americans to know the truth about China. This state of affairs lasted for a considerably long period of time.

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the communist bandits, the younger generation of American intellectuals, who had been influenced by the left-leaning elements and were filled with illusions, began to have opportunities to go to mainland China to (?observe and study). They found a mainland China completely different from what they thought it was. They turned and looked at us, and found that we are not as ugly as the left-leaning elements described us. By comparison, they came to realize that we had all the time been treated with indifference by them. Thus, precious human conscience found its emergence among the American intellectuals, who had a sense of justice to begin with but were only deceived by the left-leaning experts and scholars.

This was a favorable turn. Then, however, there emerged in the United States a group of elements of the so-called Taiwan independence movement who frenziedly tried by hook or by crook to vilify the Republic of China. Thus, the moribund American left-leaning elements (?became active again) by smearing the Republic of China. [Words indistinct] subjected to all unfairness, our nation is being faced with difficulties. [Words indistinct] as President Chiang Ching-kuo recently said: We pay close attention to national harmony and unity. We should fight a battle of wits and not contend with others on account of personal grudges. Where there is a will there is a way.

Our will is to wipe out the diabolical communist bandits, to deliver our compatriots on the mainland from their despotic rule and to reunify and build China in accordance with the three people's principles. Patience is a most valuable quality, but it is also limited. We must be patient in order to accomplish our anticommunist mission of national recovery. Our basic national policy is opposing communism and trying to recover the mainland, which must not be jeopardized, and this is the limit of our patience.

In a speech to scholars, a few days ago President Chiang said: We must not yield to the communist bandits' peace conspiracies and united front tactics, nor must we be perplexed by the transient international situation. Full of national confidence, we should bring our moral courage into full play, [words indistinct] and further close our ranks.

We should follow these encouraging remarks in the face of the enemy's sabotage activities and the perplexing international situation. What some American personages have done reflects the awakening of human conscience and shows the value of our patience. But, more important, we Chinese should always keep firmly in mind (?the distress we have been subjected to). In the face of the distress, we should all exercise restraint while working for the interests of the nation. Each of us should be full of national confidence and give full scope to his moral courage. Only thus will our exercise of patience (?for the time being) be of value.

We believe that man has a conscience. After acquainting themselves with the actual state of affairs, the American people are upholding justice for us. Are the elements of the Taiwan independence movement who are bent on damaging the image of the motherland really conscienceless and completely devoid of morality? Have they really forfeited all their human nature? We hope that they will soon come to their senses and take a stand based on national dignity and confidence.

OFFICIALS VIEW RELATIONS WITH U.S., ARMS SALES

OW211347 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] In Taipei, there have been no signs of rejoicing over the sale of the 60 F-5 fighters by the Reagan administration. Both the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry declined comments on the $240-million arms deal, but an official who asked not to be identified said: The decision was made in January, so it does not give us any excitement, but we can see the timing was arranged in such a way to pacify us.

Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has urged the Ministry of National Defense to accelerate its development of advanced technological weapons in a bid to reach self-reliance in the near future. Responding to the recent announcement of Reagan's decision to limit future arms sales to the Republic of China, as agreed to in a joint communique between Washington and Peking, the premier called upon all related government units to take active measures to ride over the difficulties the nation currently faces. Sun emphasized the importance of diversifying the sources from which the Republic of China receives its weapons.

Minister of Defense Admiral Sung Chang-chih gave a report on the present status of the Republic of China's weapon sources. He reported that that since the suspension of formal diplomatic ties with the United States, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have been limited. However, he noted that future U.S. arms sales hinge on continued smooth relations with Washington.

At a meeting of the Executive Yuan, the director of the Government Information Office, James Soong, said the announcement of the joint communique between Washington and Peking have provoked negative reaction amongst both liberal and conservative members of the U.S. Government and many had expressed their sympathy towards the position held by the Republic of China. Soong reported that 3 of the United States largest television networks have sent reporting crews to Taiwan and the government should take advantage of this opportunity to communicate its position to the visiting reporters to promote a better understanding.

The premier [as heard] also said at the meeting that the Republic of China must still strive to improve relations with the United States, however, at the same time, it should intensify its efforts to strengthen its ties, both official and unofficial, with other countries.

TAIWAN-U.S. COPRODUCTION OF F-5E TO BEGIN IN 1983

OW210349 Taipei CNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 21 (CNA) -- The plan of co-production of F-5E aircarft by the Northrop Corporation of Hawthorne, California and the Air Force of the Republic of China will be carried out starting in mid-1983, Yang Hsin-ning, director of the Northrop Corporation's Taipei office, said Friday. The U.S. Congress of its plan to sell 30 F-5E and 30 F-5F aircraft to the Republic of China. [sentence fragment as received]

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON SOONG MEI-LING'S LETTER

HK201208 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Commenting on Soong Mei-ling's Open Letter to Liao Chengzhi"]

[Text] The publication of Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo has evoked strong repercussions in the world. This is because this letter upholds justice and affects people. In this letter, for the peaceful reunification of China, Liao Chengzhi gently asked Chiang Ching-Kuo, his brotherly old colleague, to treasure this opportunity, follow the correct path of "rendering meritorious service to the motherland and having a good reputation go down in the annals of history," and bury the hatchet to complete the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. This letter speaks earnestly, out of a sense of justice, and is irrefutable. Thus, the Taiwan authorities were forced to find a way to deal with the situation. They could not but seek help from Soong Mei-ling, who is now living in the United States. However, when we read Soong Mei-ling's open letter to Liao Chengzhi, we cannot help but feel disappointed.

Except for the main theme of advising Liao Chengzhi to follow his father's will, Soong Mei-ling's approximately 3,000-character letter has done its utmost to vilify the CPC. If any comment is to be made on this letter, we would like to say that it reverses history, evades the sense of nationalism and attacks others out of a party's selfish interests.

It is common knowledge that history exists objectively and should not be distored. In those years when they assisted Dr Sun Yat-sen in carrying out the democratic revolution, both Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning were well-known for resolutely supporting Dr Sun Yat-sen's reorganization of the KMT and formulation of the three revolutionary principles of cooperating with the Soviet Union, cooperating with the Communist Party and supporting the peasants and workers. These principles added new vitality to the KMT and provided a revolutionary basis for the first cooperation between the KMT and the CPC, thus bringing about the situation of "jointly fighting against domestic warlords and resisting foreign powers." History shows that both Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning were firm leftists. In her letter, Soong Mei-ling also had to admit that they did make outstanding contributions. Since the firm leftists were faithful disciples of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles, they were not tolerated by the rightists, who pretended to be revolutionary but actually wanted to usurp the party power and abolish the three great principles of cooperating with the Soviet Union, cooperating with the Communist Party and supporting the peasants and workers. Hence, the assassination of Liao Zhongkai soon after Dr Sun Yat-sen died of disease in Beijing. The history of the KMT during this period marked the beginning of the betrayal of the revolution by the KMT rightists. It is really ridiculous for Soong's letter to prettify Chiang Kai-shek by saying that "when again mentioning the meritorious deeds of Mr Liao Zhongkai at the Whampoa Military Academy, the former president was so deeply grieved that he could not hold back his tears." When He Xiangning courageously carried out the unfinished tasks of Dr Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhongkai and, together with Soong Ching-ling, engaged in the indomitable struggle against the KMT rightists, and when Liao Chengzhi carried out his father's behests and firmly joined the revolution, they again became intolerable to the KMT rightists. Hence, the imprisonment of Liao Chengzhi in the dark jail. In Chiang Kai-shek's eyes, there was only the purpose of eliminating the dissidents. How could he keep old friendships in mind? It was a result of the resolute struggle of the CPC that the situation was changed and that Chiang Kai-shek was forced to release some political prisoners. How could it be the case, as mentioned in Soong Mei-ling's letter, that he would not have been set free "if the former president did not cherish old friendships?" Such a reversal of history is no more than an attempt to deceive the world by covering up mistakes and resorting to sophistry. As to the advice in this letter, which is a Confucian point of view, that Liao Chengzhi should carry out his father's behests and become a worthy son by betraying the revolution, it is more absurd. Liao Chengzhi has carried out his father's behests and has become a revolutionary and politician in our times. This is, indeed, an expression of filial piety.

When the relationship between father and son was referred to in "Hsun Tse," which was a work of the Confucian school, there were three principles, and one of them was "not bringing humiliation to one's father." Both father and son in the Liao family have made meritorious contributions and are respected by the people of the world. How can their deeds be denied by vilifiers?

What merits Soony Mei-ling's deep pondering was nothing other than the life story of Soong Ching-ling and He Xiangning. They were loyal to the revolution and loyal to the motherland and the people. They made light of difficulties and dangers, vowed to adhere to their chosen courses and, finally, made brilliant contributions to national independence and emancipation. They proved themselves to be heroes crowned with eternal glory. Soong Mei-ling, who is old and is living in another country, might as well review the humiliating history of the Chinese nation over the past century or so and then look at New China, which stands like a giant in the East. It is appropriate for her to do her bit for the reunification of the motherland and for the future of the Chinese nation and try her best to urge Chiang Ching-kuo to strive for the realization of the great cause while she is still alive, so that her good reputation can go down in history like those of Soong Ching-ling and He Xiangning. If she does this, she will certainly "be respected by the whole country and be held in esteem by the people." Wise people are not likely to do otherwise and try to cover up past mistakes with sophistry, even in old age.

Besides, in Soong's letter, there are attacks against others out of a party's selfish interests. For example, it attacks the CPC for "altering the name of the country." In the struggles against imperialism and colonialism over the past century or so, who was correct and who was wrong, and who gave meritorious service and who made mistakes? How can all this be concealed from the people? It was not under the "name of the ROC" that the Chinese nation freed itself from the rule of colonialism and that China became one of the powerful countries in the world. On the contrary, it was under the name of the PRC led by the CPC that a new chapter was opened in Chinese history. Facts speak louder than sophistry. If the "name of the country" is to be used to judge between right and wrong, then after the "ROC" came into being, there were continuous tangled fights between warlords and continuous foreign invasions; there were endless occurrences and unequal treaties which humiliated the Chinese nation and people, and the people were living in dire poverty. If such a "name of the country" were not abrogated through revolution, the Chinese people would certainly suffer endless disasters and misfortune. Dr Sun Yat-sen cherished high aspirations throughout his life to save the Chinese nation and people, to "abrogate all unequal treaties" and to strive for "national freedom and equality." His aspirations have now been realized. If Soong Mei-ling had no prejudice and were not partial to the KMT, why should she speak of the "name of the country?"

Soong's letter did not care about national interests and the reunification of the motherland. This is another example of the fact that it was partial to a party. We hope that Soong Mei-ling will keep a clear head and be realistic in considering the future of China so that she can make a wise choice and do something good -- something that will be highly spoken of throughout the ages -- for the country and the Chinese nation in her old age, that is, to urge the Taiwan authorities to accept Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification and the principles in Liao Chengzhi's letter so that reunification can be realized and China can be revitalized.

Looking at the other side of the vast Pacific Ocean, we are placing sincere hopes on Soong Mei-ling.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES ISSUE OF HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK191331 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 119, 16 Aug 82 pp 6-7

[Article by KUANG CHIAO CHING reporter Li Yueh [2621 4766]: "Hong Kong, Still a Hong Kong for Hong Kong People -- An Interview on Resolving the Future of Hong Kong"]

[Text] Capitalism Under the Five-Starred Red Flag

Since the Chinese Communist leaders met in succession several prominent figures from Hong Kong in the past few months, talk of regaining Hong Kong has caused a temporary clamor. The subject of "regaining sovereignty and keeping Hong Kong prosperous" has become a hot topic of conversation among people. But too many comments and remarks will probably overshoot the truth and turn geese into swans. In order to [word indistinct] truth, since the beginning of last month, reporters have interviewed some prominent figures in Beijing and Hong Kong. Here is a brief report on the subject.

From such interviews, this reporter came to understand and can say with conviction that reclaiming sovereignty over Hong Kong has become a policy decision of the Chinese Communists. No change will be made on this decision. This has been revealed in some public journals which can be found in Hong Kong. The deadline of the reclamation has not yet been specified, but a draft for solution to the issue has been brewing for some time and a plan will be worked out before long. An inference can be drawn from this reporter's observation and analysis that the discussion of the plan is not now restricted to the top-level quarters. This reporter also strongly feels that the plan for the solution will be the approach of "operating two different systems within one country," an approach that has been widely rumored recently. That means that Hong Kong will be governed by Hong Kong people under the five-starred red flag. This approximately coincides with the prediction of "capitalism under the five-starred red flag" made in issue No 118 of this magazine.

Hong Kong People Will Still Be Allowed To Enjoy Their Colorful Night Life

This reporter was definitely told in an interview: When Hong Kong's sovereignty is reclaimed, Hong Kong's status as a free trade port and international financial center will be maintained. The Hong Kong dollar will maintain its international standing. Hong Kong will be allowed to keep its power to conclude separate economic agreements with other countries of the world, such as the present multifiber agreement. The territory's economic and legal systems will be maintained and even the lifestyle of the Hong Kong people will be kept intact. In a word, when Hong Kong is regained, apart from the Union Jack being lowered and the five-starred red flag being hoisted in its place, and the British governor being replaced by a Chinese (probably the term "governor" will no longer be used), Hong Kong will remain Hong Kong. Its people will still be allowed to enjoy their colorful night life, talk about the stock and gold markets, or act as estate agents. It will seem like nothing has happened. At first hearing this, this reporter was greatly surprised. Though the interviewee said he spoke from a personal point of view, his status and position are indisputable. His assertiveness showed that he already had some well-thought-out ideas in mind and had mastered the essentials of policy.

However, this reporter's train of thought was really confused. A string of question marks welled up in his mind. Is it really possible?

The first question which had come to mind was about some of the most basic commic knowledge. If Hong Kong's status as a free port is to be maintained, one of the prerequisites is that freedom of trade and freedom of entry and exit be guaranteed. Will people from places like South Korea and Taiwan be able to come and leave as they do now?

"Of course, their coming and going must be guaranteed. But Chinese from the mainland will still be restricted from entering Hong Kong."

The following are answers to some more questions posed by this reporter.

There is a positive side to Hong Kong's laws. The majority of the laws will be retained, and will only require minor revisions. Hong Kong can set up its own supreme court of appeal. It is not necessary to take cases to London or Beijing. Everything can be solved in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank can continue to issue currency. But there will probably be no queen's picture on the new bank notes. It will not be necessary to look for any portraits from Beijing either. It is better to make a design with marked Hong Kong traits.

Opposition papers and journals can continue to be published if they have a mind to. Dissidents can still engage in their activities provided they do not break the law.

"If a group of people who are not satisfied with reality intend to initiate riots by claiming that they are responding to calls from the motherland, will the central authorities allow the local administration to suppress the riots?" This reporter was sorry to rudely put forward such a question and put it bluntly by using a strong word like "suppression." But he cannot be blamed too much for this because this reporter was, at the time, just thinking of the 1967 riots. Though the situation then was different, and the 1967 riots resulted from historical reasons and practical conditions prevailing at that time, no one could bear to see any riots when Hong Kong is regained by China.

"There will be a parliament in Hong Kong, with the right to adopt motions." On hearing this, this reporter came to understand that the local administration would have the right to decide all internal affairs when the territory is regained.

Since the news of reclaiming Hong Kong's sovereignty was spread, like the majority of Hong Kong people, this reporter has been very perplexed and uneasy. Not only should Hong Kong be kept prosperous, but its economic system also should be changed. How would it be possible to keep with the hare and run with the hounds? This reporter even thought that the news itself had damaged the prosperity of Hong Kong. Hong Kong people are well informed about everything. Once bad news comes, money can be immediately remitted abroad. However, in the course of the interview and conversation, doubts began to be cast away. A ray of hope and a modicum of excitment have appeared.

Looking for a Lee Kuan Yew-Type Person in Hong Kong

In another interview, the subject of our conversation was on the problem of Hong Kong's future chief.

The problem was put forth because this reporter still felt a bit uneasy, though a beautiful prospect had been portrayed in the previous interview. This resulted from doubts as to the continuity and stability of policies formulated by the authorities. From past experience, this reporter is used to taking a "wait-and-see" attitude toward such problems. Therefore, on being asked for views on the solution to Hong Kong's future, this reporter spoke frankly: Since the news of reclaiming Hong Kong's sovereignty is in the air, everyone is talking about the matter. The majority of people agree to the approach of regaining sovereignty. But just as some people say, your boss can be trusted, but your shop assistants cannot be trusted. This means the party's policies are correct, but their implementation is always susceptible to change. This is also on people's minds looking at the future of Hong Kong.

The reply to this problem was clear enough, namely, the Chinese always do what they say. Though some bad things occurred during the Cultural Revolution, the situation has become stable since the third plenary session. "We are full of confidence," he said. Then he also sincerely told this reporter: "You can rest assured. We will not station People's Liberation Army units or dispatch naval vessels. Hong Kong's public security can be maintained by the present police. Except for defense and external affairs, all other affairs can be handled by the Hong Kong people themselves. No officials of ours will join the local administration. But the future governor must be replaced. It would be unreasonable to ask a British subject to act as the governor of China's Hong Kong. The governor can be elected locally, or his election may have to be confirmed by the central authorities." This highly-placed authoritative person also said: "It is not necessary for the governor to be an advocate of socialism. Now we put patriots into two categories. One is to advocate the socialist motherland; the other is to agree to reunification of the motherland. Anyone can be qualified for governor if he agrees to the approach of regaining Hong Kong's sovereignty, and has the necessary prestige and capability."

How will the existing officials below the level of governor be arranged? "Most of them will be allowed to stay. The capable can still be employed as officials or advisers. The welfare system will be maintained."

"Then shall we look for a Lee Kuan Yew-type person in Hong Kong?", asked this reporter bluntly. "Yes, it can be said so. A Lee Kuan Yew for China's Hong Kong."

Undoubtedly, this interview greatly encouraged this reporter. Of course, there are still many questions. One of them is how to guarantee China's approach. In spite of this, an outline for the future of Hong Kong has been drawn up. But how to color it in, to perfect the outline, enrich its contents and develop its vitality, all this should be done by the Hong Kong people themselves. The Hong Kong people must master their own destiny and take advantage of all opportunities to make their ambitions come true. It is useless to avoid reality. Signing in despair will waste one's life. Keeping silent is a loss. This reporter believes that Hong Kong's people now have a lot of things to do. A brisk discussion must be held on Hong Kong's future.

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China

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UN SECRETARY GENERAL CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

OW240213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 23 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mrs. Perez de Cuellar and their party wound up their visit to China and left here this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, and his wife Zhang Lian, and Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Zhao Zingzhi.

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Shanghai yesterday, where he visited the Shanghai industrial exhbition and cruised on the Huangpu River. Yesterday evening, Perez de Cuellar and his party were honored at a banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Mayor Wang Dachan and Perez de Cuellar proposed toasts at the banquet.

USSR'S USTINOV RAPS U.S. STANCE AT ARMS TALKS

OW201250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 19 (XINHUA)--Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov today attacked the U.S. for sticking to its "zero option" proposal at the half-year-old Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, saying that such proposal was "designed to torpedo the reaching of agreement."

Answering questions raised by a TASS correspondent, Ustinov criticized the United States for "disclosing" and "distorting" the content of the talks. He said that the Soviet Union proposed to create "a vast European zone of the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms" in which the existing medium-range nuclear weapons of both the Soviet Union and NATO should be reduced to no more than 300 units in the coming five years after an agreement on this is reached. He explicitly pointed out that all types of medium-range nuclear weapons would be subject to reduction -- both missiles and planes and that deployment of nuclear weapons of new types including American "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles in the zone would be prohibited.

He insisted that there exists a parity of both nuclear and conventional forces between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as well as between the Warsaw Treaty organisation and NATO. He accused the U.S. of trying to attain nuclear superiority.

Ustinov's remarks show once again that no substantive progress has been made in the Geneva talks as both sides remained adamant on their respective stand.

SFRY'S MOJSOV ON NONALIGNED MEETING VENUE

OW230747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov said this evening that a consensus had been reached on the need for the seventh non-aligned summit conference to be held in some other country than in Baghdad. Speaking in an interview with Belgrade television, Mojsov said that the consensus was reached after intensive consultations among all the non-aligned countries. India had agreed to host the gathering, he declared.

Mojsov said that what remains to be achieved is to reach an accord on how to formally confirm the consensus on the transfer of the seventh summit from Baghdad to New Delhi, and to decide "in which place, if it is necessary, should a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the heads of state or government, be held" for the purpose.

The foreign secretary hoped that the remaining difficulties about the way in which this accord should be formally confirmed would be resolved in the next few days.

He said that the president of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency, Petar Stambolic, and presidency members Cvijetin Mijatovic and Radovan Vlajkovic had held talks with leaders of many non-aligned countries. The result showed that Yugoslavia had played a favourable role in the rapprochement of views of the non-aligned countries and in avoiding the contradictions around this new consensus.

BEIJING REVIEW REAFFIRMS OPPOSING HEGEMONISM

HK230932 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English vol 25, 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Notes From the Editors' Column by International Editor Mu Youlin: "Opposing Hegemonism"]

[Text] IT IS SAID THAT IN CHINA OPPOSING HEGEMONISM IS USED AS A SYNONYM FOR OPPOSING THE SOVIET UNION. WHAT DO YOU THINK?

[paragraph published in boldface]

[China still upholds Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds in its foreign policy. Opposition to hegemonism is one of the three basic points of China's foreign policy (the other two are: strengthening the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and safeguarding world peace). We oppose anyone seeking hegemonism anywhere and support all countries that suffer from hegemonist expansion.

The tense and turbulent world situation stems from the contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, as the Soviet Union is on the offensive and the United States is on the defensive in their contention, the major threat to world peace today comes from the Soviet Union. In 1968 the Soviet Union sent its troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. More than two years ago, it invaded and occupied Afghanistan. It also supported Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and stepped up its own southward drive for control of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. China directs the spearhead of its struggle against hegemonism towards the Soviet Union not only because the Soviet Union stretches its hands everywhere, but also because it attempts to achieve its goal of aggression and expansion by flaunting the banner of socialism, styling itself as the "natural all" of the Third World countries and pursuing its own aims under the cover of "supporting" the struggle of the people of the Third World. Soviet hegemonism is therefore very deceptive. Today this is understood by more and more countries and people.

China's focus on opposing Soviet hegemonism does not mean that it does not oppose the hegemonism of the United States. China's foreign policy is a principled and independent one. Although the strength of the United States has been weakened compared with the past, it still seeks hegemonism. For instance, it always supports South Africa's schemes to obstruct the independence of Namibia in opposition to the broad masses of African people. In the Middle East, it stubbornly supports Israel in opposition to the just demands of the Arab people. Aided and abetted by the United States, Israel has recently sent troops to invade Lebanon, slaughtering the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people. In Central America and the Caribbean region, the United States supports reactionary dictatorial regimes and suppresses the people's movements for national liberation. In the Korean peninsula, it refuses to withdraw its troops from South Korea, obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. As for China, the United States continues to sell arms to Taiwan and interferes in the internal affairs of China. We resolutely oppose all these hegemonist deeds by the United States.

The situations in the Third World countries differ greatly. Nowadays, when the world situation is becoming more turbulent, some Third World countries oppose the Soviet Union, while others direct the spearhead of struggle against U.S. expansion and interference. All countries decide their own policies for the struggle against hegemonism and where the spearhead of their struggle should be directed according to their own specific situations and conditions. China respects their policies.

Some Third World countries receive aid from the Soviet Union because of domestic reasons and their needs in the struggle against the United States. This is understandable. However, China's own experiences show that they should guard against the Soviet Union using its aid to manipulate and control them. The struggle of the Third World countries for national independence and liberation is aimed at driving away the colonialists who ride roughshod over them. It should never allow new interference from outside.

China firmly supports the struggles of Third World countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racial discrimination and wishes to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, except Cuba and Vietnam, because these two countries have become tools of the Soviet hegemonists in pushing the latter's policy of aggression and expansion.

UNESCO DISCUSSES POPULATION CONTROL IN SHANGHAI

OW240207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 30 officials, activists and specialists representing 10 Asian countries met in Shanghai today to study the population issue, which has become a matter of world concern. The women are attending a 12-day training course in social communication for women professionals in population programs co-sponsored by UNESCO and Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) that opened today in Shanghai, the biggest city in China.

Representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand are participating.

Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, presided over the inaugural ceremony. She stressed that the control of population growth is China's fundamental national policy. "We are to persist in this policy for a long time to come," she said.

As a result of government effort and support from the people, the family planning program has reported great progress in China. The birth rate declined from 1970 to 1981, dropping from 30 to 18 per thousand.

Yang Kai, deputy mayor of Shanghai, welcomed the participants to see for themselves the participation of Shanghai women in the national development and population programs, as well as working to solve remaining problems.

Yang Yunyu, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said the course is a cooperation program of great importance between China and UNESCO.

Yvette Abrahamson, program specialist of population division of UNESCO, Brajesh Bhatia, regional training coordinator of AIBD, addressed the course. Participants in the course will discuss population policies, exchange experience in communication techniques and strategies in population programs and study the role of women in the national development process wtih special reference to information, communication and education activities in support of population program.

Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development, joined the course in the afternoon session.

Representatives of the UN Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation came from Beijing to attend today's opening ceremony. A reception was given by the All-China Women's Federation and the Shanghai Women's Federation in the evening.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON UN SPACE SCIENCE MEETING

Zhang Wenjin Address

OW121101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 11 August, Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese delegation, addressed the second UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. In his speech, he stated China's views and principled stand on the exploration and uses of outer space.

Zhang Wenjin said: "China's consistent stand is that the exploration and use of outer space must serve a peaceful purpose, that they must advance the economic, scientific and cultural development of the various countries and promote equality and friendly cooperation among the various nations. The interests of all countries, particularly those of the developing countries, must be taken into consideration when exploring and using outer space."

Reviewing the rapid progress in space science and technology in the past 14 years since the convocation of the first UN conference on other space, he continued: "Since the development of space science and technology, some issues have arisen, much to our concern. We hold that the important task of this conference is to seriously consider and resolve these issues and enable the peaceful use of outer space to proceed along the correct path."

Zhang Wenjin said: "Space science and technology, a component part of all of man's science and technology, is the common asset of mankind which ought to be shared by the people of all countries. However, the current situation is that the developed countries are dominating the field of space science and technology. With a population of over 70 percent of the world population, the developing countries account for only 5 percent of all scientific and technological research and development projects. In the field of space science and technology, the gap is even bigger."

"By the end of 1981, all together 2,700 or more satellites and spacecraft had been launched in the whole world, but more than 90 percent of them belonged to the two space superpowers. The enormous gap between the various countries in space science and technology has led to inequality with regard to the rights enjoyed and interests shared by them. The developing countries cannot enjoy, as they should, the benefits brought about by man's exploration of outer space despite the increasingly extensive application and practical achievements of space science and technology. This is an issue that merits our attention. However, owing to historical and other reasons, the developing countries still have much difficulty in resolving this issue. Therefore, the international community should make concerted efforts toward this end. The United Nations and its specialized agencies should play a greater role in helping developing countries to improve their space scientific and technological level and their competence in applications. The developed countries with their advanced technology, particularly the space superpowers, should assume greater responsibilities."

In his speech, Zhang Wenjin also pointed out: "In recent years, the international situation has been turbulent and the hegemonists have intensified their armaments and their war preparations. Even once quiet outer space has now become an arena of intense rivalry and arms race. Outer space is the common environment of mankind. To ensure that the exploration and use of outer space serve a peaceful purpose, practical and effective measures must be taken to prevent outer space from becoming a new arena of the arms race.

"Therefore, in discussing the important issues with regard to the peaceful uses of outer space, the conference must also discuss the issue of prohibiting an arms race in outer space. Measures must be taken to stop and reverse the dangerous trend of having an arms race in outer space. This is the common wish of all peace-loving people throughout the world."

Zhang Wenjin concluded: "China is a developing socialist country. It has consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy in international affairs. Over the past years, China has made efforts in the exploration and use of outer space while vigorously developing its economy. Presently, China's ability to develop outer space is limited, but it is willing to engage in the peaceful use of outer space and contribute to the welfare of mankind with its achievements in space and technology. We are willing to promote international cooperation, including cooperation with the developing countries, as far as our limited capability allows. We are willing to join consultations on the basis of equality with delegates of other nations and to make utmost efforts in helping solve the issues facing the conference."

On the morning of 11 August, the conference showed a film of speeches by the winners of five regions in a composition contest on "outer space explorations" for middle school students. The title of the composition contest sponsored by the United Nations was: "How Space Activities Are Changing the Outlook of My Country and the World."

An article entitled "Best Wishes for Your New Home," written by Fu Jie, a female student at China's Wuhan municipal school of foreign languages won first place for the Asian zone. The film on her speech lasted 5 minutes. The winners of the four other regions were students of Algeria (for the African zone), the Soviet Union (for the East European zone), Argentina (for the Latin American zone) and Norway (for the West European nations and other countries).

Conference Concludes

OW220808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, August 21 (XINHUA) — The second U.N. conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space today stressed the need for cooperation in space science and technology and for the peaceful uses of space. A report adopted at the end of the conference this afternoon said that it is necessary to continue and expand cooperation in space science and technology. It is also important that all countries have access to benefits from new applications of space science and technology, it said.

Describing the arms race in the outer space as a matter of grave concern to the international community, it said that the maintenance of peace and security in outer space is of great importance for international peace and security. The prevention of an arms race and hostilities in outer space is an essential condition for the promotion and continuation of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, it stated.

The report urged all nations in particular those with major space capabilities to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and to refrain from any action contrary to that aim.

Addressing the closing session of the conference, Willibald Pahr, president of the conference and Austrian foreign minisster, expressed his gratification at the achievements of the conference. But he regretted that cooperation at the conference is paralleled by an unprecedented effort to develop and even deploy weapons that would threaten peace in space. He called for the creation of a world-wide awareness of the need to ensure that outer space remained a peaceful environment.

HOLBROOKE WRITES FAVORABLY ON JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW230752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The China-U.S. joint communique on the settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan "can allow the further development of common strategic and political interests" of both countries, said Richard Holbrooke, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in an article carried by the Washington POST today. "This is essential to our national security in the face of Soviet adventurism in Southwest Asia and elsewhere," he noted.

He said that after a year of searching for alternatives, President Ronald Reagan concluded that every other possibility was too damaging to U.S. interests. The communique was "probably the best the administration could have extracted from a difficult and dangerous situation."

Had the talks with the Chinese Government failed, Holbrooke believed, "the result would have been a major blow to our world position, with only the Russians -- not even Taiwan -- as the beneficiary".

The former assistant secretary of state said that everything else is a secondary consideration. "The important fact is that by signing this communique, President Reagan has preserved the momentum in Sino-American relations."

He hoped that all those who supported the 1972 Shanghai communique and the 1978 communique that led to the normalization of relations between the two countries should support the new China-U.S. joint communique of 1982.

THAI, SINGAPORE PRESS PRAISE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW221708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Some Thai and Singapore newspapers have issued editorials or commentaries in the past few days, exclaiming the signing of the China-U.S. joint communique.

These newspapers also called on the Reagan administration to repeal the "Taiwan Relations Act" and effectively implement the principles of the Shanghai communique so as to enable Sino-U.S. relations to develop in a good direction.

The Thai newspaper THE NATION REVIEW said in an editorial on August 18: "We are very pleased" over certain agreements reached between China and the United States on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Taibei leaders should realize that no one would believe the myth that the Kuomintang is the legal government of China.

THE BANGKOK POST said in an editorial on August 19 that the dispute between China and the United States over the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has been over. This is a matter for rejoicing.

The NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS said in an article on August 18 that after the release of the China-U.S. joint communique, Sino-American relations will undergo a sound development.

The paper pointed out in another article on the following day that if President Reagan really values Sino-U.S. relations, he should pluck up courage to resist the pressure from the rightists and effectively implement the principles of the Shanghai communique.

SING SIAN YIT PAO stressed in an editorial on August 19 that since the Reagan administration recognizes that the issue of Taiwan is an internal affair of China, the effect of the "Taiwan Relations Act" will inevitably diminish gradually.

The Singapore newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES said in an editorial on the same day that for the United States "the framework of Sino-American cooperation built up slowly since the Shanghai Communique in 1972 has been preserved." "For reasons of national dignity it (China) could not have acquiesced to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan," the editorial added.

U.S. GROUP SAID TO SUPPRESS MUSHROOM IMPORTS

OW211350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. International Trade Commission will have a hearing and make a ruling on August 24 over the American Mushroom Institute's petition that mushroom imports from China have disrupted American markets. The petition, filed on June 30, alleged that imported canned mushrooms from China had brought heavy damage to American mushroom growers. It asked the U.S. Government to hold down the imports and cited a section of the 1974 Foreign Trade Act to justify the unreasonable demand.

At the same time, in an effort to exert pressure on the government, the U.S. press has made a fuss on the issue, claiming that mushroom imports from China have led many U.S. firms to bankruptcy.

The United States is a traditional mushroom importer. Before 1980, 90 per cent of America's mushroom imports came from South Korea and other places. Mushroom imports came from South Korea and other places. Mushroom imports from China began to increase only in 1980 when China enjoyed the most favored nation treatment. Even so, China's canned mushrooms only account for 31 per cent of the U.S. imports.

Last year, U.S. mushroom imports declined by 25 per cent because of its tariff protections, while domestic production only dropped by 5 percent due to the effect of the economic recession. It is entirely groundless to talk about so-called damage to the U.S. mushroom industry by imports from other countries, still less from China.

Chinese mushrooms are better than those of other suppliers, including American producers. They are welcomed by U.S. consumers despite their higher prices. The quality of U.S. mushrooms is comparatively low, causing production to fall.

Moreover, some of the U.S. canned mushrooms were found poisoning, and the producers were punished for it or had to declare bankruptcy. But this has nothing to do with Chinese mushrooms.

The institute's petition has met with criticism from U.S. mushroom importers and people who uphold justice. Bart Fisher, a lawyer for Nature's Farm Products of Hayward, California, said in a statement that the petition is "an economic absurdity and represents a blatant misuse of the foreign trade laws of the U.S. The domestic mushroom industry secured tariff protection in 1980 against all mushroom imports under section 201 of trade act."

"To place yet another burden on the PRC would amount to rank discrimination against China and would severely undermine future efforts at U.S.-China trade," he stated.

JIANG XI FETES U.S. AGRICULTURE UNDER SECRETARY

OW201544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Jiang Xi, vice-minister of commerce, gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People for Seeley G. Lodwick, U.S. undersecretary of agriculture. Lodwick, who arrived at noon today, will have talks with the Chinese Ministry of Commerce to review cooperation on food in the past year and discuss possibilities for future cooperation. They will also discuss grain processing, storage, transport and other topics with other Chinese departments. The undersecretary will preside over the inauguration ceremonies of the Beijing offices of the three U.S. associations for wheat, soyabean and fodder.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES TAX INCREASE BILL

OW201220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. House of Representatives approved today a 98.3 billion dollar tax increase bill which President Reagan has requested, thus avoiding a confrontation between the President and his conservative allies in Congress over the issue.

103 Republicans, many of whom earlier had voiced opposition to the bill, joined 123 Democrats to pass the bill. 118 Democrats and 89 Republicans voted against.

The bill is an effort by Reagan to hold down the fiscal 1983 deficit, which the administration estimated recently at 115 billion dollars. The new legislation which covers the next three years will mean higher taxes on cigarettes, telephone service and travelling; reduced medical deductions; withholding on interest and dividends and cuts in some time-honored tax breaks for business.

The new bill would produce the largest peace-time tax increase in the nation's history, only one year after Congress and Reagan agreed on a measure cutting taxes by 750 billion dollars over five years -- the biggest tax reduction ever.

When President Reagan asked Congress to support this new tax increase bill late last month, many conservative Republicans and business groups accused him of reversing the course from the tax-cut agenda he presented to the nation last year.

Therefore, Reagan has unleashed a torrent of activity in the last two weeks designed to ensure Congressional approval. On Monday he made a final appeal to the nation before the voting in Congress for public support. It is believed that there should be no difficulties for the Senate to vote for the bill.

After the voting in the House, Reagan thanked his backers, saying that "this vote does not mark the end of the crusade to get our country's economy moving again" but it is an important step.

JI PENGFEI MEETS AMERICAN YOUTH DELEGATION

OW240219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with the delegation of American Council of Young Political Leaders led by Randal C. Teague, president of the council. Arriving here August 18, the delegation has come on a two-week friendly visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation. The American guests were entertained at a banquet given by Liu Weiming, acting president of the host federation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

AFP: Hu Yaobang Comments

OW232040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1849 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang said today that China "greatly appreciated" Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki's policies and did not confuse them with the revision of Japanese textbooks that has triggered outrage here. "There is a cloud over our relations with Japan," Mr Hu told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in reference to the row over the toned-down accounts of Japan's wartime past.

But Mr Hu stressed that Mr Suzuki, who is scheduled to make an official visit to Beijing next month, was not the target of Chinese anger. The party chairman clearly put all the responsibility for the revision of the textbooks on "militarists," adding that "if they wish to create chaos, not only China but plenty of other countries will get annoyed."

Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told AFP today that there was no question of canceling the Japanese leader's visit to China. "Mr Suzuki will be welcome," he said. Nevertheless, he had harsh criticism for those who tried to "falsify history."

"These Japanese think they can give themselves a better image, but they have achieved just the opposite. That is why China has protested and the Chinese people will never be able to accept it," Mr Qian said.

RENMIN RIBAO 14 Aug Article

HK140752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 82 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1792]: "The Whole Story of the Japanese Textbook Revision"]

[Text] The Japanese Education Ministry distorted history and prettified militaristic aggressive war in its recent screening of school textbooks, thus stirring up a storm of protest and denunciation. This appears to have been a sudden event, but in fact it takes more than 1 day for a river to freeze to a depth of 3 feet, and an undercurrent opposed to the tide of history has been creating a disturbance in Japan for a long time.

Before the end of World War II, all primary and secondary schools in Japan used textbooks designated by the state, and the children were inculcated with militarist education. After the war, in the circumstances of the time, Japan introduced a certain degree of democratization in education, and the system of having textbooks designated by the state was abolished. The basic education law passed by the Diet on 31 March 1947 included the democratic principles "respect for the dignity of the individual" and "respect for academic freedom." There should have been relatively great freedom in compiling and publishing textbooks in accordance with this law. However, while the basic education law was being promulgated another law was also promulgated -- the law on school education. According to certain clauses and regulations in this latter law, textbooks used by primary, junior and senior secondary schools were to be officially screened. The law establishing the Education Ministry in 1949 laid down that one of the jurisdictions of the ministry was to "carry out the screening of school textbooks." In this way, although the textbooks were compiled and published by nongovernmental circles, the power to screen the books was held by the Education Ministry.

Many textbooks have been declared "not up to standard" since this screening started in 1948. The majority of the "opinions on revision" put forward by the Education Ministry regarding social science textbooks (including those on history, politics, economics, ethics and so on) concern historical facts and major issues of right and wrong.

For instance, on finding passages criticizing militarism and external aggression, the Education Ministry either demands that they be cut out or else made more ambiguous. The "guidelines" put forward in 1966 by the Education Ministry for textbooks, and other documents, demanded that the books stress the position of the emperor, the cultivation of "the concept of respect and love for the symbol (i.e., the emperor) (of the country)," and the inculcation of the students with "the sense of a mission of external expansion."

In screening the textbooks, the Education Ministry has done everything possible to conceal the aggressive nature of the foreign wars launched by Japan. For instance, the Japanese militarists called the aggressive war they launched "the greater east Asia war," and also described this war, which they launched to seize colonies, as a war "to achieve national independence in Asia." The Ministry of Education put forward the following "opinions on revision" in screening junior secondary school social science textbooks in 1966: "The Pacific war was certainly not a historical period. At that time it was called the greater east Asia war. It is better to call it the greater east Asia war." With regard to the passage "because of the Pacific war, Japan brought immeasurable pain and disaster on the peoples of Asia," the Education Ministry gave this view: "Today, when the opinion has emerged that (this war) opened the opportunity of independence for the peoples (of Asia), it is unnecessary to write (the above passage) again." Moreover, in this "opinion on revision," the Education Ministry also denied that wartime Japan was fascist and complained that some textbooks "seem to regard Italy, Germany and Japan all as fascist, whereas Japan was not fascist. In addition, this way of handling the issue takes the viewpoint of world history, and is not Japan's standpoint. It is necessary to write on the basis of Japan's standpoint."

These moves by the Education Ministry have consistently been criticized and resisted by scholars and experts taking part in compiling the textbooks and also by the teachers. They hold that the Education Ministry's actions have encroached on "academic and publishing freedom" and have violated the democratic principles in the constitution. Some scholars even hold that the system of having the Education Ministry screen the textbooks is itself a violation of the new constitution. For many years the Japanese education workers union has consistently squabbled with the Education Ministry, sternly demanding that the ministry change its textbook screening system and allow people true "freedom" in compiling and distributing school textbooks.

The tendency to distort history and prettify militarism in school textbooks is not an isolated phenomenon. It reflects a certain political tendency and trend of thought in Japan.

After the end of World War II, defeated Japan instituted bourgeois democratic reforms to a certain degree. The prewar and wartime autocratic military rule was forcibly ended. However, militarist thinking, deeply rooted in the social soil, was by no means eliminated. It has occupied some people's minds like a nightmare. In the view of certain people in the ruling class, textbooks are tools for reviving and cultivating militarist ideology. In August 1955 some people in the Democratic Party, the forerunner of the Liberal-Democratic Party, published a well-known document entitled "Worrisome Textbooks," which lashed out at textbooks compiled and published by nongovernmental circles. In March 1956 the Liberal-Democratic Party submitted a "Law on Textbooks" to the Diet in an attempt to strengthen state control over textbooks. Although this law was not passed, control over textbooks was in fact strengthened after that time. This situation lasted until the early 1970's.

After the beginning of the 1970's, as the Liberal-Democratic Party continually lost favor and seats in the general elections, a situation of so-called "little difference between conservatives and reformers" appeared in the Diet. The Liberal-Democratic Party's ability regarding revising the constitution and controlling school textbooks did not equal its ambition, and it had to draw in its horns somewhat.

Dramatic changes began in the second half of 1980. This was because the Liberal-Democratic Party won big victories in elections to both houses of the Diet in the summer of that year and thus gained a stable majority. Hence, in the past 2 years, there has been a resurgence of the party's activities for revising the constitution, and it has also launched an all-round fierce attack on the question of textbook screening.

On 22 July 1980 the Liberal-Democratic Cabinet's Justice Minister Okuno spoke at a Cabinet meeting criticizing the "lack of cultivation of the patriotic spirit." On 15 October that same year Education Minister Tanaka made a similar speech to the Education Committee of the House of Representatives. On 29 October the Liberal-Democratic Party set up five small internal committees, including a committee on the school textbook issue.

Action guidelines adopted on 23 January 1981 by the Liberal-Democratic Party congress took as one of the guidelines the "'impeachment' of leftwing-inclined education." On 27 February a group of scholars of Tsukuba University, supporters of the Liberal-Democratic Party, published "Highly Dubious Junior Secondary School Textbooks" to create a momentum for encircling and attacking textbooks. A meeting of leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party on 3 March decided to launch a "textbook campaign." On 9 March Liberal-Democratic Party Diet member Tamachi made a speech attacking school textbooks in the upper house Budget Committee. On 27 April the textbook association demanded that the Education Ministry carry out an all-round revision of "citizens'" school textbooks. On 6 May the Liberal-Democratic Party's Education Department and the education system investigation committee held a joint meeting which decided on formulating a school textbook law and other measures. On 24 November the education minister's consultative organ, the 13th central education review committee, held its first plenary session, which advocated greater regional centralization in jurisdiction over the selection and use of school textbooks, so as to strengthen control over the textbooks. Regarding this, the Education Ministry authorities said: "It is essential to amend the law" in order to carry out this plan.

It is evident from the host of facts cited above that the issue of Japanese school textbooks is actually a question of what ideology to apply in educating posterity and of what road Japan is going to follow in the future. At the same time, it is also a question related to whether Japan can in fact live in mutual understanding with the Asia-Pacific region and establish enduring relations of friendship and cooperation with it. The emergence of the school textbook issue will make people outside Japan more alert and realize more fully the necessity of having a more all-round and profound understanding of Japan.

Japanese Editorial Noted

OW231330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 23 (XINHUA) — NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN today editorially demanded that the Japanese Government should state explicitly Japan's past wars against its Asian neighbours were aggressive wars and say clearly when and how it will correct those parts of the textbooks distorted by the Education Ministry.

The editorial said because the Education Ministry distorted history when censoring textbooks, Japan's prestige in the world has suffered an unprecedented loss.

In reviewing Japan's history, the editorial stressed, a clear distinction should be made between right and wrong and between good and evil. It is also necessary to state definitely what should be negated and show the intent to prevent recurrence of past crimes. The editorial demanded that Zenko Suzuki make "a historic decision" as a step toward the restoration of Japan's international confidence.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary Cited

OW221230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese authorities attempt to distort the facts of Japanese aggression is an intolerable insult to history, says a commentary carried by NODONG SINMUN today.

The commentary says that the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in Korea and other areas in Asia are historical facts which nobody can deny. They are clearly recorded in the minutes of the trials of war criminals at the international courts, the minutes of Japanese Cabinet meeting and conferences before the throne, documents of the German Foreign Ministry, and confessions of war criminals.

The textbook revision has been condemned by indignant public opinion both in Japan and other countries because the Japanese authorities, by glossing over the facts of Japanese aggression, attempted to militarize the country and carry out expansion abroad, the commentary pointed out.

If the Japanese reaction schemes to renew its old fond dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and embarks again onto the road of aggression and war against the Asian people, they are doomed to meet the same tragic fate of their ancestors, the commentary warns.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS JOURNALISTS

OW201334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Pak Song-chol, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received today the Chinese journalists delegation headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, at the people's palace of culture in Pyongyang. The host had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Kim Ki-man, and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

The Chinese Journalists delegation has visited Pyongyang, Kaesong and Wonsan since its arrival in Korea on August.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW211428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this afternoon with a delegation from Nippon Kokan K.K. Co. of Japan led by General Manager Minoru Kanao. Zhang Jingfu said China will expand cooperation with Japanese firms including Nippon Kokan Co. In the course of transforming her existing enterprises.

SRV SAID TO LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW240201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have renewed military offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces in the areas opposite the Thai border province of Prachin Buri, according to reports from the Thai eastern border areas. The offensives followed the recent Vietnamese movement of heavy weapons and rotation of troops. A Western diplomat here disclosed that the so-called "partial withdrawal" had never happened. On the contrary, new reinforcements had been moved into western Kampuchea, he added.

A senior Thai military officer said yesterday that the Vietnamese recently fortified their bases near the Kampuchea-Thai border to facilitate the use of military hardware in their attacks. But they would not be able to use their tanks on the border areas as the soil there was soft enough to get the tanks bogged down.

Today's NATION REVIEW quoted Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army Gen. Arthit Kamlang-ek as saying that fighting between rival forces in western Kampuchea had escalated and resulted in spillovers across the border into Thailand. Artillery and mortar shells fired from the Vietnamese troops landed on Thai soil and caused damage to the property of Thai villagers along the border.

THAI OFFICER SAYS MORE USSR WEAPONS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW210918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 21 (XINHUA) -- A senior Thai intelligence officer disclosed yesterday that the Soviet Union has recently sent more than 100 T-54 and T-58 medium tanks and some long-range 155-mm artillery pieces to Kampuchea to bolster the strength of Vietnamese occupation forces, reported the BANGKOK POST today.

The officer, Assistant Director-General of the Central Intelligence Department of Thailand Thanu Chalarak, made the statement during a panel discussion at the Central Security Command.

He also said that about 80,000 fresh Vietnamese troops had been posted along the Kampuchean-Thai border. These troops, stationed from the areas opposite the Thai province of Ubon Ratchathani in the northeast down to the areas opposite the eastern province, were capable of attacking Thailand at any time, he said.

Thanu said that following the Soviet delivery of tanks and long-range cannons, Hanoi had launched a new offensive on August 11, aimed at annihilating the Kampuchean resistance forces.

He said that in the past six months Hanoi had committed about 10,000 troops in an offensive against the resistance forces. But the blitz was a fiasco and had resulted in about 3,000 Vietnamese troops being killed or wounded. However, the Kampuchen resistance forces had suffered about 1,000 casualties during the period.

In the past three years, the Soviet Union had poured aid worth about 1,000 million U.S. dollars into Kampuchea via Vietnam while assistance from international agencies totaled about 860 million U.S. dollars.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONCLUDES ROMANIA VISIT 21 AUG

OW211424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his wife left here by air today after accompanying President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to Romania. Among those present at the airport to see the guests off was Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang was also present.

AMBASSADOR TO WESTERN SAMOA LEAVES FOR HOME

OW201224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Wang Hao, Chinese ambassador to Western Samoa, and his wife left Apia for home today at the end of his tenure. Before his departure, Ambassador Wang Hao bid farewell to the head of state Malietoa Tanum-Afili II.

At the airport seeing the ambassador and his wife off were Speaker of the Assembly Nonumalo Leulumoega Sofara and a representative of the Western Samoa Government.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR ARRIVES, SEES GUANGZHOU'S REN

OW191844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Guangzhou, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Governor of Hong Kong Sir Edward Youde, Lady Youde and their party arrived here today at the invitation of Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province.

In the afternoon, Sir Edward met on separate occasions with Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Governor Liu Tianfu; Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the Guangzhou City party committee and mayor of Guangzhou; and Liang Weilin, vice-governor of the province. They discussed economic development in their areas and an increase of economic cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

In the evening, the guests were honored at a banquet hosted by Governor Liu Tianfu. Sir Edward will leave Guangzhou tomorrow to visit Shenzhen before returning to Hong Kong.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT MEETS XINJIANG DELEGATION

OW240231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that exchange of visits between Pakistan's northern area and China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region will help promote the friendly cooperation between the two countries. The president made this remark in Rawalpindi this evening when he received Ismail Amat, leader of a visiting Chinese Government delegation and chairman of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and some other leading members of the delegation.

While paying enthusiastic tribute to Pakistan-China friendship, the president said that the construction of the Karakoram Highway with the joint efforts of the two countries and the opening of the Khunjerab Pass will strengthen the intimate ties and cooperation between the two countries.

Ismail Amat said that through their visit in the past few days, they have seen with their own eyes that Pakistan is a country with a time-honored civilization. Now, the country has made remarkable progress in industry, agriculture and various other fields. Both President Ziaul Haq and Ismail Amat wished the friendship between the two countries would grow day by day.

Present on the occasion were Minister for Kashmir and Northern Affairs Major General Jamaldar Khan, Minister of Education Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti, Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik and Pakistan Ambassador to China M.A. Bhatty. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was also on hand.

This evening, Chinese Ambassador Wang Chuanbin gave a dinner in honor of Ismail Amat and all other members of the Chinese Government delegation. Minister Jamaldar Khan and many other distinguished Pakistan guests were present.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

OW180840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) — Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, today met and had a cordial talk with new Pakistan Ambassador to China Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty.

AFP: HU YAOBANG ON SINO-FRENCH COOPERATION

OW231548 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- China is ready to buy Mirage jets from France and to establish joint production of the aircraft, Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE President and Director-General Henri Pigeat here today. In an exclusive 2-hour interview, Mr Hu referred to other areas of possible cooperation with France, listing nuclear power stations, oil, and coal.

The agreement for purchase and co-production of French Dauphin helicopters was operating well, he said.

When French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson visited Beijing 3 weeks ago he said that France was prepared to supply China with "defence weapons," but refused to elaborate.

Dauphin helicopters are currently being produced in China. There is an assembly line in Manchuria and engines are built in Hunan in central China.

The Mirage fighter-bomber is manufactured by France's Societe Marcel Dassault, which was nationalised after the Socialist victory in France last year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS DISPUTE

HK231239 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Since the United States Extended Sanctions -- New Development in the Western Controversy Over the Natural Gas Pipeline Project"]

[Text] The 18 June announcement of President Reagan's decision to extend sanctions on the sale of oil and natural gas equipment to the Soviet Union has been evoking strong repercussions in Western Europe. There have been fierce U.S.-European squabbles over this issue. The contradiction between them is still developing.

West Europeans unanimously expressed shock and indignation at the fact that the U.S. administration took this action, which infringes upon their major interests, without holding prior consultations with them. Member states of the EEC have held many meetings to protest the U.S. decision. On 11 August 10 member states of the EEC unanimously adopted a "strongly worded" note to the U.S. administration. The note charged that the U.S. ban was a "violation of international law" and was an "unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the EEC." The note called on the United States to withdraw its embargo. Such a united action taken by the EEC countries and such an uncompromising stand adopted by the EEC against the U.S. sanctions are rarely seen.

The U.S. allies in Western Europe have tried in every possible way to oppose the ban, such as standing up against the ban and softly pressuring the United States. They have done their utmost to force the Reagan administration to reverse its decision. As a country which has all along adopted an independent attitude, France has publicly contradicted the United States. French President Mitterrand charged that the U.S. sanctions were "repressive, unjust and dangerous," were "thoroughgoing pretension and protectionism" and that the sanctions seriously disrupted the "unity" achieved at the Versailles summit. While the gas pipeline issue was creating discord on the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean, the Reagan administration approved an extension of grain sales to the Soviet Union. This kind of self-contradictory policy has infuriated France. French Minister of Agriculture Edith Cresson sarcastically said: "One may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge. This may be Reagan's maxim." French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said France planned to ignore the U.S. demand.

On 22 July the French Government formally announced its decision to ignore the U.S. demand so as to allow French companies to continue participating in the Soviet gas pipeline construction project. The French media noted: France has taken the "road of direct confrontation" with the United States.

As the U.S. "key principal ally," West Germany has taken a great share in the building of the gas pipeline. In fact, the West German attitude shows that it sides with France. However, West Germany's approach is relatively mild. Generally speaking, the way it made known its position was not as uncompromising as the French. West Germany has constantly sent its economic minister to the United States to hold talks with the U.S. side. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt paid a private visit to the United States in the name of vacationing. During his visit, Schmidt held talks with President Reagan and U.S. officials, asking the United States to "restrain itself" as far as possible, and he explained to the U.S. side the West German difficulties in canceling the gas pipeline deal. West Germany energetically claimed that U.S.-European contradiction was just a "family quarrel" and strove to achieve a change in the U.S. views and persuade the United States to lift the ban through these internal consultations. Of course, with regard to this issue touching major interests, although West Germany said it did not plan to follow the French practice, it still issued an export license to the country's General Electric Company and actually supported the West German company in ignoring the U.S. ban. On 28 July, Schmidt stressed that Western countries "are unanimously opposed" to the embargo and that nothing can stop this project.

What has far exceeded all expectations is that Britain and Italy, which have traditionally maintained closest ties with the United States as allies, have adopted an antagonistic stand against the United States this time. During her talks with Reagan on 23 June, British Prime Minister Thatcher complained that the U.S. decision would harm the interests of Britain. After this, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym went to the United States to hold talks with the U.S. side. During his visit, he said that he hoped the "very serious" divergence of views could be settled. Due to the U.S. refusal to change its attitude, British Secretary of State for Trade, Lord Cockfield publicly announced on 2 August: Since the United States has made no response to our wish to find an acceptable method, the British Government has ordered all British companies to defy the U.S. sanctions. This decision by the British Government has publicly shown an antagonistic relationship between the two most closely related allies. The Italian prime minister charged that the U.S. decision has "created splits" within Western countries. Italian Foreign Minister Colombo also visited the United States to iron out differences. After this, the Italian Foreign Ministry announced on 24 July that the Italian Government will honor the contracts signed with the Soviet Union.

The public confrontation between Western European countries and the United States over the natural gas pipeline project has shrouded the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean with a tense atmosphere. Some Western newspapers have regarded the current conflict between the United States and Western Europe as the most serious one since the founding of NATO and also as a "new stage of crisis." U.S. domestic media are also worried that if both parties continue to refuse to budge, rifts that cannot be reversed would emerge within the U.S.-European alliance. Some people have admitted that the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union can inflict very small punishment on the Soviets but can do great damage to the Atlantic Alliance. Many people hope that Reagan will adopt measures to alleviate the crisis. However, up to now, the U.S. administration has not softened its position. President Reagan said he had no plans to change the decision. Some American officials threatened to "penalize" those companies which have violated the ban, and also threatened to "enforce the law."

However, many newspapers have noted that such penalties will not be very effective. At the same time, the views of the U.S. ruling group on this issue have become more and more divergent. A subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives recently adopted a motion calling for the lifting of the embargo. On 9 August, House Majority Leader Foley [as published] said that President Reagan's ban on the pipeline project was "a disaster in U.S. foreign policy." In the face of these domestic and international situations, President Reagan ordered the establishment of a high-level research group to study ways to settle this dispute.

The U.S.-European squabbles have started at a time when there has been a widespread recession in the economies of the Western capitalist countries; when the economies have not yet taken a favorable turn; when there have been conflicts of interests between Western countries; and when a series of trade wars regarding high interest rates, steel and farm produce have been constantly breaking out between Western countries. Under this kind of situation, the Western European countries' tendency toward independence has become stronger and stronger. Western European countries have accused the U.S. administration of violating its recently reiterated principle that "all allied countries are equal and no one should try to control others." This kind of situation had further complicated U.S.-European contradictions.

At present, in addition to announcing their decisions to ignore the U.S. sanctions, Western European countries are currently carrying out legal procedures to counter U.S. "penalties." France has announced that subsidiaries of foreign companies in France and French companies that have bought patent rights should first abide by the French law prior to giving consideration to abiding by foreign laws. On 2 August the British trade secretary announced the government's decision to cite the 1980 Act for the Protection of the Interests of Trade to prevent British companies from having to comply with foreign laws. However, the U.S. administration has stressed that European countries must abide by the U.S. export act as the contracts they signed require them to do so. Therefore, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has predicted: The U.S.-European dispute over the natural gas pipeline project will be turned into a "legal war." The paper said the conflict would not quiet down prior to 21 August, the date the extended United States sanctions go into effect. However, people in some Western countries have noted: Due to the fact that the United States and Western Europe share the same strategic objectives, are interdependent, and are "in the same boat" after all, neither side wants to "see splits within the West" and both sides will do their best to limit the quarrels within the "family" so as to give the Soviet Union no opportunity.

HUNGARY'S VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DESCRIBED

HK200931 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ji Ping [7871 1627] "They've Learned the Ropes Well — Impressions of a Visit to Hungary (3)"]

[Text] During my short visit to Hungary I made many friends, some workers, some peasants, some factory managers and directors, other journalists and trade union cadres. I was deeply impressed by how they had all thoroughly learned the ropes of their trade. For example, the director of the Budapest woolen mill had previously worked as workshop foreman, and after a training period had become an expert in business management for the mill. The secretary of the party committee in the mill had previously been the trade union secretary and had studied at a political college. During my visit to the famous Red Star Agricultural Production Cooperative, I learned that 178 members of the cooperative were university graduates and they now formed the backbone of the Red Star Cooperative's move to modernize the rural economy. The leaders of the cooperative all possessed specialized knowledge and technical know-how in the areas of agriculture and animal husbandry. Indeed, many of them were agricultural college graduates.

Many cadres in Hungary do not feel satisfied with the extent of their knowledge and the level of their college degrees and therefore assidiously continue their studies. I remember one young man, who accompanied me on my visits and who was a university graduate in economics. However, he was very interested in journalism and he therefore studied journalism. Another journalist told me that her husband was a mechanical engineer, but he was now working hard studying civil engineering. When I was visiting the famous ancient city of Sopron I met a 29-year-old woman who had one child and worked in a hotel. She worked hard during the day at her job — managing numerous domestic chores -- and in the evening she attended night school.

All the cadres I met in Hungary were able to answer all my questions and discuss all topics I chose to bring up, without any hesitation or awkwardness. An example was the cheif engineer of the Budapest printing works. During talks with me he not only displayed a thorough knowledge of production, management and other areas involved in the works, but in addition showed a complete understanding and grasp of the questions I posed such as the problems of coordinating scientific management and democratic management. He went on to underline the importance of improving business management, the role of trade unions and the establishment of good interpersonal relations.

The section chief of the economics department of the (La Bao) [2139 7637] car factory not only gave me a detailed explanation of the factory's production and management but also discussed the work of the factory's trade union. I asked him why he had such an intimate knowledge of trade union activities and he replied that at one time, when he had to draw up a report concerning factory production and various other things, it was vital that he understand and consider the views and opinions of the trade union. Thus, he had made a careful examination of trade union activities.

How is it that the cadres in Hungary all display this common trait of understanding their jobs inside out? According to my Hungarian friends, the last few years have seen great emphasis placed on the necessity of training and educating cadres. In implementing adjustments in the economic system and increasing business autonomy in decisionmaking, the responsibilities of the cadres at every level become greater, thus putting greater demands on the cadres, which in turn spur them on to study and learn more.

Apart from taking careful note of their political stance and their grasp of political policy, selection procedures for cadres in Hungary also take into account educational reports on individual aptitude, previous duties and vocational and professional training, as well as noting up-to-date knowledge in various fields, practical experience and ability to keep abreast of the continuous developments in science and technology.

For example, the manager of a large enterprise or a factory director is at least expected to be a trained engineer, while the chairman of an agricultural cooperative is expected to have studied agronomy or be an expert in animal husbandry. In addition, factory leaders must possess degree certificates or diplomas proving their qualifications in business management. All the leading cadres in the Budapest printing works had university degrees and of the leaders of the various sections of the works, 40 were certified engineers.

Another fact that struck me was that very few cadres in factories and mass organizations in Hungary give up their normal work duties when they become cadres. For example, of the 20,000 employees at the (La Bao) car factory, only 8 cadres have totally given up work in the factory. And of the 300 trade union committee members at the Budapest woolen mill, only the trade union secretary has given up production work in order to carry out secretarial duties. Such a situation not only enhances relations between workers and the trade union cadres, it also prevents an increase in bureaucracy and spurs cadres in every level of an organization to expand their knowledge and become multitalented people.

In order to improve the task of training cadres, the Hungarian Government uses different strategies. For example, during the early 1970's the government established the "cadre training center," designed to train mid-level leaders and cadres for work in all regions, districts, large enterprises, cooperatives and other bodies. Most cadres and leaders of large enterprises, and those recently promoted to mid-level positions, take the advanced study courses offered in business management and similar studies. Within a year, most of them have written their theses on either improvements in leadership or business management and have sat for the oral defense of their theses. The "training center" also offers a training course mainly designed for those in large enterprises about to be promoted to high-level leadership and cadre posts. This course lasts for 1 year and those taking the course must have university transcripts and international work experience. To graduate, those taking the course must pass an examination and defend their theses. Successful candidates then receive their diplomas. Those who do not meet the standards demanded of cadres, on either a vocational level or for professional reasons, must either temporarily stop work to take additional classes or study by means of correspondence courses or evening school, in order to complete their training requirements. The enormous amount of work necessary in the training of business management grassroots cadres is also given due attention by the Hungarian Government. Enormous numbers of cadres who work at levels above that of workshop head attend business schools where they attend classes in business management for 2 to 4 weeks.

As the power of the trade unions continuously increases, so too do the demands placed on the trade union cadres. Thus, the trade union groups, as well as some industrial trade unions, have set up training courses for trade union cadres, which the cadres at all levels of the trade unions must attend for specified periods, thereby continuing to improve their vocational knowledge and work capacity.

NPC APPROVES CONSULAR TREATY WITH YUGOSLAVIA

OW240224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on 23 August 1982 with regard to the ratification of the "Consular Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) — The 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress hereby adopts the resolution to ratify the "Consular Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" signed by Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister, in Beijing on 4 February 1982 on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

PARADE MARKS ROMANIA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW240344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A grand parade was held here today to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist "August 23" armed uprising and the liberation of the country. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of the republic, and other party and state leaders reviewed the parade at the "Aviator" Square.

Representatives from the Romanian Party, government and military units, revolutionary veterans, outstanding figures of all walks of life, and foreign guests and diplomats were present on the occasion. Among the guests were also Chinese delegations of party workers, and friendship and journalists associations. Similar parades were held today in other Romanian cities.

POLISH PARTY POLITBURO DISCUSSES RECENT UNREST

OW210916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party held a meeting today to discuss the present socio-political situation in the country, which called on the party members to take active actions to "safeguard a normal social atmosphere." The meeting pointed out that "forces interested in the destabilization" of Poland intended to stir up "a wave of unrest at the end of August and early in September," to which the authorities "cannot and will not remain indifferent."

Since mid-August, underground Solidarity groups have organized one street demonstration after another in Szczecin, Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Krakow and other cities. The "provisional national coordinating committee" of Solidarity issued an appeal recently, calling on the workers to stage massive demonstrations and other activities on August 31 to protest against the state of siege to mark the second anniversary of the summer industrial unrest in 1980.

The Politburo meeting pointed out today that an end to martial law depends closely on "calm and order throughout the country" and the reformation of social, political and economic life.

Another report said that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National salvation, on August 18 ordered special sessions of provincial defense councils to be convened to consider "what means should be applied to assure public order."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY LIBYA'S AT-TALHI

Feted in Shanghai

OW201644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai people's government gave a banquet this evening to welcome Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee. Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and At-Talhi offered toasts.

At-Talhi said his visit to Beijing was very successful. His talks with Chinese leaders showed the two sides had the desire to strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. "My visit to Shanghai today has enabled me to witness the tremendous progress in industrial and agricultural production in China," he said.

Also attending the banquet were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, who is accompanying At-Talhi, and Abdalla A. al-Harari, secretary of the Beijing People's Bureau of Libya.

Earlier today, the guests visited a rural people's commune on the city's outskirts, and the Shanghai machine tools plant with Vice-Mayor Yang Di.

Meets Zhejiang Governor

OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in Enlgish 1612 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Hangzhou, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, and his party. Zhejiang Governor Li Fengping and At-Talhi proposed toasts to the continuous development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were We Yezhan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Abdallah A. Alharari, secretary of the people's committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Beijing, who are accompanying At-Talhi on the visit.

The Libyan guests arrived here from Shanghai by special plane this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan. This afternoon, the guests visited a silk tapestry factory and the Lingyin Monastery in Hangzhou.

Leaves for Philippines

OW220810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Hangzhou, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, and his party wound up their official visit to China and left here for the Philippines by special plane this noon. Seeing them off at the airport were Li Fengping, governor, and Chen Zuolin, deputy governor, of Zhejiang Province, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs. This morning, the Libyan guests went sightseeing on the west lake here.

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST

OW230740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that the U.N. Resolution 242 implies that Israel must withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza area it occupied. The secretary, interviewed in a T.V. program, said: "I think 242 has that implication in it."

He added that the resolution could be interpreted in many ways but "certainly one of those ways is that some shift in what are the practical borders now will take place."

Asked about the U.S. stand on Palestinian self-determination, Shultz said that the Palestinians "should have a part in determining the conditions under which they are governed."

"I do think the establishment of a situation where the Palestinian people can have some sense of dignity and control of their lives is very important and an essential part of any agreement," he stressed.

Shultz said that he believed that more countries should participate in the Middle East peace process. "Obviously for there to be a genuine peaceful outcome that is widely acceptable in the region there have to be more countries involved than Egypt, Israel and the United States," he noted.

Shultz indicated that despite Israel's invasion of Lebanon it still was a trusted ally of the U.S. The U.S. must be "careful" about Israel's security, he said.

In a separate T.V. interview, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also said that the Palestinian people "certainly have to have some kind of a understanding that they, too, are entitled to some of these normal attributes" in a Middle East settlement.

On the peace prospect after the Lebanon crisis, the defense secretary said: "There are a lot of ideas being discussed and being considered, and the American plan, I believe, is in the process of being formulated." But he gave no details except saying that he hoped the plans being considered would lead to "a kind of condition that can enable that very vital region of the world that has been in turmoil for so long to live in peace".

Although he acknowledged that Israel violated an agreement concerning the use of armaments provided by the U.S. in the invasion of Lebanon, Weinberger indicated that there would be no sanctions against the Israelis on this matter.

RED CROSS SENDS MEDICINES TO PALESTINIANS

OW220724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Twenty tons of Chinese medicaments and medical instruments arrived here this afternoon in a Chinese special plane, as a donation from the Red Cross Society of China to the Palestinian Red Crescent. A representative of the Palestinian Red Crescent was at the airport to receive the donation.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DJIBOUTI ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW201514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a friendship delegation from Djibouti led by Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh, president of the permanent commission of the National Assembly. Ji Pengfei discussed with the guests the enhancement of friendly relations between the two countries. Ji visited Djibouti in 1980.

24TH SESSION OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE CLOSES

OW231320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The 24th Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress passed a resolution today to convene the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in November.

During the session, the committee members heard a report by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, on the conclusion of the Sino-U.S. agreement concerning the solution of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

The plenary session, which closed here this afternoon, adopted the following resolutions:

— The resolution approving the final state accounts for 1981.

— The resolution on the adoption of the law of the People's Republic of China on marine environmental protection, the law of the People's Republic of China concerning trademarks, and on China's participation in the "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees". The resolution expresses reservations on the second half of Article 14 and item 3 of Article 16 of the convention and Article 4 of the protocol.

— The resolution approving the consular treaty of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

-- The resolution on the plan of the restructuring of the institutions directly under the administration of the State Council.

The State Council originally had 41 institutions under its direct administration. After the first phase of restructuring, 18 institutions merged into others. According to the plan approved this time, 15 institutions out of the 23 left will remain, and the other 8 institutions will merge into others.

-- The resolution on making XINHUA NEWS AGENCY a component part of the State Council as the state organ for unified releasing of important news. Mu Qing was appointed director-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. 61-year-old Mu Qing, of the Hui nationality, was formerly deputy director-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

-- The resolution on merging the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the office of the science, technology and armament commission of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC into a Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence. Chen Bin was appointed minister in charge of the commission. 61-year-old Chen Bin was formerly vice-minister of the State Planning Commission and vice-minister of Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the P.L.A.

Lu Jiaxi was appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Fang Yi relieved of the post. 66-year-old Lu Jiaxi was once vice-president of Xiamen University, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the People's Congress of Fujian Province and honorary president of Fuzhou University.

Ma Hong was appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Hu Qiaomu relieved of the post. 62-year-old Ma Hong was formerly director of the Institute of Industrial Economics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and vice-president of the academy.

Liu Jiguang was appointed president of the Military Court of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Tian Jia relieved of the post.

The session also decided on the appointments and removals of a number of ambassadors to foreign countries and leading members of provincial people's procuratorates.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee Peng Zhen presided over today's meeting. Vice-Chairmen Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Zhu Xuefan attended the meeting.

State Councillor Gu Mu and leading members of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended today's meeting as observers.

State Council Restructured

OW240404 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on 23 August 1982 on approving reforms for organs directly under the administration of the State Council]

[Text] Beijing, 23 August (XINHUA) -- The 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress, having examined the plan for carrying out reforms of organs directly under the administration of the State Council, hereby adopts the following resolution:

1. It is approved that the State Council retain the following organs under its direct administration:

State Supplies Bureau, State Commodity Prices Administration, State Statistical Bureau, All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, General Administration of Customs, Central Meteorological Bureau, Civil Aviation General Administration, State Oceanography Bureau, State Seismological Bureau, China Travel and Tourism Bureau, Committee for Reforming Chinese Written Language, Religious Affairs Bureau, State Archives Bureau, Counsellors Office and Government Offices Administration Bureau.

2. It is approved that the following organs be merged with their related departments and that they cease to be organs directly under the administration of the State Council:

State Bureau for the Administration of the Nonferrous Metals Industry, State Pharmaceutical Administration, General Administration of Exchange Control, Foreign Experts Bureau, Agricultural Bank of China, People's Construction Bank of China, General Administration for Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, and the Mao Zedong Mausoleum Administration Bureau.

Television Coverage

HK240642 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 August carries at the beginning of its newscast a 2.5-minute filmed report on the closing session of the 24th Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC held earlier in the day.

The film opens with a long shot of a large room in which the session is being held. The national emblem of the PRC is hung on the wall, with Vice Chairman Peng Zhen, who presides over the session, sitting directly below it. He is sitting at the head of a long table, with other vice chairmen seated in front of him. Those sitting to his left include Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Xu Deheng and Hu Juewen, and to his right are Yang Shangkun, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xiao Jingguang and Shi Liang.

After a closeup shot of Peng Zhen announcing the meeting open, the camera cuts to session participants raising their hands several times while the announcer enumerates the resolutions, appointments and dismissals approved by the meeting. The filmed report closes with a shot of Foreign Minister Huang Hua shown delivering a report on the negotiations which led to the recent Sino-U.S. communique.

1981 Final State Accounts

OW240004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report on the final state accounts for 1981 delivered by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, at the 24th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee in Beijing on 19 August 1982]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- Standing Committee members: At the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held in April of this year, we reported to you the preliminarily gathered figures on the final state accounts for 1981. At that meeting, we suggested to the Standing Committee that the final state accounts would be submitted to you for your examination and approval when they were officially compiled. Now the final state accounts for 1981 have been officially compiled. I have been entrusted by the State Council with making the report on the final state accounts for 1981, which I now submit for your examination.

1981 was a year in which China made important progress in its national economic readjustment. It was also the year in which we achieved a basic balance between revenues and expenditures after successive years with fairly large financial deficits. In 1981 all regions and departments, working under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, seriously implemented the principle of making further economic readjustments and achieving further political stability. At the same time, they adopted a series of effective measures for readjustment and reforms in the financial and economic work. As a result of intense efforts made by the people of the whole country in 1981, new advances were made in production, construction and other undertakings. The deficit between state revenues and expenditures was narrowed down to 2.5 billion yuan in 1981 from a deficit of 12.7 billion yuan in 1980, this achieving a basic balance of revenue and expenditures and creating a good beginning for China's finance and economy to take a fundamental turn for the better.

According to the officially compiled final state accounts, state revenues in 1981 totaled 108.946 billion yuan, or 103.1 percent of the estimated amount. State expenditures totaled 111.497 billion yuan, or 105.5 percent of the previously estimated amount. Expenditures exceeded revenues by 2.551 billion yuan. Comparing these figures with the preliminary figures presented to the 23d session of this standing committee, the total revenues have increased by 2.516 billion yuan and the total expenditures by 2.527 billion yuan while the deficit basically remains unchanged.

Of the total 1981 revenues, domestic revenues amounted to 101.638 billion yuan, or 104.1 percent of the estimated amount; and income from foreign loans amounted to 7.308 billion yuan, or 91.4 percent of the estimated amount. Of the domestic revenues, those from industrial enterprises totaled 35.368 billion yuan, or 94.7 of the estimated amount; and taxes totaled 62.989 billion yuan, or 108.5 percent of the estimated amount. The overfulfillment of various tax collection plans was primarily due to the increase in tax revenues from consumer goods, the production of which increased quite rapidly in 1981. Moreover, the government improved the management of tax revenues and collected additional revenues by investigating tax evasions and collecting overdue taxes. The revenues from industrial enterprises were below the estimated figures, primarily because the government arranged an additional number of jobs for unemployed youth and thus increased the wage expenditures of industrial enterprises. The increased state subsidies to offset price increases of farm and sideline products also correspondingly reduced some revenues.

Of the total expenditures in 1981, domestic outlays amounted to 104.189 billion yuan, or 106.7 percent of the estimate, and capital construction appropriations drawing on foreign loans amounted to 7.308 billion yuan, or 91.4 percent of the estimate. Of the above-mentioned domestic outlays, appropriations for capital construction amounted to 25.755 billion yuan, or 105.9 percent of the estimate; funds for tapping the potential of existing enterprises and for financing their technical transformation and the trial manufacture of new products totaled 6.53 billion yuan, or 129.8 percent of the estimate; additional allocations of circulating funds totaled 2.284 billion yuan, or 95.2 percent of the estimate; financial aid to people's communes and other agricultural undertakings amounted to 7.368 billion yuan, or 99.4 percent of the estimate; funds for culture, education, public health work and science totaled 17.136 billion yuan, or 107.4 percent of the estimate; expenditures on national defense and preparations against war amounted to 16.797 billion yuan, or 100.8 percent of the estimate; and administrative expenses amounted to 7.088 billion yuan, or 118.7 percent of the estimate.

The 1981 financial estimates have been implemented well, basically achieving a balance between revenues and expenditures. This is a result of the tremendous efforts made by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. During the year, our state finances adopted a number of important measures in coordination with the economic readjustment and reforms. With the concerted efforts by the various areas and departments, marked results were achieved.

First, based on the principle of doing things according to our capabilities, expenditures were cut. Total investment in capital construction for 1981 amounted to 42.8 billion yuan, 11.1 billion yuan less than the 53.9 billion yuan of last year. Investments appropriated directly out of state revenues accounted for 8.8 billion yuan of this reduction. In the course of curtailing the scale of capital construction, the state has suspended projects which lack the necessary conditions for construction or for production after completion, and suspended or postponed overlapping projects which would compete with existing enterprises for raw materials, fuel and power. Funds and materials were thus released for transfer to key projects and projects which can meet urgent production needs. These measures have speeded up those projects and helped balance revenues and expenditures. Besides capital construction investment, expenditures on national defense and preparations against war were also reduced to 16.797 billion yuan, 2.587 billion yuan less than the 19.384 billion yuan of last year. During the year, the PLA, while vigorously strengthening its modernization and regularization programs, put the overall interest first, cut down expenses, shared the difficulties of the state and contributed greatly to balancing revenues and expenditures. Reviewing the financial revenues and expenditures in 1981, it can be seen very clearly that seeking truth from facts and doing things within our capabilities is our principle for handling economic problems. It is a positive principle, and an important principle which must be adhered to under the circumstances of national financial difficulties.

Secondly, we have vigorously developed agriculture and light industry and expanded the production of consumer goods so as to increase revenues. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and consumer goods production provides the basic condition for satisfying the people's daily needs. Agricultural development and expanded consumer goods production not only are conducive to readjusting the economic structure and harmonizing the proportional relations among various sectors, but help ensure market stability and increased revenues. As a result of carrying out the policies for the rural economy formulated by the party and government and of introducing various forms of production responsibility system, plus the fact that the state increased the purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products, thus increasing the peasants' income, production enthusiasm has been greatly increased among the peasant masses, and the agricultural production situation is getting better and better.

The rural areas now present a thriving scene seldom known for many years. In 1981, despite serious natural disasters, the country's total agricultural output value still increased by 5.7 percent over the previous year. To develop light industry and textile industry production, the state has given it first priority with regard to raw and semifinished materials, power, transport and funds. The output value of the light and textile industry increased by 14.1 percent over the previous year. Therefore, even though heavy industry output dropped temporarily during the year in the course of economic readjustment, owing to the rapid growth of light industry and the textile industry the country's total industrial output value still showed an increase of 4.1 percent over the previous year. In 1981, the sharp growth in the output of goods for everyday consumption not only enlivened the market, brought about economic prosperity and ensured that the everyday needs of the people in town and country were met, but also substantially contributed to reabsorbing currency and to balancing revenues and expenditures. The retail commodity price index in domestic markets increased by 2.4 percent, as compared to 6 percent the previous year.

Thirdly, while cutting other expenditures, the state appropriately increased allocations for culture, education, science and public health work, continued to provide jobs for urban youth awaiting employment and readjusted wages for some of the workers and staff members. As a result, the living standards of people in urban and rural areas continued to improve somewhat. Expenditures on culture, education, public health work and science increased from 15,626 billion yuan in 1980 to 17.136 billion yuan in 1981, an increase of 1.51 billion yuan or 9.7 percent. Operating expenses for education, public health work and science increased by 8.8 percent, 10.1 percent and 23.7 percent respectively, both exceeding the increase in industrial and agricultural production. During the year, the state continued to provide many forms of jobs for urban youth and other people. Adding the university and secondary vocational school graduates' assigned jobs under unified state plans this year, a total of 8.2 million people were assigned jobs. New houses with a total floor surface of more than 97 million square meters were completed in cities and towns, a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year. To solve step by step the wage problem of those working in government offices and scientific, cultural, educational and public health departments where no bonus system is practiced, the wages for middle and primary school teachers, physical culture workers and a section of the medical personnel were increased in the 4th quarter of 1981. Also, it should be mentioned that in the past few years, while raising the purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products, the state in order to stabilize market prices, has all along adopted the method of subsidizing prices for basic necessities that have a direct bearing on the people's life. In 1981, state expenditures for various types of price subsidies amounted to more than 32 billion yuan. Price subsidies for grain, cotton and edible oil and the additional prices paid for above-quota purchases of these commodities, which come directly out of state coffers, totalled 16,309 billion yuan, an increase of 4,351 billion yuan over the previous year. The increased subsidies and expenditures also directly or indirectly benefitted the people in town and countryside.

Fourthly, we have consolidated financial management, strengthened financial supervision and plugged loopholes in various areas. In 1981, the state adopted certain measures to check the various forms of tax evasion and prevent and correct actions violating law and discipline. At the beginning of the year, the State Council issued the "Decision on Balancing Revenues and Expenditures and Enforcing Strict Financial Management." In May, it approved and published the "Circular on Checking Up on Tax Frauds, Evasions and Delinquencies." Later on, it organized numerous financial inspections of enterprises. Under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, and through the efforts made during the year, the state of loose financial management and supervision has been rectified to a certain degree. A part of the revenues have been investigated and recovered, and some expenses have been saved. According to reports and statistics from various places, tax payments that were checked and recovered and overdue enterprises profits turned over to the state in 1981 totalled 1.8 billion yuan.

This not only helped straighten out financial and economic discipline and contributed to bringing about a basic balance between revenues and expenditure, but it had a positive bearing on correcting certain unhealthy trends and dealing blows to criminal activities in the economic field.

In one short year of 1981, the state resolutely cut the rather huge deficit, marking a turning point in the state's financial conditions. This is inseparable from the various areas and departments putting the overall interest above everything else, working in concert and shouldering difficulties. During the year, in order to suitably collect the idle capital in society, it was planned to issue 4 to 5 billion yuan in treasury bonds. With the vigorous support from all quarters, 4,866 billion yuan were actually collected. The income from the treasury bonds has, in accordance with the originally determined purpose, been used to make up the 1980 deficits, but it also played a positive role in achieving a basic balance between credit receipts and payments and in controlling the amount of currency in circulation in 1981.

The result of the implementation of the 1981 financial estimates shows: Under the situation of considerable financial difficulties and large scale national economic readjustment, in 1981 a basic balance was achieved between revenues and expenditures, industrial and agriculture production maintained a certain growth rate, market prices remained basically stable, and the people's living standards in urban and rural areas were further improved somewhat. This was not easy. We must consolidate this achievement and further develop and expand the achievement already made in the days to come.

Of course, we must also realize that the basic balance between revenues and expenditures in 1981 was achieved mainly by large cuts in expenditures, and therefore was not solid. The potential dangers in the national economy, though eased, are not yet eradicated. In some localities, departments and units, the situation of serious losses and waste and poor economic returns has not changed much. Owing to loose financial management, there still are quite a number of loopholes. Illegal and criminal economic activities and serious violations of financial and economic discipline have yet to be seriously investigated and handled in some units. This shows that to maintain a basic balance between revenues and expenditures, we still have to do a lot of work from now on and should continue to persist in enhancing our socialist cultural level while promoting our material development. In short, we must continue to solve the existing problems, develop the excellent situation and must not lower our guard.

More than 7 months have passed in 1982. Judging by the implementation of the state budget from January through July, the country's financial and economic situation is continuing to turn for the better. However, there still are problems: Mainly, expenditures which are increasing rather suddenly. In order to continue to maintain a basic balance between revenues and expenditures, the State Council has notified the various areas and departments that they must pay close attention to economic and financial work in the next few months, further developing activities to increase production and practicing economy, focusing on increasing economic results; earnestly perfect ways to acquire, accumulate and use funds; vigorously organize income; strictly control and cut down expenditures; strengthen financial inspection and supervision; resolutely oppose extravagance and waste; and deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field. We believe that although we are still faced with many difficulties, so long as all trades and occupations will conscientiously implement the State Council's various work plans, heighten their spirits, seek truth from facts, unite as one, and pay close attention to work, this year's national budget surely can be successfully followed.

HU YAOBANG MEETS AFP DIRECTOR, REVIEWS POLICIES

OW231700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said here this afternoon that China's political situation will remain stable for a long time.

"The political situation of our country will surely remain stable for a comparatively long time," he said at a meeting with an AFP delegation headed by its director-general, Henri Pigeat.

Hu Yaobang said that since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in December 1978, the practice has proved that this view has grounds.

He said: "First, the absolute majority of the Chinese people have accepted the necessary lesson from a time of turmoil in the past; and second, our party that leads the country has restored the principle of democratic centralism and realized the principle of collective leadership in the central leading body. The solid organizational system that has been established guarantees that our political situation will continue to be stable for a long time."

On China's economy, Chairman Hu noted that fundamental changes have taken place in the economy of New China in comparison with old China and great changes have happened in the economy in about four years after the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee against that in the 12 years before the session.

But, he said, the economy now is still lagging way behind the economically-developed countries. "It will require decades of efforts for our country to enter the ranks of the economically-developed countries," the chairman said.

Chairman Hu said: "We have confidence in building China into a comparatively well-off country before the end of this century. Our plan is to lay a solid foundation before 1990 and the tempo for economic development during the last 10 years of the century will be quicker."

"To obtain the goal," Chairman Hu said, "we should develop agriculture and animal husbandry, train competent personnel and undertake some key construction projects -- mainly energy, transport and communications items. We will continue to follow a policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Hu Yaobang said that China's foreign policy is to maintain independence and keep the initiative in China's hands. "The two basic principles of our foreign policy are: first, to develop friendly relations with all countries in the world, particularly to strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; and second, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. These two principles cannot be separated and are the basic principles of our country," he said.

He said that China is a Third World country and will never seek hegemonism. "China firmly believes in this principle of Marxism, that is, the nation that oppresses another nation does not enjoy freedom," he added.

On Sino-French relations, Hu Yaobang said that the political relations between the two countries are very good. The two sides should make efforts to promote economic and technical cooperation and make the economic relations of the two countries correspond with their political relations.

Hu Yaobang asked Pigeat to convey his best wishes to President Mitterrand and extended an invitation for him to visit China.

Present on the occasion were: Mu Qing, director-general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Zeng Tao, adviser to the agency; and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

The French guests arrived in Beijing August 20. The following day, they were honored at a banquet hosted by Zeng Tao in the Great Hall of the People.

AFP REPORTERS ON INTERVIEW WITH HU YAOBANG

Deng To Give Up CPC Job

OW232016 Hong Kong AFP in English 1942 GMT 23 Aug 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang indicated today that the upcoming party congress would set up a powerful General Secretariat to be headed by himself and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mr Hu also confirmed reports that Deng Xiaoping, the strongman of post-Maoist China, will give up his position as party vice chairman following the congress due to open 1 September.

But the party chief, who made his remarks in a meeting with Henri Pigeat, chairman of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS, also stressed the stability of the team recruited over the last 2 years by the 78-year-old Mr Deng. He said Mr Deng would continue to play a role in Chinese political life.

Official Chinese sources said that Mr Deng, who bounced back after being sacked twice by Mao Zedong during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, would head a new party group, the Committee of Advisers.

Mr Hu said that Mr Deng had taken three steps to remove himself from the frontline of decisionmaking in China and direct input in daily affairs. One was the creation of a party General Secretariat, another was his resignation as party vice chairman and the third was a decision to meet with foreign dignitaries less frequently.

"The work of the General Secretariat is presided over by myself and by Comrade Zhao Ziyang," said Mr Hu, like Premier Zhao a protege of Mr Deng. Mr Zhao is not a member of the current Secretariat, while Mr Hu is its chief while also serving as party chairman. The two men rose to their posts as Mr Deng stripped away over the last 2 years the powers of Hua Guofeng, the man whom Mao Zedong had personally chosen as his successor on the eve of his death in late 1976. Mr Hua gave way to Mr Zhao as head of the government in 1980 and last year lost the chairmanship of the party to Mr Hu, Mr Deng's right hand man.

Mr Hu, officially the top party leader, defined the General Secretariat as a "frontline" body, which would handle all important questions. The Politburo, which wields executive power in the party and is currently composed of 23 members, will be in the "second line," dealing with only those matters which need "a high-level decision."

Vice Premier Wan Li recently indicated to some foreign visitors that the party congress would abolish the posts of party chairman and vice chairmen. There are currently six vice chairmen. In hierarchical order they are: Ye Jianying, Mr Deng, Mr Zhao, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng.

Mr Wan also indicated that Mr Deng would sit on the party's Committee of Advisers, a body for aging Chinese leaders that will be set up with adoption by the congress of a new party constitution.

During his talks with Mr Pigeat, Mr Hu heaped lavish praise on Mr Deng, saying that among the major Chinese leaders he was "the most experienced, the most renowned and the one who makes the largest number of decisions."

Comments on CPC Congress

OW231908 Hong Kong AFP in English 1844 GMT 23 Aug 82

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 23 (AFP) -- The chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, said today he was virtually certain of a long period of stability in China that should reassure the country's economic partners. "China will know a very stable political situation until the end of the century. I am not 100 per cent sure of it, but at least 90 percent," he told a delegation from AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE headed by AFP chairman Henri Pigeat.

Mr Hu said that Deng Xiaoping, party vice chairman and the strongman of post-Maoist China, had put himself in the "second line" of the administration, no longer following day-to-day matters and making only major decisions.

During the exclusive 2-hour interview, Mr Hu said that Chinese stability was anchored in two "foundations." One, he said, was the fact that "we have drawn the necessary lessons of history," and the other was the guiding role of the party with the return to "democratic centralism and a system of collegial management."

Mr Hu said that these guiding principles were not respected by Mao Zedong during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 or by his immediate successor, Hua Guofeng, party chairman from 1976 to 1978.

Mr Hu had lavish praise for Mr Deng, the most important victim of the Cultural Revolution still around. He said that among the top Chinese leaders, Mr Deng was "the most experienced, the most renowned, and the one who takes the largest number of decisions."

Here are the major points made by Mr Hu in the interview, his first with Western journalists, in the Great Hall of the People, the seat of the national people's assembly or Chinese parliament:

Communist Party Congress

The structure to be set up by the congress scheduled to open 1 September will divide responsibilities between the General Secretariat "in the first line" and the Politburo "in the second line," Mr Hu said. He said he and Premier Zhao Ziyang preside over the Secretariat's work.

Leftist Opposition

Mr Hu said that the influence of the supporters of the Cultural Revolution's leftist regime had been eliminated "for the most part" as only "one or two people in 10,000 perhaps still believe in these ideas."

Economy

Mr Hu estimated that the per capita income in China could reach about $1,000 a year by the end of the century as opposed to the current $300.

He defined two phases for the development of China's economy: "Laying down solid bases" until 1990 and then an acceleration in the growth rate in the following decade.

The Soviet Union

Mr Hu once more emphasized China's determination to "fight hegemonism to safeguard world peace," pointing out that in Beijing's eyes the conditions necessary for a Sino-Soviet normalization have not yet been fulfilled. Recalling that the Soviet Union had made a series of overtures to China, Mr Hu said: "But what really matters is not words but action."

He said that there were three problems regarding the Soviet Union. "The Soviet Union supports Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea (Cambodia), is occupying Afghanistan, and has amassed more than a million men on the Chinese border, with bombers and missiles.

"If these three problems are resolved, we are ready to have neighbourly relations," Mr Hu said.

The United States

Mr Hu expressed his satisfaction at the recently concluded Sino-American agreement on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, describing it as "a good thing".

"But," he added, "there is still a cloud over our relations." He renewed China's condemnation of the "Taiwan Relations Act" defining Washington's non-official relations with Taipei. He repeated that Beijing, which claims sovereignty over the Nationalist-ruled island of Taiwan, sees the act as an interference in China's internal affairs.

France

On the subject of Sino-French relations, Chairman Hu said that China was ready to buy "Mirage" fighters from France and to establish joint production of the plans.

Mr Hu expressed his satisfaction at the warm political relations between France and China, but regretted that economic exchanges were not as developed. "Your technology is among the world's most advanced," he added. "But your prices are a little too high."

Asked about the possibility of France constructing a nuclear power station in Guangdong Province, which borders on Hong Kong, Mr Hu said: "All this must take place under advantageous conditions. It is only in this way that a decision can be taken."

Nuclear Power Program

OW231748 Hong Kong AFP in English 1722 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 23 (AFP) -- China's nuclear program provides for the production of more than 10 million kilowatts in 10 to 20 years' time, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

Besides the power stations that will be built using purely Chinese technology, China, he said, intends to "import stations of several hundred thousand, even 2 million to 3 million kilowatts, but only under favorable conditions."

Mr Hu said that the Chinese technology stations, "which we want to build ourselves," will produce about 300,000 kilowatts.

China announced last week that the first station will be built near Shanghai.

Mr Hu's remarks were seen here as indicating that stations producing more than 1 million kilowatts will be undertaken with foreign technology only if the conditions of financing -- prices and credits -- represent a good bargain for China. The most advanced talks in this area concern a pressurised water reactor in Guangdong Province, near Hong Kong. For the Guangdong station, which should produce about 1.8 million kilowatts, France and the United States are in the running. Part of the cash might come from Hong Kong, which would take a considerable part of the electricity produced.

A French Government mission has just been to Beijing to discuss the problem. It arrived today in Hong Kong to continue contacts. Meanwhile, Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde has just been to Guangzhou, and Guangdong Province Governor Liu Tianfu will be visiting Hong Kong next week.

Mr Hu said the green light for the Chinese nuclear program was not given without arousing "considerable controversy." His statement today was the most precise to date on the major outline of the Chinese nuclear program, observers said.

The controversy stemmed from the fact that some Chinese leaders queried whether nuclear stations were needed in a country that has not exhausted other forms of energy, like coal and hydroelectricity.

Hu Predicts Stability

OW240537 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 24 Aug 82

[By Jean Huteau]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Quick, resolute and lively, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang chain-smoked "Panda" cigarettes as he spoke with confidence about China and the world.

He talked of "mountains of problems high as Qomolongma" -- which Western maps call Everest. But this 67-year-old veteran of the Long March showed no signs of the heavy strain during an interview yesterday at the Great Hall of the People in the heart of Beijing.

For two hours, the small and perpetually moving Mr Hu painted an impressive fresco of China's prospects for the end of the century and the "Middle Kingdom's" place on the world chessboard.

The interview with Henri Pigeat, chairman of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, and two AFP journalists, was the first time Mr Hu had ever spoken to the Western press as China's leader.

Officially the top leader in China, Mr Hu is above all the right hand man of Deng Xiaoping, party vice chairman and the real power in post-Maoist China. The two have worked together for more than 40 years.

Mr Hu wasted no time in turning the interview into an exposition of the broad outlines of Chinese policy. "Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping should have met you today, but he asked me to do it in his place. It's one of the steps he has taken to move to the second line," he said.

He came right to the heart of the question of the moment: Where was China going? Was it about to suffer another stormy transition of power with the eclipse -- or withdrawal to the "second line" -- of Mr Deng?

No, insisted Mr Hu, sometimes playfully, sometimes in solemn tones bordering on indignation. On the contrary, he predicted a long period of stability ahead, a period to inspire confidence in China.

A shrewd veteran of Chinese politics, trained at the revolutionary army's school for political commissars and hardened by years of work in the ranks of the Young Communists, Mr Hu sketched his vision of the world with the broad strokes of a great statesman.

He saw historic cycles: 30 years of stability while the party was under collegial management, then a dozen years of instability 1965 to 1978 when Chairman Mao Zedong and his protege Hua Guofeng deviated from the scheme.

But might China someday return to the bloody, turbulent years of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution? No, insisted Mr Hu, like Mr Deng sacked by Mao during this period of semi-civil war. The influence the leftists have in China today was negligible, he said.

To drive home his points, Mr Hu occasionally rose. He punctuated his sentences with sweeping gestures. With the weather-beaten look of a man of the land, he mixed comments on the development of animal husbandry in a rural area of the Sino-Soviet border he visited with observations on Soviet hegemonism.

Mr Hu was frank about China's development: it was behind schedule. But he quickly added hopes for the country's growth.

Fixing his guests with an intent look, sizing up their reactions and trying to win them over, Mr Hu appeared to be a man in full control, brimming with confidence and sure of his power.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR STRICT POPULATION CONTROL

HK230830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Strictly Control Population Growth"]

[Text] Last February the CPC Central Committee and State Council issued instructions on further promoting planned paranthood work, pointing out that the issue of controlling China's population growth is a major strategic question in the country's socialist modernization drive and demanding that the party committees and government at all levels strengthen leadership over planned parenthood. The whole country has seriously implemented these central instructions in the past half year. The party and CYL members, cadres, workers and commune members have enthusiastically responded to the call for "each couple to have only one child," and new achievements have been scored in planned parenthood work.

At present more than 15 million couples have taken out single child certificates, and more than 100 million couples of child-bearing age have spontaneously taken comprehensive contraception measures and have practiced birth control. According to statistics for the first half of the year, 60 percent of babies born were firstborn, 4 percent more than in the same period last year, while the percentage of those who were not firstborn declined. So long as we continue to get a tight grasp of this work in the second half of the year, it is estimated that the country will fulfill the year's population plan. Under the current circumstances of a large increase in the number of newlyweds and nearing a peak in the population, the fact that such outstanding success has been scored in planned parenthood work fully demonstrated the efficacy of the central instructions and expresses the socialist awareness of the people of the country in spontaneously marrying later and having fewer children for the sake of accomplishing the "four modernizations."

Of course, we also see that there are still many problems and difficulties in planned parenthood work. Our country's planned parenthood work is being carried out in a situation where there is a national population of 1 billion, 800 million of whom are peasants. Since the rural areas instituted various types of the production responsibility system, a number of peasants have had a greater desire to have more children in the wake of a better economic life. Several thousand years of tradition and habit have brought about such thinking as "many sons mean much happiness," carrying on the family line, the mentality of regarding men as superior to women, and the currently existing problem of raising children as insurance against old age, are hampering the in-depth development of planned parenthood work. China's base population figure is high, the population is on the young side, and population growth has been rapid. These characteristics determine the urgency for and the long-term and arduous nature of planned parenthood work. According to statistics, 63 percent of the population was born since liberation, and 240 million young couples will have entered marriage and child-bearing age by the end of the century. The population peak starting now will last for more than 10 years; even if population plan demands are met, with the average population growth falling to 13 per 1,000 and the single-child rate rising to 58 percent during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and with the average population growth falling to 11 per 1,000, the single-child rate increasing to 63 percent and the percentage of babies who are more than second-born falling to below 5 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there will still be about 19 million births a year before 1990. If there is the slightest relaxation, the population will grow still more. This is bound to hamper the development of the national economy and the improvement of people's standards of living. It will also hamper the development of education and public health and adversely affect the improvement of population quality.

We must be circumspect and far-sighted and soberly perceive the serious population problem facing the country. At present certain comrades still lack sufficient understanding of the urgency of controlling population growth and have failed to effectively grasp the work. A few people are even apathetic about this major national strategy and attach no importance to it. As a result, population growth has gone out of control in some places. We hope that these comrades will bring their thinking into line with the spirit of the central instructions, attach a high degree of importance to the major strategic issue of population control, and get a thoroughly good grasp of this work.

Population control is a basic national strategy and a long-term strategic plan. We must ensure that the accomplishment of the target for population does not exceed 1.2 billion by the end of the century, as stipulated in the "government work report" approved by the 4th Session of the 5th NPC. We must continue to carry out the policy of "restricting population numbers and improving its quality," and persistently advocate late marriages and later, fewer and better quality births. In particular, we must continue to advocate everywhere that "each couple should have only one child." Although some people still do not understand this demand, so long as we do our work well, they will gradually come to understand it. We must get a firm and tight grasp on this work, carry it out in a painstaking, deep-going and penetrating way, properly solve certain problems arising from this policy and prevent and correct violations of policy, law and discipline.

Propaganda and education work is the basic work for promoting planned parenthood, and must be put in the primary position. The propaganda, media, cultural, arts, educational and public health departments and such bodies as the women's federations, trade unions and CYL must use all propaganda means and forms to carry out extensive, deep-going and ceaseless propaganda and education for the masses. Some places have succeeded in "taking three items as the main things" in planned parenthood propaganda work (taking propaganda and eduation as the main thing, such as between propaganda and education and economic measures; taking contraception as the main thing, such as between contraception and induced abortion; and taking regular work as the main thing, such as between regular work and shock work); and in propaganda and education they have "popularized three things" (population theory, contraceptive knowledge and eugenics knowledge). These are very good experiences that merit summing up and popularizing. By carrying out sustained and effective propaganda and education, we must ensure that every household and person knows about and understands this matter. In this way planned parenthood will truly become the spontaneous action of the masses.

The rural areas are the main target of planned parenthood work, and work there must be grasped well. At present, while summing up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, we must pay particular attention to setting up various types of planned parenthood responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis, so that planned parenthood work will better suit the new situation following the institution of the agricultural production responsibility systems. At present, some places have instituted a "dual responsibility contract system" for production and planned parenthood and have truly implemented planned parenthood and contraceptive measures for each household and person; and some places have listed planned parenthood work as an important content of the grassroot cadre job responsibility systems, thus fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the rural commune and brigade cadres to do a good job in planned parenthood work. These experiences should be summed up and popularized.

In order to further promote planned parenthood work, the localities throughout the country should also tackle the work of formulating and implementing their own population plans in accordance with the population policy laid down by the state and the population plan for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. These plans should be linked to local conditions and be specified so that they will be able to effectively control population and will also be practical.

It is necessary to step up scientific research and technical guidance, do a good job in producing and supplying contraceptive drugs and devices, improve the quality of surgery and ensure the safety of those who undergo operations. The public health and scientific research departments must also step up research and popularization of eugenics, and organize as soon as possible eugenics consultative services and premarriage and prenatal examinations so that all of our next generation may be more healthy and clever.

Planned parenthood work is a great cause benefiting the country and people and bringing happiness to our descendants. The millions of comrades taking direct or indirect part in this work throughout the country have made very great efforts. Many party and CYL members and cadres have played a model role in planned parenthood and set examples for the masses. We wish that comrades throughout the country would consolidate and develop the achievements and overcome the difficulties, and that, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, they will unite the people of the whole country to make new contributions in fulfilling the great task of controlling population growth, for the sake of accomplishing the "four modernizations" and revitalizing China.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE ENDS 16 AUG

OW192146 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] A national family planning conference was held in Beijing from 10 to 16 August. Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the China Family Planning Association, delivered an opening speech. Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, made a work report.

Qian Xinzhong said: We must strictly control the population growth and promote one child families in order to ensure the success of economic construction, our central task, and compatibility between economic and social development and population growth.

At conference meetings, representatives carefully reviewed how the central authorities' instructions had been implemented in all locations, analyzed the current family planning situation, summarized and exchanged personal experiences, studied the population plan and envisaged the population situation in the year 2000.

At the closing session on 16 August, Wang Hei, vice minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, spoke. He pointed out that family planning work is a major task having great bearing on the outcome of our socialist construction and a task that involves all families. Ideological work must be conducted again and again among all families and individuals. He said: What we are doing today is foundation work for our posterity to benefit a myriad of generations to come. As long as we are united and use proper methods, our task will certainly be accomplished.

DENG YINGCHAO ARTICLE COMMEMORATES HE XIANGNING

OW231247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Article by Deng Yingchao dated 16 August 1982: "Chinese Revolutionary Forerunner and Outstanding Woman Revolutionary -- Commemorating 10th Anniversary of Death of Comrade He Xiangning"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- He Xiangning is a name which radiates patriotic and revolutionary glory. Mentioning and thinking about her always evoke my deep memories of, and high respect for, her. Her name and life are closely connected with the course from China's old democratic revolution to its new democratic revolution, and its progress in socialist revolution and construction. She was among the first group of the Tong Meng Hui of China, organized by Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1905. Since they had formed their close relationship as husband and wife, she and her husband, Mr Liao Zhongkai, a great man who dedicated himself to the Chinese revolution, began their life as revolutionary comrades-in-arms in a joint struggle.

She was born to a rich family, but she generously offered everything to the revolution, including all her personal savings and dowry. Just like the course of the Chinese revolution, she suffered many setbacks in her life. However, she feared no difficulties or hardships, paid no attention to personal gain or loss, and courageously fought for more than half a century in order to save China and promote the revolution.

After the Kuomintang held its first national congress, reorganized itself and began KMT-CPC cooperation in 1924, she and Mr Liao Zhongkai became fighters faithfully and firmly implementing Sun Yat-sen's three new principles of the people and his three major policies. Therefore, they were hated by the Kuomintang rightists and the imperialists. When they were on their way to attend a Kuomintang standing committee meeting at the Kuomintang rightists and the imperialists. When they were on their way to attend a Kuomintang standing committee meeting at the Kuomintang central headquarters on the morning of 20 August 1925, Mr Liao Zhongkai was assassinated on the steps at the entrance to the central headquarters by an assassin jointly hired by the imperialists and the counterrevolutionary rightists of the Kuomintang. Mr Liaos's death caused irreparable loss to KMT-CPC cooperation when the revolution was being carried forward.

After hearing the news, I immediately rushed to the KMT central headquarters to express my condolences to our respected revolutionary forerunner He Xiangning, and tightly held her hand. She proved herself to be a strong revolutionary fighter. When I saw her, she did not abandon herself to grief. Filled with tears and imbued with anger and hatred, she was indignantly and bitterly condemning the murderer's atrocity. After that, I accompanied her in escorting Mr Liao's bier to Guangzhou to bury it to the left of Mr Zhu Zhexin's grave. (Now at Simagang, Guangzhou).

Not long after that, I and other comrades such as Gai Chang, Ou Mengjue and Gao Tianbo (who bravely sacrificed herself in the 30's) had the honor of joining the women's liberation movement under her leadership at Guangzhou, where the revolution started in Guangdong, and established a close work relationship and revolutionary friendship with her. When the northern expeditionary force entered Wuhan in 1926, the KMT central headquarters and the national government moved to Wuhan. Due to the needs of the revolution and her work, she also passed through many places and arrived in Wuhan. In April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution, and split with the Communist Party. He himself set up party and government organizations in Nanjing to oppose the KMT central authorities in Wuhan. Due to major setbacks of the revolution, I too arrived in Wuhan in the summer of 1927, after repeatedly suffering crises. The happiness and comfort to meet and see her after a separation of more than a year left me with an unforgettable impression. In July of the same year, Wang Jingwei worked hand in glove with Chiang Kai-shek. The "leftists" in Wuhan, led by Wang Jingwei, betrayed the revolution one after another, revolted against Sun Yat-sen's three new principles of the people and his three major policies, and split from the Communist Party.

At such a crucial moment during the revolution, woman revolutionary He Xiangning had shown a clear-cut revolutionary stand and resolutely made a clear break with Wang, Chiang and others. She left here post and went to Europe, where she led her life in exile as a tourist. However, she remained active as a staunch fighter and continued to carry out revolutionary activities abroad. After the "18 September" incident, she resolutely returned to China. Working shoulder to shoulder with Comrade Soong Ching Ling and all the anti-Japanese armymen and people in the whole country, she dedicated herself to the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation. Together with Liu Yazi, Chen Shuren and Jing Hengyi, she painted and wrote poems as sustenance for her feelings. She sold her works to raise funds in support of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, while waging unremitting struggle.

The CPC Central Committee put forward a proposal in 1933 to suspend the civil war and call for joint efforts to deal with foreign aggression. In 1935 it again issued a call to establish a national united front against Japan. She and Comrade Soong Ching Ling got in touch with staunch KMT leftists in Shanghai, took the lead in responding to the call and made unremmiting efforts to carry it out.

After invading and occupying China's northeast area in 1931, Japanese imperialists again intruded into north China in July 1937, attacked the Lugou Bridge with artillery fire and provoked the "7 July" incident. At that time, the CPC had joined efforts with the KMT, and the 8th Route Army and other anti-Japanese troops rose, one after another, to resist the Japanese army. The Japanese army of aggression directed its artillery fire on Shanghai on "13 August." Under the iron heel of the Japanese bandits, Shanghai had entered the state of war. Patriot He Xiangning immediately organized women from all walks of life to resist Japanese aggression, set up women's organizations to extend greetings to the officers and men who fought in self-defense, and vigorously supported various activities to provide supplies and medicine for the army.

After Shanghai was engulfed in the flames of war, she was forced to move to Hong Kong, where she still organized women from all walks of life to hold meetings in support of the officers and men who were fighting the Japanese on the battle front, to carry out propaganda work and gather large amounts of supplies in support of those at the front.

I arrived in Hong Kong in the fall of 1938. I was very happy to meet her after we had been separated for 11 years. She led me to participate in various activities of women from all walks of life in Hong Kong and to carry out my work. She showed great concern for our party, for supplies for our army and over other major issues of state, such as the development of the national united front against Japanese aggression. She persistently carried out her work until the war in the Pacific broke out. Only then was she forced to leave Hong Kong. She first arrived in Dongjiang, Guangdong Province, went to several places and finally reached Guilin. Under artillery fire from the Japanese bandits in their war of aggression, she experienced many difficulties and obstacles, and led a rough, homeless life. Although she was already over 60 years old at the time, she was still full of lofty sentiments and aspirations, and highly enthusiastic in writing poems. The following are three poems which she wrote during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression:

Thoughts on the Trip Back to East Guangdong After the Fall of Hong Kong (written in 1942).

We have to leave for Haifeng after running out of food and water. However, we dare to pluck up courage to race against time. We may be blamed for the lack of time, but we would like to leave behind us the spirit which can be brought into full play by the next generation.

Thoughts on My Trip to Guilin After the Fall of Hong Kong (written in 1943).

My mind is more determined than ever, as I have to travel 10,000 li without a home. I do not want to be captured and insulted. I would rather die if our territories are not recovered. I must courageously forge ahead like a boat sailing against the current, or I will be driven back.

Thoughts on a Boat Trip to Guangxi To Avoid Calamity Caused by the Japanese (written in 1943).

War clouds are hovering over China. How can we not hate it when our country is in distress and our homes are in ruins? We only hope that our armymen and people join their efforts to defeat the enemy. We would feel fine even if we were homeless in a worn-out boat.

Her poems vividly describe her character and aspirations. Full of power and grandeur, they tell of her unflinching fighting spirit and lofty patriotic and revolutionary sentiments. When I reread these poems today, I am still immensely inspired and deeply touched.

When she arrived in Guilin, her son Liao Chengzhi had already been arrested by Chiang Kai-shek and was put behind bars in Jiangxi. For fear that she might come to Chongqing and make a scene there, Chiang and his men used both hard and soft tactics on her. Through her daughter, Comrade Liao Mengxing, they tried to dissuade her from going to Chongqing, and said such things as Chongqing was under heavy bombardment from enemy planes. They did not understand how this female revolutionary hated the acts of Sun Yat-sen's turncoats. She simply did not intend to go to where the Chiang family had established its small dynasty. She not only did not expect to obtain, but also flatly rejected, Chiang's so-called economic assistance. Instead, she chose to stay in Guilin and earn her living by selling paintings. She really proved herself to be a staunch fighter with revolutionary integrity. Only after Peiping was liberated in 1949 did she journey there by sea and by land. When we went to visit her -- although some of us were total strangers to her -- her ecstasy of delight could hardly be described in words. From then on, she settled in Beijing. Later, she attended the first CPPCC meeting and was elected as member of the Central People's Government and concurrently head of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the government Administration Council. She won the people's respect for her efforts to mobilize patriotic overseas Chinese to support national construction and her concern for overseas Chinese rights and interests. Later, she was also elected vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committe, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT; and she made great contributions in all respects.

Because of advanced age and physical weakness during her remaining years, her activities were somewhat limited. But she insisted on working and would paint a couple of hours every day. She was not only a revolutionary, but was also a painter with outstanding artistic talent. She was also a poet whose poems were mostly the expression of her patriotic and revolutionary zeal. She also wrote beautifully, but one could never detect any trace of femininity in the bold and strong brush strokes of her calligraphic works.

While in Beijing, comrades of the party Central Committee, Comrade Cai Chang, comrades of the National Women's Federation and I frequently visited her and consulted and exchanged opinions with her on state affairs, and each time she received us happily, cordially and warmly. Comrade Cai Chang and I cannot remember when we stopped calling her teacher and called her mother instead. But she also highly respected us and called us elder sisters. Such intimate revolutionary friendship established in the course of several decades can hardly be forgotten.

She painted Chinese paintings and was particularly good at painting lions and tigers. She said that Chinese people of all nationalities should wake up like an awakening lion and should be as dauntless as a tiger. She also loved to paint pines, bamboo and plum trees, which are known as the trio in winter because of their common capability of defying the bitter cold. Occasionally, she also painted chrysanthemums of all descriptions. All her paintings symbolized her revolutionary will and noble sentiments and integrity.

Over the past 50 years, female revolutionary He Xiangning served as the CPC's closest comrade in arms. She loved the CPC ardently and supported its policies, and she warmly loved the people and socialism. She paid particular attention to women and the women's liberation movement. Her stand was firm and she remained firm until she died. She really proved herself to be the banner and example of the KMT leftists.

During the tumultuous decade, she was also indirectly affected. Although she was displeased by what was happening, she was never pessimistic about the revolutionary cause. From this, we can see her broadmindedness and her firm conviction in the CPC and China's revolutionary cause.

When she became old and seriously ill, she was hospitalized. One day Comrade Cai Chang and I went to visit her and saw she was reading intently by her bedside lamp with a pair of reading glasses. We called her and interrupted her reading. When she saw us, she was very pleased and began to talk to us. When we asked what she was reading, she replied that she was reading the "Historical Annals" and would finish a chapter each day. As this example shows, she never stopped studying, even when she was old.

On 1 September 1972, she left us and passed away because of old age and protracted illness. When she was dying, the leading comrades of the party Central Committee, who visited her, told her that her wish of lying together with Liao Zhongkai in the same tomb would be fulfilled. This comforted her a great deal.

In early September 1972, representatives of the CPC Central Committee, Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, her children, grandchildren and I escorted her casket to Liao Zhongkai's tomb near the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanjing. She and Liao Zhongkai were a model couple of revolutionaries of the older generation. She proved herself to be an "exceptional woman" as Zongkai had praised her in the early years! With deep grief and highest respect, we bid her farewell before her tomb and that of Zhongkai. I said silently in my heart:

Eternal glory to you, He Xiangning, a revolutionary precursor of China and an exceptional female revolutionary!

MONUMENT TO LIAO ZHONGKAI REBUILT IN GUANGZHOU

OW201720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Guangzhou, August 20 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony unveiling the newly rebuilt monument to Liao Zhongkai, who died at the hands of the right wing of the Kuomintang August 20, 1925, was held here this afternoon.

Liao was assassinated in front of the former headquarters of the Kuomintang Central Committee, and the following year, a monument to him was erected at the site by the third national labor meeting of the Communist Party. However, the monument was badly damaged during the "Cultural Revolution".

The new monument bears an inscription by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

More than 100 people attended today's ceremony, among them being provincial and city government leaders, leaders of the city committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, democratic parties and relatives of Liao.

Liang Lingguang, Guangzhou mayor, addressed the ceremony, saying today is the 50th anniversary of the death of Liao Zhongkai. "He was a democratic revolutionary," he said. "In his early years he took part in the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty. Under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang, in the early 1920s and influenced by the Chinese Communist Party, Liao helped Sun to reorganize the Kuomintang Party. He promoted the first cooperation in 1924-27 between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. After Sun Yat-sen's death, Liao Zhongkai dedicated himself to Sun's unfinished cause."

FILM OF LATE KUOMINTANG STATESMAN LIAO ZHONGKAI

OW201234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Guangzhou, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Shooting of a wide screen color film is to begin late this month by the Zhujiang Film Studio based here to mark the 57th anniversary of the death of Liao Zhongkai, a Kuomintang statesman during the Chinese democratic revolution.

A documentary reviewing the revolutionary activities of his wife He Xiangning will be screened on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of her death, which falls on September 1.

Liao Zhongkai was one of the earliest members of the Tong Meng Hui (the Chinese Revolutionary League) set up in 1905 by Sun Yat-sen, founder of Kuomintang. He made great contributions in promoting the first cooperation between Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China between 1924 and 1927. He was also one of Sun Yat-sen's main supporters and assistants in reorganizing Kuomintang in 1923. After the death of Sun Yat-sen in March 1925, Liao Zhongkai became the rallying banner of the left wing of Kuomintang. On August 20, 1925, he was assassinated by the right wing of Kuomintang.

The new film will mainly deal with Liao Zhongkai and his wife He Xiangning following Sun Yat-sen in the democratic revolution and supporting Sun Yat-sen in putting forward the three great policies of alliance with Soviet Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers.

The film will be directed by Tang Xiaodan.

ENGINEERING CONSULTING GROUP INAUGURATED

OW240209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 23 (XINHUA) -- The China International Engineering Consulting Corporation (C.I.E.C.C.), was set up in Beijing here today.

The corporation is a national authoritative organization composed of seventeen existing Chinese professional engineering consulting corporations. It is an independent enterprise with the capacity of legal status and strictly observing the principle of impartiality.

The corporation provides engineering consulting services of various kinds for engineering projects of international organizations, foreign and Chinese government organs, economic entities, financial groups, enterprises or individuals. The services include designing of engineering projects, feasiblity studies, techno-economical evaluation, personnel training, production and management.

The corporation has a large number of competent and experienced experts, engineers and economists of various disciplines who have provided planning, designing and technical services.

The Beijing-based corporation conducts business activities in accordance with the relevant law and decrees of the People's Republic of China and conventional international practices in consulting services.

The seventeen professional engineering consulting corporations provide a wide scope of services, ranging from iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metallurgical industry, chemical industry, coal industry, machine-building industry, power industry, timber industry, refrigeration industry, light industry and aeronautical industry, to highway transport and building industry.

At today's meeting to proclaim the setting up of the corporation, Peng Min, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, was elected honorary chairman, and Xue Baoding, director of the China Urban and Rural Construction Economic Research Institute, was elected chairman, of the board of directors of the corporation. Li Yunje was elected general manager of the corporation.

The corporation engaged Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Xue Muqiao, a leading member of the Economic Research Center of the State Council and a noted economist, as advisors to the corporation.

State Councillor Bo Yibo also attended today's inaugural meeting.

CHINA DAILY Report

HK210328 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Aug 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] China will establish its first international construction consultants' firm this month to meet China's construction needs, using foreign investments but giving full play to its own technicians and engineers.

In a press briefing yesterday, Li Yunjie, one of the sponsors of the new corporation, announced that the opening ceremony will be held on August 23, at which the chairman of the board of directors will be elected and a general manager named.

Li said China International Construction Consultants, Inc. (CICCI) will be joint enterprise, made up of 17 already existing consultatns' companies. It will carry out assignments from government departments, economic enterprises, financial and social groups or individuals at home or abroad.

It will advise them on construction projects and production managements and make economic evaluations and provide them with construction planning and personnel training programmes.

CICCI boasts more than 6,000 experts and qualified technicians in various fields, ranging from architecture and geology to highway construction.

During its preparation period, the corporation has established extensive and fruitful relationship with the outside world. In the past two years, many technicians have done research on the construction consultants' business in the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Japan, and the United States. Now 33 technicians from the corporation are participating in training programmes in the United Kingdom and the United States.

The exchange goes both ways. Since 1979, the British consultants bureau and the American advisers' and engineers' council have visited Beijing and conducted seminars. In 1981, experts from the United Nations came to Beijing to give lectures.

"While the outside world has nearly 30 years in the consultant business," Li said, "China began to turn its attention to it only in 1979, after it had hastily signed an agreement to import 22 complete sets of equipment -- an agreement which turned out to be unrealistic."

This mistake drew China's attention to the urgency of establishing consultants' companies to carry out thorough investigations.

Since 1979, 11 enterprises have established their own consultants' companies, one after another. Now under the sponsorship of these companies, the joint corporation is going to appear.

"The establishment of CICCI is an indication that China's consultants' business is entering a new stage," Li said.

WAN LI ON PROTECTING, DEVELOPING RESOURCES

OW240223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li has called for "unremitting efforts" to do a still better job of protecting and developing China's land and sea resources, saying that this consitutes a "basic national policy."

"Through the unremitting efforts by the present and the next generations," he said on August 21 while receiving participants in a national work conference on water and soil conservation, "still better surroundings will be created for the Chinese people in their production and life."

The conference was held from August 16 to 22.

In the course of restructuring the state administrative organs, he said, China set up a Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection under the State Council, a territorial bureau under the State Economic Commission, and reorganized the Ministry of Geology and Minerals to strengthen the protection and utilization of mineral resources. The work of the National Bureau of Oceanography was strengthened. These steps showed the great importance attached by the state to the utilization and development of the country's land and sea resources, he said.

Water, soil, biological, mineral, oceanographic and other resources are the "fundamental conditions" for China's modernization, Wan Li said. Work must be done to change the situation in which such resources are misused due to a lack of understanding on the part of some departments and local authorities.

Vice-Premier Wan Li pointed to the necessity of publicizing the importance of protecting the country's resources and environment and educating the entire population about it. "From now on this must be written down in primary and middle school textbooks so that the younger generation may get to know its importance from childhood," he said.

Leaders of all levels, he said, must take the lead in acquiring through study knowledge on protection and utilization of resources. Without such knowledge, they are unqualified for directing China's modernization effort.

He called upon all government departments to work out as soon as possible national and regional plans for the utilization and development of China's land and sea resources and the protection of its environment.

EDITORIAL WANTS 'UNDERSTANDING' PEOPLE AS LEADERS

HK230800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Elect 'Understanding Persons' to Leading Posts"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO on 19 July carried the front-page report "Supplement Leading Bodies With Some 'Understanding Persons' [ming bai ren 2494 4101 0086] and Economic Results Will Markedly Improve." This has attracted extensive attention in the industry and communications system. Many comrades say that this has pinpointed the heart of the matter.

The term "understanding persons" is in fact a popular expression of the masses of people for those who have good sense. At present, a substantial number of workers in Beijing Municipality have proceeded from the actual conditions of the enterprises and endowed the saying with new meaning. The following are the qualities required of "understanding persons": 1) they must support the party line laid down at the third plenary session, firmly implement and put into practice the various principles and policies of the party and boldly resist unhealthy tendencies from all respects; 2) they must bear hardships, have enthusiasm, understand and know how to run business; and 3) they must have courage and insight, and be bold in blazing new trails. They must unite the comrades around them and open up new prospects. We have such "understanding persons" in the leading bodies of our enterprises, but they are small in number and far from meeting the needs of building the four modernizations.

There is much arduous and meticulous work to be done in the overall reorganization of enterprises. With the multitude of work, the key link is to reorganize and strengthen well the leading bodies and to elect more "understanding persons" to the leading bodies.

Provided there is a fine leading body, the rest of the work can proceed easily. Otherwise, even if we have conducted reorganization, there may be a temporary change in the aspect of the enterprises, but very soon they will return to the old ways. We must conscientiously remember this lesson encountered by various areas.

Judging by conditions in some areas, the leading bodies of a number of enterprises are not in a good spiritual mood, they are slack and weak and lack lofty revolutionary dedication. A substantial number of cadres are afraid of offending people and have no courage to uphold principles. People mock them as "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle." Chaotic management of enterprises and lax discipline are usually related to this state of mind of leading cadres. "If one soldier is late, the general will lose the group." It is impossible to lead the ranks in promoting production if the leading cadres have selfish ideas and personal considerations and fail to rouse themselves. Those comrades who have these defects should realize the important historical task they are shouldering and strive to correct these defects as soon as possible. Those who have been patiently helped out yet proven incompetent should be dismissed from leading posts. A number of areas have implemented "transferring one or two to save the whole factory."

A situation commonly exists in which technical personnel in leading posts of enterprises are overaged, overstaffed, undereducated, or understaffed. Therefore, while conducting ideological reorganization, we must be determined to make suitable readjustment in the structure of leading bodies in accordance with the demands for revolutionization, specialization, and greater knowledge and lower age. In order to solve this problem well, we must have the courage to break through the traditional influence of arranging positions according to seniority and conscientiously implement party policy, particularly the policy on intellectuals.

In some of the enterprises, there is a strange phenomenon where, on one hand, there is an outcry over the shortage of qualified personnel, while on the other, there are large numbers of college and university graduates and also nongraduates who have gained knowledge and experiences through prolonged years of self-study who cannot play their role. Why not let those comrades who engaged in economic construction work during the 1960's or even in the early 1950's shoulder responsibility? Some comrades think that these people lack work experience in leadership. This viewpoint is wrong. Various construction personnel can only be trained by boldly using them, because only by boldly letting them work can they continuously accumulate experience. Whenever intellectuals are mentioned, some comrades think of them as arrogant. We do not agree with such an unsubstantiated viewpoint. Without self-confidence you can hardly do anything worthwhile. In our enterprises, we are not short of capable persons nor are we short of "understanding persons"; the problem is we must not suppress them, but enthusiastically find a method to open a way for them. There are a considerable number of leading organs that have not opened up such a way for the enterprises.

According to statistics, pre-"Great Cultural Revolution" college and university graduates, and those up to college level through self-study, total 5 million. If we let these people work, they can really be useful. We must grasp two points in conducting reorganization and restructuring: one is to restructure the management system, improve the economic responsibility systems, perfect rules and regulations, and organize production according to workers and quotas, and so on; the other is to reorganize and build a fine leading body and elect some "understanding persons" to form a leading body. The latter is more important than the former. It is impossible for an enterprise or a unit to make any progress without these "understanding persons" participating in the management of affairs. It is high time to be clear about the problem.

The reorganization and restructuring of leading bodies has been proposed for quite a few years now, but progress is not fast enough. Now, we can no longer delay. Departments and enterprises in all areas should put this work at the top of their agenda. At present, we must first and foremost reorganize and restructure well the 9,100 enterprises designated to be the first enterprises for overall reorganization, particularly the 1,800 large- and medium-sized backbone enterprises. In selecting talented persons to the leading posts, we should take a broad view and not act impetuously; we must not only consider those familiar people around us. Our veteran comrades in the leading groups at various levels should recommend comrades younger than themselves to the leading posts, and make this an important contribution to the party in their later years.

CHINA ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION ENDS BEIJING MEETING

OW210855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- The second session of the fourth committee of the China Islamic Association closed in Beijing on 20 August. The meeting called on Chinese Muslims to work under the leadership of the CPC and the people's government; to carry forward the fine Islamic traditions; to love the country and their religion; to unite with the people throughout China; and to contribute to the four modernizations, to the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

The meeting began on 13 August. Zhang Jie, chairman of the China Islamic Association, delivered a work report.

The committee members pointed out: The primary task of the Islamic association continues to be to assist the government in publicizing and implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief, to strengthen education in patriotism and socialism among the broad masses of Muslims, to enhance their love for the country and their observance of the law, to promote the unity among the various nationalities, to work under the leadership of the CPC and the government and to make joint efforts to serve the four modernizations.

The committee members pledged to continue to develop friendly relations and to conduct academic and cultural exchanges with other Muslims abroad in order to promote mutual understanding and friendship.

Those who attended the meeting to extend their greetings included Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

TAIWANESE REACTION TO PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE CITED

OW201548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 20 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-U.S. communique on arms sales to Taiwan has caused alarm and grudges among the authorities on the island province, according to reports from Taibei.

Taiwan's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported that the spokesman of the island's "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" accused the U.S. Government of having "committed a grave error". He expressed "regret over the U.S. Government's agreement to restrict arms sales to Taiwan quantitatively and qualitatively, which is an act violating both the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act."

Soong Chu-yui, "director-general of the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan", told the three major American television networks Wednesday: "We are disappointed the U.S. has hurt us again." He questioned the U.S. Government for its "stand" and said "we have every reason to feel indignant, but we try our best to control such indignation."

Chiang Ching-kuo, speaking to the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee, said: "At such a moment, we should not be in the least perplexed by the temporary world situation."

Taiwan newspapers in the last two days have complained about the communique, begging the U.S. Government to "actively carry out the Taiwan Relations Act".

PRC, TAIWAN TO MEET IN VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

OW221702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Yokohama, Japan, Aug 22 (XINHUA) -- China and host Japan continued the winning streaks when competitions went half way through at the ninth Pacific rim junior volleyball championships here today.

In the girl's section, China, after beating South Korea on August 19, outspiked Canada, the Japanese high school selection and Australia with a similar score of 3:0. In these encounters, the Chinese girls put up a gallant fight by bringing their hard smashing and net blocking into full play. They will face China's Taibei on August 24 and Japan in the finals on the following day.

In the boys section, China defeated Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Japanese high school selection, all in straight sets. The Chinese will meet South Korea, Japan and China's Taibei in the next three remaining matches. South Korea and Japan also had four straight wins. It is, therefore, hard to predict which of the three squads will carry away the title.

In a girl's match with South Korea yesterday, China's Taibei conceded the first set 5-15 but rallied back to take the next three sets 16-14, 15-13 and 15-11 in a row. With this victory, China's Taibei moved a step closer to seek a berth in the last top three.

CHINA POST ASSAILS U.S.-PRC JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW230635 Taipei CHINA POST in English 18 Aug 82 9 4

[Editorial: Ronald Reagan Succumbs to Peiping's Blackmail]

[Text] The so-called "Shanghai communique II" as issued by Washington and Peiping simultaneously last evening represents U.S. President Ronald Reagan's succumbing to Peiping's blackmail.

The essence of that communique deals with the issue of U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, in which Peiping has no right to interfere. Yet the United States has fallen into the Chinese Communist trap of discussing with the Peiping leaders repeatedly over this issue, thereby giving the Peiping leaders the perfect excuse to advance its blackmail demands.

The communique states that the U.S. Government does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan. It further states that the sales will not exceed the quality or quantity of recent years, since diplomatic relations were established with Peiping in 1979. The United States also declares it intends gradually to reduce its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution.

These three commitments made by the United States constitute a clear violation of the Taiwan Relations Act which was passed by the U.S. Congress to protect the vital interests of Taiwan and its 18 million free people. For the Taiwan Relations Act obliges the U.S. president to supply arms sales to the Republic of China in accordance with its defense requirements. It also prohibits boycott or embargo to be imposed on the Republic of China, which constitute aggression against this country.

The question to be asked is, does President Reagan's commitment not to sell arms to Taiwan constitute Chinese Communist embargo of arms to Taiwan? If it does, then President Reagan's commitment constitutes a violation of the Taiwan Relations Act by a U.S. president who has the sworn duty of carrying out the act which is the law of the land for all Americans, including the U.S. president.

The meaning of the term "final resolution" is also obscure. U.S. observers throught that it was Reagan's way of avoiding setting a final date. However, the Chinese Communist Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that "final resolution" certainly implies that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan "must be completely terminated over a period of time."

In exchange of all the U.S. commitments to Peiping in compliance with its many demands, the United States got nothing in return except Peiping's phoney profession of peaceful intentions. It is now expected that a package will be submitted to Congress for renewal of an F-5E jet fighter co-production agreement with Taiwan for its approval. This program, it may be noted, has been pending for a long time and it was purposely delayed to accommodate Peiping's wishes.

President Reagan's statement accompanying the issuance of the communique said that the agreement embodies a mutual satisfactory means of dealing with the historic question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. On this point, Reagan can only speak for himself, as all the Chinese people will not be satisfied with Reagan's way of solving this issue. On the contrary, they will resent it as it would prolong the mainland people's sufferings endlessly when the Republic of China is denied the right to purchase arms for its legitimate self-defense.

President Reagan also stated that the agreement would promote the further development of friendly relations between Washington and Peiping and contribute to reducing tensions and to lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Reagan must be deluding himself. He has just sowed the seeds of another war in this region by encouraging Chinese Communist aggression while depriving the only force -- that of the Republic of China -- capable of countering Peiping's aggressive moves if it could have the needed weapons and planes. The denial of such needed arms to the ROC will embolden the Chinese Communists to seize Taiwan by force. It will be able to invade Taiwan when the latter has been weakened sufficiently by the denial of U.S. arms sales and planes.

The people of the Republic of China should support our government in lodging the strongest protest to the U.S. Government on its latest betrayal of our vital interests. The United States has gone back on its promise of "we are not going to abandon our longtime allies and friends on Taiwan", as promised by President Reagan to the American people and the people of Taiwan. He has just succumbed to Peiping's blackmail and betrayed his own words of reassurances. We should prepare for the worst while hoping for the best. It is the time for all of us to rally together against the Chinese Communists even more than ever before.

BAN LIFTED ON IMPORT OF 842 JAPANESE GOODS

OW211429 Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 21 (CNA) — The Republic of China lifted the ban effective Saturday on the imports of 842 items of Japanese consumer goods. Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung made the announcement at a press conference.

These goods constitute about 25 percent of the total import value of the 1,500 items of Japanese products originally banned by the government, Chao said.

He stressed that the visit here of a high-level Japanese mission led by Masumi Esaki had achieved a breakthrough in the continuing trade talks between Japan and the Republic of China.

Despite the appearance of such political matters as Japan's attempt to revise its war records in history textbooks, the government regards the lifting of the ban on these items as being previously agreed upon and should be considered purely from the economic viewpoint, Chao said.

He said the imposition of a ban on the import of foreign products is incompatible with the principle of free trade. "The government took the action in February this year at great pains in order to call Japan's attention to sincerely take steps to narrow the trade imbalance between the two countries."

The Esaki mission has reassured the Republic of China of Japan's sincerity in efforts to close the trade gap and to help the country transform its economic structure, Chao said.

The Japanese products allowed to be imported again include foodstuffs, electrical appliances, flavors, jewelry with a value totaling about 30 million U.S. dollars.

BRIEFS

ARAB LEAGUE TRADE DEFICIT — Taipei, Aug 10 (CNA) — The trade imbalance of the Republic of China with the six countries of the Arab League last year ran as much as $3,239 million. Experts are proposing that the Chinese products exported to the Middle East market should be diversified and other Mid-East markets should be explored. According to a recent report by the International Commercial Bank of China, the ROC's total trade with the six countries of the Arab League in 1981 amounted to $5.1 billion. Exports came to $939 million, and imports, $4,179 million. The six countries of the league are Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. Compared with the statistics of 1973, the ROC's trade with the six countries has increased 29.3 times, but imports have expanded 36.6 times. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 10 Aug 82 OW]

WEN WEI PO URGES SUZUKI TO ACT ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HK240823 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Suzuki Must Make a Prudent Choice"]

[Text] In dealing with the angry tide opposing the distortion of history, the Japanese Government cannot stall for a long time. On the 27th of this month, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will be going on a long journey and in September Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will visit China. It is necessary to appropriately settle the revision of textbooks before their departures. Otherwise, friendly visits will turn into anti-Japanese demonstrations. When that time comes, they will go off cheerfully but come back disappointed.

The Education Ministry is still impenetrably thickheaded in its attitude. At first, it shirked its responsibility by shifting the blame of distorting history onto the professors it had employed, but it was rebuffed when the professors replied to the charges. Next, on the pretext of rejecting "interference in internal affairs," it attempted to silence the various countries which had suffered aggression and to allow the Japanese "advance." Later, it sent officials to China to explain the matter. However, they only stated their views but did not take any action to correct the errors. Recently, it raised another argument that "it will take 3 years to examine and approve textbooks," in an attempt to shelve the matter.

Officials of the Education Ministry, please examine your conscience: Where are you leading the Japanese nation by instilling the concept of aggression into the national consciousness? Are you arousing a sense of national self-respect and pride or are you driving the Japanese people to expand abroad? It is true that the Japanese nation is a promising one. Its vigorous economy, its sophisticated science and technology and its international influence are sufficient for the Japanese people to take pride in them. However, embellishment of the history of aggression and holding up war criminals as national heroes are by no means the happiness of the nation, nor can they cultivate genuine national feelings. They will only poison the national consciousness, reduce the Japanese people to its tools of aggression and land the Japanese nation in a position beyond redemption. The officials of the Education Ministry should come to a profound and complete realization and not deceive the nation in the name of the "nation."

The Japanese people have good sense. Several hundred Japanese students and inhabitants held a protest rally and demonstration in front of the Ministry of Education, showing the common indignation of the Japanese people. Japan published a new book entitled "Burn All, Kill All, Loot All," which exposed its crimes of invading China. This indicates that the Japanese people will never forget the lessons drawn from history. This indignation and these lessons are where the hope of the Japanese nation lies. This makes it possible for Japan to constantly adjust its course and embark on the road toward peace and development.

There are differences of opinion within the Japanese Government. The distortion of history carried out by the Education Ministry only represents the desire of a handful of militarists. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi raised an objection to the Education Ministry by asking it to consider international public opinion and restore history to its original condition. It is feared that the differences within the Japanese Government can only be ruled upon by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. True, Suzuki's presence at the Yasukuni Shrine in his capacity as the Japanese prime minister reflected his outworn political consciousness; however, his stuttering speech also revealed that he still did not dare to rashly deviate from what is permissible and enrage the various Asian countries. We hope that on the questions of diplomacy that affect major relations between Japan and east Asian countries, Prime Minister Suzuki will not take an ambivalent attitude, still less take a wrong step.

Japan is universally acknowledged as a great economic power. It exports enormous funds, technology and products to east Asia and also imports raw materials. This is the key to maintaining and developing the Japanese economy. If the textbook issue results in strained diplomatic relations, economic and trade exchanges will be affected and the history of boycotting Japanese goods may possibly repeat itself. This is something that Japan does not want to see and this is also something that the Chinese people do not want to do. Viewed from these practical interests, Japan should also respect history and the desire of various countries which suffered aggression.

It is reported that Prime Minister Suzuki has a proper plan for resolving the issue. We shall wait and see the developments. It is hoped that he will be able to iron out the differences between China and Japan and further develop Sino-Japanese friendship. If he stops at oral expressions and refuses to take any practical actions to rectify the errors, the Chinese people will never agree to this.

PRC PLANS TO REORGANIZE FOREIGN TRADE REPORTED

HK240226 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Aug 82 -- Business News p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] China is close to completing plans to reorganise its foreign trade activities. The object is to stop the operation of non-approved establishments in Hong Kong, and to redefine responsibilities of its ministries, bureau and corporations.

China is going to stop operation of those companies which are set up in Hong Kong without approval from the State Council, China trade sources said.

It is estimated that there may be around 300 such sompanies which act as the trading arms for local production units in various Chinese provinces. Many of these companies have Hong Kong partners and their cooperation is usually in the form of joint ventures. Some of them are solely owned by enterprises in China and some have appointed representatives.

Despite the fact that they are registered in Hong Kong, they represent provincial interests with the aim of expanding foreign trade. However, this has created problems. Sources cited one example of a production unit which had kept most of its production to be marketed by the Hong Kong representative while handing over a small portion to the foreign trade corporation in China. This has resulted in price differences.

At present, there are more than 10 Chinese companies in Hong Kong set up with approval from the State Council. Some of them were established in the past two years, while others have been here a long time.

The newly established companies are: China Ever-Best Machinery Enterprises Co Ltd., China United Shipbuilding Co Ltd. and trading companies representing Guangdong, Tianjin, Fujian, Shanghai and Beijing.

The procedure of setting up these companies takes a long time, but it is usually initiated by a Chinese corporation. The approval of the State Council is necessary. Even the appointment of senior officials has to be agreed on by the State Council. For example, in one of the above-mentioned companies, all positions above the managerial level are taken up by people sent from China.

Apart from the plan to reorganize their trading activities in Hong Kong, sources added that China is also in the process of redefining responsibilities of its ministries, bureaus and corporations. The desire for job redefinition came from growing business activities and the huge industrial and trading structure in China.

HONG KONG, PRC CONSIDERING LIGHT RAIL SYSTEM

HK210207 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 21 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[By Christine Cheung]

[Text] Both Hong Kong and China are seriously considering building a light rail system between Lowu and Shenzhen to improve the traffic flow, a source said yesterday. The source said the proposal for such a project was put forward by the governor of Guangdong, Liu Tianfu, to Sir Edward Youde during his first official visit to China as the governor of Hong Kong.

Both sides felt the need for the project, the source said, and it was agreed that experts from the two places would work together to study the feasibility of the plan.

"The actual arrangements will have to be discussed with experts," said Sir Edward, when he was asked to comment on the proposal during a press briefing on his train trip from Guangzhou to Shenzhen yesterday morning.

Sir Edward yesterday finished his two-day visit to China after meeting senior Guangdong officials and visiting the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

He said their discussions included topics about the crossing point between China and Shenzhen [as published] and what could be done to improve the flow of passengers and freight from Hong Kong to Shenzhen and vice versa. "We were talking about Shenzhen station and the connection between each side of the border and what could be done to facilitate the flow of traffic," said Sir Edward.

He noted that there were large numbers of people crossing there and they wanted to make it as easy as they could. He said there were "some difficulties with the topography but we are doing what we can on that."

The 700-metre passageway between the two locations -- Lowu and Shenzhen -- is a narrow stretch of land and during the busy season, the packed crowds and the busy train service create potential hazards to the passengers. The source said Sir Edward also realised the risk in the passageway and the urgent need to solve the problem.

And it is understood that besides the rail system, both sides have to consider arrangements at the checkpoints. However, the governor also added that: "I didn't come to reach concrete aggreements; I came to talk to them and to talk to them in general terms about how we improve the relationship between the two places," he said.

Sir Edward said he chose this time to visit Guangzhou because of its close relationship with Hong Kong. He said he had been trying to see many people and places in Hong Kong during his governorship for the past three months, and that he decided to put his visit to Guangdong high on the agenda to meet people there.

He had planned to cover three to four things in the visit. These included: to meet and get to know senior Guangdong officials; to hear from them about the economic development in the province; and to see something of the investment which people from Hong Kong are making in Guangzhou. The 1997 lease, however, was not on the agenda because they only discussed local issues. And it was not known whether Sir Edward would be going to Beijing in September because, he said, it took time to make preparations.

When commenting on the planned nuclear plant in Shenzhen, approval of which was announced by Chinese officials yesterday, Sir Edward said they did have some talks about power supply in Guangdong but not about specific projects. He said there were many nuclear plants built round the world, and that they were observing safety requirements which were being improved all the time. However, he declined to talk about the contribution of the plant to Hong Kong or the possibility of enhancing people's confidence in Hong Kong's future in connection with the construction of such a project.

In his tour of Shenzhen yesterday, the governor, escorted by the mayor of Shenzhen, and Vice-Governor of Guangdong Liang Xiang, visited Shekou and two factories in Shenzhen.

COMPANIES VIE FOR SERVICES TO PRC OIL EXPLORATION

HK210346 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Aug 82 -- Business News p 1

[By Julie Ayueung]

[Text] More than 300 local companies have contacted China Offshore Oil Services (Hong Kong) Ltd (COOS) to vie for contracts to provide support services for China's offshore oil exploration. They include banks, shipping companies, supply vessel operators, aircraft manufacturers or agents, caterers and drilling mud and chemical manufacturers.

Intensive preparation work is also being done by COOS's parent company - the Guangzhou-based Nanhai Oil Joint Services Corp, which was formed in May to oversee support services in southern China.

Nanhai has established subsidiary companies in Guangzhou, each of which will look after one type of support service -- catering, accommodation, helicopters, supply vessels, drilling materials and telecommunications.

Nanhai Oil's deputy chairman and general manager, Mr Chen Lizhong, told Business News yesterday that though these subsidiaries are still in the process of enlargement and consolidation, work has already been defined for each of them. They will now study proposals by foreign servicing companies and more detailed negotiations will be carried out later. Guangzhou will become the headquarters for oil activities in southern China, Mr Chen said. "We are also quickening the speed of work such as building hotels or residential complexes, training interpreters, drivers and people in the servicing industry to meet with the influx of foreign oilmen," he said.

Since servicing covers a wide area, there is a need to form other joint-venture companies with foreign parties which then will act as operators for various support activities.

Mr Chen said that to avoid monopolies and foster competition, there will be, on average, two or three operators for each of the support service activities. Business News has learnt the Chinese will want a majority share in each joint venture formed to act as an operator.

The 100 bids submitted by 33 oil companies tendering for China's offshore oil concessions were unsealed yesterday at a ceremony in Beijing. They were initially placed in safety boxes by the president of China National Offshore Oil Corp, Mr Qin, and a senior official of China's foreign trade bureau, Mr Wu Jie. A committee will screen them and select successful bidders within the next three months.

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NATO OFFICIAL WARNS OF WARSAW PACT THREAT

OW221814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The Warsaw Pact has taken the advantage of detente to improve its armed forces to a remarkable extent, said Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel Admiral John Fieldhouse in an interview with NATO REVIEW published in its August issue. The admiral noted the evidence he has seen leaves him in no doubt about this and the leaders of the Warsaw Pact do not even deny it.

Fieldhouse said the alliance needs to pay greater and continuing attention to "countering threats at sea" because the Soviet Union has the largest submarine fleet in the world. "The aggressor has the advantage of flexibility and surprise," he added. He complained about the big reduction of NATO's mine counter-measure vessels during the last twenty years.

However, he was confident that the peace in Europe can be maintained through the difficult decade to come if NATO nations continue to show their resolve to prevent the threat of force from dictating the Soviet foreign policy.

ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS HEAD FOR JAPAN, U.S.

OW230229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A seven-member delegation of the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. led by Bi Jichang, chairman of the corporation, left here today for a visit to Japan and the United States.

This is the first time China has sent a delegation to study consultation services abroad since the founding of the People's Republic. The study tour is financed by the United Nations Development Programme.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY GROUP SET UP

OW201902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property was established today to promote international economic, trade and technological cooperation. The new group will determine the industrial property systems best suited to China's conditions, then formulate an appropriate system to act as a catalyst in the nation's modernizations.

The group will also strengthen international legal cooperation in the field and increase contacts and business relations with foreign organizations. Ren Jianxin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was elected president of the group.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HAILS JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW241914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Canberra, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said that he believed the Chinese-U.S. communique on the arms sale issue should be welcomed in Australian Parliament, according to a release from the prime minister's office today. Answering a question in the Parliament on August 18, Fraser said the joint communique between China and the U.S. on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan "puts to rest a dispute which had potential for a serious breach in relations between the two countries."

It was to the credit of both China and the U.S. that an agreement had been reached on the arms sale problem, Fraser added.

Fraser described as the "critical element" paragraph six in the Chinese-U.S. joint communique. In this paragraph the U.S. Government states that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years and that it intends to gradually reduce such sales leading to a final resolution. The prime minister warned that a continuing dispute in Chinese-U.S. relations would possibly produce "far-reaching consequences" in the Pacific.

The joint communique "is something that the whole (Australian Parliament) House should applaud," Fraser said.

U.S. IMPORTERS SAY MUSHROOMS POSE NO THREAT

OW250851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) held hearings here today on a petition submitted on June 30 by the American Mushroom Institute against imported mushrooms from China. Representatives of the American institute which is acting on behalf of 16 U.S. canners argued at the hearings that imports of canned mushrooms from China are "increasing rapidly" and causing "market disruption" in the United States. They requested that restrictions be imposed on such imports.

These arguments were rebutted in a day-long testimony by both Chinese and American companies concerned.

Bruce E. Clubb, counsel for China national cereals, oil, foodstuffs import and export corporation, said before the ITC that in the past year, not only have total canned mushroom imports in the United States not increased, they have actually declined, both absolutely and as a percentage of U.S. consumption.

He pointed out that starting from a low base after being granted the MFN (most favored nation) tariff treatment in 1980, the PRC has increased its exports of mushrooms to the United States to 32 million pounds for the marketing year of 1981-82. The increase, he noted, amounted to only 9.8 percent of U.S. consumption. It so far has only displaced other imports and poses no threat to the U.S. industry.

Bart S. Fisher and Charles S. Pearson, representatives of the U.S. Nature's Farm Products, a major canned mushroom importer, pointed out in their testimony that even if the level of imports from one source, the PRC, has increased, it makes no sense to consider that a domestic industry has suffered from "market disruption" caused by imports when total imports in fact declined by about 25 percent in 1981 with the help of a stiff duty on imports.

They believed that the American canners are victims not of unfair practices by China but by a growing consumer preference for fresh mushrooms, of a recession that has reduced the buying of non-essentials, and of fear of botulism, a lethal form of food poisoning, which consumers associate with the American products.

In his statement to the commission, Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China Trade, demanded that the imports of Chinese mushrooms should not be halted by an unnecessary proceeding against China's canned mushrooms.

He said: "We must look at this investigation in the broader context of our bilateral trade relationship with the People's Republic of China. The U.S. has maintained a considerable surplus in bilateral trade with the Chinese since trade resumed in 1971." He hoped that the mushroom issue should not become a roadblock to further development of trade between the two countries.

After today's hearings, the ITC will value the arguments from all sides and make a decision by the end of September.

PROTOCOL SIGNED TO AMEND AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

OW191644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A protocol to amend the civil air transport agreement and its side letters between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America was signed here today. The Chinese and U.S. civil aviation delegations held consultations in Beijing between August 9 and 14. They discussed the time of operation of the second designated airlines, opening of the second air route and stopover rights.

Under the protocol, the second route in both directions will be Beijing (for all-cargo service only) -- Guangzhou -- Shanghai -- Tokyo or another point in Japan -- Honolulu or Seattle -- Los Angeles -- San Francisco -- Chicago. Since the United States unilaterally enjoys traffic rights in Japan, CAAC airliners shall be entitled to enjoy full stopover rights at all United States points on the specified routes.

The protocol was signed on behalf of their respective governments by Li Shufan, leader of the civil aviation delegation of the Chinese Government and head of the International Affairs Department of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and Matthew V. Scocozza, leader of the U.S. Government civil aviation delegation and deputy assistant secretary for transportation and telecommunications of the State Department.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Suzuki Pledges Solution

OW241353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said today that he would "take final responsibility" if asked for "final say" on the problem of distortions of wartime history by the Japanese Education Ministry. Suzuki said this at a nation-wide televised press conference at his official residence. The problem will be solved without fail before his scheduled visit to China next month, he added.

Japan, he said, felt profoundly responsible for the great damage caused by the war in the past to the people of China and other neighbouring nations. Based on this repentance, Japan had up to now been engaged in efforts to enhance the relations of mutual trust and friendship and cooperation (with China) since the normalization of relations between the two countries. The acknowledgements reflected in the Japan-China joint statement had undergone no change at all, and a correct reflection of these acknowledgements in the textbooks was a matter of course, he added.

Asked whether mistakes in the textbooks would be corrected, Suzuki said specific measures were now sought in earnest to this end.

In replying to another question, Suzuki said that the textbook dispute this time had greatly hurt the feelings of the people of China and other neighbouring countries. It constituted an important problem. He noted that it would be a very grave problem if the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual trust Japan had established with its neighbours were damaged. Hence, Japan should keep in heart deeply those sacrifices, damage and sufferings that it gave to the people of its neighbouring countries in the past war. Meanwhile, there was the need for Japan to accept humbly the dissatisfaction and repudiation of those countries, and further efforts should be made to establish friendly and amicable relations with them in future.

Suzuki said that not long ago directors of the Foreign and Education Ministries were sent to China to sound out Chinese views and criticisms. Now it is necessary to take full count of these conditions and handle the issue in ways acceptable to China. An intense study of the issue is being made.

Asked by a Japanese correspondent to comment on Japanese aggression in the past in Asia, Suzuki replied that what Japan had done before and during World War II should be left to historians of future generations to judge. However, it was true that China had regarded it as aggression and it was also regarded as such internationally. There had been severe appraisal, criticism and repudiation of it. The Japanese Government must be fully aware of this situation, Suzuki said.

When asked whether a "political decision" was to be made on the textbook problem, Suzuki said: "Now, a final solution to this problem is being studied under the vigorous leadership of the chief Cabinet secretary. If he asks me to make the final decision, I would do it responsibly."

Press Urges Suzuki Action

OW241918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Japanese newspapers carried editorials today to urge Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to make a prompt decision to have the false textbook descriptions about Japanese aggression corrected. The newspapers were commenting on the statement made public yesterday by Suzuki on the textbook problem.

The editorial of YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out: "The crux of the textbook problem lies in the question whether the war in the past was one of aggression. On this question, the prime minister said that China deems it one of aggression, so does world opinion. It is true there are such harsh judgement, criticism and cognition. It is necessary for the government to fully understand the circumstances. Thus, he evaded any personal decision. Nor did he offer any idea about the concrete measures to be taken for major correction."

The editorial said: "What worries us is that no measures acceptable to the people of Japan and other Asian countries can be taken if the need to follow the usual procedure is stressed so as to have the matter handled within the framework of the existing revision system."

The editorial stressed that "it is imperative for the prime minister to make a firm decision personally" on a solution to the textbook problem. No equivocal measure would work with the ordinary people, who had suffered the disasters of the war, it added.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said editorially although the prime minister deeply sensed Japan's responsibility for the tremendous damage done to the neighbouring states by the war, "he did not express his views about the key question of correcting the wording in the textbooks, nor did he mention when and in what way the correction should be made."

"The Japanese Government must not express repentance verbally only. What is important is when and how it will act," the editorial said. It added: "There can be no solution to such a highly political problem without a decision by the prime minister himself."

ASAHI SHIMBUN said in an editorial that on the textbook problem, one felt the prime minister was still taking a wait-and-see attitude as he said that what Japan had done before and during World War II should be left to historians of future generations to judge. "Is it true that Prime Minister Suzuki has no conception of history of his own?" the editorial asked.

Wang Bingnan Comments

OW241656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- A reception was held here this evening for the Japanese people-to-people friendly get-together delegation led by Namio Egami, noted Japanese archaeologist and president of the Pan-Asia Culture Communication Center. The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and presided over by its president, Wang Bingnan.

The 160 members of the delegation, from Gunma, Oita and Tokyo, are all lovers of Japanese folk songs and dances. They will hold a celebration with people in Beijing tomorrow to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the relations between China and Japan.

Wang Bingnan said in his toast that the last 10 years saw great development in the relations and friendly contacts between the two countries in the fields of foreign affairs, economics, culture, science and technology.

"However, an adverse current has come up just when the peoples of the two countries are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the relations between the two countries," he said.

"Some people in Japan refuse to acknowledge the crisis committed by Japanese militarists in their invasion of China and other Asian countries.

"The distortion of history in textbooks censored by the Japanese Ministry of Education will mislead future generations. This has aroused the indignation of the Chinese people and peoples of other Asian countries and strong opposition from the Japanese people and friends of various circles," he said.

Wang Bingnan also said that on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, "we must be vigilant and clear any blocks in developing our friendship. We should draw lessons from the reminiscence of what happened 37 years ago and firmly uphold the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of friendship to continue our friendship from generation to generation."

Namio Egami said in his toast the diversification and variety of exchanges between Japan and China in various fields in the last ten years are something rarely found in the last few centuries. "The friendship between Japan and China is a great contribution to peace and stability in Asia and the world," he said.

He said: "The possibility for the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples lies in our joint statement and treaty of friendship, which ended the miserable history of aggression against China by Japanese militarists."

He said it is impossible for mutual understanding when the historical fact of aggression is distorted. "If we refuse to make any introspection on the misery of people under occupation and oppression, we are shirking our responsibility for historical facts."

He said that the friendship between the two countries is a historical mission for the Japanese and Chinese peoples. "All Japanese people who wish for friendly relations between Japan and China should take the situation as a whole into consideration, distinguish clearly between right and wrong, be united and make concerted efforts."

Present at the reception were: Chu Tunan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Xiaoyi, president of the Beijing branch of the association; and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Also present was Hiromoto Seki, minister of the Embassy of Japan in China.

Association Adopts Resolution

OW241926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 24 (XINHUA) -- "We will not allow educating Japanese youth for one year, let alone for two years, with such textbooks in which aggression is distorted as advance and worse still, the responsibility for the Nanking massacre is shifted onto China."

This is a passage in a resolution adopted by the Japan-China Friendship Association at a meeting here this evening. The resolution accused the Japanese Government of refusing to correct textbook mistakes in disregard of strong criticism both at home and abroad under the pretext that the existing textbook revision system in Japan should persist. The Japanese Government, it added, had acted perfunctorily when it promised to move up the next textbook revision, originally scheduled for three years later, by one year.

The key note of the meeting, attended by some 200 personalities from all circles, was that the Japanese Government should correct the mistakes in the textbook revision.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, and other speakers at the meeting criticised the Japanese Government for mishandling the textbook affair.

The director general of the association, Toshio Kurihara, pointed out in his report that the point of departure for fostering friendship with China should be no other than a serious introspection by the Japanese Government of Japan's agression against China.

A MAINICHI SHIMBUN correspondent said Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's news conference yesterday was "most disappointing," because the prime minister spoke of Japan's past invasion of China so lightly as if he were referring to a car collision.

Masami Emoto, member of the Liaison Council for Repatriates From China (orthodox), exposed with his own experience in the aggressive war against China the various crimes committed by the Japanese militarists in incendiary, [as received] killing and looting. "What was that advance like? That was out and out aggression," he said.

Masami said: "Aggression is aggression. We must fight firmly against the attitude of the government which holds history in contempt."

At the meeting, Toshiichi Uno, writer of Japanese history textbooks and professor of the Chiba University, and Yushio Koshima, writer of world history textbooks and professor of the Nihon University, disclosed how the Education Ministry directed them to distort historical facts. Messages of support from Japan-China Friendship Associations in Osaka and the Saitama, Aichi, Hyogo, Lbaragi and Mie Prefectures were read out at the meeting.

HISTORIANS PRAISE JOINT PRC-JAPAN FILM

OW150320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- "Truthful to History" is the concensus of Chinese historians, film critics, writers and friendship association veterans who saw a preview of "The Game Yet To Finish," co-produced by the Tokyo Tokuma Corporation of Japan and the Beijing film studio of China. The film will be released some time later in Tokyo and Beijing, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

According to Wang Yang, Chinese producer and head of the Beijing film studio, when the project was discussed a few years ago and in the actual filming, all those involved, both Chinese and Japanese, had the clear purpose of offering a lesson to the two peoples who wish to live in friendship from generation to generation, through depicting the war-torn lives of a Chinese go-chess player and his Japanese friend.

The efforts were successful, those who saw it agreed. "Well timed," stated a historian, Li Shu, after contrasting the film with the recent distortions of history in school textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education.

The film has a dominant theme of friendship, but it does not evade the fact that Japan's war against China brought great suffering to the Chinese people. There are shots from documentaries showing the Japanese aggressors slaughtering, burning and looting that provide authentic historical background against which the plot develops. The story evolves around how the Chinese player loses his wife, daughter and son during the war.

Zhao Puchu, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Zhong Dianfei, president of the China Film Critics Society, drew the lessons of the war in pithy phrases -- "past experience, if not forgotten, guide to the future" and "one need not look far for the lesson."

Zhao Puchu pointed out that the film warns the Chinese and Japanese, while engaged in friendly contacts, not to lose vigilance against the danger of a revived Japanese militarism.

The two chess masters in the film, who admire each other, had their first friendly encounter in Beijing in the mid-1920's. Owing to the social turmoil prevalent then, the game was broken off, to be resumed only three decades later. Unmindful of the creeping war, the Chinese master sent his son to Japan to improve his skill in 1930. The Japanese master, who regarded go-chess as a strong cultural tie transcending war, so concentrated on teaching the young Chinese that he refused to believe the news about the Nanjing massacre. Then, when he finally agreed to the decision of the young Chinese, who had married his daughter, to return to China to join the resistance against the Japanese aggressors, he played into the hands of a right-wing leader by asking the latter to help his son-in-law's passage home. This led to the murder of the young Chinese by the Japanese military police.

As powerful proof of how militarist propaganda could fool the people, there is a scene in the film showing Japanese celebrations of "war victories" with lantern parades.

Chen Huangmei, vice-chairman of the Chinese Film Association, noted that while the film furnishes historical proof of the disaster the aggressive war brought to China, it also describes the hardship the Japanese people suffered. It tells of how the Japanese master's daughter goes insane as a result of her husband's murder.

Yuan Wenshu, another vice-chairman of the film association, said that the film tells that there should be no distinction between nationalities when confronted with militarism; there is only justice and injustice.

Liu Danian, a leading historian, said that the film is true to history not only in revealing the barbarous nature of fascism, but also in bringing out another essential aspect of Sino-Japanese relations. That is, the two peoples have no conflict of fundamental interests. When the two go masters realize this, they finish their game on the Great Wall.

The filming of "The Game Yet To Finish" started in Japan last January and was completed in China late May. It was directed by Junya Sato, who is known in China for his "Proof of Man". Chinese director is Duan Jishun, from the Beijing studio.

Chinese producer Wang Yang spoke highly of the courage and honesty in facing history on the part of Japanese producer Yasuyoshi Tokuma as well as the Japanese director. Wang quoted the Japanese producer as saying "we just want to tell the Japanese youth to watch out for militarism."

The Chinese director called the film project a "happy experience", from bilateral funding, script-writing, directing to casting.

Speaking of the Japanese director, Duan said that the 30 or so films Sato had directed record his constant efforts to innovate. But this time, Sato insisted on realistic performances only. "We both agree that here what moves the audience the most is truthfulness," Duan said.

WAN LI MEETS SIHANOUK IN BEIJING, SUPPORTS CGDK

OW241359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this evening with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk. Wan Li congratulated Samdech Sihanouk on his successful visits to Yugoslavia and Romania. Sihanouk spoke of the warm and sincere receptions accorded him by Yugoslav and Romanian leaders.

In a cordial conversation, the Chinese vice-premier reiterated the Chinese Government's firm support to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife, and Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China. After the meeting, Wan Li gave a dinner for Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

DK FORCES SAID TO RAID SRV TROOPS IN PHNOM PENH

OW250859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Kampuchean National Army units and guerrillas recently raided Vietnamese positions in Phnom Penh and Kompong Som region, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea today. According to a delayed report, they killed two and wounded three Vietnamese troops with hand grenades at O Russel Market of Phnom Penh on July 26. And earlier, on June 6, they killed 10 and wounded three Vietnamese in a puppet police station near O Nalom Wat, Phnom Penh, also with hand grenades.

Democratic Kampuchean National Army units also repeatedly cut the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroad in the past fortnight. On Aug. 15 they destroyed a railway bridge between Veal Renh and Kampot, and five sections of railway, totaling some 2,000 metres, near Veal Renh on Aug. 19. On the following day, five Vietnamese troops on patrol duty there were killed or wounded by mines laid by the guerrillas.

According to another report, on Aug. 13, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas captured a Vietnamese stronghold in Trapeang Smonh of Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province. The enemy fled, leaving 11 dead.

On Aug. 8 and 18, Democratic Kampucheans raided Vietnamese strongholds in Chhep town of Preah Vihear Province and along ighway No 6 in Siem Reap Province.

PHNOM PENH SOLDIERS, CIVILIANS SAID TO DEFECT

OW250833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A number of soldiers of the puppet Heng Samrin regime and civilians in enemy-held zones have defected to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

A member of a puppet village committee in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, defected to the guerrillas on August 2, carrying with him a rifle, and was warmly received. Three days later, four civilians left Beng village of the same district to avoid being drafted by the Vietnamese troops. They arrived safely at areas controlled by local guerrillas.

On August 1 and 5, two young people left their homes in Pouk and Chikreng Districts, Siem Reap Province, to join the national army and guerrillas.

On August 4 and 6, five puppet soldiers stationed in Siem Reap Province also defected. They said they could no longer stand the killing of their fellow countrymen by the Vietnamese. They were determined to cross over to the people's side and turn their guns against the Vietnamese invaders.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES ASEAN MEETING

OW250835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here yesterday that ASEAN still has to work hard in this "challenging year", both in the political and economic fields. He was addressing a day-long meeting of the Standing Committee of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

This was the first meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee after Sitthi took over its chairmanship in early July. The main topic of the meeting was economic, social and cultural cooperation among the ASEAN countries.

He said that ASEAN would continue to work closely with the international community to "uphold the sacred principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of self-determination enshrined in the U.N. Charter which has been flagrantly violated by the invasion and the occupation of Kampuchea."

He pointed out that the Vietnamese stand on the Kampuchean issue remains unchanged as the U.N. General Assembly session is barely one month ahead. "Vietnam has yet to realize that the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk is an important step forward in the search for a peaceful and political solution to the Kampuchean problem," he said.

On the economic front, Sitthi said, ASEAN economic ministers and the task force set up at the 15th ASEAN ministerial meeting in Singapore would take up the challenge facing the ASEAN countries.

He said that he is confident that the task force, entrusted with the task of making comprehensive reviews and appraisal of ASEAN cooperation, would submit important recommendations to the regional bloc.

DHANABALAN ON ASEAN'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

OW240229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Hong Kong, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan pointed out in an article that the tactics adopted by ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue have shown the possible political role to be played by these countries through interdependence and the possible impact exerted by small countries in the new international political arena, according to SIN CHEW JIT POH today.

The article said: "We have finally drawn people's continued attention to the Kampuchean issue and foiled Vietnam's attempt to create a 'fait accompli'. We have isolated Vietnam politically and economically, and we have held the international conference on Kampuchea." "For small nations, all these were beyond dreams in the past," he added.

The 1980's have brought great changes to international politics, providing opportunities for Singapore and other small nations to sail in a more positive direction.

UK GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES THATCHER'S PRC VISIT

OW250230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] London, August 24 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to China from September 22 to 26, the British Government announced here today. A statement issued by the prime minister's office said that Mrs. Thatcher would hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders during her stay in China. Official sources here said the future of Hong Kong would figure in the talks in Beijing.

Mrs. Thatcher will be the first British prime minister in office to visit China. She visited China in 1977 as leader of the Conservative Party, the opposition at that time. The statement said that before going to China Mrs. Thatcher will visit Japan from September 17 to 22. She will stop over in Hong Kong from September 26 to 28.

LI YIMENG HOLDS TALKS WITH SPD LEADER EGON BAHR

OW241552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimeng, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, met and had a friendly talk here tonight with Egon Bahr, member of the presidium of the Federal Council of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and his group. After the meeting, Li Yimeng gave a dinner for the West German visitors.

Present were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Ou Tangliang, council member of the Association for International Understanding of China and Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress, and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Beijing.

Arriving yesterday at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China, Bahr held talks today with Qian Liren on issues of mutual interest.

ZHANG JIANGFU MEETS FINNISH ECONOMIC EDITORS

OW171554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met today with a delegation from the club of economic editors of Finland led by club president Hilkka Aino Marjatta Kunnas-Heinonen.

The state councillor briefed the visitors on China's current economic situation. He said the readjustment of China's economy beginning on 1979 has been effective and achieved the desired results.

"We still need to consider two issues," he said. "The first is reform of the economic structure -- concentrating on energy production, transport and communications while practising economy. The second is upgrading of existing enterprises through technological renovation, aimed at better economic results.

Referring to China's economic relations with foreign countries, Zhang Jingfu said there are more than 800 joint ventures between China and various foreign firms. "We welcome more foreign entrepreneurs to cooperate with us," he said.

He told the guests China and Finland could expand their trade and economic relations. Liu Aizhi, deputy editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY, was also present. The Finnish guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the daily.

BO YIBO MEETS ITALIAN PUBLIC FIGURES 20 AUG

OW201510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation of Italian public figures led by Giuseppe Regis, member of the presidium of the Italy-China Association. In a friendly conversation, Bo Yibo briefed the visitors on China's economic situation and economic policies.

During their stay in Beijing, the Italian guests were honored at a dinner hosted by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The guests already toured Shanghai and Changzhou in East China.

SPADOLINI REORGANIZES ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

OW240340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Rome, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini today reorganized his five-party coalition government, which fell on August 7 after the resignation of seven Socialist ministers. The coalition, which consists of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Mr Spadolini's Republicans, was sworn in today before President Alessandro Pertini. The old pact was revived without any reshuffle in the 46th government of the country since 1943. This was unprecedented in Italian history. The new prime minister will present his government's programme to Parliament on August 30.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES SPANISH COMMUNISTS

OW240211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, met and feted here this evening a vacationing group from the Spanish Communist Party led by Anselmo Hoyos, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was present. The guests arrived August 5. Later, they toured Shandong and Shanghai.

U.S. TO SELL AIRCRAFT, SPARE PARTS TO SPAIN

OW201340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 19 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration has notified the Congress that the U.S. Government will sell 12 AV-8B aircraft to Spain with spare parts and related repair accessories for an estimated sum of 379 million dollars. A memorandum released today by the Defense Department said the sale would contribute to U.S. foreign policy goals and national security objectives and benefit the defense posture of NATO's southern flank. Improved military capabilities of Spain would also help keep the sea lanes open for supplying U.S. military facilities in Spain, the memorandum said.

POLISH FACTORY PARTY LEADERS MEET JARUZELSKI

OW240742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 23 (XINHUA) -- First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Wojciech Jaruzelski today chaired a meeting of the first secretaries of party committees from 207 major factories in the country to discuss the present home situation.

The meeting pointed out, the Polish press agency PAP said, that the enemy was planning to stir up a wave of unrest at the end of August and early in September. But "this attempt will not have massive support from society," it said. Although society remains split, the majority of the people do not want to lose the hard-earned calm and possibility for normal work.

The meeting stressed the importance of workers self-management in the course of economic reform. It was also pointed out at the meeting that it is necessary to create conditions for the restoration of workers self-management, which is an important part of the reform and socialist democracy.

Observers here believe that the meeting was closely connected with the current Polish socio-political situation in addition to its economic difficulties.

A clandestine magazine of the Solidarity union disclosed that the underground Solidarity organization had declared nation-wide demonstrations in late August and early September to oppose the government and martial law and to mark the second anniversary of the 1980 summer industrial unrest. A clandestine Solidarity radio said the demonstrations in Warsaw would be held between 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. on August 31. The demonstrators would gather at the "Castle Square", the Ursus tractor plant, Warsaw steel works and three other places, and then march along "pre-determined routes".

Jaruzelski said at the end of today's meeting that it was possible to quickly overcome the crisis at the minimum socio-political costs. The enemy knew that time is "in our favour", therefore "they are trying their best to throw logs under our feet to stop our progress," he said.

The Polish party leader said in conclusion that the new offensives of the enemy should be and must be smashed. "We will never go against the line of the ninth party congress and will never desert the road leading to consolidating socialism, eliminating the consequences of distortion and further realizing reformation."

According to another report, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in an interview published at the weekend that the authorities would maintain nerves of steel in suppressing demonstrations in support of the suspended Solidarity trade union.

He stressed there could be no negotiations with the underground, and added that regardless of how many people supported the authorities and how many yearned for the restoration of Solidarity, the majority of Poles wanted calm, law and order.

"Therefore I believe the underground has no future," he said.

EGYPT'S GHALI COMMENTS ON PLO EVACUATION

OW241355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters to various Arab countries is only a "temporary" solution, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said here today. He made this statement after he met French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson earlier today.

Butrus Ghali was on a one-day official visit here on his way back home. The talks between the two foreign ministers concentrated on a joint move for another Security Council resolution on the Palestinian issue.

A Franco-Egyptian draft resolution, which was placed before the Security Council on July 29, stands for the right of all countries in the Middle East region to existence and security and the recognition of the legal national rights of the Palestinian people.

Butrus Ghali called for a positive participation by the United States in a comprehensive Middle East settlement. In view of possible changes in the area, he said, Egypt and France are making efforts to "up-date" their original draft resolution and will show "flexibility" to any suggestion concerning possible amendments to the draft resolution. But he deemed it necessary for the two countries to coordinate their action with that of the United States.

XINHUA STRESSES PALESTINIANS' LEGITIMATE RIGHTS

OW220722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

["News Analysis: Palestinian People's Legitimate Rights Must Not Be Ignored -- By XINHUA Correspondent Yu Kaiyuan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Palestinian resistance fighters have begun their withdrawal group by group from Beirut. It means that the fifth Middle East crisis, which has lasted for over 70 days, is drawing to an end and that the situation in the Middle East is undergoing a change.

Israel's massive invasion of Lebanon to force the Palestinian guerrillas to withdraw from Beirut was a long-designed war action with the aim of helping the United States push its strategy of resolving step by step the Middle East issue. Israeli Minister of Defence Sharon has openly declared that Israel's military actions had greatly helped the United States win superiority over the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

The Israeli authorities have repeatedly stated that the objectives of their invasion of Lebanon were the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Beirut and the Syrian troops from Lebanon, and the establishment of a powerful government in Lebanon which would sign a peace treaty with Israel. Working in concert with Israel, the United States has repeatedly stated that all foreign forces should withdraw from Lebanon and a powerful Lebanese government should be established.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has made it more imperative to seek a just solution to the Middle East issue. Arab countries are planning to convene an Arab summit to discuss the eight-point Saudi proposal on the settlement of the Middle East problem. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has also declared that his organization accepts all U.N. resolutions on the Palestine issue and the proposed mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel. This positive stand of the PLO has created a reasonable basis for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue.

What merits attention now is whether the U.S. authorities will face reality and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people after the fifth Middle East war. So far, the United States still refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and insists that the PLO first accept the U.N. Resolution 242 and recognize Israel. As a condition for direct negotiation with Palestine, this position shows that the United States still has no intention to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel's temporary superiority can press the PLO armed forces to withdraw from west Beirut but cannot solve the Palestinian problem, still less eliminate the revolutionary cause of Palestine.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat recently pointed out that the Palestinian people had proved with their heroic struggle that a just cause could never be eliminated. The peace-loving countries and people in the world all stand by the Palestinian people and sympathize with or support their cause. To achieve a just settlement of the Middle East issue, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must not be ignored. Otherwise, the turmoil that has lasted in the region for over 30 years will continue.

MEDICAL TEAM TO ARRIVE IN LIBYA THIS YEAR

OW221718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- China will dispatch a medical team to serve in Libya, according to an agreement between the Ministry of Public Health of China and the General People's Committee for Health of Libya signed here today. Under the agreement, the team will leave for Libya this year.

REPORTS ON SUDANESE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Luigi Adwok's Comments

OW240215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adwok returned here from Guilin by air this evening. Before leaving Guilin, Deputy Speaker Adwok talked to correspondents about his impressions of his China visit.

He said: "During my visit, I found that the Chinese people are a highly organized and disciplined people. The Chinese Government's current policies accord with the wishes of the Chinese people. Such problems as population and speedy development of China's economy are being solved step by step."

Referring to cooperation between the Sudan and China, the deputy speaker said: "The Sudanese and Chinese peoples are linked by their common destiny. Not only do they face the same problems, they also have similar approaches to them. The two countries concur in their views on the establishment of a new international economic order, and their views on other major international issues are identical. In fighting imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism of the superpowers, the two peoples are comrades-in-arms."

"The Sudan is the biggest country in Africa and China in Asia. The leadership and the people of the two countries have the same aspirations of expanding the friendly cooperation between them. I dare to say with confidence that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be continuously consolidated and developed on a solid basis of mutual benefit of the two peoples," the deputy speaker said.

The Sudanese guests flew to Guilin from Shanghai August 21. During their stay there, they were received by Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Gao Chao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guilin Municipal People's Congress.

Meeting With Peng Zhen

OW241245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,today met with a delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adwok. The vice-chairman, on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Chairman Ye Jianying, welcomed the guests.

"The people of our two countries are old comrades-in-arms. The militant unity of the two peoples can be traced back to last century. They have always sympathized with and supported each other," the vice-chairman said.

Peng Zhen said he was sure the cooperation between the two countries, and the friendship between the two peoples, would expand with each passing day.

"The Chinese people have difficulties at present and the Sudanese peole also have difficulties," he said. "We have friends all over the world, and our friends are mainly the countries and people of the Third World. As long as we unite and fight together, the final victory will surely belong to the Third World. No matter how formidable the superpowers are, they will fail eventually, and this is a historical law independent of man's will."

Adwok said the Sudan and China are good friends. The people of the two countries should continue to unite and fight imperialism, colonialism and the hegemonism of the superpowers, thus establishing a new international economic order.

Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen asked the deputy speaker to convey to President Numayri and Speaker Sayed the best regards of Chairman Ye Jianying and himself.

Also present were Wu Xinyu, member and deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Muhammad Hamad M. Matar, Sudanese ambassador to China. The delegation will leave Beijing for home shortly.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH SOMALI JOURNALISTS

OW211426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Ahmed Omar Azhari, president of the Somali Journalists Association, and Mohammed Yussef Hassan, deputy editor-in-chief of the Somali newspaper OCTOBER STAR.

Ji Pengfei briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation. He expressed the hope that the friendly relations between China and Somalia and the friendship between the two peoples would be further strengthened.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH GUYANA ESTABLISHED

OW250310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Georgetown, August 23 (XINHUA) -- The Guyana-China Friendship Society (GCFS) was established today under the sponsorship of the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace. Attending the founding ceremony were Minister of Cooperatives Urmia Johnson, President of the Trade Union Congress Samuel Walker, President of the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace Edwin James, and about 100 other prominent figures from different circles. Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang was also present on the occasion.

Addressing the ceremony, Edwin James said that friendly relationship between Guyana and China, with many of its living examples, is well known to the Guyanese people. With the establishment of the GCFS, "we hope such relationship will grow from strength to strength," he added.

Extending warm congratulations on the founding of the society, Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang said: "In the past, we supported each other in the struggle for national independence and national liberation. At present, both of us are striving to build our own nations and uplift peoples material and cultural standard of living."

He said he is fully confident that the establishment of the GCFS "will certainly make contributions towards furthering the profound friendly feelings between our two peoples."

Ambassador Wang then read out a message of congratulations from President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan.

The GCFS has Allan Chin, M.P., as its president and Dr. Perry Mars, dean of the University of Guyana, as vice-president.

THREE NATIONS TO HOLD JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

OW240203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have decided to hold a joint naval exercise in October, Brazilian Naval Chief of Staff Jose Albano de Aratanha announced Saturday. The exercise to be carried out in Argentine waters will involve two destroyers and two submarines from Brazil and three frigates and one submarine and an oil tanker from Argentina.

Announcing the decision, the Brazilian naval officer said that to defend the security of the south Atlantic and the interests of countries of this region was the common duty of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

The three-nation exercise will be the first joint operation since the end of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Because of the conflict, Brazil, Ecuador and some other Latin American states had refused to take part in joint military exercises.

PERU DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LIMA

OW211352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa yesterday declared a state of emergency in the capital Lima and the nearby port of Callao following a stream of violence activities in the country, according to reports from Lima.

On August 19 night, five power pylons outside Lima were blown up, causing two big fires and a blackout in the capital and 12 other cities. Half of the country's population was affected. In Lima, some public buildings and shops were destroyed. The state of emergency, suggested by President Belaunde and approved at an emergency Cabinet meeting, means suspension of constitutional guarantees and greater police powers to search and arrest. The state of emergency will be indefinite, announced Prime Minister Ulloa. But under the Peruvian Constitution, an extension must be declared after 60 days.

LU DINGYI CITES RECTIFICATION AS CRITICISM METHOD

HK241036 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Speech by Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001]: "On Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Whenever there are differences of opinion between party members and between cadres, the problem can always be solved if we can properly carry out criticism and self-criticism among them. Last year, at the sixth plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, we unanimously adopted the resolution on certain historical problems, criticizing Chairman Mao's mistakes and making a correct appraisal of his achievements and errors. This was really a job well done and also a good example of correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

There are two methods, or rather two lines, of criticism and self-criticism.

The first method can be summed up as "ruthless struggle and merciless blows." This is the method Wang Ming and Kang Sheng borrowed from the Soviet Union. This method was repeatedly adopted during the rule of the Wang Ming line, in the "rescuing movement" in Yanan, and in the "Cultural Revolution." The common characteristics of these cases are to turn criticism among the comrades into blows at the enemy, to wantonly frame up comrades and to exaggeratedly criticize comrades. In order to criticize others, Wang Ming fabricated many "lines." Many "spies" were created in the "rescuing movement." And many "capitalist roaders" were created in the "Cultural Revolution." The common comment concerning the comrades' self-criticisms was "not thorough enough." Those who made self-criticisms were out of luck. The result of such a practice was: first, there was no inner-party democracy and the system of democratic centralism was destroyed; second, the movement of elimination of counterrevolutionaries was enlarged; third, worship of individuals gained group; fourth, bad people got to power; and fifth, the party degenerated.

This wrong method of "giving a final verdict with one stick" seemed very "straightforward," "thorough" and "satisfactory" at first. However, it did in fact lead to the subjugation of the party and the country.

Another method is the method of rectification [zheng feng 2419 7364] which was put forth by Chairman Mao during the Yanan rectification movement in 1942. It is necessary, by means of study, to unfold criticism and self-criticism, clarify our understanding, distinguish between right or wrong, and unite our comrades.

With regard to criticisms launched by the comrades, we must adopt a comradely approach, stress reasoning and seek truth from facts. We must oppose trumping up charges and exaggerations. We must allow the comrades to reply to the charges.

We must welcome the comrades' self-criticisms and must also wait patiently. We must be strict with ideological criticism and be lenient in taking disciplinary actions. We must uphold the principle of "curing the sickness to save the patient" and not "curing the sickness to kill the patient." "We must achieve unity on a new basis by means of criticism and self-criticism, starting from the desire for unity."

In the initial stage, the method of the Yanan rectification movement did not seem "straightforward," "complete" or "satisfactory" enough. However, reality later proved it to be very successful, and it has achieved an unprecedented unity in the party. A nationwide victory was obtained 4 years after the seventh party congress. The result was beyond anticipation.

The rectification movement completely isolated Wang Ming, leaving only Wang and his wife together, both of whom were reluctant to admit their mistakes. Comrade Bogu later became an "April 8th martyr." Comrade Zhang Wentian later cooperated with Chairman Mao. His ideas proposed during the Lushan meeting were correct, but he suffered prosecution during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Comrade Wang Jiaxiang made greater achievements and supported Chairman Mao during the Zunyi meeting.

He did not do anything wrong when he was director of the central liaison department but he was later dismissed on the grounds that he had promoted "the liquidation of struggle in its relations with imperialism, the reactionaries and modern revisionism, and reduction of assistance and support to the revolutionary struggle of other peoples" before the "Great Cultural Revolution." This was an unjust case. All these comrades have made sincere self-criticisms, and improvements were later reflected in their actual practice. Generally speaking, those who had been deceived by Mifu and Wang Ming were doing quite well after the rectification movement.

It is necessary to particularly mention here that Comrade Zhou Enlai set a very good example of making self-criticism. He seriously examined and resolutely corrected all kinds of mistakes, and also took responsibility for questions for which he was not liable. Apart from making self-criticisms inside the party, Comrade Zhou also made numerous self-criticisms among people outside the party. This has not infringed upon the lofty prestige of Comrade Enlai. On the contrary, his sincerity and confidence have enhanced his prestige.

What I would like to particularly mention is that Comrade Zhou Enlai was our model for making self-criticism. Once he made mistakes, he made self-criticisms and corrected them. Although he had nothing to do with some mistakes, he was held responsible for them. He made self-criticisms on various occasions not only inside the party, but also outside the party. This never impaired Comrade Enlai's lofty prestige. On the contrary, because he treated people with absolute sincerity and placed full confidence in them, his prestige was enhanced.

At that time, even those comrades who had always opposed Wang Ming's line also made self-criticisms, saying that they had shortcomings and mistakes because they had blind faith in the Communist International. They pledged to learn from Chairman Mao, carry out investigation and study and follow the work style of seeking truth from facts.

In this unprecedented way, the unity of the party was promoted.

Stalin committed mistakes with regard to the problems of the Chinese revolution. However, because he made self-criticisms and corrected his mistakes in practice, he still enjoyed high prestige in China.

"Men all make mistakes. It is good as long as they can correct their mistakes." This is a truth.

During the period of the Yanan rectification campaign, the principle "strict ideological criticism and lenient disciplinary measures" was correct. How strict was the criticism? We thoroughly exposed mistakes so that those who made them were shocked. After that we cured their sickness. How lenient were our disciplinary measures? They were so lenient that we persuaded deputies to elect Wang Ming as a member of the party Central Committee at the 7th and 8th party congresses. Facts have proved that what we did never harmed the party's cause. The period of the 7th and 8th party congresses was the "golden age" of our party.

The conditions of the "Great Cultural Revolution" were not entirely the same as those of Wang Ming's line. Some comrades did commit mistakes and counterrevolutionaries such as Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others stirred up trouble. The methods to handle these matters were still complicated. Comrade Deng Yingchao said: During the "Great Cultural Revolution," counterrevolutionaries punished revolutionaries. What she said was right. The party Central Committee pointed out that "three kinds of people" should not be used. Those who are still used should be removed from their posts. Such a practice is also correct. Although we still encounter difficulties and obstructions, we should carry out this task resolutely.

At present, some comrades do not dare to make criticisms and self-criticisms. They are not all to blame for this. This was a "reaction" which occurred after the "Great Cultural Revolution." It will eventually disappear and we should accelerate its disappearance. Our party needs criticism and self-criticism. If we keep on "good terms with everyone at the expense of principle," the party's life will be vulgarized and our party will not have good prospects.

When Chairman Mao was carrying out the struggle against the mistakes of Zhang Guotao's line, he also pursued the principle of "clarity in ideology and unity among comrades." Finally, Zhang Guotao was so isolated that he fled. Even his orderly was unwilling to follow him. Later we allowed his wife to join him. When we were exposing and criticizing Zhang Guotao's mistakes, Comrade Xu Shiyou and others were detained once. Chairman Mao said that Zhang Guotao was sent to the fourth front army by the central authorities. Comrades working under him listened to what he had said. They were not all blamed for this. It was the central authorities who should bear the responsibility. Chairman Mao personally met Comrade Xu Shiyou and asked him what he would do. Comrade Xu Shiyou said that he would return to his home village to make revolution. Chairman Mao replied: You had better stay and work with us so that we may continue the revolution together. Comrade Xu Shiyou was persuaded to do so and afterward made a number of contributions.

Now the party is prepared after the 12th party congress to carry out a rectification campaign. The method to be employed, however, must be that used in 1942, and not the method of "brutal struggle and merciless blows," so that the whole party will be united as it has never been before.

(Editor's note) This was a speech delivered by Comrade Lu Dingyi at a meeting. The excerpts of it are published here with his own consent.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL STUDIES

HK220314 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by De Min [1795 3046]: "A Good Momentum"]

[Text] As we greet the 12th party congress, we have seen some material saying that the enthusiasm of a number of Beijing City university students in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is higher than a few years back, and that their faith in communism is also stronger than at that time. Over 1,000 students at Qinghua University have registered to attend summer courses in Marxism-Leninism, 300 percent more than originally planned. By now the students of various faculties have voluntarily formed over 100 study groups. They say with pride: "Young people willing to fight for communism have come together again."

This is good momentum! Does Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought actually have any attraction for young people of the 1980's? For some time now certain comrades have been doubting this, and some people even cried in alarm that a "crisis of faith" had occurred among young people. Looking at this fine momentum among young people now, it shows that these worries are unnecessary; moreover, even if the faith of certain young people in Marxism-Leninism has wavered, it is certainly not the case that such a situation cannot be changed.

Analyzing this fine momentum in studying Marxism-Leninism, we find two outstanding features:

First, these young people have clearly defined aims in study. They are not just reciting some Marxist-Leninist phrases by heart in order to show off; they are not aiming at treating Marxism-Leninism as a stepping-stone to the pursuit of private interests; and still less are they regarding Marxist-Leninist phrases as weapons for punishing people. Instead, they study in order to understand China and the world, analyze the complex social phenomena they face, and give themselves a guide for making ideological distinctions. In contrast to certain young people in the past, they are not satisfied with accepting readymade conclusions and do not like eating stuff chewed by others. They themselves want to boldly leap into the ocean of the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to test the depths and shallows and find out what it is all about.

Secondly, these young people pay attention to comparisons and distinctions when they study. They have absorbed the lesson of being cheated by counterfeit goods during the "Cultural Revolution," and do not lightly believe things and follow blindly. They read Marxist-Leninist books; and they also browse through non-Marxist-Leninist and even anti-Marxist-Leninist books, and distinguish between true and sham science by making comparisons. Some of them even first study existentialism and pragmatism, but when these fashionable goods of Western philosophy are unable to extricate them from perplexity and emptiness, they turn to Marxism-Leninism and derive real knowledge and deep insight from it. Marxism-Leninism mastered in this way is relatively sound, and relatively capable of withstanding the challenges of all kinds thought trends in society.

These two special features abound with the characteristics of the 1980's. They are the products of certain historical conditions and the results of the moves of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee to bring order out of chaos and carry out radical reforms. This momentum in the study of Marxism-Leninism is different from the upsurge in study in the 1950's. The "mass study movement" comprising stuff such as "daily study," and "seeking instructions in the morning and reporting back in the evening" was in fact nothing more than a covert religious ceremony with evil intentions; it was blasphemy of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The upsurge in study in the 1950's was valuable. Young people at that time were relatively pure, and famed as "a sheet of blank paper." Since they were as pure as a sheet of blank paper, it was relatively easy to imbue them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; and because they were as pure as a sheet of blank paper they were also fragile and brittle and apt to believe things lightly. It cannot be said that there was no definite inherent link between the study upsurge of the 1950's and the crazy "battle of quotations" during the "Cultural Revolution." Having traversed a tortuous path, history has now produced a new momentum. Compared with that of the 1950's, the thinking of young people of the 1980's is much more complex and they are also much more mature. Their study and thoughts on Marxism-Leninism will certainly be much more profound than that of the young people of the 1950's. This is to be expected.

An important task facing the party organizations at all levels is, how to adroitly guide action according to the circumstances and ensure that this upsurge of study that has appeared develops in a sustained, more extensive and deeper way. A very important point here is that it is essential to correctly sum up the positive and negative experiences in leading young people to study Marxism-Leninism over the past 30 years. It is imperative to refrain from indulging any more in issuing compulsory orders and in formalism. Instead, we must properly create new study methods and organizational forms in light of the characteristics of young people of the 1980's

CHEN YUN CITED ON REINFORCING PARTY SPIRIT

HK231041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Fu Zhong [0265 6945]: "Strive To Reinforce Party Spirit -- After Reading Comrade Chen Yun's Speech"]

[Text] In May of this year, while commemorating the 40th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," the important speech "On the Question of Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literature and Art Workers" made by Comrade Chen Yun in March 1943 was republished, and it touched my heart deeply. This speech made a thorough Marxist analysis on the two tendencies of "elitism" and "arrogance" which existed in the minds of some of the party's literature and art workers, hitting the mark with sincere words and earnest advice. Rereading this speech today helps us to understand the present and gives me valuable insights as well. At present, I think, this speech not only exercises its powerful effect in educating the party's literature and art workers, but is also of great guiding significance in enhancing the communist awareness of all party members and in strengthening their tempering of party spirit.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Yun hoped that the party's literature and art workers would first of all treat themselves as ordinary party members, and not cultured people different from others. This is indeed a very important issue of principle, because our party is a unified and fighting vanguard of the proletariat, not a "union of all circles." Although every party member has his own work in society, he is also a fighter in the struggle for communism under the party's leadership and must have tough party spirit. Like the Communist Party members on other fronts, the party's literature and art workers must not be exceptions on this important issue of principle.

Let us make a review. When Comrade Chen Yun delivered this speech, the whole party was conducting a rectification campaign to clear away the influence of the Wang Ming line and establish Mao Zedong Thought, which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninsim with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, as the guiding thought of the whole party, thus vigorously strengthening ideological consciousness and the understanding of party spirit of the vast number of cadres (including cadres in the literature and art field), particularly those leading cadres at middle and high levels. As a result, the party's unity and fighting power was greatly raised and various aspects of work proceeded victoriously along the correct road. However, just as Comrade Chen Yun pointed out, there were indeed some among the party's literature and art workers who, due to their previous experience of working separately, receiving less instruction from the party and doing a bad job in integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, still had the two defects of "elitism" and "arrogance." If these two defects were not rectified promptly, it would have been harmful to the party's literature and art cause. It was precisely aiming at this state of affairs that Comrade Chen Yun's speech touched the essence of the problem from a strategically advantageous positon and made the literature and art workers realize the necessity and urgency of overcoming this erroneous tendency. This prompted the literature and art workers to integrate themselves with the new era of the masses by going to the countryside and joining the armymen in accordance with the spirit of the "Talks" and opening up a new road of developing literature and art.

Here, we must see Comrade Chen Yun's leadership skill of using criticism as a weapon to educate the cadres and push forward the party's cause. To criticize the two tendencies of "elitism" and "arrogance," he did not enumerate phenomena and exaggerate facts. Instead, he adhered to seeking truth from facts and taught with skill and patience. Treating phenomena as a guide in understanding problems and then grasping the internal connection and essence of the problems, he made complete and profound analyses so as to make people understand why "elitism" and "arrogance" were wrong, understand their roots and understand how to conscientiously be determined to overcome them. Undoubtedly, this leadership skill of Comrade Chen Yun of convincing people by reasoning deserves our study.

Some comrades may say that there are only these two defects of "elitism" and "arrogance" which are minor mistakes of no importance. This is a completely wrong view. The "elitism" and "arrogance" which Comrade Chen Yun criticized are wrong tendencies against party spirit. This wrong idea always sees an individual in his relationship with the party and the masses in an incorrect light, and treats them wrongly. It is quite obvious that one cannot become a genuine ordinary party member and a qualified Communist Party member with tough party spirit if one has this shortcoming.

Party members engaging in literature and art work must resolve this problem well and party members engaging in other work must also resolve this problem well. Ordinary party cadres must also do a good job of resolving this problem, and in particular, so must party cadres at middle and high levels. At present, we must pay attention to those problems which were resolved in the past, and we can never relax in regard to these, even in the future. Therefore, Comrade Chen Yun's speech is of universal and far-reaching educational significance.

Whether one has a proper relationship with the party, the masses and the general situation has much to do with one's attitude toward one's personal merits and mistakes. At the party's national congress held in 1945, Comrade Chen Yun went a step further to make a thorough exposition on how to treat merits and mistakes from the viewpoint of historical materialism. This part of his speech was published this year, and it was entitled "Stress Truth, Not Face." He pertinently pointed out that the reason why we were powerful and had made achievements lay "first, in the people, second, in the party and third, in the individuals." If we have a better understanding on this, we will put our individual status in an appropriate position at all times and will never be conceited. Also, we wil remain modest and maintain communist purity. This is because, as Communist Party members, we must do our work well according to different assignments. This is the way to "perform our own duty for the party and the people; failing to do it well means that we neglect our duty and are disqualified." Therefore, we must use the weapon of self-criticism to conscientiously overcome shortcomings and improve our work. This is a manifestation of party spirit as well as an expression of treating our own merits and mistakes from the viewpoint of historical materialism. The practices of "claiming merits and shifting mistakes," and "being delighted when merits are mentioned and being resentful when demerits are mentioned," which Comrade Chen Yun criticised, are the manifestation of lacking party spirit and going against historical materialism.

Our party's glorious tradition and fine style were seriously damaged and people were confused ideologically in distinguishing right from wrong during the 10 years of chaos when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were in power. At a time when we are clearing away their poisonous influence, these two important speeches of Comrade Chen Yun are really good medicine for bringing order out of chaos and driving out evil practices.

Good medicine tastes bitter, but it cures sickness. Both "leftist" and rightist mistakes are sickness. The tendency of bourgeois liberalization which exists in the minds of some literature and art workers of our party is sickness; so is the tendency of "elitism" which exists in the minds of some cadres of our party. They are the results of invasion and erosion by the ideology of the bourgeoisie, and feudalist and other exploiting classes. Sickness has many forms, but they will have the same root of individualism. Whether it was the practice of "elitism" "self-importance" and "being proud of one's merits" in the past or the "liberalization" and "elitism" at present, they are all closely associated with individualism. Undoubtedly, no matter what banner it may uphold or how elegantly it may be garbed, individualism is something absolutely nonproletarian, is incompatible with communism and goes against the proletarian world outlook. Marx and Engels said that when taking part in the proletarian movement, people of other classes "must first of all not bring in any remnant of bourgeois or petit-bourgeois prejudice, but should master the proletarian world outlook unconditionally." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, pp 373-374) This principle remains very important even today. Whether it is the vices one had before one joined the party or the nonproletarian virus one is afflicted by at the moment, we must resolutely get rid of them by using the proletarian world outlook and Communist Party spirit. If we allow it to exist, it means we are giving a free hand to the virus in impairing the healthy body of the party. This is absolutely impermissible.

The unconditional mastering of the proletarian world outlook is closely linked with vigorously strengthening the tempering of party spirit. Every comrade must always pay attention to this problem. No matter what work we do or what position we hold, we must never neglect this fundamental problem and slacken off. On the contrary, the greater the achievements we make in our work and the more important the positions we hold, the higher the demands we must set on ourselves in maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee, in earnestly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in strengthening organization and discipline, in adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and in removing the "leftist" and rightist interference.

We must closely link ourselves with the masses, carry forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle, fight against "elitism" and "liberalization" and effectively resist the corrosion of nonproletarian ideology. As long as the comrades of the whole party, particularly the leading cadres, carry out the above conscientiously, we will be as Comrade Chen Yun said: "Our comrades never harbor any evil intentions. They are practical and realistic, free from individualism. They can withstand an army 100,000 or even 1 million strong. This is an invincible force."

There is no doubt that we will be able to achieve this under the powerful leadership of the party Central Committee. Thereby, our party and the construction of the material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization of our country will illumiate the whole of China and the whole world with brilliant and grandiose radiance.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON PRICE CONTROL RULES

OW250519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently promulgated "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" and issued a circular asking provincial, regional and municipal people's governments and State Council ministries, commissions and offices to seriously implement it.

The State Council circular says: Commodity price has a direct bearing on social production and the people's livelihood. It has been our country's consistent policy to ensure basic price stability. The "Regulations" are an important decree governing price control work. All localities and related departments should, in accordance with the guidelines of the "Regulations" and their actual conditions, set up and perfect their price control offices and strengthen price control and supervision.

The circular urges all localities to commend and give encouragement to units and individuals who implement the country's price principles, policies and regulations and who observe price discipline in an exemplary way, and to sternly deal with those who violate price discipline in accordance with the law. It urges them to conduct price control work in a way that will promote the development of production, increase commodity flows, stabilize the people's livelihood and ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction.

The "Regulations" stipulate: Following the principle of bringing into play the supplementary, regulatory role of the market in a planned economy on the basis of socialist ownership and in light of the different degrees of impact of the various commodities on the national economy and the people's livelihood, three different price forms have been adopted. They are: prices fixed by the state, prices fixed by the enterprises within the range set by state stipulations and trade fair prices. State-fixed prices shall be the dominant form.

The "Regulations" stipulate: The state shall implement the policy of unified leadership and differentiated control over price work.

The principles, policies, laws and regulations, as well as plans for commodity price shall be drawn up and approved by the State Council.

The prices of industrial and agricultural products, transportation and communication charges, noncommodity charges and material handling charges of primary importance shall be fixed by the State Council commodity price bureau and by State Council departments responsible for those products. The prices of industrial and agricultural products, transportation and communications charges and noncommodity charges of secondary importance shall be fixed by the commodity price office and responsible departments of the local people's governments. Industrial and commercial enterprises have the right to fix prices of other industrial and agricultural products and noncommodity charges within the framework of state policies and regulations.

On the control of industrial and agricultural products, the "Regulations" stipulate: Farm and sideline products of the first and second categories must be bought and sold at state fixed prices.

The State Council shall decide which products sell at a higher price for the above quota portion and which products receive price subsidies. The scope of such commodities and the extent of price increases and subsidies set by the State Council shall be observed. No localities or departments are allowed to change them without authorization.

The framework set by the State Council for the scope, pricing and price control of farm and sideline produce bought or sold at negotiated prices shall be observed. No localities, departments or enterprises are allowed to expand the scope or increase the negotiated prices.

Prices for commodities sold at rural and urban peasant markets are to be set by consultation between sellers and buyers within the framework of state policies and regulations. State commercial departments should, in a planned manner, buy or put on sale commodities in order to regulate prices at peasant markets.

State-priced heavy industrial products, regardless of whether they are produced under state plans or are within the production quotas, shall be sold and bought at state-fixed prices. Their prices are not negotiable. State Council regulations shall be followed when fixing temporary factory prices, local factory prices and coordinated prices [xie zuo jia 0588 0155 0116] for certain prices.

State-priced textile products and handicrafts, regardless of whether they are produced under state plans or are within the production quotas, shall be bought and sold at state-fixed prices. Their prices are not negotiable. The provincial, regional and municipal people's governments shall decide the scope and make a list of small commodities in the third category of textile products and in the handicraft category for pricing through consultation. Industrial and commercial enterprises shall then fix the prices of these small commodities through consultation in accordance with the pricing policy.

For industrial products to be bought and sold at floating prices, price control departments and departments responsible for those particular products shall decide the scope of the commodities and the extent of floating according to their price control authority. Enterprises shall observe the scope and the extent set by these departments.

The prices of new products shall be fixed in a way that will promote their development and use. During the period of exploratory sales, the enterprises shall fix prices on the basis of the production cost and by consulting the prices of similar products. For the record, it shall then file the prices with the price control department and the department responsible for those particular products. The exploratory sales prices of important new products shall be approved by provincial, regional or municipal price control departments. The period of exploratory sales shall be 1 year and shall not exceed 2 years at most.

The "Regulations" stipulate that the price departments or the business departments concerned may act on their price control authorities and set minimum protective prices for the purchase of certain farm and sideline products in remote, mountainous and minority nationality areas and set maximum limits to the selling prices of certain manufactured goods.

Commodities purchased by individual workers from state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises and collective enterprises are sold at retail prices prescribed by the state. Goods produced from raw and semifinished materials supplied by the materials departments may be sold at prices according to quality in reference to similar products produced by state-owned enterprises. Farm and sideline products purchased at negotiated prices, small commodities of the third category, light and textile industrial products and small commodities of handicraft products may be sold at prices individually determined according to relevant state regulations.

Prices of imported and exported commodities, prices of commodities of enterprises using Chinese and foreign investment, and foreign enterprises and prices of commodities supplied to foreigners, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao are all under the control of these regulations unless otherwise stipulated by the state.

With regard to price control for communications and transport, as well as fees charged for noncommodities, the "Regulations" stipulate that passenger and freight transport charges by railways and civil aircraft, transport charges by pipeline, passenger and cargo charges by enterprises directly under the Ministry of Communications for water transport, port dues as well as postal and telecommunications charges must be controlled by regulations of the State Council, the state price bureau or the relevant business departments under the State Council according to their respective price control authorities. Localities, departments, enterprises and institutions may not change the prices and charges without authorization and may not levy additional fees.

Charges to tourists, rents for civilian houses, room charges in hotels, guesthouses and hostels, medical charges, tuition and other fees of middle and primary schools, charges for park and cinema admissions, charges for baths, haircuts and photographs, and charges for other repairs and services related to the people's daily life must follow standards stipulated by price control authorities. The localities, departments, enterprises and institutions must enforce the prescribed standards and may not change the standard charges or add new items without authorization or lower service quality.

The standard fees for service and repair trades and nonmotorized transport services operated by indivual workers may be determined through discussions by the individual workers' associations, or negotiated by the suppliers and receivers.

"The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" also contain specific rules on questions concerning price supervision, rewards and punishments.

CHINA DAILY: HONGQI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC IMBALANCE

HK250222 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Report on article in Hongqi by Chen Peizhang and Jiamg Zhenyun: "Time Has Come To End Economic Imbalance"]

[Text] What is the relationship between accumulation and consumption? What problems remain unsolved?

In 1979 the party Central Committee decided to adjust the national economy. One important decision was to change the distribution of national income, to reduce gradually the percentage going to capital construction (the accumulation fund) and to increase the percentage going to consumer goods (the consumption fund). In 1978 the accumulation fund had reached 36.5 per cent, third highest since the founding of the People's Republic. After the adjustment, it dropped to 28.3 per cent in 1981.

In the distribution of the accumulation fund,the portion spent on productive capital construction (factories and the like) has been reduced, while the portion spent on non-productive construction has been increased considerably.

Of the total investment for capital construction in 1981, the proportion that went into production goods fell to 58.8 per cent from 82.6 per cent in 1978. Or expressed the other way around, the proportion of non-productive construction investment — that is, for directly satisfying the people's material and cultural needs — rose from 17.4 per cent to 41.2 per cent. The proportion going to housing alone rose from 7.8 per cent to 25.5 per cent.

In productive construction investment, the ratio between light and heavy industries has also been adjusted, The proportion going to light industry rose from 6.1 per cent in 1978 to 10 per cent in 1981, while that going to heavy industry fell from 50.9 per cent to 40.3 per cent.

Adjustment of the ratio between accumulation and consumption has improved the life of both urban and rural people.

Because of the rise in state purchasing prices of some farm produce and sideline products, coupled with the practice of paying more for over-quota production, the income of peasants has greatly increased, which has cost the state 48,100 million yuan in the last three years.

In addition, the state has remitted some rural taxation, which cost it 7,800 million yuan.

These two things combined have meant a gain in income of 55,900 million yuan for the peasants, an average of 70 yuan each.

In the cities, most factory and office workers have seen their wages rise. With more than 26 million people employed, the bonus system widespread and workers receiving a subsidy to compensate for foods price increases, the total wages of factory and office workers in 1981 were 44 per cent more than in 1978. Despite the climbing prices of certain goods, the average worker's purchasing power has risen 12 per cent since 1978.

Two factors show how the people's living standards have risen: the increases in aggregate sales of consumer goods and the growth of savings deposits.

Consumption

But new problems concerning the ratio between accumulation and consumption have arisen and need to be solved urgently.

First, nearly all of the newly-increased national income has been used for consumption. From 1979 to 1981, the usable amount of national income has increased 87,400 million yuan, of which 87,100 million has been spent on consumption. Necessary as it is, we have to admit that a part of the consumption fund has been increased blindly, including some over-quota farm prices and some industrial bonuses.

Second, despite steady improvements in the national econpmy, state revenue has dropped. In 1981, the total output value of industry and agriculture rose 180,000 million yuan, whereas the state's revenue decreased 11,700 million yuan. The main cause was a reduction in profits turned over to the state, In the last two years, the state has had to borrow money from local administrations and enterprises.

Third, all kinds of subsidies for improving people's lives and promoting industrial and agricultural production have been on the increase.

Subsidies

In 1981, subsidies to the people, both urban and rural, averaged 32 yuan per head -- a total of 31,600 million yuan.

We should be concerned that subsidies have become a heavy load on the state, making it impossible to amass enough funds for much necessary construction.

All these problems have resulted from misapplying some aspects of the present economic system, from the irrationality of the pricing system, and from hastiness in adjusting accumulation and consumption rates. Above all, haphazard use of accumulation funds and economic inefficiency have been basic causes.

In solving these problems, these measures should be taken:

-- State revenues should be increased in order to guarantee construction of major state projects. The ratio between the income of the state, local administrations and industrial enterprises should also be adjusted, with an increase in the funds amassed by the state and with proper consideration to the needs of local enterprises.

-- Accumulation funds must be spent wisely so as to achieve good economic results. In recent years, funds allocated for capital construction have been cut remarkably, while projects constructed with funds from local enterprises and from bank loans have both been allowed. The latter types of projects based on self-collected funds should be brought into line with state planning. There should be overall balance in spending and overall planning.

-- The state's accumulated funds must be spent on major projects, particularly on energy resources and transportation. Local and enterprise construction funds should be spent mainly on technological improvement of enterprises.

-- State subsidies should be reduced. A practical way to do this is to change the losses of some enterprises into profits and to enable most of the enterprises to increase their profits.

-- Consumption must be increased by raising the people's income.

COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY REPORTED IMPROVED

OW250125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0044 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- Statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau show that with the implementation of the various economic policies in our country's rural areas and with the establishment of various production responsibility systems since 1978, the trend of falling economic results from expenditures of the collective agriculture has reversed and is rising.

Since 1956 the net income per 100 yuan of expenditure of our country's collective agricultural economy had dropped continually, reaching its lowest point in 1977 with a net income per 100 yuan of expenditure of 181 yuan. In 1978 the situation began to change for the better and the net income per 100 yuan of expenditure rose to 186.7 yuan. In 1981 the net income per 100 yuan of expenditure was 218.4 yuan, an increase of 37.4 yuan in net income and 20.7 percent in economic results over 1977, and 31.7 yuan and 17 percent respectively over 1978.

Since the implementation of various forms of production systems in the rural areas throughout the country in 1978, peasants' investments in production have increased rapidly in order to gain increased incomes. In 1978 the production expenses of the basic accounting units in rural areas throughout the country amounted to 35.78 billion yuan. In 1981 this increased to 39.24 billion yuan, up 3.46 billion yuan. With increases in other expenditures, the expenses totaled 42.742 billion yuan in 1981, or 10.7 percent over that in 1978. Now, every peasant is trying to obtain the best economic results with the smallest investment. They have raised the land utilization rate; no longer apply excessive fertilizers and pesticides; take good care of farm implements; save energy and work more conscientiously in plowing, sowing, hoeing and harvesting. This has brought two results: 1) output and output value have increased rapidly; and 2) waste has been greatly reduced. The rapid output increase and reduced waste have quickly increased the economic results from expenditures.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS NORTHERN PROVINCES, REGIONS

OW250611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- At a recent meeting with Daqing cadres, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, said: Daqing is a dazzling pearl in our country's socialist modernization drive. It is a symbol that the Chinese people have the aspirations and abilities to build a powerful socialist country. In the new historical period, Daqing should carry forward its fine tradition, make new contributions and continue to march ahead of the Chinese worker class.

Between 13 and 21 August, Comrade Hu Yaobang successively visited Qiqihar City, Harbin City and Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province; Baicheng City in Jilin Province and Hulun Buir League and Jirem League in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. He visited factories, coal mines, pastoral areas, scientific research units and production brigades; talked with workers, cadres, scientific and technical personnel and commune members; visited agricultural households under contract for specialized production lines and listened to briefings by leading comrades of provinces, cities, prefectures (leagues) and counties.

On 18 August he went to Daqing, visited oil wells, the 300,000-ton ethylene integrated chemical works now under construction and other projects and spoke to more than 1,800 cadres of the oilfield.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: In the past 20-odd years, Daqing's cadres and workers have produced 610 million tons of crude oil creating a wealth of more than 57 billion yuan for the country. It is the enterprise that has made the greatest contributions in the whole country. The party and the people will never forget this. Our descendants should not forget either. What is more important is that Daqing is an example proving that the Chinese people have high aspirations, wisdom and the ability to build their motherland into a modern, powerful, socialist country. The party and the people will always remember and think of Ironman Wang and other comrades who gave their lives in building Daqing. The party and the people will also remember and respect the comrades who have worked for and made contributions to Daqing's construction whether they have retired or are still at their work posts.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The meritorious services of the Daqing people have been recorded in history, but Daqing's workers and staff members will not rest on their glorious history.

He earnestly hoped that the Daqing workers and staff members would outstandingly fulfill three great fighting tasks from now on. First, they should continue to make high quality contributions to the country. In addition to ensuring high yield and stable crude oil production, they should simultaneously try to expand the scope of secondary exploration, increase reserves, do a good job in processing crude oil at a high level, ensure the success of the 300,000-ton ethylene integrated chemical plant and build Daqing into a comprehensive industrial and mining area with the combined development of the petrochemical industry, agriculture and light industry with emphasis on the first. Second, they should carry forward Daqing's fine tradition and attain a higher ideological consciousness, a higher scientific and technical level, a stronger sense of organization and discipline and still higher aspirations than they displayed in the 1960's and the 1970's. Third, they should turn Daqing into an industrial base with a clean and beautiful environment, safe and convenient facilities for the people and, based on the efforts of workers and staff members, increase output, explore more production possibilities and quickly raise their income.

While conducting investigations in various localities, Comrade Hu Yaobang discussed quickening the pace in developing agricultural and pastoral production. He pointed out: It is necessary to have a wide field of vision and suit measures to local conditions. While paying attention to grain production, efforts must be made to think of more plans for developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, the fishery and processing industries. There are vast and lush grasslands in Heilongjiang and Nei Monggol. It is essential to fully use this resource to more vigorously develop animal husbandry. Particular efforts must be made to raise more milch cows and appropriately develop small scale and scattered processing industries for dairy products. This calls for no significant investments and will make peasants and herdsmen become well-to-do even more rapidly. Not only will grain production not be hampered, the consumption of food grain is expected to gradually drop following the development of livestock breeding and gradual changes in the people's diet.

Comrade Hu Yaobang highly praised the system of responsibility with contracts for specialized production. In Qiqihar where he heard fears expressed by those households which have signed contracts for specialized production in breeding milch herds that later "their tails may be cut off," he encouraged them, saying: "Boldly carry out your work!" In Hulun Buir League he saw peasants and herdsmen living scattered throughout the vast region. In such an area, it is also necessary to organize mobile, specialized households for marketing and procuring products. With permission, those specialized households are commissioned to procure scattered local and animal products, and also market the various types of manufactured goods needed by peasants and herdsmen. Conducive to promoting a commodity economy, this practice will serve local agricultural and pastoral production as well as the livelihood of peasants and herdsmen.

While meeting with the leading cadres in Heilongjiang Province, Harbin City and those of the Songhuajiang Prefectural CPC Committee and the PLA units stationed in the prefecture, talking to the leading cadres in Baicheng Prefecture, Jilin, and those in the nine cities and counties in the prefecture, and inspecting the Yiminhe and (Hulinhe) coal mining areas, Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly stressed the paramount importance of investigation and study at the grassroots. He said: Only by attaining rich perceptual knowledge, particularly a host of firsthand information at the grassroots, can one possibly acquire scientific and realistic rational knowledge and arrive at correct decisions. If one does not carry out investigations and study, only stays in the house to listen to briefings and handles affairs in a crude, careless and specious manner, he will either endlessly dispute over trifles or arrive at wrong conclusions. This is a conspicuous manifestation of the unhealthy party style at present. He also said: During the years of the revolutionary war, many of our senior commanders personally checked frontline terrain and gathered information of crucial importance for war. This fine tradition must be brought into full play in the new period. We should not ask our old comrades who are old and physically weak to do so. However, all comrades under 65, particularly those who are under 55 and at various leading posts, should work hard to achieve this goal.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also discussed the issue of promoting middle-aged and young cadres. He said: In addition to the fact that leading cadres must go down to work at the grassroots, it is also necessary to help promote young and competent cadres to leading posts. Only by achieving these two aspects, will our cause flourish. Old cadres must also regard the work of promoting young, competent cadres to leading posts as the greatest and most glorious historical task. Old cadres' merits and achievements will not be forgotten. We must make the proper arrangements for taking good care of them. Young cadres must closely unite with and rely on the masses at all times, and humbly and sincerely learn from these fair-minded, selfless old comrades.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived in Paicheng Municipality, a forum was being held by old cadres who had either retired or were on convalescence leave in Kaicheng Prefecture to exchange their work experience. Comrade Hu Yaobang was very pleased to meet these old cadres who had either retired or were on convalescence leave. He greeted them and asked about their living and physical conditions. With great emotion, these old cadres told him that as long as they live, they would act according to the instructions and demands of the party Central Committee, do whatever they can to benefit the people and society, and contribute their remaining efforts to the cause of the party.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NEW LAWS

OW241052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Of the 300 laws and regulations issued by China in the past few years nearly 250 concern economic development, according to Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice, in a XINHUA interview here today. Around 150 more economic regulations are now being drawn up, he added.

The minister described the improved legislation as part of the efforts to strengthen the socialist legal system and ensure the smooth progress of the country's modernization programme.

Some of these new laws and regulations were approved by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee. Most of them were formulated by the State Council or ministries and departments directly under the State Council.

These new laws and regulations help maintain social order, consolidate the political stability and unity and deter criminal and economic offences, the minister said.

The minister said the draft of the revised constitution which is now being discussed by the people throughout the country stipulates: "All organs of state and peoples armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and institutions must abide by the constitution and the law. No organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law." That is to say that the leadership and all activities of the Chinese Communist Party in the country's political life should be conducted within the scope of the constitution and the law. The constitution and the law reflect the unity of people's will. The stipulations provide that principal leaders of the country including the chairman and vice-chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, chairman and vice-chairman of the People's Republic of China and premier and vice-premiers and state councillors may be re-elected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties, and prescribed by the constitution.

The minister also listed the following facts to demonstrate the continuous improvement of the country's legal system:

-- Many veteran legal workers have returned to their original posts and a large number of young people have been trained. The total now numbers more than one million.

-- With the restoration of some institutes and departments of political science and law which were closed during the "Cultural Revolution", the country now has had four such institutes and 22 departments which train some 4,000 professional legal workers each year. Many law schools, training classes and short-term courses train additional legal personnel.

-- The systems of lawyers and notary public have been restored and expanded. There are now more than 2,000 law advisory offices, 10,000 professional and part-time lawyers and more than 1,000 notary public offices throughout the country.

-- Traditional people's mediation has been strengthened. The whole country now has a total of more than 800,000 grass-root mediating committees with nearly 5 million mediators. They have dealt with a dozen times more civil disputes than civil cases of first instance handled by the basic people's courts.

-- Publication of a dozen or so periodicals and journals specializing in law throughout the country, including the journal CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM, which is available abroad, in addition to those published by localities.

ZHANG JINGFU ON EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT, COAL

Economic Commission Meeting

OW241235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission held a meeting today to hear reports on equipment management. Hao Jianxiu, minister of textile industry, made a report entitled "Rely on Science and Technology To Develop Production in Textile Industry," and Zheng Shuangxi, vice president of the maintenance society under the China Engineering Society, delivered a report entitled "On the Role and Urgent Task of Equipment Management in the Drive for the Four Modernizations."

Yuan Baohua, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, presided over the meeting. More than 2,000 persons attended the meeting including Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; leading cadres in charge of equipment of industrial and communications departments under the State Council; as well as leading cadres in charge of equipment and responsible persons of some key enterprises in Beijing and Tianjin.

Addressing the meeting, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and chairman of the State Economic Commission, said: Bringing the role of existing enterprises into full play is an important matter which deserves our attention in economic construction. As a result of construction undertaken over the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, our country now has 380,000 industrial enterprises with fixed assets valued at 400 billion yuan. This is an important material foundation for the four modernizations. However, owing to the damage caused in "the 10 years of turmoil," the equipment of many enterprises in our country has fallen into rather serious disrepair. There are also many problems in equipment management. Effective measures should be taken to solve such problems in connection with the current enterprises consolidation.

Zhang Jingfu set six requirements for strengthening equipment management and maintenance:

First, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and put equipment management in a correct relationship with production activities. The industrial and communications departments under the State Council and all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional economic commissions should strengthen their equipment management organizations and assign leading comrades to take charge of work in this regard.

Second, in equipment maintenance, it is necessary to uphold the principle of "putting prevention first and paying equal attention to maintenance and planned overhaul."

Third, it is necessary to carry out technical transformation and equipment renewal in a planned and systematic way in connection with equipment overhaul in order to improve the technical operation and production efficiency of equipment.

Fourth, equipment building departments should do a good job in providing technical service and in producing and supplying spare parts.

Fifth, a good job should be done in managing and using funds for equipment overhauls.

Sixth, on the basis of conscientiously summing up our country's experiences in equipment management, we should learn from other countries' advanced experiences in this regard and work out as quickly as possible a set of rules and methods for equipment management suited to our country's conditions.

Coal Transport Systems

OW241930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- China is improving railway and other transport facilities to get more coal out of Shanxi Province, China's biggest coal producer, according to a senior State Council official.

Zhang Jinfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said today that in 1985, 112 million tons of coal will be transported out of the province, which, in 1981, produced 130 million tons, or one-fifth of the national output. In 1982, 80 million tons of coal will be transported from Shanxi, he said.

Speaking while being briefed on a national communications conference being held in Beijing, Zhang Jingfu pointed to the necessity of speeding up construction projects including railways and port facilities.

Work is underway to turn the railway from Fengtai on the outskirts of Beijing through Shacheng to Datong, a major coal-producing city in Shanxi Province, into an electric railway so that the amount of coal the railway is able to handle will increase from 40 million tons to 60 million tons a year. The project is scheduled for completion in 1984, according to the national communications conference.

Electrification projects are also being undertaken or about to start on a number of other railways, including the Taiyuan-Yangquan section of the Taiyuan-Shijiazhuang railway. Taiyuan and Shijiazhuang are provincial capitals of Shanxi and Hebei and Yangquan, a large coal center famous for its quality fat coal.

Construction is in full swing on the Beijing-Qinhuangdao double-track, electric railway specially for transporting Shanxi coal. Qinhuangdao is an important port in north China. The coal wharf there is being revampted to handle, upon completion of the project at the end of 1985, an annual average of 48 million tons compared with 17 million tons now.

ZHANG TINGFA SPEAKS AT AIR FORCE CONGRESS

HK241435 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Speaking at the Air Force Congress of Advanced Elements in Promoting Spiritual Civilization, Zhang Tingfa Stresses the Need To Educate Cadres and Fighters With Communist Ideology"]

[Text] There has been an atmosphere of study in the air force units since spiritual civilization was promoted. This has effectively speeded up the cultivation of talented people and promoted the revolutionizing, modernization and regularization of the units. This was announced on 16 August by Comrade Zhang Tingfa, the commander of the PLA Air Force, at the air force congress of advanced elements in promoting spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa said: The building of socialist spiritual civilization has greatly kindled the enterprising spirit of the cadres and fighters to strive to make progress and to study in order to make themselves into useful people. Through various channels and by adopting various methods, they seize time to study politics, military affairs, science and cultural knowledge, as well as professional skills. More than 500,000 cadres and fighters in the air force have participated in scientific and cultural study classes. A large number of cadres and fighters have actively enrolled in television universities, spare-time evening universities, universities using publications as the medium of instruction and various kinds of correspondence schools. At present, more than 34 percent of cadres at army and divisional levels and 45 percent of cadres at regimental level have received training in colleges and universities. Cadres involved in technological work are also trained in colleges and universities and are developing in the direction of "coordination." The intellectual and professional levels of cadres working in government organs, troops, colleges and universities, research institutions and plants have significantly improved. A large number of top professionals and technicians have emerged and they have scored some results. This fine atmosphere of study has not been seen for many years.

In his report, Comrade Zhang Tingfa pointed out. In promoting socialist spiritual civilization, the air force must attach a high degree of importance to educating cadres and fighters with communist ideology. We must integrate the existing situation and our tasks with the actual thinking of the force and adopt various methods to launch communist ideological education, organize cadres and fighters to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, incessantly enhance their political and ideological understanding, foster lofty communist ideals, stress ethics, and observe discipline so that they will fear neither hardship nor death. At the same time, we must improve cadres' and fighters' scientific, cultural, technological and strategic levels so that they will skillfully control and handle the modern weaponry and form themselves into a powerful combat force. Our existing knowledge is insufficient to promote modernization and there are many problems that we do not understand or do not thoroughly understand. Moreover, the existing knowledge is already outdated. Therefore, we must assiduously study science and cultural knowledge and endeavor to gain professional proficiency.

NAVY COMMANDER YE FEI SPEAKS AT NAVY CONGRESS

HK241025 Beijing GUANCHING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Ye Fei Speaks at Navy Congress of Advanced Elements in Promoting Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] At the opening ceremony of the first naval congress of advanced elements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, Commander Ye Fei made a report entitled: "Fight for Communism to the Bitter End." Carrying out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization, the report pointed out, is the "five stresses and four beauties" among the civilians and the "Four haves, three stresses and three stresses and two fear-nots" in the forces. Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth that the main content in building spiritual civilization is having an ideal and moral integrity, being cultured and observing discipline. The core of the "four haves" drive is having an ideal, a communist ideal. The phrase "raising consciousness" is often mentioned by us. But, what kind of consciousness is it? It is communist consciousness. Only with high consciousness, communist moral integrity and communist ideals, will there be a conscientious observance of strict discipline. Such a force is invincible. Therefore, the core of building spiritual civilization is having an ideal. This ideal is none other but the ideal of communism.

It was mentioned in the report that there currently exists within the party and in society an erroneous idea which holds that communism is a remote utopia and it can not be seen or touched. In other words, it holds that communism has not yet been tested by practice. After making a brief review of the practice of communism in the whole world, Comrade Ye Fei pointed out that communism is not merely a social system. It is a theory of scientific socialism as well as a movement. Since the publication of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", a work written by Marx and Engels, the creators of scientific communism, communism has been taking shape. It has undergone constant practice and developed in this continuous practice. Communism has been proved as a truth through the test of practice in the international communist movement. How can one say that it has not yet been tested by practice?

When talking about the glorious road our party has taken in the struggle for communism Comrade Ye Fei said in his report that what we did in the past, such as carrying out land reform, expropriating local tyrants and distributing land were all for the purpose of building a socialist society and this is the only way to communism. Later on, the Japanese imperialists invaded us and we fought against them. Resisting the Japanese aggressors was for national emancipation as well as for building a socialist new China and fighting for communism. Since the founding of new China in 1949 and through the socialist transformation, the socialist system has been completely established for more than 30 years and we have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He further pointed out: At present some people only care about the "five large pieces," such as a TV set and sewing machines. Without a great ideal, they do everything for money. If this spiritual status is not changed, it will be impossible for us to realize the four modernizations and our socialist society may even collapse. Therefore, we must pay attention to this problem and widely and deeply carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization so as to make everyone become a person with an ideal, with morality, with culture and with discipline. He emphatically pointed out that it is impossible for us to establish a modern army without modern military equipment. However, will it be enough if we have modern equipment only? All the modern equipment must be handled by people. Therefore, in addition to modern equipment, it is all the more necessary to have high political consciousness if we want to build a powerful navy with modern fighting ability. This high consciousness is none other than communist consciousness.

In conclusion, the report said that we are carrying out the construction of the four modernizations at the moment, but our final goal is the realization of communism. If communism cannot be achieved by this generation, the next generation must make continuous efforts. With the continuous efforts made by one generation after another, communism will certainly be achieved.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON PLA NAVY CONGRESS

HK241217 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Feature by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Yan Wu [7051 0710], Xiong Zhengyan [3574 6927 1750] and Li Xueyin [2621 1331 1377]: "Take Off, Flood-Dragons on the Sea -- Notes on the Navy Congress of Advanced Elements in Promoting Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] A huge eye-catching streamer with the slogan -- "Build up a powerful navy with modern combat effectiveness" -- hung across the middle of the meeting place for the navy congress of advanced elements in promoting spiritual civilizations. This slogan was the inscription that Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping wrote 3 years ago when he inspected some navy units.

Dressed in navy uniforms, more than 600 representatives came to the meeting place full of heroic spirit. During the meeting, they exchanged their experience in an extensive manner and carried out warm discussions which centered on strengthening the construction of spiritual civilization and speeding up the realization of the goal that Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping put forth in his inscription.

I

The speech given by the representative of the advanced collective crew of No 105 warship brought the imagination of the people to the vast and swollen ocean and displayed the heroic bearing of the "pioneer" ship in our navy. This warship is the first new-type guided missile destroyer designed and made in our country. It is equipped with an "eye" to peep into all the activities of its targets in the sky, on the surface and under the surface, an "ear" to hear what is happening on the seabed 10,000 meters deep and a "brain" with "electronic nerves" which can compute automatically, display major factors and give fighting directives. This ship can be compared to a "scientific fortress" moving on the sea.

The No 105 warship is assigned to heavy tasks of testing the equipment for the People's Navy's new-type warships. The first trial voyage of this ship, the first trial firing of its guns and the first target practice of its missiles..all these aroused the sailors to recall the past when in old China we had nothing to defend our sea territory and were so backward that we always took beatings. Thereby they realized the tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of the crew of the "pioneer ship." Their lofty ideals and high awareness have caused them to perform scene after scene of magnificent real life dramas on the vast ocean and open up one by one bright new avenues. Look!

A force 10 wind was blowing and "Pioneer" started its sea voyage. Sometimes it sailed swiftly in the direction of the wind and sometimes, it forged ahead against the waves and wind. Suddenly its engine was switched off and it began to drift and be tossed at will by the raging waves. More than 10 kinds of naval operations were consecutively tested and a large amount of valuable data was collected during these tests.

The awe-inspiring ship was sailing in top gear and the furious wind was heaping waves like snow hills. Suddenly, the commander ordered: "Reverse the ship!" The main engine which was revolving at nearly 1,000 rpms, suddenly changed direction. It jerked violently and "bang, bang, bang," it made a loud noise. Thus the mighty power system of the warship underwent a severe test.

The target practice of our country's first set of surface-to-surface missiles began. All the automatic parts operated quickly and in a moment, everything was ready. The sailor pushed the button gently and the missile hissed away in smoke and fire and accurately hit the target.

On the vast sea stretch of our motherland, the sailors on board the No 105 warship coordinated with the research workers and completed more than 1,000 tests, among which were dozens of major highly difficult items that had never been carried out in our country. In the light of their own practical experience, the commanders and fighters put forward more than 1,000 rationalization and improvement suggestions and made significant contributions to the development of this new-type warship.

The speech was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause and people hailed the "pioneering" spirit on the No 105 warship.

II

In diving technology using saturated helium and oxygen, our country lagged behind the world standard by 20 years. Research fellow Gong Jinhan made determined efforts to catch up and organized people to cooperate in making a breakthrough. As a result, the research work has been greatly promoted and in a few years, we have become ranked among the advanced countries in the world. Accurate nautical charts are a must in guiding the navigation of modern warships at sea. Chart-maker Zhang Haiyang concentrated on carrying out research at his drawing table and successfully achieved more than 10 reforms by inventing advanced apparatus and instruments and thus doubled the drawing speed and accuracy.

The People's Navy already has its first generation of shipborne aircraft pilots who have mastered the complicated skill of taking off and landing on ships in a period that is only one-third of the length of time that foreign pilots take to master such a skill. This has surprised foreigners.

When Marshal Ye Jianying visited the navy fleet, he called on the navy to "make vigorous efforts to catch up with the advanced world standard. Only by making vigorous efforts can we catch up." The deeds of the many people who attended the meeting and what they have achieved in modernizing the navy are all the triumphant results of their vigorous efforts in making every minute count for the progress of the navy.

Bang, bang. Submarine mines blew up and lines of water columns towered to the sky. This was a scene from the mine sweeping performance of a fleet of minesweepers on the vast sea. The equipment and technology of the fleet are all brand new. All the mines that had blockaded the port were turned into smoke as soon as the minsweepers had ploughed the mined area.

The man who invented this new equipment and technology is Li Huaquan, a young chief professional worker in a certain unit. When, in order to put an end to our backwardness in minesweeping, he proposed to make a breakthrough in the difficult research problem by synchronous minesweeping which we had failed to solve for a long time, some people were amazed and asked him: "How much of the ABC's have you learned? It is better to wait patiently. When our country has greatly developed our electronic technology, this difficult problem will be solved in due course." Could he wait patiently? In his speech at the meeting, he gave a resolute answer, saying: "Our country has a very long coastline and a vast offshore sea area, therefore, the antimining struggle in future wars will be very fierce. We will suffer if we are backward and only by making vigorous efforts to catch up can we gain the initiative."

Victory belongs to those who dare to pioneer. Li Huaquan diligently read books as if he had a thirst and hunger for reading and repeatedly practiced. Knowledge -- the gold key -- finally helped him to rapidly open the door leading to success.

Tears filled their eyes when they attentively listened to the speeches of the advanced representatives. Some of these advanced representatives have fostered the lofty aspirations to "regard working at sea as their ideal and to devote their youth to working at sea." For months and years, they wandered on the sea, in spite of storms, giving up their comforts and family life. Others have plunged into the research work so wholeheartedly that time and again they swooned with tiredness in their laboratories and testing grounds, but when they came to, they patted away the dust on their clothes and continued their work. Still others even muttered with their last breath, "let me go back, I haven't fulfilled my task...."

The speech given by Hu Ruiyun, a "model diver" and "national shock worker on the new Long March," brought the imagination of the audience to the seabed which was full of changes and dangers. During the first half of 1981, our navy, for the first time, carried out trial diving with helium and oxygen, in the South China Sea at a depth of 140 meters. Under the water, every 10 meters deeper means 1 atmosphere more pressure; thus, at a depth of 140 meters, the pressure on a di er is 15 atmospheres, including the atomospheric pressure on the surface of the water. His life will be in danger if he is to a slightest degree careless. The test began. In April, there were huge waves on the South China Sea. Hu Ruiyun dived downward clad in a diving apparatus that weighed over 200 jin. When he reached a depth of 120 meters, his mouth felt dry, his head was dizzy and his lips became numb. At that moment, all his indisposition and the possible danger would have been quickly removed, if only he had reported to those on the surface that he did "not feel well." However, the test would have been interrupted. Therefore, Hu Ruiyun endured all the sufferings and dived downward to the depth of 140 meters according to the test schedule. At that depth, he fulfilled the planned task of scientific research and remained submerged for over 8 hours, which set a new record in our country for duration of regular diving with helium and oxygen.

During the meeting, we visited a veteran officer of the Chinese navy, who was full of vigor despite his white hair. He was Deputy Navy Commander in Chief Deng Chaoxiang, former captain of the Kuomintang frigate "Chongqing." Deputy Commander in Chief Deng had been in the navy for 68 years and he was a witness to the history of the Chinese navy. Having compared the diametrical difference between the two periods of over 30 years each and especially having seen the abundant achievements at this meeting, he said with excitement, "since we have scored so many material achievements in modernizing our navy and since we have a backbone rank with such a high standard of spiritual civilization, we will surely realize the goal that Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping put forth in his inscription, if only we develop and popularize our achievements in the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations."

A new page of the history of the People's Navy has already been turned. The vigorous development of the activities in building up spiritual civilization is an inestimably great motive force to make our navy take off. Take off, flood-dragons on the sea!"

YANG SHANGKUN CALLS FOR STRONG MODERN ARMY

HK240727 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 15, 1 Aug 82 pp 6-10

[Article by Yang Shangkun: "Build a Strong Modern Revolutionary Army -- In Commemoration of the 55th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army"]

[Text] Since the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1927, it has experienced a career of 55 years of glorious fighting.

Party leaders, including great Marxist and proletarian strategist Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De rendered indelible services to the founding and development of the PLA. As the 55th anniversary of the founding of our army draws near, all commanders and fighters of the army, while recalling the past eventful years, cherish with boundless feelings the memory of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who bent their backs for the cause of liberation of the people of all nationalities throughout the country until their dying day and of innumerable revolutionary martyrs.

Just as the resolution unanimously approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out, the Chinese revolution was victorious mainly because we relied on a people's army led by the CPC; an army of a completely new type and enjoying flesh-and-blood ties with the people, to defeat a formidable enemy through protracted people's war. History has proved that without such an army, the people would have nothing and it would have been impossible to achieve the liberation of our people and the independence of our country.

Today, the people of the whole country are pleased to see that the PLA -- a people's army -- has undergone new development and improvement in the new historical conditions, developing from a purely land force into a composite force that includes air and naval forces and other technical branches. Apart from being equipped with excellent conventional weapons produced by China itself, we also possess sophisticated strategic weapons such as atomic and hydrogen bombs and LRBM's for self-defense. It can be predicted that on the basis of the further development of the national economy, the degree of modernization of the PLA is sure to be further enhanced.

It is gratifying to note that in recent years, especially since Chairman Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, new major progress has been made in PLA building and in various aspects, such as military, political and rear service work. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, the whole army has conscientiously studied and implemented the various principles and policies of the party. The army has paid special attention to implementing the guidelines of the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CPC Central Committee, guiding the troops to more conscientiously uphold the four basic principles and unifying the ideas on the basis of the basic conclusion of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." While constantly eliminating the influence remaining from the "leftist" guiding ideology, the whole army has resolutely repudiated and overcome bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous ideological tendencies so that the troops' political consciousness and understanding of policy have been markedly raised. The various PLA units have extensively launched an activity of building socialist spiritual civilization centering on having ideals, paying attention to morality and observing discipline. A large number of new people of the Lei Feng type have emerged. Quite a few PLA units have penetratingly conducted patriotic education characterized by the principle that state interests are above everything. This has played a marked role in heightening the sense of national self-respect and pride and in understanding the superiority of China's socialist system. In the struggles to resist natural disasters in some areas of the country, the numerous cadres and fighters have, with their own practical actions, fulfilled the aim of army building -- wholehearted service to the people -- and forged closer links between the army and government and between the army and people. The various activities, such as building the army on a regular basis and conducting military and political training, have improved sense of discipline and organization and have effectively raised combat effectiveness. The military exercises successfully held in north China and in a few other areas have marked our army's step forward in improving the capability of concerted operations among various branches of the armed forces and in employing the means of modern warfare.

Vigorously supported by the broad masses of the people, our army has triumphantly fulfilled the tasks of defending our coastline and frontiers, the tranquility of our motherland and the four modernizations drive. The victories in battles of self-defense at the Fakashan and Koulinshan Mountains have added new glories to the 1 August army flag. All this has proved that the PLA created and led by the CPC and armed with Mao Zedong Thought is a completely trustworthy powerful people's armed force with fine training and strong combat effectiveness. The cadres and fighters of the army are most obedient to the party and people and go wherever the party directs them. The commanders and fighters fight where there is greatest hardship and danger. This PRC armed force, that belongs to and is loyal to the people, is like a steel great wall reliably defending our people's peaceful labor and socialist modernization.

Recalling the 55 years of the army's history, one could say it is a history of processing from small to big, from weak to strong, and from "millet plus rifles" to the building of a modern revolutionary army. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, we attach importance to the decisive role of the human factor in war, but we never overlook the important role of weapons. We lay stress on defeating with inferior equipment an enemy equipped with superior weapons and we constantly strive, where objective conditions permit, to improve the army's capability of fighting modern warfare and push forward army building. As far back as during the infant period of the Red Army, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We oppose efforts to halt the Red Army at the old stage and strive to develop the Red Army to a new stage." In the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, when there was an extremely great disparity in strength between the enemy and ourselves, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in "On Protracted War": "The reform of our military system requires its modernization and improved technical equipment, without which we cannot drive the enemy back across the Yalu River." Later, on many occasions, he again said: The Chinese army should also gradually be provided with modern technology, equipment and specifically military attainments. The great foresight of the party leader and the unflagging revolutionary drive of the numerous cadres and fighters ensured that, even under extremely difficult conditions, our army always made every effort to improve the combat capability of the troops. In those years, when the poorly-equipped worker and peasant Red Army, hemmed in by massive enemy troops, succeeded in seizing from the enemy the first radio transceiver, they took good care of it and, after assidously learning how to operate it in a very short time, employed it in directing operations on the battlefront. When many fighters were still fighting with indigenous rifles, broadswords and spears, our army simply and thriftily set up an artillery school with the few guns we seized from the enemy. As far back as in the liberation war period, our army already had its own aviation school and armored troops. These scenes of assiduously doing pioneering work remain fresh in our memory as if they were before us now. Our army has always refused to be self-satisfied and conservative or to halt its efforts at the intitial stages but instead, where the objective conditions permit, fully bring into play the subjective initiative in an effort to guide the army building to a higher stage. It is still necessary for us to constantly promote this extremely invaluable revolutionary drive in the new historical period.

Lenin said: "When an army is not prepared to master all weapons and all forms and methods of struggle the enemy has possessed or may possess, this act is considered stupid by everybody else."

Modern military science and technology are changing with each passing day. Since the fruits of the world's latest science and technology are extensively applied in war, a whole series of changes has taken place in the forms of war, strategy, tactics and military organization. Many unprecedented newsituations and special features have appeared in modern warfare. Hence, in an international situation in which the danger of war still exists, we must greatly step up the building of a modern national defense and raise the army's modern combat capability to a new level. When reviewing the troops taking part in military exercises somewhere in north China, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, more explicitly pointed out: It is necessary to build our army into a strong, modern and regular revolutionary army. With full confidence, the comrades of the whole army are unremittingly fighting for the realization of this great goal along with the people throughout the country.

At present, under the guidance of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the work of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement is being continuously carried out on the economic front and marked achievements have been scored. Following the Central Committee's unified guiding principle on carrying out system reforms, the PLA is right now working hard to readjust, reorganize and restructure itself and advance toward the great goal of revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

In the course of readjusting and restructuring the army, it is imperative to build the troops into a revolutionized and modern crack force in accordance with the requirements of modern warfare. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "That the troops are valued for their quality, not their number, is still a principle of army building in the future." During the arduous years of the anti-Japanese war, our party rigorously practiced the policy of better troops and simpler administration, reduced the number of noncombat personnel and lightened the burden of the people. This resulted in speeding up the victorious course of war. In the early period of the founding of the PRC, we carried out the policy decision of reducing the number of armymen and improving the quality of the army so that it was possible for our army to establish various branches and thus strengthened the combat effectiveness of our army. Although the specific conditions were slightly different in various historical periods, the principle that troops are valued for their quality and not their number still holds good. Now peoplehave come to realize that the trial of strength in a war manifests not only in the number of soldiers but, more importantly, in modern weapons and equipment and in people's capability to operate modern equipment. With the swift development of modern science and technology, there isindeed a tremendous increase in the power of weapons. Following improvement in the level of modern weapons, equipment and the command system, it is entirely possible to appropriately reduce the number of soldiers. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: A reduction and not an increase in manpower is a sign of modernization. It can thus be seen that practicing the policyof better troops is not a negative or stagnant policy but a positive and advanced one. The policy of better troops is a correct and scientific policy which conforms to the specific features of modern warfare and the law of development of modern military affairs.

By a crack force, from the major aspects, we mainly mean the following three demands: 1) There must be people with high political awareness, advanced military thinking and relatively high scientific and cultural accomplishment, and all readjustment and restructuring measures must be beneficial for discovering, selecting and promoting talented people and for making the cadre force revolutionized, younger and moreknowledgeable and specialized. 2) There must be excellent modern weapons and equipment. 3) There must be organic integration of men and arms, which means that there must be strict training and scientific formation.

After a period of arduous efforts by the comrades of the whole army, our army will be a crack force with keen wits and capable administrative structure, agile command, excellent equipment, fine training, quick reactions, high efficiency, and very powerful combat effectiveness, and be a hand-picked force that cannot be toppled or defeated. It will be a sharp sword defending the socialist motherland.

Human factors still play a primary role in modern warfare. However, it is necessary to understand human factors in an all-round way. They include not only human courage, consciousness and the spirit of sacrifice but also human wisdom, and talent as well as mastery and application of science, culture and technology. All modern equipment, even such high-tech equipment as electronic calculators, reconnaissance satellites and spaceships, should also be operated by man. No precision and advanced weapons can hit the targets with unfailing accuracy. Of these, the scientific and technological levels of the operators are very important factors. The political consciousness of the PLA is undoubtedly first-rate in the world. In the future, it is still necessary to regard political work as the lifeline of our army, strive to build socialist spiritual civilization and conduct patriotic education centering on loving the party, the socialist motherland and the people's army in order to raise the political quality of our army to a new level. It should be noted, however, that the scientific, cultural and technological level of our cadres still fails to keep abreast of the requirements of modern warfare. If we fail to speedily change this state of affairs, we shall not be able to skillfully master and proficiently operate more up-to-date equipment, let alone bring its efficiency into full play. Therefore, an urgent question confronting us is to vigorously step up the work of making our cadres master intellectual knowledge. The status and role of science, culture and technology in army building is becoming more and more important and outstanding. In particular, the intensive application of science in modern weapons and the ever-changing progress of modern science such as electronics, laser, infrared rays and spaceflight have made it necessary for us to study new knowledge and new technology and to arm ourselves with modern scientific knowledge. There is the importance of knowledge on the one hand and the deficiency of knowledge on the other. This is an acute contradiction. Quite a few comrades understand the importance and urgency of solving this contradiction. At the beginning of this century, Lenin wrote a commentary entitled "The Fall of Port Arthur." This famous article vividly described and penetratingly elaborated the defeat suffered by the czarist Russian army in its war against the Japanese army. Lenin pointed out that although czarist Russia had squandered hundreds of millions of rubles on the purchase and building of splendid waships, in view of the fact that both the officers and soldiers proved "uneducated" and "backward" and "that there were no people with the necessary technical knowledge to utilize the latest achievements of military engineering," the military might of czarist Russia "proved to be a sham" and those expenditures "proved to be antiquated and utterly useless." All this shows how important scientific and cultural knowledge is to the modernization of the army. It is hoped that our cadres, particularly the leading cadres, will attach great importance to this increasingly urgent problem. From now on they should regard it as a matter of great strategic importance, concentrate their efforts on it and make sure that the scientific and cultural appearance of our army will change considerably in the coming years.

The CPC Central Committee recently decided that in the coming 5 years or so, all cadres working in the central party and government institutions should at least reach senior middle school level culturally and middle vocational school level professionally and that there should be a considerable number of people who have university level. From now on, cadres who do not come up to the stipulated level cannot be transferred to the central party and government institutions; the existing cadres who do not come up to the stipulated level should manage to reach this level within a stated time through study and rotational training. This guideline is likewise applicable to our army. Moreover, as far as the needs for army building are concerned, we should act more quickly and do better.

Both men and arms must excel in building a crack force. In the context of requirements for opposing a future war of aggression, we still lag behind in weapons and equipment. We must at all times carry forward the army's fine combat traditions and establish strong confidence and resolve in defeating with inferior weapons an enemy armed with superior weapons. Under the conditions of national economic capabilities, we must also step up national defense scientific research work, strive to improve our arms and equipment and reduce our discrepancies in this respect to the minimum. In his article "On the Ten Major Relationships" Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We are stronger than before and will be stronger still in the future. We will not only have more planes and artillery but atom bombs too. If we are not to be bullied in the present-day world, we cannot do without the bomb." What Comrade Mao Zedong predicted has initially come true. We will certainly be able to equip our units with newer weapons as our national economy and military science and technology develop. With further improvement in the level of modernization, the long-tested PLA will be like a tiger that has grown wings and will be in a better position to defeat all aggressors who dare to launch a war against us. Workers, peasants and the comrades in scientific, technological, educational and various other circles in our country will exert themselves and, in their own respective posts, make more contributions to the modernization of national defense and the people's own army.

Arms, including all modern arms, are only potential fighting force, they can only become actual fighting force when closely integrated with men. Apart from strict training, this also requires scientific formation. It takes a lot of learning to more scientifically and rationally form the army according to the requirements of modern warfare. At present, a great many countries attach great importance to the study of military systems. Following new developments in modern warfare, military formation has also appropriately been reformed. For example, since World War II, some countries have abolished cavalry units and established air defense forces and strategic rocket forces; some countries have changed the "three three system" of the ground forces into the "five mass system [wu qun zhi 0063 5028 0455]" and some countries have increased electronics confrontation show that military formations should adapt to the objective situation in the way that people change their clothes according to changes in season. We must broaden our vision of breaking away from the fetters of the force of habit and daring to conduct reforms and be promoters of reforms.

The most important thing in the scientific formation of the armed forces is to strengthen their synthesis. Without the synthesis of the various branches of the armed forces, there would be no modernization and it would have been impossible to adapt ourselves to modern warfare. For a considerably long historical period, our army has chiefly relied on a single branch of the armed forces in fighting and a lot of comrades have been familiar with infantry. However, in order to direct a combined operation of various branches of the armed forces, it is still necessary to study assiduously and conscientiously. Reviewing the history of our army, we have already taken two steps, the first step consisting of concentrating only on infantry, and the second of independently developing various branches of the armed forces. We should now take a third step, which is to better strengthen the synthesis of the various branches. Since the founding of the PRC, we have established various branches of the armed forces, such as the air force, navy, artillery troops, engineer troops and armored troops, but they basically formed a system of their own and we have not been able to organically combine them together either in system, training or administration. If this state of affairs continues to exist, it will be difficult to adapt to the needs of modern warfare.

Comrade Ye Jianying has summed up the characteristics of modern warfare as: three-dimensional warfare, combined warfare, and general warfare. As we understand it, what is referred to as three-dimensional warfare is that as soon as a war breaks out, the enemy is sure to come simultaneously from the sky, land and sea and fight both at the front and in the rear.

What is referred to as combined warfare is that war has developed from operations by a single branch of the armed forces or small-scale and limited-range concerted operations in the past to large-scale, extensive-range and complete combined warfare. What is meant by general warfare is that war is not only a trial of military strength but also a general trial of strength of various war factors, such as politics economy, science, technology and diplomacy. These special features of modern warfare fully show that it is imperative to strengthen the synthesis of the army, practice combined operations by various branches of the armed forces and bring into full play their overall might; it is imperative for armymen and people throughout the country to make concerted efforts and launch a people's war under the modern conditions in order to defeat the enemy. We must therefore greatly step up composite training. Every commander, especially the commanders of composite forces must be familiar with the capabilities of all types of weapons and learn how to employ the various technical branches of the armed forces in coordination. At the same time they must also understand, as much as possible, other branches of knowledge related to war. We must further change the idea of having just one branch of the armed forces and establish the concept of composite warfare. This is a profound change. Lenin said: "In our practical life there are both the feature of extraordinary courage and the mentality of fearing extremely small changes." We should not be afraid of, but should be bold in, making reforms. We should actively support all reforms that are conducive to the strengthening of synthesis.

In making readjustment and reforms, it is necessary to take into consideration not only peacetime but also wartime and do a good job of linking peacetime with wartime. In doing everything, such as what is to be initiated, what is to be reformed, what is to be readjusted and how should we do our work in order of importance and urgency, it is necessary to have war preparedness in mind for this helps us to be always alert and ready to strike at the enemy who dares to invade us. Political and ideological education must be geared in such a way that it ensures the fulfillment of readjustment as well as educates the troops to firmly foster the idea of war preparedness. We should also further step up work on the militia and do a good job of the reserve service and mobilization systems. If the enemy dares to invade us, we shall engulf it in the boundless ocean of the people with people's war under the modern conditions.

Fewer troops and simpler administration are always interrelated and go hand in hand. In order to have crack troops it is imperative to have simpler administration. It is imperative to improve work style in order to achieve the goal of improving work efficiency and command capability. It is necessary to implement the principle of integrating centralized and unified leadership with division of responsibility, put responsibility systems on a sound basis, reduce the number of command levels, and further define the scope of responsibilities of leading organs at all levels. Leading organs at the higher levels should chiefly understand developments and have a good grasp of policies. Principal attention should be paid to grasping problems related to policies, implementing the policies and principles laid down by the CPC Central Committee and its military commission, conducting investigation and study, summing up experiences and supervising and speeding up fulfillment of assigned work. We should not take on the detailed routine work that should be handled by the institutions at the lower levels for this will not only make it difficult for us to do our work well but will also be unfavorable to bringing into play the initiative of the lower levels. It is also unfavorable to overcoming bureaucratism, routinism and the methods of working in a handicraft manner and to improving work efficiency. We advocate that leading cadres at various levels should, within the scope of their duties, be bold in taking responsibility and work boldly. If a person is responsible for the work, he should be responsible for it to the end. We should change the past phenomena, such as nuclear definition of duties incumbent to each person or post, inexplicit division of labor, multiple command levels, mutual shift of responsibility, the travel of documents from one department to another, long delays in making decisions and passing on difficulties to the leadership.

We should consult others on our own initiative on all matters that should be consulted and we should independently, responsibly and on our own initiative solve well the problems that we can solve.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Having a clear understanding of China's national condition is a fundamental basis for having a clear understanding of all revolutionary problems." Just as all things in the world have both their general and specific characteristics, army building in various countries of the world has its general characteristic, but it also has its own special characteristics. It is necessary for the economic construction to suit our national conditions, and it is also necessary for army building to suit our national conditions. China has the biggest population in the world. It has a vast territory, long coastline and highly different natural conditions. It is necessary for us to conscientiously study modern military theory and foreign military experience. At the same time, it is all the more necessary for us to conscientiously study our national conditions, learn and study the application and development of Mao Zedong's military thinking in modern conditions, study the integration of people's war with modern conditions and seek an army system that suits China's specific features and the principles of various types of army building. It is necessary for us to inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of our army, constantly study new developments, solve new problems and push forward our army building in a down-to-earth manner.

Today, the great task of achieving the four modernizations in our great socialist motherland is calling on us. Stepping on the land of our motherland and bearing the expectations of the people, the workers' and peasants' Red Army, the Eighth Route Army and the new Fourth Army in those years boldly and heroically headed for the battlefield in seeking liberation. In order to build our army into a strong, modern and regular revolutionary army, let us learn from the example of the older generations and, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and its military commission, advance bravely.

NATIONALITIES OFFICIAL REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

OW242232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- China's areas of minority nationalities have made tremendous achievements in the economic and other fields in the past four years, according to an official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, the official attributed the achievements to application of the line and policies laid down at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held in December of 1978.

During these years the party's policies on nationalities have not only been restored and implemented but also developed in some fields, he said.

He listed some achievements:

-- Better application of policies on regional national autonomy. In recent years, China has established one autonomous prefecture and eight autonomous counties, thus bringing the number of autonomous areas to 107 (namely, five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 72 autonomous counties or banners). A large number of minority cadres have been trained (with a population of some 60 million, the minority nationalities now have 1.03 million cadres of their own). The autonomous areas enjoy more autonomy in implementing the party and state policies according to their specific conditions.

-- Use of flexible economic policies and enthusiastic support from the central government and other provinces and municipalities have contributed to big progress in the economy of minority areas. In the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, industry has developed from a dozen small and simple factories in 1949 to over 4,000 modern enterprises.

-- Education of minority people has greatly developed: In the past few years, large numbers of primary and secondary schools as well as 10 institutes for nationalities have been restored. So far, students of minority nationalities in various schools of the country number 9.7 million. The teaching of minority languages has also been resumed in minority areas.

-- Special organizations in charge of nationalities affairs (such as nationalities affairs commissions of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions) have been restored and are being strengthened.

-- The Communist Party's policies on nationalities have been made widely known throughout the country. Large numbers of minority people who were falsely and wrongly accused during the "Cultural Revolution" have been rehabilitated, and relationships among nationalities has been improved.

The official said that because of historical reasons, the minority areas were held back economically and culturally. This situation was aggravated by Lin Biao and the gang of four's disruption during the "Cultural Revolution."

In recent years the party Central Committee has attached great importance to the work on nationalities. He recalled that Chairman Hu Yaobang had said the work in minority areas must be done well as regards the economy and building unity. The chairman said, "The Han nationality cannot do without the minority nationalities, and vice versa."

The Nationalities Affairs Commission official also recalled that the party Central Committee had convened several meetings and worked out some documents specially on work in Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and other minority areas. In the spring of 1980, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li and other leaders made an inspection tour of Tibet.

He said that the party committee and the Peoples Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region have recently worked out a plan for economic development. The plan says that by 1983 the average per capita income of the Tibetan peasants and herdsmen should be 220-230 yuan; by 1985, 280-300 yuan; and by 1990, 400-500 yuan. He said that in 1981 the figure had reached 200 yuan, or a 57 percent increase over 1979.

The region has been given power over an increasing spectrum of internal affairs in the past few years. The regional peoples congress standing committee has in the past two years enacted or approved nine decrees, including modifications to China's marriage law and criminal procedural law.

Agriculture and animal husbandry have done well for two consecutive years and a diversified economy has been restored and developed. The production of such daily necessities as highland barley, butter, beef and mutton has increased by a big margin. The output value of the regions national handicrafts in 1981 was 2.2 times that of 1979, hitting an all-time high.

Tibet is now the only area among 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country that provides free medical treatment and free film shows for all peasants and herdsmen and free education for all children.

Statistics show that in the past two years, the region has received more than 1.04 billion yuan in subsidies from the central government, accounting for 98 percent of the regions budget. Large amounts of commodities needed by the Tibetans are transported from other parts of the country.

Some special economic policies have been instituted in Tibet. Taxes on agriculture and animal husbandry are exempted for five years (from 1980 to 1985) and those on collectively-owned industrial and commercial enterprises and individual businesses are suspended for three years (from 1980 to 1983).

The official said that these measures adopted by both central and Tibet regional governments are aimed at giving Tibet a start and help people there raise productivity and improve their life.

JIU SAN SOCIETY MEETING CLOSES 22 AUG IN BEIJING

OW250021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Jiu San Society closed this morning in Beijing.

Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the Jiu San Society, delivered the closing speech. He called on all society members and the masses associated with it to carry forward the patriotic tradition, heighten their revolutionary spirit, be worthy people as "guides and proven roads," pass on all their knowledge to the next generation and dedicate it to the grand four modernizations drive of the motherland.

Mao Yisheng said: As a democratic party, we should give play to our specialities and strong points and work still harder under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party for the motherland's modernization and to promote the motherland's reunification.

Xu Deheng, chairman, Lu Yudao and Ke Zhao, vice chairmen, and Sun Chengpei, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general, spoke at the Jiu San Society's closing session. They praised the determination expressed by the comrades during the meeting that as old steeds they still aspire to run 10,000 li, and hoped that all society members and the masses associated with them do their jobs well with the spirit of forever attaining new heights and dedicate all their intelligence and wisdom to promoting socialist material and cultural development.

At today's plenary meeting, 32 persons including Wang Yinglai and Wang Jiqiang were elected additional Standing Committee members of the Jiu San Society Central Committee.

During the meeting, the comrades discussed questions on further implementing the policy toward intellectuals. The Standing Committee of the Jiu San Society Central Committee will sort out the opinions and suggestions of the comrades and forward them to the CPC Central Committee for study and reference.

On the afternoon on 21 August, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held a discussion with the comrades attending the Jiu San Society plenary session. Comrades Yang Jingron, Liu Lantao and Ping Jiesan fully affirmed the work of the comrades of the Jiu San Society and urged them to further develop the Jiu San Society's glorious tradition, give full play to their specialties and strong points and make greater contributions to the socialist motherland and to the people.

JIANGSU SCORES ACHIEVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL WORK

OW201250 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the various financial and trade departments in Jiangsu have resolutley carried out the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; implemented the series of policies and plans laid down by the party on financial matters; achieved a balance in handling financial affairs and extending credits and loans; and stabilized commodity prices on the market.

During the past 3 years, Jiangsu has greatly reduced its expenditures and increased its revenues, by bringing about steady increases in revenue income. Compared with 1978, Jiangsu's expenditures in 1981 decreased by 16.2 percent while the amount of profits handed over to the government increased 17.94 percent.

The province has exerted strenous efforts to meet needs in the fields of culture, education, science and public health. Funds allocated for promoting culture, education, science and public health, which accounted for 17.54 percent of total expenditures in 1978, rose to 31.66 percent of total expenditures in 1981.

The province has vigorously supported agriculture. During the past 3 years, the province has increased purchase prices for farm and sideline products while reducing or remitting rural taxes. As a result, peasants' income rose by 6.5 billion yuan in the past 3 years, reflecting an increase of 43 yuan in annual per capita income. During the past 3 years, the province has allocated 300 million yuan in support of poor brigades, 140 million yuan to combat natural disasters and for various types of relief work, 130 million yuan to prevent flood and combat drought and 100 million yuan to help development of rural enterprises.

At present, staff members and workers in the field of finance and trade throughout the province are working with tremendous zeal at their respective posts, trying hard to score fresh achievements to greet the forthcoming 12th National CPC Congress.

LABOR PROTECTION TERMED POOR IN JIANGSU

OW211115 Nanjing Jingsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Hong Peilin, standing committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, addressed a provincial meeting of directors of prefectural and municipal labor bureaus and other departments and bureaus on 16 August.

He pointed out: The leading cadres at all levels should not only talk about production safety; they should take vigorous action to ensure it. In the second half of 1982, the whole province should firmly do a good job in labor protection and production safety to improve the backward situation of production safety in Jiangsu.

Comrade Hong Peilin analyzed the poor condition of production safety in Jiangsu's industrial, communications and capital construction departments in the first half of 1982. He also analyzed the following causes for the increasing accidental deaths and injuries and for the repititive accidents in some enterprises under those departments:

1. With the mentality of sharing food from the same big pot, those who should be responsible for an accident do not take any responsibility. They do not think that the accident concerns their personal interests or those of the plant manager.

2. Some persons with a narrow view of small production do not believe in science.

3. Some persons with a bureaucratic work style pay no attention to labor protection. When an accident happens, they shift the responsibility onto others.

4. Safety regulations have not been amplified nor strictly and properly enforced. Those in charge of production safety do not know how to insure production safety or do not have the power to enforce safety rules and regulations.

5. Some accidents have not been seriously handled or have not been handled at all.

SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY BEGINS TO RISE

HK230545 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0831 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- This year, Shanghai has started to build 54 ships of various kinds, the total tonnage reaching 326,000 tons, an increase of over 30 percent compared with last year. Of the 54 ships, 21 ships amounting to 250,000 deadweight tons are for export, an increase of 29 percent over last year.

In 1982, Shanghai has completed and handed over to users 67 ships of various kinds, totaling 250,000 deadweight tons, an increase of 14 percent over last year, and an all-time high. Of these completed ships, 8 amounting to 160,000 deadweight tons are for export.

Not long ago, the newly established China Shipbuilding Company and the Ministry of Communications agreed that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Shipbuilding Company will build in the country 234 ships totaling 2.5 million deadweight tons for the ministry. It is reported that the building of half the total deadweight tonnage is going to be undertaken by the Shanghai shipbuilding industry.

Since undertaking the business of shipbuilding for export, more than 220 groups comprising 650 foreign businessmen have come to Shanghai to hold trade talks on building 132 ships of 51 types. At present, contracts for 62 ships of 587,000 tons have been signed, of which 11 ships will be completed this year. Shanghai has undertaken the production of 67 percent of the total number of ships for export in the whole country. It has now handed over 14 ships to customers. There are 6 ships totaling 43,600 tons that are still in the process of discussion or for which agreements have been signed. Contracts have also been signed with foreign businessmen for the production of 48 mechanical and electrical items and instruments produced for ship use.

Shanghai's shipbuilding capacility is over 40 percent of that of the whole country. During the past 30 years, Shanghai has designed more than 800 types of ship itself, more than 400 of which have been put into production. Some 5,600 ships totaling approximately 3 million deadweight tons have already been built.

The ships for export built by Shanghai include oceangoing bulk freighters of 36,000 and 27,000 tons, oceangoing multipurpose freighters of 16,000 tons, container ships of 12,300 tons multipurpose freights of 4,400 to 6,400 tons and also tugs, class fiber pleasure boats, and so on. All these have reached international standard and are praised by foreign businessmen.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES WORK ON INTELLECTUALS

HK240328 Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Solve Practical Problems When Investigating Work on Intellectuals"]

[Text] Since the beginning of March this year, our province has made a general investigation on the work on intellectuals in accordance with the spirit of a relevant circular of the CPC Central Committee. Through this investigation, many things and problems have been discovered. Some problems have been tentatively tackled with certain results. However, looking at the whole province, we find the work is being carried out unevenly. The provincial CPC committee and government recently adopted six concrete measures for doing work on intellectuals better, stressing solutions to practical problems and avoiding making a token gesture, or doing work superficially.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the CPC Central Committee has correctly reappraised intellectuals, clearly pointing out that intellectuals make up part of the working class and are a reliable force which is just as important as others in the cause of building socialist modernization. However, due to the remnant influences of "leftist" thinking, some leading comrades still lack understanding on the status and role of intellectuals in the new historical period. They have not yet overcome their ignorance of and prejudice against intellecuals. They have paid inadequate attention to implementing the relevant policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session. They are still far from fully trusting intellectuals politically, giving them a free hand in their work, and taking care of their livelihood. This has hindered intellectuals from giving full play to their enthusiasm. It must be noted that the number of intellectuals in our province at present is not too great; rather, it is too small. They are unable to meet the needs of developing the socialist cause either quantitatively or qualitatively. Figures for 1980 showed that for every 10,000 people of our country there were 13 university students; our province had only 8.2, ranking 22d in the whole country. Meanwhile, for every 10,000 people of the country there were 2.8 technicians on the national industrial and communications fronts; our province had only 1.76, ranking 26th. The situation has not changed much in the past 2 years. Therefore, through the recent investigation of work on intellectuals, it is of great significance for leaders at various levels to deepen their understanding of the intellectuals' role and give more leadership to the work on intellectuals.

At present, while investigating work on intellectuals, emphasis must be placed on resolving practical problems. The districts and units which have made only a token gesture must seriously fulfill the work. The thinking that "too much" has been done in implementing policies on intellectuals does not meet the actual leadership. Leading comrades of the party and government at all levels must participate in the work and help to tackle practical problems which might be solved through efforts. Special attention must be paid to solving practical problems in the work and life of middle-aged intellectuals. The directive of the CPC Central Committee points out: One of the major criteria for measuring the work of one district or one unit is to see whether the enthusiasm of intellectuals has been fully aroused and whether their ability has been fully displayed with good results. We must carry this out resolutely.

SPECIAL POLICIES, FLEXIBLE MEASURES AID GUANGDONG

OW202120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Qi Xiu]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since the central authorities decided to implement special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong Province, the province's economy has grown in an all-round way, the market is brisk, and the masses' livelihood has improved.

The masses praise the good policies of the party saying that they have brought a "golden age" to Guangdong. On 15 July 1979 the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a document on the implementation of special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. The decision included four main points: 1) implementing a system under which the provinces assume full responsibility for their financial and foreign exchange management; 2) "emphasizing local interests" in drawing up provincial plans; 3) setting up the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen Special Economic Zones on a trial basis; and 4) giving the provinces greater power in examining and approving economic activities with foreign countries.

In the past 3 years, due to the implementation of the special policies and flexible measures, Guangdong's total industrial and agricultural output value reached 37.08 billion yuan in 1981, an increase of 23.8 percent over that in 1978, or an average annual increase of 7.4 percent since 1978. The growth of the light industry was particularly fast with a 42.9 percent increase in output value from 1978 to 1981.

Foreign trade grew even more rapidly. Foreign trade procurement totaled more than 4.8 billion yuan in 1981, a 100 percent increase over that in 1978. Exports of goods originating from Guangdong totaled more than $2.1 billion in 1981, more than double that in 1978. The province's foreign trade has grown more in the last 3 years than in the previous 30 years.

In the past 3 years, the province has signed 13,872 contracts with foreign and Hong Kong firms, brought in and put to use more than $550 million in foreign investment, and earned as much as $200 million in processing charges.

In the past 3 years, the province has imported more than 70,000 sets of equipment -- many of which are of advanced levels of the 1970's -- valued at $170 million. Guangzhou city has imported a total of $39 million worth of new equipment, new technology and new techniques to equip the textile, printing and dyeing, knitting, electronics, plastics and other trades, greatly changing the production and technical outlooks of these trades.

In deciding to implement special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong, the central authorities pointed out: "The development of economic activities with foreign countries will inevitably bring corrosion, the influence of capitalist ideas and the bourgeois life style." Since the beginning of this year, Guangdong Province has launched a struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field on the one hand and, on the other hand, summarized the experience over the past 3 years in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy and overcoming shortcomings in work so that the economy of the province will develop even more soundly.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI AT PARTY HISTORY MEETING

HK220357 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] A provincial conference on compiling and researching party history materials was held in Guangzhou from 17 to 21 August. The meeting stressed: We must enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, mobilize the whole party to further improve the work of compiling and researching party history materials in the province, and score new success in this work to greet the 12th party congress.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Secretaries Liu Tianfu and Yin Linping, and standing committee member Yang Yingbin attended the meeting and spoke. Huang Ye, deputy commander of Guangdong Military District, spoke on how the military history departments could work together with the local party history departments in writing up the history of the armed struggle in Guangdong.

GUANGXI INSPECTS WORK CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

HK200348 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee recently held a report meeting on inspecting work concerning intellectuals. The report meeting stressed: "Correctly understanding the role and functions of intellectuals in the course of the four modernizations and eliminating the influence of leftist ideology and the prejudice against intellectuals are some of the main ways to solve the problems existing in work concerning intellectuals. CPC committees at all levels must further strengthen leadership, and inspection groups and offices at all levels must be responsible for doing this work to the end. It is necessary to do a good job in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals and strive to do very well in training first-class people of ability."

Those attending the report meeting were responsible comrades of Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin and Wuzhou Municipalities and the organization departments of the Liuzhou railroad bureau; leading comrades of Beihai Municipality, Guangxi Normal College and (Hongmao) mining bureau; and leading members of the group to inspect work concerning intellectuals. At the report meeting, the participants reviewed the situation and exchanged experiences in inspecting work concerning intellectuals, analyzed the situation and looked into work for the next stage.

Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Zhang Shengzhen, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee and director of the organization department; and Liao Lianyuan, director of the united front work department of the regional CPC committee, attended, listened to reports and spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the office of the group of the regional CPC committee to inspect work concerning intellectuals, (Du Jiangning), deputy director of the organization department of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech, reporting on the situation in inspecting work concerning intellectuals in the region and putting forth views on future work. (Pan Ku), vice chairman of the regional science and technology committee, spoke on training science and technology personnel.

The meeting held that party organizations at all levels in the region have attached importance to work concerning intellectuals. At the beginning of April, all units at the regional level and all prefectures, municipalities and counties established inspection leadership groups and work organs in succession. They also set up inspection groups which comprise some 3,600 people, to carry out inspection work. The number one and number two men in many units have personally done this work. In the course of inspection, many leading comrades have actively made friends with intellectuals and universally carried out heart-to-heart talks. They have further deepened their understanding of work concerning intellectuals and have solved a large number of problems.

"In the wake of the gradual implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, intellectuals have felt even more the concern and warmth of the party and their mental outlook has undergone a relatively great change. They have worked hard to promote themselves. They want to make progress politically and are devoted to their work. They have contributed toward the four modernizations in our region."

The meeting pointed out: "There is still a very big difference between inspection work in our region and the requirements laid down by the documents of the central authorities. As far as the leaders are concerned, not very many of them have truly, actively and spontaneously grasped this work. Judging from the majority of units, although they have discovered problems and solved some of them, they have only just begun to truly and thoroughly solve problems. We have come to see in the course of inspection that the existing problems of some units cannot be reliably solved because of an objective reason. However, some problems, to a very great extent, cannot be solved because of a subjective reason. A fairly large number of comrades have insufficiently understood the role and functions of intellectuals in the course of the four modernizations. They have not deeply understood the party's policy on intellectuals. A very small number of comrades still have very serious leftist prejudices. For example, some fear that if we now praise intellectuals too highly, they will get cocky.

Some hold that it is unfair to look after intellectuals too much. Some others hold that as intellectuals have many defects, they can only be employed and cannot be trusted, and so on. In the course of inspection, party organizations at all levels must regard these problems as major problems and must solve them. We must advocate that leading cadres go down to listen directly to the intellectuals' reactions and see the real situation in their ideology, work and livelihood. We must seriously criticize and help individual leading cadres who oppress and discriminate against intellectuals. Some must be organizationally readjusted. We must determine whether or not importance is attached to work concerning intellectuals. This is one of the important signs measuring whether or not party organizations at all levels earnestly embark on the four modernizations and shift the strategic key point." The meeting looked into work which we must do well: We must strengthen leadership, solve problems on implementing policies, actively absorb intellectuals into the party and select outstanding specialized and technical cadres for leadership groups. We must do well in assessing technical titles of specialized and technical personnel, train people of ability and solve intellectuals' livelihood problems.

Radio Commentary

HK200600 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Heighten Understanding and Thoroughly Solve Problems"]

[Excerpts] For 4 months the whole region has carried out inspection work concerning intellectuals. Many departments and units have achieved relatively good results. However, although some units have conducted inspection, they have not looked into and successfully solved the problems discovered after inspection. What are the reasons? Some people said that the problems, such as the livelihood problem, have existed for some time among intellectuals. These problems have also universally existed in the course of readjusting the forces of cadres and workers. If we solve the problems of intellectuals, the cadres and workers may complain. It is not easy to handle these problems.

Of course, regardless of the intellectuals, the standards of living of those cadres and workers are, on the whole, not very high. Perhaps, we can say, they all may have this difficulty or that difficulty. The party and the government can see this. However, at present, our country is relatively poor and its financial and material resources are limited. It is impossible to overcome all difficulties at the same time. We can only overcome them by stages, in groups and in order of importance. At present, the workload of intellectuals is relatively heavy. The party and the people expect them to make even greater contributions toward the four modernizations. If we do not create the best conditions possible for their work and livelihood, how can we expect them to be devoted to their work? If we clearly explain this reason to the masses, they will not complain.

At present, units which have not carried out inspection work well enough, particularly units which have not solved problems well enough, must heighten their understanding, correct their attitude and try hard to catch up. They must ensure that they will do this work well from start to finsih. Regarding irrational and impractical demands, we must do well in educational and explanatory work. In a word, regarding the problems which are put forth in the course of inspection, we must give a definite reply to them. We must emphasize solving problems. By so doing, we can win the confidence of intellectuals, fully inspire their enthusiasm and bring their role into play in the four modernizations.

HENAN'S LIU JIE ON EXPECTATIONS FOR CADRES

HK231332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Liu Jie [0491 0267], first secretary of Henan Provincial CPC Committee: "Several Expectations for Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, Henan Province has promoted a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres at or above county level to leadership posts.

At present, we are trying in every way to promote more healthy growth for these cadres while they themselves are also trying to find the way to faster development. Here, I would like to put forth several expectations for middle-aged and young cadres.

1. We must strengthen the party spirit. No matter what their posts, party members and cadres must keep one basic issue firmly in mind -- that "I am a Communist Party member" and must set demands on myself in accordance with the criteria for party members. No matter what circumstances we work under and no matter what difficulties are confronting us, we must adhere to our aspiration of struggling for the communist cause and of unreservedly and wholeheartedly serving the people. There is one thing we must handle with meticulous care: The middle-aged and young cadres are promoted to leadership posts because the cause of the party demands this. This is the task handed over to us by the party organization, and the cadres are not promoted because they are someone's favorite. It is very wrong if somebody says that "I was promoted by so and so." This is in fact a manifestation of the decadent feudal concept that "a gentleman is ready to die for his friends" and that one should repay "the debt one owes to somebody who understands him and has treated him well." It is also very wrong for someone to say that so and so is promoted because his former superiors and old acquantances have given him an important assignment. In promoting cadres, our party has always acted in accordance with the principle of the democratic centralized system and the decision is made by party organizations. The promotion of cadres is not determined by one or two cadres. The newly-promoted middle-aged and young cadres must at all times bear in mind that they are cadres fostered by the party, and that they must be responsible to the party rather than to one or two people.

2. We must improve the art of leadership. Now that the middle-aged and young cadres have some leadership experience and have assumed new leadership positions, they have come into contact with more people and their scope of leadership has increased. When confronting this new change, some comrades are not good at handling the overall situation. To deal with the situation, they should probe into the regulations of leadership work as often as possible. They must pay attention to keeping informed about the firsthand information and must not rely on the secretaries for every matter or rely on the processed materials reported by the subordinate levels. We must study Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Practice" and pay attention to investigations and research. Experiences have proven: that leadership work will succeed only if we conform to the objective law; otherwise, we will be rebuffed. On this issue, we must never act "on impulse." All comrades must continue to study on the original basis and incessantly improve their art of leadership. Most of the recently promoted middle-aged and young cadres are students of natural sciences. In guiding the four modernizations, we must, first of all, have some ideas on the party's policies and use the policies to bring the socialist initiative of the people into full play. Some comrades say: My part is technology and policies have nothing to do with me. How can they say this?

For example, how can we promote only agricultural technology without knowing something about the production responsibility system? Even in scientific and technological departments, we must study social sciences so as to do a good job in leadership work.

To be a good leader, one must correctly handle the relations between the professional and the nonprofessional. We must rely on the original profession as a basis and rapidly develop ourselves in relevant fields to meet the needs. If some comrades specialize in their professions and are not suitable for overall leadership work, we must let them remain in their original posts and make the best of their talents. There is also the problem of organization and leadership in scientific research. A chief engineer of a plant might not be specialized in all kinds of technologies; he must organize technicians of different fields to work in close coordination. In short, in carrying out leadership work, one must have the ability to handle different situations and must be good at organizing forces of various fields to carry out the work.

It is correct to learn the leadership methods from the old cadres. However, we must analyze our own past experiences and those of others, and distinguish the good leadership methods from the bad ones. We must not learn the vague and general methods of leadership, and the hesitant and impulsive leadership work style. The middle-aged and young cadres must not only inherit the fine traditions, but must also try their best to bring forth new ideas and integrate the fine old traditions with the new historical characteristics so as to meet the demands of the new historical period.

3. We must foster a good work style. Some young cadres have "made agreements with themselves on a three-point law" and are on guard against the attack of unhealthy trends. This is very good. However, it is impossible to thoroughly discard attacks, and at the slightest negligence, people might be more of a hindrance than a help. Some people may be genuinely and sincerely concerned about you; however, there are people who are more of a hindrance than a help. In fostering a good work style, we must be modest and cautious. Some people might make a hullabaloo and regard themselves as infallible. This is not good. What we mean by modest is that we must conform to reality and reflect reality. When one is hypocritically humble and obsequious, one is not genuinely modest. When the young cadres assume their new posts, they receive much encouragement and very little criticism. Perhaps this is because they are, in a way, better than others. However, it does not mean that they are perfect and without faults. They must often seriously criticize their own shortcomings.

HENAN CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

HK210826 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] This afternoon the Fifth Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee held a plenary meeting in the Henan People's Hall to elect additional vice chairmen and standing committee members of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee. Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided over the meeting. He said: In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee on strengthening the united front work, to consolidate and expand our province's patriotic united front and to strengthen leadership over the work of the provincial CPPCC committee, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee suggested that the provincial CPPCC committee, at its plenary meeting, should elect an additional 2 vice chairmen and 15 standing committee members. At the meeting in the provincial CPPCC committee chairman's office on 7 August, in accordance with the suggestion of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the participants discussed the issue of electing additional personnel and put forth a draft namelist of candidates for the additional 2 vice chairmen and 15 standing committee member positions. On 12 August the Henan Provincial CPC Committee asked me to discuss the draft namelist with responsible persons of all democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation in our province. They unanimously held: The draft of this namelist has reflected, consolidated and expanded the patriotic united front in our province and complies with the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee. They unanimously expressed their agreement. On 15 August the standing committee of this CPPCC committee held its 19th meeting to listen to Comrade (Wu Tiansheng's) suggestion on the draft namelist of candidates. After serious consultation, they unanimously passed the motion that this draft namelist be printed and issued to all committee members and submitted to today's plenary meeting for decision by vote. After democratic decision by vote, the plenary meeting unanimously elected (Liu Xicheng) and (Long Yude) as vice chairmen of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee and unanimously elected as standing committee members of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee, in order of the number of strokes of surnames, (Jin Shenyu), (Ma Jiming), (Sun Yutai), (An Kelan), (Liu Guanhong), (Shao Linfang), (Zhu Rongguo), (He Jiabi), (Wu Jieli), (Li Qingzhi), (Gao Wei), (Guo Yuefang), (Chen Peixing), (Tu Jiaju) and (Dai Xingde).

Executive chairmen who were sitting at the rostrum at today's plenary meeting were Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Aiyuan, Guo Peijun, Dong Minsheng, Ye Renshou, Qi Wenjian, Yu Keqin, Jin Shaoying and (Zhang Shengjing). After (Liu Xicheng) and (Long Yude) were elected as vice chairmen, they also took a seat at the rostrum.

HEBEI RIBAO STRESSES DIALECTICS IN ECONOMIC WORK

HK230527 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Should Stress Some Dialectics in Economic Work"]

[Text] On the basis of a 5.5-percent increase in its industrial output value, Shijiazhuang Municipality achieved a further increase of 7 percent in its industrial output value for the first half of this year over the same period last year. The realized profits increased by 10.4 percent over the same period last year, which was a higher rate of increase than that of the industrial output value. The costs were lowered by 1.3 percent, that is, by more than 11 million yuan, and the total losses suffered by the enterprises in which losses were incurred fell by 35.8 percent. This was a new achievement that we scored as a result of implementation of the 10 policies for building up our national economy and as a result of the shift of the emphasis of our economic work onto raising economic returns. This achievement marked the fact that the industrial production in Shijiazhuang Municipality had embarked on a new route of sound speed and great returns. This fact has enlightened people in many aspects, the most important of which is that the leading persons, in carrying out economic work in industry, agriculture and commerce, should all master the dialectical relations between speed and economic returns and use material dialectics to guide economic work.

Like all other phenomena in society and the natural world, economic work is also a unity of opposites that contradict and condition one another. Speed and economic effect are a pair of mutually contradicting and mutually conditioning opposites in economic work. If we pay attention only to speed and neglect economic effect, we will achieve an inflated speed, which, being accompanied by excessive stock of unmarketable products and scrap and by waste of raw materials, is, in actual fact, a low speed. On the other hand, if we pay attention only to raising economic returns and neglect speed, it is difficult for us to actually achieve great economic returns. Therefore, in a sense, to practice leadership over work is to achieve unity of speed and economic returns by constantly exposing and solving the contradictions between them. In the past, because of the influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology, some comrades often neglected economic returns while they were paying attention to speed. This tendency took on various different forms in the fields of industry, agriculture and commerce. For example, in the agricultural field, we neglected costs while seeking high speed and our efforts resulted in the emergence of a large number of highly-productive but poor production teams; in the industrial field, we neglected economic effect while seeking a high output value; as a result, the excessive quantities of industrial products caused our commercial departments to be in trouble, gave rise to the malpractice of overstocking in our warehouses and inflated the financial income of the state; in the commercial field, we neglected lowering the costs of circulation while seeking excessive turnover and this reduced our profits and even gave rise to losses. In the past, we indeed did many such foolish things in seeking false fame and getting actual evil and this has provided us with profound lessons. The reason the industrial production in Shijiazhuang Municipality was able to enbark on a new route of sound speed and high returns in the first half of this year lay in the fact that the people there continuously eliminated the "leftist" guiding ideology, made great efforts to overcome metaphysics and persisted in acting according to economic laws. It was often their metaphysical thinking that was to blame for the fact that in practice some comrades went against objective laws. Dialectics is the common law governing society, nature and thinking; therefore, if one goes against dialectics, one also goes against the basic law governing economic work.

The solution to the contradictions of the opposites of speed and economic returns is conditioned by the respective characteristics of the various economic departments and by how they solve the respective contradictions in these departments.

In order to achieve a sound speed and a high economic effect, the various departments should study their own respective contradictions. The reason the industrial production in Shijiazhuang Municipality was able to embark on a new route of high economic effect and sound speed also lay in the fact that the people there proceeded from the actual conditions of their industrial production and paid attention to raising the economic returns both in their enterprises and for society, that they paid attention to the use value as well as the value of their products, that they paid attention to practicing conservation as well as to increasing production, that they paid attention to increasing income by means of increasing output as well as by means of reducing costs and that they paid attention to the long-term effect as well as the immediate effect of their work in their enterprises. The unity of the above-mentioned five contradictions naturally enabled the production to embark on a new route of sound speed and high economic returns. The opposites in these five contradictions, though they contradict one another, are not bound to be separated from one another. On the contrary, under certain conditions they will promote each other's development. These conditions can be called the points that unite these respective opposites. If we strive to create these conditons and grasp these points, we will be able to make the contradictory opposites promote each other's development. Shijiazhuang Municipality conscientiously changed the composition of the products and shifted from producing low-grade products to producing high-class products, from producing products that need little processing to those needing much processing, from producing unmarketable products to producing marketable products and from producing goods for the domestic market to producing goods for the foreign market. Thus they ensured that their enterprises could carry out their production normally, that their products were marketable and thay they could thus satisfy both the factories and the commercial department. For example, they reduced the production of polyester and cotton blend fabrics because these fabrics were unmarketable and the stock of these fabrics was slow-moving. They shifted to producing pure cotton fabrics and some kinds of polyester and cotton fabrics for export. Low-grade white spirits were also unmarketable; therefore, they shifted to producing beer, which was in short supply. In this manner they solved the contradiction between the economic results of the enterprises and those of society. By paying attention to quality and by increasing the output of fine-quality products and the products in short supply, they also solved the contradiction between value and use value. They shifted from paying attention solely to production to learning the skills in making research into their products and developing new products, learning production skills and technology and learning the skills of marketing and servicing the customers. The above are only a few examples. For all the contradictions in our various economic sectors which affect the steadiness of the speed and the raising of the economic effect, there are the points that unite their respective opposites and that have their respective special features. If, through making efforts, we find these points, we will be able to make the opposites of these contradiction promote each other.

In practice, some comrades often did their economic work in the manner of paying attention to one aspect of the contradiction and neglecting the other aspect of the contradiction. As a result, they sought an inflated speed and neglected the economic returns. What was the cause of this malpractice? The basic cause was tht they failed to clearly understand the aim of socialist production. The work of all the socialist economic sectors is centered on a basic aim, namely, to ensure the continuous improvement of the material and cultural livelihood of the people. The reason why an inflated speed is undesirable lies in the fact that it gives rise to the production of some unmarketable products or some products of poor quality which can serve only as useless stock and scrap and cannot facilitate the improvement of the material and cultural livelihood of the people. All the economic workers who are working under the leadership of the CPC are the servants of the people and normally, it is not difficult for them to understand the aim of socialist production.

Why have some comrades, then, acted for a long time in a foolish manner that runs counter to the aim of socialist production? One of the reasons is that they blindly seek the fulfillment of their task. In so doing they set their responsibility to the upper-level organizations against their responsibility to the people. Thus, they pay attention only to fulfilling the tasks that the upper-level leading organizations have assigned them and disregard the quality, costs and marketability of their products. A second reason is that they fail to take into account the situation and interests of the whole country. As a result, they pay attention only to the economic effect in their own enterprises and neglect the socioeconomic effect of their products. They do not mind whether their products are of any use value, as long as these products bring profits to their enterprises. These are all malpractices that a conscious member of the proletariat should not commit. This has profoundly shown that material dialectics is a proletarian philosophy and in order to master it and use it in our economic practice, we should foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, always keep in mind the aim of socialist production and do all our work around this aim. This demands that in organizing the leading groups in our enterprises, we should pay attention to ideological construction and continuously eliminate nonproletarian ideology in order to enable all those who lead economic work to consciously apply dialectics in guiding their economic work.

This year's situation of economic work in our province is good. On the agricultural front, we have overcome a prolonged drought and achieved an increase in our summer harvest. The autumn crops are doing satisfactorily. During the first half of this year, we fulfilled more than half of our task for the year in our industrial production. However, judging by the economic effect in our industrial production during the first half of this year, we fell short of the national standard in some aspects, such as the quality of our products, the consumption of raw materials and energy and the ratio of profits transferred to the state. These are still our weak points. Moreover, some of the previously marketable light industrial products have become unmarketable and lie uselessly in our storerooms. Therefore, in order to embark on the new route of high economic effect and steady speed, we should make arduous efforts in the latter half of this year. We should see that where we fall short of the national standard, we have great potential to tap. Therefore, as long as we actually guide our economic work in accordance with dialectics and tap our potential, we can be sure that our province's economic work will embark on the new route of steady speed and high economic effect.

TIANJIN ECONOMIC CORPORATION INAUGURATED 24 AUG

OW250309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tianjin, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The China Tianjin Corporation for International Economic and Technical Cooperation was inaugurated today with State Council approval.

The corporation, with a capital of 200 million yuan, has started as of today its overseas services and other business operations, according to an announcement at a ceremony marking its establishment.

Undertaking independent accounting as a state-owned enterprise responsible for its own profits and losses, the corporation contracts for construction projects abroad and provides technical and labor services to overseas clients. It provides service and other workers to permanent offices of foreign companies in Tianjin.

Tianjin is a major industrial city and trading port of China's.

CHIANG CALLS MEETING ON FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

OW241411 Taipei CNA in English 1338 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 24 (CNA): President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday summoned Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and economic and financial officials for a meeting on related problems in the country.

After hearing respective reports from the officials, President Chiang gave the following instructions:

-- As economic stagnancy has affected government tax revenues, various government units should restrain spending to help balance the budget. On the other hand, the government's planned public investments must get timely attention in accordance with the national policy so as to give assistance to the development of private industry.

-- To meet conditions for future advancement of local industries, government agencies must make thorough review of the current approach to the development of science and technology and work out better ones. Private investments in research and the development of science and technology should also be encouraged to help stabilize the foundation for future growth in the economy.

-- In the wake of the prolonged economic recession, the government has taken a series of measures to help relieve problems of the traders and industrialists during the past year. And they have brought good results. To effectively control the situation as the economy is turning to the better at home and abroad, government agencies should give a hand to private entrepreneurs, encouraging them to make new investments and modernize facilities. Such help would raise productivity and drive the competitiveness of domestic products, speeding the recovery of the country's economy.

-- During past decades, private entrepreneurs contributed greatly to local economic achievements. In the years ahead, there will be many a difficulty in carrying out national development programs. The government will do its best to create the proper climate for more civic investments, and finally, to attain mature national industrialization.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 32D APPU COUNCIL MEETING

OW241415 Taipei CNA in English 1346 GM T 24 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 24 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's delegation to the 32nd council meeting of the Asian-Pacific Parliamentarians Union left Taipei Tuesday for Micronesia, an island nation in western Pacific area.

The meeting, slated for Aug. 26 through 28, will discuss revision of the union's charter.

WEN WEI PO REPORT ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HK250241 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 1

["Newsletter From Beijing" by Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046], a WEN WEI PO correspondent stationed in Beijing: "The Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress" -- part 1]

[Text] The 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee announced that the 12th CPC Congress will open on 1 September. Since the founding of the CPC, this is the first time that it has announced in advance the opening date of a congress. This announcement has been well received by foreign diplomats and foreign correspondents stationed in Beijing.

According to them, the announcement shows: 1)The CPC has lifted more and more restrictions and has changed the "mysticism" left over by the past underground party. This is a sign of gradually regularizing the country's political life. 2)The CPC's current situation is unprecedentedly stable. Changes made in the lines, organization and personnel matters since the party's third plenary session have been widely supported and will be affirmed, consolidated and developed at the 12th party congress. Under this kind of situation, CPC leaders are full of confidence, thus announcing the opening date of the congress.

The report that the 12th party congress will soon be opened has drawn the attention of and evoked discussions within diplomatic circles here. They have focused their attention on the following questions:

First, will the correct line and the leading group which have been gradually formed since the third plenary session continue to exist and become the political line and the new leading group of the 12th party congress?

Second, will China's major political and economic reforms carried out since the third plenary session continue so as to establish a Chinese-style socialist political and economic system?

World opinion is particularly interested in the aforesaid two questions. This is not accidental. China has entered a new stage of socialist construction since the third plenary session. The promotion of socialist construction requires a domestic political situation of stability and unity, a peaceful international environment and an expansion of international exchanges in all fields. Since the third plenary session, China has become more and more prosperous and stable day by day, and the tension of the world East Asian region has been relaxed to a certain extent (for example, the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the signing of a Sino-Japanese peace treaty, the nine-point proposal and the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam have all been conducive to promoting peace. As China has had more and more economic contacts with various countries, East Asian and Southeast Asian countries and regions have been capable of maintaining relatively high growth rates and global economic recession. The relatively high growth rates maintained by Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan are evident examples. Their expansion of direct and indirect trade relations with the mainland have an important bearing on their relatively high growth rates.) These are unarguable facts. Therefore, international circles hope that the line of the party's third plenary session (also known abroad as the "line of Deng Xiaoping") will be further developed at the 12th party congress.

China has entered the stage of large-scale reform since the party's third plenary session. The range and depth of this reform are unprecedented since the founding of the PRC.

China hopes that through this large-scale reform the supreme powers can be transferred peacefully and safely, the state's line, guiding principles and policies will achieve long-term stability, and the situation will no longer exist in which the policies and regulations of an organization shift with the change of the person in charge. China also hopes that through this large-scale reform, it can eliminate some blocks in its systems that fetter the development of the productive forces. Judging from the history of the international communist movement, we can say that ever since the formation of the ruling party by the communists, two issues (namely, the peaceful and safe transfer of supreme power and the economic system's elimination of blocks that fetter the development of productive forces) have not yet been fundamentally settled. Following the party's third plenary session, China has been energetically studying ways to carry out reforms so as to establish a Chinese-style socialist political and economic system. Therefore, everyone is interested in the measures to be adopted by the 12th party congress for intensifying the reform.

Reviewing developments in various fields since the party's third plenary session on the eve of the 12th party congress is therefore quite a help in forecasting the 12th party congress. In the following part, this correspondent will review the formation and development of the new line of the party's third plenary session and the political and economic reforms that correspond with the line.

HU QIAOMU ON SAVING CULTURAL REVOLUTION MATERIAL

HK240919 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Hu Qiaomu Gives Instructions on Crash-Rescuing Materials on the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] Hu Qiaomu, secretary of the CPC Central Secretariat, put forth, to the party history research department, the task of crash-rescuing materials on the Cultural Revolution.

The claim that Mao Zedong "himself mobilized and led the great proletarian Cultural Revolution" was in reality totally repudiated by the "resolution on historical questions" passed at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee last year. Since then, all relevant central and local departments have started to destroy materials on the cultural revolution one after another. This runs counter to the Marxist spirit and does not conform to historical materialism. Therefore, Hu Qiaomu gave instructions and demanded that the CPC history research department crash-rescue materials on the Cultural Revolution, sort them out and check the data.

Feng Wenbin, vice principal of the central party school and chairman of the central party history material collection committee transmitted Hu Qiaomu's instructions at the educational forum on CPC history held by the national party school system. He said: If we do not crash-rescue materials on the Cultural Revolution now, the aged will be leaving us soon and, by the time we want to collect the materials, it will be too late. As historical materialists, the internal chaos of the 10-year Cultural Revolution is an indispensable part when compiling CPC history.

In his instruction, Hu Qiaomu said: It is time that we started to pay attention to the questions of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and place them on file for investigation and prosecution. Questions such as: What was Wuhan's "million bold warriors?" What was "the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius" all about? What were the causes, consequences and results of the many historical incidents during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques? How did the revolutionary people start to combat them? Materials on the course of these historical incidents and problems must not be destroyed. We must start to collect them right now.

Hu Qiaomu said: The "Great Cultural Revolution" finished 5 years ago and 5 years is not a short time. After another 5 years, I am afraid there will be fewer and fewer people who actually know what happened during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In compiling the party history, we must let our descendents know about the bitter experience and take warning from it.

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China

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HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING NIGER, SWISS ENVOYS

OW250831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Iddissa Arouna and Werner Sigg, outgoing ambassadors of Niger and Switzerland to China, here this morning on separate occasions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST RELATIONS DISCUSSED

OW201456 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Interview by unidentified station announcer with station "International Affairs" rubric editor Hung Po]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Beginning in 1980, the Communist parties of Italy, Spain, Greece, France and the Netherlands began sending delegations to visit our country and to meet CPC leaders. For its part the CPC sent its delegations for reciprocal visits or to take part in the congresses of these communist parties. Joint efforts led to the renewal of the temporarily severed ties between the CPC and West European communist parties and to the development of relations between them in new historical conditions.

This event is not insignificant in the international communist movement. On 7 June, during a meeting with Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC, once again stated: The CPC is prepared to develop relations with the communist parties of different countries on the basis of independence, full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Guided by precisely these four principles, the CPC renewed and is developing its relations with a number of West European communist parties.

Today we have invited Hung Po, editor of our "International Affairs" rubric, to briefly tell you about the four principles in relations between communist parties:

[Hung Po] The four principles for developing relations between communist parties proposed by the CPC -- the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs -- are important principles in the international communist movement. Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific communism, required that the working class of different countries develop the spirit of internationalism in the struggle against the international bourgeoise for the revival of mankind.

At the same time, they were in favor of the working class and parties of different countries solving questions of their countries' revolutions themselves. During the First International, Marx, touching on the question of the economic liberation of the working class through workers unified by their international workers comradeship gaining political power, noted: But the working class of the country itself must choose the way of securing this power. The International will not take upon itself to dictate anything on this question and it is doubtful that it will even give advice.

It follows that the teachers of the proletarian revolution have always been in favor of the parties of different countries solving the questions of their countries' revolutions themselves. Thus the relations between communist parties in the international communist movement must be those of equality and cooperation. Here the relationship between a leader and a subordinate does not exist. One party does not have the right to dictate to another and interference in the internal affairs of another party is intolerable.

The history of the international communist movement shows that tactics which would allow one party to dictate to and control another and to place it in a subordinate position would bring only disaster to the international communist movement.

The CPC, which is against the baton of a patriarchal party, has profoundly realized this and therefore proudly stands for states and parties -- be they large or small -- being equal. This has been shown in practice. Only in the presence of equality can relations of mutual respect and trust between communist parties be established.

[Question] There are people in the international arena who regard their own experience as unique and that naturally they should become the lode star of the world's revolutionary movements. If somebody does not act as they would have them act, they are attacked as a nationality party. Comrade Hung Po, are such views and conduct correct?

[Answer] Of course not. Any communist party that combines Marxism-Leninism with the concrete activities of its country will be able to find the correct revolutionary path, and only Marxists, Leninists communists and the people of a given country can determine whether the revolutionary path in that country is the correct one through their own revolutionary experience. Even mistakes made by them in their country's revolution can only be corrected by that country's party and people, which cannot be replaced by any other party.

Take the CPC: Having generalized experience and tasks and having learned lessons from different situations, it has combined Marxism-Leninism with the concrete experience of the Chinese revolution, firmly tread the path of surrounding cities with rural areas and above all, after a prolonged military struggle, finally gained the victory of revolution in the whole country. This means that proletarian rule in China was not created on the foreign model. Thus, similarly, we should not require other countries to achieve revolutionary victory according to our model.

Of course, the principles of independence of different parties do not prevent them from exchanging views and experience, learning together and finally achieving joint progress on the basis of Marxism and by the continuous test of experience.

[Question] Comrade Hung Po, according to your explanation, could I come to the following conclusion: Revolutionary victory in one country primarily depends on the selfless struggle of the party and people of that country and the correctness of the party line in that country, and not the policy line of other parties?

[Answer] That is quite logical. I remember when Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, noted at a reception for Greek correspondents tht the ideological movement for independence in the international communist movement was already evident in the 1940's. The interference of one party in the affairs of another completely contradicts [word indistinct] of the international communist movement and it is quite erroneous when a party considers itself correct and a leader in regard to others.

I personally consider that this era must end. Nobody can restrain the movement of different parties to hold consultations on the basis of independence and equality. I think that these words by Chairman Hu Yaobang can serve as the concluding remarks of our talk.

INTERREGIONAL MEDICAL WORKSHOP HELD IN TAIYUAN

OW201332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Taiyuan, August 20 (XINHUA) -- An interregional workshop on planning and management of national control of diarrhea diseases programs opened yesterday in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, under the joint sponsorship of the World Health Organization and the Chinese Ministry of Health.

The ten-day workshop is intended to train administrative personnel professionals and instructors for diarrhea control. Fifty-six health officials and trainees from 22 countries and regions, mostly Third World countries, are participating. Apart from attending classes, the participants are also to investigate the diarrhea incidence in Taiyuan City and its surburbs.

At the opening ceremony held yesterday afternoon, Lin Jiamei, head of the maternity and child hygiene department under the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, extended a warm welcome to the participants. Richard Herniman, W.H.O. official and director of the workshop, also spoke at the ceremony.

WORLD MATHEMATICS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN CHANGOHUM

OW241351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Changohun, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The third international symposium on differential geometry and partial differential equations opened yesterday in Changohun, Jilin Province. Proposed by the American mathematician S.S. Chern in 1980, the symposium is sponsored by Jilin University and Wuhan University.

Over 100 scholars from France, the United States, Sweden and China attended the meeting, and the participants will present more than 80 papers dealing mainly with partial differential equations during the four week long session.

At yesterday's opening ceremony, Vice-President Wang Xianghao of Jilin University said that exchange of research results and experience among the participants will strengthen friendship between Chinese and foreign scholars and will also give an impetus to the country's research on partical differential equations.

Wang Quanchao, vice governor of Jilin Province, was present and wished the symposium success. After the ceremony, Professor S.S. Chern of the University of California, who is also a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, gave a report on "Pfaffian Systems, in Involution".

L. Hormander, professor of Lund University and member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is scheduled to deliver a report to the symposium next week.

ENVOY TO U.S. INTERVIEWED ON JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW251929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The publication of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is only "the first step" towards the settlement of this issue; the question ahead is an honest and thorough implementation of all the principles and commitments embodied in the joint communique, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin said today.

In an interview with CBS-TV, Chai Zemin said: "The publication of the joint communique between China and the United States is a good thing, but that does not mean the entire issue has been totally solved. The reaching of agreement in the communique is only the first step towards the resolution of this issue. The question ahead is how to carry out all the principles and commitments embodied in the joint communique honestly and thoroughly."

The Chinese ambassador stressed: "Only with the thorough implementation of these principles and commitments would the Sino-U.S. relations develop smoothly, which would be conducive to world peace and stability."

Questioned about the ways of solving the Taiwan problem, Chai Zemin said: "In 1979 we issued the message to compatriots in Taiwan and then in 1981 we put forward a nine-point proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. These fully demonstrate our sincerity. However, we are not to make any commitment to any country on the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. We consider the Taiwan problem to be China's internal affair. It is up to us to decide how to solve this problem."

DPRK CHONDOISTS APPEAL FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

OW251748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Chondoist Chongu Party has appealed to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas to contribute to the reunification of Korea, according to KCNA. The appeal was made at the party's sixth congress which was held here from August 23 to 24, and attended by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party.

The appeal says: "The fellow Chondoists who truly value the destiny of the country and the nation, whether they reside in South Korea or overseas, propertied or unpropertied, must all turn out on to the road of anti-U.S., national salvation and fight daringly to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from the southern land."

The appeal calls on all Chondoists in South Korea and overseas to cooperate and ally with the Communists and work as one man for the formation of a great national united front in close unity with all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KIM IL-SONG

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese new ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented his credentials today to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with him and said that Korea and China are brothers and comrades-in-arms united together with blood. Korea-China friendship is firm and is developing smoothly, he added. He hoped that the new ambassador will work hard for the furtherance of friendship between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Ho Tam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister, and others. Zong Kewen arrived here on August 20. Ho Tam met him the same day.

JAPANESE, CHINESE GROUPS CELEBRATE NORMALIZATION

OW251257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- More than three thousand people attended a get-together held in the working people's palace of culture today to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between China and Japan.

At today's gathering, members of the Japanese people-to-people delegation performed traditional Japanese songs and dances, which Namio Egami, head of the delegation, described as "gifts of sincerity to the Chinese people." The Chinese audience offered round and round of applause to their whole performance.

Peasant performers from the nearby counties, coming from dozens of miles away, also displayed their talents in the form of traditional Chinese songs and dances, which fascinated the Japanese guests, who ranged in age from an 86-year-old woman to a 9-year-old boy.

Among those in attendance today were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Chu Tunan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the association, Wang Xiaoyi, president of the Beijing branch of the association, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, who all joined in the traditional Chinese group dance at the end of the performance.

KYODO: JAPAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISIT ACCEPTED

OW251141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo Aug 25 KYODO -- China told Japan Wednesday it will accept the visit of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa scheduled for September 2-13, the government announced. The visit had been pending in the wake of controversy over Japanese school textbook accounts of Japanese military actions in China during and before World War II.

China has apparently decided to separate Tazawa's visit from the issue in which he is not directly involved, government sources said. Tazawa is scheduled to confer with Chinese agricultural leaders on bilateral cooperation during the two-week visit. He will also visit northeastern China for a first-hand look at a Japanese-financed farm development project.

GENG BIAO MEETS JAPANESE AIRLINE PRESIDENT

OW251646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Geng Biao met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Masamichi Anzai, president of All Nippon Airways Co. Ltd., and his party. Present on the occasion were Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, Lin Zheng, adviser to the administration, and Joji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI VIEWS SOVIET-OCCUPIED ISLANDS

OW221653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi boarded a patrol boat, sailed close to the Soviet-occupied northern islands and made a two-hour inspection of the territories today. According to KYODO, he told reporters: "When I saw Etorofu and the other northern islands from a distance, my resolve for the return of the islands to Japan was strengthened."

Sakurauchi, who arrived at Nemuro on the eastern tip of Hokkaido yesterday, mounted the "House of Yearning for Native Land" at Nosappu Cape today to see the islands.

It was the fourth inspection of the northern islands by a foreign minister since Masayoshi Ito's visit in October 1980. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi described the inspection as a demonstration of Japan's strong determination to recover the islands, KYODO reported.

Sakurauchi was accompanied by Iochiro Nakagawa, state minister and head of the science and technology agency.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Corrections Demanded

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Japanese public opinion continues to criticize the Japanese Education Ministry for distorting history and embellishing militarism, and demands that the government correct the mistake immediately. Today's newspaper NIHON TO CHOUGOKU carried statements by two textbook compilers who revealed how the Education Ministry distorted history through textbook screening.

Professor Yoshio Kojima of Nihon University said in his statement that in compiling the part of history concerning China he originally used the title "The Japanese Agression Against China." However, he added, it was changed to the "Manchuria Incident" and "Shanghai Incident."

Another compiler, Shunichi Uno, said that the Education Ministry has never allowed him to use the term of "aggression" since he participated in the work eight or nine years ago.

He said the phrase "the 15-year war starting from the aggression in Manchuria" he used when compiling Japanese history textbooks for senior middle schools has been deleted.

ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out today that in distorting history textbooks the Education Ministry revised the Japanese invasion not only of China and Korea but also of Southeast Asia, calling the invasion an "advance." In his "Advanced World History," Masao Nishikawa, associate professor of Tokyo University, has recorded the Japanese military maneuvers directed against Southeast Asia before Pearl Harbor. However, the censor at the Education Ministry demanded that the word "aggression" be reworded as "advance," arguing that "it cannot be regarded as aggression at that time."

A number of mass organizations have in the past two days issued statements or written letters to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, demanding rectification of the distorted history in the textbooks. A statement of the Japan women's congress said: "To cover up historical facts about the aggressive war with a view to making the people forget the sufferings inflicted by the war upon the Korean, Chinese and other Asian peoples can only be explained as a desire to launch aggression again." The statement demanded "immediate correction" of the distorted parts in the textbooks "so as to tell the younger generation about the true history."

The views of ordinary citizens on the distorted textbooks were reported today by TOKYO SHIMBUN which quoted a Tokyo housewife as saying that "children are entitled to know history in its truth. Those in power must not deprive them of their right. It won't be any different from the wartime education policy if education is conducted out of political considerations." The woman, reported TOKYO SHIMBUN, had taken her children to see the film "Aggression" which depicts the rape of Nanjing. A primary school teacher, Yiwabshi, appealed to parents and teachers to tell the children the historical truth from their own experience.

XINHUA Commentary

OW252032 Beijing XINHUA in English 2004 GMT 25 Aug 82

["Prompt and Opportune Decision Is Due Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The people in China and the rest of Asia, including Japan, are expecting a prompt decision on the part of the Japanese Government to correct its Education Ministery's mistakes in the textbook affair. The sooner and clearer the decision, the better.

A Japanese Government leader pledged on August 23 to draw up conclusions in a responsible manner, but he failed to specify concrete measures. This has drawn critical comments from the Japanese press, which points out that the Japanese leader failed to mention how and when to correct the mistakes and shunned a direct answer to the key issue of whether the war launched by Japan was aggression or not.

The Japanese leaders statement that this issue should be left to historians of the future generations has drawn fire from the Japanese press. YOMIURI SHIMBUN points out: "A dubious answer cannot solve the problem." NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN says the Japanese Government should not make repentance in words, but in a decision on when and how to take measures to solve the problem.

The Chinese people and public opinion are deeply resentful of the Japanese Government's attitude in evading the substance of the problem and making generalizations on the matter, especially the allegation that conclusions on the war should be left to historians of the future generations. People cannot but ask whether the Japanese Government has made up its mind and really wants to settle the problem. ASAHI SHIMBUN points out that the policy-makers in the Japanese Government are still trying to take a wait-and-see attitude.

The textbook issue is not only a fundamental problem involving education in Japan, but also a matter of principle having a direct bearing on Japan's relations with all Asian-Pacific countries that have suffered from Japanese militarism. The attempts of a handful of people in Japan to distort history at will and beautify and revive militarism in defiance of world public opinion have aroused condemnation from the people in Japan and all victimized countries. As a Japanese paper puts it rightly: "Japan's image in the world has suffered serious damages never known before." The Japanese Government's credibility at home has also suffered, says another paper.

In these circumstances, the Japanese Government can get out of the embarrassment only by awakening itself to the gravity of the matter, dropping the idea of trusting to luck, making a prompt decision and adopting effective measures. The time for a prompt and opportune decision is due.

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL REPORTEDLY PLANS MONUMENT

OW240227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Nobusuke Kishi, who was declared an A-class war criminal by the Far East Military Tribunal after the Second World War, is now planning to build a "monument to the founding of the Manchurian state," according to press reports here today. This serves as another reminder that the soul of Japanese militarism which is aggressive by nature still refuses to make a bow.

A report in YOMIURI SHIMBUN said that a committee headed by Kishi, one time prime minister of post-war Japan, will raise 50 million yen for the monument which is to begin construction late next year at a graveyard in the Shizuoka Prefecture. Some people who were in leading positions in the puppet "Manchurian government," started planning the matter as early as a decade ago. A "promoters association" for the monument was formed in 1980 and a "construction association" was formally set up in February this year.

Kishi had served since 1936 as a leading official in the "Manchurian state" -- a puppet regime installed by Japanese militarism by force in northeast China -- and was known as one of the five masterminds in the "government."

Speaking of the monument, Kishi went so far as to defend the crimes committed by Japanese militarism, saying that the "Manchurian state" was set up with the aim of "creating an ideal state of five nationalities living in concord, in the utter absence of any colonial intent."

Tadayuki Furumi, another war criminal who ranked high in the puppet "Manchurian government," said that the establishment of Manchukuo "meant the establishment of an ideal state in the east and did not mean aggression at all."

Nobusuke Kishi and his like have also tried to take on some others in the executive committee for the founding of the monument. However, many of them refuse to comply.

According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Idachi Akio, whose name was put on the list of the "executive committee" said the Manchukuo should never be justified and he did not want to be a member of the committee.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE CHILDREN'S SINGING GROUP

OW241357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met with a visiting Japan-China children's folk rhymes delegation from Japan here this afternoon. Led by well-known Japanese children's vocalist Fusako Amachi with Diet member Keizo Takahashi as adviser, the delegation of more than 70 members includes vocalists of children's folk rhymes, aged 8 to 17. Most of the children are from the hometown of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki -- Morioka in Iwate Prefecture. They will join the children's choir of China's central broadcasting station in performances.

After his meeting with the Japanese delegation, Bo Yibo joined the members for a group photo. He said he hoped that the young friends on the delegation will act as veterans do and keep Sino-Japanese friendship flourishing from generation to generation.

The visiting delegation arrived in Beijing August 22 as guests of the All-China Youth Federation.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPAN BANK DELEGATION

OW231300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with a visiting delegation from the Japanese Tokai Bank Ltd. led by Shigemitsu Miyake, its chairman of the board of directors, here this morning. Zhang Jingfu told the Japanese bankers that, with the development of China's economy, business relations between the banking and financial circles of China and Japan would be expanded. He congratulated them on the inauguration of the Beijing office of the Tokai bank. Present was also Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China.

JAPANESE PRESS PESSIMISTIC OVER NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW251856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 25 (XINHUA) -- "A marathon recession", "a hundred schools contend, but all are at a loss" -- these are the two expressions used by the Japanese press recently to describe the prospects of Japan's economy. The first expression means there is no end to the recession in sight, and the second suggests that while everybody is talking about the recession, no one is able to find a way out.

This pessimistic view regarding the Japanese economy is firstly based on the decline of export. Export trade of the country from April to June this year dropped by 4.1 percent compared with the same period of last year. The drop occurred mainly on such major commodities as machinery, electrical appliances and precision instruments.

Secondly, it is based on the shrinking capital investment. From April to June this year, investment in equipment in small and medium-sized enterprises was 2.4 percent less than that for the corresponding period of last year. Reduction in equipment investment in big enterprises is also under consideration. This has already discouraged orders for machinery (ships for civil service and power industry equipment excluded). Orders for machinery in June this year are 25.9 percent down from the previous month, and a further downward trend is expected for the next few months. Both export and capital investment had been the propellers of Japan's economy.

Moreover, domestic needs have been receding. A case in point is the home building industry. The number of newly built flats was 22 percent fewer in may and 1.9 percent fewer in June as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The attempt to boost domestic needs with public service spendings will not help much either.

The recession is marked by a large number of business failures. Last June alone saw 1,238 firms closed down, showing an increase of 0.5 percent over June of last year. The number of the unemployed in June reached 1.37 million or a rate of 2.48 percent, which was the worst record since 1956 for the country.

WEN MINSHENG FETES VISITING JAPANESE DIETMEN

OW251612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Communications Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives were guests of honor at a dinner given here this evening by Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications.

The delegation, which arrived earlier today, is being led by Kiyohi Mizuno, chairman of the Communications Committee of the House of Representatives.

In their toasts, Wen Minsheng and Mizuno looked forward to continued development of friendly cooperation in posts and telecommunications between the two countries.

Present were Yang Taifang, Chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommmunications, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO DPRK -- At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee in the DPRK, the eight-member Heilongjiang Provincial good-will delegation headed by Deputy Governor Wang Jun left the province for the DPRK on 27 August. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN MALAYSIA

HK260224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Aug 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] A Chinese trade delegation is currently in Malaysia for discussions with the authorities, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

An official from the ministry said China would buy more goods from Malaysia, but declined to name specific items.

The delegation consists of four government trade officials and nine businessmen involved in the import and export of light industrial goods, cereals, textiles, and chemical products. They hope to meet a wide range of businessmen in Malaysia to promote trade between the two countries.

A Malaysian trade delegation visited China in May and talked with foreign trade officials about selling rubber, palm oil, timber and other products to China.

Earlier this year, China signed contracts worth an estimated $7.58 million for the purchase of 61,400 cubic metres of timber and timber products.

AFP: HONG KONG'S FUTURE NOT DISCUSSED WITH UK

OW240120 Hong Kong AFP in English 2010 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- China has not discussed the future of Hong Kong with London a month before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's scheduled visit here, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said today. "The agenda for the talks has not been fixed," Mr Qian told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr Qian denied that the Chinese Government had developed any plan for the future of Hong Kong after Britain's lease on the colony's new territories, which comprise most of its land mass expires in 1997.

"What's happening is that a lot of people have material and financial interests in Hong Kong," he said.

Mr. Qian stressed, however, that Hong Kong "is part of Chinese territory" and is an "historical problem."

He reiterated the Chinese aim to reassert sovereignty over the territory while working to assure its continued prosperity.

BRIEFS

PLANT FOR PHILIPPINES -- Beijing, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- A high-speed finishing mill for rolling steel rods, the first to be exported by China, is ready for shipment to the Philippines after undergoing successful trial operation in Taiyuan in late July. According to a spokesman of the Beijing iron and steel design and research institute, the mill, with a projected annual capacity of 130,000 tons, has been delivered to the Tianjin Harbor from the Shanzi capital. The mill is capable of turning out steel rods with diameters ranging from 5.5 to 10 millimeters. It is characterized by its good performance, high accuracy and convenience in operation, and safety in use. The mill is inclined 45 degrees to permit the bar to be rolled without twist. It is a joint product of the Beijing institute and the Taiyuan mining machinery plant. The spokesman said China had trial-produced a similar rod finishing mill in 1974. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 18 Aug 82 OW]

FRANCE ORDERS U.S. SUBSIDIARY TO SEND USSR PARTS

OW251732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The French Government decided Monday to requisition Dresser-France, a subsidiary of the U.S. Dresser-Industries, which refused to deliver the giant compressors ordered by the Soviet Union for its Siberian natural gas pipeline. Local newspapers described the decision as "a challenge to the United States."

The decision was made by French Minister of State for Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement. He said in a communique that Dresser-France "must deliver the ordered equipment to its customers in future and carry out the signed contracts."

Dresser-France shelved the production of giant compressors in compliance with the U.S. Government's ban on the sale of U.S. technology for the Soviet Siberian pipeline. But now ordered by the French Government, it must turn out 21 compressors for the pipeline as originally planned. The first three U.S.-designed compressors have been sent to the port of Le Havre and will be shipped to the Soviet Union Thursday.

The French Government decided on July 22 that it would not accept the U.S. decision on banning equipment supplies for the Soviet pipeline project and would honor its contracts with the Soviet Union. High-ranking U.S. Government officials were reportedly meeting today to find options in response to the French "challenge."

FRG URGES FULFILLMENT OF PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

OW251700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The West German Government has urged West German firms involved in the Soviet transsiberian gas pipeline deal to fulfill their contracts, according to Bonn reports quoting an Economics Ministry spokesman yesterday.

The government has sent formal letters to all companies concerned to reaffirm its rejection of the U.S. embargo that West European firms should not supply the Soviet Union with turbines and other equipment produced under licenses from U.S. companies. The spokesman said the letters, signed by Economics Ministry State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen, have been received by many West German firms concerned.

West Germany will be the biggest consumer of Siberian gas and one of the leading suppliers of credits for the scheme.

PORTUGUESE YOUTH DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW211638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, gave a banquet today for a Portuguese youth delegation led by Rui Garcia de Oliveira, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Portuguese Centre Social Democratic Party and member of the parliament.

The delegation arrived here yesterday. It is made up of leading members of the youth organizations of the Centre Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party. The guests will shortly leave here to tour Xian, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS SOLIDARITY UNION

OW260835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Polish Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak in a television statement today warned the underground Solidarity union organizations that anyone creating street disturbances "will be punished."

The warning was directed at the call of the Solidarity "provisional national coordination committee" for demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin and other cities on August 31 to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords. The statement said that the government "will never allow anyone to trample upon the interests of the state and people."

The Solidarity "coordinating committee" issued a "programmatic declaration" on July 28, calling for the organization of "universal underground resistance movements" and establishment of "underground communities" to fight the authorities.

Kiszczak said: "Nobody inside or outside the country should harbor the illusion" that "street disturbances in Poland can go with impunity." He said that the government "has sufficient and effective strength and means to guarantee peace and security" and "to shatter any counter-revolutionary attack on the socialist state."

He said that illegal acts or provocative steps will not help "those who sow unrest and hatred". "Their attempts to organize so-called underground communities will not succeed," he added.

The interior minister called on the people of all walks of life to support the government's effort for maintaining peace and order in the country, and demanded that all citizens "take a responsible attitude."

Another development today is that the socio-political committee of Poland met under the chairmanship of Vice-Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to discuss the present situation. The meeting accused the "underground organization of the opposition" of using the second anniversary of the social accords to "oppose the authorities of the country and sabotage the stability of the society". The signing of the social accords had led to the founding of the Solidarity union.

The meeting said that acts against the state could only "delay the lifting of the martial law." The government "will not remain indifferent to the wild acts of the political enemy," and is ready to foil and attempts to disrupt public order, it said.

800 U.S. MARINES DISEMBARK IN BEIRUT 25 AUG

OW251313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Eight hundred U.S. Marines arrived at Beirut port in three warships escorted by a helicopter carrier and another vessel this morning as part of the multi-national peace-keeping force to oversee the Palestinian evacuation from Beirut. The U.S. Marines were deployed from the Beirut port to Fardan Street, west of the port, immediately after their landing.

FOURTH PALESTINIAN GUERRILLA GROUP EXITS BEIRUT

OW251730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A fourth group of 1,300 Palestinian guerrillas left the port of Beirut by ship yesterday for North Yemen via Cyprus, thus completing the first stage -- to depart by sea -- of the pullout plan.

As was planned, the second phase of the withdrawal move, evacuation by land to Syria through an international highway, was to start today. However, radio Israel reported this morning that owing to technical difficulties with the arrangements, the joint committee of the multinational force, Lebanon and Israel had scrapped the plan of overland withdrawal of the guerrillas by sea route instead, to the Latakia port of Syria.

Morris Draper, assistant of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, informed the commander of the Israeli Northern Military Division last night that the Palestinian side also hoped to continue the evacuation by sea.

HUANG HUA MESSAGE TO UN MARKS NAMIBIA DAY

OW251742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today sent a message to Paul John Firmino Lusaka, president of the U.N. Council for Namibia, extending sincere solidarity with and firm support for the just struggle of the Namibian people.

The message reads: "On the occasion of Namibia Day, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government, our sincere and firm support to you and the U.N. Council for Namibia.

"The question of Namibia is now a major concern to Africa and the whole international community. The U.N. organizations, including the U.N. Council for Namibia, have made unswerving efforts for and useful contributions to the settlement of the Namibia question. In May this year, the extraordinary plenary meeting of the U.N Council for Namibia adopted the declaration and programme of action on Namibia, which will certainly give greater imputus to the just struggle of the Namibian people.

"Over the past year, the Namibian People, led by Swapo and firmly supported by African states and the international community, have carried on their struggle in various forms and made new efforts for the cause of Namibia's independence. However, the South African authorities, obstinately sticking to their position of trying to prolong their control over Namibia, have carried out wanton suppression of the Namibian national liberation forces, intensified their efforts to foster puppets, and launched armed invasion into neighbouring countries and done their utmost to obstruct the implementation of the U.N. plans and resolutions for the independence of Namibia. As a result, the Namibia question remains unsolved till this day.

"The Chinese Government has consistently opposed and condemned the South African authorities racist policy and their illegal occupation of Namibia and opposed any outside interference in and sabotage of the Namibian people's cause of national independence. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence, and the efforts of Swapo and the African states for the achievement of the independence of Namibia at an early date. We are convinced that the Namibian people will finally win their independence and liberation."

"Namibia Day" was declared by the U.N. Council for Namibia in August 1973 in commemoration of the beginning of armed struggle by the Namibian people on August 26, 1966, under the leadership of Swapo, against the colonial rule of the racist South African regime.

SUDAN REPORTS PLO TO REOPEN KHARTOUM OFFICE

OW251640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, August 24 (XINJUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) decided to reopen its office in Khartoum, chairman of a PLO delegation Zuhdi al-Judara said here yesterday, according to the SUDAN NEWS AGANCY.

Zuhdi al-Judara made this statement to reporters on his departure after his visit to the Sudan.

It was reported that the Sudan originally agreed to host 600 Palestinian fighters, but now it decided to receive 1,000 Palestinians, who were expected here late this month.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, KENYA

OW080724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Maputo, August 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left here today for Kenya after a week-long friendly visit to Mozambique. The Chinese delegation visited many places, including factories and the construction site of an agricultural project aided by China.

Zandamelo, a member of the Central Committee of the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front, yesterday met with all the members of the Chinese delegation and acquainted them with the current central tasks of the country. He also praised the friendship between the people of the two countries. Both sides expressed readiness to increase the exchange of friendly visits between them.

BAN YUE TAN COMMENTARY ON BUILDING COMMUNISM

OW251220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- Issue No 16 of BAN YUE TAN magazine carries a comentator's article entitled "Communism Is Marching Forward in Practice — Once Again Doing Away With the Theory That 'Communism Is Too Distant To Attain.'" The complete article reads as follows:

The communist movement has always developed by practice, not by empty talk. The communist movement was, has been and will be marching forward in practice.

Our party has developed from a communist group intp the ruling party leading socialist New China. This is a great practice that no one can deny. This great practice has been carried out under the guidance of the communist ideological system, which was explained long ago by Comrade Mao Zedong in his work "On New Democracy." During the new democratic revolution, our party led all struggles and performed all its work under the guidance of communist ideology. All such struggles and work were component parts of the communist movement. It is for this reason that our party was firmer and more thoroughgoing than any other in fulfilling the tasks of the democratic revolution. For example, carrying out the agrarian revolution, waging the war of resistance against Japan, building the people's democratic regime in the base areas, implementing various new democratic policies, overthrowing the Chiang Kai-shek government and founding the People's Republic -- all these, although not directly building a communist society, were creating conditions for the realization of communism. As for carrying out socialist revolution and construction, these are the primary phases of building a communist society. The great Chinese PLA is a people's army founded and led by our party. Without the Communist Party's leadership, how could such great, historic struggles of the Chinese people have been waged -- the "1 August" uprising, smashing the Kuomintang troops' encirclement and suppression several times, the 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation? All revolutionary practice carried out by every loyal member of our party each day constitutes a small part of the great communist cause.

The communist movement covers a very long process. The communist movement not only during the initial stage of its development but even after the seizure of state power by the Communist Party does not indicate that the society has reached the stage in which the communist system is realized. During their lifetimes, Marx, Engels and even Lenin and Mao Zedong did not set about realizing communism, but none of them, after they became communists, ever doubted that they were struggling for the communist movement all their lives. As Engels pointed out long ago: Communism is first a movement. Therefore, communism should not be regarded only as a social system. The argument that "communism has not been tested in practice" and "communism is an illusion" is fantastic talk that is simply untenable.

Our party and we communists should observe and solve all social problems with communist ideology. The communist movement and communist practice are a movement and a code of behavior under the guidance of communist ideology. The communist system did not come from the sky, nor did it come into being spontaneously. Our party calls on the people to study Marxist-Leninist theories, carries out propaganda and education in communism among them, and unfolds the campaign to establish socialist spiritual civilization. All these are for the purpose of instilling communist thinking into the minds of the people so that they have revolutionary ideals and communist morality and promote communist practice. The internal strife of those 10 years has caused great damage to our party's work style and to the general mood of society, but a large number of new buds of communism are still emerging and growing every day among the broad masses of communists, CYL members and people and in our daily life. There are people of varius trades and professions doing noble work for socialist construction day and night. There are heroes and model persons who dedicate themselves heart and soul to the defense of the motherland, to the heroic struggle to combat floods and provide disaster relief, and to diligent work in scientific laboratories and classrooms.

Are they "dreamers?" No. They are men of action waging a down-to-earth struggle for the realization of communism. Why do they quietly immerse themselves in hard work every day, every month and every year? Are they working for money, fame or high positions? No. They are working for socialist modernization and for the ultimate magnificent goal of realizing communism. They have a conviction that the victories of socialist modernization and the victories of communism cannot be won by waiting or by shouting slogans, that they are won only by working steadily and making solid progress. They know very well that the greatest disgrace in the world is the lifestyle of those parasites in society who are selfish, harm others to benefit themselves, idle about and lead a befuddled life, hoping to profit by others' toil.

Those having the conviction that communism will surely triumph can prove, both in theory and in practice, that the communist movement conforms to the people's interests and to the historical trend of the times. They unwaveringly make sacrifices themselves because they know that such sacrifices are meaningful and worthwhile and are the only way to win victory for the people.

History has reached a conclusion: Their thinking and deeds are correct. Before the liberation of our country, we defeated Japanese imperialism and overthrew the Kuomintang's reactionary rule by relying on communist thinking. Today we have established a socialist society. We still must rely on communist thinking to puch the cause of socialism forward and to accomplish socialist modernization before the end of this century.

In the presence of the brilliant examples set by innumerable martyrs, heroes and model persons and in the presence of these lively embodiments of communist thinking, let us forever abandon the erroneous viewpoint that communism is "too distant to attain."

Without communist thinking, our great socialist motherland would not have had its past, nor would it have its present and future. Without communist thinking, our great socialist motherland could not have the beautiful things it has now, nor would our 1 billion people have light, hope and happiness.

OPPOSITION TO BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM TO CONTINUE

HK260645 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 33, 16 Aug 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" column by cultural editor Xin Xiangrong: "Cultural Exchanges With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] DOES CHINA'S CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON ITS CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES? [published in boldface]

Cultures of different nations always have interchanges and influence each other. True arts and science have become the common property of all the world's people. China's cultural exchanges with other countries, including those in the West, are aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendship and drawing on the essence of foreign culture to speed up the development of its own socialist culture.

We do not indiscriminately reject foreign culture, nor do we blindly worship it.

Every country, oriental or Western, large or small, has its own traditional, distinctive culture. Each has elements that can appropriately be absorbed by other cultures and elements that other cultures must reject. Thus we are selective in our utilization of cultural aspects of other countries and are careful not to copy them mechanically. We utilize culture from abroad in the context of China's actual conditions and national traditions. Only thus can we gain from cultural exchanges with other countries in a way that will enrich and develop our own culture.

Similarly, we are analytical about Western culture. We welcome Western things that uphold the independence and freedom of the people and things that are beneficial to the people's bodies and minds and help promote scientific development. On the other hand, we do not allow any reactionary or obscene elements that erode our people's minds. We do not ban things that are still controversial or even things that strike a somewhat unhealthy tone so long as they are not reactionary or obscene. It is neither possible nor desirable to prevent people from having contact with erroneous things. On the contrary, people should be encouraged to analyse and discuss these things so that they can improve their ability to distinguish right from wrong. This is also our attitude towards our own culture.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is indispensable for developing a new socialist culture in China. Those who advocate bourgeois liberalization blindly worship the West and are the trumpeters of bourgeois democracy; they want to introduce into China the entire Western political system, individualisc ideas (including single-minded pursuit of personal gain and money worship) and even Western cultural garbage. Such a tendency has emerged in China in the last few years. If it is not criticized and checked, it will jeopardize the promotion of socialist ethics and endanger our socialist cause.

Decadent bourgeois ideas from the West will unavoidably find their way into China with the increase of our exchanges with foreign countries. But these are not to be feared if we bear in mind the importance of the "anti-erosion" struggle and adopt appropriate measures. We should on no account abandon the policy of opening China to the outside world or our cultural exchanges with other countries, including Western countries. We will never return to the cultural obscurantism practised by Jiang Qing and her ilk.

We will never slacken our efforts to oppose bourgeois liberalization. The implementation of this policy will ensure the healthy development of China's cultural exchanges with other countries and enable China to absorb the essence of foreign culture in a still better way.

YU GUANGYUAN ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK251012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]: "Scientific Research on Questions Concerning China's Economic and Social Development Strategies"]

[Text] In a socialist country, the economic and social development strategies are formulated and consequently implemented by this country's leading Marxist political party and by its central government which is responsible for managing state affairs. Up to now, it seems that no country has ever promulgated the strategies formulated for economic and social development in a special document. However, these strategies are usually specified in the country's planning and in the various significant measures adopted for the realization of the plans. In addition, they are usually expounded on and developed in the major documents of the party and the government. The situation in China is also like this.

Carrying out research and formulating a country's economic and social development strategies are tough and complicated scientific tasks. The scientists (including economists, social scientists and natural scientists) make use of their knowledge and ability to collect data from the various important aspects of the relevant strategies, carry out research, conduct discussions and give opinions, and provide the party and the government with scientific achievements. This is a social obligation that they undertake.

The Chinese scientists have been doing all this in the past year. They have seriously studied the problems involved, presented relevant overseas and domestic information, put forth enlightening questions and given certain valuable opinions. Research work in this respect is boundless. Research work over the past year or more has helped the scientists to clarify certain concepts, laying a preliminary foundation for research work in the future.

The majority of the scholars inside our country now advocate using the jargon of "economic and social development strategies." However, some people have doubts about this, thinking that the economic life is part of the social life and should not be put on the same level with social life. This view is reasonable. But if we change "economic and social development strategies" into "social development strategy" because of this, we will not be able to give prominence to the position of economic development. On the other hand, if we change it into "economic developmenc strategy," we will not be able to attach importance to social problems other than economic problems. The jargon of "economic and social" is merely an abbreviation of "economic relations" and "social life and social relations other than economic relations," and is not detaching "economic relations" from "social relations." Such an expression is permissible in both Chinese and the Western languages.

Certainly, the jargon of "economic development strategy" should be affirmed, but its meaning should be narrowed. It is only a part, although the most dominant part, of the "economic and social development strategies." Special research can be carried out on this part, however, it cannot be used to replace "economic and social development strategies."

What the Chinese scientists are mainly studying now is not the general theories and principles for development strategies, but the current development strategies for China. Thus, the first question that they encounter is to clarify the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese development strategies.

Obviously, the "economic and social development strategies" that China needs are different in principle to the development strategies of the capitalist countries. They must accord with the nature of socialism and suit the demand for developing socialism. They are development strategies of a socialist nature. Thus, such strategies have the following fundamental characteristics: 1) This strategy must serve the purpose of improving the livelihood of the laborers and enhancing their happiness. This is determined by the nature of the socialist system. Although these words have always been spoken by bourgeois scholars and politicians, they are spoken either with good intentions or for the sake of fulfilling certain political demands. The strategic objective of "satisfying the people's needs" orally advocated by the bourgeoisie is determined by the nature of capitalism and is unrealistic. The ultimate goal of the strategies implemented by the bourgeois rulers is to protect the interest of the bourgeoisie itself. Only under the socialist system will the development goals really aim at promoting the happiness of the laboring masses. 2) The prescribed development goals of this strategy must be conducive to the consolidation of the socialist economy and the basic political system and must simultaneously bear the content of reforming the economic, political and administrative systems. This is because certain things which do not accord with giving play to the current productive forces and further developing the productive forces are bound to exist in the current systems. We will not be able to find better solutions to the social problems if no reform is carried out on them. In addition, these reforms are of great significance. 3) The implementation of this policy must rely on the superiority of the socialist system and practical efforts must be made in order to give play to such superiority. Only by so doing can a socialist country's economic and social life develop wholesomely and at a fast speed. $) It is the laborers under the socialist system who function as the main body implementing this strategy. It is the Marxist party and the government under the leadership of the party who concentratedly represent their interests and will. Thus, the strengthening of the roles played by the party, the improvement of the laborers' political awareness and cultural and educational standards, and the development toward a higher degree of democracy in the state and social life provide fundamental guarantees for realizing the strategies. Capitalist countries often stress the roles played by education, science and culture in the development of a country's economic and social development. However, this is more meaningful in a socialist country where the laborers are the masters of the state and the society.

The "economic and social development strategies" demanded by China are certainly development strategies which accord with China's national conditions. China is a socialist country. This is the most fundamental national condition of China. We have mentioned this point before. However, this concept of China's national condition also includes other areas. If we say that in order to affirm the socialist nature of the development strategies for China the scientists only have to affirm and uphold the theory and principles of scientific socialism, then in order to make the Chinese development strategies accord with the national conditions of China, the scientists still have to summarize, from an enormous amount of materials concerning the Chinese national conditions, certain characteristics which play a decisive role in formulating the development strategies for China, and draw corresponding conclusions.

It is not easy at all to accurately and completely summarize the characteristics of Chinese national conditions which determine the development strategies. Thus, we can analyze this question from different angles and must distinguish between the most important and least important points. In order to affirm the characteristics of China, it is necessary to carry out research in making comparisons with foreign countries. However, this is not particularly difficult; the more difficult thing is to make an appropriate conclusion in actual practice. It is necessary to carry out more research concerning these questions. Here in this article, I only want to talk from an economic point of view about particular problems facing the research in Chinese development strategies.

First, China has a population of 1 billion people and is the most densely populated country in the world. The economic and social development strategies of a particularly big country are certainly different from the economic and social strategies of a medium-size or a relatively small country. Owing to the large size of the country, the characteristics of the development strategies involve various aspects. For instance, in two countries where the level of the productive forces (which can be judged by the per capita possession of machine tools, volume of electricity generated, transportation capacity and other means of labor and the average technical and cultural standards of the laborers) are roughly the same, the capacity of the larger country is greater than the smaller one. Thus, its capacity of fighting against natural disasters and overcoming difficulties is also greater, and is more superior to the smaller country when there is a need to concentrate great manpower and material power to promote certain things. On the other hand, the carrying out of a certain reform or the implementation of a certain policy or measure in a big country usually takes a longer time than that required by a smaller country because there are more levels between the central government and the grassroots organizations and because there is a greater chance that the situation varies in different localities. It is of course necessary to develop import and export trade in such big countries, but as far as production is concerned, the position of home markets in such big countries is more significant than that of smaller countries, and social demands should also be basically solved by production of such countries themselves. The necessity of establishing in such big countries an independent and complete system of the national economy which includes all departments is beyond doubt.

Second, the territory of China can be divided into two regions, the western region and the eastern region. The western region includes dry areas in the northwest and the frigid areas in Qinhai and Xizang, which account for 52 percent of the total area of the mainland, but the population there only accounts for 6 percent of the mainland's total population. The eastern region has a monsoon climate and accounts for 48 percent of the mainland's total area, but the population there accounts for 94 percent of the total population. Due to faster economic development and higher gross national product value in the eastern region, this region's gross national product occupies a great proportion in the country's gross national product, exceeding its population proportion. This situation means that we must consider the questions from two angles.

First, since the economic development of the densely populated eastern region plays a decisive role in the whole country's economic development, we must rely primarily on this region to promote the national economy. Thus, it is necessary to consider the question of economic development strategies in accordance with the characteristics of this region such as a large population, limited land (particularly arable land) and a high economic and cultural standard. The conclusions drawn from these are being affirmed one by one. For instance, we must make full use of each inch of land in this region, including making better use of hilly areas, water surfaces and odd pieces of land, produce more foodstuffs and raw materials for industry and vigorously develop the processing industry of the native products and agricultural services business; we must develop labor-intensive industries and agriculture and develop various knowledge-intensive trades; we must attach importance to developing various service businesses; we must further improve this region's economic, technical and cultural standard; and so on.

Second, since there is a vast unexploited area in the western part of China, and since the rich natural resources (in particular mineral resources) there have not been utilized, we should see that the existence of this piece of unexploited land is of great strategic significance in the development, and in particular, the long-term development of the Chinese economy. Currently, while carrying out research in giving full play to the roles of the eastern region, we must simultaneously carry out research in the exploitation of the western region and study how to integrate the building of the eastern and western regions.

Third, economic and technical development in various regions in China are obviously unbalanced. Such an imbalance exists both in relatively developed regions and undeveloped regions, between certain cities along the shore such as Shanghai and in other large and medium-size cities in the hinterland, between large and medium-size cities in the hinterland and the townships in the localities and between urban and rural areas. This situation determines the strategic significance of economic cooperation and technical transformation. We must utilize and give play to this potential to develop the economy of the undeveloped regions and consequently bring about a great development in the whole of China. Here the significant meaning of further improving the economic and technical levels of advanced regions is also contained. Only by so doing can we enable the backward regions to incessantly obtain technical benefits which have been transferred from advanced regions. Owing to the fact that cities are the centers of the neighboring regions (of course the role of many large cities greatly exceeds the role of the regions), as far as improving the economic and cultural levels of the vast rural areas is concerned, urban construction plays a very important role.

Fourth, of the total population of 1 billion people in China, 80 percent live in the rural areas. The changes of the economic life of the rural population -- including production, distribution, exchange and consumption -- seriously affect the whole socialist economic construction cause in China. The economic development of the rural areas, as the supply bases of agricultural products used as raw materials for industries such as the foodstuff industry, provides a guarantee for the development of the industrial cities in all of China. As far as this area is concerned today, there are great potentials. In accordance with their long-term accumulated experience and knowledge, the Chinese workers, peasants and science workers have created effective methods and measures for producing more products by making full use of land. Many new methods are still under study. However, only by implementing the measures which have been decided can we greatly increase social wealth in this respect. Simultaneously, the rural areas are the biggest markets for China's industrial products. If the average income of the 800 million rural inhabitants is increased by 1 yuan each month, the purchasing power will be increased by 9.6 billion yuan each year. Therefore, in order to develop our country's national economy, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the rural areas. It is necessary to attach great importance to construction of rural areas in the course of socialist construction. Each production measure which can generally increase the income of the rural inhabitants should have great importance attached to it.

Fifth, in short, when compared with other developed countries, the technical level of China is still far behind. It saves much time and labor to make use of the existing technology than to start inventing and creating from the very beginning. Marx has said that Newton spent much time in discovering the binomial theorem, but the lower secondary form students now only have to spend one lesson to learn them. There is a great difference between them. The gap between Chinese technology and foreign technology enables China to have a chance to make use of foreign advanced technology to develop its domestic economy. A weak point in our country is that we are comparatively more backward than foreign countries. But this can be interpreted from another angle as an advantageous condition for developing the economy of China.

Simultaneously, the current international situation is also conducive to importing advanced foreign technology into China. Upholding the open-door policy is an important constituent of China's development strategies. Certainly, as a big socialist country, China must adhere to the fundamental spirit of maintaining independence and self-reliance and keeping the initiative in her own hands. Self-reliance and the open-door policy do not discriminate against each other. As Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the government work report entitled "China's Economy and Development Principles:" "We should use our domestic resources in the first place and international resources in the second; we should develop our domestic market in the first place and our role in the world market in the second; and we should master two skills, that of domestic economic management and that of foreign trade and economic exchange." The demands put forth in this report, generated from the principle of simultaneously implementing the open-door policy and upholding self-reliance, are included in our country's economic and social development strategies.

So far we have only discussed the problem from the economic aspect. The development of the relationship between the socialist life and society beyond the economic scope also embodies very rich content, part of which is also of strategic importance. For example, the building of socialist spiritual civilization is not only an important aspect of socialist construction but also an important aspect which must be taken into consideration when working out the economic and social development strategy. As everybody knows, spiritual civilization consists not only of the scope and level of the development of education, science, culture, arts, public health, and physical culture, but also of the direction and level of the development of sociopolitical thinking and ethics. The building of material civilization is the basis of spiritual civilization; whereas the building of spiritual civilization may exert a tremendous influence on the building of material civilization. Over the last few years, the strategic significance of the building of spiritual civilization, such as the development of education, science and so on, has been repeatedly emphsized; and people's understanding has been greatly improved. However, this viewpoint remains one which still needs to be studied, elaborated and emphasized. The "education" which I mention here includes the general improvement of the cultural standard and intellectual level, as well as the enhancement of socialist ideological consciousness and moral standard. And the "science" which I mention here includes various scientific fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and various technological branches such as industry, agriculture, medical science and so on, as well as various social sciences such as economic science, political science, administrative science and so on. And, above all, upholding, developing and popularizing Marxism is the core of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. To put forth the problem of spiritual civilization in the way we do is a pioneering undertaking in world history. I hold that regarding the problem of spiritual civilization as an important problem of the socialist development strategy is a brand new idea in the development of strategic research.

The concept of "economic and social development strategy" comprises the strategic goal, strategic guideline, measures to be taken to fulfill the strategic goal, and so on. Therefore, today, when studying the Chinese socialist economic and social development strategy, we cannot ignore the current development stage of the Chinese economy and the tasks it faces today in the early 1980's. Over a certain period in the future, we will still have to carry on implementing the eight-character principle of readjustment, reform, reorganization and upgrading. With regard to the present economic situation and the direction of economic construction, Premier Zhao Ziyang has already given a detailed exposition in the government work report made at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress last year. More concrete plans will be formulated in China's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Strategy here simply means schemes of great significance which have an important bearing or even a decisive influence on the overall situation. Since different scopes have different "overall situations," there will naturally be different strategies within different scopes. The "economic and social development strategy" we mean here denotes the general strategy of a nation. And each sector and each area may and should have its own strategy. For example, those strategies which belong to various sectors include industrial development strategy, agricultural development strategy, science and technological development strategy, external economic relations development strategy, and so on; while those strategies which belong to various areas include development strategies for a certain zone, a certain province, or a certain municipality. For a certain sector or a certain area, these matters may have an important bearing on their own overall situation. Therefore, they may be regarded as strategic problems. However, a matter which has an important bearing on the overall situation for a sector or an area may turn out to be a matter of partial importance for the whole country. They are only integral parts in the nationwide economic and social development strategy, and strategies of partial importance under the guidance of the general strategic ideology. Of course, the whole is always composed of integral parts; and the whole will no longer exist if the integral parts do not exist. The whole economic and social development strategy has to be substantiated and complemented with many partial strategies like these. Therefore, when discussing the economic and social development strategy of a country, we usually and naturally have to extend our discussion to these strategic matters of partial importance. But we will just skip them here. (This is the notes from a lecture which the author gave in Hong Kong this year.)

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REFLECTS READJUSTMENT

OW220110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- In implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy in our country, capital construction is a focal point. A large amount of data provided by the State Economic Commission, the State Statistical Bureau and other departments show that after more than 3 years' readjustment, the capital construction front in our country has experienced major changes in four aspects:

1. The over-extended scale of construction has been curtailed. At the end of 1978, before the readjustment policy was implemented, 1,624 large and medium-sized projects were under construction in the country, and more than 140 billion yuan would have been required to complete all these projects, far beyond our national capabilities. By the end of 1981, after 3 years of readjustment, the number of large and medium-sized projects under construction was 663, a reduction of 961 projects, cutting investment by more than 55 billion yuan in 3 years.

2. The orientation of investment has become more rational. This is manifest mainly in two areas: First, the proportion of investment in nonproductive construction has increased, and that in productive construction has dropped.

The proportion of investment in nonproductive construction to serve the people increased from 17.4 percent in 1978 to 41.2 percent in 1981. In the past 3 years, houses with a total floor space of 223 million square meters have been completed, equivalent to 30 percent of the floor space of houses built in the first 29 years after the founding of the People's Republic. A large number of school buildings, hospitals and municipal public utilities have also been completed. Second, the proportion of investment in light industry has increased, and that in heavy industry has dropped. In capital construction investment, the proportion for light industry increased from 6.1 percent in 1978 to 10 percent in 1981, and the proportion for heavy industry dropped from 50.9 percent in 1978 to 40.3 percent in 1981.

3. Investment results have begun to improve. The proportion of capital construction projects that are completed and turned over to users within a year has increased, from 74.3 percent in 1978 to 86.7 percent in 1981, the highest level since 1966.

4. Construction of key projects has been accelerated. In the past 3 years, 289 large and medium-sized projects have been completed and put into operation, and 737 single-item projects have been completed.

The departments concerned pointed out that through readjustments, remarkable achievements have been made on the capital construction front in our country. However, to consolidate the achievements, it is still necessary to continue to keep the overall scale of construction under control and to make overall arrangements for capital construction and renovation and transformation of existing facilities to strike an overall balance. At the same time, the problem of the long construction cycle has yet to be solved, and investment returns still are far below our past best records. All this awaits the capital construction departments' adopting effective measures and finding solutions.

CHANG JIANG HANDLES GREATER FOREIGN TRADE

OW251305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Wuhan, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The Yangtze River, China's largest waterway, carried 725,000 tons of foreign trade cargo between January and July, 106 percent more than in the same 1981 period, according to the Yangtze River Navigation Administration.

Of this, export cargo was 422,000 tons, an increase of 143 percent; and import cargo, mainly metallic ore, 303,000 tons, up 69 percent. Export cargo includes petroleum, cement, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, light industrial products and native produce.

Cargo shipped to Hong Kong exceeded 200,000 tons, half of the total export volume, the administration said.

So far, eight ports have opened to foreign trade cargo transport along the Yangtze in the provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and Sichuan. Through these ports, local goods for export can be shipped directly to other countries instead of being transshipped at Shanghai harbor, or going to rail to Hong Kong.

Along with these ports, six shipping companies have been set up to handle the imports and exports of the areas along the Yangtze. They have opened shipping routes from the river to Hong Kong, Japan and Southeast Asian countries.

In addition, branches of the Chinese Ocean Shipping Agency and the Chinese Ocean Shipping Tally Company have been established at some ports. They currently handle foreign trade transport only for Chinese ships.

PLA DIRECTIVE ON EVALUATING ADVANCED UNITS

OW260318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department has recently issued a directive to all units to evaluate advanced units and advanced individuals in fostering socialist spiritual civilization. The directive calls on all units, commanders and fighters to launch the "double advanced" activities in a deepgoing, sustained and effective way.

The directive says: Since the all-army political work meeting in January of this year called for launching mass activities for advanced units and advanced individuals in fostering socialist spiritual civilization ("double advanced" activities for short), a movement has begun throughout the army to learn from, catch up with and create the advanced.

The directive explains in detail the purpose and significance of promoting socialist spiritual civilization in the army. It says that army building in the new historical period means building ours into a strong, modernized, regularized and revolutionary army. To attain this objective, it is necessary to train soldiers with high political consciousness, advanced military concepts and a higher level of modern scientific and technological knowledge; to gradually equip it with fine modern weapons and equipment as our country's four modernizations progress; to start scientific formation as required by modern weaponry, equipment and modern warfare; to conduct strict training, implement all decrees and regulations, tighten discipline and satisfactorily put the right men behind the right weapons. This is the central task and common goal of the whole army.

The directive says: One fundamental guarantee for adhering to the four basic principles and realizing the four modernizations is to achieve a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is also the main content and fundamental guarantee for building a modernized, regularized and revolutionary army. Generally speaking, to build socialist spiritual civilization means having ideals, stressing ethics and observing discipline. The nucleus is having ideals. This requires us to arm our cadres and fighters with the scientific theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and communist concepts so that they can enhance their political consciousness, foster the communist world outlook, strengthen their confidence in realizing communism, foster communist ethics, tighten the revolutionary discipline, resist the influence of capitalist ideas, keep to the firm and correct political orientation of our army building and preserve the proletarian nature of our army and the intrinsic quality of the People's Army. At the same time, it requires us to raise the cultural, scientific, technological, tactical and physical fitness level of our cadres and fighters so that they can master and operate modern weapons and equipment. Proposed on the basis of the party Central Committee's instruction on promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in consideration of the characteristics of our army, the slogan of "have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress soldiers' appearance, courtesy and discipline; and fear neither hardship, nor bloodshed and sacrifices," that is, the slogan of "four haves, three stresses and two fearnots," fully embodies our army's fine tradition and the army building needs in the new historical period.

Regarding the basic contents of the "double advanced" activities and the evaluation bases and methods, the directive says that the basic contents of the "double advanced" activities and the bases for evaluation are the "four haves, three stresses and two fearnots." To better suit the practical conditions of different units, divisions and regiments may emphasize some particular implementation requirements in light of their education and training conditions, preparedness against war and other tasks and main problems to be solved. At present, the "double advanced" activities are to be conducted at conducted at basic-level units and among individuals below the company level or units equivalent to the company level. To evaluate the adv anced, it is necessary to proceed from the practical condition, stress the results and select easy requirements.

RENMIN RIBAO FEATURES YOUNG AIR FORCE PILOTS

HK251236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO In Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Feature by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Yan Wu [7051 0710], Zhang Wanlai [1728 8001 0171], Wang Lisheng [3769 4539 3932] and Li Ciying [2621 2945 5235]: "A Generation of Proud Flyers -- Notes on the Air Force Congress on Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the PLA Air Force gave a report at the congress of the PLA Air Force advanced elements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization on the gratifying achievements scored in the past year or so. The following figures are conspicuous:

A total of 2,408 advanced companies and groups and more than 45,000 advanced elements have emerged in the air force in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

A total of 18,529 units and more than 202,000 individuals have rendered meritorious services and have been awarded for their efforts.

As people are already aware, there has also emerged a new situation in the building of the air force:

The number of A-type regiments, which are the main symbols of the principal fighting force of the air units, has doubled in the record year.

The achievements scored by the air units in shooting and bombing have broken all previous records.

Techniques and tactics of the airborne forces, antiaircraft units, radar, ground-to-air guided missile forces, and other ground forces have surpassed the previous highest records in history.

The maneuverability in battles has been unprecedently raised and flight safety is among the world's best.

This is indeed an excellent situation. It is a brilliant record made by the broad masses of cadres and fighters of the air force in stepping up the building of the air force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

To do an excellent job, an excellent mental attitude is indispensable. One must have soaring aspirations and the courage to dedicate one's life.

On the airfield, people were looking up at the sky with bated breath. A high-speed fighter dropped down swiftly like a shooting star from the altitude of 18,000 meters to 5,000 meters, at a speed of 80-100 meters per second.

This was a new-type fighter designed and made in our country, which was being flight-tested by Li Shaofei, a pilot. At an altitude of 18,000 meters, Li Shaofei made a control operation. Unexpectedly, two engines stopped working at the same time. He tried to start the engines several times, but failed. At this critical moment, if he bailed out and abandoned the plane, he would be safe. However, he did not hesitate to protect the plane, a fruit of scientific research, at the risk of his life. When the plane dropped to an altitude of 4,500 meters, he tried a fifth time, and this time he succeeded.

It is sometimes dangerous to drive a car or walk, not to mention at high altitudes and in a high-speed flight. It is even more dangerous in a test flight. However, Li Shaofei never thought of his personal safety. He has been fighting on this post for nearly 10 years. He is very proud of himself, for he has tested all types of fighters designed and made in our country. He should be proud, because his spirit of utter devotion to duty has conquered all hardships and difficulties. In the more than 300 test flights he has made, he has been in trouble seven times because of stalled engines. He thus gathered some scientific data, which were difficult to get, at the risk of his life, and made outstanding contributions to the modernization of the People's Air Force and the development of China's aviation undertakings.

Now, on the rostrum of the congress, Li Shaofei, with his Buyi-accent Mandarin, was telling the representatives about his aspirations and resolution. He said: "Flying is a profession for warriors. A test flight is a science. What a pilot needs is the spirit of fearing no dangers. In order to make the most advanced planes, I will fly at any risk."

Both at and after the congress, the representatives were joyfully talking about the glad tidings woven from ideals and wisdom.

Hundreds of treatises on modern aerial combat and air force training have been written and new tactics and new methods to conquer the enemy have been created one after another.

By boldly transforming the conventional training methods, the air units have achieved a faster speed over the past 4 years or so in training new pilots, a speed which is 3 times faster than the previous ones.

In order to guarantee the flights, the ground crews have swiftly changed the backward situation in the checking and maintenance of planes. Modern electronics and radio equipment have gradually been popularized within the air force and efficiency has been raised by 100 percent.

Thousands of scientific research and innovation achievements have been made in improving the existing equipment and testing new planes.

Explorations are being made in order to realize the ideals and to strive for a higher altitude.

Gao Ruxun, one of the best aerial shooters, whose skill in aerial firing was already outstanding long ago, has, however, taken his achievements as starting points for further progress -- striving to seize the "crown" of aerial firing in the whole army. He found that there was something not so reasonable, accurate and scientific in the experiences summed up by our predecessors and made up his mind to challenge some authoritative textbooks and the conventional firing methods which had been used for a long time. He made up his mind to blaze a new trail which had never been followed by our predecessors. He felt that he did not have enough mathematics knowledge and went to study at a university which was several hundred li away. In order to seek the best way in controlling operations, he often spent several hours at a time in the control cabin or in the practice cabin. He often concentrated on the calculation of mathematical formulas. Sometimes he even forgot his meals and then suddenly returned to the present when his wife beat his bowl, as if he was awakening from a dream.

Gao Ruxun first made three innovations in the conventional method of ground-target firing. The first time when he tried the new method, he scored excellent achievements which broke the best record in the air force at that time. He continued making explorations and created entirely new methods which were unprecedented in the history of ground-target firing. In a shooting competition held by the air force, Gao Ruxun made specially good achievements among the many outstanding shooters. The average hitting accuracy in his six shots broke the record set by the Chinese Air Force and also surpassed the best records set by some European and American advanced countries.

The modernization of the People's Air Force requires ideals, aspirations and the spirit of daring to explore. Now in the air force the study of modern science and technology has become a conscious practice of the commanders and fighters. Thousands upon thousands of cadres and fighters are studying very hard on their respective posts. Various forms of schools, such as television schools, evening schools, correspondence schools, training classes, lectures on science and technology, and so on and so forth, have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The cultural and scientific and technological level of the entire army has been greatly raised.

The People's Air Force is advancing forward in the course of exploration, striving for flight at a new altitude.

Please read the following material, which was printed and distributed at the congress: Once when an air force pilot visited a European country with a Chinese delegation, he tried to pilot a first-rate fighter which he had never seen before. Soon after a short preparation was made, his plane shot into the sky. Some foreign pilots were very much surprised and asked: "How many pilots who are as skillful as you are do you have in your country?" He replied: "I am only an ordinary pilot. There are many like me in our country.

Today, there are thousands upon thousands of skillful pilots in the People's Air Force, comprising more than 20 nationalities in our country. Most of them are young people. Being brought up by the party and under the care of the veterans, they are soaring to great heights in the blue sky over our motherland.

In the leading bodies at various levels in the air force, more and more young cadres have taken up command posts. They have become the backbone of the air force, and are examples in peacetime training and are capable of leading the groups to fight in wartime.

Of the first-rate pilots in the air force, 80 percent are young pilots who have completed training on difficult subjects and are the main strength of the People's Air Force.

In many airports, a slogan catches the eyes: "What have you done for the modernization of the air force?" The slogan means duties. It is out of this high sense of responsibility that the pilots of the younger generation have overcome all obstacles and are flying side by side and competing with each other in the sky.

Liu Jian, a young Tibetan pilot and the descendant of a serf, who always has his duties in mind and has strictly tempered himself, has become an outstanding pilot capable of flying in all weather. He is called "an eagle on the snowy mountain." At this congress he said with emotion: "We Tibetan pilots are representatives of our nationality. We have taken off. Our nationality has taken off."

With its fighting posture, the younger generation of the People's Air Force has made brilliant achievements for the modernization of the air force and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

HUANG HUA AT FESTIVITIES FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

OW251558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture today and yesterday gave film shows and cocktail parties here for diplomatic envoys and officials and their wives and representatives of some international organizations in Beijing.

Accompanying the guests were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

The color feature film "The Game Yet To Finish," co-produced by Chinese and Japanese film studios, was shown.

WAN LI STRESSES WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION

OW242357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA and Central People's Broadcasting Station reporters]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- The fourth national work conference on water and soil conservation ended in Beijing on 22 August after 6 and 1/2 days in session. While receiving participants in the conference, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out: All localities must implement the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation" promulgated by the State Council to the letter and resolutely stop any acts which damage water and land resources.

Comrade Wan Li said: To do a good job in water and soil conservation, it is necessary to step up propaganda and education in order to raise people's understanding and consciousness in protecting the water and land environment. Particular efforts should be made to raise leading cadres' understanding and level of scientific knowledge. They key question now is to strengthen leadership. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should assign a responsible cadre to take charge of water and soil conservation, environmental protection and land management.

Comrade Wan Li called on all localities to step up investigation and study, summarize experiences and lessons and do a good job in overall planning. Particular efforts should be made in tackling problems in areas that are most harmful to the national economy and people's livelihood. Every province, municipality, autonomous region, area, country and enterprise should have its main projects in this regard, as well as every commune, production brigade and team.

Comrade Wan Li particularly stressed: Those who damage water and land resources must be punished and the responsibility of their leaders should be investigated. Examples of harnessing water and land resources should be commended and popularized.

The national work conference on water and soil conservation, sponsored by the national coordinating group for water and soil conservation, particularly discussed and studied the questions of implementing the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation" and soil erosion. The conference held: Water and soil conservation is the lifeblood of construction in mountainous areas, an important measure for harnessing rivers and an important content of land management. This is a major concern which has a bearing on our posterity.

To guide water and soil conservation throughout the country, the State Council established a coordinating group consisting of personnel from the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Foresty in May of this year. At the conference, Qian Zhengying, leader of the coordinating group and minister of water conservancy and power, summarized experiences and lessons in water and soil conservation over the past 30 years. She pointed out: Problems in water and soil conservation were once tackled at scattered points, but now such problems are tackled in a comprehensive way in small river basins. Initial results have been achieved in this regard. However, under the "leftist" influence, setbacks were encountered in water and soil conservation in the past. The soil erosion problem in large areas was not solved and soil erosion caused by reclaiming land or planting grass by destroying forests occurred time and again. Therefore, it is a most urgent task at present to resolutely protect water and land resources, prevent damage to them and strictly enforce the legal system.

This conference also discussed relevant policies, laid down measures and decided to tackle problems in water and soil conservation in the following eight major areas of the country: the Wuding, Huangfu and Sanchuan Rivers in the Huang He, Gansu Province's Dingxi County, Liu He in the Liao He valley, the upper reaches of the Yongding River in the Hai He, Jiangxi Province's Xingguo County and the reservoir area of the key water control project at the Gezhouba Dam along the Chang Jiang.

YUAN BAOHUA VIEWS ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW210617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- The national leading group for enterprise consolidation today held a meeting to exchange views on the situation in enterprise consolidation. In his speech at the meeting, Yuan Baohua, head of the leading group and vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, emphatically pointed out that in enterprise consolidation, attention should now be paid to grasping the key question of consolidating leading bodies.

Yuan Baohua said: New developpents have been made in enterprise consolidation since the national forum on enterprise consolidation. The current main task in this work is to consolidate enterprise leading bodies, to improve the economic responsibility system and to consolidate labor organization; and the key in this regard is to consolidate leading bodies. It is necessary to consolidate leading bodies in accordance with the requirement for cadres to be revolutionized, knowledgeable, professional and younger. Only thus will it be possible to smoothly carry out other tasks in enterprise consolidation. Consolidating leading bodies mainly means selecting and promoting educated young cadres with political consciousness and pioneering spirit to leading bodies. In handling this matter, there often are tremendous ideological and practical obstructions. However, there are also a large number of "sensible persons" among workers and staff members. The question now is that leading cadres at all levels should have a correct understanding of the consolidation of enterprise leading bodies and conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals.

At the meeting, Yuan Baohua also set three specific requirements for enterprise consolidation.

Combine work at key points with that in all areas. In enterprise consolidation, experience should first be gained in making a breakthrough at key points in order to open up a new prospect and promote this work in all areas. Enterprises are to be consolidated by stages and in groups in terms of making arrangements for work and adopting work methods by leading organs. As far as enterprises in all areas are concerned, there is no provision for a second group of enterprises to start consolidating itself only after the first group has been consolidated. All enterprises, both those at key points and those in all areas, should start consolidating themselves at the same time in light of the requirements set forth in the party Central Committee's relevant documents. Enterprises in all areas should overcome their wait-and-see mentality and keep pace with the consolidation work.

There should be a time limit for the first group of enterprises to be consolidated. We must be determined to effectively consolidate the first group of enterprises this year so that theywill achieve noticeable, better economic results. On the condition that the quality of the consolidation work is ensured, all departments and areas should redouble their efforts to carry out this task. They must not do a substandard job, turn enterprise consolidation into mere formality or be dilatory in carrying out this task.

Various departments should set concrete standards for checking and accepting consolidated enterprises as well as concrete standards for "six-good enterprises" before the end of September this year in order to create conditions for checking and accepting the first group of consolidated enterprises.

ZHOU YANG ATTENDS URBAN SCULPTURE SYMPOSIUM

OW220950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (SINHUA) -- A national symposium on urban sculpture planning, which ended today in Beijing, held out good prospects for our country's cities: Various artistic sculptures will appear on streets and buildings and in squares and parks in our major cities in 8 to 10 years and urban construction will blossom in radiant splendor.

The national symposium on urban scupture planning, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Artists Association, was the first of its kind held since the founding of the PRC. More than 50 noted sculptors, architects and gardening experts from Beijing, Guangdong, Sichuan, Liaoning, Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Anhui and other provinces and municipalities and from the PLA as well as responsible comrades of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection attended the symposium.

Those attending the symposium pointed out: With the continuous development of socialist urban and rural construction, we should bring the role of artistic sculptures into full play, include artistic urban sculptures in our urban construction plans and gradually create sculptures of fairly high ideological and artistic standard. This is necessary for building socialist ethics and useful in increasing international contacts and developing tourism.

After earnest discussions the symposium decided to launch pilot projects at some selected sites in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Fujian, Heilongjiang and other provinces and municipalities.

The symposium opened on 17 August and ended on 21 August after 5 days in session. Zhou Yang, Zhou Weizhi, Xie Beiyi and other leaders concerned attended and addressed the symposium.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS HANDICAFT COMPETITION

OW220051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- The second national evaluation of handicraft art products for the "one-hundred-flowers prizes" has been concluded and announced today. Seven products received gold cup prizes, 13 products received silver cup prizes and 57 products received outstanding design prizes. In addition, 38 products were named as outstanding products of the Ministry of Light Industry.

The State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Light Industry made a decision last year to award the "one-hundred-flowers prizes" as part of the quality prizes of the state. State Councillors Chen Muhua and Zhang Jingfu viewed and inspected the prize-winning handicraft arts products before the announcement of the results of the evaluation.

LI DESHENG HEADS ENDEMIC DISEASE CONTROL GROUP

OW251015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has made new achievements in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases. The party and the government attach great importance to the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases. In recent years, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau and head of the leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases under the CPC Central Committee, has successively visited people in various endemic disease areas, covering 12 communes in 11 counties in Nei Monggol, Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang. He has promoted the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

Currently, China has consolidated and enhanced its achievements in basically bringing the plague among humans under control after many years. It has also controlled the plague among ground squirrels and rats, the major source of plague germs. Brucellosis, which once spread to large areas, has been brought under control. Of the affected counties, 67 percent have met the control standard, the rate of acute cases and mortality from Keshan disease has dropped to an all-time low. Iodine salt has been popularized in 95 percent of the endemic goiter areas and 12 million goiter patients have been cured.

BO YIBO AWARDS LEUKEMIA-STRICKEN MODEL YOUTH

OW240217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Zhong Hua, 18, who in spite of leukemia keeps on studying and helping others, today was named an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Youth League by the league's Central Committee.

At a ceremony in Beijing's "February Seventh" theater attended by 1,200 high school students, she received a certificate and history books from State Councillor Bo Yibo and the committee's Secretary Han Ying.

Addressing the ceremony, Chen Haosu, another leading member of the committee, appealed to the country's 47 million league members to learn from Zhong Hua and foster a communist ideal and outlook on life.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LIAO ZHONGKAI, KMT-CPC TIEUP

HK250451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Shang Mingxuan [1424 2494 6513] and Wang Xuezhuang [3769 1331 8369]: "Liao Zhongkai and the First KMT-CPC Cooperation" -- materials cited in this article are from "Works of Liao Zhongkai" published by Zhonghua Bookstore and "Biography of Liao Zhongkai" by Shang Mingxuan]

[Text] The first KMT-CPC cooperation from 1924 to 1927 vigorously promoted the development of the Chinese revolution. Because of the cooperation of the two parties, the great anti-imperialist and antifeudalist revolution, which was unprecedented in China's history, was successfully launched.

In the first KMT-CPC cooperation jointly established by Dr Sun Yat-sen and the Communist Party, Liao Zhongkai made indelibly important contributions. Liao Zhongkai, whose name was Enxu and who had the alias Yibai, was born on 23 April 1877 in San Francisco in the United States into the family of a common overseas Chinese merchant, a native of Yuiyang County, Guangdong Province. Having witnessed, since he was a child, the miserable suffering of the powerless Chinese who were bullied and humiliated by the imperialists, strong patriotic democratic thoughts emerged in his mind. Beginning in 1903, he unswervingly and loyally followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in seeking independence and liberation for the Chinese nation. He performed a great many meritorious deeds for the people in his long revolutionary career, the most brilliant chapter of which was his utter devotion to the KMT-CPC cooperation.

Capable Assistant of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Reorganizing the KMT

The realization of the first KMT-CPC cooperation was symbolized by the reorganization of the KMT. The reorganization of the KMT, with the help of the CPC, was a resolute action taken by Dr Sun Yat-sen when China entered the period of the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat. It "conformed to the trend of the times and the demands of the people." Liao Zhongkai was a major figure in this reorganization and a capable assistant of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Liao Zhongkai suffered constant failures and pains in the struggles against both southern and northern warlords after the 1911 revolution. In the prison of the traitor Chen Jiongming, he once said with emotion that "I have been trying hard to correct the mistakes of the times and experienced great pain over the past 20 years. However, since there are monsters and obstructions everywhere in the human world, how can the people be benefited?" It was the Russian October Revolution, the May Fourth Movement and the establishment of the CPC that brought light to him in those dark and stormy days. Then, encouraged by Dr Sun Yat-sen and together with some progressive partners, Liao Zhongkai began to shift his vision to the new phenomena which emerged both in China and in the world and began to earnestly study the theories and practice of the Marxists. The letters and telegrams sent by Dr Sun Yat-sen to Lenin to discuss the Chinese and world revolution were drafted by Liao Zhongkai, Zhu Zhixin and Soong Ching Ling. Through their personal experiences and their understanding of the historical trend, they gradually realized that the activities of the KMT needed to be improved.

In August 1922 Dr Sun Yat-sen successively met with the CPC leader Li Dazhao and a representative of the Russian envoy Joffe, showing his determination to ally with Soviet Russia and cooperate with the Communist Party, and accept the proposal of reorganizing the KMT. At the same time, he invited the Communist Party members to join the KMT. On this vital occasion, Liao Zhongkai, who had just freed himself from Chen Jiongming's imprisonment and arrived in Shanghai, immediately threw himself into the preparatory work for the reorganization. During the last 10 days of September, he was sent to Japan to hold a talk with Joffe. This talk presented a sound basis for the "Sun-Joffe declaration" which was published later. In January 1923, when initial results were achieved in the preparatory work for the reorganization, Liao Zhongkai was appointed adviser in the KMT headquarters. On the 26th of that month, the "Sun-Joffe declaration" was published. On the following day, Liao Zhongkai was again sent to Japan to talk with Joffe. These two talks between Liao Zhongkai and Joffe were of great significance to the reorganization of the KMT. They discussed the concrete plan for the KMT to reorganize the party and establish a revolutionary army with the help of Soviet Russia and the CPC. They also promoted mutual understanding between the KMT and Soviet Russia.

In February 1923 Chen Jiongming's rebel forces were defeated. Dr Sun Yat-sen returned to Guangzhou, where he reassumed the post of generalissimo of the national army and navy of the Republic of China. Later, Liao Zhongkai also returned to Guangdong and assumed the important posts of the headquarters' minister of finance and governor of Guangdong Province. Faced with the threats of the imperialists and their running dogs and the southern and northern warlords, the reorganization of the KMT was stepped up. While handling important military and political affairs, Liao Zhongkai also spared no efforts to assist Dr Sun Yat-sen in the reorganization. In mid-October, Liao Zhongkai, Li Dazhao and three others were appointed reorganization committee members to make unified plans for the reorganization. On the 25th of that month, together with Tan Pingshan and others, he was appointed member of the Executive Committee of the KMT Provisional Central Committee. On behalf of Dr Sun Yat-sen, he presided over the first meeting of this Executive Committee. In November, the Executive Committee promulgated the "Manifesto of the Reorganization of the Chinese Kuomingtang" and the draft of the party program. It decided to hold the First KMT National Congress in January of the following year. The Executive Committee, which was directed by and included Liao Zhongkai, successively examined and handled more than 400 motions, and thus made sound contributions to the reorganization of the KMT. Besides, Liao Zhongkai was instructed to take charge of the reorganization in Guangzhou, so as to set an example for the reorganization in various localities.

Liao Zhongkai, who had experienced all kinds of hardships and difficulties, had a fairly clear understanding of the importance and orientation of the KMT reorganization. He repeatedly pointed out that the past failures of the KMT resulted from nothing other than its own weaknesses in the political, ideological and organizational fields, and urged the party members to follow the examples of Soviet Russia and the Communist Party and to actively carry out reorganization. He also urged the workers, peasants and students to join the KMT so that the status quo of the KMT could be changed. At that time, many veteran members of the KMT opposed the reorganization, but Liao Zhongkai said with firm conviction: "More than 10 years have passed since the founding of the Republic of China, yet Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles have not been realized. This obviously has something to do with the party organization. I feel it is a pity that Dr Sun Yat-sen has not realized his principles despite fighting throughout his life. This is why I am determined to reorganize the KMT." Out of this conviction, he most firmly and vigorously assisted Dr Sun Yat-sen in the reorganization.

On 20 January 1924 the KMT convened its first national congress in Guangzhou. Dr Sun Yat-sen personally acted as chairman of the congress, and Liao Zhongkai, a representative from Guangdong Province, also joined the leadership work.

On 23 January the congress adopted the "Manifesto of the First National Congress of the Kuomintang" which was drafted under Dr Sun Yat-sen's leadership and with the participation of the communists. In this "manifesto," Dr Sun Yat-sen reinterpreted his three people's principles, pointing out that nationalism means opposing imperialism and equality between all the nationalities within the country; that the principle of the people's rights means establishing a democratic system commonly owned by the populace rather than one privately owned by a small number of people; and that the people's livelihood means economizing capital and equalization of land ownership. The reinterpreted three people's principles are revolutionary principles embodying the three cardinal policies of allying with Soviet Russia, cooperating with the Communist Party and helping the workers and peasants. Since they were basically the same as the CPC program in the democratic revolution, they were taken as a common program for the KMT-CPC cooperation. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the new three people's principles were "victorious and revolutionary banners" in the new upsurge of the national revolution.

Liao Zhongkai understood very well the vital importance of the new three people's principles to the reorganization of the KMT. In examining the draft of the "manifesto," he resolutely opposed erroneous ideas which attempted to abolish its revolutionary principles. When this "manifesto" was adopted, he stressed that "in the future, we must, at any rate, take this manifesto as the goal of our struggle and make a mighty advance." His practice showed that he was loyal to his oaths throughout his life.

After its first national congress, the Kuomintang became a political union of workers, peasants, the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie, with the leftwing forces composed of the communists, workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and progressive elements of the bourgeoisie as its nucleus. Liao Zhongkai was appointed member of the KMT Central Executive Committee and member of its Standing Committee, and was concurrently director of the workers department and the peasants department of the KMT Central Committee.

On 23 February of the same year, Liao Zhongkai was appointed acting chairman of the preparatory committee of the KMT military academy (the Whampoa Military Academy), replacing Chiang Kai-shek, who left this post without authorization. Establishing a new-type revolutionary army was an important task for the reorganization of the KMT. This had constantly been planned since Dr Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhongkai held talks with Joffe. After his assumption of office, Liao Zhongkai actively undertook this task with the communists. On 9 May he was appointed KMT representative in the military academy. The military academy opened in June. The opening of the Whampoa Military Academy marked the fact that the reorganization of the KMT was more or less completed.

Good Friends of Communists and the Worker-Peasant Masses

After the First National Congress of the Kuomintang, the Kuomintang revolutionary movement quickly gained momentum throughout the country. The consolidation of the Guangdong revolutionary base became a dominant factor in the vigorous development of the revolutionary situation. The suppression of the revolt of groups of businessmen, the first eastern expedition and the quelling of the rebellion of Yang and Liu dealt a crushing blow to the imperialist and feudal comprador forces. In the past, Dr Sun Yat-sen had twice failed to hold his own taking Guangdong as a base in "upholding the constitution." Why was there such a sharp difference this time? The answer was very clear. The policy of three major revolutions was practiced, help was received from the Communist Party of China, the leadership strengthened its determination. The people's confidence and the armymen's morale received a boost. The revolutionary ranks were consolidated.

Liao Zhongkai set great store by the Communist Party of China and the role of the worker-peasant movement that it led in the national revolution. He sincerely and actively cooperated with the Communist Party and fervently supported the worker-peasant masses.

Liao Zhongkai was not a Communist Party member, but he firmly believed that "to overthrow imperialism, the only way is to be on friendly terms with the Communist Party." He thought that the key to the revival of the Kuomintang was for the communists to join the Kuomintang. Therefore, in his activities, he always consciously adhered to the common program of the two parties. He constantly tried to reach an agreement on major political problems with the communists. Mutual friendship developed. He supported the communists in their open activities in party, government and military organs. He also kept recommending young and capable communists for important posts, giving full scope to their abilities. He was in charge of two departments on the affairs of workers and peasants. He later entrusted department secretaries and Communist Party members Feng Qupo and Peng Bai respectively with the management of the two departments. He also let Peng Bai act as chairman of the peasants training institute under the Kuomintang Central Committee. When Zhou Enlai returned to the country from France, Liao Zhongkai personally invited him to be chairman of the political department of the Whampoa Military Academy. Liao also maintained friendly relations with Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Su Zhaozheng, Deng Zhongxia, Lin Boqu, Wu Yuzhang and other well-known communists. He constantly discussed major plans concerning the national revolution with them. His sincere act of cooperation and his humble attitude earned him the respect and love of the communists.

Among veteran members of the Kuomintang, Liao Zhongkai distinguished himself for his clear-cut assessment of the worker-peasant masses. He set great store by the role of workers and peasants in Chinese society and the Chinese revolution. He said: "Our country's peasants and workers account for 90 percent of the whole population. Given the 90 percent majority that these peasants and workers constitute as the core of an anti-imperialist and antimilitarist force, victory can be assured." He often stressed: "If China is to become strong, the position of peasants and workers must be enhanced." "To save the peasants and workers is to save China." Based on this understanding, he took people's attitude toward workers and peasants as a mark to distinguish between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. He said: "The peasant-worker class accounts for the greatest percentage of our population. Those people who help the peasant-worker class in fighting the forces that oppress them are revolutionaries. On the other hand, those people who compromise with militarists and imperialists and who suppress peasants and workers are counterrevolutionaries." Liao Zhongkai practiced what he preached. True to his claim as a revolutinary, he took the side of the masses of workers and peasants and supported their anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle.

Liao Zhongkai faithfully carried out the policy of "helping peasants and workers." He effectively used the strength of the regime to support the worker-peasant movement. Under his sponsorship and support, the Guangdong revolutionary government successively issued the first and second declarations on the peasant-worker movement and formulated the organizational laws for the peasants' association and the peasants' self-defense force and the organizational laws for the trade union. The publication of these documents was a move unprecedented in the history of the Chinese worker-peasant movement. They represented China's first government decrees that protected the peasants' association and advocated peasants' self-defense and also China's first government laws that recognized the workers' freedom to organize trade unions and the freedom of speech, of publication and to strike. The publication of these laws provided extremely favorable conditions for the development of the worker-peasant movement.

The formulation of the above laws reflected Liao Zhongkai's outstanding view of the worker-peasant movement. He set store by the political nature of the worker-peasant movement and stressed the interrelationship between worker-peasant intersts and the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution. He stressed that workers and peasants should get organized and establish peasants' associations and trade unions, so that they could protect their own interests from encroachment and dedicate their lives to the revolution. Moreover, he called for the establishment of the workers' and peasants' own armed forces -- the worker regiment and the peasant regiment. He regarded the workers' and peasants' armed forces as a force that the revolutionary government had to rely upon to fight imperialism, landlords, compradors and militarists. He personally arranged for government personnel to acquire guns and arm the workers and peasants. Without a relatively adequate understanding of the workers and the peasants and without great drive, a revolutionary definitely would not have dared take these measures.

Liao Zhongkai also constantly went among the worker-peasant masses publicizing the idea of revolution and calling on the workers and peasants to get organized. He continuously went to basic-level worker-peasant congresses, schools and public organizations to make speeches. Sometimes, he visited workers' and peasants' homes. At a worker-peasant congress in Dahuangpu, Xiangshan (now Zhongshan) County, he pointed out: The peasants' association was a life buoy for you peasants. "It is not the Guanyin goddess but the peasants' association that can lift you out of your plight; each one of you must strive to get organized and establish a peasants' association." Through his contact with workers and peasants, he had a deeper understanding of workers and peasants and Chinese society. Liao Zhongkai not only set a personal example, but also taught his subordinates to seriously "help peasants and workers." He imposed severe punishment on those officials who disrupted the worker-peasant movement.

The reactionary forces in the Guangdong region were extremely fearful of the development of the worker-peasant movement. They tried by every means to launch a counterattack. Where there was a conflict between the worker masses and imperialism and comprador forces and between peasants and local tyrants, evil gentry and corrupt officials, Liao Zhongkai always resolutely sided with the workers and peasants, waging a struggle against the reactionary forces. In May 1924 a business group of Jiangmen led by reactionary capitalists encircled a trade union, killing and wounding workers. Liao Zhongkai was filled with indignation on learning the news. In his capacity as chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Worker's Congress, Liao Zhongkai sent a cable of condemnation demanding severe punishment for the ringleaders. In November the same year, the landlords of Guangning County resisted the rent-reduction movement launched by the peasants, encircling the peasants' association with armed forces and massacring the peasants. Liao Zhongkai dispatched a company of armored troops from the great marshal's headquarters and other troops which finally brought the landlords' armed revolt under control. On one occasion, a relative of his committed the crime of murdering a leader of the peasants' association of the first district in the suburbs of Guangzhou. On hearing of the news, Liao Zhongkai immediately took steps through the government to have him arrested. His relative begged for mercy, but he firmly refused to compromise.

Of course, as a bourgeois revolutionary, Liao Zhongkai showed defects in his understanding of workers and peasants and in his related activities. But it should also be noted that his many words and deeds had a smashing impact on the limitations of this class. It should be said that Liao Zhongkai was actually one of the main leaders of the worker-peasant movement of Guangdong at that time.

In sum, in the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Liao Zhongkai was a model of sincere cooperation with the communists and a model of wholehearted support for the worker-peasant movement. In the initial stage of KMT-CPC cooperation, the communists' ability to do their work smoothly in Guangdong and the vigorous growth of the worker-peasant movement were inseparable from Liao Zhongkai's support and help. That Liao Zhongkai dared to firmly fight imperialism, the comprador bourgeoisie and feudal forces was due to the strength he derived from the communists and the worker-peasant masses.

He Resolutely Opposed the Sabotage of KMT-CPC Cooperation by the Rightists

From the day the preliminary informal discussion of KMT-CPC cooperation began, it encountered resistance and opposition from the rightists in the Kuomintang. Therefore, the entire process of KMT-CPC cooperation was fraught with the struggle of the leftists and rightists.

The rightists in the Kuomintang were the political representatives of the comprador bourgeoisie and landlords. They opposed cooperation with the Communist Party and particularly the participation of Communists in the Kuomintang. This kind of clamor which set the KMT against the CPC was in fact opposing the revolutionization of the Kuomintang and the national revolution.

Liao Zhongkai firmly opposed the anticommunist activities of the rightists. He staunchly upheld the three great policies of cooperating with the Russians, cooperating with the Communists and supporting the peasants and workers, upheld unity between the KMT and the CPC and upheld the revolutionary orientation of the Kuomintang. Along with the change in the situation of struggle between the leftists and rightists, he increasingly took to the forefront of the struggle.

After Dr Sun Yat-sen announced his intention to reorganize the KMT and invited the participation of the Communists, such KMT elders as Hu Hanmin, Wang Jingwei, Zhang Ji and Feng Ziyu all adopted the attitude of not altogether approving. Such people as Wang Jingwei and Dai Jitao even secretly attacked Dr Sun Yat-sen's policy and the Communist Party. Liao Zhongkai regarded their rightist words and actions with contempt. He was not in any way shaken by them but used even more practical actions to clearly distinguish himself from them.

At that time, because of Dr Sun Yat-sen's lofty prestige and because the significance of the reorganization had not yet fully emerged, there was temporarily no great disturbance. However, about the time of the holding of the national congress, the struggle between the leftists and rightists suddenly intensified. In November 1923, when the "Declaration on the Reorganization of the Chinese Kuomintang" was published, such people as Deng Ze wrote to Dr Sun Yat-sen opposing cooperation with the Communists and sounded the signal for attack. By the time the congress was held, the entire process was filled with overt, covert, direct and indirect struggle between the leftists and rightists. This kind of condition alarmed Liao Zhongkai. On 28 January 1924 the congress examined the "Chinese Kuomintang draft constitution." Some of the delegates, under the instigation of rightists Feng Ziyu and Ma Su, moved the discussion of the motion of restricting KMT members from joining other parties. This in fact was to oppose the Communists joining the Kuomintang. In light of the devious motive of the rightists to drive a wedge between the KMT and the CPC, delegate Li Dazhao who was attending the meeting made a speech in the capacity of a Communist who had joined the Kuomintang. He announced the revolutionary aim of the Communists in joining the Kuomintang and sternly criticized this motion. However, the rightists still would not stop quibbling. Faced with this kind of situation, Liao Zhongkai stepped forward bravely and made a clear-cut statement. He sternly repudiated the fallacy of the rightists, completely agreed with Li Dazhao's statement and actively advocated cooperating with the Communists. He sternly said out of a sense of justice: "In the first place we would like to ask what kind of a party is our party. Is it or is it not a national party? In the second place we would like to ask whether or not our party has a principle and whether or not it wants revolution? If we have sincere belief in our principle and the revolution can be thorough, then there will be no problem whatsoever." He also further stressed: "Their participation this time will give our party new life. If you gentlemen do not approve, please close your eyes and think quietly. What is their motive? They are also not trying to tie us down, but to work with us for the national revolution." As a result of the firm struggle of Liao Zhongkai and the Communists and the active support of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the congress was ultimately successful.

After the congress, the rightists still continued to make trouble. Dr Sun Yat-sen took resolute action and expelled such people as Feng Ziyu, Ma Su and Xie Chi from the party. Only then did the struggle stop. Soon afterwards, the rightists adopted the method of making an open split to undermine the KMT-CPC cooperation. Feng Ziyu and Ma Su brazenly collaborated with the warlords in the north and the south. Shang Tuan rose in rebellion. Chen Jiongming flaunted his army and Liu Zhenhuan staged an armed rebellion. They all collaborated with the rightists or cooperated with each other from afar. After the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen in March 1925, small rightist organizations took advantage of the opportunity to rise in droves and displayed such signboards as "KMT comrades' club," "comrades of the revolution of 1911 club" and "Sun Yat-sen doctrine society." In the light of this kind of situation, Liao Zhongkai published an article in May entitled "Revolutionaries and Counterrevolutionaries" attacking the sinister actions of the rightists in sabotaging the revolution. The "counterrevolutionaries" referred to in the article were the KMT rightists. Liao Zhongkai used this formulation of "counterrevolutionaries" to explain his belief that a change had already taken place in the character of the struggle against the rightists. He pointed out that in semicolonial China, the struggle between the revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries inside the KMT was inevitable, because the imperialists and the reactionary forces in the country would certainly collaborate to split the revolutionary party in an attempt to overthrow the revolutionaries. He exposed the counterrevolutionary features of those rightists who were self-styled "moderates" and "old revolutionaries" so that they could no longer deceive the masses. He pointed out that the people should not be afraid of the appearance of counterrevolutionaries and asked the people "to recognize what are revolutionary or counterrevolutionary actions and give the revolutionaries a chance to unite." He called on the masses to struggle against the rightists to the end. "We not only want to make revolution against the warlords and imperialists, but we also want to make revolution against the 'counterrevolutionaries.' Only this can be considered thoroughgoing revolutionary work." This article was a call to arms to the KMT leftists to carry on the behests of Dr Sun Yat-sen and to carry the national revolution to the end. It glowed with the thoroughgoing spirit of revolutionary democracy and showed that his understanding had already been greatly enhanced and his fighting will had become firmer in the struggle against the rightists.

Naturally, the ranks of rightists were also very complicated. Such people as Wang Jingwei and Chiang Kai-shek were wearing the masks of leftists to deceive the people and had still to be spotted by others. Among the rightists appearing in public, some of them still enjoyed a certain amount of influence in society because of their former merits and achievements. As they were of different factions and cliques, contradictions also existed between them and the northern warlords. Liao Zhongkai also carried out thoroughgoing and effective work among these people. He made use of historical origins and his prestige and political experience to win them over and divide them. This enabled some of the contradictions to be mitigated and some of the struggle to be postponed for the time being, and he was able to steer past many hidden rocks. The unique work carried out by Liao Zhongkai in the struggle against the rightists could not have been done by anyone else in place of him.

In the summer of 1925, an excellent revolutionary situation appeared in Guangzhou. The Guangzhou-Hong Kong general strike, the like of which had never been seen in the world, broke out in June. This great anti-imperialist struggle heartened the people of the whole country. The national government was set up in July and the power of the rightists was weakened. Liao Zhongkai became a committee member of the national government and concurrently the minister of finance and a member of the Standing Committee of the Military Affairs Commission. Besides that, he was also a party representative of the KMT Army. Liao Zhongkai became the leftist core after the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the mainstay of the revolutionary regime.

It was at that time that an even more serious struggle began. A group of rightists holding actual power in the KMT and the government headed by Hu Hanmou, Deng Zeru and Zou Lu conspired to carry out a purge. They sent people to call a meeting of rightists in Guangzhou in an attempt to convene a fourth plenary session and remove Liao Zhongkai and the communists from their leading posts. This conspiracy was quickly discovered and resisted. The rightists felt that Liao Zhongkai was the greatest obstacle to their usurping of political power and breaking up the KMT-CPC cooperation and they decided to resort to violent treachery. Liao Zhongkai constantly heard news that the enemy would use despicable means, but he was not perturbed. He continued to work with the Communists in leading the masses to deal with the complicated situation of the political struggle. On 20 April 1925, when Liao Zhongkai was on his way to attend a meeting of the KMT Central Executive Committee, was assassinated by thugs kept by the rightists in front of the party Central Committee building. He was unable to carry the struggle against the rightists to the end, but his blood roused the furious indignation of the revolutionary people against the rightists and caused the people to use more resolute and decisive action to smash the anticommunist conspiracy of the rightists.

The above summary fully explains how Liao Zhongkai was a banner of the KMT leftists during the first KMT-CPC cooperation. He was faithful to the three people's principles of Dr Sun Yat-Sen, to the three great policies of cooperating with the Russians, cooperating with the Communists and supporting the peasants and workers, and to the national revolution. He sincerely cooperated with the Commuhists and resolutely supported the worker-peasant movement, but waged an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces. Although Liao Zhongkai's life of revolutionary struggle was terminated too soon by the sinister bullet, he had used his own thoughts and actions to establish the great image of a mighty patriot and radical revolutionary of democracy for the people, and he will always be respected and remembered by the people.

WRONGED GUANGDONG INTELLECTUALS PLAY LEADING ROLE

OW202210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- A number of intellectuals who formerly were wrongly designated as rightists in Guangdong Province have now become the professional backbone of scientific research units, schools, government organizations, enterprises and so forth, and are working hard for the motherland's four modernizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at various levels in Guangdong Province have seriously implemented policy for comrades wrongly designated as rightists and reached conclusions, based on facts, on their records one by one. The party organizations at various levels have corrected their prejudices against the intellectuals in thinking and understanding, politically cared for and helped them, made reasonable arrangements for them in work and taken proper care of them in livelihood. The intellectuals are treated equally with other comrades in regard to party policies on joining the party, job titles and promotions, going abroad to pursue studies or for observation and so forth. Jiang Xinmei, deputy chief of the first section of the foreign affairs department of Zhongshan University, applied for admission to the party as early as the 1950's. Last year he was admitted to the CPC. Of the 11 comrades at the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science who were wrongly designated as rightists, 9 have been promoted to assistant researchers or associate researchers.

Party organizations at various levels in Guangdong have given play to these comrades' professional specialties and promoted them to leading positions at various levels without the slightest hesitation, provided they meet the requirements. Of 13 scientific research personnel at the research institutes under the Guangzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Guangdong Provincial College of Science who were wrongly designated as rightists and have had the wrong designations removed, 7 have been promoted to research institute directors and chiefs and deputy chiefs of research offices in the past few years. Professor Luo Kaifu, geographer at the Geographic Research Institute who was wrongly designated as a rightist, became director of the institute shortly after his wrong designation was corrected. He said: "As long as I live, I shall continue to dedicate myself to geographic studies for the motherland."

INCREASE IN GUANGXI TEXTILE PRODUCTION REPORTED

HK250609 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the textile industry of the region has developed rapidly. In 1981 the total output value of the textile industry increased by 150 percent compared with 1978. From 1979 to 1981, the average output value registered an increase of 36.3 percent annually. In the past 3 years, it has accumulated a total amount of 440 million yuan for the state, or 297 percent of the amount invested by the state in the same period. The taxes and profits handed over to the state have accounted for a greater percentage in regional revenue and increased annually. In the past few years, the region has conscientiously implemented and carried out the national economic readjustment policy and vigorously developed light and textile industry. As a result, the production and construction of the textile industry are forging rapidly ahead. At the end of 1981, the region possessed 250,000 spindles and a great number of looms for weaving cloth and gunny sacks, big knitting machines and spinning and weaving machines. The printing and dyeing capacity is 800,000 meters. Nanning, Liuzhou and Guilin cities have become textile bases on an initial scale. While developing the textile industry, based on the local natural resources, the region has actively developed the production of jute and ramie textiles, and at the same time exploited the production of chemical fiber. Many products are good in quality and output has increased rapidly. Making use of the local ramie, the Nanning textile factory produces blended castor cloth of 100 deniers and strong ramie thread, which is smooth and comfortable for clothing. Last year, for making products of high quality and famous brands, this material was awarded a silver medal.

In the production of chemical fiber, the newly built Quangxi vinylon plant with a production capacity of 10,000 tons went into operation this year. The Nanning synthetic fiber plant built in the early 1970's has raised its production capacity to 1,500 tons in the past 2 years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with the care and support of the departments concerned at high level, the region has attached great importance to increasing production of textiles specially demanded by the minority nationalities. Equipment has been technologically transformed in the Tianyang dyeing and weaving factory, Jingxi cotton mill and Yulin towel factory which produce commodities specially needed by the nationalites. As a result, the production capacity was raised and the production of traditional textiles demanded by the nationalities was resumed. The number of textiles such as bleached cloth, national scarfs and big and medium-sized cotton blankets well received by the national minorities was increased. With the change of textile material mix, the proportion of chemical fiber material which is to be used will increase annually. In order to balance the capacity between the chemical fiber printing and dyeing, and spinning and weaving processing, especially as the processing work for printing and dyeing chemical fiber textiles has lagged behind, in the past 2 years the region has increased the chemical fiber printing and dyeing capacity of the Liuzhou printing and dyeing factory, the Nanning and Guilin silk weaving factories and the Nanning printing and dyeing factory to 50 million meters. This year, a certain number of key capital construction projects such as a cotton and a gunny textile plant will be built. These plants will play an active role in increasing textile varieties, improving the quality and augmenting production when they go into operation.

HENAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Work Reports Heard

HK241500 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning to listen to the work reports made by the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. Zhao Wenfu, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the meeting. Entrusted by the provincial people's congress standing committee, Chen Bingzhi, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, made a report on the work of the standing committee.

In his report, Chen Bingzhi said that since the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee has seriously implemented the 10 principles of economic construction and the resolutions passed at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. It has done a great deal of work in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province.

In his report, Chen Bingzhi enumerated the important issues which were discussed and decided upon by the provincial people's congress standing committee in the last 8 months. He said that since the promulgation of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the NPC Standing Committee the provincial people's congress standing committee formulated a resolution on conducting a serious discussion of the draft of the revised constitution among the people throughout the province and on raising enthusiasm to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution throughout the province. By 10 August the whole province had put forth 2,170 views and suggestions, which had been gathered and submitted to the committee for the revision of the constitution of PRC.

Chen Bingzhi said that in the first half of this year, in accordance with the needs of political and economic development in our province, the provincial people's congress standing committee formulated the provincial regulations on the management of the water conservation projects, the management of the Huang He projects in Henan Province and the management of the land used for housing in villages and townships in Henan Province.

The provincial people's congress standing committee listened to the work reports made by the provincial people's government and relevant departments and examined and approved the reports on the plan for economic and social development in the province in 1982, on the 1981 provincial financial statement, on the 1982 provincial budget and on the work of making preparations for the 1982 provincial scientific and technological year.

Chen Bingzhi pointed out: "Since the beginning of this year, the provincial people's congress standing committee has strengthened its ties with people's delegates and the people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities. The provincial people's congress standing committee has sent its standing committee members and delegates to all places to conduct inspection and work. All prefectures have assigned a principal leading comrade to be responsible for keeping in contact with the people's congress standing committees in the counties and municipalities. These prefectures have also set up a 'people's congress liaison department' to promptly communicate information and help county and municipal people's congress standing committees solve problems encountered in their work. The provincial people's congress standing committee has seriously carried out the motions put forth by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and has handled some 1,300 letters and visits from people."

Regarding the future work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Chen Bingzhi pointed out: "In the future, we must further strengthen legislative work of localities, particularly economic legislative work, strengthen the supervision of the government, the courts and the procuratorates and strengthen inspecting the enforcement of the state laws and local regulations. We must continue to strengthen ties with the delegates and people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities. We must strengthen conducting investigation and study and constantly improve our work."

In his work report, Chen Bingzhi demanded that all delegates learn from Zhao Chune's revolutionary spirit and greet the holding of the 12th party congress with the practical action in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At this morning's plenary meeting, Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, made work reports on behalf of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate respectively. Executive chairmen of the presidium attending the plenary session were Liu Jie, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, (Guo Tan), Zhang Shixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, (Hao Huhong), (Fan Lian) and Guo Peijun. Members of the provincial CPPCC committee who are attending the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee also attended today's plenary meeting as nonvoting delegates. Other nonvoting delegates also attending this plenary meeting includes leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district, and responsible comrades of units at the provincial level and of some counties and municipalities.

Beginning this afternoon, the delegates examined and discussed in groups the three work reports mentioned above.

In his work report, Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, pointed out: "Since the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and CPC committees at all levels and in compliance with the instruction of the central authorities on political and legal work, people's courts at all levels in our province have emphasized the central work of serving the four modernizations and have used the weapon of the law to resolutely strike blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. In accordance with the law, they have punished criminals and handled a large number of disputes among the people. They have accomplished even better their tasks with which the state has charged the state judicial organs." Ding Shi said that in the first half of this year, the whole province accepted and heard 789 cases involving all kinds of economic crimes and completed 565 of the 789 cases which involved 862 people, recovering some 750,000 yuan for the state.

In the first half of this year, the whole province accepted and heard 31,727 civil cases and completed 19,216 of those cases. In the same period, the province also accepted and heard 2,422 economic disputes and completed 1,509 of those economic disputes.

In his work report, Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, said: "Procuratorates at all levels have used the weapon of the law to vigorously wage the struggle against the serious crimes in the economic sphere and to strike severe blows at the criminal activities. They have developed and consolidated the achievements in tidying up social order." Li Fuxiang pointed out: "Judging from the situation of the current cases, the criminal activities in the economic sphere in our province are very serious. What particularly merits attention is that since the remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four collapsed politically, they have taken the opportunity to carry out the activities of committing economic crimes." Li Fuxiang said that since the beginning of this year, procuratorial organs at all levels have seriously implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on striking blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing the criminals who seriously sabotage the economy. The number of criminal cases in the first half of this year was 28.4 percent less than in the second half of last year and 17 percent less than in the first half of last year.

The presidium of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second meeting this afternoon. Chen Bingzhi, executive chairman of the presidium and secretary general of the session, reported on the discussion of the government work report at the plenary meeting. In the course of discussing and examining the government report, the delegates unanimously expressed their agreement. They also put forth some constructive suggestions on the issues of the economic returns of industry, production, relief work, commodity prices, finance and education. In accorance with the views of the delegates, after discussion, the second meeting of the presidium unanimously passed the draft of the resolution on the government work report. The meeting also discussed and passed the resolutions on the draft of the namelist of additional vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the draft of the namelist of the chief procurators of some procuratorial branches and on the draft of the regulations on the election of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The second meeting of the presidium decided to submit the resolutions on these drafts to the session for discussion and approval.

Yu Yichuan, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the second meeting. Executive chairmen of the presidium, including Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, (Guo Tan), (Zhang Shixia), Shao Wenjie, Yu Renshou, Li Fudu, (Hao Huhong), (Fan Lian) and Guo Peijun, attended the second meeting.

24 Aug Session

HK250412 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The presidium of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its third meeting this afternoon. The meeting discussed and adopted the draft resolution on the work report by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the draft resolution on the work reports by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. The meeting decided to submit these two resolutions to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress for approval.

The presidium meeting heard the examination report on the motions by the motions examination committee. The report said that from the opening of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on the morning of 23 August to noon, the various motions submitted to the session by deputies totaled 512. These motions, after being examined by the motions examination committee, will be submitted respectively to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and other departments concerned for further processing. After deliberation, the presidium meeting adopted the draft examination report on the motions by the motions examination committee and decided to submit the draft report to the session for examination and approval.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman of the presidium Yu Yichuan. Present at the meeting were executive chairmen of the presidium, including Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, (Guo Chan), (Zhang Zhixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, Chen Bingzhi, (Hao Fuhong), (Fan Lian) and (Guo Peijun).

Congress Session Ends

HK260643 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress concluded on 25 August. "The session called on governments at all levels and the people throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC committee, and guided by the spirit of the imminent 12th party congress, to brace their revolutionary spirit, go all-out, unite as one, work hard, overcome difficulties, and strive to fulfill all this year's tasks and win new victory in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province."

Executive Chairman Liu Jie presided at the closing ceremony. Other executive chairmen present included Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, Guo Tan, (Zhang Chixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fufu, (Chen Bingzhi), Hao Fuhong, Fan Lian and (Guo Peijun).

The session elected Comrade Ma Ruihua vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The session adopted resolutions on the work reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. It sent a cable of salutation to the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Henan and a comfort letter to cadres and masses in areas hit by floods. The participants in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC attended the closing ceremony as observers.

The session's resolution on the government work report noted: "At present the main problems facing government work are: The masses in some communes and brigades face difficulties in production and livelihood due to flood; economic returns of many industrial enterprises are rather poor; no complete breakthrough has yet been made in domestic and foreign trade; the level of financial revenue is rather low; education work is rather backward; there remains a lot to be done in education for young people and juveniles; there are still problems to be solved in the living and working conditions of middle-aged intellectuals; there has yet to be a fundamental turn for the better in the state of social order. In its future work, the provincial people's government must seriously solve these problems and further develop the excellent situation in the province."

BRIEFS

GUANGXI FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPS -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, foreign trade in the Guangxi region has quickly developed. The amount of exports from the region in 1981 was 47.1 percent higher than in 1978. The average increase in exports was 13.7 percent per year. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Aug 82 HK]

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK201004 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] A meeting on provincial capital construction work was held in Guiyang yesterday. It heard the spirit of the national conference on protection of urban and rural environment and summed up provincial capital construction work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Provincial Vice Governor Li Tinggui addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stressed: "In order to carry out capital construction throughout the province, it is necessary to take a good hold of quality control and perfect the economic responsibility system in an all-round way, and pay adequate attention to labor protection and safety in production. We must do our utmost to change the long time required for the completion of projects and improve poor quality, which are prevailing in our capital construction work."

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING TO DISCUSS FLOOD RELIEF

HK260619 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and Government held a telephone conference on 25 August on flood-fighting and relief work. The meeting demanded that the disaster areas further implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session on the basis of the successes already scored, rely on their own efforts and carry out self-salvation through production and win complete victory in the struggle against natural disaster. Provincial CPC committee Secretary He Haoju presided at the meeting. Deputy Secretary Yang Xizong and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan spoke.

Liu Haiquan said: "Wanxian, Daxian, Fuling, Nanchong, Neijiang, Mianyang, Leshan, Wenjiang, and Yibin Prefectures and Chengdu Municipality have been hit by natural disaster since July. Wanxian, Daxian and Fuling Prefectures have been seriously hit. Viewing the province as a whole, although the stricken area is not as large as last year, the damage in some counties in eastern Sichuan is even worse than in last year's most severely stricken areas in terms of degree of calamity and damage done by floods. Since the calamity, the Central Committee and State Council and the provincial CPC committee and government have been very concerned for the people in disaster areas. The party committees and governments in the disaster areas have been severely tested and have done a lot of work in the struggle to organize flood-fighting and relief work and launch self-salvation through production. As a result of more than 1 month of hard work, notable success has been scored in relief work. Initial arrangements have been made for the livelihood of severely stricken households. Work has started on repairing or rebuilding wrecked houses. Most of the 750 industrial and communications enterprises that had to halt production because of the disaster have resumed work. Roads have been reopened to light traffic, and commercial business has been restored. Most of the afflicted schools are able to reopen on time. Tending of many of the disaster-hit crops has been strengthened, and extra late autumn crops have been sown. In the disaster areas, people's minds are at ease, prices are stable, social order is normal and the situation is gradually changing for the better."

Liu Haiquan pointed out: "Although notable success has been scored in the struggle against disaster, the tasks facing us remain very arduous and heavy. We must further clarify the guiding ideology. The disaster areas must seriously implement the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and uphold the principle of relying on their own efforts, self-salvation through production, arduous struggle, and rebuilding of homes. Unaffected areas must do everything possible to achieve a big production increase, and areas lightly affected must increase production. Severely stricken areas must do everything possible to reduce losses to the minimum and ensure a big increase next year. The industry and communications and financial and trade systems must restore production as quickly as possible, work hard through the fourth quarter and recoup the disaster losses. They must strive to fulfill their plans for the year.

"While working hard to restore production, it is necessary to hurry to repair houses and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the disaster areas."

In order to accomplish these tasks, the provincial CPC committee and government made the following demands: 1) strengthen leadership over relief work; 2) do a good job in ideological and political work for the cadres and masses; 3) while resettling the masses in the diaster areas, it is necessary to shift the focus of relief work to promoting self-salvation through production; 4) actively solve the food, clothing and housing difficulties of people in the disaster areas; 5) departments should as far as possible allocate some materials and capital to help the people in disaster areas rebuild their homes and restore production.

Comrade Yang Xizong spoke on current autumn farmwork. Comrade He Haoju spoke in conclusion. He called for vigorous efforts to greet the 12th party congress.

BAINQEN ERDINI CONCLUDES INSPECTION IN XIZANG

Activities in Lhasa

HK250909 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, recently continued his inspection tour in Lhasa, accompanied by (Xie Xihua), responsible person of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Chen Jinbgo, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; and Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's government. On the afternoon of 17 August and the morning of 18 August, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini attended respectively the forum held among patriotic personages of the region and Lhasa Municipality and the forum of government cadres, hearing reports on the affairs of agriculture, husbandry, communications, culture, education, sanitation, literature and art, women, religion and united front work of the autonomous region. At the forums, all agreed on the view that since the party's third plenary session, particularly since the implementation of the important instructions on the work in Xizang by the central authorities, a series of tasks have been completed with marked results in bringing order out of chaos on different fronts of the region under the leadership of the regional CPC committee. In particular, the rapid development in agriculture and animal husbandry and noticeable improvement in the livelihood of peasants and herdsmen have further shown that the political and economic situation in our region is continuously improving and the prospects are promising.

On hearing the report made by government cadres, Bainqen Erdini said with gladness: What you have all said is identical with what I have witnessed and heard in various places. Over the past 2 years, great changes have really taken place with remarkable results in various fields of Xizang. In particular, the masses love the CPC and the socialist system more than before as a result of the improvement of their living standard. Political stability and unity prevail everywhere in the region. This fully proves that the guidelines and policies of the party Central Committee concerning the work in Xizang are correct and are beneficial for the people. In the future we must continue to implement them with unremitting efforts and unceasingly study the new situation to solve new problems in order to attain the goal of striving for a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a great change in 10 years.

At the forum of patriotic personages, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Under the party leadership, our patriotic personages have done a lot and made good contributions to the revolution and construction of Xizang. This merits our admiration. The party and the people will also never forget it.

But none of you should be satisfied with the successes you have achieved. You should bestir yourselves with revolutionary spirit and do what you can to safeguard reunification of the motherland and cement the unity of all nationalities so as to make new contributions to building a new rich, unified and civilized Xizang.

On the afternoon of 19 August Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini paid an inspection visit to the Xizang teachers college. After hearing reports made to him by responsible persons on the teaching work since the establishment of the college 7 years ago, he also went to classrooms, dormitories and dining halls to see students' study and live. After that, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini addressed all teachers and students of the college. In his speech, he said: The Xizang teachers college and Xizang university, which is still under preparation, are institutions of high learning in the region. We must turn them into the biggest teaching and scientific research centers of the whole region. In teaching work, there must be subjects in the Zang language. The key tasks for scientific research must be to give assistance to departments concerned in sorting out and studying materials concerning the history and culture of the people of Xizang. Efforts must also be made in exploring how to promote new socialist culture for the people of Xizang and heightening their level of science and culture so as to work for building a high degree of spiritual civilization.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini continued in his speech: Due to lack of common knowledge of natural sciences, the broad masses of the Xizang people are still bound by the trammels of various feudal superstitious beliefs. This has become an obstacle to developing production and remaking nature. The institutions of higher education in Xizang should also be turned into bases for spreading education in science or imparting rudimentary knowledge of science among the people. Speaking of strengthening political and ideological education in schools, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini pointed out: All schools including universities and colleges in Xizang must, over a long period of time, carry out education in patriotism, policies toward nationalities and religions and the unity of all nationalities. Only by so doing will students be able to know not only the history of their own nation but also the history of their motherland, and will they be able to know the history of the relations between all nationalities, especially between the Han nationality and the Zang nationality. Thus they will foster the patriotic idea that the interests of their motherland are above all and will cultivate the strong conviction that the people of Xizang can only grow and flourish within the socialist big community. Thereby, students will also be able to have an ideal of dedicating themselves to the building of a pwoerful motherland with highly developed democracy and civilization.

In continuing his inspection tour in Lhasa, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini joined the masses in (Luobujialin) park for a happy get-together. He also went once again to (Dazhao) temple and (Sala) temple to pay religious homage and explain Buddhist scripture.

At Banquet With Yin Fatang

HK251310 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter, on the evening of 23 August the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, the autonomous regional people's government and the autonomous regional CPPCC committee held a farewell banquet in honor of NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini, who has concluded his inspection of our region with complete success.

Attending the banquet were Yin Fatang, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; and Qie Jinwu, Yangling Duoji, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), Chen Jingbo, Yang Zongxin, Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, Pu Qiong, (Peng Ze), Xia Chuan, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Dege Gesangwangdui, Ciren Lamu, Senqen, Losang Gyancan, (Li Weishan), Jiang Cuo, Xuekang Tudenginima, (Gai Yuxian), (Deng Ying), Lang Jie Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng and Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC committee, the autonomous people's congress standing committee, the autonomous regional people's government, the Xizang Military District and the autonomous regional CPPCC committee. Also attending the banquet were (Mu Yuping), (Dainba Gyaincain), (Zha Xi), and (Gao Suzhen), responsible comrades of the Lhasa Municipal CPC Committee. (?Wu Jinghua), responsible person of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was present at the banquet.

Autonomous regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini spoke at the banquet. In his speech, Comrade Yin Fantang said: NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has conducted his inspection tour of our region smoothly and successfully. During his stay, which has lasted more than 50 days, he has listened to work reports and briefings from the parties concerned, inspected rural and pastoral areas, schools and hospitals, called on the masses, comforted PLA units and made extensive contacts with leading comrades of the party, government and military organizations at all levels and with personalities of various circles, thus achieving a deeper understanding of the situation of Xizang and making some suggestions concerning the work of Xizang. All these things are good for our work.

Comrade Yin Fatang noted: In his speech at the Lhasa meeting of cadres, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini stressed: It is imperative to safeguard the unification of the motherland and to strengthen the unity of our various nationalities. In carrying out Xizang's revolutionary construction, people of Zang nationality and people of Han nationality are inseparable. The vice chairman also exposed, criticized and refuted some people who flaunted the banner of nationalism while advocating a high degree of autonomy and the independence of Xizang and preaching and carrying out other reactionary viewpoints and activities. The vice chairman called on vast numbers of cadres to study hard, to implement the party's guiding principles and policies and to study culture and acquire knowledge. The vice chairman's speech will play an active role in strengthening the unity of various nationalities, promoting the work of our region, hitting hard at splittists and supporting patriotic progressive force.

Comrade Yin Fatang added: As a great religious master, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has also inspected temples and carried out religious activities during his stay in our region, thus further reflecting the CPC's policy on freedom of religious belief. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has also publicly stated that there must be no more consecration. This statement is of reformative significance in carrying out religious activities in our region. It is worthwhile to praise and carry forward this statement.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Judging from what we have seen and heard during our inspection tour, it is clear to all that over the past 2 years and more, the autonomous regional CPC committee and cadres and people of various nationalties throughout the region conscientiously implemented the central authorities' important directives on the work of Xizang, fully carried forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle, did a lot of hard work, scored great achievements in bringing order out of chaos, in eliminating poverty and in realizing prosperity, and made great and gratifying changes. At present, the whole region has achieved political stability, promoted economic development and made remarkable improvements in the people's livelihood.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini added: We can also see that with the gradual implementation of the party's policy toward nationalities, the policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities, the policy toward religions, the policy on united front work, the policy toward intellectuals and other policies, improvements have been made in relations between nationalities, the unity of our various nationalities as been further strengthened, and the party-masses relationship and the cadres-masses relationship are being improved day by day. In particular, there has been a very successful implementation of the policy on united front work. Appropriate arrangements have been made for the great majority of patriotic personages who are doing their best at their posts to serve socialism.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said in conclusion: We believe that under the firm leadership of the autonomous regional CPC committee, cadres at all levels and peoples of various nationalities in Xizang will certainly guard against arrogance and rashness, add to their achievements, overcome their shortcomings, unite as one, be dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, uphold the four basic principles, persist in proceeding from Xizang's actual conditions, and make still greater contributions to building a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized.

On the evening of 19 August, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini held a farewell banquet to express heartfelt thanks to the autonomous regional CPC committee, the autonomous regional people's government and other leading party and government organizations at all levels for the loving care and appropriate arrangements they showed and made during his (?inspection tour). More than 300 people attended this banquet, including Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, leading comrades of regional party, government and military organizations, responsible persons of various regional departments, and patriotic personages. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini and Yangling Duoji, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, spoke at the banquet. In his speech, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Some people have criticized and ridiculed us as if we had no saving graces. They have even talked glibly about the worn-out theme of the so-called independence of Xizang. This worn-out theme went bankrupt a long time ago. They have also fomented disunity and dissension. Let us ignore their meaningless and empty talk. History is inexorable. We hope that our people will advance with firmer strides along the broad road of socialism and will forever take this broad road of socialism. No one can change or stop this.

In his speech, Comrade Yangling Duoji said: Through this inspection tour made by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini, we all feel that only under the leadership of the great CPC can we consolidate the unification of the motherland and the unity of our various nationalities, and that only by upholding the road of socialism can the peoples of various nationalities throughout this region unite to build a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized. We firmly believe that the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the party's third plenary session are completely correct. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we can certainly and successfully achieve our goal.

End of Inspection Tour

OW241938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today ended a seven-week inspection tour of the Tibet Autonomous Region, saying basic problems of food and clothing had been solved in the region.

"I've seen with my own eyes the tremendous achievements Tibet has made since it implemented the instructions of the central authorities for the region," he told XINHUA before leaving Lhasa today.

The bainqen, also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, visited Lhasa and Xigaze Prefecture, where he inspected industrial, agricultural and medical establishments, schools, army units and attended religious services in local monasteries. He said the leaders in one city, one city district, 70 counties and 2,050 rural communes had been elected directly by the people, while principal posts in the local Communist Party organizations and governments are held mainly by Tibetans. He said, after inspecting households: "One of my deepest impressions is the problem of food and clothing has been solved for people in the region." Peasants and herdsmen, he said, have a yearly per capita average of 250 kilograms of grain, 27 kilograms of meat and four kilograms of butter. He said the changes in Tibet have proved the directives of the central authorities for the region conform to reality here and accord with the interests of the local people.

YUNNAN PROMOTES AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

HK181502 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] Since the third plenary session, Yunnan Province has been seriously implementing the principles for readjusting the national economy. As a result, agricultural production and light and heavy industrial production have been promoted. Over the past 3 years or more, the province has realized achievements in five areas in readjusting the proportion between agricultural, light industrial and heavy industrial production.

1. "The pace of development has been speeded up. Over the past 3 years, and particularly in 1980 and 1981, the growth rate of the province's agricultural and light industrial production has been the highest since liberation. The average growth rate of agricultural production was 3.4 percent over the past 3 years, being 7.1 percent in 1980 and 8.3 percent in 1981. The average growth rate of light industrial production was 11 percent over the past 3 years, being 9.4 percent in 1980 and 17.9 percent in 1981." The growth rate in the first 7 months of this year amounts to 13.1 percent.

2. "The proportions of agricultural, light industrial and heavy industrial production have been readjusted. The proportion occupied by agricultural and light industrial production in the total agricultural and light industrial production was increased from 66.9 percent in 1978 to 69.6 percent in 1981. Accordingly, the proportion occupied by heavy industrial production was lowered from 33.1 percent to 30.4 percent."

3. "The structure of production and the product mix have been readjusted. Over the past 3 years, grain production was increased by 6.1 percent and production from diversification was increased by 14.1 percent, which accounted for 53 percent of total agricultural output and showed an increase of 2.6 percent. The proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production increased from 33.7 percent to 36.1 percent. Production of other products, such as oil-bearing crops, tea and tobacco, has also been greatly increased. The ration between light and heavy industrial production changed from 43 percent to 57 percent to 49 percent to 51 percent."

4. The supply of commodities improved in markets both outside and inside the province. "Over the past 3 years, the retail volume of social commodities was increased by 38.6 percent. The ratio of commodities imported into and exported from the province changed from 2.7 to 1 to 2.1 to 1." More cigarettes, sugar, tea, rubber products and so forth have been sold to the state.

5. Agricultural, light and heavy industrial production have developed in line with one another. Over the past 3 years, light industrial production, which relied on agricultural and sideline products for raw materials, grew by 45.7 percent. In the wake of the development of agriculture and light industry, financial revenues grew by an average of 7.9 percent over the past 3 years. Heavy industrial output in the first 7 months of this year showed an increase of 12.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

HEILONGJIANG DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK240417 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences in rectifying party work style opened in Harbin today. Attending the meeting were secretaries in charge of party affairs of various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, the Harbin and Qiqihar railway bureau CPC committees and various agricultural and forestry administration bureaus, secretaries of the discipline inspection commissions of the aforementioned CPC committees, responsible comrades of provincial departments, offices and committees and representatives of collectives and individuals advanced in rectifying party work style, totaling 500 persons. Responsible comrades of some provincial departments also attended today's session.

Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, chaired and addressed the meeting. Comrade Zhao Dezun said: CPC committees at all levels and leading party members and the people of various nationalities are to make actual contributions now to greet the 12th party congress. Under such circumstances, our gathering here to sum up and exchange experiences in party work style rectification and to discuss our work plans become a very important matter in our preparations for the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

Comrade Zhao Dezun pointed out: The struggle to deal blows to serious violations of the law in the economic field is deepening in our province and party work style has improved markedly. This meeting, which is held by the provincial CPC committee, is to sum up and exchange experiences and commend and foster advanced party work style rectification from collectives and individuals. The purpose is to promote the struggle against serious economic crimes, open up new prospects for the provincial party work style rectification in order to achieve a decisive turn for the better in the party work style as soon as possible and exert ourselves to implement the guidelines of the upcoming 12th party congress.

JILIN TO START TAX REGISTRATION WORK ON 1 SEP

SK220330 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] According to our correspondence (Jia Fengming), in order to implement the circular issued by the General Taxation Burean under the Ministry of Finance on tax registration, Jilin Province will conduct tax registration work from 1 September. All units and individuals engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings in the province should register their earnings with taxation authorities.

The General Taxation Bureau stipulated that all units and individuals who have engaged in industrial production, transport, post and telecommunications, construction and installation, business transactions, banking and credit loans, foreign trade, and service undertakings, as well as those who have incomes amassed from business transactions and are qualified to pay taxes in line with the law, should register their earnings with the local taxation authorities within 30 days before they wind up a business of after they open a business.

Tax-paying units and individuals who have opened their businesses before 1 September should again go through the formality of tax registration whether they have gone through these procedures or not. Joint-venture enterprises with foreign firms and foreigners' enterprises should also comply with tax registration in line with the provisions of the tax law.

LIAONING COMMENTS ON CPC MEMBER ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK240959 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Communists Should Firmly Remember the Aim of Serving the People"]

[Text] Some communists and enterprise principal leading cadres, including (Duan Dequan), violated the law in the economic sphere, in disregard of party discipline, state law and the benefits of the people, and damaged the party's reputation among the masses.

It is natural that they be punished in accordance with party discipline. People like them, though very few in our party, have brought us serious harm. They not only have caused serious economic losses to the state, but have also corroded the party's organization and cadres' ranks, poisoned the ideology of the people and polluted the social mood. Our party discipline forbids such acts.

(Duan Dequan) and others are senior party members of 20 or 30 years' standing. For a long time they slackened their efforts to remold their world outlook, forgot all their pledges made when joining the party and forgot the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and the lofty ideals of fighting all their lives for the cause of communism. Their desires for an easy life became desires for comfort, their gains of small advantages led them to dream of a fortune, and their acceptance of bribes led them to betray the interests of the state and the party. They finally fell captive to the capitalist decadent ideology and committed crimes.

We should draw lessons from these negative examples to enhance our immunity against economic crimes. We should make strict demands on ourselves all the time in line with the requirements for party members, firmly bear in mind the party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and the lofty ideals of realizing communism, remold the world outlook on our own and uphold communist purity so as to be qualified communist.

LIAONING PROMOTES INTELLECTUALS TO LEADING POSTS

OW201323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- The party organizations at all levels throughout Liaoning Province have conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and made appropriate arrangements in boldly employing them. As of now, more than 22,000 medium- and high-ranking intellectuals have taken leading posts at and above the county level throughout the province. During the four years since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the total number of intellectuals assuming leading posts in the province has been increased by four times. Many of them have assumed important leading posts at the provincial, municipal and prefectural levels.

About one-third of the large and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises and half of the scientific research units in the province have selected and promoted intellectuals to important leading posts. After taking the leading posts, they have strengthened enterprise management with a scientific approach and straightened out some of the enterprises whose management was chaotic. Some units which had suffered losses have begun to show profits.

In the past, the production departments and the scientific research departments in Shanyang Municipality all went their own way. The issue of not coordinating with each other has existed for a long time. Only after the municipal CPC committee promoted senior engineer Li Tieying to secretary of the city's CPC committee and engineer Zhang Rongmao became vice mayor of the municipal government was the policy of making science and technology serve industrial and agricultural production and social development implemented on a solid basis.

With the close coordination between the production departments and the scientific research departments, and all channels of command unimpeded, Shenyang has witnessed a steady increase in industrial production since the beginning of this year. The economic results have been remarkably improved. The profits made by industrial enterprises in the city and turned over to the government during the first seven months this year rose by 13.6 percent as compared with those in the corresponding period in 1981.

GANSU COURT PUNISHES CADRES FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK230134 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 April this year our station reported that (Li Guangzhong), former director of the Tianshui prefectural commercial bureau and secretary of its leading party group, had been arrested in accordance with the law on charges of speculation and profiteering. Yesterday the Tianshui prefectural intermediate people's court held an open trial for criminal (Li Guangzhong) and (Yang Shouzhi), another criminal involved in this case. In light of the offenses, the nature of the offenses and the criminals' attitude in admitting their guilt, the court sentenced (Li Guangzhong) to 5 years in jail and (Yang Shouzhi) to 1 year on charges of speculation.

(Li Guangzhong) abused his position and power to collude with (Yang Shouzhi), a commune member in Chengguan township, Gangu County. They fraudulently purchased commodities in short supply from state-owned commercial shops and sold them at a profit, reaping an illegal income for themselves and wrecking the socialist economy. From June 1980 to December 1981, (Li Guangzhong) on 24 occasions supplied to (Yang Shouzhi) certificates and letters authorizing him to purchase 44 sewing machines and 47 bicycles. With these certificates, (Yang Shouzhi) purchased at the state list prices 43 Shanghai-produced sewing machines and 47 brand-name bicycles. Except for one sewing machine he kept for himself and two bicycles he passed on to others at the original prices, he sold all the sewing machines and bicycles at prices ranging from 270 to 320 yuan and from 220 to 225 yuan, reaping a windfall of 7,931.3 yuan. He shared the ill-gotten gains with (Li Guangzhong) on 15 occasions, giving him 3,970 yuan.

At the open trial, criminal (Yang Shouzhi) admitted his guilt. Criminal (Li Guangzhong) refused to confess his crime.

Radio Urges Punishment

SK230437 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Criminals Who Disrupt the Economy to a Serious Degree Must Be Dealt With in Accordance With Party Discipline and State Laws"]

[Excerpts] As a director of a prefectural commercial bureau and secretary of its leading party group, (Li Guangzhong) abused his position and power by brazenly violating the party's and state's commercial policy. He supported and abetted a profiteer to resell at a profit commodities in short supply to reap extraordinary profits. Such criminals who took the lead in violating the party's policy and trampling underfoot state lwas and regulations must be serverely punished in accordance with party discipline and state law.

As this case shows, one of the important reasons why many lawbreakers in society can have their way is because some party members and cadres in our government offices, enterprises and establishments, especially cadres in leading positions, have been hit by the bourgeois sugar-coated bullet. They collude with impure elements, go along with them in their evil deeds and do great damage to the party, state and people.

With their strong backing, these lawbreakers are running wild in their criminal activities. Although there are not many cadres like (Li Guangzhong) in our ranks, they make a very bad impression, ruin the party's prestige and hamper the four modernizations. All such party members and cadres who betray the communist ideal, forfeit communist ethics and engage in criminal activities must be duly punished in the light of the seriousness and nature of their crimes and their attitude in admitting their guilt, no matter how senior his party standing is, how much of a contribution he has made and how high his position is.

TAIWAN VISIT BY FORMER U-2 PILOTS APPROVED

OW260209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- The concerned department of our government has given approval to former Kuomintang [KMT] Air Force U-2 pilots from Taiwan Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi, who held the rank of major, to return to Taiwan to visit their kinsmen for a family reunion.

Holding the rank of major, Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were formerly pilots of U.S.-manufactured U-2 high altitude reconnaissance planes attached to the KMT Air Force's 35th Squadron in Taiwan.

Ye Changdi's U-2 plane intruded into China's mainland on 1 November 1963 to gather intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. His plane was shot down by a PLA Air Force unit in the east China region, and Ye was captured. Zhang Liyi's U-2 plane intruded into China's mainland on 10 January 1965 to gather intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The plane was shot down by a PLA Air Force unit in the north China region, and Zhang was captured. At that time, the Taiwan authorities announced that they had "gloriously died in the line of duty" and had "heroically given their lives for a righteous cause."

After being captured, Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were treated leniently by the people's government. They felt deep distress over the harm they had caused the people of the motherland by flying foreign planes to gather military intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. With the approval of the government, they were released and given citizen's rights in 1969. At present, Ye Changdi works as an assistant professor at the department of foreign languages of a certain engineering institute while Zhang Liyi works as an engineer at a certain institute of aeronautical engineering. Being sound in body and in mind, they are jubilantly contributing their strength at their posts to the development of the four modernizations program of the motherland. They sincerely appreciate the lenient treatment, the appropriate job arrangements and the proper care for their livelihood given by the government.

Both have relatives in Taiwan. They have submitted requests to the people's government for permission to return to Taiwan to visit their kinsmen for a happy family reunion. The concerned government department has recently approved their request and has also made arrangements for them. They hope that the Taiwan authorities will also make arrangements for their family reunion in Taiwan.

UNITED DAILY VIEWS POSSIBLE MIRAGE SALES TO PRC

OW252351 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 25 (AFP) -- China's interest in buying French Mirage fighter jets may positively affect U.S. [words indistinct] sales to Taiwan, the mass circulation UNITED DAILY reported from Washington today.

The paper quoted State Department spokesman John Hughes as saying that Beijing's stated intention to purchase Mirage fighters from France would be a contributing factor in future consideration by the U.S. Government of arms sales to Taiwan.

Mr Hughes was responding to questions in the wake of an AFP report from Beijing quoting Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang as expressing interest in buying French Mirage fighter jets and in Sino-French coproduction of the aircraft.

Mr Hughes recalled that U.S. Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge had outlined to congressional hearings the factors that would be studied in considering arms sales to Taiwan. Mr Hughes said that if the Mirage transaction was realized, the United States would take it into consideration when deciding on arms sales to the Nationalist island.

Foreign Ministry officials here said they had the impression that although the United States had announced it would maintain Taiwan's aircraft at the present level, the level would be reexamined should Beijing's air threat to Taiwan increase.

Government officials here declined to comment officially on the proposed Mirage procurement by Beijing, but one official privately said: "We hope the deal will not become a mirage itself." He said that three years ago, the Chinese Communists had arbitrarily reneged on a number of major commitments to buy foreign plant and equipment causing considerable losses to German, Japanese, and even French suppliers. The cancellations had occurred in the context of China's "economic readjustment," undertaken to retrench the economy.

Chinese nationalists on Taiwan have also shown great interest in the French Mirage for years. Almost every French visitor here has been asked by government officials, parliamentarians and journalists about Taiwan's chances of buying the fighter jets from France.

Shortly after President Ronald Reagan's announcement early this year that arms sales to Taiwan would not exceed their present level, sections of the local press devoted considerable space to introducing the various types of French Mirage.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO REMINDS U.S. OF OBLIGATIONS

OW250755 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States Should Positively Implement the Taiwan Relations Act"]

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China yesterday issued a solemn statement in connection with the "joint communique" issued by the U.S. Government and the Chinese Communist regime. The statement expresses profound regret that the U.S. side has mistaken the fallacious "peaceful intention" of the Chinese Communists as sincere and meaningful and agreed to put ceilings on both the quality and quantity of arms to be sold to the Republic of China.

It also asserts categorically that "it is a serious mistake" for the U.S. side, failing to comprehend the real nature of the trick and fraud of the Chinese Communists, to issue the document.

In the statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges the United States to see through the Chinese Communists' plot and ambition, positively implement the "Taiwan Relations Act," and continue to provide us with defensive arms to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Republic of China and to safeguard peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region.

The issuance of U.S.-bandits "communique" brewed for a long time. The plan to issue it was reported repeatedly. We regard it as a contradictory act, produced under the erroneous conception of "allying with the Chinese Communist bandits to resist the Soviet Union."

The first thing we would like to solemnly say is: The Republic of China is an independent sovereign state. Since its founding 71 years ago, it has adhered to our national father's three principles of the people to build a democratic republic of the people, by the people and for the people. We have a glorious history, dignity and lofty aspirations. At present, our base of national recovery, comprising Taiwan, Penchu, Quemoy and Matsu, known for its determination to restore power and its remarkable achievements, has become a magnet attracting support from overseas Chinese and a place which our compatriots on the China mainland yearn for. The Chinese Communist puppet regime is, out-and-out, a clique of violence, composed of notorious roving bandits who bring calamity to the country and the people. Our government regards them as rebels while our people consider them bandits. Although the Chinese Communists have seized the China mainland, they are absolutely not qualified to speak for the Chinese people. We do not recognize the validity of so-called treaties, communiques, and statements signed by the Chinese Communists with foreign countries. "Taiwan is a province of China," but Taiwan has never been, and will never be, a province under Chinese Communist tyrannical rule. We, of course, consider null and void any agreement, involving the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China, reached in the U.S.-bandits "communique."

The second thing we would like to say is: The U.S. commitment to provide the Republic of China with defensive arms is based on the stipulations of the "Taiwan Relations Act." The arms sale to the Republic of China will greatly help the Republic of China to strengthen its defense capability. It is also a necessity for safeguarding peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. In the U.S.-bandits "communique," the United States states that its arms sale to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years. Indeed, this clearly violates the wording and spirit of the "Taiwan Relations Act." Its Chapter 2 "Policy, Facts and Declaration" clearly stipulates: "To provide Taiwan with defensive arms." Our defense is against the possible Chinese Communists' armed invasion. The Chinese Communists are seeking all possible means to interrupt and discontinue U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, precisely for the purpose of "paving the way for their armed invasion of Taiwan." To our surprise, the United States has submitted to Chinese Communists' alternate use of bluff and cajolement and agreed to "put ceilings." It is indeed a serious mistake which violates logic and our defense needs.

During the process of U.S.-bandits' negotiations, the United States repeatedly exchanged views with our government. On 14 July, the U.S. side, through appropriate channels, made the following points known to our side that the U.S. side:

1. Has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China;

2. Has not agreed to hold prior consultations with the Chinese Communists on arms sales to the Republic of China;

3. Would not play any mediation role between us and the Chinese Communists;

4. Has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act;

5. Has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan; and

6. Would not exert pressure on the Republic of China to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

We think that the above-mentioned 6-point guarantee is generally in conformity with the principle of "cooperation bringing about mutual-benefits." Our country, of course, is deeply concerned about how the United States will keep to this position. All free countries surely will also watch the U.S. attitude.

In the past, the Chinese Communists repeatedly blustered that they would "down-grade relations" with the United States if it continued arms sales to the Republic of China. The blackmail was designed to interrupt the arms sales and further undermine relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Some Americans take bandit Teng Hsiao-ping for an "enlightened person." While the bandit party will soon hold its "12th national congress" and the power struggle will intensify, the issuance of the U.S.-bandits "communique" will play a taming and pacifying role in the interest of bandit Teng's power-holding clique.

However, we must point out that there are many factions within the bandits' puppet regime. They have never stopped struggling, both overtly and covertly, among themselves, but they have always been at one in their attempt to annex our base of national recovery and in their ambition to divide the free world. Therefore, we want to appeal to our compatriots at home and abroad to firmly keep to our faith, unite in struggle and fully display the spirit of self-respect and self-strengthening to create a bright future for our country.

President Reagan yesterday issued a written statement reiterating his sincerity in not disappointing long-time friends and expressing his admiration for the rapid progresses made by our people in the past 30 years. President Reagan is a man with far sightedness in world affairs and historical ambition. We hope that in the course of the free people's struggle to "leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history," the United States will faithfully keep to its principles, discern between friend and enemy, uphold freedom and justice and not make any more mistakes that benefit its enemies and hurt its friends.

WEN WEI PO ON EMERGENCE OF 'DENG XIAOPING LINE'

HK251130 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 2

["Newsletter From Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "The Development of the 'Deng Xiaoping Line'" -- part 2 of "The Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The political line of the 12th party congress will affirm, consolidate and develop the political line which has gradually formed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This "3d plenary session" line is known abroad as the "Deng Xiaoping line."

I. THE POLITICAL LINE OF THE 3D PLENARY SESSION

The political line of the 3d plenary session decided from 1979 on to shift the emphasis of the work of the whole party to socialist modernization. The plenary session put forward this political line: "The whole party, whole army and people of various nationalities throughout the country must fully develop the political situation of stability and unity with one heart and mind, and immediately take action, go all out, pool the wisdom and resources of everyone and carry out the new Long March to build China into a strong and modern socialist country before the end of this century." This political line expressed that new contents must be added to make our work more perfect by the beginning of the 6th plenary session. The 6th plenary session called on the "whole party, whole army and people of various nationalities throughout the country to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely round the CPC Central Committee, continue to give play to the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, resolutely surmount every difficulty and struggle hard to gradually build China into a strong and modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization." The addition of these new contents has, first, reiterated the importance of Mao Zedong Thought and, second, pointed out that democracy and civilization are also one of the goals of a strong and modern country.

II. IDEOLOGICAL LINE AND ORGANIZATIONAL LINE

The ideological line and organizational line should be suited to the political line and should ensure its implementation. The 3d plenary session was still unable to express them clearly.

By the time of the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Marshal Ye in his National Day speech put forward an ideological line centered on "four adherences," or adhering to socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" passed by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been more explicit. It stressed the necessity of not only opposing the tendency to negate the four adherences but also the necessity to oppose ossified thinking and the practice of proceeding in all cases from books. This ideological line has in fact inherited the guideline of "emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts" put forward by the 3d plenary session.

As for the organizational line, the 4th plenary session has by means of Marshal Ye's National Day speech made three important demands on the leadership cadres. He said: "At present, it is necessary to stress three things in particular to the cadres at various levels. 1) They must firmly support the party's political line and ideological line. 2) They must be selfless and impartial and must strictly obey law and discipline, uphold party spirit and stamp out factionalism.

3) They must have strong revolutionary dedication and political responsibility as well as vocational ability equal to their work." At the same time he also proposed that the age of leading cadres at various levels should be lowered and that they should be more knowledgeable and specialized. The "guiding principles" adopted by the 5th plenary session has made these demands more specific and systematic.

In this way, a systematic political, ideological and organizational line has gradually taken shape from the 3d plenary session to the 6th plenary session.

III. PERSONNEL CHANGES IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

During the formation of this political, ideological and organizational line, an important readjustment has also been correspondingly carried out in party personnel and organizations.

1. People who firmly implemented the line of the 3d plenary session have been elected to the leadership structure of the central committee. The 3d plenary session elected Chen Yun as an additional vice chairman of the party, elected Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang and Wang Zhen as additional members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and provisionally elected 11 members to the Central Committee. The 4th plenary session elected Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen as members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and provisionally added 12 members to the Central Committee. The 5th plenary session elected Hu Yaobang and Zhao Yiyang as additional members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and dismissed Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian from their posts as members of the Political Bureau.

2. Younger people who firmly implemented the line of the 3d plenary session have been rapidly promoted to leading posts. In this respect, the promotions of Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have been most spectacular. Prior to the 3d plenary session, they were both only members of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Hu Yaobang was elected an additional member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee after the 3d plenary session. He became a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and concurrently general secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee at the 5th plenary session and was made chairman of the CPC Central Committee at the 6th plenary session. Only 4 years have passed since his reappearance in 1977 to the time he became party chairman. Zhao Ziyang was elected an alternate member of the Political Bureau at the third plenary session and became a vice premier of the State Council at the second session of the fifth national people's congress. He was elected an additional member of the Political Bureau at the fourth plenary session and became premier of the State Council at the third session of the fifth national people's congress. At the fifth plenary session he became a member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau and at the sixth plenary session he became a vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee. From his transfer to work in the Central Committee to his appointment as vice chairman also took only 4 to 5 years.

3. Various essential organs have been set up to ensure the normal functioning of party work. For example: the 3d plenary session set up a Central Committee for inspecting discipline for restricting party members who violated law and discipline. It restored the secretariat system and established a general secretary to prepare conditions for carrying out collective leadership in the future.

As a result of the completion of such important personnel changes, the line of the 3d plenary session has become more straightforward and stable.

GOVERNOR'S DELEGATION TO MEET THATCHER IN UK

HK260304 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, will together with five Umelco [unofficial member of the Legislative Council] members leave for London next weekend, for a one-week visit to be consulted on the prime minister's visit to China.

It will be the governor's second such visit within five weeks. Sir Edward's last trip to London was at the end of July, when he had a half-hour discussion with Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister.

Accompanying the governor on his second trip will be senior unofficial member of the Executive Council Sir S.Y. Chung, senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council Roger Lobo and Legco Members Li Fook-wo, Lydia Dunn and Chan Kam-chuen.

The five were described as "the governor's personal choice" by a highly-placed source, and would represent the Hong Kong public, reflecting their views over various issues.

During their stay, the group, headed by Sir Edward, will meet "a great many people" including Mrs Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, officials from the Foreign Office and members of Parliament including Sir Paul Bryan.

The main purpose of the trip, said to be initiated by Mrs Thatcher, was to brief the prime minister prior to her visit to China.

General affairs of Hong Kong will also be discussed.

However the major issue will be Hong Kong's future, and Mrs Thatcher was said to view the opinion of the colony's five million people as "very important", the source said.

"There has been a great outpouring of comment in recent months on the lease issue, in the form of surveys, newspaper articles, editorial comments...

"All these will be relayed to the prime minister, who thinks the opinion of Hong Kong on the matter is very important.

"They will be assisting the prime minister in preparing for her visit both directly and indirectly; directly when the group meets Mrs Thatcher and indirectly when they brief the officials accompanying Mrs Thatcher on her trip and help them in preparing the papers for the visit," the source said.

When asked if the five unofficials had prepared papers on which they would talk, the source said: "Maybe you can tell them what they should be saying."

The five Umelco members did not represent a particular group, continued the source, though they represented a wide spectrum of interests, he added.

The source said it was not yet known whether Sir Edward would be accompanying Mrs Thatcher on her first visit to China as a prime minister, beginning on September 22.

It is most likely that Mrs Thatcher will give a press conference during her three-day stay in the colony. The prime minister is scheduled to arrive in Hong Kong on September 26 after completing her five-day visit to China.

The source observed that nothing earth-shattering was likely to be announced during the press conference, as Mrs Thatcher would most probably report the outcome of her discussions with Chinese leaders concerning Hong Kong's future in her earlier press conference in Beijing.

As had been noted by the governor, the base issue could not be settled all at one go but step by step. And the source said the outcome of the discussion between Mrs Thatcher and top Chinese leaders would only be another step towards solving the problem -- "a step which won't be the final one either."

The governor and the unofficials are scheduled to leave Hong Kong next Saturday and return towards the end of the following week.

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DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES AMITY GROUP

OW261558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received the visiting delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

The delegation is headed by Xia Yan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The Chinese delegation, which arrived here on August 17, had visited a number of places in Pyongyang and Wonsan, a coastal city.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

KYODO: Suzuki Welcome To Visit

OW270111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing Aug 27 KYODO -- Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, said Thursday China will welcome the projected visit of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki despite the current controversy over revision of Japanese school textbooks. He said this in a meeting at the Great Hall of the People with a visiting Japan Socialist Party dietmen's mission led by Tadashi Yaoita.

This is the first time that the Chinese side had clearly indicated that China was treating the visit to that country of Prime Minister Suzuki separately from the textbook issue.

Educators Rap Revisions

OW261320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The ambiguity in the recent attitude of Japanese authorities over history textbook revisions has drawn protests from Chinese educational circles.

Educator Ye Shengtao said the people of the countries victimized by Japanese aggression have exposed the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists and denounced the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history. However, up to now, he said, Japanese authorities are still ambiguous in their attitude and evading the nature of Japanese aggression with such words as "leaving it for future historians to judge."

"Such an attitude is quite impossible," he said.

He said one cannot but suspect the motive behind educating students with distorted history is to harm Sino-Japanese friendship.

Chinese educators, he said, are dedicated to educating students with historical facts. He hoped his Japanese colleagues would join the Chinese people in preventing the recurrence of past tragedies and working for a lasting friendship.

Dong Chuncai, president of the Chinese Pedagogy Society, also expressed indignation about the Japanese authorities delay in correction of mistakes. He said any refusal to admit Japanese aggression as it was is a provocation against the Chinese people and an inexcusable absurdity.

More than a month has passed since China protested against the distortions, but, up till now, the Japanese authorities are still dodging the issue. This cannot but arouse one's suspicion of their sincerity in settling the issue.

"Sincerity must be proved with action and not by lip service. The Chinese people are waiting," he said. He hoped the Japanese Government would correct their mistakes immediately and revise the textbooks.

The current issue of the PEOPLE'S EDUCATION monthly carries an editorial entitled: "Revival of Japanese Militarism Should Not Be Allowed." It says the textbook issue "is not a petty question, but a danger signal of an attempt to revive Japanese militarism."

"The Japanese Education Ministry attempts to insinuate militarist thinking into the minds of the Japanese young people through its censored textbooks," it says. "The Japanese pre-war militarist education first began in school."

The article calls on the people of China and Japan, as well as Southeast Asia, to join hands to frustrate the Japanese revival of militarism.

Social Scientist Urges Changes

OW261608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The best time for the Japanese Government to correct the distortions in the school textbooks would be the sooner the better, Chinese social scientist Huan Xiang told XINHUA today.

He said that Sino-Japanese friendship has developed to the present state through hard efforts. However, it is still not yet a consolidated friendship, largely because of the shadow left by the Japanese war of aggression, which is still vivid in the memory of China and other Asian countries.

Although people are prepared to put aside past animosity, Huan Xiang noted, this shadow persists. It takes a long time to establish friendship on a solid basis, and it is very easy to wreck it.

Huan Xiang called on Japanese Government leaders to take into consideration the overall situation of Sino-Japanese friendship and take prompt, determined and clear-cut measures to rectify the present conditions.

Huan Xiang said that Sino-Japanese friendship has a history dating back more than 2,000 years, and the two countries have had relations only for a brief period in modern times. After the war, China and other countries saw that Japan seemed to have embarked on a new path. But there are still forces in Japan, including those in authority, which attempt to restore militarism. What they have done has already caused immeasurable damage to other countries trust in Japan.

Huan Xiang said that an outstanding statesman is always responsible for correcting his country's mistakes, improving his nation's image abroad, avoiding the losing of other countries trust in it and establishing solid friendship with neighboring countries.

Rectifying errors, the social scientist said, only demonstrates the leaders determination and goodwill before the people of the world. It is groundless to categorize international public opinion as interference in internal affairs and to declare not to correct the mistake under socalled "pressure" from other countries.

RENMIN RIBAO 26 Aug Article

HK260934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Mei Er [2734 3643]: "Sophistry and the Facts"]

[Text] Since the action of the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting the history of Japanese aggression while screening school textbooks has been exposed, the ministry has been strongly condemned by international public opinion and the Japanese public and has fallen into an extremely passive political and moral position. In Japan, however, there are certain people who, while expressing self-reproach, have no intention of correcting the errors; and certain people have even racked their brains and come up with all kinds of sophistry.

The Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN defended the move saying: "Prettifying the history of one's own country and embellishing it in some degree...actually all countries are the same in this respect." This theory, which attempts to describe as "natural" the move of the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting the history of aggression, not only resorts to sophistry but is also a total distortion of the facts. The war of aggression launched by the German, Italian and Japanese Fascists, which brought an immense calamity on the world's peoples, and the grave crimes they committed are already recorded in the history of all countries. It is impossible for anyone to deny or distort them.

There is no harm in turning the pages of the history textbooks used in the GDR, the FRG and Italy to see how they have recorded this history.

Italy launched a war of aggression against Abyssinia (today's Ethiopia) in 1935. This war, which was regarded as the prelude to World War II, sparked off the alliance between Fascist Germany and Italy. The Italian textbook "Modern History" has this to say about this stage of history: When Mussolini set to work to take Ethiopia, he completed the takeover in only 7 months." This war resulted in "even more rabid Fascist imperialist expansion" and encouraged the "reactionary militarist forces" in the nations of Europe. Another Italian textbook, "Records of Mankind," says: "Italian forces invaded the empire of Ethiopia under the pretext of a border clash." A history textbook commonly used by senior secondary school students in the FRG has this to say of the affair: "The Abyssinia war launched by Italy led to closer ties between the two aggressive Fascist states, and in 1936 they set up the Berlin-Rome Axis and put forward hegemonist demands on Europe."

Hitler's Germany undertook dramatic expansion in 1938. The Germans occupied Austria with their army, signed the Munich agreement, annexed the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and then proceeded to occupy Czechoslovakia and invade Poland, which finally compelled the Western countries to declare war. Thus, World War II was touched off. After that, Hitler occupied France, northwest Europe and southern Europe, and then launched a sudden attack on the Soviet Union. The aggressive claws of Nazi Germany stretched out, grasping for the whole world. Textbooks in both the GDR and the FRG contain detailed and clear-cut records of this stage of history. A history textbook used by ninth-grade secondary students in the GDR and another book, "History of Germany," point out: "The German army marched into Austria," "set up the Slovak puppet state," "seized Poland by force" and "invaded France and neutral Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg," "the Fascist air force indiscriminately bombed British towns," and "the conquest and occupation of southern Europe and the attack on the Soviet Union" became "a war of aggression launched by German Fascist imperialism," aimed at "dominating Europe and the world." A textbook published this year and distributed widely in the FRG, entitled "Knowledge of World History," said: Hitler "dismembered Czechoslovakia" and "German forces invaded Poland in the early morning of 1 September 1939.... This war of expansion launched by Hitler spread to the whole world," and "the aim of the war was to establish the 'greater German Reich.'"

Another textbook commonly used in GDR secondary schools says: "According to Hitler's scheme, Germany should expand to the east for its Lebansraum," "the Reich forces occupied Czechoslovakia, brought most of Poland directly under the Reich and enslaved the conquered," with the result that Europe "came under Germany's hegeomist rule." The FRG book "Knowledge of World History" calls all this "Hitler's aggressive design."

All these textbooks clearly and truthfully relate that Fascist Germany and Italy carried out "aggression," and do not, as the Japanese Education Ministry does, describe aggression against other countries as "marching in."

Shocking atrocities were committed by the Nazi Fascists during World War II in slaughtering millions of Jews and innocent civilians. The textbooks in both the GDR and the FRG are truthful and specific on this point, and also condemn these atrocities. History textbooks used by senior secondary students in the GDR say: Fascist Germany "enslaved and exterminated whole peoples and wiped out many countries." During the war they used "the most vicious methods" and their "barbarism surpassed any previous crime of the German exploiting classes" and caused "war damage that even today is still the most terrifying." A West German textbook "World History" says of Nazi atrocities: "They regarded the Slavs of Eastern Europe as inferior beings and saw themselves as completely justified in regarding them as objects to be crushed, chased out and physically exterminated." The Nazis "practiced genocide; more than 2 million Jews were slaughtered in Auschwitz alone, and all together more than 5 or 6 million were murdered." The third volume of another West German textbook, "Knowledge of World History," also records Nazi crimes: "Only 300,000 out of 3 million Jews living in Poland survived;" "of the more than 6 million victims of slaughter, 1.8 million were under 14 years old;" and "of the 12 million civilians slaughtered in the Soviet Union and other countries, the majority were not taking direct part in war activities; they were nothing but the victims of Nazi atrocities."

All these textbooks also clearly condemn German and Italian Fascist crimes; this is completely different from the Japanese Education Ministry, which has pinned on the Chinese common people, the victims of slaughter, the responsibility for the crime of the Nanjing massacre.

Can it be said that the textbooks of the GDR, the FRG and Italy also "pettify" and "embellish" the history of their countries? In fact, far from evading the historical facts of the aggression committed by their countries, the history textbooks of these countries also clearly record the facts of Japan's war of aggression. The GDR textbook "History of Germany" points out: In 1940 the Axis powers, Germany, Italy and Japan, launched a war to carve up "Asia and Europe into spheres of interests." The West German book "knowledge of World History" writes: "Japan launched aggression from 1931 to 1932." Under a subhead "Japan Continues Its Aggression," this book points out that "the desire of the Tokyo government...was to have Japan ruling the whole of China." Another textbook says: "Japan launched armed aggression against northeast China in order to expand its forces to the continent of Asia and to stop the continued development of the economic crisis." In the "Mirror of History" series on modern history, it is pointed out that in its pursuit of the dominant position in Southeast Asia, Japan had taken new steps in expanding its sphere of influence 10 years previously. The Italian textbook "Modern History" also points out that "Japan expanded into Manchuria," and "Japan occupied Manchuria and organized the puppet Manchukuo." All this accords with the historical facts.

The history of World War II was written in blood and tears, and a whole generation experienced this profound calamity and struggle. It is utter folly for anyone to attempt to erase the ironclad facts by using pretexts that do not hold water.

BEIJING REVIEW WARNS AGAINST JAPAN-TAIWAN TIES

HK260757 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 33, 16 Aug 82 p 15

[Article by Xin Ping: "Comment on 'Restoring Japan-Taiwan Relations'"]

[Text] A few people in Japan are calling for "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations."

They want to change the unofficial nature of the relations between Japan and China's Taiwan Province and re-establish official relations between the two sides as existed before the normalization of relations between China and Japan. In other words, to create "two Chinas" and sabotage the friendly relations that have been established and developed between China and Japan.

It is not coincidental that the fallacy of "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" has emerged recently. The Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sent a big delegation to Taiwan last month. During its stay in Taiwan, Japanese newspapers reported, the delegation met the "president," "prime minister," and "ministers" of Taiwan. The agreement reached between the delegation and the Taiwan authorities uses the words "two countries."

The LDP official delegation to Taiwan was led by Masumi Esaki, head of the LDP special committee on external economic relations. Though Esaki did not use the title of "special envoy" of the LDP president as he had used during his tour of Southeast Asian countries, the official nature of his delegation to Taiwan cannot be obscured. The delegation said that its discussion with the Taiwan authorities "was limited to economic affairs." However, even the Japanese press did not believe this. JIJI news agency in a report said: "The LDP delegation's visit to Taiwan is not only of economic importance in melting away the trade frictions between Japan and Taiwan, but also of political importance."

As for the "political importance," this implies regarding China's Taiwan Province not only as a trade partner of Japan but also a "political entity."

The overwhelming majority of the Japanese people, including many LDP members, want to defend and promote friendly relations between China and Japan. However, a handful of persons wish to undermine these relations. It is a distortion to call this handful a "Taiwan lobby," because they are not friendly to the Chinese people in Taiwan. They should be called "advocates of encroaching upon Taiwan" or "proponents for reoccupying Taiwan."

Adhering to the basic principles guiding the restoration of diplomatic relations and advancing the friendly relations between Japan and China is in accordance with the basic interest of the two countries. This has been borne out by the history of the relations between the two countries over the past 10 years. Therefore, the people of China and Japan should not treat lightly the existing adverse current aimed at destroying China-Japan friendship.

The advocates of "restoring Japan-Taiwan relations" are making a mistake if they think China needs something from Japan so therefore they can trample on the basic principles of China-Japan relations and destroy China-Japan friendship.

MATERIALS ON FILM DELEGATION'S TRIP TO JAPAN

Producer's Comments

OW230854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) - Wang Yang, Chinese producer of the first Sino-Japanese co-production "The Game Yet To Finish," said here today that he believes the film would "contribute to promoting friendship between China and Japan."

Wang Yang, head of the Beijing Film Studio, is leaving for Japan on August 24 to attend the premiere of the film, scheduled for August 26.

In an interview with XINHUA today, he said: "Friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples will surely last. A handful of militarists can never represent the Japanese people."

Co-produced by the Beijing Film Studio and the Tokyo Tokuma Corporation of Japan, "The Game Yet To Finish" was a two-year long cooperation in funding, script-writing, directing and casting. It portrays the great suffering brought to people of two countries by Japanese aggression against China through the life of a Chinese and a Japanese go player and their families.

Many Chinese critics who have seen previews describe the film as "truthful to history" and "educative for the coming generations."

The delegation headed by Wang Yang includes the Chinese director Duan Jishun, principal actors Sun Daolin, Huang Zongying, Du Peng, Shen Guanchu, and Shen Danping, and representatives from the China Film Co-Production Corporation and the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation. Zhang Lei, a 7-year-old actress from Shanghai, is the youngest on the delegation. They plan to attend ceremonies in Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka.

Wang Yang, 66, participated in revolutionary cinema and theater activities led by the left-wing dramatists league in the 1930's. In 1938, amid the anti-Japanese war, he went to Yanan, the revolutionary base, and engaged in propaganda work in the 8th Route Army. Later he filmed many battle scenes with his colleagues under enemy gun fire. This is regarded as valuable historical material.

Quite a few Japanese friends with sense of justice, Wang Yang recalled, "stood together with us against the Japanese aggression in China, joined the struggle for our national liberation and became our comrades-in-arms."

Wang Yang, who has paid five visits to Japan, said he occasionally faced certain right-wingers' provocations, but they would immediately be refuted by friendly Japanese. He said he admired what Yasulo Ohno, the Japanese script writer, had said: "The Japanese people are not so easily taken in today as the young Rinsaku Matsunami."

Matsunami is the Japanese go player in the film, who at first accepts it as true that Japan's aggression against China was aimed at "helping China." However, Matsunami himself becomes a victim of the cruel persecution by Japanese militarism.

Recalling that Junya Sato, the Japanese director, vowed never to take up arms against China after the film shooting, Wang Yang said the majority of the Japanese people "are friendly toward the Chinese." A proof, he said, is that so many Japanese showed interest in the making of the film and offered to help.

According to the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation, a premiere of the film is scheduled for Beijing on September 3 and a Japanese film delegation is expected to come.

Suzuki Receives Group

OW261326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said today the showing of the Japan-China co-produced film, "The Game Yet To Finish", this year is "a matter of far-reaching importance."

Receiving the Chinese film delegation headed by Wang Yang this morning at his official residence, the prime minister said: "We should let many more people of both countries see this film. I hope the film can play a great role in promoting the friendly and harmonious relations between the Japanese and Chinese peoples."

Wang Yang expressed thanks to the prime minister for receiving them. He said the film showing the joys and sorrows of two old and well-known go game families from the two countries, reflects the sufferings inflicted upon the two peoples by Japanese militarism. That is why it was well received during its preview in Beijing and Tokyo.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association Tokuma Utsunomiya and managing director of the Tokyo Tokuma Corporation, Yasuyoshi Tokuma.

The Chinese film delegation arrived in Tokyo on August 24 for the premier of the film in Tokyo and other places of Japan. Wang Yang is the Chinese co-producer of the film and Yasuyoshi Tokuma is his Japanese counterpart.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

OW261328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a Diet members delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Tadashi Yaoita, member of the House of Councillors.

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S CHORUS PERFORMS IN BEIJING

OW251756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Japan's Morioka children's chorus troupe, Mieko dancing school and China's central broadcasting children's chorus troupe jointly presented choruses and dances here this evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalisation of Sino-Japanese relations. Fusako Amachi, a Japanese singer famous for her children's rhymes, also performed in the program, held at the broadcasting theater and attended by 1,200 Chinese and Japanese viewers.

The program began with a march and a chorus of "Hello, Glad To Meet You" sung by 40 Chinese and 21 Japanese children. The Japanese and Chinese children also presented separately children's songs popular in the two countries.

Dressed in colorful national costumes, young Japanese dancers performed folk dances to the tunes of "Sakura" and "Sorang," two Japanese songs familiar to Chinese music lovers.

Chinese folk songs presented by Amachi in Chinese and "Song of the Four Seasons," a Japanese folk song which she led the Chinese children in singing, climaxed the program. The audience joined the singers, clapping hands rhythmically.

Led by Keizo Takahashi, member of the Japanese Diet, the Japanese artists arrived in Beijing August 22 and will leave for home tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

OW261226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here yesterday refuted Vietnam's so-called proposal for a halt to hostilities in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas during the national days of the two countries. The note is a reply to a note sent by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese side on August 14, which contains the Vietnamese "proposal".

The note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said: "Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to carry out repeated armed provocations against and intrusions into China's border areas. The Vietnamese troops frequently opened fire into Chinese territory, attacked and kidnapped peaceable Chinese border inhabitants and disrupted production. Vietnamese military aircraft violated China's airspace time and again for reconnaissance and provocation. Vietnamese naval vessels wantonly attacked and seized Chinese fishing boats and fishermen on the high seas. Vietnam has up to now refused to return them to China."

The note said: "Facts have shown that tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border has resulted solely from the Vietnamese authorities pursuance of an anti-China policy and deliberate provocations against China's border areas. The Chinese side has always held that tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border can be eased and the border inhabitants of the two countries can live in peace and stability, provided that the Vietnamese side stops pursuing its anti-China policy and its armed provocations and intrusions into China's border areas."

AFP: Spokesman's Comments

OW270552 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug. 27 (AFP) -- China has accused Vietnam of not having "the least sincerity" in its offer of dialogue published Monday by the Vietnamese official Communist newspaper NHAN DAN.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today criticised the Vietnamese authorities for "calling for negotiations while intensifying their anti-China drive."

"This shows that their words are at variance with their deeds and they don't have the least sincerity," he added.

Negotiations between the two countries started after a border war in February-March 1979, but they were broken off by Beijing after what it considered to be many fruitless sessions.

China has also rejected another Vietnamese offer of a cease-fire along the Sino-Vietnamese border from August 27 to October 8 to allow the national day to be celebrated "peacefully" in both countries. Vietnam's national day is on September 2 and China's is on October 1.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY ATTACK RALLY 19 AUG

OW251758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas recently attacked an official rally of the Soviet-backed government in Paghman, a town about 20kms north-west of Kabul, killing or wounding several hundred people, according to reports reaching here. The attack took place on August 19 when some 1,000 officials were meeting to demonstrate the "government's hold on Paghman".

The five buses used to transport the officials to the venue were destroyed in the strike. Two tanks and several armored personnel carriers were damaged.

A convoy of 40 trucks carrying troops and supplies was seen on the road to Paghman last Friday, the day after the attack on the rally.

PPI, AAP REPORT AFGHAN GUERRILLA ASSAULTS

OW261910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Afghan freedom fighters intensified their guerrilla activities in Kabul and Paktia Provinces over the past two weeks, inflicting heavy casualties and material losses on Soviet and Karmal troops, according to a PPI report from Peshawar.

In an ambush on a Soviet military convoy comprising 45 military vehicles and tanks which was moving from Kabul to Gardez, provincial city of Paktia Province, the guerrillas destroyed or seriously damaged six tanks and military vehicles with rocket launchers and hand grenades. Eight Russian officers and men were killed in the ambush.

The Mojahedin destroyed one more military vehicle near a military camp in Gardez on August 17 with the three enemy men on board eliminated. Meanwhile, they killed six enemy soldiers guarding a police station in Chinargai of Paktia Province.

An AAP (AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS) report from Gandahar City said 500 Afghan guerrillas, besieged by a Soviet army brigade near Panjwai, 25 kilometers west of Qandahar, since August 13, made a series of counter-attacks from August 14 to 18, destroying three Soviet tanks with most of the crew killed. A Karmal officer and two soldiers were also killed in the attacks. Bravely defending their positions, the freedom fighters downed one helicopter gunship and damaged another.

A total of 24 Karmal troops joined the resistance forces in the said period.

U.S. PROHIBITS EXPORTS TO FRENCH COMPANIES

OW270851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department today issued two temporary denial orders prohibiting export of all U.S. products, services and technology to an American company's subsidiary in France and a French company, which had defied the U.S. embargo on transferring equipment for a Soviet pipeline project.

Dresser France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries, Dallas, Texas, today loaded the first three gas compressors abroad a ship bound for a Soviet port. The French company involved, Creusot-Loire, was a prime contractor for the pipeline project.

In a news release issued here today, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that the two companies are under investigation by the department because of the export of the compressors to the USSR in violation of the U.S. Export Administration Act of 1979.

The latest reaction of the U.S. Government came as the trans-Atlantic dispute over the pipeline issue was heating up. The Reagan administration extended in June the sanctions imposed last December in retaliation for the Soviet role in the Polish crisis.

The West European countries concerned -- France, Britain, West Germany and Italy -- have claimed that the U.S. embargo had infringed their sovereignty and said that they would go ahead with fulfilling their contracts with the Soviet Union. One British company was reportedly prepared to follow France's example by shipping embargoed equipment to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge has stated that the U.S. action was intended to "dissuade other firms from violating U.S. regulations". "We will take appropriate measures in any case where we have reason to believe the violations of U.S. export regulations have occurred," the Department of Commerce cautioned in its statement.

YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP ASSESSES ECONOMY

OW270927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 26 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia has achieved good economic results in the first half of this year in spite of some "adverse trends" in economic activities, TANJUG reported today.

The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) made this assessment at a session here Wednesday.

The country has succeeded in meeting its foreign liabilities more regularly and quickly and in ensuring its external liquidity, the session noted. But the republic's and autonomous provinces have got a slow industrial growth rate, and inflation has exceeded the levels forecast for this year.

The LCY Central Committee Presidency confirmed the need for the measures taken to restrict the public, collective and capital expenditures and halt the rise in prices.

It also emphasized the need to put into effect the conclusions of the 12th congress of the LCY and to ensure the principle of income distribution according to work performed. All social factors must strive for strengthening the role of workers in defining and implementing the national economic policy.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW270334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 26 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Romanian Friendship Association ended its two-week visit to Romania and left here for home this evening. Before its departure the delegation was received this morning by Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee and deputy prime minister.

The Chinese delegation is headed by Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the provincial Communist Party committee and governor of Qinghai Province. Its members are mainly from the provinces of Qinghai and Jiangsi and Inner Mongolia.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation also had talks with Chairman Ion Popescu-Putzuri of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, during which they reviewed the cooperation efforts of their associations and discussed ways for still closer cooperation, especially in the exchange of experience in agriculture. The delegation also visited establishments in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry and food industry.

PLO EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT ENTERS SECOND STAGE

OW261614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Another 1,150 Palestinian fighters left Beirut for Syria and the Sudan by two ships today, marking a start of the second stage of the PLO evacuation. The evacuation took place after the U.S. Marines took over the port areas from French soldiers. Among the evacuees, 560 are going to Syria and 590 to the Sudan.

Hani al-Hassan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also evacuated from Beirut for Syria. He said before boarding the Syrian-bound ship that the PLO would open all doors to a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem. They will not resort to force unless efforts for a peaceful solution fail, he said.

According to a report from radio Israel, U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib said tonight after his talks with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in Tel Aviv that the evacuation might end on September 2, two days ahead of the timetable. The evacuation was going as scheduled so far, he added.

Habib flew into Tel Aviv to discuss problems emerged from the evacuation. The Israeli radio said Habib was trying to arrange for the multinational force overseeing the evacuation to take up posts along the Beirut-to-Damascus highway to ensure the safety of the Syrian troops evacuating Beirut.

The overland evacuation of the Palestinian fighters, which was to start today, was delayed because the guerrillas would be vulnerable to attacks from the Israeli forces who controlled some posts along the highway. More ships are needed if they evacuate Beirut by sea instead of by land.

250 Italian soldiers will arrive in Beirut port tonight as part of the multinational force and will take over areas around the Beirut International Airport.

SYRIAN OFFICIALS GREET PLO FIGHTERS UPON ARRIVAL

OW261648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Tartus, August 26 (XINHUA) -- About 560 Palestinian guerrillas evacuated from west Beirut received a warm welcome when they disembarked from a Cypriot ferryboat at this Mediterranean Syrian port early this morning. Thousands of Palestinians and Syrian people, chanting "Down With the Zionist" and "Long Live Palestine", hugged and kissed the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters and showered them with roses.

Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Defence Minister Mustafa Talas as well as President of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum were on hand to receive the fighters at the dockside.

The ferryboat "Sol Georgius" drew into Tartus, north of Damascus, at 1:30 A.M. to a deafening chorus of applause, chants, sirens and hoots. Palestinians on the shore slaughtered and skinned several sheep in front of the huge crowd to honor the fighters, the first group to reach Syria. As the PLO soldiers filed off the Cypriot ship in a well organized way, they stepped on the sheep skins and then stopped briefly before a reviewing stand to hear speeches by Premier al-Kasm and Palestinian officials.

On behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad, the premier welcomed the PLO fighters and said: "Syria and Palestine will march together toward victory and liberation."

After a short ceremony, the fighters took buses and headed off for accommodation on the outskirts of Damascus.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL LAUDS PLO FIGHTERS

OW270755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLES DAILY says in an editorial today that the Chinese people will, as always, stand firmly on the side of the Arab and Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression.

Entitled "Salute to the Palestinian Fighters", the editorial says: "In accordance with the agreement reached by all parties concerned, the PLO fighters are pulling out of Beirut for other Arab countries in order to save that city from destruction. This action, taken in the interest of the overall situation, contributes to the peaceful solution of the Lebanon crisis caused by Israel's large-scale invasion."

It says: "The PLO has withstood another severe test. By fighting heroically, the PLO fighters have smashed the scheme of the Israeli expansionists to write off the national rights of the Palestinian people by wiping out the PLO armed forces. Despite heavy losses, the PLO has preserved its effective strength and gained valuable experience." So long as they conscientiously sum up their experience, both positive and negative, draw the necessary lessons, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the PLO fighters are sure to achieve final victory, the editorial stresses.

It says: "At this critical juncture, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir Arafat has called on the fighters to continue their resistance and struggle, and solemnly declared that the Palestinian people would go on fighting for their national rights. The high morale and strict discipline displayed by the Palestinian fighters during their withdrawal from Beirut fully indicate the invincibility of their revolutionary cause.

"The Palestine problem remains the core of the Middle East issue. Failing a reasonable solution to this problem, there could be no peace and stability in the region. Israel's savage invasion of Lebanon has fully exposed the aggressive and expansionist designs of the Begin regime. It wants not only to eliminate the PLO and stamp out the struggle of the Palestinian people for their national rights, but also to put Lebanon under its control. All the evil schemes of the Israeli ruling clique were supported and encouraged by the United States, which cannot evade its responsibility for all the crimes committed by Israel in Lebanon.

"Now that the PLO and its armed forces are pulling out of Beirut, the United States must make the Israeli aggressor troops withdraw from Lebanon immediately, totally and unconditionally so as to ensure the latter's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Israel must not refuse to withdraw under any pretext nor should it interfere directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The international community should take this opportunity to bring about a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East problem."

In conclusion the editorial says: "The struggle of the Arab people to recover their lost land and that of the Palestinian people to gain back their national rights are a just cause which enjoys the sympathy and support of more and more countries and people in the world. Despite their arrogance, the Israeli expansionists are under heavy fire from the international community and find themselves bitterly isolated.

"The Chinese people will, as always, stand firmly on the side of the Arab and Palestinian people. We are convinced that the heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Palestinian people, fostered in protracted and arduous struggle, will be given new dimensions in the new situation. Victory certainly belongs to the Palestinian people who uphold unity and persist in struggle."

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ON PLO EXIT FROM BEIRUT

OW251728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, said here today that the decision of withdrawal from Beirut made by the Palestine resistance fighters has won firmer support for the defenders of the cause. In a statement on the departure of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, Klibi said that while the fighting in Beirut has recorded for the Palestine resistance fighters a great military discipline and a strict respect for international laws and the Geneva conventions, it has also brought a charge against Israel of a long list of crimes and repeated violations of international rules and moral principles.

He said that more than ever before the Arab countries now need unity of will and action. International community must help the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to create an independent state on the soil of their fatherland -- Palestine, he added.

OFFICIALS AT RECEPTION MARKING NAMIBIA DAY

OW261630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a reception here this afternoon to mark "Namibia Day." Diplomatic envoys of the African countries to China and their wives and African experts working here attended.

Wang Bingnan, president of the host association, spoke at the reception. He praised the Namibian people for "waging valiant and arduous struggles for national independence, self-determination and freedom and against the South African colonialist and racist regime and its racial oppression and discrimination."

He said: "Together with all countries and peoples that uphold justice, the Chinese Government and people sternly condemn the South African authorities for pursuing the policies of racial discrimination and oppression, and strongly demand that they should immediately end their illegal occupation of Namibia in accordance with the U.N. resolutions concerning this question.

"The Chinese people firmly support their government's solemn and consistent position in refusing to have any contact with the South African authorities, and will continue to support the Namibian people firmly till their complete independence," he said.

Dia Bazika Tuma-Waku, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire, spoke in the name of the African diplomatic group in China.

He said this occasion gives Africa new proof of the concern shown by the People's Republic of China "for the total liberation of our continent." He said the African diplomatic group in China "is happy to be associated with the noble cause of the Namibian people to exalt their bravery and intrepidity in an effective way."

The ambassador condemned the South African racist leaders for refusing to carry out the relevant resolutions taken by the United Nations Organization of Namibia with the intention of perpetuating their domination in Namibia.

He said Africa has already made a pledge to devote all its resources for the liberation of Namibia.

Present at the reception were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the All-China Youth Federation and the Beijing Municipality.

Nessim Shallon, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programe, was among the guests at the reception.

UN Council Observes Day

OW270324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations Council for Namibia met here today to observe Namibia Day.

President of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly Ismat Kittani said in a message to President of the U.N. Council for Namibia Paul Lusaka (Zambia) that this occasion served to highlight the determination of the international community to bring about a settlement to the Namibian problem in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions.

He hoped that the efforts of the council and the negotiations now under way would bear fruit in the near future, bringing an end to "the most pernicious remnants of colonialism."

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a message to the council that "a settlement of the problem is unquestionably essential for the peaceful, stable and orderly development of all the people living in the region."

He hoped that negotiations now underway would be completed soon so that elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control could take place in early 1983. "The momentum towards a settlement needs to be maintained," he stressed.

The president of the U.N. Council for Namibia said a settlement of the Namibian issue could only be achieved in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

In its quest for peace and independence for Namibia, he noted, the council had recently decided to hold a conference in Paris in 1983 to mobilize the international community in support of the strugging people of Namibia.

A number of representatives of various regions and international organizations reiterated their full support for the independence of Namibia and demanded that South Africa unconditionally implement the U.N. resolutions on Namibia and end its occupation of that area.

12th NATIONAL CONGRESS TO FEATURE FRUGALITY

OW262056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- Carrying forward the party's tradition of hard work and plain living, the forthcoming 12th national congress of the party will practice frugality in arranging the lodging, transportation and other conference activities for delegates, XINHUA reporters learned from the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

The preparatory group of the congress has decided that during the congress period, no sightseeing tours will be organized and that delegates will have to pay for any theatrical performances and film shows they attend. Stores at delegates' lodging locations will not set up special counters to supply them new products or products in short supply. Neither will Beijing's department stores designate special working hours to serve delegates exclusively. At the same time, the preparatory group has called on all areas not to give new products to delegates in the name of tributes to the congress.

The preparatory group also has made the maximum possible cut in the number of staff workers. It has decided that no delegates will be accompanied by a retinue. Old and sick comrades who have difficulty getting about may each be accompanied by one person after having obtained approval. Preliminary estimates show that the congress staff will be reduced by one-third and the number of accompanying persons by two-thirds than originally planned.

The preparatory group has also decided that delegates will have to take buses to attend congress activities. Except for the old and the sick who have difficulties getting about, delegates from the central party and government organs and the PLA leading organs stationed in Beijing will all reside with their respective delegations and, together with other delegates, take large sedans to attend congress meetings.

ARTICLE GREETING 12th CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW261015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Special article by (Jing Xin) and (Qiu Shi) to greet the 12th CPC National Congress: "Strive For a Decisive Turn for the Better in the Party's Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The party's work style is one of the problems to which people have paid close attention. As everybody knows, ours is a party with a glorious revolutionary tradition and a fine work style. However, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques ran wild for as long as 10 years. As a result, the body of our party was seriously weakened and the atmosphere in the party was also seriously disrupted. This is why the party, for a considerably long time since the downfall of the gang of four, has had to make great efforts to solve this problem.

Since its third plenary session, the party Central Committee has devoted much of its time to reviving and carrying forward the party's fine work style and checking unhealthy tendencies in the party and has taken a series of measures to achieve these purposes. Discipline inspection commissions have been set up from the higher levels to those at the grassroots. The party Central Committee issued the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life, laid down the regulations on living arrangements for senior cadres and worked out the draft constitution of the CPC. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. In accordance with Marxist dialectical and historical materialism, this resolution correctly summed up the party's major historical events that had occurred in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, especially the Great Cultural Revolution. It scientifically analyzed the correctness and incorrectness of the party's guidelines in these events and analyzed the subjective factors and social causes for the mistakes made.

The resolution realistically appraised Comrade Mao Zedong's place in the Chinese revolution and fully expounded the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. Also set forth in the revolution was a program for building a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics. It called for improving the party's work style as an important aspect in building socialist ethics.

Since 1981 the party Central Committee has made particular efforts to check unhealthy tendencies in the economic field. In January 1982 the party Central Committee issued an urgent circular calling for dealing blows to serious economic criminals. In April the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made public their decision on combating serious economic crime. Following the publication of the decision, a number of major cases of smuggling and bribery were brought to light and handled in various localities. At the same time, the party Central Committee decided to reform the administrative structure in order to overcome bureaucracy and raise work efficiency. Thanks to the correct leadership and the great efforts of the party Central Committee, the party's work style has been noticeably improved. Such improvement is evident in the following five main aspects:

1. The whole party has gained a clearer understanding of the importance of the party's work style. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a considerable number of party comrades lacked a clear understanding of the importance of the party's work style and of the urgent need to improve it. Some comrades just let matters drift, some stressed that they were too busy to improve the party's work style and others were afraid lest making vigorous efforts to improve the party's work style would affect the unity of comrades. Still others even associated with evil persons in violating the law and discipline.

In view of the situation, several responsible comrades of the party Central Committee repeatedly stressed the importance of rectifying the party's work style at various meetings in order to bring this matter to the attention of the whole party. To counter the erroneous idea of the "two whatevers," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in April 1977 that it is necessary to grasp and apply Mao Zedong Thought comprehensively and accurately. In his closing address at the 11th CPC National Congress in August of the same year, he pointed out that we must revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style Chairman Mao fostered in our party.

In his speech at the March 1979 meeting to discuss the principles for the party's theoretical work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further pointed out: It is first necessary to rectify the party's work style in order to improve the general mood of society. In the present period of historic changes, problems are piled as high as mountains and numerous tasks remain to be undertaken. Strengthening party leadership and rectifying the party's work style are of decisive significance in this regard.

Comrade Chen Yun sharply pointed out in November 1981 that the ruling party's work style is a matter of life and death for the party.

In further elaborating on the question of the party's work style, Comrade Yaobang said: It is not enough to have only a correct political line and policy. In addition, it is necessary to have a correct organizational line and a fine party work style. Only with a correct political line and policy as well as a correct organizational line and a fine party work style will it be possible to build our party well.

These important remarks by leading comrades of the party Central Committee have made it possible for the whole party to gain a much clearer understanding of the importance of the party's work style.

2. Inner-party political life has gradually gotten onto the right path. As everybody knows, political life in our party had become increasingly abnormal since the late 1950's. The party's democratic centralism was seriously undermined during the Great Cultural Revolution, and inner-party political life then became extremely abnormal.

After the downfall of the gang of four, the party Central Committee took effective measures to strengthen the party's democratic centralism, ban the personality cult, strengthen collective leadership and give full scope to democracy. As a result, inner-party political life has gradually gotten onto the right path.

At the same time, the party Central Committee has affirmed anew the discipline of the party and has stressed that the whole party must keep in step politically. As a result, a great change has taken place in the phenomenon in which some party organizations at various levels and party members go their own way, feign compliance with or even openly resist the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies. The tendencies of bourgeois liberalization and ultrademocratization have been noticeably checked.

3. The style of seeking truth from facts has been revived and developed. Because of the tendency to boast and exaggerate during the Great Leap Forward in the late 1950's, unhealthy trends occurred in the party, such as making false reports on achievements and telling lies. As the gang of four ran amok, the practice of telling lies, boasting and engaging in empty talk was rampant. After the downfall of the gang of four, especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee took a series of measures to revive and develop the party's style of seeking truth from facts and to uphold practice as the sole criterion for the test of truth. The unhealthy practices of telling lies, boasting and engaging in empty talk in the party have been criticized, and the practices of telling the truth and doing practical work have been promoted.

Now the practices of attaching importance to investigation and study and doing practical work are prevailing from the central down the local level. Many party members and leading cadres have taken the lead in going to basic units and among the masses to conduct investigation and study, to solve new problems and to gain fresh experiences. Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other principal leading comrades of the party Central Committee have often gone on inspection tours of various localities where they have solved problems on the spot.

4. Unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline have been checked to some extent. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques ran amok as long as 10 years, and the ultraindividualist ideas they spread produced a deep and pernicious influence. In addition, owing to the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas and of the decadent capitalist way of life both at home and from abroad, unhealthy tendencies in the economic field have developed to a serious extent. The primary manifestations of such unhealthy tendencies are: appropriating public property, turning the public interest into that of a small group, considering everything in terms of money, not hesitating to violate state law and party discipline in order to pursue private ends, using crooked means; establishing contacts with others, entering by the back door, smuggling, engaging in corruption and graft and taking bribes. Such practices have damaged the interests of the party and the state.

To solve these problems once and for all, the party Central Committee has made particular efforts to check unhealthy tendencies in the economic field since the end of 1981. Thanks to the efforts over the past year and more, gratifying achievements have been made in this regard.

5. Bureaucracy and the practice of cadres seeking special privileges have been checked to some extent. As everybody knows, bureaucracy was once rather serious in our party and government organizations. To check such unhealthy tendencies, the party Central Committee, since its 3d plenary session and especially in the past 2 years, has set strict demands on party members and cadres and stepped up political and ideological work among them.

In addition, the party Central Committee has set about solving such problems institutionally. Since early this year, it has reformed the organizational structure and the cadre system. On the party Central Committee's proposal, the State Council took resolute measures to streamline its administrative structure which must be completed within the specified time. At the same time, the party Central Committee has also been simplifying or streamlining its administrative structure. Now the first phase of the structural streamlining of party and government organizations at the central level has been basically finished. The task of the next phase of structural streamlining at the central level will be still very arduous. Streamlining of the administrative structure in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will also be carried out by stages. Later, reform of the political and economic systems will also be carried out. By carrying out a series of reforms, the administrative structure will become increasingly compact, personnel will become younger and their efficiency will be greater.

Now the party's glorious tradition and fine work style is being revived and developed, the relations between the party and the masses are being improved and the party's prestige is increasing. Of course, we should not be intoxicated with the achievements made. Although our party's work style has been greatly improved, unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in many areas and departments remain rather serious.

But we believe that our party's work style certainly will be further improved under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and with the support of large numbers of party members and the people. Let us confidently make continual efforts to bring about a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style.

REPORT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY

HK270441 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Science and Technology for National Defense and National Defense Industry Credited With New Achievements"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular, since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Central Military Commission, the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading has been resolutely implemented in scientific and technological work for national defense and the national defense industry, and achievements have been scored one after another in scientific research and production.

In space science and technology, after the successful launching of a carrier rocket to the waters of the Pacific Ocean in 1980, three satellites were successfully launched for the first time with a carrier rocket in 1981. New progress has also been made in developing new satellites and their carriers.

The performance and quality of conventional arms and equipment such as airplanes, warships, tanks, rifles, guns and radar, have also been somewhat improved. Efforts are now concentrated on developing new models of equipment.

New development has been made in scientific research and production of the nuclear industry. The successful reconstruction of a heavy-water reactor for research purposes and the construction of a reactor for high-flux engineering tests have provided important means for developing the nuclear industry. Outstanding results have been achieved in using nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes. Preparations for building the first nuclear power station designed and manufactured by China are underway. Isotope and radiation technology has been extensively used in agriculture, industry, medical and health work and scientific research.

Good results have also been obtained in using space science and technology to serve the national economy and scientific research. Preliminary results have also been obtained in transferring the technology of telemetry, remote-control and remote-sensing to industry, medical and health work, forestry monitoring, hydrogeology, deposit prospecting, seismology, oceanography and environmental monitoring.

Various factories of the war industry have adhered to the principle of integrating the army with the people and integrating peacetime with wartime. They have restructured their products according to state plans and the needs of the market and have tried in a thousand and one ways to develop civilian products, some of which are sold on the international market.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES BEIJING PLA UNITS' MEETINGS

HK270133 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 4

["Short" commentary: "The Precious Thing Is 'Seriousness'"]

[Text] Party committees at various levels above regiment level in the Beijing PLA units have persisted in the system of democratic life meetings for a long time. This has played the role of enhancing the combat effectiveness of the party committees. Such "serious" spirit and work style are highly commendable.

To do well in convening democratic life meetings, Communist Party members holding leading posts should, first of all earnestly practice what they advocate. In other words, such work should be conscientiously started by party committees at higher levels and party secretaries and deputy party secretaries. Only thus will party committees at higher levels be qualified to set demands on and supervise party committees at lower levels. If they have not done well themselves, it is difficult for them to set strict demands on subordinate units and other people.

The purpose in holding democratic life meetings of party committees is to encourage members of the party committees to state frankly what is on their minds, overcome mistakes, strengthen unity and promote the revolutionization of the party committees. This demands that all members of the party committees be bold in sticking to the truth and actively carrying out healthy discussions of ideas. If everyone tries not to offend another at the meetings, keeps on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle, refuses to carry out strict self-appraisal and criticizes others or merely engages in chitchat and avoids the important and dwells on the trivial while voicing criticism, these meetings are useless no matter how often they are held. Of course, to carry out criticism well, we should eliminate the "leftist" influence and make a distinction between the correct inner-party ideological struggle and the "philosophy of making people suffer" of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We should stick to the formula of "unity-criticism-unity" and carry forward the fine tradition of the party.

Leading comrades of the party committee of the Beijing PLA units mobilized themselves and went down to the grassroots. They truly supervised, inspected and guided the democratic life meetings of the party committees at lower levels and helped them solve a number of problems in a down-to-earth manner. If they rest content with issuing a number of instructions from above and making job arrangements for units at lower levels and listening to work reports, it is impossible for them to guide party committees at lower levels to achieve good results in conducting democratic life meetings.

If we discover problems at the democratic life meetings, we should solve them conscientiously. The practice of holding "lively talks at meetings without taking specific actions afterward" should not be allowed. We should resolutely correct the work style of empty talk.

Practical experiences of the party committee of the Beijing PLA units and a number of other party committees have proved that as long as leading comrades of party committees at various levels adopt a serious attitude, take effective measures, strengthen guidance and set strict demands on themselves, they can completely make the system of democratic life meetings an institution.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PRICE CONTROL REGULATIONS

HK260831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Rule of Law; Manage Commodity Prices Well"]

[Text] Commodity circulation can only work through pricing. In a period of economic readjustment, a unified decree governing price control work is urgently needed to ensure harmonious development of production and exchange of commodities. "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" recently promulgated by the State Council are precisely for meeting the needs of development of the national economy. The essential contents of the regulations call for following the principle of bringing into play the supplementary, regulatory role of the market in the planned economy and implementing the policy of unified leadership and gra ed control over pricing work. While ensuring basic price stability as a prerequisi it is necessary to gradually adjust the unreasonable prices in a planned way that will promote the development of production, increase commodity flow and stabilize the people's livelihood.

In light of the different degrees of impact of the various commodities on the national economy and the people's livelihood, three different price forms can be adopted in controlling prices. They are: prices fixed by the state, prices fixed by the enterprises with the range set by state stipulations and trade fair prices. Of the three forms, state fixed prices should be the dominant form. This includes the major commodities which have a decisive bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, and accounts for more than 80 percent of total retail sales of social commodities. As to the commodities which are priced by the enterprises within the range set by state stipulations and the goods to be sold in trade fairs, their varieties and quantities greatly exceed those of the commodities to be priced by the state. It has been proved by experiences that establishing rigid control over tens of thousands of less important and piecemeal commodities will not help to promote the commodity economy. More flexible price forms are conducive to promoting the development of production, increasing commodity flow and meeting the requirements of the masses. Anyway, in regard to prices, we should strictly control those which should be controlled and we should properly reduce control over those which should have control reduced.

Like all economic decrees, "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" not only safeguard but also restrict the rights and interests of producers, enterprisers and consumers. Rights and interests stipulated in the regulations should be protected, but those which go beyond the limit of stipulations should be restricted. As a lever for controlling the economy, pricing itself does not create any value. Any adjustment of prices will inevitably increase gains to one party and reduce those of others. Therefore, in seriously implementing the regulations, it is necessary to foster the viewpoint that the part must be subordinated to the whole, and to amplify the idea of the legal system. The regulations with the binding force of laws not only stipulate how prices should be fixed and adjusted, but also specify methods for meeting out rewards and punishments. Every unit and every individual must seriously implement "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control." No one should just apply what benefits him in the regulations and ignore what does not benefit him. As a result of things left over by history, the present prices of many commodities in our country are not reasonable.

Readjustment of the prices of major commodities must be made step by step and in a planned way as it will involve and affect various fields of work. Any violation of "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" will be dealt with in accordance with the law. All departments relating to the national economy and all individuals should act in accordance with the regulations. The principle of being strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments must be applied in order to safeguard the seriousness and authoritativeness of the regulations and protect the rights and interests of producers, enterprisers and consumers.

The implementation of "The Provisional Regulations Governing Price Control" is a strong guarantee for maintaining basic price stability. The limits of authority as prescribed by the regulations over various kinds of commodities are aimed at preventing any unit or individual from readjusting prices at will or raising prices in a disguised form. Under the absolute predominance of public ownership of the means of production, it is absolutely possible for us to tighten control over prices and urge all economic departments, enterprises and institutions to observe price discipline so as to effectively control prices of all commodities in the market, maintain basic price stability, ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive and stabilize the people's livelihood.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SPECIALIZATION OF LEADING BODIES

HK270122 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Xia Shuzhang [1115 2579 4545]: "On Specialization of Leading Bodies"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has required the leading bodies to be "revolutionized, specialized, more knowledgeable and lower in age." Now, let us study the problem of specialization.

First of all, the specialization of leading bodies requires that leading cadres study specialized subjects and that leading cadres be chosen from among specialized personnel. The kind of special knowledge leadership work needs depends on the nature of the work; the main purpose is to do the leadership work well. The principle should be: study according to the needs and employ a person according to his good points. If his knowledge and good points cannot meet the needs, it would be difficult to play his role, and if we employ him according to his shortcomings, it would be extremely inappropriate. For instance, it would be much more proper to let a person who had previously specialized in medical administration or hospital management to hold the title of director of a modern hospital than to ask a skilled doctor to assume the role. At present, we are very short of specialized personnel. Therefore, it is imperative that work be carefully arranged for them.

To be sure, the specialization of leading bodies is for the purpose of practicing leadership by experts. Broadly speaking, professional knowledge is always relative. It would be impossible for a leading cadre engaged in overall leadership work to be an expert in every aspect. But he must understand the mutual relationship, common law, policy and tactics of all the work and possess certain administrative and management knowledge, capabilities and experiences. Then he is qualified for his work. We cannot demand that a provincial governor, a mayor or a county magistrate know everything. A president of a university may have academic specialities but this does not mean that he is proficient in all the subjects and in administrative affairs. It is not good to be a complete layman; neither is it possible to be a perfect expert. Therefore, the problem of how to get the appropriate balance merits study.

Second, whether or not the specialized leading bodies can do leadership work well depends on many subjective and objective factors. In addition to fitting a job to one's special training, there is also a relationship with a person's interests, morality, capability, age, health and experiences.

Leadership work is different from the characteristics of specialized work in general, and because a person is good at a certain speciality does not mean that he is good at everything. If a special-class cook who is no good at management and administration work manages the business of a restaurant, even though business may be fair, the loss will outweigh the gain. Therefore, experts can be leaders, but not every expert is suitable for leadership work.

On the question of a person's interests, there may be changes in the specialities people engage in. Is it a good thing to change one's profession? We cannot state a general conclusion. If Li Shizhen had not resigned from the post of county officer, he would not have achieved the historical success in compiling the great book "Compendium of Materia Medica." He was right to change his profession. Dr Sun Yat-sen was also right in giving up the medical profession and engaging himself in leading the people to overthrow the imperialist system and becoming a revolutionary forerunner. But in the course of socialist construction, if we appoint a scientist with considerable achievements and bright prospects to administrative leadership, which he is neither good at nor willing to do, it would be better not to change his profession. As for honorary titles, that should be regarded as a different matter.

Amateurs can be transformed into experts through planned training. Specialized work that is clear is, in general, easily understood. However, a speciality that is ignored or misunderstood needs to be explained. For example, the administrative management mentioned above is not a trade of the "jack of all trades and master of none" character, as it is considered by some people; it is a trade that has its speciality. The problems of administrative procedure, methodology, public relations and policy decision all need to be specially studied. If we apply the priniple of the science of systematic engineering to administrative management and form a fine system of administrative management or draw up an optimum working scheme, then it would become a new developing trend. In the past, we lightly treated administrative work that required strong specialization, so it is no wonder we had low effects in our administrative work.

Third, if after the specialized personnel perform leadership work, apply their study to work, work well without a hitch and achieve marked results, it means that they have achieved satisfaction in both their specialization and leadership work. If they are separated from their speciality, lead poorly and work hard but to no avail, then they suffer in both areas. Some have a leadership title only in name and still practice their speciality; others give up their speciality and do their utmost in leadership work. Although inclining to one side is slightly better than suffering on both, after all, this is a different thing from the specialization of leading bodies.

There is a primary and secondary difference in specialized requirements in the specialization of leading bodies. We cannot attend to trifles to the neglect of essentials. A manager of a big department store is mainly good at managing and running a business, and whether he has any other special skills is insignificant. As for those specialized personnel who are not suitable and not willing to do leadership work, it would be much better to be practical than to force things. Not directly participating in leadership work but assisting such work with their special skills and acting as an adviser or consultant and supplying information is also a method we can use. In this way, we can make up for insufficiencies in the specialization of leading bodies. However, besides being resourceful, we must be decisive. Whether we can be successful depends on the leaders' ability to make a choice. This is a test of the extent of specialization of leading bodies, because amateurs may not accept the opinions of experts.

Finally, the influence of all the above-mentioned points is gradually forming into a general mood, and if the general mood takes shape, it will have much greater influence. For instance, a speciality neglected due to narrow comprehension is difficult to resume and develop; experts with jobs not suited to their training who enter the leading bodies merely announce that administrative and leadership work do not need special training; to assign or promote people heedless of the demands of the specialized nature of the leading bodies may cause a negative mood of not striving for constant improvement among the specialized personnel at their posts; and so on and so forth. If these problems are properly handled, it may have a good effect and form a good general mood. The kind of leading body to build is a sensitive problem. What you propose and encourage does not depend on what you say but what you do. General moods and influences are like invisible batons and are very efficacious.

It is said that a certain research unit has planned to use a system whereby research personnel hold leading posts for 2 years in turn, which they call making contributions (to leadership work) in turn sacrificing (their specialized profession) in turn. This clearly shows that there are contradictions between leadership and specialized work there. It is fair to make a contribution after making sacrifices, but if there is no contribution after sacrifices or the sacrifices exceed the contribution, then we must try to seek some other, better way. There are also some institutions that have too many deputy leaders who have special skills. For the sake of avoiding a situation in which everyone is up to his ears in work and not able to pursue his own profession, then try out each leader in the post of routine work deputy head in turn. So, if the leaders shift about like a merry-go-round, how can we compare their responsibilities and achievements?

Therefore, there still exist many problems in determining how to specialize the leading bodies, problems ranging from cognition to practice. The pressing matter at the moment is to investigate further, grasp some practical materials, constantly sum up and enhance them, and advance successively in a gradual and effective way.

SEVERAL POWERPLANTS COMPLETED, UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW181431 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Three generating units with a combined capacity of 450,000 kilowatts were put into operation in the first seven months this year, according to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

Another 11 generating units are scheduled to be completed between now and the end of this year, producing a combined capacity of 1.4 million kilowatts, the ministry said.

The units already in operation include the first generating unit of the Hulan Ergi thermal power plant in northermost Heilongjiang Province, the third generating units of China's largest hyroelectric power station at Gezhouba on the Yangtze in Hubei Province, and the fourth generating unit of the Shiliquan thermal power plant in Shandong Province.

In all, 62 large and medium-sized electric power plants, with a total capacity of more than 20 million kilowatts, are being built in China, and work on another nine was scheduled to be started soon, the ministry said.

The 62 power plants, to be put into operation separately in the next eight years, are expected to generate 100,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year -- a third of China's total electricity output in 1981. They include 38 thermal power plants and 24 hydroelectricity power plants.

The fourth and fifth generating units for the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station are expected to go on stream this year. The station will have 21 power generating units with a designed capacity of 2,715,000 kilowatts.

Some of the other generating units scheduled to turn our electricitv before the end of this year are part of the Wujiangdu hydroelectric power station on the Wujiang River in Guizhou Province and thermal power plants in Liaoning, Anhui, Hubei, Hebei and Gansu Provinces.

Most of the thermal power plants are being built near coal mining areas to reduce the cost and time of transporting coal long distances as well as the strain on railways.

Two 500,000-volt power transmission lines are now under construction: the 620-kilometer line from the Yuanbaoshan power plant in Inner Mongolia to Liaoyang in Liaoning Province; and the 300-kilometer line linking the power plants at Datong and Shentou coal mining areas in Shanxi Province with Beijing and Tianjin.

China has emphasized expansion of the energy industry during the current economic readjustment. Last year, for example, the total electricity output came to 309,300 million kilowatt-hours, 20 percent over that in 1978. In the first six months of this year, the power output increased 6.9 percent, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

However, there is still a tension in the supply of electricity, since industrial and agricultural production has developed rapidly in recent years. China has adopted policies and measures to boost its power industry, including encouraging the local authorities to co-operate with the central authorities, or to undertake projects independently.

FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION, SALES INCREASE

OW270018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- China registered increases in production of farm machinery and sales between January and July this year compared with the same 1981 period, according to the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Production of hand tractors ranging between several to 20 horsepower was 174,000, a 43 percent growth; hand sprayers 5.32 million, a 37 percent increase; rubber-tired handcarts 7.2 million, up 65 percent; and pumps 403,000, up 45 percent, a spokesman for the ministry's agricultural machinery bureau said.

Increases were also recorded in output of small diesel engines up to 20 horsepower, small farm produce processing machinery, threshers, plant protection machinery and mechanized chicken-raising equipment, he said.

According to statistics from commercial departments, farm machinery sales in China in the January-June period were 3,000 million yuan, eight percent higher than the same 1981 period, he said. Increases in sales of semi-mechanized farm implements, hand tractors, pumps and rubber-tired handcarts ranged from 24 to 36 percent.

The spokesman attributed the increases to the job responsibility system diversification of the rural economy which have raised the income of the peasants. He predicted peasants demand for small farm machinery and semi-mechanized implements would continue to rise this year and next year.

JOURNAL REPORTS INCREASES IN FOREIGN TRADE

OW270016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- China reports an average annual increase of 28.9 percent in the total value of its exports between 1979 and 1981, bringing the 1981 total export value to 20.9 billion U.S. dollars, according to a CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL report.

The gain is manifest in the following areas:

-- Heavy industrial products for export rose from 25.5 percent of the total export volume in 1978 to 43.4 percent in 1981, surpassing the proportion of light and textile industrial products and agricultural and sideline produce for export;

-- China's total export value in 1981 had for the first time surpassed one percent of the world's total value of exports since 1967;

-- The number of China's commodities ranking first in terms of export value in world trade has increased to 27 kinds, including: pig bristles, feather, rabbit hair, goatskins, cashmere, rosin, green tea, honey, menthol, peppermint oil, cassia bark, fireworks, frozen rabbit meat, filature silk, cotton cloth, freshwater cultured pearls, drawnwork, tungsten ore, antimony, black fungus, straw and willot plaited articles, raw lacquer, Chinese crude drugs and ceramics;

-- China now has 32 major export commodities each earning more than 100 million U.S. dollars a year.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW262348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Establishment of a constitution day and the holding of a swearing-in ceremony for state leaders are among the suggestions for further revision of the draft of the revised constitution raised by the people from all parts of the country and overseas Chinese, according to the National Constitutional Revision Committee here today.

The suggestions were made at local discussions across the country over the past four months in which millions of workers, peasants, cadres and soldiers took part or in letters to the committee, many by overseas Chinese.

Apart from hailing the draft as a better constitution than the previous three ones, the letters offered some concrete and constructive suggestions for further revision. The Constitutional Revision Committee will, in accordance with views gathered from the people, further revise the draft before submitting it for examination to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress scheduled to meet in November.

Ninety-one-year-old jurist Wang Zhixiang suggested that the date of the promulgation of the constitution be established as "Constitution Day". The chairman of the state and leaders of the State Council should swear their allegiance to uphold the constitution at a formal ceremony to show respect for the constitution, an overseas Chinese in Singapore proposed.

A veteran educator in Hunan Province, Li Er, suggested that the provisions on educational policy in the constitution include aesthetic concepts as an important aspect in the building up of the country's socialist ethics.

The draft in the Han language and local minority languages was brought to workshops, production teams and army units, to Mongolian yurts on the grasslands and to forest areas deep in the mountains.

In the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, more than 4.5 million copies in the Uygur, Mongolian, Kazak, Kergez, Xibo and Han languages were sent to the cities, agricultural and pastoral areas.

Radios, televisions, wall-papers, lectures and discussions have been used to encourage public discussion throughout the country.

Leaders of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions went to the grass-roots organizations to collect opinions from the people.

Minority people highlighted their discussions on provisions about regional national autonomy and their political status. The people of Hezhe, China's smallest nationality, with a population of only some 800 in Heilongjiang Province, and the Elunchuns, one of the smallest nationalities in the country, were overjoyed at the provisions on equal political status for all the nationalities.

TRADE UNION LEADER ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW260815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the nation's revised constitution has expanded the democratic rights of the Chinese workers in their political and social life, said Gu Dachun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in an interview with XINHUA.

The union leader said that the draft which is to be submitted to the National People's Congress in November, includes several provisions to this effect.

The draft constitution provides in the section covering general principles that: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state, governed under the peoples democratic dictatorship and led by the working class, based on the alliance of workers and peasants; that all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people; and that the people have the right to administer affairs of the state and its economic, cultural and social affairs, according to provisions of the law, through various channels and in various forms.

He said what is especially noteworthy is that the draft provides that "workers and staff members of state enterprises participate in the management of their respective organizations through the congresses of workers and staff members and other channels, in accordance with provisions of the law." This new section fully reflects the workers status as masters of the state, he said.

The congress of workers and staff members is an organ of power for workers and staff to participate in decision-making and management and to supervise cadres. Congresses of this kind have been established in more than 80 percent of the big and medium-sized enterprises in China's major industrial cities.

Gu Dachun said that the new provision will promote development and continued improvement of the system of workers congress.

The draft does not provide for the citizens freedom to strike as the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions did. The trade union leader said that this is reasonable, since experience in the past few years has demonstrated that workers can use various ways and means other than a strike to protect their rights and interests from being infringed upon by bureaucratic enterprise leaders. He said it is because China is a socialist country led by the working class and the interests of the state and those of the working class and other laboring people coincide.

He listed ways and means available for the people to exercise their democratic rights: the people's congresses at various levels, direct election of deputies to people's congresses at or below county level, conducting criticism and self-criticism through newspapers and magazines, writing letters to relevant organizations and departments, and the system of workers congress.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "there have been few cases of strikes in the recent past. So, provision for freedom in this field is of little practical value.

"Of course, the lack of provision for freedom to strike does not mean that there exists a prohibition against strikes, nor does it mean that all strikes are illegal."

EDITORIAL ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, OUTPUT

HK260856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Closely Combine Environmental Protection With Production Development"]

[Text] A good living environment and natural surroundings are signs denoting a country strong and prosperous, a happy life for the people and social civilization. After nearly 10 years of efforts, and in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made in environmental protection. However, due to the long-term incorrect understanding of the importance of environmental protection, we never took this into consideration when conducting industrial production and construction. Most of the factories have not adopted technical preventive measures against pollution. As a result, environmental pollution and the destruction of living things have reached an acute stage. This should arouse our close attention.

While developing production, we should pay attention to environmental protection. We can develop production by doing a good job in environmental protection. It is wrong to only take present production needs into account by disregarding the pollution and destruction of the environment and developing production at the expense of the environment. We should consider both production and living things and we should closely combine environmental protection with production development.

Industrial pollution must be dealt with. However, at present, due to financial difficulty, the state cannot allocate large funds for this purpose. To prevent pollution, we should proceed in all cases from the national situation, and persist in the policy of self-reliance and the principle that those who contaminate the environment will bear the responsibility of handling the pollution. We should principally rely on the forces of the industrial departments and enterprises, and exploit their potential so that they can resolve the pollution problem themselves. It is not necessary to spend a lot of money on the pollution problem so long as we can take preventive measures earlier. But it will cost even more money and the problem will be more complicated if we delay in solving the pollution problem. One of the main reasons for industrial and enterprise pollution resides in enterprise maladministration.

Enterprise readjustment should include the following measures: strengthening environmental administration and control pollution. This is an important sign for inspecting the results of readjustment. Environmental administration should be a link in the chain of enterprise management and the production process. We should do a good job in environmental protection while we are carrying out industrial production. It is necessary to establish corresponding organs to take charge of environmental protection, set up economic responsibility systems, implement responsibility systems for managers and chief engineers who take charge of the environmental protection of the enterprise, explicitly stipulate the economic responsibility for environmental protection which the enterprises bear for society and the staff and workers for the enterprises, link responsibility, rights and interests with the environmental impact of the enterprises, and decide on awards through points and discussion based on production and economic results.

In China, most of the enterprises have outdated technology and equipment, which causes high consumption of resources and energy and various forms of waste. To carry out technical reform in the existing industries and enterprises constitutes an important policy for national economic construction, and is also an effective way to deal with industrial pollution. All enterprises and departments responsible for the work must strive to prevent pollution by taking this as an important goal in achieving technical reform. They must actively make efforts to solve the pollution problem by reforming technology and renewing equipment. They must raise efficiency while making use of resources and energy and convert them to produce to the maximum. They must pay special attention to raising the level of comprehensive utilization, adopt recycling measures, break down the boundaries between enterprises, practice indiscriminating application among factories and salvage useful materials from the three wastes (waste gas, waste-water and industrial residue). They should carefully ensure that the three wastes are technologically exhausted, and meet the state's exhaust standards.

Many areas of the country are seriously polluted and this is mainly due to irrational industrial planning. While carrying out industrial readjustment and reform, industrial plans should be correctly arranged according to general urban plans. Construction of all factories and enterprises should be based on urban characteristics, correspond to urban development, and be limited by the urban environmental conditions. We should strictly carry out the measures for protecting the environment; these measures should be simultaneously designed, built and put into operation together with any key projects. It is forbidden to indiscriminately build or rebuild and extend a factory. In the future, enterprises and institutions that pollute the environment may not be built in densely populated areas and in the protected areas of river headwaters as well as in scenic and sightseeing spots. Some enterprises, which are irrationally planned, seriously pollute the environment or are difficult to deal with, must be resolutely closed or moved out according to specific conditions. In reorganizing industry along specialized lines, we should gradually set up specialized cooperative centers for the different trades. We should concentrate the separate factories which pollute their surroundings in order to centralize management of the "three wastes" and to raise productivity. Urban factories are absolutely not allowed to shift pollution-causing production to the commune and brigade enterprises, which lack preventive measures against pollution.

The prevention of industrial pollution, and the protection and improvement of the environment, are closely related to all economic fields as well as all industrial departments. Governments at all levels should put this matter on the agenda and strengthen leadership over it. All departments concerned should take concerted action, go deep into the realities of life, make investigations, sum up experiences, make overall planning, coordination and supervision, and help enterprises solve the problem of environmental pollution through various means.

To protect and improve the environment is an important task for developing the national economy and society. It is a component part in creating material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. We should resolutely adhere to the decrees and stipulation of the state, go into action, promote prevention work concerning pollution, rapidly reverse the serious trend of industrial pollution and strive to achieve coordinated development in industrial construction and environmental protection.

ZHANG JINGFU URGES BETTER ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

OW270524 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- At the national meeting on strengthening enterprise financial management and improving economic results which ended today, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said that in the course of consolidating enterprises priority must be given to consolidating financial administration and accounting. He said: Consolidating the financial administration and accounting in enterprises is one of the five contents of the overall consolidation of enterprises. With enterprises shifting from the production mode to the production management mode, the position and role of financial administration and accounting will become more important.

In his speech Zhang Jingfu proposed that the consolidation of enterprises should include steps to see that leading groups in charge of enterprise consolidation in various areas and departments include comrades from financial departments; that the consolidation of enterprises include the consolidation of financial administration and accounting; that the first group of key enterprises must be consolidated; that financial departments of an equal level must dispatch personnel to participate; that various responsible departments at the central level must not only do well in consolidating the financial administration of directly subordinate enterprises but must also help localities in consolidating the financial administration of local enterprises of respective trades; and that enterprise consolidation will not end as long as there is still work to be done in consolidating financial administration and accounting.

In his speech Zhang Jingfu pointed out, financial administration and accounting in enterprises must be consolidated painstakingly and seriously and not only in form. The basic work of bookkeeping, auditing and analysis of economic activities should be done well and in a down-to-earth manner. Only by doing the basic work well will management improve and economic results rise. It is necessary to combine the work of consolidating financial discipline with that of consolidating financial administration and accounting, and general financial inspection, Problems discovered in the course of the general financial inspection should be solved conscientiously by consolidating enterprises. Leading persons of enterprises must foster a sense of the whole situation and of the legal system, and correctly handle relations among the state, enterprises, workers and staff. Financial departments must concentrate on the work of consolidating and strengthening financial administration and accounting in the next several years. They must be willing to dispatch their key members to devote 90 percent of their energies toward making this task a success. With enterprises consolidated and improved economic results, financial work will sail smoothly, thus providing work initiative. Financial departments, responsible departments of enterprises and grassroots enterprises must initiate activities to train financial and accounting personnel and raise their ideological level and professional efficiency.

Zhang Jingfu called on the broad masses of financial cadres and financial-accounting personnel to go deep into the realities of life, conduct investigation and study, study new things and seek solutions to new problems in a practical manner in order to further mobilize the initiative from all quarters and continuously develop the economic results already achieved.

BAINQEN ERDINI RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM TOUR

OW270012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, returned here today by special plane from Lanzhou after winding up his two-month inspection tour of Tibet beginning early last month.

He was greeted at the airport by Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, and leaders of other departments concerned.

The vice-chairman arrived in Lanzhou yesterday where he was accorded a warm welcome by party and government leaders of Gansu Province.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL WORK REPORTED

OW270333 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] China has made gratifying achievements in educational work since the conclusion of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and attained the goal of achieving initial success within 5 years as prescribed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in August 1977.

With the implementation of the principles of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading in the education front after the third plenary session, the proportional relationship between educational undertakings and economic construction has been initially readjusted. In the past few years, investments in education have increased gradually despite state financial difficulties. From 1979 to 1981 the education budget increased from 9.95 percent to 13.5 percent of the state's budget for all enterprises and undertakings, and the state's investments in education increased from 1 percent to 3 percent of the state's total investments in capital construction.

Initial success has also been achieved in readjusting the unreasonable imbalance within the educational sphere. In the past few years, restructuring of secondary education has resulted in less regular senior middle schools and more urban vocational schools and other vocational classes and schools. The number of students in these schools as well as in agricultural middle schools, schools for mechanics and secondary technical schools, has markedly increased.

Greater developments have taken place in higher education. The number of full-time institutes of higher learning increased from 392 in 1976 to 704 in 1981 with their total enrollment increasing from 564,700 to 1,279,500. Since 1978 a total of 32,000 post-graduate students have been enrolled. This is 38.6 percent greater than the total enrollment in all the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution.

Scientific research and experiment work in universities and colleges has been stepped up in the past few years. In the 4 years from 1978 to 1981, universities and colleges directly under the Ministry of Education alone conducted 924 major research and experiment projects.

Political and ideological work has also been strengthened in all kinds of schools at all levels in the past few years to enable students to mature morally, intellectually, physically and in discipline. A new socialist generation of young people is healthily growing up.

CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL TRAINS 17,883 CADRES

OW260709 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- Since its restoration in 1977, the Central Party School, persistently implementing the educational policy of arming cadres with the basic principles of Marxism and raising senior and middle cadres' level of understanding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has trained or trained on a rotational basis 17,883 senior and middle party cadres, middle-aged and young cadres and propaganda and theoretical cadres, 2.6 times the total number of cadres trained in the 18 years before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Such large-scale training of cadres is unprecedented in the history of the party school.

Following the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee decided to restore and strengthen the Central Party School and made the "Decision on Running Party Schools Well at All Levels." The party Central Committee called for party cadres, especially senior and middle leading cadres, to raise their level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition by engaging in studies at party schools. In accordance with the party Central Committee's decision, the Central Party School has run 7 rotational training classes for senior and middle party cadres, 5 theoretical study classes and 2 training classes for middle-aged and young cadres in the past 5 years. In addition, the Central Party School has also run 3 rotational training classes outside the school in coordination with the departments directly under the CPC Central Committee, central state organs, the PLA and the Beijing municipal party committee. After attending the party school, the overwhelming majority of the students have made progress or improvement in varying degrees in comprehensively and accurately grasping the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conscientiously implementing the party's lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and in strengthening their party spirit and following the correct way of thinking. While training cadres on a large scale, the Central Party School has also carried out theoretical work with unprecedented vigor, thus making an important contribution to bringing order out of chaos on the theoretical front.

An important characteristic of the teachings of the Central Party School is requiring its students to comprehensively and accurately grasp the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In view of the distortions or tamperings with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the Central Party School retranslated about 1 million words of Marxist-Leninist works and compiled them into the "Selected Readings From the Works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong" as its teaching material. The party school requires its students to understand the basic principles of Marxism; to carry forward the study style of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice; and to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe, analyze and study new situations and to sum up fresh experiences. The party school pays particular attention to grasping some key questions and guiding students to bring order out of chaos on the theoretical front. In teaching philosophical subjects at the three rotational training classes for senior and middle cadres a few years ago, the party school, in view of the viewpoint of the "two whatevers" prevailing at that time, particularly made time for the students to discuss penetratingly the criterion of truth. Through the discussion, the students emancipated their minds and clarified many questions of right and wrong; in light of the viewpoint that practice is the sole criterion for the test of truth, they summed up their experiences and lessons in connection with the actual conditions in their work, holding that the work of leadership was mainly affected by "leftist" ideas.

After summing up experience, many students have realized that we will make achievements in our work and win the masses' support whenever we value materialism and dialectics and act in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Conversely, things will go contrary to our wishes if we violate the principle of seeking truth from facts and fail to proceed from reality. Straying from the principle of seeking truth from facts is equal to abandoning materialism and dialectics. In that way, we will lose the basis for our work. Some students regard their becoming believers in materialism and dialectics as the benefit of their study. They pledge to repudiate metaphysics and book worship and to seek truth in their work from now on.

In the course of teaching political economics, the Central Party School first teaches the students basic Marxist theories and then organizes them to hold discussions on special themes in connection with the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to strengthen their confidence and determination to accomplish the four modernizations. In the course of study, many students have seriously studied the new circumstances and new problems concerning the current four modernizations program and offered their opinions and suggestions to the departments concerned. The students have made recommendations on the reform of the economic management system, on various problems concerning capital construction that are awaiting immediate solution, on the development of animal husbandry and on the improvement of the long-standing backwardness in agriculture in cold and lofty mountain regions and in outlying minority nationality regions. Their recommendations have aroused the attention and admiration of the departments concerned because they provide meaningful guidance on actual work.

In order to accelerate the process of making the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professional, the Central Party School held two training classes for middle-aged and young cadres. The two classes taught basic modern science and technology and economic management in addition to philosophy, scientific socialism, political economics, the history of the Communist Party of China and party building. The courses have enriched the students' knowledge, enhanced their interest in studying economic questions and enabled them to lay a foundation for pursuing further studies at their workposts henceforth.

In the course of teaching and other activities, the CPC Central Party School attaches great importance to the restoration of the work style of the school in seeking truth from facts. Since it held the first rotational training class for high-level and middle-level cadres in October 1977, it has announced its determination to adhere to the principle of the "four not's" -- that is, do not seize on the shortcomings of others and blow them up, do not put labels on people, do not use the big stick and do not fill the sack [bu zhuang dai zi 008 5944 5915 1311]. Many old comrades have said that in the party school they can fully discuss important party and state affairs and say whatever they want to say and that they feel the warmth of the party's fine work style which has been restored and carried forward.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS

HK261051 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Hui Yuanying [1920 0337 5391]: "Several Questions About Successful Running of Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the open-door policy, China's efforts to establish Chinese-foreign ventures have had a good beginning. In order to step up the pace of Chinese-foreign joint ventures, it is very necessary to sum up the past previous experience and raise the level of our understanding of some of the problems related to joint ventures.

1. The first condition for success or failure of joint ventures is to methodically choose projects and conduct feasibility studies. In the past, because of a lack of experience and planning, many foreign investors found problems when trying to enter into joint ventures and we on our part were too hasty. This kind of "charging into battle" approach frequently resulted in blind action and, lacking feasibility studies, projects soon became bogged down in themselves. Presently, Shanghai has already adopted a new approach to joint ventures. They have unified the city's economic readjustment and development programs. The foreign trade and economic relations departments, together with the planning and economic committees and the industrial departments, assign priorities for the technical reforms of the existing enterprises. Starting with trade and production plans, they formulated plans for the best use of foreign capital and planned projects for the introduction of foreign technology, then according to the requirements of the projects, looked for suitable participants in joint ventures. In order to cope with the lack of economic advisers in trade negotiations and the poor standard of professional work, Shanghai has adopted the approach that "the wisdom of the many exceeds that of the wise." Accordingly, some leading ministries organized expert negotiation teams, and they included participants from the trust investment corporation, foreign trade, finance, taxation and other departments, the Academy of Social Sciences, the public accounts department, and lawyers who formed an advisory board for conducting serious feasibility studies of joint ventures. Practice has confirmed the efficacy of this method.

Shekou, the industrial area of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is an important way to attract foreign capital in Chinese-foreign joint ventures. On the part of the leadership there, they have a good grasp on project requirements, that is, those projects slated for development must stimulate international economic cooperation and the flow of technology, especially the up and coming, advanced technologies, and stimulate those areas which China needs to develop. They have also recommended five things to be avoided: 1) serious pollution that cannot be resolved; 2) old and outdated equipment; 3) production of commodities subject to quotas outside of China; 4) compensation trade; 5) processing imported materials. When the joint venture projects are chosen according to correct policy, then the work goes relatively smoothly and better results are achieved in the economy and the growth of technology.

On the other hand, some projects chosen for joint cooperation were largely failures because the feasibility studies were not good enough and they were acted upon blindly. Some projects, although they began well, failed in the long run, because they just assembled and processed imported materials and nothing was achieved in terms of experience in the management process, and as well, no headway was made into the international market. Others were failures because contracts were signed even before reasibility studies were conducted, some production commitments from beginning to end could not be met, and hasty signing of project agreements led to internal enterprises contending for raw materials and markets, which only redoubled the difficulties. This lesson should be a warning.

2. Insistence on mutual profit-sharing in Chinese-foreign joint ventures is crucial to the positive management role both sides must engage in. Foreign investors in China are basically motivated by profit. We should adopt a correct approach to this question and permit foreign investors their due share of profits. Under the principles of mutual profit-sharing and foreign trade joint ventures, the capitalist invests money, we profit, and in the long-range view, all of the possible advantages are greater. Most of our personnel presently engaged in joint ventures recognize this, and their working relations with the foreign investors are relatively good. They invest energy in cooperation and things are well run; whereas there are some, who lack a clear understanding of the foreign investors participation in the operations, their rights to profit and so on, and these incorrect attitudes do not allow for smooth operations.

3. Distinguish between different situations and correctly handle the relationship between marketing commodities internally and in foreign markets. The correct resolution of this problem is essential to the development of joint ventures. Ordinarily, foreign investors would like their products to enter the Chinese market. On our part, we are interested in increasing exports, foreign exchange, and at the very least, joint ventures should be able to balance foreign currency revenues and expenditures. In fact, before we initiate joint ventures, aside from taking into consideration the stability of certain goods on the international market, and the foreign investors marketing abilities, we still must work from the actual conditions of both sides and consider carrying out the following choices: 1) products that are in great demand and sell well on the international market should all be exported; 2) we should consider temporarily reducing the export proportion of those goods which are in short supply in China; 3) the contradictions between Chinese and foreign markets being very great, we should open up new avenues for foreign participation. For example, we should adopt multilateral methods of cooperation and make equipment suppliers and traders with access to markets work together or adopt the method of "import substitution," like the joint Chinese-American Shanghai Automation Instruments Corporation. Once their operations are underway, their products will be supplied to the Baoshan steel complex and the Jinshan petrochemical works to cut down on expenditure of foreign exchange. These methods once employed, after a certain period of time will reduce the problems of marketing commodities.

4. Create the right conditions to swiftly grasp joint marketing potential. Presently in joint ventures it is the foreign investors who take care of the marketing of commodities and the purchases of raw materials, while on our part only a few are directly involved in these operations. This is not advantageous to our understanding of the price changes on the international market, nor does it increase our command of international economic activity. If this continues, when contracts expire we will not be able to strike out independently. Therefore, we must mobilize enthusiasm and make a step towards greater control of supply and marketing activities.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VISITS MEMORIAL HALL

HK260654 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Summary] On the afternoon of 25 August, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu, Secretaries Wang De and Yin Linping, and Standing Committee Member Chen Yueping visited the preview of an exhibition in the Liao Zhongkai-He Xiangning memorial hall. Ren Zhongyi listened to a report on the preparatory work for the hall and looked at photographs, relics and materials on the revolutionary activities of Liao and He.

GUANGDONG HOLDS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK MEETING

HK270327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A provincial political and legal work conference convened by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee concluded on the afternoon of 26 August after 9 days in session. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, and Liang Lingguang were present at the closing session. Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu spoke.

The meeting held: The province's political and economic situation has changed profoundly since the third plenary session, and political and legal work has also gradually embarked on the path of performing according to the law. There has been a notable improvement in social order. Social stability and the masses' sense of security have increased. However, Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, and the struggle has always been sharp and complex. Political and legal work has faced many complicated new situations and problems since the province instituted its special policies and flexible measures. In view of this new situation, the outstanding tasks in the province's political and legal work for a time to come are as follows:

1. Deal resolute blows to serious economic crime. It is particularly necessary to investigate and handle major and important cases. We must deal severely and swiftly, in accordance with law, with criminals who do serious economic sabotage. Capital punishment must be meted out in the worst cases. We must unswervingly practice the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, and deal blows to economic crime. We must resolutely correct the phenomenon of substituting fines for punishment. The meeting also held: The whole party should get to work, get a good grasp of solving the problems in a comprehensive way and continue to tidy up social order in the urban and rural areas. This is also an important current task in political and legal work. The focus in this comprehensive treatment is to promote education for young people and juveniles.

QIAO XIAOGUANG GUANGXI CYL CONGRESS OPENING

HK230813 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] While the people of all nationalities throughout the region are greeting the holding of the 12th party congress with a feeling of immeasurable joy, the Seventh Guangxi Regional CYL Congress was solemnly opened in Nanning the morning of 22 August. Leading comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai and Chen An, attended the congress. Of the 1,004 delegates of all nationalities attending this CYL congress, some are representatives of the fighting heroes who have come from Fakashan -- an outpost in a southern border area of the motherland; some who are representatives of advanced models, new Long March shock workers and activists in learning from Lei Feng on the industrial, agricultural, commercial, cultural, educational, physical culture and public health fronts who have achieved excellent results; and some who are representatives of outstanding CYL cadres, exemplenary Young Pioneers' instructors and CYL members who are returned overseas Chinese.

The congress will listen to and discuss the report of the regional CYL committee, define the future work and tasks and elect the Seventh Guangxi Regional CYL Committee and the regional delegates to attend the 11th National CYL Congress.

Comrade (Liu Yiqiang), chairman of the presidium of the congress, presided. Liang Jinjie, secretary of the last regional CYL committee, delivered the opening speech. Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the congress, saying: Since our sixth regional CYL congress, under party leadership, CYL organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the line, principles and policies of the party and, centered on the central work of the party, actively carried out CYL activities. Comrade Zhao Maoxun hoped that CYL organizations at all levels will strengthen ideological and political work for the young people and heighten the CYL's combat effectiveness. They must conduct education in communist prospects, ideals, morality and character for the young people. Under party leadership, CYL organizations at all levels must promote and train CYL cadres, build CYL leadership groups and put them on a sound basis.

HAINAN DELEGATES ELECTED TO 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HK260939 Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Delegates of the Hainan administrative region to the 12th National CPC Congress have been elected. They include Hainan Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Luo Tian, Secretary Zhang Rihe, Hainan Li -- Miao Autonomous Prefecture Deputy Head Li Guangliang, Yao nationality, Baoting County CPC Committee Secretary Yang Wengui, Li nationality, and Xinxing state farm worker Chen Feiyan, female. Comrade Luo Tian is scheduled to leave Haikou for Guangzhou by plane this afternoon. Comrades Zhang Rihe, Li Guangliang, Yang Wengui and Chen Feiyan left Haikou yesterday afternoon.

HENAN HOLDS SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK201018 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial conference on summer grain production was held in Gong County 6-12 August. The conference summed up experiences in summer grain production and looked into and worked out the plan and measures for summer grain production next year. The conference put forth the new objective of a struggle for summer grain production.

The conference pointed out that the province reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year. The province's total output of summer grain was 22.7 billion jin. The province overfulfilled its quota by 8 percent. Output of rapeseed was 10 percent higher than last year. The province overfulfilled its quota for summer grain procurement by 25 percent.

The conference pointed out that the area sown with wheat in 72 medium- and low-yield counties in our province amounts to some 40 million mu, which accounts for about 60 percent of the sown areas in the whole province. Since the province set up the medium- and low-yield areas leadership group in 1978, some responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have regularly gone to these places to give guidance, readjust the arrangements for crops, popularize science and technology and support them materially. The appearance of the medium- and low-yield areas has been greatly changed. Total output of summer grain of Nanyang, Zhoukou, Zhumadian and Xinyang Prefectures was 10.93 billion jin, 1.53 billion more than last year.

The conference emphatically pointed out: "Although our province has achieved very great results in wheat production, the production potential is still very great.

"To further speed up wheat production, leaders at all levels must apply and popularize this summer's experiences in production and enthusiastically lead the masses throughout the province, fully mobilize all kinds of positive factors, give play to all favorable conditions and further tap production potential in order to make a new breakthrough in wheat production next year. We must make sustained and redoubled efforts and advance toward the new objective of summer grain production."

At the conference, Liu Yingxiang, vice chairman of the provincial agricultural committee, delivered a speech entitled "Clearly Understand the New Situation, Sum Up New Experiences and Advance Toward the New Objective for Summer Grain Production." Vice Governor Cui Guanghua made a summing-up report. Representatives of high-yielding communes and brigades and households whose output is 10,000 jin who attended the conference, issued a written proposal to all cadres and commune members in the rural areas throughout the province.

Station Commentary

HK201044 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Advance Toward the New Objective of Summer Grain Production]

[Excerpts] The recent conference on summer grain production put forth to all peasants and comrades on the agricultural front throughout the province the objective of a struggle which must be achieved in wheat production in 3 years. The conference demanded that we strive for a new breakthrough in wheat production next year, open up a new situation in 2 years and achieve the new objective in 3 years. This new objective is heartening and arduous and can be achieved under favorable conditions and after making efforts. Let us practically and realistically analyze the favorable conditions for making a new breakthrough in wheat production, opening up a new situation and achieving the new objective.

1. This point is of primary importance: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all places have constantly reviewed and perfected all forms of the production responsibility system and greatly inspired the socialist enthusiasm of grass-roots cadres and the masses of peasants. This is a guarantee for us to reap a bumper wheat harvest next year.

2. Over the past few years, all places have vigorously done well in farmland capital construction concerning water, soil and manure. The conditions for production have been improved relatively greatly. This is a material foundation for reaping a bumper summer grain harvest.

3. The cadres' and masses' level of scientifically cultivating and tending wheat has been raised relatively greatly. The techniques of cultivating wheat have been grasped by more cadres and people. A large number of typical examples in achieving high yields of wheat have emerged this year, and they have provided examples and experience in greatly increasing wheat output.

4. The whole province has had a large number of cadres involved in agricultural technology. Some 4,000 people have been promoted to middle-grade technical posts and above, and some 1,000 of them have been promoted to leadership posts at all levels. There are even more peasant technicians, households with scientific and technological knowledge and households whose output is 10,000 jin. They will continue to play a backbone and vanguard role in wheat production.

5. There have been constant supplies of materials to support agriculture, such as chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery and agricultural chemicals.

6. What is more important, inspired by the spirit of the 12th party congress which is about to be held and following the development of socialist spiritual civilization, modern peasants who have communist ideology, morality and sentiment and fervently cherish socialism, the party, the country and the collective, have grown up and a large number of model workers have emerged. This will surely and greatly change the mental outlook of all peasants and produce inestimable material resources.

All this has clearly shown that we have the conditions for speeding up the development of wheat production. So long as we further handle well the relationship between unified management and the contract system in the course of perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions in order to vigorously popularize effective science and technology, continue to do well in grasping technical training, seriously work out and carry out the plans and measures for wheat production, seize the current favorable opportunity to collect and produce farm manure in a big way, do well in popularizing superior seeds and continue to do a good job in farmland capital construction, we can surely reap an even bigger bumper summer grain harvest next year.

At present, leaders at all levels must enthusiastically organize and lead the masses to do well in the final-stage management of autumn crop fields and in self-salvation through production in stricken areas and, in addition, continue to arrange for the tasks of wheat production.

Cadres must go deep into the frontline, integrate with the masses and take part in labor. They must promptly solve problems when discovered. All walks of life and trades must vigorously support agriculture and meet the production needs to the greatest extent. We must make concerted efforts and contribute toward cultivating wheat sufficiently and well, reaping an even bigger bumper summer grain harvest next year and speeding up the advance toward the new objective.

HUNAN MEETING ON COMMODITY PRICE CONTROL

HK240928 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, after receiving the State Council's "Notice on the Distribution of the Tentative Commodity Price Control Regulations," the provincial people's government immediately called a governor's office meeting to study and consider views on the thorough implementation of such regulations. It also issued a "Notification on the Serious Implementation of the Tentative Commodity Price Control Regulations." The Propaganda Department of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the Hunan Provincial Commodity Price Committee issued a joint notification calling for the serious study and propagation of the "Regulations."

The provincial people's government has called on various areas, departments and enterprises, and units in charge of people's affairs to set aside in the second half of August a few days for the organization of cadres and workers to seriously study and strictly observe the "Regulations" and to conduct publicity through various media in an extensive and penetrating manner. People's governments at all levels must organize relevant departments to seriously make an inspection and to resolutely overcome the practice of freely or subtly raising prices.

Those units and individuals that seriously carry out the commodity price policy and observe commodity price discipline in an exemplary way must be cited and given awards. Those who run counter to the commodity price policy and commodity price discipline must be strictly dealt with in line with the spirit of the "Regulations." We must maintain the basic stability of commodity prices.

The provincial people's government has also called on various areas and various relevant departments to perfect commodity price organs and augment the staff of commodity price workers, to seriously sum up experiences and lessons, and to formulate as quickly as possible provincial measures and regulations concerning the thorough implementation of the "Tentative Commodity Price Control Regulations." The aim is to bring our province's work of controlling commodity prices to a new level.

REPORT ON IMPROVING SICHUAN GRASSROOTS CPC ORGANS

HK240904 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Investigation report by Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Organization Department and Mianyang Prefectural CPC Committee Organization Department: "Fangshi District CPC Committee of Qingchuan County Strengthens the Building of Grassroots Party Organizations"]

[Text] Fangshi district of Qingchuan County has 7 communes, 47 production brigades, and 266 production teams. At present, the responsibility system of fixing output quotas on a household basis and assigning the land to each household in exchange for specific levies has already been extensively implemented among all production teams. In this new situation, the prefectural CPC committee has made the building of grassroots party organizations a key link to promote various tasks, and has thus more effectively given full play to the roles of party organizations and party members. Now, as the party work style has been improved, the masses have restored confidence in the leadership and production has developed.

The following are the major experiences of the Fangshi Prefectural CPC Committee in strengthening party building.

1. Conscientiously put the party's grassroots organization work on the agenda.

After the implementation of the production responsibility system, the Fangshi Prefectural CPC Committee has upheld exercising the party committee's leadership to the party, vigorously grasped the building of grassroots party organizations and has thus achieved prominent success. They have mainly grasped the following four tasks.

First, they have adjusted the relationship between production and party building. From 1975 on, "a group of people" in the prefectural CPC committee have gone all out to promote production. They went to grassroots level as one step to improve their leadership style; they personally took part in production as a demonstration of their determination to go all out to promote production. They offered quite a few proposals and worked really hard. However, no matter how hard they worked, the results were never prominent. In the spring of 1979, when implementating the spirit of the third plenary session, the prefectural CPC committee held a meeting of three-level cadres and urged comrades at the grassroots level to help the prefectural CPC committee to redress its work style. Those comrades at the grassroots level said, apart from those causes concerning policies, the reason why production could not develop was because the prefectural CPC committee had spent too much of its time in the general affairs of production while overlooking the roles of grassroots party organizations. The prefectural CPC committee open-mindedly accepted their criticism. From 1979 on, the prefectural CPC committee has paid close attention to the implementation of the rural economic policy and the building of grassroots party organizations, and has brought along production with party building. They have issued two documents: "Opinions on the Improvement of Organizational Work," and "Guideline for Inspection;" called commune CPC committee secretaries to attend four prefectural CPC committee enlarged meetings; have analyzed the circumstances of party branches and party members; and have thus put forth the specific requirements for strengthening the building of grassroots party organizations.

Second, they have practiced a division of work between party and government. Another reason why the building of grassroots party organizations had never been placed on the top agenda of the party committee in the past was because there was no demarcation line between the jurisdiction of the party and that of the government. The prefectural CPC committee has coordinated the county CPC committees in readjusting the leading bodies of party committees and administrative committees, tried to avoid cases of holding posts concurrently and laid down definite rules and regulations defining the duties of each unit.

In this way, the prefectural CPC committee and the commune CPC committees have been able to liberate themselves from those trivial affairs and devote more effort to the building of party organizations. In the last few years, while concentrating its strength on the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies, the prefectural CPC committee has persistently given training to party members and backbone cadres of party branches every year. Now, the prefectural administrative offices and the administrative committees of all communes can independently handle all work within their own jurisdiction, and they show high initiative in their work. By simultaneously promoting both material and spiritual civilization, the prefectural and commune party and government leading organs have won the strong support of the masses.

Third, the party committee secretary has managed to grasp the key link and has been personally engaged in work. The number one leading person of the party committee is the key figure who must decide whether the building of grassroots party organizations is placed on the agenda of the party committee. Since 1980 prefectural CPC committee Secretary Xia Zhengliang has presisted in personally taking part in working out the working plan of party building every year. He often personally gives talks on party history, and regularly participates in party branch activities in the capacity of an ordinary party member. He also often goes to communes and brigades to help comrades in grassroots party organizations to properly carry out party work. On the other hand, the prefectural CPC committee also regularly holds a meeting of commune CPC committee secretaries from organizations. Besides, the secretaries of all commune CPC committees also conscientiously promote party-building work.

Fourth, they have constantly studied new circumstances and put forth new tasks. In analyzing the reason why the building of grassroots party organizations could not be carried out continuously, they have found out that it was because they had not paid attention to studying new circumstances and solving new problems. Therefore, the leading comrades of the prefectural CPC committee began to frequently go to the grassroots level to carry out studies and investigations, to find out what party members and cadres were thinking about and doing in every period. Thus, the prefectural CPC committees always have an orientation, a concrete plan and specific goals in mind when carrying out the work of building grassroots party organizations.

2. Conscientiously reorganize the leading bodies of grassroots units.

In early 1980 the prefectural CPC committee made investigation and analysis of the leading bodies of grassroots units one after another. They found that four of the seven commune leading bodies were good or relatively good, two of them were weak and lax, and one was paralyzed or partially paralyzed. Of 47 brigade leading bodies, 27 were good or relatively good, 12 were weak and lax, and the rest were paralyzed or partially paralyzed. Of those grassroots leading bodies which were weak and lax and those which were paralyzed or partially paralysed, some just could not understand why the responsiblity system must be implemented, and therefore did not want to be involved in implementing the system; some were not united and therefore were not capable of implementing the system; and some could not implement the system just because the members of these leading bodies were not honest and upright. Even those leading bodies which were good or relatively good did not know how to properly implement the responsibility system because they lacked good methods. In the reorganization, the prefectural CPC committee gave individual guidance to every leading body according to its own circumstances. For those grassroots leading bodies which were good or relatively good, the principal way was to sum up experience, find out where they lagged behind, and put forth the measures of improvement through meetings on democratic life, and then further consolidate and improve the results. For those grassroots leading bodies which were weak and lax and those which were paralyzed or partially paralyzed, the principal responsible people of the prefectural CPC committee and those of the CPC committees in the communes concerned led work groups to respectively carry out reorganization. Within 2-odd years, they have quite effectively solved the problems in the following aspects:

(1) They have carried out education on the policy to deal with the obstacles in implementing the agricultural production responsibility system. In the past, some comrades did not understand the current policy, so they just washed their hands of the business. Therefore, these units used to waver and act slowly in implementing the responsibility system. In coping with such circumstances, the prefectural CPC committee organized study classes to give party lectures, called the CPC committee secretaries of seven communes to participate in the production responsibility system experiment in Shiba Commune for half month, and sent them to other places to learn from other units. By taking these measures, the prefectural COP committee has cleared up some comrades' misunderstanding and doubt about the guidelines and policies laid down by the party's central authorities since the third plenary session, and has thus pushed the vast number of party members and cadres to take the initiative in carrying out the production responsibility system.

(2) They have done a good job in straightening out people's wrong and muddled thinking and in ironing out the differences. In analysing the cause for the split, the prefectural CPC committee found out that, in some cases, it was due to the evil influence of the sense of belonging to one's own partriarchal clan; in some other cases, it was due to differences of opinions and contradictions between people; and in the rest; it was due to the lack of a democratic work style, or due to poor cooperation between young and old cadres, and so on. Based on the information collected in the investigation and studies, they adopted different measures for different cases and guided the cadres to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. In this way, the problems in the leading bodies of a commune and 11 brigades which were suffering from the split were relatively satisfactorily solved.

(3) They have rectified the financial work and handled the corruption cases in which some cadres were involved. In February last year, the prefectural CPC committee transferred 397 cadres familiar with financial affairs from prefectural and commune organs and brigades and teams to undertake an overall rectification. They made a thorough check of the financial accounts, common accumulation, fixed assets and so on, and seriously handled some cases of taking bribes, stealing and selling farm cattle, chemical fertilizer and so on. Through these measures, cadres were educated and the masses were rather contented with the results.

(4) They have reelected the members of grassroots party organizations, and thus have solved the problem of weak and lax leading bodies. In coping with the situation that the principal responsible comrades of a small number of communes and brigades were too old, less capable and unequal to their jobs, the prefectural CPC committee, having made good ideological preparation, carried out a reelection of the leading bodies. Proper arrangements were made for some cadres who were not equal to their current jobs, and those young party members who were highly loyal to the party, well educated, had a fine work style and experience in production and in administration were promoted to posts in the leading bodies. At the same time, the prefectural CPC committee also paid attention to reserving those veteran backbone cadres who are capable and energetic, have experience, and enjoy high reputations. So the leading bodies have been strengthened and party members and cadres were contented with the reelection.

3. Further carry out the drive of being qualified party members. Strengthening the administration and education of party members and improving their political accomplishments are some of the important aspects of the building of grassroots party organizations. For this reason, the prefectural CPC committee has tried to educate party members by various means.

(1) They have upheld regular educational work. In 1981, inlight of the new circumstances after the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, the prefectural CPC committee formulated definite and concrete stipulations for the scheduling, organization and leadership, forms of activities, and so on, of the "three meetings and one class." [These forms of regular inner-party activities of the CPC]

The prefectural CPC committee also prepared and distributed "diaries for three meetings and one class" and roll books for party members' attendance at regular party activities. As the regular activity system for party branches and party groups has improved, every party branch and every party group organizes regular activities now, and the attendance at every party class, party branch and group party activity exceeds 90 percent of all party members. As the regular educational work has been promoted in a down-to-earth manner, the ideological consciousness of most party members has been improved. Now there are more party members elected by the masses to undertake leading posts, more party members who work enthusiastically and more party members who try to do people good turns, while those feudal superstitious activities have been basically eliminated.

(2) They have pushed party members to maintain close ties with the masses. After the implementation of the production responsibility system, the form of production which was centralized before is now decentralized. In addition, in these mountainous areas, a small population is distributed over a vast area, and some production brigades even cover a circumference of more than 60 li. Therefore, it is impossible to promote political and ideological work by only depending on cadres. The prefectural CPC committee has popularized the method of assigning a certain household to each party member to keep contact with, a method which was created by the CPC Committee of Sinshun Commune. Now 292 party members in the whole prefecture have already undertaken the responsibility of keeping contact with 1,460 commune member households. All these party members are required to undertake the policy propaganda and educational work concerned, to urge commune members to keep in line with the state's production plan, to give commune member households technical guidance in scientific farming, to ensure the completion of tasks assigned by the state and the collective, to take care of household sideline production and the needs of daily life, and to assist in mediating civil disputes. This method has given full play to party members' roles in the actual work.

(3) They have promoted the activities of creating advanced party branches and striving to be model party members. The activities of creating advanced party branches and striving to be model party members have been extensively promoted throughout the prefecture. By vigorously commending advanced examples, the prefectural CPC committee has drawn a clear demarcation line between right and wrong, and between achievements and errors among party members and has thus mobilized the initiative of various circles.

(4) They have upheld the self-appraisal system for party members. In view of the situation that the practice of criticism and self-criticism is not prevailing and that some problems among party members have not yet been solved in good time, the prefectural CPC committee has attached importance to the key problems, and carried out the self-appraisal activities among party members by means of political studies, education with the aid of positive examples, inspiration and persuasion, and self-improvement. The prefectural CPC committee has taken the full responsibility for preparing and distributing the outline for self-appraisal of party members, has made clear the purpose and the goal of the activities, and has organized self-appraisal activities in every party branch once every half year. The party members in the prefecture said that in those regular party activities in the past, we used to aim at too great targets and waste our time in empty talk; and we never really touched on real ideological problems despite repeated criticisms. Now the situation is different, and our regular party activities are rich, solid and concrete.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG BIDS FAREWELL TO BAINQEN

HK270736 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] "After successfully concluding his inspection tour of Xizang, which lasted for more than 50 days, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, left Lhasa for Lanzhou by special airplane on the morning of 24 August.

(Xie Jianhua,) a responsible member of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, also left Lhasa on the same airplane.

"Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the Xizang regional people's government, the Xizang PLA district and the Xizang regional CPPCC, including Yangling Duoji, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangming), Chen Jingbo, Yang Dongsheng, Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, Pequin, (Peng Ge), Xia Chuan, Wang Yunxiang, Ciren Lamu, Sengqen Losang Gyancan, Li Benshan, Jiangcuo, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, (Gai Yuxie), (Gao Fengshani), (Zhong Yun), Namgyal, Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, Jipu Pingcou Cideng and Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, went to bid farewell to Vice Chairman Bainqen and his party." Also at the farewell to Bainqen were responsible comrades of the Lhasa Municipal CPC Committee and the Lhasa municipal people's government and of various regional departments and the vice chairman of the branch association of the Buddhist Association of China.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING

HK270726 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Summary] "The 14th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 25 August. The meeting adopted the resolution on delaying the trial implementation of the civil procedure law of the PRC. In accordance with the region's vast area, poor transportation and a poor work foundation, the meeting decided to delay for 1 year the trial implementation of the civil procedure law. Trial implementation of the civil procedure law will be effective from 1 October 1983." The meeting also approved the regional regulations on forest protection and approved the list of appointments of cadres of the regional people's procuratorate and the higher people's court.

During the meeting, Chen Jingbo, vice chairman of the Xizang Regional People's Congress, gave a speech on four subjects: Education on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; social order in minority nationalities regions; religious freedom; and function of the county people's congresses standing committees. Chen Jingbo said: The discussion launched among people of various nationalities throughout the region is in fact an education on socialist democracy and the legal system. As a result of this education, social order has been promoted. This shows that it is necessary to simultaneously grasp material and spiritual civilization. If we only grasp production and do not grasp education, we are only temporarily promoting production. Without political and ideological work, production will not be consolidated. After the promulgation of the constitution, we must still organize the masses to study in order to improve the people's understanding of the legal system and their political awareness.

Chen Jingbo continued: We must cultivate a large group of minority nationalities cadres in order to promote the social order situation in the minority nationalities areas. At present, a large part of work in Xizang is under the administration of Zang nationality cadres. However, our cadres are still far from meeting the demands put forth by the CPC Central Committee. Thus, we must incessantly improve the quality of the cadre contingent.

On the question of religious freedom, Chen Jingbo said: Religious belief is a very complicated question. We must fully understand the long-term nature and complications of religions and must absolutely not adopt a laissez-faire attitude.

In conclusion, Chen Jingbo stressed that it is necessary to promote the work of the standing committees of the county people's congresses. "The 14th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, which was held on the afternoon of 25 August, was presided over by Hu Zonglin, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee. Other vice chairman, including Wang Yunxiang, Dege Gesangwangdui and Ciren Lamu, attended the meeting. Regional CPPCC Vice Chairmen Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng and Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo and responsible comrades of various units and departments were also present at the meeting."

SHANXI CALLS FOR BUILDING TWO CIVILIZATIONS

HK230801 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Telephone Conference Demanding That Party Committees and Government At All Levels Lead the Party Members, Cadres and Masses To Promote the Building of the Two Civilizations As Practical Action To Greet the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] Last night the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference demanding that party committees and governments at all levels lead andmobilize the party members, cadres and masses and redouble their effort to promote the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization as practical action to greet the 12th party congress.

The decision to hold this telephone conference was made by the standing comittee of the provincial CPC committee. On the morning of 7 August, members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee conscientiously studied and discussed the guidelines of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with a feeling of joy, reviewed the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committe, talked glowingly of the great significance of the holding of the 12th party congress and studied and made arrangements for the work of our province as practical action to greet the 12th party congress.

Among those taking part in the telephone conference were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress, provincial government and provincial CPPCC committee, as well as various departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the province and responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties.

Li Ligong, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference and Luo Guibo, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, made an important speech at the conference.

Comrade Luo Guibo said that the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has decided to hold the 12th party congress on 1 September this year. This is an important event in the political life of the whole party and people throughout the country. Our party committees and government at various levels and leading party and government comrades above the county level in particular must lead and mobilize the party members, cadres and masses, further implement the line, policies and principles of the party since the third plenary session, redouble their effort to make a success of the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and use the outstanding achievements on various fronts as their own practical action to greet the 12th party congress.

Since this year, we have carried out work in accordance with the instructions and arrangements of the Central Committee on paying special attention to building the two civilizations. By means of the joint efforts of party committees and government as well as party members, cadres and masses at various levels, achievements have been realized in work on various fronts. By means of paying special attention to the building of spiritual civilization, party style, social atmosphere and public order have further improved. The political situation of stability and unity has further been consolidated and developed throughout the country and the work of the provincial CPC committee as well as party committees at various levels has been marked by greater initiative. By means of paying special attention to the building of material civilization, the situation in industrial and agricultural production is better than last year. Industrial production in the first half of the year enjoyed a balanced, sustained and stable development.

By the end of July, 60.4 percent of the total industrial output value projected for the year had been fulfilled, and there was a 16.7 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. Profit tax turned over to the higher authorities showed an increase of 29.7 percent over the corresponding period last year. Initial success has appeared in the work of readjusting the enterprises as well as making up deficits and increasing surpluses, and economic benefit has increased. In the first 7 months of the year, 67 percent of the task of collecting state revenue for the whole year was completed, and this represents a 20.8 percent increase compared with the corresponding period last year. The rural situation is improving all the time. The responsibility system has been further consolidated and perfected, and there is a great improvement in the livelihood of the peasants. The enthusiasm of the commune members for production is very high. Under the condition of being subjected to such natural disasters as drought, windstorm and hail, there is still a bigger harvest of summer crops than last year. Summer grain crops purchased and stored by the state amount to 300 million jin, or 133 percent of the state purchasing quotas. The diversified economy has made new progress. Various specialized households and key households account for about 9 percent of all peasant households in the province. Tree planting, afforestation and the planting of trees in and around cities are also better than in previous years. These work results obtained by our province in the first half of the year demonstrate that the line, policies and principles of the Central Committee are absolutely correct.

Comrade Luo Guibo said that for the sake of further arousing enthusiasm and using practical action to greet the 12th party congress, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government ask all leading members to pay special attention to the following work:

1. In the field of agriculture, there has been a good rainfall over most of the province. Apart from parts of the region hit by disaster, conditions on the whole are extremely favorable throughout the province for autumn-harvested crops. We hope that, under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, the cadres and masses in the disaster-stricken areas will pool their wisdom and resources, triumph over the disaster, develop production and safeguard their livelihood. All counties and prefectures in the province must take advantage of the favorable opportunity afforded by the rain to strengthen management over autumn-harvested crops, make a success of various farm tasks and strive for a bumper harvest. It is also necessary to make proper preparations for the sowing of wheat and ensure the proper planting of wheat. It is necessary to continue strengthening the construction of grassroots party branches in the countryside and give full play to the leadership role of the party branches and the exemplary pace-setting role of the party members. It is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions of various localities and further perfect the responsibility system and develop the diversified economy. It is necessary to place scientific farming on the agenda, energetically promote the application of new agrotechniques and give full play to the role of agroscientists and technicians as well as experts in management and administration. As for the good experiences and farming techniques mastered by many old peasants in our province, we must scientifically sum them up, raise their standard and closely integrate them with advanced science and technology. As for forms of management which are beneficial to social life but also contain certain defects, we must not draw hasty conclusions in dealing with them. We must, on the basis of investigation and study, offer a solution for eliminating such defects while retaining what is beneficial. On the basis of properly grasping this year's production, leading members at various levels must look further ahead. They must start considering the question of agricultural production next year and even further ahead, and solve problems such as the 9 years of drought out of 10 in Shanxi in connection with the implementation of the policy of comprehensive control of soil, water and forests with soil as the main feature.

We must prohibit the destruction of forests and grasslands for reclamation. In serious cases, violators will be subjected to party discipline and state law. Along with the development of rural commodity production, we must study and solve such problems as transportation, storage and processing of rural products. As for farmland capital construction, all localities must organize the cadres and masses to carry out full exchange of views and discussions, lay down specific plans and implement various measures before the autumn harvest. In this way, they can start a farmland capital construction upsurge in a planned and organized manner without losing time. To properly grasp the rainy season as well as autumn tree planting and afforestation, it is imperative to fulfill the task of planting a million mu of saplings. For this reason, we must conscientiously carry out the work of issuing forest ownership certificates.

2. In the field of industry, we must continue to grasp firmly and properly the work of readjusting the enterprises, focusing on raising economic returns. We must further correct the ideological guideline and closely integrate raising economic returns with maintaining a certain rate of economic development. We must conscientiously solve such problems as product quality, variety, consumption and market demand. We must strive to increase income, cut down expenses, and guarantee the fulfillment and strive for the overfulfillment of the task of turning over profits to the upper level as well as the annual financial revenue and expenditure target. Realizing the three items of construction and the six-good demands is the ultimate goal of rectifying the enterprises. We must carry out all-round readjustment and comprehensive control, integrate various aspects of work including leadership system, democratic control, building party branches, expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises, system reform and technical transformation of enterprises and bring them in line with the rectification of enterprises. By means of solid work, we must further perfect the economic responsibility system, further improve the management and administration level of the enterprises and the political quality and technical level of the workers and staff and further raise economic returns. During the rectification of the enterprises, we must pay special attention to properly grasping the work of rectifying the 28 key enterprises which turned over more than 10 million yuan in profit tax to the upper level and the 25 enterprises which incurred losses of more than a million yuan. On the question of turning deficits into profits, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have on numerous occasions stressed and adopted measures calling on the various prefectures, municipalities and counties to conscientiously grasp the work firmly and properly. We must make a distinction in dealing with losses caused by operation and losses caused by policy. Enterprises with losses caused by operation must strive to basically solve the problem within the months of August and September and to turn deficits into profits, or at least put an end to deficits. In the work of readjusting the enterprises and making up deficits, we must succeed in having plans, standards, measures, inspections, and final examination upon delivery. Enterprises which definitely have no outlet must either be shut down, suspended, merged or shifted to other types of production. We must in particular continue to grasp properly the production and export of coal. In the first half of the year, very good results have been obtained in our work in this direction. We must continue our effort in the second half of the year to fulfill and overfulfill the coal production task.

3. In the field of financial revenue, the task for the first half of the year has been properly fulfilled. We must not slacken up in the second half of the year, but must continue to grasp the work firmly and properly. At present, prices are stable, the market is flourishing and people have peace of mind. We must continue to open up channels and liven up the market. We must pay special attention to improving management and administration and be resolute in solving the problem of overstocking.

4. We must make a success of economic cooperation. Our province mainly uses coal to barter for technical and other equipment. After conscientiously discovering the problems as well as the existing condition of various committees, agencies, offices and bureaus as well as various prefectures and municipalities in carrying out economic cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities, we must map out a cooperation plan, formulate a set of management methods, bring about unified leadership and management level by level, and surmount the existing chaotic phenomenon.

5. Regarding the question of hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, we must continue to grasp the work firmly and properly in accordance with the guidelines of the central telephone conference and the instructions of the provincial CPC committee. Political and legal departments at various levels must regard it as the outstanding task of the moment. All prefectures, municipalities and counties must concentrate their forces to firmly grasp the investigation and verification of serious economic crimes, especially the important cases scheduled to be dealt with in July and August, and on the basis of fully investigating the facts, deal with them severely and swiftly according to law. At the same time, we must develop anticorruption education among the cadres and masses, set up and effect necessary rules and regulations and prevent new economic cases from cropping up.

6. We must make a success of the preparations for streamlining the organs. We must proceed with studying and formulating preliminary plans for restructuring the organs. We must resolutely make a success of cadre examination in accordance with the criteria and demands of the Central Committee on the selection of cadres. In particular, we must energetically discover and boldly use outstanding young and middle-aged cadres as well as qualified people and promote them to leading bodies at various levels. In accordance with the guidelines of the central directive, we must resolutely and carefully remove "three types of people" from the leading bodies. In reorganizing and replenishing the leading bodies, we must prevent the "three types of people" from worming their way into the leading bodies. We must overcome the mentality of "waiting, watching and hoping." All old, young or middle-aged comrades must try their utmost to grasp the work properly. We must make proper arrangements for the old cadres leaving their posts for convalescence or retirement, show concern for their livelihood and create conditions for them to enjoy their remaining years and continue wahtever work they can still do. At the same time, we must make a success of the preparations for training cadres by rotation. Prefectures and municipalities as well as units directly under the province with conditions must set about training cadres by rotation in the second half of the year.

To obtain satisfying results we must, on the basis of the work carried out in the first half of the year, continue to firmly and properly grasp such work on other fronts as culture and education, public health, science and technology and politics and law. All fronts must develop lively and vigorous ideological and political work and build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization so that the building of spiritual civilization and material civilization can advance simultaneously.

Comrade Luo Guibo pointed out that the key to making a success of work in the second half of the year lies in our leading members at various levels, and the leading members above the county level in particular. Leading members at various levels must set the pace in correcting the style of the party's internal and external relations, strengthening unity, taking the lead in improving the style of work and conscientiously carrying out investigation and study so that their mentality will keep abreast of the development of objective conditions and the policies, methods, measures and views they propose for solving problems will be more in keeping with reality. Therefore, all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees as well as party committees or organizations of departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the province must universally hold meetings on organizational life, examine their own understanding and actions, develop criticism and self-criticism and further heighten their consciousness in implementing the line, policies and principles of the party.

At the close of the conference, Comrade Li Ligong demanded that party committees and governments at all levels, in close conjunction with actual conditions in their own districts, departments and units, formulate plans, adopt measures and mobilize as well as organize the party members, cadres and masses to promote the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization and to greet the triumphant opening of the 12th party congress.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT WORK STYLE MEETING

SK270410 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the Heilongjiang provincial experience-exchange meeting on consolidating party work style successfully concluded today. During the meeting, participants earnestly studied and discussed the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the instruction given by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection tour in the province. Representatives of the 12 advanced units and individuals from the party committees of Mudanjiang Prefecture, Jiamusi Municipality and Gnanan County introduced their experience gained in consolidating party work style and in the struggle against serious economic crimes.

During the meeting, 83 advanced units and 164 model individuals who had emerged in consolidating party work style were commended. Attending the closing ceremony held today were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao and Xie Yunqing. Comrade Li Lian delivered a report on behalf of the provincial CPC committee entitled: "Exert Persistent Efforts To Make the Party Strong and To Achieve a Decisive Turn for the Better in Party Work Style."

In his report, Li Lian pointed out: To achieve a decisive turn for the better in party work style, attention should be paid to the following four tasks in the later months of this year:

1. It is necessary to consolidate party work style while deeply launching struggles against serious economic crimes.

2. Resolute efforts should be made to block malpractices that the masses have specifically complained about and carry out the mass inspection on financial affairs and economic and financial disciplines through to the end.

3. Earnest efforts should be made to conduct education on the party spirit and on resisting corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas among members by fully taking advantage of launching struggles against serious economic crimes.

4. Efforts should be made to conduct investigations and studies in a penetrating way and uphold the seek-truth-from-facts principle to overcome bureaucracy. We must earnestly implement the instruction given by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection tour in our province on the advisability of leading cadres going deep into grassroots units to conduct investigations and studies in a down-to-earth manner so that they will be able to discern the new situation and to solve problems arising from the situation.

Comrade Li Lian urged the party committees at all levels to enhance their leadership over the work to consolidate party work style and to dare to control and block all malpractices in order to improve the weak and lax status in leadership. We should greet the successful convocation of the 12th CPC Congress with our concrete deeds displayed in consolidating party work style.

HEILONGJIANG URGES IMPROVED PRODUCT QUALITY

SK230928 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Strive To Find Markets for Products"]

[Excerpt] In the first half of 1982, the province scored good achievements in industrial and communications production. The total output value of industrial and communications production increased 7.4 percent over that of the corresponding 1981 period. Real profits and profits handed over to the state increased by a large margin compared with the corresponding 1981 period. In the second half of 1982, the industrial and communications departments of the province should make persistent efforts to increase their economic results by a big margin and keep up steady development in production.

The cause of this situation is that some products are poor in quality and high in price and their variety does not meet market demands. There are also some problems with regard to clogged channels of circulation. We know that, to work hard to improve the quality and design variety of products which have remained the same for many years, production departments should keep abreast of market demands and get a clear understanding of the masses' critical choice of commodities.

We also should minimize the difference between production and consumption in order to ensure good marks. Therefore, we should carry out quality management in a comprehensive and down-to-earth manner and strive to improve the quality of the products and increase the variety of goods. We should enhance in every possible way the competitiveness of local industrial products, further open up channels so as to change the current situation of the province on poor links in sales of industrial products and do a good job in expanding the sales of the products.

JILIN FORUM URGES ATTENTION TO ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK230700 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The provincial forum on the work of dealing blows at economic crimes, which was held in Changchun 16-21 August, noted that CPC committees at all levels should pay close attention to the handling of big, serious cases to greatly promote the province's struggle against economic crimes.

Since the telephone conference held by the provincial CPC committee on 16 July, all CPC committees, through study, have enhanced their understanding of the struggle, strengthened leadership and implemented the system of division of labor under which leading cadres are assigned to handle certain cases, thus accelerating the investigations and the handling of big, serious cases. With the rapid development of the struggle against economic crimes, all localities have exposed some crimes and the spoils turned in have greatly increased. Some units and departments, taking the work of dealing blows at economic crimes as the point on which to make a breakthrough, have combined enterprise consolidation with education on party spirit, workstyle and discipline to promote production.

However, in our province there are still some localities, some provincial offices and bureaus and large enterprises whose CPC committees or leading party groups lack sufficient understanding of the seriousness and danger of the legal violations in the economic field and the significance of the struggle against economic crimes. They do not pay enough attention to the handling of cases and are weak-minded, having misgivings, in dealing with problems involving leading persons. Some localities and leading persons, although instituting the system of division of labor in handling big, serious cases, are apt to take charge of the work in name without taking real action.

In view of such problems, the forum noted: The next step of the struggle is still to solve the problems in the understanding of leading persons who think that the work has been done well enough and that they can relax a bit. All localities and provincial offices and bureaus should examine how the work has been done in their subordinate departments and send personnel to where the work is poorly done to help solve problems. They should adopt organizational measures to cope with the leading bodies with serious economic problems. They should resolutely readjust the leading bodies or personnel who resist the struggle and never be soft-hearted towards them. No one is allowed to shield or plead for mercy for criminals. Anyone who does so, no matter who he is, will be investigated and held responsible. Leading comrades at all levels should handle well the big, serious cases assigned to them. CPC committees at higher levels should send personnel to inspect their work on regular basis. All CPC committees should submit timely reports to higher levels on the progress of their work to handle the cases assigned to them.

The forum stressed: In the struggle to deal blows at economic crimes, we should strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the contradictions of two different natures. We should draw a clear demarcation line between mistakes in work and economic crimes. Between unhealthy economic trends and economic crimes and between the problems arising from defects in the rules and regulations for the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening domestic market and smuggling, selling smuggled goods and profiteering. We should conscientiously implement the principle of treating leniently those who confess their crimes and turn in spoils and treating strictly those who refuse to do so. Party members and cadres who have violated the law in the economic field, no matter how senior they are and how high their positions are, should all be handled strictly according to party discipline and state law.

The forum urged all localities to combine the work for dealing blows and economic crimes with enterprise consolidation and with the work to establish and improve rules and regulations. The forum called for efforts to educate -- with vivid, typical cases -- party members and cadres to oppose corrosive influences. Participants at the forum were determined to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with new achievements in the struggle against economic crimes.

LIAONING CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES 26 AUG

SK270634 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Seventh Liaoning Provincial CYL Congress successfully concluded today. The congress urged youths in the province to foster lofty communist ideals and contribute to the program of achieving the four modernizations. The congress unanimously approved the work report given by the provincial CYL committee, and the 7th provincial CYL committee and delegates to the 11th National CYL Congress were elected.

During the congress, representatives heard the report given by the report group of disseminating advanced deeds displayed by model CYL member (Zhou Yuncheng) and unanimously adopted a resolution of deeply launching a campaign to learn from him. Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, attended and addressed the congress. At the closing ceremony Comrade (Zhang Mingchi) delivered a speech amid warm applause. He stated: Major tasks for the CYL organizations at all levels for a certain period to come are to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, conduct education on communist ideas among the broad masses of youths and vigorously train new socialist successors with lofty ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, vigorous health, a youthful spirit and proper behavior, as well as to train youths to be shock forces in achieving the four modernizations.

Efforts should be amde to whip up an upsurge in learning from CYL model member (Zhou Yuncheng) and in vying to be new communist successors throughout the province. Let us uphold the communist banner and sing the song of communist triumph more loudly. We must build up a new life by envincing our youthful vigor and lead the youth and CYL members throughout the province to get well prepared to fulfill all tasks to be set forth at the upcoming 12th party congress and to add more illustrious chapters to the annals of the youth movement.

GANSU's FENG JIXIN RECEIVES LITERARY, ART WORKERS

SK240326 Lanzhous Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the second committee of the Gansu Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, which was concluded yesterday, stated that literary and art workers should intensify their study, plunge into the thick of life, strengthen their unity and make more contributions.

The session opened on 18 August. Attending were all the members of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, permanent members of the councils of various associations and responsible persons of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal propaganda and cultural departments. The session relayed the guidelines of the second enlarged plenary session of the fourth national committee of the China ederation of Literary and Art Circles, studied the instructions on literary and art work given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun and Hu Qiaomu, heard a speech entitled "Study, Unite and Contribute More" delivered by Comrade (Wu Jian), director of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and a report on the work of the federation delivered by Comrade (Yi Yan), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, summed up the work done since the second congress of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and studied future work.

The session made a decision on intensifying study and plunging into the thick of life. It decided to sponsor lectures and offer materials for members of the associations of the federation and literary and art workers to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought and relevant professional knowledge. It decided to help writers and artists of the province work out feasible plans, which suit their needs and the characteristics of their specialities, for them to build their own bases where they will experience the realities of life on a long-term basis.

Before the conclusion of the session, Feng Jixin, Liu Bing and Li Qiyang met with the participants. Yang Zhilin, adviser to the provincial CPC committee and honorary chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, addressed the session.

XINJIANG'S TOMUR DAWAMAT ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

QW270320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Urumqi, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Peoples Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said today China's constitutional draft provides for minority nationalities and regional autonomy more than any former constitutions.

Tomur Dawamat (of Uygur nationaltiy) has participated in the deliberation of the three previous constitutions of the People's Republic (1954, 1975 and 1978).

Dawamat said "It is the consistent policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the government to help minority areas develop their economy and culture. Since the founding of the Peoples Republic, the party and the state have given great support to Xinjiang, resulting in increased development."

The draft revised constitution says, in accordance with the characteristics and needs of different minority nationalities, the state will help minority areas accelerate economic and cultural development with financial, material and technical assistance.

Tomur Dawamat said that Xinjiang is a multinational region with minority people accounting for 59 percent of its total population. Before the founding of the Peoples Republic in 1949, Xinjiang was one of the country's least developed areas. Total industrial and agricultural output value in 1981 increased 10.9 times as compared with early years of the People's Republic. Industrial output value in the first six months of this year rose by 8.6 percent over the same 1981 period. Grain output has now increased to 3.85 million tons from 0.8 million tons in 1949. Livestock has increased from 10.38 million head to 28.27 million head. Industry has developed from a dozen or so small and simple factories to more than 4,000 modern enterprises.

Xinjiang now has 10,000 schools of various kinds, with nearly 3 million students. In the past 30 years and more, the state and other areas of the country have given Xinjiang large amounts of manpower, material and financial support. In 1981 alone, state financial subsidy amounted to 1.44 billion yuan, or 85.66 percent of the regions budget for the year, Dawamat said. In 1980, average per-capita income reached 343 yuan, a middle level in the country, he said.

XINJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

HK180904 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The regional meeting on management and administration of people's communes pointed out: From now on, people's communes should strive for "five increases," "one reduction" and "one enhancement" on the basis of developing production and strengthening management and administration. The "five increases" are to increase production, total income, contributions to the country, collective accumulation and distribution. The "one reduction" refers to minimizing the amount of overspent cash and the "one enhancement" is to improve better economic results.

The meeting, which was held in Urumqi 7-16 August, mainly discussed the problem of people's communes distribution of income and studied the work of straightening out the financial affairs of communes and brigades. It emphatically pointed out: The income of people's communes must be distributed on the principle of taking three aspects into due consideration, that is, we must properly handle the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. According to the present productivity of people's communes, it is appropriate to distribute net income as follows; 5 percent for state taxes, 15 percent for collective retention and 80 percent for commune members. It is not right to lay too much stress on collective retention and accumulation, nor is it right to particularly emphasize more distribution to commune members regardless of the interests of the state and the collective.

The meeting also pointed out: In the whole region of Xinjiang, the financial affairs in a great number of communes and brigades are in a state of complexity. This has yielded bad results in arousing the enthusiasm of commune members and promoting farm production and livestock breeding. In accordance with the requirements of the State Council and the regional people's government, the work of straightening out financial affairs in communes and brigades should be carried out with unified leadership, planning and arrangements by drawing on the experiences gained from key trial areas.

Secretary Li Jiayu of the regional CPC committee and Vice-Chairman Ismail Amat of the regional people's government attended the meeting. Comrade Li Jiayu made a summing up speech at the meeting.

PRC, TAIWAN TEAMS MEET IN VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY

Chinese Girls Victorious

OW241645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Yokohama, Japan, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese girls beat their compatriots from Taiwan Province 3:0 in the girls section at the Ninth Pan-Pacific Junior Volleyball Championships here today. This was the first encounter ever of the volleyball players from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. The taller and experienced Chinese team displayed powerful strikes and solid net-defence to win with the score of 15:4, 15:2, 15:3 over China's Taibei side, who had good skills but lacked experience.

In an interview with the Japanesepress after the game, the captain of the Chinese team said that "we are very glad tohave a chance to play our compatriots from Taibei at the championships, at which we hope we can learn from each other."

A coach of the Taibei team said: "China's mainland with a large population provides good conditions for selecting players. Its players are taller. We lost today's game, but we will make efforts to rasie our playing technique in the future."

With the victory the Chinese team has won all their five matches and will meet Japanese girls in their final game tomorrow, while the China's Taibei team has chalked up two wins and three defeats, including one loss to the all-Japanese high school selection 15:17, 4:15, 15:7, 12:15 yesterday. They will play their final match with Canada tomorrow.

In another match in the boys section today, the Chinese team won their sixth match by beating the favourite Japanese side 15:12, 15:9, 15:6. The Chinese boys will meet China's Taibei team in their final match tomorrow.

Chinese Boys Win Title

OW251934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Yokohama, Japan, August 25 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan respectively clinched the boys and girls titles of the Ninth Pan-Pacific Junior Volleyball Championships which came to an end after an eight-day competition here today.

The Chinese boys beat their compatriots from Taibei 15:7, 12:15, 15:7, 15:7 in the last game today, topping the eight-team league tallies with seven wins against no loss.

Asked by the Japanese press why the Chinese team has conceded one set to the Taibei team, a Chinese coach said: "Today's game was played between our compatriots. We are very glad to see that the Taibei team put up their fine performance and won one set from us. It is not surprising in the Chinese mainland that provincial teams won one or two sets from the national team in the game."

COMMENTARY WARNS U.S. OF PRC UNRELIABILITY

OW270615 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Never Believe the Chinese Communists Carrying Agreements"]

[Text] The United States and Peking signed a joint communique 17 August. Although the wording is very ambiguous, there is no doubt that the United States said it would reduce arms sales to the Republic of China only if Peking sought Chinese unification by peaceful means. The Chinese Communists began to mutter about American intransigence the very next day. Within 3 days, Peking was saying that its approaches to the Republic of China were none of Washington's business. Taiwan, the Chinese Communists said, was their property, and they would do with it as they pleased. The United States had no right to interfere in Chinese Communist internal affairs, Peking said. The only role of the United States, the Chinese Communists continued, was to phase out arms sales to Taiwan and get out of the way while Peking settled the China problem in its own way. There is absolutely no link, Red China said, between the termination of arms sales and peaceful communist intentions toward Taiwan.

This would seem to bring everything back to square one provided the United States is intent upon a course of what is right and just. President Ronald Reagan said he would uphold the Taiwan Relations Act which requires the United States to supply defensive arms to Taiwan. John Holdridge of the U.S. State Department said American forces could respond quickly in the event of Chinese Communist moves against Taiwan.

But why did the United States sign such a communique? Why has it not understood that the Chinese Communists are interested only in grabbing Taiwan which is too successful a rival? There are three major reasons.

First, the United States wants to play the Red China card against the Soviet Union. Second, some of the China experts in the State Department have said that Teng Hsiao-ping needs help against his anti-American opponents. Teng is depicted as a kind of watered down communist who wants to be friends with the United States. Third, there is a mistaken impression that Red China would be a valuable ally of the United States against the Soviet Union whereas the Republic of China would not.

The Chinese Communists have no cards to play against the USSR. They are weak militarily and it would cost U.S. $100 million to modernize their forces. Even then, the United States would have an ally of dubious reliance. Teng Hsiao-ping has changed his coat so often that he must get dizzy. Even in the Communist hierarchy he goes up and down like a yoyo. He befriended the United States briefly. Now he has turned away. In any event, Teng is no modernizer and no revisionist. He is an old-line Communist trying to use the United States for all he can get out of the deal.

Douglas MacArthur once called the island of Taiwan a stationary aircraft carrier in the Pacific. It commands sea and air lanes to the South Pacific, South China Sea and Indian Ocean. Its strategic value is of great importance. Taiwan does not have a land frontier with the Soviet Union. But that is of little importance to the United States. War between the USSR and Red China is unlikely. Neither has any place to go. If the Soviet Union should attack, it would be in the northeast provinces where Chinese main-line and industry is centered. If Red China were to attack the USSR, what would be its target and its weapons?

The Americans seem to have been tricked again with regard to Taiwan and the Republic of China. They may have thought that Taiwan could be compromised or given up for Red Chinese alignment against the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communists are not interested in fighting the Soviet Union or standing up against its aggression. They are only interested in disarming, isolating and grabbing Taiwan and destroying the Republic of China. The reason is simple.

The Republic of China-Taiwan, is a great success, and Red China is a big failure. If the Republic of China-Taiwan is not destroyed, it will bring down Red China merely by pitting its example of freedom, democracy and prosperity against the Communists' slavery, tyranny and poverty.

BUY-AMERICAN MISSION PREPARES FOR U.S. VISIT

OW240415 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 24 (CNA) -- The seventh buy American mission held its last preparatory meeting at the board of foreign trade in the Ministry of Economic Affairs Monday before it leaves for the United States on Aug. 29.

In the meeting, the team discussed the amount of their anticipated purchases in the U.S., estimating the total amount will be about U.S. $500 million. Of the figure, the farm products account for U.S. $400 million including 400,000 tons of soybeans, 720,000 tons of maize, 135,000 tons of barley and 500,000 cartons of cotton. The remaining U.S. $100 million will be for the purchase of machinery and food processing equipment.

The purchasing mission also plans to purchase raisins, almonds and orange juice.

The mission will visit 16 states in the U.S. and Washington D.C., and will hold a seminar with American suppliers in the State of North Carolina. It is expected to return to Taipei on Oct. 13.

Chang Shuin-shwen, vice minister of economic affairs, presided over the preparatory meeting.

Last year, the Republic of China purchased U.S. dollars 1,007 million worth of farm products and machinery as well as equipment from the U.S.

BUILDING OF SECOND-GENERATION WARSHIPS PLANNED

OW271005 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense is preparing to build the second generation of warships to strengthen the navy's fighting capability. At the same time, missile-carrying fast patrol boats are being equipped with weapons systems. It is generally believed that extremely powerful missiles, which have been meticulously developed and built in the country in recent years, will be the main weapons system to be mounted on the home-produced missile-carrying fast patrol boats.

Thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of National Defense to build up an independent science and technology system for national defense and to strengthen combat readiness, the navy has noticeably increased its fighting capability to keep watch on movement in the Taiwan Straits and in ensuring its command of the sea. In addition to the preparations being made to build the second generation of warships and the development of missile-carrying fast patrol boats, efforts have been made to improve the surveillance and telecommunications systems. Double-airplane deployment [shuang chi pei chih 7175 2894 6792 4999] [presumably aircraft on standby] has been completed in Taiwan, and short-range radars have been installed on the offshore islands. Continuous efforts have been made to improve the main force, major weapons and antisubmarine equipment. Large antisubmarine helicopters have been organized into squadrons, thus greatly increasing our minesweeping and minelaying capability.

In air defense, an overall plan has been made for the deployment of aircraft, guns and ammunition in possible combat areas, in addition to the continual purchase of antiaircraft missiles and rapid-firing guns and the strengthening of mobile battle control equipment. Vigorous efforts have been made to build or expand air bases in eastern Taiwan and to expand tactical fighters wings. This has yielded remarkable results in improving the air defense capability.

In antilanding operations, battle plans and the requirements for combat readiness are revised in a timely way, according to developments in the enemy situation. In addition, fortifications, emplacements and blockade facilities have been built at coastal strongholds, and efforts have been made to strengthen the armored, self-propelled artillery and surface-to-surface coast defense missile forces. Thus, the armed forces' antilanding operations capability has been noticeably strengthened.

U-2 PILOTS' TAIWAN VISIT TERMED 'INTERESTING'

HK261040 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Aug 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3769] "Will Taiwan Allow Two 'Martyrs' To Visit Their Relatives?" -- subheads published in boldface]

[Text] TWO TAIWAN PILOTS TO RETURN TO TAIWAN TO VISIT THEIR RELATIVES

Yesterday Beijing announced that Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi, former KMT U-2 pilots, who hold the rank of major, were approved to return to Taiwan to see their relatives.

In the 1960's with the cooperation of the United States, the KMT authorities often sent people to the mainland by sea and some were sent by land. These two were, however, sent by air. None of them escaped from the dragnet.

Over the past few years, some U.S.-Chiang special agents who entered Fujian by sea or went to Guangdong by land have been released and returned to Taiwan to visit their relatives.

This time, things are different. These two came from the air force. They were KMT pilots and majors nearly 20 years ago and, moreover, have been treated with leniency and have been working on the mainland for a long time. They are not released prisoners, but are working personnel who will return to Taiwan to see their relatives.

U-2 PLANE AND PILOTLESS PLANE

In the 1950's, the reconnaissance planes sent by the U.S.-Chiang clique were RB57-type planes. Since they were shot down one after another, the U-2 plane, a kind of high-altitude reconnaissance plane which was functionally superior, was then used from the 1960's on.

Our statistics show that five U-2 planes were shot down in the 1900's -- one for each year since 1962. They were mostly shot down in the east China area, with the lone exception being shot down in north China.

The U.S.-Chiang clique then changed their method. They sent pilotless planes instead. However, nearly 20 pilotless planes were also shot down one by one. In Beijing's military museum, wreckage of such planes is publicly exhibited.

The review of these past events can also show why at present some people in the United States still emphasize the "special relationship" between the Taiwan authorities and the United States and regard Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

TWO PEOPLE WHO "DIED A HERO'S DEATH"

Beijing announced that Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were captured at different times, with an interval of 1 year and 2 months. Ye's plane was shot down on 1 November 1963, which was the second U-2 plane shot down, and Zhang's plane, the fourth, was shot down on 10 January 1965.

Thirty-two "air heroes" for 1964 were publicized by the end of 1964 by Peng Meng-chi, the chief of staff of the KMT Army, and Zhang Liyi was one of them. However, just over 10 days later, this "air hero" was captured.

The KMT military authorities announced at that time that these two people had "died a glorious death at their posts" and had "heroically given their lives." However, nearly 20 years have passed and the two living people have unexpectedly reappeared. Upon hearing the news, their families in Taiwan must be surprised and be very glad.

Such things also often happened during the war of liberation in the 1940's. After the Changchun campaign and the Huaihai campaign, Zheng Dongguo and Du Yuming were also announced to have "heroically given their lives."

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND ENGINEER

Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were released in 1969. They have been enjoying civil rights and have been working on their respective posts since then.

Now Ye Changdi, one of these two "major pilots" who will return to Taiwan to visit their relatives, is an associate professor of foreign languages, and the other Zhang Liyi, is an engineer in an aeronautical engineering institute. These two titles may arouse surprise in Taiwan.

At the time when the United States has declared it will continue providing the KMT authorities with 60 F-5E military planes, rather than F-5G planes, a mainland aeronautical engineer has decided to go to Taiwan to see his relatives. This is really very interesting.

Their application for returning to Taiwan to see their relatives has been approved. Will the Taiwan authorities allow these two "martyrs" to reappear in Taiwan? This is naturally most interesting.

TEXTBOOK ISSUE NOT SOLVED WITH JAPAN STATEMENT

HK270809 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Special Feature by Tokyo correspondent Chi Hsi-ching [7871 4406 1987]: "A Look at the Japanese Government Statement on Correcting Errors"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Aug -- Precisely 1 month after China lodged a protest with the Japanese Education Ministry against the distortion of history on the screening of textbooks, the Japanese Government today officially decided not to make a prompt technical revision on the textbooks but to instead refer the matter to the Textbook Authorization Council. Practical technical revision will be made on the textbooks for use in the 1985 fiscal year.

The view of the Japanese Government was published at the prime minister's official residence at 4 a.m. today in the form of a statement by the chief of the Prime Minister's Secretariat and chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa. Then at 5 A.M. Education Minister Heiji Ogawa explained at a press conference some relevant, concrete measures. Shortly before this, the Japanese Government had briefed the Chinese side on the contents of the government view through diplomatic channels in both Tokyo and Beijing.

In his statement, Kiichi Miyazawa touched on four points. First he reaffirmed that the Japanese Government and people fully understand the great suffering and damage which past Japanese actions had brought onto the peoples of China and Korea as well as other Asian countries, and have made a profound self-examination in this respect. He said that so far Japan has not changed in the least its understanding of the Sino-Japanese joint statement.

He went on to indicate that the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement should naturally be respected in school education and in the screening of textbooks. Japan modestly respects Chinese and South Korean criticism of the textbooks and the government will undertake, on its own responsibility, to make the necessary amendments. When talking about specific measures of correction, he aid that, when screening textbooks in the future, the Textbook Authorization Council will revise its screening criteria and strive to reflect the spirit stated above. With respect to the terms used in the textbooks already screened, prompt measures will be adopted to reflect a similar spirit.

Before undertaking technical revisions, the education minister will, as an interim measure, issue a statement in order that the spirit stated above can be fully reflected in practical classroom teachings.

In reply to questions raised by reporters following Kiichi Miyazawa's statement, Education Minister Meiji Ogawa explained the specific measures that can be taken under the conditions of upholding the original textbook screening system. He first of all indicated that the screening of textbooks conducted once every 3 years will be moved up a year and held in 1984. That is to say, technical revisions can be realized in the textbooks to be used in the 1985 fiscal year. As for the textbooks already screened, it is impossible to make a direct revision under the original screening system. In the fiscal years 1983 and 1984, the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement will be fully reflected in practical classroom teachings through the education minister's statement and the Education Ministry's announcement. The announcement of the Education Ministry, 156,000 copies in all, will be distributed to all primary schools, senior and junior middle schools and universities throughout the country and the education councils in various localities. In other words, the textbooks for use next year and the year after will still retain the trace of the Education Ministry's distortion of history. The teachers will only make oral technical revisions in practical education.

Thus, the responsibility for approving the technical revision of textbooks will be shifted to the Textbook Authorization Council, the advisory panel of the Education Ministry. In his statement reflecting the government's view, the chief of Prime Minister's Secretariat did not make an explicit pledge on the technical revision. After the government view has been published, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the various Japanese circles are sure to make different responses. Some will agree while others will oppose. The Suzuki Cabinet can make use of the Textbook Authorization Council, chiefly composed of nongovernmental personages, as a buffer institution and then make a final decision after weighing the advantages and disadvantages.

Since the Japanese Government can decide to move up the screening of textbooks for a year under the existing textbook screening system, why is it impossible to make a prompt technical revision? It is doubtful whether this stalling tactic of the Japanese Government can be accepted by China and South Korea. China's envoy to Japan, Wang Xiaoyun, indicated last night that as far as he was concerned, he was dissatisfied with this view. It can be expected that the textbook issue will not be solved with today's publication of the Japanese Government "view."

PAPER QUERIES CHOICE OF DELEGATION TO UK

HK270113 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 27 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Five Go To Speak for Hong Kong"]

[Text] The governor is off to Britain, trailing in his wake a hand-picked team of "representatives of the Hong Kong people" -- all members of Umelco [unofficial members of the Legislative Council].

In a rare departure from the usual convention that government decisions emerge from a mysterious conclave of divinely inspired anonymities, an official has revealed that the hand which did the picking was that of Sir Edward himself.

We must sympathise with Sir Edward in being required, at this early stage in his governorship, to undertake the Solomon-worthy task of picking five people to represent the population of Hong Kong.

And we will not hold against him the fact that we do not think he has done the job particularly well.

We're quite prepared to believe that the governor looked far and wide or expertise. But we venture to suggest that he didn't look far and wide enough.

If he was seeking people to take to Britain to assure the British of Hong Kong's loyalty, he has done a fine joh. But if he was seeking people who would let the British know how Hong Kong people really feel about Hong Kong's future, he hasn't done so well.

Such a trip should not be seen as an occasion for high-ranking members of our community to hone their diplomatic skills, to offer a series of unassailable but trite observations, to tell the British what the British want to hear. It should, rather, be an occasion for honesty and straight talk -- for clear signals.

And perhaps a clearer signal might have come from Teachers' Union boss Szeto Wah or some members of the Christian Industrial Committee.

Somebody once remarked that clarity and public accountability tend to go together, like nuts and bolts. People who write and speak in the public arena have a certain obligation, therefore, to turn the wrench every once in a while in an act of preventive maintenance.

The urgency is unmistakable, and the problems themselves are interrelated -- although the stock market seems slightly less nervous these days.

There are those who believe that public opinion in Hong Kong, which apparently favors the status quo, has become a bargaining chip for the British in the forthcoming negotiations with the Chinese.

In fact, Lord Maclehose has called upon Hong Kong people to speak up; and Denis Bray has said the local press should tell the unofficials what to say.

Are these indications that the British are rallying support from Hong Kong people to strengthen the British position in the negotiations?

There have been hints about what Britain's "bottom line" will be.

Mrs Thatcher apparently hardened her position after the Falklands crisis. She emphasized self-determination for the people. This may have some bearing on Hong Kong.

Leaks about China's plans for Hong Kong's future put the ball in Britain's court. London is now preparing for the talks and dropping hints about its reaction.

China, meanwhile, has made it clear that the sovereignty issue is not negotiable.

If an agreement is signed between Britain and China the question of defense comes into the picture. Such questions must be raised before de facto recognition of sovereignty leads to de jure recognition.

If there is to be de facto recognition of sovereignty, all British troops here will have to pull out -- as a gesture of goodwill if nothing else.

Our scenario has the whole periphery of Hong Kong and Kowloon protected by Chinese troops, with Hong Kong contributing to the cost.

But one thing is certain: China has sealed its weakest point by asserting that it would regain Hong Kong's sovereignty.

To the Chinese, the problem would only be one of determining how much of a post-1997 British presence (not necessarily official) would be acceptable, and how much of a post-1997 Chinese official presence there should be if the prosperity of Hong Kong and its status as a free trade port and financial centre is not to be jeopardized.

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WAN LI MEETS UN YOUTH SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

OW271556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with representatives attending a seminar for trainers of youth workers and youth leaders in the Asia-Pacific region. They are from Bangladesh, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua, New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China. The seminar, co-sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the All-China Youth Federation, opened in the Chinese capital earlier today.

Extending congratulations on the opening of the seminar, Wan Li said that youth represents a country's future. "Therefore education and training of the young people is of great importance to the building of the country," he said.

Pinpointing the common grounds among Asia-Pacific countries, the Chinese vice-premier said he hoped that youth organizations of various countries increase contacts, deepen mutual understanding and friendship and share one another's experience. "This is conducive to youth work in these countries," he said.

ESCAP official Larry Cheah, on behalf of those attending the seminar, thanked the Chinese Government and youth organizations for helping arrange the seminar.

Present were Liu Weiming, acting president of the All-China Youth Federation; officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education; and Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator of the U.N. System's Operational Activities for Development.

WAN LI MEETS CHINESE, FOREIGN GEOLOGISTS

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with more than 50 Chinese and foreign geologists in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The geologists are here to attend activities marking the 60th anniversary of the Geological Society of China, a symposium on mesozoic and cenozoic geology, and make a field trip.

The celebration activities and the symposium will begin in Beidaihe (a summer resort) August 31 and conclude September 4.

In a conversation with the guests, the vice-premier said: "A country needs to make a thorough investigation of the mineral resources if it wants to build itself. In the field of geological science and prospecting, we should learn from the advanced countries, and we are willing to cooperate with them."

The vice-premier said: "It is significant for Chinese and foreign geologists to come together and exchange experience. This will help promote friendship and cooperation among them." He said he wished the symposium success.

Present at the meeting were Sun Daguang, Chinese minister of geology and minerals; Zhad Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Huang Jiqing, president of the Geological Society of China. Minister Sun gave a banquet this evening in honor of the guests.

The geologists are from Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, China and Hong Kong.

NATO TO CONDUCT 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

OW291742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 29 (XINHUA) -- In spite of the routine-business nature of the NATO's "Autumn Forge" manoeuvres, the situation and the preparations for a war in Europe, if any, have been always taken into consideration, a spokesman at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers Europe) told XINHUA recently.

Such manoeuvres as "Autumn Forge" which will begin on September 2 was initiated in 1975 and has been conducted annually in the ACE (Allied Command Europe) area between northern Norway and eastern Turkey. With some 24 sub-exercises and 250,000 soldiers, this year's "Autumn Forge" from the beginning of September through mid-November will be highlighted as in past years by several major exercises in each of the ACE regions.

The spokesman noted that the effectiveness of the "flexible response strategy" should be proved through the manoeuvres. And that's why defensive action will be emphasized during the manoeuvres on the one hand, and offensive operation will be paid much attention on the other.

In addition, he said, every NATO soldier must have in mind the military threat to NATO and the potential enemy. It is even more important for them to be able to recognize through exercises enemy's equipment and tactics, and at the same time to see the advantages of their own. Besides, more reservists will take part in this year's autumn manoeuvres than previous ones, because wartime mobilization of manpower is especially important for NATO, he said.

The traditional annual exercise "Reforger", will continue until October 20 to redeploy the NATO-committed U.S. troops through shipping and airlift to Europe, mainly the northern and central regions. This is specifically designed to display U.S. ability and resolve to reinforce the West European continent in a future war.

Other highlights will be "Bold Guard"; a field training will take part. Exercise in Zealand Islands of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein of West Germany and the central army group field training exercise "Carbine Fortress" scheduled for September 13 to 23 and involving about 70,000 troops in the Wuerzburg area of West Germany. [passage as received] They are aimed to improve combat effectiveness through joint operations and to increase the flexibility and interoperability among the AFCENT (Allied Forces Central Europe) forces.

ENVOY TO U.S. PAYS COURTESY CALL ON SHULTZ

OW270128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin paid a courtesy call on new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon. Chai Zemin and Shultz exchanged views on matters of common concern.

They also expressed the hope that the recent Sino-U.S. joint communique would be strictly implemented.

TELEPHONE CABLE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRM

OW271632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the transfer of technology for manufacturing telephone cables has been signed by Chinese corporations with the Essex Group Inc., a subsidiary of the United Technologies Corporation, U.S.A., according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

According to the agreement which took effect from August 15, the production facility of the Chengdu cable plant will be revamped to manufacture polyolefine insulated and integral sheathed telephone cables, developed by the U.S. Essex Group and used throughout the world.

The Essex Group will transfer overall production techniques, experiences and know-how for the cable products and take charge of the technological process design and the selection of production equipment, the agreement says. The group will also give technical training and send engineers to the plant to render technical services. The group will also act as sales agent for the products in international market. The new facility will open by 1984 and reach the designed capacity by 1988.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN U.S. REPORTED RISING

OW271948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Foreign investment in the U.S. increased by a record 31 per cent last year while U.S. investment abroad slowed to the lowest growth rate since World War II, according to Washington reports quoting the latest figures released by the U.S. Commerce Department.

Foreign investment in the U.S. rose 21.4 billion U.S. dollars to 89.8 billion by the end of 1981. Companies from Japan, France, Kuwait, Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada accounted for most of the increase. The biggest increases in foreign investment were registered in the manufacturing and oil industries, amounting to 4.4 billion and 5.5 billion dollars respectively. U.S. direct investment abroad last year grew by only 5 per cent, or 11.8 billion dollars, to 227.3 billion dollars.

Economists say that the rapid foreign investment rise in the U.S. and the slow increase in U.S. investment overseas are indications that the balance of economic strength between the U.S. and its Western allies is experiencing a change.

KCNA REPORTS DEFECTION OF U.S. SOLDIER TO DPRK

OW281644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Joseph White, a soldier of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea, this morning crossed over the military demarcation line into the northern half of Korea to ask for political asylum, according to KCNA.

The agency quoted the soldier as saying that it was a wrong policy for the U.S. Government to send American youths to the far-off Korean soil and force upon them an army life against the Korean people. He thought it shameful to take part in such aggressive acts.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S TEXTBOOK STATEMENT REJECTED

Vice Minister's Statement

OW281457 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 1330 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met Japanese Ambassador Katori today to convey the Chinese Government's basic position regarding Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa's statement on the textbook issue. At the meeting, Vice Minister Wu Xueqian stated:

On 26 August the Japanese Government transmitted to the Chinese side the contents of the statement issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa and made related explanations.

The Chinese Government studied the statement and, as a result, found it far from satisfying Chinese demands. It cannot but express its disappointment. Although the statement says that the Japanese Government carefully listens to criticism and will correct related accounts in textbooks on its responsibility, it indicates no clear-cut, specific measures for correction. The Chinese Government cannot agree to it. The Chinese people also cannot accept it. Vice Minister Wu Xueqian added:

The Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out that it is a serious matter of principle whether or not to tolerate the history of aggression against China by Japanese militarism and that it cannot afford to take an ambiguous attitude. The Chinese Government's attitude is clear and consistent. We cannot agree to the attitude of the Japanese Government which, under the pretext of preserving the so-called textbook authorization system, refuses to take resolute action in correcting mistakes made in the process of textbook authorization. The Chinese Government once again expresses its desire that the Japanese Government take a firm and effective action, correct the mistakes made by the Japanese Education Ministry in the process of textbook authorization at the earliest possible date and thus bring the issue to a satisfactory settlement in such a way as to contribute to the development of relations between China and Japan.

Ambassador Katori in his reply said that he will immediately report the Chinese Government's position to the Japanese Government.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK300358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article entitled "The Japanese Government Must Concretely Correct the Mistakes." The text is as follows:

The move by the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting the history of Japanese militarist aggression when revising school textbooks has aroused strong opposition and protest from China and other Asian countries. After delaying for more than 1 month, the Japanese Government announced on 26 August, in the form of statements issued by the chief cabinet secretary and the education minister, the counterstrategy that Japan had decided to adopt. Although the Japanese Government declared that it would listen to criticisms and be responsible for correcting the relevant passages in the textbooks, it did not put forward clear-cut and concrete measures. People obviously cannot be satisfied with this ambiguous attitude.

The Japanese Government has reiterated that it has not changed its stand of profound self-reproach for the tremendous damage done to the Chinese people by the war. Since this is so, the government should honestly admit that it is completely wrong to prettify militarism and conceal war crimes when revising school textbooks. Instead of doing this, however, the Japanese Government has evaded the issue of whether the war launched by Japan against China in the past was actually a war of aggression, while ambiguously saying that they are willing to "listen attentively to criticisms." Can this be described as a serious attitude? The Japanese Government says it will "be responsible for correcting" the relevant passages in the textbooks. Since this is so, they should immediately take concrete and specific measures to correct the places that were incorrectly revised so as to avoid disseminating the error and leaving a legacy of trouble to Japan's next generation. Instead of doing this, however, the Japanese Government wants to use as is the textbooks that distort the history of Japanese aggression, and delay correcting them until the next screening 2 years hence; and they do not even explain how the mistakes are to be corrected. Can people accept this? Fair-minded public opinion in Japan has also pointed out: "This government explanation indulges in petty maneuvers to evade the issue without providing any way of solving the problem in essence" and is "an attempt to blur responsibilities and get by under false pretenses." They have demanded that the Japanese Government "immediately correct the mistakes in distorting history."

On the textbook issue, certain people in Japan are always delaying and even refusing a correction of the mistakes under the pretext of preserving the Japanese screening system. This is untenable. The screening of school textbooks is a Japanese internal affair, and we have never intended to interfere in it. However, does this mean that, under the pretext of the textbook screening system, the history of Japanese aggression can be distorted at will and the national feelings of people of other countries hurt? Does it mean then that there is no need to correct the mistakes? Moreover, Japanese public opinion has pointed out many times that the Japanese Education Ministry itself has precedents for amending new textbooks that have already been screened. Former Education Minister Hagai has pointed out that according to the present Japanese screening regulations, mistakes in school textbooks can be corrected with urgency. Therefore, if the Japanese Government continues to stall under the pretext of preserving the screening system and fails to correct the mistakes of the Education Ministry in screening the books at the earliest possible date, that can only make people doubt the Japanese Government's real sincerity in solving the problem.

On the question of revising the school textbooks, the attitude of the Chinese Government and people has been clear-cut all along, and that is, mistakes must be corrected, and then things will be alright. The current issue is that the Japanese Government must make a prompt decision and not act in a sloppy way. The Chinese people deeply regret and are unhappy over the fact that the textbook issue has dragged on and is still unsolved. The explanation given by Miyazawa on behalf of the Japanese Government is unacceptable to the Chinese people and also leaves the Japanese people dissatisfied. We hope that the Japanese Government will take a broad and long-term view and rapidly correct the Education Ministry's mistakes in screening textbooks so that the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan, established on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, will be preserved and developed and so that Japan may be able to present a good image in the international community.

XINHUA 30 Aug Commentary

OW300746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA correspondent) -- In his August 26 statement on the textbook issue, Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary of the Japanese Government, expressed Japan's readiness to pay full heed to criticisms and undertake to rectify the mistakes in the textbooks, but he failed to specify any practical and effective measures in this connection. So it is quite reasonable for the Chinse Government and people not to agree with his statement.

Since the people of China and other Asian countries have strongly protested against the distortion of the historical fact of Japanese militarists aggression, the only way for a solution to the problem is that the Japanese Government takes their criticisms seriously and adopts prompt and decisive measures to correct the mistakes in the textbooks.

Whether or not to amend the history textbooks which whitewash Japanese militarism is a matter of principle showing whether or not Japan admits its history of militarist aggression. The Japanese Government, however, is still ambiguous on this matter, and the August 26 statement does not look like one that undertakes responsibility to make amendments. The Japanese statement says that for future textbook authorization, the textbooks will be discussed and the authorization criteria will be revised in the Textbook Authorization Research Council and care will be taken that the above gist is duly realized. (The gist mentioned in the first part of the Japanese statement means Japan's deep reproach on itself for its aggression and its commitment towards the Sino-Japanese joint statement.)

This shows clearly that the Japanese Government does not want to take responsibility immediately to correct the mistakes in the textbooks and pass the buck to the Textbook Authorization Research Council which is only an advisory body of the education minister. Thus the statement to take "responsibility to make the necessary amendments" becomes an empty pledge.

As for the statement that measures will be taken to realize the gist, but before this, the minister of education will issue a policy statement, this is tantamount to saying that the screened textbooks will be used in Japanese schools for, as explained by the Japanese side, at least two years without any correction of the mistakes. It also fails to make it clear whether the minister's statement will admit the historical fact that Japanese militarists made an aggression against China.

Japanese newspapers have pointed out that the education minister's statement will be carried in the ministry's publications, and not issued as a government decree, so that it will have no binding force of law and its "force of guidance is doubtful".

All this has made it clear that the Japanese Government's statement is nothing but a prevarication. It reveals no intention to take effective measures to correct the mistake made by the Education Ministry. It shows only an attitude which cannot be termed as serious, still less sincere. The Chinese people surely cannot accept such a statement.

Japanese Demand Corrections

OW281405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese opposition parties and personages have criticized the government shilly-shally towards correction of history textbooks and demanded necessary corrections be made immediately.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said in a statement Thursday the Japanese Government would heed the amendment of the controversial history textbooks -- not immediately but in two years time.

Japanese opposition parties such as the Socialist Party, the Komei Party and the New Liberal Club in their separate statements issued on the same day, sternly criticized the official statement and demanded a prompt amendment.

The Komei Party stressed in a statement that what Japan did to China and Korea was "sheer acts of aggression" and that the Cabinet should unify views and state them clearly both at home and abroad.

In an article published in today's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Michio Nagai, former Japanese education minister, criticized the Education Ministry for its shilly-shally towards the correction of mistakes. The Education Ministry refused to make immediate correction on the pretext of censorship.

"The mistakes can be immediately corrected even under the present rules of censorship which contain one article reading, corrections should be made immediately whenever mistakes are found in the course of the study. Won't this article suit the present condition perfectly?" the former education minister said.

He pointed out that in this way the Japanese ministry could correct the mistakes without losing face.

Michio Nagai called for the implementation of the principles of Sino-Japanese joint statement on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated on Aug. 23 and 26 separately that Japan's attitude towards the Sino-Japanese joint statement remained unchanged.

Masami Yamada, professor of Toyko University wrote in today's ASAHI SHIMBUN: "It is absolutely impermissible to teach our children with incorrect textbooks for another two years."

Today's YOMIURI SHIMBUN carried statements made by a number of textbook compilers who demanded the Education Ministry make corrections without any further delay.

Masao Nishikawa, associate profressor of Tokyo University, put it more bluntly: "Frankly speaking, the government statement is mere evasion. It contains no substantive solution."

Historians Criticize Statement

OW292000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1948 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA) -- 150 Japanese history scholars and educators today rallied in Tokyo, sternly criticizing the Japanese Government's statement on the textbook issue as "an attempt to evade responsibility".

In the revised Japanese history textbooks the Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries was whitewashed as an "advance." Referring to the matter, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said in a statement on August 26 that the Japanese Government will give heed to criticisms and undertake to make corrections. But he didn't say when and how.

Speaking at this afternoon's meeting, Honda, a responsible member of the Japanese Society of History, called the government statement "a fraud." As a matter of fact, he pointed out, the government neither admitted the war against China as one of aggression nor planned to correct the mistakes in the schoolbooks.

Takahashi, chairman of the Japanese Council of History Teachers, named today's rally a "trial of those history forgers." He recalled the Japanese history of aggression in the 1930's and 1940's to support his repudiation of the textbook absurdities.

"If the atrocious outrages Japan committed against China and Korea didn't constitute an act of aggression," questioned Eguchi, a noted Japanese historian and professor of Tsuda Juku University, "what then on earth could be named imperialist aggression?"

Today's meeting was called by the Japanese Society of History and the Japanese Council of History Teachers.

A statement adopted at the meeting pointed out that the government's view expressed on August 26 represented "an attempt to evade responsibility and mislead the people" and suggested "no intention to make self-examination." It declared, the assertion of leading Japanese officials that whether the war unleashed by Japan is one of aggression "should be left to historians of future generations for judgement" will probably "lead the Japanese people onto the road of militarism again".

The statement asked the Japanese Government "to correct immediately the mistake of distorting history and offer an apology to the people."

At the meeting, speakers also angrily denounced the remarks made by Post and Telecommunications Minister Noboru Minowa yesterday that there are "traitors" in Japan. They demanded an investigation of his responsibility for making such an allegation.

Japanese Press Reaction

OW281349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A number of Japanese newspapers has urged the government to correct its "appasing" attitude toward the Education Ministry's mistakes.

Referring to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks on the textbook issue on August 26, the newspapers pointed out that although the government had indicated its intention to correct the mistakes in the textbooks, it failed to take measures for "immediate correction."

TOKYO SHIMBUN said in an editorial: "The government's views on the textbook issue cannot be considered concise and candid." It said that the history textbooks approved by the Education Ministry described Japan's "aggression" against China as "advance" and Koreas "independence movement" as "insurgence". The correction of such mistakes, it said, "cannot be interpreted as interference in internal affairs once they are recognized. No one would object to any corrections made within the framework of the textbook authorization system."

The editorial went on to say that despite the government's intention to correct the mistakes, the textbooks will remain in use till 1985. In the interval, administrative guidance will be made through the "Education Ministry Bulletin" as suggested by the education minister. "This is an appeasing method." It is doubtful that the purpose of the Japan-China joint statement is fully understood, the editorial said.

An editorial of ASAHI SHIMBUN said what counts is not words but how sincere is the government in its future action. As a matter of fact, action should start immediately. It demanded that the Education Ministry review and correct the textbook expressions as soon as possible. This should not be confined to the words and phrases already pointed out, but a more extensive study of the contents should be carried out according to the spirit of the government's view. The editorial said: In the post-Meiji years, every time when our country went astray, the cause was interference with education. This trait has showed no change in the post-war years."

The editorial of MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that the issue of distorted history "could be corrected immediately by means of issuing errata under the current system. For an early solution of the problem, this should be done." The editorial pointed out: "The reasons offered by the Education Ministry in refusing to make corrections are untenable."

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial pointed out that the Japanese Education Ministry's attempt to tone down the Japanese aggression, which is common knowledge in the world, by describing it as "advance" is a violation of the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement and has aroused resentment in Asia. Shoichi Dikawa, a correspondent of the newspaper, pointed out in an article that Miyazawa's statement "does not relieve Asia of its concern."

The editorial of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said: "The overwhelming majority of the Japanese people realize that war of aggression is no good. Then why not resolve the problem immediately?" "The substitution of 'advance' for aggression may be the idea of the hawks in the Liberal Democratic Party, but it definitely is not the view of the common Japanese people, nor that of the academic circles."

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS 28 AUG

OW281645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and other Japanese guests. They had a cordial conversation.

Chen Muhua expressed the hope that the Japanese friends would continue to enhance the friendship between the two peoples and make new contributions to increasing agricultural exchanges between the two countries.

HU JUEWEN MEETS JAPANESE YAMAGATA DELEGATION

OW270845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., met with a Japanese friendship delegation from the self-governed league of Yamagata Prefecture here this morning.

The delegation is led by Seiichiro Itagaki, governor of the Yamagata Prefecture and president of the prefecture's Japan-China Friendship Association.

In his friendly conversation with the Japanese guests, Hu Juewen expressed his hope for the further strengthening of the friendly contacts between peoples of the two countries.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing yesterday and will visit Xinjiang Autonomous Region and other places.

XINHUA REPORTS ON SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW281429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- In the past 2 days, Vietnamese troops constantly conducted armed provocations and incursions and wounded two of our border guards in our Guangxi and Yunnan border areas.

At 1325 on 26 August, a Vietnamese squad with artillery cover invaded our positions on the main mountain of Koulinshan. Our fighters Luo Chhunshu and Song Xingyou were wounded by shell fragments. Our border defense units heroically counterattacked and repelled the Vietnamese. On the same day, the Vietnamese army fired 4 rounds of 82-mm mortar shells and more than 40 rounds of heavy machinegun bullets at our villagers harvesting corn at Maoshanzhai of Yangwan commune in Malipo county, Yunnan Province.

From 0900 to 1200 on 27 August, the Vietnamese army fired at our Faka area in Guangxi. At 1630 on 27 August, Vietnamese troops fired heavy machineguns at the Jiangna primary school in Dongxing commune of Fangcheng multinational autonomous county in Guangxi.

VODK REPORTS MORE SRV SUPPRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW271315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese aggressors have recently intensified their suppression of the Kampuchean people, imposing white terror in Phnom Penh, radio Democratic Kampuchea said today. Four new prisons were reported to have been set up in Phnom Penh by the aggressors, each detaining 1,000 to 2,000 Kampucheans. The prisoners suffer atrociously and many of them have been tortured to death by the Vietnamese guards. The radio also reported that a similar prison was set up in Kompong Cham Province by the Vietnamese aggressors.

XINHUA COMMENTARY BLASTS SRV FRIENDSHIP CLAIM

OW271614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Commentary: Vietnam's Sophistry Won't Alter Facts -- By Correspondent Li Ming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese leaders, official departments and mass media have recently launched a propaganda campaign on Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Vietnamese party organ NHAN DAN alleged on August 23 that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between China and Vietnam, nor has it created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China." The Vietnamese side, it claimed, "has constantly and sincerely hoped and exerted every effort to seek a negotiated settlement of all differences.

But the truth about the developments in Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years gives the lie to the allegations of the Vietnamese paper.

China has always stood for a negotiated settlement of problems pending between China and Vietnam. Proceeding from this sincere desire, the Chinese Government sent a delegation to Hanoi in April, 1979 for talks with the Vietnamese side and put forth a fair and reasonable eight-point proposal:

But the Vietnamese side rejected the proposal and turned the conference table into an anti-China platform. Thus, the Vietnamese side has wrecked the negotiations and brought them to a deadlock.

In an attempt to sow discord between China and Southeast Asian nations, Hanoi has in recent years concocted and spread a so-called "Chinese threat" and made it an excuse not to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

At home, Vietnamese leaders and news media jumped at every chance to besmirch China and inflame anti-China feeling.

At the Vietnamese Communist Party's Fifth National Congress convened last March Le Duan, general secretary of the party, once again proclaimed it a Vietnamese national policy to fight China. He also named China as Vietnam's "direct and dangerous enemy" and declared "readiness" to fight "a large-scale" war with China.

How can all these statements and acts justify the Vietnamese allegation that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between the two countries."

Their claim that "Vietnam has never created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China" is even more ridiculous. In the past few years, Vietnamese troops have often reopened fire at Chinese border towns and villages, killing local inhabitants, shelling Chinese hamlets and damaging farms. They have brought great losses in lives and property to the Chinese border inhabitants. In 1980 alone, the Vietnamese created armed clashes and intruded into Chinese territory on more than 1,900 occasions. In May, 1981, Vietnamese regiments, under the cover of artillery fire, launched attacks on the Fakashan area in Yunnan Province and the Koulin area in Guangxi Autonomous Region, seriously aggravating the situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas. Apart from that, Vietnamese troops have incessantly encroached upon Chinese territorial waters, killing or kidnapping Chinese fishermen and looting Chinese fighting boats. Vietnamese planes intruded into China's air space for reconnaissance provocations.

Facts about Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years show that Vietnam, while paying lip service to "negotiations", has been continuously aggravating the bilateral relations by befouling the atmosphere of negotiations between the two countries. In fact, "negotiation" has been used by Vietnam as a smokescreen to deceive public opinion both at home and abroad and to cover up its anti-China activities.

We hope that the Vietnamese authorities would give up their policy of hostility towards China and seeking regional hememonism, and show their sincerity by concrete actions. If they continue to play the trick to say one thing while doing another, they will come to no good end.

FLOODS DAMAGING RAILS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN BURMA

BK271256 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Burmese newspapers on 26 August reported that incessant rains in the southern part of Burma have damaged railway lines between Rangoon and Mandalay and Rangoon and Moulmein. Railway services were totally suspended on 25 August. This year's heavy rains have caused rivers and streams in Burma to rise above the dangerous level.

Flood waters have inundated 50 percent of the houses in villages and destroyed large amounts of cultivated land in the flood-prone Mon state, Rangoon division and Pegu division. The Government of Burma is currently carrying out relief measures and resettling flood victims.

OPENING OF BORDER PASS WITH PAKISTAN CELEBRATED

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Urumqi, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The opening of Khunjerab Pass on the Chinese and Pakistan borders was celebrated at a ceremony held at the pass today. It is one of the passes along China's ancient "Silk Road."

Ismail Amat, leader of the Chinese delegation and chairman of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Mohyuddin Baluch, leader of the Pakistan delegation and minister of communications, addressed the ceremony. Both spoke highly of the cooperation and great friendship between the two governments and two peoples.

Ismail Amat and Mohyuddin Baluch also cut the ribbon for the ceremony and unveiled a monument to the pass.

A protocol on the opening of Khunjerab Pass was signed in Islamabad August 22 between the Governments of China and Pakistan. The opening of the pass will help promote border trade and cultural exchanges.

Attending today's ceremony were Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan; Chen Zhaoyuan, director of the Second Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China; and other government officials of the two countries.

After the opening ceremony, herdsmen of the Taxkorgan autonomous county of Tajik nationality in Xinjiang entertained the Pakistan delegation with horse-racing and other traditional games.

AFP Reports Indian Protest

OW281001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 28 Aug 82

[By Elisebeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 28 (AFP) -- The Chinese Government today appeared to reject the recent Indian protest on the opening of a new pass on the strategic Karakoram Road linking China with Pakistan. "These are normal affairs between two neighbouring countries and do not involve the question of ownership of Kashir", a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

The Khunjerab Pass was opened yesterday and the ceremony was attended by both Chinese and Pakistani officials.

"China and Pakistan built the highway linking the two countries and have opened the pass on their border to conduct border trade", the spokesman added. Pakistan has already rejected the Indian claim earlier this week that the Khunjerab Pass region was legally part of the Indian union.

Both Pakistan and India claim sovereignty over the whole of Kashmir, which has been divided between the two since 1948 -- half being administered by Islamabad and the half by New Delhi.

The official Chinese spokesman restated China's position that Kashmir "was a question between India and Pakistan". "China's position on this issue is consistent and known to all", he continued. China is in favor of self-determination for Kashmir and supports the United Nations' call for a plebiscite.

The Karakoram Road is 800 km (480 miles) long. Built in the 1960's and 1970's, it links the Chinese province of Xinjiang and the Pakistani province of Punjab. The opening of the Khunjerab Pass at 5,000 metres altitude will facilitate access on the Tibetan side.

INDIRA GANDHI LEAVES MAPUTO FOR HOME 27 AUG

OW281237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Maputo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here for home today after a two-day state visit to Mozambique.

The prime minister held talks with Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. They expressed concern over the increasing militarization and nuclearization in the Indian Ocean, and agreed to coordinate their efforts to transform the region into a demilitarized and denuclearized zone.

President Samora condemned the Pretoria regime for preserving colonialism in Namibia, occupying part of the territory of Angola, and organizing armed and terrorist activities against Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In response, Mrs. Gandhi told the Mozambican leader that "India stands solidly behind you" in the growing conflict between the white-minority Pretoria government and the black-ruled states of Southern Africa, notably Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

President Samora expressed dissatisfaction with the "passive" stand taken by the international community in the face of Israeli aggression. He reaffirmed the Mozambican stand: As a prerequisite to the solution of Middle East problem, Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, the state of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Indian prime minister arrived in Maputo on August 25 after a visit to Mauritius. President Samora had visited India in April this year.

CPPCC'S XIAO KE MEETS NEPALESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW271622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met and had a warm and friendly talk with a youth delegation from Nepal led by Indra Chitrakar, chairman of the Kathmandu Regional working committee of the youth organization in Nepal.

Present at the meeting were Sa Kongliao and Wu Maosun, standing committee members of the C.P.P.C.C.

DPA: FRG'S BAHR COMMENTS ON BEIJING TALKS

LD271040 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt will visit the People's Republic of China next spring. The Chinese side has affirmed the invitation to Brandt in talks with SPD politician Egon Bahr in Beijing. Bahr said in Beijing today that Brandt would link his first vist to China at the end of March or the beginning of April with his trip to a socialist international meeting in Australia.

For some time now the Chinese leadership has been trying to establish contacts with social democratic and socialist parties in Western Europe. The SPD does not yet have official links with Beijing.

Bahr, who has been in China since Monday, today met Zhang Wenjin, vice foreign minister responsible for Western Europe. In an interim assessment of his political talks in China so far, Bahr told DPA that his impression was that the differences and political disagreements between China and the Soviet Union are too great for them to be overcome in the foreseeable future. As a "large-scale normalization" is thus not possible, attempts are now being made to achieve small settlements, Bahr said, and pointed out the forthcoming resumption of trade between China and the USSR in the border area, sports contacts and other bilateral measures.

Asked about relations between China and the United States, Bahr said that his Chinese talks partners had stressed that for them the problem of American arms supplies to Taiwan has still not been solved by the recent communique agreed on between Beijing and Washington. Beijing regards this latest agreement with the United States merely as a first step and now wants to wait and see if the Washington administration adheres to the communique. In its relations with the United States the Taiwan question plays an "enormous role."

Bahr also said that he had a "very frank talk" with Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin about the world situation and the growing threat to world peace. They also discussed arms control questions.

Earlier, Bahr had also met Qian Liren, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. At the end of next week Bahr is travelling to Moscow.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Greeted by Peng Chong

OW271554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly, arrived here by air this afternoon on a visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The 21 members of the delegation include Mme Annie Mermaz, wife of President Louis Mermaz, Vice-Presidents Bernard Stasi and Guy Bucolone, and eight parliamentarians.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, greeted the French guests at the guest house where they had a conversations.

Upon their arrival at Beijing airport, President and Mme Mermaz were welcomed by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and his wife Zhu Liqing, and Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang and his wife Xiao Yun. Present were French Ambassador to China Charles Malo and embassy officials.

Peng Chong Fetes Delegation

OW281900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly. Representing N.P.C. Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairman Peng Chong presided over the banquet.

In his speech, Peng Chong said that China has consistently attached importance to enhancing its relations with France, and bilateral relations have continued to grow in various fields in the past year and more. He said: "The friendship between the two peoples is built on the basis of mutual respect and equal treatment. Though different are the social systems, histories and cultural traditions of our two countries, we both treasure our own national independence and national dignity, oppose the policy of expansion and make unremitting efforts to overcome the danger of war and safeguard world peace. In the face of the turbulent international situation, it is very important to consolidate and develop freindly relations of cooperation between the two countries."

He said: "Friendly ties have long existed between the French National Assembly and the National People's Congress of China. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France, the friendly exchanges between the two parliaments have increased and become closer." He said that the National People's Congress is willing to continue its effort to enhance the friendly feelings between the two peoples.

Vice-Chairman Peng also referred to China's efforts to turn the country into a socialist state with a high standard of democracy and civilization and a fairly developed economy. "While relying on its own efforts, China needs to increase and strengthen economic, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges with all friendly countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said. He said France has a good foundation for developing economic and technical exchanges with China.

President Mermaz, in his speech, said that France and China had both suffered from wars and resisted foreign invasion. "Today our two countries firmly safeguard their national self-determination and rights to oppose outside interference. The French people deeply cherish peace and adhere to the principle of national dignity and independence, because we hold that peace can only be won on the basis of respecting the dignity of the people of various countries," he said.

Mermaz said: "It is unfortunate that in the present world, the non-interference policy is being trampled. Like China, France strongly condemns the infringement on the rights of the people in various regions, particularly in Asia, in Kampuchea and Lebanon for example. My country has played its role in restoring the sovereignty of the Lebanese people. We hope that the current solution permits Lebanon to restore its stability and development."

He said: "My country will exert its utmost to safeguard world peace and national rights. Together with the European community, we uphold some positive stands beneficial to North-South dialogue." In conclusion, he said that the current China visit of his delegation would help develop the existing "true and vital friendship" between the two countries. Before the banquet a cocktail party was held at which Louis and Mme Mermaz and other French guests chatted with members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, N.P.C. deputies, leading members of related departments and people of various circles who had visited France.

PLO GUERRILLAS' EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT CONTINUES

OW281636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Some 700 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas arrived at Beirut Harbor and boarded a vessel scheduled to leave this afternoon for the Mediterranean Syrian port of Tartus.

So far about 7,300 PLO fighters have evacuated from Beirut to Syria, Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia and North and South Yemens.

Syrian troops in Beirut will start to leave there for Bekaa Valley as of 30th. The evacuation process is to be completed in three days.

PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders paid a farewell visit to Lebanese Prime Minister Al-Wazzan on 26th. They thanked the prime minister and the Lebanese people for their firm support for the Palestinian cause.

Helped along by the multi-national force, Lebanese Government troops have taken up the former PLO positions. Bulldozers are levelling the mounds of earth partitioning east and west Beirut.

Repair work at the Beirut International Airport is also underway and the airport is expected to reopen within the next week.

Overland Evacuation

OW271303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Some 1,500 Palestinian guerrillas left Beirut this morning for Syria in 125 Syrian army vehicles. This is the first overland departure since the evacuation began seven days ago.

Before this overland departure which was delayed due to security reasons, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib held talks with Israeli Defence Minister Sharon in Tel Aviv and reached an agreement with him on the deployment of the multinational force along the Beirut-Damascus highway to secure the evacuation.

125 Syrian trucks arrived in west Beirut to take the PLO soldiers out yesterday when the second batch of Italian and French troops also landed in the city.

About 700 guerrillas left Beirut by sea yesterday and another 180 wounded went to Cyprus and Greece for treatment. Up to today more than 5,800 PLO fighters have evacuated Beirut.

EGYPT'S 'ALI CITED ON PALESTINIAN TALKS

OW271944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has advanced four conditions for the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy talks requested by Israeli and American officials, according to Cairo press today. The Egyptian deputy premier declared, first of all there must be a clear American-Israeli commitment on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon so as to "create a climate for peace".

Secondly, he urged the United States to establish for itself a "clear concept of the points of difference" and a "viable framework for the proper interpretation of the Camp David accords."

The Cairo press noted that the American administration has so far only given a "vague promise" to work on Camp David agreements and still refused to have a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

'Ali listed the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination as the third condition. He reaffirmed autonomy for both the Palestinian population and their land and made it clear in particular that self-determination should be applied to the inhabitants of east Jerusalem.

Finally, 'Ali called for a change in the Israeli concept of limited autonomy and in its policy of setting up settlements in the occupied territories. He stressed: "Israel also has to abandon its arbitrary practices on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including the dismissal of elected mayors and the disbanding of elected municipal councils."

It was reported that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a recent article in THE WASHINGTON POST that "it is now time to resume the Palestinian autonomy talks for reaching a quick agreement." But he rejected any proposal for having the PLO join the negotiations and refused to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination. American State Department spokesman John Hughes has expressed welcome to Shamir's statement on resuming the autonomy negotiations.

U.S. REITERATES SUPPORT OF JORDANIAN SOVEREIGNTY

OW281031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes reiterated today that the United States is committed to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Jordan and its support for Jordan's "unique and enduring character". He made the statement at a news briefing when asked to comment on Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's remarks in Washington.

Sharon, after meeting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this morning, bluntly told reporters that Israel "will never agree" to the creation of a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, claiming that "Jordan is a Palestinian state".

Sharon had visited the United States just before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He arrived here yesterday at a time when the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut is under way in accordance with a U.S. sponsored plan and when there is talk about a "second phase" of withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Lebanon and the resumption of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy.

He also met U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger this morning. He discussed with U.S. officials the situation in the Middle East after the departure of PLO fighters and other issues.

PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH JEWS

OW300926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is planning to cooperate with the Jews in Palestine to build their part of the world together, a PLO spokesman said today in a television interview. When asked whether the Palestinians would accept the simultaneous existence of Israel, the spokesman, Bassam Abu Sharif, replied: "This is the PLO program. It was very clear. We would like very much to cooperate with the Jews in Palestine, and we are ready to go as long and as far as they are ready to go. We are really planning to build this part of the world together."

When one of the reporters spoke of Israel's intention to annex the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the spokesman reaffirmed that "the West Bank and Gaza are part of Palestine that was partly usurped in 1948 by the Zionist movement."

Therefore every meter of Palestine should be available for the Palestinians to live on and where they can establish their independent state, he said.

King Husayn of Jordan interviewed on the same program, when asked if he saw the PLO "as being finished as a fighting force" after it evacuated from Lebanon, said: "I don't believe it is finished. I believe that it is very much alive, the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian just demands regarding to their rights on legitimate soil, and I believe that Palestine is the focus of attention of the world at this moment."

Refuting the allegation that there are differences between the Jordanians and the Palestinians on the sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, King Husayn stressed that "I will be supportive of all efforts to recover both the West Bank and Gaza for the people of Palestinian, for them to decide their future."

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

HK300902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 6

["Newsletter" by Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "PLO's Troop Withdrawal and Prospects for the Middle East Issue"]

[Text] After 77 days of arduous fighting in Lebanon, the PLO has finally withdrawan from west Beirut. This is a significant turning point in the quickly changing situation in Middle East. The Palestinians' struggle for the restoration of their national rights including the establishment of their own country has entered a new period.

The Israeli large-scale invasion in Lebanon this time has been aimed at wiping out the Palestinian military forces at a single stroke, destroying the military bases of the PLO and completely obliterating the existence of the Palestinian problem, thus enabling it to realize its ambition to control Lebanon and annex Gaza and the West Bank. Facts have proved that despite the tremendous price Israel has paid and despite the fact that it can run roughshod for a time because of its military position, it cannot achieve its aim. The Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon continue to attack the enemy behind its front and the effective strength of the PLO has been preserved in northern Lebanon. The PLO fighters who have withdrawan from west Beirut will by no means give up their struggle because of a temporary setback. The Palestinians' struggle against Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank will also go on. The leading members of the PLO headed by Yasir 'Arafat have firmly declared that the PLO is determined to continue its struggle for the establishment of a country of the Palestinians. Furthermore, through this war, the international prestige of the PLO has been greatly raised and the Palestinians' just struggle has won widespread support throughout the world including the sympathy and support of those Israeli people who have a sense of justice. This is something that Menahem Begin, Ari'el Sharon and their ilk never expected. The PLO's withdrawal from west Beirut has avoided, on one hand, the destruction of Beirut, and at the same time, enabled it to preserve its effective strength.

Now, people are talking about and paying attention to the PLO's struggle in the future. Some Arab public opinion upholds that the PLO will not abandon its armed struggle.

At the same time, people have also particularly noticed the political significance of PLO Chairman 'Arafat's public statement of his acceptance of "all UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem." The PLO has expressed its willingness to hold direct dialogue with the United States and to accept Israel as a party in the negotiations in the future. Thus, it has shown great flexibility in its political struggle which has drawn the attention of and been well-received by moderate Arab countries and West European countries. According to some newspapers in the Gulf countries, the PLO is making preparations to establish a provisional government in exile to shoulder the heavy responsibility for the political struggle in the future. According to estimates of some Arab press circle sources, Chairman 'Arafat will make an important statement about the PLO's position with regard to its future struggle, at the Arab summit conference that is to be held at the beginning of next month.

The United States is held unshirkably responsible for Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon. It has indulged Israel to carry out aggression and expansion in order to augment its military presence in the Middle East. Whether this will facilitate or harm the interests that it has already acquired in Middle East is a problem that some U.S. strategists, including some high-ranking intellectuals, have been considering. Some American newspaper columnists even said "the United States has already become mortgaged in Israel's political transactions." Through this war, the United States has cast an even worse figure in Middle East. Some of the Arab countries, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia feel strong indignation toward the U.S. Government's policies in the Middle East and this cannot help but have a tremendous impact on relations between the United States and the Arab world. Some Egyptian newspapers have pointed out that the United has alleged that it will continue to safeguard the "Camp David accord," but now "the hope for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem has become increasingly thin." Recently, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have both said that "Israel should withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza" and that "the establishment of a Palestinian state will not pose any threat to Israel's security." Moreover, they have declared that the United States is seeking a new scheme for an overall solution to the Palestinian problem and thus it has attempted to clear itself of the bad impression it has given to the people and ease the tension in its relations with the Arab countries. Egyptian President Muhammad H. Mubarak has clearly stated that the premise for the resumption of the Middle East talks is that the United States recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Obviously, if the United States continues to refuse to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination, it will be impossible for it either to ease the tension in U.S.-Arab relations, which has been further worsened by the recent war, or to make any breakthrough in Middle East peace talks. The longer the United States delays the solution to this problem, the higher the price it has to pay.

The situation in Lebanon will continue to develop. Israel is deploying its army for a new war. People are paying close attention to whether a new conflict between Israel and Syria will break out in Al-Biqa' Valley. As the world press has pointed out, Israel will not withdraw easily from Lebanon. The holding of a general election in Lebanon does not mean that the situation will soon become quiet. The fifth Middle East war will influence the development of the overall Middle East situation for a fairly long time to come. As long as the Palestinian problem remains unsolved, there will be no peace or stability in the Middle East.

COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting 30 Aug

OW301105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China held a preparatory meeting at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

It adopted the following agenda for the congress:

1. Examine and approve the report of the Central Committee;

2. Examine and approve the constitution of the Communist Party of China;

3. Examine and approve the work report of the party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and

4. Elect the central leading organs.

The meeting elected a 252-member presidium of the 12th national congress. Comrade Zhao Ziyang was elected secretary general of the congress.

The meeting was presided over by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Hu Yaobang said the 12th national congress of the party will sum up the victory in the great historic transition achieved in the past six years since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the party. The congress will also define the great goal and fighting tasks for the new historical period so that the party, with a new outlook and added fighting power, will lead the people of all nationalities in the country in their effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

He said that the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country place great hope on the 12th party congress. All the delegates and staff of the congress should work hard and, under the leadership of the presidium, carry forward the fine tradition of the party, adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, work with one heart and one mind and draw on collective wisdom so that the congress will proceed vigorously and achieve complete success. [XINHUA Domestic Service at 1119 GMT on 30 Aug in its version adds: "...with Song Renqiong as chairman and Cheng Zihua and Gan Weihan as vice chairmen."] It also adopted a resolution confirming the decisions of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee concerning the addition of members to the Central Committee.
It also adopted a resolution confirming the decisions of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee concerning the addition of members to the Central Committee.

The resolution says that taking into consideration the practical changes in party life after the 11th national congress, and in order to enable a number of long-tested veteran comrades to play an important role in the political life of the party and the state, and strengthen the leadership of the Central Committee, so as to cope with the new situation and tasks, the third and fourth plenums of the 11th party Central Committee decided that the following 21 comrades be added to the 11th Central Committee: Huang Kecheng, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Huang Huoqing, Chen Zaidao, Han Guang, Zhou Hiu, Wang Heshou, Liu Lanbo, Liu Lantao, An Ziwen, Li Chang, Yang Shangkun, Zhou Yang, Lu Dingyi, Hong Xuezhi, Peng Zhen, Jiang Nanxiang and Bo Yibo.

The resolution says that it was then entirely necessary to adopt this measure, because when the party's 11th national congress was convened, large numbers of people who had been falsely charged and wronged were not yet rehabilitated and the above-mentioned comrades who should have been elected to the Central Committee were unable to attend.

The resolution points out that practice has proved that this measure adopted by the third and fourth plenums of the 11th Central Committee is entirely correct. The meeting unanimously endorses and confirms the decisions of the two plenums concerning the additional members of the Central Committee.

Presidium Meeting 30 Aug

OW301120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China met in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon, with Zhao Ziyang presiding.

A 31-member standing committee of the presidium was elected at the meeting, consisting of Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xianqqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingohao, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Xu Shiyou, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, and Yao Yilin.

The meeting also approved the appointment of Hu Qiaomu, Xi Zhongxum, Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun and Hu Qili as the deputy secretaries-general of the congress.

Song Renqiong, chairman of the credentials committee, delivered a report on the examination of the credentials of the delegates to the congress.

In his report, Song Renqiong said that according to the statistics at the end of 1981, the party had 39,657,212 members. Among them, 1,043,831 were probationary members. According to a decision of the fifth plenary session ofthe 11th Central Committee, a total of 1,600 delegates and 149 alternate delegates were elected to attend the congress.

The report said that from the nomination of candidates to formal elections, the party organizations gave full play to democracy and extensively canvassed the views of various quarters in line with the principle of democratic centralism, and made timely adjustment as was necessary to the namelist was finally fixed in accordance with the opinions of the majority of the electors. The elections were held by secret ballot, and the result of the elections well reflected the will of the elector.

The report points out that while the nominations were being considered, a number of veteran comrades sincerely asked party organizations not to choose them as candidates so that more young and middle-aged cadres that are qualified would be chosen. This, the report says, showed the veteran comrades communist spirit of placing the party's cause above everything else, and has won the praises of the masses of party members.

The report says that the overwhelming majority of the delegates and alternate delegates, coming from various nationalities and various areas, are fine party members who have made contributions in various fields of work, maintained close contact with the masses of the people, and thus have a high prestige among them. They include those who joined the party in its early years, or during the northern expedition, the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, or during various periods after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Young and middle-aged delegates make up nearly two fifths of the total; a considerable proportion of delegates come from among the professional personnel and experts in various fields. The delegates also include a very small number of comrades who committed mistakes during or after the "Cultural Revolution" but who have made contributions to the party.

The report says that the delegates elected to the 12th party congress are highly representative.

The credentials committee holds that the election of the delegates and alternate delegates to the 12th national congress conforms to the relevant regulations of the Central Committee and hence the qualifications of the delegates are valid, according to the report.

The meeting of the presidium approved the report made by Song Renqiong on behalf of the credentials committee of the 12th national congress.

The meeting adopted the schedule of the congress, which is to open on September 1 as planned. It also approved a report concerning the work and the composition of the secretariat of the congress.

Zhu Muzhi Briefs Journalists

OW301[illegible]0 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, spokesman for the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, announced at a press conference here today that the congress will sum up the great successes achieved since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976, elaborate and develop the correct line pursued since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee, and formulate a program for which the party will work in the coming period.

The congress, he said, is expected to "bring about a splendid new situation for China's socialist modernization and write a glorious new chapter in the annals of the party.

Briefing more than 100 Chinese and foreign newsmen on the agenda and other matters related to the 12th party congress in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Zhu Muzhi said that the congress will open on Spetember 1 as scheduled and will last about ten days. Zhu was elected to the presidium of the congress at a preparatory meeting held earlier this afternoon.

He said that since the 11th national congress was held in August 1977 and particularly the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee in December 1978, the party has rectified the mistaken "left" ideology of many years standing and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines. Thus, the party has accomplished the historic task of correcting its guiding ideology and, through the efforts of the people of all nationalities, achieved significant successes in putting things to rights in all fields of endeavour.

Zhu Muzhi said: "A political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness has emerged in China at the present time, which is one of the best periods in China's history since the founding of the People's Republic. The leading bodies at all levels of the party and the state, which have been reorganized and consolidated, are in the main in the hands of cadres loyal to the party and the people. China's national economy has embarked on the road of sound and steady development." The 12th national congress is convened at a time when the party has effected this great historic transition.

He also briefed the newsmen on the new party constitution to be deliberated and adopted at the party congress. He said the "left" mistakes contained in the party constitution adopted at the 11th national congress will naturally be liquidated. The new constitution will include many new provisions concerning the requirements for party members and party cadres, and the improvement of the partys central and local organizational system.

Zhu Muzhi said many outstanding party members who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life will be drawn into the central leading bodies of the party.

If the new party constitution (draft) is adopted, he said, the congress will also elect a Central Advisory Commission and a Central Commission for Discipline Inspection in addition to the party Central Committee. The Central Advisory Commission will work as a political assistant and advisor to the party Central Committee. This will make it possible for the work of old leading cadres to be handed over to new ones step by step.

He said the formulation of a fighting program for the new historical period, the establishment of new leading bodies, the cooperation between old and new leading cadres and the smooth replacement of old leading cadres by new ones will be a powerful guarantee of a long period of political stability in China and the continuity of the party's line, principles and policies.

Answering questions raised by reporters at the press conference, Zhu Muzhi said that a total of 1,600 delegates are attending the party congress and they were all elected by secret ballot after full discussion. More than six percent of the delegates are model workers and combat heroes. Specialists and technical personnel account for 17 percent.

He said the representatives of various democratic parties and other circles have been invited to attend the congress as observers. But, as was customary in the past, no delegations or delegates from foreign parties have been invited.

Delegates Arrive in Beijing

OW290356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- Delegations to the 12th National CPC Congress from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the PLA have all arrived in Beijing on 28 August. Delegations of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee as well as the state organs at the central level have also checked in at the congress.

The capital has warmly received delegates from all parts of the motherland. In the past few days, colorful flags have been flying at the airport, railway station and the 11 guesthouses and reception centers where the delegates are staying. Receptionists there have joyfully greeted group after group of delegates. The entire city looks tidy and clean and there are marked improvements in traffic order and the order in public places. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and other leading comrades, as well as the responsible persons of the departments concerned, divided into two groups on 25 August to inspect the services and environmental sanitation at the railway station, airport and other public places. Transportation, medical service and other departments have made thoroughgoing preparations to ensure the success of the congress. Health departments of the local authorities and the army units have transferred medical personnel to man the clinics set up in the delegates' residential quarters. Responsible comrades of the leading organs concerned have enthusiastically come to the guesthouses and reception centers to visit the delegates after their arrival at the residential quarters.

AFP: PENG CHONG ON DEMISE OF MILITARY COMMISSION

OW300758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 30 Aug 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug 30 (AFP) -- The opening of the Chinese Communist Party National Congress here this week is expected to mark a change in the once powerful People's Liberation Army by ending some of the political importance it was given under Mao Zedong.

This prediction emerges from statements made today to a visiting French parliamentary delegation by a member of the party Politburo who indicated that the military committee of the party, formerly the supreme command of the army, would soon be abolished.

Peng Chong said that top leadership of the Chinese armed forces, estimated at four million men, would be placed in the hands of a Central Military Council to be created under the next constitution, the French sources said.

Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, as president of the party's military committee, is currently the supreme commander of the army.

High-ranking Chinese officials recently told foreign visitors that Mr Deng, a veteran of the Long March of 1934-1935, would maintain his role as leader of the armed forces.

But the transfer of the supreme command from the party to the government would signal the end of the important political role assigned the army by former Chairman Mao, observers here said.

Mr Peng, also vice-president of the National People's Assembly, told the French delegation headed by Socialist Deputy Louis Mermaz that the army's representation in the body, China's parliament, would be reduced from its current high of more than 14 percent of about 3,500 members.

Some military circles are thought to be the principal seats of opposition to the pragmatic leadership of Mr Deng.

Observers said this could be explained for political reasons and also by the effects of the introduction of private lots in the countryside under Vice-Chairman Deng.

Agrarian reforms have meant that the material gap that once separated the Chinese soldier from the rest of the people has narrowed now that peasants, 80 percent of the population, can earn a better living.

Chinese authorities are currently engaged in a vast effort to modernize the army, whose equipment consists for the most part of outdated weaponry from the days before the 20-year-old Sino-Soviet split.

AFP REPORTS RESTRICTION OF EMBASSY 'PROPAGANDA'

OW271211 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 27 Aug 82

[text] Beijing, Aug 27, (AFP) -- The Chinese authorities have decided to impose control on all publications distributed by foreign embassies in China in order to put an end to "anti-Chinese and religious propaganda".

In a letter sent to the embassies early this week, Chinese foreign Minister Huang Hua reiterated that it was "forbidden to distribute any publications which contain passages constituting an any interference in China's internal affairs, a distortion of China's foreign policy, a flagrant insult to Chinese morals or an attack on the feeling of the Chinese people."

The letter also warned the ambassadors against the distribution of "religious propaganda" and stressed that publications sent to departments or individuals in China "should promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the country concerned and the Chinese people".

Mr. Huang, without naming the embassy in question, added that "Henceforth every time when a foreign mission distributes propaganda material in China, it must submit two copies to the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry for examination".

FURTHER ON LIAO ZHONGKAI, HE XIANGNING

Deng Attends Commemoration

OW291020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee held a ceremonial meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The meeting was held in memory of Mr Liao Zhongkai and in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of He Xiangning. Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning were pioneers of the Chinese democratic revolution, brilliant standard bearers for the Kuomintang leftists, great patriots, distinguished political activists and close comrades in arms of the Communist Party. They dedicated their whole lives to the struggle for national independence and the prosperity of the motherland.

Those seated on the rostrum were: the party and state leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and Zhu Xuefan; vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, including Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu; Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

The meeting began at 1000. Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, announced the opening of the commemoration meeting. Then, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed the meeting. She reported on the brilliant contributions made by Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning in overthrowing feudal autocratic monarchy and in assisting Sun Yat-sen to formulate the three great revolutionary policies.

Deng Yingchao said: He Xiangning was an old comrade-in-arms of the communists and an example of sincere cooperation with the CPC. He Xiangning always had faith in our party and supported the revolutionary cause led by it when it was encountering difficulties and setbacks, and when it was making smooth development as well. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other comrades always regarded He Xiangning as a trustworthy close friend with whom they could consult on important state affairs. The people of various nationalities of China, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the compatriots residing in foreign countries, sincerely respect and love He Xiangning because of her revolutionary contributions and lofty sentiments.

On the great cause of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland, Deng Yingchao pointed out: At present, the historical resonsibility to reunify the motherland and the national interests of promoting family reunions imperatively demand a third KMT-CPC cooperation [he zuo 0678 01560].

She said: The reunification of China is an irresistible historical trend and a common aspiration of the people on the mainland and the people in Taiwan. The people will thank whoever contributes to the reunification of the motherland, and he will be forever rememberd in history. One's past contributions or faults will be appraised by the future generations. We earnestly hope that our old friends and relatives who followed Mr Sun Yat-sen and worked with Soong Ching Ling, Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning will put national interests above everything else and join hands with us to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, create a bright future for the Chinese nation and promote the well-being of the future generations.

Those who spoke at the meeting also included Wang Kunlun, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Shi Liang, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and representative of all democratic parties; and Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China.

In their speeches, they called for following the examples of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, learning from their lofty patriotic character, learning from their revolutionary spirit of loving the Communist Party and sincerely uniting with the Communist Party and all other patriotic democratic forces and contributing our strength to China's development and reunification.

Also attending today's meeting by invitation were relatives of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, including Liao Mengxing and spouse Jing Puchun, and (Huang Wanfen) and spouse (Deng Guangying); their friends, including Japanese personages Seimin Miyazaki, his wife Chiyo Miyazaki; Hisao Kuroda and his eldest son Akio Kuroda; public figures from Hong Kong and Macao, including He Xian and Ma Wangi and their wives; He Xiangning's friends (Hu Lanqi) and (Liu Tiansu).

Wang Zhen at Banquet

OW290440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- The general offices of the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai's relatives and friends who had come to attend activities in memory of Liao Zhongkai and in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of He Xiangning's death.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the banquet.

During his youth, Wang Zhen was fascinated by the revolutionary deeds of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning. When Liao Zhongkai was murdered in 1925, Wang Zhen, who was then serving with the pickets on the Guangzhou-Wuchang railway, attended the commemorative activities and the demonstration protesting the KMT reactionaries. After liberation, he visited elderly He Xiangning on many occasions.

Japanese friends Seimin Miyazaki, Chiyo Miyazaki, Toshio Kuroda and Akio Kuroda, as well as compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Mr and Mrs He Xian, Mr and Mrs Deng Guangyin and Mr and Mrs Ma Wanqi were also invited to attend the banquet.

Liao Mengxing, Jing Puchun, spouse of Liao Chengzhi, and their children also attended the banquet.

In his speech, Wang Zhen expressed his gratitude and extended a warm welcome to the Japanese friends and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who came especially to attend the commemorative activities. He also extended his comforts to family members of Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai.

Japanese friends Seimin Miyazaki, son of the late famous Japanese statesman Tamizo Miyazaki, spoke at the banquet. When they were engaged in revolutionary activities in Japan in those years, Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning received tremendous assistance from the Miyazakis. In his speech, Seimin Miyazaki recalled the friendship between his family and Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai. He said: "We still have Mr Liao Zhongkai's inscription -- 'the winds and rains make no sound' -- hanging in my study room."

Attending the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Bo Yibo, state councillor; and Liu Lantao and Kang Keqing, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Wang Zhen Article

HK271407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Zhen [3768 7201]: "Deeply Cherish the Memory of Revolutionary Elder He Xiangning"]

[Text] Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, husband and wife, were bosom friends of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the earliest members of the Tong Meng Hui [Revolutionary League]. In their early years, they followed Dr Sun Yat-sen and devoted themselves to the national revolution to overthrow the Qing Dynasty. Later with the continuous progress of the times, they vigorously helped Sun Yat-sen formulate and carry out the three great policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers, and made immortal historic contributions to the reorganization of the KMT, the promotion of the first CPC-KMT cooperation and the acceleration of the flourishing national revolutionary movement and they thus became outstanding revolutionaries who enjoyed the support of the masses of the people and became the shining banners of the Kuomintang leftists. In my youth, I was fascinated by their revolutionary deeds. In my view, these two revolutionary elders were the examples I should follow all my life. On 20 August 1925, the day when Mr Liao Zhongkai was unfortunately murdered, I was a picket on the Guangzhou-Hankou railway. At that time, together with vast numbers of the masses of people, we railway workers mourned him and took to the streets and demonstrated. The grievious and indignant mourning of the masses of people developed into a protest demonstration against the Kuomintang reactionaries and formed a revolutionary upsurge on an unprecedented scale since the first CPC-KMT cooperation. What is unforgettable for me was that after the death of her husband, He Xiangning -- this outstanding Chinese woman revolutionary -- was not scared by the horrible actions of the reactionaries and, setting store by the saving of the nation and the people, she indefatigably struggled for the fulfillment of the unfinished course of Dr Sun Yat-sen in a staunch and indomitable way.

In the early 1930's, the Japanese militarists launched a war of aggression against China. Bravely stepping forward, He Xiangning united the various anti-Japanese forces to resolutely struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's capitulationist policy of maintaining internal security first before resisting foreign aggression, and resigned her position as a member of the KMT Central Committee in anger. Together with Soong Ching Ling, she led the country's anti-Japanese national salvation movement, and in particular played a tremendous role in arousing the masses of the people to support the forefront of resisting Japanese aggression. In April 1934 the Chinese Communist Party put forth a "Basic Program of the Chinese People for Resisting Japan" which was published over the signatures of Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning and 1,777 other democrats, calling for defending the Chinese nation by force and driving the Japanese militarists out of China, a program which was renowned at home and abroad. The dauntless spirit displayed by these two great women in a moment when the fate of the Chinese nation hung in the balance deepened my respect for them.

In the spring of 1933, Comrade Liao Chengzhi was detained by the Shanghai Bureau of Works of the imperialists and was released from prison only through the various rescue efforts of Soong Ching Ling, Liu Yazi, He Xiangning and others. At that time, He Xianging had realized that only the Communist Party could make the country strong and the people prosperous and able to live in happiness. After Comrade Chengzhi was released from prison, she enthusiastically supported his plunge into the revolutionary movement. Very soon Comrade Chengzhi came to the Red Army. When the news of the arrival of Comrade Chengzhi in the Red Army spread, officers and soldiers excitedly said: "The legendary son of the revered Mr Liao has joined us:" At that time, the Long March had begun and our party was in a state of very arduous war years. The fact that Comrade Chengzhi joined in the Long March fortified the people's confidence in carrying out the revolution through to the end. During this period, the relatives of He Xiangning all made contributions to the revolution, such as Jing Hengyi, Li Shaoshi and Liao Mengxing. The comrades of the Second and Sixth Army Groups, such as He Long, Ren Bishi, Xiano Ke, Guan Xiangying, Xia Yi and I talked about these matters on many occasions. At that time we all agreed that He Xiangning was a founding member of the KMT, enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect and would easily get a high position and handsome salary if she wished, but despite all this, after Mr Liao Zhongkai was assassinated, she determinedly sent her sons and daughters to the ranks of the communists and singly went around crying for help for the Chinese revolution, giving no thought to her life and death. Her noble spirit and integrity of working for the interests of the vast majority regardless of private interests was admired by all people and was also an example which we communists should learn from. The leading comrades of the Central Committee of our party will always hold He Xiangning in high esteem. In 1937 Chairman Mao wrote a letter to He Xiangning and praised her for "carrying on the tradition of Dr Sun and resolutely and indomitably struggling and thus setting an example for the Chinese nation."

It was only after the birth of New China that He Xiangning and I got to know with each other. As soon as I came to Beijing, I asked Comrade Mengxing to accompany me to call on this revolutionary elder whom I respected. That day as we entered the door, I respectfully cried in a marked Hunan accent: "Grandma!" She heard me calling her and smiled happily. Later on, my association with the revered elder He Xiangning became increasingly frequent. Every time I called on her, I was intensely influenced by her patriotism and lifty revolutionary values, which I will never forget for the rest of my life.

It may be because I was a railway worker when I was young and later in the 1950's I worked in the railway corps that I cherish a special affection for railway construction. In my talks with her, I also on many occasions talked about the railway construction of our country. She resented the Qing government's offering the right to build the railways to the foreigners and regarded it as an act of national betrayal and humiliation. After the 1911 revolution, she personally took part in the struggle to mobilize the students to oppose the foreigners grasping China's right to build the railways. Realizing that I worked in the railway corps, with sincere words and earnest wishes, she said to me: "The railways are the main arteries of a country. The amount of railways that are built has a direct bearing on the country's economic construction and defence construction. In those years, in his 'A General Plan for Building the Country,' Dr Sun planned to build 100,000 miles of railways. Now, we are gradually realizing the ideal of Dr Sun." When she came to this point, there was a gratified smile on her kindly face.

After I was transfered to work in the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation, I remembered once in her talk she dealt with subjects ranging from the assistance to the peasants and workers -- one of the three great policies of Dr Sun -- to stationing troops to open up wasteland and to guard the frontier. He held that large tracts of our territory were grabbed by czarist Russia as the result of the Qing government's neglect of the building and safeguarding of China's northeast frontier regions. For this reason, she showed great approval for the PLA's establishing the production and construction corps in the border regions and the army reclamation undertakings in which the army safeguarded the frontier of the motherland while going in for construction.

She deemed this a manifestation of the far-sighted patriotism of the Chinese Communist Party. She said to me: "It has been so since ancient times to station troops to open up wasteland. There is an account of this matter in the 'Historical Records.' You have made considerable achievements in stationing troops to open up wasteland. You must not lose this good tradition in the years to come!" These remarks of hers have been forever engraved on my mind.

After Peng Lao Zong [Peng Dehua] returned home from Korea in triumph, I invited him to go with me to call on the reversed elder He Xiangning. Peng Lao Zong gave her a piece of panther skin as a present. Full of zest, she entertained us with almond tea, a product of her native place -- Guangdong Province. She greatly extolled the magnificient contributions the Chinese People's Volunteers had made. She said with praise that the Chinese People's Volunteers had worked hard and performed a valuable service and their patriotism and spirit of bravery were the pride of the Chinese people; the great victory in the war to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea had safeguarded the safety of our country and helped China gain a peaceful period for engaging in economic construction. She also said to Peng Lao Zong: "While you were heroically fighting on the forefront, we, the people in the rear, were also doing our best to support you; while the people were contributing aircraft and cannons to support the war to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea, I also drew some pictures and sold them to contribute to the war. Once, upon hearing the news of a victory from you, I drew a picture called 'Picture of Magpies Announcing Good News' while I was in a joyful mood. When Premier Zhou saw it, he inscribed a few words of appreciation on it, reading: 'magpies are announcing news of victory in aiding Korea and flowers are bequeathed to the heroes who resist U.S. aggression.'" At this moment, Peng Lao Zong said with a smile: "I earlier heard that this was not the first time you sold your traditional Chinese paintings to contribute to the battle front." She said with a smile: "I simply don't remember how many times I have sold my paintings to donate to the war." In his talk, Peng Lao Zong described the beautiful scenes of Korea to her and suggested that if there was an opportunity, she should go to Korea, our friendly neighbor and have a look there. Not long afterwards, she went and had a rest for a certain time in the Zhang Yi home of respect for the aged in Ham Bukdo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and drank in the beauty of the scenery of the local lakes and mountains. That was her only trip outside the country after liberation.

Ten years have elapsed since the passing away of He Xiangning. During these 10 years, great changes have taken place in our country. At present, we are carrying out the building of the two civilizations -- material and spiritual. The course of revolution she traversed, a course full of difficulties and frustrations, her revolutionary spirit of being neither intimidated by force nor subdued by wealth or rank and remaining firm and unshakable in strained and humble circumstances, the contributions she made to the Chinese revolution and her lofty moral character of educating and encouraging her sons and daughters to struggle and die for the revolution, may all be recited as good models for a generation. They are all valuable wealth for us in carrying out the building of spiritual civilization and are worthy of being earnestly learned from.

GUANGDONG'S WANG ZHONG EXPELLED FROM PARTY

HK290418 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Wang Zhong Expelled From the Party, Arrested According to Law"]

[Text] Wang Zhong, deputy director of the Shantou, Guangdong, Prefectural CPC Committee's Political and Legal Committee and former secretary of Haifeng County CPC Committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, took advantage of his powers to misappropriate large amounts of seized contraband goods and take bribes from people applying to go to Hong Kong. The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently approved the decision of the Shantou Prefectural CPC Committee on expelling Wang Zhong from the party and dismissing him from all his posts. His arrest has been approved by the Shantou branch procuratorate of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Wang Zhong was secretary of the Haifeng Country CPC Committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee from December 1976 to August 1981. In September 1981 he was transferred to be deputy director of the prefectural CPC committee's political and legal committee. While working in Haifeng County, he was in charge of the seizure of contraband goods. From April 1980 to August 1981 he took advantage of his powers to take without payment a large amount of seized contraband in the warehouses of Haifeng County, Chanwei Township, Shanwei Township Public Security Subbureau, and Zhelang Commune. This contraband consisted of the following items: More than 300 wristwatches of various types, 19 radio cassette recorders, more than 400 meters of various kinds of cloth, over 100 items of clothing, and some valuable drugs, daily-use goods, electric fans, bicycles and so on.

From the end of 1979 to July 1981 Wang Zhong also took advantage of his powers to resort to all kinds of illegal methods in allowing people to go to Hong Kong. In this way he received in bribes six television sets, two radio cassette recorders and one refrigerator.

Wag Zhong's criminal activities seriously harmed party work style and the popular mood and at one time caused chaos in social order in Haifeng County; smuggling and peddling contraband became all the rage on some communes and brigades, where production came to halt; a number of people responsible for seizing contraband perverted justice for bribes and privately distributed the goods seized; and certain party members and cadres became corrupt and degenerate. After Wang Zhong's criminal activities were exposed, far from making an honest confession, he actually went to all lengths to deny them and refused to admit his guilt. He also directed his dependents, relatives and friends to organize an alliance for attack and defense and transfer the stolen money and goods elsewhere, so as to escape responsibility. Wang Zhong's behavior has let down the trust of the party and people and betrayed the party and people.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee have attached great importance to the Wang Zhong case. They dispatched a work team which has done a lot of work together with the departments concerned in investigating the main crimes of Wang Zhong, and has also proposed that the judicial organs punish him according to law.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK290601 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Firmly Preserve the Party's Communist Purity"]

[Text] On 20 February we published a report entitled "Four Anticontraband Vessels in Haifeng County Flout the Law." The next day, the "Daily Chat" column carried a short article putting forward a number of questions: "Did the principal leaders of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and government know what was going on? If they did, then why did they not stop it and deal with it? Is there something unspeakable still concealed in the background?" Many readers also wrote to us asking questions like this.

Now the matter is clear. Wang Zhong, former secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee, knew all about it; he was in fact a corrupt and degenerate chief criminal conspirator who bent the law for bribes. Judging by the materials exposed in various places, it is often the case that serious criminal activities in sabotaging the economy are carried out in collusion with a few power-holders and lawbreakers in the party and government organs and in factories and enterprises. Holding important county party and government posts, Wang Zhong bent the law for bribes, and stole things entrusted to his care, thereby affecting everything he did, with the result that smuggling and peddling contraband became all the rage in Haifeng County for a time, criminal elements did anything they liked, and certain antismuggling personnel and public security men flouted the law themselves. A foul atmosphere prevailed.

In order to preserve the party's communist purity and protect the country's socialist system and the interests of the people of all nationalities, it is extremely necessary to take sweeping action against a criminal cadre like Wang Zhong by expelling him from the party and severely punishing him according to law.

How could a dignified county party committee secretary who had made revolution for several decades and done some good things for the people degenerate into a criminal? The fundamental reason is that, in the new historical conditions, he was unable to withstand the attack by sugar-coated bullets, and so he betrayed the lofty communist ideal he swore to fight for when he joined the party, lost his fighting will and fell into disgrace, used his powers for private gain, and discarded the qualities a party member should have. In something over 1 year, Wang Zhong broke the law as many as 59 times, and apart from flouting the law himself, he dragged others down with him and enticed management personnel into dereliction of duty and into instructing and conniving with their families to break the law. Is there the slightest flavor of a party member in all this? Is there any trace of a revolutionary cadre? Wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's fundamental program, and its ultimate aim is to achieve the lofty goal of communism. Anyone who wavers on this fundamental stand and hankers for stand pursues a decadent capitalist way of life is taking the road of betrayal. People should deeply ponder the downfall of Wang Zhong.

The current struggle against serious economic crime is the most practical and effective measure for rectifying the party and its work style. We must get a good grasp of handling major and important cases, correct the cadre work style, and tighten up the control systems. We must cite typical cases to conduct vivid and specific education for the party members in party spirit and party and legal discipline, and encourage everyone to spontaneously wage resolute struggle against evil ways and criminal activities.

CPC DISCIPLINE INSPECTION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW281311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- A leading member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said in a XINHUA interview here today that "now we can say with certainty that the style of work of our party has changed for the better."

He said that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th C.P.C. Central Committee held in December of 1978, the party's style of work has improved year after year thanks to the efforts of all party members.

The main task of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, which was elected by the third plenary session, is to help party committees at various levels carry on the partys fine style of work.

He said that the C.P.C. has attached great importance to its style of work and regards the carrying on of the party's fine work style as its paramount task in strengthening the building of the political party in power during new historical period.

He listed the following five aspects as indications of the improvement of the partys work style:

1. The principle of "seeking truth from facts" has been restored within the party to a great extent. This principle is one of the concepts of the C.P.C.'s traditionally fine style of work. However, it was seriously disrupted during the 10-year "Cultural Revolution."

Since the third plenary session of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the party has restored and carried forward the traditional work style of proceeding from facts in all cases. The "Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the sixth plenary session of C.P.C. Central Committee in June of 1981 has, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, summed up the experience of the party in leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction, made a scientific analysis and criticism of the error of "left" deviation which existed for quite a few years, and at the same time upheld the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought and safeguarded Mao Zedong's historical role.

"In accordance with such a correct ideological line, we solved a large number of problems left over from past history. Among them the most important are the rehabilitation of the false charges against Liu Shaoqi and Pend Dehuai."

2. "We have strengthened democratic centralism and brought the inner-party political life back to normality. At present, our party's political life has been brought within the correct orbit of Marxism, which [is] mainly represented by the political life in the party Central Committee. When members of the Central Committee have differing ideas in discussing major questions, they always follow the principle of collective leadership under democratic centralism and unify their understanding and action through thorough discussion and criticism and self-criticism."

The "Guiding Principles for Political Life Within the Party" laid down at the third plenary session of 11th party Central Committee have helped the political life in many party organizations become normal. Since the general mood of our party took a turn for the better, "we have realized and improved the vivid and vigorous political situation of stability and unity. We are now in the most favourable period of time compared with the past years after the founding of New China."

3. "Closely rallying around the party Central Committee, the whole party carried out the lines, principles and policies laid down by the party at and after the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, thus ensuring a vivid development in all aspects of our work and big strides in the production of industry and agriculture. Especially in the agricultural production, the C.P.C. Central Committee has reasonably adjusted various policies in accordance with China's concrete conditions and stimulated the rural economy, and therefore, the peasants are improving their material well-being, thus laying down a solid foundation for modernized agriculture."

4. "We have done vigorous work to correct unhealthy tendencies, and some have been restrained. In the past three years, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee has sternly dealt with a number of cases violating the party discipline. At present, the unhealthy tendency of enrolling unqualified students and workers with powers or authority of office has been, in the main, corrected in most places. Such unhealthy tendencies as giving dinner parties and sending gifts in order to curry favor and using public money to eat and drink have been basically checked in the party and administrative departments above the county level. Many party leading cadres from the central level down to localities have set strict demands on themselves in implementing the guiding principles."

5. "We have unleashed the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field. In the last six months: investigations and decisions were made on quite a number of cases unsettled for a long time; a number of economic criminals were punished according to law; those party members who had committed serious economic crimes were expelled from the party; and party organizations deeply involved in economic criminal activities were straightenend out."

Great successes have been achieved in this struggle, from which the whole party has learned a lesson in fighting against corruption. In leading such a struggle, our party showed no apprehension in exposing problems within the party and its seamy side. This fully testifies to the strength and confidence of our party and has exerted good impacts on people both inside and outside of our party.

He said what he has mentioned above fully shows the Chinese Communist Party is a long-tested and tempered political party of the proletariat. Although it once suffered from serious wounds inflicted on it by the "Cultural Revolution," our party still can stand to any tests. After several years of rectification and reconsolidation of our party, the main trend in our party is good and its work style has become better and better.

"Of course," he said, "we aim at a fundamental change for the better in the work style of our party, and there is still a long way to go to achieve our goal."

FANG YI ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION MEETING

OW290002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) — On the eve of the victorious convocation of the party's 12th national congress, Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, called on all working personnel on the scientific and technological front to heighten their spirits, strive to enhance the integration of science and technology with the economy and make still greater contributions to promoting national economic development.

Comrade Fang Yi spoke at a 24 August meeting of all working personnel of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. He discussed the significance of the commission's structural reform and the new situation emerging in scientific and technological work.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has implemented a series of new economic policies and reform measures which have greatly enhanced the integration of the economy with science and technology. As a result, attention in economic work is being paid to adopting new technology, developing new products and accelerating the pace of technological progress. This has opened unprecedentedly broad prospects for scientific and technological development. At the same time, scientific and technological development has given an impetus to production growth and the upgrading and updating of products, pushed forward the reform of the economic structure and an increase in economic results, and demonstrated the power of science and technology. The new situation in economic construction provides ample room for science and technology to demonstrate their power. A lively situation is beginning to emerge in which economic development and scientific and technological development are interdependent and mutually promoting.

In the last year the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a special document defining the country's present, general principle for scientific and technological development. In the past year and more, an unprecedentedly active situation has emerged in scientific and technological work in our country under the guidance of this new principle. Comrades of scientific and technological departments have strengthened their understanding of economic work. The economic departments have shown great enthusiasm in using and developing new technology. They have taken the initiative to cooperate with scientific and technological departments and research institutions in jointly carrying out research and the popularization of new technology, and in discussing the adoption of economic measures to support the development of new technology and new products. This has rarely happened in the past.

He said: The various localities have created many lively ways to promote the transfer of scientific and technological achievements. Various forms of associations have appeared between scientific research and production units. Compensated transfers of technological results have begun.

The scientific research institutions have developed various kinds of technical consultations and services, many forms of technical exchange activities, trade in technology and so forth. A number of valuable and important scientific and tecanological achievements have been made in various places which have played an important role in the technological transformation of the national economy and in increasing production and practicing economy, and have produced very good economic results.

In his talk Fang Yi also mentioned several tasks the State Scientific and Technological Commission must pay attention to at present. He said: Now the central authorities are considering drawing up a 15 year (1985-2000) long-range plan for developing the national economy. It can be predicted that with the development of the modernization drive, the key role of science and technology in the four modernizations will certainly become more and more visible and recognized by an increasingly large number of people. Therefore, it is inevitable that tasks on the scientific and technological front will become increasingly arduous. All comrades must go all out and courageously take up the heavy burdens.

He said that at present the State Scientific and Technological Commission should pay attention to the following tasks: It is necessary to act quickly and organize efforts to tackle key problems in the national economy. He said that with regard to the question of tackling key problems, the first group of 38 key problems to be tackled, as well as the division of labor between the scientific and technological commission and the economic commission have already been determined. The question now is to first organize demonstrations and problem analyses. In tackling each problem, we should clearly understand present developments concerning each at home and abroad the basic materials and data, views and controversies from various sources, the schedule which should be prepared to study the problem, future economic benefits and so forth. Then, make a necessary evaluation. Next, we should properly organize a division of labor and strive to carry out most of the work down to the grassroots level in the latter half of the year. While tackling each problem, attention should be concentrated on constantly producing results and constantly playing a role in the economy. Only by combining long-range and immediate efforts can our work be full of vigor and vitality.

Fang Yi said: From the experience of the three large associated ores mines [presumably the mines at Panzhihua, Baotou and Jinchuan], after the orientation and problems are determined, it is necessary to have a firm and indomitable spirit to inspect, supervise, summarize experience, never relax and carry the work through to the end. It is also necessary to solidly, patiently and meticulously organize a great coordination of all departments concerned.

Fang Yi said: While stressing the tackling of key problems and making it the focal point of our work, I also want to remind comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission that they must not neglect basic research.

Fang Yi also discussed the question of readjusting and consolidating research institutions. He said: At present, there are too many research institutions resulting in the scattering of research manpower, duplication of research subjects and many other problems. They must be readjusted and consolidated. Our general goals are: 1) to solve the problem of scatteredness, concentrate our forces step-by-step and form a number of fists; 2) to promote many forms of associations between scientific research and production units; 3) to support and strengthen scientific and technological work in enterprises. It is necessary to assign people to the leading bodies of research institutions who are revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally competent. It is imperative that a large number of outstanding scientists and technicians who are in the prime of life and have managerial abilities are promoted into leading bodies. It is necessary to rely on scientists and technicians to run research institutions well.

CHAOTIC PRACTICES IN LOAN MANAGEMENT DESCRIBED

OW280644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0050 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Letter from XINHUA correspondent Tang Wei: "Rules and Regulations of Banking Departments Must Be in Good Order"]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- In recent years, many banks and credit departments have disrupted the effective rules and regulations in the past under the pretext of enlivening banking and loan businesses. This has created a chaotic situation in financial management and many loopholes, provided some lawless persons with an opportunity that can be exploited to their advantage and inflicted losses on the state.

According to the rules and regulations in the past, banks and credit departments must carry out the system of conducting "three checkups" in handling loan applications. They must check before the loan is approved, check again in the course of extending the loan, and check once more after the loan is extended. They must help the borrowing unit use the loan with great care and improve economic results. However, we have discovered that the banks in many localities throughout Guangdong have never asked how the loans are to be used, cared little about who the borrowing unit is or the economic results. This situation is quite serious.

In view of the chaotic management system in banking departments, many workers and staff in the field of monetary and economic affairs have suggested that it is now essential to earnestly summarize our experience and draw lessons, adhere to the correct orientation and consolidate our enterprises. Efforts must be made to deal telling blows at those who are engaged in graft and embezzlement in close connection with the struggle to strike at serious offenders in the economic field. It is essential to make an inventory of warehouses, work out measures, improve the system, plug all the loopholes and maintain a good order in doing banking and loan businesses.

The banks at all levels must check the source of their credit departments funds and the loans they have extended. Loans that have run counter to banking policy or make no improvement in the economic results should be retrieved within a prescribed period and included in the state plan for extending credit in an unified manner. The profits made by the credit departments must be delivered to the state treasury. They must not be used as bonuses for the bank's cadres, workers and staff.

ANHUI, JIANGXI, HUBEI REAP GOOD RICE HARVESTS

OW290830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Three more Chinese provinces have reported good early rice harvest, according to provincial agricultural sources.

Anhui Province in east China is expected a harvest of 3.95 million tons of early rice, this year, at least three percent more than last year, despite successive downpours that began in mid-July.

About 23 percent of the early rice fields, totalling 370,000 hectares, were inundated by water in Jiangxi Province, also in east China, which was hit by big floods this summer. The total output, nonetheless, is estimated to be close to the figure of 1981. Last year Jiangxi gathered in 6.7 million tons of early rice, itself a good year.

Hubei Province in central China has harvested 4.1 million tons of early rice this year, 250,000 tons more than in 1981. The increase is attributed to the measurable expansion of double harvest rice areas.

Good early rice harvests were also reported in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan, according to earlier provincial reports.

VARIETY, OUTPUT OF IRON, STEEL PRODUCTS INCREASE

OW290130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- China has reported increased variety and output of iron and steel products serving the needs of agriculture and light industry.

The improvements are listed in a Ministry of Metallurgical Industry release to demonstrate the success of China's industrial readjustment.

In the first seven months of this year, according to the release, China produced 2.18 million tons of steel sheets and strip steel that were needed in expanding the production of consumer goods. This was 15 percent more than in the same 1981 period and double the figure for the corresponding 1978 period, the year before work began to shift the emphasis of industrial development from heavy industry to light industry.

From 1979 to 1981, according to the release, China's annual iron and steel output fluctuated between 34 million tons and 37 million tons, the 1981 figure being 35.63 million tons.

Under the policy of industrial readjustment, which became official at the third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held in December 1978, development of China's iron and steel industry has slowed down so that more funds and energy could be earmarked for agriculture, light industry, energy production and communications, weak links in the country's national economy.

Nevertheless, the release said, output of iron and steel products catering to market demand has continued to increase. Through efforts over the past few years, China has ensured ample supply of small-type section steel and wire rods, which were short of demand for many years. In the first seven months of this year, China's total output of steel plates and seamless steel tubes was up 20 percent over the same period of 1981.

Iron and steel enterprises have sent personnel to solicit opinions of peasants about what they could do to better serve rural needs. An example is the Anshan iron and steel complex, China's biggest, which has over the past two years produced two dozen kinds of steel structures for rural housing construction.

Variety of products, rather than high output figures serving publicity needs, is now the focus of attention, according to the release of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. In 1981, China developed 1,500 specifications of new steels and steel materials. The country is now able to produce 600 kinds of alloy steels, including alloy steel able to withstand exceptionally high temperature, which are vital to China's space program.

Increasingly great attention has been paid to energy conservation in iron and steel industry, said the release. The Anshan iron and steel complex, for example, from 1979 to 1981 saved oil, electricity and gas enough to be converted into 1.13 million tons of standard coal.

Iron and steel enterprises have, through technical transformation, improved their economic results. The Tangshan Iron and Steel Company in north China, for example, introduced 1,069 technical innovations from 1979 to 1981. This enabled the company to turn over during the same period to the state 387 million yuan in profit and taxes, 2.3 times its fixed assets, the release said.

GEOLOGIST HUANG JIQING ON OIL, GAS EXPLORATION

OW290820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beidaihe, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese geologists will make a long-term survey of the major basins in western China, which are expected to be the nation's major inland oil sources in the years to come, according to Professor Huang Jiqing, president of the Geological Society of China and research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Geology. The geologist's remarks came today in an interview at this beach resort, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the society.

"The prospects for oil deposits in Tarim and Tsungarian Basins are particularly bright," he said.

He noted that in the light of immediate and long-term needs, China will continue to explore oil fields in the eastern continent, especially at the depth of the basins, while at the same time, carrying out off-shore oil exploration and development in submarine areas. These fields include the Pearl River Estuary, Beibu Bay, Bohai Bay and southern Yellow Sea (with some projects in cooperation with foreign companies). Another long-range goal, he said, is to strengthen the basic geological work of the oil and natural gas-bearing basins in the western part of the country for future exploration.

"This will place China on a sound footing on energy matters for modernization," he added.

He said that Chinese geologists are broadening their view on the theory of oil exploration. After having succeeded in locating oil in continental-facies sedimentation, Chinese geologists are turning part of their attention to marine-facies sedimentation -- the large-area Palaeozoic carbonate rocks in southern China, notably Guizhou, Yunnan and Guangxi. There have been discoveries of oil seepage in these areas. Many major foreign oilfields are discovered in this sedimentation.

"Prospecting for natural gas resources in some of Guizhou's basins is very inspiring," he said. "Work will have to be strengthened for an early breakthrough."

Studies will have to be carried out of the characteristics of Cenozoic sedimentation in Xisha and Nansha Islands in South China Sea which show very good propsects for oil deposits, he noted.

Oil prospecting on the Tibetan Plateau will be conducted mainly in the Jura-Cretaceous systems and the prospects in northern Tibet are brighter than in southern Tibet.

Efforts will be made to look for gas generated from coal -- an important chemical material and fuel. China started the general survey of coal gassitication just two years ago. The possibility for the discovery of large gasfields in coal-rich northeast China, north China and Xinjiang is very great, he noted. At the present time the Qinshui Basin in Shanxi Province and the Upper Palaeozoic group formations in north China are under general survey.

SPEED CALLED FOR IN DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HK271025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerate the Development of Agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He Plains"]

[Text] The Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains consist of nearly 300 counties belonging to the Provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu and Anhui and the Municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin with an area of more than 300,000 square kilometers, an agricultural population of 160 million and 270 million mu of farmland.

Accelerating the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Hua He-Hai He plains is of great strategic signficance in pushing forward the agricultural modernization as well as the whole four modernizations of our country.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, impressive progress has been made in the agricultural production of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. Total grain yield in 1980 reached approximately 9.5 billion jin, or double that in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic. The output of grain and oil-bearing crops both accounted for 15 percent of the total production of the whole country, and wheat and cotton accounted for 37 and 41 percent respectively of the total production of the whole country. There was also an increase in the output of corn, soybean, peanuts and cured tobacco. The state attaches great importance to the agricultural construction of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. In the last 20 years and more, the investment spent on water conservancy construction alone has exceeded 25 billion yuan. The water conservancy projects constructed are playing a very important role in preventing floods, draining waterlogged fields and combating drought. Farmland and water conservancy projects as well as projects for harnassing the Huai He and Hai He in particular have reduced the harm of flooding, waterlogging and saline-alkali soil, and laid a material foundation for the further development of agriculture in this area.

However, because of the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology over the years, some mistakes have also been made in the work of controlling the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. Some of the investments made by the state have not achieved the desired economic results, and such unfavorable conditions as drought, waterlogging, alkalinity, sand and barren soil left over from the past have still not basically changed. According to statistics, of the 270 million mu of farmland on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains, some two-thirds are still low and medium-yield fields with output of only 200 to 300 jin of grain per mu. The unit area output of farmland and the labor productivity of agriculture are both below the national average and at present they are still not self-sufficient in grain. The vast Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains are rich in agricultural resources and natural conditions are favorable for agricultural production. However, frequent droughts and floods are bogging down the area in an impoverished state. We must sum up the experiences and lessons of the past, draw up correct plans, accelerate the tempo of development and further explore the enormous latent production potential of this area.

We must take the road of comprehensive treatment and all-round development in developing the agriculture of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains, rationally readjust the structure of agriculture, gradually improve the ecological environment and set up a production system for the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery with cultivation as the key factor. In the past, this area laid particular stress on engineering measures in the treatment of drought and waterlogging disasters and neglected biological measures. In production, it laid particular emphasis on grain production but neglected developing the diversified economy in a manner suited to local conditions and did not pay attention to integrating the use of land with the care of land. Such a one-sided way of doing things is an important reason why the features of production cannot be basically improved. At present, we must take transforming the low and medium-yield fields, including the continued treatment of the vast amount of saline and alkali land and the attempt to raise the output of low and medium-yield fields which account for two-thirds of the farmland in the plains, as the main direction of attack. For many years, practice carried out in different types of experimental areas has proved that the comprehensive treatment of water, soil, tree belts and fertilizer can basically transform the features of some low and medium-yield fields and double the output of agricultural crops in as little as 3 to 5 years or at most in 10 years. The Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains have nearly 100 million mu of low-yield fields. If comprehensive treatment is carried out to increase the annual output by 100 jin per mu, that would come to 10 billion jin. This will be a great contribution to the state.

At present, there are more favorable conditions for accelerating the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. As a result of the implementation of the party's economic policies for the countryside and the popularization of various responsibility systems, the enthusiasm of the peasants to develop production is very high and their capability to improve production conditions has increased. The cadres and commune members are all calling for the use of accumulated funds and surplus labor to transform the low amd medium-yield fields. As long as the state and the collectives carry out overall planning, make unified arrangements, provide proper organization and leadership and also give necessary support, the capability of the peasants to rely on their own efforts will be greatly strengthened. The key lies in integrating comprehensive treatment with the immediate interests of the peasants, paying attention to economic results and resolutely not going in for formalism and not engaging in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources.

The comprehensive treatment of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains is an important part of the national plan for agricultural development. At the symposium on the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains held recently in Jinan, more than 370 specialists, scientists, technicians and leading cadres of agricultural departments unanimously held that there must be coordinated cooperation between many departments and disciplines to build the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains into a commodity, grain, cotton, edible oil, bean, fruit and livestock production base for the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, with agriculture as the mainstay. The treatment of such a vast area is a long-term and arduous task and it must be introduced from the points to the whole area by stages and in groups in a planned and systematic manner. As long as the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientists, technicians, cadres and commune members is aroused, the forces of various sectors are united, the scientific achievements already achieved and the many years of practical experience are put to use and the great practice of transforming nature is adhered to, our goal can certainly be attained.

NATIONAL MEETING HELD ON RURAL RADIO PROGRAMS

HK290327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The radio stations of Shandong, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi have held a forum at Lushan to discuss how to run good programs for the rural areas in the new situation. The rural areas department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station sent personnel to attend the forum.

The participants held: Ours is a country of 1 billion people and 800 million peasants. We certainly cannot get away from this basic national condition in discussing issues or doing things. Still less can we get away from 80 percent of the population in running radio programs.

The meeting held: Programs for rural areas are comprehensive, largely educational programs mainly aimed at serving the peasants and rural cadres. Their task is, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to educate and guide the peasants to persistently follow the socialist road and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas. These programs reflect the political, economic, cultural and home life of the peasants and rural cadres, and thus guide the peasants, rural cadres, and other listeners concerned for the rural areas. That the programs are largely educational should not be interpreted to mean that they simply imbue people with ideas. Instead we must apply the method of having the peasants educate themselves and directly taking part in the broadcasts.

The meeting stressed: In the programs for the rural areas, at present and for a time to come, we must seriously propagate and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and open up a new breakthrough in rural construction.

ANHUI LEADERS MAKE AERIAL INSPECTION OF FLOODS

OW270439 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government including Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, (Yuan Zhen), Lan Ganting, (Liu Lianmin), Cheng Guanghua, (Shi Junjie), Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Guo Tixiang and Li Qingquan on the morning of 24 August made an aerial inspection of the flooded areas along the Huai He and in northern Anhui.

At 0810 [0010 GMT] the Il-14 plane carrying Zhou Zijian and other leading comrades took off from Hefei and flew over the floodstricken areas at an altitude of 300 to 400 meters. The plane flew along the upper reaches of the Huai He from Zhengyangguan, passing through (Tangduo), (Jiangjia), (Xiujia) and Chengxi lakes, the (Mengwa) and (Hongwa) flood detention basins and northward to Linquan County before flying back along Quan He and Ying He to Zhengyangguan. It then flew along the Huai He to Huainan and Bengbu and again northward to Xiaoxian County and returned to Hefei at 1237 [0437 GMT]. The entire trip took 4 hours and 27 minutes and covered over 1,200 km.

After their aerial inspection, the leading comrades realized that the flood situation of the Xuai He valley was indeed serious and that the tasks to combat the floods, drain the flooded areas and do emergency repair and relief work were indeed heavy. They called on party organizations and governments at all levels in the disaster areas to further implement the relative instructions issued by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government and lead the masses in working hard to overcome difficulties and win new victories in the antiflood struggle and relief work.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU CYL CONGRESS 24 AUG

OW291444 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 August there was a festive scene at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing when the Eighth Congress of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee ceremoniously opened there. Present at the meeting were 1,199 delegates from various parts of the province, representing some 2.9 million CYL members in the province.

The responsible comrades of the party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC Committee of Jiangsu Province attended the meeting. They included Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian), Zhou Ze, Xu Fangheng, Zhou Yifent, Hong Peilin, (Luo Yunlai), Li Zhizhong, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Bao Houchang and Chen Yushengi; and Chu Jiang, adviser to the provincial party committee.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Military District, the Nanjing municipal party committee, various provincial organs and various mass organizations.

(Sun Jiazheng), secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, presided over the opening session.

(Bai Shuning), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered an opening speech.

Gao Zhangxiang, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, who made a special trip to attend the congress, extended his greetings to the meeting.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke amid warm applause. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, he first extended his warm congratulations to the meeting.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: [begin recording] The 12th national party congress will be a meeting held in the new historical period to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and to forge ahead into the future. The heavy burden of creating a completely new prospect for socialist modernization has been put on the shoulders of you, the young generation. I hope that the congress you are holding will mobilize the nearly 3 million CYL members and 11 million youth in the province to study the important documents of the forthcoming 12th CPC National Congress, implement its fundamental guidelines and devote all your wisdom and energy to accomplish all the tasks to be assigned by the 12th CPC National Congress. [end recording]

Comrade Xu Jiatun emphasized the need to carry out education in communist ideology in a comprehensive and thoroughgoing way.

He said: [begin recording] All Communists and CYL members should use communist thinking to understand our party's long-range objective and orientation of struggle, use our party's line, principles and policies to guide our speech and deeds, keep the communist purity of our party and guarantee that there will constantly be new developments and new victories will be constantly won for the cause of our party. [end recording]

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: [begin recording] Communist ideology is the doctrine for proletarian revolution, consisting of scientific theories proved by practice. It is impossible for us to build socialism if we do not have the guidance of communist ideology and if we do not establish a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. We should also know that only communist ideology can defeat various nonproletarian ideologies. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Xu Jiatun called on the CYL organizations to seriously organize the broad masses of the CYL members to assiduously study scientific and cultural knowledge and learn working skills and strengthen the building of the CYL organizations. He also urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the CYL work.

Toward the end of his speech, Comrade Xu Jiatun earnestly said to the delegates: [begin recording] Comrades, the future belongs to you young people. The party and the state pin their hopes on you young people. I hope you will lead the broad masses of youth to hold aloft the banner of communism, seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; study the party's line, principles and policies, and study scientific and cultural knowledge and working discipline. I hope that you will take the lead in promoting new socialist practices, keep firm revolutionary determination, high revolutionary enthusiasm and the spirit of selfless dedication at all times and in all circumstances and heroically struggle to fulfil the great strategic tasks to be put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new prospect for the socialist modernization. [applause] [end recording]

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN PAYS DECEASED CADRE HOMAGE

OW291135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade (Yang Gong), vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Planning Committee and chairman of the provincial Commodity Price Committee, died of illness in Nanjing on 17 August at the age of 62. Comrade (Yang Gong), a native of Wuxi Municipality in Jiangsu Province, joined the revolution in 1939 and was admitted to the CPC in May 1939. In the past 4 decades and more, he was loyal to the party, to the people and to the cause of the revolution and worked conscientiously for the revolutionary cause.

After liberation, he was in charge of Jiangsu's economic work for a long time and contributed to the development of industrial and agricultural production in the province. With his death, our party has lost a good member and good cadre. His death is a great loss to Jiangsu's economic front.

During Comrade (Yang Gong's) hospitalization, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government successively visited him at the hospital. In compliance with comrade (Yang Gong's) will, the funeral was simple, without a memorial meeting. Comrade (Yang Gong's) remains were cremated at the (Shizigang) funeral parlor in Nanjing on the morning of 21 August. Before the cremation, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government paid their last homage to Comrade (Yang Gong). They included Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian), Bao Houchang, Zhou Yifeng, Jin Xun, Wang Bingshi, Xu Fangheng and (Luo Yunlai).

JINAN PLA REGIMENT'S TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS

SK280618 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, the commanders and fighters of a certain air force regiment under the Jinan PLA units, which has retained the honor title of advanced unit in flying safety for the past 18 years, pledged to scale new heights of training work to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with their outstanding achievements.

Owing to its long-time flying safety record, the regiment has produced 57 pace-setter pilots, 111 advanced individuals who have a second or third class merit citation and over 800 individuals who have been commended. The regiment recently was awarded by the PLA Air Force party authorities a class two collective commendation. The party committee of air force units under the Jinan PLA units commended them for a long safety record and gave them a banner.

Over a few days, inspired by the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, cadres and fighters in the regiment have all the more radiated their revolutionary vigor. The regiment party committee recently sponsored a special conference of cadres at or above squadron level to discuss and work out new training plans. By displaying the spirit of defying hardship and dangers and constantly scaling the heights of flying technique, as well as by breaking free from the long-time regiment convention of no night flying operations, they began to carry out night flying training.

Since the beginning of their night flying, commanders and fighters in the regiment have scored new flying achievements in overcoming high temperatures, precisely flying in the air and undertaking rigorous training on the ground. They have been commended by their superiors.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT MEETINGS 25, 26 AUG

OW280200 [Editorial report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 25 August broadcasts a 1.5-minute item which reports that a Shanghai water conservancy discussing meeting was held at the Baoshan guest house on 25 August. According to the report, the meeting, held jointly by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Communications and the Shanghai municipal people's government, mainly discussed work to be done at the Changjiang River estuary and flood prevention in Shanghai City proper. The report states that Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhengying and other responsible persons discussed problems with more than 100 water conservancy experts from all parts of the country. It notes that "responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai Municipal people's government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan and others attended the meeting yesterday and conscientiously listened to the experts' opinions and suggestions."

The same service at 1130 GMT on 26 August broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on a cadre meeting called by the Shanghai Municipal party committee and the municipal government on speeding up housing construction.

According to the report, "Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Yang Shifa, (Jin Yuanxi), Zhao Zukang, Pei Xianbai and other leading comrades attended the meeting." The report notes that the meeting proposed the building of houses with a total floor space of 15 million square meters in Shanghai during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and that between 1977 and 1981 houses totalling 10.72 million square meters of floor space were completed in the city enabling more than 96,000 families to move into new homes. The report also notes that, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Wang Daohan spoke at the meeting calling for efforts to fulfill house construction tasks.

SHANGHAI COURTS SENTENCE JIANG QING FOLLOWERS

OW290522 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] After the judicial organs in Shanghai carried out investigations, gathered a host of evidence and made careful preparations, the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court held separate hearings from 13 July to 23 August to openly try the major offenders of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in Shanghai Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen, Chen Ada, (Ye Changmin), Huan Jinhai, (Dai Liqing), (Ma Zhenrong) and Zhu Yongjia. The courts also passed sentences on 21 and 23 August.

The criminal court of the Municipal Higher People's Court sentenced Xu Jingxian to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 4 years and sentenced Wang Xiuzhen to 17 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 4 years. The Criminal Court of the Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced Chen Ada and (Ma Zhenrong) to 16 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years; (Ye Changmin), Huang Jinhai and (Dai Liqing) to 13 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years: and Zhu Yongjia to 14 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years.

In the course of the open trial, more than 13,000 people from all walks of life in Shanghai were at the ourt as visitors on a rotational basis. After the sentencing, all of the people were pleased. They held that this trial represented a victory for the line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and for the socialist legal system. This trial dealt blows to the enemies and educated the masses. It is conducive to further promoting stability and unity and to developing the four modernization program.

The host of criminal evidence shown at the court hearings indicated that in the 10 chaotic years during the Cultural Revolution, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others actively participated in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique plot to overthrow the government and undermine the people's democratic dictatorship. They were directly involved in making plots and personally participated in usurping the party and government leadership in Shanghai. They took measures of fascist dictatorship to create a large number of unjust cases and to subject a large number of cadres and masses in Shanghai to serious persecution. Many people were persecuted to death or permanently disabled. When they heard the news of the detention of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others decided to stage an armed rebellion and wage a deathbed struggle.

During the trial, Xu Jingxiang and Wang Xiuzhen confessed their crimes. Chen Ada and Zhu Yongjia showed a fairly good attitude in admitting their crimes. However, in face of a host of evidence, (Ma Zhenrong) still denied everything and refused to admit his crimes. In presenting the case and indictment, the prosecutor thoroughly exposed and refuted (Ma Zhenrong)'s reactionary stand.

After the court sentence, the presiding judge ordered that the defendants be taken out of court and sent to jail. The bailiff placed handcuffs on the defendants.

Ma Tianshui, another criminal of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai, suffered from reactive psychosis in 1978 during his detention and was unable to defend himself in the trial. His illness was confirmed by a judicial medical examiner. The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau suspended the pretrial procedures according to law and will pursue his criminal liability after he recovers from his illness.

Radio Commentary

OW290526 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "A Stern Verdict Pronounced"]

[Text] The important culprits of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai have been sternly sanctioned by the socialist court. This was the inevitable outcome of their vain attempt to subvert the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship.

During the 10 years of civil strife, the people of Shanghai, like the people throughout China, suffered a great deal because of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and hated them. After the stern national trial of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan -- the chief culprits of the gang of four -- the criminal courts of the higher and intermediate people's courts of Shanghai again convicted, according to the law, Su Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and their ilks, the counterrevolutionary criminals who have brought untold miseries to the people of Shanghai and have done tremendous harm to the whole nation, and meted out the punishments they deserved. This conforms with the people's wish and gives them great satisfaction. The people of Shanghai have expressed their resolute support for this verdict.

The solemn trial of Xu Jiangxian, Wang Xiuzhen and other counterrevolutionary criminals has enabled the people to further understand the towering crimes and the reactionary nature of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. Although these treacherous and ruthless crooks were bent on overthrowing the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship in China and undermining the socialist system, the people of Shanghai, alongside the people of the whole country, have waged long, hard, tortuous and heroic struggles against them and have finally achieved this great victory. History has again demonstrated that our people are a great people and that our party and the socialist system are full of vitality.

It should be pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, political stability and unity in China has been markedly consolidated and socialist democracy and the legal system has been strengthened. However, we should be fully aware of the fact that Shanghai was an important base where the gang of four took great pains to cultivate their influence for 10 years and that the gang of four's remnant forces in political, organizational and ideological matters have yet to be completely eliminated. Those who have risen to power in the gang of four's footsteps in those years, as well as the smash-and-grabbers during the 10 years of civil strife and people who are obsessed with factionalist ideas, are still engaged in sabotage activities in political and economic fields and in production. Some of them are trying to stage a comeback.

Therefore, after convicting the important backbones of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai, we should never cherish the idea that things will henceforth continue smoothly, thereby becoming apathetic. We should continue to remain highly vigilant and take effective measures to eliminate the remnant forces and the lingering influence of the gang of four in political, organizational and ideological matters in order to further consolidate political stability and unity, and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations program.

CHENGDU PLA'S YOU TAIZHONG STRESSES IDEOLOGY

HK280615 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 26 August, Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua stressed at a forum of PLA progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization: To build spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology is a long-term strategic task for us.

You Taizhong and Zhong Hanhua said in their reports: The first thing in building socialist spiritual civilization is to have revolutionary ideals. Revolutionary ideals are communist ideals. Every revolutionary activity the party has led since its establishment has been the communist movement. What we are currently engaged in is also a part of the communist movement and the communist way.

You Taizhong and Zhong Hanhua pointed out: Communist ideology with its extremely rich and profound content is the great spiritual force mobilizing the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to achieve the four modernizations. It is the ideological basis for the 1 billion people's unity and combat. It is also the powerful motive for us in building a modern and regularized revolutionary army. We must clearly understand that conducting education in communist ideology is both fundamental ideological construction and also of urgent practical significance.

BAINQEN ERDINI INTERVIEWED ON XIZANG SITUATION

OW291244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- Interviewed by a XINHUA reporter in Lhasa on the eve of his departure from Xizang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, said: I have inspected and visited Xizang for more than 50 days and witnessed that the Xizang regional party committee and people's government, in line with the central authorities' directive, has led people of all nationalities in Xizang to seriously carry out the party's policies, eliminate poverty and convincingly change Xizang's features. These changes prove that the central authorities' directive on Xizang's work completely conforms to Xizang's reality and is entirely to the fundamental interests of people of all nationalities in Xizang. The directive is very correct.

Asked about his impressions on his inspection tour in Xizang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain said: Today's Xizang really enjoys political stability and good social order. Relationships between all nationalities have improved, and unity among nationalities has been further strengthened. Our policies in all fields have been implemented. He said: Xizang's agricultural production, animal husbandry and nationalities' handicrafts industry is developing relatively rapidly. As a result, the masses' incomes have increased and their living standard has risen remarkably. At present, the political and economic situation in Xizang is becoming better and better. The motherland's southwestern border area is more consolidated.

Talking about the policy on nationalities, he said: Generally speaking, the policy on regional national autonomy has been implemented well in Xizang. As of now, direct elections have been extensively held in 1 municipality, 70 counties, 1 district under the jurisdiction of the municipality, and 2,050 communes throughout Xizang. The majority of the key leading posts in Xizang's party and government organizations at all levels are assumed by cadres of the Tibetan nationality. In accordance with the actual situation in Xizang, the regional people's congress Standing Committee has instituted 10 sets of local regulations and drafted the "Xizang Autonomous Region's Regulations on Exercising Autonomy." After these regulations are carried out, Xizang's regional national autonomy work will certainly be greatly promoted.

Vice Chairman Bainqen said: Since Xizang was peacefully liberated, it has trained a large number of cadres of the Tibetan nationality with communist consciousness and culture. This is an amazing achievement. Since the central authorities' important directive on Xizang's work was implemented in 1980, the regional party committee has done much work to train cadres of Tibetan nationality and achieved great results. He said: I have seen a large number of cadres of Tibetan nationality not only assuming key leading posts at all levels but also competently shouldering work responsibility and making great achievements. I hope cadres of Tibetan nationality will continue to raise their level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They must work hard to study science, culture and professional knowledge and serve the masses wholeheartedly. I hope cadres of the Tibetan and Han nationalities will further strengthen unity and respect, learn from, help and understand each other to make up each other's deficiencies. They must conduct more self-criticism when questions arise, unite as one and develop the excellent situation in Xizang together.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain said: In my inspection tour I have found Xizang's united front policy has been implemented well with outstanding results. I have met many patriotic personages, who unanimously praise the party's present policy. Since the central authorities' directive was implemented, the party's policy on freedom to believe in religion has also been gradually implemented.

Touching upon the situation in rural and pastoral areas, Vice Chairman Bainqen said: After eliminating chaos and restoring order, Xizang has implemented more flexible economic policies in rural and pastoral areas. As a result, production has been restored, and developments have been rapid. In my field trip to the masses' households, I was most impressed by what I saw in most of the areas and among the great majority of the masses: The question of having enough to eat and wear has been basically solved. I took a special trip to Natan production team in Xigaze County, which had longstanding economic difficulty, and visited many households of the team members. I found they had basically solved their problem of grain shortage. In the past, when the new crop was still in the fields and the old one was all consumed, the majority of the villagers faced a grain shortage; now no households are running out of grain. The production team members heartily welcome and support the CPC's policy. I also saw some very well-off communes and production teams. Each household of the fifth production team in Zhaxijicai Commune near Xigaze has surplus grain. The 10-member household headed by a peasant by the name of Kasha has over 10,000 jin of grain in stock, some of which is heaped up even under the eaves. This shows that the party's more flexible economic policies in Xizang's rural and pastoral areas have produced remarkable results. Some peasants and herdsmen have become well off. A number of poor counties and production teams are eliminating poverty. This is a really amazing and encouraging tremendous change.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Bainqen said: I have every reason to believe that under the party Central Committee's correct leadership and with the great support from the powerful socialist motherland and all fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and people of all fraternal nationalities, cadres of all nationalities and the vast number of people in Xizang will work hard so that a united, well-off and civilized new Xizang can be in full bloom on the roof of the world like a splendid flower.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK270634 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] "The third Xizang regional women's congress closed in Lhasa on the afternoon of 24 August. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee; Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, chairman of the Xizang regional people's government; and Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, attended the closing session. Also present at the closing session were leading members of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the Xizang regional people's government, the Xizang Regional CPPCC and the Xizang PLA district, including Yangling Duoji, Song Ziyuan, Niu Ruizhou, Puquin, (Cheng Zhe), Xia Chuan, Hu Zonglin, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, Ciren Lamu, Samding Doje Pamo and Jamzom Zhaxi Degti.

"The closing session was presided over by Comrade (Na Zhen), chairman of the Xizang Regional Women's Federation. Yangling Duoji, secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, gave an important speech at the closing session. He said: The central task for the people of various nationalities of the whole region at present and for a relatively long time to come is to bring about a small change of the region in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a big change in 10 years and to build a united, prosperous and culturally developed new socialist Xizang. This is also the central task facing women of various nationalities of the region.

"Around this central task, he spoke about three points:

1. "The question of situation: since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since implementing the Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang, a series of undertakings to bring order out of chaos has been done and the policy of relaxing requirements has been pursued for the region to recuperate and build up strength. Consequently, a favorable situation of cadres and the masses of various nationalities making concerted efforts to build a new socialist Xizang has prevailed throughout the region. At present, the party's task of bringing order out of chaos in the region's guiding ideology has been fulfilled. The vast agricultural and pastural areas have taken on a new look. A portion of the peasants and herdsmen are becoming prosperous. The region's situation at present is that of being one of the best periods since Xizang's peaceful liberation.

2. The question of work related to women: He said that women of various nationalities have made great contributions. "At present, the situation of work related to women is getting better and better. He stressed: Work related to women has an important bearing on building a united, prosperous and culturally developed new Xizang."

3. Hopes placed on work related to women: "He expressed the hope that women of various nationalities will continue to play their role of 'half the sky' in economic construction and on the road to eliminating poverty and becoming prosperous; make new contributions to developing socialist culture; do a good job in nurturing, bringing up and educating children; ensure the legal rights and interests of women and children; strengthen the work of building up women's federations ideologically and organizationally at various levels; and strive to raise the work of women's federations to a new level."

Comrade Yin Fatang gave important instructions at the meeting. (Yang Jin), vice chairman of the Xizang Regional Women's Federation, made a closing speech.

LIAONING RETRIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION CRIMINAL

SK271102 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Au Gang), in line with court and supervision procedures, the Jinzhou Intermediate People's Court revoked the original verdict on (Jing Decun), a principal culprit guilty of beating, smashing and looting because his crimes were not properly measured and the penalty was too light. The court appointed another collegiate bench and held an open trial yesterday morning to try his case.

(Jing Decun) was a construction worker at the Liaoning [word indistinct] plant. He engaged in beating, smashing and looting on a big scale and engineered many bloody incidents of violence. By resorting to rebellion to build up himself, he later became vice chairman of the Jinzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, chairman of the municipal workers' congress and deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee among other positions. He abused his position and power to engage in activities which violate the criminal code. He raped 12 women and embezzled public property worth over 1,000 yuan. In December 1978, the provincial CPC committee and government decided to dismiss him from all his posts inside and outside the party in accordance with the seriousness of his crimes. He was put under arrest with the approval of the procuratorial department. After being put behind bars, he refused to admit his guilt and continued carrying on unlawful activities in prison.

On 14 September 1981, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court opened a court session to try (Jing Decun). Upon entering the court, he began to abuse the state public prosecutor, raving that this case was a joke on history. He also threatened that once he is out, he will file a suit against the prosecutor and others. He was swollen with reactionary arrogance at the court.

A principal smash-and-grabber as guilty and stubborn as (Jing Decun) should have been severely punished in accordance with the law. However, due to the incorrect thinking on the part of some persons handling this case, the court failed to properly measure (Jing's) crimes of beating, smashing and looting and did not investigate his unlawful activities committed while he was in custody. As a result, he was not given a penalty commensurate with his crimes but was given a light sentence. A 5-year jail term is too light for a principal smash-and-grabber guilty of serious crimes such as (Jing).

When he was released on 6 April after serving the jail term, his wife, together with a dozen or so relatives, drove three jeeps and a motorcycle to greet him at the prison. They blatantly drove the cars through the streets to seek publicity.

The masses were indignant at the light punishment for (Jing's) serious crimes. They demanded his case be retried. In accordance with the masses' demands and under the supervision of the political and judicial organs of the provincial CPC committee and government, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate Court revoked the original verdict on (Jing) in line with court and supervision procedures. (Jing) was taken into custody again on 29 May. On 26 August the newly appointed collegiate bench began an open court session to handle (Jing's) case.

Resentenced 28 Aug

SK290849 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] After a reexamination of the case of principal smash-and-grabber (Jing Decun), the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court concluded that (Jing Decun) was guilty of murder, hooliganism and graft. At an open trial in Jinzhou on 28 August, he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. At the court for retrial, (Jing Decun) tried every means possible to deny his crimes in the face of the testimony of witnesses and material evidence. In view of (Jing Decun's) many criminal offenses and his abominable attitude, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court, in accordance with the state criminal law, sentenced him to 15 years in prison for gathering a crowd to conduct acts of beating, smashing and looting and for murder, to a term of 6 years in prison for hooliganism and to 2 years imprisonment for graft. In line with the principle on penalties for numerous crimes, (Jing Decun) will serve 20 years in prison.

AFP REPORTS REACTION TO RELEASE OF U-2 PILOTS

OW281447 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Chinese Nationalists today accused the Beijing regime of "playing another dirty trick" by using two old nationalist U-2 pilots to create the illusion of peace between China and Taiwan. "This the cruelest of act we have ever heard of as the two pilots had long been declared killed in action because of the lack of information from China that they were still alive," informants here said.

Yeh was declared missing in November 1963 and Chang in January 1965. In the absence of information from Beijing the Nationalist Government had declared the pilots martyrdom six months after their disappearance. Sources said the martyrs' families had received due care from the government for the past 20 years.

"The current Peking announcement that the two pilots are still alive will serve a serious blow to the family members as the two wives have been remarried and children grown up," informants said.

As to whether the two pilots would be freed, "the whole thing will probably depend on the two officers when they are actually freed and the attitude of the members of their families," the informants added.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS PRC WAR GAMES

OW281051 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, August 28 (CNA) -- Communist China has been conducting a series of amphibious exercises along the Fukien coast opposite Taiwan since Aug. 7, the Ministry of Defense reported today.

Maj. Gen. Wang Miao, spokesman for the Defense Ministry, made the disclosure when commenting on the U.S. Government's decision to continue co-production of the F-5E jet fighters in Taiwan next year.

"We would like to remind the free world of the fact that Communist China's peace overtures are just a smokescreen. It has never renounced the use of force against Taiwan and Penghu as a last resort," Gen. Wang said.

He said the military exercises are going on between the mouth of the Min River and Chuangshih Island. Tanks and transports were mobilized for the war game which has been going on intermittently since Aug. 7.

Gen. Wang said another indication of Peiping's "peaceful intention" toward the Republic of China is its interest in the recent Falklands war.

The Chinese Communist Party's military affairs 12 reams of British documentary on the Falklands campaign jointly shot by REUTERS and the BBC. [sentence as received] "Evidently, the Communists are interested in learning British tactics in preparation for their invasion of Taiwan," the general said. He added that only when the Republic of China is able to maintain air and naval supremacy in the Taiwan Straits can it check Communist expansion and assure the security of the western Pacific.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

Chiang Stand

OW290144 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Don't Be Confused by the Chinese Communists' United Front Smokescreen in the Name of Peace -- Expounding Chairman Chiang's Remarks"]

[Text] Chairman Chiang of the Kuomintang of China presided over a meeting of the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee yesterday.

In his remarks on the "joint communique" issued by the United States and the Chinese Communists, he encouraged the compatriots of the whole country and the comrades of the whole party to demonstrate moral courage, strengthen themselves for the trials ahead in the face of adversity, relinquish all selfish ways of thinking and enhance solidarity and vigilance in order to overcome difficulties. There is a very important passage in Chairman Chiang's speech. He deeply hopes that the compatriots of the whole country and the comrades of the whole party "will never be confused by the Chinese Communist bandits' united front smokescreen in the name of 'peace,' nor be perplexed by transitory international developments." This passage precisely describes our policy for coping with the situation changes caused by the "joint communique" issued by the United States and the Chinese Communists. We think that we should expound and publicize the important guiding principle of this passage of Chairman Chiang's remarks among our compatriots throughout the country.

Just as we pointed out in yesterday's editorial, the Chinese Communists have made known their positon for peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue in the "joint communique." From now on, they will surely intensify their united front work against us and constantly make peace talk offensives. Therefore, our immunity to confusion by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace is our important mental armament.

Of course, our compatriots at home and abroad profoundly understand the Chinese Communists' united front scheme in the name of peace and will never believe their lies. However, we cannot deny the fact that our compatriots at home and abroad inevitably think that in order to frustrate the Chinese Communists' united front scheme, we can turn their trick against them and hold talks with them on a trial basis.

They think: Such talks are not fearsome as long as we firmly hold to our position and stick to our conditions. The most desireable result is the Chinese Communists' acceptance of our conditions for reunifying China with the three principles of the people. In case the talks fail to reach an agreement and break, we can show our people and the people of foreign countries that we have done what is humanly possible to help and that it is the Chinese Communists who stubbornly cling to "four upholdings" which bring calamity to the country and the people. In this way, the compatriots at home and abroad will, of course, further understand the Chinese Communists' united front scheme. In this way, the 1 billion people on the China mainland will know more about the nature of the Chinese Communists' tyrannical rule and will no longer cherish illusions of the Chinese Communists' "four modernizations." In this way, the compatriots on the mainland will be prompted to wage struggles for freedom, democracy and human rights. Such results are also beneficial to us.

Conversely, if we flatly refuse to contact the Chinese Communists, not even to hold tentative talks, others may likely mistake us as too obstinate and inflexible, and may become unsympathetic and critical of us. Thus, we may allow the Chinese Communists' united front scheme to succeed in making it appear that the Chinese Communists want peace, yet we wouldn't even talk of peace, and that the Chinese Communists are willing to negotiate, but we insist on keeping them at a distance. This would give the Chinese Communists an excuse to use force against Taiwan in the future. The Chinese Communists may even use our refusal of peace talks as a reason to apply pressures on the U.S. Government to stop military sales to us, and the U.S. Government will find its position indefensible, unwilling to be blamed for militarily supporting us to undermine the peaceful solution of the China issue between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. In the end we will lose both U.S. Government and public sympathy, and face the situation of an end to U.S. arms sales.

All of the above arguments may sound reasonable at first and can easily deceive people's intuition and commonsense. However, these arguments have in fact made the mistake of being confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace. Chairman Chiang pointed out not long ago when receiving the leaders of the 1982 national development seminar: We must not have any ideas about holding tentative talks with the Chinese Communists because if we do, we will fall into their trap of undermining our anticommunist public spirit and morale and rock our spiritual bastion. Therefore, Chairman Chiang has consistently adhered to the position and principle of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." Compatriots at home and abroad should understand that only by adhering to this position and principle can we avoid being confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace.

The Chinese Communists will certainly not give up their scheme to invade Taiwan by force. However, if they can spread a peace talk smokescreen to confuse us -- disarming us spiritually -- and disrupt U.S. military sales to weaken our defense forces, why shouldn't they do so? This is a strategy to defeat the enemy without fighting. We must not only strive to guard against the enemy's armed invasion but also to ignore his scheme to murder us while smiling at us. We must not allow the Chinese Communist to hurt us by the tactics of "destroying a fortress from within." We must understand and give publicity to the positive significance in the position and principle of "no contact, no talks, no compromise" with the determination never to be confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace.

LIEN HO PAO

OW281315 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "How Should We Look at the 'Joint Communique' Between the United States and the Chinese Communists?"]

[Text] The United States and the Chinese Communists published a so-called "joint communique" on 17 August. This was quite unexpected, but we did anticipate it. That the Reagan administration would finally publish this kind of thing with the Chinese Communists was unexpected. It is not easy to find an explanation from President Reagan's consistent talk of goodwill and friendship with China.

However, this was what we anticipated. Four U.S. presidents, starting with the Nixon administration, have shaped a consistent U.S. policy toward the Chinese Communists attempting to join forces with the Chinese Communists in countering Soviet Russia. This strategy is erroneous and dangerous. But the fallacies have spread to such an extent to sound rather appealing, and the strategy has become a taboo for U.S. presidents in interparty controversies. Keeping in mind the interests of his political party and administration, President Reagan found it difficult to achieve a breakthrough, not to mention the fact a pro-Chinese Communist State Department tries to deceive him and in many ways to mastermind him. Under these circumstances, no wonder President Reagan finally reconciled himself with the realities.

It has been said that this "joint communique" was to be called "Shanghai communique No 2." In reality, it comes quite close to the "Shanghai Communique," in which the method of each side airing its own views is still being used. This shows that the United States and the Chinese Communists have failed to work out a "final solution" on the arms sales question stated in the "communique." All they could do was compromise after airing their own views.

From the very beginning, the Chinese Communists have made a show of strength on the arms sales question, indicating they would downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it did not stop the sales.

They tried repeatedly and in many ways to emphasize and demonstrate this standpoint and posture. However, in the "communique," they could not but accept the U.S. policy of continuing arms sales to Taiwan and could only rather "feebly" state that "the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue." Here the Chinese Communists thoroughly exposed their nature of being fierce of mind but faint of heart. In a sense, the Chinese Communists are the losers, but it does not necessarily imply that the United States is the winner.

In this "joint communique," the United States made some pacifying and compromising commitments:

The most serious commitments are the recognition of the Chinese Communist regime as "the sole legal government of China" and the acknowledgement that "there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China." On this premise, the United States reiterated that "it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interferring in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan,'" thereby dancing completely to the tune of the Chinese Communists.

The other serious commitment is that in the "communique," the United States stated that "it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed -- either in quality or in quantity -- the level of recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and that it intends to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan." This kind of self-limitation is very wrong. The United States has falled into the Chinese Communist trap.

In past negotiations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, the United States has consistently urged the Chinese Communits to renounce in explicit terms the use of force against Taiwan, but the Chinese Communists have never promised this. However, in this "joint communique," the Chinese Communists rather clearly, though indirectly, expressed that it wants "a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question." This can be interpreted as a trick, a Chinese Communist united front ploy as well as their compromise in order to get a compromise from the United States. At least the Chinese Communists have retreated from their position.

After reading this "joint communique," we must point out that the United States has made two major mistakes that we cannot understand:

1. Although the United States has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to us, it has put a limitation on the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold without stating any conditions. This will lead to two situations: The United States will be unable to lift this self-limitation in the face of Chinese Communist peace negotiations and united front schemes, and it no longer has leeway to lift this self-limitation in case tension develops in the Taiwan Strait.

2. Although the United States has repeatedly said it will not play any mediation role between us and the Chinese Communists, it explicitly says in the "communique" that it "understands and appreciates" the Chinese Communists' peace negotiation proposal which is part of their united front work. This is tantamount to supporting the Chinese Communists' united front work against us.

In the "joint communique," we can see some U.S. efforts to reject the Chinese Communists' unreasonable demands. However, U.S. policy has strayed from the positive spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. The United States has made further concessions to and compromises with the Chinese Communists, has further underminded its position of trustworthiness, morality and justice and has hurt the rights and interests of the Republic of China. This has made us very disappointed and indignant.

Nevertheless, we also attach great importance to President Reagan's statement on this "joint communique." In his statement, President Reagan reiterated that he has paid particular attention to the needs and interests of the people on Taiwan and that his longstanding personal friendship and deep concern for the well-being of the people on Taiwan are steadfast and unchanged.

He also said that he would make all efforts to maintain the cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan and conduct such contacts with the dignity and honor befitting old friends.

Reagan stated in a positive way that arms sales will continue in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act and with the full expectation that the resolution of the Taiwan issue will be peaceful. In conclusion, President Reagan expressed his wish to expand and promote the progress and prosperity of Taiwan. His friendly remarks remain to be proven by facts, but we have reason to believe that his remarks are sincere and hope that his sincerity will be embodied in his formulation of U.S. policy toward the Republic of China. Otherwise they will become rhetoric satirizing reality.

We cannot deny the unfavorable impact of the "joint communique" on us and its psychological blow on our compatriots at home and abroad and our compatriots on the Chinese mainland. However, we must face it squarely and struggle with self-reliance and vigor as long as the U.S. strategy of allying with the Chinese Communists to stop Soviet expansion remains unchanged. Foreign affairs are an extension of internal affairs. We do not have to worry about the present adverse situation in foreign relations as long as we can work in the spirit of self-reliance to improve, develop and make breakthroughs in our politics, economy, foreign relations and national defense. There are great possibilities for us to turn the tide and create new opportunities.

After reading the "joint communique," we would like to remind our fellow countrymen the following three things:

1. From now on, the Chinese Communists will surely strengthen their united front work against us and conduct various peace talk offensives against us one after another. At the same time, they will also surely intensify their efforts to sow discord and their infiltration and subversion in Taiwan. We must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our unity to cope with the enemy's intensified united front work.

2. In the future, the Chinese Communists will surely continue to pressure the United States to hold further talks on the arms sales issue. At the same time, they will concentrate on lobbying the U.S. Congress for a revision of the Taiwan Relations Act, to fundamentally undermine ROC-U.S. relations and to finally end U.S. arms sales to us. We must make early preparations for coping with that situation.

3. After the United States limits the quality and quantity of arms to be sold to us, our pressing question is how to find new sources of modern weapons to maintain our superiority in arms over the Chinese Communists.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO

OW291330 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "To Weaken the Republic of China's Strength Will Inevitably Escalate Tensions in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] The U.S. Government had held secret talks with the Chinese Communists on U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China since last December. A country's military sales are that country's own business and allow no foreign interference. This is the normal stand of a country on arms sales. However, the United States failed to insist on this stand. This failure paved the way for concessions on the part of the United States. Although the talks were conducted in secrecy, there had been reports leading to the outside, indicating that the United States would almost certainly make concessions. Just as we had expected, Washington and Peiping issued the so-called "joint communique" last night. Although the United States did not set a date for the end of the arms sales as demanded by the Chinese Communists, two major points contained in the communique clearly run counter to the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and cast doubt on the spirit of independent diplomacy, which the United States had emphasized.

Paragraphs A and B of Article 3 of the Taiwan Relations Act state: "The United States will insure that Taiwan has the defensive equipment and logistics necessary for maintaining an adequate self-defense capability. The President and the Congress will, in accordance with the legal procedures, decide the quality and quantity of such defensive equipment and logistics entirely on the basis of their judgement regarding Taiwan's needs. Such a decision should include the appraisals of the U.S. military authorities submitted to the President and the Congress." The words "an adequate self-defense capability" in this article naturally means a self-defense capability readjustable along with the increase of outside threats. The Chinese Communists' military capability is expected to increase steadily. Under such circumstances, if the Republic of China's military capability is maintained at a declining level, does the word "adequate" have any meaning? How can the U.S. President, the Congress and the military authorities possibly decide now that the present military strength of the Republic of China can stand future Chinese Communist attack? This is why we believe that restricting arms sales to Taiwan to the present level, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is not logical and runs counter to the original spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act.

As for terminating arms sales to the Republic of China in the end, this means disregarding peace and stability in the western Pacific region. The Taiwan Relations Act specifically states that defensive articles are provided to the Republic of China for the purpose of maintaining peace and stability in the western Pacific region as well as for other reasons. Can the United States be sure that there will be no need for maintaining peace and stability in the western Pacific region in the future?

We believe that the United States cannot possibly abolish the Taiwan Relations Act. As a matter of fact, to do so in the foreseeable future is out of the question. If the Taiwan Relations Act continues to serve as a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy in Asia, it is very inappropriate to violate it for some practical political reasons.

In negotiating with the Chinese Communists on the question of arms sales to the Republic of China, the United States did make a six-point guarantee to the Republic of China. This guarantee has led us to believe that President Reagan himself still values the ties between the two countries, which are beneficial to both. He vetoed many of his staff's proposals, which could have led to major concessions to the Chinese Communists, and decided to continue the joint production of F-5E fighters in Taiwan. This has minimized the damage done to the China-U.S. ties as a result of the communique.

However, we still want to remind the U.S. Government that the Chinese Communists' goal is to capture Taiwan through peaceful gestures backed by force. They will never be satisfied with a single concession until they achieve this goal. Starting with the 1972 Shanghai Communique, every joint communique issued between the United States and the Chinese Communists has represented a step backward in U.S. support for the Republic of China. The current communique on arms sales came into being because there was no agreement on this question in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists. We can say that every concession made by the United States encourages the Chinese Communists to plan the next move to exert pressure on the United States.

Although President Reagan refused the Chinese Communists' further demands during the current talks, we believe that the Chinese Communists will continue to pester the United States on such questions as sovereignty over Taiwan and abolishment of the Taiwan Relations Act in an effort to produce another joint communique in their favor. If the United States fails to recognize the Chinese Communists' tactics and draw a final line, which will be kept with firmness, it cannot hope to escape from the prolonged pestering and blackmail of the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists will achieve their goal when the U.S. stand is weakened to the degree that the United States can no longer resist their pressure.

President Reagan has said in his statement that the compromise between the United States and the Chinese Communists would contribute to the reduction of tensions and to peace in the Asia-Pacific region. We believe this is a wishful thinking. We believe, on the contrary, that any action that weakens the defense strength of the Republic of China will only escalate tensions and impair peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

BUY-AMERICAN MISSION LEAVES FOR U.S. 29 AUG

OW300518 Taipei CNA in English 0310 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- The seventh "buy American" mission, led by Vice Economics Minister Chang Hsuin-Sheun, left Taipei for the United States Sunday.

The mission is another move to show the Chinese Government's sincerity in enlarging and promoting trade with the United States for the narrowing of trade gap between the two countries, Chang said upon his departure.

During this period of world economic recession, increasing purchase from the United States by this nation is of a special significance in advancing mutual trade development, he indicated.

The Republic of China has sent six purchase missions to the United States over the past several years. American trade and industrial circles have realized the efforts of the Chinese Government, he added.

The mission is organized by 50 representatives from the public and private companies in the country. The states they will visit during the 45-day tour include California, Kansas, Ohio, Virginia, Florida, Arizona and Washington, D.C.

They will buy agricultural, industrial and mineral products worth more than U.S. $500 million.

Trade seminars will be held in seven cities, enabling mission members to meet their American partners so as to make them better understand each other's market situation and exploit more trade opportunity.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS CHINA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM REFORMS

HK300348 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

["Newsletter From Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Reforms of China's Economic System -- the Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress, Part IV"]

[Text] To implement the line of the third plenary session, apart from the reforms of the leadership systems of the party and state, we should also carry out some important reforms in the economic field, including an overall reform of the economic management system of the past 30 years or so and a reform of the strategy of economic development.

1. The Reforms of the Economic System

Since the third plenary session, China has tried to reform its economic management system so as to remove some factors unfavorable to the four modernizations. This year, following the completion of the reforms of organs under the State Council, China immediately set up the "Economic System Reform Committee" personally led by Zhao Ziyang. Chinese officials and scholars have gradually established identical views on the reforms of China's economic system through the practice over the past 3 years. They have maintained that at present, three fundamental reforms of the existing systems should be carried out: 1) With regard to the economic policy-making system, the present highly unified policy-making system based solely on the state should be turned into a manifold policy-making system based on the state, economic units and individual laborers. 2) With regard to the system of economic regulation, the present unitary system of regulation by plan should be turned into a regulation system which integrates unified planning with market demands. 3) With regard to management organizations and methods, we should change the previous system of mainly relying on the party and government organizations and administrative organizations and using administrative methods to manage the economy into a system of mainly relying on economic organizations, economic methods and economic rules to manage the economy.

According to the above-mentioned general orientation of reforms, in recent years China has carried out the following 10 reforms of the economic system on an experiemental basis:

1. Enterprises which were formerly subsidiary bodies of departments and administrative units have been changed into relatively independent economic units.

2. Those scattered large and complete or small and complete economic units have been changed into integrated economic complexes based on specialized coordination and rational economic principles.

3. The closed product distribution and allocation system divided by administrative sections has been changed into an open commodity market under unified leadership.

4. Vertical and horizontal economic activities have been changed into those organized by economic centers.

5. The system of formulating guidance plans from top to bottom has been changed into the system of making guidance plans from bottom to the top and combining the efforts of the upper and lower units.

6. The system of mainly relying on administrative methods to manage the economy has been changed into the system of mainly utilizing economic means to regulate the economy.

7. The former practice of neglecting the legal system and contracts has been changed. China has now attached importance to strengthening the legal system, economic legislation, judicature and supervision.

8. The former system of overconcentration of power regarding economic management in the hands of the central authorities has been changed into the system of expanding the economic management power of localities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

9. The former system of placing enterprises under the leadership of the party committees, with factory directors holding the main responsibility, has been changed into the system of a representative assembly of workers and staff members with factory directors holding the main responsibility.

10. Formerly, it was the party and government which directly managed the economy. It is now economic organizations which are mainly in charge of economic management.

From the above-mentioned examples, we realize that extensive work has been done over the past 3 years in the experimental stage of economic reforms, which are closely connected with the readjustment of the power, interests and responsibility of the central authorities, localities, enterprises and individual laborers. Therefore, this matter has aroused people's attention both at home and abroad.

II. Change of the Strategy for Economic Development

Since the third plenary session, China has greatly changed its strategy for economic development because it has realized that the reason why it suffered severe setbacks in economic construction over the past 30 years was due to the fact that for a long time (after 1958 in particular) China made deviations in selecting its strategic policy for economic development. As a result, a vicious circle of "high targets, high accumulation, low efficiency and low consumption" occurred. Since the third plenary session, China has put forth the guiding principle of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" and criticized the "leftist" strategy for economic development. At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Zhao Ziyang put forth the 10 major guiding principles for construction to completely change China's strategy for economic development followed over the past 30 years.

Over the past 3 years, the changes in China's strategy for economic development are mainly shown in the following areas:

1. With regard to the objectives and speed of development, the previous practice of putting forth unrealistic slogans and targets has been abrogated. Tremendous consideration has been given to satisfying people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life. In other words, the practice of proceeding from reality, acting according to ability and advancing in regular order has been followed.

2. With regard to the structures of production, instead of placing undue emphasis on the development of heavy industry, China has put the production of consumer goods in first place. The service orientation of heavy industry has also been readjusted so that its service, mainly for new construction projects, has been switched to agriculture, light industry and the technical reform of the national economy.

3. With regard to the accumulation and use of development funds, instead of blindly seeking a high accumulation rate and using most of its accumulated funds in heavy industry, China has gradually reduced its accumulation rate from the previous 30 percent or so to about 25 percent. In this way, the proportion between accumulation and consumption has gradually become rational and the distribution and use of accumulated funds are beneficial to the coordinated development of agriculture, light and heavy industries and other departments of the national economy.

4. With regard to the methods of development, instead of mainly relying on the new construction projects and blindly seeking quantitative development, China has now attached importance to tapping the potentials of existing enterprises. On the basis of consolidating and reorganizing the existing enterprises, China has greatly promoted technical reforms of various departments of the national economy in order to enhance production capability, improve product quality and increase product variety and economic returns.

5. With regards to the systems of production relations and economic management, instead of disregarding the level of development of the many productive forces and blindly seeking the transitional form of ownership characterized by "bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature," China has accepted the coexistence of various economic factors and permitted various management methods to exist under the prerequisite that the public ownership system assumes a predominant position.

6. With regard to making use of outside forces instead of pursuing a closed-door policy and being complacent and conservative, China can now bring into play foreign capital and technology to promote economic development at home.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES PROSPECTS FOR CPC CONGRESS

HK300354 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Aug 82 p 1

["Newsletter from Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Some Prospects for the 12th Party Congress -- the Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress, Part V"]:

[Text] Since the third plenary session, gratifying changes have taken place in people's political and economic life. It is because:

1. The CPC, as a ruling party, has discerned a truth from its previous mistakes: The party is not allowed to place itself above the state and the people. It should not possess any right of status which is beyond the control of law. In particular, it should not monopolize everything. Having a correct understanding of this matter, the CPC has consciously adopted many measures in these few years, including streamlining government organizations, transferring cadres to new posts, revising the party constitution and so forth, the redress many of its mistakes. This has enabled the party to place its cooperation and unity with the government, masses and non-party personages on a new and more solid basis. This is beneficial for arousing people's enthusiasm and initiative. The fact that a political situation of stability and unity has occured in China in the past 3 years is closely connected with those measures.

2. Since the third plenary session, the CPC has adopted a policy of rehabilitating the people. Politically, it has ended the situation in which political movements spread unchecked for more than 20 years and the people did not know what course to follow. Thus, the people have been emancipated from those unending political movements and have gained a respite. Apart from that, false charges, wrong sentences and trumped-up charges have been redressed, and people's class status, which was wrongly determined, has also been corrected. People have freed their minds of all misgivings and have peace of minds. Economically, the CPC has implemented a strategic policy which benefits and enriches the people and invests the nation's wealth in them. Over the past 3 years, marked results have been particularly achieved in this respect.

Apart from that, democracy and the legal system have been strengthened over the past 3 years and the standing of intellectuals has been unprecedentedly enhanced. As a result, the line of the third plenary session has enjoyed the support of the broad masses of people.

We believe that the following are the focal points of the 12th party congress held under such circumstances:

1. It will reiterate the line, guilding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and make them more complete so that they will become a program for the Chinese-type socialist construction and play a guiding role in the four modernizations.

2. According to the new party constitution, the party's leading organs will be greatly changed, including the establishment of the three committees and the general secretary system so that the highest leading organ of the party will be in accord with the principle of collective leadership. At the same time, the new party constitution will contain important stipulations on democratic centralism.

3. It is expected that the congress will elect a number of persons who are firm and resolute in implementing the line of the third plenary session and let them take up various leading work in the party Central Committee. They will carry forward to the end various reforms (reforms in the leadership system and economic system) started since the third plenary session so that the four modernizations will be carried out smoothly.

4. It is expected that the 12th party congress will formulate plans for economic development that will continue to rehabilitate the people. The guiding thought and specific arrangements for the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be based on the requirements of the new strategy. According to these requirements, during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," the main efforts will be devoted to the following: 1) Readjustment of economic structures; 2) consolidation of the existing enterprises; 3) technical innovation of the key enterprises in order to accumulate strength and lay a foundation for further technical innovation of the existing enterprises during the period of the "7th 5-Year Plan." The principle of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" will remain the traits of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Therefore, economic development during this period will not be very fast. China intends to lay a solid foundation during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" and strive to speed up the development of the national economy after a complete improvement of the state's finance and economy. During the last 5 years of the 1980's, the speed of economic development will be faster than that of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan." The speed of economic development during the 1990's is expected to be even faster. Such being the case, China will be able to usher in a new period of economic prosperity during the last 10 years of this century.

WEN WEI PO RAPS 'CERTAIN PEOPLE IN JAPAN'

HK280309 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Special feature by Li Tzu-sung: "Failure To Correct Mistakes Is Unfriendly"]

[Text] Certain people in Japan are always taking a foot when you give them an inch. When we yield an inch to them, they take a foot or even a yard.

Certain people in Japan are always devoid of gratitude. When we return good for evil, they return evil for good.

Certain people in Japan are always concealing and changing their real feelings; they can both fawn over people and also act in an arrogant manner toward them. They can bow low to you in the morning and angrily abuse you as "a pig" in the evening. (We recently received letters from Japanese abusing us as pigs).

If we practice boundless leniency toward certain people in Japan, we will not only get the worst of it ourselves but will also encourage them to make up their minds to bully and humiliate us again.

"The whole world will suffer if you let the enemy go for one day!" All kinds of feelings well up in our minds on reading this old saying:

Following the defeat of Japan's aggression against China, certain people bowed and scraped and were full of talk about "self-reproach" and "bitter regret." Then, when old scars have just healed, they strut about and give themselves airs. The Japanese Education Ministry proceeded to revise school textbooks and distort the history of aggression against China; "aggression" became "marching in." As they saw it, the protests of the Chinese people and the peoples of various countries could be ignored.

And now they want a "postponement" formula and stalling tactics: "The textbooks cannot be changed again, we will talk about it again in 2 years' time."

What will happen after 2 or 3 years? Will they again come up with "talking about it again in 3 years' time?"

We must loudly warn the Japanese Government power-holders: You should rapidly correct the error of distorting the historical facts of aggression against China; you should rapidly curb the revival of militarism. The sooner the mistake is corrected, the better.

So long as you fail to correct the error, you are being unfriendly to the Chinese people. If you do not correct the error for 2 or 3 years, that means you are being unfriendly to the Chinese people for 2 or 3 years.

"It is better to make friends than enemies." We have never recited the evils of the past; do you mean you mean you want to consolidate enmity?

In fact certain people in Japan have no intention of being friendly to China. How can the Chinese people accept the "great kindness" of people wishing to come to China to talk about friendship?

INCREASE IN CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES REPORTED

HK280254 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Residents returning to China today with gifts of electrical appliances for their relatives and friends will be in for a shock.

It was learnt yesterday that the Chinese customs at Shenzhen had just increased the customs duty on several popular brands of radio cassettes, cameras and paper copiers.

The increase varies from 25 percent to 67 percent.

Sources said that the increases were necessary to safeguard the electronics industry in China. The most-affected electronic item is the Aharp GF-777 radio/cassette player. The duty on it has been increased to 1,000 yuan ($3,000) from 600 yuan ($1,800). New customs duty on other three popular models of the same brand is now up to 600 yuan $1,800), against 400 yuan ($1,200) charged hitherto. However, the duty on the other radio cassettes remains unchanged.

Two popular models of Cannon paper copier also have had their customs duty increased from 4,000 yuan ($12,000) to 5,000 yuan ($15,000). On the other hand, while the duty on several brands of expensive single-lens reflex cameras has been increased, it has been reduced for cheap and small-sized models.

Distributors are expected to feel the pinch soon. Marketing manager of Sharp Corporation, J. Lai, said that the changes would affect their business. Mr Lai noted that the continual increase in the customs duty on electronic items taken to China had hampered the local re-export business. Government statistics show that 80,000 local imported radio cassettes were re-exported to China in the first half of this year, compared to 110,000 in the same period last year, representing a drop of 27 percent.

Mr Lai said that the decrease resulted from China's encouragement to its domestic electronics industry.

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NONALIGNED SUMMIT MAY TAKE PLACE IN INDIA

OW301934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Indian offer to host the 7th summit of nonaligned countries is acceptable to most countries and if there is a consensus in its favour, the summit is likely to be held sometime in March next year, PTI reported this evening.

The report said the venue of the summit will now be decided through a process of consultations and correspondence, instead of a meeting of foreign ministers as was once claimed by Iraq where the summit was originally scheduled to take place early next month.

Iraq's abandonment of the claim was announced by its ambassador to India, Adnan al-Obaidi [name as received] here today.

Meanwhile, a special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Hamid 'Alwan, arrived here this evening, reportedly with a message for Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the same matter.

UN, EEC SPONSOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING CLASS

OW290642 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The opening ceremony for the second national study and training class on energy planning and management sponsored by China's Beijing energy training center, the United Nations Development and Planning Agency and the European Economic Community was held at the Graduate School of Nuclear Energy Technology of Qinghua University on 25 August.

Fifty trainees are enrolled in this class under an international cooperation program. They are from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as the ministries and commissions at the central level and energy research organs. The training class hires Chinese and foreign experts to teach eight courses on energy planning and management and offers special lectures on energy conservation and rural energy.

Sponsoring this study and training class on energy planning and management will help promote the study of China's energy policy and its energy industry.

RELATIVITY PHYSICS MEETING OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW301328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The third Marcel Grossmann meeting on the recent developments of general relativity physics opened here this morning. Nearly 300 physicists and professors from 27 countries and regions attended the opening ceremony of the symposium, named in honor of the late Hungarian mathematician.

Addressing the group, Zhou Peiyuan, noted Chinese physicist and chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, said that the meeting provided both Chinese and foreign physicists who are involved in research on general relativity an opportunity to exchange experiences and enhance cooperation in the fields of common interest. The meeting is of special significance because this year marks the 60th anniversary of the visit to China of Albert Einstein who had mathematical help in developing his theory of relativity from Grossmann.

Zhou Peiyuan expressed the hope that the participants would take a step toward the creation of a truly international community of scholars.

The meeting is jointly sponsored by the China Association for Science and Technology, the Chinese Society of Gravitation and Relativistic Astrophysics, the Shanghai Municipal Association for Science and Technology, the International Center for Theory Physics and the University of Rome. The first and second Marcel Grossmann meetings were held in Trieste, Italy, in 1975 and 1979.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

HK301224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "The Supply-Side Advocates' Loss of Influence As Seen From U.S. Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] After a series of intensive lobbying activities by Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Congress recently passed a $98.3-billion tax increase over a 3-year period. People still remember that a year ago, Reagan persuaded Congress to pass a large-scale tax-reduction plan. This 180-degree turn has shocked and infuriated both supply-side theoreticians and Republican conservatives. They have denounced the President for "betraying" the traditional supply-side stand of opposing tax increases, saying that this constitutes a public ridicule of the President's tax-reduction plan of a year ago. Reagan himself also admitted: "The tax increase, an economic medicine, is unpleasant but necessary." He also said that his action "is like hugging a pig with a pinched nose" and that he has done this against his will.

What does this dramatic change, from actively advocating a tax reduction to being forced to push for a tax increase, show?

As is known to all, the economic policy of the Reagan administration is based on the supply-side theory. The core of this theory, a tax reduction, is a major recipe for curing the U.S. economic ills. A year ago, when Reagan set forth his "economic revival plan" in accordance with the supply-side theory, he highly praised the function of reducing taxes. He treated some supply-side economists as distinguished guests and entrusted them with important tasks. Reagan's chief economic adviser, Murray L. Weidenbaum, boasted: Once taxes are reduced, the U.S. economy will "develop at a fast speed, far exceeding any possible speed in history." The unemployment rate will drop to about 7 percent; the financial deficit which has perplexed the U.S. Government for a long time will gradually dwindle; and a balanced budget will be achieved in 1984. In short, it seemed as if the U.S. chronic economic maladies could be removed once the tax reduction was implemented. However, reality has turned these magnificant prospects into a soap bubble.

First, a tax reduction has not alleviated the current U.S. economic recession. According to the original idea of supply-side advocates, a tax reduction would increase the income of individuals and enterprises. This would encourage people to save more and invest more and thus stimulate the all-round prosperity of the economy. Facts have proved that although a tax reduction could increase the incomes of certain individuals and enterprises, these incomes have not been invested as had been wistfully hoped. This is because, for a long time in the past, the United States has been confronted with the problem of high interest rates. The prime lending rate offered to big companies by big banks reached 21.5 percent at its highest point and has fluctuated around 16 percent for a long time. Therefore, enterprises cannot afford to borrow money for investment. The greater part of the individual and enterprise income deriving from tax reduction has been spent for the most part on the consumer market or used to pay debts. Very little has really been used to increase savings or expand investment. Therefore, it has not markedly stimulated the economy. As a matter of fact, the U.S. economic recession has constantly intensified since the implementation of the tax-reduction plan. The GNP dropped by about 5 percent in the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. Although it picked up slightly in the 2d quarter of this year, industrial production again dropped by 0.1 percent in July and the unemployment rate even shot up. After the unemployment rate topped the postwar record and reached 9.4 percent in April this year, it again rose sharply to 9.8 percent in July. In the words of Joseph L. Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, this means that the ranks of the unemployed extend 4,000 miles, forming a line from the U.S. East Coast to the West Coast. The continued intensification of the U.S. economic recession proves that reducing taxes cannot bring about the marvelous result of creating economic prosperity in a short time.

Second, not only has a reduction in taxes failed to achieve a balanced budget, it has, on the contrary, expanded the financial deficit. According to the wishful thinking of supply-side advocates, reduction in taxes will stimulate production and increase the profit of enterprises. If the profit increases, the government tax revenue will also increase correspondingly and a balanced budget will also be achieved. Actuated by this consideration, the Reagan administration last year asked Congress to approve a bold plan of reducing taxes by $285 billion in 3 years. Since income was to be reduced by such a great amount and expenditures by a small amount, how was the big deficit to be made up for? Obviously, Reagan planted the "stake" for a speedy economic prosperity on the tax reduction. However, the prolonged economic recession has turned Reagan's plan for financial revenue into one like water without a source, or a tree without roots. Thus, the old budget deficit has not been reduced while the new deficit caused by the reduction in taxes has constantly increased. According to a White House economic report estimate recently released, the financial deficit for fiscal year 1982 may be as high as $109 billion (more than 100 percent higher than the $42 billion deficit approved by Congress last year) and that for the 1983 fiscal year will increase to $115 billion. If no tax increase is implemented, the deficit for fiscal year 1983 may be as high as $180 billion.

High interest rates have hindered the increase of investment while a huge fiscal deficit has brought about prolonged high interest rates. This is because, in order to achieve a balanced budget, the government has to compete with enterprises to borrow money from the credit market. This has made it difficult to lower interest rates. On the other hand, high interest rates have dimmed prospects for an economic recovery. Therefore, U.S. economic circles almost unanimously hold that reducing the fiscal deficit is the key to the present problem. It is precisely against this background that President Reagan departed from his past stand of opposing a tax increase and decided to raise taxes. Nevertheless, a tax increase is a temporary arrangement, because increasing $98.3 billion in taxes over the next 3 years is practically of no avail to an annual deficit as high as $100 billion. However, besides this, there is no other contingency plan available. That is why Reagan has to hug a pig with a pinched nose.

These difficult circumstances show that the panacea proposed by the supply-side advocates is not effective. The supply-side advocates have fallen into disgrace in the government and some prominent supply-side figures have resigned one after another. However, they still refuse to admit defeat. With the deterioration of the U.S. economy, the two big conservative economic schools in the Reagan administration, the supply-side advocates and the monetarists, are attacking each other on economic policy. The supply-side advocates charge that the monetarist policy of tightening money supply has resulted in the current high interest rates and the failure of the tax reduction plan to bring about the anticipated results. The monetarists, on the other hand, charge that the tax reduction of supply-side theorists is the chief culprit responsible for the huge deficit.

The squabble between the economists of the two schools is not without reason, for the economic policy of the Reagan administration itself is self-contradictory in many respects. Reagan originally intended to integrate the advocates of the supply-side with the monetarists, complementing one with the other and, by stressing the theory of supply-side on stimulating production and expanding "supply" and by making use of the monetarists to control money supply and tightening the economy, to revive the U.S. economy. However, the deep-seated U.S. economic malady is accessible to neither tonic nor laxatives. It seems difficult for either of the economic schools to cure this persistent capitalist ailment.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Japanese Government Attitude

OW301331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 30 Aug 82

["Roundup -- Japanese Government Adopts a Wrong, Ambiguous Attitude Towards Textbook Issue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, August 30 (XINHUA) -- To confirm nothing and shoulder no responsibility -- this is the official attitude of the Japanese Government towards the criticisms of Japan's distortion of history in textbooks both from China and other countries.

On whether the war launched by Japan in the past is "aggression" or "advance," the Japanese official side takes an ambiguous attitude. While saying it "should be left to historians of future generations for judgement," it also said the government "is keenly conscious of the responsibility" and "deeply reproaches itself."

Such an attitude is utterly self-contradictory -- since the official side dare not admit that the war is an aggressive one, how could it be "keenly conscious of the responsibility" and "deeply reproaches itself?"

Long ago history concluded that Japan's war against China was an aggressive one. During the 15-year war against China, the Japanese militarists killed over 10 million Chinese, caused damage to China of 50 to 60 billion U.S. dollars. Meanwhile, they also made 2 million Japanese women widows. Such cost is enough to make any sober mind conclude that the war was one of aggression.

Many international documents issued over 30 years ago had condemned it as such.

The "Cairo Declaration" signed by China, U.S. and Britain on December 1, 1943 says: "We three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan."

The "Potsdam Proclamation" which was agreed by Japan on August 15, 1945 says: "The term of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out."

Japan signed the surrender agreement with the Allies on September 2, 1945 and first of all stated it accepted the provisions in the declaration and pledged to "carry out the provision of the Potsdam Proclamation in good faith."

The Charter of the United Nations published in 1945 calls for members to "take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression..."

In November 1948, the Far East Military Tribunal pronounced Hideki Tojo and other 24 chief war criminals guilty of aggression. Such international rules and regulations are not only accepted internationally, but also accepted by the Japanese Government. These are enough to prove that the war launched by Japan in the past is an aggressive one.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa is making his efforts to study ways to solve the textbook issue.

Miyazawa said in a talk on the textbook issue on August 26 that Japan will "play full heed to the criticism from the neighboring countries" and will "make the necessary amendments."

Questioned about how the mistakes would be corrected, Miyazawa said that the minister of education will issue a policy statement.

At another news conference on the same day, Education Minister Heiji Ogawa did not mention any concrete ways they would correct the mistakes on the textbook issue. He only said it had been decided to quickly consult the Textbook Authorization Research Council and ask them to study the matter.

The prime minister asked the chief cabinet secretary to "study" the issue, and the chief cabinet secretary asked the education minister to "explain." While the education minister asked the Textbook Authorization Research Council to "study" -- the textbook issue has become a ball they are kicking about. Therefore, one has reason to believe when they say: "The government is responsible for correcting the mistakes" that their words are just empty talk.

Writers Call for Corrections

OW291604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese textbook writers have come out one after another to call for an immediate correction of the erroneous passages in the textbooks by the government. They believed it only natural for China to disagree to Japanese Government's view on the textbook issue.

Professor Sasaki of the Hitotsubashi University told KYODO that the Japanese Government has had no sincerity at all to show repentance; that is why China naturally cannot accept its view. The Japanese side should correct right away the erroneous passages in the textbooks, if it was to show genuine sincerity, he said.

TOKYO SHIMBUN today quoted Professor Keiichi Eguchi of the Aichi University as saying that it was only natural that China had showed dissatisfaction over the view of the Japanese Government on the textbook issue. As a textbook writer himself, Keiichi Eguchi called for an immediate correction of the distortions in the textbooks by the Japanese authorities in accordance with China's demands.

Another textbook writer, Professor Keiji Nagahara of the Hitotsubashi University wrote to TOKYO SHIMBUN recently that the view expressed by the Japanese Government on the textbook issue meant that the textbooks would be used as they were now for the next two years. The Education Ministry has insisted on the existing screening system instead of recognizing its mistakes frankly, Nagahara said, adding that this was indeed something to worry about. China's attitude has been consistent and its request is a just one, he noted.

TOKYO SHIMBUN said today editorially that if the past war was not called "aggression", what would one have to blame the Soviet Union for its action in Afghanistan and in the Japanese northern territories? There was an old saying: Once you commit a mistake, do not refrain from correcting it. The assertion that the revision will be made under "outside pressure" has rightly proved that the Japanese Government is lacking conscientiousness in correcting its mistakes, the editorial said.

Dietmen Demand Changes

OW291738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Broadcasting Corporation today broadcast telespeeches by dietmen of different parties demanding the government correct mistakes in history textbooks without any further delay.

Takagi, president for the special committee over the textbook issue of the Socialist Party, accused the Education Ministry of "playing little tricks" to delay the correction in the past month.

To change the word "aggression" into "advance" is a matter involving the appraisal of the nature of the past war as well as of the contemporary Japanese history, he said.

When the joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China was made public ten years ago, Takagi said, China didn't ask Japan for war reparations in view of Japanese reproaches on itself. However, he stressed, the war should explicitly be recognized as an aggressive one and the mistakes in textbooks should be corrected.

Chairman of Education Council Arima of the Komei Party said "aggression" and "advance" each has its own definition and the textbooks shouldn't be ambiguous about it.

Arima believed it is within the power of the education minister to have the mistakes in the present history schoolbooks corrected in time.

Talking about the harm caused by the textbook issue to the Japanese-Sino relations which have been established and developed by arduous efforts in the past ten years, Arima stressed that those Japanese in power should be held responsible for it.

Yohei Kono of the New Liberal Club said he couldn't feel any genuine intention of the Japanese Government to solve the textbook problem and couldn't agree to the statement of Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa on the issue.

Kono said it is wrong to leave the judgement of this problem to the next generation. He demanded Japan should give its younger generation a correct education on history so that youngsters could realize the error of the aggression and treasure the post-war peace.

RENMIN RIBAO CASTIGATES JAPANESE WAR FILM

HK251348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Jia Neng [0163 5174]: "A Historical Tragedy Must Not Be Allowed to Repeat Itself"]

[Text] In August a film called "The Great Japanese Empire" was shown in Japan. This film distorts history and brazenly reverses the case of Hideki Tojo. This matter merits people's attention.

The film "The Great Japanese Empire" describes events which occurred during the Pacific war. In the winter of 1941, the Japanese militarists launched the Pacific war and attacked Pearl Harbor. After that, they invaded and occupied Hong Kong, Singapore, Southeast Asia and other places. They ran rampant for a time. The entire film lavishes praise on war criminal Hideki Tojo. This archcriminal of war, whose hands were stained with the blood of the people of various countries in the Asian and Pacific region, has been described by the film as a "buddha" who was benevolent and magnimous and showed concern for the masses. In the film, Hideki Tojo was a hero with foresight and great talent. The film makes use of the masses to shout: "Long live Premier Tojo." Such an unprecedented act of distorting history has never been seen before.

Now let us compare the scenes in "The Great Japanese Empire," which chant the praises of Tojo, with historical facts and see whether Tojo was a war criminal or the "goddess of mercy."

In front of a small courtyard of the family of a soldier sent on an expedition, Tojo conveys his greetings to the mother and children who line up to welcome him. The excited masses wave small multicolored flags and shout "Long live Tojo." Reporters and press photographers are extremely busy doing their work.

The narrator announces the "magnificent achievements" of the officers and men of the great Japanese empire sent on the expeditions:

"On 10 December, two warships of the British Far East fleet were bombarded and sunk in the naval battle of the Strait of Malacca."

"On 22 December Guam Island was occupied."

"On 22 December the 14th Army landed at the Philippines."

After that, escorted by his two secretaries, Tojo elbows his way through the masses and gets into his limousine. One of the secretaries sighs and says: "This is really a matter of human feelings of the century." Tojo is extremely modest and says seriously: "There is light only under the radiance of his majesty. To pass the edicts of his majesty to the people so that they will be loyal to the emperor, this is the duty of the prime minister, the son of the people..."

Here, Tojo is described as the savior. In particular, during and after the Di Wai Zhuang [5441 1120 1641] meeting, Tojo is depicted as a person who "is concerned about his country and his people" and does his utmost to "avert the national subjugation of Japan." Actually, the Di Wai Zhuang meeting was Tojo's turning point, and he overthrew Ayamaro Konoye, who had not made up his mind to launch the war, within 4 days and ascended the throne of the prime minister. Thereafter, Tojo formed a war cabinet which disregarded human nature.

According to investigation data provided by the Far Eastern International Military Tribunal and the accounts in a number of Japanese historical books, the Di Wai Zhuang meeting was a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet held on the afternoon of 12 October 1941. At that time, the contradiction between Japan and the United States was very acute. However, to obtain some war materials, Japan proposed the restoration of trade with the United States. The United States accepted the proposal under the conditions that Japan withdraw its troops stationed in China. The meeting debated this problem. The faction headed by Ayamaro Jonoye advocated stalling tactics whereas the other faction, headed by Tojo, the minister of the army, maintained that all problems should be solved by war. Tojo raised a terrific hue and cry at the meeting: "The problem of stationing troops is the lifeblood of the army and no concession should ever be made." He assumed a fascist tone by saying: "People should have the courage to jump from the 'stage' of Kiyomizu Temple." The Kiyomizu Temple is a very famous building in Kyoto. People call its main hall, which is facing a steep cliff, the "stage." Those who had intended to commit suicide jumped from this cliff very often. Tojo's remarks meant staking everything on a single throw. At the Cabinet meeting held on the 14th of the same month, Tojo forced the Cabinet to accept his views. At 2300 of the same day, he was too anxious to wait any longer and threw away all his inhibitions to force Konoye to resign. On 16 October, Konoye resigned and on the next day, Tojo ascended the throne of prime minister and thereby fulfilled his long-expected hope. Three weeks after his assumption of power, Tojo formulated "Main Points for the Implementation of the National Policy of the Empire" (draft). The "Main Points" explicitly said: "In order to find a way out of the present dangerous situation for the benefit of its self-existence and self-defense, the empire should establish a new order of the great east Asia and should determine to make war with the United States, Great Britain and Holland and adopt the following measures: 1) The time for launching armed attack will be early December and the army and navy should complete their preparations for war...

2) We should try our best to strengthen our cooperation with Germany and Italy... As a result, the Pacific war broke out in December 1941. This was Hideki Tojo after the meeting of Di Wai Zhuang. Not a hint of the character of "being concerned about the country and the people" could be found in him. On the contrary, his true features as a war criminal were fully shown. However, the film lauds such a person to the sky. This is a matter which has provided much food for deep thought.

The problems revealed in the film "The Great Japanese Empire" merit attention, because the film openly encourages people to worship the Yasuguni Shrine, to revise textbooks, to beautify militarism and so forth. An atmosphere which runs counter to our times is spreading in Japan. However, we also firmly believe that the broad masses of the Japanese people will not tolerate this atmosphere. Since they respect history, they will never let historical tragedy repeat itself.

PRC-JAPAN COPRODUCED FILM PREMIERES IN TOKYO

OW271624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A Japan-China co-produced feature film, "The Game Yet To Finish", was premiered her last night to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The film was well received by 1,500 Japanese people from all circles. It will be shown to the general public beginning September 15.

During the premiere, producers, directors and leading actors and actresses from both sides presented themselves to the audience. Yasuyoshi Tokuma, the film's Japanese co-producer, said in his speech that "the film clearly shows that during the 15 years of the Japan-China war, Japan was the aggressor. It also tells us how the people of both countries had survived those unfortunate years and founded by joint efforts the long-standing friendly relations." Wang Yang, the Chinese co-producer of the film, said the film, showing the joys and sorrows of the families of two "go game" players, a Chinese and a Japanese, "starkly reveals the profound misfortunes inflicted by Japanese militarism upon the two peoples. At the same time, it warmly extols the friendly relations between the two peoples. It will contribute to helping the Chinese and Japanese peoples understand history, safeguard peace and promote friendship."

Later, some spectators told XINHUA that they "learned historical facts from the film. True friendship stems from a knowledge of history."

Takeo Miki, the former Japanese prime minister who attended the premiere, said: "This film presents one aspect of history of Sino-Japanese relations. Therefore, it is a very timely show now. The plot is very moving and I'm deeply touched by it." Mitsuo Tomitsuka, secretary general of the General Council of Trade Union of Japan, said: "At present, some Japanese want to resume the path of the aggressive war. This film once again tells us what we Japanese should not forget the days when Japan was the war initiator. This really is a very significant film."

Present on the occasion were Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese foreign minister; Motoharu Morishita, minister of health and welfare, and Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy.

AFP: SIHANOUK MEETS WITH PRESS IN BEIJING

OW302324 Hong Kong AFP in English 2246 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 30 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said at a press conference here today that the Khmer Rouge, his allies in the broad anti-Vietnamese coalition over which he presides, no longer pose a real danger to Cambodia.

The former head of state said, though, that the alliance with his former jailers, the Khmer Rouge -- generally held responsible for the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians until their overthrow by the Vietnamese in 1979 -- is a "never-ending nightmare." But Prince Sihanouk added at the press conference that an "even more mortal danger" his country faces today is "colonisation by Vietnam and the Soviet Union." The prince called the Vietnamese "people of no faith or law" and "ungrateful and immoral."

Anticommunist himself, Prince Sihanouk said he had agreed to join the coalition with the Khmer Rouge and the anticommunist Son Sann so that the United Nations would not recognize the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia as a fait accompli. Such a move "would be the end of independent Cambodia," he said.

Despite the near control over Cambodia exercised by the present pro-Hanoi government, Cambodia's seat at the U.N. is still held by the former Khmer Rouge Democratic Kampuchea regime, under whose aegis the anti-Vietnamese aliance was formed last June.

Prince Sihanouk will go to New York next month to participate in the session of the U.N. General Assembly and to defend Democratic Kampuchea's claim to the Cambodia seat. The prince revealed that he would go on to Washington, where -- even if uncertain of having discussions with President Ronald Reagan -- he would "at least meet" U.S. Vice-President George Bush and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

"The Americans ask us not to talk about aid -- but I think they will help us," said the prince in reply to questions about possible U.S. support for the anti-Vietnamese coalition. Prince Sihanouk made similar remarks about Japan, saying that he had met today with the Japanese ambassador to China, Yasue Katori, and he hoped Japan would provide food and medical help.

In another round of diplomacy, Prince Sihanouk today invited to dinner the president of the French National Assembly, Louis Mermaz. When asked about France's attitude, the prince said he hoped it would supply some humanitarian aid to the population living in zones controlled by the anti-Vietnamese coalition. The prince said he met Mr Mermaz, a close political associate of French President Francois Mitterrand, on a "purely friendly basis". The rest of the French delegation accompanying Mr Mermaz on an official visit to China were not present at the dinner.

"France should remain impartial," added Prince Sihanouk. "Having given financial aid to the Vietnamese who occupy Cambodia, it should, as a friend of the Cambodian people, also help that part of the population subject to the authority of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government."

Prince Sihanouk added that next December he would visit France, which has recognized neither the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh nor the anti-Vietnamese alliance, and at that time would ask for a meeting with President Mitterrand.

SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS REPORTED 26-29 AUG

OW301246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 30 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops continued armed provocations in border areas in Guangxi in the past two days, military sources report.

The incident:

--On 19:00, August 28, Vietnamese troops fired with mortars the Tansan area, Fangcheng Autonomous County for multi-nationalities, Guangxi:

--From 6:20 to 13:40, August 29, Vietnamese troops continuously fired on China's Fakashan position with anit-aircraft machine guns and heavy machine guns; on 15:10, the same day, they fired light machine guns at people passing by Datongtian village, the Tansan people's commune, Fangcheng County.

--On 13:25, August 26, Vietnamese troops intruded into China's Zhufeng position of Koulin mountain and wounded two P.L.A. soldiers, Lo Chunshu and Song Xingyou. Chinese frontier guards returned fire and repulsed Vietnamese intruders. On the same day, Vietnamese troops fired four mortar shells and forty heavy machine gun shells at peasants of the Yangwan People's commune, Malibo County, Yunnan, who were gathering in maize.

--From 09:00 to 12:00, August 27, Vietnamese troops fired the Fakashan area, Guangxi; on 16:30, the same day, they fired at the Jiangna primary school of the Dongxing people's commune, Fangcheng Autonomous County, Guangxi.

PLA BORDER GUARDS SAID TO FRUSTRATE SRV SABOTAGE

OW281028 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The PLA commanders and fighters defending Fakashan are determined to greet the convocation of the forthcoming 12th CPC National Congress with high vigilance in defending the border area. The commanders and fighters defending Fakashan have studied and discussed the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and happily reviewed the great changes in China's urban and rural economic construction brought about by the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on their defense positions.

They have said: The vigorous deeds of the people throughout the country in energetically supporting the effective border defense by the Fakashan defenders prove that stability and unity prevail in the political situation in China.

Since the beginning of August, the Vietnamese troops have continously shelled and fired at our Fakashan and made armed incursions. The cadres and fighters defending Fakashan, keeping high revolutionary morale and vigilance and braving the hot sun and heavy rains, have repaired all the trenches and shelters on the defense positions and turned the positions into a strong fortress in which they can attack, hide, move quickly and dwell.

On 6 August three Vietnamese special agents sneaked on to an unnamed point of high ground not far from and to the left flank of Fakashan and was conducting sabotage there. After our patrol discovered them, the Fakashan defenders immediately smashed the enemy sabotage attempt.

THAI TROOPS ON ALERT ALONG KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW291214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border are on the alert for any Vietnamese incursion resulting from an anticipated offensive to "break" the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said reports from Thailand's eastern border areas.

The alert followed the recent Vietnamese military build-up in the areas bordering Thailand. Intelligence reports reaching here said that fresh troops flown in from Vietnam are ready for operations near the Thai frontier. They are reportedly armed with Soviet T-54 tanks, 130mm artillery pieces and AKM-47 rifles.

Today's BANGKOK POST reported that official Thai observers are watching for signs of Vietnamese military moves designed to "test" the Democratic Kampuchean coalition. They believe that the indications are clear that the crucial assault is imminent, though there are still two more months of the rainy season left. Thai military sources noted that all this activity had given the lie to Vietnam's propaganda about a "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese troops from the Kampuchean-Thai border areas.

Meanwhile, the NATION REVIEW reported today that local authorities along the border with Laos have also been put on alert.

The report quoted a police source in Uttradit Province as saying that about 700 Vietnamese soldiers were dispatched to a village and other areas opposite the province. Vietnamese troops were also sent to areas bordering Loei Province.

JAPAN CONTINUES SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW280822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi assured Thailand yesterday that Japan will work closely with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) over the Kampuchean issue in the upcoming United Nations General Assembly session, reported the NATION REVIEW today.

Sakurauchi made the assurance during a brief meeting with Arsa Sarasin, director-general of the political department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, while making a stopover in Bangkok on his way to India yesterday.

Arsa quoted the Japanese foreign minister as saying that Japan will keep close consultations with ASEAN so that they will adopt a common stand in their efforts to drum up support for the Kampuchean coalition at the United Nations.

The Japanese minister, according to Arsa, also proposed to talk to countries in Africa and the Middle East friendly to Japan for their support for Democratic Kampuchea.

Sakurauchi also reiterated the Japanese Government's pledge to continue its relief aid to Indochinese refugees in Thailand, Arsa said.

BEIJING REVIEW ON U.S.-INDIA NUCLEAR ACCORD

HK280348 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 34, 23 Aug 82 pp 11, 12

[Article by Liu Zhengxue: "A New Trend in India-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] India and the United States reached an unexpected agreement on nuclear fuel during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States which ended on August 4. The new pact eased a decade of strained relations between the two countries and appeared to indicate a "new spirit of dialogue and co-operation."

Nuclear Fuel Dispute

The nuclear fuel dispute between India and the United States dates from a 1963 agreement signed by the two countries. At that time the United States agreed to help India build the Tarapur nuclear power plant and to supply 19.8 tons of enriched uranium annually for three decades. The conditions of the agreement were that India could only use U.S. nuclear fuel, would accept U.S. inspection and would not reprocess any of the spent fuel without U.S. approval. India also guaranteed that the fuel would only be put to peaceful use.

When India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974, the United States suspected that India had secretly reprocessed the Tarapur nuclear power plant's spent fuel and converted it into weapons-grade plutonium. The U.S. Congress adopted a U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act in 1978, which prohibited the United States from providing India enriched uranium. India issued a strong objection and stated that the 1963 agreement functioned as an international treaty, so the United States had no right to use an internal act to abrogate it unilaterally. India also denied that it had reprocessed the spent fuel, reaffirming that it had always observed the agreement and limited the plant's use to provide nuclear energy. Former U.S. President Carter adopted a flexible policy in dealing with this problem. He advised Congress that if the United States refused to provide India with nuclear fuel, it would probably ask the Soviet Union for it. In this "particular condition," the U.S. Congress reluctantly agreed to provide India the enriched uranium it should have provided in 1978.

After coming into office, President Reagan took a hard policy towards India, curtailing political and economic aid. When India asked the United States to honour its agreement to provide the nuclear fuel for 1979 and 1980, the Reagan administration refused, citing the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act. India and the United States held two rounds of talks in Washington and New Delhi. The first round was characterized by sharp exchanges. The United States repeatedly demanded that India clarify whether it had used spent U.S. nuclear fuel for weapons. The Indians demanded that the United States honour the 1963 agreement to supply nuclear fuel. The talks stalemated. No agreement was reached during the second round of talks either, although the atmosphere was described as fairly "friendly."

The issue remained unresolved for a year. Before Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the United States, news analysts doubted that it would be resolved during these talks. However, the Indian prime minister and U.S. President reached a new agreement that includes concessions from both sides. This must be considered a breakthrough in India-U.S. relations. Under the new agreement India may purchase nuclear fuel from France, but must use it with the same restrictions applied to U.S. fuel in the 1963 agreement.

Strategic Interests

The recent pact serves the respective strategic interests of the two countries. The Reagan administration has changed its views on India since a new U.S. ambassador was appointed and President Reagan met with Prime Minister Gandhi at the Cancun meeting. The U.S. view is that India is a big country that could contribute to stabilizing Southeast Asia in face of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. It is fairly independent in foreign relations and is one of the major voices of the Third World. In recent years India's domestic economy has been strengthened and it has carried out an open investment policy. Stronger ties with India will benefit the United States politically and economically.

India also considers friendly relations with the United States favourable to its "equidistant" policy between the Soviet Union and the United States, and that it will improve India's position among the non-aligned countries. India also would benefit economically from increased U.S. capital funds, advanced technology and equipment.

At the end of her visit, Mrs Gandhi repeatedly described the achievements as "limited." Although relations between the two countries have improved, leaders of both say that there are still many differences on major diplomatic policies and bilateral relations.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE SAID TO LAUNCH MORE ATTACKS

OW302009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Afghan resistance forces have killed or wounded more than 100 Karmal troops in a number of operations in Kandahar and Uruzgan Provinces of Afghanistan, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today.

According to reports from Kandahar, during two operations conducted at Surpooza and Panjwai near Kandahar City on August 11, the Moslem guerrillas destroyed a tank and two military trucks.

Another report said that the guerrillas launched a big attack in Dehrawoot of Uruzgan Province recently. In the two-day fighting, they killed more than 100 Karmal troops and wounded 50 others. Thirty guerrillas were also killed in the battle.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRENCH DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW310848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, called on Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, Mme Mermaz and the party he is leading at the state guest house this morning.

Upon arrival, Deng Xiaoping was welcomed by President and Mme Mermaz, followed by a handshaking and photo session.

The vice-chairman and the French guests then had a cordial and friendly conversation. Deng Xiaoping said that his comrades wanted to reduce his work due to advanced age. But, he said, he had to meet personally with his French guests as he once lived in France for five years, and visited the country again in 1975, when he was the recipient of warm hospitality there.

"There are deep and friendly sentiments between the peoples of our two countries," he said.

Mermaz said the French people knew very well about the great deeds of Deng Xiaoping. "We feel it a great honor that you can spare some time to call on us in person on the eve of the convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party," he said. The president also conveyed French President Mitterrand's respect to Deng Xiaoping.

Deng Xiaoping asked Mermaz to convey his good wishes to President Mitterrand. "I am looking forward to meeting him soon," he added.

Present at the meeting were Zeng Tao and Xing Yimin, both deputy secretaries-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

Visit Monument

OW280314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly, laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananman Square here this morning.

The delegation was accompanied by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Meet Ye Jianying, Peng Chong

OW291530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National Peoples Congress, met here with a delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly, his wife and their party this afternoon. Upon their arrival at the reception hall of the Great Hall of the People, Chairman Ye greeted them with handshakes.

Ye said: "I am very pleased that the French National Assembly Bureau has sent its first delegation headed by assembly president since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. The friendly relations between China and France have a long history. The current visit by the president of the assembly and other guests will further enhance the friendly relations between us.

Chairman Ye said: "Sino-French friendship has a sound foundation. Many Chinese leaders, both deceased and alive, had worked and studied in France in their earlier years."

He said: "China has consistently attached importance to enhancing its relations with France. In recent years, the contacts between the Chinese National People's Congress and the French National Assembly have increased. This is satisfying."

Ye asked President Mermaz to convey the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people to the French people as well as his good wishes to President Mitterrand. He said he is looking forward to the French president's visit to China next year.

Mermaz said: "We know that the role you have played in China's history and in the socialist construction with late Chairman Mao Zedong. It is our great honor to meet you today."

He said: "As you have said, there exist long-standing relations between France and China. This conforms to the interests of the two peoples and world peace." Mermaz conveyed President Mitterrand's greetings to Chairman Ye Jianying. He said President Mitterrand will visit China next May.

The meeting ended with warm applause from the French guests. Ye said he wished the delegation's visit to China a success.

Present at the meeting were: Zeng Tao and Xing Yimin, deputy secretaries-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France; and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

Before the meeting, Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee held talks with President Mermaz and his delegation. Peng gave an account of the system and activities of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and outlined the contents of the draft of revised constitution, which is being discussed among the Chinese people.

The French guests expressed their interest in Peng's talk, and discussed with the Chinese issues of common interest.

Present at the talks were: Hao Deqing and Liu Danian, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Kang Yonghe, deputy to the N.P.C.

Meet Deng Yingchao

OW301321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, his wife and the delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by him.

Deng Yingchao extended her welcome to Louis Mermaz, his wife and other French guests. She said that she can still remember clearly the warm reception accorded to a delegation from the Chinese People's Congress led by her on a visit to France in June 1980. She once again offered her thanks to the French National Assembly, the French Government and the French people.

She said although that was her first visit to France, she did not feel a stranger there. In the 1920s, many Chinese students, including her late husband, Comrade Zhou Enlai and many other leading comrades of the People's Republic, went to France on a work-study program to seek truth. Even at that time, she had a very good impression of France. Through her personal visit to France in 1980, she said she personally felt the friendliness of the French people toward the Chinese people.

She said it is of vital importance for the deepening of the mutual understanding between the two peoples, the strengthening of contacts between the Chinese People's Congress and the French National Assembly, and the furthering of cooperations between the two countries in international affairs in the present turbulent world. This will be both beneficial to peoples of the two countries and world peace.

Louis Mermaz said China is a country of vital importance to France. President Mitterrand attaches great importance to the development of Sino-French friendship. It is the first time for most of the members of the present delegation to visit China. They believe their present visit and talks with the Chinese side will be a new impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries. "We hope the friendship which exists between the two countries will be further developed firmly and continuously," he said.

After the meeting, Deng Yingchao entertained the French guests with roast Beijing Duck at a banquet.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Wang Feng, a deputy to the National People's Congress and Zeng Tao deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, who accompanied Deng Yingchao on her visit to France, Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

AFP: HU YAOBANG SAYS PCF'S MARCHAIS TO VISIT

OW310750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0717 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- French Communist Party [PCF] Secretary-General Georges Marchais is to visit China in October, Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Chairman Hu Yaobang told a visiting French parliamentary delegation here today.

Mr Hu made his remarks when he welcomed Guy Ducolone, vice chairman of the French National Assembly and Communist Party Central Committee member.

During their last congress in February, the French Communists, who now share power in the French Socialist Government, decided to re-establish relations with the Chinese party.

Maxime Gremetz, a member of the Central Committee Secretariat, came here in March to prepare for Mr Marchais' visit.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES ESCALATING PIPELINE DISPUTE

HK280754 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S.-European Conflict Over Natural Gas Pipeline Escalates"]

[Text] According to reports, the French Government ordered "Dresser-France" to ship natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union after that American company in France had refused to provide that equipment to the Soviet Union. As a result, the Reagan administration decided to take sanctions against this U.S.-affiliated company, as well as another company. The row between the United States and Europe over sales of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union will intensify further.

The provisions issued by the U.S. Commerce Department on 26 August stated that since they had violated the U.S. 1979 Export Control Act by selling compressors to the Soviet Union, Dresser-France and the Creusot-Loire Company would be unable to obtain U.S. goods, services or technology for a certain period. These two companies are currently being investigated by the Commerce Department.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldridge also publicly declared that the U.S. embargo was aimed at deterring other companies from violating U.S. regulations.

He said that this move is "very important and will have an effect;" it is "a signal to others who might violate the embargo." The Commerce Department statement said: "We will take appropriate measures wherever we have reason to believe that there has been a violation of U.S. export regulations."

The previous day, Hughes, the chief State Department spokesman stated that the U.S. Government would "institute sanctions" against companies violating President Reagan's ban on providing the Soviet Union with natural gas pipeline equipment.

According to reports, the U.S. sanctions may include restricting the foreign trade of those companies, fining them and cancelling contracts signed by them and the U.S. Government.

The U.S. decision to institute sanctions against Dresser-France was made at a time when the conflict between the United States and Europe over providing the Soviet Union with natural gas pipeline equipment is growing sharper every day. France, West Germany and Italy unanimously opposed the U.S. June decision on expanding the embargo against the Soviet Union.

The British John Brown Engineering Company has also recently announced that it would continue to supply natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, adding that a Soviet freighter would arrive in Britain on 28 August to carry the first batch of 6 of the 21 steam turbines to be made by the company. Some parts for these machines were supplied by the U.S. General Electric Company. The machines and parts have been loaded into 500 large containers, which are now awaiting shipment.

At the same time, the EEC has met to discuss the U.S. expansion of the embargo on the Soviet Union. Gaston Thorn, chairman of the EEC Executive Commission said in a press interview on 25 August that Western Europe has determined to go right through with the deal on supplying the Soviet Union with natural gas pipeline equipment. He said that the European companies and enterprises concerned should honor the contracts they had signed for the manufacture of the natural gas pipeline materials and that the U.S. denial order was unjustified. He also expressed the hope that U.S.-European relations would ease, "especially in the current economic situation." "We must at all costs avoid the outbreak of a trade war between us (Europe and the United States)."

FRANCE'S CHEVENEMENT CITED ON USSR CONTRACTS

OW281654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 27 (XINHUA) -- French Minister of State for Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement reiterated today that France could not give in "over principles of national independence and respect of contracts."

Chevenement made the announcement at a press conference here after the United States imposed sanctions against two French firms, Dresser-France and Creusot-Loire. The two firms have continued to honor their contracts with the Soviet Union for supplying equipment to be used in the controversial trans-Siberia gas pipeline in defiance of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's embargo order.

Chevenement said the contracts France has signed with the Netherlands, Algeria and the Soviet Union were aimed at reducing the country's dependence on oil, mainly imported from the Middle East and "often delivered by U.S. companies."

The U.S. embargoes against the French firms demonstrated that "a technological dependence has been established which could, in the future, limit our national independence in energy or in other domains," he said. He said "no fact" can support the U.S. sanctions. But there "cannot be a good alliance, which fails to respect national independence," he added.

"Europe holds a position of solidarity" on the issue, he said. But current problems between Washington and Paris should not be exaggerated, he stressed.

Meanwhile, West German Defence Minister Hans Apel said today, when addressing the German-Atlantic Society in Frankfurt, that the row between Western Europe and the United States over the pipeline issue could jeopardise the defence of the West.

Apel said the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation "could not live long with such an aggravation of tension" between the United States and Europe.

EEC'S THORN SAYS USSR CONTRACTS WILL BE HONORED

OW271630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 26 (XINHUA) -- West European countries will carry on their pipeline deal with the Soviet Union to the end in defiance of the U.S. ban, declared Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission here yesterday. Thorn was speaking to newsmen on U.S.-European relations, particularly the dispute arising from the Siberian pipeline deal between West European countries and the Soviet Union.

He accused the United States of not responding to an EEC note to U.S. on August 12, in which EEC pointed out that the extension to U.S. firms abroad of the U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union is an "unacceptable interference" and it asked the United States to reverse its decision.

He held that the European firms concerned should honor their signed contracts with the Soviet Union and the U.S. ban on equipment supplies to the pipeline project by European firms is unjustifiable.

Thorn called for a common position by the ten EEC nations to solve the crisis over the issues of pipeline, steel exports and agricultural policies. However, he indicated that dialogues between the two sides of the Atlantic must be restored to avoid a widening of differences.

WANG BINGNAN FETES VISITING FRENCH MAYORS

OW281640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted a visiting group of French mayors led by Pierre Dassonville, member of the French National Assembly and vice-mayor of Lille.

Members of the group include six mayors and vice-mayors. The visiting group arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

SFRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES BEIJING VISIT

OW310831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA) -- A visiting delegation from the Yugoslav Federation of Sports and Recreation of the Disabled led by General Milan Zezelj, chairman of the federation and old comrade-in-arms of Comrade Tito, wound up its visit to Beijing and left here today for other Chinese cities of Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou to continue its friendly visit to China before returning home.

The seven-member delegation arrived in Beijing on August 25. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation was entertained at dinners given separately by Zhao Shouyi, Chinese minister of labour and personnel, and Kong Yuan, vice-president of the armymen's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and advisor to the P.L.A. headquarters of General Staff. The delegation also held discussions with Chinese departments in charge of labour and personnel, civil affairs, public health and sports.

POLAND PROTESTS WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA SUBVERSION'

OW240342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Poland has lodged strong protests with the United States, France, Britain and West Germany against "propaganda subversion" put on by their radios, the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

Heads of diplomatic missions of the four countries were summoned to the Polish Foreign Ministry to hear the protest in the past few days.

The Foreign Ministry pointed out that radios financed by the four countries had carried out activities "instigating for violations of the present Polish law and order, slandering the Polish state authorities, backing activity of illegal groups and broadcasting false reports and commentaries with a view to deliberately misinforming the Polish public opinion". All these, the Foreign Ministry pointed out, constitued a violation of the principles of international regulations and a gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

The Foreign Ministry demanded a halt to such activities and declared that it reserved its right to take "appropriate measures" against them. This is the first time that the Polish Foreign Ministry lodged the protests on the matter though similar accusations against the West had been made since the imposition of the martial law in the country.

JOURNALISTS LEAVE ROMANIA FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW280750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese Journalists Association left here for Yugoslavia today for a goodwill tour.

The delegation was led by Lin Fang, editor-in-chief of the HEBEI DAILY. During its two-week tour of Romania, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural projects and inspected social and cultural facilities in Bucharest and eight counties. The Chinese guests had discussions with editors of Romanian newspapers and periodicals. Florescu, deputy head of the Romanian party Central Committees Department of Propaganda, received the Chinese journalists yesterday. The Chinese journalists attended the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the Romanian people's "August 23" general uprising against imperialism and fascism.

'ARAFAT ISSUES FAREWELL MESSAGE, LEAVES BEIRUT

OW301825 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 30 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat bid farewell to his Lebanese leftist brothers today, and government sources in Athens hinted he may be going to Greece, according to Western news agency reports reaching here today.

Before his departure, 'Arafat sent a farewell message to the people of Beirut, saying: "The destiny of this nation is jihad (holy war)... until we pass on to our children and to future generations our banner, waving high and free."

Describing the Israeli forces as the "most vicious war machine of modern times," 'Arafat said, "Beirut accomplished a miracle of heroism and gave the example of a challenge in the most difficult circumstances the Arab nation has ever known."

'Arafat said in the message, "words will never be enough to express my feelings of love and respect for all those I knew in this country, which welcomed our peoples' revolution at the cost of the greatest sacrifices and with the greatest generosity."

SYRIAN REGULAR ARMY PULLS OUT OF BEIRUT

OW30134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, Aug 30 (XINHUA) -- The 85th Armored Brigade of the Syrian regular Army began pulling out from Beirut today.

The first batch of about 1,000 men, carrying heavy weapons and holding the portrait of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, began their move for the Al-Biqa' Valley at 6 a.m. along the international highway.

The evacuation of the armed Palestinian personnel has almost ended. About 1,700 Palestinian guerrillas withdrew to Syria by land and sea yesterday. PLO military leader Abu Jihad also left Beirut by sea with his fighters.

Until last night, about 9,000 Palestinian guerrillas had reportedly left Beirut.

According to Israeli radio, a Israeli Cabinet meeting yesterday rejected the U.S. idea of establishing an "unarmed" Palestinian state in West Bank and Gaza. The idea was communicated to Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon who is visting the United States.

The radio quoted Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin as saying that Israel would exercise jurisdictions over the occupied land if the United States and Egypt violate any articles of the Camp David accords concerning the Palestinian autonomy.

Meanwhile, Begin told the American newspaper NEW YORK TIMES that his troops would pull out from Lebanon simultaneously as the withdrawal of the Syrian Army starts.

COAL MINE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TANZANIA

OW281642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug 27 (XINHUA) -- China and Tanzania today signed an agreement on the design of the Tanzanian Kiwira coal mine.

Chang Huimin, head of the Chinese coal mine design team and Maning [as received], general manager of the Tanzanian State Mining Corporation, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement involved the construction of an access road, a bridge and a power plant.

The Kiwira coal mine, which is located 32 kilometres south of Tukuyu, southern Tanzania, will produce 150,000 tonnes of coal annually in the first stage after it is put into operation.

After the signing ceremony, Principal Secretary of the Tanzanian Mining Ministry Samuel Lwakatare said that with the exploitation of the mine, Tanzania will have its own coal and coal mining technical personnel. The mine will enable the country to save about 300 million shillings of foreign exchanges which would have been used for importing oil.

PLANNERS BRIEF TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON ZANZIBAR

OW280926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug 27 (XINHUA) -- President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, accompanied by Aboud Jumbe, Tanzanian vice-president and president of Zanzibar, visited an exhibition on the master plan for the city of Zanzibar at the People's Palace in Zanzibar today.

Nyerere heard a report by the Chinese planning team. He expressed appreciation for the work of the Chinese experts and satisfaction with the layout and design of the city in the plan.

Jumbe yesterday presided over a meeting of the Zanzibar revolutionary council. At the meeting, the Chinese experts explained the master plan and council members had a discussion of it.

SOMALI PAPER REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY AID

OW271950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Mogadishu, Aug 27 (XINHUA) — A spokesman of the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance declared here yesterday that emergency U.S. military aid is continuing to arrive in Somalia by air, according to a report of the weekly HEEGAN here today.

Earlier a spokesman of the Somali Foreign Ministry announced on July 24 that the emergency U.S. arms delivery to Somalia by air and sea had begun.

The weekly in an editorial today exposed the fact that the Soviet Union "is hectically building missile bases along the Red Sea coast." "This shows that it is preparing not only to intervene in the Horn (of Africa) but in the Middle East."

BARBADOS FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BEIJING

Talks With Huang Hua

OW281403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Louis Randall Tull, minister of foregin affairs of Barbados, held talks here this morning.

It was learned that the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two ministers agreed that "although China and Barbados are far in geography, both are Third-World countries facing common tasks of developing their economies, and of building their own countries. Both countries love peace, and have shared views on many major international issues.

During the talks, Tull gave an account of the situation in the Caribbean Sea region and Central America.

Referring to the international situation, Huang Hua said "the two superpowers rivalry for hegemony is the root cause of present tense and turbulent world situation. Third-World countries are direct victims of such a rivalry."

He also gave an account of China's views on the situation in Europe, the Middle East, and South Africa, and on Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues and elaborated on China's foreign policy.

Speaking of the bilateral relations, the two ministers reviewed with satisfaction the development of friendly relations between their countries in recent years. Both sides expressed the wish that they would take positive action to promote exchanges and cooperation in the areas of agriculture, culture and sports.

Clifton Maynard, minister-counsellor of the Barbados Embassy in the United States of America was present. Also present were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados.

Mr. and Mrs. Tull and their party arrived here yesterday evening for a visit to China at the invitation of Huang Hua. They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua.

Feted by Huang Hua

OQ281650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Barbados Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Randall Tull, Mrs. Tull and their party were honored at a dinner here tonight given by Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech, Huang Hua praised Barbados for pursuing a foreign policy of having friendly relations with all countries but not being anybody's satellite.

He said: "China has consistently carried out an independent foreign policy of peace and is willing to establish and develop relations with various countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In our view, the turbulences and crises occurring in various regions of the world now are in most cases caused by the instigation and interference of the superpowers for hegemonism, and we Third World countries are the first to suffer from hegemonism.

"As a member of the Third World, China will, as always, work to strengthen her unity and cooperation with other Third World countries and carry out her bounden duty of opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace."

Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government and people highly cherish their friendship with peoples of Barbados and the other Caribbean states. Though we are geographically far away from each other and have different characteristics, our hearts are linked together. We all have our own strong points and can supplement each other. There is a broad prospect for our bilateral exchanges and cooperation."

In reply, Tull said: "This visit has given me the opportunity to exchange with you views on many of the very grave questions that confront the international community."

"The greatest need today," he said, "is for the nations of the world to accept and fully implement those principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations primarily, the adherence to the rule of law, the rejection of the use of force in the settlement of international disputes, the right of peoples to self determination and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means."

Discussing Sino-Barbados relations, Tull said: I hope my visit will help to strengthen and further extend the very cordial relations which exist between our two governments. These relations were enhanced by the visit in 1980 of the prime minister of Barbados and the agreements he signed at that time for co-operation in the economic, technical and cultural fields and in sport have already begun to bear fruit. Barbados looks forward to the widening and deepening of the contacts which have developed as a result of that visit.

Among the hosts were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Pinqing and Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW300722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Representing Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here today with visiting Barbados Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Randall Tull and his party.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Wan Li extended a warm welcome to the Barbados visitors. He noted that talks between Tull and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had concluded satisfactorily. He also praised Barbados foreign policy. Discussing the good relations between China and Barbados since the establishment of diplomatic relations, Wan Li said that the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries had helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

Foreign Minister Tull said that his visit symbolizes friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples. Barbados and China, belonging to the Third World, both follow a foreign policy based on independence and principles, he said. "Barbados expects to further develop friendly relations with China," he added.

Present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu and Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao, Minister Councillor of the Barbados Embassy in the United States Clifton Maynard was also present.

COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Presidium Namelist

HK301508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- This afternoon the preparatory meeting for the 12th CPC National Congress elected a presidium consisting of 252 people for the congress. The following is the namelist of this presidium (listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames):

Yu Yi, Yu Guangyuan, Yu Sumei (f), Wan Da, Wan Li, Wan Yi (Man nationality), Ma Xin (Hui nationality), Ma Wenrui, Ma Xingyuan, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Ping, Wang Meng, Wang Zhen, Wang Lei, Wang Congwu, Wang Shitai, Wang Renzhong, Wang Guoquan, Wang Shoudao, Wang Enmao, Wang Chonglun, Wang Chaowen (Miao nationality), Wang Heshou, Tian Bao (Zang nationality), Wei Guoqing, (Zhuang nationality), You Taizhong, Mao Zhiyong, Ulanhu (Meng nationality), Wen Minsheng, Fang Yi, Fang Zhichun, Yin Linping, Kong Yuan, Deng Liqun, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao (f), Deng Jiaxian, Gan Weihan, Lu Jiaxi, Ye Fei, Ye Jianying, Bai Rubing, Bai Dongcai, Feng Wenbin, Feng Jixin, Ismail Amat (Uygur nationality), Cheng Fangwu, Lu Zhengcao, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Muzhi, Tingmao (Meng nationality), Qiao Shi, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wu Xiuquan, Wu Jinghua (Yi nationality), Ren Zhongyi, Hua Guofeng, Xiang Heyou (Tujia nationality), Liu Da, Liu Jie, Liu Zhen, Liu Tianfu, Liu Huaqing, Liu Zhijian, Liu Jianzhang, Liu Minghui, Liu Fuzhi, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua (Yao nationality), Jiang Weiqing, Chi Biqing, An Pingsheng, Xu Shiyou, Xu Jiatun, Xu Mengxia, Sun Daguang, Sun Jinfang (f), Yin Fatang, Su Gang, Su Yiren, Du Yide, Du Xingyuan, Li Da, Li Chang, Li Qiang, Li Peng, Li Yimeng, Li Jingquan, Li Fengping, Li Dongye, Li Chengfang, Li Xiannian, Li Zhimin, Li Zuocheng, Li Jianzhen (f), Li Xuezhi, Li Weihan, Li Weikang (f), Li Baohua, Li Zhinan (Bai nationality), Li Ruihuan, Li Desheng, Li Yaowen, Yang Yong, Yang Wengui (Li nationality),Yang Chengwu, Yang Yichen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Xiushan, Yang Xiufeng, Yang Dezhi, Yang Jingren (Hui nationality), Xiao Hua, Xiao Ke, Xiao Quanfu, Xiao Jingguang, Xiao Wangdong, Wu Bo, Wu Kehua, Wu Xueqian, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Gu Jingsheng, Wang Feng, Wang Daohan, Song Ping, Song Yiping, Song Renqiong, Song Shilun, Song Yangchu, Zhang Zhen, Zhang Caiqian, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Chengxian, Zhang Aiping, Zhang Zhixiu, Zhang Fugui, Lu Dingyi, Chen Yun, Chen Lei, Chen Huojin, Chen Pixian, Chen Weida, Chen Zaidao, Chen Guodong, Chen Yeping, Chen Xilian, Chan Muhua (f), Chen Puru, Chen Heqiao, Lin Tie, Lin Hujia, Lin Liyun (f), Luo Qingchang, Luo Guibo, Zhou Yang, Zhou Hui, Zhou Zijian, Zhou Jiannan, Zheng Tianxiang, Zheng Toubin, Xiang Nan, Zhao Wenpu, Zhao Shouyi, Zhao Cangbi, Zhao Xinchu, Zhao Nanqi (Korean nationality), Zhao Jianmin, Zhao Ziyang, Hao Jianxiu (f), Rong Gaotang, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Hu Jiwei, Hu Yaobang, Duan Junyi, Rao Shoukun, Hong Xuezhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Zhongda, Qin Jiwei,Yuan Shengping, Geng Biao, Nie Fengzhi, Nie Rongzhen, Janabil (Kazak nationality), Gu Dachun, Gu Zhuoxin, Raidi (Zang nationality), Qian Zhiguang, Qian Zhengying (f), Qian Xuesen, Qian Xinzhong, Tie Ying, Ni Zhifu, Xu Liqing, Xu Xiangqian, Xu Jiansheng, Gao Yang, Gao Yangwen, Gao Houliang, Guo Feng, Guo Linxiang, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Huang Kecheng, Huang Xinting, Kang Shien, Kang Keqing (f), Zhang Yun (f), Liang Biye, Liang Buting, Peng Chong, Peng Zhen, Peng Shilu, Peng Deqing, Dong Bian (f), Jiang Nanxiang, Han Guang, Han Ying, Han Tianshi, Han Ningfu, Han Xianchu, Han Nianlong, Qin Yingji (Zhuang nationality), Hui Yuyu, Su Yu, Cheng Zhihua, Fu Kuiqing, Jiao Ruoyu, Lu Dadong, Zeng Sheng, Zeng Zhi (f), Qiang Xiaochu, Yong Wentao, Liao Hansheng, Liao Zhigao, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin (Uygur nationality), Tan Youlin, Tan Qilong, Tan Shanhe, Tan Zhenlin, Xue Ming (f), Bo Yibo, Huo Shilian, Mu Qing (Hui nationality).

Credentials Committee

OW301520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Namelist of Credentials Committee of the 12th CPC National Congress

Chairman: Song Renqiong

Vice chairmen: Cheng Zihua and Gan Weihan

Members: Ma Wenrui, Wang Congwu, Wang Enmao, Wang Heshou, Feng Wenbin, Ren Zhongyi, Li Chang, Li Rui, Li Fengping, Li Qiming, Song Yiping, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Chen Pixian, Chen Weida, Chen Yeping, Su Yiran, Hong Xuezhi, Hu Lijiao, Duan Junyi, Gao Yang, Guo Feng, Kang Keqing (female), Han Guang, Jiang Nanxiang and Tan Qilong.

Television Coverage

HK310413 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 August carries at the beginning of its newscast a 3-minute filmed report on the preparatory meeting for the 12th National Congress of the CPC, held earlier in the afternoon.

The film opens with a long shot of the delegates seated in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People, listening to Chairman Hu Yaobang announcing the meeting open and later raising their hands to adopt the agenda for the congress. As the announcer says Zhao Ziyang was elected secretary general of the congress, Song Renqiong elected chairman and Cheng Zihua and Gan Weihan elected vice chairmen of the Credentials Committee, the camera cuts to closeup shots of each official. The remaining half of the film is devoted to the conclusion of Hu's speech. He is shown in closeup and his voice is heard on the sound track. Hu speaks relatively quietly and his usual excited style is not in evidence. A stand for the speaker with some flowers and a spittoon at the side are the only objects seen on the rostrum, and the entire auditorium is decorated with only a red banner on the edge of the balcony urging the delegates to struggle to create a new situation. A namelist of the 252 members of the presidium is shown after the film.

Taiwan, Fujian Delegations

OW301420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Xu Xinhua: "We Are Accommodated at Zhongnanhai!"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- "We are accommodated at Zhongnanhai!" The members of the Taiwan and Fujian delegations to the 12th National CPC Congress are excitedly talking about this.

Lin Liyun, head of the Taiwan delegation and president of All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: "While we are here, we naturally recall the great achievements of the revolutionaries of the older generation. The motherland's reunification and prosperity are the causes which they strived hard for during their lifetime. The 12th congress is a meeting of very important significance in the history of our party. We must sum up our past experiences and open up a new prospect for our socialist modernization. We must concentrate our energy on holding the congress well and do a solid job after the congress. We must work hard to fulfill the tasks that will be set by the 12th congress."

Cai Xiao, deputy head of the Taiwan delegation and chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: Of all the delegations to the 12th congress, ours is the smallest in terms of the number of members. The party Central Committee and the preparatory organization of the congress put us up at Zhongnanhai. This once again shows the party Central Committee's loving attention to Taiwan party members and Taiwan compatriots residing on the mainland. We will certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people. We will do our work still better.

With regard to the party's concern for Taiwan compatriots, the Taiwan delegates have much to talk about from their personal experience and from what they have seen and heard. Zhu Tianshun, associate professor of Xiamen University; Xu Jinxing, vice president of the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; Wen Shawu, director of the Fujian provincial physical culture work team party committee office and Chen Heng, deputy general engineer of the Tianjin dyeing stuff plant attended a Taiwan cadres' training class at the Central Higher Party School from March 1981 to January 1982. During that period, Deng Yingchao, Liao Chengzhi and other comrades received them and earnesly encouraged them to study well. Today, they are still touched when they recall all this.

Ma Zhongheng, member of the Fujian delegation and general engineer of the Minjiang hydro-electric power engineering bureau, just returned to China from Equatorial Guinea after carrying out an assignment of aiding that country. He said: After staying abroad for more than a year, upon returning to Beijing I feel that it has changed a great deal. There are commodities in plenty of the market. Traffic order has obviously turned for the better. The city has become clean and tidy, and many trees have been planted. I feel at ease wherever I go. While abroad, I deeply felt that all the Third World countries wish for China to become powerful. A powerful China is favorable to world peace. We must work hard to construct the motherland well and make contributions for the Chinese people and the people of the world.

ARTICLE ON PLA GREETS 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Part 1

OW302355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Part 1 of special article by (Xie Xuan) greeting the 12th CPC National Congress: "The People's Liberation Army Is Marching Forward in Big Strides on the Road To Revolutionize, Modernize and Regularlize Itself"]

[Text] On the eve of the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress, recalling achievements since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has further strengthened our confidence and fighting will. We are determined to make new contributions to accelerating our army's revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing itself and to defending and building our socialist motherland.

The 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a period in which our army marched forward with big strides on the road to revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing itself. With the shift of stress in work of the whole party, our army, like other fronts in China, has achieved much. Particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission, the PLA has made tremendous achievements and taken new strides in strengthening political and ideological work, in stepping up military and political training to enhance combat effectiveness, in logistics and scientific research for national defense, and in participating in socialist construction to promote army-government and army-people unity.

Let us discuss its achievements in the four aspects mentioned above:

1. The PLA has strengthened political and ideological work among the troops. Political work is the lifeblood of all work in our army. Modernization and regularization must be put under the command of revolutionary progress to keep to firm and correct political orientation. In the new historical period, our army will adhere to the fundamental principles of political work, inherit and carry forward its fine traditions and work style and create new experiences under the new situation to make its political work more powerful and guarantee the completion of all tasks assigned to the People's Army by our party. In order to ensure the implementation of the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in the entire army, our army has firmly strengthened political and ideological work by paying attention to its heart -- ideological education -- in the new circumstances. In past years, the whole army has systematically conducted education on the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on upholding the four basic principles.

It has universally carried out education in patriotism, with contents calling for loving the CPC, the socialist motherland, the people and the army. It has systematically promoted the study of basic theories in order to have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system. It has conducted in-depth discussion on the criteria for truth, emancipated the minds and eliminated the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the influence of "two whatevers."

Since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all PLA commanders and fighters have seriously studied the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." The PLA has used the guidelines of the resolution to unify the thinking and action of all commanders and fighters. While continuing to eliminate the influence of leftist guiding thought, the PLA has resolutely criticized and overcome the influence of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous thinking.

By carrying out education on the excellent national economic situation and rural economic policies, the PLA has promoted the cadres' and fighters' understanding of the correctness of the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy. This education has enhanced their understanding of the system of responsibility for agricultural production, dispelled their doubts and worries and firmed their confidence.

The party organizations at all levels have seriously studied and implemented the guiding principles for inner-party political life, strengthened and improved party leadership and brought into better play the role of party committees at all levels as the core of leadership, the role of the party branches as fighting bastions and the role of party members as exemplary vanguards. In addition, the PLA has carried out education on striking blows at serious economic crimes and opposing corruption by capitalist thinking. The studies and education have raised remarkably the political consciousness and ideological level of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, evidently strengthened their sense of organization and discipline, and made them firmly trust the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and have faith in the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Facts prove that the People's Army is forever loyal to the party and the people, that it resolutely obeys party leadership and commands and adheres to the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Therefore, the PLA is invincible. The party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that, in order to build a modern and powerful socialist country, we must have a high degree of socialist ethics as well as of material development. The PLA, following the instruction issued by the party Central Committee that the army should be a Great Wall of steel guarding our motherland as well as a glorious pace setter in establishing socialist ethics, has considered its actual situation and carried out the activities of striving to be revolutionary armymen with four haves, three stresses and two fearnots throughout the army. Four haves, three stresses and two fearnots mean having ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stressing soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline; and fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice.

These activities have received warm responses from large numbers of commanders and fighters and have been affirmed and praised by leading comrades of the party Central Committee. Mass activities have been conducted to foster advanced companies and individuals with socialist ethics throughout the army. This is an important measure in building socialist ethics in the army as a regular system. These activities are basically aimed at training a generation of new men with revolutionary ideals, morality, culture, discipline and a high political consciousness and with an ability to defend and build the motherland so that our army's glorious tradition will be passed on and carried forward from generation to generation.

Proceeding from its actual conditions, each unit of the army has done practical work in a down-to-earth manner, strengthened its organizational leadership, set an example and commended the advanced. Various measures have been taken to conduct extensive mass activities to foster advanced companies and individuals. As a result, a profound change has taken place in the mental outlook of the army and the political consciousness of its commanders and fighters has been greatly raised. This has effectively promoted the fulfillment of the army's tasks in education, training, preparedness against war, construction and production.

A large number of advanced units and individuals in building socialist ethics have emerged in the army, such as the Fakashan heroic battalion of the Guangzhou PLA units, the (Houlinshan) combat-heroic battalion of the Kunming PLA units, the flight-safety red-banner independent group of a certain air force unit, the patriotic, island-loving sentry of a certain navy unit, the iron checkpoint at Karakorum of the Urumzi PLA units, the corruption-proof, good 2d company of a certain regiment under the Zhuhai Garrison District, the good Gulangyu 8th Company of the Fuzhou PLA units, (Qian Demen), a model in cherishing the people, (Dang Fanshen), a model in cherishing soldiers, (Li Junjia), a fine political cadre in following the Lei Feng style, (Guo Jun), a fine cadre who risked his own life to save people, (Zhang Yilu) an old cadre who has persisted in doing people good turns in the countryside during his 12-year retirement, and so on and so forth. They are outstanding representatives of our army in building socialist ethics.

Among the advanced units and individuals, there are veteran models who have made fresh progress, as well as new models who have made remarkable achievements in various fields, fighters as well as cadres at various levels, and models in accomplishing important tasks, as well as advanced individuals who have performed moving deeds at their ordinary posts. Their advanced deeds embody the gratifying achievements made by the army in building socialist ethics.

In building socialist ethics, leading army cadres at various levels have led fighters to nearby rural villages, factories, schools and neighborhoods, where they have made efforts to build socialist ethics by learning from Lei Feng and fostering new habits along with local people. In the first half of this year alone, the army organized more than 100,000 service teams to do good turns in society. Together with the masses, these teams made efforts to build socialist ethics, advanced villages, factories, neighborhoods and schools. This has strengthened army-government and army-people unity and contributed to improving the general mood of society.

All army commanders and fighters have profoundly realized that only when a good job is firmly done in building socialist ethics will it be possible to quickly revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of our party and army, to rapidly improve the army's military and political qualities, to promote the building of a modernized, revolutionary regular army and to make new progress in the correct direction. Now activities to build socialist ethics are in full swing, and the army is persistently and extensively carrying out such activities.

2. The PLA has stepped up military and political training and enhanced the troops' combat effectiveness. In order to heighten their combat readiness and consolidate defense of the motherland, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, naval and air forces, seriously adhering to the positive defense strategy adopted by the Military Commission, have strategically placed education and training to meet the demands of real combat. They have thus strengthened our national defense capability and improved our military quality. Various PLA units, considering the characteristics of future war and their combat duties, have intensified and reformed their training programs and increased the contents of training according to specific purposes. All services and arms pay attention to basic training. They have also added special combat subjects to training, stepped up tactical and joint operational training of various services and made new progress in improving the joint operational capability of task forces in modern warfare.

In order to build a modern and regular revolutionary army, we must have a large number of well-trained commanding cadres and specialized and technical personnel. The cadres' training is the crux of our army's training program. The PLA has strengthened training of middle- and high-level cadres. It has universally organized training classes for military campaigns. In those classes, the trainees studied questions concerning the operations in the early stage of a future war in the light of their units' duties and the characteristics of certain war zones. They have thus improved their strategic and tactical concept and enhanced their organizational and command ability. PLA schools, seriously training leading army cadres at various levels, have supplied PLA units with a large number of commanders and specialized and technical personnel at various levels. The PLA units pay great attention to on-the-job training for cadres according to their training capability. Group after group of competent cadres in their prime have been promoted to leading posts. They have accelerated the process of making the PLA cadre force become revolutionary, more educated and professionally more competent, with a younger average age. The grassroots PLA units have conducted regularization training, strictly in accordance with the training plan, enabled commanders and fighters to master skills in weapons handling and thus enhanced their combat effectiveness. In the fall of 1981 the PLA held a military exercise in a certain place in north China. Various arms of the army and flight and airborne units of the air force participated in the exercise, which was the largest military exercise held since the founding of the People's Republic of China and the PLA. It was a military exercise approximating real battle conditions, using modern methods for combatting invaders.

The exercise examined the results of the armed forces' revolutionary progress, modernization and regularization, gained experience in coordinated operations of various arms and services under modern conditions, enhanced the armed forces' military and political qualities and performance level under simulated combat conditions, and was highly appraised and commended by the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The success of the exercise showed that our army has attained a higher standard in military command, political work, logistic support and so forth, and has taken a new step forward in its ability to fight in coordination as a composite army and in using modern means to deal with the enemy. It indicated that our army has marched steadily into a new period of army building. It proved that the PLA, founded by the party and armed with Mao Zedong Thought, is a well-trained and strictly organized and disciplined army with a strong fighting capacity and capable of defeating any enemy who dares to invade.

The PLA is effectively performing its sacred duty of defending the great motherland and safeguarding world peace, vigilantly guarding the motherland's territories, territorial air space and territorial waters, and permitting no enemy to intrude. We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack. This has been the principle consistently followed by our army.

From 17 February to 5 March 1979, under the circumstances of repeated encroachment of our territory and the killing and injuring of our frontier guards and inhabitants by Vietnamese aggressors despite repeated warnings by our government, our frontier guards in Guangxi and Yunnan, driven beyond endurance, were forced to fight back in self-defense and protect our border regions. In the counterattack, our frontier guards punished the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, won great victories, politically and militarily, and successfully achieved the goals set for them.

The PLA units taking part in the counterattack demonstrated high patriotism and fearless revolutionary heroism, were brave and tenacious, and feared no sacrifice. Many heroic collectives and individuals came forward, fearing neither hardship nor death, were victorious, both in attack and defense, and outstandingly accomplished their combat missions. Among the units which took part in the counterattack, 160 heroic units and 218 heroic individuals were conferred honorary titles by the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the frontier units.

The victory of the self-defense counterattack greatly boosted our national and military pride, enhanced the international prestige of the People's Republic of China and encouraged the struggle against hegemonism by the people of all countries in Asia and other parts of the world. The heroic People's Army made great contributions to defending the dignity of the motherland, opposing hegemonism, maintaining world peace, and safeguarding the smooth progress of the motherland's four modernizations drive and the peaceful life and work of the people of the whole country, thus adding a brilliant new page in the PLA's glorious history.

In May 1981, units of our frontier guards in Guangxi and Yunnan heroically fought back against Vietnamese enemies who had invaded our territory at one stroke, repulsed many furious attacks by the enemy in regimental and battalion strength and held fast to their positions, one against inspiring the fighting will of all PLA commanders and fighters and the people of the whole country to defend and build up the motherland.

Part 2

OW310633 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Part 2 of special article by (Xie Xuan) to greet the 12th CPC National Congress: "The People's Liberation Army Is Marching Forward in Big Strides on the Road of Revolutionization, Modernization and Regularization"]

3. The PLA has built up its logistic services and raised the level of national defense scientific research. In stepping up the modernization of national defense and adapting to the requirements of modern wars, our army has also made tremendous achievements in logistics and national defense scientific research.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: To a modern army, the organization of good logistic services is of very [ji qi 2817 0366] great importance.

In the new historical period, based on the requirements of modern warfare and in view of the actual conditions of its logistic services, our army, under the general goal of building a modern, regular, revolutionary army, calls for building a fighting logistic force and striving to raise logistic work to a higher level. It calls on logistic organs and units to have the ability to provide comprehensive logistic support guaranteed to meet the requirements of modern wars, fight defensive battles, organize and command, and be prepared at all times and under the most difficult conditions to fulfill logistic tasks.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our army has strengthened the ranks of its logistic cadres, logistic units preparedness against war and various logistic services, stepped up the building of a fighting logistic force and made progress in providing reliable logistic support and ensuring victory in future wars against aggression.

While fulfilling their day-to-day tasks, the logistic departments at various levels pay serious attention to studies on providing reliable logistic support under modern war conditions and have achieved considerable success in logistic training and scientific research. The proportion of logistic cadres who have received training in academies and schools has increased. A large number of logistic cadres, who are revolutionized, younger, well-educated and professionally competent, are growing up. In the past 3 years and more, the army's logistic services have won 910 class four or better awards for achievements in preparedness against war, scientific research and technical innovations. Rather important results have also been achieved in logistic research.

Logistic cadres at various levels have gone to the companies and grassroots units to strengthen logistic work at the grassroots level. Their work style has markedly changed and the level of management has been greatly improved.

The whole army has firmly implemented the party Central Committee's principle on readjusting the national economy and the Military Commission's instruction on strictly practicing economy. All PLA units have proceeded from the overall interest, consciously showed understanding of and willingness to share the difficulties of the state, acted on the principle of getting more things done with less money, carried forward the tradition of hard struggle and plain living, strived to increase income and decrease expenditure, strengthened management and ensured fulfillment of the army's combat, training, construction and other tasks.

In accordance with the principle that national defense construction should keep pace with the nation's economic construction and making the best use of limited funds, all units have done their work strictly in order of importance and urgency and have reasonably planned and used their financial and material resources, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of the key projects in preparation against war.

The whole army has also appropriated money for speeding up barrack construction, solving the practical problems of army units, readjusting meal allowances, raising cadres' wages, increasing fighters' subsidies and so on, thereby improving the army units' living standards.

All army units have displayed the Nanniwan spirit and tried their best to make a success of army-peasant and army-worker production. In this way the army units have not only tempered themselves and ensured an adequate supply of necessities, but have also rendered support for national construction and lessened the people's burdens.

From 1979 to 1981 factories in the form of enterprises in the whole army registered 7,808 million yuan and 1,044 million yuan, respectively, in terms of industrial output value and profits. In agricultural and sideline production, the output of grain and soybean was 4,453 million jin; edible oil, 179 million jin; meat, 356 million jin; and vegetables, 5,302 million jin. In those 3 years, the whole army conserved, according to standarized measures, 392,100 dun of oil, 786,500 dun of coal and 137 million kilowatts of electricity.

With the implementation of the principle of national economic readjustment, the steady growth of China's national economy and the rising standards of scientific research in national defense and of the defense industry, the PLA has considerably improved its weapons and armament and has constantly raised its level of modernization. It has not only constantly improved the conventional weapons, but has also developed China-made self-defensive missiles, rockets and nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has repeatedly announced that under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, at a time when the superpowers are frantically engaged in a nuclear arms race with a devious design to fight a nuclear war, we cannot but become prepared, develop space technology and manufacture our own self-defensive weapons.

In May 1980 China achieved complete success in launching its first carrier rocket to the destined area in the Pacific Ocean. This was another new and important achievement for China in the most advanced branches of national defense science and technology following successes in the repeated tests of atomic and nitrogen bombs, nuclear missiles and in the launching and recovery of satellites. In September 1981 China successfully launched a group of three spacephysics experiment satellites with a single carrier rocket for the first time in its history.

The launching of a carrier rocket to the Pacific Ocean and the launching of a single carrier rocket with three satellites signified the new standard achieved by China in carrier rocket technology. This is of tremendous significance for the development of science and technology and the speedy accomplishment of the four modernizations in China.

Bearing in mind the heavy duty entrusted by the party and the people, scientists, technicians, cadres, fighters and workers on the national defense science and technology and the defense industry fronts have worked hard day and night without receiving any publicity and have rendered meritorious service to and won honor for the motherland and the people.

It can be expected that following the progress of China's socialist modernization program, the PLA's conventional and sophisticated weapons will be greatly improved and the degree of modernization will be further raised. Combining their high political awareness with the advanced weapons, the broad masses of commanders and fighters will be like tigers that have grown wings. They will be even more confident in winning victories in their future war against aggression.

4. The PLA has strengthened the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

During the new historical period, the PLA has carried forward and brought into full play the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, wholeheartedly worked for the interests of the people, enthusiastically participated in and supported the socialist construction of the motherland and further strengthened the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The People's Army has maintained close relations with the masses and the people's government like flesh and blood and fish and water. The army has strictly observed mass discipline, respected the people's government, firmly implemented the laws and decrees of the state and the government, and cadred for and protected the interests of the state and the people.

While fulfilling its own tasks, the army has always done its best to spare manpower and material resources to carry out public welfare work for the people. The PLA units stationed in the countryside have adopted all kinds of measures to help communes and production brigades revitalize the collective economy, develop agricultural production, and perform, in a planned manner, good deeds which directly benefit the people. The PLA stationed in cities have also adopted various measures to help some industrial and mining enterprises overcome their production difficulties, assisted railway stations, ports and warehouses in transporting supplies and in loading and unloading, and joined the people in improving environmental sanitation and maintaining social order. The PLA units stationed in pastoral and fishing zones have regularly dispatched cadres and fighters to help various localities build grasslands and breeding grounds for livestock and fish in order to ensure the rapid growth of livestock and fish breeding. Many units have also dispatched instructors to help nearby schools educate students in revolutionary traditions and strengthen ideological and political work among the students. While performing many good deeds, various PLA units have also organized many service teams to take care of the infirmed, old persons in those households enjoying the five guarantees, as well as the sick and disabled military dependents and family members of revolutionary martyrs so that they can feel the warmth of the party.

During 1981 the whole army contributed 21 million working days in support of local industrial and agricultural production. It dispatched 46,700 medical teams to treat civilian individuals on 147 million occasions. Since 1979 the armymen have planted 157 million trees around their barracks, grown 208,700 mu of forests and cultivated 71,400 mu of saplings.

When the people suffered from natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, floods, typhoons and snow storms, the PLA commanders and fighters have always gone all out to combat the natural disasters, carry out relief work, save state supplies and protect the people's lives and properties. They also helped the masses overcome their difficulties and those in disaster-stricken areas restore production and rebuild their homeland. For the past 3 years, the army provided various localities with 1.01 million sets of bedding and 4.5 million jin of grain crops to areas stricken by natural disasters.

Serious floods hit Sichuan, Liaoning, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Nei Monggol in 1981. The PLA dispatched 926,300 men to combat the natural disaster and rushed to deal with the emergency. It mobilized aircraft, vessels and motor vehicles, saving 117,290 people. The people praised the PLA fighters as the most reliable people saying that wherever there is danger, there will always be PLA armymen.

The leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee have set a high value on the contributions made by the PLA commanders and fighters to combating natural disasters and doing relief work. Every battle in the struggle to combat natural disasters and carry out relief work is fought with armymen sharing the hard work. Every victory won in this struggle represents an achievement by the PLA fighters. The facts in the struggle to combat floods and do relief work have once again proven that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is not only the ironclad Great Wall in safeguarding the great motherland, but also a shock brigade and a vital force in socialist construction.

To achieve the magnificent goal of turning China into a powerful modernized socialist nation is the joint target of the armymen and people throughout the country. To join the people in opening a new vista for the development of the four modernization program is an important assignment given the army by the party Central Committee for the new historical period. Commanders and fighters of the PLA technical forces such as the Railway Corps and the Capital Construction Engineering Corps have directly participated in the building and maintenance of some large mining, railway, bridge, oil field and power station facilities. Units of the PLA Railway Corps have always worked in high mountains and dense forests, in barren and remote areas and in deserts throughout the year to build roads and bridges for the motherland. For the past 28 years, they have completed more than 13,000 kilometers of railways -- equivalent to one-third of the total length of new railways built since the nationwide liberation. During the past 3 years, they have finished the first stage of the Qinghai-Xizang railway and completed and repaired the south Xinjiang railway, the (Tongho) railway and the (Tashi) railway, totaling 1,141 kilometers and making fresh contributions to smoothly transporting iron and steel to all parts of the country.

The broad masses of cadres and fighters in the Capital Construction Engineering Corps have worked hard on all capital construction sites in the motherland, suffering untold hardships and scoring tremendous achievements. The PLA units in charge of construction and equipment installation have completed 23 large, medium-sized and small construction and installation projects including the installation of the No 1 power generator of the Panjiakou Reservoir and the completion of the 1.7 meter rolling mill project of the Benxi Iron and Steel Company, the Fangshuping large colliery in Shaanxi, the Hubei chemical works and the Nanjing alkyl-benzene plant. They have built and installed power generating, steel rolling, coal extracting and dressing, water conservancy, iron mining and dressing facilities for the chemical and military industries. The total labor done by these PLA units is worth of 3.3 billion yuan. They have also repaired and built 7 bridges and 12.25 kilometers of underground railways in Beijing, and completed more than 20 buildings for teaching and scientific research at universities and colleges in the capital with a total floor space of 350,000 square meters. They have built living quarters for civilians in over ten cities including Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing and Tangshan. People in 60,000 households have jubilantly moved into their new homes.

The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit have overcome difficulties from the lack of oxygen in the plateau and the stormy weather. They have built the new Tianshan highway and improved the Sichuan-Xizang and Qinghai-Xizang highways, totaling 691 kilometers.

Crossing mountains and rivers and enduring and overcoming the hardships of arduous fieldwork, the geological prospecting corps has completed a survey on 88,000 square kilometers of land and has also verified a number of gold, silver and uranium mines as well as underground water resources.

In accordance with the needs of national defense construction and the unified plan of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, the PLA Engineering Corps has successfully completed the construction of national defense projects.

While guaranteeing the availability of the essential funds for all kinds of military work, the whole army has been enthusiastic in subscribing to treasury bonds in support of national construction. Now, the whole army has subscribed to 339 million yuan worth of treasury bonds, exceeding the target set by the state. Since 1979 the whole army has delivered and sold 649 million jin of grain to the state.

"The Nanchang uprising gave birth to the new army,
"Workers and peasants rejoice to have their own regular army,
"If the revolutionary banner is firmly in our grasp,
"The ultimate victory is sure to belong to the people."

As was depicted by the esteemed and beloved Commander in Chief Zhu De in his verse above, our army has scored all its victories under the guidance of the brilliant banners of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The honor should go to the great party and the great people.

Looking back at the course we have traversed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we are full of pride and enthusiasm. Looking into the future, we are filled with greater confidence. The glorious and time-tested Chinese PLA, always mindful of the heavy tasks entrusted by the party and the state, will forever stand closely by the Chinese people and wage an unremitting struggle and press ahead triumphantly to defend the nation's security, realize the reunification of the motherland, safeguard world peace and reach the grand goal of building a powerful, socialist state with highly-developed material and spiritual civilization.

AFP REPORTS JIANG QING NOT TO BE EXECUTED

OW310545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, condemned to death two years ago for trying to seize power during the Cultural Revolution, will likely not be executed, Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang indicated here today.

Jiang Qing, 68, was given a two-year suspended death sentence on January 25, 1981, following the spectacular trial of the so-called gang of four leaders of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

During wideranging conversations here with French journalists, Mr Hu indicated that Jiang Qing's case would be examined by a court, adding: "But I think this court will take account of the circumstances and reduce her sentence."

Jiang Qing, a former starlet of the Shanghai cinema in the 1930's, was one of the foremost figures in China during the turbulent Cultural Revolution years.

At the end of the drama-packed two-month trial of the gang of four, she was handcuffed when the verdict was announced and dragged out of the courtroom, shouting Red Guard slogans.

Under Chinese criminal law, a person sentenced to a suspended death penalty can escape execution through good behavior and repentance.

However Chairman Hu said Mao's widow had persisted in her antagonism to the post-Maoist regime in China.

"Jiang Qing lives well in her prison, but she persists in behaving as an ideological and political enemy of our people," he said.

Today's statements by the party's leader confirmed speculation by observers here that the current regime would not be able to go ahead with the execution of the widow of the founder of Communist China.

Executions in China are normally by a bullet in the neck.

Jiang Qing was condemned by a special court set up to try the ten disgraced leaders of the Cultural Revolution for "counterrevolutionary crimes."

She was charged with usurping power as chief of the "gang of four" leftist leaders who surrounded Mao in the last years of his life, and with ordering mass persecutions while she was in power.

Mr Hu was questioned only about the case of Jiang Qing, although the gang's ideologue, Zhang Chunqiao, 64, was also given a similar sentence.

The other two members, Wang Hongwen, 46, and Yao Wenyuan, 50, were jailed for life and 20 years respectively.

The special court also imposed heavy jail sentences on five generals, although one, Wu Faxian, has since left prison for health reasons.

Jiang Qing was arrested barely a month after the death of the "great helmsman," in September 1976. The arrest of the gang of four marked the end of the Cultural Revolution which was launched in 1966 by Mao to recover the power that was slipping away from him.

Mr Hu refused to give any further details on the commutation of Jiang's sentence.

The probable reprieve for Jiang comes as the communist government is preparing for the 12th congress, which opens here tomorrow, with the accent heavily on the need to unite China.

But at the same time, the run up to the congress has been marked by a vast purge of nonrepented supporters of the Cultural Revolution.

Jiang Qing is probably serving out her sentence in the Qincheng prison to the north of the capital near the tombs of the Ming Dynasty. The prison has housed many disgraced leaders ordered jailed by the communist regime.

GONGREN RIBAO ON REALIZATION OF COMMUNISM

HK310353 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Wen Xueliang [5113 1331 5328]: "Communism Is Attainable"]

[Text] Whenever communism is now mentioned, some people will immediately say: "Communism is something in the far-distant future, as if distant water cannot quench the present thirst." This is a wrong saying.

It is true that as a social system, the realization of communism is an undertaking that is still far from us; it requires the painstaking efforts of many generations. However, communism is also very realistic, not "within sight but beyond reach." Our socialist society today is a lower stage of a communist society. Today's building of socialist modernization is regarded as laying a solid foundation for the fine edifice of communism. Along the long journey toward communism are many milestones. We draw ourselves nearer to communism whenever we travel a distance and realize a concrete goal, and we also bring to the people huge practical benefits. For instance, the victory of the new democratic revolution in our country led the laboring people to successfully rid themselves of exploitation and oppression of the three big mountains and become masters of the country. The development of the socialist construction has increased production forces and improved the people's livelihood. Moreover, the current drive of building the four modernizations is bringing to us more and more benefits which are clear to all. In this sense, the "water" of communism is not a distant thing and can slake "present thirst." Along the journey of struggling for the realization of communism there are, indeed, many milestones. Probably not all of us can attain the goal. Nor can we enjoy the huge benefits which a communist society will bring to people. But will we regret this? We can do our small part to help build the communist edifice and to benefit our future generations just as one saying says: "One generation plants the trees under whose cool shade another generation rests." Without the hard struggles and sacrifices of the elder generation of revolutionaries, we would still be moaning and groaning under the oppression of imperialists, landlords and capitalists.

It is thus clear that we are now just enjoying the cool shade of the trees which our elder generations planted, but today we should not "enjoy the cool shade" without "planting trees" for future generations. If we make no effort to safeguard the motherland and build the four modernizations, the most bright, magnificent communist society will not evolve. The proletarian revolutionary cause should be progressively carried on by generation after generation acting as a link between the past and the future.

In a letter written to his younger brother on the battlefront in the Korean War, combat hero Huang Jiguang said with encouragement: "You have a brother, now 21. He might die before he can do more for his motherland. He will not regret that he cannot enjoy the happy life of a communist society. But he is rather disturbed about whether he could do more than he can in building the motherland." What noble and lofty thinking: All our comrades should have such a great breadth of vision. They should rid themselves of the idea of only "enjoying cool shade" without "planting trees" for others, and should foster the noble idea of being concerned about the affairs of state above all others, and enjoying comfort above all others. And they should work with perseverance for the realization of communism all their life.

We are still beset with difficulties on the road toward communism. It is also impossible to quench all of "the present thirst" at one time. We must be aware that since the party's third plenary session the state has made immense efforts to improve the people's standard of living by spending more than 140 billion yuan, employing 260 million people and providing hundreds of thousands of people with new houses. The state has indeed done everything in its power to "slake the present thirst." However, when we are "feeling thirsty," we should not wait for water. We should make full allowances for the difficulties facing our country. We should by no means draw a wrong conclusion that communism is somewhat like "distant water which cannot quench the present thirst," only because some immediate difficulties in our livelihood have not yet been surmounted.

The ideal for communism is the most glorious one in the history of mankind. Communist society is the most magnificent, reasonable and progressive society. Communism must be attained, and unquestionably can be attained. The communist movement is continuously achieving new victory one after another in practice. Any pessimistic and disappointed feelings are not to be tolerated.

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOUSING NOTICE

OW310003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently circulated a notice: "Resolutely Correct the Unhealthy Trend in the Distribution of Residential Quarters." It emphatically pointed out: To correct the unhealthy trend in the distribution of residential quarters is an important aspect in maintaining party discipline and rectifying party style. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels must conscientiously examine and handle the major problems in this connection.

The notice said: We have received letters from people in some provinces and municipalities which showed that in doing the work of distributing living quarters -- an issue involving the immediate interests of the masses, many units often act solely on the basis of written instructions from the leaders who mention persons by name for housing assignments. They have adopted methods of assigning houses on a crash basis and issuing individual notices giving preferential treatment to their relatives, friends and people with whom they have maintained under-the-table relationships to make illegitimate deals. Some of the leading cadres try one thousand and one ways to ask for more and better houses for their sons and daughters as well as relatives, although they themselves already occupy fairly spacious quarters. In the distribution of residential quarters, some of the cadres in charge of housing assignments employ trickery, deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates, make use of their authority to seek private gains or even resort to extortion.

These ugly practices which have completely ignored the interests of the party and utilized one's official position and authority to seek private gains are not permitted by party and government discipline and even the national law. They run counter to the qualities of the commune party members and the CPC party style.

The notice pointed out: The reasonable distribution of living quarters is not only an important task in daily life but also a major issue which affects the immediate interests of the masses. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, persistently do things according to the "guiding principles for innerparty political life," and resolutely correct the unhealthy trends and practices in violation of law and discipline carried out by some party members and cadres in making housing assignments.

The notice called for efforts to carry out the following tasks:

1. Cadres in charge of housing assignments must strictly abide by the policy, rules and regulations on assigning living quarters, stick to the principled stand and handle all cases impartially. They are not allowed to utilize their official positions and authority to carry out fraudulent practices for the benefit of their relatives and friends or to ask for gifts or accept bribes. Offenders will be strictly handled.

2. It is absolutely impermissible to divide, or to divide in a disguised form, living quarters among the leading cadres or a few people. Standards for the assignment of living quarters to the leading cadres at all levels must be strictly maintained according to the related rules and regulations of the central authorities and the State Council. Issues concerning living quarters for their sons and daughters who are working should be solved by the units where they work. The leading cadres must not interfere. As for those who have utilized their positions and authority to carry out unhealthy practices in assigning living quarters, it is necessary to pin down their responsibilities. Disciplinary actions must be taken by the party or the government against any one who uses his power in making housing assignments to carry out practices which violate discipline and law. Those who are involved in extremely serious cases should be expelled from the party.

3. In making housing assignments, it is essential to follow the mass line. In handling all applications for housing, it is necessary to meticulously conduct investigation and study each case under the unified leadership of the party committee or administrative department, and then work out a reasonable principle and plan for housing distribution. Such a principle and plan should be made public to the masses for extensive discussion, opinions solicited from the masses and strenuous efforts made to reasonably assign living quarters.

4. The departments of leadership at all levels must show concern for the living conditions of the masses. Particularly, they must regularly examine the situation in making workers' and staff housing assignments in their units, summarize their experience and commend good people and good deeds. Whenever unhealthy practices are found, they must be seriously handled according to the guidelines laid down by this notice.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES OPENING RURAL MARKET

HK300948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Open Up the Vast Rural Market"]

[Text] China's rural areas, with 800 million peasants, are an enormous market. It is an extremely important task for governments and economic departments at all levels to further open up this extensive market and supply more and better manufactured goods to the rural areas in order to meet the growing needs of the peasants.

Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made the strategic decision of putting the production of consumer goods in an important position, the production of consumer goods in our country has developed very rapidly. Some commodities which were in short supply in the past can now be bought easily. Some commodities which could be easily marketed in the past are now unsalable. Some commodities whose patterns and varieties are market-oriented and whose quality is good, especially name-brand commodities, are still in short supply. This situation is even more prominent in the rural market.

The fundamental question in supplying the rural areas with more and better marketable manufactured goods is that industrial and commercial departments should organize production and supply according to the needs of the peasants. The reason why some commodities do not meet the needs of the rural areas is mainly because industrial and commercial enterprises do not carry out deep and careful investigations and do not have a clear understanding about the peasants' demands and consumption level. As soon as they heard that many peasants had become well off, they blindly produced and supplied high- and medium-grade commodities. Consequently, their goods were not marketable and overstocking occurred. We must go deep into the rural market and make efforts to carry out concrete analysis of rural purchasing power and its trend of changes and development. Our country is big and our national conditions are complicated. In considering market supply, we must study the question of coordination between the scale of the productive forces with that of the market and the scale of production must be based on the scale of market. Generally speaking, the peasants at present are still not well off and only a small number of relatively well-off peasants can afford to buy high- and medium-grade commodities. Although the peasants' income has increased by a big margin in the past 2 or 3 years, they first have to spend their money on building new houses and purchasing means of production. In buying daily-use consumer goods, they mainly buy those which are economical and practical, lasting and cheap. They do not like products which are poor in quality and whose patterns and models are outdated. We must strive to produce and supply commodities welcomed by the peasants. This is the most important thing in opening up the rural market.

The aim of socialist production is to better meet the needs of the people. At present, some enterprises one-sidedly seek output value and profits. They are only interested in high- and medium-grade commodities which are mainly needed in cities, and are not willing to produce cheap and good commodities, particularly small daily-use commodities, which are needed by the rural areas. As a matter of fact, if we orient our production to the rural market and produce cheap and good commodities, we can still increase our income because our products will be more salable although the profit from each of them may be less. Of course, we must also analyze changes in profits and losses of our products, study price parities between goods of different grades and readjust the relation between output value and profits so that our enterprises may obtain rational profits.

Recently, the State Council made the "decision on widening the commodities circulation channels between cities and rural areas and increasing the supply of manufactured goods to rural areas." This is an important strategic decision for making urban and rural markets prosperous. Commercial departments must enthusiastically organize wholesale and retail enterprises at all levels in carrying out activities to promote sales to the 800 million peasants in various forms. This year, there are relatively sufficient sources of commodities. In the first half of this year, commercial goods in stock continued to increase and some commodities were even overstocked. So long as we regulate the existing commodities and actively promote their sale, we will have much business.

Our country has a vast territory. The economic level of the peasants and herdsmen in different places vary greatly and their customs and habits are not the same. They have different tastes for the varieties, patterns and styles of manufactured goods. Many commodities are overstocked in one place but are in short supply in another. Some of them are not needed in cities but are welcomed in rural areas. The reason why many manufactured goods are not sent in good time to the peasants is mainly because circulation is not satisfactory. In order to improve the circulation of commodities, we must solve the following problems: Commercial enterprises must first straighten out their operation ideology and overcome the idea of working extremely hard on business which will bring about many profits, working not so hard on business which will bring about less profits and not working at all on business which will not bring about any profits. At present, small commodities such as matches, kerosene, needles and threads are often in short supply in the rural areas. This involves insufficient production as well as poor circulation of commodities. Since small commodities concern the national economy and the people's livelihood, commercial departments must earnestly do a good job in handling them. We must also act in accordance with state policies and gradually open up the market of small commodities. Their prices should appropriately float according to market supply and demand. This will not affect the people's livelihood much, but will be conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of commercial and industrial enterprises in producing and managing small commodities. State-run commerce must overcome the idea of monopolizing management and must adhere to the principle of having diversified economic components and various circulation channels. This will be conducive to increasing the supply of manufactured goods to the rural areas. We must also give full play to the role of purchasing and marketing agencies of purchasing and marketing cooperatives in production brigades and production teams. In Shandong's Zhucheng County, there were formerly over 800 purchasing and marketing agency shops. On a voluntary basis, they have gradually changed into brigade-run shops which operate independently and assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses. They are brisk at buying and selling and have played an important role in developing the rural commodity economy and providing conveniences to commune members.

At present, another measure to increase the supply of manufactured goods to rural areas is to increase sales through sales exhibitions, country fairs, mobile sellers, and so on. In regard to products, which according to policies can be sold by industrial enterprises themselves, industrial enterprises can directly send more of these products to the peasants as quickly as possible through sales exhibitions, meetings for trial sales and placing orders and by means of covered carts. At the recent national meeting to exhibit samples and to place orders held by the Light Industry Ministry in order to promote sales of light industrial products to rural areas, the transaction volume totaled more than 1 billion yuan. Many products which had been overstocked in cities, such as chemical fiber garments, were in great demand at the meeting.

In organizing goods to be sent to rural areas, industrial and commercial departments must closely coordinate and cooperate with each other and overcome selfish departmentalism. Socialist industrial and commercial enterprises depend on each other and should support each other. Value created in the process of production by industrial enterprises is materialized in the process of circulation. Whether or not the management of commercial enterprises is good directly affects plans for production, raw materials supply and sales of products of industrial enterprises. On the other hand, if industrial production is not developed, commerce will then become water without a source. Therefore, industry and commerce must work hand in hand in making new contributions to opening up the rural market.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES GUIDELINES FOR WRITERS

HK300802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Hu Cai [5170 6846] "On Several Problems of Revolutionary Realism"]

[Text] Since smashing the "gang of four," there have emerged in the literary and art fields some works exposing the dark side of life, works labeled as "exposure literature" or "scar literature." Some of the works were well written and have had a positive impact. These works exposed the serious disasters and their immeasurable calamitous influence which Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like as well as their ultraleftist line have brought to our party, our country and the people. Generally speaking, the effect and impact of these works coincide with the spirit of our party's resolution to thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to clear away their poisonous influence and to bring order out of chaos. However, during a certain period, some people put forth a theory which deserves our study. This theory held that the emergence of the "exposure literature" and the "scar literature" shows that the literature of critical realism has great vitality and that it is the right time to reevaluate the position of critical realism in current literary creation. Some holding this view went a step further to reveal that there must be different assignments to realism according to different subjects. It is the task of critical realism. I hold that this view is at least a misunderstanding of revolutionary realism. With Marxism-Leninism as its guiding thought and theoretical basis, revolutionary realism is a principal creative method of the socialist literature of the proletariat. It is a principal creative method, but not the only method. Practices of creation have shown that revolutionary realism, as a creative method, accords more reasonably with the creative practice of moving from life to art and is more scientific. On the issue of reflecting real life and depicting a certain ideal strength coherent with life itself, revolutionary realism shows its great vitality. As a principal creative method of socialist literature, revolutionary realism does not in the whole course from life to art, confine its own function to one side only, but functions on two sides concerning the issue of extolling and exposing. This is apparent if an investigation is conducted into the history of its development since its appearance and its practical effect on literary creation. It extols as well as exposes things. What it extols is the healthy, revolutionary and positive things in our life; and what it exposes and criticizes is the unhealthy, reactionary and negative things in life. If revolutionary realism does not act in this way, but evades contradictions and struggles in the face of contradiction, the dark side and the reactionary and negative things, and fails to expose and criticize them, its existence will then become meaningless.

The two functions of extolling as well as exposing and criticizing things as performed by critical realism are associated with the two factors and two contradictory and conflicting strengths which exist in real life. The two factors and two strengths exist as well as fight at different times, in different places, under different conditions and in different forms of expression. During the period of 10-year chaos, on the one hand, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the reactionary forces ran wild and threw their weight around, thinking themselves overbearing; on the other, the gigantic revolutionary forces represented by the veteran proletarian revolutionaries such as Comrade Zhou Enlai and including the vast number of revolutionary cadres and masses and those who were loyal to the people, to the party and to the socialist cause, waged various kinds of struggles against Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like. The revolutionary spirit of dedication revealed by Comrade Zhang Zhixing and the heroes of the Tien Men Square incident shows that the broad masses of the people know clearly how to distinguish right from wrong on the prime issue of revolution or counterrevolution. It was due to this powerful revolutionary foundation and the mass foundation, plus the people's hatred for the "gang of four" for their numerous evil deeds, that the people suddenly settled with these conspirators in response to the order issued by the party's Central Committee.

This is the victory of the people, the victory of truth and justice over falsehood and evil, and of course the victory of our party. In the chaos of the 10 years and in the struggle to smash the "gang of four," our party, our country and the people suffered, fought and acclaimed triumph together. When saying that we must see the healthy, revolutionary and positive things in life, it means that we must see the strength of the people, who are the powerful backing and mainstay of the party. It is precisely on this point that of all the works exposing the dark side of life which have emerged after the smashing of the "gang of four," some were well written and of positive significance as they were based on life. However, we cannot neglect that there is too much depiction of tragic and miserable experiences as well as the development of the event itself in some works, and less observance and reflection of the positive side of life and the dauntless fighting spirit embodied by the people and the cadres. As a result, some works are downcast and gloomy in ideology. They cannot inspire the people and offer better future prospects, but make the people more puzzled and distressed and destroy their confidence in life. We cannot merely explain some people's utterance of "broken heart" and behavior of "seeing through the vanity of the world" as a consequence of the unhealthy ideology of some literary and artistic works. Revolutionary literary works, however, must play a positive role in pushing forward and guiding the readers and helping some people extricate themselves from the ideological predicament of "seeing through the vanity of the world." It is precisely with this aim that we hold the view of paying attention to the social effect of the works.

In the complicated real life, whether one can see the positive and healthy things or the strength of the broad masses is closely associated with one's position, viewpoint, ideology, feelings and world outlook. A thought often comes to my mind involving why Li Zhizheng and the vigorous peasants' movement led by him would appear under the rule of the feudal emperor. When the first national congress of the CPC was held, there were only 12 delegates. Even under such difficult circumstances, the CPC was bold enough, with the broad mind of a great revolutionary and with great foresight, to put forward: liberate the old China, overthrow the big mountains on the people's head and place the task of realizing socialism right on the shoulders of the newly born Chinese Communists. To make a review of how the party has led the Chinese people in taking a tortuous and arduous road of pioneering a great cause, we will certainly realize how difficult it was to fight for the establishment of today's socialist motherland. We must always cherish the memory of those revolutionaries of the old generation, martyrs and persons with lofty ideals who have made a great contribution to the Chinese revolution and construction , and learn from their noble integrity. We must never lag far behind, be backward and give ourselves up as hopeless on the road of revolution. Neither shall we, due to the mistakes made by our party and the occurrence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the 10 years of "Cultural Revolution," negate the many achievements and the progress we have made in the past 30 years, since the founding of the PRC, without making any distinctions and neglect the remarkable reform and great progress the party has made since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th national congress, uttering that we cannot accomplish anything as if the Communist Party and socialism are no good, and saying that the ideas and deed of worshipping foreign countries are more popular, as if it is not humiliating to fawn on the bourgeoisie and as if we are living a more miserable life in new China than in old China and old society. Are such ideological feelings, stands, viewpoints, and methods correct or not? Do they conform with reality, and are they justified? A comparison between these and those of the revolutionary pioneers, martyrs and people with lofty ideals will certainly yield some fresh revelation.

Let us return to the discussion of the problem of realism. We would like to put forward the argument that it is impossible for one to write a genuine work of revolutionary realism if he fails to see the strength of the masses, the revolutionary future and the orientation of development in life. It seems like a problem of creative method, but it is actually something of a writer's or an artist's attitude toward life and something of his ideological feelings and world outlook. Without resolving this basic problem, we can accomplish nothing by just paying attention to the problem of creative method. If we act in accordance with some people's method of different assignments by appointing the task of extolling the bright side to revolutionary realism and exposing the dark side to critical realism, we can hardly imagine that a writer would extol the bright side if he fails to see any positive, healthy and revolutionary things in practical life due to the limitation of his own world outlook. Conversely, if a writer is filled with downcast, unhealthy and passive ideological feelings and lacks victorious confidence and revolutionary fighting passion for life, how can he fulfill the task of exposing the dark side of life? To revolutionary writers and artists, to those genuine writers and artists of revolutionary realism, both exposing the dark sides and extolling the bright side are the fights which should be carried out with the ideological feeling of Communist fighters. If we lack communist ideology and feeling, how can we fulfill the tasks of genuinely exposing the dark side of our life, getting rid of the running sores in our revolutionary ranks and thoroughly eliminating the poisonous influence spread by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like?

RENMIN RIBAO CONTINUES SHIDAI DI BAOGAO DEBATE

HK271221 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 5

["Literary and Art Trends column" by Wen Yi [5113 0001]: "Some Newspapers and Magazines Continue Publishing Articles in a Debate on SHIDAI DI BAOGAO's 'Explanations'"]

[Text] Since the publication of the "Explanations" in the No 2, 1982, issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO, some newspapers and magazines in Shanghai, Beijing, Anhui, Liaoning, Hunan and other provinces and municipalities have kept publishing articles and excerpts of forum speeches in a debate on certain viewpoints represented by the "Explanations."

In an article entitled "Questions About a Viewpoint" (WENHUI BAO, 23 April 1982), Di Ying pointed out: Speaking of the 16 years since the "Great Cultural Revolution" is a strange and harmful way of putting things. The 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the 6 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" were lumped together. This way of putting things "has unconsciously negated the fact that the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee represented a great turning point in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC." "Since the smashing of the 'gang of four' and especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has all along been a struggle between two fronts in literature and art. If there has been an emphasis, it was that the first part of the period was chiefly devoted to turning chaos into order, eliminating the remnants of ultraleftist poison and criticizing the 'two whatevers' viewpoint. In the past 2 years, attention has been directed toward erroneous ideas that run counter to the four basic principles. While the 'left' is being continously criticized, the emphasis has been on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. If it is considered that since the smashing of the 'gang of four,' there has existed only the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization in literary and art circles, with the 'leftist' influence seemingly no longer in existence, then this is not in line with actual conditions."

The No 6, 1982, issue of ANHUI WENXUE carried "Views Opposing the Wording of the '16 Years' -- Excerpts of Speeches at a Forum Called by the Editorial Department." In their speeches, some comrades said: Certain trends toward bourgeois liberalization that exist today are partial and individual problems. They are neither universal nor fully representative of literary and art circles. Still less are they guiding thoughts for literature and art. It is both proper and necessary to point out and solemnly criticize these phenomena in a timely way. But in no way can we regard partial and individual literary and art phenomena as the general trend of the historical period. Still less can we treat them as guiding thoughts and equate them with Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary plot.

The No. 8, 1982, issue of WENYI BAO carried an article by Guan Lin entitled "Distinguish Between Right and Wrong and Find Out the Truth -- a Comment on the Counter-Criticism in the No 7 Issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO, " and an accompanying editorial note.

According to the editorial note, the July 1982 issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO carried an article by Xue Liang, Fang Hanying and other comrades putting forth views that opposed the report "A Problem of Principle Worth Nothing" by Yu Dong carried in the May issue of WENYI BAO of this year. It was entirely necessary and normal to discuss and debate such a major problem of principle, in order to distinguish between right and wrong. But the article by Xue Liang Fang Han and other comrades studied things in a departure from the essence of the problem. It said: "After the February 1982 issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO called for a restudy of the' Talks,' WENYI BAO immediately called a forum to make an attack." It was made to appear that WENYI BAO opposed the study of the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." The article also said: "Later, a so-called 'report on the situation' was produced somewhere. As soon as this "report" appeared, WENYI BAO cherished it as the apple of its eye and sent it to various areas as a 'circular' on inside information, in order to organize an attack." It even said that WENYI BAO "Wanted to create public opinion and organize an attack branding it." It must be pointed out that such charges were unfounded. We thought that such fabrications as "calling a forum," "a circular," "organizing an attack," and so forth did nothing to clarify the problem. They only served to promote an unhealthy literary style and could not be reconciled to the normal process of debate. We sincerely hoped that such means would not be adopted in the debate. As to the right or wrong, the masses of readers will provide a correct judgment.

In his article, Guan Lin said: 1) An article in the No 7 issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO stated, "It's senseless for us to waste time portraying the kind of chaotic situation in literary and art circles in the first part of the period." Another article said, "As far as interference from the 'left' is concerned, things are not so serious as in the 10 years when Lin Biao and Jiang Qing threw their weight around. As far as interference from the right is concerned, things are also not so serious as in the several years following the smashing of the 'gang of four.'" In the past few years, a small number of people have really negated the fundamental principles of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. But this does not represent the guiding ideology for literary and art work. In our literary and art work, there are shortcomings and mistakes of all kinds. But the party's guideline for literary and art work is correct. SHIDAI DI BAOGAO has lumped the problem of guiding ideology in the 10 years of internal disorder with the problems in the past few years. It has associated both periods with unprecedentedly serious or extreme mistakes. It has basically said nothing about the fact that the party's guideline for literary and art work in the past few years has been correct.

1) SHIDAI DI BAOGAO's countercriticism article vigorously tried to describe this debate as one about whether or not to criticize bourgeois liberalization. This is very strange. Since the party Central Committee called a forum on problems on the ideological front, most of the cadres and people in the literary and art circles have supported the party Central Committees criticism and energetically fought trends toward bourgeois liberalization. The problem is: What is bourgeois liberalization and how do we assess the existing trend toward liberalization in the literary and art field? We cannot describe the correction of Comrade Mao Zedong's individual mistakes as bourgeois liberalization. Nor can we treat the whole situation concerning literature and art as one of liberalization. People have criticized the "Explanations" for its negation of the tremendous results of the effort to turn chaos into order since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The situation of turning chaos into order was described as one of distorting and correcting Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. This is the main area of disagreement.

3) A debate has revolved around the "Explanations" of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO. This has reflected differences in people's attitudes toward Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Our attitude toward Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art is that we must first adhere to it and then seek its development. But in recent years, there have also been two wrong attitudes. One is to negate the traditions of revolutionary literature and art and negate the fundamental principles of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art on the grounds that "leftist" mistakes have been made in our literary and art work and that Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years. Those holding such an attitude even unfairly ascribe all kinds of "leftist" mistakes in the literary and art field to the "Talks." Another attitude is a dogmatist one. Those holding this attitude do not recognize the necessity of developing Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in light of new historical conditions and do not recognize that while supporting the fundamental principles of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art, we must also correct individual mistakes in Comrade Mao Zedong's talks on literature and art. Since February this year, under the column "Restudy Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," SHIDAI DI BAOGAO has published a series of articles. The viewpoints raised in many of these articles are worth studying. For example, an article in its No 6, 1982, issue had much to say about the problem of "literature and art belonging to politics." Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that this slogan does more harm than good. But they think that it is "carrying things too far" to point out that this slogan has an effect more negative than positive. Thus, it can be easily seen that as far as certain major problems are concerned, they have taken a very improper approach and a critical and doubtful attitude of negation toward the party's readjustment of the literary and art policy since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The No 8, 1982, issue of WENYI BAO also carried an article by Li Helin entitled "I Don't Accept the Explanations by WENYI BAO and WENYI DONGTAI." The article pointed out that the "Explanations" of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO "clearly just mentioned the problem of what happened to the 'Talks.' which were distorted and exploited by the left and opposed by the right 'in the 16 years.' It made a clear distinction between the first 10 years and the latter 6 years. It did not 'lump things together.' Nor did it take the '16 years' as an 'historical period,' by mentioning '16-year period.' Instead, it used the wording 'in the 16 years,'" "the 'Explanations' did not make an overall assessment of literature and art 'in the 16 years.' Still less did it make an overall assessment of achievements in literary and art circles in the 6 latter years. ...It mentioned no other problems than what happened to the 'Talks' both from the 'left' and from the right. Why should this have been interpreted as a negation of achievements and even as something incompatible with the 'resolution'? Is this not 'saying something not to the point'? Moreover, the 'Explanations' just said that 'in the latter 6 years,' 'some people' opposed the 'Talks' and 'fell into the quagmire of bourgeois liberalization.' It did not say that many people did so. This was also in line with the realities in literary and art circles in the past 6 years."

The August issue of SHIDAI DI BAOGAO of this year carried an article under the signed name of Yu Yizu entitled "Why Make Such a Big Fuss?" It made an overall counter-criticism of the article "A Problem of Principle Worth Noting" by Comrade Yu Dong in the 5th issue of WENYI BAO. It had the following subtitles: 1) It Is Really "A Problem of Principle Worth Noting"; 2) Is the Wording "16 Years" Wrong?; 3) What's the Proper Way of Describing the Current Struggle Between the Two Fronts in Literature and Art After All?; 4) Is Ideological Transformation Still Required?; 5) Where Lies the Main Problem? This is really "A Problem of Principle Worth Noting." In the "On Letters From Readers" special column, this issue also carried letters from four readers, which made counter-criticisms of the articles by Yu Dong and Xin Xu in the No 5 and No 6, 1982, issues of WENYI BAO.

ZHU XUEFAN, DENG LIQUN AT PHILATELISTS CONGRESS

OW271155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- The first congress of the All-China Philatelists Federation ceremoniously opened this morning at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

This was a grand event in the history of stamp collecting in our country. Attending the congress were 169 representatives and specially invited representatives from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (Taiwan representatives being absent for the time being).

Present at the opening ceremony were Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zigang, standing committee member of the CPPCC National Committee; Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Liu Weiming, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat; Wang Yun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; responsible persons of departments concerned; and representatives of art and press cricles and of stamp-collecting enthusiasts in the capital.

Cheng Anyu, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, presided over the ceremony. Zhu Xuefan and Wang Zigang, former ministers of posts and telecommunications, and Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications, addressed the opening ceremony.

In this speech, Zhu Xuefan said: At this grand meeting, we particularly think of our stamp-collecting friends in Taiwan. In recent years postal workers and philatelists on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have written articles to discuss subjects concerning the history of the postal service and stamp collecting in our country. This is a gratifying beginning. It is really regrettable that Taiwan Province's representatives cannot attend the Chinese philatelists congress of great unity today.

He expressed the hope that stamp-collecting friends in Taiwan will profoundly understand the sincere feelings Liao Chengzhi expressed in his letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, step up correspondence and contacts with people on the mainland, promote the study of the postal service and stamp collecting and contribute to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. He said he was confident the All-China Philatelists Federation will reserve seats for the Taiwan representatives and that the day when stamp-collecting friends throughout the country, including those from Taiwan, happily gather under the same roof will not be far away.

GENG BIAO ATTENDS CAAC SAFETY AWARDS MEETING

OW290334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Civil Aviation General Administration [CAAC] held an award meeting today to individually present pennants, certificates of merit, prize cups, medals and money awards to 4 flight safety red banner units, 11 flight safety model workers, 10 advanced units that have ensured flight safety over a protracted period and 166 flight crewmembers for China's civil aviation.

Attending the award meeting were 1,500 people including Geng Biao and Zhang Jingfu, state councillors; Ni Zhifu, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; responsible persons of the departments concerned; and civil aviation workers and staff.

Shen Shichong, director of the CAAC Political Department, presided over the meeting. Geng Biao spoke at the meeting. He reaffirmed the achievements made in maintaining flight safety in China's civil aviation. He hoped that henceforth the CAAC will ensure flight safety and correctly handle the relationships between safety on the one hand and normal flight, transportation and quality in flight service on the other.

Shen Tu, director general of the CAAC, also addressed the meeting. He said: The situation in maintaining flight safety in the field of China's aviation is basically good. Since the inauguration of international flights in 1955, there have been no incidents on any international flights. The CAAC has a fairly good reputation in the world. Its experience in maintaining flight safety in the past 32 years can be summarized in the following five points:

1. Firmly foster the thinking of safety first and place flight safety above everything else;

2. Vigorously strengthen vocational and technical training and enthusiastically help flight crewmembers improve their techniques and enhance their ability to handle particular situations;

3. Cultivate a fine work style in flight and strictly observe the various rules and regulations for civil aviation;

4. Closely coordinate with each other, incessantly improve ground facilities and keep them in good condition;

5. Strengthen measures against highjackings and enforce all types of preventive and emergency measures on a solid basis.

He hoped that the units and individuals that received the awards would remain humble and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, progress further, strive to win even greater achievements and create an even better flight safety record.

Sha Jinyu, China's civil aviation model in maintaining flight safety, read a written proposal at the meeting on behalf of all the flight crewmembers attending the award meeting. The written proposal hoped that all CAAC flight crewmembers would work hard with one heart and one mind, unite as one, do a still better job in maintaining flight safety and strive to fulfill all transport tasks.

FUJIAN FAILS TO REACH PRODUCTION TARGET

OW310225 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Recently, the Fujian provincial people's government held a provincial industry and transportation work conference in Fuzhou urging staff and workers on the industrial and transportation front in Fujian to brace themselves, think of better ways to ensure satisfactory production in the next 4 months of this year, strive to fulfill this year's production plan and attain the goal of "guaranteeing a 7-percent increase while striving for an 8-percent increase" [increase in irdustrial output value over the previous year] laid down by the provincial CPC committee.

The meeting held that since the beginning of this year the industrial and transportation front in Fujian has conscientiously implemented the provincial CPC committee's demands, namely, guaranteeing a 7-percent increase, striving to achieve an 8-percent increase, maintaining balance in production, stressing efficiency and giving first consideration to quality. Therefore, steady growth has been achieved in industrial production and economic results have improved somewhat. The overall situation has been satisfactory. However, due to an energy shortage, tension in transportation, reduced output of cane sugar, mismanagement and other factors, our province did not fulfill the industrial production plan for the first half of this year and production for July declined. The tasks for the next 4 months will be very tough.

The meeting adequately discussed how to ensure a satisfactory production in the next 4 months and to attain this year's goal of struggle -- guaranteeing a 7-percent increase while striving for an 8-percent increase. The participants maintained that industrial and transport departments throughout the province should earnestly implement the guidelines of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, mobilize the masses and spark them to new efforts and confidence in overcoming the difficulties. This is the first thing which should be done to ensure success in production in the next 4 months.

Next, it is necessary to find new ways to increase production so that increased production can balance the inadequacies in some weak links. It is necessary to vigorously boost the output of products that have an adequate supply of raw materials, that are marketable and that the factories have the capacity to produce. In this way, activeness in one field can make up for the inactiveness in another field.

The key to attaining this year's goal of guaranteeing a 7-percent increase while striving for an 8-percent increase lies in promoting light industrial production. The provincial people's government has decided to take measures to help light industrial departments in raw material supply so they can increase the output of terlene-cotton fabrics, cigarettes, knitwear and matches.

At the meeting, every locality and department carefully reviewed its own accounts and decided which items to increase production, what targets to fulfill and what measures to use to fulfill these targets for each and every county, municipality, enterprise and product. The meeting emphasized that for the next 4 months' production we should still concentrate on improving economic results, attach primary importance to quality, turn out more designs and varieties, encourage plants to lower the consumption of energy, raw and semifinished materials, ensure safety in production and guarantee increases in production as well as revenues.

The meeting also exchanged experience in consolidating enterprises during the previous stage and studied and laid down plans for enterprise consolidation in the next 4 months.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ON PARTY ROLE IN LOCAL WORK

OW310801 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The provincial forum on the work of standing committees of municipal, county and district people's congresses ended on 27 August in Nanjing after a 5-day session. Approved by the provincial CPC committee and convened by the leading party group of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, it was a forum on inner-party work. The forum emphasized further study of related central documents, exchanged work experience and discussed measures to strengthen CPC committee leadership over local people's congress standing committees of corresponding levels and to enable local people's congress standing committees at all levels to fully play their role under the CPC committee's leadership.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons from various prefectures and municipalities and responsible persons of standing committees of municipal, county and district people's congresses. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee Xu Jiantun, Jiu Lin, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian) and Zhou Ze were present on the first day of the forum.

Comrade Xu Jiatun addressed the forum. He said: Since their establishment, the local people's congresses at all levels have done a great deal of work under the leadership of the CPC committees of corresponding levels, made tremendous achievements and accumulated a great deal of experience. He pointed out: Giving full scope to the power and functions of local organs of political power at all levels is an important aspect of strengthening and improving party leadership. He called on standing committees of local people's congresses at all levels to fully play their role in building the socialist system with a high degree of democracy and in fulfilling the tasks of planning for the upcoming convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Through study and discussion and by exchanging experience, the attending comrades further raised their understanding of the nature, position and role of standing committees of local people's congresses at all levels and realized the importance of strengthening unified leadership over them under the CPC committees of corresponding levels in order to develop their work and boost their confidence and determination in improving their work.

Comrade He Binghao, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, addressed the closing session of the forum.

BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS JIANGXI FINANCE MEETING

OW200238 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of finance and trade commissioners and mayors was recently held to analyze the financial and trade situation and discuss future tasks. The meeting called on the localities to base themselves on actual local financial and trade conditions, enliven circulation, stabilize the market, vigorously support industrial and agricultural production, ensure that more grain is procured than distributed this year, conscientiously strengthen procurement of farm and sideline products, actively expand sales of manufactured goods, strive to increase economic returns of commerce, ensure a balance between revenue and expenditure and strive to fulfill or overfulfill all yearly financial and trade tasks.

Vice Governor Fang Qian presided over the meeting and made a speech. During the meeting, Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jaingxi Provincial CPC Committee, listened to reports and gave important instructions.

The meeting analyzed this year's financial and trade situation and pointed out: Since the beginning of this year, financial and trade departments at various levels in the province have proceeded from actual conditions, carried out numerous investigations and studies in many fields, adopted effective and practical measures in the light of the new situation and enhanced the development of the province's financial and trade work and economy as a whole.

The situation is very good. However, with the development of the situation, financial and trade work has failed to meet the requirements in some areas. Further efforts must be made to solve the problems.

SHANGHAI PAPER ON EXECUTION OF HIJACKERS

OW310359 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Luo Ying: "Counterrevolutionaries Must Be Severely Punished According to Law"]

[Excerpts] According to yesterday's newspaper, the five counterrevolutionary criminals, who perpetrated the "25 July" hijacking incident were executed in Shanghai. The broad masses of people clapped and cheered on learning of the doom of these counterrevolutionaries, who had done exceptional harm and whose crimes were particularly deplorable. We did just what we ought to have done, namely, severely, swiftly and mercilessly punish these counterrevolutionaries, who attempted to flee by hijacking an aircraft -- an extremely treacherous method.

The "25 July" counterrevolutionary hijacking conspiracy was finally thoroughly shattered, thanks to the crew members' resourcefulness and courage and the passengers' support and cooperation. This struggle, which has evoked tremendous repercussions at home and abroad, sharply reminds us that, in the new historical period, there are still counterrevolutionaries and the struggle against the enemy is still a serious one.

The five criminals involved in this hijacking incident were young people. At first, they were petty thieves and pickpockets, seeking personal pleasure. Then they began to tune in to the broadcasts of enemy radio stations and were poisoned by their reactionary propaganda. Eventually, they took the counterrevolutionary path of antagonizing socialism and perpetrating the hijacking incident. From this harsh reality, we learn that reactionary forces at home and abroad are locked in a very acute and violent struggle with us to get hold of young people. The enemy conducts "psychological warfare" through his radio stations, uses the decadent ideology and lifestyle of the exploiting class to lure and corrupt our young people, instills reactionary political poison in them and incites them to commit crimes. This deserves special attention. Party and government organizations at all levels, as well as mass organizations, should strengthen political and ideological education and education in the legal system among young people. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to strengthen education against "psychological warfare" by instructing and advising young people to consciously stay away from, refuse credence to and refrain from spreading enemy stations' reactionary broadcasts.

The "25 July" hijacking incident was a life-and-death class struggle. We should be able to draw lessons and learn something from this, so that we will arouse our revolutionary sense of responsibility, heighten our vigilance in the struggle against the enemy and tighten security checkups and preventive measures. In this way, all counterrevolutionaries -- whether they are old, newly emerging, hidden or sent from abroad, and no matter where they practice sabotage and make trouble -- will never escape the people's justicial net and will all be doomed under the harsh sanction of the socialist motherland.

WANG ZHEN, LIAO CHENGZHI VISIT GUANGDONG

Arrive 29 Aug

HK300355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Summary] The Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning memorial hall will be opened in Guangzhou on 30 August. Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC; and Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, who will attend the ceremony, arrived in Guangzhou from Beijing by plane on 29 August. They were welcomed at the airport by responsible comrades of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou Municipality and the Guangzhou PLA units Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Yin Linping, Liu Changyi, Jiang Lindong, Xue Yan, Liang Weilin, Yang Kanghua and Fang Shaoyi. Leading members of the provincial CPPCC were also on hand.

Memorial Hall Opening

OW301341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Guangzhou, August 30 (XINHUA) -- A memorial hall for Liao Zhongkai and his wife He Xiangning, both forerunners of the Chinese democratic revolution, opened to the public here today. Attending the ceremony marking the occasion were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Liao Chengzhi, the son of the couple and now vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They made a special trip here from Beijing.

At the ceremony, Wang Zhen unveiled a horizontal board above the gate of the memorial hall inscribed by Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. At the entrance hall stand two busts of the pair. More than 400 photos, material objects are displayed at the hall, exhibiting in a vivid way the life of the two revolutionary veterans.

Addressing the ceremony, Liao Chengzhi rebuked the Taiwan press and some Taiwan public figures for the fabrication that his father Liao Zhongkai, had been killed by the Chinese Communist Party, and that Liao Zhongkai himself was anti-communist.

"This is a sheer fabrication beyond description," he said. The assassination of his father on August 20, 1925, was plotted by Hu Hanmin, Wu Tiecheng and Deng Zeru, all notorious KMT rightists, to name only a few, he declared. And the assassination is detailed in the book "My Reminiscences" written by his mother, He Xiangning. "It is shameless and impudent," he said, "that the Kuomintang in Taiwan should have gone so far as to turn black into white and make unfounded countercharges in the matter."

Liao Chengzhi noted that his attack on the Taiwan press and some Taiwan public figures does not in any way contradict the proposal for the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. The former, he said is entirely a matter of historical fact while the latter is a policy of the Chinese Communist Party. As Communists, he said, the Liao family have never thought of revenging themselves on the enemy. What is more, millions and millions of Chinese Communists, workers, peasants and innocent people had been murdered by the Kuomintang reactionaries after the failure of the first and second cooperations between the two parties. Yet the Chinese Communist Party still proposed for the cooperation for the third time and for peaceful negotiation to reunify the motherland. And priority should be given to this matter at present, he said. Personally, he said, "I still sincerely hope that the cooperation for the third time between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party will be realized and that peaceful negotiation between the two parties for the reunification of the motherland will start soon."

Among the 600 people attending the ceremony were leaders of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang as well as Guangdong Provincial Communist Party and government leaders and the couples friends and relatives both from at home and abroad.

According to a report from Nanjing, a tomb-sweeping ceremony was held there yesterday morning at the tomb of the couple. Liao Zhongkai was killed by the rightists of the Kuomintang in 1925 and He Xiangning died in 1972 in Beijing. Their remains were buried in one tomb in 1972 in Nanjing.

HEBEI HOLDS POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK310611 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The provincial conference on political and legal work was recently held in Shijiazhuang, capital of the province. The conference was presided over by provincial CPC committee Secretary Wang Zheng; members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, Wang Dongning and Lu Zhiguo; and deputy secretary of the political and legal commission of the provincial CPC committee, Ge Qi. At the conference, Comrade Wang Dongning presented his opinions on implementing the spirit of the national conference on political and legal work in the province; and Comrade Wang Zheng gave a summation speech.

In analyzing the public order situation in the province since the third plenary session, especially since last year, the conference pointed out that public order had been prominently improved, and many model communes and production brigades with good public order had emerged. However, public security in towns and the countryside actually has not improved and, in some places and in certain aspects, there exist relatively serious problems, and public order is not good enough. In particular, the criminal activities in the economic field are rather serious and have become the major aspect of the class struggle at the present stage.

The conference emphasized that the principal task of the political and legal departments in our province for a certain period in the future is to provide a sound basis to the socialist democracy and socialist legal system, to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and to safeguard and help promote the socialist modernization construction in which economic construction is the key link. We must adhere to the principle of promptly inflicting a heavy penalty according to the law to those antagonists who have severely undermined the socialist system, those criminals who have seriously jeopardized social security and those criminals who have recklessly destroyed the economy. While continuing to redress the social order in towns, we must vigoriously redress the social order in rural areas and implement the principle of tackling social security in a comprehensive way. The key link to the comprehensive tackling is that the CPC committees at all levels must take command in organizing and controlling the operations, and mobilize all departments and units to engage in public security work while giving full play to the roles of political and legal departments.

The conference emphasized that the party's policies must be correctly carried out in redressing social order and in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. We must strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions of different natures, draw a demarcation line between the targets of the dictatorship and the elements who violate the law and commit crimes, and uphold the principle of making concrete analysis of concrete conditions and dealing with different things in different ways. Whenever we are temporarily uncertain of which category of contradictions a problem should be classified in, we must first handle it as a contradiction among the people. At the same time, we must carry out the consistent guideline of the party, that is, dealing blows at a small number of antagonists, striving to split off the majority from those antagonists and then transforming them; we must implement the basic policy of combining punishment and leniency, by giving leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to. We must leniently handle the cases of those who give themselves up to the police, frankly confess their crimes, realize their errors and sincerely show repentance.

The conference also pointed out that civil administration, which has a very important bearing on social order and domestic unity and stability, must be conscientiously promoted. We must devote great efforts to the work concerning giving preferential treatment and providing relief to the people in rural areas.

We must conscientiously do a good job in arranging jobs for demobilized and retired servicemen, especially for those who return to rural areas. Counties, communes and production brigades must conscientiously take measures to resettle those people who roam about and go begging in towns.

Strengthening the building of primary organizations and improving work at the grassroots level is one of the urgent tasks for political and legal departments at present. The conference urged various places to immediately restore and amplify the mediating and social security committees at the grassroots level in urban and rural areas, and to mobilize the masses to formulate patriotic pledges and moral codes so as to solve a vast number of the social security problems and civil disputes at the grassroots level. On the other hand, we must also strengthen those police substations at the grassroots level in urban and rural areas.

The conference asked the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership of political and legal work so as to ensure that the party's principles and policies shall be correctly implemented. At the same time, we must reorganize and build our political and legal contingent according to the requirement for the vanguard of the proletariat, strengthen their political and vocational training, improve the political understanding and professional competence of the vast number of public security cadres and policemen, gradually build up a revolutionary, well-educated, professional and young political and legal contingent, and add to their combat force so that they can make valuable contributions to safeguarding the socialist modernization construction and realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social order.

BRIEFS

BEIJING IRON-SMELTING TECHNIQUE -- Beijing, Aug 24 (XINHUA) -- The Capital Iron and Steel Company in Beijing, one of China's largest, cut the coke consumption rate down to 405 kilograms for smelting each ton of iron in the first 7 months with the help of injecting powdered coal into the blast furnace. The figure is up to advanced world level and the lowest in China. It is 7 kilograms less than the 1981 figure of the company. Earlier this year, the No. 2 blast furnace set a record of consuming 393 kilograms of coke for making 1 ton of iron. With its four blast furnaces, the company turns out 3 million tons of pig iron annually. Adoption of the technique of injecting powdered coal into blast furnace enabled a savings of 154,000 tons of coke in the first half of 1982 and an overall 1981 savings of 273,000 tons. The technical know-how, an important energy saving device, has been exported to Britain. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 24 Aug 82 OW]

NEI MONGGOL COUNTY GRAIN -- In Nei Monggol, Dengkou and Linhe Counties were commended by Bayannur league CPC committee and administration office for their overfulfillment of this year's summer grain procurement tasks. Dengkou County procured 4.01 million jin and Linhe County, 37.05 million jin, by 26 and 27 August, respectively. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 82 SK]

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON REBUILDING XIAN CITY WALL

HK231424 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Summary] Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, has said: "It is necessary to mobilize the masses to voluntarily build a Xian city wall park."

When Ma Wenrui had just arrived in 1979 to work in Shaanxi Province, he said: "It is necessary to quickly build Xian into a modern civilized city with national traditions of our country and characteristics of Shaanxi." He recently discussed this matter many times with responsible comrades of SHAANXI RIBAO. He particularly pointed out: "It is necessary to quickly build Xian city walls, including the city moat, the protective belt of trees along the city and (Madaoxiang), into a city wall park." He said: "We think that Xian city walls are the only ancient, large and relatively complete city walls which still remain in the world. We must protect and repair them well and build them into a park. This will be pioneering work. It can show the magnificent beauty of the ancient capital and give historical education to our future generations. It will also be a famous scenic spot for tourists."

Regarding how to build it, Ma Wenrui said: "When work must be done, people will say that money is needed. Several 10 million yuan will be needed. Our country is still poor. How can it get such a large sum of money? If we wait until we have money, we do not know what year and what month we can build it. I think that we can mobilize the masses to voluntarily do some earthwork and repairs. I believe that some 1.6 million people in Xian are willing to do this work. When this work is done well, this will be a credit to our armymen and people in Xian. This will also be a memorable thing to do for our motherland and future generations."

Ma Wenrui also held a forum with responsible comrades of relevant departments. He hoped that they would quickly start this work, work out a plan and score achievements in 1 or 2 years.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO URGES CARE FOR SCIENTISTS

HK280036 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Summary] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, while visiting an exhibition on investigations of Lop Nur organized by the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Science on 25 August, Comrade Wang Enmao praised the communist spirit of scientists and technicians in devoting their efforts to science. He expressed the hope that the whole of society would respect and care for scientific personnel.

Comrade Wang Enmao praised the hard work of the scientists who took part in the three investigations of Lop Nur. He said: "While carrying out scientific investigation of Lop Nur, Comrade Peng Jiamu sacrificed his life and some comrades became ill with fatigue. The comrades engaged in the investigation suffered hardship and were severely tested by the natural environment. We should learn from and admire this spirit of scientific workers in devoting themselves to science. Our four modernizations drive needs large numbers of this kind of intellectual, those who are loyal to the motherland and the cause of science. Intellectuals like this are extremely valuable. We must cherish, respect and support them and enable them to make still greater contributions to socialist construction."

In conclusion, Wang Enmao stressed the importance of environmental protection.

Also attending the exhibition were Gu Jingsheng, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Janabil and Ba Dai.

XINJIANG'S TOMUR DAWAMAT AT NATIONALITY FORUM

HK250908 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] This afternoon, at the report and summation meeting on education on nationality policy and national unity of the regional organizations, Comrade Tomur Dawamat, the regional CPC committee secretary, said that notable results have been gained recently in widely and deeply conducting education on nationality policy and national unity in the whole region. At present, party organizations at various levels, all party members and cadres of various nationalities must conscientiously study and carry out the spirit of the communique of the party's seventh plenary session, continuously conduct constant education on nationality policy and national unity, further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region and make new and greater achievements to greet the opening of the party's 12th national congress.

In his speech, Comrade Tomur Dawamat first outlined the achievements made in the past 3 months in conducting education on nationality policy and national unity in the region. He said that consciousness has been raised among the cadres and masses of various nationalities in implementing the nationality policy and in safeguarding national unity through education. The political view of "two nondeviations" put forward by the central authorities is more deeply rooted in the people. Cadres of Nans have set their mind to work in Xinjiang. There is a prevailing atmosphere among the cadres of different nationalities of equal treatment, peaceful concord, mutual trust, mutual respect, mutual support, mutual learning and mutual understanding. National relations have been greatly improved and national unity and unity between the army and the people have been vigorously strengthened. A cheerful political situation is taking shape now of everyone having an idea of national unity, everyone understanding nationality policy, everyone speaking of national unity and everyone performing deeds good for national unity.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat said that the reason why we have scored such remarkable achievements in conducting education on nationality policy and national unity in all of Xinjiang lies in the importance attached to it by the party committees at various levels and the initiative taken by the leaders at various levels. This is the crux of conducting education on nationality policy and national unity. Many units and areas, starting from strengthening the unity in party committees and the unity in the cadres of various nationalities, have done a good job in the education on national unity. In the course of education, we must integrate theory with practice to resolve the practical problems harmful to national unity in our own units and areas and to bring into full play the promotive role of strengthening national unity. All the units and areas, in accordance with their practical situation and characteristics, have carried out various kinds of propaganda in line with local conditions. Many units have formulated the "convention on national unity" which should be supervised and observed by the masses.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat said that conducting education on the party's nationality policy and on safeguarding national unity is a protracted task on the political and ideological front and it must be incessantly grasped well. Party organizations at various levels must continue to place this work in an important position and do a good job so as to make it systematic and regular. It is necessary to educate the cadres and masses of various nationalities to further carry forward the communist spirit, treasure the excellent situation of national unity and unity between the army and the people, conscientiously fight against speeches and deeds harmful to national unity and make the practice of "everyone speaking of national unity" a noble socialist integrity as well as the most important content of building socialist spiritual civilization. All areas and departments must seriously sum up the experience in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening national unity, set examples and commend the advanced people. The regional CPC committee has decided to hold a conference in October to recommend the advanced units and individuals in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening national unity. All areas and departments must make every preparation to greet the opening of this conference.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES POPULATION PROBLEM

OW281103 Taipei CNA in English 0952 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, August 28 (CNA) -- The population of Taiwan has sextupled since 1905, and there is little room and resources for more people, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang warned Friday.

Speaking at a demographic seminar, Lin said the birth rate in Taiwan has remained at over 2 percent annually despite government efforts to curb the population growth through family planning programs. Lin said the problem must be solved through education, as the traditional preference for male progeny is largely responsible for the high birth rate.

In 1905 the population of Taiwan stood at 3,120,000, and it doubled by 1943 when the census figure grew to 6,590,000. With the mass arrival of mainland immigrants after Taiwan was restored to Chinese sovereignty in 1945, the population of the province doubled again to 12,260,000 in 1964. The population of Taiwan had risen to 18,140,000 as of the end of 1981, averaging 504 persons per square kilometer, or 2015 persons per square kilometer to arable land.

The Ministry of Interior has decided to allocate new Taiwan dollars 1400 million to finance a four-year parenthood program to reduce the population pressure.

TZU LI WAN PAO VIEWS U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

OW301046 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unite and Strive To Save China"]

[Text] To our great surprise, the United States and the Chinese Communists issued a joint communique on 17 August. The issuing of the communique was postponed time and again for its wording and contents. If the United States could accept a communique with such contents, it could have agreed to it earlier and thus have had no need for the repeated postponements. The contents of the communique basically represent the Chinese Communists' stand. During the negotiations, however, the Chinese Communists purposefully raised their conditions in order to obtain more concessions from the United States. The Chinese Communists finally seemed to have made concessions, but the final conditions on which both sides reached agreement were the Chinese Communists' basic conditions. Although the American negotiators racked their brains and wore themselves out in the negotiations, they still reached agreement with the Chinese Communists on the latter's terms. Beginning last October, the U.S.-Chinese Communist negotiations lasted 10 months. The result of the 10-month negotiations still represents the Chinese Communists' basic stand. We are really disappointed by Americans' ability to negotiate with Communists. We are greatly surprised and disappointed that President Reagan, with a clear understanding of communism, a great friendship for the Republic of China and with a great moral spirit, still fell into a trap set by the Chinese Communists after his administration negotiated with the Chinese Communists on the latter's terms for 10 months.

On the other hand, this can also be said to have been predictable. This is because the U.S. global strategy is to cope with Soviet expansion. Either the United States, or Europe or Asia wants to draw the Chinese Communists over to its side to counter the Soviet Union. So the Chinese Communists take advantage of this situation to blackmail others -- they threaten to downgrade diplomatic relations with Western countries or intimidate them by returning to the embrace of the Soviet Union. In view of the present-stage strategy of uniting with the Communist bandits to check the Soviet Union, no U.S. president would create a situation allowing the Chinese Communists to return to the Soviet bloc.

In such circumstances, the United States cannot but maintain the so-called "strategic relations" at the expense of the interests of the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists are engaged in internatioal blackmail directed against us, and we get the worst of it. This is the basic international situation at present, and Reagan can do nothing to change it. Thus, it can be said that the United States and the Chinese Communists issued the joint communique as expected. And the communique issued by them is inevitably harmful to us.

The Government of the Republic of China issued a solemn statement on the communique, holding that the communique contravenes the Taiwan Relations Act and that any agreements involving the rights and interests of our country are null and void. It is hoped that the United States will face up to the Chinese Communist regime's attempt to swallow up our bastion for national reconstruction and its scheme to divide the free world and will not be confused by it.

Chairman Chiang of the Kuomintang called on all compatriots and party comrades throughout the country not to be perplexed by the transient international situation and, with full national confidence, to give full scope to their revolutionary moral courage, strengthen their sense of distress, relinquish all selfish ideas, strengthen their unity and heighten their vigilance. In the adverse international current, an alliance has been formed with the Chinese Communists to check the Soviet Communists. Since the United States is allied with one enemy to check another, it is inevitable for the United States to be fooled and blackmailed by the enemy. And the Republic of China has become the first victim in this regard. We must have a sober understanding of this situation.

In the adverse international situation, there is only one correct way out for us -- we must do everything through our own efforts, and it is unreliable to depend on others. We have realized this for many years. The United States stopped its economic aid to us 20 years ago when we were economically still rather backward. However, the people of our country have since pooled their wisdom and energies and worked together, thus performing an economic miracle. Now the Chinese Communists threateningly demand that the United States set a deadline for its arms sales to us. The only way out for us is self-reliance: That is, we must make every possible effort to develop and upgrade our defense industry. We believe that this purpose can certainly be achieved provided all the people of the country work in unity.

All people should work harder when the country is faced with difficulties. In the face of the adverse international current and our difficult position, we hold that as long as the people of the country work vigorously in unity, we can certainly surmount all difficulties and create everything we need.

Unite and strive to save China! Let us encourage each other in our endeavors!

COMMUNIQUE SAID TO VIOLATE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

OW301010 Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Denial of Peaceful Settlement"]

[Text] Only three days after the release of a U.S.-Peiping joint communique which has caused such a furor in the Asian and Pacific region over U.S. intention to phase out arms sales to the Republic of China, Peiping's HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY reiterated on August 20 that Red China has made no commitment to resolve the "Taiwan issue" peacefully and accused the United States officials of giving distorted interpretations of a U.S.-Red China agreement.

The HSINHUA dispatch said that statements by U.S. officials are also intended to evade a U.S. "responsibility" to halt arms sales to the Republic of China over a period of time.

Another HSINHUA dispatch also criticized the U.S. Government last Friday for its haste in moving to supply the ROC with 60 new jet fighter planes soon after the announcement of the agreement.

The HSINHUA dispatches constitute a negation of U.S. understanding that the Peiping regime has promised to settle the "Taiwan issue" by peaceful means. Therefore, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdrige was not right when he told U.S. congressmen that "as a matter of fact and law, any adjustments in our arms sales to Taiwan had to be premised on a continuation of (Red) China's peaceful policy (toward Taiwan)".

The United States has obviously taken too much for granted in believing that the Chinese Communist peaceful reunification proposal as advanced by the Peiping regime on September 30, 1981 represents a definite commitment to a peaceful solution of the "Taiwan issue." It merely created an illusion which we have repeatedly warned our American friends not to pay any serious attention to. Unfortunately, President Ronald Reagan was greatly deceived by the Peiping regime and agreed to issue the controversial joint communique and rashly promised the Peiping regime that the U.S. would limit its arms sales to the present level and that it intends to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan.

As the Peiping regime has revealed its real designs in this respect, indicating that it has not made any commitment to resolve this issue peacefully, the United States need not be bound by the arms sales promises made in the joint commqnique.

The U.S. Congress should take due notice of Peiping's intransigent attitude and declare the joint communique null and void as it contradicts the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA] and violates the letter and spirit of the TRA.

As far as the people of the Republic of China are concerned, we should hold the United States to the 6-point promises made known to us on July 14, 1982 that the United States, among others, has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the ROC, that it has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act and that it has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan. We have also declared the joint communique null and void, which should help the United States in its dealing with the faithless Peiping regime.

We must also point out that Peiping is trying its utmost to rearm and modernize its armed forces. Its plan to acquire the French Mirage fighters should serve as an indication of its rearmament efforts.

In view of that, the United States should upgrade the types of planes for our co-production program from F-5E or F-5F to more sophisticated types. President Reagan should seize the initiative of changing the type of planes for co-production programs to provide real assurances in deed of his friendship for the people of the Republic of China.

The people of the Republic of China appreciate the genuine expression of friendship and support expressed by the American people and their representatives on Capitol Hill. They should watch out constantly for Peiping's duplicity and sinister plot of annexing Taiwan by diplomatic means with the help of the United States and even by force. Peiping's united front tactics are not only vicious but also dangerously misleading in nearly convincing President Reagan to abandon his lofty principles as well as the people of the Republic of China. Fortunately, many U.S. congressional leaders gave the timely outcries on this issue and averted a greater catastrophe.

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ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS UNCTAD SECRETARY GENERAL

OW021642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Gamani Corea, secretary-general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development this afternoon in Zhongnanhai.

The premier welcomed Corea to China and praised his UNCTAD leadership for efforts to help developing countries expand their economy and trade and to establish a new international economic order. Premier Zhao also expressed satisfaction with the relations between China and UNCTAD.

Referring to international economic relations, the premier said he hoped UNCTAD would play an even greater role in improvement of economic and technological cooperation among developing countries.

"Along with developing countries, UNCTAD should work to improve South-South cooperation as well as maintain the momentum of the South-North dialogue. This will increase not only the collective self-reliance of the developing countries, but also their positions in South-North dialogue," he said.

Corea thanked China for consistent support to UNCTAD and to the cause of developing countries. Present were Chen Jie, representative of the minister of economic relations and trade, and K. Khaw, special assistant to the secretary-general.

DISCOVERY OF URANIUM DEPOSITS ANNOUNCED

OW030809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beidahe, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Uranium deposits have been discovered in volcanic rocks in southeast China, Wang Canlin of the Beijing research institute of uranium geology said in an interview today at a symposium on mesozoic and cenozoic geology.

The symposium, which started on September 1 and will run through tomorrow, includes geologists from Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Greece, Japan, the United States and West Germany and Hong Kong region.

Thanks to efforts over the last 20 years and more, he said, Chinese uranium geologists have discovered a number of important volcanic uranium deposits.

Mesozoic volcanics, where the uranium find was made, are scattered extensively over eastern China's Pacific rim area, which stretches 4,000 kilometers from the Hinggan Mountains in northeast China all the way down through to south China's Guangdong Province. At a width of somewhere between 200 and 400 kilometers -- the widest 800 kilometers -- the area covered is about 1.2 million square kilometers. Acidic volcanic rocks are most prevalent among southeast China's coastal areas volcanics, where many uranium deposits have been found.

He said that the vein-type uranium deposits in volcanic rocks constitute the major type of important economic uranium ore in China.

Up to now, he noted, many uranium resources were found in Cambrian metamorphic rocks and mesozoic and cenozoic continental sedimentary rocks. Western uranium geologists have been aware of uranium-bearing importance of acidic volcanic rocks. Some countries have begun to prospect uranium deposits in volcanic rocks.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMAN 2 SEP

OW21236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with C.J. Silas, president of the U.S. Phillips Petroleum Company, and his party.

The Phillips Petroleum Company took part in the offshore geophysical survey in the South China Sea and southern Yellow Sea. It has applied for participation in bidding for offshore petroleum exploitation in that area.

State Councillor Chen Muhua said he hoped that the Phillips Petroleum Company would well cooperate with the China national offshore oil corporation. She wished the company to win the bidding.

Qin Wencai, president of the China national offshore oil corporation, was present.

EVOLUTION OF U.S. SUPPLY SIDERS DISCUSSED

HK020930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "The Rise and Fall of the Supply Side Group"]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan recently told some newsmen that the economic theories of the supply siders do not work. He said his 35 years' experience on Wall Street told him that the feelings of people engaged in financial work "are in conflict with the beliefs of the supply siders."

People will recall that it was the same Regan who, testifying before Congress at the beginning of last year, announced: "I was a supply sider long before I ever heard the term."

Less than 1 and 1/2 years have passed since then. Why has the U.S. treasury secretary made a 180-degree turn in his attitude toward the supply-side advocates?

What happened [illegible] he moment that President Reagan took office last year was the moment when the supply si[illegible] got the upper hand. According to the official word at the time, this economic theory was the cure-all by which the U.S. economy could be extricated from difficulty and regain prosperity. President Reagan's "economic revival plan" was mainly drawn up in accordance with the ideas of this group. At that time it was fashionable for government economists and Republican congressman to describe themselves as supply siders. Secretary Regan was just one of them.

There was nothing accidental about the prominence of the supply-side group at the time. Contrary to Keynesianism, which stresses stimulating the economy by expanding demand, this group holds that economic development should focus on stimulating supply, mainly by reducing taxes and thus increasing personal income and enterprise profits, savings and investment are stimulated, production expands, and as a result government revenue actually increases, the deficit is cut and inflation also falls. This theory appeared at the beginning of the 1970's, but it gained little attention at first. However, as the U.S. economy fell into "stagflation" for many years without a recovery, the Keynesians, who had been in vogue for several decades, lost their effectiveness, and certain people then held that there was no harm in giving the supply siders a try. It was precisely for this reason that after he took office, Reagan wanted to "break away" from the economic policies of previous U.S. administrations and formulated his own economic plans in accordance with the ideas of the supply siders.

At the end of July last year, Reagan's tax cut bill was passed by Congress; this represented a great victory for the supply-side group. However, this also turned out to be the start of the way down for them.

This was because although the theory of the supply siders sounded clear and logical, it turned out quite different in practice. After the first tax cut took effect last 1 October, there was no tendency for private investment to increase. The deficit was too great and the interest rate was too high. The recession which began in August last year has continued to deepen and the economic outlook is extremely bleak. Although the big corporations have benefitted from the tax cut, who is willing to run the risk of expanding investment?

Troubles never come individually. The Stockman incident at the end of last year was another heavy blow to the supply siders. This OMB director, who had consistently been regarded as an important figure among the supply siders, admitted privately that the theory of the supply siders was fraudulent. In addition to this, in the face of the wretched economic situation, opponents of the supply siders among government officials became more and more prominent. According to the American press, when President Reagan's State of the Union speech was being prepared early this year, the great majority of senior White House assistants held that the tax cut had had big consequences, and proposed raising taxes to cut the deficit. After that, various key supply siders in the White House and the Treasury Department quit.

President Reagan himself was obviously unwilling to lightly abandon the ideas of the supply siders. At the beginning of this year, he prevailed over all dissenting views and announced in his State of the Union speech: "Increasing taxes cannot balance the budget. It will only make government expenditures greater and reduce private investment." He was still insisting in April: "I did not come to Washington to raise taxes." What then was to be done about the enormous deficit? He said, the first stage of the tax cut in October last year did not amount to much; not much time has passed since then, and so it has not played much of a part; the deficit would certainly be reduced after the second stage of the tax cut, effective 1 July. Hence he frequently stated categorically that "I have no intention of retreating from the fundamental plan of cutting taxes."

However, situations are stronger than people. July passed, and the second stage of the tax cut brought no fine prospects at all for the U.S. economy. The recession continued, economists were pessimistic, and hopes for increasing investment were dim. The financial deficit was growing faster than expected. The deficit for 1983 was estimated in the budget to be over $100 billion, but in July the Congressional Budget Office estimated it at $140-160 billion. Treasury Secretary Regan recently announced that if revenue were not increased by raising taxes, the deficit could reach $200 billion. With such a huge deficit, resistance to approving an enormous military budget would greatly increase. Moreover many Republicans were complaining that their voters were very unhappy over the current economic situation and the outlook for the party in the mid-term elections was not bright. Considering all the political, military and economic factors, President Reagan had no choice but to change his mind and agree to a tax increase. He also made a television speech on 16 August in which he publicly appealed to the American people to urge their congressmen to support the new plan for increasing taxes. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported: "By demanding a new tax levy, Reagan has abandoned the supply-side economic theory which he had pursued during the presidential campaign and the first 18 months of his Presidency." Since the President's attitude has changed, the treasury secretary, who astutely equated himself with the supply siders 1 and 1/2 years ago, has now publicly announced that he has broken away from them. Regan is not the only one who has made this move. Republican Senator and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Dole was an active proponent of the tax-cut bill last year, but now he has become one of the chief advocates of a bill to increase taxes. He publicly said on television 15 August: "I have never really understood the reasoning of the supply siders." "Last year I supported Representative Kemp over something I did not believe in." White House Chief of Staff Baker recently admitted his disappointment that the tax cut plan carried out last year in accordance with the supply-side theory had been ineffective and unable to stimulate the economy. These dramatic statements by Regan, Dole and others only represent a small episode in the rise and fall of the supply siders in the United States. We can see from this: Since the old Keynesian methods do not work, and the new toy of the supply siders shed its luster as soon as it came on-stage, what other wonderful medicines do bourgeois economists have up their sleeves?

USSR'S USTINOV URGES GREATER MILITARY BUILDUP

OW030817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 2 (XINHUA) — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov said today that his country should continue its military buildup and keep its defense might at an appropriate level as "the situation in the world is being aggravated through the efforts of imperialist reaction, above all the U.S. leadership."

In a speech delivered in Kuybyshev, Ustinov added: "War is going on and blood is being shed. Everywhere it is a consequence of the policy and aggressive actions of imperialism."

But Ustinov mentioned not a word of war and bloodshed caused by the massive Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese armies in Kampuchea.

Turning to the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks and talks on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, Ustinov accused the U.S. of unwillingness to acknowledge the principles of equality and equal security of both sides.

"The Soviet Union will not accept an agreement that would ensure for the U.S.A. the opportunity of securing unilateral advantages," he said.

Ustinov attacked China's policy which he said "does not contribute to a lessening of tensions in the world" but is one "against the common interests of the socialist community."

Observers here noticed the fact that on Aug. 15, the Soviet Air Force Day, Ustinov issued an order in which he launched fierce attacks against Chinas foreign policy.

DELEGATE ATTENDS MOSCOW TESTING SYMPOSIUM

OW312026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 31 (XINHUA) -- The international destruction-free testing meeting took place here recently. The meeting was attended by more than 1,200 scholars from 33 countries, including a Chinese delegation headed by Ying Chongfu, general director of China's Society for Destruction-Free Testing.

The meeting received more than 300 theses, including four submitted by Chinese scholars. Equipment for destruction-free testing were displayed during the meeting.

China joined the international committee of destruction-free testing in 1979. Ying Chongfu' is a member of the committee.

HONGQI COMMENTARY ON JAPANESE MILITARISM

HK030749 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 82 pp 37-40

[HONGQI commentator's article: "Be Vigilant Against the Danger of a Revival of Japanese Militarism"]

[Text] In the course of screening school textbooks, the Japanese Education Ministry has brazenly distorted the history of Japanese aggression and absolved the Japanese militarists of their war crimes. This incident has naturally evoked strong indignation and protests from the Chinese, Korean and other east and Southeast Asian nations. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made representations to the Japanese Government demanding that it assume the responsibility of correcting the mistakes made by the Japanese Education Ministry. The situation is still under review. A flood of condemnation from various countries, including public opinion in Japan, is swelling. As pointed out by many commentators, this is definitely not a simple dispute over the use of words or over the accidental mistakes made by the Japanese authorities concerned. It is a grave signal that the danger of a revival of militarism exists in Japan.

Why is the Japanese Education Ministry trying to cover up and distort historical facts?

As everybody knows, Japan entered the imperialist stage of development in the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present century. One of the basic characteristics of imperialism is external expansion, contention for colonies and spheres of influence and partition of the world. By means of wars of aggression, Japan successively annexed Taiwan and the Penghu Islands from China in 1895 and completely swallowed up Korea in 1910. Lenin, in "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," listed Japan with Britain, Russia, France, Germany and the United States as one of the six biggest imperialist nations. In 1914 these six possessed 92 percent of all the colonies in the world. Japan ranked fourth among them, only after Britain, France and Russia. In 1931 Japan invaded and occupied the three northweat provinces of China, and in 1933, invaded and occupied Jehol Province. In 1937 it launched the full-scale aggression against China and occupied large areas of north China, east China, the central plains and south China. In December 1941, Japan also started the Pacific war and occupied the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Burma. In all the wars of aggression and the colonial rule which followed, the Japanese militarists brought great suffering to the Chinese, Korean and other Southeast Asian nations. These aggressions by the Japanese militarists and their aftermaths are historical facts which have been clearly recorded in the history books and textbooks of many countries in the world.

What should be particularly pointed out is that during the war of aggression against China from the 1930's to the 1940's, the Japanese militarists committed countless inhuman crimes against the Chinese people. They burned, killed and looted everywhere they went, raped the women, carried out large-scale massacres of old and disabled people as well as women and children and committed all kinds of atrocities. In particular, they carried out an extremely brutal policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all" in the anti-Japanese base areas which were under the leadership of the CPC. In the occupied territory, they also forced Chinese workers to engage in slave labor and created many "mass graves" filled with corpses. The big Nanjing massacre, which shocked the country and the whole world, was only one of their sordid crimes. To the Chinese people who suffered deeply from the war of aggression, all these events will never be forgotten. The war of aggression launched by the Japanese militarists also exacted a heavy price from the Japanese people. As for the Japanese people, they should also always bear this lesson in mind.

In modern Chinese history, it was the lofty ideal and goal of all progressive Chinese as well as the common desire and national sentiment of millions of Chinese both at home and abroad, to completely liberate the nation from the oppression of imperialist Japan and other imperialist powers. For half a century, and particularly in the 1930's and 1940's, the Chinese people waged a heroic and indomitable struggle, despite extreme hardships and difficulties, against the Japanese invaders and wrote a glorious chapter in the annals of the world national liberation movement. During World War II, as a result of the joint efforts of the Chinese people and other peoples of the world, Japanese imperialism was defeated together with the German and Italian Fascists. At that time, the Japanese Government shouldered the blame for the war and signed the surrender. Such major war criminals as Hideki Tojo and Ishine Matsui, who directed the Nanjing massacre, were tried by the International Military Tribunal and received the punishment they deserved.

It has long been a verdict of history that the Japanese miltarists committed a serious crime of aggression against the Chinese, Korean and Southeast Asian people. These butchers, who massacred the people of various countries, have been locked forever in the pillory of history.

Now, the Japanese Education Ministry has distorted the history of this half century in the screening of Japanese textbooks and has denied that Japan carried out aggression against China. They have used such words as "advance into north China" to cover up the full-scale war of aggression against China which began in 1937. They actually made a counterattack and described the indiscriminate killing of Chinese civilians after the occupation of Nanjing by the Japanese invading army as the result of "provocations" caused by the resistance of Chinese soldiers and civilians. Besides the Japanese Education Ministry, some high officials in the Japanese Government have also come forth to express support for this distortion. Among them is Yukeyasu Matsuno, head of Japan's National Land Agency, who even argued: "When Japan 'advanced' into foreign countries, it did not call its actions aggressions, and to present 'advance' as aggression is a distortion of history." According to the principles of international law generally recognized by the world, the violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries and the act of plundering and enslaving the people of other countries by any country constitutes aggression. Moreover, is it not a fact that Japan had practiced such acts of aggression against China for almost half a century? According to the logic of certain people in Japan, aggressions and aggressors do not exist in world history, and not only should the whole history of Japanese aggression against China be completely rewritten, but the whole history of World War I should also be completely rewritten. From the attitude a person adopts toward the mistakes and crimes he committed in the past, one can see what this person will do in the future. This also applies to a country as well as to a nation. The attitude adopted toward crimes of external aggression in history has a bearing on this country and the trend of the future development of this nation. In 1972 when Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai was normalizing relations between China and Japan, he made an allegorical statement pregnant with meaning regarding the past incidents caused by the Japanese militarists' invasion of China. He said: "The invasion of China by Japanese militarists has caused great sufferings to the Chinese people, and the Japanese people have also suffered deeply. Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We must firmly bear in mind such experiences and lessons." The reason the human race cannot forget the past and must respect history is because they can learn from history, draw useful lessons and take warning so as not to make the same mistake as their predecessors. Therefore, we should not cover up the true picture of history and, moreover, we cannot distort history. This deliberate distortion of history to defend aggressions in history means that someday Japan will probably retrace the old foothpath of militarism. The incident of the distortion of history by the Japanese Education Ministry indicates that this danger is already looming in present-day Japan.

The Japanese militarist forces suffered a crushing defeat in World War II. Since the war, the militarists have always been thinking of staging a comeback, but they have never been able to succeed because of the resolute resistance of the Japanese people and the strong opposition of the people of various Asian countries. What should be noticed is that the militarist elements have by no means vanished in Japan; there are many of them in the numerous extreme rightwing groups in the country today. These people are carrying out all kinds of activities in a bid to revive militarism and are vainly thinking of turning Japan from an economic into a great military power and reliving the old dream of the "Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." These people are praising the barbaric and ignorant bushido spirit, beautifying the history of Japan's external aggression, absolving the militarist ringleaders and war criminals of blame and even worshipping them as "national heroes" and praying for their souls. The film "Dai Nippon Teikou" ("The Great Japanese Empire") recently released in Japan wantonly glorifies the war criminal Hideki Tojo and propagates the notion that Japan's launching of aggressive wars was for its own "protection" and the "liberation of Asia." According to an advertisement in NIHONG KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the purpose of the film is to "restore a historical view of the great east Asian war that is favorable to the Japanese." This has clearly explained the purpose of certain Japanese in reversing the verdict against the militarists. Cultural education is the reflection of economics and politics, and ideological opinion is the precursor of action. The distortion of history is precisely for the sake of preparing public opinion in an attempt to revive militarism and is an important manifestation of this political trend.

World War II brought unprecedented disaster to the whole of mankind, and its memory is still fresh in the minds of the people. This great war was started by the Japanese full-scale war of aggression against China. One important lesson learned from the outbreak of this great war was: When the Japanese militarists kept on expanding the scale of aggression against China, when Mussolini was carrying out a war of aggression against Abyssinia and when Hitler was embarking on such adventurist actions as intervening in the Spanish Civil War, annexing Austria and occupying Czechoslovakia, the antifascist countries either lacked vigilance or adopted a policy of appeasement toward the aggressors. They did not curb the danger of a world war in its germinating stage. Today the situation of the whole world in its and the balance between the forces of peace and war are vastly different than before. However, the danger of a world war still exists. A common urgent task facing the people and all peace-loving countries of the world at present is to curb any factor which might lead to the outbreak of a new world war and making it possible to breed or grow.

The Chinese people and government have always adopted a reasonable, magnanimous and far-sighted attitude regarding the historical question of the Japanese invasion of China. We believe that China and Japan are separated by only a strip of water, that the people of both countries have a long history of friendly relations and that the Japanese aggression against China occurred under conditions which were entirely against the wishes of the Japanese people. Therefore, we have made a distinction between the Japanese people, who could not decide for themselves at that time, and the Japanese ruling class; between elements of the Japanese ruling class who did not approve of the war of aggression and the militarist forces; and between those in the Japanese Government who at that time were willing to carry out a friendly and good-neighbor policy and those in the Japanese Government who should take the blame for launching external wars of aggression in history. Japan, which has practiced external aggression in its history, owes a debt to the countries victimized by its aggression. As far as China is concerned, over 10 million people were killed by Japan's war of aggression in the 1930's and 1940's, while property damage exceeded $50 billion. Japan, which has now become an "economic big power," should retrace its roots. Was not a considerable part of its capital and wealth in fact plundered from other countries by aggressive war and colonial rule?

From the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 alone, Japan extorted from China reparations equivalent to what was then 350 million Japanese yen, and "the funds guaranteed the maintenance of the empire's armaments and the establishment of modern industry" ("History of Japan's Foreign Affairs" by Seisaburo Nobuo). Regarding the half century from the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 to the end of World War II, it is even more difficult to estimate the wealth Japan looted from China, Korea and other Asian countries (including wealth created by laborers from these countries). The Chinese people do not demand that the present Japanese Government assume responsibility for the war, and, for the sake of friendship between the people of the two countries, they have also dropped the demands for reparations. However, the Chinese people and all Asian peoples who suffered from Japanese aggression have the right to demand that the present Japanese Government assume a political and moral responsibility to curb the attempts of extreme rightwing forces in Japan to revive militarism, to tell the Japanese people -- and particularly the younger generation -- the historical truth, and to teach them that they must never again allow Japan to become a militarist state or to launch external wars of aggression. At present, some of the people in the Japanese Government are not only unwilling to do so but, instead, are trying to distort history and glorify aggression. This is a dereliction of duty. It should be pointed out that to distort the history of Japanese aggression against China is, in essence, an extreme insult to the Chinese people. The Chinese Government has approached the Japanese Government and asked for a correction. This is the legitimate right of the aggrieved party. But some high-ranking Japanese officials, on the contrary, tried to find fault with China by saying that this is "interference in Japan's internal affairs." Their disregard for morality and justice has reached a level that is impervious to reason. However, public opinion from all walks of life in Japan has also proved that this behavior of the Japanese authorities is also intolerable to the Japanese people. Kazuo Asukada, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party and member of the Diet, pointed out: "They attempted to play down the aggression perpetrated in the past against the Asian countries, cover up the injuries caused by the conduct of the Japanese militarists and erase such things from history. It is only natural that this tendency will evoke strong indignation among peoples of various Asian countries who were the victims of such acts of aggression." Toluma Utsunomiya, president of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said: "Pandering to the rightwing tendency, the Japanese Government attempts to use textbooks to blot out the Japanese people's self-reproach for aggression. We cannot agree to this." An editorial in YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out: "Over 60 percent of the people in Japan at present belong to 'the generation who do not know anything about the former war.' Therefore, the important thing is to teach them not to blot out the responsibilty for the war. However, the screening (of textbooks) has done just the opposite. This cannot but be considered as a distortion of historical facts." The National Conference of the Japanese History Education Workers Association has unanimously demanded that the Education Ministry change the practice of distorting history at once. All these reflect the sentiment of the Japanese public from all walks of life who are willing to have friendly relations with the people of China and other Asian countries.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples as well as people of insight, diplomatic relations between China and Japan were normalized in 1972 and a joint statement was issued in this connection by the governments of the two countries. The treaty of peace and friendship concluded between China and Japan in 1978 affirmed that "the joint statement is the basis for the development of peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan, and various principles indicated in the joint statement must be strictly observed."

The joint statement pointed out: "The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself." This showed the attitude of self-reproach adopted by the Japanese Government for the wars of aggression launched against China in the past. It was written as a major principle into the Sino-Jananese joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and is also affirmed by the treaty of peace and friendship. It is a prerequisite for the development of peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan. This prerequisite cannot be overthrown. To do so means to wreck the basis for the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. The Chinese people have all along valued the friendly relations with the Japanese people. The broad masses of Japanese people also have friendly feelings for the Chinese people. Just as pointed out by the joint statement of the two governments, "the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the development of neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries conform to the interests of the peoples of both countries and will also contribute to the easing of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace." Only by solemnly accepting historical facts, respecting the political basis for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and educating the younger generation in accordance with this guideline can friendly relations between China and Japan develop and can the peoples of both countries get along as friends from generation to generation. The Japanese Government should squarely face the distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China made by the Education Ministry in the process of screening textbooks, an affair which is damaging Sino-Japanese relations, and take practical action to defend the basis for friendly relations between the two countries by correcting this mistake. As far as the Chinese people are concerned, we are willing to work together with the Japanese people and the peoples of other Asian countries, unite with them and make joint efforts to prevent the danger of a revival of militarism.

DK FORCES SAID TO HIT VIETNAMESE STRONGHOLDS

OW021303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas recently launched attacks on Vietnamese strongholds in Siem Reap and Kompong Som and killed over 100 enemy troops, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From August 23 to 27, the guerrillas repeatedly attacked and shelled a Vietnamese stronghold in Chag Tach and the Vietnamese-controlled Height 343 in northern Koh Kong Province, killing or wounding 84 enemy troops.

On Aug. 21, the guerrillas raided the Prek Kok rubber plantation in Stang Trang District of Kompong Cham Province, destroying one Vietnamese truck, killing one Vietnamese advisor and his seven guards.

From Aug. 18 to 23, the guerrillas raided a Vietnamese stronghold in Tuk Sap on Highway No. 4 to the east of Kompong Cham Port, killing 12 enemy troops.

On Aug. 15, the national army and guerrillas raided an enemy stronghold at Thnol Popel village in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province, where one Vietnamese battalion was stationed. 20 Vietnamese were killed and five others wounded.

On Aug. 27 commandos of the Kampuchean National Army attacked a Vietnamese battalion headquartered at Trapeng Pring village. After a 19-minute fighting, the Kampucheans killed nine Vietnamese including the battalion commander and wounded seven others. They destroyed many enemy fortifications and captured a quantity of arms and military supply.

SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTEDLY DEFECT

OW022317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Weary and afraid of war, large numbers of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea defected last month, reported radio Democratic Kampuchea. On August 2 a group of Vietnamese soldiers in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, refusing to fight, deserted after killing their captain.

Thirty Vietnamese soldiers, haunted by attacks from local guerrillas, were reported to have fled from their positions in Kirivong District of Takeo Province on the same day. A group of 40 Vietnamese soldiers who had suffered from hunger and disease also deserted from the Thmat Puok District, Battambang Province. Meanwhile, about 90 Vietnamese soldiers in the Ban Lung area of Ratanakiri Province were seen to be fleeing toward Vietnam on August 2. Pleading with villagers for guidance, the soldiers told them they were not from North Vietnam but innocent people from South Vietnam.

From August 10 to 15, 49 Vietnamese soldiers had deserted their posts in the West Leach District of Pursat Province because they had run out of supplies.

In the period from August 7 through 15, a total of 55 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Kompong Thom area fled home along Highway 6. In order to avoid being intercepted by their own troops, they begged local people along the way for worn clothing with which they could disguise themselves.

Thirty-five Vietnamese soldiers, terrified of local guerrilla warfare were reported to have deserted the headquarters of the Ninth Vietnamese Division stationed in Taop Siem village of Chikreng District, Siemreap Province.

On August 18 and 20, 37 Vietnamese soldiers who refused to serve in the Vietnamese war fled from Anlong Kranh village of Staung District, and a reservoir in Kompong Thom Province, where their units were stationed.

SON SANN CALLS ON FRANCE TO SUPPORT DK AT UN

OW021814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1802 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, premier of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, today expressed the hope that France would support Democratic Kampuchea's presence in the United Nations and would cease its aid to Vietnam.

Son Sann told AFP here today that his government expects France not to abstain from voting on Kampuchea's seat at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session.

Son Sann will join President Norodom Sihanouk and Vice-President Khieu Samphan in attending the U.S. General Assembly session late this month.

He said: "We hope that France will take two steps: One, to support Democratic Kampuchea's presence in the United Nations to stress more forcefully its well-known opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea; and two, to cease its aid to Vietnam which can be regarded only as a reward for aggression."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- The delegation of the Burma Red Cross Society headed by Vice Chairman Col Hla Bu, which studied Red Cross activities in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Red Cross Society, arrived back in Rangoon by air this morning. The delegation included Burma Red Cross Central Council members U Kyee Myini and Dr Kanbawza Khin Hlaing. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK -- The Burmese national cultural dance troupe, which toured the PRC and the DPRK under bilateral cultural exchange programs, returned to Rangoon on 1 September. The dance troupe toured three major cities in the PRC and two cities in the DPRK. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

INJURED INDIAN RETURNED AFTER MEDICAL TREATMENT

OW030805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Lhasa, September 3 (XINHUA) -- An Indian who crossed the border into China's Tibet Region and was found frostbitten in both legs has been taken home by personnel dispatched by the Indian Government, after prompt treatment given by Chinese medical workers, it was learned here.

An Indian representative thanked the Chinese side for saving the life of Ram Chandra in the spirit of humanitarianism and friendship between the two countries.

Ram Chandra, 30, came from a village in Bihar State, India, where he has a mother, a wife and two children. He said that in March of this year he sneaked across the border into Tibet in hopes of earning a better living. While scaling a mountain his legs became frostbitten during a sudden snowstorm. He was found by local people near a highway linking Byalam and Tingri Counties of Tibet. Because the Indian could not walk and appeared to be in critical condition, the local people immediately carried him to the Tingri County hospital for emergency treatment.

A medical examination determined that the lower third of both his legs were severely forstbitten and showed evidence of serious gangrene infection. Without an operation the infection would become more serious, endangering his survival, doctors said.

With the consent of the Indian, surgeons overcame the difficulties of inadequate medical equipment and amputated both legs. Out of danger, he was placed under special nursing care.

After two months of careful treatment, Ram Chandra was returned to health for which he thanked the Chinese medical and rescue workers.

Early in April of this year, Chinese officials informed the Indian side of the case, through appropriate diplomatic channel. The Indian Government had been contacted and urged several times before it took Ram Chandra back on August 25.

DPA: EGON BAHR RECEIVED BY HU YAOBANG 3 SEP

LD031006 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing 3 Sep (DPA) — CPC Chairman Hu Yaobang received Socialist Party [SPD] politician Egon Bahr for an unscheduled exchange of political views in Beijing today. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People, in which the 12th CPC Congress is taking place. Observers expressed astonishment that, in spite of the party congress, Hu Yaobang was prepared to talk with a foreign guest.

Bahr has been in the PRC for 10 days. He first had talks on world issues, and especially disarmament questions, with Zhang Wenjin, vice minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for the West Europe section, and other officials. Bahr is going on to Moscow at the beginning of next week.

The Chinese leaders have been trying for some time to establish contacts with the SPD. Next spring SPD Chairman Willy Brandt is to visit Beijing.

FRENCH DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR XIAN

OW011558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the bureau of the French National Assembly led by its President Louis Mermaz left for Xian today with Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, bade farewell to Mermaz and the delegation at the state guest house. He wished them a pleasant and successful visit.

The guests were met in Xian by Zhang Yichen, and Lin Yinru, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, and other municipal and provincial leaders. Children presented the president and his wife with flowers.

This evening, the committee gave a banquet for the guests.

CONGRESS ON NUCLEAR MEDICINE ENDS IN PARIS

OW030831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Third World congress of nuclear medicine and biology ended here today after five days of discussions about nuclear medicine.

Present at the congress were 3,000 specialists in nuclear medicine from about 50 countries and regions in the world. For the first time China was represented at the congress by a delegation of the scientific and technical association headed by Professor Wang Shizhen, division member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The specialists presented more than 1,000 academic papers to the congress.

REAGAN URGES PALESTINIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, announcing his "new American policy" for a "durable, just and lasting peace" in the Middle East, called for "self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan."

In a nationally televised speech today from Burbank, California, President Reagan stressed that "the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza." "We will not support annexation or permanent control by Israel's of these territories," he added.

He is also opposed to Israeli expansion of settlements on these occupied lands and called for "the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel." There are reportedly about 80 settlements with 25,000 Israelis set up on the West Bank.

In his speech Reagan also emphasized U.S. commitment to Israel's security. "America's commitment to the security of Israel is ironclad," he said.

Calling this new U.S. initiative a "fresh start," Reagan said: "The Camp David agreement remains the foundation of our policy."

He said that the Lebanon war "has left us with a new opportunity for Middle East peace." "The question now is how to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," he pointed out.

That answer, he said, can only come at the negotiating table. "Each party must recognize that the outcome must be acceptable to all and that true peace will require compromise by all."

He said: "I call on Israel to make clear that the security for which she yearns can only be achieved through genuine peace, a peace requiring magnanimity, vision and courage." He also called on the Palestinians and Arab states to accept the reality of Israel.

Reagan also indicated that the United States has presented the proposals in full detail to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Jordanian Reaction

OW030825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Jordan is seriously considering U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and is ready to consult with the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Arab states, reported the Jordanian television today quoting a spokesman of the Jordanian Foreign Ministry.

Reagan's Middle East peace initiative calls for Palestinian self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

The spokesman said President Reagan's initiative contains positive elements which deserve study by Arabs, especially the inadmissibility of occupying territory by force and the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from its occupied territories in return for peace.

Israel Rejects Proposal

OW022349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Israel has rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new initiative to establish a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan, according to news reports received here today.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, after a three-hour emergency Cabinet meeting today, said that his government "completely rejects the proposals because they will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, even if this is not intended."
Levey said Reagan's proposals "deviate from the Camp David accords."

The Israeli Government also opposed Reagan's call for a ban on the creation of new settlements and the reinforcement of existing ones on the West Bank.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir asserted that "no power, be it the strongest and most friendly, will force" Israel to withdraw from the territories it has occupied since June 1967.

It was reported that the Israeli opposition Labour Party leaders welcomed the U.S. move which they called a breakthrough in efforts to solve the Palestinian problem.

UK's Pym Welcomes Plan

OW030530 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] London, September 2 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today expressed support for U.S. President Reagan's new Middle East plan saying it was very close to the European initiative launched two years ago.

Speaking tonight in an interview with the British independent television, Pym described it as a "constructive" and "imaginative" plan which has a foundation for negotiation that could lead to "a permanent peace in the end." Pym said the rights of the Palestinians and Israel's right to its security are two fundamental principles of that foundation.

Pym indicated that the American initiative is similar to "the ideas and opinions being expressed by Britain and the other European countries." Britain would work together with its partners in Europe to "help in every way we can to carry this initiative through to a settlement", he added.

President Reagan, in a major policy speech last night, proposed for Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and called for a freeze of Jewish settlement there.

Pym said the rights of the Palestinians had never been properly fulfilled and the Palestinian people had never had an opportunity to decide their own future. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and said he was sorry about Israel's rejection of the American plan.

In a statement issued earlier today, the British Government said: "The new U.S. ideas represent a serious attempt to take account of the concerns of the interested parties and recognise that the future of the Palestinians is central to Middle East peace."

WEINBERGER MEETS PRESS, LEADERS IN LEBANON

OW030031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today that plans for a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon could be worked out through negotiations. Weinberger told a news conference at Beirut Port at the end of his 7-hour visit that both Syrian and Israeli troops wished to leave Lebanon and go back home but they would not leave unless the other side had left. So a simultaneous withdrawal is the only solution, he said.

He said "preliminary work" has already been started on a mutual withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Weinberger's visit came when the last group of 1,000 Palestinian fighters evacuated Beirut under the supervision of the multinational force made up of French, U.S. and Italian troops.

Weinberger said the U.S. Marine contingent to the multinational force has completed its work and will withdraw from Beirut within a few days. He inspected the U.S. Marines earlier.

Weinberger had talks with Lebanese leaders including President-elect Bashir al-Jummayyil. He said the United States will provide Lebanon with military equipment to help it form an army strong enough to reestablish order in Beirut and maintain sovereignty over all of Lebanon.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis had a dinner tonight with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and presented him a medal for his "great efforts" to solve the west Beirut crisis. Habib arrived here on a mediation mission on June 14 when Israeli troops besieged west Beirut. An agreement for evacuation of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut was reached after 66-day negotiations.

Habib is scheduled to leave Beirut for Washington tomorrow and return here on September 22 to attend the swearing-in of Lebanese President al-Jummayyil. He will also continue to negotiate for a settlement of the Lebanon problem.

PRC AIDS IN CONSTRUCTION OF SENEGAL STADIUM

OW030111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Dakar, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam today laid the foundation stone for the Friendship Stadium, a 60,000-seat sports complex to be constructed with Chinese aid. Government ministers and Dakar municipal council officials were among the several thousand Senegalese at the ceremony. Diplomatic envoys accredited here also attended the ceremony.

Habib Thiam said at the ceremony that today's foundation stone laying ceremony symbolizes the well cooperative relations between Senegal and China and that the joint construction of the stadium will further help strengthen these relations.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Li Gongping said that the Chinese Gvoernment and Chinese workers participating in the construction of the stadium will do their best to ensure an early completion of the stadium in cooperation with the Senegalese Government.

The construction of the stadium, located in the suburbs of Dakar, will be aided by China according to a summary of talks signed by the two countries in 1975 and be completed in three years.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Hu on Responsibility Systems

OW021456 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Various forms of the production responsibility system have been instituted in rural areas in recent years. We must maintain this system for a long time to come. It can be improved step by step only on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experiences and must not be rashly changed against the will of the masses, much less must we take the road back.

Hu Yaobang said this in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress.

In his report, Hu Yaobang dealt with the question of persisting in taking the state sector of the economy as the leading factor and developing a diversified economy. He pointed out: Consolidating and developing the state sector of the economy is a decisive condition for ensuring that the collective economy under ownership by working people advances in the socialist orientation and that the individual economy serves socialism. Since the development of the productive forces in our country is still comparatively low and even uneven, various forms of economy need to exist simultaneously for a fairly long period of time.

He said: In recent years, young people and other residents in cities and towns have pooled their funds to engage in cooperative economic undertakings which have developed in many localities and have played a very useful role. The party and the government should give them support and guidance, and no one in any quarter is allowed to push them out or deal blows to them. Working people's individual economic undertakings in urban and rural areas should be encouraged to develop properly within the scope prescribed by the state and under industrial and commercial administration as a necessary and useful supplement to the economy under public ownership.

He stressed: The management responsibility system must be conscientiously practiced in all state and collective enterprises. He said: With the development of agricultural products and the improvement of peasants' management ability, a new demand for joint management will inevitably arise. In accordance with the principles of being conducive to production and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, we should make earnest efforts to promote various forms of economic associations. Some results have been achieved in practicing the economic responsibility system that was instituted recently in industrial and commercial enterprises. We should take a positive attitude, conscientiously sum up experiences and seek to formulate a set of systems and measures suited to the characteristics of our industrial and commercial enterprises and ensuring both the unified leadership of the state and bringing the initiative of enterprises and their workers and staff members into full play.

Hu Yaobang pointed out: Public ownership of the means of production is our country's fundamental economic system, which must not be undermined. Now in some rural areas, farmland and water conservancy facilities have been destroyed, forests excessively felled, collective reserves abolished and so on and so forth; some state industrial and commercial enterprises have violated the unified state plan, withheld without authorization those materials which should be distributed in a unified way, withheld profits which should be turned over to the state, evaded taxes, wantonly raised prices, blocked each other, and so on and so forth. Although these problems only involve a small number of people, they have seriously undermined the economy under public ownership and damaged the interests of the state and the people. They must be resolutely corrected.

Hu on Spiritual Civilization

OW030126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Hu Yaobang on Socialist Spiritual Civilization -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Whether or not to strive for a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization concerns the success or failure of socialism in China, said Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China in his report to the 12th party congress on September 1.

Socialist spiritual civilization, he noted, constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority.

Hu Yaobang said that in the past, when referring to the characteristics of socialism, people used to stress the elimination of the system of exploitation, public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work, planned to proportionate development of the national economy, and political power of the working class and other working people. Stress was also laid on another characteristic of socialism, the high development of the productive forces and a labour productivity higher than that under capitalism, as both a necessity and the end result of the development of socialism. All this is undoubtedly true, but it does not cover all the characteristics. Socialism must possess one more characteristic, that is, socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. Without this, the building of socialism would be out of the question.

If the great task of building a socialist spiritual civilization guided by communist ideology in the whole society is overlooked, people will direct their attention merely to the building of material civilization or even merely to the pursuit of material gains, he said. In that case, it will be impossible to safeguard the socialist orientation of China's modernization, and China's socialist society will lose its ideals and objectives, its spiritual motivation and fighting will, and find itself unable to resist the inroad of corrupt influences.

Roughly speaking, Hu Yaobang said, socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological. The cultural aspect refers to the development of various cultural undertakings such as education, science, art and literature, the press and publication, broadcasting and television, public health and physical culture, as well as the raising of the level of general knowledge of the people. It should also include healthy, cheerful, lively and varied recreational and sports activities with mass participation so that people, while relaxing after intense work, will get a lofty spiritual treat and regulate their physical strength.

The socialist character of the spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education, he went on. This consists mainly of the following: the working-class world outlook and scientific theory of Marxism; communist ideals, beliefs and moral values; the outlook of being masters of the country and collectivism which correspond with the system of socialist public ownership; a concept of rights and duties and sense of organization and discipline which correspond with the socialist political system; devoted service to the people and a communist attitude in work; and socialist patriotism and internationalism. In a nutshell, it consists of, above all, revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline.

Hu Yaobang stressed that building the party ideologically is the pillar of the building of spiritual civilization in the whole society, and party members should first of all play an exemplary role in ideology and ethics.

He said that all party members and other advanced elements in society must continuously propagate advanced ideas and set an example by their own deeds so as to inspire more and more members of society to become working people with high ideals, moral character, culture and a sense of discipline.

Hu Yaobang said that it is imperative not only to help every member of society broaden his or her mental outlook but to establish and develop throughout society a new type of social relations which embody the socialist spiritual civilization.

He said it is necessary to do more to educate the masses of the people, and first of all the cadres and youth, in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in the history of the motherland and especially its modern history, in the programme, history and revolutionary tradition of the party, and in the constitution of the country and the rights and duties of citizens and civic morality. It is necessary to do more to educate people of all trades and professions in work responsibilities, ethics and discipline.

He said that the Central Committee of the party is determined to effect a fundamental turn for the better in social morality in the next five years. This means, in the main, the achievement of markedly better public order, generally improved attitudes towards all types of work and a conspicuous decline in the crime rate. It means putting an effective check on, and arousing universal contempt for, such unhealthy tendencies and practices as benefiting oneself at the others' expense, pursuing private interests at the expense of public interests, loving ease and hating work, putting money first in everything and unscrupulously pursuing personal enjoyment. And it means resolutely eliminating all those evils which had been stamped out long ago in New China but have now cropped up again.

Efforts must be exerted to step up the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and arouse, with revolutionary ideas and revolutionary spirit, the immense enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism, he said.

Hu on Attaining Communism

OW030136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Communism Is Not Dim Illusion, Says Hu Yaobang -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China said communist ideas and actions have long been part of the actual life in China though the complete realization of communism as a social system would require generations of hard work.

The view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice" is utterly wrong, he said.

In his report to the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C. on September 1, Hu Yaobang said communism is above all a movement, whose final objective is the realization of communism as a social system.

In China, he said, the spread of communist ideas and the movement for the ultimate realization of the ideal of communism began long ago in the period of the founding of the Communist Party of China and of the new-democratic revolution which it led. This movement has now brought into being a socialist society, which is the first phase of communism.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that there is communism everywhere in China's daily life, of which it forms an inseparable part. Inside and outside the party, there are so many heroic and exemplary people, so many who are ready to give their all, including their own lives, for the realization of revolutionary ideals. Do they do all this in return for material rewards? Is it not the lofty communist spirit that guides them?

He stressed that socialism is advancing steadily towards the goal of its higher phase -- communism. This advance depends not only on the increase of material wealth but also on the steady rise of people's communist consciousness and revolutionary spirit. At the present stage, it is of course impossible to expect each and every member of society to be a communist, but such a demand should be made on the party members and all other advanced elements. Furthermore, the broad masses should be educated and influenced with communist ideas.

Hu Yaobang said communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization without which it would be impossible to build socialism.

Hu on Socialist Democracy

OW030148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on Socialist Democracy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said one of the party's fundamental goals and tasks is to attain a high level of socialist democracy.

Reporting to the 12th party congress on September 1, he said the steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

He pointed out that much time and work are needed to establish the system and ways of socialist democracy. What China did in this respect was far from adequate and, moreover, was seriously undermined during the "Cultural Revolution". In recent years, socialist democracy has been restored and developed to some extent in the country. Continuous efforts must be made to reform and improve China's political structure and system of leadership in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism so that the people are better able to exercise state power and the state organs can lead and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively.

Hu Yaobang emphasized that socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social; and it is necessary to improve democratic management in all enterprises and institutions and encourage mass participation in the management of community affairs at the grassroots level. Democracy should serve as a means by which the masses can educate themselves.

It is necessary to establish a relationship of equality between man and man and a correct relationship between the individual and society in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy, he said. The state and society guarantee legitimate freedom and rights to the citizens, who should in turn perform their duties to the state and society. While exercising their freedom and rights, citizens must not impair the interests of the state, society and the collective, or the freedom and rights of others. All measures adopted to develop socialist democracy must help to consolidate the socialist system and promote social production and other aspects of socialist construction. On no account will hostile, anti-socialist elements be given the freedom to carry out sabotage.

Elaborating on this subject, Hu Yaobang stressed the following points:

-- The development of socialist democracy should be closely linked with that of the socialist legal system so that socialist democracy is institutionalized and guaranteed by law;

-- And further efforts must be made to promote the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual help among China's nationalities;

-- Continuous attention must be paid to giving play to the very important role of the united front;

-- Correctly understanding and handling the class struggle that still exists in China today is the key to guaranteeing the democratic rights of the overwhelming majority of the people and exercising effective dictatorship over a handful of hostile elements.

Hu on Class Struggle

OW230204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on China's Class Struggle at Present Stage" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Sep 3 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang, speaking at the 12th party congress, elucidated the characteristics and principal manifestations of China's class struggle at the present stage and explained the party's basic policy on this question.

He said there are still hostile elements of all shades attempting to undermine or overthrow the socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements.

He said the Central Committee of the party has repeatedly pointed out that following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most of the contradictions in Chinese society have ceased to have the nature of class struggle, and so class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction.

However, within certain limits, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time to come and may even sharpen under certain conditions, Hu Yaobang said. This is not only because the pernicious influence left over by the exploitative system and classes cannot be eradicated within a short time, but also because the Chinese people have not achieved the goal of reunifying their motherland and still live in a complicated international environment in which the capitalist forces and other forces hostile to China's socialist cause will seek to corrupt the Chinese people and sabotage the country.

Therefore, he said, the Chinese people must prepare themselves mentally for a long-term struggle, see to it that the state of the people's democratic dictatorship exercises its function of dictatorship over enemies, and uphold the Marxist class viewpoint in handling current social contradictions and other social phenomena that have the nature of class struggle. This is the basic principle of the Central Committee with regard to the question of the class struggle in China at the present stage.

On the struggle against grave criminal offences in the economic sphere which is now being intensified in China, Hu Yaobang said that those hostile elements cause tremendous damage to economic construction, upset social stability, debase the moral standards of society and corrupt people's mind and life. They are termites jeopardizing the edifice of socialism. Similar disruptive activities occur in the political and cultural spheres as well.

Such destructive elements must be severely punished by law, he said.

In the new period of socialist development, he noted, China must, on the one hand, persist in the policy of opening to the outside world as well as in its policies for enlivening the economy domestically and, on the other, resolutely strike down the grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. This principle must be adhered to without the slightest ambiquity, he added.

PLA Leaders on Deng, Hu Talks

OW021612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Delegates from the Chinese People's Liberation Army today expressed full support for Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Speaking at group discussions, battle-worthy veteran party members and Red armymen recalled the party's history and compared it with the present-day situation. Those who had attended the 7th and 8th party congresses were identical in the view that the current congress is a most important meeting since the 7th party congress and that the principles, policies and program to be formulated at the current congress will create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Xiao Ke, commandant and first political commissar of the P.L.A. Military Academy, joined the revolution in the 1920's. He said: "During the dozen years from the 7th congress to the 8th, our party led the people in driving the Japanese aggressors out of China, routing Chiang Kai-shek's army, establishing the New China and scoring brilliant successes in the three-year economic rehabilitation period and the First Five-Year Plan period."

Xiao Ke said the policies and program formulated at the 8th congress were correct. But they were later undermined, resulting in damages to the revolution and construction. "The policies outlined in Deng Xiaoping's speech and Hu Yaobang's report at the current congress," he noted, "show that we have returned to the road of Marxism-Leninism. As long as we adhere to these policies, we will certainly win greater victories before the end of this century."

Yang Yong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., compared the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee held in 1978 to the Zunyi meeting in 1935 in that the party returned to the correct line from a zigzag course. He said: "Our party has experienced both successes and setbacks, just as our army has both won victories and suffered defeats. Defeats can teach people more profound lessons. Our cause will flourish after this congress because our party has summed up experience and lessons in an all-round way since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee."

Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang units of the P.L.A., said that the C.P.C. has held 11 national congresses since its founding 61 years ago and is now holding its 12th congress. Of the previous 11 congresses, he said, the 7th congress gave people the deepest impression because it distinguished right from wrong and achieved unity among the comrades. The 12th congress will be a most important meeting since the 7th congress and will surely exert a tremendous impact on revolution and construction in China.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, recalled the 7th party congress which he had attended. The 7th congress, he said, laid the foundation for the victory in the new-democratic revolution. The principles and program formulated at the 8th congress were also correct. But its a pity that they were not implemented.

He said: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report have indicated the goals of our struggle. Provided we work with one heart and one mind and make concerted efforts, we will surely win great victories."

Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence, said that Deng Xiaoping's opening speech gave a brief summing-up of the party's experience and lessons. The ten-year turmoil seriously damaged China's economic construction, science, culture, and national defence. But, in turn, it served to expose the perniciousness of the "left" ideology to the full and helped bring about the solidarity and unity of the party and people as of now.

He said: "We have discarded the erroneous things and restored the true features of Mao Zedong Thought. The convocation of the 12th party congress will encourage us to advance courageously along the direction charted by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Having heard Hu Yaobang's report, we are full of confidence, and no force is able to prevent our forward march."

Delegates Discuss Report

OW021859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1815 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Delegates to the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress acclaimed Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu Yaobang's report at the congress as being "realistic", "inspiring" and "outlining a clear orientation."

Animated group discussions started this morning and will continue for several days. Delegates from across the country unanimously agreed to the report's statement that China has effected a great historic change and to general tasks of the C.P.C. in the new historical period.

Delegates talked about the situation and progress in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and were of the opinion that the tasks raised by the party Central Committee to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization can be fulfilled through hard work.

There were 1,600 delegates attending the congress, representing 39 million party members.

Tan Qilong, first secretary of the party committee of Sichuan Province, which has one-tenth of the country's population and almost the same percentage of the party members, summed up the strength behind China's great historic change.

He said: "Firstly, we have a party Central Committee that can be trusted, that is capable of handling all kinds of complicated situations and guiding the people over difficulties and hardships to win final victory; secondly, communism is of great vitality. It is the ideal social system and at the same time a practical movement in which we have been participating in order to realise this ideal of ours; thirdly, only by persisting in the scientific principles of integrating Marxist theories with practice and believing the people to be creators of history will the party be able to formulate the correct line, principles and policies and lead our cause to victory. This is our historical experience."

Tan pointed out: "Although we cannot say that we have fully grasped the laws governing China's socialist construction, China has found its own road of building socialism and practice has proved this road to be correct. We shall continue along this road steadfastly and go on exploring and creating."

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, described the objectives mapped out at the 12th national party congress as "most heartening" and "conforming to the aspirations of the people of the whole country".

He said Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China, will shoulder a heavy task in accomplishing the magnificent goal. Shanghai is the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party and the people in the city have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. In the past three years, Shanghai has achieved steady progress in both industrial and agricultural production by implementing the principle of economic readjustment. In future, the people in Shanghai will make new contributions to the modernization of the motherland.

He said that in the four years since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, China has accomplished the arduous task of setting things right on the ideological front. "This demonstrated the greatness of our party and its political maturity," he added.

Delegates from Anhui Province, one of the first provinces effecting a breakthrough in the relations of production in agriculture, cited facts to show that Hu Yaobang's report tallies with realities.

Governor Zhou Zijian recalled the major reform of agricultural management system in Anhui after the slogan of "taking production as the central task" was raised in 1978.

"Over 98 percent of the production teams in the province have followed the method of fixing output quotas on the household basis. In the past three years, total agricultural output value increased at an average rate of 10.8 percent a year while total grain output grew at an average rate of 6.5 percent. The agricultural production responsibility system is being summed up and improved. Peasants' livelihood has markedly improved."

The governor said: "We in Anhui have achieved stability in policies, job responsibility system and leading bodies at various levels. All this is due to the correctness of the party's principles."

Delegates from Guangdong Province described the present period as "a golden period and one of the best periods" in New China.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, said since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, because the party decided to implement special policies and flexible measures for Guangdong Province, the province has made remarkable progress in raising the level of its economic development and improving the people's living standards, thus greatly increasing the party's prestige.

"Cadres and people have generally welcomed the policies of opening to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy and giving the localities and enterprises certain decision-making power," Ren Zhongyi said.

"The masses of cadres and people both inside and outside the party hope that we will adhere to the line of the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, maintain the continuity and stability of the basic policies and strive to bring about an even better situation," he said. "The 12th party congress will certainly keep to the correct line followed since the third plenum and substantiate and develop it."

Delegates from provinces along China's southeast coast, which are increasing their economic relations with foreign countries, have expressed great confidence in the future.

Xiang Nan, secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee, said that the basic policy set forth in Hu Yaobang's report is to create a new situation. This conforms to the actual conditions of the country and of Fujian Province, too. He pointed out that the report has put forward "a firm and clear-cut policy" regarding economic relations with foreign countries. This is very important for Fujian.

"We will unswervingly follow this policy," he said. In order to facilitate its economic exchange with foreign countries, the province is building harbor, airport, railway, telecommunications, power-generating and other projects.

The delegation of Fujian Province includes several young deputy governors well-versed in economic affairs. They all shared Xiang Nan's view.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the party committee of Yunnan Province, where people of more than 20 minority nationalities live in compact communities, said at a group discussion that for China as a whole as well as for Yunnan Province, the present period is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

He said he has reached this conclusion as an eye-witness who has worked in Yunnan for more than 30 years.

Liu Shusheng said that since the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, Yunnan's gross agricultural output value has increased at an average annual rate of 5.8 percent, much higher than in the past. In 1976, when the "gang of four" was smashed, 30 of China's least developed counties were in Yunnan Province. In 1981 the number was reduced to two.

Deng Aleng, head of the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture and member of the Yunnan delegation, said that upon his departure from Yunnan for Beijing, local party members asked him to tell the congress that they welcome the current policies and that they are determined to do a good job in production and in defending the border areas. The prefecture has a population of 300,000.

The Taiwan delegation, now staying at Zhongnanhai, the headquarters of the party Central Committee, warmly applauded Deng Xiaoping's speech and Hu Yaobang's report in which the reunification of the motherland was mentioned on six occasions.

Delegation leader Lin Liyun who is also president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said she is full of confidence that Taiwan will return to the motherland. She said: "We are receiving Taiwan compatriots from abroad almost every day, many of them intellectuals. More and more compatriots come in order to get the first-hand knowledge of the mainland. Many of them have discarded misgivings and doubts after some observation. The policy of reunifying the motherland has found its way deep into the hearts of the people."

In group discussions, many veteran party members and Red armymen voiced their agreement to the program put forth at the 12th party congress and stressed that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is at one with the party Central Committee and is people's armed forces under the leadership of the party.

Zhang Jingfu Discussion

OW021659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, today expressed confidence that China will quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

The objective was put forward by party Chairman Hu Yaobang in a report to the 12th party congress which opened here on September 1.

Zhang Jingfu was speaking at a panel meeting discussing Hu Yaobang's report.

The minister, a member of the presidium of the party congress, said he based his statement on an all-round analysis of China's present economic conditions and its potential.

He said the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council had on several occasions called meetings participated by leading members of various commissions and ministries and by responsible cadres from the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Strategic steps and practicable measures for achieving the objective were worked out after repeated studies and discussions at these meetings.

He said that the decade between 1981 and 1990 is decisive for realizing the grand objective. It is a period for laying foundations, accumulating strength and readjusting the relations between the various sectors of the national economy so that they will be well-coordinated with each other. This will enable China's economy to make rapid progress in the following decade, the minister said.

While concentrating funds to undertake key construction projects, giving priority to energy industries and transport and communications, efforts will be made to improve the existing enterprises, he said.

China has 300,000 large, medium-sized and small industrial enterprises which provide a fairly solid economic foundation for further advance, Zhang Jingfu said. But the technical and managerial levels of these enterprises are fairly low and their economic performance is not very satisfactory. "This is a weakness," Zhang Jingfu said, "but it also shows there is a great potential for further development."

The minister said that in many respects, China's enterprises have not yet attained the best economic results registered after liberation. But many advanced enterprises, and not just a few of them, have come to the fore in various parts of the country. If China's enterprises all catch up with them, the total output value will be greatly increased.

China will replace or improve inefficient boilers, transformers, blowers, pumps and engines step by step to conserve energy, Zhang Jingfu said.

Zhang Jingfu described the enterprises as cells of China's economy. They should be full of vitality, he said. On the one hand, the initiative of the workers must be brought into full play to give the enterprises an inner dynamic force. On the other hand, pressure will be exerted on the enterprises from the outside by commending and giving economic awards to the advanced ones while closing down, merging or re-orienting the backward enterprises that are running at a loss.

The most talented scientists and technicians should direct their service to production, and cadres should improve their technical and managerial level, he added.

It is possible to achieve the objective set for the year 2,000 at the party congress if persistent efforts are made and work is well done, the minister concluded.

Anhui Governor's Remarks

OW030553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Zhou Zijian, an Anhui delegate attending the 12th CPC National Congress, said at a meeting of the Anhui delegation: The opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report explicitly points out that we have made a historic change. This judgment conforms to the actual situation of China as well as the situation of Anhui Province.

He said: This historic change fully shows that the line, principles and policies adopted by our party since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee are completely correct. They are the fundamental guarantee for our winning great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order.

Zhou Zijian said: To sum up, what the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee has done since the second half of 1977 is to adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, resolutely eliminate chaos and restore order and break away from the long and serious trammels of "leftist" mistakes in various fields. In order to eliminate chaos, restore order and improve the situation as a whole, we have specifically dealt with the fundamental problems which concern the overall situation.

He said: One of the fundamental problems is political. To deal with it, we have acted according to the arrangements of the central authorities to wage unremitting struggle to repair the damages done by the internal strife of those 10 years. We have concentrated our efforts on the following four tasks in the last few years:

1. Penetratingly waging a struggle to expose and criticize the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique;

2. Redressing a large number of cases of injustice and implementing the party's policies concerning cadres and intellectuals;

3. Readjusting, consolidating and strengthening the leading groups at all levels; and

4. Upholding the four basic principles and "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and waging resolute and constant struggle against various erroneous and unhealthy tendencies.

At the same time, we have achieved fairly good results in carrying out party work style and discipline education by citing typical cases of some cadres' serious violations of the law and discipline and those who abused power to seek special privileges. It is precisely because we have eliminated chaos and restored order in these fields that the political situation in Anhui over the last few years has been fairly stable [bi jiao wen ding 3024 6525 1353] and we have been able to implement the party's various principles and policies in a fairly good way.

Another fundamental problem is economic work. To deal with it, we have paid close attention to agriculture as the central link and firmly corrected longstanding "leftist" mistakes. In order to overcome the "leftist" mistakes in economic work, Anhui first made a breakthrough in agriculture. This has played an important role in making the overall economic situation and political situation take a favorable turn.

Zhou Zijian said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anhui's total agricultural output value has been increasing at an average rate of 10.8 percent a year and total grain output has been increasing at an average rate of 6.5 percent a year. In the last 3 years, the province supplied the state with more than 3.7 billion jin of grain.

He said: Although we still have many problems and difficulties at present, we can overcome them and win victories if we adhere to the correct guiding principles and policies of the party Central Committee.

Ren Zhongyi's Remarks

OW030515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Ren Zhongyi, a delegate attending the 12th CPC National Congress, said during a discussion on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu Yaobang's political report: The party's 12th national congress will go down in history as a historic conference that carries forward the revolutionary cause and forges ahead into the future.

He said: I resolutely support the opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the congress and report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee. This national congress is the most important meeting since the 7th CPC National Congress.

He said: Since the central authorities decided to implement special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in the province has improved remarkably in three respects:

1. The level of economic development has clearly been raised. In the last 3 years, agricultural and industrial developments were greatly accelerated. The total agricultural and industrial output value increased at an average rate of 7.4 percent a year. The total industrial output value alone rose at an average annual rate of 8.6 percent.

2. The people's living standard has clearly improved. In 1981, workers' wages increased by 40 percent and the peasants' income rose by 69 percent as compared with 1978.

3. The party's prestige has clearly been enhanced. At present, the workers, peasants and intellectuals generally praise the open-door policy, the efforts to enliven the economy and the added power of decision given to local authorities and enterprises. In short, they acclaim the road taken since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Ren Zhongyi said: The common aspiration shared by the cadres and the masses inside and outside the party is to adhere to the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; continue and stabilize the basic policies; and further ehhance the excellent situation. The party's 12th national congress wants to adhere to and further develop the current experience gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This is also the aspiration of the whole party and the people throughout the country.

Hunan Delegate's Remarks

OW030529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Liu Jiashi, secretary of the Changde Prefectural CPC Committee and delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, said at today's panel meeting of the congress: In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang presented a very good summation of our experience gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is precisely because Changde Prefecture adheres to the principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that remarkable changes have taken place in eight fields in the prefecture.

The changes are:

1. Since the implementation of the system of responsibility for agricultural production, the peasants' enthusiasm for production has been aroused and the grain production has increased by a big margin.

2. The output of oil-bearing crops has greatly increased. In the past 3 years, rapeseed output increased by 260 percent from 74 million jin to 170 million jin. In 1982 the rapeseed output further rose to 270 million jin.

3. The commune members have become well-off by working hard and a number of well-to-do production brigades and teams and households have emerged.

4. A large number of thatched huts have been replaced by brick houses.

5. The people's savings have increased and their purchasing power has clearly been enhanced.

6. The peasants have become more enthusiastic for learning and using the sciences.

7. The total output value of the light and textile industries has increased by nearly 60 percent.

8. The population growth rate continues to drop. In the 1970's the population in the prefecture increased at an average rate of 93,000 persons a year. In the first 2 years of the 1980's, the average annual increase in the population dropped to 33,000 persons.

Liu Jiashi firmly believes that as long as we march forward in the direction pointed out by the 12th CPC National Congress, the situation will become better and better and we surely can open up a new prospect for socialist construction.

Press Editorials

OW021151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA) -- JIEFANGJUN BAO, SHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO and ZHONGGUO CAIMO BAO respectively carry editorials warmly greeting the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress.

In its editorial entitled "A Congress of Great, Historic Significance," JIEFANGJUN BAO says today: The 12th CPC National Congress is convened at an important moment when our party and country have effected a great, historic transition. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and through the concerted, arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities across the land, have accomplished the difficult task of setting the guiding ideology to rights and won a signal victory in setting right the practical work on all fronts. Thus, our country has now entered a new period of development.

The editorial points out: As on all other fronts throughout the country, our army has made remarkable achievements in building itself into a modernized, revolutionary regular army in the past few years, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission. It has made new, important progress in military, political, logistics and other work. The army's political consciousness and understanding of policies have generally increased, and its sense of organization and discipline has been greatly strengthened. New achievements in scientific research for national defense have been made one after another, and army-government and army-people unity has been further strengthened. Cadres at various levels have noticeably increased their knowledge of modern military affairs and their ability in commanding, and large numbers of fighters have markedly raised their combat skills and scientific and cultural level. Thus, our army's fighting capability in meeting the requirements of modern warfare has noticeably improved.

The editorial says: The gratifying, excellent situation in our party, army and country and the tremendous achievements made in the past few years have most incontrovertibly proved that the party's lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are suited to our country's conditions, accord with the common aspirations of the people, prove effective and are thus entirely correct. These have most incontrovertibly proved that the great cause of socialism-communism led by our party is of great, invincible vitality; despite the great damage done in the 10 years of internal disorder, our great cause of socialism-communism, relying on its own vitality, has once again embarked on a broad road of prosperity after surmounting difficulties and setbacks. These have most incontrovertibly proved that the collective leadership of our party is capable of having any complicated situation well in hand and solving various difficult problems and is a firm leading core in which we can have full trust. As the 12th CPC National Congress is convened, we look ahead and are full of confidence in victory. Our party, country and army are full of promise.

The editorial says: Ours is a people's army led by the CPC. Our army is an important component of the state apparatus. Our army has won all victories and made all achievements under the party's leadership. All army commanders and fighters should conscientiously study the documents and resolutions to be adopted soon by the 12th CPC National Congress. Inspired by the spirit of the congress, we should further raise our communist consciousness, have firmer faith in communism, further strengthen our communist spirit and work hard to strengthen the modernization and regularization of our revolutionary army and accomplish the mission assigned to our army by the 12th CPC National Congress.

In its editorial entitled "Hold High the Communist Banner," ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO said yesterday: This congress will be undoubtedly of extremely great significance for bringing about a new, splendid situation in socialist modernization.

The editorial points out: Our young people today must clearly understand the lofty objective of communism, shoulder their historic responsibility and work earnestly and effectively in order to contribute to bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In its editorial entitled "A Congress of Epoch-Making Significance," ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO said yesterday: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has led the people throughout the country in bringing about a great historic transition. As a result, our country has once again embarked on a broad road of sound development.

MORE FOREIGN GREETINGS TO 12TH CPC CONGRESS

Romanian Communist Party

OW021316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent a message yesterday to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, extending most cordial greetings on the occasion of the convocation of the congress. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, we address most cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to the delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to all Chinese Communists and friendly people.

Your party congress is an event of particular importance in the life of the Chinese Communists and the Chinese labouring people. It will review the work of building socialism in the People's Republic of China, and formulate a national program for development to ensure the prosperity and well-being of the Chinese people.

The Romanian Communists and our people are highly appreciative of the remarkable successes the industrious Chinese people have scored under the leadership of the Communist Party in attaining the objective set to itself, i.e. to turn its homeland into a strong socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology, and steadily raise the material and spiritual standards of living of the working people. We are also appreciative of the ever-more important role the People's Republic of China plays in the international life, in the settlement of the great issues facing the contemporary world, in the struggle against the imperialist policy of power politics and dictate, against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the cause of the people's freedom and independence, for peace and social progress.

Sincerely rejoicing at the achievements scored by the working people of your country in socialist construction, we wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater successes in the steady development and blossoming of your homeland.

Rallying themselves closely round the Romanian Communist Party headed by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are now working hard to carry out the program for the comprehensive development of socialist society and Romania's march to communism, to improve the quality of our work and living conditions, and to raise steadily the level of the material and spiritual life of the working people.

The Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania devote their efforts to building socialism successfully on the soil of Romania. At the same time they have consistently worked for a halt to the aggravation of the international situation, for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and understanding among people, for the exclusively political settlement through negotiations of conflicts between countries, for the complete elimination of the imperialist policy of power politics and military threats, for the resumption of the policy of detente and cooperation and of respect for national peace and independence.

Along the years, durable, mutually advantages relations of friendship and collaboration have developed between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, on the basis of the firm principles of independence and sovereignty, full equality, mutual respect and international solidarity. The meetings between the leaders of our parties and states made a decisive contribution to the steadily ascending course of these relations, which opened each time new prospects to the deepening and expansion of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration in many fields. The particularly productive results of the talks occasioned by the official goodwill visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China last April emphasized once again the common wish to provide all conditions so that the Romanian-Chinese relations should powerfully develop in the future too, in keeping with the increased possibilities the socio-economic development of the two countries offers.

We reassert, on this occasion too, the firm confidence that by working together, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Chinawill witness a steady development, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace, progress and welfare of the peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, full success in the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

Spanish Communist Party

OW021230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party sent a message of congratulation to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on August 30 on the opening of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The message said: "We Spanish Communists and the Chinese Communists have a friendship of long history and been united in the protracted common revolutionary struggle. We are following with great interest the work of your important congress. We believe that the various resolutions adopted at the congress will encourage Chinese Communists and the great Chinese people to unswervingly move forward towards socialist modernization of their country with selfless and creative work. China's modernization will make China one of the most advanced countries in the world. This is of decisive significance to the progress of mankind. We believe that to achieve the goal, immense efforts and sacrifices are needed. Meanwhile, the achievements you have made in the past and your indomitable will demonstrated in overcoming difficulties to uncompromisingly correct the serious past mistakes for gaining these achievements, have once again deeply convinced us that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, will surely win new victories in the new battle as they have done in the past."

It said: "We sincerely wish that the People's Republic of China would develop into a powerful, prosperous and modernized socialist country and find its due, outstanding place in the world, and thus making its contributions to the maintenance of peace, the most important task facing the people of the world today."

The message said: "We'd like to take this opportunity to express again our satisfaction at the relationship between our two parties which are permeated with mutual confidence, unity, sincerity and friendliness. The development of this relationship has substantiated our common view: The fact that the common points between the Chinese and Spanish Communists far surpass their differences, has enabled them to get united. The long and solid friendship between us will be strengthened in the direction favourable to both our parties and peoples for the sake of our common goal: peace, democracy and socialism."

LU DINGYI INTERVIEW RECALLS PARTY'S EXPERIENCES

HK021230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by staff reporters Hu Bangxiu [5170 6721 4423] and Xu Peiqin [6079 0160 3830]: "Pleasant Expectations -- Visiting With Comrade Lu Dingyi"]

[Text] The party's 12th national congress will soon be held. This will be a congress of tremendous significance in our party's history. What expectations do our older generation of revolutionaries cherish for this congress? With this question in mind, we visited Comrade Lu Dingyi.

Our revered Comrade Lu's room is furnished simply, with only a desk and a few sofas. This is where he works and receives visitors. After we sat for a few minutes, our revered Comrade Lu came out smiling. He kindly shook hands with all of us. We asked about his health and he said with a strong Wuxi Brogue, smiling, "Very well, very well. As you can see, am I not very well?"

Our revered Comrade Lu is now 76 years old. His hair has turned white, but he looks healthy and full of spirit and does not look like a man who suffered 13 years of imprisonment. His secretary told us that during the past few years, because of the rapid and healthy development of the situation, our revered Comrade Lu has had ease of mind. Therefore, he has not only recovered from his illness, but has improved his health and become much stronger. Every day, he very carefully reads central documents and central and local papers and will not go to sleep until midnight....

Our revered Comrade Lu is now one of the few veteran revolutionaries in our party. He joined the youth league when he was 25 and was admitted into the party the same year. For over 50 years, he carried out underground work in white areas, was sent to Moscow as the representative of the Chinese CYL to the "Youth Communist International," took part in the Long March and conducted political work in the army. For most of his life, he has carried out propaganda and theoretical work for the party. He is a theoretical and propaganda worker familiar to people throughout the country.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has entered a period of resurgence. On the basis of summing up the experiences of the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, we have clarified the orientation of our progress and adopted a series of policies, thus giving rise to a new situation of vigorous development throughout our country.

Our revered Comrade Lu affirmed the achievements that our party has scored on all the fronts over the past few years and said with relief and gratification: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party's line has been correct and our progress has been fast." He cited what had been happening in our rural areas as an example and said that the speed of change over the past few years was unexpectedly quick. This has proved that our party's policies are correct. (Conversely, this has also proved that at the end of the cooperation period, some compulsory means were resorted to.) Now we are implementing the responsibility system to give full play to the peasants' initiative. Once production has been developed, our peasants will follow the trend of the times and in due course voluntarily combine themselves. This will be a voluntary cooperation among the peasants and it will be developed in various forms and at different times. When the time comes, we must remember well that we should firmly oppose any coercion or commandism.

At the request of these reporters, our revered Comrade Lu briefly recalled the party's national congresses that he had attended. In May 1927, he attended the Fifth CPC National Congress in Wuhan. At the seventh CPC National Congress in Yenan in 1945, he was elected a member of the Central Committee. At the Eighth CPC National Congress in Beijing in 1956, he was elected an alternate member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Central Secretariat. After the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution" he was excluded from taking part in any political activities. At the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he was a member of the CPC Central Committee.

Throughout the talk, our revered Comrade Lu did not mention a single word about his personal suffering from the cruel persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but he paid extremely great attention to summing up the party's historical experiences. He cited the three inner-party struggles to expound on the importance of criticism and self-criticism.

The first was the struggle against Chen Duxiu's line.

Chen Duxiu was our party's first general secretary and he achieved merits in establishing the party. In conducting the work of forming a united front with the KMT, Chen pursued a rightist capitulationist line. At that time, there were people inside the party who put forth their opinions and suggestions to Chen Duxiu, but Chen practiced paternalism in the party, clung obstinately to his own erroneous course and refused to listen to these opinions and suggestions. At a meeting of the party, Chen tore to pieces and threw away the written suggestions handed to him by Comrade Ren Bishi on behalf of the CYL Central Committee. This showed his disgusting paternalist work style. Without criticism and self-criticism, our party lost its combat effectiveness and the great revolution ended in failure.

Our revered Comrade Lu pondered silently for a while and then said slowly that, judging by the methods by which the line struggle was carried out, this struggle should be regarded as having been carried out in a relatively normal manner. After the failure of the great revolution, Chen Duxiu was dismissed from the post of general secretary, but the party did not punish him for his errors.

It was because he later united with the Trotskyite section and set up a "Trotskyite and Chen Duxiu liquidation section" that he was expelled from the party. This was correct punishment.

The second was the struggle against Wang Ming's line.

The situation this time was greatly changed. Relying on the support of Mi Fu [5717 1133], chief of the Eastern Affairs Department of the Comintern, Wang Ming had formed a small section inside the party and the members of this section called themselves "100 percent Bolsheviks." They branded many comrades who did not agree with the views of Mi Fu and Wang Ming and who would not follow their line as "secret agents," "advocators of compromise" and "advocators of peasant line" and carried out a ruthless struggle against and dealt merciless blows at them. As a result, many comrades were dismissed, expelled, arrested and even executed or persecuted to death. Terror existed everywhere inside the party and the revolutionary force was wrecked under attacks both from outside and within the party; thus, the Red Army was forced to begin the Long March. It was not until the Zunyi meeting, that this dangerous trend was reversed.

We know that our revered Comrade Lu's wife, Tang Zhenyi, was cruelly killed by the enemy. This was also the result of the ruthless struggle and merciless blows of Wang Ming's line. However, our revered Comrade Lu did not mention his personal suffering. On the contrary, he said in a comforting tone: "During the rectification movement in 1942, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the party did not deal with the Wang Ming clique in the manner Wang Ming himself upheld. On the contrary, it adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism and conducted careful and profound ideological work to make those who were members of the Wang Ming clique and those who followed Wang Ming understand their mistakes in order to unite them. Throughout the party, all those who were members of the Wang Ming clique and all those who followed Wang Ming, except Wang Ming himself and his wife, conducted self-criticism. Those who opposed and resisted Wang Ming's line also conducted self-criticism for their own shortcomings. By so doing, we thoroughly expose and criticized Wang Ming's line and achieved unprecedented political and ideological unity throughout the party. On this basis, the party raised new tasks at its seventh national congress and told the whole party to look ahead in unity. We achieved victory over the whole country in only 4 years after the Seventh CPC National Congress. Such a fast speed of development was something people had never expected."

Our revered Comrade Lu believed that the third struggle was the struggle against the "Great Cultural Revolution." The "Great Cultural Revolution" was similar in nature to the period of Wang Ming line.

Like the Wang Ming clique that claimed to be "100 percent Bolshevik," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" claimed to be "simon-pure rebels who most faithfully upheld Mao Zedong Thought." Wang Ming branded people as "advocators and wrong lines" and Lin Biao and Jiang Qing also branded people as "capitalist roaders," "reactionary academic authorities," and so forth. The "overall dictatorship" that they practiced was the same as the Wang Ming clique's ruthless struggle and merciless blows.

Our revered Comrade Lu seriously summed up the bitter lessons from these three great struggles and said that our party needs criticism and self-criticism. Without criticism and self-criticism, our party will hold no hope and will perish.

When the theme of our talks returned to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our revered Comrade Lu again smiled with gratification. He thought that this session marked a historical turning point. It restored the party's democratic centralism, brought order out of chaos, established anew the party's correct ideological, political and organizational lines and scored universally acknowledged great achievements. He especially happily pointed out that last year at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party very satisfactorily began conducting criticism and self-criticism by summing up the historical experiences since the founding of the PRC. Now, the 7th plenary session of the central committee has already made adequate preparations for the 12th CPC national congress.

We are confident that the 12th CPC National Congress will surely be a success and our party will surely become an even more vigorous leader in the fight to lead the people throughout the country to go all out and open up new prospects for socialist modernization. We are now forging ahead triumphantly, but we should pay particular attention to guarding against conceit and impetuosity and work cautiously and conscientiously. He said: "I have been in the party for 57 years, during which time I have made many contributions and committed many mistakes. When I recall the past, I find that I was very childish at that time, but I do not know why I did not take part in implementing the three erroneous lines. If I had, I would have committed even more mistakes. There are many other comrades like me who have committed some mistakes. During the decade of turmoil, many people could not help but commit mistakes. Making sincere criticism and self-criticism will facilitate the party's unity. This is called 'getting rid of the baggage in order to march forward with a light pack.'?"

The sun was setting and twilight came stealthily. Our revered Comrade Lu and the reporters went into the courtyard and had pictures taken together. He humorously said to the cameraman: "You take command and we will obey you."

Finally, we shook hands with our revered Comrade Lu and departed. As our car pulled away, we looked back and saw him waving to us with smile on his face.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEAR, DISTANT COMMUNISM

HK030803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Ping [7115 1627]: "The 'Far' and 'Near' Distance of Communism"]

[Text] We know that Lang Ping is the "iron hammer" of the Chinese women's volleyball team and is famous at home and abroad. But what may not be known is that she is one of the youngest deputies to the 12th CPC National Congress. We are familiar with her heroic feats in volleyball matches, yet we may not understand her inner feelings. At the beginning of this year, she made a very good speech at a meeting of the party branch to discuss her admission as a full member. She said: "Our party's goal of struggle is to realize communism. In the past, I thought that it was very abstract to realize communism. At present, I find that to realize communism is something both in the distant future and near at hand. This is because in realizing communism, we must start with the undertakings we are engaged in. The building of the big edifice of communism requires each Communist Party member and each citizen to do his part."

These words, poured from the bottom of her heart, clearly reveal the inner feelings of a young communist fighter. As an athlete, she regards playing volleyball as her undertaking and winning world championships and glory for the country as her final goal. As a Communist Party member, her final goal is to realize communism and to do her part in building the big edifice of communism. There is no direct relation between playing volleyball and communism, but Lang Ping has integrated them harmoniously. In her eyes, victories won on volleyball courts involve the motherland's prestige. They can vitalize the nation's spirit, encourage the people and give them strength. Winning victories is a way to do her part. Therefore, she started with her own work, started without delay, bit by bit, and exerted her utmost to realize the concrete targets which she set for herself. This spirit of exerting herself to the utmost shines with the brilliance of communist ideology. Every Communist Party member should have this spirit.

"To struggle for communism throughout one's lifetime" is not an empty slogan, nor is it a mere oath made when one is admitted into the party. It should be earnestly practiced by each Communist Party member. There are 39 million party members in our country. As far as social division of work is concerned, there are party members in each of the 360 trades or professions. Each trade or profession is to serve the people. In this sense, to do one's own job well is to do one's part in building the big edifice of communism and then communism will become something "near at hand," as Lang Ping put it.

If we look around, we will find that some Communist Party members have not put, or have not consistently put, into practice the oath they made when they were admitted into the party.

Communist ideals are excluded from their words and deeds. They even adhere to a philosophy of life that runs counter to communism. Not long ago, a county CPC committee secretary, who had degenerated into a wine mechant, was exposed in Henan. His theory on life is: "The reason why I came here from a distant place to become an official is to have better food, drinks and clothes." Although people with this outlook of life may be Communist Party members in name, their thoughts have nothing to do with communism. We can never expect them to do their part in building the big edifice of communism. In their eyes, the realization of communism is something distant and indistinct and only seeking personal material gains is something "near at hand." They stress "material benefits" and seek an easy life. They only take delight in talking about "positions, housing, money and children." Some of them even take advantage of being a member of a ruling party, gain personal interests at the expense of the masses, the collectives and the state and violate the law and discipline.

Of course, communist ideals are not completely severed from material things. Communist Party members should be revolutionary idealists and at the same time revolutionary realists, but they should never be egoists of pragmatists. Comrade Tao Zhu said: "A man who is governed by materials and a man who has very strong 'material desires' must be a man without ideals and a vulgar and miserable person whose spiritual life is devoid of meaning." If a Communist Party member does what he can to get better food, drinks and clothes and thinks that he is disillusioned and has come to understand the "real purpose" of life, he is in fact very mean and miserable. Communist Party members who do not do their part in building the big edifice of communism cannot remain in the party because they will directly affect the party's combat strength, impair the party's image among the masses and damage the prestige of communism. In the past, we communists convincingly disseminated communism without exemplary deeds. Today, it is all the more necessary to manifest communist ideas with our own exemplary deeds. Only in this way can we increase the influence of communism and bring along the broad masses of people to do their part in building the big edifice of communism.

COMPUTER SCIENTISTS AID NUCLEAR, SPACE PROGRAMS

OW020955 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] China has formed a scientific and technological corps of young computer physicists who have made remarkable contributions to China's development of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the launching of manmade satellites and long-range carrier rockets and the development of the petroleum industry. China held its first national academic exchange meeting on computer physics [ji suan wu li 6060 4615 3670 3810] in Beijing on the eve of the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. Of the more than 100 papers presented at the meeting, more than 70 percent were written by middle-aged and young scientists and technicians trained by our party. These papers showed China's latest achievements in computer physics and the comparatively high level China has attained in computer physics. Computer physics is a branch of applied science using computers as a tool to mathematically solve physics problems. It is comprehensively used in various fields including atomic energy, space flight, aviation, the petroleum industry, meteorology and water conservation.

HONGQI ON SOCIALIST, CAPITALIST EMPLOYMENT

HK030727 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 82 pp 46-47

[Article by Chu Zhengkun [0443 2973 0981]: "What Is the Difference Between the Urban Youths Waiting for Jobs in our Country and Unemployment in Capitalist Countries?"]

[Text] Outwardly there are some similarities between the urban youths waiting for jobs in our country at present and unemployment in capitalist countries, and yet these two aspects are different in nature.

First, these two aspects have different origins and different natures. Unemployment is a natural product of the capitalist system. Under the capitalist system, following the development of production and the improvement of the organic formation of capital, the proportion of changeable capital in gross capital is becoming less and less with each passing day and the demand on labor force by capital is also relatively decreasing. At the same time, the supply of labor force in general will increase following the development of capitalism. The supply of labor force exceeds the needs of capital and this situation consequently gives rise to enormous unemployment. At the same time, the existence of excessive unemployment constitutes an indispensable condition for the existence and development of the capitalist mode of production. Therefore the existence of enormous unemployment forms an invisible pressure on employed workers while capitalists make use of this situation to step up their exploitation of workers. In addition, a capitalist economy is characterized by cyclical crises and during these crises a great number of workers are sacked. But on the other hand, during economic upsurges, many workers are employed again. Capitalist production needs a reserve of industrial workers that are subject to exploitation at any time. Therefore, the existence of unemployment is an objective need and a natural consequence of the capitalist system. Marx termed this situation as a relative surplus of population. That is to say, relative to the needs of the production of surplus value by capitalists, the supply of labor force exceeds demand, some workers cannot be included in the process of production and consequently they become "surplus" persons in society.

Ours is a socialist country that is based on the system of public ownership of production. The purpose of our production is to meet the increasing needs of people's material and cultural life. At the same time, socialism practices a planned economy, and not only is the production of goods and materials carried out in a planned way, the growth of population is also put under control and these situations provide the possibility of eliminating unemployment and solving the employment of all the laborers. The present situation in which some young people in urban areas are waiting for jobs has been mainly caused by the mistakes we made over the past long period in our guiding ideology and work. We are undertaking socialist construction in a country which is poor and yet with a huge population. Therefore in order to solve the employment question, it is imperative to spare no efforts to develop production and at the same time to control the growth of population so that our population will grow according to plan. But we made "leftist" mistakes in our guiding ideology for a long period in the past and made one mistake after another in our work. On the other hand, the proportions of the national economy were seriously out of balance. As a result, the development of our economic construction was slowed down to affect our ability to absorb the newly added labor force. Furthermore, we did not pay enough attention to training laborers while our education was divorced from employment and this situation has resulted in the fact that there are some jobs with no one to do them. On the other hand, we did not pay attention to the proportionate development between the production of goods and materials and the growth of population. As a result, the development of production has been out of step with the growth of population. This is the basic reason why at present some youths in urban areas are waiting for employment to be arranged for them. With regard to ownership systems, for quite a long period in the past we only paid attention to the system of ownership by the whole people, neglected the system of ownership by the collective and squeezed and impaired the individual economy. In the industrial structure, we paid attention to heavy industry and neglected light industry, commerce and service trades.

Such irrational ownership structure and industrial structure have seriously limited the employment of the newly increased labor force in urban areas. The policy of "unified guarantee, unified arrrangement" for employment that has been implemented for a long time has resulted in a wrong understanding that only working in state-owned enterprises with an "iron rice bowl" is considered as employment and that individual operations and cooperative operations do not constitute employment. Thus the road for employment has become narrower and narrower. In fact, the situation in which part of the population in urban areas is waiting for jobs has no definite connection with the socialist system, nor is its nature that of surplus population as mentioned by Marx.

Second, the two aspects have different methods for solving problems and different prospects. Many years have passed since the bourgeoisie and their representatives declared that they would "eliminate unemployment" and "realize full employment;" but they have not done so; nor is it possible for them to do so. The bourgeoisie will be compelled to take some moderate measures and decrease unemployment to some extent only when the number of the jobless is so excessive as to cause serious social problems, large-scale strikes and to seriously threaten the capitalist politico-economic system. But they can in no way really solve unemployment. In order to eliminate unemployment it is imperative to overthrow the capitalist system.

The current problem of waiting for jobs in our country is a temporary phenomenon that is caused by mistakes in our work. This problem can be completely resolved as long as we are able to correct our ideology, carry out correct principles and policies and display the advantages of the socialist system. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government have paid much attention to the problems of youths in urban areas waiting for jobs. Finally, a series of correct principles and policies have been implemented such as readjusting the structure of the ownership system, developing the collective economy in a big way and appropriately developing the individual economy; readjusting the industrial structure, paying attention to the development of light industry and developing commerce and service trades in a big way; readjusting employment policy and opening up more ways for arranging employment. Thanks to these policies and measures, considerable achievements have been made. From 1978 to 1981, employment has been arranged for 34 million people across the country. Many medium and small towns across the country have basically resolved the problem of employment. Of course, in order to thoroughly solve the problems of employment in our country, we must spare no effort to develop production and control the growth of population in a planned way so that the reproduction of population and labor force will accord with the development of the whole national economy.

LIAOWANG SEES NEED FOR MORE PROFESSIONALS

HK030144 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Zhu Dai in LIAOWANG: "China Needs Many More Qualified Professionals"]

[Text] The number of scientific and technologically-trained people in our country has expanded rapidly since liberation, according to recent statistics.

The number of professionals in the natural sciences and technology working in state-run units has leapt from 420,000 in 1952 to 5.710.000 last year. a 13-fold increase in 30 years. Almost one in five of these has reached senior or middle rank.

The country's professionals work in five main fields: engineers number over two million. medical workers almost 1.7 million. teachers almost 1.3 million, agricultural technicians over 300,000 and scientific researchers about 330,000. Almost 44 per cent have graduated from university, college or an equivalent academic institution.

Inadequate

Their average age is 39. Among them, three per cent are over 56, 60.2 per cent between 36 and 55, and 36.8 per cent under 35.

Considering the vastness of China, the number of professionals at hand is still inadequate. At the same time, they are not evenly spread across the country. And many are still in need of further education and trading.

The following areas warrant attention:

-- There is a severe shortage of agricultural technicians. For every 10,000 people working in agriculture, there are only four agricultural technicians and only two agricultural technicians for every 10,000 mu (666 hectares) of cultivated land.

This is a serious obstacle to the scientific development of agriculture.

-- Many are recruited into scientific or technological jobs with no professional training. For example, out of the 196,000 medical workers recruited nationwide last year, just 103,000 were graduates from medical colleges or schools. That means out of 10 new recruits into medical work have had no proper medical training.

-- Many scientific or technological administrators are short of professional knowledge, and very little is done to remedy this by providing professional training after someone has entered a job.

Heavy Duties

Scientific researchers and technicians often find that in middle age they face a heavy burden at work and financial difficulties at home. Their average age is 39. While they find themselves under heavy work pressure -- providing the backbone for scientific and technological progress in the country and having to set a high example -- they face heavy family responsibilities and earn comparatively poor salaries.

Counting bonuses and other sideline incomes, they normally earn less than ordinary workers of the same age. Often their health deteriorates under heavy work pressure.

These problems have attracted the attention of the government departments concerned, and efforts are being made to solve them.

HONGQI VIEWS YOUNG CHINESE WORKING CLASS

OW020833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Over 60 million young workers under 35 have become the main body of the Chinese working class and is a worthy generation full of hope, according to a signed article in the latest issue of "RED FLAG" published here today.

Entitled "Correctly Analyze the New Generation of Our Working Class," the article says that the young workers, who account for 60 percent of the total industrial work force of the country, "are intrinsically good," and their shortcomings and weak points "can be overcome through education and help."

Based on a wealth of data gathered from surveys and statistics, the article analyzes the characteristics of the young workers, and concludes that about 20 percent of them are advanced workers; another 50 percent are workers who put high demands on themselves; still another 25 percent could fulfil their production quotas but lack high ideals and proper motivation; about five percent lead a life devoid of meaning, work in a slapdash manner and often commit mistakes.

Less than five young workers per thousand, it adds, are violating the law and discipline, and receiving punishment.

Stressing that the majority of the young workers support the party's lines, principles and policies and have a feeling for the party and socialism, the article notes that some veterans often think that the younger generation is less conscientious than they themselves, who experienced oppression and exploitation in the old society. But it is wrong to measure youth against the standards of the veterans, the article says.

Unlike their forerunners who came from poor peasant backgrounds and handicraft workers in the countryside, most of the young workers are from workers families in the cities and have attained a higher educational level, compared with their predecessors, the article says.

Describing the young workers as "active in the front line of production," the article says, any complaints of their diligence should be viewed from the perspective that they are quick to learn new techniques and are generally accepting of new things. Thus, they accomplish things much quicker, and tend to [word indistinct] prompt correction of certain irrational regulations.

The article attributes certain unhealthy tendencies among the young workers to the evil effect of the "Cultural Revolution," but says that some difficulties are also related to "the faults in our work."

Times have changed in China, the article says. Some traditional methods of ideological work, such as "contrasting past misery with present happiness," will seldom move the young people. Rather, today's realities call for a correct analysis of the younger generation and improvement in political work with them, educating them in accordance with their special needs and charateristics.

SAMPLE FERTILITY RATE SURVEY CONDUCTED

OW021220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The State Family Planning Commission started a sample investigation of China's fertility rate by surveying one out of a thousand women throughout the country yesterday, according to the commission authorities.

The investigation, which will last four months, the first of its kind in China, and focuses on 22 indexes on marriage, childbearing and birth control.

The survey will provide data on the history and present situation of the population fertility rate. The scientific data will be available for China to draw up population policy and population planning and also to make population forecasts.

The sample investigation will examine family planning work in past years and is significant for scientific management of birth control.

The investigation is also an important supplement to the recent national population census concerning childbearing. Comprehensive and exact population data will be obtained through the national census and this sample investigation.

SHANDONG LEADERS ON IMPORTANCE OF PARTY CONGRESS

Study Congress Speeches

SK030356 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government staying in Jinan and responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments held a meeting on the morning of 2 September to conscientiously study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech delivered at the 12th national party congress and portions of the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party central committee. They pledged to lead the people throughout the province to study and implement well the guidelines of the 12th party congress and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Attending the study meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government including Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Xu Leijian, Lin Ping, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao, Zhu Qimin, and Liu Zhongqian.

During the study meeting, all participants held that, like the 7th party congress, the 12th party congress is a very important congress in our party history. The seventh party congress scientifically and systematically summed up the line, principles and policies defined for the new democratic revolution period, enabled the understanding of the whole party to be raised to a new level and laid a foundation for overthrowing Japanese imperialism, liberating China as a whole and winning a complete victory in the new democratic revolution. The 12th party congress will further scientifically and systematically sum up the experience in building a modern, strong socialist country under China's conditions, especially the historical experience in bringing order out of chaos in the 6 years after the smashing of the Jiang Qiang counterrevolutionary clique and will formulate and set forth programs and fighting tasks for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This congress has rich content, valuable experience and important and far-reaching significance. We must unswervingly implement all documents discussed and adopted and all tasks set forth at the congress.

The provincial CPC committee has decided to sponsor study classes to concentratedly train cadres of party organs of provincial departments, committees, bureaus and offices on a rotational basis. All units must also sponsor study classes to train party-member cadres group by group. During studies, leaders must take the lead in studying and understanding the congress documents and must put them into practice.

Hold Forum

SK030400 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee held a forum on the morning of 2 September to enthusiastically discuss the great significance of the convocation of the 12th party congress and talk freely about the excellent situation since the third plenary session.

Attending the forum were Li Yuang, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng and Zhou Zhijun, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

The provincial CPPCC committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and patriotic personages from all walks of life to a forum on the morning of 2 September to warmly hail the successful convocation of the 12th party congress. Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, chaired and spoke at the forum. He said: The 12th party congress has important significance in serving as a link between past and future and in carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. It will serve as a brilliant milestone and go down in history. We must grasp the study and implementation of the documents of the 12th party congress as a matter of primary importance and fulfill all fighting tasks set forth by the congress with concrete deeds. Attending the forum were Yu Xiu, Xu Meisheng, Zhang Weicen, Li Sijing, Wang Liang, Jiang Guodong and Fan Yusui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

HUNAN COMMENTARY HAILS 12th CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

HK030705 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "A Great Milestone"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has been inaugurated gloriously. The whole party, the whole army, and all our people are in high spirits and in an extremely happy mood. The 12th CPC National Congress is an extremely important congress convened by our party in the socialist historical period. The congress is to inherit the past and pave the way for the future and will be recorded in the glorious history of our party with profound significance. Since the 11th CPC National Congress, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have realized a great transformation in the history of our party since the founding of our country. From the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee to the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we accomplished the historical task of bringing order out of chaos in ideological guidance. We reaffirmed and consolidated the Marxist line of ideology, politics and organization, and we formulated and carried out a series of correct internal and external principles and policies, thus enabling our political, economic and cultural causes to develop along a healthy track. Our country has really entered a period of restoration. Practice has proved that the line, principles and policies of our party since the third plenary session are correct and that our party possesses immense vitality. Our party can certainly lead our people to make new breakthroughs in work. Our party is marching toward the great goal of communism with indomitable spirit and immense vitality. Since our people firmly believe that the CPC alone is the sole core of the leadership of our cause, as a result, ever since the decision to convene the 12th CPC National Congress was made in the 7th plenary session, everyone is more united and more determined than ever and believe more than ever before that there is great hope. The 12th CPC National Congress, which is being convened at this moment, shoulders the hope of the party and our people. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, this congress will victoriously summarize the historic transformation which took place after the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The congress will summon the wisdom of the whole party to formulate and propose the out-line and the tasks of endeavor in the new historical period in order to make all the comrades in our party and all our people be more united in their thinking and have their goal better defined. The new party constitution to be passed in the 12th CPC National Congress will demand more vigorous efforts from the cadres and the members of the party in order that the construction of the party can be promoted to a new level and be well adapted to the requirements and characteristics of the new historical period. A new central committee, a new Central Advisory Committee and a new Discipline Inspection Commission will be elected in the 12th CPC National Congress so as to organizationally guarantee the collective leadership of the party and help in the replacement of old cadres by new cadres in the new historical period. All these have a close relationship with the cause of socialist modernization. There is no doubt that they exert extremely important influence upon the latter. The 12th CPC National Congress will become another great milestone in the history of our party. All comrades of our party and all our people are very excited in celebrating the inauguration of the 12th CPC National Congress. To greet the new tasks with a new outlook, we have to work even harder in our respective positions, and arm ourselves with communist thought so as to achieve new accomplishments in the construction of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization.

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIALS HAIL PARTY CONGRESS OPENING

SK030353 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, on the evening of 1 September, leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the broad masses of party member cadres in organs under the regional CPC committee watched and listened to relayed television and radio programs on the opening ceremony of the 12th national party congress and were greatly jubilant over the news. They unanimously contended that the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress represents another turn in our party's history. Following the congress, our party will certainly be able to create a new situation of socialist modernization.

After watching the program, Zhang Pengtu and Li Wen, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee, told reporters that the 12th national party congress has been the most important party gathering since the 7th national party congress. It is not only of great political significance, but also of far-reaching significance in the organizational replacement of the old by the new and the organizational cooperation of old and new cadres. This is a congress which carries forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forges ahead into the future. We are convinced that, following the congress, our party will certainly be able to lead the people of various nationalities throughout the country in an entirely new atmosphere to strive to fulfill the general task put forward by Chairman Hu Yaobang in his political report, which the party should under take in the new historical period.

After studying and discussing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th national party congress as well as the RENMIN RIBAO 1 September editorial, leading personnel of the party committee under the regional military district unanimously pledged to strive to fulfill all tasks set forth at the 12th national party congress. After watching and listening to relayed television and radio programs on the evening of 1 September, a forum was held with the participation of Zhang Debin, secretary of the regional military district CPC committee; Cai Ying and (Liu Yingli), deputy secretaries of the regional military district CPC committee; and (Sai-yin-zha-bu), (Li Yongqing) and (Lu Dingxiang), advisers to the regional military district. At the forum, they enthusiatically made speeches and rejoiced over the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress. They unanimously contended that the 12th national party congress conformed to the common will of 1 billion Chinese and totally to the needs of the party's work and the program of achieving socialist modernization in China, and that the 12th national party congress will become another gathering of great importance with far-reaching influence in our party's history.

SHANXI RIBAO DESCRIBES XIYANG COUNTY CHANGES

HK030634 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Eight Major Changes Occur in Xiyang County in 3 Years" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people of Xiyang County have courageously emancipated their mind, earnestly implemented party principles and policies and unremittingly eliminated the "leftist" influence. They have proceeded from the actual conditions, worked in line with laws and become rich through hard work. In the last 3 years, eight major changes have occured in this county.

KITCHEN RANGES HAVE BECOME SMALLER. Before 1978, the 404 production brigades throughout the county, without exception, all practiced egalitarian measures -- "sharing food from the same big pot," with brigades acting as accounting units.

The egalitarian workpoint-recording measure was adopted in all 20 communes in this county. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the relations of production were adjusted step by step in accordance with actual conditions. By the end of last year, the number of accounting units had increased to 622, among which, 303 were based on production teams. In 1978, among the 20 brigades of Dazhai Commune (including farms run by the commune), 16 brigades practiced accounting on a commune basis. Now, according to the local development level of productive forces, all of these brigades have changed this measure. The measure of evaluating work and allotting workpoints initiated by Dazhai brigade has also been replaced by the production responsibility system in various forms. In this county, 23 percent of production teams are now practicing the "double-contract system;" 60.2 percent introduced a measure of assigning responsibilities to each group or laborer and linking remuneration to output; 15.6 percent were contracting on a specialization basis; and 0.7 percent adopted a system of "three smalls and five quotas" and calculating workpoints on the basis of quota fulfillment.

THE SCOPE OF OPERATION HAS BECOME LARGER. The previous small scope of concentrating solely on grain production has become the present large scope of diversification, thus changing the face of this county where peasants were poor in spite of high output. The gross agricultural income of this county last year increased 12.2 percent over 1978, of which 55.6 percent was the income from diversified operations. This item of income increased 42 percent over the figure of 3 years ago. There are rich resources of coal, iron and alumina in Sandu Commune. But when the campaign of learning from Dazhai prevailed, they were only allowed to grow grain and not allowed to handle mining. In those days, income from industry and sideline occupations only accounted for 21 percent of the gross income. In recent years, they have given play to their advantages and widely opened their financial sources. Income derived from industry and sideline production has increased by nearly 200 percent over that in 1978. This year, Dazhai brigade also opened a new coalpit and a new alumina field. As the scope of operation becomes larger, peasants now can diversify their contribution to the state. When purchasing grain, the state now can also buy soybean, millet and other items. Last year, the whole county sold over 29,000 pigs and 75,000 jin of eggs to the state, an increase of 8.8 percent and 66.3 percent, respectively. From January through July this year, they sold over 60,000 rabbits, an increase of 230 percent over the same period of last year.

SIDELINE OCCUPATIONS ARE BECOMING MORE PROSPEROUS. Before the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, peasants' household sideline occupations were censured as remnants of capitalism, which were subject to criticism for many years and were banned many times. At most, a person was allowed to rear one chicken and one rabbit and a household was allowed to rear one pig and plant one tree. People said: "Except for a bed and a bed roll, a bowl and a pair of chopsticks, everything is a curse." After the 3rd plenary meeting of the Central Committee, the county assigned 627,000 mu of private plots and fodder field, together with 58,000 privately-owned trees, to 57,000 peasant households. Per capita peasant household sideline income increased from 14 yuan in 1978 to 42 yuan last year. From January through July this year, per capita sideline income was 30 yuan.

MEALS ARE BECOMING MORE APPETIZING. With the rational adjustment of the internal structure of agriculture, peasants' food has also changed. In 1978, millet and beans accounted for only 25 percent of the peasants' staple food; while last year, this item already accounted for 40 percent.

Last year, the county grain department sold about 10 million jin of wheat (half of which was changed for corn produced by peasants) and 580,000 jin of rice to rural areas. In 1978, peasants only consumed 1.8 jin of oil per capita, but this item increased last year to 5 jin.

PEASANTS' PURSES ARE BECOMING FULLER. In 1978, the real per capita income in rural areas of this county was only 119 yuan, but it reached 170 yuan last year. In 1978, per capita bank deposits in rural areas was only 33 yuan, while it increased to 61 yuan last year.

MARKETS ARE BECOMING BRISKER. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, fair trading, which was criticized and banned, has been restored. In the county seat alone fair trading marketplaces have increased to 5 and stalls now number over 300. In the "1 August" temple fair, there were more than 570 stalls and the turnover amounted to over 617,000 yuan.

PEOPLE HAVE RAISED THEIR COURAGE. With the gradual emancipation of the people's mind, peasants' enthusiasm for getting rich is surging higher and higher. There are now 1,068 rich households who make their fortunes by hard work in this county. Zhao Yongchang, a peasant in Beizhanggou Brigade, Zhanshang Commune, in addition to taking part in collective production, is now raising 14 cows, 1 pig, 25 chickens and 40 rabbits at home. It is expected that he can make an income of several thousand yuan this year. Now, cadres and masses have more clearly recognized the road that leads to making peasant families well-off. The county is now building 22 bases for diversification which are expected to be examples for making fortunes.

CADRES ARE MORE AMIABLE. The masses had said before that what the cadres did was to control the people, and now, what they do is to overcome poverty. In the past, the measures they adopted were criticism, struggle and imposing fines; now, their methods are taking the lead, giving help and unfolding propaganda. This is precisely the fact. Cadres at all levels now pay close attention to the interests of the masses and work conscientiously for the people. When coming to the villages, they do not seek "typical cases" to criticize and struggle against the people as they did before; instead, they help communes and brigades to implement policies, correct "leftist" mistakes, perfect responsibility systems and help the people work heart and soul to overcome poverty and make fortunes.

PRESIDENT CHIANG SENDS ARMED FORCES DAY MESSAGE

OW030427 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday encouraged military heroes and the model civilian friends of the military to redouble their efforts, and struggle ever more bravely to enrich and augment national development and to accelerate completion of the sacred mission of national recovery.

President Chiang made the remarks in his congratulatory message to the military heroes and model civilians who were cited at a rally in celebration of the Republic of China's 1982 Armed Forces Day at the armed forces arts activities center in Taipei.

September 3rd Armed Forces Day marks victory by the nation's resistance war against Japan. It especially signifies unity, determination and perservance that all Chinese people and the servicemen had demonstrated during the eight-year period. The fact shows that only if we unite closely and struggle endlessly, will we defeat the enemies, President Chiang said.

"The citation ceremony on this glorious day has a great significance. Your distinguished performance in daily life will be a model for others to follow and lead to further advancement in national and social development," the president continued.

PRESIDENT HOSTS GET-TOGETHER FOR YUAN PRESIDENTS

OW030435 Taipei CNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 3 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday hosted a tea party for premier Sun Yun-suan; Nieh Wen-ya, president of the Legislative Yuan, Huang Shao-ku, president of the Judicial Yuan, Liu Chi-hung, president of the Examination Yuan, and Yu Chun-hsien, president of the Control Yuan. Vice President Hsieh Tung-ming and Adm. Ma Chi-chuang, secretary-general to the president, also attended the party at the presidential office.

President Chiang heard administrative reports from the heads of the five separate government branches and exchanged views with them on current national affairs.

President Chiang highly praised the five yuans for their efforts in carrying out national policy. He also urged personnel in the five government branches to follow the teaching and instructions of Dr Su Yat-sen, founder of the republic, and of the late President Chiang Kai-shek. In this way they will be better able to coordinate and cooperate in achieving a more perfect government, a government working for the benefit and welfare of all its people, according to the president.

The fulfillment of the three principles of the people and the recovery of the mainland are the main goals of current national basic policy, President Chiang stressed. That means moving ahead on the development of the democratic and constitutional government based on the three principles of the people, and realizing national unification through the three principles, he added.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS URGE PRC SOLDIERS TO REBEL

OW020457 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- Defense Minister Soong Change-chih and chief of the General Staff Gen Hau Pei-tsun Wednesday called on the Peiping regime's soldiers to rise against the tyrannical rulers for the well-being of all Chinese people. "For the future of our nation and people we should unite to bury communist systems for the unification of China through the three principles of the people," Minister Soong said.

Gen Hau told the military officers and men on the mainland the duty of soldiers is to protect their nation and people, not safeguard a regime which is not welcomed by the people. "You are being used as a tool for power struggle by a handful of the Peiping regime's ambitious powerholders," Gen Hau pointed out.

They made their remarks in their speeches broadcast to the Chinese mainland on the eve of the Sept. 3 Armed Forces Day of the Republic of China.

SPOKESMAN ON PRC INTENTION TO INVADE TAIWAN

OW021425 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Taipei -- Military spokesman Gen Wang Miao revealed today that the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the bandit party spent $33,000 last July to buy a print of the film "Operation of the Falklands," totaling 12 reels, made by REUTERS news agency and the British Broadcasting Corporation so as to study the strategy and tactic for "invading Taiwan by force" by imagining the Falklands as Taiwan.

Gen Wang Miao made the above statement while commenting on the continued U.S.-ROC cooperation in the production of F-5E fighters at a regular diplomatic and military affairs press conference called by the Government Information Office at 0900 this morning.

He stressed: "We hope the free world will see clearly that the peaceful united front advocated by the Communist bandits is only a smokescreen, and that they have never given up the attempt of ultimate invasion of Taiwan and Penghu by force. For instance, since 7 August up to present the Communist bandits have kept moving their transport flotillas along the Fukien coast between the Min River estuary and the Chanshih island area. The Flotillas have been used in coordination with tanks for a 'troopship joint exercise' and for amphibious landing maneuvers."

Wang Miao said: Facts have proved that only when the ROC possesses sufficient defensive capability and especially air and sea supremacy is it possible to check the expansion of Communist influence and to provide a sure guarantee for the security and peace in the western Pacific. It is hoped that all armymen and people in the country will keep to our president's call "be united and alerted; struggle hard and resolutely" and carry forward the spirit of self-reliance. All forces throughout the country, including public and private enterprises as well as academic organizations, should be mobilized to work in concert toward building up our defensive capability at a quicker pace.

STEPS TAKEN TO EXPOSE JAPAN'S PAST CRIMES

OW020501 Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 2 (CNA) -- Chin Hsiao-yi, chairman of the Kuomintang's party history committee, said Wednesday the KMT will take several measures to expose Japan's crimes of invading China starting from the "September 18 incident" occured 51 years ago.

The committee will hold an exhibition of the historical data on the "September 18 incident" in which Japanese troops occupied Mukden in northern China in a surprise attack in 1931.

Furthermore, the committee will also publish a collection of important materials of history on modern China, which will certainly refer to Japan's invasion of China, Chin said.

He said that a special edition of "Modern China Bimonthly" commemorating the "September 18 incident" was published Wednesday to remind the Chinese people of Japan's aggression.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON PRC NATIONAL CONGRESS

HSIN WAN PAO

HK011133 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 1

["New talk" column: "A Mature Party and a Mature Party Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress was solemnly opened this morning in Beijing. More than 1,500 outstanding deputies elected from various places throughout the country will, in the coming 10 days, make far-reaching and important strategic decisions, formulate programs for socialist modernization and work out guiding principles for party building which are in accord with the new era and attain the goal of promoting the cooperation between new and old cadres working in the highest leading organs of the CPC and the succession of the old by the new.

The presidium for this morning's session consisted of 11 people including Deng Xiaoping and others. Deng Xiaoping delivered a 2,300-word opening speech. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang made a report entitled "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." He will continue to deliver this long report this afternoon.

Representatives from various democratic parties, nonparty personages and veteran Communist Party members have been invited to attend the congress as nonvoting delegates. Not long after the opening of the congress, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY issued a news report and published the text of Deng Xiaoping's opening speech. In addition, the spokesman of the congress briefed foreign correspondents on the congress. All this reflects the new work style and new atmosphere.

Deng Xiaoping said: The 12th party congress is the most important meeting in the party's history since the 7th party congress.

The 7th party congress was heldin 1945. Therefore, the 12th party congress today is the most important meeting for the past 37 years since the founding ot new China.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The 7th party congress summed up the historical experience gained in the tortuous development of China's democratic revolution in the previous 20 years and more so that the party mastered the law of democratic revolution. This ensured nationwide victory after the congress. The 12th party congress will also sum up experience gained in the tortuous development of the socialist revolution and construction. Since we have gained a much deeper understanding of the laws governing China's socialist construction, we have every reason to believe that this congress will create a new situation in all fields and bring prosperity to the party and state.

RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial today, greeting the 12th party congress. It says: A host of facts over the past 6 years have enabled people to deeply understand that the CPC has grown up and that it has become mature and trustworthy. With the bitter experience of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the successful experience gained since the third plenary session, the CPC has acquired mature ideas on how to carry out construction in China.

Deng Xiaoping reiterates the three major tasks in the 1980's (intensifying socialist modernization, reunification of the motherland and combating hegemonism) and the four guarantees (restructuring the administration, building spiritual civilization, striking at criminal activities in the economic field and rectifying party style). In future, we should continue to exert our efforts in these respects. There is no doubt that doing a good job of building the CPC, which leads the whole nation, is the most important task.

The CPC and the Chinese people have become mature. China's affairs should be run in our own way and by our own efforts. We are confident of our success and never place our hope on foreigners. Deng Xiaoping stressed in his opening speech: No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to China's interests.

He adds: The Chinese people have their own national self-respect and pride. They deem it their highest honor to love their motherland and contribute their all to its socialist construction. What Deng Xiaoping says voices the aspirations of all Chinese inside and outside the party and at home and abroad.

TIEN TIEN JIH PAO

HK020903 Hong Kong TIEN TIEN PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "On Hu Yaobang's Speech"]

[Text] In his speech at yesterday's 12th CPC National Congress, Hu Yaobang stressed two points:

1. He directly criticized Hua Guofeng for preaching the ultraleftist ideology in the 5 years before the 11th CPC National Congress.

2. He pointed out that China will continue to carry out its foreign policy of independence and self-decision. It will neither yield to big powers nor seek hegemonism.

The fierce criticism of the ultraleftist ideology can be regarded as an indirect negation of everything the "whatever faction" did under the shade of "Mao Zedong Thought." It is also an important step to develop the "ideology of doing concrete work" and to get rid of dogmatism. This is necessary for a "swift development of the national economy" which is emphasized by the CPC.

Both the "whatever faction" and dogmatism must be discarded and thrown into the dustbin. However, in "doing concrete work," there must be some main tasks.

What are the main tasks to undertake?

There is nothing more important in a country than a full granary.

There is nothing more important for the people than enough food and clothing.

The evil of the "ultraleftist ideology" lies just in the fact that it has brought nothing but struggles, sabotage and poverty to the people. The evil of dogmatism is that it has never cared about the "people's desires," but only cared about "party spirit."

The "whatever faction" did both. It smashed the state's vitality and the people's hopes.

In order to make the people stand up again through "doing concrete work," the party must really do a favor for the people in accordance with their desires.

Zhang Hengqu, a great Confucian scholar in the Song Dynasty, held that a politician was a sage. And what should a sage do?

"A sage should let the people enjoy the right to rule the country, then a great order across the land can be achieved." This idea and action may as well be adopted by the political leaders today.

Frankly speaking, in the political field, the CPC has only realized half of its socialist ideals, that is, it has only "restrained annexation" and not yet completed the task of "benefiting the populace equally." In order to establish a solid foundation for the development of the national economy, it is necessary to first make the people rich. The time in which "the people can endure poverty" was regarded as an honor should never be repeated in the future.

Referring to China's foreign policy, we hold that what Hu Yaobang said was right. A country should maintain independence in dealing with its foreign affairs. Now that China is so powerful as to make hegemonists fear, it no longer needs to lean to one side. This is a kind of "supernatural force."

However, we must also point out that the main reason our country is still looked down upon by the hegemonists today is that there are rifts in it. This is a distressing fact. Therefore, we sincerely hope that the Chinese leaders will, in accordance with the spirit of doing concrete work, actively strengthen unity and take concerted action, even at the expense of some party interests, to realize the greatest interests of the country. This will be the greatest political achievement,

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO

HK030857 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Chinese Communist 'Party Congress' Show Begins"]

[Text] The show of the 12th CPC "Congress" began in Peiping yesterday, with Deng Xiaoping making the "opening speech" and Hu Yaobang delivering a report entitled "Create A New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." The congress, scheduled for 10 days, will close on 10 September. This is the second congress held by the CPC after the death of Mao Zedong and the downfall of the gang of four and is the first congress since the Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang clique grasped hold of the ruling power. For this reason, the convocation of this "congress" will indicate the end of the "Mao-four party" and "Hua-Ye party" and the beginning of the "Deng-Hu party.

There will not be much difference between the agenda to be discussed at the "12th Congress" of the CPC and those discussed at past "congresses." As in the past, the three major items on the agenda will be: 1) Consideration and adoption of the report delivered by the "Central Committee," that is, the report delivered at the present congress by Hu Yaobang on questions concerning the "socialist modernization." 2) Consideration and adopting of the CPC "constitution," that is, the "draft of the revised party constitution" previously promulgated. 3) Election of the "central leading organ," that is, reelection of the "Central Committee" and other "committees' and reorganization of the "central organs." Actually, these three items are used as a means to formally confirm the policies and line formulated by the Deng-Hu clique, to formally establish the "Deng-Hu system of organization," to further purge the "Cultural Revolution" elements and Hua Guofeng's remaining forces, and to redistribute the power.

For this reason, the present "congress" obviously cannot be a calm and tranquil meeting but can be a saber-rattling political struggle in which some will rise and others fall. In his "opening speech," Deng Xiaoping likened the present "12th congress" to the "7th congress" held in 1945, saying that "review of the party's history will show this congress to be the most important meeting since the 7th party congress." His words have some implications.

As we know, the CPC held its "7th congress" in Yanan in 1945 after the Mao Zedong clique had seized the post of "chairman of the military commission" at the "Zunyi meeting" in 1935, sneaked to northern Shaanxi where it toppled the "international faction" headed by Wang Ming (Chen Shaoyu), Zhang Wentian and Qin Bangyan, liquidated and disintegrated the "Red Fourth Front Army" led by Zhang Guotao, Chen Changhao and Xu Xiangqian, and finished off the local Communist forces represented by Liu Zhidan and Gao Gang. Then, it launched a rectification campaign to wipe out the "liberal ideas" of the leftist intellectuals who had come from the white areas as well as other ideas and forces disadvantageous to Mao Zedong, thereby consolidating Mao's dominance. It was not until then that the CPC was confident enough to hold its "7th congress." This was the first "congress" held after the Mao clique seized power. At the "7th congress," a "leading organ" with Mao as its core was established and the "Central Committee" and the "committee of alternate members of the Central Committee" both of which were closely related to Mao, were set up. The so-called "Mao Thought" was also put down in the "party constitution." Thereupon, the CPC formally became "Mao's party."

The situation of the Deng Xiaoping clique today is more or less the same. Since he was reinstated by the "11th congress" presided over by Hua Guofeng in 1977, Deng Xiaoping tried step by step to seize power from Hua Guofeng by applying the "tactics of peeling a bamboo shoot." At the "3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee" held in 1978, he initiated the struggle against the "Cultural Revolution" and the "two whatevers." At the "5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," the "Central Secretariat" was reestablished with Hu Yaobang, his trusted follower, as "general secretary." Then, he decided to reverse the verdict on Liu Shaoqi and dismissed Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian, who were known as the "small gang of four," from their posts, thereby isolating Hua Guofeng. At the "6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee" in 1981, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party" was released and a campaign to "criticize Mao" was launched. Subsequently, Hua was further forced to relinquish his posts of "party chairman," "chairman of the Military Commission" and the bogus "premier of the State Council." These posts were separately taken by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang. Thus, there were conditions for holding the "12th congress" so as to completely wipe out the forces not affiliated to the Deng faction and to further consolidate the power and position of the Deng-Hu clique. For this reason, it can be said that the backgrounds on which the Deng-Hu clique called the "12th congress" are more or less similar to those on which Mao called the "7th congress" years ago.

According to news from Peiping, the concept of the so-called "Deng-Hu system of organization" is to abolish the posts of "party chairman" and "vice chairmen" and to assign the "general secretary" to be head of the leading squad. The meaning of this "change" is twofold:

First, the change is made to keep in line with the organizational structure of the communist parties of other countries, including the Soviet Union and the East European countries, which adopt the system of "general secretary" or "first secretary" instead of "chairman." During the initial period from its "1st congress" to its "6th congress" (1921-1928), that is, during the period when Chen Duxiu, Qu Qiubai, Xiang Zhongfa and Chen Shaoyu were in power, the CPC adopted the system of "general secretary." This system lasted until 1945 when the "7th congress" was held at which Mao Zedong assumed the title of "party chairman" in addition to the title of "chairman of the Military Commission" and took all the power of the party into his hands. This was followed by 30 years of personal autocracy and led to the feudal fascist rule and even the "decade-long catastrophe" of the "Cultural Revolution." This not only brought an unprecedented misfortune to the hundreds of millions of people on the Chinese mainland but also seriously harmed the CPC and incurred the danger of "the downfall of the party and the loss of lives." Now, the post of "party chairman" is abolished and the post of "general secretary" resumed, so as to avoid following the same disastrous road, minimize the possibility of making dictatorial decisions, create the image of "collective leadership" and seek sympathies from people at home and abroad.

Second, the change is made to remove the obstacles hindering the Deng-Hu clique from taking all power in its hands and to expel the "arrogant" senior cadres and "founding members" from the leading nucleus. The abolition of the posts of "party chairman" and "vice chairmen" will not impair the power of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping -- Hu will be "general secretary" and Deng "chairman of the Military Commission," and they will hold power at the top level. Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian and Hua Guofeng will eventually step out of the supreme decisionmaking organ at "Zhongnanhai" and will even be "swept out like rubbish."

This will basically solve the knotty problems of Ye Jianying and others who cling to the "system of lifelong tenure of office" and are unwilling to "retire" or take "convalescent leave." Therefore, this is a tactic of political struggle.

However, will the Deng-Hu clique attain its goal without a hitch? Will Hua, Ye and others allow themselves to be seized without putting up a fight? Will there be new contradictions among Deng, Hu and Zhao in the future? The development of the actual situation will be shown by the time and the facts.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS SON OF EX-GUANGDONG LEADER

HK011153 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping Meets With Former Guangdong Provincial Chairman Chen Chi-tang's Son Chen Shu-po"]

[Text] Chen Shu-po, son of former Guangdong provincial Chairman Chen Chi-tang, and his wife recently met with Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. At the meeting, Prof Chen Shu-po suggested to Deng Xiaoping the establishment of an experimental college, as he hoped to thus work out a set of ideal management systems on an experimental basis. He considers that China now lacks a perfect system. Chen Shu-po specifically returned to the country, to bring to the state his 30-plus years of experience in teaching and in science and technology and to play his proper role in China's modernization.

Chen Shu-po handed over a letter containing a suggestion to Deng Xiaoping. It has chiefly to do with the feasibility of the suggested establishment of an experimental college. In July this year, Professor Chen and the professors in the country jointly had a book published. Its title was "The Idea of Networks and Their Application." It was mainly based on the theme on which Chen lectured when in China in 1980 and other up-to-the-minute scientific and technical data. Recently, he and five overseas Chinese professors returned together to the country, giving lectures and hoping to thus instill the latest scientific and technical know-how in the scholars in China.

Professor Chen expects to go to China again in 1984 to select an essay as an entry at the international meeting of electronics societies on networks and systems to be held in the capital of Japan in 1985. Later, he will lead about 50 well-known scientists to Beijing to preside over the "1985 international meeting on networks and systems, and computers."

On the reunification of China, Chen Shu-po considers that this involves a long road ahead. Deng Xiaoping also admitted that we should not seek a reckless advance, still less to obtain a solution by resorting to force.

Chen Shu-po expressed deep regret over Japan's recent revision of the history about its invasion of China. He stressed that we should be on guard against Japan's act of aggression.

Chen Shu-po is a doctor of electrical engineering at the University of Illinois in the United States. He will leave for Taiwan tomorrow on a lecturing tour.

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China

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TEXTILE-EXPORTING COUNTRIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OW040234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The major textiles exporting developing countries today criticized some major importing developed countries, the world's biggest textiles importers, the European Community in particular, for their repeated violation of the international agreement on textiles trade and demanded that the problems in the international textiles trade be considered at the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November.

The textiles exporters' criticism and demand were contained in a press communique issued here today at the end of a one-week meeting with the participation of 27 developing countries and areas. China attended the meeting as observer.

The meeting of the exporting developing countries was held against the background that the European Community and some other textiles importers had from time to time violated the existing international agreement on textiles trade by either cutting down import quotas or attaching unreasonable conditions to their imports from developing countries. Such practices are extremely harmful to the interests of the exporting developing countries, which, therefore, need to exchange their views and coordinate their stand in dealing with their common problems.

The press communique says that some importing countries had shown "scant respect" for the provisions of MFA III, namely, the third multi-fibre arrangement as extended by the 1981 protocol of extension agreed on between the exporting and importing countries last December, which is today governing the international textiles trade.

The communique lays bare the intention of the major textiles importers to substitute the MFA III with "a whole new sub-system" in textiles trade, which is detrimental to the interests of the exporting developing countries. The press communique says that the developing countries will put forth a joint proposal at the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting regarding the textiles issues.

POPULATION CONTROL FORUM CLOSES IN SHANGHAI

OW021647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 2 (XINHUA) -- A 12-day, ten-nation Asian women's meeting, sponsored by UNESCO and Asia-Pacific institute for broadcasting developing, closed today with agreement that China's population-control policies represented an efficient and effective program.

The meeting, a training course in social communication for women professionals engaged in population control, drew representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Indoesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

They exchanged information about their nation's population-control and family-planning policies, and heard additional Chinese policy reports on communication and women's development. The participants held the common view that it is a tremendous achievement for a country like China, with the largest population in the world, to institute massive family planning and give it very popular publicity. It is of special reference value for the developing countries of the Third World."

A proposal was adopted at the closing session urging governments, international organizations and women's organizations to take positive measures for population control and family planning and to defend women's rights and child wellbeing. The representatives toured Shanghai family-planning organizations, hospitals, and homes, and viewed movies on China's population policies.

AFP: WANG BINGQIAN CITED ON WORLD ECONOMY

OW050437 Hong Kong AFP in English 2255 GMT 4 Sep 82

[By Hugh Dent]

[Text] Toronto, Canada, Sept 4 (AFP) -- China has called on developed countries to cease "shifting economic crises onto others", favours a doubling of International Monetary Fund (IMF) quotas, and seeks greater cooperation between developing countries. These are the main points of a speech by Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian to a meeting of ministers from the group of 24 developing countries here yesterday.

Mr Wang, who is attending annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, highlighted the "grim nature and urgency" of the world economic situation. He said that "the major developed countries must desist from their policy of shifting economic crises onto others -- a policy that contravenes the spirit of international economic cooperation."

The quota review should be completed before the 1983 IMF annual meeting, he said, adding: "We support the view that the increase should be roughly double" the present level. China, which joined the fund in May 1981, agreed that IMF proposals for adjustment policies in developing countries "must be reasonable and suited to the actual circumstances of the countries concerned."

Commenting on controversy over tough conditions often laid down by the fund, the Chinese minister declared: "Conditionality should be appropriate and pre-conditions should not be insisted on".

He also referred to the funding problems of the International Development Association (IDA), which are of particular interest to China and India -- two major nations which in the long term could find themselves competing for IDA interest-free loans for the poorest countries. China supported the group 24 view that IDA financing for 1984 should be roughly one-third of financing for the three-year period ending in 1983.

But the minister added: "We hold that in any event, the level of IDA commitment authority in fiscal 1984 should be larger than that of fiscal 1983" and that funding for the next IDA three-year period should represent an increase over the last period "in real terms".

Mr Wang said that co-financing in cooperation with commercial banks "should not be a substitute for the [word indistinct] through the int[illegible]tional financial institutions, nor should it become a pre-condition for World B[illegible]ns".

China endorses the view "that the volume of lending to the developing countries should increase in real terms", the minister said, adding that he hoped that the share of IDA resources for sub-Saharan countries would increase in real terms.

"While the developing economies are in deep trouble, there has been virtually no progress in the struggle to establish a new international economic order," the minister declared.

Mr Wang said: "The North-South dialogue is at a stalemate, and the cause of international cooperation is beset with obstacles. Despite the efforts of the parties concerned, global negotiations have yet to be launched owing to the intransigence of a major power" -- seen as a reference to the United States.

In this context, China believed that "South-South co-operation has become ever more important" and hoped for "tangible progress" between developing countries in the field of international finance, which would strengthen "the economic power and negotiating position of the developing countries," Mr Wang concluded.

NIXON ARRIVES IN BEIJING 6 SEP FOR VISIT

OW061622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and his party arrived here by air tonight for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel, Jr., and Mrs. Hummel.

GUANGMING RIBAO DESCRIBES 'SWEAT SHOPS' IN U.S.

HK031452 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Chen Bolin: [7115 0130 7207]: "'Sweat Shops' in Today's America"]

[Text] When we refer to "sweat shops," we mean those illegal factories, established by labor contractors, in which working conditions are poor, wages are lower than the statutory standard and there is no social welfare or insurance. At present, there are many such factories in Western capitalist countries. In the United States, the so-called big power of Western civilization, "sweat shops" can be found everywhere in the streets and lanes, from New York's Manhattan area abounding with skyscrapers to Los Angeles on the West Coast; from Houston to Miami in the South. It is estimated that there are more than 3,000 such factories in New York alone, employing 50,000 workers. Of all the colorful women's fashions and children's wear produced in New York, which sell the best and account for 85 percent of the country's output, 50 percent are manufactured by workers of "sweat shops."

At the beginning of the century, a fire broke out in a women's under-garment factory in New York City. Of the more than 140 workers who were killed in the fire, the vast majority were young, underaged girls. The true story of "sweat shops" was thus disclosed and there was a public outcry. As a result, the U.S. Government was forced to promulgate a decree on banning "sweat shops." Although several decades have passed since then, such factories have not been eliminated. On the contrary, they are growing more and more prosperous. What is different is that the factories' operations are more concealed than before. In addition to engaging in the traditional clothing business, these factories have extended their activities to many industrial and enterprise departments such as construction companies, farms and wharves. The number of the workers employed by them range from more than 10 to several hundred.

Most of these factories use the top floors of dilapidated buildings and abandoned warehouses as their workshops. With tens of people or even 100 people working together in a tight space, working conditions are terrible. Afraid of being exposed, the factory proprietors usually place thick ash or cotton shreddings over windows to prevent being discovered. The workshops are dirty and stink inside, and people are suffocated by stale air. Dim lighting makes it difficult to identify others only yards away. It is extremely hot in summer and severely cold in winter inside the workshops. Some officials of the U.S. Labor Department have said that such workshops could only be found in textbooks of history. A responsible trade union member said that human dignity is damaged in such factories which remind people of life in Dickens' times.

Most workers of these factories are contract workers, recruited secretly by the labor contractors . The backstage bosses of these labor contractors are closely associated with the underworld. Being manufacturers as well as wholesalers, they have organized a huge and well-controlled processing and marketing network and have built up an entire network, from materials, manufacturing and transportation to sales.

They keep their processing and stocking sites top secret. The vast majority of the workers in these factories are immigrants from foreign countries who speak only their native tongues. Although some of them speak a little English, they dare not disclose any details of the factories because they are afraid of losing jobs, being expelled or being plotted against by the underworld. Most of them live in simple and crude wooden huts and sleep on the ground. They have no water supply, no sanitary facilities, no social welfare or insurance, let alone having their own trade union. Their wages are even lower than half of the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour and they have to work 12-13 hours every day. They are often required by the capitalist to work extra hours and do not get overtime pay. According to investigations, a construction company in Houston embezzled its workers overtime pay to the amount of $130,000. The foreman of a gardening and nursery company in Houston extorted $25 from his workers every week as remuneration and every worker had to pay him $1,000 as commission when drawing their pay. Almost all the "sweat money" of the workers is thus extorted and exploited by the proprietors of the "sweat shops."

Under the powerful pressure of public opinion, a so-called "group for smashing 'sweat shops'" was established last year by the U.S. Labor Department to launch surprise raids on suspicious looking places. However, it is not easy to thoroughly outlaw all the "sweat shops" in the United States; it is impossible. At a time of economic recession, the Reagan administration is further cutting down administrative expenses and depleting the number of staff in the government, and both the outlay and personnel in the Labor Department are being reduced. As a result, fewer investigations will be conducted by the Labor Department on the working conditions in these factories. Due to the close association between the capitalists of the "sweat shops" and the underworld, the so-called "investigations" are but motions. For a long time, the U.S. Government has not had any effective result in suppressing "sweat shops," which has aroused vigorous resentment from the public. Not long ago, it was demanded in the press by the U.S. trade union of women's wear that the government seriously handle the problem of "sweat shops."

FANG YI MEETS VISITING U.S. SCIENTISTS 3 SEP

OW040533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) — Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of state Scientific and Technological Commission, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Professors G.W. Housner and P.C. Jennings, U.S. co-chairmen of the U.S.-P.R.C. bilateral workshop on earthquake engineering, and other U.S. participants.

Present were Wei Yiqing, deputy-director of the state seismological bureau, and Prof. Liu Huixian, P.R.C. co-chairman of the workshop and director of the Institute of Engineering Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The workshop was convened in Harbin in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province between August 27 and 30.

U.S. SOLDIER HOLDS PYONGYANG PRESS CONFERENCE

OW041632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Joseph White, a U.S. Army soldier who has sought political asylum here, today called for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea.

He said that so long as the U.S. troops stay in South Korea, Korea cannot achieve its reunification.

White told newsmen that he was sent to South Korea in March 1981, where he saw with his own eyes the surging anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people and the brutalities inflicted upon the people by the military police.

He was convinced that his relatives in the United States will understand his just action. He expressed the determination to contribute to peace and justice as well as Korea's reunification.

White, who crossed over the demarcation line into the northern half of Korea on August 28, has been well received by the Korean People's Army.

DPRK DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

OW070810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum today demanding that the United States immediately withdraw all its aggressor troops from South Korea.

The memorandum, issued on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, exposed the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in turning South Korea into their colony, and condemned the schemes of the United States and South Korea regime to suppress the South Korean people's just struggle and permanently divide Korea into "two Koreas".

"Provided that the U.S. imperialists withdraw their aggressor troops from South Korea and put an end to their intervention in the internal affairs of our country," the memorandum said, "the Korean people will surely resolve the problem of reunification of the fatherland independently and peacefully."

It said: "The reunification program by way of establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo embodies the noble spirit and principles of the North-South joint statement put forward on July 4, 1972, and reflects the demand of the time for a peaceful solution to the reunification of Korea."

"The whole Korean people will drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea with the strength of national unity and set up a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, thus crowning with success the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland," it stressed.

It concluded that the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are convinced that their just struggle will win unreserved support and solidarity from the governments and peoples of all countries of the world who cherish justice, peace, sovereignty and independence.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG URGES INCREASING PRODUCTION

OW060834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song has called on Korean industrial cadres to organize industrial production and administer the workforce better so that the level of production would go up to a new high.

President Kim Il-song made the remarks at the Ryongsong machine complex on August 27 during his inspection tour of South Hamgyong Province from August 10 to September 1, the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today.

When meeting the functionaries of the complex, Kim Il-song stressed the need to improve the quality of lathes and other equipment produced by the complex, and practise economy on the consumption of steel and other raw materials.

He said industrial enterprises should attain a more civilized and hygienic milieu so that workers would have a better working condition.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS PRC DELEGATION 3 SEP

OW040449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Korean Vice-President Pak Song-chol today met with a Chinese agricultural delegation headed by President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences Lu Liangshu in the people's palace of culture here. The vice-president expressed his warm congratulations on the convening of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party during his cordial talk with Chinese guests.

Also present at the meeting were President of the Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences Yi Yong-kyun and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 31 for a symposium on rice production.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK040324 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Zhong Yan [6945 1484]: "The Foundation of Sino-Japanese Friendship Must Not Be Undermined by Militarist Forces"]

[Text] The distortion of the history of Japanese imperialist aggression in school textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education has aroused the anger and vigilance of the Chinese people and the people of other Asian countries. Numerous signs show that in Japan some people hold the ulterior motive of reversing the verdict on the Japanese imperialist history of aggression, obstinately sticking to militarism and wanting to stage a comeback.

The Japanese Ministry of Education started long ago to distort the Japanese history of aggression. Its officials tried to find excuses to apply pressure on the writers and publishers of history books, asking them to change the wording of Japanese "aggression" into "intrusion" and "occupation" and eventually forcing them to change it to read "advance."

This change completely altered the meaning and nature of the matter. According to Japanese dictionaries, "aggression" means attacking a foreign country and occupying its land while "advance" means economic expansion and entry into a new market. So, "aggression" is a military term and "advance" is an economic term. This was a very ignominous tactic adopted by the Japanese Ministry of Education. For half a century Japanese militarism had engaged in military aggression against other countries and in burning, killing and looting. History has already drawn a conclusion from it, which can never be distorted and reversed by anyone.

Since last autumn some people having powerful backing in the Liberal-Democratic Party jointly sent a so-called "urgent appeal" to the Ministry of Education, denouncing the Japanese history textbooks of the past and demanding that the textbooks be infused with more "spirit in defending the country" and a "sense of respecting the emperor." There upon, the supreme advisory of the Ministry of Education was more energetic in accusing the history textbooks of "deviation" and clamored for "resolutely making corrections." At the same time, some people openly said that the Japanese history textbooks had "deviated to the left" and called for "vigorously mopping up" the "distorted" textbooks." Some monopoly capitalists also publicly demanded that the schools conduct "education in national defense" so as to "raise the people's consciousness with the imperial family as the center." Some people even suggested restoring worship of the emperor, advocating the "imperial edicts on education" of Shintoism. In April 1981 the "Japanese Committee for Formulating a Charter for Education" published a "charter for Education" which stressed that it was essential to defend "the history-created noble tradition centering around the royal family," thus openly advocating the restoration of this imperial nationalism.

In Japan's wars of aggression, the main reason why some people were willing to give their lives for such wars and serve with such brutal enthusiasm was that they had been brought up from an early age under militarist education, which deeply poisoned them. Obviously, the changing of the word "aggression" into "advance" is not merely a matter of misuse of words but a matter with a deep background and objectives. It is precisely for this reason that this question manifests itself as a serious political issue concerning not only important historic facts that involve the national feelings of the peoples of Asia but also Japan's future and the relations between Japan and other Asian countries. The actions of the Japanese Ministry of Education and certain people go against the spirit and principles as set forth by the joint statement on the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and deny the deep self-reproach expressed by the Japanese Government toward the Chinese people because of its aggressive wars against China. The issue also concerns the prospects for friendly cooperation between China and Japan, the education of future generations and the thorough annihilation of militarism or the restoration of it, as well as a future of peace or war in Asia. Therefore, the strong reactions from the Chinese people and the peoples of other Asian countries fully demonstrate the gravity of the issue.

In connection with the Ministry of Education's distortion of the history of Japanese aggression, there are many extremely serious trends. For example: In the past few years, rightist organizations have been on the rise, which, believing that the time is ripe, are ready to make trouble. From the titles of these rightist groups it is evident that they have two characteristics: They have the signboard of "patriotism"; and they regard young people as their main recruiting targets. Although there are not many people in these groups, they have considerable capacity, and make trouble the moment they get the chance. They represent the social base for a revival of Japanese militarism.

The religious activity of paying respect to the Yasukuni Shrine has become an open function. The Japanese Constitution clearly stipulates the rule "separating government from religion," banning Japanese Government officials from taking part in religious activities and government institutions from supporting such activities.

Since 1969, however, a number of people in the Liberal Democratic Party have been proposing a so-called "Yasukuni Shrine bill" to nullify the non-support-of-religion rule in the Constitution and make it legal for government officials to take part in or provide funds for such activities. Beginning in the early 1970's, a number of important Japanese Government officials, heedless of opposition from the people and opposition parties, have openly taken part as official participants in these activities. Since the beginning of the 1980's, every 15 August a number of major Japanese Government officials take part in the "memorial gathering for those who fell in the war," and they have never uttered a word of regret at these gatherings for the war of aggression.

During the early 1970's, films were used as a means to prettify Japanese militarism, and this trend has been gaining momentum in recent years. Certain people with ulterior motives have made a great fanfare over films of this type. "Height 203" of 1980, "Joint Fleet" of 1981 and "Dai Nippon Teikoku," which was shown recently, are representative of this type of film. Such films have played a certain function in hoodwinking and deceiving some youths and juveniles who did not experience the war.

Japanese rightist elements recently had the gall to propose setting up a so-called "monument to the founding of the Manchurian state." They claim that by doing this they are demonstrating that Japan "had not invaded" China. They even claim that they want to hand down the "ideals and exploits" of Japan's aggression against China's northeast to future generations.

The above-mentioned trends clearly tell us: Certain people with a militarist ideology are still poisoning young Japanese, and a handful of militarists are still trying to revive the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The Chinese people, who were long the victims of Japanese militarist aggression, will naturally expose these schemes and, together with the Japanese people, wage resolute struggle against them.

These attempts to reverse the wheel of history in Japan are not isolated; they are linked to the economic and political situation in Japan.

During the postwar years, the Japanese economy has seen such rapid development that it has become the focus of world attention. Japan has become "the second economic power" in the capitalist world. The credit for this goes to the hard work of the Japanese people and their government. However, Japan is poor in resources and its economic growth is dependant on large quantities of cheap raw materials from other Asian countries. These countries not only provide the major portion of necessary materials for Japan but also serve as important markets for Japanese goods and capital. It can be said that, without the cooperation of the Asian countries, Japan could not be what it is today. And it is only natural that the Asian peoples should concern themselves with the course of the Japanese economy, which has a close bearing on their own. Certain Asian countries with close ties to Japan have already pointed out that common prosperity of Asia, instead of being solely concerned with equality and mutual benefit, with each country supplying what another needs, is the principle for economic cooperation. The notion that Japan's economic cooperation with developing nations is a "favor" and that Japan's assistance is indispensable to China's four modernizations is totally wrong. Capitalizing on one's economic strength to trample on the basic principles of Sino-Japanese relations is a practice bound to be rebuffed.

Since Japan became the "second economic power," it has been repeatedly expressed that the country should play in its region "a political role commensurate with its economic power," and recently certain politicians expounded on that by stating that Japan should become a "political power."

Historical experiences warn the Asian people and the international community to express concern over what kind of political power Japan will become in the future. Already the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education on the history of Japan's aggression against Asian-Pacific countries has aroused universal suspicion in that region about that future. "Whither Japan" is becoming an issue attracting close attention.

The above-mentioned facts show that there indeed exist forces in Japan determental to Sino-Japanese relations of friendly cooperation; however, people perceive that friendly cooperation represents the main current in Sino-Japanese relations. That the Japanese people have opposed the erroneous moves of the Ministry of Education and have demanded speedy correction shows that the development of Sino-Japanese friendship represents the trend of the times and the desire of the people. The disruptive activities of a handful of militarist forces will certainly not be able to halt the pace of friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Publisher To Correct Texts

OW040636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The Sanseido Company, a major publishing house for textbooks, decided today to apply to the Education Ministry for printing errata for erroneous statements in textbooks about Japan's past aggression, KYODO reported this evening.

The Sanseido Company publishes six kinds of history textbooks. Its compilers have reached the unanimous view of printing errata promptly for the wrong descriptions in the textbooks to be used from next spring. This publishing house accepted the compilers view and decided today to apply to the Education Ministry for making the errata. Other publishing houses are also considering to take coordinate steps with the Sanseido to print errata for the mistakes in the textbooks they have published.

It was reported that mistakes are allowed to be corrected in the form of errata with approval by the education minister, provided application is made to the Education Ministry in accordance with "the regulation for the screening of textbooks. The textbook compilers have scrupulously studied the regulation and the practice of making errata in the past. They think that to restore "aggression" instead of "advance" conforms to article four of the regulation, namely, "accounts that hamper learning".

The writers cited a number of classes in which accounts of textbooks were corrected in the form of corrigenda to prove that the Education Ministry is wrong to forbid any changes once textbooks have been revised and that it is unreasonable in refusing to correct errors in printing.

Other companies publishing textbooks also reached an agreement with the writers that textbooks should be corrected in the form of corrigenda.

SRV SHELLS GUANGXI, YUNNAN AREAS 31 AUG-5 SEP

OW061633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA) -- One Chinese border defense soldier and one Chinese border inhabitant were wounded recently as the result of the Vietnamese troops' continued armed provocations along Chinese border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan.

On 31 August, Deputy Squad Leader Li Zhilong of a certain border defense unit in Yunnan, while carrying out patrol duty, was wounded by a mine planted by Vietnamese troops near Pianma village in Malipo Commune of Malipo County on the Chinese side.

From 0700 to 1400 on 1 September, Vietnamese troops continuously opened fire at Naleng village of Tanshan Commune in Fancheng Multinational Autonomous County in Guangxi.

From 1411 to 1420 on 3 September, Vietnamese troops opened fire with heavy machineguns at Guangxi's Fakashan area.

At 0915 on 4 September, Vietnamese troops opened fire at Hu Yaoguo, a peasant who was walking a waterbuffalo in Naleng village in Tanshan Commune in Guangxi's Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County. A bullet missed Hu Yaoguo by 3 meters.

At 1125 on the same day, Vietnamese troops opened fire at Huang Xiaong, a 20-year-old male peasant of Qianjin production team of Tongning Commune in China's Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, and wounded him in his right arm.

From 0200 early in the morning of 5 September, Vietnamese troops opened fire with antiaircraft machine guns at areas near Dajingkou village in Qiaotou Commune in Yunnan's Hekou Yao Autonomous County. The shooting lasted 40 minutes. At 1607, Vietnamese troops again opened fire at the same areas with submachine guns. From 1106 to 1351 the same day, Vietnamese troops again opened fire at Guangxi's Fakashan area.

VODK CLAIMS CAPTURE OF VIETNAMESE STRONGHOLDS

OW070817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean National Army units and guerrillas recently captured five Vietnamese strongholds in Siem Reap Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The Vietnamese entrenched in five villages of Samrong, Tapruk, Don Keo, Don Of and Trapeang Svay in Saut Nikom District of Siem Reap Province were forced to flee on August 25 after their supply lines were cut under the repeated assault of the Democratic Kampuchean forces.

The Kampuchean forces ambushed Vietnamese troops on August 22 and 24 in Roluos mountain of Kampot District in Kampot Province, killing 22 of them, including one battalion officer and one company officer, and capturing some military supplies, the radio reported.

VODK WARNS OF SRV MOVES AT UNITED NATIONS

OW060908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea today warned probable Vietnamese tricks at the forthcoming 37th U.N. Assembly.

The radio said in a commentary that this time Vietnam will probably move to vacate Kampuchea's U.N. seat.

Since its invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, Vietnam has tried year after year to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat and thrust its puppet Heng Samrin regime into the United Nations.

Vietnam, a country which defies U.N. resolutions demanding the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and tramples upon the U.N. Charter, "should itself be condemned at the Assembly and deprived of its seat in the U.N.," the commentary stressed.

"What right does such a country have to move that the legitimate seat of the Democratic Kampuchea be left vacant in the U.N.?" it queried.

The commentary urged more countries to support the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming U.N. Assembly, which it said is an act to uphold the U.N. Charter.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SRV HELICOPTER PADS IN DK

OW060830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese forces had stepped up the construction of "numerous" helicopter pads in Kampuchea, a highly Thai authoritative source told the Thai English language paper "NATION REVIEW" over the weekend.

He said that the Vietnamese virtually started building the helicopter pads late last year to prepare for their dry season offensive during November-April, but the construction had obviously been stepped up recently.

The introduction of helicopter pads in the border areas coincided with a report that the Soviet Union had sent a substantial number of helicopters to Hanoi, the source said.

The helicopter pads, the source added, had been constructed on communications knots and would form a logistic network linking the Vietnamese military installations in western Kampuchea and their troops at the front.

He disclosed that the Vietnamese forces had also started building permanent military facilities, including field hospitals, at their military bases near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The stepped-up construction of the helicopter pads and other military facilities indicated their preparations for another military offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces, he noted.

As a result, Thai forces on the eastern border had been put on alert and Thailand had also mapped out counter-offensive plans against a possible Vietnamese attack.

THAI FEARS ABOUT VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE VOICED

OW051214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The information office of the supreme command of the Tahi Armed Forces recently announced increased movements of Vietnamese occupation troops inside Kampuchea as heralding new offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces, according to press reports here today.

The Vietnamese troops are stepping up their military transport by making more use of Battambang airport and repairing the Battambang-Poipet highway damaged by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. They have also built a granary in Siem Reap in preparation for the offensive.

Heavy weapons have been sent from Battambang and Koh Kong to the Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

SIHANOUK FETES WAN LI IN BEIJING 6 SEP

OW061700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk gave a dinner in honor of Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li at their residence here tonight.

Present on the occasion were: Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and his wife Wang Zhen; and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Sihanouk will leave soon for a visit to Guinea and for New York to attend the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly as head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT MARCOS TO VISIT U.S.

OW050800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Philippine President Marcos and his wife Imelda R. Marcos will pay a state visit to the United States starting Sept. 16, the Philippine press reported today.

This will be his second state visit to the U.S. in 16 years.

Reports said the visit, which was announced simultaneously yesterday in Washington and Manila, will include talks with President Ronald Reagan and meetings with U.S. Cabinet officers, members of Congress and representatives of the private sector.

Talks between Marcos and Reagan are expected to touch on a broad range of topics, but no decisions are expected. Sources said the two sides will also try to negotiate certain tax agreements in addition to trade treaties.

AUSTRALIA'S SINCLAIR ON SOVIET THREAT IN ASIA

OW041532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Canberra, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The military build-up of the Soviet Union is threatening the security of the Southeast Asian region, Australian Defense Minister Ian Sinclair has declared.

Addressing the biennial federal conference of the Australian Air Force Association here yesterday, Sinclair said that "there is little doubt that the build-up in Soviet capability is a factor of real concern for the strategic security of this region." "The rapidity and extent of the build-up remains a prime threat to world peace," he added.

During his recent visit to the region, he said, "We learned of the increased frequency and capability of the Soviet military use of Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay."

"Bear aircraft are now permanently stationed in Vietnam while for the first time four Soviet submarines have been sighted in Cam Ranh Bay."

"In the Philippines we were advised of unauthorized Soviet military aircraft entering that country's air space," he said.

The Australian defense minister noted that the continued occupation of Kampuchea by the more than 250,000 Vietnamese troops "represents a destabilizing force in Southeast Asia."

Sinclair said that "ASEAN countries are supporting a coalition under Prince Sihanouk in an effort to achieve the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces." This "has particular importance for Australia."

He said that the Australian Government had given priority to defense over the past few years. Defense outlay, taking this year's estimates into account, has increased by 148 percent since 1964-76. As a proportion of GDP [as received], defense has risen from 2.6 percent in 1975-76 to 2.9 percent in 1982-83.

"Australia continues to play her part within our capability in this region of our particular responsibility," Sinclair said.

HU YAOBANG HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S EGON BAHR

OW031856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, met this afternoon with Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Federal Council of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in the Great Hall of the People. They had wide-ranging talks on issues of common interest.

Referring to the 12th national party congress, Hu Yaobang said: "This is a congress of tremendous importance. It will sum up past experience, outline our struggle for the next several years and define strategic ideology and measures for realization of our goals."

"This will further mobilize the whole party and people throughout the country to work for the realization of the goals," he said.

He also briefed the guests on the basic tenets of China's foreign policy, that is, development of political, economic and cultural relations with all countries under the five principles of peaceful coexistence, pay special heed to strengthening unity and cooperation with Third-World countries, resolutely oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

On the relations between China and West Germany, both sides agreed they would continue to develop friendship and cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi and Qian Liren, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Ou Tangliang, council member of the Association for International Understanding of China, and Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China.

After the meeting, hosts and guests dined together.

DPA Report

LD031432 Hamburg DPA in German 1305 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Sep (DPA) -- In a talk today with Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Presidium member Egon Bahr, CPC Chairman Hu Yaobang expressed a wish for closer contacts between Chinese Communists and the SPD. Bahr also told journalists in Beijing that he had not made any conclusive statement to Hu Yaobang on the subject because a decision must first be made by the SPD executive. Bahr stressed: "I do not believe that there will be official party relations between the SPD and the CPC." The Social Democrats do not have any such formal relations with other communist parties. However, he certainly regards "contacts" with Beijing as "useful".

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt is to visit Beijing next spring.

In the 1 and 1/2 hour talk with Bahr, Hu Yaobang said that he would like to meet foreign politicans in Beijing more often. Hu Yaobang later gave a dinner for the Social Democratic politician.

Summarizing his impressions of the internal political situation in China, Bahr told newsmen that Beijing has embarked on a realistic course with its plans for building up the country and has not set itself any unattainable aims. In foreign policy the Chinese side has reaffirmed its determination not to flag in the struggle against the "hegemonists". Recently Beijing has again included the United States among the "hegemonists".

UK ARTS COUNCIL SECRETARY GOES TO XIAN

OW040426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the arts council of Great Britain, and his wife left here by air for Xian today. The British guests arrived on August 26 at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. While in Beijing, Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, and Lin Mohan, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, met with them on separate occasions.

The British guests visited cultural and art units, and toured places of historic interest in Beijing.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRENCH DELEGATION'S VISIT

Group Visits Suzhou

OW041754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 4 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, Assembly president, today arrived in Suzhou with Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. They were greeted at the railway station by He Binghao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, and Mei Cun, chairman of the Standing Committee of Suzhou City's People's Congress.

At noon, the two standing committees gave a banquet for the guests. In his toast, Mermaz praised France-China friendship.

President and Mme. Mermaz toured scenic spots including Huqiu Pagoda and Zhuozhengyuan, and Suzhou embroidery research institute.

This evening, the guests returned to Shanghai.

Arrival in Shanghai

OW040501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, arrived here from Xian this afternoon. This evening, the Standing Committee of Shanghai's People's Congress gave a banquet for the guests.

Mermaz said he had learned [as received] Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He appreciated the statement "independence and self-reliance have always been and will forever be our basic stand."

He said France and China attach great importance to the independence and security of their own, as well as that of other countries.

He said "our meetings with Chinese leaders have achieved great success. We found in our talks there exist sound relations and great prospects between France and China. France-China economic and cultural cooperation has great possibilities."

Mermaz and his delegation here with Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The guests were greeted at the airport by Vice-Chairmen Zhang Chengzong and Wang Tao of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai People's Congress. Children presented Mr. and Mme. Mermaz with bouquets.

During their stay in Xian, they visited the display of hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and warriers excavated from imperial burial sites. The guests also visited a cotton mill, a printing and dyeing milu, and a workers family.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ROMANIA

OW040736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia and Romania today pledged to cooperate more closely internationally and called for alleviation of the aggravating world situation, according to an AGERPRES report.

During talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his Yugoslav counterpart Lazar Mojsov, who came here for a two-day working visit starting September 2, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral as well as international issues.

The two sides pledged efforts to get rid of the policy of power politics and to settle all conflicts between countries through peaceful means, and to implement in Europe and in the world a policy of peace, security, cooperation and independence.

The two countries also called for better cooperation and good-neighbour relations in the Balkan region.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Lazar Mojsov today.

During the meeting, both sides stressed the need for more vigorous political and diplomatic efforts under the present circumstances for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle-East problem.

They believed the Palestinian issue should be settled in accordance with self-determination of the Palestinian people and called for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the traditional friendly cooperation between the two countries and two parties and called for a further strengthening of cooperation in trade and economy.

FUNERAL OF WLADYSLAW GOMULKA HELD IN WARSAW

OW070815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The funeral of Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, was held at the Powazki cemetery here this afternoon. Present at the funeral were Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the United Workers Party, prime minister and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and other party and state leaders as well as Gomulk's widow, family members and friends. Several thousand people and representatives from all circles also took part in the funeral.

Politburo member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski made a speech at the funeral.

STREET CLASHES CONTINUE IN LUBIN, POLAND

OW040540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Street clashes continued on Wednesday and Thursday in the Polish southwestern copper-mining center of Lubin, where two demonstrators were killed and 12 others wounded on August 31 when the police fired at the protesters, according to reports reaching here.

The Polish press agency, PAP, was quoted as saying that two groups of "several hundred people" gathered by the city's post office and hospital Wednesday morning, and then began marching towards the local United Workers Party headquarters and building barricades, fighting with police into the night. A reading room and bookshop in Lubin's Town Hall were set on fire and people hurled stones and petrol bombs at the police.

Order was restored Wednesday night "due to the determined efforts" of police, said an AP report quoting PAP. An overnight curfew was imposed in the city.

But on the following day, Thursday, protesting youths again clashed with security forces for the third straight day in Lubin. Riot police used tear gas and shot red, blue and green flares at groups of 30 to 50 youths running through the city center. The running battles lasted for more than two hours.

POLISH SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON STREEET DISTURBANCES

OW041222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Poland's public prosecutor-general has ordered the arrest of four leaders of the dissident organization, the Committee for Social-Workers Self-Defense (KOR), said government spokesman Jerzy Urban at a press conference today. The four are Jacek Juron, Adam Michnik, Jan Litynski and Henryk Wojec. They were interned when the martial law was imposed last December 13.

Referring to the street clashes earlier this week, Urban said that the underground Solidarity union took the advantage of the second anniversary of the Gdansk accords to stir up large scale street clashes engulfing 54 cites or towns in 34 of the 49 provinces. This was the most serious confrontation since the imposition of the state of siege.

He said the so-called "peaceful demonstrations," organized by the underground Solidarity under the instigation of foreign subversive centers and the domestic dissidents, the KOR, were in fact an aggressive attack participated mainly by young people under 30. The youths were duped, he said, adding that the government would draw a lesson from this event and work out a programme for educating them.

The spokesman said that street disturbances continued in Czestochowa Province and Lubin City on September 1 and 2, but the situation was calm in other parts of the country, and production went on as usual. There were no disturbances today, he said.

He declared that the government would stick to the policy of dialogue and consultation, but Walesa and other Solidarity leaders would not be party to talks with the government on problems concerning the working class. "We shall discuss with the rank and file of Solidarity directly without the intermediary of its former leaders," he said.

ISRAEL BUILDING SETTLEMENTS ON OCCUPIED LAND

OW060748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Israel approved at least four new settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday and the United States responded with a statement describing Israel's intention as "most unwelcome."

Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin formally rejected Reagan's peace plan and vowed never to relinquish control of the territories captured from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Using the biblical Hebrew name for the West Bank in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Begin said: "Judea and Samaria will never again be the West Bank of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

In a statement issued in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan is vacationing, the U.S. administration declared that the Israel's decision to add more settlements is "most unwelcome" and that the U.S. position calling for immediate freeze on new settlements "shall remain unchanged."

The statement said: "We cannot understand why at a time when broader participation in the peace process is both critical and possible, Israel has elected to extend a pattern of activity which erodes the confidence of all and, most particularly, the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, for a just and fairly negotiated outcome to the peace process."

"Moreover, such settlement activity can only raise questions about Israeli willingness to abide by the promise of United Nations Resolution 242 that territory will be exchanged for peace," he said.

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz explained Reagan's proposal, saying the U.S. did not envisage sanctions against Israel over its rejection of the Reagan peace plan. He forecast that the greatest pressure on Israel would be exerted if Arab countries came out in support of the plan.

Egypt Denounces Settlements

OW061922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today denounced Israel's recent decision to set up more settlements in the occupied Arab territories as a continuation of its flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and international law. He described the decision as a challenge to the world community which condemns the Israeli procedures against the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, and appealed to all countries in the world, particularly the United States, to condemn and stand firm against the Israeli practice.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali today received a U.S. memorandum delivered by the U.S. ambassador to Cairo which spelled out the U.S. rejection of Israel's decision to build more settlements in the occupied territories.

The Israeli Government, defying Reagan's call for a freeze on Jewish settlements on the occupied land, approved yesterday seven new settlements on the West Bank for more than 2,000 families and an eighth one on the Gaza Strip for 90 families. The new settlements were announced after Prime Minister Menahem Begin wrote to President Reagan telling him that Israel stood with "total dedication" by its decision of last Thursday to rebuff his initiative.

Under Israel's settlement policy, more than 25,000 Jews have been moved into about 100 towns and villages on the West Bank and Gaza Strip since Israel occupied the territories in the 1967 Middle East war.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S NEW MIDEAST PROPOSAL

OW031241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new Middle East peace plan has evoked different reactions from Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to agency despatches from Athens and Arab capitals.

In Athens, head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi expressed his approval of what he termed "new elements" in Reagan's proposals on the Palestinian issue, saying "it's new, it's good".

However, the PLO's authoritive stand toward the proposals is still unclear. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat made no immediate comment on the plan Thursday but called an emergency meeting of the PLO leadership to discuss Reagan's plan.

Jordan, the country that has direct connection with the U.S. proposals, commented favourably on the plan but made it clear that the stand taken by the PLO would be decisive. In Tunis, the first official reaction to Reagan's program was favourable. Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi said Thursday that Reagan's new Middle East plan represented a step forward in the U.S. policy toward the region.

In Rabat, Moroccan Minister of State Ahmed Alaoui said that Reagan's peace plan had "considerable political and psychological significance".

Claiming that "any initiative based on the Camp David accords will not realise peace", Damascus radio announced Thursday that Syria would not accept Reagan's initiative because it was a "new manoeuvre in an established American policy that supports Israel's aggression, expansionist plans and racist goals."

Syria, PLO Reject Plan

OW051640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Syria and high-ranking officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals for a Palestinian settlement, Damascus radio reported today. The rejection came up after Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met today with a delegation headed by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council.

The delegates attending the meeting were PLO political and military leaders who came to Syria from Beirut. They were: Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department; George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Nayif al-Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Ahmad Jibril, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), as well as other PLO leaders Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Assam al-Qadi and Nimr Salih.

Reports said that Al-Asad told the PLO leaders that he would attend the Arab summit scheduled to open Monday in Fez, Morocco, where he would confront the American proposals together with the Palestinian representatives.

This is the first time the PLO leaders met with President al-Asad since they left west Beirut.

During the meeting, Al-Asad welcomed the PLO leaders to Damascus and assured them that Syria will continue defending the Palestinian Revolution and making sacrifice for it, a spokesman for the Syrian president said.

The PLO delegation reportedly requested that Syria give, now more than ever before, support for the Palestinian Revolution. The PLO leaders said they attached great importance to deepening the relationship with Syria, which they regarded as the best guarantee for the Palestinian cause, reports said.

Shortly after the meeting, the PLO leaders flew to Tunis where they were expected to conduct a meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Kuwait Welcomes Plan

OW091216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Kuwait welcomed U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan as a topic worthy of study for the Arab countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in particular, despite some vague and equivocal views, said 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs today.

According to the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, a Cabinet meeting was held today to discuss Reagan's plan, which was attended by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Husayn said PLO's comments on Reagan's plan will be the basis for Kuwaiti acceptance.

It was reported that PLO has reservations on the U.S. Middle East peace plan, although its formal position has not been made public.

He pointed out that PLO's bravery in countering Israel aggression has proved to the world that the Palestinian people's cause and their legitimate rights can't be negotiated. The PLO is capable of embarking on a road toward realizing their national targets. PLO's choice is the choice of Kuwait.

Sudan's Numayri Lauds Plan

OW051642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri held talks at Cairo airport today with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on topics generally related to the Arab cause. Numayri was passing through Cairo on his way to Rabat to attend the Fez Arab summit, due to open Monday.

The Sudanese president told reporters after the talks that he will suggest the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold at the summit. He added that this proposal is one of the main ideas he will discuss at the meeting.

Commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent Middle East initiative, he described it as good and dealing with peace.

KHOMEYNI OPPOSES MIDEAST PLAN RECOGNIZING ISRAEL

OW061600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni today warned his Gulf neighbors against approving any Middle East peace plan which recognises Israel as an independent state, according to an IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY report.

He said that if countries of the region yield to the Camp David accords, the Saudi Arabian peace initiative and the latest U.S. plan for settling the Arab-Israeli differences, "the Iranian Muslim combatants would be impelled to punish them".

Speaking to a group of administrative reform officials and relatives of martyrs of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, he also said that Iran "would never back down from its original demands" for ending the war with Iraq.

Khomeyni said that his country would be receptive to any mediation by "rational people" aiming at administering justice and compensating Iran for the losses it had suffered in the war.

ISRAEL SAID TO VIOLATE LEBANON CEASE-FIRE

OW040306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Israeli forces advanced to the southern suburbs of west Beirut yesterday and the troop movement was charged by Lebanon as a ceasefire violation, according to Western news agencies.

The Israeli advance came from the south of Beirut. One group moved up the coast encountering resistance from Lebanese forces and another group moved inland and took up positions at key intersection overlooking a Palestinian refugee camp.

The Lebanese Government was informed by the Israelis through American Ambassador Robert Dillon that the forces had made their move to defuse mines and dismantle barricades, but eyewitnesses said the Israelis had begun digging trenches.

Some Israeli soldiers were reported to have withdrawn yesterday afternoon and the Lebanese television quoted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan as saying that the pullback of these forces would be completed today.

SYRIAN-ISRAELI CLASH REPORTED IN AL-BIQA' VALLEY

OW060752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Three Israeli soldiers were killed and another three wounded last night in a clash with Syrian troops in Al-Biqa' Valley, a Syrian military spokesman said today.

The spokesman, quoted by Radio Damascus, said that three Syrians were killed and one wounded in the 15-minute fight in the Habs al-Juba region of Al-Biqa' Valley.

Meanwhile, Israeli radio quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that he had not received the newsof the death of the Israeli soldiers.

The spokesman said, however, that eight Israeli soldiers were captured yesterday afternoon in their out post and were taken to the Syria-controlled region in central Lebanon.

This encounter was the second one since the evacuation of Palestinian and Syrian soldiers from Lebanon. A Syrian MIG-25 was shot down by Israeli airforce August 31 in Beirut.

YASIR 'ARAFAT MET BY OFFICIALS IN TUNISIA

OW040730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here from Athens by special plane yesterday evening. He was very warmly welcomed by President Habib Bourguiba and other government officials.

Walking hand-in-hand, the two leaders inspected an honour guard of Tunisian armed forces and Palestinian guerrillas.

At an official welcome ceremony at Tunis-Carthage airport, 'Arafat said that "the battle is long and we have just moved from one position to another in order to continue our struggle until we achieve victory in returning to Palestine and Jerusalem."

"As we had said in Beirut, we will strive for victory of our Arab nations over the Zionist rule in the region," he said.

Also present at the airport to greet 'Arafat and his entourage were Secretary-General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti, and diplomatic envoys here including Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Meng Yue.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and 'Arafat held secret talks tonight.

Tunisian Government sources said 'Arafat and most of his 15-man Executive Committee would meet in Tunis to discuss President Reagan's new Mideast peace initiative before 'Arafat leaves for the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, next Monday.

In a radio and television interview before leaving Athens, 'Arafat said: "We do not reject them (the new American proposals), nor do we criticize them." "We are studying them," he added.

'Arafat sailed from Beirut on August 30 and arrived at Athens on September 1.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT ENFORCING SECURITY LAW

OW030043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The Lebanese Ministry of the Interior issued a regulation on public security today to be put into effect Thursday throughout the country. Under the regulation, all firearms, explosives, street barricades and unauthorized demonstrations are banned. No slogans or placards detrimental to national unity are allowed.

Sentries and patrols will be established by the Lebanese internal security forces between east and west Beirut to ensure the security of such government departments as the television station and banks. When necessary, Prime Minister Wazzan is authorized to call out government troops.

The prime minister said these regulations have met with support from all circles. Muslim and other organizations have issued statements in support of the government regulation and agreed to relinquish all street fortifications and withdraw all their armed sentries.

The 1,500-strong Muslim militia is the most powerful military force on the border between east and west Beirut. In the last few days, Israel repeatedly accused it of having received arms from the PLO and demanded its withdrawal from Beirut together with the Palestinian fighters. The demand was rejected by the Lebanese Government.

12TH ARAB SUMMIT OPENS IN MOROCCO 6 SEP

OW070931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The 12th summit meeting of Arab states opened at Fez today with the Middle East issue and unified Arab strategy figuring high on the agenda.

Among the 20 participating countries, 15 presidents, kings, emirs or heads of states attended. King Hassan II of Morocco presided over the meeting. He received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as a head of state upon his arrival this afternoon.

In his opening speech, King Hassan II said the meeting was a follow-up of the November summit of last year. The three-day meeting would be held behind closed doors and Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta was designated the only spokesman, he announced.

The 15 state leaders attended the opening session are from Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, North Yemen, Morocco, South Yemen, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and the PLO. Five other countries, Tunisia, Oman, Lebanon, Mauritania and Algeria sent representatives at a lower level.

Libya did not attend the meeting. Egypt was not invited because of its expulsion from the Arab League.

QIAO SHI FETES RWANDAN CADRES DELEGATION

OW061708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a cadres delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (N.R.M.D.) of Rwanda headed by Habanabakize Thomas, member of the N.R.M.D. Central Committee and minister of the interior. The delegation arrived here this morning on a visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of China.

SOMALI JOURNALISTS CONCLUDE FRIENDLY VISIT

OW061602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Ahmed Omar Azhari, president of the Somali Journalists Association, and Mohammed Ussef Hassan, deputy editor-in-chief of the Somali newspaper OCTOBER STAR left here by air for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to China.

During their stay in Beijing, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, and Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met with them on separate occasions.

The Somali guests had come to China at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association. They had toured Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Tianjin.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Hu on Foreign Policy

OW040118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 4 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang Reiterates China's Independent Foreign Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- China will adhere to an independent foreign policy, reiterated Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China in his report to the C.P.C. 12th National Congress on September 1.

China never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers, or yields to pressure from any big power, he said.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that China's foreign policy follows an overall long-term strategy, and is definitely not swayed by expediency or by anybody's instigation or provocation. Integration of patriotism with internationalism has always been China's point of departure in handling its external relations, he said.

He said that the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each others internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have consistently guided China in it's effort to develop relations with other countries. The five principles of peacful coexistence, he added, are applicable to China's relations with all countries, including socialist countries.

Hu Yaobang said that China does not station a single soldier abroad, nor has it occupied a single inch of foreign land. China has never infringed upon the sovereignty of another country, or imposed an unequal relationship upon it. In no circumstances will China seek hegemony, he stressed.

Hu on PRC-U.S. Relations

OW040126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China said the Sino-U.S. relations can continue to develop soundly only if the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are truly adhered to.

In his report to the 12th party congress, he said that not long ago, after talks lasting for nearly a year, the Chinese and U.S. Governments issued a joint communique providing for a step-by-step solution of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, leading to a final thorough settlement. It is China's hope that these provisions will be strictly observed.

He said that since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States of America in 1979, relations between the two countries have developed in the interests of their peoples. China has always hoped that these relations will continue to grow, and considers them beneficial both to the two peoples and to world peace.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that a cloud has all along hung over the relations between the two countries. This is because the United States, though it has recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is China's sole legal government and that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China, has passed the "Taiwan Relations Act" which contravenes the principles embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and has continued to sell arms to Taiwan, treating Taiwan as an independent political entity.

He said that these are acts of infringement on China's sovereignty and of interference in China's internal affairs, as the Chinese Governement has repeatedly stated.

Hu on PRC-Soviet Relations

OW040136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China said that if the Soviet authorities really have good faith to improve relations with China and take practical steps to lift their threat to China's security, it will be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move towards normalization.

Reporting at the 12th party congress on September 1, Hu Yaobang said China has noticed that Soviet leaders have expressed more than once the desire to improve relations with China. But deeds, rather than words, are important.

Hu Yaobang said the relations between China and the Soviet Union were friendly over a fairly long period. They have become what they are today because the Soviet Union has pursued a hegemonist policy.

He pointed out that for the past twenty years, the Soviet Union has stationed massive armed forces along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders. It has supported Vietnam in the latter's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, acts of expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia and constant provocations along China's border. Moreover, it has invaded and occupied Afghanistan, a neighbour of China, by force of arms. All these acts constitute grave threats to the peace of Asia and China's security.

Hu Yaobang said the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is of long standing, and the Chinese people will strive to safeguard and develop it, no matter what the Sino-Soviet state relations are like.

Hu on Relations With Japan

OW040126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party stated that the Chinese people will work, together with the Japanese people and with far-sighted Japanese public figures in and out of government, to eliminate all factors detrimental to the relations between the two countries and make their friendship flourish from generation to generation.

In his report to the 12th party congress on September 1, Hu Yaobang said Japan is China's neighbour. There have been frequent exchanges and a profound friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples since ancient times. During a hundred years of modern history, the Japanese militarists unleashed one war of aggression after another against China, inflicting colossal calamities upon the Chinese people. Thanks to prolonged joint efforts made by the Chinese and Japanese peoples, diplomatic relations were eventually resumed ten years ago and friendly ties have since been developed between the two countries.

He said now some forces in Japan are white-washing the past facts of Japanese aggression against China and other east Asian countries and are carrying out various activities in an attempt to revive Japanese militarism. These dangerous developments cannot but put the people of China, Japan and other countries sharply on the alert.

Hu Yaobang on Hegemonism

OW040137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China said that the most important task for the people of the world today is to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. In his report to the 12th party congress, Hu Yaobang said that the superpowers that practise hegemonism pose a new threat to the people of the world. In their pursuit of global domination, the superpowers have been contending on a worldwide scale with military power far exceeding that of any other countries. This is the main source of instability and turmoil in the world.

The danger of a world war is growing ever greater, due to rivalry between the superpowers, Hu Yaobang said. However, experience shows that the people of the world, by persevering in struggle, can upset the strategic plans of superpowers. World peace can be safeguarded, provided the people truly unite and fight resolutely against all expressions of hegemonism and expansionism.

He pointed out that China has always firmly opposed the arms race between the superpowers, stood for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and for their complete destruction and demanded that the superpowers be the first to cut their nuclear and conventional arsenals drastically. China is against world war being fomented by the superpowers and also against all the local wars of aggression they instigate or back.

Hu Yaobang stressed that China has always firmly supported all victim countries and peoples in their struggle against aggression. He said China supports the Korean people in their struggle to reunify their fatherland. China supports the Kampuchean people led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. China supports the people of Afghanistan in their struggle against Soviet aggression. China supports the African people in their struggle against South Africa's racism and expansionism.

Hu Yaobang strongly condemned Israel for its heinous aggression and atrocities against the people of Palestine and Lebanon. With the support and protection from U.S. hegemonism, he said, Israel has outrageously occupied Palestine and carried out repeated armed aggression against Arab countries, posing a grave threat to peace in the Middle East and the world as a whole. China continues its resolute support of the Palestinian people in their struggle to return to their homeland and to found their own state and of other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli expansionism, he stated.

Hu on Third World Cooperation

OW040140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 4 Sep 82

["China Will Expand Cooperation With Third World Countries, Says Hu Yaobang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- China regards it as its sacred international duty to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism together with the other Third World countries, declared Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China.

China will steadily expand its friendly cooperation with the other Third World countries and people, he added.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Hu Yaobang said China belongs to the Third World and is a developing country, but it has always done its best to help other Third World countries with whom it shares a common destiny. The Chinese people have always spurned the attitude and actions of despising the poor and currying favour with the rich, bullying the weak and fearing the strong. China's friendship with other Third World countries is sincere. Whether in providing aid or co-operation for mutual benefit, China has always strictly respected the sovereignty of the other party, attaching no string or demanding no privileges.

The emergence of the Third World on the international arena after World War II is a primary event of the time, Hu Yaobang said. This has greatly changed the situation in which the superpowers could wilfully manipulate the fate of the world.

He said the common task confronting the Third World countries is, first and foremost, to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and actively develop their national economies so as to back up their new-won political independence with economic independence. In this connection, mutual aid among Third World countries is of particular importance. Mutual economic co-operation among Third World countries, commonly known as "South-South co-operation', is of great strategic significance as it helps to break out of the existing unequal international economic relations and create a new international economic order.

Hu on Party Relations

OW040144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang declared the Chinese Communist Party will conduct its relations with the communist or working-class parties of other countries in strict conformity with Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Reporting at the 12th party congress on September 1, Hu Yaobang said that the success of the revolution in any country depends on the ripeness of conditions for it and the people's support for the line and policies of the country's communist party. Communist parties should of course help each other, but to issue orders or run things for others from outside is absolutely impermissible. Any attempt to impose one's own views on other parties or interfere in their internal affairs will only lead to setback or failure in the revolution in these countries.

He stressed that all communist parties should respect each other. Each party has its strong and weak points. Being situated in different circumstances, all parties cannot be expected to hold completely identical views on the assessment of the situation and their tasks. Their differences of opinion can only be resolved gradually through friendly consultations and patiently giving each other time. The C.P.C. favours the idea that all communist parties learn from each other's successes and failures, and it believes that this will contribute to the growth and flourishing of the international communist movement.

On the principles mentioned above, Hu Yaobang said, the C.P.C. has maintained friendly relations with many other communist parties. The C.P.C. appreciates their support and help and is conscientiously learning from their experience whatever is of help to China's revolution and construction. The C.P.C. also wishes to establish similar contacts with a greater number of progressive parties and organizations.

Hu on Party Chairman Post

OW050056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) -- There will be a general secretary [zong shu ji 4920 2579 6068] in place of the chairman in the party Central Committee and there will be advisory committees at the central and provincial levels.

This was what Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress.

He said: The new party constitution contains many new stipulations designed to improve the central and local organizations of the party, to strengthen the party's discipline and discipline inspection organs and to strengthen the building of its primary organizations.

He said: According to the stipulations of the new party constitution, the general secretary in the party Central Committee is responsible for calling meetings of the Central Political Bureau and the Political Bureau Standing Committee is in charge of the work of the Central Secretariat. Advisory committees are set up at the central and provincial levels in order to bring into play the role of many politically experienced veteran cadres in giving advice on the cause of the party. The committees for inspecting discipline of the party at various levels are elected by the party congresses of corresponding levels. They exercise supervision as prescribed by the party constitution over the party committees of the corresponding levels below the Central Committee and their members. They may report to the Central Committee on any discipline violations by members of the Central Committee. The party organizations at all levels must attach importance to party building and constantly discuss and inspect the party's work in propaganda, education, organization, discipline inspection, its work among the masses and its united front work.

Hu on Party Discipline

OW050114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on Revision of Party Constitution" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang told the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that the general principle guiding the revision of the party constitution is, in conformity with the characteristics and needs of the new historical period, to set more exacting demands on party members, enhance the fighting capacity of the party organization and uphold and improve party leadership.

Reporting at the congress on September 1, Hu Yaobang said that the draft of the revised party constitution now submitted to this congress for its consideration has made many fundamental changes and discarded the "left" errors in the constitution adopted by the eleventh congress, and carries forward the merits of the party constitutions passed respectively by the seventh and eighth congresses. The general programme section in the draft constitution includes Marxist definitions about the character and guiding ideology of the party, the principal contradiction in China at the present stage and the general task of the party, and the correct way for the party to play its leading role in the life of the state.

He pointed out that the ideological, political and organizational requirements this draft constitution sets for the party members and cadres are stricter than those in all the previous constitutions. In stipulating the duties of party members, the draft absolutely forbids them to use public office for personal gain or to benefit themselves at the expense of the public interests, and requires that they firmly oppose factionalism and be bold in backing good people and good deeds and in opposing bad people and bad deeds.

In the light of the historical experience and lessons, Hu Yaobang noted, the draft constitution emphasizes that all organizations from the central down to the primary levels must strictly observe the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership, and it explicitly stipulates that the party "forbids all forms of personality cult". It makes many new provisions for improving the system of the central and local organizations, tightening party discipline, reinforcing the discipline inspection organs and strengthening the primary party organizations.

He pointed out that all these stipulations should help to reinforce the party's collective leadership, enhance its fighting capacity and strengthen its ties with the masses.

He said that the present draft is an improvement on all the previous constitutions and is fuller in content. Being a precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom, it is an important guarantee for building the party to greater strength in the new historical period.

Hu on Party Structure

OW050120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on Party's Leading Organs" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is to have no chairman but only a general secretary, said Chairman Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th party congress on September 1.

According to the draft constitution submitted to the congress for consideration, he said, the general secretary is to convene meetings of the Political Bureau and it's Standing Committee and preside over the work of the Secretariat. Advisory committees are to be established at the central and provincial levels to give many veteran comrades rich in political experience a role as consultants in the service of the party's cause. Commissions for discipline inspection are to be elected by party congresses at the respective levels and, within limits prescribed by the party constitution, they are to supervise party committees and their members at the respective levels below the Central Committee and may report to the Central Committee any breach of party discipline by its members. Party Organizations at all levels must pay great attention to party building and regularly discuss and check up on the party's work in propaganda, education, organization and discipline inspection, its mass work and united front work.

All these stipulations, Hu Yaobang said, should help to reinforce the party's collective leadership, enhance its fighting capacity and strengthen its ties with the masses.

Hu on Cadre System Reform

OW050140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0035 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on Cadres" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China said in his report to the 12th national party congress that an important question in party building is to reform the leading bodies and the cadre system and ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

The main aim of reforming the system of leadership and the leading organs of the party and state, he said, is to eliminate such defects as overconcentration of power, proliferation of concurrent and deputy posts, organizational overlapping, lack of clear-cut job responsibility, overstaffing and failure to separate party work from government duties, and thereby overcome bureaucracy and increase work efficiency.

Hu Yaobang said the first stage of reform of the party and government organs at the central level has been basically completed, and the reform in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is scheduled to start in the second half of this year or in the coming year. This reform is an important political guarantee for the success of China's modernization and adherence to the socialist road.

During the organizational reform, he noted, measures should be taken to relieve the many veteran cadres who are advanced in age of their heavy responsibilities in "front line" posts, and at the same time enable them to continue their service to the party, the state and society by utilizing their rich experience in leadership work. Large numbers of energetic young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and ability must be appointed to various posts in good time, so that they can be tempered over a longer period practically and effectively by working with older cadres and gradually taking over responsibilities from them.

He emphasized: We must resolutely remove from leading posts those who rose to power by rebelling, those with serious factional thinking, those smash-and-grabbers, those who oppose the line adopted by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and those serious violators of law. Those who committed crimes must be dealt with according to law. They of course are absolutely disqualified for selection. These are matters important to the continuation of China's socialist cause, he added.

Strenuous efforts must be made to strengthen the education and training of cadres in order to bring up large numbers of specialized personnel needed for socialist modernization, Hu Yaobang said. Party schools at all levels, cadre schools run by government organizations and enterprises, and especially designated institutions of higher learning and specialized secondary schools should all, as required by socialist modernization and in their different capacities, revise their teaching plans and shoulder the regular training of cadres. All functionaries on the job who need further study should be trained in rotation.

Hu on Party Consolidation

OW050128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang on Party Consolidation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China announced that the Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of three years beginning from the latter half of 1983, to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Hu Yaobang said the Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class. It has been nurtured over the years by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and has grown up in the course of repeated steeling by successes and failures. Rallied in the party are outstanding elements of the Chinese working class and people. The main body of the party remains politically pure and strong in spite of the serious damage inflicted by the "Cultural Revolution". After recovery and consolidation in the past few years, the situation in the party is now much improved, and it's prestige is being restored and on the rise.

However, he pointed out, the pernicious influences of the ten years of domestic turmoil have not yet been eradicated, and there has been some increase in the corrosive influence of the exploiting-class ideologies under new conditions. It is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and that no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in the party style.

He said the style of a party in power determines its very survival. The rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations will be of primary importance for the party, and it requires very careful attention and preparation and should be carried out step by step in a planned way. The key link in accomplishing this work must be thorough-going ideological education throughout the party.

Stress must be laid on getting every party member to understand clearly the character, position and role of the party and to realize that all party members have only duty to serve the people diligently and conscientiously, and have no right whatsoever to take advantage of their power and positions to "fatten" on the state and on the masses.

In matters of organization and leadership, Hu Yaobang said, the consolidation will start with the leading organs and cadres and then proceed, from top to bottom, with the leading bodies at different levels which have already been consolidated leading the consolidation of the subordinate and primary organizations. Bad elements must on no account be permitted to take this as an opportunity to frame and attack good people. It is imperative to act in, and develop further, the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement of 1942, follow its principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and it's twofold objective of "clarity in ideology and unity among comrades" in unfolding earnest criticism and self-criticism, and take appropriate measures to solicit opinions from the masses outside the party.

In the final stage, he said, there will be a re-registration of all party members and, in strict accordance with the provisions of the new party constitution, those who still fail to meet the requirements of membership after education shall be expelled from the party or asked to withdraw from it, at the same time, steps must be taken to effectively improve the work of leadership by party organizations at all levels, and concrete measures adopted to strengthen and improve party leadership.

Hu Yaobang said the proposed consolidation of the party is meant to further normalize inner-party political life, check the unhealthy tendencies effectively and greatly strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. In this way, a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party will certainly be achieved.

Hu on Reunification

OW050138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Reunification of Motherland is China's Internal Affairs, Says Hu Yaobang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party of China told the 12th party congress that the reunification of the motherland is the common desire of all Chinese compatriots, it is an inevitable outcome of historical development, which no political party or individual can resist.

This is China's internal affair with which no foreign country has the right to interfere, he said.

Reporting at the congress on September 1, Hu Yaobang said that the party faces yet another historic task, that of joining hands with all Chinese patriotic fellow-countrymen in the common endeavor to accomplish the sacred task of reunifying the motherland. Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the motherland, and the people in Taiwan are kith and kin of the people on the mainland.

He said he hoped the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad will urge the Kuomintang authorities to take a realistic view of the situation, put the future of the country and the interests of the nation above all else, and not stick obstinately to a wrong course so that talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party may be held at an early date and joint efforts made to bring about the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Presidium 5 Sep Meeting

OW051026 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress held a meeting this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Zhao Ziyang, secretary general of the congress, presided over the meeting. Hu Qiaomu, deputy secretary general of the congress, gave explanations of suggestions and opinions put forward by delegates at group discussions on the report of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the draft constitution of the Chinese Communist Party as well as the revisions made to the report and the draft constitution on the basis of these suggesions and opinions.

The meeting decided to submit the revised draft constitution of the party to the congress for approval.

The meeting approved a draft resolution on the report of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a draft resolution on the constitution of the Chinese Communist Party and decided to submit these two resolutions to the congress for approval.

The meeting also decided to submit the lists of candidates for the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Committee and for the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, put forward for deliberations and consultations by the presidium of the congress, to all the delegates for discussion.

Today's presidium meeting also approved measures for the election of these three central committees which will be submitted to the congress for examination and approval.

Holds 2d Plenary Session

OW061105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) — The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held a plenary session in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Presiding Chairman Hu Yaobang presided over the session which was attended by 1,559 delegates and 144 alternate delegates.

Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun spoke at the plenary session. Their speeches drew many rounds of warm applause.

The congress passed a resolution which approved the report made by Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th party Central Committee.

The resolution says the congress considers that the line, principles and policies followed by the party since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee are correct and the work done in this period has been very fruitful.

A correct program and a series of principles and policies for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization are put forward in the report and they should become the basic guideline for all work of the party in the future, the resolution says.

The congress approved the new party constitution in a resolution adopted at the plenary session. It decided that the new constitution goes into effect immediately.

Then, Comrade Ye Jianying made a speech at the session. He said, "After this congress, a good number of comrades who are in their prime will take up leading positions in the Central Committee and elsewhere. This is a major sign that our party's cause is flourishing."

He quoted the Tang Dynasty poet Li Shangyin's verse, "The phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds," to encourage newly promoted young comrades to work in close cooperation with old comrades, shouldering heavy responsibilities and forging courageously ahead.

Ye Jianying said that many old comrades will retire from their leading posts, as required by the development of the party's cause. They are meritorious contributers to the revolution, and the party and the people will never forget their services.

He said he hoped that the retiring comrades would not retire ideologically and would always keep the interests of the party and the people at heart and continue to do some work that is within their strength.

Ye Jianying said that all party committees from the central down to the local levels must do still better in practicing democratic centralism and upholding the principle of collective leadership so as to ensure the normal functioning and correct leadership of the party and prolonged political stability in China.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Yun said the party's cadres have long faced the problem of aging to varying degrees and a gap between the old and the young. Unless this problem is solved now, and satisfactorily, the cause of communism may suffer a setback in China, he said.

The first step in solving this problem, Chen Yun said, is for the old cadres to retire successively from the leading bodies. When the old cadres withdraw from the "front line", they should support the young and middle-aged cadres in their work and take upon themselves the task of helping and guiding the latter and passing on experience to them. Only when the old cadres have fulfilled this task can it be said that they have done their bit to the last for the party and the revolutionary cause.

Chen Yun pointed out that since the ranks of cadres now show a gap between the old and the young, the old comrades cannot leave the leading bodies all at once. They should devote their energies mainly to helping and guiding younger people, passing on experience to them, giving advice on major issues and seeing to it that these issues are handled correctly.

Chen Yun made two points in connection with the question of promoting young and middle-aged cadres to the leading bodies at all levels. One is that not just a few dozen or a few hundred, but thousands and tens of thousands must be promoted, he said. The other point, he continued, is that none of the following three types of people should be promoted: people who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution" by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like in "rebellion"; people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas; and people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting. Any of them who have already been promoted must be resolutely removed from the leading bodies, he added.

He stressed: "There are two other types of people whom we should also not promote to leading posts. I mean people who are opposed to the line followed by the Central Committee of the party since its third plenary session, and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other spheres."

He pointed out that there are plenty of young and midde-aged people who behaved well or basically well during the "Cultural Revolution". "It is mainly from among them that we should select cadres for promotion," he said.

Chen Yun said: "I am convinced that so long as we solve well the problem of succession from old cadres to younger ones, there will be no lack of successors to carry on the cause of our party."

The other presiding chairmen at today's session were Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong and Hu Qiaomu.

Leading members of various democratic parties, non-party personages, public figures and some veteran cadres and leading cadres of the party attended the session as observers.

OW061153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted today at the 12th party congress is drawing attention for its many new contents not included in the previous party constitutions.

One of the salient features of the new party constitution is that its general program, with its enriched contents, fairly completely outlines the party program.

The general program is followed by ten chapters with 50 articles. The main contents of the program include the following three aspects:

-- Setting stricter demands on party members, party cadres and party grassroots organizations than previous party constitutions;

-- Making some important revisions on party organizational system; and

-- Containing concrete and fairly comprehensive provisions with regard to the party's democratic centralism and the party's discipline.

The general program of the party constitution says the Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the true representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism. The ultimate goal of the party is the achievement of the social system of communism, and the party takes Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action.

Based on the theory of scientific socialism, the general program analyzes the trend of development of world history, China's present historical stage and the basic features of the socialist system. It points out: "The development and improvement of the socialist system is a long historical process. Fundamentally speaking, the socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist system in that it eliminates the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system, which the latter by itself is incapable of overcoming. [quotes as received]

The general program stipulates: "Under socialism the people truly become masters of the country, and they gradually shed the old ideas and ways formed under the system of exploitation and private ownership of the means of production, steadily increase their communist consciousness, and steadily foster among themselves common ideals, common ethics and a common discipline. Under socialism full scope is given to the initiative and creativeness of the people, the social productive forces are developed rapidly and proportionately and in a planned way, and the growing material and cultural demands of the members of society are met.

"The cause of socialism is advancing and is bound gradually to triumph throughout the world along paths suited to the specific conditions of each country and chosen by its people of their own free will."

The general program stipulates the general task of the Communist Party of China at the present stage is to unite the people of all nationalities in relying on their own efforts and working hard so as to achieve, step by step, the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and turn China into a socialist country that is highly civilized and democratic.

The general program explicitly stipulates that the party is the vanguard of the working class, and it defines the party's guiding thinking and lists the party's three main characteristics or basic requirements. The three requirements are:

-- First, a high degree of ideological and political unity. The Communist Party of China makes realization of communism its maximum program, to which all its members must devote their whole lives. At the present stage, upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and concentrating efforts on China's socialist modernization constitute the political basis for the solidarity and unity of the whole party. The party's ideological line is to proceed from reality in everything, integrate theory with practice, seek truth from facts, and verify and develop truth through practice.

-- Second, whole-hearted service to the people. The party has no special interests of its own except the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people. The party's program and policies are the scientific expressions of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people. In the whole process of leading the people in realising the ideal of communism, the party always shares weal and woe with the people, keeps in closest contact with them, and allows none of its members to become divorced from the masses or place himself above them. The party perseveres in educating the people in communist ideology and follows the mass line in its work.

-- Third, adherance to democratic centralism. Full scope is given to democracy in the party. The party practises a high degree of centralism on the basis of full democracy and strengthens the sense of organization and discipline, so as to ensure unity of action of the whole party and the prompt and effective implementation of its decisions. The principle is applied of equality of all members before party discipline.

The general program also defines the party's basic policies on domestic affairs:

-- The centre of gravity of all the work of the party is to lead the people of all nationalities in accomplishing the country's socialist modernization;

-- The party leads the people in building a highly-developed socialist spiritual civilization while they strive for a highly-developed material civilization;

-- The party leads the people in promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship;

-- The party upholds and promotes the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities in the country, persists in the policy of national regional autonomy; and

-- The party unites with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities and with all the democratic parties and people with no party affiliations and the patriotic forces of all nationalities in further expanding and fortifying the broadest possible patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people, all patriots who support socialism or support the reunification of the motherland. The party works together with the whole nation, including the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao or residing abroad, for accomplishing the great task of reunifying the motherland.

The general program stipulates the party's basic stand in international affairs:

-- The party adheres to proletarian internationalism and firmly unites with workers of all lands, the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and all peace-loving and justice-upholding organizations and people in the common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and for defending world peace and achieving human progress;

-- It stands for the development of state relations between China and other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each others internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; and

-- It develops relations with communist parties and other working-class parties in other countries on the basis of Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each others internal affairs.

The general program says party leadership consists mainly in political, ideological and organizational leadership. The party must formulate and implement correct lines, principles and policies and brings into play the exemplary vanguard role of all party members in every work and every aspect of social life. The party must operate within the scope of the Constitution and the laws of the state. It must see to it that the legislative, judicial and executive organs of the state and the economic, cultural and people's organizations function on their own initiative, independently, responsibly and in harmony. The party must strengthen its leadership over the trade union, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation and other mass organizations and give full scope to their roles.

The titles of the ten chapters are: 1, Membership; 2, Organizational System of the Party; 3, Central Organizations of the Party; 4, Local Organizations of the Party; 5, Primary Organizations of the Party; 6, Party Cadres; 7, Party Discipline; 8, The Party's Organs for Discipline Inspection; 9, Leading Party Members Groups; and 10, Relation Between the Party and the Communist Youth League.

CPC To Have General Secretary

OW061221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Party of China is to have no chairman and vice chairmen but only a general secretary, according to the party Constitution adopted today. This is one of the new important changes made in the new party Constitution to improve the party's central and local organizational system.

The new party constitution stipulates:

-- The general secretary of the Central Committee is responsible for convening the meetings of the Political Bureau and its standing committee and presides over the work of the secretariat.

-- When the Central Committee is not in session, the Political Bureau and its standing committee exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

-- The secretariat attends to the day-to-day work of the Central Committee under the direction of the Political Bureau and its standing committee.

-- The Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the secretariat and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the party are elected by the Central Committee in plenary session. The general secretary of the party Central Committee must be chosen from among the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

-- The choice of the members of the party's Central Military Commission shall be decided on by the Central Committee. The chairman of the party's Central Military Commission must be chosen from among the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

The new party constitution provides that the party's advisory commissions are established at the central and provincial levels and the party's commissions for discipline inspection at the central and local levels.

It stipulates the party Central Committee, the party's Central Advisory Commission and the party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection are elected by the nacional party congress for a term of five years.

The party constitution provides the party's Central Advisory Commission is the political assistant and consultant to the Central Committee.

Operating under the direction of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission puts forward recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the party's principles and policies and gives advice upon request, assists the Central Committee in investigating and handling certain important questions, propagates the party's major principles and policies inside and outside the party, and undertakes such other tasks as may be entrusted to it by the Central Committee.

It says members of the Central Advisory Commission must have a party standing of forty years or more, have rendered considerable service to the party, have rich experience in leadership and enjoy high prestige inside and outside the party. The Central Advisory Commission elects at its plenary meeting its standing committee and its chairman and vice-chairmen, and reports the results to the party Central Committee for approval.

The chairman of the Central Advisory Commission must be chosen from among the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Members of the Central Advisory Commission may attend plenary sessions of the Central Committee as observers. The vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission may attend plenary meetings of the Central Political Bureau as observers.

According to the party constitution, the main tasks of the central and local commissions for discipline inspection are as follows: To uphold the constitution and the other important rules and regulations of the party, assist the respective party committees in rectifying the party's style of work, and check up on the implementation of the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party.

The party constitution provides the party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection functions under the leadership of the party Central Committee. Local commissions for discipline inspection function under the dual leadership of party committees of the same level and the discipline inspection commissions of the higher level.

The party constitution stipulates that the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elects at its plenary meeting its standing committee, secretaries and deputy secretaries and report the results to the party Central Committee for approval and that the first secretary of the party's CentralCommission for Discipline Inspection must be chosen from among the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

Stresses Democratic Centralism

OW061233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted today at the 12th party congress stresses adherence to the principle of democratic centralism and perfecting inner-party democratic life while setting new and stricter demands on party members and cadres.

With regard to the party's organizational system, the new party constitution reaffirms the principle of a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy.

The party constitution stipulates: "Individual party members are subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower party organizations are subordinate to the higher party organizations, and all the constituent organizations and all the members of the party are subordinate to the national party congress and the Central Committee.

"Party committees at all levels shall function on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility under a division of labour. All major issues should be decided upon by the party committees after democratic discussion.

"The party forbids all forms of personality cult. It is necessary to ensure that all the activities of party leaders are subject to supervision by the party and the people while the prestige of party leaders who represent the interests of the party and people is to be protected."

The party constitution also provides:

-- The election of delegates to party congresses and of members of party committees at all levels should reflect the will of the electors. Elections shall be held by secret ballot:

-- Party organizations must keep to the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority in discussing and making decisions on all matters. Serious consideration should be given to the differing views of a minority;

-- On major policies of a national character, only the Central Committee of the party has the power to make the relevant decisions. Party organizations of the various departments and localities may make suggestions regarding them to the Central Committee, but they shall not make any decisions or make their views known outside the party without authorization;

-- The newspapers and journals and other means of publicity run by party organizations at all levels must propagate the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party; and

-- No party members, whatever their position, are allowed to make decisions on major issues individually. No leaders are allowed to practise arbitrary individual rule or place themselves above the party organization.

The party constitution sets stricter demands on party members. It stresses members of the Communist Party of China must serve the people whole-heartedly and dedicate their whole lives to the realization of communism, not hesitating to make any personal sacrifices. Members of the Communist Party of China are forever ordinary members of the working people. Apart from those personal interests and job functions and powers as allowed by the relevant regulations and policies, Communist Party members must not seek personal gains or special privileges.

The party constitution lists eight duties party members must fulfil, including:

-- To conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge;

-- To observe the principle that the interests of the party and the people stand above everything, subordinate to them their personal interests, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interests, and absolutely not use public office for personal gains or benefit oneself at the expense of the public;

-- To perseveringly execute the party's decisions;

-- To uphold the party's solidarity and unity;

-- Be truthful and honest with the party, be as good as one's word;

-- To maintain close ties with the masses;

-- To play an exemplary vanguard role in production, other work, study and social life; and

-- In order to defend the motherland and the interests of the people, step forward and fight bravely in all times of difficulty and danger, showing the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

The party constitution says every party member, irrespective of his position, must be organized into a branch, cell or other specific unit of the party to participate in the regular activities of the party organization and accept supervision by the masses inside and outside the party. There shall be no privileged party members who do not participate in the regular activities of the party organization and do not accept supervision by the masses inside the outside the party.

It stipulates party members are free to withdraw from the party. A party member who loses his revolutionary will, wo refuses to fulfil the duties of a party member and has ceased to be qualified for membership and remains incorrigible after repeated education should be persuaded to withdraw from the party.

A special chapter "party cadres", not contained in any previous party constitutions, has been added to the new constitution.

The party constitution explicitly stipulates party cadres are public servants of the people. The party selects its cadres according to the principle of combining ability and political integrity. It calls for genuine efforts to make the cadre contingents revolutionized, younger, knowledgeable and professional. Party cadres must accept training by the party as well as its examination and appraisal of their work. The party should attach importance to the training and selection of women cadres and cadres from among the minority nationalities.

The party constitution says leading party cadres at all levels, in addition to performing, in an exemplary way, their duties as party members as provided in the party constitution, should meet the following six basic requirements:

-- To have a fair grasp of the theories and policies of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and be able to adhere to the socialist road;

-- To make investigation conscientiously, and persist in proceeding from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party in their work as leaders;

-- To be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause and imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility, be qualified for leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge;

-- To have a democratic style of work, keep in close contact with the masses, correctly implement the party's mass line, conscientiously accept criticism and supervision by the party and the masses, and oppose bureaucracy;

-- To correctly exercise their functions and powers, observe and safeguard the party and state systems, and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain; and

-- To be good at uniting with as many comrades as possible on the basis of adherence to the principle, including uniting and working with comrades with differing views.

The party constitution stipulates that leading party cadres at all levels, whether elected through democratic procedure or appointed by a leading body, are not entitled to lifelong tenure, and they can be shifted from or relieved of their posts.

Ye Jianying's Speech

OW061249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the speech made by Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the plenary session of the 12th national party congress here this afternoon:

Our present party congress is well prepared, and it is proceeding smoothly. I fully agree with the opening speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Comrade Hu Yaobang has made a very important report on behalf of the Central Committee, and the revision of the party Constitution has been well done. I fully agree with both.

Our party is full of vigour and vitality. After this congress, a good number of comrades who are in their prime will take up leading positions in the Central Committee and elsewhere. This is a major sign that our party's cause is flourishing, which pleases us old comrades greatly.

The Tang Dynasty poet Li Shangyin wrote the line "The phoenix chick sings sweeter than the older birds" in praise of the poetic talent of a young man. It means that late-comers surpass old-timers, and the young will excel the old. This can be said to be a basic law in the development of history and the progress of society. I hope that the newly promoted young comrades will work in close cooperation with the old comrades, shouldering heavy responsibilities and forging courageously ahead. Man's ability to acquire knowledge is unlimited, but the knowledge of any individual is limited. Hence, one must be good at learning. We believe that, so long as our comrades strive to arm themselves with communist ideology, the party's historical experience and modern science, and so long as they unite with the masses, work hard, know their subordinates well and make good use of them and readily follow good advice, they will certainly be able to do a remarkable job in their leading positions and accomplish glorious feats befitting this great epoch on the march towards China's modernization.

Following this congress, many old comrades will retire from their leading posts, as required by the development of our party's cause. Having worked diligently for scores of years, these old comrades are meritorious contributers to the revolution. The party and the people will never forget their services. The retiring comrades should not retire ideologically. They should, by their deeds, write the last chapter of their lives well, that is to say, they should always keep the interests of the party and the people at heart and continue to do some work that is within their strength.

I am now eighty-five, failing in health and unable to do as much as I would like. For the sake of our party's cause, I have time and again asked to retire from my leading position. However, until the Central Committee decides to grant this, I will do the best I can and devote my all to the party.

After the twelfth national party congress, we shall strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It will be an arduous task. The new Central Committee must do still better in practising democratic centralism and upholding the principle of collective leadership. When the wisdom and strength of the masses are pooled, all affairs become easier to deal with, difficulties are overcome, dangers averted and errors minimized -- this has been repeatedly borne out by the past experience of the party. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee have done fairly well in this respect, and achieved notable results in recent years. All party committees from the central down to the local levels should henceforth do likewise in order to ensure the normal functioning and correct leadership of the party and prolong the political stability in our country. I hope that this fundamental principle in running the affairs of the party and the state will be maintained and passed on from generation to generation. That is all I want to say today. I wish this congress complete success.

Chen Yun's Speech

OW061303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the speech by Chen Yun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the plenary session of the 12th national party congress here this afternoon:

I fully agree with the report delivered to this congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the Central Committee, with the draft of the revised party constitution, the opening speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and with the speech made by Comrade Ye Jianying.

After the smashing of the "gang of four", our party set right its course at the third plenary session of its eleventh Central Committee and then, step by step through the fourth, fifth and sixth plenary sessions, it brought the nation's political life and socialist construction onto the correct path of sound development.

However, we must be soberly aware that for various reasons, the ranks of our party's cadres have long faced the problem of aging to varying degrees, and a gap between the old and the young. Unless this problem is solved now, and satisfactorily, the cause of communism may suffer a setback in China. All comrades, particularly the old comrades, should realize the gravity and urgency of this problem.

Therefore, the satisfactory solution of the problem of the smooth succession from old cadres to younger ones is an important task facing the whole party.

The first step in solving this problem is for the old cadres to retire successively from the leading bodies.

In the recent organizational reform of the party central organs and the State Council, some old comrades vacated their "front line" leading posts. And at the recent seventh plenary session of the 11th Central Committee a large number of other old comrades expressed the wish to leave the Central Committee and other leading posts. This shows that our old cadres have a strong sense of revolutionary responsibility.

When the old cadres withdraw from the "front line", does it mean that they have come to the end of their revolutionary career? No, it does not. Whether they withdraw to the second line to do such work as they have the stren gth for or completely retire, they should support the young and middle-aged cadres in their work and take upon themselves the task of helping and guiding the latter and passing on experience to them. Only when the old cadres have fulfilled this task can it be said that they have done their bit to the last for the party and the revolutionary cause.

Besides, since the ranks of our cadres now show a gap between the old and the young, the old comrades cannot leave the leading bodies all at once. As dictated by the actual situation, some old comrades will have to remain at "front line" posts for the time being. Even so, they should devote most of their energy not to the heavy day-to-day work as before, but to helping and guiding younger people, passing on experience to them, giving advice and checking to see that major issues are handled correctly.

To effect the smooth succession from old cadres to younger ones, young and middle-aged cadres must be promoted to the leading bodies at all levels.

In connection with this question, I would like to make two points:

One is that not just a few dozen or a few hundred, but thousands and tens of thousands must be promoted. Why? Because only thus will there be enough people to take over the work of the large numbers of old comrades who retire from the leading bodies; o ly thus will we have a greater choice and find truly reliable successors; and only thus will it be possible to prevent the trouble-makers who were promoted to leading posts during the "Cultural Revolution" from stirring up any serious disturbances in future.

In order to promote thousands and tens of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres, we must take a developmental view in judging them and not just see that they are yet inexperienced. To be sure, the young and middle-aged cadres do not have the righ working experience of the old cadres. But we should ask ourselves the question: Where does experience come from? The answer is, only from tempering in practical work. Placed in posts of responsibility and given a heavy load, the young and middle-aged cadres can certainly gain experience and gradually mature through tempering in three or five years, or at most eight or ten years. In addition, we can create more "assistant" posts. This would help to reduce possible resistance to the promotion of young and middle-aged cadres to full leadership. At the same time, it would enable the party organization to judge their actual leading and organizational ability before they are formally appointed as leaders.

The other point I want to make on the question of promoting young and middle-aged cadres is that none of the following three types of people should be promoted: people who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution" by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like in "rebellion"; people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas; and people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting. Any of them who have already been promoted must be resolutely removed from the leading bodies.

Why should none of these prople be promoted? Because if they are recruited into leading bodies, they will surface to make trouble and again harm the nation and the people when after a number of years, the political climate is right for them, when the party faces any storms.

Of course, we should realize that only a minority of the young and middle-aged people who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" belong to these three types, while the majority of them merely drifted along. As regards the latter, so long as they have really acknowledged their mistakes, made a clean break with those three types and given a good account of themselves ever since the smashing of the gang of four, the party should trust and use them, and continue to observe and help them in the course of work.

We must also note that there are plenty of young and middle-aged people who behaved well or basically well during the "Cultural Revolution". It is mainly from among them that we should select cadres for promotion.

Apart from the three types mentioned above, there are two other types of people whom we should also not promote to leading posts. I mean people who are opposed to the line followed by the Central Committee of the party since its third plenary session, and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other spheres.

In short, we should on the one hand be bold and quick in promoting young and middle-aged cadres and, on the other, we should strictly insist on the political criteria. As between political integrity and professional competence, we should pay more attention to the former. In other words, we should be sure to promote people who have a strong party spirit, are honest and upright, and dare to stick to principle.

I am convinced that so long as we solve well the problem of succession from old cadres to younger ones, there will be no lack of successors to carry on the cause of our party.

PLA Delegate Group Meeting

OW051204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wu Kehua, PLA delegate to the party's 12th national congress and commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, said at a group meeting to discuss Comrade Hu Yaobang's report: Judging by conditions in our units, to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, their average age younger, better educated and more professionally competent, the key lies in the leading cadres and leading organs and in us veteran comrades setting an example to place the cause of the party and the people above everything else, actively recommend and appoint the able and virtuous, and promote young and middle-aged cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life to leading posts. On this question, we veteran comrades should further liberate our chinking and broaden our outlook. I feel that there are several questions which must be further settled:

First, it is necessary to correctly treat the young and middle-aged cadres and turn our feeling of "worry" into feeling of "relief." Some comrades do not trust the young and middle-aged cadres, are worried that they "may not be able to shoulder important responsibilities" and do not dare to boldly select and use them. Practice has shown that this kind of worry is groundless. Facts show that there are a great number of cadres in our units, who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life, and that indeed there is a galaxy of talent. Placed in key positions where they can temper themselves, the outstanding young and middle-aged cadres will be enabled to gradually enhance their abilities and accumulate experience. Weren't we in our 20's and 30's when we became division and army commanders? Of course, we had been tested and tempered in actual combat in the war environment of that time, which was not the same as the present conditions. "The pupil surpasses the master." Today's outstanding young and middle-aged cadres also have come through a great deal of tempering and tests, are full of vigor, have a strong desire to make progress and a wider range of knowledge, modestly accept the experience passed on, help given and example set by the veteran comrades, and certainly can take up the important responsibilities of building a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

Second, veteran comrades should accept the fact that they are getting old and should have a correct understanding of the dialectical relationship between "doing more" and "doing less." We veteran comrades have followed the party in struggle for more than half a century, and now we have entered into old age and do not have much more time to work for the revolution. The law of nature is irresistible. Neither vigor nor physical strength permit us to continue to shoulder arduous leading tasks. Veteran comrades moving back to the second or their lines as soon as possible is conducive not only to making room for large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life to be promoted to leading post, but by relieving themselves from the heavy burdens of work on the first line they can do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example and continue to do some work within their capabilities for the motherland's modernization.

Third, it is necessary to effectively settle the question of the veteran cadres' political and material treatment. Work should be done in two areas. On the one hand it is necessary to educate the masses of cadres and fighters, especially leading cadres in active service, to create a fine social atmosphere of respect for the old and virtuous and make proper arrangements for and take good care of the veteran cadres who have moved to the second or third lines in accordance with relevant regulations of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission.

On the other hand, we veteran cadres should consciously place strict demands on ourselves and take the lead in preserving and carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and plain living. We should think more of the revolutionary martyrs and comrades in arms who fought bloody battles together with us and gave their lives during the war years. They spilled their blood and gave their lives for the revolution, and what reward did they get? At all times and wherever we are, we Communists should maintain a vigorous revolutionary spirit, unconditionally subordinate our personal interests to the interests of the revolution, never argue about conditions or money, always serve the needs of the revolution and always obey the arrangements made by the organization.

Democratic Party Leaders

OW041120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA) — More than 70 responsible persons of democratic parties, nonparty patriots and well-known personages from various circles this morning held separate group discussions on the opening speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 12th CPC National Congress and the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee. They are attending the 12th CPC National Congress as observers.

The non-CPC personages who took part in today's discussion deem it an honor to be invited to attend the CPC national congress as observers.

They said: In 1956, the Eighth CPC National Congress invited non-CPC personages to attend as observers. That the 12th CPC National Congress is doing the same shows that it has inherited and carried forward the CPC's glorious traditions.

Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said during the discussion: In the opening speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that, in the construction work ahead, the CPC would continue its long-term cooperation with all democratic parties and patriots. In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang also said that the CPC would strengthen its cooperation with democratic parties by continuing to adhere to the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace." We are inspired that the CPC attaches so much importance to democratic parties. We democratic parties should enhance our sense of responsibility and play our role as democratic parties under CPC leadership.

Sun Xiaocun, vice president of the China Democratic National Construction Association, described the significance of the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress as "carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future."

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC's policies on the united front have been implemented. The millstone put on us democratic parties has been removed. What we are pondering is how to contribute our strength to the people and to the four modernizations. "While my remaining years are short, my desire to dedicate my service to the country becomes more intense." This reflects our state of mind. I believe that the 12th CPC National Congress will more energetically inspire and prompt us democratic parties and patriots to dedicate ourselves to the four modernizations.

Wen Jiasi, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, said: I have been profoundly educated and inspired in attending the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. Since its 3d plenary session, the CPC Central Committee has implemented a series of correct principles and policies. In the short period of 3 years, it has won great victories and improved the confused situation.

This once again forcefully proves that the CPC is indeed a mature and completely trustworthy party, long educated in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and repeatedly tempered by success and failure. As an ordinary member of the cultural and educational front, I feel greatly honored and happy to be living in a period of national resurgence and prosperity and to be able to contribute my meager strength to the socialist construction of the motherland.

Ding Guangxun, chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Church of China, said: The history of the CPC shows that a correct line has not come easily. Not only do the Communists treasure it, but we non-CPC personages also treasure it. We of the religious circles are satisfied with the CPC's principles and policies, particularly its policies on religious belief, pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, and our hearts are deeply touched. Some of us once worried about the stability of the CPC's policies concerning religious belief. We have had an ease of mind since we listened to Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and commented on the passage on joint efforts to accomplish the great cause of the motherland's peaceful reunification.

He said: I have conducted investigations in 10 provinces this year. I have found that there are more and more people in Taiwan who communicate with, or remit money to people on the mainland, and there are more and more people from Taiwan who visit or come to settle on the mainland.

He said: I believe completely the judgment in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report that "the four modernizations will surely triumph and reunification will surely be accomplished" in socialist China.

Ma Bi, a member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: I am very excited when I see the atmosphere of harmony, unity, great strength and impetus of a congress held by such a big party, representing the various nationalities and various social strata in China. I may say that, without the CPC leadership, the Chinese people would not have been able to overthrow the three big mountains in the past [meaning imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism]. For the same reason, without the CPC leadership, they would not be able to successfully build a modern socialist country in the future.

He said: To be honest, some 10 months ago, I hoped that the CPC would not become strong and I was afraid that it would. [Ma Bi returned to settle on the mainland from Taiwan 10 months ago] Now, I place the hope of China completely on the CPC. I hope that the CPC's policies will become still more deepgoing and comprehensive and will conform to reality still better. I hope that the CPC will become stronger and stronger.

Xu Binru, 82-year-old vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said: The CPC is 62 years old. My experience tells me that the CPC and Mao Zedong Thought are powerful. The 12th CPC National Congress has proposed opening up a new prospect for socialist modernization in an allround way. This particularly makes me think that the CPC has ushered in a period of resurgence and its future is boundlessly bright. Although I am old, I will strive to assist the CPC by doing more useful work in my remaining years.

Ye Shengtao, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said: The '12th CP National Congress' appealed for the opening up of a new prospect for socialist modernization in an allround way. This is a great task to create prosperity for future generations. We non-CPC personages should join the people throughout the country in shouldering this great historic mission.

Other speakers at today's discussion included Qian Changzhao, Su Buqing, Hua Luogent, Hu Juewen, Zhou Gucheng, Mao Yisheng, Huang Dingchen, Su Ziheng, Hu Ziang, Wu Maosun, Sun Yueqi, Fei Xiaotong, Zhou Siguan, Lei Jiexiong, Yan Xinmin, Cheng Siyuan and Zhao Zonghuan.

FOREIGN GREETINGS TO CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

French, Other M-L Parties

OW041950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the CPC Central Committee and its Chairman Hu Yaobang have recieved messages of greetings on the holding of the congress from the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France; Fernand Lefebvre, chairman of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Belgium; Paal Steigan, chairman of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist); and other communist parties and organizations.

The message from the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France said, "Your 12th congress will surely mark a new stage in China's socialist construction." "The orientation and measures to be worked out at the 12th congress will open a new chapter in the history of your party," the message went on. "The orientation of the Chinese Communist Party will be a great encouragement and valuable aid to the people who are fighting for liberation from capitalism and imperialism and against the escalation of war," the message said.

Fernand Lefebvre said in his message, "the Chinese Communist Party adheres to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It is for this reason that she has victoriously traversed a long and difficult road and resolutely corrected the right and left errors which prevailed at certain moments of its history."

He said: "The decisions of the third session of the Central Committee born of the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party marked a great new starting point. We are convinced that the 12th congress will deepen the analyses and decisions made at that session and will work out grand prospects."

Paal Steigan said in his message: "We hope the congress will carry on the glorious communist traditions of the Chinese Communist Party and illuminate the road of socialist construction and development."

Messages of greetings for the congress also came from the Working People's Party of Sri Lanka, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya, the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Japan, the Dominican Patriotic Union, the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru (Red Fatherland).

Italian Communist Party

OW032016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on September 1, warmly greeting the opening of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The message says: "Your congress is convened at a time when the international situation has become acute and tense and when a grave economic crisis has hit almost all the countries in the world. Under such circumstances, we are following with concern and sympathy the efforts being made by your party, government and people for the realization of socialist modernization in the People's Republic of China."

The message continues: "We are more convinced than ever before that at such a difficult moment as we are going through, the Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party should, with full respect to the experience, independence and autonomy of the other party and in the spirit of friendship toward each other, contribute to the resolution of the problems with which the labourers and other people of our two countries are preoccupied, and to the launching of a movement aimed at defending and consolidating peace, opposing the dangers of a fresh arms race and fighting for the freedom and progress of all peoples."

"Toward this end," the message says, "we reiterate our desire to develop further the relations between our two parties and two peoples on the basis of autonomy and mutual respect."

Greek CP, Other Parties

OW061920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior sent a message on September 4 to the Presidium of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, wishing the congress full success.

The message says: "The Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior extends greetings to the great and heroic Communist Party of China, and wishes full success to the congress which will be a milestone in the history of the Chinese Communist Party and China.

The message goes on to salute the Chinese people "who have a long history and ancient cultural traditions and have kept their revolutionary spirit vigorous in times of war and peace."

It says: "We and the rest of the Greek people are closely watching the great efforts you are making and, under the shining Marxist thought...your bold and realistic seeking of your own road to socialism, communism, peace and progress. We believe that the prospects you have mapped out for China's modernization and the goal you have set to greatly strengthen your economic and technological forces by the end of this century will be decisive in building an advanced socialist society, and a flourishing country and in safeguarding world peace."

"We are a small nation separated from you by thousands of miles, but the long history and the experiences of arduous struggles have linked us together. Therefore, China can consider the Greek people as her real friends," the message continues.

"The relations between our two parties are close and brother-like. AFter the delegations of our two parties visited each other in Beijing and Athens, we have found deep common points that link us together... We unanimously hold that the concept and practice of the existence of a leading international center are unsuitable and unacceptable to real international unity,"it notes.

Messages of greetings to the CPC Central Committee came also from the secretary of the National Preparatory Committee of the Sri Lanka Communist Party (Left), the general secretary of the Nava Lanka Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan, the Political Bureau of El Partido de Los Trabajadores Dominicanos and the Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco.

BEIJING TV SHOWS 2D PLENARY SESSIONS

2 Sep Discussions

HK031200 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 September devotes the first 27 minutes of its newscast to reports on the 12th CPC National Congress.

The newscast begins with a rerun of the previous day's report on the opening session of the congress. This is followed by a 3.5-minute filmed report on group discussions held by the delegates earlier in the day. In the first few brief shots, Chen Muhua and Wang Zhen, as well as some delegates in minority nationality costumes, are seen in groups reading Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu Yaobang's report.

Next, a longer segment shows PLA delegate Liao Hansheng speaking to about 20 elderly officers, including Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi, about the four modernizations. In the following segment, state organs delegate Li Daigeng is seen speaking to a group of middle-aged delegates about the significance of Deng's speech and Hu's report. Then, another state organs delegate, Hu Ming, is shown speaking to another group of middle-aged delegates. Finally, after showing three more groups, the report comes to an end.

The final 9 minutes of congress news is devoted to reports from Beijing, Shanghai, Tianhin, Inner Mongolia and Guangdong showing grassroots level cadres, workers, and peasants discussing and studying the opening speech and report and talking about the recent achievements they have scored.

At 1330 GMT the station's special program on the congress is aired and reruns the 3.5-minutes filmed report on group discussions at the CPC congress. Then, two announcers appear on the screen to read a summary of the second part of Hu Yaobang's report to the congress. The special program concludes at 1340 GMT.

Group Discussions 3 Sep

HK031420 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 September carries a 10-minute filmed report on group discussions by delegates to the CPC national congress held earlier in the day and then a 15-minute filmed report on the reaction of people in various parts of the country toward the congress.

The filmed report opens with shots of several informal group discussions being held in small rooms. Fang Yi, Xi Zhongxun and Wang Shoudao are seen among the delegates. In the next segments, the following delegates are shown speaking to their groups in support of Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Hu Yaobang's report: Anhui delegate (Chen Tingyuan), first secretary of the Fengyang County CPC Committee; Heilongjiang delegate (Wu Qianqing), head of a drilling team at Daqing oilfield; Shanxi delegate (Xiang Baohuang), chief engineer of the Datong Mining Bureau; Guangdong delegate (Liu Shuxian), a primary school teacher in Guangzhou; Henan delegate Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Zhejiang delegate (Ma Jiaxiu), chief engineer of the provincial light industry bureau; and Guangdong delegate (Wu Jianmin), secretary of Zhuhai Municipal CPC Committee. These delegates also speak about the recent achievements scored in their respective areas under the leadership of the party. The final segment shows some people identified as "leaders of democratic parties, independent democratic personalities and well-known persons invited to attend the 12th CPC National Congress" holding an informal discussion on the congress. The announcer says they support the opening speech and the report, indicate that their being invited to attend the congress is an indication of the CPC's concern for other noncommunist parties, that they pledge to contribute to the four modernizations and to the unification of the motherland and make useful suggestions concerning the CPC's future tasks.

Then, after a 3-minute report on the opening of the national athletic meet of minority nationalities' traditional games in Hohhot, the program continues with a 15-minute roundup of the production situation on the eve of the opening of the congress in the following provinces: Anhui, Heilongjiang, Fujian, Hubei, Shandong, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Jilin, Jiangsu and Hebei. Some grassroots cadres speak to television station reporters about the CPC congress and the achievements they have scored recently under the leadership of the party. There are also some shots of small dance celebrations welcoming the party congress.

At 1335 GMT, the station's special program on the congress begins with a 5-minute film showing two announcers reading a summary of the third and fourth parts of Hu Yaobang's report to the congress. This is followed by a rerun of the report on group discussions broadcast earlier at 1100 GMT. The special program concludes at 1320 GMT.

Group Discussions 4 Sep

HK050147 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 September carries a 5-minute filmed report on the group discussions by delegates to the congress held earlier in the day, and then a 9-minute filmed report on the situation in the provinces before and after the opening of the Congress.

The first filmed report opens with shots of some of the Sichuan, Jiangsu and Taiwan delegates holding discussions in separate rooms. In the following segments, the following delegates are shown speaking to their groups about spiritual civilization, the situation in production, modernization, socialist construction and economic achievements in their respective parts of the country: PLA delegate Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar of Heilongjiang Military District; Fujian delegate (Jiang Fuguan) secretary of the party branch of (Dongsheng) fishing brigade of Lianjiang County; Fujian delegate (Chen Maling), leader of the (Human) opera troupe; Guizhou delegate (Huang Jianwu), an educated youth from Beijing; an unidentified delegate from Gansu; and Shanghai delegate (Hu Lijiao).

After this filmed report, the station carries a 9-minute roundup of the production situation on the eve of the opening of the congress and of people pledging to struggle to make a new break-through in socialist construction under party leadership in the following provinces: Hunan, Sichuan, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Henan, Guangxi, Xizang and Shaanxi.

At 1335 GMT the station's special program on the congress begins with a 10-minute film showing two announcers reading a summary of the fifth party of Hu Yaobang's report to the congress. This is followed by a rerun of the report on group discussions broadcast earlier at 1100 GMT. The special program concludes at 1350 GMT.

2d Plenary Session

HK061440 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 September carries a 10-minute filmed report on the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Congress held earlier in the day and a 1.5-minute filmed report on the meeting of the presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress held on 5 September.

The 10-minute filmed report opens with shots of the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People, where the second plenary session is about to open. Decorations on the rostrum and the balconies are identical with those used for the opening session of the congress on 1 September.

The session begins with Chairman Hu Yaobang announcing the meeting open and the agenda. After this, the camera gives closeup shots of Ye Jianying; Chen Yun; Deng Xiaoping, who sits behind Ye; Zhao Ziyang, who sits behind Hu; Li Xiannian; and Hua Guofeng, who sits behind Chen. Then, after some random shots of other leaders on the rostrum and some of the delegates in the hall, the camera shows Hu asking the delegates to adopt the resolution on his report made to the congress on behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee, then to approve the new constitution and, finally, to adopt the resolution on the constitution. The delegates are seen raising their hands every time and applauding afterward.

In the next segment, Ye Jianying is shown addressing the meeting. His own voice is heard during the first 20 seconds, which is then voiced over by the announcer. Ye reads haltingly from a draft with large characters. His body is stiff and his face expressionless. As the announcer gives a summary of Ye's speech, the camera occasionally pans to show the leaders and the delegates. Finally, after a shot of the delegates applauding at the end of the speech, the camera cuts to show Hu asking Chen Yun to speak. Chen's voice is heard for about 1 minute before it is voiced over by the announcer's summary. The filmed report finally ends with a shot of the delegates applauding at the end of Chen's speech.

After this, the station shows the texts of the "Resolution of the 12th National Congress of the CPC on the report of the 11th Central Committee" and the "Resolution of the 12th National Congress of the CPC on the 'Constitution of the CPC.'" The announcer is heard reading the texts.

The 1.5-minute film report which follows the above resolutions, opens with a shot of the members of the presidium in a small hall in the Great Hall of the People, followed by shots of Secretary General Zhao Ziyang and Deputy Secretary General Hu Qiaomu addressing the members. Hua Guofeng is seen sitting on the front row next to Hu Yaobang.

In the following shots the members are shown raising their hands to approve the draft of the resolution on the report of the 11th Central Committee and the resolution on the draft of the resolution on the constitution. The filmed report ends with a long shot of the hall. An announcer then appears on the screen to give a 4-minute summary of the salient points of the new constitution.

At 1330 GMT, the station's special program on the congress begins with a rerun of the 10-minute filmed report on the second plenary session broadcast at 1100 GMT, followed by the resolutions on the 11th Central Committee report and the constitution, presented here in the same manner as at 1100 GMT.

In the following 5-minute segment, Ye is shown again delivering his speech, which is heard in his own voice only at the beginning. The announcer then reads the text. Most of the time Ye is seen motionless, including his eyes and lips, and his fingers hardly move when he attempts to applaud. At one point, a female attendant is seen in a long shot approaching him and bending over to look at his face.

Chen Yun is then shown delivering his speech, which is treated in the same manner as Ye's, his voice heard only at the beginning and then voiced over by the announcer's summary. This segment is 10 minutes in length.

The final segment of the special program is a 1 5-minute filmed report on congress spokesman Zhu Muzhi's press conference held earlier in the afternoon. As the camera shows him addressing the newsmen, the announcer says that he is explaining the new constitution and describing to them the process of the revision. Toward the end of the film, one Chinese reporter and three foreign ones are seen asking him questions. Some 100 newsmen are present, some seen filming with their television cameras. The special program ends at 1400 GMT.

Group Discussions 5 Sep

[Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 September carries a 6-minute filmed report on the group discussions held earlier in the day by the delegates to the congress, and then an 8-minute roundup of the production situation in various parts of the country.

The first filmed report includes shots of delegates from Hebei, the state organs, Hubei, Tianjin, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi and Liaoning speaking to their groups about making the party a strong nucleus of leadership, increasing the party's combat power, fostering young and middle-aged cadres and rectification of party style.

After the first filmed report, the station carries an 8-minute roundup of the production situation in Gansu, Jiangsi, Guizhou, Ningsia, Qinghai and Yunnan, depicting how miners, textile workers, construction site workers, students and communications workers pledge to use practical actions to hail the opening of the party congress.

Later, at 1330 GMT, the station's special program on the congress begins with a 15-minute film showing two announcers reading a summary of the sixth part of Hu Yaobang's report to the congress. This is followed by a rerun of the 6-minute report on group discussions broadcast earlier at 1100 GMT. The special program concludes at 1351 GMT.

ZHU MUZHI BRIEFS CORRESPONDENTS ON CONGRESS

OW061317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, spokesman of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, gave a press conference here this afternoon, briefing Chinese and foreign correspondents on the progress of the party congress.

He said in the next phase, the congress will elect the new Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection in accordance with the new party Constitution approved earlier this afternoon.

Zhu Muzhi gave a brief account of the new party constitution and the process of its revision. He said, "The new party constitution is a crystalization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom. It will guarantee that our party will be made a strong core in accomplishing the socialist modernization of China."

Zhu Muzhi also answered questions raised by newsmen.

WAN LI OPENS BEIJING COMMODITIES EXHIBITION

OW061728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sep 6 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, today cut the ribbon at the opening of the first national sales exhibition of commodities and medicines for minority nationalities at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing.

Scanning the products on display in the exhibition, Wan Li said that commodities for minority peoples should be produced in wide varieties, at low prices and in high quality, catering to the needs of the people. The government should support production and supply of commodities for minority nationalities.

During the 40-day exhibition, more than 4,000 kinds of manufactured goods and native and special products from 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, will be on display. More than 3,300 kinds are on sale.

Those commodities and musical instruments with distinctive minority nationality features include gold and silver objects and ornaments for the Tibetans and the Zhuangs, fancy clothes for the Uygurs, Mongolians and other nationalities, woodwind instruments and bamboo flutes, milk products, woven articles and different kinds of wine.

In addition to native and special products and rare medicinal herbs from the minority nationality areas, the exhibition also shows consumer goods made especially for the minority people by enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu and Zhejiang.

Also present at the opening ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, together with more than 1,000 people.

The exhibition is sponsored jointly by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry and the State Pharmaceutical Administration.

China is a unitary multinational country with 55 national minorities whose population totals about 61 million and who live in a wide area of the country.

In recent years, industry and agriculture in minority nationality areas have developed rapidly, thanks to the correct policy laid down by the party.

China has established 11 special bases with more than 1,700 enterprises and 130,000 workers, to produce items for minority nationalities. These enterprises turn out more than 1,100 varieties of products.

RENMIN RIBAO: CPC CONGRESS CREATES NEW SITUATION

HK031010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by reporters Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525] and Ma Heqing [7456 7729 7230]: "A Grand Meeting for Creating a New Situation"]

[Text] In a golden autumn, as news of victory kept pouring in from all fronts, the 12th CPC National Congress triumphantly began.

For us and for our posterity, 1 September 1982 is a date that should be engraved on a monument and written in the glorious pages of our party's history.

In recent days, our millions of people have been joyfully talking about the news of the 12th CPC National Congress. What makes tham happy is that, since October 1976, we have smashed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and overthrown the great mountain that laid like a dead weight on our back, and that the ship -- our motherland -- has been forging ahead, braving wind and waves along the victorious route opened up by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Over the short period of 6 years, we have successfully brought about a stable, united, vivid and vigorous political situation and led our economy onto a healthy path of steady development. Our students have resumed their studies, our workers have resumed their production, our peasants have reaped bumper harvests, our intellectuals' labels of "old stinking ninth category" have been thrown away and our PLA has grown stronger. From these changes, people can see magnificent prospects and have heightened their confidence.

At 0830, the deputies from all fronts throughout the country gradually gathered with emotion and joy at the magnificent Great Hall of the People. Among these deputies, there are the older generation of revolutionaries who fought shoulder to shoulder with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other comrades and who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect. Among them, there are a large number of white-haired old party members and old cadres who have experienced the severe tests of the revolutionary wars. There are also a large number of middle-aged and young comrades who are full of vigor and vitality. Some deputies said that this congress is an unprecedently grand congress, a congress to review our victories as well as a congress at which four generations of revolutionaries are gathering to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead in the future and to mobilize the whole party and the whole country to strive to open up great new prospects for the socialist modernizations.

"The 12th CPC National Congress will be a historical turning point." Wei Guoqing, a deputy from the PLA and the director of the PLA General Political Department, who took part in the Youjiang River uprising in Guangxi in 1929, said after recalling the fighting history of the party: "There are many problems related to modernization that we should solve at the 12th CPC National Congress. One of the key problems is to find, train and appoint successors. The first priority at present is to find and train a large number of talented people and to promote hundreds and thousands of excellent middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts.

Talented people can only be trained in the course of practice. Comrade Wei Guoqing talked about the selection of cadres in light of the conditions related to cadres in the army and said that we must adhere to the principle of selecting those who are both competent and virtuous and overcome the erroneous idea of giving promotion in accordance with seniority. He said that in selecting candidates of cadres, we should go out of our offices and our small circles and actually link leading people with the masses of people. We should interview and talk with various people, whether at the same level or at the upper or lower levels, in order to collect opinions from all sides. We should select successors not only from those who hold deputy posts at the same level or those who hold the principle posts a level below, but also from those who hold the posts two or three levels below. When persons are selected as candidates, we should speed up training and instructing them. We should enthusiastically support them and help them to develop their talents and competence as well as assign heavy tasks to them.

In order to open up new prospects, we need millions of well-trained intellectuals. In order to reflect this historical special feature, the proportion of the deputies who are specialists in the educational, science, theoretical, engineering, technical, literary, art and sport circles has been increased at the 12th CPC National Congress. Chinese Academy of Sciences Vice President Comrade Qian Sanqiang, a physicist who has made contributions to the development of our country's most advanced branches of science, talked about his personal experiences in his scientific research. He said that during the past few years, in order to develop science in our country, our state has adopted many important measures to give play to the initiative of the broad ranks of scientific and technical workers. Compared with the 1960's, our scientific and technical force is much stronger, and there is still much potential to tap. The problem now is how to intensify the organizational, political and ideological leadership on the scientific and technical front and put an end to the old practice of each doing his work on his own independently in order to actually organize our scientific and technical workers in an effective manner, make them closely cooperate in their work and concentrate their force on making breakthroughs in a number of key projects. He earnestly hoped that the successors on the scientific and technical front would become both red and expert and be versed in both cultural and military arts and be able to better combine their present struggle with a long-term aim in their scientific practice.

Attending the congress are deputies of minority nationalities who are in their traditional costumes. They come from areas ranging from the southern and northern foot of the Tianshan mountains to Taiwan Province and from the Hulun Boir grasslands to the stockaded villages of Miao nationality in Yunnan. Among our 55 minority nationalities, 38 nationalities have elected 164 of their excellent party members as deputies to this congress.

The deputies from the party members of various minority nationalities have brought to the party Central Committee and the people of the whole country some exciting good news: During the past 3 years, the unity between the various nationalities has been strengthened, agricultural production in the areas of the minority nationalities has increased, livestock breeding has developed and the livelihood of the various minority nationality people has been improved.

After liberation, relations between our various nationalities were constantly improved and the production and living standard in the minority nationality areas rose steadily. Later, as a result of the impact of "leftism" and especially because of the destruction brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" mountains of problems cropped up in the minority nationality areas and the difficulties greatly increased. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great importance has been attached to solving problems in the minority nationality areas. The central leading comrades have visited Xizang and Xinjiang and have sent a large number of cadres there to implement the various policies related to minority nationalities. In a short period of 3 years, the minority nationality areas have undergone great changes. The industrial output value, grain output, number of livestock, and income from diversified undertakings have all averaged out or set historical records. Guizhou Province, the poorest minority nationality area, achieved a total agricultural output value that was higher than ever before. The commune members of the nearly 50,000 households in the southern Guizhou Bouyei and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Prefecture have an average annual income of more than 300 yuan. When they talked about these changes, the deputies from minority nationality party members unanimously said that the call of the party Central Committee had created a new situation of socialism which has also emerged in the minority nationality areas.

Attending the congress without voting rights are 70 representatives of various democratic parties and well-known personalities in society. This has embodied the policy for consolidating and strengthening the patriotic united front of the CPC and the democratic parties. This policy upholds that all these parties can "coexist for a long time, supervise one another," "show utter devotion to one another and share both weal and woe." These representatives have very warmly congratulated the CPC for its 12th national congress. Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang said that this congress is a very encouraging and exciting great event in the political affairs of the people of our country. It will continue to mobilize the people throughout the country to strive to create a new situation of soicalism. Shi Liang, chairman of the Democratic League of China used the following words to sum up the national situation at present: "With the old, having been eliminated, and the new, being developed, the nation is full of vitality." She enthusiastically stated: We, people in the Democratic League of China, will certainly make full use of our favorable conditions, foster the spirit of creation and conscientiously and actively develop the work of training personnel and opening up intellectual resources in order to make new contributions to speeding up the construction of the material and spiritual civilizations in our country." Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the Jiu San Society, said with joy that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was the beginning of a great change and the 12th CPC National Congress is the beginning of a great development. Under the party's correct leadership, the situation in our country will become increasingly better.

During the past 3 years, the various democratic parties have vividly developed their work and the number of their members have increased. Huang Dingchen, chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang said: "During the past 3 years the number of our members has more than doubled. We should double our efforts in working with the returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of the overseas Chinese whom we are in contact with and strive to achieve the thorough reunification of our motherland at an early date. We should also mobilize all the people to wholeheartedly take part in the socialist construction of our country." When Ye Shengtao, vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, who is 88 years old, talked with this reporter, he joyously took a pen and wrote: "I think that the 12th CPC National Congress will certainly be a new starting point and that a magnificent scene with vigorous vitality will soon appear before us."

JIANGXI HOLDS MEETING TO STUDY NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW060019 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 2 September to study and discuss press reports on the grand opening of the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and the essence of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the congress.

The provincial party committee stressed that studying and publicizing the congress' documents is a major task for the whole party. It immediately issued a circular calling for party organizations at various levels throughout the province to conscientiously mobilize and organize party members and cadres to listen to newscasts and read press reports on the congress and study its relevant documents. All government offices, mass organizations, enterprises, institutions and other units should hold study and discussion meetings according to their different conditions to earnestly grasp the essence of the 12th CPC National Congress' documents in order to unify their thinking around the principles and tasks to be laid down by the congress and to celebrate its successful convocation with actual deeds.

Attending the meeting were (Zhao Zengyi), secretary of the provincial party committee; Lui Zhonghou and Wu Ping, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and other standing committee members of the provincial party committee. Responsible comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and various departments directly under the provincial authority were also present.

SHANDONG DAZHONG RIBAO ON CONGRESS SPIRIT

SK061014 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Excerpts" of DAZHONG RIVAO 6 September editorial: "Enhance Our Vigor and Advance in Unity To Strive To Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization"]

[Text] The editorial states: Over the past few days Communist Party members, cadres and the people of all industries and trades in both urban and rural areas across the province has earnestly studied the gist of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th national party congress. They have heartily hailed the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress, warmly praised the historic achievement scored during the period since the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, glowingly spoken of the historic significance of the 12th party congress and pledged with full confidence to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The editorial states: The national party congress is our party's great gathering that that is of historic significance and carries forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forges ahead into the future. As history unfolds, its great significnace and far-reaching influence will certainly become more and more obvious.

After referring to the marked achievement scored by our party in bringing order out of chaos during the 6-year period since the smashing of the counterrevolutionary clique headed by Jiang Qing, particularly during the 4-year period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as analyzing the historic role played by our party that has gone through two changes in its history, the editorial points out: The 12th national party congress, which embodies another great historical change, will also certainly play a historic role in the resurgence or rise of our party and country, both of which have withstood various setbacks and perils in reaching success and in achieving socialist modernization.

Particularly in referring to the general task and concrete strategic goals set forth at the 12th national party congress for the entire party and the people across the country in regard to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, as well as putting forward four tasks in order to realize these strategic goals, the editorial points out: The general task and strategic goals set forth by the 12th national party congress are magnificent and its principles and policies conform with the actual situation and are feasible. This is why the people are greatly inspired as soon as these goals, principles and policies have been worked out.

The editorial states: Party organizations at all levels and the people throughout Shandong Province have earnestly implemented the line, principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee during the period since the 11th national party congress, particularly since the 3d plenary session resulting in remarkable changes on various fronts over the past few years. The broad masses of party members, cadres and the people have drawn a conclusion through their personal experience that the CPC Central Committee is totally dependable and its line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d plenary session are completely correct. Only by closely rallying around the CPC Central Committee, enhancing our vigor and by working hard to advance bravely toward the brilliant goals set forth by the 12th national party congress will we certainly be able to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The editorial states: The 12th national party congress, which is of great historical significance, will adopt a series of Marxist and Leninist documents that will be the guiding principles in unifying thinking and coordinating the activities of the entire party and people across the country. In striving to fulfill tasks set forth at the 12th party congress, our primary task is to study well the documents and resolutions adopted at the party congress, to master the essence of documents and resolutions and, in line with the spirit of the documents, to unify thinking and understanding in order to analyze and solve practical problems arising in work.

The editorial states: According to the orientation laid by the 12th national party congress, the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is a great and glorious task and also an arduous work. We must uphold the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts to strengthen investigations and studies, to constantly study the new situation and solve new problems and to sum up new experiences so as to ensure full implementation of the 11th national party congress' spirit in practice for the days to come.

The editorial states: The program of achieving socialist civilization, which concentrates on strengthening communist ideology, is the fundamental guarantee of achieving the four modernizations. In studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th national party congress, we should continue to grasp the program well.

The editorial urges the people throughout the province to enhance their vigor, to unite as one and to forge ahead to greet the realization of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES LEARNING FROM CPC CONGRESS

HK040354 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Report on 3 Sep SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Make a Great New Breakthrough -- Warmly Celebrating the Victorious Opening of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The editorial says: The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has solemnly opened in an atmosphere of unity and victory. Filled with exultation and fervor, the party members and the people of all nationalities in our province warmly congratulate the opening of this great historic congress and wish it complete success.

The editorial says: The news of the opening of the 12th party congress has greatly inspired and aroused the party members and the people in our province. They are now devoting efforts to score new success at their respective posts and are greeting the congress with actual actions. The good news that the 12th party congress has opened further encouraged the broad party members and masses.

Party organizations at all levels in our province should seriously organize party members and masses to study, understand and implement the documents and resolutions which will soon be adopted by this congress. In the course of studying these documents, we should ensure that we clearly realize that the party's general task in the new historical period is to unite the people of all nationalities in working self-reliantly and arduously to achieve, step by step, the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology, and to build China into a socialist country that is highly cultured and democratic. For a long period to come, at least in the next 18 years or so to the end of this century, we must diligently do the following four things: restructure the administration and the economic set-up and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, build socialist spiritual civilization; strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism; and rectify the party style and organization on the basis of serious study of the new party constitution. This is the most important guarantee for us to adhere to on the socialist road and to concentrate all strength for the modernization drive.

SICHUAN RIBAO's editorial hopes all party members and broad masses of this province, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, will boost their revolutionary spirit to strive for the successful fulfillment of the party's general task in the new historical period and the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to make our due contributions.

SICHUAN EXPORTS MORE FARM MACHINERY IN 1982

OW060129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province is exporting more farm machinery as a result of improved quality, according to officials of the provincial farm machinery Industrial company.

The province exported farm machines worth U.S. $5 million in the first six months of this year, equivalent to 75 percent of the total exported last year. Its 61 products including diesel engines, diesel generating sets, walking tractors, water pumps and chains are going to more than 30 countries and regions.

At an international bidding conference on ploughing machines held in Thailand last May, Sichuan-produced "Emei-7" walking tractor was chosen for its high quality. In accordance with a contract signed with Thailand, Sichuan will export 380 such tractors in a short period.

The officials said although Sichuan has expanded farm machine export this year, the total value of exported farm machines in the first six months is only 10 percent of its industrial output value. The province plans to export more farm machinery this year.

CHENG MING CITES PRC OFFICIALS ON HONG KONG

HK021502 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 59, 1 Sep 82 pp 14-15

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "CPC Brain Trust's Plans for Post-1997 Hong Kong"]

[Text] Hong Kong is bogged down in a "1997 upheaval." For quite a long time in the past, however, Hong Kong's "1997 issue" was not a popular subject of talk in Beijing. Only recently have the people in Beijing started talking about Hong Kong's future as a result of the distribution and communication of speeches and documents on this issue.

Many reports and discussions have so far been reported by CHENG MING and other Hong Kong newspapers and magazines about the policies and plans of the CPC on Hong Kong's "1997 issue." In order to make a comprehensive survey on all the different opinions expressed, it seems one problem has been really neglected.

Too much has been said about the political and economic interests China gains in Hong Kong. However, from the viewpoint of the CPC, Hong Kong and Macao have also brought China lots of troubles which are seldom mentioned. Here, I would like to present an authoritative person's view on the Hong Kong and Macao issue.

Hu Qiaomu on the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan Issue

This authoritative person is Hu Qiaomu. It is common knowledge that Hu Qiagomu, as a secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, holds a very important position at present. He is described as a head, or a senior adviser of the brain trust of the Deng-Hu hierarchy. Therefore, his speeches and comments carry a lot of weight and should be taken seriously.

Not long ago, Hu Qiaomu talked about the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan problem in a speech. It was learned that his speech, and Hu Yaobang's speach, were printed as official documents to be distributed to cadres. In his speech, Hu Qiaomu stressed the class struggle under present historical conditions. Does class struggle have something to do with the Hong Kong-Macao-Taiwan issue? Yes. Hu Qiaomu said: "We are now encountering capitalists from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and other foreign countries. They want to corrupt our cadres, and even speak of Hongkongnizing Guangdong. We must wage a struggle against them. However, they (except for a handful of people who are operating joint-venture businesses with us) are not under the rule of the PRC at the moment and we cannot treat them like the national capitalists were handled in 1952. The struggle, therefore, will be a protracted one."

The main points of Hu Qiaomus' remarks are about the smuggling activities in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. According to estimates of the brain trust of the CPC, the smuggling and trafficking activities are far from near the end; on the contrary, the peak time is ahead. From this we can see that the CPC leaders are in a dilemma. On the one hand, they treat Hong Kong and Macao as geese that lay golden eggs; on the other hand, they treat Hong Kong and Macao as epidemic cities which spread germs.

When talking about the future of Hong Kong and Macao, Hu Qiaomu said: "If we regain sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao, many capitalists will become citizens of the PRC. Although Hong Kong and Macao will be territories of the PRC, the present system will still be maintained and they will remain free ports. With two different systems in one country, new and complicated situations will inevitably arise and we must be fully prepared."

Eight-Point Concrete Proposal

These remarks should be seriously analyzed and understood. Some friends in Beijing hold that these remarks completely negate the possibility that Hong Kong will be ruled by the British Government and Macao by the Macao government after 1997, and that China will firmly take the initiative.

According to another source, the brain trust of the CPC has raised a concrete proposal which is superficially flexible but is based on the essence of the speeches of Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu. The main points of the proposal are as follows:

1. Hong Kong will become a special administrative area.

2. The special feature of this administrative area will be the preservation of a capitalist economic system.

3. The management power of the city will belong to a leading organization comprising Chinese, and the government and the heads of the government will be elected by a popular organization similar to the NPC.

4. There will be no great personnel changes in any departments of the Hong Kong Government.

5. All factories, shops, companies and enterprises will operate and do business as before.

6. Some enterprises, including the enterprises originally of foreign capital, may be leased to interested foreigners.

7. There will be no fundamental changes in the legal system and currency system. However, connections with the British Government will be cut off so as to eliminate the traces left by the British rulers on the currency.

8. Police in the city will be organized by the government and no PLA or people's policemen will be dispatched by China.

More than one concrete proposal has been suggested so far, but none is perfect. Three stratagems have been put forward in the editorial of the August issue of CHENG MING. It seems that the proposal raised by the brain trust of the CPC is close to the middle stratagem of the journal CHENG MING.

It is reported that the top leader in Zhongnanhai once said that if foreigners are able to manage Hong Kong well, so are we. This writer has received confirmation from several well-informed people that a similar sentence has already been recorded in official documents.

It seems that the essence remains the same, whether in the speech of Deng Xiaoping, or in the speeches of Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu.

As a result of too many speeches and documents on regaining the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao, some people have neglected the special position of Hong Kong and Macao in the future. When talking about and discussing the problems of domestic economy, they have considered Hong Kong and Macao in the national economic plan and scheme as well. For example, at the discussion meeting on the strategic problems of realigning land, held in early July in Beijing, some experts and scholars put forth suggestions on establishing economic zones centering on large cities. One of the suggestions called for establishing "an economic zone centering on Guangzhou, including part of Guangdong and Guangxi, and also Hong Kong and Macao."

In addition to the Hong Kong-Macao issue, the Taiwan problem was also mentioned by Hu Qiaomu, who made an unexpected remark: "Even if the settlement of Taiwan problem comes later, we must fully prepared as well. In reality, the exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan are increasing with each passing day. Guangdong is faced with the Hong Kong-Macao problem and Fujian is faced with the Taiwan problem."

The Settlement of the Taiwan Problem Comes Later Than the Settlement of the Hong Kong Problem

Hu Qiaomu has made it clear that the reunification between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland may come later than the settlement of the Hong Kong-Macao problem.

It is not strange that the top leaders of the CPC view the whole issue in such a way. Some people may argue that all the proposals of the CPC are but a lofty stance before the Sino-British negotiations and Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing in particular. It is true that the CPC is taking a lofty stance. However, the psychological state of the CPC top leaders might also be misjudged as a lofty stance.

It seems that some people still stick to the leftist ideology. It is not with basis to say that the idea of regaining the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao has something to do with the leftist ideology.

Furthermore, Deng Xiaoping is eager to resolve the problem of reunification. Knowing that he cannot live forever, he is so anxious to reunify the whole country while he is still alive. In order to reunite both sides of the Taiwan Strait, he could set an example by establishing a very unique special administrative area in Hong Kong and Macao in order to win the trust of the KMT in Taiwan. Such a psychological state should in no way be neglected. Mao Zedong was also ambitious in his late years, eager to accomplish his great cause. However, he adopted a leftist ideological line which did not conform with the objective laws. As a result, he ended with a failure.

DENG CONGRESS SPEECH HINTS HONG KONG REUNIFICATION

HKD40116 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 4 Sep 82 p 1 [by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has hinted at China's intention to reunify Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan with the mainland before the end of this decade.

This is the first time that a top Chinese leader has openly made such an indication at a Chinese Communist Party's national congress.

In a speech with a strong nationalistic tone at the 12th congress which opened on Wednesday, Vice-Chairman Deng said China would strive for the reunification of the Chinese territories, including Taiwan, in the 1980s.

Local Chinese sources yesterday confirmed that the Chinese territories mentioned by Mr Deng meant to include Hong Kong.

"It is an apparent reference," they commented.

Mr Deng, in his speech, listed in order the country's main tasks for the decade to intensify socialist modernization, to strive for the reunification of the Chinese territories including Taiwan, and to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

A keen scholar on Chinese affairs, Dr Byron S. J. Weng of the Chinese University, said he believed that Mr Deng's statement had implications as regards Hong Kong. "After all Hong Kong, like Taiwan, is a Chinese territory which has to be returned to China," he said.

"While Mr Deng has not stated it specifically, he must have had Hong Kong in mind when making the point."

Dr Weng said the remark was related to a clause in China's new draft constitution stating that China might, where necessary, set up special administrative regions operating under different systems from the rest of the country.

However, he warned that there should not be too much poring over the statement.

"While Mr Deng states that China strives to achieve the tasks within the 1980s, it doesn't mean they can be achieved within the period."

The fact that the Chinese leader had stated that economic construction was at the core of the three tasks (as it was the basis for the solution of China's external and domestic problems), Dr Weng said, could imply that the time of reunification of the territories could be subject to negotiation.

Another expert on China affairs, the editor-in-chief of CHISHIH NIENTAI [SEVENTIES monthly] Lee Yee, shared the view that Mr. Deng's statement was applicable to Hong Kong.

He said by placing economic construction on top of the priority list, China was preparing for the reunification issue.

"As party Chairman Hu Yaobang has put it that China aims mainly at laying a solid foundation for economic development in this decade, it is logical to predict that China cannot solve the reunification issue very soon."

Mr Lee said that Mr Deng's reunification remark was intended more for the mainland people.

"It is a call that can rally support from the people and unite them."

A local diplomatic source, however, argued that Mr Deng's statement was intended for those outside China as it was a time the country was facing a number of external issues.

He listed the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Japanese textbook revision, Hong Kong's status and the disputes over some outlying islands with the neighbouring countries as some of the issues.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's English translation of Mr Deng's reunification remark at the party congress runs as follows: "To strive for reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland."

However, it is commonly agreed that Mr Deng's original text could be better translated as: "Striving for the reunification of the Chinese territories, including Taiwan."

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UN SECRETARY GENERAL DELIVERS ANNUAL REPORT

OW080724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 7 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today called for urgent efforts to strengthen the United Nations to prevent and resolve conflicts in the world, which, he noted, is "perilously near to a new international anarchy".

In his first annual report, released here today, the secretary-general said that the past year had seen an alarming succession of international crises as well as stalemates on a number of fundamental international issues. "The United Nations itself has been unable to play as effective and decisive a role as the U.N. Charter certainly envisaged for it," he noted.

He said: "The Security Council, the primary organ of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, all too often finds itself unable to take decisive action to resolve international conflicts and its resolutions are increasingly defied or ignored by those that feel themselves strong enough to do so. Too frequently the Council seems powerless to generate the support and influence to ensure that its decisions are respected, even when these are taken unanimously. Thus, the process of peaceful settlement of disputes prescribed in the charter is often brushed aside."

After having stressed the need to reverse such a dangerous trend, he pointed out that "our most urgent goal is to reconstruct the charter concept of collective action for peace and security so as to render the United Nations more capable of carrying out its primary function."

The secretary-general urged member states to ensure respect for decisions of the Security Council and to underpin the authority of peace-keeping operations by guarantees for collective or individual supportive action.

"It is not enough for the United Nations merely to reflect change or conflict. The organization was intended to present to the world the highest common denominator of international behaviour and, in doing so, to develop a binding sense of international community," he said.

MINISTER SPEAKS AT IMF, WORLD BANK MEETING

OW081239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, September 7 (XINHUA) -- "While the developing countries do need to adopt adjustment measures to overcome their economic difficulties, the developed countries are also duty-bound to give them economic assistance."

This was said by Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian at the 37th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank here today. The annual meeting, which was opened Monday, was attended by more than 1,000 delegates from more than 140 countries for a discussion of world financial problems.

"The measures to shift their economic crisis onto other countries by some developed countries have affected in a very adverse manner the economy of the developing countries," he said.

In the past year, the Chinese finance minister went on to say, the developing countries, especially the least developing countries, have met with serious economic difficulties.

He cited as an example the per capita real income in these countries in 1981, which declined in absolute terms for the first time since the end of the Second World War.

Their export commodity prices and earnings have declined sharply and their drive to export manufactured goods continues to be hampered by all sorts of protectionist obstacles from some developed countries, he said.

"Regrettably," he said, "at a time when the developing countries are facing greater economic difficulties, there has been no progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order during the past year."

He said: "Negotiations between the North and the South remain deadlocked, and international economic cooperation is beset with obstacles. Despite the efforts of parties concerned, the global negotiations of universal interest have yet to be launched".

Referring to the "IDA crisis" provoked by the failure of a major developed country to honor fully and on schedule its commitments to the International Development Association, a branch of the World Bank with lending programs, Wang said this crisis is jeopardizing the basic principle of international economic cooperation and development, which is assistance to low-income countries.

"This state of affairs should be ended," he said, adding that "to bring about such a change has become a major task of great urgency on the agenda of the international community."

He expressed the hope that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will continue to move in the direction of promoting international economic cooperation and development, and work for more and greater improvements and reforms.

On the adjustment of IMF quotas, the amounts member countries pay into the IMF on the basis of their national incomes and other statistics, the Chinese finance minister said: "We endorse the view that through a new general adjustment of quotas, not only would IMF funds be augmented substantially, but the overall share of quotas held by the developing countries would also be increased, or at least not reduced."

On China's economic policy, Wang Bingqian said: "We will firmly adhere to the policies of outward orientation and of loosening the rigidities in our economy. We extend a welcoming hand to all foreign economic organizations, whether official agencies or non-governmental institutions, that are willing to cooperate and have economic dealings with us on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

He concluded his speech by saying that "China shares similar experiences with many developing countries and faces many identical problems. We all face the important task of transforming our poor and backward economies into modern and advanced economies. The similarity of our circumstances impels us to support and help each other in developing our economies. China will continue to do what she can in this direction."

FIVE NATO COUNTRIES BEGIN MILITARY EXERCISE

OW090716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Five NATO countries today started a military exercise codenamed "Bold Guard 82" in northwest Germany and Denmark as part of the ongoing NATO maneuvers "Autumn Forge". The exercise involves 46,000 soldiers and some 10,000 military vehicles from Denmark, the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany. It is designed to boost coordinated combat capability and efficiency of the troops.

The exercise will reach its climax between September 20 to 24 in Schleswig-Holstein of West Germany.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RICHARD NIXON'S VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW081530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with former U.S. President Richard Nixon in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Nixon thanked Chairman Hu Yaobang for taking time out to meet with him while the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C. is still in session. He said he has been interested in following the party congress. "The congress has declared a significant and new direction for the party and the state," he said. Nixon said he was inspired by China's present political stability.

Briefing the guest on China's domestic situation, Chairman Hu Yaobang said there are many factors ensuring the long-term stability in China.

"First," he said, "the decade of turmoil brought untold sufferings to the broad masses of the people who have gained experiences and learned lessons. The overwhelming majority of the people wouldn't like to see China in turmoil again. After all, sufferings in history can be compensated by the progress in history.

"The second factor is that our present policies and principles, through the test of four years, have taken root in the hearts of the people. If some people attempt to change the course, the overwhelming majority of the people will not allow it.

"The third factor is that our party's line and policies will be carried forward generation after generation and our political and organizational systems will guarantee the continuity of the line and policies," he said.

Hu Yaobang and Richard Nixon agreed that prospects are bright for the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Nixon conveyed to Chairman Hu Yaobang President Reagan's best wishes while the chairman asked Nixon to convey his regards to the U.S. President.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu attended the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Huang Hua Attends Reception

OW081542 Be[illegible] XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., and his wife, Mrs. Hummel, gave a reception here this evening.

Present by invitation were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister; Huang Zhen, former chief of the liaison office of the People's Republic of China in the United States; and Han Xu, vice-foreign minister. Nixon and his party will leave here for Hangzhou tomorrow.

34TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK'S FOUNDING CELEBRATED

Message Sent to DPRK Leaders

SK090702 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Ye Jiangying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, on 8 September on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message of greetings reads:

Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversray of the founding of the DPRK, we extend our warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the KWP, the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people. For the past 34 years, under the wise leadership of the KWP led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the heroic Korean people have attained brilliant successes in the revolution and socialist construction and have built their fatherland into a prosperous socialist country.

The DPRK Government has greatly contributed to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and the unity of the Third World countries by enforcing its independent foreign policy and adhering to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Chinese people warmly congratulate you for the success you have attained and sincerely wish you greater success in the future. The Korean people have constantly struggled to oppose the aggression and intervention of foreign forces and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification. They have won sympathy and support from the broad peoples of many countries of the world.

We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop its intervention in the internal affairs of Korea. We resolutely support the proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and will resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification until its complete victory has been achieved.

The Chinese people treasure very much the great friendship sealed in blood between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea in their protracted revolutionary struggle. This friendship has been based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is, therefore, unbreakable. We sincerely wish that the friendship and the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea will be strengthened and developed as days go by.

[Signed]

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Ye Jiangying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

8 September 1982, Beijing.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW081823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editorial on September 9 warmly hails the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The editorial says the founding of the republic opened a new era in the Korean history. After that, the heroic Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors, maintained the independence and security of the fatherland and contributed greatly to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and in the world.

After the liberation war of Korea, the editorial points out, the hard-working Korean people, under the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defense, quickly healed the wounds of the war and scored marked achievements in its socialist revolution and socialist construction. Answering the call of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people are now starting a new upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction to fulfill the targets of the country's second-year plan.

In the international affairs, the paper says, the Korean Government carries out a foreign policy of self-reliance, fighting against imperialism, colonialism, dominationism, and actively strengthening the unity and cooperation with the peace-loving peoples and countries all over the world. Its international prestige has been rising with each passing day.

It says that for a long time, the Korean Workers Party and the government have exerted genuine and unremitting efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The new formula of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by President Kim Il-song represents a correct way leading to the reunification of the fatherland, and has won support of all the Korean people and praise from the people of the world.

However, the editorial continues, the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, going against the historical trend, is still doggedly pushing a "two-Koreas" policy, attempting to perpetuate the division of the country. Peremptorily interfering in the Korean affairs, the United States continuously lends support to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, thus creating a grave obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. The United States should stop its interference and aggression and withdraw all its armed forces from South Korea.

The Chinese people, as always, firmly support the sacred cause of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland until final victory, the paper says. During the long, common struggle, the Chinese and Korean people have formed profound revolutionary friendship cemented with blood and tested by history. Such friendship is invincible and ever-lasting.

Both the Korean Government and people support China to hold up the four basic principles and work to realize its four modernizations program, support Chinese efforts to reunite Taiwan with the motherland, and hail the convening of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. All this greatly encourages the Chinese people.

The editorial believes that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people of the two countries will surely last and develop. It wishes the Korean people ever greater success in their socialist construction and in their struggle to reunify the fatherland.

Reception in Beijing

OW082003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A reception was held here this evening to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

At the reception, President Wang Bingnan of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries extended his congratulation to Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, Mrs. Chon Myong-su, and other Korean comrades in Beijing. He said he hoped that the Korean people would score more and greater achievements under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

Present on the occasion were He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liason Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other government departments and the Beijing municipal people's government.

Pak Song-chol Report Cited

OW082008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea is the key factor preventing its independent reunification, it was charged today.

This was affirmed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in a report at a meeting here today to mark the 34th DPRK founding anniversary.

Pak Song-chol said: "The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression is the principal obstacle in the way of the reunification of our country."

The most practical and reasonable way to the independent reunification of Korea is a founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as was expounded by President Kim Il-song, he said. So long as all the compatriots in the north and the south of the country and abroad make a vigorous movement for the fatherland's reunification, Pak Song-chol said, all machinations of the enemy can be frustrated and the reunification of the fatherland can be realized in an earlier date.

Pak Song-chol condemned those Japanese who are trying to glorify the war of aggression by the Japanese militarists in the past. He also pledged to strengthen the unity between the DPRK Government and people and the people of other countries.

U.S. PLANE SAID TO INTRUDE INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

OW081217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A U.S. military reconnaissance plane twice intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday, said a KCNA report.

The report said a U.S. "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude military reconnaissance plane flew over east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, and the Kangnyong Peninsula of south Hwanghae Province respectively at 12:02 and 13:38 yesterday.

It said that U.S. military planes violated the air space of the northern half of Korea for reconnaissance purposes 20 times in August and more than 130 times this year.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Chinese Government Response

OW091010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0958 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian gave the response of the Chinese Government to the further measures proposed by the Japanese Government on September 6 to solve the textbook question. He did this in the course of a meeting with Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori on September 8.

Evaluating the measures, Wu Xueqian said: Although there are still some ambiguous, unsatisfactory points about the concrete measures proposed by the Japanese side to correct the mistakes, it is a step forward compared with the explanations previously made.

"The Chinese Government has consistently maintained that whether the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China is recognized is a major question of principle in the relations between the two countries. The Japanese side tampered with this historical fact in the course of censoring the textbooks. The Chinese Government and people are justified in expressing their firm opposition."

"We take note of the fact that the Japanese Government reiterated its willingness to adhere to the spirit of the China-Japan joint statement and is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for bringing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself. The Japanese Government will fully listen to the Chinese side's criticism of the expressions in the textbooks and hold itself responsible for correcting the mistakes. It will call a Textbook Authorization Research Council meeting in September this year and to decide by the end of November on the revision of the authorization criteria for compiling textbooks. It is expected that the new authorization criteria will call for revision of the expressions in the textbooks concerning "aggression" and "the Nanjing massacre" this year. Regarding those textbooks already authorised, the education minister will issue views to be carried in the Ministry's bulletins and transmitted to all primary and middle schools and educational committees at various levels, so that the demand of the Chinese side will be satisfied in practice."

Vice-Foreign Minister Wu said: "Though there are still some ambiguous, unsatisfactory points about the concrete measures proposed by the Japanese side this time to correct the mistakes, it is a step forward compared with previous explanations. That is why we give the above evaluation. We appreciate Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's desire to defend the friendly relations between China and Japan and the determination of the Japanese Government to undertake responsibility to correct the matter.

"We will judge whether the Japanese side conscientiously corrects the mistakes in the textbooks by its concrete actions and their effects. We reserve our right to comment on this matter. We hope the Japanese Government will continue its efforts, respect historical facts and keep its word in the interests of the continued development of Sino-Japanese relations."

Publishers Make Pledge

OW081844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Eight Japanese textbook publishers promised to try their utmost to correct the distorted accounts in history textbooks, KYODO reported today. They expressed this in a meeting with representatives of the Japan Federation of Publishing Workers Unions which was held here Tuesday at the request of the trade union.

Editors of the eight companies including the Sanseido Publishing Co. said they will make their "utmost efforts for the correction" of the distorted accounts in the school textbooks "if requested by their writers."

According to KYODO, a group of textbook writers "have started a campaign to demand corrections, and have urged other writers to join them." It was reported that the group "plans to submit their demand for the corrections to publishers around September 20." The publishers also said that "the freedom of learning and studying must be protected."

The Japanese Government stated on August 26 that the Education Ministry plans to advance the schedule for the authorized review on the books at issue in fiscal 1985, one year earlier than originally planned. Before that, the Education Ministry would guide school teachers to ensure that "necessary amendments" should be made in actual teaching in classrooms.

NOVEL BASED ON WAR FILM SELLS WELL IN JAPAN

OW082012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The novel "The Game Yet To Finish" has been a best-seller in Japan since its publication on July 15 by Tokuma Bookstore. Seiten Nanri, the author, based his story on a Japan-China co-produced film of the same name.

Junya Sato, Japanese director of the film, said in his brief introduction to the novel that "the 15-year Japan-China war was an aggressive war waged by the Japanese imperialists. This is the opinion consistently shared by the participants of the film from both sides." He said the theme of both the film and the novel aims at recognizing the historical facts.

After that, efforts can be made towards forging genuinely friendly relations between Japan and China.

Author of the novel Nanri told XINHUA that "it is outrageously untenable for the Japanese Education Ministry to have distorted the history while screening textbooks, textbooks must give true-to-the-fact account. The genuine and lasting friendship between the two countries can only be founded on the basis of truthful account of history." He went on to say "although my book is a novel, its plot was based on historical facts."

Talking about his writing motive, he said: "I wasted no time to finish the book because I realized my work is of profound significance. I feel extremely happy to present the story to the readers in the form of a novel before the tenth anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and, in particular, at the time when the Japanese Government is attempting to prettify Japan's aggressive history."

KAMPUCHEAN, SRV FORCES SAID TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Sporadic fightings between the Kampuchean resistance forces and Vietnamese occupation troops were reported continuing in western Kampuchea for the past few days. An informed source in the Thai border district of Aranyaprathet said although there were no big military operations by both sides, fightings in some places intensified. He confirmed that the Democratic Kampuchean forces launched an attack last Monday at Sihanouk Ville near Highway 502. The fighting lasted about one hour, but casualties on both sides were not known, he added.

Fightings were also reported in other areas near the Kampuchean-Thai border. However, Thai military sources disclosed that both the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean resistance forces used heavy weapons because troop deployments were very difficult now due to heavy floods in the region.

Meanwhile, the BANGKOK POST reported yesterday that the Vietnamese were continuing their troop reinforcements in an attempt to suppress the resistance forces of the Kampuchean Coalition Government.

It quoted a Democratic Kampuchean source as saying that three Soviet ships fully loaded with heavy military equipment and other weapons were sighted at Kompong Som port at the end of last month. It was not known what these weapons were but some of these arms had been shipped to Kong Island, west of Kompong Som, the source said.

The Heng Samrin regime had reportedly called up men ranging from 16 to 61 and women from 18 to 45 years of age for training to fight the Kampuchean resistance forces. But many of them defected because they did not want to fight their own people. Checkpoints have been set up to prevent defectors joining the resistance forces in the border area.

Observers here believed that the recent frequent troop movements by the Vietnamese indicated that they were preparing for a big operation in the area rather than easing the tension as they had claimed.

FANG YI MEETS VISITING AUSTRALIAN SCHOLAR

OW071602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi met and had a friendly talk with Professor W.N. Christiansen, foreign secretary of the Australian Academy of Science, and his wife this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

The professor is a noted radio astronomer who has visited China on several occasions. His current visit here is to conduct talks on scientific exchanges on behalf of the Australian Academy of Science with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

WEINBERGER ON PIPELINE ISSUE, MIDDLE EAST PEACE

OW080752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] London, September 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger today said the pipeline matters should not be allowed to worsen U.S.-British and U.S.-NATO relationship.

Weinberger, in London on his way home from the Middle East, told a press conference after a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym that the American Government wanted European cooperation in making sanctions against the Soviet Union over Poland to be "more effective rather than weaker."

On the Middle East issue, Weinberger said that many Israelis supported U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, although it had been rejected by the Begin government.

The U.S. defence secretary arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit.

PRC-BUILT AIRCRAFT AT FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW

OW060714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] London, September 5 (XINHUA) -- One hundred and fifty advanced aircraft began to put up spectacular flying displays, with 50 making their debut, at an international air show which opened in Farnborough, southwest of London, today.

Taking part in the 25th Farnborough air show are some 500 companies from 18 countries, which intend to attract business and compete for the world market in a worldwide slump in civil aviation.

The American Boeing Company has presented its two new airliners, Boeing 757 and 767, while the European Consortium of Airbus Industries displays its jumbo jets Airbus 310. British Aerospace's type 146 four-jet feeder liner is also on display.

For the first time, a model of a Chinese-made plane, Y 11-T Turbo-Panda -- a 17-passenger commuter and cargo convertible aircraft -- is on exhibition in Farnborough.

Also on display are various military aircraft, missiles and other associated equipment and hardware such as the new U.S. B-1 supersonic bomber, Britain's Harriers, France's Mirages, and Tornados jointly manufactured by Britain, Italy and West Germany.

The show is expected to attract a quarter of a million visitors in addition to some 50,000 guests invited for the occasion from more than 100 countries including China.

This year's biennial Farnborough international show is scheduled to close on September 12.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION VISITS ITALY, FRANCE

HK080943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, An Gang, member of the RENMIN RIBAO administrative committee, and two others from the paper left Beijing by plane on 7 September for Italy and France to participate in the activities marking the anniversaries of the party organs of the above two parties.

GU MU MEETS BELGIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW071610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a Belgian journalists delegation led by Claude de Groulart.

During the meeting, Gu Mu briefed the guests on the progress of the currect 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and China's economic readjustment.

SEYPIDIN MEETS FRG TURKIC LINGUIST 3 SEP

OW040249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Seypidin of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Annemarie von Gabain, well-known specialist in Turkish languages from the Federal Republic of Germany.

BRIEFS

CONTAINER SHIP FROM FRG -- Bonn, August 28 (XINHUA) -- China's first ocean-going container freighter, carrying 848 20-foot containers, yesterday left Hamburg for China on her first voyage. "Fenhe", a 20,000-ton-class ship, is the first of the six container freighters made with the aid of West Germany for China. The ship, 170 meters long and 28 meters wide, has 1980s' advanced technology of ocean-going freighters. Her engine room is fully automatic. It can carry 1,152 20-foot containers. China ocean shipping company had only several ships when it was set up in 1961. At present it has more than 400 ships which go to over 400 ports in more than 100 countries and areas. The use of the container ship marks the development of China's ocean-going shipping service. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 29 Aug 82 OW]

SWISS WOMEN'S DELEGATION -- Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Alliance of Swiss Women's Societies led by Evelina Vogelbacher-Stampa, president of the alliance. After the meeting, President Kang Keqing gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Sep 82 OW]

12TH ARAB SUMMIT CONTINUES CLOSED-DOOR SESSION

OW081308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The 12th Arab summit continued its closed-door session today in the eastern Moroccan city of Fez to map out a unified Arab strategy for the Middle East problem.

Sources close to the conference disclosed that the main deliberations at the second-day meeting of the summit revolved around the peace plans put forth separately by Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the U.S. to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The sources said that two committees were set up at the first meeting on September 6 by the summit conference. The first committee, including heads of state from Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Morocco and PLO leaders, will discuss proposals for settling the Middle East problems. The second committee groups foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria and Morocco as well as a PLO representative to tackle the Lebanese situation and other items on the agenda. Both committees will meet this evening and will submit their findings to the summit meeting.

In the past two days, many heads of state participating in the summit came into contact with each other before and after the sessions. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn visited PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today. King Hassan II of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, Amir of Kuwait, are making mediation efforts to solve differences between Iraq and Syria.

The leaders of the Gulf Cooperative Council grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates have coordinated their stands at the summit and discussed the way how to ensure its success.

'Arafat's Comments

OW081841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said the U.S. proposal and Saudi Arabian plan could form the basis for negotiations on a Middle East settlement, according to reports reaching here.

Addressing yesterday's closed session of the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, 'Arafat urged Arab leaders to adopt "a conciliatory attitude" towards U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace proposal.

The meeting sources said that 'Arafat offered for the first time to discuss the possibility of some form of mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

He noted that the preconditions for possible mutual recognition are the Israeli evacuation from all occupied Arab territories including east Jerusalem and the acceptance of the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

PLO CLAIMS CAPTURE OF EIGHT ISRAELI SOLDIERS

OW080839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization confirmed today that it is holding the eight Israeli soldiers captured last week.

The PLO news agency WAFA quoted a statement of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces as saying that a PLO unit in Lebanon's mountain area carried out an attack behind Israeli lines last Saturday. Without firing a single shot they were able to control the Israeli position.

All Israeli soldiers surrendered without resistance.

The eight Israelis, the statement noted, would be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It also said that the International Red Cross had been informed of the capture.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS RWANDAN PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

OW041320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Joseph Nzirorera, Rwanda minister of public works, and his party.

Present were Li Quig, Chinese minister of communications, and Sylvestre Kamali, Rwanda ambassador to China.

The Rwanda guests will leave Beijing for home shortly.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN MALI -- Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs of Mali gave a reception in Bamako Thursday in honor of the departing Chinese medical team, according to a report from Bamako. Speaking at the reception on behalf of the minister of public health and social affairs, Director of the Office of the Ministry Oumar Tall said that the Malian Government and people highly appreciated the cooperation between Mali and China in the health field and the hard work of the Chinese medical workers. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy Shen Lianrui attended the reception. The Chinese medical team has completed its mission in Mali and will return home soon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 5 Sep 82 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Text of Constitution

OW080130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted by the 12th national congress of the party on September 6:

Constitution of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted by the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China on September 6, 1982)

General Programme

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism. The party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system.

The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action.

Applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Marx and Engels analysed the laws of development of capitalist society and founded the theory of scientific socialism. According to this theory, with the victory of the proletariat in its revolutionary struggle, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is inevitably replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat, and capitalist society in inevitably transformed into socialist society in which the means of production are publicly owned, exploitation is abolished and the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is applied; with tremendous growth of the productive forces and tremendous progress in the ideological, political and cultural fields, socialist society ultimately and inevitably advances into communist society in which the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" is applied. Early in the 20th century, Lenin pointed out that capitalism had developed to the stage of imperialism, that the liberation struggle of the proletariat was bound to unite with that of the oppressed nations of the world, and that it was possible for socialist revolution to win victory first in countries that were the weak links of imperialist rule. The course of world history during the past half century and more, especially the establishment and development of the socialist system in a number of countries, has borne out the correctness of the theory of scientific socialism.

The development and improvement of the socialist system is a long historical process. Fundamentally speaking, the socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist system, having eliminated the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system, which the latter itself is incapable of overcoming. Socialism enables the people truly to become masters of the country, gradually to shed the old ideas and ways formed under the system of exploitation and private ownership of the means of production, and steadily to raise their communist consciousness and foster common ideals, common ethics and a common discipline in their own ranks. Socialism can give full scope to the initiative and creativeness of the people, develop the productive forces rapidly, proportionately and in a planned way, and meet the growing material and cultural needs of the members of society. The cause of socialism is advancing and is bound gradually to triumph throughout the world along paths that are suited to the specific conditions of each country and are chosen by its people of their own free will.

The Chinese Communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, created Mao Zedong Thought by integrating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it consists of a body of theoretical principles concerning

the revolution and construction in China and a summary of experience therein, both of which have been proved correct by practice; it represents the crystallized, collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China led the people of all nationalities in waging their prolonged revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning victory in the new-democratic revolution and establishing the People's Republic of China -- a people's democratic dictatorship. Afrer the founding of the People's Republic, it led them in smoothly carrying out socialist transformation, completing the transition from new democracy to socialism, establishing the socialist system, and developing socialism in its economic, political and cultural aspects.

After the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most of the contradictions in Chinese society do not have the nature of class struggle, and class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. However, owing to domestic circumstances and foreign influences, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time, and may even sharpen under certain conditions. The principal contradiction in Chinese society is that between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward level of our social production. The other contradictions should be resolved in the course of resolving this principal one. It is essential to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions -- those contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people.

The general task of the Communist Party of China at the present stage is to unite the people of all nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

The focus of the work of the Communist Party of China is to lead the people of all nationalities in accomplishing the socialist modernization of our economy. It is necessary vigorously to expand the productive forces and gradually perfect socialist relations of production, in keeping with the actual level of the productive forces and as required for their expansion. It is necessary to strive for the gradual improvement of the standards of material and cultural life of the urban and rural population, based on the growth of production and social wealth.

The Communist Party of China leads the people, as they work for a high level of material civilization, in building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. Major efforts should be made to promote education, science and culture, imbue the party members and the masses of the people with communist ideology, combat and overcome decadent bourgeois ideas, remnant feudal ideas and other non-proletarian ideas, and encourage the Chinese people to have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

The Communist Party of China leads the people in promoting socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. Effective measures should be taken to protect the people's right to run the affairs of the state and of society, and to manage economic and cultural undertakings; and to strike firmly at hostile elements who deliberately sabotage the socialist system, and those who seriously breach or jeopardize public security. Great efforts should be made to strengthen the People's Liberation Army and national defence so that the country is prepared at all times to resist and wipe out any invaders.

The Communist Party of China upholds and promotes relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities in the country, persists in the policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, aids the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, aids the areas inhabited by minority nationalities in their economic and cultural development, and actively trains and promotes cadres from among the minority nationalities.

The Communist Party of China unites with all workers, peasants and intellectuals, and with all the democratic parties, non-party democrats and the patriotic forces of all

the nationalities in China in further expanding and fortifying the broadest possible patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism or who support the reunification of the motherland. We should work together with the people throughout the country, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese nationals residing abroad, to accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland.

In international affairs, the Communist Party takes the following basic stand: It adheres to proletarian internationalism and firmly unites with the workers of all lands, with the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and with all peace-loving and justice-upholding organizations and personages in the common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and for the defence of world peace and promotion of human progress. It stands for the development of state relations between China and other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. It develops relations with communist parties and working-class parties in other countries on the basis of Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

In order to lead China's people of all nationalities in attaining the great goal of socialist modernization, the Communist Party of China must strengthen itself, carry forward its fine traditions, enhance its fighting capacity and resolutely achieve the following three essential requirements:

First, a high degree of ideological and political unity. The Communist Party of China makes the realization of the communism its maximum programme, to which all its members must devote their entire lives. At the present stage, the political basis for the solidarity and unity of the whole party consists in adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leadership of the party, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and in the concentration of our efforts on socialist modernization. The party's ideological line is to proceed from reality in all things, to integrate theory with practice, to seek truth from facts, and to verify and develop the truth through practice. In accordance with this ideological line, the whole party must scientifically sum up historical experience, investigate and study actual conditions, solve new problems in domestic and international affairs, and oppose all erroneous deviations, whether "left" or right.

Second, whole-hearted service to the people. The party has no special interest of its own apart from the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people. The programme and policies of the party are precisely the scientific expressions of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people. Throughout the process of leading the masses in struggle to realize the ideal of communism, the party always shares weal and woe with the people, keeps in closest contact with them, and does not allow any member to become divorced from the masses or place himself above them. The party persists in educating the masses in communist ideas and follows the mass line in its work, doing everything for the masses, relying on them in every task, and turning its correct views into conscious action by the masses.

Third, adherence to democratic centralism. Within the party, democracy is given full play, a high degree of centralism is practised on the basis of democracy and a sense of organizaton and discipline is strengthened, so as to ensure unity of action throughout its ranks and the prompt and effective implementation of its decisions. In its internal political life, the party conducts criticism and self-criticism in the correct way, waging ideological struggles over matters of principle, upholding truth and rectifying mistakes. Applying the principle that all members are equally subject to party discipline, the party duly criticizes or punishes those members who violate it and expels those who persist in opposing and harming the party.

Party leadership consists mainly in political, ideological and organizational leadership. The party must formulate and implement correct lines, principles and policies, do its organizational, propaganda and educational work well and make sure that all party members play their exemplary vanguard role in every sphere of work and every aspect of social life. The party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state. It must see to it that the legislative, judicial and administrative organs of the state and the economic, cultural and people's organizations work actively and with initiative, independently, responsibly and in harmony. The party must strengthen its leadership over the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the women's federation and other mass organizations, and give full scope to their roles. The party members are a minority in the whole population, and they must work in close co-operation with the masses of non-party people in the common effort to make our socialist motherland ever stronger and more prosperous, until the ultimate realization of communism.

Chapter I

Membership

Article 1

Any Chinese worker, peasant, member of the armed forces, intellectual or any other revolutionary who has reached the age of eighteen and who accepts the party's programme and constitution and is willing to join and work actively in one of the party organizations, carry out the party's decisions and pay membership dues regularly may apply for membership of the Communist Party of China.

Article 2

Members of the Communist Party of China are vanguard fighters of the Chinese working class imbued with communist consciousness.

Members of the Communist Party of China must serve the people whole-heartedly, dedicate their whole lives to the realization of communism, and be ready to make any personal sacrifices.

Members of the Communist Party of China are at all times ordinary members of the working people. Communist Party members must not seek personal gain or privileges, although they are allowed personal benefits and job functions and powers as provided for by the relevant regulations and policies.

Article 3

Party members must fulfil the following duties:

(1) To conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, essential knowledge concerning the party, and the party's line, principles, policies and decisions; and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge.

(2) To adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people stand above everything, subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interest, and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public.

(3) To execute the party's decisions perseveringly, accept any job and fulfil actively any task assigned them by the party, conscientiously observe party discipline and the laws of the state, rigorously guard party and state secrets and staunchly defend the interests of the party and the state.

(4) To uphold the party's solidarity and unity, to firmly oppose factionalism and all factional organizations and small-group activities, and to oppose double-dealing and scheming of any kind.

(5) To be loyal to and honest with the party, to match words with deeds and not to conceal their political views or distort facts; to earnestly practise criticism and self-criticism, to be bold in exposing and correcting shortcomings and mistakes in work, backing good people and good deeds and fighting against bad people and bad deeds.

(6) To maintain close ties with the masses, propagate the party's views among them, consult with them when problems arise, listen to their views and demands with an open mind and keep the party informed of these in good time, help them raise their political consciousness, and defend their legitimate rights and interests.

(7) To play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities, take the lead in maintaining public order, promote new socialist ways and customs and advocate communist ethics.

(8) As required by the defence of the motherland and the interests of the people, to step forward and fight bravely in times of difficulty and danger, fearing neither hardship nor death.

Article 4

Party members enjoy the following rights:

(1) To attend pertinent party meetings and read pertinent party documents, and to benefit from the party's education and training.

(2) To participate in the discussion, at party meetings and in party newspapers and journals, of questions concerning the party's policies.

(3) To make suggestions and proposals regarding the work of the party.

(4) To make well-grounded criticism of any party organization or member at party meetings; to lay information or charges against any party organization or member concerning violations of discipline and of the law to the party in a responsible way, and to demand disciplinary measures against such a member, or to demand the dismissal or replacement of any cadre who is incompetent.

(5) To vote, elect and stand for election.

(6) To attend, with the right of self-defence, discussions held by party organizations to decide on disciplinary measures to be taken against themselves or to appraise their work and behaviour, while other party members may also bear witness or argue in their behalf.

(7) In case of disagreement with a party decision or policy, to make reservations and present their views to party organizations at higher levels up to and including the Central Committee, provided that they resolutely carry out the decision or policy while it is in force.

(8) To put forward any request, appeal or complaint to higher party organizations up to and including the Central Committee and ask the organizations concerned for a responsible reply.

No party organization, up to and including the Central Committee, has the right to deprive any party member of the above-mentioned rights.

Article 5

New party members must be admitted through a party branch, and the principle of individual admission must be adhered to. It is impermissible to drag into the party by any means those who are not qualified for membership, or to exclude those who are qualified.

An applicant for party membership must fill in an application form and must be recommended by two full party members. The application must be accepted by a general membership meeting of the party branch concerned and approved by the next higher party organization, and the applicant should undergo observation for a probationary period before being transferred to full membership.

Party members who recommend an applicant must make genuine efforts to acquaint themselves with the latter's ideology, character and personal history, to explain to each applicant the party's programme and constitution, qualifications for membership and the duties and rights of members, and must make a responsible report to the party organization on the matter.

The party branch committee must canvass the opinions of persons concerned, inside and outside the party, about an applicant for party membership and, after establishing the latter's qualifications following a rigorous examination, submit the application to a general membership meeting for discussion.

Before approving the admission of applicants for party membership, the next higher party organization concerned must appoint people to talk with them, so as to get to know them better and help deepen their understanding of the party.

In special circumstances, the Central Committee of the party or the party committee of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government has the power to admit new party members directly.

Article 6

A probationary party member must take an admission oath in front of the party flag. The oath reads: "It is my will to join the Communist Party of China, uphold the party's programme, observe the provisions of the party constitution, fulfil a party member's duties, carry out the party's decisions, strictly observe party discipline, guard party secrets, be loyal to the party, work hard, fight for communism throughout my life, be ready at all times to sacrifice my all for the party and the people, and never betray the party."

Article 7

The probationary period of a probationary member is one year. The party organization should make serious efforts to educate and observe the probationary members.

Probationary members have the same duties as full members. They enjoy the rights of full members except those of voting, electing or standing for election.

When the probationary period of a probationary member has expired, the party branch concerned should promptly discuss whether he is qualified to be transferred to full membership. A probationary member who conscientiously performs his duties and is qualified for membership should be transferred to full membership as scheduled; if continued observation and education are needed, the probationary period may be prolonged, but by no more than one year; if a probationary member fails to perform his duties and is found to be really unqualified for membership, his probationary membership shall be annulled. Any decision to transfer a probationary member to full membership, prolong a probationary period, or annul a probationary membership must be made through discussion by the general membership meeting of the party branch concerned and approved by the next higher party organization.

The probationary period of a probationary member begins from the day the general membership meeting of the party branch admits him as a probationary member. The party standing of a member begins from the day he is transferred to full membership on the expiration of the probationary period.

Article 8

Every party member, irrespective of position, must be organized into a branch, cell or other specific unit of the party to participate in the regular activities of the party organization and accept supervision by the masses inside and outside the party. There shall be no privileged party members who do not participate in the regular activities of the party organization and do not accept supervision by the masses inside and outside the party.

Article 9

Party members are free to withdraw from the party. When a party member asks to withdraw, the party branch concerned shall, after discussion by its general membership meeting, remove his name from the party rolls, make the removal publicly known and report it to the next higher party organization for the record.

A party member who lacks revolutionary will, fails to fulfil the duties of a party member, is not qualified for membership and remains incorrigible after repeated education should be persuaded to withdraw from the party. The case shall be discussed and decided by the general membership meeting of the party branch concerned and submitted to the next higher party organization for approval. If the party member being persuaded to withdraw refuses to do so, the case shall be submitted to the general membership meeting of the party branch concerned for discussion and decision on a time limit by which the member must correct his mistakes or on the removal of his name from the party rolls, and the decision shall be submitted to the next higher party organization for approval.

A party member who fails to take part in regular party activities, pay membership dues or do work assigned by the party for six successive months without proper reason is regarded as having given up membership. The general membership meeting of the party branch concerned shall decide on the removal of such a persons name from the party rolls and report the removal to the next higher party organization for approval.

Chapter II

Organizational System of the Party

Article 10

The party is an integral body organized under its programme and constitution, on the principle of democratic centralism. It practises a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy. The basic principles of democratic centralism as practised by the party are as follows:

(1) Individual party members are subordinate to the party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower party organizations are subordinate to the higher party organizations, and all the constituent organizations and members of the party are subordinate to the national congress and the Central Committee of the party.

(2) The party's leading bodies of all levels are elected except for the representative organs dispatched by them and the leading party members groups in non-party organizations.

(3) The highest leading body of the party is the national congress and the Central Committee elected by it. The leading bodies of local party organizations are the party congresses at their respective levels and the party committees elected by them. Party committees are responsible, and report their work, to the party congresses at their respective levels.

(4) Higher party organizations shall pay constant attention to the views of the lower organizations and the rank-and-file party members, and solve in good time the problems they raise. Lower party organizations shall report on their work to, and request instructions from, higher party organizations; at the same time, they shall handle, independently and in a responsible manner, matters within their jurisdiction. Higher and lower party organizations should exchange information and support and supervise each other.

(5) Party committees at all levels function on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility based on division of labour. All major issues shall be decided upon by the party committees after democratic discussion.

(6) The party forbids all forms of personality cult. It is necessary to ensure that the activities of the party leaders be subject to supervision by the party and the people, while at the same time to uphold the prestige of all leaders who represent the interests of the party and the people.

Article 11

The election of delegates to party congresses and of members of party committees at all levels should reflect the will of the voters. Elections shall be held by secret ballot. The lists of candidates shall be submitted to the party organizations and voters for full deliberation and discussion. There may be a preliminary election in order to draw up a list of candidates for the formal election. Or there may be no preliminary election, in which case the number of candidates shall be greater than that of the persons to be elected. The voters have the right to inquire into the candidates, demand a change or reject one in favour of another. No organization or individual shall in any way compel voters to elect or not to elect any candidate.

If any violation of the party constitution occurs in the election of delegates to a local party congress, the party committee at the next higher level shall, after investigation and verification, decide to invalidate the election and take appropriate measures. The decision shall be reported to the party committee at the next higher level for checking and approval before it is formally announced and implemented.

Article 12

When necessary, party committees of and above the county level may convene conferences of delegates to discuss and decide on major problems that require timely solution. The number of delegates to such conferences and the procedure governing their election shall be determined by the party committees convening them.

Article 13

The formation of a new party organization or the dissolution of an existing one shall be decided upon by the higher party organizations.

Party committees of and above the county level may send out their representative organs.

When the congress of a local party organizaton at any level is not in session, the next higher party organization may, when it deems it necessary, transfer or appoint responsible members of that organization.

Article 14

When making decisions on important questions affecting the lower organizations, the leading bodies of the party at all levels should, in ordinary circumstances, solicit the opinions of the lower organizations. Measures should be taken to ensure that the lower organizations can exercise their functions and powers normally. Except in special circumstances, higher leading bodies should not interfere with matters that ought to be handled by lower organizations.

Article 15

Only the Central Committee of the party has the power to make decisions on major policies of a nationwide character. Party organizations of various departments and localities may make suggestions with regard to such policies to the Central Committee, but shall not make any decisions or publicize their views outside the party without authorization.

Lower party organizations must firmly implement the decisions of higher party organizations. If lower organizations consider that any decisions of higher organizations do not suit actual conditions in their localities or departments, they may request modification. If the higher organizations insist on their original decisions, the lower organizations must carry out such decisions and refrain from publicly voicing their differences, but have the right to report to the next higher party organization.

Newspapers and journals and other means of publicity run by party organizations at all levels must propagate the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party.

Article 16

Party organizations must keep to the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority in discussing and making decisions on any matter. Serious consideration should be given to the differing views of a minority. In case of controversy over major issues in which supporters of the two opposing views are nearly equal in number, except in emergencies where action must be taken in accordance with the majority view, the decision should be put off to allow for further investigation, study and exchange of opinions followed by another discussion. If still no decision can be made, the controversy should be reported to the next higher party organization for ruling.

When, on behalf of the party organization, an individual party member is to express views on major issues beyond the scope of existing party decisions, the content must be referred to the party organization for prior discussion and decision, or referred to the next higher party organization for instructions. No party member, whatever his position, is allowed to make decisions on major issues on his own. In an emergency, when a decision by an individual is unavoidable, the matter must be reported to the party organization immediately afterwards. No leader is allowed to decide matters arbitrarily on his own or to place himself above the party organization.

Article 17

The central, local and primary organizations of the party must all pay great attention to party building. They shall regularly discuss and check up on the party's work in propaganda, education, organization and discipline inspection, its mass work and united front work. They must carefully study ideological and political developments inside and outside the party.

Chapter III

Central Organizations of the Party

Article 18

The national congress of the party is held once every five years and convened by the Central Committee. It may be convened before the due date if the Central Committee deems it necessary of if more than one-third of the organizations at the provincial level so request. Except under extraordinary circumstances, the congress may not be postponed.

The number of delegates to the national congress of the party and the procedure governing their election shall be determined by the Central Committee.

Article 19

The functions and powers of the national congress of the party are as follows:

(1) To hear and examine the reports of the Central Committee;

(2) To hear and examine the reports of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection;

(3) To discuss and decide on major questions concerning the party;

(4) To revise the constitution of the party;

(5) To elect the Central Committee; and

(6) To elect the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Article 20

The Central Committee of the party is elected for a term of five years. However, when the next national congress is convened before or after its due date, the term shall be correspondingly shortened or extended. Members and alternate members of the Central Committee must have a party standing of five years or more. The number of members and alternate members of the Central Committee shall be determined by the national congress. Vacancies on the Central Committee shall be filled by its alternate members in the order of the number of votes by which they were elected.

The Central Committee of the party meets in plenary session at least once a year, and such sessions are convened by its Political Bureau.

When the national congress is not in session, the Central Committee carries out its decisions, directs the entire work of the party and represents the Communist Party of China in its external relations.

Article 21

The Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the party are elected by the Central Committee in plenary session. The general secretary of the Central Committee must be a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

When the Central Committee is not in session, the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

The Secretariat attends to the day-to-day work of the Central Committee under the direction of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee.

The general secretary of the Central Committee is responsible for convening the meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and presides over the work of the Secretariat.

The members of the Military Commission of the Central Committee are decided on by the Central Committee. The chairman of the Military Commission must be a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

The central leading bodies and leaders elected by each Central Committee shall, when the next national congress is in session, continue to preside over the party's day-to-day work until the new central leading bodies and leaders are elected by the next Central Committee.

Article 22

The party's Central Advisory Commission acts as political assistant and consultant to the Central Committee. Members of the Central Advisory Commission must have a party standing of forty years or more, have rendered considerable service to the party, have fairly rich experience in leadership and enjoy fairly high prestige inside and outside the party.

The Central Advisory Commission is elected for a term of the same duration as that of the Central Committee. It elects, at its plenary meeting, its Standing Committee and its chairman and vice-chairmen, and reports the results to the Central Committee for approval. The chairman of the Central Advisory Commission must be a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. Members of the Central Advisory Commission may attend plenary sessions of the Central Committee as non-voting participants. The vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission may attend plenary meetings of the Political Bureau as non-voting participants and, when the Political Bureau deems it necessary, other members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission may do the same.

Working under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party, the Central Advisory Commission puts forward recommendations, on the formulation and implementation of the party's principles and policies and gives advice upon request, assists the Central Committee in investigating and handling certain important questions, propagates the party's major principles and policies inside and outside the party, and undertakes such other tasks as may be entrusted to it by the Central Committee.

Article 23

Party organizations in the Chinese People's Liberation Army carry on their work in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee. The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the political-work organ of the Military Commission; it directs party and political work in the army. The organizational system and organs of the party in the armed forces will be prescribed by the Military Commission.

Chapter IV

Local Organizations of the Party

Article 24

A party congress of a province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government, city divided into districts, or autonomous prefecture is held once every five years.

A party congress of a county (banner), autonomous county, city not divided into districts, or municipal district is held once every three years.

Local party congresses are convened by the party committees at the corresponding levels. Under extraordinary circumstances, they may be held before or after their due dates upon approval by the next higher party committees.

The number of delegates to the local party congresses at any level and the procedure governing their election are determined by the party committees at the corresponding levels and should be reported to the next higher party committees for approval.

Article 25

The functions and powers of the local party congresses at all levels are as follows:

(1) To hear and examine the reports of the party committees at the corresponding levels;

(2) To hear and examine the reports of the commissions for discipline inspection at the corresponding levels;

(3) To discuss and decide on major issues in the given areas; and

(4) To elect the party committees and commissions for discipline inspection at the corresponding levels and delegates to the party congresses at their respective next higher levels.

The party congress of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government elects the party advisory committee at the corresponding level and hears and examines its reports.

Article 26

The party committee of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government, city divided into districts, or autonomous prefecture is elected for a term of five years. The members and alternate members of such a committee must have a party standing of five years or more.

The party committee of a county (banner), autonomous county, city not divided into districts, or municipal district is elected for a term of three years. The members and alternate members of such a committee must have a party standing of three years or more.

When local party congresses at various levels are convened before or after their due dates, the terms of the committees elected by the previous congresses shall be correspondingly shortened or extended.

The number of members and alternate members of the local party committees at various levels shall be determined by the next higher committees. Vacancies on the local party committees at various levels shall be filled by their alternate members in the order of the number of votes by which they were elected.

The local party committees at various levels meet in plenary session at least once a year.

Local party committees at various levels shall, when the party congresses of the given areas are not in session, carry out the directives of the next higher party organizations and the decisions of the party congresses at the corresponding levels, direct work in their own areas and report on it to the next higher party committees at regular intervals.

Article 27

Local party committees at various levels elect, at their plenary sessions, their standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries and report the results to the higher party committees for approval. The standing committees at various levels exercise the powers and functions of local party committees when the latter are not in session. They continue to handle the day-to-day work when the next party congresses at their levels are in session, until the new standing committees are elected.

Article 28

The party advisory committee of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government acts as political assistant and consultant to the party committee at the corresponding level. It works under the leadership of the party

at the corresponding level and in the light of the relevant provisions of Article 22 of the present constitution. The qualifications of its members shall be specified by the party committee at the corresponding level in the light of the relevant provisions of Article 22 of the present constitution and the actual conditions in the locality concerned; it serves a term of the same duration as the party committee at the corresponding level.

The advisory committee of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government elects, at its plenary meeting, its standing committee and its chairman and vice-chairmen, and the results are subject to endorsement by the party committee at the corresponding level and should be reported to the Central Committee for approval. Its members may attend plenary sessions of the party committee at the corresponding level as non-voting participants, and its chairman and vice-chairmen may attend meetings of the standing committee of the party committee at the corresponding level as non-voting participants.

Article 29

A prefectural party committee, or an organization analogous to it, is the representative organ dispatched by a provincial or an autonomous regional party committee to a prefecture embracing several counties, autonomous counties or cities. It exercises leadership over the work in the given region as authorized by the provincial or autonomous regional party committee.

Chapter V

Primary Organizations of the Party

Article 30

Primary party organizations are formed in factories, shops, schools, offices, city neighbourhoods, people's communes, co-operatives, farms, townships, towns, companies of the People's Liberation Army and other basic units, where there are three or more full party members.

In primary party organizations, the primary party committees, and committees of general party branches or party branches, are set up respectively as the work requires and according to the number of party members, subject to approval by the higher party organizations. A primary party committee is elected by a general membership meeting or a delegate meeting. The committee of a general party branch or a party branch is elected by a general membership meeting.

Article 31

In ordinary circumstances, a primary party organization which has set up its own committee convenes a general membership meeting or delegate meeting once a year; a general party branch holds a general membership meeting twice a year; a party branch holds a general membership meeting once in every three months.

A primary party committee is elected for a term of three years, while a general party branch committee or a party branch committee is elected for a term of two years. Results of the election of a secretary and deputy secretaries by a primary party committee, general branch committee or branch committee shall be reported to the higher party organizations for approval.

Article 32

The primary party organizations are militant bastions of the party in the basic units of society. Their main tasks are:

(1) To propagate and carry out the party's line, principles and policies, the decisions of the Central Committee of the party and other higher party organizations, and their own decisions; to give full play to the exemplary vanguard role of party members, and to unite and organize the cadres and the rank and file inside and outside the party in fulfilling the tasks of their own units.

(2) To organize party members to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, study essential knowledge concerning the party, and the party's line, principles and policies, and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge.

(3) To educate and supervise party members, ensure their regular participation in the activities of the party organization, see that party members truly fulfil their duties and observe discipline, and protect their rights for encroachment.

(4) To maintain close ties with the masses, constantly seek their criticisms and opinions regarding party members and the party's work, value the knowledge and rationalization proposals of the masses and experts, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the masses, show concern for their material and cultural life and help them improve it, do effective ideological and political work among them, and enhance their political consciousness. They must correct, by proper methods, the erroneous ideas and unhealthy ways and customs that may exist among the masses, and properly handle the contradictions in their midst.

(5) To give full scope to the initiative and creativeness of party members and the masses, discover advanced elements and talented people needed for the socialist cause, encourage them to improve their work and come up with innovations and inventions, and support them in these efforts.

(6) To admit new party members, collect membership dues, examine and appraise the work and behaviour of party members, commend exemplary deeds performed by them, and maintain and enforce party discipline.

(7) To promote criticism and self-criticism, and expose and overcome shortcomings and mistakes in work. To educate party and non-party cadres; see to it that they strictly observe the law and adminsitrative discipline and the financial and economic discipline and personnel regulations of the state; see to it that none of them infringe the interests of the state, the collective and the masses; and see to it that the financial workers including accountants and other professionals who are charged with enforcing laws and regulations in their own units do not themselves violate the laws and regulations, while at the same time ensuring and protecting their right to exercise their functions and powers independently in accordance with the law and guarding them against any reprisals for so doing.

(8) To educate party members and the masses to raise their revolutionary vigilance and wage resolute struggles against the criminal activities of counterrevolutionaries and other saboteurs.

Article 33

In an enterprise or institution, the primary party committee or the general branch committee or branch committee, where there is no primary party committee, gives leadership in the work of its own unit. Such a primary party organization discusses and decides on major questions of principle and at the same time ensures that the administrative leaders fully exercise their functions and powers, but refrains from substituting itself for, or trying to take over from, the administrative leaders. Except in special circumstances, the general branch committees and branch committees under the leadership of a primary party committee only play a guarantory and supervisory role to see that the production targets or operational tasks assigned to their own units are properly fulfilled.

In party or government offices at all levels, the primary party organizations shall not lead the work of these offices. Their task here is to exercise supervision over all party members, including the heads of these offices who are party members, with regard to their implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, their observance of discipline and the law, their contact with the masses, and their ideology, work style and moral character; and to assist the office heads to improve work, raise efficiency and overcome bureaucratic ways, keep them informed of the shortcomings and problems discovered in the work of these offices, or report such shortcomings and problems to the higher party organizations.

Chapter VI

Party Cadres

Article 34

Party cadres are the backbone of the party's cause and public servants of the people. The party selects its cadres according to the principle that they should possess both political integrity and professional competence, persists in the practice of appointing people on their merits and opposes favouritism; it calls for genuine efforts to make the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

Party cadres are obliged to accept training by the party as well as examination and assessment of their work by the party.

The party should attach importance to the training and promotion of women cadres and cadres from among the minority nationalities.

Article 35

Leading party cadres at all levels must perform in an exemplary way their duties as party members prescribed in Article 3 of this constitution and must meet the following basic requirements:

(1) Have a fair grasp of the theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the policies based on them, and be able to adhere to the socialist road, fight against the hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party.

(2) In their work as leaders, conduct earnest investigations and study, persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party.

(3) Be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause and imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility, and be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge.

(4) Have a democratic work style, maintain close ties with the masses, correctly implement the party's mass line, conscientiously accept criticism and supervision by the party and the masses, and combat bureaucratism.

(5) Exercise their functions and powers in the proper way, observe and uphold the rules and regulations of the party and the state, and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain.

(6) Be good at uniting and working with a large number of comrades, including those who hold differing opinions, while upholding the party's principles.

Article 36

Party cadres should be able to co-operate with non-party cadres, respect them and learn open-mindedly from their strong points.

Party organizations at all levels must be good at discovering and recommending talented and knowledgeable non-party cadres for leading posts, and ensure that the latter enjoy authority commensurate with their posts and can play their roles to the full.

Article 37

Leading party cadres at all levels, whether elected through democratic procedure or appointed by a leading body, are not entitled to lifelong tenure, and they can be transferred from or relieved of their posts.

Cadres no longer fit to continue working due to old age or poor health should retire according to the regulations of the state.

Chapter VII

Party Discipline

Article 38

A Communist Party member must consciously act within the bounds of party discipline. Party organizations shall criticize, educate or take disciplinary measures against members who violate party discipline, depending on the nature and seriousness of their mistakes and in the spirit of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient".

Party members who violate the law and administrative discipline shall be subject to administrative disciplinary action or legal action instituted by administrative or judicial organs. Those who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party.

Article 39

There are five measures of party discipline: warning, serious warning, removal from party posts and proposals for their removal from non-party posts to the organizations concerned, placing on probation within the party, and expulsion from the party.

The period for which a party member is placed on probation shall not exceed two years. During this period, the party member concerned has no right to vote, elect or stand for election. A party member who during this time proves to have corrected his mistake shall have his rights as a party member restored. Party members who refuse to mend their ways shall be expelled from the party.

Expulsion is the ultimate party disciplinary measure. In deciding on or approving an expulsion, party organizations at all levels should study all the relevant facts and opinions and exercise extreme caution.

It is strictly forbidden, within the party, to take any measures against a member that contravene the party constitution or the laws of the state, or to retaliate against or frame up comrades. Any offending organization or individual must be dealt with according to party discipline or the laws of the state.

Article 40

Any disciplinary measures against a party member must be discussed and decided on at a general membership meeting of the party branch concerned, and reported to the primary

party committee concerned for approval. If the case is relatively important or complicated, or involves the expulsion of a member, it shall be reported, on the merit of that case, to a party commission for discipline inspection at or above the county level for examination and approval. Under special circumstances, a party committee or a commission for discipline inspection at or above the county level has the authority to decide directly on disciplinary measures against a party member.

Any decision to remove a member or alternate member of the Central Committee or a local committee at any level from posts within the party, to place such a person on probation within the party or to expel him from the party must be taken by a two-thirds majority vote at a plenary meeting of the party committee to which he belongs. Such a disciplinary measure against a member or alternate member of a local party committee is subject to approval by the higher party committees.

Members and alternate members of the Central Committee who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party on decision by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee; members and alternate members of local party committees who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party on decision by the standing committees of the party committees at the corresponding levels.

Article 41

Why a party organization decides on a disciplinary measure against a party member, it should investigate and verify the facts in an objective way. The party member in question must be informed of the decision to be made and of the facts on which it is based. He must be given a chance to account for himself and speak in his own defence. If the member does not accept the decision, he can appeal, and the party organization concerned must promptly deal with or forward his appeal, and must not withhold or suppress it. Those who cling to erroneous views and unjustifiable demands shall be educated by criticism.

Article 42

It is an important duty of every party organization to firmly uphold party discipline. Failure of a party organization to uphold party discipline must be investigated.

In case a party organization seriously violates party discipline and is unable to rectify the mistakes on its own, the next higher party committee should, after verifying the facts and considering the seriousness of the case, decide on the reorganization or dissolution of the organization, report the decision to the party committee further above for examination and approval, and then formally announce and carry out the decision.

Chapter VIII

Party Organs for Discipline Inspection

Article 43

The party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection functions under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party. Local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels function under the dual leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels and the next higher commissions for discipline inspection.

The party's central and local commissions for discipline inspection serve a term of the same duration as the party committees at the corresponding levels.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elects, in plenary session, its Standing Committee and secretary and deputy secretaries and reports the results to the Central Committee for approval. Local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels elect, at their plenary sessions, their respective standing committees and

secretaries and deputy secretaries. The results of the elections are subject to endorsement by the party committees at the corresponding levels and should be reported to the higher party committees for approval. The first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection must be a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. The question of whether a primary party committee should set up a commission for discipline inspection or simply appoint a discipline inspection commissioner shall be determined by the next higher party organization in the light of the specific circumstances. The committees of general party branches and party branches shall have discipline inspection commissioners.

The party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection shall, when its work so requires, accredit discipline inspection groups or commissioners to party or state organs at the central level. Leaders of the discipline inspection groups or discipline inspection commissioners may attend relevant meetings of the leading party organizations in the said organs as non-voting participants. The leading party organizations in the organs concerned must give support to their work.

Article 44

The main tasks of the central and local commissions for discipline inspection are as follows: to uphold the constitution and the other important rules and regulations of the party, to assist the respective party committees in rectifying party style, and to check up on the implementation of the line, principles, policies and decisions of the party.

The central and local commissions for discipline inspection shall carry out constant education among party members on their duty to observe party discipline; they shall adopt decisions for the upholding of party discipline, examine and deal with relatively important or complicated cases of violation of the constitution and discipline of the party or the laws and decrees of the state by party organizations or party members; decide on or cancel disciplinary measures against party members involved in such cases; and deal with complaints and appeals made by party members.

The central and local commissions for discipline inspection should report to the party committees at the corresponding levels on the results of their handling of cases of special importance or complexity, as well as on the problems encountered. Local commissions for discipline inspection should also present such reports to the higher commissions.

If the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection discovers any violation of party discipline by any member of the Central Committee, it may report such an offence to the Central Committee, and the Central Committee must deal with the case promptly.

Article 45

Higher commissions for discipline inspection have the power to check up on the work of the lower commissions and to approve or modify their decisions on any case. If decisions so modified have already been ratified by the party committee at the corresponding level, the modification must be approved by the next higher party committee.

If a local commission for discipline inspection does not agree with a decision made by the party committee at the corresponding level in dealing with a case, it may request the commission at the next higher level to re-examine the case; if a local commission discovers cases of violation of party discipline or the laws and decrees of the state by the party committee at the corresponding level or by its members, and if that party committee fails to deal with them properly or at all, it has the right to appeal to the higher commissions for assistance in dealing with such cases.

Chapter IX

Leading Party Members Groups

Article 46

A leading party members group shall be formed in the leading body of a central or local state organ, people's organization, economic or cultural institution or other non-party unit. The main tasks of such a group are: to see to it that the party's principles and policies are implemented, to unite with the non-party cadres and masses in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party and the state, and to guide the work of the party organization of the unit.

Article 47

The members of a leading party members group are appointed by the party committee that approves its establishment. The group shall have a secretary and deputy secretaries.

A leading party members group must accept the leadership of the party committee that approves its establishment.

Article 48

The Central Committee of the party shall determine specifically the functions, powers and tasks of the leading party members groups in those government departments which need to exercise highly centralized and unified leadership over subordinate units; it shall also determine whether such groups should be replaced by party committees.

Chapter X

Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League

Article 49

The Communist Youth League of China is a mass organization of advanced young people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China; it is a school where large numbers of young people will learn about communism through practice; it is the party's assistant and reserve force. The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League functions under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party. The local organizations of the Communist Youth League are under the leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels and of the higher organizations of the league itself.

Article 50

Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the Communist Youth League organizations and pay attention to the selection and training of league cadres. The party must firmly support the Communist Youth League in the lively and creative performance of its work to suit the characteristics and needs of young people, and give full play to the league's role as a shock force and as a bridge linking the party with the broad masses of young people.

Those secretaries of league committees, at or below the county level or in enterprises and institutions, who are party members may attend meetings of party committees at the corresponding levels and of their standing committees as non-voting participants.

Plenary Session 8 Sep

OW081211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China met for a plenary session here this afternoon to conduct a preliminary election of the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

One thousand five hundred and sixty delegates attended.

The session first adopted the method of election to be employed by the congress.

According to the method, there is a preliminary election on the basis of the preliminary list of candidates prepared by the presidium of the congress in order to obtain a list of candidates for the formal election. The election will be conducted in two stages: first elect the full members of the Central Committee and the members of the Central Advisory Commission, and then elect the alternate members of the Central Committee and the members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, all by secret ballot.

Zhao Ziyang, the presiding chairman, presided over today's session.

Other presiding chairmen were Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Yang Dezhi and Yao Yilin.

Candidates Selected 9 Sep

OW090345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0333 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- The formal lists of candidates for the three central leading organs of the Chinese Communist Party -- the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, were decided upon here this morning.

The lists were decided upon at a meeting held by the presidium of the 12th national party congress according to the results of the preliminary election held yesterday. Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over this morning's meeting.

The lists will be submitted to the delegations attending the congress for deliberation in group discussions scheduled for this afternoon.

The meeting also adopted a resolution on the work report prepared by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The report will be submitted to the party congress for approval.

The meeting also approved the list of the scrutineers and the general scrutineers. The list is subject to approval by the delegations.

Television Coverage 7 Sep

HK080912 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 September carries a 5-minute filmed report at the beginning of its newscast on group discussions held earlier in the day by delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress.

The filmed report shows groups of delegates from various parts of the country studying and discussing the speeches delivered by CPC Vice Chairmen Ye Jianying and Chen Yu to the second plenary session of the congress on 6 September. Some of the delegates are discussing the retirement of aged comrades from the first line and the fostering of young comrades to take over.

In its 1330 GMT special program on the congress, the station carries an 80-minute filmed report showing excerpts of Hu Yaobang reading his report to the opening session of the 12th CPC National Congress on 1 September. The filmed report shows Hu speaking in his own voice, and presents excerpts of the salient points of all six parts of his speech. The station presents in full Hu's reading of part five of his report: the foreign policy sections on Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union. The delegates briefly applaud after the sections on Japan and the Soviet Union, but remain silent after the section on the United States. Applause from the audience follows practically every paragraph of his report. There are many pan shots of the leaders on the rostrum and other delegates in the hall, who are seen reading a pamphlet throughout as they listen to Hu. The program ends at 1450 GMT followed by station sign-off.

Television Coverage 8 Sep

HK090902 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 September carries as the first item of its newscast a 7-minute filmed report showing a station reporter interviewing delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress. Those interviewed are a female sanitation worker from Sichuan Province, a coal mining labor model from Gansu Province and an agronomist from Shandong Province. They talk about their work, their sense of responsibility as delegates to the congress and their determination to contribute to the four modernizations.

In its 1330 GMT special program on the congress, a station reporter is shown interviewing a production brigade party branch secretary from Hubei Province, an ordinary worker from Guanxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, a medical professor, a young mathematician, a female air force pilot, Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Secretary Yangling Duoji and PRC Ambassador to Denmark Ding Xuesong. They all indicate their support of the new party constitution, their determination to impose stricter requirements on themselves and on other party members, play the role of examples so as to strengthen the party's leadership according to the spirit of the new constitution and to contribute their efforts to the four modernizations and socialists construction. The ambassador says she will strive to study Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution so as to carry out the party's line in diplomatic work. The Xizang party secretary emphasizes using party ideology to achieve unity in the autonomous region.

The special program concludes at 1340 GMT.

FURTHER FOREIGN GREETINGS TO CPL CONGRESS

Guinea-Bissau Leader

OW040528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC], and chairman of Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, sent greetings on September 1 to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The message reads:

On the occasion of the convocation of the 12th National Congress of the CPC, I ask you to convey my warm congratulations, as well as my wish of success, to your Central Committee and the delgates to this congress. I wish the further development of the friendship and solidarity between PAIGC and the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau on the one hand, and the CPC and the heroic Chinese people on the other.

It is our belief that the resolutions to be adopted at this congress will contribute to the progress of the sacred socialist cause, the strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle, the maintenance of world peace and the just cause of mankind, the victory of oppressed people striving for liberation and the founding of the new international economic order, and will become the talisman to solve the problems of your people and country.

Japanese Komeito Chairman

OW041534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sep 4 (XINHUA) -- Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Komei Party, sent a message on September 2 to the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and to party Chairman Hu Yaobang, Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, warmly greeting the convocation of the party congress.

The message says: "The Komei Party pays deep respects for the boundless courage and enthusiasm with which the Chinese people are embarking on the road towards the 21st century by means of a modernization programme to build a highly democratic socialist country. Let us celebrate together the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China relations. The Komei Party will always remember the understanding, forgiveness and friendship demonstrated by China at the time of restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, and will make further efforts to enhance the friendship between Japan and China."

Somali President

OW040402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sep 3 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received a message of greetings from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia and secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, on the occasion of the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of the Politbureau, the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, the government, the Somali people and in my own name, I extend the best wishes for successful and fruitful work of the highest forum of the Communist Party of China. The world today is passing a very critical period of its history and the Third World community is engaged in the struggle for sovereignty, dignity and social progress. Your excellency, comrade chairman, I am confident that your congress will provide significant stimulus to the effort of your party aiming at the well-being and progress of the people of China as well as the international community. Availing myself of this opportunity, may I express the readiness of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] to further promote cooperation between the SRSP and CPC in the interest of the two respective peoples of the two countries, progress and peace in the world.

Your excellency, comrade chairman, I wish you good health and longevity and progress and prosperity for the people of China.

Burma Communists, Others

BK051340 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Recently, the Burma Communist Party Central Committee, the Sri Lankan Workers-People's Party, the delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee, the Malaysian [as heard] Communist Party Central Committee, the Workers Party of Japan Central Committee, the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Central Committee, the chairman of the Belgian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and the chairman of the Norwegian Workers Communist Party [Marxist-Leninist] Central Committee congratulated the opening of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China by sending messages to the party congress, to the CPC Central Committee or to Chairman Hu Yaobang.

Congolese, Bangladesh Parties

OW081908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Pierre Nze, member of the political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labor (CPL), sent a message on September 7 to the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, extending warm greetings to the congress and wishing it success.

Pierre Nze, who is also head of the department of external relations of the CPL Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, sent the message on behalf of the CPL Central Committee, the Government of the Congo and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The message says: "The Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor is following the convening of the 12th national congress of your party with great interest and particular attention."

The message goes on to say that "the beautiful flower of revolutionary amity carefully cultivated by our two parties will bloom further, which will enable the excellent relationship happily existing between our two revolutions to be more and more consolidated."

Chairman of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh Nurul Huda Mirza and the general secretary of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy also sent the CPC 12th National Congress fraternal congratulations.

Hoang Van Hoan Greeting

OW081816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Hoang Van Hoan, former vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, has sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), sincerely wishing the 12th CPC National Congress success. The letter, dated September 5, reads:

On the occasion of the convention of the 12th CPC National Congress, I extend the most enthusiastic congratulations and the most lofty salute to the congress, and through it, to all the CPC members and the fraternal Chinese people.

The 12th CPC National Congress is convened at a time when the Chinese people have made an epoch-making success in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. It constitutes an extremely important event in both the political life of the entire Chinese people and the history of their struggle.

The Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people into one victory after another in over six decades of revolutionary course of correctly guiding the Chinese people in revolution and construction by creatively combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practical conditions in China.

The present congress, charted by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, will sum up the glorious achievements and valuable experience in the past, formulate future development program and strategic tasks, open brilliant vistas for the Chinese people to build a modern socialist power, set a road suitable for the Chinese revolution and construction and lead the Chinese people to still fresher and greater victories.

We Vietnamese people have always regarded all the achievements made by the Chinese people as our own and felt overjoyed over them from the bottom of our hearts. In the protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in the cause of construction, the Vietnamese people have consistently got help from the Chinese Communist Party, which is all-round, generous, selfless and fraternal. The Vietnamese people will never forget this.

The Chinese Communist Party has persistently gone all out to support the struggle of the world people in opposing imperialism, hegemonism and for the freedom and independence of the people, and for peace and social progress. The party has won praise and admiration of the people in the whole world.

I am deeply convinced that the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China will make greater contribution to the flourishing and development of China, to the struggle of the world people against imperialism, hegemonism and for the safeguarding of peace and the progress of mankind. I sincerely wish the party congress success.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT SATELLITE LAUNCHED 9 SEP

OW090939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- China successfully launched another scientific experiment satellite into space today. It was accurately orbited and is in fine performance. All meters and instruments on the satellite are functioning normally.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HAVING 'FIRM FAITH IN COMMUNISM'

HK081336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by De Min [1795 3046]: "Have Firm Faith in Communism"]

[Text] "It does not matter if I am beheaded so long as the doctrine is true." That was a solemn statement by Comrade Xia Minghan before his heroic death in 1928. When we review this heart-stirring line and cherish the memory of thousands of martyrs at a time when the 12th CPC National Congress is being held, our comrades will naturally ask themselves: Do I have firm faith in communism?

When communism was regarded as the great scourge in those years, belief in communism entailed tremendous risks and even the danger of being beheaded. However, there were dauntless, unyielding persons who clearly understood the possibility of being beheaded and yet insisted on embracing and practicing communism. Since the victory of revolution, party members still have to withstand all kinds of tests in relation to their belief. In the course of the tests, thousands upon thousands of staunch fighters have emerged, such as Lei Feng and Jiao Yulu in the 1960's, Zhang Zhixin in the 1970's and Luan Fu and Zhao Chune in the 1980's, whom the broad masses of people look up to. This is the main aspect or backbone of the communist ranks. Naturally, there are also some party members whose belief has gone wrong, whose behavior is really shocking and who have even degenerated and become criminals.

If, in past years, some party members took a vacillating attitude toward their belief as a result of the enemy's ruthless suppression and distorted propaganda, then, why do some party members have a problem of belief at a time when the communist banners are flying high and the Communist Party has become the party in power? There are various circumstances in this case.

Since our party has become the party in power, the communist banner and the Communist Party, while strongly appealing to many genuine revolutionaries, also "strongly appeals to" some political speculators. These political speculators have embraced communism and joined the party with the sole purpose of seeking some political advantages and more liberal benefits. Moreover, the practice of "quickly taking in new party members" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" also enabled some people who did not have the slightest faith in communism and even some people who were opposed to communism to sneak into the party. These two kinds of people do not believe in communism; they believe in individualism and pragmatism.

It is worth pointing out that some party members, including an extremely small number of party members who joined the party at an early date, believed in communism from the start and have done some useful work. However, when they see that the communist movement has suffered a lot of hardships and setbacks, that bad people have emerged in the Communist Party and that unhealthy tendencies have spread in the party, they neither set an example nor take an active part in struggle but blame everyone and everything else. They are full of grievances. In time they become disheartened and their faith is shaken. There are also some party members whose faith is shaken because they find it difficult to distinguish genuine from sham communism and are at a loss as to what to do. For example, the "persons who raised a hue and cry" in 1958 cracked themselves up as communism and the "poor transition" of the "Great Cultural Revolution" went under the name of communism. This kind of sham communism destroyed the reputation of the genuine communism. When genuine communism was presented after we succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, a few comrades still found it difficult to free themselves from doubts and misgivings. This is precisely the case that "when the sham is presented as genuine, the genuine is also regarded as a sham."

It is necessary for party members to have firm faith in communism. We must not be vague on this point. In order to have firm faith in communism, it is necessary to believe that the cause of communism will eventually triumph no matter how many hardships and setbacks it may suffer. This is the inevitable outcome of history. Some comrades attribute their wavering faith wholly to difficulties in distinguishing genuine from sham communism. This is an act of making allowances for themselves. Even if this is an "objective cause," then, at a time when the party has fulfilled the task of bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology and when major victories have been achieved in practical work on various fronts, it is purely due to their subjective cause if they still fail to have firm faith in communism.

In order to purify the party's ranks and strengthen the faith of party members, the CPC Central Committee is determined to strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally. While carrying out education among the numerous party members and enhancing their political consciousness, the party will take disciplinary actions against and even clear out those who do not truly believe in communism, who refuse to fulfill the obligations of a party member and who refuse to turn over a new leaf after education. All people inside and outside the party support this course of action. The Communist Party is one which fights for the cause of communism and a person who refuses to believe in communism has no right to remain in the party.

Communism is scientific truth and it is necessary to arm the revolutionaries with scientific truth. It can be confidently expected that, through the conscientious study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, those who already have firm faith in communism will have an even firmer faith in communism, and those who do not have sufficient faith in communism will have increasingly firm faith in communism.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EDUCATION

HK080841 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Cao Yong [2580 3279]: "Persevere in Education on Communist Ideology"]

[Text] Communist ideology has been proved by the communist movement to be a scientific ideological system and a brilliant banner guiding the continuous development of the contemporary communist movement. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago that "without communism to guide it, China's democratic revolution cannot possibly succeed, let alone move on to the next stage." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 679) Facts have proved that it is under the guidance of communist ideology that China's democratic revolution and socialist revolution have won great victory. In our new historical period of striving for the realization of the four modernizations, communist ideology is still our guiding ideology. It is the core of the socialist spiritual civilization. Only when we persevere in the education on communist ideology for the broad masses of party members and people can we keep our revolutionary ranks pure and full of vigor and vitality. Any idea or attempt to deny this is entirely wrong.

When the broad masses of party members and people are educated with communist ideology, they will be capable of correctly observing and handling the ideological, political and economic problems at the present stage. While working out its line, policies and principles, our party has always taken into consideration both the actual conditions in our socialist society at the present stage and the needs for the long-term development of the communist movement. Therefore, when we study and implement this line and these policies and principles, we must also be guided by communist ideas. We must not one-sidedly comprehend the present policies, or even distort them with the rotten ideology of the bourgeoisie. For example, the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and the open-door policy are Marxist-Leninist policies our party formulated in light of the four modernizations in accordance with objective economic laws. However, some people have, starting from the bourgeois profit-before-everything mentality, one-sidedly interpreted them as "liberalization of the economy," thinking that they can do whatever they want and reap some profit. For another example, in implementing the principle of "distributing according to one's work," only when we are guided by the communist ideology can we see both its advantages and disadvantages and correctly implement this socialist principle in distribution. However, starting from the money-is-everything mentality, some people have interpreted this principle into "work according to remuneration." Some people have even preached about driving a hard bargain over one's personal gains and losses, opposing the communist spirit of selflessness. All this fully shows that without the guidance of communist ideology, we shall not be able to correctly understand the party's line, policies and principles, and shall certainly deviate from the road of the communist movement.

Only by persevering in the education on communist ideology for the broad masses of party members and people can we make them conscientiously relate their immediate interests to their long-term interests and correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and individuals. When a communist is fighting for the cause of communism, he is fighting for the happiness of the majority of the people rather than for remuneration. It was for the lofty goal of communism that countless martyrs in our party have heroically laid down their lives. Today, both veteran communist fighters who have luckily survived and the comrades who have newly joined the party must learn from their spirit of utter devotion and must not hesitate to sacrifice their all for the cause of communism. If some party members are merely working for remuneration, then they have lost the very least expected by the people of a party member.

At present, both in the countryside and in factories, various responsibility systems are being practiced in light of the actual conditions of our country. Practice shows that this has greatly raised efficiency in productive labor. However, some units and individuals have only paid attention to the interests of their small groups and individuals, giving no consideration to the interests of the state and the collective. Such phenomena have occurred often. Sometimes, in order to seek their immediate interests, they did not even consider the interests of our posterity. To correctly solve these contradictions, we must also rely on communist ideology. In their "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels said: "The communists are fighting for the most immediate purpose and interests of the working class, but in the present movement, they also represent the future of this movement." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 284) Provided the broad masses of party members, cadres and people are armed with this communist ideology and really implement it in their practice, they will surely better relate their immediate interests to their long-term interests. Such phenomena as seeking the immediate interests at the cost of long-term interests will surely be fundamentally prevented. Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated educating the party members with communist ideology so that individualism and factionalism could be overcome. If we continue to do this, the contradictions between the state, the collective and individuals will be easier to handle well.

Only by educating the party members and cadres with communist ideology can a good job be done in the present organizational reform. The problems in some units, such as being overstaffed and the aging of the cadres' ranks, have seriously obstructed the smooth development of the construction of the socialist four modernizations, which earnestly requires us to streamline administration and build up a contingent of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent and younger cadres. We must gradually reform our organizations and the cadre system. If our party members and cadres always keep close to their heart the lofty goal of communism and give no thought to personal gains and losses, the reform will surely be smoothly carried out.

Only by educating the broad masses of party members, cadres and people with communist ideology can some erroneous ideas be corrected and some confused interpretations be clarified. Both the international communist movement and the practice of socialism in our country have really suffered a number of setbacks. Some people, including some veteran cadres who have been a part of the revolution for many years, have thus doubted the lofty communist ideals, thinking that communism is "as vague as mist." In order to eliminate this doubt and firmly establish faith in communism, it is necessary to carry out ideological education on communism. Marx proved long ago the objective law of the development of human history and pointed out that capitalism is doomed and socialism and communism are bound to win. This is a law independent of man's subjective will. Although the realization of communism will take a very long time, during which we may come across various difficulties and setbacks, we are certain that the communist society will be realized in our country as well as in the whole world.

During the democratic revolutionary period, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Beyond all doubt, now is the time to spread communist ideas more widely and put more energy into the study of Marxism-Leninism, or otherwise we shall not only be unable to lead the Chinese revolution forward to the future stage of socialism, but shall also be unable to guide the present democratic revolution to victory. However, we must continue the spreading of communist ideas and propaganda about the communist social system distinct from the practical application of the new democratic program of action; we must also maintain the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and training cadres separate from the new democratic line for the national culture as a whole. It is undoubtedly inappropriate to mix the two up." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 699) In this passage, although what Comrade Mao Zedong referred to was the relationship between the propaganda of communist ideas and the practice of the program for the democratic revolution, the main spirit is still of great guiding significance today.

The purpose of strengthening the study and propaganda of communist ideas at present is to guide the construction of the socialist modernizations so that it can be completed smoothly and quickly. This does not at all mean that we are going to practice the communist system and policies right away. The purpose of guiding the "distribution according to one's work" with communist ideas is to prevent the rotten capitalist ideas from distorting this principle so that the advantage of this principle can be better displayed. It does not at all mean that we are going to abrogate this principle soon and replace it with the communist principle of "distribution according to one's needs." The purpose of advocating the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and educating the party members, cadres and masses of people is to adhere to the great orientation of communism and to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology so that the correct implementation of the socialist policies at the present stage can be guaranteed. It does not at all mean that the present policies and principles for building socialism will soon be changed. While propagating communist ideas, we must correctly implement the present policies and principles and must not mix the two up. The "leftist" mistake of stirring up the "communist wind," which appeared in the past, must not be repeated. However, if communist ideology is not propagated with a clear-cut stand for fear that past mistakes may be repeated, it is also a big mistake.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROPAGATING FAITH IN COMMUNISM

HK080829 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Min [0702 2404]: "Communist Faith and Theoretical Cultivation"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has ushered in a new situation in the building of socialist modernizationin China. The building of socialist modernization is a foundation laid for the building of the glorious future of communism. In the objective situation every communist and cadre are expected to have a firm communist faith and accept new tasks with a new mental outlook.

Communist faith is not spontaneously formed and fixed. Only by constantly strengthening Marxist theoretical cultivation through practice, can we have a firm communist faith. Because as a scientific ideological system, communism was established by Marx and Engels in accordance with the practical needs of proletarian emancipation and social development, through undertaking scientific research with extreme hardships and difficulties, and critically assimilating the theoretical achievements from German classical philosophy, English classical political economics and French utopian socialism, no individual can, with his parochial practical experience, truly understand that communism is the inevitable objective development of human history. Without a basic Marxist theoretical cultivation, it would be impossible to have a firm communist faith. People might be deceived by political swindlers like Lin Biao and the "gang of four," or, on discovering they have been swindled, fall into the deep abyss of collapse of faith, just as some people experienced during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and after the downfall of the "gang of four." Only communist faith based on the theoretical cultivation of Marxism can stand up to any king of rigorous test. During the war years, thousands upon thousands of martyrs stepped on the enemy's execution ground singing "The Internationale Will Surely Be Attained," carrying on their final struggle; during the "Great Cultural Revolution," Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai and the veteran proletarian revolutionaries were subjected to humiliation and injustice, but although they were in a very difficult situation, their faith in the sacred cause of communism was never shaken. The main reason was that was they had a firm theoretical foundation in their communist faith and they constantly strengthened Marxist theoretical cultivation. To his last minute, Comrade Peng Dehuai still kept "Anti-Duehring" and other Marxist works at his side. This is a conspicuous example.

Marxism comprises a variety of meanings. They are necessary for establishing and fixing communist faith. At their core is the theory of scientific socialism. Marxist philosophy and political economics laid the foundation for scientific socialism with the viewpoint of materialism and the theory of surplus value. Some comrades consider that scientific socialism regards socialist society as its research object, and it mainly studies how to practice socialism. This kind of viewpoint is not comprehensive. Socialism, in the concept of scientific socialism, is not completely the same thing as the socialism that is the initial stage of communism. The former is a synonym for communism, the latter is only the initial stage of communism. Scientific socialism can also be called scientific communism. It was in the midst of the second decade of the 20th century that socialism was regarded as the initial stage of communism. Prior to that, socialism and communism were synonyms. When Marx and Engels were alive, they clearly defined their theory as "scientific socialism." Back in 1913, Lenin described scientific socialism as one of the three component parts of Marxism. At that time, scientific socialism was the ideological system and theory regarding the realization of communism as its ultimate aim. In order to establish communist faith, we must stress scientific socialism as a key point in theoretical cultivation, that is to say, communist faith is the comprehension of and faith in scientific socialism.

For a considerable period of time, communist faith has been gradually getting faint in the minds of a substantial number of people. They have slim hopes of communism, regarding it like the stars and moon in the sky, within sight but beyond reach. There are many reasons for this. One of the most important is that the theory of scientific socialism was not given its due importance for a long time, and lacked systematic study, propagation and research. During the initial period of the founding of the state, we regarded the "Abridged History of the Party (Bolshevik)" as a Marxism-Leninism basic course for cadres, and carried out theoretical education on scientific socialism for the masses of cadres. Later on, this course ceased. For more than 20 years we did not clearly define the establishment of the course of scientific socialism. Not until Comrade Hu Yaobang took charge of the work of the Central Party School and at his proposal did we formally establish the course of scientific socialism. It is quite obvious that ignoring for a long time and giving up the systematic study, propagation and research of scientific socialism is bound to influence people's correct comprehension of communism. In order to establish and have a firm communist faith, we must start from the basics, strengthen Marxist theorectical education and enhance the study and research of scientific socialism. Communist faith cannot be truly established and fixed by merely relying on one's narrow and practical experience or relying on general calls and the influential role of progressive figures.

The great course of history since the third plenary session has laid down favorable conditions for us to strengthen the theoretical cultivation in scientific socialism and have a firm communist faith. Our party has not only accomplished the significant task of bringing order out of chaos ideologically and theoretically, thus enabling the truth of scientific socialism to blossom once again, but also through scientific summing up of historical experience since the founding of our country and through a variety of principles and policies laid down under the new historical condition, it has combined the universal truth of scientific socialism with the concrete practice of socialism in our country, and demonstrated the vigor and vitality of the theory of scientific socialism. In this situation, the theory of scientific socialism is increasingly attracting people's serious attention. The study of scientific socialism is now developing in breadth and depth. This is a favorable condition for strengthening theoretical cultivation of scientific socialism. Moreover, the CPC Central Committee has demanded that the whole party systematically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that it establish and perfect the system of cadre training and study in the course of reforming the organizational structure, and also do well in education for workers. This has organizationally offered a reliable guarantee for us to strengthen theoretical cultivation and have a firm communist faith.

But no matter how favorable the objective conditions are, without one's subjective efforts, it is also impossible to have a firm communist faith. To carry on Marxist theoretical cultivation is an arduous process, and a process of establishing and having firm communist faith. Only by making unremitting efforts and closely integrating theoretical study with the tempering of proletarian ideology can we have a firm communist faith. Scientific socialism is a brilliant crystallization of civilized human development. While carrying on theoretical cultivation in scientific socialism, we must also make great efforts to comprehend and study new conditions and new problems that appear in the contemporary communist movement. "If you are aware that you know very little, you must try to make yourself understand more. He who regards himself as a communist, and considers it unnecessary to know anything else, is in fact not a communist at all." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 31, p 255)

COMMENTATOR HAILS MINORITY SPORTS MEET

HK080701 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Impressive Meeting of Grand Unity of All Nationalities -- Greeting the Opening of the National Sports Meet of Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] The traditional sports meet of minority nationalities has opened with flying colors in Hohhot, capital of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, on a clear, fresh golden autumn day. Here gathered more than 800 outstanding athletes of over 50 minority nationalities from all over the country. This is a meeting of grand unity, a splendid meeting in our sporting history. This demonstrates that the party and the state pay great attention to the physical culture of minority nationalities. It also shows the warmth of the big socialist family of all nationalities.

China is a multinationality country. In the long historical development, all nationalities have jointly opened up the territory of the motherland, and developed the economy, and culture, forming the great Chinese people. For thousands of years, amid labor, living and practice, the industrious, ingenious and brave minority nationalities have created various sports such as: martial arts, horse racing, wrestling, archery, crossbow shooting, yak racing, camel racing, dragon boat racing, springboards, swings, staffball, ball games with baskets on players' backs and hundreds of other traditional sports, full of national characteristics and well received by the masses. These rich and colorful activities are a part of our country's cultural heritage; they serve to liven up culture and promote people's physique. Characterized by a long history, most of these activities have important reference value for studying the history of economic and cultural development.

Being a component of cultural life, sports are directly governed and affected by society, politics and economics. In the old society, traditional nationality sports activities were destroyed by the reactionary ruling class and many of them became extinct. Since the country's liberation, the party and government have attached great importance and shown solicitude for developing traditional nationality sports and have opened up a broad way for carrying on and developing traditional nationality sports. In particular, under the guiding ideology of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the implementation of the party's nationality policy, the economic development in the areas of the minority nationalities and the improvement of people's standard of living, traditional nationality sports have been resumed and developed, presenting a vast scene of prosperity.

The traditional sports of minority nationalities are closely related to their national life, customs and habits. To develop the sports of minority nationalities is an important component part of the socialist sports cause as well as an important content of implementing the party's nationality policy. Minority nationalities have shown a high level of wisdom and creativity in sports.

In the past, a great number of athletes from minority nationalities joined the ranks in breaking world records or winning championships in national sport events. They have won honor for the motherland and made important contributions to socialist sports. More and more outstanding athletes will emerge from the minority nationalities amid economic and cultural development.

The opening of this sports meet has marked a new development in nationality sports. It will exert a positive influence in further implementing the party's nationality policy, strengthening nationality unity, promoting nationality cultural prosperity and developing the traditional sports of all nationalities. We sincerely express our congratulations to the complete success of this sports meet.

CORRECTION TO TEXT OF HU YAOBANG'S REPORT

The following paragraph should be inserted on page K 17 of the 8 Sep DAILY REPORT between the first and second paragraphs:

Our struggle against grave criminal offences in the economic sphere is now being intensified. Among those guilty of such crimes, apart from law-breakers in society at large, are a tiny number of degenerates in party and government organizations and in the armed forces who have been corrupted by capitalist ideology. They cause tremendous damage to economic construction, upset social stability, debase the standards of social conduct and corrupt people's minds and life. They are termites undermining the edifice of socialism. Similar destructive activities occur in the political and cultural spheres as well. We must on no account rank all these things with the common run of offences or anti-social acts, because they are important manifestations of class struggle under the new historical conditions in which we are pursuing a policy of opening to the outside and taking flexible measures to invigorate our economy domestically. Such destructive elements must be severely punished by law. We have won some initial successes in this struggle. The whole party must enhance its understanding of this struggle, take a firm stand in it and unswervingly carry it through to the end. This will be an important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road.

ANHUI CPPCC DISCUSSES CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW081427 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Vice chairmen and deputy secretaries general of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of all democratic parties and the federation of industrialists and businessmen and nonparty democratic personages in Anhui Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Ma Leting, Chen Tianren, (Hu Xiguang), (Fang Xiangming), (Hu Qingzhao), (Liu Yiting), Zhang Ruiqing, (Xie Guanghui), (Zhang Shu), (Ye Duqing), (Xu Weixiu) and others attended the second forum at the conference room of the CPPCC provincial committee yesterday afternoon to study and discuss the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Zhu Nong, director of the provincial CPC committee's united front department and vice chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee, presided over the meeting. He said: The great objective put forth by the party Central Committee of creating a new situation in all fields for socialist modernization coincides with the aspiration and embodies the demand of the whole party and people of the whole country. We must further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front and, together with the whole party and people of the whole country, bravely shoulder the great historical mission.

The speakers said in the discussion they were deeply moved by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's warm and sincere remark in his opening speech about the democratic parties and patriotic democratic personages and by the invitation to responsible persons of all democratic parties and nonparty democratic personages to attend the congress. They pointed out that without the CPC leadership, it would have been impossible to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and found New China. By the same token, without the CPC leadership, it will be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations and make our country strong and prosperous, and it will be impossible to realize our patriotic aspiration.

FUJIAN CPPCC DISCUSSES DENG SPEECH, HU REPORT

OW081411 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee held a discussion meeting in Fuzhou yesterday afternoon. Responsible persons of democratic parties and representatives of patriotic personages in various circles were invited to study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Chen Xizhong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and chairman of the provincial industry and commerce federation; Guo Ruiren, vice governor and chairman of the provincial association of returned overseas Chinese; (Yu Yuanhui), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League and director of the Chinese Department of Fujian Normal University; and (Xue Pingxi), chairman of the provincial committee of the Three Self Patriotic Catholic Association; spoke of the gratifying changes that have taken place in the province in the past few years in industry, agriculture, commerce, overseas Chinese affairs, culture, education and religious affairs, and sincerely praised the incomparable correctness of the line, principles and policies adopted by the CPC since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee.

EXPERTS SURVEY HARBORS ALONG FUJIAN COAST

OW081258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Fuzhou, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A team of 70 experts in all fields of study has recently completed a field survey of deep water harbors along the coast of Fujian Province, according to the local people's government.

The survey was organized by the provincial Science and Technology Association and the provincial people's government, and included experts from the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Communications and various well-known universities and colleges.

Considered a prelude to large-scale harbor construction along the Fujian coast, the survey covered four harbor areas, including the Minjiang River estuary, Meizhou Bay, Quanzhou Bay and the Xiamen Harbor. Experts toured the land and inspected the navigation channels and coastal berths.

Construction of these deep-water harbors is expected to be of considerable significance in carrying out external economic activities, developing ocean-going shipping and accelerating the economic development in areas south of the Yangtze River.

The experts had high praise for the prospects of Meizhou Bay, which, they said, is a rare harbor site with a promising future. They urged an immediate feasibility study for construction on this natural harbor.

In addition, the experts emphasized the protection of natural deep-water harbors. They said they found some harbors cut up by dams and dykes for reclamation and some silted up. They proposed a unified plan be worked out to make a better use of these harbor resources so as to benefit the modernization of the country.

The survey team submitted a report to Fujian Province and the relevant department under the central authority.

JIANGSU ORGANS DISCUSS DENG, HU REMARKS

OW081321 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On 3 September, standing committee members of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee currently in Nanjing and responsible persons of organizations directly under the provincial party committee happily gathered together to study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and main points of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Through the study, they gained a better understanding of the three main tasks for the 1980's and were filled with confidence in fulfilling the great goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress to quadruple the country's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

The comrades noted that in his opening speech Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed four things which must be done diligently for a long period to come. They felt that these four things will be the most important guarantee for the achievement of the great goal and must be carried out earnestly.

They also had a discussion on how the organizations directly under the provincial party committee should study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS STUDIES CPC DOCUMENTS

OW090512 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The 16th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee was held in Hangzhou from 3 to 5 September. The committee members studied and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address at the 12th CPC National Congress and portions of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. They were excited and high-spirited. In connection with their personal experience, some old comrades who took part in the rectification of the party's work style in Yanan said excitedly: The 12th CPC National Congress is truly a most important meeting since the party's 7th National Congress. The congress has formulated the party's correct road, lofty aims, strategic procedures, principles and policies in the new period. It will certainly have a far-reaching effect on our country's socialist cause.

The committee members said: Now that the difficulties have been overcome, the situation is fine. Under the leadership of the party, we should unite and work hard and struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Liu Dan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 24th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Xing Zitao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, gave a report on the province's study and discussions of the draft revised Constitution of the PRC. He said: The province's study and discussions of the draft revised constitution, which began in early May, were basically concluded at the beginning of August. In this discussion of the country's fundamental law, the people throughout the province received an impressive education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

The meeting also heard a report on the conclusion of the election work of county-level staff members and workers. Liu Zizheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, gave a report to the committee members on the situation in political and judicial work. The meeting also adopted personnel removals and appointments. The meeting was presided over by Wang Yaoting, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Provincial people's congress standing committee, Vice Chairmen Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong and Zhu Zuxiang attended the meeting, and responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the provincial high people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial people's government were present as observers.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK090211 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 8 September demanding that party committees throughout the province seriously study and publicize the 12th party congress documents. The circular demanded that party committees throughout the province spend an appropriate period of time in seriously studying and profoundly appreciating the spirit of the documents. With this spirit as their weapon, they should sum up experiences in connection with reality, unify the ideological understanding of the party members, cadres and masses, especially the cadres and party members, and mobilize the people of the province to respond to the calls of the 12th party congress and more spontaneously implement the strategic plan and the principles and policies put forward by the congress.

The circular stressed: Leading cadres at all levels must lead in a model way the effort to study, publicize and implement the 12th party congress documents, and also make preparations for giving lectures, providing guidance and carrying out training for the party members, cadres and masses. It is necessary to make full use of the role of the press, publications, television, radio, literature and art performing troupes and basic-level broadcasting and cultural stations and centers to actively carry out propaganda and education centered on the combat tasks proposed by the 12th party congress.

GUANGDONG PREFECTURE RELEASES TAIWAN BOAT

HK081312 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] With the approval of its upper level, the Shantou prefectural public security organ recently released a Taiwan fishing boat which was controlled and used by the KMT espionage agency. (Yan Chengben) and (Yan Yisheng), secret agents on board the boat, were also leniently dealt with and returned to Taiwan along with the other crew members.

When this spy boat and the two secret agents on board the boat sneaked into the sea along our Chaoyang County and carried out sabotage activities on 25 July this year, they were quickly discovered, seized and arrested. Over recent years, the Taiwan KMT espionage agency has disregarded the strong desires of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, which is to strive to fulfill the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It has continued to persist in carrying out the activities of overthrowing and sabotaging the mainland of the motherland. It has used mean tricks and utilized and threatened a small number of Taiwan fishermen to carry out all sabotage activities in the sea along our coasts under the pretext of fishing and other activities.

The (Shengfacheng) No 2 fishing boat, which we seized, was controlled and used by the Penghu work group of the Taiwan KMT Intelligence Bureau. (Yan Chengben) and (Yan Yisheng), father and son on board the boat, are Taiwan fishermen. Since 1980 they have been trained as secret agents by the KMT Intelligence Bureau. After training to become secret agents, they took up the tasks of collecting information and developing organizations. They came to the sea along our coast many times to carry out sabotage activities.

The secret service activities of (Yan Chengben) and (Yan Yisheng) jeopardized the state security and violated criminal law. They should have been punished in accordance with the law. However, as their activities were carried out under the Taiwan KMT espionage agency's threat and lure by promise of gain and their attitude toward confession of the crimes was relatively good, it was decided that the two persons, (Yan Chengben) and (Yan Yisheng), were to be leniently dealt with and released after education. The (Shengfacheng) No 2 boat and the five other crew members on board the boat were released at the same time so that they could return to Taiwan. This action has once again embodied our sincere will to fulfill the peaceful reunification of our motherland.

XIZANG PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES 12TH CONGRESS

HK090412 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee held an enlarged standing committee meeting on the afternoon of 7 September to seriously study and discuss the spirit of the 12th party congress. The meeting expressed resolve to work hard to accomplish the tasks put forward by the congress and speed up the pace of building a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.

In their study and discussion, in close connection with Xizang reality, the participants talked about the excellent situation and the major achievements recorded on all fronts since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and especially since implementing the important central instructions on work in Xizang. They were thus filled with confidence in building a united, rich and civilized new Xizang. They said: Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report that the party should be built into a strong core leading the cause of socialist modernization. After this congress, the regional CPC committee and the party organizations at all levels must further promote party building, strengthen unity within the party and between nationalities, uphold the notion that Hans and Tibetans cannot do without each other, have everyone working closely in concert, and lead the people of all nationalities in the region to accomplish the great goal of building a new socialist Xizang.

On the question of handing over and taking over in the cadre ranks, the participants said: Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun are circumspect and far-sighted. Their speeches were extremely sincere and profound. We must seriously study and resolutely implement what they said. The participants also said: Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report that to ensure that the ranks of our cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is a major issue in party building. A cadre force with Tibetans as the main body has now taken basic shape in Xizang. They have become the backbone leadership force on all fronts. However, most of these nationality cadres grew up after 1959 and are relatively young. It is therefore particularly important to strengthen the unity and close cooperation between new and old cadres. Owing to the actual needs of Xizang, a number of old comrades, especially old Han leading cadres, cannot withdraw from the leadership groups all at once. The majority of these old comrades have been working in Xizang for 20 or 30 years. They love Xizang, are familiar with it and understand it. It is therefore essential that they do a good job of handing over, with a high sense of responsibility to the revolution, and make a success of passing on their experience, giving help and setting examples. In handling important issues, they should put forward more ideas for the middle-aged and young cadres, especially the nationality cadres, and help them to wield power soundly. At the same time we must adopt various means to promote the training of in-service cadres, so that they can improve their professional and cultural level and work ability as quickly as possible.

The particpants also said in their study and discussion: The key to accomplishing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. In light of the actual conditions of backward culture and low scientific level in Xizang, we must from now on be resolved to vigorously develop education. We must first do a good job in secondary and primary education.

At the same time we must further promote adult, sparetime and anti-illiteracy education. We must actively conduct propaganda and education in materialism and natural science knowledge. We must invest in brains in various ways. At the same time, we must boldly make use of the existing intellectuals, tangibly improve their working and living conditions, bring their wisdom and talent into full play, and let them make still greater contributions in working with the people of all nationalities to bring about a small change in Xizang in 3 years, a medium change in 5 and a major change in 12.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE -- The Guizhou provincial conference on capital construction held by the provincial people's government closed on 26 August. The conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on environmental protection regarding urban and rural construction. The conference called on the capital construction front to do well in grasping the following four tasks: 1) Formulating plans for urban areas and in building and managing urban areas; 2) Building revolutionized leading groups comprised of young members with professional knowledge; 3) Properly concentrating financial forces to quickly solve the problems in building materials shortages; and 4) Reorganizing construction teams, in strengthening enterprise management and in improving the fighting capacity of the existing construction teams. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Aug 82 HK]

GUIZHOU PRODUCTION SAFETY CONFERENCE -- The Guizhou Provincial People's Government held an urgent provincial telephone conference on production safety on the evening of 26 August. The conference called for further changing the province's current serious accident situation, for truly protecting the safety and health of our staff and workers and for promoting a successful development of our production and construction undertakings. Production safety should be regarded as important criterion for assessing achievements of enterprises and for offering rewards or inflicting punishments. The provincial government has decided to make a general mass inspection of production safety in September. A strict production safety leadership responsibility system must be established. It is imperative to find out the causes of this year's major serious accidents within a stated time and to seriously handle such cases. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Aug 82 HK]

MINISTER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW081039 Taipei CNA in English 0952 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) -- K.T. Li, minister without portfolio, said Monday in Berlin, West Germany, that the economic success of the Republic of China on Taiwan should be attributed to the carrying out of the principles for the improvement of people's livelihood laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of republic.

Speaking at the 24th general meeting of the Mont Pelerin Society in Berlin, he made a comparison between the economic development of the ROC on Taiwan and that of mainland China, saying that they represent two entirely different systems.

Speaking on "The State of the Economic Contest," the ROC's eloquent futurist said that the Taiwan economy is basically a market economy where private enterprises is supplemented by government enterprise and economic planning.

"This is in effect not much different from the prevailing mixed economies. The essence of the system is to combine individual initiative and public effort in such a way as to achieve the three goals of economic development: freedom, growth and equity," he said.

Talking about the factors responsible for the remarkable economic performance in the ROC he particularly mentioned three. Li said the performance stems from a government policy that has increasingly called for more liberalization and greater dependence on market forces; the emphasis on education; and an unusually high rate of savings.

The basic attitude of the government has always been to provide a favorable environment for private initiative and enterprise, he said.

After three decades of rapid growth, Taiwan's per capita GNP reached US dollars 2,570 in 1981. Moreover, this has not been achieved at the expense of equitable distribution of income he said.

The per capita GNP of Communist China in 1981, however, was only US dollars 281. In 1978, Hua Kuo-feng announced an ambitious program to modernize industry, agriculture, science and the mainland's military establishment. This is the so-called four modernizations program, which would push per capita GNP in mainland China up to US dollars 1,000 by the year 2000. This figure was reached in the ROC on Taiwan 16 years ago in 1965. For the Chinese Communists to attain their target in the year 2000 it would require an average growth rate of six or seven percent, which seems far beyond the capability of Communist China as has been demonstrated by its past performance, he said.

The minister said it is the system that makes such a huge difference. In other words, the Chinese Communists have paid the cost of economic freedom but have failed to receive the benefit of economic efficiency, he added.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES LEADING BUSINESSMEN

OW040427 Taipei CNA in English 0308 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Sept. 4 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Friday received the nation's leading enterpreneurs at the presidential office.

President Chiang entertained them at tea and held talks to exchange opinions on the nation's commercial and industrial development.

Premier Sun Yun-suan, Ma Chi-Chuang, secretary-general to the president, and K. H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, were also present.

President Chiang, after hearing reports, highly lauded the contributions that the industrial and trade circles have made through joint efforts to national development. On the prospects for future economic growth, President Chiang gave several directives:

-- For the economic achievements during the past more than 30 years, privately owned enterprises have played a leading role and made the most contributions. The proportion their manufactures hold in the gross national product has grown by double, amounting to 83 percent of the total GNP now from only about 43 percent 30 years ago. Civic business leaders will especially have their place in gaining the future advancement of national economy, the president stressed.

-- In meeting the changing world situation, we should study to take steps for the improvement of economic structure and upgrade local industry. The ROC will then be put upon a new footing as an industrialized economy.

President Chiang foresees more complicated problems the nation will encounter in pushing ahead the new programs. He called for more firm support from the civic industrial and commercial leaders in helping the government to work out a breakthrough.

-- As the nation's economy is an export-oriented one, the ROC must keep up its struggle in maintaining a stable increase in foreign trade. To survive the keen competition in the international markets the ROC should redouble its efforts to produce quality goods and create a new image of good trade order. The idea is to attract greater numbers of foreign traders.

To attain that target, President Chiang said all enterpreneurs should take up the responsibility.

-- An enterprising spirit is the moving force behind development in industry and trade. This spirit will support efforts toward attaining full national economic development, creation of new investments, innovation in administration, research in science and technology, and harmonious relations between capitalists and employees.

The president discussed these topics with Wu San-lian, Wang Yung-ching, Lin Ting-sheng, Ms. Wu Hsuin-wen, Wu Huo-shih, and Chang Kuo-an.

PRESIDENT CHIANG MEETS COMMANDING OFFICERS

OW090335 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo met leading commanding officers of various military affairs.

President Chiang also enquired about their war preparedness, the training of various troops and the servicemen's living conditions. We expressed his satisfaction with the unity, spirit of struggle and high morale of the nation's military.

During the talks, President Chiang pointed out that since the Republic of China built its armed forces, the weaponry the nation now possesses is the latest, the troops are the best educated and their welfare is the best ever.

Combat training for the service must be carried out according to the strictest standards and the troops must be well disciplined, President Chiang stressed, adding that these efforts will surely maintain the national military forces at the peak of their strength.

The government is doing, with all its effort, to beef up national defense and military modernization, the president said. [sentence as received] He exhorted the military leaders to enrich themselves with new knowledge, practice hard new war tactics, and continue to make progress in these fields so as to take up full responsibility in safeguarding the nation and the people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

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UN CALLS FOR AFGHAN, KAMPUCHEAN WITHDRAWALS

OW090211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities under the U.N. Commission on Human Rights today urged foreign forces to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The sub-commission, which opened its 35th session on August 16, adopted two resolutions on the two countries.

The resolution on Afghanistan states: "Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan is essential for restoring human rights." It expresses grave concern over "the continued, prolonged and arbitrary violation of basic human rights" of the Afghan people and reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind. It expresses deep concern over the continuing flight of Afghan people to neighbouring countries to seek refuge.

The resolution on Kampuchea calls for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. It reaffirms the need for a political solution based on self-determination of the Kampuchean people and on the respect for all other human rights.

It urges all concerned "to take steps to ensure, following the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, that the Kampuchean people, without foreign interference, in an atmosphere of freedom and under United Nations supervision, choose their own representatives to a constitutional assembly."

UN SEMINAR ON WORKERS TRAINING CONCLUDES

OW091947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 9 (XINHUA) -- A two-week seminar on youth workers' training co-sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the All-China Youth Federation closed here today.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Fan Hongxi, vice-president of the Shanghai Youth Federation, said that the 25 participants from 12 Asian and the Pacific countries had exchanged experiences in training youth workers, which would help China improve its youth work.

ESCAP consultant C.I. Itty told the closing ceremony that the seminar had realized its main objective which was to seek the most effective ways of training youth workers and youth leaders. Itty said the participants had been impressed by the significant role played by the Chinese youth in the country's development.

Speaking on behalf of all participants to the seminar, Charles Semwakesa from Papua New Guinea said they had learned through the seminar many new ideas regarding the curriculums and methodology in youth training. He said they would bring the new ideas back to their countries to improve youth work there.

After the seminar opened in Beijing August 27, participants visited Hangzhou, Changzhou, Suzhou and Shanghai. They discussed youth workers' training, employment rural youth activities, juvenile delinquency, and the role of youth in family planning with Chinese youth workers in factories, a rural people's commune and schools.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a banquet this evening in honor of the seminar participants. Deputy Mayor Yang Kai of Shanghai, Larry C.Y. Cheah, youth section director of the ESCAP Social Development Department, and Mongolian participant Dagviin Batmoukh proposed toasts at the banquet.

FOREIGN SEISMOLOGISTS ATTEND EARTHQUAKE CONFAB

OW080728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- An international symposium on continental seismicity and earthquake prediction opened here this morning. The symposium is the first of its kind in China, where continental earthquakes occur quite frequently. Among the world's earthquakes, 15 percent are continental ones and 85 percent, oceanic. However, losses caused by continental earthquakes account for more than 85 percent of the world's total earthquake losses.

Participating in the symposium are 108 seismologists. They come from 26 countries and regions, Austrialia, Austria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, the Soviet Union, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, Yugoslavia, China and the region of Hong Kong.

The symposium is convened by the Chinese Society of Seismology and supported by UNESCO (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNDRO (U.N. Disaster Relief office, IASPEI (International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior) and U.N. Environment Program. Gu Gongxu, president of the Chinese Society of Seismology, delivered a welcoming speech at the opening ceremony.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Professor Ma Xingyuan, vice-president of the council of the Chinese Society of Seismology and deputy director of the state Seismological Bureau, said that the symposium would provide a good opportunity to the Chinese and foreign seismologists and geophysicists to exchange views and experiences, which will promote the development of seismological science and greatly reduce the losses caused by earthquakes.

Ma Xingyuan said that this symposium will for the first time focus on continental seismicity and earthquake prediction and seismic hazard assessment and methods for earthquake prediction will also be studied and discussed. He said that the Chinese and foreign scientists will read 75 papers at the symposium, mainly covering continental seismicity, continental seismotectonics, precursors of continental earthquake, fundamental studies related to earthquake prediction and seismic hazard assessment in continental areas.

Representatives from UNESCO and UNDRO also spoke at the opening ceremony, wishing the symposium a success. A small exhibition at the symposium displays books on several major earthquakes in China, recent scientific research results related to seismology and earthquake prediction and data including a seismotectonic map of China, catalogs and albums on quakes. Also on display are 23 pieces of seismic instruments and equipment developed recently by Chinese scientists.

During the symposium, the participants will visit the earthquake sites of Tangshan in Hebei Province, Haicheng in Liaoning Province, Tonghai in Yunnan Province, and Diexi in Sichuan Province, which were all sites of strong shocks. The first three occurred in the 1970's while the Diexi quake was in the 1930's. The symposium will last 12 days.

FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON ARRIVES IN HANGZHOU

OW091853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hangzhou, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and his party arrived here from Beijing by special plane this morning in the company of Zhu Qizhen, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry. They were greeted at the airport by Zhou Feng, mayor of Hangzhou.

Nixon visited scenic spots of West Lake this afternoon and said that he was pleased to see the redwood tree growing well that he presented from his home state of California to the Hangzhou botanical garden when he visited Hangzhou 10 years ago. Nixon said he hoped that the friendship between the people of China and the United States grows as the redwood tree.

At the banquet held this evening by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, Liu Yifu, deputy-governor of the province, and Nixon toasted to Sino-American friendship.

BAN YUE TAN ON U.S. DIPLOMACY CONTRADICTIONS

HK090753 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 16, 25 Aug 82 pp 56-58

[Article by Dai Zenghi [2071 1073 5030]: "The Contradiction-Ridden U.S. Diplomacy"]

[Text] After the Reagan administration had been in power for nearly 1 and 1/2 years, Secretary of State Haig suddenly resigned, greatly shocking the United States and the world. This showed that the serious differences over foreign policy and the power struggle inside the Reagan administration had become more acute and that U.S. foreign policy was bogged down. According to U.S. public opinion, the new secretary of state, Mr Shultz, is now facing more challenges and problems than any of his predecessors since World War II. The guiding principles of U.S. foreign affairs have never been in such confusion, with U.S. foreign policy full of contraditions.

1. In relations with the Soviet Union, on the one hand, the U.S. Government wants to take a tough stand; on the other hand, it cannot but hold negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Scrambling for world hegemony with the Soviet Union was the focus of the Reagan administration's foreign policy when [illegible]me to power. In its early days, this administration emphasized that its strategy ag[illegible]t the Soviet Union was to first build up its military power, then hold talks with the Soviet Union. It did not plan to resume talks on arms control before regaining its arms superiority. At the same time, it directly linked improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations and the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit and negotiations on nuclear arms control to whether the Soviet Union exercised restraint in international affairs. It called this the "principle of linkage." However, last fall, after the Soviet Union did not restrain its world expansionist activities, the U.S. Government, under pressure from various quarters, could not but begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on controlling medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Last spring, U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union changed remarkably. In a speech on 9 May, Reagan formally suggested opening talks on reducing strategic nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union and declared he was willing to attend a U.S.-Soviet summit.

The strategic arms talks opened on 29 June; and continuation of the talks on disarmament in central Europe shows that the door to dialogue between these two countries has been further opened. Now the U.S. Government does not mention its "principle of linkage" any more. More surprising, less than 6 months after it came to power, the Reagan administration lifted the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union imposed by the Carter administration as sanctions against the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. Furthermore, grain exports to the Soviet Union have increased since then.

2. In relations with the Western allies, the U.S. Government wants, on the one hand, to strengthen its political unity; on the other, it is involved in economic conflicts with its allies. They have policy differences over dealing with the Soviet Union and over security.

The Reagan administration believes that good relations with its North Atlantic allies are the foundation and the mainstay of U.S. foreign policy and strategy. In early June when visiting West Europe, Reagan reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to European defense and expressed his determination to maintain U.S. armed forces and their strategic power in Europe and to deal with the Soviet Union jointly with the European allies. But in the last year or more, conflicts over economic interests between the United States and West Europe have become increasingly acute. High U.S. interest rates have aggravated the economic difficulties of West Europe and aroused cries of discontent. The U.S. Government recently imposed a ban on supplying over $10 billion worth of U.S.-licensed equipment from European companies for the building of the Soviet gas pipeline. This has further aroused strong discontent in France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. They condemned the United States for disregarding the trade interests of West Europe while the United States lifted its grain embargo on the Soviet Union. At the same time, the West European allies, based on their own security interests, though willing to stand "firm" with the United States in dealing with the Soviet Union, refuse to be "tough" as the United States would like. They worry that they will become victim of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation if tension rises in Europe.

3. In its China policy, the U.S. Government has declared it wants Sino-U.S. relations to develop, but then it set obstacles in the way of progress.

Many officials in the Reagan administration have repeatedly said that the development of good relations between the two peoples and the two countries in various fields is not only in the interests of China and the United States; it is also in the interest of peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. They have said they are willing to make work jointly with China to overcome differences of opinion and to strengthen the Sino-U.S. ties. At the same time, however, some people in the U.S. Government treat Taiwan as an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Far East. They maintain that U.S.-Taiwan relations should be strengthened. They create obstacles to solving the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and interfere in the internal affairs of China.

4. In its relations with Latin America, the U.S. Government wants to stop Soviet and Cuban expansion in this area and protect its "backyard"; but it then irritated Latin America by taking a pro-British stance in the dispute between Britain and Argentina.

In order to maintain U.S. economic interests and political influence in this "backyard," as soon as it came to power the Reagan administration took a series of measures to stop infiltration and expansion by the Soviet Union and Cuba in many Latin American countries. Last spring, the U.S. Government also put forth a package of economic programs involving trade, aid and investment in the Caribbean area. Funds to assist the Central American and Caribbean countries amounted to $970 million.

However, before U.S. assistance became fact, the U.S. authorities showed they were anxious to maintain the interests of the West in the conflict between Britain and Argentina for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The United States openly sided with Britain and imposed sanctions against Argentina. Many Latin American countries angrily condemned this perfidy of the United States. Some of them called off the scheduled military exercises to be jointly conducted with the United States; others demanded that OAS headquarters be moved from Washington. U.S. officials complained that it had become very difficult to restore the good relations with many of the Latin American countries; moreover, it has become more difficult to stop the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Latin America.

5. In the Middle East, the United States wants to win over the Arab countries but it continues to conspire with Israel in its aggression and expansion.

In order to maintain its oil interests in the Middle East and its strategic interests, the Reagan administration has been trying to win over the Arab countries and deal with Soviet expansion in this area. But its actions are contradictory -- it consistently connives with Israel and disregards the national rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. Curing the recent aggression by Israel against Lebanon, the United States vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and a military withdrawal by Israel. It refused to take sanctions against Israel and continued to deliver arms to it. These U.S. actions naturally aroused strong condemnation from the Arab countries and the Third World.

The Reagan administration has for many reasons fallen into a new wretched plight in its foreign affairs. This shows that the U.S. position of strength is declining. Its long-standing economic recession is not easy to reverse, and it feels its ability to realize its ambitious political objectives falling short. Finding it difficult to restrain Soviet expansion by merely relying on its own strength, the U.S. Government wants the support of its allies, but it lacks effective measures to narrow the differences between them. Due to its nature as a superpower, it also lacks understanding of the complicated situation in the Third World. The foreign policy of the Reagan administration is divorced from objective reality. It attempts to restore the previous U.S. dominant position and requires others to follow its will. This will inevitably lead to failure everywhere. Various interest groups inside the United States are competing and exerting pressure on the ruler in the White House. All these factors have made it very difficult for the ruling group from California to change the situation in U.S. foreign affairs.

ROLLBACK OF CHILD LABOR REGULATIONS CRITICIZED

HK030704 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ai Bixi [5337 3880 3305]: "Dickens and U.S. Labor Department"]

[Text] "The U.S. Labor Department should appoint Dickens as its adviser." This is a suggestion put forth by a U.S. newspaper not long ago.

Dickens was a famous 19th century British writer. Why is it that at present some people have suggested that he should be an adviser to the U.S. Labor Department?

The U.S. Labor Department made public a decision that restrictions will be eased on employing children from 14 to 15 years old. U.S. public opinion universally holds that this decision will actually openly revive the child labor system in the United States. However, Dickens mercilessly castigated the child labor system during his lifetime.

The child labor system once prevailed in the United States in the past. In 1938, when the struggle waged by America workers was in an upsurge, President Roosevelt promulgated the "Fair Labor Standards Act" stipulating that only people above 16 years old could be employed by enterprises as full-time workers and that children from 10 to 15 years old could be employed in their spare time. Types and hours of work were also stipulated.

This bill, of course, has not completely prevented children from being exploited in the United States. In some sweat shops and on many farms, children are still often regarded as cheap labor. However, on the whole, the child labor system is no longer legal in the United States.

But at present, the U.S. Labor Department suddenly wants to revise the bill on child labor which was passed more than 40 years ago. This bill stipulates that if schoolchildren from 14 to 15 years old are employed, they cannot work more than 3 hours a day and must stop work before 1900. But according to the Labor Department's new decision, work hours per day can be extended to 4 hours and time to stop work is put off until 2100. Work hours per week can also be extended from 18 to 24 hours. The Labor Department has also decided to ease restrictions forbidding children to do heavy or dangerous work.

The U.S. Labor Department explained that the aim of this decision is to give children more chances to earn some pocket money through labor. U.S. public opinion has pointed out that this position of "showing concern for children" is extremely hypocritical. At present, 1 out of every 10 American workers is unemployed. Unemployment is even worse among youths 16-21 years old. One out of every four persons cannot get a job. If it is really so kind, why doesn't the Labor Department first help those youths who are over 16 years old?

What then is the U.S. Labor Department's intention in revising the regulations concerning child laborers? The labor unions have pointed out that this is to build up an enormous contingent of cheap child laborers in order to force down wages for workers. There is one article in the Labor Department's decision which says: In employing students to work, enterprises are not restricted by the lower wage limit. It was only through protracted struggle that the American workers succeeded in compelling the government to fix a lower wage limit. The capitalists have never found this stipulation agreeable. Will adult workers whose wages must be fixed above the lower wage limit be replaced by children whose wages may be fixed below the lower wage limit, thus making the aforesaid stipulation ineffective?

According to reports by U.S. newspapers, easing restrictions on employment of child laborers has long been the demand of restaurants, hotels, retail shops and some other enterprises. It is precisely because of their demand that the Labor Department has made the new decision. Therefore, the suggestion made by the U.S. newspaper is obviously useless. What effect will Dickens' works have on a U.S. Government that serves the interests of large enterprises?

FURTHER MATERIALS ON DPRK'S NATIONAL DAY

DPRK Ambassador's Reception

OW092125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; attended the reception.

In his toast, the Korean ambassador said under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, "the Korean people have put an end to the backwardness of their country and turned it into a socialist country with a solid national economy, prosperous national culture and powerful national defense in the 34 years since the founding of the D.P.R.K."

He said that at present, the Korean people are setting off a new upsurge in every sphere of the socialist construction in accordance with the program put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. He said that the Korean people are also working for the realization of the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The ambassador extended his warm congratulations to the convening of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He said that this congress is a historic event that inspires the Chinese Communist Party members and the Chinese people to strive for new achievements.

In his toast, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua paid tribute to the "brilliant achievements scored by the Korean people in the past 34 years in all fields of socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-song." He wished the fraternal Korean people greater successes.

Huang Hua reiterated that "the Chinese people will as always support the just struggle of the Korean people for independence and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely oppose the plot of creating two Koreas by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

"U.S. troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be stopped. The reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song on the establishment of a Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo without any interference from outside.

"We firmly believe that the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will win final victory," he said.

Referring to the good relations existing between the two parties and the two countries, Huang Hua said in recent years, the meetings and exchanges of views in various ways between leaders of the two nations have brought the traditional relations to a new stage. He said he hoped that such friendly relations would continue to develop with each passing day.

Among the guests were leaders from the headquarters of the General Staff and the General Political Department of the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Beijing Film Reception

OW061606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture today held a film reception in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, September 9, in the international club here.

Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador in Beijing and his wife, other Korean diplomats, Korean experts and students in Beijing, saw the color feature "Rickshaw Boy," a new production by the Beijing film studio, and the Korean documentary "Bumper Harvest in Korea."

Present on the occasion were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and noted figures form Chinese film circles.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Commentator's Article

OW091651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA -- The Chinese people appreciate the efforts made by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to solve the textbook question and urges the Japanese Government to be true in word and resolute in deed, notes an article by the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator on September 10. The article, entitled "The Japanese Government is Expected To Be True in Word and Resolute in Deed," reads as follows:

The Japanese Government has proposed comparatively concrete measures to correct the mistakes committed by the Japanese Education Ministry for tampering with Japan's history of aggression in the course of screening the textbooks. Although there are still some ambiguous, unsatisfactory points in the measures, it is a step forward as compared with the explanations previously made by the Japanese Government. In evaluating the measures, the Chinese people express their appreciation of the efforts made by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other people concerned. The textbook question has till now been brought to a temporary close.

It has taken over two months to reach such an initial settlement after the textbook issue was raised. This is utterly because certain persons within the Japanese Government failed to see the seriousness of the issue.

We have always held that whether to admit the history of aggression against China by the Japanese militarists is a principled issue of major importance in the relations between China and Japan. The reason the Chinese people and Government raise the issue of textbooks is only to maintain the friendly cooperation of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

As to Japan's school textbook authorization system, it is Japan's internal affair in which China does not intend to interfere.

However, the Japanese Education Ministry has tampered with such historical facts as Japan's aggression against China and the Nanjing massacre through its textbook screening in an attempt to glorify militarism. This has hurt the national feelings of the Chinese people and has also deviated from the basic principles expressed by the Japanese Government in the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. The Japanese Government is well aware of Japan's responsibility for bringing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself. The issue has thus become one involving international relations, and the Chinese people cannot remain indifferent to it. The Chinese people cannot allow the powerful friendship built by the two peoples through long years of hardship to be damaged by a handful of elements hostile to the Sino-Japanese friendship.

The Chinese people have always held that in the history of friendly contacts between the two countries over the past 2,000 years, the unhappy history is but a short span which was caused solely by the Japanese militarists. Like the Chinese people, the Japanese people are also victims of Japanese militarism. Only if the Japanese people do not forget such a period of history and always take it as a lesson to educate the younger generation with the real historical facts can they prevent the revival of Japanese militarism which would once again cause damage to the Japanese people and other neighboring Asian countries. This will be conducive to the maintenance of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and to the development of friendly cooperative relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability between the two countries.

To the contrary, the Japanese Education Ministry has distorted the historical facts previously contained in the textbooks. Its aim is to obliterate from the memory of Japanese younger generations the history of Japan's aggression against China and other Asian and Pacific countries so as to revive militarism in Japan. Such vicious actions to poison younger generations in Japan and to undermine Sino-Japanese friendship cannot but only greatly enrage the Chinese people to such a point that they demand the Japanese Government correct as soon as possible the mistakes committed by the Japanese Education Ministry as regards textbooks. We are justified to do so because it is in the fundamental interests of both the Chinese and Japanese peoples and it is also justified for maintaining peace in Asia and the world. It is absolutely untenable for some Japanese politicians to attack China as "intervening in Japan's internal affairs" and "pressing too harshly."

Now, with the coordination of the concerned organizations, the Japanese Government has proposed concrete measures to solve the problem. This is a proof of the Japanese Government's intention to maintain and promote friendly cooperation between China and Japan. However, it is not enough only to propose measures, for what is more significant lies in its future actions. As an old Chinese saying put it: "Promises must be kept and action must be resolute," so we hope the Japanese Government will not stop short but will set to implementing the concrete measures so as to win faith of the peoples of China, Japan and other Asian and Pacific countries. Whether Japan will implement these measures is a matter of fundamental importance for Japan to gain faith from the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region in the future.

One can reason from the textbook issue that amid the mainstream of the torrential Sino-Japanese friendship there exists an adverse undercurrent which will obstruct the development of the friendly relations between the two countries whenever conditions are ripe.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples cannot but seriously observe this undercurrent, be highly on guard and be always ready to expose and attack it. This question also indicates that China and Japan should be candid and forthright friends who will not be vague on matters detrimental to the friendship between the two countries and world peace, and will not conceal one's fault for fear of criticism. Only by doing so can the friendship between the two countries develop healthily despite various obstructions.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations. Upon the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will pay a friendly visit to China. We believe that having been washed by the storm of the textbook issue, the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will be more genuine and the two peoples will understand each other better. We are looking forward to a successful visit by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Suzuki Pledges Solution

OW091723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki this afternoon pledged that his government would sincerely seek a solution to the controversial textbook issue. Speaking at a meeting held to consider domestic and foreign developments, Suzuki said that on that issue the government has expressed the intention of "listening to criticisms from other countries and sincerely seeking a solution". He said that his government is making "an abundant explanation of Japan's intention" to China and expecting China's understanding.

Suzuki said the Japanese Government should not only consider the issue of textbooks but the "strengthening, improvement and development of the friendly and cooperative ties" with other Asian countries. Suzuki stressed that both he and Premier Zhao Ziyang confirmed they would continue a long-term and stable exchange between China and Japan during Zhao's recent visit to Japan.

PRC-JAPAN NORMALIZATION CELEBRATED IN TOKYO

OW091843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (XINHUA) -- About 300 people of various circles celebrated the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations at the Hotel New Otani here this evening. The celebration was sponsored by "The National Assembly for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Normalization of Sino-Japanese Relations" comprising 23 well-known Japanese figures including Foreign Ministry advisor Shinsaku Hogen and representative of the Japan-China Exchange Forum Chikuzan Otani. Wen Chi and Cai Zimin, counselors of the Chinese Embassy here, attended the celebration.

Famous Japanese singers and overseas Chinese in Japan presented well-known songs of both countries.

Chikuzan Otani spoke on behalf of the sponsors. He reviewed the arduous efforts made by the Japanese and Chinese people in promoting friendship between the two countries. Since the normalization of relations between the two countries, friendly contacts and cultural exchanges have made unprecedented development, he said. But at the same time, an adverse current of denying and obscuring Japan's past aggression has also emerged. This was caused by a handful of people whose actions ran counter to the trend of history. Japan-China friendship could be further enhanced only if self-examination is made in earnest over Japan's past aggression, he added.

Susumu Kobayashi, vice-chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, also reviewed the efforts of Japanese political figures in bringing about the normalization of the two countries' relations. He said if the Japanese Government had explicitly admitted and reproached itself for its past aggression at the time of the normalization of relations, the textbook issue would not have occurred.

Toshio Kurihara, director general of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said a solution of the textbook issue has been made by the two governments. "But we must not be content with this. We must tell our future generations to maintain this friendship forever," he said. The celebration was wound up with a reception.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE FILM DELEGATION

OW041752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Japanese film delegation which attended yesterday's opening of the Sino-Japanese coproduction "The Game Yet To Finish". Zhao Ziyang met with the delegation leader Yasuyoshi Tokuma and honorary adviser to the delegation Tokuma Utsunomiya.

The premier praised the film for its instructive significance. He said that after its public showing, the film would be given a universal welcome by both the Chinese and Japanese people. "This film is very good, because it truly reflects the profound friendship between our two peoples and depicts their destruction and suffering by the Japanese militarists invasion of China," he said.

"There have been close contacts and a profound friendship between our peoples since early days. We still strongly hope for friendship from generation to generation," he said. "But," he said, "there was an unhappy period in the history of relations between the two countries. As the Chinese saying goes past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We should not forget this period of history, and should not distort it. We must remember this lesson forever, and educate our younger generations that this period of history should never be repeated.

"This is an important guarantee of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation," he said. "I visited Japan not long ago when we both agreed to develop a long-term and stable friendship and cooperation. This conforms to the fundamental interests and aspirations of our peoples, and is welcomed by them," he said.

Referring to the recent issue of Japanese textbooks, Tokuma Utsunomiya said: "The Japanese Ministry of Education has revised the Japanese textbooks, covering up the facts of the Japanese invasion of China. For this issue, the Japanese Government should assume responsibility. The Japanese people's real opinion is that Japan was wrong in invading China in the past."

Zhao Ziyang said "the distortion of history in the textbooks and concealment of the Japanese invasion of China cannot but arouse the strong opposition of the Chinese people. "The Chinese side feels this problem should not be put off any longer. The Japanese Government must take positive action for an early satisfactory settlement of the problem, thus benefitting the continuous development of the relations between our countries," he said.

Present were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, and the Chinese film workers who shot the film.

ARMS BUILDUP SEEN CAUSING SRV ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK081254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Xiong [7115 7106]: "An Analysis of Vietnam's Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] Vietnam's economic difficulties have been known to all for a long time. Although the Vietnamese authorities have put up a struggle this year, the economic situation remains bleak and many economic indexes have actually worsened. According to AFP, Vietnam's hope of rebuilding its economy has been "quickly shattered."

Vietnam originally had a poor economic foundation. Since 1979 the Vietnamese economy has been sinking deeper and deeper into a whirlpool of difficulties. During the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party held in March this year, Le Duan publicly acknowledged that the Vietnamese economic front "is faced with many serious problems." He also claimed to adopt measures to solve the problems as quickly as possible. However, with the passing of more than 6 months, old problems have not yet been solved, new problems have emerged and the intensification of economic difficulties has not slowed.

First, there has been a continued increase in financial deficits as well as the development of runaway inflation. Vietnam has accumulated huge financial deficits over the past few years. According to a report, Vietnam's financial deficits from the postwar period to last year reached 13.8 billion dong. It is expected that Vietnam's total financial deficits this year will exceed 15 billion dong. In order to compensate for such huge financial deficits, the Vietnamese authorities have recklessly issued banknotes, thus aggravating the country's inflation problems. The Vietnamese dong was already devalued by 300 percent in July last year; it has been further devalued this year. According to a recent AFP report, Vietnam's average wage, including allowances, is about 200 dong. Last year the Vietnamese authorities changed the official exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Vietnamese dong from 1:2.8 to 1:9. They now have changed the official rate to 1:9.5. The black-market rate between the U.S. dollar and the Vietnamese dong is 1:120.

Second, the supply of goods and materials has been short and prices have been continuously skyrocketing. Vietnamese authorities said that the country "reaped a great bumper harvest" of rice during the first half of this year. The fact is that in addition to supplying grain to the army and storing grain for wars, grain rations for staff, workers and residents are still in great demand. A monthly grain ration for each staff member or worker in factories, mines and enterprises and for every resident of big cities is still fixed at 14 kilograms of rice. Staff members and workers in cities directly under the jurisdiction of provincial governments who live in rural areas and staff members and workers of county-level units are still not given any grain rations. At the same time, prices have increased 100 percent. According to some Westerners' estimates, from April last year to January this year, food prices have increased by about 327 percent. Pork, eggs, vegetables and other foodstuffs are hard to find in state-run shops. The price for 1 kilogram of pork in the free markets has increased to 100 dong. The price for 1 kilogram of chicken has increased from 60 dong to 100 dong and the price of an egg has increased from 1.5 dong to 4 dong. The price of tea has increased by 1,000 percent when compared with prices from last year. The consumer goods for daily use are very expensive in Vietnam: a shirt of very poor quality costs 190 dong; and a pullover which is made of artificial wool costs 300 dong, which is equivalent to 1 and 1/2 months' wages of an ordinary staff member or worker.

Third, there has been a serious imbalance in the national economy and production plans have repeatedly failed.

The very limited supply of commodity grain and raw materials provided by agriculture production has directly produced adverse effects on light industrial production. The country's light industrial production plans for the first half of this year, including plans for the production of cloth, sugar, paper and ciagrettes, have not been fulfilled. Due to raw material shortages, many factories have been operating under capacity and some factories were forced to close down and liquidate. The country's heavy capital construction, communications and transportation industries have also been thrown into chaos. Work in many heavy enterprises has been halted over a long period of time because of a lack of raw materials, spare parts, fittings and energy. Machinery, cement, phosphate fertilizer, electric power and transportation departments have all failed to fulfill their production plans for the first half of this year. Although Vietnam is very short of funds, raw materials, technology and equipment, it not only has failed to decrease the number of capital construction projects but has actually continued to begin more and more capital construction projects.

Vietnam's Nhan Dan disclosed: The total number of above-average projects this year is 599, an increase of 79 when compared with last year. They include many duplicate projects, which have been blindly and indiscriminately carried out. As a result, projects that should be promoted cannot be promoted and projects that should be withdrawn cannot be withdrawn. Moreover, the parties concerned vied with one another for funds, equipment and raw materials, and thus created holdups and waste in the work through poor organization, and projects were thrown into confusion, thus causing an imbalance in many aspects of the national economy.

Fourth, the country is saddled with heavy foreign debts and its foreign exchange reserve has been depleted. It is reported that Vietnam's total foreign debts have reached 3.5 billion dollars, excluding the sum of money it must repay for Soviet military aid. Due to its limited export capacity, Vietnam has continuously accumulated international payments deficits and its foreign exchange reserve has dropped drastically. According to a report, Vietnam's total foreign exchange income from exports last year reached 369 million dollars, and 284 million dollars were used for paying debts. The country's foreign exchange reserve fell to zero in February this year. Vietnam failed several times last year to repay on time loans from Japan and some Western countries. This year Hanoi has pleaded with loan-granting countries under the "Paris club" to extend repayment dates. Vietnamese authorities said at the beginning of this year that Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union and other member states of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance will be increased by 45 percent this year. However, the prices of imported oil and other imported commodities from the Soviet Union and other member states have increased by 200-300 percent. Vietnam's foreign exchange income from such imports is unknown. At the same time, Vietnam has exported large numbers of agricultural, forestry, sideline and fishery products. This practice of slicing off one's own flesh to remedy one's own skin ulcer has further aggravated the tight domestic market, caused strong resentment among people of all social strata and greatly sharpened the existing serious social contradictions and social unrest.

In the face of the incurable economy, Vietnamese authorities cannot find any panacea to bring the economy out of danger. Their current measures are just stopgap measures which cannot effect a permanent cure. Since this year, Vietnamese authorities have emphasized "relaxing policy restrictions," thus producing some results. However, the country's runaway free market economy has initiated disastrous lashes on the state sectors of the economy. Through the influence of officials, batches of commodities under the state monopoly system for purchase and marketing have been given to speculators and profiteers, who are reselling them at a profit.

The free market has "every" expensive commodity that "one expects to find" but the state-owned shops' shelves are empty. Factories, mines and enterprises, including local factories and enterprises, have carried out the independent contract system, thus producing increasingly clear negative effects on the central planned economy. Many departments and units have gone beyond their original plans to blindly develop some products for private gain, thus weakening the implementation of central plans and aggravating the already chaotic economic situation. At the same time, Vietnamese authorities have put their stakes on borrowing money from foreign countries and have attempted to use foreign funds to stimulate the economy which is not running well. Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to increase its economic aid and offer more funds, technology and equipment to Vietnam. However, according to a report from Hanoi, because the Soviet Union is itself facing economic difficulties, it has not satisfied Vietnam's huge needs. As a result, Vietnam was forced to defer formulating its third 5-year plan (1981-85) and even "has to abandon midway this construction plan which has already started." Following the Fifth National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Hanoi sent its foreign minister to Western Europe to beg for loans. However, as this foreign minister did not have much hard currency in his basket, he came back disappointed.

The basic reason for the collapse of the Vietnamese economy is that the Vietnamese ruling group has done its utmost to carry out a policy of arms expansion and expansionism. It has devoted half of the country's financial budget to military expenditures and to supporting 1.2 million soldiers. It has also launched a war of aggression against Kampuchea on a large scale. All this is draining the country of its limited financial and material resources and manpower. How can these practices fail to bring the country's national economy into a blind alley?

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SAID TO ATTACK SOVIET CONVOY

OW092133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Afghan freedom fighters have destroyed eleven Soviet tanks and killed about 50 Soviet troops in attacks on a convoy moving from Kabul to Paktia Province, a spokesman of the guerrillas told XINHUA in Peshawar today.

The convoy, consisted of 95 tanks and other military vehicles, came under attack on September 3 at Mohmad Agha, Surchab, Beni Sharaughan and Kohlanghar in Logar Province, 15 to 62 kilometers from the Afghan capital.

According to another report of the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today, the freedom fighters have once again intensified their activities around Kabul in the last week of August. They killed five officials of Afghanistan's secret police "Khad" on August 22 on the Qarah Bagh Highway about 40 kilometers from Kabul. The guerrillas also ambushed the 10th engineering battalion and destroyed all its equipment. The same group of guerrillas set on fire a petrol and ammunition depot in Hussainkot area with rockets.

On August 25, the freedom fighters seized three trailers loaded with 520 bags of wheat and 360 bags of sugar after a short encounter near Qarah Bagh area.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SHELL JALALABAD

OW051652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas shot down two Soviet helicopter gunships and killed about 80 Soviet and Afghan Government troops in a mortar attack on Jalalabad, the capital of Afghanistan's eastern Nangarhar Province, and Jalalabad Airport on Tuesday and Wednesday, according to reports reaching here.

The guerrillas launched the attack from all sides of Jalalabad. An ammunition arsenal was hit and the huge explosion rocked the whole city. One Soviet and one Afghan army officer were among the dead.

Before moving closer to Jalalabad, the guerrillas ambushed a Soviet military convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway Monday, destroying five Soviet tanks, killing 12 Soviet soldiers and wounding six others.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PIPELINE 'QUARREL'

HK091330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: "Predicament in a Crack"]

[Text] There is a very heated quarrel going on between the United States and Western Europe on the sale of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. Each party sticks to its own version or argument. The United States said that since these companies have violated the U.S. ban, sanctions must be applied against them. The West European countries said, however, that U.S. legal measures, which can only be applied in U.S. territory, should not be indiscriminately applied in foreign countries, for this constitutes a practice of extra-territoriality and is unacceptable. France has also indicated that, according to a 1959 French law, companies which fail to implement contracts may be commandeered. According to a 1980 law, Britain has the right to order the companies within its territories to honor contracts. Since neither party is willing to give ground, the companies concerned, being sandwiched between the two, are in an extremely awkward predicament.

For example, take Dresser France, the first company to defy the U.S. ban. According to the contract already signed, it should supply the Soviet Union with 21 compressors. But it is a subsidiary of America's Dresser Industries, Inc., which owns 100 percent of its shares. Normally, it must obey its parent company and abide by the decision of the Reagan administration. Therefore, 4 days after the United States imposed the ban, it stopped the production of the compressors. The difficult problem is that it is located after all on French soil, and therefore, when the French Government instructed it to implement the contract and the French industry minister sent a special dispatch on this matter, it was caught in a dilemma. Failure to deliver the goods would subject it to punishments by France; delivering the goods would subject it to sanctions by the United States. When the French Government decided to commandeer it 1 day before the delivery date, it could do nothing but honor the order.

At present, in France and other West European countries, the companies which are in an awkward predicament are not limited to this company alone. Alsthom Atlantique is one example. In the sales of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, this company has an order for 40 turbine rotors worth 400 million French francs. The reconstruction of the factory has just been started for producing the rotors under a manufacturing agreement with the United States, and France will not supply the goods until October next year. But its present uneasiness is no less than other factories confronted with similar fates. This is because the parent electric company to which it is subordinate has just been "nationalized" by the French Government, and being a "state enterprise," it naturally has to carry out the government order. However, in its contract for technological transfer, this company has explicitly assumed its responsibility to the U.S. General Electric Co: In selling the relevant equipment to the Soviet Union and other countries, it must get the approval of the U.S. administration authorities; otherwise the company will be subjected to a fine and its leaders will also be prosecuted. U.S. Ambassador to France Evan G. Galbraith holds that the company is unlikely to disregard the U.S. ban because disobedience will constitute a "nightmare." Galbraith's remark has "enraged" France and "impelled Paris to more speedily" make a decision to implement the contract.

The complexity of the matter also lies in the fact that the company plans to sell high-speed trains to the United States and undertake the construction of underground railways in a few U.S. cities. Its parent company was one of France's earliest investors in the United States and it currently has as many as 20 subsidiary firms in the United States. If it should defy the U.S. ban, it would not only be subjected to sanctions but would probably be "blacklisted" by the United States, and its ambitious plans in the United States may fizzle out. But if it should abide by the ban, it would lose a Soviet order worth 400 million French francs and this would also be prohibited by the French Government.

Since the United States announced the expansion of the sanctions, a few companies, in their anxiety, poured out their woes to the government on many occasions. A responsible person of Creusot-Loire unreservedly said: "We are in an intricate situation, not knowing what to do. The problem at issue is politics and not trade."

XINHUA REPORTS U.S. EASES FRENCH FIRM SANCTIONS

OW092122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department issued an order Tuesday night to reduce the sanctions on Dresser, a French company which has shipped natural gas compressors to the Soviet Union in defiance of a U.S. embargo.

In announcing the order, Commerce Department spokesman Jay Cooper said that now the U.S. Government bans only the shipment of oil- and gas-related equipment and technology to Dresser, while the sanctions imposed on another French firm remains in force.

Dresser, a French subsidiary of a U.S.-based firm, in ignoring a U.S. embargo on the Soviet Union, originally had sanctions which deprived it of any further supply from the United States of all products, technology and maintenance equipment.

Western news agencies view the latest U.S. move to reduce the sanctions as a fresh bid to seek a graceful way to end the rift with its European allies.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING FRENCH MAYORS

OW092103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a visiting group of French mayors led by Pierre Dassonville, vice-mayor of Lille.

At the meeting, they discussed the future development of freindly relations between France and China.

The visiting group has visited Xian, Luoyang and Shanghai since its arrival in China August 27.

YUGOSLAV VICE ADMIRAL STRESSES DEFENSIVE ABILITY

OW090808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Vice-Admiral Tihomir Vilovic has stressed that independent countries should learn a lesson from recent Mid-East developments and know that their future depends on their resolve and capability to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A country lacking this resolve to resist "hot war" or "special war" pressures from either outside or inside is easy to fall prey to brute force, he declared.

In a press interview on Yugoslavias 40th Navy Day, the vice-admiral, who is now a regional commander, pointed out that Israel's example in Lebanon showed that an aggressive country could profit from the lack of firm resolve and international solidarity in support of a small country's right to safeguard its independence and free and peaceful development.

The developments in Latin America, South Africa and South, Southeast Asia showed that in face of contention between power blocs and arms race, small and underdeveloped countries were worrying about their own destinies.

POLAND TAKES MEASURES TO SAVE EMBASSY PERSONNEL

OW080835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government decided today to send a special group headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz to Switzerland to help rescue Polish Embassy personnel in Bern held by terrorists as hostages, reported the Polish press agency, PAP.

The special group appointed by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has reportedly begun work and is keeping in touch with the Swiss ambassador to Poland, Roger Campiche. The Polish Foreign Ministry had approved the possibility of Swiss police entering the embassy building, said Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz.

According to Polish television, the terrorists have freed three women held in the embassy.

Another report from Bern says the Polish Embassy is now besieged by Swiss police, and a Swiss "crisis work team" headed by Minister of Justice and Police Kurt Furgler is working to seek a solution to the crisis.

U.S. MARINES READY TO PULL OUT OF LEBANON

OW092120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said yesterday that the U.S. Marines and other members of the multinational force that oversaw the Palestinian evacuation from west Beirut would begin to leave Lebanon tomorrow, according to AP.

"With the evacuation complete, and the (Lebanese) authorities asserting their control throughout Beirut, I am pleased to announce that the multinational force will commence its withdrawal from Beirut Friday, September 10, the day after tomorrow, and the United States Marines contingent should be among the first to leave," the President said.

Reagan made his announcement after meeting for about 30 minutes with Philip Habib, his special envoy to the Middle East. Earlier, the chief White House spokesman voiced the administration's concern about a renewed Israeli air attack in Lebanon.

Reagan also announced that the United States was dispatching a deputy assistant secretary of state to the Middle East to continue peace-keeping efforts there.

ISRAELI KNESSET REJECTS U.S. PEACE PLAN

OW092034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli Knesset voted tonight to endorse the Cabinet rejection of U.S. President Reagan's new proposals on Middle East, radio Israel reports.

In a speech before the 120-member Parliament, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin rejected the Reagan proposals point by point, saying it was a blueprint for a "redivision" of the land of Israel and of Jerusalem, for "handing over" the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Jordan.

He declared the proposals were "dead even upon birth" and the Israeli Cabinet "will never accept" it. The Knesset voted 50-36 to endorse Begin's statement, which directly opposed Reagan's call for an end to Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land.

Earlier, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described Reagan's proposals as threatening to destroy the progress made in the five years of the Middle East peace talks. He said the plan for a Palestinian administration linked to Jordan not only betrays the Camp David accords, but "hurts Israel and its security and chances for peace with other Arab neighbors."

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who directed the June 6 invasion of Lebanon, has said Israel intends to establish a 28-mile "security belt" in southern Lebanon. Reports say Israeli warplanes bombed a Syrian SAM-9 missile site in eastern Lebanon today.

CANADIAN DELEGATION MEETS ULANHU, WANG BINGNAN

OW092052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a visiting Canadian delegation of public figures led by Alice Griffiths, chairman of the Federation of Canada-China Friendship Association.

The visiting delegation arrived here September 3, and was feted on the evening by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

OFFICIAL LEADS INVESTMENT DELEGATION TO BRAZIL

OW071608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, president and chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and the delegation he is leading left here by air tonight for a visit to Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

During the two-week visit, the delegation will study the economic situation in Brazil and its absorption of foreign investment, and explore the possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Elections Held

OW100444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0425 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held a plenary session here this morning to elect full members of the 12th Central Committee and members of the Central Advisory Commission.

When the elected 210 full members of the Central Committee and 172 members of the Central Advisory Commission were announced, the hall burst into warm applause, greeting the birth of the central organs of the party that will lead the whole party and the people of all nationalities of China in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Zhao Ziyang, the presiding chairman, presided over today's session.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-three delegates attended the session today.

The congress first approved the lists of candidates for the 12th Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the list of general scrutineers and scrutineers. The general scrutineers were Cheng Zihua and Gan Weihan.

The voting was conducted by secret ballot. Two delegates who failed to attend the session cast their votes in the mobile ballot box. The votes were counted by an electronic computer.

Other presiding chairmen of today's session were Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun.

The plenary session will resume tomorrow to elect alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Central Committee Namelist

OW100820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 210 members of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu Mingtao, Yu Hongen, Wan Da, Wan Li, Wan Haifeng, Ma Wenrui, Ma Xingyuan, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Fang, Wang Meng, Wang Zhen, Wang Bingqian, Wang Hanbin, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Guangyu, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Quanguo, Wang Renzhong, Wang Kewen, Wang Chenghan, Wang Enmao, Wang Chonglun, Wang Chaowen (Miao), Wang Heshou, Wei Guoqing (Zhuang), You Taizhong, Mao Zhiyong, Ulanhu (Mongolian), Fang Yi, Basang (female, Tibetan), Deng Liqun, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao (f.), Deng Jiaxian, Buhe (Mongolian), Ye Fei, Ye Jianying, Tian Jiyun, Bai Dongcai, Ismail Amat (Uygur), Xing Yanzi (f.), Lu Peijian, Zhu Yunqian, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Muzhi, Qiao Shi, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wu Jinghua (Yi), Ren Zhongyi, Hua Guofeng, Xiang Shouzhi, Liu Zhen, Liu Zhengwei, Liu Huaqing, Liu Zhijian, Liu Fuzhi, Liu Zhenhua, Jiang Zemin, Jiang Yonghui, Chi Biqing, An Pingsheng, Xu Jiatun, Sun Daguang, Yin Fatang, Yan Dongsheng, Su Gang, Su Yiran, Li Rui, Li Peng, Li Lian, Li Ziqi, Li Ligong, Li Dongye, Li Xiannian, Li Qiming, Li Xuezhi, Li Menghua, Li Xue, Li Senmao, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Li Xipu, Li Desheng, Li Yaowen, Yang Bo, Yang Yong, Yang Di, Yang Chengwu, Yang Rudai, Yang Yichen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yang Jingren (Hui), Yang Dezhong, Xiao Hua, Xiao Han, Xiao Quanfu, Wu Quanqing, Wu Xueqian, He Kang, He Dongchang, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Shen Tu, Shen Yinluo, Song Ping, Song Renqiong, Zhang Shou, Zhang Zhen, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Zaiwang, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Zhang Zhixiu, Zhang Shuguang, Chen Yun, Chen Bin, Chen Lei, Chen Renhong, Chen Pixian, Chen Weida, Chen Xitong, Chen Guodong, Chen Fuhan, Chen Muhua (f.), Chen Puru, Lin Ruo, Lin Hujia, Lin Liyun (f.), Luo Qingchang, Zhou Hui, Zhou Zijian, Zhou Shizhong, Zhou Jiannan, Zheng Sansheng,

Zheng Tuobin, Xiang Nan, Zhao Shouyi, Zhao Xingyuan, Zhao Zhijian, Zhao Cangbi, Cho Nam Qi (Korean), Zhao Haifeng, Zhao Ziyang, Hao Jianxiu (f.), Hu Hong, Hu Sheng, Hu Lijiao, Hu Qiaomu,, Hu Qili, Hu Yaobang, Liu Lin, Rao Xingli, Hong Xuezhi, Yao Guang, Yao Yilin, He Jinheng, He Jingzhi, Qin Chuan, Qin Zhongda, Qin Jiwei, Yuan Baohua, Nie Rongzhen, Mo Wenxiang, Raidi (Tibetan), Gu Xiulian (f.), Qian Zhengying (f.), Qian Yongchang, Tie Ying, Tomur Dawamat (Uygur), Ni Zhifu, Xu Shaofu, Xu Xiangqian, Yin Yuan, Gao Yangwen, Guo Liwen (f.), Tang Ke, Huang Hua, Huang Zhizhen, Huang Xinting, Cui Naifu, Cui Yueli, Kang Shien, Kang Keqing (f.), Zhang Ze, Liang Biye, Liang Lingguang, Liang Buting, Peng Chong, Peng Zhen, Jiang Nanxiang, Han Xianchu, Han Peixin, Qin Yingji (Zhuang), Fu Kuiqing, Jiao Linyi, Lu Dadong, Xie Xide (f.), Xue Zhenhua, Qiang Xiaochu, Xie Feng, Liao Hansheng, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin (Uygur), Tan Youlin, Tan Qilong, Tan Shanhe, Xue Ju, Mu Qing (Hui), and Dai Suli.

Advisory Commission Namelist

OW100838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 172-member Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Yu Guangyuan, Wan Yi (Manchu), Wang Ping, Wang Yiping, Wang Zigang, Wang Shitai, Wang Youping, Wang Bicheng, Wang Shangrong, Wang Shoudao, Wang Xinting, Tianbao (Tibetan), Wei Jie (Zhuang), Ou Mengjue (f.), Fang Qiang, Fang Zhichun, Yin Linping, Kong Yuan, Kong Shiquan, Deng Xiaoping, Gan Weihan, Ping Jiesan, Shuai Mengqi (f.), Bai Rubing, Feng Xuan, Feng Wenbin, Feng Jixin, Feng Jiping, Cheng Jun, Cheng Fangwu, Lu Zhengcao, Ting Mao (Mongolian), Wu Xiuquan, Ren Zhibin, Liu Jie, Liu Xiao, Liu Tianfu, Liu Zhuanlian, Liu Jianzhang, Liu Shunyuan, Liu Junxiu, Liu Daosheng, Liu Jingfan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua (Yao), Jiang Yizhen, Jiang Weiqing, Xu Shiyou, Sun Yefang, Du Ping, Du Yide, Li Da, Li Zhen (f.), Li Qiang, Li Yimang, Li Fengping, Li Jingquan, Li Renzhi, Li Chengfang, Li Zhimin, Li Yunchang, Li Jianzhen (f.), Li Zhuoran, Li Weihan, Li Baohua, Li Jiebo, Li Chuli, Li Jukuí, Yang Shangkui, Yang Xianzhen, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, Xiao Wangdong, Wu De, Wu Kehua, Wu Liangping, Wu Fushan, Kuang Fuzhao, He Changgong, Wang Feng, Song Li, Song Shilun, Song Kanfu, Zhang Ce, Zhang Caiqian, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Lingbin, Zhang Dazhi, Zhang Guangnian, Zhang Zhongliang, Zhang Bangying, Zhang Xiushan, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Weizhen, Zhang Jiafu, Lu Dingyi, Chen Zaidao, Chen Yeping, Chen Xilian, Chen Manyuan, Wu Xinyu, Fan Shiren, Lin Tie, Ouyang Shan, Luo Yuchuan, Luo Guibo, Jin Ming, Zhou Yang, Zhou Li, Zhou Lin, Zhou Renjie, Zheng Tianxiang, Zhao Lin, Zhao Xinchu, Zhao Wucheng, Zhao Jianmin, Zhao Yimin, Zhong Ziyun, Zhong Hanhua, Zhong Qiguang, Duan Junyi, He Biao, He Jinnian, Yuan Shengping, Yuan Renyuan, Geng Biao, Nie Fengzhi, Li Youwen, Xia Yan, Xia Zhixu (f.), Xia Shihou, Xia Zhengnong, Gu Zhuoyin, Qian Zhiguang, Xu Liqing, Gao Yang, Gao Kelin, Guo Feng, Guo Huaruo, Guo Shushen, Guo Hongtao, Tang Liang, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Huang Oudong, Cao Ying, Cao Lihuai, Chang Lifu, Zhang Yun (f.) Yan Dakai, Yan Kuiyao, Peng Jiaqing, Peng Deqing, Han Nianlong, Hui Yuyu, Su Yu, Cheng Zihua, Cheng Shicai, Fu Zhong, Shu Tong, Zeng San, Zeng Sheng, Zeng Zhi (f.), Zhan Caifang, Yong Wentao, Liao Zhigao, Tan Zhenlin, Bo Yibo, Huo Shilian, and Wei Jinshui

Nonmembership Requests

OW100854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the current national party congress sent letters today to three party veterans, granting their requests not to be candidates for members of the Central Advisory Commission or the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The letters were addressed to Yang Xiufeng, 85, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference, and Wang De, 76, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, whose names were originally on the preliminary list of candidates for the members of the Central Advisory Commission; and to Xu Zailian, 63, advisor to the Ministry of Coal Industry, whose name was originally on the preliminary list of candidates for the members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

After learning of the proposed candidacy, the three veterans had written letters to central leading comrades, asking not to be candidates. The presidium of the congress had agreed after carefully studying their requests in the light of their health conditions and sincere hopes.

In the reply letters to the three veterans, the congress presidium, on behalf of the congress delegates, paid sincere regards to them for the important contributions they had made to the party and country in the long years of revolution and construction, and expressed the hope that they would continue to show concern for the cause of the party and people. The letters wished them good health and a long life.

Ye Jianying at PLA Discussion

OW091214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen attended a meeting of the delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China here this afternoon.

Ye and Nie, both in their eighties, said as old soldiers they were very happy to meet the delegates. They urged the army delegates to study hard and, under the leadership of the party, do well in the cooperation between the old and young cadres and in the succession of the younger cadres to the old ones and achieve greater successes in all fields of army work.

The P.L.A. delegates also discussed the formal lists of the candidates for the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Satellite Launching Hailed

OW091619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress sent a message today to all comrades participating in the launching of a scientific experiment satellite in our country, congratulating them on another success in launching such a satellite. The text of the greeting message follows:

To all comrades participating in the work of launching the scientific experiment satellite, via the National Defense Scientific, Technological and Industrial Commission:

Just when the 12th CPC National Congress is in session, we have learned of your success in launching a scientific experiment satellite. This is another victory won by implementing the party's policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

We extend our warm congratulations to all scientists, technicians, workers, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters participating in the research, manufacturing, testing, tracking, control and technical reliability of the satellite. It is hoped that you will conscientiously sum up experience, make constant efforts and strive for new contributions to help China scale new heights in science and technology and realize the four modernizations.

[signed] Presidium of the 12th CPC National Congress

9 September 1982

Editorial on CPC Constitution

OW091019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO 10 September editorial: "Build the Party Into a Strong Core for Leading the Cause of Socialist Modernization;" the text follows:

The 12th CPC Congress has discussed and approved the new "constitution of the Communist Party of China." The new CPC constitution is a precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom. It is an important guarantee for building our party into a stronger organ in the new historical period. Just as many delegates have said: The new party constitution extensively absorbs the ideas of all comrades of the party, sums up both positive and negative experience of our party accumulated over the past years, in particular the negative experience of the "Cultural Revolution," and inherits and develops the strong points of the party constitution approved at the Seventh CPC Congress and the party constitution approved at the Eighth CPC Congress. The new party constitution is the best party constitution since the founding of our party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, more and more comrades have come to realize that the party constitution approved by the 11th CPC Congress had serious shortcomings. It failed to eliminate the influence of the errors of "left" deviation and for a long time could not meet the situation and needs of the new period. It had to be greatly and fundamentally revised. The general principle of the revision of the party constitution is to meet the characteristics and needs of socialist modernization in the new period, set stricter demands on party members, increase the fighting power of party organs and keep to and improve party leadership.

In the first place, the new party constitution has a general program with a relatively perfect content which succinctly summarizes the party's program. Lenin pointed out: "A program is of great significance in terms of a political party's unity and its consistent activities." In the new party constitution, the general program summarily and vividly makes a Marxist statement on the nature and guiding ideology of the party, the theory and practice of scientific socialism, the principal contradictions in China's society and the party's general task at the present stage, the basic requirements for strengthening party construction and how the party correctly plays the leading role in state affairs. Compared with the party constitution approved at the 11th CPC Congress, changes in the new party constitution are greatest in its general program. It unquestionably shows that our party has thoroughly broken with the so-called "theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and has built its program on the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is of decisive significance in terms of our party's healthy development.

One important characteristic of the new party constitution lies in its provisions on requirements of party members, party cadres and primary party organizations respectively which are stricter than those stipulated in any of the past party constitutions. The reason for this is that our party, quite unlike what is was before its seizure of political power of the whole country, has become the major party that leads in exercising political power thoughout the country. Not only this, it is also because our party is charged with the important responsibility of leading the drive for socialist modernization.

This makes it mandatory to improve the quality of our party members and cadres so that they will be able to shoulder their heavy historical burden. The requirements of party members set in the new party constitution are, in a nutshell, that they must serve the people heart and soul and fight throughout their lives for the realization of communism without hesitating to sacrifice all that they have. In the light of the new situation, it emphasises that a member of the Communist Party of China will always be a part of the ordinary laboring people and that no Communist Party member shall seek any personal profits and special privileges except for the individual benefits and work functions and powers that fall within what has been defined by the system and policies. The new party constitution guarantees the proper rights of party members. At the same time, it also stipulates eight duties that party members must fulfill. These include: Execute the party's decisions perseveringly, do any job and fulfill actively any task assigned them by the party; play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities; absolutely never use public office for personal gain or to benefit oneself at the expense of the public; firmly oppose facionalism; be bold in backing good people and good deeds and fighting against bad people and bad deeds. The new party constitution has laid down even stricter requirements on party cadres. In addition to the call that they must play an exemplary role in fulfilling their duties as party members, leading party cadres at all levels should also meet six basic requirements. These include: Be able to adhere to the socialist road, fight against the hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party; persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party; be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause, be imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility and be qualified in knowledge and ability for their leading posts; have a democratic work style and consciously accept criticism and supervision by the party and the masses; observe and uphold the rules and regulations of the party and the state and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain. The new party constitution is more detailed and thorough than the past ones in defining the tasks of the primary party organizations. The major tasks of the primary organizations are to educate and supervise party members and party cadres in truly fulfilling their duties as defined in the party constitution and to carry out the role they are expected to play. The new party constitution clearly stipulates that primary organizations should educate party members, cadres and all other functionaries and ensure that they strictly observe the law and administrative discipline and that none of them infringe upon the interests of the state, the collective and the masses.

All these provisions are there because there is no mistaking what they are aimed at. They prove that our party expects its members to be qualified members and its cadres qualified cadres and that it expects the party organizations to play an important role in this regard. Whether or not party members and party cadres are qualified has a bearing on whether or not the party has the fighting capability, enjoys prestige among the masses and can exercise correct leadership. It is of particular importance today to adhere to the criteria set for party members and the requirements set for party cadres. To be a qualified party member or a qualified cadre, one must meet the provisions in the party constitution. He must practice communism, have a firm communist ideal and belief, display the communist spirit of total dedication, possess communist morality and quality and be able to maintain communist purity under all circumstances. It is true that the new party constitution has laid down stricter requirements of party members and party cadres than any of the past party constitutions. However, as long as we are truly faithful to the cause of communism, it is completely necessary and completely possible for us to meet these requirements.

The new party constitution has made some relatively important changes in the party's organizational system. There is no chairmanship but only the post of general secretary in the party Central Committee. The party congresses at the central level and the provincial, municipal and autonomous region level respectively elect their party committees, advisory commissions and commissions for inspecting discipline at the corresponding levels.

The advisory commissions at the above-mentioned two levels serve respectively as political assistants and consultants to the party committees at the corresponding levels. This arrangement not only facilitates cooperations between new and old cadres and the new replacing the old, but it also helps strengthen party unity. The central and all local commissions for inspecting discipline supervise the party committees and their members at the corresponding levels below the party Central Committee within the limits stipulated by the party constitution and may report to the Central Committee any violation of party discipline by members of the Central Committee. In addition to being led by party committees at the corresponding levels, the lower commissions for inspecting discipline are also led by the higher commissions for inspecting discipline. Thus, the commissions for inspecting discipline as an organization are a complete system from the top level to the grassroots level, and their competence is also greatly strengthened compared with the past.

With regard to the party's democratic centralism and party discipline, the new party constitution has set more generous and specific stipulations. It elucidates more systematically and completely than before the basic principle of democratic centralism. Stipulations such as "the party forbids all forms of personality cult" have been added. The new party constitution has also set many corresponding stipulations on the duties, limits of authority and the mutual relations between the central and local authorities and between the higher and lower levels and on the relationship between party members and organizations so that the party's democratic centralism can be more strictly guaranteed. The new party constitution has laid great emphasis on strengthening party discipline. It clearly stipulates that the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline be carried out. It stresses that the party does not allow for any special party member not to participate in the party's organizational life or not to accept supervision by the masses within and without the party. It stipulates that party members violating party discipline shall be duly criticized or punished. It also stipulates that those who violate administrative discipline or state law shall be handled according to administrative discipline and state laws. It also stipulates that the party constitution shall be observed and party members' rights shall be respected when discipline is imposed. The many new stipulations in the new party constitution concerning democratic centralism and party discipline are the summation of historical experience and lessons and are essential to strengthening inner-party democracy, guaranteeing the normalization of inner-party political life, consolidating party solidarity and unity and improving the party's fighting power.

History proves that without CPC leadership there could be no victory for the Chinese revolution. Likewise, without party leadership there can never be victory for the cause of socialism in China. The very key to our adherence to the four basic principles lies in our upholding party leadership. When speaking about upholding party leadership, some party members always say that this is a call addressed to the masses outside the party. This is not a comprehensive view. The call to uphold party leadership is addressed first to our party. How can we uphold party leadership if the party's line, principles and policies are not correct, if the party itself is not in a high state of political and ideoligical harmony, if party organizations are lax and loose and soft and powerless, if the party does not have a good work style and does not observe strict and impartial discipline and if party members are not able to give play to their role as exemplary vanguards? The party has been able to exercise its leadership not by issuing commands and orders but by being correct and strong. In order to uphold party leadership, it is necessary to improve party leadership. Therefore, for the purpose of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the period of great historical change, we must exert our utmost to raise party building to a new level and make the party really become the strong core of leadership in the drive for the four modernizations.

The new party constitution has been formulated precisely for the purpose of meeting the characteristics and requirements of the new historical period. Holding high the banner of communism, it applies the ideological system of communism in solving the new problems and new tasks the party finds in the ideological, political and organizational areas and sets forth correct provisions concerning a series of major questions in party life. It is the brilliant guide that will ensure that our party will advance victoriously. This set of the most fundamental party rules and regulations has now been approved by the party's national congress. All Communist Party members, party cadres in particular, must conscientiously and thoroughly study and implement the new party constitution together with their study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th CPC National Congress. We are convinced that when everyone in the party resolutely acts in accordance with the new party constitution, our party style will undergo a fundamental change for the better, the fighting capacity of the party will be considerably enhanced, our party will take on a completely new look and a new situation of vigor and vitality never before seen in the course of socialist modernization under the party's leadership will emerge.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on Constitution

OW100131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO publish editorials on studying the new party constitution.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, under the title "Conscientiously Carry Out Education on the New Party Constitution," states: A new party constitution conforming to the characteristics and needs of socialist modernization during the new period has now been officially published after deliberation and adoption by the 12th CPC National Congress. This is the fundamental law for the construction of our party. It is of extreme importance to upholding and improving party leadership, raising the quality of our party members and cadres ideologically, politically and organizationally, boosting the fighting capacity of party organizations and ensuring the realization of the great goal of building a modern socialist powerful country. Party organizations at all levels in the whole army must conduct extensive and serious education on the new party constitution with a view toward unifying and guiding the thinking and actions of the broad masses of party members.

The editorial continues: Experience since the founding of our country has fully borne out the fact that the party, because of its leading position in the state and in social activities, must place strict demands on all party organizations and on party members. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress stresses the strict demands on party members and clearly stipulates what kind of person a Communist Party member should be and who is qualified for party membership. It demands that Communist Party members must understand the nature, position and role of the party, the criteria for party members and their duties and must work unwaveringly all their life for the realization of communism. As for leading party cadres at all levels, the new party constitution not only requires them to perform in an exemplary way their duties as party members but also sets higher demands on them than on ordinary party members. In particular, it stipulates that leading party cadres at all levels must be able to adhere to the socialist road, fight against the hostile forces disrupting socialism and combat all erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party. They must be able to conduct earnest investigations and studies, persistently proceed from reality and properly carry out the line, principles and policies of the party. They must be fervently dedicated to the revolutionary cause and imbued with a strong sense of political responsibility and be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge. They must have a democratic work style and maintain close ties with the masses. They must exercise their functions and powers in a proper manner and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain. In addition, they must be good at uniting with a large number of comrades while upholding the party's principles.

We hope that leading party cadres at all levels in the army will have a serious grasp of these stipulations in the party constitution and resolutely comply with them. Especially those leading cadres with long party standing and at high positions who must put strict demands on themselves to meet the criteria for party members and the requirements for cadres as stipulated in the party constitution and must play an exemplary role in every aspect.

The editorial stresses: Lofty ideals and firm confidence are spiritual pillars which we cannot do without and sources which provide us with strength for action. Any Communist Party member must take communism as his lofty ideal and persistently use communist ideology to guide his thinking and action if he is to become a true vanguard fighter of the working class, fulfill the historical duty at his fighting post and contribute as much as he can to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. As long as we comply with the demands in the new party constitution, arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, firmly uphold the communist ideal and display a high degree of political consciousness in all aspects, we will surely be able to stand all tests and make due contributions in the struggle to fulfill our historical tasks for the new period.

The editorial sets the following demands: First, party organizations at all levels in the army should pay attention to studying the party constitution. It is necessary to study it in conjunction with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, Comrade Chen Yun's speech and other documents of the congress. It is necessary to grasp the contents of the party constitution in light of the reality and historical experience in building the party. Party committees at all levels should be the first ones to study the party constitution conscientiously, pay attention to its key points and understand and grasp them. Second, it is essential to implement the party constitution. Once it is adopted, the party constitution is the general law for the whole party, and every Communist Party member must take action to implement it earnestly.

Entitled "Be the Party's Able Assistant and Reliable Reserve Force -- Study Chapter X of the New Party Constitution: 'Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League,'" The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial states: The new party constitution restores the tradition of the Eighth CPC National Congress by including a chapter on the "Relationship Between the Party and the Communist Youth League." This fully reflects the great importance that the party attaches to the CYL organization and vividly manifests its deep concern about the young generation. The 48 million CYL members and the large number of CYL cadres are thus greatly inspired and profoundly educated. We believe that the study and implementation of the new party constitution are bound to further arouse the feeling of pride among CYL members and cadres, make all comrades in the CYL more clearly aware of their historical tasks and enable them to firmly follow the party to create a new situation of socialist modernization. The editorial adds: The 12th CPC National Congress has set forth the fighting task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization before the whole party and all people in the country. The CYL must hold high the banner of communism, must use communist ideals, faith and ethics as well as revolutionary discipline and modern knowledge of science and culture to educate the young generation and must lead young peoples to take an active part in the great practice of the communist movement.

Praise from Democratic Leaders

OW100517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- More than 70 responsible persons of various democratic parties, non-CPC democrats and well-known figures from various circles, attending the 12th CPC National Congress as observers, continued group meetings on the mornings of 4, 7 and 8 September to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Shi Liang, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, said: The responsible persons of democratic parties deem it a great honor to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as observers. History has proven that the great, glorious and correct CPC is the force at the core leading the people of various nationalities to triumphantly march forward. Without the CPC, there could have been neither New China nor socialism.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, talked with excitement about the changes in Xizang, which he saw during his recent inspection tour there. Considerably great improvement [xiang dang da di gai shan 4161 3981 1129 4104 2395 0810] has been made in the relations among various nationalities and great developments have been made in the relations between the party and the masses and between the armymen and the civilians, he said.

He said: All these are the results of the implementation of the policies concerning the nationalities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Facts have educated me that the CPC is great. I think that I have taken a correct road by following the CPC in the past 30 years. I am still comparatively young. I want to work more for the socialist motherland and contribute to strengthening the unity among nationalities.

Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said: Both the speech and the report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress point out the necessity to establish socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core while creating a high degree of material development. This is a very important point and a project of vital and lasting importance.

Burhan, honorary president of the Chinese Islamic Association, expressed his belief that the correct guiding principles formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress will surely create a new situation for undertaking the socialist modernization program in an all-round way, further prosper the CPC and the socialist cause, make our country still more powerful and cause our 1 billion people of various nationalities to gradually become well-off.

Liang Shumin, a well-known figure, said: In the past 3 decades and more, our country, under the CPC leadership, has made great achievements. It has also taken some tortuous roads. The present period is the best in our country. The current party congress emphasizes collective leadership, democracy and legal system. This is very important.

Huang Zhicheng, who flew an airplane back to the motherland's mainland from Taiwan 1 year ago, said with emotion at the meeting: During visits and on-the-spot investigations in past year, I have seen the profound changes in the motherland's mainland and the very high prestige enjoyed by the CPC among the people. The speakers at the meeting also included Hu Yuzhi, Yan Jici, Qu Wu, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Hou Jingru, Chu Tunan, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi, Fei Xiaotong, Pu Jiexiu, Wang Guangying, Xu Boxin, Jin Shanbao, Sun Chengpei, Rong Yiren, Wu Xuezhi, Luo Shuzhang, Hu Ziying, Liu Nianzhi, Zhang Jingli, Wang Li, Peng Huanwu, and Tang Peisong.

Cooperation With Other Parties

HK100700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 4

[Article by Ma Heqing [97456 7729 7230]: "Being Utterly Sincere Toward One Another, Sharing Weal and Woe -- Interviewing Representatives of Various Democratic Parties Attending the 12th Party Congress as Observers"]

[Text] When the 12th CPC National Congress was opened, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening address: "China's democratic parties fought with our party in the period of the democratic revolution and have advanced and undergone tests together with us in the period of socialism. In the construction work ahead, our party will continue its long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic parties and all patriotic democrats. Here, on behalf of our party, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to all democratic parties and all our friends without party affiliation."

At that time, we found out that in the conference hall there were a score of representatives from eight democratic parties, including the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, China Association for Promoting Democracy, Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, China Zhi Gong Dang, Jiu San Society and Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and other well-known personages from various circles in society. All the delegates warmly applauded to pay warmhearted tribute to our party's friends.

On the eve of the convocation of the party congress, this reporter interviewed several leaders of the democratic parties. They warmly congratulated the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. Mao Hisheng, vice chairman of Jiu San Society, said: "To me, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a great turning point, whereas the 12tht party congress will mark the beginning of the great development of the socialist cause." Leaders of various democratic parties also mentioned that newspapers had recently published one piece of good news after another, such as the increase in industrial production, the bumper harvest in agriculture and the development of all trades and services. They added that there was further good news: various democratic parties are also developing, their work has been enlivened and the number of their members has also rapidly increased. Huang Dingchen, chairman of China Zhi Gong Dang, believed that in the past 3 years the most solid and vivid work had been carried out by various democratic parties since their founding. The number of the members of Zhi Gong Dang had increased by more than 200 percent. Realizing that all members of the China Democratic League are making contributions to the four modernizations, their 82-year-old chairman, Shi Liang, said happily: This year, eight members of our democratic league have been elected national model workers!

Leaders of various democratic parties greatly appreciated the new situation created by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They said: The new successes scored by various democratic parties cannot be separated from this new situation. Last January, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We should clearly tell the whole party and friends outside the party that we should truly establish sincere relations with friends outside the party and share weal and woe with them." Talking about this, leaders of various democratic parties were full of enthusiasm. Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said: "The CPC Central Committee intends to establish sincere relations and share weal and woe with nonparty personages. Comrades of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomingtang are deeply touched by this. Under the leadership of the CPC, our organizations and members in various localities are working with one heart and one mind to exert their efforts in order to make China powerful and rich."

The CPC and various democratic parties have a long history of establishing sincere relations and sharing weal and woe. Scores of years ago, when the KMT reactionaries were brutally killing the Communists, the KMT leftists held high Dr Sun Yat-sen's banner of "entering into alliance with Russia and the Communists and supporting peasants and workers" to resolutely side with the Communists. In the winter of 1936, Shen Junru, Zhou Taofen, Sha Qianli, Shi Liang, Li Gongpu, Wang Zhaoshi, Zhang Naiqi and others took the lead in answering the call of the "1 August declaration" issued by the CPC Central Committee and urged that the civil war be stopped and a united resistance be formed against the Japanese aggressors. They were put into prison by the KMT reactionaries because of this. At that time, people called them the "seven gentlemen." Recalling this, Shi Liang said: "Among those seven persons, I am the only one who is still alive. I want to continue to make progress under the leadership of the CPC." Veteran members of the democratic league Wen Yiduo, Li Gongpu and Du Bingcheng, and leader of the peasants and workers democratic party Deng Yanda shed their blood in their struggle against the KMT reactionaries. In January 1949, when leading members of various democratic parties were entering the liberated area, Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhu De, commander in chief of the PLA, sent a telegram to convey their solicitude. The telegram said ebulliently: "Over a long period in the past, all of your have exerted great efforts to promote the democratic cause. After arriving in the liberated area, you will certainly speed up the progress of New China's construction."

Since the founding of New China, under the leadership of the CPC, friends from various democratic parties have been enthusiastically working for the socialist cause. The China Democratic League, Jiu San Society and China Association for Promoting Democracy, together with tens of thousands of intellectuals, are taking part in economic and cultural construction. The China Zhi Gong Dang has done a lot of work to encourage returned overseas Chinese and their relatives to support the construction of the motherland. Under very difficult conditions, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League is striving for the reunification of the motherland. The China Democratic National Construction Association works hand-in-hand with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to suggest ways and means for speeding up economic construction. Their suggestions have been directly sent to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They have played a good role in promoting national construction.

When the party and government has made mistakes or shortcomings in their work, our friends from various democratic parties pertinently have criticized us. Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice Premier Chen Yi, who had frequently contacted various democratic parties, called friends from democratic parties "friends who can give forthright admonition." What are "friends who can give forthright admonition?" They are friends who show utter devotion and can point out shortcomings in our work without mincing words. During the war years, they were our comrades in arms, and during the period of construction, they are our friends who can give forthright admonition. The brotherly relations between the CPC and various democratic parties are a reliable basis for the implementation of the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision."

In their speeches, leaders of various democratic parties also have talked about "sharing weal and woe." People have brought them honor. However, there has also been "disgrace." For instance, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," various democratic parties suffered a lot. When talking about this, some leaders of democratic parties shook their heads and said: No fuss about this matter any more now! Our present top priority task is to look forward and create a new socialist situation with one heart and one mind. Hu Juewen and Hu Ziang, members of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, went down to the grassroots units to carry out study and investigation, even though they were old and feeble. They wrote letters to the State Council, presenting suggestions for economic readjustment. Leading members of the China Democratic League, China Association for Promoting Democracy and Jiu San Society are improving their educational work and concentrating their efforts to speed up the work of training talented persons. While dwelling on the present work of various democratic parties, Ye Shengtao, 88-year-old vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said: "The CPC and various democratic parties share weal and woe, because they believe that their goal and orientation of struggle are the same. They are concentrating their efforts to promote the interests of the state and people. They share honor if the state becomes rich and prosperous and the spiritual and material life of the people has been continuously enhanced. If they fail to attain this objective, this means their disgrace. Since they share weal and woe, they should exert concerted efforts in order to attain their common goal. Naturally, they show utter devotion and treat each other with absolute sincerity. They supervise and encourage each other." The above-quoted sincere and honest remarks of our revered Mr Ye express the desires of various democratic parties: Looking forward and working with one heart and one mind to make China rich and strong!

The Great Hall of the People echoed with prolonged applause. The CPC delegates and their comrades in arms and sincere friends from various democratic parties happily got together. As an old Chinese saying goes: "If brothers are of one heart and one mind, they can change clay into gold." We are now ushering in a new situation of changing clay into gold!

Writer Lauds Congress

HK100737 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Youheng [0702 2589 1854]: "Our Party Has Never Ceased Growing From Strength to Strength"]

[Text] My heart is filled with great excitement for I am attending the national party congress for the third time.

The plane is flying at a speed of 850 kilometers an hour. Looking out from the plane window, I see an unlimited expanse of clear sky and an endless sea of clouds. I am on my way to attend the 12th national party congress in Beijing. My thoughts wander back to events of the past. In 1939 I set off from Guangdong to attend the 7th national party congress in Yanan and traveled on foot all the way through various anti-Japanese guerrilla areas and base areas. It was a long and difficult journey, and I had to make detours and fight my way over several thousand li. It took me 1 year and 1 month to reach Yanan. The 7th party congress was held 4 years later. After the congress, it took me almost the same time to travel on foot back to Guangdong again. At present, it takes only 2 1/2 hours to travel from Guangzhou to Beijing. Therefore I think that the cause of our party has again become prosperous and flourishing. It is again advancing at a new high speed from the new starting point.

When the 7th party congress was held, the party was barely 24 years old. The party made many mistakes in its infancy and youth and did not know how to carry out work based on reality. After I arrived in Yanan and heard many lectures given by Comrade Mao Zedong on opposing subjectivism and dogmatism, I began to understand that work should be carried out based on reality. In the hall of the Central Party School hung an inscription with four large characters: "Seek truth from facts." It was written by Comrade Mao Zedong. In 1942 we began the study of rectifying the party's work style with opposing subjectivism as the main theme, and later on, summed up the history of the party since its founding and passed a resolution on certain historical questions. All this was for the sake of making proper preparations for the seventh national party congress. The seventh party congress was extremely practical and realistic and the result of it was that we very quickly scored victories in the war of resistance against Japan and in the liberation war.

I also attended the eighth national party congress. This congress which carried on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts as stipulated by the seventh party congress, was a correct one.

Unfortunately, some abnormal conditions began to appear in the party afterwards, particularly in the appearance of the personality cult. This was an obscurant disease. The appearance of the Lin Biao and "gang of four" counterrevolutionary cliques brought about 10 years of internal disorder. At that time, like many other comrades, I was at a loss and did not know what to do.

Everything is all right at present. Having survived the disaster, I am again able to see that our party has finally brought order out of chaos and returned to the line of seeking truth from facts as stipulated by the 8th party congress. With the convening of the 12th party congress, I am once more involved in a period of great historical change and have become a deputy to the national party congress. I see that our party has been completely restored to health and is even stronger and wiser than before. Is this not correct? We have resolutely smashed the long-standing ideological fetters of dogmatism and personality cult. This is something we have never done or even dared to contemplate before.

Our party is not likely to grow senile. It is a strong collective which constantly replenishes its ranks with outstanding new elements and never ceases growing from strength to strength.

I am a reporter, and if you ask what I see in the congress this is what I will say. If you ask for my impression, this is also what I will say. I am also a writer, and should report this good news. I pledge in my future work to strive for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to contribute my effort to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhou Zijian on Work in Anhui

OW090845 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Article by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee: "The Spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Leads Us To Make a Historic Change"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has opened ceremoniously. This congress is of great significance and has far-reaching effects in our party's history. It is a most important meeting since the Seventh CPC National Congress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech carefully sums up our party's historical experience and clearly sets forth the tasks of this congress and the work orientation for the whole party in the future. The report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee makes a summing up of the historic change during the past 6 years following the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and sets forth the great objectives of the party for the new historical period. It is a programmatic document for us to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's report states that a historic change has been brought about in our country. This historic change fully indicates that the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are absolutely correct and are a fundamental guarantee for our great success in eliminating chaos and restoring order. This change can be seen from the situation of the whole country and also from what has happened in Anhui.

Anhui has undergone a radical change since the latter half of 1977 when the party Central Committee solved the questions of leaders of the provincial CPC committee by sending Comrades Wan Li and Gu Zhuoxin to take charge of the committee. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies, taken a series of resolute measures to eradicate the serious effects caused by the 10 years of internal disorder and achieved considerable results in this regard under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. After Comrade Wan Li transferred to work at the central level, Comrade Zhang Jingfu succeeded him to be in charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. Following the achievements already made, the provincial CPC committee continued to implement the instructions of the party Central Committee. In particular, it did much work in the fields of economic construction and political and ideological education. The initiative of people on all fronts was aroused, and an excellent situation has been developed.

A review of the past shows that the work done by the provincial CPC committee over the previous years can be summed up as follows: It resolutely and decisively eliminated chaos and restored order, broke the longtime shackles of leftist mistakes in all fields, and insisted on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. As concrete steps, it firmly grasped two basic questions concerning the overall situation while eliminating chaos and restoring order. This resulted in the development of the overall situation in the province. One basic question was the necessity to resolutely comply politically with the party Central Committee's plan, that is, to carry out unremitting struggle to heal the severe wounds resulting from the 10 years of internal disorder. In this regard, efforts were concentrated on four tasks during the past years:

1. In-depth struggle was waged to expose and criticize the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and the masses were mobilized to boldly carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation struggle by expelling all interference. A great victory was scored in this struggle.

2. A great number of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences were corrected in a timely manner, and the party's policies on cadres and intellecturals were put into practice. Up to now, 99.86 percent of the cases in the province during the Great Cultrual Revolution have been reexamined and resettled. This has stirred up our comrades' enthusiasm to work hard.

3. The leading groups at all levels were readjusted, consolidated and strengthened. Our examination over the past several years has shown that the majority of the leading groups have fighting power. In the face of the natural disasters of floods in 1980, particularly in the face of the very large floods of this year, which exceeded the floods of August 1975 in scope, the leading cadres at all levels stepped out bravely and stood resolutely at the forefront of the struggle. They led the broad masses in struggling with the floods and thus ensured the safety of the Huai He dikes and various reservoir dams during the floods and protected the people's lives and property.

4. We upheld the four basic principles and the guiding principles for inner-party political life and waged constant and resolute struggles against various erroneous and unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we achieved fairly good results in carrying out party work style and discipline education among the broad masses of party members and cadres by citing typical cases of some cadres' serious violations of the law and discipline and those who abused power to seek special privileges. It is precisely because we eliminated chaos and restored order in these fields that the political situation in Anhui over the last few years has been farily stable (bi jiao wen ding] and we have been able to implement the party's various principles and policies in a fairly good way. This is an important aspect in which we have won great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order and achieved the great historic change.

Another basic question we solved was that we paid great attention to agriculture and firmly corrected longstanding leftist mistakes in economic work. In his opening speech, Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out that in our modernization program, we must proceed from China's realities, integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience. We committed leftist mistakes in the past basically because we lost contact with China's realities. What the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee did was basically correct because it adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and closely integrated Marxism-Leninism with the realities of China's socialist construction.

Let us take a look at the situation in Anhui. In order to overcome leftist mistakes in economic work, Anhui first made a breakthrough in agriculture. This played an important role in making the overall economic situation and political situation take a favorable turn. In the last 4 years the rural economic policies in Anhui have undergone a historic change. The change was essentially caused by great readjustment of the relations of production and by great reform of the agricultural management system. The readjustment and reform were carried out by eliminating chaos and restoring order politically, ideologically and theoretically; by making persistent and thorough criticism of erroneous. leftist rural policies; and by proceeding from realities and constantly summing up the masses' practical experience to gradually implement the system of responsibility for agricultural production throughout the province. To date, 97 percent of the production teams in the province have implemented the system of fixing output quotas on the household basis or the system in which each household retains everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds as a member of the collective. In recent years we have carried out a series of tasks to perfect the responsibility system. We have systematically summed up our experience in signing economic contracts, helping poor families, easing the peasants' burden and implementing the system of personal responsibility among the cadres.

We have also strengthened ideological and political work in rural areas. Many cultural centers have been set up in various localities and they play a great role in educating the peasants in collectivism and patriotism.

Since 1981 we have begun to implement in the province the responsibility system for production in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline undertakings and fishery. At present, the system of responsibility implemented throughout the rural areas has entered a stage of stability and perfection.

In the course of perfecting the responsibility system, specialized households, specialized workers and various kinds of new economic associations have emerged in many localities. Although they have only recently emerged, they have shown powerful vitality and scored marked economic results. What was especially valuable was the fact that when serious floods and waterlogging took place this year, the broad masses of peasants -- numbering over 1 million -- gathered at the embankments to combat the floods and carry out rescue work, fighting day and night at the river banks and reservoirs in spite of the danger and losses to production. Considering the entire situation, the masses in the flood-control areas opened the sluicegates and broke the embankments in time to let the floods pass through, thus ensuring the safety of the big Huai He dike. Facts have shown that the view that water conservation problems cannot be solved under the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis is groundless. The establishment of the responsibility system in agricultural production has promoted its development and economic prosperity in the rural areas. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's total agricultural output value has increased by an average of 10.8 percent per year and total grain output has increased by an average of 6.5 percent per year. In 1981, the total grain output reached 36.3 billion jin, an all-time high for Anhui. In 1981 the province delivered and sold 9.4 billion jin of grain, an increase of 3.3 billion jin over 1978. The rate of commodities marketed rose from 20.4 percent in 1978 to 26 percent in 1981. In the past 3 years the province has turned over to the state 3.777 billion net jin of grain, averaging 1.26 billion jin per year, or an increase of 104.4 percent over the average yearly turnover of 616 million jin in the 16 years from 1963 to 1978. This year, despite the extraordinarily big floods, there was no reduction in the plan to deliver 1.6 billion jin of grain to the state. From the time of liberation to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fengyang County's total grain output remained in the vicinity of 170 million jin. In the few years since the major production responsibility system [da bao gan] was implemented, very great changes have taken place; the county's total grain output in 1981 was 640 million jin, the amount of grain it delivered and sold was 235 million jin and the rate of commodities marketed reached 36 percent, averaging 2,500 jin delivered and sold by each household. It was a miracle for Fengyang.

In the past few years, the province has also made relatively great developments in industrial crops and in diversifying its economy. Its agricultural structure has undergone some changes and has begun to develop in a favorable direction. Following the developments in production, peasant incomes have increased and the life of peasants has been greatly improved. In 1981, the province's per capita income -- including income from sideline production -- was 199.69 yuan, or a net increase of 71.26 yuan over 1980; per capita income in 24 countries and municipalities exceeded 300 yuan with five counties recording per capita income of over 400 yuan. With such rapid development, it is possible to prefulfill Comrade Hu Yaobang's demand for our province to increase per capita income to 200, 300, 400 and 500 yuan, each accounting for one-fourth of the province's localities, by 1985. Following developments in agricultural production, a new situation has taken place in which agriculture promotes industry, commodities and other undertakings. In the past, the foundation of Anhui's light industry was very weak, but in the past few years, a new situation has begun to emerge. Since 1979 light industrial output value has increased by an average of 11.1 percent per year.

In 1980, the proportion of light industrial output value exceeded that of heavy industry for the first time, and its proportion rose to 56.6 percent in 1981. In the first half of this year, light industrial output value increased by 18.3 percent over that for the same period of 1981. The problems in distribution, especially the difficulty in purchasing grain and oil, as well as the problems in delivering industrial products to the rural areas, are gradually being solved.

After eliminating chaos and restoring order and conscientiously implementing the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political and economic situation in Anhui at present is fine. It has laid a good foundation for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. However, we still have many problems and difficulties, but we have the confidence and determination to do still better work in Anhui. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we will certainly and conscientiously propagate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and implement the party's principles and tasks for the new period as put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang; we will practically and firmly grasp well the four very important tasks put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; we will realize a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, in social practices and in the party's work style within the next 5 years; and we will strive to fulfill the lofty aims put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Television Coverage 9 Sep

HK100554 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 September carries various filmed reports in its newscast on the 12th CPC National Congress presidium meeting, Ye Jiangying's attendance at a PLA congress delegation's meeting, and the activities of other congress delegates on 9 September.

The station's newscast begins with a 1-minute filmed report on the presidium meeting held earlier in the morning. The camera shows Hu Yaobang addressing the meeting and then an announcer explains that the meeting finalized the formal namelists of the candidates for the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, that the meeting adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and submitted it to the congress for approval, and that the meeting also adopted the namelist of examiners and the chief examiner and will submit it for consideration by the delegations.

Next, the station shows a 4-minute filmed report on Ye Jianying and Nie Rongzhen attending a meeting of the PLA delegation to the congress. The film opens with a shot showing Ye, in uniform and assisted by an officer, and Nie, in a blue tunic, arriving at the room where the meeting is held. Then, Yang Shangkun gives a short speech welcoming them and asks them to say a few words. Ye speaks haltingly into a microphone, saying that he is glad to see everyone and wishes them well. He speaks very slowly and his words are slurred. Then, Nie, who is much more agile, takes over and talks about fostering young officers as the veterans' successors.

The newscast then continues with a 4-minute filmed report, in which a station reporter interviews a group of congress delegates from athletic circles. They talk about their determination to study the documents of the congress and strive to fight for the glory of the motherland in the field of international athletic competitions.

The last film in the newscast, which lasts 2 minutes, shows a meeting of delegates from Guangdong, in which red scarves from Guangdong Young Pioneers are presented to the oldest and youngest delegates.

In its special program on the congress at 1330 GMT, the station reruns all of the above films after the announcer reads the presidium's message hailing the successful launching of the scientific satellite.

WESTERN PRESS REPORTS OF 'PURGE' SAID FALSE

HK100132 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

["It Seems To Me" column by "G.Z.": "Sometimes Foreign Press Can Be Wrong"]

[Text] We are all journalists, we Chinese and our Western colleagues, and there shouldn't be much difference between us, and in truth there isn't -- not between the real professionals.

All of us need certain restrictions placed upon us by our respective laws and the limits of taste and good sense. We all conform, more or less willingly, to the editorial policies determined by our respective superiors. We also bind ourselves, almost by instinct; to codes of professional ethics.

And we are none the less happy, for we are realists. We agree that "freedom of the press" is a good and proper slogan. But we realize, if only unconsciously, that there will be an effort to repress it wherever the press and the establishment are antagonistic to each other.

On the other hand, we know that it will be zealously encouraged when the press shares responsibility with the establishment by printing only what is "fit to print."

An outstanding illustration of the latter case that immediately comes to mind is how the White House corps of correspondents helped to keep secret the physical condition of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the last two terms of his presidency. It was wartime, of course, which was incentive enough to protect the secret, but there was no lack of political animosity and other pressures to make them want to reveal it.

The majority of Western correspondents working in China are professionals: they report what they honestly believe and interpret it from their own viewpoints. Though we often don't agree with them, yet we can always agree to disagree, and on that basis we do have common goals and mutual respect.

There are a few, however, who are both over-zealous and sadly unprepared. Their wish to please their editors only magnifies their inadequacy. Young and ambitious, they want to see their bylines on the front page and to find favour with their bosses. If they succeed; is the fault entirely their own?

Creating 'Sensation'

To create some sort of sensation, they are not always above exaggeration or fabrication. They hope to score a scoop by uncovering some sort of chaos that has escaped their more experienced confreres.

A couple of years ago, some newcomers to China were telling their readers that there was a strong wave of political dissidence in China -- all because there appeared on a stretch of wall in Beijing (which they nicknamed "Democracy Wall") a few dozen "big character" posters. These were merely the last vestigates of the "Cultural Revolution."

Rejecting friendly advice to show a little professional prudence, they refused to make the most elementary analysis of the situation. Ninety per cent of the posters aired only personal grievances that by no stretch of imagination could be considered political. The crowds in front of the wall may have looked large in photos printed in the West, but at no time did they exceed a fraction of one per cent of Beijing's population. Mostly, they were just curious passersby.

The only reason to recall that unpleasant period -- an example of sensational reporting that has not stood the test of time-- is the hope that experience, if not forgotten, can be a guide for the future. Unfortunately, not everyone learned the lesson. Now some are reporting that China is "launching headlong into a thorough purge" and "more political trials are in the offing."

They seized upon a story printed in a Shanghai newspaper about the trial of eight notorious cohorts of the gang of four for crimes committed during the "Cultural Revolution" and interpreted it as having taken place recently. Anyone acquainted with the Chinese language and China's history could see through the reporters' false conclusion that here was a case heralding a new "thorough purge" and "more political trials."

With no way to read minds, it is impossible to say whether the error was intentional or not. But at the least, it was poor journalism.

ZHOU ZIJIAN REPORTS ON ANHUI'S SITUATION

HK100342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Zijiang [0719 1311 0256]: "The Spirit of the Third Plenary Session Has Guided Us To Realize the Great Historical Change"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has solemnly opened. The congress, with its extremely great significance and far-reaching influence in our party's history, is the most important meeting since the seventh plenary session. In his opening speech to the congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping precisely summed up the historical experience of our party and explicitly put forth the tasks of the congress and the direction for the whole party to march forward. The report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee triumphantly points out the historic changes over the past 6 years since the smashing of the gang of four and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and puts a magnificent goal before the party in the new historical period. The report is a program for us to strive for opening up a new situation in building socialist modernization in all all-round way.

In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang declared: Our country has undergone a historic change. This historic change fully shows that the line, principles and policies adopted by our party since the 3d plenary session of its 11th central committee are completely correct. They are the fundamental guarantee for our achieving great victories in eliminating chaos and restoring order. The judgment of the historic change conforms to the actual situation of China as well as the situation of Anhui Province. In the second half of 1977, in order to solve the leadership problem of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the central authorities dispatched Wan Li, Gu Zhuoxin and other comrades to take charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. Since then, radical changes have taken place in Anhui. In particular, since the third plenary session, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has firmly implemented the line, principles and policies of the party, and achieved great successes in adopting a series of resolute measures to wipe out the serious consequences of 10 years' internal strife. After Comrade Wan Li was transferred to the central government, Comrade Zhang Jingfu took charge of the work of the provincial CPC committee. On the basis of successes scored, the provincial CPC committee, continuing to follow a series of instructions of the central authorities, particularly carried out immense work in economic construction and political and ideological education. This aroused the enthusiasm of all fields and brought about a good situation.

In sum, over the past few years, the provincial CPC committee has resolutely eliminated chaos and restored order, broken away from the long and serious trammels of "leftist" mistakes in various fields and adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In order to eliminate chaos, restore order and improve the situation as a whole, we have specifically dealt with two fundamental problems which concern the overall situation.

One of the fundamental problems concerns the political sphere. To deal with it, we have resolutely acted according to the instructions of the central authorities on waging an unremitting struggle to repair the damages done by 10 years' internal strife. We have concentrated our efforts in the last few years on the following four tasks: 1) Penetratingly waging a struggle to expose and criticize the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. By fully arousing the masses and overcoming all obstructions, we launched the struggle to expose, criticize and investigate the crimes of the two cliques from a strategically advantageous position. We have scored great successes in the struggle. 2) Redressing a large number of unjust verdicts, false charges and mishandled cases and implementing the party's policies concerning cadres and intellectuals. Up to now, 99.86 percent of those cases occurring during the

"Cultural Revolution" in the province have been reexamined and reversed. This has aroused the enthusiasm of all people concerned. 3) Readjusting, consolidating and strengthening the leading groups at all levels. Through experience gained over the past few years, the majority of the leading groups are combat-worthy. In the 1980 flood disaster, particularly in this year's floods which were more serious than those of August 1975, leading cadres at all levels bolstered themselves and made a firm stand on the forefront to lead the masses in the struggle against the floods, ensuring the safety of all dykes and reservoirs on the banks of the Huai He during the high water season and protecting the people's life and property. 4) Upholding the four basic principles and "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and waging resolute and constant struggle against various erroneous and unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we have achieved fairly good results in carrying out party work style and discipline education among party members and cadres by citing the typical cases of some cadres' serious violations of the law and discipline and those who have abused power to seek special priviledges. It is precisely because we have eliminated chaos and restored order in these aspects that the political situation in Anhui over the last few years has been fairly stable and the party's various principles and policies could be implemented in a fairly good way. This is a great victory in eliminating chaos and restoring order and an important aspect of realizing the great historical change.

Another fundamental problem is in the economic sphere. To deal with it, we have paid close attention to agriculture as the central link and unswervingly corrected the longstanding "leftist" mistakes in economic work. In his opening speech to the congress, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "In our modernization program, we must proceed from China's realities," "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics; this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." The root cause of committing "leftist" mistakes in the past was divorcement from China's realities. The basic reason for the correctness of the third plenary session lies in adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and closely integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practical conditions of socialist construction in China. In viewing Anhui Province, we see that in order to overcome the "leftist" mistakes in economic work, we first had to make a breakthrough in agriculture. This plays an important role in making the overall economic situation and political situation take a favorable turn. Over the past 4 years, a historical change has taken place in our province's rural economic policy. The essence of the change has been to greatly readjust the production relationship in the rural areas and adopt a great reform in agricultural management. The purpose of the readjustment and reform is to eliminate chaos and restore order politically, ideologically and theoretically, to continuously and penetratingly criticize the "leftist" mistakes in rural policies, and to unceasingly sum up the practical experience of the masses so as to gradually develop the production responsibility system to all the rural areas of our province according to local conditions. So far, 97 percent of the production teams in the province's rural areas have accepted the system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and the system of fixing output quotas for individual households. In recent years, a lot of work has been done in perfecting the responsibility system and experiences have been summed up in establishing the contract labor system, assisting poor households, reducing the peasants' burdens and establishing the personal responsibility system for cadres. Political and ideological work has been intensified in the rural areas. A number of cultural centers have been set up in various localities. This has played a big role in educating peasants in collectivism and patriotism. Since last year, the production responsibility system has begun to develop in our province's forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery undertakings. The responsibility system has now stabilized and is more perfect in our province's rural areas.

In the course of perfecting the system, there has emerged in many localities households for specified jobs, specialized workers and various new types of economic united groups. Though fairly new, their great vitality has already been transformed into marked economic results. More commendably, when heavy flooding and waterlogging hit our province this year, millions of peasants, in disregard of their families safety and production losses, rushed to the river dikes and reservoirs to struggle against the flooding day and night. The masses of the people in the flood-threatened areas, taking the whole situation into consideration, punctually opened sluice gates and broke dykes in order to mitigate the flooding. Their action protected the main embankments of the Huai He from destruction. Facts have showed that it is groundless to say that the system of fixing output quotas for individual households is not applicable in water conservancy and irrigation work.

The adoption of the production responsibility system in agriculture has boosted development in farm production and bolstered the rural economy. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anhui's total agricultural output value has been increasing at an average rate of 10.8 percent per year, and total grain output has been increasing at an average rate of 6.5 percent per year. Total grain output in 1981 was 36.3 billion jin, reaching the province's previous all-time record. Peasants sold 9.4 billion jin of grain to the provincial government in 1981, an increase of 3.3 billion jin as compared with 1978. The rate of marketable grain rose to 26 percent in 1981 from 20.4 percent in 1978. In last 3 years, Anhui Province has supplied the state with 3.777 billion jin of grain, an average rate of 1.26 billion jin each year. This is an increase of 104.4 percent as compared with a yearly supply of 616 million jin to the state in the 16 years from 1963 to 1978. In spite of the most serious flooding this year in Anhui, we are still striving to supply 1.6 billion jin of grain to the state this year as planned. From liberation to the third plenary session, Fengyang County continuously had a total grain output of about 170 million jin. But great changes took place after implementing the contract system in an overall way. Last year, the country reaped 640 million jin of grain and supplied the government with 235 million jin, making the rate of marketable grain 36 percent. On the average, every household sold 2,500 jin of grain to the government. This is a real miracle in the history of Fengyang County. Over the past few years, our province has also made great progress in industrial crops and diversified undertakings. The agricultural structure has changed and begun to develop toward a favorable cycle. With the development of production, the peasants' income has increased and their standard of living has greatly improved. Per-capita income in 1981 (including household sideline production) was 199.69 yuan, an increase of 71.26 yuan over 1980. There are now 24 counties (municipalities) in our province where per-capita income has exceeded 300 yuan; of these, 5 counties have a per-capita income of more than 400 yuan. On the basis of such a rate of development, it might be possible to accomplish in advance the demand which Comrade Hu Yaobang has set for our province that, by the end of 1985, the per-capita income in the countryside reach the levels of "two, three, four and five" hundred yuan, with each level representing 25 percent of the total income.

With development of agricultural production, a new situation has appeared in which agriculture is promoting the development of industry, commerce and other undertakings. The foundation of light and textile industries was very poor in Anhui Province in the past, but some progress have been made in these fields in recent years. Since 1979, the output value of light industry has increased at an average rate of 11.1 percent each year. In 1980, the proportion of light industry's output value in industry as a whole exceeded that of heavy industry for the first time. In 1981, the proportion of light industry's output value rose to 56.6 percent. In the first half of this year, the output value of light industry increased by 18.3 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to solve the problem of commodity circulation, in particular, to overcome difficulties in supplying more daily necessities and industrial goods to the rural areas.

Through eliminating chaos and restoring order, the present political and economic situation in Anhui is good as a result of sternly implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. This has laid a sound foundation for creating a new situation of building socialism in an all-round way. Although we still have many problems and difficulties, we are confident and resolved to do the work in Anhui well. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we will resolutely and seriously publicize and implement the spirit of "the 12 party congress" and carry out the principles and tasks that Comrade Hu Yaobang has put forward for the party in the new historical period. We will grasp firmly and well the four most important tasks put forth by Comrade Xiaoping, and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our province's financial and economic situation, in social mood and in party style, so as to work hard for the realization of the magnificent strategic targets set by "the 12th party congress."

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW100400 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee issued a circular on studying documents of the 12th CPC National Congress on 3 September. Standing committee members of the municipal CPC committee and responsible comrades of some municipal departments, commissions and offices studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech on the afternoon of 4 September.

In its circular, the Shanghai Municipal CPC committee called on party and CYL members of the entire city to seriously read and study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang' report on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and to propagate these documents among the masses.

Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, presided over the study and discussion meeting of 4 September. He said, now that the municipal CPC committee has issued a circular on seriously studying documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, we should take the lead to study them beginning with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and excerpts of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

Speaking at yesterday's study and discussion meeting were also Comrade Yang Kai, Zhang Chengzong, Yang Shifa, Zhao Xingzhi, Ye Shangzhi and Li Peilan. They unanimously maintained that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech was concise and comprehensive and put forward many fundamental questions. Everyone was enlightened by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's elucidation of the historical position and great significance of the 12th CPC Congress in light of the 7th and 8th CPC Congress. After reviewing the party's history, everyone came to realize the importance of summing up historical experiences, both positive and negative.

The comrades said: The unhealthy tendencies and practices inside the party and in society are by no means the result of the open-door policy but the result of the failure of our ideological and practical work in catching up with the times. We must unswervingly implement the policy of opening our gates to foreign countries as pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the same time, we will maintain a clear head to resolutely resist the corruption caused by decadent foreign ideas.

After reviewing historical facts, the comrades said: Facts have fully borne out that our party has become more mature, and that our party is fully capable of leading the people of various nationalities of the whole country to open up new vistas in socialist modernization in all fields.

The study and discussion meeting will continue tomorrow afternoon.

GUANGXI URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK100215 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangxi Regional CPC Committee today issued a circular calling for conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular said: The 12th CPC Congress is the most important congress since the 7th CPC Congress. The documents adopted at the congress, including Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization," the CPC constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, and the speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, have scientifically summed up the experience obtained in the course of achieving the magnificent historical triumph following the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These documents have correctly laid down the great tasks for the party in the new historical era. All these documents, which embody the brilliant Mao Zedong Thought, have provided the guidelines for the socialist modernization construction in our country.

All party members and cadres must conscientiously study and understand the spirit of these documents and take the lead in implementing the guidelines laid down in them. We must make full use of all propaganda media, including newspapers, periodicals, radio and television stations and so on, and various propaganda forms to carry out propaganda work penetratingly, meticulously, step by step and in a planned way, so these documents will be widely known in every household.

On the basis of widely studying, organs, enterprises and public organizations may organize rotational training classes for cadres to study the political report of the 12th CPC Congress and for party members to study the CPC constitution. They may further organize studies to solve the actual problems of their own units.

The party and government cadres at various levels must take the lead in studying. They must be more earnest in studying than others and must give necessary study guidance to ordinary cadres and the masses. In studying, they must pay attention to understanding the spiritual substance of the documents as well as to integrate the studies with the actual situation, so as to advance the work in their own regions and units. Through studying and propaganda, we must help the vast number of party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to reach unanimity of ideological understanding under the banner of the 12th CPC Congress; further strengthen our consciousness and steadfastness in building socialism with a distinctive Chinese feature; brace ourselves and strive with one heart and one mind to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and accomplish the party's magnificent goals.

HUBEI CONFERENCE HAILS HU YAOBANG REPORT

HK090955 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] After the comrades attending the Hubei provincial conference on rural work had studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on the agricultural production responsibility system delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, they said that summing up experiences, gradually reaching perfection and tapping potential are important work to further do a good job concerning the agricultural production responsibility system. While analyzing the rural situation, the comrades said that since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee, through implementing the party's rural policies, particularly the responsibility system of linking remuneration with output, rural areas in our province have achieved a gratifying situation in which agricultural development has been speeded up, the total value of agricultural output has increased relatively greatly, the quantity of agricultural and sideline products supplied to the state has increased and peasants' livelihood has remarkably improved.

However, many peasants are worried about changes in policy. Therefore, they have not devoted their energies to the fulfillment of their contracts, particularly regarding long-term agricultural construction. Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly announced in his report at the 12th CPC Congress that it is necessary to adhere for a long time to the many forms of the production responsibility system which rural areas have established over the past few years. We can gradually perfect it only on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experiences, and we cannot go against the masses' will and rashly change it; we must not take the road back. This passage has fully affirmed the achievements in implementing the agricultural production responsibility system in rural areas over the past few years and has pointed out the orientation for our work. This will have a profound and active influence on reassuring the public and speeding up agricultural development.

While studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's statement on the agricultural production responsibility system, the comrades attending the provincial conference on rural work also pointed out: Although the might of the agricultural production responsibility system is obvious to all, the results produced by the system are preliminary and its potential is still very great. Due to the fact that it has been implemented for only a short time, leaders have had insufficient practical experience and their work style does not suit the situation; they have not studied the new situation and new problems sufficiently and have not been able to solve the problems promptly. Peasants have lacked practical experience in correctly exercising their decision making rights in management and distribution under party leadership. Departments which are related to agriculture, have also lacked experience in conforming to the new situation and doing well in supporting agriculture. This has affected the might of the responsibility system that has been brought into play.

They all said: If we want to solve these problems well and bring the potential of the production responsibility system into play, we must do well in summing up experiences and gradually perfect the system. In summing up, we must sum up the masses' practical experiences. In prefecting, we must respect the masses' will. Over the past 2 years, a large number of professional households and key-point households have emerged in all places. They have supplied a large quantity of agricultural and sideline products to the state, thus increasing the incomes of the collectives and individuals.

We must encourage and support these professional households and key-point households and sum up and popularize their experiences.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the bank deposits in the urban areas of our province have risen sharply. The total amount of these deposits increased by more than 170 million yuan in June 1982 over figures from the beginning of 1979. At present the amount of these deposits totals 260 million yuan, which means more than 340 yuan per capita on the average. This average per capita figure has more than doubled 1978 figures. This shows that the livelihood of the people has improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82 HK]

JILIN CPPCC COMMITTEE HAILS PARTY CONGRESS

SK100836 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The provincial CPPCC committee held a forum of personages from various circles this afternoon to conscientiously discuss the great significance of the 12th party congress and to talk freely about their personal experience in studying documents of the congress. The forum was presided over by Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Attending the forum were Yan Zitao, Guan Mengjue and Xiao Danfeng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Ma Zhanfeng), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee and acting secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Geng Yuelun), vice chairman of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; (Zhoa Ruyi), vice chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association; (Hong Peiye), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce; (Cai Qiyun), chairman of the provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and (Chen Jiewan), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, remarked on the historical significance of the 12th party congress at the forum by relating the party's history since the 7th party congress, urging the provincial CPPCC committee to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress. (Geng Uyelun), vice chairman of the provincial Kuomingtang Revolutionary Committee, Cheng Shengsan, chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Assocaition, and (Hong Peiye), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, warmly acclaimed the successful convocation of the 12th party congress and expressed their heartfelt support to the line, principles and policies set forth at the 12th party congress. They were greatly inspired by the 12th party congress's proposal on further strengthening the party's united front and they pledged to further bring into play the role of democratic parties and mass organizations, to exert their utmost efforts and to struggle unyieldingly for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Zhao Ruyi), vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League, and (Chen Jiewan), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, spoke at the forum. They said that the documents of the 12th party congress enable them to clarify some confused ideological and theoretical questions and to receive an education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In a speech, (Cai Qiyun), chairman of the provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The Taiwan delegation has also taken part in the 12th party congress. This shows the party Central Committee's great concern for the Taiwan compatriots and their family members and is a great encouragement to us all. We are determined not to let down the hope of the party Central Committee. We will continue to make due contributions through all kinds of activities and channels to achieve the great cause of unifying the motherland.

LIAONING RESENTENCES 'ARCHCRIMINAL' TO 20 YEARS

HK091434 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by staff reporters Liu Weiye [0491 4850 2841] and Liu Ziyang (0491 1311 7122]: "Smash-and-Grab Archcriminal Jin Dechun Jailed for 20 Years"]

[Text] Jinzhou Municipality has remedied the case of the light sentence meted out on the serious crimes committed by smash-and-grab archcriminal Jin Dechun. At a public trial held on 28 August, the intermediate municipal people's court announced it was rescinding the original verdict and resentencing the criminal Jin to a fixed term of 20 years in prison.

The political and law department of Jinzhou Municipality has conscientiously summed up the experiences and lessons of this case and decided to conduct a full-scale reexamination of smash-and-grab cases already disposed of and to deal anew with those cases which have not been handled properly.

Jin Dechun was originally a worker of the Liaoning transistor plant (now the Jinzhou transistor plant). He got his start by causing rebellion during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and became deputy secretary of the Jinzhou Municipal CPC Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. On 18 August 1976 he organized and directed more than 1,000 people to a certain PLA unit, grabbed more than 3,000 firearms and provoked an armed struggle, a serious bloody incident which resulted in the death of 21 people and the injury of 76 people. He then led an armed team to dynamite a building, resulting in several tens of thousand yuan in damages to the state and permanently disabling a worker. He also used his position and authority to rape and seduce 12 women, including the dependents of servicemen, unmarried women and female students. One of the women was so ashamed that she threw herself in the path of a passing train and committed suicide. A certain person who expressed resentment over the debauchery of his wife was actually thrown into prison for 47 days by Jin on falsified facts. Jin Dechun also took advantage of his position and authority to practice graft and appropriated more than 1,200 yuan in public property.

Based on his aforementioned crimes, the Jinzhou Municipal Political and Law Department arrested him in December 1978. During his detention, Jin Dechun refused to acknowledge his crimes, persuaded individual personnel in the prison to smuggle out letters for him and clamored for 2 reversals of the verdict. At the same time, he continued to commit crimes and went so far as to brazenly engage in indecent activities with a female inmate. When he was tried in an open court on 14 September last year, he actually hurled insults at the public prosecutor, ridiculed the court trial as "playing a joke on history," boasted "I will bring actions against you when I get out" and behaved in a most arrogant manner. According to the stipulations of the "criminal law," this crime of planning and directing the grabbing of firearms, which caused 97 casualties, should receive a sentence of not less than 10 years' imprisonment, but the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced Jin to only 5 years' imprisonment and also entered the defense he made on his own behalf in the written judgment. On 6 April this year, when Jin was released after completing his sentence, his wife and friends sent out three jeeps and a motor car to greet his release. The sight of them swaggering through the streets caused great resentment among the masses.

The broad masses of people vigorously demanded a retrial of this case. The president of the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court exercised his supervisory power, corrected the mistake of imposing too light a sentence on Jin Dechun's serious crimes, rescinded the original verdict and ordered Jin back to prison on 29 May. On 26 August, the municipal intermediate people's court organized a collegiate bench of judges to hold another public hearing on this case. They found Jin Dechun guilty of the crimes of causing injuries resulting in the deaths of people, indecency and graft and sentenced him on all counts in accordance with the principle of punishment for multiple crimes.

LIAONING RIBAO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST 'GANG OF FOUR'

HK091450 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Pay Attention to the Struggle Against the Remnant Forces of Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] The smash-and-grab archcriminal Jin Dechun has finally received his just desserts according to law. The entire process of this case tells us that we must pay attention to the struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Liaoning was a disaster area deeply affected by the interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and their factionalist forces. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have already wrested back the partial power usurped by them. Some of the factionalist elements are accepting education and reform and some of the people guilty of serious mistakes are gradually changing their stand and correcting their mistakes. However, even now there are still some factionalist remnant forces who are not very sincere and they continue to engage in contests of strength with us in various forms. They harbor resentment against investigation and examination and refuse to acknowledge their guilt or admit mistakes. They also complain and voice grievances and carry out all manner of activities to reverse the verdict everywhere they go. Some hold clandestine meetings, spread rumors and gossip, maliciously attack the line, principles and policies of the party and slander the leading comrades of the Central Committee. Some threaten and intimidate the people in charge of screening and the mass activists, looking for an opportunity to make reprisals and try to stir up trouble. Some clamor such nonsense as "economic compensation for political losses" to engage in such activities as graft and embezzlement, giving and receiving bribes, speculation and manipulation, and also smuggling and swindling. Some spread slanderous rumors to stir up "earthquakes," and even rig elections to overthrow the correct leadership of party organizations. Some disguise themselves as activities to reworm themselves into the leading body, and are even chosen as "successors" about to be entrusted with heavy responsibility. All this clearly shows that our struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is by no means over.

However, faced with the actual facts of the class struggle, some of the comrades have nevertheless turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to them. They perhaps think that with the abolishing of the slogan "take class struggle as the key link" the class struggle also no longer exists, and they can lie back and relax and concentrate on construction. Or perhaps they think that as the game is over for Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their remnant forces are only "small fry that cannot make waves," and consequently they have mentally not taken proper precautions against them. Or perhaps they are tangled up in factionalism and cannot forget their "brothers in rebellion" of former years or their "gratitude for past protection," so they pay no attention to revolutionary principles and stands and forget party discipline and state law. This kind of mentality has left a gap open to the offensive of the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The trees may prefer calm but the wind will not subside. Under the new situation, class struggle objectively exists independent of man's will. Although the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are small in number, they are however, very powerful. When the climate is right, they will rise up to make trouble. If we allow them to have their way, they will bring about unpredictable damage to our cause. Regarding this situation, our comrades must keep a sober head.

In struggling against them, we must carry out work in accordance with the policy of the party, seek truth from facts and deal with them in different ways. We must strictly distinguish and correctly deal with the two different characters of the contradiction. We must make a distinction between the comrades who made serious mistakes and the renmant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must also make a distinction between the different conditions and adopt different methods to deal with them. We must resolutely attack those who should be attacked and must make a success of the work of transforming those who should be divided and won over. As for those willing to correct their mistakes, we must teach them to change their stand, cast off their mental burden and exert themselves in work. As for those who do not admit their mistakes and try to reverse the verdict, we must clearly criticize and warn them and teach them to recognize and correct their mistakes. As for those who stubbornly stick to their reactionary stand, refuse to repent and even carry out counterattacks, we must take resolute measures and firmly attack them, for to tolerate evil is to abet it.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

SK090943 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Feng Jixin, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, said at a panel discussion: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report fully embody the idea of combining Marxist theory of continued revolution and the theory of the stages of the development of revolution. They are documents of historic importance guiding the people throughout the country to fight for opening up a new situation for socialist modernization. They will certainly lead us from one victory to another greater one and enrich our party, our socialist undertakings, our country and our people.

Comrade Feng Jixin analyzed favorable conditions in six fields for creating a new situation for socialist modernization:

1. The line has been corrected. Over the past few years, particularly since the party's third plenary session, efforts have been made to bring an end to chaos and straighten things out and correct political, ideological and organizational lines have been set forth again. Correct policies have been restored in economic, political and cultural fields. In addition, a series of new correct policies have been formulated in line with the new situation.

2. The situation has been stabilized. The present leading core of the CPC Central Committee is united and strong, which has won the trust and support of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. This is where the key to ensuring the steady development of socialist modernization lies.

3. The contingent has been strengthened. Following a few years of readjustment and consolidation, leading bodies at all levels have been replenished and strengthened. Take our province, for example. Since the third plenary session, the structure of the cadres contingent has been greatly improved to meet the requirements of building revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional competent leading bodies. This has provided a reliable organizational guarantee for correct implementation of the party's line and for opening up an all-round new situation.

4. The people's complaints have been resolved. Through conscientious summing up of historical experiences and lessons, the masses of party members, cadres and people have deepened their understanding of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and enhanced their awareness in implementing them. The implementation of various economic policies has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the masses for building socialism. The people in and outside the party have increased their confidence in the accomplishment of the four modernizations. This has laid a reliable mass foundation for fulfilling the new, great tasks.

5. The economy has been enlivened. The economy as a whole has been brought to a sound path of steady development. In our province, agriculture has been restored and developed. Despite serious disasters 2 years in succession, a fairly good harvest was reaped in this year's summer grain, which was 10 percent more (?than last year). Through readjustment, our province's industry is being restored and its economic results has been improved. From January to July this year, our industrial output value was 8.7 percent higher than in the corresponding 1981 period. This has laid a fairly good material foundation for the future sound and steady development of the national economy.

6. Our work has been done more effectively. Thanks to the continuous restoration and development of the party's find traditions, the work style of cadres at various levels has improved. They have attached importance to reality in conducting investigations and studying and, proceeding from the reality, do their work in a down-to-earth manner. Such a good work style will certainly improve our work efficiency and have a positive influence on accelerating the progress of the four modernizations.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: While noticing the favorable conditions, we should also see the existing problems and difficulties. Due to our poor foundation and conditions, our province faces more arduous tasks and should exert greater efforts if we are to catch up with the country.

QINGHAI'S: LIANG BUTING ON AGRICULTURE TASKS

SK100850 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Liang Buting, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, said that Qinghai Province, although economically underdeveloped, is full of promise for achieving the goal of quadrupling the annual output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century if efforts are made to fully understand the situation of the province and develop it's superiority.

Liang Buting said: Situated in the vast northwest area of the motherland, Qinghai is endowed with rich mineral resources and vast grasslands. According to initial survey, reserves of 35 mineral deposits of the province rank among the top 10 in the country. Among these, 10 rank first. In addition, the province has 500 million mu of usable grasslands, a very good condition for animal husbandry development. Traffic of the Qinghai-Xizang railway has been extended to Golmud. The Longyangxia hydropower station, the largest one on the upper reaches of the Huang He, will begin generating power in 1985. Oil exploration in Qaidam is vigorously progressing. All these are also favorable conditions for developing Qinghai more rapidly.

Liang Buting said: During the next 20 years, we should proceed from the actual situation in Qinghai to give play to our superority in rich resources and to tap the potential in agriculture and animal husbandry so as to catch up with the construction of the country. In industry, in addition to fully developing our capacity, we should accelerate oil exploration, development of hydropower stations on the Huang He and the construction of national key projects, such as the Chaerhan potash fertilizer plant and Xitieshan lead-zinc mine, vigorously prepare for the construction of [words indistinct] aluminum plant, expand or establish building a material industry and a salt chemical industry and comprehensively utilize animal by-products.

In animal husbandry, we should partially change the backward situation in which herdsmen lead a nomadic life for a long period of time, establish stable bases for growing forage grass and fodder in winter-spring pastures, carry out intensive farming, strengthen the protection of natural grasslands and improve and utilize them rationally. In addition, focusing on achieving better economic results, we should improve animal mix, speed up animal turnover and raise the marketable rate of animals. In agriculture, the dredging of rivers, transformation of low-yielding farmlands in (Chuanshui) areas, utilization of the snow of Kunlun mountain and the water of the Longyangxia reservoir, harnessing of the Huang He, the improvement of the Huangshui basin, reform of the farming system in the warm eastern areas of the province, scientific farming and the development of various types of production should all be carried out in a planned way.

Liang Buting also sadi: Qinghai's economic development should be effected mainly by self-reliance and hard work. However, we should coordiate well our partial plans with the national plans, promote economic cooperation with other provinces and municipalities and help each other to develop the strong points and offset the weak ones.

SHAANXI MEETING STUDIES HU YAOBANG REPORT

HK091220 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to seriously study and discuss the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC Congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches delivered by Comrade Ye Jianying and Comrade Chen Yun at the 12th CPC Congress.

In their speeches, comrades unanimously held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a programmatic document for our country to open up a new prospect of socialist modernization in an all-round way and a mobilization order for the whole party to strive for the great goal in the year 2000. The report sums up the historical victory won over the past 6 years since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It puts forth the great task to open up a new prospect of socialist modernization in an all-round way and completely conforms to the desires of the whole party and the people throughout the country and to the actual situation of our province. Together with all party members and cadres and the masses throughout the province, we must bravely shoulder this great historical mission.

The comrades present at the meeting said: The core and basis of the party's line is the ideological line. Our party has been able to accomplish the arduous task of turning chaos into order in the guiding ideology, win an important victory in turning chaos into order in actual work and effect a historical and great change.

One of the especially important reasons is that we have resolutely broken through the dogmatism and serious shackles of the personality cult and have reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, we must, in actual work, adhere from start to finish to the ideological line of proceeding from reality, linking theory with practice and seeking truth from facts so as to ensure the correct implementation of the political line and the organizational line.

The comrades present at the meeting also emphatically pointed out: To strive to make a fundamental improvement in our province's financial and economic situation, in the general mood of society and the work style of the party in the next 5 years, the most crucial and decisively significant work is to use communist ideology as a weapon, really rectify the work style of the party and leadership groups at all levels, do a good job of cooperation between new and veteran cadres and promote a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are young and energetic to leadership posts so as to make the rank of cadres revolutionized, young, knowledgeable and professional.

The meeting held: The documents of the 12th CPC Congress are of great epoch-making significance. It demanded: Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership and study, publicize and implement well the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

XI ZHONGXUN GREETS SHAANXI THEATER ANNIVERSARY

OW010825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 1 (XINHUA) -- The 70th anniversary of the establishment of China's oldest theatrical organization, "Yi Shu She (Society To Change Old Customs)," was marked with a five-day celebration which closed here today. The society was founded by a group of intellectuals who, inspired by the 1911 revolution, wants to "change old customs and educate the society with new ideas." The society had the support of China's great man of letters Lu Xun who often visited the theater while he was teaching in Xian in 1924.

As part of the celebration, a collection of Qin Qiang, an opera popular in Shaanxi and its neighboring provinces, presented by "Yi Shu She" has been published by the Shaanxi people's publishing house. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Dramatists Association and the Culture Bureau of Shaanxi Province, the opening meeting was attended by a thousand people. Xi Zhongxun, member of the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, He Jingzhi, deputy head of the party's Propaganda Department as well as noted writers and dramatists extended their congratulations to the society.

Before liberation, the society presented a large number of plays promoting patriotism, democracy and science and trained hundreds of Qin Qiang opera actors and actresses of the five northwestern provinces. Since 1949 the theater has won national and provincial awards for its performances. Two of its productions have been filmed. Its recent production of "Xian Incident" was awarded first national prize. In 1981 a Qin Qiang opera troupe with most of the members from "Yi Shu She" toured Japan.

PAI WAN-HSIANG ON COMMUNIST CHINESE TACTICS

OW090353 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) -- Pai Wan-hsiang, director of Mainland Operations Department of the Kuomintang Central Committee, Wednesday called on the people to cultivate a common understanding that communism can only bring disasters to China, and that only through the three principles of the people can China be unified and saved.

Pai made the remarks at a joint meeting of the KMT's Central Committee members and Central Advisory Committee members held at the armed forces officers club with Yang Lian-Kung, an advisory member, presiding.

He pointed out the present 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will continue to maintain the so-called Marxist-Leninist line. "It's not correct to say that the congress will deviate from the Maoist or leftist line because whether the Chinese Communists are adopting the rightist line or the leftist line, they are actually all Communist lines," Pai said.

Throughout the Chinese Communist Party history, the Communist leaders have been carrying out the continuing power struggles over the two line. Pai said, "they have never been able to get out of this vicious cycle of conflicts over the line of policies."

As to the united front tactics, Pai said, the Chinese Communists have been very consistent and they have set up organs at various levels of the "government" and the party to implement their tricks.

It is estimated that at least 110,000 "government" and party cadres are engaged in the united front tricks against the Republic of China, he said.

"These cadres are utilizing several times more of other people in attempting to seize Taiwan with peace offensive."

However, Pai said, after the Chinese Communists have failed to achieve their purpose through the united front tricks, they resorted to the attempts of trying to "isolate Taiwan externally and subvert it internally."

For example, the Peiping regime tried to pressurize the United States not to sell weapons to this country, while it is also using the so-called "Taiwan independence elements" to creat division within this nation.

Pai expects the Peiping regime will continue to use the united front tricks to try to take over Taiwan in the future.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE -- Taipei, 6 Sep (CNA) -- An Executive Yuan report says the Republic of China, in the first half of this year, had an economic growth of 3.51 percent, a gross national product (GNP) increase of 8.71 percent, a gross national income (GNI) increase of 8.6 percent and a per capita income increase of 6.66 percent. The report says the annual economic growth was 3.53 percent in the second quarter of this year, higher than the first quarter's annual rate of 3.48 percent. It says the per capita income of his country was 45,164 NT dollars (1,179 US dollars) in the first half of 1982. The report puts the unemployment rate at 1.62 percent in the first half of this year, although there were as many as 6.73 million laborers on this island in the period, which account for 36.96 percent of the whole population. Those employed in the manufacturing sector had an average monthly wage of 11,945 NT dollars, an increase of 12.6 percent as compared with the figure in the first half of last year, the report says. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 7 Sep 82 OW]

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST VIEWS THATCHER VISIT

HK090110 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Sep 82 p 2

[By Political Editor David Choi: "Maggie's Visit Must Be Seen as a Beginning"]

[Excerpt] September 23 will be an eventful day for Hong Kong with two important items on its political diary.

On that day, the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will be having talks with Chinese Government officials in Beijing, and the Hong Kong question will be on her agenda.

Locally, undemocratic Hong Kong will be going to the polls for the second time in six months, under a universal franchise -- this time to elect 74 district board members in the urban area.

Both events will be keenly watched to see what bearing they have on Hong Kong's political future.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to draw attention to the crucial issue of what happens to Hong Kong after the New Territories lease expires in 1997.

On the other hand, the urban district board elections mark another important step in the government's new-styled district administration scheme which is aimed at boosting public participation in running local affairs.

Given our people's increasing awareness of the uncertainty over their future, there is growing public hope that Mrs Thatcher will bring back good news from Beijing.

This is particularly so because the governor, Sir Edward Youde, has apparently decided that now is the time for all sides to initiate some serious dialogue on the subject.

Before Mrs Thatcher and her entourage arrive in China on September 22, she and key members of her Cabinet will have been briefed twice by Sir Edward on the Hong Kong situation -- the latest occasion being this week when Sir Edward also had five UMELCO [Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council] members with him.

It is proper, and not before time, that due weight is now being given to the issue by Sir Edward's administration and Mrs Thatcher's government.

But there is an important factor that people should be made fully aware of. It would be dangerous if people's hopes were to run unrealistically high and Mrs Thatcher be expected to produce quick and all-embracing results.

Hong Kong must avoid working itself up to a point where any letdown could cause another crisis in confidence, thus considerably weakening the territory's situation even before the lease expires.

Barring any surprise announcement, we should be prepared to accept that the best Mrs Thatcher can get from China is agreement that Beijing and London have decided to start some form of dialogue on Hong Kong's future.

In the meantime, the urban district board elections provide a good opportunity for people to show that they are positive about Hong Kong being their home.

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IDA TO PROVIDE $7 BILLION TO POOR COUNTRIES

OW101726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The International Development Association (IDA) will provide seven-billion dollars in 1983 and 1984 to commit to easy-term credits to low-income countries. Final agreement on that plan was reached in Toronto at the 37th meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The agreement also included additional two-billion dollars to be contributed to IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, by 31 countries in 1984. The United States, one of the 32 countries who contributed funds to IDA in recent years, did not join the agreement this year.

The members of the World Bank reached an agreement in 1980 on additional funds for IDA. They agreed that the countries concerned would contribute an additional 12 billion dollars in 1981 to 1983 fiscal year, of that the United States would provide 3.24 billion dollars.

Because the United States has fallen behind on its contribution and will not complete its 1981-1983 contributions until 1984, programs were cut 35 percent, from 4.1 billion dollars to 2.7 billion in fiscal 1982.

The U.S. delegates pledged at the annual meeting that the U.S. Government will try its best to contribute the amount decided in the 1980 agreement.

At the annual meeting, which ended yesterday, the 32 countries agreed that they will soon start negotiations over contributions to IDA in 1985 to 1987.

GENEVA MEETING CONDEMNS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

OW121041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The 35th session of the U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities ended here yesterday, with participants condemning the Japanese militarists for the bacteriological weapon tests in China during World War II. The session adopted two resolutions urging withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and respect for human rights in those countries.

During the 26-day meeting, British expert Benjamin Whitaker and American expert John Carey said thousands of innocent Chinese were killed by the Japanese invaders in their bacteriological weapon tests in Harbin, northeast China, during the war of aggression against China.

The Japanese authorities should bring to trial those responsible for the atrocities, the two experts said.

A Chinese observer presented the session with a written document on this issue on September 8, which was then circulated as an official document of the session, stating that "the aggressive war against China waged by the Japanese militarists brought tremendous disasters to numerous Chinese people and people in other countries including Japan."

"The Chinese people and people in other countries should never forget the disasters and sufferings brought about by the aggressive war, and strive to prevent a repetition of that unfortunate chapter of history," the document said.

The resolution on Afghan issue said that withdrawal of foreign forces from that country "is essential for restoring human rights" there.

It reaffirmed that the Afghan people have the right to "determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind."

Calling for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the session stated that a political solution should be based on self-determination for the Kampuchean people and respect for all other human rights.

The resolution on the Kampuchea issue said that all parties concerned should "take steps to ensure, following the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, that the Kampuchean people choose their own representatives to a constitutional assembly without foreign interference, in an atmosphere of freedom and under United Nations supervision."

The session also adopted two other resolutions calling for respect for human rights in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and in southern Africa.

INTERNATIONAL OIL TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS

OW130546 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Daqing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 5-day international conference on oilfield exploration technology ended in Daqing today.

Attending the conference were scholars and experts from 23 countries on the five continents as well as scholars and experts from the United Nations Department for the Promotion of Technological Cooperation and Development and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. At the conference, Chinese and foreign scholars and experts read out 32 theses on how to recover the maximum amount of petroleum from known petroleum reserves by the most economical methods -- a common goal pursued by all petroleum-producing nations throughout the world. Six of these 32 theses were read out by Chinese scholars and experts.

During the period of the conference, foreign scholars and experts visited the Daqing oilfield's production equipment and scientific research units and gave a high appraisal of Daqing's technological level in petroleum exploration.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RICHARD NIXON'S VISIT

Leaves Hangzhou for Shanghai

OW102021 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and his party wound up their visit to Hangzhou and left for Shanghai by train this morning. Accompanying them were Zhu Qizhen, director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Anderson, American consul general in Shanghai.

Seeing the American guests off at the railway station were Zhou Feng, mayor of Hangzhou, and Wang Lifu, director of the foreign affairs office of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government.

While at the railway station, Mr Nixon warmly shook hands with the passengers on the platform and bade them farewell.

Feted in Shanghai

OW101903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a banquet here this evening for the visiting former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

In his toast, Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Chen Jinhua said: "Ten years ago, the Sino-U.S. joint communique which is of far-reaching significance was issued here in this city. Today, we are glad to see Mr Nixon visit Shanghai again."

He said: "We are convinced that so long as the governments of the two countries strictly abide by the principles stated in the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Sino-American relations will develop further."

In reply, Nixon said the Chinese people and the American people are both great peoples. "What we have now is a good beginning for relationship in which the ceiling is unlimited," he added. He said he expected greater developments for Sino-American relations in the next ten years.

Feng Depei, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Donald N. Anderson, American consul general in Shanghai, took part in the banquet.

Nixon and his party arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou by train this morning.

Departs Shanghai for U.S.

OW111612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and his party left here for home by air today after winding up their visit in China.

Seeing the guests off at the airport were Chen Jinhua, vice-mayor of Shanghai; Zhu Qizhen, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and Donald N. Anderson, American consul general in Shanghai.

This morning Nixon toured the Huangpu Park on the bank of the Huangpu (Whangpoo) River.

PRC-U.S. JOINT VENTURE AIMS TO PRODUCE SEALS

OW121033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Wuhan, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Hubei-Parker seal maker, a Sino-U.S. joint venture now under construction in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, is scheduled to go into production in the first quarter of 1983, XINHUA learned today.

The seal maker, the first joint venture undertaken in Hubei, central China, involves participation of the Hubei motor vehicle industrial company and the Parker-Hannifin Corporation of Ohio, U.S.A. Under terms of the contract signed in November last year, the projected factory will be equipped with more than 100 imported key machines and testing apparatus, complete with home-made maintenance facilities.

In the five years following its completion, the factory is expected to produce 198.24 million pieces of oil-proof, gas-proof and leakproof rubber sealings for motor vehicles, ships and trains. An estimated 65 percent of the products will be for export.

The factory area now covers 2,090 square meters, nearly half of which is devoted to workshops. Plastering, installation and testing of equipment are now well under way.

Lu Fengming, chairman of the board of directors of the joint venture, told XINHUA that the effort is aimed at producing top-quality products for home and overseas markets by effectively using China's raw materials and manpower, and the Parker-Hannifin Corporation's up-to-date technologies. The Chinese side will contribute 51 percent of the 990,000 U.S. dollars investment involved in the first year, while the remainder will come from the U.S. side, Lu Fengming said.

FENG YUOLAN HONORED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

OW111903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Noted Chinese philosopher Feng Youlan was awarded this afternoon an honorary doctor of letters degree by Columbia University, his alma mater, for his "long tradition of Chinese humanistic scholarship which has sought to learn from the present as well as the past."

Professor Feng earned his PH.d degree at Columbia University under famous philosopher John Dewey in 1923.

At an academic convocation in the university, the 87-year-old Chinese philosopher said the honor conferred on him is not a personal honor. "It is a token of the appreciation of the American scholarly world for the scholarship of the Chinese nation. It is a token of the continuing development of the traditional friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples," he said.

He made a lengthy statement on development of philosophy in China over the past several decades and his own philosophical ideas. He cited a verse from the Chinese classic "Book of Poetry" which says "although Chou is an old nation, it has a new mission." Then he declared "the ancient nation of China now has a new mission, and that mission is modernization. I'll work to preserve the identity and individuality of the ancient nation and yet, at the same time, to promote the fulfillment of this new mission."

Columbia University President Michael I. Sovern also spoke at the ceremony.

Several hundred scholars, students, members of the university's faculty and Chinese-American scholars from eastern area of America attended the convocation.

KYODO CITES OFFICIAL ON JAPANESE CENOTAPH

OW120441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 12 KYODO -- A senior Chinese Government official has said the planned construction of a cenotaph in memory of Japan-created Manchukuo in northeastern China may damage Tokyo-Beijing relations.

"Construction of such a monument will hurt the sentiment of the Chinese people," State Councillor Ji Pengfei said Saturday when he met here with Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe.

"We would respond to this by putting up a monument in memory of the Japanese invaders," he was quoted as saying. "Then what will happen to China-Japan relations?"

The cenotaph construction plan, being promoted by former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, has outraged people living in northeastern China.

Kishi was a senior government official of Manchukuo, which was established by the Japanese military in 1932 and collasped in 1945 at the end of World War II.

Ji also referred to the just-settled school textbook dispute and said: "We are certain that the Japanese Government will take concrete action as promised (in defusing the two-month-long diplomatic crisis)."

"We only hope such a problem will not arise again," he was quoted as telling Tanabe.

Ji, a former vice premier, is now a member of the 10-member State Council created earlier this year.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS JAPAN'S TAZAWA

OW121005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Kichiro Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Japan, and his party.

During the meeting, Wan Li said: "Both China and Japan have their own strong points in resources and technology. There are broad prospects for the two countries to develop cooperation in the field of agriculture on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and making up each others deficiencies."

He said: "To strengthen the Sino-Japanese friendly relations and to develop their economy conform to the aspirations of the two peoples. [as received]"

Wan Li asked Kichiro Tazawa to convey the greetings of Premier Zhao Ziyang and himself to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. He said that he was looking forward to the prime minister's visit to China soon.

Present at the meeting were Lin Hujia and He Kang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture animal husbandry and fishery, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

KYODO: Textbooks Discussed

OW121125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 12 KYODO -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li said China will welcome a visit by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to China late this month while stating the textbook controversy was settled, Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa said Sunday.

In a meeting with Tazawa at the Great Hall of the People here, Wan asked Tazawa to convey a hearty welcome of Wan and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Suzuki, Tazawa later told reporters.

Wan also proposed talks on development of the Sanjiang Plains in Heilongjiang Province, northeastern China, under way with Japan's technical cooperation, during Suzuki's visit to China starting September 26.

Tazawa told reporters Japan will send experts or conduct talks through diplomatic channels on economic aid in addition to the technical cooperation for the project.

Japan has been carrying out a three-year development survey at a 40,000-hectare model area in the 10-million-hectare Sanjiang Plains, most of it undeveloped, at a cost of yen 1 billion since last year at China's request for Japan's technical cooperation.

Tazawa will leave here Monday for home.

TOKYO RALLY DEMANDS RETURN OF NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW040535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 3 (XINHUA) -- More than 2,000 Japanese attended a rally here today, sponsored by the Liberal Democratic Party and pressing for the return of Japan's northern territories from the Soviet Union.

The northern territories involved are the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, which were occupied by the Soviet Union during the Second World War.

A resolution passed at the rally called on people "to unite as one and determinedly carry on the struggle for the return of the territories until this goal is attained."

The resolution voiced "strong opposition to the conclusion of a good neighbour and friendship treaty with the Soviet Union at the expense of shelving the territory problem." In addition, the resolution demanded that "a peace treaty with the Soviet Union only be signed under the precondition of the solution" of the dispute.

The rally was the second one of its kind organized by the Liberal Democratic Party with the first one held Sept. 3 last year.

Susumo Nikaido, secretary general, and other leaders of the party spoke at the rally.

JAPANESE DANCE TROUPE PERFORMS IN BEIJING

OW081939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese national dancing art troupe presented traditional folk dances of the country at the nationalities palace of culture tonight before an audience of 1,000.

Headed by Arimitsu Jiro, president of the Japanese Art Academy, the troupe arrived in Beijing September 6 for a performance tour marking the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

Among those present tonight were: Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; and leading Chinese dancers Jia Zuoguang and Zhang Jun. Also present was Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. The Japanese artists will go to Sheyang from Beijing.

VIETNAMESE AIRCRAFT PENETRATE AIRSPACE 10 SEP

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Two MIG-21's of the Vietnamese Air Force intruded into China's territorial air over Ningming County and Pingxiang City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, to conduct reconnaissance from 11:46 hours [0346 GMT] to 11:48.20 hours September 10.

The Vietnamese aircraft penetrated 17 kilometers deep into China's territory, covering a width of 31 kilometers.

Foreign Ministry Protest

OW120859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy to China, strongly protesting against the intrusion into China's airspace by Vietnamese war planes.

The note points out that at 11:46 to 11:48 A.M. on September 10, two MIG-21's of the Vietnamese Air Force intruded into China's airspace on reconnaissance missions over the city of Ping Xiang and Ningming County of China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. "This is a grave provocative incident purposely created by the Vietnamese authorities. It once again proves that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was hypocritical when it proposed on August 14 that hostile acts be suspended along the border area during National Day celebrations of both countries. This proposal is but a smoke screen put up by the Vietnamese authorities to cover up their intensified creation of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border area," the note says.

"The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest against the dispatching of airforce planes by the Vietnamese authorities to intrude into China's airspace, and solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side immediately stop all its activities of provocation on and intrusion into the Chinese border, or the Vietnamese authorities must bear full responsibility for any consequences arising therefrom," the note stresses.

SIHANOUK COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN STRUGGLE CITED

OW121035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of Democratic Kampuchea, said here today that the only way for Kampuchea to regain its independence is to fight a national war of resistance against Vietnam.

In an interview with AFP today, Sihanouk said: "Any ways and means to solve the problem with Hanoi must be through waging a war of resistance. The Vietnamese Government will only understand the language of arms."

"Since Vietnam's rejection of independence to Kampuchea, our responsibility has been to fight," Sihonouk stressed.

Sihanouk arrived here on September 8 on a private visit. He will leave for Conakry, captial of Guinea, this afternoon before he goes to New York to attend the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session.

THAI MINISTER SEES 'MASSIVE' SRV DEPLOYMENT

OW111854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The recent massing of Vietnamese troops along Kampuchea's western border gives the lie to Hanoi's proclamation of "partial withdrawal of troops", said Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today.

Sitthi, who is the current chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, was speaking to reporters at the airport here upon his return from a three-day visit to Singapore and Malaysia.

Vietnam's massive military deployment on the border and introduction of large numbers of tanks and other heavy weapons into Kampuchea may be part of its preparations for an offensive in the coming dry season, and Thailand has to follow this closely, he said.

He said he had exchanged views with leaders of Singapore and Malaysia about the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. "We believe that our stand on this problem is likely to receive wider support," he said.

The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, he said, "is a success and has the support of the majority of the people. At present, it is seeking wider support and ASEAN is also working systematically to help bring about this."

THAI-KAMPUCHEAN AIR RELIEF ROUTE CLOSED

OW101431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The direct air route between Bangkok and Phnom Penh for transporting International Red Cross (IRC) relief goods to Phnom Penh has been cancelled following consultations between the Thai Government and IRC officials early last month.

This is revealed by Thai authoritative sources to the NATION REVIEW here yesterday.

The Bangkok-Phnom Penh air route was opened in October, 1979. The IRC and the UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) had two chartered flights to Phnom Penh every week, carrying relief goods meant for the villagers and children in the areas under the control of the Heng Samrin regime.

The opening of this air route had earlier caused controversy which led to the suspension for a time of the air link. Thai Government security officials complained that those relief goods were actually delivered to the Vietnamese occupation troops in Phnom Penh.

The termination of the air route will leave IRC to seek other ways for delivering its relief goods to Phnom Penh.

BRIEFS

MEDIA DELEGATION TO THAILAND -- Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- A seven-member Chinese radio and television delegation headed by Ma Qingxiong, vice-minister of radio and television, left here today for a visit to Thailand at the invitation of the public relations department of Thailand. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Sep 82 OW]

U.S.-WEST EUROPE PIPELINE DISPUTE EXAMINED

OW130527 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Commentary on current events: "The Controversy Between the United States and Western Europe as Demonstrated in the Natural Gas Dispute"]

[Text] Recently, the United States and Western Europe have been locked in open dispute over Western Europe's insistence on supplying capital and equipment to, and buying natural gas from, the Soviet Union. Neither side will give in. Both sides have taken legal and administrative measures to impose sanctions or taken countersanction measures. The controversy has intensified with time. Mounting tension in relations between the Western allies has rarely been seen in post-war years. Western public pinion has widely expressed its serious concern over the repercussions the widening rift between the United States and Western Europe might bring to present and future international relations.

The natural gas dispute is of long standing. As early as the mid-1970's, Western European countries and the Soviet Union had already negotiated on the long-term supply of natural gas. After repeated bargaining, agreement was reached among West Germany, France and Italy and the Soviet Union at the end of last year and the beginning of this. The agreement called for the construction of a large natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, with Western European assistance, in exchange for long-term supply of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. According to the agreement, the Western European countries are to provide the Soviet Union with approximately U.S. $10 to 15 billion of badly needed loans for buying large steel pipes and technology from the West for the construction of this 5,000-kilometer pipeline. And, under the agreement, the Soviet Union would provide Western Europe with an annual supply of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas for 25 years, beginning in 1984.

It is obvious that the deal has greatly benefitted the Soviet Uion. The Soviet Union can use Western Europe's financial and material resources to accelerate its exploration and utilization of domestic energy and complete the construction of oil and gas fields in Siberia in a relatively short period. At the same time, being Western Europe's major energy supplier, the Soviet Union can use it as leverage for applying pressure and exerting influence on Western Europe, thereby driving a wedge between Western Europe and the United States. For this reason, the United States has always opposed the deal and has emphatically pointed out that the huge loans and advanced technology and equipment provided by Western Europe will beef up the Soviet Union's strength and strengthen its arms expansion to seek military superiority. The United States is also worried that Western Europe's over dependence on the Soviet Union for energy supply will lead to the weakening of the West's overall strategy against the Soviet Union.

President Reagan has repeatedly put pressure on the Western European allies and asked them to abandon, or at least postpone the deal. However, the Western European countries, because of their own political needs and economic interests, have defied U.S. opposition and decided to sign agreements with the Soviet Union. Thus, the dispute between the United States and its Western European allies over the natural gas issue has become more open and intense daily.

At the end of last year, the Reagan administration announced U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and banned domestic U.S. firms and enterprises from providing technology and equipment for the construction of the Siberian natural gas pipeline. In June this year, the Reagan administration again announced the extension of the ban on the export of energy equipment to the Soviet Union by U.S. firms, to include U.S. subsidiaries in Western Europe and European firms producing pipeline equipment under U.S. license. Thus, the United States has attempted to obstruct the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline project by hardline measures.

But the results have turned out counter to U.S. wishes. The Western European countries have expressed their strong reaction to the U.S. strong measures, pointing out that these measures are unjust and dangerous, and asking the United States to abolish the export ban. At the same time, they have reasserted that Western Europe will honor agreements already signed with the Soviet Union and will carry out the natural gas pipeline project. They have also taken legal and administrative action to order foreign subsidiaries in their countries and domestic firms producing equipment under U.S. license to defy the U.S. ban.

By the end of August, shipments of compressors and steam turbines manufactured in France and Britain for the Siberian gas pipeline were already on their way to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the natural gas pipeline dispute is still going on.

The U.S.-Western European conflict is a concrete reflection of the long political and economic contradictions among the Western allies. First, following Western Europe's growing economic might, Western European countries are demanding a more equal role in their partnership with the United States. Currently, both the EEC's combined GNP and its share in international trade surpass those of the United States. Western European countries have grumbled about their subordinate role in the U.S.-EEC partnership. They are fed up with the U.S. superpower role as a self-styled leader of the league. In the natural gas dispute, the United States, styling itself as the Free World's leader, suddenly announced the extension of the export ban, without consulting its allies beforehand, and has arbitrarily demanded U.S. subsidiaries in other countries and European firms having close relations with U.S. firms to comply with the U.S. ban. This crude behavior has aroused the Western European countries' anger. Not only are France and West Germany opposed to the U.S. ban, but Britain and Italy have also taken countermeasures. The concerted actions taken by the Western European nations in the natural gas conflict have rarely been seen in the past.

Second, there are also differences between the United States and Western Europe in devising their strategy against the Soviet Union. Proceeding from the desire to struggle against the Soviet Union for hegemony, the United States seeks to check the Soviet Union in the diplomatic, economic and military fields. It asks its allies to follow this strategy and sacrifice certain economic interests. Although Western Europe feels uneasy about Soviet expansion and aggression and keeps a wary eye on the Soviet Union, it still stresses the need to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union, due to its own position. It continues to develop trade with the Soviet Union in an effort to ease the tense situation in Europe.

From this natural gas deal, the Western European countries will not only obtain a steady supply of energy in the next supply in Europe, but will also fill orders amounting to billions of U.S. dollars from such a huge project. This will provide the Western European countries with a golden opportunity to extricate themselves from economic depression, increase employment and enliven their foreign trade.

The U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union is also contradictory in some aspects. While the United States is trying hard to oppose the natural gas pipeline deal between the Soviet Union and Western Europe, the United States itself has decided to extend its grain agreement with the Soviet Union, providing the Soviet Union with a huge amount of grain for its own gain. The French minister of agriculture made an ironic remark about the United States, saying: Reagan's motto may be "one may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge."

In spite of the fierce dispute between the United States and Western Europe, they still share a unified strategic goal in resisting Soviet expansion. Neither side will pass the point of no return. At present, both the United States and Western Europe are looking for a compromise to reconcile the controversy over the natural gas deal.

U.S. IMPOSES SANCTIONS ON BRITISH COMPANY

OW101056 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 9 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today imposed sanctions on a British company which defied the U.S. embargo on the equipment for a Soviet gas pipeline project. The sanctions came immediately after a Soviet freighter left Glasgow, Scotland, with turbines made by John Brown Engineering Ltd., which uses U.S. General Electric rotors.

The sanctions prohibit John Brown Engineering from exporting U.S.-licensed oil and gas related products, services and technology.

The British company was the fourth European company penalized by the U.S. Government. Similar sanctions were imposed on two French companies and an Italian firm in the past two weeks.

It was reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who returned to Washington today after a three-day visit in London, had talked with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over the pipeline issue, but both sides made no concessions from their positions.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said today the U.S. hopes that negotiations will resolve differences with the European countries over how to deal with the Soviet Union.

UK 'Regrets' Sanctions

OW102007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] London, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The British Government "very much regrets" the U.S. decision to impose sanctions on a British firm, the John Brown Engineering, for supplying turbines to the Siberian gas pipeline, a spokesman for the British prime minister's office said here today.

According to well-informed sources here, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was enraged by the U.S. sanctions. She is against any U.S. attempt to interfere in Britain's commerce and has publicly noted that Washington is continuing to sell wheat to Moscow, the sources added.

The British Trade Department also issued a statement today saying that Britain had no wish to escalate the row over President Reagan's embargo policy but was determined to defend its national interests. "It will endeavour to persuade the U.S. Government to rescind the order," the Trade Department said.

It was reported here that Britain today ordered two more firms to defy the U.S. embargo on equipment for the Siberian pipeline only hours after the U.S. Government announced sanctions against the John Brown Engineering. The two companies have contracts worth over 18 million dollars to supply the pipeline with fire-fighting gear and radio antennae.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NORWEGIAN ENERGY MINISTER

OW101540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met here this afternoon with Vidkunn Hueding, Norwegian minister of energy and petroleum, and the party he is leading. They discussed cooperation on the exploitation of energy. Present at the meeting were Li Tianxiang, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry, and Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China.

POLAND SEEKS TRADE EXPANSION WITH USSR

OW111238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Poland is seeking to expand its trade with the Soviet Union and the East European countries because of the U.S. and Western economic sanctions against it.

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowic revealed this in a press interview published in the latest issue of the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES. The sanctions imposed by the U.S. and other Western traders have aggravated Poland's economic troubles, he declared.

Last year the Western traders cut their exports of industrial raw material and products by 30.4 percent while Poland depended on the West for 40 percent of its imports, Nestorowic said.

Polish exports to the West last year decreased by 20 percent, contributing a 13 percent fall of the national income. Last year's total volume of Polish exports to the West could not even meet the payments of interests and outstanding foreign loans, he disclosed.

The situation became worse in the first four months of this year as the West further cut their exports to Poland by 43 percent, he said.

Meanwhile, imports from the Soviet Union increased 11 percent last year, boosting the total volume of Polish-Soviet trade to more than 8.1 billion rubles (5.7 billion dollars). The volume of barter trade with the Comecon (Council of Mutual Economic Assistance) countries, had also been on the increase in the 1970's Nestorowic recalled.

Now Poland is seeking help from the Comecon partners to make full use of its industrial potentials and complete its key projects, the minister said.

The Soviet Union had agreed to provide long-term loans to Poland and the East European countries had also agreed to reschedule Poland's repayments, he added.

SHULTZ DISCUSSES REAGAN'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

House Committee Testimony

OW101052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz said today that it is time to address the Palestinian issues "forcefully and directly" and that negotiations should be broadened to include Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Middle East question, Shultz asked for congressional support of President Reagan's plan which "offers a reasonable basis for a negotiated compromise among the parties."

In his proposals made on September first for what he called a "durable, just and lasting peace" in the area, Reagan called for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the final association of these territories with Jordan. But he refused to support the establishment of a Palestinian state and did not mention the PLO's role in the process.

Shultz told the committee today that he believed the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from occupied territories and the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries are the two key principles in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which should "apply on all fronts."

He said the Palestinian problem "cannot be resolved through Israeli sovereignty or control over the West Bank and Gaza," but "we will also not support the formation of a Palestinian state," he added. He expressed support for "full autonomy giving the Palestinian inhabitants real authority over themselves."

He stressed his belief that the Camp David framework has the "necessary room for negotiations to fulfill the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and "to reach peace treaties between Israel and her neighbors."

Shultz said the United States wants a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and will "not support their continuation as extraterritorial outposts," but neither will it support "efforts to deny Jews the opportunity to live in the West Bank and Gaza under the duly constituted governmental authority there, as Arabs live in Israel."

Shultz supported participation by the Palestinian inhabitants of east Jerusalem as well as those of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in elections under the self-government plan.

On Jerusalem's future status, he said that the United States does not recognize "unilateral acts with respect to final status issues." Jerusalem must be undivided and its status determined through negotiations, he added. He stressed the Reagan administration remains committed to Israel's security despite differences over the Reagan peace plan.

United Jewish Appeal Speech

OW130908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz made a strong appeal here today to Israelis and Arabs to "come together at the bargaining table" to "talk about peace."

Making his first public appearance since assuming office tonight at the United Jewish Appeal National Hineni leadership meeting -- a group of wealthy Jewish Americans each of whom donates over 100,000 dollars annually to the United Jewish Appeal (UJA) campaigns, Shultz said "there is no need now to agree on any principle but one -- that is the need to come together at the bargaining table to talk. To talk about differences; to talk about aspirations; to talk about peace."

Shultz cited the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the Camp David accords and the U.S. President's speech of September 1 as the three basic documents to establish peace in the Middle East.

However, the U.S. position on the Middle East problem as elaborated by its secretary of state today is heavily biased in favour of Israel. The U.S. commitment to Israeli security and to "genuine peace", Shultz said, "grows out of a sense of moral obligation but also out of strategic interest." "A strong, secure Israel is in our interests and the interests of peace," he asserted.

Ignoring the aspirations of the Arabs for the restoration of the Palestinian rights to self-determination, Shultz reassured Israel that the United States "will not support an independent Palestinian state." "There is nothing that says that Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan must lead inevitably to a Palestinian state," he said.

Shultz warned the Arabs who fail to join the peace process not to miss the present opportunity. "An opportunity for peace that may not come again soon," he said.

He specially called on Jordan and representatives of the "Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories" to come to negotiate with Israel. He did not mention the PLO as a full partner to the peace process, although it has been widely recognized as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

Committing the United States to be a full partner in the negotiations, Shultz noted: "The President's initiative contains firm American principles; we will not depart from them."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON 12TH ARAB LEAGUE SUMMIT

Conference Concludes

OW101405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Fez, Morocco, September 9 (XINHUA) -- The 12th Arab League summit came to a successful close this evening (23 pm local time).

At the closing ceremony presided over by Moroccan King Hassan II, Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs Mihammed Bou'cetta (spokesman of the summit) read out the final declaration which consists of four parts concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict, Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the Arab stand on the Gulf war and the issue in the Horn of Africa.

The declaration said that in view of the grave and delicate situation the Arab nation faces and its historical responsibility, the participating Arab leaders discussed all important topics proposed by the summit.

The summit extended respect to the struggle against Israeli aggression waged by the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian people. It reiterated support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their inalienable national rights.

The declaration said that the summit had adopted following principles in accordance with the Middle East peace plans proposed by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Saudi King Fahd:

1 -- Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the six-day war of June 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem;

2 -- Dismantlement of Jewish settlements built on those territories since 1967;

3 -- Guaranteed freedom of worship for all religious faiths in Jerusalem's holy places;

4 -- Reaffirmation of "the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative." Compensation for the losses of all Palestinians unwilling to return to their homeland;

5 -- The West Bank and Gaza Strip shall be placed under United Nations' trusteeship for an interim period not exceeding several months;

6 -- The creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital;

7 -- The U.N. Security Council shall guarantee peace for all states in the region, including the independent Palestinian state;

8 -- The Security Council shall guarantee the observance of these principles.

The declaration said that the summit strongly denounced Israel's aggression against Lebanon and asked withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. The summit reaffirmed Arab countries' determination to provide Lebanon with all assistance it needed.

The declaration said that the summit "took note of the decision of the Lebanese Government to end the mission of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon" and called on the Lebanese and Syrian Governments to "undertake negotiations in order to take new dispositions, in the light of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon."

The declaration said the summit regretted the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war despite efforts by various parties for a ceasefire.

The summit reiterated the "commitment to defend all Arab territories" and said "any aggression against any Arab state is an aggression against all Arab states." It urged Iran and Iraq to respect U.N. Security Council Resolutions 479 and 514 calling for a ceasefire. It appealed that other countries do nothing, directly or indirectly, to help the gulf war go on.

On the Horn of Africa, the Arab leaders decided to support Somalia's demand to preserve its territorial integrity and obtain the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from its territory.

Praising the success of the summit, Moroccan King Hassan II said that decisions adopted by the summit showed that "we are only demanding our legitimate rights."

According to the final declaration, the summit decided to name a four-member committee of Arab leaders to contact permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to determine their position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the latest U.S. Middle East plan.

The committee will regularly report the results of its contacts and endeavors to Arab leaders.

At the closing session of the summit, King Husayn of Jordan, on behalf of all the participants, expressed thanks to the host country. Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi also spoke on the occasion. The next Arab summit will be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Commentator's Article

HK120752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAQ in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "Strengthen Unity, Have Firm Orientation, Advance Bravely"]

[Text] The 12th Arab summit meeting victoriously concluded in Fez, capital of Morocco, on 9 September. The meeting achieved major positive results as a result of its consultations. The meeting approved an Arab plan for solving the Palestinian and Middle East problems, stressing that Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territory, reiterating that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinian people have the national right to establish a Palestinian state, and demanding that the UN Security Council guarantee the peace for the countries in the region (including an independent Palestine). This is the first constructive and relatively realistic plan for solving the Middle East problem to be jointly put forward by the Arab countries since the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1948. It is a clear expression of the desires of the Palestinian people and the Arab people. It can be predicted that the positive results of this meeting will greatly help toward a just, peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian and Middle East problems, and are bound to have a far-reaching effect on Middle East developments.

This Arab summit was held at a time when the Palestinian armed forces had withdrawn from Beirut, the Israeli aggressor army was still playing the tyrant in Lebanon and the United States had put forward a new plan for solving the Middle East problem. The tense situation and complex circumstances required that the Arab states rapidly give a clear-cut answer. The results of the meeting are undoubtedly a heavy blow at the Begin expansionist authorities. The Begin authorities launched an invasion of Lebanon in a vain attempt to wipe out the PLO's military forces and strangle the Palestinian people's just cause of returning to their homes. However, far from the Palestinian people's just struggle being extinguished -- and it could never be extinguished -- the results of the fes meeting prove that the Palestinian people have gained still more extensive and effective support from the Arab people and from nations in the world who love peace and uphold justice. Today, the Arab heads of state have spoken in a single voice in Fez; this shows that, when faced with grave challenges, the Arab countries are capable of uniting and advancing in step.

The results of the Fez summit are also a forceful reply to the new U.S. plan for the Middle East. Although the new U.S. plan differs in some respects from plans put forward in the past, there is no change at all in its fundamental pro-Israeli stand. In particular, it refuses to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is a violation of the relevant UN resolutions and lacks a sense of reality. On the eve of the Fez meeting, the Reagan administration attempted to take advantage of the temporary difficulties of the PLO and the Arab states to suddenly propose its new plan, obviously with the aim of influencing the meeting's oreintation. At the Fez meeting, however, the Arab states maintained their principled stand and attacked the plot to impose U.S. decisions on the Arab people. The U.S. Government's attitude toward the eight principles put forward by the Fez meeting will be a touchstone for judging whether it is continuing to favor the Begin authorities and is sincere about solving the Palestinian problem.

The results of this meeting also clearly showed that so long as the Arab states rely on their own strength, seek common ground while reserving difficulties and unite to become strong, they are able to bring tremendous strength into play. As is common knowledge, the Middle East is a focal region in the rivalry between the two hegemonists. The failure to solve the Middle East problem for so long is inseparably linked to the rivalry between the two hegemonists and Israel's aggression and expansion. History has repeatedly proven that in the final analysis the solution of the Palestinian and Middle East problems depends on the unity for battle of the Palestinian people and the Arab people. Unity is not only the requirement of the situation. It is also the fundamental interest of the Palestinian and Arab people. The principled stand shown by this Arab summit will undoubtedly be supported by the Arab millions, and is also bound to gain broad international sympathy and support. No matter how long and tortuous the road, and no matter how Israel stubbornly stands in the way, the just cause of the Arab people and the Palestinian people is sure to triumph in the end.

U.S. Response

OW110726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Secretary of State George Shultz, in a reaction to the Arab League summit proposal, said today that President Reagan "stands firmly behind his proposals" which offer a better chance for a durable Israeli-Arab settlement.

He pointed out that the eight-point proposal of the Fez summit differs from the Reagan initiative "on key and important issues." This was the first official U.S. reaction to the Arab summit proposal adopted Thursday night.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Reagan's peace initiative today, Shultz said Israel has also opposed the U.S. proposals. The reactions of the Israeli Government and of the Arab League are "clear, graphic evidence that the position of both sides must be negotiated if we are to bring genuine peace and security to this troubled region," he said.

On the question of whether the Arab League summit proposal provides for an "implicit Arab recognition of Israel," Shultz said, it would be "a real breakthrough" if it was confirmed that the summit recognized "Israel's right to exist."

He told the Senate committee that "now is the time for quiet diplomacy to pursue the President's initiative and bring it to fruition." He expressed the hope that Jordan will join in the peace process beyond those who have participated.

He disclosed that a program will be worked out for the "synchronized withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces" from Lebanon.

Israel Blasts Plan

OW111856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday totally rejected the new Arab Middle East peace plan as "a call for war against Israel", but urged Arab countries to enter direct negotiations with Israel, according to reports from Tel Aviv.

The Arab Middle East peace plan, which was worked out by Arab leaders at the summit in Fez, calls for establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank with east Jerusalem as its capital and urges U.N. guarantees on the rights of the states in the region to live in peace.

Yitzhaq Shamir attacked the plan as "a plan to bring about the destruction of Israel." He said the Fez plan was "even worse than the Saudi plan" because it called for a Palestinian state which would be a threat to Israel's existence. He said that Israel will continue its struggle against the Palestine Liberation Organization "until it has been totally destroyed."

He reaffirmed Israel's refusal of U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, which calls for a Palestinian self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

Mubarak's Comments

OW121522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said here today the plan of the Fez Arab summit was "very good for the cause of the Middle East, but lacks the means of application."

After his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, the Egyptian president said the U.S. Middle East proposals "contain positive points but we have remarks to make which we will raise with the Americans." "I think it is better to support Reagan's proposals and encourage as much as we can the United States to move forward," he added.

Mubarak was in Paris for a brief stopover en route home after his visits to Yugoslavia and Romania.

French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali also held talks. Cheysson said after the meeting that the French-Egyptian July initiative on the Middle East, which supported the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and mentioned the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization, proved better than the plans of Reagan and the Fez summit.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SOMALI HEALTH DELEGATION

OW111653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with a health delegation from Somalia led by Ahmed Abdirashid Sheikh, vice-minister of health.

Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health, and Mohamud Mahamed Tifow, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Somali Embassy in China, were present at the meeting.

1ST PLENARY SESSION 12TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Namelists Issued

OW121120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 12 Sep 82

["Communique of First Plenum of 12th Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the No 1 communique of the First Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

The First Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China opened in Beijing on September 12, 1982. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang presided over the meeting.

The meeting was attended by 210 members and 138 alternate members of the party Central Committee. One hundred and forty-nine members of the Central Advisory Commission and Comrade Huang Kecheng attended as observers.

Today's plenary session elected the members and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the general secretary of the party Central Committee and the members and alternate members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and decided on the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Following are the lists:

(I) Members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee:

1. Members of the Political Bureau (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing (Zhuang), Ulanhu (Mongolian), Fang Yi, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao (f.), Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song REnqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Yun, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qiaomu, Yu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen and Liao Chengzhi.

2. Alternate members of the Political Bureau (listed in the order of the number of votes):

Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua (f.).

(II) Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee:

Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

(III) General secretary of the Central Committee:

Hu Yaobang

(IV) Members and alternate members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee:

1. Members of the Secretariat (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Deng Liqun, Yang Yong, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili and Yao Yilin.

2. Alternate members of the Secretariat (listed in the order of the number of votes):

Qiad Shi and Hao Jianxiu (F.).

(V) Chairman and vice-chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee:

Chairman: Deng Xiaoping

Vice-chairmen: Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Yang Shangkun (permanent vice-chairman).

Hu Yaobang Addresses Closing

OW131128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 13 Sep 82

["No. 2 Communique of First Plenary Session of 12th C.P.C. Central Committee" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Following is the text of the No. 2 communique of the First Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

The First Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China continued in Beijing on September 13, 1982. It was attended by 209 members and 138 alternate members of the Central Committee. One hundred and fifty-six members of the Central Advisory Commission and 128 members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection attended as observers.

The plenary session approved the chairman, vice-chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Central Advisory Commission elected at a plenary meeting of the Central Advisory Commission, and the secretaries and Standing Committee members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elected at a plenary meeting of the commission.

Prior to the closings of the plenary session of the Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang made an important speech on the party's work for the present and next year on behalf of the newly-elected Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Television Coverage

HK130758 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 September carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast a 6-minute filmed report on the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The film opens with a long shot of a hall in the Great Hall of the People where the plenum is being held. This is followed by a medium shot of Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang sitting at a long table facing the rest of the Central Committee members. Then, after a closeup shot of Zhao announcing the meeting open, the camera cuts to a pan shot showing senior members sitting in the front row. They are, from right to left: Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Li Xiannian, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian and Peng Zhen.

The next segment begins with several shots of the members receiving their ballots and marking them. This is followed by shots of the following leaders casting their ballots into a ballot box: Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Li Xiannian, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Xy Siangqian, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang, followed by other leaders. The announcer explains that the ballots are for electing the members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the general secretary of the Central Committee and the members and alternate members of the Secretariat.

After all the ballots are cast, the announcer says all the above candidates have been elected and the camera cuts to show the elected officers, who are now seated at the long table shown at the beginning of the film. They are, from left to right: Chen Muhua, Liao Zhengzhi, Hu Qiaomu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi (in military uniform), Li Desheng (in uniform), Ulanhu, Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Li Xiannian, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing (in uniform), Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun (in uniform), Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa (in uniform), Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin and Qin Jiwei (in uniform).

The filmed report concludes, showing the members raising their hands to adopt the plenum's communique No 1. This film is rerun later in the evening at 1330 GMT in the station's daily special program on the congress.

Newspaper Coverage

OW130737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Under red banner headlines, Beijing newspapers today give front page coverage to the full text of the No 1 communique of the First Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, issued yesterday.

The PEOPLES DAILY features a group of photos of six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee -- Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

Also on the first page of the paper is a picture of members of the new Central Advisory Commission as well as Huang Kecheng, who all attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

The paper devotes its entire second page to 29 photos of the members elected to the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

On the top of the page three are biographies of new members of the leading organs of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The remainder of the third page carries reports hailing the successful closing of the 12th national party congress and of the election of new leading organs of the C.P.C. Central Committee by party members and people throughout the country and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

DENG ELECTED CHAIRMAN CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

OW131120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Communique of First Plenary Meeting of C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Following is the communique of the First Plenary Meeting of the Central Advisory of the First Plenary Meeting of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China:

The First Plenary meeting of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing on September 13, 1982. One hundred and fifty-eight members of the commission attended the meeting, which was presided over by Comrades Bo Yibo and Cheng Zihua. Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an important speech on the nature and tasks of the commission.

The meeting elected the chairman, vice-chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Central Advisory Commission. Following is the namelist:

Chairman: Deng Xiaoping;

Vice-chairmen: Bo Yibo, Xu Shiyou, Tan Zhenlin and Li Weihan;

Standing Committee members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Deng Xiaoping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Xu Shiyou, Li Jingquan, Li Weihan, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, Su Yu, Cheng Zihua, Fu Zhong, Tan Zhenlin and Bo Yibo.

CHEN YUN ELECTED DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HEAD

OW131124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Communique of First Plenary Meeting of C.P.C. Central Commission for Discipline Inspection -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Following is the communique of the First Plenary Meeting of the newly elected Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China:

The First Plenary Meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing on September 13, 1982. One hundred and twenty-nine members of the commission attended the meeting, which was presided over by Comrades Wang Heshou and Han Guang. Comrade Chen Yun made an important speech at the meeting on strengthening the party's discipline inspection work.

The plenary meeting elected the secretaries of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and members of the Standing Committee of the Commission. The namelist follows:

First secretary: Chen Yun;

Second secretary: Huang Kecheng;

Permanent secretary: Wang Heshou;

Secretaries: Wang Congwu, Han Guang, Li Chang, Ma Guorui and Han Tianshi;

Standing committee members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Ma Guorui, Wang Congwu, Wang Heshou, Li Chang, Li Zhilian, Li Zhengting, Chen Yun, Huang Kecheng, Han Guang, Han Tianshi and Cai Shunli.

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEWLY ELECTED CPC LEADERS ISSUED

Biographies of New Leaders

OW121548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Following are biographies of Yang Shangkun, Liao Chengzhi, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Yang Yong, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu who were newly elected to the leading organs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at the First Plenum of the 12th C.P.C. Central Committee.

Yang Shangkun:

Born in Tongnan County, Sichuan Province, in 1907, Yang Shangkun joined the Communist Youth League in 1925 and the Communist Party of China in 1926, and engaged in the student movement in Sichuan and Shanghai in that period.

From 1927 to 1930, he studied at Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow. After his return to China in 1931, he served as head of the Propaganda Department and secretary of the party faction in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and helped organize and lead the workers movement and the movement against Japanese aggression and for national salvation in Shanghai. In 1933 he worked as editor of the journals RED CHUNA and STRUGGLE, published in the central revolutionary base area, vice-president of the party school, director of the Political Department of the First Front Army and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Red Army. He took part in the Long March and attended the Zunyi meeting as an observer. After reaching northern Shaanxi, he became director of the political department of a field army. He was secretary of the North China Bureau of the party Central Committee in 1937 and secretary-general of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee in 1945. After the founding of the People's Republic, Yang Shangkun served as director of the General Office of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary-general of the party Central Committee and alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. He became member of the Secretariat of the Guangdong provincial party committee in 1965. From 1978 onward, he has served successively as second secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, first secretary of the Guangzhou City party committe. chairman of the city revolutionary committee, vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Standing Committee member and secretary-general of the Military Commission of the party Central Committeee. Yang Shangkun was a member of the 8th and 11th Central Committee of the CPC.

Liao Chengzhi:

Liao Chengzhi, born in 1908 and a native of Huiyang County, Guangdong Province, joined the Communist Party of China in 1928. From 1928 to 1932, he worked in the international seamen's trade union in Europe. After returning to China, he served as head of the Propaganda Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, secretary of the leading party members group of the All-China Seamen's Trade Union, secretary-general of the Political Department of the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army, secretary of the Liberation Publishing House in Yanan, director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he has served successively as deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the youth league, vice-chairman and chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the State Council, president of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, president of the Overseas Chinese University, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Liao Chengzhi was alternate member of the 7th party Central Committee and member of the 8th, 10th and 11th party Central Committees.

Qin Jiwei:

Born in 1914 in Hongan County, Hubei Province, Qin Jiwei joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1930 and the Red Army in 1929. He worked successively as platoon leader, company commander, regiment commander, division commander, commander of the Taihang military area, commander of the 9th column of the Second Field Army, commander of the 15th Army of the Chinese Peoples Volunteers, deputy commander of the Yunnan military area of the People's Liberation Army, deputy commander and commander of the P.L.A. Kunming units, commander of the P.L.A. Chengdu units, and first political commissar and commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units. He was a member of the 10th and 11th Central Committees of the C.P.C.

Deng Liqun:

Born in Guidong County, Hunan Province in 1915, Deng Liqun joined the revolution in 1935. He joined the Communist Youth League in 1936 and became a member of the Communist Party of China the same year. He has served successively as executive committee member of the Students Federation of Beiping (Beijing), director of the education department of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, head of the propaganda department of the Jibei prefectural party committee, deputy director of the General Office of the Financial and Economic Commission of Northeast China, director of the policy research office of the Liaoning provincial party committee, standing committee member, secretary general and head of the propaganda department of the Xinjiang bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal RED FLAG, leading member of the Policy Research Office of the State Council, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, deputy director of the General Office of the party Central Committee, and director of the Research Office of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee.

Yang Yong:

Born in 1912 in Liuyang County, Hunan Province, Yang Yong joined the Communist Youth League in 1927, became a party member in 1930 and joined the Red Army the same year. He has worked successively as company, battalion and regiment political commissar, brigade commander and political commissar, division political commissar, commander of the western Shandong military area, commander of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan military area, commander of the 7th Column of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Field Army, commander of the 5th Army Corps, commander of the Guizhou military area, governor of Guizhou Province, commandant of the Number Two Senior Infantry School, commander of the 20th Army Corps, deputy commander and commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, commander of the Beijing units of the People's Liberation Army, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. and concurrently commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units, and commander of the Xinjiang military area. He is now deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., Standing Committee member and deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. He was an alternate member of the eighth party Central Committee and member of the 10th and 11th Central Committees.

Chen Pixian:

Born in Shanghang County, Fujian Province, in 1916, he joined the Communist Youth League in 1929 and the Communist Party in 1931. He joined revolutionary work in 1929, and served successively as secretary of the children's bureau at the district, county, provincial and central levels, secretary of the Communist Youth League at the county and then at the provincial level,

secretary of the Communist Party committee of central Jiangsu and political commissar of the central Jiangsu military area, and secretary of the Central China Work Committee of the Communist Party. Since 1949, he has worked successively as secretary of the southern Jiangsu area party committee, secretary and then first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, second political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison, secretary of the East China Bureau of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Yunnan provincial party committee, second secretary of the Hubei provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, first secretary of the Hubei provincial party committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

He was an alternate member of the eighth Central Committee and a member of the eleventh Central Committee.

Born in 1929 in Yulin County, Shaanxi Province, Hu Qili joined the Communist Party of China in 1948 and joined revolutionary work the same year. He served successively as president of the All-China Students Federation; alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the youth league; deputy secretary of the party committee of Xiji County of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, deputy secretary of the Guyuan prefectural party committee, and deputy director of the general office of the regional party committee. Later, he became successively vice-president of Qinghua University and deputy secretary of the university's party committee, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the youth league, president of the All-China Youth Federation, secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee and mayor of Tianjin, and director of the General Office of the party Central Committee.

Qiao Shi:

Born in 1924 in Dinghai County of Zhejiang Province, he was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in 1940 and joined revolutionary work in the same year. He became secretary of a Shanghai middle school party branch in 1940 and then secretary of the general party branch of the school, and deputy secretary of the new city district. After 1949, he served as secretary of the youth committee of the Hangzhou municipal party committee, deputy head of the united front work department of the youth committee of the East China Bureau of the party Central Committee, head of the capital construction and technical section of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, president of the designing institute of the Jiuquan Iron and Steel Company and president of the research institute of the company.

He became a vice group head in the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee in 1964 and then a bureau director in the department. He was appointed vice head of the Liaison Department in 1978 and is now head of the department.

Hao Jianxiu:

Hao Jianxiu was born in 1935 in Qingdao, Shandong Province. She became a worker at the Qingdao No. 6 cotton mill in 1949 and joined the Communist Party in 1953. Later, she studied and graduated from a special middle school for workers and peasants and the East China Textile Engineering Institute.

After 1962, she became a technician at the Qingdao No. 6 cotton mill and a deputy director of the Qingdao No. 8 cotton mill, and served as deputy secretary of the Qingdao city party committee, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, chairman of the city trade union council, president of the city women's federation, vice-chairman of the Shandong Provincial Trade Union Council, president of the provincial women's federation, standing committee member of the Shandong provincial party committee. Later, she became vice-minister and then minister of textile industry and vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation. She was a member of the 11th party Central Committee.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Officials at Final Plenum

OW110214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held its final plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting is now still in session.

The presiding chairmen of today's session are Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao. Hu Yaobang is presiding over the session.

According to the agenda, the delegates will elect alternate members of the 12th party Central Committee and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The congress will also adopt a resolution on the work report of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Li Xiannian will make a closing speech.

Alternate Members Namelist

OW110920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 138 alternate members of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (listed in the order of the number of votes):

Yang Taifang, Lang Dazhong (Dai), Wei Jianxing, Jiang Minkuan, Yin Changmin (f.), Luo Shangcai (Buyi), Zhou Guangzhao, Zheng Guangdi (f.), Jiang Xiesheng, Peng Shilu, Yin Jun (Bai), Nian Dexiang (Hui), Li Gang, Chen Suzhi (f., Manchu), Hu Ping, Hu Jintao, Yuan Fanglie, Gaisang Doje (Tibetan), Jiang Xinxiong, Yang Xizong, Jin Baosheng (Yao), Zhao Zongnai, Tang Zhongwen, Pan Rongwen (f.), Zhu Xun, Liu Shusheng (Hui), Li Bing (f.), Wu Wenying (f.), Zhang Xudeng, Lu Maozeng, Chen Ying, Lin Yincai, Liang Dongcai, Xiong Qingquan, Wei Mingyi, Yu Zhenwu, Yu Hongli, Lu Liangshu, Zhu Houze, Qiao Xueting, Zou Jingmeng, Zhang Xintai, Gong Benyan, Li Ming, Wang Qun, Li Huifen (f.), Yangling Doje (Tibetan), Zhou Aqing, Huang Demao, Liu Guiqian, Sun Weiben, Li Shoushan, Qian Qichen, Dong Jichang, Ma Sizhong (Hui), Wang Yuefeng (Li), Batubagen (Mongolian), Lu Gongxun, Tian Shixing, Liu Hongru, Zhang Wannian, Liang Chengye (Zhuang), Wang Renzhi, Wang Linhe, Liu Yujie (f.), Liu Guoguang, Xu Qin, Janabil (Kazak), Hei Boli (Hui), Ding Fengying (f.), Han Xu, Xie Fei, Wei Jinshan, Sun Guozhi, Li Tieying, Li Shuzheng (f.), Wu Zuqiang, He Guangyuan, Zhang Xiang, Nie Kuiju, Gao Dezhan, Huang Shu, Ma Zhongchen, Wang Xuezhen, Xing Chongzhi, Liu Youfa, Liu Minghui, Wang Jialiu (f.), Zhang Boxiang, Han Ruijie, Xing Zhikang (f.), Liu Yi, Dong Zhanlin, Wang Jiangong, Zhang Wanxin, An Zhiwen, Li Feng, Wu Weiran, He Zhukang, Chen Zuolin, Song Jian, Lin Jianqing, Zou Jiahua, Luo Gan, Ma Weihua, Li Huamin, Huang Ganying (f.),

Zhao Dongwan, Wu Xiangbi (Miao), Gao Houliang, Yang Zhengwu (Tujia), Yan Zheng, Liu Weiming, Qian Xuesen, Yang Haibo, Ma Hong, Fang Weizhong, Wang Meng, Li Jijun, Xu Xin, Gao Zhanxiang, Ye Xuanping, Liu Haiqing, Ma Ming, Wang Liusheng, Li Changan, Zhang Jianmin, Ren Rong, Yang Yongliang, Wang Fuzhi, Zhang Gensheng, Wu Lengxi, Yuan Jun, Wang Jinshan, Li Ruishan, Wang Qian, Yu Sang and Wang Dongxing.

Discipline Commission Members

OW110912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the 132 members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elected by today's morning session of the 12th national party congress (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ma Guorui, Wang Ling (f.), Wang Tie, Wang Yan, Wang Youxin, Wang Congwu, Wang Yaoshan, Wang Zhongyin, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Zonghuai, Wang Zhanping, Wang Xiaoguang, Wang Fuqing, Wang Heshou, Wang Hefeng, Yun Shiying (Mongolian), Mao Duo, Wen Li (Hui), Wen Zhengyi (Korean), Shi Shengrong, Shi Xinshan, Shi Min, Bai Zhimin, Bao Yushan (Mongolian), Zhu Shaoqing, Qiao Qing, Ren Zhiheng, Doje Cering (Tibetan), Liu Ying (f.), Liu Kun, Liu Hansheng, Liu Zide, Liu Liying (f.), Liu Mingjiu, Liu Jiadong, Liu Ruying (f.), Liu Xinquan, Liu Hekong, Xu Mengxia, Sun Tonghui (f.), Yan Youmin, Yan Kelun, Li Zhuang, Li Jian, Li Chang, Li Tao (Manchu), Li Yao, Li Zhilian, Li Zhengting, Li Xingwang, Li Junyan, Li Zhefu, Li Jianmin, Li Zhenhai, Yang Ke, Yang Jue, Yang Ziqian, Yang Xilin, Yang Youzhen, Yang Yunyu (f.), Wu Xinquan, Yu Dajia (Zhuang), Yu Shusheng, Yu Jianting, Di Zicai, Zou Yan, Song Cheng, Song Jiehan, Zhang Mao (f.), Zhang Kai, Zhang Shun, Zhang Lixing, Zhang Chuandong, Zhang Haifeng, Amudun Niyaz (Uygur), Chen Yun, Chen Tan, Chen Dazhi, Chen Rulong, Shao Jingwa, Fan Xixian, Fan Chaoli, Lin Xiao, Lin Yixin, Lin Weixian, Jin Feng, Jin Shi, Jin Zhaodian, Pang Ran, Zhao Zhongde, Zhao Qiyang, Duan Yun, Rao Zhengxi, Xu Qixiao, Xu Shenji, Gao Jun, Gao Xinhua, Guo Jian (f.), Guo Chunyuan, Tang Yanjie, Pu Anxiu (f.), Yan Fusheng, Huang Zhong, Huang Kai, Huang Naiyi, Huang Minwei, Huang Liqing, Huang Kecheng, Cao Guanghua, Cao Youmin, Cao Guanqun (f.), Tsodanov (Uygur), Qi Yuanjing, Cui Jian, Kang Di, Zhang Lin, Liang Maocheng, Peng Ru (f.), Peng Qingyun, Han Guang, Han Tianshi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jiao Shanmin, Xie Bangzhi, Zhan Danan, Cai Shunli, Tan Kaiyun, Tan Shenping, Xue Tan, Xue Fengxiao, Jian Xianren (f.) and Jian Xianfo (f.).

Discipline Commission's Report

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- In its work report submitted to the 12th CPC National Congress, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection recalls its main work and basic experiences during the past 3 years and more, and puts forward proposals for future work.

The report says that the commission, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, has mainly done the following work, centering on the improvement of party style, since its founding over 3 years ago.

1. It worked out and implemented the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" for improving party style.

Facts in the past 3 years prove that these principles have helped to educate the party members and correct the mistakes of those party organizations and party members that violated the party's organizational principles and have beome a powerful weapon for improving party style. In dealing with certain trends, the commission and many other local discipline inspection commissions have, in the light of the guiding principles, seriously handled a number of cases concerning the breaching of party style and violation of party discipline.

The commission also drafted the "Stipulations Concerning Amenities for High-Ranking Cadres," which have been put into practice after approval by the Central Committee. This, too, has helped to improve party style and the party's relations with the masses.

2. It has resolutely upheld the four cardinal principles and helped to keep the whole party politically in step with the Central Committee.

In 1979 and 1980, the commissions for discipline inspection at various levels focused their attention on investigating and handling those cases of resisting the implementation of the policy on cadres, and cases of rejecting the lines, principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In 1981, the work of the commissions for discipline inspection at various levels mainly involved assisting various party committees to ensure the implementation of the Central Committee's principle of continuing to carry out economic readjustment and further promoting political stability. Shortly before and after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they carried out struggles on two fronts against erroneous words and deeds of opposing the lines followed by the party Central Committee since its 3d plenary session.

3. It has redressed wrong, false and unjustifiable cases and implemented the party's policy on cadres.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection reexamined some cases which had great impact on the party and the country. For example, the major frame-ups against Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Qu Qiubai and Pan Hannian were reversed. A number of comrades who were wrongly labeled as right opportunists or as having committed right deviationist mistakes in 1959 were rehabilitated. Reexamination was also made of great numbers of other wrong, false and unjustifiable cases brought up during the "Cultural Revolution" and cases left over from an earlier period.

4. It has participated in examining the cases of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and commissions at various levels have worked together with other departments concerned in examining the cases of those who were linked to the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, further exposing the criminal activities of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers in the decade of turmoil and drawing conclusions on the important members who had connections with the two counterrevolutionary cliques.

5. It has corrected the unhealthy tendencies in the economic spheres and rebuffed the serious economic crimes.

From the second half of 1979, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection began to present the issue of correcting the unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere. In 1981, this issue was regarded as one of the major tasks that needed to be done to improve party style. After the Central Committee issued an "emergency notice" on cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field in January 1982, the discipline inspection commissions at all levels, acting as organs under various party committees to lead this struggle, made all-out efforts to crack down on serious economic crimes. Their initial successes in this regard have thwarted the unhealthy tendencies and effectively educated the broad masses of cadres and people on the need to struggle against the inroads of bourgeois ideas.

On the whole, the discipline inspection commissions at all levels have done a great deal of work in the past 3 years or so, which has facilitated the efforts to set things to rights, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, strengthen party building and ensure the implementation of the party's line.

The report also summarizes the basic experiences gained in inspection of discipline. The report says: After more than 3 years of actual work, we think the following several issues are important:

1. The issue of the ruling party's work style is an issue which concerns the party's survival or demise.

The issue of the ruling party's work style, in the final analysis, is an issue concerning whether or not our party can maintain the nature of the vanguard of the working class and maintain a close relationship with the masses. The most dangerous aspect of unhealthy party work style is its detachment from the masses. Thanks to the efforts exerted by the whole party after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's work style has improved and the party's prestige has heightened. Today the main trend of the party's contingents is still good and the party's work style is continuing to improve.

However, we must soberly realize that such problems as ideological impurity, unhealthy work style and undesirable elements can actually be found within our party; the party's work style has not been fundamentally improved; and unhealthy tendencies and violations of the law and discipline are still quite serious among a small number of party members and cadres. Comrades of the whole party must heighten their awareness and resolutely stop and combat these serious problems.

2. It is a principle of the party's political discipline that the whole party must keep in step with the Central Committee.

The key to realizing the historic task of achieving socialist modernization lies in upholding the party's leadership. Facts over the last 3 years and more prove that the party Central Committee's leadership; lines -- including the Marxist line set by its 3d plenary session -- principles and policies are correct. The issue now is to make sure that the whole party is politically at one with the Central Committee, and will resolutely implement the Central Committee's lines, principles and policies. No one is allowed to go his own way. All Communist Party members, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must keep in step with the Central Committee politically. This is the most important point of political discipline. Violating political discipline and boycotting and opposing the implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies are the most harmful and the most serious violation of party discipline. To make sure that the whole party will keep in step politically with the Central Committee, the whole party must, first of all, be unanimous on the fundamental issue of upholding the four cardinal principles. The harmful effects caused by the trend toward bourgeois liberalism and by upholding "left" mistakes should not be underestimated. From now on, as the party's organs to inspect discipline, we must work conscientiously to deal with cases concerning serious violations of the party's political discipline.

3. The struggle against inroads of bourgeois ideology is an important step to consolidate the party.

The struggle between corrosion by capitalist ideas and opposing corrosion with socialist ideas will inevitably continue for a long time to come during the stage of our country's socialist development. How to prevent our party members from degenerating under the corrosion and influence of capitalist ideas has become an important task of our ruling party under new historical conditions. All Communist Party members, particularly the party's leading cadres, must exert unremitting efforts to carry out the struggle against corrosion through to the end.

Dwelling on the future work of the commission, the report says that after the 12th CPC National Congress, the commission for discipline inspection at various levels should -- on the basis of educating party members on the new party constitution and the report of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the unified leadership of the party committees -- concentrate their efforts on rectifying party style, consolidating the party organizations, enforcing party discipline and fighting against all unhealthy tendencies inside the party and offenses committed by party members against law and discipline.

The report emphasizes that the first and foremost issue for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style is to uphold the party's political discipline, adhere to the four cardinal principles, endeavor to build socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, and guarantee that the whole party is politically at one with the Central Committee. The commissions for discipline inspection at all levels must regard this as the focal point of their work.

To crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere will be a fighting task of the party for a long period to come. The discipline inspection commissions at all levels should sum up experience, reinforce their strength and -- in coordination with other departments concerned -- adopt effective measures to overcome all obstacles and carry this struggle through to the end.

Doing a good job in party consolidation under the party's unified leadership not only is the commission's central task for the next 5 years, but also for a much longer period to come.

The report also emphatically explains how to strengthen leadership over discipline inspection and further improve the discipline inspectors' fighting capabilities in accordance with the stipulations of the new party constitution.

Li Xiannian's Address

OW110856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the closing speech delivered by Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China here this morning:

The twelfth national congress of our party has now successfully fulfilled its historic mission, thanks to the common effort of all the delegates.

This congress, after fully democratic discussions, has unanimously endorsed the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the eleventh Central Committee of the party and adopted a resolution to this effect. Applying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the report of the Central Committee sums up the great successes we have achieved in setting things to rights in all fields of endeavour in the past six years, particularly since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee, analyses the current political and economic situation in our country and puts forth the tasks and principles for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We believe that, by firmly advancing in the direction indicated by the twelfth congress, the Chinese people, led by our party, will certainly win great new victories in the socialist cause.

After careful discussion by all the delegates, this congress has unanimously adopted the new constitution of the party, which has removed the "left" mistakes in the constitution adopted by the eleventh congress and which inherits and develops the strong points of the constitutions adopted by the seventh and eighth congresses. The new constitution is a crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom, and a powerful weapon for building a stronger party, both ideologically and organizationally, in the new historical period.

It should be pointed out that, while it has been relatively easy to formulate the new party constitution, it will not be as easy to implement it strictly throughout the party. We must carry on ideological education and organizational work in real earnest, resolutely rectify the party style and consolidate all party organizations as the constitution requires and fight against all words and actions that contravene the constitution, so that members of our party may truly act as good examples to the masses and that our party may truly become a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

After full deliberations and democratic election at this congress a new Central Committee and also a Central Advisory Commission and a Central Commission for Discipline Inspection have come into being. Thus a major organizational guarantee is provided for the realization of the principles and tasks set forth by the twelfth congress. The new Central Committee consists both of old and long-tested comrades and of a great number of younger comrades. They will assuredly work together in close unity and cooperation and make the new Central Committee an even stronger command headquarters than its predecessor. The newly formed Central Advisory Commission consists of many old comrades of high integrity and prestige. It will assuredly serve as a good political assistant and consultant to the Central Committee and contribute to the cause of the party by helping and guiding younger comrades and passing on experience to them. The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, now elected by the national congress of the party, is entrusted with greater responsibilities than its predecessor. It will play an important role in ensuring implementation of the new party constitution, upholding party discipline and maintaining the communist purity of the party. Here, on behalf of the presidium of this congress, and the old comrades on it in particular, I would like to express our warm welcome to the young and middle-aged comrades who have been elected to the central leading organs. We hope that they will guard against conceit and impetuosity, be modest and prudent, study diligently, shoulder with courage the tasks assigned them by the party and achieve outstanding results in their work.

Comrades! How well our party will do its work in the five years between the present congress and the next will be a matter of key importance to the realization of the general task set for the new period. This congress has proposed that we should, in these five years, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in three spheres, namely, the financial and economic situation of our country, the standards of social conduct, and the style of our party. At the same time, we must work together with our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese nationals residing abroad to promote the reunification of our motherland. And we must wage a common struggle with the people of all countries to safeguard world peace. These are great, solemn and arduous fighting tasks, and we must not in the least slacken our effort. As soon as this congress is over, we must bestir ourselves and intensively propagate the spirit of the congress throughout the party and among the people of all nationalities. We will organize all party members, Communist Youth League members, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Liberation Army commanders and fighters, cadres and all other patriotic citizens to conscientiously study the report of the Central Committee to this congress, the new party constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and the important speeches made by Comrades Yi Jianying and Chen Yun, so that the principles and tasks set forth by the congress will be made known to everybody and will strike root in the hearts of the people. In the meantime, we must, in the light of the specific conditions in different localities and departments, adopt practical and effective measures for the full realization of these principles and tasks.

Comrades! While striving to accomplish the various fighting tasks set by the twelfth party congress, we must further strengthen the great unity of the whole party and of the people of all nationalities in our country. Our great socialist cause is advancing victoriously along the correct path of Marxism. We are convinced that, so long as we rally closely round the Central Committee, rouse ourselves and work assiduously, we shall be able to steer the great ship of our revolution and construction steadily towards our great goal.

Throughout the congress, all the comrades working for it, including the secretarial staff, those in charge of general affairs and those engaged in security, medical care and other daily services, in drafting and translating the documents and covering the congress, in communications and liaison services, and in printing the documents -- all these comrades have been working hard day and night to help make the congress a success. People of the Beijing Municipality have also made their contributions. Here, on behalf of the presidium of the congress, I would like to convey our heartfelt thanks to them.

Now, I declare the successful conclusion of the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Zhu Muzhi's Press Conference

OW111212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, spokesman of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, briefed Chinese and foreign correspondents in Beijing this afternoon on the results of election of the central leading bodies of the party.

He made a brief analysis of the composition of the new Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elected at the congress, which closed here this morning.

Quoting from Comrade Li Xiannian's closing address, he pointed out that the congress has successfully fulfilled its historic mission.

"It can well be said that the new Central Committee has been elected in line with the principle of assimilating younger, better educated and professionally competent comrades who possess political integrity," Zhu Muzhi said.

As its composition shows, he said, the new Central Committee embodies the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old.

This will ensure the continuity of the party's correct line, which has been followed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. It will also strengthen party unity and consolidate political stability and solidarity throughout the country, he said.

The new Central Committee, Zhu Muzhi said, will serve as the strong command headquarters in leading the whole party and the people of all nationalities in the country in the struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Stressing the historic significance of the 12th party congress, Zhu Muzhi said the congress specified the basic conclusion the party had drawn from long years of struggle, that is, to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of her own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The congress laid down the principles and tasks for the new historic period, and endorsed a party constitution that will turn the party into a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

All this, he said, will have a tremendous impact on China's advance.

Zhu Muzhi answered questions at the press conference.

New Members Prevail

OW110942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0916 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- With the election of a new Central Committee by the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old has been realized organizationally in the highest leading body of the party.

Large numbers of fine and younger cadres who possess both political integrity and ability have entered the Central Committee.

Two hundred and eleven of the 348 members and alternate members of the new Central Committee are elected for the first time. They account for over 60 percent of the total.

Of those new members, more than 140, or over two-thirds of the total, are less than 60 years old, the youngest being 38. They come from all parts of the country. A large portion of them are specialized cadres who have distinguished themselves on the economic front. Others include outstanding representatives from the cultural and educational fields, and leading party, government and army cadres at various levels.

A dozen highly esteemed proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who are above the age of 70 and enjoy high prestige at home and abroad remain on the Central Committee. Of the other old comrades on the 11th Central Committee, many have been elected to the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

During the election of the new Central Committee, attention was also paid to assimilating better educated and professionally competent comrades, who are politically qualified. Compared with the 11th Central Committee, the number of specialized personnel has increased from nine to 59, that is, from 2.7 percent to 17 percent.

On the Central Committee are 31 members of minority nationalities (8.9 percent of the total) and 24 women members (6.9 percent).

Congress' 'Fine Meeting Style'

OW110520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Article by XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo: "The New Style of Meeting -- Sidelights on the 12th National CPC Congress"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 12th National CPC Congress has been held in a solemn and lively manner. The working personnel at the congress secretariat have been very much impressed with the fine meeting style manifested at this congress.

Many leading cadres are attending this congress, but they have very few personal attendants and the number of automobiles they use is far less than originally planned. The secretariat gave me the following figures:

The number of working personnel and personal attendants at this congress is 2/3 the number originally planned and the congress' expenditures are about 20 percent less than originally planned.

Delegates from all parts of the nation have taken an active part in the activities of the congress and have set strict demands for themselves in their daily lives. At a reception center for artillery troops, I learned that the delegations from Beijing, Henan and Shanxi had each offered to concede rooms to others out of courtesy.

Participants at this congress have all been assigned to stay at the reception centers inside government organs. The delegations from Beijing, Henan and Shanxi were assigned to stay at the reception center for artillery troops where there were fewer rooms and the conditions were less than satisfactory. There were only a dozen rooms with toilets. To whom should these rooms be assigned?

On learning of this matter, the leading comrades of the party committees of Beijing Municipality and Henan and Shanxi Provinces respectively instructed their advance parties what to do.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, said: "As delegates from the capital, we must yield the good rooms to delegates from other places."

Liv Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, said: "Good rooms should be reserved for the Beijing delegation which has many elderly comrades."

Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, said: "The delegations from Beijing and Henan deserve the good rooms because they have more people."

The receptionist group for the congress was deeply impressed with the fine style manifested by the three delegations. During the actual consultations on alloting the rooms, their rooms for one another and they all felt relieved at heart.

While at the residence of the PLA delegation to gather news, the working personnel there told me that when the PLA delegation was first formed, delegation leader Yang Shangkun asked all members to play an exemplary role in carrying forward the glorious traditions of the party and the army. In the course of the congress, it became evident that the PLA delegation did bring out its exemplary role in a prominent manner.

Radio Lauds Results

OW130901 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Advance Bravely Along the Course Charted by the 12th Party National Congress -- Warmly Congratulating the CPC on the Successful Conclusion of its 12th National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has fulfilled its predetermined tasks and come to a victorious close. This congress was a most important meeting since our party's seventh national congress, a milestone of most epochal significance in the course of developing our country's socialist moderization. Its great merits and achievements are concentratedly manifested in the following three aspects:

First, it has scientifically summed up the historical experience gained in China's socialist revolution and construction and made a profound analysis of the present actual conditions in the country. By so doing, it has fully confirmed and developed the correct line, principles and policies formulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, pointed out the correct road of continuous advance and put forward the strategic goals for thoroughly eliminating the negative effects of the 10 years of internal chaos and creating a new situation in the country's all-round socialist modernization, thereby charting a course of continuous victory and advance for the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country.

Second, to suit the salient features of the new historical period and to meet the requirements of this perod, it has pooled the entire party's wisdom and formulated a new party constitution which is richer and more sound in contents than previous party constitutions, thus providing a brilliant guidance for raising party membership criteria, enhancing the fighting strength of party organizations, strengthening and improving party leadership and building the party into a staunch core leading the cause of socialist modernization.

Third, it has elected a new party Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Elected to the new central leading bodies of the party are time-tested proletarian revolutionaries and large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life. With the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old, these new central leading organs of the party will be a more vigorous, strong fighting command headquarters.

The party's general task in the new historical period as defined by its 12th national congress is to unite the people of all nationalities in the country to rely on their own efforts and wage hard struggle to modernize China's industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology step by step and to build China into a socialist country which is highly cultured and highly democratic.

Acting in line with the general task, the 12th party national congress has put forward the requirements in work for the next 5 years. Generally these requirements can be summarized into one central task, four important areas of work and three improvements. The central task is to concentrate our strength on economic construction aimed at materializing socialist modernization and to work hard to attain the great goal of quadrupling the country's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Failure or success of our economic construction will, in the final analysis, decide the outcome of our work in all other fields or, in other words, our country's future and destiny. The four important areas of work are: 1) to continuously restructure the state administration and the economic set-up and gradually make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent; 2) to vigorously build a socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology; 3) to resolutely strike at criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields that seriously undermine socialism; and 4) to earnestly rectify party style and consolidate the party organization. These four areas of work are the political guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and for the realization of our socialist modernization. We should firmly grasp the central task and step up efforts in these four areas of work, for our aim is to fundamentally improve the country's financial and economic situation, improve our social practice and improve our party style.

At the same time, we should strive for the reunification of our motherland. This is the fighting call issued by the 12th party national congress to the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They concentratedly reflect the will and aspiration of the party and the people.

The task we are facing is glorious and arduous and we are fully confident of fulfilling it. History has proved that our party is capable of surmounting all kinds of difficulties and hardships, dealing with various complex situations and leading the people to victory from any setbacks and from victory to victory. Our people have tremendous, inexhaustible and invincible strength. With such a great party as the CPC and with such a great people as our's, we are confident of victory in the future.

We should conscientiously study the report delivered to the congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the party Central Committee and study the new party constitution and all other documents of the 12th party national congress so that the guidelines of this congress are clearly understood by every household and take root in the hearts of the people.

The party organization of every unit and department, all Communist Party members and all CYL members, workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, and intellectuals should deeply understand, enthusiastically propagate, and earnestly implement all the principles and policies as well as the requirements in work put forward by the 12th party national congress. They should strive to win new merits and create a new situation in their units or organizations and on their posts.

The brilliant achievements of the 12th party national congress have greatly educated and encouraged the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Let us rally more closely around the party Central Committee and unswervingly and bravely advance along the course charted by this congress.

Press Highlights Closing

OW120355 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- All Beijing papers today give major coverage to the triumphant closing of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China yesterday.

Under a red banner headline, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, frontpages a photo presenting a full view of the rostrum. It also carries a picture showing Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian delivering a closing speech at the congress.

On the front page also are the list of members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and the list of alternate members of the 12th Central Committee of the C.P.C.

Full text of the closing speech by Li Xiannian is carried on the top half of the papers second page. On the same page is also a work report by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection to the 12th party congress.

A group of seven photos on the party congress are also printed in the paper, with one showing the closing session, another depicting Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping chatting, and the rest featuring deputies to the 12th party congress casting votes.

Television Coverage 10 Sep

HK101417 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 10 September begins its newscast with a 12-minute filmed report on the plenary session of the 12th CPC National Congress held during the morning of 10 September to elect the CPC Central Committee and the Advisory Committee.

The film opens with a long shot of the rostrum of the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. The camera then zooms in and pans to show the executive chairmen at the day's session. They are, from the center to the left, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen and Xi Zhongxun, and from the center to the right, Nie Ronzhen, Deng Yingchao and Wan Li. The camera then cuts to Executive Chairman Zhao Ziyang, shown asking the delegates to raise their hands to adopt the namelists of the candidates for membership in the Central Committee, the Advisory Commission and the Commission for Discipline Inspection. Having seen the delegates raising their hands to indicate their approval, Zhao asks those who are opposed and then those who abstain to raise their hands. He then raises and puts on his glasses to look around the entire auditorium before announcing: "None. Adopted." In the following shot, the delegates are shown raising their hands to adopt the namelist of the general scrutineers and scrutineers.

The next segment, which shows the election itself, begins with shots of the delegates receiving their ballots and writing on them. Then, the following leaders are shown casting their ballots into a large ballot box: Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing (in army uniform), Fang Yi, Zhang Tingfa (in uniform), Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi (in uniform), Yao Yilin, Peng Zhong, Geng Biao (in uniform), Xu Shiyu (in uniform) and other lesser leaders. Each of them casts two ballots -- a pink one, then a green one. At the end of balloting, the camera again cuts to show Zhao on the rostrum, announcing that all the candidates have been elected. The film then ends with a long shot of the rostrum as in the opening shot.

Immediately after this film, the screen shows the lists of the Central Committee members and Advisory Commission members elected.

The plenary session film and the namelists are rerun at 1320 GMT in the station's daily special program on the congress.

Television Coverage 11 Sep

HK120030 [Editorial report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 September carries a 14-minute filmed report on the closing session of the 12th CPC National Congress on 11 September, and another 1.5-minute filmed report on the press conference given on the same day by the spokesman of the congress Zhu Muzhi.

The film on the closing session, which is shown as the first item of the evening's newscast, opens with a long shot of the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People, where the session is held. This is followed by closeup shots of the chairmen of the closing session. They are: Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao. Then Hu is shown announcing the day's agenda and asking the attendants to distribute the ballots for the election of the alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The next segment begins with some pan shots of the delegates examining the ballots, followed by a series of medium shots of the following top leaders casting their ballots into a large ballot box: Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Hu Yaobang Zhao Ziyang, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao (none of them are in military uniform). Then, after more shots of lesser delegates casting their ballots, the camera cuts to Hu announcing that all the candidates for alternate membership in the Central Committee and all candidates for membership in the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection are elected.

The following segment begins with shots of Hu asking the delegates to raise their hands to adopt the resolution on the work report of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The final segment consists of excerpts of Li Xiannian's closing speech in his own voice at the beginning and the end. The announcer gives a brief summary in between. At the end of his speech Hu asks all those present to rise and sing the "Internationale," after which the filmed report comes to an end.

The station then shows the namelists of the newly-elected Central Committee alternate members and the members of the Commission for Discipline Inspection as well as the text of the resolution on the discipline commission's work report. The last news item on the congress is a 1.5 minute filmed report on congress spokesman Zhu Muzhi's press conference held in the afternoon of 11 September. Zhu is shown explaining to about 100 Chinese and foreign newsmen about the election and answering their questions. Two Western and one Japanese correspondents are seen in brief flashes putting their questions to Zhu.

Later, at 1330 GMT, the special program on the congress begins with a rerun of the 14-minute filmed report on the closing of the congress shown earlier in the 1100 GMT newscast. This is followed by the namelists of the Central Committee alternate members and the members of the discipline commission.

This is followed by a 10-minute filmed report showing in full Li Xiannian's closing speech in his own voice. The speech is interrupted by frequent applause and there are many pan shots of the leaders and delegates attending the session.

The final part of the program shows the resolution on the work report of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and a summary of the report. The special program ends at 1410 GMT.

CPC Leaders Photographed

OW131132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the central leading bodies of the Communist Party of China posed for a group photograph at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with delegates and alternate delegates to the just concluded 12th national congress of the party.

Those present on the occasion included Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun and other leaders of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

KYODO: HU YAOBANG CANDIDATE FOR HEAD OF STATE

OW110046 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Harbin, China Sept 11 (KYODO) -- Party Chairman Hu Yaobang was picked as a candidate for China's head of state in a Central Committee plenary meeting of the Communist Party held in August, Chinese sources in the Heilongjiang Provincial capital of Harbin said Friday night.

The plan to name Chairman Hu to the concurrent post was passed to various party organs and is now under discussion by party members, the sources said.

The post of the head of state will be restored under a new state constitution to be adopted at the next parliamentary congress in November.

If the information by the Harbin sources is true, Hu's concurrent assumption of party chairman and the head of state would mean a shift from China's earlier policy of separating the party from the state.

According to the sources, a difference had been reported since last year between strong elder leaders Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying over who should become head of state. But now, Ye also supports the plan to name Chairman Hu as the head of state concurrently, the sources said.

Hu is known as a key follower of Deng.

Personal relations between Deng and Ye are now very good, the sources said.

The sources also said that four party vice chairman -- Deng, Ye, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun -- would be retained as members of the party Politburo Standing Committee at a Central Committee plenary session which immediately follows the current party congress.

PLA CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW120632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 12 Sept 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- The General Political Department of the PLA has issued a circular to the whole army on "Studying, Disseminating and Implementing the Documents of the 12th National Congress of the Party". The circular asks the broad masses of commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with communist consciousness, unify their thinking and action with the guidelines in the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and struggle for the realization of the grand goal and fighting tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The circular asks commanders and fighters of various units to penetratingly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution, the speeches by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and the closing speech by Comrade Li Xiannian after intial efforts in disseminating and studying various documents.

Leading cadres at and above regimental level should deepen their study by holding enlarged meetings of party committees, taking part in short-term training classes or other forms in accordance with the situation. Cadres and fighters at battalion level and lower grassroots level (including staff members and workers and their dependents) should systematically study the documents in accordance with the report on the 12th CPC National Congress and the outline for publicizing the new party constitution compiled by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. Cadres at and above regimental level should publicize or give lectures on the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in their respective units. Members of party committees of various units, especially principal leading comrades, should take the lead in studying well, publicizing and lecturing on the documents and set examples in implementing the documents.

The circular asks various schools and academies to concentrate on the study for a period, guide students and trainees to conscientiously study various documents and, on the basis of their gains, set specific plans for thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress through education on political theory.

The circular asks various units to train party members group after group, at different times and on a rotational basis, and to deepen education on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the new party constitution in order to prepare ideologically for the rectification of party style in the next year.

The circular points out that it is necessary to closely integrate the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with the actual situation and use the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress to promote the successful accomplishment of various tasks of all units. At present, special stres should be laid on doing a good job in simplifying and consolidating various units, building socialist spiritual civilization, conducting training to prepare against war, striking at crime in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism and the build-up of the party.

NIE RONGZHEN DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUALS

HK100934 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Feature: "Comrade Nie Rongzhen Talks on Problems of Intellectuals"]

[Text][Introduction] On the eve of the 12th party congress, 22 August 1982, a GUANGMING RIBAO reporter had an interview with Comrade Nie Rongzhen on the problems of intellectuals. Comrade Nie Rongzhen vigorously talked with the reporter about the problems of intellectuals. The main points are: Attaching great importance to the role of intellectuals corresponds to the vital interests of the people and constitutes a key measures for realizing the four modernizations; and underestimating the role of intellectuals does not correspond to Marxism and the cause of communism. [end of introduction]

To attach great importance to intellectuals and to give full play to their role are in the fundamental interest of the people and a key measure for realizing the four modernizations. To neglect the intellectuals' role does not correspond to Marxism or to the cause of communism. This is the viewpoint which our party has been holding for a long time.

Under the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, I devoted the first half of my life to the job of organizing and establishing armed units, and devoted the second half of my life to the job of organizing and building scientific and technological personnel ranks. During the war years, our party attracted, by doing a lot of work, the participation of a large number of intellectuals in the revolutionary rank. Since the founding of the state, our party has placed even more emphasis on organizing intellectual contingents and has fostered a great number of intellectuals. Now, they have become the backbone in all fronts. The intellectual contingents in our country are very good. During the revolutionary war, they played important roles in building base areas and winning victory in the revolutionary war. They have made important contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

Experiences have shown that it is impossible to carry out the four modernizations and to change the backwardness of the country as well as to improve the people's standard of living if the intellectuals do not participate in these activities and if we fail to pay great attention to the intellectuals and duly bring the role of intellectuals into full play. We have every reason to attach great importance to the intellectuals and fully enhance their roles for the sake of national progress and the interests of the whole people. It is precisely for this reason that I made proposals in connection with some key problems concerning the intellectuals to the party Central Committee. These proposals were approved by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and other comrades in the party Central Committee.

In our party history, it has occurred that the intellectuals were not duly respected. In particular, during the 10 years' internal chaos, making use of the erroneous "leftist" tendency of our party, the "gang of four" not only persecuted the old experts, but also persecuted a great number of young and middle-aged intellectuals. It was distressing to see this. Since smashing the "gang of four", the party Central Committee has brought order out of chaos in the scientific, educational and cultural fronts and has done many things in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Certainly, there is a lot of work to be done. GUANGMING RIBAO has made various investigations and published numerous articles which have brought good results. Now, the party Central Committee has adopted corresponding measures in order to resolve the numerous pending problems which the intellectuals are facing.

To implement the policy toward intellectuals and to investigate the fulfillment of the policy not only means casting off the "political labels" imposed by the "gang of four" on the intellectuals, but also means making the intellectual contingent well organized, solving some practical problems they are facing, and arousing their enthusiasm so that they can concentrate their efforts to do their jobs.

We should let the intellectuals practice what they have studied and arrange jobs for them suited to their special training. We have done this before and we shall continue to improve it and strive to do it well. The job should be initiated by the education departments in training and recruiting new students according to the plan, and this should be followed by the personnel, organizational and cadre departments making rational work arrangements for the graduates in a planned way. First of all, we should be clear about the professional knowledge they acquire, the special skill they have and the work suitable for them. We have done this before. The training plan must be closely linked with the work arrangement. It is no good assigning a position to a graduate and disregard the special skill he acquired. It is a waste of a person's ability if his job is not suited to his special training or if he cannot apply what he has studied. It is a good thing to support and build up the border areas. On the one hand, some flexible and special measures should be adopted for encouraging the intellectuals to go to the border areas for a long time as well as for a short time. On the other hand, we should emphasize the jobs which are suited to their special training and we should be clear about what kind of specialized personnel are required in construction in the border areas and whether they will be able to do their jobs or use their special skills there.

Some units have allowed scientific and technological personnel to change their profession by doing party and political work only, and as a result, they don't have more time to participate in scientific and technical work. Some units have allowed the same personnel to do excessive administrative work. Some experts hold too many posts at the same time. How can they do their professional jobs if things go on like this? I do not agree with it. The political and daily life treatment of some of the intellectuals should not be determined by what kind of administrative positions they hold. Previously, it was not determined by the administrative post they held.

Now the rear services in scientific and technological undertakings cannot meet the requirements. Some simple questions, which the comrades from the rear services have observed, are not resolved in some areas. While conducting a research, a technician has to look for instruments and buy materials himself. How can he work like this: Comrades who are engaged in the rear services should make up their minds to serve the scientific and technological cause and the technicians. In the 1950's, I said that I was an all-round person managing some aspect of daily work, and I voluntarily served the technicians and their work. I was quite satisfied to see the scientific and technological personnel concentrated their energy on their work. I hope that comrades from the rear services on the scientific and technological front will improve their work and guarantee the fulfillment of the scientific and technological cause. If there is any achievement made in the scientific and technological front or a person of ability emerges in this field, then he has also made a contribution and will be praised by the people.

Intellectuals, mainly middle-aged intellectuals, are facing various difficulties in their daily life. They are shouldering a heavy task with low salary, living in small apartments, doing many domestic jobs and even have to line up for milk for their children, and so they are bearing a heavy burden in their daily life. This is unfavorable for them to concentrate their energy on scientific and technological undertakings. These questions must be gradually resolved. We must grasp it despite the difficulties the country is facing. The Central Committee has adopted various measures in this respect, which should be implemented by the party organizations and the administrative departments at all levels. Some people cannot understand the position and role which the intellectuals are playing in the building of the four modernizations. Under the erroneous "leftist" influence, these people, from the viewpoint of egalitarianism, always give thought to personal gain or loss. We should help these comrades to deepen their understanding. The cadres and the masses will correctly deal with the issue whenever we state the reasons clearly and do good ideological work.

I suggest that, generally speaking, we should not let the old experts retire unless they take the initiative in putting forward their demand for retiring for reasons of poor health. Of course, those who are old are not suitable to be in charge of demanding administrative leading posts, but they may use their precious time and concentrate their energy in research and writing. In one sense, old people have rich experiences; a doctor possesses more experiences as he becomes older. For example, Comrade Zhaong Ziaoqian is over 80 years old, and has practiced medical science for over 60 years and has vast medical knowledge. We ask him to make some difficult diagnoses. Many problems may not be resolved by him during his lifetime, but they will be passed on to the next generation who will continue his research. There is no limit to knowledge. Although some of the old experts are in charge of scheduled tasks, they are allowed to work some "private plots."

Our country has talented people and the Chinese people are not stupid. We are also able to produce what foreigners have made whenever we are well organized and have built up our ranks and aroused our enthusiasm. This has been proved by the practice. We are not against the import of some things, but not everything should be imported in complete sets. We should learn advanced science and technology from abroad, however, we should not underestimate our own capabilities or worship and have blind faith in foreign things.

Science and technology are indispensable for carrying out the four modernizations. Chinese intellectuals are shouldering heavy responsibilities and they should live up to the expectations of the party and the people. They should, on the one hand, share the work and cooperate with one another and apply the knowledge they have acquired to the four modernizations; on the other hand, they should proceed with the study of science, which is unlimited, and of which human beings know only a little. I believe that the Chinese intellectuals will undoubtedly fulfill their historic mission.

The 12th party congress is to open very soon. This is a grand meeting. The congress will determine the magnificent goal and the strategic task of our party in the new period. Our party will lead all the people to open up a new prospect in socialist modern construction. After the meeting, the whole party and the people throughout the country will strive to work hard, and our intellectuals will do the same. I hope that all of us will further implement the party's policy toward the intellectuals and do a good job in work concerning the intellectuals for the sake of the common interests of the people.

MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON INSTALLMENT BUYING

OW110540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce issued a circular to the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional commerce departments (bureaus) and supply and marketing cooperatives on 9 September calling on the various localities to promote the "commodity installment buying plan" for some manufactured goods.

The circular states: To expand sales of manufactured goods and satisfy the needs of the people, particularly low-income consumers, it has been decided to promote the "commodity installment buying plan" for relatively expensive manufactured commodities for daily use. The installment buying plan is mainly applicable to some relatively expensive durable items, such as television sets, receiver-recorders, expensive radios, musical instruments and cameras, washing machines and refrigerators.

The circular stipulated that in buying any commodity under the "installment buying plan," a customer must make a 30-percent down payment upon receipt of the commodity. The balance will be paid in monthly installments over a period of from 6 to 12 months. For very expensive items, such as color television sets or large refrigerators, the payment period may be extended somewhat.

Targets of sales will mainly be staff and workers with fixed incomes from government offices, organizations, factories, mines, enterprises, PLA units, and schools.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO STRESSES TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS

HK120749 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Sep 82 p 4

[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO article: "China Switches Emphasis From Equipment Imports to Technology"]

[Text] For three decades, China's policy on utilizing foreign technology has followed a zigzag course.

In the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic, China laid down its primary industrial base with 152 large projects, supplied and supported mainly by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

But a big turn came in the early 1960's when the Soviet Union tore up all the contracts signed with China. As a result, China began to develop economic and trade relations with Japan, Britain, France and the rest of the world. From 1962 to 1968, China built 84 projects with imports from such countries, mostly whole sets of equipment, which filled part of the gaps in China's industry.

This practice was continued until the 1970's. From 1972 to 1977, 69 more sets of equipment were imported. This certainly was a significant spur to China's agricultural and industrial development. But some problems were ignored. What was mostly introduced was equipment, not the manufacturing techniques that would have been more important.

Decision

So a problem surfaced in 1978 at a time when the guiding principle for economic development was biased toward reliance on foreign support, which led to the "wrong decision of 22 unnecessary sets of equipment.

These 22 projects sucked away $12 billion of China's badly-needed foreign exchange, half of which has already been paid. In addition, these projects would have needed 55,000 million yuan of domestic investment while the nation's total annual appropriation for capital construction could be only 30,000 million yuan at best.

All contracts called for payment in hard currency, and foreign loans had to be made. As a result the state's foreign currency situation worsened. Besides, the decision was not based on the actual conditions in China, nor was there a full enough feasibility study. As a result, it caused much loss both politically and economically.

Changes

Since 1979, changes have taken place, especially in policies concerning the introduction of foreign technology and equipment. The new policies, born of the thorny experiences of the past 50 years, are attempting to change the use of foreign capital; from mainly importing whole sets of hard equipment to the introduction of individual specific techniques; from setting up complete new plants to the revamping of existing enterprises; to a better combination of foreign capital and technology to make the best use of them.

Since then, China has tightened its control over equipment imports. It has also become more sophisticated in introducing new techniques by means of licensed trade, use of consultants, technical servicing and joint-production.

Half of the projects began in 1980 are limited to the introduction of technique. In 1981, contracts involving the four methods of introducing know-how account for 28.86 per cent, in terms of money, of the total technique-introducing contracts against 0.14 per cent in 1978.

To help China's balance of payments, effective use of buyer's credit has been made since 1979.

The policy change from importing equipment to bringing in technique does not necessarily mean that no equipment is allowed to be imported. China's present scientific and technological level is such that it needs time to move from the practice of importing hard equipment to the more ideal absorption of foreign technique. While necessary equipment is being imported, careful study should be made to assure the project's economic return.

CORRECTION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE NAMELIST

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded Central Committee Namelist found on pages K 1, K 2 of the 10 Sep DAILY REPORT:

On page K 2, first paragraph, line three from the bottom, the name Xue Zhenhua should be corrected to Xie Zhenhua.

ANHUI NONPARTY VICE GOVERNOR PRAISES HU REPORT

OW130625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Talk by Yang Jike, vice governor of Anhui Province: "Contribute To Making China Strong and Prosperous" -- recorded]

[Text] Like other nonparty democratic personages, I am greatly inspired by the successful convocation and conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress. I fully endorse and resolutely support Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the congress. This report has laid down correct lines, principles, policies, plans and measures for the development of China's socialist economic construction, socialist democracy, socialist spiritual civilization, foreign affairs and party building in the next 2 decades. It is therefore a grand blueprint for building socialism and offers guidelines for making China strong and prosperous. The views and reasons presented and analyzed in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report are clear and sound. Taking a clear-cut stand, it is very scientific in content. Moreover, this far-sighted report, seeking truth from facts, is full of confidence and suited to our country's actual conditions. It is in keeping with the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities in the country as well as with advanced world trends, thus opening up a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This report will undoubtedly make the 12th CPC National Congress go down in history as an important turning point. Therefore, it is an extremely important, historic document.

In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that, of the various tasks in bringing about an all-round new situation, the most important one is to push forward the modernization of China's socialist economy. He also said that, in the 2 decades from 1981 to the end of this century, our country's general objective in economic construction, while continuing to raise economic results, is to strive to quadruple its gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. This important strategic objective is clear and scientific. For comrades in scientific circles, who play an important role in economic construction, this is a great encouragement as well as a great spur. Their tasks are glorious, yet arduous.

Viewed from Anhui Province's tremendous achievements in agriculture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this grand objective in economic construction can certainly be achieved provided that we, under the party's leadership, work with one heart and one mind and devote all our energies to the four modernizations, according to the principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee.

To respond to the party's call with actual deeds, Comrade Hua Luogeng and I, with the approval of the provincial party committee, are organizing experts and professors inside and outside the province to popularize, in the province's eight key industrial enterprises, the overall planning and optimum seeking methods which can yield tremendous economic results in tapping potential. At the same time, we are doing research on overall planning for annual industrial and agricultural growth rates in order to provide the government with data for making long-term development plans so that such plans will be more reasonable and feasible.

Although a returned overseas Chinese and nonparty person, I am greatly trusted by the party and entrusted with an important task. I have not yet made any remarkable achievements, because of my limited education and ability, although I have been working hard and conscientiously.

I am greatly excited by the following remarks by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report: Regarding all China's democratic parties, nonparty democrats, national minority personages and patriots in the religious circles, our party will continue to adhere to the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, and strengthen our cooperation with them. He also called for joining hands with all our patriotic fellow-countrymen, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese, in a common endeavor to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

I sincerely hope to devote myself to the socialist modernization and reunification of the motherland and to making China strong and prosperous together with democratic personages in Hong Kong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese.

JIANGXI CALLS FOR STUDYING CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW111245 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee on 9 September issued a circular to party organizations at various levels in the province on conscientiously studying and disseminating 12th CPC National Congress documents.

The circular calls for making the following efforts:

1. It is necessary to immediately organize party members and cadres throughout the province to study all the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress conscientiously and in depth. Party and government organizations, mass organizations, enterprises and institutions beginning from now should organize all party members and cadres to study on an extensive scale. As to forms of study, it is all right to designate every Tuesday and Friday as study days, and it is also all right to set aside some other suitable times for concentrated studies in the light of work and production conditions. It is necessary to encourage self-study.

2. Party committees at various levels should pay close attention to study by grassroots party members, the masses of workers and peasants and students in schools. The various areas, departments and units should, in the light of local conditions, organize grassroots party members, workers, peasants and students to use their spare time to listen to radio broadcasts, read newspapers and study documents to gain a real understanding of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. At the same time, it is also necessary to organize some discussion meetings. The propaganda departments of party committees at various levels should organize theoretical workers to write articles disseminating, expounding and proving the guidelines in the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

4. Newspapers, journals, radio stations including wire broadcasting networks, television stations and cultural and art organizations at various levels must make disseminating the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress their central task.

5. To study and disseminate the 12th CPC National Congress documents, it is essential to carry forward the spirit of integrating theory with practice and to combine the study of documents with doing a good job in current work and production.

6. The study and dissemination of the 12th CPC National Congress documents is a major task for the whole party. The whole party must be mobilized under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels. The principal leading comrades should personally take part, and the propaganda departments should go all out.

Leading comrades at various levels should take the lead in studying, explaining and publicizing the documents, keep themselves informed and have a good grasp of developments in the study and promptly solve problems that may arise. Attention should be paid to grasping advanced models, summing up their experience and using it to guide others so that the study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents will develop in depth and continuously.

SHANGHAI RADIO HAILS CONCLUSION OF CPC CONGRESS

OW121937 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Advance Triumphantly Along the Course Charted by the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has come to a victorious close. We warmly greet the successful completion of it. This congress will do down in the history of our party as a meeting to create a new situation in all fields of social modernization.

The 12th CPC National Congress adopted two important documents. One is the report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the other is the new party constitution. The report of the Central Committee is new guidance for building a modern and powerful socialist country which is highly cultured and highly democratic. The new party constitution is new guidance for party building in the new historical period. The two new guidances have drawn a blueprint for China's socialist modernization. Our objective is magnificent and our future is bright. We are greatly inspired. At the same time, we understand that the task is glorious and arduous.

After the close of the 12th CPC National Congress, an important thing which we should do first is to take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the congress as our general guiding thought, do a good job in studying and publicizing the documents of the congress, thoroughly understand the tasks and primary guidelines put forward by the congress, raise the awareness of the broad masses of cadres, party members and people in implementing the guiding principles and policies of the congress and use the guidelines of the congress to unify our thinking and action.

We believe that the party organizations at all levels in Shanghai will surely become strong bastions which resolutely implement the correct line of the party Central Committee, that they will set good examples to arouse the party members, cadres and people on all fronts in Shanghai to work hard with vigor and with one heart and one mind under the leadership of the party Central Committee, and will work in a down-to-earth way to successfully accomplish all militant tasks set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

HUBEI NOTICE ON STUDYING 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK110558 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 9 September demanding that party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province seriously study and publicize the 12th party congress documents and implement its spirit, and work hard in concert to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The circular pointed out: The 12th party congress documents put forward the program of building a powerful modern socialist state with a high degree of civilization and culture, lay down the strategic targets, key points, measures and a whole series of correct principles and policies for economic construction in the next 20 years, and stipulate the ideological and political guarantees for upholding the socialist system and carrying out the modernization drive. In addition the formulation of the new party constitution puts forward a new program for party building in the new historical era.

The 12th party congress documents are programmatic party documents in the new historic period and the basic blueprint for all our future work. Hence the party committees at all levels in the province must regard organizing study of these documents as a major task now and for a long time to come, and grasp it earnestly and well. Through in-depth study, we should bring the thinking of the party members and cadres into line with the spirit of the 12th party congress. We should also carry out deep-going publicity for the masses in the spirit of the congress. We should bring into play the tremendous mobilization and organization role of the congress documents, so that the party members, cadres and masses throughout the province will brace their spirits and work hard in concert to fulfill the combat tasks stipulated by the 12th party congress.

HUBEI PLA LEADERS URGE REALIZING CONGRESS TASKS

HK100753 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] During their study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th national party congress, members of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units said: We must apply our enthusiasm for realizing the line of the 7th national party congress to make more contributions to fulfilling the general task put forward at the 12th national party congress. Participating in the study were old comrades who have fought for dozens of years for the cause of communism.

In discussing the kind of spirit and the kind of pose that should be adopted to fulfill the general task for the new period, Kong Qingde, member of the standing committee of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units and deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units, said: During the seventh national party congress, Chairman Mao put forward the great task of defeating the Japanese invaders and liberating people throughout the country. Although conditions were very poor in those days, soldiers and civilians throughout the country carried forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains under the leadership of the party, overcame all difficulties and hardships, braved untold dangers, carried on tenacious fighting, and finally succeeded in defeating the Japanese invaders, in overthrowing the reactionary rule of the KMT and in establishing New China. We only had several hundred thousand party members in those years, and we now have more than 39 million party members. Our current conditions are much better than the conditions in those years. We can surely overcome any great difficulties and fulfill any arduous tasks as long as we party members apply the enthusiasm for realizing the line of the seventh national party congress, unite with people throughout the country and work hard and with perseverance.

Wu Lanting, member of the party committee of the Wuhan PLA units and deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units, said: As we all had tried our best to fulfill the line of the seventh national party congress, we must take the lead in carrying forward the spirit from that congress of not hesitating to sacrifice one's all for the cause of the party and to make every possible contribution to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

During the study, participating comrades said: We are all old men with gray hair. Even if we try our very best, our contributions will be limited. With regard to fulfilling the general task for the new period, we place our hopes on the younger generation. During our remaining years, we will do well in selecting and training middle-aged and young cadres and will make our contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

HUNAN COMMENTARY VIEWS CPC CONGRESS GUIDELINE

HK130424 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely March Along the Direction Pointed Out by the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress, of historic significance, has triumphantly closed. The masses of Communist Party members, people of all nationalities and commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA in our whole province have jubilantly and enthusiastically resolved to closely rally around the CPC Central Committee. Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, they will work as one, creating in an overall manner a new situation in socialist modernization. The correct program and a series of general and specific policies affirmed at the 12th CPC National Congress represent the consolidation and development of the correct line followed since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and represent the basic guideline for our various future tasks and a fighting call for us to work selflessly. To quickly turn the party's guiding principles and tasks -- defined at the 12th CPC National Congress -- in the new period into the direct action of the people of our province, an urgent task confronting the people of all nationalities in our province is to seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, to correctly understand the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and to combine the concrete conditions concerning various fields of endeavor and various fronts with the firm implementation of the said documents. In the new historical period, building our originally economically and culturally backward country into a modern and powerful socialist country is really one of the greatest creative jobs in the history of mankind. To undertake this cause, the masses of party members, cadres and people of our province must further follow a correct ideological line, catch up with the CPC Central Committee's strategic arrangements and cherish a pioneering spirit. We must study and apply the Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong standpoint, viewpoint and methods, get deeply involved with the realities in various fields and systematically conduct investigations and studies. With erroneous tendencies in mind, we must correctly conduct criticism and education and wage the necessary struggle. In our new and great work, we must accumulate new experiences, create new theories and push Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought forward. The goal defined at the 12th CPC National Congress is a great one. The tasks put forth at the congress are arduous. After the 12th CPC National Congress, our party has got a clearer idea of the guiding ideology for socialist modernization. The building of the party has been better geared to the needs of the new historic period. The supreme leadership of the party has further realized cooperation between the older and the younger and the replacement of the former with the latter. The party has become a more dynamic command headquarters in fighting. These have provided an ample basis for our belief that under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, so long as we more closely unite, share the same will, doggedly arouse our spirit and push forward, we can surely accomplish the arduous tasks and realize the great goal of building our country into a high civilized and highly democratic powerful socialist country.

SICHUAN ON IMPLEMENTING PARTY CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK130538 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Study the Congress Documents Well and Implement the Congress Spirit -- Warmly Congratulate the Successful Closure of the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] After satisfactorily accomplishing all tasks, the 12th CPC National Congress has come to a successful close. This congress has mobilized the whole party and all the people to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. All party members and the people of all nationalities in our province warmly congratulate the success of this congress and give wholehearted support to the congress documents and the newly-elected Central Committee, Central Advisory Commission and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

In this congress, the opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang have drawn up a grand blueprint for building our country into a socialist country that is highly cultured and democratic. They are our fighting program for creating a new situation and our guidelines in all kinds of work. The speeches by Comrade Ye Jianying and Comrade Chen Yun show the profound concern of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation for the party's cause and their lofty sense of responsibility. The new party constitution adopted by the congress sets stricter demands on party members and cadres. It represents a crystallization of the party's historical experience. It is also a powerful weapon for strengthening party building, upholding and improving party leadership and heightening the fighting capacity of party organizations.

A number of comrades in their prime, possessing both ability and political integrity, have been elected to the party's Central Committee. This is an important sign that our party's cause is prospering and has no lack of successors, that our country can enjoy a long period of stability and great order and that our socialist modernization cause is advancing full steam ahead. In the closing speech, Comrade Li Xiannian said: "As long as we closely rally around the party's Central Committee, boost our spirit and work hard, it is certain that we will be able to steer the great ship of the revolution and construction in our country step by step to our great objective." All this has incontrovertibly proved that the CPC is a great party, that the party can surely lead the people of all nationalities to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth in the 12th CPC National Congress and achieve one victory after another and ultimately realize communism in China.

The party's 12th national congress has laid down a grand objective for us. The tasks confronting us are glorious and call for our painstaking work. All of the party members and the people of all nationalities in our province must respond to the call of the party Central Committee and earnestly study, deeply understand, energetically publicize and comprehensively implement the congress spirit. At present, we should first study well and publicize the spirit of the congress documents. Party organizations at all levels must treat the study and propaganda of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the central task of primary importance and effectively and successfully accomplish this task. Party cadres at all levels must fully understand the significance of this study, take the lead in studying well the documents and seriously implement the congress spirit in their actual work. Party organizations at all levels should make prompt preparations for training the backbone force of propaganda teams so as to broadly and deeply publicize the congress spirit among the masses and make it known to every person. It is necessary to urge cadres and party members to study well. All party schools and cadre schools must arrange time to study the congress documents. Cadres and party members at their posts can study in turn and in groups by means of small concentrations.

In short, the study and propaganda campaign must be great in strength and impetus and an upsurge should be set off in this campaign. Meanwhile, the campaign must be handled in a down-to-earth manner and bring about actual effects. Throughout its whole course, the study and propaganda should be guided by communist ideology, spirit and theory. Through the study, the understanding and actions of party members and masses can be unified on the basis of the congress spirit so that they will firmly trust the party central leadership, firmly believe in the inevitable victory of the communist cause and the Chinese-style socialist road that we have opened, and conscientiously undertake the historic missions laid down by the party's 12th national congress. Let us unite under the correct leadership of the party's Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, boost our spirit and strive to create a new situation of socialist modernization in our province.

XIZANG URGES PUBLICITY, STUDY OF CPC DOCUMENTS

HK101050 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee issued on 7 September a circular on studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, urging party members, cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to take prompt action to start a great upsurge of studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular pointed out that the 12th CPC Congress was the most important congress since the 7th CPC Congress. We must fully understand the important significance and historical position of the 12th CPC Congress, and immediately begin a great upsurge to study and publicize the documents of the 12th CPC Congress throughout the region. Through studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, we must mobilize all party members, all cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to brace up, work in a down-to-earth manner and strive with one heart and one mind for the successful realization of all the fighting tasks laid down by the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular demanded that the documents of the 12th CPC Congress should be provisionally scheduled for study and publicity through late June next year. In the whole region, the drive should be generally divided into two stages. The first stage covers the period from now until the end of this year; and the second stage covers the period from early next year to late June next year. In each stage, we must properly integrate studying the documents with solving real ideological and actual problems. In studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, we must pay attention to two things: The first is to organize well the studies of party members and cadres, especially cadres above the township level; and the other is to successfully carry out the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen. All cadres above the township level must accept general rotational training by the end of this year. On the basis of reading carefully and thoroughly the documents and correctly understanding their spiritual substance, the party member cadres above the county level and the cadres of party, government and army organs [illegible] above the county level must sum up experiences and deliberate on the measures [illegible] for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in light of the actual situ[illegible] their own areas, departments and units.

While mobilizing the party member cadres above [illegible] county level to study the documents, the party organizations at all levels also have to spare some efforts to organize the study of other party members and cadres. We may adopt such methods as organizing study classes, giving rotational training in groups, organizing report meetings, giving party lectures, and so on.

The CPC committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and devote efforts to conscientiously carry out the elaboration of the documents to the masses of workers and peasants.

In the propaganda drive of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, we must restore, establish and improve in a planned way the party's system of announcers and propagandists at various levels.

The elaboration of the documents to the masses of peasants and herdsmen can be integrated with the work of perfecting the production responsibility system in communes and production brigades, and can be carried out in groups this winter and next spring.

The elaboration of the documents to the masses in enterprises and nonproductive public establishments should be undertaken by the party organizations there. The main form is to study and discuss the documents in study classes. Other forms such as report meetings and forums can also be used.

In institutes of higher learning, the elaboration of the documents to students should be carried out by the leading people of the institutes during the time set aside for political studies. At the same time, the party and CYL organizations and teachers in political theory may also give guidance in the studies and engage in organizing discussions.

All party members must conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism through direct discussions and regular party activities according to the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the requirements laid down in the party constitution so as to strengthen their sense of belonging to the party, improve their party spirit, overcome their weakness in work style and their ideological shortcomings, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of fighting all their life for the cause of communism, enable a prominent turn for the better in the work and party work style in all fronts, and make good preparations for the rectification of the party in the future.

The circular demanded that the propaganda departments of the CPC committees at all levels effectively play the roles of the CPC committees' consultants and assistants, and actively carry out various concrete tasks of studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

The party schools and cadre training schools must exclusively spare a period of time to organize and guide their students in studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

We must mobilize all propaganda forces and utilize all propaganda media to extensively and thoroughly publicize the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. All propaganda units which are geared to the needs of the masses, including newspapers, periodicals, radio and TV broadcasting stations, literary and art organizations, grassroots rediffusion stations, mass art centers, song and dance ensembles, and so on, must vigorously engage in the propaganda drive on the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular appealed to the CPC committees at all levels to attach great importance to the study and propaganda on the 12th CPC Congress, and to conscientiously strengthen leadership over this work. The CPC committees at all levels must conscientiously deliberate and organize the study and propaganda on the documents of the 12th CPC Congress with full revolutionary enthusiasm and a high sense of political responsibility, while giving full play to the roles of grassroots party organizations and party members. All leading cadres must take the lead in studying and elaborating on the documents.

At present, as we are in the busy season of farming and animal breeding, the CPC committees at all levels must appropriately coordinate production, work and study in a unified way, and must give full play to the roles of trade unions, CYL organs, women's federations and other organizations.

In conclusion, the circular called for letting the people of all nationalities throughout the region more closely unite around the party's central authorities and fight under the guidance of the 12th CPC Congress to build a united, prosperous, and civilized socialist new Xizang and to accomplish the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

HEBEI URGES STUDY OF CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK130612 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee issued to the party organizations at various levels a circular on studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. The circular said: The study and publicity of the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress are and will be the central task of the party's propaganda work. The party committees at all levels must attach great importance to this task and conscientiously carry it out. They must make comprehensive arrangements, pay great attention to the implementation of the task and, through study and publicity, unify everyone's understanding under the banner of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and thus make them conscientiously implement the various guidelines and policies laid down by the 12th CPC Congress and successfully accomplish all fighting tasks.

The circular said: The 12th CPC Congress, held after the new historic change which our party has successfully realized, is a congress of historic significance which enables us to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forge ahead into the future. We must thoroughly study and extensively publicize the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, give full play to the tremendous function of these documents in mobilizing and organizing the people so as to push the vast number of party members, cadres and the broad masses to brace up, conscientiously work with one heart and one mind and strive for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction.

The circular pointed out that the documents of the 12th CPC Congress were worked out under the guidance of the ideological system of communism. The general guiding ideology of the 12th CPC Congress is that the four political guarantees are necessary in upholding the socialist system and realizing the construction of the four modernizations. In studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, we must strictly adhere to the basic spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, keep abreast of the actual situation, keep to the point in solving some ideological problems existing among party members, cadres and the masses, and thus unify everyone's understanding under the banner of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular demanded that the study and publicity of the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress must be carried out step by step and in a planned way. While the congress is being held, cadres and the masses must be organized to listen to radio, read newspapers and hold forums to discuss the published reports of the CPC Central Committee and the new CPC constitution. After the congress is closed, we must convey and elaborate step by step the spirit of the documents among all party members, cadres and the masses. We must adhere to the principle of conveying and studying the documents from the upper levels to the lower levels, from inside the party to outside the party and from cadres to the masses. The elaboration and study drive among the party members and the masses at the grassroots level must be carried out under the prerequisite that production is not affected: In rural areas, it must be postponed until the autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing are completed; students in institutes of higher learning and high schools may make use of the time set aside for political study to elaborate and study the documents. After November this year, the study of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress must be carried on along with that of the documents of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC.

While conveying the spirit of the documents, we must simultaneously organize three types of study classes according to different targets; that is, training classes for announcers are to be properly organized to train personnel to convey and elaborate the documents in a planned way among the party members and the masses at the grassroots levels; small-sized intensive study classes to train cadres at and above the county level and the cadres of the organs at the equivalent levels -- the above-mentioned cadres join these intensive study classes in groups and in turn, every turn will last about 20 days and all these intensive classes should be completed by the spring festival, rotational training classes for grassroots party members are to be properly organized this winter and next spring to mainly study the reports by the CPC Central Committee and the CPC Constitution.

The circular demanded that the party schools and cadre training schools give full play to their roles in the drive to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. After the close of the 12th CPC Congress, all classes and courses organized by the party schools and cadre training schools at various levels in provinces, prefectures and municipalities must spare considerable spans of their time to studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. The party schools at all levels must also undertake the organization of announcer training classes so as to prepare for the elaboration of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress to the grassroots level. The party schools attached to districts, departments and enterprises subordinate to counties and municipalities must give rotational training, in a planned way and step by step, to the leading backbone cadres of grassroots party branches this winter and next spring. Those party schools with favorable conditions should also give training to other members of party branches and other party members.

The circular put forth that the propaganda on Marxist theory must be strengthened in the study and publicity of the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. All newspapers and radio and television broadcasting stations, the editorial departments of periodicals specialized in theoretical studies and publishing units must work out propaganda plans accordingly. All theoreticians should be organized to write articles to explain, publicize and elaborate the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. Theoretical study and teaching units should also mobilize and organize theoreticians to actively write articles on theory and to publicize the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. We must mobilize all propaganda units, make use of all propaganda media and propaganda fronts and take various propaganda forms to vigorously promote the propaganda and educational drive of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in a grand way, thoroughly and effectively.

In conveying and studying the documents, we should systematically publish guiding articles and background materials, report the progress of conveying and studying the documents, present the experience in and reflections on the study of the documents and answer the relevant questions raised by readers.

After the close of the 12th CPC Congress, in the propaganda concerned, we must closely integrate the report of the progress on various fronts with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, making the public know how our various fronts are carrying out the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in their actual work and how they have improved their work and achieved successes with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

The circular emphasized that the leadership of the study and propaganda drive of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress documents must be strengthened. The party committees at all levels and the responsible comrades of all departments must not only take the lead in studying, but must also personally convey and elaborate the spirit, personally find out about the progress of the study drive and answer various questions raised during the study. Propaganda departments must conscientiously undertake this task under the leadership of the party committees at all levels. The propaganda departments of provincial, prefectural and municipal CPC committees and other departments concerned may compile elaboration materials and study guides.

In this study and propaganda drive, we must conscientiously organize the theoretical work contingents at all levels and restore, establish and perfect the system of announcers and propagandists. On the other hand, we must give full play to the roles of trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other mass organizations at all levels. By and large, we must carry out the study and propaganda drive of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress in a grand way, in a down-to-earth manner and effectively.

NEI MONGGOL PLA SUPPORTS NEW CONSTITUTION

SK130404 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Leading members and advisors of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District CPC Committee have earnestly studied the new party constitution. They unanimously pledged support for the important reforms of the party organization from central down to local levels as stipulated in the new party constitution. They are determined to lead the armed forces and militia in struggling endlessly for the achievement of the general task of the new historic period.

In the past few days the military district CPC committee has convened several forums. Many comrades including Zhang Debin, Cai Ying, (Liang Fenggang), (Liang Shichai), (Li Zhenghe), (Qi Ba), (Yang Yiting) and (Cao Ziran) spoke at the forums. They hailed the new party constitution as the crystallization of our party's experience and collective wisdom. They pointed out that the new constitution holds high the great banner of communism and, applying communist thought as a system, analyzes the new ideological, political and organizational problems and tasks facing the party. It is the guide for the future triumphant progress of our party. They paid particular attention to studying the chapters and articles dealing with the organizational reforms of the party and held that the new stipulations, which entirely conform to the characteristics and requirements of the new period, will play an effective role in strengthening and improving party leadership, in rectifying and transforming the party's work style and in effecting the cooperation between the old and the new and the replacement of the new. They are also the fundamental guarantee for effecting a completely new situation for socialist modernization.

Leading comrades attending the study sessions and forums were mostly veteran party members who have experienced the trial of revolutionary struggles. Reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, they became clearer about the grand goal of dedicating one's lifetime to the communist cause and more confident in the prospects of the four modernizations.

Veteran comrades who have [words indistinct] pledged that they will unconditionally accept state arrangements, play an exemplary role in fulfilling the obligations provided by the new constitution and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK100919 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Qiang Xiaochu, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, spoke on his study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. He said that to build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization, we should, first of all, strengthen the party's Marxist ideological building.

Qiang Xiaochu said: Socialist spiritual civilization includes culture and ideology. Ideological building, in the final analysis, is upholding Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and training and educating the people with the communist ideology so that all members of the society will become cultured and disciplined laborers with ideals and moral character. In order to achieve this, Communist Party members should set examples in ideology and morality.

Qiang Xiaochu said: Every class, political party and every person has its own ideals and beliefs, which people usually call spiritual pillars. The belief of we, CPC members, is Marxism-Leninism and our ideal is to achieve communism. This is our spiritual pillar. Therefore, every Communist Party member and the party's cadres should uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought -- a revolutionary heritage -- and act as a vanguard in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

In line with the actual situation on the ideological front, Qiang Xiaochu further explained the importance and urgency of the work to strengthen the party's ideological building. He said: Due to the 10 year turmoil during which Lin Biao and the gang of four turned things upside down, the people's minds were confused. Some party members and cadres had a lot of misunderstandings about Marxist-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and were even shaken in their belief in communism. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session, our party has straightened things out in the ideological and theoretical fields and corrected the ideological line. However, the pernicious influence of the past erroneous ideology has not been completely eliminated. In the meantime, following the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, some party members and cadres have failed to fully understand the party's current policies, unable to distinguish socialism from capitalism on some issues. A small number of party members and cadres, relaxing their vigilance against the corrosion by the decadent bourgeois ideology, have fallen captives of the capitalist ideology. Therefore, to strengthen the party's ideological building and belief is a prerequisite for victory in building the socialist material civilization, in educating party members and cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in upholding communist ideals and in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Qiang Xiaochu held that the following three tasks should be fulfilled in order to strengthen the party's ideological building.

1. Reeducate party members and cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in a systematic fashion. According to the results in the major investigations on the cadres rank in Jilin Province, less than 20 percent of the cadres have systematic knowledge on the basic theories of Marxism. More than 50 percent of them know only parts of the theories. The other 20 percent or so have very little basic knowledge of Marxism. Such a situation poses a sharp contradiction with the historic task entrusted us by this era, and greatly diverges from the demands set on us in the fighting goal put forward at the 12th CPC Congress. Therefore, we should intensify Marxist education and reeducation of party members and cadres in a systematic fashion without any delay.

2. Educate party members and the party's cadres with party spirit, work style and discipline. Viewed from Jilin Province's struggle to deal blows at serious crimes in the economic field waged in the past months, many economic crimes are closely related with unhealthy trends in the party. Although different in nature, they have their ideological basis in bourgeois individualism. At the beginning of this year, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, when working out plans for the whole year, urged efforts to take the work of dealing blows at economic crimes as a breakthrough point to attend to party work style, improve the people's work style, promote production, educate party members with party spirit, work style and discipline and examine how the work is done. Practices over the past 8 months and more have proved that such activities are very effective. Party work style has been improved, healthy trends are prevailing while unhealthy ones are collapsing and the mental outlook of party members and the masses has taken on a new look. This kind of education should be persistently continued.

3. Leading cadres at all levels should act as examples for the masses to follow. The masses follow the examples of party members, who follow the examples of cadres, and cadres follow the examples of leading persons. Party members and cadres should set themselves as examples and truly play their role as examplars and vanguards so as to lead the masses to create a new situation for socialist modernization.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU'S OPINIONS ON PARTY CONGRESS

SK100935 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Report on 7 September RENMIN RIBAO's party congress sidelights: "Our Efforts Are To Create a Great New Situation"]

[Excerpts] In earnestly studying and thoroughly discussing Comrade Hu Yaobang's report over the past few days, the Jilin provincial delegates to the 12th national party congress on behalf of the people at the foot of the Changbaishan mountain and along the Songhuajiang River have been greatly inspired by the great call issued in the report on creating a new situation of socialist modernization. They have earnestly pondered and enthusiastically discussed what each person and front should do in order to fulfill the fighting tasks set forth at the 12th national party congress on creating a great new situation, and to greet a new economic resurgence with all-out efforts and concrete deeds.

After the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang once came to Baicheng Prefecture in Jilin Province to inspect local work and hear work briefings. He urged comrades in Baicheng Prefecture to emancipate their minds and have lofty ambitions. Bearing in mind Baicheng Prefecture's actual situation, Delegate (Zhang Zhongqi) stated with full confidence: The general task for the new historic period and the economic strategic goal set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report have inspired the people very much. Judging from the circumstance in Baicheng Prefecture, we have overcome the leftist influence and interference since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, implemented the party's policies on rural economy and brought into full play the enthusiam of the broad masses of cadres and the people, resulting in great progress in economic development. Only by following the spirit of the 12th national party congress and arousing cadres and the people throughout the prefecture to conduct their work in a down-to-earth manner will we certainly be able to fulfill the strategic task set forth by the 12th party congress.

Delegate Tang Aoqing, president of Jilin Provincial University, stated: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has so accurately defined the task for building socialist spiritual civilization and so clearly regarded scientific education as one of major strategic tasks in developing the economy that our scientific educational workers immediately see a bright future and sense their arduous duty.

Over the past few years, Tang Aoqing has constantly attached great importance to the work of training persons of ability and persistently brought up graduate students. He pledged to exert all-out efforts to train more qualified personnel for the party and the people and not only to teach them modern knowledge, but also, in particular, to enable them to foster a firm outlook on revolutionary life by teaching them Marxism so that they are able to create a new situation under the guidance of communist ideology.

At the group discussion on the topic "to act in unison with the central authorities in politics is the important guarantee of fulfilling the general task for the new historic period." Delegate Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, stated: The guiding principle in making China strong and the blueprint for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization presented by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report will be effective notonly in 5 years to come, but also in the long historic period up till to the end of the 20th century.

After long meditation, Qiang Xiaochu contended that the way to fulfill the fighting task set forth by the 12th national party congress and create a great new situation should be that each party member and cadre should act in unison with the central authorities in politics. This is the principle of prime importance in party spirit which each party member and party organization should follow and also is an important guarantee of fulfilling the general task for the new historic period and achieving the two civilizations.

In view of facts in the party's history, Qiang Xiaochu emphatically pointed out the importance on acting in unison with the central authorities in politics. He continued: Facts have shown that our revolutionary cause will certainly grow and flourish and be invincible when the entire party acts in unison with the central authorities in politics, has unified thinking and keeps in step. Otherwise, our party will certainly suffer losses and even fall apart. Acting in unison with the central authorities in politics -- we mean it not as an abstract term and an empty slogan, but as something which must be carried out with concrete deeds. At present, we have to unswervingly implement the ideological, political and organizational lines set forth by the 12th national party congress, persistently follow the party's principle of democratic centralism and abide by the unfied command of the CPC Central Committee. Only in this way can the entire party unify its thinking and understanding, keep in step and coordinate its activities to create a new situation for socialist modernization.

QINGHAI PROVINCIAL LEADERS STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION

SK110556 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee yesterday studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th party congress and the party constitution along with responsible comrades of other departments. Together they discussed and figured out the meaning of the congress guidelines.

Comrades (Xu Keming), (Yu Zhengzhi), (Liu Shuxian), (Qiao Qing) and Ma Wanli gave speeches. They said that Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a programmatic document for socialist construction. It is profound in theory, has a practical basis to support its views and is full of dialectical materialist ideas. In accordance with the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism, and the concrete practice of China's revolution, the report has profoundly explained the theories on scientific socialism. They focused their discussion on the characteristics of socialism. They said: The political report has emphatically pointed out that socialist spiritual civilization is an important feature of socialism. This is a further development of the theories on scientific socialism. Comrades attending the discussion also said that over a long period of time we have stressed "to each according to his work" in words. However, we have actually practiced equalitarianism, dampening the enthusiasm of the people. Study of the political report of the 12th party congress has enabled us to deepen our understanding of the features of socialism.

During discussions, some comrades proposed that efforts must be made to organize the people to study documents, strengthen leadership, promote self-study and study and implement well all guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress.

Comrades Liu Chengyun, Liu Guangdi and Shi Jinxian, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, studied speeches by Comrade Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the 12th party congress and expressed their determination to place the party's cause above everything else, and to do a good job in replacing old cadres with new ones and in promoting cooperation between old and new cadres. They said: Some of our comrades will step back to the second or third line and a number of middle-aged and young cadres will assume posts of leadership at all levels. This is the basic law of the development of history, an improvement in society and necessary for the development of the party's cause. We must always take into account the interests of the state and the people and enthusiastically support the work of middle-aged and young cadres. We also earnestly hope that party committees at all levels will act in accordance with what Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun have proposed in their speeches that we must, first, boldly promote competent cadres and, second, strictly select cadres in line with the requirements of: Revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

BRIEFS

GANSU LEAD-ZINC MINE -- (Changba) lead-zinc mine, located in the southern mountainous area of Gansu Province, is well under construction. The mine is of great value because it is very rich in reserves, the mineral is of high quality and is easy to exploit. The mine is expected to go into production in 3 years. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Sep 82 SK]

QINGHAI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- In August, Qinghai Province scored an achievement in industrial production. According to statistics, the industrial output value of the province in August showed a 4.83 percent increase over that of July. In the January-August period, the province's industrial output value increased 14.3 percent over that of the corresponding 1981 period. By the end of August, the province's light and heavy industrial output values fulfilled 73.4 percent of the annual target. By the end of August, of the province's 65 major products, 45 fulfilled or overfulfilled their annual output target and of the 25 industrial departments and areas throughout the province, 18 fulfilled their annual output plan. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82 SK]

CHINA POST PROTESTS REAGAN'S PRC 'APPEASEMENT'

OW130626 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Continued Protests Against Ronald Reagan's Appeasement Moves"]

[Text] U.S. public opinion continues to be disturbed by President Ronald Reagan's appeasement moves toward Peiping at the expense of the Republic of China.

In a telegram to President Reagan sent by Major General John K. Singlaub, former chief of staff of United Nations forces in the Republic of Korea, Reagan was told that by issuing the U.S.-Peiping joint communique, "you have put yourself into the position of contravening the law of the land."

General Singlaub explained in the cable that "by promising Peiping that U.S. 'arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative of quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and (Red) China' and by further promising that the U.S. Government 'intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan,' you have without qualification violated the mandate of the Taiwan Relations Act under which the president and Congress of the United States alone have the continuous responsibility of determining through time what are the needs of the people and Government of Taiwan in respect to arms for their adequate defense."

The cable also told the U.S. President that he has effectually surrendered this power to Peiping and suggested that the terms proffered to the people of Taiwan by the Peiping regime constitute nothing but a bid to bring the people of Taiwan totally under Communism and they will, therefore, never be acceptable.

General Singlaub then urged the U.S. President to not only augment quantitatively its arms supply to Taiwan but must upgrade those arms qualitatively, particularly as to sophisticated fighter bombers, necessary for even partial equalization of Peiping's vast numerical superiority over Taiwan in air power.

As the U.S. Council for World Freedom has been very active since its formation in promoting anti-communist activities in the United States, its views will carry considerable weight in shaping public opinion. Many U.S. senators and congressmen have already expressed their misgivings as to the legality of the U.S.-Peiping joint communique since it clearly contradicts the Taiwan Relations Act. Some congressional leaders have even threatened to bring this case to court if the Reagan administration does not adopt moves to reassure them.

In this respect, the U.S. administration's announcement of an extension of F-5E and F-5F co-production program may have pacified some congressional opposition to the joint communique.

In another message sent to President Ronald Reagan by Alex Wang, chairman of the Mongolian-American Benevolent Association, the U.S. President was reminded that the administration act "can only be understood as the United States 'sold out' one of its closest allies to appease an unfriendly, illegitimate, expansionist and hegemonic power." Wang also added that "by this act you have chosen to renege upon your word that you would do all in your power to protect and defend the Republic of China."

There is no doubt that in spite of President Reagan's statement issue following the release of the U.S.-Peiping joint communique, reassuring the people of Taiwan of his "long standing personal friendship and deep concern for their well-being," the joint communique has sent up a shock wave in all the Asian and Pacific region. The people of this region have once again lost their confidence and trust in the U.S. leadership in world affairs and its professed anti-communist and anti-terrorist stands.

They are therefore seeking urgent measures for their own protection. The joint exercises recently held by Thailand and Malaysia against communist insurgents are a sign of the time.

All Asian nations should indeed wake up to the dangerous trend on Chinese Communist duplicity and expansion tactics against their security and vital interests. They should rally together to oppose Chinese Communist maneuvers and intrigues and counter further communist measures among themselves to prevent further Chinese Communist aggression.

UNITED DAILY NEWS VIEWS CPC CONGRESS OUTCOME

OW121435 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 12 (CNA) -- The components of the new Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee and the newly created council of advisers announced at the close of the 12th CCP Congress has caught many observers by surprise for two reasons, the UNITED DAILY NEWS said in an editorial today.

First, contrary to what the CCP leaders have publicly stated, the components of the new Central Committee do not indicate that elder veteran CCP leaders have retreated to the "second line" in order to make room for younger cadres. Second, the components of both the Central Committee and the council of advisers clearly reveal that the anti-Teng elements are still influential enough to force Teng to a compromise, the paper said.

On the surface, Teng seems to have scored a victory in the nomination progress. However, the anti-Teng elements including Yeh Chien-ying and Hua Kuo-Geng have not been completely beaten down. In short, the paper said.

On the surface, Teng seems to have scored a victory in the nomination process. However, the anti-Teng elements including Yeh Chien-ying and Hua Kuo-feng have not been completely beaten down. In short, the paper said, Teng's victory is the result of behind-the-scene bargaining with his opponents and therefore his victory is a temporary one. In fact, it signals a prelude to a new round of intra-party throat-cutting after the congress is closed.

The paper further pointed out that because the CCP leadership is still beset by intra-party struggle, it is unlikely that a consensus on domestic and foreign policies can be achieved in the post-congress period. Faced with continuing opposition, the Tengists will have to preserve some of the radical Maoist policies. Such a development is bound to result in negative consequences in Teng's modernization drive and plunge mainland China into a new social, political and ideological chaos.

The paper also predicted that Peiping will revive its "Moscow connection" as a means to exert new political pressure on the United States on the latter's commitment on arms sales to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act. At the same time, Peiping will also accelerate its united front offensive against Taiwan through peace overture, subversion and infiltration, designed to further isolate Taiwan.

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ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT EXPERTS

OW131225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met here this morning with foreign scholars and experts who attended an international meeting on oilfield development techniques which [was] held from September 7 to 11 in Daqing, the nation's biggest oilfield, located in northeast China.

After shaking hands with over 40 scholars and experts from 23 countries, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and the U.N. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, Zhao Ziyang had a group photo taken with them.

The premier expressed his congratulations on the success of the international meeting. He said that China is rich in oil resources, but added that as an oil-producing country, it has only a 20-year history.

Chinese technicians in the oil industry have made tremendous contributions, but they are still young. "We should learn the advanced techniques from other countries," he said.

He said that China is a developing country, as are many attending the international meeting. He expressed his hope that oil-producing countries in the Third World would strengthen their technical exchange and cooperation in development of the oil industry. This was also an important aspect of South-South cooperation, he pointed out.

He said he also hoped that organizations under the United Nations would continue to make efforts to promote the multilateral exchange in economy and techniques.

Bi Jilong, under secretary-general of the United Nations, said the success of the meeting consisted to a great degree in the thoughtful coooperation given by the Chinese side, and demonstrated the friendly cooperation between the United Nations and the Chinese Government. On behalf of the United Nations and those attended the meeting, he expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government. Present on the occasion was Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry.

BRIDGE AND ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM OPENS

OW131656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (SINHUA) -- China has since nationwide liberation in 1949 thrown seven railway and highway bridges across the Yangtze River, the country's longest. Before liberation, there was not a single bridge across this mighty river which runs 6,300 kilometers through the country, draining an area of 1.8 million square kilometers.

This was announced by Professor Li Guohao, president of Tongji University, at an international symposium on bridge and structural engineering which opened today in Beijing. Professor Li Guohao is chairman of the organizing committee for the symposium attended by experts from ten countries.

Most of China's highway bridges are of prestressed concrete structures. Three large prestressed cable-stayed bridges -- each with a span of more than 200 meters -- have been built across its rivers in recent years, he added.

China has a long history of bridge construction and structural engineering, he said.

Some stone arch bridges built 1,300 years ago are still in a fairly good state of preservation today. Temples of wooden structures several hundred years old are still in good shape.

The symposium, scheduled to last five days, is being attended by 300 experts and engineers from Australia, Britain, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Japan, Switzerland, the United States and China, as well as from Hong Kong. A total of 124 papers are to be read.

Addressing today's opening ceremony, Professor Russell Stearns of the United States called attention to the importance of bridge building and structural engineering. "Bridges have been vital instruments in the process of civilization," he said. Professor Russell Stearns is president-elect of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which co-sponsors the symposium together with the China Civil Engineering Society.

YANG DEZHI ADDRESSES SHOOTING MEET OPENING

OW121405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The 23rd International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) shooting championships opened here today.

The championships drew delegations from 31 countries. They are from Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, the United States, Finland, France, Iraq, Italy, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Venezuela, Zaire and China. The Kuwait delegation is scheduled to arrive later.

In his opening speech, Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said: "Our purpose of organizing these championships is to learn from each other, promote friendship, exchange experience and make progress together."

"We are convinced that our joint efforts will surely contribute to further developing international military sports, raising the level of marksmanship, enhancing understanding and friendship among the peoples and armed forces of various countries," he added.

Han Fudong, chairman of the organizing committee, presided over the opening ceremony and Major General J.C. Pennington, vice-president of C.I.S.M., also spoke at the ceremony. Shooters participating in the championships are active soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and national policemen of the armed forces of their respective countries. In accordance with the decision to create women sports, adopted at the 35th General Assembly of the C.I.S.M., women pistol competition is included in this championships.

The men's events are standard rifle (3x20), center fire pistol, military rifle rapid fire and military pistol rapid fire. The competition will be held at the shooting range of the General Staff headquarters of the P.L.A., southwest of Beijing. The standard rifle match and big caliber pistol center fire match will be competed tomorrow.

Prior to the opening ceremony, the participants laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes. After the ceremony, they viewed a performance by Chinese army parachutists and motorcyclists.

REUNIFICATION ASSOCIATION SET UP IN NEW YORK

OW131644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 12 (XINHUA) -- A new overseas Chinese organization set up here today pledged its effort to promote peaceful reunification of China.

The New York Regional China Peace Reunification Association said in a declaration that its objectives are to promote exchange and understanding between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and to work for the reunification of China.

"Full of love for our country and the nation, we hope the divided China will reunify and become strong as soon as possible so that the people of all nationalities in the country will live in peace and happiness," the declaration said.

The declaration was adopted at an inaugural meeting attended by more than 400 representatives of overseas Chinese in the New York region.

Addressing the meeting, John W. Pan, the association's president, proclaimed the birth of the association and called for peace talks between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang in an effort to realize early reunification of the motherland.

Soung Hsi-lien, former commander of the 11th Group Army of the Kuomintang forces, said at the meeting: "Wherever we stay, even if in the remotest parts, we all come from the land of China, which gave us cultural upbringing."

"It is the hope of overseas Chinese that peace talks between the two sides of the straits and peaceful reunification of the country will come soon. It is also their hope that all friends who love China will join us in this solemn and great undertaking," Soung said.

Speaking at the meeting, Geson Shen, former commander of the 114th Army of the Kuomintang forces, called on all patriotic overseas Chinese to close ranks and play a greater role in the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

YAO YILIN MEETS TEXACO OFFICIAL IN BEIJING

OW131211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with John K. McKinley, chairman and chief executive officer of Texaco Inc. his wife and his party in Zhongnanhai.

Yao Yilin briefed the guests on prospects for the development of energy in China, and voiced the hope that foreign companies would cooperate with China in its exploitation of petroleum and other energies.

Texaco took part in the offshore geophysical survey in the South China Sea and has also applied for participation in bidding for offshore petroleum exploitation in that area.

Present at the meeting were Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

KIM IL-SONG TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC SOON

OW141102 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and great leader of the Korean people, will soon make an official state visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council.

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES SINO-KOREAN RELATIONS

SK131226 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Radio address by (Shi Wanlu), recently in DPRK as head of the PRC press functionaries delegation, entitled: "Friendship Between the Chinese and Korean Peoples Will Be Passed on Forever to All Generations To Come." -- in italics passage in Mandarin fading into translation]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Along with the Chinese press functionaries delegation, I visited your country last August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

During our stay, we visited scenic spots, plants and enterprises amidst very warm and friendly hospitality from the Korean comrades.

Through our visit, we saw with our own eyes and learned much from the achievements you have made in socialist construction. The 2-week-long visit has given us an indelible, beautiful impression.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, through Beijing radio, I extend to you with the greatest pleasure warm congratulations on this festive day. Under the leadership of their great leader president Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people not only healed the unprecedented wounds of war in a short period of time through arduous and ceaseless efforts but also made brilliant achievements in agriculture, industry and other sectors by accomplishing the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense and by profoundly carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural.

The Chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice, as over their own, over the great achievements made by the Korean people. China and Korea are fraternal allies, with relations as close as lips and teeth. For the past scores of years, the two peoples of China and Korea have forged a great friendship and militant unity with blood.

In the past, during the days of the revolutionary struggle and during the days of battles with the roar of guns, the two peoples of China and Korea struggled together shedding blood. Thus, the Korean people's red blood sank into earth of China, and the Chinese people's red blood soaked into earth of Korea.

When we visited the armistice conference hall at Panmunjom and a guard post of the People's Army on [name indistinct] hill, the Korean comrades told us moving stories about when the Chinese and Korean peoples fought together against the U.S. imperialists' aggression in the past. The Chinese and Korean peoples achieved a common victory with blood, wisdom and efforts. The friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples are indestructible, an invincible friendship which has overcome all kinds of historical ordeals.

We also toured the Kaesong children's palace. When we were leaving after our inspection, the children firmly grasped our hands and repeatedly said: Come again. Please, come again.

Such pure remarks of Korean children, full of warm affection, still reverberate in my ears. We firmly believe that the friendship between the two peoples of China and Korea will be passed on forever to all generations to come.

President Kim Il-song has put forward proposals for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people are creating the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the era of the great chollima upswing, constructing their socialist fatherland and vigorously struggling to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Peoples of various races in our country are energetically struggling to construct our country into a highly civilized, highly democratic and modernized socialist country under the CPC's leadership, holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

In the 1980's the people of our country are faced with the 3-point important task of accelerating socialist modernization construction, of achieving the great cause for reunification of the fatherland including Taiwan, and of opposing hegemonism [paekwon chuui] and safeguarding world peace.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are demanding a peaceful international environment in order to construct their socialist fatherlands. The present international situation, which is strained and shaky, demands that we further consolidate and develop the traditional friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

President Kim Il-song has said as follows: The parties, governments and peoples of China and Korea have always shared their fate with each other, in difficult situations or in joyful situations alike. Whenever the situation has demanded, they have ungrudgingly supported and encouraged each other, devoting themselves completely to this.

Chairman Hu Yaobang has said that the relations between our two countries are like those between lips and teeth, like those of people in the same boat. He has pointed out that, because the wind will rise and it will rain on the road along which we are marching forward, or because someone in the world may attempt to interfere in our two countries' policy of independence and our efforts for fatherland reunification, we should move ahead, sharing our fate of life and death continually, as if in the same boat.

Amidst the great concern and consideration of the leaders of the Chinese and Korean parties and countries, we see with pleasure that today the friendship and unity between the two parties and two countries are being consolidated and developed more than in any other period. As in the past so in the future too, our country's people will march forward together in close cooperation with the Korean people, supporting and harmonizing with each other in the struggle to construct socialism and reunify the countries and also in the struggle to unite with the Third World countries, oppose imperialism and hegemonism and defend the world peace.

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR HOME

OW100152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- A friendship delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Pak Chan-sop left here for home today by air after a two-week visit to China.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE AMITY GROUP LEADER

OW041530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen met and had a cordial talk here tonight with Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and chairman of the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

SONG RENQIONG MEETS JAPANESE FILM CREW

OW091858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Cheng Zihua, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Lu Zhengcao, political commissar of the railway corps of the P.L.A., met here this afternoon a Japanese film shooting team from Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) and three members of the former Anti-War League of Japanese in China.

The TBS shooting team, led by Mitunaga Tabata, has taken shots in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Yanan and Handan in preparation for a TV documentary to reflect the common life and struggle against the Japanese aggression between the league members and the Chinese soldiers and civilians.

During the meeting, the three members of the former Anti-War League, Shigeru Yamamuro, Kazuo Sugimoto and Takashi Kagawa, recalled how they had received kind care and education from Song Renqiong, Cheng Zihua and Lu Zhengcao, then leading members of local military area commands of the Eighth Route Army in Hebei, when they were captured by the Communist-led army more than 40 years ago.

Song Renqiong said the TV film that the TBS shooting team is making would contribute to the development of friendship between China and Japan.

Cheng Zihua said Japanese war of aggression against China has brought about immeasurable sufferings to both the Chinese and Japanese peoples. "We should never forget the past and the Chinese and Japanese peoples should live in friendship from generation to generation," he said.

Lu Zhengcao also recalled how the league members worked in coordination with the Chinese army in the battlefield to defeat Japanese aggressors.

JI PENGFEI MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS IN BEIJING

OW111647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Tanabe Makoto, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan, and his party. They had a friendly conversation.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEAVES JILIN -- An 11-member Japanese visiting group, headed by Tazawa Kichiro, minister of agriculture, forestry and fishery, visited Jilin Province at the invitation of the Ministry of State Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. On their arrival in Changchun on 8 September, Vice Governor Wang Jiping welcomed them at Changchun railway station. Mandated by Provincial Governor Zhang Gensheng, Vice Governor (Zhao Xiu) met with and feted them on the evening of 9 September. The visiting group left Jilin Province on 10 September. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82 SK]

SRV CASUALTIES REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEAN RAID

OW140331 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed, seven others wounded and a quantity of war materials was destroyed in an attacked launched by the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas on August 30 on Battambang, a city under Vietnamese control, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported.

The raid on the city, 290 kilometers northwest of Phnon Penh, was first since the Vietnamese occupation in early 1979.

Between August 15 and 19, the guerrillas bombarded the Siemreap airport and three nearby Vietnamese strongholds, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three others.

The airport, now being extended, is considered by Vietnamese and Soviets as a vital supply base for the Vietnamese occupation in northern Kampuchea

KHIEU SAMPHAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

OW130146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as deputy chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. The session is scheduled to open on September 21.

THAI GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SRV 'HOSTILITY'

OW140152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Thailand today accused Vietnam of constantly firing shells and rockets into Thai terrotiry last month and reaffirmed its legitimate right to defend itself. The accusation was contained in a letter sent to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Thai Permanent Representative to the UN Birabhongse Kasemsri and released here today.

These incidents, which occured from August 9 to 29, "constitute further evidence of blatant violation of Thai territory, contrary to Vietnam's continued pronouncement that it would respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the letter says.

"The Royal Thai Government condemns these and other similar acts of hostility and calls upon Vietnam to halt any further acts of such violation against the territory of Thailand. The Royal Thai Government also reaffirms its legitimate right to take all necessary measures to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the kingdom," it says.

Kasemsri requested that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

YANG DEZHI FETES PAKISTANI GENERAL 13 SEP

OW131630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Gen. Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of Pakistan. Both Yang and Iqbal praised the cooperation between the two peoples and armies of China and Pakistan.

Yang Dezhi said the Chinese people and the P.L.A. would, as always, resolutely support the Pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. "China shall stand resolutely on the side of the Third World and continue to oppose imperialism, hegemonism and maintain world peace together with the peoples of the world," he said.

Iqbal expressed admiration for the achievements of the Chinese people in every field. These are "a source of inspiration and strength for Pakistan and the entire Third World," he said. He said Pakistan-China friendship "has stood the test of time and the vicissitudes the contemporary world has seen throughout the years." He expressed the conviction that in the years to come cooperation between the two countries would continue in a spirit of trust and mutual confidence.

Attending the banquet were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Wu Kechang, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan, Dr Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistani ambassador to China, and Brigadier A.M. Tarig, defense attache of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Iqbal Khan arrived yesterday at the invitation of Yang Dezhi. This morning the Chinese Ministry of National Defense welcomed the guests. Accompanied by Yang Dezhi, Iqbal Khan reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the ground force of the P.L.A. P.L.A. Airforce Commander Zhang Tingfa and Naval Commander Ye Fei met with Iqbal on separate occasions this morning. The guests will leave tomorrow to visit Shijiazhuang, Xian, Hangzhou and Qingdao.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ CALLS FOR AFGHAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW131650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq reiterated today four basic requirements for solving the Afghan problem, among them the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Talking to reporters at Peshawar airport before his departure for Rawalpindi today, Ziaul Haq made it clear that there could not be any compromise on these four points -- withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with dignity and honour; restoration of Islamic and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and opportunities for the Afghan people to establish a government of their own choice.

Pakistan, he said, was also trying to seek political solution to the crisis under the auspices of the United Nations. "There has been some headway in that direction at the Geneva talks but it is premature to say anything about success," he added.

Questioned about Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik's recent visit to Moscow, Ziaul Haq termed it part of the regular contact between the two countries. He said that the Soviet Union was a superpower apart from being Pakistan's neighbour. "We, therefore, try to have neighbourly contact with her," he said, adding that it was Pakistan's desire to maintain such contacts, for the promotion of mutual ties.

BRITAIN'S STAND AGAINST EMBARGO EXAMINED

HK080709 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Wang Shifang [3769 1102 5364]: "Why Does Britain Join the Ranks Against Embargo?"]

[Text] One day in early September, a Soviet freighter was busy in Britain's Glasgow Port, loading six steam turbines which had been sold to the Soviet Union by British companies. Following in the footsteps of other West European countries, Britain has joined the ranks against the U.S. embargo, which is drawing the special attention of the Western countries' public opinion.

It is common knowledge that a special relationship has been maintained between the United States and Britain among the other relations of the Western countries. The special relations based on consanguinity, system and culture have become more intimate since Mrs Thatcher and Reagan took office in their respective countries. This is because they hold many common opinions on domestic and foreign policies and are harmonious in their actions. Both of them implement a tight monetary policy and they both emphasize strengthening an overseas military presence to cope with Moscow's global expansion and adopting a strong attitude toward the Soviet Union. Therefore, when the Reagan administration disapproved of the West European countries' decision to export gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union in early June, Britain still "exercised great restraint and did not criticize the Reagan administration," and "secretly persuaded President Reagan to change his mind," in spite of the interests of many British companies involved in the project.

No agreement was reached by the sides after repeated discussions lasting 2 months. As a result, Britain was forced to turn down the U.S. embargo decision and demanded that all the British companies concerned honor the contracts of delivering goods to the Soviet Union on schedule. Cockfield, the British secretary of trade, said: "We have made great efforts to persuade the Reagan administration to come up with a proposal to solve the disputes, which would be acceptable to both sides. Only after all efforts fail and all companies concerned are nearing the deadline to execute the contracts should we decide to tkae the minimum necessary action needed to protect the interests of the United Kingdom."

There are other domestic and foreign reasons for Britain to act in this way. Through maintaining special relations with the United States, Britain is after all a European country as well as an important member of the EEC. At a time when the other member countries of the EEC are opposing the U.S. embargo, it is unfavorable to Britain and the EEC for Britain to not be in harmonious cooperation with the other countries, resulting in a situation in which Furope "does not speak with one voice." Furthermore, due to the serious domestic economic recession, Britain is not willing to lose the chance of signing a big deal. It is reported that about 12 British companies have signed contracts on the gas pipeline projects, worth a total of 220 million pounds sterling. If Britain is convinced by the United States to enforce an embargo on the Soviet Union, these companies will sustain heavy economic losses and about 3,000 people will lose their jobs. Eventually, this will bring more trouble to Britain, which is bogged down in an economic predicament. That is why Mrs Thatcher censures the U.S. behavior, saying that Britain has "a deep feeling of being injured by a friend."

DELEGATION ATTENDS L'HUMANITE FESTIVAL IN PARIS

OW121850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The festival of "L'HUMANITE", organ of the Communist Party of France, opened today in Courneve City on the outskirts of Paris. The festival, an annual event introduced in 1930, and attracting some one million attendances each in recent years, is aimed at gaining public support for the party and giving publicity to L'HUMANITE.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the party, said at the opening ceremony that his party will put forward various kinds of proposals on national and international affairs. One of them, he said, was for promoting recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state of their own and the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in all negotiations.

Referring to the party's strategy, the general secretary said: "We are devoted to building a new society in our country."

A wide range of activities are being held during the festival. They include photo exhibitions and book and artifact sales at 450 sites and performances in 25 different places.

Among the delegations of other Communist party organs attending the festival is a group from China's PEOPLES DAILY. It is the first time for the Chinese paper to join other communist journals at the festival.

Georges Marchais received the Chinese delegation today. Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the French party, held talks with it yesterday.

Festival Concludes

OW130310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The 2-day festival of L'HUMANITE, organ of the Communist Party of France, closed at Courneuve on the northern outskirts of Paris today. Nearly 1 million people attended the festival.

Speaking at a rally held on the central square this afternoon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Philippe Herzog called on party members and workers to make efforts for the recovery of the French economy. The rally ended amid the singing of "Marseillaise" and "The Internationale."

A delegation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, organ of the Communist Party of China, attended the festival.

YAO YILIN MEETS NORWEGIAN ENERGY MINISTER

OW111638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met and had a friendly conversation with Vidkunn Hueding, Norwegian minsiter of energy and petroleum, and his party here tonight. Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Petroleum Industry Li Tianxiang and Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ARAB SUMMIT PROPOSALS

'Arafat Praises Declarations

OW131247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said here today that the resolutions adopted at Fez summit if fully implemented, will "constitute a leap forward for Arabs, especially for Palestinians."

The PLO leader said this in an interview with the Algerian news agency during the last day of his three-day visit here. He praised the resolutions contained in the Fez declaration as "both positive and constructive."

The declaration was adopted at the 12th Arab summit meeting recently held at Fez, Morocco, attended by 20 Arab kings, presidents and government representatives.

'Arafat said that point seven in the declaration was not an outright concession made by the Arab world. "We have introduced a new element while declaring that the U.N. Security Council has the responsibility to guarantee peace for all states in the region, including the Palestinian state. We have linked peace with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital as well as with the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and self-determination," he said.

Point seven of the declaration states that "the U.N. Security Council shall guarantee peace for all states in the region, including the Palestinian state." 'Arafat indicated the United States attitude toward the Fez summit was negative. He said Washington had "no right" to oppose the declaration which represents "a consensus of the Arab nation."

The U.S. can never impose its will on the Arab world as represented in the Fez summit, he added. When asked whether he would be prepared to meet with President Reagan before the U.S. had recognized the PLO, 'Arafat said: "I accept the principle of a meeting. I am a realist and I defend a cause."

"There is still a long way to go because our cause is rather complicated. This is my overall view of the problem," 'Arafat said in conclusion.

Arab Leaders' Comments

OW121700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Here are the comments on the 12th Arab summit by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali, Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, Secretary General of the Council for Gulf Cooperation 'Abdallah Yaq'ub Bisharah and a spokesman for the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

According to a KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY report yesterday, Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah told the Kuwaiti press on his way home that the summit this time was more down-to-earth than any of the previous ones. He said the attending leaders had had a frank discussion and were aware of the importance of their responsibilities and the seriousness of the Middle East situation. He thought all this was instrumental to the summit's success.

A report of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY said that Egypt welcomed the resolution of the Arab summit as conducive to the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and in tune with Reagan's proposals. The comment was made by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ghali.

On September 10, Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi said that the Arab summit couldn't be said as successful because no agreement was reached by the meeting Arab leaders.

'Abdalla Yaq'ubBisharah, secretary general of the Council for Gulf Cooperation told QATARI NEWS AGENCY yesterday that the Arab summit was a historic meeting which added collective momentum to the Arab nation.

The summit testified that differences of opinions among the Arab states could not limit the positive factors in their power as a whole, he said. He pointed out that the summit had worked out a political program that could open up new horizons for Arab politics.

Expressing welcome to the Middle East peace plan made by the Arab summit, a spokesman for the Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday said that his government regarded the plan as constructive, positive and practical.

XINHUA Commentary

OW101925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Commentary: Major Progress in Arab Unity -- by correspondent Tang Xiushan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The 12th Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, has achieved positive results with a demonstration of Arab unity. The conference which closed yesterday was held in the face of the Israeli expansionists barbarous invasion of Lebanon, an invasion which caused serious harm to the interests of Arab countries but at the same time furthered their unity.

For a long time, Arab countries have held different views on how to solve the Middle East problem. The latest summit opened in Fez last November, but broke down only a few hours after its start because the Arab leaders were divided over a peace plan proposed by Saudi Arabia.

On the contrary, the just concluded summit made major progress in Arab unity, for the Arab countries with conflicting views not only sat together but also adopted an Arab peace plan unanimously.

The summit indicates that the Arab states are able to safeguard their national interests by themselves alone and maintain peace in their region. It has been shown by history that in their efforts to have a hand in the Middle East, the superpowers have always tried to achieve their own strategic aims rather than to serve the interests of the Arab states and people. The fierce contention between the two superpowers for hegemony is indeed the major source of disturbances in the Middle East. Therefore, for the Arab nations, an assured peace and tranquility can be attained only by closing their ranks to make themselves strong and getting rid of the superpowers interference.

The demands raised in the Arab peace plan are in conformity with the wishes of all the peace-loving people in the world and all the nations upholding justice. In contrast, Israel is still clinging to its stand, thus still posing a serious obstacle to the realization of peace in the Middle East. As to the U.S., although it differs with Israel as regards certain concrete measures, it has not taken a fundamental change in its position of supporting and abetting Israel. Therefore, there certainly will be a rugged road ahead for the implementation of the summit's peace plan and immense efforts will have to be made by the Arab countries to achieve a just, lasting and overall peace in the Middle East.

MEXICO'S SERIOUS DEBT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

OW131642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Mexico is going all out to grapple with its economic difficulties which have plunged the country into a grave crisis.

Treasury and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog, while attending a recent joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in Toronto, engaged in repeated consultations with foreign banks. As a result, these banks agreed to delay for 15 months the payment of the principal of Mexico's 81-billion dollar foreign debts due this year.

Earlier, over 100 American and Western banks had agreed in New York on a three-month moratorium on Mexico's debts which fall due. With this, Mexico will have to pay only 14 billion dollars in servicing its debt interests in the next 18 months, thus gaining a breathing space in its difficult economic situation.

With the discovery of abundant oil reserves, Mexico's oil industry boomed in the late 1970's, and as a result, it has become the leading oil producer in Latin America and ranked fourth in the world. This was followed by a steady flow of foregin capital into the country. The Mexican Government lost no time in using the newly-earned capital to industrialize the country and push ahead with its social welfare and high-spending programs.

However, a lingering worldwide economic recession has led to a drop in Mexico's oil revenues, a decline in its exports, a shrinkage in its currency reserves and caused many other financial problems. By August, Mexico's foreign debts soared to 81 billion dollars, the most indebted in the Third World.

To cope with such a grave economic crisis, the Mexican Government announced in August a two-tier currency exchange system of the peso (Mexico's currency) against the U.S. dollar, coupled with the drastic step to nationalize all private banks in the country. It also dispatched delegations abroad to seek credits and mapped out measures with foreign banks to prevent Mexico's economic situation from deteriorating further.

The missions have proved fruitful: The U.S. Government has agreed to pay Mexico one billion dollars in advance for buying crude oil which will be stored for strategic purposes; the U.S. Agriculture Department has agreed to provide a credit of one billion dollars worth of agricultural exports; and 12 American and Western banks have decided to extend Mexico an emergency credit of 1,850 million dollars. Reports have it that the IMF will also grant a 4.5 billion dollar loan to Mexico before the end of this year.

Western financial sources believe that the reason for the Western commercial banks to be ready to lend a hand is that they fear a further deterioration of Mexico's economic situation will bring serious harms to the economic interests of the West, particularly those of the United States.

Mexico's creditors involve 300 Western commercial banks with American banks leading all others by claiming one third of its debts, and two thirds of foreign investments in Mexico come from the United States. If Mexico's economic situation gets out of control, the United States will bear the brunt of the consequences.

The United States therefore does not want to see a neighboring country, which shares a common, open border with it 3,200 kilometers in length, to be caught up in chaos as are the Central American nations.

What is more, the United States also hopes that Mexico will become a leading, reliable oil supplier of hers. The Mexican Government has agreed to increase oil supply to the United States by an average of 110,000 bpd from October this year to September, next year.

RENMIN RIBAO 3 Sep Report

HK141054 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 7

[Report by Zhu Manting [2612 3341 1656]: "The Acute Debt Problems in Mexico's Economy"]

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo announced on 1 September the nationalization of private banks and overall control of money exchange in Mexico. This was an important step taken by the Mexican Government to overcome its financial and economic crisis.

Recently Mexico has encountered serious difficulties in its economy. Its foreign debts exceed U.S. $80 billion, with every Mexican citizen in debt, on the average more than $1,000. It has become one of the most heavily in debt Third World countries. The debts which it must pay with interest this year will amount to $20 billion. For this reason, in a meeting with representatives of 115 foreign banks held in New York on 20 September, Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog asked for aid. Reportedly, more than 100 creditor banks accepted Mexico's request and agreed to postpone the date of payment by 90 days.

For a long time, foreign debts have always been an important factor in Mexico's economic development. The borrowing of large sums of money from foreign countries has boosted Mexico's economy for some time. However, in the absence of reliable capability and means of repayment, these debts have eventually become a heavy burden. Mexico has acquired experience and learned lessons in this respect.

Shortly after coming to power, the Lopez Portillo administration, in view of the serious economic difficulties at the time, formulated the "National Public Debts Law," in an attempt to control the growth of foreign debts. In 1977, the IMF and the Mexican Government signed a 3-year stabilization plan, thereby limiting the amount of foreign debts. Thanks to these measures, the growth of Mexico's foreign debts slowed down for some time. But, why have Mexico's foreign debts increased drastically in the past 2 years?

One of the reasons is that economic development has been too fast. Mexico's GNP grew by more than 8 percent in the past 4 consecutive years. This is a considerably high speed among the Latin American and other Third World countries. At the same time, the growth in the rate of employment has been very high, being 5.4 percent in 1981, a rate higher than the population growth. As a result, unemployment diminished. However, to develop the economy speedily and create employment opportunities, the state had to invest large amounts of money in big capital construction projects. This resulted in huge financial deficits, which had to be mended by means of enormous foreign loans.

Another reason is the overdependence on the development of the petroleum industry. In recent years, the fast development of the petroleum industry has vigorously pushed forward the development of Mexico's national economy. Petroleum export has become an important means for balancing Mexico's international payments. However, as a developing country, Mexico needs capital funds and advanced technology and equipment for petroleum exploitation and production. To meet this end, the Mexican Government had no alternative but to seek foreign loans. According to data announced by Mexico on 1 March this year, the Mexico Petroleum Company accumulated foreign debts totaling $20 billion. The Mexican Government tried to avoid relying exclusively on petroleum production for developing its economy.

However, in order to acquire more foreign exchange, it time and again exceeded the limits of petroleum exports, thereby bringing about increasingly greater disproportion in the economy.

Still another reason is the imbalance between import and export and the tremendous trade deficit. After many years of hard work, Mexico has developed its industries considerably. However, as in the past, its major exports are petroleum and such primary products as cotton and coffee. Last year, due to the Western economic recession, petroleum exports declined drastically, with foreign exchange falling shortof the plan by $6.7 billion. In addition, there was a decrease in the exports of cotton, coffee and mineral products. As a result, last year saw a trade deficit amounting to $4.8 billion and the deficit in regular items of international payments increasing to $11.7 billion, or surpassing that of last year by 73.1 percent. In this situation Mexico had to borrow $10 billion to balance its international payments.

It should be pointed out that interest rates in the international market were high when Mexico obtained foreign loans.

In the past year and more, interest rates have remained high in the United States and other capitalist countries. Mexico had to bear the burden of high interest rates when it borrowed money from foreign countries. The deeper it ran into debt, the heavier its burden would be. Last year, the interests it paid on loans amounted to $8.936 billion. This year, it will borrow about $25 billion from the United States, of which $14 billion has to be used for paying the debts.

The Mexican Government has now seen the crux of economic development and is readjusting its economy. In particular, since the beginning of this year, the Mexican Government has adopted a series of measures to tide over serious financial difficulties caused by inflation and shortage of foreign exchange. These measures include cutting the government budget, radical depreciation of the peso, control of imports and promotion of exports. On 13 August, the Mexican Government decided to freeze foreign exchange deposits and pay them only in local currency, so as to tighten its control of foreign exchange.

Mexico's heavy foreign debts were caused by the economic recession of the developed industrial countries and the shift of economic crisis from some foreign countries. Examples are the forcing down of prices of primary products and high interest rates over a long period of time. Apart from this, more than half of Mexico's creditors are American banks. The monopoly syndicates of the United States and other countries have time and again loaned large sums of money to Mexico by exceeding the limits laid down by the Mexican Government and the IMF, because they can earn huge amounts of interest and also because they have designs on Mexico's rich petroleum resources. The greater the control by the United States over Mexico's debts is, the greater the possibility for the United States to control Mexico's petroleum will be. This time, as soon as Mexico's debt problems arose, the U.S. Government actively organized aid and appeared to be very generous. Recently, the central banks of the United States and 11 other Western countries agreed to give emergency loans of $1.85 billion to Mexico to help it tide over its crisis. This was because, to the United States, Mexico's economic difficulties gave it "a new chance" for "making an important strategic breakthrough."

The question of Mexico's heavy debts shows that the disproportion in its national economy caused by overdependence on the development of the petroleum industry needs to be readjusted. It also reflects the current contradiction and struggle characterized by the attempt to control and the resistance against control between the developed and the developing countries.

CENTRAL CIRCULAR ON STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW131732 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular transmitting a document of its Propaganda Department: "Arrangements for Studying and Publicizing the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress."

The circular said: In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping offered a general exposition on the historical position and tasks of the congress and the spirit of the congress documents. Party committees at all levels must use this opening speech as the general guiding ideology to make practical and good arrangements for studying and publicizing the documents of the congress and seriously organize for the implementation of such plans. Principal responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels must take the lead in participating in and leading the study. They must take the lead in explaining and implementing the documents in an exemplary manner. All party committees should carefully organize the ranks of theoretical and propaganda workers and bring their role into full play. They must make sure that all party members, cadres and the masses on every front have a comprehensive understanding of the various tasks put forth by the congress and its key guidelines in order to base their actions on their understanding, thus ensuring that work in all fields advances along the path defined by the congress.

The major content of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department's document "Arrangements for Studying and Publicizing the Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress" concerns the central task which propaganda departments at various levels are expected to fulfill in the next period under the leadership of party committees at their corresponding levels. The key task is to organize the study and publicity of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in connection with the actual situation of the people's thinking and work in their own localities, departments and units, and, to make the documents of the congress play a tremendous role in mobilizing and organizing all party members, all cadres and the people of all nationalities in the whole country to pluck up their spirits, work with one heart and one mind, make arduous efforts, do a practical job and strive for the complete and successful fulfillment of the various fighting tasks put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The studying and publicizing of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress are first arranged for the period ending at the end of June 1983. During this period, the work will be carried out in two phases. In the first phase, the focus will be on appreciating and grasping the guidelines of the documents to raise understanding and unify thinking. In the second phase, the effort to deepen understanding of the documents' guidelines will be combined with actual work on various fronts to see that everyone consciously implements the various principles and policies set forth by the congress while performing his work.

During the first stage of study, the documents' guidelines must be conveyed to all party members and cadres. Those who can read should thoroughly read the documents and seriously discuss each paragraph. Those whose cultural standard is low should be assisted by special individuals. The study should be integrated with the actual ideological situation of various areas, departments and units, and the basic spirit of the documents should be correctly comprehended through consultations, discussions and debates, and even through the necessary criticism and self-criticism among the comrades so that the understanding of all party members and cadres will be at one with the principles and policies set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The leading comrades of party committees and propaganda departments at all levels must earnestly participate in the study. They must take the initiative in the study, personally give lectures on the documents, understand the study situation and personally answer the various questions raised in the course of study. Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, the propaganda departments at all levels must select a number of theoretical workers, as well as party cadres who have certain theoretical knowledge, and train them as lecturers to give lectures among the broad masses of people including the students of the senior middle schools and other schools of the same level. Wherever possible, such lectures should be made through television and radio stations.

The masses must be actively organized to read newspapers and listen to radio broadcasts. Schools of higher education must invite the leading comrades of local party and government organizations as well as school leaders to give lectures during the hours for situation education and relevant discussions should be carried out under the guidance of the schools' party and CYL organizations and theoretical teachers. Lectures given to the people and students of schools of higher education must be effective and presented to them in such a way that they can solve the problems in their minds.

After studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congresss, the system of training theoretical lecturers from among the cadres and the training of the party's narrators and propagators from various levels should be reinstated, established and perfected in a planned manner. If veteran cadres who have retreated to the second line and retired or left their posts for recuperation are able and willing to give lectures and guide the study, proper arrangements should be made for them.

On the basis of having heightened our understanding and unified our thinking during the first stage, study at the second stage must be carried out along with a review of the work people have done in their own areas, departments and units so that the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress will be applied in their actual work and the actions and steps of all comrades of the party will be unanimous.

First, the leading cadres of the county-level units and above, and the cadres of various party, government and mass organizations at and above the country levels must be organized to continue to grasp the series of guiding thoughts, principles and policies set forth by the 12h CPC National Congress, review what they have done in their own areas, departments and units since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, summarize their experiences and lessons, and study various ways and means for implementing the guidelines set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. This project should be carried out by holding study classes and through other collective ways. Generally, it should be completed within 20 days or 1 month.

In accordance with the guidelines of the congress and the requirements stipulated in the party constitution, and through study, discussion and normal organizational activities, all party members must seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism to strengthen their party concept, enhance their party spirit, combat their shortcomings in ideology and work style and foster the revolutionary spirit of struggling for communism all their lives so that marked progress will be achieved in work and in work style on all fronts, and so that all party members will be ideologically prepared for party consolidation in the future.

On a rotational basis and in groups and stages, party members of the grassroot units must be deeply educated on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the party constitution so that they will have a clear understanding of the party's principles and policies and know how to be qualified Communist Party members. Party members engaged in ideological work on the propaganda, cultural and educational fronts -- including the theoretical workers, literary and art workers, journalists, cultural and educational workers -- must not only earnestly study the congress documents, review what they have done, summarize their experiences and lessons, study how they will implement the congress' guidelines and meet the party constitution's requirements for party members in their work, they must also play an active and positive role in correctly and effectively publicizing and explaining the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

HU QIAOMU ON SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW CONSTITUTION

OW132240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- Following the adoption of the "constitution of the Communist Party" of China by the 12th CPC National Congress, XINHUA interviewed Comrade Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee who was in charge of drafting the new party constitution, regarding the production of the new party constitution and its significance. He answered certain questions raised by XINHUA. The text of the questions and answers follows:

Questions: First of all, would you please discuss the constitutional revision process?

Answer: The constitutional revising process was a long one. It began in the winter of 1979. The entire revision was carried out under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. In the beginning, the then party Central Committee designated the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Party School and the Research Office of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee to assemble a number of cadres to prepare the revision. They held many meetings to discuss this matter. Later, a considerable number of comrades were dispatched to numerous places to investigate and solicit opinions. Afterwards, a draft was prepared.

In January of 1980 the CPC Central Committee decided to formally begin the revision of the party constitution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave many important guidelines regarding the revision of the party constitution and demanded that a draft of the revision be submitted as quickly as possible. Under the CPC Central Committee's leadership, the party constitutional revision group was established. On the basis of the original draft, this group carried out serious discussion and made many alterations. The first draft revision was thus produced. The CPC Central Committee held that this draft could be used as the basis for discussion and further revision. In February of 1980 it was presented for discussion at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In view of the opinions collected at that session, the revision group made the first revisions. In April, the revised draft was distributed throughout the party for discussion by the newly created CPC Central Committee Secretariat. It was also distributed to some nonparty personages whose opinions were sought.

According to the opinions inside and outside of the party, the revision group made the second revision in May of 1982. This time many changes were made. In June of the same year, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat again distributed the revised draft to the party committees of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and various military regions; party organizations of various central party, government and military departments; and to all delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress requesting their opinions on this draft. In July, the revision group made the third revision according to the opinions that had been collected. After discussion, the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau decided that the draft would be discussed at the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee scheduled for August. The session approved this draft and decided that it should be reviewed by the 12th CPC National Congress. From 31 August, during the preparatory meeting and the congress regular session, all delegations to the congress earnestly discussed the draft and presented many opinions regarding its revision. The Secretariat of the congress synthesized these opinions and made the final revision. On 5 September the third meeting of the congress presidium heard an explanation on the revision and decided that it should be presented to the congress for approval. On 6 September, the congress plenary session unanimously approved the final revised draft and adopted a special resolution for the new constitution. Therefore, we can say that the new party constitution was extensively and fully researched and discussed, and it has collectively expressed the whole party's opinions and wisdom.

Question: What are the major differences between the new party constitution and the previous party constitutions? What are the major revisions?

Answer: The guiding thought for revising the party constitution was that the revision should be made to suit the special characteristics and needs of socialist modernization so that it would, in accordance with the party's current situation, set forth stricter requirements for party members and party cadres, enhance the party organs' fighting strength, uphold and improve the party's leadership and build the party into a strong core in leading socialist construction. The new party constitution has summed up the many years of experience in party building and made many changes to the party constitution adopted at the previous party congress. The new party constitution has eliminated the "left" mistakes found in the constitution adopted at the 11th CPC National Congress, inherited and fostered the strong points of the party constitutions adopted at the 7th and the 8th CPC National Congresses, systematically summed up the historical experiences in party building and reflected the party's demands in real life. First of all, it has a more substantial "general program" which, like the "general programs" of the constitution adopted at the 7th CPC National Congress and the constitutions adopted at other congresses that followed, is in fact the most precise basic program of the party. It has quite fully and concisely introduced the party's nature, its long-term and short-term goals, its basic requirements for party members and party organizations as well as the basic principles for the party's leading role.

In terms of content, the constitution adopted at the 11th CPC National Congress had only 5 chapters and 19 articles. Since they could not satisfy the party's needs in real life, the content of the new party constitution has been expanded to 10 chapters and 50 articles. Collectively, the major revisions fall into three important areas:

1. It has set forth stricter requirements for all party members, party cadres and grass-root organs than the previous party constitutions. The criteria set for party members are stricter than all those stipulated in other constitutions. The new party constitution has a new chapter on cadres and its sets higher demands on party cadres than on ordinary party members.

2. Certain new regulations regarding the party's organizational system have been included.

3. More substantial and more specific regulations regarding the party's democratic centralism and party discipline have been included.

Furthermore, certain new regulations on upholding and improving the party's leadership have also been introduced into the new party constitution.

Question: What are the special characteristics in the "general program" of the new party constitution?

Answer: A political party of the proletariat must have a program that is built on the scientific foundation of Marxism because, as Lenin said: "A program is of important significance for a political party's unity and consistent activities." As mentioned before, the general program of our party constitution is in fact a precise program of the party. The general program of the new party constitution, in accordance with the theory of scientific socialism, has concisely expounded on the progress of the world's historical development, the historical stage our country has now entered, the superiority of the socialist system and its prospects for gradually winning worldwide victory. This general program has stipulated the party's ultimate goal of the struggle to realize communism, the party's general task at the current stage and its basic domestic and international policies, the party's nature of being the vanguard of the proletariat, the party's guiding thought and the three basic requirements that the whole party must meet. These three basic requirements are: high ideological and political unity, wholehearted service to the people, and adherence to democratic centralism.

In its final section, the general program also stipulates the basic principles for the party's leading role and clearly indicates the role of the party leadership in the state and in the lives of the people. (These explanations are basically the same as the relevant content of the draft of the revised constitution, which says that the party is the leading force of the state and the people but that it does its work within the scope defined by the constitution and law and is not above the state and the people.) These are the major points of the general program of the party constitution.

Question: What stricter requirements are set forth in the new party constitution for party members, party cadres and primary organizations?

Answer: The new party constitution sets forth requirements for party members in three aspects:

First, who can apply for party membership? (Article 1 of the party constitution)

Second, what kind of person should a Communist Party member be? (Article 2 of the party constitution) It is particularly emphasized here that members of the Communist Party must be ready to make personal sacrifices and dedicate their whole lives to the realization of communism. Moreover, in view of the change in the status of the party which has become the ruling party, it is stressed that members of the Communist Party are at all times ordinary members of the working people. Party members should fulfill more duties than nonparty persons. Under no circumstances must party members seek personal gain or privileges although they are allowed personal benefits and job functions and powers as provided for by the relevant regulations and policies.

Third, the new party constitution provides eight duties that party members must fulfill. These eight provisions are relatively strict, and every party member must act according to them.

For example, the new party constitution stipulates that party members must "consider the interests of the party and the people above everything; subordinate personal interests to the interests of the party and the people; be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts; work selflessly for the public interest; and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or to benefit themselves at the expense of the public." Why is there such a stipulation? This is because some party members, with the party leading the country, might seize various opportunities or take advantage of various conditions to benefit themselves at the expense of the masses, others or the public (including the state and the collective). The recurrence of such attempts must be strictly prohibited in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. The new party constitution also requires party members to accept any job assigned by the party; conscientiously observe party discipline and the laws of the state; rigorously guard party and state secrets; firmly oppose factionalism; earnestly practice criticism and self-criticism; be bold in exposing and correcting shortcomings and mistakes in work; back good people and good deeds; fight against bad people and bad deeds; play an exemplary vanguard role in production and other work, study and social activities; step forward and fight bravely in times of difficulty and danger; and so on and so forth. These requirements set forth in the new party constitution should and can be met. However, it should be recognized that it is not easy to be a qualified party member. As the saying goes, when one always walks along a river, he can hardly avoid getting his shoes wet. There are indeed many opportunities for members of the ruling party to use public office for personal gain if they so choose. However, if party members are allowed to do so, the party's prestige among the masses and its leading role are bound to decrease, its links with the masses will weaken and the masses might even drift away from the party. Therefore, we must require that party members not get their shoes wet although they must always walk along the river.

When we started revising the party constitution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that first of all, the question of being a qualified party member must be solved. A dividing line must be drawn -- only those qualified can be party members, and those unqualified must not be admitted into the party. The new party constitution provides party members with duties to fulfill, precisely with the view of drawing such a dividing line.

Of course, the new party constitution also fully provides for the democratic rights of party members and emphatically points out: "No party organization, up to and including the Central Committee, has the right to deprive any party member of the above-mentioned rights." The party constitution also stipulates: "It is strictly forbidden, within the party, to take any measures against a member that contravene the party constitution or the laws of the state, or to retaliate against or frame comrades. Any offending organization or individual must be dealt with according to party discipline or the laws of the state." Thus, cases of persecuting party members and making things hard for other upright party members through the abuse of one's authority, such as those that occurred in the 10 years of domestic turmoil, should no longer occur. If such cases do occur in some party organizations, they will be investigated.

The new party constitution stipulates the taking of an admission oath by a probationary party member in front of the party flag and the unified content of the oath.

There is a special chapter on cadres. The requirements for party cadres are naturally higher than those for ordinary party members. Comrades must be able to correctly implement the party's lines, principles and policies, to resolutely fight against hostile forces and oppose erroneous trends, both inside and outside the party, to have a democratic work style and conscientiously accept criticism and supervision by the party and the masses, and to totally fulfill their duties in a proper way, as required by their jobs, and not to abuse their power to seek personal gain. The new party constitution also stipulates what ability and qualifications a cadre should possess in the period of building socialism. This chapter also explicitly stipulates that it is necessary to attach importance to nonparty cadres, to ensure that they can fully play their role, and to abolish the system of leading party cadres' lifelong tenure which actually existed in the past.

The new party constitution includes fairly detailed provisions on the tasks of the primary party organizations. Many of the provisions deal with the education, organization and supervision of party cadres in fulfilling their duties and playing their proper role. It should be specially mentioned here: On the tasks of the primary party organizations, clause 7 particularly stipulates that it is necessary to educate and supervise party and nonparty cadres, to see to it that they strictly observe the law and administrative discipline and the financial and economic discipline and personnel regulations of the state; and to see to it that financial workers, including accountants and other professionals who are charged with enforcing laws and regulations in their own unit, do not themselves violate laws and regulations, while at the same time ensuring and protecting their right to exercise their functions and powers independently in accordance with the law and guarding them against any reprisals for so doing. This special provision is clearly laid down realistically, which is of great significance in combatting criminal economic activities, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style and the general mood of society and ensuring that party and government organizations, enterprises and institutions adhere to socialist orientation throughout the new historical period.

When the provisions of this party constitution are strictly implemented, party members and cadres will be able to play their exemplary vanguard role better among the masses, and party organizations will greatly increase their fighting effectiveness.

Question: What are the provisions of the new party constitution on the organizational system of the party?

Answer: The new provisions are mainly:

The national congress of the party is to elect the Central Committee as well as the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Both the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection perform their work under the leadership of the Central Committee. Provincial party congresses are to elect provincial party committees, as well as provincial advisory commissions and provincial discipline inspection commissions. They perform their work under the leadership of provincial party committees.

Advisory commissions at the central and provincial levels are political assistants and advisers to the Central Committee or the provincial party committees. This important measure is taken to give full play to old comrades' roles as advisers and to effect cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the old by the new in order to adopt ourselves to the current situation and to meet the needs of the present period. Advisory commission are to be set up down to provincial level, below which all party organizations will not establish such commissions.

Local party organizations at various levels are to set up discipline inspection commissions, and so are relatively large primary party organizations. As for relatively small primary party organizations, they will have discipline inspection commission members. Higher discipline inspection commissions have the power to modify lower discipline inspection commissions' decisions. Local discipline inspection commissions and all levels function under the dual leadership of the party committees at the corresponding levels and the next higher discipline inspection commissions. Thus, discipline inspection commissions form a complete network from the higher levels to the grassroots. At the same time, the authority of discipline inspection commissions at all levels is greatly strengthened.

There is a major change in the organizational system of the party at the central level; that is, the party Central Committee has only a general secretary, and no chairman or vice chairmen. The general secretary, a member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, is responsible for convening the meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and presides over the work of the Central Committee's Secretariat. The role of a convener is obviously different from that of a chairman. Thus, it will be difficult for the phenomenon, in which power is overconcentrated and arbitrary decisions are adopted by an individual, to occur. Practice at home and abroad shows that, where there are both a chairman and a general secretary, one of them would usually be nominal. Therefore, it is not necessary to have both posts in the party, still less to pick someone to assume both posts. According to the new party constitution, the core of leadership in the day-to-day work of the party is the Standing Committee of the Central Committee's Political Bureau (this is what has actually been done since the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee). In addition to the general secretary, the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, the first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee are also on the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. All these provisions will help ensure our party's collective leadership and unity.

Incidently, I would like to answer this question here: What is the relationship between the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Council of the state, as prescribed in the draft revised constitution? Our party envisages that the members of the party Central Committee's Military Commission may at the same time be members of the Central Military Council of the state, with the approval of the NPC after consultation with the democratic parties. From the day of its birth, the PLA has been led by the party. It accords with the fundamental interests of the people of the country for the party to continue to lead the PLA and the Central Military Council of the state. For the Chinese people, this is easy to understand. This by no means contradicts the provision that the Central Military Council of the state is answerable to the NPC and its Standing Committee.

According to this thinking, two central military commissions will not occur. Of course, legally speaking, this can become a reality only by decision of the NPC.

The new party constitution also stipulates that the central leading bodies (the Political Bureau, its Standing Committee and the Secretariat) and leaders elected by each Central Committee shall, when the next national congress is in session, continue to preside over the party's day-to-day work until the new central leading bodies and leaders are elected by the next Central Committee. Appropriate provisions are also laid down for local party committees and their standing committes at various levels. This is to ensure in the party constitution that the party's leadership over day-to-day work will not be discontinued at any time. This is absolutely necessary for a party leading a big county, because party congresses at all levels and their presidiums cannot handle a great deal of day-to-day work, which only the party's leading bodies can do.

In regard to the relations between the party and the CYL, it is stipulated that "those secretaries of league committees, at or below the county level or in enterprises and institutions, who are party members may attend meetings of party committees at the corresponding levels and of their standing committees as nonvoting participants." This will help promote close ties between the party and the CYL and enhance maturity of leaders of the CYL organizations. There is no similar provision for those above the county level. This is because the problems discussed in party committees at the central and provincial levels are more wide-ranging and complex and participation by CYL secretaries at the corresponding levels in these meetings generally is not suitable. It would be another matter, of course, if the league secretaries are themselves standing committee members of the party committee meetings are discussing matters concerning youth work.

Question: What are the new provisions with regard to democratic centralism and discipline of the party?

Answer: The new party constitution contains provisions on the basic principles of the party's democratic centralism and these provisions are more systematic and comprehensive than before. The general program contains clear stipulations that there are three essential requirements which the party must strive to fulfill in the future. The first among these is to maintain "a high degree of ideological and political unity" and the third is "adherence to democratic centralism." At the outset of the chapter on the organizational system of the party, it is clearly stipulated that our party is an integral body organized under its program and constitution on the principle of democratic centralism, and that it practices a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy. In this chapter, the new party constitution reaffirms in still more precise terms the principle that "individual party members are subordinate to the party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower party organizations are subordinate to the higher party organizations, and all the constitutent organizations and members of the party are subordinate to the national congress and the Central Committee of the party" as well as other similar principles set forth in the past party constitutions. In addition, drawing upon past experiences and lessons, the new party constitution also stipulates that "party committees at all levels function on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility based on division of labor" and that "the party forbids all forms of personality cult. It is necessary to ensure that the activities of the party leaders be subject to supervision by the party and the people, while at the same time to uphold the prestige of all leaders who represent the interests of the party and the people." The new party constitution specifically states that no party member if allowed to make decisions on major issues on his own and that such decisions must be made by the party committee after democratic discussions. There are also many provisions embodying both democracy and centralism that deal with the duties and responsibilities and the limits of authority as well as the mutual relationship between the central and the local organizations and between the upper and the lower ones and the relationship between individual party members and party organizations.

For example, it is stipulated that when making decisions on important questions affecting the lower organizations, the higher organizations of the party should, in ordinary circumstances, solicit the opinions of lower organizations. Moreover, measures should be taken to ensure that the lower organizations can exercise their functions and powers normally. Another example is the provision which says that if lower organizations consider that any decisions of higher orgnaizations do not suit actual conditions in their localities or departments, they may request modification. If the higher organizations insist on their original decisions, the lower organizations must carry out such decisions, but they have the right to report to the next higher party organization.

In its provisions concerning the party orgnaizations' discussions and their making decisions on any matter, the new party constitution both provides the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority and sets forth the stipulation that serious consideration should be given to the views of a minority. It also contains prudent provisions specifically on the handling of cases of controversy over major issues in which supporters of the two opposing views are nearly equal in number. As for matters concerning the individual democratic rights of party members, the stipulations are even more elaborate. All these stipulations will provide guarantees still stricter than ever before that democratic centralism will be practiced within the party.

There are also more specific and rigid provisions in regard to party discipline. These include, for example: 1) practice the principle that every party member is equal before party discipline, and there should be no privileged party members who do not participate in the regular activities of the party and outside the party; 2) in addition to observing party discipline, every party member is required to strictly abide by administrative discipline and state laws. If a party member is found to have violated not only party discipline but also administrative discipline and state law, he should be sanctioned at the same time in accordance with the administrative discipline and state law. All party members who have seriously offended the criminal law will be stripped of their party membership; 3) in case a party organization seriously violates party discipline and is unable to rectify the mistake on its own, the next higher party organization should then, after obtaining approval from the party organization further above, decide on the reorganization or dissolution of the party organization concerned. Besides, as mentioned earlier, the new party constitution has set forth provisions more forceful than before on the functions and rights of the party's commissions for discipline inspection.

Question: What major provisions does the new party constitution offer in regard to upholding and improving party leadership?

Answer: All stipulations in the new party constitution -- whether in its stricter demands on the members, cadres and primary organizations of the party, in its provisions concerning the party's organizational system, or in the provisions regarding democratic centralism and party discipline -- are for the purpose of upholding and improving party leadership. The new party constitution declares in the very beginning of its "general program" that the Communist Party of China is the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism, thereby defining the leading position of the party in our country. Many provisions under the "general program" and various articles in the party constitution give expression to the necessity and importance of upholding the leadership of the party. At the same time, the party constitution also lays down a series of important provisions on the principles and methods to be followed in upholding and improving leadership of the party.

Party leadership consists mainly in political, ideological and organizational leadership. This leadership must be exercized by the party through formulating and implementing the correct line, principles and policies, through carrying out meticulous and effective ideological and political work and propaganda and education work, through carrying out tight and prudent organizational work and through giving full play to the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

The party's organizational work mainly involves the training, selection, use and supervision of the cadres. One most important key link here is to see to it that the most suitable persons are selected and assigned to various kinds of leading posts and rely on party organizations and the masses of the people to seriously exercise supervision over leading cadres who are party members at all levels.

In implementing the principle of division of work between the party and the government, development of the party itself should be strengthened. The party must see to it that the legislative, judicial and administrative organs of the state, the economic, cultural and people's organizations work actively and with initiative, independently, responsibly and in harmony. In an enterprise or institution, the primary party committee should discuss and decide on major questions of principle and ensure that the administrative leaders fully exercise their functions and powers, but refrain from substituting itself for, or trying to take over from, the administrative leaders. Except in special circumstances, the general branch committees and branch committees under the leadership of a primary party committee only play a guarantory and supervisory role to see that the production targets or operational tasks assigned to their own units are properly fulfilled.

The central, local and primary organizations of the party must all pay great attention to party building, regularly discuss and check on the party's work in propaganda, education, organization and discipline inspection, in mass work and united front work and carefully study the ideological and political situation inside and outside the party.

Within the party, criticism and self-criticism must be conducted regularly and conscientiously, and on questions of principle, ideological struggle must be persistently launched to oppose erroneous deviations, whether "left" or right. It is necessary to adhere to organizational reform, make efforts to promote cadre training and ensure, step by step, that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. It is also necessary to regularly rectify the party style and consolidate the party organization, preserve the communist purity of the party in both ideology and organization and strengthen the close ties between the party and the broad masses of the people. All these efforts aim at enabling the party to lead the people to carry out the great cause of socialist modernization in a better and more effective way.

The party must conduct its activities within the limit permitted by the constitution and the law. That is to say, the activities of all party members and organizations, from basic units to central organs, should not contravene the constitution or the law, nor violate the law.

All the above-mentioned regulations are of great importance toward strengthening and improving the party's leadership. The resolution adopted at the party congress on taking the party constitution as a weapon to rectify the party style and consolidate the party organization will particularly provide a most important guarantee for upholding and improving the party's leadership.

Question: Why is it that the new party constitution does not stipulate the system of permanent tenure for delegates?

Answer: The suggestion for practicing the system of permanent tenure for delegates was considered at many discussions of the new party constitution and in the course of its revision. Such a stipulation was made in the draft revision issued in February 1982. However, after the stipulation was considered from different quarters, it was finally decided that the stipulation be dropped. Our party has never practiced the system of permanent tenure for delegates. It was stipulated in the party constitution adopted at the 8th national party congress that the national party congress would practice the system of permanent tenure for delegates. However, the second session of the 8th national party congress was held in 1958 but the third session was never held. This proves that this stipulation could hardly work in practice.

There is a great difference between the national party congress and the National People's Congress. While the National People's Congress has to discuss and adopt resolutions on many important topics for the year, the principal tasks for the national party congress are to decide on the line, principle and basic policies of the party for a period of time and to elect a leading organ of relative stability. Therefore, it is not only unnecessary but also impossible for the national party congress to hold meetings every year. Thus there is no need to practise the system of permanent tenure for delegates. On the contrary, if the system of permanent tenure for delegates is adopted, it will be difficult to clearly and specifically define the tasks, functions and powers of the delegates and the relations between the delegates and the party committees at various levels. It will even cause, rather unnecessarily, the work of party committees at various levels to become more complicated. Therefore, such a regulation ought not be stipulated. Of course, delegates to the party congresses at various levels are different from common party members and holding greater responsibility to the party, it goes without saying that they deserve greater respect of the party.

Question: Why does not the new party constitution set strict restrictions on the tenure of office of party leaders?

Answer: The new party ocnstitution clearly stipulates that leading cadres of our party at all levels, whether elected or appointed by leading organs, are not entitled to lifelong tenure, and they can be transferred from or relieved of their posts. The party constitution also stipulates that cadres no longer fit for work because of age or health conditions should retire according to the regulations of the party and the state. These provisions will help promote the constant renewal of the ranks of the party cadres with the infusion of new blood to meet the needs of the development of the party's cause. The results of the election at the 12th national party congress as well as the voluntary and earnest requests made by veteran cadres and approved by the party Central Committee and the congress not to be delegates or candidates for members to central leading organs prior to and during the 12th national party congress indicate that this provision has come to be put into practice.

At the same time, we must keep in mind that our party has a membership of about 40 million and ours is a large country with a population of 1 billion. The task of the party in exercising leadership is very heavy and complicated. Therefore, at the core of the party's central leading bodies, there must be a number of veteran cadres who have rich experience, deep insight and a wide range of knowledge, who are proficient in dealing with various kinds of complicated situations and enjoy high prestige in the party and among the people for their outstanding contributions. Only thus, is it possible to ensure the maturity "to pass on their experiences to the younger ones and help and guide them." Only thus, is it possible to ensure the smooth succession of new cadres to old ones and guarantee the long-term stability of the country. The actual situation is fundamentally different from the situation during the early days after the founding of our party. In a large party and country like ours, it is impossible to have such leaders who are proficient and who enjoy popular confidence without going through the test of struggles over a long period. Therefore, after repeated deliberations in the course of revising the party constitution, it was finally decided that no strict restrictions be set on the tenure of office for leading cadres, which will be decided separately according to the specific conditions of each person and each case. At the same time, the party organizations at all levels will be composed of old, middle-aged and young cadres so as to realize the succession of the new cadres to the old. This conforms better to the fundamental interests of the party, the country and the whole people.

CHINA DAILY ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HK140720 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Better, Stronger CPC"]

[Text] Every one of the 1,600 delegates emerging from the Great Hall of the People after the 12th party congress adjourned was visibly satisfied with the results of the 11-day session.

They have every reason to be so, for they have accomplished three tasks of immense historical importance: (1) the charting of a general programme to build China into a modern socialist country; (2) the adoption of a new constitution of the Communist Party of China; and (3) the election of the leading organs of the party.

How will China look in the next decade or two? What are the Communists striving for in the remaining years of the present century? The pace is now set for the value of industrial and agricultural production to quadruple by the year 2000 over that of 1980, that is, roughly 2,800 billion RMB as compared with 710 billion RMB.

In terms of the people's living standards, the corresponding increase of annual income per capita will be doubled and then doubled again, or in the words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to a "reasonably better-off" level.

This is our grand objective and it is based on China's actual conditions. It will guide us in China's socialist construction.

There is no reason for pessimism, or to deem the goal beyond our reach. But, it is also wrong to think that the goal so easily attainable that it can be achieved without great efforts.

Constitution

All plans and figures amount to nothing without a Communist Party which is properly oriented and firmly united, and capable of providing one billion Chinese with vigorous leadership. That is why so much importance has been attached to the formulation of the new party constitution.

To say that this important document is merely the creation of the 11-day congress is to oversimplify the matter. It sums up, according to Marxist-Leninist principles, the CPC's experience, both positive and negative, of the past 60 years, and especially of the last 30 years. Many of the guiding principles of the new constitution are drawn from the reappraisal carried out a little over a year ago, of Mao Zedong's leadership. And the practice of the party since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee in 1978 has proven them correct. This is particularly true of the denunciation of "leftist" dogmatism, the personality cult, arbitrary decisions by individual leaders and neglect of party discipline.

Political democracy and socialist ethics are stressed in particular. One very important feature of the new party constitution is that much stricter demands are set for party members, cadres and party organizations at grassroots levels.

New Blood

The new party Central Committee is a further guarantee that the policies and tasks decided by the congress will be well implemented. The makeup of the new committee represents a smooth transition from old cadres to younger ones. At the same time, it also promises a good blend of experience, knowledge and youthful vigor. Two-thirds of the newly-elected Central Committee members are under 60 years old. Besides, the numbers of people with special or technical training increased to 17 percent of the total against 2.7 percent in the last committee.

With so much new blood in the top leadership, the congress' call for national improvement financially and economically, in the society at large and in the party's work style will be answered successfully in the next five years.

The planned progress of socialist modernization requires a strong, vigorous Communist Party. The new party constitution, the general political programme and the new-elected leadership have furnished important safeguards for the Communist Party of China to live up to the expectations of all the Chinese people.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF CPC ORGANS' PLENUMS

HK141000 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 September carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast a 3.5-minute film report on the Central Advisory Commission's first plenary meeting, a 2-minute film report on the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection's first plenary meeting, a 2-minute film report on the second meeting of the Central Committee's first plenum and also another 2-minute film report on the newly elected officers of the CPC receiving the congress delegates. All these events took place on 13 September.

The first film report, which reports on the Central Advisory Commission's first plenary meeting, opens with a long shot of the room in the Great Hall of the People where the meeting is held. This is followed by a closeup shot of presiding Chairman Bo Yibo declaring the meeting open and announcing the agenda. The next shot shows the members raising their hands to adopt the namelists of the candidates for the chairmanship, vice chairmenship and standing committee membership of the commission. Then, after some random shots of the members receiving their ballots and studying them, the camera cuts to Deng Xiaoping, Xu Shihyu, Geng Biao and others casting their votes.

The final segment opens with a shot of Bo Yibo announcing that all the candidates are elected and inviting Deng Xiaoping to speak. Then, after a brief shot of Deng addressing the meeting, the film report ends with a long shot of the members applauding.

The next film report, which shows the first plenary meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, begins with a long shot of the room in Zhongnanhai where the meeting is held. This is followed by a shot of presiding Chairman Wang Heshou declaring the meeting open and announcing the agenda. The camera then cuts to the members, who are receiving their ballots and studying them. Finally, after some brief shots of the members dropping their ballots into the ballot box to elect the secretaries and the standing committee members and of Chen Yun addressing the meeting, the film report ends with a shot of the members applauding.

The third film report in the newscast, which shows the second meeting of the first plenum, opens with a long shot of the large hall of the Great Hall of the People where the meeting is held. This is followed by a closeup shot of Presiding Chairman Hu Yaobang declaring the meeting open and announcing the agenda of the day. The remaining parts of the film report consist of shots of Hu addressing the meeting.

The final film report, which shows the newly elected officers of the party receiving the delegates to the congress, opens with a long shot of the delegates standing around the walls of a large reception hall in the Great Hall of the People applauding to welcome the leaders, who are entering the hall and later walk past the delegates and exchange greetings with them. The leaders shown are Ye Jianying, who is assisted by two attendants, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Qiaomu, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, who is assisted by two attendants, Song Renqiong, Wang Zhen, Wan Li and Yang Dezhi. Then, they are seen posing for a group photograph with the delegates and finally walking past the delegates again.

The station's special program on the party congress at 1330 GMT reruns the above-mentioned film reports.

PLA LEADERS ARRANGE SERVICES FOR CPC DELEGATES

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- As delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress are about to return to their posts, they are leaving behind ebullient letters of thanks and commendations and heartwarming words for where they have been accommodated, praising the good services provided by the congress and thanking the unknown heroes of logistic work who have contributed to the success of the congress.

In the air force hostel is posted a letter of thanks to all the comrades of the hostel from the Shanghai delegation. A letter representing the grateful feelings of all the delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress for the service personnel of the naval hostel, the Beijing Military Region hostel, the PLA General Political Department hostel, the air force hostel, the artillery corps hostel, the Zhongnanhai hostel, the Second Artillery Corps hostel, the Armored Corps Hostel, the State Council No 1 hostel, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission hostel and the Jingxi guesthouse who have taken part in receiving and serving the delegates.

To ensure good service work for the congress, Wei Guoqing, Zhang Tingfa, Qin Jiwei and other PLA leading comrades personally went to the hostels concerned to mobilize the service personnel and make arrangements, calling on them to do good service work with high political enthusiasm.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT SATELLITE RETURNS TO EARTH

OW140831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- The scientific experiment satellite launched by China on September 9 has landed with precision at the predetermined recovery site according to plan at 14:00 hours Beijing time today.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON SATELLITE LAUNCHING

OW112033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA special correspondent by Liu Jianghai: "The People Who Launched the Satellite"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- On 9 September 1982 an experimental scientific satellite was launched from the earth of the motherland and headed toward open space.

This was the 12th satellite launched by China, the first one having been launched in 1970. To ensure a successful launching and to use the outstanding achievement to celebrate the smooth opening of the 12th CPC National Congress, Communist Party members, scientists, technicians, workers, cadres and PLA officers and men working at the satellite launching base had been selflessly engaged in their work, imbued with the communist spirit.

On the afternoon of 9 September when the milky white rocket carrying the satellite was entering orbit at high speed, the huge radar parabolic antenna immediately emitted powerful monopulse electronic waves to scan signals sent back by the rocket responder.

Radar technician Rao Chongxing was completely absorbed in the observation of the cream-colored radar receiver's oscilloscope. He fixed his eyes on the blackish green radar screen and soon spotted the target. Then he reported that "tracking is fine."

At this time no one knew that he had received a few letters and telegrams just a few days before the satellite launching reading: "Mom seriously ill," "Mom critically ill" and "return at once." One letter read: "My son Chongxing: When your father died, you were tied up with your work and did not return home to attend his funeral ceremony. I am now bedridden because of serious illness. I wish very much to see you again if your work there permits you to come home." Reading this, Rao Chongxing broke into tears, dampening the letter.

Later he received an urgent cable informing him of his mother's death. Should he go home to attend mother's funeral? Rao Chongxing was pondering in his heart: During the war years, numerous revolutionaries with lofty communist ideals parted with their wives and mothers and headed toward battlegrounds; today the party's interests should still be placed above everyting else when we are marching toward the grand goal of socialist modernization. He remained in the instrument room day and night, readjusting and testing radar receivers and transmitters. He did not reveal his feelings over the days until after he and his fellow workers exactly transmitted to the data processing center signals relating to flight distance, speed, bearing and angle of pitch of the satellite and rocket. He said: "I love my mother, but I love the party's cause still more."

Many scientists, technicians and fighters displayed this kind of communist spirit and worked selflessly in order to send the satellite into the orbit when the 12th CPC National Congress was in session.

Hou Chongzhi, engineer in remote photo sensing [guang yao ce liang 0342 6674 3261 6852], had been working at the launching ground for 23 years. The 12th CPC National Congress successfully opened at a time when he was about to leave for another assignment in the hinterland. Gently stroking the electronic computer he had worked with for many years and gazing at the huge lenses and instrument system of the motion picture optical theodolite, he was moved by intense feeling and drafted a "written request for a battle assignment" asking for the party branch's approval for him to take part in the launching task one more time. He helped new comrades compile computational programs and corrected the bearing error of the digital optical motion picture theodolite, thereby making the instrument more reliable and perfectly safe.

When the satellite was taking off, Hou Chongzhi skillfully manipulated a dozen push-buttons and switches on the computer's master control panel, much like an experienced pianist playing a musical piece on spaceflight. The scores of red and green signal lights were flashing intermittently and orderly on the machine cabinet, providing the control center with reliable information and data.

I am ready to overcome all obstacles that stand in my way and to sacrifice my life in order to achieve the lofty communist ideal. Li Qifu, satellite and rocket testing technician and Communist Party member, pledged these words to the party organization. He had studied assiduously and translated many foreign-language documents into Chinese before the satellite launching. He was in charge of the remote sensing vehicle used for promptly transmitting remote sensing information at the time of the rocket and satellite launching. During the prelaunch period, he stayed in the remote sensing vehicle with with his fellow workers day and night to remove any hidden dangers. The rocket and the satellite were moved to the launching site as scheduled, thanks to the meticulous efforts of Li Qifu and his coworkers in testing, as well as the precision testing and rigorous checkups conducted by comrades in the technological field.

A few moments before the satellite launching, I went into a circular underground launching control room not far from the launching pad. Here engineer Lu Nianbo was feeding the flight data tapes into an electronic computer so that the rocket and the satellite could travel normally on the predetermined route.

Lu Nianbo is a Communist Party member who has worked tirelessly year in and year out for the sake of building the edifice of communism.

Last year when Lu Nianbo visited his relatives in Shanghai, some people advised him to return and work in Shanghai as soon as possible. He firmly answered them: Shanghai is indeed more favorable than the launching ground in many aspects, but no rocket can be erected and no satellite can be launched there. My job should be at the launching ground.... As soon as he returned to the base, he worked around the clock to compile "lecture notes on special-purpose computers for use inside rockets." Having completed the lecture notes, he continued on to another technical innovation project.

On the day of the Spring Festival when the leaders and other comrades came to his house to exchange new year's greetings, he was still working on some computational problems and charts, and data were piling up here and there on his table and his bed.

He who works hard will be rewarded. Lu Nianbo's diligence has yielded outstanding results in his work. In the course of the satellite launching, he precisely computed several thousand sets of data and information.

"The launching is successful." The people gave thunderous cheers. The thick flame spurt by the rocket reddened the faces of scientific and technical fighters who were loyal to the party's cause; and the track of the flying satellite was imprinted with these people's deep feelings for the motherland's space industry.

ARTICLE ON DISCUSSIONS ON NEW CPC CONSTITUTION

HK131330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Chen Min [7115 2404]: "The Heavy Historical Responsibility, Higher Demands -- Sidelights of Discussions on the New Party Constitution by 12th CPC Congress Delegates"]

[Text] "In the magnificent cause of the socialist modernization program, history has entrusted our party with a heavy responsibility."

"We must strive to build our party into a powerful core force, leading our socialist modernization cause in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution."

The call to build our party into a powerful force at the core raised by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report stirred the hearts of the 1,600-odd CPC congress delegates. After checking in with the secretariat of the congress and receiving the revised drafts of the new party constitution, the delegates earnestly read and held warm discussions on this document of great significance.

The Best Party Constitution Since the Founding of the CPC

In their long years of revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people have formed a firm belief: The party means hope and strength. It is the CPC that has formed the Chinese people, who were called "a sheet of loose sand," into a Great Wall of steel, and it is the CPC that led the Chinese people in breaking through the darkness to found a bright and magnificent New China. After experiencing 10 years of internal disorder and in a time when many things must be put right or started anew, one important thing which the people are most concerned with is the restoration of the fine tradition of the CPC and the hope that the CPC will become the powerful force at the core leading the people. In attending the discussion by the delegation of Zhejiang Province, Comrade Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, expressed what was on everybody's mind with one penetrating remark when he said: "Of our concern over the fate of the party, the country and the people, we are first much concerned over that of the party." Whether the party's guiding ideology is correct and whether the party style is healthy have a bearing on the rise or fall, the survival or downfall, of our nation and our people. During the party congress, the secretariat received many letters from localities throughout the country. In addition to reporting to the party the successes of their own brilliant achievements in work, the writers of the letters expressed best wishes and made sincere suggestions to the party. In a letter written to the CPC Central Committee before the party congress was convened, a female cadre from Zhejiang Province sharply criticized some party members who had forgotten their own missions and hoped that the party would hold still higher the banner of communism. The pulse of the CPC Central Committee and that of the people beat as one. On the one hand, the CPC Central Committee carried out party consolidation through waging the struggle to strike blows at the criminal activities on the economic field and, on the other hand, it started to revise the party constitution in order to build the party on a better basis.

The revised draft of the party constitution submitted to the current congress for discussion was born out of repeated deliberations and revisions on the basis of extensively heeding the opinions of all sides and quarters concerned and took nearly 3 years to complete.

In the discussion of the Hebei delegation group, Comrade Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, reviewed the previous promulgations of the party constitution. He said: "In 61 years following the founding of our party, the CPC promulgated 12 party constitutions including the new party constitution. During the 24 years before the 7th party congress -- between 1921 and 1945 -- the CPC promulgated 6 party constitutions. These party constitutions had one common characteristic: they were formulated under the direct guidance and help of the Communist International. During the 32 years from the 7th party congress (in 1945) to the 11th party congress (in 1977), the CPC promulgated 5 party constitutions. The 70-article party constitution adopted by the 7th party congress was formulated by our party independently and with our own initiative, after the disbandment of the Communist International in 1943. It was a model of integration of the Marxist-Leninist principle on party building with the realities of the Chinese revolution and a party constitution which enabled the party to swell and flourish and the revolutionary cause to vigorously develop an unprecedentedly great role in the building of our party. The party constitution adopted by the seventh party congress clearly designated Mao Zedong Thought as the guideline for all party work. Beginning with the seventh party congress, the CPC had its own general program. This was an important development and new characteristic of the party constitution. The general program is the most fundamental political and organizational program of the party. The 60-article party constitution adopted by the eighth party congress was the first party constitution promulgated after the establishment of the state power throughout the country. This party constitution put the political and organizational principles and work style which a ruling party should follow in a conspicuous position. The report of the party constitution clearly raised the question concerning opposition to eulogizing individuals' virtues and achievements and the detestation and rejection of the deification of individuals. It was a pity that this wise policy failed to be implemented.

The party constitution adopted by the 9th party congress and that adopted by the 10th party congress were formulated under the erroneous guiding principles in the ideological, political and organizational fields during the 10 years of internal disorder. The party constitution adopted by the 11th party congress, the first party constitution after the 10 years of internal disorder, played a positive role. However, "leftist" guiding ideology and the encouragement of a new personality cult constituted its striking characteristics and also seriously obstructed the task of putting things to rights. The party constitution of the 12th party congress inherits the fine tradition of the previous party constitutions and is written on the ideological basis of the development and improvement of the party constitutions of the 7th and 8th party congresses. It draws a lesson from the party constitutions of the 9th and 10th party congresses and reflects the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the realities of the Chinese revolution and construction. It is the embodiment of the wisdom of the whole party and thus the best constitution that our party has ever had.

The delegates conscientiously discussed the revised draft of the party constitution article by article and sentence by sentence. The new party constitution has eradicated the influence of the "leftist" mistakes, pointed out the correct orientation of the future strengthening of party building and set higher demands on party members and cadres. The delegates extended their heartfelt support for all this.

Firm Faith in Communism Is the Most Basic Requirement

The new party constitution clearly stipulates: "Members of the CPC must serve the people wholeheartedly and dedicate their whole lives to the realization of communism, never hesitating to make any personal sacrifices."

Among the delegates are many old party members who, while studying again these words and phrases and recollecting the road that they themselves have traversed, would feel an upsurge of emotion. Comrade Zhang Yun, vice secretary of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, is already 77 years old. Fifty years ago, when her husband, martyr Li Yunsheng, died a martyr's death in Yuhuatai, she was only 27. Her elder son was also taken away by the enemy and she was pregnant at that time. Wiping the teardrops away, she staunchly carried on the unfinished cause left by her martyr husband, rather than being overwhelmed by immense grief.

During the past 50 years -- 1/2 century -- what strength made a mother, a fighter, so firmly and persistently go through the years of arduous struggle? It was her firm faith in communism. Comrade Zhang Yun said: "Faith in communism is of basic importance. With it, one can possess a vigorous fighting will and preserve the true qualities of a party member. Party discipline, for example, is iron discipline and every party member must unconditionally observe it. However, some people regard submission to party discipline as a dangerous road to take. This is, in fact, a sign of impurity in party spirit. Party members must dedicate their whole lives to the cause of communism and not even hesitate to sacrifice their lives. With a strong sense of party spirit, one will be able to conscientiously and voluntarily observe party discipline and will feel free in everything, rather than being restrained."

Comrade Wang Hai, first-class combat hero who shot down nine enemy planes in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and commander of an air force unit under the Guangzhou command, and Comrade Wang Ang, a test-flight hero and director of the institute of a certain branch under the Ministry of Aviation Industry, said with intimate feelings and understanding that, with firm faith in communism, one will be selfless and fearless. With a high degree of political consciousness of dedicating one's whole life to the motherland, the cause of the Chinese revolution and the ideal of communism, one will be able to courageously march forward anywhere and at any time and really have the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Test flying a plane, for example, is not only extremely difficult but also very dangerous. Party members and party cadres must be bold to be a leader in this respect. This will be a spur to the masses.

Always Bear in Mind the Purpose of Serving the People

In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The people's confidence in and support for the party is the key to the reason why we have been able to unceasingly win victory in our cause." The people have confidence in the party because it pools their will and serves them wholeheartedly.

The delegates attending this congress come from different regions and different walks of lfie. They hold different posts. Some are provincial party secretaries and ministers; some are professors and scientists; and others are ordinary workers, peasants and PLA fighters. They have, however, a common, basic characteristic: wholehearted service to the people. They translate the requirements put forth by the party constitution into practice with their own deeds.

Quite a few party members among the delegates to this congress come from grassroots units. Lu Gughua, a 29-year-old worker of the Jianjin coal mine of Jianghan district in Wuhan, is a new party member who joined the party in 1978. He carried 80 to 90 dan of coal (equivalent to 8,000 to 9,000 jin) to the masses every day. The highest amount of coal he has ever carried in one day is 140 dan, some of which had to be carried on his shoulders upstairs. He never complains of hardship. He thinks: "We party members must do an earnest and good job in whatever is beneficial to the masses." Comrade Tian Yulan, a cloth machine operator of the No 2 cotton textile mill in Shijiazhuang, has for 20-odd years adhered to approaching her work with a communist attitude toward labor and doing anything in an extremely earnest and responsible manner, never giving a though to remuneration.

In striving to make greater contributions to the party and the people, veteran comrades work as hard as they did when they were young. Let us take Comrade Zhang Zhen for example: During the war years, she was director of the women's federation of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei border region. During the early days of the founding of the PRC, she was the first female factory director of a big factory in China and is now head of the department of that industry. She goes to the department to read documents at 0700 every morning. After 0800, she goes to the various bureaus to grasp an understanding of their work or goes down to the grassroots units to conduct investigations and study. She still works 2 hours at night. She has traveled to almost all the units, mines and drilling rigs under her department's jurisdiction and has even gone down to the wells. She has all along maintained close links with the masses. She understands the masses and the masses understand her. When this reporter asked her why she had attached so much importance to maintaining links with the masses, with an unrestrained smile she said: "The masses have breast-fed and raised me; how can I ever forget the masses? During the war of resistance against Japan, the devils would launch 'mopping-up operations' twice a year in spring and autumn. The struggle was quite cruel. Without the support of the masses we hardly could have survived. The masses ate both bitter chaff and herbs. They were afraid that we would be unable to eat their chaff and herbs so they mixed ground red dates with them. In winter, I did not have any cotton-padded trousers to wear. A granny landlady made a pair of cotton-padded trousers for me with dresses she had as a dowry when she got married. Whenever I think of all this, I feel that I have done too little for the masses."

How can we better serve the people and fulfill the higher and stricter demands set on us by the party during the new historical period? For this purpose, we must take study as the first duty in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution and acquire general, scientific and professional knowledge while studying revolutionary theories. To this, famous modern dramatist Yu Shizhi said with a profound understanding: "The article concerning the duty of study stipulated by the new party constitution has been reaffirmed after we have paid a high price for it and undergone so many twists and turns. I remember there was also a passage on the study of science and cultural knowledge in the party constitution adopted by the eighth party congress. In those years, we were all in our twenties. All of us warmly supported the party constitution. There was an upsurge for study in the modern drama college at that time, but later movements appeared, such as, repudiating the road of 'being white and expert.' We were all deflated as a result. This time, at seeing the first duty of a party member stipulated by the party constitution, I am greatly moved. I will in the future redouble my efforts to study and make up for lost time."

Comrade An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan provincial party committee; Comrade Li Qiming, secretary of the Yunnan provincial party committee; and Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee respectively introduced their experiences in conducting inner-party education in the preceding period of time. Their understanding and appreciations are that wherever an earnest education is carried out, great changes will take place in the mental outlook of party members. Talking about the new party constitution, they all elatedly said that having a new party constitution means grasping a powerful ideological weapon. So long as party building is carried out in accordance with the new party constitution, our party will surely swell and flourish.

Some people worried whether or not party style could be turned for the better. In the discussion of the Guangxi delegation group, Comrade Zhao Yimin, deputy secretary of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, said with full confidence that a turn for the better can be surely effected in party style, because this accords with the will of the party constitution and with the determination of the CPC Central Committee. Although there are some problems concerning unhealthy tendencies in party style within the party, the leading force of our party is pure and forceful.

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: "Being staunch as it is, our party has enough healthy strength to wage an uncompromising struggle against these unhealthy tendencies -- the dark side of things -- and we are convinced that we will surely win victory in this struggle.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSING PARTY SPIRIT

HK130933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Shen Qinli [3088 2953 4409]: "On the Party Spirit of Communist Party Members"]

[Text] Communist Party members must have party spirit. At present, our party is leading with full confidence the people of the whole country in comprehensively initiating a new situation in building socialist modernization. In this new historicla period, every party member should measure himself by party spirit and set strict demands on himself.

What comprises the party spirit of party members? In what areas should we strive to strengthen the tempering of party spirit? After the third plenary session, the CPC Central Committee formulated and issued the document of "guiding principles for inner-party political life," which, in view of the abnormal political situation within the party in the decades-long turbulence, summed up the historical experiences of party building and comprehensively stipulated 12 criteria for all party members to observe. This is an important law and regulation of the party and also a demand on the party spirit of party members. Here we look at a few points in the party spirit of party members that need to be specially emphasized.

The Party Spirit We Usually Talk About First of All Refers to a Sense of Organizational Discipline

In 1941, the CPC Central Committee issued a famous document, "Decision on Strengthening Party Spirit." This decision pointed out "all trends which violate party spirit" such as "individualism," "heroism," disorganized state of affairs," "decentralism" and the "doctrine of independence" and stipulated certain measures for strengthening party spirit. The party spirit mentioned here mainly refers to upholding the unity and unification of the party and observing its organizational discipline.

To maintain the party's unity and unification and to observe the party's organizational discipline is undoubtedly the first important demand on the party spirit of party members. Lenin once said: To negate party spirit and to deny party discipline are equal to completely disarming the proletariat. Only be relying on strict discipline can the proletarian political party organize itself and then proceed to organize the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people and, therefore, have the strength to defeat any powerful enemy and establish their own political power. Similarly, only strict discipline can enable the proletarian political party to unify its will and action, consolidate and uphold proletarian dictatorship and lead and organize the masses to carry on socialist transformation and socialist construction until the realization of communism and the accomplishment of the party's own historical task.

The party's organizational discipline demands that we firmly keep in line with the party center politically, resolutely obey and implement the party's decision and enforce the party's line, principle and policy and not just act as we think fit, have everyone doing things in his own way or even take an attitude of counteraction or passive resistance or overt agreement but covert opposition. It demands that we uphold the party's unity based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the party's centralized unity and combat factionalism and factional activities of any form which sabotage the unity and unification of the party; that we observe the party's organizational principle of democratic centralism and not allow any individual to place himself above the organization; that we strictly guard party and state secrets and resolutely fight against all behavior that reveals party and state secrets; that we observe state law, labor discipline, work discipline and social public order in an exemplary way; and that we do not see ourselves as special and a cut above other people. All these are the minimum requirements on the party spirit of party members that must be attained by all party members.

Our party has always had strict discipline. In the past, we made revolution relying on discipline. The prolonged war environment and the harsh struggle tempered our troops, mainly from the peasant class, into an invincible proletarian vanguard with organizational discipline. No matter what powerful enemy we face or what arduous tasks we encounter, the comrades of the whole party are unified from the top to the lower levels and are of one heart and one mind in striving to win victory with full confidence. This is one of the best traditions of our party and a fundamental guarantee for us to lead the masses to accomplish the new historical task.

The decade-long turbulence caused serious internal injury to our party; the party's discipline became slack and its organization lax, and in some places factionalism overrode party spirit and some basic-level organizations almost forfeited their fighting spirit. The sense of organizational discipline was blunted in the minds of a number of our comrades, and some even regarded it as not essential. This state of affairs has done extreme harm to our cause. Although the party has adopted a series of measures which have produced effects, the strengthening of organizational discipline is still an arduous task in party building at present and an important element in the tempering of each party member's party spirit. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In order to uphold and improve party leadership, it is imperative to uphold party discipline and greatly strengthen the sense of discipline."

The Scientific Attitude of Seeking Truth From Facts -- Another Important Element in Measuring the Party Spirit of Party Members

Seeking truth from facts is a revolutionary style of work consistently proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong. From the Yanan movement to rectify the style of work, we regarded the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts as an element of the party spirit of party members. In 1941, in the document "Decision on Investigation and Study," the CPC Central Committee pointed out: "The sujbective work style of being crude and careless and considering oneself always in the right constitute the first manifestation of impurity of party spirit, while seeking truth from facts and closely integrating theory with practice constitute a minimum attitude for party members who have staunch party spirit." In his famous article "Reform Our Study," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "This subjectivist method, which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism, is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in party spirit." "The absence of a scientific attitude -- that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of integrating theory and practice -- means that party spirit is either absent or deficient."

The scientific attitude mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong is, in fact, the attitude of seeking truth from facts. Raising the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts to the plane of party spirit is an important development made by Comrade Mao Zedong on the Marxist-Leninist theory of party building.

Mere organizational discipline is not sufficient for party spirit of party members. Organizational discipline without the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts is deficient party spirit.

What then is seeking truth from facts? There is a brilliant exposition by Comrade Mao Zedong: "'Facts' are all things that exist objectively, 'truth' means their internal relations -- that is, the laws governing them -- and 'to seek' means to study. We should proceed from the actual conditions inside and outside the country, the province, county or district, and derive from them, as our guide to action, laws which are inherent in them and not imaginary, that is, we should fine the internal relations of the events occurring around us." "This is the manifestation of party spirit, the Marxist-Leninist style of uniting theory and practice. It is the attitude every party member should have at the very least."

It is thus clear that seeking truth from facts is not a general ideological work style or work method, but a fundamental principle of Marxism and an ideological line of Marxism. The positive and negative historical experiences of our party have repeatedly and incontrovertibly proved that the success or failure of the revolution and the rise or decline of our party are dependent upon whether we can maintain the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, persevere in the principle of integrating theory with practice and analyze and solve the practical problems of China's revolution by using the fundamental tenets of Marxism.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, after the Zunyi conference and particularly through the Yanan movement of rectifying the style of work, we have thoroughly exposed and criticized subjectivism -- and especially the harm done by dogmatism -- greatly developed and popularized the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts throughout the party and greatly rasied the Marxist theoretical level and ideological awareness of the comrades of the whole party. This laid a solid foundation for the victory we gained in the war of resistance against Japan up to the victory of the whole democratic revolution and the series of great successes we achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the founding of our country.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the reason why the third plenary session has become a great turning point in our party's history is that it resumed the party's fine tradition that had been seriously destroyed in the 10 years of turbulence and restored the scientific attitude and revolutionary work style of seeking truth from facts, thus once again bringing the party's ideological line onto the right course of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; and by dispelling the apathetic atmosphere of "ten thousand horses standing mute," the party attained vigorous creative spirit and fighting strength.

Historical experience teaches us that it is no easy job to maintain the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. Anti-Marxist and anti-scientific attitudes of every description and the abominable behavior of empty talk, telling lies and talking big will certainly appear from some corners when they have a chance. Maintaining the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, opposing materialism and metaphysics, speaking and acting honestly and being honest must always be an important task for every party member in tempering his party spirit.

Serving the People Wholeheartedly Is Our Party's Basic Aim and Is Also Important Element in the Training of Party Spirit That Our Party Members Should Receive

Ours is a proletarian party. In order to emancipate itself, the proletariat must simultaneously emancipate all the oppressed and exploited people. If the proletariat cannot emancipate all the laboring people, all the nations and the entire human race, it will not be able to emancipate itself. Therefore, a proletarian political party not only represents the interests of the proletariat, but also faithfully represents the interests of all the people, maintains the proletariat's existence and fights for the interests of the people. Except for the interests of the broad ranks of the people, the party does not have its own special interests. During the period when the bourgeoisie was progressive and developing, it raised some slogans that conformed to the interests of the people and objectively did something that was beneficial to the people, but fundamentally the interests of the bourgeoisie runs counter to the interests of the proletariat and the broad laboring people. Though the bourgeoisie is fond of claiming to be the "representatives of the whole people," once it has obtained state power, it will soon begin to crack down on and suppress the proletariat and the broad laboring people who fought shoulder to shoulder with it against the feudal rulers. Therefore, it is only a proletarian political party that can really serve the people wholeheartedly. This is an outstanding characteristic of the proletarian political party which distinguishes it from any other political parties.

For a Communist, being responsible for his party conforms completely to being responsible for the people. The party's line, principles and policies and the party's various resolutions and decisions concentratively represent the interests of the broad masses of the people and reflect their will and desire. Therefore, the implementation of the party's line, principles, policies, resolutions and decisions means being responsible for both the party and the people. It is entirely wrong to set the interests of the party against the interests of the people and to regard the implementation of the party's resolutions as safeguarding only the party's interests and not the people's interests or to impair the party's interests with the excuse of safeguarding the interests of the masses of the people. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, "We must make every comrade understand that he must regard conforming to the most important interests of the broadest masses of the people and being supported by them as the most important criteria for all his words and deeds." Serving the people wholeheartedly means regarding the safeguarding of the most important interests of the broadest masses of the people as the most important criterion for the words and deeds of a Communist. If a work is beneficial for the people, we should conscientiously do it and do our best to do it satisfactorily; if it is not beneficial to the people, we should not only refrain from doing it ourselves but should also stop other people from doing it and oppose those who do it. This attitude of being responsible for the people precisely reflects the firm party spirit of a Communist.

Since the founding of the PRC, our party has been a party in power and many party members have become leading cadres of varying ranks. This change in their positions is a severe test for party members. Some comrades whose party spirit has not been adequately tempered often gradually become muddled in their understanding and forget that the party's basic aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly. These comrades no longer serve the people wholeheartedly. On the contrary, they serve the people with only half their heart, and with the other half being used to plan for their own interests. Some of them even have wholeheartedly pursued their personal interests and used the power of office that the party has given them to ride roughshod over the people. Thus, they have turned from being the servants of the people to being the lords who oppress the people. Obviously, these comrades urgently need to intensify the tempering of their party spirit, recover and reestablish in their minds the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. Only by doing this can they continue to enjoy the confidence of the people and retain the glory in being called party members.

Communism is the great idea for which we Communists have been fighting and giving our devotion. In order to finally realize this lofty goal, the party put forth at its 12th congress its general task during the new historical period. If every member of our party is able to make great efforts to intensify the tempering of their party spirit and thus have a strong sense of both the organization and the discipline and the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, our party will become full of vigorous vitality and strong combat power and truly become the firm core that leads the masses of people to carry out socialist modernization. Then our cause will never fail.

GOOD HARVEST OF EARLY RICE REPORTED IN SOUTH

OW120359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Southern China, which produces 60 percent of the country's grain, has reported a good harvest of early rice despite heavy rains and waterlogging, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Though the land planted to early rice this year was 113,000 hectares less than in 1981, the ministry said, it is expected 1.5 million tons more early rice will be gathered than last year, setting a new record.

Big increases were registered in the country's major early rice producers of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guangdong, Hubei and Hunan Provinces. Anhui Province and Shanghai Municipality also reaped better harvests than last year.

Early rice yield of Zhejiang and Yunnan Provinces equaled the 1981 figures, the ministry said. As a result of heavy rains and waterlogging, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Fujian, Sichuan and Guixhou Provinces had slightly less harvests than in 1981.

The ministry attributed the good harvest to the establishment of the job responsibility system and popularization of agro-techniques.

Per-hectare yield of Guangdong Province's 187,000 hectares of hybrid rice was 750 kilograms more than that of conventional rice strains.

This summer, Guangdong's early rice growing areas were hit by typhoons and heavy rains. Peasants drained excessive water from paddy rice fields and straightened rice shoots, thus reducing losses to the minimum, the ministry said.

ANHUI RADIO COMMENTARY ON 12TH PARTY CONGRESS

OW131415 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Hold High the Communist Banner, Strive Hard To Bring About a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has come to a victorious conclusion. This congress of historic significance was a grand meeting of forging ahead from the past into the future with a view to making our party and nation strong and prosperous. It will go down in the glorious history of the party as a great milestone in bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress epitomized the spirit of the congress and clearly defined the three major tasks for the 1980's as well as the leading core and four guarantees. This is a new path our country has blazed in undertaking the four modernizations. It is an example of integrating the principles of Marxism-Leninism with China's realities.

The major items discussed by the 12th CPC National Congress were important ones that attracted worldwide attention as well as great happy events for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country. We warmly greet the complete success of the 12th CPC National Congress and resolutely support all the resolutions adopted by it.

The greatly significant 12th CPC National Congress held high the communist banner. The documents adopted by the congress were formulated under the guidance of communist ideology, and they radiate communist ideology. At present, a task of primary importance for us is to study, grasp, publicize and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress under the guidance of communist ideology. Communist ideology is a red line running through these documents. Publicizing the great significance of the congress should go hand in hand with publicizing communist practice. At present, doing a good job in studying and publicizing the documents of the congress represent the most effective publicity for communism and the most practical education in it.

The 12th CPC National Congress is of great significance because, through it, the party has effected a great, historic change. The party has traversed a tortuous course of development in the 20-odd years from the 8th CPC National Congress to the 12th CPC National Congress. During this period, the party has learned bitter lessons as during the 10 years of domestic turmoil as well as gained successful experiences as over the years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The whole party has learned profound lessons from history.

From the 3d to the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party systematically summed up the historical experiences, both positive and negative, gained since the founding of the PRC and accordingly reaffirmed a series of Marxist lines, principles and policies for building socialism. As a result, important successes have been achieved on various fronts.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made gratifying achievements in various fields in Anhui Province as in all other parts of the country. The developing situation in the rural areas is particularly encouraging. Thanks to the practice and improvement of the responsibility system in agricultural production, the broad masses of peasants are today as happy as they have never been in years, as Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress.

After implementing the policy of readjustment, industrial production has steadily increased. The province's total industrial and agricultural output value increased an average 8.8 percent a year from 1979 to 1981. As a result, living standards of the people in urban and rural areas have begun to improve. The province has also made fresh achievements one after another in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Fully affirming all the successes achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and clearly recognizing the historic change, the whole party and the people of the whole country will be filled with enthusiasm and confidence and do their work well.

The strategic objectives, priorities and measures in our economic construction as well as the series of correct principles decided upon by the 12th CPC National Congress are a great program of socialist modernization and are most inspiring. We must conscientiously try to understand them. This great program and series of principles and policies are all in keeping with the relevant principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; they are a necessary step in the advance toward communism and a component of the communist movement. By studying and understanding these principles and policies we will enhance our political consciousness and our communist ideological and theoretical level.

The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress is the best constitution our party has had since its founding. In the great cause of socialist modernization, history has entrusted heavy responsibilities to our party. We must live up to the great trust placed on us by the times and to the expectations of the people, and in every sense build the party into a strong central force leading the cause of socialist modernization.

We must also clearly remember the speeches made by Comrade Ye Jianying and Comrade Chen Yun on the fundamental questions of rectifying the party style and the succession from old cadres to younger ones. Showing great foresight and speaking with sincerity, these two revolutionaries of the older generation have set an example in helping and guiding younger people and passing on experience to them. In the Changjiang River the waves behind drive on those in front. The young phoenix sings sweeter than the older one. All farsighted revolutionaries pay attention to the newborn forces and place infinite hope on the future.

Comrades, magnificent prospects of socialist modernization are unfolding before us. Let us hold high the banner of communism and advance in step under the correct leadership of the new Central Committee elected by the 12th CPC National Congress. We are determined and full of confidence to build our great motherland into a socialist country that is culturally advanced and highly democratic.

SHANDONG PLA UNITS HAIL PARTY CONGRESS

SK130911 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, over the past few days the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the army, navy and air force units stationed in Shandong Province have been jubilant in hailing the successful conclusion of the 12th national congress, as well as various resolutions adopted there. They are determined to forge ahead courageously in the direction set forth by the 12th national party congress.

After watching or listening to programs on the closing ceremony of the 12th national party congress, leding comrades of the Jinan PLA units heartily hailed the great achievements of historical significance scored at the 12th party congress. Xiong Zuofang, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units, stated: The 12th party congress acknowledged the great achievements scored by various fronts throughout the country in the period since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, summed up the valuable experience gained in the very period of historic transition and put forward the fighting task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This has a most heartening party gathering in which genuine unity and success have been accomplished and which has displayed cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. The 12th national party congress will certainly be able to lead the people of the various nationalities across the country to rally round the CPC Central Committee in order to totally fulfill all fighting tasks.

After watching or listening to programs on the closing ceremony of the 12th national party congress, the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the North China Sea Fleet were greatly inspired by the news and unanimously contended that the 12th national party congress is another brilliant milestone in our party's history. By following the or ntation set forth by the 12th national party congress, our country will certainly be able to score new and greater achievements in realizing socialist modernization.

Yang Li, commander of the North China Sea Fleet, and (Li Changru), political commissar of the fleet, stated: The CPC Central Committee elected at the 12th party congress fully embodies the "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old, as well as constituting a powerful leading core of our party. In particular, older generation with high prestige revolutionaries who were elected as members of the CCPCC Advisory Commission at the 12th national party congress are a vital guarantee for our party to fulfill the general task for the new historical period.

Commanders and fighters of air force units under the Jinan PLA units have been jubilant over the good news of the successful conclusion of the 12th national party congress. After watching the television program on the closing ceremony of the 12th national party congress, standing committee members of the air force units' CPC committee immediately sponsored a forum at which (Zhang Yingdeng), political commissar of the air force units, stated: The 12th national party congress is the most heartening and successful gathering in our party history. During the period of democratic revolution, our party sponsored the seventh national party congress which rapidly resulted in the victory of the anti-Japanese war and laid a foundation for winning the victory of democratic revolution throughout the country. Following the successful convocation of the 12th national party congress, our party and country will certainly be able to better forge ahead along the road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to create a new situation of socialist modernization.

Cadres and fighters of a certain battalion stationed in the outpost of an island in the Bohai Sea pledged to take root on the island, to engage in construction for the island, to happily and proudly bear hardship, to strengthen preparedness against war and to painstakingly improve fighting skills. They pledged to make all-out efforts to fulfill various tasks set forth by the 12th national party congress with concrete deeds.

SHANDONG CALLS FOR IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK101203 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 16th standing committee meeting of the provincial people's congress unanimously adopted a resolution on strengthening education.

The resolution states: Under the guidance of the correct line adopted at the third plenum and the leadership of party committees and government at all levels and with the support of the broad masses, our province has made great progress in educational work in recent years.

The resolution states: Many problems exist in our province's educational work crying for solution. This is particularly true of our primary and secondary education. Government at all levels must solve these problems in a down-to-earth manner in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and with the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council so as to meet the requirements of socialist economic construction. Energetic efforts should be made to implement the party's policy on education, to strive to improve the educational quality of schools of all types and at all levels, enhance education in communist ideology among teachers and students and make every effort to make the juveniles a new generation of people who have lofty ideals, education, moral sense and are well-disciplined.

The resolution says: We must continue implementing the principle of readjustment, reorganization, restructuring and upgrading and do everything possible to universalize primary education by 1985. Active efforts should be made to develop higher education in various forms, accelerate the structural reform of secondary education and vigorously promote vocational and technical training. Efforts should also be made to promote teacher-training, strengthen the ranks of teachers, gradually improve the work and living conditions of teachers, and solve the problems concerning the wages of locally-run school teachers. Attention should be paid to fostering the good social practice of respecting teachers. We must adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs" by mobilizing social organizations, mines and enterprises to run schools, while the state plays a primary role in promoting education. Government at all levels should gradually increase its outlays for educational undertakings and actively support and guide schools of all types and at all levels to carry out study-work programs.

The resolution states: People throughout the province should concern themselves with educational undertakings, supervise and support the government in promoting education and make new contributions to promote education and to open up an all-round new situation for socialist modernization.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG COAL MINES -- According to (Liang Shihai), commander of the Yanzhou coal mines construction headquarters, coal mines with a total capacity of 7.6 million tons are now under construction. After the construction of the whole mining area, about 14.6 million tons of raw coal will be produced annually. This equals 70 percent of Shandong Province's existing raw coal mining capacity. The production capacity of dressed coal is expected to be 10 million tons. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82 SK]

HAINAN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK140728 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The responsible persons of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and commissioner's office have held a study meeting in the past few days to seriously study and discuss in depth the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They are determined to create a new situation in the development of socialist modernization in our region under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The responsible persons of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and commissioner's office have first studied the text of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report and then held discussions on the six sections of the report, section by section. They held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has held high the banner of communism and concentrated the will and the wisdom of the whole party. It is an important Marxist document and is also the combat program for our party in building a powerful socialist country in the new historical period. They said: In its first section, the report of Comrade Hu Yaobang discussed the historic transformation realized by our party and our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in 7 important aspects. The achievements of Hainan in various aspects in the past years have fully demonstrated that this conclusion is absolutely correct.

In the past few years, our region has discussed the question of the criterion of truth, studied the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee repeatedly and in depth, and studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In this way, we have gradually eliminated the erroneous influences of leftism in ideological guidance and unified the thinking of the party members, the cadres and the masses along the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We have resolutely focused our work on economic construction and carried out the economic policy of opening up to the world and relaxing domestic measures, with the result that the rural and urban economies have been stimulated and the construction of the four modernizations of our region has been promoted; there have been good harvests in agricultural production for 3 consecutive years, and industrial production has taken its first steps along the path of steady development. Since July 1981, a record monthly increase in production has been maintained. There is also obvious progress being made in cultural, educational, scientific, technological and public health work. The party's fine traditions and work style are being revived. There is a notable turn for the better in social mood and social order; there is a relatively great improvement in the standard of living of the rural and urban people. Judging the country from the situation in Hainan, it is certain that our country has advanced from the chaotic conditions of the Great Cultural Revolution to the present condition in which various undertakings are on the track of healthy development; we have entered a period of revitalization.

The responsible persons of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and commissioner's office then went on to discuss the speeches delivered by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the 12th CPC National Congress. They held: The question of cooperation between young and elderly cadres and the replacement of the elderly with the young mentioned in their speeches are related to the future and the fate of the party and the country. If the questions are solved well, the communist cause can then develop smoothly in our country and there will be hope for the realization of the four modernizations. One elderly comrade who for many years has taken part in the revolution expressed the view that he was ready at all times to leave the first line for the cause of the party and to gradually make our cadres rank more revolutionary, of a younger average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The elderly comrade would continue to do as much work as his ability permits.

On the question of promoting young and middle-aged cadres, the comrades taking part in the study emphasized that we must follow the spirit of Comrade Chen Yun's speech in doing this. First, young and middle-aged cadres must be promoted boldly and in great numbers. Second, the qualities of those promoted must be strictly ensured.

The responsible persons of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee organizing the party members, cadres and the masses in the entire region to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They demanded that party organizations at all levels follow the spirit of the provincial CPC committee's circular concerning the serious study and propaganda of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, and immediately organize party members, cadres and masses to seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spirit of the documents. They should summarize experience in connection with reality, enhance vigor and work well. Leadership must be strengthened for study. All kinds of propaganda media and all forms of publicity must be utilized to conduct entensive propaganda. Reporters and guides must also be actively trained to explain and publicize the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress to the cadres, party members and the masses so as to make sure that everyone understands and knows about it. The spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress will then strike root in the hearts of the people and stimulate the party members, cadres and masses to fully accomplish the various combat tasks as determined by the 12th CPC National Congress.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG SHIPPING -- Guangzhou, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Passenger shipping service between Jiuzhou harbor in the Zhuhai special economic zone, Guangdong Province, and Tai Kok Tsui, Hong Kong, opened today with the arrival of a hovercraft from Hong Kong. The Jiuzhou-Tai Kok Tsui service offers 6 runs every day, carrying 200 passengers each time. The 36-nautical mile voyage takes 65 minutes. Construction of the Jiuzhou harbor -- built by locally raised funds -- has been going on since August 1981 at Zhuhai. The harbor was already approved by the State Council to open to foreign ships. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 2 Sep 82 OW]

WUHAN NEW HARBOR -- Wuhan, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- Two cargo ships, bound for Japan and Hong Kong respectively, departed today from the Baihushan harbor at Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, marking the completion of the first stage of construction for this major project to expand the province's exports. Construction of the harbor at Wuhan, also a major inland trading port, began in March 1981. That year, Hubei exported 330 million U.S. dollars worth of goods, 32 percent more than in 1980 and double the figure for 1978. The harbor will be expanded in the second stage of construction. At present, it has a berth for 5,000-ton ships and a 20,000 square meter freight yard. The two ships that left today, "Qingchuan No.1" and "Qingchuan No. 2", belong to the newly established Qingchuan shipping company of Hubei Province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 26 Aug 82 OW]

XIZANG DELEGATES HAIL ELECTION OF CENTRAL ORGANS

OW130538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Gaopeng entitled: "The Candidates Enjoy Popular Confidence -- Sidelights on the Xizang Delegates Taking Part in Elections at the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- Together with delegates from other parts of China, the 14 Xizang delegates of various nationalities who are attending the 12th CPC National Congress took part in the elections of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection held on 10-11 September.

Yangling Duoji, secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, rose up particularly early on 10-11 September. Wearing his brand new Tibetan costume and riding boots, he entered the election hall in high spirits. Holding the red-colored ballot, his eyes gazed at the names of the candidates. Being overly excited, he could not calm himself down. On the namelist of candidates, there were the names of veteran proletarian revolutionaries and the names of a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young comrades. After a moment of deliberation, he cheerfully and solemnly cast his vote. He told the correspondent: The elections were formally held only after the formal lists of candidates were worked out through repeated consultations. This fully shows the democratic spirit of the party. He added: Since the elections of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection are a major event of great importance, I must select those who are capable of leading the people of various nationalities in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Duojie Caidan, standing committee member of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and first secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CPC Committee, told the correspondent: Based on the principle of cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new cadres to the old, the elected party Central Committee has included many comrades who are in the prime of life and who possess professional knowledge. This will make the party's leading organs more intellectually capable of meeting the needs of the new period. He stressed: The establishment of the Central Advisory Commission is a great beginning in the history of the CPC. With Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries, who have rendered important meritorious service to the party, seated on the commission to pass experience, give help and set an example in training new hands, the CPC will surely swell.

Guo Xilan, secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, is a veteran cadre of Han nationality who has worked in Xizang for 26 years. In order to elect the right candidates, he carefully studied the biographical notes of each candidate and solemnly cast his vote for those most eligible. He told the correspondent: The elections have fully given expression to the wishes of the whole party and the entire people of the nation. With veterans at the helm, the committee and commissions are replenished with fresh forces imbued with vitality. It is praiseworthy that a few comrades who have committed mistakes in the past have also been included in the committee and commissions. This fully accords with the wish of the people. Yang Youcai, first secretary of the Changdu Prefectural CPC Committee, said: From the arrangement of the candidates, we can clearly see that the line, principles and policies since the party's third plenary session have been further carried out. Over the past several years, Changdu Prefecture, like the rest of Xizang, has seriously implemented the important instructions of the party Central Committee and has brought about marked changes in the outlook of Xizang's poorest prefecture.

Not long ago, some people worried that the policy will change. The convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress and the election of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection have shown that their worries are unfounded.

Ciren Baimu, female delegate and secretary of the Qiongjie County CPC Committee, held a pencil for use in the elections and looked at the names of the candidates. She felt that all of them were qualified candidates. So she cast her vote of approval without hesitation. She told the correspondent in an excited mood: China is a country composed of many nationalities. The population of the minority nationalities makes up 6.2 percent of the total population of China. With 31 members seated on the new party Central Committee, minority nationalities have made up 8.9 percent of the total membership of the committee. This fully shows the party's concern for the minority nationalities. She continued: As a female delegate I am particularly happy that 44 female comrades have been elected to the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Not only are women an important force in China's economic construction, they are also playing a particularly important role in building its socialist spiritual civilization.

Peng Zhe, standing committee member of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and responsible person of the Xizang Academy of Social Sciences, is an old intellectual of Tibetan nationality and one of the vote verifiers of the elections. He said: To make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and more professionally competent has been the party Central Committee's long-standing policy. The elections have fully given expression to this policy. The 59 professional and technical personnel elected to the party Central Committee represent 17 percent of the total membership of Central Committee. This is unprecedented in previous party central committees. As an old intellectual I am particularly happy about this. Revolution calls for the participation of intellectuals. The four modernization drive is all the more in need of their services. The large number of intellectuals entering the party's central leading organs is a great inspiration to the broad masses of intellectuals, party members and the intellectual circle.

The elections have ended. After returning to Xizang, the delegates have made the following comments on the elections: "The candidates enjoy the confidence of the populace."

BRIEFS

XIZANG FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION -- Lhasa, 31 Aug (XINHUA) -- Urban primary and middle school students of all nationalities in Tibet will receive free tuition, textbooks, exercise books and mimeographed sheets, beginning 1 September, under a recent decision of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region. The local government will provide 1,460,000 yuan annually for the program, which makes schooling accessible for more minority students. In addition, 40 percent of the middle school students will be eligible to receive scholarships ranging from 15 to 21 yuan. To promote educational development in Tibet, the state has for some time exempted the children of herdsmen and peasants from primary and middle school tuition, textbooks and sundry expenses. Those students whose families have financial difficulties, have received grants-in-aid to cover their clothing and food. The regional government plans to increase educational funding every year. Educational funding this year amounted to 51,840,000 yuan, 32.2 percent above that of last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING TO STUDY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK130918 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] With the happy news about the successful conclusion of the 12th national party congress, the provincial CPC committee held a standing committee meeting on the afternoon of 12 September to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress; talk freely about the historic significance of the congress and decide on starting an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the congress guidelines throughout the province in an effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the standing committee meetings.

Comrades attending the meeting warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the 12th national party congress with a light heart. They unanimously held that the 12th party congress is the most important meeting of our party since its 7th party congress and a new milestone in the course of history of the party. This congress has explicitly pointed out a conclusion reached through the party's protracted struggle -- that is to combine Marxist universal truth with China's concrete practice, to take our own road and to build socialism with Chinese features. The congress report has set forth strategic goals, emphases and steps and a series of principles and policies for fulfilling our country's economic development by the end of the century and has defined various political guarantees for adhering to the socialist system and for carrying out the modernization drive. The congress has also endorsed a new constitution and resolved problems concerning the party's supreme leading organs and the cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. This will greatly affect the course of China's history in the days to come. We firmly believe that so long as we advance in accordance with the orientation charted by the 12th party congress, we will certainly win a new and great victory in the party's socialist cause.

All participants pointed out: The new constitution adopted at the congress has not only eliminated the leftist mistakes made in the 11th party congress and inherited and promoted the good points of the 7th and 8th party congresses, but has also extensively absorbed the opinions of all comrades of the party and summed up our party's positive and negative experience gained over many years, especially the negative experience in the Cultural Revolution. It is the crystallization of the party's historical experience and the wisdom of all. It is the best constitution of our party since its founding. So long as the party members from the higher to the lower levels act in accordance with the new party constitution, we can surely achieve a fundamental improvement in our party style, strengthen our party's combat strength and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrades attending the meeting expressed their wholehearted support to the new party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elected and approved at the 12th party congress.

The standing committee of the provincial CPC committee noted: The documents of the 12th party congress have been promulgated. The most important thing at present is that party organizations at all levels must -- in accordance with the arrangements made by the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee -- immediately organize all party members, cadres and the masses to study, publicize and implement the congress guidelines by taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a general guiding principle. All principal responsible comrades of party organizations at all levels must take the lead in studying and explaining the congress documents and set examples in implementing them.

LIAONING SUPPORTS NEW CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

SK130946 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] In the past 2 days, many party-member cadres of organs directly under the provincial CPC committee happily watched and listened to television and radio programs on the grand election of the 12th National CPC Congress. Having discussed the election at forums, they unanimously maintained this election has fully reflected the wholehearted cooperation between old and new cadres and the successful replacement of the old by the new. They then pledged to work hard for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization under the leadership of the new CPC Central Committee.

Comrade (Wu Shicheng), deputy director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC committee, said: I am very happy to watch and listen to the grand occasion and the results of the election of the 12th National CPC Congress. I give wholehearted support to it. He continued: Among the members of the CPC Central Committee, there are tried veteran proletarian revolutionaries with rich experiences and with a high level understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there are also many middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life. This is a reflection of integrating the old with the young. The Central Advisory Commission is composed of veteran proletarian revolutionaries who have performed outstanding meritorious service, have great reputations, enjoy high prestige and command universal respect and have rich experiences. Therefore, they will certainly become capable assistants and advisors of the CPC Central Committee. This new leadership system and new organizational measure will ensure the fulfillment of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade (Li Jiefu), secretary of the leading party group under the provincial scientific and technological association, said: This election has fully reflected the cooperation of the old and the new and the replacement of the old by the new and made the party's leading core full of vitality. That some veteran proletarian revolutionaries with noble character and high prestige are still elected party leaders will stabilize party leadership for a long time. This election has also reflected the fine traditions of our party in comprehensively uniting all comrades to work together.

In discussions, many middle-aged and young cadres pledged to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learn from the veteran cadres, wholeheartedly cooperate with veteran comrades, live up to the expectations of veteran revolutionaries, be worthy successors to the revolution and advance bravely shouldering heavy burdens.

BRIEFS

JILIN LIVESTOCK -- Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, alongside the implementation of various forms of agricultural responsibility system, peasants throughout Jilin Province have vigorously bought farm tools and draft animals to expand their production. At the end of 1981, the province had 540,000 head of individual-raised draft animals, of which, 330,000 head were cattle, an increase of 89 percent over the corresponding 1980 period and 150 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. In addition, Taoan County has added 22,300 new vehicles in 1982, up 130 percent over 1981. At the end of 1981, 1,360 tractors were bought by individuals in the province. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 82 SK]

REPRESENTATIVE RETURNS FROM U.S., LAUDS TIES

OW131425 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA) -- Tsai Wei-ping, representative at the Coordination Council for North American Affairs office in the United States, returned to Taipei with his wife for home consultations Monday.

During the past more than one year since he assumed his post, Tsai told reporters at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, he has fully felt deeply-rooted friendship between the Republic of China and the United States. Such a time-honored friendship will never be shaken or affected by unrepresentative cases of misunderstanding, Tsai said.

Over the past several years, people here have centered their attention particularly on American arms sales to this nation when considering the relations between the two countries, he said. Viewing the relations in such a way is quite limited, he added. In fact, close cooperation in the areas of economics and education and exchanges in science and technology research during the past three decades have substantially enhanced relations between the countries, and based on this foundation, he stressed, the Sino-U.S. relations will surely further grow.

On the recently released Peiping-Washington joint communique, Tsai called on the people here to put stock in the U.S. Government's six points of assurance. The six points were reaffirmed to the Chinese Government by the State Department after the joint communique was made public. The Reagan administration has restated that weaponry sales to the Republic of China will proceed according to legal process and reasonable principles which will be under the purview of the U.S. Congress and U.S. public opinions, he said.

SUN YUN-HSUAN URGES FURTHER TIES WITH AFRICA

OW111003 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Lilongwe, Malawi, Sept. 10 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has instructed the diplomatic missions of the Republic of China in southern Africa to expand the nation's ties with those African countries having diplomatic relations with the Republic of China and at the same time seek to forge links with those African countries which currently have no diplomatic relations with the ROC. This principle was included in Premier Sun's dictum issued to the second meeting of the Chinese chiefs of diplomatic missions in four southern African countries which opened Friday morning in Lilongwe, capital of Malawi.

In his dictum Premier Sun also gave the instruction that cooperation with friendly African countries in agriculture and fisheries should be strengthened and that efforts should be made to expand the scope of cooperation to include industry and technology. The second meeting of the Chinese chiefs of diplomatic missions in southern Africa is presided over by Ambassador to South Africa H.K. Yang.

The two-day meeting is being held at the residence of Ambassador to Malawi Feng Yueh-tseng. Ambassador to Swaziland Chou Tung-hua, ambassador to Lesotho Chang Ping-nan, minister at the Chinese Embassy in South Africa Kuei Chung-chun, Consul General in Johannesburg Tu Yuan-fang, Consul General in Cape Town David Hong and four Chinese Embassy officials are also attending the meeting.

The Malawi Government has expressed welcome to the Chinese chiefs of missions for making Lilongwe the venue of the meeting. President Ngwagi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda will receive Ambassador Yang and the other three Chinese ambassadors on Monday. The first meeting was held in June last year in Pretoria. It was presided over by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung.

TA KUNG PAO ANALYZES NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HK110700 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 2

["Special feature" by Kan Wei [1660 4850]: "Analysis of the New Central Committee and Advisory Commission"]

[Text] The promulgation of the namelists of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the Advisory Commission of the Central Committee shows that a gratifying new situation has emerged in the work of replacing leading cadres at the CPC Central Committee level.

Of the 210 Central Committee members, 98 are former Central Committee members who have been reelected, accounting for about 47 percent. Of the former Central Committee alternate members, 15 have been elected as Central Committee members, accounting for about 7 percent. There are 97 new Central Committee members, accounting for about 46 percent. Of the Central Committee members, 14 are minority nationality people and 11 are women.

Among the newly elected Central Committee members, a few are revolutionaries of the older generation who enjoy very high prestige. They still remain in strategic decisionmaking positions assisting leaders of the younger generation in their work. They are Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Xi Zhongxun and so on. Of the former members of the Politburo and its Standing Committee and secretaries of the Secretariat, most of the old cadres have been reelected as members of the Central Committee with the exception of Liu Bocheng, who did not stand for the election as a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, and Xu Shiyou, who has stepped down to the second line and has been elected as a member of the Central Advisory Commission.

It must be said that most of the new Central Committee members are men of action in their prime of life and who are now shouldering concrete leading work in the party, the government and the army. Among them are:

Most of the Ministers of the State Council Are Elected as Members of the Central Committee

Responsible members of various departments of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee -- Hu Qili, director of the General Office and Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the General Office; Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department and He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department; Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department; He Sheng, director of the Central Party History Research Office and Qin Chuan, chief editor of RENMIN RIBAO.

In addition to the premier and vice premiers of the State Council and 10 state councillors who have been elected as Central Committee members, the great majority of responsible members of ministries and commissions also have been elected as Central Committee members including Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance; Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security; Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs; Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice; Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Sun Daguang, minister of geology and minerals; Mo Wenxiang, minister of aviation industry; Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Lu Peijian, president of People's Bank of China; Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power; Hao Jianxiu, minister of textile industry; Chen Puru, minister of railways; Li Senmao, vice minister of railways; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; He Dongchang, minister of education; Cui Yueli, minister of public health; Gu Xiulian and He Kang, vice ministers of the State Planning Commission; Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; Jiang Zemin, vice minister of electronic industry; Li Xue, vice minister of space industry; Li Senmao, vice minister of railways [name repeated as published]; Qian Yongchang, vice minister of communications; Mu Qing, director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY;

Chen Bin, minister in charge of the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense Industry; Liao Chengzhi, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry; Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation; Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry; Yu Hongen, vice minister of coal industry and Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, also has been elected.

Most of the Provincial and Municipal First Secretaries Are Elected

Of the first secretaries of the CPC committees of the 29 provinces, municipalities and regions, 21 have been elected including Shaanxi's Ma Wenrui, Xinjiang's Wang Enmao, Hunan's Mao Zhiyong, Guangxi's Qiao Xiaoguang, Guangdong's Ren Zhongyi, Guizhou's Chi Biqing, Yunnan's An Pingsheng, Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun, Xizang's Yin Fatang, Ningxia's Li Xuezhi, Heilongjiang's Yang Yichen, Hubei's Chen Pixian, Tianjin's Chen Weida, Shanghai's Chen Guodong, Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui, Anhui's Zhou Zijian, Fujian's Xiang Nan, Zhejiang's Tie Ying, Qinghai's Liang Buting, Jilin's Qiang Xiaochu and Sichuan's Tan Qilong. Some of the provincial governors, municipal mayors and regional chairmen also have been elected as Central Committee members.

At least about 40 leading cadres of the armed forces have been elected as Central Committee members, including Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee; Han Xianchu, standing committee member of the Military Commission; Yang Dezhi, chief of staff; Yang Yong, Zhang Aiping and Liu Huaqing, deputy chiefs of staff; Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department; Liang Biye and Zhu Yunqian, deputy directors of the General Political Department; Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department; Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force; Ye Fei, commander of the PLA Navy; Li Yaowen, political commissar of the PLA Navy; Huang Xinting, commander of the PLA Armored Forces; Tan Shanhe, commander of the PLA Engineering Corps; as well as most of the commanders and political commissars of the 11 major PLA military districts.

Among the scientists who have been elected as Central Committee members is Xie Xide, semiconductor expert and female vice president of the Fudan University, who has attracted people's attention.

The namelist of the newly established Central Advisory Commission seems to have attracted even greater attention. It includes many cadres who have held important leading posts in the party, government and the army. This means that they have stepped down to the second line. Of the 172 advisory commission members, nearly 50 are members and 12 alternate members of the previous Central Committee.

Many Old Cadres of the Army Have Stepped Down to the Second Line

What specially attracts people's attention is that at least 50 old cadres of the army have stepped down to the second line. This also shows that the succession of the old cadres in the armed forces by the new has been stepped up. This is conducive to the modernization of national defense. Those who have been elected as members are: Xu Shiyou, Su Yu and Wang Ping, standing committee members of the Military Commission of the Central Committee; Li Da and Li Zhimin, advisors of the Central Committee Military Commission; Wu Xiuquan and Wang Shangrong, deputy chiefs of staff; Kong Yuan, advisor of the General Staff Headquarters; Gan Weihan and Xu Liqing, deputy directors of the General Political Department; Chen Zaidao, commander of the PLA Railway Corps; Lu Zhengcao, political commissar of the PLA Railway Corps; Xiao Ke, commandant of the PLA Military Academy and Song Shilun, commandant of the Academy of Military Sciences. Several of the commanders of the 11 major military districts also have been elected as members of the Central Advisory Commission. For example, Wu Kehua, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units and Nie Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units. This shows that changes will also be made in the list of commanders of the 11 major PLA military districts.

Several first secretaries of provincial, municipal and regional CPC committees also have become members of the Central Advisory Commission. This shows that relatively great changes will also be made in the lists of local leaders in future structural reforms in local organs. The question of replacing cadres, from the central authorities to various localities, will thus be smoothly carried out.

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES CPC LEADERSHIP SYSTEM

HK110500 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 5

["Special feature" by correspondent in Beijing Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "The New CPC Leadership System"]

[Text] The new CPC constitution of the 12th CPC National Congress has made some major changes in the supreme CPC leadership system. These changes may be summed up as follows:

1. The establishment of the general secretary system with the presidium abolished helps to strengthen collective leadership, stimulate democratic centralism and prevent the appearance of a personality cult.

2. The establishment of the advisory commission allows the replacement of the older with the younger in a smooth and steady manner.

3. The strengthening of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection allows for strengthened supervision over party members and party organizations.

In sum, party leadership is thus improved.

Due to the reorganization of the high-level leadership system, a relatively large number of organs have been set up. To help readers understand the significance of the party constitution, we have specially prepared an organizational list, providing some explanations about various major organs. It is hoped that this will enable readers to quickly understand the system.

1. The national congress -- In nature, it is the supreme party organ of power. As far as its authority is concerned, it chiefly undertakes to: 1) elect the three central committees; 2) examine and approve the reports of the three committees; and 3) revise the party constitution and decide on other major party problems.

2. The relations of the three committees -- the three committees elected at the national congress are: 1) The CPC Central Committee; 2) The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and 3) The Central Advisory Commission.

Although the three committees were elected at the same time at the CPC national congress, they do not rank equally, as the Central Committee dominates as the major organ. The party constitution says that the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection is directly under the leadership of the Central Committee. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the commission are elected subject to the approval of the Central Committee. Thus, it is clear that the former is subordinate to the latter. The party constitution also states that the after the plenary session of the Central Advisory Commission elects its chairman and vice chairmen, it must seek the approval of the Central Committee. It can thus be seen that the Central Advisory Commission is subordinate to the Central Committee. Therefore, although the three committees were elected at the same time at the party national congress, this does not mean that they rank equally in terms of authority.

3. The Central Committee -- The Central Committee was elected at the national congress. Its authority comes directly from the national congress. Moreover, when the latter is not in session, it carries out the resolutions of the national congress and takes charge of the whole party's work. It also represents the CPC in the field of external relations.

The Central Committee accounts for the following various organs:

1) It elects the central Politburo and its Standing Committee;

2) It elects the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee;

3) It decides on the Central Military Commission;

4) It elects the general secretary of the Central Committee.

The first three organs existed before the 12th CPC National Congress. The system of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee was established relatively recently -- at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The latest change is the installation of the general secretary in place of the chairman and vice chairman of the Central Committee.

4. The Central Politburo -- The Central Politburo and its Standing Committee exercise the power of the Central Committee during the closing period of the plenary session of the Central Committee.

The following four posts represent the "natural membership" of the Standing Committee of the Politburo:

1) The general secretary of the Central Committee;

2) The chairman of the Central Military Commission;

3) The chairman of the Central Advisory Commission;

4) The first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Before the 12th CPC National Congress, the Standing Committee of the Central Politburo was composed of the chairman and some vice chairman of the Central Committee and some members of its Standing Committee. Thus, the Standing Committee of the Central Politburo this time has undergone relatively great changes.

5. The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee -- Under the leadership of the Politburo and its Standing Committee, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee takes care of the Central Committee's routine duties. It is in charge of the various departments of the Central Committee and regional party committees. It is therefore an organ with the most concentrated power in handling concrete day-to-day work. The general secretary of the Secretariat must be a member of the Politburo Standing Committee.

6. The Central Military Commission -- It is stipulated in the constitution that the members of the Central Military Commission should be decided upon by the Central Committee (not elected like other organs). But the chairman of the Central Military Commission must be a member of the Politburo Standing Committee.

7. The general secretary of the Central Committee -- This post is elected by the Central Committee in place of the former chairmanship. The general secretary of the Central Committee is at the same time the general secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. The general secretary of the Central Committee must be one of the members of the Standing Committee, and so forth. He also takes charge of the work of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

The party constitution does not say whether under the general secretary some assistants are installed. The post of general secretary of the Central Committee under the new system is the equivalent of the former chairmanship. Then, are the secretaries of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee the equivalents of former vice chairman? The party constitution does not provide enough data with which to form a judgment.

8. The Central Advisory Commission -- The executive committee members, vice chairmen, chairmen and other posts must be elected at the plenary session. It is stipulated in the party constitution that the chairman among them must be elected by the Politburo Standing Committee.

9. The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection -- Its organization and structure follow the above patterns.

HSIN WAN PAO LOOKS AT NEW CPC POLITICAL BUREAU

HK130752 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Sep 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Emergence of the CPC Political Bureau Members"]

[Text] The new Central Committee produced by the 12th party congress held its 1st plenary session yesterday, which elected the central leaders and, in accordance with the new party constitution, formed the organs in charge of the CPC Central Committee's work.

It seems that the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee did not just last 1 day and that it has other items on the agenda in addition to deciding yesterday on the membership of the Political Bureau and its standing committee, the party general secretary and the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. The 12th party congress also produced the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection which will also hold plenary sessions in accordance with the stipulations of the new party constitution to elect the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and the first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The results of the elections will be reported to the Central Committee for its approval.

The CPC's organizational principle is democratic centralism, and all its leading organs are produced through election. From the election of deputies before the congress to the successive elections of central leaders in recent days, all was a concentrated expression of democratic will, a step-by-step and layer-by-layer process of electing the party's most outstanding and prestigious members to the highest posts of responsibility.

The process of the elections of the 12th party congress is worth recalling. The congress presidium first proposed a list of names for discussion and handed it to the congress for preliminary elections, which produced a list of candidates. The formal election then took place. There were no reserves in the list of candidates, but if any deputy objected to a particular candidate he could draw a black mark by the side of his name and replace it with someone satisfactory to himself, and indeed that is what some deputies did. The results of the election were calculated by computer and the names of those elected together with the number of votes cast for them were announced to the congress.

The congress deputies and the Central Committee members were quite clear about who had the most support and who won the greatest number of votes. The election of the Political Bureau and other bodies yesterday should therefore have been very easy. That Hua Guofeng was elected a Central Committee member but was not elected to the Political Bureau, and that Wang Dongxing was the last of the Central Committee alternate members were party decisions based on making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, arranging things in an all-round way, and drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas.

The new Political Bureau Standing Committee is composed of six members, including Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and two other elders. It seems that the majority of the work will be shouldered by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, who are in the prime of life. Yesterday's plenary session was presided over by these two.

Of the 28 members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, 9 are newly elected and 6 were formerly secretaries of the central Secretariat. This is a good system, the secretaries handle day-to-day work under the leadership of the Political Bureau, and then they are promoted to the supreme policymaking center after tempering. This is logical. As some of the central Secretariat have been promoted, there are now more new members than old in that body, and its average age is younger. Newly elected Secretary Hu Qili is 53, and the female alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu is only 47.

Liao Chengzhi and Yang Shangkun are two persons who have been newly elected to the Political Bureau without having previously been secretaries in the central Secretariat. Another in this category is the alternate member Qin Jiwei. Liao Chengzhi is director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, who has consistently been one of the main spokesman on the policy of reunification of Taiwan and China. Completing the reunification of the motherland is a historic task facing the CPC and the whole country, and Liao Chengzhi's new post can be regarded as an expression of stepping up work in this respect. Yang Shangkun concurrently holds the post of permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission. Deng Xiaoping continues to preside over the Central Military Commission, with Yang Shangkun being responsible for most of its general work. A considerable number of old army cadres stepped down at the 12th party congress, and the average age of the leaders of China's armed forces will continue to fall.

NEW LEADERSHIP SAID TO REFLECT SOUTHERN ORIGINS

HK140540 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Sep 82 pp 6, 7

[By a staff correspondent]

[Text] The new party organs in Beijing may pay more attention to the interests of south China and the events in Southeast Asia than the previous group of the 11th party congress.

This is not just because of growing developments in the region which might be conducive to the promotion of the country's modernisation programme. Rather, many of the leaders either came from the south or have worked in the south for much of their careers.

This is very much pronounced in the new Politburo, although less so in the party Secretariat.

They include three former governors of Guangdong Province, a former mayor of Guangzhou, a former commander of the Kunming Military Region and a former first political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, not to mention Mr Deng Xiaoping himself, who worked in southwest China for a long time before his transfer to Beijing.

Several of the members have relatives in Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asia. At least one member has a son working in Hong Kong and it is common knowledge that the children of other members pay occasional visits to Hong Kong.

The most prominent, to southerners, is undoubtedly the venerated Marshal Yelianying, the old revolutionary who joined the Communist ranks after working as an instructor in the military academy in Wuhan, the successor of the famed Whampoa Academy.

Like many of the revolutionaries wanted in China in those days, Marshal Ye regularly travelled through Hong Kong before the Communists succeeded in driving the nationalists out of the mainland. He became the first Guangdong governor on the founding of the People's Republic, holding simultaneously the position of the first secretary of the party central-south bureau.

Although the latter part of his career has been spent in Beijing, he regularly visits the south and maintains constant contacts with the south where his many sons and daughters live. One of his brothers was said to have been the head-master of a school in the early 1950s.

The most prominent of his sons is Mr Ye Xuanping, who became a vice-governor of the province a few years ago. Today, he is also on the party Central Committee as an alternate member.

One of Marshal Ye's daughters, Miss Ye Xiangzhen, an accomplished artist, recently gave an exhibition in Hong Kong, winning wide acclaim.

Marshal Ye is concurrently chairman of the National People's Congress, a member of the Central Committee and of the Politburo's Standing Committee, and also a vice-chairman of the party's Military Affairs Commission.

Another top leader who spent much of his career in the south is the present prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang. Although he comes from Henan in central China, he spent the early period of the People's Republic working in the south, being a party secretary of the central-south bureau under Mr Tao Zhu.

He worked in the south right up to the Cultural Revolution when he was criticised and spent a brief time in the "ox pens." However, in 1971, he was rehabilitated and, in the following year, he was sent to the north as a party secretary in Inner Mongolia.

He returned to the south two years later and, after a short spell as a party secretary, he took over the leadership of the province. While in the south, he directed much of his attention to improving agricultural production and Guangdong became one of the provinces with rich yields.

It was this display of agricultural expertise that he was transferred to Sichuan, where he again did superbly. He was recalled to Beijing a few years ago first as a senior vice-premier and then prime minister.

The third former Guangdong governor serving on the new Politburo is Mr Xi Zhongxun. To contemporary Hong Kong, he is perhaps the best known governor of the province.

Arriving in Guangzhou 1978, after having been recalled from the cold, Mr Xi worked studiously on provincial affairs and realised the advantageous position of the southern province in promoting the nationwide modernisation programme.

It was he who proposed, at an annual session of the National People's Congress, that the province be given some degree of autonomy in economic matters. This idea was well received in Beijing and the then chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission to discuss how best this could be implemented.

From their discussion, the idea of special economic zones was spawn and both Guangdong and Fujian were given wider economic autonomy. It was then that the Shenzhen zone was first established, soon to be followed by Zhuhai, Shantou and Fujian's Xiamen (Amoy).

Many senior leaders have since visited the economic zones. Mr Deng Xiaoping also visited Guangzhou early this year. Although he was unable to visit the zones, he gave directives on how best to further implement the policies and how to check some of the malpractices that inevitably emerged from an open-door policy.

Mr Xi did not stay in Guangdong long enough to see the zones bear fruit for he was soon recalled to Beijing to assume even more important posts -- as a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and an additional member of the newly created party Secretariat under Mr Hu Yaobang.

During his brief period in Guangdong, Mr Xi led a delegation to Hong Kong and was honoured at a dinner party given by the then governor, Sir Murray Maclehose.

Working with him in the south at the same time was another senior party veteran, Mr Yang Shangkun, who took over the posts as mayor of Guangzhou and the province's party second secretary. Mr Yang also mapped out many policies in preparing the city for its new economic role.

Both Mr Deng Xiaoping and his long-time associate, Mr Wei Guoqing, once worked in southwest China for a long time. Although from Sichuan of Hakka heritage, Mr Deng spent much of his time in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and neighbouring Yunnan Province.

In these jobs, notably as a party secretary of the south-west bureau, Mr Deng took a deep interest in the region and the countries bordering these provinces.

Mr Deng also visited Guangzhou frequently. During his second disgrace, shortly after the death of the prime minister, Mr Chou Enlai, in early 1976, Mr Deng took refuge in Guangzhou.

Mr Wei, of Zhuang nationality, had taken part in helping the Vietminh in their fight for liberation from the French. Unlike many of his colleagues, Mr Wei was not purged during the Cultural Revolution although his career was somewhat curtailed. He stayed on in the southwest as the first political commissar of the important Guangzhou Military Region. In this position, he often visited Guangzhou. In 1977, he flew to Beijing to become the director of the PLA's General Political Department.

Another Politburo member from the army is the chief of the General Staff, General Yang Dezhi. Although he spent most of his career in north China and fought in the Korean War, he distinguished himself in the Vietnam campaign of 1979 when he took over command of the Kunming Military Region in the strategic Yunnan Province. As a senior officer engaged in that campaign, Gen Yang will naturally continue to take an interest in the region.

An examination of the Politburo list also disclosed another southerner, Mr Hu Yaobang, newly elected the party general secretary and therefore the top man in the world's largest political body.

Mr Hu comes from Hunan but he spent much of his life working in the north. But as a southerner, he is expected to show some interests in the events in south China and Southeast Asia.

Several other Politburo members have relatives abroad. Two are said to have sisters in a Southeast Asian country and one of the sisters was flown to the capital of that country to meet Mr Deng when the latter, as China's senior vice-premier, visited the region.

Another Politburo member is said to have a son working in a China-operated unit in Hong Kong.

But perhaps the one Politburo member that will draw the most attention of Hong Kong people, and those of Southeast Asia, is Mr Liao Chengzhi -- China's chief spokesman on Taiwan, overseas Chinese affairs and, in particular, on Hong Kong and Macao.

A Cantonese, Mr Liao comes from a revolutionary family. His father, Mr Liao Zhongkai, was a close associate of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and his mother, Ho Xiangnin, was also a prominent revolutionary.

Like Dr Sun and many other early revolutionaries, the Liao family has had numerous connections with Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as overseas.

Mr Liao travelled to Hong Kong frequently before the founding of the People's Republic and always takes a keen interest in the affairs of Hong Kong. And when prominent Hong Kong people visit Beijing, they often have a chance of meeting Mr Liao and discuss issues of mutual interest.

Shortly after the overthrow of the gang of four, Mr Liao, who was forced to step aside during the Cultural Revolution, returned to the government and became director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office in the State Council, a position he had held in the early days of the People's Republic.

Less than a month ago, China commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr Liao's father. Mr Liao and Mr Wang Zhen, another Politburo member, flew south to preside at the opening of the Liao Zhongkai memorial hall in Guangzhou.

These are some of the older revolutionaries who come from the south or who once worked in the south. They are therefore familiar with the conditions in the south and are expected to take a keen interest in the progress of the southern provinces as well as the Southeast Asian region.

PRC FIRM STAND ON SOVEREIGNTY DECISION NOTED

HK110112 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] China has informed some Southeast Asian countries of its decision to regain the sovereignty of Hong Kong, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

Sources said Beijing might have informed other Third World countries of the stand as well.

The move is meant to show China's firm stand on the sovereignty problem and its intention to clear any suspicion that Beijing may tolerate colonialism while it is reasserting us leading its position in the Third World.

It is believed that the relaying of China's formal stand on Hong Kong to the Third World countries is not getting through local diplomatic channels.

The sources predicted that Chinese leaders would formally inform British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the stand in her visit to Beijing later this month.

However, there will not be much talk about the sovereignty problem, the sources said.

Negotiations under the guideline of China regaining sovereignty will be left to a commission formed by Chinese and British officials.

The sources said views of the two sides as well as the wishes of Hong Kong people would be taken into consideration.

However, the sources warned that too much pressure applied on China would make the negotiations "complicated."

Meanwhile, local post-secondary students are actively discussing China's reported plan for Hong Kong, which allows a local Chinese to be its chief administrator, and maintains the economic, social and legal system and lifestyle here.

YOUDE RETURNS FROM UK, TO JOIN MISSION TO PRC

HK110130 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, will join the prime minister of Britain, Margaret Thatcher, on her visit to Beijing later this month.

Sir Edward confirmed this to a press conference at the airport yesterday, on his return with four unofficial members of the Legislative Council [Umelco] from London.

He said his plan at the moment was to start the China trip from Hong Kong.

Asked if the former governor of Hong Kong, Lord Maclehose, would go along, he said, "I haven't any news for you except me. Whoever is going to Beijing other than myself I must leave to No 10 (Downing Street) to announce."

It will also be up to Whitehall to announce whom Mrs Thatcher will be meeting in Beijing, the governor said.

Sir Edward described his second trip to London in preparation for the prime minister's visit to China as successful and encouraging. He also said the prime minister and other British officials were keenly interested in what the unofficial members had to say, with regard to local people's views on the future of Hong Kong.

But the governor declined to elaborate on questions other than his trip to London.

When asked to confirm reports that China has recently informed London that it will regain sovereignty of Hong Kong, he said: "We were not there to talk about what the Chinese Government might have said to London. We were there to talk about what the people of Hong Kong wanted to say. So I think perhaps it's just as well we should confine the questions to that."

A reporter asked if the British Government had already taken a stand on the question of the future of Hong Kong, and the governor said, "The object of our visit, and the reason we were invited, was that we could contribute to the preparations which were being made for that visit. Obviously they were much concerned to hear the views of the people here before they come to conclusions."

He said he would not single out a particular subject that the prime minister was interested to know about Hong Kong during her discussion with him.

"She's been here before so she has quite a knowledge of Hong Kong already, and a great interest in it. I think she was seeking for very wide ranging talks about Hong Kong, about the climate of opinion here, about the development of Hong Kong since she was here and the views of the people on the future."

The senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, Sir S.Y. Chung, who was among the five local representatives to London, said "We were able to convey a full account of all the views and wishes that appeared in the media, including letters written to us, petitions made to Umelco, statements made by a large number of organisations in Hong Kong and of course a number of major opinion surveys carried out in Hong Kong recently."

The governor reiterated his confidence in the future of Hong Kong, although he said he did not expect the prime minister's coming visit would settle all the problems.

"I think Hong Kong is able to maintain its financial and general confidence, and I would expect that to continue."

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SFRY'S MOJSOV VIEWS COMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW121039 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 12 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Obstacles in the preparations for the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit have been removed thanks to the efforts of all non-aligned countries, said Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov here today.

He told radio correspondents that the three-month-long consultations among the non-aligned countries have created fairly favourable political conditions for the summit scheduled to be held in New Delhi.

Yugoslavia was convinced that the summit would make important contributions to the prevention of dangerous escalation in the international relations by exerting moral influence of the Non-Aligned Movement, he said.

On Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations, Mojsov said that a coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has been formed in Kampuchea. Being one of the founders of the non-alignment, Sihanouk not only attended the first non-aligned summit convened in Belgrade in 1961, but also was among the first group of the heads of state supporting the Brioni declaration signed by Josip Broz Tito, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Jawaharlal Nehru. Sihanouk could at least attend the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit in this capacity, he stated.

DEVELOPED NATIONS CRITICIZED AT IMF MEETING

HK141119 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 7

[Report: "Third World Country Delegates Criticize Some Developed Countries for Not Fulfilling International Aid Obligations"]

[Text] It was reported that at the 37th joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank that ended on 9 September, many Third World-country delegates criticized some developed countries for not fulfilling international aid obligations and demanded that the IMF take measures to promote the economic development of the developing countries.

For a certain period of time, the developed countries took measures shifting the economic crises onto other countries. This has adversely affected developing countries. Many developing countries have encountered severe economic difficulties and are heavily in debt. It is more difficult for them to borrow money on the international market. Under such circumstances, many developing countries have demanded that the IMF increase by a large margin its joint funds to help countries whose revenue and expenditure are imbalanced or which are heavily in debt.

The stand of the Third World countries was extensively supported at the annual meeting. However, the U.S. delegates opposed it. Their attitude once aroused dissatisfaction on the part of many developing countries.

In his speech, Bangladesh Minister of Finance A.M. Muhith said: "The thing which astonishes us is that the spirit of international cooperation has been overshadowed." He criticized the policies of some developed countries, saying that managing internal economy and finance well was undoubtedly very important and that "if they (underdeveloped countries) turn a blind eye to the influence over the whole world, many of their policies will play a negative role." He also hoped that "progress will be made as soon as possible" in the North-South talks.

Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, maintained that the IMF should adopt measures to ensure that "when the industrialized world has again seen the light, the other areas of the world will not be in the dark."

Ernane Galveas, the Brazilian finance minister, pointed out: The fact that the gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider and wider is connected with the policies of some developed countries. He added: In the face of the severe situation of the world economic system, some developed countries "are sitting paralyzed." Due to the joint efforts of many Third World countries, the annual meeting reached an agreement on providing low-income countries with loans on favorable terms. However, no progress has been made with regard to the increase of the IMF's fund quotas. The annual meeting decided that this problem would be further considered at the IMF provisional meeting to be held in Washington in April of next year.

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT 25TH UNCTAD BOARD SESSION

OW140813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The basic objective of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) should be "to stimulate the revitalization of the world economy and provide an impetus to the establishment of the new international economic order, said Li Zhimin, head of the Chinese delegation to the 25th session of the UNCTAD board, today. He said the conference should give priority to the solution of the major economic problems faced by the developing countries.

He called on the conference to "give due consideration to the question of structural adjustment in the existing international economic system." For only through such adjustment will the obstacles be removed and the way cleared for a comparatively smooth development of the economies of the developing countries," he said.

He urged the conference to treat the commodity issue as a priority item on its agenda, and presented the view that "solution to problems of protectionism and structural readjustment must be coupled with reforms in the existing rules, regulations and institutions of international trade."

He emphasized the importance of promoting the economic cooperation among developing countries, saying "it not only contributes to the collective self-reliance of the developing countries but also points out a way for world economic revitalization."

"As a developing socialist country China has all along attached great importance to South-South cooperation and is ready to continue her efforts to strengthen her economic cooperation with other developing countries," he said.

He reiterated China's open economic policy as not for the sake of expediency but as a firm strategic course for China. For a long period to come, China will continue to develop economic and trade relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit, he asserted.

The current UNCTAD board session opened here on September 6. It is meeting to prepare for the sixth UNCTAD conference scheduled next June in Belgrade.

EXPERTS ATTEND NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING IN VIENNA

OW140756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, September 13 (XINHUA) -- 1,060 representatives from 52 countries and regions met here today to exchange experiences in the utilization of atomic energy.

The 5-day meeting, called by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), will discuss atomic energy development plans, production of enriched uranium and fuel, disposal of nuclear waste, anti-pollution measures and international cooperation in the field of nuclear energy.

Three Chinese experts attended the meeting as observers.

Eight percent of the world's electricity is now produced by 272 nuclear power plants and a further 238 such plants are under construction. By 1985, the number of nuclear power plants will reach 400, which will generate 17 percent of the world's electricity.

BIOGAS TRAINING SESSION INAUGURATED IN CHENGDU

OW131652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 13 (XINHUA) -- An international biogas training session promoted by three United Nations organizations was inaugurated today in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province which pioneered the use of such gas in China.

The session, which is scheduled to last 40 days, is attended by 20 trainees from Burma, Thailand, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Sudan. It is sponsored by the Chengdu Biogas Research and Training Center of Asia and the Pacific, promoted by the United Nations Development Program, the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in cooperation with Chinese authorities.

China began undertaking biogas research in the 1920's, according to the Chengdu biogas center. Efforts to popularize use of biogas have been stepped up year after year after the founding of the People's Republic, especially since the 1970's as part of the effort to meet peasants' growing needs of fuel.

At present, altogether seven million pits have been built in Chinese peasants courtyards, in which refuse and excrement are fermented to generate biogas -- methane -- for purposes of cooking and lighting. Of these, 2.5 million are in Sichuan Province, according to the Chengdu center.

The trainees are expected, through lectures and visits, to carry on academic, technical and economic discussions on the use of biogas.

Chinese officials and representatives of the three U.N. organizations attended today's ceremony for the inauguration of the training session.

DALAI LAMA RECEIVED, FETED IN USSR 13 SEP

OW141708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The Dalai Lama was received here today by the Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers, according to a TASS report.

Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen gave a dinner in honor of the Dalai Lama today, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the head of the Buddhists of the USSR Bandido Hambo Lama Tomboyev.

At the dinner, Patriarch Pimen openly described the Dalai Lama's visit as "activities aimed at firmly asserting peaceful and just relations between the peoples."

The Dalai Lama is also scheduled to visit Ulanude, capital of Buryatia, one of the Soviet Union's autonomous republics.

Observers held that people cannot but consider the political intention of the Soviet Government which has formally received the visiting Dalai Lama.

More than 20 years ago, he fled China's Tibet Autonomous Region during the period of democratic reform in Tibet.

WREATH LAID AT SOVIET-MONGOLIAN MONUMENT

OW040224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 3 (XINHUA) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945), the people's government of the Zhangbei County in north China's Hebei Province today laid a wreath at the local monument to the fallen heroes of the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces during the anti-fascist war.

The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed: "Eternal glory to the Soviet-Mongolian allied forces armymen who gave their lives in the anti-fascist war."

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG EN ROUTE TO BEIJING

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, left here this morning by special train for an official state visit to China.

President Kim Il-song, whose last official visit to China was in 1975, is on the tour at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at Pyongyang railway station, well-wishers gathered at the platform warmly applauded him and wished his visit a complete success. Two Korean children presented him with flowers. Beaming with smiles, the president waved to the crowd in acknowledgement as the train moved.

President Kim Il-song's party included O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and minister of the people's armed force; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; and Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Among those present at the railway station to see the president off were Korean party and government leaders: Kim Chong-il, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Hwan. O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim.

Also present on the occasion were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, and Gu Zhanhong, senior staff of the Chinese people's volunteers delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

Makes Stop in Dandong

OW151236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Dandong, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, arrived in Dandong by special train this afternoon for an official state visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Making a special trip to China's border city of Dandong from Beijing to warmly greet President Kim Il-song at the railway station were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

Also welcoming President Kim Il-song were Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Zhang Tiejun, member of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning provincial party committee and deputy governor of Liaoning Province; Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of Shenyang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Shishan, member of the Liaoning provincial party committee and secretary of the Dandong city party committee; Xing Xiwen, secretary of the Dandong city party committee and mayor of Dandong, and several hundred local people.

Today, the national flags of the two countries are flying over the Dandong railway station. The special train carrying President Kim Il-song and his party pulled into the station at 14:50 hours after crossing the bridge on the Yalu River -- a symbol of friendship between China and Korea. Welcomers at the station waved garlands and colorful balloons while young pioneers danced and cheered to the strains of music. Beaming, President Kim Il-song alighted from the train and shook hands cordially with Qiao Shi and Li Huang at the platform. Flowers were presented to the Korean president who kept waving back in acknowledgement.

After a brief rest, President Kim Il-song took the special train for Beijing.

DPRK PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW141334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Monday strongly protested against the military provocations carried out by the U.S. occupation forces in the demilitarized zone in violation of the armistice agreement and the agreed points between the two sides.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported today that at the 471st meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission, the Korean Secretary Colonel Kim Yon-ki listed cases of violation committed by the U.S. and South Korean troops from July 27 to September 10. He demanded that the U.S. side take responsible measures to prevent the repetition of such criminal acts.

Colonel Kim said: "If the tension is to be eased and the danger of war to be removed in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the war preparations of the United States must be stopped," the report said.

In conclusion, Colonel Kim warned the U.S. imperialists that they must face reality squarely and refrain from any adventure.

KISHI SAID TO DROP MANCHURIAN MONUMENT PLAN

OW140745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 14 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese Government source disclosed yesterday that Nobusuke Kishi had indicated that he would drop the plan to erect a monument to commemorate "the founding of the Manchurian state." The source said Kishi made the decision on his own.

Nobusuke Kishi, a minister in the puppet "Manchurian state" and a post-war Japanese prime minister, had promised to contribute a large sum of money for building the monument.

CHINA DAILY REVIEWS TEXTBOOK CONTROVERSY

HK150139 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[By Ruth Weiss: "The Japanese People Feel As Disgusted As We Do"]

[Text] The only bright side in the whole affair of Japanese textbook "revision" is the fact that the Japanese people themselves are trying to show their Ministry of Education how ludicrously wrong their attempt is.

For quite some time now, the Japanese people have shown a guilt feeling towards China. Of course, the Japanese Government itself, at the time of opening diplomatic relations with China, expressed its apologies for the misdeeds of its militarists.

When I first came to China in the fall of 1933, the occupation of the three northeastern provinces of China by the Japanese aggressors was a fait accompli. Even an innocent bystander like myself was made to feel the clout of "Japan ueber alles"; what I wrote about China as a free-lance journalist for papers at home immediately displeased the Japanese consulate-general in Vienna, Austria, and the newspapers I was writing for were notified accordingly. Evidently, nothing should be said or written that was not an outright condemnation of China. From today's view, even I with my meagre scribblings was obstructing Japan's "advance."

I learned a lot about Japanese atrocities even long after the war, and it was Japanese colleagues who made me (us) aware of their country's guilt. In 1975, on a trip to the northeast, our Japanese colleagues here in publicity work were suddenly absent when we visited a newly-built reservoir near Fushun.

Atrocities

It turned out they had asked to be shown the mass grave from wartime they knew about, in order to pay their respects and offer their apologies for what their militarists had done to China.

In 1978, I was teaching in Dalian for nearly two months. Lushun is part of the city of Dalian now, and was the site where Japan had fought two wars on Chinese soil: In 1894-95 against China herself (northeast China has ice-free ports), and against czarist Russia in 1904-5. In both wars Japan was the victor, in both the Chinese people suffered untold hardships. In fact, in 1978, we were shown a mass grave where, in a three-day massacre during the war against China so long ago, the hapless victims had been thrown.

A memorial stone had been put over the grave in 1896, but was overturned by the aggressors. Another one was put on in 1922, and three years after the area was liberated, i.e. in 1948, a new headstone was put over the grave. The Chinese people just could not forget the horrors of Japanese militarist aggression.

In [as published] was admirable to know then that the Japanese Government apologized officially to China; surely, war and aggression on all Southeast Asia as well as China did not bring Japan's own people anything but misery. When my son was on a short visit to Japan in 1980, he was impressed most by the fact that, everywhere he was taken, the hosts made him welcome not only as a foreign visitor, but as a Chinese whom a former Japanese Government had grievously harmed.

Are these Japanese leaders and textbook "revisors" now lusting after new "victories"? It is to be hoped that the Japanese people themselves will be able to silence such voices so that, at last, both sides of the Pacific Ocean will be able to enjoy peace and goodwill.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE TV CREW 14 SEPTEMBER

OW141346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with a shooting crew from the Asahi National Broadcasting Co. Ltd of Japan headed by Fumitomo Fujita in Zhongnanhai today. Wang Answered questions raised by the crew on Sino-Japanese relations.

Wang said: "During their life-time, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai always attached great importance to questions relating to Sino-Japanese relations and stressed on many occasions the importance of the development of the relations between the two countries.

"When former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka visited China in 1972, China and Japan normalized their diplomatic relations. It was the result of the common efforts made by the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The Chinese People treasure it very much, and will never forget the great deal of work done by Japanese friends for the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries," Wang said.

Referring to the distortion of history of the Japanese aggression against China made by the Japanese Ministry of Culture in revising textbooks, Wang said that the Chinese people are of course opposed to such distortion and have asked the Japanese side to correct the mistakes.

"The Japanese side now expresses that it will be responsible for correcting them. We appreciate the determination of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to maintain friendship between our two countries and to correct the distortions by the Japanese Government," Wang said.

Wang pointed out that Sino-Japanese friendship is in keeping with the interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and favorable to peace and stabilization in Asia as well as in the world.

He said that during the past 10 years after the normalization of the diplomatic relations between China and Japan, friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been promoted.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan last May and Japanese prime minister is due to visit China late this month, he said. "The exchange of the visits of our government leaders will further promote the development of relations of our two countries," Wang Zhen said.

He said that so long as the two countries develop their friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the prospects for the future will be splendid.

The visiting TV crew arrived here August 26. It is producing a special TV film in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

OW141704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, September 14 (XINHUA) -- President Ferdinand Marcos left here this afternoon for his second state visit to the United States in 16 years. Marcos reportedly will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other ranking American officials.

The first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, who left here two days ago, and a party composed of Cabinet ministers and senior officials, will accompany the president on the visit.

In a written speech delivered upon his departure, the president said: "We shall try on our part to make known to our American friends our country's deepest desire to live in peace and cooperation with all nations, to achieve the full development of our society, and to work with others for peace and progress in our world community. And we hope that in the same spirit we shall learn of America's purposes and goals in this time of travail for the family of man."

VODK COMMENTARY URGES STRONGER UN ROLE

OW150810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea fully approves of strengthening the role of the U.N. Charter and the U.N.O. itself so as to enable the world body to discharge its duty effectively in the interest of world peace and tranquility, radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today.

The commentary says: "The Soviet Union and its cohorts carry out aggression and intervention everywhere in the world in defiance of the U.N. Charter and international law, creating turbulence in the world."

"The U.N. General Assembly", it continues, "has on many occasions adopted resolutions on Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and laid down principles for the solution of these questions. Vietnam and the Soviet Union, however, refused to carry out the resolutions." This seriously threatens the position and prestige of the U.N. and weakens its role, the commentary adds.

It points out that if the strong is allowed to commit aggression and intervention in the weak and the small, and the U.N. is incapable of solving the problems thus caused, then more small and weak countries would share the fate of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The commentary expresses the hope that the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session would take concrete measures to force Vietnam and the Soviet Union to implement the U.N. resolutions and abide by the principles of the U.N. Charter, to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and let the people of these two countries exercise their right to self-determination without foreign intervention.

PAKISTAN REJECTS AFGHAN REGIME CHARGES

OW150236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani Permanent Representative to the United Nations Shah Nawaz has written to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to repudiate the false allegations against his country made by the Kabul regime.

Shah Nawaz told the secretary-general in the letter released here today that Pakistan had been falsely accused by the Kabul regime of "permitting its territory to be used for armed raids and subversion against Afghanistan and of putting obstacles in the way of the return of the Afghan refugees."

He pointed out: "At the heart of the Afghanistan problem lies the foreign military intervention and the imposition of a regime on the people of that country in flagrant contravention of international law and the Charter of the United Nations."

"This fact is borne out by the repeated and unequivocal calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan made by the international community in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Islamic Conference," he added.

He noted: "The enduring national resistance movement which covers the length and breadth of Afghanistan is a clear expression of the resolute opposition of the Afghan people to foreign domination... No amount of baseless propaganda can mislead the international community about the genesis of the Afghan national resistance."

INDIA GETS MISSILE DESTROYER FROM USSR

OW131213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A new "Kashin" class missile destroyer, built by the Soviet Union and the biggest of its kind in the world, has joined the Indian naval fleet, UNI reported today. The destroyer, christened "Ins Rana" and brought from Soviet dockyards by an entirely Indian naval crew, has joined the navy's western fleet.

Official sources told UNI that the Soviet Union has agreed to give three more destroyers of this class. A fleet of five would provde "effective defence" for India's long coastline and give the navy "a new punch."

The Soviet Union has supplied a wide range of ships including sophisticated minespweepers and missile boats, and naval equipment to India over the years.

With the help of Soviet experts, the Indian navy's eastern naval command has built a RS. 2,550-crore dockyard, the biggest in Southeast Asia, said the UNI report.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES USSR'S PIPELINE DEAL

HK101151 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Nian Hua [1268 5478]: "Hallucination"]

[Text] In spite of objections from the United States, the West European countries still insist on having dealings with the Soviet Union regarding the gas pipeline facilities. This has benefited Moscow and also made it complacent. Hence, the TASS news agency stated that Europe is a continent of "mutual benefits and cooperation" and also a common community of ours. Meanwhile, it denounced the United States for "driving a wedge" between the Soviet Union and the West European countries. It should like Moscow to pose as a protector of the big community of Europe.

Nevertheless, in Europe today two big military blocs are locked in a stalemate and are ready to jump at each others' throats. How could TASS term it "a common community"? The United States is having a brush with West Europe on the gas pipeline deal. This has resulted from economic factors and differences in the tactics of dealing with the Soviet Union. The United States advocates a tough line of "subduing the Russian bear by clutching at its throat." But Western Europe hankers after "luring it to become more reasonable by means of economic cooperation." Now, we would not like to judge who is right and who is wrong. Anyway, it is doubtless that both of them view the Soviet Union as an adversary. Therefore, alleging that the United States intends "to drive a wedge" between the Soviet Union and the West European countries is nothing but the favorite trick of TASS in making propaganda. Moscow, which is used to coupling threats with promises, is attempting to take advantage of the opportunity to disintegrate the Western alliance. This is in fact a real maneuver of "sowing discord."

When the snipe and the clam grapple, the fisherman profits. However, neither the snipe nor the clam is willing to "become a member of the fisherman's family." Leaders of the United States and the West European countries have long pointed out that contradictions between them are "a quarrel within a family." However, Moscow will "finally be left out in the cold," even though it has hallucinations it can make a futile attempt to claim kinship with West Europe.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS FRG PATENT DELEGATION

OW141524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met today with a patent delegation from West Germany headed by E. Haeusser, director general of the country's patent office.

Zhang Jingfu praised West German patent officials and experts for their efforts to develop cooperation with China in patent techniques. Haeusser said his delegation had held fruitful talks with Chinese patent officials. He believed the patent business would develop rapidly in China.

Present at the meeting were Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, Huang Kunyi, director general of the Chinese patent office, and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the West German Embassy in Beijing.

PRC, NORWAY SIGN OIL EXPLORATION SERVICES PACT

HK140630 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Sep 82 p 1

[By a CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) on Saturday signed its first joint venture agreement with a foreign firm, Geophysical Company of Norway A.S. (GECO), according to a press statement released after the signing ceremony.

The agreement between CNOOC and GECO provides for the establishment of a 50-50 joint venture to supply geophysical and seismic exploration services to international oil companies operating on China's continental shelf.

The joint venture company -- to be named China-GECO Geophysical Company -- will initially have its headquarters in Tanggu near Tianjin. It will have 10 staff members and about 10 contracted consultants.

As exploration and development activity increases in the South China Sea, a branch office will probably be established in the Guangdong area and Beijing. Management and operation positions in the company will be held by both CNOOC and GECO personnel.

The new company will initially operate three vessels. One will be sold to the company by GECO in Norway. The other two, recently built for CNOOC in Japan, will be upgraded with GECO's latest technology. If the company expands to use fourth vessel, it will be bought from GECO.

Each ship will have two 30-man crews. The Norwegian partner has agreed to train Chinese personnel, both in Norway and China. About 20 Chinese are likely to be sent to Norway for training.

The China-GECO Geophysical Company will provide survey services to international oil companies planning to drill off the Chinese coast. It will probably be the only company conducting survey work, although other joint ventures are likely to be formed providing drilling, helicopter and other services.

BOMB BLAST KILLS LEBANESE PRESIDENT-ELECT

OW150224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil died in hospital Tuesday with a serious wound received in a bomb blast that toppled his east Beirut headquarters.

Reports from Beirut said that at least 10 people were killed and 40 others injured by the bomb attack. The dead included three other leaders of the Christian Phalangist Party.

Bashir al-Jumayyil, 34, was elected president on August 23 to succeed President Elias Sarkis next week. President Sarkis visited his family to present condolences.

PRC ENVOY CALLS ON YASIR 'ARAFAT IN TUNIS

OW141232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Tunis Meng Yue visited PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat here today and conveyed to him respect of the Chinese leaders. The ambassador also expressed his admiration for the heroism of the Palestinian fighters in their fight against Israeli invaders in Beirut.

'Arafat said: "We are very happy to learn that the 12th National Congress of the CPC has reaffirmed China's consistent stand on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian revolution."

He asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his thanks to the Chinese comrades in Beijing.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT ATTACK SYRIAN MISSILE SITE

OW131245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Israeli warplanes attacked another Syrian missile site in eastern Lebanon today. An Israeli military spokesman said the raid, the third in less than a week, destroyed a SAM-9 mobile missile position in Bekaa Valley. On September 8 and 9, similar Syrian installations were knocked out in the same area.

The spokesman said that Israel is determined not to allow the introduction of new anti-aircraft missiles into Lebanon by Syria. He also accused Syrian troops of repeatedly violating the ceasefire declared before the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut last month.

It was reported that the Syrian troops in Lebanon, serving as peacekeeping force under an Arab League mandate, have been put on alert, and eight Soviet military experts recently made an inspection of their positions.

ROMANIA, EGYPT CALL FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

OW111947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Romania and Egypt today called for political and diplomatic efforts to bring about a comprehensive peace in the Middle East after the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. The call came in a joint statement announced here by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak after their three-day talks.

The statement said the basis of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East is Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian peoples rights to realize national self-determination and establish their own national entity.

It said efforts must be continued to make the Israeli and Palestinian peoples recognize each others right to existence and to establish good-neighborly relations between them.

The statement said in the process of achieving peace, an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned may, if necessary, be convened under the auspices of the United Nations.

The two presidents agreed to maintain regular contact with each other on the Middle East situation.

On the Lebanese situation, the two presidents strongly condemned the Israeli invasion and highly appraised the progress of military disengagement. They held that the crux of the matter now is to make Israel withdraw all its troops from Lebanon and promote reconciliation among all factions in that country so as to safeguard its tranquility, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two presidents also expressed concern about the long-drawn-out Iran-Iraq conflict and their support for international efforts to bring about a just and honorable peace.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ARAB SUMMIT PROPOSALS

RENMIN RIBAO 11 Sep Article

HK110810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Egypt" by correspondent Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "Positive Results of Unity and Consultation Among the Arab States"]

[Text] The 12th Arab summit meeting has concluded amid an atmosphere of unity and consultation not seen in recent years.

On the basis of mutual consultations and elimination of differences, this summit formulated the first joint Arab scheme for solving the Palestinian problem by peaceful means, thus writing an important page in the history of the Arab League. This was a positive result gained by the Arab states based on the Arab people's sense of historic responsibility, by regarding Arab interests as the most important thing and coordinating their stand accordingly in the current grave situation in which the Arab people are facing Israel's rabid aggression.

The eight Arab principles adopted by the meeting are basically a summation of the eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Arabia in August last year and the Tunisian appeal to the Arab states to recognize the UN "division of rule" resolution of 1948. The scheme clearly stipulates that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, have the right of self-determination and inalienable national rights. It includes important contents, such as setting up an independent state of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital. This represents an important supplement to and reiteration of the Saudi plan. The Arab summit which convened last November was unable to reach agreement due to various differences of opinion. Now, however, not only have Arab states with different viewpoints got together, but they have also unanimously passed an Arab peace plan.

They have thus clearly shown to the world the unified stand and strategic aims of the Arabs in the Arab-Israeli dispute and provided favorable conditions for any form of future Middle East peace talks.

It is of very great significance that the seventh principle of the Arab scheme, which concerns a UN Security Council guarantee of peace for the countries (including independent Palestine) in the region, could be unanimously accepted by the states attending this summit. World opinion holds that this means that after 34 years of conflict with Israel, the Arab states have given an "implicit" "understanding" on the question of Israel's existence, showing that solving the Middle East problem by peace talks has now become the basic strategy for the Arab states, including the PLO, in the future struggle.

People were extremely concerned over what stand the Arab summit would adopt toward President Reagan's "U.S. plan." The summit has decided to set up a committee to be responsible for contacts with the permanent members of the UN Security Council, in order to better understand their stand and the U.S. stand regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comparing the Arab and the U.S. plans, it is easy to see that although the U.S. plan contains some new proposals, it has not escaped from the old pro-Israeli framework. The U.S. plan does not clearly recognize the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, does not mention the PLO, rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state and does not advocate the abolition of Israeli settlements built on land occupied in 1967. There are great gaps between all this and the united Arab stand. As the United States has not changed its original stand on these questions of principle, the U.S. scheme is obviously unacceptable to the Arab states. The stubborn stand of the Israeli aggressors remains the greatest obstacle to peace in the Middle East. All this indicates that a new round in the Middle East struggle will gradually unfold over a relatively large scale.

International opinion has pointed out that implementation of the Middle East peace plan adopted by the Arab summit will be far from easy, and the road will not be smooth. The peaceful solution of the Middle East problem will remain a protracted, complex and arduous affair.

King Hassan's Reaction to Plan

OW111322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, September 10 (XINHUA) -- King Hassan II of Morocco today called on Israel to make a positive response to the Middle East proposal adopted at the Fez Arab summit meeting which ended yesterday. The king, who hosted the summit, told a press conference in Fez that the new Arab peace plan "has opened a new chapter in history. I want this to be understood, heard and answered positively."

However, the Arab world will not "renounce its rights, nor other ways to obtain them," he stressed. The king disclosed that the Arab states would establish diplomatic relations with Israel following the founding of an independent Palestinian state.

On implementing point seven of the Fez declaration adopted by the summit which calls on the U.N. Security Council to guarantee peace for all states in the region including an independent Palestinian state, the king said that the first step was to establish a non-belligerent state guaranteed by the Security Council within the framework of the pre-1967 borders.

On the basis of this, the Arab states and Israel could recognise each other, exchanging ambassadors and making trade contacts.

He said that Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat would be on a seven-member commission which would inform the permanent Security Council members of the Arab position taken at the summit.

King Hassan II said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad had agreed at the summit to meet each other in the next few months in the presence of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to solve their differences.

The summit had also discussed the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab world but decided not to disclose anything about it at present, the king said.

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM TO WORK IN UGANDA

OW101912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Kampala, September 10 (XINHUA) -- A protocol between the Governments of China and Uganda on China sending a medical team to work in Uganda was concluded today in Entebbe. Chinese Ambassador Li Shi and Ugandan Minister of Health Ezra Nkwasibwe signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dr. Nkwasibwe said: "We are very happy to have Chinese medical doctors to be working here in Uganda. Their coming, I believe, will not only help improve our medical service, but also provide a good opportunity for us to learn from them." This is the first time for China to send medical workers to Uganda.

ZAMBIAN MINISTER VISITS PRC-AIDED HIGHWAY BRIDGE

OW131219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Lusaka, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia Friday visited Zambia's longest highway bridge being built with the assistance of China.

The bridge spanning the Luapula River, which divides the country from Zaire, is 2,804 meters long. It is the biggest project ever undertaken by Chinese technicians. It is part of the Serenjemansa highway which is also under construction.

In his speech at a rally, Mundia claimed that the new highway would help his government tap the great potential of agriculture and fishery in the provinces far away from the capital.

The prime minister said that the 330 kilometers highway would link Lusaka with the northern province of Luapula via central province, thus avoiding the inconvenience of moving traffic through neighboring Zaire.

The construction of the highway started in 1977 in accordance with the Sino-Zambian 1974 agreement. The bridge is expected to be completed next year.

MEXICO'S NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS EXAMINED

HK141328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 7

[Report: "Mexico Adopts Further Measures To Push Nationalization of Banks"]

[Text] According to reports, following Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's declaration of the nationalization of all private banks in the country and overall control of currency exchange, the Mexican Government has adopted further measures to implement these important policies to prevent the outflow of funds. These measures have been widely supported by the people of all strata in the country.

Mexico's 59 private banks and their branches closed on 2 September and then resumed business on 6 September. On 4 September, Lopez Portillo appointed 38 officials as representatives of the federal government in these banks.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Government, beginning 4 September, has applied a two-tier currency exchange system -- a preferential exchange rate and an ordinary exchange rate -- to fix the exchange rate of the peso (Mexico's currency) against the U.S. dollar in order to end the fluctuation of currencies in the country. The preferential exchange rate is 57 pesos to the U.S. dollar; whereas the ordinary exchange rate is 70 pesos to the U.S. dollar. Before this, the peso had continuously dropped in value, with the exchange rate at 108.1 at the end of August.

Due to the readjustment of the exchange rate of the peso against U.S. dollar, many Americans rushed to the border areas of Mexico for purchases. As a result, immediate measures were taken by the Mexican Ministry of Commerce to limit the export of basic products in the northern border areas beginning 8 September, so as to guarantee the goods supply in the areas.

According to reports, these measures, adopted to overcome Mexico's economic crisis, have been warmly welcomed and resolutely supported by workers organizations,peasants organizations and the principal political parties. At a mass rally of 500,000 people held on 3 September by the Institutional Revolutionary Party -- the party in power -- the government's nationalization of all private banks and overall control of the exchange of currencies was resolutely supported.

Delamadrid, who will become Mexico's new president on 1 December this year, immediately issued a statement in support of the resolute decision by President Lopez Portillo. The president'designate said that the measure taken by the government conforms with the critical situation in today's Mexico.

Former President Echeverria also praised the government's decision, saying that the nationalization of the banks is of great significance and is equally important as the measure nationalizing Mexico's petroleum industry in 1938.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Mexican Association of Workers and Associations of Trade Unions have successively delivered speeches, saying the government's decision is the most appropriate measure to overcome the present crisis and their organizations will support it with practical actions.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DELEGATION

OW141246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo received here today Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, who is on a visit here.

President Figueiredo said he hoped that Rong's visit would promote the friendly relations between the two countries. Rong Yiren said the purpose of his visit was to acquaint himself with Brazil's economic performance and to explore the possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Also present on the occasion were Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro and Chinese Ambassador Xu Zhongfu.

A Chinese delegation headed by Rong Yiren arrived here on September 12 at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. Guerreiro gave a luncheon for the Chinese guests today.

On the same day, Rong Yiren also met with Brazilian Minister of Planning Delfim Neto and Minister of Agriculture Maury Stabile.

VENEZUELAN TRADE GROUP VISITS BEIJING, SHANGHAI

OW112125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Venezuelan trade delegation headed by (Jose Lamon Lanhar), chief director of the Venezuelan Association of Foreign Trade, departed Beijing for Shanghai tonight. It will return home after visiting Shanghai.

The Venezuelan trade delegation arrived in Beijing on 5 September. During its stay in Beijing, Wang Pingqing, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, met and feted the delegation. Leading members of departments concerned of the ministry had meetings with the delegation on developing bilateral economic relations and trade.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW141848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of the 14 September RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Strive To Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization."

After successfully accomplishing their respective tasks, the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee have both come to a victorious close.

All party comrades and people of all nationalities in the whole country were gratified to see that, at the crucial moment in the development of the cause of socialist modernization, the Communist Party of China convened a congress of unity, a congress demonstrating the inexhaustible vitality of the party, and a congress that inspired confidence, hope, a tremendous power of encouragement in the people and aroused the people of the whole country to exert themselves for the realization of the great new objective. Through full and democratic discussions, the congress approved the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee and adopted a resolution accordingly. After serious consideration, it adopted the new party constitution. Through full consultations and democratic elections, it produced the new central leading organs. As a result of this congress, our party will come to a clearer and more definite guiding ideology for socialist modernization, carry out party building in a manner more suitable to the new historical period and the party's highest leadership will become a more vigorous, fighting headquarters command. The 12th CPC National Congress will be recorded in the annals of history as one which politically defined the party's principles and tasks in the new period, organizationally realized the cooperation between the old and new cadres and the succession of the old cadres by the new ones, and signaled the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

"We will never step back, hesitate or do nothing in the face of our historical responsibility." This is the emotional vow given by many delegates. The 12th CPC National Congress has indicated a broad road of long political stability and steady economic development for the Communist Party of China and the people of China. It has set forth various difficult tasks for creating a new situation in all fields among which the one of primary importance is the continued pushing forward of economic construction.

It has been more than 20 years since our party led the Chinese people of all nationalities in carrying out a large-scale socialist economic construction in all fields. We have paid a high price for our country's economic construction during the several ups and downs in this period. Not until the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which began to go all out to restore order amid chaos, could we gradually eradicate the "left" mistakes that had long affected our economic work, and, after learning from profound historical experiences and lessons, find a way -- a way that accords with China's national conditions -- for socialist construction, formulate and implement a series of popular principles and policies that tally with objective reality and bring our country's economic development back on the right track.

The 12th party congress has fully affirmed, enriched and developed the party's lines, principles and policies established at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, set forth both the strategic goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century and a strategy for attaining that goal. There may be rapids and hidden shoals along the course of our future voyage, but we now have the right navigational chart and rich experiences to follow it. Therefore, we have every reason to believe that we can reach the shores of victory as long as we adhere to the guidelines of the 12th party congress and carry them out in light of the actual conditions in various localities, departments and units.

As far as this issue is concerned, any attempt to achieve speedy victory is wrong. We have suffered from trying to attain "high quotas." Therefore, we must not try to test our luck again and fancy that we can attain modernization without working really hard and surmounting one difficulty after another. On the other hand, it is also wrong to be pessimistic. A new situation will never be attained by thinking as the coward and the sluggard and being overly cautious, drifting along, attempting nothing and not making an effort to accomplish what can be accomplished. Every Communist Party member must heighten his spirit, enthusiastically throw himself into the great task of socialist modernization and act as a trailblazer and a cobblestone. Only by doing this will he display the revolutionary style of a Communist Party member during the new historical period. Our party has always had a revolutionary style. However, we hope that after the 12th party congress such a revolutionary style will be further fostered in the party.

While working for a high level of material civilization, the 12th party congress has put forward, as a strategic principle for socialist construction, the objective of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core. The congress believes the attainment of a high degree of socialist democracy is the guarantee of socialist material and spiritual civilization and one of our fundamental goals and tasks. This fully conforms to present realities in China and has a far-reaching significance.

How to fully understand the special characteristics of socialism, how a socialist country should correctly understand and handle the relationship between economy and politics and how to correctly understand and handle the relationship between building a material civilization and building a spiritual civilization are important issues that scientific socialism has yet to fully resolve. They are also important issues that our party has tried to resolve -- but not very successfully -- over the past 20 years and more. However, after summing up historical experience and the fresh experiences gained in recent years, our party's understanding of these issues has progressed significantly, reaching a new scientific level. While this is a reflection of the development of socialist work in our country, it will inevitably play a tremendous role in pushing for still further development.

We must persist in directing the party's main attention to economic construction and uphold the whole series of economic policies -- including the policy of distribution according to work, the policies of opening our door to foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy, and so forth -- which suit the current stage of socialist development. Only by proceeding strictly in accordance with current realities, firmly upholding the central task of economic construction and adhering to the whole series of correct policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, can we bring about a tremendous development in economic construction, build a socialist country with a high level of material and spiritual civilization, and proceed toward communism step-by-step.

Historical experiences show that egalitarianism will emerge in our country once it has a chance and disguise itself as something communist to confuse people. Therefore, we must continue to combat the egalitarian tendency and never allow it to wreak havoc again. However, as communists we must soberly realize that the current principles and policies are formulated under a communist ideological system and can only be genuinely implemented under the guidance of communist ideology. Socialist society never stops advancing toward the communist goal on a higher level. This progress cannot merely depend on the growth of material wealth; it must also depend on continual heightening of people's communist awareness. If we ignore the great task of building a spiritual civilization in our society under the guidance of communist ideology and allow the decadent capitalist ideology and style and the remaining feudalist ideas to corrode our party and people, the socialist orientation of our modernization cannot be ensured.

Therefore, we must simultaneously devote ourselves to the building of material and spiritual civilization, simulataneously uphold the current socialist economic policies and education on communist ideology, and do a good job in integrating the lofty communist ideals with our efforts to accomplish the current fighting tasks and the various types of work that have been assigned to us.

To ensure the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization, the 12th party congress maintains that it is necessary to build a high level of socialist democracy so that socialist democracy can be extended to various political, economic, cultural and social spheres. It also maintains that the building of socialist democracy and the building of socialist law must be closely integrated so that socialist democracy can be systematized and legalized. This is a fundamental task determined by our party's proletarian nature and by our state's socialist nature. As the socialist cause is a cause of the whole nation, a new situation for socialist modernization can only be achieved by building a high level of socialist democracy so that our endeavor will be in line with the people's will and interests, and so that our people will strengthen their sense of responsibility toward their country -- in which they are the masters -- and give full play to their initiative and enthusiasm.

Doing our work by firmly following the new party constitution is highly significant for upholding and improving the party's leadership. For this reason, the 12th CPC National Congress has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations which will proceed by stages and in groups during a 3-year period beginning in the second half of 1983. This is an important decision wholeheartedly supported by the entire party and people.

The issue of party style is an issue concerning the ruling party's survival or destruction. The 12th CPC National Congress demanded that the whole party, in the next 5 years before the next national congress, work for a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. These three aspects are interrelated and have improvement of party style as their linchpin. When party style and standards of social conduct have been fundamentally improved, the people's enthusiasm will be more successfully mobilized and brought into play, and a fundamental turn for the better in the state's financial and economic situation will not be very difficult to achieve. All communists, no matter what their qualifications or professions, must further strengthen the view of serving the people wholeheartedly so that they can live up to the glorious title of being communist fighters and not disappoint the people who trust them. The reason being a communist is so prized is because a communist is one of the masses and the most progressive part. Provided the communists, especially those in leading posts, are strict with themselves and exemplary in work, labor and study, the people of all nationalities throughout the country will stand up and dedicate themselves heart and soul in a courageous advance toward a new victory.

Another historic contribution of the 12th party congress is that a good number of relatively young party members who have political integrity and ability have been elected to the Central Committee and will assume leadership in central organs, and that a great number of veteran comrades with high prestige have withdrawn from the frontline posts and joined the Central Advisory Commission. Thus, a combination of old and new cadres and their succession have been established in the highest leading bodies of the party. This is a big event that merits a celebration among all comrades of the party and among people of all nationalities throughout the country.

There were serious lessons about the orderly succession of leadership both in the international communist movement and in the Communist Party of China. Now, the party has successfully solved this problem and is determined to reach, in a planned may and step-by-step, the goal that cadres across the nation will be more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. This has once again proved that our party is worthy of its name as a mature, selfless and great political party of the working class.

The various arduous but glorious tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization are now placed before all Communist Party members and people of all nationalities across the country. Let us, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, more closely unite to create a new situation and greet new victories.

Delegates Visit Mao Memorial

OW121519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Delegates to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which closed here yesterday, visited the memorial hall and former residence of Chairman Mao Zedong and the residence of the late Soong Ching Ling today.

Stress Self-Reliance

OW111111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0002 GMT 10 Sep 82

[XINHUA dispatch exclusively for Shanghai XINMIN WANBAO]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- Members of the Shanghai delegation attending the 12th CPC National Congress have commented on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the congress. They pointed out that he spelled out the Chinese people's determination and high aspirations when he said that China's affairs should be run in our own way and by our own efforts and that no foreign country can expect China to be its vassal nor expect her to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to her interests. This is another solemn declaration since Chairman Mao's pronouncement at the Tiananmen rostrum that the Chinese people have stood up when he pronounced the birth of New China, they said.

Delegate Li Chuwen pointed out: This statement by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an unequivocal reply to those countries that have dreamed of truning China into their vassal while thinking that we need their help.

Delegate Mao Zhiqiong said that running China's affairs in our own way and by our own efforts should be the guiding ideology of our scientific and technical personnel. Shanghai has many talented people and the largest number of scientists and technicians in the country. This city can make still greater contributions to the nation. He said that by relying on our own efforts this country has developed atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, carrier rockets and manmade earth satellites. Facts have proved that the Chinese people are capable of scoring tremendous achievements through self-reliance.

Our posts and telecommunications departments have deeply understood that we do not need to import much equipment that we are capable of manufacturing, Delegate Gu Shensheng said. China and the United States jointly set up a satellite telecommunications ground station in 1972 during Richard Nixon's first visit to this country. All the maintenance parts for the station came from the United States. Now we can build these parts ourselves, and the reception quality of the ground station is getting better than ever. We have won first place three times in international technical evaluations of satellite telecommunications ground stations. We cooperated with Japan in installing marine cables a few years ago and Japanese technicians were invited to come to render surveying and repair services when the cables developed some trouble. Presently we can do the troubleshooting and repairs on the cables ourselves after we successfully tackled the technical difficulties involved.

Delegate Huang Weiyuan said. The enthusiasm of our scientific and technical personnel has been aroused since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and our country has made great headway in scientific research.

Our organic chemical research institute has, for instance, taken part in the manmade satellite project, the family planning program and the energy development plan and has taken up the task of training people to attain their master's and doctorate degrees. The Chinese people should be people of integrity and win glory for the motherland. We should be ashamed to do things detrimental to the motherland's interests, dignity and glory.

Jiangxi's Bai Dongcai Speaks

OW110126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1601 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- Members of the Jiangxi delegation attending the 12th CPC National Congress unanimously maintained that the magnificent goal presented in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report of quadrupling the value of China's industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century is very exciting. They said that their task now is to map out a provincial economic development plan on the basis of this goal and Jiangxi's situation and strive to accomplish the plan at an early date.

Wang Ying [3769 5391], deputy director of the provincial planning committee, said: Agricultural development is a strategic project of Jiangxi's economic construction and a strategic means to bring about balanced economic development in Jiangxi. The general guiding ideology now is to steadily promote food production, actively promote economic diversification and appropriately develop production of economic crops.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, said: We must rely on the masses to properly exploit Jiangxi's mountainous and aquatic resources. As the "left" influence is particularly serious in forestry, we must, on the basis of the party Central Committee's policy, arouse the peasants' enthusiasm to protect the hilly and wooded areas and to develop forestry in the mountainous areas by allowing the peasants to have certain privileges and benefits. The peasants should be allowed to have their privately owned mountainous land which is their responsibility to develop. We must clearly announce that ownership of mountainous areas will not be changed within 50 years. The advantage of the responsibility system should be adopted in exploiting mountainous and aquatic resources; that is, while preserving the existing state-owned and collectively-owned forestry and fishery units, hilly areas and water surfaces should be freely contracted to the masses to let them develop individual businesses. This poses no danger whatsoever to our socialism.

Bai Dongcai continued: To promote Jiangxi's agricultural development, we must pay special attention to the training and use of professionals. On average, there is less than 1 agricultural specialist per 10,000 people in Jiangxi today. There are even fewer fishery specialists; the number of fishery specialists in Jiangxi is only 1/20 of that of Shanghai. It is noteworthy that, while there are very few specialists, we have failed to give full play to their role. Consequently, many specialists have left Jiangxi to work in other areas. To change this situation, we must talk less and do more actual work in developing natural and human resources and in promoting economic construction and accelerating the training of politically and professionally competent personnel.

Bai Dongcai added: To properly resolve this problem, we must earnestly implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. The provincial party committee must take the initiative in this regard. The principle leading party and government cadres of the province and various prefectures and counties must take the initiative to befriend the intellectuals. Each leading cadre should have several old, middle-aged and young intellectuals as friends. Whether or not intellectuals are correctly used and bravely trained should be regarded as a yardstick to measure the performance of a department or a unit, and an important hallmark to see whether it holds identical views with the central authorities. The party Central Committee now stresses implementation of the policy toward intellectuals almost every day and we must not fall behind. We must ride on the strong east wind of the 12th CPC National Congress and try hard to catch up.

Cadre Selection Discussed

OW101215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- In the past few days, delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress have discussed various congress documents and exchanged views on the election of central leading organs. They expressed firm support for the party Central Committee's policy of making the cadre ranks more revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent and of a younger average age.

In a written statement, Xinjiang delegate Wang Zhen said that only a few of the proletarian revolutionaries who, guided by an irresistible law of nature, founded the party with the introduction of Marxism-Leninism into China in the early 1920's, still remain today, and that the number of the founding fathers of New China who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect are now few in numbers. They are playing a role as the mainstay in the leading core of our party. Accomplishing the task of replacing old cadres during their lifetime with new, concerns the long-term stability of our state and is an important matter which ensures that the cause of communism will be carried from generation to generation.

He said that a unified and harmonious collective leadership has been formed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the addition, in our highest leading core, of comrades who are capable, firm, experienced and in their prime. After Comrade Yaobang and Ziyang took over the highest leading posts in the party and government, they, with the all-out support of Jianying, Xiaoping, Xiannian, Chen Yun and other old comrades, have started a program to set things right, to carry out radical reform, to readjust the national economy and to restructure the state administration, thereby creating a new situation where the people of all nationalities are united and working hard with one heart and one mind. This fully demonstrates the might and strength of collective leadership.

Wang Zhen said that, as historical materialists, we believe that the masses are the makers of history; however, we also recognize the outstanding role played by talented people. Comrade Xiaoping is one of the earlist old members of our party. His status and important role in history is recognized by the whole party. Nevertheless, at the enlarged session of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, held prior to the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping recommended that Comrade Yaobang should hold the post of chairman of the party Central Committee. This revolutionary breadth of vision is a brillant example for our party's leading bodies for accomplishing the task of cooperation of old and new cadres and the succession of the new form the old.

Luo Guibo, Shanxi delegate and second secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, said that Comrade Ye Jianying's and Comrade Chen Yun's speeches at the congress were profound, enthusiastic, sincere, showed great foresight and offered a thorough solution to the question of cooperation of old and new cadres and the succession of the new from the old. In the past, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong had, on many occasions, raised the question of succession, but, due to various reasons, no satisfactory solution was found. Besides, many problems emerged, which left us some bitter lessons. This congress has summed up these historical lessons and put forward a correct ideological guideline and policy for solving this question. This is of great significance to the long-term stability of our party and state.

Shi Junjie, Anhui delegate and director of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department, said that the key to accomplishing the historical tasks set forth by this congress is to successfully build our party and strengthen the building of leading bodies and that making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is the most important and urgent question in party building.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, much work has been done to achieve this goal in Anhui. Some results have been achieved, but they are still far from meeting the requirements of the central authorities. There are 610,000 state cadres in Anhui Province, 20 percent of whom are over 55 years old and 80 percent of whom are young and middle-aged cadres. In selecting and promoting tens of thousands of middle-aged and young cadres, it is necessary to emancipate one's mind, broaden one's horizon and draw up a feasible plan.

Chen Yeping, Cao Zhi, Zhao Zhenqing, Bai Zhimin, Wang Zhaohua, Li Rui and Lu Feng, delegates from the organizations directly under the party Central Committee, delivered a joint statement, entitled "Resolutely Remove the Three Types of Persons From Leading Bodies," at a group discussion. The statement said that Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the congress: "We must resolutely remove from leading posts those who rose to power by rebellion, those with serious factional thinking, those smash-and-grabbers, those who oppose the line adopted by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and those serious violators of law. Those who committed crimes must be dealt with according to law. They, of course, are absolutely disqualified for selection." Here Comrade Hu Yaobang referred to "the five types of persons." We believe that it is fairly easy to distinguish the last two types, to draw a line between them and to handle them. We must pay particular attention to removing the "three types of persons" from leading bodies.

The delegates said that it is necessary to adopt a firm attitude in purging the "three types of persons." At present, leadership over party and state organizations is, by and large, in the hands of reliable cadres. We should have full confidence in the political stability of the party and state, but we should recognize the fact that there are still the "three types of persons" who have not yet been removed. To lower our guard against them will bring us unexpected calamities. Especially during the next few years when old cadres will be succeeded by new ones in various leading bodies, it will be dangerous to allow, through negligence, the "three types of persons" to sneak into our leading bodies, and to use them as successors. Therefore, we must adopt a firm attitude in purging these "three types of persons."

Bai Rubing, a Shandong delegate and first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, said that cooperation between old and young cadres and succession by the young of the old are strategic tasks assigned to us by the development of the cause of the revolution. With the accomplishment of this task, the success of our four modernizations is organizationally guaranteed. Old comrades should pass on their rich leading experience to young comrades, do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training young cadres and encourage them to work boldly. Young comrades should modestly learn from old comrades, ask for their advice and at the same time show deep concern for the old comrades. Our cause will achieve one victory after another so long as we do a good job in setting up leading cores at all levels and so long as there is cooperation between old and young cadres.

Pan Minhua (Muslim nationality), a female delegate from Guangxi and deputy head of Yishan County, said that she was raised and turned from a village girl into a college student by the party. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, she was selected to assume a leading post in the county. She feels that her progress has been assisted by old comrades and Han nationality comrades. She said: I am determined to seize the opportunity to learn from the experience and style of old comrades and to be brave in executing my duties. With the spirit of being willing to learn like a pupil, I am determined to temper myself in the course of practice, to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to study culture and acquire knowledge and to continually enhance my political consciousness and ability so as to live up to the expectations of the party and the old comrades for young cadres.

Party Congress Elections

HK141444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Hu Sisheng [5170 1835 0581] and Chen Min [7115 2404]: "Elections -- Eye-Catching Moment"]

[Text] The eye-catching moment of electing the party's highest policymaking and leading organ has come. The 12th party congress is now fulfilling its final mission -- electing the finest personnel to the highest leadership level which will guide us to open up new prospects in the coming 5 years.

On the morning of 10 September, the atmosphere in the Great Hall of the People was grand and solemn. At about 0900, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who presided over the meeting, announced that there were 1,573 delegates attending the meeting on that day, and together with 2 delegates casting absentee ballots, there would be a total of 1,575 delegates participating in the election. The election started immediately after 35 examiners were elected. More than 1,500 official delegates reexamined the names printed on two different colored cards in front of them. They were about to make a decision on whether or not they agreed with the nominations. Who were they going to elect? This had been considered and deliberated for a long time and thus the delegates were very familiar with the names on these two namelists.

The names of 210 candidates for membership to the Central Committee were printed on a pink card, and the names of 172 candidates to the Central Advisory Commission were printed on a green card. If they had no objection, the delegates could put the cards in the ballot boxes without making any marks. However, if they disagreed with the nomination of a certain person, they could draw a line in the empty box on the right hand side of the name of that candidate with the "election pencil" provided. If they wanted to nominate another person, they could do so by writing down the name of the proposed candidate in the column of "other nominations" at the end of the form. This was a democratic right given to all delegates by the party constitution which would only be exercised after careful consideration.

At 0925, Comrade Zhao Ziyang announced: "The delegates can now fill the election forms. Take your time and think carefully." The hall was very silent and it seemed that nobody wanted to disturb the other's thinking. Even the television reporters and cameramen remained still. Each delegate conscientiously studied the names on the cards. Some of them drew lines against certain candidates and put down their own nomination. With one hand supporting his glasses, Comrade Ye Jianying carefully read over the names. Both today and at the panel meetings on the preparation of the namelists, all the delegates realized that this election was of extraordinarily great significance. This is related to whether or not our party can shoulder the arduous task of creating a new situation in modernization, whether or not our party can develop a political situation of stability and unity and ensure long-term leadership and security, and whether or not our party can smoothly realize cooperation between old and new cadres, replacement of old cadres and ensure consistency of the correct lines and policies formulated since the third plenary session. It is because of such major issues that deliberation and election of personnel to the leading organ of the CPC Central Committee were carried out with the spirit of standing tall and seeing far, making careful consideration, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas and holding thorough deliberations. Overall consideration and all-round management were achieved. Fairness and righteousness were upheld during deliberations and nominations.

A preliminary election was held on 8 September, the objective of which was, on the basis of thorough discussions, to prepare namelists of candidates who had been earlier nominated by the presidium of the party congress, for approval of the delegates, thus preparing well for today's election.

The veteran comrades said: The seventh party congress, which was held in Yanan, also carried out a preliminary election. Comrade Deng Yingchao recalled at a meeting of the 12th party congress: "The seventh party congress held a preliminary election and an official election. Before the preliminary election, the delegates were allowed to comment on each candidate, revealing his merits and shortcomings. My shortcomings were criticized. My name was put among the candidates of the alternate members of the CPC Central Committee at the official election held the next day. Thus, such a procedure should still exist." As far as criticism of candidates and preparation of namelists are concerned, it was stressed that no inaccurate information such as "it is heard that" and "it seems that" would be taken into consideration. The delegates should only raise things which they personally know or with which they have had direct contact. This manifests giving play to democracy in a constructive way and serves as a lesson in party spirit.

The Central Committee is the party's fighting command. The namelist of candidates embodies the cooperation and succession between the old and new cadres, and reflects the state of our new leaders who are in their prime and have both ability and political integrity. Stricter requirements, in terms of political quality, ideological level, working ability and specialized knowledge, have been laid down for them. The feature of the candidates which distinguishes the present Central Committee from previous ones is that the overwhelming majority of the candidates are cadres who have emerged during the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation, or after the founding of the PRC. It can be noted that, except for a small number of old comrades who enjoy supreme prestige both at home and abroad, who possess rich experience in struggle and are undertaking the responsibility of the whole party and the whole country, all those members of the 11th CPC Central Committee whose age exceeds 70 years were excluded from the namelist of the candidates of the present Central Committee.

The establishment of the Central Advisory Commission is a pioneering work without precedent in the history of our party, as well as a necessary measure to ensure the transition of our party's cadre system from active participation to retirement. As provided in the party constitution, the Central Advisory Commission acts as a political adviser and assistant to the Central Committee. Of the 172 candidates, everyone has been a party member for at least 40 years. All of them enjoy relatively high prestige both inside and outside the party, have relatively rich experiences in leading work, have made great contributions in history, and are physically fit enough to undertake certain tasks. These old comrades who have respectively undergone the party's founding period, the great revolution period and the agrarian revolution, account for over 95 percent of the members of the Central Advisory Commission. Having rich experiences, they enjoy high prestige and command universal respect. In the past, they went through thick and thin for the cause of the party and thought nothing of hardships. Today, although quite a few of them are already 70 or 80 years old and are physically weak, they are continuing to play their roles as the mainstays in the future struggle. Comrade Hu Ping, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and 52-year old executive vice governor of Fujian Province, made a good remark. He said: "By quoting the verse 'the phoenix chicks sing sweeter than the old birds,' Marshal Ye has placed great hopes on us young and middle-aged cadres. I just cannot help but think of a poem by Zheng Banqiao [Zheng was a famous writer and calligrapher in the Qing Dynasty] which reads: 'Although the new bamboos grow taller than the old ones, they have to be supported by the old ones. When the bamboo shoots spring up to a height of 10 zhang next year, [zhang is a Chinese unit of length which is equivalent to 3.33 meters] they will encircle the pond of the phoenix.' We still need the guidance of our old comrades in creating the new situation."

Starting at 0946 the delegates came forward one after another to cast their ballots in the eight ballot boxes in the Great Hall of the People." A "model JX-2 computerized instant vote-handling system" developed by the Chengdu Computer Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was used to count the votes in the election. Once a delegate cast his vote in the ballot box, the computer immediately tallied the ballot, and thus the outdated, time-consuming method of manual vote counting was discarded.

The voting lasted 30 minutes. As soon as the ballots were counted, Cheng Zhihua, general examiner, announced the results of the election at 1053. Then, other election staff members announced the names of the elected committee and commission members and the votes they had respectively gained. At the same time, the names of the elected members of the Central Committee and the Central Advisory Commission, together with the votes they had respectively gained, were shown on television monitors installed in various corners of the Great Hall of the People. The 12th CPC Central Committee and the Central Advisory Commission were born at this moment.

While listening to the announcement of the namelist of the elected members of the Central Committee, our reporter learned that those members under 60 years of age and those under 55 accounted for quite a large portion of the members of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Thus, the election reached the target put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his opening speech to realize the cooperation and succession between the old and new cadres in the party's highest leading stratum and to build a more energetic fighting command. In the new committee, we found Zhang Shou, 52-year old vice president of Shanghai Jiaotong University; Liu Zhengwei, 52-year old CPC committee secretary of Nanyang Prefecture, Henan Province; Wang Zhaowen, 52-year old cadre of Miao nationality, CPC committee secretary and vice governor of Guizhou Province; Li Senmao, 52-year old first deputy minister of railways; Qian Yongchang, 48-year old deputy minister of communications; Chen Xitong, 52-year old Beijing Municipal CPC Committee secretary; Yin Yuan, 52-year old Beijing Municipal CPC Committee secretary; Yin Yuan, 54-year old manager of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company; Wang Zhaoguo, 41-year old deputy director of the Hubei No 2 automobile factory; Tomur Dawamat, 55-year old cadre of Uygur nationality, CPC committee secretary of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Li Peng, 53-year old first deputy minister of water conservancy and power; Lu Peijian, 53-year old president of the People's Bank of China; Li Xue, 53-year old deputy minister of aviation industry; Wu Jinghua, 51-year old cadre of Yi nationality, deputy director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and member of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; and so on. Most of these newly elected members of the Central Committee come from families of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres. And some of them are workers or peasants themselves.

The alternate members of the Central Committee and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection will be elected in the same way on the morning of 11 September.

Taiwan Delegate's Remarks

HK140912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Su Zhiheng [5685 1311 5683], vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League General Council: "Make Contributions to the Reunification of the Motherland"]

[Text] The victorious opening of the 12th CPC National Congress has historic significance and is a great event. I am very glad and encouraged to have the honor to attend this historic grand meeting as a nonvoting delegate.

After smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great changes and an important historic turning point have taken place in our country, which has begun to travel the road to revitalization. The 12th CPC Congress has summed up the new historic experiences, set forth the correct program and a series of policies and principles for creating a new situation in socialist modernization, providing us with a reliable guarantee for us to achieve even greater victory.

In his opening speech at the congress, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "During the democratic revolution, all democratic parties of our country fought side by side with our party, and in the socialist period they are marching forward and have withstood tests alongside our party. In the coming construction, our party will continue to practice long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic parties and circles." In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Our party will carry on the policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision,' and to 'showing utter devotion to each other' and 'equally sharing honor and disgrace' and to strengthening the cooperation between the party and the circles of democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, public figures from minority nationalities and patriotic religious circles." The 12th CPC Congress also specially invited leading cadres of all democratic parties, nonparty democratic public figures and well-known figures of all circles to attend the meeting as nonvoting delegates. This fully shows that the Communist Party has paid great attention to us and has confidence in us. It makes us feel warm and loved. The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, as one of the democratic parties, will certainly live up to the expectation of the Communist Party and make greater contribution to the building of a modern socialist country and to the reunification of the motherland.

While victoriously marching forward with full confidence, I am strongly longing for my dear ones at home in Taiwan. To strive for the reunification of the motherland, including Taiwan, is one of the three great tasks for us in the 1980's. To complete the great cause of the reunification of the motherland is the common desire of the people on the mainland and Taiwan. This is an irresistible historical trend which cannot be halted by any person or force. The Taiwan authorities should set the major national interest above everything else, get a clear understanding of the situation, conform to the desire of the people and make contributions to the realization of the third cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and to the reunification of the motherland. We, compatriots of Taiwan in the mainland, not only actively participate in socialist construction, but will also strive for the early reunification together with the compatriots abroad and in Taiwan as well as with the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao and people throughout the country.

CYL Circular on Congress

OW150645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- On 13 September the CYL Central Committee issued a circular calling for CYL organizations at all levels to earnestly organize CYL members and other youths to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress documents and carry out the various tasks put forth at the congress in their work.

The circular states: The 12th CPC Congress is a meeting of great political significance. Organizationally, it effected the cooperation between old and new cadres and the replacement of the old cadres by the new. It is a most important meeting of the party since the Seventh CPC Congress. The congress, in keeping with the aspirations of the millions upon millions of people as well as the youths of all nationalities, defined the correct path, strategic steps, principles and policies for the continued advance of the our party and country, adopted a new party constitution and elected the new central leading bodies. The various documents adopted at the congress, which radiate with the glory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, constitute a great program for us to create an new all-round situation in socialist modernization.

To earnestly study the 12th congress documents and to publicize and implement the congress guidelines are of tremendous guiding significance for reforming CYL work in the new period, bringing up and training a generation of socialist-minded people of a new type who have ideals, moral values and who are well educated and disciplined, and bringing into play the role of youths as reinforcements in the drive for socialist modernization.

The circular calls for taking the study of the 12th congress documents as the most important political task of the entire league for a period to come. Various localities must strengthen their leadership over the study of the 12th congress documents as required by the unified arrangements of the party Central Committee and the actual conditions of youth work. Efforts should be made to help CYL members and other youths grasp the key points and have an in-depth understanding of the documents by studying them. It is particularly necessary to understand the tremendous achievements made by the party in leading the country to effect a historic transition, the current excellent situation, the general task of the party in the new period and the specific tasks for the next 5 years. Efforts should be made to understand the strategic objective, priorities and steps laid down by the 12th party congress for our national economic construction in the next 2 decades and to confidently contribute to the vigorous development of our national economy. It is necessary to understand the importance of building a socialist spiritual civilization, to persist in studying communism in practice and to be a vanguard in building socialist spiritual civilization. It is essential to understand the importance of promoting highly developed socialist democracy to consolidate the socialist system and to promote social stability and unity, get a clear understanding of the party Central Committee's basic policy on the question of class struggle at the current stage and the extremely great significance of making our party a strong core of leadership for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. We should follow the party steadfastly, understand profoundly the requirements and expectations of the party on youth and CYL work, be clear about youth's responsibilities and the league's work in the new period. CYL committees at all levels and their leading cadres should take the lead in participating in study sessions and in explaining and publicizing the documents and should implement them in an exemplary manner.

The circular calls for CYL organizations at all levels to carry out the various tasks set by the 12th congress while doing their work. At present, young people should deepen their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies by studying the 12th congress documents so that they will cherish and trust the party all the more. Continued efforts should be made to lecture on modern and contemporary Chinese history and the history of the party to enable youths to understand more clearly the historical truth that "without the communist party, there would be no New China," and thus increase their confidence that our cuase will be ever victorious under the leadership of a strong party Central Committee guided by Marxism. Continous efforts should be made to carry out extensive "five stresses and four beauties" activities. The role of youths as a shock brigade in economic construction should be brought into full play for the fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's national economic plan.

The circular calls for CYL organizations at all levels to earnestly study the report to the 12th congress and the expositions set forth in the new party constitution on CYL work, to have a clearer understanding of the CYL's nature and tasks and to exert themselves to create a new situation in which CYL work will develop more vigorously.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET HU YAOBANG ON ELECTION

Romania's Ceausescu

OW141546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu of the Romanian Communist Party today sent a message to Hu Yaobang, greeting him on his being elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The message reads: "I am convinced that the fraternal and friendly relations and many-sided cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will develop in the spirit of the agreements we have reached and for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples as well as peace and socialism, social progress and international cooperation.

"May the Chinese Communist Party members and all the Chinese people achieve great successes in the fulfiling the tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and in their work to bring continuous prosperity to their motherland. May you, dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, enjoy good health and enormous energies in discharging the task of great responsibility assigned you by the party."

DPRK, Yugoslav Leaders

OW131932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, sent telegrams to Hu Yaobang, congratulating him on being elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Kim Il-song said in his telegram: "I am convinced that the brotherly Chinese people, closely united around the Communist Party of China under your leadership and upholding the four basic principles, will surely gain greater achievements in accomplishing the fighting tasks put forth by the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and in the struggle for the return of Taiwan to China and for the reunification of the whole country."

He said: "The great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, cemented with blood in their protracted common struggle against imperialism, is everlasting."

He said: "I believe that the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, two governments and two peoples as well as their cooperative relations will further be strengthened and develop in their common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism. I wish you new successes in exercising your leadership and good health."

In his telegram Mitja Ribicic wished Hu Yaobang new successes in China's socialist construction and in the struggle for the Chinese people to take a further step toward China's all-round prosperity.

He said: "We hope to express our wishes again that the friendly relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China, and between our two countries, will develop smoothly and comprehensively for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of an equal international cooperation, world peace, social progress and socialism."

DENG XIAOPING MEETS FENG YUXIANG'S CHILDREN

OW141624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping met this afternoon with sons and daughters of the late Feng Yuxiang, a patriotic Kuomintang general, in the Great Hall of the People.

They discussed their own work and lives, and Deng reviewed his contacts with Feng Yuxiang.

"Huan Zhang (by name of Feng Yuxiang) was a figure worthy of commemoration. He did many good deeds for the country and the people throughout his life. He cooperated with the Communist Party for a long time and was a friend to us," he said. "We also cherish the memory of Elder Sister Li Dequan (Madame Feng Yuxiang); she was a good comrade," he said.

Feng Yuxiang's children thanked the party and state for their concern.

Also present were Liu Lantao and Kang Keqing, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee.

PENG ZHEN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC LAWS CONFERENCE

OW111131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- The first national conference to exchange experience in economic legislative work was held in Beijing 2-9 September. The conference summed up and exchanged experience in economic legislative work in recent years, discussed and studied a 5-year plan for economic legislation and explored the theoretical aspects of economic law.

Comrade Peng Zhen, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at the conference. He pointed out: Economic law is an extremely important legal code. It reflects our economic foundation and regulates economic relations. The situation demands that we enact various economic laws and regulations as quickly as possible. When the relevant conditions are ripe, a complete set of statutes and their component parts should be enacted. When the relevant conditions are not ripe, a general program and a draft should be prepared for gradual completion in the future.

According to material gathered at the conference, our country's economic legislative work has followed the correct course and has been developing rapidly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. From 1979 until the present the NPC and its Standing Committee has adopted and promulgated 11 laws and decrees, including the PRC economic contract law, the law of the PRC on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, the income tax law for foreign enterprises, and the personal income tax law. During the same period the State Council has promulgated or approved the promulgation of more than 80 economic decrees and regulations, including the regulations governing industrial and commercial enterprise registration, the provisional regulations governing price control and the regulations of the PRC on the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises. In addition, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as departments under the State Council have also promulgated a large number of economic decrees and regulations. The enforcement of these laws and regulations has produced initial results.

At the same time that economic legislation is stepped up, economic judicial work has gradually unfolded. Economic judicial organs have been established one after another. According to Supreme People's Court statistics, the Supreme People's Court, the higher people's courts of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the State Council and 293 intermediate people's courts had by the end of 1981 set up economic tribunals in accordance with the organic law for the people's courts. Economic procuratorate organs are also being established and perfected at various levels.

Delegates to the conference pointed out that the key to successful economic lgesilative work is leadership attention to it. In recent years many principal leading comrades have attended to economic legislation and to enforcement of economic laws as their major task. This has greatly promoted the progress of economic legislative work. At present 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and 21 State Council ministries and commissions have set up or designated offices in charge of economic legislation. Practice shows that sound organizational structures have facilitated economic legislative work.

Participating comrades at the conference fully discussed and studied the economic legislation plan for 1982-1986 (draft) to ensure that legislative work will be done in the order of importance and urgency and that concentrated efforts will be made to enact important economic laws and regulations in a well-planned and gradual manner to serve the needs of the four modernizations. The conference also called for making effective plans for local economic legislation.

The delegates also discussed theoretical aspects of economic law, training of qualified personnel and propaganda and publicity of the economic legal code.

The conference was sponsored by the Center for Research on Economic Legislation under the State Council. Over 200 delegates from 28 provinces, municipalities and regions, from various ministries and commissions of the State Council, and from various judicial departments and legal research units attended the conference.

GONGREN RIBAO URGES 'STRONG' PARTY, UNION TIES

HK150318 Beijing GONGREN RIBAQ in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Jun [3769 6511] of the cadres' school of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, alternate delegate to the 12th party congress: "Turn the Trade Union Into a Strong Link Between the Party and the Masses of Workers"]

[Text] The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress is another magnificent document in the history of our party. It has corrected the "leftist" mistakes in the party constitution adopted by the 11th CPC Congress and has inherited and carried forward the strong points of the party constitutions of the 7th and 8th CPC Congresses. It has also summed up our new experiences in party building and enriched the Marxist theories on party building. It is an important guarantee for the accomplishment of the task of making our party more powerful in the new historical period.

The party's mass line is one of the main points in the living soul of Mao Zedong Thought and a very important problem in party building. In light of our party's present state of affairs and the spirit of the new party constitution, Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in his report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress: "We should strengthen the party's work among workers, peasants and intellectuals and maintain the party's close link with the masses." He added: "Since ours is a party of the working class, we should pay attention to relying on the masses of our class." This is an important problem which should be solved with regard to our present party building and a matter of important practical significance and profound historical importance, which guides the work of the trade unions in the new historical period.

1. Maintaining the party's close link with the masses of the working class is a basic requirement for strengthening party building and preserving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of the mass line.

The Communist Party of China is a product of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the workers' movements in China, and the working class is the class basis for the birth of New China. The party has maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the working class. The Communist Party of China is a vanguard of the working class and formed by a small number of advanced elements of the working class. The party cannot be separated from the majority of nonparty masses of the working class and exist in isolation. In the meantime, the emancipation of the working class and workers' movements cannot be separated from the leadership of the party. It is only under the leadership of the party can the working class stand up and thoroughly emancipate itself.

The new party constitution points out: "The party has no special interests of its own except the interests of the working class and the broad masses of people." The party should "wholeheartedly serve the people." This principle is implemented in all party activities.

This is the line of doing everything for the masses and completely relying on them. The ultimate aim of the party is to realize the communist social system. Therefore, in all practices of the communist movement, the party is closely linked with the masses of the working class. The fact that the new party constitution regards the implementation of the party mass line as one of the three basic requirements is completely correct because it is an important point for strengthening party building under the new period. Since the founding of New China, our party has been wholeheartedly relying on the working class and has won great victories in both revolution and construction. However, in the new historical period, a new problem is facing us of how to understand the leading position and role of the working class. Some party organizations neglected the building of the working class contingent, abandoned their efforts to provide the working class with class education and failed to bring the advanced role of the working class into play. One of the reasons for such erroneous practices was that they were influenced by muddled views on the working class. For instance, some people held the view that since the bourgeoisie, an exploiting class in China, had been eliminated as a class, the working class as its opposite should not continue to exist. Therefore, they did not dare to say that the working class is a leading force. Obviously, this was a muddled view which broke away from the Marxist stand.

Engels taught us that the situation of the working class is the true basis and starting point for all socialist movements in contemporary times. For more than 30 years since the founding of New China, the working class contingent in our country has greatly developed. The members of the working class increased from 8 million in 1949 to 109 million in 1981. In other words, an increase of more than 1,000 has occurred. Before liberation, the proportion of total industrial output value in the national economy was about 10 percent. In 1981 this proportion increased to about 70 percent. Such historical changes have shown that the working class has played an important role in the political and economic life of our country. Apart from that, we should also realize that the working class contingent in our country has rapidly developed since the 1970's and the composition of this contingent has also greatly changed. The number of elderly workers who joined the work before liberation and during the period shortly after the founding of New China has markedly decreased and we now have more and more young workers. Most of our young workers are working in the forefront of production and have become the backbone and main force of the production. How to correctly treat the new generation of the working class in our country has become the basic starting point for all of the party's work in the working class.

To show concern for the growth of the working class contingent, we should shift our work focus from elderly workers to young workers. We should provide young workers with communist ideological education, raise their class consciousness and increase their sense of responsibility for the working class and their sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs. We should help them keep up and carry forward the true qualities of the working class to strengthen the class basis of the party. If we fail to do so and if the party neglects its close relations with the working class, that means weakening and shaking the party's class basis. As a result, the party's combat effectiveness is bound to be weakened.

2. We should greatly strengthen the party leadership over trade unions so that trade unions will become a strong link between the party and the masses of workers.

The general program of the new party constitution points out: "The party must strengthen its leadership over mass organizations such as trade unions, Communist Youth Leagues, women's federations and so forth to bring their role into full play." Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report that the party should strengthen its leadership over trade unions so that they will become strong links between the party and the masses of workers.

Marxists always attach importance to the role of the mass organizations. Stalin pointed out: "The party is an organized force of the working class. However, the party is not the only organization of the working class. The proletariat has many other organizations such as trade unions, cooperatives, organizations in factories...they are absolutely needed in order to smoothly carry out the struggle against capitalism." ("Selected Works of Stalin," vol 1, p 265-266) Trade unions are mass organizations of the working class which involve the entire working class. Only through trade union organizations can the party maintain its closest and strongest links with the masses of the entire working class. Lenin pointed out: "If the trade unions, a gear of the Communist Party and the masses, are not properly organized or commit mistakes in their work, our socialist construction will suffer from tremendous catastrophe." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4 p 589) The linking role of the trade unions is: Through their activities, trade unions propagate and implement the programs, line, guiding principles and policies of the party so that they become conscious acts of the masses of workers. Trade unions also rally the broad masses of workers around the party. Apart from that, trade unions are the main representative of the masses of workers, which extensively pools the opinions of the masses and are familiar with their demands. Trade unions report workers' opinions and demands to the party. This provides a reliable basis of the masses for the guiding principles and policies of the party. Through their effective activities, trade unions will enable the party to maintain its close link with the masses of workers.

Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that the party should strengthen its leadership over trade union organizations to bring their due role into full play. The situation on trade union work is good. However, some comrades still hold muddled or even erroneous views. At present, basic-level trade union organizations have not done well in bringing their role into full play. What they have done is far from the demands of the party Central Committee. Theoretically, we should pay attention to fully propagating the importance of the party's leadership over trade unions. At the same time, we should bring the role of trade union organizations into full play so that the broad masses of the party, government and trade union cadres and the masses of workers know the role of trade union organizations in the political and economic life of the state. This is a matter for the trade unions and the party and government organizations as well. From now on, apart from providing the broad masses of party, government and trade union cadres and workers with more education on Marxist theories, we should strengthen our research work and study of the theories of trade unions. While planning courses on the party history and building, party schools at all levels should take some basic theories on working class, workers' movements and trade union organizations as an indispensable content.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SYNCHRONIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION

HK110756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Lixin [0491 4409 2946] and Tian Chunsheng [3944 2504 3932]: "Make a Success of Synchronization of Construction Projects To Raise Economic Returns"]

[Text] When we start to build a new production project, we must consider whether conditions are adequate for linking the production of this project with other departments and for conducting product exchange once this project is operational. For example, we should consider whether raw materials, fuel, power and transportation facilities can satisfy the needs of the new production capacity and whether this capacity is suited to the needs of other departments. If the conditions are not adequate, then we must readjust the capacity of the departments concerned and make them adapt to one another. This simultaneous development of corresponding capacity is called synchronized construction.

In order to increase returns of investment in fixed assets, there are two important points which we should pay attention to at present: shortening the period of construction and keeping construction sychronized. The departments concerned have taken the first point seriously and have adopted corresponding measures. Initial improvement can now be seen in this respect. But the second point has not drawn their due attention. It is necessary to promptly take this point into consideration and work out due resolutions.

Since the founding of the PRC, under the guidance of state plans, synchronization has been maintained in many construction projects with satisfactory results. However, both in the past and at present, quite a few units are not following the method of keeping construction in synchronization, thus seriously affecting improvement in the pace of construction and investment returns. Of those fixed assets which have gone into operation, one-fifth of the gross production capacity cannot fully yield returns, due to the lack of coordination of corresponding capacity and the incongruity of internal and external conditions. At present, a number of projects under construction are also out of synchronization. These projects will not yield satisfactory returns once completed. Construction projects out of synchronization consume a great deal of labor; after completion, they cannot supply society with useful products or turn in profits and taxes to the state. Moreover, they will continue to consume the wealth of socialism, because the factory buildings need to be maintained, the equipment which has been installed must be kept running with or without adequate loads, employees and workers must be fed and overhead cannot be reduced.

The main reason for construction being out of synchronization can be found in the problem that we have not properly kept at an overall balance. Therefore, in order to keep construction synchronized, it is first of all necessary ro rectify and strengthen our planning work and seriously maintain well an overall balance. In the future, whenever we plan to start a new construction project, we must take all relevant factors into account and properly coordinate all parties concerned in the whole country. We cannot start to make preparations at the last moment and go into action without due coordination. In addition, we should prepare some necessary conditions in advance, so as to guarantee that plans can be correctly worked out and effectively implemented. At present, it is necessary to earnestly study and properly solve the following problems:

We must arrange the development of the energy industry and transportation in a unfied way. The energy industry and transportation exert considerable influence upon the growth rate of the national economy. At present, however, the building of the energy industry and transportation still cannot satisfy national economic development needs. This is the most prominent reason for the failure of construction to remain synchronized. Though there are many reasons for this problem, one important factor is the insufficiency of investment in these fields. In recent years, investment in capital construction arranged directly by state budgets has been reduced, as has investment in the energy industry and transportation. Funds controlled by localities, departments and enterprises, though increased, seldom have been used in the building of the energy industry and transportation. If this situation does not change promptly, the development of the national economy as a whole will be thrown into passivity. It is necessary to take various measures and concentrate financial resources to strengthen construction in these fields. First, priority should be given to the development of the energy industry and transportation when the state works out the investment budget. Second, available funds should be pooled together for construction. Third, foreign capital can be used on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and, in the future, coal and other products can be exported for compensation.

We must strengthen geological prospecting and get a clear picture of the reserves of various resources. The development of the energy industry and transportation is a precondition for economic construction; geological prospecting is a precondition for the development of the energy industry and transportation. By getting a clear picture of the reserves of various mineral resources, we can provide an important foundation for making economic strategic decisions and policies and various plans.

This is also a condition for keeping construction synchronized. Since the founding of the PRC, great losses have been caused due to blind decisionmaking; making decisions without clear of resource data. For example, there was once a slogan: "Changing the situation whereby coal from north China has to be transported to the south." This slogan was raised without regard to the natural law of uneven distribution of coal resources. Guided by this wrong slogan, the nine coal deficient provinces in southern China waged a large-scale campaign for exploiting coal. As a second example, some people believed that China had extremely abundant gas reserves without investigating the real gas reserves. They arranged a number of projects to develop the petrochemical industry and change the makeup of fuel. In addition, they also decided to build a number of large-scale factories which would use gas as raw material and fuel, including steam turbine plants, large-calibre steel tubes and rolling plate plants and tube drawing plants, together with some gas pipeline and highway projects. As a third example, some factories requiring water were built in areas where water resources were insufficient. Some of these projects were stopped when people discovered the deficiency of the resources, thus resulting in losses; others, though becoming operational, have become heavy burdens on the national economy, because they have been operating under capacity, wasting energy and power, and production has to be maintained at high costs. At present, many of our mineral resources have not been discovered. In order to make a success of synchronization of construction, we must strengthen the work of geological prospecting, and augment our strength, diversify the means and improve the quality in this work. We should never hastily make decisions and blindly build factories before mineral resources and water resources are determined.

We must change the method whereby investment quotas were allocated to different trades into the new method of allocating investment quotas to individual projects. Under the previous conditions, the method of allocating investment quotas to trades and localities achieved good results. But conditions now have changed, and funds outside the budgets controlled by various localities, departments and enterprises amount to over 50 billion yuan a year, or half of the state budget revenue. A large portion of these extrabudgetary funds were used for investment in fixed assets, but there are great differences in the amounts between trade or localities. If the previous method of allocating investment quotas continues to be used and various localities and departments develop on the basis of their respective financial power, the synchronized development of construction will certainly be affected.

When investment quotas are allocated to trades, departments will tend to give priority to their respective key projects. In this situation, some projects cannot achieve comprehensive production capacity and, at the same time, this will foster the phenomena of "big and comprenhensive" or "small and comprehensive" in varying degrees. It is necessary to study how to change allocating investment quotas to that of trades. Investment can be directly allocated to large and medium-sized projects according to the needs of their comprehensive capacity, with the principal projects as the cores; investment in other projects concerned can be properly arranged at the same time. Then, the departments concerned can take charge of the construction in accordance with unified plans.

We must strengthen scientific research and organize strength to tackle key technical problems. At present, some key equipment and material needed in some projects is not available. This has impeded the completion of these projects and synchronization of construction.

In order to tackle the key technical problems effectively, it is necessary to intensify the training of scientific and technological personnel and strengthen their ranks. The financial measures in which funds for trial-producing new products are allocated without compensation must be changed. It is necessary to adopt more active and more effective measures to support the development of new technology. In some industrially advanced countries, in order to support the development of new technology, the state financial departments allocate funds to banks specializing in investment; these banks in turn make loans to the enterprises.

If the trial-production is successful, the enterprises pay back the loans to the banks; if the trial-production fails, a portion of the funds are borne by the enterprises and the rest of the loan is canceled. In this way, funds for developing new products and new technology can greatly increase and, at the same time the parties concerned have to shoulder more economic responsibility, thus effectively improving the economic results of the work of new product trial-production. This is worth taking as an example to follow.

We must try to make good preparations for projects at the initial stage. Previously, one of the important reasons why construction could not be kept in synchronization in some projects lay in the fact that preparations at the initial stage were not carried out well. If preparations at any link at the initial stage are not done perfectly, the completion of the projects as a whole and their coordinated operation will certainly be affected.

After making proper overall decisions and rationally selecting projects, stress should then be laid on various preparations at the initial stage. For example, design work should move ahead and the quality of designs should be improved. At present, the number of newly started large and medium-sized projects is not great. This provides a favorable condition. It is necessary to list a number of key projects in the 5-year plan which are fairly large in scale, high in technical requirements and complicated in coordinated relationship, and organize the design units concerned to make plans and designs in advance. Working drawings should be prepared before the projects begin. Budgetary estimates and budgets drawn up from working drawings should be taken as the foundation for planning the volume of investment, drawing up loan contracts and practicing the investment contract economic responsibility system. If all projects are built in accordance with designs and their costs of construction comply with the budgetary estimate, synchronization of construction can be achieved.

We must work out rational economic policies and measures and properly handle economic relationships between various parties concerned. This matter is closely related to synchronization of construction. For example, coal in Shanxi Province can easily be shipped to other regions, but electricity cannot easily be transmitted out of the province. That is because coal is subsidized but selling electricity is not subsidized, even though the selling price of electricity is lower than the price of electricity within this province. That is the reason why Shanxi Province has excessive electricity but the grid in the area of Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan has been short of electricity for a long time. Owing to a lack of enthusiasm for transmitting electricity to other areas, the building of transmission lines and substations lags behind the building of power stations. Apart from Shanxi Province, the problem of lack of synchronization in the building of power stations and the building of transmission lines and substations also exists in the Baotou power station of Nei Monggol and the Nanyahe hydropower station in Sichuan Province.

To solve this kind of problem, besides guidance by plans and the overall viewpoint, we should also rely on adopting correct economic policies and measures. Taking electricity as an example again, economic policies should be laid down to make the electricity-supplying areas feel that they can gain by supplying electricity, so as to arouse the initiative of localities to speed up the building of power stations and transmission lines and substations; and economic measures should be adopted to gradually expand the scope of the electricity grid in accordance with internal economic relationships. Power grids in one province or several provinces can be reestablished by economic regions, so that economic blockade between different areas can be broken by means of organization. Of course, in so doing, the area in which power stations are located should also benefit. In short, economic interests between central and local authorities, between different localities and between the state and the enterprises should be properly coordinated, and policies and measures worked out on this basis to promote smooth economic development.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH END

OW141228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- The 5-day panel discussions of the international symposium on continential seismicity and earthquake prediction ended here today after hearing 72 papers read by foreign and Chinese specialists.

At the discussion, Professor A.B. Bolt, president of the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, delivered a report titled "Seismological Strong Motion Parameters".

Professor F.F.Evision of the Institute of Geophysics, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, read his paper "Seismic Hazard Assessment in Continental Areas".

Professor K. Shimazaki of the Earthquake Research Institute of University of Tokyo, said that the stress at the plate boundary can be transmitted far into the midplate region.

Professor P. Tapponnier of the laboratory of tectonophysics of the Paris Institute of Geophysics said that deformation of the Asian landmass is caused by the penetration of the Indian Block.

Dr. R.E. Wallace of the U.S. Geological Survey (California) said in his paper that fault activity shifts to other belts or areas but does not return to the first belt or area possibly for thousands of years.

Professor G.A. Sobolev of the Institute of Physics of the Earth under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences said that after conducting experiments on the big granite and basalt blocks, he and his colleagues hold the view that precursors in various parts of the samples are quite different.

In his paper, seismologist Ding Guoyu of the State Seismological Bureau said that active faults with various regional characteristics widely distributed in China indicate movements between land blocks and reflect the stress conditions of a region. By the study of some data of fault slips and paleo-earthquakes, he said that intracontinental strong earthquakes along an active fault have a long recurrence interval, generally, several hundreds or several thousands of years.

Research Fellow Xu Shaoxie of the Institute of Geophysics under the State Seismological Bureau, said that the seismicity patterns represent a relationship between earlier and later earthquakes and are helpful in earthquake prediction.

Tomorrow, Chinese and foreign seismologists will leave Beijing in three groups for study tours of earthquake sites in Liaoning, Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces.

FANG YI MEETS DELEGATES TO EARTHQUAKE SYMPOSIUM

OW141542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, met this afternoon with seismologists from 23 countries and Hong Kong and representatives from international organizations, attending an international symposium on continental seismicity and earthquake prediction. The symposium was held here from September 8 to 14.

Fang Yi congratulated the symposium on its success, and discussed strengthening academic exchanges. Present was Ye Duzheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

SHANDONG ISSUES CONGRESS SPIRIT CIRCULAR

SK150800 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on studying and disseminating documents adopted at the 12th national party congress, urging party organizations at all levels to take the dissemination of the 12th party congress' documents as a major task and to grasp the work of studying, disseminating and implementing the 12th party congress' documents in a down-to-earth manner. The circular urges party organizations to lead the broad masses of party members, cadres and the people to immediately unfold a vigorous campaign for studying and disseminating the 12th party congress' spirit.

The circular urges that, in studying and disseminating the 12th party congress' documents, efforts should be made to firmly grasp the basic issue of communist education and uphold communist theory, ideology and spirit to master and implement all documents and resolutions adopted at the 12th party congress. Localities and units should take the opening speech at the 12th party congress, the report given by the CPC Central Committee and the new party constitution as teaching materials to unfold extensive and penetrating education on communist ideology among the people. It is necessary to regard communist ideology as the core of a campaign to successfully build a socialist spiritual civilization so as to enable the broad masses of party members, cadres and the people to foster revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. Efforts should be made to refute various erroneous modes of thought with persuasion and by countering certain tendencies and to eliminate the theory that communism has an uncertain future and various egotistic ways of thinking.

The circular urges that stress should be laid on studying activities among backbone and leading personnel at all levels. Meanwhile, a good job should be done in organizing well study activities among party members and the masses.

The circular stresses that, in carrying out study activities, it is necessary to integrate the campaign with the actual situation and solve practical problems. All-out efforts should be made to help party members, cadres and the masses foster a revolutionary outlook on life and a correct viewpoint on public and private, as well as thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people and the spirit of carrying forward communism.

The circular urges localities to practically strengthen organizational leadership over study activities. Principal responsible comrades should take personal charge in making arrangements and mobilizing the people for a campaign and in summing up experience gained in the study campaign. Full-time responsible comrades in charge of this work should respond to the circular's call with concrete deeds. In addition to doing a good job in self-study, leading comrades should go deep into grassroots level units to conduct investigation and study and to do a good job in selecting advanced units emerging in the study campaign. They should handle problems as soon as they arise. All study campaigns should be carried out under the unified leadership and arrangement of the CPC committees at all levels. Various units should actively make concerted efforts to gradually develop the campaign of studying the documents of the 12th national party congress in depth and in a down-to-earth manner under the leadership of their party committee.

SHANDONG HOLDS OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

SK141120 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the happy occasion of the successful conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress, the Shandong Provincial congress of advanced returned overseas Chinese, advanced relatives of overseas Chinese and advanced workers in charge of overseas Chinese affairs opened in Jinan on the morning of 13 September.

This is the first grand gathering of the province's overseas Chinese affairs front since the founding of the PRC. About 400 delegates from all over the province happily met to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and sum up and exchange experiences. They were determined to raise the province's overseas Chinese affairs to a new level and contribute to opening up an overall new situation for socialist modernization.

Gao Keting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the congress, he extended warm congratulations to the congress on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and people's government. He said: Since the founding of the PRC, particularly since the third plenary session of the party, the masses of returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese affairs workers have energetically made contributions to the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Many advanced persons and units have emerged. They are examples not only for returned overseas Chinese, relatives or overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese affairs workers to follow but also for the people across the province.

Zhuang Mingli, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, delivered a speech of congratulations on behalf of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

SHANDONG LEADERS SUPPORT 1ST PLENUM COMMUNIQUE

SK140952 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 13 September, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and people's government together with responsible persons of all departments directly under the provincial jurisdiction studied Communique No 1 of the First Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They all expressed their resolute support for the members and alternate members and the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the general secretary of the Central Committee and the members and alternate members of the Central Committee's Secretariat, ratified through a democratic election at the First Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and their resolute support for the chairman and vice chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee.

At the discussions participants said: Members of the new leading bodies are comrades loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and with a spirit of rendering wholehearted service to the people. Some of them are veteran proletarian revolutionaries with noble character and high prestige. Some are newly emerging forces in their prime with ability and political integrity. This is an example of the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. We feel very satisfied and pleasant with these new leading bodies. Under the leadership of new leading bodies, the party's task for the new historical period will certainly be carried out.

They said: Only our party can successfully realize the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. It is a great beginning in the history of communist movements in the world. This proves that ours is a worthy party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and a long-tested, experienced party. Under the leadership of the party, we have full confidence to comprehensively open up a new prospect for socialist modernization.

They unanimously expressed the determination to rally closely round the party Central Committee and unswervingly and unitedly work hard to implement the grand goal laid down at the party congress. Old comrades attending the discussions expressed: We should take veterans of the CPC Central Committee as an example to resolutely obey the party's demands and arrangements, do a good job in passing on experiences to new hands and make preparations for retreating to the second line. We should work hard with our whole hearts to make contributions to the cause of the party.

Attending the discussions were Gao Qiyun and Li Zichao, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Xu Leijian, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee; and Vice Governors Song Yimin, Zhu Qimin, Zheng Zijiu and Ding Fangming.

HENAN ISSUES CONGRESS STUDY, PUBLICITY PLANS

HK140830 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On 9 September the Henan Provincial CPC Committee approved and transmitted the "Suggestions of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department of Studying and Publicizing Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress." The "suggestions" require CPC committees at various levels in this province to regard Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th congress as a general guiding ideology in studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents and really do a good job in implementation. Principal leading comrades of the CPC committees at various levels must, in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities, set an example in the study, publicity and implementation of these documents and enthusiastically help party members, cadres and the masses of people apply communist ideology and theories in studying and mastering the tasks and guideline of the congress and in their action so that our work in various aspects can be developed along the right track of the 12th congress.

Doing a good job in studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th congress is a central task for propaganda work of the whole party both at present and in the future. In our province, this work will first be arranged in the following two stages: by the end of this year and in the first half of next year. A good job must be done to integrate the study and propaganda of the 12th congress documents with practice so that our work and work style can be improved. In the first stage, stress must be placed on understanding and mastering the spirit of the documents and unifying our thinking. In the second stage, it must be placed on deepening our understanding and integrating the spirit of the documents with our work on various fronts so that we can more conscientiously implement various policies and principles put forth by the 12th congress. Through these two stages, the thinking of the broad masses of party members, cadres and people in our province will be further unified on the basis of the 12th congress documents. They will boost their spirits and work hard with one heart and one mind to strive for the fulfillment of various fighting tasks set by the 12th congress.

The "Suggestions of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department of Studying and Publicizing Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress" requires all party members to carry out criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the requirements of this congress and the new party constitution, and through study, discussion and normal organizational activities, strengthen their sense of responsibility toward the party, overcome their shortcomings in their thinking and work style and carry forward the revolutionary spirit to fight for communism throughout their lives. Marked progress must be achieved in our work on all fronts and the party's work style so as to make ideological preparations for the rectification of the party.

CPC committees at various levels must pay great attention to the study and propaganda of the 12th congress documents and strengthen leadership over this work. They must regularly listen to the reports concerning the study and propaganda of the 12th congress documents and conscientiously study and solve the problems which may emerge in the course of study.

A Henan radio station commentary, entitled "Immediately Foster an Upsurge in Studying and Publicizing Documents of the 12th CPC National Congress," pointed out that the 12th CPC National Congress, which is of great and far-reaching significance and has just come to a successful close, was a congress for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future, a congress of opening up a new prospect for the socialist modernization construction and a most important congress since the party's seventh national congress.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, the new party constitution and the report of the CPC Central Committee adopted by the congress are new programs which will have epoch-making significance for the socialist modernization drive and party building in the new historical period.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech gave a brief exposition of the historical role and tasks of the 12th congress and guidelines of the 12th congress documents. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report clarified the strategic aim, emphases and steps and a series of correct policies for economic construction in the next 20 years and affirmed the political line of adhering to the socialist system and carrying out socialist modernization construction. The new party constitution summed up experiences and lessons in party building since the founding of the PRC, carried forward and developed the good points of the party constitutions adopted by the seventh and eight congresses and made some significant changes in the party constitution adopted by the 11th congress. In order to suit the needs and characteristics of the new historical period, the new party constitution sets higher demands on party members and puts forth important measures to adhere to and improve party leadership and strengthen the party's fighting capacity.

Party members and cadres, especially leading cadres of the party organizations at various levels, must throw themselves into this study and propaganda with great political enthusiasm and high consciousness and lead the broad masses of people in the study of the 12th congress documents so as to promptly set off an upsurge in the whole province.

HUBEI ON STUDYING, IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK140931 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Station commentary article: "Conscientiously Study and Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the 12th Party Congress and Strive To Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization".

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress has successfully closed. We warmly hail the great successes achieved by the congress.

The 12th congress of our party will start a magnificent new chapter in the history of our party with its great contribution toward creating a new and great situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech concisely expounded on the historical tasks and historical position of the 12th CPC Congress. The report by the 11th CPC Central Committee, which was adopted by the congress, has determined the strategic goals, stresses, steps and correct principles in the economic field for the next 20 years of development and has, in the ideological and political field, provided the ideological guarantee for upholding the socialist system and carrying forward the modernization construction. This is a new program to build our country into a modern, socialist, powerful state with a high degree of civilization and a high degree of democracy.

The new party constitution adopted by the congress, in keeping abreast with the characteristics and needs of the new historical period, has put forth stricter requirements for party members. It is the powerful weapon to reinforce the fighting strength of the party organizations and to uphold and improve the party's leadership.

The congress has given birth to new central leading bodies, including the Central Committee, into which a vast number of young and middle-aged comrades who are in their prime and have both ability and political integrity have been elected, and the Central Advisory Commission into which many old comrades with rich experience who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect have been elected.

This has further enabled cooperation between and succession of the new and the old cadres and, thus, turned our party into a more energetic fighting command. The documents and resolutions adopted by the congress and the election of the leading bodies and leading people have reflected the common wish of the whole party, the whole army and all the people of all nationalities. We warmly support all these decisions and resolve to strive for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization under the correct leadership of the party's Central Committee.

In order to fulfill the glorious and arduous tasks the congress has entrusted to us, the most important and urgent thing for us is to study. This congress has summed up the historical experience which we have obtained in the long practice of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality in our country, and in particular the experience we have obtained in winning the historical victory since the third plenary session. It has thus both posed and answered a series of important theoretical and practical questions. For example: What is the scientific basis of the goal of economic development in the next 20 years? How can we attain this goal? How do we comprehensively view the characteristics of socialism? Why do we say that the socialist spiritual civilization is one of the important characteristics of socialism? How do we understand the relationship between the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and that of the socialist material civilization? Why do we have to take communist ideology as the core of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization? Why do we say that communism, apart from being a system, is first of all a movement and that what we are doing today in the socialist stage is part of the communist movement? Why do we say that it is impossible to build socialism without communist ideology? How do we understand and handle the relationship between the carrying out of communist ideological education and the implementation of the current socialist policies? How do we understand and handle the class struggle which still exists in our country? Why do we have to rectify the party and reform our work style, and so on?

The reports and the new constitution adopted at the 12th congress have correctly and profoundly elaborated all the above important theoretical and practical questions. In order to turn these questions into universal correct understanding and thus implement such understanding in practical work, the first important thing is to study. This study of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress is not an ordinary study of current affairs or policies, but a study and education of communist ideology and theory, an education of the proletarian world outlook and party character for Communist Party members. It is an essential political, ideological and theoretical capital construction which is of radical significance. We must give full play to the great role of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress in mobilizing and organizing. And in order to make the 12th CPC Congress known to everyone, we must take conscientious and effective measures but not perfunctory and nominal ones. We must, for example, organize study classes, hold forums, give political lectures, establish the system of announcers and propagandists and the system of party lectures, organize the masses to read newspapers and listen to the radio and so on. No matter what form study takes, the most important thing is that leading people should take the lead in studying. Leading people, by doing well in studying, can bring along a vast number of people to join the study; otherwise, they might have a bad influence on the whole unit. The leading people can regard taking the initiative in studying as an approach to earning their leadership power.

Study must be carried out in light of the actual working conditions and the actual ideological level in one's own region and department so as to solve the problems of ideological understanding and guide the work and practice. With the spirit of the documents being grasped and understanding being unified, we must revise our production and working plans according to the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress so as to closely rally all party members, all cadres and the whole people around the party. We must brace them up and make them conscientiously work and vigorously promote production with one heart and one mind, and thus courageously and indomitably fight for the realization of the strategic goals and the fighting tasks laid down by the 12th CPC Congress!

GUIZHOU RIBAO EDITORIAL CITED ON CONGRESS

HK150351 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Sep 82

[GUIZHOU RIBAO 13 September editorial: "Seriously Study the Documents of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The editorial says: Like the east wind blowing with mighty power, the news about the triumphant holding of the 12th party congress blew over the Guizhou plateau. While the congress was in progress, people of all nationalities strived to be the first to read the reports and speeches published by the congress and feared to lag behind. Why did people show such concern for the 12th party congress? The fact is that only 6 years since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and less than 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great change has occurred in our country and in Guizhou, and all fronts have been full of vitality and prosperous. All this has emerged under the leadership of the CPC and has been achieved under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This historic change is heartening and stimulating. Events have once again proved that the CPC is worthy of the title of a great party, a glorious party and a correct party. It is natural that people should show concern for the congress of such a party.

The 12th party congress summed up the victorious history of the past 6-years, formulated the new combat program and determined specific strategic objectives, strategic steps, strategic key points and the principle and the policy of continuing to advance. The great prospects for socialist modernization are unfolded even more clearly before us. No doubt, after the 12th party congress, under the leadership of the new CPC Central Committee, we can surely press forward to victory, open up new prospects of socialist modernization and add an even more brilliant chapter to history.

The editorial points out: The 12th party congress has now concluded. The important work confronting party organizations at all levels throughout the province is to continue to organize the study of the documents of the 12th party congress, implement its spirit and give play to the great mobilizing and organizing role of its documents so that all party members, cadres and people of all nationalities can work with one heart and one mind, inspire their spirits and struggle arduously to accomplish all combat tasks formulated by the 12th party congress. Through summing up the positive and the negative experiences, the 12th party congress adhered to and developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and analyzed and developed the line, principles and policies following from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress. The documents of the 12th party congress are the crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party and are the fundamental basis on which all future work of the party relies. Only by carefully studying the documents of the 12th party congress can we properly implement the spirit of the 12th party congress. Therefore, CPC committees at all levels must do well in taking up the study and publicizing the documents of the 12th party congress and must waste no time. Cadres and party members, particularly leading cadres at and above the county level, must work hard to take the lead in studying them well.

The editorial stresses: We must study the documents profoundly and thoroughly grasp their spirit and essence. All party members and cadres who have the ability to read must thoroughly read the documents and gradually understand them one by one. Together with the relevant works of Marx, Lenin, Comrade Mao Zedong and some important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities over the past few years, we must deepen our understanding of the documents. In light of the ideological realities of our own localities, our own departments and our own units and through the assistance of and the discussion among our comrades, we must fully understand the basic spirit of the documents. Through study of the documents of the 12th party congress, party members, cadres and the masses can greatly enhance their levels of ideological understanding and of understanding policies.

On the basis of seriously understanding the essence and the basic spirit of the documents, all party members and comrades on all fronts throughout the province must think over and discuss how to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress in their own practical work, how to use the spirit of the 12th party congress to improve their own work and do well in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and how to enable all fronts to open up new prospects. In light of the realities of the work of their own localities and their own departments, leadership groups at all levels must sum up experiences and lessons and look into measures to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress. In compliance with the spirit of the 12th party congress and with the requirements of the new party constitution, all party members must, through study, discussion and the normal activities of the organization, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the concept of the party, heighten the cultivation of party spirit, eliminate the shortcomings in ideology and work style, foster the revolutionary spirit of struggling hard all their lives for communism, correct the work style of the party and make good ideological preparations for the rectification of the party which will begin in the second half of next year.

SICHUAN MEETING LAUDS CONGRESS RESULTS, CLOSING

HK150350 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] SICHUAN RIBAO reports: Yesterday, the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a discussion. They were extremely satisfied with and loyally supported the victorious closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, the birth of 2 commissions and 1 committee, the central leading organs and the central leaders elected in the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They confidently said: Under the leadership of the new Central Committee, it is certain that we can accomplish the various tasks and achieve the goals determined by the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Du Xinyuan and Dhe Haoju, secretaries of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Members of the various departments of the provincial CPC committee, responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, people's government and the major departments of the provincial organs, attended the meeting.

The comrades who attended the meeting vied in their efforts to speak in an extremely excited mood. They said: The 12th party congress, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, was a lively and successful congress. The opening speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the report presented by Comrade Hu Yaobang reviewed the combat history of the party, correctly summarized the positive and negative experiences of the past and pointed out the magnificent goal for the building of our socialist modernization and the four political guarantees required in the realization of this goal. The speech and the report also clearly pointed out the direction for endeavor to the members of the whole party and the people of all nationalities in our country. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress eliminates the errors of leftism in the party constitution adopted by the 11th CPC National Congress. It inherited and enhanced the outstanding features of the party constitutions of the 7th and 8th CPC National Congress. It is the best party constitution since the founding of our party. Thus, the comrades who attended the meeting held: This national congress was one that carried forward the cause and forged ahead into the future and was totally unprecedented. They completely agreed with the reports presented by the central leading comrades and the resolutions adopted at the congress. They expressed their determination to firmly and thoroughly carry them out.

The comrades who attended the meeting said: The new leadership group of the Central Committee is a very strong and leading core full of vitality. We feel satisfied and relieved.

There is a combination of elderly and new in the leadership group of the Central Committee. This shows that there is no lack for successors to carry on the glorious cause of our party, which can be inherited through the generations. We completely believe that under the leadership of the new Central Committee, it is certain that we can realize our strategic goal and the three basic improvements in accordance with the demands in the general tasks proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The comrades who attended the meeting also made arrangements to organize study and carry out the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress in accordance with the actual situation of our province in the future. They said: It is first necessary to organize study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress so as to comprehensively appreciate the spirit of the congress. We must act according to the general goal of endeavor, the various tasks and the principles and policies proposed in the 12th CPC National Congress. We must grasp well in Sichuan the tasks of agriculture, energy resources, communications, science and education. As a result, we will continuously contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

SICHUAN RIBAO HAILS CPC CONGRESS CONCLUSION

HK150420 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 14 Sep editorial: "Firmly Advance Along the Direction Pointed Out by the 12th Party Congress -- Ardently Congratulating the Victorious Closing of the 12th CPC National Congress."]

[Text] The editorial said: The 12th CPC National Congress, having accomplished its glorious historical task, has closed victoriously. The election held by the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has produced new central leading organs and new central leaders. The 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Congress has also approved the chairman and vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and the members of its Standing Committee, and the chairman of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the members of its Standing Committee. The party members and the people of all nationalities in our province warmly celebrate the complete success achieved in the 12th CPC National Congress. They are determined to support the new central leading organs and the new central leaders; they are determined to seriously study and thoroughly carry out the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress; and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, firmly advance along the direction pointed out by the 12th party congress to win new victories.

The editorial said: The Central Committee elected at the 12th CPC National Congress, together with the central leading organs and the central leaders elected at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Congress, form a strong and effective command headquarters of our party. In this Central Committee, there are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who have undergone long testing, and the committee has also been replenished with a great number of relatively young comrades, this shows that a highly unified collective leadership in which the old and the new cooperate intimately, and in which the old are smoothly replaced by the new, has been formed and realized in our party. The birth of the new central leading organs is a strategic organizational step adopted by our party to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It will certainly exert positive effects and profound influence on the long-term security and prosperity of the country and the communist cause.

The editorial said: The 12th party congress has erected a group-making milestone in the history of our party. Party organizations at all levels and all members of the Communist Party in our province must immediately take action. They should study well, publicize well and carry out well and thoroughly the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Responsible comrades of party committees at all levels should not only personally transmit and publicize the congress, they should also get to know the situation through study and answer the various questions raised in their study. The party committees should organize well a propaganda and theory force and bring its role into full play. They should try their best to give the party members, cadres and masses a comprehensive and correct understanding of the spirit and the various tasks proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress. They should also try their best to develop the various tasks in guiding the people along the track determined by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The editorial finally said: Let us be closely united around the Central Committee, bestir ourselves, be of one heart and one mind, continue our endeavor and grasp well our work, and march bravely forward to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization along the correct track of Marxism.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN URBAN CONSTRUCTION -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Sichuan Province has made good progress in urban construction. Over the past 4 years or so, the province has built houses on some 18 million square meters of land in urban areas, which is equal to some 60 percent of the total housing areas used in the 28 years before 1978. According to the statistics compiled by 13 cities, over the past 4 years, the number of buses in operation is some 50 percent more than before, the number of passengers is 113 percent more than before, the length of urban roads is 100 percent longer than before, the amount of tap water supplied per year has increased by 37.5 percent and the degree of afforestation of urban areas has quickly increased. The province has some 300 large, medium-sized and small cities, which are economic, political and cultural centers. As importance was not sufficiently attached to urban construction, the masses' livelihood and economic and cultural development were affected. In the past, only several large and medium-sized cities had urban construction management organs. Now, 148 countries have set up these organs. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Aug 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL DISCUSSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK150819 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] According to our correspondent (Lei Zhongsheng), the regional CPC committee recently held an enlarged meeting of standing committee members to study and discuss the documents of the 12th national party congress. Leading cadres participating in the meeting repeatedly studied and conscientiously discussed the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the new CPC constitution and other important documents, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as their general guiding ideology. They have wholehearted support to the new leading organs of the party Central Committee and pledged to create new situations in the region's socialist modernization in line with the orientation of the 12th national party congress.

Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: The 12th CPC National Congress has summed up both positive and negative experiences and enriched the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Just like the Seventh CPC National Congress, which played an important role in winning victories of the new democratic revolution, the 12th CPC National Congress will play an important historic role in developing our country's cause of socialist modernization.

While discussing Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the meeting participants pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is a general program and mobilization order to build a powerful modern socialist country with highly developed civilization and democracy. Not only should we set an example in studying and implementing the documents of the 12th party congress, but we should also vigorously propagate them and make every household understand them.

In light of the unhealthy practices existing inside the party, the participants strengthened their comprehension of the new CPC constitution. They said: The new CPC constitution has set still stricter demands on party members, cadres and party's primary organizations and totally conforms to the features and needs of the new period. We should resolutely abide by the correct regulations of the new CPC constitution concerning the important issues of party life so as to improve the party's work style once and for all. We should also ensure a better financial and economic situation and better social habits with the improved party work style.

Some veteran comrades who have been party members for many years were very happy to see that many middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted to the new leading organs of the party Central Committee. Li Wen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: The 12th CPC National Congress has fulfilled the organizational cooperation of the old and the new and the organizational replacement of the old by the new. This is a sign of vigor and prosperity for our party. With a strong sense of responsibility in revolution, we should select and promote many middle-aged and young cadres, who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life, to leading posts at all levels so as to ensure that these is no lack of successors to carry on the revolutionary cause. Veteran comrades pledged to fulfill the three great tasks under the leadership of the 12th party Central Committee, continually implement the important instructions on Nei Monggol work assigned by the party Central Committee, strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities, lead the people of all nationalities across the region to work hard through their own efforts and make contributions to opening new situations in socialist modernization and to building a prosperous Nei Monggol.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WHEAT OUTPUT -- Ih Ju League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, is enjoying a good wheat crop on its 2.2 million mu of wheat field. The average per-mu output is 490 jin and the total wheat output is over 100 million jin, topping previous peaks. In Hohhot the peasants have fallen over each other to sell wheat to the state. By 9 September, the city had stored 10.9 million jin of wheat, overfulfilling the wheat procurement plan by 0.9 percent. Procurement is continuing. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 82 SK]

LIAONING MILITARY DISTRICT HAILS CONGRESS SPIRIT

SK140947 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of Liaoning Military District sponsored an enlarged meeting today to joyfully discuss and study the communique of the 1st Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Participating comrades pledged to support the new CPCCC Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the CPCCC Political Bureau, the CPCCC secretary general and the CPCCC Secretariat, as well as the chairman and vice chairmen of the CPCCC Military Commission assigned by the CPC Central Committee. Participants are determined to closely rally round the CPC Central Committee to strive to achieve the grand goal set forth by the 12th national party congress and to accelerate the progress of modernizing and regularizing the armed forces units.

In voicing his opinions at the meeting, (Ma Ying), political commissar of the provincial military district, noted: The communique of the 1st Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee has embodied our desires and totally conformed with the interest of the party, the army and the people. The newly elected leading body is the clique of our party's leaders who are the most authoriative persons and have the most influence and ability to lead. With such a powerful leading core in its Central Committee, our party forecasts a brilliant future. Our country, then, is full of promise.

(Cheng Hai), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, stated: Newly elected members of the CPC Central Committee are either veteran comrades with high prestige who take the lead in work, or middle-aged cadres in the prime of life who work on the first line. Such a leading body in the party has realized the principle of viewing from the angle of the overall situation of the revolution and of paying attention to long-term construction in the party. It has embodied the cooperation between new and cold cadres and the succession of the new to the old, demonstrated the gradual transition of promoting more younger successors full of knowledge and specialized ability and successfully maintained an organizational continuity in the policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

At the meeting, bearing in their minds the major achievements scored by the PLA units in modernizing and regularizing armed forces in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inauguration as chairman of the CPCC Military Commission, participants hailed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was wisely reelected as chairman of the CPCCC Military Commission at the 1st Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

(Zhang Xincheng), advisor to the provincial military district, stated: Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Yang Shangkun are veteran army generals with meritorious military service. They have made remarkable contributions to building armed forces units both in the past and at present. The assumption of leading work in the CPCC Military Commission by these veteran comrades has shown the greatest political concern shared by the CPC Central Committee for the people's armed forces. For this, commanders and fighters in our armed forces take incomparable honor and pride.

GANSU OFFICIALS SUPPORT CONGRESS ELECTION RESULTS

SK140856 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, after watching the television program on the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government met yesterday evening for discussions. They unanimously maintained: The newly elected members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the members of the Political Bureau's Standing Committee, the general secretary of the Central Committee and the members and alternate members of the Central Committee's Secretariat as well as the newly elected chairman and vice chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee are totally in keeping with the aspirations of the whole party and the people throughout the country. This newly elected leading body reflects the firm unity and unification of our party, the cooperation between old and new cadres, the replacement of the old by the new and the development of our party.

Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the forum. He said: The leading personnel of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau's Standing Committee, the general secretary of the Central Committee, and the members of the Central Committee's Secretariat elected by the first plenary session of the 12th party Central Committee have formed a strong fighting headquarters for the whole party and the people throughout the country. We pledge to work hard under the leadership of the new party Central Committee so as to fulfill the grand goal set forth by the 12th national party congress. Together with the people of all nationalities across Gansu Province, we should conscientiously implement the call of the party Central Committee in line with the practical situation of the province. We should also create new situations and score new achievements in all fields of work.

[Words indistinct], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: The newly elected leading body not only consists of tried veteran comrades but also young comrades. The whole party and the people of all nationalities across the country will certainly support the cooperation of the old and the new and the replacement of the old by the new.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 13 SEP

HK140942 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this afternoon. The meeting decided to hold the Fifth session of the Fifth Xinjiang Uygur Regional People's Congress in Urumqi in December 1982. The main agenda of the session will be listening to, examining and discussing the government work report and the people's congress standing committee work report. At the 17th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee, committee members studied and discussed the documents of the 12th party congress and the communique of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th party congress and the communique of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They held: The correct program for completely opening up new prospects for socialist modernization and a series of principles and policies which were put forth by the 12th party congress are the fundamental basis on which all items of work rely. In electing the new central leadership organs, the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee organizationally achieves cooperation between the young and the elderly cadres and the succession of the old by the young cadres in the supreme leadership organs of the party. This is an amazing major task of the party in history. It will ensure the stability and continuity of the correct line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and will further consolidate and develop the political situation of the unity of the whole party and the stability and unity of the whole country.

Committee members declared: It is essential to closely rally around the CPC Central Committee, and in connection with the realities of Xinjiang, completely implement all combat tasks put forth by the 12th party congress, continually improve and better the work of the people's congress standing committee and all other work and struggle hard to open up new prospects for socialist modernization and to build a prosperous, rich, united and antihegemonist socialist Xinjiang. At the meeting, committee members listened to, examined and discussed the report of the regional people's government on using the old Uigur and Kazak scripts in an all-round way. They approved the resolution of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee on using old Uygur and Kazak scripts in an all-round way. They also approved the appointments and removals of cadres. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Saifulayefu presided over the afternoon's plenary meeting.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VIEWS 12TH CPC CONGRESS

OW142026 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep 14 (CNA) -- The new "constitution" of the Chinese Communist Party suggests that Peking will try to play the Russian card as well as the U.S. card, Dr. James C.Y. Soong, government spokesman of the Republic of China, said in response to queries of foreign correspondents as the CPC concluded it's 12th congress in Peking. Playing the China card, he said, is "like adding gangrene to an infection."

Dr. Soong said that in holding onto the Central Military Commission during the reshuffle of Chinese Communist leadership, Teng Hsiao-ping was attempting to use "the gun barrel" to consolidate the "gang of three" rule in himself, Hu Yao-pang and Chao Tzu-yang. But these three cannot control the total situation, he added.

The text of Dr. Soong's remarks follows:

"The old cast chosen for the new organs at the recent congress of the Chinese Communist Party shows that the 'gang of three' of Teng Hsiao-ping, Hu Yao-pang and Chao Tzu-yang cannot effectively control the total situation and reach their target.

"The clinching proof is found in failure of such old cadres as Yen Chien-ying and Li Hsien-nien to retreat from the scene as they were supposed to.

"Since the Teng faction has failed to attain its objective of complete control, Communist Party power struggle will be accelerated.

"The Chinese Communists are obsessed with ensuring power through 'the gun barrel.' Mao Tse-tung relied on the gun barrel during the Cultural Revolution. Now Teng Hsiao-ping is attempting to consolidate the rule of the 'gang of three' through the gun barrel by clinging to chairmanship of the Central Military Commission.

"Instead of retreating to the second line, he is attempting to pull the wool over the eyes of the people and exercise the power of party chairman through the Military Commission post. Using this authority, he can continue to launch liquidation movements against opposing factions.

"In foreign policy, the Chinese Communists have removed mention of 'the United States and the Soviet Union,' as their anti-hegemonist targets, which were specified in the 1977 party constitution. But the new constitution emphasizes unity with the Third World in the struggle against hegemonism.

"The Chinese Communists obviously intend to oppose Russia for leadership of the international communist movement and at the same time counter the United States with the strength of the Third World. This is attempting to play the Russian card as well as the U.S. card.

"The Chinese Communists have restored the Russian system of the 'general secretary' and assert that their ultimate ideological goal is to implement the Communist social system. But they have downgraded 'anti-hegemonism' to third place in their order of priorities. They are also prepared to resume border negotiations with Russia.

"This demonstrates that the Chinese Communists are trying to play their game two ways, placating and attacking at one and the same time. Under such conditions, any attempt to play the 'China card' will be like 'adding gangrene to an infection.'"

TAIPEI PAPER WARNS AGAINST HU YAOBANG REPORT

OW140659 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Chinese Communists' Two Vicious Schemes of Peace Talks and United Front Work"]

[Text] In his "report" to the "12th National Congress" of the Chinese Communist Party, "party Chairman" Hu Yao-pang said: "Together with all the patriotic people, our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad, we shall pursue the great aim of reunifying the motherland." He also said that "the return of Taiwan to the embrace of our great motherland -- is China's internal affair and no foreign country has the right to interfere" and "we hope that -- talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party may be held at an early date so that together, we can bring about the peaceful reunification of our motherland." In reply to queries by the ASSOCIATED PRESS on 7 September, Government Information Office Director James Soong refuted Hu Yao-pang's statement noting that "it constitutes nothing but united front polemics. It offers no new meaning but is an old tune." We agree with Director Soong's observation. What Hu Yao-pang proposed really offers no new meaning but is only united front polemics.

But there are two points that should be noted.

First this is the most representative and official statement made by the Chinese Communists since they launched their united front work for peace talks. As "party chairman," Hu Yao-pang this time made his statement at a still higher level than Yeh Chien-ying when the latter made his nine-point proposal. Furthermore, since it was made by Hu Yao-pang in his capacity as "party chairman" in the form of a "report" at the Chinese Communists' "12th National Congress," it has a more formal tone than the casual talk on the subject made by Teng Hsiao-ping in his meetings with foreign guests. It is not an overstatment to refer to Hu Yao-pang's statement as one reflecting the current policy decision adopted by the Chinese Communists in their united front work on Taiwan.

Second, the fact that in his "report" Hu Yao-pang formally raises the hope for "early talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party" and the fact that the Chinese Communists' new "party constitution" includes an appeal for "reunification" with Taiwan make it appear that they are downright serious about the "peace talks." When we take these two points into consideration in viewing Hu Yao-pang's proposal and study the proposal in connection with the Chinese Communists' reiteration of their "fundamental policy" for "a peaceful solution of the Taiwan question" as mentioned in the "joint communique" issued by the Chinese Communists and the United States, it should be very clear to us that the Chinese Communists' united front scheme of peace talks has become a "policy decision." It is very likely that following the close of their "12th national congress," the Chinese Communists will carry out their united front scheme of peace talks in a planned way going one step at a time.

We cannot predict what step the Chinese Communists will take next, but we can predict several "designs" they will likely use. Since the principal target of the united front work for peace talks is Taiwan, the Chinese Communists will sooner or later use our government's firm position of absolutely no contacts to their advantage in their attempt to isolate our government at home and abroad.

They can shift the blame to the Kuomintang and the people of the whole country and create antagonism between the Kuomintang and the compatriots both at home and abroad by practicing their theory of "dividing one into two." This scheme can be detected in the tactics used by Hu Yao-pang in making the "peace talks" appear only to be "talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party" without mentioning whether this should be carried out at the government level. The Chinese Communist regime is one of "dictatorship of the proletariat." In other words, it is a regime under the "dictatorship of the Chinese Communist Party." On the other hand, however, the Government of the Republic of China is a constitutional government. It is a government of the whole people. To confuse the ruling party of the Kuomintang with the Government of the Republic of China and to place our government on par with the Chinese Communist regime is a treacherous and vicious plot of Hu Yao-pang. The purpose is to isolate our government and go a step further to also isolate the Kuomintang. This is the vicious scheme of the Chinese Communists' united front work for peace talks that must be exposed.

Another thing that we must point out is that the Chinese Communist united front work for peace talks is not aimed at "peace talks" but at weakening Taiwan's defense capability. It is perfectly clear to the Chinese Communists that they can never succeed in bringing about "talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party" through alluring tricks. They know that our government will surely refuse any "proposal" they make. Therefore, they do not entertain the high hope of really achieving "peaceful reunification." On the surface, they are directing their united front work for peace talks at us. In reality, they have been doing this to intensify pressure on the United States in the hope that the latter, after limiting its arms sales to our country both in quality and quantity, will be compelled to make another concession on the time limit before the arms sales are eventually completely stopped. Furthermore, they are also attempting to use this to create differences of opinion inside the United States about the "Taiwan Relations Act," in the hope that the differences will finally lead to the abrogation of the act. The Chinese Communists deeply understand that as long as the "Taiwan Relations Act" exists, the unbreakable, substantial ties between China and the United States will remain. Besides, the main reason for existence of the act is to safeguard peace in the Taiwan Strait. If by carrying out their united front work for peace talks the Chinese Communists can make the United States mistakenly believe in their "fundamental policy" for "a peaceful solution of the Taiwan question," an erosive effect against the "Taiwan Relations Act" will emerge out of the "pressure of opinion" they can apply inside the United States. When the time is ripe for them, they can once again resort to the old threat of "lowering the level of relations" to compel the United States to rescind this national act.

We are not presenting the above analysis to scare people with exaggerations nor are we trying to invent things. Our purpose is to remind people inside and outside the government that, although Hu Yao-pang's proposal offers no new meaning, there are two hidden schemes in it which must not be treated lightly. The authorities concerned must get prepared against these schemes of the Chinese Communits and draw up still better and more effective plans in our strategy against the united front work for peace talks.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICA'S HORWOOD

OW142032 Taipei CNA in English 1409 14 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept 14 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday received South African Finance Minister O.P.F. Horwood and Mrs Horwood and members of his mission at the presidential office.

President Chiang extended warm welcome to Minister Horwood and his mission for their first visit to this country, and exchanged opinions with them on matters of mutual concern.

Since Premier Sun Yun-suan and Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha led delegations to visit each other's country's two years ago, relations between the Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa have been growing closer, President Chiang pointed out.

Earlier in the day, Premier Sun Yun-suan received Minister Horwood and his wife at the Executive Yuan.

K.H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, and Mrs Yu, and Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh and Mrs Hsu accompanied the visitors during the meeting.

Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung decorated the South African minister on the same day in recognition of his contributions to the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Minister Horwood also visited the Economics Ministry and heard a briefing on this nation's economic situation by Minister Chao Yao-tung.

TIBETANS IN NEPAL HONOR TAIPEI OFFICIALS

OW150331 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 15 (CNA) -- On behalf of the Tibetans residing in Nepal, Wang Chue-jung, Control Yuan member elected from overseas Chinese, presented Tuesday a "kata" (a long white silk belt) to President Chiang Ching-kuo expressing their high respect to the Chinese leader.

Wang, recently returned here from a nine-nation tour, said that during his stay in Nepal he met with Tibetan representatives there. The Tibetans asked him to convey their best wishes to President Chiang and the Government of the Republic of China.

In the meeting the Tibetans delivered six of the "kata" belts, which represent nobility for Tibetans, to President Chiang and other government leaders.

Wang Tuesday also presented "katas" to Control Yuan President Yu Chun-Hsien and Hsueh Jen-yang, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission under the Executive Yuan.

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO ON CPC CONGRESS RESULTS

Hu Yaobang Report

HK130727 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Unmask the Deng-Hu Clique's Camouflage -- The Deception Called 'Not Exporting Revolution'"]

[Text] The text of CPC "Chairman" Hu Yaobang's report delivered on 1 September to the 12th "Congress" was published yesterday. This "report" is divided into six parts. They are: changes in the mainland situation in recent years, economic problems, so-called "socialist spiritual civilization," "socialist democracy policy," foreign policy as well as the questions of "restructuring leadership organs and cadre policy" and "rectifying the party's style of work." It explains the policies and methods the Chinese Communists will adopt in the future. Judging from the text, apart from "restructuring the leadership organs," advocating to make the cadres younger, better educated and specialized and building a so-called "spiritual civilization" which reflect the distinguishing features of the Deng-Hu clique, the rest are a mere repetition of the cliches of Mao and Zhou and there is nothing new. We will now make a brief comment on the question of "not exporting revolution" in their "foreign policy."

In the section "adhering to an independent foreign policy" of his "report," Hu Yaobang said: "We Marxist-Leninists are convinced that communism will ultimately be realized throughout the world. However, revolution cannot be exported but can occur only by the choice of the people of the country concerned." Some foreign reporters who neither understand communist terms and phrases nor dialectics and logic noticed only the empty verbiage "revolution cannot be exported" but neglected the premise "Marxist-Leninists are convinced that communism will ultimately be realized throughout the world." They thought that the Deng-Hu clique has really given up the ambition of "world revolution" and will put a stop to foreign expansion and subversion. If they really think so and interpret it as such, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang will laugh their heads off.

Let us take another look at the latter section of Hu Yaobang's "report." "We have always firmly supported all victim countries and peoples in their struggle against aggression. We support the Korean people in their struggle to unify their fatherland...we support the African people in the struggle against South Africa's racism and expansionism...(Communist) China regards it as her sacred international duty to struggle resolutely against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism together with other Third World countries." This very obviously shows that Communist China is interfering in international affairs and attempting to establish hegomonism. Therefore "not exporting revolution" is an out-and-out lie.

As a matter of fact, this term "revolution cannot be exported" was not coined by Hu Yaobang. Both Zhou Enlai and Qiao Guanhua said it. However, they said it in a dialectical context. On the one hand they said "revolution cannot be exported" and on the other hand they stressed "there will be world revolution," and Communist China must "support the world revolution;" it is only a matter of the choice and timing and form.

On 13 January 1975, Zhou Enlai in his capacity as premier of the bogus regime delivered a "government work report" at the bogus Fourth National People's Congress. He said: "Detente and peace are being talked about everywhere in the world; it is precisely this that shows there is no detente, let alone lasting peace, in this world. At present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. Whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the international situation will develop in a direction favorable to the (Communist) people."

On 20 May 1975 Qiao Guanhua, in the name of "foreign minister" of the bogus regime, gave a talk on the world situation and the Chinese Communist foreign policy to the "Tianjian Garrison command." On the question of "revolution cannot be exported" and "supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people and fraternal parties of all countries," Qiao Guanhua said: "Revolution cannot be exported, this must be clearly explained. However, supporting the revolution of all countries is our principle. The principle cannot be changed but the tactics can be applied flexibly... As long as other people will rise up in revolt, we must support them. We must energetically support them. If the people of other countries have not risen up and the conditions of the revolution are not yet ripe, we will not send people to carry out subversion or send troops to carry out intervention. We have assured the Malaysian prime minister on this point. Some time later, when the president of the Philippines comes, we will give him the same assurance. As for wanting us to give the assurance that we will act publicly to prevent the revolutionary struggle of the local people or to prevent the revolutionary struggle led by the communist parties, this cannot be done... We must explain clearly this point. Regardless of whether the Communist Party of Malaya or other communist parties, we will support their revolutionary struggle as we have always done in the past until final victory is won. Our support for local revolutionary struggle is determined by the socialist system of our country and cannot be changed. If it can be changed, we will no longer be 'Marxists' but will become "revisionists" before long..."

From this we can see that their talk of "revolution cannot be exported" has a timing and depends on whether conditions are ripe or not. If conditions are not ripe, they will not send people to give support or to send armed forces to carry out subversion. If conditions are ripe and "when the (communist) people have risen up, we will then give support and success will come." This shows that their talk of "revolution cannot be exported" is in reality giving active support to "communist" revolution in all countries and also carrying out the "export of revolution."

On 6 January 1977, Chinese Communist "Vice Foreign Minister" Han Nianlong at a meeting in Guangdong pointed out: "The foreign bourgeois politicians have analyzed the question from a bourgeois standpoint and erroneously think that the recent political movement in 'China' will in the end bring about a turn to the right in 'China's' diplomatic line and that it will adopt a moderate foreign policy. This is absolutely impossible. If it is possible, we will go revisionist and betray the revolution... It is imperative to let all revolutionary forces throughout the world understand that only by using revolutionary forces against counterrevolutionary forces and taking the road of armed struggle can the people win national emancipation and stand up. This is the road of (Communist) China as well as the road of world revolution."

Experience has indicated that all the public announcements and written propaganda materials released by the Communist Party for external circulation are humbug. Only the documents transmitted internally and not made public are quite authentic. Hu Yaobang's "report" is a piece of written propaganda intended for external circulation. It has assumed the disguise of a "moderate" and "practical" line to create a false impression of "peace" and "compromise" to deceive world people, improve foreign relations and carry out international united front work. We only have to see the foreign activities of the Chinese Communists and their collusion with the communist parties and left-wing forces of various countries to know that their ultimate goal is "world revolution" and definitely not "peaceful coexistence."

'Deng-Hu Clique' Constitution

HK110418 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "On CPC's 'New Constitution'"]

[Text] The CPC's "new constitution," which had been brewed for a long time by the Deng-Hu clique, formally appeared on 8 September. This is a "party constitution" formulated after Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang had seized power and climbed to the summit stratum of the CPC's political organizations. Being a main document of the "12th congress," the "new constitution" reflects the characteristics fo the so-called "Deng-Hu system" and its policies and line. On the other hand, it also shows that Deng Xiaoping and his followers are adherents of Mao Zedong. They still advocate that the CPC's ultimate aim is the "realization of the communist society" and that the "CPC takes as its guide for action Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought." Thus, although some phraseology in this "constitution" may deceive some people, it cannot cover up the essence and the ferocious image of the CPC. Here, we would like to make a comparison between the constitution of the "12th congress" and that of the "11th congress."

One of the characteristics of the constitution adopted in 1977 by the "11th congress" which was presided over by Hua Guofeng is the affirmation and eulogy of the "Cultural Revolution." In the constitution adopted by the "12th congress," however, there is no eulogy nor negation of the "Cultural Revolution." There is even not a word of criticism or self-criticism of the inhuman "10 years of calamity." This is actually a covert affirmation of the "Cultural Revolution."

The second characteristic of the constitution adopted by the "11th congress" is the fanatic flattering of Mao Zedong. However, in the constitution of the "12th congress," the flattery of Mao Zedong as a person is replaced by the affirmation of "Mao Zedong Thought" and Mao's historical role. It says that "the Chinese Communists, chiefly represented by Mao Zedong, have established Mao Zedong Thought by integrating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought is an application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It has been proved to be a theoretical principle and summation of experiences in the Chinese revolution and construction..." It also says that the CPC "takes Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a guide for its action." This shows that a passage in the constitution adopted by the "seventh congress," that is, "the CPC takes Mao Zedong Thought -- an integration of Marxist-Leninist theories and the practice of the Chinese revolution -- as the guide for all its work," which was deleted by the "eight congress," has now been restored. It also shows that the Deng-Hu clique has attached importance to the deceased Mao, who has long been detested and cast aside by the people on the mainland.

The third characteristic of the constitution adopted by the "11th congress" is the emphasis on class contradictions and class struggle. However, although the "new constitution" admits that "after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes, most of the contradictions existing in our society do not carry the nature of class struggle," and that "class struggle no longer constitutes the principal constradiction," it continues to say that "owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions." It also stressed "dealing resolute blows to hostile elements who deliberately sabotage our socialist system and seriously endanger public security...." Obviously, they have not stopped their suppression over the masses of people or put an end to the so-called "class struggle."

The fourth characteristic of the constitution adopted by the "11th congress" is its emphasis on meddling in international affairs, supporting "revolutionary" struggles in various countries and opposing hegemonism, imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries in various countries. The constitution adopted by the "12th congress" also says that "the basic stand of the CPC in international affairs is: upholding proletarian internationalism and continuing to unite with the proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people all over the world ... in the common struggles against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism...."

In short, the basic line of the new constitution adopted by the CPC's "12th Congress" calls for adhering to the "four principles" -- "the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought." There is no fundamental difference between this line and that in the periods of rule under Mao Zedong and the "gang of four." Neither is there any difference between this line and Hua Guofeng's line. Today, although the Deng-Hu clique has put on an act to slight Mao -- for example, Mao's portrait was not hung as usual in the conference hall of the "12th congress," and no commemorative activities were held on 9 September this year, the 6th anniversary of Mao's death -- they have actually inherited the mantle of Mao's policies and are carrying out a "Mao Zedong line" without Mao Zedong.

The difference in this constitution is that there are some changes in the organizational system. The "party chairman" is replaced by a "general secretary," who is "responsible for calling meetings of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and its Standing Committee and takes charge of the work of the Central Secretariat." One of the roles these changes have played is abolishing the "chairman" system established since the "seventh congress" so that the CPC can learn from the "general secretary" and "first secretary" systems of the CPSU and other communist parties in Eastern Europe. The other role is removing Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian from their posts of "vice chairmen" so that Hu Yaobang (in fact, Deng Xiaoping) can arrogate all powers to himself.

Originally, it was said that the "advisory commission," the "discipline inspection commission" and the "Central Committee" would be at the same level. But now, it is stipulated that the former two are under the leadership of the latter. Thus, the "general secretary" becomes the "supreme leader." It is actually "chairman" in a disguised form. From this we can see that the changes in the organizational system are in reality tactics for taking over powers.

It was also said earlier that the CPC's "Military Commission" would be abrogated and instead, a "military commission" under the sham regime would be established. However, in the new "constitution" there is still a "Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee." It is stipulated that the General Political Department of the Communist army is "a political work organ of the Central Military Commission and is in charge of the party's political work in the army. The party's organizational system and setups in the army must be decided by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee." It seems that not only the CPC's Military Commission will continue to exist, but also the army will be placed under direct control of the "party." This is obviously an arrangement made by Deng Xiaoping. Thus, just like after the Zunyi meeting, there was a "Chairman Mao" of the "Military Commission" over Zhang Wentian, the CPC general secretary; and now, over "General Secretary" Hu Yaobang, there is a "Chairman Deng." In sum, although the tricks the Deng-Hu clique has played vary, the essence is not changed.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES VISAS TO RUSSIAN, HUNGARIAN

HK140305 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 14 Sep 82 p 1

[By Ben Chan]

[Excerpt] The Hong Kong government has recently denied visas to a Russian and a Hungarian wishing to attend an international conference here hosted by the Hong Kong Polytechnic.

It was believed that political reasons were behind the government's decision, because a tour to China by some of the conference members, including the two visa applicants, was part of the planned conference activities.

The Chinese Government bars Russians and Hungarians from its territories -- just like Israelis and South Africans, a source said.

Participating members of the conference were "enraged" by the government's "discriminatory move," the source said.

The International Federation for Documentation (IFD)'s 41st congress was opened yesterday at the Sheraton Hotel. About 200 information scientists from 50 countries gathered here to discuss the theme of "the challenge of information technology."

The congress was preceded by a four-day seminar at the polytechnic on education and training for information work in developed and developing countries.

The polytechnic's librarian, Barry Burton, also chairman of the congress's organizing committee confirmed that the visas had been refused, but declined to comment further.

The Russian and the Hungarian told a source here through separate telexes a month ago that the Hong Kong government had turned down their visa applications.

The two were Alexander Ivanovic Mikhailov, 76, of the Soviet Union and Peter Lazar, 64, from Hungary.

On Saturday, the general assembly of the congress passed a resolution deploring the government's decision not to allow the two to enter Hong Kong.

The source said no one had voted against the motion, although a few abstained.

The congress also decided to send a letter to the governor, Sir Edward Youde, to express the feeling of IFB members on the issue.

CORRECTION TO WEN WEI PO ON CPC LEADERSHIP

In the item headlined "Wen Wei Po Discusses CPC Leadership System," published in the 14 September China DAILY REPORT, page W 3, the second paragraph should read: 1. The establishment of the general secretary system with the abolition of the chairman system helps to strengthen collective leadership, stimulate democratic centralism and prevent the appearance of a personality cult. (Rewording and changing "presidium" to "chairman system."

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CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP IN ICSU RESTORED AFTER 30 YEARS

OW160240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Cambridge, England, September 15 (XINHUA) -- The International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU) today restored the seat of the China Association for Science and Technology in ICSU after a suspension of more than 30 years.

A resolution adopted unanimously by the 19th plenary session of ICSU said that ICSU recognized that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China and that the China Association for Science and Technology is a national member of ICSU.

After the adoption of the resolution, a delegation of the China Association for Science and Technology headed by Professor Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the association and a well-known physicist, attended the meeting to the warm welcome of other participants.

In a brief speech, Professor Zhou said that his association would make further efforts to increase cooperation and exchange with ICSU and scientists of other countries.

The 19th ICSU plenary session opened here on September 13 and will conclude on September 17.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES HELD IN WEST GERMANY

OW140911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, September 13 (XINHUA) -- West German Army today began a one-week maneuver in an area bounded by Bremen, Hamburg, Braunschweig and Minden.

Thirty-five thousand troops and 10,000 vehicles, are taking part in the war game, codenamed "Strong Defense".

Though 10,000 fewer soldiers are involved as compared with the last year's, higher training demands have been set for the exercise to raise the ability for combined operations with other branches of the armed forces. The exercise is part of NATO's annual "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

Another maneuver, codenamed "Carbine Fortress", began today at the Heidelberg-Crailsheim and Fuldabamberg regions with 80,000 troops from the United States, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg participating.

The coming weeks will see a series of NATO maneuvers of the army, navy and the air force to be staged in a wide area extending from Turkey to Norway.

U.S. ELECTRONICS COMPANY OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

Received by Chen Muhua

OW141522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with U.S. Texas businessman Trammel Crow, Mrs. Crow and their party. Chinese Minister Zhang Ting of electronics industry was present.

Trade Agreement Signed

HK160156 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Sep 82 p 2

[By a CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] An American electronics company yesterday signed mutual trade agreement in Beijing to buy Chinese electronic products for export to the United States.

The China Electronics Import and Export Corporation (CEIEC) under the Ministry of Electronics Industry signed the agreement with Lawrence-Crow Electronics (LCE) of the United States.

The mutual trade agreement involves five varieties of Chinese electronic products including electron tubes, batteries, quartz crystal resonators, resistors and capacitors which will be sold in U.S. markets by LCE.

Potential

Huang Zhaoming, president of CEIEC and Richard Horton, president of LCE signed on the agreement.

LCE, established in 1980, is a special company for promoting sales of Chinese electronic products in U.S. markets. In the past two years, CEIEC and LCE have signed contracts U.S. $1 million.

LCE said more varieties of electronics exports would be added with the expansion of trade between the two countries. The company's orders of goods for the company year are expected to be $2 million, and to be doubled in 1984.

An official from the electronics industry ministry said the United States had a potentially lucrative market for electronic components. Sales of electron tubes in 1982 were expected to reach $1.5 billion, exports of Chinese electronic products including those through CEIEC would be $75 million, five per cent of the total.

Attending the signing ceremony were Zhang Ting, minister for the electronics industry; Huang Zhaoming; Li Deguang, vice president of CEIEC; Trammell Crow, financial supporter of LCE; Richard Horton and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel Jr. and Commercial Counsellor M.W. Searls Jr.

The 12-member delegation led by Trammel Crow arrived in China on September 4 and leaves for home today. Crow attended an opening ceremony of a computer data service company in Qinghua University on Monday and had negotiations with the Ministry of Ordance Industry on the purchase of explosives.

WAN LI DISCUSSES PRC-USSR RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE

OW160023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing Sept 16 KYODO -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li revealed Wednesday that China earnestly wants to settle the China-Soviet problem and make contacts. He said, however, the problem cannot be solved unless conditions are met.

He made the statements in a meeting at the Great Hall of the People with members of a delegation of the Japanese Alpine Associaton which recently scaled Mount Qogir (K-2) from the Chinese side.

The statements were made in reply to remarks made by Kenjiro Imaida, president of the Japanese Alpine Association, that there are many high peaks on the China-Soviet border which the Japanese also want to climb.

Wan further said that China sent a representative to Moscow recently, adding that the problem cannot be solved unless the Soviet Union took a sincere attitude. He believed the problem can be settled if the Soviet Union took a truly sincere stand.

Observers believe that Wan's statements were based on the flexible diplomatic policy toward the Soviet Union revealed by General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Communist Party at the party congress earlier this month and indicated that China was probing ways for improvement of China-Soviet ties.

As for the vice premier's revelation that a representative was sent to Moscow, they believe he was referring to Yu Hongliang, director of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department who visited the Soviet Union in August.

Wan also referred to relations with such neighboring countries as Japan, North Korea and Vietnam.

On Vietnam, he said China wants to restore dialogue with that country based on the five-point peace principle.

USSR, PRC SIGN AGREEMENT ON PRINTED MATTER

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 14 TASS -- Agreements were signed on trade terms of mutual deliveries of printed matter as a result of negotiations between all-union organization Mezhounarodnaya Kniga and the Chinese organizations -- the Chinese national company for the import and export of publications and the center of Chinese editions (Guoji Shudian).

An exhibition, arranged at the demonstration hall of the USSR's trade representation in the People's Republic of China (Soviet books and journals were on view) was held in time for the signing of the agreements. Of particular interest is literature devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The exhibition was visited by representatives of foreign trade departments and libraries of the People's Republic of China and also diplomatic representatives of a number of countries accredited in Beijing.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG PAYS OFFICIAL STATE VISIT

Arrival in Beijing

OW160730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, arrived here by special train this morning. The Korean president was given a rousing welcome at the Beijing station by leading members of the Chinese Communist Party and Government as well as local people.

The president is here on an official state visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Welcoming President Kim Il-song at the station were Hu Yaobang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, chairman of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other leaders of the party and government.

The visit of President Kim Il-song coincides with the people's celebration of the successful convocation of 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The national flags of China and Korea and colorful bunting are displayed across Tiananmen Square and along the main avenue in the Chinese capital today. Carrying bouquets and colored ribbons, 4,000 people including youngsters from the capital awaited the arrival of Korean guests at the Beijing railway station. The special train carrying the distinguished Korean guests pulled into the station at 10:00.

Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao stepped forward to extend greetings to President Kim Il-song when he disembarked from the train. A girl Young Pioneer presented flowers to the Korean president. The Korean president met the Chinese party and Government leaders present to welcome him.

Among the party and government leaders were: Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and state councillor; Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense; Ji Pengfei, state councillor; and Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the platform. The military band played the national anthems of the D.P.R.K. and China.

In the company of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Kim Il-song reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

President Kim Il-song acknowledged the welcomers, some beating drums and gongs, with waves. The platform, the hall and the square of the station were astir with crowds of welcomers with flowers in their hands who cheered and saluted China's close friend. Accompanied by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the Korean president drove to the state guest house. Along the way, the motorcade passed welcoming crowds who warmly applauded.

Present at the station were also leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee, government departments, the headquarters of the P.L.A. General Staff, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Arriving in Beijing by the same train were: Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K., who had travelled to China's border city of Dandong from Beijing to greet President Kim Il-song. Chon Hyong-su, Korean ambassador to China arrived in Beijing on the same train.

Diplomatic officials from the Korean Embassy in China, other Korean comrades in Beijing, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present at the station to welcome the Korean president. When the special train carrying President Kim Il-song stopped over at Shenyang and Tianjin on its way to Beijing, leading members of the local party committees, governments and the People's Liberation Army units stationed in these two cities warmly welcomed the Korean president at the railway stations.

DPRK Entourage List

OW160758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Following is the list of the principal leaders and leading cadres accompanying President Kim Il-song on his official state visit to the People's Republic of China:

Principal leaders in President Kim's party: O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of the people's armed forces; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief secretary of Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; and Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Leading cadres in President Kim's party: Yi Chan-son, member of the party Central Committee and department vice-director of the party Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the party Central Committee and department vice-director of the party Central Committee; Yi Kyong-son, member of the party Central Committee and department vice-director of the party Central Committee; Chon Hui-chong, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon In-chol, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ko Song-sun, counsellor of Foreign Ministry; Chon Myong-su, alternate member of the party Central Committee and ambassador; Sin Sang-kyun, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Assembly Hall; Kim Pung-chin, director of the Agricultural Bureau of the Administration Council; and Yi Yong-kyun, president of the agricultural science.

RENMIN RIBAO 15 Sep Editorial

OW151626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an editorial today warmly welcoming President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who begins an official state visit to China today.

Full text of the editorial follows:

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is arriving in China today for an official state visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. This is an event of major significance in the relations between the two parties and the two countries. The Chinese people express their heartfelt and warm welcome to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song is the founder of both the Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a long-tested beloved great leader of the Workers' Party and people of Korea, an outstanding representative of proletarian revolutionaries of Korea and also a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

In the revolutionary struggles over the past half century and more, President Kim Il-song has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and led the Korean people in defeating the Japanese militarists and U.S. imperialists, achieving the great victory of national independence and safeguarding the liberation cause of the Korean people.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Korean people have held aloft the banner of the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture. Adhering to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and practising self-reliance and constant industry, they have actively launched the Chollima movement and made one inspiring achievement after another in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

At present, under the guidance of the spirit of the Sixth National Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people are starting a new upsurge of socialist construction with new enthusiasm. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea now stands firmly in the East as a thriving socialist country, politically independent, economically self-supporting and self-reliant in national defense.

It firmly stands on the side of the oppressed peoples in the world, resolutely supports the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and defending national independence. It plays an ever more active role in international affairs and has made tremendous contributions.

The Chinese people rejoice at every achievement made by the fraternal Korean people and wish them still greater success in the great cause of socialist construction and preservation of world peace.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Korean people are carrying out an unremitting struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

To achieve the aspired peaceful reunification of the country, President Kim Il-song proposed in October, 1980 the forming of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" and a ten-point program on the basis of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The proposal and program are in full accord with the national interests of the entire Korean people and reflect their aspiration. Being the most realistic plan to bring about peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, they have won extensive support in the international community but are being obstructed by the Chon Tu-khwan clique and the United States. Up to now, the United States refuses to withdraw its troops from South Korea and is bent on pushing a "two Koreas" policy, aiding and abetting the Chon Tu-hwan clique in splitting Korea.

The Chinese people resolutely support the jsut struggle of the Korean Government and people, led by President Kim Il-song, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, firmly demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, and strongly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique for their crimes of strangling democracy and splitting the country. It is our conviction that no force on earth could prevent the triumphant advance of the Korean people. The sacred cause of Korea's peaceful reunification will certainly be crowned with victory.

China and Korea are close neighbors linked by mountains and rivers and closely related as lips and teeth. Our two peoples are comrade-in-arms and brothers. The blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have withstood the tests of history. We shared hardships during the difficult years in the past, and we are sincerely supporting each other in socialist construction today.

The official state visit of President Kim Il-song to China in the wake of the successful 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is a great support for the Chinese Communist Communists and people. We believe that President Kim Il-song's visit will open a new chapter in the development of the true friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. We wish President Kim Il-song good health and success on his visit.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE CONSTRUCTION GROUP

OW151538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Overseas Construction Association of Japan, Inc., headed by Atsumi Fakeo, president of the association. They had a friendly talk on broadening the cooperation in the construction field between the two sides.

WANG ZHEN MEETS SONY CORPORATION OFFICIAL

OW111650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen met at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with Masaru Ibuka, honorary chairman of the Japanese Sony Corporation, his wife and his party, and had a cordial conversation with them. Xia Yan, chairman of the China Film Association, was present at the meeting.

SIHANOUK CITED ON URGING FRANCE TO END SRV AID

OW151214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, September 14 (XINHUA) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has told LE MONDE in an interview that "I have been asked by my government to request France to stop its aid to Vietnam and recognize us."

In the interview, which was published by the newspaper today, Sihanouk said: "If we do not carry out armed resistance, Cambodia will be lost forever as an independent state."

"When Vietnam occupies a country it Vietnamizes it," he said, adding that "Laos is in the process of becoming a Vietnamese province."

He pointed out: "It is necessary to make the Khmer soil burn more fiercely under the feet of the Vietnamese. Otherwise, there will never be any political solution."

THAI OFFICER INSPECTS THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW151339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 15 (XINHUA) -- General Athit Kamlang-ek, assistant commander-in-chief of the Thai Army and commander-in-chief designate, on September 13 inspected the Second Division of the army stationed in the eastern part of Prachin Buri Province and directed an exercise it held, which was dubbed "Quick Repulse."

He was accompanied by Pa Urailert, commander designate of the First Army. This was Athit's first inspection tour since his appointment to the new post.

It was reported that large numbers of Vietnamese occupation troops equipped with heavy weapons including Soviet-made tanks have recently been moved to the Kampuchean-Thai border areas, which caused concern among the Thai military authorities.

General Athit told a news conference here yesterday that the relatively large-scale exercise held in Prachin Buri Province involved tanks, armored cars and warplanes.

He said that the army and the inhabitants in the border areas were in high spirits and they would surely do a good job in the defense of their country.

OFFICIAL DENIES INTRUSION INTO INDIAN TERRITORY

OW161213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese official today refuted the rumor that Chinese troops had intruded into Indian territory. The Indian paper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA carried a report on September 7 quoting an Indian official source as saying that Chinese troops had hoisted Chinese national flags in two places on the Indian side of the international border between Daulat Beg Oldi and Chushul in Kashmir.

The report said this was considered to be of great importance in view of the opening of the Khunjerab Pass by China and Pakistan. XINHUA was told by a leading official of the department concerned that the question of Chinese frontier guards intruding into Indian territory does not exist, still less the hoisting of Chinese flags there. The Indian report is sheer fabrication, he said.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN INVITES DALAI LAMA TO VISIT

OW151441 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met Chopra, a well-known figure in India, this morning. Bainqen said: Both China and India are Asian powers and India is the birthplace of Buddhism. Relations between the peoples of the two countries have always been good. I believe that through the joint efforts of both sides, Sino-Indian relations will normalize.

Speaking of his recent inspection of Xizang, Bainqen said: Xizang is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory and the Tibetan is one of the 50-odd nationalities in China. I visited Xizang recently and had extensive contacts with the Tibetan people of various social strata. I witnessed the great changes there. The fact that Xizang has been transformed from a feudal serf system to the socialist system is a great change. Facts prove that only socialism can save China.

He said: The Tibetan people firmly support the CPC and safeguard the unification of the motherland and unity of the nationalities. Encouraged by the party's policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities, a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang will definitely appear on the roof of the world in the near future.

On Dalai Lama, Bainqen said: Dalai and I were good friends in the religious circle, but later we had political differences. I am concerned about his plight and future. The Tibetan people and I welcome his return, either to take up a permanent residence or for a short visit. The party Central Committee has adhered to a policy of letting bygones be bygones. He is free to enter and leave the country and his safety is guaranteed. If one is really concerned about Xizang's future, he must safeguard the unification of the motherland and unity of the nationalities and take the socialist road under the leadership of the CPC. This is the way that conforms with the interests of the Tibetan people.

ISRAELI FORCES ENTER WEST BEIRUT 15 SEP

OW151638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Israeli forces moved into west Beirut today following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, government sources said here.

Israeli tanks pushed into a district where the Palestine Liberation Organization once had several important offices, eyewitnesses said. Israeli planes also flew over the city for four hours today, and tanks were stationed behind the city sports stadium, a few hundred meters from the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp and Arab university, according to witnesses.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan rejected Israel's contention that a "limited advance is prompted by the emergency need to prevent fighting and secure peace" in west Beirut in the wake of Al-Jumayyil's death.

Israeli forces also reportedly declared a curfew throughout southern Lebanon today, as Lebanese forces clashed with Israeli troops near the southern periphery of west Beirut. Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Morris Draper, who helped U.S. envoy Philip Habib arrange the recent evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from west Beirut, arrived in Jerusalem last night for talks on a ceasefire in the Al-Biqa' Valley and the removal of Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Egypt Denounces Israeli Entry

OW160228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali denounced the Israeli entry into west Beirut and warned that this would aggravate the situation in Lebanon.

Talking to pressmen this evening, Ali said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is an "obstacle in the way of peace." "Peace needs the goodwill of all parties concerned, Israel and the Arab countries as well, and you cannot ask the Arab countries to participate in peace while there is aggression against an Arab country," he added.

The foreign minister warned that whatever effects Israeli actions may bring onto the Arab countries "will certainly affect the relations between Egypt and Israel." He said that his country's present relations with Israel is not normal and that Israeli hostile acts will have to stop.

Ali said that the Israeli savage attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples "have greatly endangered the process of peace" and "have threatened to destroy the bridge of confidence and goodwill." He reviewed Egypt's diplomatic efforts over the past two months which, he said, were directed at achieving a speedy Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

He described the Reagan initiative as a "most important and constructive contribution." He said it contains a number of positive elements although Egypt has a number of reservations to make in due time. The foreign minister continued that "a new positive Arab position has emerged from the recent Fez summit" and that Egypt considers it an "important landmark and a turning point in the position of the Arab countries toward peace efforts and the existence of Israel."

He also announced Egypt's readiness to cooperate with all parties concerned to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

However, Ali said that the success of the efforts for peace requires a clear-cut Israeli commitment to withdraw all its forces from Lebanon in accordance with a fixed time-table, and a declaration by Israel to stop its settlement activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS ISRAELI PRESENCE IN LEBANON

HK110840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Israel Should Withdraw Its Aggressor Troops"]

[Text] The armed forces of the PLO have already been withdrawn from Beirut. However, the Israeli aggressor troops are still running amuck in Lebanon. The crisis in Lebanon has not yet ended and its sky is still covered with the black clouds of war.

The Israeli aggressor troops have reportedly violated cease-fire agreements on several occasions. They have crossed the cease-fire line to continuously expand their area of occupation. In the meantime, in the Al-Biqa' Valley, they have repeatedly attacked Syrian missile bases. Israel has also coerced the Lebanese Government to sign a peace agreement with it. Otherwise, it would establish a "special state of affairs" in the southern part of Lebanon and occupy its vast territory for a long time. All this has clearly shown that the Begin authorities have never attempted to withdraw their aggressor troops from Lebanon.

People can still clearly remember that in early June, the Begin authorities repeatedly stressed that their purpose in invading Lebanon was to safeguard peace in Galilee. However, in spite of the fact that today the Palestinian regular armed forces are no longer in southern Lebanon or in Beirut, the Begin authorities are intensifying their war activities. This obviously shows that they are still clinging to ambitious designs and attempting to play still greater tricks. What they are doing has demonstrated that the Begin authorities are trying to make use of the domestic situation in Lebanon to exercise control over or even dismember the country. Therefore, the key to solving the crisis in Lebanon lies in the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor troops from the country.

Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon has been condemned by people of various countries throughout the world, including the Israeli people. However, with regard to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, the U.S. Government has adopted an attitude of confusing right and wrong by demanding that Syria and Israel simultaneously withdraw their troops from Lebanon. Just as the Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzen said: "The matter of relations with Israel and relations with the brotherly Syria are two completely different things." The United States, while seemingly taking an impartial stand, is actually supporting Begin's expansionism.

The Begin authorities' policies of invasion and expansion have severely threatened peace in the Middle East and the world. War has inflicted catastrophe not only on the Arab people, but also the Israeli people. The powerful voice demanding that the Begin authorities stop their invasion and withdraw their troops from Lebanon has been resounding throughout the world. However, the Begin authorities remain incorrigibly obstinate and regard the UN Charter and international norms as mere scraps of paper. They will certainly come to no good end.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NEW PALESTINIAN GENERATION

HK150837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Le Shan [2867 1472]: "The New Generation on the West Bank of the Jordan River"]

[Text] The Israeli authorities have unreasonably declared that they will annex the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in the near future. However, history will never develop according to the will of the aggressors. On the West Bank of the Jordan River, a new generation of Palestinian fighters are rapidly growing up in the midst of struggle.

The Israeli aggressors have occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for 15 years. Those Palestinian children who were born in 1967 in the occupied areas together with their elder brothers and sisters are the new generation that have grown up in the course of struggle. Their struggle to oppose Israeli occupation and the further annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and their demand for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinians, have gained the sympathy and praise of the whole world.

In recent years, the young Palestinians of the West Bank have repeatedly struggled against the Israeli despotic rule. In February 1980, the Palestinian students of the West Bank held demonstrations in a number of cities to protest against the occupying Israeli authorities' cruel oppression of the Palestinian people. They set up obstacles in the streets, burned tires and used stones to strike back at the Israeli armies that came to suppress them.

In November 1981, the occupying Israeli authorities arrested large numbers of Palestinian university students in the West Bank and detained, interrogated and put under house arrest the vice president, professors and lecturers of the university. In March and April of this year, the Israeli authorities dismissed the Bethlehem government and actively supported puppet elements for the purpose of laying the conditions for the final annexation of the West Bank. The perverse acts of Israel further aroused the resistance of the occupied Palestinian people. Demonstrations spread like wildfire. The Palestinian youths are an important force in the struggle. In a short period of time, 16 youths were murdered in cold blood by the Israeli authorities.

According to an announcement by the occupying Israeli authorities, there are 516,000 Palestinian youths under 14 years of age. Almost all these youngsters have a family history written in blood and tears. Recently, a Finn named (Puna Maji) [2528 4756 1015] made a survey of some of the Palestinian youths of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. He discovered that two-thirds of the youths had a family member imprisoned by the Israeli occupiers and 40 percent of the youths had a family member injured in the struggle of resistance against the occupiers.

The furious Palestinian children frequently throw stones at Israeli vehicles. The Israeli armed policemen have broken into schools, arrested children and fired tear-gas shells at children. Nobody definitely knows how many youths have been put in jail. The Israeli authorities dare not release these figures. Most observers hold that, in March 1982 alone, the number of Palestinian youths jailed totaled 1,000.

The authorities of the Israeli occupiers have tried by every means to persecute the Palestinian youths. They do not allow the Palestinian youths the opportunity to receive an education. In the first 10 years of Israeli aggression, there was not even one school built in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the number of schools built in the last 5 years are very few. Still more vicious were the intentions of the Israeli authorities to prevent the Palestinian youths from learning about their own history and culture.

Any book that contains the word "Palestine" is prohibited. A teacher said: "In this circumstance, it is impossible for teachers to teach geography, history, the Arabic language and Arabic religion." Moreover, the Israeli employers regard the Palestinian children as a cheap labor force. Thousands of Palestinian children surve as "black workers," and suffer from cruel exploitation.

But the more harsh the oppression is, the more fierce the resistance will be. During the survey, some of the Palestinian youths told (Puna Maji): "If we want to live, we must drive away the aggressors." Other Palestinian youths have expressed that they are willing to devote their lives to get rid of the Israeli aggressors, regain their homeland and establish a Palestine nation.

The struggle to resist occupation in the West Bank will not relax and die with the passage of time. The new generation of youths is the national hope of Palestine. One veteran Palestinian soldier who has participated in long years of resistance said: "Having seen the children joining the struggle, I deeply feel that I have no reason to doubt our victory. These young people will take over the posts of their fathers and elder brothers and continue the struggle."

HU YAOBANG MEETS RWANDAN NRMD DELEGATION

OW151536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. The delegation is led by Thomas Habanabakize, member of the N.R.M.D. Central Committee and minister of the interior.

Discussing relations between China and Rwanda, both developing countries, Hu Yaobang said "as poor friends, we should learn from each other, help each other and support each other." He said the two countries, both having won their political independence, are now confronted with development of their national economies and the consolidation of their political independence.

Hu Yaobang asked Thomas to convey his regards to Rwanda President Juvenal Habyarimana and N.R.M.D. General Secretary Bonaventure Habimana.

Thomas congratulated both the success of the Chinese Communist Party's 12th National Congress and Hu Yaobang on his election as the party's general secretary. "The election shows the whole party's trust in you," Thomas said.

He praised the cooperation between the two countries and expressed the hope it would continue to develop. Present were Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee and deputy head of its International Liaison Department, Zhang Zhixiang, adviser to the department, Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda Zhao Jin and Rwanda Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS

HONGQI Commentator

OW150141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Article by HONGQI commentator published in issue No 18, 16 September: "The Correct Program for Creating a New Situation"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- The party's historical experience shows us that it is not an easy job to use Marxism as a weapon, understand the laws governing the development of the Chinese revolution and correctly solve problems in the revolution according to China's specific conditions. It is a long process to go from incomplete knowledge to fairly complete knowledge, from the understanding of things by a few people to understanding by the whole party and from the understanding of principles to the formulation and practical implementation of specific principles and policies. In this long process, setbacks and failures are hard to avoid because of mistakes made. It took more than 20 years for the party to grasp the laws governing the democratic revolution. Following the failure of the great revolution in 1927, the Sixth CPC National Congress, held in 1928, determined the nature and tasks of the Chinese revolution, which were correct in principle but neither complete nor specific. So the Chinese revolution still took a difficult, tortuous course after the congress. The whole party did not gradually gain a unified, correct understanding of the basic problems in the Chinese revolution until the war of resistance against Japan. The Seventh CPC National Congress, convened in 1945, summed up the experiences of the democratic revolution and, on the basis of a grasp of the objective law governing the Chinese democratic revolution, formulated a comprehensive, correct program and tactics, thus laying a foundation for the nationwide victory of the new democratic revolution.

Following the nationwide victory of the revolution, our party was faced with new historic tasks. The transition from new democracy to socialism and the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production were made rather smoothly. The party held its eighth national congress in 1956 after the socialist transformation was mainly complete. The analysis of the situation then and the task set by the congress to build socialism in an all-round way were correct. At that time, however, the party was still far from being able to say that it had grasped the laws governing the development of the socialist revolution and construction in China. As the democratic revolution did after the Sixth CPC National Congress, so our socialist cause took a difficult, tortuous course after the Eighth CPC National Congress. We made many achievements, but the setbacks we met with were extremely serious. The 12th CPC National Congress was held 26 years after the 8th CPC National Congress. The former inherited some correct ideas of the latter and greatly developed and enriched those ideas. Now the party is far more mature and its grasp of the laws governing the socialist cause is far more profound than at the time when the Eighth CPC National Congress was held. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping regarded this congress as the most important meeting since the Seventh CPC National Congress. He said: "Just as the 20-odd years of tortuous development of our democratic revolution before the seventh congress taught the whole party how to grasp the laws governing that revolution in China, so the 20-odd years of tortuous development of our socialist revolution and construction after the eighth congress taught the whole party profound lessons."

On behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang made a report on the basis of a summing-up of the rich experiences of the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years. These experiences include successful ones as well as lessons in setbacks and failures. It is of particularly great significance to learn from past mistakes and experiences in setbacks and failures. The question here is whether or not we are good at doing so. The practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee proves that our party has the courage and ability to engage in such study.

In the past 4 years, the policies implemented by the party in the economic, political, cultural and other fields have made it possible to revive our correct traditions, to correct and prevent both "leftist" and rightist deviations and to make many new creations on the basis of studying new situations and experiences. Without the practical experiences gained in the past 4 years, it would have been impossible to formulate the comprehensive program embodied in this report. This report fully reflects our party's profound knowledge of the laws governing China's socialist construction. It also shows that our party is able to conscientiously and resolutely implement our correct program. We can certainly bring about a new situation in socialist modernization provided the whole party and the people throughout the country make concerted efforts to carry out the program adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress.

What are the important characteristics of the contents of the report to the 12th CPC National Congress?

First, in the light of the actual situation in our country, the report has laid down strategic goals, principles and policies for the development of our socialist economy.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress: "In our modernization program, we must proceed from China's realities. Both in our revolution and construction, we should learn from foreign countries and draw on their experience. But mechanical copying and application of foreign experience and models will get us nowhere. We have had many lessons in this respect. To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." The modernization program is, of course, not limited to economic construction, but first of all we must promote economic construction.

Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has firmly shifted the focus of the work of the party and state to economic construction. This is completely necessary and correct. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress pointed out that, in creating a new situation of socialist modernization, the primary task is to bring about an all-round upsurge in the socialist economy.

The Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956 had, in fact, decided to make economic construction the central task of our country. It was a strategic shift, geared to the actual situation of that time, and should have been implemented. However, summing up the mistakes made by our party following the 8th CPC National Congress through the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we can see that, "in the final analysis, the mistake we made in the past was that we failed to persevere in making this strategic shift," as pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It was mainly because we failed in properly handling the relationship between economic and political work and the party did not fully understand the necessity for this stretegic shift. In addition, the party implemented some impractical principle running counter to objective law. In reviewing the prolonged "left" mistakes in our past economic work, the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out that they consisted chiefly in "departing from Chinese realities, trying to exceed our actual capabilities and ignoring the economic returns of construction and management as well as the scientific confirmation of our economic plans, policies and measures, with their concomitants of colossal waste and losses." Therefore, although we made some great achievements in economic construction during the 10 years following the 8th CPC National Congress, we acted blindly to a great extent. Our targets could often not be realized and we even suffered setbacks.

After a profound summing-up of past experiences and lessons, our party has now gradually eradicated the prolonged "left" mistakes and has formulated a series of principles and policies in conformity with the actual current conditions of our country. Thus our economy has passed the most difficult period and is now on the healthy track of steady development.

The report to the 12th CPC National Congress has set strategic targets, emphasis and steps for the economic construction of our country in the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century and has explained a number of important, principled questions which should now be meticulously solved. Accordingly, it has formed a relatively complete economic program. This program calls for striving to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,000 billion yuan or so in 2000 on the basis of constantly raising economic results.

This is a grand goal. However, this program is not purely one of speed. In the first half of the next two decades, it only calls for making attainable progress slowly. During this 10 years, it is necessary to improve operation and management of various enterprises, carry out readjustment and reorganization of various enterprises, renovate equipment and facilities and introduce technical innovation. In addition, it is necessary to make reasonable adjustments in the system of economic management and in the economic structure of various fields.

In the first decade the state, while continuing to improve the people's living standards, should appropriately concentrate funds on key construction projects, such as those in energy and communications. By doing all such work well, we will be able to lay a solid foundation, accumulate strength and create conditions for economic construction in the second decade. Then, our economy will be able to develop faster and enter a period of vigorous development. In the coming 20 years, it is necessary to firmly grasp these basic links -- agriculture, energy, communications and science -- to bring about a faster development of the production of consumer goods, to promote the development of industry as a whole and all other production undertakings and to ensure improvement in the people's living standards.

In socialist economic construction, there are many new questions, including specific ones concerning the reform of the economic structure, which we should continue to explore. However, it should be recognized that the economic program set out in the report to the 12th party congress is one that reflects, to a considerable extent, the objective laws governing our country's economy. This program makes it possible for us not to repeat past mistakes of losing contact with reality and blindly making a rash advance, or hesitating to make a move in the face of problems and difficulties calling for a solution. Great efforts have to be made to carry out this program, but it can be carried out. With this program ensuring that our party and state lay the stress of their work on economic construction, we will be able to advance steadily towards the grand goal of economic construction in the last 2 decades of this century.

Second, the report to the 12th party congress correctly handles the relationship between economics and politics, particularly calls for building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, while striving for a high level of modern material civilization and emphatically points out that socialist material and spiritual civilization must be built with the support and safeguards of socialist politics.

How to correctly handle the relationship between economics and politics, or between economic work on the one hand and ideological and political work on the other, is a matter of great importance in socialist construction. We suffered many losses, in the past because we failed to correctly handle this relationship.

Put forward in the "Great Cultural Revolution" was the slogan that politics must overwhelm everything. Those who put forward this slogan actually regarded politics and economics as separate things which categorically oppose each other.

They held that when attention was paid to economic work, politics would be forgotten and that to attach importance to politics, it was necessary to oppose the so-called "theory of productive forces." This actually means opposing the development of production and the economy. Of course, putting economics in the wrong relationship with politics was not the only mistake made in the "Great Cultural Revolution" (here we are not dealing with the counterrevolutionary activities by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution"). The ideological and political guiding principle for the "Great Cultural Revolution" -- "taking class struggle as the key link" and "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" -- are fundamentally wrong. This was clearly explained in the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The wrong ideological and political guiding principles naturally can only bring damage to the socialist economy and even play a disruptive role in this regard.

The report to the 12th party congress calls for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in three aspects -- in the country's financial and economic situation, in the general mood of society and in the party's work style. The three aspects are related, and the latter two fall into the ideological category. A fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation depends on one in the party's work style and the general mood of society.

Carrying out economic construction as the central task of the party and the state, of course, does not mean doing away with or weakening ideological and political work. What is important is that all our political and ideological work, in the final analysis, is conducive to bringing the people's enthusiasm and initiative into full play in socialist construction and to carrying out socialist construction by them in an organized way.

The socialist system has not emerged and developed spontaneously. The factors which have promoted the development of the capitalist economy and society are the capitalists' profit-seeking and the laboring people's desire to earn a living. The contradiction and contention between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat cannot be solved by the capitalist system itself.

The socialist system has liberated the laboring people from the exploiting system and has also liberated them spiritually. It has formed a society in which the interests and will of the overwhelming majority of people are the same. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress cited Lenin's words: "The vigorous and creative socialism is created by the people themselves."

Ideological and political work cannot replace economic work of course and socialist construction must rely on hundreds of millions of people with political consciousness. Socialism can develop gradually and successfully only when the masses willingly work for the public interest of the collective, make efforts to master professional skills, take part in various socialist reforms and consciously fight against the remnant forces and ideology of the old society and against all factors which are harmful to socialism.

When we talk about the political life of our country, we must first see that we have already established the socialist system, that the laboring people are now the masters of the country and that the exploiting class has already been wiped out as a class. Our society is now different from the historical class society in principle. In a class society ruled by the exploiting class, social contradictions were mainly expressed in terms of struggle between the opponent classes and most social contradictions had a class nature. The laboring people must overthrow the rule of the exploiting class and reject and destroy the legal system of a country ruled by the exploiting class in order to win liberation. In our country at present, however, class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in society and most of the social contradictions do not have a class nature. Fundamentally speaking, most social contradictions can be solved in accordance with democratic principles. Therefore, the main task of political construction in our society is to develop the established socialist democracy step by step and in an orderly manner, and to closely integrate the building of democracy with the building of socialist legal system.

It is completely wrong for us not to see the difference between our country's society and the past class society and carry on the so-called "revolution of one class overthrowing another." It is also totally wrong for us not to see that the masses of people are the builders of socialism and masters of the country and that they overlook the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

On the other hand, we must see that in the life of our country we still cannot eliminate dictatorship and have democracy alone. The hostile elements that want to undermine our socialist system are still in existence and may emerge in the future. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: "The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements." Class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope for a long time and may even sharpen under certain conditions. Therefore, our society at present is different from the future socialist-communist society in which class struggle will cease completely. It is also completely wrong for us not to see this difference and to discard the function of dictatorship of the state and lower our guard in fighting against class enemies.

The report to the 12th CPC National Congress has indicated the principles for building a high level of socialist democracy and handling class struggle in accordance with our country's system of people's democratic dictatorship. The proper solution of these kinds of problems has a significant bearing on our socialist construction.

The report to the 12th CPC National Congress has theoretically discussed the question concerning the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic matter. In a socialist society, material civilization is an indispensable foundation for socialist spiritual civilization. The building of socialist spiritual civilization will become empty talk if we do not strive for progress in material production and for improvement in people's material life in society. Under the socialist system, socialist spiritual civilization does not automatically develop with the development of material civilization, nor does a high level of spiritual civilization occur only after material civilization becomes highly developed. We should strive to build a high level of spiritual civilization while building material civilization. The report pointed out: "Socialist spiritual civilization gives tremendous impetus to material civilization and ensures its correct orientation." Therefore, we should never overlook the building of spiritual civilization and pay attention only to material civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization, with communist ideology at its core, is a characteristic that socialism must possess. Without such spiritual civilization, the building of socialism would be out of the question and material civilization would go astray even if it were developed. This is a very important conclusion we have reached by summing up historical experience.

According to Marxist-Leninist theory, a socialist cultural revolution is a revolution to criticize all old thinking, which is the product of the exploitation system and is incompatible with socialism, and to enable the broad masses of working people to grasp culture which is monopolized by the minority of people in the exploiting classes. After the October Revolution, Lenin often pointed out the tasks of the cultural revolution in this sense. He attached great importance to educating the masses in communist ideology and to cultural popularization work, beginning with the elimination of illiteracy. He also emphatically pointed out that socialism must absorb and transform all valuable things yielded in the development of thinking and culture of mankind in the past 2,000 or 3,000 years. The 10 years of internal strife confused the meaning of cultural revolution. The "Great Cultural Revolution" even became anticultural. It, of course, had nothing at all in common with the cultural revolution mentioned by Lenin. The building of socialist spiritual civilization, which we are talking about, includes communist ideological building and cultural establishment under the guidance of communist ideology. It, of course, also includes the contents of Marxist-Leninist cultural revolution and cultural establishment. The report says: "All party members and other advanced persons in our society must continuously propagate advanced ideas and set an example by their own deeds to inspire more and more members of our society to become working people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline." This is an important component part of our socialist construction program.

Third, the report to the 12th party congress suits the character and demands of the new historical period and puts forward the principles for strengthening party building and improving party leadership.

The 12th CPC National Congress adopted the new party constitution. The report to the congress has raised the important question of party building. In a speech delivered in January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for "upholding and improving party leadership." He pointed out: "We uphold the four basic principles -- that is, to uphold socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the party leadership. The core of the four upholds is to uphold the party leadership." He also said: "In order to uphold the party leadership, we must strive to improve the party leadership." Both the new party constitution and the report to the 12th party national congress are permeated with the spirit of striving to improve the party leadership.

The leadership exercised by the CPC has been established through a long period of revolutionary struggle. Without the Communist Party's leadership, there would have been no victory in the Chinese revolution, no unity among the people of the country and no socialist New China, and it would be impossible to achieve the four modernizations and lead the country onto the path of prosperity. It is certainly wrong to think that the Communist Party's leadership is of no importance and can be dispensed with. But on the other hand, it is onesided to think that, as far as our party is concerned, there is no problem in upholding the party's leadership and that the question lies merely in asking the masses outside our party to recognize our party's leadership. It is true that upholding the party's leadership is a principle commonly recognized by the people of our country, but the principle itself is, above all, a strict demand placed on our party.

How to uphold party leadership is not a simple question. If our party's stand is not correct and if our party cannot pool together the correct views of the masses, reflect their fundamental interests and make the correct stand acceptable to the masses through propaganda, education and practice and transform it into their conscious actions, how can we uphold the party's leadership? If our party itself has no high degree of ideological and political consensus and no strict organization and discipline, how can we unite and lead our 1 billion people to take common action? If the Communist Party members themselves lack the spirit of dedicating their whole lives to the communist ideal, if they cannot serve the people wholeheartedly and if they think only of their personal interest, how can we talk about leading the people in building socialist spiritual civilization? If our party is amateurish in its various undertakings and is not good at asking professionals concerned for advice and at rallying them to work together, how can we lead socialist construction?

It is true that the party made mistakes in the past and that it is possible to make mistakes in everything it does in the future. However, the party should be able to correct whatever mistakes it makes. History shows that the party has the courage and the ability to correct its own mistakes. The reason why the party has been able to uphold its leadership lies, first of all, in the fact that it exercises correct leadership, is able to combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice, to present a correct program, principles and policies and to lead the broad masses in carrying out the program, principles and policies. A leadership can be upheld only if it is exercised well. The new historical period of socialist construction has set a higher demand on our party. Therefore, we must take a serious attitude toward the trauma inflicted on our party during the 10 years of turmoil, earnestly improve party leadership and strengthen party building. If we do so, we can certainly shoulder our heavy historical responsibility.

This is why the new party constitution establishes the general principle of setting strict demands on party members and cadres and calling for raising the fighting capacity of the party's organizations. This is why the report to the 12th CPC Congress regards efforts to strive for a fundamental improvement of party style as a most pressing task. The report points out the several questions that must be resolved, in particular, in party building.

It also puts forward the significant measure of conducting overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations in stages and group-by-group over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983.

In addition to rectification of party style, the congress also raised in particular the resolution of the question of cooperation between the old and the young among the cadre ranks and the succession of the young from the old. Comrade Chen Yun said: "The style of a party in power determines its very survival." He again said in his speech to the congress: "The satisfactory solution of the problem of the smooth succession of the younger cadres from the old ones is an important task facing the whole party." The continuous satisfactory solution of the question of party style and that of cadres in accordance with the spirit of the congress in order to build our party better is a major task that is of decisive significance in promoting socialist construction.

Fourth, the report to the 12th party congress deals with all external relations from the standpoint of independence and self-reliance.

In the section "Adhering to an Independent Foreign Policy," the report to the 12th party congress points out: "Integration of patriotism with internationalism has always been our basic point of departure in handling our external relations," and "our adherence to an independent foreign policy accords with the discharging of our lofty international duty to safeguard world peace and promote human progress."

The report also discusses in another section the question of persevering in self-reliance while expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. The report points out: "It is our firm strategic principle to carry out the policy of opening to the outside world and expand economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit," and "our aim in expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries is to enhance our ability to be self-reliant and to promote, and certainly not to impair, the development of our national economy."

China was once a semicolony, or a semi-independent country. During that time, China's affairs were admittedly not run by the oppressed and exploited Chinese people, but neither were they run by the reactionary forces. They were run rather by the imperialist powers. From the late Qing Dynasty to the Kuomintang period, the government was not only slavishly dependent on imperialism in foreign policy, but it also adjusted its domestic policies according to the wishes of imperialism. The opening of China's "door" then was forced by imperialism, and the result of the opening was the enslavement of the Chinese people and the destruction of China's national economy. It was only after the Chinese people became the masters of their country that China was turned into a truly independent and sovereign state standing magnificently in the East and has been able to implement an independent foreign policy, control its own "door" and adopt an open-door policy on the basis of safeguarding national interest.

We must bear firmly in mind the following words in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the 12th party congress: "Independence and self-reliance have always been and will forever be our basic stand. While we Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and people, we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, or expect China to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to China's interests. We will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will keep a clear head, firmly resist corrosion by decadent ideas from abroad and never permit the bourgeois way of life to spread in our country. We Chinese people have our own national self-respect and pride. We deem it the highest honor to love our country and contribute our all to its socialist construction, and we deem it the deepest disgrace to impair the interests, dignity and honor of our socialist motherland." All Chinese with high aspirations should take such an attitude and possess such a spirit. We must unite together, work hard and successfully build our country under the guidance of the program of the 12th CPC National Congress in order to make our due contribution to the world, as expected of a large country with a population of 1 billion.

Press Praises Congress

OW151317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing press today continues to carry reports from different parts of China hailing the successful closing of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the birth of the party's new leading bodies.

In a report featured in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, many members of the C.P.C. Sichuan Provincial Committee said that the 12th national congress has set an example for them in combining theory with practice, in establishing good cooperation between veteran and young cadres, and in building unity.

Workers of the Anshan iron and steel complex in Liaoning Province, have been greatly inspired by the news of the convocation of the 12th national congress, the report said, expressing the hope of "speeding up the technical renovations of the complex in line with the demands of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and breaking new ground for all old enterprises in renovation so the factory can play an important role, as it did in 1950s, in the country's construction."

Hailing the birth of the leading bodies of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the GUANGMING DAILY reported, 300 service teams formed by more than 2,000 young people in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, have offered voluntary service for the people with regard to bike-repairing, tailoring and haircutting. Their statement said: "We'll firmly respond to the call of the 12th national congress to be volunteers in building socialist spiritual civilization." Peasants of many counties in Hubei Province have overfulfilled their quota of selling early rice to the state as a practical contribution to support the country's construction, the paper said.

In discussing how to implement the spirit of the 12th national congress, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported, leading party and government members of Tibet Autonomous Region share the opinion that Tibet can make greater progress only through greatly expanding the region's agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as processing industries; doing a better job in education and science; popularizing communist ideas among the people; implementing party's national policies and furthering the national unity."

In a discussion on meeting the general target of China's economic construction by the end of the century, in which the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production is scheduled to be quadrupled, the paper reported, older experts and scholars of Jiusan Society, one of China's eight democratic parties and organisations, promised to make bigger efforts in their respective fields of work. In addition they expressed their determination to train more young scientific workers for the country in their life time.

Messages from foreign countries congratulating the successful closing of the C.P.C. 12th National Congress and Hu Yaobang's assuming the post of the general-secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee also appeared in the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Several Delegates Profiled

HK150636 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525]: "Let the Voice of the 12th CPC National Congress Resound Everywhere"]

[Text] On the morning of 11 September, the 12th CPC National Congress came to a successful close with the majestic Internationale.

History has proved one of Engel's famous sayings: Any tremendous disaster in history must be compensated with historical progress. When recalling the arduous, tortuous but magnificent struggle course that our party has traversed, delegates to this congress said with deep feeling that we have at last come out of the bottom of a gully and now we are climbing up toward the splendid summit along a broad road. "Our party and our nation are full of promise!"

Forbidding Personality Cult Is a Very Important Rule

All the delegates attending this congress are witnesses to a great historical change and they are also the people taking the lead in realizing socialist modernization.

A delegate said that the great strategic objectives set forth in the congress enjoy popular support and show the orientation of our efforts. The calls of the 12th CPC National Congress have resounded throughout the country. They are the great impetus to the progress of our times.

The party is the core. Without the party, life would become inconceivable. In the hard years of war, in the busy time of construction and in the dangerous period when we suffered serious sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the party has always inspired us to strive for victories.

At the 12th CPC National Congress, our party achieved an unprecedented unity. Some party members and elderly cadres who attended the party's 7th and 8th congresses recalled their personal experiences over the past decades and deemed that the reason why the 12th CPC National Congress was successful and united and was able to mobilize the people to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is because the party, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committe, has radically corrected the leftist guidelines and has returned to the Marxist track concerning ideology and organization.

In the last 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has made vigorous efforts to turn the tide and correct the course of historic development. Comrade Cheng Zihua, who joined the revolutionary struggle as early as during the great revolution in 1924-1927, said that the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership stipulated in the party constitution are based on both the positive and negative experiences of the party. The painful experiences teach us that party committees at all levels must exercise democratic centralism and collective leadership. At present, the party Central Committee has set a good example for us.

When talking about strengthening collective leadership, Comrade Bo Yibo said, during a certain period, a bad habit was bred within our party. Some leaders, being afraid that other people do not preserve their prestige, were keen on cultivating the personality cult. It can be said that the phenomenon that one person had the say and decided on everything existed from the Central Committee to localities, even down to a branch secretary in a production brigade. He recalled the situation before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and said, to deal with those people who are keen on personality cult, we should stop them as soon as they intend to go in for the cult. The party constitution stipulates that personality cult in any form must be forbidden. This is a very important rule.

Safeguard the Party Interests With Our Lives

The new party constitution stipulates: A communist "must bravely struggle to defend the interests of the motherland and the people, step forward at any difficult and dangerous moment and display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death."

The adviser to the Aviation Industry Ministry, Comrade Zhao Jianmin, who has passed many tests which threathened his life in the previous long-term struggle, summed up the feeling throughout his life as follows:

"Wishing to be a qualified communist, you must be determined to defend the party interest with your life at courts, in prisons, on battlefields and at posts of construction and to play an exemplary and pioneering role!"

He is a dauntless fighter tempered in the revolutionary struggle. In 1936, in order to defend underground party organizations in Jinan City, he destroyed all the party's secret documents by swallowing them. Even when tortured by the enemy, he did not surrender and preserved the underground party organizations in Shandong Province. Under the hail of bullets, he valiantly gave commands in battles. Being framed by the Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng counterrevolutionary clique, he spent 8 years in jail, but he used his blood to write denunciations of the fascist dictatorship.

When recalling all this, he said that the reason why he could withstand all trials and tribulations was because he had read a large number of Marxist theoretical books and firmly believed in the inevitable victory of the communist cause. He once again made a proposal that primary and secondary leaders at or above the level of party county committees should all enter party schools in turn to systematically study Marxist theory. In order to answer the needs of modernization, the situation in which leading cadres do not study Marxist theory cannot continue. What serious harm metaphysics and onesidedness have brought to our party!

PLA delegate Comrade Li Guangshan, who is a well-known combat hero and now the deputy army commander of the troops to which the well-known "hard-bone 6th company" is subordinate, is a child of a New 4th Route Army martyr. After his father died a martyr, his mother sent him to join the army. In the first battle, he was a member of the shock squad and killed several enemy fighters with a broadsword when attacking an enemy stronghold. Having undergone the combat tests, he was admitted into the Communist Party.

He said: To build a modern and regularized people's army, it is first necessary to cultivate the revolutionary spirit of "always charging forward in the vanguard." It is because it takes the communist ideal as its spiritual mainstay that our army can be all-conquering. We must earnestly study, relay and implement the spirit of the party congress documents, do a good job in commanding the army and build it into a modern and regularized army.

The new party constitution adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress is a powerful weapon for politically, ideologically and organizationally building our party. Rectifying party style will certainly strengthen the fighting power of our party. When recalling their feelings concerning the Yanan rectification campaign, some comrades said, it is necessary to continue transforming oneself in order to maintain the glorious title of a communist. Not every person can succeed in this point.

People remember that during the anti-Japanese war, in a meeting which was held by the army and people in the base area for celebrating his 50th birthday, Comrade Liu Bocheng said: "I, Liu Bocheng, have only one desire in my life. That is to fight for the communist cause throughout my life. I hope, after I die, that on my tombstone will be written 'The tomb of Liu Bocheng, a bolshevik.'"

These words have become a motto for many communists to spur themselves. The staunch proletarian revolutionary Comrade Liu Bocheng could not attend the 12th CPC National Congress, as he was old and sick, but his lofty morality will always be our good example.

The Great Program Inspires Us To Struggle

A fairly large number of delegates to the congress are young and middle-aged comrades who come from farms, factories and scientific laboratories. They are the people who fight in the forefront. They feel that the arguments about strategic objectives, key points, measures and principles concerning our economic construction put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report are in conformity with the conditions in our country and the will of the people. They are therefore extremely inspired and excited.

Many of them write letters in the evenings to the units where they work and tell their comrades about the grand prospect projected by the Central Committee that requires us to strive to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. This great program inspires all the people to devote their efforts.

The delegate from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Comrade Zhao Shuncheng, 43, is now an engineer, promoted from a technician. He is a famour one-armed labor hero in the iron and steel industry. His right arm was cut off by a machine when a rolling mill broke down 21 years ago. After being discharged from the hospital, he refused to work in an office but persisted in going back to the forefront of production. He overcame various difficulties and succeeded in technically innovating 109 items. His achievements can save 79,000 tons of steel in 1 year for the state. He knows that rolled steel of a high quality is of great importance to the overall upsurge of the socialist economy. He said with full confidence: "In the course of implementing the congress spirit, we are determined to contribute more rolled steel of high quality to the state. We 'Angang' workers always mean what we say. We will certainly make our contributions for creating a new situation of modernization construction!"

Comrade Guo Yulu is a delegate from the agricultural front. He is the party branch secretary of Yuanjia brigade, Yanxia Commune, Liquan County of Shaanxi Province. He told the reporter: "The situation in the countryside is excellent!"

His brigade has introduced the system of specialized contracing. In 1981, in spite of a natural disaster which affected cotton production, their per capita income still amounted to 370 yuan. Of the 45 households in this brigade, 38 households made over 1,000 yuan in net income. Their pet mu wheat output this year was 820 jin. The peasants' bank deposits totaled more than 10,000 yuan. Under the guidance of the party, Yuanjin brigade has changed its impoverished face.

"These days, I am extremely excited. I never dreamed that a peasant such as I could attend a party's national congress and study the important affairs of the party and the state together with our central leaders."

He said the party's policies have made 800 million peasants rich and happy. They will never fail to live up to the demands and hopes put forth by the 12 CPC National Congress. People fighting on the agricultural front will certainly achieve greater success. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery will all be more prosperous!

After the 12th CPC National Congress, the whole party and all the people will certainly surmount all difficulties and forge ahead at a better pace on the new Long March and achieve greater successes in socialist construction.

BAN YUE TAN STRESSES ROLE OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

OW151235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0011 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA) -- BAN YUE TAN No 17 published today carries a commentator's article entitled "Build Socialism Under the Guidance of Communist Ideology -- Third Discussion on Doing Away With the Theory That 'Communism Is a Dim Illusion.'" The article reads in full as follows:

As the socialist cause advances vigorously, we often hear the argument that the current emphasis on communist ideological education is tantamount to "overstepping the historical stage" and "making empty promises." Those who spread this argument either do so because of their ignorance of the communist movement and the history of our party or because of their advocacy of liquidationism, either intentionally or unintentionally.

Practice of the communist movement has time and again proved that the Marxist fundamental principle of putting ideology above everything else is entirely correct. Lenin once said: Without a revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement. Negating the principle of putting ideology above everything else means negating the practice of revolution. The history of our party over more than six decades is a history of persisting in the communist movement, in using communist ideology to arm ourselves and educate the people. Relying on the lofty ideal of realizing communism and on Marxism as its great revolutionary spiritual pillar, our party led the people in winning victory in the new democratic revolution and scoring the historical victory of founding the socialist system in a vast land with a large population. The path our party has traversed and the course the People's Republic has followed in becoming mature explicitly prove the following truth: By abandoning the revolutionary spiritual pillar, party members will degenerate and party organizations will become lax and weak, and even completely lose their fighting capability; by upholding the revolutionary spiritual pillar, we can, starting from scratch, build up ourselves from weak to strong, exert ourselves, become selfless, fearless and indomitable, advance valiantly in spite of failure, and win one victory after another. It is undoubtedly very wise for the party Central Committee to repeatedly stress the necessity of conducting communist ideological education among all party members and the masses of people and to clearly point out that communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization.

Is the current emphasis on education in communist ideology and morality really "overstepping the historical stage?" The answer to this question should be negative. Marxism tells us that socialist society is the primary stage of communist society. Between socialist society and communist society there is no impassible chasm. Realization of the transition from socialist to communist society is a gradual process over a protracted period of history, a process of gradually accumulating experience in the practice of the communist movement; this requires unremitting efforts by people of many generations. The demand of using communist ideology and morality to guide and regulate people's actions in socialist society, that is, in the primary stage of communism, so as to ensure the accomplishment of the general task in the historical period of socialism, is completely in line with the demand of the development of history.

Without the communist ideological system as a guide, it would have been impossible to establish the socialist system in China. By the same token, without the communist ideological system as a guide, it would have been impossible to consolidate and develop the socialist system. For this reason, as the emphasis of the country's work shifted to modernization and economic construction, our party formulated in good time the guiding principle of building socialist material and spiritual civilization at the same time. This guiding principle has enriched the content of scientific socialism and deepened the people's understanding of building socialism. The formulation of this guiding principle has opened up broader and more magnificent prospects for developing the communist movement in the new historical period. Material civilization provides a broad and solid foundation for building spiritual civilization, while spiritual civilization provides a strong impetus for building material civilization. History in the few years since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee shows that the productive forces have steadily increased and that the people's livelihood has gradually improved. This is the result of interaction in the building of material and spiritual civilization. Thus, the argument that advocating communist ideology is like "making empty promises" contradicts itself and becomes untenable amidst the surging historical tide.

We should soberly acknowledge that in socialist society, there inevitably exist influences of the thinking and of other rotten ideas of the exploiting classes of the past. If we fail to pay attention to using communist ideology to overcome old ideas and habits, we will be unable to proceed smoothly and effectively in our socialist modernization undertaking and may even suffer temporary social setbacks.

The current efforts to restructure the administrative and economic set-up, to clamp down on serious economic crime, to step up political and ideological as well as cultural development, and to rectify party style and consolidate party organizations are important contents of the communist movement under the new historical conditions and fundamental guarantees for accomplishing the general task in the new period. Education among the masses to love the motherland, the people, physical labor, science and socialism; education on professional ethics among the various trades and professions; and education on party spirit, style and discipline among all party members, as well as the launching of "five stresses and four beauties" activities throughout society, are all centered around the contents of communist ideological education. Only if the people use communist ideology to guide and regulate their actions can they correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual; correctly distinguish the whole from the part and the immediate from long-range interest; correctly implement the principle of distribution according to work; and unswervingly carry out the policies of opening China to the world and enlivening our domestic economy and of giving priority to economic planning and using market regulation as a supplement, as well as other socialist policies and principles currently in practice.

Let us strive to create a situation in the entire society in which the communist spirit prevails and a new generation of communists arises in large numbers!

Let us uphold the communist banner, enhance our revolutionary enthusiasm, seriously implement the resolutions adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, and create a new situation in the communist movement under the new historical conditions!

PLA FLIGHT SCHOOL LEADERS STRESS COMMUNIST FAITH

HK151347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by correspondents Sun Yingkui [1327 5391 1145] and Zhong Tongle [6945 0681 2867]: "Overcome Individualism, Have Firm Faith in Communism -- Party Committee Members of the No 2 Flight Mechanics School of the PLA Air Force on Studying Writings by Revolutionaries of the Older Generation"]

[Text] Since August this year, while studying "Some Writings by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on Combating Degeneration of Communists" carried by newspapers and publications, the members of the party committee of the No 2 flight mechanics school of the PLA Air Force have seriously studied the relevant writings by Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. Deeply imbued with communist thinking, they have firmer faith in communism.

Through study, the party committee members understand more clearly that communism is a great cause compatible with the historical trend, is an inevitable outcome of social development and cannot be conjured up in one's imagination and that there is no reason whatsoever for us to waver in our communist faith. Comrade Han Jingyi [7291 2529 2034], party committee secretary and political commissar, said: "One holds that communism is but a dim illusion because one has meager knowledge of communism and indulges in empty talk. If we link every item of our work with the great goal of communism, we will feel that the communist movement is very practical. It is entirely possible to achieve communism with the unremitting efforts of the people of several generations."

In the course of study, the party committee members expressed their will to emulate the noble communist ethics of the revolutionaries of the older generation, to overcome individualism and to strive to preserve their communist integrity. Some comrades examined their thinking and work in the light of the teachings of the revolutionaries of the older generation and their noble moral characters. They were determined to follow the brilliant examples of the older revolutionaries and to always bear in mind the great communist goal and our party's purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. Citing examples of some old party members and old cadres who were discoverd to have degenerated in the struggle against serious crimes in the economic sphere, all talked about the vital means of preserving their communist integrity during their later years.

Comrade Zhou Yupei [0719 3768 0160], standing committee member and vice president of the school, said: "Individualism is the source of all evils. In the final analysis, some old party members and old cadres have followed the wrong track because they have no faith in communism. So, they have substituted selfishness for communism and their thinking and behavior have deviated from the path of communism. This has sounded a warning to us, telling us that a communist should never go in for individualism or slacken the transformation of his world outlook."

GUANGMING RIBAO ON EXISTENCE OF CLASS STRUGGLE

HK150741 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nai Ye [0035 5509] in the "Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column: "Preciseness of Class Struggle Within Certain Limits"]

[Text] Class struggle exists at present, and will continue to exist for a long time, within certain limits. Therefore, having a good grasp of these "certain limits" is the key to correctly carrying out class struggle at present. In his recent article entitled "Having a Good Grasp of the 'Certain Limits' Is the Key to the Correct Handling of the Class Struggle at the Present Stage" (published in issue No 3 of this year's JOURNAL OF HUNAN TEACHERS INSTITUTE), Xio Xinsheng expressed the belief that the "certain limits" within which class struggle exists reflect a certain definite nature of class struggle -- the concept related to the extent and whereabouts of class struggle as an existing entity.

The article says that under the public ownership system, when the contradiction between the productive force and the relations of production reveals the mutual relationships between people in the process of production, it cannot reveal the class relations between people. At that time, though "the practice of gratuitously possessing the fruits of other people's labor" still occurs, this practice of exploitation is not caused by the relations of production themselves, which are the economic basis of socialism. In other words, the class struggle then is a kind of class struggle that is, in the main, divorced from the basic contradiction and, therefore, the class struggle and other social contradictions no longer constitute the principal contradiction of the society. Hence, first, compared with the status of being the principal contradiction in the past, the current class struggle, which is described as existing "within certain limits," has clearly moved from being the principal to being the secondary contradiction. This change in status means that class struggle no longer has the dominant position and no longer permeates or controls all aspects of social life. Second, compared with the universal and constant existence of class struggle in the past, "certain limits" show that the extent of class struggle has been remarkably reduced. This extent is determined by the number of hostile elements and the number of people these hostile elements can mobilize. At present, an estimate of the strength of these hostile elements will show that their strength is not greater than any of the previous exploiting classes, namely, the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, the landlord class and the national bourgeoisie. As for the strength these hostile elements can mobilize, it will not be greater than the smallest amount of strength the above-mentioned exploiting classes could mobilize when they existed as classes. Therefore, however intense the class struggle will be now, it will not be more intense than the class struggle between any of the above-mentioned classes and ourselves in the past. Even if this extent does fluctuate, it will fluctuate within the "certain limits." Third, if we compare the scope of class struggle that is within the "certain limits" with the "other scope" of nonclass struggle, we will see that the scope of class struggle has been remarkably reduced. Because the national bourgeoisie no longer exists, class struggle no longer exists among the people on the mainland of our motherland. Since class struggle no longer exists among our people, naturally, its scope has been greatly reduced. The social contradictions which exist in great amounts among our people are contradictions of a nonclass struggle nature.

The only contradictions which can be considered as social contradictions of a class struggle nature are those between the people as one party and, as the other, the economic criminals, degenerate elements, new counterrevolutionaries and other serious criminals who have come from among the personnel in our state organs, state-owned enterprises and collective units and from among those engaged in individual undertakings. These contradictions are, after all, a minor adverse current and not basic contradictions, and their extent is limited. On the other hand, following the CPC to embark on the socialist route is the mainstream and essential feature of society.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION

HK160615 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Quanshu [3769 0356 2579]: "Strengthen the Administration of Interregional Economic and Technological Cooperation in a Planned Way"]

[Text] Interregional economic and technological cooperation has been developing rapidly during the past few years and the situation is now excellent. This has shown various advantages such as giving full play to the economic superiority of various regions, raising socially comprehensive economic results, reducing regional economic imbalances and rationalizing industrial distribution and national economic structure. However, looking at the country as a whole, this cooperation is spontaneous, decentralized and not arranged in a planned way.

In order to improve interregional economic and technical cooperation results, it is necessary to further strengthen the planned administration of economic and technical cooperation as well as strengthening its direction and supervision.

1. The economic and technical cooperation projects between the regions should be placed within the state plan. The key to improving economic results is to implement the 10-point principle for economic construction. The key link in improving economic results is to stress the introduction of technical reform step by step, and an important element of technical reform consists of economic transfer from advanced regions to backward ones. Because of this, it is indispensable to place the interregional economic and technical cooperation projects, such as technical training, technical instructions and "software" projects, within the state plan in order to supplement the deficiencies of the longitudinal plan and form a complete criss-cross planned system. The state and all professional departments should have a general plan for interregional economic and technological cooperation. The links in the economic cooperation projects, between the departments responsible for the work, trades and enterprises and the coordination of the funds, the materials and technical forces should be placed within the state and regional plans and be comprehensively balanced. As regards key projects of economic and technological cooperation, it is advisable to proceed, first of all, from practical study and then place them within the plan.

2. The planning departments should intervene as appropriate and guide interregional economic and technical cooperation. In order to deal with the situation of letting things drift to varying degres which exists at present in interregional economic and technical cooperation, emphasis must be placed mainly on the planned economy while making market readjustment subsidiary. Cooperative projects may be managed at different levels according to the role they are playing in the national economic regions. When making important products stipulated by the state plan, economic and technical cooperation between enterprises should be linked with the national economic readjustment, and it should be placed within the state plan and run by the state. The remainder may be run by the regions. Fragmentary cooperation may be decided by the enterprises themselves, but they should make reports to the planning department. The products that are to be made in fixed areas should be put under the planned control of the departments concerned in order to avoid a situation in which everyone is encouraged to precipitate action or does things in his own way.

With regard to enterprises that have not yet fixed their production orientation or do not have production tasks, or that are to be closed down or switched to other production, and with regard also to the small cigarette factories, breweries, paper mills, electric fan factories and soap works which compete with big factories for materials, the planning departments should duly intervene by cutting their production tasks. In taking a broad and long-term view, it is necessary to render assistance to the enterprises that do not have production tasks for the time being, but do have bright prospects for development.

3. We should earnestly implement the contract system. Since economic and technical cooperation is a component part of the economic plan at all levels, the contract signed by both parties and its implementation will directly affect the fulfillment of the plan. Reputation is the life blood of cooperation. Both parties must abide by the signed contract. It must be strictly carried out and must not be cancelled unilaterally. We should try to change the state of "five too manys and five too fews" (too many contracts signed by the people and too few contracts signed by the government; too many gentlemen's agreements and too few written contracts; too many contracts for collective enterprises and too few for state-owned enterprises; too many initial forms of material transfer and too few high-level forms of capacity transfer; and too many contracts signed but too few of them fulfilled). Last year, Henan Province actually only fulfilled 62.9 percent of contracts for obtaining assistance from other areas. The reasons were first, shortage of transportation facilities. Most of the cooperative projects between the localities, municipalities and other regions are based on coal compensation. It is very hard to handle coal delivery due to the lack of railway cars. Second, the inadequate cooperation between the cooperating departments and the departments responsible for the work as well as the railway transportation departments. For example, a provincial meeting for placing coal orders was held earlier than the meeting for cooperation. This made the transportation plan for coal cooperation unworkable. Drawing lessons from past experiences we suggest that emphasis should be placed on the four links of the chain: the workable plan, the signed contract, delivery, and recovery.

4. Close attention must be paid to legal work in interregional economic and technical cooperation. As this cooperation goes beyond the limits of departments, regions and ownership systems, and as it involves some reform of the economic system, it is inevitable that we will have to face some problems concerning the system and policy. For example, economic and technical cooperation involves distribution of state-controlled products and of department-controlled products. Also, there is the question of distribution of profits yielded by the new products resulting from technical cooperation; the division of compensation and noncompensation for technical transfer; tax collection and capital construction management and so on. We suggest that the state should pay close attention to legal work in interregional economic and technical cooperation. Local areas may adopt some provisional and trial measures for the organization and management of economic and technical cooperation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FLOURISHING LITERATURE, ART

HK151447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Feng Mu [7458 3665]: "Create a New Situation of Flourishing Socialist Literature and Art"]

[Text] Editor's note: The 12th CPC Congress has pointed out that while building a high degree of material civilization, we should do our best to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its nucleus. Socialist literature and art have shouldered an arduous task in their struggle to build socialist spiritual civilization.

On 9 September, the editorial department of this newspaper invited people of the literary and art circles in the capital to attend a forum on how literature and art should use communist ideology to educate the people to make a greater contribution to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. People of the literary and art circles including Yu Lan, Ai Qing, Feng Mu, Jiang Qiaotian, Li Hezeng, Zhou Guangren, Zhao Xin, He Ke, Cao Ming, Yuan Shihai and Tao Dun (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their srunames) attended the forum on invitation and spoke. Comrades Liu Baiyu and Liu Kaiqu made written statements. We publish the excerpts of their speeches in succession in the special column of literary and art criticism of this and the next issues. [end editor's note]

All patriotic literary and art workers who support socialism cannot but be jubilantly elated and inspired by the successful convention of the epoch-making 12th CPC National Congress. At the same time, we cannot but feel that we are undertaking an arduous task.

At the solemn platform of the 12th party congress, the CPC Central Committee once again earnestly issued the call: "While building a high degree of material civilization, we should do our best to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic guiding principle for building socialism."

The work of socialist literature and art, just as other work in the ideological sphere, is an important component part in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, which plays a particular role. The development of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization demands that our socialist literature and art keep abreast of this development. In other words, under the guidance of the guiding principles and line of the 12th party congress, we should be inspired, raise our consciousness, take unified steps, carry forward our achievements in the main aspects and do our utmost to usher in a new era of socialist literature and art.

In recent years, in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, our socialist literature and art have been put on the right track and have fairly rapidly developed. A flourishing situation has been initially created. Of course, while affirming our marked achievements, we should not underestimate or neglect shortcomings and mistakes in our work and creation. We should not underestimate our shortcomings and mistakes just as we should not rest content with or underrate our achievements.

The new situation has set a new and higher demand on us. This means that we should keep abreast with the demand of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization.

The building of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization demands that we create a large quantity of literary and art works with a high ideological level and fine artistic quality. Such literary and art works are worthy of our great epoch and great people. Such works glowing with the radiance of the most advanced ideology of mankind -- communist ideology -- will greatly encourage the people and strengthen their will through their rich, true, profound and typical artistic images. We should sing the praises of the most beautiful things unceasingly growing in life with glowing revolutionary enthusiasm and lash the remnent ugly things in life with revolutionary indignation. Such literary and art works are incompatible with all ugly and reactionary things and all pessimistic, desperate, vulgar, selfish and obscene ideology just as ice is incompatible with hot coals. In a word, our literature and art should be lofty and beautiful and closely connected with the destiny and ideals of the people. Only such literature and art can play the role of educating the people and helping them enhance their level of understanding and appreciation of the beautiful and become indispensable, good and healthy nourishment for the people's minds.

Revolutionary people who are dedicating themselves to the lofty socialist cause have the right to ask our literary and art workers for such nourishment for their minds and we have no right to reject their demands.

We admit and firmly believe that under the main orientation of socialism, writers and artists fully enjoy freedom of creativity and that while carrying out their creative work, they should have a vast field and rich soil for using their talents. We also firmly believe that the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is still a basic and correct principle for developing socialist literature and art. Equally, we do not think that serious literary and art workers and writers, or artists who love their life and have full confidence in the future, will adopt a passive and negligent attitude toward the demands of our times and people.

Building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization demands that we train a great number of literary and art workers who have communist ideological consciousness and have mastered superb artistic skills. We should not ask each and every writer and literary and art worker to be a communist. However, our party members, CYL members and politically progressively-inclined writers or literary and art workers should exert their efforts in this direction. Only when they are determined to become communists can they train themselves to be staunch fighters for building socialist spiritual civilization. Early in this century, Lu Xu appealed to "fighters of the spiritual field" on China's earth. In our times, people can become true "fighters in the spiritual field" only when they can arm themsleves with the most advanced ideology of mankind -- the communist ideology. We hope that more and more people among us will become "fighters in the spiritual field." None of our socialist literary and art workers should merely become onlookers and observers of life. Instead, as literary and art fighters, a sense of responsibility to society and revolution is indispensable to them. It is our solemn responsibility and mission to use the weapons of literature and art to take part in the building of the socialist mansion. We should inspire and imbue people with artistic images so that they will attain a lofty realm of thought. We should use profound, touching and vivid communist ideology to educate the people. Our literature and art should be able to radiate the splendor of communist ideology.

Only in so doing, can all of our writers and artists make due contribution to the building of socialist spiritual civilization and creating a new situation of flourishing socialist literature and art.

Only in so doing, can our literary and art contingent firmly unite as one and can our literary and art workers stand fast at their glorious posts in the interest of our times and people.

ULANHU, XI ZHONGXUN AT FENG YUXIANG RALLY

OW151554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee sponsored a rally here today to mark the centenary of the birth of General Feng Yuxiang, co-founder of the K.M.T. Revolutionary Committee. The gathering, attended by more than 1,000, commemorated Feng Yuxiang as an outstanding patriot, a respected fighter for democracy, a faithful follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen after the 1911 revolution and a true friend of the Chinese Communist Party. Feng Yuxiang died Sept. 1, 1948 on his way home from the United States via Soviet Union, at the age of 66.

Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen and Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the rally, which was presided over by Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the sponsoring committee. Speaking at the rally, Ulanhu said "Feng Yuxiang traveled a tortuous road, from a soldier in the late Qing Dynasty and an officer in the northern warlord army to a revolutionary. Throughout China's new democratic revolution, he was a patriotic fighter and a friend of the Chinese Communist Party."

"Entrusted by Comrade Zhou Enlai, Feng Yuxiang had rescued from Kuomintang prison Comrade Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietnamese people and friend of China, and many communists and progressives" Ulanhu said. "He opposed the civil war waged by the Kuomintang and supported the Chinese people's democratic movements against the dictatorship of the Kuomintang."

Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Central Committee, said Feng Yuxiang upheld national unity in the struggle against foreign aggression and an effort to build the country. "As a high officer in old China," Wang Kunlun said, "he never sought personal fame and gain."

Xu Deheng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, one of China's eight democratic parties, also spoke at the rally. Feng Hongda, son of Feng Yuxiang and now a navy officer, spoke on behalf of his brothers, sisters and other relatives. Also attending the rally were Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of China's democratic parties.

Further on Rally

OW160239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee sponsored a rally at the auditorium of the CPPCC on the morning of 15 September to mark the centenary of the birth of Feng Yuxiang, an outstanding patriot and a respected fighter for democracy.

Over 1,000 people attended the rally. They included party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Xu Deheng and Hu Juewen; Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing and Hu Ziang, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Kunlun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Qian Changzhao, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru and Sun Yueqi, vice chairmen of the Central Committe of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Chu Tunan, Ye Shengtao, Shen Qizhen, Huang Dingchen, Sun Chengpei and Li Chunqing, responsible persons of various democratic parties; Peng Youjin and Li Ding, responsible persons of departments concerned; General Feng Yuxiang's children, Feng Fufa, Feng Lida, Feng Hongzhi, Feng Yinda and Feng Hongda; other relatives of General Feng Yuxiang, his old friends and subordinates, and personages from various circles.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at the rally, expressing his profound feelings and high esteem for General Feng Yuxiang. He said: General Feng Yuxiang was a renowned strategist and statesman and a true friend of the CPC. He traversed a tortuous road, from a soldier in the late Qing Dynasty and an officer in the northern warlord army to a revolutionary.

Ulanhu said: Upon returning to Nanjing in November 1935, General Feng Yuxiang appealed for an end to the civil war and for launching a war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Together with Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning and 10 others, General Feng Yuxiang proposed that the KMT authorities revive the three major policies -- alliance with Russia, alliance with the CPC and support for the peasants and workers. He became daily more sympathetic with the CPC and pinned his hopes on them. Entrusted by Comrade Zhou Enlai, he rescued from a KMT prison in Guangxi Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a great friend and brother of the Chinese people, together with many communists and progressives. He spared no efforts in his insistence on resisting Japanese aggression and on unity, and launched unremitting struggle against stubborn personages within the KMT. After the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, General Feng Yuxiang was dismissed from the army by the KMT and was sent to visit the United States with the title "Special Envoy for Studying Water Conservancy." While abroad, he continued to engage in, and support, the Chinese people's anticivil war and antidictatorship patriotic democratic movement, appealed to the U.S. Government not to aid Chiang Kai-shek with money and guns to kill the Chinese people, and called on the compatriots of the entire nation to overthrow the KMT dictatorial regime. When the Koumintang Revolutionary Committee was founded, he was elected a member of its standing committee and chairman of its political committee.

Ulanhu said: In the new historical period, the CPC will continuously persist in its long-term cooperation with all patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages and will continue to implement the policy of "long coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "showing utter devotion to our freinds and sharing weal and woe" with the democratic parties. We warmly welcome all persons with noble aspirations both at home and abroad to join the ranks of the motherland's patriotic united front and devote themselves to the motherland's unification and national resurgence. In his speech, Wang Kunlun highly praised General Feng Yuxiang's outstanding achievements. He said: General Feng Yuxiang was one of the founders of the Koumintang Revolutionary Committee. He always opposed the civil war and advocated national unity to resist foreign aggression and to promote national construction. We hope that the Taiwan authorities restudy General Feng Yuxiang's good advice, respond to the motherland's call for a third KMT-CPC cooperation and realize our common aspiration of "cherishing the people and devoting ourselves tc the nation." In his life-long service in the army, General Feng's old friends and subordinates in Taiwan and overseas urge the Taiwan authorities to accept peace talks for the unification of the motherland.

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GUANGDONG OVERFULFILLS SUMMER GRAIN PURCHASE TASK

HK151432 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Guangdong Province has overfulfilled its task of state purchase of summer grain ahead of schedule. Up to 10 September, more than 3.74 billion jin of grain had been put in storage throughout the province, overfulfilling the state purchase plan by 1.3 percent. Although this year's early-crop rice was subject to serious natural disasters, under the leadership of party committees and governments of various localities, the rural economic policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee have been further carried out, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the masses in overcoming natural disasters. With the exception of a few counties and municipalities which saw a drop in grain output due to extraordinarily serious natural disasters, all grain producing areas have reaped bumper harvests. The major commodity grain producing areas, such as Dongguan, Zhongshan, Nanhai, Sanshui, Xinhui, Taishan, Kaiping, Enping, Panyu, Huaxian and Conghua Counties, have fulfilled their state grain purchase tasks 15-20 days ahead of schedule.

12TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS DISCUSSED IN HENAN

Forum Hails Congress' Success

HK150807 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have listened to broadcasts and watched TV programs on the grand occasion of the election of the leading organs at the 12th party congress. They have studied the 12th party congress documents carried in newspapers. Moreover, on the afternoon of 13 September, they held a forum to conduct discussion. With extreme excitement, they spoke in succession in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They unanimously held: The congress unanimously adopted Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution and other documents, summed up the historical experiences in the building of socialism and the party, particularly the experiences in turning chaos into order and in effecting the great historical change since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The congress scientifically, practically and realistically analyzed the current political and economic situation. It put forth the new programs for adhering to the socialist road and embarking on modernization as well as the new program for party-building. It held high the banner of communism, adhered to and developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and used communist ideology to inspire the enthusiasm of the whole party and the people of the whole country. This will surely produce a great and inestimable strength.

Comrades said: The congress put forth a central task very clearly -- concentrating all forces to quadruple the total value of the yearly industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century. It put forth very clearly four important items of work, namely, four political guarantees for the fulfillment of the general task. It put forth very clearly the requirements of achieving the three basic improvements in 5 years. It is essential to do the four items of work well. If we achieve the three basic improvements in the first 5 years, we can confidently ensure that we shall reach the heights of economic construction -- quadrupling the total value of the yearly industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000.

At the forum, they all declared their fervent support of the elected leading organs of the CPC Central Committee and felt especially satisfied with the three commissions, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and the organization of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

In light of the realities of Henan, they all held that the tasks put forth by the 12th party congress are glorious yet arduous and that after efforts are made, they can be achieved. At present, the important problem is to seriously study the documents of the 12th party congress, profoundly understand the spirit of the 12th party congress and use the spirit of the 12th party congress to guide our work. Full of confidence in winning victory, we must go full steam ahead in undertaking the tasks vigorously.

PLA Cadres Study Documents

HK151457 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Summary] When leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units CPC committee were studying the brilliant documents of the 12th party congress, they unanimously expressed their strong resolve: "With such energy as was displayed in implementing the line of the 7th party congress in the past, we must make more contributions toward the accomplishment of the general task put forth by the 12th party congress." In the course of studying and discussing the documents of the 12th party congress, they declared: "We must resolutely support the new central leading organs and the resolutions and documents adopted by the 12th party congress."

In the light of reality, they exchanged their experiences in studying the documents and deepened their understanding of the general task of the party for the new historical period. Wang Zhan, standing committee member of the Wuhan PLA units CPC committee and deputy political commisar, said: "The general task for the new period was put forth after repeated practice in many years of tortuous struggle and after the valuable positive and negative experiences were absorbed. The general task conforms to the situation of our country and reflects the common desires of the people of all nationalities."

Those taking part in the study were elderly comrades who have struggled hard for the cause of communism for several decades. In studying, they said: "To accomplish the general task for the new period, we must place our hopes on the younger generation." Wu Ruishan, standing committee member of the Wuhan PLA units CPC committee and deputy commander, said: "Although the energy and physical strength of our elderly comrades are far less than in the past, they still have in their minds experiences in the revolutionary struggle for several decades. These experiences are the things which are most needed and lacked by the current middle-aged and young cadres. During our life, we must do our best to promote and train the middle-aged and young cadres and impart our experiences to them so as to give them sufficient ability to shoulder their important historical duty."

(Xu Guofu), member of the Wuhan PLA units CPC committee and deputy commander, said: "We must actively support the young and energetic middle-aged and young cadres to go to the front line to shoulder the heavy burdens. We must be perfectly happy to go to the second line and give them advice. So long as we do this work well, we elderly comrades will have made the greatest contributions toward the accomplishment of the general task for the new period."

HENAN PLA COMMANDER HAILS DENG'S APPOINTMENTS

HK150948 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] After listening to the broadcast of the communique of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the cadres and fighters of the Henan Provincial Military District are filled with exultation. Provincial military district Commander Shang Tan said: With the establishment of the Central Advisory Commission, the role of many elderly and experienced comrades as advisers on the cause of the party will be brought into play, experience passed on to the middle-aged and young cadres, help given to them and an example set in training them. This will solve the problem of the succession of the elderly by the young cadres and guarantee the continuity and stability of the party's policies.

We are, in particular, very pleased to hear of the news about the election of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Central Advisory Commission. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is one of our elderly party members and is a long-tested proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who has rendered distinguished meritorious service. His appointment as chairman of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the Central Advisory Commission has embodied the common desires of the whole party, the entire army and the people of the whole country. This will surely make our party even more combat effective and make it become even more prosperous. We must arouse our spirit and lead the cadres and fighters to open up a new situation in the building of the PLA units. We must contribute toward the acceleration of the modernization and regularization of our army.

DISASTER RELIEF MEASURES IN HENAN DISCUSSED

Relief Meeting Held

HK150919 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial People's Government held an emergency meeting on production and disaster relief in Zhengzhou 9-19 September. Vice Governor Cui Guanghua presided over the meeting and made the concluding speech, and Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia attended the meeting and gave a speech.

On three occasions since mid-July rain has caused disaster in certain places. In addition, most areas in the province have continuously suffered from wet weather and low temperatures. This has affected the growth of autumn crops and aggravated the situation in our province. At present, production and the livelihood of the people in those areas which are seriously affected by disasters are rather difficult, and the tasks of disaster relief are arduous. However, in light of the overall situation throughout the province, the effects of disaster are restricted to a number of areas, while in those areas which are not affected by disaster, the autumn crops are growing well. The province has reaped good harvests in the years following the third plenary session, and this has provided the province with a fair material base for disaster relief. The people in the province also have rich experience in disaster relief and have cultivated a fine tradition of mutual aid. Moreover, the party and the government have showed great concern for the people in the disaster-affected areas and have allocated disaster relief funds and materials to these areas. Inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we are therefore bound to overcome all difficulties and will gain victory in production and disaster relief.

The meeting demanded that the cadres in the disaster-affected areas uphold the post responsibility system. Those areas which are seriously affected by disaster must take production and disaster relief as their key task this winter and next spring. For the time being, we must pay attention to promoting the autumn harvest as well as the minor autumn harvest. "At the same time, we must tap new means of production and vigorously promote a diversified economy, while also mobilizing areas which have not been affected by disaster to provide aid to those disaster-affected areas so as to ease the needs of food, clothing and shelter for the people in the disaster areas."

"The party and government recently decided to allocate 20 million yuan, as well as cloth coupons for 3.6 million meters of cloth and 2.25 million jin of cotton for wadding, to relieve the needs of the people in the disaster areas. The disaster areas must strengthen the administration of relief funds and materials and ensure that these funds and materials are distributed to those places and households which really seriously suffer from disaster and are badly in need of them.

Commentary on Disaster Relief

HK150942 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Keep Abreast of the Situation, Overcome the Difficulties and Win Victory in Production and Disaster Relief"]

[Excerpts] Since mid-July, some areas in our province have suffered three successive rainstorms. In addition, continuous wet weather, low temperatures and waterlogging have also aggravated the situation.

The comrades who are fighting on all fronts, in particular the vast number of cadres in the disaster-affected areas, should primarily keep in mind the seriousness of this year's disaster in the province and the arduousness of the disaster relief work. However, we should also note that as our province has reaped good harvests in the years since the third plenary session, we have a fair material base for disaster relief. Also, our people have a fine tradition of mutual aid and rich experience in disaster relief through production, and the party and the government are concerned for the masses. Greatly inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the broad masses in the disaster areas are determined and confident of overcoming the difficulties, providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production and attaining victory in disaster relief.

How will we win victory in disaster relief? At the recently held emergency meeting on production and disaster relief, the provincial government demanded that the CPC committees at all levels in the disaster-affected areas conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and continue to implement the directives issued by the provincial CPC committee and provincial government on disaster relief. They should also adhere to the disaster relief principle of relying mainly on the masses, the force of the collective and the approach of self-salvation through production. Any necessary state relief should be subsidiary. They should extensively tap the means of production and start the great upsurge of self-salvation through production among the masses.

At present, we must conscientiously grasp the autumn harvest, carefully reap and thresh, ensure that every grain is stored in the granary, restore the irrigation system as soon as possible and make preparations for wheat sowing. The most important thing for the time being is to ensure the masses' needs of food, clothing and shelter and to distribute the disaster relief funds and materials allocated by the higher authorities to those areas which have been most seriously affected by the disaster.

SICHUAN CPC ISSUES NOTICE ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK160416 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 13 September on studying and publicizing the 12th party congress documents. The circular pointed out: The 12th party congress was the most important meeting since the 7th party congress. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution, which were approved by the congress, are programmatic documents for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and strengthening party-building. We should seriously organize the whole party, the whole body of cadres and the people of all nationalities in Sichuan to study and publicize the 12th party congress documents and apply the congress spirit to enhance understanding and unify thinking and regard the congress spirit as a tremendous force for mobilization and (?source of) encouragement, so that the party members, cadres and masses will unite, enhance their revolutionary spirit and implement the combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress. This is of very great significance for developing the excellent situation in Sichuan and for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province. Party committees at all levels must regard organizing study and publicity of the 12th congress documents as the cardinal task at present and for a time to come, and get a serious grasp of it.

The circular points out that in studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents, we should regard comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as general ideological guidance. In his opening speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping succinctly and briefly expounded on the historical role of the 12th congress, the task that the congress would put forward and the congress' spirit. The congress' basic spirit is adhering to the socialist path and concentrating our strength on carrying out socialist modernization. We must grasp the four tasks that Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward in his opening speech. This is the most important guarantee, and we should very conscientiously study and understand this. Throughout the process of studying and publicizing, we should be guided by the communist spirit and thus heighten the cadres' and masses' awareness and confidence in communism.

The circular calls on us to grasp well the study by leading cadres above the county level in order to unify their thoughts. All prefectural, municipal and county party committees should, level by level, hold corresponding meetings to relay the congress' spirit in order to implement this spirit. The cadres in our organizations at various levels may conduct their study by holding weekly meetings at a fixed time or by attending study courses in rotational groups. The central study groups in the party committees at all levels should take the lead in satisfactorily studying the 12th congress documents. All the party schools and cadre schools should specially allocate time to organize and help their students to satisfactorily study the 12th congress documents. In all areas we should carry out in a planned manner widespread propaganda of the 12th congress' spirit among the masses at the grassroots level. In order to ensure the effective progress of the work of explaining and publicizing the 12th congress spirit, we should train a rank of fairly competent workers to make explanations and publicize the congress spirit. The schools at various levels and of various kinds can utilize the time for their political and current affairs lessons to explain and publicize the congress' spirit. All the industrial and mining enterprises should utilize the time allocated for CPC and CYL organizational activities and political study and other time that can be used to conscientiously explain and publicize the 12th congress documents to the staff and workers and organize them to discuss these documents. In the rural areas, we should utilize the breaks in farming work to conscientiously explain and publicize the documents and organize study when the production situation allows.

The circular calls on the party and government leading cadres at all levels and the responsible comrades of the propaganda departments at all levels to take the lead in conscientiously studying, explaining and publicizing the documents.

Our leading cadres should personally go to the lower levels to inquire into how the study is being carried out and to personally answer the difficult questions that the masses have raised in their study. Under the unified leadership of the party committee at various levels, the propaganda departments of these party committees should regard organizing study and publicity of the 12th congress documents as the key task at present and for a time to come. They should explain and publicize these documents vigorously on a broad scale.

The circular emphatically points out that the propaganda of the 12th congress spirit should be carried out in close conjunction with reality and should promote the work on all the fronts. The leading groups at all levels should be good at leading the party members, cadres and masses in their units and areas to concentrate on studying the 12th congress documents, to unify their thoughts with the 12th congress spirit, to require themselves to act in accordance with the 12th congress spirit, to rectify the party spirit, to enhance their revolutionary vigor, to improve their work style and to raise their work efficiency so as to make new progress in all their work, and thus lay a fairly good foundation for opening up a new situation for the work in Sichuan.

SICHUAN RIBAO VIEWS IMPROVED PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

HK150736 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by the Sichuan Provincial Statistics Bureau: "Notable Improvement in Proportional Relationships Within Our Province's National Economy"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in our province have persisted in implementing the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading." After 3 years of economic readjustment, the situation of the disproportionate relationships between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and between consumption and accumulation have been remarkably improved.

For many years, especially during the period of the "Great Leap Forward" and the 10 years of turmoil under the guidance of the erroneous "leftist" ideology, our province placed one-sided stress on giving priority to the development of heavy industry. As a result, our agriculture and light industry developed slowly. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and according to the principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the provincial CPC committee and people's government have adopted a series of important measures to promote the vigorous development of agriculture and light industry and to properly lower the speed of development of our heavy industry. These have brought about a remarkable change in the disproportionate relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Compared with 1978, in 1981 the total output value of agriculture increased by 20.6 percent, that of light industry by 45.8 percent and that of heavy industry by 2.8 percent. The average annual rate of increase during those 3 years was 6.4 percent for agriculture, 13.4 percent for light industry and 0.9 percent for heavy industry. In terms of total output value of industry and agriculture, the proportion of agriculture in 1981 was still 37.1 percent, which was the same as in 1978. The proportion of light industry rose from 26.2 percent in 1978 to 31.7 percent in 1981 while that of heavy industry fell from 35.7 percent to 31.2 percent during the 3 years 1978-81, the output of agricultural, sideline and light industrial products that are necessities of life greatly increased. The output of grain increased by 8.4 percent. Among the grains, output of paddy rice increased by 14.5 percent and wheat by 17.8 percent. Output of rapeseed increased by 88.5 percent, silkworm cocoons by 74.1 percent, and tea by 21.6 percent (including an increase in fine tea of 47.4 percent). Output of fruit increased by 45.9 percent (including an increase in oranges of 110 percent) and aquatic products increased by 25.6 percent.

Among the light industrial products, output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed and dyed cloth, knitting wool, silk fabrics, cigarettes, paper, thermoses, lamps and rubber-soled shoes increased by 20 to 50 percent. Output of silk and soap increased by 50 to 100 percent, while chemical fabrics, alcohol, leather, leather shoes, synthetic detergent, sewing machines, bicycles, watches, radio receivers and TV sets increased by 100 to thousands of percent.

After years of readjustment, we have put an end to the shortage of supplies of agricultural and sideline products and industrial consumer goods. At present, the shortage of the supplies of durable consumer goods has already been eased, but the prices of poultry, eggs, vegetables and other non-staple foodstuffs are still a little too high in country markets and there is still a shortage of sugar. Some unmarketable light industrial products are now being overproduced and are overstocked. "Depositing money and waiting for a good choice of purchases" has thus become common practice among the masses. After years of gradual change in the service orientation of our heavy industry, we have put an end to the previous situation in which our heavy industry solely "served itself," and we have thus greatly augmented its adaptibility. This has taken place commensurately with technical reform in our national economy, gradual expansion in the scale of our capital construction and an increase in the export of our heavy industrial products. Since the beginning of the year, our heavy industrial interprises have received orders for more products and have been assigned adequate tasks. For example, the provincial engineering department and its affiliated enterprises have developed more than 1,100 new products in the past 3 years and the orders received in the first half of this year increased by 60 percent over the same period last year. During the first half of this year, this department fulfilled 58.7 percent of its planned output value for the whole year and put an end to the declining production trend seen in the previous 2 years. Its total output value during that period was 4.2 percent more than during the same period last year. The provincial metallurgical department and its affiliated enterprises have received full orders for the whole year's production, and their total output value during the first half of this year increased by 11.6 percent over the same period last year. Previously unmarketable and overstocked products such as rolled steel, pig iron, chloroprene rubber, tires and concentrated nitric acid have already become best sellers. Our heavy industrial production has become increasingly prosperous.

XIZANG CYL HOLDS FORUM TO STUDY CONGRESS PAPERS

HK150746 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 11 September, the Xizang Regional CYL Committee held a forum to study the 12th congress documents. The participants showed their determination to study well the 12th congress spirit and unite with CYL members and youths of various nationalities in this region in opening up a new prospect for socialist modernization construction and in building a united, prosperous and socialist new Xizang. They said excitedly that the 12th CPC National Congress was the most important congress since the party's 7th national congress. It set a general task and objective for the new historical period and will open up a new prospect for socialist modernization construction. This is in keeping with the aspirations of the broad masses of CYL members and youths and is indeed very inspiring. During the forum, they all said something about their plans and suggestions on the study of the 12th congress documents.

BEIJING WANBAO TALKS TO YUAN BAOHUA ON INDUSTRY

HK151005 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Special feature: "China's Industry Has Embarked on a New Road -- An Interview With Yuan Baohua, Deputy to the 12th Party Congress and Vice Chairman of the State Economic Commission"]

[Text] One morning a few days ago, we arrived at the office building of the State Economic Commission and were received by Comrade Yuan Baohua, a deputy to the 12th party congress. After we explained the purpose of our visit, Comrade Yuan Baohua said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the profound change that has taken place on the industrial front of our country can be summed up in a single sentence, that is, China's industrial development has embarked on a new road. This is the new road of paying attention to economic results put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Yuan Baohua said: There are three major signs that our industry has embarked on a new road. The first sign is the fact that for the past 3 years or more industrial development has been better than in the past. In the first 29 years after the founding of the People's Republic, industrial output value increased on average by 13.5 percent each year. However, for a relatively long time, because of the influence of the "leftist" trend of thought in guiding ideology and the tendency of blindly seeking output value and speed, there was consequently greater exaggeration. In the last 3 years, the rate of increase of industrial output value, which has increased on average by 7.1 percent each year, appeared to be slower than in the past. As a matter of fact, this rate is more substantial than in the past, for there is much less exaggeration. By means of the readjustment, the proportions between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry have improved. Rational changes have also taken place in the internal structure of industry. The light and textile industries, raw material industry and energy industry have developed more rapidly while the development of the processing industry and high-energy consumption industries has been slowed down. Changes have also taken place in the product mix. A large number of industrial products in a variety of designs and colors have been added and quality has improved to some extent. Heavy industrial products have readjusted their service orientation, expanded their service scope and improved their service quality.

The second sign is the fact that more advances have been made in the direction of economic results than in the past. For the past several years, readjustments have been carried out in the small nitrogenous fertilizer, steel and cement plants. They have either carried out technical transformation or have been shut down, suspended, merged or shifted to other types of production, and economic results have obviously taken a turn for the better. Small nitrogenous fertilizer plants throughout the country have reversed the trend of operating at a loss in the first half of this year. They have put an end to the situation of the whole industry losing money for 17 years. Losses incurred by small steel plants have also fallen from more than 600 million yuan to just over 100 million yuan. The quality of small cement plants has greatly improved in the last 3 years. They are not only supplying cement for the building of rural houses throughout the country, but they have also transferred 3 million tons of cement a year to the state for use in key projects. Compared with 1978, our industries have made five advances with regard to economic returns in 1981. They have cut down energy consumption, improved the quality of many major industrial products, speeded up the turnover of the circulating funds of enterprises, increased the financial income supplied by industrial enterprises to the state and raised labor productivity.

The third sign is the fact that the people have obtained more material benefits from the industrial development in recent years. Let us first talk about the increasing of consumer durables in the homes of residents. You can pick at random the home of any worker to have a look and ask questions. You will find bicycles, sewing machines, watches, radios, TV sets, washing machines and tape recorders in all these homes, most of which have been acquired in recent years. According to the figures of the State Statistical Bureau, compared with 1978, the number of TV sets for every 100 workers' households had more than tripled by the end of 1981 and the number of radios had increased by 61 percent.

People are obviously also dressing better. As a result of the increase in the variety of designs and colors of textiles, you can see what the women, especially the young girls, are wearing on the streets in summertime. Their dresses are so colorful, beautiful and tasteful. Furthermore, in terms of housing, floor space of almost 100 million square meters was built in cities and towns throughout the country last year. Most of this was built with funds raised by the plants and enterprises themselves. As a result of the development of the food industry, people are drinking more beer and children are eating more candy than before. We may say that from the founding of the People's Republic to the present, the people have never had more material benefits from the development of industry than during the period of the last 3 years.

After talking about these achievements on the material side, Yuan Baohua continued: After more than 3 years of economic readjustment, our industry has embarked on a road of healthy development. However, the contradictions between the supply and demand of coal, electricty, oil and transportation is still rather pronounced at present, and the economic results of industry are also far from ideal. Therefore, we have no reason to be satisfied and must still work conscientiously. Fortunately, the matter of improving economic results has already taken root in the minds of the leading industrial departments and the broad masses of workers. This ideological change has a significance and role that is infinitely more important than the material achievements already obtained in industry. Because of this change, we are able to ensure that our industry will advance with vigorous strides on this new path in the future.

TIANJIN URGES VOLUNTARY LABOR FOR WATER PROJECT

SK150950 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the spokesman of the municipal people's government made a statement on organizing cadres and people of all fronts of the municipality to participate in voluntary labor for the project to divert Luan He water to Tianjin.

The spokesman said that in order to accelerate the construction of the Luan He water-diversion project, enable investments to yield better results and ensure that water is delivered to Tianjin ahead of schedule in 1983, the municipal CPC committee and government decided to organize the cadres and people from all fronts of the municipality to participate voluntarily in digging the water-diversion channel.

The spokesman pointed out: Organizing the cadres and people to participate in the voluntary labor is very significant in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, in carrying forward the party's glorious tradition of arduous work and self-reliance, in inspiring the revolutionary spirit of the cadres and people and in successfully building the two civilizations. It is conducive to the development of the communist labor attitude and the collective spirit among the masses. It is also conducive to our efforts to resist the individualist ideology of doing everything for the sake of money. It can further enhance the masses' sense of responsibilty as masters of the country who cherish the country, the party and socialism. In the meantime, voluntary labor can conserve investments for the state and greatly improve economic results of projects.

The spokesman said: There are only some 10 days left before the initiation of the first-stage construction. In line with the arrangements of the municipal government, all districts, counties and departments should carry out organizational work in good time, including the organization of personnel and preparations for necessary materials. Those who have registered to join in the first group of voluntary laborers should make arrangements for their work and families. Departments concerned should show concern for the life of their staff members and workers who participate in the voluntary labor so that they can plunge into the intense labor without any misgivings.

JILIN DELEGATES DISCUSS CONGRESS GUIDELINES

SK151237 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Special Report: "A Profound Lesson, a Great Inspiration"]

[Excerpts] The Jilin provincial delegates to the 12th party congress are much inspired and educated after conscientiously studying and discussing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and other documents of the congress. The delegates unanimously hold that all major documents approved at the congress are brilliant examples in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The documents summed up our historical experiences in the socialist revolution and construction and are guiding principles for comprehensively creating the new situation for socialist modernization. Theywill mobilize the hundreds of millions of people in our country to enthusiasticallyplunge into the construction of the two civilizations and to work hard to implement the fighting goal put forward at the 12th party congress. The fighting goal will certainly be attained.

Dong Xin, delegate and vice governor, said: The economic structure and proportionate relationship of the big, key enterprises in our province have become more balanced through readjustment in the past 3 years. This offers a material base for implementing the goal of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. Provided we conscientiously abide by the focus of the stategy and the measures and series of principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee, and wage an arduous struggle, we will certainly fulfill this fighting goal.

Huo Mingguang, delegate and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: In the past 3 years, Siping Prefecture has increased its annual industrial and agricultural output value at an average rate of 10.3 percent, thanks to the readjustment. If this speed of development is maintained, it will be possible to quadruple the annual agricultural and industrial output value by the end of this century.

(Wang Mingde), delegate and chairman of the provincial trade union council, and Song Jiehan, alternate delegate and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: We must take planned measures to consolidate the party's work style and the party organizations step by step in accordance with the demands of the CPC Central Committee. We should continue to readjust and build leading bodies and to promote those young cadres with ability and political integrity to leading positions in order to strengthen leading bodies at all levels, make the ranks of cadres revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent and turn the guidelines of the 12th party congress into a motive force in implementing all tasks.

BRIEFS

JILIN OFFICIAL OBITUARY -- Comrade Chen Zhong, CPC member, deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, died of illness in Changchun Municipality on 2 September at the age of 79. The funeral committee was set up at the office of the provincial people's congress standing committee. However, the committee will dispense with all unnecessary formalities in his funeral in deference to his own will and his family's request. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 82 SK]

LIAONING ECONOMIC COMPLEXES -- Rural areas in Liaoning Province have made great progress in developing agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. According to statistics, the province has over 3,100 agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes that employ over 240,000 workers. They realized 880 million yuan of annual output value, 80 million yuan of annual profits and over 45 million yuan of annual taxes handed over to the state. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82 SK]

TA KUNG PAO ON 'NEW BLOOD' IN CPC LEADERSHIP

HK160239 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 16 Sep 82 p 2

[From "The Past Week" column]

[Text] New Blood

Though many of the party's old guards who had been expected to go over to the newly set-up Advisory Commission still retain their positions in the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo, one sees a great deal of new blood in the Central Committee, where the power in the party ultimately lies, and the party Secretariat, which runs the day-to-day work and is considered to be on the first line of duty. The Standing Committee is considered to be on the second line, though at the core of leadership in the day-to-day work of the party as according to Hu Qiaomu.

Fifty-eight percent of the new Central Committee now consists of new faces. Even if we substract from these the 15 former alternate members who were promoted to the full membership of the Central Committe, new faces still outnumber the old 51:49. Of the 132 alternate members of the previous Central Committee, only 18 were re-elected. Six new alternate members are dropouts from the previous full membership, and the rest are composed of 114 brand new members. The six, including Wang Dongxing, are mostly those whose names have been marred by their links with the ultra-leftists. Being listed way down the roll, they can hardly expect to regain their full membership. It is in the Chinese Communist Party's tradition to have in its leading organ some different viewpoints.

In the above-mentioned press interview, Hu Qiaomu pointed out that the general secretary of the party, as a convener of the meetings of the Politburo and its Standing Committee, is different from the party chairman, an office which the new party constitution has abolished. Hu indicated that with a general secretary, the party's collective leadership would be more readily maintained. But Hu also said that, if there should be a general secretary and a chairman at the same time, one of them would often be nominal. This seems to imply that, in spite of the difference between the two offices, a great part of the power of the chairman would be taken over by the general secretary, so long as he abides by the principle of collective leadership.

At 67, Hu Yaobang could be considered pretty old, but he is still some 20 years younger than some of the veteran revolutionary leaders. Down the list of the secretaries and alternate secretaries, one finds Hu Qili, 53, Qiao Shi, 58, and Hao Jianxiu, 47, and a woman.

Hu Qiaomu also revealed that it was only after 'repeated deliberation' that it was finally decided that no strict restriction be set on the tenure of office for leading party cadres, though it seemed at one time that many thought an age limit should be put on such a tenure. He argued that only by keeping those advanced in age in the Central Committee leadership would it be possible to ensure the smooth succession of new cadres to old ones and guarantee the long-term stability of the country. The concern for unity and stability thus seems to be very much on the minds of those who finally decided on the removal of the restriction.

It is obvious, however, that it will be the younger set who will be running the party and state machine more and more as time goes on. The succession process is to be made smooth and orderly, but it will certainly not be allowed to grind to a halt.

Minorities are strongly represented on the party Central Committee. There are 14 full members who represent 8 nationalities, and 15 alternate members from 12 nationalities. It is also interesting to note that Wang Meng, a writer who had been out in the cold ever since the late 1950's and now on the forefront of those who dare to experiment with Western literary styles and controversial themes, is also found among the alternate members.

Party Leadership

In spite of all the efforts made to separate the party and the state, few have ever considered the possibility of having the party relinquish altogether the leading role it has played in the national life.

So not unexpectedly, Hu Yaobang, in his report to the party congress, upheld the party's leading role and its guiding principle -- Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. But neither is absolute. It has been made very clear that the party's leading role is closely linked with the improvement of its own work style and the model behaviour of its members. And it has also been made very clear that while upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a truth, one has to recognize that it has to be continuously tested and proved through practice and developed along with the development of social practice. No dogmatic approach to any truth will be countenanced.

The party is to lead and not to dictate. As Hu Yaobang put it, "party leadership is mainly political and ideological leadership in matters of principle and policy and in the selection, allocation, assessment and supervision of cadres... . The party organizations should not take everything into their own hands. Only thus can the party ensure that the government organs and enterprises do their work independently and effectively."

On the subject of the party's leadership over the armed forces, Hu Yaobang spoke only of the party Central Committee continuing to retain leadership over the armed forces through the State Military Council, and the new party constitution confirms the retention of the Military Commission in the following terms: The members of the military Commission of the Central Committee are decided on by the Central Committee. The chairman of the Military Commission must be a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.

Party organizations in the Chinese People's Liberation Army carry on their work in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee. The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the political-work organ of the Military Commission; it directs party and political work in the army. The organizational system and organs of the party in the armed forces will be prescribed by the Military Commission.

It was, however, not until Hu Qiaomu's interview with the PEOPLE'S DAILY that the virtual merger of the commission and council was predicted. It is envisaged that, through consultations between the Communist Party and the democratic parties, the National People's Congress could be expected to pass a resolution to make the members of the Military Commission duplicate as members of the Central Military Council. This merger, however, will in no way contradict the provision that the Central Military Council is answerable to the National People's Congress, Hu Qiaomu said.

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OFFSHORE OIL AGREEMENT REACHED IN BEIJING

Zhao Ziyang Meets Officials

OW181552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Robert Anderson, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Co, U.S.A., and his party. Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed appreciation of Anderson's positive attitude towards cooperation with China in the exploration and exploitation of offshore petroleum. "China is consistent in its policy for economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. Although China has yet to improve legislation in this respect, I assure you that you can count on what we say and our credibility in fulfilling contracts," he added.

Zhao Ziyang said that the corporation has made a good beginning in its cooperation with China in petroleum exploration and exploitation and that there are ample fields for future cooperation. The premier said he believed that the corporation's staff would have the support of the Chinese Government and relevant departments during their work in China.

Anderson said that the cooperation between his corporation and China is beneficial to both sides and that he was quite at ease with the signing of a contract with China. He believed that the cooperation would be successful.

Present at the meeting were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

Contract Signed

OW191042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The China National Offshore Oil Corporation and American Arco China Inc. and Santa Fe Minerals (Asia), Inc. here this morning signed a contract to carry out the exploration for and development and production of oil and gas cooperatively in part of Ying Ge Hai Basin offshore area of the South China Sea.

This is the first such contract China has ever concluded with American companies.

The Ying Ge Hai Basin, a part of the South China Sea area, lies south of the country's Hainan Island. It has an area of 65,000 square kilometers.

In March 1979, the two American companies signed with China an agreement for geophysical prospecting in an area of 22,000 square kilometers in the Ying Ge Hai Basin area. The work was completed in May 1980. Dozens of promising oil and gas bearing structures of various kinds were found in the basin.

Later, talks were held between the Chinese corporation and the two U.S. companies on the exploration and development of the oil resources within a chosen area of 9,000 square kilometers. They became unanimous as to the content of the contract.

Under the contract the two U.S. companies will bear all costs for the exploration, and, after commercial oilfields are found, the three parties to the contract will make investments according to agreed proportions and split the returns as described in the contract. The area covered under this contract is outside of the zones marked for the first round of bidding for developing China's offshore oil resources in cooperation with foreign companies. However, the signing of the contract is believed to have a positive impact on it.

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Robert Anderson, chairman of the board of directors of Arco China Inc. signed the contract on behalf of their own companies, while Paul Ravesies, president of Arco China Inc. , signed the contract for the Santa Fe Minerals (Asia), Inc.

Attending the signing ceremony were Kang Shien, Chinese state councillor, Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, and Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

Qin Wencai gave a reception here at noon today to mark the signing of the contract.

FERDINAND MARCOS MEETS PRESIDENT REAGAN

OW171251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Philippine counterpart Ferdinand Marcos "affirmed the value" of the security relationship between the two countries during their first meeting this morning which a senior administration official said was dominated by Asian questions.

President Marcos arrived here yesterday on a 7-day state visit to the United States, the first in the 16 years since he became Philippine president.

The two leaders agreed to review the arrangements for the two American military bases in the philippines next April, in accordance with the 1979 base agreement. The two bases are Clark Air Force Base, the largest American military base outside the United States, and Subic Naval Base which serves most of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The U.S. attaches high significance to these bases "in terms of the strategic situation the U.S. faces with the growth of Soviet military power" in east Asia and the Indian Ocean. It was agreed that the two countries will regularize their consultations between defense ministers.

The senior official added President Reagan pledged strong support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). On the Kampuchean question, both considered the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam as an important matter of principle and are resolved to bring that occupation to an end. Marcos welcomed Reagan's initiative on the Middle East problem.

They also discussed bilateral economic relations and authorized the implementation of a double taxation avoidance treaty and an air transport agreement. The U.S. accounted for one quarter of the Philippines' total foreign trade and about half the total foreign investment in that country last year.

The Philippine leader is scheduled to meet Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger.

WAN LI MEETS U.S. MATHEMATICIAN 15 SEP

OW151542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Professor Shiing Shen Chern, member of the American Academy of Sciences, director of the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute of the U.S. and internationally-known mathematician, and his wife Shih Ning Chern.

During their cordial conversation, Vice-Premier Wan Li praised Professor Chern for his efforts in helping China develop mathematics and train mathematicians. Present were He Dongchang, minister of education, Teng Weizao, president of Nankai University, and Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University.

AFP: ILICHEV TO REPRESENT USSR IN NEGOTIATIONS

OW200820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 20 (AFP) -- The Soviet delegation expected to arrive here next month for negotiations with China will probably be led by an old China hand, Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, a Western diplomatic source said today.

China and the Soviet Union are preparing to begin exploratory talks on bilateral relations, which will be the first general negotiations between the two socialist enemy superpowers for more than two years. Beijing froze Sino-Soviet normalization talks in January 1980, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The talks had been taking place in Moscow during the second half of 1979.

Mr Ilichev led the Soviet delegation in the Moscow talks as he had before led the team engaged in Sinao-Soviet border talks, which in turn, have been broken off since 1978, after nearly ten years of fruitless discussions.

The Soviet vice foreign minister has participated in top-level meetings held between the Chinese and Soviets since their dispute, at the beginning of the 1960's.

This led to Mr Ilichev taking part in the delegation headed by Mikhail Suslov, who participated in the 1963 Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow which ended with talks being broken off between the two former allies. The Chinese delegation was led by Deng Xiaoping, who since then has dominated post-Mao China.

According to indications from Western diplomatic circles, the next Sino-Soviet talks will not begin, as was initially reported, at the beginning of October, but towards the middle of the month. Chinese official circles have not so far made any mention of a revival of Sino-Soviet dialogue.

USSR'S GROMYKO MEETS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW180816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko met with foreign minister of the Karmal regime in Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, here today to discuss the Afghan issue, according to a TASS report.

They claimed that the international problems arising from events in Afghanistan "must be solved through political [illegible]." They said the present situation was brought about by the "continued presence of outside intervention, including armed intervention." The meeting between Gromyko and Dost took place on the eve of the 37th U.N. General Assembly.

It is known to all, so far the Soviet Union has not implemented the U.N. resolutions concerning Afghanistan. And it has become a rule that whenever the United Nations deals with the Afghan issue, Moscow and the Kabul regime would discuss ways to cope with the increasing demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Text of Hu Yaobang Speech

SK170446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0048 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 17 September published the text of the speech below. Except for one additional sentence at end of speech, which is noted below, the newspaper and the KCNA versions were identical.]

[Text] Beijing September 16 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the grand banquet arranged by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the evening of September 16 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official state visit to the PRC:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song,

Dear Korean comrades,

Comrades,

The comrades of our party Central Committee and the State Council and comrades concerned of our party and government and in the army have arranged a grand banquet here this evening to accord a warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song, an intimate friend of the Chinese people and our most distinguished guest.

Last April Comrade Deng Xiaoping and I visited your beautiful country upon the cordial invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song. As we said on that occasion, the leaders of our two parties, as between kith and kin, have frequently visited each other to discuss matters, exchange information and give mutual support. This is how things stand.

Four months and a half after we parted in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song has come to Beijing today for an official state visit to our country.

You are the first leader of a fraternal party and the head of state of a close neighbour that our party has received following the victorious conclusion of its 12th national congress. At this moment, we cannot but recall with deep feeling the indelible noble contribution you have made all these years to the great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

For the independence and liberation of Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song came to China in early years when she was undergoing a severe distress and, leading the Korean Communists, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Communists and patriots of our country against the common enemy of our two countries and forged profound, close and intimate revolutionary friendship with our people in the arduous struggle.

After the liberation of our two countries, in the struggle to resist our common enemy and to achieve the reunification of our respective countries as well as in the course of socialist construction, Comrade Kim Il-song and the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and other veteran leaders of our party jointly laid a solid foundation for unity and cooperation between our two parties and countries under new historical conditions.

In particular, we can never forget that Comrade Kim Il-song invariably and firmly supported our party in the days when it was in great difficulties and even suffered serious setbacks. This fully showed his extraordinary insight and deep understanding of the history of our party's struggle.

Today we can tell with a happy feeling to Comrade Kim Il-song our close comrade-in-arms who has shared life and death, and weal and woe with us for a little more than half a century that a great historical turn has taken place for setting right the confusion in our party and a new historical epoch has begun in which a struggle is being waged for fully opening a new phase in socialist modernisation. It is, needless to say, a great inspiration and a powerful support to us that you have come to us at a time when the Chinese people are carrying out the grand program set forth by the 12th national congress of the party with deep confidence. We firmly believe that your current visit to our country will surely develop the firm unity and friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries to a new stage. Unity and cooperation between us under the international situation in turmoil are an important factor that must not be underestimated in defending peace in Asia and the world.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean comrades: We are following with high tribute the great struggle of the fraternal Korean people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

During the past nearly three decades since the cease-fire in Korea, you have rebuilt your homeland on debris under extremely difficult conditions in which division is deepening and the U.S. troops are staying in the southern half of your country, thus turning your country into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture and powerful defence capabilities. All our comrades visiting Korea could see at first hand that your country is covered with a luxuriant verdure, buildings are rising in rows, many factories are under construction and life is stable. In your country the people are industrious and resourceful, courteous, strong in organisation and discipline; the inspiring and prosperous spirit pulsates everywhere.

The three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song are reasonable and they accord with the fundamental interests and common desire of the entire Korean people. It represents the will of the people and an inevitable trend of history to force the U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea and achieve the reunification of Korea. Therefore, no force on earth can bar it. The Korean people will surely win final victory by removing all the obstacles.

In international affairs the Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea uphold independence, oppose imperialism, domination and colonialism and have thus made great contributions to promoting the Non-Aligned Movement and strengthening the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and peoples as well as to the defence of world peace and the cause of human progress.

Every victory achieved by the Korean people is the result of promoting indomitable revelutionary heroism and overcoming numerous difficulties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea. This dauntless revolutionary spirit of the Korean people has won wide praise and high respect from the people of the world. Any nation, be it big or small, strong or weak, is invincible so long as it possesses this spirit of defying brute force, fearing no difficulties and fighting in unity despite all setbacks.

Applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of Korea in a creative way, Comrade Kim Il-song, in his revolutionary career of more than fifty years, led, organized, inspired and guided the Korean people in marching from victory to victory. His brilliant revolutionary practice has made him the respected great leader of the Korean people.

We sincerely wish that the Korean people may achieve still greater victories under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korean in implementing the fighting tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the party.

Not long ago, I said: "The value of friends lies in knowing each other's hearts. This is true between individuals as between parties and between states. Friendship and unity between China and Korea and between our two parties and peoples have a particularly solid foundation because of the communion of our hearts." We believe that these close friendly relations between us will last forever like the ever-shining sun and moon; they have stood the severe test of history and will stand fresh tests in the years to come.

At this place overflowing with sentiments of China-Korea friendship, allow me to propose a toast to the great China-Korea friendship.

To the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To an early accomplishment of the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification in Korea, and to satisfactory success of the distinguished Korean guests in their China visit. [The RENMIN RIBAO text adds the following: "To the good health of comrades and friends present."]

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

For the text of Kim Il-song's speech at a banquet in his honor in Beijing, see the North Korea section of the 17 September issue of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Talks With Hu, Zhao

OW171514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and premier of the State Council, held talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The talks proceeded in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

Hu Yaobang said: "Our party, government and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are heartily glad at your visit. Your current official state visit is a great support and encouragement to us and our cause. Our two parties, governments and peoples are as closely related as lips and teeth, and share weal and woe. Leaders of our two countries have frequently exchanged views. All this will bring benefit to future generations and is in the interests of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world."

Comrade Kim Il-song said that they had come to China with gladness. "Our two countries," he said, "are close neighbors, as closely related as lips and teeth. And our militant friendship has been cemented with blood in protracted revolutionary struggles. Our hearts beat in harmony."

The president said the friendship and unity between the two parties and the two countries should not only be further consolidated and developed in the present generation, but also should be continued from generation to generation.

Comrade Kim Il-song once again extended his congratulations on the successful convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. "We feel happy to have the chance to witness the new situation in which the Chinese people are marching towards new goals after the congress," he said.

The leading comrades of the two parties and two governments briefed one another on the political and economic situations of their respective countries, and exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Attending the talks on the Korean side were O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, So Yun-sok, Ho Tam, Hyon Chun-kuk and Chon Myong-su.

Present on the Chinese side were Yang Shangkun, Qiao Shi, Huang Hua, Han Nianlong and Zong Kewen.

Attends Theatrical Performance

OW171648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended a theatrical performance this evening with Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Kim Il-song and Peng Zhen were greeted at the theater by prolonged applause.

The performance began with the Korean song "In Praise of General Kim Il-song" and other Korean and Chinese songs. Ensembles of China's traditional musical instruments and Chinese and Korean dances were also performed.

Accompanying President Kim Il-song were also Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

Also attending were the guests accompanying Kim Il-song on his visit, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, embassy officials and Koreans resident in Beijing.

At the end of the performance, President Kim mounted the stage, greeted the artists and presented a basket of flowers.

The performance was sponsored by the ministry of culture in honor of President Kim Il-song.

Tours With Deng Xiaoping

OW180214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song left here for other parts of China this morning in the company of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Arrival in Chengdu With Deng

OW191730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1718 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 19 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, and other distinguished Korean guests arrived in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, by special train tonight in the company of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The train pulled into the station at 22:30 amid welcoming music and cheers.

When President Kim Il-song alighted from the train, he was greeted by Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China. Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Sichuan, You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhong Hanhua, political commissar of the P.L.A. Chengdu units, Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Ren Baige, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Mi Jianshu, first secretary of the Chengdu City party committee, and Hu Maozhou, secretary of the Chengdu City party committee and mayor of Chengdu. A girl young pioneer presented President Kim Il-song with a bouquet of flowers.

Chengdu railway station flew the national flags of the two countries and colorful banners. When President Kim Il-song walked out of the station, more than 2,000 local people waved flowers, sang or danced or cheered "a warm welcome to President Kim Il-song". The president waved back in acknowledgement.

On its way to the guest house, the motorcade was greeted by more than 100,000 residents who gathered on the roadside.

Accompanying the Korean guests to Chengdu were also Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

OW190124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Korean President Kim Il-song's current visit to China demonstrated the growing militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China, said NODONG SINMUN editorially today.

The editorial, entitled "Grand Demonstration of Unbreakable Militant Friendship," said the re-visit of China by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "carries great significance for the struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples for the cause of socialism and communism and their struggle to defend peace in Asia and the world and strengthen the unity of the forces against imperialism and for independence."

It said the visit "is taking place at a time when the revolutions in Korea and China are undergoing new changes in their development and complicated events are taking place in succession in Asia and the world."

"It is, above all, a momentous event in developing the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two countries to a new, higher stage," the editorial said.

It said it is an excellent tradition established by the Korean leader Kim Il-song and the late Chinese leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai for the party and government leaders of the two countries to frequently visit each other and exchange views and struggle jointly by strengthening unity.

The Korean and Chinese peoples "not only shared the same fate on the same road of revolution in the past but are today advancing shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism," the editorial said.

President Kim Il-song's current visit, the editorial pointed out, "will bring Korea-China friendship into fuller blossom on a new historical track."

The editorial praised the successes of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and China's achievements in the revolution and construction. "To reunify China by having Taiwan returned to the motherland is their inviolable right to sovereignty," it said. The editorial said the Korean people "heartily wish the fraternal Chinese people new shining successes in the struggle to carry out the task of socialist modernization put forth by the 12th National Congress of the party."

It said "the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by our party is a most realistic and reasonable reunification program for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for the building of an independent, unified state." It said: "The fraternal Chinese people have always actively supported our proposals and just struggle for national reunification. Our people are grateful for this."

The editorial said "the Korean and Chinese peoples share the same view and take a joint action in the struggle to accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and defend world peace." President Kim Il-song's current China visit "will help achieve fuller consensus between the two parties and further intensify the common struggle" and "will mark an important milestone in further strengthening the great friendship and solidarity and developing to a higher stage the fraternal cooperative relations between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China."

JAPANESE PLANE OVERRUNS SHANGHAI RUNWAY

OW171552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 17 (XINHUA) -- A Japan Air Lines DC-8 plane overran Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport runway at 14:30 hours today while making a forced landing, injuring 27 people on board, according to a spokesman for the Shanghai Regional Administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (C.A.A.C.).

Seven people -- the pilot, co-pilot and five of the 113 passengers -- were sent to the Huadong (east China) Hospital, one of Shanghai's best. But their lives are not in danger, said the spokesman.

The plane was making a forced landing because of a mechanical breakdown when it overran the runway, crossed a 200-meter grassy area and came to rest in a ditch surrounding the airport. The plane was seriously damaged, the spokesman said.

The plane, Flight Number JL-792, originally arrived at the Hongqiao Airport at lunch time from Tokyo. It departed at 13:57 for a return flight, but at 14:06 radioed the airport asking for permission for a forced landing.

Yuan Taoyuan, director of C.A.A.C. Shanghai Administration went to the hospital and visited those who were injured.

Passengers Flown to Tokyo

OW181250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 18 (XINHUA) -- A special plane from the Japanese Air Lines took 109 people on board a DC-8 airer damaged here yesterday to Tokyo this morning, leaving four still in hospital, a spokesman for the Shanghai Administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (C.A.A.C.) announced.

Under the care of the Huadong Hospital, one of the best in this city, are the pilot, co-pilot, a stewardess and a passenger.

The plane, flight number JL-792, departed from the Hongqiao Airport at 13:57 yesterday on a return flight to Tokyo. At 14:06 it radioed the airport asking for permission to return because of a mechanical breakdown. It overran the runway while making a forced landing at 14:30.

Twenty-seven people were injured and seven of them were rushed to the hospital. The plane had carried 113 passengers and crew members.

NEWSPAPERS CITE JAPANESE ATTACK ANNIVERSARY

OW180736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Beijing newspapers today carry reports and background information about the "September 18th" incident in which Japan launched a surprise attack on Shenyang 51 years ago, thus beginning its large-scale armed aggression of northeast China.

A second-page report of the PEOPLE'S DAILY quotes some elderly Chinese people who witnessed the incident. These eye-witnesses recounted the Japanese army's ferocious brutality, saying that a large number of innocent Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese troops on that single day.

A photo showing armored cars of the Japanese troops driving through Shenyang streets and some background information on the incident are published along with the report.

The GUANGMING DAILY devotes a quarter of its fourth page to reports and photos concerning the incident. A news story on a discussion held by the Chinese Writers Association describes Chinese writers indignation regarding the Japanese aggression 51 years ago. They also said that they hoped the Japanese Ministry of Education would take the textbook problem seriously, correct the mistakes as soon as possible, and safeguard and strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship on the basis of respecting history.

UK PRIME MINISTER LOOKS FORWARD TO VISIT

OW171904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] London, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Before her forthcoming visit to China, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talked about the current international situation and bilateral relations between Britain and China in an interview on September 15 with London-based Chinese correspondents of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the GUANGMING DAILY and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Margaret Thatcher said she was greatly looking forward to her China visit scheduled for September 22 to 26. The visit, the first by a British prime minister in office, "is of particular historic significance," she said. She recalled her last visit in 1977 as the then leader of the opposition and said she still had "happy and pleasant memories."

She said the most important part of her upcoming visit this year would be her discussions with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang. Britain and China "share similar views of some of the world's problems and similar views on the need for defence," she said.

She added that she would also discuss bilateral matters and will "have the chance to talk about Hong Kong as well." "I'm sure that the talks that we will have will make a contribution to increasing the possibility, increasing the likelihood of world peace as well as improving relations between our two countries although they're already very friendly indeed."

Commenting on the development of bilateral relations in the past several years, Prime Minister Thatcher said the cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific and other fields had all been increasing. "I think that there's enormous scope for steadily increasing" the relationships between the two countries, she said. She noted that the British people always have had a "great feeling for China and the Chinese people." "It is a feeling that is there and a great interest in her future and that interest will grow," she added.

The prime minister said that the British people love the Chinese culture and recognize the gifts of Chinese culture to the world and the fact that China is the home of many scientific inventions. She said China, the most populous nation in the world, "will have increasing importance in world affairs." She stressed that Britain had always hoped to develop its close ties with China to promote mutual understanding.

On the current international situation, Thatcher said: "There are two main features of the world scene at the moment. The first is political instability and the second economic difficulties." "In our world the main threat comes from the Soviet system," she said.

The prime minister said: "Wars tend to have come about not so much from the strength of countries but from the weakness of some countries in the face of the strength of others." So to keep peace, she said, "the first thing one must do is to have strong defences of one's own." At the same time, she made it clear that Britain is always ready to discuss disarmament "with a potential aggressor." However, there must be balance when these discussions were under way, she stressed.

Thatcher also talked about the great economic difficulties affecting countries throughout the world. She acknowledged that although Western countries met regularly to try to agree on how to pull out of the recession, no "magic wand" had been found. Asked about her views on the European Economic Community, Thatcher said: "In the European community we do work very closely on many issues."

On the differences between Western Europe and the United States on the Soviet pipeline issue, Thatcher stressed that they "will not undermine the Western Alliance."

She also said: "Europe together is a great force for stability and peace in the world." "It is vital for the peace of the world that Europe and the United States keep that alliance strong and stay together," Thatcher said.

On North-South dialogue, Prime Minister Thatcher said Britain "would like to get those global negotiations going again." She said: "It is to the benefit of the developed world that we help the lesser developed world to develop her trade and industry...because greater prosperity often stems from the flow of world trade fron one country to another."

At the end of the interview, Prime Minister Thatcher expressed her good wish and goodwill to the Chinese people.

FRG COALITION GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES 17 SEP

OW171934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 13-year-old coalition government collapsed today as four ministers of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) pulled out of the Cabinet because of their differences with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) over the 1982 budget. The four FDP members of the Cabinet are Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, and Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Josef Ertl.

The differences between the two ruling parties over economic policy were of long standing. When discussing the 1982 budget, the SDP favored an increase in loans and taxes to compensate budget deficits, but the FDP advocated cutbacks of spending and public welfare.

A SDP spokesman said Chancellor Schmidt called on all parties to agree with him on an early general election when he addressed the Bundestag today.

The chancellor also told the Bundestag that until new elections, he will form a minority government in which he takes over the Foreign Ministry.

He suggested that Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein take over the Economics Ministry, Justice Minister Juergen Schmude replace Gerhart Baum as interior minister, and Minister for Science and Research Bjorn Engholm take over the Agricultureal Ministry.

Opposition parties have not stated their views on Schmidt's demand.

The chancellor asked parliament for a vote of confidence which he would lose intentionally. Then he could ask President Karl Carstens to dissolve parliament within 21 days and new elections would be held within 60 days.

ITALY'S PERTINI MEETS OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW180222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini today received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Zhang Yue and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Pertini recalled his visit to China two years ago. He said: "China wants peace. I really love China."

REACTION TO ISRAELI MOVE INTO WEST BEIRUT

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW191234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today, strongly condemning Israel for invading Beirut and killing Palestinian civilians, and expressing firm support for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle.

Full text of the statement follows:

On 15 September Israel outrageously invaded and occupied west Beirut in total defiance of the norms of international law and the agreement reached between the parties concerned. On the 17th, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that the Israeli troops immediately withdraw from Beirut and respect the rights of the civilians. However, the Israeli authorities not only arrogantly refused to implement the above-mentioned resolution, but on the 18th went so far as to massacre in cold blood the innocent Palestinian civilians, including women and children. The Chinese Government strongly condemns the Israeli authorities for their grave crimes of invading and occupying Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and of savagely killing the Palestinian civilians. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggles and support the measures the Lebanese Government has adopted for the maintenance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The international community absolutely will not allow the Israeli authorities' inhuman atrocities. The United Nations Organization and all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples should take prompt and effective actions to stop as soon as possible the Israeli aggressor troops' atrocities of killing civilians and to force them to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Beirut and then from the whole of Lebanon.

Commentator's Article

HK200900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Stop Begin's Bloody Hand"]

[Text] The aggressive Israeli troops in west Beirut have gone so far as to mercilessly and savagely massacre a large number of defenseless Palestinian refugees. This horrifying fascist atrocity has shocked the whole world and aroused its indignation. The Chinese strongly condemn this inhuman criminal act of Israel's Begin authorities and appeal to the United Nations and all countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice to take immediate action to stop Begin's bloody hand!

Immediately after the Palestinian armed forces evacuated west Beirut and the multinational forces withdrew from Lebanon, the aggressive Israeli troops invaded west Beirut under the pretext of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and wantonly slaughtered the Palestinian refugees, turning west Beirut into a terrible hell on earth. After Israel invaded west Beirut, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution demanding Israel's immediate withdrawal from west Beirut. Israel not only rejected the Security Council's demand but also brazenly announced that it still wanted to stay there a few more weeks. In other words, it wants to kill more Palestinian refugees in west Beirut. Can the international community sit idly by and remain indifferent to this fascist act which ignores all international norms?

What Israel has done in Beirut shows that its purpose of invading into west Beirut is to stamp out the source of trouble by killing more Palestinian people in its vain attempt to suppress the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The Begin authorities have forgotten the lesson of Hitler. Hitler killed millions of Jews, yet he failed to eliminate the Jewish nation. On the contrary, he came to an ignominious end. At present, the Begin authorities are using the same measure to kill the Palestinian people as Hitler did when he killed the Jews. Similarly, they will not be able to wipe out the Palestinian nation but instead will certainly come to the same end as Hitler.

The United States is a resolute supporter of the Begin authorities. It has played an important role in Israel's aggression into Lebanon and in the events that followed. Until now, the United States has not taken any effective measures to stop Israel's acts of aggression. The United States cannot shirk its responsibility for Israel's fascist atrocity in west Beirut. The United States must prove with deeds, not empty words, its attitude toward the crimes of the Begin authorities.

Beirut is shedding blood and the Palestinian people are shedding blood ! The situation in the Middle East remains confused and the situation in Lebanon is intensifying. These constitute a serious threat to world peace. The international community must take action to stop Israel's sanguinary atrocity and compel the Israeli aggressive troops to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Beirut and Lebanon.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK200301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "The Result Is Decidedly Unfavorable"]

[Text] Shortly after Lebanon's President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was assassinated on 14 September, the Begin regime ordered its aggressive troops to attack west Beirut, and these troops have occupied most of the eastern and southeastern parts of west Beirut. At the same time, the Israeli troops have continued to attack the Palestinian armed forces in the northern and eastern areas of Lebanon and have frantically bombed Syrian and Palestinian troops in the al-Biqa' area. Begin frankly declared that the Israeli troops would not pull out of Beirut until all Palestinian armed forces have withdrawn from Tripoli and the al-Biqa' Valley and Syrian troops from Lebanon. These wild, aggressive activities on the part of the Begin regime fully showed that the regime was trying its best to aggravate the tension in the Middle East and speed up the implementation of its aggressive and expansionist policy.

The Begin regime's allegation that its attack on west Beirut was intended to avoid the recurrence of such incidents as the assassination of Al-Jumayyil and prevent the situation from worsening and becoming even more turbulent is an out and out lie. The assassination of Al-Jumayyil was a result of the turbulent situation in Lebanon that had been caused by Israel's aggression. Israeli attacks on west Beirut will only furhter worsen the situation and make it even more turbulent. One of Israel's aims in invading Lebanon is to establish an Israeli controlled government in Lebanon. When, before he was assassinated, Al-Jumayyil refused the Israelis suggesstion to hold peace talks with them, the Begin regime was infuriated. After the Palestinian armed forces had withdrawn from Beirut, Israel should have immediately withdrawn its aggressive troops from Lebanon. New the Begin regime has used the incident of the assassination of Al-Jumayyil as an excuse to publicly break the agreement it made when the Palestinian fighters withdrew from Beirut and has, on the contrary, aggravated the situation by invading west Beirut. This wild and arrogant action was in blatant defiance of international law and can never be tolerated by the international community.

Whether or not the Palestinian and Syrian forces remain in Lebanon has nothing to do with Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. By confusing the two completely different questions and treating the withdrawal of the Palestinian and Syrian forces as a precondition for Israeli withdrawal, the Israeli authorities clearly aim to have their forces entrenched in Lebanon and prolong the tension there. Such a situation would, in the turbulent circumstances, facilitate its control of Lebanon. This is, of course, only wishful thinking.

The Begin regime has failed to achieve its long-dreamed "victory" in the invasion of Lebanon. Instead, its aggression has brought about a realignment of various forces in the Middle East to its disadvantage. The result of its attempt to fish in troubled water is anything but promising.

UNSC Condemns Incursion

OW180724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council, in a unanimously adopted resolution this evening, "condemns the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions".

The council "demands an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before 15 September, 1982, as a first step towards the full implementation of Security Council resolutions".

The resolution, sponsored by Jordan, also condemns the murder of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and all efforts to disrupt by violence the restoration of a strong, stable government in Lebanon.

The council "calls again for the strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence under the sole and exclusive authority of the Lebanese Government and through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon".

The council reaffirms its support for the secretary-general "to implement Security Council Resolution 516 (1982) concerning the deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut and requests all the parties concerned to cooperate fully in the application of that resolution".

The secretary-general is due to report to the council on developments in Lebanon within 24 hours as requested by the council.

Reagan Calls For Withdrawal

OW190314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 18 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan in a statement today expressed strong opposition to Israel's move into west Beirut and called for immediate withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces.

He said the U.S. "strongly opposed Israel's move into west Beirut following the assassination of President-elect al-Jumayyil both because we believe it wrong in principle and for fear that it would provoke further fighting."

"During the negotiations leading to the PLO withdrawal from Beirut, we were assured that Israeli forces would not enter west Beirut.

"We also understood that following withdrawal, Lebanese army units would establish control over the city," Reagan said. "They were thwarted in this effort by the Israeli occupation that took place beginning on Wednesday," he added.

He said the U.S. has demanded that the Israeli Government "immediately withdraw its forces from west Beirut to the positions occupied on September 14." He also said the U.S. expects Israel "to commence serious negotiations which will first lead to the earliest possible disengagement of Israeli forces from Beirut and second, to an agreed framework for the early withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

"This terrible tragedy underscores the desperate need for a true peace in the Middle East, one which takes full account of the needs of the Palestinian people," he said. "The initiative I announced on September 1 will be pursued vigorously in order to achieve that goal."

A later statement issued by the U.S. State Department said that France, Italy and the United States had asked the United Nations to send observers to Beirut. Representatives of the Lebanese Government have agreed with the suggestion and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has been informed of their decision.

PLO Castigates Israel

OW170955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, September 16 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today accused Israel of violating the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon and requested Italy, France and the United States to intervene.

The three countries pulled out their peace-keeping contingents from Beirut last week after supervising the evacuation of the PLO fighters and Syrian troops.

A PLO communique issued here today said the three countries should fulfil their tasks of guaranteeing the security of the Palestine civilians in the refugee camps in Beirut which were occupied by Israeli troops yesterday.

According to the communique, Israel invaded the western sector of Beirut "in spite of the guarantee given by the multinational forces and especially by the United States to protect the Palestinian refugee camps and their inhabitants."

The communique said PLO leader 'Arafat who was visiting Italy urged yesterday Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to keep in contact with the French and American Governments for joint actions to halt the Israeli advance. 'Arafat has sent a note to the French foreign minister on the same question.

The PLO also appeals to world public opinion to mobilize in the same manner as during the siege of Beirut to put an end to the fresh Israeli aggression. There are over 300,000 Palestinian refugees remaining in Beirut after the evacuation of the PLO fighters, mostly old men, women and children, according to ANSA.

XINHUA Commentary

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: Israel Must Withdraw From Beirut Immediately" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli aggressor troops flagrantly attacked and occupied west Beirut on September 15 under the pretext that Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was assassinated. On the evening of the next day, the Israeli Cabinet flatly refused the international public opinion demand of its immediate withdrawal from west Beirut. This has once again shown the Israeli authorities' total disregard for international law and public opinion.

The Israeli authorities had promised not to send troops into west Beirut. However, shortly after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters and the multi-national forces from west Beirut, a large number of Israeli troops flagrantly entered the city and massacred Lebanese people and Palestinian refugees there. The Begin authorities went back on what they had just promised. Such practice is seldom seen in this world. Even some Israeli ministers felt ashamed of the decision of their government.

Signs have shown that following the PLO withdrawal from Beirut the main target of Israel's next step is to establish a pro-Israeli government in Lebanon besides forcing Syrian troops to withdrawal from the country. If such a government cannot be formed, Israel will permanently occupy part of Lebanese territory to dismember Lebanon. Israel's invasion of west Beirut is thus an important step forward in pushing the scheme.

It is noted that Israel invaded Lebanon under the aegis of the United States and with U.S. weapons. The U.S. Government recently declared once and again that it would commit itself to Israel's "defense" and security, which is clearly an effort to bolster and pep up the Begin regime. The United States cannot shirk its responsibility for Israel's arbitrary acts.

The recent Arab Fez summit presented an eight-point proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue, which is in keeping with the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and is of great importance to a comprehensive and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. But the Begin regime has again rudely refused the proposal.

The international community must compel Israel to halt its armed aggression, to withdraw from Lebanon immediately and to accept the Fez summit proposal. Should the Begin regime be allowed to commit all kinds of outrages, further chaos would rise in the Middle East.

MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS IN BEIRUT REPORTED

OW191641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Over one thousand of Palestinian civilians were slaughtered this weekend in two Beirut refugee camps in the wake of Israel's invasion into west Beirut, reports reaching here today said. Correspondents who visited the camps yesterday found bullet-riddled bodies piled in heaps or half-hidden under rubble, which camp residents claimed was bulldozed after the killing, the reports said. The bodies were strewn across several acres and it appeared the final toll would be well over 1,000, it was reported.

"A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman claimed the death toll was 'in the thousands' and that 'every man, woman and child in sight' was killed," one report said.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, PLO Representative Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi said yesterday that as many as 1,500 Palestinians had been killed by the Israeli "commandos" with the help of Lebanese Christian militiamen, it was reported.

At-Tarazi said most of the slaughtered were "women and children." "Men were forced to stand against walls in a totally Nazi-style massacre," he added.

Meanwhile, PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Damascus, Syria, reportedly blamed Israeli troops for the massacre.

"It was not (Lebanese Major Saad Haddad. It was the Israelis," Arafat said [parentheses as received] "They (Israelis) sent special commandos with guides only from Saad Haddad. The Israelis -- they are the criminals."

Other reports said that Lebanese Christian militiamen had committed the slaughter "as Israeli troops stood by on the road outside." A spokesman of the militiamen, however, denied this account.

XINHUA Commentary

OW191843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 Sep 82

["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: 'A Heinous Crime'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Israel aggressors have committed a new crime in west Beirut by killing more than 1,000 Palestinian civilians over the weekend. This heinous Nazi-style crime has aroused indignation and condemnation among all peace-and-justice-loving people and governments in the world.

The massacre took place three days after the Israeli troops began full occupation of west Beirut. The Israeli authorities have claimed that the occupation of west Beirut was aimed at preventing the situation from deteriorating, maintaining security and order, and rescuing Lebanon. This was an absolute lie.

The tension in Lebanon was a result of Israel's aggression and the war of aggression launched by Israel has brought great suffering to the Lebanese people. Now, the fact has once again proved that the Israeli occupation of west Beirut has brought about, not avoided, serious deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, and it has continued the extermination of the Palestinian people rather than maintained security and order.

Israel failed to eliminate the PLO armed forces, and now it has started to slaughter civilians in Palestinian camps. This has once again shown Israeli rulers' vicious nature before the people of the whole world.

The Palestinian people, however, are not to be wiped out. Whatever the difficulties and setbacks, they will continue the fight for their sacred national rights. People all around the world give their support and sympathy to the Palestinian people's just cause. Israel, who repeatedly commits crimes, will only make itself more isolated in the world, and will pay a heavy price for its criminal acts.

The Israeli military presence in Lebanon is the root cause for all present disasters in the country. Israel must immediately halt its brutal actions in Lebanon in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions, and withdraw from Beirut and other Lebanese territories without delay.

UN Envoy's Comments

OW191649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and people condemn Israel in the strongest terms for its "invasion of west Beirut and its fascist atrocities" against innocent civilians there, declared Chinese representative Liang Yufan at the urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council held early this morning.

Liang Yufan said the Chinese delegation "is shocked and outraged by the massacres of large numbers of innocent Palestinian civilians, including women, old folks and children, in two refugee camps in west Beirut."

"This cold-blooded atrocity is a direct result of the incursion of west Beirut by the Israeli aggressor forces and another wanton crime committed by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people," he added.

He went on: "No sooner had the Security Council adopted Resolution 520 yesterday in this chamber than the IIraeli aggressors started to commit new crimes in west Beirut. There should be no further delay in halting the aggressor and restore Lebanon's sovereignty."

He stressed that the Security Council should consider urgent and effective measures to truly ensure the full implementation of Resolution 520 and other related resolutions so that normal peaceful life in Beirut and the sovereignty of Lebanon may be restored and Palestinian and Lebanese civilians may be spared from further massacres or other atrocities.

He strongly urged that "the Israeli authorities must implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. They must comply with Resolutions 520 and, as a first step, immediately withdraw their troops to the position held before 15 September 1982."

He said that the Security Council "must consider stern measures of sanction against the aggressor...should Israel continue to flout the council's resolutions and the strong censure of the international community."

Mubarak Urges U.S. Role

OW190258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today urged the United States to take prompt action to stop the Israeli massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut, according to MENA today.

In a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Mubarak said that the U.S. should firmly intervene to stem the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon since it is a "full partner in the Middle East peace process and is responsible for the application of the agreement signed by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, which is now subject to serious violation."

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with the U.S. ambassador to Egypt and demanded an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops "from every inch of Lebanese lands."

The foreign minister today also had a discussion with the PLO representative in Cairo and informed him of the results of his meeting with the U.S. ambassador. The Israeli forces have besieged Palestinian camps in west Beirut and massacred more than a thousand Palestinians including babies, women, children and old people.

CPC'S PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ON HU'S REPORT

HK171318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article "reprinted from BAN YUE TAN No 17": "The CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department's Summary of Propaganda Concerning the Report of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The report entitled "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization," which was presented to the 12th CPC National Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th CPC Central Committee, has pointed out: Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have accomplished, through the arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities, the difficult task of setting to right the party's guiding ideology and have won major success in setting to right our practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great and historic change. The mission of the present party congress is, through the summing-up of the historic achievements of the past 6 years, to chart a correct course and define correct strategic steps, principles and policies so that we can more thoroughly eliminate the negative consequences of the 10 years of internal disorder, make further progress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The central content of the report includes two aspects: First, the tasks and principles of economic construction; and second, political and ideological guarantees for implementing economic construction.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has shifted the focus of work to the construction of the four modernizations. Through this process, we have gradually established the strategic goal, strategic focus and strategic steps of our economic construction. The report has given a general outline of these guidelines and principles. The strategic goal of our economic construction is to quadruple the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production within the 20 years from 1981 to the end of this century on the basis of economic benefits being continuously increased. The problems of agriculture, energy resources, communications, education and science are the strategic focuses of our economic construction. The strategic plan of our economic construction is to carry out the economic construction in two stages of 10 years each. In the first 10 years, the chief tasks are to lay a solid foundation, accumulate strength and create the necessary conditions; and in the second decade, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development.

While strength is accumulated to carry out economic construction, the CPC Central Committee has pointed out that we must strive to build a high level of socialist democracy. The report mentions that the building of socialist spiritual civilization is closely related to the building of material civilization and that it is the basic task and the basic goal of the building of material civilization. The report points out that to build a high level of socialist democracy is the guarantee for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. It is also one of our fundamental goals and tasks. The report rather fully explains the basic contents of socialist economic construction, political construction and the construction of ideology and civilization and also explains the interrelationship between them.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out many times that, in adhering to the socialist road and carrying out the four modernizations, there must be four important political and ideological guarantees: first, to carry out reforms on the party organs and the economic system and to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger on average, better educated and more professionally competent; second, to build socialist spiritual civilization; third, to strike at the criminal activities in the economic and other circles; and fourth, to rectify the party's work style and organization and to adhere to and improve its leadership. These are the four important political and ideological matters we must firmly grasp after the focus of work has been shifted to economic construction by our party. The content of this report penetrates the spirit of the above principles put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

As a socialist state, the questions of how to correctly understand and manage the interrelationship between economics and politics, how to correctly understand and manage the interrelationships between the building of material civilization and the building of spiritual civilization is an important question that cannot be completely solved by scientific socialist theory; it is also an important question our party has been striving to solve over the past 20 years without a good solution. After summarizing the historical and fresh experiences of recent years, our party has made great advances in understanding this question and has reached a new scientific level. This report has provided an in-depth discussion on how to make economic construction the core of our party's work, how to make our national economy steadfastly grow in accordance with objective economic laws and the actual situation of our country, how political undertakings and ideology can promote economic development and in what aspects do political undertakings and ideology play the guaranteeing role for our economy. This is the report's important feature which must be emphatically propagated.

Part I: A Historic Change and Our Great New Task

This part briefly outlines the situation and the mission facing the party as the 12th CPC National Congress convened. The report proceeds from seven aspects, namely, ideology, politics, organization, economics, civilization, military and party work, to generally sum up and confirm the great and important victory achieved in the process of bringing order out of chaos by the people under the leadership of the party. It tells us that we have achieved a historic change and that our victory has not been easily gained. It analyzes how the victory was achieved. From the 3d to the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has correctly carried out self-criticisms with Marxist courage and has corrected and liquidated the "leftist" mistakes made before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Meanwhile, our party has taken a firm stand in our criticism of and opposition to the rightist deviation and we have done our best to act in a scientific and all-round way as required by Marxism in waging struggles on two fronts. We have adopted the method of tackling the key problem first, in order to facilitate the solution of the rest, and orderly carry out our work. Our party has adhered to the scientific Marxist principles of combining theory with practice and of recognizing the people as the makers of history. The party firmly trusts the people, relies on them and acts in accordance with their wishes and the trend of historical development. The people's trust in the party and their support for it are the keys to the continuous success of our cause.

The report compares this historic change with the two historic changes during China's democratic revolution led by the party (the change from the failure of the northern expedition to the outbreak of the agrarian revolution and the change from the failure of the struggle against the KMT's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign to the launching of the war of resistance against Japan). It points out that, under the leadership of the Central Committee, we have at last succeeded in effecting another historic change, thanks to the arduous efforts of the party organizations at all levels and the concerted struggle of all party comrades and millions upon millions of people throughout the country.

The report says that in the 5 years from the present party congress to the next, we should, as the general task of the CPC in this new historical period requires, energetically promote socialist material and spiritual civilization, continue to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, earnestly rectify party work style and consolidate party organization and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the party's work style. At the same time, together with all patriotic people, our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and including Chinese nationals residing abroad, we shall pursue the great goal of reunifying the motherland. We shall also join the people of the rest of the world in carrying on the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in defense of world peace. These are the lofty tasks of creating a new situation in all fields that lie before us.

By linking our propaganda with this part of the report, we should put stress on the great significance of this congress in our party's history. Compared with the party's eighth national congress held in 1956, our party has become richer in experience and deeper in understanding in leading socialist modernization construction. After the Eighth CPC National Congress, the situation in all fields of socialist construction developed very fast and the party was not well prepared in theory and in practice. Though the Eighth CPC National Congress put forth a correct strategic principle of shifting the focus of the party's work to socialist construction, the party still could not prevent tremendous frustrations in the following 2 decades, as the party had not set up a firm guideline for effecting this strategic change, nor had the party implemented this principle in its concrete work. Previous experience have given the whole party a profound lesson. From the 3d to the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party systematically summed up the historical experiences, both positive and negative, since the founding of the PRC and reestablished a series of Marxist line, principles and policies concerning socialist construction, thus resulting in great successes on all fronts. One of the tasks of the 12th CPC National Congress is to affirm these fruits and further clearly establish the programs for China's socialist modernization and party building, so as to inspire the whole party and the people of all nationalities to forge ahead in concert toward the common grand objective. In its holding of the 12th national congress, the party has been politically and ideologically more mature and better prepared. This congress will certainly go down in history as one of the most important congresses in the CPC's history.

Part II: Bring About an All-Round Upsurge of the Socialist Economy.

The report says: The general objective of China's economic construction for the 2 decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2.8 trillion yuan or so in the year 2000. This will place China in the front ranks of the countries of the world in terms of gross national income and the output of major industrial and agricultural products; it will represent an important advance in the modernization of her entire national economy; it will increase the income of her urban and rural population several times over; and the Chinese people will be comparatively well-off both materially and culturally.

The report analyzes the importance and urgency of properly settling problems in agriculture, energy and transport and in education and science. It points out that the solving of these problems should be treated as strategic priorities in China's future economic growth. Effective solution of these problems on the basis of an overall balance in the national economy will lead to a fairly swift rise in the production of consumer goods, stimulate the development of industry as a whole and of production and construction in other fields and ensure improved living standards. The report also notes that population has always been an extremely important issue in China's economic and social development. We must do out utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

The report says that it is necessary to take two steps in strategic planning to achieve economic development in the next 2 decades. In the first decade, it is inadvisable to embark on too fast a pace in national economic development. If the problems left over by history can be properly solved, and China's financial and economic situation can be fundamentally improved, then, China's economy will certainly achieve an all-round upsurge in the 1990's and growth rates will be much higher than in the 1980's.

In order to bring about an all-round upsurge of the socialist economy, the report says, it is necessary to continue implementing the 10 principles for economic construction adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC.

In this course, special attention must be put to solving the following major questions of principle: 1) concentrating funds on key development projects and continuing to improve the people's living standards; 2) upholding the leading position of the state economy and developing diverse economic forms; 3) correctly implementing the principle of the leading role of planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation; and 4) persevering in self-reliance while expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries.

In publicizing this part of the report, it is necessary to fully explain that our strategic objective in economic construction is grand and arduous, but it is also attainable through painstaking work. Now, we have decided on correct guidelines and a set of principles and policies for our economic work. As long as we effectively do a good job in all fields, we are bound to achieve much greater successes in our economic construction than ever before. To yield the best results, all our economic work, principles, policies, plans and measures must be based on overall arrangement, on taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and on fully arousing and scientifically organizing the initiative of the central authorities, the localities, departments, enterprises and the working people.

At present, while giving play to the initiative of localities and departments, it is necessary to put stress on the overall viewpoint and to take the interests of the whole nation into consideration. The state must concentrate necessary funds to guarantee the construction of key projects. This is a major question concerning whether the economy will prosper in the second decade. If funds are dispersed and used for construction which does not meet the national needs and impedes the vital development of the infrastructure such as energy and transport, the plan for achieving economic prosperity in the 1990's will be frustrated. Therefore, it is necessary to appropriately readjust the distribution of national and local revenues and the proportion of profits retained by enterprises. The party and government have done a great deal to bring about a marked improvement in the people's livelihood in recent years. Efforts should be continued in this respect. However, whether in town or country, living standards can rise only by increasing production, and not by cutting into funds indispensable to national construction. This is an important Marxist principle which we must abide by. Otherwise, the fundamental and long-term interests of the people will be impaired. We must explain this in detail to the people. It is believed that localities and departments, cadres and masses are completely able to understand it, and they will support and agree to the party's policies and measures in this respect.

Part III: Strive To Build a High Level of Socialist Spiritual Civilization

This part of the report expounds the significance, content and tasks of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It also explains the definitions of material civilization and spiritual civilization and the mutual relationship between them. The report says that the establishment of the socialist system makes it possible for us to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while striving for a high level of material civilization, just as the development of modern economy to a certain level and the appearance of the most advanced class of our time, the working class, and its vanguard the Communist Party, make it possible to succeed in socialist revolution.

The report lists some important characteristics of the socialist system in the economic and political aspects and adds one more characteristic which was neglected in the past; that is, socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. Without this, the building of socialism would be out of the question.

The report says communism as a social system can be completely realized in our country only through the protracted, arduous struggle of several generations. However, communism is above all a movement. The final objective of this movement is the realization of communism as a social system.

In our country, the spread of communist ideas and the movement for the ultimate realization of the ideal of communism began long ago when the Communist Party of China was founded, and continued during the new democratic revolution which it led. This movement has now brought about a socialist society, which is the first phase of communism. The view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice" is utterly wrong. Communism exists everywhere in our daily life, of which it forms an inseparable part. Socialism is advancing steadily toward the goal of its higher phase -- communism. This advance depends not only on the increase of material wealth but also on the steady growth of people's communist consciousness. If the great task of building socialist spiritual civilization guided by communist ideology is overlooked, people will fall into one-sided understanding of socialism and direct their attention exclusively to the building of material civilization or even only to the pursuit of material gains. In that case, we will not be able to safeguard the socialist orientation of China's modernization, and our socialist society will lose its ideals and objectives, its spiritual motivation and fighting will, lose the ability to resist the inroad of corrupt influences and even develop distortedly and degenerate.

The report expounds the major content of the two aspects, cultural and ideological, in the building of socialist spiritual construction. Ideological education determines the socialist character of our spiritual civilization. In essence, it consists of, above all, revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. We must try not only to help every member of our society to acquire a broader mental outlook but also to establish and develop throughout its ranks the new type of social relations which embody socialist spiritual civilization.

In publicizing this part of the report, we should stress the point that our party has put forth the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic principle and the report has expounded the great significance from the theoretic height of scientific socialism and the political height of the future of China's social development. This shows that we have made great progress in understanding socialism. Based on the historical experiences of socialism and the current situation of our country, the report brings forth penetrating and convincing expositions on this question from theoretical and historical angles. In our future propaganda work, we should thoroughly explain and elaborate on the right food for thought included in it.

We should concentrate strength on economic construction. But, as Comrade Mao Zedong said, we cannot just pay attention to the material factor, without paying attention to the human factor at the same time. In the final analysis, it is for people, not material things, that we develop the socialist economy. If people do not become better, what is the point of having material wealth? Material wealth cannot only bring happiness to people, it can also make them degenerate. The key is whether we can establish correct relationships between the present and the future, between the individual and society and between freedom and discipline. That is, we should establish a correct relationship between material things and people. We must follow the measures set forth in the report and do a good job in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, so as to inspire more and more members of our society to become working people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

Part IV: Strive To Attain a High Level of Socialist Democracy

The report briefly explains various points of our party's key policy of building a high level of socialist democracy. We must continue to reform and improve our political institutions and system of leadership in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism so that the people are better able to exercise state power and the state organs and lead and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively. Socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life: political, economic, cultural and social.

Democracy should serve as a means by which the masses educate themselves. Equality and correct relations between the people and society should be established on the basis of the principle of socialist democracy. The state and the society guarantee legitimate freedom and rights to the citizens, who should in turn perform their duties to the state and society. While exercising their freedom and rights, the citizens must not impair the interests of the state, the society and the collective, or the freedom and rights of others. While we strive to develop socialist democracy, all our measures must help to consolidate the socialist system. On no account will hostile, antisocialist elements be given any freedom to carry out sabotage. Socialist democracy must be systematized and legalized.

While describing the present situation of class struggle in our society, the report indicates that hostile elements of different shades are still attempting to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. Class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements. Analyzing the causes of the class struggle that will continue to exist for a long time within certain limits, the report says that we must prepare ourselves mentally for a long-term struggle. The report indicates that they cause tremendous damage to economic construction and similar destructive activities occur in the political and cultural spheres as well. We must on no account rate all these things with the common run of offences or antisocial acts, because they are important manifestations of class struggle under the new historical conditions. We must hit the criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields, that cause damage to socialism, and carry it through to the end.

The report also refers to the problems of further developing socialist nationality relations and further consolidating and strengthening the patriotic front and national defense construction.

While propagandizing the contents of this part of the report, it may be related to the correct evaluation of our social and political contradictions made by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that is, following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most contradictions in our society do not have the nature of class struggle, and class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction. This clearly indicates that it is more important to attain a high level of socialist democracy and develop democracy among the people under these historical conditions. We have learned a multitude of profound lessons since the founding of the state. We must, at the same time, maintain our vigilance in the class struggle existing in certain limits at the present stage. The above fundamental principles set forth by our party have important significance for strengthening our socialist and political construction and developing the political science of Marxism.

Our present policy of opening up to the outside and domestically invigorating our economy is completely correct. This process will inevitably bring some things that are not advantageous to socialism. The decadent bourgeois ideology and all sorts of incorrect practices will seize the opportunity to corrupt us and to propagate, and all sorts of factors that sabotage socialist economic and political order and social order and antisocialist ideological tendencies will also appear. We must, on one hand, adhere to the party's correct economic policy, and on the other hand, we must resolutely oppose all evil trends of seeking private gain at public expense and harming others to benefit oneself and further strike at the criminal activities in the economic and other fields. This is the key to successfully implementing the present economic policy and the fundamental guarantee for adhering to the socialist road.

Part V: Adhering to an Independent Foreign Policy

The report said: The integration of patriotism with internationalism has always been our basic point of departure in handling our external relations. Our adherence to an independent foreign policy accords with the discharging of our lofty international duty to safeguard world peace and promote human progress.

The report reaffirms that China has developed its relations with other countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. On the basis of these principles, we have established diplomatic relations with 125 countries and enhanced cooperation in all fields with most of these countries. The report refers to the relations between China and the United States as well as with the Soviet Union.

The report expresses the invariable stand of China on the important task of the people of the world in their struggle against hegemonism and in their defense of world peace, and on the friendship and cooperation between China and people of the United World countries, in view of the actual international struggle.

The report elaborates the relations between the CPC and foreign communist parties. It points out that our party develops its relations with other communist or working-class parties in strict conformity with Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

While propagating the contents of this part, the importance of independence should be stressed.

Only by gaining victory in the revolution and casting off the past humiliating position, will China be able to adhere to an independent foreign policy. Today, while implementing the policy of opening up to the world and expanding economic and technical exchanges with other countries, our purpose is to strengthen our capacity of self-reliance and to promote modern socialist development. We should use the favorable factors from other countries, and learn from their strong points to offset our weak points. However, we must keep high vigilance and resist the corrosive influence of decadent bourgois ideas. We are against the ideology and attitude of worshipping and having blind faith in foreign things and we must protect the dignity and confidence of the Chinese people.

Part IV: Make the Party a Strong Leading Core for the Cause of Socialist Modernization

The report says: History has entrusted our party with heavy responsibility in the great undertaking of China's socialist modernization. In order to step up party building in the new period, we have made many fundamental changes in the party constitution adopted by the 11th party congress. The general principle guiding the revision of the party constitution is to set more exacting demands on party members, enhance the fighting capacity of the party organizations and uphold and improve party leadership, all in conformity with the characteristics and needs of the new historical period. The report briefly explains some important provisions in the new party constitution. The new party constitution has discarded the "leftist" errors in the constitution adopted by the 11th party congress, carried forward the merits of the party constitution passed respectively by the 7th and 8th party congresses, sets stricter ideological, political and organizational requirements for party members and cadres than those in all our previous constitutions, and makes many new provisions for improving the systems of the central and local organizations, tightening party discipline, reinforcing the discipline inspection organs and strengthening the primary party organizations. It is an improvement on all the previous constitutions and is fuller in content. Being a precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom, it is an important guarantee for making our party still stronger in the new historical period.

In light of the present conditions in the party and in the spirit of our new party constititon, the report discusses some problems in party building that we must concentrate on solving: 1) improve the party's system of democratic centralism and further normalize inner-party political life; 2) reform the leading bodies and the cadre system and ensure that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent; 3) strengthen the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and establish close ties between the party and the masses; 4) consolidate the party organizations step by step in a planned way so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party.

When publicizing this content, we can, in light of interpreting the new party constitution, amply explain that, just as party building in the democratic revolutionary period should be closely linked with the party's task in united front and armed struggle, party building in the new historical period should also be closely linked with the party's task in the socialist modernization program. The victory of the socialist modernization program depends on the consolidation of party building. Only by correctly leading the cause of modernization will it be possible for the party to develop and make progress. Unlike the past period when the party strove to seize political power, the party's leading position in the life of the state in the socialist period determines that its activity vitally affects the interests of the broad masses and at the same time involves the danger that party members, and party cadres in particular, may become isolated from the masses. Since the founding of the PRC, our party has paid attention to the question of party building for a political party in power and has taken some measures for improvement, but we have not succeeded in systematically and effectively solving this question. The approval and implementation of the new party constitution and the gradual solution of the four problems mentioned in the report will raise our party building to a new level.

When publicizing the cadre problem and the problem of consolidating the party organizations, we can also pay attention to the following guidelines:

With respect to the importance of the succession from old cadres to younger ones, the comrades from the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee stressed this question on many occasions. Comrade Chen Yun recently said, this is a matter of major importance to the party. There have been serious lessons in the international communist movement and there has also been a serious lesson in the CPC. The fact that we are now conscientiously carrying out this task on our own accord proves that the CPC has already grown into a great mature party. Comrade Chen Yun called on old cadres to take upon themselves the task of helping and guiding the young and middle-aged cadres and passing on experience to them and to boldly and quickly promote thousands and tens of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres. At the same time, it is also necessary to strictly insist on the political criteria. It is absolutely necessary to promote people who have a strong party spirit, are honest and upright and dare to stick to principle.

Rectifying the party's work style and the party organizations is our most important political and organizational guarantee for adhering to the socialist road. It is a matter of prime importance to our party building at the present moment. Rectification of the party is aimed at solving the problem of whether our party members are qualified or not. The new party constitution has set more exacting demands on party members. Only those who fight for the cause of communism all their lives and who do not hesitate to sacrifice their all are qualified to be CPC members. If a person works only for wages and does not have communist ideals, he is not worthy of becoming a party member. Our party is now in a position of leading the nation's political power. This constitutes a very great change from the situation before political power had been won. Now, a party member is likely to become a cadre who holds power in his hand. Some may take advantage of their power to "fatten" themselves on the state and on the masses and others may turn from public servants of the people into the people's lords. Therefore, it is explicitly stipulated in the party constitution that a party member is still an ordinary worker who, with the exception of the rational and justifiable personal interests and work functions and powers stipulated by the system and law, is prohibited from seeking other interests or privileges. The party constitution has also made stricter provisions on the duties of party members and at the same time has drawn lessons from the past by conscientiously ensuring the rights of party members. As long as we are loyal to the cause of communism, we must and can by all means observe these provisions. The requirements for party cadres are stricter than those for ordinary party members. An important task of the primary party organizations is to manage and supervise their party members and ask the party members of their organizations to strictly observe the provisions of the party constitution.

Some comrades are worried whether party members will act according to these provisions. After the party constitution has been adopted, shall we pigeonhole it or truly make it our guiding principle in our actions? This is a question every party member, and every cadre in particular, should answer with his practical actions. Party cadres, primarily party cadres in leading positions, should take the lead in exemplarily carrying out the provisions of the party constitution. We should discard the erroneous ideas and ways of doing things which reckon that the party constitution sets demands on new party members and on ordinary party members and that they are inapplicable to old party members and leading cadres. An educator should first be educated. Example is better than precept. If our party cadres at various levels truly act according to the party constitution, we shall be qualified to speak and have strong backing when we conduct education and the numerous party members will certainly follow suit. It is necessary to conduct organizational rectification on the basis of education and to carry out a registration of all party members. Those who, not orally but in practical actions, meet the qualifications for membership will be registered; those who fail to meet the requirements for membership and refuse to correct their mistakes after education shall not be registered, and shall be expelled from the party or asked to withdraw from it. When the work of rectifying the party has been done well, the image of party members and party cadres among the masses will markedly change and the party will emerge with a new outlook among the people of all nationalities throughout the country. As long as the party work style has been improved and the party's combat effectiveness has been strengthened, the party will certainly become competent in, and be able to statisfactorily shoulder, the various great historic tasks in the new period.

In conclusion the report calls on the whole party to unite and strive for fresh victories in our great cause. The report points out that we will still come upon all kinds of obstacles and difficulties on the path of socialist modernization. It is entirely wrong to see only the bright and not the gloomy side of the situation. It is likewise entirely wrong to fear and cower before difficulties, lose faith in the strength of the party and the masses, and waver and procrastinate. The correct attitude for Marxists in the face of difficulties, and the revolutionary style for communists striving to create a new situation, is to throw themselves enthusiastically into the great work of socialist modernization and to forge ahead in the struggle with added vigor, indomitably and indefatigably. The report calls on the whole party to uphold the four fundamental principles, adhere to the correct line followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, take over and learn to use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought, acquire a deeper understanding of the actual work in all fields, make systematic investigations and studies, and be good at conducting appropriate criticism and education and waging necessary struggles against wrong tendencies. Provided we persist in doing this, we can certainly accumulate new experience, break new ground in theory, and carry forward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and in great new fields of practice.

PLA, STATE COUNCIL, OTHER MEETINGS ON CONGRESS

OW190804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee,urged all party committees and members to take the lead and play an exemplary role in studying and implementing the documents of the Twelth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

Speaking at a meeting attended by party cadres working in the departments of the State Council yesterday, he said that the study is a task of primary importance. He asked them to study the documents in such a way as to find out their real problems and solutions for them.

Successful modernization of China depends on whether the Communist Party can exercise an effective leadership, he said, because it is a party in power. Thus, he continued, all party members, and leading cadres in particular, must study the documents well and do a good job in all fields of work as required by the congress.

He called on them to serve the people wholeheartedly and improve their work efficiency and work hard to make China a powerful socialist country.

At the meetings organized by the headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political and Logistics Departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yang Dezhi, Wei Guoding and Hong Xuezhi asked the whole army to unify their thinking and actions under the guidelines of the congress and complete the tasks worked out at the congress for the army.

Wan Li Urges Study

OW191025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, addressed a meeting of party members and cadres held by the party committee of organizations directly under the State Council today.

He said: The party committees at all levels, all party members and all party cadres should play an examplary and leading role in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party national congress, work hard for the prosperity of our country, have the courage to carry out reform and create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Wan Li said: In order to implement well the guidelines of the 12th party national congress, we should first seriously study its documents. We should compare the reality regarding ourselves and our units with the demands set in those documents to find out where we lag behind. We should know that whether or not our national construction will be successful and quick depends primarily on whether or not our party leadership is good, because our party is the ruling party. If we build our party well, we may have hope in everything. Our party committees at all levels, all party members and all party cadres should set high criteria and strict demands for themselves, painstakingly study the documents, understand the guidelines contained in them and conscientiously and truly do all work well in accordance with the demands set by the 12th party national congress.

Wan Li said: Party members and cadres of the organizations under the State Council should particularly play an exemplary and leading role in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party national congress. Considering the actual functions of the State Council offices, we should strive to make remarkable achievements in maintaining contacts with the masses, wholeheartedly serving the people, improving working efficiency and correctly handling problems. All our comrades should make every effort to do their respective jobs well.

Wan Li added: In order to do our jobs well, we should have the courage to reform and strive to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country under the guidelines set forth by the 12th party national congress.

The meeting of party members and cadres held by the party committee of organizations directly under the State Council today conveyed the situation and guidelines of the 12th party national congress.

PLA General Departments

OW191035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department recently held separate meetings to convey the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. They called on leading organs of subordinate units to take the lead in studying and implementing the guidelines and to lead their respective units to outstandingly accomplish the militant tasks set by the party congress.

At the meetings, leading comrades including Yang Dezhi, Wei Guoqing and Hong Xuezhi pointed out in their speeches: The 12th party national congress was a most important meeting since the 7th party national congress.

They said: The 12th party national congress made various strategic decisions to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction and elected new central leading organs. We resolutely support its decisions and the new central organs. We are determined to exert ourselves to implement its guidelines.

The responsible persons of the various units emphatically pointed out: To study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party national congress is our central task at present and for a long time to come. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and implementing the guidelines well. The party committees of army organizations at all levels should give wide publicity to the guidelines of the party congress to make them known by everyone among the office cadres, retired cadres, staff members, workers and dependents. We should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the congress as our general guideline, organize the study of the documents one by one and deepen our understanding of them. While paying attention to study and implementation, political organizations should timely recognize and sum up advanced experience and use it to guide the whole army. All the comrades in the PLA should use the guidelines of the 12th party national congress to unify their thinking and action, implement the guidelines in the light of reality in the various units, and strive to accelerate the PLA's modernization, regularization and revolutionization and to accomplish all the tasks assigned by the 12th party national congress.

PLA Air Force

OW181021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- Cadres at and above division level attending the PLA Air Force study class are seriously studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They are determined to be vanguards and examples in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The PLA Air Force study class began 6 days after the victorious opening of the 12th CPC National Congress. The leading organ of the air force attaches great importance to running well the study class. It has set the following specific demands for study:

1. The trainees should study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and use it as the general guiding line in order to understand the overall guidelines of the 12th party congress.

2. The trainees should study Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, put emphasis on understanding the strategic objective, emphasis and measures and the principles and policies for China's economic construction, understand the strategic significance of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy and further affirm their determination and confidence in accomplishing the various great historic tasks in the new period.

3. The participants should study the new party constitution, put emphasis on understanding the significance of the new party constitution in strengthening party building and enhancing the party's fighting strength, consciously examine themselves in the light of the strict demands set for party members and cadres by the new party constitution and be vanguards in creating a new situation.

4. The participants should study the important speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech, study concrete measures for implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and measures for accelerating the modernization of the air force.

The cadres at and above division level attenting the study class hold: In order to create a new situation, it is necessary to take the lead in overcoming the idea of sticking to old ways, adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, constantly study the new circumstances, solve new problems and sum up the new experiences.

Ni Zhifu at TU Forum

OW180915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1326 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU] held a forum for responsible cadres today to study and discuss the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, warmly celebrate the complete success scored by the congress, enthusiastically support the creation of new central leading organs and to pledge to mobilize and organize staff members and workers throughout the country to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee and to struggle hard to fulfill the various tasks decided on by the congress.

In his speech, President Ni Zhifu of the ACFTU said: The congress formulated a program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and a series of related principles and policies; it adopted a new party constitution to strengthen party building and raise the party's fighting strength in the new historical period and elected and created new central leading organs, thus organizationally guaranteeing the fulfillment of the program of struggle and the principles and tasks decided on by the congress and making great strides in materializing cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old in our party's highest leading organs.

Many comrades attending the forum said jubilantly: The all-round enhancement of the socialist economy is a task of prime importance in creating a new situation in socialist modernization. Staff members and workers throughout the country, especially the tens of thousands of model workers, advanced figures and advanced collectives on the various fronts, must unswervingly and indomitably bring into play their role as the main force in economic construction.

To do a good job in organizing staff members and workers throughout the country to study and propagate the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the ACFTU issued a circular on 11 September calling on trade unions organizations at all levels to grasp and perform well the work of studying and propagating the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in the future and, on the basis of deeply grasping the guiding line, principles and policies put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, to sum up experiences and lessons in the light of the actual situation in trade union work in their respective localities, departments and units since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to strive to create a new situation in trade union work.

Youth Leaders

OW191003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- Some committee members of the All-China Youth Federation in Beijing have discussed their experience in studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress at a discussion meeting held by the federation.

They pledged to seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, to strive to do their respective jobs well and to struggle to accomplish the general tasks of the party in the new historical period.

He Guangwei, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, presided over the discussion meeting.

Liu Houming, vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation and a writer and member of the Beijing Municipal Writers Association, said at the meeting: Only socialism can save China. The CPC leadership and the socialist road are where China's hope lies as well as where the hopes of the millions of young people lie. We should work under the CPC's leadership and do our share for the modernization program of our motherland.

On behalf of the All-China Youth Federation, Keyum Bawudum, vice chairman of the federation, spoke at the meeting. He said: The All-China Youth Federation and young people throughout the country resolutely support the newly elected central leading organs.

He called on the youth of all nationalities and all circles in China to study well the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, to firm their confidence that communism will surely triumph, to rally closely around the party and to contribute to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Others who spoke at the meeting included Du Jinfang and Liu Hanliang, vice chairmen of the All-China Youth Federation; Zhang Shuxun, a standing committee member of the federation; and Zhao Jiangqi, Wang Yingchun, Wang Yuhua, Liu Jinliang and Huang Fuming, committee members of the federation.

College Students

OW180253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- The All-China Students Federation held a discussion meeting on 6 September to study 12th party congress documents and discuss the guidelines of the congress. Student-cadres of Qinghua University, Beijing University, the China People's University, the Central Institute of Nationalities and the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute pledged on behalf of large numbers of young students that they will strive to be vanguards in building a spiritual civilization, to become useful persons as soon as possible and to make contributions toward creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Lin Yanzhi, chairman of the All-China Students Federation and secretary of the CYL Committee of Qinghua University, said at the meeting: The convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress made us students happy from the bottom of our hearts. What made us especially happy was Comrade Hu Yaobang's report which fully affirmed the correct line, principles and policies as well as the historical contributions of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Some of our fellow schoolmates at Qinghua University once had some mistaken ideas, influenced by the erroneous trend of thought in society at large. After the nationwide situation underwent a change in the wake of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, they made a comparison between bourgeois and Marxist-Leninist theories, and the university's party and CYL organizations conducted education among them and offered them help. Thus, they gradually realized that Marxism-Leninism is more scientific and convincing than any bourgeois theory or system and that the cause of socialism is the most promising. When the university opened the Marxism-Leninism study class, fellow students enthusiastically applied to attend it. Many schoolmates even applied for CPC membership through the party organizations, pledging to devote their whole lives to the cause of communism.

Pan Weiming, chairman of Beijing University's Student Union said: Students of Beijing University reacted most warmly to the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. They were inspired by the party Central Committee's call to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and felt that their responsibility was enomous because from now till the end of this century this generation of college students will have much to do.

Jiang Rong, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Students Federation, said: The Beijing Municipal Students Federation is composed of nearly 100,000 students from 83 universities and colleges. We warmly answered the party Central Committee's call to build a socialist spititual civilization. Last year we conducted civility activities in classrooms and dormitories; we will make further efforts to launch civility activities on campus to make our university a base for building a socialist spiritual civilization and a cradle for nurturing new type socialists.

Finally, Lin Yanzhi, on behalf of the All-China Students Federation, called on college students throughout the country to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, strive to integrate theory with practice, foster communist ideas and ethics, understand the college students' weighty historical responsibility, work hard to master the skills to build the socialist motherland, be the vanguard in building a socialist spiritual civilization and devote their youth to the four modernizations.

Women's Federation

OW200438 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The All-China Women's Federation today issued a circular calling for women's federations at all levels to study, publicize and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress as a task of primary importance.

The circular points out: It is necessary to profoundly study these documents, grasp their essence, clearly understand the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies laid down and implemented since the Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and understand the great achievements made by the party in leading the people in effecting a historic change. It is also essential to realize the far-reaching historical significance of the 12th CPC National Congress. In addition, it is necessary to understand the program, grand objective and strategic priorities and steps in bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The circular points out: In studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to integrate theory with practice. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress that women have a particularly significant role to play in building socialist spiritual civilization. Women's federations at all levels should continue to bring women's roles into full play in building socialist spiritual civilization. While summing up their experiences in doing their work among children and youngsters and in fostering "8 March standard bearers," "8 March collectives" and five-good families in recent years, they should also sum up their experiences in educating women, children and youngsters in communist ideology and in promoting an improvement in the general mood of society. They should show concern for women's special interests and effectively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. They should pay attention to training middle-aged and young women cadres who have both ability and political integrity, and do a good job in recommending outstanding women cadres for higher positions.

The circular calls for women's federation cadres at all levels to go among the masses to publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress to make the guidelines of the congress known to every household so that the broad masses of women will be inspired to work hard and to contribute to ushering in a new period of vigorous economic growth in our country.

CHINA DAILY: REVIEW OF JOINT VENTURES NECESSARY

HK190120 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Sep 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "Joint Ventures Should Serve China"]

[Text] Joint ventures with foreign companies have worked quite will since they were introduced in 1979, but a review is necessary if we are to understand them better and build on this initial success.

In the past, we often had to wait passively for foreign businessmen to come looking for joint-venture partners. Now, in Shaghai, the municipal government and departments in charge of foreign economic affairs are re-arranging enterprises in the light of municipal plans. Once this is done, practical schedules will be drawn up for absorbing foreign capital and techniques.

They then can seek foreign partners themselves, negotiating with them after forming consulting groups consisting of trust and investment corporations, foreign trade departments and tax bureau, as well as the Academy of Social Sciences, offices of public notary, auditors and lawyers. And they can work together to make feasibility studies for projects.

Shekou industrial area, in Shenzhen Special Zone, is one that has been set up with foreign investment through joint ventures with foreign businesses.

The projects the zone has chosen are of positive significance in China's economic co-operation and technical exchange with other countries, especially those that are new, technically advanced and can help fill gaps in the Chinese economy.

The zone refuses offers that would: cause damaging polution; use out-dated equipment; involve exports taking the existing Chinese quotas; involve compensation trade; require processing of imported material alone.

Nationally, there are still problems to be overcome, and lessons to be learned.

The foreign companies aim to make money and, of course, they are allowed to earn legal profit under the principle of equality and mutual benefit. In the long-run, China must benefit most. If this were made clear, joint ventures would give better results.

As to marketing, there always exists a contradition between the two parties. Foreign partners usually prefer to have products sold in China, while we like to have them exported in order to earn foreign currency. At least, each joint venture enterprise should have a balance in foreign currency. Our options can be weighed according to the following criteria:

Products that sell well should be exported. Those that are needed more at home than elsewhere may be sold abroad in smaller percentages for the time being.

Other forms of co-operation, such as multilateral trade deals or import substitutes, should be tried for those that arouse the greatest differences of opinion.

Our side should try hard to help handle material supply and market access. At present, most of the exports of products, and purchases of raw material that must be imported, are done by our foreign partners, which is unfavourable to us because of the fluctuation of prices in the world market. We must work hard to stand on our own in the world market when joint ventures reach maturity.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK170925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Xu Xuehan [1776 7185 1383], Mao Rongfang [3029 5554 5364] and Wu Jian [0702 0256]: "Several Problems Involving the Construction of the Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] One of the concrete plans that was put into effect in order to increase and develop economic ties with foreign countries and which was ratified by the State Council of the PRC in 1980, involved the setting up of special economic zones in the towns of Shenzhen and Zhuhai in Guangdong Province and export bases in the towns of Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian. The object of these moves was to stimulate and encourage the investment of foreign capital from foreigners, overseas Chinese and Macau and Hong Kong compatriots and thereby give support to the four modernizations program. This is indeed pioneering work for China. We have recently investigated the economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai, and in this article we intend to discuss some matters related to the construction work of such economic zones.

Unified Understanding and Concerted Action

Today, there are still some differences of opinion concerning understanding about the prototype economic zones as well as differences concerning concerted action, and these problems still need some consideration and definite solutions.

Some comrades still harbour doubts or even negative feelings toward the setting up and running of special economic zones. These doubts manifest themselves in two basic ways. One is a fear of the special economic zones becoming concession areas and colonies, and the other is a fear that the presence of the special eonomic zones will allow unchecked economic corruption. Such fears are, of course, understandable, but one cannot lump together what are two separate issues. Concession was the invasion of old China by imperialists and the carving up of the country in accordance with colonial policies. In effect, it was simply extraterritoriality enjoyed by foreigners in China. Special economic zones, on the other hand, are areas selected by the socialist government under its own leadership and opened up to foreign investment with favorable governmental policies in order to consolidate and attract more foreign investment as well as advanced overseas technological and management skills, thereby quickening the development of the town's and aiding the overall growth and development of China. Within the special economic zones, the people's government still exercises its authority, and overseas traders and foreign-supported enterprises must all abide by the laws of the country and the special rules of the economic zones. As long as we remain clearheaded and follow the principles and guiding methods of the central government, then there is no danger of such areas becoming concession areas of colonies.

There is an inevitable causality between running special economic zones and the occurrence of economic corruption. Such corruption is one of the major forces to be combatted in China's present stage of development. But it cannot be said that corruption is inherent in the running of special economic zones. In fact, its existence interrupts the implementaton of the experimental running of the special economic zones and prevents the speedy and smooth development of the zones. Such corruption not only occurs in special economic zones, but is also to be found in other areas and also in departments which have considerable dealings with overseas companies and coastal regions. Indeed, it can also be found in departments which have few economic ties with overseas companies and also in those which have none whatsoever. Most of the cadres working within the special economic zones are cautious, conscientious and honest in preforming their duties. Only a few try to seek private gain through public expense, tend toward corruption or are generally degenerate. Thus, we can see that such corruption is not a result of the existence of special economic zones. Of course, we should not ignore the fact that under certain conditions external causes also play an important role. Some units and individuals cannot stand up to the tests they undergo within the special economic zones and, hence, take advantage of their positions there and start along the road to corruption.

Thus, based on our collective experience, we must actively adopt certain measures to develop the positive aspects of the economic zones and gradually restrict and eventually eliminate the negative factors which may occasionally develop. In other words, we don't want to slaughter the lambs along with the wolves.

Develop the "Specialness" of the Special Economic Zones

The key to the healthy running of special economic zones lies in their ability to rationally bring in foreign capital and advanced technological and management skills. An important part of successfully attracting foreign capital to the special economic zones is the reputation China has overseas as well as its political stability. But in addition, it is necessary to have a complete set of guidelines, policies and plans suitable for the special features of special economic zones.

The basic nature of capital is profit. Where there is the possibility of profit, you will find capital in abundance. Thus, on principles of equality and mutual benefit, adopting taxes, land use fees and labor costs favorable to foreign investment will allow the investment to reap reasonable profits. Capital is by nature avaricious and in order to reach the greatest degree of profit, it will not even stop at taking chances which go against the law. Hence, it is necessary that supervisory policies are put in action in order to keep an eye on capital activities and fight against any illegal deeds so that the respectable economic life of the special economic zones does not suffer.

Capital is extremely sensitive and any sudden changes in investment conditions can affect capital profits and bring it to a halt, causing it to seek other areas where it may make greater profits. Thus, policies must be designed to avoid such changes and ensure stability and continuity.

Capital requires freedom to circulate and is thus fearful of advance or retreat after investment has taken place. Therefore, policies in the special economic zones must allow capital this freedom and its profits on a rational basis while, at the same time, respecting all relevant regulations and laws.

Similarly, the management of foreign capital should be carried out in accordance with the law. So, the special economic zones should clearly draw up land usage, wages, labor insurance, labor unions, funds and taxes within the limits authorized by the NPC, thereby ensuring that management is indeed carried out in accordance with the laws of China while all legal activities are protected by law.

The Economic Management System of the Special Economic Zones

What kind of economic management system should be employed after the setting up of the special economic zones is a question that is being probed at this very moment. We feel that the economic management system depends on the character and structure of the economy. Thus, the system of economic management for the special economic zones must be based on the character and structure of the economy within them.

A long-term view of the special economic zones puts cooperative management and independent overseas management enterprises as the most important economic sectors. Economic activities within the special economic zones are basically of the outward looking type, with supply, production and marketing all linked closely to the international market. In order to fit into the fast changing style of the international market, the management system of the special economic zones must by nature be extremely active and lively, with enterprises within the zones having independent administrative powers. Thus, the economic management system of the special economic zones must be able to solve three problems.

1. It must be able to solve the problem of the relationship between rules and regulations. The special economic zones are economically very different from the rest of China. If various systems of economic management were transferred into the special economic zones, all business instructions would have to be issued from above to the economic zones, which would undoubtedly create problems for organizing aspects particular to the special economic zones and would put too many people in positions of authority. Only by combining into an organic whole the high-level collective leaders with their corresponding separate management areas, can effective management be carried out on the basis of the special nature of the special economic zones. For this reason, future powers of leaders of special economic zones will have to be ratified on principle by the collective consensus of the people's council, with several leaders replacing numerous leaders and thereby making the special economic zones answerable to the powers of the people's council and the specific regulations of the zones and letting them organize and arrange their activities within their own zones. In this way, the economic zones can, together with regions and departments within China, build relations of economic aid on a foundation of mutual help and benefit.

2. It must be able to solve the problem of the relationship between the market and the national plan. In terms of the whole country, we are carrying out a planned economy on the basis of socialist public ownership of the means of production, in which market adjustments play a supplementary role. The economy of the special economic zones is a component part of the economy of the entire country and as such must subject itself to planning directives. However, the basic situation within the special economic zones must not be forgotten. Planning takes piece by piece movement as important but should also consider the importance of planning within the special economic zones. According to the mid- and long-term social economic development programs of China and predictions in the world market and developmental trends in technology, the special economic zones structure and set up mid- and long-term social economic development programs for the special economic zones, which are then taken to the State Council for ratification. After this, annual implementation plans are drawn up to allow for the ordering of daily economic activities within the special economic zones. If quotas are above those set as standards by the nation as a whole, this could affect the composite balance within the whole country and must, therefore, be ratified by the State Council and then included in the national plan.

3. It must be able to handle problems of relations between the government and the enterprises. Within the special economic zones, the management system should be split between the government and the enterprise. Government planning in the special economic zones generally only plays a directive role in the economic activities of the primary level economic units. The special zone regional government should use economic means and economic legislation to intervene in and alter as necessary economic activities. Government-run and collective enterprises within the special economic zones should be given more individual authority so that they may develop and improve their competitive position on the international market.

If viable and active policies are enforced for the economic system of management within the economic zones, then the special economic zones will not become "independent kingdoms." Instead, the zones will be able to complete the tasks given them by the country far more efficiently.

Development Measures

In the last 2 years, development and construction of the special economic zones has been very fast. What was previously wild countryside is now a mass of tall buildings, shops and offices. One could almost say that there has been a breakthrough. But construction and development plans for the special economic zones in the future must take into account certain objective facts such as the economic recession throughout the world and a lack of finance and manpower. But we must not draw the bow too tight and construction work cannot be completed in one try.

Under the guiding principle of unified strength, the construction of the special economic zones can be completed on the basis of overall plans with development section by section, investment piece by piece and profits little by little. In this steady and sure way economic effectiveness may be achieved relatively quickly. It would be well worth our while to examine the experiences of various organs and departments of the PRC based in Hong Kong which have set up industrial development zones.

In terms of attracting foreign investment, we should seek out all avenues available, concentrate on large amounts of money, adopting a variety of different styles according to the international situation and thereby avoiding the restrictions of a small number of companies occupying land for long periods of time.

As far as signing contracts with foreign companies is concerned, feasibility studies should be carried out before signing any contracts, while the legal aspects of the company and the credit value of the investment are also thoroughly examined. When signing a contract, every article in it should be examined minutely and after signing, the conditions of the contract should be carried out fully.

Cultural and spiritual development within the special economic zones also needs further improvements. Great efforts should be made to teach patriotism and communism. Party feeling should be consolidated and cadres must make sure they carry out their duties according to party and national regulations. Political education and vocational training should be carried out and cadres not suited for work in special economic zones should be removed.

In general, the experimental organizing of special economic zones is a brand new task for the people of China and the problems are evident and mistakes inevitable. The important thing is that a start has been made and in 1 or 2 years, it will have entered its developmental stage. At this key point in time, we must fulfill what Comrade Chen Yun said of the work of special economic zones, namely, to put together amassed experience. We believe that when we have put together and summarized our experiences of special economic zones, we will be able to overcome the present problems and see a healthy long life for them.

RENMIN RIBAO: PEASANTS' INCOME RISES SHARPLY

HK170929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Report: "Income of Peasants From Collective Distribution Across the Country Rises by Big Margin"]

[Text] According to statistics from all 29 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in our country, the peasants' income in 1981 from collective distribution continued to rise by a big margin and averaged 103.72 yuan per capita. The number of brigades in which the per capita income was above 300 yuan reached 10,943, which is 1.52 percent of the total number of brigades in the country. The number of counties in which per capita income topped 300 yuan was 49, which is 2 percent of the total number of counties in the whole country.

Under the guidance of the principles and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agricultural output in 1981 continued to rise and peasants' income continued to increase by a big margin. In 1981 the per capita income of commune members from collective distribution was 38.22 yuan more than the 1977 figure of 65.5 yuan. The rate of increase during the 4 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was 1.2 times the rate of increase in the 20 years from 1957 to 1977. The number of brigades in which per capita income was above 300 yuan was 96.5 percent more than that in 1980.

Some of these rich brigades started on relatively good economic foundations, but some were originally poor ones. A common reason why these brigades were able to become rich in such short time was characteristically because they had changed the previous irrational production structure of engaging only in grain production and vigorously developed diversified undertakings. Through this, they gradually established a rational production structure where agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline undertakings and fishery developed side by side.

EXPERIMENTAL REACTOR RESUMES TEST OPERATIONS

OW180845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- China's first large high-flux engineering test reactor has received a new load of fuel and has begun a high-power operation in a series of significant tests.

The scientists and operators working on the reactor heard the news of the triumphant opening of the 12th CPC National Congress as they were engaged in the last state of preparing to load new fuel into the reactor. Inspired by the news, they raced against time, redoubled their efforts and completed the preparations ahead of schedule. The reactor began a safe and reliable operation on the evening of 11 September.

The high-flux engineering test reactor was designed by the Southwest China Reactor Engineering Research and Designing Institute under the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. The main structure of the reactor and all its accessories were built in China. In the 2 years since its completion, the reactor has successfully completed more than 60 experiments related to economic construction and people's livelihood. In particular it conducted an experiment on increasing the fuel consumption rate to make the reactor's fuel consumption exceed the designed limit. The completion of these experiments and the mass production of radio isotopes are of great significance in learning more about the reactor's functions, in using it effectively and in promoting the development of nuclear power stations in China and that of nuclear science and technology and nuclear medicine.

In the past 2 years the reactor has been in good operating condition. Analyses of environmental samples gathered periodically by various monitoring stations set up around the reactor show that its radioactivity is below the maximum allowed by the state. In order to fully tap the potential of this reactor, the Southwest China Reactor Engineering Research and Designing Institute is building a new test return circuit. It is also stepping up the designing and construction of a new production line for isotopes.

PRC TO RESUME SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES

OW200430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- China will resume state selling of gold ornamental articles on its domestic market as from late September, according to an announcement made by the People's Bank of China today. The articles will include gold rings, necklaces, pins, eyeglass frames and gilded articles.

The measure is taken to meet the demand of the people following the rise of their purchasing power, according to the bank.

Fixed enterprises will be appointed by the People's Bank of China to produce and sell the gold ornamental articles in thirty-one cities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Nanning, Harbin, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, Urumqi and Hohhot.

China follows the policy of centralized control and state unified purchase and distribution of gold and silver. The purchase and sale of gold and silver are exclusively handled and managed by the bank. Apart from the enterprises appointed by the bank to sell gold and silver ornamental articles, no other enterprise or individual is permitted to sell gold and silver or articles made of these precious metals.

Gold ornamental articles were sold on China's domestic market in the early period after liberation. Gold ornamental articles have been on sale in shops exclusively for foreigners, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and overseas Chinese visiting China.

ANHUI PLA VETERANS DISCUSS SUCCESSION QUESTION

OW191105 Hefei Anhui Privincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, leaders and advisers of the Anhui Provincial Military District, in earnestly studying the important speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun at the 12th CPC National Congress, unanimously maintain that the issue of succession among cadres is an important issue of inheriting the past and ushering in the future with regard to the proletariat's revolutionary cause. They pledge that they will treat the issue of succession in the interest of the party and will play an exemplary role in dedicating themselves to the party and the revolutionary cause. They add that to ensure continuity and stability of the party's line, principles and policies and to accomplish the various tasks at present and in the future, tens of thousands of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres must be promoted to various leading posts in order to carry forward and promote the revolutionary cause and to enable the nation to enjoy a long period of peace and continued prosperity.

In the course of study, these veteran comrades also maintain that instead of worrying about the performance of middle-aged and young cadres, they should freely and boldly promote them to various posts. (Xu Xingrong), a Red Army veteran, says: Certain veteran comrades used to worry a lot about the performance of the younger cadres. Their worries are really unnecessary. During the war years many comrades assumed the posts of regiment and division commanders even though they were not yet 30; some even assumed important posts in army- or even corps-level units; and most of them did a competent job. Considering the changes among cadres in the Anhui Privincial Military District in recent years, the middle-aged and young cadres promoted to various leading posts in the provincial military district show that they are eager to learn and to work, and since they are in the prime of their life, they are fully capable of shouldering the heavy responsibility of inheriting the past and ushering in the future.

Regarding the issue of succession among cadres, these veteran comrades maintain that they should have a correct attitude on this issue. (Gao Changgui), an adviser to the military district, says: The veteran comrades' retreat from busy day-to-day routines to the second line should be viewed as a reflection of the party's and the people's great concern for them. Instead of thinking about our own gains and losses, we veteran comrades should consider the cause of the party and understand that it is an urgent task and our responsibility to hand over our work to our successors. Those who are going to be advisers should do whatever they can to help build the armed forces and the militia after they have become advisers.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN RETURNS FROM CPC CONGRESS

OW191125 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Anhui delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress returned to Hefei by special plane on the morning of 15 September. Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, provincial people's congress standing committee and provincial people's government and responsible comrades of various provincial departments concerned greeted the delegates and warmly shook hands with them as they happily walked down the ramp. The responsible persons and the delegates shared in the joy over the successful and victorious close of the 12th CPC National Congress. Shortly after the delegates left the plane, the standing committee of the provincial party committee held a brief meeting with them at the airport to discuss how to convey and study the guidelines contained in the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee and head of the Anhui delegation to the 12th party national congress, praised the great significance of the congress. He said: The congress was very successful. We are very satisfied with its results. He pointed out: The congress dealt with a great many things. We must seriously organize the study, propagation and implementation of the congress documents.

All the delegates were deeply impressed by their participation in the congress. They said: The 12th party national congress was another meeting of great significance in the history of our party. It will surely have a profound influence on China's four modernizations.

The delegates deemed it a great pleasure, a great honor and a great fortune to have attended the congress. They pledged to widely publicize the guidelines of the 12th party national congress among the people in the province, take the lead in implementing these guidelines in their work and contribute to creating a new situation in socialist construction. On the afternoon of the same day the standing committee of the provincial party committee held another meeting. The meeting made specific arrangements for holding a conference of prefectural, municipal and county party secretaries and for conveying the guidelines contained in the documents of the 12th party national congress.

BAI RUBING AT SHANDONG OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

SK180726 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The 5-day Shandong provincial meeting of representatives of outstanding returned overseas Chinese, family members of overseas Chinese and personnel in charge of overseas Chinese affairs was successfully concluded in Jinan on the afternoon of 17 September. Attending the closing ceremony were Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor; Gao Keting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Jiechen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Fang Zongxi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Zhuang Mingli, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

During the closing ceremony representatives conscientiously studied documents of the 12th party congress, heard and discussed the speech by Comrade Gao Keting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, discussed a report by (Sun Jingrong), vice chairman of the provincial overseas Chinese affairs office, entitled: "Conscientiously Study and Implement the Guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and Raise the Province's Overseas Chinese Affairs Work to a New Level," exchanged experience and clearly understood their tasks. They were greatly inspired. They were determined to raise our province's overseas Chinese affairs work to a new level under the guidance of the congress guidelines and make greater contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

At the closing ceremony, representatives unanimously endorsed a namelist of representatives to the national commendation rally of advanced returned overseas Chinese, family members of overseas Chinese and workers in charge of overseas Chinese affairs and a written proposal to all returned overseas Chinese, family members of overseas Chinese and workers responsible for overseas Chinese affairs throughout the province and presented certificates of merit and medals to the advanced collectives and individuals present at the ceremony. Deputy Governor Liu Zhongqian delivered a speech.

In the speech Deputy Governor Liu Zhongqian urged all representatives to return to their work posts with a new attitude after the meeting, to study and engage in production and work more vigorously, to behave modestly and prudently, take the lead in doing all work and make new and good achievements. He urged all representatives to conscientiously relay and implement the meeting guidelines, do a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the congress documents, use the congress guidelines to direct their thinking and action and be leaders in resolutely implementing the congress guidelines. He called on the representatives to give better play to their role as vanguards, a mainstay and a bridge, hold high the banner of patriotism and, through all channels and ways, to correctly publicize the congress guidelines to their relatives and friends residing abroad and compatriots living in Hong Kong and Macao and make contributions to the great cause of unifying the motherland.

WEN WEI PO: FIRST SINO-U.S. OIL CONTRACT SIGNING

HK200241 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by WEN WEI PO correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Sino-U.S. Joint Oil Exploitation on the Yinggehai Sea and the First Contract Is Signed Today"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep -- The first Sino-U.S. joint offshore oil exploitation contract will be signed tomorrow. China Marine Oil corporation and the U.S. Atlantic Richfield Corporation [Arco] will sign a cooperation contract tomorrow (19 September) on a joint offshore oil exploitation project. This is the first American company to acquire the right for offshore oil exploitation and the fourth foreign oil company which has been allowed to explore for, and exploit, oil in China's sea area.

The oil exploration and exploitation area for Arco is near the Yinggehai Sea, which is situated to the south of Hainan Island. Arco will be the main operator and its collaborator is the U.S. Santa Fe Minerals Corporation.

The form of contract between China and Arco is similar to the Sino-Japanese and Sino-French contracts, but is different from the standard contract. It belongs to a kind of contract which undertakes a certain risk. In other words, the Chinese and foreign companies assume the risk of exploration together in a specified proportion and this proportion of risk will determine the ratio of their share of production in the future. The Chinese and U.S. sides are unwilling to reveal the proportion. According to this contract, Arco will be empowered to explore and exploit oil in the Yinggehai Sea covering a sea area of 10,000 square kilometers.

Up to now, there were four foreign corporations which had signed contracts with China on joint offshore oil exploitation. These foreign companies are: Japan-China Oil Exploration Corporation of Japan operating in the Bohai Sea; Elf Aquitaine and Total Corporation of France with the former operating mainly in the Bohai Sea and the latter mainly in Beibu Wan; and Arco of the United States.

A long time ago, Arco paid close attention to the Yinggehai Basin. As early as in the summer of 1978, the corporation sent people to China for negotiations. In spring of 1979 when a Chinese delegation headed by Chen Wenbin, vice minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry at that time, was visiting the United States, a risk contract was concluded with Arco. This was the earliest model of risk contract which China signed with foreign countries by stages (the first phase of the project was geophysical prospecting and drilling). The project for geophysical prospecting and drilling covered a sea area of 22,000 square kilometers including the Yinggehai Sea and the length of the seismic testing line was 10,000 kilometers. The work of collecting data and furnishing explanation was also to be carried out in the first phase. In autumn of 1979, the project for geophysical prospecting and drilling was basically completed. At the end of 1979 the Chinese and U.S. sides held talks on the question of joint oil exploitation. The talks lasted for 3 years and an agreement was eventually reached. The contract will be officially signed tomorrow.

The American businessmen in Beijing are happy about the conclusion of the contract. Due to the fact that the talks held between China and Arco lasted for 3 years and were once suspended, many people were pessimistic about the matter. Now both sides have finally reached an agreement. People believe that as long as both sides have good faith and work in accordance with the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, all difficulties can certainly be solved.

ARTICLE ON PRC'S UTILIZATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK200407 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by TA KUNG PAO correspondents Li Shu-huan and Hou Tung-hai: "China Has Borrowed $7 Billion From Foreign Governments But Has Only Used $2 Billion From 1979 to First Half of 1982"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep -- According to information revealed by a responsible person in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, from early 1979, when China started to borrow foreign funds, to the end of June this year, China has borrowed a total of $7.4 billion and reached long-, medium- and short-term low interest (interest-free) loan agreements with foreign governments and international monetary organizations. Of that, $2.4 billion has actually been used. In addition, China has also borrowed more than $300 million from foreign commercial banks.

The responsible person also said that over the past 3 years, China has directly absorbed foreign investment totalling $3 billion through joint venture business, cooperation projects, cooperation in onshore oil exploitation, medium- and small-scale compensation trade and so on, and has actually utilized $1 billion. The responsible person said: Our country has obtained good results from using foreign capital because we have implemented active and stable methods and invested more in the superior of several channels while simultaneously borrowing and repaying loans.

Beijing, 18 Sep -- According to information obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China has made great achievements in signing contracts with foreign enterprises to undertake construction projects and in the work of foreign technical and labor cooperation. As of the end of June this year, our country has signed 291 contracts with foreign enterprises for construction of highways and bridges, industrial and civil construction, dredging projects, technical cooperation agreements and labor cooperation agreements involving management personnel, technicians, seamen, cooks and so on. All this has brought a total income of $100 million. Some 25,000 technicians and workers have been sent abroad to more than 30 countries and regions. Although China only recently started this work, it is welcomed by various countries because the personnel sent observe strict discipline, have good moral qualities and are of a high technical standard.

ANTI-JAPAN RALLY HELD; BOMB EXPLODES IN STORE

HK190132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Three major Japanese department stores will reopen for business today despite yesterday's bomb explosion in Matsuzakaya [Department store] in Causeway Bay.

This is also despite yesterday's massive protest rally in Victoria Park against Japan's revision of high school history books on the invasion of China.

The peaceful rally, attended by thousands of students, one of the biggest organized gatherings in Hong Kong's history.

The Matsuzakaya bomb, which went off in the 3rd floor stationary section at about 1:30 pm, was condemned by Japan's deputy consul general, Mr Aoko Morihisa, as "silly and tragic."

A police bomb disposal officer, Mr R. Bagrie, described the device as so simple "a child could have assembled it."

The bomb, which was wrapped in a small plastic lantern containing gunpowder, injured a local sales assistant, Miss Lee Lai-king (18).

She was later discharged from hospital after treatment for minor burns and shock.

"It is very unfortunate but the implications are by no means clear," said Mr Morihisa when asked about the incident.

"I would not like to enter into speculation on the connection between the explosion and the anti-Japanese rally."

The other two Japanese department stores in Causeway Bay, Mitsukoshi and Daimaru, received telephone threats.

Police estimated that about 12,000 people attended the Victoria Park rally, although organisers claimed that the well-disciplined crowd was about 30,000 strong.

The rally was organized by the Hong Kong Federation of Students, the Christian Industrial Committee, the left-wing Federation of Trade Unions and the Professional Teachers' Union.

It climaxed a six-week colony-wide campaign after Japan was accused of "whitewashing" historical accounts of its invasion of China and treatment of the Chinese during World War II.

SHENZHEN BORDER GATE TO STAY OPEN LATER

HK200703 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Dispatch from Shenzhen: "The Luohu Gate To Be Open for Longer Hours To Facilitate Late Exit and Entry of Travelers"]

[Text] According to the Shenzhen sources concerned, at the coming bilateral meeting of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong working group, the results of the measure whereby the Luohu border gate has been open for longer hours in the last 3 months will be reviewed. A high official of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government said: At the bilateral meeting, it will be proposed that common travelers also be allowed to enjoy the convenience of late exit to Hong Kong and that the time of closing the gate be changed from 2030 to 2200.

According to this official, these two proposals are designed mainly for the benefit of travelers leaving Shenzhen, and they are interim measures before the project of setting up a "second border" between the Shenzhen Special Zone and the rest of China is completed. He disclosed that the "second border" project, which is now under construction, would hopefully be completed by next Spring Festival and the measure of relaxing the "first border" (including the Luohu customs and the Wenjindu Pass) was expected to be put into effect from the first quarter of next year. When that day comes, the procedure for entering and leaving the Shenzhen Special Zone will be simplified.

He said: Since 17 May, the opening time of the Luohu gate has been extended to 2030. But only businessmen and tourists to the Shenzhen Special Zone and Hong Kong citizens with property in Shenzhen could enjoy this measure. Therefore, the number of travelers crossing the border in the evenings was not great, with an average of several dozen each evening. Thus, the results of this measure were not very obvious. Many travelers have demanded that the parties concerned extend the late exit measure to ordinary travelers and extend the closing time of the Luohu gate to 2200. After consideration, the Shenzhen authorities agreed to these suggestions.

When talking about the projects for building the "second border" the official said: This border is 84 kilometers long. A patrol highway, wire barricades along the border, six joint inspection stations and 29 gates for local peasants need to be built. At present, the joint inspection stations at Nantou and Shawan are already under construction. The projects employ more than 5,000 people. They are expected to be completed within 6 months.

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UN BODY TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA

OW230145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The General Committee of the U.N. General Assembly decided today, in spite of Soviet opposition, to recommend for inclusion in the agenda of the current session the situation in Kampuchea, the situation in Afghanistan, and chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The items of Kampuchea and Afghanistan were adopted without a vote and the item of chemical and bacteriological weapons was approved by a show-of-hands vote of 13 to 4, with 5 abstentions.

Philippine representative Leandro Verceles supported the inclusion of the situation in Kampuchea in the agenda when speaking on behalf of the ASEAN nations.

A total of 139 items in the agenda of the session approved by the General Committee today will be submitted to the 37th plenary session for adoption.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

OW222134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with G.A. Brown, deputy administrator of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and Mrs. Brown. They had a friendly conversation on the strengthening of cooperation between UNDP and China.

ZHU MUZHI SPEAKS AT ASIAN DANCE SYMPOSIUM

OW221149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- The first symposium to study and discuss how to preserve and develop Asian folk and traditional dances opened in Beijing this morning. The symposium is cosponsored by UNESCO, the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Choreographers Association.

Addressing the symposium, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi extended his greetings to the symposium. He said: Asia is one of the birthplaces of mankind's culture. Most Asian countries have a long history, rich legacy and solid traditions. Preservation and development of Asian culture and art is a glorious obligation and a sacred mission for the government and people as well as the cultural and art workers of all Asian countries.

After reviewing the long history of Chinese choreographic art, Zhu Muzhi said: The holding of this symposium in Beijing has provided us a good opportunity to learn from experts in various countries.

Attending the symposium are representatives from Bangladesh, Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China.

U.S. 'ANTI-CHINA ELEMENTS' ATTACK COMMUNIQUE

OW221934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 22 Sep 82

["Anti-China Elements in U.S. Become Active -- by correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 22 (XINHUA) -- A handful of rightist elements in the United States have been bent on a noisy campaign challenging the China-U.S. joint communique on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In the one month or more since the communique was issued, they have made utterances or published articles against China, trying to bring pressure to bear on the Reagan administration on the matter.

Though limited in number, they seem quite stubborn and arrogant in striking contrast with the many sensible figures from diverse circles who are elated over the communique and looking forward to better Sino-U.S. relations.

On the night of September 16, the American Conservative Union, backed by some congressmen, went so far as to give "lectures" in the hall of the Senate in support of the so-called "Republic of China." Then, in the following morning, a "separation of powers" subcommittee of the Senate held a hearing on the China-U.S. joint communique.

Most of those who stood in the limelight on both occasions had been making anti-China remarks in recent months. Among them were some conservative senators and the former CIA chieftain in Taiwan, Ray Cline, who has now claimed to be a scholar.

In their attacks on the China-U.S. joint communique, they opposed a statement in the communique to the effect that the United States recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan is part of China.

At both meetings, they made particularly strenuous efforts to defend the "Taiwan Relations Act," which interferes in China's internal affairs. They insisted on regarding Taiwan as a political entity and advocated arms sales to Taiwan. While charging that the joint communique "disregards" the "Taiwan Relations Act," they threatened to work out a congressional resolution to oppose it.

It was reported that these rightist elements are planning to force an explanation upon the Congress that the China-U.S. joint communique is subordinate to the "Taiwan Relations Act."

By so doing, they are trying to prevent U.S. Government from honoring the communique and to put a halt to the process of improvement of the Sino-U.S. relations.

These anti-China elements insist that the United States must not "kowtow" to China. They demand a guarantee by the U.S. Government of the "security" of Taiwan, which is China's territory, to impede China's cause of reunification.

They also criticize China's policy against hegemonism.

Morever, they have gone so far as to oppose the recognition of China and the development of the Sino-U.S. relations while attempting to renew their past dream of controlling Taiwan.

All this explains why some people have said these anti-China elements have acted like the ghost of John Foster Dulles.

However, these rightist elements have found little support. The two meetings were sparsely attended in spite of advertisements carried in mass media weeks before.

The lectures given by the American Conservative Union had an audience of only about 60, and more than half of them quit the meeting halfway.

The Senate sub-committee meeting looked even more miserable. Sitting on the rostrum was the chairman alone as other members of the sub-committee were absent. The meeting was attended by only 20 people including those from Taiwan.

Before the sub-committee meeting, the State Department wrote a letter to John East, chairman of the sub-committee, saying that the China-U.S. joint communique is merely a policy statement of the president and that "the promise made by the U.S. Government over arms sale to Taiwan is not an executive agreement and it creates no binding rights or obligations under international law."

The letter continues that the implementation of the China-U.S. joint communique will be kept within the bounds of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

The spirit of the letter obviously runs counter to that of the China-U.S. joint communique. It prompts people to watch what further moves the U.S. Government is going to take.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Kim, Hu Arrive in Xian

OW221333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here from Chengdu this afternoon.

He was accompanied by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who had made a special trip from Beijing to Chengdu. Earlier Deng Xiaoping accompanied the Korean guests on their two-day tour of Chengdu.

At 15:30 the Korean guests arrived at the Xian railway station aboard a special train. Two Young Pioneers presented President Kim with bouquets of flowers as he stepped from the train in the company of Hu Yaobang.

Amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheers, Kim was greeted at the railway station by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the C.P.C. Shaanxi Provincial Committee, and Yu Mingtao, secretary of the C.P.C. Provincial Committee and governor of Shaanxi. The crowd of more than 2,000 in national costumes waved miniature national flags of Korea and China and flowers to greet the president.

Xian today was festively decorated with colorful bunting. When President Kim and other Korean guests drove to the guest house, they were welcomed by more than 100,000 people along the route.

Also present at the railway station were Zhang Ze, permanent secretary of the C.P.C. Shaanxi Provincial Committee; Jiang Yi, secretary of the C.P.C. provincial committee; Lu Jianren, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Sun Hongdao, commander of the Shaanxi Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; He Chenghua, first secretary of the C.P.C. Xian City Committee; and Zhang Tiemin, acting mayor of Xian.

Qiao Shi and Han Nianlong arrived in Xian aboard the same train.

Upon their departure from Chengdu yesterday, President Kim and other distinguished guests were seen off at the railway station by the local party, government and army leaders, including Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong and You Taizhong, as well as more than 2,000 people.

Xian Banquet

OW221710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Xian, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the provincial people's government hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of President Kim Il-song and other distinguished Korean guests. Hu Yaobang attended the banquet.

The banquet hall was decorated with evergreen trees and flowers.

In his toast, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the C.P.C. Shaanxi Provincial Committee, said President Kim Il-song's visit to Xian is a great honor for the people of Shaanxi. He praised the "valiant and industrious Korean people who have a fine revolutionary tradition." He said: "Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, they have displayed an indomitable and selfless revolutionary spirit and built the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a prosperous, powerful socialist country.

"Like the people of the whole country, the people in Shaanxi heartily rejoice at the great achievements of the Korean people."

He said the people in Shaanxi should learn from the Korean people their fine quality and revolutionary heroism so as to push the construction work forward.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, proposed a toast at the banquet. He thanked the people of Xian and Shaanxi for their warm and cordial welcome accorded President Kim Il-song. He said: "This forcefully demonstrates the sincereness and firmness of the friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China."

He noted that great changes have taken place in Shaanxi Province with glorious achievements and the time-honored city of Xian in the course of building socialism since the foundation of New China. [sentence as received]

He said he hoped that the people in Shaanxi and Xian will, in line with the resolutions of the C.P.C. 12th National Congress, make even greater contributions in building socialist China with a high level of civilization and democracy.

He said that President Kim's current visit to China is completely successful because of the sincere hospitality accorded him by the Chinese party, government and people. The visit is of great importance to Sino-Korean friendship, he said.

O Chin-u said that friendly Sino-Korean relations are "inseparable, as close as lips and teeth, blood and flesh, unshakable in any storm. The Korean people will make every effort to promote and develop these relations," he added. At the banquet, artists of Shaanxi Province presented songs of China and Korea.

Present were leaders of Shaanxi Province and Xian City. Qiao Shi and Han Nianlong were also present.

Tan Qilong 20 Sep Banquet Toast

HK211010 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Tan Qilong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Sichuan CCP Provincial Committee, made a toast at the grand banquet arranged by the Sichuan CPC Provincial Committee and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a visit to Chengdu. Comrade Tan Quilong said:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, dear distinguished Korean guests and comrades:

When all the people of our province are studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress with overflowing faith and struggling to open a new phase in socialist construction for modernization Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK, visited Sichuan Province with the friendly sentiments of the fraternal Korean people, giving us a great encouragement and faith. This is a very glorious event to us and gives us exceptional pleasure.

On behalf of the Sichuan CPC Provincial Committee, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the entire people of the province, I express sincerest and warmest welcome and most exceptional greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and the distinguished Korean guests.

China and Korea are intimate neighbors, as close as lips to teeth. Our two parties, two countries and two peoples have established deep and close friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. This blood-sealed friendship has withstood grim tests of history. Comrade Kim Il-song has made a great contribution for a long period to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. His current visit will surely develop the firm solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between the Chinese and Korean parties and countries to a new stage. We sincerely hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea will be everlasting.

Sichuan is the native place of Comrade Zhu De, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and several proletarian revolutionaries and also the hometown of Huang Jiguang [7806, 4949, 0342] and Qiu Shaoyun [8002, 1421, 0061] heroes of patriotism and internationalism. The people of Sichuan Province greatly respect and deeply revere President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and intimate friend of the Chinese people, set greatest store by the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction and in the fulfillment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and regard the remarkable traits of the industrious and courageous Korean people as a model worth being followed.

Since the founding, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, cataclysmic changes have been made in the appearance of Sichuan Province. In particular, since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, by thoroughly implementing the correct line, course and policy of the party, we have attained great successes in every sector, thereby opening a new phase in stability and cohesion politically, achieving relatively great development in industrial and agricultural production and gradually improving the people's living standard. However, tasks assigned to us are still difficult and arduous, and not a few errors are made in the course of work.

Permit me to ask Comrade Kim Il-song and the distinguished Korean guests to give precious advice to our work during your current visit. I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of the distinguished Korean guests, to the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of China and Korea, to the flourishing and prosperity of the DPRK and to the good health of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other comrades here. I wish Comrade Kim Il-song pleasant days and successes in the current visit.

DPRK Defense Minister's Toast

For the toast by DPRK Defense Minister O Chin-u at the 20 September banquet in Sichuan by the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, see the North Korea section of the 21 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

VODK REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN ATTACKS ON VPA

OW221331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have continued their attacks on Vietnamese strongholds in Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong and other provinces since the beginning of September, wiping out more than 200 enemy troops and retaking seven villages, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In Siem Reap Province in the northwestern part of the country, the National Army and guerrillas mounted a fierce attack on a battalion headquarters of the Vietnamese troops in Taop Siem village, Chikreng District, on September 2, killing or wounding 22 Vietnamese, including a company commander. They also laid siege to a Vietnamese fortress in Beng Mealea commune of the same district for several days, forcing the Vietnamese troops to withdraw from seven villages of the commune on September 5.

In Kompong Speu Province, west of Phnom Penh, the National Army and guerrillas launched successful attacks on Vietnamese fortifications on Odong and Thpong districts on September 1 and 9, killing 53 Vietnamese troops and wounding 36 others, and destroying three enemy barracks.

On the battle field in northern Koh Kong Province in the southwestern part of the country, the National Army and guerrillas once again assaulted Vietnamese strongholds on height 343 on September 12. 36 enemies were put out of action, three barracks destroyed and a number of weapons captured. On the same day, the Kampucheans also annihilated 30 Vietnamese in an attack on an enemy stronghold north of Koh Kong City. They destroyed five barracks and set a depot on fire. In Pursat Province to the north of Koh Kong Province, the Kampucheans wiped out 25 Vietnamese troops on highway five, east of Pursat City.

According to another report, the National Army and guerrillas repeatedly infiltrated into the vicinity of Phnom Penh in August. On August 24 alone, they killed or wounded five Vietnamese soldiers at a ferry near Phnomh Penh.

DK SAYS SRV WILL NOT ESCAPE UN CONDEMNATION

OW212013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam will never escape condemnation by the international community at the forthcoming 37th U.N. General Assembly for its occupation of Kampuchea despite its pretence of an angel of peace, says radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The radio is commenting on a statement made by Vietnamese Foreign Minsiter Nguyen Co Thach on September 17 when he made a stopover in Paris on his way to New York to attend the 37th U.N. General Assembly. Thach claimed: "Vietnam wants peace. Vietnam will withdraw some more troops from Kampuchea provided that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries take peaceful means at the (Thai-Kampuchean) border."

The radio days: "Actually, Vietnam withdrew no troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, it has moved more troops to Kampuchea along with large numbers of tanks and big guns. It has deployed a large number of troops in western Kampuchea and extended military installations including airstrips. Now and then, Vietnamese artillery bombarded Thai villages and outposts in the border areas." All this indicates that it is Vietnam and its backer the Soviet Union which unleashed an aggressive war against Kampuchea and thus violated peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the radio says, adding that Thach's alleged peace is one under the threat of Vietnam's big guns and tanks, which nobody wants.

The radio believes that the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly will see more countries supporting Democratic Kampuchea's U.N. seat and its just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

THAI PAPER SAYS USSR ROLE IN DK INCREASES

OW200750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Soviet presence in Kampuchea has markedly increased following a Soviet pledge to provide large amounts of economic assistance to the Heng Samrin regime, reported the NATION REVIEW today.

An authoritative source told the paper yesterday that among indications of the growing Soviet presence was the booming construction of new houses for Soviet personnel in Phnom Penh. The number of Soviet advisors had increased to over 800 compared with an estimated 500-600 last year, he added.

The source noted that the Soviet pledge to provide about 1,000 million U.S. dollar worth of economic assistance to the Heng Samrin regime marked an increase over previous years. Soviet aid to the regime during 1979-1981 was estimated at about 300 million U.S. dollars, he said.

He also disclosed that the Kampong Som deep sea port is now under the control of Soviet personnel.

AFP: HONG KONG'S YOUDE LEAVES FOR BEIJING

OW211417 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde left here today for Beijing where he will join British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for crucial talks with Chinese leaders on the future of the British colony.

"I am very pleased to be going to Beijing. This is a very important visit, as you can imagine," said Sir Edward, a former British ambassador in Beijing.

"I am glad, and in fact delighted, on behalf of Hong Kong that Mrs Thatcher arrives in Beijing tomorrow from Tokyo on the second leg of a Far Eastern tour.

The future of the colony, where Britain's 99-year-lease on the new territories runs out in 1997, will be one of the main topics of the Sino-British talks.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS HONG KONG SHIPPING OFFICIAL

OW230832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this morning with Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group, and his party.

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS PAKISTANI BANQUET 22 SEP

OW221914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee of Pakistan, hosted a reciprocal banquet at the Pakistan Embassy here this evening.

Among the guests were Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife, Shen Gejun; and Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of the General Staff. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China, was on hand.

Iqbal and Yang Dezhi made toasts at the banquet.

Iqbal said his 10-day visit in China "enabled him to see clearly the fine relations between the two governments and two armies." He spoke highly of the effort the Chinese armed forces have made in defense of the four modernizations.

Yang Dezhi said the general's visit had increased the mutual understanding of the armed forces of the two countries. He said he hoped that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will develop further.

General Iqbal and his party watched a military demonstration displayed by a tank unit under the P.L.A. Beijing units this morning.

The general praised the soldiers for their strict discipline and high standard of military skills.

Accompanying the guests on the visit were Hu Jinxing, deputy commander of the armoured forces of the P.L.A. unit; Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Wu Kechang, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan; and Brigadier A.M. Tarig, defense attache of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

The Pakistan guests will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

PRAVDA CITED ON GANDHI VIEWS OF SINO-INDIAN TIES

OW221846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday expressed the hope that the present India-China dialogue would lead ultimately to the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Soviet paper PRAVDA reported today.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope in an address to a meeting of representatives of people of all circles held at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow.

She said India is now in dialogue with China on some most important problems. "We sincerely hope that the dialogue will lead to the normalization of relations between us," she noted, adding that good-neighborly relations constitute the fundamental conditions for peaceful coexistence.

Indira Gandhi said it was India's foreign policy to work for peace and the development and consolidation of India's independence.

Indira Gandhi arrived here on September 20 for an official visit.

FURTHER DETAILS ON MARGARET THATCHER'S VISIT

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW221305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome this afternoon to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, presided at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

As Mrs Thatcher and other British guests arrived at the plaza at about 4, Zhao Ziyang stepped forward to greet them and two Young Pioneers presented Mrs Thatcher and Mr Denis Thatcher with bouquets.

The national flags of China and Britain flew over the plaza. The military band played both national anthems. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Mrs Thatcher reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Waving bouquets and tambourines, children from the capital cheered greetings to the guests.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Also present were British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock.

Mrs Thatcher is the first British prime minister to visit China. She arrived here by special plane at noon today.

First Round of Talks

OW221518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The two leaders had an extensive exchange of views on international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Mrs Thatcher first outlined the views of the British Government on the situation in Europe, disarmament and the relations between Europe and the United States.

Speaking of the situation in Asia, the prime minister said: "We are anxious to keep Afghanistan not to be forgotten. It is actually an aggression by the Soviet Union. The invasion of Afghanistan is a big mistake made by the Soviet Union."

On the issue of Kampuchea, she said: "We warmly support the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and support Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. We have not recognized and will not recognize the Heng Samrin regime."

The prime minister also expressed concern about the situation in the Middle East, the developments in Lebanon in particular.

Premier Zhao gave a brief account of China's foreign policy. He said: "China stands for uniting the Third World countries, allying all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace. It is China's consistent stand to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Zhao said that in formulating such a foreign policy, China takes into consideration not only her own interests but also the world as a whole. "China will not change her policy just for an event in a given time. China's foreign policy is a policy of independence and self-determination. We shall never be attached to any big power. We will not play the Soviet card against the United States, nor the American card against the Soviet Union, nor allow any other country to play the China card," the premier said.

Referring to the issue of Kampuchea, the premier said that the essence of the question is Vietnam's aggression against a small and weak neighbor. The situation in Kampuchea is developing, the premier said. "The formation of the Coalition government by the three anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against Vietnamese aggression. The new coalition government should enjoy more active support internationally," he said.

Zhao appreciated Mrs Thatcher's views on the Afghanistan issue. He also briefed her on Sino-U.S., Sino-Soviet and Sino-Japanese relations.

Present on the British side were Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong; F.E.R. Butler, prime minister's principal private secretary; and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China. Present on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Wenjin, vice-foreign minister; and Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Before the talks, Premier Zhao met and had a friendly conversation with Mrs Thatcher and her party.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW221608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of the British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Denis Thatcher and other British guests.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Zhao said that Prime Minister Thatcher's current visit to China "is a major event in our bilateral relations and an important indication of their progress. I believe that with our joint efforts, your visit will be fruitful. Cooperation between our two countries in the economic, cultural and other fields will be further strengthened.

"True, in our bilateral relations, there are problems left over from history that need to be solved through consultations. However, I believe that problems of this kind are not difficult to solve so long as both sides approach and develop Sino-British relations in long-term strategic perspective and take the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis in dealing with problems existing between us."

He said: "The Communist Party of China recently held its 12th national congress, which adopted a programme guiding the Chinese people in their drive for all-round socialist modernization. In the days to come, there will be even greater stability and unity in China's political situation. China's economy will develop even more steadily. We firmly pursue the policy of maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts. We will continue to follow the policy of opening to the outside world and broaden external exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The five principles of peaceful coexistence have been and will remain the basic principles guiding the development of China's relations with other countries of the world."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The world today is even more turbulent and unstable. New aggressions have kept taking place before old ones are stopped.

"The Israeli authorities have not only refused to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied by them and obstructed the Palestinian people from regaining their legitimate rights, but have also occupied large tracts of the territory of Lebanon and its capital, Beirut. Recently, Israel has gone so far as to carry out bloody massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians, including women and children.

"The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn Israel's savage aggression and atrocities. Israel must pull out all its aggressor troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally.

The premier said that it has become increasingly clear that the hegemonists are locked in rivalry on a world-wide scale, which has become the root cause of instability and turbulence in the world. "The Chinese Government and people are ready to join all the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in a common endeavor to combat the superpowers' hegemonism, resist all aggression and expansion and to safeguard world peace. It is our hope that the development of Sino-British relations will contribute to promoting the cause of world peace," he added.

In her speech Mrs Thatcher said that she came to China at an important time. "Your historic 12th congress has laid down new guidelines for your administration and your plans for construction. I have been struck in the China of today by the mood of realism and the practical determination to achieve steady, well-based economic development within your own system of beliefs and principles," she said.

She said: "Since my first visit in 1977 there have been many changes in the world, and there have been changes in China, too. One change which gives me particular encouragement is the way in which Sino-British relations have developed. Sino-British links have multiplied -- political, commercial, educational, cultural, defence, science and technology."

The prime minister said British industry has become much more competitive in the last year or two. It now stands ready to help China's ambitious modernization program, especially in sectors where China has declared a priority interest: in energy, including oil and coal mining, in communications, building, port construction, aviation and telecommunications, and in agricultural science and consultative services.

She said: "We already recognize that we have similar interests over wide areas. We have a growing habit of high-level exchanges on world problems and on bilateral issues. We have had a useful first round of talks today. We have not yet begun our discussions on Hong Kong. I look forward to pursuing this important matter with you tomorrow."

Present at the banquet were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Chen Puru, minister of railways; Lu Jiaxi, president of the Academy of Science, of China; Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to the United Kingdom, and his wife; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Beijing Municipality.

British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock were also present.

Before the banquet Premier Zhao met and had a friendly conversation with Mrs Thatcher and other British guests.

Talks With Zhao Continue

OW230430 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, continued talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher this morning at the Great Hall of the People. It is learned that the two sides began discussion on the Hong Kong question today in a friendly atmosphere. The talks have been useful and will be continued tomorrow.

AFP: PRC CONFIRMS INTENT TO REGAIN HONG KONG

OW230442 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 23 Drp 82

[Text] Beijing Sept. 23 (AFP) -- China today reaffirmed its intention to regain sovereignty over the British colony of Hong Kong but said it would take "a number of measures" to preserve the prosperity of that important trade and financial centre.

The statement was made by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang before his scheduled talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that were expected to focus on the future of Hong Kong.

Mr Zhao, answering questions from British journalists, did not give details on the measures to be taken by China "to guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

But he said that the colony's 5.5 million people, all but a tiny minority Chinese, had nothing to fear about when China re-established its sovereignty.

The influential FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong quoting authoritative Chinese sources, reported that China and Britain would set up a committee to work out an agreement on the future of the British colony.

Britain's 99-year lease on Hong Kong's new territories, which make up the bulk of the colony, expires in 1997. China has also claimed that Britain's rule over Hong Kong island was based on unequal treaties signed by imperial China.

Peng Zhen, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, recently hinted that China intended to gradually grant a special status to Hong Kong and the neighbouring Portuguese territory Macao. He made his remarks while commenting on the new Chinese Constitution, which foresees the creation of "special administrative regions."

Mrs Thatcher, who is to go to Hong Kong on Sunday after her China visit, was accompanied here by the governor of the British colony, Sir Edward Youde.

In a speech yesterday during a banquet offered in Mrs Thatcher's honor after her arrival, Mr. Zhao implicitly said the future of Hong Kong could be settled through negotiations between China and Britain.

Without clearly mentioning Hong Kong, but only referring to "problems left over by history," Mr. Zhao said: "I believe that problems of this kind are not difficult to solve so long as both sides approach and develop Sino-British relations in a long-term strategic perspective."

ISRAEL AGREES TO RETURN OF MULTINATIONAL FORCE

OW221005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli Cabinet today agreed to the U.S. plan to send the multinational force back to Beirut after a five-hour emergency meeting, radio Israel reported. The U.S. plan was announced by President Ronald Reagan Monday as Israel came under worldwide condemnation for the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut.

The multinational force, composed of troops from the United States, France and Italy, pulled out its last contingent from Beirut a week ago after overseeing the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese capital.

Israeli Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said after the meeting that Israel has suggested that a "co-ordinating committee" be established for seeking ways to prevent a repetition of the massacre of Palestinian civilians. The committee, he said, is to comprise Lebanon, Israel, the United States, France and Italy.

The Cabinet also decided to withdraw Israeli troops from Beirut but it did not set a date for their withdrawal from the whole of Lebanon, the Israeli radio said.

The Lebanese regular army has taken over about 60 percent of west Beirut but Israeli troops still control road intersections and high buildings. The Cabinet rejected a call for an inquiry into the mass killings in west Beirut. The call was led by President Yitzhaq Navon and backed by a number of ministers during the Cabinet debate. Prime Minister Menahem Begin accused the opposition of taking the opportunity to "overthrow the government."

The Foreign Affairs and Security Commission of the Israeli Parliament did not meet today as scheduled because chief of the General Staff Refa'el Eytan and others refused to attend. Eytan had been called to make a report on the Beirut massacre at the session.

ISRAEL AGREES TO WITHDRAW FROM WEST BEIRUT

OW230805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 22 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from west Beirut before September 26 was reached yesterday evening between the military representatives of Lebanon and Israel, a radio report said here.

Under the agreement, Lebanese Government troops took up defence duties today from the port to the museum. Another report said that 350 French paratroops were due to arrive in Beirut this evening as an advance unit of the multinational force.

U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib returned to Beirut this afternoon with two letters from President Ronald Reagan to the outgoing President Ilyas Sarkis and the President-elect Amin al-Jumayyil. He returned to the Middle East reportedly to work for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, so that he will make shuttle tours between Syria, Israel and Lebanon.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO PLO

OW221257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries today sent a message to the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis, expressing the Chinese People's support for the Palestinian people in their struggle.

The message says:

"The Chinese people strongly condemn the Israeli authorities' occupation of the Lebanese capital Beirut and their fascist crimes of inhuman massacre of Palestinian civilians.

"The Chinese people strongly demand that the Israeli aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Beirut and the rest of Lebanon. The Israeli aggressor troops' atrocities must be firmly checked.

"The Chinese people resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' just struggle. All the people in the world who love peace and uphold justice sympathize with and support the Palestinian people.

"We are confident that the Palestinian and other Arab peoples will surely win final victory in their just struggle."

ISRAELI, U.S. POLICIES IN LEBANON RAPPED

OW220901 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

["International Current Affairs" commentary: "Israel's Criminal Acts Will Come to No Good"]

[Text] The Palestinian guerrillas have withdrawn from the western part of Beirut, capital of Lebanon. However, the Begin authorities in Israel, who are aggressive in nature, have not withdrawn their aggressor troops from Lebanon in accordance with the agreement. On the contrary, they have violated the cease-fire agreement by creating one incident after another. They have made provocative bombing raids on Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' area. More intolerable is this: On the pretext of Lebanese President-elect al-Jumayyil's assassination, Israeli aggressor troops invaded west Beirut and brutally massacred up to 1,000 innocent people in the Palestinian refugee camps there. As a result of these barbarous and aggressive Israeli acts, the situation in the Middle East has remained chaotic, and that in Lebanon has become even more tense.

Following the Palestinian guerrillas' withdrawal from west Beirut, the Arab states held their 12th summit conference in the Moroccan city of Fes in order to seek a just solution to the Middle East issue. The conference adopted an eight-point plan for settling the Palestinian and Middle East issues. The plan stressed that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it has occupied. The conference reiterated in the plan that the PLO is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people and that they have the national right to build a Palestinian state. The conference also called on the United Nations to guarantee peace among the various countries in that region, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

In explaining the question of UN Security Council guarantees for peace among the various countries in that region, Moroccan King Hassan II said: Concrete implementation of this plan will go through two phases: In the first phase, a state of nonbelligerence is to be created within the framework of the pre-1967 boundaries under a guarantee by the UN Security Council; and in the second phase, the Arab states and Israel are to recognize each other and, among other things, exchange ambassadors and establish trade relations.

This plan put forward by the Arab states has created conditions for a reasonable settlement of the Middle East issue. It is a constructive and realistic plan for this purpose. Since this plan gives expression to the aspirations of the Palestinian and Arab people, it has received widespread praise from the Arab states and public opinion. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, pointed out: So far this peace plan is the only effective, feasible one for settling the Middle East issue.

Justice-upholding countries concerned about peace in the Middle East have also praised this plan. However, as people are looking forward to a step-by-step settlement of the Middle East issue, the Israeli authorities are acting in a diametrically opposite way by doing their utmost to undermine this plan. In a speech, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir flatly rejected the Middle East peace plan put forward by the Arab summit and denounced the plan as another declaration of war on Israel. He asserted that Israel will continue the war against Palestine until it is completely destroyed.

The Begin clique in Israel has repeatedly asserted that the Palestinian armed forces' withdrawal from west Beirut realized only Israel's first-phase objective. Its second-phase objective is to force all Syrian and Palestinian armed forces to withdraw from Lebanon and to set up a pro-Israel government in Lebanon which is to conclude a peace treaty with Israel. In that case, Lebanon would become Israel's protectorate.

What Israel has done in the past few days fully reveals its aggressive and evil motives. It appears that the Begin authorities will not accept any plans for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. As everyone knows, the assassination of Lebanese President-elect al-Jumayyil on 14 September was actually a consequence of the turbulent situation caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Using this incident as a pretext, however, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Using this incident as a pretext, however, the Israeli aggressors invaded west Beirut after the Palestinian armed forces and the multinational UN forces had pulled out of west Beirut. In west Beirut they searched and arrested people, and brutally massacred more than 1,000 men and women, old and young, at the Palestinian refugee camps there. All this shows that the Begin clique's criminal aim in invading Lebanon has been to wipe out more Palestinians, to smother their just struggle and to set up a government in Lebanon under complete Israeli control.

Israel's perverse acts have been strongly condemned by world opinion. The UN Security Council has adopted several resolutions calling for the Israeli aggressor troops to withdraw from Lebanon.

The Israeli aggressor troops' horrifying fascist atrocities have shocked and enraged the whole world. The Arab world has indignantly denounced the barbarous crimes committed by Israel. A spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement: The international community can never tolerate the savage atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli authorities. The United Nations and all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people should immediately take effective action to stop the Israeli troops' atrocious acts of massacring people, and to compel the Israeli aggressor troops to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Beirut and subsequently from Lebanon.

In the past few days, justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and people have one after another condemned Israel for massacring Palestinians. At an emergency meeting on 19 September, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Israel for its barbarous crimes.

Israel's acts of aggression are closely related to U.S. policy in the Middle East. For a long time, the United States has been partial to and has sided with Israel on the Middle East issue. Thus, the United States should bear unshirkable responsibility for Israel's atrocities. The United States recently announced a so-called new proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. The proposal was rejected by Israel, but the United States has not taken any measures against Israel ever since. U.S. Secretary of State shultz said: The U.S. Government will not use the suspension of aid to Israel as a means to put pressure on the Israeli Government. He added: On some key questions, the proposal on the Middle East issue put forward by the Arab summit is somewhat different from Reagan's new proposal, but Reagan will hold on to his proposal.

As for Israel's recent acts, U.S. President Reagan has voiced his opposition to the Israeli invasion of west Beirut and has expressed shock at the Israeli massacre of Palestinians. However, no effective measures have evidently been taken by the United States to stop the Israeli acts of aggression.

The Lebanese will not allow themselves to be ordered about, and the Palestinians will never give up their just struggle. The Begin authorities are now using the same fascist means Hitler used to massacre Jews in dealing with the Palestinians in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the latter's struggle. In so doing, the Begin authorities will only come to a disgraceful end as Hitler did.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MIDEAST PEACE PROSPECTS

HK221308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Sincere Hope"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq war, which has been going on and off for 2 whole years, is not at a deadlock.

This war has brought disasterous consequences to both sides. According to quotations by the foreign press of estimated data from both countries, the number of people killed in action is as many as several hundred thousand. Several million people have become destitute and homeless and have tasted the full bitterness of war. War has also caused heavy losses to the economy of both countries and consumed tens of billions of dollars which should have been used for national construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood. A great many development projects have had to be halted or canceled because of the war. The situation on the battlefield over the past 2 years shows that it is not easy for either side to gain an absolute victory. Continued confrontation and further consumption of manpower and material resources can only lead to defeat and ruin for both sides. There is every drawback and no advantage to go on with the war. Both Iran and Iraq belong to the Third World and both are Muslim countries. Moreover, both countries have made major contributions to human civilization. At present, both countries are confronted with the common task of consolidating national independence and developing the national economy. They do not have a conflict in their fundamental interests. All the world hopes that they will show a sensible attitude by responding to the international call for a peaceful solution to the controversial issues. If they can seek common ground while reserving differences and stop fighting, it will be a very good matter for both sides and for peace in the Middle East.

The Middle East situation has a great bearing on world peace and stability. The Middle East region has always been the focal point in which the two hegemonists fiercely rival and contend with each other. At present, the Israeli expansionists, with the connivance of the United States, are intruding into Lebanon, occupying west Beirut and brutally massacring the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, thus rapidly aggravating the Lebanese situation. In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is also intensifying its suppression of the resistance struggle of the Afghan people. The tense situation in the Middle East has increasingly deteriorated. Under these circumstances, it is urgently necessary for the Middle East countries to eliminate differences and strengthen unity in order to safeguard their peace and security. The geographical position and oil resources of the Gulf region are of great strategic importance. The stability of this region contributes to the solution of the Middle East issue. On the eve of the second anniversary of the Iran-Iraqi war, we, as a friendly state to both Iran and Iraq, sincerely hope that they will be able to make contributions to the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world by burying the hatchet at an early date and turning hostility into friendship.

CHEN MUHUA DESCRIBES FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

HK221400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Chen Muhua [7115 1970 5478]: "Create a New Situation in the Field of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The report by Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress puts forth the glorious task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization for the whole party and the people of the whole country. The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, so as to achieve an important advance in the modernization of the entire national economy, to increase by several times over the income of the urban and rural population and to make the Chinese people comparatively well-off, both materially and culturally.

Foreign economic relations and trade is an important field in the national economy. Several years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that foreign economic work was a strategic matter concerning China's modernization. Under the guidance of this correct idea, China's foreign economic relations have achieved all-round development and have made contributions to the modernization drive. The 12th CPC National Congress has given us a historical mission to create a new situation in the field of foreign economic relations and trade. This is an arduous but glorious task confronting all of our comrades engaged in the work of foreign economic relations and trade.

1. THE STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPING FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE

Marxism holds that the economic issue is not an isolated phenomenon within a country. When observing this issue, we should associate it with, rather than separate it from, international relations. With the development of the capitalist world markets, economic exchange and interdependence between different nations have gradually replaced the original closed-door and autarchic conditions. In the last few decades, especially since World War II, this has become increasingly obvious. This is a basic historical fact and also an inevitable trend of social development. In China, we adopt the open-door policy, make use of material resources both at home and abroad in our socialist modernization drive, open markets both at home and abroad and study the skills for organizing domestic construction and developing foreign economic relations. These are precisely correct principles we have taken after realizing this objective development trend.

When production technology develops to the present level, no country in the world can command all material resources needed in its economic development or all advanced technology available in the world. Every country must exchange what they have for what they need from other countries. Even the United States, the most developed capitalist country in the world, has to import many important material resources from other countries despite its favorable natural conditions and broad territory. Foreign economic relations even hold a vital position in many countries and regions, such as in Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Besides helping supply each other's needs, foreign economic relations are also related to the issue of the rationality of economic benefits. Every country has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. When the same products are produced, great differences in labor time needed and costs exist from one country to another. Thus, countries need to achieve the best economic benefits through an exchange of goods. Therefore, most countries in the world attach great importance to an open-door policy when developing their economies. The economic revival and development in Japan and West Germany after World War II was achieved, to a great extent, on the basis of developing and utilizing foreign trade and importing technology.

According to the introduction of some material, if Japan merely relied on its own strength to handle the study and development of new technology, it would need several thousand percent more funds and even more time. It can be said that actively developing foreign economic relations is a common course many countries have undergone in realizing modernization.

In China, our socialist modernization must be achieved on the basis of self-reliance because we have a broad territory, rich resources and labor force and people with a hard-working spirit, and it is not only possible but also necessary for us to mainly rely on our own hard struggle. This is an immovable principle. At the same time, we also uphold the open-door policy, continue to expand foreign economic and technical exchange in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, energetically develop foreign trade, try to utilize as much foreign funds in our construction as possible and actively introduce from abroad advanced technology which is suited to China's conditions. The purpose of all this is to strengthen completely our ability in self-reliance and to promote the development of our nation's economy.

The open-door policy laid down by the party Central Committee has emancipated our minds and broadened our vision. We must deeply understand the strategic significance of developing foreign economic relations and have the courage to create and be good at creating a new situation in a broader sphere. We must pay careful attention to the complications derived from the open-door conditions, maintain sharp vigilance against and firmly resist any inroads of capitalist ideology, oppose the mentality and actions of worshipping foreign things and fawning over foreign powers in any form, dare to learn and be good at learning new skills, develop foreign economic relations and speed up our socialist modernization construction.

2. SEVERAL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE

The work in foreign economic relations and foreign trade includes many aspects and has broad contents. Developing foreign trade, giving economic and technical assistance to Third World countries, strengthening multilateral or bilateral international economic and technical cooperation, utilizing foreign capital, importing and exporting technology and undertaking foreign engineering contracts and cooperation in labor services are all important fields in the work of foreign economic relations and trade. All this can also be summed up as export and import, or to put it simply, an outflow and an inflow. These two aspects are mutually influential, dependent and conditioned. When the relationship between these two aspects is correctly handled and they are unified in a dialectical way, our work in foreign economic relations will certainly achieve smooth development.

The main target for quadrupling the volume of foreign trade is to achieve a total volume of import and export worth $160 billion by the end of this century. This amount includes all aspects mentioned above in foreign economic relations and trade. When drawing up plans, we should take all factors into consideration and make all-round arrangements. This arduous task will not be naturally fulfilled with the lapse of time. Instead, we must devote all efforts to strive for the fulfillment of this task. A thousand li journey is begun by taking the first step. Now we must embark on marking full preparations for the future by working out detailed plans and measures for each item and each commodity.

ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE Over the last 30 years and more, China's foreign trade has made remarkable achievements and formed a foundation for future development. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the margin of growth has become even larger. The gross in import and export in 1981 topped $40 billion. However. our foreign trade volume is only a small share of the world trade volume. We must strive to achieve greater development of our foreign trade within a short period.

The development of foreign trade, in general, requires that a good job done in three areas, namely, "information, commodity and marketing." At the same time, it is necessary to properly handle the relationships between import and export, between marketing at home and abroad, and between production and marketing.

It is also necessary to study and improve the setup for foreign trade so as to give full play to the initiative of localities, departments and units in developing foreign trade on the basis of coordinating decisionmaking power, responsibility and the interests of all parties concerned.

Foreign trade is conditioned by domestic work and its object is the markets abroad. Only when we familiarize ourselves with the situation at home and abroad, can we export marketable commodities, bring in foreign exchange for the state and accumulate funds for our modernization drive; and can we import advanced and suitable commodities which are low in price and high in quality and are suited to our construction needs. Therefore, doing a good job in collecting information about supply and demand tendencies on international markets, price changes, money conditions, foreign products and foreign consumers' opinion of our products is a very important aspect in developing foreign trade. We must attach great importance to it and handle it consistently in a planned and guided way. We should make full use of the existing conditions and channels, mobilize all factors and strengthen investigation and study, so as to collect precise, reliable and timely commercial information.

Export is the foundation for foreign trade. Import is possible only when export is handled well. At the same time, import can facilitate and promote export. In order to develop foreign trade, it is necessary to expand exports and increase export commodities. We should, according to China's conditions and the demands on international markets, give play to our resource advantages and export resources, such as coal, crude oil, some metal and nonmetal products, needed by international markets in great quantities; give play to our advantages in geography and in traditional handicraft skills and export various special local products; give play to our advantages of having an abundant labor force and export textile and other light industrial products and products processed in China with imported raw materials; and give play to our potential advantages in the machine-building industry and export more mechanical and electrical products. We should not only continue to increase the export of traditional commodities, but we should also develop new commodities in accordance with market changes. In particular, we should possess some "hot-selling" goods with Chinese characteristics and make them the mainstay of our foreign trade. At present, many of our export goods are still holding tiny shares in international markets. For example, our exported mechanical and electrical products and instruments account for only 0.14 percent of the total export volume of the same products on international markets, chemical products (not including petroleum) account for only 0.42 percent and even textile products and other light industrial products account for only 3.46 percent. This indicates that there is still a great potential for increasing the export of these products. On the other hand, this also indicates that our export goods are still far from meeting the needs of the international market. Therefore, in order to further develop foreign trade, we must effectively do a good job in the following aspects: change the makeup of export goods; develop new export goods, especially those "hot-selling" goods and well-known goods; upgrade commodity quality; enrich commodity variety and assortment; improve packages; continually design new and upgraded products; and strengthen the technical and product services accompanied with our export commodities to suit the needs of the international market.

With marketable products for export in steady supply, we must do our best to seek the channels and means for bringing the commodities into international markets. The Guangzhou fair of Chinese commodities for export, various kinds of professional fairs, the dispatch of sales groups and a means for selling products through the relevant organs in foreign countries are all effective measures and means to export our products. But this is insufficient and we must, as is the usual international practice, vigorously develop reliable agents, strengthen cooperation with friendly business clients and establish and perfect long-term and reliable relationships with sales agents all over the world. For years we have made a great number of friends and will make more and more new friends with the continuous development of our foreign trade business and the expansion of our foreign trade areas. We treasure the business relations and cooperation built in the exchanges over many years.

While making new friends, we will not forget our old friends. The more friends we have, the more benefits will we gain in developing foreign trade. With direct business relations or through agents, and with a variety of trading means and channels, we can gradually build up a steady sales network, further expand markets and promote the rapid development of foreign trade.

Transportation constitutes an important position in foreign trade and it must be kept in close coordination with foreign trade. At present, China's foreign trade mainly depends on sea transportation which caters to the needs of shipping goods for import and export. It must be made clear that sea transportation serves foreign trade, and does not hinder its development. Without modern transportation means, it is impossible to bring commodities into international markets. If we lose the chance, we will lose markets as well as economic interests. Likewise, if the imported goods cannot be delivered on time, the development of the four modernizations will be imperiled. In the future, accompanying the development of foreign trade, we must also add regular sea liner service, vigorously develop railway transportation, air freight service and the combined services of other transportation means to raise transportation efficiency.

In foreign trade business, we must, on the premise of unified plans, unified policies and combined efforts, bring into play the role of local areas, departments and enterprises. There is acute competition on the international market and the demands for products change every minute. In particular some countries have adopted protectionism to limit imported goods, thus making competition more acute and complicated. In order to strengthen their competitive positions, many enterprises and manufacturers in the developed countries have formed various kinds of groups and associations. Even in the Third World, there are some organizations between raw material exporting countries to coordinate plans and unite together to deal with others. Ours is a socialist country with a planned economy. With more favorable conditions than capitalist countries, we must unite and make joint efforts in foreign trade. Every local area, department and unity must avoid the practice of each going its own way, but must subordinate itself to unified leadership, make general plans and get rid of the unhealthy practice of unharmonious action, cutting prices in order to sell goods, the outflow of benefits and the state suffering losses. Unified actions are for the purpose of bringing into full play the roles in all aspects and incessantly improving China's position in the competition on international markets. Therefore, at present, while maintaining the current systems, we have introduced an export permit system on some principal products and have established some groups to coordinate the export prices and quantity of the products in the same category. Recently, the State Council approved the establishing of offices of specially appointed personnel in the four ports -- Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin and Dalian -- to coordinate and handle problems which may arise in foreign trade and economic relations. These measures, though causing some inconvenience to certain units and areas, are very necessary overall and also conform with the long-term interests of all local areas, departments and units. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the sense of treating the situation as a whole and support the execution of these measures.

ON UTILIZATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL AND IMPORT OF TECHNOLOGY As mentioned above, it is our policy to rely mainly on our own efforts while seeking external assistance. We must, according to our own requirements and actual conditions, absorb capital and import technology from capitalist countries and areas as it is conducive to accelerating our socialist construction for modernization and strengthening our capabilities for self-reliance. Of course, it is by no means unconditional to utilize foreign capital and import technology. First, we must find appropriate partners who are interested in cooperating with us. Second, the cooperation must be equal and of mutual benefit, and must bring reasonable profit to us as well as to our partners. Third, foreign capital must be well utilized on such principal items as reforming old enterprises, energy and transportation projects. Fourth, we must have good repayment ability.

The state or the local area and departments must take into consideration the measures to repay the loan while considering the utilization of foreign capital. Therefore, we must not only emancipate our minds, and be bold to utilize foreign capital, but must also meticulously think things over and work carefully. Over the past few years, we have done much work in utilizing foreign capital and importing technology, and achievements have already been made. However, we must further unify our understanding on the utilization of foreign capital, perfect legislation, draw up general plans for importing technology and plans on specific trades, make good arrangements on the early stage of work projects and coordination with internal funds, continuously improve work style and raise efficiency. We must, on the basis of consolidating achievements and summing up experiences, further create a new situation.

ON CONTRACT PROJECTS AND LABOR COOPERATION We have just started in this field and have made a good beginning. There is a large international market for contract projects and labor cooperation and the prospect in this field is promising. After the construction of more than 30 years, there is a variety of complete departments in the field of national economy in our country and a technical contingent has already been built. In particular, the abundant labor resource will benefit our development in this field. However, we must realize that we are not capable enough and are not familiar with the international market. We must, through research and investigations, accumulate information and so that we will understand the market. As we are unskilled in competing with capitalist enterprises in this field, we must seriously study, probe into laws and gradually develop. Also it will take us some time to understand technical rules and economic laws in foreign countries as we know very little about these. Due to the defect of too meticulous a division in our country and the lack of the people who are expert in one thing and good at many, in particular a lack of those people who have both foreign language capability and professional knowledge, it is difficult for us to carry out the work in this field. Therefore, we must purposefully train talented people.

Contract projects and labor cooperation will benefit the export of construction material, mechanical and electrical products, and promote the development of our country's manufacturing industry as well as accumulate funds for construction. This is a promising cause which must be vigorously developed.

ON FOREIGN AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES It is our bounden international obligation to support the people of the countries of the Third World in defending their national independence, developing their national economy and in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegomonism. This is a problem of strategic importance which we must not neglect.

We treat the Third World countries wtih sincerity. Whether in the cases of cooperation of mutual benefit or in the cases of our supplying assistance, we must absolutely respect their sovereignty and never add any special conditions or ask for any privileges. We must, proceeding from their requirements and our actual conditions, spend less money and do more work, treat their affairs as our own, make great efforts to train local talent, and gradually lead them on the road of self-reliance. In the future, accompanying the development of our country's economic construction, we will continuously expand friendly cooperation with the countries and people of the Third World.

In recent years, there has been great economic development in the Third World countries, and they are engaging in economic construction on a large scale. While supplying assistance to them, we must take into consideration the changeable situation and adopt flexible methods. For example, with a view to the abundant natural resources in most Third World countries, we may, in accordance with their requirements, technically and economically cooperate with them and engage in joint exploitation. This is a promising cause. Our cooperation with them is "South-South cooperation," the development of which will change the international economic order.

3. RAISE ECONOMIC RETURNS AND STRENGTHEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUR RANKS

In order to open up a new situation in foreign economic relations and trade, two common problems need to be solved. One is the raising of economic returns and the other is the strengthening of the construction of our ranks.

The problem of economic returns exists in all aspects of foreign economic relations and trade. To raise economic returns, we must set various targets for economic assessment suiting the work of foreign economic relations and trade: 1) less funds should be used so as to facilitate the circulation of capital; 2) upgrade productivity; define personnel quota and do not blindly recruit people; 3) gradually define production targets according to selling quantity and increase the percentage of production target in accordance with orders; 4) increase the rate of executing contracts of foreign trade and reduce overstocking; 5) upgrade the management level of storage and transportation and reduce charges in storage and transportation.

At present, the contingent of more than 400,000 people engaged in foreign economic relations and trade is a valuable force. The cause is developing and higher demands must be made. Due to the difference between the quality of the contingent and the objective requirements, it is necessary to purposefully and organizationally conduct ideological education and professional training so as to build up a contingent with a high degree of political consciousness, professional competence and excellent work style.

It is our resolute policy to be open to foreign countries. Some weak-willed people in our ranks might be corrupted by or even collapse from foreign influence. Therefore, we must maintain high vigilance, vigorously strengthen political and ideological work, enhance our abilities against the corruption of decadent capitalist ideology, make various systems more rigid, seriously handle the illegal deeds and people and strengthen the fighting power of our ranks.

Opening up a new situation in foreign economic relations and trade is a strategic task put forward to us by the socialist modernization construction cause. Under the guidance of the party's correct policies and with the joint efforts from various aspects, we will certainly achieve our goal.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION

HK221407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Proceed With Technical Transformation Selectively and Methodically"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: To lay a strong foundation for economic growth in the 10 years after 1990, we must selectively develop a technical transformation in the enterprises during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," and carry out a comprehensive technical transformation in the enterprises during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." This year, following several months of investigations and studies by the departments of mechnical engineering industry, it has been determined that the technical transformation of the whole mechanical engineering system will first begin with 30 products, 100 factories, 300 cooperative factories and units of scientific research and design. The transformation will be gradually developed. This is the first important step adopted to help march toward the vitalization of the mechanical engineering industry. It has profound significance on technical transformation in our mechanical engineering industry and our national economy, the implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and for pushing forward the economic construction of socialist modernization.

For many years, in developing industrial production, we have laid particular stress on establishing, expanding and enlarging the productivity of the general processing industry, while the technical transformation of existing enterprises has been neglected. Much money has been spent but economic returns have not been good, and there has even been serious waste. This is a profound lesson. The development of production should have technical advances as its base.

We cannot rely on outdated techniques and facilities in seeking the necessary speed in economic development. We must strive to realize economic vitalization in the 1990's. If the outlook of the enterprises does not change; if our techniques and products remain the same; if the rate of consumption of energy and materials remains high, there is not much hope. The leading comrades of economic departments at all levels should transfer their energy and efforts to advancing technology and techniques. They should seriously overcome the tendencies of unilaterally seeking the value and quantity of production and of blindly expanding general productivity while paying little attention to the technical advances of the enterprises. To selectively and methodically proceed with technical transformation in the existing enterprises is the strategic measure adopted to accomplish the economic readjustment and to accelerate the construction of industrial modernization. The mechanical engineering industry is the "department of technical equipment" of the national economy. The technical levels of machinery, apparatuses and electronic products directly and indirectly determine the technical levels of all professions and all trades, the speed of development and the quantity of economic results. Completing technical transformation in the national economy should be based on our mechanical engineering industry. We should make this our national policy. The technical transformation of the mechanical engineering industry should be the first to develop. Without its sustained advancement, the level of our indstrial production cannot be continuously promoted.

After 30 years of construction, the size of our mechanical engineering indstur is rather big and we have founded the basis with which we can provide large quantities of technical equipment for the various departments of the national economy. Eighty-five percent of the facilities of the existing enterprises are produced by our mechanical engineering industry. It is erroneous to overlook or look down on this base. But, we should also see that this is "superficial prosperity." There are only 2,000 backbone enterprises of large and medium size, and there are less than 1 million pieces of machinery that can really be used. Compared with the demands of the four modernizations and the levels of the advanced countries of the world, the difference in technical conditions is enormous. The machinery, apparatuses and electronics we are now producing are not varied enough. Their functions mostly fail to keep pace and their quantities and qualities are low. The technical transformation and the renewal of the facilities of existing enterprises have become an urgent task of the present economic work.

Where does technical transformation begin? It has to begin with the renewal of products in accordance with the needs of developing new varieties and improving the quantity and quality of the products. Improvement must be made wherever there are drawbacks. The purposes of carrying out technical transformation are to promote the technical level of products, improve the level of manufacturing techniques and the level of business management and administration, accelerate the renewal and upgrading of products and improve the function, quality, quantity, economic returns and various technical and economic quotas of products. In other words, to increase the production of cheap and high-quality products so as to satisfy the needs of developing production and the increasingly growing material and cultural lives of the people. As a result, we will import less and export more. Of course, although we begin with products and pay attention to their renewal and upgrading, it does not mean that all products should be renewed and upgraded. We have to distinguish between different situations and gradually carry out the renewal and upgrading. For the time being, we should place the renewal and technical transformation of the energy-saving and material-saving facilities in an important position. As far as the mechanical engineering industry is concerned, we should begin with energy-saving products, heavy and large-sized sets of facilities, key basic spare parts, component elements, basic machinery and basic techniques.

Technical transformation must be carried out in sets oand through a coordinated process. Machinery or a set of facilities is assembled from any spare parts. If a single spare part fails to meet the technical requirements, it will have grave effects on the quality and quantity of the machinery and even on the whole set of facilities.

There are many links in the entire process of producing products. If a link "cracks," the promotion in the technical level of the products will be hindered. As a result, when we carry out technical transformation of key products, we have to transform factories which produce the entire machineries and, in addition, we have to transform factories which produce key spare parts, coordinated technical factories and units of scientific research and design. In the past, we only paid attention to the main bodies of the machines while the spare parts and component elements were neglected, we paid attention to production while scientific research and design were neglected and we grasped the major production workshops while the auxiliary departments were ignored. These are abnormal phenomena which must be conscientiously corrected.

We have to fully utilize the results of our scientific research. The purpose of technical transformation is to change outdated technology and techniques to advanced technology and techniques. Advanced technology and techniques are a result of our successes in scientific experiments or are introduced from foreign countries. The former should be our chief source. As to those technology and techniques which are urgently required, those which give high general, technical and economic results and help us strengthen our ability in self-reliance should be actively introduced. In the mechanical engineering industry, we should pay more attention to introducing the techniques and technology of manufacturing basic spare parts, component elements and key spare parts. After all, very little has been introduced. Moreover, we have to digest, master and improve these techniques and technology. We must concentrate our attention on the application and popularization of the results of our scientific research. We can adopt the "wealth accumulating" method practiced in some places in the transformation of key items. In other words, we collectively apply the esults of our technological and scientific research to produce sets of machineries through a coordinated process. In this way, the general, technical and economic results are fully promoted.

We must draw up good plans, and then, in turn, selectively and methodically institute the transformations. In formulating plans of transformation, first, we have to choose the key products and key interprises in which to carry out the transformation of the key aspects. Key products mean those urgently required in the construction of the four modernizations and those which have great potential for exportation; key enterprises mean those backbone enterprises which bear the responsibility of producing these key products. In the transformation of the key aspects, we should aim at the weak links of improving quality and quantity, increasing varieties and promoting the technical level. That is different from transforming the enterprises in all fields. Every profession and every enterprise must seriously study and formulate their own plans of technical transformation. They should proceed from their own practical needs to determine the scope and focus of transformation and to adopt corresponding technical measures. The scale of the plans should not be too great while the focus must be made conspicuous. In addition, they should link the tackling of key problems in scientific research with technical transformation so as to completely grasp the coordinated process.

Technical transformation depends on the enterprises "producing wealth," "accumulating wealth" and the rational spending of it. At present, the country has difficulties in finance; the capital needed depends on self-reliance. Enterprises in possession of their own capital should apply the ma part of it to institute technical transformation and renewal of facilities. They should determinedly control their general ability in expanding productivity and make certain that the capital is transfered to genuine technical transformation. Funds for technical transformation obtained through various channels should be appropriately concentrated and distributed. They should have an overall plan to use the money wisely and strive to achieve more and greater economic returns with the same amount of money. At present, in many places, some enterprises use a good proportion of their capital on basic construction. They use the money to repair and build factory buildings and to improve their general productivity. Such a tendency must be corrected.

MEETING STRESSES ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW220915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- At today's meeting on the consolidation of enterprises under the various departments of the State Council, a responsible person of the National Leading Group for the Consolidation of Enterprises and the State Economic Commission pointed out that earnestly consolidating and building up the leading bodies of enterprises is a crucial problem which must be solved first at present if the work of enterprise consolidation is to develop in depth. He called for efforts to complete readjustment and personnel assignments of leading bodies of the first group of enterprises to be consolidated by the end of November or, at the latest, by the end of the year.

The responsible person said in his speech: The work of consolidating enterprise leading bodies is now developing in an all-round way in various parts of the country. In accordance with the requirement that cadres be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, the various areas and departments have all put forward concrete plans and measures for readjusting enterprise leading bodies. Under the unified leadership of party committees, quite a number of areas and departments, especially organizational and personnel departments, have been conducting overall studies and carrying out readjustment and personnel assignments of enterprise leading bodies group by group. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 20 September carries a 2-minute report on the above meeting, identifying the referent responsible person as Yuan Baohua, head of the National Leading Group for Consolidation of Enterprises and vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission]

QUALITY CONTROLLERS' CONGRESS OPENS IN BEIJING

OW221409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- The fourth national congress of quality control groups opened in Beijing this morning.

The congress is jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Association for Science and Technology and the Chinese Quality Control Association.

Attending the meeting were over 2,000 people, including representatives of outstanding quality control groups in the nation's industrial, communications and capital construction departments and leading cadres in charge of quality control in various departments, commissions and bureaus of the State Council and of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as leading members of the major industrial and mining enterprises in Beijing.

Quality control groups are important organs composed of staff and workers who participate in enterprise administration, in studying science and technology, in carrying out technical innovations and in presenting rationalization proposals. China's first quality control groups were formed in 1978. The number was multiplied rapidly and fruitful results have been achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Addressing today's opening ceremony, Lu Dong, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, highly evaluated the performance of the quality control groups of the industrial and communications departments during the past several years. He pointed out that further promoting quality control is of the utmost significance for developing new products, and improving the quality of products, construction projects, communications and transportation operations and the postal and telecommunications service. He also put forward 10 requirements for developing new products and improving product quality. These requirements include: improvement of quality must be regarded by all departments and localities as a strategic task and the first requirement in production; development of new products and improvement of product quality must be brought into line with the state plan and international standards must be followed; new accomplishments and technology achieved in scientific research must be energetically popularized and adopted; technical reforms must be carried out selectively and according to plan; enterprises must continue to encourage quality control in all fields and intensify retraining of workers in a down-to-earth manner.

He also pointed out that policies and methods must be formulated to encourage development of new products, improve the quality of current products and intensify supervision.

Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, stressed at the meeting that quality control must be enforced by all work units and that efforts must be made to retrain all unit chiefs on a rotational basis within 3 to 15 years to improve their administrative and technical level.

Wang Shuntong, vice chairman of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, also spoke at the meeting. He said the formation of quality control groups is important for realizing modernization in science and technology in China. By combining scientific and democratic management, the quality control groups have effectively integrated workers, technicians and cadres and have broadened the scope of the popularization of science and technology and of training qualified personnel needed in the four modernizations.

At today's meeting, which was chaired by Yue Zhijian, president of the Chinese Quality Control Association, representatives of the quality control groups of the Changzhou diesel engine plant and the Nanjing radio plant used slides to introduce their experience in promoting quality control.

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO CONTRACT WORK OVERSEAS

OW220951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- In the past few years, our country, in economic cooperation with foreign countries, has developed the new field of international service cooperation and construction work under contract in foreign lands. According to statistics of the departments concerned, as of the end of June this year, we had signed 600 construction and service cooperation contracts with foreign countries, totaling more than U.S. $940 million. At present, more than 25,000 engineering and technical personnel and workers and staff members have been sent to more than 30 countries and areas to carry out contracts for construction and service cooperation.

At present, there are 16 companies engaged in this field of contract services abroad with the approval of the State Council. They have been successively contracted for bridge and highway construction, dredging work, industrial and civil building construction and other engineering projects in foreign countries. At the same time, they have sent engineers, technicians and management personnel to provide technical services for some countries and skilled workers, seamen and cooks to provide services elsewhere.

To encourage the development of this new field, the state has ruled that companies engaged in contract work in foreign countries do not have to turn over their profits to the state in the next several years. The Bank of China extends loans to these companies and provides guarantees for the overseas operations of these companies.

BEIJING RADIO URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW230633 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Regard Study of the 12th CPC National Congress Documents as the Most Important Current Task"]

[Text] Following the successful close of the 12th CPC National Congress, party organizations in various places and delegates to the 12th party congress are organizing propagation, study and implementation of the congress documents. The documents of the 12th party congress, including Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution, the speeches of Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech, have all been made public. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution underwent a long period of repeated discussions and revisions before the opening of the congress and they are a crystallization of collective wisdom. Conscientiously organizing the study of these documents is of crucial importance to future work and to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction.

Regarding study of the documents of the 12th party congress, the circular of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department on arrangements for studying and propagating documents of the 12th party congress, which was transmitted by the CPC Central Committee, has clearly defined the overall guiding ideology, main contents, steps and method for the study. Party organizations at various levels must quickly organize studies in accordance with the plan of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department.

When documents were being transmitted in the party in the past, the tendency was often to wait for each higher level to make arrangements. Some places and departments would often cast the documents aside and produce an outline of their own dealing with local work problems. This practice should be changed. Party organizations at various levels should organize studies on their own and not wait for arrangements by higher levels. Of course, leading departments at various levels should give timely, effective guidance and help to grassroots organizations. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress documents.

In studying the documents, it is necessary to first grasp their basic spirit in conjunction with the study of certain basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to enhance understanding and achieve unity in thinking. Then, efforts should be made, on the basis of unity in thinking, to solve some problems which can be solved in light of the actual situation in each area, department or unit.

Conscientious study of the 12th party congress documents during the more than 6 months time from now to early next year will greatly educate and inspire the vast numbers of party members -- first of all cadres who are party members -- to increase their understanding of the party's strategic objective and fighting program, enhance their ideological conscientiousness and build up their confidence in the sure victory of the socialist and communist cause. At the same time, the study of the documents will also help overcome certain erroneous ideas and unhealthy tendencies which run counter to the spirit of the 12th party congress documents.

Therefore, party organizations at various levels must regard conscientiously organizing study of the 12th party congress documents as the most important task at present and for some time to come, strive to organize studies well and continue to foster a good style of study.

RETURNEE FROM TAIWAN VIEWS CPC CONGRESS

HK220921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Ma Bi [7456 1084]: "The New Situation Brought About by the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] Ten months have passed since my return from Taiwan Province to Beijing, capital of our country. During this time, I have participated in the national CPPCC meeting and also attended the NPC session as an observer. Thus, I have often had the opportunity to enter the imposing Great Hall of the People. I always felt a great spiritual uplift whenever I entered it. On 1 September, I was once again honored to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. Stepping in and out of the magnificent hall I was really inspired by the new situation which was brought about by the party congress.

In the meeting hall I witnessed the 1,700 delegates, who were elected by the 39 million party members, sitting in their seats in royal spirits. I witnessed the 252 members of the presidium mounting the spacious rostrum. I also witnessed the leaders of patriotic democratic parties and democratic personages as well as hundreds of outstanding figures, who were specially honored in attending the meeting, being seated in the front part of the balcony. On the backdrop of the rostrum hung red flags. The whole meeting hall was brilliantly illuminated. What a grand occasion! Such an occasion, I said to myself, could hardly be seen anywhere else in the world.

During the meeting, I time and again saw the highest CPC leaders taking the floor to make speeches and reports. In his opening speech, Deng Xiaoping solemnly declared: "To intensify socialist modernization, to strive for reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace -- these are the three major tasks for our people in the 1980's." Such a clarion call has gladdened not only the 1 billion Chinese people, but also the 4 billion people in the rest of the world. Those who are trembling at hearing the call are only a small handful of hegemonists.

In order to carry out the three major tasks for the 1980's and accomplish the four modernizations -- industry, agriculture, national defense and scientific technology -- Hu Yaobang made a report of more than 34,000 characters, summing up the past experience of the CPC revolution and outlining a magnificent program for future construction. The report first pointed out "a historic change and our great new tasks." Then, it called for "bringing about an all-round upsurge of socialist economy," "striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization," "striving to attain a high level of socialist democracy," and "adhering to an independent foreign policy." In order to accomplish such tasks, Hu Yaobang said it was important "to make the party a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization." In my opinion, so long as there is the CPC as a strong leading core, we will certainly be able to carry out the four modernizations and accomplish the three major tasks for the 1980's.

The 12th party congress has defined a correct line, applicable principles and more practical policies. Moreover, the CPC leaders also pay attention to the human factor in implementing the line, principles and policies. When delivering a speech at the party congress, Ye Jianying said: "After this congress, a good number of comrades who are in their prime will take up leading positions in the Central Committee and elsewhere. This is a major sign that our party's cause is flourishing." Chen Yun's speech at the congress also stated: "To effect the smooth succession from old cadres to younger ones, young and middle-aged cadres must be promoted to the leading bodies at all levels." And "thousands and tens of thousands must be promoted." Promotion like this is really a bold strategy.

I attended the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. During a period of 11 days, what I saw, what I heard and what I felt have strongly convinced me that under the CPC leadership the present four modernization and the three major tasks in the 1980's will surely be accomplished.

NATIONAL LEVEL DELEGATES DISCUSS CPC CONGRESS

HK220933 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 2

[Newsletter by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Wang Wu [3769 2976]: "Offering Ideas and Suggestions to Creating a New Situation -- Wang Guangying and Zhang Jingli Give Their Thoughts on Attending the 12th CPC Congress as Observers"]

[Text] One morning just after the close of the 12th CPC National Congress, I went to the joint office of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the "association and federation") and interviewed Comrade Zhang Jingli, vice chairman of the standing committee of the Federation of Industry and Commerce. Both of them are now in charge of the day-to-day operations of the "association and federation," and both of them attended the 12th CPC National Congress as observers.

During "the 10 years of turmoil," Wang Guangying suffered a great deal. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he wrote a letter to the CPC Central Committee and received a prompt reply in which he was called "comrade." On this occasion he was again invited to attend the national congress of the party as an observer. Hearing the news, his heart was filled with many emotions. He said: "When I received the invitation, I was so moved that my hands trembled."

Wang Guangying talked about how the party attached importance to the democratic parties. He said: There is a passage in the opening address by Comrade Xiaoping concerning the democratic parties. This shows the trust the party places on the democratic parties, a concrete manifestation of "showing utter devotion, undergoing tests and continuing long-term cooperation" and is also an urgent demand on the democratic parties. At present, Comrade Wang Gyangying is also serving as vice mayor of Tianjin Municipality. He is in charge of finance and trade work and other duties in Tianjin Municipality. He once actively organized the members of the "association and federation" to contribute forces for the four modernizations. He also did quite a lot for straightening out and restoration of the "commercial street" of Tianjin Municipality. He expressed his desire to continue mobilizing the members of the "association and federation" to offer the party and the government ideas and suggestions for accomplishing the general tasks put forward by the 12th CPC Congress.

After attending the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Zhang Jingli's excited mood was also difficult to put into words. He is a nephew of Zhang Jian, the famous contemporary industrialist in our country. After liberation, Zhang Jingli made many contributions to help the government in restoring the economy and took the lead in realizing joint state-private ownership. But he was greatly pounded on during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government dealt with him according to relative policies. A few days ago, he attended the 12th CPC Congress. When I asked him about his feelings, Zhang Jingli said: "The CPC Central Committee has laid down the general fighting objective of economic construction in our country, that is, completing this task by the end of this century under the prerequisite of constantly raising the economic results, striving to quadruple the total output of industry and agriculture in the whole country. This is most heartening news! Members of our association and federation must exert greater efforts for this great task."

The majority of the members of the "association and federation" were originally industrialists and commercial businessmen. They have special knowledge and management experience in engaging in industrial and commercial business. In the past 2 years, they have done 3 things and have achieved a number of results: 1) they have widely carried out advisory service work; 2) they assisted the government in opening up new ways, enlivening the economy and solving the unemployment problem of young people in cities and towns; and 3) they conducted social education. After revealing all this, Comrade Zhang Jingli said: "In order to implement the principle of the 12th CPC Congress and foster the upsurge of a socialist economy, the members of our association and federation must continue to make efforts in these areas."

FIRST SECRETARIES ATTEND MEETINGS ON CONGRESS

OW211335 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Many provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees recently held enlarged meetings of their standing committees and meetings of party members and cadres. At those meetings, the principal responsible comrades conveyed their views on the guidelines of the 12th party national congress and arranged the study of the congress documents. They included Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee; Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee; Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee; Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee; Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi provincial party committee; An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan provincial party committee; Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou provincial party committee; Feng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee; Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee; Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee; and Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee.

At a meeting of party members and responsible cadres held by the Hubei provincial party committee, Chen Pixian and others conveyed their views on the guidelines of the 12th party national congress.

Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee, emphasized at a meeting: "It is necessary to first enhance our understanding and unify our thinking and then to undertake all our work according to the principles set by the 12th party national congress and accomplish the tasks set by it." He said: "Our slogan is everyone makes contributions to the creation of a new situation."

Zhang Ze and Zhou Yaguang, secretaries of the Shaanxi provincial party committee, have visited the Qingling Mountain area to give lectures to party, government and army cadres in Shangluo and Hanzhon Prefectures.

At an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, Comrade Yang Yichen said: At present, we should 1) study the congress documents well and understand their guidelines and essence; 2) work out a good plan for economic construction; and 3) do our present work well. All party members and cadres should be exemplary persons in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party national congress.

DEFENSE SCIENCE BODY STUDIES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW220803 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Test] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission are studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in the light of reality and are determined to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance, heighten their spirit and strive to create a new situation in the field of national defense science and technology and the national defense industry.

Taking part in the study are responsible comrades of the commission, old experts on the science and technology committee of the commission, and old comrades who have moved to the second line. They have conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and carried out enthusiastic discussions on adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance. Looking back on the difficult course in developing China's national defense science and technology and the successes achieved, a few old comrades, who had taken part in developing the most advanced defense science and technology for our country over a long period in the Gobi Desert, said with emotion: The history of our national defense science and technology and the national defense industry is a most touching pioneering record of self-reliance and hard work. Relying on our own efforts and through hard work, we have now acquired the ability to design and manufacture our own atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, guided missiles, carrier rockets and man-made satellites, and we have become the third country in the world to master the technology of recovering man-made earth satellites from space. Practice has proven that the principle of independence and self-reliance is our heirloom with which we shall always remain invincible.

In their study, the comrades cited facts in five areas to show that today conditions are even better than before for us to adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance: 1) we have as our guide the correct road, principles and policies formulated by the 12th party congress; 2) we have the foundation and experience built up for more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic; 3) we have a highly conscious and militant scientific and technological force and a mighty industrial force; 4) the pioneer spirit of self-reliance and hard work gradually having struck root in the hearts of the people; and 5) we have as our backing a constantly growing socialist economy.

In their discussions, the comrades held that currently it is very necessary to further enhance our understanding of the principle of independence and self-reliance. A responsible comrade of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, who had just returned from the frontline of scientific research and experiment, said: With increasing economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries, our country's modernization can only be achieved by relying on our aspirations to make the country prosperous and strong and the pioneer spirit of hard struggle. We want to learn advanced science and technology from foreign countries, but we cannot worship foreign things and fawn on foreign powers. We should make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves, open a way ahead and strive to improve our weapons and equipment according to our national conditions and our army's characteristics.

In their study and discussion, the comrades also mentioned that to continue adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, a very important point is that we must attach greater importance to and bring into fuller play the role of intellectuals. A mighty force of scientists and technicians has formed on our front. We must fully trust them, boldly use them, bring their enthusiasm into full play, make further efforts to organize them and build up their ranks and, in accordance with the militant call put forward by the 12th party congress, strive to create a new situation in the field of national defense science and technology and the national defense industry.

AFP: LU XUN'S SON MUM ON SON'S DEFECTION

OW230524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- The father of Zhou Lingfei, the Chinese student who had just defected to Taipei to marry his Taiwanese fiancee, has refused to comment on his son's decision.

A spokesman for the Chinese central radio bureau today said Zhou Haiyin, the son of the famous Chinese contemporary writer Lu Xun, "has no intention to hold a press conference for the time being".

Zhou Haiyin works at the engineering department of the Chinese radio.

His 29-year-old son, Zhou Lingfei, a former photographer of the People's Liberation Army, was studying in Japan where he met a young Taiwanese, 25-year-old Chang Chun-hua, whom he had decided to marry.

The young couple went to Taipei from Tokyo last week.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS EAST CHINA SEA OIL SURVEY

HK220136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent Li Weiyao [2621 1218 1031]: "East China Sea Oil Survey and Prospecting Base Makes Preliminary Progress"]

[Text] The East China Sea oil survey and prospecting base has made preliminary progress. This is another success for our country in building a sea oil survey and prospecting base, by adhering to the principle of self-reliance, after building the Bohai and South China Sea bases.

The East China Sea reaches up to the estuary of the Chang Jiang and extends to the Taiwan Strait in the south, occupying a total area of some 750,000 square kilometers. From 1974 onward, the geological departments have carried out comprehensive geological surveys in a large part of the sea area of the East China Sea and have discovered in the vast sea bed a large Cenozoic era sedimentary basin which has oil resources and a good reservoir capacity. This is the East China Basin which we now refer to. It has an area of about 460,000 square kilometers, equivalent to the sum of the area of the Songliao Basin and the North China Basin.

In order to do a better job of oil surveying and prospecting in the East China Sea Basin, the geological departments established an ocean geological research bureau several years ago. It recruited geological workers, engineers and technicians from various parts of the country to form the No 1 and No 3 ocean geological research brigade, comprehensive research brigade, and production and scientific research departments of the computer station. The No 1 ocean geological research brigade, which engages in geophysical survey, has 6 ocean geological research vessels, 2 named "Ocean No 1" and "Ocean No 3," with a capacity of 3,300 tons, and they are among the largest ocean geological research vessels in the world. The "Prospecting No 2" vertical drilling platform, which belongs to the No 3 ocean geological research brigade, has modern offshore drilling equipment imported from another country. It can operate more than 90 meters below the surface, and has 10 supplementary vessels which serve various purposes. On the south bank of the Chiang Jiang, 2 wharves have been built, one 150 meters long and the other 300 meters long. The water depth is 14 meters in the latter one, which can berth various operation and supplementary vessels having a capacity of 10,000 tons. The handling capacity and equipment of the wharves can meet the demands of expanding the scale of the East China Sea prospecting project.

Last year, the "Prospecting No 2" platform excavated high-pressure air strata and oil sand in the Longjiang structure. The newly-completed "Longjiang No 2 well" has emitted natural gas airstream. This well in 4,227.8 meters deep and is the deepest survey well in our country. At present, preparations for digging a third well is underway in order to further disclose the future prospects of oil resources in the East China Sea Basin.

SEA WAVE FACSIMILE CHARTS TO BE TRANSMITTED

OW221341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- China will start from September 27 daily transmissions of two facsimile sea wave charts to help ensure the safety of both Chinese and foreign ships sailing on the Bohai, Yellow, East China and South China Seas, the Sea of Japan and the western part of the northwest Pacific, the marine forecasting center of the National Bureau of Oceanography announced today.

The two charts -- one analytical and one forecasting -- will be issued by drawing on data supplied by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Chinese departments of meteorology and oceanography and Chinese and foreign ships sailing on the northwest Pacific. The analytical chart will provide information on wave heights, velocity and so on at 0:00 hour GMT, and the forecasting chart will anticipate possible changes within 24 hours as from 6:00 hours GMT.

These charts are expected to help ships select the least dangerous routes, he added. Hurricanes and stormy waves are responsible for 60 to 80 percent of the perils of sea that have happened.

LI DING, HE DONGCHANG ADDRESS EDUCATION FORUM

OW220644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 6-day forum on running schools held by the democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Society of Vocational Training ended here this morning.

Today, Li Ding, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, pointed out at the forum: An excellent situation has been ushered in on the educational front thanks to the common efforts made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to bring order out of chaos in the country. It is especially noteworthy that the development of spare-time education has opened up a new path for millions of knowledge hungry young people to receive schooling. This has been very helpful in training people and building a socialist spiritual civilization. The various democratic parties and social groups deserve a commendation for running schools that constitute an important link in the country's spare-time education undertakings.

Education Minister He Dongchang said at the forum that the democratic parties and social groups have scored great achievements in running schools. These schools, he said, are part of the socialist educational cause. He Dongchang pointed out: Good education is one of the basic requirements for a country to become rich and strong. It is an important strategy for our socialist modernization. China has more than 200 million university, middle and primary schools students. In addition, there are hundreds of millions of workers receiving vocation training and more peasants still need an education. It is almost impossible for the government departments to run all the schools. We need to mobilize all the forces in society to support and run schools.

Pu Tongxiu, vice chairman of the All-China Workers Training Administration, and Sa Kongliao, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, also addressed the forum.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MEETING ENDS IN SHANXI

OW220450 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The on-the-spot national rural patriotic health campaign meeting held by the central patriotic health campaign committee in Jincheng County, Shanxi Province, ended on 19 September.

The patriotic health campaign in Jincheng County, Shanxi, became a success in the early 1950's. The county's (Dongsiyi) production brigade was named a national model sanitation village in 1952. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the county has actively popularized the experience of the (Dongsiyi) production brigade and intensively and extensively carried out "two-management and five-improvement" [management of water and night soil and improvement of wells, latrines, livestock pens, kitchen stoves and the environment] sanitary activities.

At present, 412 villages and more than 245,000 people in the county, or 42.1 percent of the county's total population, have running water. Most of the latrines and livestock pens in the county have been improved and night soil is treated to make it harmless. The county has also formed and perfected a contingent of full-time sanitation workers and improved various public health systems. As a result, public health work has become an institutionalized, regular practice in the county and is playing an important role in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

Cui Yueli, vice chairman of the central patriotic health campaign committee and vice minister of the Ministry of Public Health, spoke at the meeting. He emphatically pointed out: The present emphasis of the rural patriotic health campaign is to transform the environment by centering on water improvement and night soil management, and carry out capital construction in the field of public health so that the level of sanitation will be constantly improved in cities, towns and rural villages.

He called on the localities to strengthen leadership and pay attention to the patriotic health campaign as a major task in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

Cui Yueli stressed: In launching the patriotic health campaign in rural areas, it is necessary to proceed from the realities. While keeping in mind the needs of the rural areas, work must be done in a way acceptable to the peasants. There should not be a formal practice.

RURAL JOURNAL ON HOUSING MATERIAL SUPPLY

OW221131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- China's rural building materials factories supplied six million peasant households in 1981 with bricks and tiles for house construction, according to a recent report in the weekly CHINA RURAL ENTERPRISES JOURNAL [ZHONGGUO NONGCUN QIYE BAO]

These factories, either run by people's communes or by their subdivisions, also provide peasants with building materials for renovation of their old houses, the journal said.

There are now 35,000 such factories employing 2.56 million peasants in more than 2,000 of China's 2,137 counties, it said. Their products include bricks, tiles, limestone, sand and prefabricated structural parts.

Last year, the journal said, these factories produced 124,000 million red bricks and 19,000 million tiles, both accounting for 75 percent of the total national output. Two-thirds of the products were provided for the countryside, and the remainder for cities.

Since 1979 it said, China's rural areas have experienced a housing construction boom, as a result of the growth of agricultural production and improvement in peasants' living conditions.

From 1979 to 1981, 1,600 million square meters of new housing were completed in the countryside, averaging eight square meters for each peasant family.

In 1981, the journal said, rural building materials factories produced 9.18 million tons of cement, ten percent of the nation's total. They also produced more than 90 percent of China's total limestone, building sand and stone. Production of these products continued to rise this year, but still fell short of peasants' demand.

To facilitate house construction, the journal said, some rural factories produce complete sets of structural cement parts, while others sell their products at lower price to peasants in the communes where they are located.

Construction departments have designed low-cost houses suited to varied conditions in different rural areas. Peasants are to pay only the printing charges of the designs' blueprints, the journal said.

The number of peasant construction teams has been on the increase, along with the rapid growth of the rural building materials industry, it said.

These teams undertake rural as well as urban housing construction, the journal said. In 1981 the teams composed of 1.5 million peasants undertook construction of school buildings, residential quarters and other medium-sized and small city construction projects in big and medium-sized cities.

CPC MILITARY COMMISSION AWARDS URUMQI PLA UNIT

OW191001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued an order conferring the honorable title of "Karakorum steel sentry post" on an frontier defense sentinel detachment of the Urumqi PLA units. The order called on PLA commanders and fighters to learn from this detachment.

Stationed at a Karakorum Mountain pass 5,380 meters above sea level, the Urumqi PLA units' frontier defense sentinel detachment operates the army's highest located sentry post, the order said. Since its establishment in 1956, commanders and fighters of the detachment, with boundless loyalty to the party and the motherland, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice. Despite the extremely difficult circumstances of being stationed in snow-capped high mountains where travel is arduous and oxygen is scarce, they have splendidly performed sentry and patrol duties and fulfilled training and construction tasks by demonstrating a strong determination to overcome numerous difficulties.

The order said: In face of the threat of mountain sickness and disease, comrades of this sentinel detachment have constantly struggled in the snow-covered high mountains; they have regarded the sentry post as their home and struck roots in the border defense area. The detachment, a garrison unit, has attached importance to goving full play to its party branch's role as a fighting bastion and to the party members' exemplary vanguard role. In the united struggle to defend the socialist motherland, party members and cadres of the detachment have been aware of the need to be models in working hard and maintaining a simple life and to be an example of unity between officers and men. Cadres and fighters have shown concern for each other and, bound together by ties of fraternal friendship, have helped each other. This sentinel detachment is a staunch fighting collective, a glorious pace setter in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The Military Commission's order called on comrades throughout the army to learn from this sentinel detachment and display the patriotic spirit of revolutionary heroism and of willingly dedicating one's life to the people's interest. To turn our army into a bastion of iron in defending the great motherland and into a glorious pace setter in building socialist spiritual civilization, we should strive to meet the criteria requiring us to have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; to stress soldiers' bearing and appearance, courtesy and discipline; and to fear neither hardship nor death. Commanders and fighters safeguarding the country's border areas should take this sentinel detachment as an example and further foster the idea of ardently loving the border, regarding the sentry post as one's home, waging hard struggle and defending the frontier for a long time to come; and thus make new contributions to the common efforts to build and defend the border areas.

DENG YINGCHAO WRITES TITLE OF SHI PINGMEI BOOK

HK230622 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Deng Yingchao [6772 7336 6389]: "Notes on My Thoughts After Writing the Title of the Book 'Collected Works of Shi Pingmei [4258 6097 2734]'"

[Text] Editor's note: The "Collected Works of Shi Pingmei" is divided into three volumes. The first consists of prose. Her other two collections of prose, the "Accidental Drafts" and the "Mutters of the Waves," and other uncollected essays are included in this volume. The rest consists of novels, poems and long essays about her travels. They will be published by the Documents and Catalogues Press in succession. [end editors note]

The Documents and Catalogues Press asked me to write the title of the book containing the collected works of Shi Pingmei, the famous female writer of the 1920's. An unforgettable scene immediately appeared before my eyes. In the 1920's, during the great revolution, I had already learned that Comrade Gao Junyu (called Junyu, his name was Shangde) was one of the comrades in charge of the North Regional CPC Committee and that he was responsible for propaganda work, but I had not met the man before. In January 1925, on his way back to Beijing after having attended the Fourth CPC National Congress, Comrade Gao Junyu got off the train at Tianjin to visit me at the school at which I was teaching at that time. Comrade Zhou Enlai had asked him to come to see me and bring me a letter. Thus, we had the luck to meet.

We felt like old friends at our first meeting and had harmonious conversations. Comrade Gao Junyu and Comrade Zhou Enlai had become friends during the fourth party congress, had friendly and in-depth conversations and had exchanged information on their love affairs. Thus, Comrade Gao Junyu had become the sincere "go between" of Comrade Zhou Enlai and I, and Comrade Zhou Enlai had become the man who had given me the chance to meet Comrade Gao Junyu. In our first meeting, which was so cordial, Comrade Gao Junyu had deeply impressed me. He was gentle and calm, and in his heart he had harbored revolutionary fervor. Judging from his appearance, he looked quite mature.

In June the same year, I was attending the national congress of the National Assembly Promotion Committee. I was surprised to hear the bad news that Comrade Gao Junyu had passed away. I was deeply grieved and I asked to see his lover 'Madam Shi Pingmei' to offer my condolences. A few days later, a memorial service in memory of Comrade Gao Junyu was held in the Hall of the College of Law on the old premises of the National University of Beijing. The service was officiated by ComradeZhao Shiyan (he was one of the comrades in charge of the North Regional CPC Committee and was responsible for propaganda and the labor movement. In 1927, after the break between the CPC and the Kuomintang, he was arrested and executed in Shanghai in June). I attended the meeting with extremely deep feelings of remorse and the pressing desire to meet the female writer Shi Pingmei. But contrary to my expectations, Madam Shi Pingmei did not attend the service that day. Perhaps she was too grieved to appear. But, in the middle of the hall, there hung her elegiac scroll on which she had copied the words written on his own photograph by Comrade Gao Junyu himself. Comrade Zhou Enlai and I extremely admired the love between Comrade Gao Junyu and Madam Shi Pingmei, but they had failed to realize their desire to marry each other. The tragedy ended with Comrade Gao Junyu's unfortunate death, and we were extremely sorry for that. Because of his work, Comrade Gao Junyu lived alone and there was no one to take care of him. As a result, when the infection of his vermiform appendix flared up once again, there was a delay in his treatment and his situation worsened. Finally, he died of it. Since that time, I have sympathized with their misfortune and admired the love between them. I longed to meet her again, but 3 years after the death of Comrade Gao Junyu, she passed away too, perhaps over sorrow for the lose of Comrade Gao Junyu. When Beijing was liberated, I went with some comrades and some young people to Taoran Pavilion to see the tombstone under which the two were buried. I told the people who had come with me about their love story and their revolutionary deeds. Since I admire and sympathize with Comrade Gao and Madam Shi, the memory of them persists to this moment. Although three of the four of us have passed away, I, the one who is so lucky to have survived, am extremely happy to have the chance to write the title for the book of collected works of Shi Pingmei regardless of my poor penmanship.

Written in the last third of July, 1982.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS OPENING OF JIANGSU GAMES

OW200526 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the 10th Jiangsu provincial games, a grand occasion on the physical culturel front in the province, was ceremoniously held at the newly refurbished Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing on 16 September.

Attending the opening ceremony and seated at the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Xu Jiantun, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian), Zhou Ze, Ding keze, Jin Xun, Xu Fangheng, Zhou Yifeng, Hong Peilin, Luo Yunlai, He Binghao, Li Zhizhong and Chen Yusheng, member of the Central Advisory Commission Hui Yuyu; deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units Zhan Danan; commander of the provincial military district Lin Yousheng, responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal authorities now in Nanjing; and responsible comrades of departments at the provincial level, colleges, universities and scientific research institutes.

(Wu Zhen), chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, presided over the opening ceremony.

Zhou Yifeng, member of the standing committee of the provincial OPC committee and vice governor, delivered an opening address.

Comrade Zhou Yifeng said:

[Begin recording] This athletic meet is held under the excellent situation after the 12th CPC National Congress has successfully closed and decided to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is held at a time when China is vigorously developing its socialist physical culture and sports and when our outstanding athletes are breaking Asian records, approaching world standards, winning honor for our country, revitalizing the Chinese nation and bringing in glad tidings one after the other. This athletic meet will serve as an excellent occasion for us to review and appraise the achievements made and promote future developments in physical culture and sports in our province. It will promote large-scale sports activities among the masses, rapidly raise the level of athletic skills and bring out the positive role of physical culturel in building socialist spiritual civilization. [end recording]

JIANGSU's XU JIATUN AT SCIENCE INSTITUTE OPENING

OW230127 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The institute of agrobiological genetics and physiology, one of China's top nine key projects for agricultural scientific research, has been completed at the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences. A meeting was held on 21 September to mark its inauguration and test run.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were representatives of state and provincial departments concerned and specialists from agricultural scientific research units and institutions of higher learning from various parts of the country, more than 100 people in all.

Liu Xigeng, adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, cut the ribbon and addressed the meeting. Xu Jiatu, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, and Lu Liangshu, president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, attended the meeting to extend their congratulations.

The completion of the institute of agrobiological genetics and physiology will enhance basic research in the field of applied agricultural science. The results of its research will surely play an important role in China's agricultural modernization.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ATTENDS CONGRESS RALLY

SK230059 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 20 September the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee convened a rally on explaining and publicizing the 12th CPC National Congress. It called for the broad party members, cadres and masses to earnestly study, have an in-depth understanding of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, unify their thinking and understanding and strive to create a new situation in the four modernizations along the course indicated by the 12th congress.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial CPPCC Committee; cadres at the level of deputy section chief or higher of organizations under the provincial people's government, universities and colleges in Jinan, the Jinan railway bureau and the provincial civil aviation bureau; cadres at the regimental level of the units under the Shandong Provincial Military District; the students of the party school under the provincial military district; the students of the party school under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial CYL school as well as members of the leading party groups at the department level who have attended the first batch of study classes on the 12th congress documents, 6,500 persons in all.

Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the rally and relayed the important speeches of the leading central leaders. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, delivered a report. He briefed the rally on the spectacular event of the 12th congress, explained the historic significance of the 12th congress, discussed his own understanding from studying the congress guidelines and put forward some suggestions on studying and implementing the congress documents.

Discussing ways for the province to extensively study and implement the 12th congress documents, Comrade Su Yiran put forward four suggestions:

1. Whip up an upsurge of studying and publicizing the 12th congress documents in good time. It is essential to fully understand the great significance of studying and implementing the 12th congress documents. Party committees at all levels should regard the study, publicization and implementation of the 12th congress documents as the most important political task for a period to come. Principal responsible comrades should take personal charge and set the pace in studying, publicizing and implementing the documents. Efforts should be made to work out specific and feasible measures for the study and publicization of the congress documents by proceeding from the actual conditions of the various localities, departments and units. In studying the congress documents, it is essential to guide the people to carry out criticism and self-criticism in line with the actual conditions of ideological work with the congress documents as a weapon. Efforts should be made to sum up experience and strive to effect a great turn for the better in both ideology and work style.

2. Organizations at all levels and all trades, professions units should set specific goals and work out measures to achieve them. Achieving the grand goal for the next two decades calls for the mobilization of the entire party and people throughout the country. Organizations at all levels and all trades, professions and units should, after studying the documents and enhancing their understanding, mobilize cadres and the masses to examine their work, confirm achievements, see where we lag behind and sum up experiences, set specific goals for the localities, departments and units to achieve in the next 5 years, 10 years and 20 years and work out feasible measures to attain these goals through earnest efforts.

3. Enhance the spirit of climbing Tai Shan and do our best to achieve the grand goal. To quadruple the national output of agriculture and industry by the end of the century is a very arduous task. The 12th party congress urged the entire party to plunge into the great practice of socialist modernization with zeal. By going deep among the masses and into the realities of life, we must enhance our vigor, open up new paths and march forward, be persistent and dauntless and struggle endlessly. We must have this daring spirit if we want to achieve the grand goal.

4. Make earnest efforts to execute well the various tasks on hand, implement the guidelines of the 12th congress and try in every possible way to promote our work.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG ATHLETIC MEETING

SK220625 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Inspired by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, the 12th provincial sports meet achieved its desired objective and successfully concluded in the provincial gymnasium on the evening of 21 September.

Attending the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee and Jinan Municipality, including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Zhao Feng and Wei Jianyi and (Zhang Feng), deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units.

The closing ceremony was presided over by (Zhou Zheng), secretary general of organizational commission of the meet and vice chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission. Ding Fangming, deputy governor, made a closing speech.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ADDRESSES TRAINING CLASS

OW230253 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts of speech by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and president of the party school under the municipal party committee, at the 21 September opening ceremony of the ninth cadre rotational training class held at the party school -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] I shall talk on three points:

1. Now, everyone is studying the documents of the 12th National CPC Congress. The 12th party congress formulated the program of striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and a series of principles and policies. We are faced with an important task in the organizational buildup of our cadre ranks: To ensure that the ranks of cadres at all levels become younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent on the premise that they become more revolutionary, that they will work hard for the four modernizations, and that there is no lack of successors to carry on the party's great cause and glorious traditions from generation to generation.

This calls for constant efforts to raise the ideological, political and theoretical level of the young and middle-aged cadres and enhance their party spirit and party consciousness so that they will correctly understand and implement the party's correct line, principles and policies, correctly understand and implement the new party constitution, really become leaders on all fronts and carry out the fighting program and tasks put forward by the 12th party congress more successively.

2. The fighting program of striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the series of principles and tasks put forward by the 12th party congress are a continuation and development of the party's correct line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enriching and improving them and making them more suited to the realities.

For this reason, this training class will mainly study the documents of the 12th party congress to really grasp their spiritual essence and great significance. At the same time, it is also necessary to study the major documents of the 3d Plenary Session and the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so that the comrades will gain a fairly systematic understanding of the entire course of development of the party's correct line, principles and policies from the 3d plenary session to the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and to the 12th party congress, thus further raising their level of understanding of the party's line, principles and policies and their consciousness in implementing them. This is absolutely necessary.

3. We older comrades all participated in the party's rectification and study campaign which took place between 1942 and 1945 prior to the seventh party congress in the difficult circumstances of revolutionary struggle during the war of resistance against Japan. During that rectification and study campaign, the vast numbers of cadres received a great education in correctly understanding the spiritual essence and great significance of the struggle between the correct and erroneous party line and correctly understand the correctness of Mao Zedong Thought, thereby greatly enhancing their ideological and political level and party spirit.

In this party school training class, we should learn the spirit and method of the rectification campaign and use the rectification and study campaign method to run this training class. We should raise our consciousness, straighten out our thinking, summarize our history, realistically dissect and analyze ourselves, carry forward what is correct, discard what is wrong, summarize experiences, draw lessons from them, further establish the communist world outlook and foster the firm conviction to struggle for communism until the end of our lives.

It is necessary to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, fearing no difficulties and marching forward courageously; plunge ourselves into the great cause of the four modernizations; do a better job in fulfilling the tasks assigned to use by the party; and really become qualified Communist Party members.

I believe that through this training course, the comrades will surely make great progress and improvements.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING SPEAKS AT PROVINCIAL MEETING

OW211213 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a report meeting at the provincial stadium on the morning of 20 September to convey the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee; delegates attending the 6th enlarged meeting of the 6th provincial party committee; leading members and party cadres of various provincial departments, institutes of higher education, factories and mines directly under the provincial administration, party school of the provincial party committee, official organizations in Hangzhou, Shaoxing Prefecture and Shaoxing Municipality and various grassroot units, totalling more than 5,000 people.

Comrade Li Fengping, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, chaired the meeting. Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee and delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, made a report entitled: "Earnestly Study and Implement the 12th CPC National Congress' Guidelines and Strive To Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization."

Dwelling on the correct programs, principles and tasks presented by the party congress to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction, Comrade Tie Ying said: The grand programs and the fighting tasks which will be accomplished by stages fully express the aspirations of the whole party and the people of the whole country; and they certainly inspire the people and boost their morale.

An analysis of these fighting tasks in connection with the actual situation in Zhejiang shows that, to attain the quadruplication goal, Zhejiang's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production must increase from 28 billion yuan in 1980 to 112 billion in the year 2000. To achieve this goal in 20 years, the annual growth rate must be 7.2 percent. Despite repeated frustrations, Zhejiang's gross value of industrial and agricultural production still grew at a rate of 8.1 percent during the 31-year period from 1949 to 1980. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the growth rate from 1979 to 1981 was 15 percent. In 1981, Zhejiang's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output reached 33.4 billion yuan, topping that of 1976 by 150 percent. These facts show that it is totally possible for Zhejiang to attain the quadruplication goal. The political means we can depend on to realize the congress' strategic goals, major projects and steps for economic production -- these four tasks which must be done well for a long time to come, at least in the 18 years or more up to the end of this century: to restructure the administration and the economic **setup** and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent; to build a socialist spiritual civilization; to strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields which undermine socialism; and to rectify party style and consolidate the party organization on the basis of a conscientious study of the new party constitution. These will be the most important guarantees for our adherence to the socialist road and the concentration of our efforts of modernization.

On building the party into a staunch core to lead socialist modernization, Comrade Tie Ying said: The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress is a precious crystallization of the history and collective wisdom of our party. It is an important guarantee for making our party stronger in the new historical period. Historical facts prove that China's revolution could not be successful without the CPC's leadership, and that China's socialist cause also cannot be successful without the CPC's leadership. While upholding the four cardinal principles, we must uphold the party's leadership, which is the central task. To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must earnestly study, publicize and implement the party constitution and bring party building to a new level so that our party will really become a staunch core in leading the four modernizations.

Regarding the several tasks that need to be done at present, Comrade Tie Ying said: First, we must carry out the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end and, in the course of the struggle, also consolidate the party and rectify party style. Not only must we strike at those engaged in serious economic crimes, we must also investigate and seriously handle every case of violation of law and discipline. At the same time, typical cases, both positive and negative, must be used in carrying out education on the need to repudiate the inroads of capitalist ideology. Second, insepction of discipline must be intensified so that the party's political discipline will be safeguarded, the four cardinal principles upheld, the whole party politically at one with the Central Committee, and the party's lines, principles and policies implemented. At the same time, leadership over the work of the discipline inspection commissions must be strengthened. Third, we must continue to implement the guiding principles for inner-party political life and regularly check our deeds against these principles. Fourth, we must continue to do a good job in consolidating the grassroot organizations.

Regarding the election of a new Central Committee, a Central Advisory Commission and a new Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Comrade Tie Ying said: The election of the Central Committee and the two commissions has an important bearing on whether our party is able to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of leading the whole party and uniting the people of all nationalities to create a new situation for the four modernizations, on whether our party can further consolidate and develop the great unity of our party and the excellent political situation of stability and unity, on whether our party can bring about cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the old by the new in the central leading organs and whether our party can maintain the continuity of the correct lines which have been set. In short, the election of the committee and the two commissions is an important event having a major bearing on the future and destiny of our party and state as a whole.

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGDONG CONGRESS MEETING

HK221159 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangdong provincial three-level cadre meeting, being held by the provincial CPC committee, held a report meeting in the Guangzhou Zhongshan Memorial Hall this morning, to convey the spirit of the 12th party congress. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Guo Rongchang, Wang Quanguo, Wang De and Yin Linping, attended the report meeting. Those attending today's report meeting totaled 5,000 people. Some are comrades who are attending the provincial three-level cadre meeting; some are comrades who are attending the Guangzhou municipal cadre meeting and propaganda conference; others are party members who are responsible cadres of all departments of the province and the municipality. Responsible persons of all democratic parties in the province and the municipality and patriots without party affiliation were also invited to attend the report meeting as nonvoting delegates. Comrade Wang Quanguo presided over the report meeting.

In conjunction with the situation of the Guangdong delegation, Comrade Ren Zhongyi introduced the grand occasion of the 12th party congress to the comrades attending the meeting and conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress. He demanded that party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the province unite as one, make unremitting efforts, particularly adhere to all correct principles put forth by the 12th party congress and oppose all leftist and rightist incorrect trends which run counter to the principles of the 12th party congress, in order to fulfill the great program and all tasks put forth by the 12th party congress. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also demanded that all prefectures and units seriously convey and study the spirit of the 12th party congress and fully understand the spirit and substance of the 12th party congress documents. Moreover, in the light of the realities of our own places and units, we must sum up the views of party members and the masses, put forth practical and feasible specific objectives, demands and measures and lead and unite all party members and the masses to struggle hard to achieve the great tasks put forth by the 12th party congress.

At the meeting, Comrades Liang Lingguang, Yin Linping and Fan Xixian respectively talked about Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the 1st meeting of the Central Advisory Commission and Comrade Chan Yun's speech at the 1st meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

HENAN'S LIU JIE CONVEYS 12th CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK220845 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Cadres at and above the departmental level in the provincial organs attended the meeting. Zhao Wenfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Liu Jie, first secretary, and Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th congress to the participants and made arrangements for the study and implementation of this spirit.

Liu Jie said that the 12th congress was the most important congress since the party's 7th congress. It was a new milestone in our party's history. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping had pointed out, the 7th congress led the revolution toward victory and the 12th congress will lead the construction toward victory.

Liu Jie added that Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 12th congress had issued a fighting program for the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It also worked out a series of policies and principles and pointed out the strategic stresses and steps in order to achieve the realization of this program. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th congress is the best constitution since the founding of the party. It is an organizational program for the carrying out of the party's political program. The 12th congress elected three central level committees and its first plenary session elected a new central leading body in which there are both veteran proletarian revolutionaries, who are the mainstay, and young and capable cadres who are new forces. Thus, the supreme leading body of our party has made much progress in the cooperation and succession between new and old cadres.

Liu Jie pointed out that it is necessary to take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as a general guiding ideology in comprehending the great and far-reaching significance of the 12th congress and have a good understanding in the following three aspects:

1. Through making comparison between various historical events we gain a deeper understanding of the historical position and role of the 12th congress. The policies adopted by this congress form an important base for us in all fields of our socialist construction and in strengthening party building.

2. The program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the policies and principles adopted by the 12th congress are a development of the party's line and of its policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They are more perfect, more rich in content and more realistic and will ensure that we continue advancing steadily along the correct path of the 3d plenary session.

3. The 12th congress required us to proceed from China's realities in our socialist construction and combine the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete practice. We must maintain independence, rely on our own efforts and follow our own road so as to build socialism in the Chinese style.

Responsible comrades of various democratic parties and well-known social figures were also invited to attend the meeting.

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT HUBEI CONGRESS MEETING

HK220659 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of party member responsible persons of the units directly under the provincial authorities and of Wuhan Municipality in Wuhan. The meeting was aimed at relaying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Attending the meeting were the standing committee members and the advisers to the provincial CPC committee, the members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee who were from Wuhan, the members of the Central Advisory Commission and of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection who were from Wuhan, retired veteran Red Army men and retired veteran cadres, the party member responsible persons from departments and offices directly under the provincial authorities, departments and offices of Wuhan Municipality, large industrial and mining enterprises, higher education institutions and the various departments of the provincial PLA command. More than 4,000 attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Han Ningfu. Comrade Huang Zhizhen, on behalf of the Hubei delegation to the 12th CPC National Congress, gave a brief on what happened at the congress and thoroughly relayed the congress spirit.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said that throughout the congress the principle of democratic centralism was implemented. Every meeting, whether large or small, at the congress was filled with a strong atmosphere of democracy. All the delegates to the congress are satisfied with the results of the congress and heartily support the congress.

Moreover, he pointed out that the whole process of the election at the congress fully reflects the will of all the delegates and fully embodies the desire of all party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The basic principle for appointing personnel was formulated and the list of candidates to various posts was made after prolonged, careful and repeated investigation, discussion and consideration. This has indeed set the hearts of all party members at ease, satisfied the people and created a good impression both at home and abroad.

The delegation from our province consisted of 47 delegates, 5 alternate delegates and 6 specially invited nonvoting delegates. All the members of our delegation unanimously support, on behalf of all party members in the province, the new central leading organs which were elected at the congress. They all endorse the elections of Comrade Hu Yaobang as general secretary, Comrade Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the Central Advisory Committee and Comrade Chan Yun as first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline inspection. He then expounded on how to understand the significance of the congress.

Comrade Chen Pixian further explained and publicized the spirit of the congress in light of the actual conditions in the province. He raised the following five points on building up the party, especially on reorganizing the leading groups of party organizations:

1. We should always maintain political and ideological unison with the CPC Central Committee. We should conscientiously study and correctly implement the party's ideological, political and organizational lines and the party's policies which have been formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and which were further substantiated and developed at the 12th CPC National Congress. We should adhere to the four principles and correctly carry out the ideological struggle on two frontlines.

2. We should further perfect the democratic centralist system of the party and more satisfactorily adhere to the principle of collective leadership. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously implement the system of combining collective leadership with assigning responsibility to and dividing labor among individual leading persons and greatly enliven the inner-party political life. This is an organizational guarantee for the smooth fulfillment of the strategic tasks that were put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress.

3. We should persist in uniting the overwhelming majority of people. We should safeguard the party's unity and unification on the basis of the adherence to the party's principles. We should resolutely eliminate factionalism and sectarianism and vigorously carry out criticism and self-criticism. We should adopt a correct attitude toward the opinions that are different from ours and unite the strength of all the people who can be united in order to satisfactorily do the party work.

4. We should speed up the work of the structure readjustment and the reform of all structures and systems. We should follow the spirit of the directives of the central authorities to strive with one heart and mind to make every minute count in doing our work in order to complete all the work of structure reform according to schedule. We should train and promote a large number of young and middle-aged cadres and achieve the goal of making our ranks of cadres more revolutionary-minded, younger, better educated and more professionally competent. In doing this work, we should give full play to the role of veteran comrades in passing on experiences to, helping and training younger people. We should solve the problems related to the succession of aged cadres by younger ones and to cooperation between old and new cadres.

5. We should strive to do our work in Hubei better than in other areas of the country and make greater contributions to the state. We should give full play to our province's advantageous conditions, try every means possible to overcome disadvantageous conditions and formulate plans and measures for economic development in the manner of seeking truth from facts in order to make greater contributions to the realization of the goal of quadrupling the national industrial and agricultural output value.

At the same time, we should make vigorous efforts to build up socialist spiritual civilization, develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. We should make especially great efforts to strengthen the construction of the party and thus strive to do our work better than in other areas of the country.

We should have lofty aspirations and great ideals and should have the enthusiasm to take quick action to soundly implement the 12th congress spirit. We should strive with one heart and one mind to carry out arduous struggle in order to wonderfully fulfill all the tasks which were put forward by the congress.

In the concluding speech given by Comrade Han Ningfu, it was pointed out that the 12th congress was a new and important milestone in the history of our party and that it will surely become a new starting point for our undertaking of seizing an overall victory in socialist modernization. He emphatically pointed out that we must uphold, under the leadership of the new CPC Central Committee, the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, work with one heart and one mind and strive with an indomitable revolutionary spirit to create an overall new situation in socialist modernization.

In the speeches of Comrades Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu and Huang Zhizhen, it was repeatedly emphasized that we should give top priority to studying and implementing the 12th congress spirit. We should arrange the study of the 12th congress spirit in accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee.

The provincial CPC committee calls on the party organizations at all levels to conscientiously do a good job of developing industry and agriculture, building up spiritual civilization, carrying out structure reform, cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and vigorously and satisfactorily do all other work, thus striving to realize the goal of bringing a change for the better in three aspects and to make our due contribution to the realization of the magnificent goals that were put forward by the 12th congress.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN MEETS JOURNALISTS TOUR GROUP

HK221412 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon in the conference room of the Hongshan assembly hall, Comrade Chen Pixian earnestly met all members of the Changjiang River tour covering group which has been organized by the All China Journalists' Association. The reporters, who have been taking part in the Changjiang tour covering various activities, have come from 30 press units in 14 provinces and municipalities, including the capital, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shandong, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu and Yunnan.

Comrade Chen Pixian expressed warm welcome to the covering group which has come to visit Hubei. He very happily explained the important significance of the 12th party congress, which had just successfully concluded. He introduced the grand occasion of the 12th party congress. Comrade Chen Pixian expressed hopes that all of the reporters will seriously study the 12th party congress documents, profoundly understand the spirit of the 12th party congress and make full use of all propaganda methods, such as newspapers, journals, radio broadcasts and television coverage to publicize the spirit of the 12th party congress well. In line ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee, they must push all items of work forward and contribute toward opening up a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

These Changjiang tour-covering activities have been organized by the All China Journalists' Association. In Hubei, they will visit the Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, the second motor vehicle manufacturing plant, the Gejiuba key water conservation project and so on. Later, they will visit Sichuan.

Those attending yesterday's meeting also included Jiao Dexiu, propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee; (Yu Ying) and (Lei Xing), deputy directors; and responsible persons of the Hubei Provincial Journalists' Association and the Hubei Provincial Journalism Society.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS SPORTS MEET OPENING

HK220705 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The fifth Hunan provincial sports meet had a grand opening in Changsha at the working people's stadium on 21 September. The bleachers were filled with 60,000 people. Leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army including Mao Zhiyong, Zhou Li, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Shuqu, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen and others attended the opening ceremony.

Liu Shufa, director of the provincial physical culture and sports bureau, presided over the opening ceremony. Governor Sun Guozhi delivered an opening address. He said that our sports meet is being held at a time when the people of the whole country are hailing the victorious closing of the 12th CPC Congress and celebrating the establishment of the new leadership organ of the CPC Central Committee. This has provided us with a new encouraging force. He expected that the broad masses of athletes, instructors, referees and working personnel conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, and take the spirit of the 12th congress as motive force to successfully promote the sports meet. He called on the athletes to carry on their fighting spirit, strive for the best results and create a new situation in the field of physical culture in the province.

BRIEFS

HUNAN CROP PRODUCTION -- Small miscellaneous pulses, small miscellaneous grain and small oil-bearing crops were in short supply in urban and rural markets in Hunan Province for many years in the past. Their production and supplies have now gradually increased. This is a result of the implementation of a policy. According to the statistics of relevant departments, this year the province's total output of small miscellaneous pulses amounted to some 170 million jin, of which some 30 million jin was mung beans; total output of small miscellaneous grain reached some 60 million jin; and it is estimated that total output of small oil-bearing crops will be 140,000 dan. Although the areas sown to small miscellaneous pulses, small miscellaneous grain and small oil-bearing crops in the province are smaller than the areas sown to paddy rice and rape, these pulses, grain and crops play an important part. There is a great prospect for their development. The adaptability and disease resistance of these small miscellaneous pulses, small miscellaneous grain and small oil-bearing crops are great and they can be cultivated everywhere. The province can thus fully utilize its land resources. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Sep 82 HK]

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ADDRESSES CPC RALLY

SK220000 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] This morning, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a rally of party members and cadres at the municipal people's gymnasium to relay and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and to mobilize the party members, cadres and the masses of people throughout the municipality to conscientiously study and implement the documents of the 12th party congress and to struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Tianjin.

Attending the rally were Tianjin municipal delegates to the 12th party congress, alternate delegates, leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal OPPCC committee as well as responsible party-member cadres from all fronts throughout the municipalities, totaling 5,000 persons. Also attending the rally on invitation were various democratic parties, mass organizations and noted personages from all walks of life.

The rally was presided over by Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, gave a report.

Comrade Chen Weida first introduced the grand occasion of the 12th party congress. He then said: Thecongress was solemn but plain. It was united, tense and lively, a really united and successful congress. The course of the congress itself illustrated our party's further maturity. Our Tianjin Municipality's 37 delegates and 4 alternate delegates attended this historical congress on behalf of the 430,000 Communist Party members in Tianjin.

Comrade Chen Weida then summarized the basic guidelines of the 12th party congress in five aspects:

1. The 12th party congress defined the program, principles and tasks for our party to create a new situation in all fields of modernization. It was the most important congress ever held since the party's seventh party congress.

2. The 12th party congress defined a grand goal for economic construction and regarded the promotion of an upsurge in all fields of socialist economic construction as the primary task in creating a new situation.

3. The 12th party congress stated that in building a high level of material civilization, we must also build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and democracy.

4. The new party constitution discussed and adopted at the 12th party congress is an important guarantee for building our party into a strong core leading all socialist modernization undertakings.

5. The 12th party congress achieved the aim that in the highest leading organs of the party there will be cooperation among old and new cadres and a succession of the new to the old.

It stressed that we must do a good job in building leading bodies at all levels in accordance with the requirements of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and by adhering to the principle of democratic centralism and collective leadership.

In the last part of his report, Comrade Chen Weida set forth demands on studying and implementing the congress documents in the municipality as a whole. Comrade Zaiwang also offered suggestions in this regard.

FENG JIXIN SPEAKS AT GANSU COMMITTEE MEETING

SK230755 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting this morning to relay and study the documents of the 12th party congress and to discuss ways to arrange works for the coming winter and spring. Attending the meeting were more than 300 people consisting of party members and responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, people's congress, government and CPPCC committee, secretaries of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and responsible comrades of the prefectural-level industrial and mining enterprises, scientific and technical research units, universities and colleges and party committees and party organizations of various province-level departments. This morning's meeting was presided over by Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, introduced the grand occasion of the 12th party congress and relayed the guidelines of the congress.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed the following four points:

1. The party committees at all levels, all prefectures, units and departments must regard as first priority the study of the documents of the congress and the publicity and implementation of the guidelines of the congress. We should map out measures for implementing the guidelines in line with the arrangements for studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th party congress made by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and transmitted by the CPC Central Committee and the arrangements made by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and transmitted by the provincial CPC committee. All party members of organizations under provincial jurisdiction must play a leading role in the study, the publicity and the implementation of the documents and guidelines of the 12th party congress.

2. Leading cadres of the party and government departments at all levels and all party members must conscientiously work hard, resolutely play exemplary roles to implement all the resolutions and policies and strive to fulfill fighting tasks set forth at the 12th party congress.

3. Leading cadres of the party committees at all levels and theoretical propaganda workers of the party must conduct propaganda and give guidance to cadres and the masses in order to unify the ideology of party members and the broad masses in line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and turn it into a powerful motivation in the development of all the tasks of our province.

4. Following the study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress, all party organizations and the people of the province should work hard to create new situations in their own localities, departments and units in line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN AT MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

SK220635 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The CPC committee of the Gansu Provincial Military District held an enlarged committee meeting yesterday morning for major leading cadres at and above the regimental level to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

Taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a general guiding ideology, the meeting relayed and studied the documents of the congress. Yesterday morning, Comrade Feng Jixin delivered a speech. He said: The 12th CPC Congress was the most important conference since the 7th CPC Congress.

It set forth the strategic policy decision to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. CPC committees at all levels should regard the study and implementation of its guidelines as the central task for the present and for the future and unify their ideology and action in line with the guidelines.

Li Bin, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress, secretary of the CPC committee and commander of the provincial military district, introduced the grand occasion of the congress and, based on his own understanding, discussed the achievements and significance of the congress.

The meeting will conduct in-depth study on some special subjects on Comrade Hu Yaobang's report so as to unify the participants' understanding. Then it will discuss ways to open up a new situation in army and militia work so that the guidelines of congress can be implemented in a down-to-earth manner.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING AT CONGRSS RALLY

SK221152 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial CPC committee held a rally on the afternoon of 21 September at the Xining gymnasium to relay the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress. Attending the rally were over 5,000 party-member cadres, advanced party-member producers and model laborers at the provincial and Xining municipal organs, plants, mines, enterprises, establishments.

Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the rally. Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a relayed report. The report is in four parts: 1) the general situation of the 12th National CPC Congress; 2) the brilliant achievements and historic significance of the congress; 3) the basic guidelines of the congress: and 4) some requirements on studying and implementing the guidelines of the congress.

Having expounded on the historic magnificance of the 12th National CPC Congress, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Propagating and implementing the guidelines of the congress, studying the documents of the congress and fulfilling the fighting task set forth by the congress are important political tasks of CPC committees at all levels and are matters of prime importance. All localities, departments and units should promptly go into action, strengthen leadership, adopt effective measures and make proper arrangements for studying, propagating and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress. It is necessary to give full play to the mobilizaton and inspiration role of the congress documents and enhance the revolutionary vigors of all party members, cadres and peoples of all nationalities so as to make them closely rally around the CPC Central Committee, warmly respond to the call of the congress, unite as one, attend to their work with heart and one mind and strive to create new situations in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng put forward five requirements on implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress:

1. Promptly mobilize party members, CYL members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to study the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

2. Improve the structure of organizations step by step and in a well-guided and orderly manner.

3. [Words indistinct] strive to promote economic work.

4. Strengthen education on communist ideology to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

5. Strengthen party building and prepare for the comprehensive party reorganization.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO, OTHERS SPEAK ON CONGRESS

HK210848 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of cadres at three levels of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee opened in Urumqi today. The main agenda of the meeting was to convey, study and implement the 12th party congress spirit with a view to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region. The meeting was presided over by Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Secretary Ismail Amat.

When speaking at the meeting, Comrade Gu Jingsheng pointed out: The 12th party congress is the most important meeting since the 7th congress and is a new milestone in our party's history. Following the congress, a matter of primary importance for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities is to communicate and implement its spirit. This meeting of cadres at three levels is specifically aimed at this purpose. Comrade Gu Jingsheng hoped all participants, with concerted and intense efforts and a serious attitude, would turn the meeting into a meeting of unity, a meeting of emulation and a meeting to strive for greater success in economic construction and the work in all fields of our region.

Then, First Secretary Wang Enmao of the regional CPC committee relayed to the meeting a brief account and the principal spirit of the party congress, and gave suggestions on how to convey, study and implement the congress spirit. In order to thoroughly implement the congress spirit, he said, the following work should be seriously carried out: Party organizations at all levels must conscientiously arrange the study of the congress documents, taking it as a task of prime importance. We should concentrate our efforts on economic construction by building socialist material civilization as a central task. Not only will efforts be made in the present industrial and agricultural production, but efforts should also be made to define strategic objectives, focal points and steps for the economic construction of our region in line with the magnificent program of the 12th party congress. We should do well in building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. We should promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, taking them as important tasks in the realm of the superstructure. We should exert our utmost in organizational reform work and make the superstructure conform with economic construction so as to promote the development of socialist modernization. And we should do a good job in rectifying the party and its work style on the basis of seriously studying the new party constitution. Comrade Wang Enmao continued: We should make a success of the present meeting of cadres at three levels by linking it with the specific conditions and practical situation of our region and thoroughly implementing the congress spirit so that we will be able to create as soon as possible a new situation in the socialist modernization of our region. This meeting can be held in two steps. In the first step we should seriously study and understand well the essential spirit of the congress so as to deepen our understanding and unify our thinking. In the second step, we should fully discuss how to implement the congress spirit in accordance with the local situation in each locality, department and unit in order to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the financial status of our region and a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct and party work style standards.

Also attending the opening ceremony of today's meeting were other leading comrades of the regional CPC committee Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, (?Tian Guo), Amantur, Amudun Niyaz, (?Hou Yang), Bai Chengming, (?Yang Huansheng), Liu Zibao, (Zhao Junsheng), Simayi Yashengnuofu, Tuohuti Shabier, Hederbai, Wang Zhenwen and Fu Wen.

PREMIER SUN ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS RESULTS

OW220433 Taipei CNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 22 (CNA) -- The Chinese Communists' "12th party congress" will only worsen their internal power struggle, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday.

He pointed out that Teng Hsiao-ping used the "congress" to engage in power struggle in order to establish his own "control over the whole structure." By doing so, Teng hopes to relieve the strong dissent of the people and rescue the "three faiths crises" internally to enhance Peiping regime's united front peace plot, Premier Sun said. But observing the result of the "congress," Teng's hope is obviously unrealized. There is still a composition of a temporary compromise among various factions. As long as the Peiping regime insists on "Marxism, Leninism and the Thought of Mao Tse-tung," Chinese Communists will never solve their problems no matter how their organization changes or how their powers are allocated, the premier said.

Because the change of tactics cannot rescue the mistakes of strategy, the internal power struggle among factions will only worsen, Premier Sun concluded.

PREMIER SUN COMMENTS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

OW211415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said here today Taiwan would strongly object to any agreement between London and Beijing which would impair the interests and rights of the five million Chinese in Hong Kong.

At the same time, he declared Taiwan respected the free will of the Chinese people in Hong Kong concerning the future status of the British crown colony.

Premier Sun made the first clear-cut statement on the future status of Hong Kong in answer to questions from legislators at the opening of a new session of the nationalist Legislative Yuan (parliament) this morning.

Mr. Sun noted that Chinese living in Hong Kong had made considerable contribution to its economic prosperity in the past 40 years, making it into one of the important cities in Asia and the Pacific.

Their achievement, Mr. Sun said, could only have been made under a free and democratic system. "To force such a paradise into the jurisdiction of a communist system would be a misfortune of the human race, therefore, it must be objected to by all freedom-loving people," Mr. Sun added.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to raise the question of the colony's future when she visits Beijing later this month. Britain's 99-year lease on the New Territories expires in 1997 and China has indicated its intention to regain sovereignty over all of Hong Kong.

PREMIER SUN ON UNIFICATION OF CHINA

OW220431 Taipei CNA in English 0325 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 22 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan called on all Chinese at home and overseas to stand solid and struggle together with the compatriots on the mainland in joint efforts for an early reunification of China through the three principles of the people.

The first meeting of the 70th session of the Legislative Yuan opened Tuesday. Premier Sun made the call while answering an interpelation from Legislator Huan Yu-ming about the unification of China.

The call for unifying China through the three principles of the people has won full support from Chinese the world over since the movement was launched here, because it will best meet the interests and desires of the Chinese people and benefit the free world, Premier Sun stressed.

The problem is how to change the call into concrete actions, attaining the goal at an early date, the premier said. Unification of China under the three principles of the people has been set as the overall target of the government agencies when drawing up their administrative policies. To attain this target is not only the responsibility of the goverament and the ruling party, but also a task for all the free Chinese people around the world, Premier Sun indicated.

In stepping up development on this free bastion, Premier Sun said, development in the areas of politics, economy, society and culture here should make greater progress. This will help to make people on the mainland more confident in the three principles of the people and discard communism soon, Premier Sun said.

PREMIER SUN DELIVERS ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OW211135 Taipei CNA in English 1013 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep. 21 (CNA) -- The Republic of China has faced "unavoidable difficulties" this year but is moving forward with "national concensus and courage," Premier Sun Yun-hsuan told the first meeting of the 70th session of the Legislative Yuan in an oral administrative report today.

This state of the nation message is delivered to the legislature twice a year.

The premier said: "As long as we act according to the president's instructions not to be bewildered by the communists" smoke screen of peaceful unification, and not to be bemused by the temporary international situation, we shall unite. And accomplish the historical mission of the national revolution." [punctuation as received]

Chinese at home and abroad have faced up to every challenge under the firm leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo, he said.

Premier Sun predicted fiercer internal strife as a result of the Chinese Communists' 12th party congress. Teng Hsiao-ping was unable to confirm his commanding position, the premier said, and "the regime is still a hodgepodge assembly of temporary compromise."

Turning to international affairs, the premier cited evidence of free Chinese progress worldwide. "Our main emphasis continues to be on relations with the United States," he said. He expressed regret that Washington had signed with the Chinese Communists the August 17 joint communique that "apparently violates the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act."

At the same time, he cited a six-point commitment of the United States to the Republic of China, including a pledge of no termination date for arms sales.

Premier Sun took note of advances in the government's efforts to develop a national defense industry producing sophisticated weapons.

Economic difficulties, he said, reflect not only the worldwide recession but the nation's need to "upgrade our production technology and readjust our economic structure."

Foreign trade was down in the first eight months of [this] year, Premier Sun said, by 2 percent for export and 12.4 percent for imports. There was a favorable balance of U.S. dollars 1788 million. The industrial growth rate for the first half of the year increased 1.22 percent compared with that of the same period last year.

On the positive side, prices were stable. For the eight-month period, the wholesale price index was down 0.33 percent and the consumer index was 4.82 percent.

In the nation's move toward technological and scientific sophistication, Premier Sun said, the Hsinchu science-based industrial park has attracted 37 investment applications and 25 companies have begun production. The government is serving the employment needs of technologically oriented industry with increased emphasis on vocational schooling.

Calling on the Legislative Yuan for constructive counsel in the day-to-day operations of government, Premier Sun said: "We must follow renovation with innovation. After making progress, we must seek new progress."

DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL IN U.S. COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

OW211045 Taipei CNA in English 0931 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 21 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's diplomatic personnel stationed in the United States are continuing to negotiate with American authorities on the arms sales problem, said Tsai Wei-ping, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs' Washington office in the U.S.

Tsai made the statement Monday when reporting current Sino-U.S. relations at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee under the Control Yuan.

He said the U.S. arms sales to the ROC are continuing after the Washington-Peiping joint communique was issued on Aug. 17 this year. "We hope the U.S. will fully carry out the Taiwan Relations Act by selling us defensive weapons," the diplomat said.

The cordial ties between the two countries in the past 25 years have greatly contributed to stability and peace in the Asian region, Tsai stressed, adding that continued U.S. arms sales to the ROC will surely be a deterrent force against Communist expansion in this part of the world.

Although encountering many difficulties, he noted, "we will do our best to help both the American Government and its people to have a better understanding of the ROC on Taiwan, so as to promote bilteral relations in all fields, including economy, trade, education, and technology."

NON-KMT YUAN MEMBER ON FORMING NEW PARTY

OW221245 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview given by Yu Ching, non-KMT member of the Control Yuan, to Luo Yu-chen, CHENG CHIH CHIA reporter -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Reporter: In the back of the first issue of PO KUAN [0590 6034], you said that an article, "A Program for a Political Party, and Organizing a New Party," will be published in the second issue. When will you be ready to present a political party program? When are you going to organize a party?

Yu Ching: The organization of a party must be determined by how people respond to it. With regard to the program, I will present a draft of it after I have written an article about this program for SHEN KENG [3234 5087] journal.

Reporter: What will be the nature of the non-KMT party program you are going to draft?

Yu Ching: I will not insist upon my own views. I will probably present several issues, but the program must be formulated in a way that it will represent the views of everybody. People can see from the election of parliament and local assembly members in the past 2 years that all their discussions have been centered on foreign affairs, human rights and democracy. Thus, the issues have already been presented. What remain to be discussed are the various views with regard to plans -- and priorities in these plans -- to solve these issues.

Reporter: What do you think is the main obstacle organizing a new party?

Yu Ching: There is no legal obstacles to organizing a new party. The main obstacle is a political one. It is very simple: The greatest obstacles to organizing a new party is the imperious work style the KMT has been maintaining. The so-called freedom in political party activities should include freedom in forming a political party, and joining and withdrawing from a political party. Organizing a party is not something that a handful of people do behind closed doors. There must be people who at any time can join as members. At present there is no freedom in joining a party, and thus how can political party be formed?

Reporter: How are you going to formulate the general policies for a non-KMT party?

Yu Ching: I will sum up the views non-KMT candidates have presented during their campaigns for public office as well as the opinions presented by parliament and assembly members at various levels. We will also pay attention to the issues discussed by non-KMT journals. Furthermore, I hope that I can put together some general policies for a non-KMT party through issuing questionaries and holding meetings to solicit people's opinions. Some people prefer holding more meetings, saying that issuing questionaries is a gigantic project and that the response obtained from it may not necessarily be accurate. But the KMT has been oversensitive to holding such meetings. Another problem in holding meetings is that they are often attended by the traditional non-KMT supporters. In other words, these meetings still remain to be popularized. But I still think that holding meetings is the most meaningful way to solicit people's views. I plan to hold small-scale meetings in the future, with a village or a township as a unit.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONFIRMS SOVEREIGNTY OVER HONG KONG

HK230608 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in Cantonese 0500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Before his talks with British Prime Minsiter Mrs Margaret H. Thatcher this morning, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China certainly needs to take back its sovereignty over Hong Kong but that this will not affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The following is report by Hsu You-ming from Beijing via satellite:

This morning, before his talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang told this reporter on his own initiative that Hong Kong people should not worry about Hong Kong's future. He reiterated that China will certainly take back its sovereignty over Hong Kong but before taking it back, it will certainly take a series of measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

[Begin Zhao Ziyang recording] Certainly, China will take back its sovereignty over Hong Kong. However, in my opinion, the problem of sovereignty will not affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. I think that Hong Kong should not worry about its future.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Why should they worry? For China will certainly take a series of policies and measures to guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. [end recording]

NEWSPAPERS VIEW TALKS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

MING PAO

HK220556 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 1

[MING PAO reporter's dispatch from Beijing: "It Is Predicted That Talks on Hong Kong's Future Will Not Produce any Specific Results But Will Reach an Understanding Favorable to Further Talks"]

[Text] On the eve of the British prime minister's arrival in China, a senior official in Beijing revealed to our reporter the prospects concerning Hong Kong's future.

This senior official said that in the talks to be held by the British prime minister during her visit to China, the future of Hong Kong is one of the many important topics. The arrival of Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde in Beijing on that day will play an important role in the "talks concerning Hong Kong." Responsible members of Guangdong Province (including Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Liu Tianfu, governor of the province) will make the preliminary suggestion at the meeting. After that, those attending the meeting will carry on discussions in order of precedence. Should embarrassing questions be discovered during the discussions of the local-level leaders, they could be immediately conveyed to the responsible cadres at the central level for consultation, and both sides will have room to mediate and not pursue a deadend.

The same source said: According to disclosures by personages in the country at present, the British prime minister and the responsible people in China will not quickly reach any specific agreement on the "question of Hong Kong's future," but it is positive that both sides will, to a certain extent, reach an understanding.

Three Reasons Hong Kong Must Be Safeguarded

"China is determined to preserve the prosperity of Hong Kong," this senior official said.

There are three reasons:

1. If Hong Kong cannot maintain its prosperity, many industrialists will leave Hong Kong. This will result in most of the workers in Hong Kong losing their jobs, and Communist China is unwilling to see this happen.

2. If the prosperity of Hong Kong cannot be maintained, Guangdong Province is unable to bear the burden of providing for the livelihood needs of nearly 5 million people.

3. The central authorities are actively developing the Shenzhen special economic zone neighboring Hong Kong. At the moment, they have already invested several hundred million yuan and are expected to put in more money in the future. The capital put in by the central government accounted for half of the "total amount invested in the Shenzhen special economic zone." If Hong Kong cannot maintain its status quo, the Shenzhen special economic zone cannot be developed according to plan.

The determination of the CPC Central Committee to develop the Shenzhen special economic zone and the transfer of a large number of specialists and special administrative personnel as well as other manpower and materials from various provinces and municipalities in support of Shenzhen are enough to fully explain the importance of maintaining the continued prosperity of Hong Kong.

HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO

HK230452 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Report: "Inside Story on CPC Leaders' Activities in Hong Kong -- In an Attempt To Pave the Way for '1997'"]

[Excerpts] According to relevant sources, recently the "state council" of the CPC [as published] disclosed that in order to solve the problems related to the future of Hong Kong and Kowloon, Peng Zhen, the vice chairman of the "NPC Standing Committee," has drawn up a seven-point plan as the basis for the coming negotiations with the UK prime minister. The contents of the plan are roughly as follows:

1. China has decided to take back Hong Kong by 1997, when the Kowloon concession treaty expires; 2. Hong Kong island and the part of the Kowloon peninsula south of Boundary Street will be leased to and will remain under the UK's jurisdiction. However, China will intensify its economic control and acquire economic gains; 3. In order to maintain Hong Kong's status as a free port, Hong Kong will be turned into a special zone if the UK refuses to take Hong Kong by lease. The administration of Hong Kong will be put jointly in the hands of the representatives of the gentry, the financial groups and the residents in Hong Kong; 4. The area to the north of the Boundary Street (that is, the former concession) will be merged into the Shenzhen special economic zone, which will thus be expanded to include the area from Jibu town, Baoan County of Guangdong Province in the north to Boundary Street in Kowloon in the south; 5. The residents in northern Kowloon will retain their status as Hong Kong residents for the time being, 5 years later, their status will be changed to "Chinese citizens;" 6. Both the residents in Hong Kong and southern Kowloon and the residents in the Shenzhen special zone will be able to freely enter and leave one another's areas; and 7. The properities of northern Kowloon residents will be handled by the CPC and the owners through consultation.

In fact, as far back as 16 July, the CPC's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY published "Political Bureau member" Peng Zhen's speech on Hong Kong's future status, stating that Hong Kong would be taken back and turned into a "special administrative district." Following that, the CPC has continuously sent cadres to Hong Kong to relay its "directives."

At 1600 on 21 July at the CPC's "Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY" there came an honored guest who was an important cadre of the CPC and who came to Hong Kong across the border to relay the CPC Central Committee's directive on Hong Kong's future to its senior cadres in Hong Kong. This important cadre was Li Jianzhen, "Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee secretary" and "chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee," who has recently been elected member of the CPC "advisory commission."

It is rumored that recently a secret forum was held at the CPC's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY here and was attended by the CPC's "Hong Kong and Macao personalities" and "CPPCC members," who came to the forum in expensive limousines. Contrary to their usual practice, the left-wing newspapers here did not publish any pictures of the forum to show those attending the forum sitting around and smiling. This was because the man who presided over the meeting was Yang Shangkun, former vice governor of Guangdong, who is now an "important member of the CPC Central Committee." At that forum, Yang Shangkun relayed the CPC's concrete plan for taking back sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The fact that the CPC has sent so many cadres to carry out activities in Hong Kong shows that it is so extremely anxious to take back Hong Kong that it has not taken into consideration the desire of the overwhelming majority of Hong Kong residents for the status quo to be maintained. Now, the UK prime minister is visiting Peiping and we believe that the two parties will discuss this problem. In a couple of days, more news will come out. If the talks fail to being any favorable results for Hong Kong people, a large amount of capital will move out of this colony. It is said that in Taipei the price of cement has stopped its falling trend and begun to rise in the past week. This, we believe, has something to do with the fact that a large number of Hong Kong compatriots have been purchasing houses there in order to make preparations to settle there.

HONG KONG STANDARD

HK220440 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Report from Terry Cheng in Beijing: "China May Merge HK and Macao"]

[Text] Macao is likely to join Hong Kong to become one special administrative region of China, it was learnt yesterday in Beijing.

Sources disclosed that Chinese officials believed grouping the two places into one entity could help secure the confidence of Hong Kong people.

The traditional ties between Hong Kong and Macao, if preserved, could also help maintain the prosperity of the two places.

The Chinese leaders have yet to decide on the issue, which involves both the British and Portuguese, the sources said.

The issue is expected to crop up when Chinese and British officials discuss the future administration of Hong Kong after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit, starting today.

A clause in the draft Chinese constitution states that if necessary China can set up special administrative regions.

Xiang Nan, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has stated recently that the purposes of the special administrative regions is for the solution of the Hong Kong problem.

Meanwhile, diplomatic circles in Beijing are watching Mrs Thatcher's visit closely.

They maintained that Hong Kong's 1997 lease issue was only one of the aspects of the all-round Sino-British relationship to be discussed.

Economic cooperation and discussion on major international issues will take priority, the diplomats believed.

Governor Sir Edward Youde will take part in direct talks, a Chinese source said.

However, Sir Edward evaded a question on whether he would take part in all the discussions when he was asked upon his arrival at the Beijing Airport yesterday afternoon. "No statement will be made until the prime minister's arrival," he said, adding that "it is her visit, not mine."

Sir Edward said he would have a good talk with the British ambassador to Beijing, Sir Percy Craddock.

The governor will move to reside with the British delegation at the state guesthouse in Diaoyutai. Last night he was believed to have stayed at the British Embassy building as he was still not China's "guest of state" until today.

On arrival at the airport, Sir Edward, who was accompanied only by chief interpreter Y.P. Cheng, was greeted by Sir Percy and Wang Benzuo, director of the West European Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs Thatcher will arrive after 1pm today from Tokyo. Her party, including her husband, are to be received in the Great Hall of the People in Tienammen Square at 4pm.

She will have a first round of talks with Chinese leaders, who are expected to include Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

In the evening, there will be a welcome banquet for Mrs Thatcher. She will continue talks with Chinese leaders tomorrow morning. After that, she will visit the Great Wall and Ming Tombs of the emperors.

Reception

At noon, Mr Craddock will hold a welcome reception for the prime minister. In the afternoon she will visit music and arts institutes and an exhibition of British books.

On Friday, Mrs Thatcher is expected to meet top Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

After that she will hold a press conference, at which some Chinese officials may be present.

At night, the British delegation will hold a thank-you banquet for their Chinese hosts.

On Saturday Mrs Thatcher and her party will leave for Shanghai. There she will meet municipal officials and host a ceremony for the release of a ship commissioned by Sir Yue-kong Pao, who arrives in Beijing today.

In Shanghai she will also visit a biochemical institute which recently discovered TRNA, a gene important to the study of genetics.

On Sunday she will stopover in Guangzhou before heading for Hong Kong. During her stay in Guangzhou, she will lunch with top Guangdong officials, such as First party Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu.

HSIN WAN TAO ON SHENZHEN TELEVISION STATION

HK220811 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO 21 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Chen Ching-feng: "Shenzhen To Have Its Own Television Station in 1983"]

[Text] With the permission of the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television, Shenzhen will soon set up a television station which will employ about 1,000 workers. It will thus be on quite a large scale. The equipment will be very modern and will be imported from foreign countries in complete units.

Hong Kong will be able to receive the Shenzhen programs without making great changes in frequency.

This can be considered a great breakthrough. The Shenzhen television station also intends to broadcast all day. In addition to relaying the programs of the central and Guangdong provincial television stations, it will make its own productions. With 1,000 workers, the programs should not be too bad.

A year ago, I visited the Fujian provincial television station and discovered that its own productions only accounted for a small percentage of its programs and that the television station had great unrealized potential. Perhaps this was because there are different objectives and demands in Hong Kong from mainland China. Nevertheless, complete units of good equipment should be fully utilized.

During that visit, I talked with the television station authorities and they were astounded when they learned that Hong Kong television stations had to produce 2 hours' drama each day.

The production of television programs in mainland China does not require as much effort as is required in Hong Kong and 24-hour broadcasting is not necessary. All the programs are broadcast for several hours during the evening and broadcasting from 1700 to 2300 is adequate. As a matter of fact, Hong Kong television programs are also concentrated into these hours.

The inhabitants of Shenzhen now have about 70,000 television sets. If the television programs are broadcast on a very high frequency the audience will be larger than the households with these 70,000 television sets because people in Hong Kong will also be able to receive them. If this turns out to be true, there will be more fun in Hong Kong television circles next year.

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U.S. TRADE COMMISSION DISCUSSES MUSHROOM IMPORTS

OW231445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, Spetember 22 (XINHUA) -- Two members of the U.S. International Trade Commission (I.T.C.) held that canned mushroom imports from China have not disrupted in any way the American market and there is no need for restrictions.

The other two members of the commission urged the administration to impose a maximum quota of 21 million pounds on mushrooms imported from China each year for three years.

The commission decided to present the two different recommendations to President Reagan for his final decision required within 60 days.

The American Mushroom Institute filed a petition on June 30 saying that mushroom imports from China have disrupted the U.S. domestic market and restrictions should be imposed. The I.T.C. held hearings on August 24 and September 21.

After public hearings, the I.T.C. took a final vote today without a clear decision on the American Mushroom Institute's petition.

Last year, China exported 27.5 million pounds of mushrooms to the United States, and the American Mushroom Institute asked for a maximum quota of 5 million pounds a year.

Commenting on today's I.T.C. decision, Bart S. Fisher, counsel for the U.S. Nature's Farm Products, said that imports of mushrooms are not the problem confronting the domestic canned-mushroom industry. "The recession, the shift in demand from canned to fresh mushrooms, the price impact of prior relief, and the botulism problems experienced by the domestic industry -- these have been the causes of the domestic industry's distress -- not imports", he stressed.

Fisher urged the administration to make every effort to assure that the stronger trade links between the United States and China are not eroded by the I.T.C. decision.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

OW240300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 23 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush met today at the White House with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They had a frank and friendly conversation.

Wang Bingnan, who is here heading a six-member Chinese delegation, was received yesterday by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Chinese visitor today also met with Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the president for national security affairs.

The Chinese delegation arrived here Monday as guest of Georgetown University for the unveiling of a commemorative bust of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the international cultural center of the university.

U.S. ENTERPRISES SAID TO MONOPOLIZE PUBLISHING

HK231014 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Shen Ao [3947 1159]: "A Grand Meeting of American Writers"]

[Text] From 9 to 11 October last year, a big meeting of American writers was held in New York. Attending the meeting were 3,000 novelists, scriptwriters, poets, commentators and editors. This was the second grand meeting of American writers since 1930.

The problem of greatest concern to everyone was that in recent years many industrial monopoly enterprises, such as the AT&T., Xerox Corporation, Gulf & Western and so forth, have swallowed up some publishing houses, bringing into being so-called 'literary industrial complexes." Regardless of the literary value of works, they have made it their sole aim to make money by publishing large numbers of low quality works. The fat profits reaped in 1 year by the book and magazine subsidiaries of the Xerox Corporation alone reached an amount exceeding the combined total of the U.S. publishing industry. While the bourgeois monopolies are making a fast buck, American writers have been leading an increasingly hard life. At present, American writers earn an average annual income of only $5,000 from their work (an amount not enough to maintain the minimum standard of living in the United States). Only 10 percent of writers have an annual income exceeding $45,000. Novelist Jose Yglesias indignantly said: "We work hard and lead a miserable life only to keep a bunch of bloody fools well fed. Let's fight like workers!"

To improve writers' status, the meeting approved by an overwhelming vote the establishment of a national writers' organization which is of the same nature as a trade union and performs the same tasks. It will conduct negotiations with publishers on behalf of writers and protect the latter's rights. Female writer (Tong-ni motni-xun) [3282 1441 5459 1441 6676] appealed to writers to unite and not to fight battles alone. Poet (Mei-li-de-er xiu-er) [2734 6849 1795 1422 0208 1422] said: "Our unity packs greater force than an atomic bomb."

Scriptwriter Arthur Miller and others expressed dissatisfaction with the control that certain media, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, have over the fate of all plays and books. The writers' sense of morality was stressed in some speeches made at the meeting. Writers should not write in a slipshod way for the sake of money. At the meeting, a female writer condemned (A-wei-li) [7093 1218 6849] Colman's novel "Old Neighbors" for its naked pornography and its distortion of the workers' lives.

LIU LANTAO MEETS VISITING CHINESE-AMERICAN

OW231549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this afternoon with En Cheng Ning, who returned from the United States to visit his home country.

The 80-year-old En Cheng Ning was the president of Northeast China University, general manager of a timber company in Taiwan and headmaster of St. Stierre's College in Hong Kong. An American citizen, En Cheng Ning now lives in the United States. This is his fourth visit to the motherland since 1949. The late premier Zhou Enlai received him.

After the meeting, Liu Lantao gave a dinner in honor of En Cheng Ning.

Present were leading members of related departments Wang Feng, Lu Zhencao, Ping Jiesan and Peng Youjin, and En Cheng Ning's relatives and friends.

En Cheng Ning arrived here September 1. The following day, Ping Jiesan, adviser to the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with and feted him.

During his stay in China, En Cheng Ning visited Xian, Chongqing, Chengdu and Shanghai.

USSR SAID TO HAVE SIX NUCLEAR TESTS IN A MONTH

OW211926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Stockholm, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today conducted an underground nuclear test at its Semipalatinsk site, the Swedish Defense Institute announced.

The test was detected at 5 0500 by the Hagfors observatory of the institute. The tremor was recorded at 5.5 on the Richter scale, which in practice measures up to nine.

This is the sixth Soviet nuclear test within a month, according to records of the observatory.

SOVIET RUNNERS ARRIVE FOR BEIJING MARATHON

OW240351 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A team of Soviet marathon runners headed by (Vladimir Avilov) arrived by plane in Beijing at noon on 23 September. The team includes coach (Aleksey Podvigov) and marathon runners (Tsekenkul Dzumanazarov), (Anatoliy Aryukov) and (Yuriy Peshkov). They will take part in the 1982 Beijing International Marathon on 26 September.

Thirty-eight athletes from Belgium, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, the DPRK, Sweden, Tanzania, the United States and Hong Kong will also take part in the marathon together with 195 PRC athletes.

This is the second Beijing International Marathon after the marathon held last year. The International Track and Field Federation has already confirmed that the Beijing International Marathon is becoming a traditional annual event.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Kim, Hu Tour Museum

OW231303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Xian September 23 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Ma Wenrui, visited the museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, China's first emperor, in Lintong County this morning.

Calling those exhibits a historical wonder, President Kim Il-song said they are a demonstration of hard but successful work of Chinese archaeologists. He also observed with great interest at large bronze figurines, chariots and horses excavated in 1980 at a site west of the tomb of Qin Shi Huang.

Before leaving, President Kim Il-song signed his name on the visitor's book of the museum.

On the way back, the Korean guests stopped for a short rest at Huaqing hot spring, where President Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang had their photograph taken.

Kim, Hu Leave Xian

HK240816 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Having successfully completed his visit to Xian, President Kim Il-song, accompanied by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, left this city last night. Among those who saw President Kim Il-song off were Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the CPC in Shaanxi Province; Governor Yu Mingtao; Zhang Ze, secretary of the standing committee; and other leading cadres fom the province, municipality, party and army units Jiang Yi, Lu Jiangren, Chang Lifu, Chen Yanfang, (Zhen Hungdao), Li Lianei, He Chenghua, (Zhang Tiemi), (Fan Peishan) and (Wei Minzhong).

Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze and other leading cadres shook hands with President Kim Il-song and said goodbye to him. Children presented flowers to him. More than 2,000 people and literary and art workers and children waved bouquets, colored ribbons and balloons and performed dances. More than 200,000 people lined both sides of the streets, braving the rain, to see President Kim Il-song and other Korean guests off.

Kim, Hu Return to Beijing

OW240817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned here by special train this afternoon from a tour of Chengdu and Xian.

The Korean president was accompanied by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

When the distinguished guests left Xian yesterday afternoon, they were seen off at the railway station by local party and government leaders including Ma Wenrui and Yu Mingtao.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES DPRK'S CADRE TRAINING

HK240646 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Newsletter from DPRK by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhou Bizhong [0719 1801 1813]: "A Filling Station on the Road of Construction -- The DPRK's Cadre Training System"]

[Text] In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, every cadre, no matter whether he is a veteran cadre having participated in the revolution for several decades or a young cadre recently graduated from university, no matter whether he is a leading cadre or a common one, should join a regular training course.

Korean comrades think that one will inevitably face numerous unexpected new situations and problems during the long course of socialist construction. Only by proceeding with his study and raising his ideological level or professional capacity will a cadre, as a leader of the masses of people, be able to fulfill his duty with flying colors. They animatedly describe the cadres' regular training course system as a filling station on the road of construction.

There is the Central Party School, the (Golden Star) Political University and the People's Economic University run by the Central Committee, and there are communist universities run by various provinces as well as party schools run by various counties (cities) for the sake of training cadres according to rank and position. The People's Economic University is devoted to training chairmen from county rural economic committees, directors and deputy directors, managers and general engineers from industrial and mining enterprises at the second level and above, chairmen of the county (city) people's committees, provincial bureau directors, as well as administrative and economic cadres from bureaus of the Central Committee. The Central Party School and the (Golden Star) Political University are devoted to training party administrative cadres at levels similar to those mentioned above and cadres from mass organizations. Provincial communist universities are devoted to training chairmen from the rural cooperative farms, workshop heads from enterprises at the second level and section chiefs from county (city) people's committees. County (city) party schools are devoted to training work team leaders from factories or rural areas and common cadres from county (city) people's committees. Every cadre is to join a training course once every 4 or 5 years, with each term lasting about 6 months or 1 year.

There are two purposes for a cadre to join the training course: One is to strengthen his party spirit and the other is to improve his professional skill. In regard to strengthening his party spirit, it will take 10-15 days for mainly summarizing his thinking, and then he will integrate study with his state of mind. Before leaving the school, he will recall the past and contrast it with the present and see whether he has made any improvement in some aspects -- if not, he will proceed to improve it later. Professional study is suited to the nature of his job. Take economic cadres joining a training course in the People's Economic University for example: The main subjects which they are to take include theory, methodology and model studies. The course comprises five steps: 1. To hear lectures. 2. To hold discussions. 3. To do exercises. It will take 3-5 days to study in the school's laboratory or in a workshop of a factory, according to what they have learned in the school. 4. To practice in the field. A cadre will spend 1 or 2 months practicing as the director in a factory after the study period is over. 5. He must try to summarize his study, prepare a report and draft a speech. In the whole undertaking, stress is put on the third and fourth steps. Finally, an exam will be given and the results of training will be evaluated and will be dept on file as a record for checking on cadres. After a training course, one goes back to his original unit and easily keeps up with the new developments he will face in his work.

Since 1969 a 1-month training course system in which every cadre must take part annually has been implemented. Due to time restrains, only one special subject is to be studied, Based on everyone's situation, be it a political or a professional subject. Materials for study are based on the unified outline compiled by the schools under the Central Committee and distributed to communist universities in all provinces and party schools in all counties (cities).

During the training course, all cadres must strictly abide by school regulations. No one is allowed to make any contacts concerning his job with his original unit or to receive visitors. Those who are living in the city are only allowed to go home once a month. But they are given special attention in regard to their livelihood. Apart from wages regularly paid, boarding and stationery for study purposes are free.

To join the training course has become a good general desire of the broad masses of cadres in Korea.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

OW231339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting on the China-Japan long-term trade agreement was held here this morning at the Great Hall of the People. A summary of the talks was signed at the meeting after friendly consultations which resulted in agreement on the export of Chinese oil and coal to Japan and of Japanese technology and equipment to China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, trade officials said.

According to the text of the summary, both sides agreed that China will export eight to 8.6 million tons of crude oil to Japan annually between 1983 and 1985, and it will export 4.5 million tons of coal to Japan in 1983, six million tons in 1984, and seven to eight million tons in 1985 according to the needs and possibilities of the two sides. They also agreed that as new progress is made in China's economic readjustment and foreign trade, China will make every possible effort to import technology and equipment from Japan.

Signing the summary were Liu Xiwen, chairman of the Chinese Committee for China-Japan Long-Term Trade Agreement, Toshio Doko, chairman of the Japanese Committee for Japan-China Long-Term Trade Agreement

CHEN MUHUA, ZHANG JINGFU MEET JAPANESE GROUP

OW231413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, met today on separate occasions with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

The delegation is led by Toshio Doko, with Yoshihiro Inayama as its adviser.

During the meetings, the hosts and guests expressed satisfaction with the smooth progress in bilateral long-term trade since the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations 10 years ago. They hoped to further economic and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

At noon, Chen Muhua gave a banquet for the delegation on the occasion of the signing of a summary of the talks on the China-Japan Long-Term Trade Agreement.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW222124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the research committee of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Advisor to the delegation is Masao Sakifaka, chairman of the Japan international energy policy forum, and head of the delegation is Giichi Miyazaki, director of the Economics Institute of University of Tokyo.

Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was present.

MORE VIETNAMESE SAID TO EMIGRATE TO KAMPUCHEA

OW230757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese authorities have continued to emigrate large numbers of Vietnamese to Kampuchea to materialize their "Vietnamization" policy, according to a report of radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In the past two months, more than 1,000 Vietnamese families settled down in Peam Ro district alone of Prey Veng Province. Vietnamese emigrants now account for at least 20 percent of the population of Prey and Svay Rieng Provinces.

An even higher percentage is registered in Neak Leung area along the Mekong River in Prey Veng Province. Vietnamese emigrants now make up about 80 percent of the population there, while Kampucheans have become the minority.

SITTHI INTERVIEWED ON SUPPORT FOR CGDK

OW201926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told XINHUA here late this evening that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had been gaining support from the world community and it was expected to get more votes at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly.

He made the remark at the airport before his departure for New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

He said that the ASEAN countries would stick to the U.N. resolutions calling for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea. Tactically, the ASEAN strategy at this year's General Assembly would be the same as that of last year and there were only some minor changes, he added.

Asked about the situation along the Thai-Kampuchea border, he said that "nothing has changed" and actually Vietnam might do something during the General Assembly in an attempt to change the U.N. voting. "But I think they are miscalculating the situation," he added.

Referring to more refugees from Kampuchea to Thailand, Foreign Minsiter Sitthi said the refugee problem was a great concern of Thailand. He disclosed that he was going to meet some American officials to discuss the problem and some Thai senior officials would also have talks with their counterparts in the other countries.

CHEN MUHUA, NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL VIEW TRADE TIES

OW222140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with a trade delegation from New Zealand led by J.W.H. Clark, secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The delegation arrived here September 20 to attend the 7th session of the Joint Trade Committee between China and New Zealand. During the meeting the two sides exchanged views on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

GROUP DEPARTS FOR SRI LANKA POPULATION MEETING

OW171658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation led by Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission and adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, left here today for Sri Lanka to attend the third population conference for Asia and the Pacific to be held in Colombo from September 20 through September 29. After the meeting Qian Xinzhong will lead a medical delegation to visit Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

PRC-AIDED PROJECT COMPLETED IN SRI LANKA

OW211008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Colombo, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka's Gin Ganga River regulation project at Indigasketiy in Baddegama in the southern province was opened by President J.R. Jayawardene at a ceremony today.

Construction of the project to control Gin Ganga River floods began in 1976 with Chinese aid under protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed between the two countries in 1974.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Jayawardene warmly praised the cooperation and friendship between Sri Lanka and China. He also thanked the government and the technicians of China on behalf of his government and people.

A Chinese Government delegation led by Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E were present. Zheng Tuobin also spoke at the ceremony.

The entire project consists of over 170 items and covers an area of 200 kilometres on both banks of the river. Among the main items built are 74 bunds, 10 pumping stations, a switch centre, 21 drainage channels totalling of 33.7 kilometres, eight highway bridges and 36.6 kilometres of 33 kv. transmission line.

In the past, constant floods of the river brought enormous losses of life and property to the country. With the completion of the project, it will be basically put under control and greatly benefit Sri Lanka's national economic development and the livelihood of the people.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON MARGARET THATCHER'S VISIT

Meets With Zhao on Hong Kong

OW231214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, continued talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The two sides began discussions on Hong Kong today in a friendly atmosphere. The talks were useful. They will be continued tomorrow.

They also exchanged views on the development of economic and technical cooperation, and trade between China and Britain and other bilateral relations.

Visits Beijing Schools

OW231337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Spetember 23 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her party visited the Central Conservatory of Music and the Central Academy of Fine Arts here this afternoon. She was warmly welcomed by leaders, teachers and students of the two schools.

Mr. Denis Thatcher, after touring the Great Wall this morning, joined Mrs. Thatcher on the visit. They also viewed a book exhibition here run by the British council.

Accompanying the distinguished guests were Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock.

Discusses Hong Kong With Deng

OW240813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Today the two leaders of the two countries held far-reaching talks in a friendly atmosphere on the future of Hong Kong. Both leaders made clear their respective positions on the subject. They agreed to enter talks through diplomatic channels following the visit with the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The Chinese Government's position on the recovery of the sovereignty of the whole region of Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all.

Present at the meeting were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Also present were Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong; F.E.R. Butler, principal private secretary of the prime minister; and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW240455 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, this morning met with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the first female prime minister in British political history.

Deng Yingchao said to Mrs Thatcher: As a woman, I am very pleased to meet you. Your current visit will certainly contribute to strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and British people.

Mrs Thatcher replied: That is exactly the purpose of my visit. I am very happy to be able to visit China in my capacity as the first British leader to do so.

Touching on relations between China and Great Britain, Deng Yingchao said that the two countries should treasure their past relations, develop their existing friendship, expand their exchanges and learn from each other. She wished the distinguished British guests a complete success in their visit. Mrs Thatcher said that she and members of her party are striving to make their visit a success.

The British prime minister presented a bundle of roses to Deng Yingchao to express her best wishes.

AFP: THATCHER SAYS PRC: USSR TO OPEN TALKS

OW241121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sep. 24 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union will open talks next month, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here today after discussions with Chinese leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher, at a news conference, gave no details of the projected Sino-Soviet discussions, but said she did not expect any change in China's "fundamental strategy" toward the Soviet Union.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SCHMIDT GOVERNMENT COLLAPSE

HK220853 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 6

[News Analysis by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Why Has Schmidt's Government Collapsed?]

[Text] When four ministers of the Free Democratic Party, which is one of the two ruling parties of West Germany, suddenly resigned, the coalition government formed by the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party, which has ruled the country for 13 years, was forced to collapse on 17 September.

Recently, the political situation in West Germany has suffered from serious turbulence, the contradiction between the two ruling parties is becoming more and more acute, and the split in the administration coalition has long been an inevitable outcome. However, the quick collapse of the government was still interpreted as beyond all expectation.

The contradiction and dispute between the ruling Social Democratic Party and Free Democratic Party have been in evidence for a long time. Since the two parties respectively represent different interests, they have great differences of opinion on some problems concerning economic policies, such as how to extricate the government from its economic predicament, how to solve the unemployment problem, how to improve the financial balance and so on. In the last few months, the two parties' dispute over the 1982 budget has become so fierce that they were about to break with each other. And on the 1983 budget, they oppose each other even more strongly. Although both sides reached an agreement in July after bargaining, a huge gap of DM 10 billion emerged in the budget 2 months later. Thus, there was another open dispute over the problem of how to compensate for budget deficits. The Social Democratic Party favored an increase in loans and taxes, while the Free Democratic Party advocated cutbacks in spending and public welfare. Neither party would budge from its original position. Recently, when revealing his intention to resign in a speech, Otto Lambsdorff, economic minister of the Federal Republic and Free Democratic Party member, said that the Free Democratic Party would go its own way if the issue could not be settled. According to the mass media in West Germany, this shows that the Free Democratic Party would make up its mind to break with the Social Democratic Party and would turn to ally with the opposition party.

The Social Democratic Party was very "annoyed" at this, and Schmidt even openly critized the Free Democratic Party at Cabinet meetings.

On 9 September, when presenting the state of the union message to the Bundestag, Schmidt challenged his ruling partners, declaring that those ministers of the Free Democratic Party who disagreed with his policies might pull out of the government. He even furiously said that if the Free Democratic Party "wanted to change the government, they might openly speak out on this."

Disregarding conventional procedure of the Cabinet, Otto Lambsdorff, economics minister of the Free Democratic Party, published on 12 September the memorandum on economy he submitted to Chancellor Schmidt. He criticized the government's economic policy, demanding drastic cutbacks in social welfare. It is these successive new conflicts that have stepped up the split of the ruling coalition.

With a majority of 45 seats more than its rival won in the 1980 election, the Social Democratic Party organized a coalition government with the Free Democratic Party. However, the party's ruling status has constantly weakened in less than 2 years. This is the consequence of many factors. But, the basic factor is the long-standing economic depression of West Germany, a predicament the government can hardly extricate itself from.

Since the first oil crisis in the 1970's, the West German economy has slowed in its growth rate and has even gradually begun to decline. In 1981 the GNP decreased by 0.3 percent over 1980 and unemployment increased sharply. By August this year, unemployment reached 1.8 million, which is the highest unemployment rate recorded in 33 years. The Federal Labor Department predicted that by the end of this year, unemployment will exceed 2 million, an increase of more than 100 percent over 1980. Therefore, unemployment has become the number one problem in the West German economy, which arouses strong discontent among the broad masses of people. Furthermore, starting from the mid-1970's, the financial deficit has been increasing by a big margin and reached DM 39 billion last year. And since the government tried to compensate for the tremendous deficits by means of loans, the accumulative national debt amounted to DM 532 billion by late 1980, equivalent to about 30 percent of the GNP. West German economics circles see no indication of economic recovery in West Germany; and people are losing confidence in the government's ability to extricate itself from its economic predicament.

The deterioration of the economy has constantly deepened the contradiction between the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party. At the same time, the friction between different factions within the Social Democratic Party is also being aggravated. Chancellor Schmidt is now facing a challenge from the "leftwing" of the party which, strongly opposing Schmidt's resolute attitude in implementing NATO's dual decision on arms replenishment, has taken actions against the government.

The continuous economic depression and the deepening of the contradictions inside and outside the party has made the ruling party's prestige decline drastically. The Social Democratic party was defeated in a series of local and state council elections and its members have quit the party one after another. However, the opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union is growing day after day -- the number of its members exceeded 1 million by the first half of this year, 10 percent more than that of the Social Democratic Party. Now the opposition party is ruling in West Berlin and 5 out of 10 states. A recent public opinion poll showed that if the election was held at that time, the opposition party would gain 53.7 percent of the votes, the Social Democratic Party 31.4 percent and the Free Democratic Party 5.1 percent. The Free Democratic Party really worried that if it continued to ally with the Social Democratic Party it would inevitably lose the support of the public as long as the latter's prestige was declining. Therefore, the party decided to change its strategy. The Free Democratic Party has already publicly declared that it would instead ally with the Christian Democratic Union in the election of Hessen Land to be held on 26 September.

The mass media view this as a signal that the Free Democratic Party will change partners throughout the country.

Evidently progression of the situation has been very unfavorable to the Social Democratic Party; and this has at last forced the party to announce the collapse of the government. At the national congress of the Social Democratic Party held in April this year, Chancellor Schmidt pointed out that 1982 would be a "decisive year for the destiny" of the ruling coalition. Unfortunately, the developments in the situation have proved his prediction correct.

SWEDISH DELEGATION GIVES BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW182016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- The Swedish cooperative friendship delegation led by Karl Eric Persson, executive president of the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, gave a return banquet here this evening.

Among the guests was Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

The delegation arrived in Beijing September 10 at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. In China, the Swedish guests toured Beijing, Qingdao, Jinan, Shanghai and Guangzhou and exchanged views with Chinese counterparts on further economic and technical cooperation between cooperatives of China and Sweden. The delegation will shortly leave Beijing for home.

BO YIBO MEETS EUROPE COOPERATION CENTER OFFICIAL

OW222128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the European Center for International Cooperation led by its Vice-President Albert Chambon.

Bo Yibo briefed the guests on China's open-to-the-world economic policy. He said that China would further strengthen its trade and technical cooperation with West European countries.

Wang Yacting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present.

AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL SWORN IN AS LEBANESE PRESIDENT

OW231845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Amin al-Jumayyil was sworn in today as president of Lebanon for a six-year term to replace Ilyas Sarkis.

He swore to "respect the Constitution of the Lebanese nation and its laws and to safeguard the independence of the Lebanese motherland and its territorial integrity."

In a brief speech after the inauguration ceremony, the new president said his principle aims were to stop the cycle of violence in Lebanon and meet the people's desire for national unity.

"The security of the nation and of the people must be guaranteed. This will be accomplished by a strong, independent, sovereign state," he said. "The wars of others in Lebanon and at Lebanon's expense must stop," he declared.

He takes the office in turbulent times with Israeli troops still in the country. The ceremony took place at a military academy in the eastern outskirts of Lebanon because the House of Parliament was damaged in the recent war.

Ye Jianying Sends Greetings

OW231532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Amin al-Jumayyil to congratulate him on his accession to the presidency of the Republic of Lebanon.

In the message he wishes the Republic of Lebanon success in reinforcing national unity, in safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and in recovering and developing the economy.

He expresses the hope that the friendly relations between China and Lebanon and the friendship between the two peoples will be consolidated and develop continuously.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD BEIRUT MASSACRE EXAMINED

HK240550 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 82 p 6

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianly [5913 0341 4389]: "It Is Nothing But Lipservice"]

[Text] The massacre in Beirut has shocked the whole world. International public opinion strongly and unanimously condemned the bloody barbarities committed by the Israeli occupation army. U.S. President Reagan also issued a statement on 18 September, expressing his outrage and revulsion toward these murders. On 20 September, when declaring the redispatch of the U.S. Marines to Beirut, he again said that all parties should draw lessons from this incident. It is a pity that he did not mention what lessons the U.S. Government should draw.

However, this is a question which cannot be evaded. 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: The U.S. Government gave me a written guarantee that they would protect Beirut -- refugee camps as well as women and children there." But the massacre still happened inspite of the U.S. guarantee. 'Arafat angrily said: "This is a challenge to every people with a conscience in the world." Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the United States had to assume virtual and moral responsibility for the massacre. In a commentary, the Jordan daily AD-DUSTUR said: "No matter what President Reagan said, it is the United States which guaranteed to protect Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The sponsor of the agreement secured by Habib is the United States. Therefore, the United States must bear responsibility for the horrible, savage crime committed by Begin and Sharon."

The U.S. press also agreed with this point to some extent. The editorial of THE WASHINGTON POST on 20 September recalled the U.S. reaction after Israel troops entered west Beirut. It said: "On Wednesday, the first day, the (U.S.) Government did not openly say anything. On Friday, when the massacre had already begun in Shatila and Sabra (refugee camps), Reagan still said at a rally held to raise political funds that the Israeli actions were caused by the leftist militia's attack. But, in fact, no such attack had ever happened." Indeed, on Thursday, 16 September, the U.S. Government openly criticized the Israeli invasion of west Beirut as a violation of the cease-fire agreement. But as some U.S. reporters pointed out, this condemnation was made only after the Israeli Army fired on the guards of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and irritated the U.S. authorities.

The Beirut massacre has at least shown that the "guarantee" offered by the United States to the Palestinian people and Arab countries when talks on a cease-fire agreement were being held, is worthless. This cannot but trigger strong indignation in Arab countries. According to the U.S. press, even President Reagan himself also feared that the United States would lose all credit in the Arab world and that his proposals on the settlement of the Middle East problem, put forth in early September, would fall through. So, he was in a hurry to work out remedial measures. The statements and speeches made by the U.S. Government and its leaders on 18 and 20 September were part of the efforts for this purpose.

However, people are doubtful about the effects of these efforts. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported: When explaining Reagan's speech on 20 September, in which Reagan intentionally avoided clearly pointing out the Israeli responsibility for the Beirut massacre and failed to indicate what measures he would take if Israel refused to withdraw troops from Beirut, some U.S. high officials said that it was because "he did not want anymore conflicts to happen and he hoped for Israeli cooperation in seeking to improve the Beirut situation. In fact, the U.S. purpose of avoiding mentioning the Israeli responsibility for the massacre in west Beirut is to shirk its own responsibility for failing to live up to its guarantee. Reagan's statement also indicated that the United States had no intention to change its stand of harboring Israel and covering up its evil deeds, because it still maintained an appeasing atttitude toward Israel even when the latter unbridledly violated the agreement and committed intolerable crimes in Beirut. Under these circumstances, not matter what indignation or condemnation the United States expressed, all is nothing but lip service.

BUSH ASKS ISRAEL TO RECOGNIZE PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

OW240835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Vice President George Bush today asked Israel to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians while at the same time urging Arab countries to recognize Israel's rights to exist.

In a speech at the Washington Press Club, Bush said: "The United States is committed to the security of Israel and its need for peace. And the Palestinians and Arab nations must accept the reality of this situation. In return, Israel and the Arab states must recognize that the Palestinian people have legitimate rights that are not satisfied."

He said: "Palestinians can no longer be left in squalid camps scattered throughout the region which only foster conditions that build deeper hatred and nurture frustrations." He believed that "all Arab nations must state with clarity, as has Egypt, that Israel has a right to exist."

While stressing U.S. commitment to Israel's security, he said: "Now is the time for Israel to signal that it too intends to accelerate the drive for peace."

"It is long past time for Israelis and Arabs to sit together, face to face, as they did at Camp David," he said. He also said President Reagan's Middle East initiative of September first can be used as a "negotiating proposal".

PLO'S 'ARAFAT MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA

OW181827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), met with Chinese Ambassador to Syria Lu Weizhao here today.

Lu Weizhao conveyed the admiration of the Chinese Government and people for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian fighters. He said that the Chinese Government and people are deeply concerned with the Palestinian revolution and are paying more attention to the current development of the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat expressed thanks to the ambassador for the friendly feelings of the Chinese people. He said: "I once again express thanks to the Chinese leadership for its reaffirming, in the report at the 12th CPC National Congress, of China's stand of resolutely supporting the Palestinian cause."

'Arafat briefed the Chinese ambassador on the serious situation in Beirut, the continuing massacre of the Palestinian people by Israeli invaders in that city, and the unceasing struggle of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat arrived here from Tunis at dawn today.

WOMEN'S GROUP MESSAGE SENT TO PALESTINIAN WOMEN

OW211749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Women's Federation today strongly condemned the massacre of Palestinians by Israeli troops in west Beirut. In a message sent to the General Union of Palestinian Women, the federation urged "the Israeli aggressive troops to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon."

The message expressed firm support for the just struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

MEXICO'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES EXAMINED

OW220203 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Commentary "International Current Events" program: "Mexico Strives To Surmount Economic Problems by Readjusting Economic Policies"]

[Excerpts] Mexican President Lopez Portillo in early September declared the nationalization of Mexico's private banks, banned circulation of the dollar on the market and imposed strict government control over all exchanges of foreign currencies. This was another important step taken by Mexico to readjust its economy.

Because of the worldwide economic crisis and domestic problems over the past 2 years, Mexico's economic construction has been confronted by a new dilemma marked by the rapid increase of the foreign debt and pernicious inflation, devaluation of the peso and rising unemployment resulting from the government's serious financial deficits.

Mexico's problem-ridden economy has complex international and domestic factors. Firstly, the excess speed of the nation's economic development has strained its financial and material resources. To accelerate its economic development and create more job opportunities, the Mexican Government has in recent years continuously increased its investments in capital construction; and many factories, enterprises and oilfields have been built. However, because of insufficient funds, backward technology and a shortage of equipment, the country has to rely on foreign assistance and has to induce foreign firms -- especially U.S. firms -- to invest in Mexico. Much technology and large quantities of equipment have been imported by governmental and private enterprises using foreign credits.

Foreign credits play an important role in Mexico's economic development. Although the country has gained some experience in utilizing foreign capital, it is overburdened by huge debts. In replaying the principal and interests which are due, Mexico's foreign exchange has been extremely strained. Moreover, the government's huge expenditure on social welfare programs, including subsidies for food, electricity, gasoline and transportation, has also resulted in financial deficits for many years, which in turn must be made up by foreign borrowing.

Secondly, Mexico has been overly dependent on its oil exports, thus causing a dislocated national economy. Mexico has been relying on its oil export to a great extent for the foreign exchange and capital needed for the nation's economic development. Since early last year, however, the need for oil has decreased in the West because of the economic recession, and oil prices have also dropped. In 1981 alone, Mexico's oil revenue was $6.7 billion lower than its original target. The situation will be even more serious this year. The nation's revenue from oil exports this year will probably be only $14 billion, instead of $27 billion as originally planned.

Thirdly, because of the worldwide economic crisis, certain economic powers have attempted to shift the crisis onto the Third World, thus increasing the pressure on Mexico. For example, because of the economic recession, decreased prices for oil and other primary products and the high interest rate policy pushed by the United States, Mexico's foreign debt burden has become even heavier. In recent years, the United States seemed pleased to extend loans to Mexico, not only because the United States wants to profit from high interest, but more importantly because the United States has been attracted by Mexico's pol resources and has tried to control Mexico's oil industry through extending credits to Mexico. According to reports, as much as 70 to 80 percent of Mexico's oil for export is shipped to the United States, making Mexico one of the United States principal oil suppliers. This is highly significant because the United States can reduce its dependence on Mideast oil.

Since Mexico's financial crisis became apparent, the United States has shown unusual concern for that country. This is because two-thirds of all foreign investments in Mexico are from the United States. The United States and other countries in the West also do not want to see a further deterioration in Mexico's economy. They worry that a worldwide financial crisis might be triggered by an economic collapse in Mexico. The U.S. Government has now promised to provide Mexico with $2 billion in emergency assistance. Twelve central banks of the United States and other Western countries have also decided to extend $1.85 billion in loans to Mexico. One hundred other large international banks have also concurred on a 90-day moratorium on Mexico's debts. Of course, the international financial concerns also can infiltrate still further into Mexico by taking advantage of that country's economic problems.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW210812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- New Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa presented his credentials here this morning to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu was present. The ambassador arrived here September 16.

CHINESE RESIDENTS IN BRAZIL FETE RONG YIREN

OW201409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, September 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Cultural Association, an organization of Chinese residents in Brazil, gave a reception in honour of Rong Yiren, president and general manager of the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation, and his wife in the National Club of Sao Paulo yesterday evening.

More than 300 Chinese residents in Sao Paulo and other parts of Brazil were present on the occasion. Some Chinese residents in Paraguay made a special trip to Sao Paulo to attend the reception.

Rong Yiren arrived in Brasilia on September 12 at the head of a Chinese delegation at the invitation of the Brazilian Government for a good-will visit to the country. The Chinese guests came to the industrial city of Sao Paulo on September 16.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK231046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The First Major Matter"]

[Text] Following the triumphant close of the historic 12th CPC National Congress, the task for the whole party is to unite with the people of all nationalities throughoout the country to firmly implement the guidelines set forth by the congress and to strive to accomplish the program and targets put forth by the congress. A very important item of work at present is to seriously organize the whole party to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. As pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, party committees at all levels must strive to carry out this study conscientiously by taking it as the first major matter after the close of the 12th CPC Congress.

Why should this study be taken as the first major matter? The reason is that only through study can the whole party achieve unity in thinking and guarantee implementation of the principles and tasks laid down by the 12th CPC Congress. The documents of the 12th CPC Congress are brilliant Marxist documents, having very rich and very profound contents. In his opening speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively outlined the historical position of the 12th CPC Congress, the most essential experience of the Chinese revolution and modernization, the three major tasks for the 1980's and the four items of work which must be firmly grasped for a long time in the future. The program and various principles and policies put forth in the report by the CPC Central Committee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization have fully affirmed the correct line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and replenished it with rich contents. In the report the expositions on the strategic target, key points and steps and the series of correct principles regarding economic construction, on the socialist spiritual civilization as an important characteristic of socialism, on the relationship between the development of spiritual civilization and the development of material civilization and on the relationship between cultural development and ideological development in the development of spiritual civilization, reflect our party's new understanding on socialism. The new party constitution is based on the profound summing-up of both the positive and negative experiences in the party's activities, not only restoring the merits of the party constitutions adopted by the Seventh and Eighty CPC Congresses, but also making major new developments. Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, Comrade Chen Yun's speech and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing speech expounded the important problems. The documents of the 12th CPC Congress, especially the several major ones, are a summary of historical experience and a crystallization of collective wisdom. These documents reflect that our party's understanding of the national conditions and the laws of socialist construction in China have reached a new high and that our party's effort to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities in China has also reached a new high.

The CPC Central Committee has approved and transmitted the arrangements made by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee for studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. The study is scheduled to be carried out to the end of June next year. All comrades who have a good reading ability, and especially party members and cadres, should read the documents carefully and thoroughly. They should read them paragraph by paragraph, do some hard thinking and study them repeatedly. They should not just scan them and stop after accumulating a little knowledge about them. Reading the major documents once or twice is not enough. They should be read many times. To deepen their understanding of the documents, our comrades might study in conjunction with some related writings by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong and the important documents published since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including some of the works by the central leading comrades. Discussion should be organized appropraitely to help comrades exchange their thoughts and views so that they can learn from each other and make up for each other's deficiencies.

However, only when all comrades have seriously studied the documents can they profit from the discussions. In the discussions, they should pay attention to producing good results, refrain from going through the motions and not rush through the discussions by talking about matters having nothing to do with the documents.

The study of the documents must be linked with realities. First, it should be linked with actual ideological conditions, so as to correctly understand the basic guidelines of the documents and achieve unity in thinking on the basis of the program, principles and policies put forth by the 12th CPC Congress. Second, the measures and methods for implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress should be studied in light of actual work conditions and the conditions of a region, department or unit. As demanded by the CPC Central Committee, we should first grasp the basic guidelines of the documents and solve the problems in our work in light of the conditions in our locality, department or unit. We must initiate a good style of study in the party. That is to say, we must study the documents seriously and realistically, have a good grasp of the guidelines of the documents and really raise the level of our thinking and work.

Party committees at all levels must arrange and organize this study drive. They must well organize the study not only for party members, but also for the broad masses of people, so as to make the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress known to every household and every person. Of course, the stress still has to be placed on study by party members, in particular study by the leading cadres at and above the county level. Some specific requirements for study may be formulated according to the specific conditions of their own regions and departments. Only those things which have a bearing on the documents should be added. Party organizations at various levels do not have to wait for the directives to be conveyed level by level. Instead, they should give full play to their own initiative and promote the study in good time.

In emphasizing that study must be promoted as a matter of first priority, we certainly do not mean that other work should be set aside. In fact, study can never replace other work, but should efficiently push it forward. Economic work should never be slowed down. Other work, such as structural reform and system reform, the move to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, and so on, must be carried out more thoroughly. By conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, the vast number of our cadres and the broad masses of the people will be able to greatly deepen their understanding of the party's program of struggle, improve their ideological consciousness, strengthen their confidence in our cause, and thus more effectively fulfill various current tasks. For the vast number of our party members, this study drive is actually an ideological preparation for the rectification of the party to be carried out in the latter half of next year.

Reviewing history, in retrospect, we find that the line laid down at the Eighth CPC Congress was correct. However, since the party did not make adequate ideological preparations for carrying out socialist construction in a comprehensive way, and the comrades within the party, in particular the leading core of the party, did not reach unanimity in their understanding of the line and guiding principles put forth at the eighth congress, our party failed later to adhere to these lines and principles in practice. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some regions and departments did not do their best, or even wavered in implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session. The important cause contributing to this was their failure to conscientiously study and understand the documents of the third plenary session. This was really a profound lesson. This time, our whole party, first of all the party's high- and middle-level cadres, must definitely understand and adhere to the fundamental spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, highly, conscientiously and unswervingly carry out the program, principles and policies laid down by the 12th CPC Congress, avoid being affected by some apparent phenomena and temporary factors, get rid of all disruptions caused by either "leftist" or rightist wrong ideological trends, keep all our work on the right track laid down by the 12th CPC Congress, and thus, conscientiously create a new situation in socialist modernization construction.

PRIVATELY RUN INDUSTRY SEEN AS 'INDISPENSABLE'

HK240753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Let Privately Run Industry Flourish"]

[Text] Privately run industry is an important component of our country's national economy and an indispensable link in the chain of commodity production and circulation. It consists of various sectors dealing with grain, edible oil, meat, poultry, egg-product processing, pastry and candy, dairy products, food seasonings, garments, shoes, hats, business machines, coal products' processing and medicine. They are closely related to the people's daily lives. As the saying goes, firewood, rice, edible oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea are the seven things which we cannot do without in our daily lives. These things are put into the market after being processed by privately run industry. For a long time, the masses of workers and staff members who engaged in the privately run industry have done a great deal of arduous work to replenish the market supply and satisfy the people's needs in their daily lives. They have submitted to the state a considerable amount of accumulation (taxes) every year.

However, the present situation in the privately run industry does not adequately suit its important role in the national economy. The privately run factories are in a difficult situation, being burdened with the problems of having limited space, outdated equipment, backward technology and inadequate capital funds and technical forces.

To develop privately run industry, the leaders and relevant departments at all levels must fully understand its important position and role in the national economy and adopt effective methods to support it in accordance with the party's policies. At present, special attention should be paid to helping privately run industry overcome its difficulties in developing production, and essential conditions should be created for developing industrial enterprises. The CPC Central Committee pointed out long ago: "It is necessary to adopt the method of assuming financial responsibility and the self-supporting method to prop up this industry." The experiences of the leaderships of Hunan's Jinshi Municipality and Changde Prefecture in paying close attention to the privately run industry and propping up the candy and pastry factory deserves to be studied by other localities. However, up to the present time, many localities have not seriously implemented the CPC Central Committee's policy of propping up the privately run industry. Many people just confine their scope of vision to the "retention of a portion of profits" of an enterprise and try in every possible way to share its profits and squeeze all "fat" out of the privately run industry. As a result, nothing will be achieved because capital funds are not pooled together. An ancient saying goes: "To make profit, we must first make an investment." Hunan's Jinshi Municipality actively props up the privately run industry, allows the enterprises to retain the greatest possible portion of profits, and gives them more power to make decisions so that they can build up their strength and make some achievements within a short period of time. This benefits both the state and the enterprises. The privately run industry needs a small investment, produces results quickly and has much accumulation. It can produce relatively good results in a short period of time if it is propped up according to the correct policy.

To develop privately run industry, the industrial enterprises must work hard. The masses of workers and staff members engaged in privately run industry must have high aspirations to eliminate the backwardness of the enterprises and build socialism and should not wait passively and simply ask for state aid. We advocate the practice of creating a new situation and opening bright prospects by working with our hands and displaying our wisdom.

The conditions of privately run industry vary in thousands of ways. Some enterprises make very little profit. Some even deliberately suffer losses, as required by the policies, so that they cannot support themselves. These enterprises must be aided by means of state investment and subsidy and bank loans according to the state policies and in light of their actual conditions. In the future, a flexible policy should be adopted for the privately run sundry food industry so as to bring the role of this industry into full play as an economic lever and readjust its output according to the market demand. This will help enliven privately run industry as a whole.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE 20TH MEETING OPENS

OW240402 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 20th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee opened this morning at the CPPCC National Committee Auditorium.

The major items on the meeting's agenda are to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to decide on the date of the 5th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee.

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over today's plenary meeting. He reported on the spectacular success of the 12th CPC National Congress and his own experience at the congress.

Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, He Changgong, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, attended today's meeting.

MORE FOREIGN LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO HU

Algerian, Zimbabwe Leaders

OW222120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received congratulatory messages from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

President Chadli, who is also secretary-general of the party of the National Liberation Front, greeted Hu Yaobang on his becoming the general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Chadli said in his message that he was fully convinced that "under your correct leadership, the great Chinese people will surely achieve greater successes in the path of developing economy and improving living conditions."

Prime Minister Mugabe, who is also president of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] (Patriotic Front), congratulated Hu Yaobang on his election as the general secretary and extended tribute and good wishes to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in his own name and on behalf of the ZANU.

French Communist Party (M-L)

OW191557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), received Saturday a congratulatory letter from the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, on his being elected general secretary. The letter expresses the confidence that the CPC, under the leadership of Comrade Hu Yaobang, the Central Committee and other bodies elected at the 12th national congress, and with the efforts of all its cadres and members, will successfully attain the grant goal set by the 12th national congress to turn China into a modern socialist country with highly-developed civilization and democracy, oppose hegemonism, uphold world peace and advance the progressive cause of mankind.

PLA NAVY PUBLICIZES PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW230951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA) -- Many work groups from the PLA Navy, led by over 100 cadres from divisional units and above, have gone to offshore islands, naval vessels, military ports and outposts to publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and guide the broad masses of cadres and fighters at the grassroots units to comprehend the guidelines set by the congress and work hard to create a new situation for naval development.

Their methods include:

1. In addition to organizing the cadres and fighters to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, these work groups also guide them to compare the 12th and the 7th CPC Congresses and understand that the 12th CPC Congress is equally important in CPC history. Now cadres and fighters understand that the 7th CPC Congress laid the foundation for seizing the nationwide victory, while the 12th CPC Congress has charted the correct course, strategic steps and policies for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

2. While helping grassroots units to thoroughly comprehend the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, these work groups pay special attention to educating and reforming people with communist ideology. To deal with the situation that a small number of comrades in the navy have been influenced by society's view that communism is but a "dim illusion," they guide everybody to study such relevant theoretical works as "The Communist Manifesto," "The Struggle in Jianggang Mountain" and "On New Democracy," as well as the history of social development, thus helping everybody understand, from a theoretical point of view, the inevitability and arduousness of realizing a communist society, clearly understand the relationship between a communist society and the communist movement and reaffirm their determination to struggle for communism during their entire lives.

3. Integrate theory with practice. To correct the misconceptions of some comrades who maintain that realizing the strategic goal is the duty of higher authority and the civilian departments and has very little to do with themselves, these comrades are helped to understand the PLA's heavy responsibilities in the struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the relationship between the country's industrial and agricultural development and the modernization of the armed forces. Now these comrades understand that all general tasks, principles and policies put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress are closely related to the armed forces, and heighten their sense of responsibility in implementing the guidelines of the party congress.

EARLY RICE COLLECTION, QUOTAS EXCEEDED

OW180822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September (XINHUA) -- China has topped the quota for the collection and purchase of early rice, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

As of September 10, the ministry said, ten of the 13 major early rice producing provinces, municipality and autonomous region in southern China exceeded their quotas for state tax in kind and purchase by an average of 3.9 percent.

Among them, Fujian and Hubei Provinces both surpassed their targets by 20 percent, Hunan Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region by ten percent, and Jiangxi Province by six percent.

China's early rice output grew by 1.5 million tons this year above that of last year, hitting an all-time high, despite a decrease in hectarage planted to the crop and heavy rains and waterlogging.

The good harvest is due to the establishment of the job responsibility system and popularization of agro-techniques.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS

OW231743 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Pei Lisheng, vice-chairman of the 1.1 million strong National Association for Science and Technology, outlined the tasks for the coming year.

In his work report to the second national committee meeting today, he said the association will organize surveys and discussions of major coal center construction projects, tropical agricultural development of Hainan Island and utilization of water resources in north China.

One of the prime tasks of the association is to work as a link between the party and intellectuals, especially middle-aged scientists, who can best contribute to the nation's modernization, he said.

Reviewing the association's work in the past two years, Pei Lisheng said, discussions have been held on agricultural modernization of China's dry northwest, the hilly areas in tropical and subtropical zones, Hainan Island and the North China Plain. Information has been provided for planners and policy-makers and more than 600 proposals made for energy use, exploration, exploitation and conservation, communications and transport, soil use and family planning.

The vice-chairman cited mathematician Hua Luogeng and several dozen specialists who proposed new Anhui Province coal mines open two years ahead of schedule, thus making possible production of more than 80 million extra tons of coal.

The association now has 106 national branches specializing in natural sciences, which publish more than 300 academic journals. Pei Lisheng called on all branches to integrate engineering, medical and agricultural sciences with management and economy in order to raise efficiency and develop production.

He said the association has established relations with more than 100 science organizations in more than 30 countries and regions, and plans to expand those exchanges in subjects linked with China's economic construction.

YUAN BAOHUA SPEAKS AT METROLOGY SYMPOSIUM

OW220935 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- A national symposium on metrological work of factories, mines and other enterprises ended here today with the State Bureau of Weights and Measures awarding the title of "advanced unit in metrology" and other citations to 90 factories, mines and other enterprises. The units had been recommended by the metrological and industrial departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Attaching great importance to metrological work, these enterprises units have regarded metrology as an important means to strengthen modern management and improve economic results. They have set up metrological work organizations and trained the necessary personnel.

The symposium was addressed today by Vice Minister Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission. He said that metrology is an important part of the technology of factories, mines and other enterprises. It plays a great role in perfecting our economic responsibility systems, in improving enterprise management and overall planning, and in ensuring quality control and economic calculations and thereby raising our enterprises' economic efficiency. He urged the various departments concerned and the economic committees at all levels to attach importance to metrology and to give full play to the role of metrological work units.

The 7-day national symposium was jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission. The participating factories, mines and other enterprises exchanged their experiences in metrological work and deliberated on a number of questions on how to improve this work in the future.

HU QIAOMU SENDS WREATH TO MEMORIAL MEETING

OW200841 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for renowned Chinese historian Prof Xie Guozhen was held at Babaoshan in Beijing on 14 September.

Attending the meeting were Ma Hong, Mei Yi, Huan Xiang, Ye Shengtao, Yin Da, Wang Li, Lu Shuxiang, Li Shu, Deng Guangming, Tang Tao, Zhao Xun, Su Shaozhi, Qi Gong, Zhou Shaoliang and others, totaling some 300 persons.

Wreaths and elegiac couplets were sent by Comrades Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun and Li Yimeng and many of his friends in university and academic circles.

Yin Da, director of the Institute of History under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered the eulogy, reviewing Prof Xie Guozhen's teaching career and research in history, totaling more than 50 years.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

HK200834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]: "Build a High Level of Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, convened recently, have in particular emphasized that we must build a high level of socialist democracy.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has regarded the building of a high level of socialist democracy as an important target. Our party and state have not only attached great importance to developing the people's democracy in running state affairs and looking after their economic, cultural and social life, but have also paid close attention to developing democracy in basic-level organizations, namely in developing democracy in various enterprises and undertakings and in developing the masses' autonomy in their general social life to gradually realize the people's direct democracy. Consummating and developing democracy in state organs or power are very important. But democracy in basic-level organizations is the foundation of socialist democracy. Without consummating and developing democracy in basic-level organizations, it is impossible to consummate and develop democracy in state organs of power. Therefore, we will carry out democratic management after state-run enterprises have exercised the system of staff's and workers' congresses and collective enterprises at the city and town levels and the people's communes have adopted the system of laborers' meetings or congresses according to their own specific conditions. In order to bring about more order, article 113 of the draft of the revised constitution particularly clarifies the legal status of neighborhood committees and villagers' committees which act as the masses' autonomous organizations at the city and town levels. It also explains their nature, tasks and power in protecting to a large extent the masses' autonomy and in further realizing direct democracy.

Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are closely related. They consolidate the socialist economic base and bring forward the socialist economy. In other words, they are a means, not an aim. But as far as their relations are concerned, democracy is an aim, and the legal system is a means to protect democracy. The legal system must be based on democracy, and democracy needs the protection of the legal system. We can say that without the socialist legal system, there would be no socialist democracy; and for the socialist legal system to be thoroughly effective, we must rely on the democratic strength of the people. Therefore, democracy is the starting point as well as the end result. Because of this, when building socialist democracy we must at the same time perfect the socialist legal system and closely combine the building of socialist democracy with the building of the socialist legal system to systemize and legalize socialist democracy.

By systemizing and legalizing socialist democracy, we are by no means restricting democracy. On the contrary, we are protecting it. Specific examples are as follows: 1) The constitution and law clearly provide that the democratic rights enjoyed by the people, who are the masters of the country, enable them to understand what democratic rights they should and should not exercise. The purpose of clarifying the sphere of democratic rights in the constitution and law is to affirm and fully protect democratic rights. 2) The constitution and law clarify how the people should exercise their democratic rights. All power in China belongs to the people. But it does not mean that every citizen can exercise all this power. They exercise certain power through various means and forms and by appropriate procedures. For instance, the organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the people's congresses at various levels in the localities. These congresses exercise state power on behalf of the people. In basic-level economic organizations, the staff and workers can directly exercise their democratic rights. In basic-level autonomous organizations of the masses, the people can have even more opportunities to directly exercise their democratic rights. As to exercising other democratic rights, certain procedures are also necessary. This does not restrict the people from exercising their power, but guarantees the people the right to normally and effectively exercise their power. 3) The constitution and law also clarify measures for protecting the people's democratic rights. Every citizen must abide by the principle of rights being identical to duties. Every citizen enjoys the rights provided in the constitution and law, and at the same time is dutybound to observe the constitution and law. When exercising his rights, a citizen must not do anything harmful to the interests of the state, society or the collective or to the legitimate rights of other citizens. Only when every citizen abides by this principle can we build stable and excellent order and create conditions for all citizens to enjoy and exercise their democratic rights. Otherwise, the people's democratic rights will be infringed upon, and individual democratic rights cannot be protected.

In the 6 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have achieved great success in developing socialist democracy and in perfecting the socialist legal system. But viewed from the angle of various socialist democratic systems and lives, we have not done nearly enough. In legislation, we have done quite a lot of work and achieved great success. But some urgent legal provisions have not been formulated. On the other hand, some legal provisions which have been formulated are not perfect and are not appropriate enough. We are not strict and energetic enough in enforcing the law. The concept of a weak legal system can still be commonly found among the masses and ordinary and leading cadres. In short, the systemization and legalization of democracy need be further perfected.

How should we speed up the systemization and legalization of democracy and further perfect our socialist legal system? Strong measures must be adopted in respect to legislation, law enforcement and the education of the people on obeying the law, so as to make our work more effective. But in comparing the building of our socialist legal system to various links of our work, we know that doing a good job in enforcing the law is the most important. Because if we want to systemize and legalize democracy, we must first have the "law to act according to." If "we have the law, but we do not act according to it, or do not execute it strictly, or do not deal with those who violate the law," then it will be the same as having no law, and even if we have sufficient and good legal provisions, we will not be able to speed up the systemization and legalization of democracy. The problem now is not that we do not have the law to act according to. It is that we have the law, but we do not act according to it or we do not strictly execute it. This problem needs an immediate solution. How should we solve this problem? The crux is that we must strengthen the contingent and perfect the organs for executing the law. At present, one outstanding problem is that the contingent for executing the law is not suited for developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system.

The contingent for executing the law is not only short of personnel, but is also of low quality. Some members have not undergone any professional training or education. Their legal knowledge and ability to handle cases are poor. They cannot correctly execute the law. Some of them are even impure in politics and style. So such a contingent must be reorganized. Without a legal executive contingent, which is politically strong and ideologically good and which has professional knowledge and working ability, the systemization and legalization of democracy will come to nothing.

Finally we must point out that the building of socialist democracy and the perfecting of the socialist legal system must be carried out under the leadership of the party. Therefore, we must not only strengthen but must also improve party leadership. The party should not overlook the systemization and legalization of democracy, or give up its leadership. But it should not exercise its leadership through issuing orders, nor should it monpolize everything. Correct leadership is leadership in ideology and politics and in principles and policies. It must be able to decide on major and important policies and to allocate and supervise cadres. Being unable to distinguish party work from government work means being unable to exercise correct leadership. In fact, such leadership confuses the work of the party with the work of vocational institutions. It not only hinders vocational institutions from independently and effectively carrying out their work, but also makes it difficult for party committees to have sufficient time to know the situation well, to study policies and law, to examine the implementation of policies and law, or to strengthen the political and ideological work of the cadres and masses in and outside the party. In this situation, party leadership will be weakened.

What is more important is that party organizations at all levels and every party member, particularly every leading cadre, must serve as an example and strictly protect the legal system and observe the constitution and law. If the party itself does not protect the legal system, how can it require legal executive organs and the people to protect the legal system? The leadership exercised by the party over the state and the people is political leadership. The party can suggest that state organs or power formulate the law, but it cannot order them to do so. Once a law is passed, party organizations, together with all state institutions and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social bodies and all enterprising organizations, must strictly abide by it. As pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China": "Like other social organizations, party organizations at all levels must carry out their activities within the framework of the constitution and law." Of course, the law which has been formulated is not eternal. Following political, economic and social development and changes, it can be revised, supplemented or even abolished. But this must be carried out by state organs of power through legal proceedings, and cannot be dealt with at will. If the law is not revised or abolished, it must be observed. A Communist Party member is an element among the people. He is not a "special citizen" who stands out from the people or lords it over the people. He has no privilege that goes beyond the constitution and law. When a party member violates the law, besides being punished according to party discipline, he will be dealt with according to law like any other person who violates the law.

REN ZHONGYI REPORTS ON CONGRESS TO GUANGDONG CPC

HK231047 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting at the Dr Sun Yat-sen memorial hall yesterday morning to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a report at the meeting. More than 5,000 people attended the meeting. Present at the meeting were provincial CPC committee secretaries Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Guo Rongchang, Wang De, and Yin Linping; members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; and members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection who were staying in Guangzhou. Also present at the meeting were all comrades participating in the provincial three-level cadre meeting held by the provincial CPC committee to convey and study the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress; the responsible comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial military district; party members holding responsible posts at and above the level of provincial organ, department, committee, bureau and office; and all comrades participating in the Guangzhou municipal meeting of cadres and meeting on propaganda work. In additon, the responsible people of provincial and municipal organs of various democratic parties and nonparty personages also attended the meeting as visitors.

Comrade Wang Quanguo presided over the meeting. Comrade Ren Zhongyi presented to the participants the progress of the 12th CPC Congress based on the activities of the Guangdong delegation, and conveyed the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. He appealed to the party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the province to units as one, make unremitting efforts, and especially, uphold all correct guidelines laid down at the 12th CPC Congress, and oppose all leftist and rightist wrong tendencies which go against the above guidelines, so as to fulfill the magnificent program and all tasks put forth by the 12th CPC Congress. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also demanded that all regions and all units conscientiously convey and study the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, thoroughly understand the spiritual essence of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and work out specific and feasible goals, requirements and measures in light of the actual conditions of their own regions and units and by summing up ideas from the vast number of party members and masses, unite with them and lead them to strive together for the magnificent tasks put forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

During the meeting, Comrades Liang Lingguang, Yin Linping and Fan Xixian, respectively, conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech to the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech to the first meeting of the Central Advisory Commission and Comrade Chen Yun's speech to the first meeting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT PARTY MEETING

SK231133 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee ceremoniously held a meeting of party-member cadres at the Nei Monggol gymnasium on the morning of 21 September to relay the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. Attending the meeting were the regional and Hohhot municipal party, government, army and CPPCC committee office cadres, totalling 1,000 persons. Responsible persons of the regional and Hohhot municipal party, government, army and CPPCC committees including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Zhang Pengtu, Li Wen, Bu He, Shen Xinfa, Peng Mengyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, (Chu He), (Luo Junqing), Cai Ying, Zhang Debin and Kui Bi as well as Hohhot delegates to the 12th party congress attended the meeting. Comrade Wang Duo presided over the meeting.

Comrade Zhou Hui elaborated on the historic significance of the 12th party congress and explained and publicized the basic guidelines and emphases of the congress documents at the meeting. Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Ting Mao and Kong Fei separately introduced the grand occasion of the congress and relayed the important speeches by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

Comrade Zhou Hui urged all party-member cadres to deeply understand the basic guidelines of the congress documents by proceeding from a study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address. He said: The opening address is a general program and guiding ideology of the 12th party congress. There are two points in the opening address that give the people a profound education: First, we must have the passionate nature of a Communist Party member. We must gain a position among the advanced ranks of the world, guard against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and [words indistinct]. Second, we must have a study spirit, revive the party's fine traditions, begin all things from the actual situation and find a Chinese-style socialist road. These two points are very important. They are a highly condensed, precious summary of our party's experiences and lessons gained through years of successes and failures.

Comrade Zhou Hui emphatically pointed out: We must lay stress on studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and make new contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and in speeding up the four modernizations. Efforts must be made to strengthen the building of the party in accordance with the demands of the new party constitution and to strive to be qualified Communist Party members in the new period. We must always bear in mind the teachings of the two veterans -- Comrade Ye Yianying and Chen Yun -- and do a good job in promoting cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old by keeping abreast of the development of the current situation. These have a vital bearing on the prosperity of our party and state and on the success and failure of our great socialist cause and are crucial to whether we can achieve the fighting program defined at the 12th party congress. After this congress, many veteran cadres who have worked hard for the party's cause for decades and have made valuable contributions will retreat from leading posts at all levels and a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who are in their prime and have both ability and political integrity will assume leading posts at all levels to hand down from generation to generation the revolutionary cause defended by the veterans.

Comrade Wang Duo offered some concrete suggestions on studying and implementing the document guidelines of the 12th party congress throughout the region at the end of the meeting.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS BICYCLE PLANT

SK231154 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, visited Tianjin bicycle plant on the morning of 22 September and held a forum of cadres to discuss their personal experience in studying the documents of the 12th party congress. Comrade Chen Weida visited the bicycle plant's forging. [words indistinct], electroplating and bicycle framework workshops as well as the bicycle performance testing section to ascertain the production situation and the quality of bicycles.

Meeting a female worker at the bicycle framework shop, we asked: Have you studied the documents of the 12th party congress? The female worker replied: Yes, I have. We have also held discussions. Comrade Chen Weida then asked: Do you have confidence in fulfilling what has been set forth at the 12th party congress that we must strive to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century as compared with that of 1980? The female worker replied: I have confidence in this. It will certainly be fulfilled.

Comrade Chen Weida also invited workship directors, party branch secretaries and cadres of various sections to the plant to discuss their personal experience in studying the documents of the 12th party congress. Comrade Chen Weida said: Through studying the congress documents, we have enhanced our understanding and boosted our work enthusiasm. What shall Tianjin do if the whole country strives to quadruple its national economy? The municipal CCP committee assumes that Tianjin Municipality must achieve a more than quadruple increase. We have worked out accounts and maintain that this is possible. What must be rely on if we want to achieve a quadruple increase in the national economy? We must rely on innovations and advanced science and technology. We must have a correct technological line.

Your plant has a good foundation and has made great achievements. Since you have to fulfill a higher demand, you must not be content with past achievements. Efforts must be made to do a solid job in applying advanced technology, modifying equipment, improving technology, planting training and improving the cultural and technological levels of young staff members and workers to enable them to meet the requirements of industrial technological development.

Exportation is a key issue. We must create conditions for exportation to meet the needs of foreign markets.

We must pay great attention to conserve energy, show concern for the livelihood of staff and workers. So long as we adopt a series of effective measures, we can have a firm foundation for achieving a quadruple increase.

Comrade Chen Weida said in conclusion: I hope the hovering pigeons will fly over the five continents and the whole world.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU RELAYS CONGRESS' GUIDELINES

SK240604 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provisional party committee of subordinate organs under the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a meeting of party members and cadres at the auditorium of the provincial guest house on the morning of 22 September to relay the 12th national party congress guidelines.

Attending the meeting were party-member leaders from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible comrades from various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, over 2,500 persons in all.

The supplementary congregation site of the meeting was set up at the provincial CPC committee's auditorium. Comrade Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade, Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, first relayed the 12th national party congress guidelines. Comrade Qiang Xiacchu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, relayed the spirit of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and gave his personal impressions.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu made a comparison between the 7th and 12th national party congresses. He stated: Although the two congresses were held in different eras and assumed different tasks, they have several points in common. For example, the seventh national party congress was held in the wake of liquidating the third leftist opportunist military line headed by Wang Ming, and the 12th national party congress was held on the basis of bringing order out of the 10-year chaos. Prior to the seventh national party congress, there was a turning point at the Zunyi meeting and there was also a turning point at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee before the 12th national party congress. Laying an organizational foundation for the seventh party congress was the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party, which was concluded in conducting ideological education and workstyle rectification throughout the party, and laying a solid foundation for the 12th party congress was the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the PRC's founding, which was concluded through discussions on the criterion for testing truth and bringing order out of chaos and clarifying the demarcation line between right and wrong and between merit and demerit developed over the past 30 years. Meanwhile, following the seventh party congress, the party led the people across the country to successfully fight in the war of resistance against Japan and in the liberation war and to establish the PRC. The strategic goal set forth at the 12th national party congress is also of the grand character of seeking truth from facts. Only by unswervingly and indomitably bringing our most initiative and creative power into full play can we certainly create a new situation of socialist modernization and will our grand goal be completely possible to be carried out.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stressed: Following the 12th national party congress, our first important task is to earnestly organize all party members to study the 12th national party congress' documents and to whip up an upsurge in studying these documents. Leading organs and party member cadres should set examples in studying and implementing the 12th party congress' guidelines. Units which has delegates to the 12th national party congress should take the lead in the study campaign. Organs, enterprises and establishments and schools whose conditions permit should conduct rotational training work by holding short-term classes.

Rural areas should first disseminate the 12th party congress' guidelines, assemble the people for training this winter to enable them to further study these documents and draw up work plans for 1983 or for a long period to come by integrating studying activities with summing-up work.

In studying these documents, we first should strive to master the basic guideline of these documents and integrate document study with study of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in an effort to heighten our understanding and unify our thinking. On this basis, we should pay attention to the actual situation and solve existing problems as far as possible so as to enable the study campaign to be the motive power in advancing various work. Efforts should be made to carry out study activities from the easy to the difficult and from both a near and a long-term outlook and apply the congress guidelines to both general affairs and specific cases. Under no circumstance should we carry out the study campaign in a phrase-mongering manner. We should truly obtain confidence from the congress' guidelines to promote current work, to guide or develop work and to draw up long-term work plans. We should work out ways to create a new situation of socialist modernization in our province, our areas and our units and ways to advance in direction set forth by the 12th national party congress.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS SPORTS MEET

SK240528 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The ninth Jilin provincial sports meet which is the province's largest in terms of events and scale opened this morning at Changchun (Nanying) Stadium

Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress, people's government and CPPCC committee and leading comrades of PLA units which are stationed in Changchun and subordinate to the provincial military district, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, (Zhao Xiu), Yu Lin, Ye Ke. Zhang Shiying, Song Jiehan, Liu Jingzhi and Liu Yunzhao.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ATTENDS COMMENDATION RALLY

SK240525 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarian 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The 6-day rally sponsored by the Qinghai Provincial Military District to commend army units and militia advanced in building socialist spiritual civilization concluded yesterday. Attending the closing ceremony were provincial party and government leaders, including Liang Buting, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin and Ma Wanli; provincial military district leaders, including Wu Shengrong and Wang Wenying; and Zhang Rusan, deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units.

The rally commended 332 advanced units and individuals and named 9 advanced pacesetting units and 16 advanced pacesetting individuals. They were awarded citations for first, second and third class merit.

Seventeen units and 18 advanced individuals introduced their experiences in promoting spiritual civilization. Having earnestly studied the guidelines of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, the participants further enhanced their communist beliefs and more clearly understood the strategic significance of building socialist spiritual civilization. They were determined to work diligently and in a down-to-earth manner at their work posts and to strive to fulfill the grand objective set at the 12th CPC Congress. In conformity with the actual situation in our province, they offered letters proposing the launching of a campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization among government offices and army units and launching a campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization among the militia.

XINJIANG CPC MEETING DELEGATES DISCUSS CONGRESS

HK230841 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the basis of conscientiously studying the 12th party congress documents, representatives of all nationalities who are now attending the three-level cadre meeting of the regional CPC committee began group discussions today.

During the discussions, Fu Wen, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee, said: The 12th party congress is the most important meeting since the 7th congress and is a new milestone in our party's history. The 7th congress summed up both the positive and negative experiences gained in the development of China's democratic revolution in the last 20 years or more and formulated a correct program and line and correct principles and policies. Under the guidance of the 7th congress line, the whole party and the people of all nationalities, with 3 years and more of effort, overthrew the three mountains and fulfilled the tasks of the new democratic revolution. The 12th party congress has scientifically summed up both the positive and negative experiences gained in China's socialist revolution and construction in the last 30 years or more since liberation. In particular, through practices which have been tested since the third plenary session, it has formulated a complete program, line, principles and policies which are completely suited to China's practical situation. This program, line, principles and policies are absolutely correct. The new party Central Committee elected at the 12th congress is entirely reliable. Now we must arouse the enthusiasm of leading cadres at various levels to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in accordance with the program and goal set forth by the 12th congress.

Speaking at the discussion, Janabil, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: The 12th party congress is a meeting of far-reaching significance and important influence in our party's history and is also a meeting of unity and victory with full democracy. I had participated in the 10th, 11th and 12th party congresses, but the 12th congress has educated and inspired me the most. The 10th congress, under the control of Jiang Qing and her like, trod on the party's democracy. The line laid down at the meeting was completely wrong and was a product of "leftist" mistakes. The 11th congress held in 1977 announced the end of the "Cultural Revolution" and reaffirmed the task of building a modern socialist state, thus playing a positive role in mobilizing the masses.

However, it still approved of the erroneous theories of the "Cultural Revolution" and also the principal leading comrade in the party Central Committee at the time continued to persist in the "two whatevers." Thus many people hesitated at the crossroads of truth and falsehood. It was the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that thoroughly shattered the heavy chains imposed by protracted "leftist" mistakes, set right the guiding ideology of the party and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, thus effecting a new change in the work of the whole party. The recent 12th congress has consolidated and developed the successes of the third plenary session. The line, principles and policies formulated by the 12th congress have improved and developed the correct line which was carried out since the third plenary session. They are more practical guidelines for the whole party and the people of all nationalities.

Taking his turn to speak at the discussions, Qi Chengde, deputy secretary of discipline inspection commission of the regional CPC committee, said: I became a party member after its sixth congress. Since then, I have witnessed six party congresses. From my experience, I believe that the 7th and 12th congresses were the two best in our party's history. Like the 7th congress, which laid a foundation for the victory of China's new democratic revolution, the 12th congress has also laid a foundation for the victory of China's socialist modernization.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEVELOPS -- The total amount of state and Xinjiang regional investment in the capital construction of textile industry and their loans for technical tranformation in Xinjiang Region from 1979 to 1981 was some 77 million yuan, which was 1400 percent of the total amount from 1976 to 1978. The region mainly spent these funds on the expansion and reconstruction of the key enterprises, Xinjiang youth general woolen textile mill, Ili woolen textile mill and Shihezi 1 August cotton textile mill. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 82 HK]

XINJIANG PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES -- According to the Xinjiang regional statistical bureau's survey of 160 households of commune members in 16 counties in the region, in the first half of this year, each household's average cash income was some 471 yuan and the per capita income was some 82 yuan, which was some 26 yuan more than in the first half of last year. The average cash per capita expenses of the 160 households of commune members in the first half of this year was 39.42 percent more than in the first half of last year. The average per capita expenses on the means of production in the first half of this year was some 100 percent more than in the first half of last year. By the end of June, the 160 households of commune members had had some 21,000 yuan in cash on hand, their savings were some 13,000 yuan and the per capita cash in hand and savings were 23.45 and some 300 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year, respectively. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Sep 82 HK]

COVERAGE OF PRC, THATCHER TALKS ON HONG KONG

Deng to 'Take Over' Talks

HK240208 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[By Terry Cheng, in Beijing: "Deng To Take Over Our Case"]

[Excerpts] Chinese top leader Deng Xiaoping will take over the talks on the Hong Kong issue this morning with visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, after Beijing openly stated for the first time that it would regain Hong Kong's sovereignty.

The change of statesman at the negotiating table, though described by both sides as "nothing special" and "planned for a long time," was viewed by diplomatic observers in Beijing as suggesting that yesterday's talks were "not so smooth".

The switch to Mr Deng as head of the Chinese party today was disclosed soon after Premier Zhao Ziyang and Mrs Thatcher completed their first round of talks on the Hong Kong issue.

Both Chinese and British sides said the talks on Hong Kong were "conducted in a friendly atmosphere" and described them as "useful."

However, diplomatic observers in Beijing said the carry-over of discussions of the Hong Kong issue into the meeting of Mr Deng and Mrs Thatcher could be an indication that yesterday's talks were "not so smooth."

Both Chinese and British sides stressed that today's meeting was planned long ago and it was "nothing special".

A Chinese source said that Mr Deng handling the issue meant that China attached importance to Hong Kong.

A British source, refusing to say if the carry-over of discussions into today's meeting was a "good" or "bad" sign, commented that "it is important that we are talking and good progress has been made".

During yesterday's talks, the two sides spent two hours, which ended before noon, on the Hong Kong issue. In the first hour, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Zhao set out their respective governments position on the issue. They spent the second hour in discussions on it.

After the discussions, the two leaders spoke on further cooperation in the economic, technological and trading fields.

Both sides had the same team of officials who participated in Wednesday's talks on international issues, taking part in yesterday's talks.

It is expected that the same teams will take part in this morning's talks. However, the Chinese side will be headed by Mr Deng, who has just returned from accompanying North Korean President Kim Il-song in his Sichuan tour.

It was understood that in yesterday's talks, Hong Kong's sovereignty and administration problems had been raised. And a guarantee of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability had been made.

Sir Edward Youde, in his capacity as the governor of Hong Kong, had presented the views of Hong Kong people and Mrs Thatcher had spoken on the importance of Hong Kong.

It was also understood that both China and Britain had recognised the international implications that the Hong Kong issue might have.

On bilateral cooperation, the two sides had touched on the proposed Guangdong nuclear plant, British defence sales to China and British participation in China's off-shore oil exploration.

Liao C'engzhi Absent From Talks

HK240224 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 34

[Report by Victor Su, in Beijing]

[Excerpts] A Chinese official who was tipped to play a key role in talks on Hong Kong's future during Mrs Thatcher's visit is absent from the conference table because of a broken leg.

I learned yesterday that the director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Mr Liao Chengzhi is "confined."

He is understood to have broken his leg in a fall at his home soon before the vital talks began.

Mr Liao's inability to attend the talks was described by Chinese officials as "most regrettable."

His office encompasses matters relating to Hong Kong and Macao and he is regarded as a specialist and a spokesman on the subject of Hong Kong and China, as well as being a spokesman on the Taiwan reunification issue.

Mr Liao's absence from the opening round of talks on Wednesday was conspicuous.

Apart from being a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, he is a familiar face to many Hong Kong developers and businessmen who have visited Beijing in recent years to negotiate major projects.

Earlier this month, Mr Liao was elected to the Politburo when the 12th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held its first plenary session in Beijing.

As a result of his broken leg, Mr Liao has been forced to cancel other engagements including an official trip to Japan, after Mrs Thatcher's visit, as leader of a delegation.

A replacement leader for the delegation has been found.

Paper Assesses Talks

HK240304 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beijing Talks Off to a Fair Start"]

[Text] The talks on Hong Kong which got under way in Beijing yesterday between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, have produced nothing so far to cause concern, local headlines and broadcasts notwithstanding.

Mr Zhao's statement before meeting Mrs Thatcher broke no new ground and indeed his reference to sovereignty carried no time limit; rather he went into his meeting with an open mind and was concerned that when China did regain sovereignty special arrangements would be made to ensure that Hong Kong continued to be prosperous.

The share market's 25-point fall yesterday reflected the nervousness of some speculators but the August bloodbath was not repeated, showing that Hong Kong people are learning to make more cautious and critical assessments. This is as it should be for undoubtedly there are not going to be any clearcut solutions immediately and we are going to have to learn to live with uncertainty for some time. Hong Kong's social, economic and community life has to carry on normally.

As we have said before there are far more immediate concerns in the territory's economic performance this year. Businessmen are anxious to ensure that they will be ready to take advantage of any improvement in trade when the slow-moving dynamo of the American economy begins to pick up revs, as it surely will. While interest rates have dropped and inflation is falling, the business community is concerned about achieving higher growth rates.

And while we cannot be unhappy with a GDP growth rate this year of four per cent, it is in everyone's interest to get that figure back to seven and eight percent as soon as possible. That is going to be difficult in a year when international trade is slack, shipping is on its knees, real estate is sluggish, corporate profits are in many cases marking time and the share market is dithering.

These are problems which Hong Kong must be concerned about because our livelihood depends on growth. But the economy is not everything. We are today engaged in a new style of district administration and 35 percent of the registered urban voters yesterday went to the polls to vote. This was a satisfying first effort and shows local people are keen to play a greater part in the running of their own district.

In general, Hong Kong has no problem that is beyond solution and a city that has shown itself so innovative and so ready to accept change will be as ready to adapt to whatever the future holds. It is the British Government's desire to ensure that the well-being of the people -- and not just that of investors -- will be preserved. For without a contented, active, fully participating population there can be no investment or economic climate worth preserving.

FURTHER MEDIA DISCUSSION OF 1997 ISSUE

PAI HSING Journal

HK211235 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No. 32, 16 Sep 82 pp 3-5

[Article by Huang Chin-ming [7806 6930 2494]: "Hong Kong at its Historical Turning Point"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 July 1982, at the front gate of the Hong Kong office of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Shih Hui [Hong Kong film star], emerged from an attractive Mercedes Benz, with cameras flashing.

What was about to take place was not a golden disc [local music award] ceremony, but a much more important event. The participants arrived one after another. Among them were Fei Yi-min, head of the Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO office; Li Tsu-sung, head of the WEN WEI PO office; Huang Kuan-cheng, chairman of the China Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and Tang Ping-ta, its vice chairman. They were all either NPC delegates, or CPPCC delegates, from Hong Kong.

However, they did not look so important in comparison with a special guest.

Arrival of a VIP

From 1600-1800, the gate of XINHUA was locked. Except for a few correspondents from Hong Kong's leftist papers, no one could interview this distinguished guest.

This was a very important person in China's central authorities, who had come south on an important and secret mission. She was not only going to call a meeting here to discuss China's constitution, but was also going to convey the instructions of the central authorities to some major leftists in Hong Kong on the future of this city.

This important person was none other than Li Jianzhen, a 76-year-old veteran CPC member who had taken part in the Long March and is now a secretary in the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. She was recently elected a member to the Central Advisory Commission, and is very familiar with the affairs of Hong Kong and Macao.

Several people who are close to XINHUA revealed later that the decision of the CPC Central Committee had been clearly expounded: to regain China's sovereignty over Hong Kong, the main symbols of which are to replace the British governor with a Chinese one and flying the Chinese flag. [paragraph published in boldface]

Another well-informed source said that the discussion between China and Britain would focus on who will have the final say on deciding the governor. China's stand is clear and firm: No matter whether the governor, who will be a highly prestigious Chinese, is elected by citizens or appointed, the right of final appointment and removal must be held by the Chinese Government.

This can be regarded as a bottom line of the Chinese Government during the negotiations. Besides this basic program, this CPC Central Committee member also expounded the basic attitude and stand of the CPC Central Committee on handling the Hong Kong problem so that those people concerned can implement them well in Hong Kong.

Well-informed sources also revealed that there is still room for discussion on details about the political and economic affairs above this bottom line.

Over the past 2 or 3 months, the XINHUA staff have, through various formal or informal channels, tried to reveal this bottom line -- the national flag and governor -- to both Chinese and foreigners in academic and cultural circles. They have made it a principle for the coming negotiations.

No Concession to Britain Under the Bottom Line

The well-informed source pointed out that China would possibly force Britain to recognize that Hong Kong is a territory temporarily occupied by the British, so as to pave the road to negate the unequal treaty in a perfectly justifiable way and regain China's sovereignty.

More sources have confirmed this bottom line and almost unanimously point out that the policy of regaining China's political sovereignty over Hong Kong is unchangeable. However, the present economic system will be maintained, and the British will even get more economic benefits in the future. For example, the Hong Kong dollar notes will continue to be issued by the two British banks in this city.

Other sources even pointed out that China is also considering making concessions on the question of the national flag and allowing the new government to hang the present "Hong Kong flag" in the future, without the British emblem. Most of the present administrative systems will be maintained and senior expatriate civil servants can remain at their posts and receive the same pay.

No matter, Beijing's stand on appointing the governor is resolute and firm. Thus, China's attitude can be summed up as "regaining sovereignty, replacing the governor and maintaining prosperity."

A leftist source said that China is firm in this minimum program. If the British authorities do not agree with it, Hong Kong's future may be solved through placing it under the government of its native people.

It is natural to be prepared for the worst before political negotiations. According to well-informed sources, two offices have been set up in Beijing to study problems concerning Hong Kong's future. One is within the CPC Central Committee and the other is within the State Council. The latter, in particular, has made more concerte suggestions for the solution of the Hong Kong problem. It has also discussed various possible difficulties which may occur after China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong.

According to Beijing sources, the Chinese authorities in Beijing believe that about 10 percent of those people considered useful would leave Hong Kong as a result of its' gaining its sovereign right, and capital would also flow out, the rate of which was, however, not indicated.

Nevertheless, Beijing has always been optimistic on this question. A senior official in the Foreign Trade Ministry said that there is no need to worry about the problem. Contradictions are inevitable during the transition period. The Chinese authorities would not stop any person or capital from leaving Hong Kong. However, he believed that if Hong Kong continues to be a profitable place, it still will attract people and capital. Those who leave Hong Kong will surely return.

This foreign trade official, who keeps in touch with Hong Kong businessmen, said that of the many reasons for Hong Kong's prosperity, the diligence of the native people in Hong Kong's cannot be neglected. For this reason, even if 500,000 people were to leave Hong Kong, the majority who remain in this city would continue to play their due roles. The party, too, will also prove to be worthy of their expectations.

Concrete Plans for Administering Hong Kong's Affairs

This government official then listed several concrete plans for the future of Hong Kong, which showed that the State Council had paid serious attention to the Hong Kong issue. These plans include: [following five paragraphs published in boldface]

1. The political system will be changed. The British governor will be replaced by a Chinese governor. The legislative, administrative and other bureaus will be reorganized and replaced by the Hong Kong people's congress, which will be granted a higher degree of democracy.

2. With regard to government administrative organizations, the heads of various departments will be removed from office and all other administrative personnel will remain unchanged. Beijing will also select some capable cadres to take up relevant posts.

3. Referring to the legal system, the death sentence will possibly be restored against serious criminals. Other laws will remain unchanged. Political offenders will not be investigated and punished so that Hong Kong's stable political situation can be maintained.

4. Economically, Hong Kong will continue to be a free port and the Hong Kong dollar will continue to be an independent currency, unrelated to the renminbi.

5. In the cultural field, the principle of free airing of views will continue to be carried out and freedom of assembly, association and publication will be guaranteed. Of course, registration must be made when necessary. If Hong Kong residents want to go abroad to study, the government will make it easy and sign official passports for them. However, he said that Hong Kong's horse racing is an unhealthy colonial activity and will be banned.

He stressed that the CPC has confidence in successfully administering Hong Kong and hoped that the citizens of Hong Kong will also have faith in the party. He admitted that the CPC had made many mistakes and many people had thus lost their faith in it. At present, there are serious crises in people's faith, confidence and conviction. However, since the party is making efforts to improve itself, there is still hope under its leadership.

This firm belief was established on the reunification of China. This official said that on the question of reunification, Beijing had usually considered "solving the Taiwan problem before the Hong Kong one." But now, the Hong Kong and Macao issues have been given priority. This means that Hong Kong and Macao will play an exemplary role for Taiwan to show that prosperity can be maintained under the rule of the Chinese Government. It will help the Taiwan Government free its mind of apprehensions over the reunification and renew its cordial relations with the CPC.

Five Years Preparation and Five Years of Implementation

In order to reach this aim, he continued, for 5 years after the 12th Congress the CPC Central Committee will make detailed plans for regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong and, in the following 5 years, carry out these plans. At any rate, before 1997, no matter what form of government is to be established, the CPC is determined to bring Hong Kong under the domination of the 5-star flag.

It is said that this program had been widely accepted in the CPC Central Committee. Signs show that political factors will be given first priority in considering Hong Kong's future. According to the analysis of a leftist in Hong Kong, when discussing Hong Kong's future, most people in this city first consider economic factors. From the editorials of local newspapers to discussions between businessmen and citizens, foreign exchanges which Hong Kong have provided to China have always been mentioned -- they account for about 30-40 percent of China's foreign exchange income. This may be absolutely true. However, in the eyes of the Chinese leaders, "political factors" are more important than economic factors. This has often been neglected by the people of Hong Kong.

He said that if China were to decide not to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong, what could its leaders say after 1997 to the thousands upon thousands of minority nationality peoples in the autonomous regions? When foreign guests who visit China ask them about Hong Kong's position, what could they say to the world?

Informed sources also revealed that when Deng Xiaoping talked about Hong Kong's sovereignty while meeting some well-known Hong Kong personages in Beijing, he looked excited, saying that if this problem is not solved in this way, it will be irresponsible to history and to the millions upon millions of Chinese people.

China Resources Company Evaluates Possible Losses

According to someone who was received by a State Council official in charge of Hong Kong and Macao affairs, the proposition of regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong was personally made by Deng Xiaoping. Beijing has no intention of signing any contracts on either a lease, trust or joint administration. This was his impression during the interview.

A person who has information sources within the State Council also believes that the above-mentioned three forms of administration will in no way be adopted. The reason is very simple: No communist leaders are willing to become a second Li Hongzhang in history and sign another agreement to cede China's territory while advocating support of anti-imperialist struggles throughout the world. Moreover, today's China is not a defeated country which has to yield to the British.

While taking a magnanimous stance on political affairs so that both sides can negotiate between China's proposed maximum and minimum programs, the Beijing authorities do not really neglect possible consequences. According to an investigation, the data group, which is subordinate to the China resources company, is studying how many of the textile export quotas can be possibly maintained after China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong and all the British have withdrawn. Such questions, as whether the Hong Kong dollar will continue to be an independent currency and Hong Kong will continue to be a free port have also been placed on the agenda.

They do not have positive answers. But no one has denied that such phenomena as the loss of talented people and funds may occur within a short period after sovereignty over Hong Kong is regained. However, they are not pessimistic.

They Are Confident in Maintaining Prosperity

This is a view which is based on "a long-term consideration." The following is the most common example illustrating this view.

The final factor determining whether technical personnel and capital will leave Hong Kong depends on whether equivalent profits can be made elsewhere.

If it is believed that Hong Kong really possesses some objective conditions leading to prosperity, such as a superior geographical situation, the diligence of the Hong Kong Chinese, and so on, this objective fact will surely attract capital and technical personnel to return some day.

In citing an example, a person who agrees with the above view said: "Let us take a doctor for example. If he emigrates to Australia, he will probably have no more than 10 patients a month. However, in Hong Kong, any Western doctor may easily have more than 10 patients a day. Moreover, what the country claims is nothing more than sovereignty, and the Hong Kong people are allowed to continue to speculate in gold, stocks, and so on as usual."

However, what remedy can the Beijing authorities ever use to ensure that the 5 million Hong Kong people will have sufficient employment opportunities and that the living standard of ordinary residents can be maintained during the interval between the withdrawal and return of capital and technical personnel? Will the present living standard vanish forever? How can those favorable objective conditions which guarantee the living standard in Hong Kong be maintained in the changing of the government system?

The answer to these questions concerning the people's livelihood is uncertain for the time being. Those authoritative sources who are familiar with the leftwing's views only reveal: "These specific questions still need further deliberation. It is believed that concrete solutions to these problems will gradually come to light early next year or the middle of next year."

Countermeasures of the British Hong Kong Government

In face of a tough negotiator, the British at the other side of the conference table are now carefully working out countermeasures. At the same time, the higher strata of the Hong Kong Government, including the offices of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, have been working intensively over the last few months, and are trying to win the support of the British Government so as to be well-prepared before the negotiations.

An authoritative source close to the offices of the Executive and the Legislative Councils stated: "Before the five members of the Legislative Council visited London in the company of the Hong Kong governor on a consultation trip, the office of the Legislative Council completed a report in which various proposed solutions to the 1997 issue collected over a long period of time were summed up. This report was to be submitted to the London authorities."

Although the opinions of the unofficial members of the two councils are not unanimous, there is a dominant view among them. This view holds that although, based on the British administrative concept, only the New Territories to the north of Boundary Street and the so-called new Kowloon districts have to face the problems concerning the future (since the area to the south of Boundary Street and Hong Kong Island were perpetually ceded to the Great British Empire, "the members of the two councils realize that the territories to the north of Boundary Street, together with Hong Kong Island must be regarded as an inseparable entity in the consideration of the lease of the former." This authoritative source said: "And, furthermore, the renewal of the lease, being a form to solve the 1997 issue, is among those various draft solutions which the members of the two councils are proposing to the British prime minister."

The authoritative source close to the offices of the two councils of Hong Kong also said that in the last 2 or 3 years, when in contact with important British statesmen, such as the former British Deputy Foreign Minister Atkins, who was visiting Hong Kong on his return from Beijing last year, and David Owen, one of the founders of Britain's Social Liberal Democratic Party, who recently visited Hong Kong, the members of the two councils always put forth their three demands to the British and asked them to adhere to these principles. These demands are:

1. The status of Hong Kong as a pound sterling area should be maintained.

2. The currently effective British law should continue to be in effect.

3. The British administration shuld be maintained.

A Painstakingly Built Spider Web

The British administration which we mean here of course includes the power of Britian to delegate a Hong Kong governor. And this, inevitably, goes against the basic principle put forth by China. Fortunately, the activities which are under way at present are only secret diplomacy, which means there remains some margin for bargaining.

However, quite a few members of the Executive and the Legislative Councils just cannot accept the principle of "regaining sovereignty and maintaining prosperity." The mentality of some members of the two councils may probably derive from their sense of glory in the power and position which the British have bestowed on them. But, an authoritative source who is familiar with the Legislative Council presented a "spider theory" to interpret the implicit concern embodied in the changing of the political system.

He said: "One of the main reasons why Hong Kong can maintain prosperity is that it possesses an administrative system in which any international investor can trust. The British are playing very important roles in this aspect. Hong Kong, like a spider in its web, relies on the international relations and contacts which it has built up over several decades. If these relations and contacts are cut off because of the changing of the status quo, Hong Kong will decline at once, just like a spider which falls when its web is suddenly destroyed."

He held that Hong Kong survives on international trade. And the Hong Kong Government, under the leadership of the British has won the confidence of the international system through deeds over the last several decades. It is this confidence that forms the spider web which supports the prosperity of today's Hong Kong. And the above mentioned three principles are the necessary conditions to maintain the spider web. Once a new government is to be established, how can it assure the confidence of foreigners and encourage them to trade with Hong Kong? He thought that it takes at least 5 to 10 years to completely set up a mature government.

According to our impression obtained in contacts with some members of the two councils, they have another implicit worry. They are afraid that even if China solely requests the replacement of the Hong Kong governor, a whole group of high-ranking expatriate officials under him are likely to resign one after another once the governor leaves his post, most of whom may return to Britain. Thus, all at once there will be a large number of vacancies which can hardly be filled with suitable candidates within a short time.

A high-ranking source close to the Hong Kong Government held: "The most affected will be the disciplinary forces; for example, those expatriate commanding officers who are now working for the independent anticorruption commission. If they resign one after another, who can ensure that the Hong Kong police force will not slip back into its old ways and who can then guarantee Hong Kong's stability? Without a stable political situation, who will contine to invest in Hong Kong and how can the prosperity of Hong Kong be maintained?"

The Only Trick Hong Kong Can Play Is the Doctrine of Sweet Peaches

However, such a mentality demanding that the British remain in Hong Kong can easily be mistaken as a view which insists that "Chinese are incapable and the foreign moon is always rounder than the Chinese one." Perhaps this is the reason why the Chinese leaders can hardly accept the Hong Kong people's demand that the British administration remain in Hong Kong.
When hearing in a negotiation that the continuation of British rule is necessary in order to maintain prosperity in Hong Kong, one of the present Chinese leaders wrathfully replied: "What foreigners can manage, we Chinese can manage too!"

Understanding this dire strait, two members of the Executive and the Legislative Councils who are exercising control over Hong Kong have mainly adopted two methods in their efforts to strive for the maintenance of the status quo. The first method is to try to express to London, through every channel, the Hong Kong residents' mentality demanding for the maintenance of the status quo. But, after all, this method seems relatively passive and less promising. Therefore, in fact, in recent years, the members of the two councils have been actively playing a "trump card in the peace theory," trying their best to offer one after another sweet and big "peach" to both the Chinese and the British Governments so as to convince them that it is profitable to carry on the "game" and maintain the status quo.

The most obvious example of these "peaches" which have been recently offered to the British is the lump sum of HK$20 million which the Hong Kong Government donated to the "South Atlantic fund" with the agreement of the majority of the members of the two councils. (The South Atlantic funds was set up for the welfare of the family members of those British soldiers who died in the Falkland Island war) A member of the Legislative Council frankly admitted on a private occasion: "This sum of HK$20 million may not have been donated completely in exchange for British sympathy. But, in the final analysis, the Hong Kong people have to depend on the British in negotiating with Beijing over the problem of the 1997 lease."

The people of Hong Kong Have Three Masters

Quite a few "peaches" have recently been offered to China too. With the agreement of the majority of the members of the two councils, the Hong Kong Government purchased back a vast plot of land in Tienshuiwei and kep it as land reserve. (In fact, except a small portion, this plot of land may possibly lie in waste for the next 3-5 years.) Last month, a golden plot in the Central District was sold to the Bank of China at an extremely low friendship price without any other tenderer. Was this not another "peach"?

Vividly depicting the Hong Kong people's present situation, a person who is close to the higher strata of the Hong Kong Government said: "We Hong Kong people are servants of three masters, namely, in order of importance, the Chinese Government, the British Government, and capitalists." In his opinion, whether Hong Kong can maintain the status quo depends on whether the people of Hong Kong can continuously produce "peaches" which are to the liking of their masters, and feed them with these "peaches" one by one.

Viewing the problem from this angle, he held that one of the important factors which would affect the continuation of Hong Kong's status quo in the coming Beijing negotiations was whether the emerging "peach" -- the nuclear powerplant in Guangdong Province -- would win the support of Hong Kong financial groups, be financially accomodated by the people of Hong Kong, be fitted with British equipment, be built on the territory of China, and be oriented to the needs of the Chinese region.

The story of Kong Rong, who yielded the bigger pear to his elder brother, eventually repeats in the history of Hong Kong. Everyone must already have a pretty clear idea about the size of the last pear.

HONG KONG STANDARD

HK240308 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Some Questions Are Better Left Alone"]

[Text] At this uncertain juncture it is wiser not to try to answer any of the crowding, obvious questions about the political future here.

Every hiccup in Beijing can be expected to cause a small hiccup in the stock market. Stockbrokers and investment advisers are paid to be nervous.

But there is no reason to suppose that anything that is going to happen in the next few days ought to unduly disturb the ordinary people of Hong Kong.

Boether observed that "when eras are on the decline, all tendencies are subjective; but on the other hand when matters are ripening for a new epoch, all tendencies are objective."

In other words -- to tidy up that gnomic generalisation -- when a society has doubts about its future, it tends to produce spokesmen whose main appeal is to the emotions, who argue from intuitions, and whose claim to be truth-bearers rests solely on intense personal feeling.

By contrast, societies sure of the future tend to throw up spokesmen whose appeal is to the court of reason; whose private vision coincides with a public vision of man as a rational creature in control of his destiny.

We are not for a moment suggesting that Hong Kong is a society on the decline, nearing the end of an epoch. There are, however, many people here who have doubts about the future. And many of them have intense, often unrealistic, personal feelings.

The key question asked by many of these people goes something like this: How much scope will be given in future to the incomparable energy and skills of Hong Kong people?

In other words: Will we still be able to make money here?

In China things are often done by mirrors. Editorials in oracular Chinese organs, for example, may seemingly attack rightists when their real targets are the leftists -- and vice versa.

But there was nothing obscure or circuitous about Premier Zhao Zhiyang's answers to reporters' questions before he and Mrs Thatcher began two hours of talks.

"Of course China must recover sovereignty, but the sovereignty issues does not affect Hong Kong's prosperity," Mr Zhao said, adding: "If China recovers sovereignty, it will certainly take a number of measures to guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

We have no way of knowing, of course, whether Mr Zhao's idea of prosperity would measure up to the standards of the British, the Americans -- or the Hong Kong Chinese.

Every so often historical developments are so vast, so amorphous and so gradual that they pass almost unperceived until men wake up one morning to find they are living in a quite different world.

We don't believe, however, that any Hong Kong resident will wake up one morning in the future to discover that he has been thrust into a Mao jacket and shunted off to a commune.

For some Shanghai capitalists, after all, the grace period lasted a full decade after 1949.

Doubts about Hong Kong's future are not confined to local people.

There may be in our midst certain foreign friends whose outlook on life is a hand-me-down from ancestors, who believed that the international order over which Britain presided in the 19th century was necessary to civilisation and that, therefore, with some modifications it must be perpetuated.

China has, however, long made it clear that the question of Hong Kong should be filed under the category of unequal treaties left over by history.

And we believe that any sensible man's assessment of the situation must take into account the fact that the world has indeed changed.

We also believe that there is nothing to celebrate -- but no reason to despair either.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

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PRC ELECTED TO COMMITTEE AT WHO MEETING

OW250141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, September 24 (XINHUA) -- A proposed 46 million U.S. dollar program budget to support activities of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the western Pacific region in 1984-85 was endorsed today at the 33rd session of the WHO Regional Committee held in Manila from September 20-24.

The proposed budget is higher by 7 million dollars or about 18 percent than the regular budget for 1982-83.

Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, WHO regional director, submitted his annual working report on the significant health developments in the region.

Participants in the annual session reviewed a common framework and format for monitoring progress in implementing strategies for health for all by the year 2000.

They also discussed development of health research, infant and young child feeding, epidemiological surveillance and health services in international ports in the region, and development of the biomedical information system.

In the closing session today, the WHO regional committee urged all members to strengthen their existing biomedical and information services and facilities. It also asked them to collaborate in the training of health workers in the epidemiological services and surveillance systems.

At the session China was elected member of the sub-committee on technical cooperation among developing countries.

WAN LI MEETS INTERNATIONAL MARATHON PARTICIPANTS

OW260108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met with runners and coaches here for the 1982 Beijing International Marathon at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Also attending the meeting were Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, his wife, and Seiko Yasuda, president of the Asian Athletic Confederation, who have come here to see the marathon race, as well as Keizo Saji, chairman of the board and president of Suntory Ltd. of Japan.

In his conversation, Wan Li, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warmly welcomed the runners and friends from various countries and Hong Kong to take part in or see the marathon race.

Wan Li said: "The marathon race will strengthen the friendship among the peoples and athletes of various countries and regions, promote China's marathon activities and raise our marathon level."

The marathon race will be held here tomorrow. Thirty-nine runners from Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, Kenya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sweden, Tanzania, the Soviet Union, the United States and Hong Kong will participate. China will have 153 runners in the race.

Present at the meeting were Rong Gaotang, adviser to the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Lu Jindong and Xu Cai, vice-ministers of the commission; Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation; Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Li Wenyao, chairman of the organizing committee of the Beijing International Marathon. This evening, the Chinese Athletic Association and the marathon organizing committee gave a banquet for the runners and friends.

WANG FENG MEETS FORMER KMT AIR FORCE OFFICER

OW270217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- Mr Ma Tinghuai [7456 1656 2849], who has come to China from the United States to sightsee and visit relatives, will leave for Guangzhou and Taishan on the afternoon of 25 September.

Mr Ma Tinghaui, who is now 76 years old and lives in the United States as a U.S. citizen, was formerly the leader of the No 28 pursuit plane team and deputy leader of the No 5 brigade of the KMT air force during the war of resistance against Japan. He arrived in Beijing on 21 September at the invitation of Lin Zheng, adviser to the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China.

Wang Feng, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met with Mr Ma Tinghuai on 22 September.

After the meeting, the General Administration of Civil Aviation hosted a banquet in honor of Mr Ma Tinghuai.

During his stay in Beijing, Mr Ma Tinghaui visited several places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS MEET AT BEIJING CONFERENCE

OW251227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Chemical Engineering Society and the U.S. Chemical Engineers Society jointly held a Sino-U.S. chemical engineering academic conference in Beijing 20-22 September.

Chemical engineering is a branch of learning, based on physics and chemistry, on the process of physical and chemical changes with common characteristics in chemical, petroleum, metallurgical, light, atomic energy and other industries and their related basic theories. This branch of engineering is of great significance in the development of the national economy and national defense construction. In the past more than 30 years, Chinese scholars and experts have achieved many gratifying results and much progress from research in some spheres of chemical engineering. For example, fairly good levels have been achieved in fluidization technology [Liu tai hua ji shu 3177 1966 0553 2111 2611], new types of tray-filling materials [Ta pan tien liao 1044 4149 1050 2436] and the preparation and application of catalytic agents, which have accelerated the development of the metallurgical, oil refining, light, chemical fertilizer, synthetic rubber, heavy water, atomic energy and other industries and have played an active role in the technical transformation, energy conservation and raising of economic results in many chemical industrial enterprises.

More than 200 delegates from the two societies attended the conference. Many of them are internationally known scholars and experts in the field of chemical engineering. At the meeting, 68 theses and 3 academic reports were read, and information was exchanged on new scientific and technological achievements and developments in the field of chemical engineering. The 36 theses read by Chinese scholars and experts were well received by the delegates.

BREZHNEV DISCUSSES PRC-USSR TIES IN BAKU SPEECH

OW261932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today made a speech at a mass rally in Baku, capital of the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic, according to TASS.

On Soviet relations with India, Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who flew home today after a seven-day visit to the USSR. "New steps have been taken in the development of this (Soviet-Indian) cooperation," he said.

Referring to Soviet-Chinese relations, the Soviet President said: "We would deem it very important to achieve normalization, a gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on a basis that I would describe as that of common sense, mutual respect, and mutual advantage."

His talk also covered other international issues including detente in Europe and the Madrid meeting of 35 states.

But his talk mainly centered on the achievements in agriculture and industry in the Azerbaijan Republic.

Brezhnev flew from Moscow to Baku Friday to award the Order of Lenin to this Soviet republic.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Banquet in Beijing 24 Sep

OW241522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao attended the banquet.

Both President Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in their speeches that President Kim's current visit to China has been a success. They said that the leaders of both countries held identical views on all the issues discussed at several rounds of talks between them.

The banquet hall was decorated with palace lanterns and evergreen trees strewn with colorful lights. There were expressions of Sino-Korean friendship. Warm applause greeted President Kim, Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping as they walked into the hall to lively music.

Other Chinese party and state leaders present at the banquet were Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Geng Biao and Ji Pengfei, and vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao. [Passage omitted reporting on speeches by Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang]

Present at the banquet were Li Zhen, Wu Xinyu, Ou Tangliang and Guo Yingfu, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; and leading members of the various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Zhang Zhen, Liang Biye and Hong Xuezhi; leaders of the former Chinese people's volunteers Wang Ping and Xie Fang, and combat heroes as well as Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Also present were distinguished guests of Korea who accompanied President Kim on his visit including O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, So Yun-sok and Ho Dam, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, embassy officials and Korean comrades in Beijing.

Text of Hu Yaobang's Speech

HK250910 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Report: "Hu Yaobang Delivers a Speech at a Banquet Given by Chairman Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Beijing 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's speech at a banquet given by President Kim Il-song:

Respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il-song,

Dear Korean Comrades,

Comrades:

President Kim Il-song's official state visit to our country will come to an end soon. On the eve of parting, I feel very happy to have a happy get-together again with Korean comrades at your invitation. I extend my heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song's present visit to our country is carried out 7 years after his last visit.

The past 7 years were extremely important to the Chinese people. In his present visit, President Kim has been able to see the changes that have taken place in China through certain aspects. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have shifted our work focus to the socialist modernization. Our country's economy has since then passed the most difficult period and advanced along the healthy track of steady development and a political situation of stability and unity has been established. Our party's 12th national congress, which just ended successfully, put forward a program of struggle for the Chinese people within this century and we are now facing a tremendous task. However, we believe that through arduous struggles, we can accomplish our tasks. We fully thank Comrade Kim Il-song for his high appraisal of our work and our party's 12th national congress and we will regard this as a motive force for encouraging us to march forward continuously.

Just as Comrade Kim Il-song has said: "In the process of developing the relations of states and peoples, the friendship and trust between leaders are matters of important significance." During Comrade Kim Il-song's visit, we held comradely talks on several occasions without sticking to ceremony in a sincere and cordial atmosphere to exchange wide-ranging and in-depth views on further developing and strengthening the relations between the two parties and the two countries, on international situation and international issues of common interest. We have achieved identical views on these subjects. Comrade Kim Il-song also made nothing of hardships of the trips to visit Chengdu and Xian to kindly meet the local masses and express his profound sentiments of friendship for the people of our country. In these two cities, tens of thousands of masses went out to the streets to extend their most sincere welcome and salute to President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people who support and encourage the Chinese people. This visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, an event of historic significance in the relations between our two parties and countries, has made important contributions to the further growth of the friendly relations between our two countries and will exert a far-reaching influence on the maintenance of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

The militant friendship and great unity between our two parties, countries and peoples were forged in the raging flames of war against common enemies, and after undergoing international vicissitudes, have grown stronger and developed further. This is a friendship which enables us to stand together through thick and thin and a friendship rarely seen in relations between parties and between states. History has proved that we were not and will not be separated because the fate of our two peoples is inseparably linked together. The CPC and the Chinese people highly treasure this relationship between us, and are resolved to make every effort to enhance and develop it so that it will last from generation to generation. You can rest assured that whatever happens in the world in the future, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly stand by the Korean people and support them in their just cause of building socialism and striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

At present, in accordance with the line and guiding principles put forth by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people are implementing the principles of political independence, economic self-reliance and national self-defense, holding high the banner of the three major revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and waging a powerful struggle in an effort to fulfill the 10 major long-range objectives in socialist economic construction in the 1980's. We believe that they will win new and great victory in their struggles.

Tomorrow President Kim Il-song will leave our country for home. I propose a toast to the successful visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to our country, to the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two countries and our peoples and the health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, and the health and happy journey of all distinguished Korean guests present.

Text of Kim Il-song's Speech

For the text of Kim Il-song's speech at a Beijing banquet, see the North Korea section of the 27 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Leaves Beijing for Home

OW250842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here for home by special train at noon today at the end of his successful official state visit to China.

Seeing off Kim Il-song at the railway station were Hu Yaobang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and premier of the State Council, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, as well as several thousand capital people.

Hu Yaobang went to the state guesthouse to accompany President Kim Il-song to the railway station. On the way to the station, a happy atmosphere of friendship between China and Korea permeated. Colored bunting was fluttering and pedestrians along the streets stopped to wave farewell to the Korean guests.

Zhao Ziyang greeted President Kim Il-song at the entrance of the Beijing railway station. As the distinguished Korean guests arrived, the station was astir with jubilant singing and dancing by the waiting crowds.

President Kim Il-song, accompanied by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, stepped into the platform of the station and bade farewell to well-wishers.

Also seeing President Kim Il-song off at the railway station were Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and state councillor; Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; and other leading members of the party, government and army.

A send-off ceremony was held at the platform where the military band played the national anthems of the D.P.R.K. and China.

Accompanied by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Kim Il-song reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

President Kim Il-song and other distinguished Korean guests then waved a farewell to the crowds amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. The well-wishers waved bouquets and colorful ribbons, warmly hailing President Kim Il-song's successful visit to China.

Before boarding the train, President Kim Il-song embraced Chairman Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. As the train started to move slowly, the Korean president waved back to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

Accompanying the Korean president to China's border city of Dandong were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

Chon Myong-su, the D.P.R.K. ambassador to China, also left by the same train.

Also present at the station were officials of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, other Korean comrades in Beijing and diplomatic envoys to China of various countries.

Stops Over in Dandong

OW261029 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Dandong, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stopped over at China's border city, Dandong, this morning on his way home by special train.

The Korean president was given a warm welcome and seeing off by local leading comrades of the party, government and army and people from various circles in Dandong, upon his arrival and departure.

Today, national flags of China and Korea and coloured flags fluttered in the breeze over the station. Over one thousand people in their holiday best sang and danced amid the beating of drums and gongs when the special train carrying President Kim Il-song arrived at the Dandong railway station at 0720 this morning.

After stepping down from the train, the Korean president warmly shook hands with the local leading comrades who greeted him at the station. Among them were Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning provincial committee of the Communist Party of China; Zhang Tiejun, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Liaoning provincial committee and deputy governor of Liaoning Province; Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of Shenyang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Shishan, member of the C.P.C. Liaoning provincial committee and secretary of the C.P.C. Dandong City committee; and Xing Xiwen, deputy secretary of the C.P.C. Dandong City committee and mayor of Dandong. Young pioneers presented President Kim with bouquets of flowers.

Accompanying President Kim Il-song to the border city were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

After a brief rest, President Kim Il-song took the special train for Pyongyang.

Returns to DPRK

OW261534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, returned to Pyongyang by special train this afternoon after a successful official state visit to China.

President Kim Il-song was warmly greeted at the Pyongyang railway station by cadres and citizens who chanted slogans congratulating him on the successful visit to China which has resulted in the further strengthening of the great friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples.

Welcoming President Kim Il-song at the station were Kim Chong-il, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-im, Choe Yong-nim and other Korean party and state leaders.

He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, and Gu Zhanhong, senior staff officer of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, were also present on the occasion.

Expresses Thanks to Leaders

OW261634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song today sent a telegram to Chinese party and government leaders expressing his heart-felt thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded him during his successful visit in China.

The message of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was addressed to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Advisory Commission; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China.

The telegram reads: We felt very satisfied that our visit to China is very successful, a visit during which we enjoyed cordial hospitality shown upon us by the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, particularly the personal and special care shown by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

On our way home through your border city Dandong that links China with Korea, I express to you and, through you, to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people, our heart-felt and deep thanks.

Our visit to China is an epoch-making event that has brought to a new and higher stage the traditional firm and friendly ties between the two countries, which are sealed with blood and have stood the test of every storm in history.

It is my belief that the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed in all areas in the future. And it is my ardent wish that the fraternal Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, will work hard for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, so as to be able to build China into a modernized and highly civilized powerful socialist state at the earliest possible date.

MATERIALS ON PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI'S VISIT

Leaves Tokyo for Beijing

OW260740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his wife, Sachi, left Tokyo aboard a special plane this morning for a state visit to China upon the invitation of the Chinese Government. In his company was Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

In reciprocation to the Japan visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last summer, the current Suzuki visit is timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

During his visit, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will review, with the Chinese premier, the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the past 10 years. They will also discuss ways of further improving the friendly ties.

Seeing Suzuki off at the Haneda airport were Japanese Acting Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Acting Foreign Minsiter Kiichi Miyazawa.

Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

Japanese Press Comments

OW260112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Major Japanese newspapers today expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to China would lead to joint efforts towards firmer peaceful and friendly ties between the two countries.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN noted in its editorial that the total volume of two-way trade between the two countries in the past decade went up by nearly ten fold -- from 1.1 billion U.S. dollars to 10.04 billion U.S. dollars. The number of persons exchanged between the two countries saw a more than 10-fold increase, from 9,000 to 120,000. These figures, the editorial pointed out, show that relations between Japan and China have, by and large, become ever closer. The conclusion in this period of the Japan-China peace and friehdship treaty, the long-term trade agreement and other accords contributed to the promotion of friendship between the two countries.

The editorial expressed the hope that Prime Minister Suzuki, by his visit, would review the path traversed in the last decade, help deepen mutual understanding, and affirm that cooperation between Japan and China is not only in the interest of both but is also vital to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

TOKYO SHIMBUN in an editorial said: "It is a matter of gratification that the textbook issue has been settled preliminarily, thus eventually paving the way for prime minister's visit to China."

It said: "The textbook issue gave us a chance to review the Japan-China relations." "Unshakable friendly ties between Japan and China should be established" through Prime Minister Suzuki's visit.

An editorial in ASAHI SHIMBUN said: "Although there were twists and turns in Japan-China relations enormous positive results have been scored in the last decade since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We hope such achievements could be scored in the next decade. However, it could only be achieved through forging new friendship between the two countries."

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW261231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government gave a ceremony welcoming the Japanese prime minister at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony.

The national flags of China and Japan flew over the plaza. As Prime Minister Zenio Suzuki arrived there, the Chinese premier stepped forward and shook hands with him, expressing his warm welcome to the Japanese prime minister.

The military band played national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Children gathered at one side of the plaza waved bouquets and cheered greetings to the distinguished Japanese guests. Two Young Pioneers presented Prime Minister Suzuki and his wife with bouquets of flowers.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Cui Yueli, minister of public health; Wu Xueqian, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council; and Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan.

Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and officials from the Japanese Embassy in Beijing also were present.

Upon his arrival at Beijing Airport, the Japanese prime minister was greeted by Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Among those accompanying the Japanese prime minister on his visit to China are Yoshio Sakurauchi, minister of foreign affairs; Yukihiko Ikeda, deputy chief of cabinet secretary; Diet members Eiji Nonaka, Shunhei Tsukahara, Takeshi Hamano and Tomoo Ie; Kensoke Yanagiya, deputy vice-foreign minister; and other government officials.

Arriving here also are Japanese journalists covering the Japanese prime minister's visit to China.

Zhao, Suzuki Hold Talks

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki held their first round of talks here this afternoon. The two sides reviewed the development of Sino-Japanese relations over the past 10 years and exchanged views on the future relations between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang said: "In the past 10 years, the friendly Sino-Japanese relations have expanded greatly in a wide-range of fields. This is the result of the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples.

"There are many favorable conditions for the development of Sino-Japanese relations," he noted. Expansion of our good neighborly relations is in the fundamental interests of the two peoples and is also beneficial to peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the wrold. The Chinese Government's policy for the development of Sino-Japanese relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and prolonged stability remains unchanged."

The Chinese premier said: "It has not been easy to attain the present level of development of the Sino-Japanese friendly relations of cooperation. It has been achieved after many twists and turns. We should hold it dear and nurture it meticulously. The Chinese Government and people are willing to make efforts to defend the friendly relations of the two countries."

Referring to the revisions in the Japanese textbooks, Prime Minister Suzuki said: "The Japan-China joint statement says, 'The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself.' We have not slightly changed this awareness."

Suzuki said that the Japanese side would listen fully to China's criticisms on the textbook matter. As to the expressions on certain questions raised by China, he said: "The Japanese Government will be responsible for making the corrections as soon as possible, take concrete measures sincerely and solve the question well."

Suzuki said that the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people called for no revival of militarism, but lasting peace. "The Japanese people take peace as the national policy in building their country. Japan has been able to become an economic power, but it will never be a military power. And this policy will not be changed," he said.

Premier Zhao spoke highly of the determination expressed by Prime Minister Suzuki to correct the mistakes in the textbooks conscientiously in line with the principle of developing friendly relations between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang said: "In the more than 2,000 years of friendly contacts between the two countries, the history of unhappiness was only a brief span. But it was a deep lesson and such history should never be repeated. When we say we should look ahead in developing Sino-Japanese relations, we do not mean that we can forget past historical lessons, nor can a small group of people be allowed to make use of it to alter history.

"We sincerely hope that China and Japan will develop their friendly relations and keep them undamaged," the premier said.

It was learnt that in their talks, Premier Zhao also briefed Prime Minister Suzuki on China's present political and economic situation. On the development of Sino-Japan economic cooperation, Zhao Ziyang said: "The two countries can give full play to their own advantages and supply each other with what is needed. To develop economic cooperation between China and Japan on the basis of mutual benefit is of particular significance."

Prime Minister Suzuki extended his congratulations on the successful convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. He said that the congress had caught world-wide attention and the Chinese people were advancing toward the goal of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century. He wished the Chinese people success in reaching the great goal.

Prime Minister Suzuki expressed the hope that economic and technical cooperation would be strengthened between the two countries. He predicted the scale of economic cooperation between the two countries in the future would be larger than that in the last decade.

Present at the talks were Yoshio Sakurauchi, Yasue Katori, Yukihiko Ikeda and Kensoke Yanagiva. Also present were Huang Hua, Wu Xueqian, Gan Ziyu and Song Zhiguang.

Zhao, Suzuki Address Banquet

OW261934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, his wife and other distinguished Japanese guests.

In their speeches at the banquet, both Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Suzuki congratulated their two countries on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and wished continuous development of friendly relations between the two nations.

Zhao Ziyang said in his speech: "After the founding of New China, the Chinese and Japanese peoples made sustained and arduous efforts to develop Sino-Japanese relations. Ten years ago, our two governments issued the Sino-Japanese joint statement which is of far-reaching significance, thus normalizing relations between our two countries and opening a new page in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations."

"In the past decade," he continued, "a number of agreements were signed and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship was concluded thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples. Our bilateral exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technological and other fields have developed extensively."

Premier Zhao reiterated the three principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and prolonged stability" for the development of Sino-Japanese relations, which he put forward last May during his visit to Japan. In future, he noted, "We will continue to make unremitting efforts for the development on our relations with Japan on the basis of these three principles. This is not only in the interest of our two peoples but also conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region."

Zhao pointed out that "the present domestic situation in China is fine." "Our basic principles for economic development is to maintain independence and rely on our own efforts, and we are charting our own course of development in the light of China's actual conditions."

"China will firmly pursue a policy of opening to the outside and actively expand exchanges with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

He said: "The Sino-Japanese relations have an important place in China's foreign policy. We are satisfied with the development of Sino-Japanese relations and the results which have been achieved in the past decade. We must cherish and safeguard these hard-won achievements. We in China have a saying: 'One ant hole may cause the collapse of a 1,000-li dike.' We must further reinforce the great dike of Sino-Japanese friendly cooperation and protect it from any damage.

"We will work together with the Japanese Government and people to eliminate the factors detrimental to the devleopment of our relations and make new progress in the development of Sino-Japanese relations on the basis of the principles embodied in the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship so that the friendship between our two peoples will flourish from generation to generation," he said.

Premier Zhao expressed confidence that the current visit of the Japanese prime minister "will make important contributions to further promoting the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan and enhancing the friendship between our two peoples."

In his speech, Prime Minister Suzuki said: "On the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China, it is an epoch-making event in the history of relations between the two countries and something deserving our celebration for the leaders of the two governments to exchange visits. Celebrations are being held by our peoples as well as leaders of our two governments. It was something unimaginable 10 years ago that the friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between our two countries would develop to such a depth and extent."

Suzuki said: "The normalization of relations between the two countries which has brought about such a friendly relationship between the two countries has laid down the foundation for peace and stability in Asia and fulfilled the wishes of the two peoples. The normalization of relations was only realized after overcoming many obstacles."

Suzuki said the Japan-China joint statement and the friendship treaty based on the joint statement are the fundamental documents for the two countries to develop their relations for a long time to come. "They are still of great significance even today. In my opinion, it is of great importance for us to face up to the fundamental principles for the development of Japan-China relations at this time that we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between our two countries and look forward to the future."

Suzuki said: "When we look back at the progress we have made in the past 10 years, we can see steady progress has been made in the development of friendly relations between our two countries."

He said: "Although there are quite a number of differences between Japan and China in their social systems, philosopies, life-styles and so on, the development of a good-neighborly relationship between the two countries will be not only in accordance with the interests of the two peoples but also a contribution to the strengthening of peace in Asia and the world. That is something we should all take into account and our dialogue should be continued so that no rift will emerge between our two countries."

"The friendship and goodwill between our two peoples cultivated through exchanges of 2,000 years are a treasure for us." He said that he believes that through the common efforts of the two peoples, the relations between the two countries will be further consolidated and the prospects for the future are broad.

Present at the banquet were Wang Zhen, adviser to the Chinese committee of the council of Chinese and Japanese non-governmental personages; Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gu Mu and Ji Pengfei, state councillors; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consulatative Conference; Standing Committee members of the National People's Congress, and leaders of various departments of the government, Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Sino-Japanese Friendship Association and Beijing Municipal People's Government. Also present were Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and embassy officials here.

This afternoon, Premier Zhao met with the Japanese prime minister and Mrs. Suzuki. The Chinese premier presented them with a color photo of the giant panda "Fei Fei," a gift to the Japanese people from the Chinese Government. The panda will be shortly sent to Japan. Suzuki then presented to Zhao a photo of a pair of giraffes sent to the Chinese people by the Japanese Government.

KYODO Report

OW270739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 27 Sep 82

[By Arinobu Uchida]

[Text] Beijing Sept 27 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Monday improvements of relations with Moscow are mutually beneficial but discounted an immediate upturn in bilateral ties.

"Improvements of relations are no easy matter. Like a marathon race, a long time will be needed," Zhao told Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Great Hall of the People.

Zhao's statement apparently echoed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's indication Sunday that normalization of relations with China is now the main goal of the Kremlin's policy in Asia. Sino-Soviet talks broke off in 1979 over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but the Soviet Union in recent months has been calling on China to renew bilateral talks.

Suzuki and Zhao at Monday's talks took stock of the international situation. They discussed bilateral issues during Sunday's meeting.

Japanese officials, in briefing to reporters on Monday's talks which lasted more than two hours, quoted Zhao as saying China's position to oppose the "Soviet hegemonism" remains unchanged.

They talked mainly on China-Soviet relations, China-U.S. relations, the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the Middle East. Suzuki arrived Sunday for a six-day visit to China.

Zhao said international tensions were attributable to struggles among great powers for hegemonism and the fact the Soviet Union was on the offensive.

Amid the recent move toward rapprochement between Beijing and Moscow, Zhao called for deeds, not words.

Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told this month's party congress: If the Soviet authorities really have a sincere desire to improve relations with China and take practical steps to lift their threat to the security of our country, it will be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move toward normalization.

But the premier lashed out at the Soviet Union in what some China analysts said was an attempt to deny view that his statement is a prelude to changes in China's Soviet policy.

Zhao said the Soviet Union had amassed its military forces along the border with China and in Mongolia and was keeping forces in Afghanistan and Vietnam, posing a threat to China.

If the Soviet Union removes this threat, China is ready to meet the Soviet approach, Zhao said. Zhao added China has its consistent diplomatic policy and the policy will not change.

The issue of U.S. arms exports to Taiwan has not yet been completely settled, but China attached importance to development of friendly relations between China and the United States. Suzuki said Japan would tread a path as a peace country and Japan-U.S. relations are important for Japan's security and in the interests for peace and stability in Asia.

Zhao said the aim of North Korean President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China was to deepen friendly relations between the two countries and for a first-hand look at recent changes in China. He said North Korea, preoccupied with domestic construction, is seeking detente on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention of advancing into South Korea.

Zhao said the United States holds the key to solution to Middle East problems and called on Washington to abandon its pro-Israel policy.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW270302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Mrs. Suzuki placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning.

Inscribed on the ribbon was "Eternal Life to the People's Heroes."

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, Prime Minister Suzuki, his wife and other Japanese guests observed a silence before the monument to the strains of solemn music.

Loan Agreement Signed

OW270821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Biejing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- An exchange of notes on a Japanese Government loan to the Chinese Government in 1982 took place at a ceremony held in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyand and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki attended the ceremony.

According to the note, Japan willprovide a loan of 65,000 million yen to the Chinese Government in 1982.

The notes were signed by Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

The Japanese Government began to provide loans to the Chinese Government after consultations in 1979 during the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China.

Kang Keqing Sees Suzuki's Wife

OW271216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this morning with Mrs. Sachi Suzuki, wife of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuku, and her daughter.

Kang Keqing extended her warm welcome to Mrs. Suzuki. In the friendly conversation, they both expressed the wish that the two peoples, especially the younger generation, will make joint efforts to create a bright future for the friendship between China and Japan.

Present at the meeting were Mrs. He Liliang, wife of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Mrs. Li Qing, wife of Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhigang, and Mrs. Nobuko Katori, wife of Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS HONG KONG SHIPBUILDER

OW241209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Yue-kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group.

Present on the occasion were Feng Zhi, president of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, and Lu Xuzhang, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

THAILAND LAUNCHES REMOTE-CONTROLLED MISSILES

OW270721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has made a "breakthrough" in its missile programme by test-launching three remote-controlled missiles last week.

The missiles, three inches in diameter and 1.2 metres in length, were launched from a lanky launchpad and landed five to seven kilometres away.

"The present test is a breakthrough in our missile programme because we are able to produce rockets which do not emit smoke," said an engineer involved in the missile testing research. He disclosed that Thailand is beginning to work on guided missiles.

The successful test-launching of the remote-controlled missiles is part of Thailand's rocket research programme which is aimed at developing the nation's first guided missiles.

THAI COMMAND ACCUSES SRV OF KHMER MASSACRE

OW251636 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea recently received a large shipment of military supplies, including T-54 tanks and 152-mm artillery guns, BANGKOK POST reported today.

The paper quoted a senior Thai military spokesman as saying yesterday, that three freighters docked in Kompong Som sea-port in southwest Kampuchea early this month and unloaded an unspecified number of T-54 tanks, 152-mm artillery guns, 140-mm rocket launchers and other military hardware. He disclosed that part of this supply had been sent to Vietnamese troops in Battambang and elsewhere in west Kampuchea.

According to the spokesman, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops had recruited a large number of Khmer civilians to build bunkers in Poipet, opposite the border town of Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province, eastern Thailand. Meanwhile, the NATION REVIEW reported that the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai armed forces yesterday charged Vietnam with massacring over 100 Khmer civilians in a recent public execution at a village in southeast Kampuchea.

It said that the victims were gunned down and their bodies buried in a mass grave in the presence of several Khmer witnesses in Prey Veng Province.

About 1,000 Vietnamese people reportedly emigrated to the province during July and August, the Supreme Command said, adding that the Vietnamese had set up administration run by Vietnamese officials independent of the Phnom Penh regime.

It also disclosed that the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin authorities organized some armed self-defence volunteers at villages in Prey Veng and Kompong Cham Provinces early this year. However, these volunteers later fled the area to join the Democratic Kampuchean forces for they did not want to kill their own people.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON MARGARET THATCHER'S VISIT

Beijing News Conference

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that her visit to China is a most valuable visit which strengthens the friendly relations between Britain and China.

Speaking at a press conference, the British prime minister said she had six hours of friendly talks with Chinese leaders Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, covering much ground. She said she heard with great interest views of the Chinese leaders on the relations between China and the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, as well as on Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

These talks, Mrs. Thatcher said, had given her a deeper insight into the thinking of the Chinese leaders about strategic world problems.

She said the two sides also discussed many bilateral questions including Hong Kong. Leaders of the two countries had far-reaching talks in a friendly atmosphere on the future of Hong Kong. Both leaders made clear their respective positions on the subject. They have agreed to enter into talks through diplomatic channels following the visit with a common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

On Sino-British trade, Mrs. Thatcher said there are many things Britain can do to trade with China in spite of the world recession, "so the propsects of British trade with China should be quite good."

CHINA DAILY Report

HK260222 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[By a CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, said last night she sincerely hoped that bilateral trade between Britain and China would increase shortly and she was optimistic about its prospects.

She told a press conference: "Over time we can see a bigger increase in our exports to China." Britain would have a major role to play in China's modernization.

She said there were many areas in which Britain could trade with China, including agriculture, energy, coal mining and defence. Bilateral discussions were already underway, she said.

"A large number of British businessmen are here, working very hard to achieve more sales, and many British companies have been striving to get the right to explore China's oil," she said.

Thatcher told more than 200 Chinese and foreign correspondents that her talks with Chinese leaders had been conducted in a very friendly atmosphere and had covered a wide range of issues.

She had been happy to find that the Chinese leaders had shown there was a close identity of view between the two countries on many international issues.

"The talks have certainly given me a deeper insight into their thinking of strategic problems of the world and I hope what I've said has been useful to the Chinese leaders," she said.

She said Britain shared with great interest China's views on relations with the Soviet Union, United States, Japan, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

On Hong Kong, both sides had agreed to begin talks through diplomatic channels with the common aim of maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, she said.

AFP Report

BK241243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today Britain and China would begin diplomatic talks "with the common aim of maintaining the stability and the prosperity of Hong Kong."

Mrs Thatcher, at a news conference here, read a joint statement she had worked out with Deng Xiaoping, China's most influential leader.

But she declined to go into the substance of their conversations on China's announced intention to reassert sovereignty over Hong Kong, most of which Britain governs under a 99-year lease that expires in 1997.

"I think the people of Hong Kong will recognize that to maintain confidence you must also maintain confidentiality," Mrs Thatcher said.

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW241235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the Great Hall of the People.

Mrs Thatcher had met Deng Yingchao in 1977 on her first visit to China. Today the two leaders were very pleased to meet here again.

As Mrs Thatcher entered the reception hall, Deng Yingchao warmly shook hands with her. Mrs Thatcher presented her with a banquet of fresh flowers.

Deng Yingchao said she was glad to meet Mrs Thatcher as the first British prime minister in office, and particularly as a woman prime minister, to visit China. She wished Mrs Thatcher a successful visit to China.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affiars, Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain, Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Radio Interview

OW270609 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] During her visit in Beijing, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave an exclusive interview to radio Beijing reporter (Zhang Guohua):

[Begin recording] [Question] Mrs Thatcher, as the first British prime minister in office to visit China, what do you make of the present China visit?

[Answer] Well, the welcome has been wonderfully warm and friendly, and we have seen a great deal. My main purpose was to talk to China's leaders, and we spent a good deal of our time in doing that.

We have also seen some other things. We have been to your marvelous music conservatory where we heard some wonderfully talented young people, and I am sure they will do extremely well in the concert halls of the world. We went to visit your arts, and I have a particular interest in Chinese art; I have for a very long time -- long before I ever thought I would be a Cabinet minister, let alone a prime minister. [words indistinct] talks with Chinese leaders have been conducted in a friendly atmosphere. We have seen a lot of other things, and we really have been very heartened and very pleased with the welcome we have had.

[Question] How do you evaluate your talks with the Chinese leaders?

[Answer] Well, they have been fascinating. You see, we have spent quite a long time discussing world affairs, China-Soviet relations, China and the United States, China and Japan, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the world economic situation. Leaders have to talk about these things because somehow we can get a better appreciation of other people's view and we can try to come to things we have in common, and if we can go forward together on things we have in common, it helps every country. And so that is the atmosphere in which we talk.

[Question] You first visited China in 1977 as the leader of the Conservative Party, and this is the second visit you have to this country in 5 years. Have you noticed any changes that have taken place in the past 5 years in your present visit?

[Answer] Well yes, I think there are quite a lot of changes in Beijing. The people wear -- some of them -- more colorful clothes than they used to. They do not all look so uniform as they used to, and there is much more color about, particularly among the young people. And of course, the children look marvelous.

And then, there is a fantastic amount of construction going on. Everywhere I see blocks of flats going up -- or new houses -- and I asked about this and was told that yes it is a very great objective of the Chinese Government to put a lot of investment into much better housing for the people. And you can see it already. The different is quite startling.

[Question] How do you see Sino-British relations in the past few years?

[Answer] Well, I think that they have been all right -- if I might put it that way -- but we have not met as frequently as we should, and we have not had quite as much trade between us as we should. Now, more politicians are traveling, more government ministers from Britain are traveling out here, and a number of your people are coming to us. This is very good because in this shrinking world we must know one another's views on the world issues, and I think I quoted a Chinese proverb tonight that one look is worth a hundred reports. And so, I have come to see for myself and not merely to read from books about what is happening.

[Question] What are the prospects for the further development of Sino-British relations?

[Answer] Well, we have a number of trading matters which we hope to consider further. We also, of course, are entering into talks -- as you know -- on the future of Hong Kong. We also have a number of cultural arrangements; some of your students come to us -- as you know -- and a number of our students come to you.

Now, there is a very good example of Chinese-British relations in Beijing now. There is a marvelous British book exhibition, a book on every subject -- management, medicine, how to learn a language, how to study -- every single subject, as well as fiction, that you can imagine.

[Question] How do you evaluate the Sino-British cooperation in international affairs?

[Answer] We are both very active in the United Nations. As I said, I send quite a number of my ministers now over to China to talk, and whenever we do talk, we realize that our views on large areas of the world are very much the same. Our views toward the Soviet Union are the same, and then China is very interested in what is happening in the European Economic Community which is greatly in support. We are also very much concerned that the Soviet Union should get out of Afghanistan. We are all -- both of us -- backing the new coalition in Kampuchea believing that it will have much greater chance of success than the old regime. So, there are a lot of things in which we share a common view.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mrs Thatcher.

[Answer] Thank you. It was a very great pleasure. [end recording]

Return Banquet

OW241634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr. Denis Thatcher gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended.

Present at the banquet were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister and his wife; Chen Puru, minister of railways; Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain, and his wife; and leading members of other departments.

Also present were Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong; F.E.R. Butler, prime minister's principal private secretary; and British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock and Lady Cradock.

At noon time today, Huang Hua gave a luncheon for Mrs. Thatcher and other British guests.

Text of Thatcher's Speech

HK250806 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of the speech delivered by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the return banquet given by her:

Your Excellency Premier Zhao,

Your excellencies,

Mr Ambassador,

Ladies and gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to welcome her tonight Mr Premier and our other Chinese guests. This enables us to thank you for the warm hospitality accorded to us over the past 3 days.

Mr Premier, I have found our talks valuable and stimulating. So also were the meetings I had this morning with Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao.

I felt when I arrived in Beijing that I already had a good grasp of the main points of your country's foreign and domestic policies, but our conversations have enabled me to attain a clearer insight into China's affairs and a closer personal understanding of the Chinese Government's point of view.

"This complies with an old Chinese saying which goes "seeing for oneself is a hundred times better than hearing from others."

It is very encouraging to receive fresh confirmation that we both attach great importance to our excellent bilateral relations and that on many international questions we share the same fundamental outlook.

Since we have been busy with talks, there is not much time left for touring. But being once again in the great capital of your country, I can clearly recall the many beautiful places that I visited in 1977. We visited the agricultural market this afternoon and this gave me a clear picture of your great achievements in the agricultural policies over the past few years. The visit to the royal garden and to the Central Conservatory of Music and the art institute enlightened us to think about the rich content of Chinese culture and civilization which goes on and on. I was happy to visit the book exhibition held in the arts institute sponsored by the British Cultural Committee yesterday. This book exhibition is an important example which shows that our two countries are extending cultural and educational ties.

However, my program concentrates on discussions with your leaders. That is fully in accordance with my wishes. We have had so much of importance to discuss. I wanted to examine in depth ways of strengthening relations between Britain and China. This, I believe, we have done.

We are leaving for Shanghai tomorrow. Shanghai is a city which has long-term ties with Britain. Last year, we welcomed the visit of Mayor Wang Daohan to our country. A few months ago, our two governments carried out negotiations and decided to mutually set up consulates-general. This shows that British-Sino relations are becoming more concrete.

The establishment of a consulate general in Shanghai will enable us to continue our efforts in speeding up Sino-British trade and economic cooperation in other forms, particularly in Shanghai and in central China.

It is a pity that I am leaving Beijing in a very short time. But I hope I will have the chance to welcome you in London in the near future, Mr Premier, and other leaders of the Chinese Government.

When you visited our country in 1979, you left a deep impression on all those whom you met.

Permit me to propose a toast here to the health of His Excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang;

The health of all respected Chinese friends here tonight;

And to the continuous development of the friendly relations between China and Britain.

Text of Zhao Ziyang's Speech

HK250818 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech delivered at a return banquet given by British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher:

Your Excellency Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr Thatcher,

Your Excellency Ambassador Mr Cradock and his wife,

Comrades and friends:

Tonight, I am very happy to attend a banquet given by your excellency, the prime minister, and to have a happy get-together again with our distinguished British guests. On behalf of Chinese colleagues present and in my own name, I extend my heartfelt thanks to the kind invitation of your excellency and your friendly speech delivered just now.

This morning your excellency had a sincere conversation with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and an amicable meeting with Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao. Over the last few days your excellency and myself have also held wide-ranging and in-depth talks. We had a full exchange of views on current international issues and bilateral questions of common concern, which is very helpful to the deepening of our mutual understanding. I am glad to say that the two sides share identical or similar views on some important international issues. We are also pleased to note that over the last few years new progress has been made in the cooperation between our two countries in the economic, trade, scientific-technological, cultural and educational fields. During the talks the two sides put forward constructive proposals for the further development of this cooperative relationship. Not long ago, the two sides reached agreement in principle to exchange consulates-general. This marked another development of Sino-British relations.

We believe that the visit by your excellency, the prime minister, is a successful one. It has not only strengthened good personal relations of the leaders of the two countries, but has also further developed Sino-British relations. This is also a matter of significance for safeguarding world peace and stability.

Tomorrow, your excellency will leave for Shanghai, our country's biggest port and industrial city, and subsequently visit another of our country's big cities, Guangzhou. On the eve of leaving Beijing, I wish your excellency a happy journey.

I propose a toast to the friendship of the Chinese and British peoples;

The health of her majesty the queen;

The health of your excellency, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr Thatcher;

The health of your excellency, Ambassador Mr Cradock and his wife,

The health of ladies, gentlemen and comrades present!

Departs for Shanghai

OW250226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her party left here this morning by special plane for Shanghai.

Bidding her farewell at the guesthouse, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that Mrs. Thatcher's visit was very successful.

"China's economy has begun a turn for the better. We are now building key projects in a planned way. Therefore, China can strengthen technical cooperation with Britain, the United States, Japan and other industrial countries," he said.

Mrs. Thatcher said great changes had taken place in China over the past five years since her last visit. This showed that the Chinese Government had followed wise policies. "It provides us with opportunities of which we will do our best to make full use," she added.

Accompanying Mrs. Thatcher to Shanghai are Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife Zhang Ying, and Chinese Ambassador to the United Kingdon Ke Hua and his wife Zhang Ming.

Attends Ship Christening

OW251650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 25 (XINHUA) -- "I hope this ship 'World Goodwill' will bring goodwill to the world over," said the visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a christening ceremony today for the bulk carrier.

The 27,000-ton ship was built by the Jiangnan shipyard in Shanghai for the owner, the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group.

With a small silver axe, Mrs Thatcher cut a crimson ribbon to break a champagne bottle and unveiled a red curtain covering the ship's name painted in yellow both in Chinese and English.

She dedicated the ship amid the sound of firecrackers and the beating of drums and gongs.

The new ship is the second vessel ordered by the Hong Kong shipping group.

"The new ship represents another notable achievement of the rapidly developing Chinese shipbuilding industry, and is a strong testimony to the Chinese yards' capability in producing first-rate ships," said Sir Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group, in his speech at the ceremony.

The ship, designed by the Marine Design and Research Institute of China, is 196.45 meters long and 23 meters wide, and can sail to major European, Asian and American ports. The ship is also suitable for sailing in the Suez Canal, Panama Canal and all the lake districts in North America.

Trial voyage at sea showed that the new ship meets the designed requirements and the standards of the British Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

At the ceremony, Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, and Sir Yue-King Pao, signed the delivery documents.

The Jiangnan shipyard, China's oldest and largest, has so far received orders of nine ships totaling more than 160,000 tons from foreign and Hong Kong shipping companies.

Attends Mayor's Banquet

OW251642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Wang Dachan and Mrs. Thatcher proposed toasts, wishing that friendly relations and cooperation between China and Britain would continue to grow.

Mr. Denis Thatcher and other distinguished British guests attended.

Also present were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife.

Mrs. Thatcher and her party arrived here by special plane from Beijing this morning. Later, they visited the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry under the Academy of Sciences of China in the company of Mayor Wang Daohan.

Ends Visit

OW261223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Guangzhou, September 26 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wound up her official visit to China and left Guangzhou for home via Hong Kong by special plane this afternoon.

Mr. Denis Thatcher and other British guests left by the same plane.

Seeing the British guests off at the airport were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Tianfu, governer of Guangdong Province; Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou City; Liang Weilin and Ye Xuanping, vice-governors of Guangdong Province.

The people's government of Guangdong Province gave a banquet in honor of Mrs. Thatcher at noon today, congratulating her on her successful visit to China.

After her arrival in Guangzhou from Shanghai this morning, Mrs. Thatcher attended a signing ceremony of a letter of intent for the formation of an equity joint venture company -- China Nanhai Oil Telecommunications Service Company -- to provide telecommunications services for the South China Sea oilfield operations, between the Cable and Wireless PLC and the telecommunications authorities in Guangdong Province.

UN ENVOY URGES ISRAELI PULLOUT FROM BEIRUT

OW251018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing said today that Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon is the fundamental way to restore Lebanon's sovereignty and remove the crisis in that country.

Speaking at the resumed seventh emergency special session of the General Assembly, Ling Qing pointed out that the Israeli authorities are obdurately clinging to their policies of aggression and expansion, and its troops, instead of pulling back after the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Beirut, have repeatedly provoked hostilities in eastern and central Lebanon. The Israeli authorities have not only totally rejected the eight-point Arab plan, but also advanced many unreasonable pre-conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, creating thereby numerous obstacles to the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, he said.

The Chinese representative stated: "What was most intolerable was that soon after the tragic death of Lebanon's president-elect, Mr. Bashir al-Jumayyil, the Israel aggressor troops violated the agreement between the parties concerned. They entered west Beirut in force, attacked the Moslem militia and plotted the cold-blooded massacre of hundreds of defenceless Palestinian civilians in the two refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. This is a new debt of blood owed by the Israeli authorities to the Palestinian people."

Ling Qing noted that Israel's massacre of large numbers of innocent civilians, has seriously violated the norms of international law and posed a flagrant challenge to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, to the humanitarian principles of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to the international community as a whole. "Faced with such violation and challenge, the United Nations must not remain indifferent and inactive, but should immediately consider, pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of resolution A/ES-7/L5 and the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the charter, the adoption of emergency measures to impose necessary sanctions against the aggressors and due punishment to the culprits," he said.

Ling Qing stressed that the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole is at a grave and crucial juncture. Israel must be forced to withdraw all its troops immediately and unconditionally from Lebanon.

He said: "In order to facilitate a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East question. [as received]

Israel must also be forced to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the holy city of Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must be restored their legitimate rights, including the right to national self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and establish their own state; and all countries in the Middle East should enjoy the right to peace, independence and existence."

BEGIN AGREES TO INVESTIGATE BEIRUT MASSACRE

OW250143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Israel Prime Minister Menahem Begin today ordered an investigation into the west Beirut massacre, according to news reaching here. The order came after Brig. Gen. Amram Mitzna handed in his resignation and the head of Israel's Government Press Office Ze'ev Chafetz asked for an extended leave of absence.

Mitzna, one of the Israeli Army's top-level officers, said he could no longer serve due to the "past days' events in Beirut." Chafetz requested a year's leave of absence to express his opposition to the government's defense of its actions following the massacres. Their actions came as a news report said top Israeli Army officers knew of the killing of Palestinians in Beirut only hours after the 36-hour slaughter began.

THE JERUSALEM POST said a message, sent to the Israeli command in Beirut Thursday night by the right-wing militia commander heading the massacre, "stated explicitly that civilians were being killed." The report was immediately transmitted to the headquarters of the Israeli Defense Forces, the POST said. But it was not until Saturday morning that Israeli troops moved in to stop the killings.

A Gallup poll published in the daily HA'ARETZ today indicated that 60 percent of Israelis believe their government is responsible for the killings.

At the same time 27 former Israeli ambassadors have signed a petition calling for a national enquiry into the killings.

A total of 200 researchers and scientists from the Weizmann Institute near Tel Aviv have also signed a petition demanding an urgent investigation into the massacre, and a similar call was issued by the Association of Hebrew Writers.

KING HUSAYN COMMENTS ON MIDEAST SITUATION

OW210918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 20 (XINHUA) -- King Husayn of Jordan said today that the time had come to enter into dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization on the relationship which could be established between Jordan and the Palestinians, Jordan television reported this evening.

Addressing a group of representatives of popular institutions, the king said that he felt the Middle East question was first a Jordanian-Palestinian issue before an Arab question. Nobody would be allowed to intervene in it, he stressed.

The king said that the 8-point peace plan adopted at the Fes Arab summit should not be viewed as an answer to the new American initiative. Jordan firmly committed itself to the Arab peace plan. The plan did not contradict the new American initiative which he said contained some positive elements.

At the beginning of his speech, the king asked the participants to observe a minute of silence for the victims of the massacre in west Beirut.

What happened in west Beirut served only to enhance the determination to face the challenge, the king declared.

In Amman, trade union leaders delivered a protest message to U.S. ambassador to Jordan to be conveyed to President Reagan. The protest was directed against U.S. attitude towards the Lebanese crisis as well as the massacre committed by the Israeli invading troops.

HU QIAOMU ARTICLE ON PRACTICE IN RENMIN RIBAO

OW251142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Article by Hu Qiaomu: "On the Practice of Communist Ideology" -- published in the 24 September RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- During the 1978 discussions on practice being the only criterion for truth, some comrades put forward a viewpoint on the practice of the communist ideology: Communism is truth, and it has not been tested in practice. It is thus obvious that truth does not necessarily have to be tested in practice and that practice is not the only criterion for testing truth. This argument is wrong, but up to now I have yet to see any comrade writing an article to refute it. I would like to answer this important question here.

The report to the 12th party congress, of course, is not meant to answer this question. However, in the part expounding on socialist spiritual civilization, it has explained a basic viewpoint, that is, the communist ideology and movement have been, still are and will be advancing in practice. Since the communist movement has already been in practice for one and a half centuries, naturally it cannot be said that it has not been tested in practice.

What is meant by communism? Its meaning is twofold. On the one hand it refers to a social system to be realized in the future; and on the other hand it refers to the ideology on why should and how can this social system be realized; (often it is also known as the theory of scientific communism or scientific socialism. It is also the Marxist theory because Marx did not differentiate socialism from communism as Lenin did later, but only put forward the viewpoint on the initial and advanced stages of communist society in his later years. So, the difference between the names of scientific communism and scientific socialism is insignificant); and to the practice for the realization of this ideology, that is, the communist movement. Some people ask: Does this not give communism a threefold meaning -- system, ideology and movement? It is not entirely groundless to separate it that way. However, we hold that ideology is inseparable from practice or movement. Without ideology, there can be no corresponding practice or movement; without practice or movement, there is no way to give expression to a mass ideology. So we still say it has a twofold meaning. Strictly speaking, this twofold meaning cannot be completely separated either. How can a movement be completely separated from its goal? But, to avoid certain confusions in practical application, some differentiation is still necessary. In short, since the beginning of the communist movement, communism has always advanced in practice and has achieved tremendous development and successes. Thus it can be seen that those who believe that communism has not been tested in practice, and in the related trend of thought, that communism is but a "dim illusion," are utterly wrong.

The development of the communist movement has never relied on empty talk, but on practice. What has guided our movement since scientific socialist came into being? Communism. Why do we call ourselves the Communist Party? Because the ultimate goal of our struggle is to realize communist society and what we are doing is the communist movement. The communist movement is a very long historical process, encompassing the entire historical course from the founding of the first communist party in the world to the ultimate realization of communism throughout the world. Some people say: When I say that communism is but a dim illusion, I am not saying that the communist movement is a dim illusion, but that the ultimate goal of communism is a dim illusion. This argument is still utterly wrong, because the step by step advance of the communist movement has proven that the Marxist law on social development is correct, that our theory and method to attain the final goal are correct and that the final goal is attainable. Take climbing to the top of Mount Tai for example. Since we are already halfway up Mount Tai, we certainly can prove that there really is a Mount Tai, and therefore we can also predict that there really is a top summit of Mount Tai.

Even though we have not yet arrived at the top of Mount Tai and cannot yet predetermine its specific features, we certainly cannot say that it is purely imaginary because people's experience in mountain climbing has proven that all mountains have summits. And, our actual experience in climbing halfway up Mount Tai has given us considerable grounds to roughly imagine what the top of Mount Tai is like, even though such imaginations, whether or not they tally with the actual conditions atop Mount Tai, remain to be tested by future practice. In any case, based on scientific communist theory, we have already successfully established a socialist society, which is the initial stage of communism, and this is a most convincing objective proof to the correctness of the communist theory.

Since the communist movement refers to the entire process from the coming into being of the Communist Party to the ultimate realization of communism, then not only all the work we are doing today in the stage of socialist society is a part of the communist movement, but the struggles and work carried out by all the Communist Party members, CYL members and the revolutionary masses rallying around the party after the founding of the party, during the stage of new democratic revolution and before the establishment of socialist society, were all a part of the communist movement. Although the tasks of the movement, both then and now, are not to realize a communist social system, but to overthrow the rule by imperialism and the feudal warloards, carry out the agrarian revolution, resist Japanese aggression, overthrow the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary government, found the People's Republic and carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction; all these struggles were led by the Communist Party according to the communist theory. The enemies also called these struggles the communist movement (naturally they intentionally used the word communism to frighten the masses who did not know the truth about communism), regardless of how greatly the nature of the task we actually pursued in each period differed from the realization of the communist system. When we did not win state political power but established revolutionary base areas, they called the base areas the "communist areas," and when we seized state political power, they called ours a "communist country," in total disregard of whether we practiced new democracy or socialism. Our armed forces have always been called the "communist forces" by them. I think the term "communist forces" is not too big a mistake. Our armed forces are exactly a revolutionary force founded and developed by the Communist Party with the communist ideology. But for the guidance of the communist ideology in our struggle, how could there have been the series of great victories of the 1 August Nanchang uprising, the establishment of the Jinggangshan and many other revolutionary base areas, the crushing of the enemy's many "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, the 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war? The direct goal of all these struggles was not to realize communism, but all these victories were won under the leadership of the Communist Party, all these struggles were waged with Communist Party members taking the lead, and therefore all the struggles and victories were communist practice. The revolutionary practice of every faithful Communist Party member every day is communist practice, and every revolutionary move constitutes a party of the communist movement. Our meeting here today is also a part of the communist movement. The Communist Party's task today is certainly not to realize the communist social system, but to continue to improve and consolidate the socialist social system. This demarcation line must be made completely clear, and there must be no confusion of any kind. Nonetheless, this is the task of the communist movement today.

To propagate and practice the communist ideology is nothing new, but what our party has always done since its founding. It is at once different from and related to the concrete tasks of our party in each period since its founding. As far back as during the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong said in his work, "On New Democracy": "Without communism to guide it, China's democratic revolution cannot possibly succeed, let alone move on to the next stage." Marx and Engels never regarded communism only as a social system. When Marx and Engels began to engage in communist activities, they formed an organization -- The Communist League -- and wrote the famous "Communist Manifesto" for it, but they never felt that their task at that time was to realize the communist social system.

In the "Principle of Communism" written by Engels and the "Communist Manifesto" jointly written by Marx and Engels, it was never assumed that the means of production could be transferred to public ownership immediately after the Communist Party becomes the ruling party. On the contrary, it was clearly stated that the "system of private ownership should not be abolished overnight" but that "what we should do is to reform the existing society step by step." Socialism was neither realized in the Paris Commune, which was highly thought of by Marx and Engels as the first political power of the proletarian dictatorship in the world and which was termed in Lenin's "State and Revolution" the proletarian socialist republic." Therefore, the seizure of state power by the Communist Party is not tanamount to the realization of communist system. This truth has been proved by all the experiences, without any exception, in developing international socialism since the Russian Socialist Revolution in 1917. All the experiences have indicated that the communist movement is not tantamount to the communist social system and that the latter is nothing but the ultimate goal of the former. However, the struggle of any nature led by the communists cannot be deviated from the guidance of the communist ideology. In this connection, every struggle is a step taken in the course of the communist movement, just as every step taken in climbing Mount Tai, including steps taken on various roundabout routes, is a step of the whole movement of climbing Mount Tai.

Since the Communist Party came into being in this world, there have been communist movements as well as the practice of communism. Therefore, it is sheer nonsense to say that communism has not been tested in practice. Without practice, what is the object of summing up experiences whenever we hold meetings? In summing up experiences, we sum up our experiences in the practice of the communist movement, whether the experience in overturning the reactionary rule or in improving the production responsibility system for socialist industry. We have already gained extremely abundant experience in the course of our practice. Starting with organizing a communist group, we have now founded the People's Republic of China, a socialist country with a population of one billion. Is this not one of the greatest practices in the history of mankind? If such practice is still not a practice in a communist ideology, then what kind of practice is it? Without the guidance of the communist ideology and the leadership of the Communist Party, such a practice would have been completely inconceivable.

Therefore, we have firm confidence in communism as we have proved, both in theory and in practice, that the communist movement is correct. Otherwise, how could the communist group have developed, achieved successes and founded the People's Republic of China? Though we have taken so many torturous routes and encountered so many hardships and dangers in promoting the revolutionary communist cause, we have not only held out but also continued to advance in victories. As for the future communist social system, since we have not put it into practice yet, it is not possible nor necessary for us to discuss at present what the future communist social system will be in the end. Marx and Engels were never willing to give a detailed description of the future communist society as many utopian socialists did in the past. This indicates that they were both scientists in the strictest sense. They confined their mission to discovering the historical inevitability that human society will develop into a communist society. Sometimes they did make some very simple assumptions. It remains to be tested in practice to what degree these assumptions will turn out to be correct and whether these assumptions can be realized as expected in the future just as all scientific hypotheses have to be proved or revised in practice. How can the socialist system we have already started building be developed step by step? Even this has to be constantly tested in practice. However, it is beyond any doubt that the whole revolutionary movement of our party has always been promoted in the practice of communist ideology and it is advancing toward the ultimate goal of communism.

Here one matter must be thoroughly clarified. We are now going all out to promote the propaganda and practice of communist ideology, but this in no way means that we are stirring up a "communist wind" [tendency of effecting transition to communism prematurely] that we do not permit the development of the collective ownership and individual ownership or that we do not permit the real and thorough implementation of the principle "to each according to his work." What we are doing now is building a socialist society and making perfect the socialist relations of production and the "superstructures." In no way should we allow the adoption of any policy of subjectivism, utopianism or adventurism, which is not permitted at this stage of social development. Otherwise, our socialist system, or our communist cause, would be undermined, and failure would be inevitable. Having experienced the bitterness of such failures in the past, we have learned to be wise and will never do such foolish things as we did previously. However, it must also be made clear that we should not thus forget that we are communists and that only scientific communist ideology can guide us to achieve success in building a socialist society. In no way should we relax the work of communist ideological propaganda and education. In particular, we should never forget that the bounden duty of each of us Communist Party members is to wage lifelong struggle toward the ultimate goal of communism and to contribute all we can wholeheartedly for the greater interests of the vast majority of the people. In other words, we must always preserve the communist ideology, spirit, ethics and labor attitude at any time and in any place. We are absolutely not engaged in the revolution for the sake of salary or for the benefits we receive under the system of "to each according to his work." From the very day of the birth of the Communist Party, none of the sincere Communist Party members have worked for the revolution in order to receive rewards or to climb to high official positions and become rich (if such persons do exist, we must expel them from the party). Is this not a manifestation of the communist spirit? No matter what revolutionary work we are doing, our purpose is not to receive rewards (this does not mean that socialist society should not give us appropriate rewards to meet the needs of our livelihood --that is a different question). The purpose is purely to realize our lofty ideal of communism. This ideal is by no means utopian; on the contrary, our work toward this ideal has become a great mass movement which is advancing step by step and from victory to victory. On this question, we need to unify the understanding of the whole party. We resolutely oppose any misunderstanding and fallacy describing communism as an "unrealistic utopian ideal" which "has not been tested by practice." Actually, communism is reflected in our everyday life. If this were not the case, how could there be so many heroic models working selflessly and so many people dashing ahead regardless of their safety and sacrificing all they have for the ideal of communism? Are they utopians? No, they are communists of action in a down-to-earth way. We absolutely are not utopians; rather, our thinking has been tested by practice. Our faith in communism is firm and is becoming more and more firm. Why is this? Because practice has proved that all the correct work we have done has spurred on the progress of material and spiritual life in society, has been in the interests of the people and has won their support. Moreover, what we are doing is closer and closer to our future ideal of communism.

Although this question cannot be expounded in detail in the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, its main points have been explained. I hope that the 12th CPC National Congress will unify the understanding and action of the whole party on this question. All party members should understand absolutely clearly the fundamental question of upholding the communist ideology, spirit, ethics and labor attitude. If there is the slightest vagueness on this question, we will confuse the masses' minds and distort our party's image and weaken its prestige among the masses.

To resist corruption by capitalist ideology it is not enough merely to rely on implementing the principle of "to each according to his work." This is because ours is a large but poor country with a large population, and the per-capita income will still be lower than that of developed capitalist countries even after our industrial and agricultural output value has been quadrupled and our country has come to the front ranks of the countries in the world. The main thing we should reply upon to resist corruption by capitalist ideology is communist ideology, because the great ideal that communism will definitely realize is for everyone to enjoy a high level of material welfare and spiritual civilization -- an ideal that is drastically incompatible with that of any exploitation system; no exploiting class whatsoever would think or do such a thing. Why did so many people -- from such Communist Party members and CYL members as Liu Hulan, Huang Jiguang, Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Luan Fu and Zhao Chune to those countless numbers of old, middle-aged and young people, both men and women, as well as many nonparty persons and non-CYL members -- struggle and give their lives to the communist cause, including socialist work? They did so for the sake of communism. Many people sacrificed themselves on the Fakashan and Koulinshan Mountains. Others gave their lives in antiflood struggles. Still others "kept fighting until they breathed their last" at various posts of the socialist cause. For what did they do so? For communism. Without the communist spirit, how could there be such revolutionary actions? Comrades who are present here are all busy working from morning until night. Why? If we were working only for our sons and for our houses, then the socialist cause of our party and of the people at large would have been wrecked long ago. We are busy working for communism -- not only for the communist society in the future but primarily for our work in the communist cause at present. The communist cause is not equal to the communist social system. (Comrade Lu Dingyi: There are various kinds of "socialism." Socialism itself is not sufficient; there must be communism.) Our social system based on socialism is only the first step toward a communist social system. Without the communist ideology, there would be no socialism. Consolidation for our party organizations as proposed in the report to the 12th CPC National Congress must rely on the communist ideology. Without communist ideology, we would be unable to convince those in the party who insist on "rewards according to work" or even "more rewards for less work," and we would also be unable to tell those serious lawbreakers and violators of discipline that they have betrayed communism and do not deserve to be called Communist Party members (of course they have also betrayed socialism and do not deserve to be called progressive citizens). Why do we set forth such a high standard for Communist Party members in the new party constitution? As I have already stated over and over again, we Communist Party members are not fighting for communism only in the future. Long ago we began to fight for communism, not to mention that we are doing this at present. From the birth of the Communist Party, we have relied on the communist ideology to struggle against all kinds of enemies. But we could not talk about the promotion of a socialist spiritual civilization before the realization of socialist transformation. Now that we have built a socialist society and are pushing forward our socialist cause, we must promote socialist spiritual civilization in the whole society under the guidance of the communist ideology.

Postscript by the author: This is a speech which I delivered on 2 August at a group discussion of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on Comrade Hu Yaobang's draft report to the 12th CPC Congress. Parts of the contents of this speech have been published by some papers and journals. However, the original speech was not clear enough with regard to some questions and failed to explain some points as necessary (especially the relationship between propaganda of the communist ideology and the need to persist in the present policies). Since RENMIN RIBAO wants to publish the full text of this speech, I have now made some supplements, deletions and changes. The above is for the readers' attention.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS 26 SEP

Fifth Plenum in November

OW260823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be held here in coming November.

This decision was approved at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, which ended here this morning. Main items on the agenda for the fifth session include examination of the draft of the revised constitution of the C.P.P.C.C. and participation in the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

A resolution of studying and implementing the documents of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was also approved at today's meeting. The resolution called on democratic parties of China, non-party personages, minority nationalities and patriotic personages of religious circle and compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and those residing abroad, to unite, further strengthen and consolidate the patriotic united front and work hard for the realization of China's social modernizations and the reunification of the country.

On Studying Congress Documents

OW270331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- CPPCC National Committee resolution on studying the documents and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Adopted at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee on 26 September 1982:

The 12th CPC National Congress has come to a victorious close. It was a most important meeting since the Seventh CPC National Congress. It summed up the historic turn since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has charted a correct course for us to continue our advance and has defined the correct strategic steps, principles and policies for further eliminating the negative consequences of the decade of domestic turmoil and for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It has elected the Central Advistory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, successfully achieved the integration of new cadres with the old and the succession of new cadres from the old at the highest level of party leadership, and thus provided an organizational guarantee for the realization of the principles, tasks and program for our struggle put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The Standing Committee meeting of the CPPCC National Committee is held after the victorious close of the 12th CPC National Congress. With joy and excitement, the standing committee members present greet the victories won by the 12th CPC National Congress. The meeting regards the 12th CPC National Congress as an important event in China's political life and as a new milestone on the road of our socialist construction. After lively discussion, the meeting unanimously decides to completely support all the documents and resolutions adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress and to completely support the new central leading organs elected by the 12th CPC National Congress and the central leaders elected by the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The meeting calls on all nationalities, democratic parties, nonparty democrats, mass organizations and people of all walks of life in China to firmly work under the CPC leadership and strive to accomplish the tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

At present, we should first study well the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. We should take Comrade Deng Xizoping's opening speech as a guiding thought, focus our study on Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, combine the study of these documents with the study of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and strive to grasp the essence of the documents in order to currectly implement them. The general task in the new period is to unit the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. In order to fulfil this general task, we should first continue to push socialist modernization and economic construction forward. At the same time, we should strive to build socialist civilization with communist ideology at its core and build material civilization under the guidance of communist ideology. Only in this way, can we encourage the people to struggle for the greatest ideals of mankind. The 12th CPC National Congress has demanded that we strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the bettter in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the party style in the next 5 years. This is a very important task. We believe that the task can surely be fulfilled if we work hard together under the CPC leadership.

Unity yields strength. We surely can create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization if the people of various nationalities in China, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and all patriotic compatriots at home and abroad, closely unite under the CPC leadership, uphold the four cardinal principles and resolutely implement the principles and tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

We should work under the guidance of the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treat each other with all sincerity and share weal and woe" to further promote cooperation among various democratic parties, nonparty democrats, national minority personages and patriots in religious circles. We should further strengthen the broadest patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism or who support the reunification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad. We should further strengthen the establishment of socialist democracy and the legal system. We should further implement the policies concerning the united front and the intellectuals, bring into full play the people's initiative, enthusiasm and creativity, proceed from reality on all fronts and work in a down-to-earth way to contribute to the grand goal of socialist modernization.

The people of various nationalities in China have a common aspiration, Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the reunification of the motherland. No force can obstruct Taiwan's return. It is China's internal affair in which no foreign country has the right to interfere. We should join hands with our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad to urge the Kuomintang authorities to put the interests of the nation above everything else, hold talks between the Kuomintang and the CPC on a reciprocal basis at an early date, and make joint efforts to bring about the reunification of the motherland.

In its efforts to develop relations with other countries, China's consistent position is to integrate patriotism with internationalism, develop friendly relations with other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles and unite with the people of other countries in the world to oppose hegemonism and protect world peace. The CPPCC National Committee will follow this position to promote nongovernmental contacts with foreign countries and make new contributions toward the implementation of the foreign policy laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress.

The meeting holds: At present, both our international situation and our external situation are excellent. However, we should also see that our road ahead is not smooth. There are still difficulties and resistance. There are still hostile elements at home and abroad who attempt to undermine our undertakings.

Nevertheless, we can surely win new and great victories in the course charted by the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in further strengthening the patriotic united front and promoting the work of the CPPCC if we uphold the four cardinal principles and firmly and courageously work hard in self-reliance for the prosperity of our country.

PROTESTANT CHURCH MEETING IN BEIJING ENDS 24 SEP

OW241321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- China is expected to publish one million Bibles by the end of this year, including combined New and Old Testaments, New Testaments and New Testaments with the Pslams.

Shen Derong, secretary-general of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China, disclosed this at an enlarged meeting of the committee and the Christian Association of China which closed today.

Shen Derong said: "To meet the urgent needs of the sisters and brothers in Christ for Bibles in Chinese, more printing plants have received assignments this year. In addition, 10,000 Bibles in the Korean language were published in July of this year and the publication of Bibles in more minority languages are underway."

Shen denounced the few anti-China organizations and individuals for conducting infiltration activities under the cover of Christ. "Last year," he said, "some anti-China organizations tried to smuggle Bibles into China through Shantou (Swatow), Guangdong Province, but their scheme was frustrated and has been condemned by Chinese Protestants."

He called on all Chinese Protestants to be on guard against infiltration by hostile forces from the outside world.

According to Shen Derong, a special committee has been set up to compile an edition of hymns featuring the self-administration, self-support and self-propagation of the Chinese churches.

"While assimilating popular hymns of different sects, we will collect more hymns composed and written by our own Protestants," he said. "The hymns edition is scheduled to be off press in the first half of next year and, so far, one fourth of the hymns are composed by Chinese Protestants," he added.

Over the past two years, the Three-Self Patriotic Committee of Protestant Churches of China and the Christian Association of China have done considerable work in expanding theological education and training preachers. So far, the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary has recruited 70 students. According to Shen, some local branches and churches of the committee and the association have held short-term training courses or study classes and some provincial branch committees are planning to run Bible schools or seminaries.

Over 100 delegates from all parts of the country attended the meeting.

Ulanhu Attends Tea Party

OW250642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 2d Plenary Session of the Third National Committee of the Three-Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of China and of the First National Committee of the Christian Association of China closed in Beijing today.

The meeting began on 19 September. Jiang Ping, deputy head of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, and Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, spoke at the meeting and congratulated the representatives. The United Front Work Department and the Bureau of Religious Affairs jointly held a tea party for the representatives to the meeting on 23 September. Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the tea party and were photographed with the representatives.

STATE COUNCIL GREETS WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW261041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The State Council today sent warm congratulations to the Chinese women's volleyball team, champion at the 9th world women's volleyball championships in Peru.

The message praised the team for showing "a courageous spirit in facing strong opponents, fighting on in spite of setbacks, and working in close solidarity and staunchness."

This spirit, the message said, "is a great inspiration to the Chinese people."

The message called on the people of the whole nation to learn from this spirit and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation also sent a message of congratulations to the Chinese women's volleyball team.

OFFICIAL NOTES PRC'S 10 ATOMIC REACTORS

HK260658 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1331 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Report by Guo Jian [6753 0256]: "Jiang Shengjie, Vice President of China's Nuclear Society, Says China Now Has 10 Atomic Reactors"]

[Text] China now has 10 atomic reactors with over 4,000 engineers doing work related to atomic reactors. China also has enough atomic fuel to generate an atomic powerplant of 1.5 million kw for 30 years.

The above was disclosed in a speech by Jiang Shengjie, vice president of China's Nuclear Society, at a meeting of the CPPCC National Committee.

For many years Jiang Shengjie has been appealing for the development of nuclear energy. He said that what excites him is that now people have overcome their ignorance of nuclear powerplants and have become aware of the significance of nuclear powerplants. Moreover, they are now paying attention to developing nuclear powerplants. The state has already decided to build its first atomic powerplant in southeast China.

Jiang Shengjie told this reporter that he will fly to Paris tomorrow to discuss nuclear technical cooperation with relevant departments in France.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE OBSERVES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

OW270655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA) -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE held a tea party at the CPPCC Auditorium to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its founding on the afternoon of 24 September.

Ulanhu, Chen Muhua, Liu Lantao and others attended and addressed the tea party.

Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi sent letters to ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE to warmly greet its anniversary.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE was established in September, 1952. In the past 30 years, it has done tremendous work in transmitting news about the motherland and in introducing features about the motherland to compatriots residing abroad. At present, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE transmits to the Hong Kong area and other countries through a special satellite channel some 20 news items totalling over 10,000 words every day and some 500 features in different styles totalling over 600,000 words as well as about 500 different pictures totalling 2,000 copies every month. Its news items are now used by some 180 Chinese papers published in the Hong Kong and Macao area and in other countries. In addition, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE has provided assistance to several film-making organs in Hong Kong, Macao and other countries in making films on scenic spots, documentaries and a small number of films on local drama and stories. It is also gradually developing business in recording tapes, video tapes and slides.

At the tea party held tonight, Ulanhu first extended cordial regards and warm greetings to the whole staff of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE. He said: In the past 30 years, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE has all along adhered to the principle of patriotism in providing new reports and concentrated efforts on introducing the current situation of New China, and thus made contributions to the outstanding achievements in promoting unity among the broad masses of patriotic overseas Chinese as well as in defending the national honor of the motherland. Ulanhu expressed his wish that ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE would make greater contributions to China's socialist modernization and to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland in its new reporting in the future.

Chen Muhua said: ZHONGGU XINWEN SHE is a news agency that has its own specific characteristics and strives to make the contents of its reports meet the demands of the compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese origin. In the past 30 years, it has made positive efforts and achieved excellent results in publicizing and reporting the policies of our party and the state, in introducing the achievements of socialist construction on the motherland and in defending the just rights and interests of overseas Chinese.

Hong Sisi, chairman of the board of directors of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, read the greeting letters sent by Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi at the tea party.

In her congratulatory letter, Deng Yingchao said: ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE has done tremendous work, achieved good results and played it unique role in publicizing and reporting on China's socialist construction as well as on the life of the people of all nationalities. I hope that you will make further efforts to do a better job, make constant improvements and continue to play a greater role in these fields.

Liao Chengzhi greated the 30th anniversary of the founding of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in his letter. He said: ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE should report on scenes and progress of the motherland that overseas Chinese love to see and hear; serve both compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and the broad masses of foreign nationals of Chinese origin; do a good job for the returned overseas Chinese and their family members on the motherland; and make contributions toward the return of Taiwan to the motherland as well as to the great cause of the reunfiication of the motherland.

Deputy Director Zhang Lei of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE officiated at the tea party, and another deputy director, Zhang Fan, spoke at the tea party. Present at the tea party were responsible persons from the departments concerned of the party and the state and from press circles in the capital as well as noted personages of various democratic parties and from various circles in the capital, totalling some 300 persons in number.

During the past few days, various branch offices and reporters' stations of ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE at home held separate tea parties one after another in their own localities to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the news agency.

WANG ZHEN OPENS STATE FARM PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

OW251343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- More than 6,000 samples of state farm products from across China, including famous medicinal herbs, seedless raisins, fine fur and wool and processed farm products, went on display at a sales exhibition which opened at the national agriculture exhibition center in Beijing today.

All the products are handled and marketed by the 270 agricultural-industrial-commercial combined enterprises run by 1,200 of the nation's 2,000 state farms.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, cut the ribbon at today's opening ceremony.

Visitors are attracted by the woolen and silk textiles, clothing, canned food, spirits and wines, pastries, milk powder, woolen carpets, knitting wool, leather shoes and jackets, electric fans and furniture made by factories and workshops under state farm enterprises.

People also flocked to buy peanuts, tea and sesame seeds, bee honey, fruits, nuts and other farm products produced by state farms, most of which had been opened on former wasteland.

The agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes help to promote the production of the state farms and facilitate the marketing of their products. The total industrial and agricultural output value of the state farms is expected to reach 11 billion yuan this year, a 56 percent increase over 1978, the year the complexes came into existance, according the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Most of the exhibition's products are retailed or available by placing orders with the farms, according to an official in charge of the exhibition, which will last 20 days.

Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; He Kang, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission and concurrently vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; and other leading officials attended the ceremony.

OFFSHORE PLATFORM ENGINEERING CORPORATION SET UP

OW260148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- A new corporation has been established here to accelerate production of China's offshore oil development equipment.

The China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation is affiliated with the China State Shipbuilding Corporation.

The new corporation will undertake designs, manufacturing and repair of offshore oil drilling rigs, production platforms, single-point mooring oil supply facilities and various auxiliary ships for oilfield development.

It will also cooperate with foreign companies in contracting for production projects and seek foreign investment.

The corporation manages a subsidiary -- the Offshore Platform Engineering Design Corporation, which will design various oil drilling rigs.

CHINA TO CONTINUE SEEKING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK240254 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Cai Jing: "China Will Continue To Seek Investment From Other Nations"]

[Text] Only over the past three years has China used foreign funds to help finance its modernization programme.

But as this foreign funding begins to show results, it will continue to be encouraged in future, according to a senior Chinese government official.

Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, has said that despite some problems with inefficient management and inflexibility in using foreign funds at the initial stage -- largely due to a lack of experience -- China will continue to seek investment from abroad.

China has been careful in using foreign funds to promote a rapid return on investment -- and this policy is beginning to produce positive results. The funds have been used in industry and agriculture, with agriculture, energy and transport getting top priority.

By May, China had signed loan and credit agreements with 10 countries. Foreign debt totalled $17.3 billion, which included long-term, low-interest loans not only from governments, but also from international financial institutions like the World Bank and other foreign commercial and credit institutions.

China's main bilateral creditor is Japan, which has lent about $2 billion, but among the others the World Bank has lent $100 million, and Kuwait $140 million.

The Chinese Government has further tapped foreign resources by reaching agreement on about 1,000 joint ventures. These involve foreign funds amounting to about $3 billion.

For nearly 20 years up to 1979 China borrowed nothing from abroad. But with the open door policy being pursued for past three years, China has begun using foreign investment to make up for her own shortage of funds.

Although China has never before borrowed so much money in so short a time, old fears of debt no longer seem to exist.

One reason is that China's export income has increased rapidly in the past three years -- from 22 billion yuan ($11.28 billion) in 1979 to 36.7 billion ($18.82 billion) in 1981.

Japanese Loans

China's annual loan payments are less than 10 per cent of its average export income, well under the 20 per cent figure which is considered a signal of overindebtedness, according to the vice-minister.

China restarted borrowing from Japan in 1979, when a Japanese Government delegation, interested in buying China's coal, offered loans to help improve transport in coal-producing areas. After negotiations China reached an agreement which allowed the government to accept the Japanese offer.

Japanese loans to China total $2 billion spread over six projects. They have been used to finance railway and harbour projects in Hebei and Shandong Provinces, where bottlenecks in transport had prevented coal from reaching markets outside China.

These projects are scheduled to be completed in 1985, after which China will be able to sell 10 million tons of coal to Japan each year.

Loans from abroad have also been used to sustain some large projects that had run out of funds. The Ningguo cement factory in Anhui Province, for example, has been revived by a $50 million loan from Kuwait. The factory is one of 22 large projects which China agreed to maintain after the downfall of the gang of four. But the construction was eventually halted because of a shortage of funds. The factory is now expected to be completed in 1984, and will add 1.5 million tons a year to China's domestic supply of cement.

Kuwait is the only Third World country which provides China with loans. The loans, which feature preferential conditions and involve little restriction, total $140 million and will help finance plywood production, airport construction and building chemical fertilizer plants.

Denmark and Belgium have provided China with interest free loans, and Italy has provided government grants, loans and credits.

In future, China will utilize as many foreign funds as possible for her construction, with the aim of strengthening self-reliance and promoting development of national economy.

WANG RENZHI WRITES IN HONGQI ON ECONOMY

HK250354 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Sep 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "Work Hard for Economic Rise in the 1990's"]

[Text] In an article expounding the economic tasks outlined in General Secretary Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th national party congress, Wang Renzhi said to do a good job in the economy during the 1980's means to lay a good foundation for a new economic rise in the 1990's. The article appears in HONGQI (RED FLAG), organ of the CPC's Central Committee. The article draws special attention to the following: In agriculture, the acreage for grain must be ensured in order to increase grain supplies. The state should be able to obtain enough from a major grain-producing area to allow it to support the development of cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry and a diversified economy in areas not suitable for grain.

Since the value of China's forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural sidelines and fishing industry is still rather low, totalling a third of the gross value of agriculture, the country should make every effort to open up virgin lands, and to utilize grasslands and water areas.

In industry, some low-quality products are overstocked while others are in short supply. Some products are not only of low quality, but also waste great amounts of energy and raw material in the production process.

To satisfy social needs and to promote economic efficiency, production of overstocked items must be strictly controlled and high-quality products must be increased.

Enterprises

Between 1970 and 1981, China's industrial enterprises almost doubled, from 195,000 to 382,000. Many enterprises, however, are not running at full capacity. Some have even shut down. Many have irrational production processes. Many are run poorly with disorderly financial management. It is important to consolidate and restructure existing industrial enterprises. To begin with, enterprises of high energy consumption, poor quality products and prolonged financial stress should be closed to leave sufficient energy and raw materials for advanced enterprises. The remaining enterprises should specialize their production and rationalize procedures.

Our socialist economic system will not allow the backward to hinder or cripple the development of the advanced.

Restructuring enterprises is not merely a makeshift. It should be regarded as normal in the development of production, and an active strategy to continue to improve the economy of society. So far, only a few of China's enterprises are technologically advanced by international standards. Many meet only the standards of the 1960's, or even of the 1950's.

Emphasis

Because of the lack of technology and money renovation of China's industry will be possible only in key enterprises and important cities for several years. Priority will have to be given to the machine-building industry, so that advanced equipment can be provided to other sectors of the economy. Major aspects of the technical renovation should be to make universal use of economical production methods; and to transfer technology from comparatively developed coastal areas to the underdeveloped hinterland, from arms production to civil production, and from abroad to home. Emphasis should not be placed on an increase of quantity of output, or on meeting some arbitrary standard of automation. It should be placed on energy and material conservation, on increasing the quality and usefulness of products, and on cutting costs.

Development of large coal mines, oil fields and powerplants will determine the speed of increase in energy production and transport capacity in the 1990's. Exploration of energy resources and development of transport, which need large investments, should mainly be done by the state.

It has been necessary to use greater percentages of national revenues to improve the people's lives and for enterprises and localities to accumulate their own financial power. But this has aggravated the problem that the country's financial power lacks concentration. A proper readjustment will be made to provide the state with the funds indispensable for key projects.

China's labour force lacks sufficient education. There are too few skilled workers, technicians, engineers and competent managerial staff. Only by stepping up education in the 1980's will the ranks of well-educated labourers grow in the 1990's. We must provide as much money as possible for education and we should open new channels of education for all kinds of professionals.

Labour Force

The existing scientific and technological force should focus on important projects and make breakthroughs as quickly as possible. Intellectuals should be free to use the full scope of their talents, the best among them being assigned to important positions. To foster economic development and to solve economic problems, it is most important to involve the great masses, all enterprises and all sectors of the economy.

Hu Yaobang's report also looks ahead to the economic policies that should follow giving of self-management to enterprises and the completing of tasks in early period of the reform. These policies are: To develop the collective co-operative economy and the labourers' private economy at the same time that the leading role is played by the state-run economy; to implement the managerial responsibility system in all state-run and collective-run enterprises; to continue to supplement the planned economy with market regulation, and to manage economic activities with mandatory planning, with guidance planning, and with market regulation.

There is a lot to be done in the economy in the 1980's. The fulfillment of these tasks needs assiduous effort and meticulous work.

THATCHER SPEECH AT HONG KONG LUCHEON 27 SEP

HK270805 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 0606 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 27 September luncheon given in her honor at the Hong Kong Mandarin Hotel by the Chinese Manufacturers Association, Federation of Hong Kong Industries and Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: May I thank you, Mr Chairman, for your very warm welcome. It so happens that you almost by chance have given a fair and excellent summary of what I was about to say. [laughter from audience] Nevertheless, I think it is perhaps as well if I say it again. I am very pleased to be in Hong Kong once again. The atmosphere is always stimulating. Perhaps for generations Hong Kong people have looked not to governments for their standard of living but to their own personal efforts.

Mr Chairman, the prosperity of Hong Kong is built upon the principle which I firmly believe, that the powers of the government should be limited to providing a framework of justice and regulations which encourages people to exercise their own talents. Then, success will be achieved not only by men and women for themselves and for their families, but also for their community as a whole. I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to you today. But I want to tell you, the commercial and industrial leaders of Hong Kong, something about the ways in which we are now trying to apply the same principles of Britain. Then, just before I finish, I will say about a word about the talks upon which I have just been involved in Beijing. For many years, the concept grew in Britain that government could not only provide the climate for economic growth, but could even create it. I will recall the international plan of the late 1960's. The expansion of public expenditure was presented as the engine of economic growth. That fallacy was exposed by the experience of succeeding years. If public expenditure were the way to growth, Britain would be one of the most prosperous countries in the Western world. When my government came to power in the 1970's, we were determined to reduce government intervention and control, and we started to establish the sort of framework for the operation of free enterprise, to which I have referred.

Let me mention a few areas where we have already seen the fruits of this approach in Britain. For the first time in 40 years, Britain is free of control over income, prices, dividends and foreign exchange simultaneously. We have established and are maintaining a policy of sound money. The annual rate of inflation is now in single figures and falling fast. In the last few days, the chancellor of the exchequer has said that it could be down to 6.5 percent by the end of this year. Not down far enough, but down a lot further than it has been because we reached 20 percent. Interest rates are falling too at more than one-third lower than they were last autumn. We started to tackle the problem of trade union law. Industrial relations in Britain are now good in the private sector. Indeed, in 1981 we had the lowest number of strikes for 40 years. I hope we have ended and reversed the decline in competitiveness of the British industries.

Last year saw a sharp improvement in both competitiveness and productivity. It is a sign of growing confidence in the British economy at home and abroad. During all the anxious days of the Falklands dispute, the exchange value of the pound hardly wavered. Of course, much remains to be done, but the pattern of improvement is encouraging. A greater realism is emerging, a better understanding of the links between sensible pay settlements, productivity, unemployment and the creation of lasting jobs. A successful trading community such as Hong Kong needs no reminding of these links. But we have to reforge the chain, reforge it through overall economic policies and the climate they create, through discipline and public spending and borrowing. And how I wish the rest of the world had followed a similar discipline in public spending and borrowing. The world financial markets would be a little easier than they are, and through constant encouragement to management and unions, to learn the lessons of competitiveness and performance as the key to success. [sentence as heard]

We still have many problems to tackle, particularly in the public sector. We made some progress, although not as much as I should like in opening up the public sector to competition, because there is no substitute for competition and in injecting private capital. And I was delighted by the superb results reported by Cable and Wireless in the first year after their restoration to the private sector. We also [pause] still have problems with our older industries, many of which having to cope with the pain of painful process of running down their capacity. But it is increasingly recognized in Britain that we can't shirk such problems.

You in Hong Kong have always had a habit of enterprise, of designing new products and forming new firms and companies. British economic success similarly depends upon responding to the changing industrial world. And in fact, we are well-equipped to do so by an outstanding record in scientific research and invention. In practical terms, the cathode-ray tube, the computer, radar, the jet engine, penicillin, carbon fibers and nuclear power stations were all first produced in Britain by us British. Now we need to learn to develop the followup and exploitation of inventions of this kind. When I was in Japan, I was pointing out that we started most inventions; we discovered most fundamental scientific principles. We just like to know from them how to make such a jolly good profit out of what we did, let alone what some other people did. [laughter] Last week when I was in Japan, I visited a remarkable factory, where robots have replaced much of the repetitive work done on production lines. Though even robots making robots. [sentence as heard]

Of course, all this has staggering implications for the future. We cannot turn our backs to such developments if we are to prosper. So, we in Britain are shifting the emphasis of our effort toward the industries of the future: to microelectionics, to fiber optics -- of course, we invented carbon fibers -- biotechnology, information technology and particularly to computer software. Government supports through research institutes, public purchasing and grants have substantially increased since I became prime minister. May I say that we frequently use grants, a certain small amount of grants of taxpayers' grant, in order to attract a very much bigger amount of private enterprise capital, and it usually succeeds.

I also regard the government as having a crucial role to play in education and training for the new technologies, particularly in encouraging schools and colleges to provide the necessary facilities. We launched a scheme under which we now have microcomputers in every secondary school, and we've just started to put them in primary schools so that the children can learn early how to get what computers can do into their thinking just at a time when their brains are expanding at maximum speed. We also have computer training centers in every large city. Now all of this forward view, all of this determination, all of this will, is part of the provision of the framework for free enterprise which I regard as the proper duty of government.

Now I just want to refer to two implications which I think this has for the economic relations between Britain and Hong Kong. First, this framework of enterprise and our sound, prudent financial policies which I have just been describing can also be used by overseas companies which set up to manufacture in Britain itself. And I would like to stress that we in Britain have a great deal to offer to those investing in us. We all want the most stable political system in the world. We have, through membership in the European Community, access to a market of 270 million people, and make no mistake about it, we shall stay a member of the European Community. We have secured energy supplies, which are the envy of any industrialized country, and I have indicated we have a first class reputation for scientific research and invention. We have falling inflation and interest rates. We have prudent financial policies. We have a highly skilled distribution and service economy. And on top of all those assets, we are now providing an environment for enterprise which those used to Hong Kong will find attractive.

Now the second implication is for our trade, and, of course, you raised that, Mr Chairman, in your opening remarks. As I told you had done just about a summary. I hope the British industry will become an increasingly formidable competitor in both British and Hong Kong markets. It is inevitable that in a world of high unemployment, brought about by the general international recession, the voices are raised in favor of increased protectionism. I want to make it quite clear that I am opposed to any general move to dismantle the open trading system. I believe it has been of great benefit to us all, particularly countries like yourselves and us, who have to export to live.

Of course, every country has some specific problem area for which it needs to seek protection. And I have been discussing some of these during my visit to Japan. And I know that you wish that we could import more of your textiles. Although I think you understand the very real difficulties affecting the United Kingdom, and community textile clothing industries, when the United Kingdom has lost a quarter of a million jobs in textiles in the last 3 years. But we can claim that in general that the United Kingdom remains a market which is remarkably free of restrictions on access and the proportion of manufactured importable to enter Britain entirely duty-free is almost 80 percent. It was less than one-third in 1960. Much of this change is admittedly due to our membership of the European Community. But the figure of 80 percent does not bear out allegations of creeping, let alone galloping, protectionism. There is no reason to doubt that Hong Kong will continue to export a large and growing range of well made and reasonably priced goods to Britain. Britain will want similarly to increase the volume and range of exports to Hong Kong. We are the second best customer for your goods, but only the sixth in order of your suppliers. We know that success will depend on our own efforts and there are many opportunities for us both. Mr Chairman, it will be obvious from what I have said that I greatly admire the achievements of Hong Kong and therefore the success and achievements of all those that are present in this room.

Mr Chairman, later this afternoon I shall be asked about the talks which I've just had with the Chinese leaders. On the present occasion, I just want to say this to you: As you all know from press reports, we have agreed now to go ahead with discussions between the British and the Chinese Governments about the future of Hong Kong. Mr Chairman, I share with you a justified pride in what has been achieved in Hong Kong under British administration. It is the product of a unique cooperation between the qualities of the British and the Chinese peoples. In entering the discussions with the Chinese Government, we share with them the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. I am the first to understand the importance of these talks. Given our common objective, it should be possible to reconcile our differences of approach with the Chinese Government. Above all, I give you this assurance: In conducting these talks, I shall speak not only for Britain, but for Britain's moral responsibility and duty to the people of Hong Kong. [applause]

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON SINO-BRITISH TALKS

Hong Kong's Future Discussed

HK240757 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Sino-U.K. Relations and the Future of Hong Kong"]

[Text] The problem of Hong Kong's future, to which all people in Hong Kong have paid close attention, was, for the first time, included in the agenda for talks between Chinese and British leaders. In the past 2 days Zhao Ziyang and Mrs Thatcher have started to exchange views on this issue and to seek a common solution.

In recent months, people have talked a lot about this issue, and there have been much speculation and many suggestions. These have concentrated on how China would coordinate its two principles regarding Hong Kong, namely, the regaining of sovereignty and the maintaining of prosperity, and what measures China would adopt. The hope has been that both sides could be satisfied. It is believed that most of our Hong Kong compatriots and enlightened entrepreneurs can uphold the cardinal principles of the nation -- Hong Kong, above all, is a Chinese territory and Hong Kong compatriots are members of the Chinese nation. This is an unchangeable fact.

Speaking at the banquet in honor of the British prime minister, Zhao Ziyang said: "I believe that problems of this kind are not difficult to solve so long as both sides approach and develop Sino-British relations on a long-term, strategic perspective and take the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the base in dealing with problems existing between us." Though what he mentioned here is overall Sino-British relations, how can this not be an approach to the settlement of the Hong Kong problem, which is left over from history? Peaceful coexistence is conditioned by mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. The significance of this principle for Hong Kong's future is very clear. Since both sides take the same stand on the issue of Hong Kong's sovereignty, the regaining of China's sovereignty should be a logical conclusion.

The question is: When is the opportune moment for China to regain sovereignty and under what circumstances will China take action? This needs to be dealt with on a long-term strategic perspective.

For Chinese people, regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining its prosperity are not incompatible. Chinese leaders have for a long time repeatedly asked investors to set their minds at rest. And they have also taken Hong Kong's economic prosperity and its position as the third financial center in the world into account. It is sure that they will take the proper steps toward solving the Hong Kong problem.

Now, when answering Hong Kong reporters, Zhao Ziyang more formally expressed the firm determination of the Chinese Government to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong. At the same time, he mentioned that a series of measures would be taken to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. According to news reports from Beijing, the Sino-British talks were held in a harmonious atmosphere and progress has been made in the talks on the Hong Kong problem. This indicates that the Chinese Government has formulated a well-thought-out plan for solving this important problem.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Zhao Ziyang declared the basic principle for arranging Hong Kong's future. At the same time, this problem was put in a position relative to the overall development of friendly Sino-British relations. This inspires us to grasp Hong Kong's future, which is going in the right direction.

'Good Beginning' Seen

HK260922 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Good Beginning"]

[Text] An important chapter will be recorded in history: Mrs Thatcher, as the first British prime minister to visit China, has established more friendly relations between China and Britain and has initiated a good beginning for the solution of Hong Kong's future.

The talks between Mrs Thatcher on the one hand and Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang on the other hand were related to international issues as well as bilateral relations. They covered a lot of ground and were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. In her statement, Mrs Thatcher indicated: "We have covered many issues in our warm discussions, and on many international questions we share the same fundamental outlook." "All together it was a most valuable visit, which has strengthened the friendly relations between Britain and China, which is our aim."

This was an apt appraisal by Mrs Thatcher.

China and Britain have different historical backgrounds, social systems and cultural traditions. However, both are pursuing an independent foreign policy, are confronted with a diplomatic issue of opposing threat and interference and hope for stable and peaceful international order. This makes it possible for both countries to gain a lot of common ground in international issues, which will bring about mutual cooperation and support in future international struggle for defending world peace.

China and Britain have a long history of mutual contacts. Through the Sino-British summit talks, the bilateral economic and cultural exchanges will be closer and more frequent, and in particular, there will be considerable development in bilateral trade. This is because both have a common objective need. China, in a new stage of achieving the four modernizations, is ready to absorb foreign funds, technology and experience while Britain is actively seeking an overseas market to extricate itself from a difficult position. The discussion on setting up a nuclear power plant in Guangdong during the talks has reflected the good wish of both parties to actively expand the economic cooperation.

Naturally, the bilateral issue that the Hong Kong compatriots are most concerned about is Hong Kong's future. The ownership of Hong Kong as a part of China's territory has been established beyond dispute. China's explicit position on the recovery of the sovereignty of the whole region of Hong Kong at an appropriate moment and through diplomatic channels is known to all and is unequivocal.

We are pleased to note that on the issue of Hong Kong's future, China and Britain have reached an identity of views on some important aspects. Just as the joint statement has said: "They agreed to enter talks through diplomatic channels following the visit with the common aim of maintaining the stability and propserity of Hong Kong."

The aim is clear. Efforts should be made to continuously preserve and promote the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and not to damage or undermine the economic achievements of Hong Kong. This makes it necessary for both parties to properly and prudently handle affairs relevant to Hong Kong in order to strengthen the confidence of Hong Kong people and to consolidate the economic status of Hong Kong as a free port and a world finanical center. The issue of Hong Kong's future can be solved by negotiations through diplomatic channels. The confirmation of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong by both parties and the wishes of both parties to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will determine the methods for solving the issue.

It can be expected that diplomatic talks on Hong Kong's future will continue. The Sino-British summit talks have initiated a good beginning, and, therefore, when looking forward to Hong Kong's future, we should have full confidence in it.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

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U.S., USSR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT ROLES DISCUSSED

HK271656 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 38, 20 Sep 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" column by international editor Mu Youlin: "Nuclear Test Ban"]

[Text] Why has China decided not to join the ad hoc working group on a nuclear test ban under the Geneva committee on disarmament?

Our government has consistently advocated genuine disarmament. Since the 1960's the Chinese Government has several times made proposals and suggestions concerning disarmament and strengthening international security. We hold that only when a nuclear test ban is linked with nuclear disarmament can the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States be halted. World peace and security will not be aided by a nuclear test ban alone, while failing to make the Soviet Union and the United States take the lead in greatly reducing their nuclear weapons. Such a ban would, on the contrary, help the two superpowers consolidate their nuclear superiority and carry out nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail against the non-nuclear states.

Many countries wish to conclude a treaty totally banning nuclear tests so as to stop the nuclear states from upgrading the quality of their nuclear weapons and prevent the birth of new nuclear states. This feeling is quite understandable.

But, what is the attitude of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of a nuclear test ban? They have verbally agreed to prohibit nuclear tests, but the fact is they conduct 90 percent of the nuclear tests in the world today. Moreover, the majority of the tests have been conducted since they signed the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests.

The two superpowers have been less than honest on this issue. For instance, after they were satisfied that they had conducted enough atmospheric nuclear tests, they concluded a treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests in 1963 which did not include underground nuclear tests. Then, after they had conducted a large number of underground nuclear tests, they signed a new treaty in 1974 limiting underground nuclear tests to below 150 kilotons.

Thus the two superpowers are allowed to carry out whatever kind of nuclear tests they wish to, and when they no longer need them, they won't allow others to conduct similar tests. Their actions indicate their desire to maintain their nuclear monopoly. Therefore, to indiscriminately demand that all nuclear states stop nuclear tests before the two superpowers significantly reduce their nuclear weapons only helps the Soviet Union and the United States maintain and consolidate their nuclear superiority and will definitely not reduce the danger of nuclear war.

China conducts necessary and limited nuclear tests totally for defense, with the thorough elimination of nuclear weapons as its final goal. As early as 1964, China declared that it would not at any time and under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons, nor would it use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones. It has reiterated these pledges on many other occasions, which testifies to the Chinese Government's sincerity on disarmament.

At the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament this past summer, Foreign Minister Huang Hua proposed that the two superpowers take the lead in stopping the tests and the qualitative improvement and manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons. He further proposed that they reduce by 50 percent their existing nuclear arsenals. His proposal reflected the principle of linking a nuclear test ban with nuclear disarmament. The Chinese Government is willing to undertake its obligation after the two superpowers fulfil theirs.

WAN LI MEETS ASIAN DANCE SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

OW141309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with famous Chinese and foreign dancers and officials of international organizations concerned attending the first Asian dance symposium.

Vice-Premier Wan Li, on behalf of the Chinese Government, extended a warm welcome to the participants. He praised the symposium for its lively discussion. "All the Asian countries have time-honored culture and art," the vice-premier said. "The present symposium provides an opportunity for dancers of various Asian countries to learn from each other and enrich their performance." "The Asian countries need to develop their national economy and improve the people's living standards, and they also wish to have a peaceful international environment. We should make efforts to defend peace and strengthen the friendship among the people of various countries through exchanges in various fields," the vice-premier stated.

Present were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, Wu Xiaobang, chairman of the symposium's organizing committee and chairman of the Chinese Dancers Association.

The symposium opened in Beijing September 20 with participants from 14 Asian countries.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ICSU

OW272044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- "Chinese scientific and technological circles will strengthen cooperation with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and work jointly with it for the promotion of international science," said Professor Zhou Peiyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology and a noted physicist, at Beijing International Airport today.

Professor Zhou Peiyuan, who headed a five-member delegation of the association, flew back here after attending the 19th General Assembly of ICSU, which accepted the China Association for Science and Technology as a national member on September 15.

He said: "The Chinese association has at last attained this goal after ten years of contacts with ICSU and assistance from friendly international scientific circles." He expressed thanks to these friends.

He said: "The entry of the Chinese association into ICSU is one of the major breakthroughs in the last few years since China began to pursue a policy of strengthening academic exchange with foreign scientific and technological circles. It will undoubtedly open up still broader vistas for such exchanges."

He said: "Of the 18 scientific unions under ICSU, the Chinese association is now already a national member of nine. It is ready to establish ties with the rest."

AFP: DALAI LAMA CALLS FOR CLOSER USSR-PRC TIES

OW272327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1832 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, Sept. 27 (AFP) -- The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of six million Tibetans, said at a press conference here today he supported Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's call for closer relations with China.

"I believe it would be good if once again there were friendly contacts between the Soviet Union and China. I think that all countries, particularly those which are neighbours, should have friendly relations." He was commenting on Mr. Brezhnev's appeal made yesterday in Baku, capital of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Dalai Lama, the 14th reincarnation of Buddha, was still uncertain if he would have an audience with Pope John Paul II before he leaves for Spain tomorrow. He will then travel to France before returning to northern Italy in mid-October.

He said he would talk of brotherly love "in any future talks with the pontiff."

Exiled since 1959 when Chinese troops invaded Tibet, the Dalai Lama, aged 47, said though the situation in Tibet "had improved slightly over the last few years," but it still did not allow him to return with his many exiled faithful.

In general his relations with Beijing were improving, he said. After three informal meetings between his representatives and Chinese leaders there had been an exchange of views recently between the two parties. But he added: "Sometimes it is better not to say too much and give the talks a chance to achieve solid results."

In answer to a woman journalist, the Dalai Lama said "there are already women Lamas and it was not impossible that one day Buddha would be reincarnated as a woman."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZENKO SUZUKI'S VISIT

KYODO: Visits Beijing Sites

OW271219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing Sept 27 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday afternoon took time out from his busy political schedule and toured a China-Japan friendship hospital under construction and the Japanese primary school. Suzuki, who arrived Sunday for a six-day visit, first visited the hospital after ending the second round of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

At a welcoming rally in front of an outpatient department building, Suzuki noted that the hospital aims to combine Western and oriental medicine.

"I earnestly hope that the hospital will become a symbol (?of friendship between) China and Japan," he said.

After planting a tree, Suzuki wore a helmet and toured the construction site for 15 minutes. The late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visited here in 1979 and pledged to extend aid for the building of the hospital with thousands of beds.

The yen 16 billion (about dollar 60 million) hospital is scheduled to be completed in March 1984.

After the hospital, Suzuki visited the Japanese primary school in the compounds of the Japanese Embassy and was welcomed by many children, their parents and teachers.

He presented an astronomical telescope, an accordion and a drawing on which he painted the word "hope" to the school.

Suzuki told the children: "I hope you will grow up to be respectable persons with international sense and work not only for your mother country but for the world."

He then attended a meeting with Japanese businessmen and students at the International Club near the Japanese Embassy and thanked them for their efforts to develop friendly relations between the two countries.

More Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW271510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki held their second round of talks here this morning.

It was learned that the two sides exchanged views on the international situation and major world issues. Zhao Ziyang explained the principled position in China's foreign policy. He said it aims to maintain independence and never to attach itself to any big power. In adopting this position, he said, China takes not only its own interests but also the overall strategy of the world into consideration. "China will not change its policy simply because of a momentary change of circumstance or a single incident."

Premier Zhao said that the world is still in a state of unrest. The development of the world situation has testified to the analysis of the situation made by the leaders of both China and Japan in their talks in May.

He briefed Suzuki on China's principles governing the development of its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as its views on the situation in Asia and other major issues.

Prime Minister Suzuki spoke highly of the constructive measures taken by China and the United States to eliminate their serious differences. He discussed Japanese-American relations and presented his views on Asia. The two leaders also exchanged views on the Middle-East situation.

The official talks between the leaders ended today. Both sides said they were satisfied with the results. This afternoon Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshio Sakurauchi. They exchanged views on world issues.

Attends Cultural Performance

OW271710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Mrs. Suzuki attended a performance of Chinese music, dance and traditional Beijing Opera this evening.

Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Song Zhiguang, China's ambassador to Japan, attended the performance with the guests. At the end, Suzuki stepped onto the stage to shake hands with the performers and present a basket of flowers to them.

Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China and other embassy officials also attended. The evening was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

This afternoon, the Japanese prime minister visited the construction site of the China-Japan friendship hospital and met with the workers.

"This hospital was presented to the Chinese people when the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visited China in 1979 as a gesture of the friendship between the two countries. Today I am very glad to see the construction site," he said. Suzuki hoped after its completion the hospital would become a symbol of the friendship between Japan and China and contribute to the medical and health work of China.

Xin Yuling, president of the hospital, told the guests about the progress of the construction. "The building of the hospital will help enhance the friendship of the two peoples, increase our medical exchanges and contribute to the health of the two peoples," he said.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW280843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki here today.

Hu Yaobang said: "China and Japan are two great nations in the Orient as well as in the world. I would like to repeat a viewpoint of the Chinese Government, the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people: As an old Chinese saying goes, 'unity benefits both sides whereas separation means sufferings to both.' Here the benefit means benefit to world peace and the future generations."

Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan and China have developed a friendly relationship between them. It is our historical mission to further such friendly cooperation in view of the 21st century. This is in the interest of the people of the two countries and the peace and prosperity of Asia."

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a luncheon in honor of the Japanese prime minister, his wife and his party.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW281237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping said: "Tomorrow will be the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, and it's worth celebrating."

"Prime Minister Suzuki's China visit at this time is of great significance," Deng Xiaoping said.

He thanked former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshio Sakurauchi for their contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. He also thanked the persons of various Japanese circles working for friendship between China and Japan and for the normalization of diplomatic relations.

"There are many words to say about Sino-Japanese relations. They can be summarized in one sentence, that is, the Chinese and Japanese people want to be friendly to each other from generation to generation," Deng Xiaoping stated.

He reiterated that to develop its relations with Japan is the long-term basic policy of China. Zenko Suzuki said that he was satisfied with the frank exchange of views and substantial talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on Sino-Japanese relations and the international situation.

Suzuki said: "The relations between Japan and China have entered into the mature period, and the two countries should strengthen their exchanges and cooperation in political, economic and other broad fields." He said he hoped that the two sides would enhance their mutual understanding through constant dialogues.

"To strengthen the friendly relations of cooperation between Japan and China is of great significance to peace and stability in Asia and other parts of the world," the Japanese prime minister said. He also congratulated on the success of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Deng Xiaoping thanked the prime minister for his congratulations. He said: "The policies formulated since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee were affirmed at the 12th National Congress. One thing of vital significance we have done in recent years is to allow younger comrades to take up 'front-line' posts. It can be said that the continuity of our policy has been solved. Now, comrades under 60 have made up a fairly big percentage of the members of our party Central Committee, and the percentage will grow in the future with the addition of more persons in their 40's and 50's."

Deng Xiaoping and Zenko Suzuki also exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Present at the meeting were Yoshio Sakurauchi, Yukikiko Ikeda and Kensoke Yanagiya who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori. Present were also Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang.

KYODO Report on Meetings

OW280821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing Sept 28 KYODO -- Chinese leaders Tuesday reassured Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that there would be no drastic changes in China's policy toward the Soviet Union.

The reassurance was given when Suzuki met separately with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advsiroy Commission, and party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Suzuki, who arrived Sunday for a six-day official visit, Monday met Premier Zhao Ziyang and was told although improvements of relations with Moscow are mutually beneficial, there will be no immediate upturn in bilateral ties.

Hu this month traumatized the world by telling the party congress that Sino-Soviet relations could be normalized if Moscow takes steps to lift a threat to China's security.

Sino-Soviet dialogue broke off in 1979 over Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan but in recent months Moscow has been calling on China to renew bilateral talks.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in an apparent response to Hu's statement, indicated Sunday normalization of relations with Beijing is now the main goal of the Kremlin's policy in Asia.

China analysts said the Chinese leaders' statements Monday and Tuesday are apparently aimed at allaying unrest among Western nations and the Third World over a possible shift in China's Soviet policy.

Deng and Hu told Suzuki Tuesday that the Japanese textbook controversy between China and Japan has already been settled.

A diplomatic row erupted this summer over the rewriting of Japanese high school history books to gloss over Japanese past militaristic acts in China.

South Korea and several other countries joined in a rare unity of outcries against the Japanese.

A compromise has been reached after the Japanese Government issued a statement, acknowledging Japan's responsibility for the wartime action and pledging to revise contents of the textbooks in a few years.

Japanese officials, in briefing reporters on Suzuki's talks with Deng and Hu, said the Chinese leaders expressed concern over revival of militarism "among some Japanese quarters."

Further KYODO Report

OW181131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 28 Sep 82

[By Arinovu Uchida]

[Text] Beijing Sept 28 KYODO -- China's strongman Deng Xiaoping Tuesday denied speculation that rapprochement with the Soviet Union is in progress, saying that "Soviet hegemonism" is a major stumbling block.

Deng, chairman of China's Central Advisory Commission, told Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Great Hall of the People that the Soviet Union has amassed troops along the border with China and in Mongolia.

Unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops and takes some measures with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, there will be no drastic changes in Beijing's Soviet policy, Deng said.

Deng then queried: "But can you imagine the Soviet Union ever changing its hegemonistic policy?" "Hegemonism" is China's word to describe what it sees as a Soviet expansionist policy.

Suzuki, accompanied by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and close aides as well as his wife Sachi, arrived in Beijing Sunday for a six-day official visit to mark the 10th anniversary of diplomatic normalization between the two countries.

Japanese officials, in briefing reporters on the Suzuki-Deng meeting which lasted about an hour and a half, said Deng warned against alleged revival of militarism, "among some Japanese quarters."

Suzuki was quoted as replying that Japan is resolved not to repeat actions such as those committed before the end of World War II and that the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people are against military power. "I want to make it clear as the man responsible for the Japanese Government that there will never be revival of militarism," Suzuki said.

Deng said the Japanese school textbook controversy between Japan and China has already been settled and that he hoped no similar incident would occur in the future.

Diplomatic rows, also involving South Korea and several other Asian nations with bad memories of Japanese colonial rule and wartime acts, erupted this summer over the rewriting of Japanese high school textbooks. These Asian nations said the revised textbooks glossed over Japanese atrocities committed before and during World War II. A compromise has been reached since the Japanese Government issued a statement acknowledging the wartime actions and pledging to revise the contents of the textbooks within a few years.

Deng and Suzuki agreed to promote bilateral economic cooperation not only on the government-to-government level but also through Japan's private-sector to offset each other's weaknesses. Deng revealed that China's plan to quadruple its agricultural and industrial outputs by the year 2000 was worked out after the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira made the suggestion that a target be set when he visited China in late 1979.

In a meeting with party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, followed by a luncheon at the guesthouse, Suzuki and Hu reviewed Sino-Japanese relations over the past decade since the normalization of diplomatic relations and agreed to develop those relations further in the interests of the two countries and peace in Asia.

Hu voices his concerns about the revival of Japanese militarism and Suzuki repeatedly denied his concerns. Suzuki invited Hu to visit Japan to take his first-hand look at Japan. Hu said he was pleased with the invitation and wanted to learn from Japan when he visits the country. With the meeting with Hu, Suzuki's official itinerary in Beijing ended.

Suzuki met the press Tuesday afternoon, will make a commemorative speech to a Chinese audience Wednesday morning to outline Japan's basic position on bilateral relations, and then leave for the southern China City of Hangzhou.

WANG ZHEN ARRIVES IN TOKYO 27 SEP FOR VISIT

OW271926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and former vice-premier of the State Council, arrived here today to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

The Chinese delegation came to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and the Japan-China Association.

At the dinner given by the six Japanese organizations this evening to welcome the Chinese delegation, Seiji Kaya, president of the Japan-China Association, said on behalf of the Japanese side that he and other Japanese friends felt sincere happiness over the extent to which the exchanges between Japan and China had so far developed. "It is nongovernmental exchanges that laid the foundation of the friendly relations between our two countries, on which exchanges between the two governments have blossomed. Hence, nongovernmental exchanges between the two countries should be further strengthened in future. It is of great significance to greet the Chinese delegation headed by Wang Zhen today," Kaya added.

He said: "Japan and China have common traditional culture. We all have the habit of reviewing the past and looking forward to the future in a summing up every ten years. This year is an important year for such a task. Of late, the textbook issue has touched off criticism both inside and outside Japan. This has provided a very good opportunity for Japan to have an overall review of the past and to look ahead into in the future. I believe it is now more important than ever before for Japan and China to respect each other and deepen their mutual understanding by putting oneself into the other side's position.

In conclusion, Kaya said: "There is a Japanese proverb: 'The earth becomes more solid after the rain'. Let us draw a lesson from the textbook issue so as to push forward the Japan-China friendship."

Wang Zhen said: "I am very happy to attend this get-together with you, our old friends who have made valuable contributions to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship."

"You have made unremitting efforts and have removed various obstacles for the development of the traditional friendship between our two peoples. The Chinese people will always remember your contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship," he said.

"We still have many things to do. We must continue our cooperation to build up a durable Sino-Japanese friendship unaffected by international storms," Wang Zhen said.

The speeches of Seiji Kaya and Wang Zhen were warmly applauded. The Chinese guests also met with leaders of the six organizations Tokuma Utsunomiya, Shigeichi Koga, Torao Miyakawa, Yoshimi Furui, Takeshi Inoue and Masayoshi Ito.

Upon their arrival at the airport today, the Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by Japanese friends of all walks of life, among them were Kiyoshi Mizuno and Yukio Uemura, representatives of the six organizations and Yasushi Inoue and Kaheita Okazaki from the delegation of the six organisations which will leave for China to mark the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

KYODO: HUANG HUA, SAKURAUCHI EXCHANGE VIEWS

OW271233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 27 Sep 82

[By Arinobu Uchida]

[Text] Beijing Sept 27 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua Monday said China would present a strong draft resolution before the coming United Nations General Assembly calling for immediate restoration of Afghanistan's independence from the Soviet Union.

Huang said the Soviet invasion must be resisted and that moral and political support should be given to Afghanistan.

Sakurauchi said Japan takes the same stand as China in calling for foreign troops' pullout and self-determination of a country but made no further commitment.

Huang said China welcomes the formation in June of an anti-Vietnam coalition of three resistance groups and appreciated Japan's material help for the anti-Vietnam coalition.

Huang also said the U.N. seat of Democratic Kampuchea -- the ousted Pol Pot government backed by China -- must be secured in the coming U.N. General Assembly.

Sakurauchi repeated Japan's policy of calling for foreign troops' withdrawal and self-determination in settling the Kampuchean problem.

Sakurauchi also called for expansion of the U.N.'s peace-keeping functions by giving the U.N. secretary general greater powers in mediating international disputes.

Sakurauchi, who will fly to New York from China Wednesday for the U.N. General Assembly, said he would make the appeal at the U.N.

Huang also said he was disappointed by the recent U.N. special session on disarmament.

He also shared Sakurauchi's view that the U.N.'s peace-keeping functions did not work well in various areas.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE SUNTORY PRESIDENT

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here today with Keizo Saji, chairman of the board and president of Japanese Suntory Ltd., in the Great Hall of the People.

Gu Mu thanked Suntory for assisting China to hold the second Beijing International Marathon.

Present were Huang Zhong, adviser to the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Wenyao, president of the Chinese Athletic A-sociation and chairman of the organizing committee of the Beijing Marathon.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING THAI AMBASSADOR

OW231409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met with out-going Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuwanon.

DK RADIO HOPES UN WILL FORCE SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW251050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea today expressed the hope that the 37th U.N. General Assembly session would take more effective measures to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally in compliance with the resolutions on Kampuchea passed at the three previous sessions.

The radio said in a commentary that on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly session, the Vietnamese authorities have been resorting to all kinds of tricks to deceive the public with a view to inveigling other countries into accepting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a "fait accompli". At the same time, Vietnam continues to send more reinforcements into Kampuchea and deploy large numbers of Soviet-made tanks and artillery along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Vietnamese are busy building airports and anti-aircraft positions in the western region in preparation for expanding the war of aggression against Kampuchea. Hanoi has thus been throwing its weight about on the Thai border and posing a grave threat to the security of the region.

The commentary pointed out that Hanoi's acts show that it has no intention to implement the U.N. resolutions and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, it is ready to make further expansion abroad. The commentary stressed that only by forcing Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and letting the Kampuchean people hold free elections under U.N. supervision and exercise their right to self-determination could a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Kampuchean problem be achieved, a solution which is in the interest of security and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

GANDHI TALKS IN USSR YIELD WEAPONS AGREEMENT

OW261708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew home today after her seven-day visit to USSR.

A Soviet-Indian declaration, signed on September 21 and released today, said that both sides felt satisfied with their cooperation in various fields and that they would continue to develop and strengthen bilateral friendly relations.

But neither the declaration nor the public speeches of host and guest mentioned their new agreement under which Moscow would provide New Delhi with weapons and the question of supplying nuclear reactors to India by the Soviet Union.

The declaration stressed the importance of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability in Asia and expressed firm opposition to foreign interferences in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries, but it mentioned not a word about the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. The declaration condemned Israel's aggression of Lebanon and its slaughter of Palestinians in West Beirut. The Indian prime minister paid her visit to Moscow after traveling to Washington not long ago.

PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN NEPAL'S CAPITAL

OW272030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Katmandu, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said that Nepal appreciated China's role in reducing international tension as well as its policy of safeguarding the interests of the Third World.

Speaking at a function held at the City Hall yesterday evening by Nepal-China Friendship Association to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the prime minister said: "Both Nepal and China have strongly opposed colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination while sharing the common belief that there should be no external interference in the internal matters of a sovereign country."

He said: "It was but natural for the governments and peoples of China and Nepal to be satisfied with the strengthening of their bilateral relations based on mutual goodwill, understanding and equality in keeping with changing times." The prime minister expressed the view that periodic exchange of high level visits between the two countries have greatly contributed to consolidating their relationship.

He expressed gratitude on behalf of the Nepalese Government for the goodwill and interest shown by the Chinese Government in Nepal's development. He said: "The assistance received from China in important sectors such as transportation, industry and water resources has lent great support to Nepal's nation-building effort." He also expressed confidence that Nepal-China cooperation would expand for mutual benefit in the future.

Thapa said: "The Nepalese people view with great interest and enthusiasm the economic development program initiated by the Chinese Government with a view to building a New China by attaining self-reliance in agriculture, industry, science and technology speedily." He extended the best wishes to the Chinese Government and people for success in this task.

On the occasion of the Chinese National Day, a one-week Chinese film festival, an exhibition of Chinese pictures and an exhibition of Chinese books were inaugurated simultaneously today at the City Hall of Katmandu. The former two activities are sponsored by the Nepal-China Culture Association, and the latter by the Katmandu Progressive Book Store.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS BRITISH POLITICIAN IN BEIJING

OW251245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the Standing Committee of the National Poeple's Congress met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Sir Paul Bryan, lower house m.p. of the British Conservative Party, Lady Bryan and their party.

The British guests arrived here September 23 on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

CHINA DAILY DELEGATION DEPARTS UK FOR BONN

HK260208 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The first CHINA DAILY delegation to Britain has left London for Bonn after a fortnight of meetings with British journalists.

The delegation, composed of Jiang Muyeu, publisher, Feng Xiliang, managing editor and Guan Zaihan, editor of the opinion page, all members of CHINA DAILY's editorial board, visited the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION, the PRESS ASSOCIATION, THE GUARDIAN, THE TIMES, GEMINI, REUTERS, THE NEWCASTLE EVENING CHRONICLE, THE EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS, the BBC and DAILY MIRROR.

On September 20 they were received by Lord Belstead, minister of state, foreign and commonwealth office, and had dinner with Mr M. Elliott, head of its Far Eastern Department.

They met the trustees of the Thomson Foundation and thanked them for their help they had given to CHINA DAILY.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EUROPE

OW271222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A seven-member Chinese delegation of Christian Council led by Bishop Ding Guangxun, chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of China and president of the Christian Association of China, left here today for a visit to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and Sweden.

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS BEIJING PHOTO EXHIBIT ON TITO

OW271640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of 400 photos illustrating the career of the late Yugoslav leader, Josip Broz Tito, opened today in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

Hu Qiaomu,member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony held this morning, and Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission addressed the gathering.

Among the more than 300 people attending the opening ceremony were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the party's International Liaison Department, and Lu Zhuxian, vice-minister of culture.

Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, Jovan Popovic, assistant to the head of the Yugoslav Archives and other Yugoslav diplomats, experts and students attended.

Wu Xiuquan, also a veteran revolutionary soldier and the first Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, called Tito a prominent fighter of the international communist movement, and a great friend of the Chinese Communists and people. He said, Tito's historic visit to China at the age of 85 brought the friendly relation between the two parties, governments and peoples into a new epoch of comprehensive and steady development.

In his address, Sava Obradovic said this exhibition is intended to help better understand Yugoslavia today through Tito's life and career. He expressed the belief that effective cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and China will further be promoted.

As part of the exhibition, a feature film "Sutjeska Battle," the turning-point of the Yugoslav national liberation war, and a documentary "Tito and Pilots" were shown in the museum in the afternoon.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Yugoslav Archives, the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Yugoslav Embassy in China. It will move to Changchun in two weeks.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW251032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Sava Obradovic, new Yugoslav ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning.

Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion. The new ambassador arrived in Beijing September 23.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

OW231431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- A military goodwill delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Xiao Ke, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the C.P.C. and vice-minister of national defense, left here today for a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Seeing them off at the airport were Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Xiuquan, and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu.

WANG HOUDE FETES ROMANIA'S PAUL NICULESCU

OW271714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, gave a banquet this evening for a Romanian delegation of consumers' cooperatives.

The delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives. Wang Houde and Niculescu toasted to development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' cooperatives. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was present. Prior to the banquet, Liu Yi, Chinese minister of commerce, had talks with the guests. The delegation arrived this afternoon at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH NEW GDR AMBASSADOR

OW251339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with Rolf Berthold, newly appointed ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China.

POLISH SHIPPING DELEGATION VISITS NANJING

OW250235 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A Polish delegation, in China to attend a shareholders meeting of the Sino-Polish Shipping Company, Ltd. visited Nanjing from 21-23 September. Vice Governor Wang Bingshi met with and feted the guests on 21 September.

Qian Yongchang, permanent vice minister of the PRC Ministry of Communications, accompanied the Polish delegation on the visit. The Polish delegation was led by (Zhad Dosbishinski), first vice minister of the Polish Ministry of Maritime Economy.

The Sino-Polish Shipping Company, Ltd. was founded more than 30 years ago. It has made valuable contributions to Sino-Polish shipping cooperation and the transport of export goods.

HUANG HUA HOLDS MEETING WITH ARAB, PLO ENVOYS

OW271620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, this evening met with the ambassadors of Morocco and Algeria, the head of Beijing's Palestine Liberation Organization mission and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lebanese Embassy.

On behalf of the diplomatic missions of Arab countries in China, the four thanked the Chinese Government for its condemnation of the Israeli killing of Palestinian men, women and children in Beirut. They also thanked the Chinese Government for its strong support for the Arab countries.

Huang Hua said: "The Israeli Begin authorities' barbarous and inhuman massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut has aroused strong indignation in China and among other justice-upholding countries and peoples. In his speech of 22, Premier Zhao Ziyang strongly condemned this atrocity. The Chinese Government and people, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples, and support the Lebanese Government and people in their struggle to defend their independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

He said: "To oppose Israeli aggression and expansion, to oppose hegemonism and to defend world peace are our common cause. The Arab countries and peoples in their future struggle can count on the Chinese Government and people for their resolute support."

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES' 'GUILTY CONSCIENCE' CITED

HK280520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Having a Guilty Conscience"]

[Text] The coldblooded massacre of a large number of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut has set off unanimous worldwide public condemnation of the Begin authorities. The United Nations decided to convene an emergency meeting to investigate the massacre in Beirut. In the Israeli Cabinet and Knesset, some people also put forward a motion strongly demanding an investigation into the Beirut massacre but it was unreasonably vetoed by Begin, Sharon and their ilk. The fact that Begin, Sharon and their ilk are afraid of carrying out an investigation fully shows what a guilty conscience this gang of murderers has.

The sanguinary massacre in West Beirut occurred after the Israeli aggressive troops entered West Beirut and within a district controlled by a large number of Israeli soldiers. The fact that Israel colluded with the rightwing Lebanese Christian militiamen in wantonly slaughtering the Palestinian civilians has been gradually exposed. Begin, Sharon and their ilk are prime culprits of the massacre in Beirut. No matter how they try to deny it, they cannot shift the blame of their crime onto others. That Begin and his ilk refuse to investigate the actual facts of the atrocity also proves that they are chief criminals of the Beirut massacre.

Investigation of the actual facts of the Beirut massacre further intensifies the internal contradictions and differences of the Israeli ruling clique. Three days after Begin and his ilk vetoed the motion to conduct an investigation, three Cabinet members submitted their resignations in protest. Opposition parties also have suggested forming a national salvation coalition government to replace the Begin administration. In Israel, the masses of people have held one demonstration after another to protest the slaughter of Palestinian civilians and to demand that Begin and Sharon leave office. In areas occupied by Israel, the Arabs have held strikes and demonstrations in succession, strongly denouncing Israel's fascist atrocity.

All this has undoubtedly dealt a heavy blow to the Begin authorities. It can be expected that a new upsurge in the struggle against the aggressive expansionist policy of the Begin authorities will emerge in Israel and its occupied areas.

The Begin authorities play the tyrant and commit all kinds of outrages. They have lost the support of the people and have become unprecedentedly isolated both in Israel and in the world. The peremptory attitude of Begin and his like in refusing to carry out an investigation into the massacre in Beirut is precisely a portrayal of the dilemma they are in.

ISRAELI MASS RALLY DEMANDS BEGIN RESIGNATION

OW260258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- About 400,000 Israelis gathered in Tel Aviv's municipal square last night to protest against the massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut and demand the resignation of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, according to reports reaching here.

The mass rally, one of the biggest in the history in Israel, was reportedly called by the opposition Labour Party, other smaller political factions and Peace Now, the leading anti-war movement in Israel.

Standing underneath vast banners saying "Begin and Sharon Resign", the demonstrators listened to speakers demand an independent judicial inquiry into the role of the Israeli Army and government in the massacre.

The main speaker, Labour leader Shimon Peres, a former defence minister, told the crowd: "We are here to say no to Begin and Sharon." He added: "We don't want to control another people. We don't want to be like South Africa." He said: "This war must end immediately. The Israel defence forces must leave Beirut."

AL-JUMAYYIL CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

OW271310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Lebanon's new President Amin al-Jumayyil said today all foreign troops must withdraw from Lebanon within a few weeks. "It is important to establish a new sovereignty and independence in Lebanon," he said in an interview with U.S. ABC television network in Beirut.

Al-Jumayyil set this as one of his goals in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST Sept. 23, the day when he was sworn in as the Lebanese president.

Al-Jumayyil said it was still too early for his country to conclude a peace treaty with Israel. "Such an important decision must be taken by the government and approved by the parliament. It is too early to talk about this point," he said. "I'm against an artificial peace treaty." He said: "The first thing is to recover our sovereignty over our capital."

Questioned on the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut, Al-Jumayyil said "no orders were given to the Lebanese forces or to the Kataeb Party to be where the massacres were."

EGYPTIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW221015 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- New Egyptian Ambassador to China Umar-Abdal-Aziz Sharaf presented his credentials here this morning to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan was present.

The new ambassador arrived here September 18.

PRC, ANGOLA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

OW271214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have decided to recognize each other and have appointed their respective representatives to come into contact with each other in Paris as from 27 September 1982 on the normalization of relations and establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

ULANHU RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW221001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- New Algerian Ambassador to China Abdelkarim Ghraieb persented his credentials here this morning to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan was present. The new ambassador arrived here September 17.

JI PENGFEI MEETS TANZANIA JOURNALISTS' GROUP

OW222132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a Tanzanian journalists' delegation led by Kasimu Mpenda, editor of the broadcasting station of Tanzania. Ji Pengfei answered the questions raised by the Tanzanian journalists.

XI ZHONGXUN FETES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION 21 SEP

OW211934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with and feted a delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union here this evening. The delegation is led by Maurice Nyamgumbo, organizing secretary of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of mines.

On behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Secretary-General Hu Yaobang, Zi Zhongxun extended a warm welcome to the Zimbabwe guests. He said: "Comrades in the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by Robert Mugabe are old friends ot the Chinese people. You withstood tests in protracted struggle for national independence and against imperialism and colonialism, winning great victory.

He said: "Since the independence of Zimbabwe, you have made gratifying achievements in promoting national conciliation, safeguarding national unity, restoring and developing the national economy and improving the people's living standards."

Xi said: "We have had good relations since the establishment of relations between our two parties. The friendship between our two countries and peoples will continue to develop."

Nyamgumbo thanked the Chinese Communist Party and government for their support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for national independence. Present were Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Gabriel Phineas Chisese, Zimbabwe ambassador to China.

PLA POLITICAL CHIEF YU QIULI SPEAKS AT REVIEW

OW271758 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- The General Political Department and the units under it held a military review on the eve of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

In his speech at the military review, Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, said: The most important task of the General Political Department at present is to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and to do it effectively and well. He called on all commanders and fighters under the General Political Department to work hard under the guidelines of the 12th party congress to bring about a new situation in the department's work.

At the beginning of the military review, Comrade Yu Qiuli, riding in an open car, reviewed commanders and fighters lined up in 23 square formations.

In his speech at the military review, Comrade Yu Qiuli said: The army has made tremendous achievements in its work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has presided over the work of the Military Commission. We can certainly do our work better provided we resolutely rely on the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and on our collective intelligence and wisdom, resolutely implement democratic centralism, give full scope to democracy, sum up correct ideas and firmly follow the mass line.

Yu Qiuli said: The just-concluded 12th CPC National Congress is the most important one since the 7th party congress. The 7th party congress led to the victory of the new democratic revolution, and the 12th party congress will lead to the victory of socialist construction. He called on all commanders and fighters to conscientiously study, publicize and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress.

Yu Qiuli said: Now is one of the best periods in the history of our party. The whole nation is high-spirited and vigorous. Under the guidelines of the 12th party congress, we must strengthen our spirit, work with one heart and one mind, go all out and strive hard to bring about a new situation in the work of the General Political Department and to push to a new stage the work of revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing our armed forces.

Other leading comrades of the General Political Department also attended today's military review.

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS 'QUALITY MONTH' AWARD MEETING

OW280415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 5th national "quality month" award meeting was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. State leaders presented medals, cups and plaques to winners of the 1982 state quality prizes for high-quality products, food items, engineering projects and engineering enterprises and outstanding quality control groups.

Lu Dong, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, presided over today's meeting. Bo Yibo, state councillor; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and responsible persons of central departments concerned attended the meeting.

Zhang Jingfu spoke at the meeting. He extended the warmest congratulations to the prize-winning units on behalf of the State Council and the State Economic Commission. He said: After more than 30 years of construction, our country now has more than 380,000 industrial enterprises with more than 400 billion yuan worth of fixed assets, forming a rather complete industrial foundation with a fairly high technical standard. This is an important material force for us to achieve the great goals set by the party's 12th national congress, and a position from which we should progress.

He stressed: Economic administrative departments at various levels should pay serious attention to variety, quality and technical improvement, take full advantage of the present opportune time of readjustment, adopt really effective measures and strive to bring about a rather major change for the better in product variety and quality in 3, 5 or more years.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, in his speech put forward a five-point opinion:

1. It is necessary to make a conscientious examination and summation of the work in developing varieties and improving quality, using the guidelines of the 12th party congress as the guide.

2. It is necessary to study and formulate a long-term fighting goal and annual variety and quality work plans.

3. It is necessary to energetically strengthen basic work.

4. It is necessary to continue to actively pursue all-round quality control.

5. It is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work.

MILITARY INDUSTRY'S PRODUCTS WIN STATE PRIZES

OW280409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- Twenty-eight products of military industrial enterprises were awarded state quality prizes at the fifth national "quality month" award presentation meeting here today.

Two of these products were given gold medals. One was a thermo couple [re dian ou 3583 7193 0260] used to measure the temperatures of engine exhausts. Compared with similar products made in China and foreign countries, this new item is simpler in structure, lighter, more accurate in its readings and can be used longer. Another item was a pistol produced by a certain arsenal. Small in size, this newly-made pistol is excellent in shooting, graceful in appearance and easy to carry. It won the highest points in a national evaluation of pistols this year and has been rated execllent by shooters.

Among the 26 products of military industrial enterprises that were awarded silver medals are reliable and improved pieces of equipment for the country's ground, naval and air forces; instruments that are dependable and were used in guided missile firing and nuclear tests; and spare parts for instruments used for other scientific experiments. Comfortable and convenient flight clothing and leather boots loved by PLA commanders and fighters were also among the prize-winning items.

The PLA General Logistics Department's military supply factories took part in this year's state quality competition. Their puncture-proof rubber boots were welcomed by cadres and fighters. These boots cannot be punctured by bamboo or wooden spikes, sharp-edged rocks or nails.

For the past 2 years, the military industry departments and enterprises have firmly established the idea of placing the quality of products to the fore and improved the military industry's products by constantly evaluating and comparing their quality.

PLA AIR FORCE PROMOTES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES

OW271155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0049 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to a report by XINHUA reporter Wang Lisheng, leading members of the PLA Air Force party committee have conscientiously studied the 12th CPC National Congress documents, especially the important exposition on the cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the new to the old. Having summarized the air force's experience in making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they pledged to improve this work and to build the leading bodies at all levels of the air force into a powerful core capable of leading the masses in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the air force has done a good job in rejuvenating its cadres, which has won the praise of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission. In a few years' time, the air force has assigned large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres with political integrity and ability to leading posts at all levels. This has helped maintain the vigor of the leadership of the troops, promote the air force's buildup and introduce new aspects to this work; it has swiftly enhanced the air force's combat capabilities and helped it to surpass previous records.

An air force leading comrade, an army-level commander in his 30's, said: It is conservative to stress seniority, nitpick on younger cadres and to refuse to give them greater responsibilities. Young and outstanding cadres cannot be promoted if this conservative thinking is not shattered. Some comrades said that it is necessary to eliminate the "left" influence characterized by prejudice against intellectual cadres and by reluctance to select and promote them to important posts. It is necessary to give priority to selecting cadres trained at military academies. Particular attention should be given to selecting and appointing intellectual cadres who graduated from college before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, 745 cadres with college background have been assigned to leading bodies of the air force at division and regiment levels. This has helped leading bodies at these two levels to better direct combat training for modern warfare.

Facts have shown that the thousands of young and middle-aged air force cadres assigned to leading posts have been able to firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies and to open up new prospects in their work. Many of them have led the masses to swiftly improve conditions among backward units.

MILITARY COMMISSION URGES EMULATING BAI CHUNYU

OW241431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued an order to posthumously award the honorable title of "model teacher" to Comrade Bai Chunyu.

Bai Chunyu was originally a teacher of the office of teaching and research in military affairs of the engineering academy under the PLA Engineering Corps. He joined the army in 1950. He was considered a first rate technical expert and an advanced worker. He twice won the Order of Merit, Third Class. He persisted in carrying out his work although he had liver cancer. He died on his post on 2 March this year at the age of 51.

The order pointed out: Bai Chunyu was a good party member, a good cadre and a good teacher. All comrades throughout the army, particularly the broad masses of party members and cadres, must learn from Comrade Bai Chunyu.

Like Comrade Bai Chunyu, they must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strengthen their party spirit, firmly foster the communist world outlook, remain loyal to the cause of the party, and selflessly and painstakingly carry out their work. They must strive to turn our army into a regular, modern and revolutionary armed force as soon as possible, to safeguard and build our great socialist motherland and to realize the ideals of communism.

FANG YI ATTENDS SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING

OW280056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- The second meeting of the second national committee of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology issued a letter of appeal today to all scientific and technological workers in the country urging them to earnestly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, deeply understand the guidelines of this congress, unify their thinking on the basis of its program, principles and policies, and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The letter of appeal requests that scientific and technological workers throughout the country heighten their spirits and work industriously at their respective posts in order to achieve outstanding results. The letter of appeal says that it is necessary to give full scope to collective wisdom and initiative and strengthen the ties between natural science workers and social science workers in order to work together toward the goal of simultaneously developing science and technology with economic and social development. Scientists and technicians are requested to play an active role in solving key problems in major scientific and technological tasks, in the technical transformation of enterprises, in the improvement of enterprise management and in the construction of key projects. They should actively offer suggestions for readjusting and restructuring the national economy, for boosting labor productivity and economic benefits, and for developing various educational and scientific undertakings. They should pay great attention to the popularization of science and technology, and, as a bounden duty and obligation to society, strive to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation. They should also make all-out efforts to train scientific and technological workers in various fields. In addition, they should strengthen their ideological education, take the initiative to uphold the four basic principles and use communist ideology and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people to guide their actions. The letter of appeal expresses the hope that scientists and technicians residing in Taiwan and overseas will work together with their counterparts on the mainland for the great cause of reunifying the motherland and for making our country prosperous, rich and strong.

The second meeting of the second national committee of the Chinese association opened on 29 September and concluded today in Beijing. At the meeting, committee members earnestly studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and discussed how to arrange the association's work in accordance with the guidelines of the congress to meet the requirements of the new situation. Fang Yi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, addressed the meeting. Pei Lisheng, vice chairman of the association, delivered a work report entitled "Unite and Mobilize the Broad Masses of Scientific and Technological Workers To Contribute To Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." Scientists and engineering and technical experts participating in the meeting remarked in delight: Advancement in science and technology is the key to attaining the objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in 20 years. The time has arrived for Chinese scientists and technicians to play an immense role. They discussed, from various angles, and proved the realistic nature of the economic development objective set at the 12th CPC National Congress and the feasibility of the policy measures for the realization of this objective. Suggestions on how to achieve this objective were vigorously offered at the meeting.

Over 20 noted scientists and engineering and technical experts, including Qian Xuesen and Hua Luogeng, addressed the meeting voicing their specific views and making suggestions on how to solve the questions regarding agriculture, energy, transport, education and science, and how to promote socialist spiritual civilization.

In accordance with the demands placed on scientific and technological workers by the 12th CPC National Congress, the national committee of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology discussed and mapped out the association's work for the future at this meeting. It was pointed out that the association should truly act as a link and bridge between the party and intellectuals and should mobilize and organize the broad masses of scientific and technological workers to play an immense role in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

As announced by the national committee, the newly formed secretariat of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology is composed of nine members, namely, Wang Shuntong, Liu Dongsheng, Tienfu, Cao Lingzhong, Huang Lu, Chen Hong, Shen Qiyi, Tao Hengxian and Wang Shouren. Gao Shiqi and Lin Bomin are advisers to the Chinese Association for Science and Technology.

FENG WENBIN ADDRESSES PARTY BRANCH SECRETARIES

OW251123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee calls on party organizations at all levels of those organs to concentrate their efforts on organizing and leading the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, help party members and cadres to profoundly understand the essence of the documents, use the guidelines of the congress to unify their thinking and action and contribute to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization.

The party committee of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee held a meeting of party branch secretaries and cadres of higher positions on 22 September. Comrade Feng Wenbin addressed the meeting on behalf of the party committee of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee.

In his speech, he emphasized: The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress have summed up both the positive and negative experiences and lessons we have drawn in socialist construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China. They have formulated the guiding principles for our party's struggle in the new historical period. They are the crystalization of wisdom of the whole party with Marxist radiance. They are our ideological weapon for creating a new situation of socialist modernization.

He called on party organizations at all levels of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee to concentrate their efforts on organizing and leading the study of the documents and seriously implement the guidelines of the congress in all their work.

Feng Wenbin emphasized: When we study the documents of the 12th party national congress, we should display the style of study of integrating theory with practice. All departments and units should seriously analyze their actual situation, work out a plan for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and conscientiously solve problems concerning their work, thinking, organization and work style in order to strengthen the fighting capacity of the party organizations and improve the working efficiency of the organs. We should combine the study with the activities of "the central organs setting a good example to the whole country" being exhaustively carried out by the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee. We should thus further promote the activities of "setting a good example."

MEETING ON OIL, NATURAL GAS HELD IN DAQING

OW280205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Daqing, 26 Sep (XINHUA) -- China has started to enter a new stage of high efficiency, low consumption, multipurpose utilization and greater economic results in the exploitation and building of its oilfields. This was learned by XINHUA correspondent Guo Yude from the national discussion meeting on petroleum production stabilization [yuan you wen ding 0626 3111 4489 1353] and natural gas processing.

The meeting was held in Daqing from 1[illegible] to 21 September. It was the first national professional meeting of the petroleum and natural gas processing trade held in the past 30 and more years since the founding of New China. Present at the meeting were 126 representatives of 13 oil and gas fields and concerned departments. In accordance with the key strategic points indicated by the 12th CPC National Congress and the fighting task set by Comrade Hu Yaobang recently for Daqing, they exchanged experience in lowering energy consumption, cutting waste and achieving greater economic results in the course of oil and gas production, and decided on improvements to be made and the development goal to be attained.

The meeting noted that China has made fresh progress in stabilizing petroleum production and processing natural gas. Currently, 33 sets of devices for processing natural gas and stabilizing petroleum production have been installed. These devices have respectively reached capacity in processing 1.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas and over 14 million dun of petroleum. There is still very great additional potencial for cutting waste and raising economic results.

On the basis of popularizing Daqing's experience in integrated transport and processing natural gas and oilfield associated gases, the meeting called on all other oil and natural gas fields to follow Daqing's example in really including the processing of oil and gas and the multipurpose use of their products on the agenda, vigorously adopting advanced technology, carrying out research and the manufacture of high-efficiency equipment, planning and design well, perfecting the management system and striving for the goal of retrieving 1 million dun of light hydrocarbon gases by 1985. It is expected that, by then, China will have raised its rate of utilization of oilfield and natural gases to above 95 percent, that of stabilized processing of oilfield gases and petroleum to above 80 percent, while reducing the rate of petroleum waste in oilfields from the present 5 percent to less than 1 percent.

SCIENTISTS HOLD MEETING ON MODERNIZATION

OW251201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA) -- The State Scientific and Technological Commission held a meeting of well-known scientists in Beijing. At the meeting, they discussed how to make science and technology help create a new situation of socialist modernization.

Zhou Guangzhao, a newly-elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and well-known physicist, talked about his feelings about his participation in China's atomic science work.

He said: In order to make science and technology fully help the national economy, we should first trust the intellectuals we have trained, assign them important duties and encourage them to win honor for our country.

All the scientists present expressed their support for the principle of self-reliance put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

They said: Our scientists fully understand China's situation. Science and technology can play a still greater role in the four modernizations if the party organizations at all levels attach great importance to China's intellectuals.

Gao Qingshi, a computer expert, expounded the importance of cooperation in scientific and technical work according to his own experience.

He said: Modern scientific and technological programs are closely linked and dependent on each other. For instance, the application and development of computers depend on the development of various elements and materials. We should get organized and undertake socialist cooperation. We should also advocate certain competition under the socialist system.

The scientists also hoped: The principle of closely integrating science and technology with economic development will be seriously implemented. The responsible persons of the production departments attach importance to science and technology and place them on the order of the day. At the same time, the scientific and technological departments conduct scientific research according to the demand of production and truly integrate scientific research with production.

HU YAOBANG GREETED BY LIBERIA'S SAMUEL DOE

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang Saturday received a message from Samuel K. Doe, head of state of Liberia and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, congratulating him on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. "It is with great pleasure that I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the People's Redemption Council, the government and people of Liberia and in my own name," the message says. The message adds: "It is my hope that the bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation in both our bilateral and multilateral relations would be further strengthened."

CPC EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONGRESS GREETINGS

OW271636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The General Office and the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party today in an announcement expressed thanks for the congratulations from abroad on the convening of its 12th national congress.

The announcement reads: The General Office and the International Liaison Department, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as entrusted by the party Central Committee, extend heartfelt thanks to the communist parties, workers' parties, heads of state, leaders of political parties, friendly organizations and personnel for the warm greetings and good wishes they had expressed in their messages or letters sent to the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of the successful convening of its 12th national congress and the election of Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY CADRES SERVING PEOPLE

HK240926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Sun Yi [1327 3015], adviser to the PLA General Staff Department: "Party Cadres Are Always the Public Servants of the People"]

[Text] In the chapter "Party Cadres," the new party constitution points out: "Party cadres are the backbone of the party's cause and public servants of the people." This is the first time in history that our party has regarded "to be public servants of the people" as a stipulation and law of the party and that it has been put in the party constitution. It is a strict demand put forward by the party which every party cadre is to observe in the new historical period.

The word "public servant" is nothing new to communists. Guided by Marxist ideology, the Communist Party of China has regarded as its purpose the idea of being public servants of the people. Comrade Mao Zedong popularly summarized it as "wholeheartedly serve the people." During the war years, no matter whether in the time of the white terror or on the life-and-death battlefield, our party cadres and members practiced the ideology of "being a public servant of the people" in an exemplary way, thus winning the trust of and support from the people. Our Commander in Chief Old Zhu vividly summarized this part of history in poetic language: "In years of expedition we have not parted from the saddle, and have won peace for the old and young in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. The peasants have land to till and an atmosphere of honesty is prevailing, and our benevolent administration has executed a lenient law. We have genuinely carried out democracy and there are only public servants and no officers. The people of north Shaanxi sing in unison for liberation, and thousands of households are all happy to have ample food and clothing."

As a matter of fact, there is no question confronting our party members, particularly party cadres "being public servants of the people," because this was already a glorious tradition of our party. Why then does the new party constitution, adopted by the 12th CPC Congress, clearly define it again? This is because, along with the victory of the revolution, our party has developed to a party in power of a country with a large population. The status of our party has changed, and whether or not we can preserve and carry on the party's fine tradition of "being public servants of the people" and exert ourselves to make greater progress is a new trial put on us communists by history and is a fundamentally major event that concerns the future and destiny of our party and state.

The practice over the past 30 years since the founding of our country has proved that the majority of our party cadres have withstood the test, preserved and carried on the fine tradition of wholeheartedly serving the people, and have maintained the political qualities of being public servants of the people. But there are in our ranks a small number of weak-willed people who have blunted their sense of being public servants of the people. Although some of them do not verbally confess that they have become officers, they in fact have. Their haughty manners are daily becoming more serious. They intentionally or unintentionally seek privileges and are conscientiously and unconscientiously divorced from the masses. As Comrade Chen Yun said: "At first, they came to make revolution and afterward to make revolution and become an officer. Then they were promoted to higher and higher positions, and their greediness increased. So these people were only willing to be officers and were not willing to make revolution, or had completely forgotten about making revolution." Especially during the 10 years of internal disorder, under the pernicious influence of the decadent ideas of "with power you have everything" and "power not executed will be invalid after the specified date" being preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the party's fine tradition was seriously sabotaged, the party's body was severely injured and the ideology of our cadre ranks was seriously corroded. Some held extremely bureaucratic airs and were divorced from the masses. They did not wholeheartedly serve the people but instead became "lords" overriding the masses. Some were tightly bound by the narrow individual circle, their hands became long, their mouths greedy and they acquired the bad habits of greedily eating and grabbing and some even degenerated into commiting economic crimes. They betrayed the people and the cause of communism.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in order to remove the scars of our party caused during the 10 years of internal disorder, the party Central Committee brought order out of chaos in various respects, adopted a series of forceful measures, carried out a large amount of arduous work, established disciplinary inspection organs at various levels, from the central level to the local level, on party organizations, issued the document the "Guiding Principles for Innter-Party Political Life," engaged in the reform of the cadre system and so on.

These are all systematic guarantees for our party to resume and carry forward the fine tradition of wholeheartedly serving the people and are all important measures to prevent party cadres from changing from "public servants" of the people to "lords" dominating the people.

In order to accomplish the important historical task of the whole party entrusted by the 12th CPC Congress and to create an overall new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, every party cadre and member must follow the new party constitution in their actions, fully exert the vanguard and exemplary role of communists and further strengthen close links with the masses. I remember that in the old society those rather honest county lords put inscribed scrolls saying "parents of the people" in a horizontal position on the top of their gates. I think our party cadres must also have a scroll in their minds, that is, "public servant of the people," and being a public servant is a most glorious thing.

Now I am nearly 80, and 50 years have passed sinced I joined the party. I did beneficial things for the party and the people, but I still have a guilty conscience concerning the titles of Communist Party member and public servant of the people. I still feel that I owe a lot to society and the people and there are many things I still must do. Whenever I reminisce about the comrades and comrades-in-arms who fought side-by-side with me and who heroically sacrificed their lives for the interest of the people, I feel even more strongly that I have no reason whatsoever not to contribute my entire life to the people and to the glorious cause of communism. Time is pressing. There are many things to be "quickly done," and we must fight to the very end of our days.

In order to be a good public servant of the people, we must get rid of bureaucratic airs and haughty manners. I often have a feeling, when you appear among the masses with the characteristics of a plain people's servant and influence the masses with exemplary deeds, the masses will respect you with all their hearts and tell you their true and innermost thoughts and feelings. But on the contrary, they will stay at a respectful distance from you; if you talk in an "official" manner; they will falsely deal with you and not regard you as their intimate friend. All this seems to be a methodical problem, but in fact it is an ideological problem of whether you are willing or not willing to be a public servant of the people and is also a problem of your attitude towards the masses. It would be impossible for a man with complete bureaucratic airs, claiming credit for himself and being arrogant and thinking himself wiser than the masses, to be a public servant of the people. To be a genuine public servant of the people is no easy thing. One must be restrained through prolonged self-consciousness. I think our party cadres must take every opportunity to get in touch and understand the masses, be concerned aboutthe weal and woe of the masses, do more good deeds for the masses and through their ideological feelings be one with the masses. Besides doing this themselves, they must also educate their relatives and children to follow their actions.

To be a good public servant of the people, we do not need empty talk but instead need to start doing something in little ways. Comrade Liu Shaoqi once said: "We communists must also have the spirit of seeking truth from facts and earnest practical work; these are the characteristics of our communists." These characteristics are vivid indications of the spirit of the public servant. Throughout the 10 years of internal disorder, the masses were most sensitive to the work style of party cadres and they paid a great deal of attention to our practical actions. All our comrades must be conscientiously aware of this point. For example, the work I have done in recent years for the young people. It is true that teaching them history and explaining tradition is important, but I feel that in order to let them earnestly receive education, in contacts with them, we must do some practical "odds and ends" work for them. For instance, writing letters and posting magazines for them, visiting their families and helping them solve their difficulties in study and work. Whatever is within our power. It seems a bit trifling and troublesome to me but it played quite an effective role in their education and comprehension on the glorious tradition of the party.

When we talk of being public servants of the people, we must also be good at modestly learning from the masses and constantly deriving fresh nourishment from them in the course of leading them ahead. During my contacts with young people, they cordially called me "teacher." But I feel that they are my teacher in many respects. According to my observations and their own behavior in their practical work, the majority of these young comrades are industrious in their pondering and bold in their exploring, and they have ambitions and strive for greater progress. In order to grasp youth work well, I often take note and read articles and reports issued in the papers on young people. The viewpoint of many of the articles is quite correct, its knowledge is rich, analysis is thorough, understanding is profound and is overall quite convincing. I deeply feel that it would be impossible to be their teacher and keep pace with them if I did not also learn from them.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER CUI YUELI INTERVIEWED

OW271410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Cui Yueli, minister of public health, told XINHUA in an interview that "the health department will contribute to the country's socialist civilization." Minister Cui had just returned to Beijing after a study tour in the rural areas of north China.

He said that improvement in health work was a major part of "socialist ethics month," the national campaign held in March this year.

Cui Yueli, 62, was the Beijing municipal party committee's first minister of health and sports. He was appointed minister of public health by the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress in May, this year.

Minister Cui is concurrently vice chairman of the National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee. He explained that the mass health campaigns which have been waged since the founding of New China in 1949, have played an important role in disease prevention and improvement of hygiene and environmental sanitation in the cities and the countryside.

Prevention is a fundamental policy in China's health work, he said. The incidence of 16 acute communicable diseases including diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, pertussis and scarlet fever has decreased in varying degrees. Polio and diphtheria, two diseases which attack infants, have been eliminated in Shanghai and Beijing.

On maternity care, 80 percent of the cases of prolapse of the uterus and urinary fistula, which have been diagnosed in the rural areas, have been effectively treated.

Representatives at a rural patriotic health campaign meeting in Shanxi Province in mid-September suggested that health work should be brought into the rural construction program. Minister Cui said that a number of counties had already drawn up such a plan, including Yexian County, where an interregional seminar on primary health care sponsored by the World Health Organization was held last June.

According to the Shanxi health campaign meeting, there are now 300 million peasants nationwide who get clean water from hand-pump wells or from taps. Thirty million people in the rural areas now use methane gas for cooking. Laterines have been improved and sewage is used to make compost. Most of the poultry and livestock are now kept in sheds and pens.

The minister said: "These measures have helped to lower the incidence of communicable and endemic diseases in the rural areas and the health of the peasants has shown marked improvement."

In the future, he continued, "we will popularize knowledge of hygiene in the rural areas. Courses on this subject will be given in the primary and middle schools."

Cui said that during "socialist ethics month" more than 100,000 medical workers went to the streets to publicize hygiene knowledge.

He said that the ministry plans to discuss proposals for laws and regulations on supervision of food distribution centers and public sanitation. "Medical education among the people is also an important job the department will stress," he added.

In conclusion, Cui Yueli said the Chinese Health Ministry wanted to strengthen cooperation and expand technical and medical exchanges with the World Health Organization and health departments of friendly countries.

China has offered acupuncture courses and primary health care training classes for foreign students under the auspices of W.H.O. Since 1963, China has sent 6,200 medical workers to 41 countries in Africa and Asia.

NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION PLANNING MEETING HELD

OW271405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Wuhan, September 27 (XINHUA) -- China's many cities, prefectures and counties have controlled or eradicated several acute communicable diseases in the past three years, according to a national planning immunization meeting in Xiangyang County, Hubei Province.

The gathering was held from September 22 to September 26 under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health to draw up plans for 1982-1990.

No diphtheria cases have been reported in 1,040 cities, prefectures and counties in the past three successive years, and no policmyelitis was reported in 768 prefectures and counties. There are 259 prefectures and counties which have basically controlled the incidence of measles.

Specialists attending the meeting discussed and adopted a "1982-1990 national immunization planning program" and a 21-member committee was set up on immunization work to be done by specialists. The program includes the control and eradication of measles, infantile paralysis, pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis -- all diseases detrimental to children's health -- in China by 1990, the goal advocated by the World Health Organization.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, the government has taken a series of measures against communicable diseases. In the early fifties, small-pox and tuberculosis vaccinations were given to Chinese children throughout the country. With the discovery of new vaccines, more vaccinations have been given. Since early years of the sixties, preventive inoculation work has been carried out in a systematic fashion. Inoculation cards have been established for children and regular inoculation have been given to children. Now, immunizations plans have been carried out in all parts of China excluding only a few remote areas.

China eliminated small pox in 1960, 20 years before the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the world free of the disease.

NEW STATISTICAL YEARBOOK TO BE PUBLISHED

OW251037 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- China's first statistical yearbook will be published in late October by the China Statistical Publishing House, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The book "China Statistical Yearbook -- 1981" is compiled by the bureau and will cover all statistical data concerning China's economic construction and social developments in 1981. For the first time such statistical data will be published from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and 12 major cities, including Shenyang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing and Xian.

The yearbook will also list major economic indices since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. These figures will record the tremendous achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and people's government as well as setbacks, the bureau said.

The yearbook will correct inaccurate figures for the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 and in some other years, the bureau said.

The 500-page yearbook will have 13 chapters, namely, roundup, population and labor force, agriculture, industry, transportation and posts and telecommunications, capital construction, commerce, foreign trade and tourism, finance and banking, commodity prices, people's livelihood, education, science and culture, and sports and public health.

It will also contain major economic indices of China's Taiwan Province for the past two years and China's major economic indices in comparison with those of other countries.

At the end of the book, the bureau said, there will be brief explanations of major economic indices, statistical range and calculating methods.

The yearbook, to be published both in Chinese and English, will be distributed at home and abroad, the bureau said.

The publication of the yearbook will provide important data for study of China's economic situation and policies.

No comprehensive, nationwide statistical yearbook was published in old China before 1949, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

CHINA DAILY REVIEWS SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

HK280254 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by Bian Ji]

[Excerpts] China's shipbuilding industry has swelled in the 33 years since the founding of the People's Republic from a moribund "cottage industry" capable of building little more than coastal launches and tugboats to become a world-class manufacturer and embryonic exporter of ocean-going vessels, as well as a designer of sophisticated modern ships for oil exploration, commercial traffic, and naval services.

Since 1962, China has launched more than 100 ocean-going ships of 10,000 tons and larger. However, said Chai Shufan, chairman of the newly established China State Shipbuilding Corporation, China is planning to construct more ships of 30,000 to 60,000 tons, and hopes, in addition, to upgrade its manufacturing capacity soon to produce ships of 100,000 to 150,000 tons.

The total tonnage of ships built in China for domestic use has increased sharply over the last few years, from 700,000 tons in 1977, to 818,000 tons in 1980, and to 916,000 tons in 1981.

The China State Shipbuilding Corporation was established in May 1982 to improve the efficiency and to accelerate the modernization of the growing industry.

The corporation, China's first ministerial-level economic organization, was set up through the merging of shipyards and other maritime facilities. Chai said: "It represents a major reform in the economic managerial system and signifies that China's shipbuilding industry has entered a new period of development."

Formerly, he said, various ministeries duplicated research, production and the import of materials, while commercial management tended to become confused with government administration.

"The corporation," Chai continued, "will achieve better economic results in production and business operations by steamlining production, reducing red tape and adopting better economic methods, such as using low-interest loans and payment by installements, to boost domestic and overseas sales of ships."

The domain over which the corporation presides is a vast one:

It has 26 large and medium-sized shipyards, plus 66 factories specializing in building marine diesel engines, navigational instruments, communication apparatus and other equipment for ships.

The shipyards alone employ more than 300,000 technicians and workers and are equipped with 81 shipways, the biggest for 100,000-ton vessels, and 26 docks, the largest of which serve 50,000-ton ships.

In addition to 33 research institutes serving shipbuilding, the government has set up three colleges and two technical schools specializing in shipbuilding, and has developed shipbuilding specialities at several other universities. In all, 3,000 men and women graduate with backgrounds in shipbuilding every year.

Chinese shipyards now build ocean-going, coastal and river ships up to 100,000 tons, including oil tankers, bulk carriers, container ships, passenger and passenger-cargo ships, oceanographic research vessels, large dredgers, large salvage tugs and complex surveying ships, as well as offshore drilling platforms, oil exploration boats, hovercraft and pleasure boats.

They have also produced a variety of combat vessels to mobilize China's naval defence system. In 1980, when China successfully launched its first carrier-rocket from the mainland to a Pacific Ocean test area, the test was joined by a flotilla of vessels designed for comprehensive surveying and oceanographic investigation work, for salvage activities, oil and water supply, and engineering services, as well as by tugs and escorts -- all of them Chinese-designed and Chinese-built.

In 1973, China joined the fairly limited ranks of nations that have mastered the complex technology required to build oil-drilling ships when the Dalian shipyard launched the country's first large hydraulic self-raising oil-drilling vessel. The ship has subsequently under-gone the test of the elements, surviving force-11 gales and successfully enduring extremes of heat and cold. Construction has now begun on China's first semi-submersible oil-drilling vessel.

Beginning in 1977, Chinese-built ships entered the international market, and in recent years China has signed contracts with foreign firms for the export of ships of various types totalling more than 900,000 tons. The firms are in Singapore, Malaysia, Romania, Poland, the United States, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Hong Kong and Macao.

One of four container vessels ordered this year by West German companies from the Shanghai shipyard is guided by satellite navigation equipment and contains a fully automated engine room. At sea, its several hundred main and auxiliary engines are controlled by a micro-computer and several mirco-processors, while its navigation equipment can fix position and guide the ship via satellite.

In line with its emphasis on self-reliance, China makes all the accessories -- from high-quality steel to main and auxiliary engines and precision instruments -- for its ships built for domestic use. For the export market, China produces accessories in accordance with Lloyd's specifications, and a number of them, such as plates, marine welding rods and large castings and forgings, have satisfied the International Register's appraisal.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL ON IMPROVED LIFE OF PEASANTS

HK280210 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Huo Zhenyi]

[Text] Chinese peasants are better off and now have greatly improved access to the small necessities of life, an official from the Commerce Ministry told CHINA DAILY. Over the first seven months of this year, purchases of consumer goods in the countryside amounted to 45.2 billion yuan ($23 billion) -- up by almost seven percent from 42.24 billion yuan during the same period in 1981, the official said.

In the Chinese countryside, watches, bicycles and sewing machines are indicators of how well-to-do the peasant has become. In the first seven months of this year, supply of these has expanded steadily. Almost five million bicycles were sold -- 56 percent more than last year. Country people bought nearly three million sewing machines, an increase of 59 percent, and almost five million watches, an increase of 79 percent.

With higher earnings, living standards have improved.

Pure cotton garments are considered out of date. Peasants have turned instead to polyester clothes. In the seven months, 426 million metres of polyester fibre were sold in the countryside -- over 50 percent of the national demand and almost 35 percent more than the same period last year.

Sales of sugar and washing powder also rose in the countryside by almost eight percent each.

Supply

Improvements in supply come as a result of direct efforts by commerce departments at all levels across the country. Countryside cooperatives maintain constant contact with departments, while departments have at the same time set up affiliates in the countryside to market goods. "However, there are still problems for us to tackle," the official said. Some items with famous brand names are in short supply such as pure white cotton cloth, checked bed covers, matches, kerosene, some children's articles and top quality bicycles and sewing machines. Peasants also find it difficult to buy cement, timber and glass.

The official said the Commerce Ministry will help staff in departments all over the country to realize the importance of improving supplies to the countryside. A major stumbling block in the past has been that staff are afraid of buying large quantities of goods and of reducing prices. Overstocking may cost the department money, while lower prices might also reduce earnings, as has happened with some watches, television sets and polyester products. "Anyhow, we'll try to open up new ways to deliver more goods to the peasants," the official added.

BAN YUE TAN ON PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM

HK280702 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 17, 15 Sep 82 pp 31-33

[Article by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries: "Carry Forward With the Spirit of Patriotism and Internationalism"]

[Text] The Chinese nation is well-known in the world for being hardworking and for its wisdom as well as its deep love for freedom and rich revolutionary tradition. In the long history of our nation, we have had brilliant culture and numerous patriots and revolutionary leaders. Our nation is not afraid of foreign powers and has never been subjugated under foreign pressure. In times of difficulties, its faith and will have never wavered.

Love and loyalty to the motherland is patriotism. Lenin called patriotism "a deepest feeling for one's motherland which has been intensified in the past thousands of years." This kind of feeling has been handed down from generation to generation and has continuously inspired the people to hack their way through difficulties and to heroically sacrifice themselves in the struggle for the freedom, independence, defense and construction of the motherland.

The contents of patriotism vary with different classes and in different historical periods. Under specific conditions, bourgeois patriotism is progressive, but with class limitations. In modern history, the struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against foreign oppression and for national independence was a just undertaking; whereas, bourgeois great-nation chauvinism and exclusivism and its oppression and plunder of other nations were distortions of patriotism. The so-called "patriotism of the imperialists" is only a facade for fanning up hostility and hatred among the people of various countries and for instigating one nation against another so that they may oppress other nations and carry out aggressive expansion. Proletarian patriotism proceeds from the common fundamental interests of the people of their respective countries and the people of the whole world. It opposes foreign aggressors and loves its own country. It also opposes oppression of other nations by the bourgeoisie of its own country and supports the revolutionary struggle of people in other countries.

Since the Chinese people came into contact with Marxism-Leninism and have been under the leadership of the CPC, their patriotic spirit truly has been carried forward. At present, our country is in a new historical period of socialist construction and patriotic upsurge of living the socialist motherland by working selflessly for and dedicating oneself to the country's "four modernizations" is gaining momentum. "Vitalizing the Chinese nation" has become the most inspiring slogan for action and the most urgent demand of the people of our country.

Internationalism, which is closely linked with patriotism, is one of the guiding principles of the international proletariat. The great slogan put forward by Marx and Engels -- "workers of the world, unite" -- and Lenin's call "the proletariat and oppressed nations throughout the world, unite" is the very basic spirit of internationalism. The history of the international proletarian revolutionary struggle is a brilliant chapter radiating with the spirit of internationalism. From the setting up of the International Workers' Association (the First International) to the victory of the October Revolution, the proletariat in various countries wrote a triumphant song of internationalism. The first attempt for the proletarian dictatorship -- the setting up of the Paris Commune -- vividly manifested the strength and significance of internationalism. The Paris Commune was not only a heroic act and historic achievement of the French proletariat but also was the first revolutionary baptism of the international proletariat. The Polish, Russian, Italian, Hungarian and Belgian revolutionaries, irrespective of their nations, fought heroically side by side with the Parisian proletariat and shed blood for the everlasting cause of the Commune. About 40 members of the Commune were members of the First International. The victory of the October Revolution also fully manifested the spirit of internationalism. Lenin was a brilliant example of internationalism. The famous revolutionary Dzerzhinsky, a Pole, was appointed by Lenin as the chairman of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage. Lenin was concerned with the proletarian revolutionary cause in various countries in the East and gave it guidance. This brought twilight to the East.

In "Draft of Outline of the Questions on Nations and Colonies," Lenin said: Internationalism "firstly requires that the interest of the proletarian struggle of one country be subordinate to that of the worldwide proletarian struggle; and secondly requires that a nation which is defeating the bourgeoisie be capable and determined to make the greatest national sacrifice in overthrowing international capital." Lenin made it clear that internationalism proceeds from the common revolutionary interest of the proletariat of the whole world, opposes common class enemies and it is international unity and the spirit of making sacrifice that give mutual support and assistance in the struggle.

The proletarian international unity is one of the most important conditions for defeating the bourgeoisie. Only with mutual support can the system of exploitation be abolished and communism be built. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "As long as imperialism exists, it is impossible for the true people's revolution in any country to win victory without various forms of support given by international revolutionary forces. Even if it wins victory, it will not be able to consolidate it." What Comrade Mao Zedong said profoundly expounded the great significance of internationalism.

The Chinese revolution is a part of the world revolution and has all along been extensively sympathized and supported by the people of various countries. The Chinese people will never forget their international friends who have made contributions to the Chinese revolution. Some old friends and outstanding internationalist fighters who have devoted themselves to the Chinese revolution and have incessantly and arduously worked for it for several decades are even more deeply respected and cherished by the Chinese people. In his article "In Memory of Norman Bethune," Comrade Mao Zedong called on all CPC members to learn from Comrade Bethune his international spirit.

CPC members are both patriots and internationalists who have all along integrated patriotism with internationalism. The people of our country always support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world and support the undertakings of world peace and human progress. When the U.S. imperialists invaded Korea not long after the founding of New China, fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people fought side by side with the Korean people and heroically defeated the U.S. imperialists.

The Chinese people regard supporting the struggle for liberation and the movement for national independence of the people of various countries as their internationalist duty and have always held that all aids are mutual ones. Although our country's economy is still quite backward, the people of our country still try their best to give strong support to the just cause of the people of various countries. The aid provided by our country is limited but we provide it although our country is still faced with economic difficulties. We support others and we are supported in return. This is a manifestation of the internationalism of the Chinese people. Inspired by the internationalist spirit, many comrades are working selflessly to fulfill their tasks in supporting other countries and have established deep friendship with the people of various countries. Some Comrades have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the people's liberation of the Third World countries. Indeed, "remains of loyal people are buried in green mountains everywhere."

Following Chairman Mao's instructions, Comrade Zhou Enlai often reminded us of wholeheartedly serving the Chinese people and the people of the whole world and opposing national egoism and great-nation chauvinism. He said: If we thought only about ourselves, we would make a mistake of out-and-out national egoism. All cooperation is mutual support. If we think that we are only giving support to others, we will make a mistake of great-nation chauvinism.

"China should make a greater contribution to mankind." Since the party's third plenary session, a vigorous situation has emerged on all fronts. A political situation of stability and unity has prevailed and economy has been restored and developed through readjustment. Since the implementation of the open-door policy, exchanges and cooperation with other countries have been increased. We must adhere to the principle of self-reliance, give full play to the superiority of socialism and carry forward the nation's creative spirit and patriotism. At the same time, we must absorb and make use of all advanced technology abroad. We must also bear firmly in mind our international duties, further strengthen unity and cooperation with the people of the Third World countries, support the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antihegemonist struggle of the people of various countries and contribute our strength to safeguarding world peace and developing the progressive undertaking of mankind.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MARTIAL LAW

OW271145 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82

[Text] In a reply to Legislator Hsieh Sheng-fu's interpellation, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih said on 21 September that the Republic of China owes its 30 years of stability and security in the Taiwan areas to the implementation of martial law. He stressed that martial law is meant for the enemy, not the people.

Sung Chang-chih pointed out that following the rebellion of the Communist bandits and the fall of the mainland, the government defined Taiwan as an area close to the war zone and declared martial law in November 1949 according to law in order to ensure Taiwan's security. He said the implementation of martial law in Taiwan is legal as it was subsequently endorsed by the Legislative Yuan on 14 March 1950.

Sung Chang-chih added that the confrontation situation between the enemy and ourselves has remained unchanged for more than 30 years, and that the Communists have never given up hope to destroy us. They have attempted to isolate us, demoralize us and undermine our unity with their united front tactics, subversion and infiltration, and they have also claimed to create a "revolution on the island" and to "liberate Taiwan from within Taiwan." For this reason, he said, we must not easily believe the lies of the Chinese Communists, otherwise we would be deceived by the schemes of the Communist bandits.

Sung stressed that the implementation of martial law in Taiwan is primarily for safeguarding the people's freedom so that the people can enjoy progress, prosperity and stability. He said that although some people think the national image may be harmed by the implementation of martial law, national survival, social stability and the people's well-being are more important than national image. For this reason, the defense minister said, martial law should not be written off lightly.

In his interpellation, Legislator Hsieh Sheng-fu raised the controversial subject of martial law. Although he agreed that martial law is a normal law of a democratic country, that an order to impose or lift martial law can be made according to a nation's needs, and that both the law and the order should not be abolished casually, he inquired whether certain adjustments of the martial law can be made by the government since the law has become controversial.

While making the aforementioned reply, Minister Sung pointed out that, for many years, the government has only used the necessary portions of the martial law that deal with thwarting infiltration, sabotage and subversion. He said this has never affected or caused any inconvenience to the implementation of the constitutional system, the safeguarding of the people's fundamental rights, normal social activities and the people's normal daily life.

TAIPEI PAPER ON NEED TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

OW280208 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen National Defense; Reinforce Combat Capability"]

[Excerpts] In his state of the nation report delivered on 21 September on the opening day of the 70th session of the Legislative Yuan, Premier Sun Yun-suan noted that the basic mission of our national defense building is to maintain high vigilance at all times, actively augment combat capability and simultaneously make progress in building the army and preparing against war. It also includes concrete measures to build a self-reliant system of sophisticated science and technology to reinforce combat capability. In order to achieve this mission, the focus of our present efforts in strengthening national defense will be on implementing the policy of maintaining an elite force and raising the quality of the armed forces, fortifying offensive and defensive combat capabilities and developing the national defense industry to produce sophisticated weapons, he added.

In the past 30 years and more since it moved to Taiwan, our government has kept strengthening armaments, conserving strength and storing energy. It has made more progress in the military field than in all other fields including politics, economy and culture.

In order to always maintain a crack force that can "carry out both offensive and defensive operations as the situation arises," the government has implemented a sound military service system in Taiwan to keep the old superseded by the new. The average age of the men in the armed forces has gradually dropped, the knowledge level of drafted fighters has been constantly raised and, as a result, the combat capabilities of the armed forces have been strengthened. The government has also put into effect a meticulously formulated plan to offer assistance to retired servicemen with the coordinated efforts of all concerned. This has made it possible for the retired soldiers to be free of want when old and find employment when young. In the many years in the past, they have seldom posed a social problem. In addition, the armed forces have enhanced their political understanding through "educating soldiers to keep national humiliation in mind," constantly undergone rigid training to "be combat ready" and equipped themselves with new armament to "be well-equipped and well-trained." The speed and the extent of such progress is clearly seen by the public.

It is precisely for this reason that the Chinese Communists are anxious to eliminate Taiwan, which has become a thorn in their side. In the past 30 years and more, they have incessantly schemed to do so. Since they have been repeatedly defeated in their attempt to invade Taiwan by force in the past, it is obvious to them that they cannot succeed in this way. Therefore, they have resorted to launching a united front offensive with redoubled efforts. In the hope of annexing Taiwan without firing a single shot, they have gone to the extremes of using both hard and soft tactics. In the past, even their bogus constitution included their call for "Taiwan liberation." They seem to have decided to delete these words in the current revision of the bogus constitution. However, this by no means indicates that they have given up their attempt; rather, this is only a design to facilitate their playing of still more vicious united front work tactics. At present, there are still utterances by the Chinese Communist chieftains about their determination never to renounce the use of force against Taiwan. The bandits' troops in the coastal areas of Fukien and Chekiang are constantly carrying out amphibious landing exercises. In addition, it is reported that they have purchased a documentary on the fighting between British and Argentine soldiers during the Falklands campaign for the purpose of discussion and emulation. This has laid bare their wild ambitions. The fact that in the No 2 "Shanghai communique" issued on 17 August by the United States and the bandits' regime the wording was ambiguous on limiting U.S. arms sales to our country shows in particular the extent to which the Chinese Communists would go in applying their pressure. Given the situation as it now stands, what other approach is left for us except strengthening national defense and augmenting combat capability in order to defend ourselves? Unite to become powerful by our own efforts because survival comes first. After reading Premier Sun's report, we hope our fellow countrymen will more deeply understand the point he stressed on the recovery of the mainland and the reconstruction of the country representing a revolutionary cause for the whole people, and raise their vigilance still higher.

TAIWAN DEVELOPING PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR FUEL

OW281045 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 28 (CNA) -- The government has been actively researching the technology of nuclear fuel in recent years, and has achieved some initial results, a spokesman for the Institute of Nuclear Energy Research under the Atomic Energy Council announced Monday.

The spokesman said, in addition to successfully converting phosphorus into uranium, the nation has successfully built a uranium dioxide plant to purify uranium hexafluoride as nuclear fuel.

He noted that the demand for the nuclear energy fuel uranium will grow greater with the rapid development of nuclear power generation in the world and that the prices of uranium will certainly rise higher in the long run.

He said that according to statistics, some 4 million metric tons of uranium are contained in phosphorus around the world, adding that the technology of extracting uranium from phosphoric acid is and will be an important subject for every nation in the world.

The Institute for Nuclear Energy, the spokesman said, has set up a plant to successfully extract uranium from phosphoric acid produced locally. The institute has also established a uranium dioxide pilot plant to purify hexafluoride into uranium dioxide.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ON EAST EUROPE TRADE

OW241445 Taipei CNA in English 1419 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep 24 (CNA) -- Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung said Friday the Chinese Government will expand trade relations with all East European countries.

Answering an interpellation from Legislator Huang Chao-nan on trade development between this country and those in East Europe, Minister Chao made the remarks.

Within this year, the China External Trade Development Council will organize a 29-member trade mission to visit East European countries including Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, he revealed.

Chinese traders took part in four trade exhibitions in East Europe in 1980, and five in 1981. This year, they will attend four exhibitions, thus enabling East European people to have a deeper understanding of this country's products, the minister stated.

Minister Chao gave a breakdown of the nation's trade with East European countries during the past three years:

-- in 1980: Exports totaled 28.1 million US dollars against imports of 41.9 million US dollars; leaving a deficit of 13.8 million US dollars.

-- 1981: Exports, 21 million US dollars; imports, 38.5 million US dollars; a deficit of 17.4 million US dollars.

-- January-July 1982: Exports, 4.8 million US dollars; imports, 14.2 million, 9.4 million US dollars in the red.

Training of the commercial personnel to be stationed abroad will be intensified, giving them more special knowledge on international trade. This should help promote the nation's two-way trade, the minister stressed.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

HK271300 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Press conference given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Legislative Council Chamber in Hong Kong -- live]

[Text] [Thatcher] Ladies and gentlemen: Can I first say how pleased I am to be back in Hong Kong after 5 years and how proud I am to be the first British prime minister in office to visit the territory. Such a visit has been long overdue. There can be no doubt about the close and continuing links between Britain and Hong Kong. Hong Kong this year is taking more exports from Britain than any other market in Asia. As I told businessmen at lunch today, there is still scope for more trade in both directions, and it is in our mutual interest. Economic links in themselves indicate our commitment to Hong Kong, although the commitment is much greater than that.

As you know, on this tour I've also been to Japan and China -- Peking, Shanghai and Canton. Everywhere I was made very welcome. And I'd like to pay tribute to the hospitality we received. This warmth also set the tone for our official discussions. In China I had lengthy and detailed talks both with Premier Zhao and Chairman [as heard] Deng. We covered a lot of ground. We have similar views on many international issues. We also discussed some bilateral topics, as you know, including the prospects of increased trade between our two countries.

In Canton, where I talked to Governor Liu, we also discussed the proposed Guangdong nuclear power station and the development of offshore oil. I hope the British firm will be able to play a large role in equipping the power station and developing the oil resources. When I was in Canton a letter of intent was signed between Cable and Wireless and the Guangdong authorities to set up a telecommunication system to back up the oil development.

Perhaps you will be most interested in the outcome of my discussions in Peking on the future of Hong Kong, which occupied some 4 and 1/2 hours. After my meeting with Chairman Deng, we issued an agreed statement, which I will repeat: The leaders of both countries held far-reaching talks in a friendly atmosphere on the future of Hong Kong. Both leaders made clear their respective positions on this subject. They agreed to enter into talks through diplomatic channels following the visit for the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Could I once again draw attention to the fact that the Chinese leaders and I identified a common aim of maintaining stability and prosperity in Hong Kong? In Hong Kong my purpose is to see what is happening since I was last here 5 years ago and to pay particular attention to the views of the people who live here. I have already met members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in the form of UMELCO [Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council] and many representatives of the business community. Later today and tomorrow I shall meet people from many other walks of life.

I've been at pains to stress that the British Government has a clear responsibility for the people of Hong Kong. As leader of that government, what matters to me is that we discharge our moral duty to them. I would like to add that my objective on this part of the tour has been to further cooperation between the Chinese and British Governments and to generate confidence for the talks ahead. My aim here has been to demonstrate Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong and to consult on the task which lies ahead. So, cooperation, confidence, commitment -- these words sum up what my visit has been about. So far, so good. Your questions.

[Question] I'm (Betty England) from the HONG KONG STANDARD. My first question is that it is our belief that the bitterness of the Hong Kong people regarding their new status or lack of same in Britain's Nationality Act has not been adequately dealt with by your government. We also see that this act has removed an important piece of window dressing in Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong. We're wondering, can you come up with a substitute for that and, if not, how can we trust your commitment to our future?

[Answer] Well, I don't think that the Nationality Act changes Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong, and I don't think that we can change it now, but understand there is a passport problem, which I will look into when I return.

[Question] Ian Whiteley, ATV news, Hong Kong. Mrs Thatcher, can you give us more information about those diplomatic talks? When you expect them to begin, how the Hong Kong viewpoint will be represented -- for example, will someone like Lord MacLehose be a part of those talks -- and possibly could you tell us when Hong Kong people might expect some good news on their future out of those talks?

[Answer] Yes, I think you'll understand that since I came out of those talks with Chairman Deng, I've been flat out on completing my program, and obviously we can't sort out some of the questions which you have been asking until I've had time properly to consider them. The governor and Sir Percy Cradock and a number of my officials are already considering these matters, and as soon as we come to conclusions you will know them. But I'm sure you'll understand, even from the amount which you've seen of me, that I haven't been idle since those talks ended.

[Question] Arnold Chu, TVB news. What [as heard] in your speech earlier today, you said you would do your utmost to reconcile the differences between the British and the Chinese Governments during negotiations over the future of Hong Kong. But just how diametrically opposed to each other are these differences?

[Answer] Well, you know the Chinese view on sovereignty. They've expressed it many times. You know the British view. You know that treaties are made to be kept, and it is best under those circumstances where each side has its respective view to enter into talks so that we can arrive at an agreed solution. That is exactly what we shall do. It will take some time and we shall have to go about it steadily until we reach a solution which is acceptable to China, to the people of Hong Kong and to Britain. These kind of negotiations are not unknown, and they do achieve success if we persist in our objective.

[Question] Ross Munro, from TIME magazine. Minister, by expressing its commitment to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, are you satisfied that the Chinese leadership is also committing itself to preserving the social and economic system and the way of life of Hong Kong? I ask this question because Peking last year explicitly made such commitment to Taiwan, yet such commitment to Hong Kong was not clear in last Friday's joint statement.

[Answer] I don't think I can go beyond what was in the communique. If you look at the amount of time that we were discussing these matters, I think you'll understand that we could not get into detail because, bearing in mind that I was 2 hours with Premier Zhao, taking out the translation time, that is, in effect 1 hour, 2 and 1/2 hours with Chairman Deng, taking out the translation time, 1 and 1/3 hours, I think you'd realize that one could not get into detail, but I'm absolutely certain that their aim is to do [changes sentence] ...is to maintain stability and prosperity. Exactly how we will do that is a matter that we must discuss in the talks. But bearing in mind that I shall probably be with you for 45 minutes, and I was with Chairman Deng only a little bit longer, you'll understand that we couldn't get into the detail which naturally you wish to question me about.

[Question] Nick Griffin, from TVB news. Mrs Thatcher, both sides have said they want to protect the stability of Hong Kong, but with all respect to your wish to remain impartial...

[Thatcher interrupts] My wish to what?

[Question continues] ...and to protect the confidence...

[Thatcher interrupts] I beg your pardon, my...

[Question continues] ...to protect the confidence, you said in Peking...

[Thatcher interrupts] What did you say before?

[Question continues] ...to remain impartial.

[Answer] I'm sorry, I simply do not understand you.

[Question continues] Well, not just to give away anything at this moment...

[Thatcher interrupts] That is totally different. The word impartial is totally different from confidential. Sorry, I have to correct you.

[Question continues] ...and to keep a confidence, unless the people of Hong Kong are given more on what the different views are and what they can expect in the future, we're going to see quite a large outflow of capital from Hong Kong. It's going to create an economic problem.

[Answer] I think you have to maintain confidentiality. One has been involved in a number of negotiations before, but that doesn't mean to say that there'll be no statements of any kind during the talks. Of course, one couldn't just go into talks and say nothing, but the actual negotiations and talks must themselves be confidential. But, of course, as soon as we have anything to say, we will keep in touch and give the news. Again, one is accustomed to doing this, so don't think there is nothing from the start of the talks until the conclusion. It wouldn't be possible in a democratic society to do that.

[Question by unidentified reporter] When a doctor tells a patient for the sake of his health he had better not know what his illness is, this means that the patient has a very bad illness. You insist on maintaining confidentiality. This would mean very bad news. What do you think about it?

[Answer] I think you're wrong and I'm right. [laughter]

[Question] Mary [name indistinct], FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Prime Minister, you have said quite correctly that the people of Hong Kong want stability and prosperity be maintained and that your responsibility is to the people of Hong Kong. Well, the people of Hong Kong do not want to come under Chinese jurisdiction in 1997. Can the British Government give the people of Hong Kong an undertaking that this territory will not come under Chinese jurisdiction after 1997?

[Answer] Look, we are trying to enter ... [changes sentence] we are going to enter into talks to reconcile the differences between us. That we will do. My responsibility is for the people of Hong Kong. We also stand by the treaties. We're entering into talks which we hope will vary the treaties because, as you know, there are three treaties and one of them signifies the end of the lease in 1997. So, there's a good deal to be discussed, and I think it's as well that we don't go further into it now before we've even started the talks.

[Question] [Name indistinct] SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Hong Kong. Mrs Thatcher, do you foresee the need to secure an acceptance across political parties in the UK of the stand you've taken so far in discussing Hong Kong's future so as to ensure continuity of the negotiating position with China over our future?

[Answer] I don't think that there'll be any difficulty with the political parties in the United Kingdom on anything that's happened so far. Noramlly, as you know, I'm answering questions in Parliament twice a week, and I think Parliament -- quite frequently, questions about Hong Kong come up -- they will be as concerned as I am that we do everything possible to carry out our responsibilities and tuties to the people of Hong Kong.

[Question] I'm from Saturday News, Hong Kong. Progress has been made ...

[Thatcher interrupts] I'm terribly sorry, I can't quite get you. Could you go a little bit more slowly?

[Question continues] In Peking you said that treaties in respect to Hong Kong are still valid. So, progress has been made unless both sides have agreed on something. [sentence as heard] So, do you mean that both sides sign a kind of agreement so that Hong Kong will maintain a free economy, political independence and an independent currency as to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong?

[Answer] You wouldn't let me look at it, would you, then I'll know precisely what you've written? Look, China has heard you about sovereignty. Britain has three treaties. Two of those refer to sovereignty in perpetuity. One of them refers to a lease which ends in 1997. You've got to take all of those things into account, and when you do, you'll see why we had to enter into talks not only to reconcile the differences between China and Britain, but to discuss the future of Hong Kong. It was even in the light of those treaties. There would be problems arising in between 14 and 15 years' time, and that's why we've entered into talks now to sort out those problems very well ahead of the end of that lease in just under 15 years' time. I think you'll find if you look hard enough that that answers all your questions.

[Question] [Name indistinct] Prime Minister, did your talks in Peking actually progress beyond making, putting forth known positions on sovereignty and the inviolability of the treaties? Did they progress to discussing the sort of, some of the measures which might be necessary to achieve the stability and prosperity to which both sides say is their prime objective?

[Answer] Well, they went further than you suggest, with all due respect. You can see that even in the communique. We agreed to enter into talks. You would hardly have agreed to enter into talks if we weren't aware of the complexity of the problem in some detail, and we have a common aim in entering into those talks. So, there are both very considerable advances above respective differences, very considerable. Respective differences, yes; entering into talks is new; with a common aim and common purpose, that is new; and because we're aware of very much detail, obviously we couldn't go into the detail -- as I said, in an hour and a quarter in effect, taking out interpreting time with Chairman Deng -- you can't enter into that amount of detail. We, of course, are much more familiar with the detail because we've handled it for longer.

[Question] (Robert) [word indistinct], FINANCIAL TIMES. Shortly before you left London you received a delegation from Hong Kong led by the governor, including members of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Could you highlight the points which the views expressed by that delegation modified or clarified your own view on the necessary steps toward the satisfactory resolution of Hong Kong's future?

[Answer] I think that we all understood the need to enter into talks, and, as a result of going to Peking, we are entering into talks. Now, of course, while I'm here I'm seeing a far wider group of people and trying to understand as far as I can the wishes and views of the people of Hong Kong, I may say, so that many of you will know. I do also make a practice of seeing quite a lot of the Hong Kong papers over this period for obvious reasons. So I shall continue to read them.

[Question] [Name indistinct] from REUTERS: Do you see a possibility of Britain [words indistinct] arrangements with China and Hong Kong if it became necessary to maintain stability and prosperity?

[Answer] I am not going to prejudge in any way the talks we are going to enter into by suggesting certain solutions. I think it far better first that we sort out the methods by which the talks will be conducted, starting through diplomatic channels, and then go steadily into the talks. And I think that would be the best way of keeping confidence.

[Question by unidentified reporter] In terms of getting the views of the people in Hong Kong, today is the first business day following the communique in Peking. The stock market dropped rather sharply, as did the Hong Kong dollar. If those indicators of financial confidence continue to weaken, going to a sustained weakness, how would that affect the talks between Britain and China?

[Answer] Look, Hong Kong is a sensitive place, and in a sensitive place you would expect the market to fluctuate. I do not think that I would conclude too much from what has happened on one day. You are familiar with market; so am I.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Was the issue of the unification of Taiwan [words indistinct] can you elaborate?

[Answer] Well, that is not really a matter for me to discuss with them. I do, of course, know their views upon it and in the general discussions the matter did come up. But along well established lines there will be no news in it for you. [sentence as heard] Incidentally, I did say that we, we, we thought that the latest accord between the United States and China on that matter was a very statesmanlike one.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Prime Minister, when will a working committee be set up to make a serious study on the future of Hong Kong? And I wonder if Hong Kong representatives will be invited to sit on the committee?

[Answer] Well, we are considering now just exactly how to continue those talks. They will start through diplomatic channels, but before coming to any conclusions you'll understand that I really would love, like to have sufficient time to think about it to get the right answers. Obviously, the views of the people in Hong Kong have to be known too. We have, in fact, to keep in touch with them all the time.

[Question] (C. Wiser, UNICOM news). After your talks with Chinese leaders in Peking, could you tell us what your impression is of their modernization plans, particularly in the economic area, and how the future of Hong Kong might affect their plans as they see them in 1982?

[Answer] Again, you will know their four modernizations, and they'll have to slow them down, but they are now proceeding and you will have got from what I said in Guangdong that we do believe we can play quite a part in those plans. We, too, like the United States, are pretty experienced in getting offshore oil, sometimes in inclement weather, and typhoons are not unknown in the area in which China will be drilling for oil. We've already got some contracts for the telecommunications and had signed a letter of intent. So, we think that we can help in a number of their modernization programs, and I believe that they are anxious to have more trade between China and Britain. At the moment, there is an imbalance against Britain. We import more from China than we export to China. So, we'll be on the lookout for contracts that we can achieve.

[Question] (Ma Ko Chang from Sing Bo news). In Peking you told the BBC TV that no one would like to make any investment in Hong Kong if Hong Kong only has 15 years' period. My question is if the British and the Chinese Governments cannot reach any agreement on Hong Kong's future, then what would you expect Hong Kong's future will be?

[Answer] You've put your finger on the difficulty. The difficulty is that the lease ends in 1997, and that seems quite a long way away, until the 15th year before the end of the lease had past. [sentence as heard] And that's precisely why we are entering into talks now, entering into them in a friendly atmosphere, wishing to reconcile the differences and with a common aim of stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. I don't think that one could have expected more to come out of my visit to Peking this time. We've achieved the object of talks with a common aim. So far, so good.

[Question] [name indistinct] Australian Broadcasting Commission. Madam Prime Minister, there is apparently in Hong Kong quite strong views among the Chinese people and even legal view that the 1997... [changes sentence] 1997 is the year that could have been ignored and that perhaps the Chinese would have liked this to happen because the treaty is invalid. Therefore, it can't terminate. [sentence as heard] Now, was this at any time considered as possible, that this is perhaps what the Chinese would welcome?

[Answer] But I do not regard the treaty as invalid. Britain keeps her treaties, and therefore I do not take that 1997 could be ignored. And even if a government tried to ignore it, I believe it was quite clear that those who invest in Hong Kong would not have ignored it, and, therefore, we had to do something about it now, while there is still time.

[Question] (Jessie Wong), from the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL. In your speech earlier today, you mentioned your duty of speaking not only for Britain but your moral obligation to speak for Hong Kong, to take into consideration the people of Hong Kong and their views. Could you tell us how you see Britain's interest in this affair aside from this moral obligation? What are Britain's interests economically and otherwise?

[Answer] Well, you said aside from the moral obligation and duty. It is quite a big aside. I mean, that is a main commitment and responsibility, and that's what comes first with us. The British Government takes no revenue at all out of Hong Kong. I think we in Britain have a similar interest to all of those who do international trade through Hong Kong. After all, the United States does a good deal of trade through Hong Kong, so does Japan, so does Australia. And also, they are investing some money in it, so our economic interest is, in a way, the same as many other people who invest in Hong Kong. We are far more than that. We do have a moral responsiblity. And being British, we take it very very seriously....

[WALL STREET JOURNAL reporter interrupts] That is the most important?

[Answer] O indeed yes, indeed yes.

[Question] [name indistinct] of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH. With regard to the future of Hong Kong, do you think there is anything to be gained from examining the way in which China and Portugal have dealt with a similar problem, another Hong Kong, namely, Macao?

[Answer] No, I think that things are very, very different. Macao certainly has its own currency, but it is not an internationally traded currency as is the Hong Kong dollar. And it is not an international financial and commercial center. Macao is not an international financial and trading center as Hong Kong is. I think certain similarities are drawn but they are very, very limited indeed.

[Question] (Fong Ying Wah) from Asia Television. Prime Minister, I'd like to know how much you are aware the desire of the Hong Kong people has something to do with the future of Hong Kong? How much do you take it into consideration when you make decisions?

[Answer] How much aware? I have difficulty ... [changes sentence] I didn't quite hear the first part. How much I am aware of...

[Asia Television reporter] the desire of the Hong Kong people.

[Answer] O, the desire of the Hong Kong people. I try to be very much aware. I read your newspapers. I have contact with many people. The governor keeps me informed, so do many people from Hong Kong. I'm making a point to seeing them. I think many people in Hong Kong would wish that there weren't a lease that ended in 1997, but there is. Therefore, we have to enter into talks now, while there is still time. I think I know them.

I read all of the polls that were taken yesterday. They were extremely interesting. I believe they show the views of the people in Hong Kong and their very vivid awareness of the problem, as you would expect.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mrs Thatcher, my question is very simple. Do you have the confidence that the common aim shared by both China and Britain of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will be fulfilled?

[Answer] I believe that our differences can be reconciled and that we can reach an agreement which is satisfactory to China, the people of Hong Kong and Britain. It can be reconciled, and obviously that is our hope [word indistinct].

[Question] Nick Bailey, British Forces Broadcasting Service. The fact that we have British forces based here, including the brigade of Gurkhas, do you think that will provide a stumbling block to negotiation and, if so, are you willing to compromise? For instance, handing over the forces' duties to a local militia or police force in 1997.

[Answer] I don't think its a stumbling block to the talks into which we are going to enter, and I don't think we should try to conclude anything out of those talks before we've even entered into them.

[Question] (Brian Jeffries) of NEWSWEEK. Is there any possibility of the people of Hong Kong being allowed to vote on their own future, in a referendum perhaps?

[Answer] All of these things I think, again, we all have to discuss in talks, but there are many, many ways in which people's views can be expressed, and they do have elected councils through which they can be expressed and, of course, they count on Executive and Legislative Council. We will take advice on all of these things but not reach a conclusion before we've taken that advice and considered it.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mrs Thatcher, you've spoken quite alot about treaties and how Britain doesn't go back on its treaties. Well, many people in Hong Kong, well at least some people in Hong Kong, don't accept the existence of the treaties themselves, and in fact there was protest yesterday at the airport to say that much. But can you assure us that the people of Hong Kong whose views you'll be listening to will not be confined to bankers and shipowners and businessmen?

[Answer] Yes. They're not all there on the Executive and Legislative Council are they? And actually we're seeing 12 or 13 groups of people tonight: the Urban Council, the Urban District Board, the New Territories District Board, the Heung Lee Kuk, the traditional committee organizations, the media -- very important -- the universities, students, etcetera. But one point about the treaties, I believe they are valid in international law. And if countries try just to abrogate treaties like that, then it is very serious indeed, because if a country will not stand by one treaty, it would not stand by another treaty. And that's why you enter into talks, because its better if you've got differences between two sides, to agree to vary them in a way satisfactory to all than for anyone to consider unilateral abrogation.

HONG KONG TV REPORTS THATCHER-ZHAO TALKS

HK231422 [Editorial report] Hong Kong Rediffusion Television Service in Cantonese at 1032 GMT on 23 September carried a 5.5-minute "special Rediffusion Television (RTV) filmed report from Beijing via satellite" on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's talks with Chinese leaders.

The report began with RTV reporter Pan Fu-yen, standing in front of the Great Hall of the People, giving a summarized account of today's second round of talks between British Prime Minister Thatcher and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and of an interview given by Zhao to Hong Kong reporters.

The report then showed Zhao being surrounded by reporters in an unidentified reception room prior to the holding of the second round of talks earlier today. In an interview, conducted in Mandarin, a reporter asked Premier Zhao: "Do you think that the people of Hong Kong should worry about Hong Kong's future" Zhao replied: "In my opinion, Hong Kong need not worry about its future." After this, several unidentified reporters were heard asking "why?" Zhao then said: "Why should they worry?" An unidentified reporter replied that "they worry about the sovereignty issue." Zhao then said: "The sovereignty issue? China will certainly regain the sovereignty issue. [sentence as heard] However, in my opinion, the sovereignty issue will not affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability." After this, a reporter asked whether Zhao could specify his views and another reporter asked "What will happen to the administrative power?" Zhao replied: "This is because if China regains its sovereignty, it will certainly adopt a series of policies and measures to guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

The next segment of the report showed Mrs Thatcher and other British officials shaking hands with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other Chinese officials prior to the holding of the second round of talks. It also showed a conference table where leaders of the two sides were seated.

The filmed report then showed Zhao and Mrs Thatcher emerging at the entrance to the Great Hall of the People after the talks. After several shots of Chinese and British officials shaking hands with one another, the RTV reporter was seen walking behind Zhao and asking: "What is the outcome of the talks?" Zhao said: "Both sides discussed the Hong Kong issue in a friendly atmosphere." Zhao then added: "We shall continue to discuss the issue. Tomorrow we shall continue to discuss the issue." The RTV reporter then asked: "Did you discuss any specific plans?" Zhao replied: "We exchanged views. We exchanged views. We think the talks are useful." The RTV reporter then raised: "That is all I can say right now. Thank you." As the Chinese premier began to leave, the RTV reporter was seen walking behind Zhao and asked: "Are there any contradictions about this issue?" Zhao turned and said: "That is all I can say about this issue right now. Both sides ..." At this point an unidentified reporter interrupted Zhao, and asked: "What level have the talks reached?" The premier replied: "Both sides exchanged views. Both sides did very well in exchanging views. Thank you. Thank you." Zhao was then seen walking into the Great Hall of the People.

The special report then showed scenes of the conference table a conference room where leaders of the two sides are seated, Mrs Thatcher's attendance at a garden party held in her honor by the British Embassy at noon today and, finally, her visit to Beijing's Central Conservatory of Music this afternoon.

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New Beijing Radio Program to Taiwan Starts 1 Oct U 1

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

OW302114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of party, state or government of a number of countries have sent messages to here over the past few days, greeting the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has sent messages of greetings to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Ye Jianying. Korean Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok has sent a message of greeting to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu have jointly sent a message of greeting to General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has sent a message of greeting to General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Raif Dizdarevic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have sent separate messages of greeting to Chairman Ye Jianying. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has sent a message of greeting to Premier Zhao Ziyang.

President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a congratulatory message to Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping. The prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Son Sann, sent a congratulatory message to Premier Zhao Ziyang. The vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, Khieu Samphan, sent a congratulatory message to Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister.

President of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohamed Siad Barre sent a congratulatory message to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Pakistan President M. Ziaul Haq and King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuck sent congratulatory messages respectively to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the P.R.C. and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, jointly sent a message to Chairman Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Congratulatory messages were sent to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, by J.R. Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka; U San Yu, president of Burma; Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, president of Iraq; Flt. Lt. J.J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia; Edward Schreyer, governor-general of Canada; N.M. Stephen, governor-general of Australia; Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany; Sandro Pertini, president of Italy; Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Patrick J. Hillery, president of Ireland; D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius; A.F.M. Assanuddin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh H.M. Ershad, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent congratulatory messages to Premier Zhao Ziyang separately.

Prime Minister of Barbados John Michael Adams sent a congratulatory message to the Chinese Government.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. sent a congratulatory message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the P.R.C. and the State Council.

NATIONAL DAY MARKED AT UN; SIHANOUK PRESENT

OW300807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among the 500 guests present were President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Vice-President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President of the current General Assembly session Imre Hollai, representatives from various countries attending the General Assembly session and prominent figures of the United States.

HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

OW300719 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, arrived in New York by air tonight, as chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 37th United Nations General Assembly.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE ADDRESSES UN MEETING

OW010800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that the Reagan administration has determined to deal with Moscow from a position in "military, economic and moral" strength. But he also expressed Washington's readiness to have "real dialogue" with the Soviet Union.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly, Shultz accused the Soviet Union of "brutalizing an entire population in Afghanistan." He also denounced Soviet intervention in many countries through "surrogates" in an attempt to "create a new era of colonialism."

But, Shultz said: "Despite deep seated differences between US and the Soviet Union, negotiators of both sides are now at work in a serious, businesslike effort at arms control."

"Arms control and disarmament are a special responsibility of the world's most powerful nations, the United States and the Soviet Union," he said. The United States has asked the Soviet Union "to agree to a bold proposal for eliminating an entire category of weapons from the arsenals of the two sides," he added.

Meanwhile, Shultz stressed the importance of American strength, saying that "America's yearning for peace does not lead us to be hesitant in developing our strength or in using it when necessary."

On the Middle East situation, Shultz called on all concerned to accept President Reagan's Middle East peace proposal.

He said: The Palestinians' claim for their legitimate rights was "undeniable". "Israel can only have permanent peace in a context in which the Palestinian people also realize their legitimate rights. Similarly, the Palestinian people will be able to achieve their legitimate rights only in a context which gives to Israel what it so clearly has a right to demand -- to exist, and to exist in peace and security," he noted.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, he said: "There must be early agreement on a timetable for the full application of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

He said the presence of the multinational force in Lebanon might "speed the moment when all foreign forces depart from Lebanon."

STATE COUNCILLOR JI PENGFEI MEETS U.S. VISITOR

OW301307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with American friend Robert Williams and his wife.

KYODO: PRC OFFICIAL ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS

OW010020 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 1 KYODO -- China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen hinted Thursday that preparatory talks may be started next week to resume a working-level meeting between Beijing and Moscow for the first time in about three years. Asked about a possibility of Sino-Soviet talks by reporters here, Qian said: "There will probably be some movement when the national founding holidays are over."

The remark coincided with a telegram from the Soviet Union to China, which proposed improvement in bilateral relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence and good neighborhood.

The telegram, carried by radio Moscow, was sent to celebrate China's 33rd national foundation anniversary Friday. Diplomatic sources here said the preparatory talks may start Tuesday, citing the air flight schedule between Beijing and Moscow.

The last round of vice ministerial-level meetings, held in Moscow, ended in deadlock in December 1979 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. China called for a change in the Soviet Union's policy regarding its deployment of troops along their common border as one of three preconditions for reopening the working-level talks.

The Soviet Union was also asked to reconsider its invasion of Afghanistan and drop its support of Vietnam's armed intrusion of Kampuchea if the country really wants China to sit down at the conference table.

TANJUG: ILICHEV TO LEAVE MOSCOW BEFORE 15 OCT

LD302124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 30 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev stated Thursday evening that he would be on his way to Beijing before October 15. Speaking to newsmen, Ilichev confirmed TANJUG'S news that he was going to meet with representatives of the Chinese People's Republic for the purpose of renewing the formal dialogue on controversial questions in relations between the two countries.

Chinese sources claim that the senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official will be in Beijing already on October 5.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZENKO SUZUKI'S VISIT

Visits Shanghai

OW301940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Suzuki arrived here at noon by train in the company of Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki were greeted at the railway station by Wang Daohan and Cheng Jinhua, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a banquet this evening in honor of the Japanese guests.

In his toast, Wang Daohan said the people of Shanghai always treasured its friendship with the Japanese people. With the constant development of Sino-Japanese relations, the exchanges and cooperation between Japan and Shanghai in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical, sport and other fields had been developing more rapidly. At present, Japan led among 160 countries and regions which had trade relations with Shanghai. It also ranked first in the number of foreign visitors to this city.

In his toast, Prime Minister Suzuki said: "My visit has been quite successful. The most important result is that both sides have confirmed the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement issued ten years ago and reiterated that the two peoples would continue their friendship from generation to generation."

He said the talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders had further strengthened his confidence in the relations between the two countries. "I firmly believe that so long as our two countries deepen our mutual understanding, trust each other and make sincere efforts, rich and colorful exchanges and unshakable friendship between our two countries will be ensured," he said.

This afternoon, the Japanese prime minister visited the Baoshan iron and steel complex now under construction near Shanghai, wrote the inscription: "For the friendship between Japan and China I wish the Baoshan iron and steel complex early completion and success."

Mrs. Suzuki called at the Shanghai Women's Federation and visited a district children's palace this afternoon. Upon their departure from Hangzhou, the distinguished Japanese guests were seen off at the railway station by Li Fengfing and Chen Zuolin, governor and vice-governor of Zhejiang Province.

This morning, Zenko Suzuki visited the "no more war between Japan and China" monument which was erected jointly by Hangzhou and Gifu City of Japan in 1963 to oppose war of aggression.

KYODO: Leaves for Home

OW010614 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai Oct 1 KYODO — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki wound up his six-day official trip to China Friday and left for home. A special plane carrying the prime minister and his official party departed from Shanghai at 1:15 p.m. (2:15 p.m. Japan time).

FURTHER MATERIALS ON WANG ZHEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Discussions in Tokyo

OW301041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Sep (XINHUA) — The visiting Chinese delegation had separate informal discussions with Japanese dietmen and representatives from various friendly cities in Tokyo on 29 September.

The Chinese delegation, in Tokyo to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, is led by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and former vice premier of the State Council. On this happy occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, both old and new friends of the two countries happily gathered together and exchanged views on further promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as various exchanges between friendly cities.

At a meeting attended by 89 Japanese dietmen, Yoshimi Furui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, said: "It is of significance to promote the traditional friendship between the peoples of Japan and China through happy meetings like the one we are holding today. In the exchanges between the two countries, it is unavoidable that some problems will crop up. But what is important is to turn the handling of these problems into a motive force to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation as well as exchanges between the two governments and between people's organizations of the two countries.

In his speech Wang Zhen said that he was looking forward to elimination of negative factors hampering the development of Sino-Japanese relations and to the emergence of a new situation of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-standing stability in relations between the two countries by working together with people of insight of the Japanese Government and the Japanese public.

Touching on the Taiwan problem, Wang Zhen stressed: "This problem has already been stated explicity in the China-Japan joint statement, and it still remains an important principle guiding the relations of our two countries, a principle that cannot be ignored. If not handled properly, it could bring new obstacles to the relations between the two countries. The emergence of such an excellent situation in Sino-Japanese relations today was indeed not easy. We should jointly cherish and take good care of it."

At the "Forum of Sino-Japanese Friendly Cities," Wang Zhen, head of the delegation, and members of the Chinese delegation talked freely with more than 60 representatives from different parts of Japan on the fruitful results of the establishment of friendly cities, counties and provinces between the two countries.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said that since the normalization of relations between Japan and China -- or since 1973 -- up to the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries today, 36 pairs of friendly ciites and 6 pairs of friendly counties and provinces have been established between the two countries. The exchanges between them in the past decade have contributed greatly to the cause of friendship between the two countries.

Wang Zhen said that the establishment of friendly cities, counties, and provinces is a new channel to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and such activities between the two countries should be further strengthened in the future so as to promote the relations of friendship between China and Japan.

Among those who spoke at the two meetings held today were Susumu Kobayashi, Hyosuke Kujiraoka, both Japanese dietmen; Motohar Suganuma, speaker of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, Toshio Hoshiko, mayor of Kumamoto City; Kenji Hanaoka, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Nagano City; and Deputy Leader Chu Tunan and Secretary-General Song Pinghua of the Chinese delegation.

Calls on Takeo Fukuda

OW010022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, leader of the visiting Chinese delegation, and some delegation members this morning called on former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for a cordial and friendly conversation.

Fukuda said that the normalization of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China ten years ago and the signing of the peace and friendship treaty five years ago helped to establish unshakable ties between the two countries.

Wang Zhen said that the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, which is of great significance in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations, was concluded at a time when Mr. Fukuda was the prime minister. The signing of this treaty not only conforms with the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but also plays a constant and important role in the maintenance of peace in Asia and the whole world.

Fukuda said that he has always maintained that the peace and friendship between Japan and China will contribute greatly to world peace. In view of the unstable world siutation, it is of particular importance that Japan and China enhance unity, he added.

Feted by Komei Party

OW301844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Komei Party, hosted a banquet today in honor of China's former Vice-Premier Wang Zhen, who is heading a Chinese delegation on a visit in Japan to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Takeiri said at the banquet: "In retrospect, the friendly relations between Japan and China have been smooth-going and satisfactory in the past 10 years." "The textbook issue which cropped up this year has been basically solved during Prime Minister Suzuki's current China visit. Despite the fact that some people in Japan want to take the old path of militarism, the Japanese people will never forget the historical fact of the militarists' aggression against China."

Takeiri expressed the resolve that the Komei Party would make still greater efforts to further strengthen and promote the Japan-China friendly relations. Wang Zhen said that talks between Takeiri and Chinese leaders in 1972 have undergone a ten-year test and proved to be very beneficial and important.

Both China and Japan are great nations of excellence and wisdom, they should befriend each other forever despite an unhappy span in their centuries-old contacts, he said.

Present at the dinner were Vice-Chairmen of the Komei Party Bunzo Ninomiya, Yoshiyuki Asai and Shogo Tade, and Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim Wang Xiaoyun.

Tadashi Yaoita, president, and Minoru Tanaka, vice-president, of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, called on Wang Zhen at the Hotel New Otani this afternoon. They held cordial talks on the exchanges and cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

MATERIALS ON WANG ZHEN'S PREDEPARTURE ACTIVITIES

Meets Japanese Visitors

OW161300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with Shoichi Ishimoto, standing council member of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and his party.

Present was Liu Xigeng, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Meets More Visitors

OW201259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a delegation from the Japanese Citizen Council for Freedom.

Toshiki Kaifu is special adviser to the delegation, and Motoji Konto is the leader of the delegation. Both are also members of the House of Representatives of Japan.

During the meeting, Wang Zhen said "the development of the Sino-Japanese friendship is an important factor for Asian and world peace and stability." He said he hoped that the two peoples would increase their exchanges and visits so as to strengthen their mutual understanding and develop the Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation.

This morning, He Dongchang, minister of education, also met with the Japanese guests.

Message Issued

OW270024 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, is scheduled to visit Japan on 27 September as head of a Chinese delegation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese ties, and as head of a delegation of the Chinese Committee of the Council of Sino-Japanese Nongovernmental Personages. Prior to his visit, Wang Zhen issued a message to the Japanese people through radio Beijing. His message follows:

Japanese friends, the memorable day marking the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese ties is drawing near. To celebrate this day, which both of our nations should join in felicitating, I am going to visit Japan as head of a Chinese delegation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Sino-Japanese ties and head of a delegation of the Chinese Committee of the Council of Sino-Japanese Nongovernmental Personages.

I have previously visited Japan twice. As I am about to set my feet on Japanese soil for the third time, I recall my two previous visits. According to a proposal to the Japan-China Friendship Association by Liao Chengzhi, chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, I toured the Kyushu, Chugoku, Hokkaido and Kanto areas as head of a Chinese agricultural and technical delegation 25 years ago in 1957. During this visit, I made wide contacts with Japanese agricultural scientists and technical experts as well as Japanese farmers. I was accorded friendly hospitality and was able to become acquainted with many people. My acquaintance with these friends has continued until today.

As one of the officials concerned with agriculture and because I was the minister of our government's Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation at that time, I was interested in seeing how science and technology were being applied in Japan. I was very impressed with what I observed.

During our 2-month stay in Japan, we discussed agricultural technology with our Japanese friends. Another topic of discussion was the question of how China and Japan should realize -- as soon as possible -- the normalization of their diplomatic relations and create better conditions for agricultural and other exchanges between the two countries. Ten years later, in 1972, the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations which the two peoples had anxiously awaited was realized at last.

To mark the opening of a regular Sino-Japanese air route subsequent to normalization, I was blessed with the opportunity to visit Japan for a second time as head of a Chinese friendship delegation. When I first visited Japan, it took 3 days to arrive because we had to fly via Hong Kong. However, when I made the second visit, it took only 4 hours to arrive in Japan. Thus, China and Japan became next-door neighbors in name and reality.

The delegation I led on my second visit consisted of approximately 100 persons from all walks of life. We stayed in Japan only 4 days. Because the visit followed the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, it was overflowing with a bright and friendly atmosphere, unlike the atmosphere during the first visit.

Twenty-five years have passed since I first visited Japan. During these 25 years, a considerable number of those who devoted themselves to Sino-Japanese friendship have passed away. However, the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations for which these people had struggled -- some even sacrificed their lives -- was realized at last. In the 10 years that followed, exchanges and cooperaton between the two countries in various fields have produced great results. I am sure this will give solace to the souls of these people.

As a man who survived a severe age of war, I greatly rejoice over the way in which the Sino-Japanese relationship -- as we see it today -- based on peace, friendship, equality and reciprocity had developed. It was not easy to achieve this success and I believe that we must cherish the results of this development, preserve them, stand guard against all kinds of obstructions, and constantly develop peace, friendship, equality and reciprocity.

When our premier, Zhao Ziyang, visited your country this May, he said that China and Japan have favorable conditions characterized by timeliness, topographical advantages and harmony between the people in developing their relations. If our countries adhere to the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty until the end, we will be able to build a cooperative relationship based on peace, friendship, equality and long-term stability.

Your Prime Minister Suzuki will arrive in China tomorrow for a visit. I am sure his visit will be a success.

I was nominated as an adviser to the recently inaugurated Chinese Committee of the Council of Sino-Japanese nongovernmental personages, and I have gladly accepted the nomination. I regard it as an honor for me to be able to devote the rest of my life to Sino-Japanese friendship. I earnestly pray that friendly ties between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will be carried on from generation to generation.

In concluding this message, I wish to send my heartfelt greetings to you listeners and, through you to your relatives, friends and colleagues, and broad sections of the Japanese people.

Leaves for Japan

OW270728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and former vice-premier of the State Council, left here for Japan by air this morning.

The delegation will attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan and pay a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and the Japan-China Association.

The deputy leaders of the delgation are Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Seeing them off at the airport were Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yu Qiuli, state councillor, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Koji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China, was also present.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATIONS

OW191308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with seven Japanese youth delegations which are visiting China to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The seven delegations are the delegation of the Japan-China Youth Training Association led by its president, Kaheita Odazaki; delegation of the Yuai (fraternity) Youth Organization of Japan led by Iichiro Hatoyama, president of the organization, councillor and former foreign minister; the delegation under the Japan-China Youth Exchange Program led by Professor Kazuo Matsuda; the delegation of the Komei Party led by Masahiro Tabata; the delegation of the Japan Seinendan (Youth League) Council led by its president, Yoshinobu Shiro; the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association led by its vice-managing director, Kazuteru Saionji; and the delegation of the Japan-China Agricultural and Farmers' Exchange Association led by Associate Professor Manabu Tanaka.

Xi Zhongxun expressed his warm welcome to the Japanese friends present and extended his best regards to the Japanese youth and people.

He said either in the 1950's and 1960's or in the ten years after the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the young people of the two countries have engaged in various forms of friendship activities, making valuable contributions to the promotion of the friendly relations between China and Japan.

Development of Sino-Japanese friendship is not only in the interests of the peoples of China and Japan, but also of great significance to defending peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region, he said. He expressed the hope that more and more young people will participate in the friendship activities between the two countries, so that the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship will be carried forward.

It is the common desire of our two peoples to be friends from generation to generation, he said.

Kaheita Odazaki hoped that the friendship between Japan and China will be further developed and Asian countries will thrive and prosper.

Iichiro Hatoyama and other Japanese friends also said that they will work for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. Prior to the meeting, Xi Zhongxun had a photo taken with the Japanese friends.

Present on the occasion were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of Sino-Japanese Friendship Association.

Yesterday evening, the All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese guests.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS WITH JAPANESE VISITORS

OW191250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here yesterday a seven-member Japanese group including Iichiro Hatoyama, member of the House of Councillors and president of the Yuai (fraternity) youth organization of Japan; Kunio Hatoyama, member of the House of Representatives, and Hirohisa Fujii, member of the House of Councillors. They had a friendly conversation.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES KPA DELEGATION

OW300751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense, met here this morning with a political work delegation from the Korean People's Army led by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the army's General Political Bureau.

During their conversation permeated with friendly and cordial atmosphere, State Councillor Geng Biao said: "No matter how the international situation changes, our two parties, two countries and two peoples will stand together, fight together and win together".

"We must help each other as if we are sailing in the same boat," Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho said.

Present were Huang Yukun and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, and Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

REACTION TO THATCHER'S REMARKS ON HONG KONG

Commentator's Article 30 Sep

OW301728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 30 Sep 82

["XINHUA commentator's article: China's Stand on Hong Kong Issue Is Solemn and Just" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong is part of China's territory. The treaties in relation to the Hong Kong area concluded by the old British Government and the Chinese Government in Qing dynasty were unequal ones which have never been accepted by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people to claim sovereignty over Hong Kong. This has consistently been the solemn and just stand of the Chinese people.

However, in her speech made in Hong Kong on September 27, British Prime Minster Mrs. Thatcher stressed time and agin that the three treaties involving the Hong Kong area signed by Britain and China in the last century were not "invalid" and "Britain keeps her treaties." This statement is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese people. It must be pointed out that these treaties which involve the Hong Kong area were products of British imperialism's "gunboat policy" and invasion of China in the 19th century. These treaties, which were forced upon the Chinese people, provide an ironclad proof of British imperialism's plunder of Chinese territory. The Chinese people have always held that these treaties are illegal and therefore null and void. Even when they were still in a powerless status, the Chinese people waged a protracted, unremitting and heroic struggle against imperialist humiliation and oppression and against the series of unequal treaties forced upon them by imperialism. It was not until the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 that the Chinese people finally won independence and emancipation. Now that the Chinese people have stood up, it is only natural that they find these unequal treaties, which were imposed upon China by Britain in the old days, unacceptable.

The responsibility for the acts of aggression committed by the Great British Empire one century ago did not and does not in the least rest with the British people. But whoever today tries to cling to these unequal treaties will only awaken the memories of the British imperialist invasion of China in the minds of the people in China, Britain and the whole world.

Mrs. Thatcher said Britain has a "moral responsibility and duty" to the people of Hong Kong. But we maintain that Hong Kong is a big issue involving the state sovereignty and national interests of the 1,000 million Chinese people including the Chinese residents in Hong Kong. The Government of the People's Republic of China alone is in a position to make a statement to the effect that, as the government of a sovereign country, it has a responsibility and duty to the Chinese residents in Hong Kong.

Everybody knows that Mrs. Thatcher made her statement in Hong Kong after her visit to Beijing. During her stay in Beijing, she had discussions with Chinese leaders on the Hong Kong issue, and both sides agreed that the consultations will be continued between the two countries through diplomatic channels in the light of bilateral aims of preserving the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Thatcher, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that in the bilateral relations between China and Britain, there are problems left over from history that need to be solved through consultations. However, he stressed, problems of this kind are not difficult to solve so long as both sides approach and develop Sino-British relations in a long-term strategic perspective and take the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis in dealing with problems existing between the two countries.

Hong Kong Press

OW302100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1701 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong newspapers have recently carried commentaries, articles and statements by some people opposing British Prime Minister Thatcher's view that the unequal treaties forced upon the Chinese people by the Great British Empire in the 19th century remain "valid."

SING PAO DAILY NEWS said in its 29 September commentary: "It is expected that China claims sovereignty over Hong Kong." "It is unexpected that Britain clings to these treaties, because they are unequal treaties, the outcome of the opium war which even most British regard as inglorious. This is a fact known to all. Calling for adhering to these treaties has injured the Chinese people's national pride."

On the same day, the English-language paper HONG KONG STANDARD said in an editorial: "Clinging closely to the old British stand made known in the treaties, the pages of which have become sallow with the passage of ages, appears to be stubborn and out of keeping with the times."

In a 28 September report, SING TAO MAN PAO quoted Dr Zheng Yushuo of the Chinese University of Hong Kong politics and administration department as saying: Any international treaties signed under the pressure of force or government pressure are not recognized under international law. He said that as far as his personal position was concerned, he agreed that these treaties clung to by Britain had been signed on the basis of inequality.

In a 26 September report, FAI PAO quoted lawyer Miao Yaozhu as saying: The negotiations between China and Britain should be conducted on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. However, Madame Thatcher has now insisted on the unequal treaties as the principles, which does not represent public opinion in Hong Kong. This is because all the 5 million Chinese residents in Hong Kong, whether leftist or rightist, hold that the sovereignty of Hong Kong belongs to China and none of them recognize the unequal treaties signed under the armed coercion of big powers in the 19th century.

CHUNG PAO on 28 September carried an article by Tang Hua, saying: The Hong Kong people are Chinese. Blood is thicker than water. At a critical moment, the overwhelming majority of the people will display the strength of their Chinese character. After more than a century, the Hong Kong people are still proud of being Chinese.

Treaty Background Information

OW301716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Following is the background information about the three unequal treaties on Hong Kong:

1. Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking):

In 1840, the British imperialists launched the opium war against China. On August 29, 1842, the British Government forced the Chinese Government of the Qing dynasty to sign the treaty of Nanjing (Nanking) on ending the opium war. By this treaty, the Chinese island of Hong Kong was ceded to Britain.

2. The Convention of Beijing (Peking):

It was originally called the supplementary protocols for the treaty of Nanjing. Britain launched the second opium war in 1856 and forced the Qing government to sign the convention of Beijing (Peking) on October 24, 1860.

Under this convention, the Qing government was forced to cede the Chinese territory south of the boundary street on Kowloon Peninsula to Britain.

3. The Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong:

Taking advantage of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, Britain forced the Qing government again to conclude this convention on June 9, 1898. Under the convention, the Chinese territories north of the boundary street on Kowloon Peninsula up to the south of the Shunzhen River, and the adjacent Inlets, namely, the so-called New Territories, were "leased" for 99 years to Britain.

The above-mentioned three treaties are all unequal treaties Britain imposed on China in the 19th century. The first two treaties also include other articles infringing on China's sovereignty.

PHILIPPINES' MARCOS RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

OW010110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Carrying home several bilateral agreements signed with the United States, President Marcos returned here today after a two-week visit to the United States.

In a report to the nation made at the airport, Marcos described his U.S. visit as "a mission of friendship and good will." He told his people that there is a "growing recognition" in the United States of the Philippines' strategic importance and a "growing appreciation" of its contribution to international stability.

Among the set of agreements signed with the United States was a tax treaty.

Two of his Cabinet ministers have remained in the United States to continue the negotiations with U.S. officials on possible trade and energy agreements. They are expected to bring back loans from the World Bank for the country's energy exploration and development program, Marcos said.

Referring to his meetings wiht leaders of various media organizations in the United States, he said these meetings were "most enlightening." "They have enabled us at the very least to put across to American media leaders the view we take on our programs and our priorities and the sum of what we are trying to do in our part of the world."

Jose Rono, deputy prime minister and head of the caretaker government while the president was away, went to the airport to greet the president along with thousands of people.

FRG FIRM SUPPLIES USSR PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

OW301127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, September 29 (XINHUA) — A spokesman for the Transnordic shipping line in Bremen confirmed today that the natural gas pipeline equipment and building materials West Germany had agreed to provide to the Soviet Union were being loaded on a ship.

The first shipment contained two of the 47 huge turbines the engineering firm Aeg Kanis has contracted to supply the Soviets, said a spokeswoman for the engineering firm.

The firm is the last European firm that defied American sanctions. Before this, a number of French, British and Italian companies had provided the Soviet Union with turbines.

GU MU MEETS FRG RHINELAND-PALATINATE GROUP

OW291310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) — State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with a delegation from the Rhineland-Palatinate State of the Federal Republic of Germany. Among those present were Wu Maosun, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Guenther Schoedel, F.R.G. ambassador to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SWISS JOURANLISTS' GROUP

OW292034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a Swiss journalists' delegation led by Hans Seelhofer, secretary-general of the Federation of Swiss Journalists.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 27.

Zeng Tao, executive chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, gave a banquet for the guests yesterday evening.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON ISRAELI REACTION TO MASSACRE

OW302026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 30 Sep 82

["Commentary: The Call of Israeli People -- by XINHUA correspondent Zhong Dong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The indignation and the unprecedented demonstration of numerous honest Israeli people against Israeli troop's massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut is an answer to a major question: Whither should Israel go?

"Begin Is a War Criminal," "Sharon, -- A Murderer," -- shouts like these testify to the fact that the masses of Israel have remembered well the long history of suffering of the Jews as a great nation. The Jewish people are looking forward to a bright future, sympathizing with the suffering Palestinian Arabs. They want a peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians and do not allow Begin, Sharon and their ilk to slaughter Palestinians and lead the Jews to another disaster.

The suffering of the Jews in the past was rarely seen in history. But, how do Begin and his like draw the historical lessons? Unfortunately, they have gone so far as to inherit the mantle of tyrants of the Roman Empire as well as Hitler by ruthlessly killing the innocent and bare-handed Palestinians.

It is common knowledge that the Arab people have nothing to do with the massacre and expulsion of Jews in history. They settled down on the land of Palestine 600 years after the ancient Jews were driven out. However, when the state of modern Israel was founded in 1948, large numbers of descendants of the Palestinian people, who had lived on the land for more than 1,300 years, were driven out of their homeland by the Israeli authorities.

Last summer, Israeli troops invaded Lebanon again and forced the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its armed forces to withdraw from Beirut and move to other Arab countries.

But, Begin was not satisfied with this. He even followed Hitler's example of massacring Jews by killing more than 3,000 Palestinian men, women and children in refugee camps in Beirut.

The horrifying atrocities have, of course, aroused indignation of the Jews with a sense of justice. When the Israeli people demonstrated against Begin, many influential Jews in other parts of the world also condemned him.

Begin and his followers should be given to understand the fact that any attempt to annihilate a nation is doomed to failure. Both the tyrants of the Roman Empire and Hitler failed in their attempts to slaughter all the Jews. It is now even less possible for the Begin government to kill all Palestinians. Blood debt should be paid with blood. Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind.

The United States is responsible for Begin government's sinister policy. It is Washington that has repeatedly connived at Israel's expansion and aggression, including the recent massacre of Palestinian civilians. Speeches made by U.S. Government leaders about U.S. commitments to the "security" of Israel have encouraged the Begin government in its aggression.

The Jews in Israel want to lead a peaceful life, not to become cannon fodder of the Begin government. Whether the security of Israel with a population of only three million should depend forever on the protection by the United States several thousand miles away or be linked to goodneighborliness with the Arab countries with a population of 150 million; this is a question that merits pondering by persons of insight in Israel.

COVERAGE OF 1 OCT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Reception

OW301334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a reception in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People here this evening in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese party and state leaders Wan Li, Hu Qiaomu, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, Peng Chong and Ji Pengfei were among the 700 people present.

In his toast, Premier Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome and sincere thanks to the distinguished guests present, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He also extended festival greetings to the Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and overseas Chinese.

Premier Zhao said that the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was ushered in at a time when the Chinese people were jubilantly celebrating the successful conclusion of the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which was of historic significance.

"The twelfth party congress," he said, "has affirmed and further developed the lines, principles and policies followed since the third plenary session of the party's eleventh Central Committee, formulated a programme for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, made the decision to strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization, set the strategic goal for economic construction to be attained by the end of this century, and specified the strategic priorities and steps to be taken in reaching this goal," he said.

The premier said "all this reflects the will and aspiration of the people of all nationalities in China and marks the beginning of a new stage in the development of our socialist construction.

"Although we will encounter obstacles and difficulties of one kind or another on our road of advance, the people of all nationalities in China, working with dedication and enhanced revolutionary vigour under the leadership of the CPC, will certainly surmount all difficulties. The situation in China is getting better and better and our goal will surely be attained."

Premier Zhao said that the early realization of the great cause of the reunification of motherland is the common firm will of the one billion Chinese people. "We will continue to work towards this end together with our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the Chinese nationals residing abroad," he said.

"China has consistently pursued an independent foreign policy in the past 33 years," Premier Zhao said. "We are happy to note that our foreign policy has won understanding from more and more people in the world. Here, I would like to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our sincere thanks to all friendly countries and friends all over the world who sympathize with and support us."

He said: "We will, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, continue to strengthen our unity and cooperation with other Third World countries and actively develop our friendly relations with all the other countries in the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

"We wish to expand, on the basis of the same principles, our economic, technological and cultural exchanges with other countries. We will, as always, unswervingly work together with the people of all countries in our efforts to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. The future of China is most promising, and so is the future of the world," the premier stressed.

The reception began with the playing of the national anthem by a military band.

Among the foreign guests were Nicolae Stefan, leader of the delegation of party functionaries of the Romanian Communist Party; Maurice Nyamgumbo, leader of the delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union; Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, leader of the Mauritanian health delegation; Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho, leader of the political work delegation from the Korean People's Army; Vinko Tlcek, special counsellor of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia; Paolo Bufalini, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party; Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, and Mrs. Kissinger, and Robert Williams, one of the leaders of the black people's movement in the United States, and Mrs. Williams.

Also present on occasion were diplomatic envoys of various countries and foreign experts who have been working in China for many years.

Representatives of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese origin attended the reception.

Wan Li Attends Reception

OW010558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and other organizations held a literature and art reception in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon, marking the 33d anniversary of the PRC's founding. More than 6,000 persons attended, including overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, compatriots from Taiwan and foreign nationals of Chinese descent, who are here to visit the Chinese capital. Returned overseas Chinese and their dependents in Beijing were also present.

Before the reception began, party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Gu Mu and Chairman Zhuang Xiquan of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese received more than 100 representatives of overseas Chinese groups from over 120 countries and regions and a number of noted personages from various sectors.

Wan Li and Xi Zhongxun, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, extended a warm welcome to those who came from afar to attend PRC National Day celebrations and urged them to offer advice to the motherland on its socialist modernization drive and to help the party and government do good work.

Literary and art workers from the capital and the PLA performed at the reception.

The reception was sponsored by the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, China Travel Service, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Beijing Municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Amity Association Hosts Fete

OW301648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Wang Bingnan, president, and Hou Tong, Lin Lin and Xie Bangding, vice-presidents, of the association attended.

Among the guests were foreign friends from a dozen of countries and region who are visiting Beijing at the invitation of the host association, and some foreign friends residing here.

After the reception, a new Chinese color feature film was shown.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW010504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of the RENMIN RIBAO National Day editorial entitled "The Cause of Hundreds of Millions of People":

Our People's Repubic has been in existence for 33 years. This year's National Day comes at a time when the 12th CPC National Congress has just successfully closed. The people of all nationalities throughout the country are more jubilant and take greater pride in celebrating their glorious festival.

Across the land of the Chinese nation, we witness everywhere the vitality of today's motherland, which is a lot different from the time of the 10-year internal disorder or the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The people say that our country has entered a period of revitalization. The 12th CPC National Congress has laid down the general framework for building a modern socialist state, put forward the inspiring strategic goal and program for action and encouraged the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation to constantly strive for the motherland's prosperity and strength. We have a bright and splendid prospect before us, and the 1 billion people have full confidence in their future.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang quoted Lenin as saying that living creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves. He said: "It would be impossible for the cause of socialist construction to forge ahead without the soaring labor enthusiasm of the masses in their hundreds of millions, without the initiative of thousands of production units and without the hardwork of various localities and departments." This is a very important viewpoint pervading the entire report to the 12th CPC National Congress. We should firmly adhere to this historical materialistic viewpoint when studying the report and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

People create history. This is a basic principle of Marxism. Doing everything for the people and relying on the people in all matters is our party's innate characteristic, as well as the basis of the success of our cause. In the past 6 years, especially during the 4 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have brought order out of chaos on all fronts and invigorated the motherland which was once seriously devastated and awaited rehabilitation in all fields of work. This was because the party Central Committee's stand and policies conform to the actual conditions in China and the people's aspirations. The broad masses of people have unleashed their powerful creative talents and have displayed tremendous enthusiasm and a high sense of sacrifice for the sake of our motherland's prosperity and strength. The 12th CPC National Congress called for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This is an arduous task, but people throughout the country are confident that this task will be fulfilled.

Basically speaking, because the 12th CPC National Congress' program, principles and policies conform to the people's aspirations and represent their interests, so the broad masses of people are determined to follow the party's leadership and contribute their share to fulfilling this great task of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future.

Our leading organs and cadres at all levels should act according to the strategic goal, position and steps formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress and continue to push ahead the socialist economic modernization program. It is in the people's fundamental interests to make economic construction a success, create greater social wealth and constantly satisfy the people's growing needs in their material and cultural lives. To arouse the people's enthusiasm is empty talk if we do not show concern for the people's material interests. While making great efforts to build a material civilization, we should also strive to build a highly-developed socialist spiritual civilization, develop a high-level socialist democracy, uphold communist ideological education and use revolutionary thoughts and spirit to arouse the people's tremendous enthusiasm for building socialism. Without this lofty spirit, it would be impossible to generate enthusiasm for building socialism. We should fully arouse the enthusiasm of workers, peasants and intellectuals. We will make greater progress in all fields of work in our socialist cause when the socialist enthusiasm of the whole people is fully mobilized.

Amid the great struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, leading cadres at all levels should familiarize themselves with the actual conditions and reach out to the masses to witness the people's spiritual outlook in their daily activities to build socialism. This is very important in arousing the people's enthusiasm and creating a new situation for their respective units. More often than not, the localities, departments and units which find it hard to create new situations are those whose leaders are ideologically divorced from the actual conditions and lag behind the masses. Without familiarizing themselves with the actual conditions and reaching out to the masses, they will not know what the masses are thinking, nor will they feel the masses' strong desire to create new situations or scientifically use the enthusiasm of all spheres to achieve the best results. It should be noted that, by effectively improving the leadership style, resolutely overcoming bureaucratism and restoring and displaying the party's glorious traditions, we are bound to greatly boost the party's close ties with the masses, strengthen their revolutionary conviction and arouse their enthusiasm for the modernization program.

History has shown the the people have tremendous power. We rely on the people to reverse the course of events and create good prospects. By having faith in and relying on the people and by working hard with one heart and one mind, our party, our socialist cause, our country and the people of all nationalities will certainly grow and flourish.

AFP REPORTS CHEN BODA, OTHERS RELEASED

OW301447 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 30 Sep 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpt] Beijing, Sept. 30 (AFP) -- Chen Boda, former political secretary of Mao, and five generals, who were tried together with the gang of four in one of China's most spectacular trials in 1981, are no longer in prison, said a member of the special court who judges the 10 leaders of the Cultural Revolution.

However, Mao's widow Jiang Qing, 68, sentenced to death with a two-year suspension, still remains in prison along with the three other members of the "gang of four". Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang has recently confirmed that Jiang will not be executed.

As for the other members of gang of four: Zhang Chunqiao, 68, received the same sentence as Jiang; Wang Hongwen, 46, and Yao Wenyuan, 50, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Although the other six former radical leaders received 16-18 year sentences, they were released because of poor health, General Wu Xiuquan told journalists at a reception in honor of Chinese National Day.

Former Generals Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao have been admitted to a military hospital.

Chen Boda, 77, is in a civilian hospital, General Wu added. At the time of the trial, which was aired on national television, Mr Chen appeared to be in extremely poor health.

In an interview last month, General Secretary Hu Yaobang told journalists that Jiang's case will be examined by a court of justice, adding: "I think that the court will keep the circumstances in mind and reduce the sentence." Although her two-year suspension is theoretically meant to give the condemned a chance to repent, Mr Hu said that Mao's widow still persists in her defiant attitude towards the post-Mao regime.

HU YAOBANG, CPC MEMBERS INSPECT SICHUAN

HK260616 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, following the victorious closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, led one newly elected member and one newly elected alternate member of the Secretariat and two newly elected members and one newly elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee to inspect Dukou Municipality and the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality in Sichuan Province.

The municipality and the prefecture are important energy, steel, agricultural, forestry and stock raising bases in southwest China. Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived in Chengdu on 18 September. On that very day, he advanced south along the (Changchun) line by train. On the way, he saw bumper harvests being gathered in a vast expanse of farmland and flourishing industrial and communications enterprises. After listening to reports made by provincial, prefectural and county-level leaders and by leaders of some enterprises, he was very happy.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Sichuan Province has conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's guiding principles and policies and has scored gratifying achievements in agricultural and industrial production and in other fields. Although the province was hit by a catastrophic flood, it still managed to increase agricultural output last year. Judging from the grain already gathered this year, there will be an increase of more than 3 billion jin when compared with last year. During the July-August period, the province's total industrial output value increased by 11 percent as compared with the same period last year, and profits turned over to the state increased by 12.4 percent as compared with the same period last year.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has fully affirmed and appraised the efforts and achievements made by the people of Sichuan and party committees at all levels during the promotion of our socialist modernization program. During his 4-day visit, Comrade Hu Yaobang immersed himself among and had cordial talks with workers, peasants, cadres and scientific and technical personnel at construction sites, workshops, mines, forest zones and communes. He also gave many important instructions on achieving the magnificent goal put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress.

On the morning of 19 September, Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected the surveying and design site over the Yalong Jiang for building the two hydroelectric power stations, namely, [Hongshuiling) and (Ertan). The site is surrounded by high mountains and the mighty waters of the river roll on incessantly in the narrow valley.

Sitting on a rock on the bank of the river, Comrade Hu Yaobang studied an unfolded blueprint with some cadres, workers and technical personnel while observing the tentative site for building the hydroelectric power stations.

The Yalong Jiang, the Dadu He and the Jinsha Jiang pass through the site, which is 180,000 square kilometers in length and breadth. A total of 60 million kilowatts of water resources can be exploited there, which accounts for 2/3 of the province's exploitable water resources. Following the completion of the building of the two planned power stations, the two power stations not only will be able to satisfy the great development needs of the neighboring (?Tanzihua) steel base but will also be able to supply power for Chengdu, Chongqing and (?other areas in the neighborhood). The key to solving Sichuan's energy problem lies in building the two power stations.

After listening to a report made by a staff member in charge of the design work, Comrade Hu Yaobang noted: Such abundant and concentrated water resources are richly endowed by nature and are rare in this world. We must try our best to exploit and make use of the water resources.

During Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of Dukou Municipality, the weather was very hot with the scorching sun directly overhead. He ascended a height along the bank of the Jinsha Jiang to get a full grand view of the (Tanzihua) steel base. This developing steel city in the desolate mountain and narrow valley and its achievements have made a deep impression on Comrade Hu Yaobang. After speaking highly of those cadres, workers and scentific and technical pesonnel from other parts of the country who are participating in the building of the (Tanzihua) steel base, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Many comrades have been fighting here for more than 10 years and some have been fighting here for more than 20 years. They have made contributions. The party will not and should not forget them.

With great interest, Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected the (?Qi) vanadium workshop, the [words indistinct] furnace and the (Lantian) ore site in the steel base. He asked in detail about the technological process concerning the (?dressing) of [word indistinct] vanadium. He also asked about the uses of vanadium steel, and the production and marketing work concerning vanadium steel. He said: This area has rich soil of a high quality [words indistinct]. This is the steel base's superiority. From now on, the base should regard the (?dressing) of [word indistinct] vanadium as the orientation of development. By doing so the steel base can make still greater contributions to the state. Comrade Hu Yaobang also asked the base's coking plant to actively carry out comprehensive utilization of coke. The plant has an annual output of more than 1.4 million tons of coke. At present, some advanced coking plants in China are capable of extracting more than 100 by-products from coke. However, the base's coking plant is capable of extracting only 19 by-products from coke. Therefore, great potential exists. He suggested that the plant should send its staff to other areas to learn from their experiences.

During a forum of leading party and government leaders of Dukou Municipality, Comrade Hu Yaobang repeatedly stressed that leaders must attach importance to making investigations and studies and go right to the relevant spot to master firsthand material. He said: As early as 1964, when a plan was still being formulated for building the steel base, Comrade Li Fuchun arrived at this sparsely populated area to examine the site for the base. He then approved the plan for building the base. In 1965, when construction workers began to build the steel base, Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally made an inspection tour of this site. Some revolutionaries of the older generation, including Peng Dehuai and He Long, made nothing of their hardships and visited this area at different times to make on-the-spot investigations and studies. They also directed work there. This kind of extraordinary spirit is really worth respecting and learning from.

Today some leaders just decide on large-scale projects without making on-the-spot investigations. This kind of work style should be quickly rectified. After listening to a leader's report on some conditions of the staff, workers and scientific and technical personnel, Comrade Hu Yaobang sincerely and earnestly exhorted the participants of the forum by saying: It is imperative to show concern for enabling them to have correct ideology and for their well-being. It is imperative to conscientiously find ways to solve their urgent problems in educating their children and in carrying out their academic work. With regard to some canteens, which have relatively more problems and are poorly run, relevant party committees must personally grasp them and relevant secretaries must go down to the canteens. With regard to the shortage of schoolteachers, we may call on some party members who have received higher education to undertake this arduous but glorious task.

During the Red Army's Long March, Comrade Hu Yaobang once passed through the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality. During the new Long March to promote socialist modernization, he arrived at this place once again and was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the people of Yi and Han nationalities. Soon after his arrival at the prefecture from Dukou on 20 September, Comrade Hu Yaobang was full of zest and braved the rain to visit Xide County's (Dongheng) Commune. He then visited Zhaojue County's (Fengjiangkou) forest zone which is more than 1,900 meters above sea level. He also had cordial talks with cadres of Yi nationality, commune members and workers of the forest zone.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the grain output of the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality has increased year after year. Last year the prefecture ended its history of eating resold grain [also known as reverseable grain; grain resold by the state to the original place of production], which lasted several dozen years, and managed to be more than self-sufficient in grain. After listening to a report on these conditions, Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke highly of these achievements. However, he noticed that the local people's standard of living is still very low. The major reasons for the low standard of living are: the influence of leftist ideology; and the unitary management system which only pays attention to grasping grain production and overlooks diversified economy. After discussing [words indistinct] with cadres of (?Jiu) County, Comrade Hu Yaobang enabled the people to clearly see that the practice of destroying forests and opening up wasteland for growing as much corn as possible [words indistinct] can only make people poorer and poorer. He asked everyone to broaden their outlook and to stop confining their attention to enabling every person to have 2 mu of cultivated land. In this place, on the average, every person has 30 mu of land. This place has a lot of hilly areas and meadowy slopes which are good for building forests and developing animal husbandry. The correct ways are: achieve a triple combination of farming, forestry and animal husbandry; energetically develop diversified economy; and raise animal husbandry to a higher level of development.

In particular, it is imperative to raise more milk cows, milch goats and other herbivorous animals and to correspondingly develop some small milk product processing plants. In his talk to the participants, he said: Before 1958, Chairman Mao had all along advocated a triple combination of farming, forestry and animal husbandry. Liangshan Prefecture must proceed from reality, uphold this guiding principle, regard the triple combination as a revolution and promote the combination step by step for 8 - 10 years. The triple combination will not adversely affect agricultural production. With the development of animal husbandry and with the gradual change in the composition of the people's food, the promotion of a triple combination of farming, forestry and animal husbandry will enable our peasants to become rich more quickly and will also enable them to have stronger physiques. This should be an important guiding ideology for leaders at all levels.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also discussed issues concerning unity. He noted: Generally speaking, the unity between cadres of Yi and Han nationality in Liangshan prefecture is fine.

However, because the two prefectures [as heard] have just recently merged into one, problems are hard to avoid. He asked everyone to carry forward the party's fine tradition and to regard the promotion of unity as the prerequisite for promoting all types of work. Cadres of Yi and Han nationalities must help and care for one another. With regard to some small problems, they must achieve mutual understanding, make concessions to one another and reach compromises in order to strengthen unity and promote work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang returned to Chengdu on 21 September. Comrade Hu Yaobang went on an inspection tour in the company of Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Mao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrades Yang Zezhong and Li Peng, members of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Ming, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Rudai, executive secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; and Li Xiyao, secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

Today's issue of SICHUAN RIBAO also carries a set of photographs of Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of Dukou Municipality and Liangshan Prefecture.

PREMIER ZHAO RECEIVES GUANGDONG PEASANTS

HK280804 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the evening of 14 September, 31 peasants of (Kuchong) brigade, (Huancheng) Commune, Zhongshan County left Guangzhou for Beijing by plane to go sightseeing in the capital and to call on Premier Zhao.

Following their arrival in Beijing, in addition to seeing the capital's magnificent scenery, they longed to see Comrade Zhao Ziyang. This is because in 1964 Comrade Zhao Ziyang had stayed at (Kuchong) to help it improve its work and gain firsthand experience. In 1973 he again visited (Kuchong).

At 1800 on 18 September, Comrade Zhao Ziyang received them at Zhongnanhai and cordially shook their hands. Comrade Ziyang greeted 64-year-old (Chen Ermei), a member of the peasant household where he had once eaten, lived and worked together with the household members. He also showed concern for and asked about some commune members who were his acquaintances in those years.

When Comrade Ziyang asked about changes made in (Kuchong) brigade since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party branch secretary (Chen Qingyu) replied: The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee brought a golden age to (Kuchong). At present, production is increasingly flourishing and our living standards have been raised year after year.

The premier and the peasants talked in an unconstrained atmosphere for some 20 minutes. Comrade Ziyang thanked them for calling on him in Beijing. He also asked them to give his regards to commune members when they return to their village. He wished (Kuchong) brigade greater development in production.

Before parting, they posed for a group photograph to mark the occasion.

BETTER GRAIN, INDUSTRIAL HARVESTS EXPECTED IN 1982

OW010758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- China's 1982 harvest of grain and industrial crops is sure to be better than last year, if no exceptionally serious natural disasters hit the country in the coming weeks, according to the central departments.

The country is anticipating increases in the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, sugar crops, tobacco, silk, tea and vegetables following good harvests for three consecutive years from 1979 to 1981. This year's harvest of summer wheat and early rice was better than expected, and the combined output reached an all-time high. Autumn crops are better than last year's in most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Late rice is doing well in most parts of southern China. The area under cotton was expanded by 533,000 hectares across the country. Harvests of the crop will be especially good in north China where the weather has been favorable. The output of rapeseed, which shot up by big margins in the past few years, continued to increase. The nation's total tea output is expected to increase eight percent. Supplies of vegetables to cities have been improved.

The agricultural departments attributed the all-round good harvests to the job responsibility system implemented in the countryside since 1979, which has increased the initiative of the peasants, and the readjustment made in the acreage sown to grain and industrial crops.

Nevertheless, central departments reported, a few places were hit by severe droughts and heavy rains and work is being done to help the peasants there overcome difficulties.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORMING RURAL COMMERCE

HK300659 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "An Attempt at Reforming Rural Commerce"]

[Text] For a fairly long time, peasants in many places found that it was difficult for them to buy and sell things. It is very important to seek ways for reform in the circulation system so as to solve this urgent problem to which the masses of peasants have paid attention. Only when peasants' production enthusiasm is boosted, products become available in large quantities and rural commerce is enlivened, can agricultural production get a sustained impetus to its development. The supply and marketing cooperative of Dazhu County, Sichuan Province, has blazed a trail in reforming rural commerce. Through structural reforms, they have played a central role in organizing rural economic life. They closely link their business activities with peasants economic interests, enliven commodity circulation and make circulation serve production, so as to help peasants expand production, promote marketing and increase their income.

"Making circulation serve production" is not an empty slogan, rather, it contains adequate contents. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great changes have arisen in China's rural economy on which the tight fetters of long standing erroneous leftist guidelines have been broken and, with the adoption of various production responsibility systems, the rural production forces have achieved another great emancipation after the agrarian reform. A situation in which all trades are flourishing and social wealth is increasing is now in the ascendant. Under these circumstances, we are now confronted with many new problems. For example, since multiple circulation channels were formed, what changes have arisen in the manner of commodity exchange between the state and the peasants? After production responsibility systems are practiced in the countryside, how can we coordinate state plans and commodity production handled by millions of peasant households in a scattered manner? And how should we solve the relevant problem of supplying the means of production, handling market forecasts, applying economic laws and shipping manufactured goods to rural areas? It should be realized that many problems in rural commerce are not suited to the development of production forces. The old management setup and ways of business have hindered production development. Rural commercial workers who are determined to change the situation and promote economic prosperity in the rural areas should strive to create a new situation in their work, develop multiple economic components, diversify circulation channels and establish a commodity circulation system of diversified ways of business and fewer links, so that state plans can be organically combined with the producers' interests and that supply and marketing cooperatives can function as the main channel for commodity exchange between urban and rural areas and can promote the rural economic integration and properly organize rural economic life.

In order to create a new situation in rural commercial work, it is necessary to encourage the spirit of being bold in seeking new ways and a down-to-earth style of work. In order to reform rural commercial work, comrades in the Dazhu supply and marketing cooperative, under the leadership of the local party committee and government, took the initiative in carrying out many creative reforms in the management setup and ways of commodity circulation. They have displayed a valuable spirit of being bold in seeking new ways. Before taking a new step, they always make meticulous and painstaking investigation, study, comparison and analysis so as to carry out reforms in an active and steady manner and to promote production and guarantee the fulfillment of state plans. It should be said that the Dazhu supply and marketing cooperative has become a new type of integrated complex and an economic alliance which is vitally bound up with the peasants. They have initially solved the problem of poor circulation which, at present, exists widely in the rural areas, and overcome the contradiction between agriculture and commerce which hinders economic development.

The 12th CPC National Congress issued a great call for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Rural commerce is an important link between production and consumption and shoulders the arduous task of promoting production and enlivening circulation. In order to adapt rural commercial work to the developing new situation in agricultural production, we are particularly required to work in a down-to-earth manner and follow the guidance of correct principles. In this area, comrades in the Dazhu supply and marketing cooperative have made fruitful efforts and their experience is worth taking as a reference.

The purpose of introducing the experience of an advanced unit is to enlighten peoples' minds and spur them to learn from each other. We have absolutely no intention of asking people to copy mechanically. Is it not true that some comrades find that, at present, the work concerning the circulation field is not easy to handle because there are many contradictions? That is the reason why here, we introduce the experience of the Dazhu supply and marketing cooperative. Of course, when studying their experience, we must proceed from reality and study the conditions and problems of our own localities. In this sense, there is no a readymade "omnipotent key" for us to solve our problems. The solution of one's own problems must be found from one's practice.

CARRIER ROCKET TO BE LAUNCHED TO EAST CHINA SEA

OW011206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is authorized to announce that the People's Republic of China will launch a carrier rocket to the high seas in a round area with a radius of 35 nautical miles, centered at 28 degrees 13 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 53 minutes east longitude between October 7 and October 26, 1982. For the safety of passing vessels and aircraft, the Chinese Government hereby requests the governments of other countries concerned to inform their vessels and aircraft not to enter that area and the space over it between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours local time every day.

AFP SAYS COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED

OW010542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 1 (AFP) -- China is to launch its first geostationary communications satellite between 1983 and 1984, Chinese space experts announced Thursday at the international astronautical congress being held here this week.

A geostationary satellite travels above the equator at the same speed as the earth rotates, appearing to stand still.

In addition, China is developing two satellites for meteorological use and for detecting natural resources, Xu Lan Ru of the Chinese Astronautic Society said.

Twelve satellites of various types -- for both research and applied scientific use -- have already been sent into orbit, including three that were launched simultaneously on September 20 last year.

The most recent of these rotated around earth September 9 to 14 before being recovered from the ground.

Mr Xu Lan Ru said there was no question at the moment of China's sending astronauts into space.

ZHOU YANG EXHORTS WRITERS, ARTISTS TO CONTRIBUTE

OW301305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, today asked the Chinese writers and artists to fulfil their special role in building socialist spiritual civilization.

They should take as their own the program set by the Communist Party's 12th National Congress for opening a new situation in the country's socialist construction, said Zhou Yang today when reporting on the congress he attended as a delegate to more than 100 leading cadres from the federation and the various associations under it.

He said that socialist artists should enhance their sense of duty to the people and socialism. On the other hand, the party and government safeguard the necessary freedom for them in their creative activities, especially in matters related to artistic styles.

He reaffirmed the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", adding that this is the party's long-term and fundamental policy. He pointed out this policy means artistic democracy underlined by political democracy.

Discussing the need to improve the work on intellectuals, Zhou Yang said that leaders of the party organizations in the federation and associations should be good at cooperating with the non-party specialists and cultural workers at large.

He emphasized that the leaders of the federation and the associations must not regard themselves as "officials". Their staff should work in a spirit of serving the writers and artists.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DUTIES OF LITERARY, ART CIRCLES

HK300903 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Guangnian [1728 0342 1628]: "The Glorious Duty of the Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] The 12th party congress has just closed victoriously. The comrades on the literary and art front are enjoying the glory and happiness of this historic victory together with the comrades on all fronts throughout the country. At the same time, they are enthusiastically studying the 12th congress documents. These documents put forward the magnificent program for creating an overall new situation in our socialist modernization and clearly point out the inspiring fighting targets for the present period and for some time to come. They are rich with profound contents, shine with Marxist ideology and inspire the comrades of the whole party and the people all over the country with the enthusiasm to fight as one. I also have merely begun my study. I can only talk about my superficial ideas of the heavy duties of the literary and art circles in building up socialist spiritual civilization.

Material civilization and spiritual civilization, highly developed civilization and highly developed democracy, and cultural construction and ideological construction are all related with, dependent on, influenced and conditioned by one another. The report of the congress clearly points out: The construction of socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, cultural construction and ideological construction. The core of both the constructions is communist ideology. Socialist literature and art is not only an important part of cultural construction, but also an important force in helping the people to carry out their ideological construction and train socialist new people. With stirring writing, literature and art reflects the struggle of the masses of the people for the socialist and communist cause and for doing away with the old and setting up the new and the struggle between the true, the beautiful and the good and the false, the ugly and the bad. Thus, it helps the people to understand life and inspires the masses of people with the enthusiasm for changing the objective world and remolding the subjective world. At the same time, it provides the masses of people with rich and colorful healthy cultural enjoyment and thus educates people through cultural recreation. It is precisely in this matter that literature and art is enabled to develop and prosper and to grow into a strong force in the rising cultural construction in the process of serving the people and serving socialism. Viewed in this manner, we see that what we have already done and what we are doing falls far short of the earnest expectations of the party and the people. We should rouse ourselves to catch up!

Since our literature and art is socialist, it must adhere to the four basic principles and fight against the degenerate ideology of the bourgeoisie, especially the trend of bouregois liberalization that is persistently aimed at opposing the party's leadership and dissenting from or even opposing the socialist path. True, the number of incidents that outstandingly reflect the trend of bourgeois liberalization in our literary and art creation and criticism is very small, but they can do extremely great harm. Every revolutionary literary and art worker must consciously become a fighter against the trend of bouregois liberalization. If the socialist literature and art loses its capability of fighting those that oppose socialism and those that hinder the development of the socialist cause, it will certainly lose its vitality and wither away, day by day, until it completely loses what it relies on for its existence.

However, we should also realize that there has also been a view experssed by some people that willfully and irresponsibly exaggerates and flies in the face of facts, the reflection of the trend of bourgeois liberalization in the literary and art circles and even in the whole ideological field. According to this view, this trend seems to prevail everywhere in the literary, art, academic and press circles and many people are dissenting from or even opposing the leadership of the party and the socialist path.

This view is completely wrong. If we act out this erroneous estimate, the result will be dreadful to contemplate. This erroneous estimate has nothing in common with the party Central Committee's correct estimate of and earnest expectation for the literary and art circles and the ideological circles.

The report and all the other important documents of the 12th congress have been made by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as weapons and are permeated with the spirit of fighting on both the front of opposing "leftism" and the front of opposing rightism. This is what we should repeatedly pay attention to when we study these documents.

The 12th party congress has issued the mobilzation order for creating an overall new situation in socialist modernization and thus greatly inspired the whole party and army and the people all over the country. People on all fronts are eager to plunge into the struggle. We are confronted with a scene of great vitality and prosperity. What we are going to carry out is a heated struggle of historical significance. Those who are pioneering and enterprising on all fronts have all raised their call on the literary and art circles.

We must conscientiously and intensively study the glorious documents of the 12th congress, sum up the experiences in combination with our own work experiences and correct all those things in our minds and in our work that are not suited to the new situation. We must strengthen the unity of the literary and art circles and vigorously plunge into the heated struggle on all fronts for creating a new situation. We must continue to adhere to the orientation of literary and art serving the people and socialism and to the basic principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must continue to persistently carry out the correct policies of weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. By doing all these things, we will make new contributions to the magnificent project of building socialist spiritual civilization. Moreover, we must steadfastly and unitedly carry out the struggle and strive to create a new situation in socialist literature and art.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS HUNAN STUDY OF CPC CONGRESS

HK290755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Report: "Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Calls Conference of Responsible Comrades of CPC Committees at and Above County Level To Study 12th CPC Congress Guidelines and To Develop Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] On 21 September, the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee opened its Seventh Plenary Session (enlarged) and called major responsible comrades of party committees at and above county level to attend this conference. At this conference, the participants studied the documents of the 12th party congress by associating the study with their reality, summed up experiences and unfolded criticism and self-criticism. By doing so, they have strengthened their consciousness and determination to study well and to act in the spirit of the congress.

After grasping the documents' spirit through study, comrades of the standing committee of the provincial party committee measured the committee's work in recent years by comparing it with the requirements set forth in the documents and conducted self-criticism over the mistakes concerning some problems committed by themselves personally and by the provincial party committee during the past period. At the meeting relaying the spirit of the 12th congress, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial party committee, made a self-criticism on behalf of the committee. He said: Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we were influenced by the personality cult and improperly publicized the former chief leading comrade of the Central Committee; we were also bound by the theory of the "two whatevers" and did not seriously organize the discussion about the criterion of truth. This impeded the emancipation of the mind of both ourselves and of leaders at all levels and the masses. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because we did not deeply understand the main spirit of this conference which was to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology, we failed to effectively implement this spirit and failed to shake off the trammels of "leftist" ideas when dealing with some important questions. For example, we feared that the achievements of previous political movements would be negated when redressing mishandled cases and putting policies into effect; and we feared that the "three-level setup of people's communes" would be broken and peasants would return to individual farming when introducing the production responsibility system in the rural areas. This, to a certain degree, affected the implementation of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and caused undue losses to our work. Since the end of 1980 and 1981, when, helped by the party Central Committee and central leading comrades, leading groups at and above the county level throughout the province liquidated the influence of "leftist" ideology, our work has improved and changed from a passive position to an active position. He said: Both positive and negative experiences have proved that, only when we energetically strengthen our consciousness and determination to implement the line, principles and policies drawn up by the party Central Committee, can we really maintain a political stand that is unanimous with that of the party Central Committee.

Therefore, we, comrades in the standing committee of the provincial party committee, are determined to take the lead in directing this study well and to unify our thinking with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

At the conference, some comrades also made pertinent criticism with an attitude of seeking truth from facts of the mistakes surrounding some problems committed by the provincial party committee.

Responsible comrades of prefectural and county party committees and departments directly subordinate to the provincial party committee also said freely what was on their minds and reviewed their experiences. Secretary of the Xiangtan Prefectural CPC Committee Wang Lianfu and Vice Secretary Shi Weigang said: In the past, because we did not seriously study the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the emancipation of our minds was impeded. For example, we did not believe in the responsibility system of linking output with remuneration and did not implement this system wholeheartedly, thus affecting the development of agricultural production. Since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been more serious in studying the resolution and have comprehensively liquidated the influence of "leftist" ideas. The production responsibility system of large contracts has been generally adopted throughout the prefecture and the whole prefecture has taken on a new look. We must continue to eliminate the influence of various erroneous ideas and unremittingly implement the spirit of the 12th congress so as to create a new situation.

SIXTH OIL TEST WELL DRILLED IN BOHAI SEA

OW301452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Another test well -- regarded by experts as "high-yielding" -- has been drilled in a zone in China's Bohai Sea being jointly exploited by China and Japan, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation announced today.

According to earlier news reports, five test wells and one production well had been sunk by June in China's Bohai Sea since a contract on Sino-Japanese joint exploration was signed two years ago.

The new test well -- 3,200 meters deep -- produces a daily average of 620,000 cubic meters of natural gas, 32 cubic meters of crude oil and 238 cubic meters of condensate.

Drilling of the well began on June 9 and was completed on August 16. A Cenozoic reservoir of gas and oil was discovered at 2,997 meters.

Drilling of the well has "heightened hopes" for oil prospecting in the Bohai Sea area, the corporation said.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEVELOPS IN MINORITY AREAS

HK010144 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The central government is striving to retool textile mills in minority regions while increasing production and variety of textiles especially designed to meet the needs of minority people.

According to the Ministry of Textile Industry, apart from older textile centers such as Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, 11 new production centres in Xinjiang, Sichuan, Yunnan, Nei Mongolia and Liaoning have been designated for such purposes.

In addition, the ministry spent 75 million yuan between 1979 and 1981 on the construction, expansion and technical transformation of textile projects in minority regions.

Statistics provided by the ministry indicate a sharp increase in production of minority specialities. Output of silks, which are popular among minority people, increased to 18 million metres in 1981, compared with seven million in 1973.

Uygur and Korean women's favorite, georgette with printed velvet flowers, reached 130,000 metres in 1981.

Yunnan Province is now able to produce more than 200 varieties of printed cloth, silk, silk thread, quilt cover, cotton blankets, laces, head pieces, and Tibetan woolen fabrics and skirts.

In addition, the synthetic fibre industry, including vinylon has developed rapidly in Yunnan with establishment of several large enterprises which can produce 4,500 tons of all kinds of fibres annually.

Xinjiang can produce its own needs for more than 20 kinds of textiles, including stockings, pullovers, scarves and cotton blankets, the Textile Ministry said. Many traditional products are also being revived.

Nei Monggol now can produce more than 400 kinds of woolen yarn, woolen blankets, woolen cloth, and cashmere sweaters.

Some of Nei Monggol's woolen cloth has won a good reputation in the international markets of Britain, the United States, France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

LABOR MINISTRY PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

OW301123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Two million and four hundred thousand people in cities and towns in China got jobs in the first half of this year, according to statistics for 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions provided by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. While only 200,000 people of the newly employed were assigned jobs in state owned enterprises, one million were employed in collective enterprises and 100,000 were registered as self-employed. This brings the total number of workers in urban collective enterprises up to 25.88 million, accounting for 23.6 percent of the country's total employment. In addition, 1.1 million got temporary jobs.

The state encourages increased job opportunities by collective enterprises and self-employed businesses, according to an October 17, 1981 decision issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. While restructuring industrial enterprises, many places are paying more attention to establishing collective and individual businesses in order to open more channels for employment.

In Anhui Province alone, 28 collective enterprises were set up or expanded through pooling of funds, providing jobs for more than 9,800 young people.

Many places set up labor service companies to organize young people to start their own businesses or find temporary work in state-owned enterprises. The labor service companies also arrange technical training classes to prepare them for future work. According to the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, there are 7,686 labor service companies in the whole country, most run by enterprises and undertakings. The number of young people in training comes to 3.21 million.

New progress was also made in the commercial, catering and service trades, the ministry said.

The ministry noted that the party and government decision on employment had not been fully implemented and urged energetic efforts to increase employment in collective and individual businesses.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGDONG CADRE MEETING

HK291155 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 28 Sep 82

[Text] The provincial three-level cadre meeting held by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee closed today. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech on studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress at this morning's meeting. The three-level cadre meeting was held to study the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. Since the opening of the meeting on 22 September, the participants have heard the relayed report and have conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. After several days of discussions, they have further deepened their understanding of the historical position, great significance and principal spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. They unanimously endorse all the resolutions of the 12th CPC Congress, favor the spirit embodied in all the documents and support the central leading bodies elected by the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They vow to closely unite around the new central authorities of the CPC, arduously struggle with one heart and one mind along the course laid down by the 12th CPC Congress and contribute all their efforts to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction.

Since all participants in this meeting were principal leading backbone cadres at or above the county level and were from various fronts throughout the province, their conscientious study of the documents and improvement of their own understanding was meant to prepare essential conditions for further publicizing and thoroughly implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

This morning, the meeting held its closing ceremony. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presented at the meeting several opinions on how to further publicize and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress throughout the province. These opinions can be summarized as follows: 1) Extensively carry out the drive of studying and publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC Congress among party members, cadres and the broad masses throughout the province. 2) Resolutely carry out, in light of the actual circumstances in Guangdong Province, the strategic goal, focal points, steps and series of correct guiding principles for economic construction laid down by the 12th CPC Congress. 3) Conscientiously implement the guideline and tasks concerning building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization which were issued by the 12th CPC Congress. 4) Conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress with regard to the consolidation of socialist democracy and the legal system. 5) Further strengthen party building in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

This has been a very fruitful meeting, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated. However, we still have to point out that this is only an initial study, and everyone will have to study further after the meeting. In order to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress in all work, we still have to make numerous painstaking efforts. Industry, commerce, finance and other economic sectors must strive to fulfill or overfulfill the plans for this year. The agricultural sector must try every means to reap a good harvest of late rice. We must definitely strive, in accordance with the requirements laid down by the 12th CPC Congress, to realize a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, the general mood of society and the work style of the party in the coming 5 years.

This morning's meeting was presided over by Liu Tianfu, provincial CPC committee secretary. Present at the meeting were provincial CPC Committee Secretaries Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Guo Rongchang, Wang Quanguo, Wang De and Yin Linping; members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; and members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the Central Advisory Commission and members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection who are staying in Guangzhou. Also present at the meeting were all comrades who are attending the second enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee.

GUANGDONG CONVENES ADVANCED WORKERS MEETING

Ren Zhongyi at Opening

HK280358 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong provincial representative meeting of advanced workers and collectives solemnly opened at the hall of the provincial people's government this morning, Present at the meeting were the responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC and the provincial military district, including Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Wang Quanguo, Wang De, Yin Linping, Wang Ning, (Yang Lingbin), Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, (Du Ruizhi), Zhong Ming, Yi Meihou, Yang Kanghua, Ye Xuanping. Liu Junjie and Huang Ye, and chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions Chen Nengxing.

Vice Governor Li Jianan announced the opening of the meeting at 0830. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, gave the opening speech. He said the major task of the meeting is to study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, sum up experiences, commend advanced individuals and collectives and set up examples so as to more extensively and thoroughly carry out the drive of learning from and catching up with the advanced throughout the province.

Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, also spoke at the meeting. He highly appraised the exemplary roles of the advanced workers and collectives. He analyzed the excellent situation emerging in our country after the great historical change and the encouraging political and economic prospect in our province, and put forth the fighting tasks of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction in our province.

Also present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the provincial level and various people's organizations.

Officials Address Closing

HK300606 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong provincial congress of advanced workers and collectives, which lasted 5 days, successfully ended this afternoon. At the congress, various deputies conscientiously studied documents of the 12th CPC Congress and summed up and exchanged experiences and pledged to make new contributions to creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, standing committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial CPPCC and provincial government attending this afternoon's closing ceremony included Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wang Quanguo, Wang De, Yin Linping, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, (Du Ruizhi), Zhong Ming, Yi Meihou, Yang Kanghua, Ye Xuanping, Yang Deyuan, Liu Junjie and others.

At 1500 (Li Xianglin), general secretary of the congress, announced the beginning of the closing ceremony. Zhong Ming, director of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, read out the decision of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress on conferring the title of honor of model workers on 148 persons.

(Li Xianglin), general secretary of the congress, read out the written proposal by deputies of the congress to staff members and workers of the whole province. He said: "Under the party leadership, we are determined to work together with staff members and workers of the whole province, stand in the forefront of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and strive to attain the objectives of effecting a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation of the state, in the social conduct standard in party style and in quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture of the whole country by the end of this century and by accomplishing the general tasks of the new era.

We propose that staff members and workers of the whole province do the following: 1) We should conscientiously study the 12th CPC Congress documents to raise our communist consciousness. 2) We should profoundly carry out activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced to vigorously promote the all-round development of the socialist economy. 3) We should carry forward the spirit of being the masters of our own affairs to exert greater efforts to improve enterprise management. 4) We should strengthen organizational discipline to resolutely fight against the acts of violating law and regulations. 5) We should study hard and enhance our skills for building socialism." The proposal was adopted amid warm applause.

Wang Quanguo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor, delivered the closing address. He said: "This congress is well convened, because it is convened in a vivid and lively way and in an atmosphere full of the spirit of learning from and catching up with the advanced and making progress. This has demonstrated the lofty ideals, great aspirations and strong determination of the staff members and workers throughout the province for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This congress is a congress of heroes for reporting achievements, summing up experiences and commending the advanced. This congress is also an oath-taking gathering for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and a mobilization rally aimed at setting off another new upsurge to encourage staff members and workers throughout the province to further learn from and catch up with the advanced."

He added: "After all comrades present return to your own units, I hope that you will take the lead in studying the 12th CPC Congress documents and propagating the spirit of the congress. You should use your own achievements made at different posts to celebrate the great success of the 12th CPC Congress. In the meantime, you should take the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress as your motive force to further promote the activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced in a down-to-earth and in-depth manner."

In conclusion, he stressed: "I also hope that all comrades present will always be modest and prudent and will guard against arrogance and rashness and score new successes and scale new heights in the struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Now I announce the successful closing of this congress."

LIANG LINGGUANG AT GUANGDONG CONGRESS MEETING

HK291139 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The 7-day 2d enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee held to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress closed yesterday. At the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, Liang Lingguang, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, gave a summation speech. He called on party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality to take the serious study and propagation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as a matter of top importance at this moment. They must unify the masses of cadres and people and try by every means to fulfill and overfulfill various tasks and national economic plans for the current year, making still greater contributions toward speeding up the building of two civilizations in Guangzhou.

SHENZHEN SENTENCES FALSE RENMINBI SMUGGLERS

HK280721 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court yesterday morning called a judgment pronouncement meeting separately sentencing criminals (Liu Jinhao) and (Liu Jinxiu) to 15 years' and 13 years' imprisonment respectively for smuggling in a large amount of false renminbi. All the property that the two criminals carried on their persons was seized and handed over to the state treasury.

Criminals (Liu Jinhao) and (Liu Jinxiu) were originally natives of Chaoyang County, Guangdong. They escaped to Hong Kong in 1971 and 1979 respectively. In the latter part of this year, in Hong Kong, (Liu Jinhao) and (Liu Jinxiu) plotted with (Tan Mao), manager of a Hong Kong company, and others a way to smuggle in false renminbi through Shenzhen to Chaoyang Country. When (Liu Jinhao) and (Liu Jinxiu) were preparing the formalities for the transportation of the false renminbi from Shenzhen to Chaoyang County, they were discovered by the public security personnel and placed under arrest. In the three gunny bags they were carrying, 624,300 yuan in 10-yuan bills was discovered. Criminals (Liu Jinhao) and (Liu Jinxiu) smuggled in a large amount of renminbi. This interfered with our socialist economic construction and financial control. It was a serious case. The attitude of the two defendants was also bad when it came to pleading guilty. Therefore, the court imposed heavy sentences on them according to the law.

PARTY, MILITARY LEADERS AT HENAN MILITARY REVIEW

HK291047 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 21 September, the Wuhan area urban air defense conference held a military review. Chen Pixian, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, and leading comrades of party, government and military organs of Hubei Province reviewed the PLA units, public security cadres and policemen, militiamen and specialized armed forces personnel who participated in an exercise. On the morning of that day, over 3,000 rural and urban bodyguards neatly formed into 35 groups. Full of combat enthusiasm, they waited in one straight line for review by the leading comrades. At 0900 sharp, after (Hang Jiao) general commander of the review and chief of staff of the command headquarters of the Wuhan PLA units, gave a report to the leading party, government and military cadres, the review began.

Chen Pixian, Zhang Cziqian, Yan Zheng, Han Ningfu, Zhou Shizhong, and (Huang Zichen), riding in three separate open cars, reviewed, to the rhythmic sound of the march, the personnel staging an exercise. After the review, Zhang Cziqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units, gave a speech. He called on all of us to seriously study and fully uphold the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. We must firmly respond to the CPC Central Committee's call for creating a new situation of socialist modernization in all fields of endeavor, accelerate the pace of building our army into a modern and regular army, strengthen the building of the people's armed forces and make proper preparations against any war of aggression in an overall manner. Han Ningfu, second secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the military review.

CHEN PIXIAN AT HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK231332 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The 18th Meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Wuchang this morning. The meeting was presided over by Xia Shihou, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Comrade Chen Pixian attended the meeting and spoke.

The meeting heard a report by Vice Governor Chen Ming on the situation in carrying out the plan for the national economy from January to August this year and on views on work in the coming several months.

Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe and Jiang Zhonghua, attended the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, relevant departments of the provincial people's government and the people's congress standing committees of six municipalities, including Wuhan, Huangshi, Xiangfan, Shashi, Yichang and Shiyan, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. Other nonvoting delegates attending the meeting also included those standing committee members who are attending the]7th meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee standing committee.

MAO ZHIYONG VIEWS HUNAN MILITIA DEMONSTRATION

HK250152 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] From 21-24 September the Hunan Provincial Military District conducted a militia military competition and demonstration in Changsha in order to mark National Day and examine the results of military training for all militiamen throughout the province. This militia military demonstration is the first such large-scale demonstration since the militia took part in military demonstrations and competition in 1964. Some 300 militiamen from various prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures participated in the demonstration and competition. They were all skilled militiamen who had obtained good results in military training. This demonstration and competition included the operation of 3 light infantry weapons, precision firing and applied firing of heavy machineguns, launching of 82 trench mortars, and the operation of a 15-watt transceiver.

The Changsha Municipality team won the championship, and the Yueyang and Hangyang Prefecture teams took first and second places, respectively. On the morning of 24 September some 70 militiamen who had obtained good results in the competition demonstrated their skills before the provincial and municipal party, government and military leaders. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and military organizations Mao Zhiyong, Wan Da, Liu Fusheng, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen, Liu Zhanrong, and (Chen Shufu); members of the provincial people's armed forces committee; and representatives of retired armymen and cadres viewed the demonstration. Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the close of the demonstration. He encouraged all participants to study well the documents of the 12th party congress, continue to strengthen training and military skills and political education. play emexplary roles in building spiritual and material civilization, and strive to fulfill the glorious tasks entrusted to them by the 12th party congress.

DUAN JUNYI ADDRESSES MEETING ON PARTY CONGRESS

HK291412 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee subordinate organs party committee held a forum on studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. In a speech, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, stressed that to accomplish the tasks issued by the 12th CPC National Congress, we must first concentrate on properly studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. We must study them in a repeated and penetrating manner and link the study effort with our thinking and reality. He hoped that the organs subordinate to the municipal CPC committee would play an exemplary role in studying and upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

When the forum began, Comrade Duan Junyi gave an account of conditions concerning the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. He said that the 12th CPC National Congress was the best congress since the 7th CPC National Congress. The documents adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress are programmatic documents inspiring us to create a new situation of socialist modernization in all fields of endeavor. The new central leadership organs have brought about cooperation between the younger and the older and the replacement of the latter by the former. Given the firm leadership of such a good party Central Committee, we must do tasks in various fields in an even better way.

At the forum, the comrades of the various departments of the organs subordinate to the municipal CPC committee freely discussed their understanding after an initial study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, doing so in the light of their own thinking and the realities of work. Ma Yaoji, member of the standing committee of the municipal CPC committee and head of the organization department of the municipal CPC committee, said that the 12th CPC National Congress put forth the task of rectifying the party's work style and consolidating party organizations. Organizational departments must properly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and tackle this matter of top importance well. In line with the demands of the new party constitution, we must solve the problem of becoming a qualified party member, a qualified cadre and a qualified party organization.

In a speech, (Li Ming), deputy head of the propaganda department of the municipal CPC committee, said that the propaganda cadres must take the lead in properly studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. Only in this way can they seize the initiative in guiding the study effort.

In a speech, (Liao Shuji), deputy head of the college department of the municipal CPC committee, gave an account of how the institutes of higher learning in the capital had studied and upheld the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. He said that after the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress, unprecedentedly keen reaction came from teachers and students of institutes of higher learning. Party committees of many schools immediately called meetings and discussed the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. In light of their own experiences, the masses of intellectuals warmly praised the leadership of the party and further bolstered their confidence. Comrade (Liao Shuji) held that at present we must concentrate on properly studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and use the spirit of the congress to unify the ideological awareness of the masses of teachers, students and workers. In light of the realities of educational work and in accordance with the demands of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must turn institutes of higher learning into strong socialist spiritual civilization positions.

In a speech, the deputy head of the financial and trade department of the municipal CPC committee said that we must seriously organize cadres and workers on the financial and trade fronts to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. We must use the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as a guide to work.

At present, we must pay proper attention to providing adequate market supplies for the mid-autumn festival and National Day.

Among those speaking at the forum were also (Liang Zanqiang), deputy secretary general of the municipal people's government; (Lie Xiangzhong), deputy secretary general of the municipal CPPCC; and others. Gao Ge, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee subordinate organs party committee, made arrangements for the study effort in the organs.

HEBEI CPC MEETING DISCUSSES CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK300918 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday morning, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting at the 1 August assembly hall for CPC members and cadres at, above and immediately below the level of party leading groups in various departments, committees, offices and bureaus. Comrade Zhang Shuguang, delegate to the 12th party congress and executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a report on the spectacular achievements and far-reaching significance of the 12th party congress and its first plenary session and conveyed speeches by central comrades. Comrade Liu Bingyan, delegate to the party congress and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. In his speech Comrade Liu Bingyan required all units directly under the provincial CPC committee to continue doing a good job in the study and propaganda of the 12th party congress documents and start a new upsurge of studying and publicizing these documents. He pointed out that in order to study them well, it is necessary to first make ourselves clear about the purpose of our study and have a good understanding of the great role the 12th congress documents will play in China's revolution and construction. He required party members and cadres to carefully and thoroughly study these documents and gain a deep understanding of the spirit and essence of this congress through conscientious discussion, and then to work out concrete measures in light of the realities in their respective departments and units for the implementation of these documents. All departments and units must make unified arrangements under unified leadership to convey the 12th congress spirit to the lower levels. Leading cadres must personally explain and publicize them so that the quality of study can be raised and more substantial results can be achieved. It is necessary to raise the political consciousness of everybody through the study so that everyone will be full of confidence in carrying out revolution and construction in our province and that people can be united as one in stabilizing the situation, purifying ranks, enlivening the economy and doing a solid job. Guided by the 12th congress spirit, we must create a new situation as soon as possible in various fields of our work.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA AT TECHNOLOGICAL MEETING

SK260719 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The municipal economic commission and science and technology association held a joint meeting to exchange and popularize the technology of surface decoration and treatment from 23 to 25 September. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, viewed the samples of surface decoration and treatment displayed at the meeting and spoke.

On how industrial departments of the municipality should implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress to achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the annual agricultural and industrial output value as put forward by the CPC Central Committee, Chen Weida said: In the first 10 years we should apply the principle of laying a solid foundation, creating new records, stressing benefits and achieving higher speed to our industrial development.

We should, on the one hand, pay close attention to the technical transformation and renewal of equipment of existing enterprises, apply new technology and produce new products up to international standards to improve economic results. On the other, we should construct a number of large, modern key enterprises and, on this basis, promote the high-speed development in the following 10 years.

Chen Weida stressed: Economic development should be based on modern science and technology. In cities like Tianjin, the key to industrial production lies not in quantity but in quality. Improvement of quality depends on modern science and technology and scientific management. Leading persons at all levels should have adequate understanding of this.

Chen Weida pointed out: Future production should be geared to the needs of international markets. We should be mentally prepared for catching up with and surpassing advanced levels of the world and for producing new products. In short, we should lead our work with the idea of bringing about changes day after day. Surface decoration and treatment is the combination of artistic concept and design with new technology and materials in industrial products. To popularize this new technology is an important method to improve product quality, increase varieties and patterns and achieve better economic results on the existing industrial foundation.

Through study and exchange of experiences, participants increased their understanding of the important role of this technology. Many units cooperated with other units immediately to make arrangements for supplying accessories and giving instructions in an effort to solve the problems in popularizing the technology. The meeting also studied the orientation of development of the technology and worked out specific plans for the period of the sixth five-year plan.

Attending the meeting were 140 personnel in charge of new technology popularization of enterprises, personnel of key enterprises who have popularized or applied this new technology and scientific research personnel of colleges and universities.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK300436 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] In the past few days, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee have personally gone deep into the grassroots to explain and lecture on the 12th congress guidelines among cadres, party members and the masses.

On 29 September Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a lecture on the 12th congress documents for party members and cadres of the Songhuajiang department store. He also answered questions raised by staff members of the store, thus enhancing their understanding and morale. Comrade Yang Yichen also urged them to make the Songhuajiang department store a first-class department store by implementing the 12th congress guidelines. Efforts should be made to compete against the first department store in Harbin, study the 12th congress documents well and contribute to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the three fields and to quadrupling national output at an early date.

Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CPC Committee, visited (Xinfa) Commune, in (Daoli) district, on the afternoon of 28 September. He relayed the 12th congress guidelines to cadres, party members and teachers at the commune.

On 28 September Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor [as received] visited the Harbin procurement and supply center for textile products to publicize the 12th congress guidelines among the masses.

On the afternoon of 27 September the secretary of the provincial CPC committee lectured on the 12th congress guidelines at the provincial exhibition hall for 1,600 cadres and students from 11 institutes of higher learning in Harbin.

On the morning of 29 September Xie Yunqing, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, gave a lecture on the 12th congress guidelines at (Changli) tobacco-liquor procurement and supply center.

On the afternoon of 28 September (Gong Benyan), standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial economic commission, relayed the 12th congress guidelines at a report meeting jointly sponsored by the provincial and Harbin municipal councils of trade unions and attended by over 1,000 model workers, advanced individuals and trade union cadres.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU SPEAKS ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK291352 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] This morning, the provincial CPPCC committee held a meeting of nonparty personages of various circles to relay the guidelines of the 12th party congress. Attending the meeting were more than 300 people consisting of nonparty persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, nonparty vice chairmen and members of the provincial people's congress standing committee, responsible persons and members of all provincial democratic parties, noted nonparty personages of various circles and some high-ranking intellectuals. The meeting was chaired by Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, delegate to the 12th party congress, relayed the principal guidelines of the congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech made at the first plenum of the 12th party Central Committee. Reviewing his study of the documents of the 12th party congress, he said: The 12th party congress was convened solemnly and plainly.

It did not take a long time, but covered a lot of ground. The 12th party congress, like the seventh party congress, was convened successfully and unitedly.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu continued to talk about the grand objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value at the end of this century as set forth at the 12th party congress. He said: This task is both great and arduous, and certainly can be realized as long as communists, nonparty friends and people of all nationalities work in unison to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition and arduous fighting spirit, thoroughly understand the situation of the state and the province to make accurate use of the excellent situation of economic construction and bring into full play our strong points, instead of making the same mistakes over and over again.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stressed: From now on, we should give priority to the thorough study of the documents of the 12th party congress to further start an upsurge in studying and publicizing the congress documents at all levels. With regard to the methods of study, he called for thoroughly carrying forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice to conscientiously understand the central point of the spirit of the documents, maintaining close links with the reality of our province, prefectures, trades and units and taking the guidelines of the congress as weapons to guide and promote our tasks.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu made some suggestions and demands regarding surmounting the problems of the reduction of our province's agricultural output caused by this year's drought. He said: We should try every means possible to make proper arrangements for the well-being of the people throughout the province, including the problems of vegetable and water supply in urban areas. Finally, he urged all nonparty participants to implement the grand objective of quadrupling our province's annual agricultural and industrial output value and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province. He also called on all participants to fully play their roles at their working posts and make concerted efforts with the people of the province to implement the grand objective and the fighting task as set forth at the 12th party congress.

LI DESHENG URGES SHENYANG PLA TO STUDY CONGRESS

SK210319 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] At this morning's rally attended by cadres at and above the regimental level of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, urged all units to conscientiously study and master the basic guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. He called on all party members, particularly the party's leading cadres, to act as models in studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines.

Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, presided over the rally whose purpose was to introduce the spectacular occasion of the 12th CPC Congress and relay its guidelines.

Jiang Yonghui, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress and deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, was excited when introducing the grand occasion of the congress. He mentioned the achievements of the congress and its historic significance and reported on what the delegates of the Shenyang PLA units had learned from the documents of the congress.

Commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Li Desheng, spoke. He said: The 12th CPC Congress was the most important meeting since the party's seventh congress. It was a milestone of epoch-making significance in the history of our party. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee stressed that the study, publicity and implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress are the central task for the present and for some time to come. We must act in line with the plans of the CPC Central Committee and its military commission to firmly attend to this task.

Commander Li Desheng urged all units to conscientiously study and understand the basic guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, unify the ideological understanding of their cadres and soldiers and, in line with actual conditions, successfully carry out all the work contributing to building a modern, regular and revolutionary army. He called on all commanders and fighters to hold high the banner of communism, work hard in high spirits and, with concerted efforts, resolutely fulfill the tasks entrusted us by the 12th CPC Congress and, together with the people throughout the country, make contributions to creating a new situation for socialist modernization.

LI DESHENG AT LIAONING ARMED POLICE MEETING

SK240711 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] This morning, the provincial people's government ceremoniously held an inaugural meeting of the Liaoning provincial people's armed police general contingent at the Liaoning people's theater. Attending the meeting were more than 1,000 people consisting of principal leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, people's government and military district including Li Desheng, Li Huang, Wang Guangzhong, Zhang Tiejun, Chen Beichen, Zuo Kun, Ma Ying and (Wang Rongwu); Xi Guoguang, adviser to the Ministry of Public Security; responsible comrades of the offices, bureaus, departments and committees of Liaoning Province and cadres and soldiers of the provincial people's armed police general contingent stationed in Shenyang.

The meeting was chaired by Zuo Kun, deputy governor and head of the provincial public security office. Li Desheng, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of Shenyang PLA units and Ma Ying, political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at the meeting. They warmly congratulated the founding of the Liaoning provincial people's armed police general contingent. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, Zhang Tiejun, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, extended a warm welcome to cadres and soldiers of the contingent.

He said: The founding of the provincial people's armed police general contingent is a great measure in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system. The people's armed police units are an important component of the public security departments, which will play a part of great significance in maintaining social public order and in safeguarding the life and property of the people and the smooth progress of the four modernizations under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and government and public security departments.

An editor's note was added to the above report. It states: The Liaoning provincial people's armed police general contingent was formally set up today. It is a great event for the people of the province. On this great occasion, we bid warm congratulations to the units and give cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of the people's armed police units who are standing at the various fighting posts throughout the province. The people's armed police units, which are a fighting force of the party and the state, one of the important instruments of the people's democratic dictatorship and an important component part of the public security departments, shoulder a glorious task for defending the security of the state. Both the people's armed police units and the PLA are the people's own army, which implement a system of combining compulsory military service and voluntary military service and conduct construction in light of the characteristics of the armed police units. The provincial people's armed police general contingent, under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee, government and public security organizations, will give fuller play in protecting the life and property of the people and the state and smooth progress of socialist modernization.

We believe that supported by the people of the province, the people's police units will be built into revolutionary, modern, professional and regular fighting units that are loyal to the party and the people, brave and skillful in battle and strictly abide by discipline. They will be able to assume the glorious historical mission for the party and the people to make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

BRIEFS

LIAONING NATIONAL DAY TRANSPORT -- In coping with the upcoming crowd on National Day, the Shenyang railway station, Liaoning Province, will temporarily put additional passenger trains into operation from 29 September to 5 October, which are as follows: The No 626 and 625 passenger trains will be added in transportation between Anshan and Shenyang stations. The No 623 and 624 passenger trains will be added in operation between Xinchengzi and Shenyang stations. Meanwhile, the original six passenger trains running from the opposite directions between Yingkou and Shenyang and between Anshan and Shenyang will have one or two additional coaches. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82 SK]

NEW BEIJING RADIO PROGRAM TO TAIWAN STARTS 1 OCT

OW210450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beginning 1 October the Central People's Broadcasting Station will start a second program to Taiwan to enable Taiwan compatriots to listen to the broadcast from the motherland throughout the day.

In recent years the great call for peaceful reunification of the motherland has taken root in the hearts of the people and listeners on Taiwan have fervently hoped to know more about the realities on the mainland. The present broadcast to Taiwan can no longer meet the needs of listeners. After the No 2 program is started, the daily broadcasting hours to Taiwan will increase from 20 to 37 hours and more special features will be added and the content of programs will be improved. The No 1 program will be broadcast in Mandarin while the No 2 program will be mainly in Amoy and Hakka.

The No 2 program will be on the air 18 hours daily. The first broadcast will be from 2100 to 0100 GMT and the second broadcast from 0400 to 1700 GMT. The "Home of the Dragon," "Kinsmen on the Mainland" and "At Your Service" programs will cover, in particular, features and scenes on the mainland that Taiwan compatriots are especially interested in, the work and life of Taiwan compatriots on the mainland, and letters from the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland to their relatives on Taiwan, as well as other services for Taiwan compatriots. The "Literary and Artistic Park" broadcast on weekends will present Fujian and Guangdong local music and drama. A roundup program in Hakka, which includes various features, will be broadcast 30 minutes each day.

The No 1 program will be readjusted accordingly. It will broadcast 19 hours daily. The first broadcast will be from 0100 to 0600 GMT and the second broadcast from 1000 to 2400 GMT. In addition to the existing "News," "News in Brief," "Our Motherland," "Friends on the Air," "Sports News," "Broadcast to Military and Political Personnel on Taiwan," "Letterbox of Friends and Relatives" and literary and art features, there will be the "Travel on the Divine Land" program, which will introduce beautiful mountains and rivers and historical sites on the motherland, and "Garden of a Hundred Flowers," which will present folk music or music of minority nationalities. "News" and some special features will be repeated in the No 2 program. The main frequencies of the No 1 program will be 549, 693, 765 and 792 kHz and the frequencies of the No 2 program will be 594, 684, 927, 1089 and 1224 kHz.

DAILY REPORT

China

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Embassies Give Receptions

OW010842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Heads of Chinese diplomatic missions in Malta, Bangladesh, Fiji, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Greece and Britain gave receptions yesterday in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Cheng Zhiping held a reception yesterday evening in Valletta. Among the 350 guests present were Miss Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Dr Joseph Cassar, senior deputy prime minister and minister of justice and parliamentary affairs; Mgr J. Mercieca, metropolitan archbishop of Malta; and Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, president of the General Council of the Executive Council of the Malta Nationalist Party.

Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Liu Shuqing gave a reception in Dacca yesterday evening. Among the 300 guests present were Bangladesh Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral Mahboob Ali Khan, and other ranking officials and officers as well as President of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society Mirza Golam Hafiz.

Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Shen Zhiwei gave a National Day reception in Suva yesterday. Fiji Cabinet ministers Mohammed Ramzan, Peter Stinson and Ahmed Ali attended.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng gave a reception yesterday evening. Among the 700 guests present were Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin and First Vice-Chairmen of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Oleg Rakhmanin and Sergey Tichvinskiy.

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Ding Xuesong gave a National Day reception yesterday. The 300 guests present included Svend Jacobson, president of the Danish Parliament, government ministers and many personages, friendly to China.

Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Gong Pusheng gave a National Day reception in Dublin yesterday. Among the 100 guests present were Dr M. Hillery, wife of the president; Lt.-General Louis Hogan, chief of staff, and D. Kinlen, president of the Irish-Chinese Cultural Society.

The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Cyprus, Zhu Baoling, gave a reception yesterday. Among the 110 guests present were President Spiros Kiprianou and three Cabinet ministers.

The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Greece, Lin Chen, gave a reception yesterday. M. Matsinas, first deputy speaker of the Greek Parliament and representative of the speaker of parliament and two government ministers were among the 350 guests who attended the reception.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in London Liang Geng gave a reception yesterday evening. Among the 500 guests present were a number of senior government officials.

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

OW011750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- More state or government leaders of foreign countries have sent congratulatory messages to Ye Jiangying, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, greeting the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Congratulatory messages to Ye Jianying were sent by King of Nepal Birendra, President of the Philippines Ferdinand E. Marcos, Sultan of Malaysia Haji Ahmad Shah, President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens, President of Argentina Reynaldo Bignone, King of Morocco Hassan II, President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba, President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, Acting President of Suriname Lachmipersad Ramdat-Misier, President of Colombia Belisario Betancourt, President of Nigeria Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, President of Cyprus Spiridhon Kiprianou, President of the United Arab Emirates Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, Federal President of the Swiss Conferederation Fritz Honegger, King of Belgium Baudouin I, President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Queen Mother Ingrid of Denmark in the name of the queen, King of Norway Olav, Queen of Britain Elizabeth II and Queen of Holland Beatrix.

Congratulatory messages to Zhao Ziyang were sent by Prime Minister of the Philippines Cesar Virata, Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir Bin Mohamed, Prime Minister of Tunisia Mohamed Mzali, Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon, Prime Minister of Malta Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of New Zealand Robert Muldoon, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar.

Meanwhile, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam sent congratulatory messages to the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and the State Council. The Council of Ministers of Mongolia sent a congratulatory message to the State Council of China.

PRC Envoys Hold Receptions

OW021920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese diplomatic envoys in a number of countries held receptions to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung hosted a reception on September 30 which was attended by Jamaican Governor-General Florizel A. Glasspole, Senate President Oswald Harding and other guests.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. to Western Samoa gave a reception the same day to mark the P.R.C. National Day. Among the guests were deputy head of state Tupua Tamasese Lealofi IV, Assembly Speaker Nonumalo Leulumoega Sofara and Prime Minister Tupuola Efi.

A reception was held in Georgetown, Guyana, which was attended by some 120 guests including Guyanese Vice-President Desmond Hoyte and other high ranking officials.

Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, attended the reception in Madrid to mark the 33rd anniversary of the P.R.C. National Day.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin held a reception on September 30 which was attended by William Clark, assistant to the president for national security affairs and other officials as well as overseas Chinese.

Receptions were also held in Colombia, Chile and Cuba to celebrate the Chinese National Day.

More Greetings

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders have received more congratulatory messages from foreign leaders on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, has received messages from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Kenyan President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Daniel Arap Moi, Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah, Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana, King of Spain Juan Carlos, and King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has received messages from general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party and Zambian Acting President Humphrey Mulemba, Malagasy President Didier Ratisiraka, Mauritanian Chief of State and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Cameroonian President Ahmaduo Ahidjo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo, and general secretary of the Working People's Party of Sri Lanka H.L.K. Karawita.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has received messages from Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira, Seychelles President France Alberto Rene, Comoran Premier Ali Mroudjae, Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Central African head of state and government Andre Kolingba, and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The Chinese National People's Congress and government have received messages from the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of Laos and the Lao Government.

USSR, Romania Mark Day

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Music and film soirees, cocktail parties and other celebrations have been held in Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Mongolia to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Romanian Defense Ministry organized the celebrations in an artillery school on September 27, and the Romanian Council of Socialist Culture and Education gave a Chinese film show on the evening of the following day. On September 30, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Assocation held a reception to mark the Chinese National Day.

The Czechoslovak Association for International Relations held a cocktail party on September 29, and young singers from the Prague Conservatory sang the country's famous pieces by Bedrich Smetana and Antonin Dvorak.

Film shows to mark the occasion were also given in the Soviet Union by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society as well as the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association on September 29.

XINHUA RAPS ABC TV 'INNUENDO' ON TEXTILE TALKS

OW011714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, September 30 (XINHUA) -- An ABC news program here yesterday which unjustly blamed limited Chinese textile exports to the United States for the stagnation in U.S. textile industry has prompted the Chinese delegation to the current textile talks to demand explanation and clarification.

The program, which came two days after a second round of negotiations for a new Sino-U.S. textile agreement started here, tried to attribute the current U.S. textile industry slump to massive textile imports and, through innuendo, to China by alleging that she is the only country whose textile exports to the United States have not been subject to restrictions.

"This was not true," said a member of the Chinese delegation, which had made representations to the U.S. side and asked for explanation and clarification so that the current negotiations can be going on smoothly.

The talks here are a continuation of the first round of negotiations held in Beijing between August 13 and 16 which concluded fruitlessly because of a U.S. proposal aimed at stricter restrictions on China's textile exports to the United States in contravention of the spirit of the agreement on trade relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation began the current talks with a new, reasonable proposal and has been looking forward to the U.S. side responding positively, out of its sincereity to see the talks succeed. At this moment, the U.S. television program cannot but be regarded as a deliberate effort to create new obstacles to the talks.

The Chinese delegation quoted U.S. official statistics to show that Chinese textile exports to the United States, which totalled 590 million dollars last year, accounted for less than 6 per cent of the total U.S. textile imports of approximately 10 billion dollars. This was only a small rate as compared with the United States' three major textile suppliers, including South Korea, which accounted for 49 percent. So the alleged impact of Chinese textiles on the crisis-laden U.S. industry was simply out of the question.

Moreover, in the past decade, China incurred an aggregate deficit of 9 billion dollars in her trade with the United States, with the deficits last year alone standing at 2.9 billion dollars. And the same held true in China's textile trade with the United States. Last year, China imported 940 million dollars worth of U.S. cotton and chemical fibers, 1.7 times China's textile exports to the United States.

It should also be noted that a considerable proportion of Chinese exports consisted of grey cloth, which was used as raw material by the American printing, dyeing and garments industries and therefore was beneficial to the U.S. industry.

The Chinese delegation also pointed to the untruth of alleged unrestricted Chinese export. Chinese textile exports to the United States had been subject to high U.S. taxes until January 1980, the U.S. side made unrestrained use of the consultation clauses to include more items in the categories subject to consultation and the quota system.

All told, it is the U.S. Government who should take steps to facilitate Chinese exports to the United States in order to alter the imbalanced trade situation between the two countries.

HUANG HUA MEETS SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ AT UN

OW020742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China had a working lunch with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz in New York today. They exchanged views on Sino-U.S. relations and international issues of common interest.

Present on the occasion from the U.S. side were Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under secretary of state, John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, permanent representative to the U.N.

Present on the Chinese side were Chai Zemin, ambassador to the United States, and Ling Qing, permanent representative to the U.N.

In a busy day today, the Chinese foreign minister also met on separate occasions with foreign ministers of Belgium, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, France and Norway and chairman of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Yesterday, Huang Hua paid a courtesy call on president of the current U.N. General Assembly session Imre Hollai. He also met and had friendly conversations respectively with foreign ministers of Brazil, Finland, Venezuela, Ireland and Thailand.

RICHARD NIXON GIVES DINNER HONORING HUANG HUA

OW030718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon gave a dinner at his residence in New Jersey this evening in honor of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Present on the occasion were former U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and former U.S. Ambassadors Walter Annenberg and Kenneth Rush.

Present also were Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing and Deputy Permanent Representatives Liang Yufan and Mi Guojun.

AFP: USSR'S ILICHEV CURRENTLY IN BEIJING

BK040226 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct. 4 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev is currently in Beijing for talks on Sino-Soviet relations, official Chinese sources said today. The sources however refused to specify when Mr. Ilichev arrived here and the length of his stay.

Mr. Ilichev's talks mark a renewed Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen nearly three years ago by Beijing following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1970.

The Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement which reads: "According to the decision made by the Chinese and Soviet sides through consultations the Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev has come to Beijing for consultations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the question of Sino-Soviet relations." In reply to questions on the date of Mr. Ilichev's arrival and the length of his stay, a Chinese spokesman only said: "No comment".

KYODO: HUANG HUA ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW030526 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York Oct 2 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told his Japanese counterpart here Saturday that China has no plan at present to hold a ministerial-level talk with Moscow on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Huang disclosed this in reply to a question made by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi on a recent report that Beijing and Moscow have agreed on the talks in Beijing later this month at the foreign vice-minister level.

China has no immediate plan to upgrade the talks level to a ministerial one, Huang told Sakurauchi. The Japanese and Chinese ministers had talks during a lunch meeting hosted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Saturday noon.

The Chinese foreign minister said there may be an improvement in cooperative relations with Moscow such as trade and personnel and technological exchange in the future. But what is important (for normalizing the relations) is that the Soviet Union removes its military threat, Huang said.

Perez de Cuellar told the two leaders that he intends to extend the period of the stay of UN peace-watching corps in Lebanon far beyond the current deadline of October 18. He asked Japan to support the plan for the longer stay of UN corps in war-torn Lebanon.

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC

PM041047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the PRC.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send China's working people congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The victory of the revolution in China was the Chinese people's historic achievement and a portentous event in the world revolutionary process. During their long struggle for genuine national liberation and the building of a new society China's working people invariably met with the sincere sympathies, support and assistance of the Soviet Union.

The USSR consistently advocates improved relations with the PRC and their development on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness -- which accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people successes in developing the economy and culture and in enhancing their material well-being.

[signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; The USSR Council of Ministers.

SOVIET PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN DEMANDED AT UN

OW020854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Repeated calls for an immediate termination of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people to determine their own future were heard during the first five days of the general debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo said: "We cannot accept that, as a result of power-bloc policies, sovereign countries should be occupied, their domestic affairs subjected to interference and their freedom restricted, as is the case in Afghanistan."

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed said that for weak and small nations of the world, the continuance of the Afghan nationalist struggle was crucial. "We, in Malaysia, are fully committed to the restoration of the lawful rights of the Afghan people, including their right to determine for themselves their future, free from coercion and for the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour," he noted.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames condemned the Soviet Union for its flagrant aggression of Afghanistan and expressed support for the Afghan people's struggle to re-establish their country's complete sovereignty.

Senegalese Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse announced that Senegal supports efforts by the United Nations to rid Afghanistan of foreign oppressors. The use of force was no solution to the problem, he said.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo noted that three years have elapsed since the Soviet invasion, but the resistance of the proud Afghan people against a regime imposed from outside is stronger than ever. He regretted that there have been no response to the appeals and constructive proposals aimed at the restitution of the right to self-determination for the Afghan people and for the re-establishment of that country's traditional status as an independent, neutral and non-aligned state.

Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Allan J. MacEachen said that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continued to violate the sovereignty of their victims and to ignore U.N. General Assembly resolutions, he added.

Many other countries including Yugoslavia, Japan and Norway joined in the appeal for the Soviet Union to pull out its troops from Afghanistan.

DPRK NEWSPAPER GREETS PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW011356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party, today warmly greeted the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The paper says in an editorial that the Chinese take pride in their valiant struggles and brilliant victories in the 33 years since the founding of the republic.

In recent years, the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have overcome obstacles and difficulties and achieved stability and unity in the country, thus ushering in a new historical period of socialist modernization, the editorial points out.

The great and long-standing traditional friendship between Korea and China has deepened thanks to the vigorous efforts and painstaking care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, the editorial says, adding that Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to China demonstrated the unshakable friendship and unity between the two parties and the two peoples.

"From generation to generation, the Korean people will do their utmost to consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship based on the militant comradeship and revolutionary principles," the editorial says.

PRC EMBASSY IN JAPAN HOSTS NATIONAL DAY PARTY

OW012020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, hosted a grand reception for 1,200 people in the embassy premises this evening in celebration of the National Day of China and the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Management Agency; Haruo Okada, vice speaker of the House of Representatives; Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party; Ichio Asukada, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Jideo Den, representative of the United Social Democratic Party; and Shunichi Suzuki, governor of Tokyo were among the dignitaries who showed up. Foreign diplomatic corps accredited here were present.

Wang Zhen, Chu Tunan and Sun Pinghua, leaders of the Chinese delegation which is visiting Japan on the occasion of the relations normalization anniversary, also attended the reception.

Coinciding with the Moon Festival, a traditional Chinese gala day, the reception was overwhelmed by an impressive warm atmosphere with friends from different countries retrospecting on memorable events of international friendship and cooperation and their importance.

Some Chinese residents from Taiwan said they were very much elated at the great achievements of their motherland and felt proud of them. They noted that it was also the first anniversary of the nine-point statement on Taiwan issued by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and that it was their wish that the reunification of the motherland would be realized early.

JAPAN'S ZENKO SUZUKI RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT

OW011540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki returned home this afternoon by special plane after concluding his six-day official visit to China.

Among those present at Haneda airport to welcome the prime minster were Acting Prime Minister and Director General of the Administrative Management Agency Yasuhiro Nakasone, Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party Susumu Nikaido.

Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Wang Xiaoyun was also present to welcome the Japanese prime minster.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON WANG ZHEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Calls on LDP Official

W301836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, head of the visiting Chinese delegation, together with some delegation members called on Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and Shigeko Ohira, wife of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, here today.

During the meeting, Susumu Nikaido said that the current visit by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to China would further promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

He added that over the past ten years, the relations between the two countries have become closer and closer. Despite some storms, Japan remains determined to abide by the Japan-China joint statement in an effort to establish a firm friendship between the two countries. He held that the Chinese endeavours for realizing the four modernizations would be of benefit not only to China but also to world peace.

Wang Zhen said the contributions made by far-seeing statesmen of the Liberal Democratic Party Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira and Susumu Nikaido to the friendship between China and Japan have left a deep impression on the Chinese people. He stressed that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's current visit to China would bring about good results.

In the afternoon, Wang Zhen and deputy of the delegation Chu Tunan and Sun Pinghua called on Shigeko Ohira and her family including Hajime Morita, her son-in-law and a dietman. Both hosts and guests recalled the friendship between the two countries and Ohira's efforts to promote Sino-Japanese relations.

Calls on Aiichiro Fujiyama

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, leader of the visiting Chinese delegation, praised Aiichiro Fujiyama today for his contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Calling on Fujiyama, an old friend of the Chinese people and chairman of Japan's Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Wang Zhen said the efforts made by Fujiyama had been "very effective."

Wang said Sino-Japanese trade will get expanded along with time. The joint efforts of the two countries will not only be contributive to the development of the Third World but will also benefit world peace.

In reply, Fujiyama expressed his determination to make still greater efforts to strengthen friendly ties between the two countries.

Accompanying Wang during his call on Fujiyama were Chu Tunan, deputy head of the delegation and some of the delegation members.

Late in the afternoon, Wang Zhen, Chu Tunan and Sun Ping Hua, also a deputy head of the delegation, met with relatives of the deceased Japanese friends of China in the Chinese Embassy and expressed appreciation of their efforts in continuing their ancestors' will to work for the Sino-Japanese friendly relations.

Attends Tokyo Cocktail Party

OW031716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Today, at a cocktail party sponsored by the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, Chu Tunan, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation currently visiting Japan, said: "The gate of the motherland is open wide for compatriots in Taiwan. I hope that our compatriots overseas will give fuller play to their role as a bridge and make positive contributions to accomplishing the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

This afternoon Wang Zhen, leader of the delegation, and other delegation members attended a cocktail party of Chinese nationals residing in Japan to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

After a toast proposed by Chen Kunwang, president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, Chu Tunan gave a long speech. He said: Stepping up socialist modernization, striving for the reunification of the motherland including Taiwan, and opposing hegemonism to safeguard world peace are the three main tasks of the Chinese people for the 1980's. To accomplish the great cause of the motherland's reunification is the sacred mission entrusted by history to the Chinese people of all nationalities. After more than 30 years of painful separation and misfortune, the people on the mainland and compatriots in Taiwan pressingly demand the reunification of the motherland and reunion of families. This is the desire of the people and the trend of the times. On New Year's Day 1979, the NPC Standing Committee issued a "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan"; in September of last year, Chairman Ye Jianying published a nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland; at the meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Chairman Hu Yaobang, in his capacity as the responsible person of the Communist Party, extended an invitation to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and others; and in July of this year, Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi sent a letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo hoping that Mr Chiang would let bygones be bygones, take up the historical responsibility, give consideration to the overall situation of the country and the interests of the nation, accomplish the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and work together for the great cause of making China prosperous and strong. All this has demonstrated our sincere desire for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Chu Tunan also briefed the overseas Chinese on the motherland's socialist construction and the general task in the new historical period set forth by the 12th National CPC Congress, and expressed the hope that overseas Chinese in Japan will make greater contributions to the motherland's construction and the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Chu Tunan's speech was greeted by repeated applause and aroused sympathetic responses.

Meets Former Prime Minister

OW011652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Head of the visiting Chinese delegation Wang Zhen had a friendly conversation with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki here this evening at a reception given by the Chinese Embassy to mark the 33rd anniversary of China's National Day.

Wang Zhen said that China and Japan as friendly neighbors should adopt positive attitudes toward the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Takeo Miki expressed his satisfaction over the smooth development of the Sino-Japanese relations in various fields over the past ten years since the normalization of their diplomatic relations, saying "the history of Asia over the past 100 years shows Japan must have a friendly relation with China. Japan must remember well the lesson and maintain friendship with China forever."

He hoped that the two countries would join their hands in making contributions to world peace and stability.

U.S. ANNOUNCES PLAN TO DEPLOY F-16'S IN JAPAN

OW011018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The United States will deploy about 50 advanced F-16 fighters on the Japanese island of Honshu beginning in 1985 to counter the increased threat from the Soviet Union in the region, the Pentagon announced today.

The announcement came after an agreement on U.S. Air Force use of the Japanese base at Misawa in northern Honshu was reached during the talks between U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and visiting Japanese Defense Minister Soichiro Ito.

A joint statement said Ito told Weinberger the Japanese could not agree to special funding for the bases, but hoped it could be included in his country's overall support for U.S. forces in Japan.

Weinberger, expressing pleasure at the Japanese agreement in principle to accept the F-16's, recalled the recent intercept by Japan of a Soviet Tupolev backfire bomber as evidence of the increasing Soviet air threat in the region.

The Pentagon said: "The proposed deployment of the multi-mission F-16 would improve the military balance in the Far East, demonstrate U.S. commitment to mutual defense in the Far East and enhance the deterrence strength of the U.S. and Japan security relationship."

It said the United States planned to base the first 24 of the F-16's in 1985 at Misawa base on Honshu island, about 450 miles (720 km) southeast of the Soviet port of Valdivostock. The remaining planes would be deployed in subsequent years.

U.S. officials disclosed that in the past three years the Soviet Union had deployed three times as many fighters in the region as had the United States.

Japanese Public Reaction

OW011352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Japan's agreement to a U.S. plan to deploy F-16 fighter bombers at Misawa, northern Japan, has aroused widespread public concern at home.

Commenting on the U.S.plan, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the proposed US deployment of F-16 fighter bombers at Misawa airbase in Honshu is "closely linked with its change in strategy in the Far East." This, the paper feared, would increase tension.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN said:"This will have an important bearing on Japan's future military strategy. It offers an opportunity to prod Japan into making greater efforts to boost build-up." Japan may once again be turned into "a U.S. forward base."

A number of opposition parties in Japan including the Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party have voiced opposition to the U.S. plan and urged the Japanese Government to withdraw its decision.

WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE MOUNT QOGIR EXPEDITION

OW151650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a Japanese Mount Qogir expedition led by Isao Shinkai, and a Japanese delegation headed by Kenziro Imaida, president of the Japanese Alpine Association, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Wan Li, on behalf of the Chinese Government, congratulated the climbers for reaching the summit of Mount Qogir, the world's second highest peak.

He said "on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the arrival of the guests has strengthened the friendship between China and Japan, and our peoples."

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice-minister, of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation, Qiao Jiaqin, president of the Chinese Mountaineering Association, and Jin Sucheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Koji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, was also present.

To mark the anniversary of Sino-Japanese relations, the expedition, organized by the Japanese Alpine Association, climbed Mount Qogir. Seven members of the team reached the summit of the 8,611-meter peak Aug. 14 and 15. They were the first foreign expedition to ascend the mountain from its north ridge.

This evening, the Chinese Mountaineering Association gave a dinner for the guests. The seven are Naoe Sakashita, Yukihiro Yanagisawa, Kazushige Takami, Haruichi Kawamura, Taisuji Shigeno, Kamuro Hironobu and Hiroshi Yoshino. Yukihiro Yanagisawa died at 8,200 meters at 7 p.m., Aug. 15, during his descent.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

OW291312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Biejing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met today at Zhongnanhai with a Japanese delegation formed by six organizations that have long been working for friendship between Japan and China.

The delegation, composed by men from the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and the Japan-China Association, has come to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

During the meeting Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial talk with Yasushi Inoue, head of the Japanese delegation, Okazaki Kaheita, adviser to the delegation, and other Japanese friends.

Extending a warm welcome to the Japanese guests, Zhao said: "While the people of China and Japan are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between our two countries, our thoughts turn to the many Japanese friends who have made unremitting efforts to promote Sino-Japanese friendship, in the hard days and in the last decade. Some of them laid down their valuable lives. Today, Sino-Japanese friendship has taken deep roots in the heart of the people. This is inseparable from the protracted efforts of the people in both China and Japan."

He said that the Chinese people will never forget the great contributions the Japanese friends have made for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. It will go down in history and help stimulate the two peoples to continue the friendship, he added.

Yasushi Inoue recalled the 2,000-year-old history of friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries. He said, the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China is worth celebrating. "Keeping this friendship will contribute to peace in Asia as well as in the world," he said.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Hiromoto Seki, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE UNION DELEGATION

OW292058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, feted in the Great Hall of the People today five trade union delegations from Japan celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the banquet. He welcomed the delegations from China-Japan Workers' Exchanges Association, Japan Telecommunications Workers' Union, Osaka Prefectural Domei, Japan Coal Miners' Union and Fukuoka Prefectural Trade Union Confederation.

During their meeting, Ni Zhifu praised the Japanese working class and trade unions for their efforts to unite all strata of Japanese society, eliminate all difficulties and obstacles to Sino-Japanese friendship and develop the friendship between the trade unions and workers of the two countries. He also expressed his heartfelt appreciation and support for those in Japanese trade unions who have taken a firm stand and waged a just struggle to safeguard Sino-Japnaese friendship in relation to the textbook issue recently.

Ni Zhifu said the last decade saw new development of the cooperation between trade unions of the two countries. In future struggles to safeguard peace in Asia and the world, and to protect the interests of workers and other labouring people, trade unionists of the two countries would face many common tasks. He expressed the hope that friendship between the trade unions of the two countries would further develop through the common efforts of trade unionists of both countries.

Five leaders of the delegation briefed the Chinese on their unions' tasks and struggles. They said they would continue to abide by the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the China-Japan treaty of friendship and peace, and hand in hand make greater contributions to the development of long-term relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, the Japanese and Chinese workers planted trees at the cultural palace of working people.

HUANG HUA FETES SIHANOUK AT UN MISSION

OW040314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 3 (XINHUA -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a dinner this evening at the Chinese Mission to the UN in honour of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Vice-President Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister Son Sann and other Kampuchean guests.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Permanent Representative to the UN Ling Qing, deputy permanent representative Liang Yufan and UN Under Secretary General Bi Jilong.

SIHANOUK DEFINES DK POSITIONS TO UN ASSEMBLY

OW011006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today asked all countries "who are not accomplices of Vietnamese colonialism" to cease granting to the regime of Hanoi financial, economic and material aids."

He told the plenary meeting of the General Assembly today that such aids "could risk not being used to help the unhappy people of Vietnam, but to encourage inevitably their leaders to perservere in their enterprise against my people and my country."

He supported the Afghan people in their struggle for their right to self-determination, and the Laotian people "who aspire to recover Laotian independence and liberty."

He reaffirmed solidarity with the Palestinian people and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legal representatives of the Palestinian people.

He expressed firm support for the reunification of Korea through a peaceful and independent process as aspired by the Korean people and proposed by Marshal Kim Il-song.

Sihanouk appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their war and seek a peaceful solution to their problems.

On the situation in Lebanon, Sihanouk urged respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Foreign armed forces should withdraw without delay to leave the Lebanon people the opportunity to resolve their problem by themselves, he declared.

Sihanouk also expressed solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation under the leadership of Swapo.

PRC OFFICIAL ATTENDS UK LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

OW020956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Blackpool, October 1 (XINHUA) — Britain's opposition Labour Party called on its members to restore party unity and prepare to fight the next general election at a five-day annual conference ending today in this seaside city in northwest England.

Political observers here predict that the next general election would probably be held next year.

In a keynote address at the conference, Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, told 1,200 delegates that the party had to unite and work together to win the general election. A mood for restoring party unity before the next election prevailed at the conference and, as a result, Foot's position looked strengthened.

On economic affairs, the conference endorsed an expansionist economic strategy in sharp contrast to the monetarist policy of the conservative government. The government's policy and economic performance, particularly its record on unemployment, came under strong fire at the conference.

After a heated debate, the conference voted by 4.9 million to 1.9 million votes in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament. But it rejected, by 5.5 million to 1.1 million, a motion demanding Britain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

At the end of a debate on the Middle East, the conference approved a statement condemning the Israeli Government for the recent Beirut massacre. Another two separate resolutions called on the party to recognise the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, "without whom no settlement in the Middle East can be negotiated."

Zhu Liang, representative of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attended this year's annual conference at the invitation of the British Labour Party.

KOHL ELECTED NEW WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR

OW012052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, October 1 (XINHUA) — The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unseated Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elected leader of the Christian Democrats (CDU) Helmut Kohl in his place.

In a "constructive vote of no confidence" called by the New Coalition of the CDU, the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP), Kohl, 52, won 256 votes in the 497-seat Bundestag, an absolute majority needed for his election as a chancellor.

The new coalition has formed after the FDP broke up its alliance with the SPD about two weeks ago because of the two parties differences over economic policies.

Under the Constitution, Kohl, who has become the sixth chancellor since World War II, will be sworn in later today.

Kohl told reporters after being elected that his first task will be to revive the national worsening economy and tackle the rising unemployment.

FINNISH PREMIER MEETS PRC NEWSMEN IN HELSINKI

OW020408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa told the visiting Chinese journalist delegation today that the Sino-Finnish relations are good and promising.

After expressing congratulations on the Chinese National Day, the prime minister remarked that "the relations between the two countries are characterized by mutual respect and mutual hope for the development of these relations."

He noted that there exists a possibility to widen the cooperation in economy, culture and other fields.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 26. It is headed by editor-in-chief Ma Da of the Shanghai newspaer WEN HUI DAILY.

Journalists Leave for Norway

OW031926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese journalists delegation headed by editor-in-chief Ma Da of the WEN HUI DAILY left here for Norway today after a week-long visit to Finland.

The delegation was received by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. He told the Chinese guests that relations between Finland and China are good and hoped that the relations would further develop.

The Chinese delegation has visited factories, social welfare facilities and press circles in this country. It arrived here on September 26 at the invitation of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

CHEN MUHUA, PORTUGUESE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW040726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and exports, held talks in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

In the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the economy and trade of their respective countries. They said that they would endeavor to expand the economic relations and trade between China and Portugal.

Taking part in the talks were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portuguese ambassador to China.

The Portuguese minister and his party arrived here yesterday.

800 U.S. MARINES ARRIVE IN BEIRUT 29 SEP

OW301237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- About 800 U.S. Marines landed by air and sea in Beirut yesterday, joining French and Italian troops of the international peace-keeping force, according to a report reaching here.

Their arrival followed days of negotiations to get Israeli troops out of the Beirut International Airport.

The U.S. troops will start taking up positions on the south of Beirut today.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB TALKS WITH EGYPT'S 'ALI

OW012032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib left here this morning after his talks with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali yesterday.

While the U.S. is advocating a comprehensive withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, 'Ali stressed Egypt's demand for an immediate withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon regardless of any other considerations, while Egypt deemed as prerequisite to ensuring Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. Egypt is against any foreign intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs and is willing to enter a dialogue with the Lebanese lawful authority to help rebuild Lebanon, Egyptian offical sources revealed.

Egyptian sources also revealed 'Ali expressed Egypt's objection to the disrespect of the pledges America gave for the protection of the Palestinians in West Beirut. Egypt asked for adequate guarantees given to the Palestinians and all Lebanese communities to avert any recurrence of the recent incidents in West Beirut.

Talks with the U.S. envoy also reportedly dealt with the Middle East peace process and the U.S. peace plan. 'Ali alerted against the present Israeli policy which constitutes a menace to the peace process and requested the U.S. to take a clear-cut stand to promote the chances of peace in the area.

It was disclosed that Habib reviewed in his talks with 'Ali the results of his recent talks in Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Habib arrived here from Saudi Arabia on September 29.

HU YAOBANG MEETS ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATION

OW301302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Leader of the delegation is Maurice Nyamgumbo, organizing secretary of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of mines.

In a cordial conversation, Nyamgumbo told the Chinese leader about the achievements he saw in the economic, social and other fields when he toured the country.

Hu Yaobang said in the past 33 years since the founding of People's Republic, China had made much progress in economic construction. However, it also took a roundabout course in the work. "Otherwise, we would have achieved still greater progress. You can draw lessons from our setbacks and successes."

Hu Yaobang and Nyamgumbo both said the Chinese and Zimbabwe peoples were close friends. The two parties and peoples should make further exchanges, exchange their experience and learn from each other, so as to build their respective countries still better.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central committee; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and Gabriel Phineas Chisese, Zimbabwe ambassador to China.

The Zimbabwe delegation arrived here yesterday after visiting Xuzhou, Wuzi and Shanghai.

EMBASSIES IN AFRICA HOLD NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW040828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese embassies in Niger, Seychelles, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Benin, Senegal, Madagascar, Gambia, Gabon, Burundi, Morocco, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros, Mauritius and Upper Volta gave receptions on September 27, 29, 30 and October 1 to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present at those receptions were Comoran Prime Minster and Acting President Ali Mroudjae, President of Comoran Assembly Mohamed Taki, Mauritian Governor General Dayendranath Burrenchobay, and Prime Minster Aneerood Jugnauth and Speaker of the Assmebly Allen Gano, Malian President Moussa Traore's representative, Minister of Planning Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hammani, Niger Head of State Seyni Kountche's representative General Henri Yacouba, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Guy Sinon.

WAN LI MEETS SIERRA LEONE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW021304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly talk here today with a youth delegation from Sierra Leone.

The delegation is led by Patrick George Ojong, member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress and deputy secretary-general of the National Youth League.

Present at the meeting were Liu Weiming, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and C.B. Aubee, Sierra Leonean ambassador to China.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CRITICIZES ZHAO YIYA ARTICLE

OW021154 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO: "An article With Serious Mistakes"; as noted below, published in the 27 September JIEFANGUN BAO]

[Text] On 28 August, this paper published an article by Comrade Zhao Yiya entitled "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." The article contains some worthy points, but on the whole it has serious theoretical and political mistakes written under a correct title. Particularly, this article -- which is in conflict with certain important points in the report to the 12th party congress (the manuscript of the report had been submitted by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee to the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee for approval in early August and was by then basically finalized; all this was known by both the writer and this paper's responsible persons — was published by us on the eve of the 12th party congress. This was not only a case of serious carelessness, but one of dereliction of duty and a grave political and organizational mistake on our part. We need to draw a profound lesson from it. At the same time, we have the responsibility to make an analysis of the major mistaken views in the article in order to offset its harmful effects.

1. On "distinguishing between the two kinds of civilizations." Here the writer first of all points out that spiritual civilization has a class character, and that our spiritual civilization and bourgeois "civilization" are fundamentally different. Under this general proposition, the writer failed to correctly apply the Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis in his elaboration of the specific contents of spiritual civilization.

In calling for the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization, our party has made a scientific analysis of it, defined its nature and content and clearly defined the principles and policies with regard to it. Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC in November 1981 pointed out: "Spiritual civilization covers a wide area, but it must have as its main content the following two aspects: One is the scope and level of development of education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture. This is an indicator of a society's level and degree of civilization. Every society develops this aspect of spiritual civilization to suit its needs, but the socialist system demands its wider and faster development.... The other aspect is the orientation and level of the political, ideological and moral development of society. This is determined by the nature of the social system and, in turn, strongly reacts on the latter." In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang more systematically and comprehensively expounded the attainment of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, pointing out clearly once again that of the two aspects of socialist spiritual civilization -- the cultural and the ideological -- it is the ideological aspect that determines the socialist character of our spiritual civilization. This tells us that as far as the general character is concerned, socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist civilization are fundamentally different, and it is necessary to make a Marxist class analysis of them. But this is not to say that every specific element of spiritual civilization has a class character, or that the specific components of spiritual civilizations under different social systems are all completely incompatible and incapable of communicating with each other. Take culture and education for example. On such fundamental questions as the guiding ideology of their development and whom to serve, they naturally have different class characters under different social systems. As for their many specific components, such as general knowledge, mathematics and natural science, health and physical culture and so forth, these reflect the common achievements of mankind in understanding the world and changing it and have no class character.

Even in the ideological aspect of civilization, not all the elements have a class character, because they include certain norms of thinking and codes of conduct which are indispensable for any society to exist and develop and for life in any community to progress normally. As long as class struggle exists, we must persist in observing and handling social phenomena and social contradictions regarding the nature of class struggle with the Marxist class viewpoint. However, we oppose indiscriminate use of the class viewpoint, the method of class analysis and giving a class character to any kind of general knowledge or social conduct. We too should critically inherit the positive results developed by the bourgeoisie in the history of human thinking. We firmly oppose only the bourgeoisie exploitation system and the decadent ideas and lifestyle arising therefrom. As we all know, the coming into being of scientific communism, that is, Marxism, as the core of socialist spiritual civilization was inseparable from the development of the science and culture of mankind in the 19th century and earlier. Otherwise, Lenin's reference to the three historical sources of Marxism, Engels' reference to the relationship between the emergence of dialectical materialism and the three great scientific discoveries in the 19th cnetury, and the fact that the theory that class struggle is the force propelling the historical development of class society mentioned by Marx had long been discovered by bourgeois historians, would all become inconceivable.

How, then, did Comrade Zhao Yiya analyze this in his article? He said: "Some things look alike on the surface, but, in essence, are completely different. Take 'Courtesy' for example. Our courtesy is based on equality and fraternal love. Their 'courtesy' is nothing but a 'veil' covering their scramble for fame, gain and their intrigues against each other." He added: "No matter what kind of 'automatic production lines' there are, they are always weapons for the bourgeoisie to squeeze out the sweat and blood of the proletariat." In the eyes of Comrade Zhao Yiya, not only does every specific content of spiritual civilization have its class character, but also the contents of material civilization can have class character. Such a view does not tally, or at least does not completely tally, with objective facts. For example, courtesy is a way of mutual contact between people, a result of the development and progress of the civilization of mankind and has a certain common social character. Of course, in using this method of mutual contacts, different classes and even different individuals sometimes have different purposes and appearance may sometimes conceal what is exactly opposite in nature. However, we definitely cannot simply divide courtesy (for example, shaking hands with each other, saying "please," "thanks," "sorry" and so forth) into bourgeois courtesy and proletarian courtesy, still less regard courtesy as a so-called bourgeois thing which is to be discarded. In the early days of the Red Army, the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong contained such specifics as "speak politely," put back the doors you have taken down for bedboards," "put back the straw you have used for bedding," "don't bathe within sight of women," "don't search for pickets of captives," and so forth. This too was carrying forward and developing the civility and courtesy of human society. Similarly, our call today for observance of public order, emphasis on public health, beautification of the environment, purification of language, and so forth, is also to carry forward and develop the civilization of human society. All these things cannot be simply divided into what belongs to the bourgeoisie and what belongs to the proletariat. As to the "automatic production lines," although when controlled by capitalists in a capitalist society they become a means for capitalists to exploit the workers, they are an important result of mankind's scientific and technological development, have no class character and, therefore, cannot be simply called bourgeois "automatic production lines" or proletarian "automatic production lines."

When we talk about accomplishing socialist modernization and building a socialist material civilization, we proceed from -- and only from -- the sense that material goods production, technology and the development of output are linked to the socialist ownership of the means of production and the socialist planned economy, that material products of society are meant to satisfy the needs of the whole people, that the system of to each according to his work is practiced in the distribution of consumer goods, and that socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization must develop together and complement each other. We are not saying that the specific contents of material civilization, such as the "automatic production lines" and so forth, have any class character. Comrade Zhao Yiya too talked about learning the advanced scientific and technological achievements from the capitalist world and the cultural legacies from history. However, from his "class analysis" method what he said can hardly amount to anything more than empty talk. In reality, what he advocates is use of the "class viewpoint" to explain any phenomena in both the material and spiritual life in society. In fact, this is impossible. Just as Lenin said: By taking one small step too many, truth will become falsehood. ["Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 257)

2. On "giving prominence to the three precepts." Comrade Zhao Yiya says: "Speaking of spiritual civilization, Comrade Xiaoping has on many occasions emphasized that one must 'have ideals, pay attention to moral integrity and observe discipline.' These three precepts are a very important directive." Here we must first of all clarify one fact. When Comrade Xiaoping presented these three precepts (the original version should be: have ideals, have moral integrity and have a sense of discipline), he stressed the ideological construction of socialist spiritual civilization. But, when he referred to the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a whole, he presented four precepts. While meeting a foreign guest on 6 August, he said: "Recently we have also begun to pay special attention to the important matter of promoting socialist ethics. We want to mold our citizens into a people with ideals, morals, culture and a sense of discipline." Comrade Zhao Yiya should not be unaware of this fact.

Although Comrade Zhao Yiya also said that "this does not mean that the importance of science, culture and other fields can be neglected," apparently the theme of his article was to negate the important significance of culture to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. He said: "While attaching importance to science and culture, we must not and should not negate the three precepts nor the fundamental and guiding role of communist ideology. We must not, for any reason, allow the importance of culture to blur the prominence of the important role of communist ideology."

Then, he energetically criticized the viewpoint that a person "with little education cannot have lofty ideals and moral integrity" and maintained that "this is obviously wrong." In the first place, the two aspects of socialist spiritual civilization -- ideological construction and cultural construction -- are totally unified. They are integrated and are mutually enhanced. The four precepts of having ideals, morals, culture and sense of discipline have comprehensively embodied the requirements for building a socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, the issue of "negating" the three precepts with the four precepts simply does not exist. But here, in the name of "giving prominence to the three precepts," Comrade Zhao Yiya has in fact considered having ideals, morals and a sense of discipline in conflict with having culture as if emphasizing culture will weaken the role of communist ideology and prevent people from heightening their ideological consciousness. Such a viewpoint is not in line with Marxism and the party Central Committee's general policy.

Earlier, we mentioned that Marxism itself is the inevitable product of the social and cultural development of mankind under given historical conditions.

As a matter of fact, any revolutionary ideal, moral or discipline is linked with a given society and culture without exception. Therefore, it is totally unreasonable to pit them against each other. Lenin pointed out: "A communist society cannot be built in a country of illiterates." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, 357) "Marxism, the ideological system of the revolutionary proletariat, has won worldwide historic significance because it has not discarded the most precious achievements of the bourgeois era. On the contrary, it has absorbed and transformed all that was valuable in mankind's ideological and cultural development for more than 2,000 years." (ibid, p 362)

Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "An army without culture is a stupid army and a stupid army will not be able to triumph over the enemy." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 912) He also exhorted us: "Our nation has a history of several thousand years. It has its special features and many precious things...from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen. We must sum up and inherit this precious legacy. This is of important assistance for guiding the great movement at present." (ibid, vol 2, p 499) In the revolutionary cause led by the proletariat, culture occupies an important position and is an important revolutionary strength. The birth of our party was the leftward development of the May 4th movement (accepting Marxism and being integrated with the workers movement) and our party's founders. Afterwards, the subsequent central leaders were in general highly cultured. Only when a leader is highly cultured will he be able to understand the situation and the future for development inside and outside of the party and at home and abroad, as well as the historical experiences in the political, military, economic and cultural fields so that he can think deeply, plan carefully, command confidently and guide our country's revolutionary cause to achieve great victories.

This is particularly so in socialist modernization. This is precisely why the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. As it were, serious losses were created because of our "left" mistakes in our previous socialist construction. Now, we have learned from this lesson that we made the mistake of neglecting culture (including education and science) and the intellectuals' role. The party has strived to correct this "left" mistake since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is clearly pointed out in the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that "it is necessary to firmly eradicate the totally erroneous views of belittling education, science and culture, and discriminating against the intellectuals -- views that existed for a long time and reached their peak during the 'Cultural Revolution' -- and strive to elevate the status and role of education, science and culture in modernization." In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang not only emphatically pointed out the "utmost" importance in properly solving the problems in education and science to the realization of the grand objectives in economic development, but also stressed that cultural construction "is an important requirement for building a material civilization and an important requirement for enhancing the people's ideological consciousness and moral standard." The general program of the new party constitution also stipulates that one of the party's general tasks during the current stage is to build our country into one with a high level of civilization. Both the report and the new party constitution have considered making our nation into one with ideals, morals, culture and a sense of discipline as an important objective in building a socialist spiritual civilization. It is specifically because of this policy that in the past several years our party and state have adopted a series of measures to strengthen cultural construction, implemented the policies on intellectuals and achieved salient success in this regard.

To expound and prove his erroneous viewpoints, Comrade Zhao Yiya, while claiming that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were reactionary not as a result of their low educational level, said heroes like Zhang Side could also have lofty ideas and morality despite their low educational level. In essence, with these examples he wants to explain that culture has little to do with -- or even has negative effects on -- the enhancement of people's ideological consciousness.

This calls for some analysis. When we say that culture is an important requirement for enhancing people's ideological consciousness, we are not saying that it is the only necessary requirement. Therefore, people should not deduce from this that one will have a higher ideological consciousness as long as he is better educated. This is commonsense formal logic. What kind of conclusion did the author want to draw by citing Lin Biao and the "gang of four?" The ideological quality of heroes like Zhang Side was indeed high; however, the ideological state of comrades like Zhang Side was first based on a certain amount of revolutionary culture -- education they received from the party and the the army in this case -- even if their cultural level was generally low. In contrast, what tragic and awful ideological and moral state large numbers of British workers were caught in as a result of a lack of culture in the days described by Engels in his book "The State of the British Working Class." Even in today's countries where capitalism has been highly developed, there are still some workers who, because of a lack of education, have fallen into the dark tunnel of crimes (far more than the "crimes" of infringing upon the capitalists' interests). Second, although certain heroes' cultural levels were low as a result of historical conditons, they still made the best use of their time to study culture amid hardship and intense fighting. Our party and army also did all they could to encourage and create the conditions for everyone to study culture. Comrade Mao Zedong once clearly pointed out that "the masses must be told that they must pull themselves up and struggle against illiteracy, superstition and unhealthy habits." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 912) Everyone knows that Comrade Mao Zedong paid personal attention to organizing his guards to study culture and specifically decided what they must study.

Third, different revolutionary tasks present different demands for culture under different historical conditions. To give full play to thier roles during the stage of socialist construction, heroes and exemplary personages must have a higher scientific and cultural level than that during the revolutionary war period, and they certainly must make use of all favorable conditions to learn scientific and cultural knowledge. As a matter of fact, the cultural level of Lei Feng and Wang Jie was fairly high, as people can see from their works. For the sake of the modernization of the armed forces, we cannot help but set up stricter requirements in cultural, scientific and technical education for the commanders and fighters. Similarly, it is also necessary to give professional training to the armymen so that it will be easier for them to find jobs in another trade, and this has become an urgent task in strengthening the building of our armed forces.

Fourth, a higher level culture is essential for studying theory, grasping the communist ideological system and fostering a dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook so that revolutionary ideals are built on a scientific foundation. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To study theory, our worker-peasant cadres must first study culture. Without culture, they will not be able to understand the Marxist and Leninist theory." (Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 766) During the past several decades, the broad masses of party, government and military cadres of our country have been following this direction charted by Comrade Mao Zedong. But they have not done enough. For this reason, the report made at the 12th party congress has emphatically explained the necessity of the system of rotational training of cadres, and the new party constitution has also stipulated that party cadres must accept the "party's education and training," and that they must "be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge."

Fifth, the socialist spiritual civilization is rich and varied. Following the development of the socialist cause, it is even more necessary for us to train still more people with an all-round development in cultural understanding and work skills. A certain hero or exemplary personage may show something spectacular in a certain aspect, demonstrate the lofty communist spirit, and set an example for the people to learn from. However, the development of the spiritual civilization in our entire society must be all-round, imposing higher and higher demands on the people and the army, including heroes and exemplary personages. Comrade Zhao Yiya also said: "The elevation of cultural standards is conducive to studying communist theories and heightening ideological consciousness."

However, the examples which he cited, without practicing logic or analyzing things, in fact, give the people the negative impression that in developing the socialist spiritual civilization, culture is something nonessential and that people who have ideals, pay attention to moral integrity and observe discipline can also by trained without cultural development.

In his report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang particularly pointed out: "Ideological and political workers, workers in culture, in the sciences and in education of all types and levels from kindergartens to graduate schools -- all shoulder particularly heavy responsibilities in building a socialist spiritual civilization." This shows precisely that the development of our spiritual civilization is inseparable from the efforts of the workers in all spheres who have fairly high cultural standards. At a time when our party has repeatedly called for efforts to raise scientific and cultural standards in the entire nation and emphasized the significant role of culture in developing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, it is difficult for us to understand the meaning of the views expressed by Comrade Zhao Yiya in running counter to the above-mentioned guideline.

3. On "Is it 'Ultraleft'." After finishing the two aforementioned lengthy paragraphs, Comrade Zhao Yiya has come up with an issue such as this one. People think that he is going to answer the question of whether or not the aforementioned views are "ultra-left." However, he swelled on something else under this heading. Only later on did he return to the origianl theme of his article: communist ideas constitute the core of the socialist spiritual civilizat[illegible] which is absolutely correct. This also completely conforms with the wording of the re[illegible] of the 12th CPC National Congress. He is also absolutely correct in saying that it is necessary to distinguish education on communist ideas from the economic policies in the society at the present stage and that the propagation of communist ideas at present does not "exceed the socialist stage" and that such propagation is not an "ultraleft" practice. This was elucidated by Comrade Mao Zedong several decades ago. This is what our party has always stressed and puts into practice at present. The report of the CPC national congress also emphasized this point. The question is whether or not these views expressed by Comrade Zhao Yiya in the two previous paragraphs tally with Marxism and with scientific communist ideas. The answer can only be negative on the basis of the above analysis. The views he tried to propagate represent precisely the pernicious influence of the "left" ideas which have not been eliminated yet. Therefore, so far as Comrade Zhao Yiya's article is concerned, the question of "being ultra-left" or not is not completely unworthy of the writer's or the readers' consideration, although we do not believe that such views are already "ultra left."

4. On "the key link lies in the sober-mindedness of the leaders." The passages on this subject are less than 500 characters long, but they form one of the important key links in the entire article. Comrade Zhao Yiya believes that bourgeois liberalist thinking has prevailed inside and outside the party in recent years. The key link lies in the lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. He said: "First of all, individual responsible comrades in our fields of theory, literature and art, and journalism took the lead in supporting and propagating certain erroneous bourgeois liberalist views that run counter to the four principles. At the same time, these erroneous views were not checked and corrected in time. They inevitably spread and grew. This is a very important experience and lesson. In strengthening leadership on the ideological front, we must first get hold of 'ideological guidance' which is an important link. What education should be conducted in the party, what should be openly publicized, advocated, opposed and paid attention to in a certain period of time should be perfectly clear. Leadership at all levels should be made to understand this. Only in this way, can our leaders remain ideologically sober-minded and our ideological leadership remain strong and effective." It is true that the leadership on the ideological front is very lax and weak. It was for this reason that the central authorities held a forum on issues of the ideological front in August of last year in order to tackle this question. Prior to the opening of the forum comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech on this question.

During the forum, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Hu Qiaomu also made important speeches, analyzing the situation on the ideological front and putting forward the guidelines, policy and methods for overcoming bourgeois liberalist ideas. Later on, party organizations at all levels adopted a series of effective measures to solve this issue. They have scored remarkable results in the past year. Completely ignoring all these, Comrade Zhao Yiya said nothing about these facts, as if nothing had happened. Naturally, this task has not been completed yet, because just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th national party congress, the struggle to combat bourgeois influences and strike at those who undermine socialism is a long-term task "at least for the next 20 years and up to the end of this century." Here, we need to point out particularly that the laxness and weakness mentioned by our party mainly referred to the timidness and lact of efforts on the part of our leaders in the field of ideology in struggling against and criticizing bourgeois liberalist ideas. They were not referred to as our party's ambiguity and muddiness in defining what our party should advocate or oppose and what it should pay attention to. Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and until the adoption of the "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee's ideological guidance has been extremely clear-cut and persistent in opposing the erroneous "left" ideas, while heightening vigilance against, and combating rightist bourgeois liberalist ideas on the ideological front. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's speech as the forum on the ideological front, in which he cited many documents issued by the party Central Committee from 1979 to 1981, and the related speeches of other leading comrades have fully proven this point. However, today, 1 year after the convocation of the forum, Comrade Zhao Yiya has written a lengthy article centering around "ideological guidance." According to his article, it seems that our party is not very clear-cut in defining what education should be conducted in the party, what should be openly publicized, advocated, opposed or paid attention to, and that our leaders are not ideologically sober-minded let alone that "leadership at all levels should be made to understand this." All these ideas run completely counter to the facts. Also, it is difficult for people to understand in which direction his spear is directed in this sector of his argument.

By publishing Comrade Zhao Yiya's article, this paper, as a newspaper of the armed forces, not only spread the wrong viewpoints but, without presenting the facts and reasoning things out or identifying specific targets of criticism, generally criticized "individual responsible comrades" in this or that field throughout the party, even to the extent of criticizing the party's entire "ideological guidance." This is an extreme case of lacking seriousness. It violates the party's policy and principle on carrying out criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and periodicals and is particularly not in keeping with the paper's status as a newspaper of the armed forces. The consequence can only be ideological confusion. We cannot but feel with deep regret that the publication of such an article, just on the eve of the convocation of the party's 12th national congress, was indeed an extremely serious mistake.

Comrade Zhao Yiya is an old comrade who has been doing propaganda work in the armed forces for a long time. He did his work well, and he was persecuted in the decade of domestic turmoil. We trusted and respected him very much (in fact too much). Actually, he should not have written such an erroneous article. We all feel disappointed after recognizing the errors in his article. While making self-criticism, we sincerely hope that Comrade Zhao Yiya will learn a necessary lesson from it.

The appearance of this article once again shows that it is extremely important in our party and army to stress that all party members, the party's leading cadres in particular, identify themselves with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically and that the armed forces (including newspapers of the armed forces) must obey the party's absolute leadership.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party's ideological, political and organizational lines have all returned to the correct path of Marxism. To resolutely uphold and implement the Central Committee's line, principles and policies is the natural duty of every party member and party cadre and the first requirement of party discipline. Of course, before the party's line, principles and policies are decided, they can be freely and earnestly discussed at certain occasions within the party, and various different opinions can be expressed then. As to theoretical and policy questions of political importance already decided upon, or basically decided upon, by the Central Committee, party members who have opinions can still express them through proper organizational procedures, but it is impermissible to express views against Central Committee decisions through the public media such as newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting and so forth. If any party member can openly express political views different from those of the Central Committee, then our party will become a club of endless disputes, and it cannot possible become a unified party with a strong fighting capacity.

The appearance of this article also shows once again that we must continue to persist in opposing both "left" and right erroneous tendencies. On the surface, Comrade Zhao Yiya's article seems to be rather well-balanced. On several questions, it gives opposing views. However, from the previous analysis, it is very clear what it really advocates and opposes. In the name of opposing bourgeois liberalization, it actually propagates a "left" viewpoint. We do have to firmly oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization and all other rightist viewpoints. However, using "left" viewpoints to oppose bourgeois liberalization and other rightist viewpoints is not only futile but will create new confusion. "Left" and right erroneous tendencies manifest themselves in different forms, but they have one thing in common -- both run counter to Marxism. The fact that Comrade Zhao Yiya's article was published in this paper (and also simultaneously in the Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO) shows that among a very small number of comrades in the party and the army, there indeed remains the pernicious influence of "left" ideas, which constitutes an obstruction to the party's line, principles and policies as does the trend of bourgeois liberalization and other righist viewpoints. Organizationally and as a disciplinary matter, it is impermissible to propagate these errenous viewpoints. It is precisely on this point that this paper has for a period of time in the past lacked understanding and must strive to correct from now on.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: In the past few years on a series of major questions of principle, our party "has all along taken a firm stand and waged timely and appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts -- against both the 'left' and the right deviations." This has been an important prerequisite for us in bringing about historic change. At present, in real life, some people have still not completely overcome the "left" or the right erroneous tendencies. On one question or another they often express doubts and even objections to the party's correct line formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. And objectively, these two tendencies are also mutually complementary and abetting. Therefore, toward the end of his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated that in the future we must still continue to struggle against these two tendencies because only in this way can we correctly carry out the series of tasks and principles set forth by the 12th party congress. We must uphold the stand of Marxist principles and the stand of the party's correct line and resolutely eliminate the interference by both "left" and right erroneous tendencies so that our socialist cause will advance triumphantly in the correct direction indicated by the party. (Originally published in the 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO)

OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW012018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 people attended this evening a mammoth party in the Great Hall of the People to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Hundreds of variety performances were staged in the halls and auditoriums of the three floors at the Great Hall, ablaze with lights. Among the merrymakers were party and state leaders, representatives of the people of various walks of life in Beijing and representatives of minority nationalities who have come from outlying parts of this country to the capital to attend the National Day celebrations.

Joining the people in the celebrations tonight were party and government leaders Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua and others.

In the 10,000-seat central auditorium, songs and dances were performed.

Hope was the theme of tonight's program. Yuan Zheng, a soprano with the Dongfang (oriental) Song and Dance Ensemble, sang "On the Fields of Hope," about the welcome changes in the countryside that strengthen the confidence of the Chinese peasants. Many other items expressed people's joy with the success of the recent 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and their hopes of the future.

As Halik Shak, editor of the Xinjiang University journal, said while watching the performances: "I firmly believe that China is full of hope after the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party."

He is a member of a visiting group to Beijing formed of representatives of 28 minority nationalities from 13 provinces and autonomous regions.

Some Taiwan compatriots came to the Great Hall of the People from a get-together hosted by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. The get-together was attended by more than 30 people of Taiwan origin who have come from various parts of the world to lecture, sightsee, attend college or settle on the mainland.

Other activities in the red lantern-bedecked halls included electronic games, miniature golf, quiz games and other colorful and entertaining variety acts.

Tiananmen Gate and other major buildings along the Changan Boulevard are and throughout the capital were outlined in festive lights tonight for National Day. However, many Beijing citizens who follow the Moon Festival tradition preferred to stay home for family reunions on this mid-autumn night.

Park authorities in Beijing reported 1.27 million people visited 11 large parks in the city. "This figure is lower than that of last year's National Day because this year's National Day coincides with the Moon Festival," said a spokesman for the authorities. He said he expects a record turnout tomorrow.

Neighborhood committees went door to door to visit the elderly without relatives tonight. Members of the Ji'ansuo neighborhood committee visited three such households in their area. Sitting in her simple but clean room, 77-year-old Liu Wenrong told the Ji'ansuo visitors that before the festival, her neighbors and pupils from a nearby school had helped her clean the room and buy holiday food. The staff of a hospital nearby gave her a physical checkup.

A similar evening party is scheduled in the Great Hall of the People tomorrow evening for Beijing middle and primary school teachers, medical workers, street sweepers, shop assistants, neighborhood activists and peasants from the city's outskirts.

Party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Li Desheng and Xu Shiyou took part in celebrations held in Shanghai, Gansu, Shenyang and Jiangsu.

Delegation Visits Ye Jianying

OW020026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Thirty-two representatives of the visiting delegation of minority nationalities went in groups today to visit revolutionary veterans Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Tan Zhenlin and Li Weihan at their residences or in the hospital. The members of the delegation came from 13 provinces and autonomous regions to take part in National Day celebrations in Beijing.

During the visits, the minority representatives extended festive greetings to the veterans and wished them longevity.

Upon their arrival at his residence, Comrade Ye Jianying warmly shook hands with the minority representatives. Welcoming the visitors, he said: "This is the first time for me to meet with minority representatives on National Day, and I feel very happy. Please extend my regards to the people of all minority nationalities."

The minority representatives then told Ye about marked changes in their own areas.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: "Most minority compatriots in the country live in border areas. Upon your return home, you should conscientiously disseminate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and do a better job of construction, especially economic construction, in the minority areas. You should properly develop industry, agriculture, transport and communications in your own areas." He stressed that economic construction hinges on unity among the people of various nationalities.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Ye Jianying joined them for photographs and saw them off.

Upon their arrival at his residence, Comrade Xu Xiangqian invited the visitors to sit on the sofas and chatted with them cordially. Comrade Xu Xiangqian said: "We should vigorously develop education in the minority regions. To develop its production, a country relies not only on its politics but also on its culture, science and technology."

After hearing a representative from Xinjiang on the conditions in that region, Xu said: "Xinjiang is very vast and is a rich treasure-land." He expressed the hope that all fraternal nationalities would unite together and properly build the big family of the Chinese nation in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin, in Beijing Hospital, said he was very happy to see the visiting minority representatives. He cordially said: "It is very good for you to have a look throughout the country. In this way, you can broaden your horizons and acquaint yourselves with the actual conditions in the motherland. The 12th party congress put forward a program to quadruple the nation's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. The regions of minority nationalities should do their part in reaching the goal. You should actively publicize and implement the guidelines of the congress and do a better job in work."

After shaking hands with the visiting minority representatives, Comrade Li Weihan said: I am particularly happy to meet comrades of fraternal nationalities during the festival." After asking about the populations and harvests in regions of minority nationalities he said: "Most of the minority nationalities in the country live in border areas, which are rich in natural resources. In view of China's vast territory, only when the unity of all nationalities is strengthened can the four modernizations be ensured and the economy, culture and science be rapidly developed."

Deng Yingchao at Shanghai Fete

OW031910 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] People in Shanghai ceremoniously held a soiree at the municipal government auditorium on the evening of 30 September to warmly celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Deng Yingchao, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, happily celebrated the joyous festival with over 1,700 people from various circles in Shanghai. In the auditorium a warm atmosphere permeated in which people pledged to work with one heart and one mind and to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress in order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Present at the soiree were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the people's government, the municipal CPC committee and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa, Zhang Chengzong, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruoan, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan, Zhao Zukang, Chen Zonglie, Pei Xianbai, Yang Di, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Xu Wensi, Wang Jingkun, Zhang Chen, Yu Shanfu, Huo Fayao, Han Decai, Song Chaoshi, (Ran Hong), (Wang Wanbin), (Huo Xinqing) and Zhang Liangde; as well as Guan Zizhan, president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court, and Qin Kun, chief procurator of Shanghai.

Before the soiree began, Elder Sister Deng cordially met with the representatives of various circles in Shanghai. She warmly shook hands with them and wished them a happy National Day and Moon Festival.

At about 7 pm when Comrade Deng Yingchao smilingly walked into the auditorium in the company of Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao, a thunderous applause greeted her. Comrade Deng Yingchao waved her hands again and again in acknowledgement.

Literary and art workers of the Shanghai Song and Dance Troupe, Shanghai Opera Ensemble, Shanghai Orchestra, Shanghai Conservatory, Shanghai Pingtan Troupe, Shanghai film actors and actresses group and children's drama troupe of the China Welfare Institute staged colorful theatrical programs at the soiree.

During the intermission, Comrade Deng Yingchao cordially talked with the leading performers and expressed her appreciation for their excellent performances. At the end of the soiree, responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government and CPPCC committee, as well as PLA units stationed in Shanghai walked up to the state to congratulate the performers on their successful performance.

United Front Department Fetes

OW040232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee this evening invited noted personages who recently returned from Taiwan and the United States to settle down in the country, together with those who are visiting, to jointly celebrate the National Day and the Mid-autumn Festival.

Among those personages invited to the banquet were Ma Bi; Fan Shoukang and his son, Fan LeNian, and daughter-in-law, Wang Qiaosheng; Liang Rongruo; Yang Ximei; Pen Hongwen; Sun Ying and his wife, Xie Congyu; Law Ni; Sun Suifen and Ning Encheng. Also invited to the banquet were the relatives of Ma Bi and others.

Present at the banquet were party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun and Ulanhu, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao and Director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee Yang Jingren.

Also present were responsible persons of the departments concerned and noted personages Wang Feng [3706 6912], Ping Jiesan, Liu Gui, Peng Youjin, Cheng Siyuan, Gan Cisen, Qian Weichang, Guo Xiuyi, Hou Jingru, Zhang Junqiu and Li Keran.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY HAILS NATIONAL DAY

OW020429 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Open Up New Prospects, Vigorously Develop New China -- Warmly Celebrating the 33d Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] At a time when the 12th CPC Congress has just successfully concluded, the people of our country have jubilantly ushered in the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On the occasion of this red-letter National Day, we wish to extend our cordial greetings to people of all nationalities in China.

Over the past 33 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our country has undergone earthshaking changes under the leadership of the CPC. Looking back at our path of struggle in the past years, we see that we have made tremendous achievements and suffered serious setbacks as well. The 12th CPC Congress, which is of historic significance, has summed up the historical experience of the tortuous development of our country since the founding of the People's Republic, laid down the correct program and line and proposed the splendid goal of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The laying down of the great program for the new period signifies our party's deeper understanding of the law governing China's socialist construction. Our great motherland is now in the period of vigorous growth. The program proposed by the 12th CPC Congress is the radiant lighthouse under whose guidance the people of our country will fulfill the great task of vigorous growth. Like a ship of socialism, China will brave the wind and the waves and advance along the course charted by it.

As we look back, we find that the Seventh CPC Congress was an important milestone in history. It guided the people of our country in winning the victory for the new democratic revolution. Today, the 12th CPC Congress is another important milestone. It will certainly guide the people of our country in winning the overall victory for socialist modernization.

At present, the first important matter that lies before the whole party and people of all nationalities in China is to study well the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. Both party members and the masses must study the documents. Party leading cadres at all levels must take the lead to study them well. While studying the documents, they must integrate their study with their own ideological and work reality, deeply understand the basic guidelines of the documents and seek the unity of their own thinking and understanding with the program and line of the 12th CPC Congress. After they deepen their understanding, they must study and work out measures and methods to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress so that a new situation can be created for our work in all units.

In implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we must further liberate our minds and carry out reform more boldly. At present, people throughout the country are discussing the question of quadrupling China's GNP by the end of this century. Provided that we exercise leadership well, apply more methods, further emancipate our minds and carry out our reform still better, we can attain our grant objective.

The situation in China's economic development this year is fairly good. Very good results have been achieved both in economic results and in the speed of the development. We must further develop this fine situation. Enterprises in the industrial and communications departments should continue to be vigorously restructured. These enterprises should conscientiously disseminate the economic responsibility system and actively adopt new techniques. They should organize experts, scholars and technical personnel to help tackle key problems. In addition, it is necessary to grasp well the work of some large enterprises and strive to increase their economic results.

The commercial enterprises should also actively disseminate the economic responsibility system in various forms and further open up the channels for better circulation of commodities between cities and the countryside. In agriculture, it is necessary to further consolidate and perfect the production responsibility system in various forms, emancipate our minds and widen our field of vision. We must make sure that grain output is increased. We must actively open more avenues for production, develop diversified economy and increase the peasants' incomes, so that the state, the locality, the enterprise and the individual can become well off as soon as possible.

While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism laid down by the 12th CPC Congress. With communist ideology as its core, socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of socialism. If we pay attention to spiritual construction only, and pay no attention to cultural construction or ideological education, our socialist modernization will be out of the question. Therefore, all of us citizens should be builders of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to train a new generation of people who have ideals, abide by morality, are educated and observe discipline.

In addition, we must firmly grasp the reform of leading bodies and the economic system, ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and deal blows at the serious economic and other crimes which sabotage socialism. We must also seriously study the new party constitution, improve the party style and consolidate the party organizations so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in state finance and economy, the mood of society and the style of the party.

The 12th CPC Congress has drawn a magnificant blueprint showing the brilliant and splendid prospects of our country. Let us, people of all nationalities, rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, enhance ouf revolutionary vigor, be of one heart and one mind, do all work well in a down-to-earth manner and strive hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and vigorously develop New China.

AFP: LIU HAAQING REPLACES YE FEI AS NAVY HEAD

OW031445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Ye Fei has been replaced as commander of China's navy in the second major change in the Chinese military to come to light in the last week, diplomatic sources here said today.

The sources said that Mr. Ye's successor was Liu Huaqing, a deputy chief of state of the People's Liberation Army, which includes the navy, and a weapons specialist.

The selection of Mr. Liu as navy chief might be a move by the Chinese leadership to modernize their naval forces, comprised of some 360,000 men, the sources said. There was also speculation they might be part of a reshuffle of China's top military brass.

Mr. Ye's replacement was not seen as a disgrace for the former communications minister who last month was reelected a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

It was the second major military change disclosed in the past week. On Tuesday, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported that Yu Qiuli, a party Poliburo member, had replaced General Wei Guoqing as the PLA's political commissar.

PRC: 3d QUARTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUES QUOTED

OW012310 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the State Economic Commission told reporters today: The situation in our country's industrial and communications production in the first 9 months of this year is gratifying. As a result of the new development of industrial production, a rare prosperous phenomenon has occurred on our country's market, where the supply of commodities is plentiful. The growth rate in industrial and communications production as originally planned is to ensure a 4 percent, and striving for a 5 percent, increase this year compared with last year's total output value. However, as forecast according to the situation which has occurred in the first 9 months of this year, we shall be able to achieve a 5 percent increase, or even more, this year.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission also said at a press conference today: The total output value of our country's industrial departments in the first 8 months of this year was 362.2 billion yuan, a 9.1 percent increase over the same period last year. Inspired by the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the broad masses of workers and staff members have made fresh progress in production in September. Thus, even if the production level in the fourth quarter of this year were to remain the same as in the like period last year, the annual growth rate will be more than 5 percent.

At the press conference, the responsible person of the State Economic Commission cited a host of facts to explain the good situation which has occurred in industrial and communications production this year:

The output plans for major industrial products have been basically fulfilled at the planned speed. By the end of August, the output targets for 84 of 100 major industrial products had been fulfilled according to the annual plan. Among those departments which are closely related to an all-round development of the national economy, the energy, transportation and communications departments are expected to overfulfill their annual plans.

The operation and management of state industrial enterprises have taken a very favorable turn. The total output value of the state industrial enterprises included in the state budget registered a 8.5 percent increase in the first 8 months of this year compared with the same period last year, and their income from sales increased 9.5 percent. Thus, the growth rate of income from sales was higher than that in output value.

Considerable developments have been made in both light and heavy industries. In the January-August period, the growth rate in light industry was 8.5 percent and that in heavy industry 9.8 percent. At the same time, the variety of products increased and their quality improved. According to incomplete statistics, more than 2,500 new light industrial products have been produced, and nearly 30,000 new colors and designs have been added this year.

More attention has been paid to practical results in industrial production this year. For example, the output value and profit of polyester-cotton cloth is high. However, because of a considerable quantity of polyester-cotton cloth in stock, strict measures have been taken to restrict the production of such cloth. No one is allowed to blindly go after growth rate in output value. At the same time, efforts have been made to turn out some products that are of small profit and lower output value, but are in short supply in the market, in order to satisfy people's daily needs.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out: Our country has been able to make achievements in industrial and communications production this year, mainly because the industrial and communications departments have conscientiously implemented the policy of readjusting the national economy and have generally instituted the economic responsibility system. He also briefed reporters on the concrete arrangements for industrial and communications production in the fourth quarter of this year.

PROGRESS IN ENERGY PRODUCTION REPORTED

OW031138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- China has this year produced 76,227,000 tons of crude oil and 476,590,000 tons of coal, up by 0.84 percent and 8.5 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period of 1981, according to central authorities.

Crude oil production quota for the third quarter of 1982 was fulfilled on schedule, and raw coal output quota for the same period, one day ahead of schedule.

Coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry have reported improved economic results in production, the ministry announced. In the first eight months of this year, for example, each miner produced 14 kilograms more coal per day than the same period of last year. Consumption of timber for pit props for producing 10,000 tons of coal was 6.5 cubic meters less.

A new steam turbo electricity generating unit with a designed capacity of 100,000 kilowatts was put into operation earlier this month at the Nianziguan power plant in Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer. Using locally-produced coal, the plant -- its four generating units having a combined capacity of 400,000 kilowatts -- powers the double-track, electrified railway line from Shijiazhuang to Taiyuan which opened yesterday, and helps to ease the electricity shortage in north China.

China encourages building of power plants at coal producing areas.

3d Quarter Oil Production

OQ031340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- China's crude oil production fulfilled state plans for the 3d quarter of the year. As of 30 September, crude oil production this year added up to 76,227,000 tons, an increase of 0.84 percent over the same period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, in the light of the fact that the old oil wells' output is decreasing progressively, the various oilfields in the country have paid serious attention to making comprehensive readjustments, strengthening well operations and doing a good job in production management and putting new wells into production. They have fulfilled state production plans month after month. In the first three quarters of this year, the production situation at Daqing, Liaohe, Xinjiang, Dagnang, Henan, Jilin and other major oilfields was relatively good all along, and crude oil output increased between 1.4 percent and 5.5 percent over the same period last year.

3d Quarter Coal Production

OW031334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- Working against high temperatures and rainy season, the masses of coal miners in the country fulfilled third quarter coal production plans of this year 1 day ahead of schedule. As of 29 September, the country's coal production this year added up to 476,590,000 tons, an increase of 8.5 percent over the same period last year.

The economic results of the coal industry have increased. Comparing the period from January through August this year with the same period last year, each worker of the country's coal mines whose products are distributed under unified state plans produced 14 kg more coal everyday. The ash content and gangue content of raw coal dropped by 1.14 percent and 0.02 percent respectively. The pit props consumed for producing every 10,000 tons of coal dropped by 6.5 cubic meters, saving and substituting more than 149,000 cubic meters of lumber for the state in the first 8 months of this year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION WORK

HK020700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Li Gengchen [2621 1649 6591]: "From Style of Congress to Style of Party"]

[Text] At the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang announced that the party's central authorities had decided to begin rectification of the party in the latter half of next year and were determined to carry out the redressing of party style and the restructuring of party organizations stage by stage and in groups within 3 years. This was indeed a decision which enjoys the ardent support of the people, or rather an urgent demand of the people throughout the country, because the people have placed all their hopes on our party and are confident that the party will surely achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style through a conscientious rectification of the party, and thus provide a solid guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction. Elated at this decision, we have full confidence in winning the great victory.

It must be pointed out that the reason why people have such confidence is not only because they have heard the announcement of the party's decision but also that they have already personally witnessed an obvious change in the style of the congress. They have found that although the rectification of the party will only be officially started in the latter half of next year, the party's central authorities had in fact shown with real acts their determination in redressing party style early before the congress. That news item appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on 27 August, which reported the promulgation of the regulations governing the activities of the congress, was such evidence. This news item gave detailed information, reporting that the congress preparatory group had laid down various stipulations such as, no sightseeing groups for congress delegates would be organized during the congress period; all delegates would no longer be given any free tickets for opera performances or film shows; confectionaries in hotels where delegates were to stay would not open any special counters to supply delegates with new products or products in short supply; and none of the department stores in Beijing would devote special business time to receive delegates. On the other hand, the congress preparatory group also demanded that units in various places should not provide delegates to the congress with new products under the pretext of presenting a gift and so on. All these things which are banned by these stipulations were common and habitual practices during the congress period in former times. Therefore, these stipulations were actually a remedy which was formulated to suit the case and has brought about instant effect. Just because these unnecessary, useless or even pernicious services and activities were cancelled, it is now possible to reduce the working personnel of the congress by one-third and the suite of the delegates to the congress by two-thirds. Who will not applaud the restoration of our party's style of hard work and plain living? Who can disregard the great determination of the party's central authorities in eliminating malpractices?

The style of the congress is in fact a display of the style of the party. It can still be remembered that there was a popular saying among the masses of people during the anti-Japanese war which read: "The KMT levies a lot of taxes, the CPC holds a hot of meetings, and the Japanese devils commit a lot of crimes." These three major characters of the three forces were summed up by the masses of the people from their own personal experience. We held "a lot of" meetings, which implied that we needed to improve our working methods in certain aspects. However, the more important thing is that it also reflected that our ties with the masses were close. The CPC always consults with the masses on everything. As we follow the mass line, there are naturally many meetings; otherwise problems will never be solved. The meeting is exactly an important channel for us to uphold the principle of "concentrating the ideas of the masses and then carrying them through." In this sense, those "many meetings" are indispensable; and this phenomenon, which is determined by the proletarian nature and democratic centralism of our party, cannot be regarded as a bad thing.

It was because our party had successfully held its seventh congress that we managed to rapidly win the victory of the new democratic revolution. We feel proud of our performance at that time, because our congress style at the time did embody the party's fine tradition of hard work and plain living, being practical and realistic, and so on. Even the Seventh CPC Congress, which showed an unprecedented unity, displayed the victory of our party and marked the historic turning point since the founding of our party, was held in a frugal way.

However, due to the evil influence of the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four," our party style was destroyed and our congress style degenerated. All such practices as demanding free food, drinks and enjoyment under the pretext of attending a meeting, seeking commodities in short supply through the back door during a meeting, accepting or even asking for "new products" under the name of "presenting a gift," and so on, are in fact expressions of an unhealthy party style in congress activities. For this reason, meetings used to be held in an extravagant and wasteful way and always dragged in tremendous manpower. Under such an influence, the waste of manpower and financial and material resources was terrible. Moreover, it distracted the participants from attending meetings, and in particular, encouraged some people's tendency to seek privileges which might isolate them from the masses, undermine their morale and degenerate their revolutionary spirit. This inevitably led to the destruction of the party's glorious tradition of arduous struggle, and in turn, had further pernicious influence on the party style and the general mood of society.

In the struggle against the unhealthy trend within the party, the party's central authorities found these malpractices in the style of congress and understood their perniciousness to the party style. Therefore, before the current congress, which is of historic significance, the party's central authorities started with the rectification of party work style, made it a good beginning in our move to redress the bad style and foster the new style, and extensively publicized this act so as to show the party's determination to thoroughly solve the problem concerning the party style, including the style of the congress. By taking this step, the party's central authorities looked forward to the people's support and supervision. How can we not be elated at this act and thus have strong confidence in our party while helping the party to carry forward this good congress style and further implement it in all aspects of the party style?

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT

CW020558 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Trial Enforcement of the Civil Procedural Law Throughout the Country Is Welcome"]

[Text] The PRC civil procedural law will be enforced on a trial basis throughout the country, starting on 1 October. This is very important in strengthening the socialist legal system. It is a great event in the development of the socialist legal system in China.

Since the approval of the civil procedural law (tentative) by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee in March 1982, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have carried out experimental work in selected units. Experience gained in this field shows that the enforcement of the civil procedural law has three noticeable advantages:

1. The parties concerned are fully guaranteed their legal right to file civil lawsuits.

2. The regular administration of justice by the people's courts is guaranteed.

3. It ensures the quality of judicial work and helps to correctly and promptly settle disputes among the people, solve problems of the parties concerned and remove obstacles to state and collective production.

With the trial enforcement of the civil procedural law throughout the country, the work of civil courts will be further strengthened. This will help strengthen unity among the people, improve public security and speed up China's socialist construction.

MEETING ON 'FIVE STRESSES, FOUR BEAUTIES'

OW040618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- In October, all localities, departments and trades throughout the country must earnestly organize various activities to propagate and study the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, particularly on ways to develop highly the socialist spiritual civilization. Efforts must be made to further popularize the portion of the 12th national party congress documents on socialist spiritual civilization and make it known to every household so that all the people will fully understand it, in order to promote the "five stresses, four beauties" activities even more extensively and in a deepgoing manner throughout the country.

This decision was taken at a meeting sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee on 27 September. The meeting also called on all localities in the nation to improve environmental sanitation and avoid the habit of littering in public places as during the socialist civility and courtesy month in March.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from 31 units including various state organs at the central level and mass organizations. Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, presideded over the meeting and delivered a speech on how to study and propagate the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and accelerate the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Liao Jingdan, advisor to the Propaganda Department, made a summing-up report on various "five stresses and four beauties" activities in various localities since the beginning of this year.

Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Chen Shaojian, director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the All-China Women's Federation; and Han Xiya, director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; introduced one after another the situation in developing the "five stresses and four beauties" activities by the youths, women and workers in various localities.

The meeting pointed out: The emphasis of this year's "five stresses and four beauties" activities is on improving environmental sanitation and avoiding the bad habit of littering in public places. Under the unified leadership of party committee and government departments, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of various departments and units to continue improving environmental sanitation andkeeping public places in good orders. Party organizations at all levels, particularly basic-level party organizations, must regard the work of promoting such activities as their regular job. People working in the fields of propaganda, ideology and theory must regard propaganda work in building spiritual civilization as their central task.

The units attending the meeting included the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the PLA's General Political Department, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Public Health, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the General Administration of Civil Aviation, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and various journalist units in the capital.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY'S CIRCULAR ON COURTESY

OW020622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- The political department of the Ministry of Public Security issued a circular on 29 September calling on public security organizations at all levels to make specific arrangements for the activities to promote civility and courtesy, with the "five stresses and four beauties," in the public security departments in accordance with the demands set at a meeting held recently by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The circular calls on all public security organizations to stress the deep understanding of the important significance of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, while organizing cadres and policemen to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, so that each comrade can understand the responsibility shouldered by the people's police and the exemplary role it should play while building spiritual civilization, heighten his communist political consciousness and cultivate the attitude of wholeheartedly serving the people.

The circular calls for all public security organizations to work together with the masses in eliminating dirt and disorder and improving service. Leading comrades at all levels must take the lead, just as in the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities, to clean up the environment, go to the forefront to maintain social order, promote civility and courtesy and spur on the cadres and policemen to imporve their service attitude, strengthen discipline and rectify style.

The circular points out: All public security organizations must examine and look back at the situation in promoting the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" since the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities were launched and the situation in carrying out all service pledges and work regulations. All feasible measures and systems must be carried out resolutely and perfected.

To launch the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" in a penetrating and sustained way, the circular calls on all public security organizations to hold experience-exchange, commendation and other meetings to commend model deeds, persons and advanced units emerging in the activities for the "five stresses and four beauties."

PLA STAFF HOLDS MEETING ON CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW040636 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The PLA General Staff recently held an enlarged meeting of its party committee. On the basis of conscientious study of the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines, the meeting looked into the ways to achieve unity in thinking, guide future actions and create a new situation in the buildup of the PLA General Staff organs and the military academies and army units directly under it, in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

After the successful closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, the party committee of the PLA General Staff held an enlarged meeting from 15 to 28 September to organize leading cadres at and above the army level to conscientiously study the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. At the end of the meeting Comrade Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the PLA General Staff party committee, made a summary on behalf of the party committee.

He said: To creat a new situation in the buildup of the PLA General Staff we must first define the guiding ideology for creating a new situation in all fields and to unify all personnel ideologically on the basis of the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines. As regards creating a new situation, Yang Dezhi said, we should formulate specific goals of struggle according to the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to the actual situation of each unit.

We should also make a long-term plan, set requirements for the near future and adopt measures that will ensure the materialization of the plan. We should direct cadres, soldiers and workers to apply their enthusiasm for implementing the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines in their actual work of creating a new situation in all fields.

Yang Dezhi stressed: It is necessary to select for leading bodies people who are capable of creating a new situation in all fields and to bring up a contingent of cadres who are both read expert and are capable of creating a new situation. He added: There should be a set of regulations that facilitate the creation of a new situation. We should radically change our work styles and methods as dictated by the structural reform and new developments, define the functions and responsibility of authorities at all levels and establish and improve the system of personal responsibility.

In conclusion, Yang Dezhi stressed: Strengthening party building is the key to creating a new situation. The most important thing now is to conscientiously implement the new party constitution's stipulations on the party's democratic centralism and discipline in order to further normalize inner-party life.

PLA LEADING CADRES STUDY CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW0321[illegible] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Various PLA units have regarded it as a matter of utmost importance to organize the cadres of regimental units and above to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and thoroughly comprehend the guidelines in its documents.

Following the 12th CPC National Congress, all PLA units have promptly organized leading cadres of regimental units and above to study the documents of the congress in various ways. The leading cadres are urged to thoroughly comprehend the guidelines of the documents and use them to unify their thinking and deeds.

At a meeting attended by cadres of regimental units and above, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, stressed that leading cadres must set an example in studying, propagating and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, pointed out that it is necessary to link the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress with the air force's actual situation, examine the progress achieved by the air force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and strive to achieve still greater progress. He said the most important task at present for the leading cadres is to do a good job in studying and propagating the documents of the party congress.

Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, has joined cadres of regimental units and above to study and discuss the congress documents. He urged everyone to thoroughly comprehend the guidelines of the documents and do a good job in leading the troops in study.

Leading comrades of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units have spent 10 days studying the documents of the party congress on five topics: 1) the historical significance of the 12th CPC National Congress and the party's general task during the new historical period; 2) the strategic goal and policies for socialist economic development in our country; 3) the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core; 4) strengnthening the building of the party and upholding and improving the party's leadership; and 5) strengthening the building of a modernized and regular revolutionary army.

Since 20 September the Nanjing PLA units have held an enlarged party committee for leading cadres, including cadres of divisional units and above, to study the documents of the party congress. Enlarged meetings have also been held by party committees of various corps to organize cadres at and above regimental units to study the documents of the party congress.

While organizing the leading cadres at and above regimental units to study the congress documents, the party committee of the East China Sea Fleet has helped the leading cadres clearly understand three issues: the historic change and tasks, the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core, and the building of the party.

To be prepared for propagating the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, various corps-level units under the Wuhan PLA units have sponsored training classes to train propagators of documents of the 12th party congress. The leading organizations of many units have also held report meetings to examine the situation of study among cadres at and above the regimental units and to study solutions to problems arising in the course of the study.

PLA CIRCULAR ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW031734 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department issued the "Circular on Publicizing and Organizing Well the Activities on Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" to the political departments under all major units of the whole army on 29 September. The circular urges all units to do a particularly good job in the month of October in organizing activities to study and publicize building of a highly advanced socialist spiritual civilization on the basis of the unified arrangements on studying and publicizing the 12th CPC National Congress documents and to promote these activities in a more extensive and intensive way.

The circular says: On the basis of the guidelines of the meeting called by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and in the course of organizing well the activities for studying and publicizing promotion of socialist spiritual civilization, the whole army should convey the relevant exposition embodied in the 12th party congress documents to all cadres, fighters, workers, staff members and their families in order to make the exposition known to everyone and every household. In accordance with the ideological situation of their units, all units should launch activities in various forms; conscientiously publicize the great significance of promoting socialist spiritual civilization; energetically publicize and commend advanced units and individuals of their units in building socialist spiritual civilization; and promote in a more extensive and intensive way the activities of "becoming advanced units and advanced individuals" [shuang xian 7175 0341] that have "ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength," that emphasize "soldier's bearing and appearance, courtesy and discipline," and that "fear neither hardship nor death."

The circular urges all units to conscientiously check on the work for promoting the activities of "becoming advanced units or advanced individuals." It is necessary to begin with the unit's actual situation, constantly summarize and exchange experiences, look for weak links, make new demands as well as intensively put forth concrete measures for promoting the activities to "become advanced units or advanced individuals."

The circular says: Around National Day, all units must extensively launch activities to improve environmental sanitation to get rid of the "dirtiness," improve public order to put an end to "disorder," and improve service which is "poor" at present based on the experiences in promoting the activities of the "civility and courtesy month" campaign launched in March. Sanitation around the barracks should be further improved and the barracks' surroundings should be further beautified. It is also necessary to make efforts to assist the local people in doing a good job in promoting environmental sanitation and to work with them to build "civilized villages" and "civilized streets." Comrades of the whole army, Communist Party members in particular, should play their exemplary and leading roles in building socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular urges party committees and political organs at all levels under the whole army to strengthen their leadership. Leading cadres at all levels should set good examples. All effective and feasible measures must be taken so that these activities can be carried out in a down-to-earth manner and with fruitful results.

HU YAOBANG VISITS GOAT MILK PRODUCT MILL IN JULY

OW030926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Harbin, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants are raising twice as many as milk goats today compared with three years ago.

This was revealed at a recent conference on research on improving goat breeds and milk product processing held in Hailun County, Heilongjiang Province.

Figures released show that China has now 157 goat breeding centers in eleven provinces and autonomous regions. By the end of June this year, the number of milk goats came to 2.57 million as against only 1.2 million in 1978. A total of 158,000 tons of fresh goat milk was sold in the first half of this year.

Shaanxi Province, a leading milk goat raising area, has about 750,000 goats. Three years ago, the province had only about 400,000.

The rapid increase is attributable to the policy that encourages individual rural households to breed goats.

Earlier in July, Hu Yaobang, Communist Party general secretary, inspected a goat milk product mill in Inner Mongolia and encouraged every place where conditions permit to raise goats and set up small milk product mills. This, he said, would increase peasant income and provide jobs for young people.

The meeting cited the example of a household of three in Shaanxi Province which raised 12 goats and produced 4.8 tons of fresh milk last year. This family got 480 yuan per person from raising goats. Delegates to the meeting considered goat raising an effective way to improve income.

WANG FENG MEETS TAIWANESE SPORTS DELEGATION

OW092056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Representing Liao Chengzhi, vice-president of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, Wang Feng met in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with a sports delegation composed of Taiwan compatriots presiding in the United States and Canada.

Wang Feng extended a warm welcome to the delegation on the mainland visit, and said he hoped more compatriots from Taiwan Province would come.

Present at the meeting were Lu Jindong, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, and Lin Liyun, chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.

The 21-member delegation will leave here tomorrow for south China.

BEIJING DENIES MAINLAND-TAIWAN ECONOMIC CLASH

OW250224 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Commentary by Station Commentator (Zhong Ming) "Do Not Worry Too Much"]

[Text] The economy of the motherland is steadily developing. Industrial production in the first half of 1982 already reached 51 percent of the annual plan. This represents an increase of 10.1 percent over the same period of 1981. Statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau show that the salient aspects of industrial development in the first half of this year are as follows:

1. A general increase in the production of industrial goods;

2. The 29 provinces and all municipalities and autonomous regions have reported increases in industry production; and

3. Growth is reported both for light and heavy industries.

We are sure that the overwhelming majority of the compatriots in Taiwan are glad to hear this good news. However, some people do worry excessively about economic growth in the motherland. They fear that the markets for Taiwan exports will be captured by products from the mainland. We can understand that international market play a very important role in Taiwan's insular economy. But we must also stress that the government and people of the motherland hope for sustained economic prosperity for Taiwan. This was expounded in the message to our Taiwan compatriots by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued 3 years ago. Concerning markets and trade, the responsible person in the Foreign Trade Department has long stated that the people on the mainland and the compatriots in Taiwan belong to the same family and both sides need to trade. We can talk it over if any problems should arise.

For sometime now, Taiwan's economy has been suffering from a recession. This has been a course of concern for the Taiwan authorities and the people. Despite the formulation of various measures -- such as the plan for easing the difficulties of industry and commerce, the nine specific measures for promoting incentives in investment and bringing about economic recovery and the plan for improving the environment for investment and promoting investment -- little success has been scored so far. Some Taiwan papers point out that Taiwan's economy is likely to decline further. Temporary difficulties can lead to chronic pains which will eventually shake the foundation of Taiwan's economy.

We are very sympathetic about Taiwan's economic difficulties and unwilling to see a further decline in its economy. We hope to see an early economic recovery for Taiwan. How can an early recovery be effected? Should they worry about competition from the motherland in the wake of its economic growth? Or should we look at the matter from another angle? Knowledgeable persons in Taiwan must seriously ponder this major question.

For more than a year now, the Taiwan authorities have presented many measures in an attempt to solve the problems of material supply and marketing its finished goods. But little success has been achieved. Why? The fundamental reason is that Taiwan's economy relies heavily on the world economy. When the international market sneezes, Taiwan catches cold. This is a fatal weakness in Taiwan's economy.

How should Taiwan extricate itself from this predicament? Should it rely on foreign governments and foreign businessmen? Or should it develop trade with the motherland so we can supplement each other's needs? Unbiased people should be able to see clearly that steady growth in the motherland's economy heralds a bright future for Taiwan's economic development. Excessive worry over the motherland's economic growth is absolutely unfounded and unnecessary.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TAIWAN'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

HK290589 Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Wei Daye (7614 1129 2814): "The Short- and Long-Term Worries of Taiwan's 'Economic Minister'"]

[Text] Editor's note: Chao Yao-tung, the Taiwan authorities' "economic minister," has been on the job for just over 9 months. But the newspapers and journals in Taiwan have already written many reports and sketches about his statements, actions and dejection, thus obliquely reflecting the present predicament of Taiwan's economy. What this article refers to is only a part of them. End of note.

Recently, such newspapers and journals as LIEN HO PAO and TIEN-HSIA in Taiwan have discussed at length Chao Yao-tung's "bitter experience" and his "short- and long-term worries." They say that since taking office as Taiwan's "economic minister" last December, in just over 9 months he has already changed more than 10 vice ministers, bureau directors and deputy bureau directors of the "Economic Ministry" and engaged 12 consultants as his "economic brain trust" with the single-minded intention of altering the "low and confused state" of Taiwan's economy. However, the present condition is precisely as he has discribed: "more than enough effort, but not the slightest achievement."

"Short-Term Worries"

What are Chao Yao-tung's "short-term worries?" According to reports, they are as follows:

1. "Low, confused and sluggish economy." The planned target for economic growth this year was originally set at 7.5 percent. Later, it was lowered to 4 percent. However, the actual growth rate in the first half of this year reached only 3.5 percent, a drop of 1.9 percent compared with the 5.4 percent in the corresponding period last year. In foreign trade, exports from January to August this year have dropped by 2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and imports have dropped by 13 percent. In industry, this year's production target has fallen by 1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, with the drop in heavy industry at 2 percent.

Even more serious is the fact that the present "prospect of prosperity is still low and confused" and "there is no bright sign whatsoever of a turn for the better." One of Chao Yao-tung's assistants recently pointed once again to the industrial and commercial circles: "Do not count on" the authorities to have any "miraculous" remedy regarding the current economic situation. He said: "To make a breakthrough in the current economic difficulties overnight is in fact impossible."

2. "State-run undertakings lack efficiency." So-called "state-run undertakings" mainly refer to the state-run enterprises and units directly controlled by Taiwan's "Economic Ministry." According to preliminary statistics for the second half of last year, of the 15 "state-run undertakings" directly under the "Economic Ministry,": incurred deficits and total losses amounting to 4.16 billion in Taiwan currency (equivalent to $112 million) or an increase of 258 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Although the other seven undertakings made money, the amount was much less than the in the corresponding period last year. Among the 28 major products of these "state-run undertakings," some 20 had production cutbacks. All these were "rarely seen in Taiwan for more than 20 years." The "Taiwan Gold Company" is now "facing a serious financial crisis" because of losses and had to ask the authorities for nearly 10 billion in Taiwan currency (equivalent to $270 million) in an emergency loan to cover short-term debts about to fall due. The Taiwan Electric Company, the largest state-run undertaking in Taiwan, is now heavily in debt. It has run up a foreign debt of $3.4 billion -- or about 53 percent of the total foreign debt incurred by Taiwan -- and it must repay several hundred million dollars in principle and interest each year.

3. "Industrial and commerical circles lack confidence." Given the situation of "sluggishness" and poor prospects for prosperity in Taiwan's economic development the industrial and commercial circles have lost all hope of achieving the target for economic growth originally set for this year and hold that "it is unattainable." Although Chao Yao-tung has repeatedly stated that he will do everything within his power to remedy the present difficult situation and has advised people in industrial and commercial circles "not to be too pessimistic," as the policy adopted is that of "helping the needy but not the poor," the industrial and commercial circles are still not hopeful and many have remained "irresolute and watching from the sidelines." From January to July this year, the number of people setting up plants and the amount of capital registered have fallen by 6.8 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. Compared with last July, the number of new plants set up this July has fallen by 46.9 percent and the amount of capital invested has dropped by 46.6 percent.

4. "Outflow of capital." The outflow of funds from Taiwan is rather serious and takes many forms. Some people have openly transferred large sums abroad in the name of "export rebate" and also kept the "agent's commission" and "purchasing commission" received abroad. According to the estimates of former "Finance Minister" Chang Chi-cheng, the flow of funds abroad from Taiwan under such pretexts amounts to nearly $1 billion annually. Some have collaborated with foreign businessmen to deposit the surplus foreign exchange from the settlements of export and import commodity accounts in foreign banks or with their foreign representatives. According to statistics, the flow of funds by such means reached nearly $500 million last year.

Some have used the excuse of investing in plants overseas or developing foreign trade to transfer large amounts of funds abroad. According to official announcements, the movement of funds in this category at the end of last year was $110 million. But in fact, the investment of $210 million by the Taiwan Plastic Company (the largest group enterprise in Taiwan at present) alone has far exceeded the figures announced by official quarters. Some have used other illegal means to smuggle money out of the country and some have even run away with funds to resettle abroad. According to incomplete statistics from the units concerned, so far the flow of such funds from senior officals and rich businessmen in Taiwan alone can conservatively be estimated at about $1.05 billion.

"Long-Term Worries"

1. "The worry of whether or not tactical industries can take root and develop in 5 years." The tactical industries set up in Taiwan consist primarily of machine-building, transportation and electrical machinery. They are the key to whether or not Taiwan's economy can extricate itself from this difficult situation in a few years. However, judging from certain products turned out by the tactical industries, there are numerous problems and it is very difficult for them to grow. For example, the output and sales volume of electronic products have fallen by 4.1 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, in the first half of this year compaed with the corresponding period last year.

According to estimates, in the next 5 years the electronic industry will be in a situation of "great difficulty in making improvements." Exports in products of the transportation industry have also dropped by 11.5 percent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. Those for the machine-building industry dropped by 3.3 percent and electrical machinery and equipment dropped by 2.9 percent. The Taiwan press held that Taiwan's tactical industries will henceforth "be conditioned by the market, technology and capital formation." The "reliability of carrying out" the present plan for 145 tactical products "is not high" and whether or not it can be carried out is "still uncertain."

2. "The worry of competition from the developing countries (areas) and the developed countries." The Taiwan authorities have been paying very close attention to developments in neighboring countries as well as in other areas. They are worrying about their increasingly unfavorable competitive position. Last year, the annual growth rates of 10.4 percent, 8 percent and 9.9 percent respectively for South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore were all higher than Taiwan's 5.5 percent (note: The Taiwan authorities have recently revised it to 5.04 percent.) This year, according to the forecasts of an economic analysis firm in the United States, the annual economic growth rates in South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore will be 5.5 percent, 8 percent and 8.5 percent respectively. Taiwan's growth rate will be lower than the lowest of these figures.

Some newspapers in Taiwan have estimated that Taiwan's economic growth this year will at most be about 4 percent. Some economists and experts have pointed out that on the "track" of international competition, Taiwan is already confronted with the situation of "being threatened from three directions." The first direction is from such high-salaried industrially advanced countries as the United States, Japan and West Germany. They are making extensive use of "robots" and "automatic equipment" to lower production costs and increase the competitiveness of their products. The second direction is from neighboring South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. They are also actively "responding to the call for automation," gradually "shifting from labor-intensive industries to technology-intensive and capital-intensive industries" and concentrating their efforts on raising the technical level of the workers. The third direction is from such countries as the Philippines, Indonesia and India. They have taken advantage of their great abundance of cheap labor to compete with Taiwan for existing markets.

The Taiwan authorities are particularly worried that the economic development in the motherland may constitute a "challenge" to them. They feel uneasy about the setting up of "special economic zones" along the mainland coast and by the steadily improving quality of some of their export goods. Some Taiwan newspapers and journals have repeatedly cried out in distress and say that they are a "potential menace."

"Hope" Gradually Turning into "Despair"

The economy of Taiwan has been in a state of "stagflation" for more than 3 years. When Chao Yao-tung "received his appointment" at a difficult time, the authorities -- and especially the industrial and commerical circles -- all placed "great hopes" on him and expected that he would "come up with great plans," "create a new situation" and develop a "Chao Yao-tung whirlwind." Now the economy has deteriorated and the crisis has worsened. The former "hope" is gradually turning into despair. The newspapers in Taiwan are beginning to ask the people not to "place overly high expectations" in or "make excessive demands" on Chao.

CHINESE WORLDWIDE FAVOR PRC'S TAIWAN PROPOSAL

OW020243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying put forward a nine-point policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification. This proposal was issued a year ago on the eve of last year's national day. It has had profound impact on Taiwan as well as in the mainland and overseas. Its impact is growing each day.

The people of Taiwan, in spite of the fact that they still remain insulated from the voices of the motherland, have nonetheless become aware of the contents of the "nine-point policy" and are spreading the news. The vehement demand voiced by Taiwan compatriots of all strata for peace talks, reunification and reunion with their dear ones has reached a powerful crescendo that is pounding at the dike of "no contacts, no talks, no compromise" erected by the Taiwan authorities.

In the past year, one could see evidence of praise and support for the nine-point policy everywhere, whether in the statements made by those Taiwan compatriots who have traveled to the mainland or overseas, in the countless family letters sent from Taiwan or in reports carried in Taiwan newspapers and other publications as well as by some run by Chinese overseas. Many Taiwan compatriots hold that the nine-point policy is generous and specific. They feel that it has taken Taiwan's interests in various areas into consideration and that the Communist Party is sincere in seeking a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. Some have put it this way: "We are reassured after hearing the nine-point policy announced by the Communist Party of China."

Old people of mainland origin now living in all corners of Taiwan frequently hold get-togethers with their hometown folk. During these gatherings everyone keeps reminding everyone else that it is important to take good care of themselves in order to be able to live to see their dear ones in their hometowns. Their descendants and those Taiwan compatriots who have never been to the mainland are all very eager to learn about the true situation on the mainland. The number of people who tune in to mainland broadcasts is getting larger and larger. This year, documentaries and television films produced overseas about the beautiful scenery and life on the mailand have been shown in Taiwan. This has aroused great interest among our Taiwan compatriots. When many people sent in requests for a repeat showing of such films as "The Great Wall" after viewing them for the first time, the Taiwan authorities responded by ordering an immediate ban on these films.

The past year has also seen an obvious growth in national feelings among the people of the younger generation in Taiwan. They are proud of the glittering history and culture of the motherland and the international position it has attained today. They also find a sense of pride when they hear about China's achievements in science and technology and about the top places won by China's women's volleyball team and other sportsmen and women in international competition. In a classroom paper entitled "Water," a middle school student wrote with a full heart: "My family is in Tanshui, Taibei. You can find water in my hometown. You can find it also in my school.... There is a mountain called White and a river named Black and many more famous mountains and rivers on the mainland. There is only a narrow strip of water between Taiwan and the Mainland. People on both sides are all descendants of Emperor Huang Ti and the blood in our veins is thicker than water."

People in Taiwanese intellectual circles have been particularly active following the publication of the nine-point policy. Defying all sorts of taboos and prohibitions, they have employed various means to study the question of how to bring about the reunification of the motherland and have made various concrete proposals. Last November, a Taiwan magazine sponsored a contest for articles on the subject "How To Reunify China?" "Unprecedently warm responses" greeted the contest from people both in Taiwan and abroad.

By the time the magazine's editorial department announced the results of the contest in May this year, it had received more than 400 articles. According to the magazine, the intuitive feeling one gets from reading these articles is that "they are alive with national feeling." Among the 20 articles which won prizes in the contest, "none is opposed to holding peace talks or having contacts."

Many Taiwan compatriots residing abroad have been talking about this matter in high spirits. Yu Aihua, a former Kuomintang general now residing in New York, said in a recent article published in the PEIMEI NEWS: "We overseas Chinese all are Chinese. We have relatives living on Taiwan or the mainland. Considering our vital interests, we all earnestly want the peaceful reunification of our motherland. In order not to suffer from racial discrimination any longer and to hold our heads high in foreign countries, we also earnestly want the realization of peaceful reunification at an early date and want to have a truly united, independent, stable and prosperous motherland." "It is time for us overseas Chinese to speak out," he added in the article.

In an article carried in the FAR EAST TIMES published in the United States, noted Taiwanese woman writer Chen Ruoxi favored "the establishment of postal, transport and trade relations" and exchanges of various kinds between the mainland and Taiwan as proposed in the nine-point policy. She said that "the reunion of relatives brooks no delay."

Patriotic Chinese nationals residing in New York, the United States, recently set up an "Association for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China," whose purpose is to "promote mutual exchanges and understanding between people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and to promote peace talks and the comprehensive reunification of China."

Taiwan has encountered great economic difficulties as a result of the continuing economic slump in the Western world. Thus, industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan urgently need to do business with the mainland. A businessman said: Establishing transport and trade relations between Taiwan and the mainland "is conducive to economic development on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and to that of Taiwan in particular." According to foreign press reports, "businessmen in Taiwan are ingeniously pressing the Taiwan authorities into making concessions toward establishing trade relations with the mainland."

With the development of the situation over the past 2 years, there has been a noticeable change in the understanding of non-Kuomintang personages of the future of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. A well-known non-Kuomintang personage said in a statement: "Taiwan belongs to the Chinese nation" and its way out cannot be separated from the mainland, "the mother's body." Another well-known non-Kuomintang personage said in an article: "We think that to hold peace talks between the CPC and the Kuomintang on a reciprocal basis is the only way to resolve the contradictions now existing between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits."

Not all members of the upper strata in the Kuomintang cling to the stand of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." Some of them are "members of the Legislative Yuan," "national policy advisers" or responsible persons of propaganda departments. They have openly indicated that "holding peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, after all, may be one way of reunifying the country" and "there is no harm in giving it a try." Or they have held that "Now is a critical moment at which a breakthrough can and must be made on the question of reunification" and that we should be prepared to "solve the China question in the 1980's."

An article published in the July 1982 issue of the semimonthly STATE AFFAIRS REVIEW [GUI SHI PING LUN 0948 0057 6097 6158] run by a Kuomintang personage points out: "It is not proper to refuse to hold peace talks time and again. This is not beneficial but harmful to the country and the people." The article holds: "Turning pale at the mention of peace talks" "is apparently a revelation of the idea of being unable to negotiate with the Chinese Communists and admitting defeat." "If we do not change our course, it may lead to a dangerous consequence -- the destruction of good and bad alike -- on this tiny island."

TAIWAN FISHING VESSEL RESCUED BY PRC TUGBOAT

OW192026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The fishing vessel Shangxing from Gaoxiong, Taiwan, recently had an accident in the waters off eastern Guangdong. It was out of danger after a joint rescue effort made by people in the motherland.

In mid-September, this fishing vessel from Taiwan was operating in waters 40 nautical miles east of Shantou in eastern Guangdong. Hit by Typhoon No. 17, the vessel went out of control when its main engine broke down. After drifting on the sea for 5 days, the crew of the vessel hoisted a signal flag for help when the vessel was in imminent danger.

On the morning of 15 September, the vessel was sighted by the seagoing freighter Danjiang from Shanghai, which was then sailing nearby. The freighter sailed near the fishing vessel, stayed there to protect it and sent out an SOS for it.

After receiving the SOS message, our Ministry of Communications and the Guangzhou Maritime Distress, Rescue and Salvage Bureau immediately dispatched the tugboat Suigiu 206 to rescue the fishing vessel. The tugboat rushed to the scene at 1800 on the same day and towed it to a haven. Then it was towed to Shantou harbor on 16 September and all five of the crew and the fish they had caught were safe.

The department concerned in Shantou Municipality warmly greeted and received the Taiwan fishermen who had just escaped danger, helped them repair their vessel and supplied them with food and fuel.

TAIWAN TEAM ASKED TO LEAVE BRIDGE COMPETITION

OW031650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The players of the Chinese Taibei bridge team were requested to leave the competition hall of the Sixth World Bridge Championships yesterday when they appeared in jackets emblazoned with the English letters "ROC" (abbreviation of the so-called "Republic of China" -- editor).

The championships opened in Biarritz, south France, yesterday with more than 1,200 players from about 60 countries and regions competing for the four titles at stake.

The players of the Taibei team participated in the current championships in the name of "The Chinese Taibei Bridge Team" but they used the name "ROC". The Chinese bridge team instantly made representations with the authorities in charge of the organization of the championships. J. Ortiz Patino, Costa Rican president of the World Bridge Federation, through his intervention and as demanded by a majority of participating teams, the players of the Taibei team had to leave the hall. As a result, the opening ceremony was held up for about two hours. The ceremony resumed only after the Chiense bridge team entered the hall in the company of Patino.

Patino pointed out that the Taibei team would not be allowed to participate in the future championships should it continue to behave the same way.

Competitions at the 16-day championships cover the men's, women's, the mixed and team events.

China sends its players to the championships for the first time.

BEIJING RADIO RESCHEDULES PROGRAM TO TAIWAN

OW280959 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0015 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Fellow countrymen, starting 1 October there will be some changes in our broadcasting schedule. To make it convenient for you to listen to the "Our Motherland" program, please allow me to announce the new schedule of this program as of 1 October: The "Our Motherland" and "Sports World" programs will be broadcast alternately eight times each day at 1745, 1845, 2015, 2245, 0445, 1045, 1345 and 1515 GMT.

OFFICIAL URGES STRONGER TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS

OW010843 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, Sept. 29 (CNA) — The United States must look beyond the arrangement set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act, and explore the opportunities of strengthening relations with the Republic of China, said Dr James Soong, director-general of the ROC Government Information Office.

In an article appearing in the latest edition of INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW, Dr Soong pointed to the important role of the Republic of China in an emerging Asian-Pacific community and suggested changes in U.S.-ROC relationship beyond the Taiwan Relations Act.

He said that since the emerging Asian-Pacific community could have great significance for U.S. strategic, political economic interests in that part of the world, the United States must consider the positive role of the ROC in east Asia and the Western Pacific in assessing the U.S.-ROC relationship.

Dr Soong raised four questions which he said need to be examined by the United States. They are:

— What will be the role of the ROC in the emerging U.S.-Asian-Pacific community to serve the best interests of both the ROC and the United States?

— What policy will the United States adopt in the light of the emergence of a U.S.-Asian-Pacific partnership and what will be the place of the ROC?

— What should be the policy of the United States to strengthen the international status of the ROC and provide for the increased role of the ROC in the emerging U.S.-Asian-Pacific partnership?

— Does the Taiwan Relations Act provide enough options to cope with regional changes in the next decade?

Dr Soong said that to raise these questions is to recognize the challenges as well as the opportunities in working toward a more viable U.S.-ROC partnership in the changing environment of the Asian-Pacific region.

He said, "Thorough implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act in letter and spirit would unquestionably lay the foundation for future readjustments and policy options required by the circumstances."

But he added that the Taiwan Relations Act should not be considered an end-product of U.S. policy. "It will require creativity, courage and imagination to place the U.S.-ROC partnership in a much larger perspective," he said.

"In this regard, it is important that the United States should not let others dictate its relationship with the ROC nor exercise a veto over American policy," stressed Dr Soong.

The government spokesman of the Republic of China acknowledged that what the Republic of China does will have a great bearing on its relations with the United States and other countries as well. He therefore declared that "we intend to continue to demonstrate that it is in America's national interest to maintain close relations with us."

"We are a strong and viable society, rapidly becoming a very significant economic partner of other free nations. The United States should not remain closely associated with us out of past sentimental ties. Rather we are now and will continue in the future to contribute significantly to the kind of world which the United States hopes will finally emerge in east Asia," said Dr Soong. He said that there may be some tactical advantages for the United States to develop its relations with the Peiping regime. But he pointed out that these alleged advantages are ephemeral and cannot alter the fundamental reality that the communist and Free World nations are pursing antithetical goals. "In contrast, our relations with America rest on the firmer ground of a shared vision of the future," he said.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE CHAIRMAN DEAN ARRIVES

OW231625 Taipei CNA in English 1452 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep 23 (CNA) -- David Dean, chairman and managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan, arrived in Taipei Thursday for a 10-day visit.

Upon arrival, he told the press that the United States will continue to strengthen its relations with the Republic of China, and also assist in safeguarding the security of the people of Taiwan.

He expressed optimism about the prospect of Sino-U.S. ties, saying that the two nations share common ideals and continue to maintain close substantive cooperation.

During his stay here, he will hold talks with the related government officials on ways to promote friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Republic of China.

At the airport he was warmly greeted by Raymond S. H. Hoo, chairman of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, and James Lilley, head of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

MEETINGS HEAR PROPOSALS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

OW221435 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Sep 82 pp 33-34

[Pan Li-fu: "Impressions on Two Discussion Meetings of Non-KMT Personages on Kaohsiung"]

[Excerpts] On 5 September (Sunday), two rather interesting discussion meetings of non-KMT personages were held in Kaohsiung City. One was a meeting for Su Chiu-chen, member of the Legislative Yuan, to report on the debates on state affairs and to solicit public views. The other meeting was for non-KMT parliamentarians and city councillors of Kaohsiung City to report on political discourses at the invitation of Kaohsiung City Councillors Su Yu-chu, Hsu Kun-lung and Kao Hsin-hsiung.

Hsieh Chieh-ming of the journal MING JEN TSA CHIH was the first to take the podium. He praised Legislator Su's work at the Legislative Yuan and affirmed his role and value in political discourses.

Then Yu Ching took the podium amid warm applause and cheers.

Yu Ching began: "One cannot go against the popular will. Without the people, there is no need for a state. Without the state, government is but a corporation."

Then Yu Ching went on to talk about his intention to organize a political party. He said: "The people are the masters of the state. Dr Sun Yat-sen once said: The state is an automobile, the government is the driver and the people are the passengers. But, now the state is an automobile, the government is the KMT, so are the passengers, while the people are the gravel on the road."

"Democratic politics are politics of the popular will. The popular will becomes public opinion, which influences policy. It is autocracy to decide on a policy by imposing the will of a political party. All policies and laws must be founded on popular will."

"Now there is only one road we can take and that is party politics. We should not go on haggling with the KMT. Let them decide whether to reelect parliamentarians. We will organize a political party which truly represents the popular will."

"Politics will truly improve only when there are political parties competing."

In his speech at the Kaohsiung City Councillors meeting, Yu Ching projected the program for a non-KMT political party and the non-KMT policies on internal and external affairs.

1. Taiwan's future should be determined by the people in Taiwan.

2. The U.S.-based Taiwanese want to return to their home country to offer their services. After 2 years, those who study in the United States are required by the law to come back and serve their country. If the KMT does not make arrangements for that, the non-KMT people will take care of it.

3. We want to look into the question of having diplomatic relations not implying diplomatic recognition. If the KMT cannot do that, the non-KMT people will handle it.

4. We should protest to the United Nations if the Chinese communists invade Taiwan by force or blockade it.

5. We should be concerned about human rights at home in order to win the respect of all countries in the world and facilitate our return to the international community.

6. In the past 30 years, the KMT has been unwilling to practice democratic politics, prohibited the formation of new political parties and shunned party politics. In this connection, all of us should be bold in airing our views and forming a consensus. The non-KMT personages backed by our people will do and say things which the KMT is afraid to do or say.

7. The mayor and provincial governor should be elected by the people.

8. At least half, if not all, parliamentarians should be reelected.

9. It seems the Chinese communists do not have the ability to invade Taiwan but we must nonetheless have a defense capability. We hope the United States will continue to supply us with defensive weapons.

PA SHIH NIEN TAI ASSESSES BUY-AMERICAN MISSIONS

OW240931 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Sep 82 p 59

[Article by Su Chen: "Substantial Diplomacy? A Fool's Diplomacy? -- A Review of Past Buy-American Trips"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: At a time of diplomatic setbacks, "moral diplomacy" gets us nowhere. Although "substantial diplomacy" may not be able to turn back the tide, it can at least stabilize the situation. To put it bluntly, "substantial diplomacy" means "diplomacy based on profit," that is to say, a diplomacy that enables the other party to make profit from it and to feel that "it would be wasteful to ignore such profit."

However, if "substantial diplomacy" degenerates into "a fool's diplomacy" and if we have no understanding of bargaining on the international market and of the principle of supplementing each other's needs, we will not be able to score any diplomatic successes. On the contrary, we will be only spending money without a purpose, which in turn will hurt our domestic economy. To tell the truth, no one respects a fool who squanders money without restraint. [end editor's note]

The seventh buy-American trade mission led by Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Chang Hsun-shun left Taipei with much fanfare on 29 August. The mission will spend 45 days visiting 16 states and Washington D.C. and will buy over $500 million-worth of agricultural products, industrial raw materials and foods.

Diplomacy Based on Profit

At the press conference held by the Government Information Office on the eve of the buying mission's departure, James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, solemnly announced: "To strengthen substantial economic and trade relations with the United States and to show our sincerity in balancing Sino-American trade, the Republic of China has decided to send its seventh buying mission to the United States."

As for the "purpose" of the buy-American missions, the official authorities have consistently "asserted" that it is to "close the gap in Sino-American trade." Only Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung has been more "outspoken." In his speech on the economic portion of the general budget of the central government for fiscal 1983 in the Legislative Yuan on 28 April, Chao said: "Procurement of materials from abroad is partly for balancing trade and partly for developing substantial diplomacy. We must, therefore, not abolish the buying missions despite all the troubles."

Why Should We Pay So High a Price

The most salient defects of the previous six buy-American missions are as follows:

First, we paid too high a price for buying the commodities. According to statistics, the fourth and sixth buying missions paid prices that were higher than the domestic procurement prices for the corresponding period. Compared with concurrent international market prices, we suffered a loss of over U.S. $40 million in buying 740,000 metric tons of corn and 349,500 metric tons of soybeans during the fourth buying mission.

Consequences of Procurement of a "Policy Nature"

Second, very often the commodities we buy do not meet domestic needs and the import of such commodities often harms domestic suppliers of similar commodities. With the massive import of cereals over the past few years, the pressure of oversupply of domestic agricultural products persists. In contrast with industrial products, prices of agricultural products continue to slide and farming is no longer profitable. Granted there has been a long-term trend of decline in the production of grain and nonstaple crops and the utilization of arable land; it is an indisputable fact that the import of large quantities of cereals has only served to worsen the situation.

Moreover, to win the support of "friendly" congressmen and senators in various American states, we have been buying consumer goods regardless of cost. Such consumer goods are often not urgently needed. Take for example the import of beer during the past 2 years. Because of a lack of markets for the imported beer, the monopoly bureau has had to resort to compulsory selling of imported beer among retailers.

Third, the large number of members on the buying missions has added to the cost of procurement. The first buying mission had 26 members, the second 35, the third 54, the fourth 52, the fifth 53, the sixth 50 and the seventh 50.

Why should we send such large missions? Each time a buying mission has to stay in the United States for 1 and 1/2 to 2 months, spending over NT$5 million. True, the expenses are not all covered by public expenditure from the government treasury, as donations from associations and federations concerned cover part of the cost of procurement. But in view of the large number of members on the missions, we cannot but suspect that there must be people without fixed duties on the missions who go to the United States only for the purpose of taking a tour.

Exploitation Under the Slogan of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters"

Under the slogan of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters," the large quantities of cereals imported from abroad are generally assigned for shipping by national freighters which often charge higher shipping rates. Consequently, this adds to the burden of the purchasing units concerned.

Basically, the policy of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters" is correct. However, the implementation of the policy must be properly guided. If the shipping of national commodities is allowed to be monopolized by a few domestic shipping companies, they will indiscriminately charge higher freight and cause losses to the consigners. In this way, we can never expect the domestic shipping companies to grow, despite government patronage.

A True Man Must Be Able To Bear Insults and Endure Setbacks

In view of their diplomatic setbacks, the authorities have had to resort to people-to-people economic activities to promote so-called "substantial relations." Even after the issuance of "Joint Communique No 2" by the United States and the Chinese Communists, the authorities still had to bear insults and endure setbacks. But they continued to send buying missions to the United States to win over "friendly personages" in the various American states, the Congress and the Senate in the hope that they would say some words of praise for the Republic of China. To tell the truth, we should fully understand the painstaking efforts of the authorities. What we like to see is that the authorities, while following the policy of "making sacrifices," will take into consideration the price paid, reduce the "overall cost" to the minimum and insure that the interests of the people are not impaired.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION -- Taipei, Oct 2 (CNA) -- Huang Chou-chi, head of visiting Malaysian trade mission, bade his welcome to manufacturers here to make investment in Malaysia. Attending a press conference held by the Chinese National Federation of Industries Saturday, Huang put out the welcome mat, stressing that Malaysia is willing to learn from the Republic of China in manufacturing, trade development and vocational training. He went on to say that he is deeply impressed by the prosperous economy, the advanced industrial technology and the ROC's expansion into foreign markets. And he said the employment and vocational training administration under the Interior Ministry is especially worthy of emulation for its training of technicians who go to work for private industry. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

JAMAICAN TRADE MISSION -- Taipei, Oct 3 (CNA) -- A Jamaican trade and investment mission, headed by Carlton Alexander, president of the National Investment Promotion Association, arrived here Sunday for a 5-day visit. Upon the arrival of the 10-member mission at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Alexander said that due to the achievements made by the Republic of China in internationl trade and economic development, both public and private sectors in Jamaica have long been interested in coming here to study the successful experiences of this country. He expressed his hope that the trip would enable the mission more chances to contact with government agencies and people in the import and export businesses in order to exchange experiences and to seek more opportunities to promote trade. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1407 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

PRESS ASSESSES RESULTS OF SUZUKI VISIT

HSIN WAN BAO Report

HK040145 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Japanese Prime Minister's Visit to China Was Successful and the Shadow Which Hung Over the Act of Tampering With History Has Been Basically Dispelled"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki ended his visit to China yesterday. His visit was regarded as successful and the shadow which hung over the textbook issue has been dispelled. This will be beneficial to the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

During his first talk with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Premier Suzuki took the initiative and raised the textbook issue. He reiterated: As in accordance with preface of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, Japan regrets its responsibility for inflicting heavy casualties on the Chinese people during the previous war. He twice conducted a self-examination. He also guaranteed that the Japanese side would attentively listen to the criticism of the Chinese side on the revision of textbooks and that the Japanese Government would take expeditious steps to correct the mistakes and solve the problem properly. In his later talks, Premier Suzuki also stressed that most Japanese citizens reject the restoration of militarism and yearn for permanent peace and that Japan will never become a military superpower and this national policy will never change. At a press conference, Suzuki further emphasized: The Japanese Government will take active and proper measures to solve the textbook problem and the Chinese Government has understood Japan's stand. The textbook problem has been brought to a temporary end.

Premier Zhao Ziyang highly appraised Premier Suzuki's determination to correct the mistakes of the textbook issue. He pointed out: Although China and Japan should adopt an attitude of looking forward while developing their relations, it does not mean that they can forget the historical lessons and that the act of a handful of people of tampering with history can be tolerated. He sincerely hoped that both China and Japan would further develop their friendly relations and that they would not impair such relations.

Judging from the reaction of public opinion in both countries, the textbook problem has been settled in a satisfactory way and people are optimistic about the solution of the problem. YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan published a commentary which said that after the settlement of the textbook issue, the two countries would embark on a course of a "new and friendly decade and this was a matter which made people happy."

Public figures in Beijing felt pleased over the settlement of the textbook issue. At the same time, they pointed out: There is a handful of people in Japan who intend to restore militarism. The Chinese and Japanese people should guard against this. They maintained that the importance of Sino-Japanese relations was described by Hu Yaobang when he met Suzuki: "Cooperation will benefit whereas hostility will harm both sides."

Hu Yaobang's views have evoked strong repercussions in Japan. TOKYO SHIMBUN of Japan maintained that what Hu Yaobang said is a truth and has given voice to the innermost feelings of the peoples of the two countries. It is obvious that most of the Chinese and Japanese peoples are looking forward to a greater development of Sino-Japanese relations after Premier Suzuki returns home.

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK301103 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Comment on Suzuki's Visit to China"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, following an invitation, paid a visit to China. After several days of meetings, discussions and signing treaties, the dark clouds which once shrouded Sino-Japanese relations were soon swept away.

Both sides have regained confidence in each other and are exploring new prospects for a solid development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Several months before Suzuki came to China, something unpleasant occurred between China and Japan. The Japanese Education Ministry's distorition of history by changing textbooks aroused the strong resentment of the Chinese people and government. Thus, the questions of how to respect the historical facts of Japanese aggression against China and how to maintain vigilance against the revival of militarism were raised. Both mainland China and Hong Kong were enveloped in an atmosphere of misgiving and resentment. Some people even asked: Is it suitable to invite Zenko Suzuki to visit China under such circumstances?

Suzuki came on schedule, and Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang held talks with him. Unusually, instead of beginning with international issues, these talks began with discussions on the distortion of history in Japanese textbooks. Obviously, there were differences between the two sides. If they were not made clear beforehand, it would be difficult for the talks to continue.

On the textbook issue, Suzuki was willing to listen to the opinions of the Chinese side and agreed to make revisions as soon as possible. He promised to handle the problem well. At the same time, he was deeply introspective and apologized for the historical facts concerning Japanese aggression against China involved in this issue.

With regard to the revival of Japanese militarism, Suzuki stressed that Japan would maintain high vigilance against militarism. He also held that the Japanese peace constitution only allows Japan to become an economically powerful country, but does not allow it to revive militarism.

These remarks and opinions of Suzuki are valuable, for he is, after all, head of the Japanese Government and the key policymaker. What Suzuki said dispelled the doubts of the Chinese Government and the textbook issue was thus brought to a temporary close. The mutual confidence between the two countries was restored and strengthened. This was an important achievement of Suzuki's visit.

The subject for discussion was then changed from bilateral relations to international issues. What attracted people most was Sino-Soviet relations. Suzuki also seemed to have some doubts: How would China respond to Brezhnev's "peaceful" appeal in Baku? Would there be reconciliation or continuation of present relations? Being faced with Soviet military threats and being concerned over the four northern islands, Japan naturally paid great attention to these questions. Zhao Ziyang said definitely that China will never play the "Soviet card." Deng Xiaoping told Suzuki that since the Soviet Union is continuing to practice hegemonism, Sino-Soviet relations cannot be swiftly improved. These opinions of the Chinese leaders are of great importance to linking the understandings of the two countries.

Of course, regaining confidence between China and Japan does not mean that all differences have been eliminated. Obviously, by holding that the textbook issue has been brought to a temporary close, China does not mean that this problem has been completely solved. China would like to judge people by their deeds, not by their words, and see that the textbooks really are revised. As to the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism, China affirmed this. However, this danger has not come from the government, but from "some people" within Japan. In its editorial entitled "Warmly Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Japan," RENMIN RIBAO clearly pointed out that it is necessary to "avoid following the same old historical road and to maintain vigilance against a small number of people who intend to revive militarism." This will be an important common task for both the Chinese and Japanese Governments and peoples. Only thus can the friendly relations between China and Japan be continued and steadily developed and can the two countries benefit from this development.

PAI HSING ON ARREST OF CHILDREN OF CPC MEMBERS

HK040409 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 33, 1 Oct 82 p 49

[Special report: "The Children of Zhao Ziyang, Peng Chong and Zhang Caiqian Arrested"]

[Text] For the sake of implementing the policy of hitting out at economic and other crimes, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun have recently made a joint decision to step by step and one by one arrest the children of senior cadres who commit crimes, so that none will escape.

In spite of the fact that these cadres involve great numbers of people and have met with great resistance, nevertheless, three notorious children of senior cadres have recently been arrested. They are the son of Zhao Ziyang, the son of Peng Chong and the son of former Chief of the General Staff Zhang Caiqian. In particular the sons (names not given) of Peng Chong and Zhang Caiqian have been running wild in Nanjing and Shanghai and have committed countless crimes. In the past, because Hui Yuyu was the governor of Jiangsu Province, out of consideration for his fellow officers and ties of comradeship with Peng and Zhang, he never took any action and as a result the offenders were allowed to remain at large. Recently, with the transfer of Hui Yuyu, this case has at last been initially dealt with. Both Zhao Ziyang and Zhang Caiqian have made a self-criticism at an internal meeting saying that they have not properly disciplined their children and have let the party down.

Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are making concerted efforts and creating conditions for rectifying the party's work style. They have seriously dealt with the problems cropping up among the children of senior cadres both at home and abroad. For example, Ulanhu's son, who had been sent to the United States for further studies, was accused of having promiscuous relations with the opposite sex and gambling in Atlantic City. Deng and Chen ordered his recall to China. When the document was circulated among the members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Ulanhu also had to express agreement by signing his name.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK020552 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "The British Prime Minister Should Carry Out the Sino-British Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Mutual Respect for Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

In order to better understand the negotiations between China and Britain on the Hong Kong issue, we should review the joint communique issued by both countries 10 years ago on establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. This communique was issued on 13 March 1972. However, viewed in hindsight the agreements contained in the communique are of far-reaching significance. The communique was not long, and was divided into three parts. The main points are summarized as follows:

1. Both parties unanimously realize the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefits. Diplomatic relations will be elevated from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.

2. The British Government recognizes Taiwan as a province of the PRC and promises to withdraw its official representative organizations from Taiwan on the same day.

3. The British Government recognizes the Government of the PRC as the sole legitimate government of China.

Historical Questions and Practical Questions

In order to understand the three agreements mentioned above, we must still take a retrospective view and have a look at Sino-British relations after the founding of New China.

When New China was founded in 1949, the British Government announced its recognition of New China in January 1950. However, from 1950 to 1954, only British charge d'affaires were sent to Beijing and China did not send diplomatic representations to Britain, nor did it agree to let Britain send higher-level representation to China.

There were two factors accounting for this. First, there were historical questions existing between China and Britain; second, there were practical questions as well.

The practical question was that although Britain had announced its recognition of New China, it followed the policies of the United States, which were hostile to China at that time, and even went as far as to devise the plan of "two Chinas."

After the ceasefire in the battles in Korea and Vietnam, Premier Zhou first met British Foreign Minister Eden in June 1954 during the Geneva peace conference. Then China agreed to send a charge d'affaires to Britain and a situation was achieved in which both parties sent charge d'affaires.

This situation lasted for 18 years and it was in 1972 that diplomatic relations were escalated from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.

Huang Hua Wrote to the Decolonization Commission

The obstacle to the realization of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level was the continuous existence of British official representation in Danshui, Taiwan. In fact, Britain was pursuing the policy of "two Chinas." Official British representation remained there until March 1973.

Now that the practical question of "two Chinas" has been solved, the historical questions remain unsolved. The next thing to do is to handle the historical questions.

Thus, it is worth noting that 5 days before China and Britain signed the agreement on exchanging ambassadors, which was on 8 March 1972, Huang Hua, the former Chinese representative to the United Nations, wrote to the president of the UN Decolonization Commission on the question of Hong Kong and Macao.

It was written in the letter that Hong Kong and Macao are the historical consequence of a series of unequal treaties imposed on China by imperialism. The solution to the question of Hong Kong and Macao lies entirely within the scope of Chinese sovereignty and they do not fall into the normal category of "colonies." This letter was circulated in the United Nations and was acknowledged by various sides, and no opposition was voiced.

The Five Principles Were Laid Down 10 Years Ago

The five principles for peaceful coexistence were the original Chinese criterion for dealing with foreign nations since the 1950's. When discussing foreign policies in his report to the 12th party congress, Chairman Hu Yaobang also started off with these five principles.

At a welcoming banquet for the British prime minister on the historical questions between China and Britain, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "So long as both parties are viewing and developing Sino-British relations with long-term strategic viewpoints and are handling our questions in accordance with the five principles for peaceful coexistence, we believe that such questions will not be difficult to solve."

Some people in Hong Kong said the five principles reiterated by Zhao Ziyang have nothing to do with the question of Hong Kong. In fact, Zhao Ziyang was only reiterating the Sino-British joint communique signed 10 years ago (in addition, Huang Hua's letter before the signing of the communique), and the question of Hong Kong is actually involved in Sino-British relations, and thus cannot be termed irrelvant.

The Words Mrs Thatcher Said in Hong Kong

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said in Hong Kong that Britain has its "moral obligation" toward Hong Kong and stressed that it will fulfill the "promises" contained in the three unequal treaties.

What she should fulfill is the promise of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity contained in the Sino-British joint communique signed in 1972 (the party in power then was also the Conservative Party.)

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK020822 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Attach Most Importance to the Righteous Cause of the Nation"]

[Text] The short visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher to Hong Kong has raised a hue and cry. She claimed that Britain would adhere to the three treaties in dealing with the question of Hong Kong and that Britain would be responsible for the 5 million people in Hong Kong.

There are also other cries inspired by the cry of Mrs Thatcher. They claim that the interest and foreign exchange income that Hong Kong brings to China cannot be neglected; China should not kill this goose who lays gold eggs; the majority of Hong Kong people wish to maintain the status quo; and some people even want to reverse the wheel of history and advocate independence and autonomous rule in Hong Kong.... These opinions show that these people are ignorant of the situation. Today, Mrs Thatcher is still adopting the British imperialist stand to neglect the unequal treaties imposed on China by Britain as a result of the opium wars, and neglect the PRC's international declaration. This makes us feel that she has no understanding of the times. However, it arouses one's scorn for those people who are grandsons of the Emperor Huang Di and who claim that they follow the theory of the "Free World" put forth by Dr Sun Yat-sen, to joint Mrs Thatcher's chorus in Hong Kong.

In order to distinguish right from wrong, we must reiterate our nation's righteous cause.

The Chinese people always attach the most importance to the righteous cause of the nation. Through the ages, there have been innumerable heroes sacrificing their lives, one stepping into the breach as another falls, for the independence and freedom of the Chinese nation, for freeing our country from the humiliation of the colonialists, for freeing the people from the torture of humiliating treaties and for putting an end to the ceding of territories and the paying of indemnities.... There is no other nation which has suffered as much as the Chinese nation has in one century and which was at the brink of being divided up by others. Now that the three great mountains which had been pressing down on the Chinese people have been overthrown, how can we allow the Nanjing Treaty, the Beijing Treaty and the other humiliating treaties to bind the Chinese people? Only by reading through the history of the PRC since its founding and reading its documents concerning foreign relations can we see that it has never published recognition or promised to abide by the unequal treaties signed by the Qing government and the Kuomintang in the past century under the threat of guns and cannons of the various imperialist powers. Is this not ironclad evidence?

The righteous cause of the Chinese people can also be displayed in the manner that our people are willing to die for a just cause and not to sacrifice one's righteousness for interests. In history, the patriotic heroes have realized the principle of dying for a just cause. We must now distinguish between righteousness and interests. Righteousness here means the righteous cause of our nation. The sovereignty of the whole of Hong Kong is within the scope of the righteous cause of the nation. The nation which has high aspirations will not be indulged in with money and will not be distracted by temporary interests but will pay attention to historic righteousness, the demand of the people and the long-term interests of the country and the people. Sovereignty cannot be bought with money nor can it be discarded merely because of money. Better still, its value cannot be lowered by others' unscrupulous desires.

Beijing has already made a solemn declaration. Faced with the question of the sovereignty of Hong Kong, we believe that the majority of people understand the significance of righteousness and will stand upright to make contributions to the future of Hong Kong. Regarding those people who have ulterior motives, we can describe them with words quoted from one of Han Yu's poems: "An ant is ridiculously overrating its own strength when it tries to topple a giant tree." It is better for them to remain sober.

MING PAO NOTES PLA PAPER'S SELF-CRITICISM

HK020746 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing by special correspondent Chung Chuan [1350 3197]: "Army Newspaper Attacked Party's Open Policy and Was Compelled To Make Self-Criticism Because of the Failure of Its Efforts"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct -- An attention-grabbing incident occurred in Beijing recently. On 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO published a lengthy article covering a whole page to make a self-criticism. The title of the article was "An Article Imbued With Serious Mistakes." It was published in the name of the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO. This showed the importance of the matter.

The target of attack of the lengthy article by the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO was directed against an article entitled "The Communist Ideology Is the Nucleus of the Socialist Spiritual Civilization," published in the same newspaper on 28 August. The author of the article was Zhao Yiya, adviser to JIEFANGJUN BAO and authoritative person in the theoretical circle of the army. (editor's note: During the early period of the Cultural Revolution, Zhao Yiya was deputy editor in chief of JIEFANGJUN BAO, and preached ultraleftist thinking.)

In his article Zhao Yiya advocated the idea of using the class viewpoint to explain things happening in the social material and spiritual life. He belittled the role of culture, saying that without developing culture people who have ideals, morals and dsicipline could also be trained and brought up. Such a viewpoint demonstrated the fact that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist ideas had not been eliminated. The most serious mistake of the author was that he openly accused "certain leaders in China's theoretical, art and literary and press circles of taking the lead in supporting and propagating the erroneous viewpoints of the bourgeois liberalization which run counter to the four basic principles."

JIEFANGJUN BAO held un unshirkable responsibility for the publication of Zhao Yiya's article. Therefore, the article by the editorial department made a self-criticism, saying that it was not serious in publishing that article. It added that it was not in accord with the status of an army daily to publish an article which criticized responsible persons of this or that circle. The paper admited the mistakes were extremely serious.

Zhao Yiya's article was published on the eve of the convening of the 12th CPC Congress. At that time, the author and responsible persons of JIEFANGJUN BAO must have known the spirit of Hu Yaobang's report to be delivered at the 12th CPC Congress. This made the mistake of airing such dissenting views even more serious. (editor's note: The publisher of JIEFANGJUN BAO is Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA Political Department. Hua Nan has close and intimate relations with Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA Political Department. People believe that Hua Nan's act of airing such dissenting views was supported by Wei Guoqing).

This matter is beyond doubt a head-on blow to those disobedient ultraleftist men of letters in the army. This is also a blow to JIEFANG RIBAO in Shanghai, because it also published Zhao Yiya's article.

Most of the people in the literary and art circles applauded this matter. There was a passage on Zhang Guangnian's article published in RENMIN RIBAO of 29 September which is worth pondering. Zhang Guangnian said:

We should realize that there has also been a view expressed by some people that willfully and irresponsibly exaggerates and flies in the face of facts, the reflection of the trend of bourgeois liberalization in the literary and art circles and even in the entire ideological field. According to this view, this trend seems to prevail everywhere in the literary, art, academic and press circles and many people are dissenting from or even opposing the leadership of the party and the socialist path. This view is completely wrong. If we act out of this erroneous estimate, the result will be dreadful to contemplate. Zhang Guangnian has recently been elected adviser to the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It is reported that he always opposes taking "rough actions" against writers. He maintains that they should be carefully taken good care of.

POST: PRC SHIPYARDS TO BUILD SHIPS FOR NORWAY

HK040220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 82 Business News p 1

[Text] The Norwegian shipping group, Thoresen International, has taken earlier agreements with Chinese shipyards a step further with the signing of a technical pact covering the building of Norwegian-designed vessels at Guangzhou's New China shipyard.

The agreement, said to cover a three-year period initially, coincides with orders for eight service vessels of the Ulstein design which will eventually be put to work as offshore support craft in the South China Sea. Orders for another two have already been placed with another yard.

Party to the agreement, which will also involve the transfer of technology and training of personnel at the New China yard, are the Hong Kong-registered but Guangzhou-controlled Chu Wah Shipping Co Ltd, Guangdong Shipbuilding Industry Import and Export Corp, and Thoresen Offshore Services Ltd.

As reported earlier, Norway's foreign aid agency is planning to contribute a total of 2.3 million kronor towards the cost of training Chinese technicians in Norway. Last month Thoresen, together with another Norwegian firm, Parley Augustsson, ordered two vessels from Chinese yards.

A separate agreement involving Parley Augustsson and the Hong Kong group, Ocean Shipping and Enterprise Co Ltd, earlier took up options on six offshore supply vessels of a different design to be built at Wuhan shipyard.

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HUANG HUA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Discusses Foreign Policy

OW041606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "China never attaches herself to any big power or group of powers, nor yields to pressure from any big power."

This was reaffirmed here today by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Reiterating China's foreign policy expounded by Hu Yaobang, who is now general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in his report to the 12th National Congress of the party, Huang Hua said: "We adhere to an independent foreign policy. In developing relations with other countries, we are always guided by the five principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. More particularly, we will unite with countries of the Third World and join hands with all other countries and forces working for peace to combat hegemonism and maintain world peace."

"We Chinese people cherish our own independence and sovereign rights which we won only after protracted struggles," Huang Hua said. "We are firmly opposed to hegemonism. At the same time we declare to the whole world that under no circumstances will China seek hegemony."

He said: "The Chinese Government is willing to develop normal relations with any country as long as it truly respects China's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, abides by the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, and demonstrates with actual deeds and not by mere words that it is not hostile to China and does not threaten China's security."

Huang Hua said: "Our modernization programme is based on the principle of independence and self-reliance. At the same time we will continue to adhere firmly to our policy of opening to the outside world. We are ready to develop trade ties, economic cooperation and scientific-technological exchanges with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Speaks on Peace, Security

OW041620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- "The overriding task of the people of the world is to combat hegemonism and maintain international peace," pointed out Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, in his statement at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly here today.

Huang Hua, who is Chinese foreign minister, said: "The international scene is far from being relaxed, but has become more turbulent and tense during the past year. "While the hitherto unresolved old issues of the world have become more complicated, new problems keep cropping up on the horizon."

He said: "The menace to the peace and security of the world today originates mainly from imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. The quest for hegemony by the superpowers and the resultant global rivalry between them are the main source of the unrest and turmoil in the world."

"While the focus of their global strategies remains in Europe, the developments in recent years indicate that the main sphere of contention between the superpowers is in the Third World," he said.

However, he said, "we are convinced that so long as the people of the world are truly united and wage resolute struggles, world peace can be preserved."

He expressed the hope that the United Nations will uphold justice and play a greater role in maintaining world peace and international security and in promoting the growth of world economy.

"However," he said, "events over a period of time indicate that the role of the United Nations has been eroding. This is chiefly because certain countries have abused their veto power, by-passed the United Nations on a number of issues or refused to implement its resolutions. In his report on the work of the organization, the secretary-general has pointed to the problems and difficulties confronting the United Nations, and has made some suggestions to uphold the principles of the charter which merit our consideration. We appreciate and support the efforts of the secretary-general and also hope that certain permanent members of the Security Council will show a more cooperative approach."

Views National Independence

OW041638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) — "World peace and security can be maintained only if the rights to independence and existence of nations are firmly safeguarded. These two aspects cannot be separated," stressed Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, in his statement at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly today.

Huang Hua expounded China's views on the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Southern Africa and Malvinas (Falklands) Islands as well as the Korean question.

On Afghanistan and Kampuchea

Huang Hua said: "The question of Afghanistan and the question of Kampuchea have not yet been settled and have again been inscribed on the agenda of the current session. This is because the Soviet Union and Soviet-supported Vietnam have continued to subject Afghanistan and Kampuchea under their respective military occupation and refused thus far to withdraw their aggressor troops therefrom."

He said: "Not long ago, the three Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggression agreed among themselves and formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk." "This is an encouraging major development in the Kampuchean situation," he noted.

He pointed out: "Since the question of Kampuchea has resulted from Vietnam's armed aggression, there can be no genuine settlement of this question until Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea."

"Any 'political solution' that accepts the status quo created by Vietnam's aggression at the expense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty would be contrary to the United Nations Charter and the norms of international relations and, therefore, are inadmissible," he said.

Huang Hua said: "The same applies to the question of Afghanistan."

"We maintain that the resolutions of three consecutive sessions of the General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan must be strictly implemented. The Soviet Union must unconditionally pull out all its troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people should be allowed to determine their own destiny free from any outside interference. Afghanistan must regain the status of an independent and non-aligned state. That is the only feasible way to settle the question of Afghanistan."

On the Lebanese Situation

Huang Hua condemned Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and its atrocities in massacring the Palestinians and Lebanese civilians. He said "the United States cannot shirk its responsibility for this since it has always shielded and abetted the Israeli aggressors."

Huang Hua said: "How the Lebanese situation and the Palestinian question are treated involves respect for a state's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of a nation's rights to existence and self-determination. This is also a question bearing on peace in the Middle East and international security as a whole."

China joins all other countries in firmly supporting the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, he declared.

He pointed out: "The question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East issue." "Any proposal or formula designed to exclude the PLO from the settlement of the Middle East question would be wrong and unworkable." Huang Hua said: "The plan put forward at the twelfth Arab summit conference held recently in Fes, Morocco, provides a good basis for a fair and reasonable settlement of the questions of Palestine and Middle East."

"In our view," he said, "to achieve peace in the Middle East, Israel must evacuate the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state; and the rights to independence and existence of all countries in the Middle East should be respected. The most urgent task now is to stop Israel's aggression against Lebanon."

He said: "The United Nations organization and all the countries and peoples who cherish peace and uphold justice should act promptly and take effective measures to compel Israel to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally."

On Southern Africa

Huang Hua said: "With the king and connivance of a superpower, the South African authorities have intensified their racist policies. They have continued their illegal occupation of Namibia and made repeated armed provocations against and military incursions into neighbouring countries, thereby posing a direct threat to the security and stability of the region."

He pointed out "we maintain that according to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Namibia should immediately achieve genuine national independence on the basis of territorial integrity and national unity; South Africa's apartheid system should be completely abolished; and the international community should apply effective comprehensive sanctions against the South African authorities."

He reiterated China's firm support for the just struggle of the African people, particularly the Namibian and South African people, until they win final victory.

On the Question of Malvinas Islands

Huang Hua said: "The question of the Malvinas Islands remains unsolved despite the termination of the war. It is a reminder that although the cause of national liberation has won great victories throughout the world in the post-war period, the process of decolonization has not yet been completed."

He said: "Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community." He expressed the hope that the parties concerned will seek a just and reasonable solution to this question by peaceful negotiations.

On the Korean Question

Huang Hua declared: "The Chinese Government firmly supports the positive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

He said: "We always hold that in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the 'United Nations Command' must be dissolved immediately in accordance with Resolution 3390b adopted at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, all U.S. military forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement through negotiations between the parties concerned."

Urges Economic Negotiations

OW041650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation, today expressed the hope that the current U.N. General Assembly session will surmount obstacles and make real progress on the launching of global negotiations on economic issues.

Speaking at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session here today, Huang Hua said: "At present, many Third World countries are faced with deepening economic difficulties. Certain major developed countries have tried to shift their own economic difficulties onto the Third World countries and have cut back their development assistance, thus further straining North-South economic relations. The developing countries have pressed for the launching of global negotiations with a view to improving North-South relations and establishing a new international economic order. But, "owing to obstruction by a major power, no agreement on the launching of global negotiations has yet been reached," he added.

He said: "The international community faces the important task of improving North-South economic relations through global negotiations." "We hope that the current session will surmount obstacles and make real progress towards the launching of global negotiations," he added.

While praising the Third World countries for promoting "South-South cooperation" among themselves, Huang Hua said: "There are unlimited potentials for developing inner-Third World cooperation. This will be highly beneficial. This kind of cooperation is an important means for the developing countries to strengthen their self-reliance both individually and collectively. It has also a vital strategic role of helping to break down the existing inequitable international economic relationship and replace it with a new international economic order."

He continued: "The restructuring of the old international economic order is a demand of the time which the Third World countries are bound to raise after they have won political independence. Political independence cannot be consolidated or sustained without economic independence. Regardless of all the obstructions from imperialism and hegemonism, the Third World countries will persist in the just struggle to restructure the old international economic order until final victory.

He said: "The emergence of the Third World on the international arena after World War II is an event of primary importance of our time." He added: "Their joint struggle has, to a great extent, changed the situation in which the superpowers could arbitrarily manipulate the destiny of the world. Events show that unity means strength. We are convinced that so long as we Third World countries can seek a reasonable settlement to our own differences and disputes through peaceful consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and accomodation and of seeking common ground while reserving the differences, and so long as we can close our ranks and work for our common cause, we will be better able to control our own destiny and promote the progress of world history. As a member of the Third World, China will continue to play her part by further expanding her friendly cooperation with other Third World countries and peoples."

PRC DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW031642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Receptions were held by Chinese diplomatic missions in Pyongyang, Islamabad, Paris and Accra to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet in the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on the evening of September 30 which was attended by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Foreign Minister Ho Tam and other ranking party and government officials of Korea. On the evening of October 1, the Chinese ambassador gave reception in honor of diplomatic envoys of foreign countries accredited to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Islamabad, Pakistan President Ziaul Haq attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador Wang Chuanbin on October 3. Over 400 guests, including high-ranking military offiers and cabinet ministers, were present on the occasion. Chinese consul general in Karachi Wang Disan gave a reception on September 30.

In Paris, 1,350 guests were present at the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang on September 30: among them were French Cabinet ministers, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais and diplomatic envoys of other countries to France.

In Accra, over 200 guests attended the reception given by Dong Xuelin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy on October 1. Among them were ranking military officers and government officials.

In Washington, 400 Chinese residents, Americans of Chinese origin and American friends gathered on the evenning of October 2 to celebrate the 33rd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ILICHEV'S BEIJING VISIT

KYODO Report

OW041239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 4 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev flew into Beijing by a special plane Sunday for talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen on Sino-Soviet relations, a reliable East European source here disclosed Monday. Ilichev is accompanied by M.S. Kapitsa, chief of the First Far Eastern Division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, according to the source.

Some watchers say the fact that the Soviet negotiators flew into Beijing by a special plane shows the Soviet Union pins strong expectations on the Beijing talks.

The East European source believes that Ilichev may have had some contacts with the Chinese side on Monday, including a courtesy call, though there might be no official talks the same day.

Kapitsa, a division chief in charge of Chinese affairs, already visited Beijing in May as a private friend of Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov.

Kapitsa reportedly then met with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to prepare for the Sino-Soviet negotiations at the vice ministerial level this time.

So far, both Beijing and Moscow have not announced how long the talks will last and other details. But the East European source believed that both sides will have an exchange of views on a wide range of issues, including the Kampuchean and Afghanistan problems as well as bilateral relations.

Both sides are expected to decide official topics for the discussion for normalizing Beijing-Moscow relations through the prior broad exchange of views, the source predicts.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry refused to disclose even when the [word indistinct] will be started. But the East European source said if both sides can reach accord on some issues, the agreed part may be announced later.

Previously, the two countries started the vice ministerial talks on improving their relations in Moscow on October 17, 1979 and six rounds of talks had been held until November 30 the same year. More rounds of talks are scheduled to be held in Beijing, but were suspended later in 1979 as China lodged a protest with Moscow over the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The Sino-Soviet talks follow recent signs of efforts on both sides for improving their relations.

At the Chinese Communist Party congress last month, Party Chairman Hu Yaobang announced a diplomatic shift toward improving China's strained relations with Moscow, though he repeated China's preconditions which the Soviet must accept before a reconciliation can occur.

In a quick response, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev showed a positive attitude in his speech in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaizhan Soviet Socialist Republic, on September 26.

Last Saturday, the Soviet Central Television Office broadcast a series of programs introducing China on the occasion of the Chinese national holiday, indicating the Soviet emphasis on a friendly stance toward China.

AFP Report

OW050451 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union are expected to resume talks on bilateral relations today, nearly three years after their last major discussions were suspended, Western diplomats said here today.

But the talks between the rival communist giants, enemies for two decades, were shrouded in absolute secrecy. Neither the Chinese nor Soviets here would divulge any details.

The Beijing authorities refused to go beyond the brief official statement issued here yesterday announcing the arrival of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev for "consultations" with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Beijing broke off the last major talks between the two countries -- on normalization of relations -- in January of 1980 to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a month before.

Western sources here said that Mr. Ilichev, an old hand in dealing with Sino-Soviet questions who led the Soviet delegation at the last normalization talks, arrived here Sunday aboard a special plane.

There was no indication immediately available on the length of the "consultations" between Mr. Ilichev and Mr. Qian.

Western diplomats here believed that there was no specific agenda for the talks between Mr. Ilichev and Mr. Qian, who was attached to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in the early 1960's.

The Chinese press made no mention of the Sino-Soviet discussions and did not even report the presence of Mr. Ilichev in Beijing.

GROMYKO SPEAKS TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW021250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko declared here today that the United States would not be allowed to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Addressing the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly today, the Soviet foreign minister accused the United States of being obsessed with "the idea that it has to be number one militarily." "Huge sums are being allocated for building up the U.S. war machine, and the pyramid of weapons is getting higher and higher," he said.

Gromyko's address followed by one day a speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he accused the Soviet Union of brutalizing Afghanistan and intervening in many countries through surrogates to "create a new era of colonialism."

Gromyko totally rejected the U.S. proposals concerning limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and reduction of medium range missiles in Europe. He accused the United States of trying to impose on Moscow a "one-sided solution that would run counter to the security interests of the USSR and its allies." The U.S. "lopsided approach", he said, "promises no hope for success" of the arms limitation talks.

But, he affirmed the Soviet readiness to enter into a number of international and bilateral agreements with the United States on general nuclear test bans, nuclear arms limitation and the non-use of force "involving any types of weapons."

Attacking the recent U.S. Middle East initiative, the Soviet foreign minister said "the so-called Washington initiative focuses everything on the security of Israel alone, and its interests are made prevalent, with the United States itself, naturally, maintaining its arrogant and unjustified claims to a leading role in the Middle East affairs."

Gromyko talked about the non-use of force in international relations. But observers noticed that he did not utter a word on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which lie at the core of these two problems.

Instead, Gromyko reiterated the Soviet argument that to solve the Afghan question "one thing is required, that is to stop the armed intervention from outside against Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal affairs" of that country.

He also declared that his country "resolutely sides with" Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese nurtured regime in Phnom Penh and "is rendering and will continue to render them necessary assistance and support."

Referring to the situation in the Far East, the Soviet foreign minister said "the Soviet Union is prepared to seek, together with all the Far Eastern states, ways of enhancing the security of the situation in that region."

The Soviet foreign minister submitted two proposals: One is called "immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" pending the signing of a treaty on a complete ban on nuclear arms, and the other, "multiplying efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to ensure a safe development of nuclear energy". He requested that these two proposals be included in the agenda of the current U.N. session.

As the Soviet foreign minister spoke, around 700 demonstrators gathered outside the U.N. headquarters in protest against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. They chanted: "Afghanistan: land of freedom!" "U.N. wake up, stop Soviet killers!" and "Stop Soviet chemical warfare in Afghanistan!." The green and white banners of the protesters read: "They can kill us but they can't conquer us!"

FURTHER REPORT ON SUZUKI SPEECH TO CPPCC

OW011201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made a speech this morning in the CPPCC auditorium at the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. His speech was entitled "Rich and Colorful Exchanges and Unshakable Friendship."

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke first at the gathering.

He said: It was on this very rostrum that the late Mr Masayoshi Ohira, our respected old and good friend, made a splendid speech 3 years ago, leaving a profound impression on us. Today we find it a special honor to have the opportunity to gather here to hear Prime Minister Suzuki, a close friend of Mr Ohira's.

Liu Lantao said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In the past decade, the two governments and peoples of China and Japan have, in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, constantly developed the relations of friendship and cooperation by overcoming difficulties and obstructions. The 10-year friendship adds a brillant page in the annals of the 2,000 years of exchanges between China and Japan and lays a valuable foundation for the friendship between the two peoples to last from generation to generation."

He pointed out: On the occasion of our commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China and his speech will be of great significance to the consolidation and development of the relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Suzuki began his speech amid warm applause.

He said: On 29 September 10 years ago Japan and China ended the long-term abnormal state and opened a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. The normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries opened a broad road for friendly exchanges, contacts and discussions that the two people had longed for. Recalling the past, we are deeply impressed by the arduous efforts made by the personages concerned of Japan and China in various historical periods. Today, I would like to express my deep respect for his excellency, the late Chairman Mao, and for the great contributions made by him and others of the older generation. In particular, his excellency, the late Premier Zhou Enlai, who was deeply respected and loved by the Chinese people, worked hard day and night in the spirit of "seeking a common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones." This is known to the broad masses of Japanese people. At that time, I was chairman of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party. I did what little I could to unify the views within our party. But what I did cannot be compared with the efforts made by Premier Zhou, and I can imagine the arduousness of Premier Zhou's efforts. On this memorable occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, I want to reiterate the spirit and principles of the historically significant joint statement. I am determined to further strengthen the relations between our two countries.

Reviewing the glorious course of friendly cooperation between the two countries in the past decade, Prime Minister Suzuki said: In the past 10 years, conspicuous results have been achieved in all fields of Japan-China relations.

The governments of the two countries have signed agreements of practical significance as well as a peace and friendship treaty. In addition, they have constantly exchanged views and promoted mutual understanding through meetings of government officials and through other channels. They have also expanded their exchanges and cooperation in the economic, cultural, academic and other fields. In the past 10 years, trade volume between the two countries have increased 10 times from U.S. $1.1billion to U.S. $10.4 billion; the number of people who participated in mutual exchanges has increased from 9,000 to 130,000, a 140-fold increase. This has laid a foundation for enduring friendly relations. Now our two countries will enter the stage in which to develop relations by leaps and bounds toward a new common goal. As his excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang said during his recent visit to Japan: There are favorable geographical and human factors for Sino-Japanese relations as well as the factor of good timing.

Prime Minister Suzuki stressed: In the present severe international situation, Japan and China, both located in Asia, should commit themselves first to contributing their share to peace and stability in the Asian region. A fairly stable situation has prevailed in east Asia in recent years. This is because Japan and China have attached great importance to their relations with neighboring countries and have expanded their bilateral relations. We will keep up this effort in the future. The significance of Japan-China relations and the role they are supposed to play are not confined to Asia. Japan and China should, proceeding from their own positions, cooperate and make concerted efforts in handling many current issues such as the threat to world peace, the tremendous difficulties facing the international economy and the conflict of interests between the South and the North. Japan and China should continue to safeguard and develop the friendly relations so as to make positive contributions to world peace and stability.

He said: After the world war, Japan formulated the peace constitution in 1946 based on its reflection of the past. This constitution states: "The Japanese people aspire for permanent peace...[ellipsis as received] are determined to trust the justice and good faith of the people of all peace-loving nations and to preserve their own security and existence." Since then our country has consistently upheld peace as our national policy and has kept to the position of never becoming a military power. This national policy also reflects the Japanese people's common aspiration. It will never change even if the international situation becomes tense and tumultuous.

He said: China is also a peace-loving country. Your country has combined patriotism and internationalism into one and has taken this as the basic principle of your foreign policy in handling the current volatile international relations. I highly appraise this independent and self-reliant foreign policy of your country. I believe that the cooperation between Japan and China based on this principled stand is a key to solving the problems facing the international community at present. He said: Compared with the task bestowed on the Japan-China friendship and cooperation, what we have achieved in this respect in the past decade is insignificant. This is only the first step in the development of Japan-China friendship, a 1,000-year old endeavor. We should work as enthusiastically as the promoters of the friendship and surmount any difficulty we may encounter on the road of advance.

Prime Minister Suzuki said: Recently, the issue of our country's history textbooks has drawn your stern criticism. Japan has always adhered to the Sino-Japanese joint statement and devoted itself to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This is our consistent policy. It is very necessary to properly display the spirit and principles of the joint statement in all aspects of Sino-Japanese relations. I readily regard it as our bounded duty to make serious efforts to tackle the textbook issue.

I firmly believe that the settlement of the issue will surely firm and consolidate the foundation of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Discussing China's modernization program, Prime Minister Suzuki said: The program is a great cause uniting the strength of 1 billion people under a common goal and a great experiment never seen in the history of mankind. The difficulties you are facing are beyond imagination. However, during this visit I have seen the vigor and hard work with which the Chinese people are accomplishing their great cause of national construction. I have no doubt that this great cause will certainly succeed.

Prime Minister Suzuki pointed out: Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, sound progress has been made in the economic relations between the two countries. To my knowledge, two electrified railroads, 580 kilometers in total length, will be completed several years from now as a result of Sino-Japanese cooperation. One leads from Yanzhou to Shijiusuo and the other from Beijing to Qinhuangdao. In addition to the railroads, the harbor construction projects in Shijiusuo and Qinhuangdao will successively also be completed. The completion of those construction projects will improve and perfect basic industrial facilities and promote the development of China's national economy. At the same time, it will also help expand the economic relations between China and Japan. The "Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital" is a specific example of our economic and technical cooperation. Yesterday I visited the construction site and saw Chinese and Japanese technicians cordially helping each other and working shoulder to shoulder. It was a scene of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. The hospital will be a model hospital combining our modern Western medicine with your long standing traditional Chinese medicine. It will play an important role in improving public health of your country. At the same time, it will also help promote Japan's medical development.

He said: The Sino-Japanese cooperation, in keeping with China's modernization program, is yielding firm results. I guarantee that in the future Japan will continue to actively cooperate with China for the sake of China's modernization program. I am pleased to see the growing economic exchanges betwen Japan and China. I highly appreciate the policy of opening to the outside world adopted by your country. At the same time, I also expect that all policies and measures your country has adopted in foreign economic relations will ensure prolonged continuity and stability.

Prime Minister Suzuki affirmed the principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and prolonged statbility" between the two countries put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan.

He said: I greatly appreciate these principles, and at the same time I would like to have them applied in all fields of friendly exchanges between the two countries.

Prime Minister Suzuki mentioned the Japanese mountaineer who recently returned to Japan after being rescued by Sichuan peasants and was hospitalized.

He said: The profound sentiments and friendship displayed by thousands of Chinese friends saved Hiroya Matsuda's life. As a fellow countryman of Matsuda, I would like to take this opportunity to once again express my heartfelt thanks to all the Chinese friends who spared no effort to rescue the Japanese youth and provided medical care to him. I firmly believe that only these spontaneous friendly feelings can establish unshakable friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. I wish to convey the Japanese people's heartfelt thanks to the Chinese foster parents who raised the Japanese children left behind in China after the miserable war. Disregarding difficulties, you raised them as your own children. Your kindness is true testimony to the friendly relations between the two countries.

He said: Friendly exchanges between the people of Japan and China are developing like river water that flows with irresistible force and they have broad prospects. However, they must stand the test of time in order to consolidate the foundation of the unshakable relationship of trust between the two countries. In the meantime, if we get intoxicated by the friendly atmosphere, shout only empty slogans and fail to make down-to-earth efforts, we probably will be unable to make the Sino-Japanese friendly relations, despite their broad prospects, yield the anticipated results. Even person-to-person relations of unshakable friendship and trust must undergo many trials. Much greater efforts must be made to develop such relations between countries. Only through the unremitting efforts of many generations and through rich and varied exchanges can unshakable friendly relations be established between Japan and China.

He said: Small streams form the fountainhead of the Huanghe River which rapidly flows into the sea through a vast area of fertile land. Sea water evaporates to form clouds which in turn create rains over the fountainhead of the river. This ceaseless cycle enables living things to grow on the vast north China plain. I am firmly convinced that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will keep its unlimited vitality forever like a river and that the relations between the two countries will be unshakable.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Suzuki said: Both Japan and China are ancient countries and the desire of the peoples of the two countries to seek "rich and varied exchanges and unshakable friendship" will be everlasting. It is said that the king of Tang in ancient China engraved on a stone bathing tub the motto "if one day you can renovate yourself, do so from day to day. Let it be daily renovation." We should make unremitting efforts to make the friendly relations between the peoples of Japan and China become better and better each day, just as the motto says. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China today, let us make the determination to further strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

Present at the gathering to listen to Suzuki's speech were Hu Ziang, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC national committee; Peng Youjin and Luo Hanxian, deputy secretary generals of the CPPCC national committee; Wu Xueqian, vice foreign minister; Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan; responsible persons of various government departments concerned, of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and of Beijing Municipality; and some 1,000 persons from various circles.

Also present were Mrs Suzuki; dietmen accompanying Prime Minister Suzuki on the visit, Eiji Monaka, Takeshi Hamano, Sunhei Tsukahara and Tomoo Ye; and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and his wife.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW251321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today met with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Toshio Doko with Yoshihiro Inayama as adviser.

In their conversation, Zhao Ziyang praised the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade for its contributions to Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation and exchanges in the past years.

He said Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is due to arrive here tomorrow for a visit to China. The Chinese Government and people are ready to give him a warm welcome. "I am looking forward to meeting with him," the Chinese premier added.

Zhao Ziyang said China's economy is gradually improving. The situation in agriculture has been fairly good. The market is well stocked."

"This represents a great change in market conditions which for many years was marked by a shortage of commodities. The market situation is the best since the 1950's.

Zhao Ziyang said the past decade saw a great expansion in Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. The need to cooperate will remain and the prospects are very good. He expressed the hope that the two sides will try to find more channels and forms of cooperation.

Toshio Doko said his delegation has had extensive contacts with leading members of Chinese economic and trade departments and exchanged views with them on further steps to be taken to develop the economic cooperation between the two countries. He is satisfied with the results of the discussion which, he said, are better than expected.

He said the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade will strengthen its economic cooperation with China on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-term stability. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations in Japan are working for more economic cooperation and exchanges with China, he said.

Yoshihiro Inayama also said he looks forward to greater cooperation to speed up the development of China's economy.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

Toshio Doko and his party left here for home this afternoon.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE BANKING DELEGATION

OW271247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met a delegation from the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan led by Binsuke Sugiura, chairman of the board of the bank, here this afternoon. He discussed with the Japanese visitors some questions on economic management.

Ma Hong, president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, was present.

The Japanese economists and specialists, who arrived here on September 23, have been invited to visit China and give lectures.

LIAO CHENGZI MEETS JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI 28 SEP

OW281802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

SRV FORCES SAID TO CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS

OW041220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Even during the period of our National Day, the Vietnamese forces still did not stop their armed provocations on our Guangxi border.

At 0835 on 1 October, Vietnamese troops opened fire on the Faka mountain area in Guangxi. At 1500 on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired with heavy machineguns at Huang Yingcai, a commune member of the Lihuo production brigade, Tanasan Commune, Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, Guangxi, while he was driving a tractor on a highway on our side of the border.

At 1635 on 2 October, when Li Zhaomin, a commune member of the Tansan Commune in Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, was riding on a bicycle on a street in Tansan, Vietnamese troops fired at him, and bullets missed him by about a meter.

Between 0755 and 0807 on 3 October, Vietnamese troops strafed commune members working in the field at Naleng Village of the Tansan Commune. At 1103 on the same day, Vietnamese troops strafed a street in Tansan with heavy machineguns.

SIHANOUK DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW010120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today demanded the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation forces from his homeland.

Delivering his first statement to the U.N. General Assembly since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Sihanouk noted that Vietnam's announcement of "partial retreat" of its forces from Kampuchea was not in any way sufficient. He said that "as a matter of fact, many fresh troops have been recently sent from Vietnam into Kampuchea to reinforce the Vietnamese occupation forces."

The prince said that as long as Vietnam refuses to pull out its troops, his government "will oppose with all its forces the politics of fait accompli".

He pointed out that Vietnam had been frequently using chemical weapons, especially toxic gas, against the resistance fighters and the villagers who had escaped its control.

In his statement, Sihanouk rejected Vietnam's proposal for an "international conference to consider the security, the peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia", saying his government can't accept the arrangement of another conference by Vietnam "profiting from the support of the Soviet Union and the allies of this great power".

He pointed out that the "international conference" proposed by Vietnam would logically mean side-tracking and avoiding the central issue of Kampuchea, "because delegates to such a conference would find themselves, right from the start, required to recognize, de facto, the puppet regime of Heng Samrin functioning under the orders of Hanoi and Moscow."

He continued that no international conference was imaginable if the first item on the agenda did not deal with the situation in Kampuchea and did not seek to put an end to the Vietnamese occupation of his country. "If this problem is not dealt with and resolved, there is really nothing to discuss, there is but to bend the knee before the 'diktat' of Hanoi and Moscow," he stressed.

Declaring that to take up arms is the only option to protect Kampuchea's national sovereignty, Sihanouk said: "Weak or not we have the sacred duty to struggle with all our forces against the occupying power."

He went on to say: "We ask nothing from others. We ask but restoration of our national sovereignty, our territorial integrity, and once that is achieved, we solemnly commit ourselves to live in perfect, peaceful co-existence with all our neighbors -- and amongst the first with Vietnam -- as with all other countries who respect us, no matter what their political and social systems may be."

On the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, President Sihanouk said that "contrary to certain false allegations, our government is not a government in exile. All its members live and fight in the interior of our national territory, side by side with our heroic fighters."

He stated that despite the efforts of a powerful Vietnamese army in control of Kampuchean territory, "we have liberated and solidly held large zones not only near the Thai frontier, but also in several regions of the southwest and the northeast of our country."

The prince proclaimed before the assembly that "in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, that as soon as Vietnam has totally withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea, all will be possible in friendship between our two countries."

He announced that his government is ready to sign with Vietnam a treaty of peace and non-aggression implying the recognition and respect for territorial integrity of the two neighboring nations within their present frontiers.

Concluding, he said: "This is a just proposal I make today to the leaders and to the people of Vietnam in the name of our coalition government."

Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, and Prime Minister Son Sann attended today's assembly. During Sihanouk's speech, about 600 Kampucheans demonstrated outside the U.N. headquarters in protest against the Vietnamese occupation of their country.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS SIHANOUK UN RECEPTION

OW050808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Norodom Sihanouk, president and head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife gave a reception this evening at Harley Hotel in New York City.

Among some 500 guests present were foreign ministers of a number of countries, including Huang Hua, state counsellor and foreign minister of China, and U.N. officials, including Bi Jilong, under-secretary-general of Department of Technical Cooperation for development, and Aly Teymour, U.N. chief of protocol.

Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea were also present.

EMBASSIES GIVE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW020750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Heads of Chinese diplomatic missions in Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia have given receptions in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang held a reception last night, with over 640 attendants -- the highest record number for a Chinese National-Day reception since China established diplomatic relations with Romania.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei held a reception on September 30, and more than 300 people attended the reception.

Chinese Ambassadors to Hungary and Mongolia, Feng Yujiu and Meng Ying, and Chinese Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic Li Qiangfen, held receptions respectively on October 1 or September 29.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassies in Poland and Czechoslovakia Xiang Zhongpu and Chen Tie gave receptions respectively on September 30.

ROMANIAN CONSUMER DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Meets Chen Muhua

OW031306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with a Romanian delegation of consumers' cooperatives here this evening.

The delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives.

Present on the occasion were Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

After the meeting, Chen Muhua hosted a banquet in honor of the Romanian guests.

Meets Wan Li

OW041548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met here in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Romanian delegation of consumers' cooperatives.

The Romanian delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives.

Wan Li and Niculescu spoke highly of the close relations between the two parties and the two countries of China and Romania. Both said they hoped for more exchanges between supply and marketing cooperatives of the two countries.

Referring to the situation in China's countryside, Wan Li said that with the development of agricultural production, peasants have more farm and sideline products. Thus new and higher demands have been set on the countryside commerce to do a good job in organizing the purchase and circulation of those products.

Present on the occasion were Liu Yi, minister of commerce; Wang Houde, chairman of the board of directors of the All-China federation of supply and marketing cooperatives; and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met with Niculescu this morning.

The Romanian delegation arrived here September 27, at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Chengdu and Xian, and will leave for home soon.

DENG LIQUN SEES OFF DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW300825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Li Jianqing, lecturer of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy director of the research center of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and his party left here for Romania by air this morning.

They were seen off at the sirport by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

YANG DEZHI FETES SFRY DEFENSE DELEGATION

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, talked with and gave a banquet to a Yugoslav local defense delegation in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

The Yugoslav delegation led by Lieutenant General Metodije Stevanovski, deputy chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, came here September 29, at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

In his toast, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., said: "Our two peoples and two armies are closely related to each other by our same historical experiences and common cause. The friendly cooperation between our two armies have developed soundly in recent years. We will make further efforts in strengthening our friendship."

Stevanovski said the relations between the two countries, especially between the two armies, are seeing continued development. The exchanges of visits by delegations from the two countries will further promote the friendly relations between the two countries, he said.

Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, was present at the banquet.

The Yugoslav delegation will leave here tomorrow for China's northeast to study China's militia.

THIRD QUARTER SHIPPING PLAN OVERFULFILLED

OW041447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The shipping units and harbors directly under the Ministry of Communications overfulfilled the ministry's cargo shipping plan and freight handling plan for the 3d quarter. The cargo shipping plan was fulfilled 4 days ahead of schedule while the freight handling plan was fulfilled 7 days ahead of schedule.

The work performance of the workers and staff of the units directly under the Ministry of Communications was particularly outstanding in September. They seriously implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in actively undertaking their shipping tasks. As a result, they overfulfilled the 3d quarter's cargo shipping plan by 8 percent and overfulfilled the freight handling plan by 12 percent. They also overfulfilled the transportation plans for major supplies, such as coal and petroleum, particularly coal transportation. In order to ensure coal supplies to industries and consumers in various east China provinces and cities, harbors such as Qinhuangdao, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Pukou and Hankou have made efforts to speed up the unloading of coal from railways and loading of coal onto ships. In the 3d quarter, they transported 9.27 million tons of coal and thus overfulfilled the coal transport plan by 12 percent.

PROVINCIAL LEADERS PROPAGATE CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW041407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to reports from a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, party and government leading cadres are taking the lead in studying, explaining and publicizing documents of the 12th party congress, making the program and strategic goal of the 12th party congress known to every household, using the guidelines of the 12th party congress to unify the thinking of the whole party and the people of the whole country and inspiring the people to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held an 8-day enlarged meeting to organize members of the municipal party committee and principal responsible cadres of the municipal government's departments, commissions, offices and bureaus to study documents of the 12th party congress. At the meeting, Duan Junyi called on leading cadres at various levels to take the lead in studying the documents well, be sure to thoroughly understand the documents, carry out the goals set by the 12th party congress in the light of the situation in each department and unit and make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Since the close of the 12th party congress, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee has successively held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee and a meeting of responsible cadres who are also party members in the entire city to transmit and study the guidelines of the 12th party congress. Chen Guodong explained and publicized the guidelines of the 12th party congress to all the party members, cadres and masses in the city through television and radio broadcasts, calling on the people in Shanghai to conscientiously study the 12th party congress documents and contribute to the accomplishment of the program and goals set by the 12th party congress.

At a meeting of all party members who are also leading cadres in Tianjin held by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Chen Weida said that while it is necessary to give some guidance and compile and print some propaganda materials for the study of 12th party congress documents, the major efforts must be concentrated on intensive study of the original texts of the documents, and not on other materials without the documents themselves.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has run a class to study the 12th party congress documents attended by secretaries and propaganda department directors of all municipal, prefectural and county party committees in the region and principal responsible persons of various departments of units directly under the regional party committee.

In his talk at a meeting of party members who are also leading cadres in Hubei Province, Chen Pixian expounded the great significance of the new party constitution's stipulation of "a high degree of ideological and political unity" as an essential requirement to the whole party. He pointed out that an important understanding Hubei Province has gained in work and practice since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is that only when we identify ourselves with the Central Committee ideologically and politically can we advance and continually win victories in work.

When transmitting the guidelines of the 12th party congress to cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels in Jiangsu Province, Xu Jiatun called on them to deeply understand the 12th party congress documents, conscientiously study the characteristics of China's socialist construction in the light of Jiangsu's realities, do a good job in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, strengthen socialist democracy and party-building, enhance their consciousness and raise the leadership standard of party committees at various levels.

The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of principal leading cadres in various fields at and above the county level from the entire province. Ren Zhongyi explained and publicized the 12th party congress documents at the meeting.

At a standing committee meeting and an enlarged standing committee meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Yang Yichen and others transmitted the guidelines of the 12th party congress and talked about their personal experience at the 12th party congress and understanding of the documents of the congress in the light of the realities.

On the day after their return to Changchun, Zing Xiaochu and others transmitted the guidelines of the 12th party congress to standing committee members of the provincial party committee and party member cadres of organizations directly under the provincial party committee at an enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee, at which they also talked about their own profound experiences and called on the whole province to bring about an upsurge in studying 12th party congress documents.

After his return to Xining, Liang Buting began to study and discuss the guidelines of the 12th party congress together with standing committee members and responsible persons of various departments of the provincial party committee.

AIR FORCE LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN BEIJING CLEANUP

OW050646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- During the National Day period over 20,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA Air Force organs and troops stationed in Beijing and of the Beijing Garrison Command were active in the capital's public places doing things for the convenience of the people.

On 30 September over 10,000 commanders and fighters of the air force walked out of their barracks and cleared up the environment of nearby neighborhoods and rural areas. Gao Houliang and Cheng Jun, respectively political commissar and deputy commander of the air force, led cadres and fighters of the air force leading organs in clearing up the "Armymen-Civilian Friendship Road" in the western suburbs of Beijing. Ten medical groups provided medical services to the people of nearby neighborhoods and the production teams. The air force political department has sent cables to all subordinate military units defining the concrete measures for implementing the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department's conference and of the PLA General Political Department's circular.

QIN JIWEI ON SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW050359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- While studying the 12th national party congress' documents, Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, said it is necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of the principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization. He urged leaders at all levels under his command to conscientiously promote both ideological education and cultural development, with communist ideology at their core, and spare no effort in training still more revolutionary soldiers, who are educated and observe discipline and who have ideals and morality.

Qin Jiwei attended a study class held recently by the leading organ of the Beijing PLA units for cadres at regimental level and above and joined the participants in studying and discussing the 12th national party congress' documents. He summed up the study class at its final session.

On building spiritual civilization, Qin Jiwei pointed out: The report to the latest national party congress clearly laid down that communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. It points out the way to grasp this core and persistently use communist ideology to educate, transform and bring up people.

He said: To educate people in communist ideology, it is first necessary to attach importance to theoretical education and organize cadres and fighters to study Marxist and Leninist books, Chairman Mao's writings and the history of social development, so that they will have firm belief in communism from the law of necessity of development of human society. Meanwhile, we should educate cadres and fighters to firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies, foster the communist spirit step by step in the course of practice, serve the people heart and soul, contribute to the motherland by doing their job well and fulfill various tasks as a step towards achieving the great goal of communism.

Qin Jiwei stressed: Socialist spiritual civilization, as put forward in the report to the 12th national party congress, consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, permeating and promoting each other. The quality of spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education, while the cultural aspect plays an important role in ideological cultivation and cultural development. The viewpoint that negates the tremendous significance and role of cultural development in building a socialist spiritual civilization is incorrect.

He said: Having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline is the all-round requirement for building a socialist spiritual civilization. None of our revolutionary ideals, moral code and discipline is unrelated to our society and our culture. Scientific and cultural knowledge is not only necessary for improving our army's techniques with which to master modern weapons and equipment and increasing our ability to direct modern warfare, but an important factor in heightening our awareness and moral levels. Culture is a key to the treasure of knowledge and an important condition in improving the military and political qualities of our army and its fighting strength. Chairman Mao once said: "An army without culture is a stupid army which cannot defeat its enemy."

Qin Jiwei continued: The cultural aspect, as pointed out at the 12th national party congress, refers to education, science, art and literature, public health, physical culture and other undertakings. Therefore, we cannot simply define cultural development in a small scope. To launch healthy, rich, mass cultural, recreational and sporting activities, for example, is an important task in promoting army building. It not only brings about dyna[illegible]c elements in military units' day-to-day life, but helps cadres and fighters resist bour[illegible] ideological corrosion, boost their revolutionary spirit, mold their temperaments, an[illegible] their state of mind. Therefore, an old saying in our military unit goes like [illegible]s: [illegible] good song or a good stage show is a political lesson.

Qin Jiwei urged party committees at all levels in the Beijing PLA units to strengthen their leadership over the endeavor to build a spiritual civilization, widely propagate the purpose and great significance of building a socialist spiritual civilization, enhance the understanding of cadres and fighters of this importance, and fully mobilize their enthusiasm and consciousness in this field of endeavor. Leading cadres at all levels should play an exemplary vanguard role and leading organs are required to set an example. Continuous efforts should be made to establish models, commend the advanced, further promote spiritual civilization in a deepgoing and sustained way among the military units, and score fresh achievements in creating a new situation in building a modern, regular, revolutionary and powerful army.

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING ON SPORTS

OW040626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Jinan, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently called a meeting of all-army advanced units in mass sports to exchange experience and to sum up and discuss army sports work with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guiding thought. The meeting suggested that army sports work should center around the goals of strengthening the physique of the commanders and fighters, of enhancing the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and of improving the fighting strength of the army units by laying stress on developing mass sports activities well in order to further broaden them and make them more effective.

This meeting was held from 20 to 28 September at a certain artillery regiment of the Jinan PLO units, an "advanced unit in mass sports." Representatives of 75 mass sports advanced units and cadres of cultural and sports departments of various major units throughout the army were present at the meeting. With the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guiding thought, the meeting broadly exchanged experience and seriously summed up and discussed army sports work. The representatives cited a host of facts to substantiate the fact that mass sports in the whole army have continued to make progress in recent years, thereby playing an important role in modernizing, regularizing and revolutionizing the army.

At the meeting, commendations and awards were presented by the General Political Department for the 75 mass sports advanced units. The experience of these advanced units has vividly shown that sports generate fighting strength. Developing sports activities actively and well will not only enrich the army's cultural life, improve the physique of the commanders and fighters and steel and cultivate a hard fighting style, but is also an important means to carry out communist ideological education among the army units and to change their mental outlook, as well as a component in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting called on all army units to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to closely coordinate mass sports activities with educational training in army units so as to develop them in a more extensive, penetrating and sustained manner and to make still greater contributions toward fulfilling the fighting tasks put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and toward further modernizing, regularizing and revolutionizing the army.

CHEN MUHUA VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS, TRADE

OW020514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minster of foreign economic relations and trade, said: The 12th CPC National Congress called for quadrupling China's total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. To achieve this goal, fairly great progress should be made accordingly in foreign economic relations and trade. Therefore, departments of foreign economic relations and trade should perform their domestic duties in a down-to-earth manner. She made these remarks at a recent meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Chen Muhua said: Successful work in exports, the basis of foreign economic relations and trade, is the key to development in these areas. To expand exports, we should exploit our advantage, readjust the composition of commodities, improve their quality and provide more designs and variety to make export commodities readily marketable. It is necessary to cater to the needs of the international market, exploit China's advantage in natural resources and export natural resource products such as coal, petroleum, metals and nonferrous metals which are in great demand on the international market. We should exploit China's advantage in natural geography and traditional arts and crafts and export special native produce and industrial arts and crafts. We should exploit China's advantage of having a sufficient labor force and export textiles and light industrial products, as well as products made by processing materials provided by foreign businessmen. We should tap the potentialities of China's machine-building industry and export mechanical and electrical products of all kinds. We should not only expand the exports of traditional commodities, but also be ready to readjust the composition of commodities and develop new export commodities in accordance with changes in the international market. Particular efforts should be made to produce key brand-name commodities characteristic of China.

Chen Muhua said: It is necessary to analyze and study the international market. Not all commodities have declined in the global economic crisis over the past few years. For instance, among primary products, foodstuffs are increasing more rapidly than raw materials in terms of export volume. The exports of consumer goods such as food, clothing and appliances for use in the people's daily lives will never decline. She emphasized: The increase in export volume is not entirely dependent on export quantity. It is also determined by the quality, design, variety and grading of commodities. We shall achieve more economical and rational results by exporting more commodities of higher grade and better quality.

She said: To ensure a steady supply of goods to foreign countries, it is necessary to produce major, typically Chinese commodities which can be flexibly altered to meet new demands and which serve as a pillar for exports. It is necessary to establish production centers catering to export needs. Regarding goods for sale at home and abroad, Comrade Chen Yun put forward three principles in the 1950's, the basic guidelines of which are: important commodities related to national economy and the people's livelihood should be exported in limited quantities according to plan; we should first vigorously develop the production of commodities with limited resources but needed for both domestic sales and exports and then earmark a portion of these goods for export; we should give priority to exporting those commodities not badly needed for domestic consumption. Chen Muhua said: In the future, these principles will still be valid for handling commodities which create a fairly big conflict, because they are needed both for internal sale and for export.

In addition to readily marketable export commodities which are in steady supply, we should also have channels and means to swiftly introduce these goods into the international market. Chen Muhua maintained that it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study, establish and perfect the information network, expand the sales network and improve the means of transportation. Transportation is an important link in external trade. Without a modern means of transportation, it would be impossible to promptly introduce commodities into the international market. Letting an opportunity slip means losing a market, hence economic interests. Similarly, the four modernizations program will be affected if imported goods and materials are not shipped to China in due time. Therefore, we should clearly bear in mind that transportation should serve foreign economic relations and trade instead of hampering its development.

Touching on the question of strengthening the management of foreign economic relations and trade, Chen Muhua quoted a passage from Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th CPC National Congress: "In our economic relations with foreign countries, on the premise of unified planning and policy and coordinated action, we must stimulate the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises in their foreign business dealings.

Chen Muhua said: Unified planning and policy means we must act according to the state's unified plan and implement its related principles and policies when we carry out economic activities with foreign countries. Coordinated action means, on the premise of unified planning and policy, stimulating the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises, coordinating their efforts and organizing them to deal with foreign countries. To achieve this end, it is necessary to strengthen coordination and management of foreign economic relations and trade, resolutely implement the systems and measures which have proved effective in the past, consolidate the existing organs handling foreign economic relations and trade and introduce the system of licensed export for some important commodities.

WAN LI GREETS RETURNING WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW020154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese women's volleyball team, after winning first place in the ninth world women's volleyball championships, returned to Beijing this evening. Comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Hao Jianxiu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Liu Lantao, as well as representatives of coaches and athletes greeted the heroines who had won honor for the motherland at the airport.

At the airport lobby, Comrades Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Hao Jianxiu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Liu Lantao warmly shook hands with the members of the team one by one. Comrade Wan Li said: Through arduous effort, you have once again won the world championship. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and people throughout the country, I warmly welcome you home and congratulate you on your victory. You have once again won honor for the motherland. Comrades in all trades and professions throughout the country should learn from the women's volleyball team -- learn from your spirit of fearing no difficulties and stubbornly striving for victory -- and do their work well in the spirit of the 12th party congress.

Also greeting the women's volleyball team were Rong Gaotang, Xu Yinsheng, Xu Cai, Huang Zhong, Huang Yukun, Zhong Shitong, Wang Chonglun, Li Haifeng, Chen Haosu, Guo Liwen and Peng Peiyun.

When the plane carrying the women's volleyball team stopped over in Shanghai, the team was warmly greeted by Vice Mayors Zhao Xingzhi and Yang Kai, responsible persons of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, trade union council, CYL committee and women's federation as well as coaches and members of women's volleyball teams in Shanghai.

NI ZHIFU, OTHERS ATTEND DEFENSE INDUSTRY EXHIBIT

OW011417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The "Shen Jian" [Divine Sword] exhibition of photographic and artistic works opened at the Chinese Art Gallery in Beijing on 1 October. This is the first exhibition of photographic and artistic works that focus on the great successes and spiritual outlook of the departments in charge of science, technology and industry for national defense in China.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Political Department of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Photographic Society, the Chinese Artists' Association and the trade union of the national defense industry.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Ni Zhifu, Zhang Aiping and Song Yiping, visited the exhibition on 30 September.

PENG ZHEN 22 JUL SPEECH AT LAW SOCIETY MEETING

OW031852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Speech by Peng Zhen at the 22 July 1982 inaugural meeting of the China Society of the Science of Law: "Foster Socialist Democracy, Improve the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- I came here to express my greetings on the inauguration of the China Society of the Science of Law. Our revered Comrade Yang (Comrade Yang Shoufeng) has asked me to make a speech; what shall I say?

1. I hope the society will do what our revered Comrade Yang has asked and uphold the four fundamental principles in order to contribute to the fostering of a socialist democracy and the improvement of the socialist legal system.

We have no problem saying "uphold the four fundamental principles," but, actually, our understandings of it are not entirely the same. Are the four fundamental principles merely the theory of one school of thought among a hundred which try to contend with each other? No. The four fundamental principles were put forward by the CPC Central Committee. They are not an idea that envolved from nothing, but the summation of China's historical experience in the 20th century, the principles derived from China's history and a truth verified in social practice.

Without going back too far, we can list at least four major earthshaking events in China since the beginning of the 20th century. The first is the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the feudal imperial system and founded the Republic of China. However, the fruit of this revolution was seized by the reactionary forces.

The second is the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed like mountains on the backs of the Chinese people, and the founding of the People's Republic of China. Under whose leadership was this task accomplished? The bourgeoisie? The enlightened gentry? Or some other "heroes"? No, none of them. The task was accomplished by the people of our country led by the working class under the leadership of the CPC headed by Comrade Mao Zedong.

The third is the abolition of the exploitation system. In the initial period of the PRC, capital owned by the bureaucrats was confiscated. Thus, 80 percent of the capitalism in China was resolved. The feudal exploitation system was eliminated through land reform. The centuries-old system of the expoitation of man by man was abolished later through the three great socialist transformations of the ownership of the means of production.

The fourth is the establishment of an independent, fairly comprehensive socialist industrial base and national economic system. Before liberation, China was an agricultural country that acted as a raw material supplier and commodity market for colonialist and imperialist countries. At that time, China could not even produce a single motor vehicle. Its petroleum output was only 200,000 dun and its coal output was not much more than 40 million dun. It could not produce large precision machine tools. That was the state of China's industrial base. Today, after more than 30 years and despite the number of twists and turns we have gone through, we are not only able to produce motor vehicles and aircraft, but also guided missiles and atomic bombs. We are capable of producing 100 million dun of petroleum and 600 million dun of coal a year. We have a fairly comprehensive assortment of some 2.8 million machine tools which is not small compared with other countries. What does this tell us? It tells us that after more than 30 years of hard work we now have a solid, self-sufficient industrial base.

The above-mentioned four events were not created by some school but are ironclad facts. Facts speak louder and more convincingly. Historical facts have shown that we must uphold the four fundamental principles. Where does China go if we do not uphold them? If we uphold these four fundamental principles, our road will become brighter, firmer and wider, and we will be able to conquer whatever difficulties are before us and accomplish the four socialist modernizations.

Our revered Comrade Yang said: It is necessary to help foster socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system. What we need to foster is socialist democracy, certainly not capitalist democracy. What we need to improve is the socialist legal system, certainly not the capitalist legal system, much less the stuff advocated by the Legalists [a school of thought in China during 770-221 B.C.] The Legalists and Confucians were all feudalistic. What we want is a socialist Chinese legal system.

What does socialism represent? It represents the abolition of the exploitation system, the establishment of socialist public ownership, distribution according to work, the practice of a planned economy and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. The abolition of the exploitation system is the basic indicator of socialism. Surely, there are still economic crimes in China such as smuggling, embezzlement and bribery. These as well as other kinds of economic crimes are essentially various forms of exploitation in disguise. However, exploitation as a system has been abolished in China. Smuggling, embezzlement and bribery are criminal activities in our country. They are not part of the economic system.

The primary task of the China Society of the Science of Law is to uphold the four fundamental principles and contribute to fostering socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system.

2. Theory must be integrated with practice? What is the purpose of studying social science and the science of law if theory is not integrated with practice? A person can study anything according to his own interests as long as there is no harm done to the people. However, the China Society of the Science of Law must integrate its study with practice. What does this mean? It means proceeding from China's reality to summarize China's experiences and lessons in order to find the law of development for the Chinese society and apply it in practice.

Is our present study integrated with practice? Not necessarily. Some people are proceeding from the viewpoint of Greece or Rome, from the viewpoint of the European Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment, from a book itself or from a concept. Every country has its particular government ideology and every individual has his particular thinking. However, there is only one objective reality: social practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. It is easier to tell whether a person's thinking is correct if we proceed from reality and use practice to examine it. In this way, we can have an objective criterion. If every jurist proceeds from reality and uses social practice to examine things, the jurist circle will easily achieve consensus.

3. It is necessary to draw on beneficial experiences and lessons -- ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign. This is very important. China is a large country. While it is not right for the king of Yelang to become arrogant, neither is it right for China, a large country, to become conceited. In the initial period of the PRC, all imperialist countries imposed a blockade against China. What did we do? We closed our door and swept our house clean of the remnants of our three major enemies. But even in that period, we still studied the experiences of other countries. We studied the constitutions of various countries before we drew up our own in 1954. Things have changed. We now have diplomatic relations with more than 120 countries and areas, and mutual exchanges have been established. It is necessary to draw on beneficial experiences -- ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign -- in studying the science of law. We must not think that there is nothing for the science of law in China's centuries old feudal society. We have a rich legal legacy from China's ancient times. There are plenty of legal codes left to us from the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. They are feudal experiences and must therefore be sorted out in order to discard the dross and select the essence. Is it for the purpose of copying from them? No. We study them in order to make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China. We study them in order to make them serve the needs of China's socialist democracy and legal system.

We should absorb whatever is beneficial to China's socialism and discard and repudiate whatever is dross and poisonous. This is different from pragmatism, as we have the four fundamental principles and use the objective law of the development of history as our criterion. The society should study the laws of the ancient as well as modern times of foreign countries, as well as China. We shall study them regardless of whether they are advanced, middle-of-the-road, reactionary, the laws of slaveowners, feudal society or capitalists. We must study them all in order to select the essence and discard the dross and poison.

4. What is the science of law? It is a part of the superstructure. It is determined by the economic base and in turn serves the economic base. As society and the economic base develop, so does the law. When capitalist society becomes a socialist society, the law will also change and develop. However, the science of law also has its own independent system and its own logic. To make laws, we should proceed from reality. However, we must also have our own system of jurisprudence and we cannot be self-contradictory in any way. We cannot rashly make whatever law we want to make on the spur of the moment.

The two seem to be separate things. What happens if they are not in agreement? Perhaps, there is no complete agreement in the thinking of the law circles on this question. Is law subordinate to actual conditions or is it the opposite? Who is the mother and who is the child? Reality is the mother. Reality gives birth to laws. Laws and legal principles are the sons. Law has its own independent system and its own logic, but it must proceed from social reality and be tested by social practice. If a law is no longer suited to reality and the needs of socialist development, it is necessary to have it studied and revised. The draft revised constitution is based on reality. It summarizes the experience, both positive and negative, of our country over the past more than 30 years and also assimilates foreign experiences. Yet, it also has its own system and logic. The two cannot contradict each other. I ask you comrades to think on whether this is the way to understand the question.

Today, at the inauguration meeting of the China Society of the Science of Law, I have cast a brick in the hope that it will bring out your jade.

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS CORBAN FESTIVAL TEA

OW021042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Today, 29 September, marks the Corban festival. It is a traditional festival of 10 nationalities in China, including the Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Khalkhas, Tajik, Uzbek, Tartar, Baoan, Salar and Dongxiang. A tea party to celebrate the Corban festival was held on the evening of 28 September in the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in the capital by the Beijing office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and people's government. More than 400 people gathered under the same roof for the happy occasion. They included comrades of various nationalities who are working or studying in Beijing and all members of the Xinjiang contingent of the minority nationalities National Day visiting group.

Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Secretariat; Seypidin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the tea party. Comrade Deng Liqun extended congratulations on the festival to the compatriots of various nationalities at the party and expressed his hope that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and in the rest of the country will become more closely united and advance shoulder-to-shoulder under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

That same evening a reception was given by the China Islamic Association at the Qingzhen Restaurant in the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in Beijing. More than 200 people attended the reception to celebrate the Corban festival. They included Muslims of various nationalities in Beijing and the envoys and specialists of over 20 Muslim countries in China.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION ON ARABLE LAND VIEWED

OW301409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 27 Sep 82

["'Resolutely Check the Malpractice of Arbitrarily Building Houses on Arable Land' by XINHUA Commentator" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- With the rapid development of agricultural production and the notable increase in peasants' income since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has been an upsurge in building houses in the rural areas of our country. The total floor space of housing built in 1979 reached 300 million square meters, 500 million square meters in 1980 and 600 million square meters in 1981. It is estimated that a new upsurge in building houses will still emerge after the autumn harvest this year.

The popular practice of peasants building new houses indicates that the livelihood of peasants has been improved and this is good for the peasants. However, this has also caused a serious problem where arable land is occupied and fertile farmland is used arbitrarily. This is a problem that should not be regarded as unimportant. It is necessary for the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members to realize that agriculture is the basis of the national economy and that arable land is the basis for agricultural production. With the area of arable land decreasing day by day, agricultural development is out of the question. Ours is a country with a large population but a small area of arable land. While the area of arable land is not sufficient, the population continues to increase, and this contradiction has become very conspicuous. It is our country's basic policy that every inch of land should be cherished and conserved, and the land problem has a bearing on the fundamental interests of the coming generations. We must take every possible measure to protect arable land. Towns and villages must have housing construction plans, and arable land must be occupied as little as possible. In those localities where the problem of occupying arable land for housing construction has become serious, leaders of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerned should personally take charge of organizing the forces of various circles to conscientiously and resolutely investigate the problem of arbitrarily occupying arable land for housing construction and promptly check this malpractice. All activities of building houses on arable land that violate the relevant rules and regulations of the state should be checked and handled in time so as to show that orders must be carried out and that regulations are made for a purpose. Every serious violation, by a unit or cadre in particular, should be dealt with strictly and should never be tolerated. All localities must also publicize the rules and regulations of the state on housing construction on arable land in an extensive and deeper way so that these rules and regulations will be made known to every household.

We expect another bumper harvest in agriculture this year, and after the autumn harvest, new housing will be constructed in the rural areas. The departments concerned in the various localities should deal with this problem in view of their own local conditions, conduct conscientious study, take effective measures, positively do a good job in mapping out plans for housing construction in towns and villages, work out measures governing land for housing for both individuals and units and lead the work in housing construction in both cities and towns onto the right track of building houses in a planned, orderly and gradual way.

BETTER PURCHASING MEASURES IN COUNTRYSIDE URGED

OW030235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Changsha, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- Editor's note: As a result of still better implementation of the party's rural economic policies after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a gratifying situation of increased production and income is prevailing in China's vast countryside, such as the good situation in Yueyang Prefecture, Hunan Province. There are but a very few exceptions.

Facing this situation, we should be better prepared mentally and should have a full appraisal of the situation while proper arrangements should be made for purchasing agricultural and sideline products and shipping industrial products to the countryside. The problem of broadening the circulation channels noted in this report is an important matter and requires that all party organizations and commercial departments at all levels make great efforts to solve it. [end editors note]

A rarely seen situation of prosperity prevails in Hunan's Yueyang Prefecture this year.

The prefecture's spring grain output this year is 44 percent, or 26.07 million jin, over that of last year, while its early rice output topped that of last year by 7 percent, or 150 million jin. For the first time, its total output has broken the 2-billion jin mark.

The responsible person of this prefecture points out that while the situation is getting ever better, some new problems in the countryside need immediate tackling. One of these problems, for instance, is that the circulation channel is not flowing freely. Now, some 21,000 dan of ramie, 35,000 dan of jute, 18,000 dan of tea, 4,300 dan of cocoons and 9,643 dan of cotton velvet are still stored in his prefecture. In some places, state purchasing has been discontinued or limited. In addition, cadres' ways of thinking and work style should be improved and political and ideological work among the masses should also be strengthened.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PROBLEM OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

HK010935 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by He Rongfei [0149 2837 7378]: "Agricultural Production Responsibility System and the Problems of Impoverished Households"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, there has been a notable increase in the standard of living of the majority of peasants. Some peasants have become rich first. But there are still a few peasants who are quite poor. They have difficulties in their production and lives for various reasons. Faced with this situation, some people think that the responsibility system has enlarged the gap between the wealthy and the poor. They even confuse this situation with "polarization." I think such views are incorrect.

It is true that after the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, there are still some impoverished households. But, is the existence of these impoverished households the product of the responsibility system?

Recently, we have investigated the impoverished households of Laian County in Anhui Province. Judging from these households, the peasants' poverty can be attributed to the following factors: first, there are too many people in a household but not enough labor force; second, the foundation to start with is poor and both capital and means of production are lacking; third, their poverty was caused by natural and manmade calamities. In addition, there are some who know nothing about the techniques of agricultural production and some who are gluttonous and lazy. Generally speaking, these peasant households were well-known for their poverty before the responsibility system was put into practice. According to the statistics for 69 impoverished households of the Xinhe, Shuangtang, Zhangshan, Shunshan, Xiwu and Fuxing Communes of Leian County, 49.2 percent of the impoverished households are poor for lack of capital and means of production, 32 percent are poor due to lack of labor force, 17.3 percent are poor as the result of natural and manmade calamities, while gluttony and laziness account for the poverty of 1.5 percent of the impoverished households. The above factors objectively existed before the responsibility system was put into practice. Therefore, the practice of the responsibility system has nothing to do with the existence of impoverished households.

The few impoverished households that exist at the present moment are poor compared with the peasant households which have become well-to-do since the responsibility system was put into practice. Compared with the situation before the implementation of the responsibility system, generally speaking, they are better off (of course, there are individual households whose living conditions are worse than those before the responsibility system was put into practice). According to our investigation, before the implementation of the responsibility system, the average annual per capita grain ration of the impoverished households in Laian County was only about 300 jin and most of them were in debt. Now, although the average annual per capita grain ration is below 600 jin and the average annual personal income is below 60 yuan, the living standard of most of the households is better than before the responsibility system was put into practice.

It should be pointed out that, in a socialist historical period when the principle of distribution according to work is practiced, there will inevitably be differences in the degree of prosperity. Particularly at a time when the level of our agricultural productive force is still quite low, the responsibility system cannot eliminate the gap between the poor and the wealthy. When conditions are not yet ripe, any artificial attempt to eliminate the gap between the poor and the wealthy can only result in egalitarianism and bring about the destruction of the productive force of society. But, the aim of socialist production is to enable the laborers to live wealthy lives. To eliminate poverty is an essential demand of the socialist system. Therefore, we should prevent the gap between the wealthy and the poor from becoming too great. Practice has proven that the responsibility system helps narrow the gap between the wealthy and the poor. This is revealed in the following two aspects:

First, the practice of the responsibility system has greatly liberated the productive forces. On the basis of developments in production, it is beginning to make most peasants wealthy. As a result, the proportionate relations between the wealthy and the poor have been changed. When the responsibility system was put into practice in Chuxian Prefecture in Anhui Province, the average personal income increased from 82 yuan in 1979 to 207 yuan in 1981; the proportion of the number of production brigades with an average personal income of over 200 yuan to the total number of brigades increased from 0.9 percent to 43.1 percent. In the prefecture, there were outstanding households which produced "10,000 jin of grain" and had an "average personal income of over 1,000 yuan." In addition, the proportion of indebted households to the total number of peasant households decreased from 34.1 percent in 1979 to 2.4 percent in 1981. At present, the proportion of impoverished households to the total number of peasant households is only 5 percent. In Laian County, where the problem is more prominent, the proportion is only 6 percent. That means, 95 percent of the peasant households in the whole of Chuxian Prefecture and 94 percent of the peasant households in Laian County have a living standard which is much better than before the responsibility system was put into practice. In this way, the proportionate relation between the poor and the well-to-do peasants has changed from the poor peasants being the overwhelming majority before the responsibility system was put into practice to the well-to-do peasants being the overwhelming majority. This clearly indicates that the gap between the poor and the wealthy is being narrowed.

Second, judging from the difference between the peasant households which have the highest and lowest incomes, we can see that there is a tendency for the difference to become smaller when the responsibility system is put into practice compared to before the system is put into practice. In Xiaogang production brigade of Fengyang County, in 1977, before the responsibility system was put into practice, the ratio of the net per capita income of the household which had the highest income to that of the household which had the lowest income was 82 yuan to 6.4 yuan, a difference of 1280 percent. After the responsibility system was put into practice in 1980, the ratio was 668 yuan to 168 yuan and the difference between the two was 300 percent. In 1977, before the responsibility system was put into practice, the ratio of the net per capita income of the entire brigade to that of the household with the lowest income was 35 yuan to 6.4 yuan, a difference of 450 percent.

In 1980, after the implementation of the responsibility system, the ratio between the two was 342 yuan to 168 yuan, a difference of 100 percent. Thus, we can see that the responsibility system has not enlarged the gap between the poor and the wealthy but has only narrowed it.

Why can the agricultural responsibility system help narrow the gap between the poor and the wealthy?

First, when the responsibility system is put into practice, the peasants can promote their strong points and avoid their shortcomings. In addition to growing crops, they can develop diversification in farming and engage in sideline production so as to increase their income or to make up for the losses caused by the low price of the crops and insufficient manpower. The autonomy in production provides opportunities for the auxiliary labor force such as the weak, the old, women and adolescents, to be engaged in production. In this way, the problem of not having enough strong hands is solved. These factors reduce the differences in the incomes of the peasant households caused by disproportionate labor force.

Second, when the responsibility system is put into practice, egalitarianism is eradicated, the policy of distribution according to work is implemented and the peasants' enthusiasm in production is generally promoted. In addition, when part of the peasants become wealthy first, the fact that they have become wealthy serves as a model for others. As a result, competition among the peasants is sparked off. Moreover, the impoverished households are encouraged to work with the ambition to make their family prosperous.

Third, the key to eliminating poverty is to reduce the difference between the poor and the wealthy. When the responsibility system is put into practice, the productive force of society greatly develops and material wealth increases. As a result, the state has the material conditions to provide relief for the poor households. When most of the peasants have become wealthy, they can have the material power to promote the spirit of mutual help and to help the impoverished households. When the number of impoverished households is greatly reduced, the number of people that need relief from society decreases too. In this way, we can concentrate the efforts of society on providing relief for the impoverished households.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TIES BETWEEN COMMUNISTS, MASSES

HK301222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Li Huang, executive secretary of the Standing Committee of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee: "Communist Party Members Must Maintain Close Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] The CPC is the vanguard of the working class. It faithfully represents the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The Communists are pioneers carrying out the communist movement to realize the noble ideal of communism. Maintaining close ties with the masses is a requirement for the Communists and a basic guarantee for winning victories in the communist cause. Comrade Mao Zedong likened the Communists to seeds and the people to soil. He said that when we Communists come to a place, we must integrate ourselves with the local masses and take root among them. This was a brilliant exposition of the close ties between the Communists and the masses. During the period of the revolutionary war, our party maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, and the vast numbers of Communists fighting on all fronts shared weal and woe with the masses and unhesitatingly shed their blood and laid down their lives for the interests of the people. For this reason, the party won the deep trust and strong support of the masses and, subsequently, led them in winning great victories. Now, our party has become the ruling party, leading 1 billion Chinese people in carrying out socialist construction. History has assigned to our party the heavy responsibility of thoroughly eliminating China's backwardness and realizing the great socialist modernization. To attain this goal, our Communists must strive more persistently and unremittingly to maintain close ties with the masses.

We should also see that because our party has become the ruling party, some party members have forgotten our party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and have even gone to the extent of using the power in their hands to encroach on the interests of the masses, thereby impairing the ties between the party and the masses and jeopardizing the party's cause. Therefore, during the new historical period, it is very important to strengthen the party's mass line and to demand that the Communists maintain close ties more consciously with the masses.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists should, first, be humble to the masses and treat them as equals. This means that they must appear among the masses in the capacity of an ordinary person and must not set themselves above the masses. They must discuss problems with the masses and must not arbitrarily give orders to the masses. The idea that Communists are one grade above the masses and may disrespect the masses, arbitrarily give them orders and monopolize everything, and the deeds prompted by this idea are enormously harmful to the party.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must always pay attention to the opinions and demands of the masses and rely on the masses in doing everything. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the masses are the real heroes while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant. To be a teacher of the masses, a Communist must, first, be their pupil. Every Communist should know that the Communists account for a very small proportion of the masses. Outside the party, there is a great number of people of insight and socialists activists. If we do not correctly listen to the voices of the masses and if we do not humbly learn from the masses, we shall accomplish nothing. In the past few decades, our party has formulated the Marxist method of work of taking the ideas of the masses and pooling them and then going to the masses and carrying these ideas through. This method is a concentrated expression of our party's mass line. Our work will be carried out smoothly if this method is adopted; our work will suffer setbacks or regress if this method is violated. The idea that the party members are wiser than the masses and that the masses cannot do anything well is incompatible with reality and will invariably run into snags in practice. A Communist should pay attention to hearing the opinions and demands of the masses and, in particular, their dissenting opinions and objections. "Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one side and you will be benighted." We must be good at hearing the different opinions of various quarters and select the correct ones among them. In this way, we shall make correct decisions and carry them out smoothly. Our party is now leading the great cause of socialist modernization, which involves unprecedentedly heavy tasks and complicated conditions. Each of our party members should all the more pay close attention to learning humbly from the masses in all fields of work and listen attentively to the opinions and demands of the masses. He must also be good at translating the party's policies into conscious actions on the part of the masses and uniting with the masses to carry out the party's tasks. Quoting the story of Antaeus in the Greek legend, Comrade Stalin likened the people to the earth and mother. This was a very appropriate metaphor and profound lesson. We Communists shall remain invincible as long as we never separate ourselves from the people but always stand together with the people.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must constantly bear in mind the interests of the masses. This is the most important requirement. Our party's sole purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. It is the basic distinction between our party and any other political party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said that our party members should be the best in representing the interests of the entire nation. How should the Communists express their concern for the interests of the masses? They should do so in their activities by aptly integrating long-term interests with the immediate interests of the masses and subordinating the immediate interests to the long-term interests. In their work and daily lives, they should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and should work selflessly for the public interest.

To protect the interests of the masses, they should give no thought to their own personal safety and show no hesitation in sacrificing their own interests and even their lives. They should take the affairs of state as their own duties. The dictum "be concerned about affairs of state before others, enjoy comfort after others" can be best expressed in our party members. They put the interests of the party and the people above everything else and have a firm belief in communism. They fight and give their lives for the interests of the people. This is a concentrated expression of the communist outlook on life.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must also play their role as a vanguard and model in all fields of work. Our party is the leader in socialist construction. Without the vast numbers of its members playing an exemplary role, it cannot lead the people in translating various tasks into solid actions and push its cause forward. How should the party members play their role as vanguards and models? They should be the first to do what they want the masses to do; they should be the first to refrain from doing what they do not want the masses to do. In other words, they should set high demands on themselves in work and low demands in daily life. Our party is always against the practice of picking easy jobs and shirking hard ones and thinking about personal fame, position and remuneration and also against a crude and careless style of work and a irresponsible attitude toward one's task. Those who seek personal interests at the expense of the party's interests are liable to punishment according to the party's regulations.

In short, our party members must be models in developing material civilization and also in developing socialist spiritual civilization so that the masses of people will rally around the party and march forward together with us.

To maintain close ties with the masses, the Communists must continuously carry out propaganda and education among the masses, educate them in the basics of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and communist ideas and constantly publicize the party's line, principles and policies among the masses so that the party's propositions may be turned into actions by the masses. At the same time, they should teach the masses to fight against the decadent capitalist and feudalist ideas. This is the duty of every party member. We should intensively develop the socialist spiritual civilization so that the people of all nationalities throughout the country will have lofty ideals and good morality, observe discipline and be well educated. We should also do painstaking ideological work among the masses so that they will enhance ideological and political consciousness with communism as its core. In this way, the unity of the party and the people will have a more solid base and the cause led by the party will be guaranteed. Only when ideological education has been carried out vigorously will it be possible to organize the masses very well to advance hand in hand together with the party members.

The 12th CPC National Congress has laid down the program and objective of struggle to be launched by our party for a period of time to come, thereby raising party building to a new level. Every Communist must firmly bear in mind the basic principle of maintaining close ties with the masses. Whatever his position, he must maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses around him, always be a member of the masses and a bosom friend of the masses and must never separate himself from the masses. He must always breathe the same air and share the same fate with the masses and strive to attain the great objective put forth by the 12th CPC Congress to all party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and to build China as quickly as possible into a powerful socialist country with highly developed civilization and democracy!

CHINA DAILY REVIEWS GROWTH IN PRIVATE BUSINESS

HK020616 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 p 2

[By Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] Private businesses are prospering again in China's urban and rural areas after ups and downs during the past 30 years.

By 1981, China had more than one million individuals engaged in such businesses, more than seven times the number of about 140,000 in 1978, according to an official of the General Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Administration.

This number, however, stands at only about 0.6 per cent of China's total urban residents. In comparison, individuals engaged in private business in 1964 made up 1.2 per cent of urban residents.

"The current proportion of individuals engaged in private businesses is too small to satisfy the demand of our enormous population and to fulfil its due contribution to the overall development of our economy" the official said.

Asked why such private businesses are allowed to develop when public ownership has been established in China, the official said it is because the history of the past three decades has shown that these businesses are indispensable if the country's economy is to develop in a balanced way.

"Without these businesses our economy would be like a tree without branches or leaves," the official said.

"Although we have both state-owned and collectively-owned enterprises, they are not enough to provide for the needs of our people, and not convenient in some cases," he said.

He said businesses like shoe-repairing, tailoring and catering can often be better run by individuals than by the state.

"Moreover," he said, "the development of such businesses will create more job opportunities for the unemployed."

China has about six million people in need of jobs each year, and the state can provide jobs for only about two-thirds of them.

The development of private business has helped to solve part of the unemployment problem. For example, 230,000 middle school graduates now engaged in these businesses would have been jobless otherwise.

But most individuals engaged in such businesses had been in trade before the "Cultural Revolution." Their businesses were closed down then as "hotbeds of capitalism" and they became jobless.

After the third plenary session of the party Central Committee of the 11th congress in 1978, which inaugurated policies to promote private businesses, these individuals returned to their old trade.

Retired workers are also encouraged to take up private businesses. This is because these retired workers can pass their skills and techniques to the younger generation by running businesses jointly with them.

Individuals may run their businesses either singly or together with their family members. They may also engage apprentices, or employ others to help in their work.

Help Is Provided

To ensure steady development of private businesses, the state has asked all departments concerned to help them by providing raw materials or even loans when necessary.

It also stipulates that individual businessmen have the same political and social privileges as are enjoyed by employees in state and collectively-owned enterprises.

Moreover, earnings from private business are protected by state laws from any intrusion, so long as the income is earned legally.

Private businesses have travelled along a tortuous road in the past three decades.

When the People's Republic was founded in 1949, more than seven million individuals were engaged in such businesses. By 1953, they ran to a record high of nearly 8.5 million.

After the socialist reformation of agriculture, arts and crafts, and capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, they shrank to 160,000.

Finding that the constraints imposed on these people hindered the country's economy and affected their lives the state issued decrees to encourage the development of private business. By 1957, they totalled more than one million.

Then the "Cultural Revolution" came in 1965. These businesses came under fierce attack and were forced to close one after another.

As a result of this purge, the individuals engaged in private businesses dropped to 180,000 in 1976. The third plenary session in 1978 restored their position and they prospered again as a result.

RECENT COVERAGE OF CLANDESTINE BA YI RADIO

PLA Welcomes Yu Qiuli

OW050510 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Army leaders at various levels, and particularly political workers in the army, generally welcome Comrade Yu Qiuli as director of the General Political Department. This is because Comrade Yu Qiuli is well experienced in army political work -- he served successively as political commissar of a detachment of the 120th Division of the 8th Route Army, political commissar of the 358th Brigade, political commissar of the Southwest China Military and Political College, political commissar of the No 2 Higher Infantry School and political commissar of the Logistics Department. He left the army in 1958.

Comrade Yu Qiuli may lack a clear understanding of the situation in the army after leaving it for 24 years. However, this, when viewed from another angle, is also a good thing for a new appointee often considers longstanding problems in a new perspective, solves them with new methods, and resolutely handles frameups and false and wrong cases involving army cadres.

Political work is the lifeblood of all other work. Our army has made many mistakes in its past handling of army-civilian, army-government, party-army and officer-soldier relations and the relations among cadres and between the leadership of the Military Commission and army leaders, and many complicated problems have existed in this regard. This situation is directly related to the fact that army political work and the General Political Department have failed to play the role they should have.

The work of the General Political Department is of great importance. This is why Zhang Chunqiao, then a member of the Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, was appointed director of the General Political Department when the gang of four came to power. Since then, the General Political Department actually became the center of plotting to purge and persecute army cadres and the political college of designs to publicize the personality cult. Even after the downfall of the gang of four, the General Political Department and the security organs, the military tribunals and the military procuratorates under it did not put the stress of their work on redressing frameups and false and wrong cases involving a large number of army cadres. On the contrary, they further persecuted and dealt blows to a large number of commanders and fighters on the pretext of the case of the Lin Biao clique and of the participation of army units in carrying out the tasks of three supports and two militaries [support industry, support agriculture and support the broad masses of the left; military control and political and military training]. A new personality cult was advocated in the army. Instead of implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, the General Political Department took the lead in hitting hard at writers and artists in the army. It imposed many restrictions on literary and art work in the army. It is the General Political Department that launched a campaign to falsely criticize Bai Hua and other writers in the army unit to which Bai Hua belonged.

We hope that Comrade Yu Qiuli, as director of the General Political Department, will proceed from the interests of the party, the state, the army and the people, solve outstanding problems in the shortest possible time and try to thoroughly redress frameups and false and wrong cases which have been fabricated for various reasons in the army.

Policy Toward Third World, U.S.

OW050540 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Not long ago the Chinese Government provided the Palestinian people with economic aid of U.S. $1 million and Chinese leaders also lambasted Israel for its aggression in Lebanon and for its troops' atrocities against the Palestinian refugees in that country.

These moves were taken with the aim of restoring China's prestige among the Third World's people and to win back their confidence in this country, which was lost after our leaders' policies went against the interests of the Third World countries. For instance, Chinese leaders supported the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in concluding an agreement of national betrayal and surrender with Israel at Camp David, thus making China stand against all other Arab countries. It is now clear that China made a blunder by failing to support the the genuine revolutionary, patriotic movement for national liberation in Angola. Furthermore, China has persistently adopted an erroneous stand toward the conflicts in Ethiopia and Somalia. Cases of similar Chinese blunders in foreign affairs are numerous.

How can China restore its prestige among the Third World's people while it lambasts Israel's genocidal crimes in Lebanon on the one hand, and supports the Pol Pot bandit clique that committed genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people on the other? It is obvious that a certain expression of its political attitude and the aid of U.S. $1 million will not enable China to restore its prestige among countries of the Third World. In a nutshell, China will not be able to do so until it brings about a fundamental change in its relations with U.S. imperialism and adopts a firm and principled stand toward this question. What is more, the United States is still flagrantly interfering in China's internal affairs and hindering the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. Even so, Chinese leaders are still supporting U.S. imperialist (?policies) on many international issues and central leading comrades have issued statements to the effect that China's strategic interests parallel those of the United States.

Chinese and U.S. leaders have exchanged views on the international situation and on issues of mutual concern, including relations with socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. None of these acts were wise moves.

U.S. Computer Sales Viewed

OW042315 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Before his departure for China, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger commented on President Reagan's approval for three U.S. firms to sell electonic computers, which can be used in the defense industry, to our country. He pointed out that there are three reasons why President Reagan suddenly approved the sale of such computers to China: 1) to ease the Chinese leaders' strong reactions over the United States' continued sales of weapons to Taiwan; 2) to create new obstacles to the improvement of the Sino-Soviet relations; and, 3) to subject China to greater dependence on the United States for military technology. As a matter of fact, the U.S. authorities have, with a few exceptions, forbidden U.S. firms from selling advanced technological equipment to our country for the past several years.

The intentions behind the sudden, generous approval of sales of electronic computers to our country are far more complex than those Kissinger has stated.

First, since Reagan has openly adhered to the two Chinas policy and stepped up its arming of Taiwan, certain leaders in the central authorities, particularly certain leaders in the armed forces, have stated that the liberation of Taiwan by force should not be abandoned while great efforts are being exerted to achieve a peaceful reunification. For this reason, the U.S. authorities have tried to ease the strong feelings of certain comrades of our party and armed forces and the broad masses of people by approving the sale of electronic computers to our country. They think this will buy time for Taiwan to produce enough military hardware for its own defense within 3 to 5 yeras. Moreover, everybody knows that the United States has been taking advantage of the Sino-Soviet contradictions, hoping that it can reap profits from a large-scale armed conflict between China and the USSR, if such a conflict were to occur. Therefore, the approval of sales of electronic computers to China is intended to both bribe and blackmail China simultaneously. This approval also hints that, if Sino-Soviet relations improve, the United States will stop selling such equipment to China. A more important facet is: Precisely because such electronic computers can be used for military purposes, they may serve to aggravate suspicions between China and the USSR.

Lastly, U.S. experts will be indispensable in the use and maintenance of such complex equipment. If these computers are used for military purposes, U.S. military experts have to be consulted. Furthermore, China must depend on the U.S. firms concerned for supplies of spare parts and accessories. Thus, imperceptibly we will become dependent on the United States both militarily and technologically. Although our country and our armed forces are badly in need of the most advanced equipment, we cannot bargain with principles, much less permit other people to lead us by the nose.

HEILONGJIANG TRIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION CRIMINALS

HK290930 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Report: "The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court Conducts Open Trials on Some Major Cases Committed During the Cultural Revolution"; the item below should be substituted for a similar report from Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service, published on page S 1 of the 21 September DAILY REPORT; because of poor reception the Harbin radio account contained some misheard words and incorrect names.]

[Text] In late April the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court conducted open trials of some major cases committed during the Cultural Revolution -- the case of Niu Chengshan [3662 2052 1472] and Nie Shirong [5119 1102 2837], who conspired to subvert the government; the case of Han Chao [7281 3390], who engaged in beating, smashing and looting; and the case of Shao Yangcheng [6730 1484 1004], who engaged in retaliation and persecution. Niu Chengshan was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 3 years; Han Chao 6 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 2 years; and Shao Yangcheng 7 years' imprisonment with political rights deprived for 2 years.

The court designated lawyers to defend the accused during the open trials, granting the accused full right to defend themselves and to make their final statements. It strictly distinguished criminal activities from noncriminal, investigating the accused and affixing their responsibilities only for their crimes, not their mistakes.

About 2,000 people attended the trials. They held that the trials indicated a victory of the line set forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a victory of the socialist legal system. They expressed their resolute support for the stern judgments.

After the above-mentioned criminals were investigated and interrogated by the Harbin Municipal Security Bureau, they were referred to the Harbin Municipal People's Procuratorate for examination and questioning. Then the procuratorate, having made certain of their crimes, filed their cases with the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

In the process of hearing, investigation and debate in court, abundant evidence clearly proved the crimes committed by Niu Chengshan, Nie Shirong, Han Chao and Shao Yancheng. Niu Chengshan and Nie Shirong colluded with each other during the Cultural Revolution. They vigorously joined and followed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to directly scheme and participate in the emergency activities to organize backbone forces of their faction. They created public opinion to conduct counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation. They attacked the provincial CPC committee, took away its documents and paraded provincial and Harbin municipal leading cadres for public criticism, slanders and persecution. They sabotaged the work of party and government organs in a plot to seize our province's party and government leadership and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the Cultural Revolution Han Chao organized and directed armed struggles, instigated the masses to seize guns and ammunition and slandered and persecuted the cadres and people, thus undermining public order, infringing upon the citizens' personal rights and seriously damaging the state property.

During the Cultural Revolution Shao Yancheng abused his position and power to retaliate against, persecute and beat people. The consequences were grave. He also participated in the plot to organize forces to attack the eighth session of the provincial revolutionary committee, sabotage the byelection for the deputies to the Fourth National People's Congress, attacked leading persons of the provincial CPC committee, attacked the organs of the provincial CPC committee and created disorder in our work.

His crimes afflicted and gravely endangered the whole province and aroused great indignation among the masses.

The accused were sentenced according to law on the basis of their criminal facts, the nature and offenses of their crimes, the danger they had caused to the society and their attitude in confessing their crimes. Full consideration was given to the specific historical conditions during the period they committed crimes when the sentence was pronounced.

After the sentence was pronounced, Nie Shirong and Shao Yancheng filed an appeal contesting the sentence, saying that the punishment was too stern. The Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court formed a collegiate court to handle the case and held that the punishment meted out was proper. The appeal was rejected and the original judgment sustained.

Zhang Yongchang [1728 3057 2490] and Liu Xuefeng [0491 7185 1496], the accused, actively participated in the criminal conspiracy of Niu Chengshan and Nie Shirong to subvert the government. This constituted a crime. However, since Zhang Yongchang confessed all his crimes frankly and exposed other criminals and in view of the position in which Liu Xuefeng was situated when he committed the crime, the Harbin Municipal People's Procuratorate decided, in accordance with the specific historical conditions during the period they committed the crime and with relevant policies and laws, to withdraw the indictment.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR ON BOOSTING OUTPUT VALUE

SK020809 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Radio and television talk" by Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor: "Strive To Quadruple Our Province's Annual Industrial and Agricultural Output Value by the End of This Century" -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the political report made at the 12th CPC Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee said that the general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. This grand objective conforms to the will of the party and the people. It will surely become a powerful motive force to spur the millions upon millions of people to bring about a comprehensive upsurge of the socialist economy and create a brand new situation for socialist modernization. We wholeheartedly support this strategic objective set forth at the 12th CPC Congress and will unswervingly make more contributions to the successful accomplishment of the objective.

While studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the provincial CPC Committee and government held discussions and formulated initial plans for our province to quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value. Viewed from the actual situation of Heilongjiang, it is totally possible that the province will quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. In order to accomplish this objective, our annual increase should be 7.2 percent in the coming 20 years. Such a speed is not high compared with our previous records. In the 32 years from 1950 to 1981, our annual increase in industrial and agricultural output value was 8.6 percent, much higher than the quota we set for the next 20 years.

Regarding resources and economic conditions, we have the following favorable conditions:

1. We have great superiority in resources. We have a vast and fertile land, large areas of forests and rich mineral reserves. These are exceptional advantages we enjoy.

2. We have a solid foundation for industrial and agricultural production and a great potential for economic development.

3. Through the efforts in readjustment in the past 3 years and more, our economic structure has been greatly changed and the proportion between the major branches of the economy has been more balanced.

4. We have summed up both positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years and more and have found a new way for our economic development.

5. [Words indistinct] to accelerate our economic development.

6. The state's policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world will promote local economy.

7. We have achieved marked results in combining enterprise consolidation with the consolidation of the party and have made greater efforts to improve economic results.

8. With the whole party concentrating its efforts on improving economic results, economic problems are being solved continuously and economic experiences gained. Party work style, social conduct and public security have remarkably improved.

All these fully show that we are [words indistinct] and sure to accomplish the strategic objective of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value.

While striving to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value, we should solve the problems concerning circulation and consumption and give full play to the role of circulation in promoting production and that of production in promoting circulation. We should continue implementing the line, principles and policies laid down at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, maintain the stability and continuation of policies and further enliven the economy. We should bring every positive factor into full play to conduct ideological education, formulate specific policies, implement managerial systems and work out measures and methods. In the meantime, we should take the whole situation into consideration by coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game, take the initiative in safeguarding the state's interests, strive to overcome departmentalist and decentralist tendencies and bring about a new upsurge in the socialist construction. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership and conduct thorough and painstaking political and ideological work. Governments at all levels and their executive departments should fully play their role in quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. [sentence indistinct] We should start now in order to achieve the objective. We should do a good job in mapping out plans for next year and see to it that the plans for the sixth 5-year period which we are implementing are fulfilled or overfulfilled. We should combine the formulation of the plans for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value with current production, turn the plans into a motive force to promote current production and other work and fulfill the plans step by step.

Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, let us be united and work diligently with one heart and one mind and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CHENG MING: PRC LEADERS SPEAK ON HONG KONG

HK040759 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60, 1 Oct 82 pp 12-13

[Report: "CPC Internal Material on the Future of Hong Kong -- Speeches by Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Qiaomu at February Cadre Conference"]

[Text] Mr Editor:

I read Mr Lo Bing's article "CPC Decision and Policy on Hong Kong's Future" in the July issue of CHENG MING. Because I had deep confidence in the column "Free Talks After Traveling North," I believed in the authenticity of Mr Lo's report. At the same time, I also believed that it was possible for the CPC to carry out its decision and policy concerning the "two systems coexisting in one country," but I still wanted to read the relevant material about the CPC decision and policy on this matter.

From late July to the end of August, I toured the southwest, northwest and northern regions of China. I realized my desire after arriving in Beijing. One of my former schoolmasters, who returned to China and has been working there for many years, let me read some internal CPC documents which were designed for ordinary cadres. I found that the basic contents of these documents were very close to the report by Mr Lo Bing. I thought that the friends in Hong Kong could make better mental preparations for Hong Kong's future changes if they could read this material and they might relax and not worry when doing business. I copied down the important parts of this material, especially those concerning the Hong Kong problem. Because these documents had been widely circulated and no secrets there needed to be kept, my old schoolmaster allowed me to copy them. At the same time, he also believed that China's principle of "recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and at the same time maintaining the capitalist system in Hong Kong" would be publicized in Hong Kong and Macao in a partially open way.

After returning to Hong Kong, I read the August and September issues of CHENG MING and found that the reports by Mr Lo Bing about a speech by Hu Yaobang on Hong Kong's future coincided closely with the material I had copied (the differences are only several insignificant characters). But what had been reported by Mr Lo was not as complete as the documents. In order to make it possible for readers in Hong Kong and abroad to get a complete picture of the problem, I attach the copied material herewith and hope that CHENG MING can publish it completely. Since I have kept copies of the material, there is no need to return it to me if you do not use it.

Sincerely yours,

Chan Yat-ling, 9 September

(Editor's note: Here, we sincerely thank Mr Chan for his concern for this magazine and its readers. We present the full text of the material he sent to us as follows:)

Hu Yaobang's speech:

Our socialist modernization construction is now situated at an extremely important juncture.

We should profoundly understand the strategic significance of the economic policy of opening up to the outside world and dare to open up 3 new prospects in a broader sphere. At the same time, we should also pay close attention to the complications we are confronted with under the conditions of practicing the open-door policy, be good at learning new skills and promptly discover and surmount various negative phenomena, especially those within the party and among party cadres that are seriously endangering our cause.

1. We must be staunch, sober and competent Marxists.

Under peaceful circumstances, dangers still exist.... The danger that our party might wane and become degenerate has not yet been removed. Isn't it a fact that a considerable number of party members, cadres and even some organizations in your two provinces and other localities and departments have been corrupted by bourgeois ideology?

The danger does not come from other areas but the corruption and degeneration of weak-willed members within our party.

Where is the key to the party...? The key lies in the high- and middle-ranking cadres.

How well do we do our work? In several decades, say 20 years time, our descendants will make appraisals of us. As I see it, there are only three possibilities: able persons, mediocrities and the fatuous.

2. We must seriously and unremittingly struggle against corruptive phenomena within our party and particularly among some party members and responsible cadres.

In addition to adopting the economic policy of opening up to the outside world at the present stage, we will use a special method, that is, allowing two social systems to coexist in one country. This will be done in order to solve the problems of reunification with Taiwan and recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao in the near future. This is a correct principle that we should adopt under the new historical conditions. At the same time, however, it should be seen that, when this principle is put into practice, the struggle will inevitably become very acute and extremely complicated.

When the Soviet regime adopted concessions after the October Revolution, Lenin penetratingly noted this point. On one hand, he affirmed the necessity of adopting concessions. On the other, he stressed that concessions did not mean peace but war -- the continuation of war in the economic field and in a manner which was more advantageous to the Soviet. According to Lenin, it was entirely necessary to come into contact with international capitalists. But this contact, at the same time, also implied serious struggle. The purpose of making this contact was to promote socialist construction in the Soviet.

Trotsky, however, took a completely opposite position. In his opinion, contacting international capitalists would inevitably mean falling under the control of the economy in the capitalist world and becoming its appendage. Thus the plan to build socialism in one country would be frustrated. According to Trotsky, making contact with international capitalists was equal to abandoning the revolution and socialism.

History has proved that Lenin was completely correct and Trotsky absolutely wrong. Today, we still need to follow the Leninist viewpoint. It is incorrect to struggle in an isolated way and refuse to make contact with international capitalists. However, views and deeds that neglect and abandon the necessary struggle when we are in contact with international capitalists are also incorrect. In short, contact and struggle are both necessary. The problem is whether we, members and cadres of the Communist Party, and, primarily, those leading cadres, will become corrupted in this struggle and fall captive to the bourgeoisie.

Comrades from Fujian Province have said: A corrupted party branch secretary who had been a party member for more than 30 years went so far as to say: "After following the Communist Party for several decades, I found only today that I was fooled." You see, it is obvious that he was fooled by capitalism. But he turned things upside down and said that he was fooled by the Communist Party. (laughter)

(Hu Qiaomu interposed: Foreign concessions in old China were not defined clearly in the treaties and China was unconsciously duped by foreigners. Bit by bit, the concessions ultimately became "countries inside a country.")

As I see it, it is indeed necessary for Guangdong Province to further review its experience in handling foreign economic work. There may be some major shortcomings in Guangdong's foreign economic work. For example, agricultural and sideline products were excessively purchased for export purposes at high prices in a spontaneous way and this led to shortages in the people's daily necessities. However, great quantities of daily consumer goods which were not needed by the local markets were then imported.

Some comrades may say that shortcomings are unavoidable. But I agree with only half of this opinion.... It is better that the central authorities say these words for you, but you...should not say them first.... Could it be possible that some of our comrades have erroneous ideas?

The advertisements broadcast by our central television station also talk about foreign watches which are "better than others" and "of world renown." This is nothing but publicity for the "superiority" of the capitalist system.

We should be determined to reduce the export of goods which are in short supply at home and imperatively needed for domestic consumption and which have been causing financial losses.

Your Guangdong Province retained nearly $1.1 billion of foreign exchange in 1981. This is not a small figure.

Zhao Ziyang's speech:

We should be bold in making use of the current favorable international conditions and upholding the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home so as to speed up the development of our economy. At the same time, we should also realize that, under the new historical conditions, it is unavoidable that we face a struggle against the inroads of bourgeois ideology and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

Hu Qiaomu's speech:

The lowest crime rate in the whole country was the figure for 1956 -- .026 percent. In 1961, the figure was .069 percent; in 1978, .057 percent; in 1979, .066 percent; in 1980, .079 percent; in 1981, .091 percent.

As I see it, this problem is an important phenomenon reflecting the class struggle under the socialist system. The central authorities have pointed out -- and first of all, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out at the theoretical conference -- that class struggle still exists despite the fact that the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class. Quite a few people suspected and opposed this formulation. They asked how class struggle could still exist since the exploiting class had been eliminated. Some comrades in theoretical circles and even some friendly foreign personages have also raised this question. Some people have said that this question could be likened to the fact that bricks would remain after the wall was demolished.... It is certain that class struggle cannot be abolished at the current stage of socialism. A fairly long period of time is required to abolish class struggle and it is difficult to anticipate how long it will last.

Now we are facing the bourgeoisie from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as from abroad. They want to erode and corrupt our ranks. They even want to change Guangdong into a place like Hong Kong. We must struggle against them as well. Apart from a small number of people who are running joint ventures with us, they are not under the control of the sovereignty of the PRC so we cannot use the method we used to deal with the national capitalists in 1952. Therefore, this struggle will take a long time.

I agree with the opinion just expressed by Comrade Zhongyi, but I want to make a revision of what he said about the climax of smuggling having abated. At present, that may be so (it has not even been at a low ebb). But I do not think it is so on a long-term basis, because there will be another greater climax in the future. If we recover Hong Kong and Macao, a large number of capitalists will become citizens of the PRC. Hong Kong and Macao are PRC territories, but the current system will be maintained and Hong Kong will remain a free harbor.

When two systems coexist in a country, this will inevitably give rise to a new situation which is extremely complicated. We must make sufficient preparations. Even if the Taiwan problem is to be settled only after a longer time, we should also make preparations. The reality of contact between Taiwan and the mainland is now gradually increasing. Guangdong is confronted with the Hong Kong and Macao problem and Fujian is confronted with the Taiwan problem. Therefore, we should not think that the climax can easily abate. During what is a fairly long historical period, this struggle will not shrink to a very small sphere.

When the Soviet Union adopted the "new economic policy," a social stratum was thus formed.... Then Stalin took a sudden turn and finished the "new economic policy." Now, the problems we are confronted with are different from those in the Soviet Union in those days and we cannot use the methods Stalin used.... Our policy of opening up to the outside world will continue for a long time.

MING PAO: CPC TO EXPEL 2 MILLION MEMBERS

HK051050 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "The CPC Will Dismiss 2 Million Party Members in Next Year's Party Rectification"]

[Text] The CPC is a party in power with 39 million members. However, after the turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution," it became terribly impure in idelogy, work style and organization. Over the past few years, many opportunists and degenerate elements who decked themselves out as party members have made a lot of trouble and "undermined the foundation of socialism." They have brought shame on the Communist Party and created a bad impression among the people. For this reason, Hu Yaobang suggested in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress that, beginning from the second half of next year, the party take 3 years to rectify the party's work style and organization by stages and in groups.

Chen Yun, Huang Kecheng and Deng Yingchao of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection have earnestly advocated rectifying the party. They have discovered that in both the central and local authorities many party members and cadres have seriously violated laws and discipline. But since they have been protected by some cadres at higher levels, local prosecutorial organs can hardly do anything against them. Problems were usually solved only when the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection took up the matter. It is said that Huang Kecheng once revealed in his remarks that, during the coming party rectification, not only will the "five kinds of people" -- in addition to the "three kinds of people" who made their fortunes through rebellion; who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution; and who were seriously influenced by factionalism there are also people who have opposed the four basic principles politically, ideologically and organizationally and resisted the present line, policies and principles; and people who have grovelled at the feet of capitalism, are keen on practicing capitalism and have been pursuing the bourgeois way of life -- be rejected from the leading bodies, but will also be expelled from the party if their cases are serious. He estimated that at least 2 million members will be cleared from the party.

Since the conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress, while studying the Congress documents, penetrating discussions on party rectification have also been carried out in the central and local party, government and army organs. Reliable sources revealed that during the rectification common people will be urged to inform against erring party members, especially cadres. In order to dispel misgivings among the masses that they may suffer, retaliated, they will be allowed to drop their accusation letter, without signature, in special letter boxes to inform against party members who have committed offences or violated laws. Other sources said that if the property of the leaders is not consistent with their income, they will be investigated during the rectification.

Impure Elements in Beijing's Party Organizations Who Joined the Party during the Cultural Revolution Must Be Resolutely Cleared Out

Beijing has the largest number of party members in mainland China. Not counting those in various central party, government and army organs, there are 650,000 party members in this city.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, has said: "Of the 650,000 party members in Beijing, 340,000 -- that is, more than half of them -- joined the party after the Cultural Revolution began. Due to the sabotage carried out during the 10 years of turmoil and the influence of bourgeois ideology, there really exists within the party an impurity of the party's ideology, work style and organization.

"1. There are 'three kinds of people' among the party members.

"2. Some party members have engaged in graft, embezzlement, profiteering and speculation.

"3. Some party members are influenced by the bourgeois ideology of ultraliberalism.

"4. Some party members are fond of practicing factionalism, 'entering by the back door' and disrupting unity.

All this has created a very bad impression among the people. For this reason, it is necessary to rectify the party."

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FURTHER MATERIALS ON NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Missions Host Receptions

OW012018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Heads of Chinese diplomatic missions in Nepal, New Zealand, Jamaica, Tanzania, Congo, Bulgaria and Ethiopia gave receptions in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal Liu Hua gave a reception on the evening of September 29. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Naya Bahadur Khatri representing His Majesty King Birendra, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and other government officials attended the reception.

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen held a reception this afternoon, with about 200 attendants.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chongli gave a reception last night attended by Governor-General Florizel A. Glasspole, President of the Senate Oswald Harding and others.

Chinese Embassy in Tanzania and Chinese consulates in Zanzibar held receptions respectively yesterday to celebrate China's National Day.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Congo Zhao Huimin gave a reception last night. Florent Ntsiba, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Congolese Party of Labor and minister of information and telecommunication attended the reception as representative of the government.

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria An Zhiyuan held a reception last night.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Ethiopia Wang Yupei gave a reception yesterday with more than 260 attendants, including government officials.

Meanwhile, a public meeting was held in Colombo of Sri Lanka last night in celebration of China's National Day. Gamini Wijesekera, secretary to the Ministry of Transport, spoke at the meeting conveying greetings on behalf of the president and the Government of Sri Lanka. Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E also made a speech.

Further Report

OW051926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Embassy receptions have been held in Brussels, Luxembourg, Helsinki, Lisbon, Georgetown, Lima, Quito, Mexico City, Rome, Canberra, Buenos Aires in the last few days in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People' Republic of China.

In Brussels, Ambassador Zheng Weizhi held a reception on September 30 which was attended by nearly 300 guests including the Belgian minister of national education and three state secretaries.

In Luxembourg, 240 guests attended the reception held by the Embassy of China. Among them were Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, President of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorf, the president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association and four ministers.

In Helsinki, Ambassador Sun Shengwei gave a reception on October 1. Among the more than 450 guests present at the reception were speaker of the Finnish Parliament Johannes Virolainen and high government officials.

In Lisbon, 200 guests including ministers and party leaders attended the reception given by the Chinese Embassy.

Hugh Desmond Hoyte, vice-president of Guyana, and Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, president of the Senate of Peru, were present at the receptions given by the Chinese embassies respectively.

In Rome, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Yue held a reception on September 30. Present on the occasion were Leonilde Jotti, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

In Canberra, Chinese Ambassador to Australia Lin Ping gave a reception on October 1 which was attended by 200 guests including the Australian minister for defense support, G.B. Feakes, and other government officials.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Papua New Guinea also gave a National Day reception in Port Moresby on October 1.

Additional Receptions

OW021230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese ambassadors or charges d'affaires a.i. in a number of countries held receptions to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados gave a National Day reception on September 30. Among the over 200 guests were Barbados Governor-General Deighton Ward, Chief Justice William Douglas, President of the Senate Arnott Samuel Cato and Speaker of the House of Assembly Burton Hinds.

On the same day, Yan Hongliang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, also hosted a reception in Port-of-Spain. About 300 guests including Ellis Clark, president of the republic and a number of government ministers attended the reception.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Dong gave a reception in Ottawa on the night of September 30, which was attended by more than 500 Canadian friends and overseas Chinese.

At the reception held by Yang Daqun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Paramaribo, Suriname yesterday evening, the acting president of the Republic of Suriname L.F. Ramdat Misier and Prime Minister Henry Neyhorst were present.

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and head of the office of the Chinese charge d'affaires in the Netherlands Shen Zhihuan also held receptions yesterday to mark the Chinese National Day.

GENG BIAO FETES INTERNATIONAL MARKSMEN

OW111844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence, gave a reception this evening at the Great Hall of the People in honor of the participants to the 23rd International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) shooting championships, opening here tomorrow.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defence of China, Geng Biao extended a warm welcome to the participants from various countries.

"We are convinced that the championships will make positive contributions to developing friendship between the peoples and armies of various countries, to promoting their military sports," he said.

Major General J.C. Pennington, vice-president of C.I.S.M., also spoke at the reception, wishing success to the participants. More than 300 guests including delegation leaders, coaches and shooters attended the reception.

Department leaders Li Da, Wu Xiuquan, Han Huaizhi, Hua Nan, Li Yuan, Li Menghua and Bai Jeifu also were present. Geng Biao met the delegation's leaders before the reception.

The championships is authorized by the C.I.S.M. and organized by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

PRC, WHO SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW041816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- A basic agreement between the Ministry of Public Health of China and the World Health Organization [WHO] was signed in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Cui Yueli, Chinese minister of public health, and Dr. H. Nakajima, director of the Western Pacific regional office of WHO, signed the agreement.

According to the agreement, the two sides will strengthen technical cooperation in health activities in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and they agreed to the establishment of technical advisory cooperation.

Such technical advisory cooperation may consist of organizing and conducting seminars, training personnel, establishing demonstration projects and collaborating centers, carrying out tests and investigations in such places as may be mutually agreed upon, awarding research training grants and fellowships and sponsoring study tours.

This evening, Health Minister Cui gave a banquet for Dr. Nakajima and the WHO delegation he is leading. The delegation is here to participate in the fifth meeting of the joint coordination committee between the Chinese Ministry of Public Health and WHO and to sign the agreement.

Present on both occasions were Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; Xu Shouren, leader of the Chinese delegation to the fifth meeting; and representatives of the U.N. organizations in Beijing.

AFP: USSR-PRC TALKS SHROUDED IN SECRECY

BK051142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- Chinese and Soviet officials here were tightlipped on talks that were believed to have opened today between senior diplomats of the two Communist giants who have been feuding for two decades.

While the talks were shrouded in complete secrecy, Western diplomats believed that Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen met today to renew the Sino-Soviet dialogue broken off nearly three years ago.

The only word so far on the negotiations has been a brief official Chinese statement issued yesterday announcing that Mr. Ilichev was in Beijing for "consultations" with Mr. Qian on bilateral relations.

Since then, officials on both sides hae refused to divulge any other details. The Chinese media have not mentioned the talks and have not even reported the Soviet diplomat's presence here.

Western diplomats said that there was no agenda for the talks between Mr. Ilichev, an expert on Sino-Soviet affairs, and Mr. Qian, who was attached to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in the early 1960's.

The use by the Chinese of the word "consultations" confirmed reports circulating here for weeks that the talks would be merely exploratory, the diplomats said.

Before Mr. Ilichev's arrival here, (?it was) made clear that any improvement in relations with Moscow, as urged on two separate occasions this year by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, could come only after long and hard negotiations.

China also signaled that such a breakthrough could come only after Moscow took concrete steps to remove the threat that Beijing says the Soviet Union posed to its security.

The Chinese said that the threat came from three developments: The deployment of a massive Soviet force on their common borders, Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and its support for the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

The arrival of Mr. Ilichev in a special plane Sunday has, however, marked a resumption of the dialogue broken off by China in January 1980 after the Soviet Union sent its tanks and men into Afghanistan.

The talks suspended by China at the time were aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries. Held in Moscow in late 1979, the negotiations were halted without any progress.

Negotiations on the two countries' long-standing border dispute were broken off in June 1978.

Even while both sides were preparing for a resumption of contacts, two top Chinese leaders were making clear the limits they saw on any Sino-Soviet detente.

Premier Zhao Ziyang told his Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki, who made a state visit here last month, that China still saw Soviet "hegemonism" as the main threat to world peace.

Deng Xiaoping, the man who has dominated post-Mao China, also told Mr. Suzuki that any "drastic change" in Beijing's attitude towards Moscow was not in the cards.

USSR'S GROMYKO REJECTS INVITATION TO VISIT JAPAN

OW051636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has rejected Japan's invitation to visit Japan to resume talks on the proposed Soviet-Japan peace treaty, reported NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN this evening.

Gromyko held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in New York yesterday.

During the talks, Sakurauchi told Gromyko that Japan hoped to maintain good and lasting relations with the Soviet Union. But, he said, what was displeasing was that the territorial problem had not been resolved and that a peace treaty had not been concluded.

Sakurauchi conveyed Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's wish to resume talks on the peace treaty. The Japanese foreign minister also invited Gromyko to visit Japan to restart the talks.

Gromyko only agreed to continue the Japan-Soviet talks at working level in Tokyo next spring.

He alleged that the Soviet Union had always cherished the hope to develop the relations between the two countries, but had not found the Japanese side had the similar desire to improve the political relations between the two countries. He charged Japan with "quibbling over the territorial problem and obstructing the development of relations."

He asserted: "The Soviet Union has not illegally occupied Japan's northern territories. Our territory is ours."

USSR'S ROLE IN FOUNDING MPR UNIVERSITY NOTED

OW060013 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The State University of the Mongolian People's Republic, the highest institute of learning in the country, has trained some 16,700 specialists in nearly 70 fields in the past 40 years since its founding 5 October 1942. The specialists have played an important role in promoting economic and cultural development in Mongolia.

The university, the only one in Mongolia, was founded with the assistance of the Soviet Union during its most difficult years in World War II. In its early years, the university had only 3 departments -- medicine, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences and teacher training -- with a total enrollment of 150 students. At present, the university has 17 departments with 11,000 enrollments plus over 100 foreign and research students.

NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONAGES GROUP HEADS FOR JAPAN

OW051532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation from the Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Personages left here by air today for Japan to attend the first meeeing of the council. The meeting is scheduled to open October 7 in Japan.

The delegation is led by Wang Bingnan, first deputy head, and Huan Xiang and Liu Nianzhi, deputy heads, of the delegation.

They were seen off at the airport by Xia Yan, Zhang Xiangshan, Zhang Jingli, Wang Guangying and leading members of departments concerned. Koji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing was also present.

Wang Zhen and Chun Tunan, head and deputy head of the Chinese delegation were already in Japan.

Arrives in Japan

OW051658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Personages arrived here today to attend the first Chinese-Japanese non-governemtal personages meeting to be opened on October 7.

The delegation, led by first deputy head Wang Bingnan, who is also president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, came for the three-day meeting at the invitation of the Japanese committee of the council formed by social figures from various circles in Japan.

The Chinese delegation was met at the gate of Hotel New Otani, where the delegation will stay, by Haruo Okada, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ito and other Japanese hosts.

Head of the delegation Wang Zhen who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and former vice-premier, deputy head Chu Tunan, Secretary-General Sun Pinghua and some other delegation members are already in Japan to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between China and Japan.

The meeting between the Chinese and Japanese non-governmental personages was proposed by Haruo Okada to the Chinese leaders when he visited China in early 1981. It was finally fixed after nearly two years preparations between the two sides. The aim is to help promote friendship between the two peoples and further strengthen and develop bilateral cooperations between the two countries through non-governmental channels so as to contribute to the security of Asia and world peace.

The meeting will discuss problems concerning the security of Asia and world peace, the present situation and prospects of Sino-Japanese economic ties.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS JAPANESE METROLOGICAL EXHIBIT

OW291314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- A metrological exhibition sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization to mark the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, closed here today at the Beijing Exhibition Center.

The 31-day exhibition covered 7,800 square meters. On display were various kinds of analytical, electronic and measuring instruments, energy-saving devices and testing instruments. There were also video recordings and photos illustrating the development of friendly exchanges and trade relations since normalization.

Nearly 70 Japanese corporations took part in the exhibition which was the third exhibition held by the Japan External Trade Organization in China.

More than 100,000 Chinese people visited the exhibition, many of whom were impressed by the various kinds of automatic instruments with digital display. During the exhibition, Chinese and Japanese experts held ten discussions and exchanged experiences in management and energy saving.

Chinese and Japanese technical personnel held forums on 62 subjects and Japanese experts explained some of the technical know-how involved in the instruments on display. Trade officials of both countries took part in more than 100 talks, and signed a number of contracts and explored the future development of bilateral trade relations.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition and cut the ribbon.

Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry and a Japanese government delegation headed by him presided over the ceremony.

Shintaro Abe, in his remarks, recalled the development of the friendly relations between the two countries since normalization. The friendly relationship between the two countries was fostered by the two peoples through unremitting efforts, he said.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, also spoke at the ceremony.

KCNA DELEGATION HOSTED BY XINHUA IN BEIJING

OW051528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) led by Hong Mon-song, deputy director of the KCNA, arrived here this morning on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

This afternoon, Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, met and had a cordial talk with the Korean guests, and hosted a banquet in honor of them in the evening.

Son Song-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here, attended the banquet.

The Korean delegation will also visit Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen and Shanghai after touring Beijing.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS JAPANESE DIETMEN 28 SEP

OW280734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with Japanese Liberal Democratic dietmen who have come to China with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

They are Eiji Nonaka, Takeshi Hamano and Shunhei Tsukahara, members of the House of Representatives, and Tomoo Ie, member of the House of Councillors.

ATOMIC POWER TRADE DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

HK060602 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1415 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A five-member trade delegation headed by Liu Junfeng, general manager of the Chinese atomic power industrial company, left Beijing today for a 2-week visit to Japan. They will hold discussions with the Japanese side on further developing business exchanges in atomic power industrial products between the two countries.

The delegation is visiting Japan at the invitation of Japanese Atomic Industrial Conference, the Japanese Exploration Association of Dynamic Fuel and Japan's Asian Association of Economic Exchanges.

KANG KEQING MEETS JAPANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW292038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with and feted a Japanese women's delegation for Japan-China friendship led by Ayako Oba here this evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP

OW241255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council, today met with a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Toshio Doko with Yoshihiro Inayama as adviser.

Yao Yilin briefed the guests on China's economic development program.

Doko said: "We are looking forward to the rapid development of China's economy. Our association is willing to give full assistance to it.

"A prosperous economy in the two countries is beneficial to economic development and stability in the Far East region," he said.

Inayama hoped both nations would further cooperate to speed China's economic construction.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

AFP: UK-PRC TALKS ON HONG KONG IN PROGRESS

OW060930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Meetings on the future of Hong Kong have already started in Beijing, following up British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit there last month, Sir Edward Youde, governor of the British colony, said here today.

In his opening address to the Legislative Council, Sir Edward said: "Meetings in Beijing to follow up Mrs Thatcher's visit have already begun."

He said the aim was to complete the talks as soon as possible but he would give no details of the discussions saying "the content of the talks must necessarily remain confidential".

"There were complex issues to be discussed and there are differences between the two sides which must be reconciled, and he acknowledged "steady nerves will be needed in the months ahead".

The prospect of secret Sino-British talks through diplomatic channels on the future of the British colony was announced in a joint statement in Beijing after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping on September 24.

The joint statement emphasised Britain and China's "common aim" in preserving the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, which was made over to Britain by imperial China by a series of treaties in the 19th century.

Sir Edward stressed Mrs Thatcher's belief that "given the common objective, the differences can be reconciled and an agreement can be reached which will be acceptable to China and Britain and which will be welcomed by the people of Hong Kong".

He said: "In the search for a solution her majesty's government will take the views and wishes of the people of Hong Kong fully into account" and he added that the process of consultations would be "a continuous one and careful consideration will now be given to how this consultative process can best be pursued".

Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing revealed major differences in the Chinese and British approach to sovereignty over the colony.

Britain regards the treaties as valid in international law, Mrs Thatcher said, while China has expressly stated that it regards them as unequal and therefore "null and void."

Since Mrs Thatcher's return to Britain China has reiterated its intention of reasserting its sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong.

Under three 19th century agreements, Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula are Britain's in perpetuity. But the new territories -- nine-tenths of the colony's land mass -- are only on a 99-year lease, which is due to expire in 1997.

Although Mrs Thatcher's visit saw dialogue on the future of the colony initiated, diametrically opposed positions on the question of sovereignty were taken up and in Hong Kong's financial institutions confidence took a heavy knock.

In the week following Mrs Thatcher's visit the stock market plunged 280 points to a 2-year low and the local dollar fell to its worst position against the U.S. unit since the devaluation of the pound sterling in 1967.

The situation was not helped by a mid-week declaration by Financial Secretary John Bremridge that the colony's economic performance was not as good as forecast.

Against this background, Sir Edward's speech emphasised confidence in the future. "It is the policy and firm intention of this government to invest vigorously in the future of Hong Kong and its people", he said.

Sir Edward stressed that trade links with China were growing and he said the People's Republic had moved ahead of Japan as the largest source of Hong Kong's imports.

China gets about 40 percent of its overseas income through the colony.

Sir Edward added that China had also become the largest market for Hong Kong, re-exports having "always been the largest source of re-exports."

During his address to Hong Kong's appointed Legislative Council, Sir Edward, who has been governor for 5 months, welcomed the rising level of investment by Chinese companies in Hong Kong. He said the proposed construction by China of a nuclear power station in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong -- some 35 miles (50 kms) from Hong Kong -- would be kept under "close and careful review."

"Should the Chinese authorities decide to build the plant near Hong Kong we should have an interest in it not only as a source of power but in its safety," he said.

On the home front he said inflation had come down this year to 11 percent from the 15 percent level of the last 2 years but that gross domestic product growth would only be four percent in 1982.

He confirmed Mr Bremridge's gloomy prognostications on the economy, saying "it now seems unlikely that this year the budgetted surplus of 2,300 million dollars (353 million U.S. dollars) will be achieved, and present indications are that this year's account will only break even."

He said 2.2 million people, or 42 percent of this over-populated territory, were living in public housing subsidised by the government. But he added that there were still over 500,000 squatters subsisting in scattered and inadequate shanty towns.

HUANG HUA FETES ASEAN REPRESENTATIVES AT UN

OW060908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a dinner in New York this evening in honour of guests from the five ASEAN countries.

The guests were Rajarantnam, second deputy prime minister, and Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore; Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines; and the permanent representatives of the five ASEAN countries to the U.N.

Earlier today, Huang Hua met separately and had friendly talks with foreign ministers of Romania, Burma, Austrialia, Algeria and the director of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SRV PLAN ON KAMPUCHEA UN SEAT CALLED 'INSULT'

HK041444 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 39, 27 Sep 82 pp 11-12

[Article by Li Yongming: "Kampuchean Question: Foil Vietnam's Scheme At UN General Assembly"]

[Text] Hanoi's plan to unseat Democratic Kampuchea at the upcoming 37th United Nations General Assembly is but the latest of its schemes to legitimize its own Phnom Penh regime in the eyes of the world. Vietnam is working overtime to win support from other countries for its unjustifiable and illegal scheme, first to have Kampuchea vacate its UN seat and then to replace the legitimate government with the puppet authorities. This constitutes an insult to the spirit of the UN Charter.

Democratic Kampuchea Is Legal Representative

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has in the past three years persevered in the struggle against aggression at home and effectively exercised its right to defend national independence. Its struggle could not have endured such a long time if it had lost the people's support, and if it was not the representative of the Kampuchean people. All justice-upholding countries should support this legitimate government and sole legal representative of its people.

It can be recalled that during World War II, governments in exile of some European countries under the occupation of the fascists were recognized as legal governments, and some of them even became founding members of the United Nations. So there can be no reason for divesting Democratic Kampuchea of its UN seat.

Some take a seemingly impartial attitude on this issue. They support neither the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, nor the Phnom Penh regime. Actually, this is not impartial; for a puppet regime installed by foreign aggressors can hardly be considered on par with a legal government steadfastly resisting foreign aggression. To treat them equally is objectively favouring the aggressors.

Defend UN Charter

Allowing Vietnam to succeed in its scheme for Kampuchea's UN seat would be tantamount to entitling one country to abolish the legitimacy of the government of another independent country within the international organization by means of force. This runs counter to the principles of opposing aggression defined in the UN Charter and to the norms of international relations. At present, there is an uneasiness about the United Nations' failure to effectively defend peace as is clearly mandated in its charter. Only if a firm attitude is taken towards Vietnam's aggressive acts in Kampuchea, can the United Nations be seen as playing this role. Any tolerance and clemency shown to Hanoi can only further reduce the UN's credibility and make it increasingly less able to handle similar problems in the future.

Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Is Representative

The recently formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes the three Kampuchean groups that are resisting Vietnamese aggression, is widely representative of the Kampuchean people. Some of the countries that in the past abstained from voting or opposed Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations may now change their votes in favour of Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam could find its attempt to have the seat vacated becoming increasingly unpopular.

The moves of Vietnam and its supporter, the Soviet Union, to thrust the Heng Samrin regime into the UN in place of Democratic Kampuchea have been defeated at several UN General Assembly sessions. The scheme to make Kampuchea vacate its UN seat at the 37th UN General Assembly will no doubt also be defeated.

ZHAO ZIYANG, INDIAN NEWSMAN VIEW BORDER QUESTION

OW021628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the Chinese Government will make positive efforts to settle the Sino-Indian border question.

Meanwhile, he added, the two countries should further develop their friendly relations and cooperation in economic, technological, cultural and other fields," he said.

Premier Zhao was speaking during a meeting with G.K. Reddy, chief reporter in New Delhi for the Indian newspaper HINDU and his wife, Kanta Reddy.

The Chinese premier said China and India had many points in common. "The two countries are both developing countries with huge populations. Their peoples had similar experiences in the past and now are confronted with common tasks of developing their national economies and raising their living standards.

"Both China and India are countries with influence in the world. The two countries should be friendly to each other and improve their relations," he said.

Premier Zhao said there exists age-old friendship between the two peoples and the two nations had very good relations in the 1950's.

"The development of Sino-Indian friendship is the trend of the times. This not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples, but also will have an important impact on the peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world," he said.

In answering Reddy's questions, Premier Zhao mentioned China's lessons drawn from its setbacks as well as successes since the founding of the People's Republic. He said China's development in the past 33 years was both smooth and rough.

"In the political field, we failed to shift, in good time, the focus of our work to the socialist economic construction after the socialist transformation of the ownership was completed in the main. We overemphasized class struggle, which led to frequent political movements," he said.

Zhao said China will concentrate its attention on economic construction. "However, this does not mean class struggle has now become extinct," he said. "What it means is that class struggle does not occupy a dominant place now. Some problems will be solved by building up the spiritual civilization and improving our legal system so that there will be permanent good order in our country."

Referring to the economic field, he said: "We once committed the error of being over-anxious for quick results. We often called for what was beyond our actual capacities. This led to economic imbalance and poor results. As a result, the people benefited very little from their work. We will continue to follow the policies of developing our national economy in a steady, practical and sure way.

"While maintaining the socialist ownership and ensuring the leading role of planned economy, we will pay attention to the development of multiple economic sectors and encourage different ways of business operations in order to enliven our economy. Meanwhile, we will continue to follow the policy of expanding foreign economic relations," Zhao said.

G.K. Reddy and Mrs. Reddy arrived here September 27 at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS INDIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW301315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Indian NationalTrade Union Congress led by its president, N.K. Bhatt.

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ULANHU

OW050800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- New Indian Ambassador to China Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran presented his credentials to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here this morning.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian was present. The new Indian ambassador arrived here September 27.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT HAQ TO VISIT PRC 17 OCT

OW041226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Madame Haq, will come to China on October 17 for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

BANGLADESH LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW031702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Dacca, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator and head of government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, today said that the Bangladesh Government and people had always regarded China as their best friend.

Ershad made these remarks when he received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Liu Shuqing in his office here this morning.

With concerted efforts by both sides, he said, the friendly relations and cooperation between Bangladesh and China had been further strengthened and developed over the past two years. Reviewing his pleasant China visit in 1979, Ershad said that he was expected to visit China again so that he could acquaint himself with the experience made by the Chinese people in building their country, particularly in developing agriculture, and exchange views with Chinese leaders on matters of common interest.

Bangladesh President Assanuddin Chowdhury received the Chinese ambassador in the presidential house the same day. Recalling the friendly exchanges in all fields between Bangladesh and China in the last few years, the president expressed his deep conviction that the traditional friendship between the two countries would grow steadily in the future. He requested the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings and best wishes to Chinese leaders.

Earlier, the Chinese ambassador paid a series of farewell calls to high-ranking Bangladesh Government and army officials. He is scheduled to leave Dacca for home on October 5.

FRG PRESIDENT HOPES FOR STRENGTHENED PRC TIES

OW051652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, October 4 (XINHUA) -- President Karl Carstens told XINHUA in his office today that his forthcoming visit to China will have a great significance in strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Carstens' official visit to China will take place from October 11 to 17.

He said the visit will show that Germany and China have long and traditional ties. The two countries have many points in common under the current situation, especially in safeguarding world peace, he added.

His visit will also reflect that West Germany is very interested in exchanging views with China in the fields of politics, economy, culture and science, Carstens said.

Recalling the rapid development of relations between the two countries since the establishment of their diplomatic relations in 1972, the president pointed out that contacts between the two countries in politics, economy and culture have increased daily.

Carstens said that China has the largest population in the world and has become more and more important in international politics. In dealing with important issues, China cannot be ignored, he noted.

It is very important for West Germany to have a chance to get to know China's viewpoints through direct dialogue, the president said.

On international issues, President Carstens said that West Germany pursues a two-fold policy in face of the East-West tension. On the one hand, he explained, West Germany favours dialogues and negotiations as a means to ease the existing tension, reduce armament and seek solutions to controversial issues. On the other hand, he said, the West German position remains one of continuing its defense efforts in the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The division of the German nation, President Carstens went on to say, is a result of tensions between the East and West. "We intend to restore the unification of Germany through self-determination in a peaceful Europe," he said.

On North-South relations, President Carstens said West Germany attaches importance to the role played by China. While China regards itself as a developing country and gives considerable aid to other developing nations, President Carstens said: "I think an active exchange of views in talks with China will be of great significance to the maintenance of world peace."

FRG'S KOHL DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

OW041337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- West Germany's new Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on Sunday that the principal tasks of his government were to "strengthen the Western alliance and improve relations with the United States," according to a report from Bonn.

In a television interview in Bonn, the new chancellor said he will strive for "a new plan towards European unity" and "the reestablishment of friendly and cooperative relations with the United States."

On the construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, Kohl said that his government will respect the contracts already signed. But, he added, close consultations were needed to avert similar disputes to recur in relations with the United States on this issue. The West German Government will allow no such dispute to crop up with the United States in future, he added.

Kohl made it clear that he supported the NATO plan to deploy new-type missiles in West Germany in late 1983 and will work for the stabilization of NATO.

On West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations, Kohl said that he was in agreement with former Chancellor Schmidt on most issues in this respect. He indicated his willingness to have talks with leader of German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

Turning to domestic issues, the new chancellor admitted that his country is in the grip of the worst ever economic recession. He said the task ahead is to pull the country back on the road to economic recovery. He called on the West German people to show willingness to make sacrifices.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH FRG CITY DELEGATION

OW060858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met here today with a goodwill delegation from the City of Duisburg, the Federal Republic of Germany.

Led by Mayor Joseph Krins, the delegation has come to sign a protocol on the establishment of ties of sister cities between Duisburg and the central China City of Wuhan. The guests will also make a study tour in China.

FILM RECEPTION IN BELGIUM MARKS NATIONAL DAY

OW041358 Beijing XINHUA in Englich 1255 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A weekend show of Chinese films to mark the 33rd anniversary of the People's Republic of China, was given by the Belgium-China Association here from October 1 to 3.

The five films shown, including "The Happiness Knocks At the Door", "The New Year's Sacrifice" and "The White Snake" received warm welcome from the audience.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the weekend activity on October 1, Chairman of the Belgium-China Association A. Vermandel said that the film show was not only in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the People's Republic of China, but to express joy over the adoption of the strategic decisions and political measures at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China which opened up a new era for China's modernization and continuous success.

Minister-Counsellor Liu Xianglun of the Chinese Embassy in Brussels attended the ceremony and paid high tribute to the Belgium-China Association for its role in promoting the mutual understanding and relations between Belgium and China.

ZHAO GREETS PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER IN BEIJING

OW060856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome for Peruvian Prime Minister Dr. Manuel Ulloa Elias this afternoon at the Plaza East of the Great Hall of the People.

Dr. Ulloa is the first Peruvian head of government to visit China since diplomatic ties were established between the two countries.

At 1530 Ulloa arrived at the plaza by car. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had a warm handshake with him and they exchanged greetings. A young Pioneer presented the prime minister with a bouquet.

The military band played the national anthems of Peru and China. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, Dr. Ulloa reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When Ulloa went to meet the welcoming crowd, two hundred children waved flowers to cheer and salute the distinguished guests from the other side of the Pacific. Ulloa waved back in acknowledgement.

Present at the ceremony were Gu Mu, Chinese state councillor; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance; Lu Peijian, president of the People's Bank of China, Peruvian congressmen and government officials accompanying Prime Minister Ulloa on the visit; and Juan Alay. Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China.

Prime Minister Ulloa arrived by air at noon today on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu.

ENVOY FETES PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER 24 SEP

OW260136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Lima, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias said here today that during his forthcoming visit to China, he would make a "great effort to bring the two countries closer to each other."

Ulloa was speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Chinese Ambassador Xu Huang at the embassy this evening in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality.

He added that he felt it "a great honor" and "a heavy responsibility" to make the visit which he believed would prove conducive to the economic and cultural development of the two peoples and a strengthening of their unity.

In a short interview with XINHUA at the end of the banquet, the prime minister said Peru and China "look at the world in the same way." "Neither wants to be a superpower, to be hegemonic, but seeking to improve the life of their people without having to accept external influence that might change their identity and character."

Attending the banquet were the mayor of Lima, Eduardo Orrego, and Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Jorge Guillermo, who will be in the entourage of the prime minister, and other dignitaries.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPORTS GREATER PROFITS

OW051952 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the nation's chemical industry achieved more significant results in increasing revenues than in increasing output during the first 9 months of this year. Statistics show that the quotas for 18 major chemical products produced under the state plan were all exceeded, that 42 awards -- 7 gold and 35 silver -- were given to the chemical industrial enterprises by the State Quality Control Commission for their fine products, and that four engineering projects were cited by the state for their fine quality. Statistics also show that 150 types of products produced by 294 enterprises were appraised by the ministry as fine products.

Compared with the same period last year, the chemical industry's profits tax increased 11 percent, the amount of profits turned over to the state increased 17.4 percent, and labor productivity increased 5.8 percent. As consumption of raw materials and fuel dropped, 1.3 million dun of standard coal was conserved. The production cost for the traditional products of the major chemical enterprises also dropped and the nonprofitable enterprises' losses dropped by more than 50 percent. A new situation also appeared in the small scale nitrogen fertilizer enterprises, which had been losing money for years, as they netted a profit of 48 million yuan during the first 9 months of this year.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE ON FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

HK060420 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Xue Hua: "Fertilizer Industry Is Expanding Fast"]

[Text] Since 1949, the output of China's chemical fertilizer industry has grown at average annual rate of 28 per cent, reflecting the special stress the government has laid on it as a crucial adjunct to the agricultural basis of the economy.

More than half the total government investment in the chemical industry over the past 33 years has been for fertilizer production.

The Chinese chemical fertilizer industry has now grown into an industrial system that is fairly wide in scope, and has been rationally integrated with large, medium and small plants.

China produced 12.4 million tons of chemical fertilizers in 1981, including 9.86 million tons of nitrogenous, 2.5 million tons of phosphate and 25,000 tons of potash fertilizers.

In the first half of 1982, the country produced 6.48 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 5.5 per cent higher than during the same period last year.

As the amount of chemical fertilizers available has increased, the amount applied per hectare has also grown, from 0.057 kilogrammes immediately after liberation to 123 kilogrammes at present.

At the establishment of the People's Republic, the nation's industry included only two nitrogenous fertilizer plants, which in all of 1949 produced only 5,700 tons -- less than the nation's present daily output.

Today, China has more than 2,200 fertilizer plants across the country. More than 10 varieties of fertilizer are produced: urea, ammonium nitrate, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium chloride, aqueous ammonia, ammonium sulfate, single superphosphate, calcium magnesium phosphate, ammonium phosphates, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, trace-element fertilizer, humate fertilizer, and others. The raw materials used in production are all supplied domestically.

Small Operations

About 1,300 of the 1,400 nitrogenous fertilizer plants in China are small operations, each producing from 5,000 to 20,000 tons of ammonia annually.

Most rely on anthracite as a base, although a few use natural gas or heavy oil.

As the exploitation of petroleum and natural gas has grown over the past decade in China, ammonia produced from those sources has increased as well from 10 per cent in 1970 to 35 per cent of the present total.

The small nitrogenous plants have the advantages of a relatively short technological process, low investment, speedy erection and the efficient use of scattered local coal resources. They produced about 7.8 million tons of ammonia in 1981, or about 53 per cent of the country's total.

However, the small size of these plants also breeds inefficient use of fuel. For that reason, in 1981, China closed down some 250 of the most inefficient and least profitable sites. As a result, in production of ammonia per ton, coal consumption was reduced by five per cent and electricity consumption by 2.7 per cent, compared to 1980.

Meanwhile, since the early 1970's, China has imported 13 ammonia plants, each with a daily output of 1,000 tons. They had produced 22.83 million tons of urea by last June.

Phosphate fertilizer production was begun in China in 1955, with an annual output of merely 1,400 tons. Today, more than one-third of the 2,200 counties in China have small phosphate fertilizer plants, producing more than 90 per cent of the country's total.

The most common products are single superphosphate and calcium magnesium phosphate.

The output of potash fertilizer of China, however, remains low, with an annual output of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

The development of trace-element fertilizer is a recent development.

The principal products are boron, zinc, manganese, copper, and molybdenum fertilizers, among others.

Field tests on cotton, rape and other crops and fruit trees, have shown that such fertilizers have positive effect on output.

China has also paid attention to the expansion of organic chemical fertilizers. Products put into trial-production in recent years include both humate and nitro-humate fertilizers.

China is self-sufficient in the catalysts used in the production of chemical fertilizers, and exports some of its reserves to other countries. China now produces 15 types of catalysts, with over 40 modifications and an annual output of about 20,000 tons.

In addition, China is now able to design, manufacture and install units for synthetic ammonia that have an annual capacity of between 10,000 and 150,000 tons.

Greater Needs

Although China has made great progress in its chemical fertilizer industry, it cannot meet the needs of the country's variety and quality. It still has to import around four million tons each year.

China is implementing a policy of "readjustment, restructure, consolidation and improvement "in the industry, entailing, in part, major efforts to increase production of phosphate, potash, high-analysis complex and mixed fertilizers in coming years.

At present, Chinese chemical fertilizers are mainly nitrogenous; the output of phosphate fertilizer is only 20 per cent of that of the nitrogenous variety.

Meanwhile, two-thirds of China's 100 million hectares of cropland are deficient in phosphorus. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery hopes to increase the comparative percentage of phosphatic fertilizers to 50 per cent by 1985.

An abundant 10,380 million tons of phosphorus reserves have so far been found throughout China's provinces.

ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO STRESSES MEETING BUDGET

OW051035 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The 5 October ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE NEWS] published an editorial, entitled: "Ensure the Successful Implementation of This Year's State Budget."

The editorial says: Since the beginning of this year, the financial situation of our country has been fairly good. There were certain increases in both revenues and expenditures in the first 7 months of this year as compared with the same period last year; and the revenues were larger than the expenditures. However, great efforts must be made in order to achieve a basic balance of annual revenues and expenditures.

The editorial says: Ensuring revenues is not the responsibility of the financial department alone. The responsibility should be shared by all economic departments and enterprises. They should fulfill their task of turning over revenues and profits to the state in full amount and within the prescribed time according to regulations. The financial and tax departments should further mobilize the cadres to improve tax collection and management and profit transfer, check every possible form of tax evasion and collect all the revenues which should be collected.

The editorial points out: While paying attention to revenue collection, we must exercise strict control of expenditures. All localities, departments and units must appropriate funds strictly according to the budget. Capital construction investment must be kept within the state plan and must not be increased without authorization. All institutions should adhere to the plan and regulations on spending, practice economy, and exercise strict control of nonproductive spending. In the next several months we should stop buying commodities which are under state control in order to restrict institutional purchase. At the same time, no additional expenditures should be authorized except those that are absolutely necessary as approved by the State Council. In each locality or department, a responsible comrade should be put in charge of spending control and all spending requests must be examined and approved by him.

FANG YI OUTLINES FUTURE ROLE OF SMALLER CITIES

OW051932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Wuhan, October 5 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi today predicted a special role in the country's socialist modernization program for China's 200 medium-sized and small cities. He was speaking at Xiangfan, a rising industrial city in Hubei Province which has an urban population of 240,000.

Addressing the opening session today of the national conference on scientific and technical work in medium-sized and small cities, Fang Yi said that the scientific and technical development of the smaller cities should be stepped up in order to give them each a special role with emphasis on certain branches of the economy.

Fang Yi said that some of the new small and medium-sized cities have assumed an important economic position in the last few years. In 1980, 12 out of the 13 Chinese cities which had a per capita annual output value of 6,000 yuan and above were in this category, the only exception being Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city. Of the 40 cities showing a 12 percent or greater industrial growth rate in the 1979-1980 period, 39 were smaller cities, including Xiangfan, Shashi and Yichang in Hubei Province; Changzhou, Jiangsu Province; Siping, Jilin Province; Yantai, Shandong Province and Dandong, Liaoning Province.

Fang Yi, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, noted that science and technology was a significant factor in the rapid development of these cities. Output value directly attributable to science and technology amounted to about 30 percent of the total.

At the end of 1980, China had 223 cities, 15 of which have an urban population of over one million and are classified as big cities, and 208 of which have an urban population between 100,000 and one million and are classified as medium-sized and small. In 1980, total outout value of 205 of the small and medium-sized cities reached 181,110 million yuan, or 36.3 percent of the national total while that of the 15 big cities was 174,980 million yuan, accounting for 35 percent of the total.

While the big cities and giant enterprises continue to be the focus of attention as far as science and technology is concerned, Fang Yi said, the smaller cities will play an increasingly important role in the future. Such cities have great potential and most of them are in the early stages of development. They will be of special significance in promoting the exchange between town and countryside and the worker-peasant alliance.

Such cities, said Fang Yi, should follow the general policy of making science and technology serve economic and social development, paying particular attention to local conditions. Some of the cities are centers of processing industries, some are mining bases and some commercial, cultural and tourist centers. Scientific and technical workers should help city planners recognize their resources and put them to advantageous use.

In medium-sized and small cities science and technology should be directed toward the factories and mining enterprises to help with their technical transformation. The enterprises should also be encouraged to adopt new techniques and develop new products.

Scientific and technical workers should be trained in these smaller cities and technicians from the big cities should be encouraged to transfer to the smaller ones, State Councillor Fang said. He advised scientists in smaller cities tokeep abreast of the scientific breakthroughs in big cities, giant enterprises and universities.

The national conference on scientific and technical work in medium-sized and small cities was organized by the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Attending the conference are 200 leaders in charge of scientific and technical work in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in 81 cities. The conference is aimed at summing up scientific and technical work in medium-sized and small cities and defining principles and developing goals for the work.

The seven-day conference will conclude on October 11.

SONG RENQIONG SPEAKS AT TEA FOR VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW060447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a tea party given by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation this evening to honor the Chinese women's volleyball team for winning the ninth world women's volleyball championships title, Song Renqiong said: Two of the Chinese women's volleyball team's experiences in winning the title are most important: one is that the members of the team have set high standards and strict demands on themselves and have undergone hard training in basic skills, and the other is that the team has kept discovering talented people, training top players and using new players and has dared to replace old players with new ones.

The tea party was held at the Great Hall of the People. Song Renqiong, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, extended warm congratulations to the members of the women's volleyball team. He said: After winning the World Cup tournament title last year, the women's team became "the target of all other teams." During this year's competition, the women's team lost the first game and was in a difficult situation. However, the members of the team were not discouraged by failure and were good at summing up their experiences. Strengthening their spirit, they fought hard, point by point and game by game, and finally scaled the heights in world volleyball once again.

Song Renqiong said: The women's team has scaled the heights in world volleyball twice. This has greatly inspired and impelled the people throughout the country in undertaking the four modernizations. People on all fronts are thinking deeply: Since the women's volleyball team has been able to scale world heights, why can we not push our work forward? Since the women's volleyball team has been able to win victory after surmounting difficulties, why can we not put all our energies into our work and bring about a new situation in socialist modernization? While celebrating the victory of the women's volleyball team, people throughout the country are earnestly learning from its patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit of dashing ahead regardless of safety and bravely fighting for the honor of the motherland; they are learning the team members' spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and of working hard, conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner to surmount difficulties; and they are learning from the team members' collectivist spirit and fine style of fighting in unity to overcome a dangerous situation. The spirit of the women's volleyball team is bound to blossom and bear fruit in our country's four modernizations and in people's minds.

Song Renqiong said: In implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress to bring about a new situation, we should learn from the two important experiences of the women's volleyball team. People in all trades and professions have their own basic skills. Revolutionary statesmen, theorists, strategists, writers and artists are all trained on the basis of upholding revolutionary faith. If we all make it a practice to study diligently, train hard and set high standards and strict demands for ourselves, all our undertakings will certainly flourish more and more.

He said: As in the Chang Jiang, the waves behind drive on those before, so new outstanding people in the world succeed veterans. Our veterans on all fronts should regard discovering and training new hands, and particularly supporting them, as their glorious, historic responsibility. If we all do so, our cause will certainly thrive forever, and not decline. Brilliant disciples are trained by strict teachers, and there are no weak soldiers under a strong general. Our leaders at all levels should be strict teachers and strong generals and not engage in empty talk. Only thus can they lead the masses in scaling the heights. Only thus can our country develop vigorously and rapidly and stand on its own feet in the ranks of world nations.

In conclusion, Song Renqiong encouraged the comrades of the women's volleyball team to guard against arrogance and rashness, to keep sober-minded, to seriously discover their own shortcomings, to modestly learn from the good points of other strong teams in the world, to firmly follow their own road, to keep blazing new trails, to continue their hard training and to exert themselves to win new victories.

Xu Yinsheng, vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, also spoke at the tea party.

Attending the tea party, together with more than 1,500 representatives of various circles in the capital, were Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hao Jianxiu, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Hu Juewen, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Lantao, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

SONG RENQIONG ON NEED TO REFORM CADRE RANKS

HK050229 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Oct 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by Song Renqiong, director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee: "Cadre Training: An Urgent Task" -- "Excerpts from HONGQI"]

[Text] The major goal of party organizational departments is to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

During an inspection trip to Shandong, Shanghai and Tianjin, Deng Xiaoping emphasized the need to select younger and more competent cadres as successors to the correct party line. Ye Jianying, Hu Yaobang and Chen Yun, and the party Central Committee also emphasized the importance of this.

The greatest difficulty faced on China's socialist modernization programme is the fact that members of leading organizations are 15 to 20 years older on average than before the "Cultural Revolution," and that a considerable number of cadres lack knowledge of culture, science and technology, and have not received formal professional training. Those acquainted with advanced techniques and managerial science are even fewer.

The party's political line can hardly be carried forward without the timely resolution of this problem. This is by no means an alarmist warning.

Crimes

Improving the ranks of cadres should begin with improvement of leading organizations. In the five years until the next party congress, we will strengthen leading organizations at all levels and lower their average age by five years. Among members of these leading organizations, middle-aged and young cadres will make up 70 percent of the total. Cadres with vocational school education and college education will be between 60 and 70 per cent. Astute, able, and popular people will act as the main executives.

The party Central Committee requires that cadres who are promoted be virtuous, talented, competent, courageous and in the prime of life. At the same time, it will never use those who took an active part in the counter-revolutionary activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques in the "Cultural Revolution," who were seriously politically deviated from party policy since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee or who were involved in economic crimes.

Our human resources for improving the ranks of cadres are indicated by the following breakdown according to age, experience, and educational level: 11 million cadres 36 to 55 years old; 12 million who joined the revolution during the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945) or after, but before the "Cultural Revolution"; 11 million with a high school or higher education; 8.3 million professionals; 3.1 million college graduates and 38 million graduates of high schools and vocational schools since the founding of the People's Republic; 25 million intellectuals in state-run and collective-run enterprises.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the present organizational system and thinking of many cadres do not favour employing and promoting talented people. He called for party committees and organizational departments to correct their attitude, to improve the anachronistic personnel system and to go all out to discover, educate and promote talented people, and resolutely to struggle against the phenomenon of suppressing and persecuting them. The organizational department of the party Central Committee, despite its past work, has yet to further efforts in this respect.

In recent years, we have already set up 8,100 schools for party members and schools to train professional cadres with a total teaching staff of 100,000. A great number of cadre-training workshops have been sponsored by enterprises and other units. More than 200,000 cadres from positions higher than county leader received training between 1979 and 1981.

Although our cadre training has room to improve, we have made quite a good start. By the time the next national party congress convenes, the party will have made even greater progress in strengthening the ranks of cadres.

ULANHU, DENG LIQUN, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING FAIR

OW051301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- The people of various nationalities in Beijing warmly welcome the national fair of commodities for minority nationalities, light industry and textile goods and traditional Chinese medicine. The fair is the first of its kind ever held since the founding of the PRC. Since its opening at the Nationalities Cultural Palace on 6 September, it has attracted an average of some 15,000 visitors daily.

The visitors included Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat; Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Hu Juewen, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang and Burhan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Kong Fei, chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government; Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Committee; Ismayil Aymat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regioal People's Government; and Raidi, secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. They all visited the fair with great interest.

After visiting the fair, people generally hold: The fair enables visitors to know about the situation in economic development in the minority nationality regions. It also shows the new socialist relations of mutual support, unity, fraternity and common development among the various nationalities.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

HK020214 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator: "The China-Type Socialism"]

[Text] The 33d birthday of the People's Republic of China finds her on the threshold of a brilliant career -- the career of a powerful, modernized socialist state.

After three decades of exploratory and experimental efforts to build a socialist country, after countless twists and turns, we Chinese Communists have finally found the right way to our goal -- a way that suits the special conditions of our country. The guide-lines for a new situation to be created in all fields of socialist modernization were laid down at the 12th national party congress held three weeks ago. Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared in his opening speech at the congress: "In our modernization programme, we must proceed from China's realities. To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up the long historical experience."

Comparison

In years before and, especially, after the "Cultural Revolution," many economists were prone to approach the question of "what road to follow" in building socialism in China by comparing the three existing types -- USSR, Yugoslav and Hungarian. Advocates of the USSR type were the least persuasive because of China's bitter experience in the 50s and its "leftist" aftermaths. To a certain extent and in some spheres of economic work, advocacy of the Yugoslav type has gained ground, and principles of "enterprise autonomy" as well as stress on the role of the market in regulating the national economy have been put into practice in the last few years. But an all-round copying of the Yugoslav type has always been guarded against both theoretically and in practice. A great deal of attention has lately been focused on the Hungarian type, which is considered as middle-of-the-road between the USSR and Yugoslav and hence adaptable to China.

All proponents of foreign prototypes for building socialism, however, share the same weakness of not proceeding from the realities of China herself.

The concrete realities of China are different from those in any of these countries; for that matter, she is different from any foreign country.

One point of departure is the unique contradiction between our huge population and insufficiency of arable land. All talk of enhancing productivity and raising the standard of living must necessarily give priority to agriculture. Facts have shown that a much fuller scope can be given to the public ownership of land by adopting a flexible, not rigid, policy; by encouraging varied, not unified, kinds of plantations and sideline trades, and by developing multiple forms of agricultural labour, in addition to popularizing scientific knowledge and advanced technique.

Economic Results

In industry, as well as agriculture, paramount importance must be given to steady and sustained increase of economic results. A serious lesson we have learned from the past is that what really matters are not mere figures but useful goods and services. A balanced economy, with a lower rate of accumulation and a higher rate of consumption, and proper proportions for various sectors of the national economy, as visualized in the 10-point programme announced by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the people's congress last December, was reaffirmed and incorporated into the political report passed by the 12th party congress.

China regards a high standard of culture and public virtue -- or in Chinese phraseology, spiritual civilization -- as a part of socialist modernization. While fully realizing the importance of a high level of material production as the basis of a socialist society, we maintain that a communist outlook, a selfless devotion to the ultimate goal of human endeavours and a code of comradely conduct to be observed in the relationship between men and men, between individuals and society are the inalienable characteristics of socialist (as opposed to capitalist) modernization. The importance attached to this aspect of China's modernization drive is noticeably demonstrated by the newly revised constitution of the Chinese Communist Party.

Self-Reliance

The third, but not the least, characteristic of China's socialist modernization is a spirit of independence and self-reliance. She counts primarily upon her own boundless natural resources and abundant labour power for building socialism. She seeks foreign funds and techniques under the principles of equality and mutual benefits, but she shuns the idea of grasping anything that belongs to another country. Now and for ever she declares that she will never become a hegemonist power. From this stems China's policy of peaceful co-existence with all countries and defence of international justice and world peace.

BEIJING RADIO ON BUILDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW051101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Article by (Xu Bing) entitled: "Building a High Level of Socialist Democracy Is an Important Guarantee for Developing a Socialist Spiritual and Material Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress that the steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. This sums up the experience of building a material and spiritual civilization since the founding of New China. If we deviate from socialist democracy, it would be impossible to smoothly build a material and spiritual civilization. This is due to the fact that:

1. The building of either a socialist material civilization or a socialist spiritual civilization requires a political situation characterized by stability and unity. To create a political situation of stability and unity, the democratic political system must be consolidated and the masses of the people must be in firm control of the destiny of the state.

2. The building of a material and spiritual civilization is an undertaking of the people in their millions. Only by putting socialist democracy into full play can we cultivate among the masses a sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own affairs in building a material and spiritual civilization.

3. We must rely on the ability and wisdom of the broad masses of the people. All correct principles, policies, measures and methods must be derived from the masses. In building a material and spiritual civilization, we will be invincible as long as we carry forward democracy and rely on the masses. Precisely, socialist democracy guarantees the people their right of being the masters of their own affairs in administering the state.

The draft revised constitution stipulates that the people have the right to administer the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs, according to the provisions of the law and through various channels and in various forms. To build a high level of socialist democracy is precisely aimed at guaranteeing people's rights. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report, socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social. How can we acquire a better understanding of his words? We can discuss it in four issues:

1. Develop democracy in the political sphere of life. Political right is a most fundamental right of the people. What is being implemented in our country at present is a system of indirect democracy, namely, the people electing their own representatives to administer the affairs of the country. The people's political right finds expression, first of all, in democratic elections.

In our country, the people exercise their right of administering the affairs of the country through the people's congresses at all levels. A most important point in developing democracy in political life is to consolidate the system of the people's congresses. To safeguard the authority of the people's congresses, everyone must unconditionally obey and abide by the law, decrees and decisions formulated. The people's deputies on the other hand must maintain close contact with the voters, accept their supervision and reflect their aspirations. All state organs and party organizations must practice democratic centralism and must uphold the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority.

It was pointed out in the report at the 12th CPC National Congress that whether there is normal political life in the party -- above all in the Central Committee and other leading bodies of the party at different levels -- is indeed a fundamental issue bearing on the destiny of the party and the state. Upholding democratic centralism is a fundamental way of normalizing democratic life in the party. We must therefore implement the principle of democratic centralism that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee.

Although what we now practice is basically a system of indirect all-important issues in the political life of the country. Not long ago, we distributed the draft of the revised constitution to the people throughout the country for discussion. This is a good way of developing direct socialist democracy. We must draw and encourage the masses of the people to participate in the political life of the country through various forms of activities and welcome suggestions and criticisms voiced by the citizens concerning state organs and their personnel.

2. Develop democracy in the economic sphere of life. Our factories, enterprises, rural people's communes, farms, forestry centers, fisheries, grazing lands and so forth are all forms of socialist economic organizations. The character of socialist economy determines the people's right to manage production, circulation, exchange, distribution and other economic activities.

The draft revised constitution stipulates: Workers and staff members of state enterprises through the congresses of workers and staff members and other channels, in accordance with provisions of the law. The draft revised constitution also stipulates: Units of the collective economy shall practice democratic management according to provisions of the law; their managerial personnel shall be elected and removed and decisions on major issues concerning enterprise management shall be taken by the entire body of their workers and staff members.

The people should directly manage the economic activities of their respective factories, enterprises, communes and production brigades and teams. The people should also participate in managing the economic activities of their respective counties and provinces and even the entire country.

3. Develop democracy in the cultural sphere of life. By cultural life we mean scientific research, cultural and art activities. Democracy is the prerequisite of scientific development. Science is the seeking of truth and it involves the participation of millions of people. We must promote scientific democracy and allow the existence of different schools of thought, allowing them to expound their respective academic views and to state their arguments and allowing them to contend, debate, criticize and learn from one another.

The existence of many schools and lively debates in the field of science is a sign of scientific prosperity. Marx said that truth is determined through debate. Science is averse most to the practice of what one person says goes and to the use of administrative power to suppress one school of thought while supporting another. Science requires a hundred schools of thought to contend and a democratic atmosphere.

Democracy should also be promoted in cultural and art activities. It is absolutely correct for our party to make "letting a hundred flowers blossom" be the fundamental principle for developing literature and art. In literary and art creations, we should encourage all forms and styles of literature and art to develop freely.

4. Develop democracy in the social sphere of life and encourage self-management of community affairs by the masses at the grassroots level. Community affairs among the masses at the grassroots level can be very concrete, complicated as well as trivial. They can only be properly managed by relying on the masses and through organs of self-management by the masses. Practice of many years has proved that the neighborhood committees in urban areas and village committees in rural areas are very good self-management organizations for the masses in handling community affairs at the grassroots level.

At present, the development of neighborhood committees and village committees is very uneven in our country, and in some places they have not yet been formed or are in a paralyzed state. Primary party organizations and organs of political power at the grassroots level in all localities should help the masses establish and improve neighborhood committees and village committees and bring into play their role in managing community affairs.

In short, a high level of socialist democracy means democracy that is perfect in form and rich in content. Under such a democratic system, the people have the right to manage the state, all types of enterprises, production organizations, economic undertakings, scientific and cultural institutions and all aspects of a material and spiritual civilization. While we strive to develop democracy, all our measures must help build a material and spiritual civilization, consolidate the socialist system and promote the smooth advance of the socialist cause. On no account will anyone be allowed to carry out activities that endanger or undermine socialism. Only by exercising their democratic rights in accordance with the law will the people be able to really promote the development of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

BEIJING RADIO ARTICLE ON FOREIGN INFLUENCE

OW051441 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Article by (Peng Xianghu): "Persist in Opening to the Outside and Opposing Corruption by Capitalist Ideas")

[Excerpts] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our country has pursued a policy of opening to the outside world, putting an end to the past situation in which the country was closed to international intercourse. This has enhanced economic and technical exchanges between China and foreign countries, invigorated our economy and produced marked results. Practice has proved that this policy of the party Central Committee is absolutely correct.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang further affirmed the policy's correctness, pointing out: It is our strategic principle to carry out the policy of opening to the outside world and expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, in the light of the new situation that has emerged since the adoption of the policy of opening to the outside world, he stressed: While pursuing the policy of opening to the outside, we must guard against and firmly resist the corrosion of capitalist ideas, and we must guard against worshiping things foreign or fawning on foreigners.

In our socialist modernization drive, why must we persist in the policy of opening to the outside world? As we all know, the revolution and construction in our country are not isolated from the rest of the world. In our socialist modernization drive, the most fundamental thing is to rely on the hard work of all our people. At the same time, however, we also need international cooperation, which includes mutual assistance among countries as well as economic and technical exchanges. In today's world, no country or nation can isolate itself from the rest of the world. To survive and develop, all countries and nations must absorb advanced science and culture from other countries and nations and learn from their advanced experiences.

Some comrades feel that since ours is a socialist country, we should not have economic or technical dealings with the capitalist countries. This is wrong. Our country is still rather backward economically. Compared with advanced world levels, we are falling rather far behind economically and technically. If we want to achieve the four modernizations in the shortest possible period and catch up with and overtake the advanced countries, it is all the more important for us to expand economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries.

At present, our country has developed economic and trade relations with more than 170 countries and areas in the world. This is a favorable condition for our modernization.

Some comrades are worried that opening to the outside and expanding economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries will adversely affect our country's self-reliant capacity. Such worry is unwarranted. There is no contradiction between the policy of opening to the outside world and the principle of independence and self-reliance. The principle of independence and self-reliance has been, still is and will continue to be our basic stand. It is the fundamental principle we must always follow.

However, our opening to the outside world and expanding economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries today are based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the premise of causing no harm to the national economy. The purpose is to learn and adopt advanced science and technology from foreign countries and make the latest achievements of others our starting point, thus accelerating our own scientific and technological development, strengthening our equipment for modernization and enhancing our national economic construction. This is not contradictory to the principle of independence and self-reliance; it is necessary for increasing our national strength and capacity for independence and self-reliance.

Of course, we must not look at only the advantages in opening to the outside world and expanding economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries. We must also recognize that in the process, it is inevitable that many new situations and new problems will emerge, that there will be new struggles and that some negative things will unavoidably be brought to us.

In addition to international reactionary forces, which are carrying out all kinds of activities to undermine us, hostile elements opposed to the socialist system at home are also taking the opportunity to sabotage and make trouble. The corrosive effect of capitalist ideas on us is becoming more and more pronounced because of this new situation.

Numerous facts exposed in the intensifying struggle against serious crimes in the economic political and cultural spheres show the serious harm done by corrosive capitalist ideas to our party, country and people. We must fully understand this and must not lower our guard.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th party congress: We will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and will actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will keep a clear head, firmly resist corrosion by decadent ideas from abroad and never permit the bourgeois way of life to spread in our country.

We must severely deal with the sabotage activities of hostile elements and forces at home and abroad. We must wage a resolute struggle against corrosion by capitalist ideas.

In the light of the new situation in the new historical period, the 12th party congress pointed out to the whole party: In the new period of the development of our socialist cause, we must attend to two aspects both in ideology and in action. On the one hand, we must persist in the policy of opening to the outside as well as in our policies of invigorating the economy domestically, and on the other, we must resolutely strike at the grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. It would be wrong to attend only to the latter aspect and be skeptical about the former, and it would be dangerous to stress the former aspect while neglecting the latter.

We must deeply understand and firmly implement this principle of the party, seriously attend to both these two aspects and properly combine opening to the outside world with opposing corruption by capitalist ideas so that our socialist modernization will advance successfully along the correct path.

BA YI ON PLA ROLE IN DEFENDING NATIONAL INTEREST

OW052255 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Six years ago, on 6 October 1976, our army, in accordance with instructions from party and military leaders, arrested the gang of four and their running dogs in one stroke, and put an end to their menace to the whole party and the entire country.

Crushing the gang of four was undoubtedly one of our army's greatest contributions. This has once again demonstrated the PLA's traditional allegiance to the people's cause, its acceptance of the party's correct leadership and its most active part in the state's political affairs. From now on, the commanders and fighters of the whole army will, as always, carry forward this glorious PLA tradition.

Historical facts prove that, after suppressing a large number of party, government and military cadres, the gang of four immediately began their wild usurpation of the leadership in the party, government and military departments. In those days, the military and the military leaders alone became the only obstacle to the gang of four's usurpation of nationwide power. The actions taken by Marshal He Long, Marshal Ye Jianying, Huang Yongsheng of the Guangzhou PLA units, Xu Shiyou of the Nanjing PLA units, Song Renqiong of the Shenyang PLA units, Li Jingquan of the Chengdu PLA units, Chen Zaidao of the Wuhan PLA units, Wang Enmao of the Xinjiang Military Region, and Yang Chengwu, [words indistinct] and Yu Lijin of the Beijing PLA units, as well as other ranking officers of our army, are ironclad evidence. In those days, they occasionally requested Lin Biao's instructions, and at other times, they took decisive actions and ordered troops to deal relentless blows at the gang of four and their running dogs in various localities to stop the rebels' brutalities of beating, smashing, snatching, confiscating property, arresting and killing, thus protecting the interests of the state and the people.

After the gang of four established their (?feudal) fascist rule, they began to alter our country's established foreign policy and collude with the U.S. imperialists, first covertly and then overtly. Under such circumstances, [words indistinct] Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and other leaders in our army bravely presented their different opinions at meetings of the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Arguing strongly on just grounds, they explained that China must by no means neglect the danger of the U.S. imperialists' worldwide aggression, much less abandon our principle on the Taiwan issue and connive at the status of two Chinas. It is not hard to see that the military became the greatest obstacle in stopping the gang of four from enforcing their internal and external policies, which brought calamity to the country and the people.

After framing Lin Biao by fabricating false charges against him, and after throwing Huang Yongsheng and other leaders of our army in jail, the gang of four became more unbridled in carrying out their fascist dictatorship at home and in pushing their traitorous and capitulationist foreign policy. Fortunately, darkness, no matter how long it may last, must give way to dawn. On 6 October 1976, our army, in accordance with instructions from party and military leaders, arrested the gang of four in one stroke and crushed their feudal fascist rule. In this connection, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: History has proved that the party, the state and the people can trust our army. Our army should play an active role in our state's political life. This is a very correct assessment. Our army has always been an armed force dedicated to serving the people, and it has always accepted the party's correct leadership. If necessary, our army will, as what it did on 6 October 1976, decisively and firmly safeguard the cause of the partyand the people and defend the interests of the state and the people.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN INSPECTS FLOODED AREAS

OW050139 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui; (Wang Yuzhua), standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee; and other comrades went to flood-stricken areas in Fengtai County on 1 and 2 October to visit commune members and the masses who have suffered from flood and waterlogging. They hailed the commune members and masses for giving full play to the communist spirit of taking the overall situation into consideration in the antiflood struggle and encouraged them to strengthen their confidence, step up their efforts in production by following the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, overcome difficulties caused by flood and waterlogging and win good harvests next year.

In face of the problems in restoring production by the people's own efforts and other problems brought up by the masses for prompt solution, Comrade Zhou Zijian and Comrade (Wang Yuzhua) immediately contacted the leading comrades of the Huainan Municipal CPC Committee and the Fengtai County CPC Committee to earnestly study and tackle these problems. Comrade Zhou Zijian pointed out: Emphasis must be placed on restoring production by the people's own efforts. Currently, the most important task is to drain water and provide the commune members with ample seed. This is the key link in restoring production by the people's own efforts.

He also pointed out: In restoring production by the people's own efforts, it is necessary to implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and to inspire the masses to overcome difficulties. It is essential to instill communist ideas into the minds of the cadres and masses so that they do as good a job in relief work as they did in the antiflood struggle. The broad masses of party members and cadres must impose strict demands on themselves and play their exemplary role well in doing relief work. The production responsibility systems have already demonstrated their superiority in the antiflood struggle. They will also play their role well in helping the people restore production through their own efforts. So long as the party committees and people's governments at all levels carry out their work well and strengthen their leadership, they will definitely be able to help people restore production and resume their normal life in the flood-stricken areas.

MA XINGYUAN ON FUJIAN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW041956 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee and governor of Jujian, spoke on how to create a new situation in Fujian's economic construction. He delivered the speech at an enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee on 25 September. In his speech, Comrade Ma Xingyuan discussed Fujian's present economic situation and Fujian's role in the national economy. He also discussed Fujian's favorable conditions for economic development and Fujian's economic objective.

Then, he said: Our strategic emphasis and measures are: First, we should develop agriculture as our groundwork. The leadership at all levels should pay attention to grain production and permanently maintain the present area of grain crops. At the same time, we should make great efforts to develop a diversified economy and build eight major production bases. Second, we should develop mountain areas and marine resources. Third, we should actively develop the processing of food products because Fujian has abundant natural resources and plenty local and indigenous products. Fourth, we should develop machine-building and electronics industries. Fifth, we should create conditions for developing the petrochemical industry.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan said: The above-mentioned emphasis calls for us to give first consideration to energy, primarily electric power, and to give priority to the development of hydroelectric power. In transport, we should step up the transformation of the Yingtan-Xiamen railroad and build a railroad between Zhang Ping and Quanzhou. Our next step is to strive for the construction of railroads between Xiangtang and Longyan and between Ganzhou and Longyuan. Moreover, we should develop maritime transport. Scientific and technological education is also our strategic emphasis. We must have a number of energetic and specialized young and middle-aged persons working at the first line. We should attach particular importance to the development of the applied sciences.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan emphasized: At present, Fujian's population growth rate is 25 percent higher than the nation's average population growth rate. We must bring it under strict control. We must do a good job in family planning to lower the population growth rate.

JIANGXI DISCIPLINE OFFICIAL ON PARTY STYLE

OW041117 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Talk by Wang Tie, delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and deputy secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee: "Work Hard With Unshakable Confidence To Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Style of the Party" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the rectification of party style and the consolidation of party organizations is a task of primary importance to the party and that to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of our party, the Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed in stages and groups over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983.

This is a serious task for the whole party.

It is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party. How can we achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party? In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the key link in accomplishing this work is ideological education throughout the party. I think this ideological education should include the following:

First, it is necessary to carry out education in party spirit. In the final analysis, party spirit means serving the people wholeheartedly and dedicating our whole lives to the realization of communism. Party spirit determines party style. The style of a political party in power determines its very survival.

Second, party committees must pay attention to ideological education and earnestly work for it. The number one and number two men must personally take part in it, and the other members of the leading body must follow them so that the leadership at every level will take the lead in making unremitting efforts to rectify the style of the party.

Third, it is necessary to pay attention to both political and economic problems, adopting (?effective measures) to handle outstanding problems. The leadership should take the lead and all party members should act in concert in handling the big and serious cases.

It is necessary to grasp typical cases and to solve problems one by one. It is necessary to adopt comprehensive measures to effectively check unhealthy tendencies, persist in the struggle against corruption by capitalist ideas and deal resolute blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. This is an important step in rectifying the party style.

Fourth, it is necessary to strictly enforce party discipline. When party members violate party discipline and state law, it is imperative to uphold the principle that everyone is equal before party discipline and state law. The higher one's position is, party discipline and state law must be enforced more strictly.

Fifth, it is necessary to resolutely remove the three types of people. [People who rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk in "rebellion"; people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas; and people who indulge in beating, smashing and looting]

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION URGED IN SHANDONG

SK051037 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Under the unified leadership of the party committees at all levels in various localities, the people's armed forces departments at all levels throughout the province have actively conducted education on communist ideals, enabling the militiamen throughout the province to play an imortant part in building the two civilizations. In the past 3 years, all grassroots militia organizations in the province have universally established militia homes for youths and the system of giving one political class every day, enabling the political work of militia to become unprecedentedly lively. In conducting political education, all units have regarded the building of socialist spiritual civilization as important and, on the basis of fostering socialist ideals, organized the militia to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the four basic principles of the party and the line, principles and policies defined since the third plenary session, enabling the broad masses of militiamen to enhance their political consciousness. A large number of advanced models have emerged, including those who are ready to take up the cudgel for a just cause and to sacrifice their lives, who do not pocket money they find and who find it a pleasure to help others. Among them are Comrade (Jin Zhongshan), a Lei Feng-type good militiaman who showed no fear in an hour of danger and died gloriously in maintaining social order; Comrade (Li Zhaohui), a platoon leader and a Lei Feng-type good militiaman who sacrificed his life gloriously in voluntarily rush-repairing a sluice gate; Comrade (Zhang Jisheng), a good militiaman who sacrificed himself in the prime of life in saving a drowning child; and several thousands of learn-from-Lei Feng groups that have worked actively in the urban and rural areas and have done numerous good deeds for the masses of people.

The broad masses of militiamen have applied their revolutionary zeal, which has been radiated in the course of building the spiritual civilization, to the struggle to build and safeguard the four modernizations and have fought in the van and served as vanguards, bringing into full play their role as a shock team.

This August, a tremendous flood peak occurred in the Huanghe River section in our province. Some 220,000 militiamen of various counties along the Huanghe River bank actively plunged into the struggle against floods and to deal with the emergency and made contributions to ensuring that the flood peak safely entered the sea.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON STUDYING CPC DOCUMENTS

OW041149 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The enlarged Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee was held in Hangzhou from 20-30 September. On the morning of 30 September, Comrade Xue Ju transmitted the guidelines of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Tie Ying then gave a speech on further studying the documents of the 12th party congress and on present work arrangements.

Comrade Tie Ying said: Our recent study was not very long in duration but great in achievements. After reading the documents from beginning to end in our recent study, we focused our attention on several key points and carried out in-depth discussions to increase our understanding. The key points are: 1. A great historic change; 2. The strategic goal and guiding ideology of economic construction; 3. Socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core; 4. Strengthening socialist democracy and legal system; and 5. Party building. The recent study was only a preliminary one, but it has laid a good foundation for the whole province to further study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

On the current work, Comrade Tie Ying said: With the spirit of the 12th party congress, we should firmly grasp well current industrial and agricultural production and work in other fields.

1. We should pay attention to organizing cadres and the masses to study the documents of the 12th party congress as the primary task. Party committees at and above the country level should continue to study in depth in light of the actual situation. Every country should train cadres of communes, enterprises and institutions, and party and government organizations in stages and in groups. It is necessary to propagate in many ways the guidelines of the 12th party congress among the masses of workers, peasants and residents. All localities should further train party members on a rotational basis.

2. Economic construction is the focus of our work and must never be neglected. We must not only pay attention to present industrial and agricultural production and fulfill this year's economic plans, but we must also make preparations for next year's industrial and agricultural production.

3. It is necessary to intensify the struggle against criminal activities undermining socialism in the economic and other spheres. Leading comrades of prefectural, municipal and country party committees and provincial-level departments should personally attend to this struggle.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies and properly solve the question of cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new from the old.

Comrade Tie Ying said in conclusion: After returning to your posts, you should continue to organize well the propagation and study of the documents of the 12th party congress so that the guidelines of the 12th party congress will be known to every household, take root in the hearts of the people and become a powerful motive force propelling work in all fields forward; thus, new successes will be achieved in creating a new situation under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOSTERING U.S. RELATIONS

OW060345 Taipei CNA in English 0329 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 6 (CNA) -- The Foreign Ministry will enhance contacts with the United States Government and their people including congressmen in order to further promote the substantive relations between the two countries, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Tuesday.

The government will also negotiate with the American authorities, hoping to reopen another six offices in the United States, Minister Chu said.

Answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan meeting in the morning, Minister Chu said during the past year, the Chinese Communists, using a large amount of money and manpower, launched a large-scale international peace tactic in the United States. Their aims are to stop the U.S. Government selling weaponry to the Republic of China, he added.

After the Washington-Peiping joint communique was issued last August, many American congressmen expressed strong support for this nation, he said, adding, strengthening contacts with the United States congressmen will be one of urgent taks of the Foreign Ministry in the days ahead.

The ministry will seek assistance from overseas Chinese, scholars and students abroad and foreign friends to help make the contact mission successful, he said.

Before the two nations suspended their diplomatic relations in 1979, there were 15 embassy and consulates in the United States. Now only nine offices have resumed operations. The ministry will actively negotiate with the U.S. Government to reopen the other six offices there.

BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED ON AID-TO-COMMUNISTS CHARGE

OW060333 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 6 (CNA) -- Two Chinese businessmen here were arrested for conspiring to help the Chinese Communists develop their electronics industry with the Republic of China's machinery and technical know-how, the Taiwan Garrison Command announced Tuesday.

The two were identified as Tu Shao-hsi, a resident of Thailand, and Chang Jung-yi, 39, general manager of two electronics companies.

Tu was formerly a member of the Communist Youth Pioneers in his teenage years. He went to Thailand in 1971, and since then he has been selling telephone supplies to the mainland.

In the past two years, he has made eight trips to the mainland to offer help to develop Communist China's electronics industry. In December last year, Tu came to Taiwan and talked Chang into offering machinery and technical know-how to Communist China for the development of its electronics industry.

When Tu returned to Thailand, Chang gave him a sketch he had drawn for a projected electronics plant at Anyang, Honan. In March this year, Tu went to Shanghai to discuss details with the head of the Anyang plant. It was decided that four workmen would be recruited in Hong Kong to be sent to Chang's company to receive technical training before being sent to Anyang.

Chang also promised to visit Anyang personally to help set up the electronics factory.

The Taiwan Garrison Command made the arrests after receiving a tip-off on the conspiracy. The two are still under investigation, the command said.

AFP CITES 'MILITARY SOURCE' ON PRC ROCKET TEST

OW051858 Hong Kong AFP in English 1837 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- China's announcement that it would test-fire a carrier rocket during October 7-26 was aimed at Taiwan, the United States and the Soviet Union, in a bid to kill three birds with one political stone, a Nationalist Chinese analyst observed today.

A military source told AFP that Beijing had originally planned to launch the missile in late September after the end of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which was supposed to strengthen China's current leadership [word indistinct] ended in disputes among the delegates.

The launching was subsequently rescheduled for October as if to coincide and "steal the spotlight" from two important celebrations in Taiwan, its National Day (Double Tenth) on October 10 and the October 25 Restoration (from Japan to China) Day.

It was also aimed at demonstrating Beijing's displeasure over the August 17 joint communique with the United States in which Washington and Beijing each its own position on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan without showing a common accord, the source, who did not want to be identified, said. [sentence as received]

The source further observed that the Chinese Communists also wanted to use the missile launching as a show of strength during their current talks with the Soviets in Beijing on state, though not party, relations.

The source said he was puzzled by the announcement of a 20-day period for the launching, which might spark complaints from international shipping companies and airlines who normally crossed the target zone.

China announced on October 1 that it would test-fire the missile in an area some 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Zhejiang Province and 300 kms (190 m) north of Taiwan, which, the nationalists say is a shipping route.

The source said that the Beijing regime deliberately had designated the area as its launching site, "in an obvious attempt to threaten our national bastion (Taiwan)."

The same source disagreed with Western analysts who held that the missile could be fired from Lop Nor in Xinjiang Province to travel some 3,000 kms (2,160 m) on an intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) course.

Instead, he said, it would most likely be fired from a submarine to avoid failures in its imperfect guiding system as shown in previous cases.

PAI HSING VIEWS UK-PRC TALKS ON HONG KONG

HK051024 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 33 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Chen Chisun [7115 2765 5549]: "After Mrs Thatcher's Visit to China"]

[Text] A Sign of Frustrations

At noon on 24 September 1982, after talking with CPC strongman Deng Xiaoping, British Prime Minister Thatcher fell after losing her footing as she walked down the stone steps in front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. She propped herself up on both hands and members of her party hastened to help her up. Fortunately, she did not sustain an injury.

However, this is an omen which indicates that the road leading to Beijing is not an easy one. The year 1997 is a sign of frustrations. Even the Iron Lady could not but meet with a small frustration. The communists may criticize this opinion as an absurd idealist inference. But in keeping with natural law, mental imbalance can lead to physical imbalance. Why can't we say that Mrs Thatcher was distracted due to her anxious state of mind caused by the talks?

The Factor That Did Not Bring Stability

The joint Sino-British statement obviously shows the differences between the sides. In this statement, as Hong Kong people say, each side said its own words. The CPC particularly noted: "The Chinese Government's position on the recovery of the sovereignty over the whole region of Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all." But Mrs Thatcher, while speaking of the sovereignty problem, stressed the treaties. This showed that the Iron Lady did not agree with the Chinese position concerning sovereignty over the whole region of Hong Hong. For the British, it is certain that sovereignty over the land under the treaty on the New Territories signed in 1898 will eventually belong to China. But Hong Kong Island and South Kowloon were ceded to Britain by the Chinese Government in those days and this is a historical fact, even though the treaties were unequal.

On the other hand, based on her current situation, Mrs Thatcher could by no means hastily accept this point. If she agreed with the Chinese claim to sovereignty over Hong Kong, the British authorities in Hong Kong would have to pack up and quit the next day. In fact, the British would not have any mental preparation. Therefore, both sides could merely find a common point -- "maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong" -- and agreed to start talks through diplomatic channels following the visit.

Although the joint statement includes words such as "both sides held far-reaching and friendly talks on the future of Hong Kong," it can be seen from the simple contents and meticulous wording of the statement that the atmosphere of the talks was not as good as expected.

What people originally expected was merely a notice to reassure the public. But now it is evident that even such a limited document could not be attained. As a matter of fact, nothing could help relax the anxiety in Hong Kong and keep things stable.

Sir Edward, the present Hong Kong governor, did make a scientific interpretation. Before he took part in the talks, he repeatedly reminded Hong Kong residents that they should not expect too much of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing. The solutions that would be consistent with the desires of all parties could not be found within a short time and patience is necessary.

Just as people could not expect Deng Xiaoping to make known his decision on the future of Hong Kong -- "recovering the sovereignty and maintaining the prosperity" -- as early as last summer, so they could not expect Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing to produce a joint statement that could, more or less, comfort the 5 million people in Hong Kong.

Set Up a Model for Taiwan

The main reason for this is that the Chinese authorities are excessively emotional in dealing with this problem. When receiving 12 leftist personages from Hong Kong on 15 July 1982 in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Deng Xiaoping said: If we accept the status quo under the unequal treaties and fail to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, we will not be able to justify ourselves before our ancestry as well as future generations.

Besides the cardinal principle of the nation, Beijing obviously has another idea. That is, it hopes to set up a model for solving the Taiwan problem. When putting forth the three major tasks which must be accomplished in the 1980's, Deng Xiaoping put reunification in an important position. For this reason, Mrs Thatcher should at least be informed of the Chinese principle concerning the sovereignty of Hong Kong, even if she could not immediately agree to the Chinese position.

However, for the British, everything must be handled according to law. They see the treaties as the legal bases of their position. Only through negotiations can these treaties be abrogated. No hasty actions can be taken in solving this problem.

As a result, both sides could only issue a joint statement which could not have been more simple.

That is how dialectics in things plays jokes on people. Who would have thought that the simplest words would be used to account for the most complicated problem.

Unable To Explain the Matter to Hong Kong People

Anyhow, it is obviously impossible to explain the matter in these simple words to the 5 million people in Hong Kong. It can be expected that the confidence of investors will become increasingly difficult to maintain. Economic depression will become increasingly serious while red and pink capitalists will more and more frequently spread information in an attempt to boost the people's confidence in Hong Kong. But, at the same time, they will speed up the transfer of their assets to the United States, Canada and other countries.

Rich people are eager to make preparations for emigration. Some mass media have also started to open new markets in other countries. Students in universities will be more and more interested in Chinese affairs. Scholars who know something about the proletarian dictatorship will consider their way out. People who are patriotic hope to create a new world and wonder if they can't try to attain a set of regulations for local autonomy. In their opinion, some miracles may be created if Hong Kong is administered by Hong Kong people.

People who take a pro-Taiwan position and hate communists will plan to buy residential property in Yangmingshan, together with a cemetery plot, because this is a custom in Taiwan. There are also some people who find they will be in their seventies or even eighties when the day comes and they probably will have gone to see God. So what does it matter what flag will be hoisted in Hong Kong in those days?

Perhaps some people will criticize these pessimistic arguments as totally groundless. If only the future could prove that Hong Kong under the five-star red flag would still be full of vitality!

BANK OF CHINA RUMOR SENDS MARKET SOARING

HK060205 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

["Bank of China Rumour Aids Rebound -- Market Shakes Off 1997 Blues"]

[Text] A widespread rumour that the Bank of China was to offer 20-year mortgages -- so underpinning Hong Kong's future -- may have been nothing more than a straw in the wind.

But it proved a timely tonic for the stock market yesterday.

The Hang Seng Index leapt 65.73 points to 881.96 as buyers flooded back into the market for the first time in six days.

Responding to the Hong Kong dollar's strengthening in the foreign exchange market, leading stocks rebounded from lower levels by mid-morning. By the mid-day close the index had rallied 22.02 points and went on to gain more ground.

Few brokers were yesterday prepared to take a view on whether the remarkable turnaround was any more than a false dawn. With confidence still fragile in the wake of last week's huge sell-off, the market could break either way, they said.

Gaining most were the blue chips which had borne the brunt of selling over the past few days. Since last week the index has plunged more than 280 points to a two-year low of 816.23 on the loss of confidence over talks on Hong Kong's future.

As one broker put it: "A few well-chosen words from Beijing could turn this market on a dime."

The rumour also boosted the Hong Kong dollar after it hit a new low of 6.72 against the greenback yesterday.

Another rumour had it that the Bank of China had sold a large quantity of U.S. dollars to prop up the local unit.

The rumours took effect in both the Forex and stock markets late in the afternoon, despite denials by all the parties concerned, and for a change, the effect was positive.

Against the strong greenback, the Hong Kong dollar recovered from its all-time low reached in the morning (6.72) to trade at 6.61-63 by 3 pm, then firmed to 6.55 an hour later, before reaching its day's high of 6.48. It retreated slightly to 6.49 at 6 pm.

But its effective index had little to gain from the rumours' psychological boost. It plunged to 83.1 at the close from the previous finish at 84.6.

Perhaps a more substantial form of support was the government's sale of tens of millions of U.S. dollars in favour of the local unit, one dealer noted.

WEN WEI PO INTERVIEWS PRC SPECIAL ZONE OFFICIAL

HK051008 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Interview report by Guang Yu [1684 1342]: "The Office for Special Zones Under the Charge of Gu Mu"]

[Text] Three staff members of the Office in Charge of Special Zone Affairs, which is subordinate to the State Council, recently paid a visit to several places in Guangdong to carry out an investigation. This reporter was lucky enough to conduct an interview with one of them before they left Guangzhou for Beijing. During the interview, we touched on such issues as the nature, structure and plans of the office and the work division of the four special economic zones in China. The following are the contents of the interview:

Reporter: Is the Office in Charge of Special Zone Affairs, which is subordinate to the State Council, a newly established organ?

Answer: This office was formerly a subordinate unit of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, under the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. At the beginning of this year, it was officially put under the State Council and became a unit directly under the charge of State Councillor Gu Mu. The office now consists of eight staff members.

Functions of the Office

Reporter: What are the main functions of the office?

Answer: 1) investigating and studying the policies being carried out in the special zone; 2) relaying the practical situation in the zones to the higher levels and communicating between the higher and lower levels; and 3) helping the local authorities of the zones in solving some pending problems.

Reporter: Some people hold that the new special zone office is an overlapping organization. Is this so?

Answer: It is undeniable that there are overlapping organizations in some places in our country. Building the special economic zones is a new matter for China. But facts show they are playing a greater part in economic construction. In order to promote mutual exchanges of experience between the four special economic zones in China, it is necessary to set up a special unit under the direct guidance of higher levels to take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly.

Reporter: It is said that the scope of the Shenzhen Special Zone has been expanded. Is that true?

Answer: Compared with the others, the Shenzhen Special Zone, which now covers 327.5 square miles, is the biggest.

Work Division Between the Four Special Zones

Reporter: Would you mind explaining the work division between the special zones?

Answer: The special zones in Shenzhen and Zhuhai will both be developed into comprehensive areas of industry, tourism, agriculture and animal breeding. But industry will be the main body.

Meanwhile, the Huli Special Zone in Xiamen and the Longhu Special Zone in Shantou will be mainly developed for processing work. As the two places have only been industralised to a certain extent, it is also necessary to usher in some foreign funds to transform the old enterprises. Most of their products will be exported.

Reporter: Among the special zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen, is it true that Xiamen and Shantou offer better preferential treatment to foreign businessmen?

Answer: Shenzhen and Zhuhai are geographically favorable because of their proximity to Hong Kong and Macao, while Xiamen and Shantou are a bit far. Owing to different circumstances in each of the special zones, Xiamen and Shantou must strive to create a better and sound investment climate for attracting foreign businessmen to invest in factories.

Special Zones Have Achieved Initial Results

Reporter: It has been 2 years and more since the initiation of the plan for building special zones in China. What's your view of the zones?

Answer: Although the special zones still have many shortcomings, achievements have still been made there. Now, at least we know how to build a special economic zone in a "Chinese style." The policy of opening up to the outside world was begun in China not long ago. The special economic zone is a newly emerged thing for us. More efforts are now needed to explore the issue, sum up experiences and make improvements.

In the Huli Special Zone in Xiamen, basic projects of capital construction are still underway but the building of the new Dongdu harbor and a medium-sized international airport is progressing very fast. The airport is expected to be open to air traffic at the beginning of 1983. Rapid progress has also been made in the Zhuhai Special Zone. Both zones are being built mainly by self-reliance in addition to some loans from the state. In the past, no big projects could be carried out without state investments. From this point of view, we can say we have achieved amazing results.

Reporter: In the past 2 years or so, has any experience been gained in building the special zones?

Answer: Due to a lack of experience, we first had to take examples from special zones in foreign countries. We took some steps similar to those in foreign countries and some steps were adopted according to special circumstances in China. Through practices over a period of time, it has been proved that it is right to levy a 15 percent income tax.

Reporter: What has been done in the special zones during the past 2 years and more?

Answer: We stress the creations of a sound investment climate. This also includes the work of establishing laws and regulations and making them more concrete in the special zones so that foreign investors can do everything accordingly.

Reporter: What work plans has your office drawn up for this year and the coming year?

Answer: At present, we are concentrating our efforts on investigation in the hope of doing our job on a solid basis. Our office is not specialized in legislative work. But I can tell you that a court of arbitration will soon be set up in the special zones so that foreign investors will feel at ease about their investments.

CHENG MING ON PRC DETENTION OF HONG KONG EDITOR

HK050759 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60 1 Oct 82 pp 18, 29

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 1627]: "Lo Fu in Beijing"]

[Text] Every day in Beijing, under a black roof and within the white walls of a housing quadrangle which surrounds a courtyard, a short, white-haired man with the air of a scholar stays in his room all day long. He does not even step outside. In fact, he cannot go out even if he wishes to. He spends most of the time reading books and newspapers, or doing some writing. What does he write?

Who is he?

Beijing's ordinary citizens do not know him. But many figures in the cultural circles of Beijing and Hong Kong would recognize him at a glance, provided that they were given the chance to enter the quadrangle with its slightly chilly atmosphere. He is Lo Fu (Lo Chengxun). He attended the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists and appeared at several CPPCC's. In 1940, he was a trainee at TA KUNG PAO in Guilin. Later, he rose swiftly until he had simultaneously become the chief editor and deputy chief editor of TA KUNG PAO and HSIN WAN PAO in Hong Kong.

Of course, ordinary people are not even allowed to have a look at him. The quadrangle with the small courtyard is no different from other Beijing quadrangles with small courtyards. But the place is a forbidden area. Lo Fu has lost some freedom, including the freedom to meet his friends.

Of course, the "housing conditions" here are not as good as in his apartment, which has an area of 1,000 square feet, in Kong Kong's New Eastern Terrace, but the food is quite good. Three meals are provided every day. Milk is provided in the morning. There is soup and one course, or soup and two courses for lunch and supper.

In some Hong Kong newspapers and periodicals, there are rumors concerning the disappearance of Lo Fu from Hong Kong's leftist cultural circle, together with his "Jottings of Island Life" written for HSIN WAN PAO under the pseudonym of "Siwei" and his "New Sayings" written with his unique lively style. (The "New Sayings" still appears, but the style of writing is different.) The rumors are partly true. But there are also doubts. These doubts were raised in a letter I wrote from Hong Kong:

How is Lo Fu since he lost his freedom?

What offense has he committed?

Has he been sentenced?

Has he been expelled from the party?

Has he sold the drawings of Huang Binhong? How much has he sold the drawings for?

How many of his children are studying in the United Kingdom? How can he pay the expensive school fees?

Is it true that he has a luxurious villa in Hong Kong? If he is not the owner of the villa, who is the owner?

Is it true that he has bought a house in England?

Important figures from leftist newspapers have relayed statements concerning Lo Fu's case -- whose words have they relayed?

Has Mrs Lo Fu (Wu Xiusheng) been to Beijing to see her husband? What were the results of this trip?

Does the Lo Fu case have anything to do with the internal contradictions among communists in Hong Kong?

It seems that these questions cannot be clarified in Hong Kong but is it possible to clarify them in Beijing? Of course, for me, they are hard nuts to crack. It seems that it is even more difficult to gather news of this case than to gather news of the case in which the Ugandan military delegation was hijacked in its private airplane in August. Every cadre has learned of the incident. Those who knew that in September an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told a REUTER reporter that no private military airplane had been hijacked ("nothing of the sort has happened") certainly could not help laughing. Although it is difficult to understand "the Lo Fu case" in Beijing, nevertheless, if there are clues, it is possible to know the real situation more clearly than in Hong Kong. This reporter's concern for the fate of Lo Fu far exceeds that for the abortive hijacking in the air above Wuxi. Therefore, I cheerfully bear the pressure of accepting the challenge.

I ran about making inquires among the overseas Chinese and within government, political and news circles. I "saw" some material from the mouths of my friends. Thus, I have succeeded in clarifying the real situation:

Lo Fu is undergoing an isolated trial. The quadrangle in which he lives now is not a prison but he is, in fact, under house arrest.

He is suspected of selling information to the Americans. This judgment is made on the basis of the facts revealed. Lo Fu has confessed that he has made some errors. But until the middle of September, when this reporter started to write this article, no verdict had been made.

Since a verdict has not been made, the problem of the sentence does not exist.

Since he is still being tried, the problem of explusion from the party does not at present exist.

It is true that Lo Fu has sold Huang Binhong's drawings for a total sum of HK$120,000 (the one sold recently was sold for HK$60,000). He did not bargain directly with the dealers or the collectors but through the organization run by the PRC in Hong Kong which sells drawing and scripts. The person in charge of this organization is an old friend of his. It is possible to check their accounts.

Lo Fu has four sons and one daughter. The eldest son works for the JING JI DAO BAO [ECONOMIC REPORTER] in Hong Kong. His daughter and one of his sons are studying in the United Kingdom. The other sons are working in the same country.

Lo Fu does not have a villa of his own in Hong Kong. The villa in which we held receptions for his friends belongs to one of his relatives. One of Lo Fu's daughters-in-law (his eldest son's wife) is the daughter of Zhou Gangming, an elder in the literary circles. This lady has an aunt who is rather rich. In fact, the villa Lo Fu "owns," as told in some of the rumors, belongs to this aunt.

In order to solve his sons' housing problem in the United Kingdom, Lo Fu remitted HK$60,000 to his sons there to pay the first installment on a house. His sons are still paying off the rest.

What was relayed by the heads of the leftist newspapers concerning the case of Lo Fu is simple in content. What Fei Yimin has relayed in his newspaper [TA KUNG PAO] is the spirit of the words said by Liao Chengzhi. He did not say that Lo Fu had provided information for the Americans. But the people in the newspapers keep on drawing inferences from one or two sentences uttered by Fei Yimin. In particular, they have doubts as to how Lo Fu can have enough money to cover the expense of his children's study abroad. Therefore, some people stealthily whispered to the outside the news that Lo Fu had betrayed confidential matters to the Americans.

What Fei Yimin said at his newspaper's conference is quite objective. But some of the internal communications in the leftist newspapers are not so objective. They can easily arouse people's suspicion that Lo Fu has become an American secret agent.

Wu Xiusheng, Lo Fu's wife, has been doing editorial work for the WEN WEI PO in Hong Kong for 30 years. With the assistance of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, she arrived in Beijing on 16 August. She stayed in the Huaqiao mansion for 9 days and managed to see her husband several times. At their first meeting, they were allowed only to see each other but they were permitted to talk for a while at the second. When Mrs Lo learned that her husband was being tried, that no verdict had been issued and that her husband was not yet expelled from the party, she was not as anxious as she had been when she arrived in Beijing. On 25 August, she left Beijing for Hong Kong in a more stable and more cheerful mood. Wu Xiusheng revealed that she would return to Beijing to see Lo Fu again but added that her eldest son would go first. Lo Fu wanted some novels.

Are there contradictions among the communists in Hong Kong? Few people in Beijing encounter this question and even fewer can answer it. In fact, contradictions exist everywhere. Wherever there are people, wherever there are parties, there are contradictions. The department which deals with Chinese affairs in Hong Kong has paid attention to the fact that the leftist newspapers were not the first to spread and discuss Lo Fu's case but rather the non-leftist newspapers were the first to reveal and discuss it. What dirty work is going on here? Furthermore, why is it that when Lo Fu's case has not yet been settled the leftist newspapers in Hong Kong are already spreading the rumor that Lo Fu has become an American secret agent? What dirty work is going on here? If we say that no one in leftist circles in Hong Kong attacks Lo Fu, I think it is hard to believe.

The above materials have been basically verified. They are very different from what has been reported in the Hong Kong newspapers and periodicals. The most important fact is: At present, Lo Fu's case is being investigated. There has been no verdict but it is certain that Lo Fu has made some minor errors.

This reporter interviewed several people in literary circles who know Lo Fu. Their responses were:

"I do not believe that he would betray confidential matters."

"Betraying confidential matters? We should first find out what is meant by betraying confidential matters, right?"

"I hope the case is handled in accordance with the law. If he is guilty, sentence him. If not, release him."

FUJIAN COMMODITIES EXPORT FAIR CLOSES 3 OCT

HK050919 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Report: "Export Fair of Fujian Commodities Closes; Total Deal Amounts to HK$330 Million"]

[Text] Fujian Province's export commodities fair closed on 3 October. The secretary of the fair, Huang Zhanglin, revealed that the fair's achievements exceeded expectations. By yesterday, the total transaction value amounted to some HK$330 million. During the fair, clients held lively business talks. Some foreign clients will continue their business negotiations after the fair.

This fair was the first exhibition to be held at the Hong Kong exhibition center following its completion. It attracted many visitors. Yesterday was the last day of the fair and it still attracted more than 4,000 people. During the 16 days from 18 September to yesterday, admissions to the fair totaled more than 40,000. Visitors were very interested in the commodities in the small shops attached to the fair and many bought some special products of Fujian after their visit. The small shops frequently had to increase the supply of goods to meet the demand.

More than 2,000 firms participated in business talks during the fair. Most of them were Fujianese merchants from Hong Kong and Macao. In addition there were some from Southeast Asia, Japan, Western Europe, the United States, the Middle East and Africa. Business talks were lively and deals were concluded quickly. Among commodities which sold well were canned food, slippers, tea, paper tinsel, mosquito coils, porcelain and bamboo (or straw) products. Almost all of the 2,000 exhibits on display in the fair were sold out. Mechanical products and handicrafts were particularly popular. Some clients even placed orders after inspecting the samples.

Huang Zhanglin expressed his satisfaction over the fair, saying it not only strengthened mutual understanding among clients but also promoted the development of business. Many clients attended the fair several times and not only entered into transactions but also put forward many suggestions for improvements.

Huang Zhanglin also revealed that in order to meet the requirements the of the clients such fairs might be held again in Hong Kong in the future. He disclosed that as the fair was organized in only 2 months, it was impossible to select ample commodities and some products did not adequately reflect the uniqueness and high standard of Fujian Province, procelain being an example. Meanwhile, much improvement has to be made after the fair in such fields as quality and the variety of commodities.

The fair was jointly held by Fujian Province's General Company of Foreign Trade and Hong Kong's Hua Min Co. Ltd.

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U.S., USSR RESUME STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

OW061553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union resumed here today their Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) after a ten-week recess. Observers here predicted that any progress in the talks would be very difficult.

The first meeting between the U.S. chief negotiator Edward Rowny and his Soviet counterpart Viktor Karpov took place at the U.S. Mission's disarmament office. No statement was made by either side before or after today's meeting.

Judging from statements made by Rowny and Karpov upon their arrival Monday, observers here have the impression that the two sides are still at odds on basic issues. In his statement, Rowny reaffirmed the U.S. proposal on the reduction of what he called "the most destabilizing offensive strategic systems" -- the intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), the land-based ICBMs in particular.

On his arrival, Karpov said he rejected the American proposal and termed it "one-sided". He urged the U.S. side to "make necessary adjustments in its position". Karpov reaffirmed the Soviet proposal on the freezing of strategic nuclear weapons. The U.S. says the Soviet proposal is aimed at keeping its existing quantitative superiority and is therefore, unacceptable.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S., USSR 'NUCLEOMANIA'

HK060904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 6

[International Jottings by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "Nucleomania"]

[Text] Two months after the adjournment of a U.S.-Soviet meeting on reducing strategic weapons, both sides have agreed to resume talks in Geneva on 6 October. Moscow announced that it would "abandon the arms race policy and refrain from aggavating tension." Washington also issued a statement, saying that it would "carry out the talks truly and wholeheartedly." After hearing the above-quoted assertions declared by both sides, some people might think that a "breakthough" might be effected in the long-drawn-out nuclear talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, people of the whole world hear another prelude. On 23 September, the United States carried out three underground nuclear tests in Nevada. AP said: "These are the greatest number of explosions carried out within a day." Three days later, Moscow also carried out an underground nuclear test in Siberia. After another 3 days, the United States again conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada. Within 1 week, the United States and the Soviet Union conducted five nuclear tests at a stretch, just like competing in a relay race.

Washington said that its purpose in doing so was to "restore its nuclear superiority which has been lost," whereas Moscow refused to "admit any country's right for achieving military superiority." These two countries compete with each other and neither is willing to give ground. Have they any "sincerity" in nuclear disarmament?

The two biggest nuclear hegemonists, which have the largest number of nuclear weapons, ought to take the lead in reducing their nuclear weapons. However, the higher the moral tune they affect concerning "nuclear disarmament," the bigger the steps they take toward "nuclear arms expansion." Small wonder that people in many countries are carrying out their powerful activities to protest against the reoccurrence of nucleomania.

HUANG HUA MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

OW070110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today met separately and had friendly talks with foriegn ministers of Yugoslavia, Panama, Federal Republic of Germany and the secretary-general of the League of Arab States.

WAN LI MEETS WHO WESTERN PACIFIC DIRECTOR

OW061545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the W.H.O. [World Health Organization] in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The delegation is led by Dr. H. Nakajima, director of the western Pacific regional office of the W.H.O.

Both guests and hosts hoped that the relations of cooperation between Chinese health departments and the W.H.O. would be strengthened and expanded.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli was present.

QIAN XINZHONG ADDRESSES POPULATION MEETING

OW292044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Colombo, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The third Asian and Pacific population conference ended here today with a call for strengthened efforts in family planning among countries in this region. The meeting, opened on Sept. 20, was sponsored by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), an organization concerned with 56 percent of the world's population.

Participating in the conference were representatives from 34 member states and regions of the ESCAP region, as well as representatives from U.N. population agencies and international organizations.

The theme of the conference was the search for an overall plan to check the region's population growth and pave the way for its economic development. From the last conference in 1972 until 1980, 500 million people -- more than the population of Africa -- were born in the region. In addition, 60 percent of the Asian population is below 25 years old and the number of persons aged 15 to 24 is expected to double by the year 2000, according to conference estimates.

In briefing the delegates on China's population situation and outlook, Qian Xinzhong, head of that country's delegation, said that the Chinese Government has taken family planning as "an established basic policy" of the country.

"To limit the size of population, to improve its quality and make population growth commensurate with socio-economic development -- all this constitutes the general policy of our population development strategy," Qian, minister in charge of China's State Family Planning Commission, added.

An overall conference report stated "efforts should be made to increase the awareness of the need to formulate appropriate policies in sectors relating to education, employment, housing, nutrition and welfare servides and to take into account the increasing numbers and changes in age composition."

The report also said: "The developing countries and territories of the ESCAP region can be classified in three groups. The first have had rapid fertility decline associated with economic development.

"The second category are areas where emphasis on social development aspects have had an impact on population growth. The remaining countries forming the third category do not seem to have shown sufficient impact of development on population growth."

The conference is held every 10 years to coincide with decennial population and related censuses.

DELEGATION ATTENDS PARIS ASTRONAUTICS MEETING

OW031232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The prospects of orbiting spaceports at altitudes several hundred to 10,000 kilometers from the earth by the year 2000 were seen by specialists attending an international astronautics congress which closed here today.

Scientists attending the 33rd congress of the International Astronautics Federation called for greater international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of space. Opposition to the spread of arms races to space was also voiced at the six-day meeting.

More than 400 papers on various applied satellites, rocket technology, launching devices and others were read at the congress.

A Chinese astronautics delegation led by vice director of the China Astronautics Society Liang Shoupan attended the congress. The delegation screened a videotape, "China's Space Activities", arousing a great interest among those attending the congress.

China so far has successfully launched 12 man-made satellites, all on its own.

The International Astronautics Federation, a non-governmental organization, held its first congress in 1950. The 34th congress is scheduled to be held in Budapest in 1983.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WASHINGTON GOVERNOR SPELLMAN

OW061425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei said today that it is the hope of the people and Government of China that Sino-U.S. relations will grow steadily on the existing basis.

He made the statement at a meeting with John Spellman, governor of Washington State, the U.S., and the friendship delegation he is leading, in the Great Hall of the People here in the Chinese capital.

The delegation, which arrived here last night, has come at the invitation of the people's government of Sichuan Province, southwest China, to attend a ceremony for concluding official relations of friendship between Sichuan and Washington State and to pay a goodwill visit.

Ji Pengfei, who is former foreign minister and vice premier, described the conclusion of official ties of friendship between Sichuan and Washington State as "an excellent thing."

He said that friendly ties between the two peoples should be expanded and so should relations between the national and local governments of the two countries. "Friendship can grow only when we have more contacts and greater understanding of each other," Ji Pengfei said.

Governor Spellman said that Washington State has always had strong ties with China. "Such ties will become stronger every day with the conclusion of the formal relationship of friendship with Sichuan," he said. He expressed the belief that this event will generate tremendous enthusiasm among the people of Washington State for exchange with the Chinese people in culture, education, trade, science and technology.

The ten-member official delegation from Washington State includes a senator and a representative of the state and officials from the economic, commercial and agricultural departments. Among the 22 other visitors accompanying Governor Spellman on his China tour are university presidents, a trade union leader, businessmen, lawyers and journalists.

Apart from holding discussions on trade and technical exchange with officials from China's foreign trade and agriculture ministries in Beijing, the delegation will tour Chengdu and Chongqing in Sichuan, and Shanghai on the east coast, China's largest city, before leaving for home on October 18.

WAN LI MEETS U.S. OIL FIRM'S DELEGATION

OW060806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this morning with a delegation from the Pennzoil Company of the United States, led by J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of the board of the company. Wan Li said he hoped the Pennzoil Company and the China National Offshore Oil Corporation would strengthen cooperation and succeed in developing offshore oil resources.

Present at the meeting were Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry, and Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ILICHEV, QIAN QICHEN TALKS

KYODO: Negotiations Continue

OW061249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 6 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen continued talks here Wednesday, reliable Eastern sources said.

China's Foreign Ministry declined comment on the meeting which opened the previous day.

Western diplomatic sources said the two countries would discuss the Kampuchea question during the ongoing talks, the first high-level contacts since Beijing suspended negotiations with Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Vietnamese State Council Chairman Truong Chinh agreed in Moscow Tuesday that improved ties with China were in the interest of all three countries, the Western sources noted.

China supports the coalition of three Kampuchean resistance forces headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, while the Soviet Union backs Vietnam, which maintains an estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to support the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

The Eastern sources said the Soviet Union aims chiefly to get the Chinese to open formal negotiations to break a 20-year split between the two Communist giants.

Ilichev will appeal to the Chinese to resume talks on normalization of their ties during the latest round of discussions, the sources said.

China and the Soviet Union started vice minister-level talks in Moscow on October 17, 1979, and six rounds of talks had been held until November 30 the same year. But the talks were suspended after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Despite a series of Soviet overtures for an end to hostility, China has said that the Soviet Union should show its sincerity through its deeds rather than words.

Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang told a party convention last month that it would be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move toward normalization if the Soviets really have a sincere desire to improve relations with China and take practical steps to lift their threat to China.

Moscow RPP Arrival Report

OW051123 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government to attend political consultations between the Soviet Union and China and deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has arrived in Beijing. According to agreement between the two governments, the first round of political consultations began on 5 October in the capital city of the People's Republic of China. Special representative of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and other officials greeted Ilichev and his party at the airport.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement on the Soviet delegation's arrival in Beijing.

He said: In accordance with a decision made through consultations by the Chinese and Soviet sides, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev has arrived in Beijing in order to hold consultations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on questions concerning relations between China and the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV VIEWS PRC TIES AT TRUONG CHINH BANQUET

OW061216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev held talks today in the Kremlin with Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of Vietnam.

According to TASS, the two leaders "exchanged information" about the USSR's and Vietnam's relations with China. "They held that giving more normal character to the relations" is "not to the detriment of third countries, naturally."

At a dinner today given in honour of Truong Chinh, Brezhnev said that his country would continue to side with Vietnam, support Vietnam's dialogue with the ASEAN countries and its proposal for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

In his reply, Truong Chinh continued to vilify China as "expansionist" and "hegemonist", while at the same time, he claimed that Vietnam "advocates the restoration of normal relations" with China.

During his talks with Brezhnev, Truong Chinh stressed that "cohesion and cooperation with the Soviet Union are regarded by Vietnam as the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy", and he thanked the Soviet Union for "the wide and valuable assistance" being rendered to Vietnam.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh arrived here yesterday. It was reported that he and Soviet leaders also discussed their bilateral relations and the situation in Southeast Asia.

U.S. ASKS JAPAN TO INCREASE DEFENSE SPENDING

OW061621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The United States has asked Japan to spend much more on defense even when Japan is facing financial difficulties, said the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper today.

The paper said Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi talked with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday afternoon in New York on the international situation, economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and the issue of Japan-U.S. defense.

Sakurauchi told Shultz that despite the country's difficult financial situation, Japan's defense budget for the current fiscal year has risen 7.346 per cent over the previous year. He said he hoped the United States would "fully understand the efforts made by Japan" in this field.

Shultz said in return he understands Japan's financial situation and added that the United States also increased defense spendings under a difficult financial situation. He said he hoped Japan would "greatly increase" its defense spendings. He stressed the importance of full mutual exchanges on military techniques.

Sakurauchi said in the talks a number of people in China are worrying about a possible revival of Japanese militarism. This should be considered in connection with Japan's defense, he said.

Shultz said no country should become a militarist one. However, since the threat from the Soviet Union is very grave, both Japan and the United States should develop their defense capabilities which are necessary.

On economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Sakurauchi said measures, which the Western countries can stick to for long, should be sought out.

Shultz agreed to the Japanese foreign minister's view that the Western countries should achieve an identical view in this regard to erase their inharmony.

KYODO: JAPAN, PRC DELEGATES MEET IN TOKYO

OW070513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo Oct 7 KYODO -- Japanese and Chinese "private" delegates opened their first three-day conference here Thursday to promote mutual understanding and friendship marking the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Former Chinese Vice Premier Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation to the conference, said at the opening session that Japanese aggression against China lasting 50 years in the 2,000 years of their past relations left a deep wound in the heart of the Chinese people.

He added, however, that this must teach a lesson so that the same sort of thing will never occur in the future.

Wang said that free exchange of views between private representatives of the two countries will have a major significance in this respect and suggested that the next round of the conference be held in Beijing next year.

Former Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, leader of the Japanese delegation, called for the continuation of the private-level conference in the future no matter how difficult the bilateral relations become on the governmental level.

The conference is scheduled to be closed Saturday after discussing in two groups "Asian security and Japan-China relations" and "present and future of Japan-China economic relations."

The Chinese delegates are expected to make a courtesy call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during the conference.

LIAO CHENGZHI HONORED BY JAPANESE UNIVERSITY

OW061433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Waseda University in Japan today conferred an honorary doctorate of law on Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The honorary LL.D's certificate and gown were presented by Tsukasa Shimizu, president of the university and accepted by Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on behalf of Liao Chengzhi. Sun is now in Japan for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the normalization of the Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The certificate praised Liao for his dedication to the cause of friendship between China and Japan and for his contribution to the mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Liao was admitted to the first college of the Waseda University in 1928. He is the receiver of the 25th honorary doctorate granted by the Waseda University in the post-war period.

KYODO: PRC REPEATS REQUEST FOR JAPANESE AID

OW070041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct 6 KYODO -- China reiterated its requests for Japan's cooperation in helping modernize Chinese industries at a two-day economic meeting that closed Wednesday.

During the regular working-level talks, Japan, pledging to extend cooperation, proposed that China foster experts in business consulting and construct model plants to modernize as many as 6,000 existing firms. The Chinese side said the country sets aside 25 billion yuan annually to carry out the modernization of 16 firms in the fiscal year ended March and 32 more in the current fiscal year.

JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

OW242040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi has made it clear that Japan wants to further its economic cooperation with China.

In an interview with XINHUA here, Sakurauchi recalled that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during his visit to Japan earlier this year, put forward three principles governing the Japan-China relations -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-lasting stability. As long as the authorities of both Japan and China act in line with these principles, Sakurauchi continued, further development of economic cooperation between them will be ensured.

He added that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his forthcoming visit will, toget Chinese leaders, lay down the general principles regarding further economic cooper between the two countries. Specific items involved in the cooperation will be dec working-level meetings of officials of the two countries, he said.

Sakurauchi said he first visited China 28 years ago and now he is going to visit C again, this time as foreign minister in the company of the prime minister, so it s that he is lucky enough to have inseparable links with the Japan-China relations,

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW061543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federa Trade Unions, met and had a friendly conversation here today with the second visit from the Japanese Confederation of Labour led by its Vice-President Hidemasa Fuku

JAPANESE PERSONAGES MARK DATE OF PRC TIES

OW280821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Japanese friends have written articles ha 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between Japan and China.

Yasushi Inoue, chairman of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, in an a carried in the August issue of JAPAN-CHINA CULTURAL EXCHANGE, reviewed the progre friendly relations between Japan and China, saying that "the past decade witnesse tial and significant developments."

But the controversial textbook issue showed that one must not be too optimistic a road ahead, Inoue said. "We are determined to take the tenth anniversary of norm of relations between the two countries as a new starting point to work together w Chinese friends to overcome the obstacles on the road and write new and brilliant in the history of Japan-China friendship and cultural exchange."

An article by Seiji Kaya, president of the Japan-China Society, appearing in JAPA MONTHLY recalled the contributions of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai to the zation of relations between the two countries. He said: "Now that the two gover are cooperating more closely, it has become more necessary for the two peoples to their exchanges."

"Japanese citizens are resolved to oppose the old road of war. They will work un for Japan-China friendship so as to contribute to stability in Asia and peace in Kaya wrote.

Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, said in a that the personnel, economic and cultural exchanges between Japan and China have drastically since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two count pointed out: "The establishment of the stable friendly ties between the two coun a basis for Asia's stablility and a great pillar of world peace."

Japan should never forget the misfortunes that disturbed the relations between th countries since Japan's Meiji reform, he added. He urged the need for Japan not consider its immediate intersts but also to extend its horizon and cooperate with its best possible way and thereby establish a solid and everlasting friendship be two countries.

FURTHER REPORT ON SUZUKI'S LEAVING BEIJING

OW291226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Mrs. Suzuki and other Japanese guests left here for Hangzhou by special plane today in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian.

Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to bid farewell to Prime Minister and Mrs. Suzuki.

The Japanese prime minister thanked again the Chinese Government for the warm reception and hospitality. He said he hoped that the friendly Japan-China relations and cooperation would continue to grow in all fields in the years to come.

Premier Zhao said Prime Minister Suzuki's visit is fruitful. "Mutual visits by the prime ministers of the two countries at the time of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries are a big event in the annals of relations between our two countries," Zhao said.

"The two countries should make common efforts to develop friendly Sino-Japanese relations in depth and breadth with the 10th anniversary of the normalization as a new starting point," he said.

Premier Zhao asked Prime Minister Suzuki to convey the Chinese people's friendship and best regards to the Japanese people.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang and his wife and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and his wife left here for Hangzhou aboard the same plane.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi left here this morning for New York to attend the 37th U.N. General Assembly.

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY HIT SRV TROOPS

OW041339 Beijing XINHUA in Enblish 1251 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Over 100 Vietnamese troops were wiped out recently by Kampuchean National Army and gerrillas, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In an attack on two Vietnamese positions in Saut Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, on September 28, 26 Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out, among them a battalion officer. A number of military materials were seized. The guerrillas also rammed the doors of three prisons open in the attack and released more than 80 innocent local residents. On September 15 and 17, the guerrillas waged attacks on three positions in Siem Reap and Chikreng Districts of the same province, wiping out 18 enemy soldiers, destroying three Vietnamese billets.

On September 20, in Kompong Speu Province, National Army units wiped out more than 20 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying one truck and three billets while they attacked a battalion stronghold in Panom Sruoch District.

The guerrillas sank seven Vietnamese boats, wiping out 25 Vietnamese soldiers on board, in an attack on a Vietnamese fleet the same day on Chamar River in Kompong Thom Province.

In the last ten days of September, dozens of Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded as the guerrillas ambushed the enemy along Highway No 5 in Kompong Speu, Kompot and Battambang Provinces.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN GENERAL

OW061936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Dang Raek, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the northern theater of operation has wiped out over 40 Vietnamese strongholds during the rainy season this year from May to October.

This was revealed by Chhit Choeun, vice-chairman of the Supreme Commission and chief of the General Staff of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, in an interview with XINHUA and the PEOPLE'S DAILY here.

Chhit Choeun summarized the National Army's military successes in the rainy season this year as follows:

1) The National Army has mounted more and more attacks against the Vietnamese troops. It has made constant efforts to encircle, raid or pull out enemy strongholds, and liberated a number of villages. The enemy has thus been put in a passive position.

2) The weakness of the Vietnamese occupation troops has become more obvious -- shortage of manpower and low morale. They lack the strength to seize back the strongholds wiped out by the National Army while the latter has been growing in strength in battle.

3) More and more people in the northern theater of operation have offered food and other kinds of support to the National Army as a result of the latter's active political work and propaganda. In some places the villagers organized guerrillas as reserves for the National Army. A number of defectors of the puppet troops have also joined the National Army.

The fighting between the Vietnamese troops and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army has lasted for four dry seasons and four rainy seasons. In the coming dry season, the Vietnamese troops might launch an offensive in an area here or there, even using toxic chemicals, but they will not make any achievements except suffering still bigger defeats.

UN DRAFT RESOLUTION URGES KAMPUCHEA WITHDRAWAL

OW010250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- A draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea circulated here today emphasizes that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea is the principal component of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem.

Other components for a just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem suggested in the draft are "the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all states to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea".

The draft is initiated by the five ASEAN nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

It says: "To bring about durable peace in Southeast Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference."

It says that "after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the Southeast Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region."

It reaffirms "the need for all states to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes."

The draft proposes that the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea should convene, when necessary, and carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate.

ASEAN URGES IMMEDIATE SRV KAMPUCHEA WITHDRAWAL

OW060519 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and many other countries have urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea immediately and allow the Kampuchean people to work out their own destiny without foreign intervention during the general debate in the past few days at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that to restore peace to Kampuchea and to reduce regional tension, it was necessary that the 200,000 Vietnamese troops be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed said that the foreign military invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea was a crime against the Kampuchean people and a threat to regional peace and security. Other ASEAN members also termed the Kampuchean problem "an insurmountable obstacle to their cherished dream of a conflict-free neutral area."

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen called for a political solution that would enable the Kampuchean people to choose their government without coercion or outside intervention. He hoped that the formation of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would contribute to such an evolution.

Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr said that the international conference on Kampuchea had created the framework for a comprehensive political settlement. The resolutions of the conference should be viewed as a package incorporating two key elements: The complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and a guarantee of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, he noted.

Many nations also called on the international community to take urgent measures to ensure the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to restore peace and security to Southeast Asia.

NEWSPAPER CARRIES MARCOS' VIEW ON SRV THREAT

OW010028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Manila, September 30 (XINHUA) -- A Philippine newspaper today reiterated President Marcos' view that "Soviet-backed Vietnam is the most serious threat to Asian security today" which "should not be taken lightly."

President Marcos expressed this view last Sunday at Los Angeles during his visit to the United States.

An editorial entitled "The Vietnamese Threat Is Real" of the TIMES JOURNAL said, Vietnam has the largest standing army in this side of the world and Vietnamese troops now make good use of millions of dollars worth of military hardware left by American troops in the early 1970's.

Added to this has been the steady influx of Soviet arms and experts to that country, the paper said.

It also pointed out that the Vietnamese bases Cam Ranh and Da Nang "are being utilized by the Vietnamese and their Soviet allies. These two bases present an outright threat to shipping in the South China Sea, especially shipping en route to Japan."

"The threat to the Philippines is direct," it said. "Vietnam lies immediately to the west of this country and only the South China Sea separates the two countries.

"At least twice this year, the Philippine Government protested reported intrusions by Soviet planes into Philippine airspace. Where the jet patrols came from may never be known but it is certain their landing point would be somewhere in Vietnam."

"Soviet-backed Vietnam is the sword-wielding arm that can inflict a mortal wound on Southeast Asia," it concluded.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES FRG'S POLITICAL SITUATION

HK061319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 82 p 6

[News Analysis by Jiang Jianguo [3068 1696 0948]: "A Major Change in West Germany's Political Situation"]

[Text] On 1 October the West German Bundestag voted on a "constructive no confidence motion" jointly put forward by the Christian Democrats [CDU], the Christian Social Union [CSU] (the CDU and the CSU are called the unions for short) and the Free Democratic Party [FDP]. As a result, this motion was carried by an absolute majority. The CDU leader Helmut Kohl was elected the new West Germany chancellor. However, this is an interim government. A general election will be held on 6 March next year, before the due time. Then the party which wins the vote will form a new Cabinet.

On 17 September, the FDP withdrew its Cabinet members from the coalition government, consisting mainly of Social Democrats [SPD]. Soon afterwards, various parties in West Germany waged an unprecedentedly sharp struggle on the question of whether the general election should be advanced. Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt refused to hand in his resignation and tried to put forward a "confidence motion" to the Bundestag. However, considering that the SPD did not form a majority in the Bundestag and the motion could not possibly be passed, Schmidt asked the president to dismiss the Bundestag and advance the time for the general election to November. The SPD purpose was quite clear. While the SPD was still in power, the opposition parties were still unprepared and when differences appeared in the FDP after it withdrew from the coalition government, the SPD was able to make use of its advantage and the personal prestige of Helmut Schmidt to maintain and win more votes, or at least, not lose too many votes.

However, according to German "fundamental law," if, under such circumstances, the opposition parties in the Bundestag can pass a no confidence motion against the government by majority vote and simultaneously elect a new chancellor -- in other words, if they win the so-called "constructive vote of no confidence -- the original chancellor must be dismissed from office. The CDU and CSU, which were then opposed, used this provision to restrain the SPD government. They strongly opposed Schmidt's proposal on a confidence vote and advancing the date of the general election. On 20 September, after discussions with the FDP, they jointly proposed a "constructive vote of no confidence" and elected the CDU leader Helmut Kohl candidate for chancellor. On 28 September, a no confidence motion was formally raised by the unions and the FDP in the Bundestag to express no confidence in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elect Helmut Kohl as his successor. In the vote taken on 1 October, with the support of the FDP, this motion won more than 249 votes, the absolute majority needed for its adoption. (There are 496 seats in the Bundestag.) Then, a government could be organized by the CDU, the CSU and the FDP. They also decided to postpone the general election to 6 March next year. Thus being the parties in office, they have taken over the advantage from the SPD in this respect and will take care of the general election. At the same time, they have won several months of time to prepare for the election.

In Bonn's political storm, the FDP was the party most seriously shaken. Over the past few years, the two sides, the SDP and the unions, were generally matched in strength. Neither of them was able to independently win the majority vote. Under such circumstances, the FDP, although not a powerful party, became the focus of contention between the two sides. It thus played a decisive role in the organization of government. However, the FDP leaders changed their policy this time from allying with the SPD to allying with the unions. As a result, a split was created within the party. The leftwingers strongly opposed the party chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In the National Executive Committee, Genscher was supported only by a slender majority of 18 to 15. Gunter Verheugen, secretary general of the FDP, handed in his resignation. Moreover, four FDP local branches have demanded an emergency congress to discuss the practice of the party leaders. All this has resulted in the lessening of the party's national prestige and the deepening of its internal split.

The recent Hesse election was the first after the fall of the coalition government, in which the FDP announced its alliance with the CDU. Therefore, the media called it a test of popular will and a preview of the general election. The FDP met with an unprecedented defeat. The rate of votes it got in the election dropped from 6.6 percent in 1978 to 3.1 percent and it failed to enter the state parliament. Neither could the CDU get over 50 percent of the votes, as was expected. As usual, the SPD won 42.8 percent of votes. To replace the FDP, the Green Party, which won 8 percent of the votes, became the third biggest party. This will complicate the political situation in West Germany, for, along with the development of this situation, the FDP will possibly collapse after this setback and lose its present position. On the other hand, the Green Party refuses to ally itself with any other political party. Thus, in next year's general election, if the unions and the SPD still cannot win the majority of votes, how to make a breakthrough in this situation will become a major problem.

It was under passive circumstances that the unions took over government affairs. At present, the economic crisis in West Germany is deepening. There are no signs of recovery in the foreseeable future, and the unions are still unable to work out an effective plan. Having assumed power in haste, the difficult economic situation may become a big burden for them. In order to make the situation a little more favorable, they have decided to postpone the general election, hoping that the economic situation will be improved next year.

Of course, the SPD is not willing to give up. It will, on the one hand, conduct propaganda against the unions, saying that after the latter assumes power, those social and economic policies which "have been proved to be unsuccessful in the United States will be repeated." Also, it will lay particular emphasis on attacking the FDP leaders and winning over the leftwingers. Judging from the outcome of the Hesse election, the position of the SPD has more or less been restored and the rate of the votes it got in the election was basically maintained. Therefore, the possibility still exists that the SPD will win more votes in the new general election.

The complicated political situation in West Germany is still changing. People are paying serious attention to the trend of development of the political situation in West Germany.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER FETED AT BELGIAN BANQUET

OW061607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The chief of staff of the Belgian Air Force, Lieutenant General M. de Smet, gave a banquet today in honor of the air force commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Tingfa.

In his speech at the banquet, De Smet said: "World peace is regarded as the main concern of our two nations."

He said the visit by Commander Zhang was a demonstration of the profound friendship between the two countries and would help deepen their mutual understanding.

Zhang Tingfa praised the hard struggle by the Belgian people against the facist aggression during the Second World War and the achivements they had gained in their post-war construction.

He said he admired the Belgian people and army because they, together with the people of other West European countries, heightened vigilance and strengthened the defense to maintain peace in Europe and safeguard the national security.

Chinese Ambassador Zheng Weizhi and military attache Ning Wenyan attended the banquet.

Zhang Tingfa came here for a good-will visit at the invitation of De Smet. He met the chief of General Staff Lieut-Gen. M. Gysemberg shortly after his arrival on Oct. 4.

NORWEGIAN OIL MINISTER RECEIVES JOURNALISTS

OW070443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Oslo, 4 Oct (XINHUA) -- Norwegian Minister of Oil and Energy Vidkunn Hveding, when receiving a Chinese journalists delegation here today, said that Norway and China are faced with the same problem in petroleum exploration, that is, the problem of using foreign funds and advanced foreign technology, while adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

He said: When Norway built its first oilfield, only 20 percent of the needed equipment was produced at home. When building the second oilfield, Norway provided 25 percent of the equipment. But in building the third oilfield, Norway is able to provide 60 percent of the equipment and has mastered the technology of deep-sea petroleum exploration.

He said: Norway and China can extensively cooperate in petroleum exploration and production. Norway has already provided advice and experience to China in this field.

On Norway's present petroleum production conditions, Minister Hveding said: The proven deposit in Norway's North Sea oilfield is 5 billion tons which, at the present annual production of 50 million tons, will be enough for 100 years of exploitation. In addition, petroleum has also been discovered in waters north of Norway. So, Norway's petroleum production has broad prospects.

Minister Hveding visited China not long ago. He said: "The grand plans put forward by Hu Yaobang at the 12th CPC National Congress on China's four modernizations are very hopeful. I believe that China will be able to lay a solid foundation for the four modernizations in 10 years time and will achieve a leap forward in the next 10 years."

The Chinese journalists' delegation headed by Ma Da, editor in chief of the Shanghai WEN HUI BAO arrives in Oslo on 3 October. The delegation is on a 7-day visit to Norway.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES ITALY AT END OF TENURE

OW070158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Italy Zhang Yue left here for home today at the end of his tenure of office.

Before his departure for home, he was received by President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Premier Giovanni Spadolini, in a letter to the Chinese ambassador on September 28, expressed appreciation of the close relations between Italy and China.

CONSUL GENERAL ATTENDS SAN MARINO CEREMONY

OW020330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Libero Barulli and Maurizio Gobbi were inaugurated today as San Marino's new consuls captains-regent (heads of state) in San Marino, a report from the capital said.

Diplomatic envoys from various countries including Consul General Huang Yuping from China were present at the inauguration ceremony.

Barulli, 35, a United Socialist, and Gobbi, 36, a member of the Communist Party of San Marino, are the youngest consuls captains-regent in the country's history. This is the first time that they serve as heads of state, with a term of office ending on March 31, next year.

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS BEIJING

Cooperation Pact Signed

OW041550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between China and Portugal for economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed here this evening.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and exports, signed the agreement on behalf of their government.

The agreement says: "With a view to strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, the contracting parties shall encourage the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between institutions, economic organizations and enterprises in the respective countries.

"The contracting parties shall promote the realization of cooperation projects between institutions, economic organizations and enterprises in the two countries."

Under the agreement, the two contracting parties will establish a mixed commission, consisting of representatives of competent authorities and economic organizations of the two countries.

The signing ceremony was followed by a banquet arranged by Chen Muhua in honor of the Portuguese minister and his party.

Meets Wan Li

OW061549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a friendly talk on further expansion of economic relations and trade between China and Portugal with Portuguese Minister of Industry, Energy and Exports Ricardo Baiao Horta, Mrs. Horta and their party in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Present were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portugese ambassador to China.

QIAO SHI FETES ZIMBABWE NATIONAL UNION GROUP

OW021516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a farewell banquet for a delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union here this evening.

Leader of the delegation is Maurice Nyagumbo, member and organizing secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union Central Committee and minister of mines.

In his toast, Qiao Shi said: "The current visit of the delegation will produce great and positive impact on enhancing mutual understanding and friendship, and developing friendly relations of cooperation between the two parties.

"We will, as always, firmly support the Zimbabwe people's just struggle to consolidate their national independence and national reconciliation and develop their national economy and culture," he said.

Maurice Nyagumbo said that his delegation had seen with interest some sectors of the economy, including mines, agriculture and housing.

He said: "What a great, close and indispensable friend China is! What a great event the meeting became as the joint physical step in the forging of an alliance between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of China."

He said the dynamic programs put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China would "guide the development and reconstruction of the country's economy and the welfare of the society."

Also present at the banquet were Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of its International Liaison Department, and Gabriel Phineas Chisese, Zimbabwe ambassador to China.

During their stay in Beijing, the guests paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong and visited an exhibition of the life and times of Zhou Enlai. The delegation left here for home after the banquet.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH AFRICAN ENVOYS AT UN

OW050306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today gave a dinner in New York in honour of the foreign ministers of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and the permanent representatives to the U.N. of Angola, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Huang Hua today also met with foreign ministers of Tunisia, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Turkey and Pakistan.

He attended a luncheon given to him today by former U.S. Senator Jacob Javits.

WATER RESOURCES GROUP DEPARTS FOR AFRICA

OW021652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power left here by air this evening for Somalia to attend an inauguration ceremony for the water and electricity supply of Fanole Dam project built with Chinese assistance.

The delegation will also visit Egypt and Tunisia.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF PERUVIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Zhao

OW061656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) — Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, held talks here this afternoon with Manuel Ulloa Elias, prime minister of Peru, in the Great Hall of the People. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations and the international situation.

Premier Zhao expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two countries in the past 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. He said: "The current visit of Prime Minister Ulloa will not only promote the development of bilateral relations, but also will benefit mutual understanding and friendship between China and Latin-American countries."

Zhao said: "Both China and Latin American countries belong to the Third World and they had similar sufferings in the past and are facing common tasks today."

"No fundamental conflict of interests exists between us. China and Latin American countries should coordinate and support each other in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing national economies, improving people's livelihood, reforming the old international economic order and building a new and reasonable international economic order," Zhao said.

Zhao outlined the guideline of China's foreign policy. He said China adheres to an independent foreign policy and establishes and develops relations with all countries including Latin-American countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said: "China permits no foreign interference in China's internal affairs and no violation of China's sovereignty, and vice versa."

Zhao said China cherishes its unity and cooperation with the Third World countries including Latin American countries. "We hold that prospects are broad for South-South cooperation and will promote the progress of South-North dialogue. China is willing to unite with all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and make efforts for opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace," he said.

Prime Minister Ulloa said that his current China visit manifests the aspiration of the people of all walks of life in Peru. He said: "China is playing an ever increasing role in world affairs. Expansion of Sino-Peruvian relations is an important aspect in Peru's relations with other countries. Peru and other Latin-American countries have many points in common with China and should develop their friendship on the basis of mutual respect, independence and coordination."

Ulloa said: "China has been consistently supporting South-South cooperation so as to promote the progress of South-North dialogue." He said he believes the "Latin-American countries will surely win China's support in their struggle of establishing a new international economic order."

Ulloa said: "In the current strained international situation, Latin America's position in the world has become increasingly important. Latin-American people, as the people in other regions, are concerned about world peace. They will strengthen cooperation among themselves."

Both leaders said China and Peru will further develop cooperation in the fields of economy and trade.

Attending the talks on Peruvian side were: Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, ambassador to China; Daniel Linares Bazan and Carlos Ricardo Burga Velasco, congress deputies from the Popular Action Party; Roberto Ramírez del Villar, deputy from the Popular Christian Party; and Angel Delgado Silva, representative of the Leftists League.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were: State Councillor Gu Mu; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW061725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honor of Dr Manuel Ulloa Elias, prime minister of Peru, and other distinguished Peruvian guests. Both Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Ulloa spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Premier Zhao welcomed Prime Minister Ulloa as the first leader of the Peruvian Government to visit China. "The current visit is a big event in the annals of the Sino-Peruvian relations," he said. He said that the Chinese Government and people highly treasure their friendship and cooperation with Peru. He said the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Peru in 1971 ushered in a new stage in the Sino-Peruvian relations. "There have been steady growth and expansion in the exchange and cooperation in political, economic, trade scientific and technical and cultural and other fields between the two countries," he said.

Zhao praised Peru as an ancient civilized country with a long history and the Peruvian people as "industrious and creative with a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression."

"In recent years," Zhao said, "the Peruvian Government and people have made unremitting efforts to defend state sovereignty, consolidate political independence and develop the national economy and culture, and have achieved gratifying success. In international affairs, Peru opposes dependence and foreign domination in any form. It adheres to the founding principle of the Nonalignment Movement and has made positive contributions to the development of unity and cooperation in Latin America, safeguarding the peace and security in the region and defending the norms of international relations and the world peace."

Zhao Ziyang said: "At present, suprepowers are intensifying their contention for world hegemony, and international situation is tense and turbulent. The world economic situation is also serious. The economic recession in developing countries and their policy of shifting economic crisis deteriorates the economy in Third World countries." The Chinese premier said: "We are convinced that so long as the Third World countries close their ranks and support each other, they can play a major role in the struggle against hegemonism and in defense of world peace, as well as in the struggle of establishing a just, reasonable, new international economic order. China is a developing socialist country and willing to endeavor for this common goal along with other Third World countries."

In his speech, Prime Minister Ulloa said both Peru and China are countries with time-honored civilizations and vitality. "Though the two countries are far from each other, Chinese emigrants settled in Peru more than one hundred years ago and made contributions to the development of Peru. This constituted one of the factors linking the two countries," he said. He said his talks with Premier Zhao this afternoon showed that the two sides hold identical views on the questions they touched. "While maintaining the stand and independence of their respective governments and people, the two sides have put up a broad and solid bridge for the development of the Peruvian-Chinese relations in future," he said.

Prime Minister Ulloa reiterated, on behalf of the Peruvian Government, that "Peru recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and appreciates the Chinese Government's efforts for the realization of the reunification of the motherland."

Referring to the international situation, Ulloa said: "There still exist gaps between rich and poor nations. Moreover, such gaps, instead of becoming smaller, have been enlarged. The world today is in a morbid state. Our people cannot indefinitely live in poverty and dependence."

He said South-North dialogue was proposed long ago. "We hope for peace, progress and decent life for people. The people of the Third World countries are being organized in order to strengthen their position in the dialogue, to make rich nations obliged to accept a more reasonable distribution of wealth and to respect the desire for independence of the people of all countries," he said.

Present were State Councillor Gu Mu; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance; Lu Peijian, president of the People's Bank of China; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Mu Qing, director general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Han Xu, vice minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipality.

Also present were Chinese volleyball players Sun Jinfang, Zhou Xiaolan and coach Deng Rouzeng, who just returned from Peru.

Ulloa Lays Wreath

OW070321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) — Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias today placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes, which stands on the mammoth square in the heart of Beijing.

Accompanied by Han Xu, China's vice-minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ulloa observed a silence before the monument honoring the heroes who fell during the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles over the past century and more. Then the prime minister and members of his party viewed sculptures carved in bas-relief on the lower part of the monument which depict these struggles.

BEIJING STRESSES GETTING RICH THROUGH HARD WORK

OW060801 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "The Policy of Becoming Rich Through Hard Work Will Not Change"]

[Text] With the rapid agricultural development, great changes have taken place in the countryside over the past few years. However, peasants always worry lest policies change and the good days will not last long. This is because they suffered much under the leftist line in the past.

The documents of the 12th party congress have set the peasants' minds at ease. The party Central Committee has made it very clear: to achieve the grand goal of socialist modernization, it is not enough only to make the state rich; it is necessary to enable peasants households, localities, collectives enterprises, individuals and the state to become rich at the same time.

At present people in some localities have not yet sufficiently emancipated their minds. They should further broaden their horizons and emancipate their minds. They should fully mobilize and guide the peasant masses to open up more avenues of production so that they can become rich faster while ensuring the fulfillment of the grain production task. When the 800 million peasants become rich faster through hard work, it will greatly promote the development of industry, commerce, culture and all other socialist undertakings.

Peasants in Changde, Hunan, said: We should be good signs in achieving the grand goal for the state and the collective before the end of this century and in becoming rich faster through hard work.

What a lofty aspiration and a great ideal! The policy of becoming rich through hard work will not change, and everyone should work toward this end without any misgivings.

COMMENTATOR ON CIVILITY, COURTESY ACTIVITIES

OW070511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 6 Oct 82

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Use Patriotic Ideas To Inspire the Masses To Launch the 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Activities"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee recently called a meeting attended by the central organizations and bodies concerned, affirming that in October all units throughout the country must pay attention to studying and publicizing that portion of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress concerned with striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and make it known to every household and to every woman and child. The meeting also called for launching an extensive campaign to promote civility and courtesy with the "five stresses and four beauties."

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang laid before the whole party and the people of all nationalities in China the task of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization and regarded this task as a strategic principle. The report seriously pointed out: The success or failure of socialism depends on whether or not we adhere to this principle.

We achieved very good results in launching the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activities in all localities, particularly in big and medium-sized cities, last March. We must further deepen and broaden the publicity of socialist spiritual civilization and the activities to promote civility and courtesy with the "five stresses and four beauties" in October to achieve still greater results. To fulfill this task, we must integrate the activities with education in having a deep love for the party, socialism and the motherland. We must educate the masses to greatly develop their patriotic spirit.

In his opening speech to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping solemnly decla Independence and self-reliance have always been, and will forever be, our basic stan No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swa any bitter fruit detrimental to her interests. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening spee brimmed with warm patriotic spirit and strong national pride. In the "five stresses four beauties" activities in October, we must deepen the study of the speech.

The intelligence and wisdom of the Chinese nation are universally acknowledged; achi over the past 33 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China are obvi everyone. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committ have summed up the experience of socialist revolution and construction, corrected th "left" error in our guiding ideology and laid down a whole set of new policies. The CPC Congress proposed the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of so modernization. It can be expected that our socialist motherland and the Chinese nat grow and flourish. In the present "five stresses and four beauties" activities, we national self-respect and sense of national pride strike deeper root in the hearts o people. We must inspire hundreds of millions of people to develop their patriotic s ments and achieve new results in promoting socialist material civilization.

JOURNAL REPORTS RISE IN URBAN LIVING STANDARDS

OW071001 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] According to a report in SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT] publis 4 October, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, owing t series of measures adopted by the party and government for improving the people's li standards, the living standards of city dwellers have improved markedly.

In 1981 the average monthly income of a regular worker and staff member was 75.12 yu increase of 17.34 yuan over that in 1978. Because more family members have jobs, th monthly living income per person, after deducting the factor of price increases, sho real increase of 24.4 percent over that in 1978. The average monthly living expense person amounted to 48.71 yuan in 1981, an increase of 35 percent over the 36.07 yuan 1978, mainly as a result of increased purchases of commodities, especially food, clo and necessities. Among necessities, the increase in high-grade durable consumer goo purchases is even more obvious. According to statistics at the end of 1981, every 1 households owned an average of 274 wristwatches, 112 radios, 85 sewing machines, 76 sion sets, 74 electric fans, 70 bicycles, 17 tape recorders, 10 cameras and 1 washin

FINANCE OFFICIAL PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

OW070407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 12th CPC National Congress has taken agricul as one of the strategic priorities in economic development. Adhering to the guideli the congress, the Ministry of Finance is determined to strengthen its financial supp agriculture.

Discussing this subject with the reporters of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the ZHONGGU BAO, a responsible person of the Ministry of Finance said recently: The financial d ments at all levels should constantly enhance their understanding of the support for agriculture and improve and strengthen relevant work. At present and for a period h after, the central tasks of the financial departments in support of agriculture are constantly raise the effectiveness of the support-agriculture funds; make efforts to all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline undertaki fishery; energentically support agroscientific research and the popularization of ne agricultural techniques; and further make the rural economy thrive.

The responsible person pointed out: In order to accomplish these tasks, it is necessary to work well in the following four aspects:

1. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy of sparing no effort in promoting grain production and diversified undertakings. While actively supporting diversified undertakings, the financial departments in all localities should henceforth provide energetic support for grain production in order to make diversified undertakings and grain production promote each other and thus create a favorable cycle of agricultural production. The financial departments should work in coordination with other departments concerned and adopt measures to ensure the area sown to grain crops accords with the state plan. The financial departments should continue to attach importance to the building of bases for producing marketable grain and support the transformation of low-yield fields and efforts to raise unit area output. They should actively help communes, brigades and other collectives and commune members develop diversified undertakings, provided the undertakings do not occupy grain-yielding land. They should work in coordination with other departments concerned to consolidate and develop existing bases for diversified undertakings managed by communes and production brigades.

2. It is necessary to support the development of forestry and promote water and soil conservation in rural areas. The financial departments at all levels should play the role of a coordinating department, work out a unified plan and make overall arrangements for effective management and the use of available funds in forestry in coordination with the agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, animal husbandry and other departments. In places where soil erosion is serious, the financial departments should consult with other departments concerned to make rational adjustment of the distribution of the support-agriculture funds and properly increase the funds for water and soil conservation according to actual needs, if possible.

3. It is necessary to energetically support agroscientific research and the popularization of new agricultural techniques. The financial departments at all levels should take the initiative to work in coordination with the agroscientific research department and the technical popularization department to apply successful research results in agricultural production as soon as possible. At present, the peasants are in urgent need of state assistance to obtain breeding stock, breeding fowl, saplings and technical services. The financial departments in various localities should give them energetic support. At the same time, the financial departments should actively support the implementation of the system of responsibility for agricultural techniques and make it serve agricultural production in a still better way.

4. It is necessary to carefully calculate and pay attention to economic results in the course of agricultural spending in order to make more and better accomplishments with less spending and to make limited funds yield maximum economic results.

CHINA DAILY VIEWS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK070205 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

["Special" to CHINA DAILY by Shu Yao: "Rural Upsurge Boosts Economy"]

[Text] China's success in feeding and clothing a quarter of the world's population with only seven per cent of the total arable land on earth was a significant contribution to the world and to its own national economy, said Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

This year, despite a service drought in northern China and low temperature with heavy rains in the south, the nation's summer grain harvest was estimated to be 3.2 percent or 2.05 million tons more than last year.

The total rapeseed output, an important oil crop, this summer reached four million tons, six per cent higher than last year.

In the first half of this year, the state purchased 12.5 per cent more grain, cotton, rapeseed, tea, pigs, eggs, vegetables and other farm products from the rural producers than it did the same period last year, the minister revealed.

Autumn crops, which account for most of the country's total grain and cash crops output, are now growing well, promising another bumper harvest.

Income

In wide areas of China's countryside today, most households have surplus grain in store and savings in the bank as they never did before. And new family houses are mushrooming.

The per capita increase in peasants' income from 1979 to 1981 more than doubled the total increase shown over the two decades before 1976, according to survey conducted by the State Statistical Bureau.

The survey, involving 18,529 peasant households in 568 of the country's some 2,000 counties, revealed the average per capita income of the peasants reached 223.4 yuan in 1981, 89.8 yuan more than 1978.

This increase gained in only three years was more than twice the increase of 40.2 yuan per capita over the period from 1957 to 1976.

Another sign of the upsurge in rural economy is the consumer goods boom in the countryside.

Statistics showed that each rural resident spent an average 117.4 yuan buying consumer goods in 1981, 53.9 yuan or 84.9 per cent more than what they spent in 1978.

The upsurge of rural economy in past three years was largely attributed to the important changes in overall agricultural policies plus the widespread employment of scientific methods in farming, said Minister Lin.

These policy changes include the introduction of the "responsibility system" in 90 per cent of China's 5.7 million rural production teams.

This system allowed peasants to contract plots of farmland from their teams and to be paid according to the amount they produce from such a farm.

Another new policy increased the maximum quota of farmland set aside from peasants' private use from the former seven per cent to just below 15 per cent.

Moreover, the peasants are allowed to pursue such sidelines as raising their own livestock and poultry, breeding fish, doing handicraft work or other service trade.

As a result, the peasant's income from domestic sidelines also rose more than 100 per cent in the last three years.

In 1981, the income from sideline production accounted for more than one third of the total annual income of the Chinese peasants as against only one quarter before 1978.

CHINA'S SHIPPING DESIGN INDUSTRY FEATURED

HK070147 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0804 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, 6 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Since its establishment in Shanghai in 1961, the Chinese Shipping and Marine Engineering Design and Research Institute has accomplished the task of designing more than 600 models of boats and ships. About 300 of these models have been built by scores of shipyards throughout the country.

In the last 2 years, this research institute has designed 32 ships for shipowners in Singapore, Italy, Hong Kong and other countries, with a total deadweight capacity amounting to more than 400,000 tons. The task of designing 9 triple-purpose work ships for a shipowner in Singapore with capacity ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 horsepower has nearly been completed. The blueprints and designs of the project have been approved by the shipowner. According to a contract signed last March, these nine ships will be manufactured by the Hudong shipyard in Shanghai.

Since 1980, the Chinese Shipping and Marine Engineering Design and Research Institute has established business relations with more than 30 countries and areas in Europe, America, Asia and Australia and has carried out technical cooperation with countries such as Britain, France, West Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, the United States, Canada, Japan and so forth, as well as with the Hong Kong area.

This institute is China's biggest organ in charge of the designing and development of shipping and marine engineering projects and one of the members of the international shipping model and experimental meeting. It has employed 1,200 senior engineers, engineers and technicians. A number of ships first manufactured in China were designed by this institute.

The main ships and boats designed by this research institute include: the 17,500-ton multipurpose oceangoing freighter "Hai Jian" for export; the 27,000-ton bulk freighter "Chang Cheng" for export; the oceangoing shooting range survey ship "Yuan Wang"; off-shore comprehensive survey ships "Xiang Yang Hong No. 10" and "Shi Jian"; the oceangoing salvage and lifesaving ship "J302"; "Bohai No. 1," China's first submerged off-shore drilling rig; "You Dian No 1," China's first submarine cable-laying ship; other large, medium and small landing ships and boats; full-cushion and side-cushion hovercraft; high-speed hydrofoil passenger ships; water-jetting propulsion speedboats; and so forth.

In May 1980, when China carried out an experimental launching of its first long-range guided missile in the Pacific, the electronic survey ships, meteorological survey ships and salvage and lifesaving ships used in the experiment were all designed by the institute.

CPC FORUM PLANS TO MARK MARX ANNIVERSARY

OW070021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee held a forum on 29 September to make preparations for commemorating the centenary of the death of Marx. The forum stressed the need of linking the commemorating activities with the study and propaganda of the 12th CPC Congress documents and the need for seriously planning and holding academic and propaganda activities in commemoration of Marx so that the broad sections of cadres and masses may receive further education in Marxism.

The centenary falls on 14 March 1983.

Wang Huide, deputy head of the Propaganda Department, said at the forum: During the commemoration activities, it is necessary to vigorously publicize that only the scientific Marxist theory can guide China's revolution and construction to victory and that only by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete practice can we correctly grasp and resolve the various problems in China's revolution and construction. During the activities, it is necessary to teach the broad sections of cadres and masses to vigorously study and seriously understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to deepen the situation and problems in the new period, to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to advance Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Preparations for the commemoration activities are being actively and seriously made in the capital. Under the leadership of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee and the Academy of Social Sciences, party schools, social sciences research institutes, institutions of higher learning and academic groups have been organized to prepare papers for various symposiums and discussion meetings. Fruitful results have been achieved in this respect. Preparations are being stepped up for the opening next March of an exhibition on the life of Marx, which is jointly sponsored by the Bureau for translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, and an exhibition of Marx and Engels' works and their dissemination in China, which is jointly sponsored by the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the Beijing Library. In addition, the publication bureau of the Ministry of Culture is making arrangements with relevant publishing houses to publish new editions of Marx' works, his biography, pictorials, memoirs and commemorative readers prior to his anniversary. Newspapers and journals, as well as radio stations, are preparing commemorative and theoretical articles for release during the anniversary period. Futhermore, the Ministry of Culture and the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles are organizing literary and art workers to stage theatrical programs for the occasion.

Participating comrades related to each other the preparatory work done for the commemoration. Present were some 40 responsible comrades from a dozen or so units, including the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, the Academy of Social Sciences, the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the publication bureau of the Ministry of Culture, the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and Beijing Library.

SPACE INDUSTRY MINISTER ON ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS

HK020502 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 National Day Supplement p 3

[Article by Zhang Jun, minister of space industry: "Fruits of Space Research Nourish Economy"]

[Text] Our country's space industry has developed because of the vision of the party Central Committee and the old proletarian revolutionaries -- Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the others.

Thanks to unified planning by the state, over the past 20 years or so a nationwide network of systematic scientific research and cooperation in space work has been set up, laying a foundation from which China's space industry can be developed through our own efforts.

We have persisted in taking our own road, responding to actual conditions and adopting advanced technology when it could move the industry forward. Although our space efforts started rather late, we have achieved high success, probably in less time and with less expense than if we had adopted others' techniques without adequate study of them.

Between 1970 -- when our country's first man-made satellite soared into space -- and 1976 we launched seven satellites. With the downfall of the gang of four, our space achievements have speeded up -- especially so after the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

Pacific

We have launched several experimental satellites involving various aspects of science and technology. In 1980, we successfully shot a carrier rocket into a Pacific test area. In 1981, we sent up three satellites, using one rocket. A new type of satellite that we recently launched landed with pinpoint accuracy and was recovered safely after its planned orbiting journey. At present we are developing giant carrier rockets with which orbital satellites can be launched.

The national economy and scientific research are benefiting from the advances in science and technology made in space work.

The technology of telemetry, remote control and remote sensing are being applied more and more -- and reporting good results -- in agriculture, industry, forestry, medical treatment, hygiene, hydrogeology, mineral surveying, seismology, oceanology, and environmental monitoring. All point the way to further development of our space industry.

In his report to the 12th national party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. In the spirit of the congress, we must persist in making space science and technology serve the modernizations of agriculture, industry and national defence.

Advances

The space industry is determined to hold to this course of development in accordance with the condition and strength of the state in order to achieve the magnificent goal put forward by the 12th congress.

In this period of regulating progress to meet the needs of the national economy, it is imperative to give priority to practical development -- things urgently needed -- and to take the fruits of technology that are available now and apply them where needed.

The many uses of the advances and achievements of our space work have a profound significance for our country in the drive to achieve the four modernizations.

We will certainly be confronted with many difficulties in the future, but we are sure that the vast majority of the scientific and technological staff, workers and cadres at our ministry will overcome them -- and with great enthusiasm.

With wisdom and talent they are sure to make momentous contributions as we aim to achieve the great goal put forward by the party's 12th national congress.

PETROLEUM MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL INDUSTRY

HK020446 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 National Day Supplement p 3

[Article by Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry]

[Text] The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was the catalyst for change in all fields of socialist modernization. It has laid down the demanding task of striving to quadruple in real terms the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

Greatly inspired, the broad masses of oil workers and staff in China's oil industry are determined to develop further the petroleum industry and make contributions towards fulfilling the tasks laid down by the 12th party congress.

While inspecting the Daqing oil field on August 18th this year, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese party Central Committee, encouraged the workers and staff to continue working in accordance with the revolutionary spirit traditional among Daqing workers. He went on to call upon them to achieve higher consciousness, higher scientific and technical competence, better organizational discipline and firmer will than in the 1960's and 1970's. Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech was a source of great encouragement to workers and staff in various oil enterprises.

Providing an important constituent part of China's energy resources, our petroleum industry has, in the 33 years since the founding of New China, expanded rapidly. A foundation of producing 100 million tons of crude oil a year has been laid. New progress has been made in all aspects of our work, particularly since the third plenary session of the 11th party congress, when a policy of readjustment was implemented, involving restructuring, consolidation and improvement.

Grand Objective

In light of the grand objective put forward at the party's 12th congress, development of the oil industry must be steady and continuous. It must accord with the demands of the development of our national economy.

First of all, better work should be done in maintaining a steady output from existing oil fields. From present production levels of 100 million tons a year, we have a firm foundation and foothold to make bigger strides, further improving products while at the same time consolidating our present base.

There is still great production potential in existing oil fields and some proven reserves which are under development have not been fully exploited. Many new resources can be explored in or in the vicinity of existing oil fields.

Oil and gas fields of various types have often been discovered, even in some areas which yielded nothing when they were first explored and are now being explored for the second or third time.

All this indicates that with the existing oil fields as a base, and relying on the improvement of exploitation techniques and exploration ability, we can not only stabilize the annual output of 100 million tons of onshore crude oil, but also increase output year by year.

For a long time to come, the emphasis in our work will be laid on greatly strengthening exploration and establishing backup reserves. Oil and gas resources are widely spread in the eastern and western parts of China's land mass. However, the scope of our exploration is still limited.

In the western part of China, in particular, there are several large basins with thick sedimentary rock formations and excellent conditions for oil formation. At present, we are still at the early preparatory stage of exploration.

By further absorbing advanced oil exploration techniques from abroad and by using sophisticated equipment we will strive to make major breakthroughs in the 1980s so as to lay a dependable material basis for the development of the petroleum industry in the 1990s. This will help us to bring about a remarkable increase in oil production in the years to come.

The exploration for off-shore oil resources is another important aspect in the development of the oil industry. According to the open door policy formulated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, we will continue to improve cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Oil Corporations

Up to now we have on separate occasions, signed contracts with oil corporations from Japan, France and the United States for cooperative exploration of parts of the sea areas in Bohai, Beibu Gulf, and the Yinggehai Basin.

During the first round of bidding for blocks in the South China Sea and South Yellow Sea, 33 foreign oil companies have put forward their proposals and work is developing smoothly.

We are making all kinds of preparations in order to do a better job. The Chinese Government's policy and principle on the issue of off-shore oil cooperation with foreign companies are firm and unshakable. We will have the support and cooperation from associated departments and regional organizations.

The crucial links to increase the economic results of the petroleum industry are: making a rational and effective use of oil and gas resources; developing downstream product processing facilities; and making better comprehensive use of petroleum. It is an urgent task to innovate, step by step, the existing refining and chemical enterprises with advanced techniques, and to rationalize our production structure and management. Efforts to do better work in recovering and making use of light crude oil and associated gas, and to increase production of raw materials for the chemical industry, will play an important role in increasing the nation's earnings. It will also help to expand the production of consumer goods.

Workers and cadres throughout the petroleum industry are studying conscientiously the documents of the 12th party congress. Realizing their heavy responsibilities and arduous tasks, they are determined to rally closely around the party Central Committee, take the spirit of the 12th party congress as their guideline, emancipate their minds, widen their horizons, and work hard and in a thorough-going manner to achieve better results in the petroleum industry.

RURAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

HK020436 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 National Day Supplement p 5

[Article by Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat: "Flexible Policies Are Key to Rural Wealth"]

[Text] The Chinese countryside is undergoing a period of reform which finds expression in two ways. One is the change in cooperative economic production methods. The other is the adoption of a diversified economic development policy.

A job-responsibility system also appears within the co-operative economy in the countryside to bring forth the initiative of peasants towards production and to strengthen the collective economy.

However, land still belongs to the state. The administrative organizations of the co-operative economy jointly manage and co-ordinate agricultural work like farmland planning, irrigation systems, adoption of large agricultural machinery, and production planning.

At the same time, organizations encourage the enthusiasm of the peasants towards production by allocating land and farm tools to them under job-responsibility contracts but letting them run their own production. The organizations share the products with the peasants according to the contracts.

The contractors share the collective expenses according to the quality of their individual plots and get what they produce. Collectively-owned businesses and sideline occupations are assigned to the peasants after agreement on output, investment and profits.

The agricultural cooperative system thus involves management at several levels. The unified management of brigades and communes meshes with the individual management of peasants. This has changed production methods. Under the general plan, each peasant household can arrange its yearly work as it wishes and family members can cooperate with each other in their work.

Productive Method

This method of production may seem backward compared with centralized management and general distribution of manpower, but it suits the production forces in the countryside and so promotes production.

It takes into account the interests of individuals and overcomes the shortcomings of egalitarianism in work payments. this method also gives peasants freedom in production, removing the likelihood of confused orders and other inefficiencies. It combines power, responsibility and individual interests, fanning the peasants' enthusiasm toward agricultural production.

In a developing country like China, socialist reform in agriculture is sure to be a long process. Since economic conditions in each part of the country are different, agricultural management must also take different forms during a certain process.

It will get us nowhere to go after equality in agricultural management. Therefore, any production methods that can lead peasants to socialism should be adopted and encouraged.

China is a big country with a large population but a rather small amount for farmland. It is difficult to make the 800 million peasants rich quickly with limited farmland. For a long time we emphasized only the importance of grain production and neglected other crops. As a result, lots of forests and grassland were destroyed, and many lakes were filled in to produce grain. It did not increase the output of grain production but seriously broke the ecological balance.

In recent years, the party and government have called on peasants to develop agricultural production comprehensively. Apart from grain and cash crop production, animal husbandry, forestry and all forms of household sideline occupations, peasants have also established enterprises which process farm produce and have developed other small industries which require manpower rather than machines. They also set up service and commerical transportation businesses.

Diversified Economy

"We must positively develop diversified economic activity and pay close attention to grain production" is a slogan put forward by the party Central Committee and State Council. So we should develop mountainous or hilly areas, grassland and lakes by using our large labour force. This will have many benefits, raising peasants' income, accumulating agricultural funds, improving the diet of Chinese people and reducing the pressure of demand for grain. It will also use local labour forces in rural areas, thus avoiding further drift to China's already overcrowded cities, and will promote ecnomic effectiveness by reducing the amount of transport needed.

It can be used to maintain the ecological balance of the environment and train a great number of people. It will heighten the material and spiritual civilization of Chinese people in rural areas, reducing the differences between town and the countryside.

On the basis of further diversifying economic activity, a great number of farm households which specialize in animal husbandry, forestry, small handicrafts, industry and transport have emerged. They are usually called "specialized families."

Some are contractors belonging to the collective economy compared with those who operate individually. Some join forces and operate within a group of several families. Although this new form of agricultural production is in an experimental state, it has indicated the direction which will lead farm production to specialization and socialization.

These "specialized families" engage in commodity production and are quite different from self-supporting families of the past. As the members of "specialized families" are experienced in management and have production skills, so most of them achieve better economic results and are therefore better off than ordinary families.

It is natural for some peasants to become rich more rapidly than others through their labour and skills, and it is really a good thing to have richer peasant families under the socialist system -- as long as they do not exploit others -- because others can follow the same path.

In the course of economic development, many individual families will face common difficulties that will require joint efforts and co-operation in some phases of production. In that case, we can organize them well for production.

As is pointed out in a document from the 12th party congress, "it can be predicted that in the not too distant future, there will emerge in our rural areas an improved cooperative economy, with a diversity of forms, which will be able to capitalise on their advantages in the light of local conditions and facilitate the large scale adoption of advanced production measures."

By the end of this century, the lives of peasants in our country will reach a comparatively high standard, with their education and public health improved. Their consumption level of food and clothing and access to transport all also reach the world's medium level.

CHEN MUHUA DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

HK020232 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 National Day Supplement p 1

[Article by Chen Muhua, State Council member and foreign economic relations and trade minister: "Openness Guides China's Foreign Trade Policy"]

[Text] In his speech at the 12th congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly announced that "China will unswervingly carry out the policy of openness to the world so as to expand its economic exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

This will be the guiding principle of our foreign economic relations and trade.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of China in December 1978, the committee has put forward the policy of openness to the world. The aim is to enliven China's domestic economy.

The policy aims to exploit both domestic and foreign resources, open domestic and international markets, organise China's domestic construction, and develop its economic relations with foreign countries.

Trade

Ever since then, China's foreign economic relations and trade have been developing rapidly. In 1981, international trade value reached a record high of $40 billion.

Its absorption of foreign capital through contracts amounted to more than $7 billion, of which more than two billion have already been put to use.

It also acquired a total of $3 billion foreign investment through joint ventures, joint exploration of offshore oil, and small and medium-sized compensation trade, and has put into use one billion of that total.

Moreover, it has signed more than 600 contracts, worth nearly $1 billion, for construction projects abroad and international labour service co-operation in dozens of countries and regions in the world.

All these indicate that China's foreign economic relations and trade have made a good beginning and promise a bright future.

Yet we have more things to do. Recently, the Central Committee set the goal for China's international trade value to quadruple to $160 billion in real terms by the end of this century.

The realisation of this goal demands new efforts in providing economic and technical aid to Third World countries, in developing bilateral and multi-lateral economic and technical co-operation, in tapping foreign capital, importing and exporting technology, and acquiring contracts for construction projects abroad and international labour service co-operations.

We will pay special attention to information collecting, commodity production and marketing, and learn to handle the correlation between imports, exports, sales at home and abroad, and production and marketing.

We will also study and perfect our international trade system so that the initiative at the local level may be brought into fuller play.

Closer investigation and study will be made so that we may be better informed of the situation on the world market with regard to trends in supply and demand, price movements, changes in currencies, the status of foreign commodities, as well as feedback about Chinese products.

At home, we will improve the structure of our export commodities, try to produce new products for export and at the same time expand production of our traditionally renowned commodities and develop them into the mainstay of foreign trade.

Transport

We will also improve the quality, increase varieties, and perfect the packagings, of our export commodities so that they may better satisfy the demand of the world market.

In order to increase sales of our commodities on the world market we will also expedite our transport system and improve marketing by setting up or amplifying our sales network.

Neither will we ignore improvements in the management of our international trade, or the need to raise the competitiveness of our export commodities on the world market. In this connection, we will stick to the principle of unified planning, unified policies, and concerted efforts to deal with foreigners.

We will also seek unity of thinking on the using of foreign capital and the import of technologies. We will try to win the confidence of foreign investors by perfecting our legislation.

Working Style

We will make plans for work in this field, and in related ones such as the accumulation of domestic capital and the improvement of our working style and work efficiency.

Acquiring contracts for construction projects abroad and establishing labour service co-operation with foreign countries offer good prospects for us. We will accordingly try to achieve a more rapid development of them over the near future, and through them expand our exports of building materials, machinery and electric products, and to promote our manufacturing industry.

For this purpose, we will do more in investigation and research, accumulate more data, learn to master the situation on the world market, and find out the rules guiding work in this field. We will also train more specialized and versatile workers to take up such jobs.

It is our unshakable international duty to help the peoples of the Third World to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economies and support their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Our friendship with the Third World is sincere. But we will always respect their sovereignty instead of asking for any privileges or attaching any conditions when we establish co-operation with them or provide aid to them.

Moreover, we will regard their affairs as our own and try to help them achieve more with less expenditure, proceeding from their requirement and our capability. We will try to have an overall understanding of their economies so that we may cooperate with them better. We will also help them to train their own specialists, so that they may stand on their own in the future.

Bright Prospects

China is nevertheless a developing socialist country, and is therefore limited in its capacity to help. But we will certainly expand friendly co-operation with the Third World as our economic construction develops.

Our task in foreign economic relations and international trade is tremendous, and we have a long way to go, yet the prospect is bright. I am firmly convinced that we have before us bright prospects for our international trade so long as we make unified and untiring efforts under the inspiration of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China.

COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON TWO-PHASE ECONOMIC PLAN

HK020418 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 82 National Day Supplement p 2

[Article by Lu Dong, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission: "Long-Term Economic Plan Envisages Two Phases"]

[Text] The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China which ended not long ago has set the goal for the party and the whole nation to quadruple 1980's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

It was put forward after thorough investigation of present conditions, potentials and the foundations of the Chinese economy. It can be realized with the persevering efforts of the people of the whole country.

We are confident of this because our party has reestablished its ideological, political and organizational lines since the third session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Ideologically, the party has set to right things which had been thrown into disorder, and brought forth a situation of unity, peace and improved livelihood. It has weeded our "leftist" ideas in the economic field and has carried out policies of economic readjustment, reorganization and development. The national economy has steadily moved onto the right track as a result of this.

Moreover, our country is rich in natural resources and labour and has a relatively large industrial foundation after more than 33 years of construction. It has amassed experience in business management, bringing up a batch of professionals in management and engineers. All this supports us in realizing our goal.

First 10 Years

In order to achieve the goal, the party Central Committee has decided to divide the time from now until the end of this century into two periods -- each of 10 years. The first 10 years is especially important because it will lay the foundations, amass strength and create opportunities for the economic revival and rapid development of the latter 10 years.

In the first 10 years, we must try to do two things. We must concentrate funds on major construction projects centering on energy and transport. Then we must encourage enterprises to give priority to making technical innovations to raise production.

We depend on two things to achieve our goal: policy and science. We count on policy to bring out the initiative of staff members, enterprises and local organizations, and we rely on science to develop production.

We aim to supply our industry and transport system with advanced technological equipment and speed up the replacement of aging products with advanced technolgoy. This will enable us to achieve better economic results when we carry out major construction work, and to make technical innovations in present enterprises.

Adopting advanced scientific technology can double industrial and agricultural production. This has been proved by China and many industrially advanced countries.

To open up to the world and enlarge economic and technical exchange with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is our country's firm and unshakable strategic policy.

In the future, we will continue to make good use of foreign funds and introduce advanced technology suitable to China, especially that which is conducive to technical innovation.

In doing so, it will be helpful to quicken socialist modernization, and helpful to strengthen exchange and cooperation with friendly countries. With the development of our economy, our economic power will be strengthened and we will be able to make more contribution to the world at large.

ROUNDUP OF REGION'S NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES

HK060813 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of monitored reports broadcast by PRC provincial and regional radios in the southwest region on activities marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October:

Guizhou: Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 30 September carries a 1.5-minute report that, on the afternoon of 30 September, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a reception in the Huaxi guesthouse for some 30 foreign technicians to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The same broadcast, in a 1.5-minute item, added that on the evening of 30 September, soirees were held in the hall of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, the hall of the provincial military district, the Guiyang Municipal People's Hall and the hall of the Guiyang garrison to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal's government, the municipal CPPCC committee and the municipal garrison attended the soirees.

Sichuan: Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0030 GMT on 1 October carries a 5.5-minute report on a meeting held by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government to celebrate the PRC's anniversary. Tan Qilong, first secretary, and Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units, attended the meeting.

Xizang: Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 2 October carries a 13-minute recorded report on a mass rally and military review held on the morning of 1 October in celebration of the PRC's 33d anniversary. The rally and review was attended by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Sizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Xizang Military District, and Qie Jinwu, commander of the Xizang Military District.

Yunnan: Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October in a 1-minute report says that the Kunming people's Government and provincial Culture Bureau held a film party in the people's victorious hall to celebrate the PRC's National Day. Responsible cadres of the provincial and municipal party and government, Kunming PLA units, representatives of various nationalities and all walks of life attended the evening party.

The same service at 1100 GMT on 2 October broadcasts a 1.5-minute item which says that the Yunnan Provincial Nationality Affairs Commission held a get-together to mark National Day and the mid-autumn festival. Attending were members of National Day minority nationalities' visiting groups from 17 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities in the province, some cadres of minority nationalities who are working in Kunming Municipality and members of the Qiandongnan Miao-Dong autonomous prefectural nationalities' visiting group from Guizhou Province who are visiting Yunnan Province. Responsible persons of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Hecai, Li Guiying, Dao Guodong, Yang Kecheng and Ma Huiting; and relevant departments also attended. Wang Lianfang, director of the Nationality Affairs Department of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial Nationality Affairs Commission, extended seasonal greetings to all present.

GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING ATTENDS PLA WORK MEETING

HK241044 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The congress of advanced units and individuals of militia of the Guizhou PLA closed with successful results yesterday afternoon. Attending the closing ceremony w Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and first politic commissar of the provincial military PLA units; Li Tinggui, deputy secretary and vice governor; Zhang Liang and Hou Guoxiang, vice chairmen of the provincial people's cong standing committee; Wang Leting, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Ren Ying, com of the provincial military PLA units; He Ming, political commissar of the provincia tary PLA units; and other leading comrades. Commander Ren Ying of the provincial mil PLA units gave the closing speech.

During the meeting, representatives studied the 12th party congress documents and hel brisk discussion in conjunction with the practical work of the militia. They are det to further strengthen the militia by virtue of the strong force of the 12th party con so as to make greater contributions to defending the motherland and accomplishing all set forth by the party congress. The meeting heard speeches from 34 advanced units a individuals, rendering an account of their activities and experiences, set up 5 units 9 individuals as pacemakers in the activities of developing the "two advances," and commended 21 advanced units and 14 advanced individuals.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial military PLA units met combat and meritorious models, extended their warmest regards to them and asked for their ad on building the PLA units and militia. On behalf of the provincial military PLA unit political commissar He Ming made a report to the meetings, entitled "Penetratingly an Effectively Carrying Out on a Long-Term Basis the 'two advances' activities for build spiritual civilization and virtually intensifying the building of the PLA units and m In his report, Comrade He Ming summed up the achievements made in developing advanced and individuals among the PLA units and militia over the past 2 years, and also gave tions for promoting future activities.

The meeting called on commanders and fighters of the whole army and all militiamen of province to seriously study, actively publicize and resolutely implement the gist of 12th party congress, to unify the thinking of the PLA units and militia in line with party congress spirit and to firmly march forward along the party congress direction to make great contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist mo ization.

Today's GUIZHOU RIBAO published on its front page an editorial entitled "Potential Fo Creating a New Situation Is Visible," warmly congratulating the successful conclusion the congress of advanced units and individuals of the provincial military PLA units.

CHENGDU PLA COMMANDER CONVEYS CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK280540 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] More than 2,800 party-member cadres of leading organs of the Chengdu PLA units directly under the Chengdu Military Region, the provincial military district ar other units attended a report rally the morning of 23 September to hear You Taizhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Chengdu PLA units, convey th spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. The rally was presided over by Wang Chenghan, membe the CPC Central Committee and deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units.

After giving a general description of the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade You Taizhong said that he must take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general ideological guideline in studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. In the course of study, we must first have a clear understanding of the historic significance of the 12th CPC Congress. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report is the programmatic document for creating a new overall situation in socialist modernization construction. We must attach importance to understanding the strategic goal of quadrupling the total agricultural and industrial output value by the turn of the century, and the relevant strategic focal points, steps and some important guidelines and policies. Through studying the documents, we must make clear that the major aim of struggle for the coming 4 years is to strive to attain three radical turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, social general mood and party work style. The report given at the 12th CPC Congress has defined the building of socialist spiritual civilization, of which communist ideology is the core, as the important feature of socialism. This is one of our party's contributions to Marxist theory and practice. We PLA units must take the lead in promoting communist education and do a good job in carrying out the two outstanding activities centering around the drive of four haves, three stresses and two fear nots. Comrade You Taizhong emphasized that all CPC members must conscientiously study the new CPC constitution and resolutely implement all stipulations on strengthening the building of the party laid down in the congress report.

Zhong Hanhua, member of the Central Advisory Commission and political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units, also spoke at the rally, relaying his views on the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, and vowed his determination to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

All the party-member cadres participating in the rally declared that they would conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress under the guidance of communist ideology and devote all their efforts to creating a new situation in army work.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY FORUM

HK040922 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a meeting yesterday to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Tan Qilong, first secretary, and Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and You Taizhong, commander, and (Zhu Hanhua), political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units, attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by He Haoju, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor. Comrade Lu Dadong spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, he extended warm greetings to workers, peasants, PLA men, intellectuals, cadres and patriotic personages on various fronts.

He said that over the past year or so, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, this province has achieved further stability and unity in the political field and scored gratifying achievements in the economic field. At present, it is necessary to do the following work well in accordance with the 12th party congress spirit: 1) Conscientiously do a good job in organizing the study of the 12th congress documents. This must be given first priority in our work so that we can have a deep understanding of the spirit of these documents and, with unified understanding, implementing the policies and comprehensively fulfill the tasks of the 12th congress. 2) Do a good job in streamlining government organizations. It is necessary to reorganize and strengthen the leading bodies and promote a large number of outstanding young cadres in order to satisfy the needs of the four modernizations construction. 3) Carry out rectification

within the party step by step and in a planned way so that the party's work style can be fundamentally improved and the party can become the core of firm leadership in the socialist modernization drive. 4) Do a good job in economic work and score greater achievements in industrial and agricultural production.

Also present at the meeting were Wang Shoudao, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee and CPPCC vice chairman, (Zhang Jiafu), member of the Central Advisory Commission and CPPCC standing committee, Wang Huaian, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, Li Li, member of the CPPCC standing committee, He Yiran, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Government, and others.

SICHUAN YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES PROMOTED

HK040417 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Our province has achieved a prominent success in selecting excellent young and middle-aged cadres to hold posts in leading party and government organs at and above the county level and has thus made a step toward the goal of rendering leading bodies at all levels revolutionary, young, educated and professionally competent.

In the 2 years or so before June this year, 4,574 young and middle-aged cadres were promoted to posts in leading party and government organs at the provincial, prefectural, municipal, autonomous prefectural and county levels. They have taken up major leading posts in departments, committees, bureaus and offices at the provincial level; in departments, committees and offices at the prefectural level; and in enterprises and nonproductive public organizations at and above the county level. The average age in the standing committees of 11 out of the 18 prefectural, municipal and autonomous prefectural CPC committees has been reduced to about 50. The average age of the magistrates and deputy magistrates of the people's governments of all countries has been lowered by 4.2 years. Besides, 20 professors were promoted to leading posts in institutes of higher learning in the last 2 years.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has strengthened its leadership over the work of promoting young and middle-aged cadres. Many meetings were held to discuss how to select and promote young and middle-aged cadres. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee personally examined and approved the young and middle-aged cadres selection and promotion scheme formulated by the Organizational Work Department of the provincial CPC committee. He demanded that the CPC committees at all levels must follow the directive of the party's central authorities to attach importance to the work of selecting and promoting those cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are revolutionary, young, educated and professionally competent to replenish leading bodies at all levels, to realize the cooperation between and the succession from old to new cadres and devote every effort to promoting this work as a strategic task. However, they were required to strengthen their work from two aspects: 1) Rely on old cadres; 2) Follow the mass line in a down-to-earth manner. In other words, they were to extensively heed the opinions of the masses, adopt the method of integrating the masses' recommendation with organizational assessment, and adhere to principles in selecting and promoting cadres. By taking the above measures, the province managed to speed up the work of promoting young and middle-aged cadres.

After promoting young and middle-aged cadres to hold leading posts, the leading bodies at all levels have become more dynamic than ever.

The Standing Committee of the Daxian Prefectural CPC Committee absorbed a comparatively large number of young and middle-aged new members in the last two years. As a result, the average age of the members of the standing committee has fallen to 48.4. As they are energetic, they can frequently go to the first front of production to carry out investigations and give specific guidance and thus score relatively good results. Through public opinion polls and organizational assessment, the provincial construction bureau promoted five young and middle-aged cadres to be deputy bureau chiefs.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG SPEAKS ON 12TH CONGRESS

HK011316 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning Tan Qilong, provincial CPC committee first secretary, made a report on the 12th party congress at Chengdu's Jinxiang auditorium to the comrades attending the enlarged three-level conference of prefectural, municipal and county committees sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, the cadres from the provincial institutions at the departmental level who are party members as well as the delegates to two professional conferences. The number of participants exceeded 6,000. In his report Tan Qilong called on the more than 1.4 million cadres, 3.2 million party members and 100 million people throughout the province to hold high the banner of communism, conscientiously study and publicize the documents of the 12th party congress, unify their thinking on the basis of the guidelines of the 12th party congress, implement a thorough way the program of struggle and the principles and policies of the 12th party congress on various fronts and strive to create a new situation in all fields of the socialist modernization drive in our province.

Comrade Tan Qilong's report was divided into six parts: 1) The overall conditions of the congress; 2) The achievements and significance of the congress; 3) Correct program for building the party during the new period; 5) Bringing about cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the old by the new at the supreme leading circles; and 6) Striving to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the party.

Bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the party is a basic requirement for implementing the program and principles laid down by the congress and is a major sign for accomplishing the various tasks of the congress. In order to attain this aim, it is necessary to adopt a series of important measures and, what is especially important, do a good job of the following four tasks:

1. We should actively institute system reform and the reform of the economic system and, through succession of the old by the new and cooperation between old and new cadres, gradually ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

2. While building socialist material civilization, it is necessary to build socialist spiritual civilization, develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system.

3. It is necessary to crack down on criminal activities in the economic and other spheres that sabotage socialism.

4. On the basis of conscientiously studying the new party constitution, it is necessary to rectify the party style and consolidate the party organizations.

Comrade Tan Qilong emphatically pointed out: The key to studying well the documents of the 12th party congress lies in the leading cadres at various levels who should first study well and have a good grasp of the essence of the documents and unify their thinking on the basis of the principles and policies of the 12th party congress. It is necessary to study and discuss the documents in light of our ideology and work, but this is aimed deepening our understanding of the essence of the documents. We should not be eager to solve specific problems without a good grasp of the essence of the guidelines of the 12th party congress. In brief, in their current study, the various units should make great efforts to truly understand the essence of the documents and, on this basis, link them with the reality in their own locality, department and unit. They must try as hard as possible to solve those problems that can be solved and draw up plans and measures for realizing the objectives of struggle set forth by the 12th party congress.

Comrade Tan Qilong finally said: It has been decided by the provincial CPC committee that we shall start by going to the grassroots level to explain and publicize the guidelines of the 12th party congress and purposefully solve some problems raised by the masses. The propaganda and theoretical departments in various localities should organize their forces, understand in good time the conditions in their study and give more guidance and help to the study so that the study can be conducted in a down-to-earth manner and can achieve effective results.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG CONVEYS SPIRIT OF CONGRESS

HK280222 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and Autonomous Regional CPC Committee Secretary Yangling Duojie have conveyed the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress at a meeting of party members and cadres of regional organizations held on 23 September.

Yin Fatang stressed: Party committees at all levels and all party members and cadres must play an exemplary role and take the lead in studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th national party congress. They must strive to quicken the pace of building Xizang and open up new prospects for socialist modernization.

Yin Fatang said: To do well in implementing the spirit of the 12th national party congress, first of all, we must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th national party congress. Through the study of the documents of 12th national party congress and through the work of explaining and publicizing them, we must enable all party members, cadres and peoples of various nationalities throughout the region to raise their political consciousness, achieve unity in thinking, strengthen their faith and unity and strive to successfully fulfill all the fighting tasks determined by the party congress. From now on, our regional economic construction will center on quickening the pace of developing farming, animal husbandry, energy, communications, educational and scientific undertakings.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: In the course of studying and propagating the documents of the 12th national party congress, we must further improve relations between nationalities, strengthen the unity of our various nationalities, foster the idea that the Zang nationality and the Han nationality are inseparable and promote in a more successful way all socialist construction projects in our region.

In conclusion, Comrade Yin Fatang said: We can surely successfully realize the correct program formulated by the 12th national party congress, fulfill all the fighting tasks put forward at the congress and make new contributions to building a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized, as long as we are dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, inspire enthusiasm and work hard in a down-to-earth way.

XIZANG CPC URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK011106 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Summary] In order to lead the study and publicity of the documents of the 12th party congress on a solid basis, the Propaganda Department of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a forum on 25 September to listen to reports on the study from 14 localities.

"(?Yang Zhachi), secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the meeting in order to listen to reports and gave directions on how to launch a new drive of studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the party congress. He said: Party organizations at various levels and political departments should give first priority to leading the study and publicity of the congress documents. The ideological, political and organizational lines and all principles and policies defined at the 12th party congress are correct. A good study and propagation of them have far-reaching significance in their implementation in the future. Therefore, leaders at all levels and all comrades who are capable of reading should sit down to read the documents carefully and thoroughly, discuss them paragraph by paragraph and seriously study them in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts must be made to study the spirit of the documents. In particular, there must be a sense of urgency and responsibility in building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. The study must be conducted by linking theory with practice so as to really make further progress in mentality and work."

At the meeting responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC committee fully affirmed the results and good experiences gained in study during previous periods and called for a new high tide in the study and propagation of the congress documents. To this end, the following suggestions and demands were put forward:

"1. Further mobilization should be made to enhance the consciousness of all party members, cadres and the masses in the study so that they will willingly devote every effort to the study and propagation. Therefore, the spirit of the 12th party congress will be made known to every household and every person."

"2. Deng Xiaoping's opening speech should be adopted as the general guiding idea in all activities of study and propagation. Party organizations at various levels and every comrade must master well the essential spirit of the party congress. This means that under the guidance of communist ideology we should persist in the socialist road and concentrate our efforts on socialist modernization. We must grasp this fundamental point while studying and publicizing congress documents."

"3. In the course of study we must fully understand the successes, great significance and historical status of the congress and be clear about its mission and tasks. Stress must be placed on understanding the correct program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the correct program of building our party in the new period and understanding that socialism must possess the important characteristics, that is, socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. Meanwhile, in the study emphasis must be placed on understanding how to promote the socialist relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities of our country and how to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Xizang."

"4. It is necessary to run all types of study classes and to train a good number of propagandists and instructors. All organs of propaganda and the mass media should be fully used."

"5. Around National Day, the activities of civility and courtesy should be further promoted in line with the spirit of the congress.

Attention must be drawn to public sanitation in cities and solving the problem of dirtiness, disorder and poor service. In conjunction with education in communist morality, CYL organizations must arouse their members and young people to take an active part in the activities of doing a good deed for the people."

"6. Party organizations at all levels should give strong leadership and be good at linking the study and propagation of congress documents with their work in all fields."

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG CHECKS COUNTY PIG RAISING

HK041220 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Summary] "Recently An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, inspected pig raising in Luliang County. He said: The speciality division is an effective measure in rapidly raising pigs."

At present, Luliang County has overfulfilled 50 percent of their annual purchase of pigs. Some pig-raising families of this county raised sows, some raised mature pigs and some raised fat pigs. Xinjia brigade was good at raising fat pigs. They bought mature pigs at markets, raised them to become fat pigs and then sold them. In this way only, some families earned 1,000-2,000 yuan a year.

An Pingsheng visited two pig-raising families of (Jin Guangzhao) and (Jin Fushen), who have raised the most pigs in the brigade. (Jin Guangzhao) sold 67 pigs to the state and (Jin Fushen) sold 57.

"An Pingsheng carefully asked about the source of pigs, pig feed, prevention of pig disease, method of the peasants' payment and their income. He said: Your experiences are very good. Some families specially raise sows and sell piglets, and some others specially raise fat pigs. They can raise a mature pig from 100 jin to over 200 jin within 2-3 months. This method of dividing speciality is favorable to rapidly developing the method for preparing pigs for the market.

"An Pingsheng continued: (Jin Guangzhao) and (Jin Fushen), these two families who specially raise fat pigs, proceed in their production under the guidance of state plan and they are supported by collective economy. The two families require just three persons to raise the pigs. In the busy season, they also have to budget their time to take part in agricultural labor. The rest of the family members only help in odd work after their days of labor. The rich manure collected in pig raising is given to the brigade. The brigade records it and distributes grain according to the amount. Some additional feed is supplied by the state in a planned way. The pigs raised up are all sold to the state. The reward grain gained in selling pigs is also used as feed for pigs. This kind of family engaged in raising pigs is beneficial to the state, collective and individual and has nothing to do with capitalism.

"Comrade An Pingsheng encouraged them to make further efforts in raising more fat pigs to support the country's four modernizations."

(Jin Guangzhao) said: In the past, the cadres also encouraged me to raise more pigs, but I was always in fear of being labeled a capitalist. Now I feel secure. On the next day, he again sold five pigs to the state. He has planned to raise another 20 fat pigs by the end of this year.

(Jin Fishen) said: I intend to sell 70 pigs to the state; there are 7 members in my family, an average of 10 pigs per person.

The peasants of the brigade pledged to learn from these two families, make contributions to the country and strive to quadruple the total output value of agriculture by the end of this century.

REPORTAGE ON NONPARTISAN POLITICAL STATEMENT

Statement Issued

OW060203 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Taipei -- A number of nonpartisan personages in politics held a "municipal administration seminar" at the recovery [of the mainland] room of the Chungshan Hall in Taipei City yesterday. In addition to the nonpartisan personages in politics, experts and scholars were also invited to attend the meeting. Prof Lu Ya-li of Taiwan University delivered a speech entitled "Parliamentary Politics."

The meeting, sponsored by elected nonpartisan officials in Taipei City and Taipei County, also heard reports by National Assemblyman Chou Ching-yu, Legislator Huang Huang-hsiung, Control Yuan member Yu Ching, Taiwan Provincial Councilman Chen Chin-te, Taipei Municipal Councilman Hsieh Chang-ting and Kaohsiung Municipal Councilman Hung Shou-mei about other nonpartisan legislators.

The meeting, which started at noon, ended around 1500 hours. In addition to those invited, a number of people also attended as observers.

Toward the end of the meeting, the nonpartisan personages put forward, after discussion, a "common political view," which was read at the meeting by Legislator Fei Hsi-ping. It called for the drawing up of a fundamental law of the state, the abolition of martial law, the reorganization of the legislature and lifting the ban on new political parties and newspapers.

National Assemblyman Chou Yu-ching asked for permission to read a document but his request was turned down. At the end of the meeting, some people distributed a "common statement of victims of Formosa" signed by Huang Hsin-chieh, Chang Chun-hung, Yao Chia-wen and Lin Hung-i.

Public Reaction

OW060529 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] Public reaction to a six-point statement issued jointly by a gathering of nonpartisan parliamentarians Tuesday has been subdued, and generally negative when it has been voiced.

"Political Beliefs"

The joint statement spelling out six "common political beliefs" was issued at a "city government discussion and fellowship" meeting attended by nonpartisan members of the National Assembly, the Control Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Taiwan Provincial Council, the Taichung and Kaohsiung City Councils.

The statement presented the common views of the nonpartisans concerning a number of topics such as martial law, organization of the National Assembly, the ban on the formation of political parties and the publication of newspapers, human rights, local autonomy, the separation of party and state and other sensitive issues. For the most part, the opinions expressed were in divergence with the staced policies of the central government and the ruling KMT party.

In Spite of Kang's Disapproval

Another statement, not approved by the "fellowship," was released which purported to be "joint statement" by a number of persons serving prison terms for their complicity in the FORMOSA MAGAZINE incident. National Assembly Woman Chou Chingyu, wife of one of the convicted men supposedly issuing the statement, allowed the statement to be released in spite of the disapproval of Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang who is considered to be one of the main pillars of the nonpartisan alliance.

No official response to the statements has been made, but reactions expressed in the local press would indicate that under the present circumstances the furtherance of democracy must not be at the expense of unity, which is the major prerequisite for attaining the goal of reunifying China under the three principles of the people.

LIEN HO PAO Editorial

OW060845 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Is It Not Strange; Where Did the 'Common Statement' Come From?"]

[Text] Nonpartisan personages held a "municipal administration seminar" at the Chungshan Hall in Taipei on 28 September. Some people were seen distributing a so-called "common statement of victims of Formosa" at the entrance. This "common statement" was signed signed by Huang Hsin-chieh, Chang Chun-hung, Yao Chia-wen and Lin Hung-i who are currently serving sentences. This is a shocking thing to do. Without first going through its contents, we think that this "common statement" itself cannot be tolerated in a society ruled by law. This is because:

1. Huang Hsin-chien, Chang-hung, Yao Chia-wen and Lin Hung-i have been convicted to serve fixed prison terms. They have lost their political rights as well as all other rights as citizens, including the right to serve in public offices; they no longer hold the right to express their views as citizens with regard to the affairs of the country and society, much less the right to issue a so-called "common statement" touching on the affairs of the country and society. If what they did is true, it will only show more glaringly that they are still scornful of the law of the state in spite of the fact that they have been sanctioned by the law.

2. According to article 65, chapter IX, of the "prison law" governing visits of family members, friends and relatives of the convicted persons, "aside from other provisions governing such visits, the visits should have been closely monitored and stopped if any violation of prison discipline had been detected." Article 66 of the same law also stipulates that "incoming and outgoing mail shall be inspected by prison officials and the mail shall be barred if any violation of prison discipline is discovered." These rules restricting conversations between convicted persons and their family members, friends and relatives, and limiting mail are far more strict in military prisons. Such being the case, how then could these four convicted persons including Huang Hsin-chien manage to issue and jointly discuss a "common statement" attacking the "ruling authorities." Were family members, friends and relatives of these convicted persons allowed to bring tape recorders with them on their visits?

3. According to the explanations given by Chang Chun-hung's wife Hsu Jung-shu and Yao Chia-wen's wife Chou Ching-yu, this "common statement" represented the views on the affairs of the country expressed by the convicted persons to their visiting family members, and the "common statement" was "compiled in a comprehensive way." However, the four convicted persons did not get to read the finished manuscript. This "common statement" was therefore not one decided on by the convicted persons but rather one issued by their family members. Thus, can it be called a "common statement" of the convicted persons of Formosa?"

Based on the above analysis, obviously, the "common statement" was illegal. We feel that we should get to the bottom of this matter so that the public may know the truth and the rule of law may be upheld. We suggest that, first of all, the responsible persons of the military detention facilities be questioned to find out whether or not they did their best to monitor and record the conversations between the family members, friends and relatives of the convicted persons, and to prevent them from bringing in tape recorders during their visits.

The personnel of the military detention facilities should be dealt with severely if they are found to have neglected their duties. On the other hand, if this "common statement" was a fabrication and the four convicted persons did not discuss the subject at all with their visiting family members, friends and relatives, and did not tape record anything they discussed with them, then the military legal authorities should flatly refute the family members of these four convicted persons by accusing them of fabricating things in violation of the provisions of the prison law, and should bar them from future visits.

We also suggest that the nonpartisan personages clarify their attitude on the "common statement." The nonpartisan personages, while always harping on the rule of law, have contradicted the spirit of law in this matter. If the nonpartisan personages are to tolerate such actions as taken by the family members of the four convicted persons, they have no right to speak about the rule of law from now on. Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang, a nonpartisan person, told Chun Ching-yu, family member of one of the convicted persons: "You should never do this kind of thing." It is quite obvious that "this kind of thing," in the eyes of the law, "should never be done." For this reason, the nonpartisan personages must solemnly declare that "this kind of thing should never be done." Otherwise, those who have been championing democracy and the rule of law, by being undemocratic and lawless themselves, will find it hard to make things clear to the public.

Although the "common statement of the convicted persons of Formosa" stated that "with this we hope to arouse the people of all strata in the country to squarely face the realities and to put their political conscience and the people's wisdom into play," the contents of the "common statement" actually run counter to political conscience and reflect no people's wisdom because this document was distributed against the rule of law and to create social unrest; thus it constitutes an act against political conscience and the people's wisdom. The authorities concerned must therefore get to the bottom of this matter and clear up this strange absurdity.

Statement Banned

OW062319 Taipei CHINA POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] The Taiwan Garrison Command yesterday officially censored the "joint statement" by persons serving prison terms for their involvement in the "FORMOSA MAGAZINE incident" which was released at a recent meeting of nonpartisan parliamentarians in Taipei.

The command announced its decision that the statement was in violation of the martial law publication regulations and was liable to seriously confuse the issues.

The decision was accompanied by a notice to all schools, libraries, newspapers, magazines, clubs, societies, unions and any other organizations that the statement is banned from any form of reproduction or publication.

The tone of the statement which was released at the "city government discussion and fellowship meeting" held at Taipei City Hall Tuesday was considered to be inflammatory and in direct opposition to the stated policies of the nation. Most observers felt that the statement expressed views typical of the "Taiwan Independence Movement," a group which is outlawed in the Republic of China.

Professor Huang Yu-chin of Chengchi University told a local paper yesterday that he was very concerned about the fate of the nonpartisan faction if they step across the boundary that divides the two realms of politics and public disorder. He warned the nonpartisans against attempting to further the development of democratic systems in Taiwan at the expense of unity under the three principles of the people.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHU REJECTS PRC CONTACTS

OW070448 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 7 (CNA) — Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung Wednesday reaffirmed that the Republic of China will not enter into any negotiations or make contact with the communist regime in Peiping.

Reporting at a meeting held by the Foreign Affairs Committee in Legislative Yuan, Minister Chu made clear the fundamental policy once again, stressing that all foreign policy should be in accord with it.

He further said that Communist China is continuing its plan and plot of ruining us domestically by creating turbulence and isolating us internationally.

"The so-called peace program set in the 'joint communique' issued by the United States and the Communist China is only an empty gesture, based on nothing," he said.

The minister finally emphasized that the main task currently is to pull the nation out of the hardship of being isolated by the communist regime and to rebuild the nation's position in the world.

NUCLEAR FUEL PRODUCTION CAPABILITY DEVELOPED

OW061225 Taipei CHING CHI JIH PAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The Nuclear Energy Research Institute, under the Atomic Energy Council, indicated yesterday that through several years of research on the development and manufacture of nuclear fuel the institute now has acquired the capability of producing nuclear fuel, adding that in coordination with the national nuclear energy policy it will take part in helping to build a domestic nuclear fuel manufacturing industry. At yesterday's nuclear fuel technology discussion meeting, the institute indicated that results of its research in the past few years include the following:

Nuclear fuel development: 1) Extraction of titanium oxide from heavy sand along the coast; 2) using titanium oxide particles to absorb powered uranium in sea water and extracting uranium by washing; 3) extraction of uranium from phosphoric acid; powdered uranium is extracted in the process of phosphoric acid production; a manufacturing plant has been built with an annual capacity to produce 10 tons of yellow cake [huang bing 7806 7399] (308).

Manufacture of industrial grade nuclear raw materials: A plant has been built to produce up to 10 tons of uranium dioxide each year. It has also begun trial production of fuel pellets [ran liao wan 3595 2436 0029].

Research in material and fuel production technology: Trial production of zirconium alloy, uranium carbide and titanium dioxide is under way.

Establishment of analytical and testing capacities: The institute is now capable of determining power characteristics, chemical analysis, identifying microstructures and conducting nondestructive tests.

Manufacture of fuel elements and fuel piles [ran liao shu 3595 2436 2631]: A pilot plant has been built with an annual production capacity of 20 tons of uranium dioxide fuel piles. It has produced metallic uranium fuel [you jin shu ran liao 6314 6855 1466 3595 2436] at half the price quoted by foreign firms.

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 6 OCT

On Sino-British Talks

HK070202 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong have started at diplomatic level, the governor, Sir Edward Youde, said yesterday.

"Meetings in Beijing to follow up Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit have begun," Sir Edward said in his maiden policy address to the Legislative Council.

He declined to disclose the contents of the talks, but a spokesman said the governor himself would certainly step in when necessary.

The start of talks was greeted with mixed feelings, but one observer doubted whether the "real" talks had started.

In Beijing, a British Embassy spokesman confirmed that talks had begun, but he also refused to give details or say who was taking part.

"The contents of the talks must necessarily remain confidential," said Sir Edward. "The aim will be to complete them as soon as possible."

The governor also did not say how many meetings had actually taken place already.

The talks have started amid increasing nervousness among local investors about the political and economic future of Hong Kong.

Share prices plummeted following Mrs Thatcher's visit, but there was a partial recovery on Tuesday. However, the Hang Seng Index of leading shares closed 16 points lower yesterday at 856.

The Hong Kong dollar also hit an all-time low of 6.73 to one U.S. dollar on Tuesday, but made up some ground yesterday to close at 6.48.

Sir Edward said in his speech that the talks involved complex issues and there were differences to be reconciled.

"So steady nerves will be needed in the months ahead," he added, in what was seen as a reference to the volatility of the financial market.

Sir Edward said he shared Mrs Thatcher's belief that given the common objective, the differences can be reconciled and an agreement can be reached which will be acceptable to China and Britain, and which will be welcomed by the people of Hong Kong.

The governor, in his first major address to the council since taking office five months ago, said as far as the Hong Kong Government is concerned, "We shall go forward with confidence to pursue our policies and programmes to their conclusion and to project them into the future.

"It is the policy and the firm intention of this government to invest vigorously in the future of Hong Kong and its people."

Sir Edward also referred to the growing importance to the Hong Kong economy of China's modernisation programme and the problem of Chinese immigration to the colony, both legal and illegal. He said China was now the largest source of Hong Kong's imports, the biggest market for re-exports through Hong Kong and the fourth largest importer of goods made in the colony. While illegal immigration from China had been checked by tight security along the border, the government continued to be concerned by the arrival of some 55,000 legal Chinese immigrants annually, he said. Sir Edward said the administration was in close touch with the Chinese authorities and hoped that it would soon be possible to reduce the level of immigration.

He noted that Hong Kong's economic growth target for this year had been eroded by the global recession, but added that things were likely to be better next year, given an improvement in the economies of developed countries.

In his conclusion, Sir Edward said that our policies and programmes remain imaginative, ambitious and forward-looking.

"New towns and housing estates will continue to rise in the New Territories," he said. "The aged and the disadvantaged will be cared for with a growing sense of compassion."

"More modern hospitals and clinics will serve the needs of the sick and the expanding education system at all levels will educate more youth in the skills of the modern world.

"Hong Kong's domestic and international transport networks and facilities will be further developed, and major public works will improve and enlarge the infrastructure of the territory," said Sir Edward.

"In pursuing these policies and programmes, and in setting our priorities, we shall be prudent in our public expenditure for we must not live beyond our means."

On Trade With China

HK070338 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Oct 82 p 12

[Excerpts] The economic prospects for Hong Kong next year are likely to be better than this year, the governor, Sir Edward Youde, said yesterday.

It is to be hoped improved growth in several economies -- such as the United States and Germany -- may bring about some recovery in world trade, he said in his address to the opening session of the 1982/83 Legislative Council.

Sir Edward said he was confident the export sector will be quick to capitalise on any recovery, given the very competitive prices of Hong Kong's domestic exports.

But the performance of the economy so far this year has been "disappointing. We now expect Hong Kong's gross domestic product to grow by only four per cent in 1982," he said.

But Sir Edward said there had been no sign of serious unemployment. "The unemployment rate in March this year was only 3.5 percent -- significantly less than the 4.1 percent recorded at the same time last year."

Some factory workers are working shorter hours, but the manufacturing sector as a whole is not shedding labour on any substantial scale, the governor added.

"Wages and salaries have increased all round in real terms, partly because the rate of inflation had fallen."

He said inflation is now running at about 11 percent per annum, after remaining at around 15 percent for two years.

He said trading relations with China had been good. China has moved from being the second largest source of Hong Kong's imports to being the largest, overtaking Japan, and has become the largest market for Hong Kong's domestic exports.

Sir Edward talked about the water agreement with China which requires major works on both sides of the border, with China-based construction companies winning significant public works contracts in Hong Kong.

"I have seen at first hand some of the investments of our manufacturers and entrepreneurs in the special economic zone in Shumchun and also in Canton.

"On the other side of the coin is the steadily growing investments by China-based companies in Hong Kong," Sir Edward said.

He welcomed the participation of the China Resources Company in the Tin Shui Wai development and the decision of the Bank of China to make a major investment in building a new head office in Central.

"This strengthening of our economic ties with China has been matched by a rapid expansion in the network of air and sea links with Chinese cities," he said.

On Guangdong Nuclear Plant

HK070346 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] The government has agreed to buy electricity generated by nuclear power plants in China, provided the cost is no greater than that of power generated by conventional plants in Hong Kong, Sir Edward said.

But he said discussions between China and other governments and companies with an interest in the proposed nuclear plant in Guangdong are still continuing.

"The government has agreed in principle to Hong Kong taking power from China provided that the cost is no greater than it would be if we provided the necessary fossil fuel based generating plant in Hong Kong," he said.

Sir Edward also pledged that the government will closely monitor the safety aspect of the plant.

"Should the Chinese authorities decide to build the plant near to Hong Kong we should have an interest in it, not only as a source of power, but in its safety.

"We have no reason to believe that those involved will be other than responsible in their attitude to the safety of the plant both in construction and operation."

In so far as the plant is likely to affect Hong Kong, Sir Edward said the government would keep the issue under close and careful review.

WEN WEI PO ON 'UNEQUAL TREATIES,' SOVEREIGNTY

HK061145 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Regaining Sovereignty Has Legal Basis"]

[Text] On Chinese soil, British Prime Minister Thatcher repeatedly declared that the "Nanjing Treaty" and the other two treaties "must be abided by" and "cannot be abrogated." Naturally, this fallacy imbued with colonialism has aroused the indignation of Hong Kong compatriots and has once again recalled to the 1 billion Chinese people the history of aggression against China by the British Empire.

Today, the time has already passed when people can seek hegemony by gunboat diplomacy. If Mrs Thatcher holds that the Soviet Union has trampled on the principles of international law and violated the UN Charter through their expansion everywhere, bullying of weak nations and grabbing of benefits and thus that people all over the world must oppose Soviet hegemonism, then how can the British Government today still demand that people "abide by" those unequal treaties signed by their ancestors after invading China and threatening China with armed forces? Is this not an act of trampling on the principles of international law?

When speaking of the unequal treaties, the British prime minister repeatedly stressed that the British always observe laws. May we ask: A Western nation sent its gunboats to the Far East, sold opium by force to another sovereign country and forced this country to sign "treaties" with them which were like indentures by which people sell themselves to others.

How can it be said that Britain in the 19th century observed international laws? No they demand that people observe the unequal treaties which they, in violation of int national laws, forced China to sign by using armed force. Is that not ridiculous?

Before World War I, imperialist states could defy laws, invade other countries and force others to sign unequal treaties with them.

Since the passing of two world wars, all countries in the world have tended to treat benefits gained through aggression as illegal and included this in international law The UN Charter guarantees the sovereignty of all countries and gives this definition aggression: "Aggression means that a country uses armed strength to violate another country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence." In 1969, "Vienna Pact on Treaty Law" was signed in Vienna. Its 52d article stipulates: "Trea which violate the principles of international law specified in the UN Charter and wh are signed under threat or with resort to armed strength are invalid."

This international legal principle was accepted by all countries in the world a long time ago. As for the three unequal treaties Mrs Thatcher has mentioned, they were declared invalid as early as the success of the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-se and the founding of the PRC in 1949.

What is laughable is the fact that some people still pretend to be naive or stupid. They drivel: "The Chinese Government is still 'observing' those treaties."

The right to interfere in China's tariffs; the right to examine China's sovereignty foreign trade, consular jurisdiction, the ability of foreigners to enter and leave Chinese cities freely; and the right to open five Chinese ports for trade -- all of were stipulated in the "Nanjing Treaty," "Beijing Treaty" and other unequal treaties have all been dropped into the Pacific Ocean by the Chinese people since the first f star red flag was hoisted in 1949. But now Mrs Thatcher wants the Chinese Governmen abide by these treaties. Doesn't she want to relive the old experience of aggressio

Mrs Thatcher assumes that she can use the problem of China's foreign exchange revenu from Hong Kong to force Beijing to barter away national dignity and sovereignty.

To be frank, China gains foreign exchange from Hong Kong on the basis of mutual bene The foreign exchange is not taken for nothing -- it is exchanged for goods sold. Wi these goods, how could Hong Kong be as it is today? What does she mean by repeatedl mentioning China's foreign exchange revenue and the unequal treaties? She has an attitude of looking down on the Chinese people.

When the Soviet Union threatened to force Beijing to barter away its sovereignty, Be preferred to refuse Soviet assistance and withstood the pressure from 1 million Sovi troops on its northern border. The economic losses and expenditures in that instanc were 10 times greater than the foreign exchange revenue from Hong Kong. This reflec the indomitable spirit and backbone of our Chinese people.

Mrs Thatcher was dreaming of the old British Empire when she spoke impudently of the "friendship" showed by Queen Victoria to China 100 years ago, the prosperity tha the British brought to Hong Kong in the 19th century and the "legitimacy" of the une treaties which "should be observed." May God give a blessing: If only China could continue to have emperors like Daiguang and Xianfeng and traitors like Yixin and Li Hongzhang!

It is a pity that the clock cannot be turned back. These fatuous rulers have all become historical criminals. The Chinese people have been standing alone for a lon time. They will never tolerate imperialists who attempt to bully them.

When things come to the present stage, it is better to take a realistic attitude. Premier Zhao Ziyang has pointed out: Problems left over by history are not difficult to solve as long as both sides approach them from a long-term, strategic perspective and take the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis. The five principles are mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Repeated mention of the unequal treaties is equal to a violation of Chinese territories and sovereignty and an insult to the national dignity of the Chinese people. This will harm the talks.

Beijing is willing to solve the problem left over by history through diplomatic talks. This shows the magnanimity of China, which does not bear old grudges and is willing to solve problems by peaceful means.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK060421 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Song Zhengting [1345 2182 1656], dean of students of the Central Party School of the CPC: "Viewing the Prospect of the Shenzhen Special Zone Following the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] Lu Xun once said: We should admire the first man who ate crabs for daring to eat such a thing.

If we look at the long river of human cultural history, all the pioneers and explorers were also the first ones to eat crabs. Another of Lu Xun's sayings is also correct: There are no ready-made roads. "Roads are made by people walking on the ground." Those who invent new medicine, new vaccines and new antitoxins -- for instance Edward Jenner, the discoverer of the smallpox vaccine -- are the first ones to inject the dangerous vaccines into their own bodies. Why do I say all this? I want to say that those who work in the special zones are the ones who experiment in just such new enterprises. Since the creation of socialist states, there has never been anything like the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Zones in our country. The management of the zones is a new, complicated and risky experiment for those who engage in it. They are like the first person to eat crabs.

Facts show that great results have been achieved in the creation of the Shenzhen Special Zone. The future of the special zone is already becoming clearer. Those who have been to the special zone are convinced of this fact and can testify to it.

However, there are inherent contradictions in the special zone. Those who work there come into contact with capitalism and foreign influences. If they cannot stand firm and the principles and policies are not clear, they may get into trouble and become corrupted. It is true that there are some who have been contaminated by foreign influences in the dazzling human world with its myriad of temptations. They become degenerate and corrupted. It is pointless to conceal the facts.

On this question, the 12th CPC National Congress has made it clear that the Chinese people, CPC members and cadres of the PRC, especially the cadres who make contact with foreigners, should have even more self-esteem. They must not worship and have blind faith in things foreign and must not do things to damage the reputation of our people. Facts further prove that among the party organizations, cadres and masses, particularly in the coastal regions, there are plenty of good examples of people who "have stood by the riverside for a long time without their shoes becoming wet." The number of such organizations and individuals is increasing.

On the other hand, we should not be hesitant or pessimistic about pursuing our open economic policies, building special zones and making contact with foreigners for fear that some people may be polluted and corrupted. If it had been said that any contact with bacteria would result in poisoning, we would never have created public health services, still less antitoxins.

If you do not believe it, you can go to hospitals -- especially the hospitals for infectious diseases -- and ask them where sanitary conditions are worst in the whole of our society, where there are the most bacteria and viruses. Doubtless, these hospitals are the very places where the sanitary conditions are worst, where there are the most bacteria and viruses. In that case, are our doctors, nurses and medical personnel bound to catch diseases? No. Though there is some risk, their immunity is also the strongest. Is this not a universally acknowledged fact?

I do not work in a special zone and have not made any investigation or study of them. I have been to Shenzhen once. This is like watching flowers on horseback. Nevertheless, the place has broadened my mind and benefited me a great deal. In accordance with an old habit, I did not say anything at the time. But I worried a lot about the people who worked there. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, when the rigid thinking symptomatic of the leftist disease prevailed, it would have been dangerous for them. But I then realized that the building of the economic zones is not an easy task. The road is bound to be rough and bumpy.

The reasons are simple: First, this is a new undertaking; there is no previous example to follow. Second, this is a dangerous undertaking; there is the possibility of being corrupted. Third, the undertaking is very complicated and involves many other problems. The special zone is not too big but "up above there are 1,000 pieces of thread, down below there is only one needle." If the cadres and other people who work in the special zone are courageous and enterprising, clear-headed and resolute, they will be like Tang Sanzang, the monk who entered the "girls' country". If his moral conduct had not been perfect, they would have banished him to the Samsara and the bottomless world of mortals.

When I took part in the 12th CPC National Congress, all my doubts dissolved. The 12th CPC National Congress formulated and explained the firm and clear principles of our party and country's foreign affairs, further confirmed our domestic economic policy, made further provisions for self-reliance and introducing foreign investments and provided clear directives for the special zones. The 12th CPC National Congress is the guide for the work of the whole party and has given the special zones firm and long-term directives.

The Shenzhen Special Zone is a special zone of socialist China. Like the rest of the country, it is entirely socialist from the economic base to the superstructure. From this point of view, it is nothing "special." It puts into practice the universal principle of socialism in Chinese society. Moreover, the party constitution should impose stricter demands on the party members and cadres in the special zone.

If anyone thinks he can to push the special zone toward wholesale Westernization and make the ugly and decadent things of capitalism "specialized" in the special zone, he is indulging in an absurd piece of wishful thinking and will not have the consent of the people. On the other hand, there is something special in these special zones. We must make this something more "special." We must keep our promise and win the trust of our people and the foreigners. If something which should not be specialized is specialized, that is an error. If something which should be specialized is not specialized but generalized, that is a dereliction of duty. It runs counter to the state's original intention in establishing these special zones and experimental special zones.

As far as the entire party and country are concerned, if we demand that all revolutionaries be firm and clear about the new situation, the new conditions and the new problems, I think even more of Shenzhen. I think that these demands are even more appropriate to the work and the workers in the special zone. I firmly believe that the 12th CPC National Congress will give the comrade workers in the special zone even greater strength to be clear-headed and firm revolutionaries.

WEN WEI PO ON SHENZHEN FOREIGN INVESTMENT PLANS

HK060806 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Shenzhen: "Shenzhen Publishes Preferential Treatment for Foreign Investment and Plans To Draw in Foreign Capital for 58 Projects" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In order to speed up the development of the enterprises in the special economic zone and promote technical renovation in the existing medium-size and small enterprises there, the Shenzhen authorities today began to give preferential treatment to businessmen from abroad in the areas of import tax, comprehensive industrial and commercial tax, enterprise income tax and land leases. They have published detailed regulations to guarantee the rights of investment and enterprises. Moreover, they have also published the details of the 58 industrial projects for which they plan to draw investments in the near future. They have expressed welcome to any Hong Kong, Macao, overseas Chinese or foreign businessmen who would come to Shenzhen to discuss business and invest in Shenzhen, either by setting up factories on their own or by setting up joint ventures in cooperation with China.

The 58 industrial projects include the manufacture of color TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, computer-operated telephones, microprocessors, clock radio receivers, cassette recorders, electronic toys, cameras, electronic components, construction glassware, textile and knitted goods, a comprehensive food industry and the manufacture of air-conditioning equipment, leather goods, cement, colored porcelain handicrafts, shrink plastic film and other items. This reporter was informed that the following preferential treatment will be given to foreign businessmen in accordance with the conditions in the factories which they have set up and will set up in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone:

Exemption of Local Additional Tax and 20 Percent Reduction of Tax for Big Enterprises. No Lease Will Be Charted on Formerly Unexploited Land for 1-3 Years

TAXATION 1) Import tax: Import tax is exempted for the equipment, spare parts, raw materials, transport apparatus and other means of production that are imported for the production of the enterprises in the special zone. As for necessary articles for daily use, a specific or reduced import tax rate will be levied in accordance with actual conditions. 2) Comprehensive industrial and commercial tax: If the stipulated tax rate will cause difficulties to the enterprises that produce goods for export to the Hong Kong and Macao areas or to foreign countries, the enterprises will receive an exemption or reduction of comprehensive industrial and commercial tax by applying to relevant departments. On the products that are permitted to be sold at home, the comprehensive industrial and commercial tax should be levied without exception. 3) Enterprise income tax: The rate of this tax is 15 percent and no local additional tax should be levied. For 1-3 years a 15 or 20 percent reduction of this tax will be granted to enterprises that are of relatively large scale and advanced in technology.

LEASE ON LAND A 20-40 percent discount will be given to relatively large and advanced industrial enterprises on the most preferential standard lease rate of 10 yuan for each square meter per annum. An exemption from the lease for 1-3 years will be granted on formerly unexploited land such as mountainous waste areas, hilly land and marshland. The land lease is allowed to be changed and an increase of under 30 percent is allowed to be made for every 3 years. The lease can be paid in one lump sum or by installments. If it is paid by installments, an interest rate of 8 percent a year will be charged.

Wages in the Special Economic Zone Are 50 Percent Lower Than in Hong Kong

RENT ON FACTORY BUILDINGS In order to meet the demands of industrial investors, the Shenzhen Municipal Industrial Development Service Company has built a number of standard factory buildings using its own investments in the Shangbu industrial district. A preferential rent rate of 3-5 yuan per square meter is being offered to industrial investors.

WORKER WAGES Enterprises in the special zone have to pay a labor service charge to every staff member and worker they employ. The amount of the charges should be fixed in accordance with the nature of the work and the enterprise at the time the employment contracts are signed. According to the management needs of the enterprises, these enterprises are allowed to adopt on their own the methods of piecework wages, hourly rate or premium bonus schemes and can set the relevant rates. The wages in the special zone are 50 percent lower than those in Hong Kong under similar working conditions. The general monthly wage scale is between HK$600 and HK$800.

OTHER PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT 1) The revenue that the enterprises in the special zone acquired by selling their products in the special zone under permission of the authorities of the special zone will be allowed to be used to pay a part of the relevant expenditures (including wages, tax, water, electricity, road tolls, insurance and others) of the enterprise in proportion to the ratio of its sales in the special zone to total sales. 2) Water is charged at 0.18 yuan for each cubic meter. Electricity is charged at 0.085 yuan per kilowatt hour for industrial production and 0.20 yuan per kilowatt hour for daily use. 3) Businessmen and personnel from abroad who must travel frequently between Hong Kong and the special zone to discuss business, investment and the establishment of enterprises can apply for special visas which can be used to enter and leave the special zone through a special channel.

As for the rights and interests of the investors in their enterprises, the special zone will provide them with a very wide scope of transaction power for the businessmen who come from outside to invest in and establish industrial enterprises. The special zone will also protect the legitimate rights and interests of both the Chinese and foreign sides in accordance with the "Regulations for the Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province" and other laws and decrees. It will protect foreign businessmen's rights in owning and disposing of their properties and in disposing and sending out the profits they have earned.

In the enterprises established by businessmen from abroad, businessmen enjoy the following rights:

1. They can manage their enterprises independently and employ foreign personnel on technical and management posts.

2. They can employ local people as staff and workers through the recommendation of the labor service company of the special zone or by advertising for staff and workers on their own. They can hold examinations to test their employee candidates and select the good ones as they please. The employers and the employees should sign employment contracts and a probation period of 3-6 months can be fixed for new employees. When there is surplus labor in some of these enterprises due to a change in production and technical conditions and unfit workers cannot meet the production requirements after training or the enterprises cannot provide them with other jobs, the enterprises can dismiss unfit workers. The enterprises are empowered to mete out, in accordance with the nature of the cases, punishment of having demerits recorded, wage reduction penalties and even dismissing staff and workers who have violated the regulations of the enterprises and have thus brought about evil results.

3. They are empowered to adopt, on their own, the wage systems of piecework, hourly rate, daily rate and monthly rate.

4. They can open accounts in the Bank of China and other banks in the zone that are allowed by the Chinese authorities to carry out business. These banks will facilitate their foreign exchange transactions.

5. The foreign, overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao staff and workers these enterprises employ can change their wages and their other properly earned income after the personal income tax deductions into foreign currency and send it out of the country through the Bank of China and other banks in the special economic zone in accordance with the foreign exchange management regulations of the zone.

6. The Chinese people in the zone can buy insurance from the Chinese People's Insurance Company and other insurance companies that are permitted to operate in the special zone by the Chinese authorities.

7. The legal profits of the enterprises after the enterprise income tax deduction can be changed into foreign currency and sent out of the country through the Bank of China and other banks in the special zone in accordance with the foreign exchange management regulations of the zone.

8. If for some reason the enterprises must close down, after filing the reasons to the relevant department of the zone, undergoing all the procedures of winding up and paying all debts, the remnant assets can be sold and the proceeds of the sales can be sent out of the country.

9. If disputes emerge in the process of carrying out contracts (agreements), the two parties can solve these disputes through consultation on the basis of the spirit of equality and mutual benefits. If the disputes cannot be solved through consultation, the two parties can ask the Chinese Arbitration Institution to mediate in the disputes or settle the disputes through arbitration or they can appeal to other international arbitration institutions that both parties agree to in order to resolve the disputes.

MING PAO ON UPCOMING CHANGE OF GUANGDONG LEADERS

HK070514 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch from Guangzhou by Szu Jo [2457 5387]: "Guangdong Provincial Leaders Will Be Changed"]

[Text] Following the conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress, the Guangdong provincial authorities held a meeting of cadres of the provincial, prefectural and county levels to implement the spirit of the congress. The meeting also touched on the arrangement of personnel in the coming structure reform.

Although the arrangement of the provincial party and government personnel should finally be decided through election at a provincial party congress that will be convened by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, some clues about the change can already be found.

This reporter has learned that the provincial advisory committee (no advisory committees will be set up at municipal or county level) which will be set up will be formed by a number of old cadres above the age of 60 whose health is poor and who have relatively high prestige. Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Yin Linping and Ou Mengjue, who have already been elected to the CPC Central Advisory Commission, will be the leaders of the provincial advisory committee. As Wang De is applying for retirement, four secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee -- Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Yin Linping and Wang De -- will be replaced.

What concerns the people is the question of who will replace Liu Tianfu and become the governor. Judging by the fact that Wang Quanguo and Lin Ruo have been elected members of the CPC Central Committee, one of these two will be appointed the governor. It seems that Wang Quanguo will more probably become the governor because he has already held the post of provincial CPC committee secretary, been responsible for economic work for a long period of time and has gained rich experience. Lin Ruo is secretary of the Zhangjiang Prefectural CPC Committee. He was formerly director of NANFANG RIBAO and is a promising young cadre. It is thought that he will be transferred to some important post in the provincial CPC committee if he is not appointed governor. Ren Zhongyi's post as first secretary of the provincial CPC committee will not be changed. It is reckoned that Liang Linggnang will continue to hold his present post as first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee but, according to the principle of putting an end to the practice of holding too many posts concurrently (normally only two posts can be held by a person concurrently), Liang will probably relinquish his post of Guangzhou mayor because he will continue to hold the post of provincial CPC committee secretary, which will make him the No 3 leader (the No 2 leader is the governor).

Ye Xuanping, Wang Yuefeng and Xie Fei, who have been elected alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, are reckoned to be elected provincial CPC committee secretaries. The probability is especially great for Ye Xuanping, because he is in the prime of life and full of vigor and has been doing work related to science, technology, industry and machine equipment for a long time. He can be regarded as a revolutionary minded, young, professionally competent and educated cadre. He is now a vice governor of Guangdong Province.

Therefore, following this new arrangement, the leading group of Guangdong Province will be neither too old nor very young. The situation will mainly be succession of the old by the young and cooperation between the old and the young, but certainly the leading group will be younger than it is now.

Promising Young Cadres Will Be Selected For Leading Groups of the Provincial Department, Bureaus and Offices

Selecting new people for the leading groups of the provincial departments, bureaus and offices is also being planned. It seems that the Guangdong Provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office has carried out this plan quicker than others. It has already been published in the newspapers that Cao Xingning, a 57-year-old cadre who was formerly deputy commissioner to Foshan Prefecture, has been appointed the director of this office. Judging by Cao's age, most of the cadres who will be promoted to the level of leaders of provincial departments, bureaus and offices will not be as young as people expected. Their age will be about 55. This is because of the fact that for a long time few young cadres have been promoted to leading posts and, as a result, it is very difficult to find many young cadres to take over the leading posts in a short time. However, we are sure that there will be some cadres of ages ranging from 40 to 50 who will be promoted to the leading posts of provincial departments, bureaus and offices.

The work of promoting young cadres in Guangdong Province will naturally encounter resistance. However, good results are expected to be achieved. Because the policies of the CPC Central Committee are correct, because the leading group of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee is relatively firm and because most people will take the interests of the whole into account, all the above-mentioned factors will form a torrent which will wash away all kinds of resistance.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

HK070644 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by TA KUNG PAO Correspondent Wanda Lee: "China's Balance of Payments Good"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 October -- Judging from China's foreign earnings as compared with its foreign debts the country has done rather well in the efforts it made over the past three years to adjust revenue and expenditure.

China began borrowing funds from foreign governments and international monetary institutions -- the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund -- as far back as the early months of 1979. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said at a recent interview that up to the end of June this year, however, the country has used only 29 per cent of the U.S.$7,040 million it had negotiated in soft loans.

The government made do with the concessionary U.S.$2,040 million, cautiously borrowing only an additional U.S.$3,000 million through commercial bank loans, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, total exports last year alone brought in U.S.$20,900 million. This means that China's debt servicing ratio covers at a healthy 11 per cent, an indication to foreign bankers that Chinese ability to repay foreign debts is very strong. With this year's first 6 months' export growth posted at 10.2 per cent compared with the same period last year despite prolonged world recession, China is certain to be seen as a good risk borrower.

Part of the reasons why the restructuring program has been able to get along with so seemingly little is because a substantial amount of foreign funds being sunk into Chinese industry is from overseas investors. Joint ventures and compensation trade have, up to the end of June, drawn U.S. $1,000 million from foreign investors, who have pledged another U.S. $2,000 million, the ministry said.

Nor has the government overlooked her vast labour force. Through 600 work programs in some 30 countries, a total of 25 thousand Chinese engineers, construction workers, and chefs bring in a gross income of U.S. $970 million.

While observers contend that hiring out its work force mitigates problems of unemployment and underemployment at home, the Chinese say 25 thousand abroad is insignificant in that context. They note that those employed at home in processing and assembling work for overseas businesses make a more significant figure at 300,000. The longer advantage of sending people abroad, the Chinese say, is manpower training. Also, when engineers go overseas, they bring with them Chinese equipment and materials. This could in the long run boost Chinese exports in areas such as the machine building industry.

LIAONING'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

HK070709 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Oct 82 Canton trade fair supplement p 21

[Article from the CHINA TRADER Magazine: "Liaoning Shows Economic Strength"]

[Text] A great tribute to the fundamental strength and resistance of the economy of Liaoning Province was its performance last year.

It had to cope with economic readjustment policies, drought and some shortages in the energy sector.

Yet, in the face of adverse conditions, production held its own and exports continued to grow at a healthy pace.

Industry

The promotion of light industry mandated by the national economic readjustment policy inevitably led to the diversion of investment and resources away from heavy industry.

Initially, the policy cut a bit close to the bone in China's leading heavy industrial province, causing temporary sharp drops in some sectors such as machine-building.

In the long term, the shift may be seen as a correction of a previous bias toward heavy industry.

Since 1949, China has invested about 35 billion yuan (about HK$105 billion) in capital construction in Liaoning.

The chief beneficiary was heavy industry, whose output value grew 96-fold between 1949 and 1980.

Light industrial output value during the same period registered a 19-fold increase.

There can be no question about readjustment's favourable impact on light industry, which responded to the added investment with rapid growth.

Total light industrial output value last year amounted to 17 billion yuan, 15.2 per cent above the 1980 mark.

The growth is projected to sustain a high rate over the next few years, aided by provincial plans to develop 60 key products manufactured in 10 different trades.

Highlighting the light industrial surge were consumer goods. The leaders, with their growth over the previous year shown in parentheses, were washing machines (470 per cent), television sets (123 per cent), wrist watches (45.7 per cent), electric fans (43.8 per cent), bicycles (41.5 per cent), leather shoes (22.5 per cent), sewing machines (22.1 per cent) and cigarettes (6.8 per cent).

Clocks, soap, washing powder, woolen thread and cotton-polyester fabric also posted significant gains.

Overall industrial output last year amounted to 45.53 billion yuan, which exceeded the plan by 3.5 per cent but stood at just about the previous year's level.

However, heavy industry, which in many ways took advantage of readjustment for internal restructuring, began to pick up in the latter half, particularly last month. The momentum in the direction of positive growth has continued into the current year.

Agriculture

The drought afflicting the north of the country did not spare Liaoning. Areas especially hard hit were Chaoyang, Jinzhou and Fuxin prefectures.

The province also experienced a trend seen throughout the country of a decline in the amount of cultivated land. These influences have been counter-balanced by increases in the productivity of the land.

Grain production fell somewhat last year, owing to the drought and to a slight shift of emphasis in crop patterns, but this was more than offset by increases in the output of cash crops.

Peanuts, for example, went up by 17.4 per cent in production value, while sesame seeds rose by 42 per cent and sugar beets by 72.4 per cent. Tobacco, fruit and vegetables also recorded gains.

Rural produce markets flourished, with provincial agricultural departments alone providing three billion yuan worth of farm and sideline produce.

In all, the farm produce markets accounted for 6.5 per cent of business volume of all commodity retail sales last year, as opposed to 5.1 per cent in 1980.

The volume exhibited the largest rises in the case of such products as rice, sorghum, maize, oilseeds, pork, live chickens, eggs, edible vegetable oil, aquatic products and vegetables.

Energy

During the past couple of years in China, production of the chief energy sources -- petroleum and coal -- held steady, resulting in shortages from time to time.

The difficulties have been attacked by a two-pronged effort. On the one hand there has been an attempt to improve efficiency of energy use. On the other hand, the search for new energy sources is being pressed forward with a will.

In the case of Liaoning, the province's industries managed to reduce the amount of energy expanded per unit of output value by 4.2 percent last year. Further progress on this front is expected this year.

As for developing new energy sources, in the past three years Liaoning has witnessed the opening of five new coal mines and the re-organization of two others, resulting in a raise in production capacity of 3.6 million tons.

The new openings have had an important impact. Although first-quarter coal production in Liaoning had been showing a tendency to lag in the past few years, the province was able to fulfill production plans for the first quarter this year, spurring optimism that the province's target of 35.1 million tons this year will be met.

Provincial output value of industrial exports amounted to a record 2.4 billion yuan last year, 20 percent above the previous year's figure. Heavy industrial products took up 60 percent of the total.

Over 1,000 factories, mines and other enterprises in the province turn out goods for export.

The more than 700 factories involved will be working hard to meet this year's provincial target of a 10 per cent boost in industrial exports.

Between 1979 and the early part of this year, the province used US$85 million in foreign capital obtained through loans, processing accords, compensation trade and joint management in order to renovate some 260 enterprises.

The funds have more than paid for themselves, with the projects increasing export commodity value by 320 million yuan and earning the province US$120 million in foreign exchange.

REPORT ON HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR'S WISCONSIN VISIT

HK070647 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by TA KUNG PAO Correspondent Wanda Lee]

[Text] China's Heilongjiang Province and the U.S. State of Wisconsin are to become sister states when Heilongjiang Governor Chen Lei meets his American counterpart Lee S. Dreyfus later this week.

Governor Chen Lei heads the 7-man provincial government delegation which left China on October 6 for Madison City, the capital of Wisconsin. The highlight of the 9-day visit to Wisconsin is expected to be the signing of the sister states relations agreement, the second between a northeast province and an American state. Liaoning and Illinois became sister states on August 31.

Chen Lei told TA KUNG PAO Tuesday that he was looking forward to talks with his American host on economic cooperation, trade, and cultural and technological exchanges between the two states. "For a start," he said, "we have much in common in natural resources. We are both strong in the dairy industry, animal husbandry and in agriculture."

Wisconsin's Governor Dreyfus had proposed the idea of sister states during his visit to Harbin early last December. Anhui and Maryland, Hubei and Ohio, Henan and Kansas, Zhejiang and New Jersey are sister states.

The delegation's 2-week stay includes visits in New York and Washington, sources say.

Heilongjiang is also sister state with the Canadian Province of Alberta.

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HUANG HUA SPEAKS ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW071236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said here today: "We look forward to working together with our American friends for the removal of obstacles and for the continued development of our bilateral relations."

Speaking at a dinner in his honour hosted by the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, Huang Hua stated that "as we look to the next decade, we see great possibility of a further development of Sino-U.S. relations. In my view, there are at least four favourable conditions:

"1. The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, issued by our two governments has laid down the principles guiding the relations between the two countries. Provided that these principles are followed in earnest, continued development of Sino-U.S. relations will be ensured.

"2. China and the United States have different social systems, but they have many things in common under the present international situation. Further development of Sino-U.S. relations is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and is of great importance to the maintenance of world peace and stability.

"3. Although China and the United States have different cultures, histories and traditions and are at different levels of economic development, it is entirely possible for us to make up each other's deficiencies and help supply each other's needs on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. There is a great potentiality for exchanges between our two countries in the economic, trade, scientific-technological, cultural and educational and other fields.

"4. In the United States there are but a handful of Taiwan lobbyists who stick to their position of hostility to China. It is the common desire of our two great peoples to see sustained and steady development of our bilateral relations."

He said: "There is no difficulty from the Chinese side in the further development of Sino-U.S. relations. However, I regret to say that the development of our bilateral relations is not free from obstacles."

Huang Hua pointed out that Sino-U.S. relations were once brought to a dangerous point because the U.S. Government persisted in selling arms to Taiwan. Through negotiations lasting for almost a year, the two governments issued a joint communique on August 17, 1982. This communique laid down the principles and concrete measures for solving the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. We hope the relevant provisions will be implemented and the commitments fulfilled in earnest so that this issue can be thoroughly settled at an early date.

He said: "The question of Taiwan was all along a key issue obstructing the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. In the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the United States recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledges China's position that there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China. Accordingly, the question of Taiwan should have been settled. However, soon after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the United States passed the 'Taiwan Relations Act', which in essence continues to treat Taiwan as an independent political entity. Many of the provisions of this act constitute an encroachment upon China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs.

In this respect, the so-called security provisions go even farther than the defunct U.S.-Taiwan 'mutual defence treaty.' In passing this act, the U.S. Government has gone back on its own solemn pledge and seriously violated the basic principles of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. This act has been a dark cloud hanging over the relations between our two countries and a serious obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations."

He said: "History has proved and will continue to prove that the Chinese nation has great vitality and cohesiveness. Its fervent aspiration for reunification has become a strong historical trend which no one can resist. I wish to point out in particular that the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland is not only the common aspiration of one billion Chinese people, but will also be conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world at large. Our government has on several occasions indicated that it will strive for the reunification of the motherland by peaceful means and it has time and again made major efforts towards this end.

"At the same time, our government has repeatedly stated that it will never make any commitment to any foreign country that it will not use force with regard to Taiwan. For it is entirely China's internal affair as to how Taiwan should be reunited with the motherland. It brooks no foreign interference. This is our unswerving stand," he added.

He said that there are still some people in the United States today who deliberately cover up or distort historical facts. They disregard the basic norms of international relations universally acknowledged in the 20th century. These people still cherish the fond dream of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan", and stubbornly regard Taiwan as the U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in Asia. Hostile to the development of Sino-U.S. relationship, they try to undermine it. Running counter to the course of history, they are playing a very dangerous game. If U.S. policy is to be swayed by such people, the political basis of Sino-U.S. relations would be completely undermined and what our two peoples have achieved in furthering our bilateral relations would go down the drain. Therefore, far-sighted and responsible persons must keep on guard against this possibility and step forward boldly to stay their hands.

He said: "In our bilateral exchanges, there are also some other problems and obstacles. I once said that the U.S. authorities had made many nice remarks about developing our bilateral relations. Yet what has happened can be described by a Chinese saying, 'loud thunder, but little rain'. Discrimination against China has been intensified in the trade relations and in scientific and educational exchanges between the two countries. While Sino-U.S. trade has grown from zero to nearly 6 billion U.S. dollars annually in the past ten years, China has always had a big deficit. China ought to have been treated fairly. The U.S. also continues to increase dsicriminatory restrictions on the export of high technology and sophisticated equipment to China. In view of the recent developments, one cannot help asking: Does the U.S. Government regard China as a friend or an adversary? If Sino-U.S. relations are to develop, it is imperative to proceed from the over-all interests of these relations and stop making insincere statements and taking embarassing actions. In their endeavour to modernize their country, the Chinese people continue to follow firmly the policy of opening to the outside world. However, our basic principles are still independence and self-reliance. Even if the discriminatory or hostile restrictions continue to be imposed on us, progress in our four modernization efforts will not cease. We are full of confidence."

The Chinese foreign minister said: "China adheres to an independent foreign policy and will never attach itself to any big power or bloc, never yield to pressure from any big power and still less will it swallow the bitter pill of infringement on its independence and sovereignty. We are willing to establish normal diplomatic relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We have consistently upheld this position of principle in our approach to relations between states. We neither play the U.S. card nor the Soviet card. At the same time, we will never permit others to take China as a card. The Chinese mean what they say and they are serious in their statements."

"The Chinese Government highly cherishes Sino-U.S. relations and hopes that they will continue to develop and not stand still, and still less move backward. I believe that far-sighted U.S. statesmen will also fully recognize the great significance of developing Sino-U.S. relations and take a positive approach," Huang Hua added.

SHIJIE ZHISHI VIEWS U.S. POSTURE TOWARD USSR

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 82 pp 2-4

[Article by Zhu Zhou [2612 1558]: "New U.S. Posture Toward the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Changes

Ronald Reagan's attitude toward the Soviet Union has gradually changed to some extent since he came into office more than 20 months ago. Generally speaking, his fairly rigid attitude tends to be relatively flexible and he has made substantive explorations in U.S.-Soviet talks and dialogues. Therefore, some new circumstances have arisen in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Since it came to power, the Reagan administration has adhered to a principle toward the Soviet Union, that is, first to achieve military superiority over, and then to hold talks with, the Soviet Union. Reagan stressed that it is first of all necessary to strengthen U.S. military power. In the first fiscal year after he was in office, he increased military expenditure by large margin. In August last year he announced the production and stockpiling of neutron bombs. In October he announced his five-point plan on improving the U.S. strategic nuclear weapon system. On the other hand, he publicly indicated that he was not eager to hold talks with the Soviet Union. However, since the summer of last year, his attitude toward the Soviet Union has gradually changed from one of rigidity to one of flexibility. Since March this year, the United States has, on its own initiative, set forth certain proposals on the issue of nuclear disarmament. On 9 May Reagan again set forth a whole set of relevant proposals and said that the Soviet leaders were also quite "concerned" about preventing the use of nuclear weapons. This was his most "conciliatory" attitude toward the Soviet Union since he came to office. On 31 May the United States and the Soviet Union jointly announced the time and place of the talks and the heads of the delegations for the talks. On the same day, Reagan departed from his previous position by indicating his readiness to abide by the SALT II agreement. Despite the great gap between the contents of the talks set forth by both parties, they both affirmed the importance of the talks. Therefore, nuclear arms talks between the two countries finally started at the end of June this year.

In its past relations with the Soviet Union the Reagan administration has consistently advocated the "principle of linkage," that is to say, whether the United States holds summit meetings or talks on reducing strategic nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union is determined by Soviet Union in regional conflicts and whether or not the Soviet Union adopts a restrained attitude in these conflicts. In other words, a prerequisite of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue is that the Soviet Union restrains its foreign expansion.

Now, although the United States is still talking about the "principle of relations," U.S.-Soviet dialogue has been somewhat disconnected from Soviet "conduct" in various parts of the world. The Soviet Union is still occupying Afghanistan, still supports Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, and so on. However, the United States no longer views these as a stumbling block to the dialogue. The United States has also departed from its past indifferent attitude toward the proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, and now takes the initiative. A meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev is likely to take place this autumn (perhaps in October).

In addition to the two major issues in U.S.-Soviet relations, the United States has also adopted a flexible and mild attitude toward other issues. Soon after he came to office, Reagan laid particular emphasis on handling the turbulent situation in Central America by considering the Salvadoran issue as a very serious one and by holding the Soviet Union responsible for the tense situation there. The United States also adopted a blustering and aggressive manner, claiming that it was prepared to resort to military intervention. However, since the beginning of this year, the United States has repeatedly assumed a conciliatory attitude by expressing its readiness to solve problems through negotiations. Since March this year, the United States has entered into high-level talks with Cuba, adopting tactics of both persuasion and pressure toward it.

With respect to the Polish issue, the United States reacted strongly when military control was established in Poland but, apart from applying limited sanctions at a later period, it did not take any other drastic action. At present, the United States is making arrangements for deferred payment of debts by Poland.

Do the facts mentioned above imply that the United States has changed its policy toward the Soviet Union? No. The basic U.S. strategy of competing for hegemony and of confrontation with the Soviet Union has not changed. The circumstances stated above merely reflect that its methods and tactics in dealing with the Soviet Union have changed to some extent.

Origin

Why did the Reagan administration change its tactics toward the Soviet Union? We should observe this question from both the subjective and objective points of view. On the one hand, the administration was under the pressure of the domestic and foreign situations and, on the other hand, it used these tactics to counter the Soviet peace offensive and to engage in a new round of contention by taking advantage of Soviet weak points.

Since he came to office, Ronald Reagan has publicly preached the need to vigorously increase armaments and has expressed unwillingness to hold talks with the Soviet Union in an attempt to exert pressure on it. The Soviet Union, however, stepped up its "peace offensive" by taking advantage of the antinuclear and antiwar peace movements by the people of West European countries. The more the United States one-sidedly stressed arms expansion, the stronger the peace movements became. The announcement by the Reagan administration of its decision to manufacture neutron bombs added more fuel to the fire. Taking advantage of this situation, the Soviet Union tried by every possible means to direct the spearhead of the peace movements at the United States and raised its voice on "disarmament" and "detente." This made the position of various West European countries more difficult and sharpened the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe. Since the beginning of this year, antinuclear movements in the United States have also speedily developed and both the Democratic Party and "liberal" figures have taken advantage of this opportunity to attack the Reagan administration.

Particularly, under the present difficult circumstances when the U.S. economy is steadily declining, when there is a huge federal deficit and when the unemployment figures are daily increasing, if the Reagan administration persists in huge military expenditures and refuses to enter into a dialogue with the Soviet Union, it will certainly be placed in an even more vulnerable position. Moreover, 1982 is a mid-term election year in the United States. Ronald Reagan has to take domestic public opinion into consideration. All these factors have forced Ronald Reagan also to raise the banner of negotiation, disarmament and peace in order to extricate himself from a position of passivity.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has also been confronted with fairly serious difficulties. Its hegemonistic moves are unpopular and its economic situation is not good either. It is, it seems, very difficult for the Soviet Union to continue expanding its armaments according to its original scale and speed. The burden caused by its foreign expansion is so heavy that it is finding it extremely difficult to cope. In addition to that, there has been a poor harvest for several years running. Although it has sold large quantities of gold, oil, arms and ammunition to gain hard currency, it is still short of foreign exchange in cash. Consequently, a rare phenomenon has occurred in which the Soviet Union is asking credit or short-term commercial loans abroad. The United States recognized the serious difficulties facing the Soviet Union and considered it a "historic opportunity" to exert pressure on the Soviet Union through negotiations. Hence the adoption of new tactics by the United States. Under the pressure of its own difficulties and in the hope of weakening the U.S. movement against it, the Soviet Union, for its part, is also ready to have a trial of strength through negotiations. Therefore, fully armed, both parties will take their seats at the conference table.

Substance

What is the substance of the Reagan administration's new tactics toward the Soviet Union? How does it continue to contend for hegemony with the Soviet Union in strategy, while being comparatively flexible in tactics? The main idea of the new tactics can be found in "the strategy of national security" proclaimed by William P. Clark, special assistant to the President for national security affairs, on 21 May this year. This is a product of over 3 months of deliberation and research by a group headed by W.P. Clark, which was organized by Reagan early this year. It has, in fact, become program for U.S. action toward the Soviet Union. Reagan has ordered all departments of his administration to implement it.

From this program, it can be seen that the United States, as before, continues to see the Soviet Union as its main adversary in the world. But its tactics have to some extent changed.

Generally speaking, whereas in the past the Reagan administration laid particular emphasis on military tactics, it has now changed to using military, political, diplomatic and intelligence means together or in turn. Its previous hard tactics have changed to dual tactics of coupling threats with promises. That is to say, the Reagan administration not only carries on a blow-for-blow struggle with the Soviet Union for spheres of influence, but also employs dialogue and negotiations to force the Soviet Union to make more concessions. As a matter of fact, from the words and deeds of the Reagan administration, people have already found clues to some of the methods of the new tactics earlier than they were published. These new tactics can be summed up as follows.

1. While curbing the territorial expansion of the Soviet Union, efforts are also being made to intensify its internal difficulties in order to force it to restrain itself. The new tactics emphasize that the United States should not only keep up a certain amount of pressure on the Soviet Union on the issues of Afghanistan, Poland and Kampuchea, but it should also, taking a long view, make use of political and economic means to pin down the Soviet bloc internally.

One of the methods is political infiltration by entering into rivalry with the Soviet Union in the ideological sphere and making trouble in its internal political situation. Another method is "economic warfare" by strictly controlling trade with and transfer of technology to the Soviet Union and East European countries, cutting back on favorable term loans and causing further economic difficulties for the Soviet Union so as to force it to "turn inward" instead of poking its nose into other countries.

2. While continuing its arms race with the Soviet Union, the United States is promoting negotiations on disarmament and dialogues between heads of state. This is a tactic of using attack as a means of defense, a means of beating back the Soviet "peace offensive" and an attempt to fish for some advantage at the negotiating table.

3. In the military field, while enhancing its position of strength to counter the Soviet Union, the United States is revising its war plans against the Soviet Union by laying particular stress on defense.

4. While giving full play to its own role, the United States is making every effort to persuade its allies to resist the Soviet Union together. In his efforts to achieve coordination with his West European allies and Japan on policies toward the Soviet Union, Reagan has tended to use pressure rather than persuasion. This has aroused their dissatisfaction. In order to prevent further discord, he now has no option but to stress the importance of the unity and concerted efforts of the Western countries and do something to repair relations with them.

Negotiations

At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union have their own difficulties in the economic and political fields as well as in international relations; and such difficulties can hardly be lessened quickly. Therefore, both of them now need a degree of detente and some dealings with each other. At the same time, they are also pulling the carpet out from under each other's feet. However, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has adequate means with which to influence each other's major policies, and one party's difficulties can hardly be turned directly to the other party's favor.

The world status of both countries is declining as is their control over international affairs, including affairs within their own spheres of influence. This is inevitably reflected in the relations between the two countries. Precisely because the two countries can see each other's difficulties and weaknesses, both sides think that now is the time to assume the offensive and try to gain extra advantage in the struggle for hegemony. Hence, they both need to use the method of negotiations.

In recent months, messages exchanged between the United States and the Soviet Union have been confined to their own affairs, or those concerning their traditional spheres of influence. It is strange that both sides are not so much at daggers drawn as before on the sensitive problems at issue as the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, as well as the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon, with U.S. connivance, in its attempt to eliminate the PLO armed forces. People are wondering what kind of dirty deal is going on between the two hegemonists. This phenomenon merits our attention when viewing present relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Another conspicuous phenomenon is: It seems that the two countries have compromised on the issue of their traditional spheres of influence, although there are still certain misgivings between them.

For example, the Soviet Union and Cuba have expressed their willingness to bring about a degree of detente and stability in Central America -- the "backyard" of the United States -- while the United States has restrained itself on the Poland issue. This shows that, on the one hand, both sides are ready to "respect" each other's spheres of influence and interests by taking relevant actions. On the other hand, both sides also use their opponent's weaknesses as a trump card to restrict each other.

Under such circumstances, it seems possible that the United States and the Soviet Union will reach a compromise on certain problems on the basis of certain mutual concessions; their negotiations on disarmament are worth noting in this respect. Because of their economic difficulties, both sides of the negotiating table hope to lower the level of the arms race, but they are also doing their best to maintain their own advantage at the expense of the other's. This is the very reason why the negotiations are so arduous and drawn out. Obviously, the negotiations are a kind of manifestation to show the fierce struggle between the two hegemonists. Although it is impossible to make any immediate breakthrough on major issues between the United States and the Soviet Union, the negotiations will bring about certain influences on international relations.

Moreover, the United States needs a lot more of help from its West European allies and Japan to resist the Soviet Union with concerted efforts, but their stands and interests are different from those of the United States. Thus, differences often appear in the tactics toward the Soviet Union. In recent months, the United States has promised to take better care of its allies' interests, but still has fallen far short in actual deeds. For example, in June this year, no sooner had Reagan returned home from his trip to Europe to foster cordial relations, than he suddenly declared that the economic sanctions on the Soviet Union should be extended. This directly infringed upon the interests of West European countries and Japan, thus arousing strong opposition. Misfortunes never come alone. In July the dispute over the gas pipeline deal and steel warfare once again turned white hot. At present, while economic depression still prevails in the whole capitalist world, contradictions between the United States and European countries are becoming more acute.

Now that the United States is ready to have a dialogue and negotiations with the Soviet Union according to its new tactics, the planned summit meeting of the two heads of state might bring about a little detente to U.S.-Soviet relations. However, the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union for spheres of influence and nuclear superiority will never cease.

KYODO: WANG BINGNAN DISCUSSES PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW071125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo Oct 7 KYODO -- A ranking Chinese official Thursday denied the likelihood of an imminent normalization in relations between China and the Soviet Union, saying it is too premature.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, told a Sino-Japanese meeting that China hopes to improve relations with Moscow because it would be mutually beneficial. But he said he cannot agree to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal earlier this year for unconditional improvement in bilateral relations.

As conditions for improved relations, Wang called on the Soviet Union to withdraw 600,000 troops along the Sino-Soviet border and those in Afghanistan, and to nudge Vietnam into pulling its forces out of Kampuchea. He said he cannot believe the Soviet Union will carry out these conditions and added it is too premature to say that there will be a general improvement in their relations.

Wang was speaking at a sub-committee meeting of a three-day Sino-Japanese "private" conference which opened Thursday. The meeting was also attended by Huan Xiang, advisor of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Japanese delegates, including former Education Minister Michio Nagai and former Vice Foreign Minister Shinsaku Hogen.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this week started talks in Beijing -- the first high-level contact between the two countries since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Huan told the meeting that the two countries started the unofficial talks because they felt it necessary to meet each other to discuss bilateral issues.

"Since China and the Soviet Union are not fighting, it is against international courtesy not to respond to repeated Soviet calls for such talks," he said.

Huan said the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- both pose threats to China but "the Soviet threat is much larger than the U.S. threat."

AFP: SPOKESMAN CITED ON USSR, SRV RELATIONS

BK071136 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT 7 Oct 82

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- As Sino-Soviet talks went into their third day in secrecy here today, China reaffirmed that it expects concrete Soviet initiatives before relations between the two countries, clouded for 20 years, can improve.

The Chinese were reacting to recent statements by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Vietnamese President Truong Chinh, calling for improved relations between their countries and China.

A Chinese spokesman said his government's position consisted of "listening to what they say and watching what they do."

He said China remained opposed to "hegemonism" -- an accusation it has frequently levelled at Moscow and its ally Hanoi in the past.

Nothing has filtered out so far from the discussions being held here between Soviet and Chinese Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen -- the first bilateral discussions for nearly three years.

Mr. Brezhnev, who met his Vietnamese counterpart in Moscow as the talks were starting, urged the establishment of good neighbour relations between the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam.

Truong Chinh, for his part, favoured a return to "normal relations" between Vietnam and China, two former socialist allies in conflict since they went to war in February and March 1979. But he repeated charges that the Chinese Government was "expansionist" and "hegemonistic."

The Chinese spokesman today said: "It is our consistent principle to oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace and develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. As to the relevant remarks made by the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders, our position is one of listening to what they say and watching what they do."

Even before Mr. Ilichev arrived in Beijing China insisted there could be no improvement in Sino-Soviet relations without "concrete actions" by Moscow to remove the causes of disagreement, and warned it would not be content with words.

In this context, China pointed to Soviet support for Vietnamese action in Cambodia -- where Vietnamese troops have been present since December 1978 -- as a threat to its security and an obstacle to detente with Moscow.

Two other such factors were heavy Soviet troop concentrations on the Sino-Soviet border, and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, the Chinese said. It was after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan that China -- in January 1980 -- suspended negotiations on normalising relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr Ilichev, a Sino-Soviet expert, arrived here last Sunday by special plane. He began exploratory discussions with Mr. Qian on Tuesday.

Both China and the Soviet Union have so far refused to say how the talks are going. The discussions, according to Western sources, are "open ended" with no fixed agenda.

BREZHNEV, TRUONG CHINH DISCUSS PRC RELATIONS

OW071138 Beijing Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] On 5 October talks were held between Soviet leader Brezhnev and Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

As reported by TASS, at the talks Brezhnev and Truong Chinh exchanged information regarding Soviet and SRV relations with the PRC. They consider that giving these relations a more normal character naturally should not be to the detriment of third countries.

On the same day at a banquet held in honor of Truong Chinh, Brezhnev expressed willingness to further side with the SRV and support the SRV's proposal of establishing an inernational conference on Southeast Asia. In his reciprocal address Truong Chinh as usual called the PRC expansionist and (?hegemonist), however at the same time stated that Vietnam supports the restoration of normal relations between the SRV and the PRC.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES SINO-JAPANESE TOKYO MEETING

OW080409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his speech at the first Sino-Japanese nongovernmental personages meeting held in Tokyo, Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation, pointed out that the two countries' nongovernmental friendly contacts play a particularly important role compatible with the development of governmental ties. He added that the crux of the textbook controversy is to learn from the lessons of the past and have the friendship between China and Japan go down in history.

Wang Zhen continued: "Not long ago, the textbook controversy brought some anxiety about relations between our two countries. The crux of the matter is how to understand the aggression against China perpetrated by the Japanese militarists in the 50 years beginning in 1894 -- whether to respect historical facts and take it as a negative example or to distort and glorify them to mislead the coming generations and allow the opinion of a handful of persons to revive militarism. This is a matter of principle which should be considered seriously. China and Japan had a history of friendship over 2,000 years. Compared with such a long period, 50 years is only a twinkling. However, it is often easier to destroy than to build. The deep wounds of war caused by Japan's 50 years of aggression against China are still fresh in the minds of the Chinese people. At the same time, the aggression also brought massive calamities to the Japanese people. The people of the two countries should never forget the bitter lesson of the 50 years' aggression. We should carry forward the banner of Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation, always bear in mind the bitter lesson of history in order to avoid the recurrence of such tragedies. We should turn hostility into friendship and pereptuate Sino-Japanese friendship throughout the centuries.

Masayoshi Ito, former Japanese foreign minister and representative of the Japanese council of Sino-Japanese nongovernmental personages meeting, urged a further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries. He said: "Further strengthening of extensive, thorough and flourishing friendly ties between China and Japan would help stability in Asia and peace in the world and here lies the significance of the convening of the nongovernmental personages meeting."

The meeting was proposed by Haruo Okada, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives in January 1981. It was finally fixed after nearly 2 years of preparation. Fifty-one Japanese prominent figures and Japanese members in the council and 20 members of the Chinese delegation, headed by Wang Zhen, were present at today's session. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang and other officials of the Chinese Embassy, as well as officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry were also present.

PRC, JAPAN SENIOR OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING

OW061551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The third senior officials talks between the Chinese State Economic Commission and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry ended here today.

Participating in the two-day talks were the Japanese delegation headed by Ichiro Fujiwara permanent vice-minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Chinese delegation headed by Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

The Chinese delegation reviewed the country's economic situation and policies and spelled out prospects for economic and technical cooperation and the technical transformation of enterprises.

The Chinese delegation expressed satisfaction with the active cooperation thus far from the Japanese side and said that commercial talks will soon begin on importation of Japanese technology and equipment for the technical transformation of the Beijing refrigerator factory, the Beijing washing machine factory and three other factories visited by Japanese experts.

The Japanese delegation explained the ministry's policies for the 1980's and expressed willingness to continue assistance to Chinese factories in their technical transformation and expand such assistance and cooperation in 1983.

The Japanese side also expressed willingness to support and encourage the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade and other people's organizations to help with China's technical transformation projects.

The two sides considered it mutually beneficial to strengthen their economic and technical cooperation. They exchanged views on the Japan-aided Tianjin enterprise management training center and on furthering cooperation between the science and technology office under the State Economic Commission of China and the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology under the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Yesterday, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Fang Weizhong met and briefed the Japanese delegation on China's economic development goals for the end of the century and the nation's sixth five-year plan.

The annual talks started in 1980. The first two talks were held in Beijing and Tokyo alternately. The next will be in Tokyo.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE VICE MINISTER

OW071612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met with Ichiro Fujiwara, Japanese permanent vice-minister of international trade and industry, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Fujiwara and his party attended the third senior officials talks between the Chinese State Economic Commission and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry here October 5 and 6.

Zhang Jingfu said he is satisfied with the cooperation between China and Japan in the past few years in the economic and technical field. "The expansion of Sino-Japanese economic exchange and technical cooperation conforms to the interest and expectation of the two peoples," he said.

Fujiwara said that the third senior officials talks have paved the way for furthering economic and technical interchanges between Japan and China. He said he was confident that cooperation betw the two countries would further develop.

Present were Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and Michio Kanno, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy to China.

The Japanese guests will visit Shanghai and Hangzhou before returning home.

AFP: FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON HONG KONG

OW071744 Hong Kong AFP in English 1738 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- China gives priority to reestablishing sovereignty over Hong Kong and will take measures to preserve the colony's prosperity afterwards, a senior Chinese official was reported as saying as talks on the territory's future began here. The statement was made by a senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official yesterday to British journalists here.

During his talks with the British newsmen, the top Chinese official said China would adopt "special measures" to preserve the prosperity of Hong Kong, but only after restoring its sovereignty over the territory.

When the opening of talks between Britain and China on the future of the territory was announced during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit here last month, both sides stressed their "common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity" of the colony of some 5.2 million people.

Questioned about whether Britain would be able to maintain a role in the administration of Hong Kong, one of the world's top financial centres, the official commented: "I don't think that would be possible." China and Britain have already started preliminary talks, the foreign office in London confirmed yesterday, following the disclosure that day by Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde that meetings had started.

China has repeatedly said it wants to recover sovereignty, while Mrs. Thatcher has stressed that she considers the 19th century treaties on Hong Kong valid in international law, but they can be "varied". Beijing has already said that it planned to accord Hong Kong the statute of a special administrative region, under constitutional provisions just about to be adopted, although it was not explained how they would operate.

AFP: PRC BOLSTERS HONG KONG DOLLAR, STOCK MARKET

OW060820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 6 (AFP) -- China intervened to stem both the fast declining Hong Kong dollar and stock exchange here in what is seen as a demonstration of Beijing's claimed influence over the market in this British colony, informed banking circles said here today. The panic was halted yesterday when the Hong Kong dollar climbed back to [words indistinct] to the U.S. dollar and the Hang Seng index rose by 88 points.

The revival followed a week-long nosedive in which the Hang Seng lost 280 points and the local dollar also reached its lowest post war level at 6.70 to its U.S. cousin. The dollar steadied at 6.49 this morning while the market was in somewhat of a lull, slipping down by seven points.

The Beijing-run Bank of China was believed to be behind to two unconfirmed actions which activated the brake yesterday.

The Bank of China, jointly with private banks here, reportedly plans to offer 20-year mortgages. The ending of the British lease on the New Territories in 1997 had effectively blocked any home loans over 15 years. The bank further stopped buying U.S. dollars here late yesterday, and might even have sold some of its own.

The Hong Kong Government was said to have considered defending the HK dollar in talks with the two issuing banks here, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the chartered bank, though an official confirmation was not available.

The panic in the Hong Kong stock and money markets as triggered by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar on world markets coupled with the uncertainty hanging over Hong Kong's future after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had taken [words indistinct] matter with Chinese leaders during her recent Beijing visit.

Banking sources said China had only to stop, or slow down its U.S. dollar purchases here to bring on the HK dollar recovery. It would be against China's interests to create a crisis of confidence here or to have a much weakened HK dollar, the sources added.

But the same sources doubt that China could long refrain from buying daily some tens of millions of U.S. dollars, as it habitually gets over 40 percent (?of its) foreign exchange from Hong Kong and China always has great needs for U.S. dollars.

"China's political interests call for the maintenance of a sense of confidence in Hong Kong. At most, China could psychologically help prevent a too sharp deterioration of the situation," one source added.

Up to a certain point, it would be against China's interests if it had to pay much more to buy the thousands of millions of U.S. dollars that it purchases annually on the market. "Market structure shows that basically the HK dollar is not a strong currency," he added.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS AUSTRALIAN CHIEF JUSTICE

OW071525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told Australian Chief Justice Sir Harry Gibbs that "China's national reconstruction should not only be regulated by the economic laws but subjected to legal control as well."

Premier Zhao met with Chief Justice Gibbs and Mrs Gibbs at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

He said: "Strengthening justice in China is not only necessary but also conditions are ripe for it, because we have summed up our experience in the past scores of years."

Premier Zhao siad: "Although China and Australia have different social systems there is much we can learn [from] each other in the field of justice, particularly in economic legislation."

"Sir Gibbs's current visit offers us an opportunity to learn from Australian friends of justice," Premier Zhao said. Zhao said that with the development of the relations between the two countries, judicial exchanges will certainly be increased.

Sir Gibbs said: "Australian Prime Minister Fraser pays great attention to the development of relations between Australia and China." He said he hoped that judicial exchanges between the two countries would be strengthened.

Present on the occasion were Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice; Wang Zhanping, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Dunn.

JUSTICE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY, ROMANIA

OW070816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese justice delegation led by Minister of Justice Liu Fuzhi left here for Romania and Yugoslavia by air this morning.

The delegation embarked on the friendly visits at the invitations of Gheorghe Chivulescu, Romanian Minister of Justice, and Borislav Krajina, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration.

AMITY GROUP MARKS GDR ANNIVERSARY WITH RECEPTION

OW061427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a cocktail party here this evening in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Among the guests were Rolf Berthold, G.D.R. ambassador to China and Mrs. Berthold, and other embassy officials.

Xie Bangding, vice-president of the association, presided over the cocktail party. A Chinese feature film was shown at the reception.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY

OW061429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Polish-Chinese Friendship Society held a reception here this evening to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the society. A Polish documentary film was shown before the reception began.

Among those present at the reception were Stefan Perkow..z, chairman of Presidium of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Society, and dozens of Polish friends of various circles.

Xiang Zhongpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was also present.

SPORTS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

OW080244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din met and had a cordial talk here today with the visiting Chinese sports delegation led by Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Li Menghua today signed on behalf of China a Sino-Egyptian sports cooperation agreement for 1983 and 1984. The accord was signed for Egypt by 'Abd al-Ahad 'Amal ad-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports.

Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange visits of sports organizers and teams. Chinese coaches will help train Egyptian teams in the fields of basketball, volleyball, table tennis, diving and gymnastics.

The Chinese delegation arrived here from the Federal Republic of Germany on October 2.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT SIGNED WITH COMOROS

OW070802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- China and Comoros yesterday signed a contract under which China will help Comoros build a "people's palace", according to a report from Moroni.

Comorian Minister of Equipment, environment and Urbanism Mohamed Moumine and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Comoros Zhang Fuxia signed the contract on behalf of their respective governments.

Present at the signing ceremony were acting Comorian President and Prime Minister Ali Mroudjae, Minister of Economy and Finance Ali Nassour and experts from the two countries.

In their speeches on the occasion, both Moumine and Zhang Fuxia hoped for the steady growth of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PERUVIAN PREMIER'S VISIT

Meets Chen Muhua

OW070808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Prime MInister Manuel Ulloa Elias of Peru and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on economic relations between China and Peru. They agreed to further expand economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries in various forms through effective steps.

Feted by Gu Mu

OW071606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu gave a dinner in honor of Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias and his party here this evening in Diaoyutai state guesthouse.

Present were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China.

Accompanied by Yang Guangzi, vice-minister of chemical industry, Ulloa visited the Yanshan general petrochemical corporation this afternoon.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SURINAME DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW080832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Roy D. Horb, vice-chairman of the National Policy Making Center of Suriname, and the delegation he is leading. Ji Pengfei gave a banquet after the meeting for the guests.

Toasting, he said though China and Suriname are far away from each other, the hearts of their people are closely linked together.

"The Chinese Government and people treasure their friendship with the Government and people of Suriname and will make further efforts to promote this friendship," the state councillor said.

Horb conveyed to the Chinese Government and people the cordial greetings of the Surinamese Government and people. He hoped friendship between the two countries and peoples will "expand with each passing day."

Present were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Chao, Chinese ambassador to Suriname.

The delegation arrived yesterday evening en route to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They left for Pyongyang this afternoon.

PLA NAVY COMMANDER LIU VIEWS PARTY CONSTITUTION

OW080116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- In studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, leading members of the PLA Navy's party committee stressed that the key to creating a new situation in building the navy is to do a good job in building the party committees at all levels.

Since the closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, leading members of the navy's party committee have studied the views concerning party building embodied in the new party constitution and the report of the 12th CPC National Congress and have discussed them conscientiously in the light of existing conditions. Navy Commander Liu Huaqing [0491 5478 3237] said: The new party constitution has upheld the Marxist-Leninist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, eliminated the "left" mistakes in the party constitution adopted at the 11th CPC National Congress, inherited and developed the fine points of the party constitution adopted at the 7th and 8th CPC National Congresses, summed up both the positive and negative experience in party building since the founding of New China and put forth higher demands on party members and cadres. Only by acting in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution in a practical manner can we build the party committees into strong nuclei in leading units to create a new situation for naval building.

In the course of study and discussion, leading members of the navy's party committee emphasized that the party committees at all levels must study the new party constitution seriously and analyze the current situation in the party committee in the light of the new party constitution in order to make clear the orientation of building party committees. To this end, they said, the party committees at all levels must accomplish the following:

1. Political stands must be firm. Steps must be taken at all times to keep in line politically with the party Central Committee and to correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies.

2. The party committees must be united. Party committee members must cherish friendship, emphasize support, respect and understand one another and must not say or do anything that might adversely affect unity.

3. Discipline must be strict. Efforts must be made to attach importance to the general interest at all times in all undertakings and to abide by the party discipline, and particularly to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism. No one individual may make decisions on important issues. Individuals must abide by the decisions made by the collectives and implement them earnestly; they may not change them at will nor overthrow them.

4. The style of work must be correct. One must try to be an ordinary party member and seek neither personal gain nor special privilege.

5. The spirit must be vigorous. One must have the fighting spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team and must be willing to undergo hardship and work indefatigably to create a new situation in naval building until the goal is achieved.

Leading members of the navy's party committee said in one voice that they would do their utmost to bring about a basic turn for the better in the party's work style. They said: First of all, we must start with ourselves and play an exemplary role. We must take the lead in doing things that we expect the units to do; we must not do things that we do not want the units to do. Only by so doing can we boldly struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and lead the broad masses of commanders and fighters to march in giant strides along the direction charted by the 12th CPC National Congress.

EDITORIAL ON CONSTRUCTION FUNDS CONCENTRATION

HK071212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate Funds To Ensure Completion of Key Capital Construction Projects"]

[Text] The great target of realizing economic construction in the coming 20 years was put forth during the 12th party congress. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: "To attain our strategic objective for the coming 20 years, the state must concentrate needed funds on key development projects in their order of importance and urgency. For this purpose, while endeavoring to overcome undue decentralization in the use of funds, we must bring into play the initiative of all concerned to expand production and achieve better economic results, so that the national income may rise more rapidly." We must firmly establish the idea of "coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game," appropriately strengthen centralization and unity and use the funds on construction of projects which are urgently required by the state.

In the past, a serious flaw in our business management work was that we overemphasized a high degree of centralization. The concentration of surplus financial and material power in the hands of the central authorities weakened the reserve force of the localities and the enterprises, hampered the initiative of the localities and the enterprises and hindered the whole economic development. Over the past few years, the central authorities adopted resolute measures to expand the power of the localities and the enterprises and correct the deviation of overconcentration. However, since certain specific measures and methods are not perfect enough and actual work falls behind schedule, the phenomenon of dispersed funds is presently evident. As far as capital construction is concerned, decentralized use of funds has become an outstanding problem. In the first half of this year, the rate of increase of capital construction investment, which is included in the budget, was below 10 percent, but, capital construction investment not included in the budget, increased by more than 50 percent. The amount of capital construction investment not included in the budget accounted for 55 percent of the total capital construction investment. The huge increase in capital construction investment not included in the budget not only led to decentralized utilization of funds, blind construction and repetitive construction, but also aggravated the short supply of energy, transportation and communications, raw materials and equipment. It is hard to guarantee the construction of key projects at present and also in the next few years if this situation does not change. Thus, the realization of the annual plans, medium-term plans and short-term plans will be seriously affected.

It is imperative to concentrate the use of funds. The situation of energy and transportation and communications is rather tense at present and is expected to remain tense in the coming few years, restraining the speed of development of the national economy. Only by concentrating the essential strength on promotion of key projects, promoting such basic facilities as energy, transportation and communications, and ensuring a certain speed of development in industrial and agricultural production, can we enliven the overall situation, enliven the economy and realize the four modernizations. If we are dispersing limited funds and material resources on odds and ends, we will be unable to lay a good foundation or reserve energy to make good preparations for realizing the great target of struggle by the end of this century.

It is totally possible to centralize utilization of funds and ensure construction of key projects. When comparing our socialist system with the bourgeois system, one important aspect of its superiority is that we can "coordinate all the activities of the nation as in a chess game" while implementing the economic plans, and can ensure the construction of key projects. During the First 5-Year Plan period, we gained considerable positive experience in concentrating strength on the construction of 156 key projects. Under the current new circumstances, the key lies in unifying ideology and taking unanimous steps to integrate giving play to the enthusiasm and initiative of the localities and departments with national unity and planning.

Does appropriately strengthening centralization and unity mean taking the road back? Of course not. The policy of expanding the right of the localities and the enterprises is correct. We must continue to implement this in the future and must not change it. Appropriately strengthening centralization and unity is an objective demand of a planned economy and is a practical prerequisite for implementing the readjustment principles. From the macroeconomic point of view and in view of current and long-term economic construction, only by appropriately strengthening centralization and unity and making overall arrangements can we ease the major contradiction in economic development. Only by so doing can we enable the national economy to develop at a stable rate, adhere to the principle of taking planned economy as the key and market regulation as the subsidiary, enliven the economy and achieve better economic returns. We advocated in the past, and are still advocating now, that localities and enterprises should have certain financial and material reserves so that they can solve urgent questions in the course of production in accordance with local conditions. As early as in the 1950's, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that acting in accordance with local conditions means acting in accordance with local conditions under the guidance of the state plans. First, there must be state unity and centralization, and second, there must be actions in accordance with local conditions and flexibility. Otherwise, localism will emerge and no consideration will be given to the overall situation.

Will the appropriate strengthening of unity and centralization hamper the enthusiasm of the localities and the enterprises? No. The key to this lies in correctly handling the relationship between the overall situation and the partial situation and the relationship between centralization and decentralization. While drawing up plans and doing things, we must on the one hand consider the need for development of the various regions, departments and enterprises, and on the other hand, we must stress that partial interests be subordinate to overall interests and the implementation of the idea of "coordinating all activities of the nation as in a chess game." Only by making good arrangements for the overall situation can we enable the various partial elements to retain their initiative. If there are no good arrangements for the overall situation, and if the state's key constructi is not ensured, basic facilities such as energy and transportation cannot be promoted, and if the overall national economy is not enlivened, the development of the partial situation will definitely be restricted. Even though some units may be active for a period of time, their enthusiasm and efforts will be inconsistent. Certainly we must work meticulously and must carry out meticulous calculations concerning the division of financial revenue and the proportion of profits to be retained by the units or enterprises themselves. We must make rational decisions so that the localities and enterprises will have reserves. Only if the enterprises make active and strenuous efforts to increase production and revenue can they still retain a large proportion after submitting centralized funds to the state. Thus, they can still handle urgent things. In this way, the initiative of the localities and the enterprises will not be hampered. On the contrary, it will further arouse their initiative. Providing funds for construction of key projects is the glorious obligation of every enterprise and business unit, and is also their contribution to attaining the strategic goals. The fire burns better when everyone puts in firewood. Ours is a vast country; many small amounts add up to a lot when all units which have income provide the state with a small amount of capital. In the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress, we should take promoting production of the enterprises, increasing income and centralizing funds for construction of state key projects as practical actions.

In order to solve the question of funds for construction of key projects, we must rely on developing production and improving the economic return. However, we must not neglect or negate the idea of appropriately strengthening centralization and unity.

This is because the present situation is one in which certain phenomena of decentralization have weakened the planned economy. During the past few years, the scale of state capital construction investment included in the budget was reduced, but the scale of capital construction investment by means of gathering funds and asking for bank loans has tremendously increased in the localities. Now it is necessary to seriously reduce the scale of capital construction investment not included in the budget, overcome the phenomenon of decentralization of funds and appropriately strengthen centralization and unity in order to ensure the construction of the key projects. Similarly, only by appropriately strengthening centralization and unity, continuing to implement the readjustment principles and promoting key project construction by squeezing funds from all sectors can we maintain a rational proportion and improve the macroeconomic return. Certainly in constructing key projects we must rationally utilize the funds and stress investment results. On the one hand, we must prevent unrealistic demands, and on the other hand, we must use the limited funds on construction of urgent projects such as energy, transportation and communications. We must strive to shorten the construction period of the projects now in progress and strive to fulfill them ahead of schedule. We must make good preparations for new projects, implement the "five quotas," and avoid slackening control of the construction period and extravagant use of funds which will lead to a "bottomless pit." Otherwise, even if investment is increased, we might not be able to achieve the anticipated results.

In order to ensure the smooth construction of the key projects, all departments concerned and all regions must adhere to the idea of "coordinating all activities in the nation as in a chess game," proceed from the overall situation, work with concerted efforts and make their own contributions under the guidance of the state plans.

ECONOMIST XU DIXIN ON REALIZING 'QUADRUPLING'

HK071411 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Special interview by staff reporters Li Baixiang [2621 4102 4382] and Mi Bohua [4717 0590 5478]: "'Quadrupling' Is Certainly Attainable -- Noted Economist Xu Dixin"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress put forward the grand strategic objective of economic construction for our country under the prerequisite of constantly raising the economic results, to strive to quadruple the total output value of industry and agriculture in the whole country, that is, to increase the 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan in 2000. The broad masses of young people were deeply encouraged with this objective and wrote letters asking questions about aspects that they did not understand. A few days ago, our reporters visited the noted economist Comrade Xu Dixin, who is also a standing member of the 5th NPC, with these questions.

Veteran Xu is now over 70, but he is still in high spirits. Full of zest, he said: "According to the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, the prospects for our country by the end of this century are quite good. At that time, our country will be stronger, the national defence and economic strength of our country will be stronger than ever before, and the socialist system will be more consolidated. At the same time, the living standard of the people will be greatly improved. Whether in cities or rural areas, the problems of wages, employment, housing, schooling, public facilities and many other problems that the masses are concerned about today will all be satisfactorily solved. Every individual's average income will also have increased several fold."

The reporters asked: "Do you mean to say that those young people who earn 50 yuan now will have quadrupled their income to 200 yuan by that time?" With a pause, Veteran Xu said: "I think yes. Speaking conservatively, they could at least earn 160-170 yuan. But it will not be completely the same for every individual.

"If you have special knowledge and skills that can contribute more to the country, perhaps you could get more than 200 yuan. Here we must mention one thing: we can not practice egalitarianism. In the past, we have suffered a lot from egalitarianism. According to my own opinion, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have unswervingly instituted the policy of distribution according to labor. The distribution policy in the days to come will more and more manifest the superiority of this principle. In a word, the amount of your personal income will depend on the efforts you make to realize the industrial and agricultural annual output value of 2,800 billion yuan."

The reporters asked: "In the past, we did have several economic construction targets, but they were not very well realized. What is the difference between the present grand objective of quadrupling and previous ones?" "It is fundamentally different," said Veteran Xu. He emotionally reminisced and said: "Generally speaking, the economic construction objectives put forward by the party before 1956 were practical. I was a delegate to the '8th CPC Congress,' and at that time. at the first meeting of the 8th CPC Congress, Premier Zhao Enlai said: In the Second 5-Year Plan starting from 1958, the output of steel will reach more than 6 million tons, 1 million tons more than in the First 5-Year Plan. The yield of grain will reach 500 billion jin, increasing by more than 100 billion jin. The accumulation rate of the 5 years will be 25 percent. This tentative plan of Premier Zhou Enlai's was unanimously adopted by the 8th CPC Congress. But in the winter of that year, the erroneous 'leftist' deviation that was eager for quick results was running rampant. The 'Second 5-Year Plan' was repudiated and criticized as a conservative plan and the so-called 'Great Leap Forward' was put into action. They obstinately claimed that the output of steel could reach 10.7 million tons, later resulting in a blunder. After that, we had several economic construction objectives, but they were all bound by the 'leftist' deviationist ideas and they ignored the characteristics of the large population and a poor national foundation, despised the objective laws of economy and practiced high targets, high accumulation and high speed after their own wishful thinking. It is not strange that all these finally failed."

Veteran Xu said: "The 20 year plan put forward by the 12th CPC Congress drew from the bitter experience since 1958, resumed the work style of seeking truth from facts, respected the objective law of economy and was formulated with an honest attitude and through careful consideration. Therefore, it is based on the actual foundation of the economy of our country and on the comprehensive analysis of various potentialities and conditions within and outside the country. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council summoned in advance the responsible members of the departments and bureaus of the Central Committee and of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to constantly discuss the plan.

"The departments concerned carried out comparisons, analysis and forecasts on a series of schemes and also finally laid down the realistic and concrete measures and a strategic plan for realizing this objective. Viewing the situation since the foundation of our country, the annual total output value from 1950 to 1981 increased by an average of 9.2 percent. Deducting the 3 years restoration period when it developed at a very fast speed, we still have an increase of 8.1 percent. In the five 5-year plans, except the Second 5-Year Plan, the increase was over 7.2 percent."

Veteran Xu continued saying: "Why do we have to put forward such a concrete objective at present? Why is it four times and not twice or eight times? This is because if we want to encourage the people to engage in socialist construction, we need a concrete fighting objective. Realizing the four modernizations is a great objective, but it is not concrete enough. We need an objective that is understood by the people at very first sight. What is more, this objective can neither be too high nor too low -- we will fail to attain if it is too high and fail to encourage the initiative of the people if it is too low. The current objective of 2,800 billion yuan is a bit higher than the level within our capabilities. Certainly, this is by no means to say that all products and enterprises must be quadrupled.

For instance, if the total output of energy resources, the output of steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn, paper and other important means of production, all increased by 100 percent in 1980, then the output of the main products of the machinery industry can increase by over 200 percent. Due to the improvement of technology and reduction of consumption, and the improvement of product quality and processing techniques, we can produce double the value from the same amount of energy resources and raw materials. In other words, double the economic results. Meanwhile, those newly developed industries such as electronics, information devices, nuclear energy, petroleum and chemical industries, new materials and so on will be rapidly expanded. This will also give great impetus to the increase in industrial output and the rise in output value."

The reporters said: "There are some young people that don't have enough confidence in quadrupling." With a smile, Veteran Xu said: "This is understandable. At present, there are some people who are not bold enough and who are afraid of difficulties. This is because they are not fully aware of the favorable conditions for quadrupling."

The reporters asked Veteran Xu to give more details. Veteran Xu started talking in the way of someone familiar with his subject: "There are five favorable conditions in general: 1) The superiority of our social system. In our country, we can realize the linkage between social production and social need and organize production in a planned way. This is what the capitalist cannot do. 2) We have instituted economic construction for 30 years and succeeded in the First 5-Year Plan. Although we suffered setbacks later on, we have after all laid a certain material foundation for the national economy and we have gained both positive and negative experiences. 3) The current grand objective is solid and reliable. The method put forward is to continue to readjust and lay a foundation in the first decade, when the speed may be a little slower, while in the latter decade to advance with great strides. This way of carrying the tasks in two stages is the method of steadily advancing. 4) The people who have had several years of experience long for an improvement in their material and cultural life. They are also aware that developing the national economy and realizing the four modernizations are the prerequisites for improving people's lives. If people are unanimous in their thinking then we can fight together for the common objective. 5) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the whole country is in a political situation of stability, unity, and lively vitality. This is the political guarantee for us to successfully carry on our economic construction."

Veteran Xu said: "We have the above conditions in realizing the grand strategic objective, and at the same time, there still exist difficulties that need to be surmounted. It is wrong not to have sight of these favorable conditions; it is also wrong to have no sight of difficulties, blindly optimizing and thinking it very easy to attain the quadrupling. Provided that we make the difficulties we are facing public to the people and youths, then we can be united and make concerted efforts to solve these difficulties."

Veteran Xu said: "The problems of agriculture, energy resources, communications, education and science are all difficult problems that we confront. In agriculture, our labor production rate is low, we have a large population and limited arable land and our capability in resisting natural disaster is also low. In industry, energy resources and communication are in short supply and in a state of tension. Our level of enterprise management and production techniques is rather low, economic returns are not fast enough, the problems of science and technology were, for a long time, not duly stressed. The economic and financial condition has made a turn for the better in the last 2 years, but it has not fundamentally improved. There is financial deficit, prices are not stable and there are difficulties in improving peoples' lives. All the above mentioned difficulties need to be solved."

Veteran Xu said: "I am president of the population association and I wish to say something on population. Young couples must try to bear fewer children. China has a large population. Every year there are more than 10 million births, equivalent to half the population of Canada. If we do not control the population increase, what we have produced will all be eaten by the children and it would simply be impossible to talk about improving people's lives. Everybody must pay attention to this problem. I hope that young couples will consider both the state and themselves and strive to bear fewer, excellent children. Otherwise, if the population increases too fast, the objective of quadrupling will be in vain.

At the end of the interview, Veteran Xu earnestly said: "When I was young, like many other revolutionary youths then, we were at the time of the KMT's white terror rule and the crucial juncture of Japan's occupation of the northeast and the nation's fate was in peril. At that time, the sole ideals of young people were to resist the Japanese aggressors and they were not willing to be slaves to a foreign power. We drifted from place to place and life was very hard. We never thought of 'thirty legs.' [legs refer to the legs of furniture that young people seek for today]. To be sure, the income of young people at present is rather low and their material and cultural life is not rich. The reasons are varied in many respects. Suppose there had been no blunder of 20 years of 'leftist' deviation, suppose there had been no interference by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' suppose we had controlled the population expansion in the 1950's and there were now only 700-800 million people, suppose there had been no 'Great Leap Forward,' no 'Cultural Revolution' and suppose the economic construction of our country had steadily advanced like the First 5-Year Plan, the living standard of our people would have long ago reached or surpassed the comparatively well-off level. Now, the task of the four modernizations are placed on young people. I hope that young people will study hard, work diligently, shoulder the historical task placed on them and build up the cause with vigor and vitality."

EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK071231 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Raise the Development of Animal Husbandry to a Higher Position"]

[Text] The objective issued at the 12th CPC National Congress is to strive to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production while steadily working for more and better economic results. The further development of the rural economy, including the vigorous development of animal husbandry, bears a close relationship to the realization of this grand strategic objective. Along with the continuous improvement in living standards, the demand for meat, eggs, milk, pelts, wool and their products is increasing. Many animal and poultry products are also important industrial raw materials and goods for export. Therefore, the development of animal husbandry has a great bearing on urban and rural peoples' production and livelihood, as well as on China's modernization drive. At present, viewing the country as a whole, animal husbandry is still a weak link in the national economy. So it is urgently necessary to raise the development of animal husbandry to a higher position.

Some people think that animal husbandry is merely a sideline occupation appended to agriculture and that there is thus not a question of raising its position. This is a one-sided view. China has a large population but insufficient arable land. In order to handle agriculture well and satisfy the needs in industrial development and people's livelihood, it is necessary to produce more grain and cash crops on the limited land and develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery in a comprehensive way. Here, animal husbandry holds a decisive position. We need to revise our strategy for agricultural development and one of the important links relative to the agricultural development strategy is to energetically develop animal husbandry.

The current annual grain output in China is more than 600 billion jin and it is not easy to double it. But, if we try to increase the production of meat, eggs, milk and other foodstuffs with the same value as grain, things will become much easier. Stress can be laid on developing the raising of dairy cows and sheep. Demands and conditions for developing dairy animals exist in all pastoral areas and half-farming, half-pastoral areas. Some places need to repair grassland and plant grass, and other places can make use of existing grassland resources and all kinds of fodder resources. State-run stud farms, livestock farms and stations for improving livestock breeds should function as a backbone force. It is necessary to organize and guide rural communes and production teams, specialized households and all peasants to energetically develop the production of fresh milk and dairy products. When people consume more meat, eggs and milk, their consumption of grain will fall. This will help improve the people's health. The development of animal husbandry can also provide large quantities of organic fertilizers to farmland and help raise per unit area yield. Thus, developing animal husbandry also promotes the development of grain production. We should devote the same efforts to developing animal husbandry as we do to developing grain production.

At present, the total annual output value of animal husbandry only accounts for 14 percent of the total annual value of agricultural production. This proportion is too low. We should, through several years of efforts, make the production of animal husbandry approach and attain the scale of farming production and catch up with the development level of agriculture and animal husbandry in developed countries as soon as possible. Animal husbandry production should be listed as a key development item in our plans, so as to gradually set up a production system with equal stress on farming, forestry and animal husbandry and further rationalize the agricultural production structure.

Whether the orientation in developing animal husbandry production is correct or not is the key to whether animal husbandry production can be developed. In the past, owing to the influence of "leftist" mistakes, some places blindly developed large-scale mechanized pig farms and other animal farms. This used up a lot of money but achieved poor returns, thus causing grave waste. We must draw lessons from this. Some people think that, since funds and fodder in China are limited, it is impossible for us to adopt the methods other countries have used and it is difficult to substantially develop animal husbandry. This shows that some local leaders have not really solved the problem concerning the orientation in developing animal husbandry and that some comrades still underestimate the great potential for developing animal husbandry in China. Now, in China, there are more than 170 million peasant households which are engaged in livestock raising, a large number of state-run animal farms, a technical contingent that is ardent in veterinary work, vast mountainous areas, water areas and several billion mu of grassland, and rich fodder resources, such as stalks and oil grains which have not been fully utilized. All this is the potential strength and material base on which we can develop animal husbandry. There is no reason that animal husbandry cannot be rapidly developed so long as we proceed from this actual condition, earnestly implement the party's policies, uphold the principle of self-reliance, simultaneously give play to undertakings run by the state, collectives and individuals, pay special attention to bring animal and poultry raising specialized households, key households into full play and tap the potential in the millions of peasant households, raise funds by mainly relying on the peasants and herdsmen with the state providing necessary support, and establish and perfect a setup for breeding and popularizing fine breeds, building fodder bases, preventing and curing animal and poultry diseases, and providing scientific and technologic services. At the same time, state-run stud farms, veterinary stations, breed-improving stations, grassland work stations and scientific research and teaching units of veterinary medicine should play a backbone and exemplary role in promoting China's animal husbandry modernization. All departments relative to animal husbandry should share out the work and cooperate with one another and continuously improve their efficiency and economic results. Then, the development of animal husbandry in China will be full of promise.

In order to develop animal husbandry, departments concerned should bear the main responsibility, local party committees and governments should strengthen their leadership, all relevant parties should actively cooperate to effectively solve key problems in the work and create favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry.

In recent years, we have achieved marked results in implementing the policies for restoring and developing animal husbandry. At present, some problems still need to be solved as soon as possible. For example, problems concerning the introduction of production responsibility systems in some pastoral areas, rights to using grassland, policies regarding the raising of private animals and the arrangement of herdsmen's production and livelihood should be properly solved. Farming areas should sum up their experience in pursuing responsibility systems and strengthen the work of offering supply and marketing service to animal-raising specialized, key households.

In the past 2 years, some animal products have often been difficult to market. For example, in some places, dairy goats and long-haired rabbits developed very fast, but these products were not easy to sell. As a result, production fell. In other places, due to difficulties in selling pigs, production had to be cut back, and so the masses found it difficult to buy meat again. This shows that the development of animal husbandry will inevitably lead to the problem that the original circulation channels are not suitable anymore. Relevant leading departments should pay attention to adjust circulation links, otherwise, the development of animal husbandry will be hindered. Based on the new situation in the rural areas, commercial departments and newly established integrated complexes of animal husbandry, industry and commerce in quite a few places have given energetic support to the peasants and herdsmen in funds, materials, technology, purchasing and marketing information. This has effectively advanced the development of animal husbandry and has been welcomed by the masses. All localities should seriously sum up the successful experience and adopt effective measures to make circulation serve production better. State-run commercial and industrial departments should try their best to reduce links, and lower costs so as to expedite circulation. They should also concentrate a portion of funds to strengthen some necessary capital construction projects for refrigeration and processing of animal and poultry products. It is necessary to diversify circulation channels. Animal and poultry products beyond the state quotas for purchasing should be allowed to be marketed by producers themselves. Integrated complexes of animal husbandry, industry and commerce should actively develop. Commercial departments must strictly implement the purchasing policies specified by the state. Production and commercial units should both abide by their contracts. The State Council stipulated in 1979 that when live animals are purchased, "it is necessary to weigh the animals one by one and set prices according to their quality. Prices should not be set by the whole herd." But until now, some pastoral areas still have not seriously implemented this stipulation when purchasing cattle and sheep but persist in the old pricing method. This has caused losses to the herdsmen. Commercial personnel must act according to policies and always take production and the intersts of the masses into consideration so that they can safeguard the rights and interests of the peasants and herdsmen and expedite the circulation of commodities.

NEW SUCCESSES IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION NOTED

OW072048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- China is now one of the world's four largest producers of steel oxygen cylinders with 18 plants producing 1.5 million annually. Cylinders produced by the Shanghai high-pressure container plant are now being exported to the United States, West Germany, Argentina and Hong Kong.

China's first railway freight car with a loading capacity of 350 tons has been trial produced at the Qiqihar railway car plant in Heilongjiang Province. The 62.2-meter-long car, which uses all domestically made materials and accessories, is designed to carry such long and heavy loads as stators for large generators and heavy machines. It has automatic dumping equipment.

Movable, aggregate far [as received] infrared ovens for drying timber have been trial produced by the Heilongjiang Provincial Research Institute of Electronics Technology and the Harbin Qianwei electric appliances plant. The new ovens consume only 0.9 kilowatt-hours of electricity to remove one kilogram of water.

Heilongjiang Province has begun serial production of aggregate automatic water sprayers for use in coal mines. The sprayer has a photoelectric controller, a contact controller and a monitoring meter. When a coal car passes through the tunnel, it is automatically sprayed. When workers pass through, the photoelectric controller prevents spraying. The product, developed by the Jiamusi explosion-proof electric appliances plant, cuts coal dust by 80 percent.

MEETING COMEMORATES 1911 WUCHANG UPRISING

OW080738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Wuhan, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A meeting commemorating the 71st anniversity of the Wuchang uprising, which marked the beginning of the 1911 revolution, was attended by more than 100 people yesterday in Wuchang, central China.

The meeting also marked the first anniversary of the establishment of a memorial hall to the uprising.

The 1911 revolution, led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, overthrew the last of China's imperial dynasties, the Qing. The Wuchang uprising, in October 1911, drew a nationwide response and triggered the revolution.

Cai Mingshi, memorial hall administrater, and Qian Yuanduo, deputy head of the Hubei provincial cultural bureau, praised the revolutionaries of the province who launched the uprising.

"Those who earned historical merit in the 1911 revolution will be praised by the people forever," they said.

They called on people to learn from the revolutionaries' spirit, and work for realization of the goals established at the recent 12th congress of the Communist Party.

Among the participants were leaders from the provincial people's congress, democratic parties and the united front work department of the party Hubei committee, as well as 1911 revolutionaries and relatives of some fallen heroes.

XI ZHONGXUN, ULANHU AT COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

OW080727 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 7 October, the China Democratic League held a meeting in the main hall of the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the death of Comrade Du Bincheng and the 15th anniversary of the death of Comrade Yang Mingxuan who were great patriots, outstanding educators and activists of the democratic movement.

Both Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan were founders and leaders of the China Democratic League in northwest China. Under the leadership of the CPC, they joined the war against Japanese aggression, conducted the democratic movement to oppose Chiang Kai-shek, promoted education and culture and trained large numbers of revolutionary cadres. They made outstanding contributions to the Chinese revolution. Comrade Du Bincheng was assassinated by the reactionary forces of the KMT in October 1974. Comrade Yang Mingxuan was chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He died of illness in August 1967.

Over 450 people attended the commemorative meeting. They were: Party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu and Li Weihan; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Shi Liang, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; Hu Yuzhi, Hua Luogeng, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi and Wen Jiasi, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; Gao Tian, secretary general of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; Qu Wu, Hu Juewen, Ye Shengtao, Yan Xinmin, Huang Dingchen, Xu Deheng, Cai Xiao, Hu Ziang and Lin Liyun, responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; Du Ruilan, daughter of Du Bincheng; Yang Shiyang, son of Yang Mingxuan, and other relatives; friends of Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan; and responsible persons of units concerned.

Xi Zhangxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, paid tribute to Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan and extended sincere regards to their relatives on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

Xi Zhongxun said: Both Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan were faithful communist fighters. They were the most prestigious and influential persons in the educational circle and in the patriotic and democratic movement in northwest China. After the CPC Central Committee arrived in northern Shaanxi after the Long March, they fought for long years in Xian -- the center of the enemies and the city of hostility against the communists and the people. They rendered outstanding contributions in safeguarding the national united front against Japanese aggression led by the CPC, in opposing the reactionary rule of the KMT and in defending the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas. Their lofty moral character distinguished them as paragons of virtue and learning.

Xi Zhongxun continued: Proceeding from the spirit of constantly pursuing knowledge and truth, Comrade Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan progressed from being vehement patriots and devoted democrats to communists sacrificing their lives for the lofty ideal of communism. While teaching at Shanghai University in 1923, Comrade Yang Mingxuan was inspired by Comrade Qu Quibai, Deng Zhongxia and Yun Daiying to study Marxist theories. He joined the CPC in 1926 and, thereafter, he faithfully and conscientiously devoted himself to the liberation of China and the Chinese people and to the communist cause. Although Comrade Du Bincheng was not a communist, he also progressed from a revolutionary democrat to a faithful communist fighter. In 1933 he proposed to General Yang Hucheng to "cooperate with the communists in fighting Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese aggressors." When the 'Xian incident' occured in 1936, he shouted the slogan of 'following the communists.' When Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan jointly founded the Northwest General Branch of the China Democratic League, they drew up the political program of "fraternizing with the Soviet Union, befriending the Chinese Communist and striving for the realization of new democracy." In 1937, Comrade Mao Zedong praised Comrade Du Bincheng as the "faithful friend of the CPC." In December 1948 Comrade Zhou Enlai praised him as the "Lu Xun-style communist."

Xi Zhongxun pointed out: Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan were noted personages of society. They were not corrupted by wealth or subdued by force but wholeheartedly served the motherland and the people. Their courage in waging unremitting struggles for the communist ideal was particularly moving. The militant course traversed by these two comrades fully shows that the veteran intellectuals of China, in their revolutionary careers, generally proceeded from patriotism and democracy toward understanding the irresistible law of history through continual study and revolutionary practice and they eventually established the communist world outlook. The intellectuals in the new period must also follow the example of Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan by holding high the banners of patriotism and communism and unceasingly pursuing studies and practice and advancing forward. The revolutionary careers of Comrade De Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan also shows that we must have firm conviction and belief in communism and the Communist Party and possess the spirit of sacrificing our lives for truth. This is the spiritual pillar of the revolutionary. The revolutionary period was in need of this spiritual pillar. The current period of socialist construction is all the more in need of this spiritual pillar.

Xi Zhongxun concluded: In 1948 Comrade Yang Mingxuan ardently said in his eulogy for Comrade Du Bincheng: "Mr Bincheng and I were schoolmates at Peiping Normal University, colleagues in propagating education in Shaanxi and activists in promoting the democratic revolutionary movement in northwest China. Cherishing the same ideals and following the same path, we became bosom friends at an early age. We never swerved from the course of political integrity." Their profound revolutionary friendship fully embodies the fraternal relations of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" between the CPC and the various democratic parties and between the Communist Party members and the patriotic democrats. During the revolutionary period, our party established these fraternal relations with the nonpartisan friends and won success for the revolution. In the new period of socialist construction, we must further consolidate and develop these fraternal relations and cooperation.

The commemorative meeting was presided over by Hu Yuzhi.

In the evening, the CPPCC National Committee held a banquet in honor of the relatives of Comrades Du Bincheng and Yang Mingxuan in the Great Hall of the People.

ULANHU ATTENDS FILM RECEPTION FOR NATIONALITIES

OW070841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPPCC National Committee held a film reception this evening at the CPPCC Auditorium for members of the minority nationalities group participating in the National Day celebrations.

CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Ulanhu, Liu Bantao, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, He Changgong, Burhan and Zhou Peiyuan met with the head and deputy head of the visiting group prior ot the reception and had cordial talks with them. Ulanhu said he was very happy to meet them during the National Day festival. He hoped that upon returning home, the comrades of the visiting group would, in the light of local conditions, conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, further strengthen the unity among nationalities and do their share in creating a new situation for socialist modernization.

Two feature films were shown at the reception, "We Fire Shots To Bid Him Farewell" and "Two Orphans."

BAYI RADIO DEPLORES MISTREATMENT OF GENG BIAO

OW080341 (Clandestine) Radio Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The method of removing Defense Minister Geng Biao from his post is shameful. This cannot but arouse discontent among army cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres. Even if there were a need to transfer Comrade Geng Biao to another post, it should have been done openly and frankly according to the rules and regulations set by the party and the state instead of resorting to trickery.

For a long time there have been people who have adopted sinister measures to undermine Comrade Geng Biao's prestige and restrict his power as defense minister. Some people said: A large-scale military exercise was held in northern China last year. However, the defense minister was rarely seen. It was not until the last day that Comrade Geng Biao appeared, while many less prominent people were swaggering around on the reviewing stand and making a show of themselves. In May this year, Comrade Geng Biao was removed from his post as vice premier without good reason. Apparently this is an abnormal phenomenon. According to the usual practice, a defense minister usually works as vice premier or assumes other important posts of the party and state. This shows the significant role of the army in the state.

Another fact is: In the past, the defense minister has invariably been a member of the Political Bureau. However, in the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Geng Biao failed to occupy a seat in the Political Bureau. He was not even elected a member of the CPC Central Committee. He only has an empty title on the advisory commission.

In short, simply because Comrade Geng Biao is not to the liking of a certain person, all kinds of measures have been adopted to restrict his power and edge him out of the Ministry of Defense. Someone revealed that Comrade Wei Guoqing would succeed Comrade Geng Biao as defense minister, and that it is for this reason that Comrade Wei Guoqing has already resigned from his post as the director of the General Political Department. Comrade Wei Guoqing is an experienced, prestigious army leading cadre. He is physically healthy, although he is 76 years of age. He works boldly and resolutely. However, another question is: What would happen if Comrade Wei Guoqing were still not to this person's liking after his promotion to defense minister? In short, at present, there is a person who defies the guidelines laid down by the several plenary sessions of the CPC national congress. One's loyalty to this person has become the primary requirement for any assignment to leading party, government and military posts. This is why it is difficult now to achieve stability and unity among party, government and military leaders.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR ON QUADRUPLING OUTPUT

SK020809 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Radio and television talk" by Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor: "Strive To Quadruple Our Province's Annual Industrial and Agricultural Output Value By the End of This Century"--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the political report made at the 12th CPC Congress by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the CPC Central Committee said that the general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. This grand objective conforms to the will of the party and the people. It will surely become a powerful motive force to spur the millions upon millions of people to bring about a comprehensive upsurge of the socialist economy and create a brand new situation for socialist modernization. We wholeheartedly support this strategic objective set forth at the 12th CPC Congress and will unswervingly make more contributions to the successful accomplishment of the objective.

While studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the provincial CPC committee and government held discussions and formulated initial plans for our province to quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value. Viewed from the actual situation of Heilongjiang, it is totally possible that the province quadruples its annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. In order to accomplish this objective, our annual increase should be 7.2 percent in the coming 20 years. Such a speed is not high compared with our previous records. In the 32 years from 1950 to 1981, our annual increase in industrial and agricultural output value was 8.6 percent, much higher than the quota we set for the next 20 years.

Regarding resources and economic conditions, we have the following favorable conditions:

1. We have great superiority in resources. We have a vast and fertile land, large areas of forests and rich mineral reserves. These are expectional advantages we enjoy.

2. We have a solid foundation for industrial and agricultural production and a great potential for economic development.

3. Through the efforts in readjustment in the past 3 years and more, our economic structure has been greatly changed and the proportion between the major branches of the economy has become more balanced.

4. We have summed up both positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years and more and and have found a new way for our economic development.

5. [Words indistinct] to accelerate our economic development.

6. The state's policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world will promote local economy.

7. We have achieved marked results in combining enterprise consolidation with he consolidation of the party and have made greater efforts to improve economic results.

8. With the whole party concentrating its efforts on improving economic results, economic problems are being solved continuously and economic experiences gained. Party work style, social conduct and public security have remarkably improved.

All these fully show that we are [words indistinct] and sure to accomplish the strategic objective of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value.

While striving to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value, we should solve the problems concerning circulation and consumption and give full play to the role of circulation in promoting production and that of production in promoting circulation. We should continue implementing the line, principles and policies laid down at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, maintain the stability and continuation of policies and further enliven the economy. We should bring every positive factor into full play to conduct ideological education, formulate specific policies, implement managerial systems and work out measures and methods. In the meantime, we should take the whole situation into consideration by coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game, take the initiative in safeguarding the state's interests, strive to overcome departmentalist and decentralist tendencies and bring about a new upsurge in the socialist construction. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership and conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking political and ideological work. Governments at all levels and their executive departments should fully play their role in quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. [sentence indistinct] We should start now in order to achieve the objective. We should do a good job in mapping out plans for next year and see to it that the plans for the sixth 5-year plan period which we are implementing are fulfilled or overfulfilled. We should combine the formulation of the plans for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value with current production, turn the plans into a motive force to promote current production and other work and fulfill the plans step by step.

Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, let us be united and work diligently with one heart and one mind and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT CPC SESSION

SK060440 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee opened today in Harbin. Ninety-nine members and alternate members attended the session. Attending as observers were standing committee members of the commission for discipline inspection of the provincial CPC committee, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress; party-member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; secretaries of various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees; principal responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, offices, committees, sections and bureaus, mass organizations and universities and colleges; and responsible comrades of railway, farm, fishery and coal administrative bureaus. Party-member scientists and technicians who are representatives in their fields were invited to the session. Also invited were responsible comrades of various democratic parties.

In order to make this plenary session a success, the provincial CPC committee had done a lot of preparatory work. It held an enlarged standing committee meeting before the National Day to relay and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and discussed and studied initial plans for implementing the guidelines.

Today's session was presided over by Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

Comrade Chen Junsheng, secretary, was the first to speak. He gave a brief account of the 12th CPC Congress and expounded its achievements, great historical significance and major guidelines. Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary, relayed the speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the first plenary session of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Comrade (Zhang Ming), permanent secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CPC committee, relayed the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the First Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Yesterday evening all the committee members to the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting. Comrade Yang Yichen chaired the meeting. The guiding ideology, tasks, agenda and schedule of the plenary session were discussed and approved at the meeting. The meeting noted that the 12th CPC Congress was a most important meeting, a meeting of the greatest epoch-making significance since the 7th CPC Congress. The central tasks for the plenary session are to relay and study the guidelines of the congress and discuss the plans for our province to implement the guidelines. These are tasks of first priority after the 12th CPC Congress.

The meeting held: It is imperative to fully understand the importance of the study. The implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC congress first depends on successful relay and study, through which the whole party will reach a common understanding. In the course of the study, we should concentrate, read carefully and thoroughly, think hard and study again and again. It is not enough to read major documents once or twice only. We should read them many times. We should not become persons who can talk fluently on the importance of the documents and yet are impatient and absent-minded when the time comes to study them. We should not interpret the study as any activity participated in only by lower-level cadres. In the current activities to relay and study the congress documents, leading cadres at and above the county level must take the lead in the study.

They must write for themselves the outlines for their speeches on their study. They should conduct the study in line with reality; the first being ideological reality, to correctly master the basic guidelines of the documents and unify their understanding in accordance with the guiding principles and policies set at the 12th CPC Congress. On the basis of a thorough understanding of the congress documents, the enlarged plenary session should exert greater efforts to discuss the ways for our Heilongjiang Province to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We should hold comprehensive discussions, particularly those on economic construction. We should mainly discuss the guiding ideology, the strategic objective, ways for development and important measures so as to reach a common understanding and adopt concerted action.

Comrades attending the provincial meeting of propaganda department directors and the provincial meeting of forestry bureau directors and party-members cadres at and above the deputy section chief level of the provincial departments listened to the broadcast relay of the session. They will also study together with the members of the provincial CPC committee during the enlarged plenary session.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN AT TECHNOLOGY MEETING

SK300955 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The second provincial applied technology exchange and coordination meeting of industrial and communications departments ended yesterday.

During the meeting, some 1,200 applied technological items were on display and over 10,000 persons participated in the technological exchange talks. Some 22 scientific research and production complexes were set up, 517 coordinated production items between technological and production departments were hooked up and 40 contracts were signed, doubling that of the last meeting.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting and viewed the products on display. Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, noted: Efforts must be made to further promote this kind of coordinated activities with a focus on establishing scientific research and production complexes.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting. He emphatically pointed out: Efforts must be made to implement all business agreements concluded at the meeting well, and promote and develop technological coordinated activities and ensure that they will be deeply and continuously carried forward. Organizational departments must also implement this and ensure that this kind of activity is regularly and systematically carried out.

Comrades of Jilin and Liaoning provincial departments concerned also attended the meeting on invitation.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CONFERENCE

SK270908 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The recent provincial conference on the construction of villages and small towns noted that all localities should develop villages and small towns in a planned manner to turn, step by step, comparatively backward villages and small towns into modern and culturally advanced socialist ones.

The conference noted: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following the rapid development of rural economy, rural communes, brigades and peasants have markedly increased their incomes and unprecedented achievements have been scored in village and small town construction, particularly in building new houses. Many villages and small towns have stepped from unitary residential house construction onto the stage of comprehensive construction.

The conference held: Village and small town construction is an important aspect of the economic construction. All localities should proceed from the situation of rural development as a whole in carrying out village and small town counstruction in a planned manner to turn comparatively backward villages and small towns into modern and culturally advanced socialist ones. Efforts should be made to successfully map out plans and design for the construction to avoid blind spots. Village and small town construction should be done in accordance with the principle of comprehensively improving mountains, rivers, farmlands, forests and roads, and the principle of appropriately concentrating construction in certain areas and scattering it in different areas.

In designing for construction, efforts should be made to develop the strong architectural points in our province's villages and small towns, respect the people's good habits and gradually establish the construction pattern for our rural areas. Arbitrary building of houses should be resolutely banned. Land necessary for daily life, including that for housing, roads and afforestation, in villages and small towns should be strictly limited within the amount and ratio set by construction departments. It is essential to comprehensively develop villages and small towns with the emphasis placed on the development of market towns.

While attending to housing construction, close attention should be paid to water supply and drainage, road construction, afforestation and the construction of public facilities for production and livelihood, so as to gradually improve the peasants' housing and environmental conditions and conditions for obtaining necessary service.

The conference stressed: Village and small town construction needs a great amount of building materials. The contradiction between supply and demand is acute. The fundamental way to solve the problem is to achieve self-reliance, take measures suitable to local conditions and use local materials. Efforts should be made to encourage communes and brigades to develop production of bricks, tales sand, stone, lime and other building materials to supply neighborhood areas. Mountainous areas should be encouraged to use more [words indistinct] and the outskirts of cities more industrial waste materials.

The conference called on leading persons at all levels to deepen their understanding of the importance of village and small town construction, place it high on their agenda and regard it as a major task.

The conference was held from 20 to 25 September in Harbin. Units and individuals advanced in village and small town construction were commended at the conference. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN VIEWS CORN MACHINES

SK030903 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, two new-style sample corn-harvesting machines had test runs recently at the provincial farm machinery research institute. Comrades attending the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee viewed the test run. Of the two sample machines on display, one was the first new-style sample machine which can grind corn stalk into animal feed or collect corn stalk for burning. The other was (?complete corn-harvesting cample machine) modified from the original harvesting machines.

After viewing the test run, Comrade Yang Yichen encouraged all comrades participating in the research and production to redouble their efforts to achieve mechanization in all agricultural production links in our province and to release more manpower from the farm to engage in the development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and processing industry in order to make contributions to achieving the fighting goal set forth at the 12th party congress.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

SK071235 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO commentator's article, entitled: "The Emphasis of Communist Education" -- date not given]

[Text] The article states: In the socialist stage, we cannot make it mandatory for all the people in society to become communists. However, we must set demands on the Communist Party members, CYL members and advanced elements with the communist ideas and through them, educate and influence the broad masses of people to bring along more and more people in society to become laborers with ideals, morality, culture and a sense of observance of discipline. Therefore, in conducting communist education, the stress of current work should be laid on the party members, party-member cadres and youths. At present, some party members have a confused understanding of the destiny of communism in varying degrees.

There are many specific reasons for this. Different persons have different reasons for their problems. However, there is one reason in common: A lack of the basic theory of Marxism and a conscious understanding of the social development law, thus resulting in a lack of revolutionary steadfastness and a failure in withstanding the rest of hardships and twists and turns in the course of revolution.

To sum up historical experience and to enable our party-member cadres to firmly bear in mind the communist ideology, the essential thing to do is to strengthen education in Marxist basic theory. Only by understanding clearly the social historical development law of mankind, only by viewing the bright prospects which we are bound to achieve in the socialist and communist cause can we avoid being detoured by hardships, twists and turns. As to the issue of insufficient concern for this matter on the part of some people in society, efforts must be made to influence and help them with the staunchness of Communist Party members. In addition, we Communist Party members first of all must firmly bear in mind communist ideology and must have a firm conviction that the communist cause is most important. Through education, we must enable our Communist Party members to always remember that they are party members of the ruling party, their aim is to wholeheartedly serve the people and their final goal is to realize the communist social system. They must set higher and more severe demands on themselves. Besides, they must match their words with deeds and must really bring into play their role as model Communist Party members.

While strengthening communist ideological education among party-members cadres, special attention must be paid to the education of enlightenment among youths, including education on the communist outlook on life and the world outlook and the party's revolutionary traditions. In addition, efforts must be made to conduct education on communist ideology and ethics among the masses of the people and to include the principle of communist ideology in propaganda and education on social morality, professional morality and individual family morality. Efforts must be made to actively publicize and commend heroes and models in our practical life that are shining with the brilliance of communist ideology and use their ideology, moral character and advanced deeds to inspire the people's spirit to work hard and make progress.

To strengthen education on communist ideology, we must combine the study and propaganda of the constitution with the education on civil rights,obligations and discipline. In the past 2 years, in the course of carrying out the civility and courtesy activities, all schools mapped out rules for students; enterprises have formulated rules for workers; urban areas have drawn up a civilized pledge; rural areas have drafted rules for peasants; and all trades and professions have worked out a professional pledge. They have scored gratifying achievements in this regard. Such efforts must continue.

The article states in conclusion: Doing a good job in communist ideological education among party-member cadres will bring along all the people and the society as a whole, and doing a good job in education for youths will decide the future. This is a major matter affecting the whole situation, and the future of the motherland. We must pay attention to this and do it reliably and effectively.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS SOIREE TO MARK FOUNDING DAY

SK011010 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the evening of 30 September the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal Trade Union Councils sponsored a literary and art soiree at the municipal workers' gymnasium to mark the 33d anniversary of the PRC's founding day. Attending the soiree were labor models from various fronts in the municipality, advanced producers and workers and representatives of various social circles -- over 5,000 persons in all.

Joining the soiree were leading comrades from the provincial and municipal organs, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Jinsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Hou Jie, Chen Yanzhi, Zhao Xingyuan, Wang Huacheng, (Zhao Guoqiang) and (Zhang Ping).

JILIN SPONSORS PRESS PUBLICATION CONFERENCE

SK070614 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial post and telecommunications office and the general office of JILIN RIBAO jointly sponsored the provincial press publication work conference recently. The conference held: Since the beginning of this year, the variety and amount of published papers and periodicals have remarkably increased thanks to the attention and leadership of CPC committees at all levels in the province and to the enthusiastic propaganda, active delivery and good service of post and telecommunications offices.

The conference held: To date, the upsurge of studying, propagating and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress has already started in our province. This new situation sets a new and still higher demand on the press publication work. The conference explicitly pointed out: To keep abreast of this new situation, the 1983 press publication work should be stressed on the publication of papers and periodicals sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee on the basis of a comprehensive development of press publication work. While actively developing the urban press publication, close attention should be paid to developing the rural press publication so every production team may have papers and preiodicals. We should make great efforts to encourage individuals to subscribe to newspapers and periodicals and try every possible means to satisfy the needs of large numbers of readers.

(Wang Jianying), deputy director of the Propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. Also speaking at the conference were comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Lishu County CPC Committee, the Liuhe County Post and Telecommunications Office, the Shulan County Post and Telecommunications Office, the (Huasheng) Commune CPC Committee in Hunjiang Municipality, the (Fuan) Commune CPC Committee in Yushu County and the (Dengluhao) Commune CPC Committee in Changling County. They introduced their experiences on developing press publishing and delivering work under this new situation. JILIN RIBAO 7 October carries a commentator's article entitled "Creating a New Situation in Press Publication Work."

LI DESHENG VISITS FAMILIES IN LIAONING

SK040204 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, on 1-2 October Li Desheng, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, paid a visit to families of a number of intellectuals who work in the general hospital under the Shenyang PLA units and sponsored a forum with the participation of 11 veteran intellectuals on the occasion of National Day.

At the forum, Comrade Li Desheng held a cordial talk with them and earnestly heard opinions offered by them in regard to implementation of the policy on intellectuals and on modernizing the hospital. Veteran intellectuals of the hospital were very satisfied with the party's policy on intellectuals, which has been successfully carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

They stated: Over the past few years, intellectuals have sensed the warmth provided by the party and have been happy and full of vigor in conducting work.

After hearing their opinions, Comrade Li Desheng stated: Making a country prosperous depends not only on politics, but also on cultural knowledge and modern science and technology. The target set forth by the 12th national party congress in regard to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is an arduous task that challenges us to exert all-out efforts to wage an arduous struggle for fulfilling it. The success of communism will not drop from the sky but requires arduous struggles launched by the people of several generations. Our current efforts are aimed at this grand target. He urged forum participants to earnestly implement the 12th party congress guidelines and to do a good job in passing on their experience, giving help and setting examples in training their successors for the sake of the party's cause. Efforts should be made not only to successfully pass on their experience, give help and set themselves examples in politics and ideology, but also in professional technology. Concerted efforts should be made to make more contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

LIAONING HOLDS ANTIDROUGHT EMERGENCY MEETING

SK050108 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government held a provincial emergency antidrought meeting in Shenyang from 27 to 29 September. The meeting decided that early preparations be made to combat spring drought in winter so as to create favorable conditions for a good harvest next year.

Our province has suffered drought for 4 consecutive years. From January to August this year, the province's average precipitation was only 320 mm, 180 mm less than in normal years. Groundwater level has lowered by 1 or 2 meters in most areas and by 3 or 4 meters in a few places. In order to ensure industrial and agricultural production, the provincial CPC committee and government called for immediate action to counter drought and water shortage.

At the meeting the provincial CPC committee and government assigned the central paddy-field areas the task of sinking 2,580 pump wells and renovating 2,250 wells and dry farmlands and orchids in Dalian, Jinzhou, Teiling and Chaoyang the task of building 3,000 antidrought facilities, sinking 1,350 pump wells and renovating 4,000 wells. The provincial CPC committee and government urged that these tasks be fulfilled in quality and quantity before spring sowing in 1983.

The meeting called on all localities to pay close attention to the conservation of water for urban industrial use while storing and conserving water for agricultural use. It called for efforts to conserve water as we do coal, electricity and oil, recycle water as much as possible and strictly stop wasting water.

The meeting noted that relief from the drought and water shortage is being taken as a long-term strategic task of our province. We should include the task high in the agenda for leadership at all levels, strengthen leadership over it and give unified guidance and make unified arrangements for it. All trades and professions should render support for the well-sinking, antidrought work.

U.S. 'MUST NOT' DISCLOSE ARMS SALES INFORMATION

OW061131 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Has Become Enmeshed in a Web of its Own Spinning"]

[Text] The "17 August joint communique" issued by the United States and the Chinese Communists stated that U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China would not exceed, in terms of quality and of quantity, the level of those supplied in the few years since 1979. When the "communique" was issued, people of all quarters regarded this unreasonable restriction not only as absurd but also completely impractical. They believed that if it were to be observed, it would certainly touch off a series of serious complications causing extreme tension and turmoil in relations among all sides. Facts have since proven that developments have been exactly as predicted.

Now that the United States has promised that its arms sales to the ROC will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in the few years since 1979, the Chinese Communists can resort to sophistry and demand to know the details of U.S. arms sales to the ROC in the past. For example, the Chinese Communists may want to know what weapons were supplied, in which years they were supplied, the characteristics of weapons supplied, the quantity and prices of weapons supplied and so on and so forth. If the United States fails to supply the Chinese Communists with the information, they may argue that because they are not told of the level of arms supplies in the past, they cannot determine whether the new arms sales exceed the level of arms supplies in the past or not. And just as expected, the Chinese Communists have formally notified the United States that it should supply them with the information. They want not only information on arms sales to Taiwan in the years since 1979 but also complete information on arms sales to Taiwan in the past 20 years.

The Chinese Communists' demand has caused a real headache for the U.S. State Department, which was immediately caught in a dilemma. In view of the "joint communique," the United States cannot simply ignore the demand. However, if the demand is accepted, the United States will incur heavy criticism, touching off disputes at home and abroad. It may even trigger a storm. This is because if the United States fails to make the necessary reply to the Chinese Communists in response to their demand or fails to supply them with the information they want, the latter will, under the pretext that the United States is violating its commitment in the "joint communique," certainly stir up the controversial issue of arms sales to Taiwan in order to exert pressure on the United States. The consequence is that the "joint communique" becomes a scrap of paper and that the long-term, arduous negotiations over the past year fall through. But, if the United States accepts the Chinese Communists' demand and supplies them with information about arms sales to Taiwan, it will inevitably touch off strong objections within the U.S. Congress and a dispute within the administration itself. When this matter was made public, 15 U.S. senators immediately wrote a joint letter to Reagan voicing their resolute objection. The fact that the senators were able to know about the U.S. State Department's initial response so far in advance shows that U.S. congressmen and those in the U.S. State Department who are opposed to this demand are now making joint efforts to prevent the United States from giving in to the Chinese Communists' extortion. It is expected that this opposition force and momentum will increase in the future.

However, the crux of the matter is whether or not the issue can be resolved by itself. Can U.S. congressional opposition effectively block this demand on a long-term basis? Will the U.S. State Department perpetuate a gigantic fraud by secretly accepting the Chinese Communists' demand? Some time ago, U.S. congressmen also voiced strong objection on some issues, including on the abrogation of the Sino-U.S. joint defense treaty, but it was to no avail. Therefore, we cannot but feel skeptical about whether or not the congressmen's objection can continue to obstruct the supply of information on arms sales for a long period of time.

Because of congressional objections, the U.S. State Department is still not willing openly to admit the existence of the Chinese Communists' demand, let alone to openly make a statement that it has initially accepted the demand -- although it admits the existence of secret contacts. The U.S. State Department's attitude, as verified by many incidents in the past, justifies our misgivings on the future development of this issue.

Suppose the worst happens, that is, suppose the United States ultimately yields to the pressure put upon it by the Chinese Communists and hands over the information on arms sales since 1979 and all information on arms sales in the past 20 years. What then will be the overall consequence and effect on us? One of the consequences and effects will be, as the U.S. Congressmen opposed to the demand have pointed out, the complete exposure of all military intelligence concerning the ROC, including the operation and performance of our weapons, their varieties and our defensive power. In other words, our army will have all its secrets exposed and our opponents will be in a militarily favorable position by being able to know the enemy as well as themselves.

A more serious consequence will be that a precedent will be set which will encourage the Chinese Communists to ask for something else in a more absurd and bolder way. For example, if the Chinese Communists are given the information on U.S. arms sales to us, to make sure that new arms sales do not exceed the level in the past they may further want to examine and make an inventory of weapons and articles delivered to Taiwan on each ship and check each detailed list. Is this not preposterous?

Therefore, we feel that by promising in the "17 August joint communique" to limit arms sales to the ROC in terms of quality and quantity the United States actually became enmeshed in a web of its own spinning. It was also extremely unwise for the United States to do so. To prevent the Chinese Communists from continuing to extort the United States and from landing the United States in an awkward political predicament, the United States should immediately make this firm statement: The so-called restriction on arms sales to Taiwan, that is, that sales should not exceed previous levels either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, refers only to figures in the report made by the U.S. Government to the U.S. Congress. Other than this the United States must absolutely not accept any restriction or excessive demand. The United States absolutely must not fall back one more step.

TAIPEI WARNS AGAINST PRC MILITARY MODERNIZATION

OW071133 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is agreeing to sell an advanced computer that can simulate missile flights to the Chinese Communists. Is that a good idea? The Republic of China does not think so. It could be said that Taiwan is prejudiced. But so are the Southeast Asian countries of the ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations group. Not one of them -- the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia -- favors the sale of modern computers and arms to Red China. Neither does the Republic of Korea. It is difficult for these countries to understand why the United States will sell the Chinese Communists anything that it would not trust the Soviet Union to have.

Some time ago the United States said it would sell sophisticated weapons to Red China. Peking was invited to send its military purchasers to the United States. They did not go. One reason is that the Chinese Communists have no money to pay for expensive weapons. Another is that weapons sales to the Republic of China are continuing. Peiping would like to make its own purchases contingent on the cutoff of those to Free China.

Most Asian countries fear the Chinese Communists more than either the Russians or the Vietnamese. There is sound reason for this. Soviet forces are massed along the border with Red China, not in Southeast Asia. Their so-called bases in Vietnam do not amount to a whole lot. No matter where you look in Asia, there is no evidence that the Soviet Union is about to start marching. This is not Europe.

Japan has some fears because the Russians are just to the north. But the Japanese are covered by both U.S. nuclear and conventional umbrellas. Any Soviet move against Japan would be one against the United States as well. South Korea also has a guarantee from the United States that would cover aggression from any communist source. The Republic of China and the ASEAN countries are not similarly protected.

Red China has said that it will proceed against Taiwan militarily if the island is not surrendered. The five ASEAN states have been targets of Chinese Communist infiltration and subversion. Each of them has a Chinese population. Many of these Chinese are loyal to the Republic of China and their countries of residence, but not all. There are enough resident Chinese Communists to constitute dangerous fifth columns.

Admittedly, the Chinese Communists did not do very well in attempting to punish Vietnam but they did not have modern weapons and were up against the strongest fighting force in Southeast Asia. Such countries as Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore do not have military forces to compare with those of Vietnam. The Philippines has its hands full with communist and Muslim insurrections. Even Burma is compelled to fight Chinese Communist-supported armies. The United States must be careful in trying to build up Red Chinese military strength to offset that of the Soviet Union.

First, will the Chinese Communists use weapons or computers against the USSR or will they deploy them against other targets? Second, even if the Chinese Communists do stand up to the Soviet Union, could the United States pay the price? Estimates for modernizing Chinese Communist forces run as high as $100 billion. Can the United STates support that, especially for an unreliable ally? Third, how can Washington be sure that the Chinese Communists would not take their new-found strength over to the Russian side and join forces with the Kremlin for an attack on the United States? Is America strong enough to fight in Asia and Europe at the same time? It is a definite risk if Red China is modernized militarily.

LIBYA PLANS PURCHASE OF FACTORIES, EQUIPMENT

OW070855 Taipei CHINA POST in English 4 Oct 82 p 10

[Excerpt] In order to step up its program of industrialization, Libya has decided to begin purchasing whole plant and equipment imports for the daily necessities industries from the Republic of China. It is hoped that the government here will recommend reputable firms here to provide good quotations and assist in promoting negotiations.

The ROC Trade Office in Libya has sent back reports indicating that Libya is beginning a program of industrialization which will entail the importation of equipment and technology required for establishing industries capable of producing daily necessities.

The reports state that Libya considers the Republic of China to be a good source of the types of equipment and technology it needs to meet these demands. The trade office has expressed the hope that industrialists here will be good partners and cooperate to help Libya in its industrialization plans.

HSIANG KANG SHAH PAO REPORT ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS

HK070929 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHIH PAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "China and Russia Resume Talks"]

[Excerpts] China and Russia have resumed talks at the "deputy foreign minister" level in Beijing. The talks have been held between Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and Chinese "Deputy Foreign Minister" Qian Qichen. This is the first contact since the Soviet Union sent troops to Afghanistan and since China announced the suspension of the talks on bilateral relations in January 1980.

What is the detailed content of these talks? Will they make any headway? Will there be a new breakthrough in their bilateral relations? It is still difficult to comment on or appraise them. However, we should understand that, on the one hand, they are old hands at conflict and are unlikely to make generous concessions. On the other hand, they are also opportunists who apply dialectic logic and know the great importance of the "unity of opposities." We should not, therefore, rashly conclude that no results will be achieved in their talks and that the relations between the two communist countries will not make much headway.

Over the past 22 years (1960-82), the dispute between China and Russia can be summed up in three aspects: 1) differences in theory and line; 2) contention over leadership of the international communist movement; and 3) border disputes and conflicts.

In order to adjust their relations and solve relevant problems between the two communist countries, China and Russia held talks at the "deputy foreign minister" level on several occasions in 1964 and 1969 but no results were achieved. The reason for the failure was not because the CPC had a "bitter hatred" for the CPSU or that they were extremely antagonistic. (The genuine "bitter hatred" was caused by Russian troops who raped, slaughtered and looted in the northeast and took away machinery from the northeast. It was also caused by Russia during the Korean War when China fought for Russia and sacrificed more than 1 million youths from the mainland, extorted billions of dollars for supplying China with a little military equipment. During the "airing of views," Long Yun said that the Soviet Union was in the wrong and had gone too far. As a result, he was criticized and denounced at public meetings by the CPC, which claimed that he "undermined Sino-Soviet relations" and persecuted him to death.) The reason was that both communist countries were old hands at holding "talks" and waging struggles. Each knew the ins and outs of the other party and each was "playing cards," with the result that they failed to come to a mutual agreement and parted on bad terms.

With respect to the talks between Ilichev and Qian Qichen, foreign news agencies have reported the remarks of Chinese "Foreign Ministry personnel" as follows: "The Soviet delegates have come as guests of the Chinese Government. The talks are neither border talks nor talks on expanding normal relations but a first step in restoring dialogue between the two countries." "There is neither a precondition nor an agenda in the bilateral talks in which questions can be raised freely in preparation for the official talks."

It now seems that the contact on this occasion is just an initial and exploratory one aimed at creating the atmosphere of "talks" and the impression of "playing cards" to the West.

However, the present situation in China and the Soviet Union is vastly different from that of the past and there is a strong possibility of the "two combining into one."

1. The principal figures who created the contradictions and differences in those years -- Nikita S. Khrushchev and Mao Zedong -- are dead and there are no sharp contradictions now between Leonid Brezhnev and Deng Xiaoping. There are not any major obstructions between them.

2. Viewed from the ideological line, in the past, the CPSU advocated "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition," "peaceful transition," "state of the whole people" and "party of the whole people" while the CPC advocated violent struggle. The CPSU denounced the CPC as "dogmatists" while the latter denounced the former as "revisionists." But now, the Deng Xiaoping clique also practices revisionism and begs "U.S. imperialism" for pity. Both of them are capitalist roaders who are in the habit of asking for help. Therefore, with the exception of "hegemonism," we have not heard for a long time such curses as "Soviet revisionism," "social imperialism" and "new czar." This shows that they "took wordless counsel" long ago.

3. The border issue constitutes a lesser problem. In its statement during the Mao Zedong era, the CPC indicated: "Although the Sino-Soviet border treaties signed in the past were unequal ones, the Chinese Government is still willing to respect these treaties...and is convinced that the Sino-Soviet border can truly become a border of eternal friendship."

Thus, it is not difficult to note that differences between China and Russia are not truly serious and that the confrontation between China and Russia is not genuine. A "thaw" between them is thus quite probable. Their common objective of "burying capitalism" will never change. The theories of what is called "uniting China in resisting Russia" and "parallel strategic interests" will certainly go bankrupt following a rapport between China and Russia.

STANDARD VIEWS PRC-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG

HK080843 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The British ambassador in Beijing is understood to have started talks with Chinese officials on Hong Kong's future, a government official said yesterday.

He also said the talks might be extended to London where the Chinese ambassador would hold talks with the British Foreign Office in the preliminary rounds.

These talks are mainly aimed at identifying the differences between the two governments over the sovereignty issue since both maintain that Hong Kong's prosperity and stability are their common objective.

It is known that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chinese leaders had set the tone for the talks about Hong Kong's future during her recent visit to Beijing.

The official said he thought that Mrs Thatcher would have to take part in the talks' final rounds before a final agreement would be reached.

And Hong Kong's Governor Sir Edward Youde would join in when necessary.

He said China and Britain believed that their differences could be reconciled and an agreement acceptable to both could be reached.

He reiterated that statements would be issued by both governments on the progress of their talks from time to time.

But the official envisaged that the talks would not involve a visiting delegation to either country or a committee at this preliminary stage.

HUANG HUA'S 'SINCERE' SINO-U.S. RELATIONS TALK

HK080818 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 2

["Political Talks" column by Shi Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Huang Hua Speaks About Sino-U.S. Relations in New York"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping Speaks About Sino-U.S. Relations

The speech delivered by Foreign Minister Huang Hua at an evening dinner in New York shows once again that there are still obstacles in developing Sino-U.S. relations. He appealed to the people of China and the United States to remove the obstacles and to continue their efforts in developing relations between the two countries.

On the whole, Sino-U.S. relations in the past 10 years have been good. This assessment was made by Deng Xiaoping when he recently met with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He also said that there have been setbacks in the past 2 years and the key problem is U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

After holding talks for nearly 1 year, China and the United States issued in August this year a joint communique concerning the principles and concrete steps to settle the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The United States has promised that the performance and quantity of arms to be sold to Taiwan will not exceed those sold in the past few years since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and that it is ready to reduce step by step its arms sales to Taiwan so that this issue will finally be settled after a period of time.

The joint communique issued in August also stipulated that in order for the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan to be finally settled after a time, an issue which is handed down from the past, the Chinese and American Governments will strive to take measures and create conditions to facilitate a thorough settlement of this issue.

The Spirit of Sino-U.S. Joint Communique Issued in August

According to this communique, so long as both sides work earnestly to settle the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan step by step until it is thoroughly settled, Sino-U.S. relations will certainly develop.

However, there are a handful of people in the United States who attempt to interfere in Sino-U.S. relations through the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act." They persist in regarding Taiwan as an independent political entity, such as when considering arms sales to Taiwan. This encroaches upon China's soversignty and interferes in China's internal affairs. Of course, Beijing strongly opposes this.

Recently the U.S. congressional investigation bureau [guo hu diao cha ju 0948 2585 6148 2686 1444] issued a report entitled "Taiwan and the U.S.-Sino Joint Communique," which openly criticizes the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued in August.

Some People in the United States Are Playing Tricks Again

This report, which was issued on 4 October, was intended to be a reference for congressmen in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, but it makes various open attacks on the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued in August, alleging that if the United States reduces its arms sales to Taiwan, the latter's defense strength will be weakened and this may induce Beijing to use force against Taiwan or to make "threats" against it by forceful means.

What is more ridiculous is that this report attacks the U.S. Government, saying that the latter denies "one China and one Taiwan," "has made even greater concessions to China" than it did in the Shanghai Communique of 1972 and the 1979 communique for establishing diplomatic relations; and consequently, "the joint communique issued in August gives an impression that the United States is under China's pressure and causes political and social unstability in Taiwan" and so on.

It Is Said That the United States Will Sell 60 Airplanes to Taiwan

It is very clear that these fallacies run counter to the Sino-U.S. joint communique. According to reports by newspapers in Taipei, it is said that an agreement has been reached between the United States and Taiwan on the sale of 60 F5E and F5F fighter airplanes (amounting to $620 million). Of course, Beijing is closely following this move.

At the dinner party in New York, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government greatly treasures Sino-U.S. relations and hopes that they will develop instead of coming to a standstill. Even less should they retrogress." What he said is indeed sincere and earnest.

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MORE FOREIGN LEADERS GREET PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW092222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders have received more messages of greetings on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jianying received messages from El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of Gabon, and Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang received a congratulatory message from Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, head of state and president of the People's Republic of the Congo and president of the Council of Ministers.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES TO HOLD MARCH CONFERENCE

OW100728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The 7th summit conference of non-aligned countries will be held in New Delhi from March 7 to 11 next year, according to a joint communique of the non-aligned countries issued here today.

This decision was made at a six-day coordinating meeting, beginning on October 4, attended by the foreign ministers and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries to the current U.N. General Assembly session.

The communique condemns Israel for its policy of expansion and aggression and demands its immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. It calls for an immediate U.N. Security Council inquiry into the Beirut massacre. It reaffirms support for the Palestinian and Arab peoples' struggle to restore their national rights and recover their land occupied by Israel since 1967.

The communique condemns South Africa for its apartheid policy and its acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. It calls for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, including oil embargo, against South Africa.

On the Kampuchean problem, the communique urges a comprehensive political solution "which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region, including Kampuchea."

The communique reiterates the call for a political solution to Afghanistan on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status. It also expresses support for the right of Argentina to obtain the restoration of the Malvinas Islands to its sovereignty and calls for a negotiated settlement.

The originally planned two-day meeting was prolonged due to differences over the draft communique prepared by Cuba as current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. Sources close to the meeting revealed that Botswana had asked for an amendment to the draft to mention the Soviet Union concerning the Afghan problem and its proposal won the support of about 40 countries. But because of objection by Cuba and Ethiopia, the meeting decided to submit the issue to the 7th summit conference for consideration.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HK081005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 6

["Newsletter from the United Nations" by Chen Yioun [7115 2011 2625]: "Voices From UN Headquarters"]

[Text] With this clear and crisp autumn comes the busy season of the UN headquarters, which is located on the bank of the East River in New York's Manhattan. Representatives from 157 countries all over the world have gathered there. They are attending the 37th UN General Assembly and discussing a series of important issues presently confronting the world.

So far, 12 state heads, 10 vice premiers and vice presidents, 121 foreign ministers and other ministers of governments have notified the UN Secretariat that they will attend the current conference to deliver speeches. The general debates began on 27 September and will be conducted for 3 weeks. In the past week, 7 heads of state and about 50 foreign ministers delivered speeches at the conference.

Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister and chairman of the Chinese delegation, delivered a speech on 4 October. In his speech, Huang Hua introduced the great achievements scored at the 12th CPC National Congress and expounded the basic views and positions of the Chinese delegation on the current internatioanl situation. His speech drew loud applause from the audience and was warmly welcomed by the people. When he left the rostrum, representatives from more than 80 countries came to shake hands with him and warmly congratulated him. In the lobby outside the assembly hall, representatives from some countries told reporters that Foreign Minister Huang Hua's speech was very good, and it showed that China completely sides with the Third World. The questions he had spoken of were all current important issues of concern to people throughout the world. He also raised some principled views and proposals on these issues. A diplomat of the Bengali delegation said: "China is a friend of the Third World and is also a friend of Bangladesh. We agree with China's positions. We shall support each other and make joint efforts to realize these ideas."

The most noteworthy speech was made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the delegation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, on 30 September. By presenting the facts and reasoning things out, especially using his personal experience, he convincingly exposed the Vietnamese authorities' perfidious criminal acts of despising international norms and conducting barbarous aggression against Kampuchea. His just, forceful and confident speech won long applause from the audience. A high-level UN official said: Working in the United Nations for many years, he has hardly seen a speech by a head of state so warmly welcomed by the audience. Except for representatives from more than 20 countries, including the Soviet Union and Vietnam, who boycotted the speech, other representatives from more than 120 countries all listened with rapt attention to Prince Sihanouk's speech. When he walked out of the assembly hall, more than 100 representatives extended warm congratulations to him and showed their respect for him. When Prince Sihanouk arrived at the United Nations, he was accorded the highest courteous reception as a head of state. The national flag of Democratic Kampuchea was hoisted where he carried out his activities. The warm and solemn reception accorded to the delegation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully demonstrated the just desire of most countries in the world which uphold justice, love, peace and oppose aggression. At the same time, this showed that the Vietnamese authorities who seek regional hegemonism and their supporter the Soviet Union has become more isolated and unpopular.

Representatives from various countries who spoke at the conference generally expressed their deep anxiety about the increasingly turbulent and tense international situation caused by the intensive contention between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

They demanded that these two superpowers immediately stop their frenzied arms race. French Premier Pierre Mauroy was the first French Government head since 1958 to attend a UN conference. He pointed out in his speech that, because the two superpowers were playing dirty tricks and scrambling for world hegemony, chaos and dislocation could be seen everywhere in the world. Since the founding of the United Nations, the world has seen about 120 bloody conflicts. In the last 2 years, crises arose one after another, primarily in the Third World. Many delegates demanded the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese authorities supported by it, fulfill the UN resolutions and withdraw their invading troops respectively from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Delegates also strongly condemned the Israeli aggressors who were harbored by the United States for their crimes of occupying Lebanese territory and carrying out bloody massacres of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They demanded a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East issue. Delegates from many Third World countries also expressed their anxiety about the serious effects caused by the sustained recessions in developed countries. They demanded that the global talks be held as soon as possible so as to change the old unequal economic relationship between developing and developed countries and to build a new international economic order.

In the conference, delegates also appreciated and supported the proposition by the UN secretary general on upholding the UN Charter and strengthening the UN functions.

A total of 138 topics for discussion, of a vast scope never before seen, have been placed on the assembly agenda. This shows that the United Nations is confronted with an increasingly complicated and difficult international situation and various new questions which have emerged on the horizon. It seems that the United Nations will meet with many difficulties in solving these questions and it needs the painstaking and sustained efforts from all member countries, especially Third World countries.

REACTION TO REAGAN STATEMENT ON ARMS SALES

XINHUA Report

OW081940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 8 Oct 82

["U.S. President Makes Statement in Violation of Sino-U.S. Joint Communique" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, October 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan violated the Sino-U.S. joint communique in a statement yesterday by making China's peaceful reunification a prerequisite for an end to the sales of U.S. arms to Taiwan.

He was answering questions by Republican candidates at the White House. While expressing U.S. willingness "to sincerely and honestly do our best to improve the relations with the People's Republic of China on the mainland," Reagan stressed that "there has been no reversal" in his policy toward Taiwan and that Taiwan will "get everything they need for their own self-defense."

Insisting on the "Taiwan Relations Act", Reagan arbitrarily linked U.S. arms sales to how China will achieve its reunification, an entirely internal affair of China.

He said: "If the People's Republic keeps their word that... they would try to resolve their differences (with Taiwan) peacefully and arrive at a peaceful reunification... then there would be no longer any need for us to provide defense weapons and there would be a decline and an end at that time." Reagan's statement was an obvious violation of the Sino-U.S. joint communique.

Since the issuance of the communique on August 17, some U.S. Government officials have on many occasions made statements misrepresenting its spirit and letter. It is obvious that these statements are contrary to the wishes of the Chinese and American peoples for the further development of China-U.S. relations on the basis of strict implementation of the joint communique.

RENMIN RIBAO 10 Oct Article

HK100742 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "There Can Be No Preconditions for Implementing the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan stated when answering questions on Taiwan at a recent White House gathering that the United States would "genuinely and sincerely exert its utmost efforts" to improve relations with the PRC. However, he also stressed that the U.S. Government would continue to implement the "Taiwan Relations Act," and also announced: If the PRC keeps its pledged word on "striving for a peaceful solution" of its differences with Taiwan and "arrives at a peaceful reunification," there will be a "decline and an end" to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Reagan has completely violated the spirit of the joint communique issued by the Chinese and U.S. Governments on 17 August by treating a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem by China as a precondition for halting U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and this also conflicts with President Reagan's words about genuinely and sincerely improving relations with the PRC. The Chinese people will absolutely not agree with views like these.

The joint communique of the Chinese and U.S. Governments stipulated the principle of a phased and eventually complete solution to the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, that is, the United States must gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan and completely halt them after a time. There cannot and should not be any preconditions on this point. Taiwan is a province of China, and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan infringe on China's sovereignty and constitute interference in China's internal affairs and should be terminated as soon as possible.

As for the manner of solving the problem of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland -- that is China's internal affair, and no foreign country may interfere in it. The Sino-U.S. joint communique reiterated that mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual noninterference in internal affairs constituted the guideline for all aspects of relations between the two countries; and this naturally includes the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The U.S. side solemnly stated that it had no intention of violating China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, of interfering in China's internal affairs, and of pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan." Thus, from the day the communique was published, the United States should have carried out its undertaking to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan and eventually completely solve this problem. Now, when the communique has been issued less than 2 months, U.S. Government leaders actually state that they want China to keep its "word" on "solving by peaceful means" the Taiwan problem before the United States will reduce and finally terminate its arms sales to Taiwan; hence, people cannot but doubt the U.S. Government's sincerity in implementing the communique and improving and developing Sino-U.S. relations on that basis.

There are now, as always, those forces in the United States who are unreconciled to abandoning the policy of "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan." Though living in the 1980's, they stubbornly cling to the "Dullesism" of the 1950's, continue to regard Taiwan as a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier," and pay no heed whatsoever to China's sovereignty. From the very beginning they desperately opposed the agreement reached by China and the United States on the communique and, after its publication, they hampered the implementation of the agreement.

We hope that the U.S. Government will regard relations between the two countries and its own good faith as the most important things, clear away interference, abide by the agreement, and tangibly implement the relevant provisions and undertakings contained in the communique, so that Sino-U.S. relations will be able to overcome obstacles and continue to develop in accordance with the desire of the people of both countries.

AFP Report

OW090418 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 9 (AFP) -- China today for the first time accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of violating the August Sino-American communique that included a U.S. pledge to limit military aid to Taiwan.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry reacted to Mr Reagan's statements, saying: "U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and how China is to achieve Taiwan's return to the motherland are two questions entirely different in nature. Any remarks about a linkage between the two constitute an interference in our internal affairs," the ministry said [words indistinct] specifically mentioning the U.S. chief executive.

KISSINGER LEAVES SHANGHAI, HEADS FOR TOKYO

OW091856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Dr. Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, wound up his visit to China and left here by air today for Tokyo with Mrs. Kissinger.

Arriving here October 7 after visiting Beijing, Chongquing, Wuhan and Suzhou, Kissinger and his party were guests of honor at a banquet given in the evening by the Shanghai Municipal Government. Vice-Mayor Zhao Xingzhi attended the banquet and extended Kissinger a warm welcome.

At the banquet, Kissinger said that during his current visit to China, the Chinese people's vitality, self-respect and dedication to work left a profound impression on him. "Seeing China's past and present has enhanced my confidence in its future", he said. China's modernization program conforms to the interest of world peace, he said.

Yesterday, U.S. Consul General Donald N. Anderson gave a reception for Kissinger's visit to China. Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan attended and talked with Kissinger about Shanghai's economic cooperation with foreign countries.

During their stay in Shanghai, Kissinger and his party visited the Malu rural people's commune to acquaint themselves with the changes taken place in China's countryside through the system of production responsibility. They also visited the Shanghai museum and a district children's palace.

FURTHER REPORTS ON WASHINGTON GOVERNOR'S VISIT

Arrives in Sichuan

HK090609 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Summary] A 32-member Washington State friendship delegation headed by Governor John Spellman arrived in Chengdu by plane from Beijing on 8 October. The delegation, invited by the provincial government, will attend a ceremony to mark the establishment of friendly ties between Sichuan and Washington State, and also visit various places. Sichuan Governor Lu Dadong, Vice Governor Ding Changhe and others welcomed the delegation at the airport.

The delegation called on Governor Lu Dadong in the afternoon. Lu Dadong wished the delegation a successful visit. He said: "The province and the state have many points in common, and there are extremely broad prospects for cooperation." Mr Spellman said: "I believe there are bright prospects for friendly ties between Washington State and Sichuan Province."

Received by Yang Chao

HK100341 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Summary] On the evening of 9 October Yang Chao, chairman of the Sichuan branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, received the Washington State friendship delegation headed by Governor John Spellman at the Jinjiang guesthouse in Chengdu. Yang Chao said: "After 2 and 1/2 years of effort, Sichuan and Washington State are about to establish friendly ties. Sichuan is a province with a population of nearly 100 million. It has abundant resources, but it is still developing. It has very great potentials. I believe that after the establishment of friendly ties between our province and your state, we will be able to better carry out friendly exchange and cooperation in economics, culture, science and technology. The signing of the agreement marking the establishment of friendly ties between province and state will be just the start of our friendly relations."

Governor Spellman said: "We feel extremely honored that our state is able to establish friendly ties with Sichuan Province with its vast population and rich resources. Ours is a very young state. Yours is a province with ancient history and traditional culture. As province and state link hands in cooperation, I believe that our future will be extremely bright."

During the day, accompanied by Ding Changhe, the Spellman party visited a water conservancy project in Guan County and the (Mingjiang) machine tool plant.

Sister Ties Established

OW112043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Chengdu, October 11 (XINHUA) -- China's Sichuan Province and the State of Washington of the United States today established official ties of friendship at a ceremony in Chengdu, capital of the province.

The protocol, in accord with the principles of the China-U.S. joint communique establishing diplomatic relations, was signed by Lu Dadong, provincial governor, and John Spellman, state governor. Sichuan, with 100 million people, is the most populous of China's provinces. It is on 560,000 square kilometers and is one of the nation's major industrial and agricultural areas.

In their speeches this afternoon, both Lu Dadong and Spellman said Sichuan Province in southwest China and Washington State in the northwest United States have many things in common. "There are wide possibilities and broad prospects for the two sides to cooperate and exchange in the economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and educational fields," Lu Dadong said.

Spellman said "Together with our counterparts from Sichuan Province, we have worked in partnership to remove, brick-by-brick, the wall that has separated us," and "have worked in partnership to build, plank-by-plank, a bridge of friendship."

Lu Dadong also stated: "Through consultations and negotiations the Chinese and U.S. Governments issued a joint communique Aug. 17 providing for a step-by-step solution of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, leading to a final thorough settlement. We are glad at this." "Provided that the guidelines of both the communique on diplomatic relations and that of Aug. 17 are followed," Lu Dadong believed, "we can further develop our friendship and cooperation. I hope such friendship will flow forever like the Yangtze River."

In the evening, Lu Dadong hosted a banquet to mark the occasion.

XINHUA CITES U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

OW090227 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Unemployment in the United States in September soared to a double-digit-10.1 percent from the 9.8 percent in August, the U.S. Labor Department announced here today.

This is the highest unemployment rate in the country since 1940 when some 11.3 million Americans were out of work. Besides those out of work, there were 1.6 million "discouraged workers" who gave up searching for jobs. New claims for jobless benefits set a record in September, with 2.66 million filed, up from 2.42 million in August.

The Labour Department said that unemployment among whites in September reached a record 9.0 percent, up from 8.6 percent in August. Unemployment among blacks rose to 20.2 percent from 18.8 percent. Teenager unemployment fell slightly from 24 percent to 23.7 percent because of the reopening of schools.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted that the jobless rate might go even higher in coming months before a recovery from the economic recession. As soon as the unemployment report was released, about 2,000 people held a protest rally in Lafayette Park opposite to the White House, with placards reading "We Want Jobs," "Reaganomics Means Unemployment". Some speakers blamed the administration for its "bullheaded economic policies".

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the rally that "today's unemployment figures are a national disgrace and a human tragedy."

SOVIET UNION, VIETNAM ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW091634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders said that "special emphasis was laid on the situation in Southeast Asia" during their talks, according to a joint communique released by TASS today. The joint communique was issued after the four-day visit beginning October 4 to the Soviet Union by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Council.

However, the two leaders bypassed the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea. Instead, they alleged that "persisting tensions in the region are caused by the policy of hegemonistic and imperialist forces."

The communique said that the Soviet Union supports Vietnam in the so-called "struggle against the conspiracy of these forces." The communique vilified the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It distorted the fact by calling the formation of the government "a direct interference in the internal affairs" of Kampuchea.

The communique described the presence of the representatives of the Kampuchean Coalition Government at the United Nations as "inadmissible."

On the Afghanistan issue, the communique made no mentioning of the Soviet withdrawal of troops from that country. The two parties "have reiterated their full solidarity" with the Karmal regime and "stand for a political settlement" on the basis of the statements made by the Karmal regime. The communique also pledged to deepen "all-round cooperation" between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET LOSSES IN AFGHANISTAN

HK280852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "Kabul's 'Special' Business"]

[Text] Under the heels of the Soviet aggressor troops, the Afghan economy has been in a deep depression and all businesses are declining. However, contrary to this universal trend, one business is thriving -- the coffin business.

According to Western reporters, because the Soviet troops have been suffering serious losses, the demand for coffins has been continuously growing. A coffin manufacturer in Kabul is making batch after batch of coffins of thin timber boards for holding the corpses of Soviet aggressors. When a Muslim in Afghanistan dies, no coffin is needed for burying him.

It is reported that on average, 16 of the invading Soviet troops in Afghanistan are killed every day. An army hospital in Kabul with 400 beds is crowded with 600 wounded Soviet soldiers. Moscow is forced to send transport planes at a scheduled date every week to carry back its wounded and dead aggressor troops. This is perhaps the reason why coffin manufacturers in Kabul have thrived despite universal depression.

As a saying goes: "One does not shed tears until one sees the coffin." It now seems that Moscow does not even shed tears when it sees the coffins. It continues to send a steady flow of aggressor troops into Afghanistan. Judging by this, it is not difficult to predict that the "special" business in Kabul -- the manufacture of coffins -- will not have to worry about overproduction.

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE FAVORS KOREA REUNIFICATION

HK100910 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Support the Korean People's Struggle To Achieve Their Long-Desired National Aspirations"]

[Text] Two years ago today, in his summary report delivered at the Sixth National Congress of the Korean Workers Party, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy, President Kim Il-song put forth a new plan for the establishment of the "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" and 10 key administrative programs. According to the new plan and administrative programs, on the basis of recognizing and tolerating each other's ideology and social system, the northern and southern parts of this confederal republic should establish a national united government which places both the northern and southern sides on an equal footing. Korea should become a neutral state which does not take part in any political or military alliances or groups.

Under the leadership of the national united government, both sides should exercise regional autonomy, safeguard and defend people's freedoms and rights, carry out their economic cooperation and exchanges and develop in a unified way their science, technology, national culture and art as well as national education. Both sides should reduce the number of their troops to 100,000 or 150,000 and amalgamate them into national coalition troops. Both sides should be completely independent of any foreign countries and implement a neutral and nonaligned policy. No foreign countries should be allowed to establish military bases on the Korean Peninsula and the peninsula should be turned into a permanent peace and nuclear-free zone.

The new plan put forth by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has pointed out the most practical and rational way for the Korean people's efforts to reunify their fatherland. This embodies the vital interests of the entire Korean people and fully demonstrates the national desires of the Korean people who are closely linked as flesh and blood. Therefore, the new plan has been warmly supported by the entire Korean people and extensively praised by world public opinion.

Over the past 2 years, according to the people's will and demands, the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic have continued to exert their unswerving efforts, in order to realize the goal of independent and peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible. Last year, 23 political parties and organizations in Korea issued a statement proposing the convening of a meeting to promote national unity. Last February, the Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland again put forward a proposal for holding "a hundred people's joint meeting" to be attended by political figures both at home and abroad to jointly discuss the important matter of peaceful reunification. This fully showed that the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic are sincere in striving to solve the Korean problem.

However, since the Chon Tu-hwan regime assumed power, it has tried to set the clock back. This has adversely affected the peaceful reunification of Korea. It has brutally suppressed the mass movements led by patriotic personages in South Korea who demand democracy and actively promote national unity. The Chon Tu-hwan regime does its utmost to implement the policy of "two Koreas," trying to make the split and the country and nation legitimate and permanent. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's acts of showing no sincerity for independence and peaceful reunification and persisting in its reactionary splittist stand are the internal reasons why the problem of Korea always remains unsolved.

The fact that the United States rejected the resolutions on "Korean problem" adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly is the external factor blocking the settlement of the Korean problem.

The United States has increased the number of its troops stationed in South Korea; their equipment and facilities have been renewed and combat effectiveness has been strengthened. The United States has always played the plot of "two Koreas" and preached the fallacy that "big nations recognize them alternately," that the "South and North Koreas join the United Nations simultaneously," and so forth. To overcome foreign intervention and relax the tension, the Korean Workers Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic have reiterated time and again that they are willing to hold consultations with the United States on replacing the armistice with a peace agreement.

However, the United States has never responded to the call. The U.S. Government should respond to the proposal put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, respect the resolutions of the 30th UN General Assembly, stop its intervention in Korea and withdraw all its troops and arms from the country, so that the Korean people can solve their own problems without any foreign intervention.

The Chinese people always support the sacred struggles of the Korean people for independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the new plan of establishing the "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song. Not long ago, in his speech to welcome President Kim Il-song's visit to China, General Secretary Hu Yaobang stressed again: "The three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the plan for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song are rational and in accord with the vital interests and common desires of the entire Korean people." We firmly believe that the Korean people will eventually overcome all obstructions and accomplish their brilliant task for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

DPRK MEETING MARKS DATE OF KIM IL-SONG PROPOSAL

OW101730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (XINHUA) -- A public meeting was held here yesterday to mark the second anniversary of President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported that Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier, made a report at the meeting.

He said Kim Il-song's proposal has received enthusiastic support from the Korean people and the world people. He accused the United States of pursuing an aggressive policy, attempting to create "two Koreas" and impeding the peaceful reunification of Korea. He also denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique of implementing the U.S. policy of colonialist enslavement.

The vice-premier reiterated the suggestion to convene a conference for promoting national reunification to be attended by representatives of all parties and factions both in the north and south of Korea and of overseas Koreans, excluding the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

He also expressed the hope for an early convention of a joint meeting of 100 well-known political figures, including those residing abroad, to speed up the reunification of Korea.

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PRC GIVES RECEPTION

OW091447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea.

Among those attending were Gian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministery of Foreign Affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

A documentary film on the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea was shown at the reception.

SUZUKI RECEIVES WANG ZHEN, DELEGATION

OW082337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today laid emphasis on non-governmental exchanges which would contribute to further effective cooperative ties between Japan and China together with close contacts between the governments. Suzuki made his remarks while receiving the Chinese delegation headed by former Vice Premier Wang Zhen to the Chinese Japanese non-governmental personages meeting.

Suzuki said that it is of significance that foresighted personages from the two countries meet to exchange ideas about stability in Asia and peace in the world. He wished their meeting a success.

Of the friendly relations between Japan and China, Suzuki hoped that they would make further progress in the way they have developed in the past decade. He said that remarkable progress has been made in friendship and trust between Japan and China thanks to the constant efforts contributed by their governments and people in the past decade since the normalizations of relations between the two countries. He noted that the future of the relationship is more promising as the two countries enjoy mutual understanding in the political, economical, cultural and other fields and have founded solid ties of friendship and cooperation on this base.

Wang Zhen said that further development of the friendly ties between China and Japan is very favorable as both the Chinese and Japanese Governments support the founding of the channel of non-governmental exchanges which contribute towards such development. He expressed thanks to Prime Minister Suzuki for his positive attitude to the non-governmental meeting.

The Chinese delegation also called on Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives this afternoon. On the occasion both Fukuda and Wang Zhen appreciated the non-governmental exchanges' role in the strengthening of the friendly ties between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Sung Zhiguang arranged a party for the participants of the first Chinese-Japanese non-governmental personages meeting in the Chinese Embassy this evening.

The more than 100 personages from both China and Japan congratulated one another for the friendly ties between the two countries.

KYODO: OFFICIAL DENIES JAPAN-U.S. TREATY SUPPORT

OW090603 KYODO in English 0521 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo Oct 9 KYODO -- A ranking Chinese official Saturday reversed the official Chinese position and said China has never supported the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Sun Pinghua secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, told reporters: "China's mass media have never reported China's support of the Japan-U.S. security setup."

Sun is here to attend a three-day Sino-Japanese nongovernmental conference which ended Saturday.

Sun said: "China is said to support this (Japan-U.S. security treaty),but in principle it is not a good thing for an independent nation to be supported by other nations."

JAPANESE CABINET ADOPTS DIPLOMATIC BLUE BOOK

OW250145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 24 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese 1982 diplomatic blue book, adopted at a Cabinet meeting here today, points out that the inter-national environment around Japan remains severe.

To do its bit to maintain world peace and stability, the blue book says, Japan must put up a posture to become forever a country of peace so as to win faith in Japan from different countries of the world.

In order to deal with foreign relations in various fields, the blue book says, the related domestic systems and the specific measures that may easily cause frictions with other countries should be re-examined.

This blue book, "The Current Diplomatic Situation of Our Country", was written on the basis of the world situation and Japan's diplomatic activities from January, 1981 to March, 1982. The blue book stresses that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is the pillar of security in Japan and Japan should make diplomatic efforts to strengthen its ties with Western countries.

The world economic situation beset with such difficulties as inflation, slow growth rate, unemployment and payments deficits suggests a dim prospect, with many problems remaining unsolved, the blue book says.

The high-interest policy in the U.S. has made it difficult for other countries to draw up their economic plans, and trade between Western countries has been under threat since protectionism has revived in the U.S. and West European countries, the blue book complains.

On Japan's relations with China, the blue book notes that one of the pillars of Japanese diplomacy is to maintain and develop stable relations with China, and Japan will try its best to help China's economic construction.

Referring to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, the blue book says a stable Japanese-Soviet relationship is an indispensable condition for Japan's security, and to solve the problem of Japan's northern territories and to sign a peace treaty with the Soviet Union are the principal tasks of Japan's diplomatic efforts in relation to the Soviet Union.

The blue book says in the face of the Soviet military superiority, Japan calls for the establishment of a system of arms control and disarmament, while maintaining that efforts should be made by Western countries, including Japan, to strengthen their defence. The blue book also says the maintenance and development of stability of the political, economic and social life of the Third World countries are indispensable to peace and stability of the world.

It adds Japan should expand its links with Western countries and other concerned, in a joint effort to seek ways to solve disputes and conflicts in various parts of the world in a peaceful way and ease tension. The blue book also says Japan is ready to make contributions to the strengthening of the U.N. role in maintaining peace.

DETAILS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

OW101222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens arrived here this afternoon on a state visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the Chinese Government.

Greeting the distinguished guests were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, his wife Zhang Ying and F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel.

Ten years ago, China and the Federal Republic of Germany established diplomatic relations. President Carstens' visit to China on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties will promote the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The national flags of the two countries are flying in Tiananmen Square and colorful buntings are displayed over the main street of the Chinese capital today.

An official ceremony welcoming President Carstens will be held tomorrow.

Accompanying the president on the visit are Dr. Alois Mertes, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry; Hans Neusel, secretary of state and head of the Federal Presidential Office; and Dr. Hans Werner Lautenschlager, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry.

Welcomed by Peng Zhen

OW110240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Beijing gave a red-carpet welcome to Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, here this morning.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, presided over the ceremony on behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying, which was held at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

At 9:00, when President and Mrs. Carstens drove to the plaza, Peng Zhen greeted them with handshakes. Two Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the distinguished guests.

After the playing of the national athems of the two countries, President Carstens, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen, reviewed a guard of honor made up men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Two hundred children waved flowers and colored ribbons to cheer the president.

Present at the ceremony were Zhang Jieqing, wife of Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen; Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zhang Wenjin, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other government departments. Present also were members of the president's entourage and F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel.

After the ceremony, Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen had a friendly conversation with President Carstens and other distinguished guests.

Talks With Peng Zhen

OW111214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held talks here this morning with Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the Great Hall of the People.

The two leaders exchanged views in a friendly way on the development of bilateral relations and on the present international situation. Peng Zhen expressed satisfaction over the friendly cooperation between the two countries since establishment of diplomatic relations ten years ago.

He said: "There is no conflict of fundamental interest between our two countries, nor problems left over from history. At present, our two countries are confronted with the common task of defending world peace."

Peng Zhen said that China attaches great importance to the F.R.G.'s position in Europe and its important role in international affairs. China also pays great attention to developing its relations with the F.R.G. The two countries can have extensive cooperation in the political, economic and trade, scientific and technological, and cultural fields.

Referring to international issues, Peng Zhen set forth the Chinese people's position on opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and developing friendly cooperation with other Third-World countries.

President Carstens said that the people of the Federal Republic of Germany and China have had many friendly contacts and the two countries share many common grounds. "The foreign policies of our two countries aim at safeguarding world peace and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other countries," he said.

President Carstens paid tribute to China saying: "It is a very great achievement for China to have solved the problems of food, clothing, housing and transportation for 1,000 million people. We attach great importance to China's position in the Third World."

Carstens also talked about the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with the United States and with the Soviet Union as well as the Western European Alliance. On relations with countries of the Third World, he said: "A main aspect of our foreign policy is to develop our relations with countries of the Third World. We seek economic cooperation with them and are willing to provide economic and technical aid to the developing countries without attaching any political strings."

He stressed that his country has devoted much attention to its relations with China and will continue to expand friendly cooperation in all spheres.

Taking part in the talks from the Federal Republic of Germany were: Dr. Alois Mertes, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry; Hans Neusel, secretary of state and head of the Federal Presidential Office; Dr. Hans Werner Lautenschlader, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry; and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China.

Taking part on the Chinese side were: Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Visits Heroes' Monument

OW111235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, placed a wreath this afternoon at the Monument to People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square.

Accompanied by Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, the president and Mrs. Carstens paid a silence tribute to the monument.

Feted by Peng Zhen

OW111727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet on behalf of Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, in honor of Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In their speeches, Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen and President Carstens expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations ten years ago. They expressed the hope that joint efforts would be made to further expand cooperation between the two countries in every field.

Peng Zhen said: "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany in October 1972 opened a new chapter in the development of their friendly relations. Since then, the contacts and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural fields have been continually strengthened with excellent results. These can be attributed to the common efforts of both sides. We are very pleased and satisfied with these results."

He continued: "The current visit by President Carstens, the first F.R.G. president in office to come to China, has provided leaders of our two countries with an opportunity to exchange views on international issues of common interest and on the further development of relations between the two countries. This will help promote relations between the two countries and bring them to a higher level.

Peng Zhen said: "China relies mainly on its own efforts in socialist modernization, and at the same time, will continue to expand its economic, technical and cultural exchange and cooperation with foreign countries in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit." He expressed confidence that there would be still broader prospects for economic and technical cooperation and scientific and cultural exchanges between China and the F.R.G.

Peng Zhen pointed out that the two countries were far apart geographically and differed in social systems, but both had the common desire to safeguard world peace. The root cause of the lack of stability and turmoil in the world today was the superpowers' scramble for world domination, he said.

Peng Zhen said that world peace could be preserved so long as the people of the whole world really united and waged a resolute struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

He concluded by saying: "China supports the efforts made by the Federal Republic of Germany to promote a powerful and united Western Europe which is conducive to world peace and stability. Let us make joint efforts and contribute to checking aggression and expansion and safeguarding world peace."

Peng Zhen expressed admiration for the spirit of action showed by the people of the F.R.G. and for the many accomplishments they had achieved. He said that after World War Two the people of the Federal Republic of Germany displayed intelligence, ability and industriousness in modernizing industry, agriculture, and science and technology, bringing their country to the forefront of the developed countries.

President Carstens said his visit to China is an extraordinary one, because it is the first for president of the Federal Republic of Germany to the People's Republic of China and it also coincides with the 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"We are soon going to establish a second permanent representative office in each other's country, i.e., a consulate-general of the Federal Republic of Germany in Shanghai, and a consulate-general of the People's Republic of China in Hamburg," he said.

He said expansion of contacts between the two countries is not only useful, but also necessary considering the world situation.

"What I feel very satisfied with," President Carstens said "is that we can see from our talks today our two governments share many identical or similar views on global issues. Moreover, our supreme goal is identical, that is, to safeguard world peace, and make it more stable under the principle of respecting the independence of every country."

"Our two governments have questions of common concern both in world politics and in the economic field. Both countries are trying to overcome the great difficulties confronting the world economy, strengthening North-South dialogue and beginning global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations. Our two governments are also determined to promote bilateral cooperation in our national economies, which can supply a great deal of each other's needs," he said.

He praised "the great and admirable modernization program the People's Republic of China is now undertaking," saying he wishes China success, because "China is one of the most important countries in the world. Her influence on world politics and economy will continue to grow."

Attending the banquet were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gao Kelin, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gao Yamgwen, minister of coal industry; Zhang Jieqing, wife of N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Meets Ye Jianying

OW111822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Carstens and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Ye Jianying extended a warm welcome to the guests. He said the two countries established diplomatic relations ten years ago today. The relations grew year after year in the last decade and will see still greater development in the future.

He said although the two countries have different social systems, they face the common task of safeguarding their own countries' independence and security as well as world peace. He expressed the belief that President Carstens' visit will further promote the friendship between the two peoples and the relations between the two countries.

President Carstens expressed his thanks for the warm reception accorded him by the Chinese people. He said: "It is a great experience in my life to visit China. I have brought the best regards to the Chinese people from the government, assembly, various political parties and the whole people of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The common effort to safeguard world peace constitutes the basis for developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries, he said.

Present at the meeting were Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Zhang Jieqing.

F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel was also present.

Plants Trees With Ji Pengfei

OW112136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A group of oaklings was today presented to China by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Among more than 300 people attending the ceremony at the temple of heaven park were Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor.

Both Carstens and Beijing Vice-Mayor Wang Xiaoyi spoke. Carstens said he was happy to join the ceremony marking the anniversary.

"The German oak has the characteristics of many joints, powerful resistance and long vitality. The longest can live for more than 1,000 years. The German people view the oak as their national tree," he said.

Carstens hoped the friendship between the two countries and peoples, "as these oaklings, will grow steadily and become more and more powerful."

Wang Xiaoyi said the oak bears high stature, solidity and powerful vitality. It symbolizes the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He expressed conviction the trees would grow sturdy under the good care of the people of Beijing.

Carstens and Ji Pengfei together buried the roots of a newly-planted tree. After the ceremony, Carstens toured the park.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC 14-16 OCT

OW120704 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Central Committee of the French Communist Party led by General Secretary Georges Marchais will visit China from October 14 to 26 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI OPPOSITION TO BEGIN

HK100755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Things Will Develop in the Opposite Direction When They Become Extreme"]

[Text] Since the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon and carried out inhuman bloody massacres in Beirut, the Begin clique has been besieged from all sides at home and has become a target of international censure. Some cabinet ministers have angrily quit in protest against the Begin authorities' fascist atrocities. Some high-ranking generals have resigned, more than 1,000 serving armymen jointly signed a petition against being sent abroad to lay down their lives, and several hundred thousand Israelis have demonstrated.... It is unprecedented in Israeli history for the ruling clique to encounter such strong and widespread opposition. This forcefully shows that the Israeli people are awakening, while the Begin clique is isolated to an unprecedented extent, and its policy of aggression and expansion has gone totally bankrupt.

Since Begin and his Likud clique took power in 1977, they have consistently and stubbornly pursued a war policy. As a result the country is up to its ears in debt, prices have soared, people's living standards have continually declined, and complaints are heard everywhere. Although their swindling methods can be used for a time, they cannot be sustained for long. The invasion of Lebanon, and especially the massacre in West Beirut, have revealed beyond doubt the reactionary features of the Begin authorities. Things will develop in the opposite direction when they become extreme. The Begin authorities' war policy has changed to an opposite direction and evoked strong opposition from the Israeli people, while leading Begin authorities into a dead-end.

Engels put it well: "When any nation is oppressing another, it cannot become a free nation." The Israeli people have painfully realized from several decades of Arab-Israeli war that the Israeli ruling clique's external aggression and expansion can only bring them endless suffering and senseless death. Neither are Israeli politicians and military men willing to incur worldwide condemnation together with Begin, Sharon and their ilk, for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut; and so they resign, protest and so on, so as to draw a demarcation line between themselves and the Begin clique. Curbing the Begin clique's war policy has become for more and more Israelis an important topic to be pondered first. This change that is occurring in Israel is bound to have a major effect on the evolvement of the Middle East situation.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS QIAN ZHENGYING

OW101722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din met Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhengying here today.

Qian Zhengying arrived here on October 4 for a week-long visit. She met Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Mahir Abaza and Minister of Irrigation Muhammad Samahah separately to exchange experience in water conservancy, electricity and energy and discuss the future cooperation between the two countries in these fields.

The Chinese minister visited Aswan High Dam and other irrigation and electricity projects in Egypt. She is leaving for Tunis next Tuesday.

RELEASE OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONERS URGED

HK111504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "The South African Authorities Must Immediately Release All 'Political Prisoners'"]

[Text] The UN Special Commission Against Apartheid has decided to set 11 October as "Support the South African Political Prisoners Day" and called on the international community to further develop extensive activities urging the South African authorities to immediately release Nelson Mandela, military commander in chief of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa as well as all "political prisoners" in South Africa. The Chinese Government and Chinese people firmly support this movement and strongly ask the South African authorities to immediately release Mandela and all their "political prisoners."

The infamous South African racist regime has for a long time pushed a barbarous policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and turned South Africa into a living hell. According to the reports of foreign news agencies, there are at present several hundred thousand blacks kept in captivity in the South African prisons, and most of them have been illegally arrested for participating in the struggle against the racist rule. Just the "political prisoners" detailed in the Robbeneiland prison, isolated from the rest of the world, constitute 1,000 of the leaders and activists of the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Black Consciousness Movement and other nationalist organizations.

Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment 20 years ago by the South African authorities for "instigations," had been kept on this island The South African authorities not only wantonly ill-treated and tormented these "political prisoners," but also sentenced many of them to death on groundless charges. Their diabolic and brutal means are enough to make one's hair stand on end.

The South African racist regime always thought that it could, by means of bloody suppression, force the African people to yield and abandon their struggle against racist rule. The result is just the opposite. In the reactionary courtroom of the South African authorities, such people as Mandela stood firm and unyielding without the slightest sign of fear. They solemnly declared: "We are innocent. Power should belong to the people, and we will devote our whole lives to carrying out a resolute struggle against racial discrimination." This great indomitable spirit inspired the masses of black people of South Africa, and the ranks of those taking part in the struggle against tyranny grows stronger daily. Their struggle not only has the support of the colored people, but is receiving more and more sympathy and support from white people with consciousness. This explains that the suppression of the reactionary authorities cannot stamp out the flame of the struggle of the suppressed people, but will only make the flame of resistance higher.

World opinion has repeatedly pointed out that the heroic struggle waged by the South African people for liberty and self-determination and the national sacrifice they made have not only been a powerful support to the Asian, African and Latin peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, but have also made an important contribution to the cause of human progress. All the crimes arbitrarily placed on the head of Mandela are unreasonable and cannot stand. The South African authorities must unconditionally release all "political prisoners" immediately.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PERU PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW081548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- China and Peru share common political ground and may develop extensive economic cooperation, said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Speaking in a meeting with Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, General Secretary Hu said that the bridge of friendship and cooperation between China and Peru and between China and Latin American countries should be built more solid and wider.

Hu extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Peruvian guests. He said: "Both China and Peru belong to the Third World and are comrades-in-arms on the same front in an effort to safeguard their national independence and develop their own economies."

Referring to the relations of the Communist Party of China with other parties, Hu said: "We are willing to establish ties with nationalist parties and communist parties of the Third World countries. In the course of establishing such ties, we strictly follow the principle of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Only by standing on the side of the nation and one's own people can a political party win victory," he said.

Prime Minister Ulloa said: "Though Peru and China have different social systems, we have many things in common. We feel inspired as comrades-in-arms on the same front with China because peoples of our two countries are fighting for a just cause in common."

He said: "The meetings and conversations between the leaders of both countries in the past few days have yielded good results. We have set up a relation of mutual understanding which becomes more and more closer."

Prime Minister Ulloa said: "Our two countries have many things to do in economic cooperation and will send delegations to decide our cooperation program for the coming five years."

Present on the occasion were State Councilor Gu Mu; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Attending the meeting were also Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China; Daniel Linares Bazan and Carlos Ricardo Burga Vlasco, deputies from the Popular Action Party of Peru; Roberto Ramirez del Villar, deputy from the Popular Christian Party of Peru; and Angel Delgado Silva, representative of the Leftists League.

Holds Press Conference

OW090017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias told Chinese and foreign journalists here this afternoon that through his current visit to China, "we anticipate a closer relationship between Peru, Latin America, and China."

Speaking at a press conference he gave at the Great Hall of the People, he said that he was satisfied with his three-day visit to Beijing. He said: "We have seen and witnessed the greatness of this country."

"From what we see of China today, we can anticipate the China of tomorrow," he added.

The prime minister said that he was very happy to have the opportunity to hold talks with Chinese leaders. He said that it was important to establish direct contacts with the Chinese Government to discuss not only bilateral subjects of mutual interest and matters of Latin America and the world that concerned both sides. He said that such discussions would help promote mutual understanding between the two governments and peoples of Peru and China.

Referring to the economic and trade relations between the two countries, the prime minister gave a brief account of the trade between Peru and China. He said that, in the near future, trade between the two countries would increase by a big margin.

Hosts Banquet for Zhao

OW090019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Manuel Ulloa Elias, prime minister of Peru, gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the banquet at which Peruvian Prime Minister Ulloa and Premier Zhao proposed toasts.

Prime Minister Ulloa, expressing thanks for the warm hospitality accorded him during his visit, said: "We feel at home here."

He said that his party has attained its desired results in political, economic and cultural fields. "China has stretched its hand of friendship to Peru and the Chinese Government and people cherish a fine aspiration to further develop relations with Peru." The current visit to China, he said, has opened new prospects for the development of relations between the Governments of Peru and China.

On the situation in Latin America, Prime Minister Ulloa said that certain developed countries have always sought every chance to bully those countries in this region. The Malvinas crisis helped promote unity among these [words indistinct] in Latin America, he said. He said that the relations between Latin American countries and China will be closer in the future.

In his toast, Premier Zhao congratulated Ulloa on his successful visit to China. Zhao said: "The meetings and talks between the leaders of China and Peru manifested that both sides shared wide-ranging and identical views on the current international situation."

He said: "Both sides said they would endeavor to safeguard world peace, strengthen the South-South cooperation and establish a just, reasonable and new international economic order."

He said: "We hold that expansion of friendly relations between China and Peru is the common aspiration of the people of the two countries and in compliance with the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

"We also explored the possibilities of enhancing cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural fields. All these are conducive to mutual understanding, to the coordination and cooperation between China and Peru in international affairs and to the development of friendship between the two countries," he said.

Present were State Councillor Gu Mu; Wang Bingqian, minister of finance; Lu Peijian, president of the People's Bank of China; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Mu Qing, director general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; dramatist Cao Yu, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Frienship With Foreign Countries and Beijing Municipality.

This morning, Ulloa and his party toured the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.

Zhao Bids Farewell

OW092228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Manuel Ulloa Elias, prime minister of Peru, and the other distinguished Peruvian guests left here for Nanjing on a visit by special plane this afternoon, accompanied by Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Before the guests departed from Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to see Prime Minister Ulloa at the state guesthouse.

Ulloa told Premier Zhao that his current visit to China is an unforgettable experience for him. He thanked the Chinese Government and the people for their warm hospitality.

Premier Zhao said Prime Minister Ulloa's visit is short but successful. He said he is convinced that there will be more exchanges in various fields from now on between the two countries.

Arriving in Nanjing, Ulloa and his party were greeted at the airport by Han Peixin, acting governor and Zhou Yifeng, vice-governor, of Jiangsu Province.

The Peruvian guests visited the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of Chinese democratic revolution. In the evening, the People's Government of Jiangsu Province gave a banquet to welcome Ulloa and his party.

Entertained in Nanjing

OW101636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Nanjing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias and his party were honored at a cultural evening sponsored by the Jiangsu People's Government here today.

The guests were entertained by the provincial song and dance troupe, the provincial Beijing Opera troupe and the Nanjing acrobatic troupe. They were accompanied by Han Peixin and Zhou Yifeng, acting governor and vice-governor of Jiangsu Province, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The presentation of Peruvian music and folk song drew warm applause from the distinguished guests.

At the end of the performance, the prime minister presented the Chinese artists with a basket of flowers.

Today, the guests visited a machine tools plant and a woolen textile mill. The Peruvian guests also visited the Yangtze River Bridge in Nanjing.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON UNDERSTANDING CLASS STRUGGLE

OW090257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 8 Oct 82

[JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "A Scientific Understanding and Handling of Questions Concerning Class Struggle"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly elucidated our party's basic views and guidelines on class struggle in China at the present stage. Doubtlessly this is of great significance in guiding us to further eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence and other erroneous views on this issue and to further unify, on a scientific basis, the ideas of all the comrades in the whole party, the entire army and people of all nationalities throughout the country on facts concerning class struggle. Historical experience and facts have proven that to correctly understand and handle the question of class struggle in China's socialist society constitutes an important condition in maintaining a stable state and social life, in developing democratic politics of socialism, in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and in strengthening our army politically. This also constitutes an important political guarantee for us in developing the modernization program and adhering to the socialist road.

"In a Socialist Society, We Cannot Carry Out the Guideline of 'Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link'"

After China entered the socialist society, our party committed serious "leftist" mistakes in understanding and handling class struggle, and learned extremely profound lessons. An important reason for committing such mistakes is that we had not truly distinguished the class struggle in a socialist society from that in the period of new democratic revolution and in the period of socialist transformation.

The question of class struggle is important in the theory and practice of Marxism and scientific socialism. As a social and historical phenomenon, class struggle did not exist at the beginning of human society. It began after the formation of classes. As Marx and Engels said, the existence of classes and class struggle "is only connected with a certain historical stage in the development of production" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol IV p 332). Like all other social phenomena which are born, developed and extinguished in society, class struggle will also be finally extinguished in history. To achieve their own emancipation, the proletariat and the revolutionary people must overthrow political rule by the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes through acute struggle; establish their own state power; eliminate the system of exploitation; and install the socialist system under which there is no exploitation and suppression of man by man. There is no other way out. However, the final goal of the proletariat in waging class struggle is to eliminate class struggle and the differences among all classes in history and establish a communist society. It is necessary to achieve this goal by relying on the highly developed social productive forces and the tremendous progress in society. This is a long process in history. During this process in history, the contents and forms and the role in social life of the class struggle waged by the proletariat will also undergo continuous changes following the changes of the historical stages and the revolutionary tasks and the changes in historical conditions. Therefore, in examining and handling the question of class struggle, we must adopt a historical and dialectical analytical attitude. This is the basic requirement of the Marxist theory on class struggle.

During the period of new democratic revolution the revolutionary task of the proletariat and people in our country was to overthrow the reactionary rule by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and to seize state power in the whole nation.

Therefore, the class struggle waged by the proletariat and the people against the three major enemies became China's main contradiction in social life at that time. This was also the central task of our entire party.

To solve this principal contradiction and succeed in this class struggle, our party, in accordance with the situation and characteristics in class contradictions and contradictions between nationalities and in the economic and political spheres at that time, led the people to adopt armed struggle as the highest form of class struggle (in addition to the forms of economic, political and cultural struggle) and the correct revolutionary road of encircling the cities from the rural areas. After 28 years of arduous struggle, our party finally toppled the three big mountains and established the People's Republic of China and the people's democratic dictatorship.

During the period of socialist transformation, the revolutionary task facing the proletariat in our country was to abolish the capitalist system of exploitation and the private ownership of all means of production and set up the socialist economic system of public ownership. Therefore, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie became the principal contradiction in social life. Because the proletariat became the leading force of political power throughout the country, we launched a class struggle, developed the state's economic construction and expanded and strengthened the state-owned economy at the same time. The form of class struggle in this period also changed. While carrying out socialist transformation in agriculture and the handicraft industry step by step, our party, with the dual character of the Chinese national bourgeoisie in mind, adopted the policy of peaceful "redemption" and a complete set of reasonable steps of transformation of the primary into the advanced and successfully fulfilled the historic task of transforming the capitalist economy. In addition, our party adopted a whole set of correct measures to gradually and effectively transform the absolute majority of the national bourgeoisie who were formerly exploiters into laborers who earned their own living, thereby peacefully fulfilling the historical task of eliminating the national bourgeoisie as an exploiting class. Although this transformation was carried out in the form of peaceful struggle, it was still a large-scale acute class struggle in society. Our success in socialist transformation proved that our party's understanding and handling of questions concerning class struggle in this period were correct.

After the socialist transformation was basically completed, social classes and the class struggle situation in our country underwent a fundamental change because of the overall adoption of the socialist system and the basic elimination of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting class as classes. The Eighth CPC Congress correctly pointed out: The socialist system has been basically set up in our country. The principal contradiction in China is no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; instead it is the contradiction between the situation in which the people crave the rapid development of economy and culture and the situation in which the present economic and cultural development fails to satisfy the people's needs. The main task of the people throughout the country is to concentrate their energy on developing social productive forces and gradually satisfy the people's increasing material and cultural needs. Large-scale hurricane-type class struggle has ended. Although class struggle still exists and it is still necessary to strengthen people's democratic dictatorship, our fundamental task is to protect and develop productive forces in the face of new production relations.

At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong specifically told all comrades of the party that it was necessary to correctly understand and handle the two different stypes of social constructions and shift the party's work focus onto economic construction. However, for a variety of complicated social and political reasons, our party soon got away from the policy laid down by the Eighth CPC Congress in terms of guiding ideology. Our party not only failed further to study class struggle seriously and systematically in China's society and the actual situation in China's other social contradictions in order to make a scientific and concrete analysis of them, but also subjectively proposed and implemented with increased emphasis the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link."

The basic meaning of the so-called "taking class struggle as the key link" is to deny that the principal contradiction to be solved in social life after socialist transformation is completed in China has changed. It still regards the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the principal contradiction in society and believes that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie always exists in the entire historical period of socialism. Accordingly, it calls for all economic and social work to center around class struggle as the key link and the focus and serve it.

Under the guidance of such theory, our party followed in practice the old viewpoint during the period of acute class struggle in order to observe and interpret all social phenomena and contradictions, and continuously launched political movements within the party and in society. As a result, many social contradictions without the class struggle nature were handled as class struggle contradictions and many contradictions among the people were handled as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, thus seriously magnifying the class struggle. Finally, the situation developed to the point of hunting for the so-called bourgeoisie within the party and ended with the "Cultural Revolution," the tragic so-called "great revolution" of one class overthrowing another. This landed the political life of the party and the state and all social life into long-term chaos and caused tremendous losses and calamities to the socialist cause and the people's interests. History has fully proved that the theory and practice of "taking class struggle as the key link" under the condition of socialism ran completely counter to the actual situation in class struggle in China's society, violated the objective law of the development of socialist society and went against the strong desire of people of all nationalities in China to build a modern socialist state.

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang specifically pointed out: "In a socialist society where the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes have been eliminated, it is erroneous to propose and implement the principle of 'taking class struggle as the key link.' We must very carefully draw a distinction between the two types of contradictions and handle them prudently in order to prevent the recurrence of mistakes that would lead to the broadening of the scope of class struggle."

Historical lessons have educated our party and people. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee resolutely ceased implementing the guiding principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" and decisively shifted the work focus of the party and the state onto socialist modernization. In addition, to correct the "left" errors of "taking class struggle as the key link," it adopted a whole set of important measures to engage in great amounts of arduous work, thus appropriately solving many contradictions within the party and among the people, and greatly promoting social and political stability and unity.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, pointed out: "Class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. However, owing to certain domestic factors and influences from abroad, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. It is necessary to oppose both the view that the scope of class struggle must be enlarged and the view that it has died out." This is the basic conclusion on questions of class struggle in China's socialist society drawn up by our party in a scientific manner after it summed up its historical experience and lessons. This basic conclusion is wholeheartedly supported by cadres within and without the party and by the masses. Of course, it should also be noticed that some comrades within the party and in society have been unable as yet to get completely out of the straitjacket of "taking class struggle as the key link." Wittingly or unwittingly, they still view social phenomena and social contradictions in a "left" light.

They do not understand why the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" must be corrected and even think that it is a "right" action or the "liquidation of class struggle" to correct it. This shows that to eliminate continuously the "left" influence on questions of class struggle is still a task which calls for sustained efforts and which must never be ignored.

The contradiction in the nature of class struggle constitutes only a part of the various contradictions in China's socialist society. Most of the economic, political, ideological cultural and other social contradictions do not belong to the category of class struggle. These social contradictions without the nature of class struggle again may be generally divided into two groups. The first group includes the contradictions manifested among those people who have the same fundamental interests but different specific interests, such as contradictions in specific interests between a person on the one hand and the state and society on the other; between an enterprise and the state; between enterprises themselves; between advanced areas and backward areas; between people of different nationalities; among workers, peasants and intellectuals; between cadres and the masses; between the leader and the led; between the army and the people; between the well-off and the poor; between the buyer and the seller; between the server and the served and between the producer and the consumer. These contradictions are legion in daily social life and can be seen everywhere.

The other group manifests itself as contradictions between the advanced and the backward and between correct and incorrect thought and understanding, while the general objectives are the same. The emergence and existence of the two groups of contradictions mentioned above are related to the varied forms of socialist ownership in our country and the principle of to each according to his work; to the division of labor left over from history, primarily the division between industrial labor and agricultural labor and between physical labor and mental labor; to the insufficient development of the social productive forces and the uneven economic and cultural development in different areas in our country; to the influence of old ideas, traditions and habits; to the imperfection of our socialist system and the shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the leadership; and to the differences in people's cultural and educational levels and cognitive conditions and abilities. These social contradictions, which do not fall under the category of class struggle, must be resolved correctly by methods other than class struggle and in many and varied ways as appropriate under the different circumstances in each case.

In short, in the entire historical process of building socialism, we must always pay close attention to studying the development and changes of various contradictions in our society, pay close attention to distinguishing strictly between contradictions which are of the class struggle nature and those which are not, and deal with various kinds of complicated social phenomena and social contradictions scientifically and not subjectively. Only in this way can we make sure not to take the same disastrous road of "taking class struggle as the key link" and only in this way can we accurately and effectively strike at a handful of enemies, unite all the forces that can be united, constantly develop the political situation of stability and unity and constantly push socialist modernization forward.

The Content and Characteristics of Class Struggle in the Present Stage in Our Country

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Hostile elements of different shades are still attempting to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements." This is to say that the struggle by the people against hostile elements of various kinds constitutes the main content of the class struggle which still exists within certain limits in the present stage in our country.

On the Chinese mainland, with the elimination of the exploiting system and the exploiting classes, class struggle between antagonistic classes has been eliminated. This undoubtedly is a major step of decisive importance toward accomplishing the historical task of eliminating the social phenomenon of class struggle from social life in our country. However, this certainly does not mean that the historical task has been accomplished, as hostile elements of various kinds related to the exploiting system and exploiting classes are far from being eliminated, and the struggle by the people against them remains acute. These hostile elements are mainly:

1. Counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents. These include remaining old counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents from the old system, newly born counterrevolutionaries, and enemy agents dispatched from outside.

2. Remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

3. Criminals who seriously undermine social order: These constitute a part of the criminals in society, but their activities are different from ordinary criminal and antisocial activities, and are aimed at sabotaging our social and political stability and unity and our socialist production and social order (because of this difference, we cannot treat all criminal offenders as counterrevolutionaries).

4. New exploiters engaged in graft, embezzlement, speculation, swindling, smuggling and selling smuggled goods. These use all kinds of illegal means to take the fruits of social labor gratuitously and, in fact, are engaged in a special form of exploiting activities.

5. A very small number of old exploiters who are continuing their disruptive activities, such as former landlords and rich peasants in rural areas who have not reformed, and unreformed reactionary capitalists in urban areas.

In short, these hostile elements are using all conditions and opportunities favorable to them at home and abroad to carry out various evil activities hostile to, and undermining the socialist system in the economic, political, cultural and other social spheres. Their interests are fundamentally opposed to the interests of the masses of the people and socialism. Therefore, the struggle waged by the workers, peasants and intellectuals against them is still a kind of class struggle. We must not lower our guard and must maintain a high vigilance and wage a resolute struggle against the sabotage activities of these hostile elements. In view of past experience and lessons, this kind of struggle should be conducted according to the principles of the socialist legal system and should follow the legal procedures within the limits of the state law to hit hard at all kinds of hostile elements by correctly and effectively using the legal weapon, instead of launching political movements or mass campaigns. Of course this is not to say that dealing blows at the sabotage activities of hostile elements concerns only the judicial, procuratorial and public security departments. By not launching political movements or mass campaigns we mean not to launch widespread mass struggles, and we are not saying that in waging struggles there is no need to rely on the masses, follow the mass line or conduct widespread mass education. It is the unshirkable political and social obligation of every citizen who loves socialism to step forward and courageously expose and struggle against evildoers and evil deeds.

Is there class struggle among the people themselves? On the Chinese mainland, after the elimination of the national bourgeoisie as an exploiting class, the class struggle between the exploited and the exploiters, which existed formerly among the people themselves, between the working people and the national bourgeoisie, has ceased to exist. However, there still are some social contradictions which have the nature of class struggle. Some of the struggles constantly waged by the people against remnant feudal ideas and decadent capitalist ideas are of a class struggle nature to varying degrees. For example, in the past few years, due to corrosion and influence by capitalist ideas, some of our comrades have developed a tendency toward bourgeois liberalization.

They envy and pursue bourgeois liberties, consciously or unconsciously publicize them in their talks and writings and attempt to "introduce" into our social life the bourgeois parliamentary system, two-party system and election campaigns, bourgeois freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association, bourgeois ultra-individualism and anarchism, bourgeois money worship and the profit-before-everything mentality, the decadent bourgeois way of life, bourgeois moral and esthetic standards, and so on and so forth. These kinds of ideological tendencies and conduct are contradictory to the socialist system, the party's leadership over the socialist cause and the interests of the whole people. and hese kinds of contradictions fall under the category of contradictions among the people themselves. The method to resolve them is different from the method of struggle against hostile elements. Mainly it is to use the methods of criticism and of waging active ideological struggles to overcome these erroneous ideas and behaviors and correctly and effectively resolve the contradictions. The struggle to oppose and overcome the ideological influence of the exploiting classes is very complicated. It is imperative to pay attention to distinguishing between different circumstances and natures of contradictions, and not to put them all in the category of class struggle without analysis. There are some erroneous ideas and behaviors among the people, which are related to the ideological influence of the exploiting classes, such as certain superstitious ideas, the clan concept, patriarchal behavior, bureaucracy, male chauvinism of looking down on women and so forth. All these are ideological burdens left over from the old society which hinder our march toward a high level of civilization and should be overcome through a long period of patient education and help.

Since the main content of the class struggle in the present stage in our country is the struggle by the people against various kinds of hostile elements, seriously studying and grasping the characteristics of the activities of these hostile elements is of extremely great significance to the correct handling of this kind of class struggle. What, then, are the main characteristics of their activities?

First, compared with the class struggle in the past, the disruptive activities of these hostile elements are already a remnant form of class struggle. On the Chinese mainland, because the exploiting system and exploiting classes have been eliminated, and because the socialist system has been established, the hostile elements have lost the economic, political and social basis on which past exploiting classes depended for their existence. It is impossible for them to form a whole class, and they can only exist as the economic and political remnants of past exploiting classes. In the overall trend of development their number and strength are also becoming weaker and weaker. Therefore, while we can not slacken our vigilance and struggle against their disruptive activities under any circumstances, neither can we subjectively and arbitrarily exaggerate them. We should firmly believe that relying on the development of the social productive forces in our country, relying on the strength of the socialist system itself, and through unremitting, correct and effective struggles, we can surely eliminate thoroughly this kind of class struggle in the end.

Second, the social sphere in which these hostile elements carry out their activities is quite extensive. Some comrades misunderstand the fact that class struggle will continue to exist in China to a certain extent. They think that "to a certain extent" means limitation to a "certain sphere" such as the economic or political sphere. This kind of understanding is incorrect. When we say that class struggle will continue to exist to a certain extent, we mean that class struggle no longer plays a dominant role in China's entire social life, that it is no longer the main contradiction in society. We do not mean that class struggle is limited only to a certain social sphere. Many objective facts indicate that from the economic sphere to the political sphere and from the ideological and cultural sphere to other social spheres, hostile elements carry out sabotage activities of all forms. (Although their activities in one social sphere are sometimes more conspicuous than those in another social sphere.) [Parens as received] Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our struggle against these hostile elements in every social sphere.

Third, the activites and emergence of these hostile elements are quite complicated. Different from the exploiting classes that openly existed in the class society in the past, their existence and activities are often covert. They often disguise themselves, putting up a false front. Therefore, it is even more difficult and complicated for the people to expose them. At the same time, their emergence and origins in society are also quite complicated. Some of them come from families of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres. Leading a decadent life, they betray the people and the socialist cause. Therefore, it is necessary for us to raise our ability to identify them and to conduct analysis with a Marxist approach. In the process of struggling against these hostile elements, we must be good at seeing through appearances to get at the essence and at grasping the facts of their crimes instead of paying attention only to their appearances and social origins. Only by doing so can we accurately and effectively expose and strike at the enemies.

Fourth, these hostile elements have regularly made use of the shortcomings in our administrative system and the gaps caused by weak links as the basic channels and places for their activities and growth. This is a prominent feature reflecting the phenomenon of class struggle under socialist conditions, particularly during the elementary stage of development of socialism. Therefore, to strive to reform and improve the various administrative systems in China's economic, political, cultural and social spheres and overcome the existing shortcomings and weak links constitutes an important guarantee for the development of our socialist modernization program as well as an important condition in preventing the various types of hostile elements from undermining us.

Fifth, the sabotage activities of these hostile elements cannot be stopped within a short time. They will continue to exist in our country's society for a protracted period. At the same time, under certain conditions, they may grow. This is not only because the pernicious influences left behind by the exploitative systems and classes cannot be eradicated at one stroke, but also because we have not yet achieved our goal of reunifying our motherland and still live in a complicated international environment in which the capitalist forces and other forces hostile to China's socialist cause are seeking to corrupt us and undermine our social life. Our economy and culture are still backward and our young socialist system is still immature and imperfect in many ways, so that it is not yet possible to prevent in all cases the degeneration of some members in our society and our party or to block the emergence of a few exploiting and hostile elements. Therefore we must prepare ourselves mentally for a long-term struggle and see to it that the state of the people's democratic dictatorship exercises its function as a dictatorship.

The Marxist method of class analysis is the only scientific method for studying class relations and the various phenomena in class struggle. So long as the class struggle has not yet disappeared in China's social life, we must persistently observe, analyze and tackle all social contradictions and phenomena that are of class struggle nature with the class view and class analysis of Marxism. We must not ignore men's social and class nature and not use the so-called abstract "human" viewpoint to treat social facts. Otherwise, we will lose our vigilance in class struggle and commit mistakes of a historical nature.

At present, the struggle to strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is being intensified throughout the country. This serious struggle waged by the broad masses against smugglers, embezzlers, speculators and new exploiters who steal state and collective property is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere under the new historical conditions of opening up to the outside world and domestically invigorating the economy. The criminal activities of these new exploiters have not only undermined our economic construction, but also upset social stability, debased the standards of social conduct, and organically corrupted the party, state and society as well as the people's minds and life.

If we do not strike at their criminal activities head-on and permit them to run their course, there is the danger that our economy will deviate from the socialist path and that we will not be able to ensure the correct implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and taking flexible measures to invigorate our economy domestically as well as other existing policies and to ensure the smooth development of our socialist modernization program. Therefore, we must carry through to the end our struggle to strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic and other spheres.

The report of the 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: "In the new period of the development of our socialist cause, we must attend, both in ideology in action, to two aspects. On the one hand, we must persist in the policy of opening to the outside world as well as in our policies for domestically invigorating the economy and, on the other, we must resolutely strike at the grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. It would be wrong to attend only to the latter aspect and be skeptical about the former, and it would be dangerous to stress the former aspect to the neglect of the latter."This is an extremely important guideline laid down by the party Central Committee after having earnestly summed up our basic experience in developing our modernization program since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. All our comrades must resolutely implement this guideline.

History always advances on the basis of its own dialectics. By scientifically understanding and handling the question of class struggle that still exists to a certain extent in China at the present stage, we can pave the way for the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Meanwhile, the highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilization will prepare conditions for the final eradication of the social phenomenon of class struggle in China. Our socialist system will definitely be able to advance continuously towards maturation and perfection in the course of this dialectical development.

AFP REPORTS 11 OCT FAILED HIJACK ATTEMPT

OW111418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 (AFP) -- A young Chinese, who tried to commandeer a bus filled with American tourists, demanded that he be taken to Xian airport to catch a plane to Taiwan, reliable sources said here today.

The sources said the man was quickly arrested when an interpreter alerted the police.

Soon after boarding the bus, he gave a note, written in Chinese, to an American tourist, requesting to be taken to the ancient imperial capital of Xian, one of China's main tourist centers, and thence for a plane to Taiwan.

Five young men were executed recently in Shanghai following a failed hijack attempt on a domestic airliner.

The five boarded the plane at Xian and also demanded to be taken to Taiwan, the island ruled by the ousted Kuomintang Nationalists.

REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION RELEASED

Industrial Output Value

OW092227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- China's total industrial output value rose by 8.6 percent in the first three quarters of this year compared with the same period of last year, fulfilling the 1982 annual target of 76.8 percent, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The total industrial output from January 1 to September 30 amounted to 409,200 million yuan in value.

State revenue exceeded expenditure in the first eight months of 1982. Currency recovery reached 3,638 million yuan during the period, 1,030 million yuan more than in the corresponding period of 1981. The market is brisk and prices remain stable. "The economic situation on the whole is better than expected," according to an announcement by the bureau.

The growth of heavy industry outpaced that of light industry in the nine-month period, the bureau says. The increase for heavy industrial output value was 9.8 percent and for light industrial output value, 7.5 percent.

The bureau attributed this to the policy of gearing heavy industry to serving the needs of light industry, the technical transformation of industrial enterprises and export. The expansion of capital construction also helped to boost heavy industry.

The rate of increase for rolled steel, power generating equipment and mining machinery exceeded ten percent in the first nine months of 1982. That for cement and plate glass urgently needed for state capital construction and housing projects was 14 and 21 percent, respectively.

The total amount of energy produced in the ninth-month period was equivalent to 485 million tons of standard coal, 6.2 percent over the same 1981 period.

China's light industry has made further advances after increasing at an average annual rate of 14 percent between 1979 and 1981. Output of such products as bicycles, sewing machines, cotton, woolen and silk textiles and beer continued to register big increases. Yet the increase in the production of wrist watches and black-and-white T.V. sets slowed down and the production of chemical fiber fabrics and radio sets was trimmed according to state plans.

Agricultural Output

HK120733 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0200 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to analyzed data, overall development has been achieved in China's rural economy in recent years. The development of large-scale agriculture covering farms, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery has taken initial shape in China.

Statistics show that the total agricultural output value has increased from 145.8 billion yuan in 1978 to 171.9 billion yuan in 1981. Total agricultural output value in 1981 increased by 5.7 percent over 1980, of which output value of farm production accounted for 110.3 billion yuan and increased by 5.3 percent; forestry output value, 5.2 billion yuan, an increase of 4.4 percent; animal husbandry, 24.5 billion yuan, increasing by 6.1 percent; sideline production, 29.7 billion yuan, an increase of 6.9 percent; and the output value of fishery amounted to 2.18 billion yuan with an increase of 3.7 percent. The proportional output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery as a part of agriculture as a whole rose from 32.2 percent in 1978 to 35.9 percent in 1981.

Some agroeconomic experts pointed out that the present new structure of China's agricultural economy can be termed a "bird-shaped structure," that is to say, farm production constitutes the body of the bird, while the undertakings of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery form one of its wings and the industries run by communes and brigades makes up the other. Having analyzed the present policies of agricultural economy and momentum in rural economic development, specialists anticipate that large-scale agriculture will be smoothly developed and become perfect in China. Like a giant flying roc, it will soar on the wings of a cyclone, thus making new contributions to economic development in China.

Import, Export Value

HK120245 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0921 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Report: "China Increases Import and Export Value in First Half of This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The ninth issue of INTERNATIONAL TRADE, which is edited by the International Trade Research Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, reports that in the first half of this year, China's total import-export value was more than 36.7 billion yuan. This is an increase of 2.7 percent over the corresponding period last year and comprises an export value of more than 19.2 billion yuan and an import value of more than 17.4 billion yuan.

This figure was given by the Customs Administration. It includes the import and export values of various State Council departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as of processing and assembly trades.

CHINA DAILY ON IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, 'OPEN DOOR'

HK080913 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 82 p 4

["Based on Article by Shu Yao": "Imports Strictly Controlled To Protect National Industry"]

[Text] After assessing the effect on Chinese industry of the flood of foreign goods of all sorts that flowed through the "open door" of China's new economic policy, the government has decided on a variety of stringent administrative and economic measures to protect and support indigenous manufactures.

Government directives now explicitly stipulate that Chinese industrial importers should bring in only the most advanced appropriate and essential foreign machinery and technology. Strict controls have been placed on the importation of consumer durables. Meanwhile, Chinese factories are obligated to buy domestically-made industrial equipment whenever possible.

The adoption of measures to protect national industry does not mean any change in China's open-door policy. There are broad prospects for further cooperation between China and other countries in this respect.

Open Policy

Since 1978, China has introduced about 200 machines and other forms of technology from abroad, mostly for the exploitation and conservation of energy, the development of light industry, machine-building, electronics and ship-building. They have yielded good results in upgrading the sophistication of Chinese factories, increasing the variety and quality of products, expanding sales and accelerating the pace of construction.

In addition, during the same period, China has approved 40 joint venture enterprises, of which 26 have gone into operation. It has signed more than 500 contracts with foreign firms for compensation trade and leasing. Most of these economic activities are going on smoothly.

In the early days of the open-door policy, China unnecessarily imported sets of equipment and machines and parts that could have been made at home. Imported cars, TV sets, cassette recorders, wrist watches and other durable consumer goods reduced the potential sales of China's own electronics and other developing industries.

Thus the question of how to protect our national industry sharply confronts us.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has established an independent and comprehensive industrial system that produces almost everything from automobiles and planes to atom bombs, guided missiles and earth satellites, as well as all sorts of household goods. In 1981, China turned out 176,000 cars and other motor vehicles, 28.72 million wrist watches, 5,394,000 television sets, 1.52 million tape recorders, 623,000 cameras, 1,281,000 washing machines, and 55,600 refrigerators for home use.

New Decrees

In January 1981, the Chinese Government decreed that, in principle the following machines and equipment should not be imported from abroad: equipment that can be produced domestically; equipment that China can manufacture and that requires only foreign technology; equipment that can be made or assembled in China through importing a few key components or materials; and equipment that can be manufactured cooperatively with foreign firms through the introduction of expertise or technical co-operation.

Previously, when the import of a project, including both advisory personnel and capital goods, was approved by the state, the simultaneous purchase of a full set of equipment for it was sanctioned automatically. Now, the import of a project's technology is separated from that of its equipment. Even if the former is approved, a plan for the latter should be submitted to the state for independent approval, to ensure that only equipment that could not be made domestically will be brought in.

More decrees were released to impose restrictions on the import of items, such as motor vehicles, motor bicycles, television sets, from abroad.

The import of pornographic sound and video products has also been banned. The aim was to prevent corruption of the young, as well as to protect China's burgeoning electronics industry.

However, past policies based solely on administrative interference are no longer considered sufficient to protect domestic production. Economic measures, such as bank loans and taxation, are also being taken.

Taxation

China this year readjusted its customs import duties on certain commodities. The duty was raised on ordinary machinery, machine tools and other equipment that can be made in China. It was reduced on imports of some sophisticated machinery and equipment, parts and accessories for light and textile industries, and raw materials for the energy industry, as well as on rubber, timber and wood products, leather, pulp and paper -- items not yet produced in China or badly needed by it.

Customs duties on TV sets, radio-recorders, electronic computers and other consumer goods imported by individuals for private use have been raised substantially.

Bank loans on favourable terms have been issued to help national industry. Chinese shipyards, for instance, have received 250 million yuan in loans to build 234 vessels with a total tonnage of 2.5 million tons before the end of 1985, to expand China's mercantile fleet and reduce the purchase of vessels from abroad.

So the import of technology is intended to enhance the country's capacity for self-reliant action. China cannot import "modernization" in itself, but can achieve it only by developing its own national economy. The principle of self-reliance and the open policy can both be implemented without coming into conflict, and both remain basic to China's modernization.

EMPHASIS PLACED ON IMPORTING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

OW112201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- China is now putting greater emphasis on the importance of advanced technologies instead of seeking to equip all factories with complete sets of foreign machinery. This is one of the two significant changes that have taken place in China's import business since 1979, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The other change is a larger proportion of the imported technologies and key equipment is now used for updating and transforming existing industrial enterprises. This is because while building new projects, China is revamping large numbers of its existing factories and mines to improve their economic performances.

China has imported in the past three years 158 technical items for the machine building, electronics, coal mining, power, chemical, textile, light and other industries.

They included technologies for the manufacture of 300,000-kilowatt and 600,000-kilowatt power generating units and 500,000-volt power transmission and transforming equipment, for the manufacture of continuous steel casting machines, combine harvesters, low-speed marine diesel engines, and testing technologies for coal cutting machines and coal scraper conveyors. These technologies, up to advanced world levels, have been introduced to meet the needs of China's industry.

Single technical items imported under state plans accounted 1.2 percent of the total imports of technologies and equipment in 1979 and the proportion rose to 28.6 percent in 1981.

The technologies and key equipment imported for the transformation of existing enterprises accounted for 36.7 percent of the total imports of technologies and equipment in 1981 as against a meagre 0.7 percent in 1979.

It was necessary for China to import complete sets of equipment in the early post-liberation period because its industrial foundation was still very weak, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. But the large-scale importation of complete sets of equipment in 1978 exceeded the country's capacity. Some of the import transactions were made without bringing into full use China's own machine building industry.

Decisions have therefore been made to import technologies that are suited to China's actual conditions, through buying technical licenses, co-production, consultancy and technical services provided by foreign firms or through other means. Such imports cost less, yield quick returns and achieve better economic results.

These technologies have helped raise the technical level of China's manufacturing industries and improve the quality and variety of products, according to the ministry.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT REPORTED IMPROVED

OW092346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- China is making important reforms in its capital construction management and gradually implementing a system of economic responsibility for investment in an effort to create a new situation characterized by short construction time, good quality, smaller investment and good economic results.

Currently, the system of responsibility for investment implemented by China's capital construction department is primarily in the following three forms: one is the financial estimate responsibility system -- that is, to guarantee the completion of a project with funds estimated according to the initial design of the project. The second is the budget responsibility system -- that is, to guarantee the completion of a project with funds budgeted according to construction engineering blueprints and a certain coefficient. The third is to guarantee the completion of a project for civilian use with funds calculated according to per-square-meter building cost.

Several years ago, the first stage in construction of the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai was undertaken with uncontrolled funds. Since January 1981 this approach has been replaced by the financial estimate responsibility system. Our domestic investment for the Baoshan iron and steel complex amounts to 4,050 million yuan. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has asked the Baoshan complex to guarantee the completion of the project with 3,860 million yuan in order to save 190 million. The Baoshan iron and steel complex construction command, in cooperation with relevant design and engineering units and the construction bank, has worked out an investment financial estimate which conforms to reality and is binding on all parties. It has also charged the personnel concerned, including those at grassroots level, with the task, measures and duties to save funds.

Since 1981 the Ministry of Commerce has begun to implement, on a trial basis, the budget responsibility system to build 33 cold storage units, each with refrigerating capacity exceeding 5,000 tons. The Ministry of Commerce first signed agreements with the departments (or bureaus) of commerce of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Then the departments (or bureaus) of commerce signed contracts with construction engineering and lower level units. To date, 13 cold storage units have been completed, with final engineering accounts smaller than budget by 5 percent, thus saving a total of 3.77 million yuan. The remaining 20 projects are close to completion. Their construction progress shows that most of them will leave some balance of construction funds.

The Tangshan municipal construction command has achieved delightful results in implementing the per-square-meter building cost responsibility system in the construction engineering company. From the second half of 1979 to the first half of 1982, Tangshan Municipality undertook the construction of housing projects with total floor space of 7.35 million square meters. Of those projects, a large portion, with total floor space of 5.9 million square meters, has been completed and 91,800 families have moved into the new housing. The per-square-meter building cost after the implementation of the responsibility system is 7 to 18 yuan lower than before the implementation of the responsibility system. In the past, it took 2 years to complete a housing project with a total floor space of 100,000 square meters. Now it takes only a little over a year.

There are other forms of responsibility system besides the above-mentioned three forms. To meet their own characteristics and demands, some departments and localities also implement the system of responsibility for guaranteeing construction time and engineering quality, in addition to the system of responsibility for investment. For instance, the Ministry of Coal Industry since 1981 has implemented a system of "three guarantees versus three guarantees" in building 37 medium-sized and small mines and shafts, which have reliable coal deposits and transport facilities. The system calls for the contractor to guarantee the completion of the project with an agreed amount of funds, guarantee construction time and engineering quality and that the project will attain its designed production capacity within a prescribed time. At the same time, it calls for the consigner to guarantee timely payment of funds, timely supply of materials and equipment and supply of labor force. The system of "three guarantees versus three guarantees" combines the contractor's "responsibility, rights and interests" with the consigner's "responsibility, rights and interests." Therefore, all staff members and workers are making careful calculations in financial management.

The result of investment has greatly improved. It is anticipated that the investment for mining a ton of coal at these 37 medium-sized and small mines and shafts will be lowered to 104 yuan from the past average of 113 yuan. The construction time will be shortened to 37 months from 95 months.

Since the beginning of 1979, Shanghai Municipality has universally organized engineering and construction units to sign contracts to determine time limits for projects and implement measures for rewarding those units that have shortened the period of construction and punishing those that must extend the time limit for any project. In a construction unit, it is necessary to implement a system with "fixed targets, responsibilities, rewards and punishments" aimed at fulfilling the construction task as well as the technical and economic norms. It is also essential to sign contracts at each level. A system must be carried out in each shift and group where workers are paid piecerate wages after they have fulfilled their original production targets so that each worker is held responsible for fulfilling a certain task. In building Shanghai's Xuejiabang cold storage project, with a refrigerating capacity of 12,000 tons, the Ministry of Commerce adopted the responsibility system at each level. It completed the entire project from the beginning to the end in one year and five months. The completed project was top-rated with a saving of 400,000 yuan in total investment. The unit in charge of construction was given a bonus. The department at the high level also approved a request filed by the construction unit to make use of the money saved to build residential quarters for the workers.

For many years, particularly during the chaotic decade, the scale of China's capital construction was excessively large due to the influence of "leftist" mistakes. Investments in the field of capital construction were also excessive. There is a saying that "investments are like bottomless holes, while construction work goes on and on." Economic returns were extremely poor. At present, capital construction units have implemented the economic responsibility system with the system of responsibility for investment as the main form, and have preliminarily changed the erroneous trend in the field of capital construction where "capital construction projects are developed before careful plans are made, and money is spent freely." The time needed to complete projects is being gradually shortened and economic results from investment are being gradually improved. There have emerged a number of construction projects characterized by limited investments, short construction periods and high quality.

Recently the State Economic Commission held a national symposium in Shanghai on shortening construction time and improving economic results in investment. At the symposium, the participants exchanged their experience in implementing the economic responsibility system with the economic responsibility system for investment as the main form. They reaffirmed that these responsibility systems represent a good way to create a new situation in improving economic results in investment. They planned to further popularize these systems in the field of capital construction in China during the period of the 7th Five-Year Plan for national construction.

18-YEAR COAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW081113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 12th CPC National Congress has put forward the grand objective to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production before the end of this century. How should the coal industry, as a primary energy industry, meet this demand?

Yu Hongen, vice minister of coal industry, answered this question at a meeting of office cadres of the Ministry of Coal Industry today.

He said: In order to make the coal industry meet the demand for quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value, we should, on the one hand, make efforts to achieve technological progress and lower energy consumption. On the other hand, we should make a fairly great development of coal industry by building new mines and tapping the potential of old mines.

Yu Hongen said: Coal is China's primary energy source. At present it accounts for 72 percent of our energy structure. Because of our poor management, obsolete equipment and backward technology, our waste of energy is huge and our thermal energy utilization ratio is low. If we can raise the thermal energy utilization ratio of coal to 50 percent from the present ratio of 25 percent by the end of this century, 1 ton of coal will then yield the same effect as 2 tons of coal now. In this way, the utilization ratio of coal will be greatly enhanced.

Yu Hongen said: In the next 18 years, we should speed up the construction of five major open-cut coal mines in Yiminhe, Jungar, Huolinhe and Yuanbaoshan of Nei Monggol and Pingsuo of Shanxi. We should continue the construction of the Handan, Jindongnan, Jinzhong, Lianghuai, Yanteng, east Heilongjiang, west Henan, Weibei, Tiefa and Shenyang outskirts and Liupanshui bases for coal production. In addition, we should also build a number of major shafts.

Yu Hongen said: There are many favorable conditions for the coal industry to accomplish these planned projects. First, the party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the coal industry. The 12th CPC National Congress has taken energy, including coal, as one of the strategic priorities in economic development. Second, China has an abundance of coal resources with confirmed coal deposits totalling some 640 billion tons. The deposits are of a great variety and are widely dispersed throughout the country. Third, as the result of construction in past 3 decades and more, our coal industry had laid a solid technological and material foundation. At present, we have had some 2,200 large and medium-sized coal mines with more than 4 million workers and staff members.

Yu Hongen added: We have formulated an 18-year development plan for the coal industry. The plan calls for the coal industry to accomplish changes in six aspects including technology, management and the economic system.

1. We should turn manual operations into mechanized operations as the main mode of operation at major coal mines in China.

2. We should fundamentally improve safety in coal production.

3. We should increase the variety of products instead of producing only raw coal.

4. We should develop comprehensive enterprises instead of unitary enterprises and form associations of the coal industry with the chemical electric power and other related industries in order to enliven the coal industry.

5. We should improve coal transportation.

6. We should combine economic measures with administrative measure to manage coal production, instead of relying on administrative measures alone. We should formulate rational economic policies and establish scientific management systems to arouse enthusiasm among localities and enterprises for running mines and bring into play the initiative of the workers in production.

MINISTER REVEALS LARGE RAIL CONSTRUCTION PLANS

OW120047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- "We envisage building a technically advanced, large-scale railway network suited to the conditions of China with a big population and large geographic area," Chen Puru, minister of railways, said at a recent meeting of ministry officials.

The annual volume of railway freight and passenger transport, Chen Puru added, is expected to be more than doubled in order to meet China's stated goal of quadrupling the gross annual insutrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, set forth at the 12th national party congress.

The 64-year-old minister said the state has decided to allocate more funds beginning next year for construction and improvement of railways.

According to the minister, China will build a number of new railway trunk lines between now and 1990 in order to speed up the transportation of coal and to link up coastal harbors with interior regions to pave the way for the still faster economic development in the next decade.

China is speeding up the work of double-tracking trunk railway lines and expanding railway marshalling yards. More electric locomotives and diesel locomotives are scheduled to be introduced to replace steam locomotives on those lines which have been technically transformed.

At present, priority of railway construction should be given to those lines transporting coal from Shanxi Province and other coal mining centers, Minister Chen added. The country is transforming a number of existing railway trunk lines including the railway linking Beijing with Baotou in north China and with Shenyang in northeast China, the Shanghai-Hangzhou railway in east China, the Guizhou-Kunming railway in southwest China, the east-west Longhai railway and the north-south Beijing-Guangzhou railway.

The new railways being built or planned include the Xinxiang-Heze railway, Yangzhou-Shijiusuo railway, Datong-Qinghuangdao railway and Daye-Shahejie railway, in northern and central China, the minister said.

CHINA-RUN CATHOLIC SEMINARY OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW120756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A theological seminary, the first of its kind to be run by the China Patriotic Catholic Association on the principle of national independence, was inaugurated here last Monday.

Situated half way up Sheshan Mountain in a Shanghai suburb, the seminary is quiet and secluded, surrounded by picturesque hills.

The first class of seminarists were 36 young people coming from Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces, and the Shanghai Municipality, who are willing to enter the seminary with the approval of their families and who have also passed cultural and catechetical examinations.

The inauguration ceremony was presided over by Father Jin Luxian, director of the seminary.

Speaking at the inauguration, 91-year-old Zhang Jiashu, head of the Chinese Catholic Bishops College and bishop of the Shanghai Diocese, said that the establishment of the seminary was a result of the policy of independently running China's Catholic community. The former seminaries and convents were manipulated by foreign forces and served the interest of colonialism, he said. The establishment of a seminary which brooks no foreign domination was solely for the purpose of training clerical successors who are patriotic and who love their religion, he added.

Attending the inauguration were Yang Gaojian, vice-chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association and deputy director of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church, and more than 200 bishops, fathers, brothers and sisters from the three provinces and Shanghai Municipality.

A special mass was offered here in the morning by Bishop Zhang Jiashu for the occasion with the more than 3,000 Catholics in attendance, including the 36 seminarists.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK120513 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 1

["Short" commentary: "We Must Make Big Efforts To Study in Depth"]

[Text] Many regions and units are now requesting to lead the study of the 12th party congress documents in depth on the basis of initially grasping their essence. These requests are made punctually and necessarily.

The 12th party congress documents, which scientifically summed up its historical experience, and in particular the historical achievements made in the past 6 years, have become guiding principles in its future work. The documents should be studied seriously and repeatedly, otherwise, it is difficult to understand them thoroughly due to their extensive and profound content. For example, have you understood well the historic service of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the historic status of the 12th party congress? Have you really realized the strategic goal, focal points and steps as well as the four political guarantees set forth by the 12th party congress? Have you understood well the real meaning of building socialist spiritual civilization? How did you understand such problems in the past? And what about now? Probably you first understood the documents superficially, one-sidedly or even wrongly. But now you can realize the meaning deeply, thoroughly and correctly. Can you tell what the change arises from? Anyhow, we must think over the spirit of the documents from the surface to what lies behind so as to understand what they really are by linking theory with practice.

We often say that we should hold politically and ideologically to what the party Central Committee requires of us. How should we do so in deed? It is useless to speak without taking action. When the heart is afire, some sparks will fly out in action. Only when we study carefully the documents and thoroughly understand and master the substantial essence of the spirit of the 12th party congress, and only when we enhance our thinking and understanding to the level of the spirit, will it be possible to enable ourselves politically and ideologically to keep with what the party Central Committee requires of us.

A great change should be made in our study methods. We must make big efforts to study in depth and get rid of the habit of being content with superficial understanding. We must improve our study to a new level and cast off old thinking in our mentality. Thus we will be able to get well prepared mentally for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

ARTICLE ON EQUALITY OF ALL PARTY MEMBERS

HK081257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Gan Weihan [3927 3262 3352]: "All Party Members Are Equal Before Party Discipline"]

[Text The new party constitution clearly stipulates that we should "implement the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline." This is one of our party's oldest regulations. All party members should observe party discipline and no one is allowed to violate it. Anyone who violates party discipline will be held responsible for the offense and disciplinary measures will be taken against him. No one is allowed to interfere with these measures or to enable the offender to go scot-free. Adherence to and implementation of this principle is very important for the implementation of the spirit of the 12th congress and the new party constitution and the rectification of party work style and discipline.

Our party has always adhered to this principle and has thus given rise to a fine tradition. Many leaders and high-ranking officials of the party have taken the lead in observing party discipline. The broad ranks of party members have consciously remained within the bounds of party discipline. Party organizations at all levels have been impartial and incorruptible in safeguarding and enforcing party discipline. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and other leading comrades of the party consciously obeyed the discipline of the organization while at the same time persisting in their struggle and adhering to their correct opinions. By so doing, they set examples for the whole party. In fighting against Zhang Guotao's activities of splitting the party and the Red Army, Commander in Chief Zhu, Marshal Ye, Chief of General Staff Peng and other leading comrades displayed their firm party spirit and high sense of discipline. Whether on battlefields or in prison, many excellent party members have strictly observed party discipline for the party's cause and in doing so have not hesitated to shed their blood or to die. "If our sense of discipline is heightened, the revolution will succeed everywhere." This vividly sums up the experience of our party's and amry's united struggle and victorious fight against the enemy.

Our party has always taken disciplinary measures without exception against any party member who violates discipline, whether he is a leader, a high-ranking cadre, a person who has rendered outstanding service or a common party member. Thus, it has enforced and maintained the strictness of party discipline. One of the important reasons why our party was able to persistently carry out such a prolonged and arduous revolutionary war and finally conquered the enemy and won victory was because of its strict and impartial discipline. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: Without discipline it is impossible to be of one heart and one mind. In the past we relied on our discipline in carrying out the revolution. Of course, this discipline must be consciously observed. This is the best practice that we have established since the founding of the CPC.

Though in our party's history there have occured quite a few incidents of violation of party discipline, the overwhelming majority of our party members and cadres have maintained the tradition of strictly observing party discipline. During the 3 years of economic difficulties, the reason why our party was able to smoothly carry out the readjustment policies and tide over the difficulties was because the whole party was of one mind and discipline was strictly enforced. This is very convincing evidence. However, the 10 years of turmoil was a completely different case. At that time, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" counter-revolutionary cliques wantonly violated and trampled on party discipline out of their desire to usurp party power. They persecuted and imprisoned and killed or nearly killed many people, simply disregarding party discipline. This caused serious losses.

After its 3d plenary session, the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted some vigorous measures to rectify party work style and enforce party discipline. It formulated and published the "Guiding Principles of Inter-Party Political Life" and issued a series of directives to strictly enforce party discipline. Leading comrades at all levels personally gave party lectures to educate party members in party discipline. This brought about a remarkable improvement in our party work style and the sense of party discipline was remarkably heightened. The principle of all party members being equal before party discipline has been restored and adhered to. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Bad old practices die hard;" therefore there still are quite a few problems in this respect.

In observing discipline, some comrades, especially leading comrades, consider themselves to be "special party members," and "exclude" themselves from among those who have to observe party discipline. To them, it seems that only other people are dutybound to observe discipline, but they themselves are not. They very clearly know the party's line, principles, policies and decisions, but they think that they can carry out these at their own will according to their needs. If they think it desirable to carry out some policies or decisions, they will carry out these policies or decisions, otherwise, they will not and will even adopt an attitude of passively opposing or overtly agreeing but covertly opposing these policies and decisions. Some of them clearly know that exploiting their power of office for personal ends is a violation of the party's constitution and the "Guiding Principles," but are still building houses for themselves that are much better than the prescribed standard or are pursuing special treatment, for their children. Others have attended improper banquets, and even accepted presents and bribes in violation of law and discipline, knowing full well that party discipline does not allow attending improper banquets or accepting presents or bribes. Still others not only violate discipline themselves but also support and shield their children's activities that violate the law and discipline and allow their children to go scot-free after they commit offences. These comrades pursue special treatment because they think they have the capital to demand special treatment, thus, they are shackled by their wrong idea. They think that their seniority, great achievements and high ranks makes them immune from the punishment of the regulations and constitution of the party.

In enforcing party discipline, some comrades do not treat party members as being equal or act impartially in the interests of the public in investigating the cases and punishing party members who have violated discipline. On the contrary, their way of handling the cases varies as the seniority and ranks of the offenders vary. Because of "relationships," they indulge some offenders, and refrain from punishing offenders, saying "just once is not bad; if the offense is repeated, the offender will be punished." Thus, they turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all. As a result, they not only fail to enforce party discipline, but also injure the party's prestige; they not only fail to put an end to the unhealthy trend, but actually encourage it.

The key to adhering to the principle of every party member being equal before party discipline lies in preventing and overcoming the idea of pursuing privileges. The "Guiding Principles" stipulate: "Within the party, no one is allowed to be a special party member who is free from the restriction of party discipline and state law or to override party organizations. A party member is never allowed to exploit his power of office to pursue personal interests." The party's comrades, especially high-ranking cadres, must have a high awareness, cleanse their minds, prevent and overcome the idea of pursuing privileges and take the lead in observing and enforcing party discipline. The more senior one is, the longer one has received the party's education; the higher one's rank is, the greater the responsibility one shoulders; thus, the more serious the result of one's violation of party discipline will be and the greater the harm brought about by the violation will be. Therefore, we should be more exacting on them.

To overcome the idea of pursuing privileges, we should begin with education and arouse people's consciousness. At the same time we should also punish according to regulations those who disregard and seriously violate party discipline. We should act as Comrade Chen Yun said: "We should stress truth and not save face."

While adhering to the principle of every party member being equal before party discipline, we should also pay attention to concretely analyzing the cases of offenses that are within the scope of violation of party discipline and handle different cases in different ways. The party's policy on leniency and severity in meting out punishment always requires us to implement the principle of handling cases in different ways according to the actual difference of the cases. However, leniency does not mean a leniency without limit and severity does not mean advocating punishment. For example, if two party members commit similar mistakes, is it just to mete out the same disciplinary punishment to them without making a concrete analysis of their respective cases? This is not necessarily just. Here, we must make a comprehensive and concrete analysis of the facts, details and consequences of their mistakes, of their attitude in admitting their mistakes and their general performance in the past. Was this the first time he committed a mistake or has he committed mistakes many times? Has he conscientiously carried out self-criticism and admitted and corrected his mistake or has he refused to admit his mistake and clung to his wrong way? Has his performance always been good or bad? We should ask these and other questions. We must handle the cases justly according to their differences and in accordance with regulations, the constitution and relevant policies of the party. On the contrary, if we implement the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline in a simplified manner, pay attention only to the similarity of the cases, overlook making a concrete analysis of their differences in other aspects and handle cases in a uniform manner, we will give rise to unjustness and inequality. Adherence to the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline and the adherence to making concrete analysis of concrete cases and handling them in different ways according to their differences complement rather than contradict one another.

We should adhere to and implement the principle of all party members being equal before party discipline and satisfactorily rectify party work style and enforce party discipline in order to ensure the implementation of the spirit of the 12th party congress.

FURTHER ON LEADERS AT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

OW021006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1609 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 people of the capital today attended a gala party at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Attending the gala party were party and state leaders Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanfu, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Yang Heshou, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Kang Shien and Ji Pengfei; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huoqing, chief procuator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Duan Junyi, Fu Zhong, members of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee; Wang Congwu, Han Guang, Li Chang, Ma Guorui, Han Tianshi, secretaries of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; Qu Wu, Sa Kongliao, Wang Guangying, Lei Jieqiong, Yen Xinmin, Wu Chan, Li Chunqing, Zhang Jingli and Ma Bi, responsible persons of the democratic parties and groups and All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and notable patriotic personages.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA RETURNS TO BEIJING

OW101630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 37th United Nations General Assembly, state councillor and foreign minister, returned here by plane today.

He was greeted at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin.

ZHU MUZHI TAKES LEAD IN STUDYING CPC DOCUMENTS

OW102154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- In planning the study, propagation and implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the party organization of the Ministry of Culture emphasizes participation by the leading cadres. The first training class for cadres at and above departmental and bureau levels began on 5 October.

Zhu Muzhi, minister and secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of Culture, is in charge of the first training class, which is being attended by over 100 leading cadres, including vice ministers, members of the party organization, leading cadres of departments and bureaus and key responsible persons of literary and art units directly under the Ministry of Culture. During the 10-day study, emphasis will be laid on reading, comprehension and discussion of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress with a view to enhancing the trainees' ideological understanding, promoting mass study activity and unifying the thinking of literary and art workers to comform with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress.

PLA DEPARTMENT SOLVES GRASSROOTS PROBLEMS

OW102038 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Improving leadership style, the PLA General Logistics Department organized investigation teams to inspect all the company-level PLA units and posts on the frontline of the coastal and naval border defense line in order to obtain firsthand information and help solve grassroots practical problems.

To understand and solve practical problems in the logistics, security and daily life of the PLA units stationed on the frontline of the coastal and naval border defense line, the party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department early this year set up 10 joint investigation teams consisting of some 230 leading cadres from the logistics departments of major departments concerned of the PLA to inspect company-level units and posts on the frontline of the coastal and naval border defense line. In 6 months or more, comrades of the investigation teams overcame difficulties to visit all the units and posts on the frontline and held direct meetings with the fighters in order to understand their life and feelings. Problems which could be solved within the purview of policies, rules and regulations and within the limit of the investigation teams' powers were solved on the spot. As for those which could not be solved on the spot, the investigation teams tried to create conditions for solving them as soon as possible. In the past 6 months or so, the investigation teams have solved more than 200 practical problems for the coastal and naval border defense grassroots units.

The CPC Central Committee's Military Commission and the State Council have attached great importance to the investigation teams set up by the PLA General Logistics Department. Departments concerned have already appropriated special funds for solving practical problems facing the coastal and naval border defense units.

CIRCULAR ON PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION ISSUED

OW102349 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Oct (Xinhua) -- The Central Patriotic Health Movement Committee and the Ministry of Public Health recently issued a circular further promoting the patriotic health movement and building socialist spiritual civilization. It urged patriotic health movement committees and public health departments at all levels to immediately and actively participate in the study of the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines in October and the propagation of socialist spiritual civilization, extensively promote the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, do a good job in eliminating filth, chaos and poor service, summarize the experience and create a new situation.

The circular points out: One extremely important feature of the 12th CPC National Congress is to treat as a strategic principle the task of building a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. The congress clearly pointed out: "Socialist spiritual civilization is an important characteristic of socialism" and "without this spiritual civilization it would be impossible to build socialism."

To thoroughly promote the autumn patriotic health movement, we should continue to eliminate filth and unsanitary areas. Stressing this point, the circular says: While concentrating our efforts on studying and publicizing the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines, we should further implement the guidelines formulated at the Harbin on-the-spot meeting on urban sanitation and Shanxi's Jincheng on-the-spot meeting on rural sanitation. We should first improve the sanitation of urban and sightseeing areas and then extend to rural areas.

The circular says: Public health departments and medical colleges should use all types of propaganda tools frequently and extensively to conduct health propaganda and education, popularize scientific knowledge on health and raise the people's consciousness in observing hygiene, civility, courtesy and moral discipline.

The circular calls for enthusiatically publicizing and commending advanced individuals and groups which have emerged from the activities in building spiritual civilization and publicizing and fostering new ideas, ethics and styles.

ROUNDUP OF PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW030028 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports broadcast by PRC regional radios monitored at Okinawa Bureau on observances marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Reports filed separately are excluded.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September carries a 2.5-minute report on a soiree jointly sponsored by the Overseas Chinese Federation, the Taiwan Compatriots Federation and the Youth Federation of Jiangxi Province on the evening of 29 September in the Jiangxi guesthouse in observance of National Day and the mid-autumn festival. Attending the soiree were returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, Taiwan compatriots as well as young people from all circles. Leaders present at the soiree, as revealed in the report, were Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Shangkui, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; (Zhao Zengyi), secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial acting governor; Xu Qin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor; and Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. According to the report, Xu Qin delivered a speech, urging the returned overseas Chinese and their dependents, the Taiwan compatriots and the young people to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and contribute to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization and to the early reunification of the country. Entertainment programs were presented at the soiree.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September carries a 2.5-minute report stating that the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government held a reception on the afternoon of 30 September at Nanjing Hotel to celebrate National Day. Attending the reception were foreign guests visiting Nanjing, foreign experts working in Nanjing, returned overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots. The report states that among the leaders present at the reception were Han Peixin, provincial acting governor; Wang Pingshi and Hong Peilin, provincial vice governors; Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Fang Zhen, vice mayor of Nanjing Municipality; as well as (Wang Liang) and (Jiang Zhounglu), responsible persons of the departments concerned. The report quotes Han Peixin as stressing the need for interchange and cooperation with foreign countries in economic, technological and cultural fields under China's open-door policy. According to the report, Han Peixin expressed the hope that foreign experts would give continued assistance to China's socialist modernizaton, and that overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan would make positive contributions to the reunification of the motherland.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 30 September broadcasts a 1.5-minute report on a soiree co-sponsored by the Fujian Provincial Overseas Chinese Federation and the Fuzhou Municipal Overseas Chinese Federation on the evening of 29 September in observance of National Day and the mid-autumn festival. Attending the soiree, the report says, were some 300 people, including members of these overseas Chinese organizations, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreign nationals of Chinese descent who were visiting the motherland as well as advanced models and representatives of returned overseas Chinese and their dependents. Names of leaders attending the soiree, as mentioned in the report, were Ma Xingyuan, Hu Ping, Guo Ruiren, (Wang Changxi), (Zhang Kehui) (Zhang Jizhong) and You Dexian. Wang Hanjie, chairman of the provincial Overseas Affairs Office and the provincial overseas federation, spoke at the soiree, extending festive greetings to those present. You Dexin, mayor of Fuzhou, is quoted as calling for implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The same service at 1120 GMT on 1 October carries a 2-minute report on a literary and art soiree jointly held by Fujian Province, Fuzhou Municipality and the Fuzhou PLA units on 30 September at the provincial people's theater to mark National Day. The report, quoting FUJIAN RIBAO as a source, says that more than 1,000 people were present on the occasion. Among them were Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor; Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units; (Hu Hong), permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Zhang Jizhong), secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CPC Committee. At the same time, the report states, a National Day film show was held at the provincial gymnasium, drawing an audience of more than 4,000 people.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a 2-minute report on a tea party held on the morning of 30 September by the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee in observance of National Day and the mid-autumn festival. According to the report, present on the occasion were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, democratic party organizations in Anhui and the provincial federation of industry and commerce, including Zhang Kaifan, Huang Yan, Cheng Yetang, Ying Yiquan, Zhao Minxue, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Yang Jike, Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Wu Yanqiu, Fang Qikun, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, (Hu Xiguang), (Fang Xiangming), (Liu Jingsu), (Cheng Maotong) and (Pei Shangtong). Also present were (Qin Guanyu) and (Duan Huiliang), responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee. Zhu Nong, identified as vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the party. Zhang Kaifan, identified as advisor of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, addressed the party, extending festive greetings to those present.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN INSPECTS FLOOD DAMAGE

OW110449 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui, and (Wang Yuzhao), member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee paid a comfort visit to the masses in the flood-stricken counties of Yingshang, Funan and Lingquan in Fuyang Prefecture from 2 to 5 October, in order to propagate and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress. They encouraged the masses to become self-reliant, to expand avenues of production and to increase production to save themselves. In addition, they called on them not to remain passive, but to take immediate action to do a good job in autumn sowing and to overcome difficulties caused by natural calamities by showing the spirit displayed in their antiflood struggle.

Days of drizzling rains have caused floodwaters in many easily flooded areas along the Huai He and Ying He in Fuyang Prefecture to recede slowly and the flat land to be saturated with water, adversely affecting autumn sowing. Under these circumstances, some cadres and people in the flood-stricken areas became passive and feared difficulties.

To cope with this problem, Comrade Zhao Zijian told the responsible leaders of the Fuyang prefectural party committee that it was wrong to adopt a passive wait-and-see attitude.

He urged them to take immediate action according to the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and do their utmost to do a good job in autumn sowing with the courage they displayed in combating the flood.

During their inspecton visit to Yingshang County, Zhou Zijian and the other leading comrades visited the victims who were temporarily staying in makeshift shelters, inquired about their problems and needs and provided them with quick and responsive solutions.

During his visit to Linquan County, Comrade Zhou Zujian told members of the county CPC committee to carry out the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in light of reality and to exert efforts to create a new situation in agricultural production.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

OW070101 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress opened in Fuzhou on 4 October. The main items on the agenda of the meeting include: To study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress; to transmit and implement the guidelines of the 24th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC; to sum up the work in organizing discussions of the draft revised constitution by all people in the province; to examine the 1981 final accounts of the province; to hear a report by the provincial government on fighting flood and on relief work; and to examine and approve appointments and removals.

On the afternoon of 4 October, Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, transmitted the guidelines of the 12th party congress. He said: The 12th party congress is the most important meeting since the 7th party congress. We must conscientiously study documents of the 12th party congress and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

On 5 October, the deputies conscientiously studied and enthusiastically discussed documents of the 12th party congress. They said: After studying the 12th party congress documents and hearing the report transmitting the guidelines, we feel very excited and inspired. The 7th party congress led to the victory of the Chinese revolution. The 12th party congress surely will lead our socialist modernization to victory. We must further study the 12th party congress documents, propagate and implement the guidelines of the congress and mobilize and organize the people in the whole province to strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

In light of realities in the province, the deputies also expressed opinions on how to bring into play the province's advantages, accelerate the pace of socialist modernization, step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen leading bodies at various levels and so forth.

Vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Cai Li, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Baicui, Cai Liangcheng, Hou Linzhou and Ren Manjun, attended both yesterday's and today's session.

Responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the provincial court, the provincial procuratorate and various departments directly under the provincial government; responsible comrades of the standing committees of the Fuzhou and Xiamen Municipal People's Congresses and the liaison groups of the provincial people's congress in various prefectures; and all members attending the 16th meeting of the standing committee of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee; attended the meeting as observers and listened to Comrade Xiang Nan's report.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON CPC CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW101355 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The 16th mmeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Fuzhou from 4 to 8 October. The meeting's main topic of discussion was implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and creation of a new situation in the work of the CPPCC.

During the meeting, the members attended the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress as observers, listened to a report by Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, and adopted a resolution of the provincial CPPCC committee on studying the congress documents and implementing the congress guidelines.

SHANDONG HOLDS COTTON PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE

SK051133 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial people's government held a telephone conference on 3 October on cotton procurement work, urging all localities to actually strengthen the leadership in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and successfully accomplish the 1982 cotton procurement task. Speaking at the conference were Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, and Liu Zhongqian, deputy provincial governor.

The conference pointed out: This year our province's cotton production was gratifying and cotton procurement has developed at a relatively fast pace. By the end of September, the province procured 3.67 million dan of ginned cotton, an increase of 150 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. However, some localities have slackened their efforts in cotton procurement owing to their inadequate understanding of the new and arduous situation in this year's cotton procurement. Some localities have failed in pricing policies. Some have failed to expeditiously transport the procured cotton to other places, resulting in limiting and stopping cotton procurement.

The conference noted: This year, the province's cotton procurement is estimated at over 18 million dan, an increase of 5 million dan over the real procured figure last year. Along with the increase of the households instituting the system of fixing output quotas based on households and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, it is estimated that the number of cotton-marketing households will increase by scores of times over 1980 and, therefore, the procurement task is arduous.

The conference urged all localities to actually strengthen leadership and administration over cotton marketing work. Some persons should be organized to go down to the grass-roots units to learn about the marketing situation of every production team. All cotton that can be marketed by production teams should be marketed by them. If the cotton cannot be marketed by production teams, it should, whenever possible, be marketed by group or by integrated households. It is necessary to popularize the method of marketing cotton in delimited areas and assigned places, at the appointed time and in a balanced manner. Meanwhile, the masses requirements on cotton marketing should be satisfied by every possible means. It is not permissible to restrict and reject procurement.

The conference also pointed out: The cotton procurement policies should be strictly implemented. While examining the quality of cotton, the state standard should be insisted on and the policy of higher prices for better quality should be implemented.

The state additional pricing policy should also be instituted. The cotton accounts should be settled all at once and at the end, based on the average annual price and with the production team as the basic unit. We should persist in the policy of the state monopoly for purchase and marketing of cotton. Cotton, cotton yarn and cotton velvet should never be put on the market at any time.

In addition, the conference made arrangements for autumn farming and urged efforts to fulfill the autumn farming task in guaranteed quality and quantity and to lay a good foundation for next year's good harvest in summer grains.

CHEN GUODONG SEES OPERA PERFORMANCE IN SHANGHAI

OW081233 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Second Secretary Hu Lijiao; Secretaries Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi; and Deputy Secretaries Chen Yi and Chen Jinhua watched the Beijing opera "The Tale of the White Snake," performed in Shanghai on the evening of 7 October by the Zhao Yanxia opera group from Beijing.

After the show, the Shanghai leaders went on stage to shake hands with the performers and to congratulate them on their success.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING VISITS HANGZHOU PLANT

OW110643 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In the course of the consolidation of enterprise, Hangzhou printing and dyeing plant led cadres to change their work style and strengthen the management of the plant. As a result, gratifying changes have taken place in the plant's operation, production and the mental outlook of the workers and staff.

On the afternoon of 7 October, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Deputy Secretary Cui Jian inspected the plant's workshop. They praised the plant's achievements. They also expressed the hope that the plant would further study and implement the documents of the 12th CPC congress, strengthen education on communist ideology and improve its management. It is necessary to be bold and good at making improvements in management, improving product quality and raising economic returns, they stressed. Comrades Tie Ying and Cui Jian also urged the cadres to set an example in work, strive to unite the masses, consolidate the achievements scored, rise with spirit and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production plans.

ROUNDUP OF PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK060719 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of monitored reports broadcast by PRC provincial and regional radios in the central-south region on activities marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October:

Guangdong: Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2350 GMT on 30 September carries a 1.5-minute report that on the evening of 30 September the Foreign Affairs Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a National Day reception in the Guangdong guesthouse. Governor Liu Tianfu, Guangzhou Municipality Mayor Liang Lingguang, Vice Governor Liang Weilin, Vice Mayor Ou Chu, Provincial Foreign Affairs Office Director Yang Kezhong and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal relevant departments attended the reception. Also attending were the American consul general in Guangzhou and his wife, the Japanese consul general in the municipality and his wife and foreign experts who are working in the municipality.

The same service at 2350 GMT on 1 October in a 1.5-minute report says that Wang Mang, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, specially went to the Fakashan mountains to spend National Day and the mid-autumn festival with the fighters who are guarding the border defense frontline. To help the cadres and fighters at Fakashan study the documents of the 12th party congress, Wang Mang brought a large number of documents with him and gave them to the commanders and fighters. He explained and publicized the spirit of the 12th party congress to the fighters.

Guangxi: Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 October carries a 1.5-minute report on a regional people's government film reception held the previous day to celebrate the PRC's 33d anniversary, attended by regional party, government and army leaders, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Liu Chonggui and others.

The same service at 1130 GMT on 2 October in a report lasting less than 1 minute says that on the evening of 1 October, the Guangxi Regional Nationalities Committee held a tea party in the Nanning restaurant to mark National Day and the mid-autumn festival. Some 100 representatives of 11 minority nationalities from distant mountainous areas throughout the region attended. Liang Huaxin, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; and Gan Ku, vice chairman of the regional people's government, also attended.

Hainan: Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 1 October carries two reports, approximately 2-minutes in length, on several activities marking the PRC's National Day. First, it says that on the eve of National Day, the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, the autonomous prefectural people's congress standing committee and the autonomous prefectural CPPCC committee jointly held a tea party to mark National Day. Some 120 people attended, including (Wen Qianshou), deputy secretary of the autonomous prefectural CPC committee, and (Huang Huazhen), vice chairman of the autonomous prefectural CPPCC committee and chairman of the autonomous prefectural branch of the China Democratic League. Then, it reports that the Hainan Regional Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, the regional Federation of Overseas Chinese and the Hainan China Travel Service jointly held a tea party on the previous day to mark the National Day. Some 30 Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese who have returned home or come to the country to visit their relatives or on a sightseeing trips, foreigners and foreign experts attended.

Henan: Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October in a 1.5-minute item reports that the Henan provincial people's government held a film reception on the evening of 30 September to mark the founding anniversary of the PRC.

Principal leaders of the provincial and municipal organs of the party, government and PLA, including Liu Jie and Dai Suli, and others attended.

The radio in the same broadcast also presents a 3.5-minute report on a forum held on the morning of 30 September by the Henan Provincial and Zhengzhou Municipal Nationalities Committees to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The forum was comprised of representatives of minority nationalities and personages of religious circles and was held in the hall of the municipal CPPCC committee. Some 70 representatives of 13 minority nationalities, including Hui, Manchu, Korean and Miao nationalities; and patriotic personagees of Catholic, Christian, Islamic and Buddhist circles attended the forum. Jin Shaoying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committtee and chairman of the provincial nationalities committee; and (Niu Wanli), deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee; spoke at the forum. They said: "We must also continue to implement the policy of the freedom of religious belief and normalize the religious activities as quickly as possible." The same radio report also says that on the morning of 30 September, the provincial women's federation held a tea party of female Taiwan compatriots and female dependents of Taiwan residents to mark the mid-autumn festival and that yesterday afternoon, the provincial committee of the China Democratic League also held a National Day get-together.

Hubei: Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September in a 2-minute report says that the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a reception to mark National Day in the Donghu guesthouse on the evening of 29 September. Foreign experts who are working in the province and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who are touring in Wuhan attended the reception. Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen, Vice Governor Chen Ming, provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Lin Musen, provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Tang Zhe, Wuhan Municipal Vice Mayor (Wang Guangyuan), provincial government Secretary General (Shan Yijie) and provincial Foreign Affairs Office Director Xu Qun also attended.

The same service at 1100 GMT on 1 October carries a 2-minute report that Hubei Province, Wuhan Municipality and the Wuhan PLA units held a National Day soiree in Hongshan Hall, Wuhan on 30 September. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC committee and relevant departments attended, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei, Wang Qun, Shi Chuan, Chen Ming, Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Lu Wenyuan, Wang Hanzhang, (Xue Tan) and Jiao Dexiu; leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan PLA units and the provincial military district, including Zhang Caiqian, Yan Zheng, Zhou Shizhong, Wu Ruishan, Li Guangjun, Zhang Xiulong, Ren Rong, Wang Zhan, Zhang Riqing, Zhou Zhigang, Wang Chun, (Li Yongtai), (Chu Chuanyu) and (Li Ruihua); responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal government, including Liu Huinong and Li Zhi; responsible comrades of all democratic parties and mass organizations; and people of various circles in the province and the municipality, totalling some 1,700 people.

Hunan: Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 30 September reports in a 1-minute item that on the evening of 30 September, the Hunan provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Changsha branch of the China International Travel Service jointly held a National Day soiree in the Xiangjiang guesthouse for foreign experts and touring guests. Romanian, American, French, Japanese, British and Austrian experts, teachers and technicians who are working in the province and their dependents, and foreign guests who are touring in Changsha, totalling some 130 people, were invited to attend the soiree.

GUANGDONG CPC HOLDS FORUM ON CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK061144 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 October, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a forum to deeply and continuously discuss the implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the carrying out of the five stresses and four beauties activities. The conference held that during the period from the present moment to New Year's Day and the spring festival, party and government departments at all levels must, on the basis of studying, propagating and implementing the 12th CPC Congress documents and in connection with the reality of the province, further carry out the five stresses and four beauties activities. In October, radical measures and stopgap measures must be integrated in the construction of spiritual civilization and the five stresses and four beauties activities. Efforts must be made to solve one or two tricky problems. One or two comprehensive and concentrated check-ups must be conducted to examine, implement and carry out the covenant of civilization and native rules and popular regulations. This is a good method for conducting self-education on the masses as well as for regularizing and systematizing the five stresses and four beauties activities. During the period from October to New Year's Day and the spring festival, two or three large-scale activities must be carried out to cater to the needs of the people, such as performing good deeds, showing cares and concerns, learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new style. In daily life, it is necessary to mold people's ideology, spirit and morality with communist ideology. It is necessary to strengthen the education in repelling corruption. It is necessary to popularize revolutionary songs with spiritual civilization, the five stresses and four beauties as the main contents among cadres and masses, and prevail over various decadent songs with healthy sounds. Some advanced models who have emerged in the activities of studying the documents of the 12th CPC congress and the five stresses and four beauties activities must be chosen from the advanced individuals and collectives at the provincial conference of advanced elements to form touring delegations for fostering their new ideology, new morality and new style in a larger scale.

GUANGZHOU PLA'S WANG MENG EXPLAINS DOCUMENTS

HK081017 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Wang Meng Publicizes Party Congress Documents to Guangzhou PLA Units in Light of His Own Experiences"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 October, Wang Meng, a member of the CPC Central Committee and political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, explained the documents of the 12th CPC Congress in light of his own experiences at an enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the units directly under the Guangzhou PLA command.

Comrade Wang Meng pointed out that the 12th CPC Congress was the congress of the greatest significance since the party's 7th congress. To study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, he asserted, is a matter with an important bearing on our army's orientation toward modernization and regularization. If we lag behind in our political studies in the face of this historical turning point, we will not be able to keep abreast of the situation ideologically, and will thus deviate from the correct direction laid down by the 12th CPC Congress in our work. Every comrade must attach primary importance to the study and implementation of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress.

When stressing the point that communism is our great banner and explaining the relationship between the realization of communism and the work of each comrade, Comrade Wang Meng said that the red thread which runs through the congress documents is communist ideology. Ever since the first day we joined the party, we Communist Party members have taken communism as our ideal, and have made up our minds to fight all our life for the cause of communism.

Our everyday work is the practice of communism. Although the tasks for every stage are different, all of them have an important bearing on the cause of communism. Every revolutionary should at all times use communist ideology as his guide, and work in a down-to-earth manner for the realization of the lofty goal of communism.

Comrade Wang Meng pointed out that the fundamental turn for the better in party style is the key to realizing within 5 years the three fundamental improvements in the financial and economic situation, the general mood of society and the style of the party, goals which were put forward by the party's central authorities. As our party is formed from many organizations and many party members, whether the fundamental turn for the better in the party style can be attained depends primarily on how well each of us performs. If we just claim in words to strive for the three fundamental improvements but go against the party's requirements in deeds, maintain a lot of old shortcomings, and act in a manner inconsistent with our promises, the three fundamental improvements will not be possible. If our party members, in particular our leading cadres, place strict demands on themselves in accordance with the party constitution and the "guiding principle," then the fundamental turn for the better in the party style will be achieved, and this will in turn bring alone a fundamental turn for the better in the general mood of society as a whole.

Comrade Wang Meng also talked about how to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction. The whole country consists of hundreds of thousands of units, he said. If each unit can create a new situation of its own, then there is hope for a new situation throughout the country. He also said, as our units directly under the Guangzhou PLA command are of a high technical standard, have numerous specialized branches and are highly decentralized, our comrades must conscientiously study and implement the documents of the 12th CPC congress in light of actual circumstances, and devote every effort to creating a new situation in the work of their own units.

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS DISCUSS CIVILIZATION

HK090241 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] In recent days, leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA Units CPC Committee have seriously studied and discussed the passages in the 12th party congress report concerning the building of spiritual civilization. They have carried out analysis in close connection with the current misinterpretations of certain people regarding socialist spiritual civilization. They unanimously held: We must oppose leftism and also guard against rightism in building socialist spiritual civilization.

The comrades held: At present we must pay attention to three issues when talking about spiritual civilization:

1. Avoid applying leftist methods to carry out class analysis of spiritual civilization. Socialist and capitalist spiritual civilization are fundamentally different in general nature, and it is necessary to make a Marxist class analysis of them. However, this certainly does not mean that every specific content of spiritual civilization has class nature. We must certainly not misapply class viewpoint and the method of class analysis and regard even automation in production as possessing class nature. Instead, we must criticially inherit the fruits of the bourgeoisie in the history of human thought and in material civilization.

2. Avoid applying leftist methods to view the role of spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization naturally has a tremendous reaction on material civilization. However, this certainly does not mean that poor is better than rich and that material civilization is unnecessary in building spiritual civilization.

3. Avoid applying leftist methods to view science and culture. The view that culture has no connection with the enhancement of people's ideological awareness is extremely wrong.

During the discussion the comrades also noted: Socialist spiritual civilization can only be developed by relying on spontaneous, unwearying and arduous work by the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. It cannot develop naturally from the basis provided by the development of material civilization. It is also incorrect to take a rightist view of spiritual civilization and negate its role.

GUANGDONG URGES TIGHTER CONTROL OVER DRAMA WORK

HK081043 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The provincial Culture Bureau recently put forth a proposal for strengthening control over drama work. The provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department has approved this proposal and demanded that propaganda departments of CPC committees at all levels implement this in accordance with local conditions. The proposal pointed out that, since the beginning of this year, our province's drama production has been promising and productions of modern drama are increasing. The general situation is good. However, confusion and profiteering have risen in certain localities and among some drama troupes. This has caused numerous problems. The proposal pointed out that if we do not promptly solve the confusions in drama performances and the profiteering, serious consequences are bound to appear. In order to emphasize the role of drama in building socialist spiritual civilization, it is important to encourage production and seriously concentrate strength to promote modern drama and work hard to direct and perform new drama. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen management over the performance of traditional plays. The proposal has also issued specific regulations on strengthening drama management.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS LIBRARY

HK090257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi inspected the Guangdong provincial Zhongshan library on the morning of 8 October. Accompanied by the library director, Comrade Ren Zhongyi inspected the stack and reading rooms in the north and south buildings and asked about construction work and work concerning library users. He expressed concern about the dilapidated state of the buildings, bursting at the seams with great piles of books and crowds of readers. Before leaving, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said he would come to the library again to listen to a report on the building of the new library, and pledged to act as a promoter of this construction.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS SPORTS MEETING

HK110309 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Summary] The sixth Guangdong provincial sports meeting concluded in Foshan Municipality on 10 October. The closing ceremony was attended by Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Wang Quanguo, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government. Vice Governor Yang Kanghua delivered the closing speech.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS EMPORIUM

HK090315 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi inspected the Nanfang building emporium in Guangzhou on 5 October. He also held a forum with personnel of the emporium to discuss how to further enliven commercial work.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The whole party must now create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. You must do busines still better and enliven work still more, to further creace a new situation. The present liveliness is far from sufficient.

After observing the business and commodities on each floor of the emporium, Comrade Ren Zhongyi talked with responsible comrades of the emporium. After listening to their reports, he said: You should study this point; can the profit created by each staff member for the state be increased to 10,000 yuan? You should tell them all of this goal. They will then understand it and feel it an honor to create 10,000 yuan profit for the state each year.

Speaking on the service attitude of the sales personnel, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Foreign countries have a saying that the customer is king and the customer is always right. This shows that, in order to make money, the capitalists attach great importance to the views of customers. As our commerce serves the people, we should pay all the more attention to customers' views. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Business is prosperous in Nanfang building, and the service attitude is good. Most of the sales personnel welcome customers with a smile. This is very good. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out certain deficiencies he had noticed.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS AT CADRES STUDY CLASS

HK071230 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In order to help leading cadres above county level study the 12th party congress documents, the first study class run by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee formally opened 4 October. Zhang Shude, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, announced arrangements for the study class. First Secretary Liu Jie spoke.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Jie requested that everyone carefully read the texts of the 12th congress documents. He said that the 12th party congress made a profound exposition on the road to building Chinese-style socialism. He said we are sure to create a new situation in socialist modernization if we conscientiously carry out the line, policies and principles of the 12th congress. He added that we must earnestly study how to combine the study of the 12th congress documents with the concrete conditions in our province so as to correctly implement these documents and create a new situation in all fields of Henan's socialist modernization drive. To this end, we must first conscientiously study and comprehend the spirit and essence of these documents and analyze the concrete conditions in our province. We must correct our guiding ideology. If we do not make great efforts in this respect, but instead handle concrete problems by jumping right into them we will certainly act in a blind way without correct guidance. Liu Jie pointed out that it is necessary to unify our understanding on the basis of the 12th congress spirit. It is most important to keep in step with the CPC Central Committee and raise our consciousness and steadfastness in implementing the 12th congress resolutions.

Liu Jie pointed out in his speech that in the next 5 years, we must strive to achieve three fundamental changes in our work. First, there must be a change in the party's work style. It is necessary to build our party in accordance with the new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress. This new constitution is a criterion of action and fundamental law for the whole party. Party organizations and cadres must abide by it unconditionally. We must build party organizations at various levels in our province in strict accordance with the new party constitution and promote cooperation and succession between old and young cadres in the leading bodies.

Liu Jie said that if we act in strict accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution and carry out resolute struggles against all words and action that run counter to them, no matter how serious the problems may be within our party, they can all be solved.

Second, while the study of the new party constitution is also aimed at making ideological preparations for the coming party rectification, at present, it is necessary to greatly strengthen party spirit, eradicate factionalism and strengthen unity. In the winter, the streamlining of organizations will begin. We must, in light of the 12th congress spirit, promote cooperation and succession between the old and new cadres. Finally, Comrade Liu Jie required that participants combine the study with their work on the basis of studying the documents and unifying understanding, and study and work out concrete plans for implementing the 12th congress spirit and creating a new situation in light of the realities in their respective districts, units and departments.

HENAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL DISASTER RELIEF

HK100408 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial government held a telephone conference on 8 October on disaster relief through production, demanding that the province firmly implement the principle of relying on the masses and the strength of the collective and regarding self-salvation through production as the main measure and the necessary state relief as supplementary, and do a still better job in disaster relief through production.

During the National Day period, provincial CPC committee secretary and governor, Dai Suli, visited disaster-hit communes and brigades in Yanshi, Yichuan and Song Counties to see the masses and listen to reports. His views on disaster relief work were conveyed during the telephone conference.

"This year most parts of the province have suffered drought followed by floods. The disasters have been rather serious in some places. In the face of the serious disasters, the party committees and government at all levels have done a lot of work, made timely arrangements for the daily life of the afflicted masses and launched repair work on projects destroyed by floods. Social order in the disaster areas is stable, the masses' mental outlook is very good, and self-salvation through production has victoriously got under way. There is plenty of drive for striving for a bumper wheat harvest next year.

"However it is also necessary to realize that there are 8 months to go to next year's wheat harvest. That is a rather long time. The burdens of the prefectural and municipal CPC committees and government remain very heavy. It is also necessary to realize that the places hit by floods this year were areas that did relatively well in grain production in the past and where the masses provided large amounts of commodity grain and made relatively great contributions."

The telephone conference demanded that the province take the following measures: 1) resolutely implement the principle of relying on the masses and the strength of the collective and regarding self-salvation through production as the main measure and the necessary state relief as supplementary; 2) do a good job in sowing the wheat crop and strive to expand the sown area; 3) after sowing the wheat, concentrate efforts on studying the house-building problem in the disaster areas; 4) it is necessary to devise ways of solving the masses' food and clothing problems in the disaster areas; 5) strengthen leadership over work in the disaster areas and send work teams there to grasp the work.

HUBEI PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

HK070236 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on the implementation of the spirit of the meeting held by the Central Propaganda Department. The meeting demanded that all localities and departments, through studying and publicizing the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, carry forward the five stresses, four beauties drive to a broader and deeper degree.

The meeting comprehensively reviewed the state of the campaign at the previous stage and held that initial success had been achieved in the building of socialist spiritual civilization in this province since last March.

The meeting demanded: All units should seriously conduct the study and propaganda of the 12th congress spirit and make it known to everybody. It is necessary to continue the drive of five stresses, four beauties in October with stress on tidying up the environment, bringing public order under control and improving service quality. It is necessary to further clean up reactionary and obscene sound recording tapes and video-tapes, clear away all pornographic publications, eliminate spiritual rubbish and educate cadres and masses to resist the inroads of bourgeois ideology and the influence of bourgeois ways of living. Members of the Communist Party should play an exemplary role in the building of socialist spiritual civilization and in the drive of five stresses, four beauties. Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership, devote thorough and sustained efforts to carry on the drive of five stresses, four beauties and strive to gain better results.

Leaders of the provincial propaganda department attended the meeting and delivered important speeches. Also attending were comrades in the units directly subordinate to the central authorities, relevant departments directly subordinate to the provincial authorities, the Wuhan Municipal Propaganda Department and other propaganda units at the provincial and municipal levels.

HUNAN MEETING OF MILITIA PROGRESSIVES OPENS

HK090416 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Summary] A Hunan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive full-time armed forces cadres and militiamen opened in Changsha on 8 October. Chen Qingshan, deputy director of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units, who is heading a work group, attended the opening ceremony. Also present were responsible persons of the party, government and army in Hunan including Mao Zhiyong, Sun Guozhi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Chuqi, Wang Zhiguo, Chen Shufu, Guo Sen, Wang Hanfu, and Shang Zijin. Liu Zhanrong, commander of Hunan Military District, presided.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of Hunan Military District, delivered the opening speech. After greeting the representatives, he stressed: "We must continue to strengthen military militia building. This is the strategic task put forward by the Central Committee in light of the militia's status and role in building and defending the four modernizations and in opposing a further war of aggression. We must realize that our socialist modernization drive is being carried out when the world is in great turmoil and our national security is still seriously threatened. Hence we must by no means relax vigilance. We must strengthen national defense construction on the basis of vigorously developing economic construction."

Lu Wenxin, a deputy to the 12th party congress and political commissar of Hunan Military District, then spoke on the spirit of the congress documents.

PRESIDENT CHIANG ISSUES NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

OW091427 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 9 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo, on the eve of the Double Tenth National Day, called on the whole people to join in the movement for freedom and against tyranny launched by the compatriots on the Chinese mainland.

The president said in a congratulatory message on the National Day of the Republic of China: "This is time at which the life of freedom, democracy and happiness can be restored to our people and a new China of peace and equitable wealth can be established".

Full text of the president's message is as follows:

The glory of 1911 revolution and the brilliance of the double tenth shines always in the hearts and eyes of every Chinese. October 10, 1911, was the beginning of a new era for the Chinese nation. It was also the great birthday of the Republic of China. It will be forever the day of celebration, joy and cheers for our compatriots at home and abroad.

The Republic of China is constructed on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people (nationalism, democracy and social welfare) and is being developed in accordance with these three principles. During the last 70 years of bitter struggle, our martyrs have sacrificed their lives and our comrades have shed their blood. They have had one aim: To overcome all obstacles in order to carry out the three principles throughout the nation and ensure the great harmony of the people. The history of the last 70 years has shown that only the three principles of the people can make China rich and strong and assure the peace of the world. Although the communist insurrection has yet to be quelled, the experience of the last dozens of years has proved that communism will surely be thrown onto the ash heap of history. As long as our compatriots rely on themselves and move forward with courage, the 1980's is sure to be the era of the reunification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people.

In his inaugural statement as provisional president on the first day of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said: "All revolutionaries must count on their earnest and pure spirit to overcome the hardships they encounter. Even if the hardships to come are far greater than those we have known we shall still consolidate the foundation of the Republic of China while maintaining this spirit and moving ahead without fail." In his remarks at the first weekly memorial service in honor of our national founding father in 1951, the late President Chiang Kai-shek said: "From beginning to end, we are convined that no matter how the world situation may change, there is no doubt whatsoever final victory will be ours because justice and righteousness are always on our side. In particular, this is true because our three principles of the people can defeat any adversary". With the foresight and inspiration of these two great leaders, not even the most formidable difficulties and changes can stop us from moving ahead with earnestness and purity of spirit toward the goal of the three principles of the people.

Reunification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people is the unanimous intention of all Chinese at home and abroad. It is our duty of the times for the 1980's. Now that the movement for freedom and against tyranny launched by our compatriots on the Chinese mainland is surging high, we must translate this desire into positive action. We must call on the whole people to join in this movement. We must cement our solidarity with our strong will and rally all our forces at home and abroad with optimism and confidence so as to project our formidable and overwhelming anti-communist movement deep into the mainland, destroy the communist regime and eradicate the communist system at one stroke. This is time at which the life of freedom, democracy and happiness can be restored to our people and a new China of peace and equitable wealth can be established.

Let us rally under the national flag of blue sky, white sun and red earth to continue our great undertaking of anti-communism and national recovery -- with one heart and one mind, from beginning to end. Let us also cheer for the foundation of the Republic of China in our land:

Long live the three principles of the people!

Long live the Republic of China!

PREMIER SUN CALLS ON OVERSEAS CHINESE TO UNITE

OW101435 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 9 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Saturday called on overseas Chinese to unite more closely with their compatriots at home and continue to dedicate themselves to the national recovery mission at an early date.

More than 10,000 overseas Chinese have come back to their motherland to join the Double Tenth National Day celebrations of the Republic of China. They attended a "four seas, one mind" self-reliance rally at the China Sports and Cultural Center Saturday afternoon.

Speaking on the occasion, Premier Sun extended his warm welcome to the overseas Chinese for their return here for the national day celebrations. It is a great joy like that of welcoming family members who have left home for a long time, the premier added.

BUDGET OFFICE REPORTS DECLINE IN FOREIGN TRADE

OW110335 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 10 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's 2-way foreign trade in the first 3 quarters of this year totaled U.S. $31,036.5 million, down U.S. $2,166.1 million or 6.5 percent from the same period last year. The Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics under the Executive Yuan, in announcing the customs-clearance figures yesterday, listed exports at U.S. $16,656.6 million, down 1.6 percent, and imports at U.S. $14,379.9 million, down 11.6 percent, leaving a surplus of U.S. $2,276.7 million.

In September alone, the 2-way trade amounted to U.S. $3,170.5 million -- U.S. $1,814 million in exports, down 0.3 percent from the same month a year ago, and U.S. $1,356.5 million in imports, down 3.3 percent.

According to the statistics, the United States remained this country's No 1 trading partner in the January-September period with a 2-way figure of U.S. $10,071.4 million, followed by Japan with U.S. $5,467 million and Saudi Arabia with U.S. $2,017.9 million.

Major export items in the first 9 months, with their values in parentheses, were electronic products (U.S. $2,269.7 million), garment of textile fabric (U.S. $1,987.1 million), footwear (U.S. $1,134 million), toys and other amusements, fishing and hunting equipment, and sporting goods (U.S. $1,062.6 million), transportation equipment (U.S. $819.7 million), and wood products, plywood and other articles of wood (U.S. $804.1 million).

Major import items included crude oil (U.S. $2,906.9 million), machineries (U.S. $1,515.9 million), chemicals (U.S. $1,184.7 million), electronic products (U.S. $1,106.3 million), iron and steel (U.S. $957.6 million), transportation equipment (U.S. $758.2 million), and food, beverages and tobacco products (U.S. $510 million).

The government report shows that this country's trade surplus with the U.S. in the first 9 months reached U.S. $3,012.7 million, compared with U.S. $2,294 million in the corresponding period a year ago, while its trade deficit with Japan narrowed to U.S. $1,807.6 million from U.S. $2,697 million a year ago.

NONPARTY FIGURES ISSUE POLITICAL STATEMENT

OW101421 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Political figures without party affiliation, at a formal meeting today, issued a statement on state affairs entitled "Save Taiwan by Democracy and Unity." This statement called for the formulation of fundamental laws, lifting martial law, reorganizing Parliament, removing the ban on parties and newspapers and the immediate adoption of general regulations governing self-rule at the provincial and county levels.

The "Municipal Administration Symposium," jointly sponsored by public representatives without party affiliation of Taipei City and Taipei County, was held at noon today at the Kuangfu Hall in Taipei City Hall. The national affairs statement was adopted after discussion by the personages attending the meeting. The following is the text of the statement:

After more than 30 years, the democratic movement on Taiwan, thanks to the unceasing sacrifices and struggles of nonparty forerunners and the internal and external pressures on Taiwan's political situation in recent years, is now approaching the moment of a decisive breakthrough. To hasten the arrival of this crucial moment and usher in a new period, we, people without party affiliations, put forward our common "political stand" for consideration by all fellow countrymen.

1. Taiwan's future should be determined jointly by Taiwan's 18 million people.

2. It is necessary in the spirit of constitutional government and in the light of the present situation to draw up the state's fundamental laws, abolish the provisional articles, lift martial law, reorganize Parliament and remove the ban on parties and newspapers.

3. The regulations governing self-rule at the provincial and county levels and the law on self-government of municipalities directly under the central government should be immediately adopted in order to institute local self-government.

4. Party and government should be strictly separated. Political parties should withdraw from the armed forces, schools, election units, public undertakings, personnel units and press examination units. All political parties should publicly announce their assets and a distinction should be made between the national treasury and party finances.

5. Release political prisoners and put an end to the legal economic and social discrimination now practiced against released political prisoners and their families. Do away with the blacklist of overseas Chinese and enhance real unity among the compatriots at home and abroad.

6. Carry out the ideals of the principle of the people's livelihood through the following efforts:

Formulate a progressive labor standard law, recognize labor's right to collective bargaining with management and implement universal medical services and unemployment insurance; abolish land taxes, ensure the unlimited purchase of rice at guaranteed prices and implement a plan of agricultural insurance; provide subsidies for fishery, animal husbandry, forestry, mining and other occupations in order to improve the environment and protect the people's safety and livelihood; build houses for citizens with long-term and low-interest loans; establish a free economic system and prevent monopoly by tycoons, and abolish all forms of economic privilege and the guarantee sound development of small and medium enterprises.

The above is the common stand of the nonparty people. We call on the compatriots at home and abroad to work together for its realization.

The symposium was sponsored by Legislative Yuan members Fei Hsi-ping, Kang Ning-shiang, Huang Tien-fu and Cheng Yu-chen; Control Yuan members Yu Ching and Lin Chun-tzu; National Assembly members Chou Ching-yu, Chen Ching-chin and Wang Chao-chuan; Taiwan Provincial Assembly member Chen Chin-te; and Taipei City Council members Kang Shui-mu, Lin Wen-lang, Hsu Ming-te, Wang Kun-ho, Chen Sheng-hung, Lin Cheng-chieh, Chen Shui-pien and Hsieh Chang-ting.

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RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK121121 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "U.S.-Soviet Relations as Seen From the Shultz-Gromyko Meeting"]

[Text] There is much discussion among the U.S. public about the present state and trends of U.S.-Soviet relations with emphasis laid on the Shultz-Gromyko talks held on two occasions.

The two talks between Shultz and Gromyko lasted for 7 and 1/2 hours. It was revealed that their talks involved various aspects of the international situation and that the two sides held differing views on all issues. Their only "unanimous" view was that they hoped the Iran-Iraq war would end as early as possible, but both sides obviously had their own plans as to how to settle the problems. As for the disarmament talks between the two sides, they only "reviewed" the situation of the preceding stage and did nothing toward breaking the deadlock. The summit meeting between the two countries, discussed heatedly by both sides a few months ago, was not mentioned at all. Therefore, the U.S. press generally considered that, as demonstrated by the Shultz-Gromyko meeting, acute contradictions still exist between the United States and Soviet Union, and their relations are unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future.

However, public opinion in the United States differs in respect of the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union and the present intention and strategy of the Soviet Union.

When Shultz and Gromyko held their first talk on 28 September, TASS of the Soviet Union published an article by Zamyatin saying that among all previous postwar U.S. Governments, the Reagan administration was the one which implemented the most "bellicose and reactionary" policies. Over the past month, the Soviet propaganda machine repeatedly attacked the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union, threatening that the Soviet Union would no longer be willing to have contact with the Reagan administration. The Soviet military leaders time and again warned that in the present severe crisis of the international situation, the security of the Soviet Union was in danger, and so forth. After his first talk with Shultz, in his speech delivered to the UN on 1 October, Gromyko vigorously attacked the United States. Some people of insight in the United States maintained that the above-mentioned actions taken by the Soviet Union showed that Moscow had realized it would not get anything out of the policy of "detente" in the face of the Reagan administration's hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union. Therefore, Moscow resolved to "freeze" U.S.-Soviet relations until a change of government in the United States.

At a press conference held on the night of the first Shultz-Gromyko meeting, President Reagan said that the Soviet Union fully understood the stand of the present U.S. Government. He added that over the past 20 months since his government assumed power, the Soviet Union, which had wantonly carried out expansionist activities in various parts of the world, had never succeeded in expanding its territory by even an inch. He maintained that the Shultz-Gromyko meeting was "serious" and covered "a wide-range of topics." Therefore, the United States and the Soviet Union had not become estranged, nor were they ignoring each other. Some people in the United States support the President's views. They believe that after assuming power, Reagan announced that he would use strength to contain the Soviet expansion, and as a result, the Soviet Union has been helpless and inert in the face of many major international events.

Even more Americans find it hard to agree with the two above-quoted views. To them, what these two different views have in common is that they underestimate the main opponent of the United States and are overly positive about the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union.

In spite of the fact that presently the Soviet Union is facing domestic economic difficulties and has been put in a tight spot since its occupation of Afghanistan, and that it has not been so aggressive over the past year or so as it was previously, does this mean that the Soviet Union has abandoned its foreign policy of expansion? The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said: "There is no indication that the protracted war (the invasion of Afghanistan) or the injuries and deaths of personnel have compelled the Kremlin to consider the honorable proposal of withdrawal." A number of newspapers also pointed out that although the Soviet Union has refrained from taking the undisguised action of dispatching troops directly, it was still carrying out new expansionist offensives in certain areas of the Third World. After Reagan assumed power, did not U.S. official quarters repeatedly issue similar warnings?

Some American people point out that, among the various methods used to pursue its expansionist policy, one important method is to drive a wedge between the United States and European countries. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in a speech in September: "The primary strategic objective of Soviet expansionist policy is to achieve world dominance through separating Western Europe from the United States and Canada." In this area, the Soviet Union has made some progress over the past year and more. Hasn't Moscow's peace offensive, which takes Western Europe as its main target, once put the United States in a very embarrassing position? Hasn't the gap in U.S.-European relations become wider?

As for the tough policies toward the Soviet Union advocated constantly by Reagan since he took power, some American people hold that the current government hasn't in fact, effected these policies in its actual activities. Moreover, in forcing its views on Western Europe, the Reagan administration has already given great help to the Soviet Union units attempt to split up U.S.-European relations. Sands, a specialist in the Russian Research Institute of Columbia University, said: The measures Reagan adopted against the gas pipeline "had done to NATO what the Soviet Union has not succeeded in doing over the past years." It is even more obvious that some unwise policies the United States adopted toward the Third World have provided the Soviet Union with opportunities that can be exploited in their future expansion.

Then, why did the Soviet Union repeatedly indicate that it was not willing to have contact with the Reagan administration? According to many Americans, this is not Moscow's real intention, because the Soviet Union is good at engaging in double-dealing and playing whichever tricks are to its advantage. It is difficult to imagine that the Soviet Union would abandon the tactics of negotiations and allow the Reagan administration to realize its arms expansion policy and deploy medium-range missiles in central Europe. It is merely a kind of tactic by the Soviet Union to verbally oppose coming into contact with the United States. A leading member of the Soviet Union-Eastern Europe research project at Johns Hopkins University said: "They do not want to let the current U.S. Government appear peace-loving before the Europeans."

Thus, it can be seen that acute contradictions between the United States and the Soviet Union do not exclude negotiations based on their respective purposes. Though the talks between Shultz and Gromyko were routine activities in the period of a UN General Assembly, the relationship between the two superpowers could still be reflected in the talks.

U.S., USSR REACTION TO POLISH UNION LAW NOTED

OW101707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 10 Oct 82

["U.S., USSR Take Opposite Views on New Polish Trade Unions Law" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) — Immediately after the Polish parliament passed a new law on trade unions, the United States announced that it would impose sanctions on Poland, while the Soviet Union charged the United States for interfering in Polish internal affairs.

In a national broadcast from California on October 9, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that the action taken by the Polish parliament "is a matter of profound concern" to the U.S. He declared that he would seek to suspend Poland's "most favored nation tariff status" in bilateral trade "as quickly as possible". "We are consulting urgently with our allies on steps we might take jointly," he said.

However, the Soviet TASS news agency made a quick and strong reaction to Reagan's statement. It charged the United States for pursuing "a policy to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign country" and taking another "discriminative step" against Poland. It accused the United States of "blackmailing" the Polish Government. TASS alleged that the White House hoped that by so doing it might aggravate the Polish economy so as to bring about a change in Poland's domestic policy that would be acceptable to the United States.

Some West European countries yesterday voiced their opposition to the law on trade unions passed by the Polish parliament. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the recent action taken by Poland was a grave violation of the Helsinki agreements. The French Foreign Ministry expressed its "total reprobation" of the Polish action. The British Foreign Office announced that the British Government regarded the matter as "a further obstacle to the restoration of normal relations" between Britain and Poland.

WORLD'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DEBATED AT UNGA

OW121828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The current world economic problem was one of the most heatedly debated issues during the past two weeks of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mexican President Lopez Portillo said that for the poor countries, steadily decreasing income due to the plunge in raw material prices on the one hand, and higher interest rates and shorter terms of payment on the other, constituted "the two blades of a pair of scissors that threaten to slash the momentum achieved in some countries and to cut off the possibilities for progress in the rest."

Many other speakers also pointed out that the brunt of the crisis had fallen on the developing countries. Referring to the seriousness of the situation, Venezuela Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said that the total debt of the developing countries would be more than "the incredible amount" of 600 billion U.S. dollars in 1982, an intolerable burden making them increasingly insolvent.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov said that the greatest responsibility was borne by the most developed countries, whose restrictive economic and monetary policies had deepened recession, increased unemployment, and hampered economic growth in developing countries.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan stressed that a world economy could only be rebuilt on a sound and permanent foundation of economic efficiency and justice with the full participation of developing countries in international decision-making.

Many Third World nations including Burma, Pakistan, Turkey, Morocco, Somalia, Zambia and Panama made it clear that the way out was to launch global negotiations, improve North-South relations and establish a new international economic order based on equity and justice.

MATERIALS ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

XINHUA Report

OW090100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- With the mid-term congressional election less than a month away, the United States' two major parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, have geared up their campaigns to woo voters who regard the country's economy as the dominating issue.

At stake in the Nov. 2 election are a third of the 100 seats in the Senate and all of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives of the present 97th congress as well as 36 of the country's 50 state governorships.

The U.S. economy is still sunk in a deep recession. Observers say the outcome of the election will be decided by how voters view President Reagan's economic performance during his 22 months in office. It will be a public test on Reaganomics -- the President's conservative economic policies at a time when a recovery has failed to come about contrary to Reagan's predictions, they note.

In the past 13 months, the U.S. industrial production registered drops in 11, though inflation eased to some extent in the past year. In the June to August period this year, the nation's industrial plants were running at below 70 percent of capacity. There have been more bankruptcies and business failures in the past nine months than at any time since the Great Depression of the 1930's. Industrial inventories have increased as sales sharply declined, especially in the automobile, steel and machinery industries.

In these circumstances, recent public opinion polls indicated that uneasiness over the economy has increased. Political analysts say that the Republicans are bound to lose some of their congressional seats, however they might still be able to maintain their majority in the Senate, presently held by a 54-46 margin. As the party that controls the White House usually loses seats in mid-term elections, the Democrats could also make some gains in the House and add to their current 241 majority.

Confronted with the wranglings of heated campaigns, the public has noted that while the Republicans' prescription for the economic ills failed to work as anticipated, the Democrats have not presented an acceptable alternative either. Economic uncertainties will make it a hard choice for most voters in the coming election. It is predicted that only about 56 million, or one third of the total of the eligible voters will cast their ballots. That, if proven right would be the lowest turnout since 1942.

RENMIN RIBAO 28 Sep Article

HK300720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 7

[News Analysis by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "Curtain Raised for U.S. Mid-Term Elections"]

[Text] The United States holds mid-term elections from September to early November and the curtain on this has been raised. In some places, the election campaign has already been carried out.

The mid-term election is a congressional election held between two general elections. According to the U.S. Constitution, Congress is formed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and all congressmen and senators must be directly elected by the electorate.

With 2 senators elected from each state, there are 100 senators altogether. They are elected for a tenure of 6 years and 1/3 of them are reelected every 2 years. Congressmen are elected according to each state's population and there are currently 435 representatives. They are elected for a tenure of 2 years and all of them must be reelected after their term of office. In the mid-term elections this year, 33 senators and all congressmen are up for reelection to the new 98th congress. Also, governors in 36 states are up for reelection.

As a rule, the congressional election is a fierce struggle between the two big political parties of the capitalists for control of the Congress. In the general elections of 1980, the Republicans defeated the Democrats in the Senate and became the majority party for the first time in 26 years, whereas the Democrats maintained control of the House of Representatives. This year's mid-term election will redefine the relative strength and realignment of the two parties in Congress, thus producing a great impact on the U.S. political situation in the future. Furthermore, this election is actually a "public ballot" for the Reagan administration, which has been in office for almost 2 years, and "President Reagan is an invisible candidate." Therefore, this election is a test for both President Reagan and the Republicans in power.

At present, both the U.S. Government and the American public hold that the economic problem is "the only issue that people would pay attention to" in the election debate. This estimate is not without basis. Although the powerholders in the United States still have different views on the diplomatic policy issue, the Reagan administration, since taking office and after several rounds of debate, has had to give up some ideas raised during the election campaign in the face of harsh reality, and has come to the same "main trend of relative moderation and unanimity as between the two parties in past governments." (comment in CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR). As a result, debate on the issue of diplomatic policy has eased.

Economic problems, however, are a headache for the whole country. Facts have shown that after Reagan came to power, his "economic recovery plan" has neither slowed down the U.S. economic recession nor alleviated the swift ascending of budget deficits. On the contrary, complaints are heard everywhere in the country and the people are discontent with the high unemployment rate of 9.8 percent, the financial deficit of over than $100 billion and continuous high interest rates. Recently the U.S. media were filled with reports of the electorate's "depression" and "disappointment" over Reagan's economic policy. Public polls also indicate that the prestige of Reagan and the Republicans is coming down slightly.

One article in THE WASHINGTON POST says: "Republican candidates will conduct this autumn's election with the worthless stuff of Reagan's economic doctrine." THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE also says: "The struggle for the seats in the House of Representatives is the best test of the President's economic plans."

The Democrats, who suffered a serious setback in the last election, have not yet regained their vitality. However, the Republicans' current predicament provides a good chance for the Democrats to stage a comeback. Reportedly, the Democrats, in their election strategy worked out recently, have treated unemployment as the prime issue in an attempt to launch a concentrated attack on Reagan's economic policy. With the method of refuting someone with his own argument, they copy the slogan which Reagan used to curry favor from the electorate in the last election. "Are you better off than you were 2 years ago?" The Democrats, taking advantage of the workers' and blacks' dissatisfaction with Reagan's decision to cut welfare payments, are expanding the contradiction and are doing their utmost to win over the electorate.

Nevertheless, the Democrats should not be too optimistic about their future. According to analyses carried out by the U.S. media and various public opinion organizations, although the Republicans are in an inferior position, this autumn's mid-term election will not bring any conspicuous changes in any realignment of the two parties in Congress.

Currently, the Republicans hold 54 seats in the Senate, the Democrats hold 45 and the nonparty faction holds 1. It is estimated that after the mid-term election, the Republicans will continue to maintain their position as a majority party in the Senate. Of all 435 seats in the House of Representatives, the Democrats now hold 241, the Republicans 192 and 2 positions are vacant. The Democrats might get more seats in the House of Representatives after the election, about 15 seats. Therefore, the situation will remain the same that the Republicans and the Democrats will control the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively.

According to analyses of the U.S. press, the main reason why people make such estimates is because despite their fierce criticism of the Reagan administration's economic policy, Democrats are at a loss as to what to do in the face of the economic difficulties and are unable to raise any effective economic measures, thus losing support from the electorate.

Meanwhile, due to internal conflict and disintegration within the Democrats, it is difficult for the Democrats to pose a serious threat to the Republicans. The present economic situation is still bad, but the economic recession has already reached bottom as far as the public is concerned. People were somewhat inspired by the recent boom in the stock market and the slow drop in interest rates. At a time when no better methods can be found to overcome economic difficulties, some people said they would give "more time" to the Republicans. Futhermore, election campaign funds are another reason. It was disclosed that the funds raised by the Democrats for the election campaign is less than 1/10 of that raised by the Republicans. The election campaign is something which consumes money in the United States and nothing can be done without sufficient funds.

With the overall development of the mid-term election, various political forces are beginning a fierce rivalry in the United States, and the United States will experience a not very peaceful political situation in the autumn of this year.

U.S. URGES WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW090804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The United States today reiterated its call for the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of Kampuchea's independence.

A U.S. State Department press statement made known the call reiterated by U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz when they entertained Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at breakfast this morning in New York.

"Both the secretary and the vice-president emphasized their support for ASEAN's strategy on Kampuchea's including the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which calls for the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of Kampuchean independence," the state said.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON SINO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

DPA Report

LD080938 Hamburg DPA in German 0842 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (DPA) -- In its new talks with the Soviet Union, China regards a partial reduction of the friction in relations as being possible but does not expect any change in Moscow's hegemonistic policy. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the National People's Congress, said Monday in Beijing during talks with Federal President Karl Carstens that attempts are being made to "ease somewhat" tension in relations on the government level. These efforts could lead to "certain results." China knows however that Moscow does not want to renounce its hegemonistic strivings, Peng Zhen said, according to the German delegation.

Referring to Leonid Brezhnev's most recent statement on Soviet-Chinese relations, Peng Zhen said that China has been hearing these friendly noises from Moscow more frequently recently.

Commenting on the international situation Peng Zhen said that the danger to world peace comes exclusively from the two superpowers, but primarily from the Soviet Union. Moscow is in particular turning its attention to Europe and the FRG, Peng Zhen said. He spoke in favor of strengthening NATO and the European Community. He described the United States as also being a hegemonistic power and expressed concern over U.S. deliveries of weapons to Taiwan.

In the talks Federal President Carstens paid tribute to China's policy, which is aimed at maintaining world peace. The FRG and China share similar views on many questions. Carstens spoke in favor of close ties between the FRG and the United States. Differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington are problems between friends and can be settled.

AFP Report

OW110611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 (AFP) -- China today said that detente could be reached in its relations with the Soviet Union, as talks get under way here on normalisation of contacts between the two Communist giants.

But the Chinese optimism, expressed by a top official to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, was accompanied by a reaffirmation that Soviet "hegemonism" constituted the greatest threat to world peace.

Chinese Politburo member Peng Zhen described the Soviet Union as a "tiger in search of a good meal", with the primary threat to Western Europe and then China, West German spokesman Wolfgang Behrends said.

USSR SAID TO FEAR WORSENING RELATIONS WITH FRG

OW061603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet press recently indicated that Moscow is afraid that its relations with West Germany will be come more complicated, with the coming to power of a new West German Government headed by new Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In the past few days, the Soviet news media stressed that the coalition government formed by the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party is a "conservative government". Its policy is "turning to the right" and closer to U.S. President Reagan's philosophy.

What makes Moscow more unhappy is that the Kohl government has made clear its support for NATO's plan to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany by the end of 1983.

But the Soviet press believes that the new West German Government will continue to observe the treaties signed with the East and develop economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. Time will tell to what extent the Kohl government would turn to the right, the Soviet press said.

SOVIET PURCHASE OF U.S. GRAIN REPORTED

HK070402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 7

[Report: "Soviet Union Will Continue To Buy Large Quantities of Grain From United States"]

[Text] It was reported from Washington that John R. Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, said recently that the Soviet Union purchased 750,000 tons of maize from the United States on 28 September and that this shipment of grain will be delivered to the Soviet Union from October to December. This was the first Soviet purchase of U.S. grain in the new sales year (starting on 1 October).

According to the U.S.-Soviet agreement on grain sales, the Soviet Union will import at least 6 million tons of grain from the United States in the new sales year.

It has been reported that, in the first half of this year, Soviet imports of U.S. farm products amounted to $1.6 billion, a drastic increase of more than 100 percent over the same period last year ($790 million). The farm products imported from the United States included $790 million worth of wheat, $629 million worth of maize, $171 million worth of soya bean and $22 million worth of sunflower oil.

Due to the continuous poor agricultural harvest, the Soviet purchase of grain from the United States is expected to be at a record level and will very probably exceed that of last year when it imported 14 million tons of grain. From the last 10-day period of September to next year, the Soviet Union will purchase 44 million tons of grain from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia.

PRC WOMAN PLACES THIRD IN USSR CHESS TOURNAMENT

OW091059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Liu Shilan became China's first grand master when she won the third place at the women's interzonal chess tournament which ended in Tbilissi, the Soviet Union, today.

The first and second places were won by Romania's young player Margaretta Muresan with 10.5 points and Soviet grand master Irina Levitina with 9.5 points.

The top three winners at the interzonal tournament will be honoured the title of grand master according to the rules of the International Chess Federation. The title awarding ceremony will be held later.

DELEGATION LED BY XI ZHONGXUN VISITS DPRK

Leaves Beijing

OW080748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress left here by air today for a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

The delegation is led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Seeing them off at the airport were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Wang Hanbin, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Zon Zong Yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in China, was also present.

Members of the delegation are Xiang Nan, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee and deputy to the N.P.C.; Tomur Dawamat, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Congress: Wang Huide, deputy to the N.P.C. and deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Yu Shuzhen, deputy to the N.P.C. and singer of the Tianjin song and dance theatre. The delegation's secretary-general is Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Arrives in DPRK

OW090041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress flew here today on a visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau, and of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Chinese guests were greeted at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the D.P.R.K.; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and other responsible persons from departments concerned.

Over one thousand people, dressed in their best and with bouquets and national flags of both China and Korea in their hands, were also at the airport to welcome the Chinese delegation.

Also present at the airport was Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Meets Pak Song-chol

OW090329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol of Korea today stressed the Korean people will consolidate and develop the gains of President Kim Il-song's recent China visit.

Pak Song-chol is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. He said that Korea-China friendship should be kept from generation to generation.

He was speaking at a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang today prepared by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly in honour of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Xi Zhongxun.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, he said, great changes have taken place in the Chinese people's ideology and mental outlook and in all fields of socialist economic construction.

He wished the Chinese people "magnificent achievements" in implementing the task of socialist modernization set forth at the C.P.C. 12th National Congress and in the cause for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland.

In his speech Xi Zhongxun mentioned President Kim Il-song's high evaluation of the 12th C.P.C. National Congress and the achievements made by the Chinese people. He also mentioned President Kim Il-song's "tremendous support and encouragement" to the cause of the Chinese people's revolution and construction.

On Korea's independence and peaceful reunification, Xi Zhongxun stressed the United States should withdraw all its troops from South Korea, stop its acts of interference in Korea's internal affairs and stop its activity of creating "two Koreas."

Banquet Speech

SK100353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, at banquet arranged at the People's Palace of Culture on 8 October for the delegation of the PRC's National People's Congress -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Pak Song-chol; Esteemed Comrade Hwang Chang-yop; Esteemed Comrade Ho Chong-suk; Dear Comrades:

The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] is wholeheartedly pleased to share this delightful occasion together with old comrades, while visiting, with much delight and deep fraternal feelings, Korea -- a brotherly neighbor -- at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK.

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK arranged today such a grand banquet to welcome us. Comrade Pak Song-chol just made a warm-hearted speech, expressing the sincere feelings of the Korean people -- feelings between comradely and fraternal comrades-in-arms -- toward the Chinese people. We are deeply impressed by this.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the NPC of China and all comrades of our delegation, I extend hearty gratitude and lofty respect to the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK which invited our delegation to visit Korea and is according it warm hospitality.

I and comrades of our delegation have long wished to visit Korea. Now, we are very pleased because our wish is fulfilled. (?Five or 6) years ago, a delegation of the DPRK's SPA headed by Vice Chairman Comrade Ho Chong-suk visited our country and made our relations closer.

In particular, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people Comrade Kim Il-song paid a historic official state visit to our country after the 12th congress of our party and achieved a satisfactory success [Wonmanhan Songgwa].

During the visit of President Kim Il-song to China, the leaders of the two countries cordially met with each other and had profound exchanges of views, thereby developing relations between the two countries to a new stage.

President Kim Il-song highly estimated the achievements of the Chinese people and the 12th congress of the CPC and gave great support and encouragement to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction.

The further development of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples will have a great influence not only on the cause of socialist construction in our two countries but also on the defense of peace of the Asian and world peoples and the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation among the countries and peoples of the Third World.

We regard it as very meaningful and glorious that we have visited Korea at this moment.

The Korean people are industrious and courageous and are a great people with glorious revolutionary traditions. We rejoice over the fact that under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved great leader President Kim Il-song and the KWP, you achieved great victories in the struggles against the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists by waging dauntless struggles. After vanquishing the aggressors, you also surmounted mountains of difficulties, with surprising will. Through your industrious work, you erected a prosperous and developing socialist country which is independent in politics, self-reliant in economy and self-supporting in national defense.

Today, inspired by the slogans urging creation of the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the era of great upswing of Chollima, holding high the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- the Korean people are again creating the upswing of new construction to attain the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and to triumphantly realize the grand prospective targets put forth by the Sixth KWP Congress.

The heroic spirit of great prowess displayed by the Korean people in the struggle against foreign aggression and in peaceful construction is a model from which we should learn well. All the successes made by them give boundless joy and great inspiration to the Chinese people.

The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people new, greater successes in their revolution and construction and the DPRK further prosperity.

The Chinese people are deeply interested in the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and have consistently supported the constant efforts exerted by the KWP and the Korean Government for the country's reunification.

The United States has interfered in the internal affairs of Korea, keeping its troops in South Korea for several decades in the past under all excuses and pretexts. This is arousing the resolute opposition of the Korean people and the peoples of many countries of the world because it not only gravely obstructs the cause of Korean reunification but also aggravates tensions in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.

President Kim Il-song set forth the three principles and five-point policy and the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. These proposals indicate correct ways for Korean reunification, being very reasonable and consistent with the fundamental interests and desire of the Korean people.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the propositions of President Kim Il-song.

The United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and renounce its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and its two Koreas plot.

We are convinced that the day will surely come when compatriots in the North and South of Korea will sit together through the constant efforts of the Korean people under the correct leadership of the party and government of Korea [Choson Tonggwa Chongbu].

The friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea is indestructible because it has been sealed in blood in a protracted struggle and has pulled through rigorous tests of history.

The Chinese people support China-Korea friendship and will make all efforts to pass it on generation after generation.

Whatever may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will, as in the past, so in the future too, struggle shoulder-to-shoulder together with the Korean people.

In conclusion, I propose to drink a toast to the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Korea, to the good health and long life of the Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, to the good health of the dear leader of the Korean People Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, to the good health of Comrade Pak Song-chol, to the good health of Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, to the good health of Comrade Ho Chong-suk, and to the good health of Korean comrades present here.

Visits Pyongyang

OW092202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress visited Mangyongdae, native home of President Kim Il-song, today.

The Chinese guests, headed by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were warmly welcomed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol at Mangyongdae.

Today, the Chinese guests also visited the Mangyongdae revolutionary school, a middle school and the Pyongyang underground railroad. The Chinese guests were entertained at an acrobatic performance in the evening.

Leaves Pyongyang for Hamhung

OW101640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Hamhung, Korea, October 10 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress laid a wreath at the bronze statue of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai here today.

The statue, erected at the square of the Hungnam fertilizer complex, was unveiled in May 1979 to the memory of the late Chinese premier and as a token of Korean-Chinese friendship.

Zhou Enlai visited Hamhung and delivered a speech to workers of that complex in 1958.

Among the Chinese visitors who have since come to pay homage is Deng Yingchao, wife of the late Premier Zhou Enlai. She was present at the ceremony to unveil the statue.

Accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, the delegation led by Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun flew to this east coastal city from Pyongyang this morning.

Attends Performance

OW120037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese National People's Congress delegation this evening watched the performance of "Song of Glory", a full-length song and dance epic, given by 5,000 Korean cultural workers.

Accompanying the Chinese guests on the occasion were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Yi Sang-tae, vice-minister of culture and art.

After the performance, Xi Zhongxun, leader of the Chinese delegation, mounted the stage to present a basket of flowers to the actors and actresses and congratulated them on their successful performance.

The delegation returned here this noon from the city of Hamhung where they visited the February 8 vinylon factory. The delegation toured the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm in Pyongyang this afternoon.

Comments on S. Korea

OW122007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese National People's Congress delegation leader Xi Zhongxun said today the United States should withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea.

Speaking at a banquet this evening given by the Kaesong City People's Committee, he also voiced his support to the Korean people's struggle for independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

He said the South Korean authorities should give the people there the right to political democracy and freedom.

Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, described the visit by the Chinese delegation as the source of great encouragement to the people of the city who are struggling for socialist construction and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

He said: "The Korean-Chinese friendship, handed down from generation to generation, is not to be impaired by any force. The Korean people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close comrades-in-arms."

Soon after their arrival at Kaesong from Pyongyang today, members of the delegation went to see commanders and men of the Korean People's Army unit guarding the frontier and visited a children's palace in the city.

SUZUKI TENDERS RESIGNATION AS LDP PRESIDENT

OW122002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today declared that he had decided not to run for the Presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party next month, according to Japanese press reports.

Suzuki has tendered his resignation as president of the Liberal Democratic Party to the party's Secretary General Susumu Nikaido.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa this afternoon expounded to reporters Suzuki's resignation which says that the prime minister has done his utmost to seek harmony and unity within the party and to consolidate the basis between the 1980's and the year 2,000. The resignation describes the domestic and external situation as "ever worsening" and the future as "troublesome". "A new leadership is necessary to bring about party unity," Suzuki stressed in his resignation.

On the background of Suzuki's decision, Miyazawa said that Suzuki, as cabinet prime minister and LDP president, has taken into account the politics of the whole nation. Japan is facing difficulties which have never been seen since the end of the last world war. After concentrating his thoughts on a whole-party setup, Suzuki made the decision so that he could tide over the difficulties.

LDP Secretary General Suzumi Nikaido had requested Suzuki to reconsider his decision, but Suzuki said: "I made the decision after scrupulous thinking." The LPD leaders have accepted Suzuki's idea.

The LDP Presidency of Suzuki will expire on November 25.

KYODO: Ji Pengfei's Reaction

OW121244 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct 12 KYODO -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei said Tuesday that Sino-Japanese friendly ties will not change with the resignation of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Ji made the statement Tuesday to a Japanese goodwill mission of Asahi National Broadcasting Co. (TV Asahi) at the Great Hall of the People here when asked about Suzuki's abrupt resignation announcement.

While commenting that he had not personally heard the news of Suzuki's announcement to resign, Ji said, "Suzuki's recent visit to China was a success and China-Japan friendship will not change."

He also said no matter who is elected by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to succeed Suzuki, China-Japan friendship must and will be maintained, in accordance with the wishes of the peoples of the two countries.

Suzuki just completed a six-day official visit to China to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

WANG ZHEN, NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONAGES IN JAPAN

Addresses Embassy Reception

OW120227 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0330 9 Oct 82

[Text] Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang hosted a reception at the Chinese Embassy last evening to mark the successful first meeting of nongovernmental personages of Japan and China.

Addressing the reception, Wang Zhen, head of the delegation of the Committee for Meetings of Sino-Japanese Nongovernmental Personages, thanked the Japanese side for its efforts in sponsoring the meeting.

He said: The purpose of the meeting is to deepen mutual understanding and friendship and promote development of friendly relations between the two countries through exchanging views, discussing international issues and bilateral relations of mutual concern between the two countries' nongovernmental personages, and that this purpose has been attained. Wang Zhen indicated that he would continue to strive to forge close cooperation with Japanese friends, and that the people of China and Japan should exert common efforts for the promotion of friendship in future generations.

In his speech, Masayoshi Ito, representative of the Japanese-Chinese Committee for Meetings of Nongovernmental Personages, said that it is extremely important for both sides to regularly exchange their views candidly so as to deepen mutual understanding and trust. He said that there might be differences in Japanese-Chinese relations in the future, but that this problem certainly could be resolved as long as both sides trusted one another.

Their speeches were warmly applauded by those in attendance. The reception was attended by all the members of the Japanese and Sino-Japanese Committees for Meetings of Nongovernmental Personages, totalling more than 100.

Conference Concludes

OW091656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 9 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan today decided to continue free discussions between nongovernmental personages of the two countries. This was announced at the end of the Chinese-Japanese nongovernmental personages meeting here today.

The meeting pointed out that free discussions, a form supplementary to the relations between the two governments, will enhance mutual understanding and help consolidate their long-standing and stable cooperative relations.

The meeting decided the second Chinese-Japanese personages meeting will be held in Beijing.

At the closing session here today, Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation to the meeting, said that the form of Chinese-Japanese nongovernmental personages meeting was greatly beneficial to the promotion and further development of the extensive cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields. It was a creation of the annals of Sino-Japanese relations.

Masayoshi Ito, Japanese representative to the meeting, said that never such frank exchange of views at the meeting between the two sides has been seen at any governmental meetings of the two countries. Mutual understanding has been thus greatly promoted, he added.

Meets Japanese Leaders

OW120009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen has expressed the hope that the ex-servicemen and servicemen of China and Japan should strengthen friendly relations, promote mutual understanding and contribute to the struggle against hegemonism and for peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation to the Chinese-Japanese nongovernmental personages meeting, made these remarks when he met Japanese ex-servicemen here today. He expressed his appreciation of and thanks for their efforts to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and defend world peace.

Today, Wang Zhen also met leaders and members of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Association, the Liaison Council for Repatriates From China and other organizations.

Ends Visit

OW121630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Nongovernmental Personages left here for home this afternoon after a visit to Japan.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi this morning met Wang Zhen, leader of the Chinese delegation, and some delegation members. The foreign minister said that the meeting of Chinese and Japanese nongovernmental personages was "of positive significance" to mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and China. Wang Zhen replied that the success of the meeting was closely linked with the support of the Japanese Government and the efforts of Japanese nongovernmental personages.

Returns to Beijing

OW130559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation headed by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and former vice premier, returned to Beijing by plane this evening after attending the commemoration activities to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and the first meeting of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Nongovernmental Personages in Japan.

Wang Bingnan, first deputy chief, and Chu Tunan, Huan Xiang and Liu Nianzhi, deputy chiefs, of the delegation of the Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Nongovernmental Personages, returned on the same plane.

They were greeted at the airport by State Councillor Yu Qiuli and leading members of departments concerned Wu Xueqian, Jiang Nanxiang, Zhao Puchu and Lin Lin.

Haruo Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy to China, was also present at the airport to greet their return.

JAPAN TO TAKE MEASURES ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW090123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Cabinet in a session this morning decided to take measures to overcome the grave economic difficulties.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe told reporters this afternoon that these measures include increasing investment in public services, building more houses, helping depressed industries, improving the relationship between supply and demand, and widening employment opportunities.

Different views exist in both the government and financial circles on how to assess the present domestic economic situation and ways to solve economic problems. Some hold that "the Japanese economy has slumped to the lowest point in the past 26 years." They stand for issuance of more government bonds, increase of investments in public services and reduction of taxes. Others hold that "the economic situation is comparatively good," "there is no economic crisis" and "the financial unbalance is normal." They prefer reduction of financial expenses and increase of taxes so as to make up the financial deficits and keep a low-speed growth rate.

The Japanese press terms the decision made at today's cabinet session as "a compromise" between the different views. It doubts whether such a decision will work.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW130846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met with Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and principal members of his party here this morning at the Great Hall of the People. During their conversation, Deng Xiaoping reiterated China's support to the legitimate aspirations of the German people for national unification. He said: "All those countries and nations which are divided into two will ultimately be united, because such splits are man-made and forced upon." Deng Xiaoping said a relationship of mutual trust is developing between China and the Federal Republic of Germany. He hoped that the two countries would further expand their economic cooperation in the future.

On international situation, Deng Xiaoping stressed again the importance of Western European alliance. He said: "In order to oppose hegemonism, Western European countries need get united. No European country can deal with the threat of hegemonism alone. China's analysis and judgement of the international situation and its policy of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace are consistent, without any change."

President Carstens said that European alliance is a vital factor for safeguarding peace and stability. It is highly necessary for Western European countries to enter into political and economic alliance while keeping their own specific features. He told Deng Xiaoping: "I have brought to you the warm greetings from former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, present Chancellor Helmut Kohl and from the various political parties of the Federal Assembly and the whole people of the Federal Republic of Germany."

On hand were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Guenther Schoedel, F.R.G. ambassador to China.

Lunches With Hu Yaobang

OW130838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a luncheon here today at the guest house to entertain Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs Carstens, and principal members of their entourage. Before the luncheon, Hu Yaobang met the F.R.G. correspondents accompanying the president on the visit. He said that the president's China visit is fruitful and will open up broader prospects for the development of relations between the two countries.

Hu Yaobang also told the correspondents his views on national reunification. He said that any forced division of a country into two will disappear in the world. "The Chinese people have persistently supported the legitimate aspirations of the German people for national reunification and unity. The Chinese people would like to see the German people build their country into a great, unified and independent state which works for national prosperity and is on friendly terms with other countries in Europe and elsewhere," he said.

He said he hoped the German nation which has advanced science and technology will contribute to the development of the present world, particularly the Third World.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW121706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang called on Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, at Diaoyutai state guesthouse this evening. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome to President Carstens.

He said Carstens's visit is an important event in the relations between the two countries. "Although the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries has come comparatively late, the last decade has seen rapid development of relations in various fields between the two countries," he said. Zhao Ziyang said the two countries have identical or similar views on many world issues, with common interests in fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. "There are no conflicts of fundamental interests between the two countries. Therefore, there are good conditions for furthering the friendship between us. The two countries can supply each other's needs with what they have," he said. Zhao Ziyang briefed Carstens on China's economic situation and development plans.

Carstens said "our two countries share many views on international issues. Moreover, our goal is identical, that is, to safeguard world peace. There is enormous potential for development of economic cooperation." He said his country would make efforts to expand cooperation with China in economic, trade and other fields.

Zhao Ziyang asked Carstens to convey his congratulations and regards to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was present. Also present were the principal members of Carstens' party and F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel.

Attends Show With Ji Pengfei

OW121742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Veronica Carstens attended a special theatrical performance sponsored by the Ministry of Culture this evening. Accompanying the Carstens at the performance were State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Vice-Minister of Culture Ding Qiao.

The guests enjoyed music, dance and Peking Opera performed by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble, the China Peking Opera Theatre and the Chinese Traditional Operas Institute. After the performance, the Carstens mounted the stage, congratulating the performers and presenting them with a basket of flowers. Present were members of the president's party and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China. This afternoon, President and Mrs. Carstens gave a reception at the ambassador's residence. Among more than 600 people attending was Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PERU PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Feted in Guangzhou

OW112028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The government of Guangdong Province gave a banquet here this evening welcoming Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias and his party.

Liu Tianfu, provincial governor, said the prime minister's visit to China has furthered the relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. Many Peruvian citizens of Chinese origin and Chinese nationals residing in Peru are laboring people from Guangdong. Therefore, there exists between Guangdong and Peru a relationship like that between kith and kin and a traditional friendship. Such a relationship and friendship will be further developed.

The prime minister said many laborers who went to Peru from Guangdong have contributed to Peru's economic and cultural development. He said his visit to Guangzhou and other places in China has been unforgettable, and through which the two countries have become closer in the political, economic and cultural fields.

He predicted new scientific and technological cooperation and trade relations between Peru, Guangdong and all of China.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu was present at the banquet.

The guests arrived from Nanjing this morning. They visited the Guangzhou export commodities fair and a rural people's commune today.

Ends Visit, Leaves Guangzhou

OW120728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias and his party left here for home by air this morning at the end of an official visit to China. The Peruvian guests were seen off at the airport by Han Xu, Chinese vice-foreign minister; Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province; and Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS VENEZUELAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

OW081628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Venezuelan Minister of Transportation and Communication Vinicio Carrera and his party.

Present were Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister, and Cheng Anyu, vice-minister, of Posts and Telecommunications, and Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China.

The Venezuela minister arrived here October 6. Wen Minsheng held a talk with him on further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the field of posts and telecommunications.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK121457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Attain Better Results in Investment in Capital Construction"]

[Text] The length of the construction cycle has a direct bearing on bringing the returns on investment into play. According to rough estimates, shortening the construction time for projects throughout the country by 1 year would save several billion yuan in capital construction management costs. If the profits and taxes created as a result of going into production ahead of schedule are added, the economic returns would be even greater. Therefore, the important task on the capital construction front is to shorten the construction time by every possible means.

Admittedly carrying out the four modernizations depends on the amount of investment the state has available for capital construction. At the same time, it also depends on how effectively the funds are utilized. Under the condition of there being no change in the total amount of investment, the better the utilization, the greater will be the returns and the faster will be the rate of economic development. However, not all comrades understand this very clearly. The phenomenon of paying attention only to projects and appearances but not to economic returns still exists in varying degrees. Especially in the employment of investment, there is no concept of economy, turnover, time or recovery. Moreover, this problem is not limited to individual units. Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th party congress pointed out the necessity of shifting all economic work to the path centered on raising economic returns. This point is particularly important on the capital construction front. The capital construction front shoulders the task of large-scale construction. Should there be the slightest negligence in thinking, the slightest mistake in planning or the slightest slackening in management, the construction of the state would suffer serious losses. We must make a change in mentality and really set our sights on raising the returns on investment.

During the period of the First 5-Year Plan in our country, the construction time as well as returns on investment of capital construction were both relatively good. The average time for the construction of a 600,000-ton-capacity coal mine was 29 months. The construction of an enterprise the scale of the Gansu silver nonferrous metals company also only took 3 years. At present, in such vital trades as industry and communications, the construction time for a large or medium-size project on a similar scale is double that of the First 5-Year Plan period. It should be said that things which have been done before or have been done by other projects can also be done as long as people use their heads, discover means, offer suggestions and carry out measures of reform.

Not long ago the State Economic Commission held a symposium to sum up and exchange experiences on shortening construction time and raising the returns on investment. Shortening construction time involves a wide range of factors and requires concerted efforts from various aspects. From the macroscopic aspect, there must be correct policies and measures. For example, the scale of construction must be appropriate, the orientation of investment and distribution of industry must be rational and the construction plans must be realistic and practical. From the microscopic aspect, judging from present conditions, it is necessary to conscientiously grasp the following links.

Make a success of the advance preparations for construction projects. In the future, regardless of the projects using foreign investment or the projects using funds inside the country, it is necessary to change the situation of capital construction not being carried out in accordance with procedure, and there must no longer be such things as conducting surveys along with preparing designs and carrying out construction. In the past we were often eager for quick success and begrudged spending money on preparations. Consequently we wasted a great deal of money. In the future all projects which must be carried out in the next 5 years must be based on the technical evaluation of the previous 5 years, and feasibility studies, surveys and designs should be made before actual construction starts.

We must not decide on a project or start a project while still making evaluations. As for backbone projects, we must make preparations even earlier. We must list a schedule of when surveys have been completed and when to produce designs, and we must have special people responsible for the work until it is completed. Only in this way can we avoid the mistake of making a frantic last-minute effort or hastily starting a project, cast off the passive situation and really succeed in shortening the construction time and raising the return on investment.

Gradually promote and perfect the economic responsibility system with investment contracts as the principal content. This is a highly effective method for shortening the construction time and raising returns. In the last several years, for the sake of changing the phenomenon of unrestrained wasting of money and "eating out of a big pot," many districts and departments have instituted various forms of investment contract.

The Ministry of Commerce has 13 cold storage projects under construction. By instituting the method of contracts at two levels between the ministry and the provincial and municipal departments and bureaus of commerce and between the departments and bureaus of commerce and the construction units, it has saved 5 percent in investment and also greatly shortened construction time.

The Ministry of Coal Industry has carried out investment contracts, and construction time and quality contracts on a trial basis for 37 small and medium-size coal mines. It estimated that the average investment for each ton of coal could be reduced from 113 yuan several years ago to 104 yuan and average construction time could be shortened from 95 months to 38 months. Many districts such as Changzhou, Xian and Tangshan have also entered into contracts for the building of civilian houses based on blocks or on square meters. They have all succeeded in shortening construction time, improving quality and saving on investment. Naturally, the contract methods instituted at present are still not altogether perfect, but they have already played a very useful role in saving on investment and speeding up the progress of the projects. In the future we must further perfect and energetically popularize them. Regardless of large or small projects and regardless of new construction, extension or rebuilding, we must actively create conditions and integrate the respective characteristics of the investment contracts instituted.

Strengthen the basic work of capital construction management. This is also an important link in shortening the construction time and raising returns. At present this aspect of work is fairly weak. The effective things of the past swept away during the 10 years of turmoil have still not been completely restored. Certain standards, regulations and quotas currently in effect still cannot keep abreast of the changing conditions and urgently need to be revised and supplemented. This work is indispensable for guaranteeing the smooth progress of capital construction. It is the basis for calculating the amount of investment, construction time and material depletion as well as the basis for strengthening planned management, survey and design management and construction management, checking and accepting completed projects and examining economic results. Also we must make proper arrangements to synchronize the construction of the main project and its related projects. Otherwise, despite the fact that the main project is well ahead and being rapidly carried out, if the related projects and lagging behind, the whole project will still be delayed and be unable to be put into production.

The 12th party congress has put forward a formidable construction goal for the next 20 years. The capital construction departments shoulder a very arduous task. We must fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, carry out meticulous and thoroughgoing work, and conscientiously and earnestly use the best economic returns to create a new situation in capital construction.

BAN YUE TAN STRESSES MODERNIZATION SPIRIT

OW110107 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- Issue No 19 of BAN YUE TAN published today carries a commentator's article: "Rise With Spirit and Forge Ahead." The full text of the article reads as follows:

The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated a great program for modernizing the motherland and has called on the whole party to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Presently, the broad masses of party members, cadres and people in cities, towns and villages throughout the country are diligently studying the documents, holding lively discussion and giving considerable thought to them.

What should the attitude and style of every Communist Party member, leading cadres and citizen be in order to accomplish the great historical task of creating a new situation and building our country into a modern socialist power? Comrade Hu Yaobang summarized this question in a brief passage in his report, delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, that is, rise with spirit and forge ahead indomitably and indefatigably.

To rise with spirit means to fill oneself with a positive and enterprising spirit to create a new situation, the spirit to dedicate oneself to the great cause of communism. During the difficult years of the revolutionary war, we relied on such revolutionary spirit in overcoming obstacles one after another and liberating the motherland, thus ushering in a magnificant dawn after a long dark night. During the years of socialist revolution and construction, we too relied on the spirit to resist the blockade and pressure of imperialism and hegemonism and get rid of various interferences and damages, winning great successes in socialist construction. From now on, we shall still have to rely on the spirit to accomplish the great historical task. Every individual must maintain excellent spirit in studying diligently, working untiringly and performing meritorious deeds for the great cause.

To forge ahead means that, as pioneers of a new journey, we must dare to search for new roads, carry out innovations and create a new situation. Ours is a big country with a billion people, including 800 million peasants. To turn the country into a modern socialist power with a high level of civilization and democracy is indeed one of the "most gigantic creative undertakings in human history." Many problems involved in it were not, and could not have been, raised or solved by Marxists in the past. In view of the long and difficult journey, we must rise with spirit and forge ahead. While advancing in our undertaking, it is imperative to adhere to the various principles and policies formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress and resolutely oppose both the "leftist" tendency of trying to revert to the erroneous theories and policies which prevailed during and before the "great Cultural Revolution" and the rightist tendency of bourgeois liberalization as reflected in distrust or rejection of the four fundamental principles. In the new great undertaking we must be good at studying, learning new things, solving new problems and accumulating new experiences. Every comrade must display great enthusiasm and creativity in doing his job and make new contributions to our common cause.

Indomitable spirit is a required communist characteristic and an important condition for ensuring continuous victories in the cause of socialism and communism. In making every advance in the cause of socialism and communism, we will encounter difficulties of all sorts and other inevitable setbacks. Therefore, we must be imbued with an indomitable and daring spirit, never be shaken by difficulties and frustrated by setbacks, and exert every effort to overcome difficulties. We must also draw lessons from setbacks and steadfastly and confidently march towards our targeted goal. We have only one conviction in our mind, that is, the cause of communism -- the most gigantic undertaking of mankind -- will definitely triumph. The practice of struggle has already proven that, owing to the indomitable spirit, our party has withstood all severe tests and made advances in both revolution and construction.

Indefatigability is a revolutionary spirit required by communist world outlook. As the universe moves ceaselessly, revolution and construction develop endlessly. We must keep on learning and working as long as we live, never display arrogance and struggle indefatigably. The prosperity of our socialist cause, country and all its nationalities depends, not on temporal enthusiasm, but on protracted and unremitting efforts by the whole people.

In all, the correct attitude for Marxists in the face of difficulties, the revolutionary style for communists striving to create a new situation, is to rise with spirit and forge ahead indomitably and indefatigably. With this correct attitude and revolutionary style there are great hopes for our cause.

As we are guided by the banner of the 12th CPC National Congress and led by the new party Central Committee, the gigantic construction plan formulated by the 12th congress will definitely become a brilliant reality.

LEADING CADRES MUST INVESTIGATE GRASSROOTS

HK130251 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 1

["Short" commentary: "Leading Cadres Must Go to the Grassroots To Carry Out Investigations"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress has issued a call: Create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. What kind of attitude should leading organs and cadres have in accepting this great historical task? The methods of the PLA General Logistics Department deserve recommendation. It seems that there is a necessity to make this slogan a great call: In order to attain the four modernizations, leading cadres must go to the grassroots levels to carry out investigations.

It shows the fine spirit of our party that leading cadres go deep to the grassroots levels to make investigations and solve problems practically. The new conditions and problems that emerge in the course of the four modernizations call for study and solution. Provided that leading cadres leave their offices and go to the grassroots levels to make investigations, they can obtain a vast amount of firsthand information and make correct judgments and decisions. Sitting in the office the whole day long, without making any investigations or study but relying on reports and drawing hollow plans, they either dispute over endless trifles or make impractical or even wrong decisions. This is a conspicuous manifestation of an improper party work style and it is incompatible with the new circumstances of creating a new situation.

Making investigation provides knowledge that is very concrete, complex and meticulous. It is also a basic art for leading organs and cadres. At present, through the simplication and reorganization of leading organs, our work style is continuously improving and the work of investigation should be rapidly launched. We must try to change the fact of leading cadres not taking the lead in going to the grass roots levels under the excuse of busy work and the fact of working personnel not willing to go to the grassroot levels. In making investigations we must persist in going to the grassroot levels, be one with the masses and together discuss the methods for solving problems. We must propose the method of making investigations and solving the problems at the same time, while immediately implementing those matters that can be decided on the spot and putting forward plans for those matters that need to be considered carefully. The improper work style of neither nodding nor shaking, in other words shirking responsibility to the top and lower levels, must be prevented. We must also stop the phenomenon of being "imperial envoys," seeking personal privileges and having many attendants crowding around.

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "In formulating policies, leading organs must use more than 90 percent of the time in making investigations, and only less than 10 percent of the time in the final discussion and decision." The whole party, particularly leading party cadres must rouse their enthusiasm, make arduous efforts, earnestly do a good job in investigation, solve problems in a down-to-earth manner and make a contribution in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

HALF OF LEADING CADRES TRAINED IN PAST 3 YEARS

OW121332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- More than 200,000 leading cadres above county level have received training over the past three years, according to a report in GUANGMING DAILY. The figure accounts for over 50 percent of the total cadres on the job above county level. Most of them are middle-aged and young men chosen from among the party organizations at all levels, a significant percentage of them are also technicians in various fields of work.

Over two years ago, the Communist Party of China set the goal of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. Since then, more than 8,100 party schools and professional cadre training schools have been reopened and established. In addition, more than 130 institutions of higher learning have offered professional training courses for emerging party leaders.

In the future, educational background and academic records will play an important part in promoting cadres, according to party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

According to the GUANGMING DAILY report, 62 percent of the directors and vice-directors of the economic commissions of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and 64 percent of leading cadres of enterprises above county level have received training in enterprise management.

In the agricultural system, 62,000 leading cadres have gone through training of one kind or another. The party secretaries and county heads of the more than 2,000 counties have completed their training program.

LEADING PLA CADRES STUDY CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW110517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Leading cadres at or above division level and propaganda and theorist cadres attending a training class run by the PLA General Staff Department have studied the documents of the 12th party congress and concentrated on grasping their essence in four aspects.

The training class has stressed that they should concentrate their main energies on grasping the essence of these documents. This is what they have done:

1. In connection with their study of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, they have deepened their understanding of the essence of the 12th party congress' documents. While repeatedly reading the congress documents, they, with major questions in mind, have studied relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, as well as some important documents formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including the relevant theses by leading comrades of the party Central Committee, thus understanding such questions and finding answers to them, theoretically and practically.

2. In connection with a review of the history of the party, they have understood the historical role and great significance of the 12th party congress. While studying these documents they have compared the 12th party congress with the 7th and 8th party congresses. By so doing, they have deepened their understanding of the two theses that the 12th party congress "is the most important meeting since the 7th party congress" and that this congress "will go down in the party's history as one which creates a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization." Comrades said: The 7th party congress summed up the experiences gained in the tortuous development of the democratic revolution in the previous 20 years and more, raised the whole party's understanding of the laws governing the democratic revolution and formulated a program and line for founding a new democratic China, thus laying a foundation for the victory of the democratic revolution.

The 12th party congress summed up the experiences gained in the tortuous development of the socialist revolution and construction over the past 20-odd years and put forward a program and line for bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our country. This shows that our party now has a far more profound understanding of the laws governing socialist construction and much rich experience in this regard and that our party is more mature.

3. In connection with summing up practical experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they have, in view of the victory won in bringing order out of chaos, understood the correctness of the line, principles and policies laid down by the 12th party congress. In accordance with the seven main indicators of historic change and what they have seen and heard, they have freely discussed the excellent situation on the country's various fronts. Particularly in light of the actual conditions in the PLA General Staff Department, they have analyzed the gratifying changes and progress made since Comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the Military Commission. Thus, they have ever firmer faith in the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and are full of confidence in the bright future of the party and the state. They said: The party's lines, principles and polices laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are suited to our country's conditions, accord with the common aspirations of the people and have incomparable might. The 12th party congress full affirmed, enriched and developed the party's lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As long as we make efforts to turn them into conscious action by the masses, our party and state will certainly become more prosperous.

4. In connection with making an analysis of their personal ideological conditions and of those in their own units, they have achieved unity in action on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress. While studying the documents of the 12th party congress according to actual conditions, they have used the guidelines of the congress as a weapon to solve their questions in ideology and understanding. By having a comprehensive, correct understanding of the situation and proceeding from a clear understanding of the country's conditions, they have further deepened their grasp of the party's present principles and policies, thus firmly believing that the party Central Committee is capable of having complicated situations well in hand and leading socialist modernization to victory and that the four modernizations are bound to be successful.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LITERATURE, ART CREATIVITY

HK080935 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Create a New Situation of Vigorous and Flourishing Literature and Art"]

[Text] Following the victorious conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress, which is of great historic significance, the whole party and the people of various nationalities of the country, under the resolute leadership of the party's Central Committee, are uniting together and fighting for the realization of the programs and goals formulated by the 12th CPC Congress and the creation of a new situation in socialist construction for modernization. Full of high spirit, the literature and art personnel in the country are determined to dedicate their wisdom and strength to the construction of socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as its core.

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang encouraged us by quoting some remarks made by Lenin, saying: "Lenin once said that creative and vigorous socialism was made by people themselves. Undoubtedly, without passionate labor enthusiasm of the broad masses, without the creative initiative of thousands upon thousands of production units and without the vigorous fighting of various areas and departments, the prosperous development of socialist construction would be impossible." These vivid and inspiring words strikingly reveal where the crux lies in undertaking the great cause.

In order to create a completely new situation in the construction of socialist modernization, it is necessary to evoke people's enthusiasm in fighting for the communist cause as well as their fervent labor passion and creative initiative. This is extremely important to the literature and art personnel who are undertaking the lofty mission of building socialist spiritual civilization. The literature and art cause is a creative one and it is absolutely impossible to create a new situation of flourishing socialist literature and art without enthusiasm, labor passion and creative initiative.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the vast number of literature and art personnel have emancipated themselves from the spiritual shackles of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques and have raised their enthusiasm in creating literary and art works for socialism. In recent years, "letting a hundred flowers blossom" has flourished in the fields of literature, drama, film, fine arts, music, dance, folk art and photography. Some excellent works have been produced and a number of talented people have emerged. This remarkable achievement is the main trend of our socialist literature and art. While great achievements have been scored on the literary and art front, there have appeared some unhealthy and wrong ideas and works, as well as the tendency of bourgeois liberalism. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, this right deviation, just like the "leftist" one, has been criticized and is being rectified. The situation on the literary and art front is excellent and inspiring.

The 12th CPC Congress restated the task which has been solemnly raised by the party many times: While building a high degree of material civilization, we must do our utmost to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. Literature and art is an important component part of the construction of spiritual construction. Excellent literary and art works must, through vivid and moving artistic images, subtly educate and imperceptibly mold the broad masses. Our literature and art must not only provide people with noble spiritual enjoyment, but must also play its specific role of propagating advanced ideology and transforming social members into laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. Therefore, we must understand fully that literature and art take up a glorious and difficult task in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to create a new situation of vigorous and flourishing literature and art, it is necessary for the literature and art personnel to raise their awareness of social responsibilities, and actively create excellent works reflecting the conspicuous spirit of the era, so as to supply the best spiritual food to the people. Encouraged by the 12th CPC Congress, our party and the people all over the country have realized their goal more clearly and have raised their confidence as well. Clear understanding and unanimity of ideology certainly provides room for us to bring into full play our initiative and enthusiasm and also creates conditions for bold action.

In order to create a new situation of vigorous and flourishing literature and art, we must first of all study hard. More recently, the CPC Central Committee called on us to treat as the prime issue the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents, which, the main ones in particular, are the summation of historical experience as well as the essence of collective wisdom. Only through study can we attain ideological unanimity within the party and guarantee the implementation of the policies and tasks put forward by the 12th CPC Congress. As far as the literature and art personnel are concerned, only by studying well the 12th CPC Congress documents and by truly mastering the weapons for building spiritual civilization, can they have a clear guiding idea in their literary and art creation. In recent years, one or two literature and art personnel have neglected the study of the basic theory of Marxism. Obviously various defects as shown in a handful of people's works are closely associated with their lack of theoretical knowledge and their low Marxist understanding. In order to create a new situation of vigorous and flourishing literature and art, we must first of all lay stress on study and bring about a new development and uplifting of ideological understanding.

In order to create a new situation of vigorous and flourishing literature and art, we must also properly resolve the problem of going deep into life. With the overall upsurge of socialist construction for modernization, deep changes will inevitably take place in social life. Heroes and models who fight for and dedicate their lives to revolutionary ideals will continuously emerge in real life. "Heroes and talents are but within one stride." If writers and artists fail to go deep into the real life which is changing at every moment, how can they understand and reflect "new people and the new world?" If they fail to go deep into the mainstream of life and throb with the pulse of our era, how can they seize those people and deeds shining with communist ideology? Only by deeply understanding the real life which is favorably developing and changing, can we genuinely reflect our great era and extol the new people with communist ideology.

We sincerely hope that the vast number of literature and art personnel, inspired by the 12th CPC Congress spirit, will unite more closely, brace themselves up, pool their wisdom and efforts, and make their contributions to the creation of a new situation of vigorous and flourishing literature and art.

CHEN YUN COMMENTS ON 10 OCT RADIO DRAMA

OW101153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to a 9 October GUANGBO JIEMU BAO [RADIO SCHEDULE NEWS] report: Comrade Chen Yun met with Liu Baoyi, playwright-director of the radio drama "Sincerity and Insincerity," [zhen yu jia 4176 5280 0250] at Zhongnanhai on 20 September and commented on the drama.

The radio drama "Sincerity and Insincerity" was created in accordance with Comrade Chen Yun's suggestion on adapting the tanci [storytelling in various southern dialects to the accompaniment of stringed instruments] "true feelings and hypocrisy" to other types of drama. It depicts the two opposite attitudes assumed by twin sisters Dong Qingqing and Dong Peipei towards Yu Gang who injured both his eyes while protecting state property. It thus creates a sharp contrast between the true, the good and the beautiful, and the sham, the ugly and the evil. It exposes and criticizes Elder Sister Qingqing's ugly soul, intent on nothing but profit, and praises Younger Sister Peipei's lofty sentiments. Comrade Chen Yun regards this drama as a success.

He said: The adaption of the tanci "true feelings and hypocrisy" to radio drama in the common spoken language can make it spread far and wide and educate more youths. With the flavor of the present era and immediate significance, it is a good work suitable for the education of youth.

Then Comrade Chen Yun pointed out the shortcoming of the drama. He suggested that several passages on Dong Qingqing's unhealthy tendencies be added to the radio drama. He said that the exposure of negative and erroneous things could play the role of positive education.

In accordance with Comrade Chen Yun's opinion, the Central People's Broadcasting Station has revised the radio drama "Sincerity and Insincerity." The revised version will be premiered on the air on 10 October.

CPC DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ISSUES CIRCULAR

OW130129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection recently issued a circular calling on party organizations at all levels and all party members to take immediate action to stop the unhealthy tendency in construction and distribution of houses.

The circular says: Inspired by the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, new progress is being made in all fields of work throughout the country. As a whole, the party style is also turning for the better.

However, unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in some places are still very serious. A conspicuous example is the continuing unhealthy tendency in construction and distribution of houses. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee has recently issued a "Circular on the Five Cases of Disciplinary Violation in Handling House Construction and Distribution." This shows that the committee has paid great attention to such problems and taken a firm attitude. It discovered several typical cases and immediately handled them in a serious manner. This helps put an end to the unhealthy tendency. Now, a summary of the Beijing discipline inspection committee's circular is hereby distributed. Party committees and discipline inspection committees everywhere must take decisive and effective measures to firmly stop the unhealthy tendency in housing construction and distribution by absorbing Beijing's experience and taking into consideration their own respective practical conditions. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must pay the greatest attention to investigating and handling such cases and in particular to solving the problems in such localities and units where the unhealthy tendency is especially serious. They should also immediately report to the higher level how they have solved such problems. The discipline inspection committees under the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CPC committees should make a final report to the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection by the end of this year. Meanwhile, party organizations and members in Beijing are expected to persist in their struggle against unhealthy tendencies, under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, so that the capital of Beijing may play an exemplary role in building socialist spiritual civilization and in attaining a decisive turn for the better in party style.

The circular points out: The masses of the people are urgently demanding a solution to housing problems as the national economy is developing and the people's livelihood is gradually improving. The state supports and encourages all these methods: gradually repairing and constructing houses by the state, local authorities, collectives and individuals, according to their respective financial capabilities, construction by the people themselves, construction by the people with government assistance, or construction by collectives for distribution among, or for rent and sale to, the people. All these methods should be continued. Fair and reasonable distribution of houses concerns the people's immediate interests and, therefore, should be strictly adhered to. Some party members and cadres, indeed, have housing problems. These must be gradually and reasonably solved, within the framework of the state's financial policy and related systems and regulations. Currently, some party members and cadres are abusing their powers, stealing properties of the state or collectives at will, building private houses on public land and with public labor, or playing tricks and cheating all people concerned to occupy more spaces or forcibly occupy new houses in the course of housing distribution. Such unhealthy practices and law and discipline violations in total disregard of the masses' welfare and the party's image are incompatible with the required quality of communists. These have evoked the masses' extreme resentment, seriously impaired the party's prestige and caused immense harm.

The circular says: To prevent and correct the unhealthy tendency in housing construction and distribution, the party Central Committee has issued "Some Regulations About Treatment of Senior Cadres in Their Daily Life;" the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has twice issued circulars, one in August 1981 and another in August this year; and the State Council approved and circulated, in January this year, the minutes of the second nationwide meeting on housing construction in the countryside. Clear-cut and specific regulations have thus been repeatedly issued. However, many party organizations did not attach sufficient importance to them. Some leading organs, weak and ineffective, failed to strictly implement the related regulations, make thorough investigations, handle investigation results, and sternly and effectively stop such evil practices. Some leading cadres did not keep to the principle and dared not wage a struggle against this evil practice. Not impeccable themselves, some party members and cadres, by example, encouraged the evil practices. Continuance of this condition cannot be tolerated anymore.

The circular points out: The party constitution passed by the 12th CPC National Congress stipulates that party members should "be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interest, and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public; that party cadres at all levels must observe and uphold the rules and regulations of the party and the state, and combat all acts of abusing power and seeking personal gain." If a party member or a cadre fails to act according to the party constitution, it should be examined whether he or she is qualified to be a Communist Party member and whether he or she can be a leading cadre anymore. Consequently, party organizations should deal with them accordingly.

The circular says: The 12th CPC National Congress has decided to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party within the next 5 years. This task should be started right now. The serious unhealthy tendency reflected in housing construction and distribution should be firmly handled. All cases of evil practice should be corrected and dealt with as soon as they are discovered. All party organizations must teach party members to strictly observe the party constitution. Regarding those who have committed mistakes in the course of housing construction and distribution, they must return what they have taken or pay compensation for it and they must be punished as they should be, depending on the nature of the cases they are involved in. They must never be indulged or accommodated. All leading cadres have the responsibility to stop such unhealthy tendencies. If they fail to combat or handle any known irregularities, they will be charged with dereliction of duty. If they shield and abet these irregularities, they will be punished for violation of the party constitution. To answer the call of the 12th congress, all party organizations and members must get mobilized to wage a resolute struggle in maintaining the party discipline.

WANG BINGQIAN ADDRESSES FINANCIAL WORK MEETING

OW110356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the current national financial work conference, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said: To bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial situation in the coming 5 years and accomplish the financial task in the new periods put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to focus all financial work on the attainment of better economic results and achieve progress in opening up a new situation as quickly as possible.

Wang Bingqian said: To quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years and gradually raise the people's livelihood to a comparatively well-off level require unremitting efforts by all trades and professions. Take the financial department for instance. We must coordinate with departments concerned, try our best to gradually solve the essential problem of a shortage of funds to promote construction in all fields, energy and transportation in particular. He pointed out: In financial work, we have reached a fairly good starting point. Thanks to efforts over the past more than 30 years, we have accumulated considerable assets, with some 500 billion yuan of fixed assets and 300 billion yuan of circulating funds. There is great potential for increasing revenue and cutting expenditure in all fields. Chances for tapping potential are everywhere. The problem facing us is how to turn potential into real strength. At present the party Central Committee and party committees in all localities have attached great importance to financial work and all trades and professions have paid keen attention to raising their economic results. As long as we do our work with added vigor, we will be able to solve the shortage of funds and attain the strategic objective set down by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Wang Bingqian said: The attainment of a fundamental turn for the better in the financial situation will be marked by a steady basic balance in finance and credit and subsequent total balance after making continuous efforts for some time.

Meanwhile, it is also necessary to gradually increase financial reserves in order to accumulate strength for future economic undertakings. He said: To achieve a balance between finance and credit, we should start from developing production and raising the economic results and pay attention to the method for creating, accumulating and using wealth, thereby increasing revenues and saving expenditures to ensure the construction of key projects urgently needed by the state and continue to improve the people's livelihood.

A balance can remain stable and strong only when it is based on the steady development of the economy. To achieve this it is necessary to bring about a tremendous change in financial work, a change which will make it possible for financial work to center on better economic results, to concentrate on the promotion of production and effective management, to stress beneficial results and to combat waste. In addition, financial departments should coordinate with other departments concerned in raising enterprises' income rate, the turnover rate of circulating funds and the recouping rate of investment in capital construction. Ideas, such as requesting funds from financial departments at every turn and living on the state by "sharing food from the same big pot" must be opposed. We should focus on tapping potential and do everything we can to request less or even no funds for our work; whenever we request funds for given work, we must do it well. It is necessary to rationally allocate funds, strengthen management, make overall planning for state funds for various purposes and use them where they are most needed.

Wang Bingqian stressed that it is necessary to raise our financial work to a new level in order to fulfill our financial tasks for the new period. He said: Many new situations and problems have occurred and fresh experiences have been gained in the economic life of our state. In further readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and updating of the national economy, we shall continue to encounter new situations and problems and gain fresh experiences. For example, there are now problems in reforming the economic system, further readjusting the economic structure, technically transforming existing enterprises, updating industrial products and producing a new generation of such products, as well as the question of how to use foreign funds more effectively and of new problems occurring in the supply and marketing of commodities in the domestic market. All such problems are closely related to the distribution of financial revenues and the taxation system. This call for us to systematically study theories on finance and economics and the party's financial and economic policies, to deepen our study of various practical problems and to come up with correct solutions to such problems and measures to systematically handle them. We cannot make any progress if we do not study and work hard. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we must study hard, ponder problems carefully, have courage to carry out reforms and do practical work, and be good at managing money matters in oreer to bring about a new situation in financial work as soon as possible.

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS BEIJING SCHOLAR'S GATHERING

OW120603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- A number of noted scholars and social activists in the capital got together today to celebrate the 56th anniversary of Professor Jin Yuelin's being engaged in teaching and scientific research.

Comrade Jin Yuelin is a well-known philosopher and logician in our country as well as a famous international scholar. When 87-year-old Jin Yuelin, full of zest, came to the gathering in a wheelchair, his students and friends, including Hu Qiaomu, Hu Yuzhi, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, stepped forward to extend cordial greetings to him. At the gathering they warmly praised him by saying: Our revered Comrade Jin has consistently striven to make progress politically, academically and in work, has sought truth and has continually probed into new academic fields. He is a strict scholar as well as a hard-working teacher. While working at Qinghua and Beijing Universities and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, he has done a great deal of work for the party and trained a number of qualified people for socialist construction.

Many comrades said: We should learn from our revered Comrade Jin's revolutionary spirit and fine study style. As he has done, we should study as long as we live, and work hard to bring about a new situation in the research of social sciences in our country.

Also present at the gathering were Yang Xianzhen, Yu Guangyuan, Mei Yi, Jiang Chunfang, Feng Youlan, He Lin, Wang Li, Shen Congwen, Hong Qian, Xing Bensi and Zhang Wei, totaling more than 200 persons.

The gathering was sponsored by the Philosophy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

CHEN PIXIAN, KANG KEQING ATTEND OPERA IN BEIJING

OW130343 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] According to a Beijing dispatch exclusive to WEN HUI BAO, when Shanghai's Huaiju Opera troup staged the play "Mother and Son" in Beijing, Comrade Kang Keqing watched the performance, met all the members of the troupe and cordially talked with them. She told them that she hoped not only domestic education of youngsters but the society's concern for their education should be reflected on the stage.

Comrade Chen Pixian, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, also attended.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MEET WITH MINORITY GROUP

OW101352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Ulanhu, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Xuefan and Ji Pengfei met and took pictures together with all members of the National Day visiting group of minority nationalities, students of the cadres training department of the Central Institute of Nationalities and national minority students of the Central Institute of Political Science and Law for cadres and the Central People's Public Security Institute at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 9 October.

Also present at the meeting and photo taking were Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON PRC-USSR TALKS, RELATIONS

Peng Zhen Cited

HK120224 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Peng Zhen Speaks on Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct -- Today, NPC Vice Chairman Peng Zhen told West German President Karl Carstens that China is attempting to improve relations with the Soviet Union and efforts in this respect should be able [yinggai keyi: 2019 6115 0668 0110] to achieve some success. Peng Zhen said this to the West German guest at a time when China and the Soviet Union are holding talks to normalize their relations. Negotiations between the vice ministers of China and the Soviet Union already began last week, but so far neither side has disclosed anything about the talks. Therefore, what Peng Zhen said has attracted the attention of diplomats here.

According to reports, Peng Zhen told Carstens that China and the Soviet Union have held another round of talks of partially easing relations between the two countries. China believes that the tense relations at present can be eased but does not believe the Soviet Union will change its hegemonist policy.

Peng Zhen said: Lately, Brezhnev has repeatedly put on a conciliatory pose. However, to China, concrete actions are more important. According to reports, Peng Zhen also said: The Sino-Soviet border is several thousand kilometers long and the Soviet Union could launch an aggression at any time. However, China does not fear this because the Soviet army of 1 million soldiers deployed on its border is not capable of defeating China. He also reiterated that China has neither the intention of invading the Soviet Union nor the strength to attack it.

Regarding the international situation, Peng Zhen said: While the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are both contending for world domination, which constitutes a serious threat to world peace, the major threat is made by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is like a tiger covetous of delicious food and is gazing at Western Europe and West Germany. Therefore, a strong NATO and EEC are very important for peace in Europe.

Peng Zhen expressed: The United States is also a hegemonist country. It stubbornly persists in arms sales to Taiwan. This has caused China to be concerned about relations between the two countries. China hopes to resolve the Taiwan issue by peaceful means. Therefore, China is willing to wait patiently but this is entirely China's internal affair.

Carstens expressed his appreciation for China's efforts to safeguard world peace. He said China's words and deeds are aimed at the goal of world peace. China and West Germany share many common views. West Germany attaches great importance to China's position in the Third World. He also talked about FRG-U.S. and FRG-Soviet relations. He stressed that contradictions between West Germany and the United States appear to be differences between friends and will not be difficult to resolve.

7 Oct Editorial

HK080848 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Future of Sino-Soviet Relations Is Under Exploration"]

[Excerpts] The arrival of Mr Leonid Ilichev in Beijing has touched off some conjecture on Sino-Soviet relations.

Mr Ilichev, a Soviet expert in Chinese affairs, was once chief representative in the negotiations on the Sino-Soviet border dispute. During his current visit as a government representative, he is to have exploratory consultations for seeking possible negotiations between the two sides. Such an important figure will consult on so important a problem. This undoubtedly gave rise to attention from around the world.

The border talks between China and the Soviet Union were abruptly broken off after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This shows China's clear-cut and persistent stand on combating hegemonism. The Afghanistan issue is not settled yet and things have changed little. The United States has resumed its wheat sales to the Soviet Union. West European countries are working in cooperation with the Soviet Union to exploit natural gas in Siberia. The Soviet Union has time and again asked China to have talks for improving bilateral relations. Under such circumstances, it is understandable that China and the Soviet Union should resume their diplomatic contacts.

Sino-U.S. relations were once at a low ebb as a result of the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Then the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the middle of February appealed to resume border talks with China. In March Brezhnev made a speech on this subject in Tashkent. In September he again made a similar speech in Baku. In his speeches, Brezhnev seemed to be impatient in seeking improvements in Sino-Soviet relations. But this was still empty talk as his actions were still as slow as before. For this reason, China admonished that it would judge people by their deeds, not their words, and will wait and see.

Hence, changes in Sino-Soviet relations are not expected. During its recent talks with the United States, China did not denounce the Soviet Union for its hegemonism and territorial expansionism. This does not mean that China will no longer oppose the hegemonism that the Soviet Union is pursuing. It demonstrates, rather, that China will not depart from its independent principles in her diplomatic policy and so will not stand on the side of the United States to combat the Soviet Union. However, China's policy toward the Soviet Union was mentioned during the recent Sino-Japanese and Sino-British summit talks. This shows that China will strictly abide by its independent principles in its relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. China will not only oppose the Soviet Union and the United States in their policy of hegemonism but will also seek peaceful coexistence with them.

In the past few months China has in fact deliberately broadened its contacts with the Soviet Union. This can be seen from the visit to the Soviet Union by Yu Hongliang, head of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department under the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the inspection visit to the Soviet Union by Chinese economic experts and the expansion of bilateral trade and fishery cooperation.

It must be noted that principal Chinese leaders recently have made many remarks on Sino-Soviet relations. China's policy toward the Soviet Union and the future of Sino-Soviet relations were penetratingly elaborated in Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th CPC Congress and in the talks between Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Suzuki. It can be anticipated that Sino-Soviet relations can be gradually improved and the relationship at the state level can be properly normalized, provided the Soviet Union will no longer persist in hegemonism and make new advances. The arrival of Mr Ilichev is a new start in the improvement process.

China needs a peaceful and stable environment in the world while it works to achieve the four modernizations. However, China will not change its principles for combating hegemonist territorial expansion and maintaining world peace. Hence, the deeds of the Soviet Union constitute the key link deciding whether Sino-Soviet relations can be improved or not.

8 Oct Editorial

HK081106 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "New Trend in U.S.-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Events affect one another in international relations. When Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev came to Beijing to hold talks with China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the border issue, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz took advantage of the UN General Assembly to meet in Washington.

The Sino-Soviet exploratory talks are reported to have made some headway, which indicates that both parties have worked out an agenda. However, they have not discussed substantive issues. As for the U.S.-Soviet talks, they have obviously failed to reach an agreement.

Talks between Gromyko and Shultz have been held on many occasions, covering an extremely wide range of issues which include, among other things, the Lebanese crisis and the Iran-Iraq war in the Middle East, turmoils in Central and South America, and civil rights in Poland as well as the nuclear arms limitation talks and the summit meeting on bilateral relations. Obviously it is not easy to solve these burning international issues, which are of long standing and involve various aspects.

At most, the talks will be able to promote mutual understanding.

When U.S. President Ronald Reagan put forward his new proposal on the Middle East issue, the Soviet Union ridiculed it by saying that the United States has an axe to grind. Now the Polish issue has provided the United States with an excuse to attack the Soviet Union and Central and South America has become another region for a new offensive by the Soviet Union. As for the nuclear arms limitation talks, they have been resumed in Geneva but they will likely turn into another long-drawn-out diplomatic struggle. It seems that both the United States and the Soviet Union are assuming a "detente" posture but they lack proper sincerity because their starting point is on the contention of a position of strength.

While U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers were holding talks, the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA carried an article by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU. The article put forth the question of "relaxing the tension and opposing the relaxation of tension" and concluded by saying that "the policy of the Reagan administration, which has been in power for 20 months, seems to be more reactionary than that of any of the Washington regimes of the past and that it is imbued with militarism." This article, which has been published in coordination with the talks, has rebuked the Reagan administration, but it also reflects the pessimistic appraisal of the Soviet Union on the possibility of "relaxing the tension."

It is exactly because of this pessimistic estimation that news that the Soviet Union is formulating a plan to wage a blitzkrieg against Europe has spread to the outside. When the war starts, they would speedily destroy NATO's nuclear weapons and occupy Western Europe. Of course, this does not mean that war is imminent, but it clearly exposes that the Soviet Union has war and not detente in mind.

What is the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union? Not long ago Reagan boasted: Since we arrived in this place (he meant the 20 months in which his government had been in power), they have not even gained an inch of territory, and this may be due to a genuine mutual understanding." The meaning of Reagan's statement indicates that the strong policy which he has adopted against the Soviet Union is working and is to be continued.

At a time when the Soviet-U.S. relationship is relatively stable, the United States on the one hand strengthens its military might and strategic arrangements in Western Europe, and on the other hand, it vigorously strengthens its struggle against the Soviet Union in the economic and technological fields. Recently, the United States has continuously exposed the scandals of the Soviet Union stealing information from Western technology. In addition, the United States has installed a new electronic telephone network in West Germany to intercept thousands of private telephone calls in West Germany so as to collect information on the Soviet Union's laying of the natural gas pipeline and to announce its sanction against the West European firms which sell advanced technology to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of the NATO countries held a meeting in Val David [Canada] at the beginning of this month to decide to tighten their control over the economic relationship between themselves and the Soviet Union. All this obviously reflects the new trends in the U.S.-Soviet struggle.

The U.S.-Soviet relationship is not as tense as when Soviet Union first started to invade Afghanistan, but it is impossible to have a new breakthrough. This makes people doubt that the U.S.-Soviet meeting can be held as scheduled and that the meeting will achieve the results which should be achieved.

PRC TO MAKE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ON HONG KONG

HK120150 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] There would be no less freedom in Hong Kong after China regains control than there is now, a senior Chinese official was quoted yesterday as saying. The official also said ultimate control of Hong Kong would rest with Beijing, although some British "experts" could be asked to help administer it.

The Beijing government will make an important announcement on the future of Hong Kong "within the next three days", according to officials in Guangzhou. An American businessman who returned from the provincial capital yesterday said the officials told him the announcement would express China's intention to resume sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong in 1997, including its administration.

The proposal of getting some British "experts" to run parts or all of the territory under a form of management contract was greeted with cautious reservations from some Hong Kong community leaders. Some said it would not serve the purpose of maintaining the prosperity of the territory to employ a handful of British administrators, if the present political system was completely changed. But others considered that it would indicate that China would allow the British Government to run the territory on its behalf for a certain period before taking complete control of Hong Kong.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES, quoting an unnamed Chinese official as telling a delegation that: "With sovereignty in Chinese hands you think it is not possible to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability." "This is a matter of opinion...I believe with the management of the Chinese Government there would be no less freedom than there is now in Hong Kong."

But Western sources said he also indicated certain freedoms would not be permitted when Hong Kong came under Chinese control. When pressed he would only say: "You can imagine what freedoms will not be allowed." The sources quoted the official as saying Hong Kong people "will enjoy due and lawful freedom under Chinese management. We will also try to absorb the advantages of your (British) management. "Some people say sovereignty belongs to China and management to Britain. That is not complete," he added.

Secret talks on Hong Kong's future started in Beijing after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to China last month. China has expressed anger at Mrs Thatcher's defence of 19th century treaties which gave Britain possession. She said they remained valid and could not be abrogated unilaterally, although they could be altered by mutual agreement.

China, however, regards them as null and void because they were forced by Britain on the crumbling Chinese empire.

Another senior Chinese official said last week China attached greater importance to regaining sovereignty than to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Asked whether Britain could continue to play a role in running the territory if it ceded sovereignty, he replied: "I don't think that will be possible."

Western diplomats and businessmen believe that if China took sole charge of Hong Kong, it would result in a dramatic fall in the standard of living of the territory, and a huge outflow of foreign investment.

Most expect Britain and China to reach a compromise solution, and believe Beijing's intransigent stance represents a bargaining position rather than its final offer.

China has not said exactly when it plans to regain sovereignty, or what this would mean in practice.

The secretary-general of Chinese Manufacturers' Association J.P. Lee said the reported remarks could be one of the positions and adopted by the Chinese Government, writes David Wong. But he did not think that getting a few British experts to manage Hong Kong would change the whole situation. "The core of the issue lies with sorting out an agreement acceptable not only to British and Chinese Governments, but also the interests of Hong Kong's people," he said.

Mr Lee however refused to comment on the report, saying that there had been too much speculation over the past few weeks, and further comments would create unnecessary fears here.

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Belongers' Association, Sze Chusian, said this was just another political balloon to test Hong Kong people's reaction. "Both sides are creating a sort of political atmosphere while the talks are going on. I think an agreement will be hammered out finally if both governments have a genuine desire to stick to what they have stressed on maintaining the prosperity and stability of the territory." Though he believed that China would finally take over sovereignty of Hong Kong, he said it could be wise to have British officials to help administer the territory over a transitional period.

But the Reform Club's chairman, Brook Bernacchi, stressed the importance of an independent Hong Kong dollar and legal system, recognised by international investors, for maintaining the prosperity of the territory. He said it would not serve much purpose just to employ a handful of British administrators to run the territory, without these two crucial ingredients. Mr Bernacchi said the British legal system was well understood in international financial circles, while that of China was still developing. Therefore, he said, Hong Kong must maintain its present legal system or investors would lose confidence here. Nevertheless, he agreed that the proposal could still be regarded as a step in the direction of a formula put forward to both the Chinese and British Governments by the Reform Club early this year.

The club's formula proposed that China should maintain the status quo of Hong Kong and a continuing administration under the British system for a period agreed by both governments. A new agreement would then be sorted out after the expiry of the period.

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WANG BINGNAN ON ROLE OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

HK140538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Wang Bingnan [3769 3521 0589] "The Third World Is in the Ascendant and Full of Promise"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out the three bases of our nation's foreign policy. These are: strengthening our unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemony, and safeguarding world peace. When talking about the role of the Third World countries in the current international affairs and the relationship between our country and the Third World countries, he also emphatically pointed out that "the emergence of the Third World countries on the international arena after the war is a major event of primary importance in our times." Once again, he definitely reiterated that "socialist China belongs to the Third World," and that "China will resolutely stand side by side with other Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemony and colonialism, and take this struggle as its holy international obligation."

These words in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report show our nation's persistent policy and stand in foreign affairs.

The vast number of Third World countries throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America account for about two-thirds of the total population and area of the world, and 78 percent of the member nations of the United Nations. Having undergone similar miserable experiences in history, most of them have suffered from aggression, suppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism. At the end of World War II there were only 29 independent nations throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, and most of the other nations still remained colonies or semicolonies. After the war, the struggle for national liberation was on the upsurge throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. As the colonialist system was demolished, the number of independent states increased to 126. Nowadays, the Third World countries have become the main force in the struggle against imperialism, hegemony and colonialism in the world, as well as a decisive political force in the international arena. Socialist China which has a population of 1 billion and which firmly stands on the side of the Third World has added to the force and the influence of the Third World.

In reviewing the postwar history in retrospect, we can clearly see that the joint struggle against imperialism and hegemony among the Third World countries is rising to an unprecedented height, and is unremittingly developing in both scale and depth.

The Afro-Asian conference convened in Bandung in 1955, in which 29 African and Asian countries participated, was a milestone in the history of the Third World people's anti-imperialist struggle. Holding high the banner of opposing imperialism and strengthening unity, the Bandung Conference pushed the national liberation movement of Asia and Africa to a new upsurge. In the early 60's, the nonalignment policy gained ground. It upheld the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist stand and the principle of not entering into alliance with the big nations or military groups. It has played a dominant role in the Third World countries and in the people's struggle to maintain national independence, develop the national economy and defend world peace, and its influence on international affairs is also growing daily.

Similar to the struggle of the Latin American countries against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers, the oil exporting countries and other raw material producing countries also struggle to own and exercise permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources. The struggle of all developing countries to establish a new international economic order is a great challenge to hegemonism. This greatly changes the situation in which the superpowers can arbitrarily manipulate the world situation.

As a matter of fact, Third World countries have vast territories, large populations and rich natural resources and they encompass strategic points in the world. All this constitutes a powerful means which can be used in their struggle against hegemonism. Taking Africa as an example, people always call Africa a "treasure chest" in the world. African diamond reserves account for almost 100 percent of the world reserves and its reserves of gold account for over two thirds. The reserves of niobium, tantalum, lithium, cobalt and chromium in Africa make up over 90 percent. The 53 most important mineral resources to date in the world have been all discovered in Africa. Viewed from the Third World as a whole, according to 1981 statistics, it has 63.8 percent of the world petroleum reserves, 42.3 percent of the output and 87 percent of the exports. The Third World also holds 30 percent of the world mineral output. Fuel and important raw materials needed by many developed countries heavily depend on the Third World. In addition, many strategic points in the world, such as the Suez Canal, the Strait of Malacca, the Strait of Hormuz, the course around the Cape of Good Hope, the Panama Canal and the Strait of Magellan, are situated in the Third World. In the past, rich resources in Third World countries were wilfully plundered by imperialists and their strategic points were contended by imperialists struggling for world hegemony. Today, Third World countries are no longer willing to resign themselves to exploitation and control by imperialists and hegemonists. They have begun to use their resources as weapons to break the imperialist monopoly and unremittingly fight for their economic liberation and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The North-South summit held in Cancun, Mexico in late October last year which 22 countries attended was a prominent example of the developing countries' demand for changing the old international economic order after achieving political independence. At the same time, in order to free themselves from control and plunder by the superpowers and rapidly change their poverty, Third World countries are strengthening their cooperation and taking the road of collective self-reliance. That is the so-called "South-South cooperation" often mentioned to date. In Latin America, countries in the Latin American economic system have signed the "Panama statement," and they have drawn up a common strategy for negotiating with the United States. In Africa, economic cooperation organizations, such as the "Economic Community of Western Africa" and the "Economic Community of Central African Countries", have been set up. In Asia, the five countries of the "Association of Southeast Asian Nations", after consultation and coordination, have strengthened their cooperation in energy exploitation and transportation. In February this year, more than 40 developing countries attended the "New Delhi consultation" (South-South conference) held in India. This meeting was of active significance and had extensive influence in promoting South-South cooperation and in stimulating the holding of the global talks in the sphere of the United Nations. In short, Third World countries demand the breaking of the existing unequal international economic relationships and the building of a new international economic order and they also demand economic independence and development. This is the continuation of their movement for political independence and an irresistable historic trend. We warmly support every active step taken by Third World countries in this area. On this year's New Year Day, when receiving the Algerian financial minister, Comrade Deng Xiaoping highly evaluated South-South cooperation. He said: South-South cooperation is a new way of putting things and is a very good expression. The South-South relationship represents a very important issue in international relations. He asked wittily: Who invented this wording? He should be honored with a medal.

The strength of the Third World has grown and Third World countries have had a greater say over the past few years. A change has been brought to the situation in which the United Nations served only as a voting machine manipulated by certain big powers.

In the last election for the UN secretary general, the Third World countries nominated their own candidates and, after repeated trials of strength, succeeded in breaking superpower monopoly and elected Javier Perez de Cuellar the new secretary general. China firmly sided with the Third World countries in this struggle by exercising the veto on 16 occasions in succession. This has won general appreciation and support from Third World countries.

Over more than 30 years after World War II, through their own experience, the people in Third World countries have come to realize a truth: In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, to develop national economies and to seek world peace, they must wage resolute struggle against the superpowers. First, they took on a trial of strength with the United States for a fairly long time and came to realize clearly the aggressive nature of this superpower. Afterward, from a series of aggressive and expansionist activities of Soviet hegemonists, especially when Soviet troops were dispatched directly to occupy Afghanistan and the Soviets supported the naked aggression against Kampuchea by Vietnamese regional hegemonists, they saw clearly the Soviet Union in its true colors and the danger this superpower is bringing to the world. More and more Third World countries have realized that the superpowers which practice hegemonism constitute a serious threat to the people of the world and that the intense rivalry between them is the main source of instability and turmoil in the world. The Third World countries stand in the forefront of the struggle against hegemonism. The people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, defying violence and brute force, are persisting in their heroic struggle against aggression by the Soviet Union and Vietnam respectively. The people of the Arab countries are fighting against Israeli expansionism which is aided and abetted by the United States. The African people are fighting against the racism and expansionism of South Africa. All these struggles have dealt a heavy blow to the hegemonism of the superpowers and the expansionist policy of regional hegemonism under their connivance and support, and have made major contributions to the defence of world peace.

The growing strength of the Third World countries has attracted the universal attention of the countries in Western Europe and Oceania. An increasing number of these countries advocate dialogue with Third World countries, and are making efforts to establish ties of cooperation with them. The tendency of these countries desiring to establish ties with Third World countries has exerted an important influence over the international situation.

The Chinese Government and people have unswervingly pursued the peaceful diplomatic policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, and have always cherished unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. China's relations of unity and cooperation with other Third World countries have further developed with the advent of the 1980's. From January to July this year, 11 state or government leaders from Third World countries paid visits to China. Friendly contacts and exchange visits between the Chinese people and people of other Third World countries have also increased. There are nearly 50 organizations for friendship with China in Third World countries. Many leaders and friends from Third World countries who have visited China say that China is a very sincere and the most reliable friend of the Third World countries. All this vividly shows that China has scored abundant achievements in carrying out its foreign policy of strengthening unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. Moreover, just as Comrade Hu Yaobang has said: "Along with the development of our economic construction, we will steadily expand our friendly cooperation with other countries and peoples of the Third World."

Of course, twists and turns are unavoidable for the Third World countries on their road of advance. Due to the differences in their development and some contradictions left over by history, some Third World countries are not getting along well with each other or have even fought against each other. As a result, both sides have suffered serious losses in the fighting and the hegemonists have benefited.

However, in the final analysis, since the Third World countries had common sufferings in the past and are faced with common problems and tasks today, there are more factors of unity between them than those of dissension and discord. In the course of historical development, the Third World countries represent newly emerging forces in the international arena. There are demanding changes in the world and their strength is just in the ascendant. They are full of promise. Although there will be difficulties and twists and turns ahead for the Third World countries in the course of their advance, they will surely gain strength and advance from victory to victory so long as they work incessantly for unity, strive to become stronger by their own efforts and unite with the people of all countries in the world in the struggle against hegemonism.

PRC, WORLD BANK HOLD DISCUSSIONS ON LOANS

HK080845 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Economics and Finance column]

[Text] Munir Benjenk, vice president of external relations of the World Bank, announced yesterday that the bank and China were working on 20 projects that would turn to loans in the next 2 years.

Benjenk told a press conference in Beijing that the two sides had been engaged in discussions on a great variety of projects, many of them coming to fruition this year and next.

"China and the World Bank have got quite a long way ahead in their cooperation. We have passed the take-off state in our lending relationship with China and have a larger programme now in course," he said.

The World Bank has been active in China since 1980 when China took a seat at the bank. Since then, the bank has committed loans worth $260 million to China. Of this $20 million has been allocated to education while another $60 million has gone to aid agriculture in the North China Plain.

Benjenk revealed that loans in the near future would cover agriculture, agricultural research, a second education project, two projects connected with petroleum production, a port project and coal projects.

Lending to China is still at a low level for such a huge country. By comparison with China's $260 million, India borrows nearly $2,000 million a year from the World Bank. There will be a big increase in the years ahead, but he declined to give any predictions as to how much the amount would be.

On top of its lending programme, the World Bank has a very busy training programme for Chinese personnel through the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. The bank had organized special courses in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, he said.

China had been successful in maintaining a very reasonable standard of living for its people and its standard of living, state of health and literacy was higher than other developing countries at the same level of income.

China has taken an active part in the World Bank and it has joined other countries in determining the World Bank policies for the next few years.

Benjenk said he would continue his discussions with the Chinese Government on how the bank should see the world economy and how the two sides viewed the prospects for securing financing for the World Bank and its affiliates.

Benjenk arrived in China on Sunday and will fly home on October 13.

PRC, U.S. END ROUND OF TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS

OW071854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The second round of negotiations for a Sino-U.S. textile agreement ended here today.

The negotiations, which started on September 27, have brought about no final agreement, but each side has come to know more about the other's position. It will help the two sides decide on a realistic starting point for the next round of talks.

The agreement, which will expire by the end of this year, was signed in 1980. The agreement, reached in the light of the basic principle of the Sino-U.S. trade agreement, constitutes an important measure taken to develop trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Sources said that the U.S. side acknowledged during the talks that China is not a major textile supplier for the U.S. and is therefore entitled to the treatment applied to non-major textile suppliers. However, while stressing the difficulties facing the U.S. textile and garment industry, the U.S. side insisted on reducing China's textile sales in the U.S. market.

The Chinese negotiators replied that because of China's adverse balance of trade with the U.S., the Americans should accord China such treatment as given to a non-major textile supplier in the limit of varieties, levels and growth of its textile trade.

Despite the differences, both sides expressed their desire to try to reach an agreement as soon as possible. The Chinese side said that it would not be difficult to achieve an agreement if the U.S. readjusts its basic position from a practical point of view. China also hoped that the following round of talks would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

REAGAN DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the nation tonight on the state of the U.S. economy, arguing that his economic recovery program is working despite worsening unemployment in the country.

The speech, described as a "progress report" on the economy, came in the wake of the turmoil of recent days caused by the unemployment rate of 10.1 percent in September, the highest since 1940, and just three weeks before the November 2 mid-term election. The economy is believed to be the number one issue in the election campaign. The President's address was regarded by an AP report as "an appeal to the public to vote Republican."

Giving a review of the economic situation in his address carried live by the NBC and CBS television networks, Reagan said: "Interest rates are down by 40 percent" and "inflation is down 59 percent." But he admitted, "the dark cloud of unemployment hangs over the lives of 11 million of our friends, neighbors and family."

"America today faces serious problems that were long years in the making," he said. "The pounding economic hangover America is suffering from didn't come about overnight and there is no single, instant cure."

He said that "unemployment is the problem uppermost on many people's minds" and that getting Americans back to work is an "urgent priority" for his administration.

He urged that unemployment cannot be solved "without solving the things that caused it -- the out-of-control government spending, the sky-rocketing inflation and interest rates that led to unemployment in the first place."

He called for "congressional cooperation" with his economic program and made specific requests to Congress which adjourned on October 2 for the election campaign and will reopen on November 29.

REAGAN, MEXICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT HOLD TALKS

OW091343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today held talks with Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid in a cross-the-border meeting, first in Tijuana, Mexico, and then in San Diego, the United States, it was learned here.

This was the first meeting between the two leaders. The Mexican President-elect will take office on December 1. His country is engaged in an all-out battle to cope with financial problems.

The two leaders reportedly discussed Mexico's financial situation. Mexico needs to raise about 8.3 billion dollars over the next year to cover the gap between its income and interest payments on foreign debts.

They also discussed policy differences of the two countries over Central America as well as bilateral relations including trade, immigration and fisheries.

A senior U.S. administration official said that the United States gives a "very high priority" to "creating a relationship of cooperation" with Mexico and "great progress" has been made in U.S.-Mexico relationship in the past 18 months.

The United States helped engineer a 1.85-billion dollar multinational support package, half of which was contributed by the United States. It provided a one-billion dollar credit to Mexico for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products. The United States also agreed to pay one billion dollars in advance for the purchase of Mexico's oil.

HAO DEQING MEETS U.S. PACIFIC FORUM DELEGATION

OW051644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met here today with a delegation of U.S. Pacific Forum led by its president, Lloyd Vasey.

They exchanged views on the situation in the Pacific region. After the meeting Hao Deqing hosted a dinner. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

AFP: DENG XIAOPING ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW131016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 13 (AFP) -- China intends to raise the range of subjects of discord, which have bedeviled Sino-Soviet relations in the last two decades, during discussions currently going on here between the Soviet Union and China, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today.

Mr Deng, the man who has dominated China since Mao, was speaking to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, a source (?close to) Mr Carstens said.

The source said Mr Deng had recalled [word indistinct] China had agreed to renew Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen by Beijing three years ago when Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, but had simultaneously proclaimed its opposition to three elements of Soviet foreign policy.

Discussions between the two Communist giants [words indistinct] going since last week and Mr Deng has reiterated Chinese irritation at the mass of Soviet troops on their common border, Moscow's support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Mr Deng nevertheless indicated that while [words indistinct] Soviet [words indistinct] it still regarded it both normal and necessary to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the German source said.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen started talks last week on Sino-Soviet relations, which have been strained since the early 1960's. The discussions marked a return to dialogue after a three-year break when China broke off relations in protest at [word indistinct] intervention in Afghanistan.

The West German source said that during the 50 minute talks with Mr Carstens, Mr Deng had not given any indication on how the discussions with Mr Ilichev were going. The talks have been wrapped in great secrecy and it is not even known how long they will last.

However, Mr Deng did say that all the outstanding questions in Sino-Soviet relations should be raised.

This appears to contradict the Soviet wish not to discuss matters touching on third countries -- clearly intended to avoid tackling the problem of Vietnam or Afghanistan.

China has publicly stated since before discussions started that Soviet involvement in Vietnam and Afghanistan and the Soviet presence on its borders represented a threat to security. The Soviet Union keeps about one million soldiers along its common border with China and in Outer Mongolia.

On Monday another Chinese leader, Politburo member Peng Zhen, told Mr Carstens that a reduction in tension between China and the Soviet Union was possible but said the disagreements between the two states were deep.

KOREAN REUNIFICATION SUPPORTED BY UN SPEAKERS

OW130332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Speakers from the Third World countries at the current U.N. General Assembly session expressed their support for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in its efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula.

Apollo Milton Obote, minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda, said the division of Korea "is an injustice committed against the Korean people through foreign intervention.

"That injustice must be remedied through an early and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, free from any external interference," he noted.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness M. Mangwende said that the massive foreign military build-up in South Korea "continues unabated and poses grave danger to international peace and security."

He called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from the South, to create an atmosphere conducive to mutual trust between the artificially divided people of the peninsula.

"President Kim Il-song's proposal for a confederation system offers more realistic prospects for a settlement in the troubled area," he declared.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique, expressed his country's support for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in its efforts for peaceful reunification. "Their proposals of direct negotiation between North and South with a view to the creation of confederated republic constitute a positive contribution to the unification process," he stated.

Sitthi Sawetsila, minister for foreign affairs of Thailand, said his country urges that a dialogue be agreed upon between the North and the South to consider effective ways of reducing tension and strengthening peace in the Korean Peninsula.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, said the problem of the unification of Korea "is still unsolved, despite new initiative and proposals by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea."

"We support the unification of Korea on the just and practical bases suggested by the Pyongyang government," he declared.

Rene Rojas Galdames, minister for external relations of Chile, noted that inter-Korean negotiations "are the only practical way of resolving through peaceful means and without foreign intervention, a problem that has been dragging on for almost 40 years."

NPC'S XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES HAMHUNG BANQUET

SK130741 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress and leader of the visiting NPC delegation, at banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee on 10 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and dear comrades: Members of the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress, who are visiting your beautiful country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, are very happy to have an opportunity to tour South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

The citizens of Hamhung have heartily welcomed us as brothers. The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee has warmly invited us to this banquet. Thus, we are once again closely appreciating the feeling of deep friendship cherished by the Korean people toward us. On behalf of members of the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress, I sincerely extend thanks and warm fraternal greetings to cadre comrades of party and government agencies and residents in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

We are visiting Hamhung on the auspicious 34th anniversary of the founding of the KWP. Availing ourselves of this occasion and with great joy, we extend the warmest congratulatory greetings to the glorious KWP, all KWP members and the fraternal Korean people.

No sooner had we arrived than we were very favorable impressed by Hamhung, a renowned industrial city in Korea. There are many plants and tall residents in the city. The entire city is overflowing with a lively, prosperous spirit. Today, we visited the Hungnam fertilizer industrial complex, the Soho fishery station and the Yongsong machine industrial complex. We were warmly welcomed by responsible functionaries and employees of these enterprises.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, these enterprises, especially the Yongsong machine industrial complex have achieved great successes in production and construction. During our visit to these enterprises, we learned many things from the Korean working class and were deeply impressed by it. We sincerely express thanks for this.

The new appearance of Hamhung demonstrates the rapid development of socialist construction in Korea and shows the spiritual trait of the industrious and courageous Korean people. This proves the correctness of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the KWP.

The Chinese people are sincerely moved by and rejoice over all the successes the Korean people have achieved by materializing the principle of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. As fraternal comrades-in-arms, we sincerely wish the citizens of Hamhung greater miracles in their struggle to implement the magnificent tasks given by the Sixth KWP Congress by raising high the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and culture.

Hamhung is a city linked with the Chinese people by the bond of friendship. In 1958 Comrade Zhou Enlai visited Hamhung and received a warm and hearty welcome from the people of South Hamyong Province and Hamhung. To commemorate Comrade Zhou Enlai's visit to the city, the citizens of Hamhung have built a statue of him for a monument at the place where he spoke during his visit. All those Chinese comrades who have visited Premier Zhou Enlai's monument have been moved by the sincere feelings of the Korean people who love Premier Zhou Enlai and value China-Korea friendship.

The establishment of friendly-city relationship between Shanghai and Hamhung in June [year not specified] further tightened the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Availing ourselves of this occasion, we warmly celebrate the development of the friendly relations between these two cities.

What we should specially note in the annals of China-Korea friendship is the recent official state visit to China by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, a significant historic event.

President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China greatly increased even more the joy of the Chinese people because it coincided with the event in which the Chinese people enthusiastically celebrated the successful conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress. President Kim Il-song highly appreciated the successes attained by the Chinese people and the 12th CPC Congress and greatly supported and encouraged the Chinese people in revolution and construction.

The recent visit to China by President Kim Il-song greatly contributed to further strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries and will profoundly influence the development of the revolution and construction in our two countries and peace in Asia and the world. All the Chinese people greatly rejoice over President Comrade Kim Il-song's successful visit to China.

Today, the Chinese people are sincerely studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. They are firmly determined to comprehensively develop a new aspect in socialist modernization and construction by implementing the decision of this meeting through practical activities.

The Chinese people have always received fraternal support from the Korean party and people in their revolution and construction. We are very grateful for this. The Chinese people have consistently supported the Korean people's cause for revolution and construction. Just as they did in the past, the Chinese people will resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, to smash the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date.

The friendship between the peoples of our two countries has been established and developed through mutual support and assistance. No matter what may occur in the world in the future, the Chinese people will always firmly side with the Korean people and will struggle shoulder-to-shoulder, firmly uniting with them.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea, to the good health and long life of President Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of Chinese people; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people; to the prosperity and development of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung; and to the good health of respected Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and of all comrades present here.

FORMER VOLUNTEERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the former Chinese people's volunteers left here by train this afternoon for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and deputy leader is Xie Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of the staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the P.L.A General Logistics Department; and Zon Zong Yong, charge d'affaires ad intermin of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing.

SRV PROVOCATIONS REPORTED IN GUANGXI, YUNNAN

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese armed personnel caused new bloody incidents on our Guangxi and Yunnan border regions. Three Chinese border defense armymen and civilians were killed or wounded.

At 1600 on 3 October, when Ma Chunhui and three other commune members, of the Lixing production brigade, Yuexu Commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi, were grazing cattle on our side of the border near the Xilu No. 68 boundary marker, Vietnamese troops opened fire on them, wounding Ma Chunhi's right hand. On the morning of the same day, a band of Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into Chinese territory near the Xilu No. 45 boundary marker and abducted Huang Shilong (male, 38) and Huang Ning (male, 20), both commune members of Niandou Village, Shuolong Commune, Daxin County, Guangxi.

On 3 October, a band of Vietnamese troops intruded into the area of the Yuexu Commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi, near the Xilu No. 76 boundary marker, shot and killed commune member Huang Yunhou (male, 60) who was doing productive labor and abducted commune member Liang Qiquan.

At 1445 on 4 October, a Vietnamese military helicopter intruded into the airspace over the Banlan production brigade, Tongmian Commune, Ningming County, Guangxi, to carry out reconnaissance activities. At the same time, Vietnamese troops opened fire on the Banlan production brigade.

At 1330 on 4 October, while Yang Zheng, a fighter of a certain PLA unit on the Yunnan border, was performing his duties, Vietnamese troops fired at him with a heavy machine-gun, hitting his lower right leg. On the morning of the same day, when Lin Shuliang, commune member of the Datian production brigade, Dongxing Commune, Fangcheng Multi-national Autonomous County, Guangxi, was herding cattle on our side of the border, Vietnamese troops opened fire and strafed him.

Between 2200, 4 October and 0100, 7 October, Vietnamese personnel intruded three times into the Nama area of the Kejia production brigade, Wude Commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi, to harvest our rice crop. At the same time, Vietnamese armed personnel fired with many kinds of weapons into our territory.

Foreign Ministry Protests

BK131244 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note 13 October to the Vietnamese Embassy in China once again strongly protesting Vietnam's armed provocations during the Chinese and Vietnamese National Days. The note recounted the facts that for 42 days, from 27 August to 7 October, according to available documents, the Vietnamese authorities carried out 109 armed provocations along the border. As a result, a total of 3 Chinese inhabitants and border defense combatants were killed and 11 others were wounded by Vietnamese forces.

The note stressed that the above-mentioned incidents clearly showed that the Vietnamese side's so-called proposal on the cessation of hostile activities during the National Day celebrations of the two countries and its so-called declaration of unilateral cease-fire were sheer deceptions. They were merely and simply engineered to mislead local and international opinion and to cover up Vietnam's act of ceaselessly and intentionally creating a tense situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border region.

The note once again demanded that the Vietnamese side put an end to its acts of armed provocation and aggression and stop pursuing an anti-Chinese policy

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES DK SUCCESS AT UN

HK120334 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Oct 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Kampuchean Triumph"]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has won another substantial success on the diplomatic front. Its delegation, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the government, Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, and Prime Minister Son Sann, arrived at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. Prince Sihanouk made his statement to the General Assembly, demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops from his homeland. The General Assembly is ready to express its support for accepting the credentials of the delegation from Democratic Kampuchea.

This situation signifies the wide acknowledgement of the just and triumphant battles of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese invasion three years ago. It attests to the prestige of Democratic Kampuchea, which has been greatly enhanced by formation of the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

True Representative

This mocks and strongly refutes the calumny of the Vietnamese authorities that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is a "government in exile." It has actually liberated and solidly held large zones not only near the Thai frontier, but also in several regions of the southwest and northeast of the country. All its members live and fight in the interior of the Kampuchean national territory, side by side with the heroic Kampuchean fighters. Only this government is the true representative of the Kampuchean people. Encouraging news has also come from the supreme commission of its National Army that the resistance forces expanded their activities during the rainy season from last May to October, wiping out more Vietnamese troops.

A heavy blow to the Vietnamese invaders and their backers in Moscow is the prince's rejection of Vietnam's deceitful proposal for a so-called "international conference to consider the security, the peace and neutrality of Southeast Asia." Obviously, such a conference would not seek to end the widely-condemned occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam itself. An "international conference" called by a country that has repeatedly disobeyed UN resolutions on Kampuchea would, needless to say, never help bring about a true settlement of the issue.

This maneuvre by the Vietnamese is intended only as a swindle that would constitute de facto international recognition of the puppet regime of Heng Samrin that the invaders installed. In other words, Vietnam wants only to get what it has failed to get on the battlefield or in the United Nations.

The prince's speech in the General Assembly pointed out that settlement of the Kampuchean issue, a menace to the peace and stability in the Southeast Asia, can be possible only after the Vietnamese have totally pulled out of Kampuchea in conformity with UN resolutions. Under the circumstance that the invaders are using chemical weapons, especially toxic gas, against resistance fighters and villagers, and the circumstance that, behind the camouflage of "partial retreat," many fresh troops have been sent to reinforce the occupation forces, the prince expressed the Kampuchean people's resolute determination to continue to assert their national sovereignty through armed struggle. For the Kampuchean people, any suggestion of political compromise is illusory and unacceptable.

Only Options

Now the Vietnamese invaders are preparing military operations on a large scale in Kampuchea with the advent of another dry season. When the prince solemnly declared that to take up arms was the Kampuchean people's only option, the only option for the world is to make joint effort to bring heavier pressure upon the Vietnamese authorities to get out of Kampuchea completely.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SAID TO BOLSTER OPERATIONS

OW120924 Beijung XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 8 Oct 82

[XINHUA correspondent Lu Limin's report: "The Soviet Army Has Been Bogged Down on the Afghan Battlefield" -- exclusively for HEILONGJIANG RIBAO -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the 37th UN General Assembly session recently, representatives of many countries strongly denounced the Soviet Union for its acts of aggression in Afghanistan and called for Soviet troop withdrawal from that country. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has found the going on the Afghan battlefield tougher and tougher.

Lately, the Afghan guerrillas have strengthened their military operations in Takhar, Balkh, Herat, Qandahar, Nangarhar and other provinces. They repeatedly attacked the enemy's communication lines, military bases and airports there and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet Army and the Karmal government troops. The Soviet Union is finding it more difficult to get by in Afghanistan, although it has thrown a tremendous military force into battle there.

There are 12 Soviet divisions in Afghanistan, including a number of crack airborne and armored divisions, equipped with more than 400 helicopter gunships. With their modern weapons and equipment, they thought at first that they would be able to quickly gain control of the whole of Afghanistan and turn that country into a springboard of expansion toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. As of now, however, the Soviet Union has not succeeded in fulfilling its strategic plan. The war has been going on in Afghanistan for nearly 3 years. The Soviet troops control only a number of urban centers, strategic points and main communication lines, while the vast rural and mountainous areas are still under the control of the Afghan freedom fighters.

In a bid to free itself from the passive position in which it has found itself since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Army has launched large-scale offensive operations against the guerrillas on many occasions, but none of these offensives has succeeded. What caught people's attention was the battle of the Panjsher Valley. The valley, some 160 kilometers long and 90 kilometers from the capital of Kabul, is the guerrillas' main base. In late May of this year, Soviet troops and the troops of the Afghan Government, a total strength of 18,000 men, launched their sixth offensive operation against the valley. They were supported and covered by warplanes and tanks. The guerrillas, however, successfully evaded the brunt of the attack and later made use of the terrain to attack the enemy. According to reports, Soviet troops and the Afghan Government forces "suffered tremendous losses in this most vigorous offensive." In mid-July, the enemy's main force was compelled to withdraw from the valley.

In the past 3 years, the Soviet Army has sustained more than 15,000 casualties and lost 100 warplanes as well as large quantities of other arms and equipment. To maintain its military presence in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has spent $3 to $4 million there each day.

Although caught in a dilemma, the Soviet Union will not easily give up Afghanistan. It has been reported that the Soviet aggressor troops and the Afghan Government forces recently renewed their attack on the guerrillas, thereby lifting the curtain of their "autumn offensive." Facts show that regardless of whatever cruel means the Soviet troops there may resort to, the Afghan people, who traditionally resist aggression, will never be subjugated. They will finally surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and win fresh victories, one after another.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ MEETS MUSLIM GROUP

OW100248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq received at Rawalpindi this evening the five-member Chinese Muslim goodwill delegation led by Abdurahim Latib, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

During the meeting, the president congratulated the delegation on its successful pilgrimage. He said there have been many exchanges of delegations between China and Pakistan, but the visit of a religious delegation is particularly important for strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

"You will see the love of the Pakistani people for China in every part of Pakistan", he added.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here on October 8 from a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. It will visit Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi before leaving for Bangladesh.

AFP Report

OW112310 Hong Kong AFP in English 2234 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 11 (AFP) -- The leader of a visiting Chinese Muslim delegation today thanked the Pakistani Government for helping allow 100 Chinese Muslims to perform the Haj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which has been impossible in the past since China has no diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

Pakistani authorities had approached the Saudi Embassy here in order to obtain visas for the pilgrims bearing Chinese passports.

Delegation leader Abdurahim Latib added that the Islamisation of laws in Pakistan would benefit both this country and the rest of the Islamic world.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING INDIAN JOURNALIST

OW061423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with Asoke Kumar Sarkar, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA and Mrs. Sarkar.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen was present.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 14 OCT

OW140730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- A French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais arrived here this morning for a two-week visit to China as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

They were met at the airport by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Qian Liren, deputy head, and Feng Xuan, advisor, of the department; and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

In a press statement on his arrival, Georges Marchais said it is of tremendous significance that the French C.P. delegation has come to China to study the efforts of a billion people in building a new socialist society.

He said the French Communists are aware of the diverse experiences of people around the world in building socialism. The French Communists, he said, try to understand accurately their contributions to the building of socialism.

The French Communists, he said, are building socialism with French characteristics in the light of the actual conditions in France and the aspirations and needs of the French people.

Marchais said his delegation attaches great importance to its talks with the principal leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

"Just as among other communist and workers' parties, the positions of our two parties are different on many issues," he said. "That is why we'll exchange views in a frank and friendly manner about our analyses and views on all major issues."

Marchais said he is convinced that the delegation's visit and talks in China will help deepen mutual understanding between the two parties and promote their cooperation on the basis of working together to achieve their common objectives.

The French C.P. delegation is the first of its kind to come to China since the two parties suspended their relations in 1965. It is also another delegation to China sent by a major communist party in West Europe following the Italian and Spanish C.P. delegations. Georges Marchais is the first general secretary of the French Communist Party to visit this country.

It is learned that George Marchais will hold talks with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and exchange views with him on the positions, political lines and policies of the two parties as well as on major international issues of mutual interest.

Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang are scheduled to meet the delegation separately.

The two parties are expected to resume and expand their relations, as a result of the visit, on the basis of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The delegation will also visit Xian, the Gezhouba water control project in central China's Hubei Province, Shanghai and Suzhou, a garden city in east China's Jiangsu Province.

Greeted by Hu Yaobang

OW140746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee told visiting French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais here today that the Chinese Party Central Committee is glad to be able to have a full exchange of views with the French C.P. Central Committee delegation.

Welcoming Marchais and the delegation he is leading at the Diaoyutai guesthouse, Hu Yaobang said: "We consider it normal phenomenon for two parties to disagree on certain issues. This is because our two parties are in different environs and have diverse experiences and histories. But, disagreement does not prevent the two parties from exchanging views in a comradely manner and cooperating with each other."

Holding Marchais' hands, Hu Yaobang said: "All the comrades of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of our party Central Committee asked me to convey their regards to you and all the other members of the French Communist Party delegation. We hope you'll feel at home and have a pleasant stay here."

Marchais said: "We are all very happy to be in Beijing. The French Communists, both of my generation and the younger one, and the French laborers drew inspirations from China's Long March, the democratic revolution and the victory won in 1949."

"The relations between the French and Chinese parties," he said, "are at an important juncture. The abnormality in the past will be rectified. It is entirely possible for the French and Chinese parties to cooperate in forging new relations."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AFP: Discussions With Zhao

OW121954 Hong Kong AFP in English 1814 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told visiting West German President Karl Carstens today that China's economic re-adjustment had forced Beijing to temporarily reduce imports from the West, a West German diplomatic source said here. China's economic austerity policies for the past 3 years have reduced the trade deficit via-a-vis the United States, Japan and West Germany and increased the trade surplus Beijing enjoys with the rest of the Western European countries.

Mr Zhao told the West German president that China's restrictions on imports, primarily technology, from the West was a temporary phenomenon that would disappear when the Chinese economy had regained a firmer footing, the diplomatic source said. The Chinese premier predicted that China's rate of economic growth this year would reach four or five percent and the budget deficit would remain near last year's figure.

China's official budget deficit in 1981 was 2,551 million yuan (1,308 million dollars), compared with an official estimate of about 3,000 million yuan (1,538 million dollars) for this year.

Mr Carstens arrived in Beijing on Sunday for an official one week visit to commemorate the 10th anniversary of thenormalization of relations between the two countries.

The West German head of state tomorrow is scheduled to meet Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, currently the strongest man in China, and Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang.

Addresses Beijing University

OW131310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), this morning made a speech at Beijing University in which he gave an account of the history and present state of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The president said that Western Europe established the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 and the European Economic Community in 1957. Although the arrangement occasionally suffered setbacks, its development strengthened the close economic cooperation among its member states and promotes their political cooperation, he said.

"We now have a European Parliament through direct election and a European Court. The European Commission functions as the European cabinet. The Council of Ministers, made up of ministers from the community's member states, is an organ which has decisive voice. European law is regarded as paramount to those of member states. These principles and the powerful position of the European Court are the most solid factors that decide the stability of our community," he said.

Carstens pointed out that a center has been formed as a result of the growing integration of the Western European countries. This center plays a stabilizing role for the participating European countries as well as for the areas around it, and to all other areas.

Such a stabilizing role, the president said, is based on a number of factors, the most important of which being the fact that the European Economic Community has resolutely promoted beneficial economic development and that Europe keeps its military balance within NATO with the objective of defending and maintaining peace.

The reestablishment of the European industrial potential, together with the gradual reduction of trade barriers that have always existed among the members states of the community, has led to the positive economic development, which in turn created a broad common market composed of a population of 270 million. This has not only brought about an unexpectedly vigorous economic development to Western Europe but has also made it possible for the community to strengthen its economic cooperation with non-member states -- the Third World countries in particular.

The president pointed out that at present there are economic difficulties everywhere, mainly due to the worldwide economic recession, but he said he is confident that the joint endeavor by member states of the European Community will more effectively weather these difficulties collectively than individually.

President Carstens said: "I once taught in the University of Cologne for many years, so I feel at home when I am at Beijing University, several thousand kilometers far from the University of Cologne."

Carstens said exchanges in the spiritual and scientific spheres can play the role of a bridge. He said: "Now there are about 1,500 Chinese students and scientists altogether in the Federal Republic of Germany, while 450 F.R.G. citizens are studying or engaging in scientific research in China. We are gratified at this situation." "I think they are all builders of bridges," he added.

He said that "the People's Republic of China is an important partner to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The two countries had discussions on world political issues and tried to expand economic cooperation and exchanges, especially in the fields of culture, technology, and science. He said "We hope that we are able to expand cooperation between our two countries more successfully in future. I also hope that more important contributions will be made by our universities and the scientific circle in cooperation."

His speech drew warm applause from the more than 800 students and faculty.

Preceeding President Carstens' speech, Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University, extended his warm welcome to President Carstens and other distinguished F.R.G. guests on behalf of all the faculty and students of the university.

He said "the faculty and students of our university are very familiar with many outstanding German thinkers, philosophers, writers, musicians and scientists. Their contributions are very important to the wealth of the civilization of mankind."

Zhang Longxiang said "the president's speech will surely promote exchanges and cooperation between universities of the two countries."

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education, the president's entourage, and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the F.R.G. to China.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

OW131809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding technical cooperation was signed here this evening.

President Karl Carstens, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Zhen and State Councillor Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony.

Under the agreement, the F.R.G. will send experts to work in China, supply material and equipment for technical cooperation projects and train Chinese technical and managerial personnel.

The agreement was signed by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Dr. Hans Werner Lautenshlager, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of their respective governments.

Gives Return Banquet

OW131803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Zhang Jieqing; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Ji Pengfei, state councillor, attended the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, President Carstens said that during his three-day stay in Beijing, he exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and international situation with leaders of the People's Republic of China.

"Our talks were frank and straightforward," he added.

"We made a positive assessment of the decade since the establishment of the official relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China," he said. "I'm sure that this development will continue. Moreover, we can also expand and deepen our ties in the political, economic and cultural fields on a large scale."

The president said that his visit to China has opened a new chapter in the annals of the relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Peng Zhen extended his congratulations upon the successful visit of the president to China. He said that the president's visit has made valuable contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Peng Zhen said during the past three days, President Carstens had sincere and friendly meetings with Chinese leaders. "We both sides also held beneficial talks on international issues of common interest and on the further development of the relations between our two countries," the vice-chairman said.

Peng pointed out that such meetings and talks showed once again that the two countries had identical or similar views on many aspects relating to the situation of the present world and major world issues.

"We treasure very much and highly evaluate the friendship between our two peoples and the cooperation between our two governments. We both sides will make efforts to promote the friendly cooperation between our two countries in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields," he said.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Bonn chamber music quintet performed classic European pieces in the course of the function.

Among those attending the banquet were Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gao Kelin, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Also present were members of the president's party and F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel.

Leaves for Xian

OW140234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens and their party left here for Xian by special plane this morning in the company of Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Before their departure, Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, bade farewell to the F.R.G. guests at the state guesthouse.

Peng Zhen asked the president and Mrs. Carstens to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the people of F.R.G. He also asked them to give their comments and suggestions on the work done in various fields.

The president thanked the Chinese hosts for the good arrangements for their visit. He wished China prosperity and her people happiness.

Arrives in Xian

HK140654 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Summary] FRG President Karl Carstens arrived in Xian by special plane from Beijing this morning, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and his wife. President Carstens and his wife were welcomed by Ma Wenrui, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and his wife (Sun Ming); Bai Jinian, executive vice governor; Liu Lizhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; (Zhang Tiemin), acting mayor of Xian; Wei Mingzhong, director of the provincial foreign affairs office and Deputy Director (Gao Zhi).

CHEN MUHUA MEETS FRG MINISTER OF STATE

OW131936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade met here this afternoon with Alois Mertes, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Hans Werner Lauthenschlager, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of broadening economic and trade relations and developing technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting was Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

U.S. IMPOSES SANCTIONS ON TWO FRG FIRMS

OW070826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department last night announced an export ban on four West German companies which supply equipment for the Soviet trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The four firms which will no longer receive from the United States any oil and gas equipment, services or technology are: the AEG Kanis, the steel pipe firm of Mannesman Anlagenubau AG, and two of its subsidiaries, Essener Hochdruck-Rohrleitungsbau GmbH of Essen and Kocks Pipeline Planung GmbH of Duesseldorf.

The U.S. announcement brings to nine the total of West European firms to be hit with sanctions after shipping contracted equipment to the Soviet Union for the pipeline.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Welcomed by Peng Chong

OW082222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by Per Hying-Dahl, president of the Norwegian Parliament, arrived here this afternoon on a visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The delegation, first of its kind from Norway to visit China, includes representatives of the seven Norwegian political parties.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, welcomed the Norwegian guests at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse. Upon their arrival at the airport, the guests were greeted by Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Also present at the airport was Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China.

Feted by Peng Chong

OW092159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of National People's Congress gave a banquet this evening for the Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by Per Hying-Dahl, Norwegian parliament president, in the Great Hall of the People.

On behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying, Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the banquet.

In his speech, Peng said the current visit of the Norwegian parliamentary delegation is a big event in the history of Sino-Norwegian relations. "It is an important aspect in developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries to increase exchanges between the Norwegian parliament and the Chinese National People's Congress," he said.

He said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Norway have developed good cooperative relations, which will progress through the joint efforts of the two countries.

Peng said: "Although China and Norway have different social systems, we have a common desire for safeguarding world peace and both of us oppose foreign aggression and interference. It is valuable that we exchange points of view on issues of common interest with the turbulent and tense international situation."

In his speech, President Hying-Dahl said that though Norway and China are quite different in size, population and political and economic systems, the two countries share common interests in the respect of creating a better and more fair world.

He said bilateral relations between Norway and China have always been good. "Not only because there exists no outstanding issue between us, but we have developed close and effective cooperation in a series of concrete fields. This cooperation grows along with the entire economic and technical development," he said.

Present at the banquet were Gao Kelin and Wang Ping, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Among the guests were Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China, and Mrs Dolores D. Arnesen.

After the banquet, the Norwegian guests were shown around the Great Hall of the People.

This afternoon, Zhang Wenjin met with all the members of the Norwegian parliamentary delegation and briefed them on China's foreign policy.

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

OW081624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and exports, Mrs Horta and their party, wound up their visit to China and left Guangzhou by air this afternoon.

The Portuguese guests arrived in Guangzhou from Beijing yesterday morning and were entertained at a banquet given by Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, yesterday evening. During their stay in Guangzhou, the Portuguese guests visited several factories.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Yugoslav Government trade delegation led by Undersecretary R. Djordjevic of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade.

The delegation arrived here on October 7, for the fifth meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav Mixed Trade Committee.

At the mixed committee meeting, the two sides had a full exchange of views on further expansion of trade between the two countries. They also exchanged proposed lists of import and export goods for 1983. The two sides signed a summary of talks here today.

KANG KEQING MEETS YUGOSLAV PIONEERS DELEGATION

OW140800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-president of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Natiional Children's Work Coordinating Committee, met and had a cordial conversaion with a delegation from Yugoslav League of Pioneers led by Herma Kraus Delpin in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Delpin is a member of the Presidium for the Union of Societies for Education and Care of Children of Yugoslavia and former president of the Council of League of Pioneers of Yugoslavia.

Present were Zhou Pengcheng, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and Mrs. Florijan Kovac, wife of minister-counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

The delegation has come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the C.Y.L.C. Central Committee.

GDR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

OW070814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, and Mrs. Berthold gave a cocktail party at the embassy here at noon today in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic.

Among the guests were Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGE IN EGYPTIAN POLICIES

HK121332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Egypt" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lin Jianming [2651 4109 2494]: "Commemoration of Victory"]

[Text] At 1000 on 6 October, drums were beaten and music was played in front of the Monument of the Unknown Heroes in Cairo. Accompanied by high-ranking army officials and members of the Cabinet, President Muhammad H. Mubarak respectfully presented a wreath to the martyrs of the October war. This scene cannot but make people recall the past and the change that Egypt has undergone in the past year. On this day 9 years ago, brave Egyptian troops victoriously crossed the Suez Canal, trampled on the Bar-Lev line of defense and destroyed the myth of Israel's invincibility. This day 1 year ago, former President Mohammed Anwar as-Sadat was assassinated. This is an unforgettable date.

When the nation was thus put into a crisis, Mubarak was assigned the heavy task of taking the top leading post of the country. Though the path was rough and bumpy and full of obstacles, Egypt has been steadily forging ahead under the guidance of the spirit of the October war.

The Egyptian press and some Arab newspapers have fully approved President Mubarak's achievements over the past year since he became president. Within the scope of domestic affairs, President Mubarak has fulfilled two important tasks. First, he has adopted appropriate policies to achieve a basic stability in Egypt's domestic situation. President Mubarak has stressed democratic dialogue and striven to win the cooperation of the opposition parties. While suppressing and banning the religious extremist organizations, he at the same time strengthened ideological and religious education among the youth. This has achieved very satisfactory results. Although the religious extremist organizations supported by foreign countries still constitute a major threat to the stability of the situation, and although the People's Assembly has decided to extend the period of the enforcement of the Emergency Act, viewed as a whole, the political situation in Egypt is still fairly stable. Some Egyptian commentators have pointed out that the key lies in President Mubarak's ability to solve complicated economic problems in a relatively short period of time and to help the low income stratum of people overcome difficulties in their lives. The second task he has fulfilled is that on 25 April, Egypt overcame various kinds of obstructions and resistance on Israel's part, recovered its territory in the Sinai and fulfilled the great task of the reunification of the country.

During the past year, Egyptian foreign policy has undergone a remarkable change. Diplomatic and press cricles there have both pointed out that the basic content of President Mubarak's foreign policy is his emphasis on Egypt being a part of the Arab world. Since the war in Lebanon broke out, Egypt has reviewed its previous foreign policies. On 3 October, President Mubarak strongly denounced Israel's expansionist policy at a meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly and said that the Israeli authorities' implementation of this policy could bring about "serious results." On the 20th of last month, Egypt urgently recalled its ambassador from Israel. It has been reported by other sources that the unofficial and commercial exchanges between Egypt and Israel have already been stopped.

In its relationship with the United States, Egypt has also deliberately enlarged the distance between the two countries. Egypt no longer avoids pointing out the "negative aspect" of the Middle East policies of the United States in order to urge the United States to change its stand of refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and of opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state.

At the same time, Egypt has also strengthened its influence in the Third World. Not long ago, President Mubarak visited Yugoslavia and Romania and stressed that Egypt would make contributions to the Nonaligned Movement.

Since last October, relations between Egypt and other Arab countries have been gradually improved. It is a general view that the normalization of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries is only a matter of time. Egypt's approval of the results of the Fes summit meeting has shown that there is already a reliable foundation for coordinated action between Egypt and other Arab countries.

As this correspondent finishes his report this afternoon, the Egyptian people and troops along the banks of the Suez Canal are carrying out a simulated maneuver of a forced crossing of the canal. The veteran soldiers who took part in the October war are setting up a floating bridge again and bravely dashing toward the Egyptian territory in Sinai. What are they thinking about? Surely this spirit of challenging death and giving their lives for their motherland is the very spirit they need in carrying out the peaceful construction of their motherland and in defending the fruits of peace that their martyrs have paid for in blood.

EMERGENCE OF ISRAELI PEACE MOVEMENT NOTED

OW120121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Round-up: "Peace Movement in Israel by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A peace movement against the expansionist policy of the Begin regime has been rising in Israel in the past few months.

On September 25, some 350,000 Israelis -- about one tenth of the country's population -- took part in a demonstration in Tel Aviv, demanding peace and opposing the aggressive war against Lebanon.

The movement actually started much earlier. On July 3, one month after the invasion of Lebanon, some 80,000 people demonstrated in the same city, shouting: "No war," "Peace with Palestinians."

The movement has extended to various circles including politicians and the army. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon were sharply criticized by many parliament members after the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon in mid-September. Several high-ranking officials, including three Cabinet ministers, offered their resignations.

The British news agency REUTER quoted Israeli military sources as saying in a report that "controversy over the Lebanese war has rocked the Isareli army and dissent is affecting all ranks" and that "pacifist trends never seen before in wartime" have appeared.

Many Israeli armymen in Lebanon took the war as "unnecessary." When Israeli army Chief-of-Staff Rafael Eitan went to see his men at an assembly point, one soldier shouted: "We don't want a war -- We want to go home."

Radio Israel said some 1,000 officers and soldiers delivered a petition to Sharon on Sept. 29, refusing to be sent to Lebanon.

The mounting peace movement in Israel is a sign of the awakening of the Isareli people under the high-handed, unpopular policies of the Begin regime. As the whole world has witnessed, Begin has, since coming into power as the Likud leader in 1977, pursued an expansionist hard line more obstinately than his predecessors in the government. The Begin regime has not only inherited the Zionist policy, but has gone even further in refusing to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied, and in annexing the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to set up the greater Israeli empire.

Sharon's study report on Israel's strategy in the 80s puts forward the nuts and bolts of Israel's expansionist strategy.

Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant, its annexation of the Golan Heights, its imposing of civilian jurisdiction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the recent aggressive attack in Lebanon -- these are all steps in the implementation of such an expansionist strategy. This strategy runs completely against the Israeli people's desire to live in peace.

Begin has brought untold sufferings to the Israeli people in the five years since he took office. His government has constantly strengthened the military apparatus and expanded the settlements in the occupied area. This has resulted in a drastic increase of national expenditure. The gross national product for 1981 reached 21 billion U.S. dollars while the financial budget for the year 1981-82 amounted to 25 billion U.S. dollars. It is rarely seen worldwide that the financial budget swallows the whole gross national product. In order to meet such a big expenditure, the Begin government has turned to foreign countries for aid while asking the Israeli people to tighten their belts. As a result, foreign debts have increased from 10.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1977 to 24 billion U.S. dollars in 1982, with averaged liabilities for each person reaching 6,000 U.S. dollars. The inflation rate is 137.6 percent.

The bad economic conditions have aroused strong resentment among the Israeli people. 500,000 Israelis (accounting for about one seventh of the population) have left Israel in the past five years. The June war against Lebanon has resulted in a loss of 5 billion U.S. dollars and 20,000 casualties. This has inevitably led to the sharpening of contradictions between the Israeli people and the Begin government, thus pushing forward rapidly the peace movement at home.

SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE NOTED

OW101846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 [date as received] (XINHUA) -- China strongly condemns the South African authorities for pursuing a policy of apartheid and resolutely supports the South African people's just struggle. This was reaffirmed today by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of China, in a message addressed to Al-Haji Yusuff Maitama-Sule, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid of the United Nations, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (Oct. 11). The message demands the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all the other nationalists who have been put in prison by the South African racist authorities. The message says: "For years, the South African authorities have pursued a barbarous policy of racial oppression, wantonly arresting, imprisoning and killing leaders of the nationalist movement and the black people."

"The fascist atrocities committed by the South African racist regime have aroused the strong indignation of the international community and evoked the strong resistance of the South African people," the message says. "As an important part of the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism and colonialism, the struggle waged by the South African people against the racist rule and for national liberation has won the wide sympathy and support of the world's people," it continues.

"The Chinese Government and people have consistently and firmly supported the people of South Africa in their struggle against colonialism and racism and for national liberation," the message declares.

"We are convinced that, with the solidarity and support of the African people and the people of the world at large, the South African people will win final victory in their struggle against racism and for freedom and liberation," it says.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY STYLE, PARTY OBJECTIVES

HK130925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Xiuyong [0702 4423 3057] and Pei Shaojun [5952 1421 6511]: "Party Style and Realization of the Party's Grand Objectives"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang issued the grand objective of building our country into a highly civilized, highly democratic, modern socialist country. He also pointed out that in order to meet the requirements of the party's general tasks in the new historical period, it is necessary to vigorously straighten out party style and organizations, and to bring about a basic improvement in party style. This is important policy, serving as a guarantee to the party in undertaking the historical mission.

In recent years, some people used to say that the objectives issued by the party's Central Committee were grand and inspiring, but one would certainly lose one's confidence and be suspicious of the realization of objectives when seeing the unhealthy practice within the party. Though partial and unreasonable, this saying really reflects a problem, that is, party style and party image produce a great impact on the confidence of the people in realizing grand objectives.

When we say party style, we mean the style, habit and character of a Communist in his ideology, politics, work, life and other fields. Generally speaking, a party's program and line correspond with its style. In judging a party, people must not only pay attention to its programs and declarations, but also must pay attention to its practical action. Party style is something which can be easily felt by people. Therefore, it is first of all through their observation of party style and party members' practical actions that the broad masses of the people understand the party and realize the correctness of the party's program and line as well as the justice of the party's cause.

Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, our party, since its birth more than 60 years ago, has established a series of fine traditions and style in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggles. In order to realize the party's objectives, countless Communists have stepped into the breach one after another and fought bravely. They have shown their noble character and morality in fearing neither hardship nor difficulties, neither bloodshed nor sacrifice, being unselfish, dedicating themselves to others, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, rigidly observing discipline, integrating themselves with the masses, living a hard life and being honest in performing their official duties. It is through these Communists and their fine style that the broad masses of the people understand that they truly serve the interests of the vast majority of the people and that the cause they are fighting for is a just, most hopeful and promising one. Hence, they trust the party, respect the party, voluntarily follow the party and firmly believe that the communist cause is bound to win. The fighting course of our party has shown that in order to make people believe that revolutionary objectives can be achieved, it is necessary to conduct propaganda and education in ideology and theory. The influence and affection of the Communists' model behavior and excellent style on the masses is concrete and convincing propaganda.

When we review the history of the revolutionary struggle, we will find that wherever things were most difficult and hard, there would the Communists appear and the party's excellent style would shine brightly. In battlefields, they took the initiative to charge forward. In courts they refuted enemies with justice. On execution grounds they faced death unflinchingly and died martyrs' deaths. In daily work they worked conscientiously and were not upset by criticism. At leading posts they were so absorbed as to forget food and sleep and spared no effort in the performance of their duties. In war years and difficult times they shared weal and woe with the masses and made joint efforts to fight courageously. At dangerous moments they left living hopes to others and kept death risks to themselves.

Acting in this way, our party has established a noble image in the minds of the people with its revolutionary spirit and excellent style. Therefore, however great the difficulties people might meet and however serious the setbacks people might suffer in the revolutionary course, they will resolutely follow the party with the belief of being bound to triumph in the end.

However, we must also see that due to the disturbance and sabotage carried out by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the 10 years of internal disorder as well as the increasing corruption of various exploting classes under new circumstances, there have existed within the party the problems of impurities in ideology, style and organization. The problem of impurity in party style is very serious among some party members, cadres and in some units. For example, some take advantage of their power to seek private interest, and invade, occupy and squander the properties of the state and collectives. Some seek privileges, occupy more houses in contravention of relevant regulations and use public funds to build private apartments. Some seek special treatment and consideration for their relatives, sons and daughters and friends in such fields as enrollment in higher schools, promotion, employment and going abroad. Some use public funds to entertain and fete others, willfully allocate money and property and establish connections for their private interests. All they care for is their private interests and that of their families and they leave aside the party's fighting objectives, the future and destiny of the party and the country and the people's sufferings.

Impure party style has brought various bad consequences. In particular, it damages the intimate relationship between the party and the people, seriously impairs the party's image and lowers the party's prestige, thus shaking the confidence of the masses in realizing the grand objectives. The advanced and model nature of the Communist Party members is a conspicuous mark with which people distinguish our party from other political parties. If our party members and cadres do not take the initiative to fight for the communist cause but engage in unhealthy practices, they will lose completely their advanced andmodel nature.

In such a circumstance, if they continue to call on and mobilize the masses to believe in communism and fight for its realization, they will not only become less persuasive but will also be strongly disliked by the masses, or even lead them to the conviction that communist propaganda is unrealistic. Such cases are very common in real life. Leading cadres in some units are keen on unhealthy practice and are not so honest in performing their official duties. Consequently, the masses will take an indifferent attitude toward their impassioned speeches. People have every reason to ask: When shall we realize the grand objectives if we depend on such leaders?

Both positive and negative experiences have taught us that under the circumstances of correct line, guiding principles and policies of the party, wherever there is a pure party style, party organizations will be able to unite people more closely, to strengthen fighting will and to raise confidence. The party's line, guiding principles and policies will also be implemented more smoothly and the work will be carried out more vigorously. Likewise, wherever there is an impure party style, party organizations will impair their prestige, unhealthy practices will have their way, people will be demoralized and lose their belief, the party's line, guiding principles and policies will not be carried out and the work will be damaged.

Therefore, we must not underestimate the bad influence which impure party style might have on people's belief. To rectify party style in order to strengthen belief has become a sharp and urgent issue raised for us by reality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's Central Committee has all along treated party style as a most serious issue concerning the life and death of the party, and has made strenuous efforts and adopted a series of practical measures to rectify the impure style within the party.

The 12th CPC Congress in particular, which is of great historical significance, has clearly put forward that the rectification of party style and the straightening out of party organizations should be treated as the prime issue of the party, and 3 years will be spent to resolutely carry out an overall rectification so as to bring about a basic improvement in party style. All these have shown the party's unequivocal attitude to fight against impure party style and its determination to carry out a thorough rectification. We must heighten our confidence by this and see the promising prospect of a basic improvement in party style.

Bad style is the archenemy of the party and the people, and its seriousness and perniciousness must in no way be underestimated. However, it is absolutely wrong to go to the other extreme and to treat bad style as an incurable disease and become pessimistic and demoralized. We must realize that there is only a handful of people who engage in unhealthy practices and stick to bad style within the party and that the mainstream of the party contingent is healthy and powerful. Especially through the recovery and reorganization in recent years, there has been a great improvement within the party and the party's prestige is becoming higher and higher. Whether veteran revolutionaries or newcomers who have just joined the party, they are all working selflessly at different posts with hearts devoted to the communist cause. Their noble characters and excellent style have played a model and initiative role among the broad masses and have encouraged and inspired them to fight for the realization of the four modernizations. Understandably, due to various reasons, bad style is somewhat durable, which explains the complicated and hard nature of the work to rectify it, since a certain process is needed. With the correct leadership of the party's Central Committee and the supervision of various discipline inspection commissions at all levels as well as with a series of party regulations and laws and the vast number of party members and masses who detest unhealthy practice and bad style, so long as we adopt correct and reliable guiding principles and carry them on, we will certainly throughly rectify bad style.

We are deeply convinced that through the overall rectification, our party will become more vigorous and will appear among the people with a new gesture. The people of various nationalities in the country will unite more closely around the party and confidently create an overall new situation of socialist construction for modernization.

STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

HK131040 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Jue [3769 3778] and Wu Zhenkun [0702 2182 0981]: "Strategic Priorities Are Basic Links in Achieving the Strategic Goal"]

[Text] In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that to achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in economic development, we must "in the next 20 years keep a firm hold on agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as the basic links, the strategic priorities in China's economic growth."

To set agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as strategic priorities in economic growth is an important strategic policy decision or strategic arrangement made at the 12th CPC National Congress. It is of decisive significance in realizing the strategic goal in 20 years.

The Importance of Correctly Setting Strategic Priorities

In a given historical period, the process of development of the whole national economy, including the various means adopted to accomplish the main tasks in this period and the processes of development among the various means, is an undertaking involving a complicated composite of contradictions. Contained therein must be principal contradictions that have a decisive effect on the whole situation. As far as the national economy -- a composite of contradictions -- is concerned, the main contradictions contained therein that have a decisive effect constitute the basic means of the various means adopted to achieve the strategic goal and the basic links of the various links.

These are also the strategic priorities that must be given attention. Therefore, in accomplishing strategic tasks for economic development in a given historical period in a country's economic growth, there will objectively develop one or several strategic priorities.

Strategic priorities are the main targets of attack selected in realizing the strategic goal and the main components of various measures adopted to realize the strategic goal. Therefore, it is of primary importance to correctly set a strategic goal. But whether or not proper strategic priorities are set also has a great bearing on the country's economic growth. Judging from the history and the realities of our country, there are such experiences, both positive and negative. In socialist economic construction, there are cases of success due to the proper choice of strategic priorities and also cases of setbacks due to the improper choice of strategic priorities. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, to lay a foundation for industry and thus achieve the strategic goal for national industrialization then set, we took those industrial sectors of a fundamental nature (chiefly embodied in 156 projects) as priorities in industrialization, thus stimulating the quick development of the national economy. After 1957, we put forth the strategic goal that called for our industry to catch up with and surpass Britain in iron and steel and other main products in 15 years or in a much shorter period of time. Based on the demands of this goal, we took iron and steel as the only strategic priority in industrial development. We further raised the strategic slogan "take steel as the key link," carrying the emphasis upon steel to an inappropriate stage. As a result, the development of the national economy suffered a serious setback. This was, of course, first caused by errors made in setting the strategic goal and in adopting the pattern for the "Leap Forward." But the improper selection of strategic priorities was also an important cause. As things now stand, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has in economic work laid emphasis on overcoming the "leftist" mistakes that had for a long period of time marked guiding ideology in the past. First of all, it has taken up agriculture as a strategic priority. It has restored and enlarged the decisionmaking power of rural communes and brigades and restored private plots, secondary occupations of families and fair trade in the country, gradually introducing various versions of the production responsibility system which call for linking production with pay. Meanwhile, it has raised the purchase prices for grain and some other agricultural products. It has subsequently further solved the problem concerning the guideline for a diversified economy, thus bringing about marked changes in the features of agriculture and making it thrive where it used to stagnate. This has played an important role in bringing about a turn for the better in the whole economic situation and the political situation.

Both these positive and negative experiences tell us that even if the strategic goal is formulated on a scientific basis and practicable, given the improper choice of strategic priorities, the goal also cannot be achieved in a satisfactory manner, and cannot be achieved even fundamentally. Therefore, in a given sense, with the strategic goal set, correctly setting strategic priorities is of decisive significance.

The Main Objective Basis for the Correct Selection of Strategic Priorities

Why was it that the 12th CPC National Congress set agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as strategic priorities in economic development? This was by no means dictated by subjective will but determined by the peculiar place and role of these sectors in the development of the national economy as a whole.

Agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science are fundamental factors directly affecting and restraining the scale, pace, technical level and economic results of our economic construction at present and in the future, factors affecting the whole situation.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. First, grain is the most fundamental means of subsistence for people. If the problem of food is not properly solved and if the simple reproduction of labor can hardly be maintained, then there is no way of carrying out any economic activity in a normal way. Second, agriculture provides raw materials for industry. Third, agriculture is a broad domestic market for industry. Fourth, agriculture also serves to accumulate funds for itself and for the state. Fifth, the overall development of agriculture not only allows the full exploitation of natural resources but also helps solve the problem of work for an ever growing amount of surplus labor. Therefore, how agriculture fares and its quick or slow development have a significant effect on the consolidation and development of the significant situation of stability and unity.

Energy is an indispensable material in people's production efforts and everyday life and especially an indispensable source of power in contemporary mass production. The operation of machinery, the movement of motor vehicles, the smelting of iron and steel, lighting and so forth are all inseparable from energy. The exploration and exploitation of energy directly concern the scale and pace of development of the national economy. Therefore, the energy problem is closely bound up with the national econmy. What energy is to economic development is what grain is to a man's life. In the contemporary era, energy has become a problem of a strategic nature.

Communications and transportation provide links for economic ties between given areas and between production and consumption. A look at history shows that the sailing of steamers, railroad traffic, stream and river navigation and telegraphic operations have stimulated the great development of the economies of various countries and the formation of the world market. Under modern conditions, the development of communications and transportation must especially be brought inline with the development of production and circulation. Only in this way can we stimulate production specialization and cooperation, promote the exchange of production skills and the rational arrangement of productive forces, increase the sales of products and the supplies of raw and other materials and bring about the development of domestic commerce and foreign trade. Therefore, communications and transportation must lead the way, one step ahead. Only in this way can we guarantee the smooth development of the nationl economy.

The development of the national economy must depend on scientific and technological progress. As productive forces, science and technology have become an ever greater driving force in practice. Science, through matter, becomes technology to form realistic productive forces and is embodied in laborers, the subject of labor and the means of labor. Science is getting more and more closely related to production. It permeates through various aspects of social production to constitute a very important factor in the development of modern productive forces. Now, a big increase in labor productivity chiefly depends upon scientific and technical forces. The economic development of the economically developed countries of today has relied more and more on science and technology. The economic development of our country must also increasingly depend upon science and technology. The key to the realization of modernization is the modernization of science and technology. This is a scientific summary of historical experiences.

To develop modern science and technology, we must have large numbers of skilled personnel. Without skilled personnel who master modern science and technology, there can be no modernization of science and technology, Meanwhile, modern work tools and technological processes are unprecedentedly complicated. They represent science having been transformed into matter. This, of course, calls for their users or operators to have an appropriate scientific knowledge. Under these production conditions, the role of laborers' physical element and that of their mental element are undergoing changes. The trend is that the role of the former is decreasing while that of the latter is increasing. This has imposed an increasingly exacting demand upon the laborers' cultural and scientific levels. The higher their cultural and scientific levels and the richer their production experiences, the higher is the level of productivity.

It is impossible for a country devoid of a large well-trained labor force to realize the modernization of the national economy. If the modernization of science and technology is the key to the realization of the "four modernizations," then big progress and big improvement in education can be considered as the key to the key.

The simple analysis given shows that agriculture,energy, transportation, education and science are assuming a peculiar position and playing a special role in the modern economy. They are indispensable and extremely important pillars in the normal operation and the quick development of the modern economy. Therefore, to achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, they must, of course, objectively be made strategic priorities in economic construction.

The Urgency of Properly Setting Strategic Priorities

Agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become strategic priorities also because of the urgent demands imposed on them by the realization of the strategic goal. At present, our agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become long-term, fundamental limiting factors in economic development. Therefore, "in light of the whole situation, to achieve the above goal of economic development, the most important thing is to properly take care of agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science." This is to say that in light of China's actual conditions, we must urgently solve the problem concerning these several strategic priorities.

At present, our agricultural production equipment is still very backward and the technical level is not high. Of the cultivated land of the whole country, the area plowed by machinery still accounts for less than 50 percent. Concerning the amount of manure applied, the available component per mu is only a dozen jin. Of the whole country's cultivated land, the area capable of being irrigated represents less than 50 percent. The ability to fight natural disasters is still very weak. Many areas are at the mercy of the elements when it comes to the problem of food. Labor productivity is relatively low. Agricultural output available per capita is also relatively low. The commodity economy is not well developed, the commodity rate low and economic returns poor. Therefore, the conflict between backward agriculture and modern economic construction is a principal problem in realizing the strategic goal of economic development. We must keep a tight hold on agriculture as a priority and continue to develop the current very favorable situation in agriculture. To this end, we must continuously uphold for a long time to come the production responsibility system established in the countryside. We must fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants and stimulate the development of agricultural productive forces. We must continue to put grain production in first place. Meanwhile, we must enlarge the scope for production and energetically develop a diversified economy, concentrating on production in a penetrating and extensive manner and bringing about the overall development of agriculture, forestry, husbandry, secondary occupations and fishery. We must energetically strengthen the study and popularization of agricultural science and technology, linking the results of research in modern science and technology with the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming in our agriculture. We must greatly improve agricultural production conditions, producing an increasingly large supply of agricultural products in order to satisfy the needs of the development of industry and the needs of an improved living standard for the people.

Energy and transportation are weak links in current economic development. Whether or not the strategic goal in our economic development can be realized depends, to a large degree, on whether or not energy and transportation can be properly taken care of. At present, energy is in extremely short supply. There is an extremely great contradiction between freight volume and transportation capacity, making it impossible for many enterprises to fully develop their production capacity and hampering the operation of many links of circulation. This seriously interferes with the normal operation of the national economy. The development of energy and the building of transportation facilities involve not only a large investment but also a long cycle. Therefore, there cannot possibly be a great change in conditions surrounding energy and transportation needs in the near future.

We must thoroughly implement the correct guideline of solving the energy problem and pay equal attention to exploration and conservation. We must give priority to conservation in the near future. In conserving energy, we must not only rely upon the readjustment of the production structure but, more important, rely on technical transformation and the improvement of the management level. Meanwhile, we must concentrate a proper amount of capital on developing and building new oilfields and coalfields, creating conditions for future development. We must combine the development of energy with the building of transportation facilities. We should also let transportation lead the way, one step ahead. We must first strengthen railroad and port construction. Meanwhile, we should also pay attention to the development of water transportation, highways and postal and telecommunications facilities. We must try by every means to enable communications and transportation to adapt to the needs of the development of the whole economy.

Generally speaking, our current scientific and technological levels are still in a backward state. Industrial production skills are, on the whole, at a level equivalent to that of economically developed countries in the 1950's or in the early 1960's. Skills in some fields are still more backward. Due to the backwardness of production skills and the management level, consumption of raw material is high and returns are poor. When it comes to education, we have fallen far behind in satisfying the needs of education at the junior, intermediate or advanced levels. The quality of education is poor. The quality of fundamental education is still poorer. The educational structure is irrational. Vocational education is underdeveloped. Such a backward state of science and education affects not only the building of socialist material civilization but also the building of socialist spiritual civilization. To push science and education forward, we must exert all our efforts to strengthen and develop various educational undertakings, cultivate various skilled personnel and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. Only with the tremendous development of our scientific and educational undertakings can they become a great driving force behind the realization of the strategic goal in economic development.

Exactly because of their importance and backwardness, agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become the main contradictions and strategic priorities in our modern economic construction. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A leader at any level should concentrate his attention on problems and actions that are most important and of most decisive significance to what is under his charge, as far as the whole situation is concerned." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 160) So long as we act in accordance with this important guiding ideology or work method by Comrade Mao Zedong and keep a tight hold on and take good care of these several strategic priorities, we can surely realize smoothly the great goal for economic development set at the 12th CPC National Congress.

IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVED EDUCATION STRESSED

OW131913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The development of China's economy requires greater density of knowledge among China's population, said Education Minister He Dongchang today.

The minister was receiving delegates to the UNESCO sponsored field operational seminar on adult education and literacy.

China's goal set at the recent party congress is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000. Priority is given to agriculture, energy, transport, education and science.

He Dongchang laid particular emphasis on the need to raise educational level of the peasants. Rural prosperity cannot rely on diligent manual labor alone, the minister said.

Since the responsibility system has been introduced among the Chinese peasantry, quite a number of peasant families with ten thousand yuan yearly income have emerged and, consequently, peasants are more eager to learn science and technology.

One of the very important factors in adult education is the training of cadres, especially grassroot cadres in rural areas, because with a higher level of education themselves, they will become more aware of the need to develop education in their localities, said the minister.

However, he said, the development of education lags behind economic development. Efforts must be made to open up new ways in education, to rally the whole society and allow greater flexibility. About 78 thousand students graduated from the T.V. university this year, but efforts are still inadequate. Measures will be taken to add more T.V. channels for educational purpose.

The minister said, as China plans to popularize primary education by 1990, pre-school education should be developed step by step. Where condition permits, cities as well as well-off rural areas should popularize secondary education.

The Asian Pacific regional field operational seminar on adult education and literacy opened on October 4 at Foshan, Guangdong Province. Delegates from various countries visited Shandong and Henan Provinces in two separate groups and then converged in Beijing this morning to sum up their investigations.

This evening, the minister and Gao Yi, chairman of the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO gave a banquet in honor of all participants to the seminar.

PLA AIR FORCE PUBLICIZES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW140815 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Among the PLA Air Force units, more than 8,000 cadres have been assigned to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in various units, institutes of higher learning and aviation repair plants and among cadres, fighters, workers and their dependents. Leading comrades of the PLA Air Force and cadres at all levels of leading organs of the PLA Air Force have taken the lead in this work and set examples for the cadres assigned to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

PLA Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Houliang prepared their own notes in explaining and publicizing the documents to office cadres. Shortly after the 12th CPC National Congress, party committees of the PLA Air Force Headquarters, the Political Department, the Logistics Department and the Aviation Engineering Department immediately trained more than 300 cadres at and above the regimental level for this work by having them visit nearly 200 grassroots units to meet cadres, fighters, workers and their dependents. To ensure the quality of the work of the cadres assigned to explain and publicize the documents, many leading comrades of the party committees of the air force units personally prepared notes and set good examples. In order to achieve the general objective, the assigned cadres have also conducted investigation and study in the units to find out what the cadres and fighters have in mind and their opinion concerning their work. They have also prepared notes in the light of the actual conditions in the respective units for explanation and dissemination. Emphasizing neither quantity nor perfection, they have endeavored to get the people to understand what they explain and publicize and have tried to help cadres and fighters solve one or two actual problems at each session so that they can grasp one or two basic viewpoints.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON PLA ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK

OW132329 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the masses of commanders and fighters in road construction units of the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps have, in 16 years of hard work, made important contributions to developing the country's transportation system, strengthening preparedness against war, and building up the border regions.

These units were responsible for the construction and reconstruction of the Qinghai-Xizang, Sichuan-Xizang, Qinghai-Xinjiang, (Tianshan), (Yingshan) and other important highways. The cadres and fighters work in mountain valleys, live in tents, drink water melted from snow and salted vegetables year in, year out. They carry on a tenacious struggle against snow storms, avalanches, landslides and mud-rock flows, build roads along sheer mountain cliffs and erect bridges across rapids.

By the first half of this year, the road construction units had built a total of more than 2,000 kilometers of highways and buildings with a total floor space of nearly 50,000 square meters.

PRC WILL NOW RECEIVE INDIVIDUAL TOURISTS

OW131956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, October 13 (XINHUA) -- China will start as of now, to receive individual foreign tourists, said Han Kehua, director of the National Tourism Administration at a tourism conference in Zhouxian County, Hebei Province today.

According to preliminary projection, he said, individual tourists will account for 20 to 30 percent of total tourists to China by the year 1990 and the percentage will rise to 30 to 40 percent by the end of this century.

China's tourist industry started in 1978. Foreign tourists numbered 229,000 in that year and grew to 670,000 in 1981. Almost all the tourists came in groups owing to the restraints of transportation and hotel facilities, he said.

Han Kehua called on all tourist departments to get ready for the influx of individual tourists and provide them with good services, including sightseeing tours, hotel accommodations and travel facilities.

The four-day conference is scheduled to close tomorrow. Attending were 70 representatives from 13 provinces, municipalities and regions as well as from central government departments.

SOUNDLESS DEMOLITION MIXTURE DEVELOPED

OW131412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A new, non-explosive, demolition mixture which can destroy concrete structures or rocks with little vibration, noise or gas, has been trial-produced in Beijing by the Cement Institute of the Research Institute of Building Materials.

According to the institute, the mixture -- which is in powder form -- is easy to manufacture and safe to transport and the production cost is low.

A recent test showed that one day after the powder was mixed with water to form a paste and filled into holes of several large blocks of concrete, the paste expanded to make the concrete collapse.

The institute said that since the traditional explosive method of destroying buildings frequently injures people and damages nearby facilities, the new method is suitable for use in pulling down buildings in crowded cities and narrow areas as well as for mining granite, white marble and other valuable stone.

The soundless demolition mixture is being trial-used and is scheduled to go into production next year.

BALLOONS USED FOR ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATION

OW111447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- An atmospheric observation balloon recently launched by Chinese scientists reached an altitude of 33,000 meters in Xianghe County, Hebei Province, according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The 176-kilogram instrument package carried by the balloon provided data of solar radiation on 20-micron-wave length in observing far infrared rays and cosmic gamma rays.

China has established a complete system for high altitude balloon observation including manufacture, launching technology, flight command, recovery of the instrument package, telemetry and telecontrol, tracking and locating, single-axis attitude control, data terminals and ground facilities.

Over the past four years, 28 high altitude ballons have been launched by Chinese scientists. The biggest had a diameter of 42 meters with a volume of 30,000 cubic meters. The maximum load carried was 200 kilograms and the longest flight more than half a day.

Participating scientists are mainly from the Institute of High-Energy Physics, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the Space Science Center, the Shanghai Observatory and the Guangzhou Electronics Institute.

High altitude balloons are widely used for observation in the fields of atmospheric physics and chemistry, high-energy astrophysics, cosmic radiation, infrared astronomy, remote sensing, high altitude biology and physiology.

COOPERATION SOUGHT IN OFFSHORE OIL EQUIPMENT

HK120422 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] A subsidiary of the China State Shipbuilding Corp is setting up joint ventures with some leading world oil companies to produce oil exploration equipment for use in China's search for offshore oil.

China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation (COPECO), recently established to handle drilling and production oil platforms at sea, will later this month send a delegation to the United States to explore the potential for collaboration with Brown and Root Company and other important American companies. He Zhigang, executive deputy manager of COPECO, said in a interview.

Meanwhile, the corporation will send another delegation to France to complete an agreement with Union Industrielle et d'Enterprise of France (UIE), He Zhigang said.

COPECO signed a preliminary contract with UIE late last year when COPECO was being established.

Under the UIE contract, the two sides will produce medium-sized production platforms for use in the South China Sea. The construction of the Guangzhou Huangpu shipyard and its products will be designed by both sides.

Now COPECO is planning a bid used to build equipment for a production platform which will be used in the Chengbei oil field in China's Bohai Sea. COPECO hopes to cooperate with some leading American companies to build the platform. The order comes from the China National Oil Ministry and the Japanese organization responsible for the oilfield. These two have agreedjointly to explore the Bohai Sea.

There are favourable conditions for China to win the bidding, He Zhigang said. China published a regulation regarding cooperation with foreign companies for China offshore exploration and development, saying that China's own industries would be well protected and would co-operate with the world's technical leaders where necessary.

Both sides would bid together and jointly build production platforms. This would be a highly more competitive combination both in technology and in price, he said.

Well-Established

COPECO is already well-established as a builder of drilling rigs. Last month, under the supervision of the corporation, Dalian shipyard completed the building of two rigs for Baker Marine Corporation of the United States.

The corporation also reported that it had finished repairing a seriously worn and damaged foreign-made drilling rig, which had been salvaged from the ocean by Baker.

More than 500 tons of steel was used to replace old steel plates. The shipyard also replaced most of the old or poor-quality equipment.

COPECO is ready to establish a China offshore platform designing corporation later this month.

"The corporation is only a few months old with a small executive staff, but it sees to the building of various products and has the services of all the shipbuilding research institutes, shipyards and laboratories of the country," he said.

COPECO has received orders for multi-purpose supply vessels from Singapore. These ships can be used for tugging, sea transport and anchor handling.

Meanwhile, the corporation is busy preparing to build other ships of this kind for domestic use in the Bohai Sea, he said.

COMMENTATOR URGES DEVELOPING CITY SUBURBS

HK080948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "City Suburbs Can Become Prosperous Faster"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his opening speech delivered at the 12th party congress, pointed out: There are three major tasks for our people in the 1980's, and economic construction is at the core of these three tasks. RENMIN RIBAO has published news and reports on the important changes which have taken place in Changping County since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the practice of this county has given new inspiration to the people. By really emancipating the mind, relaxing policies and livening up the economy closely centered on economic construction, it is entirely possible for the suburbs of Beijing and other cities to become prosperous sooner and faster.

The suburbs of Beijing have very favorable conditions to become prosperous. The suburbs have a total area of 16,000 square kilometers and a rural population of 3.77 million. They are situated on a vast plain which is only 60 percent hills. Natural conditions are very good and there is an abundance of resources. The level of agricultural production is high, communications and transportation are developed, all villages are linked by highways and every production team has electricity. They have more water conservancy facilities, machinery and chemical fertilizers. They also have the support of the powerful scientific and technical force of the capital and their level of scientific farming is high. There is great potential in agricultural science and technology, and a number of advanced communes and production brigades have succeeded in doubling their output value in the last 3 years.

They have available experience to draw on, and what is more, they have the support of this big market of the capital and major cities. As long as they are good at applying and giving play to these exceptionally favorable natural conditions, certainly they will be able to make the suburbs of the capital prosperous as quickly as possible.

Have they the courage to become prosperous? How can they become prosperous? It is extremely important for the leading members to emancipate their minds. An important reason why the rural economy of Changping County has nearly doubled in the last 4 years is because the members of the country party committee have emancipated their minds and more firmly implemented the series of policies and principles of the third plenary session. They have done away with restrictions and reformed the systems which do not correspond to economic development. For example, they have changed unitary agricultural production, which contains a very large portion of the natural economy, into an integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial complex; changed the cadre designation system, which cannot give play to the initiative and creativity of the cadres, into a selective appointment system; and changed the organizational system, which makes no distinction between party and government and combines government administration and enterprise management with the result that individual work is affected and individual responsibility is confused, into the separation of party and government and the separation of government administration and enterprise management. All these have effectively promoted the development of the rural economy.

Facts have proven that in order to make the vast countryside prosperous as quickly as possible, they must not only emancipate themselves from unitary grain production and practice diversified economy in the planting industry, but they must also energetically develop the livestock and poultry-raising industry and carry out agricultural production in a broader sense. Proceeding from the condition of local natural resources, they must also set up all kinds of industrial and sideline industries serving the cities. Changping County in recent years has energetically developed industrial and sideline industries serving the capital. At present, the proportion of income from industrial and sideline industries already accounts for more than 66.1 percent of the whole rural economy. A similar proportion in the income of the peasants is also derived from industrial and sideline industries. The income of the peasants in Changping has nearly doubled in the last 4 years, and industrial and sideline industries have played a very important role. This explains why, in making the countryside prosperous more quickly, merely running in circles around the former concept of the traditional rural economy will not do. They must take the path of the all-round development of diversified economy and closely link together agriculture, industry and commerce. This also means that while developing agricultural production and industrial and sideline production, they must at the same time energetically develop commercial and service industries serving the cities and their own localities. In this way, not only will they be able to provide better facilities to the cities, but they will also be able to effectively promote the development of local industrial and sideline industries.

"Serve the capital, make the peasants prosperous and build a new countryside." These are the demands made by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee for developing the economy of the suburbs. All rural areas in the suburbs of cities must serve the cities. The better they serve the cities, the faster they will become prosperous. The more prosperous the suburbs, the better will be their service to the cities as a result.

The suburbs serving the cities and the cities supporting the suburbs are aspects which cannot be overlooked in developing the economy of the suburbs faster and making the people of the suburbs prosperous more quickly. Leading organs in cities must make a success of two things. The first thing is changing those old restrictions that hinder the rapid economic development of the suburbs and promptly solving the new problems that have cropped up in the path of advance. The second thing is mobilizing the various professions and trades to energetically support the development of the rural economy. Banks and financial departments must offer support through funds. Commercial departments must help the enterprises of counties, communes and production brigades with organizing the supply of goods and the marketing of products.

Industrial as well as scientific and technical departments must give assistance and provide guidance to the enterprises of communes and production brigades in raising their technical level and create an excellent situation of the urban and rural areas in helping each other and promoting the development of the rural economy.

The economy of the Beijing suburbs has developed rather rapidly in recent years. However, there is still a gap in comparison with the demands of the third plenary session and the advanced districts throughout the country. Judging from the growth rate, average total agricultural output value was only 5.6 percent a year in the 20 years before the third plenary session. Since the third plenary session, the average growth rate has been only 6.5 percent a year. At present, some 20 percent of the communes and production brigades in the suburbs have still not successfully carried out the production responsibility system and their scientific and technical levels as well as their management level are also still rather low. To achieve the target of quadrupling production, enormous efforts are still required. We hope that that broad masses of cadres and people in the suburbs of the capital will conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress, give full play to their initiative and creativity, use every means to tap potential and make their contributions by creating a new situation in the construction of the Beijing suburbs.

URBAN RESIDENTS BENEFIT FROM STATE SUBSIDIES

OW140155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 12 Oct 8]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to information recently supplied by the State Planning Commission, from 1979 to 1981, the state appropriated 62.8 billion yuan to finance subsidies and social welfare funds for urban residents in addition to adopting various measures to increase the workers' income, in spite of financial difficulties. The subsidies included those to offset price increases of basic consumer goods and those for rent. In 1981 alone, the subsidies to offset consumer price increases totalled 25 billion yuan, equal to 30 percent of China's total workers' wages. On an average, each urban resident enjoyed 164 yuan of those subsidies.

The 62.8 billion yuan may be broken down into three parts:

1. Subsidies amounting to 41.6 billion yuan were for offsetting price increases of grain, edible oil, nonstaple foodstuffs and related industrial products. The issuance of these subsidies was an important measure, adopted by the state to stabilize market prices and the urban residents' livelihood while the state raised the purchase price of agricultural and sideline products to develop agriculture and increase the peasants' income. Of the amount, 28.8 billion yuan covered grain and edible vegetable oil. The state subsidized 10 cents on each jin of grain and 80 cents on each jin of rapeseed oil sold to urban residents. Subsidies for nonstaple food, such as meat, fish, eggs, poultry and vegetables, amounted to 8 billion yuan. The state also subsidized various production and sales departments of textile goods, fuel for household use and other consumer goods with 4.8 billion yuan to offset price increases of raw materials.

2. Subsidies for house rent amounted to 3.5 billion yuan. China pursues a low house rent policy for urban residents and charges, on an average, 12 cents per square meter of floor space. The 3.5 billion yuan was subsidized to cover depreciation, repair and management of housing averaging at least 38 cents per square meter of floor space.

3. Social welfare funds cost 17 billion yuan. According to statistics, the state in the past 3 years spent 11.7 billion yuan on medical care for workers of enterprises and institutions and cadres from government offices. It also spent approximately 6 billion yuan on collective welfare, sports and cultural and propaganda activities of various organizations.

The departments concerned hold: The subsidies are a substantial help to urban residents. To enable the people to reduce expenditures is equal to increasing their income. In the past, people did not clearly know this. The release of the information now will help people know the general situation, the actual work and the difficulties of the state and make people work hard with one heart and one mind to accomplish the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HISTROY OF REWARD, PUNISHMENT

HK130907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Mu Futian [4476 4395 3944] and Ma Zhounian [7456 0719 1628]: "Giving Reward or Meting Out Punishment Where They Are Due Is 'Essential to the Smooth Functioning of Government'"]

[Text] Zhuge Liang, our country's famous statesman in the time of the Three Kingdoms, asserted that "giving reward to encourage contributions and meting out punishment to eliminate malpractices" are "essential to the smooth functioning of government." All farsighted and ambitious leaders in history always took reward and punishment as their important weapon in administering the country and the army. Proceeding from the basic interests of their own classes, they had to clearly define what was to be encouraged and what was to be prohibited on the one hand, and on the other had to select good and bad examples, commend the former and criticize the latter and thus give rewards and mete out punishment accordingly so as to enable people to draw lessons from the comparison between the positive and negative examples and to follow the former and take warning from the latter. In essence, giving reward and meting out punishment where they are due means to adhere to principles and reinforce discipline.

If we review the history of the rise and fall of all dynasties in our country, we will never fail to see that a healthy atmosphere would always prevail, evil practices would always be constrained, and the country would become prosperous and powerful whenever the system of reward and punishment was strictly carried out; and evil tendencies would dominate healthy trends and the country would decline day after day whenever the system of reward and punishment failed to function well. The Sui Dynasty was the most typical case to illustrate this statement. Despite its short life, this dynasty, which lasted for two generations, had a history of great order and chaos and of drastic rise and decline. Yang Jian, Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty was strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. He often issued imperial edicts to commend officials who performed well. On one occasion, he personally promoted Liu Kuang, magistrate of Linying County who won the first place in the nationwide promotion examination for civil officials to be governor of Juzhou Prefecture; and on another occasion, he bestowed 300 bolts of fabric on Linghu Xi, governor of Bianzhou Prefecture who had won the first place in another promotion examination, and publicly commended the latter. On the other hand, he deposed the crown prince, Yang Yong, as the latter was fond of women and extravagant living; and placed his son Yang Jun in confinement as he had arbitrarily built palaces. When Yang Su, a minister, complained that the penalty was too heavy, Emperor Wen sternly reprimanded him: The law is equal for princes and the people. Do you think we have to formulate another law for princes? In light of these strict demands he placed on his sons, we can easily imagine how strict he was toward corrupt officials. These measures, which won the support of the people throughout the country, were the key for his revival of the country, which had suffered from protracted war and turmoil for more than 300 years, and for the society to prosper under the feudalist system.

However, his successor, Emperor Yang acted in a way completely contrary to his, making the satisfaction of his own desires the only criteria for reward and punishment. When Emperor Yang was enroute to Jiangdu on an inspection tour, three local officers came one after another to sincerely convince him to cancel his trip which might tire the people, drain the treasury and undermine the dynasty's foundation. However, the emperor was so angry that he killed these three officers.

When he received local officials in Jiangdu, what he was concerned with was not their achievements in their official career but their shares in the tribute to the throne. Two notorious and corrupt officials were immediately promoted in reward for their "contributions" in presenting rare curios. "An unhealthy trend which is prevalent in the upper strata will always receive a response from the lower strata." So, the performance and the quality of the bureaucratic apparatus was quickly spoiled, the people were thrown into dire poverty, and the foundation laid by Emperor Wen was destroyed in an instant. Eventually, the enormous tide of peasant uprising overwhelmed this autocrat. Examples like these, positive or negative, can easily be found in history.

By studying historical experiences, we can see that it is not an easy task to be strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. The key is that we must adhere to three principles: 1) One must behave oneself well. 2) Reward and punishment must be given according to the law but not according to someone's words. 3) The law must be applied equally to everyone, regardless of their status and their relationship with the authorities.

A feudal ruler with an enterprising spirit was bound to judge between reward and punishment in accordance with the criterion of whether it would be advantageous or disadvantageous to his cause. Therefore, apart from some exceptional cases, most rulers could remain strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. Nevertheless, an extravagant and imperious king would in turn take the satisfaction of his personal desire and prejudice as the criterion. As a result, justice and injustice were reversed, and wrongdoers were rewarded and honest people were punished. Sincere and pertinent remonstrations by honest ministers were always highly appraised by historiographers. However, the destinies of remonstrators were different. Justly remonstrating with Emperor Zhou of the Shang Dynasty, Bigan was cruelly killed after torture as he had irritated the king with his honest advice. This showed the fatuousness and self-indulgence of Emperor Zhou. For frankly criticizing Emperor Taizhong of the Tang Dynasty at the risk of incurring his displeasure, Wei Zheng was given generous rewards again and again as the emperor appreciated his contribution in "pacifying the people, benefiting the country and helping the dynasty forward." This showed the ambition of Emperor Taizhong to make the country prosperous and powerful. There are a great many examples of inappropriate reward and punishment in history. Can we not find their roots in the "unhealthy style" of the rulers themselves?

Under the circumstances that the words of a certain personage are worshipped in place of the law and the words are regarded as the law, the legal standard for meting out reward and punishment is demolished. This is one of the important causes which leads to inappropriate rewards and punishment. Let us take a historical fact recorded in the book "Important Political Events of the Reign of the Zhengguan Emperor" as an example. In the early Tang Dynasty, the government took active measures to select officials. However, some people tried to cheat the government with spurious qualification documents. So, "Emperor Taizhong issued an order, compelling them to surrender themselves, or condemning them to death otherwise." Several people who refused to surrender themselves were arrested later. Their cases were handed over to Minister Dai Zhou. However, the latter did not carry out the emperor's order and condemn these criminals to death but just sent them into exile according to the law. Hence an acute dispute occurred between the emperor and the minister. Emperor Taizhong asked Dai Zhou: I ordered you to condemn the criminals to death, but you just sent them into exile. Were you not trying to make me break my promise before the people? Will my promise still be valid then? Dai Zhou answered him unflinchingly: Your majesty entrusted me with the cases. All I could do was to process the cases in accordance with the law. By adhering to the law we create the credibility of the state, the greatest credibility of the state. Your words were based on your personal feelings. I would have undermined the state's greatest responsibility if I had handled the cases in light of your words which go against the law.

On hearing this, Emperor Taizhong turned out to be content. He said: My words were contrary to the law. You did well to correct my mistake. With an honest minister like you, I have nothing to be worried about! Thus the dispute finally concluded in a common understanding of abidance by law. The criminals were given appropriate punishment, and Dai Zhou, who had meted out punishment in accordance with the law, also received a reward from Emperor Taizong -- he was promoted to be a metropolitan official.

One of the characteristics of feudal society was the patriarchal hierarchy. In the eyes of many judicial officers, meting out reward and punishment meant to mete out reward and punishment according to one's social status and one's relationship with the authorities. Such practices would inevitably intensify the contradictions between classes, and thus upset the stability of the feudal rule. In view of this, some clever statesmen put forth and carried out some rational policies, such as "punishing a minister if he committed crimes and rewarding an ordinary citizen if he made contributions;" "meting out punishment regardless of kinship and giving reward regardless of grudge;" and so on. Such historical facts are numerous in history books. For example, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty condemned his nephew, the Lord of Zhaoping, to death by law ("Biography of Dongfang Shuo," "Han Shu"); Dong Xuan seriously penalized a trusted follower of Princess Yanghu ("The Biography of Dong Xuan," "Hou Han Shu"); Zhuge Liang reluctantly beheaded Ma Su ("The History of Shu," "Sanguo Zhi"); Cao Cao flogged members of wealthy and influential clans with a five-colored stick ("The History of Wei," "San Guo Zhi"); and so on. Such a good style of fairly and strictly meting out reward and punishment was undoubtedly of essential significance to safeguarding social order and helping forward historical development. Feudal statesmen who could observe this principle were not numerous, yet they radiated with eternal light in the ancient history of our country like stars glimmering in the night sky.

We are now undertaking the historical mission of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction, for which a strict and fair system of reward and punishment is also indispensable. In comparison with our predecessors, we should and can uphold more firmly our principles, set up a sounder legal system and be fairer and stricter in meting out reward and punishment.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS 17TH MEETING

HK071225 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened yesterday morning in Guiyang. The meeting's major items on the agenda are: Study and implement the spirit of the 12th national party congress; discuss the resolution on holding the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress; listen to the provincial people's government's reports on education and public health; discuss suggestions for implementing [words indistinct] in our province's autonomous areas of minority nationalities; and (?discuss) the province's decision to encourage comprehensive utilization of the three wastes [waste gas, waste water and industrial residue] and the province's provisional measures to collect fees from and to impose fines on those who discharge the three wastes.

Wu Su, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting held yesterday morning. Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, conveyed the spirit of the 12th national party congress. Attending the meeting were Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Zeng Xianhui, (?Bai Lin), Geng Wanqing, (?Hou Guoxiang) and Meng Ziming, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Bingyun, provincial procuratorate Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang and provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli attended the meeting as observers.

Also attending as observers were responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, members of the nationalities committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and responsible comrades of the standing committees of people's congresses from some municipalities directly under the provincial government and from some prefectures and counties. Yesterday afternoon the meeting studied and discussed in groups the spirit of the 12th national party congress.

GUIZHOU CYL MEETING ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK130843 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] From 8 to 10 October, the Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee held a meeting of the representatives of the province in Guiyang. The meeting made arrangments for the CYL members' and the mass of young people's study, propaganda and implementation of the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. The 43 Guizhou delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress were formally elected. More than 200 people attended the meeting. Those who attended included members and alternate members of the 7th CYL provincial committee, representatives from the counties, prefectures, municipalities, bureaus of the provincial people's government, colleges, universities and institutes of higher education.

At the meeting, the responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee explained to the delegates, the cadres of the organs of the CYL provincial committee and the whole staff of the provincial CYL school the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. In this explanation, a thorough and clear analysis was made of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress concerning the mission and construction of the CYL, the demands on youth work, the focus of youth work and how the CYL can implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

In his explanation, the responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee demanded that the CYL organizations at all levels throughout the province grasp well the organizational rectification of the CYL and the construction of the rank of leaders in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

They also demanded that the CYL organizations lead the young people of various nationalities in Guizhou to become good pioneers in and make contributions to making a good job of Guizhou's economic recovery, learning cultural, scientific and technological knowledge, maintaining social, communications and work order and developing the activity of the five stresses and four beauties. The responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee had ardent expectations of the CYL organizations at all levels and the mass of CYL cadres.

TAN QILONG AT SICHUAN MEETING ON CONGRESS PAPERS

HK080956 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged standing committee meeting from 23-25 September. Leaders of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and major departments at the provincial level attended this meeting. The meeting once again studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

At the meeting, Tan Qilong, delegate to the party congress and first secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Comrades attending the meeting exchanged views after studying the documents in the discussions. They also discussed how to thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in accordance with the plans drawn up by the central authorities and the provincial party committee.

SICHUAN'S YOU TAIZHONG FETES KOREAN ARMY GROUP

HK071110 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The 13-person KPA [Korean People's Army] political work delegation, led by Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the KPA General Political Bureau, visited Chengdu from 4-6 October. On the evening of 4 October, You Taizhong, commander, and Zhu Hanhua, political commissar, of the Chengdu PLA units met and feted the comrades of the delegation at a PLA station.

SICHUAN PHONE MEETING ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK070834 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Summary] "In accordance with instructions from the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department held a telephone conference yesterday evening on penetratingly carrying out the five stresses and four beautifuls activity. The conference required that all departments and trades in various provincial localities do a good job in October in conscientiously organizing the study and propaganda of the 12th party congress documents. It is necessary to take the 12th congress spirit and communist ideology as our guide and lay stress on overcoming dirt, disorder and discourtesy and educating the people in patriotism, so that the five stresses and four beautifuls activity can be carried out more extensively and penetratingly and that greater efforts can be made to strive for a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style and social atmosphere. (Ye Ronggui,) deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committees, spoke at the conference. (Zhang Lixun,) member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, and Liu Haiquan, provincial vice governor, attended the conference."

(Shen Yiji,) acting director of the provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department, and (Xin Yuandao,) deputy director of the Chongqing Municipal CPC Committee Propaganda Department, also spoke at the conference.

The conference emphasized that cadres at various levels should deepen their understanding of the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization, and the propaganda departments must regard it as an important task at present. In order to carry out this activity successfully, it is necessary to make arrangements and start it as soon as possible.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK090528 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpt] A regional CPC committee work group headed by Comrade Yin Fatang, a deputy to the 12th party congress and first secretary of the committee, conveyed the sprirt of the congress to the 800 participants in a Naqu Prefecture rally of party members and cadres 4 October. Comrade Yin Fatang called on the party members, cadres and masses to seriously study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, strive to attain the program and aims set forth by the congress and work hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction and speed up the building of a new Naqu.

Comrade Yin Fatang stressed: The tasks facing us at present are to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit and strive to attain the program and aims set forth by the congress.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS OUTPUT -- From January to September this year, Guizhou Province fulfilled 78.8 percent of its 1982 quota for its total industrial and communications output value. Its total industrial and communications output value in this period was 19.9 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. Output of 24 main industrial products, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cigarettes and electricity output, in this period was more than the same period last year. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Oct 82 HK]

GUIZHOU PLA WORK GROUPS -- The Guizhou Provincial Military District has organized 13 work groups, which have conducted check-ups on the work of all PLA units and militia throughout the military district, in order to find out discrepancies, formulate measures and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress with practical actions. These work groups began work on 10 September and took only 15 days to examine and inspect the work of 9 military subdistricts and garrisons, 18 county and municipal people's armed forces departments and 37 commune people's armed forces departments. Before the National Day, leaders of the provincial military district listened to reports by all work groups. They demanded that all PLA units and militia throughout the military district strive to study well the documents of the 12th party congress. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Oct 82 HK]

ROUNDUP OF REGION'S NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES

HK060847 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of monitored reports broadcast by PRC provincial and regional radios in the northwest region on activities marking the 33d anniversary of the People's Republic of China on 1 October:

Shaanxi: Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0500 GMT on 1 October carries several reports on activities marking PRC National Day. First, it broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on a cocktail party held on the previous day at the Shaanxi guesthouse by the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government and the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Attending were foreign experts and technicians who are working in the province and foreign students and guests, totalling some 200 people. Li Lianbi, vice governor and chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, spoke, warmly welcoming the foreign guests. (Sun Kehua) and Wang Zhen, vice governors; (Wei Ningzhong), director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Sun Yi), deputy director; (Tian Kegong), vice chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and (Li Tianzhang), vice mayor of Xian Municipality, attended the cocktail party.

Then, the radio, in a 1.5-minute report, says the provincial CPPCC committee held a tea party to mark National Day on the previous morning. Attending were Taiwan compatriots, returned overseas Chinese, Taiwan residents' dependents and patriotic personages who are in Xian, totalling some 80 people. (Tang Tu), standing committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke. Fu Daoshen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the tea party. Vice Chairman Fan Ming gave a closing speech. (Liu Gangmin), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, also spoke. Others attending the tea party were Yang Heting, Yang Bolun, Liu Jukui, Ai Chunan, (Wu Shengxiu), Hu Jingtong, Xui Daowu and (Zhu Ruilan), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Xiong Yingdong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congres standing committee.

Xinjiang: Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 27 September carries a 2.5-minute report on a National Day celebration staged by 200 model workers from the Urumqi area and attended by leading cadres of the party and government.

The same service at 1300 GMT on 28 September, in a 1.5-minute item, says that the general office of the regional CPC committee, general office of the regional people's congress, general office of the regional people's government, general office of the regional CPPCC and the regional Nationality Affairs Commission held a tea party to celebrate the PRC's anniversary. First Secretary Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng and other party and government officials attended.

The same service at 1300 GMT on 1 October concludes its reporting on National Day activities with a 2.5-minute report on various events. In the morning, Wang Enmao and other leading comrades celebrated with people of all nationalities in Urumqi. Wang Enmao later visited a factory and Gu Jingsheng visited the Municipal telecommunications bureau on the occasion of National Day.

GANSU PLA PROGRESSIVES CONGRESS OPENS 12 OCT

HK130308 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first Gansu Military District congress of progressive PLA and militia units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization opened in Lanzhou on 12 October. Lan Tianmin, political commissar of the military district, presided. Li Bin, commander, delivered the opening speech.

Also present were Feng Jixin, first political commissar of the military district; Anzhou PLA Units Deputy Commander Wu Huaduo and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Rusan; Xiao Jianguang and Liu Bing, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Jinchun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Li Qiyang, vice governor; (Yan Shutang), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and other leading comrades of the provincial military district.

This is Gansu Military District's first assembly of heroes for more than 10 years. It is a congress to review the results of the PLA units' and militiamen's efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization, commend the progressives and exchange experiences. It is an oath-taking rally to mobilize the commanders, fighters and militia to further study and implement the 12th party congress spirit, launch in depth activities to build socialist spiritual civilization and create an upsurge of learning from, catching up with and creating progressives.

After Commander Li Bin delivered the opening speech, provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Xiao Jianguang; Lanzhou Municipal CPC Committee Deputy Secretary (Feng Ye); provincial Federation of Trade Union Vice Chairman (Wang Lin); provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Kong Zhaofeng); and provincial Federation of Women leader (Tong Molan) made speeches of greeting on behalf of their respective organizations.

BAINQEN ADDRESSES RALLY IN GANSU'S GANNAN

OW101351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 8 Oct [XINHUA] -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, at a rally of workers and staff members in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture on 7 October, reported on his experience in attending the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer.

The rally was held at Hezuo Town, where the Gannan Prefectural People's Government is located. Xue Jianhua, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Huang Zhengqing, vice governor of Gansu; Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigyi Nyima, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; Sha Lishi, chairman of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission; responsible persons of the Gannan prefectural party committee and people's government and nearly 1,000 workers and staff members in the Hezuo area attended the rally.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain said: Not long ago I had the honor to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. I was greatly inspired and profoundly educated. Once again I felt that the great Communist Party of China is really working wholeheartedly for the interests of the people of all nationalities in China.

Vice Chairman Bainqen siad: We Tibetans and the people of other fraternal nationalities of the motherland deeply understand that defending the Communist Party's leadership and upholding the four fundamental principles with party leadership as the core means defending our own fundamental interests.

He said: I also came to understand deeply that the party's principle of uniting with national minority personages and patriots in the religious circles, having firm trust in us, "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" with us, long-term cooperation, mutual supervision and working together for the country is firm and unshakable. We have to firmly and unswervingly follow the party and take the socialist road. Only in this way can we really accomplish something, make useful contributions to the motherland and the nation and have a bright future for ourselves.

After his arrival in Gannan, Vice Chairman Bainqen listened to a briefing by the prefectural people's government and inspected pastoral communes, schools and hospitals in Xiahe, Maqu and Luqu Counties. During more than 10 days of inspections and visits, he made extensive contacts with cadres, the masses and personages in various circles. At the rally on 7 October, he praised the achievements made in the autonomous prefecture in the more than 30 years since liberation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

GANSU TEACHERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 10 OCT

HK120457 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial outstanding primary and middle school teachers' conference ended on 10 October in Lanzhou.

"Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Deputy Secretaries Ge Shiying and Liu Bing, (Zhu Jianyuan), vice governor of the provincial people's government, Wu Zhiguo, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, (Bai Zhanbiao), deputy political commissar of the provincial command, and (Wang Zhiyun), vice chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee, attended the conference. Vice Governor Li Qiyang delivered a speech."

Also attending were 279 representatives, including 32 teachers of special classifications, 214 outstanding teachers and advanced workers and 33 representatives of advanced collectives. They have worked wholeheartedly in the educational fronts and comprehensively implemented the educational policy of the party and scientifically managed the schools. With communism as a great idealism, they have worked untiringly and made outstanding achievements in developing the educational cause in Gansu Province.

Through the study and relaying of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the conference deepened the understanding, unified the thinking and encouraged the confidence of the representatives. The conference praised the advanced units and set up 20 teachers as outstanding examples of the whole province.

The provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government sent a letter of congratulations to the conference conveying their greetings and encouraging the representatives to conscientiously study and comprehend the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, constantly enhance in the cultivation of ideological character and professional morality, inspire enthusiasm, assiduously study vocational work, work hard, be modest, guard agaisnt arrogance and rashness and make new contributions in creating a new situation in educational fields.

XINJIANG HOLDS '5 STRESSES, 4 BEAUTIES' MEETING

HK120845 Urumoi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and the Urumqi Municipal CPC Committee jointly held a mobilization meeting on deeply launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign. The meeting called on all party members and cadres and masses of various nationalities to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and persistently and deeply launch the campaign of five stresses, four beauties.

Regional party and government responsible comrades and responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units Gu Jingsheng, Jianabuer, Wei Youzhu, Hou Liang, (Yang Huaizheng), Wang Zhenwen, Fu Wen and Yang Yiqing attended the meetign. The meeting was presided over by Urumqi Municipality Mayor Wubulihairi.

Comrade Jianabuer gave the first speech during the meeting. After summarizing the achievements made by the region in launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign over the past 2 years, he said: In the course of building spiritual civilization, we have accumulated certain experiences and started off well.

However, we can see that certain achievements in promoting courtesy and civility have not been consolidated.

Jianabuer continued: In order to deeply launch the campaign of five stresses, four beauties, we must first enhance our understanding of the strategic significance of building socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization is an important characteristic of socialism and is an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. Without socialist spiritual civilization, which is focused on communist ideology, we will be unable to build socialism. Thus, party committees at all levels must enhance their understanding of this on a high theoretical and political plane, repeatedly popularize the significance and role of building spiritual civilization, enhance their awareness and strengthen their sense of responsibility.

Jianbuer said: It is necessary to immediately arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to create an upsurge in launching the campaign of five stresses, four beauties. The key to launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign at present lies in solving problems of confusion. Both the urban and rural areas must grasp this, and the urban areas must particularly make a good job of this.

Jianbuer said: It is necessary to continue to grasp well the implementation of the policy toward nationalities and education in unity among nationalities. We must consolidate and develop socialist relationships among various nationalities. Strengthening unity among nationalities is an important content of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must do well in grasping this and make achievements.

In conclusion, Jianbuer said: Party committees at all levels and departments throughout the region must take immediate actions to adhere to the direction pointed out at the 12th party congress, unswervingly promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization which is focused on five stresses and four beauties and strive to open up a new situation in socialist modernization in the region while promoting the building of a high degree of material civilization.

At the mobilization meeting, Deputy Mayor of Urumqi Municipality (Zhang Hongwen) gave a report on the achievements made by Urumqi Municipality in the preceding stage of launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign and on future arrangements. Wei Youzhu, deputy political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, also spoke at the meeting. He demanded that all commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang participate in the five stresses, four beauties campaign organized by the localities apart from doing well in building spiritual civilization in the PLA units. They must also vigorously launch the activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style, and strengthen unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the nationalities.

URUMQI PLA UNITS COMMEND 16 CYL BRANCHES

HK130356 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Since the beginning of last year, the CYL organizations at all levels of the Urumqi PLA units have been working in close connection with the party's [word indistinct] work and have been launching activities which comply with the characteristics of the youths, thus making achievements in speeding up various kinds of work in the PLA units. In order to commend the progressive units and individuals and to do a better job in youth work among the PLA units, the Political Department of the Urumqi units has issued a circular commending 16 CYL branches which have come to the fore in the activities of promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular demanded that CYL organizations at all levels and the broad masses of CYL members and youths seriously study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, further create an upsurge of learning from, catching up with and creating progressives, play both the defending and attacking role in the activities of promoting spiritual civilization, and make new contributions to the strengthening of the modern, regular and revolutionary army forces.

XINJIANG'S RETIRED PLA MEMBERS LEAVE FOR HOME

HK081040 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] On the evening of 5 October, the first group of approximately 1,000 retired fighters of the Urumqi PLA units started on their way home. Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Gu Jingsheng and other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, regional party and government organs, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, Urumqi Municipality, and the responsible persons of the Xinjiang Military District and the relevant departments of the people's government of the autonomous region went to the railroad station to see the retired fighters off. The leading comrades sending the retired fighters off shook hands with and said farewell to them on the platform. The leading comrades also encouraged everyone to seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress after their return home. With lofty feelings, everyone must plunge into a new battle and strive to be a member of a new force in creating a new situation in modernization. The retired fighters fervently said that after returning to their hometowns, they would surely fight for prosperity and work hard in an effort to realize the great goal defined at the 12th CPC National Congress.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS VACCINE OFFERED TO TAIWAN

OW121418 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Infantile paralysis has recently been occurring in Taiwan. The Red Cross Society of China on 12 October sent a telegram to the Taiwan provincial chapter of the Red Cross Society to express its deep concern. The telegram reads:

We are worried because we have learned that infantile paralysis has been occurring in Taiwan and that several hundred persons have been affected. We have collected 5,000 doses of infantile paralysis vaccine pills as the first batch of donations to be sent to you to meet your emergency needs. Please inform us by telegram of the time and place to hand over the vaccine.

BEIJING VIEWS TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

OW081249 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Station Editorial Department commentary: "Taiwan's Compatriots Must Heighten Their Vigilance"]

[Text] A noteworthy trend has recently appeared in Taiwan. At a time when the press in Taiwan has been commenting on some incidents that occured on the island, Taiwan authorities' propaganda machine -- CHUNG YANG JIH PAO -- put out an editorial on 2 October labelling those activities launched by non-Kuomintang members as seriously illegal and calling for their punishment in accordance with the law or the imposition of sanctions against them.

The editorial also warned that another Gaoxiong incident might occur again. As you may recall, the Gaoxiong incident clearly was engineered solely by the Taiwan authorities in order to persecute Taiwan's compatriots. Despite the harsh measures taken by the Taiwan authorities to suppress them by slanderously calling them members of the Taiwan independence movement, Taiwan's compatriots have never given up their multifaceted struggles for democratic rights. Taiwan's compatriots should be vigilant against the ill omen reflected in the fact that the Taiwan authorities are now resorting to their habitual practice of creating public opinion before adopting suppressive measures. We strongly oppose Taiwan's independence movement but we vehemently support Taiwan's patriotic and democratic activities.

The cause of reunification with the motherland can be promoted only when Taiwan's compatriots enjoy sufficient democratic rights and their democratic rights can be secured only through Taiwan's returning to, and reunifying with, the motherland. The Taiwan authorities will certainly come to no good if they attempt to create pretexts for suppressing the patriotic and democratic movement of the compatriots in Taiwan.

IBF PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 'TWO CHINAS' ISSUE

OW110912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Paris, October 10 (XINHUA) -- The United States carried off both the men's open pair and women's pair titles at the sixth world bridge championships which closed in the French southern city of Biarritz this morning.

Making its debut at the world championships, a Chinese team entered the men's open pair contest alongside 359 other pairs. China's Wang Junren and Lu Yulin came 15th, the best placing ever won by Far Eastern entrants in the event. Team competitions, the last event of the championships, will last until October 16.

Referring to the China issue at the Congress of the International Bridge Federation (IBF) here on October 8, IBF President J. Ortiz Patino said there is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. The team from China's Taibei could only participate in the championships in the name of the "Chinese Taibei Bridge Association".

He pointed out that China's participation in the championships was a major event.

Earlier, members of the bridge team from China's Taibei were requested to quit the opening ceremony for they wore the sports jackets emblazoned with the English letters "ROC" (abbreviation of the so-called "Republic of China"). To prevent the recurrence of such practice in future, Patino took two measures, stipulating that the Chinese Taibei team could not enter the meeting hall and canteen in such sports jackets and that a formal message will be sent to the organization concerned in Taibei, warning that players be banned from wearing such jackets in the contest. Failing this, they will be deprived of their qualification for the current championships and all the contests sponsored by the Far East Bridge Federation and the IBF.

Observing the IBF ruling, members of the Chinese Taibei team were later allowed to participate in the championships.

Patino expressed satisfaction with the participation of the Chinese team and the Chinese Taibei team in the current championships.

PRESS REPORTS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S TALKS

Deng Xiaoping on USSR

HK140146 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping told visiting West German President Carstens: China holds that a country should carry on a dialogue with a neighboring country on state-to-state relations. Though China is still opposed to the Soviet Union's pursuit of hegemonism, is opposed to its stationing of troops along the Sino-Mongolian border -- which threatens China's security -- and is opposed to its invasion of Afghanistan and its support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, it is necessary and normal to carry out a dialogue. Deng Xiaoping said: The dialogue between China and the Soviet Union was once suspended due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But it has now been resumed. This is the first time that China has made known its position on current Sino-Soviet contacts.

Deng Xoaping set forth his above-quoted views when he responded to a comment raised by Mr Carstens. Carstens told Deng Xiaoping: West Germany also considers it necessary to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union, though West Germany must base its stand on strengthening its defense to guarantee its own security. Deng Xiaoping agreed with Carstens.

It is known that the current Sino-Soviet dialogue involves only state-to-state relations. Party relations are not being discussed, but the talks cover a wide range of topics. Both sides have stated their respective views.

Deng Xiaoping and Carstens also discussed their respective relations with the United States. Deng Xiaoping criticized U.S. policy toward Taiwan and hoped that the United States would abide by the joint Sino-U.S. statement.

Carstens also said: All political parties in the West German Parliament are for maintaining close ties with China. He was satisfied that West Germany and China can share common views on a series of international issues.

Deng, Hu Yaobang on FRG

HK140220 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Li Hsu-huan [2621 3219 3883] and Hou Tung-tai [0230 2639 3189]: "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on Sino-Soviet Dialogue"]

[Text] On the morning of 13 October, when Deng Xiaoping met Karl Carstens, president of West Germany, at the Great Hall of the People, they talked about Sino-Soviet relations, saying "China opposes hegemonism, but as far as relations between countries are concerned it is necessary and normal for China to maintain her dialogue with her northern neighbor." Deng Xiaoping reiterated to Carstens China's support of the German people's just desire for national reunification. He said that all those states and nations that are now divided into two will finally be unified; for such divisions are the artificial results of the use of force.

Moreover, Deng Xiaoping stressed the significance of the West European alliance. He said: "In order to fight against the hegemonists, the West European countries have to form an alliance. No European country is able to deal alone with the threat posed by the hegemonists."

Carstens said: "The European alliance is an important factor for safeguarding peace and stability. It is imperative for West European countries to form a political and economic alliance under the conditions of maintaining each country's national characteristics."

In his talks, Deng Xiaoping criticized U.S. policy toward Taiwan. He also pointed out: "China's analysis and judgment of the world situation and China's policy of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is consistent and has not changed."

The two sides carried out a wide-ranging discussion on the necessity for the industrialized countries to transfer technology to China.

Carstens said that during the period when China is readjusting her economy, the speed of economic exchanges between China and West Germany has decreased.

In reply Deng Xiaoping said that this is only a temporary phenomenon and that China appreciates West Germany's advanced technology and hopes to develop its relations with West Germany. China welcomes assistance from industrialized countries.

On 13 October, before he gave a luncheon in honor of President Carstens, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a speech to a group of West German reporters. He said: "Along with the progress of history, the history of the artificial division of one country into two will certainly be eliminated."

Hu Yaobang said: "The Chinese people always support the German people's just desire for their national reunification and unity. The Chinese people wish to see the German people build their country into a great, unified and independent country striving to achieve prosperity and maintain friendly relations with Europe and other countries in the world."

Moreover, he said that the German nation possesses science and technology. We hope the German nation will be able to make contributions to the development of the present world, especially the Third World.

Zhao Ziyang on PRC Economy

HK130348 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Li Shu-huan [2621 3219 3883] and Hou Tung-hai [0186 2639 3189]: "Zhao Ziyang Talks About the Economy This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 October -- This afternoon, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly talk with Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, at Diaoyutai state guesthouse. The talk lasted for nearly 1 hour.

He said that Carstens' visit to China is an important event in relations between the two countries. It will certainly promote the development of this friendly relationship.

He said that although the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries came comparatively late, the years since then have seen a rapid development of relations between the two countries. On many world issues, the two countries have identical or similar views, including a common interest in fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. There is the possibility of wide-ranging cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade and technological fields. Therefore, there are good prospects for further developing cooperation between us. He was optimistic about the future development of the friendship between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang briefed Carstens on China's economic situation. He said that many achievements have been scored since the economic readjustment began in 1979. Agricultural production this year is expected to break all records. He expected China's economy to grow by 4-5 percent or more this year.

President Carstens said that he was greatly impressed by his visit in two aspects:

1. The two countries have a common goal -- to safeguard world peace.

2. There is enormous potential for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

At present, there are 1,500 Chinese students and scientists in the FRG. They have formed bridges between the two countries and are architects in the development of mutual friendship.

He said his government would make efforts to expand cooperation with China in the economic, technological and other fields.

According to another report, Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang will meet separately with President Carstens tomorrow morning. Hu Yaobang will give a banquet in honor of President Carstens and his party.

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK130347 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Special feature by Li Tzu-sung [2621 1311 6139]

[Text] In November 1924, Dr Sun Yat-sen left Guangdong for Beijing to propose convening the National Assembly to abrogate the unequal treaties. He pointed out in a straightforward manner that these unequal treaties "are precisely the indentures by which we have sold ourselves."

Indeed, during the late Qing Dynasty many treaties were signed with foreign powers that forfeited China's sovereignty, forced China to cede some of its territory and suffer the plunder of its economic resources, and insulted its national dignity. In Dr Sun Yat-sen's words, the Chinese people became the slaves of more than a dozen foreign countries and China was reduced to a "subcolony" of the foreign powers.

The next year, Dr Sun Yat-sen died without achieving his goal. He did not live to see the abrogation of the unequal treaties.

On 1 October 1949, the PRC was founded and the Chinese people stood up! The people's government announced that China did not recognize any unequal treaties. In fact, all the indentures by which the foreign powers had forced China to sell itself have been abrogated one by one and the sovereignty and rights that we lost have been gradually recovered. Dr Sun Yat-sen's wish has gradually been fulfilled.

However, after her recent visit to China where she discussed the Hong Kong issue with the Chinese Government, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, alleged that the three treaties relating to Hong Kong (the "Treaty of Nanking," "The Convention of Peking" and the "Special Treaty on Expanding Hong Kong's Boundary") were valid and had to be "continuously observed." Were these remarks not insensitive and out of keeping with the times?

It would have been better if the British prime minister had not made such remarks. However, since she has made them, the Chinese people cannot help but recall the British imperialist aggression against China. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not help but once again declare that Hong Kong is a part of Chinese territory. All the treaties relating to Hong Kong are unequal treaties that the Chinese people have never recognized. The Chinese Government will not be bound by these treaties and will recover the entire Hong Kong area when conditions are ripe. As both the Chinese and British sides wish to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, they will discuss the matter through diplomatic channels. From this we can see that China's stand and attitude are firm and resolute.

In the past, Dr Sun Yat-sen placed his hopes on those foreigners who upheld justice and thought that they would speak out of their sense of justice and help us demand that their governments abrogate these unequal treaties. It was a pity that at that time our country was weak and not able to make these governments change their minds, even with the help of a few friends in these countries. Things are different today. China has transformed itself from weakness to strength and is powerful enough to be master of the international situation. Moreover, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism has already become an irresistable torrent. The fallacy that upholds continued adherence to the unequal treaties will certainly encounter the widespread opposition of the press. We have good reasons to believe that under the pressure of the situation and international public opinion, the British Government will be forced to hold earnest talks with the Chinese Government and will reach an agreement for solving the Hong Kong issue.

The unequal treaties were one of the causes for China's poverty and weakness in the past. Now China has already become an independent socialist country that is striving to become strong. It will never be bound by an unequal treaty and will never suffer foreign aggression, bullying or humiliation. Moreover, it is vigorously carrying out its modernization program and its policy of opening up to the outside world. Our economy has taken a turn for the better and will prosper day by day. Our motherland has a boundless future and so, therefore, does Hong Kong.

Looking into Hong Kong's future, both goals of "recovery of sovereignty and maintaining prosperity" will be achieved. As long as our measures are appropriate, even if the two aims cannot both be achieved at present, we will soon succeed in achieving them. Since our central leaders have been able to change the destiny of the county, save the country from danger and turn a situation of turmoil into order, why can they not satisfactorily handle the affairs of a small area? Beijing has made adequate preparations for solving the Hong Kong issue and we believe measures will surely be adopted to ensure the interests of China, Britain and our Hong Kong compatriots. The future will surely be better if all the indentures by which we were sold are abrogated. This is an inevitable and reasonable development of the situation. What do our compatriots have to worry about?

OFFICIALS FROM SHENZHEN ARRIVE FOR TALKS

HK120156 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A delegation of senior Chinese Shenzhen officials, the first group to come to Hong Kong since the visit of the British prime minister, arrived yesterday.

A meeting will take place tomorrow to review progress in the joint expert working groups, set up under the agreement signed by Hong Kong and Shenzhen on April 30.

And there is little connection with the prime minister's recent visits to China and Hong Kong, Political Adviser Robert McLaren said. "This is a routine meeting on how the working groups are doing," he said.

The Shenzhen team will be led by the secretary general of Shenzhen Municipality, Zhen Xipei. He will be accompanied by four or five senior officials from Shenzhen. The Hong Kong side will be led by Mr McLaren.

A source said their discussion would cover the passageway at Lowu and the construction of a bridge at Lokmachau. They will also give the go-ahead to build a bridge Shatoujiao. A feasibility study has already been done on this project. The meeting will also deal with measures to combat pollution of Shenzhen rivers.

During Mr Zhen's visit, he will also visit Tuenmun New Town and the Yuonlong sewage treatment plant. The group will also inspect the computerised system of the Transport Department.

PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

WEN WEI PO Article

HK110359 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "Reagan Should Keep His Word"]

[Text] To solve the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese and U.S. sides signed a joint communique over 2 months ago. In the communique, the United States reiterated that it recognized the PRC Government as the only legitimate government, or, in other words, recognized only one China. The United States also solemnly vowed not to promote the policy of "two Chinas," or "one China and one Taiwan." The United States further promised to reduce the sales of arms to Taiwan gradually until the problem is finally solved.

China signed this communique, saving Sino-U.S. relations from a crisis of deterioration. But China also said: "Listen to someone's words and watch his actions." In other words, this means: "I believe in you again; let me see if you know what you should do!"

Only 2 months, or 60 days and nights later, U.S. President Reagan really went back on his word, committing a breach of faith as he used wild language that runs counter to the Sino-U.S. communique.

In answering questions by some Republican congressional candidates in the White House, he took the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem by China as a prerequisite for the suspension of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. He said that China must keep its promise about the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem, so that the United States would then no longer need to supply arms to Taiwan. He also stressed that there is "no change in U.S. policy toward Taiwan." "Our Taiwanese friends will continue to receive all the weapons they need for self-defense."

To solve the Taiwan problem and reunify the motherland -- this is surely China's internal affair and is a problem to be solved by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the more than 1 billion people on both sides of the Strait. Why is there need for the Communist Party or the Kuomintang to make any promise to the United States? The more than 1 billion Chinese people have also never thought of the need to make any promise to the United States. Still less is there a problem of "keeping" or "breaking" a promise. What power does the U.S. President have to demand that the Chinese people keep their word? Does the United States still think that, as in the period of the old China, the United States can continue to be a government lording it over China? All imperialists always cling to their previous ways of hegemony, harboring the illusion of a reversion to an earlier period as far back as 33 or even 140 years!

The peaceful reunification of the motherland is the Chinese Government's supreme national policy and is by no means an exchange for the U.S. suspension of arms sales to Taiwan. If there has been a promise to the Taiwan authorities, it is not a promise to be "kept" to the United States, but only to Taiwan. But this also depends on whether the Taiwan authorities accept the guideline of peaceful reunification and accept this promise to be carried out by both sides. Needless to say, peaceful reunification cannot depend on the Communist Party alone. It must also depend on the Kuomintang. In other words, only with cooperation between the KMT and the Communist Party can peaceful reunification be realized. There is no need for the United States to worry about this. Still less is it necessary to let the United States interfere. This is a matter of course.

Now, Reagan's worry is the fear of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the reunification of China! Therefore, the U.S. administration has tried by every means to interfere. Its arms sales to its old friend, Taiwan, or the Taiwan KMT authorities, is one way of telling the latter not to cooperate with the Chinese Communist Party and not to seek the peaceful reunification of China.

This is a flagrant encroachment upon China's sovereignty and constitutes intervention in China's internal affairs.

Reagan has kept talking about acting according to the "Taiwan Relations Act" unilaterally formulated by the United States and has harped about their being "no change" in his policy toward Taiwan. This is to say that in addition to his policy toward China, there is another policy toward Taiwan. Then, is his pledge to "recognize Taiwan as part of China's territory," written in black and white, not a big lie? If he really recognizes Taiwan as part of China's territory, why should there by a separate policy toward Taiwan apart from the policy toward China? Is this not again dividing China into two parts?

Thus, isn't the promise not to promote "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" a big lie?

Therefore, it is only we Chinese who have the right to demand that the Reagan administration keep its promise not to promote "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan" and demand that it keep its promise not to encroach upon China's sovereignty and not to interfere in China's internal affairs. If it does not keep its promise, the Chinese people have nothing to fear about going their own way!

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK110720 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 2

"Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Beijing Long Ago Foresaw This Step by Reagan"]

[Text] Less Than 2 Months After the Release of the Joint Communique

RENMIN RIBAO carried a short commentary yesterday on U.S. President Reagan's statement on Sino-U.S. relations.

Since China and the United States released a new joint communique on 17 August, RENMIN RIBAO has for the first time in a commentary criticized Reagan by name.

It has been 50 days or so since the release of the new joint communique. In less than 2 months, a dark shadow has again come over Sino-U.S. relations. A great and swift fluctuation can be seen.

The main reason for this is Reagan's recent speech in a White House press conference in which he took China's peaceful liberation of Taiwan as a prerequisite for the suspension of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. What he said runs entirely counter to the spirit of the new Sino-U.S. joint communique.

This Situation Already Foreseen

Is the continuous fluctuation in Sino-U.S. relations something unexpected?

No. RENMIN RIBAO, in an editorial published the same day the new Sino-U.S. joint communique was promulgated, foresaw the development of this situation.

The editorial said that on the sovereignty problem the Chinese Government and people will never make any unprincipled concession. If this problem is not solved in a satisfactory manner, Sino-U.S. relations cannot be maintained and consolidated. The possibility of a retrogression in relations also exists.

The editorial also referred to the "Taiwan Relations Act." It pointed out that if the policymakers in Washington insisted on handling relations between the two countries according to the law, then there could be no development in Sino-U.S. relations. Another serious crisis would surely arise.

Now, there is still no problem of retrogression, or a crisis in relations. However, the reappearance of a dark shadow is an indisputable fact.

What Was Not Achieved in 10 Months of Talks

In his speech this time, Reagan was still full of contradictions. One the one hand, he said he wanted to improve Sino-U.S. relations. On the other, he again stressed the continuous implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act." This was a repetition of what was said before.

What was newly suggested is that if China keeps its promise of "realizing peaceful reunification," the United States would "reduce and end" its arms sales to Taiwan.

These few lines are in fact nothing new. Before the publication of the new joint communique, China and the United States held talks for more than 10 months. During the talks, the United States, for its part, continuously tried to link the "peaceful liberation of Taiwan" with the U.S. suspension of arms sales. But China has all along prevented the United States from realizing this plot.

This time Reagan wanted unilaterally to reveal what was not achieved at the negotiating table in order to obtain Chinese acquiescence. Now, of course, this is all the more difficult to achieve.

A Prerequisite Made for a Final Solution

"Peaceful settlement" has absolutely nothing to do with the suspension of arms sales to Taiwan. The reasons are simple and obvious.

Taiwan is a province of China. The U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan is an encroachment upon China's sovereignty and an intervention in China's internal affairs. The sale of arms should have been stopped long ago.

How China solves the problem of reunifying Taiwan and the motherland is China's internal affair. No foreign country can interfere.

In the new Sino-U.S. joint communique, the United States made three pledges on arms sales to Taiwan, making a clear statement about "a final solution following a period of time." Now, Reagan has made a prerequisite for a "final solution." This obviously runs counter to the spirit of the new joint communique.

"Farsighted Statesmen"

At an evening party given for him in New York by the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out that some people in the United States still cherished the pipedream of "two Chinas." He believed that "farsighted U.S. statesmen will fully recognize the great significance of the development of Sino-U.S. relations and take a positive attitude toward the development of Sino-U.S. relations."

In light of this, is Reagan a farsighted statesman, or even a statesman? Only he can provide the answer.

HONG KONG RELEASES JAN-AUG TRADE FIGURES

HK120154 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Oct 82 BUSINESS STANDARD p 1

[Text] Hong Kong's exports to China enjoyed the greatest growth among our trading partners, according to the trade figures released by the Census and Statistics Department yesterday.

Domestic exports to China amounted to $2 billion during the period January to August 1982, as against $1.6 billion for the same period last year, a 48 per cent rise.

Among the major exports, the toy industry experienced the greatest growth of 25 per cent to $110.2 billion, while the clothing industry is still our leading export earner, amounting to $18.8 billion for the period.

As for the import commodities, all items experienced some growth with the exception of machinery and equipment where growth is insignificant, which may reflect the fact that businessmen are cooling down their expansion plans concerning due to the political uncertainty over Hong Kong.

According to trade statistics total merchandise trade for January to August 1982, valued at $174.4 billion, showed an increase of five per cent as compared with the same period in 1981.

Domestic exports rose by six per cent to $53.2 billion, imports by four per cent to $92.6 billion and re-exports by eight per cent to $28.6 billion.

Domestic exports to the United States rose by nine per cent amounted to $19.8 billion. Substantial increases were recorded in plastic toys and dolls (by $928 million or 71 per cent), clothing (by $727 million or 11 per cent) and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (by $88 million or four per cent).

Significant increases were registered in the domestic exports to China of telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (by $243 million or 104 per cent) as well as textile (by $212 million or 58 per cent) and in domestic exports of clothing to Australia (by $36 million or 10 per cent).

Most commodities exported to Germany declined in value including watches and clocks (declines by $31 million or 10 per cent), and telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (declined $77 million or 21 per cent). Domestic exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances increased steadily (by $29 million or 16 per cent).

Domestic exports to Britain of electrical machinery apparatus and appliances increased by $22 million or eight per cent but those of telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment declined.

Local demand for goods imported from China remained strong. Increases were recorded mainly in clothing (by $797 million or 37 per cent), iron and steel (by $296 million or 102 per cent), meat and meat preparations (by $257 million or 50 per cent) and textile (by $189 million or five per cent). The total imports from China in the period increased by 14 per cent amounting to $20.8 billion.

DENG XIAOPING INSTRUCTIONS ON PROMOTING CADRES

HK111304 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping Issues Instructions on Breaking Down Conventions in Promoting Cadres"]

[Text] For the sake of making the leading bodies at various levels more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent, the CPC has taken great pains and carried out a great deal of work in the last 2-3 years. However, judging from the situation as a whole, there has not been much change in the age of the various leading bodies. Many cadres in the prime of life who possess both ability and political integrity have still not been promoted into the leading bodies. And this has become a big, difficult problem amid current efforts to restructure the organs and make the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent.

Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out that the organizational system and the method of thinking among cadres currently in effect are detrimental to the promotion and employment of outstandingly qualified people who are urgently required for the four modernizations. He said: "I hope that party committees and organizational departments at various levels will make a major change on this question of promoting cadres, resolutely emancipate the mind, overcome all kinds of obstacles, break down conventions and boldly reform the organizational and personnel systems which are out of keeping with the times. They must vigorously train, discover and break rules in using outstandingly qualified people and firmly struggle against all phenomena which suppress and destroy qualified people."

The proposal to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent was first put forward by Deng Xiaoping. As early as July and August 1979, when Deng Xiaoping was inspecting Shandong, Shanghai and Tianjin, he repeatedly pointed out: The ideological line and the political line have already been established. The questions facing us at present are the question of the organizational line, the question of cadres and especially the question of choosing successors. It is imperative that we choose people who are young and who know their business. At a forum on the work of promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee in May 1980, Hu Yaobang further explained: The ideal leading body is one in which the members are in the prime of life and full of vigor, with professional knowledge and leadership ability, who firmly implement the line of the Central Committee and adhere to the socialist road. In the end, he summed them up as being more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent.

The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly affirmed: "The party has decided to abolish the system of lifetime tenure which actually exists in the posts of leading cadres, change the condition of excessive concentration of power and, under the premise of persisting in becoming more revolutionary, call for gradually making members at various levels younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent."

The average age of members in leading bodies at various levels of the Central Committee has generally increased by 15 to 20 years compared with that before the Cultural Revolution and even more when compared with that of the 1950's. Most of these cadres are worker-peasant cadres who took part in conquering the country. Their cultural standard is very low. They have no scientific and technical knowledge and very few of them have received special training or understand advanced science and technology or management techniques. Relying on leading bodies of this kind makes it impossible to carry out modernization.

Therefore, the Central Committee has decided to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent and to proceed first with leading bodies at various levels. The tentative idea is, after 5 years of efforts, to raise the political quality of the leading bodies at various levels by the time of the holding of the 13th CPC Congress and lower the average age by about 5 years compared to that before the restructuring of the organs. These leading bodies must be composed of about 70 percent young and middle-aged cadres with ability and political integrity. And 60 to 70 percent must have a cultural standard above the college level or must have a good grasp of professional knowledge. In particular, there must be brilliant and capable number one and number two persons who can unite and lead the leading bodies in creating a new situation in work.

In the first half of this year, the result of more than 4 months of restructuring carried out by the CPC Central Committee and the ministries and commissions of the State Council has shown that the average age of the leading bodies has been reduced by about 4 years. According to the statistics of the 38 ministries and commissions under the State Council, the number of ministers and vice ministers has been reduced by 67 percent and newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres account for 32 percent of the total number of members in the leading bodies. There is also a slight improvement in their standard of education. The number of professional people has also increased.

At present, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are deliberating on restructuring their organs and making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent. This requires first that the old cadres give up their posts and make a success of the work of "retiring" before the matter of "advancing" can be discussed and before the young and middle-aged cadres meeting the conditions of being more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent can be promoted into the leading bodies as successors. "Retiring" and "advancing" present all kinds of obstacles. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping has issued the instruction of "resolutely emancipate the mind, overcome all kinds of obstacles" and stressed the reform of the organizational and personnel systems.

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WAN LI HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH LABOR DIRECTOR

OW142141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labor Office, and his party. They had a friendly conversation at the meeting.

Present were Li Yunchuan, Chinese vice-minister of labor and personnel, and Messim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development.

Director-General Blanchard and his party arrived here October 11. Chinese Minister of Labor and Personnel Zhao Shouyi gave a banquet in their honor.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES HANOI, KABUL CONSCRIPTION

HK140925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" column article by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "A Mortal Wound"]

[Text] Coincidentally, the Hanoi authorities and the Kabul regime have stepped up recruiting cannon fodder recently almost at the same time.

According to a report, Vietnam has begun its second conscription this year, while in Afghanistan, the Karmal regime has forced children of 10 to 16 to carry out military training and ordered all men from 16 to 55 who are not on active service to join the newly established civil defense corps.

Over the past few years, due to the lack of soldiers and the difficult war situation, it has become a common practice for both Hanoi and Kabul to press-gang able-bodied men. Group after group of young and middle-aged people, even children or people who are too old to join the army, have been sent to the battlefields to invade Kampuchea or to suppress the Afghan guerrillas, after being given military trainings under all sorts of pretexts.

However, the military situation on the battlefields has not improved. On the contrary, it has become even worse. This shows that no matter how hard they have tried to recruit more soldiers, neither Hanoi nor Kabul is able to save itself from doomed failure. Originally, there were 200,000 soldiers in the Vietnamese army which had invaded Kampuchea, and the Karmal regime had no less than 80,000 officers and soldiers. However, aside from those which have been wiped out in battles, more and more Vietnamese and Afghan soldiers have deserted through being tired and afraid of war. Thus, even if they recruit soldiers every day and practice conscription every month the bottomless pits in these two armies can never be filled. Although the Hanoi and Kabul authorities can recruit some cannon fodder by compulsion, the ideas of the Vietnamese and Afghan people and youths who are tired of, afraid of and against war can never be eliminated. This is a mortal wound for the Vietnamese and Afghan authorities. How then can they cure this wound?

AFP: SINO-SOVIET TALKS SAID TO ENTER NEW PHASE

OW150848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 15 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 15 (AFP) -- The 10-day-old Sino-Soviet talks here have entered a new phase, going from a general statement of positions to concrete discussions of differences between the Communist rivals, diplomatic sources said today.

Diplomats also said it was likely that the Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev had complained of China's continued attacks against the Soviet Union despite the resumption of negotiations.

China's top leaders, including strongman Deng Xiaoping, have lately availed themselves of meetings with foreign dignitaries to firmly restate China's position that Soviet "hegemonism" was the main threat to world peace.

Noting that a leading Soviet personality, Konstantin Rusakov, had publicly deplored the attacks by Chinese leaders and the press here, diplomats said Mr Ilichev had probably taken up the complaint in one form or another.

Ultra-secret talks between the two countries, estranged since the early 1960's, resumed October 5, nearly three years after they were broken off by Beijing to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, Peng Zhen, said recently that the talks could lead to some kind of an agreement on secondary matters. He did not elaborate.

The two sides agreed that no question on bilateral relations would be barred from the talks between Mr Ilichev and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Speaking to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, Mr Deng said in effect that China would bring up the entire spectrum of its differences with the Soviet Union in the talks.

After outlining the respective positions of their countries, Mr Ilichev and Mr Qian moved on to unspecified concrete problems in Sino-Soviet relations, said the diplomatic sources, who asked to remain anonymous.

Before the talks got underway, China had restated the three main obstacles it saw to an improvement in its relations with the Soviet Union: The heavy concentration of Soviet troops on their common border, Moscow's presence in Afghanistan and its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

China had stressed that the talks would be drawn-out and difficult.

Besides the larger issues in Sino-Soviet relations, the talks were also expected to dwell on technical points of their trade and cultural exchanges, or questions with both political and technical aspects, diplomats said.

The sources said that the Soviet Union reportedly hoped for an agreement leading to the establishment of consulates in the two countries.

AFP: USSR WILLING TO PULL TROOPS FROM PRC BORDER

OW131554 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union would meet China's demand for reduction of Soviet troops on the China-Soviet border if China cuts its border forces of two million troops, a Japanese socialist said today quoting a senior Soviet official.

Seiichi Katsumatu, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, quoted Deputy Chief Ivan Kovalenko of the Soviet Communist Party's International Affairs Bureau, who he met on a recent meeting in Moscow.

He told the press that a major stumbling block for Sino-Soviet rapproachment following 20 years of hostility would be troop withdrawals from areas along the thousands of kilometers (miles) of border between the two countries.

Mr Katsumatu recently visited the Soviet Union, East Germany and France.

AUSTRALIA'S STREET ON USSR NAVY IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW110737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMt 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street said the Soviet Union is increasing naval operations in the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

Street, who was in New York last week for the U.N. General Assembly session, told NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL: "There is increasing Soviet activity, first in the Indian Ocean and secondly in the South Pacific." The interview was published Sunday.

He said: "In the Indian Ocean, we have responded by greatly increasing surveillance flights" and "we have also deployed naval vessels in the northwest Indian Ocean."

"In the South Pacific, we first started to see signs of Soviet probing about 18 months ago... They were offering research facilities, fisheries, resources research, hydrographic and scientific surveys and things of that kind," he said. "But I would not expect this to be the end of the Soviet interest in the area," he added.

DELEGATES ATTEND PEAT MEETING IN MINSK

OW011318 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting of the International Peat Association was held recently in Minsk, USSR, to study the properties of peat and prospects for its utilization. Eighty-nine papers were read by the scholars and experts from 14 countries.

"Peat Resources in Northeast China and Their Utilization in Agriculture" and "The Formation and Growth of Peat in China," the two theses read by (Huang Xicou), deputy head of the Changchun Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and (Wu Qihu), associate research fellow at the Shanxi Coal Chemistry Institute, respectively, were well received by the meeting participants. This meeting shows that increasingly greater international attention has been given to the research of peat, and important raw material and source of fuel, and to it extensive application in the industrial, agricultural, medical and other fields.

CORRECTIONS TO DENG ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

The following corrections pertain to the item "Deng Xiaoping on Sino-Soviet Relations," published in the 14 October DAILY REPORT, page C 1:

In the second line of the second paragraph, the passage "a source close to Mr. Carstens" is confirmed.

In the first line of the second paragraph, make read: "The source said Mr Deng had recalled that China..."

In the fourth paragraph, the first line make read: "Discussions between the two Communist giants have been going..."

In the fifth paragraph, the first line make read "...indicated that while China deplored Soviet "hegemonism" it still regarded..."

In the sixth paragraph, the second line make read "...in protest at Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NPC DELEGATION

OW141920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, here this morning.

Kim Il-song and Xi Zhongxun had a very cordial conversation and exchanged views on questions of mutual concern. Then, President Kim Il-song had a photo taken with the Chinese guests and gave a luncheon in their honor.

After the luncheon, Xi Zhongxun presented, on behalf of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying, a traditional Chinese painting with Ye Jianying's personal inscription "great ambition" to President Kim Il-song. He wished the Korean people still greater achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

Present on the occasions were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, vice-chairman Ho Chong-suk, Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen. The Chinese guests returned here from Kaesong yesterday evening.

YU QIULI ATTENDS DPRK EMBASSY BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW131850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Zon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here, hosted a banquet at the embassy this evening for a political work delegation from the Korean People's Army.

Among the guests were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of its Secretariat and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Deputy Directors Liang Biye, Huang Yukun, and Hua Nan of the P.L.A. General Political Department.

Yun Chi-ho, leader of the delegation and deputy director of the army's General Political Bureau, and Senior Colonel Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy, were present. Yun Chi-ho said they spent pleasant and significant days in Beijing, Kunming, Chengdu, Nanjing, Shanghai and Qingdao.

"We have seen changes in the attitude of the Chinese People and the Chinese People's Liberation Army since the third plenary session of the 11th party congress. We also have seen they are striving for the goal of realization of socialist modernization and the P.L.A.'s revolutionization, modernization and regularization put forward at the recent party congress."

He said they will, "as always, make efforts to strengthen and develop the friendship cemented in blood between the peoples and armies of Korea and China."

Liang Biye said the delegation's visit "has brought us fine revolutionary traditions and the valuable experiences of the political work of the Korean People's Army. We will learn from them," he said. He wished the Korean people great successes in the construction of their country and in the struggle to build a powerful and modernized army.

KOREA HERALD: OFFICIAL NONCOMMITTAL ON OLYMPICS

SK090150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The chairman of the People's Friendship Association of mainland China, Wang Bingnan, said Thursday that Peking and Tokyo should refrain from acts which perpetuate the division of South and North Korea.

Commenting on inter-Korean dialogue, he said the two countries should make an effort to bring South and North Korea closer.

Wang is visiting Tokyo to attend a meeting for the promotion of friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese.

Asked if China will participate in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, he said it is worth noting that his country has competed with the Republic of Korea in many international games, adding its is hard to predict what will happen in the future.

Saying that 400,000 Soviet troops were stationed near the border between Russia and China during the Khrushchev period, he disclosed that his country is demanding a reduction of 600,000 men from the border force to the previous level.

The vice ministerial-level meeting between China and the Soviet Union, he said, is being held in Beijing.

However, he said, China does not regard the meeting as a full-fledged one resulting in the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations but intends to sound out the Moscow stance on the issue at the meeting.

Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang secretly visited Pyongyang in April to exchange views with Kim Il-song more freely, he added.

SANKEI SHIMBUN ADVOCATES TWO-CHINA POLICY

OW131845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese newspaper, SANKEI SHIMBUN, recently devoted a special four-page supplement to advocating a two-China policy.

The supplement carried articles written by Dietman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Shinji Sato and vice-chairman of the commentators committee of SANKEI SIMBUN Furuya. Shinji Sato openly called China's Taiwan Province a "nation," saying that "it is a matter of course," that the "two countries," Japan and Taiwan, "should carry on their friendship." He asserted in another article, "Taiwan has armed forces, has territory and has sovereignty, so it is an independent country."

Furuya termed Taiwan a "political entity." He urged the Japanese Government to "reconsider the importance of Taiwan in the international arena," and treat Taiwan "as a country."

Observers here noted that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is one of its provinces. The Japanese Government recognized this fact in the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON PRC-JAPAN CONFERENCE

HK140922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 82 p 6

[Newsletter From Japan by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Bowei [7115 0130 1792]: "A Good Beginning -- An Observer's Notes on the Sino-Japanese Nongovernment Personages Conference"]

[Text] During the days when we were commemorating the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the first Sino-Japanese conference of nongovernment personages was held in Tokyo.

The scholars, specialists, politicians and well-known media personages of the two countries came together and enthusiastically discussed the problems related to developing friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and other problems of common concern. This has reflected a new phase in the development of relations between China and Japan.

The Sino-Japanese Conference of Nongovernment Personages was initiated by Haruo Okada, deputy speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives and a well-known statesmen who has steadfastly strived for friendship between the two countries. When he visited China in January last year, he made a proposal to Chinese leaders and the responsible persons of the China-Japan Friendship Association that the unofficial personages and personages of insight of the two countries be organized to hold periodic discussions in the form of conferences in order to change opinions on problems of common concern. This proposal has been accepted by the Chinese side. In order to make preparations for and hold the conference of unofficial personages, both the Chinese and Japanese sides respectively formed a committee. Now, after more than 1 year of preparations, the first conference was successfully conducted.

At this conference, the unofficial personages of the two countries highly appreciated the development of Sino-Japanese relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and praised the great role that the unofficial friendly exchanges had played in the development of bilateral relations. In his speech, Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation to the conference, said: "The friendly exchanges and cooperation through unofficial channels is the foundation and motive force for the development of relations between the two countries. On the other hand, the strengthening of relations between the governments of the two countries can create favorable conditions for the development of unofficial friendly exchanges. Therefore, these two aspects complement one another." "In the future, the relations between the two countries will surely continue to develop in this manner."

Masayoshi Ito, a representative of the Japanese committee, also said in his report to the conference: "Looking forward into the 1980's and the 21st century, in order to make the prospects of the realtions between the two countries bright and in order to develop an everlasting relationship of friendly cooperation, we should, while developing a close relationship between the two governments, concentrate the wisdom of all the strata of people in all circles, including political, economic, academic and cultural circles, and enable these people to frankly exchange their opinions and thus further deepen the mutual understanding of the two countries. We firmly believe that more widespread, deeper and more diversified development of the friendly ties between China and Japan will facilitate safeguarding security in Asia and world peace."

Those who attended the conference adopted a frank, candid and outspoken attitude in discussing problems concerning Sino-Japanese relations. In Wang Zhen's speech, there is the following passage: "Not long ago, the textbook problem gave rise to some worries about the relations between our two countries. The essense of this issue is mainly concerned with the question of how we should regard the 50 years of history of the Japanese militarist aggression against China since 1894. The question of whether we should respect the historical facts and treat them as lessons drawn from past mistakes or whether we should distort and embellish this history of aggression for posterity and to prepare public opinion for the rivival of militarism that a few people are attempting is a problem of principle that we must earnestly handle." "The banner we uphold is to maintain the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people generation after generation. A review of the past helps people to understand the present. Receiving the historical lessons of the past is aimed precisely at avoiding forever any repetition of this tragedy of the past. Our aim is to 'turn a relation of war forever into a relation of friendship' and enable the friendly relations between China and Japan to last forever without interruption."

In his report, Masayoshi Ito, Japanese representative to the conference, expressed his attitude toward this issue. He said: "We painfully realize our responsibility for Japan's aggressive activities in the past and are carrying out a deep self-examination."

This Japanese representative straightforwardly used the term "aggressive" which many conservative Japanese statesmen and commentators have persistently refused to admit. This shows this Japanese stateman's conscience and courage. Ito also stressed the importance in strengthening mutual understanding and confidence in the future. He said: "The grim international situation may give rise to political storms in the world and perhaps between China and Japan. In such circumstances, a situation of conflicts between the interests of China and Japan may emerge. However, I firmly believe that as long as we make a deep self-examination of our past activities, uphold peace, refuse to follow the path of becoming a military power, act in accordance with the basic principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, engrave in our minds that we should understand and have confidence in one another, and conscientiously make efforts, we will be able to permanently safeguard the peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and China generation after generation."

During the group discussion, a few members of the Japanese committee expressed their doubt about the existence of militarism in Japan. Their actual opinion was that there simply is no problem concerning militarism in Japan. However, some Japanese personages do not agree with this opinion. They think that in today's Japan, there does not exist any form of militarism that dominates the whole country, but there does exist a trend of "eulogizing the history of Japan's past," a trend which is continuously growing. Sun Pinghua, Chinese delegate to the conference, said in his speech that he "cannot agree to the view that arbitarily denies the existence of militarists and the existence of the danger of the revival of militarism in Japan," and that some people in Japan "have as yet failed to sove" the problem of how they should understand the agressive war of the past. He cited the facts of the history textbook issue, the issue of some people planning to build a "monument on the establishment of the kingdom of Manchuria, the placing of the name of Tojo into the mourning hall for fighters who died for the security of the country and the description of Tojo as a "national hero" in a certain film to prove that the series of phenomena which have occured in Japan cannot help but rouse people's careful consideration. Some of the Japanese personages who attended the conference believed that the frank discussion during the conference was beneficial.

As for the problem related to the development of the economic cooperation and friendly exchanges in other fields between China and Japan, the unofficial personages of the two countries also used this opportunity to frankly exchange their opinions and express their desire to strive to achieve this aim. In his report, Masayoshi Ito, Japanese delegate to the conference, said: "The modernization cause that people from top to bottom in China have plunged into is a magnificent undertaking. China has a vast territory and a population of 1 billion and in the process of realizing this great goal, it will encounter many difficulties. We completely understand the reason why the Chinese people regard this modernization program as a long march. However, when we recall the historical projects of the Great Wall and the Great Canal that China completed in the past, we firmly believe that China will surely achieve the great goal of modernization." He said that Japan is willing to vigorously cooperate with China. Some Japanese personages expressed their great interest in and concern for China's plan for quadrupling China's annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. They inquired into and discussed the grounds for and the possiblity of realizing this goal. Centering on this problem, the personages of the two countries carried out some beneficial discussions about the problem and the exploitation and conservation of energy and the development of transportation, communications and agriculture in China.

The first Sino-Japanese Conference of Nongovernment Personages which was held in Tokyo for 3 days was a good beginning. It has proved that the personages of China and Japan have already been able to frankly exchange their opinions through unconstrained free discussions in order to gradually deepen their mutual understanding and confidence and promote their friendship and cooperation. This has also proved that the relations between the two countries have been processing and will become more and more mature.

SRV REPORTEDLY KILLS TWO CHINESE AT BORDER

OW141558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese armed forces have continued attacking Chinese hamlets in the border areas of Guangxi and killing Chinese people working in the fields. An airplane of the Vietnamese air force again intruded into Chinese airspace.

At 1530 on 10 October, the Vietnamese army opened fire on the masses working in the fields in Nalun village of Tanshan Commune in Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, killing commune members Chen Liquan, an 18-year-old male, and Huang Ruihua, a 17-year-old male, and wounding Huang Ruiji, a 27-year-old male.

From 1520 to 1550 on the same day, the Vietnamese army mortared Lihuo Village of Tanshan Commune. Seven shells were fired.

From 1600 to 1800 the same day, the Vietnamese army opened fire at some Chinese on Tanshan Road returning from a fair. Over 80 shots were fired.

At 1540 the same day, Vietnamese troops opened fire at five commune members who were herding cattle at Tatian Village, Dongxing Commune in Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County.

At 0820 on 13 October, the Vietnamese army opened fire at the commune members working in the fields of Catongtian Village in Tanshan Commune. At 1700 on the same day, the Vietnamese army again fired 14 shots at Datongtian Village.

From 8 to 13 October, Vietnamese armed personnel repeatedly intruded into Nama area in Longzhou County and attacked Kejia brigade with guns and cannons. Several dozen mu of cropland and many houses were destroyed.

From 2119:20 to 2121 on 13 October, a MIG-21 of the Vietnamese air force intruded into Chinese airspace over Pingxiang City in Longzhou County, Guangxi, to conduct reconnaissance activities. The intrusion covered an area 12 kilometers deep and 21 kilometers long.

SHULTZ EXPRESSES U.S. SUPPORT FOR CGDK

BK091201 Beijing in Lao to LAOS 1230 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] On 6 October, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, that the United States would continue to give political and moral support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

During his talks with Samdech Sihanouk, Mr Shultz also indicated that the United States would continue to support the position of ASEAN on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of democratic elections in Kampuchea under UN supervision.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK SETS UP BEIJING BRANCH

OW142124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The representative office of the Philippine National Bank in Beijing was inaugurated here today. This is the 28th representative office a foreign bank has opened in the Chinese capital.

P.O. Domingo, president of the Philippine National Bank, hosted a reception here this evening to celebrate the occasion. Over 200 people from Chinese economic, trade and financial circles attended the reception.

President Domingo and President of the Bank of China Jin Deqin proposed toasts at the reception to the constant growth of friendship and cooperation in the financial field between China and the Philippines.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA

OW150826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 15 (XINHUA) -- President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has hailed Pakistan's relations with China as "the model relationship", in an interview with XINHUA and radio Beijing correspondents in Rawalpindi on the eve of his forthcoming visit to China.

"Pakistan and China have the most friendly relations and these are relations which could be the envy of any country," the president said.

"China is the bigger partner. Pakistan is a smaller partner. China has been able to allow us to maintain a relationship on equal level of fraternity and freedom," he added.

Speaking highly of the principles of peaceful co-existence China has followed in the international relations, he said China has set an example for the larger countries. "The People's Republic of China has so far never interfered in any country's internal affairs and more so of their neighbors. We are proud to be neighbour of China and to have enjoyed this relationship."

The president expounded Pakistan's position on the Afghan problem. He said: The Afghanistan issue "has to be settled politically." "In this respect the United Nations resolution is a stepping stone toward perhaps an eventual achievement of the successful conclusion of the Afghanistan problem."

"But in the case of Afghanistan," he said, "I am not so optimistic. I think we find a good deal of hurdles."

Referring to the indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva, the president said: "I must emphasize here that by entering into the indirect negotiations with the Afghan political party we will not compromise on the four principles which we have followed all along. Those principles are: The foreign troops must withdraw from Afghanistan; Afghanistan's status as a non-aligned Islamic country must be restored; refugees must return with honour and dignity to their homes and hearth; and it should be left to the people of Afghanistan to select the type of the government they want."

On the Kampuchean problem, the Pakistan president said: "We are supporting the stand of non-interference in Kampuchea, exactly the same principle as we are fighting for in the problem of Afghanistan. We believe that any outside interference is not in the interests of international peace."

On the situation in the Middle East, he said: "Unless the people of Palestine who are now homeless refugees are allowed to have a homeland of their own and unless the United Nations resolutions are implemented by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied homeland, I do not see there can be any solution to the Middle East problem."

Referring to the Iran-Iraq crisis, the president said both sides should find a peaceful solution to this problem. "We hope that not in the too distant future, the cease-fire and solution will be found." He said: "Pakistan has followed the five basic principles of peaceful co-existence with China has advocated. We have followed the principles of non-interference in anybody's internal affairs. We have also followed the principle of cordial relations and relationship on mutual respect and understanding, irrespective of the size and belief of a country or the form of government that they may have."

Dealing with his country's economic achievements, he said the backbone of the country's economy rests in the agricultural field.

The agricultural production has increased by four percent while the national economy as a whole registered a growth rate of six percent. This has been the result of hard work of the people. Yet Pakistan as a developing country still has a long way to go, he noted.

The president said he is looking forward to meeting with Chinese leaders and exchanging views with them on international issues and bilateral issues during his upcoming third visit to China.

At the end of the interview, the president said, through XINHUA and radio Beijing, he wants to convey the very good wishes from the people and Government of Pakistan and himself for the prosperity and progress of the great people of China. "We wish and pray that China will continue to progress and the people of China will continue to enjoy better and better standard of life and China will continue to play the role that China deserves to play in the international field," he said.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION'S VISIT

Hu, Marchais Hold Talks

OW142102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 14 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais began their first round of talks in a sincere, candid and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

The two briefed each other on their nations' political, economic and social situations, their parties' historical experience and current tasks, and the guidelines and policies for fulfillment of those tasks.

Marchais analyzed social changes in France in recent years and the social and historical causes for present problems. He briefed the Chinese on the strategies and tactics of the French Communist Party for solving these problems. He also expounded his party's theoretical basis for building French-style socialism and the path to attain it.

Hu Yaobang reviewed the history of the Chinese Communist Party, its major successes and setbacks. He discussed China's improved political and economic situation since the 1976 downfall of the gang of four, and especially since the 1978 Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee.

He also spoke on China's efforts to strengthen socialist democracy and legal system, and the goals established by the recent 12th national party congress and the policies and measures for realizing them.

Present at the talks were Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat and head of the International Department of the French Communist Party, Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Jean Francois Gau, also a Central Committee member and secretary to the general secretary, and Dr. Jacqueline Fraysse-Cazalis, PCF deputy to the National Assembly.

Also present were leading members of Chinese central departments, Ji Pengfei, Qiao Shi, Feng Xuan and Qian Liren.

Hu Hosts Banquet

OW141930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today showed full approval for the resumption of relations between the Chinese and French Communist Parties.

"It is in conformity with the profound aspirations and fundamental interests of the two parties and peoples that the two parties join hands again with a forward-looking attitude," he said.

Addressing a banquet he gave this evening for the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais, Hu Yaobang extended a warm welcome to them on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the entire membership of the party and the people of China.

Georges Marchais said in his toast that his delegation is keenly interested in this visit. "We are convinced," he said, "that our understanding of the realities of the original type of socialism the Chinese people are building will enrich our own reflection. Our visit is also an indication of the friendship of our two countries."

Hu Yaobang said the shadow that was once cast upon the relations between the two parties is now over. "We are all wholeheartedly satisfied and pleased with this new, important development in the relations between the Chinese and French parties," he added.

Referring to the talks that started earlier today, he said: "We are sure that the full exchange of views and comradely discussions will certainly enhance our mutual understanding and friendship, and give a powerful push to the smooth growth of relations between our two parties on the basis of the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

Hu Yaobang paid tribute to the French people as a great nation cherishing freedom and progress. "The French proletariat founded the Paris commune which was described by Marx as the dawn of a great social revolution for the emancipation of mankind, leaving behind an indelible, glorious monument in the history of the communist movement," he said.

He said the French Communist Party is a party that has a glorious revolutionary tradition and enjoys extensive popular support. The French Communists, who carried forward the cause of the Paris commune, wrote a heroic chapter in the anti-fascist resistance movement.

Today, Hu Yaobang said, the French Communist Party is working unremittingly to win and safeguard the rights of the laboring people, explore a road to socialism with French characteristics, oppose the threat of war, preserve world peace, and win progress for humanity.

"Our hearts are invariably filled with revolutionary sentiments and profound admiration when we recall the heroic struggles waged by the French working class and Communists" Hu Yaobang stated.

Reviewing the mutual support between the two parties and peoples in past struggles, Hu Yaobang mentioned the days when the young Zhou Enlai and other Chinese proletarian revolutionaries of his time once studied and carried out revolutionary activities in France, when the two parties and peoples supported each other during the anti-fascist struggle, and when Jacques Duclos, Waldeck Rochet and other leaders of the French Communist Party visited China after the People's Republic was founded.

Hu Yaobang wished the great French people, the French working class and all French Communists constant new successes in their struggle for a bright future.

Georges Marchais stated tht relations between communist parties should be established on the basis of equality, mutual respect, independence and recognition of differences without affecting their friendly ties.

"We do not always share the same position on all issues," he said. "There are even differences between us on certain issues, and this is no secret."

He said the talks between the two parties will enable them to brief each other on their own positions and exchange views on all major issues in a friendly and frank manner. "We have no doubt that the talks will be fruitful and help increase understanding and cooperation between our two parties," Marchais said. He said the current visit will make it possible for the delegation to acquire first-hand information on the kind of socialist society the Chinese people are building and the successes they have achieved.

"In this connection," he said, "we naturally devote tremendous attention to your twelfth national congress and the important decisions you adopted at the congress."

The great victory of the revolution won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in 1949, Marchais said, was an outstanding contribution they made to the struggle waged by the people's groaning under imperialism and colonialism.

"Since that victory, the Chinese people have scored important achievements by following a unique road to socialism," he continued. "No one can deny that the livelihood of the Chinese people, who make up one-quarter of humanity, has improved markedly."

"The construction you are undertaking is a pioneering human effort, which is indeed complex and stupendous as well as soul stirring," Marchais said. "It has no precedent in China or elsewhere."

He said more and more people have embarked or are embarking on this road and they should invent, innovate and open a new road by themselves. "There is no, nor can there be, a ready-made 'model' of socialism for various peoples to copy indiscriminately," the general secretary said.

He said the French Communists are fighting to build a unique society in France. "French society is now undergoing a profound crisis which simultaneously affects its economic, social, political and cultural life as well as behavior and moral values," Marchais said.

"This crisis is rocking the structure of the capitalist system to its foundation," he said. "Only by changing the old structure and building a new society can this crisis be resolved."

Socialism has been put on the agenda of France and this socialist society will be typically French in its entirety, the French Communist Party leader stated.

Among those joining the French guests at the banquet were leading members of the central departments concerned, Hu Qili, Ji Pengfei, Qiao Shi, Feng Xuan, Qian Liren, Ding Qiao and An Gang.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW142119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Carstens and their party arrived here from Xian by special plane this evening, in company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife.

The distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai.

During their stay in Xian today, President and Mrs. Carstens and other distinguished guests visited the Shaanxi Provincial Museum and Dayan Pagoda. They also drove to Lintong County, east of Xian, where they visited the museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang (259-210 B.C.), China's first emperor. The guests also visited Huaqing hot spring.

At noon today, President and Mrs. Carstens and their party were honored at a banquet hosted jointly by the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government. Ma Wenrui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and President Carstens proposed toasts at the banquet.

The distinguished guests arrived in Xian from Beijing by special plane this morning.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NORWEGIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Hysing-Dahl, Peng Meet

OW111232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, held talks here this morning with Per Hysing-Dahl, president of the Norwegian parliament, in the Great Hall of the People.

Peng Chong explained the nature, tasks and functions of the N.P.C. and China's economic situation.

During the talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the steady growth of friendly cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields between the two countries since establishment of diplomatic relations in 1954.

Peng Chong expressed the confidence that the current visit by the Norwegian parliamentary delegation will enhance mutual understanding and contribute to greater friendship and cooperation between China and Norway.

Taking part in the talks were the members of the Norwegian parliamentary delegation, including Guttorm Hansen, Odd With and Hans Hammond Rossbach.

Taking part on the Chinese side were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zheng Tuopin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Xinren, adviser to the Ministry of Culture; and Qin Wencai, president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation.

Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen also attended.

Discussions With Zhao Ziyang

OW111656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today China's current economic improvement is laying a solid foundation for economic cooperation with other countries.

Speaking at a meeting with Per Hysing-Dahl, president of the Norwegian parliament and his delegation, Premier Zhao said that, judging by the present progress, he thinks China can surpass the target of 4 to 5 percent set for its annual economic growth.

Heavy industry began to make a turn for the better earlier this year, and light industry and agriculture are now in excellent shape, he said. This shows, he added, that China is now able to start new projects of economic construction.

Zhao Ziyang said that China and Norway have made much progress in their friendly cooperation in recent years. The current visit of President Per Hysing-Dahl and the Norwegian parliamentary delegation will lend a fresh impetus to economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries, he said.

Per Hysing-Dahl said Norway is very much interested in cooperating with China, especially in petroleum, oceanography, hydro-electric power and other areas in which Norway has traditional knowledge and skills.

Zhao Ziyang said China and Norway have made a good start in their technical cooperation in the petroleum industry. He thanked Norway for providing China with advice in drafting laws governing the development of offshore oil.

At the request of the Norwegian parliamentary leader, Zhao Ziyang discussed China's policy of opening to the outside world, saying that it is an established, long-range policy and that import of up-to-date equipment from abroad and cooperation with foreign firms in opening up natural resources will grow.

China is working hard to draft new economic laws and improve existing ones, he said. The Chinese Government will see to it that the legitimate interests of overseas firms investing in China are protected.

Per Hysing-Dahl said he appreciated the way China has honored its contracts and kept its promises. In a brief conversation with the three Norwegian reporters covering the delegation's visit, prior to the meeting, Zhao Ziyang said China and Norway share converging or similar views on a number of current, important international issues.

Sino-Norwegian relations have expanded rapidly in recent years and friendly exchanges have grown, Zhao Ziyang said. He wished Norway prosperity and the Norwegian people happiness. Present on the occasion were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China.

Travels to Hangzhou

OW131910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hangzhou, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Per Hysing-Dahl, president of the Norwegian parliament, arrived here today with Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, bade farewell to the guests before their departure.

Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen arrived in Hangzhou on the same plane.

The guests were welcomed by Liu Zizheng and Cui Bo, vice-chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

This evening, the guests were feted by Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress. Both Chairman Tie Ying and President Per Hysing-Dahl spoke at the banquet.

QIAO SHI MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

OW132003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with Paulo Bufalini, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party.

The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Qiao Shi in honor of Comrade Bufalini.

Present on both occasions were Qian Liren, deputy head of, and Feng Xuan, advisor to, the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Italian guest arrived here on September 29. He visited Beijing, Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou during his two-week stay in China.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW121825 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A reception marking the National Day of Spain was held here this afternoon by Antonio Segura-Moris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Spanish Embassy.

Present were Tang Ke, minister of the petroleum industry, and Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and leaders of other government departments, Beijing Municipality and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

DEMONSTRATORS CLASH WITH POLICE IN GDANSK

OW141353 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- Workers of several major factories in the Polish coastal city of Gdansk went on strike for the second consecutive day to protest the ban on Solidarity by the authorities. They clashed with the police after taking to the streets to demonstrate against the ban.

Workers at the V.I. Lenin shipyard, the north port wharf, the ship repair and construction yard and the oil refinery in Gdansk staged strikes on 11 October, demanding restoration of Solidarity activities. Fierce clashes took place between the police and several thousand workers and students, who took to the streets that afternoon. The POLISH PRESS AGENCY [PAP] says the clashes "continued until midnight."

PAP has reported that the "security force took actions against" some 3,000 people who gathered in front of the V.I. Lenin shipyard on the afternoon of 12 October. "Street clashes also took place" in Gdansk downtown area and Wrzeszcz district. The security force dispersed the crowds with tear gas, smoke shells and water cannons. According to a Polish television report, 148 persons were detained in Gdansk on 11 and 12 October.

After the incident, the National Defense Council in Gdansk Province declared the enforcement of military control in the V.I. Lenin shipyard beginning 12 October. After the enforcement of military control, all workers of the shipyard must follow the order of the military control authorities or they will be dealt with on charge of "disobedience."

Other Violence Reported

OW142040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13 (XINHUA) -- Street clashes spread today from Gdansk to the Polish southern industrial city of Krakow, according to Polish news agency, PAP.

"Groups of youths displaying aggressive behavior" at the Lenin steel mill in Nowa Huta, a suburb of Krakow, rushed into crowds of off-duty workers, resulting in violence, according to a PAP report.

PAP said the clashes lasted late into the night, with repeated tear gas and water cannon assaults on protesters "to protect some public buildings from destruction."

It said protesters barricaded streets, destroyed city property and assaulted police with rocks, glass fragments, ball bearings and flares. Some of the "most adventurous" rioters were detained, PAP added.

According to reports from outside of the capital, workers in Poznan, western Poland, staged a one-hour "work stoppage" at the giant Cegielski work Tuesday.

On the same day, hundreds of people in the southwest city of Wroclaw held street demonstrations. Police dispersed crowds and several dozen people were arrested.

In Gdansk, the authorities have militarized Lenin shipyard and announced that strikers will be fired or given two-to-five-year prison terms. However, some shipyard workers remain on strike.

ROMANIAN JOURNALISTS GROUP ENDS VISIT

OW121831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A Romanian journalists group led by Aurelian Nestor, secretary-general of the Romanian Council of Journalists, would up its visit to China and left here for home by plane today.

The group arrived here on September 27. During its stay in China, it visited Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai and Tianjin.

'ARAFAT, HUSAYN DISCUSS PLO-JORDAN RELATIONS

OW101002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization had talks today with King Husayn of Jordan on the future of Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

According to the official Jordanian news agency, PETRA, 'Arafat and Husayn also discussed the latest developments in the Middle East and the necessity for Israel to withdraw from all the territories it has occupied.

'Arafat, who is on a tour of several Arab states, arrived in Amman today from Bahrain for the talks. He and Husayn first met alone and then were joined by Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, armed forces Commanding Officer Sharif Bin-Shakir and members of the PLO's Executive and Central Committees.

King Husayn's proposal for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation was reportedly high in the talks. It envisages a federal union between Jordan and a recovered West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It is known that U.S. President Reagan has called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan but rejected an establishment of a Palestinian state.

'Arafat and Husayn also examined decisions made at the recent Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, which include the calls for the creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and a guaranteed peace for all states in the region.

The two leaders stressed in their talks the need to coordinate Arab actions particularly joint Jordanian-Palestinian actions.

The talks were timed before King Husayn's forthcoming Washington visit.

'ARAFAT VOWS STRUGGLE AGAINST ISRAEL, RAPS U.S.

OW110244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, October 10 (XINHUA) -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in Amman today that the struggle in the occupied Arab territories would continue so long as Israelis control their land.

Addressing a meeting at the PLO office in Amman, 'Arafat said the Arab nation was at one of the most critical points in its existence. He claimed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut were a part of a continuing struggle between the Arab and Zionist wills.

The PLO leader praised his fighters who had fought against Israel in Beirut for 74 days in the fact of the most advanced American weapons.

'Arafat also blamed the U.S. President for the massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut because his envoy Philip Habib had pledged to protect Palestinian civilians there.

'ARAFAT SATISFIED WITH TALKS WITH KING HUSAYN

OW142134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat said today that he is satisfied with the results of his talks with King Husayn of Jordan.

Speaking to reporters at the airport here today after his return from Jordan, 'Arafat said that his talks with King Husayn are "positive and important."

'Arafat discussed with Jordanian leaders the possibility of a future Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and the course of future negotiations on the Palestinian question during his stay in the kingdom.

Referring to the search operations in West Beirut by the Lebanese Regular Army, 'Arafat said the PLO Executive Committee, in a statement issued last night, called on Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to stop the action aimed at persecuting Palestinians in Lebanon.

Turning to European initiatives, 'Arafat said that West European countries know well the situation in the Middle East, but they yield to hegemony and American pressures. 'Arafat also indicated disappointment at the unwillingness of these nations to respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people whose sole representative is the PLO.

'Arafat met French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson last night. Cheysson told a press conference here before his departure for home that he was glad the PLO has embarked on the path of a political settlement on the Palestinian problem.

'Arafat has visited the Sudan, South Yemen, North Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Jordan since he left here on September 18.

RECEPTION MARKS EGYPTIAN ARMED FORCES DAY

OW101358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- Brigadier General (Adir), military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in China, and his wife gave a reception today to celebrate Egyptian Armed Forces Day.

Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA, and military attaches of embassies of various nations in China and their wives attended the reception on invitation.

MOROCCO'S BOUABID RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW100258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid today received Qin Jialin, new Chinese ambassador accredited to Rabat.

During their meeting, the prime minister said: "China is friendly to Morocco and I am optimistic about the continuous development of the friendly relations between our two countries."

The prime minister exchanged views with the Chinese ambassador on the promotion of closer relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS MINORITY COMMODITIES EXHIBIT

OW142028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, Ulanhu, Chen Muhua, Hao Jianxiu and other party and government leaders this evening visited the first national sales exhibition of commodities and medicines for minority nationalities at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing.

During the visit, they expressed hope more manufactured goods, textiles and herbal medicines to meet the special needs of various minority nationalities would be produced.

On display are a wide variety of goods indigenous to various minority nationalities.

Zhao Ziyang and others toured the entire exhibition, visiting displays of products from 25 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and chatting with staffers in their nationality costumes working at the exhibition.

Zhao Ziyang also visited the sales department of the nationalities' friendship store in the Cultural Palace. The store sells products designed for the minorities.

After his tour, Zhao Ziyang told exhibition officials economic development efforts should be made in minority areas and their unity strengthened. Coastal and other relatively industrialized areas should do more to aid minority areas with technology, capital and management.

WEEKLY: TRIAL OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES TO GO ON

HK150915 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 41, 11 Oct 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Trials of Jiang Qing's Accomplices"]

[Text] On the eve of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, eight more principal members of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique were tried in Shanghai. Was this an intentional coordination?

No. It was only a coincidence. Our Constitution and law of criminal procedure clearly stipulate that our judicial organs exercise judicial authorities independently and are not subject to interference by any organs or individuals.

After the trials of the chief culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques held at the end of 1980 and early 1981, our judicial organs decided to hear the cases of other principal members of the two counter-revolutioanry cliques. Legal proceedings against them have been going on over the past year and more. In Shanghai, for instance, Hu Jinrong, one of the principal accomplices, was tried last year, before the trials of Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and six others in August this year. Xu, Wang and the other six culprits played an active role in the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique during the 10 years of turmoil, persecuted a large number of cadres and people in a planned way, and plotted to subvert the government and overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship.

Principal members of these cliques were also tried successively in Liaoning, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan and other provinces and municipalities last year or early this year. The military tribunal of the People's Liberation Army tried counter-revolutioanry military members. For instance, Li Weixin, a former Air Force officer who took part in a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat plotted by Lin Biao, was convicted and sentenced last April. Li participated in drawing up the detailed plans for starting the coup d'etat and assassinating Chairman Mao. After the coup was aborted, he helped plot to flee to Guangzhou and set up another central committee, and he was captured while trying to flee abroad by helicopter. These trials were held publicly and were attended by the masses, and the defendants had lawyers. Just as in other countries, some of the trials were covered by the newspapers and some were not.

The crimes of the Jiang Qing and Lin Biao counter-revolutionary cliques were committed under very complicated circumstances during the decade-long "Cultural Revolution" and involved a considerable number of people. Some of the defendants' acts violated the criminal law and some were just mistakes. To distinguish crimes from mistakes, and serious crimes from light offences, therefore, calls for a comparatively long time of preparations before the trials. As regards the specific time for the trials, it depends entirely on the specific circumstances of each case, including its investigation, pre-trial and case filing.

China does not rely on individual court procedures to coordinate with certain needs. It attaches greater attention to safeguarding the dignity of the law during the court proceedings. The trials of members of the two counter-revolutionary cliques will continue for some time, which will help people attain a better understanding of China's stable and independent legal proceedings.

PROGRESS REPORT ON NATIONAL OIL DRILLING WORK

HK150734 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1245 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Much Headway Made in China's Oil Drilling Work Over Past Few Years" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing 31 July (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In the past few years China's oil drilling level has been improved to a great extent and has entered the scientific drilling stage.

China has now set up a drilling team capable of all types of production work. The number of drilling teams has increased from a few in the 1950's to over 700, and the number of drilling staff and workers totals 190,000. Apart from this, there is now a considerable number of scientific drilling research teams.

By now the drilling level has been improved in an all-round way and drilling has continued to increase in speed. In the field of well cementation, concrete can now be injected into oilfields at several levels and special technology for well cementation has been adopted. In terms of obtaining cores, short cylinders have been replaced by long ones and the rate of obtaining cores has been increased by several percent. Recently, a 46-metre core was removed from a drilling well running to a depth of 4,500 metres in the limestone of Sechuan oilfield. The rate for obtaining core was increased by 100 percent. The quality of wells has been improved to a great extent. The national monthly average speed rate registered a sixfold increase in 1981 compared with 1949. Daqing No 1205 drilling teams and Shengli oilfield No 3252 drilling team have achieved the highest annual records for drilling length, with 120,000 and 150,000 metres respectively. Huabei oilfield No 4 company has a total of 16 rigs. Wells have been sunk to a depth of over 3,000 meters. Each drilling team has achieved an average annual drilling length of 15,000 metres. The achievements of these teams have reached the world's advanced levels.

The drilling technology level has been raised markedly over the past few years. Gushers, drills of high efficiency, first-grade concrete and other new types of technology have been widely used and special drilling technology has also been developed. Formerly, we could only sink shallow wells, but we are now able to sink deep or super-deep wells. Before, we could only sink ordinary wells but we are now able to sink high-pressure gaseous wells and special technology wells. Previously, we were only capable of straight drilling but we are now capable of directional drilling and cluster-type drilling. We are now capable of both inland and offshore drilling. Since the foundation of the country, we have sunk a total of 242 wells with a length of over 4,000 metres, of which 211 were completed in the past 4 years. The average well's construction period was shortened by 295 days in 1981 compared with 1977. China now is capable of sinking a well with a drilling length of over 7,000 metres.

Drilling equipment has been greatly improved. China can now mass produce land-used rigs able to bore lengths of 1,200, 3,200 and 4,500 metres respectively, and can produce 23 different types of drills. Now 50 percent of the drilling teams are equipped with Chinese-made advanced rigs.

In terms of sea drilling, China has now established an offshore oil exploration bureau and South Sea oil exploration headquarters, equipped with over 10 drilling platforms. Oil explorations have been initiated in Bohai, the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea and a number of high yield oil and gas wells have been sunk.

According to a person concerned in the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, drilling is the basic means for completing oil source exploration and gas exploitation and it is an important guarantee for a stable annual yield of 100 million tons of crude oil. He added that the actual drilling work is excellent. In the first half of this year, the drilling amounted to approximately 3,700,000 metres. According to the annual plan for this year, drilling of 7,000,000 metres is likely to be achieved, establishing the highest record of drilling length since the foundation of the state.

FOREIGN TRADE HELPS PROMOTE NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW140952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The progress in China's economic relations and trade with foreign countries since it adopted an open door policy has played an important role in the country's national economic development and readjustment, according to data released recently by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

China has registered substantial increases in both exports and imports in the past 3 years. Total foreign trade volume for 1981 amounted to $40.4 billion, doubling that for 1978. Of the total, exports expanded to $20.9 billion from the 1978 figure of $9.7 billion at an average annual growth rate of 28.9 percent. In spite of the worldwide commodity market recession, this year's exports have increased by a wide margin over the corresponding 1981 period.

Expanded export has enabled this country to earn more foreign exchange and import more from foreign countries. From 1979 to 1981, China imported more than 2.2 million dun of cotton and large quantities of chemical fiber. These imported items were processed into manufactured goods for export which, in turn, boosted the country's foreign exchange reserve. To develop its light and textile industries, China has imported large quantities of raw rubber, dyestuff and other chemical materials. In a bid to support agricultural production, this country has also imported large quantities of chemical fertilizer, pesticide, seeds and animals for breeding purposes. Chemical fertilizer imported during the period under review amounted to more than 27 million dun. During the past 3 years, China has imported nearly 40 million dun of food grain, over 3 million dun of sugar and some 0.9 million dun of animal and plant oil. These have helped to readjust our agricultural structure, reduce the peasants' burden and regulate the domestic market regarding supply and demand.

As for importing foreign technologies, since the end of 1978 China no longer imports large and medium-sized plants or equipment in massive quantities. To step up the technical transformation of its existing enterprises, this country has accelerated the process of importing single-item technology and the major equipment required, linking introduction of foreign technology to utilization of foreign funds. Shanghai Municipality and Jiangsu Province have initiated more than 800 projects by utilizing foreign funds to import advance technologies and restructure the small and medium-sized enterprises. Some of these projects are manufacturing goods for and turning in profit to the state. Generally, these enterprieses are able to refund in full the amounts of foreign exchange they have borrowed. In addition to importing equipment in a bid to develop the chemical fiber industry, the country's textile industrial departments have purchased quite a few foreign printing and dyeing machines in an effort to improve the quality of textile goods and increase their variety. China's textile industry in printing and dyeing polyester cotton cloth can now meet domestic and foreign market demand.

While mainly relying on its own efforts, China has stepped up construction in the past 3 years by using foreign funds from many channels on selected projects. As of the end of June this year, this country directly absorbed through agreements with foreign businessmen $3 billion in investments in the form of joint ventures, cooperation in offshore oil exploration, and large and small compensation trade. Of the total amount of foreign investment, a sum of $1 billion has been spent. Moreover, foreign loans were utilized to supplement domestic construction funds to finance a number of energy and communications projects. All these have played a positive role in boosting the production capability of China's basic industry and accelerating the enterprises process of technical transformation.

The development of foreign trade, especially the growth of export of commodities manufactured using imported raw materials, has boosted his country's industrial processing capability and created more jobs for its work force. There are 20 million people in the country engaged in the production of export goods. Approximately one-third of the workers of Shanghai's handicraft industry and of Changzhou Municipality's industrial enterprises in Jiangsu are directly engaged in production of export commodities.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT QUOTA FOR 1982 MET

OW131925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- China has fulfilled this year's hydroelectric power output plan 85 days ahead of schedule. As of 7 October, the nation's hydroelectric power output had already reached 55.6 billion kilowatt hours (kWh), topping the same period last year by 6 billion kWh.

Because of the uneven distribution of rainfall in various parts of the country during the first 9 months, the amounts of water acqyired by Fengman, Shuifeng, Xinanjiang and the reservoirs of seven other major hydroelectric power stations were less than the same period last year and below the normal annual average. But thanks to water conservation and other economic measures, these power stations not only increased power output, but also stored 1.33 billion cubic meters more water in their reservoirs than the corresponding period of 1981.

During the first 9 months of this year, the Liujiazia hydroelectric power plant, in addition to generating 760 million kwh of electricity more than the same period of last year, also met the need for water to flush the silt in its dam and for irrigation and thawing the ice flows in the downstream areas. Thanks to better management, the newly-installed generators of such hydroelectric power stations, which are still under construction, have been performing satisfactorily.

Through intensification of management, the small hydroelectric power stations dotting the country generated approximately 10 percent more power during the first 9 months than during the same period last year.

DENG XIAOPING SEEKS TALENT AT LOCAL LEVELS

HK150626 Beijing BEIJING WANPAO in Chinese 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Special feature by Hu Sisheng [5170 1835 0581]: "Talent Lies Before You -- An Anecdote About Comrade Deng Xiaoping Who Goes to the Lower Levels To Seek Talent"]

[Text] Wang Zhaoguo's name is 16th on the list of the members of the 12th CPC Central Committee, arranged in order of the number of strokes in the surname. Most people have probably never heard of the 41-year-old middle-aged man.

There was an interesting and enlightening incident leading to his selection to the supreme leading circles of the party.

Early one summer morning, on 22 July 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was on vacation elsewhere in the country at the time, went from Wuhan by train to the second motorcar plant. He was accompanied by Comrade Chen Pixian. Situated at the northern foot of the Wudang mountains in Hubei, the second motorcar plant had a staff of more than 50,000 and had attained an annual output of 80,000 cars. At 0800 sharp, the train stopped at Shiyan City. Huang Zhengxia, secretary of the factory CPC Committee and factory director, Wang Zhaoguo, deputy factory director, as well as then Henan provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi and Second Secretary Hu Lijiao, who were making an on-the-spot inspection at the second motorcar plant at the time, went aboard the train to meet him. Comrade Deng Xiaoping was having a breakfast of deep-fried twisted dough sticks, porridge and two plates of common dishes. As soon as he saw them, he said with elation: "I have long been looking forward to having a look here. I have come at last." Comrade Chen Pixian added humorously: "Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping asked for the second motorcar plant while he was visiting the Gezhou dam water-control project. He has come now of his own free will." The peal of laughter resounded in the car....

They left the station by van for the second motorcar plant. Huang Zhengxi sat in the first row behind the driver's seat and Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the second row, while Wang Zhaoguo sat on the right side of that row near the door. While the van was speeding toward the first foundry plant, factory director Huang took this opportunity to say to Comrade Deng Xiaoping: "This is Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, a newly elected deputy director of our plant. He is one of the deputy directors of the main factory in charge of production."

Turning his head toward Wang Zhaoguo, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked: "How old are you?"

"Thirty-eight," said Wang Zhaoguo.

A veteran comrade who had taken part in the construction of the second motorcar plant, Huang Zhengxia gave a detailed introduction of Wang Zhaoguo to Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Born in the 1940's, Wang Zhaoguo was a leader of the Young Pioneers when studying at the primary school and head of the cultural section while studying at the middle school and university. He joined the CPC in 1965 and, after his graduation from the Harbin University of Industry in 1966, worked for 2 years in the university. He was assigned to work at the second motorcar plant in 1968. He had served in succession as a technician, secretary of the main factory CYL Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the main factory CPC Committee, deputy director of the Political Department and first secretary of the automobile body plant CPC Committee. He was transferred to the automobile body plant in 1975. At that time, the leading body of the branch factory was weak and lax. The staff and workers did not keep their minds on their work and production remained stagnant. It had become a "stumbling block" in the construction of the second motorcar plant. As soon as Wang Zhaoguo took office, he made an effort to attempt to reverse the situation. After a year of hard work, the outlook of the plant began to change. However, like a force 12 typhoon, the "movement to counter the right deviationist trend of reversing correct verdicts" was launched. Big-character posters to uncover the so-called capitalist-roaders in power were put up all over the country. But, as usual, the branch factory under the leadership of Wang Zhaoguo grasped production, strengthened labor discipline and boycotted the posting of big-character posters. He also unraveled a case. At the time, even the Public Security Bureau dared not handle the case, because according to the documents of the "higher authorities," the central task of the Public Security Bureau also concerned the "capitalist-roaders...."

Huang Zhengxia's introduction went on while the van was bumping along the highway in the second motorcar plant. Comrade Deng Xiaoping gazed at the bespectacled Wang Zhaoguo and smiled understandingly.

On the way to Wuhan after visiting the second motocar plant, Comrade Deng Xiaoping enthusiastically said to Comrade Chen Pixian: "There are quite a few young cadres in the leading body of the second motorcar plant. There is a deputy factory director and a vice secretary of a branch factory (referring to Comrade Ye Yanzhang). One is 38 years old and the other is 32. Both have many years of experience in exercising leadership. Moreover, they are educated, have professional knowledge and do very well in their work. This shows that our party has both talent and cadres." On the homeward journey, Comrade Deng Xiaoping mentioned on many occasions the discovery of talent during his visit to the second motorcar plant and expressed his great satisfaction with the situation.

From the early period of the founding of the party to the present, there have been four generations in the cadre ranks of our party. "It is like black silk in the morning but it turns to snow at dusk." The older generation has struggled all their lives and the law of nature plays an irresistible role for them. For the prosperity and continuation of the party's cause, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other communists of the older generation are most concerned about the succession of the old by the new and cooperation between new and old cadres.

At a meeting before the convocation of the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping again mentioned Wang Zhaoguo's name. Drawing inferences about other cases from one instance, he said with meaning: "We do have talents. The problem is that we seldom get in touch with the lower levels. There is also a problem of habit so that is not easy to discover talents. In system reforms, it is important to select talent so that good and relatively young cadres come to the fore at an early date and will be worthy successors to the revolution. We have talked about this matter for several years and all of us unanimously hold this to be a matter of great importance. However, it is not easy to put it into effect. It will be impossible for us to hand this over to the next shift without a solution to this problem."

What an earnest remark and what great foresight.

Thus, we shall be able to understand more clearly why Comrade Deng Xiaoping attached such great importance to the discovery of talent in the valleys of Hubei.

JINAN PAPER: NO 'COZY NESTS' FOR CPC MEMBERS

HK150520 JINAN DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Are Not Allowed To Build Cozy Nests for Themselves"]

[Text] The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress has set stricter demands on our party organizations and party members and on party member cadres in particular. Only by taking the demands set by the new party constitution as our criterion and doing our utmost to strengthen our tempering in party spirit and self-cultivation can we become qualified Communist Party members who can shoulder great historical missions in the new historical period. The practice of increasing tempering in party spirit and self-cultivation involves many varied aspects and the key to this matter lies in using communist ideology to arm ourselves to overcome nonproletarian ideology and individualism of all forms in particular. Here, we intend to discuss one thing only: Are party members allowed to build cozy nests for themselves?

Stalin said that Communist Party members are built of special materials. This does not mean that they have exceptional psychologies. Dut to the fact that Communist Party members are guided by the world outlook of dialectical and historical materialism, they have the conviction and will to strive for communism all their lives. Of course, Communist Party members also need clothing and food and have their own family and personal lives.

We maintain that Communist Party members, as ordinary members of the masses, enjoy what they have achieved in labor and are constantly raising the level of their material and cultural life with the increase of the people's living standard. It is normal and natural for them to do so. This is a matter above criticism. Actually, most of the broad masses of Communist Party members have their own happy and satisfactory families, but their family lives are not an encumbrance to their progress. They work selflessly and diligently to do their bit for the party's cause. Such being the case, why do we say that some Communist Party members are active in building cozy nests for themselves? We should point out the following things: Although some Communist Party members talk about fighting for communism all their lives, what they actually seek are comfortable and easy lives, positions (the higher the better) money (the more the better), dwellings (the bigger the better -- some even plan to build villas) and children, (anything possible to seek practical gains for them). They pursue evil practices, such as getting back door benefits, establishing personal relations, jobbing for selfish ends, acting in public service for private ends, taking advantage of the masses, collectives and the state by utilizing overt and covert means and so on. It is obvious that these so-called party members, apart from not playing the vanguard role, severely impair the party's image and lessen its prestige.

The nature and principle of the party has decided that Communist Party members are not allowed to build cozy nests for themselves. The CPC is the vanguard of the proletariat and its principle is to serve the people wholeheartedly. To serve the people wholeheartedly means that we are not allowed to work half heartedly or inconsistently. In "serving the people," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." The new party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress has also pointed out in its general program: "The party has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people." It goes without saying that the act of building cozy nests for themselves on the part of some Communist Party members runs counter to the nature and principle of the party. If we review our party's history, we may find that countless revolutionary martyrs never engaged in building cozy nests for themselves and it was impossible for them to do so. "To a man, the country is his home." "We rove all over the world wearing long swords." Such were their noble spirits in struggling for their communist ideals. This shows their lofty thought and feelings for devoting themselves to the interests of the party and people. It is appropriate to say that it is precisely because of their dauntless heroism in fearing no sacrifice of their peace and happiness and lives that our party is able to overcome difficulties and obstacles and win one victory after another. However, whether Communist Party members can correctly handle the relations between individuals and the party on the one hand and individuals and the masses on the other is always a severe test to them -- past, present or future. They have to answer a number of questions. For instance, do they join the party to serve public or individual interests? Do they unconditionally submit themselves to the interests of the party or think of themselves before others at every turn? Do they serve the people wholeheartedly or do everything possible to seek personal ease and comfort? If they can withstand the test, they prove themselves to be Communist Party members. If they fail to withstand the test, they are not qualified to be Communist Party members.

Judging from its name, we know that the CPC is a party which takes communist ideological system as its guidance and the accomplishment of the communist cause as its own task. The great historical mission shouldered by the party has decided that it will never allow its members to build cozy nests. The communist cause is the most magnificent undertaking in the history of mankind and the social system of communism is the most beautiful social system of human society.

The more beautiful the objectives we intend to attain, the higher the price we should pay for them. Our party has a history of 61 years since its birth in 1921. In the communist practice over the past 60 years or so, our party has carried out arduous struggles. A great number of people gave their lives and shed their blood and eventually we overthrew the three big mountains and established socialist society -- the first phase of communist society. In other words, in the great practice of the communist movement, our party has won great victories unprecedented in human history. This is inseparable from our party's hard and arduous struggles. Hedonism of all forms is out of tune with the great communist practice. It is just as Mr Lu Xun said: "If our life is too confortable, our work will be adversely affected. Our party is now marching on toward the lofty goal of communism. It is shouldering a strenuous task and taking a long journey in order to score success.. Therefore, people of one generation after another are required to persist in taking the communist road. Although communist ideals are magnificent, we cannot realize them if we lack firm will and indomitable stamina. Numerous facts have told us that the greatest pleasure and happiness for a genuine party member is to carry out great struggle to realize the party's programs and ideals. Since Communist Party members are heroically and wholeheartedly carrying out struggle for communist cause, they have no time to build cozy nests for themselves. They feel it beneath their dignity to engage in the practice.

People need some sort of vitality. Communist Party members should have their own ideals and beliefs. The reason why some comrades spare no efforts to build cozy nests for themselves is because they have abandoned their communist ideals and revolutionary will. To them, the so-called ideals means "seeking personal interest" and the so-called prospects mean "taking money as the end-all." They believe that "one sparrow in the hand is better than a red-crowned crane flying in the sky." It is not difficult to find out that comrades who think thus are severly influenced by the life outlook of the exploiting class. It seems that they are leading comfrotable lives. Actually, they are pitiable. In spite of the fact that they enjoy a fuller material life,their spiritual world is hollow. If a Communist Party member does not seek beautiful ideals, loses his revolutionary belief and lacks a lofty spirit, his precious political life as a Communist Party member has actually ended. Such a party member lacks the minimum meaning of life.

We hope that those comrades who are now still building their cozy nests will strengthen their study and the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents in particular, enhance their party spirit, raise their political consciousness and further understand the nature, principle, position and role of our party. They should abandon their low target and strive to attain the lofty aim and work together with people throughout the country to make a contribution to creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING GOOD CADRE CONTINGENTS

HK140907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Song Renquiong (1345 0117 4522): "Build a Good Cadre Contingent According to the Principle That They Must Be More Revolutionary, Younger in Average Age, More Educated and Professionally More Competent"]

[Text] The new party constitution adopted by the CPC National Congress has stipulated in clear and definite terms that "The party selects its cadres according to the principle that they should possess both political integrity and professional competence, persists in the practice of appointing people on their merits and opposes favoritism; it calls for genuine efforts to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized." The core of the organizational work is the question of cadres. Making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age and more knowledgeable and specialized is a major principle of the party's cadre work in the new period. The comrades of the whole party must resolutely, unconditionally and enthusiastically propagate and conscientiously implement this principle.

The advance and formation of this principle went through a process. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee formulated the party's ideological and political lines in the new period, in July and August 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspected Shandong Province, Shanghai and Tianjin. On his inspection tour, he pointed out on many occasions during the journey that since the ideological and political lines have been formulated, the question now is that of the organizational line, that of cadres and in particular, that of selecting successors. Cadres who are competent and fairly young should be selected for promotion. On 29 September in the same year, in his speech delivered at the meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Ye Jianying stressed the need to pay attention to ensuring that "the ranks of cadres become younger in average age and more specialized step by step" and the need to try our best to "make the situation of our organization suit the political task of realizing the four modernizations." In May 1980, at the forum on the work of selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, a forum which was convened by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Yaobang further pointed out that the so-called ideal leading bodies means that the members of the leading bodies must resolutely carry out the party's line, uphold the socialist road, possess professional knowledge and organizational and leadership ability, and must be in the prime of life and full of vigor. During this period, Comrade Chen Yun held that in selecting cadres, attention should be paid to the fact that they should possess both political integrity and professional competence. By political integrity, we mean, above all, upholding the socialist road and the leadership of the party. On this basis, the cadres should become younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized, and furthermore this method of selecting and using cadres should become a regular practice. The great historically significant decision adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee again clearly affirmed that "the party has decided to put an end to the virtually lifelong tenure of leading cadres, change the overconcentration of power and, on the basis of becoming more revolutionary, gradually reduce the average age of the leading cadres at all levels and raise their level of education and professional competence." From the above-mentioned sketchy review of the past, we can see that the policy of ensuring that the ranks of cadres become "more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized" was worked out by the party Central Committee through careful consideration and on the basis of making repeated deliberations and of drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas. It is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the party's leading core, it conforms with objective reality and also complies with the common aspirations of the party and the people.

To ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized is a major subject put forth by the objective process of the continuous development of our socialist cause. With the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the milestone, our country has entered a brand new period of development. During this period, the party should shoulder the heavy responsibilities entrusted by history of leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country in building the economically and culturally backward China into a modern and powerful socialist country. The task of carrying out such an unprecedented pioneering undertaking is extremely arduous. Although the domestic and international situations are favorable for us, we are still confronted with many difficulties. Of the various kinds of difficulties, the conspicuous difficulty is that the present conditions of the ranks of cadres are not suited to the requirements of the new situation. The main manifestations of this situation at present are: 1) historically, the members of leading bodies at various levels are universally 15 to 20 years older than they were before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the gap between their present average age and that in the 1950's is even wider, that is, the phenomenon of aging is serious; and 2) a considerable number of cadres lack cultural knowledge and scientific and technical know-how, and the number of those who have received systematic professional training and have a knowledge of advanced science and technology and management techniques is even smaller.

This state of affairs is in sharp contradiction with the requirements of the socialist modernization program. If we ignore the question of cadres put forth by the objective process of the great historical turning point and fail to promptly and correctly solve this problem, it will be difficult to implement the party's political line, let alone continuously carry it out for long years. It is not alarmist talk to raise the question in this way. The practice of the international communist movement has given us grievous lessons. The profound lessons our party has drawn from solving the problem of successors and from building a cadre contingent remain fresh in our memory. Happily, we already have a large number of veteran revolutionaries who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect and have rich experience. At a critical moment in effecting a great turning point in history and facing the question of the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new, with great foresight, they put forth in good time for the party a correct principle of properly solving the question of cadres, that is, a principle of ensuring that the ranks of cadres become younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized on the basis of revolutionization. Experience tells us that only a party which is not only good at formulating a correct political line but also good at formulating the organizational line which ensures the implementation -- the effective implementation -- of the political line, can be regarded as a mature Marxist party. Ours is precisely such a party.

To ensure the "four modernizations" of the ranks of cadres, it is first imperative to start with the "transformation" of the leading bodies at various levels. Our tentative ideas are that before the convening of the next CPC National Congress, 5 years of efforts should be exerted to substantially raise the political quality of the leading bodies at various levels, and reduce the average age of the members of the leading bodies at various levels by about 5 years compared with that before the organizational reform; by then, the young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and professional competence will constitute about 70 percent; those who have an educational level of institutions of higher education or above and have mastered certain professional knowledge will make up 60 to 70 percent. In particular: we must have some of the number one and number two men of great ability who can unite and lead all the leading bodies in opening up new prospects in work. Of course, since the various localities at all levels, trades and departments have their own specific tasks, the requirements of the political and ideological levels, age and composition of knowledge for the leading bodies must also differ accordingly. However, we must not waver in marching ahead along the lines of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized, in building working bodies which are small in number but highly energetic and capable of continuously opening up new prospects in work. Can the above-mentioned tentative ideas be realized? The achievements gained in the organizational reform carried out in the organs under the direct jurisdiction of the party Central Committee and the ministries and commissions under the State Council in the first half of this year make us confident in answering in the affirmative. This reform which took us 4 months not only greatly reduced the authorized size of the party and government bodies at the central level and their staff but also widely reduced the average age of the members of the leading bodies of the ministries and commissions and bureaus under their jurisdiction by 4 to 6 years. According to the statistics of the 38 ministries and commissions under the State Council, the number of ministers, vice ministers and directors was reduced by 67 percent and the newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres constituted 32 percent of the total sum of members of the newly established bodies; moreover their level of knowledge was higher and more and more people were professionally competent. There are also quite a few successful instances in the localities, departments and enterprises and undertaking units where the organizational reform has not yet been carried out. This shows that the above-mentioned requirements are attainable so long as efforts are exerted.

The crux of the matter lies in the fact that the problem of "retirement" and "promotion" should be solved satisfactorily. By "retirement", we mean conscientiously and properly arranging for batches of old and infirm comrades to retire to the second or third line resolutely in accordance with the regulations of the party Central Committee concerning the retirement system for old cadres and the related regulations of the State Council.

The practice of the organizational reform of the party and government central organs shows that the overwhelming majority of our veteran cadres have high political consciousness; can recommend wise and well qualified people out of concern for public interests; can proceed from the overall situation to conscientiously submit to the needs of revolution and the arrangements of the party organizations; can support young comrades whose seniority, prestige and experience are inferior to their own in their newly assigned work, and are willing to be assistants or to retire to the second or third line to take on the task of helping and guiding their young comrades and passing on experience to them. By "promotion" we mean promoting young and middle-aged cadres who have proved themselves to the leading bodies resolutely to be really outstanding after undergoing trials in practice, according to the principle of both political integrity and professional competence. As Comrade Chen Yun said; not just a few dozen or a few hundred, but thousands and tens of thousands of cadres must be promoted. At present particular attention must be paid to training and selecting outstanding cadres who are about 30 to 40 years old. The promotion and retirement of this kind are closely related. For veteran cadres to withdraw from first-line leading posts is important while for young and middle-aged cadres to be promoted to these posts is more important. Careful and skillful handling is needed in solving the questions of who should retire and what should become of them and who should be promoted and to what posts. The most important thing in this regard is to find the right people and put them to good use.

The guiding ideology of the CPC Central Committee is quite clear on the matter of "promotion," that is, it is imperative to boldly promote cadres who possess both political integrity and professional competence, and are in the prime of life and capable of opening up new prospects in work to leading posts; at the same time, none of the "three types of people" and none of the people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the political or economic sphere in recent years should be allowed to sneak into the newly established leading bodies. It is the solemn responsibility of the party committees at all levels and the departments of organization and of personnel affairs to manage these two matters well, conscientiously implement the party's standards for selecting cadres and persist in the practice of appointing people on their merits and opposing favoritism. At the same time, it is also necessary to earnestly heed the opinions of all sides and quarters concerned and the masses, restructure the practices of the organizational and personnel work which do not suit the modernization program and open up new channels for discovering, training and using qualified personnel. Who are the able and virtuous people whom the party and the people wantmost to select and put in important positions? The three requirements which the party stressed some years ago and the six basic requirements stipulated by the new party constitution for leading cadres at all levels to meet are identical in spirit. The requirements are the embodiment of the dialectical unity of Red and expert and the objectivization of the party's principle of both political integrity and professional competence in the new historical conditions. While grasping and carrying out these requirements, it is essential to strictly ensure the political standard first and to promote the comrades who really have a strong sense of party spirit, are honest and upright in their methods and dare to uphold principles. It is impossible to imagine that a man who lacks firm confidence in socialism and communism, who is alienated from the correct line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, who is irresponsible in his work, in low spirits and morally degenerate in his conduct, and who violates the law and discipline can shoulder heavy loads in leading socialist construction. However, it is far from enough to pay attention exclusively to political integrity. Only when they become younger in average age and more knowledgeable and have a good grasp of their professions, can our ranks of cadres adapt themselves to the requirements of the new tasks of the new situation. It is a pity that those who possess political integrity without professional competence can hardly take up an important post although admittedly they are politically trustworthy; the professional competence of those who possess professional competence without political integrity is precisely enough to make them more self-seeking and wily.

If we put them in important positions, they will constitute a grave danger to us. At present, we must specially watch out for the people who rose to prominence by following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques; people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas; people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting; people who are opposed to the line followed by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other spheres, and we must never let them sneak into leading posts. None of these types of people must be promoted and any of them who have already been promoted to leading bodies must be resolutely and thoroughly removed from the leading bodies one by one if discovered. This is an extremely important matter which concerns whether or not we can ensure the smooth sailing of the socialist modernization program and ensure the continuity of the party's Marxist line. We must never treat this matter casually.

To judge and select cadres at various levels, we must strictly act according to the basic requirements stipulated in the new party constitution and on no account must we lower the requirements on them in the slightest degree. Then are there thousands and tens of thousands of such qualified personnel for us to select for promotion? We not only already have such talent but also have rich resources of it. There is no harm here in calculating roughly the age, qualifications and records of service (the tempering they have undergone) and the composition of culture and knowledge of the existing cadres: 1) the comrades who are 36 to 55 years old number 11 million; 2) the number of cadres who took up their work after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" is around 12 million; 3) the comrades who have reached the level of senior middle school graduate or above total roughly 12 million; and 4) the technical cadres of various professions amount to more than 8.3 million. After the founding of the PRC, we trained a total of more than 3.1 million university graduates and over 38 million graduates from senior middle schools and specialized secondary schools; at present the intellectuals who work in the units under the system of ownership by the whole people and under the collective ownership system number more than 25 million. It can thus be seen that it is entirely possible to select those who excel in all spheres and to choose one in a hundred from our huge treasure house of talent and to accelerate the promotion of cadres.

Over the last 2 or 3 years, the party Central Committee and the various localities and departments have done a lot of work in realizing the "four modernizations" of the leading bodies and certain achievements have also been scored in this respect. However, judging the work as a whole, the result is far from satisfactory. This does not mean that we have not yet selected any of the right people but what we mean is that the number of people we have selected for promotion is too meager. This plus the natural growth of the age of cadres has brought about the phenomena in which little change has taken place in the average age of the members of quite a few leading bodies and large batches of comrades who possess both political integrity and professional competence and are in the prime of life have not been promoted to appropriate leading posts. The problems and difficulties in this respect lie in the fact that, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: The existing organizational system and the way of thinking of quite a few comrades are detrimental to the selection and use of the talent that is needed most badly in the four modernizations. Where does the way out lie? Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We hope that the party committees at all levels will make a big turn around on this matter, resolutely emancipate their minds, overcome one obstacle after another, break with old conventions and be bold in reforming the system of organization and of personnel affairs which are out of keeping with the times, in vigorously training, discovering and breaking the rules to promote outstanding talent and in waging resolute struggle against all phenomena of suppressing and trampling talent underfoot." In this respect, we, the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, did insufficiently in the past.

In the future, together with the comrades of the whole party, we must do our best to act as required by the party Central Committee. First of all, we must further deepen our understanding and in the selection work, we must pay regular attention to opposing feudal ideas, such as the mentality of "replacement according to seniority" and clear away the influence of "leftist" ideology in treating intellectuals, correct the idealist way of thinking of seeking "all-rounders," "perfect men" and the like in a way that deviates from reality, and really shift the emphasis of cadre work to the acceleration of the "four transformations" of the ranks of cadres so as to realize the "four modernizations" of the country.

It must still be pointed out here that making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized is a principle which should be carried out for long years throughout the whole new period. Carrying out the "transformation" in an on-and-off way will never attain the goal of "transformation." This is not only because people are getting older year after year, that is, today they are in the prime of life and some years later they will grow old and infirm, but also because the development of our cause calls for steady improvement of the requirements of being more revolutionary, knowledgeable and specialized. What is more, whether or not the newly promoted people can be well qualified must also go through trials in practice and they are bound to change. Therefore, we must implement the principle of ensuring that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized and find good solutions to the problem of the cooperation between old and new cadres and of the succession of the old by the new with extremely great revolutionary toughness and with positive, steady and sure steps. People can see that the organizational reform of the central organs and the ministries and commissions of the State Council has pushed the "four transformations" of the leading bodies a big step further. This is however only the first step. According to statistics for the 34 ministries and commissions connected with the economy under the State Council, there are now 137 ministers and vice ministers as well as directors and vice directors with an average age of 57.93 years old, or 5.7 years less than before the organization reform. This is significant progress. However, if we do not continue selecting young and middle-aged cadres for promotion, after 2 years, their average age will again increase to more than 60 years old. It can thus be seen that if we relax our work a bit or do our work in an on-and-off way, it will be difficult for us to fundamentally free ourselves from a passive position. Therefore, it is imperative to reform the cadre system and to guarantee that the work of making the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized is institutionalized.

The shift of the focus of the party's work and the organizational and structural reforms require us to reform the unsuitable aspects of the cadre system. This is a historical necessity. The two go hand in hand. If we shut our eyes to the needs of development of the situation and do not enthusiastically and resolutely reform the aspects of the cadre system in which conditions are ripe and reform them partially, this will greatly delay our work. On the contrary, things will go contrary to our wishes if we regard this reform as a simple thing or take any hasty action. In reforming the present cadre system, it is first necessary to strictly implement the decision of the party Central Committee concerning the retirement of old cadres. The retirement of the old cadres at various levels must be carried out in accordance with the regulations of the party Central Committee concerning the method of reckoning age. Apart from some specific veteran comrades who have passed the age limit for retirement but are required to stay in the leading bodies by the decision of the party organizations concerned, the overwhelming majority of the old cadres must retire on the basis of doing a good job of persuasion and making proper arrangements for them. Good care must be given to the retiring old cadres and attention must be paid to bringing their role into play.

While their health permits, these comrades are encouraged to continue to make contributions to the party and the state within their power. When everybody is gradually accustomed to the implementation of the retirement system of cadres through years of efforts, the normal succession of the old by the new will be ensured institutionally. Of course, this system alone is far from sufficient. We must still establish and perfect the job responsibility system for cadres of various types and at various levels from top to bottom in the light of the organizational reform and the systems of assessment, promotion and demotion, and rewards and penalties for cadres which are suited to the job responsibility system; we must further perfect the systems of democratic election and appointment and removal of cadres in the light of perfecting political life and in accordance with the stipulations of the party and the state consitutions. Reform of the cadre system is a new thing. We will surely encouter many difficulties. However, if we fail to resolutely carry out the reform, we are bound to encounter more and greater difficulties. We hope that everyone will work strenuously in this respect and strive to lay a good foundation for further reforming the cadre system through the organizational reform of the units at various levels.

Finally, I would like to discuss the question of vigorously intensifying the education and training of cadres. The rapidly developing socialist modernization program requires us to continuously train and bring up cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized in larger quantities and of better quality and to fundamentally raise the quality of the whole contingent of cadres. This is a matter of strategy which has a bearing on the success or failure of our cause. In order to solve this problem, our country is stepping up its efforts and reforming the school educational work so as to infuse new blood into the ranks of cadres. One important task at present and for a period of time to come is that our work should be based on the universal raising of the standard of existing cadres. Apart from continuing to persist in training and tempering the cadres in practice, it is still necessary to train them on a large scale. Recently, the party Central Committee made a decision of strategic importance on training cadres on-the-job in rotation and urged the party schools at all levels, cadre schools run by government organizations and enterprises, and especially designated institutions of higher education and the specialized secondary schools to shoulder the regular training of cadres in their different capacities. In the future, in our use and promotion of cadres, we must attach importance to educational background and academic records as well as to experience and achievements in work. Therefore, cadres of various types and at all levels must try their best to acquire a certain level of formal learning and of educational knowledge. All cadres who are working and who do not possess the level of cultural knowledge needed in their work should be trained in rotation by stages. There must be an assessment examination in the vocational training and academic records will be one of the important bases for making appropriate adjustments of cadres. At present, some localities and departments have not attached due importance to the work of training cadres and there are also some cadres who are unwilling to take part in study. This is wrong and must be rectified. We must launch a sustained upsurge for study among the cadres at various levels throughout the nation for the sake of the grand cause of socialist modernization; an upsurge in which people study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, acquire general knowledge, master scientific and technical know-how and operational and management techniques and study all that is needed to build a high level of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. In the last few years, more than 8,100 party schools and specialized cadre schools at various levels have been restored and newly built and the ranks of cadres teaching in such schools have developed into an approximately 100,000-strong contingent; more than 130 institutions of higher education have run special training courses for cadres; the various localities, departments and some medium and large-sized enterprises have run large numbers of cadre training courses, and the number of cadres who have been trained in rotation and received vocational training has increased year after year. According to statistics, the number of leading cadres at county level throughout the country who were trained in rotation from 1979 to 1981 reached more than 200,000, constituting more than half the total of cadres of this category.

Although our work of educating and training cadres is still far from perfect, we have at long last made a good beginning and also accumulated some experience. So long as we make persistent and unremitting efforts and continue to march ahead along the lines of regularization and institutionalization, by the next national party congress, greater progress will surely be made in the quality, both political and professional, of the whole contingent of our cadres, greater improvement will certainly be achieved in the extent to which they are more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and specialized, and new and heartening successes will surely be scored in socialist modernization.

FOUR CHARACTERISTICS OF STRATEGIC GOAL DETAILED

OW141341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Article by XINHUA Reporter Hua Xing: "The Strategic Goal Set by the 12th CPC National Congress Has Four New Characteristics"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The strategic goal for China's economic construction set by the 12th CPC National Congress -- that of quadrupling the nation's annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century -- has aroused great response from among the people of all nationalities throughout the country. In the past month or more, the people have conscientiously studied and warmly discussed this strategic goal. Many cadres and masses have also compared this goal with the slogans and objectives in the past, especially those unrealistic ones during the "Great Leap Forward" and the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As a result, many cadres have remarked: "Many slogans were shouted and many goals were set in the past, but none of them is as reliable as those of the 12th CPC National Congress." Some peasants said: "We will have a brighter future if we press ahead toward the goal of the 12th CPC National Congress."

Judging from the people's discussions, we are aware of one important factor that accounts for their confidence in the strategic goal set by the 12th Congress. Compared with the previous slogans and goals, the current strategic goal has four reassuring new characteristics.

The Speed Is Realistic

To achieve the goal of "quadruplication," China is supposed to register an average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent in its annual gross industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century. This is attainable, though it requires great efforts. During the 28 years from the first 5-year plan in 1953 to 1980, despite the two serious reverses of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Great Cultural Revolution," China managed to register an average annual growth rate of 8.2 percent in total industrial and agricultural output value. From this the people will have a rough idea of the law governing the growth rate and will know that the goal set by the 12th National Congress of quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years with an average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent is rather practical, ambitious and reliable.

Stress on Economic Results

Economic results were neglected in previous slogans and goals. A rather typical case was the 1958 slogan: "Double the iron and steel output." In those years, China did double its iron and steel output, but the quality was poor, there were many substandard products, energy and material consumption was high and huge deficits were incurred. In fact, the loss outweighted the gain. The neglect of economic results in the past led to something quite unusual in our industrial and agricultural situation because "development in production resulted in more waste, shortages of market supplies and poverty of the people." The 12th CPC National Congress abandoned the practice of seeking superficial results and actually courting disasters. It stressed that the goal of "quadruplication" should be achieved "under the premise of ever-improving economic results."

It called for "shifting all economic work to the path that concentrates on improving the economic results." In this way, by the year 2000 when China quadruples its annual gross industrial and agricultural output value, its economic and defense capabilities will also be greatly strengthened and the people will get more substantial benefits accordingly and will enjoy comfortable material and cultural life.

Face Difficulties Squarely

We recall that in the past the slogans and goals tended to stress the good aspects to the neglect of negative aspects. They tended to focus on the possibility of achieving the goals without mentioning the underlining difficulties in achieving those goals. At first the people were elated, but soon they found that things were utterly different in reality. Their delight turned into frustration. Comrade Hu Yaobang took a completely different approach when he elaborated the goal of "quadruplication" in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress. The "report" presented all the difficulties and problems about which the people are worried, such as the contradiction between the agricultural inadequacy to resist natural disasters on the one hand and the huge population and the relatively small acreage of arable land on the other, the strains on energy and communications; the outdated production technologies and methods of management and operation; and the serious shortage of skilled workers, scientists and technicians. In a straightforward manner, the "report" told the people the truth without any reservation. This has enabled the people to face the difficulties squarely and try their best to overcome them. They are prepared for the hardships ahead, and preparedness averts peril. From this good work style of stressing practicability and avoiding sham enthusiasm, the people have come to better understand that the goal of "quadruplication" was set after making an overall analysis of all the possibilities and that it takes into consideration the favorable as well as unfavorable conditions. Thus they are ideologically prepared to cope with the difficulties ahead, to overcome them with high resolve and to struggle heroically for the realization of the grand goal.

The Measures Are Solid and Effective

The previous slogans and goals, such as "building a dozen or so daqing's" and producing 60 million dun of steel and 700 to 800 billion jin of grain for the nation by 1985, were themselves unrealistic, so there were no -- and there could not possibly have been -- appropriate measures taken to ensure the achievement of these goals. On the contrary, when the 12th CPC National Congress put forth the grand goal of "quadruplication," it simultaneously and explicitly laid down the three strategic points -- doing a good job in agriculture, energy and communications, and education and science to serve economic development. It also adopted the strategic plan of proceeding in two steps: in the first decade, aim mainly at laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions; and in the second, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out the necessity of correctly handling the relationships among the four important questions of principle -- the question of building key development projects and improving the people's living standards, the question of the leading position of the state economy and the development of diversified economy, the question of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation, and the question of self-reliance and the expansion of economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. He reiterated that the principles and policies welcomed by workers, peasants and intellectuals will be upheld and perfected and presented many effective and realistic measures for strengthening party leadership and building spiritual civilization. It is no surprise that in their discussions, some cadres and masses said: The 12th congress has set a definite goal, charted a steady road of advance and adopted effective measures for achieving the goal. Act as it demanded and we will never be disappointed.

NEW PROGRAM FOR TAIWAN LISTENERS INAUGURATED

OW141215 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Friends working in the military and government, how are you? I am (Liu Wei). I wish to extend my regards to you. Beginning today, my colleagues and I will bring you a program called the "Rambling Talk." We are quite willing to have sincere heart-to-heart talks and freely discuss some questions with you. Although we are separated from you by the Taiwan Strait, both are the Yellow Emperor's descendants whose hearts are always linked together. Our cordial talks and discussions through the radio should not be obstructed.

My colleagues and I believe that the most important thing presently before the compatriots on both sides of the strait is the question of reunifying the motherland. It was stated in the message to the compatariots in Taiwan from the NPC Standing Committee that the important task of reunifying our motherland, on which hinges the future of the whole nation, now lies before us all. It is an issue no one can evade or should even try to. If we do not quickly set about ending this disunity so that our motherland is reunified at an early date, how can we answer our ancestors and explain to our descendants? Reunification of the motherland is everyone's responsibility. I think that you, who work for the party, government and police organizations in Taiwan, must be aware of the situation and, of course, unwilling to lag behind in showing concern about the cause of reunifying the motherland and the future of our nation.

Friends, it has been almost 4 years since the NPC Standing Committee issued its message to the compatriots in Taiwan. The people's government has proposed a series of principles, policies and concrete measures for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and I think you are aware of them. As for the proposal of the Taiwan authorities to reunify China on the basis of the three principles of the people, you must be even more familiar with it. How should China be reunified? Whose plan and measures are more sincere and feasible and truly receive extensive support from our compatriots at home and abroad? What are the just demands of the people on the two sides of disunity concerning the realization of peaceful reunification? I hope to discuss these questions with you.

As you know, after the 1911 revolution, there were two influential political parties in China -- the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Both played a significant role in modern Chinese history and will still do so in the great cause of reunifying the motherland. This is their historical mission. Is the Communist Party good or bad? What has it done to benefit the country and the people? What major policy decisions were made at the recent 12th CPC National Congress? Will these policy decisions last for a long time without change? What are the impressions gained by scholars at home and press circles abroad from this congress? I do not know if you are interested in these questions and if it is worthwhile to discuss them with you.

The CPC pays high respects to Dr Sun Yat-Sen. Some of his ideals have been realized. Others have been greatly surpassed and still others are being put into practice step by step on the mainland. This, I think, will be of interest to you. With regard to the construction work in various fields on the mainland, there are some reports in the Taiwan press. While we find that such articles are increasingly becoming objective, there are certainly quite a few strange ones, which people cannot believe. In sum, the Taiwan authorities try to mislead the people into believing that the mainland economy is about to collapse and that the mainland people cannot eke out a living. I think that you, working in military and government organizations, would not believe this kind of rumor. Since you may not be well aware of the real facts, my colleagues and I will honestly tell you the truth about these questions.

Your suggestions and comments on this "Rambling Talk" program will be appreciated. Please address your letters to P.O. Box 2105, Beijing. Thank you for listening to our program. Goodbye.

COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN'S POLICY OF SUPPRESSION

HK141328 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0919 GMT 14 Oct 82

["Commentary: The New Trend of Suppressing Island Compatriots by the Taiwan Authorities" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE -- On the island of Taiwan, there is every indication that the Taiwan authorities are cultivating public opinion and seeking every excuse in a plot to further suppress our Taiwan compatriots. Thus the Taiwan compatriots must guard against this new trend of suppression on the island.

The newspaper CHUNG YANG JIH PAO has recently come up with such headlines as : "Raise Political Vigilance, Suppress Illegal Activities," "There Is Absolutely No Tolerating the Organization of a New Party at This Time in This Area," "Smash All United Front Plots of the Communist Bandits" and so forth. The newspaper has even clamored: "If Not Effectively Stopped, the Illegal Activities Conducted by a Small Number of Illegal Elements With Long-Harbored Schemes Will Inevitably Threaten To Spread" and "There Is Absolutely No Tolerating a Repetition of the 'Kaohsiung Incident' at This Time in This Area."

"The wind sweeping the tower gives a hint of mountain rains," as a Chinese saying goes. The Taiwan authorities are not just saber rattling or muscle flexing. They have started to act. The Taiwan garrison headquarters announced on 5 October that Taiwan businessman Du Shaoqi and Zhang Rongyi, an overseas Chinese from Thailand, had been arrested "on suspicion of engaging in an economic united front war on behalf of the bandits" and were "under investigation." This is ironclad proof!

Why should the Taiwan authorities be so full of fight at this time? First, the Chinese Communist proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland has left a deep imprint on the minds of the people on the island of Taiwan. More and more people have demanded peace talks, reunification and the realization of "three communications and four exchanges." Second, the dictatorial rule of the Taiwan authorities is becoming increasingly unpopular. People have strongly demanded the lifting of martial law, the removal of the bans on the formation of a party and on the press, and the release of political prisoners. They have called for "the gentlemen of the Central Committee to give special consideration" to the problem of the organization of a new party by non-Kuomintang persons. At present, the appeal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and for democracy is having a powerful impact on the Taiwan authorities' defense line of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." This leaves the powerholders in Taiwan greatly disturbed. Therefore, they are trying by every means to suppress patriotic democrats in an attempt to resist the onrushing tide of history.

To suppress the Taiwan compatriots, the Taiwan authorities have now again come up with their customary inhibiting magic phrases: "bandits contacts" and "elements seeking the independence of Taiwan." There is no end to the charges that can be imposed! The imprisonmnet of Yu Dengfa and his son, the assassination of Chen Wencheng after his return to Taiwan, the arrest of those connected with Meilitao [5091 7787 1497], the innocent victims of the Kaohsiung incident -- which of these cases does not involve a victim to trumped-up charges? All these are still fresh in the memories of the Taiwan compatriots. A repetition of such incidents must not be allowed!

The Taiwan compatriots, with their glorious tradition of struggle, are not afraid of violence. No force can stop their just appeal. While the Taiwan authorities are stepping up their reactionary measures, the Taiwan compatriots still point out that "the reunification of China on the basis of the three people's principles" is only "a self-deceiving, hollow slogan." They also point out that "the problem of reunification is facing a crucial moment when there must be a breakthrough and when a breakthrough is also possible." "Peace talks between national reunification." The two sides of the strait "should deepen mutual understanding through trade." Just as an ancient Chinese saying goes, those rulers who follow the will of the people thrive while those who act against the will of the people perish. The Taiwan authorities resort to perverted measures, act against the will of the Taiwan compatriots and the people throughout China, purposely resist the Chinese Communists and refuse to have peace talks with them. They will end up lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. How can they not be on guard?

LIEN HO PAO WARNS REAGAN OF 'COMMUNIST TRAP'

OW140057 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Who Has Misinterpreted President Reagan's 'Original Intentions'?"]

[Text] During a television news program a few days ago, many people in Taiwan witnessed an interesting scene showing an indignant U.S. President: On 6 October, while President Reagan was delivering a political speech to 65 Republic congressional candidates in the East Room of the White House, Republican Congressional candidate Arnold, from Monterey, California, suddenly stood up and censured the Reagan administration for betraying the conservative line, for increasing taxation by a big margin and for abandoning Taiwan. When Arnold interrupted his reply to the accusation, President Reagan, becoming furious, angrily told him to "shut up" and then said: "I want to tell all of you: Our policy toward Taiwan has not retrogressed. Our friends in Taiwan will continue to get all the weapons they need for self-defense.... We have told the Chinese Communists that the Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the United States and that we will enforce this law....If the Chinese Communists keep their promise of 'achieving reunification through peaceful means,' it is, of course, not necessary for us to continue to supply Taiwan with weapons. However, unless they keep their promise, or unless 'peaceful' reunification is really achieved, the United States will continue to keep its commitments to its friends and ally in Taiwan."

We understand very well why Arnold was so impatient in asking President Reagan about Taiwan. Since the issuance of the "joint communique" between the United States and the Chinese Communists in August this year, U.S. Government officials have reiterated U.S. commitments to Taiwan's security. Because of the ambiguity of the communique, the majority of Americans who support the ROC have been guessing in the dark, fearing that the U.S. Government may use it as a pretext to abandon the Taiwan Relations Act and end arms sales to our country. For example, at the emergency 17 August hearing of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee in connection with the communique, many congressmen spoke out from a sense of justice, charging that the communique contradicts the Taiwan Relations Act. At another hearing by the Senate Judicial Subcommittee in connection with the same question, Senator East, chairman of the subcommittee, noted that the Chinese Communists' interpretation of the joint communique is that the United States promises to suspend arms sales to Taiwan. He said that if this interpretation were correct, it would mean that the U.S. administration had made a decision contrary to the law, which has not been amended. At the hearing, Senator Robinson pointed out that, as the joint communique is not an international agreement, it does not have the binding force on both sides as international law. In short, these facts and Arnold's questions fully reflect the concern and stand of the representatives of the American people and their constituents about the joint communique and arms sales to Taiwan.

We also understand very well why President Reagan was so furious with Arnold questions. Reagan himself views the joint communique as an "expediency" for strengthening U.S. relations with the Chinese Communists and not as an abandonment of the Taiwan Relations Act. It is natural for him to become very angry when public opinion, time and again, misinterprets his original intentions. How could he not be angry when Arnold openly challenged him?

We believe that any honest gentleman would react angrily when his original intentions were repeatedly misinterpreted. We also believe that the U.S. Government is really determined to enforce the Taiwan Relations Act. However, we have to point out that it is the Chinese Communist regime which has benefited most by intentionally misinterpreting President Reagan's original intentions. It is known to all that peace and force are the means constantly used alternately by communists to subdue their enemies.

To realize their scheme of ruling Taiwan, the Chinese Communists have resorted to many united front tactics, such as their call for "the exchange of mails, trade, air and shipping services" and for "academic, cultural and sports exchanges," "Yeh Chien-ying's nine-point statement" and "Liao Cheng-chih's letter." While calling on our side to hold negotiations with them, the Chinese Communists used a peace offensive to induce the United States to issue the "joint communique" which states that "U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and that it intends gradually to reduce its sale of arms to Taiwan."

Having used the communique to bind the hands of the United States, the Chinese Communists have again begun a show of force against us: On 1 October, XINHUA announced that a missile will be launched sometime between 7 and 26 October into the sea somehwere east of Checaiang Province and about 300 kilometers north of Taiwan. According to foreign observers, the missile to be test-launched may be an intermediate-range guided missile and it would probably be launched from the Lop Nur area in the northeast region of the Chinese mainland. It has a range of 3,600 kilometers. This is an act with a hidden motive. China has vast territory and extensive territorial waters. Is there no other place to test the missile? But the Chinese Communists have selected an area 300 kilometers north of Taiwan as the target for its missile test. What is this, if not an armed threat? After the issuance of the "joint communique," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge told the Congress that a U.S. reduction of arms sales to Taiwan is based on the continued implementation of a "peace policy" by the Chinese Communists. He noted that if they change their policy, the United States will reexamine its stand. Now the Chinese communists are indulging in sabre-rattling and a show of force. Shouldn't the United States reexamine its stand?

President Reagan became angry because his intentions wre misinterpreted. This shows that he is an honest gentleman. An old Chinese saying goes: "The honesty of a gentleman is often exploited." The Chinese Communists are trying to trap him with the "joint communique" by exploiting his honesty and then will use force to make Taiwan accept their "program for reunification." We hope that President Reagan will take note of public opinion and the trends in the United States, see through the Chinese Communists' schemes of murderous intent, show them the "presidential anger" and free himself from the fetters of the communique.

'SECRET RADIO' REPORTS OUSTER OF PRC'S GENG BIAO

OW150323 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The CHINA TIMES reports from Washington that Communist China's defense minister, Geng Biao, has been removed from his post and will be succeeded by Wei Guoqing, first commissar of the Red Army. This information was originally contained in a report emanating from a secret radio station operating on the China mainland picked up by a U.S. monitoring agency.

The secret radio station, identifying itself as Ba Yi -- or August 1, the Communist Chinese armed forces day -- said Geng lost his position because he was disliked by somebody, a thinly veiled reference to party strongman Deng Xiaoping. The monitored broadcast also said underhanded methods used to dismiss Geng could well lead to dissatisfaction among high-ranking cadres in the communist military.

Geng Biao had already lost his title as vice premier and was ousted from the Politburo at the party congress in September, retaining only a position in the Central Advisory Committee. Peking, however, has not announced Geng's removal from the defense post.

The broadcast said Wei Guoqing resigned from his job as top commissar in preparation for his promotion to the post of defense minister. This report contradicts speculation that Wei was fired because he authorized the publication of an article attacking Deng's policies on the eve of the party congress. Wei, who offered Deng protection after he was purged for the second time, is one of the old guard of the Red Army who still reveres Mao Zedong as the unblemished hero of the communist revolution.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ASSESSES PRC-USSR TALKS

OW110541 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The forthcoming talks between Peiping and Moscow after an interruption of over two years constitute another blackmail move by the Peiping regime aimed at the United States.

There are no indications as to the agenda of the talks which were broken off over two years ago after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But Peiping insisted that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Vietnamese intrusion of Khamer [as published] and the Soviet stationing of more than a million troops along its border remain to be the main obstacles preventing Peiping to improve its relations with the Soviets.

The cool relations between Peiping and Moscow were gradually changed into cordial relations as a result of Peiping's failure to get complete satisfaction from the United States over the arms sales issue to the Republic of China. Peiping sent some trade delegations to Moscow and Moscow also reciprocated by sending delegations to Peiping. The latter also sent a large delegation to Peiping to take part in its October 1 anniversary observance.

But judging from the wide difference of views over many issues, a quick overall solution is not likely. However, it must be noted that as both regimes have shared common ideology and are striving in communizing the world, there is always the possibility for them to rejoin their forces to threaten and harm the Free World. It is imperative, therefore, for the free nations to beware of such a possibility and refrain from assisting any of them in economic, financial, and military fields which might be used against the Free World.

All the free people should realize the insidious and treacherous nature of the Communists whether they may be Chinese Communists or the Soviet Communists. A plague on both seems to be the best attitude to adopt toward them.

CHAO YAO-TUNG EXPLAINS ECONOMIC POLICY

OW150259 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 14 (CNA) -- Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung Thursday explained this nation's economic policy before the Economic Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan.

He told the lawmakers that the current emphasis is given to liberalization of trade, improvement of the investment climate, acceleration of economic recovery, and inducement of investments from abroad.

In order to simplify investment procedures, he said, the Joint Industrial Investment Service Center has been established to help prospective investors.

Chao denied a report that the government has decided to set up the projected free trade zone in Changhua in central Taiwan.

SHANGHAI PUBLICATION CITED ON HONG KONG ISSUE

HK110810 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Special dispatch: "Shanghai Publication Writes on Hong Kong Issue"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct -- Today's issue of the Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, just received here, carries an article discussing the Hong Kong issue. It says that every word of the two phrases of the principle put forward by China -- that it will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong and preserve Hong Kong's prosperity and stability -- is right to the point and extremely clear. During Mrs Thatcher's recent visit to China, the Chinese and British leaders agreed to hold talks through diplomatic channels in the future, based on the aim of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. This move represents a good start and has defined the aim and method for making progress.

This special dispatch from Hong Kong, carried on the front page masthead, says that another trend has also emerged. Mrs Thatcher's words about the validity of the old treaties caused unease and investor turmoil and evoked protests from patriotic students and media circles in Hong Kong. This is quite natural, because Mrs Thatcher's words were untimely and did not help the search for a rational solution to the issue and also represented a deviation from the positive results achieved in the Sino-British talks.

The article says that the investor turmoil whipped up in Hong Kong before the Beijing talks and the renewed investor turmoil after the talks were certainly not simple market fluctuations. Who can whip up turmoil in the investment market? It is evident that Beijing's solemn and just stand concerning the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong certainly cannot be shaken by unequal treaties that have long ceased to exist, while its effort to preserve Hong Kong's prosperity and stability cannot be shifted, no matter how great investor turmoil may be.

The article says: As for Britain's repeated assertions that it "bears a moral responsibility" to the inhabitants of Hong Kong, this is even more of an overestimate of its abilities. The cries of protest from Hong Kong's patriotic students and media circles have provided incontrovertible proof of this, not to mention the ironclad fact that it is solely the PRC Government that has the right to say that it bears sovereign responsibility for the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong. It is also an ironclad fact that the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong lean toward the motherland.

The article praises the editorial of the Thai SING SIAM YIT PAO which advocates that China and Britain seek a way to take care of the interests of all parties in a manner that violates neither China's sovereignty, damages current British interests nor causes panic among Hong Kong's inhabitants and implement it together. China will certainly satisfy the desires of Hong Kong's inhabitants and their demands regarding the system and way of life.

CHENG MING ON 12th CPC CONGRESS ELECTION

HK060803 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60, 1 Oct 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "Inside Story About the 12th CPC Congress Election"]

[Text] One Era, Two Photographs

On the front stage, the 12th CPC Congress announced: "The creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization" has begun.

Backstage, the 12th CPC Congress announced: The Deng Xiaoping era has formally begun.

The two photographs, which appeared in RENMIN RIBAO on 11 and 12 September, figuratively explained that Deng Xiaoping has officially become the nucleus of the CPC core.

The photograph published on 11 September was "The Picture of Two Stars and the Moon." Deng appeared in the center wearing a complacent smile; Hu was on the left and Zhao was on the right facing him with the expression of one asking for instructions and waiting for orders from a superior. Ye Jianying, Chen Yun and Li Xiannian were seated behind. Therefore, this photograph could also have been titled "The Picture of Five Stars and the Moon."

The photograph carried on 12 September was "The Picture of the Junior Person Being Instructed." Deng Xiaoping appeared to be stretching out his right hand and pointing directly at Hu Yaobang's chest. This is the classic pose of giving instruction and guidance. Hu Yaobang appeared to be standing respectfully and listening carefully. Similar "Pictures of the Junior Person Being Instructed" could also be seen in the party organs of the Mao Zedong era. But never has there been such a clear line of demarcation in the relationship between the junior person and the senior person.

Can these two photographs show that the power of the Communist Party of China is centralized in Deng Xiaoping? Is intraparty democracy an empty phrase?

Outwardly, if the 12th CPC Congress is not more democratic than the 11th, 10th, 9th and 8th party congresses, it is not less democratic. In essence, I am afraid it is about the same.

A False Alarm: The Present Is Not as Good as the Past

The election is an outstanding example. The election of the 12th CPC Congress is divided into the primary election and the formal election. The namelist of candidates produced in the primary election is based on the namelist proposed by the presidium of the congress as a result of consideration and discussion. Formal voting is based on the namelist of candidates. The namelist is printed on specially prepared computer cards. There is no margin in the namelist (210 names are printed on the namelist of candidates for the Central Committee and the number of committee members elected is also 210). From this we can see the limitations of democracy. However, during the election you can delete the names of people you do not approve and put in the names of other people outside the namelist. This more democratic method of election was adopted at the 7th CPC Congress but this "democratic tradition" was not carried forward from the 8th to the 11th CPC Congresses.

Judging from the method of election adopted by Deng and Hu, we can see that they have great confidence in their prestige and influence. In the Mao Zedong era after the founding of the People's Republic, is it possible that the reason why Mao Zedong did not adopt this method of election in 1945 was because of the worry that he could not control the congress?

During the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Deng and Hu also had a false alarm. Because, during the election of the party chairman, they actually discovered some people had written in the name of Peng Zhen outside the namelist of candidates. Some people had also voted for Huang Kecheng. People familiar with the climate of Zhongnanhai know how things stand. Peng Zhen and the top people in Zhongnanhai at present are not on very intimate terms. Who actually could be behind Peng Zhen's nomination and could there be any hidden motive? This affords much room for thought.

Is "Peng Zhen's Three Threes" True or False?

A strange thing happened prior to the 12th CPC Congress. There was a rumor circulated in Beijing society about "Peng Zhen's three" things:

Peng Zhen has "three" villas in Beijing. One of them is the Changguanliu villa in the zoological garden. He later complained that the toads in the pond were too noisy and moved away.

Peng Zhen has also changed his lighting fixtures "three" times. He finally dismantled the beautiful lighting fixtures of the Xiangshan Hotel for installation in his own home before the matter was closed.

Peng Zhen has "three" luxury cars.

People in Hong Kong have interpreted "Peng Zhen's three threes" as "Peng Zhen is doing well," for "three threes" is a "very good omen." However, this rumor is extremely unfavorable for Peng Zhen. Is it possible some people deliberately spread the rumor to attack Peng Zhen during the 12th CPC Congress? Or is it an unconcealable fact? The writer has no means of verifying this at the moment.

After the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Deng and Hu were able to set their hearts at ease about the matter of "additional candidates" in the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Their doubts had disappeared and they were not afraid of any unforeseen circumstances during the election. Why do we say this?

Deng Asked the Delegates To Vote for Hua Guofeng

The most amusing thing in the 12th CPC Congress was that Deng and Hu actually urged the delegates to vote for Hua Guofeng during the election of Central Committee members.

Perhaps some people are likely not to believe this information. However, this is the absolute truth. The writer interviewed three friends working in leading organs and they said that the unit leaders who recently transmitted the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress have all said this: "The responsible comrades of the Central Committee, during the preliminary informal discussion of the namelist, carried out a great deal of work on the delegates" to let Hua Guofeng remain in the Central Committee (but not the Political Bureau).

Before the opening of the 12th CPC Congress, some of the people in the CPC had asked Hua Guofeng to make a public examination of his leftist mistakes at the 12th CPC Congress. Deng Xiaoping said: This is not necessary. At the preparatory meeting of the 12th CPC Congress, Hua Guofeng actually made a speech. He refused to make a thorough self-criticism and also said: This formulation of "practice is the sole criterion of truth" is incorrect. The reason I did not express an attitude regarding this formulation in the past was because I did not agree with it. Communist society has still not been established in the world and this means it has still not been tested. However, Communism will certainly be realized; for it is the ultimate goal of struggle of the Marxists. When he said that, everybody was startled. The delegates immediately started talking and objecting. This theory of "practice is the sole criterion of truth" was not invented by Deng Xiaoping but was the weapon he used to oppose and defeat the faction of the "two whatevers." The fact that Hua Guofeng actually dared to take an opposing stand means he still maintains the whateverist viewpoint. This placed Hua Guofeng in a very unfavorable position in the election. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang had to "carry out a great deal of work" in the Congress to get Hua Guofeng elected as a member of the Central Committee.

Wang Dongxing Also "Heavily Favored"

Even more amazing is the fact that Deng Xiaoping still tried to keep Wang Dongxing's position in the Central Committee. This point was also mentioned by the leading organs when transmitting the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

Why did Deng Xiaoping so heavily favor Hua Guofeng and Wang Dongxing, both leaders of the whateverist faction?

This is not a sign of "heavy favor," there are other reasons.

The reasons are:

1. Keeping two or three "political opponents" in the Central Committee serves as living proof of his acumen as a politician. He learned this trick from Mao Zedong. This secret has been discussed in Volume 5 of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong."

2. Silencing Hua Guofeng's "supporters who are out of office," so that their feelings will not get out of control and they will not have an excuse for creating such rumors and lies as "Hua Guofeng has been elbowed aside by Deng Xiaoping."

3. Preserving stability and unity.

There is another reason for keeping Hua Guofeng in the Central Committee. Hua Guofeng has been suffering from a very serious cardiac ailment and is still in the hospital. Had he lost the election and suffered a stroke or even died as a result, Deng Xiaoping would probably have been attacked by Hua Guofeng's supporters.

In the preliminary informal discussion of the namelist proposed by the 12th CPC Congress Presidium, both the names of Hua Guofeng and Wang Dongxing were included. In the primary election, Hua Guofeng received more than half of the votes but Wang Dongxing received less than half. The congress stipulated that those who received more than half of the votes could become official candidates for the Central Committee while those who received less than half of the votes had lost the election. Accordingly, Hua qualified and his name was included in the namelist of candidates. Wang had failed to qualify and his name was put up in the preliminary informal discussion of the namelist for alternate members of the Central Committee. Under the condition of "a great deal of work being carried out by the responsible comrades of the Central Committee," Wang Dongxing barely managed to receive half of the votes in the primary and formal elections for alternate members of the Central Committee and his name appeared at the bottom of the list.

The alternate members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau and the alternate members of the Secretariat are listed in the order of the number of votes, whereas the Central Committee members, members of the Advisory Commission, the Commission for Discipline and Inspection, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames. Why is there this distinction?

The reason alternate members of the Central Committee and the Secretariat are listed in the order of the number of votes is because if a vacancy occurs in the Central Committee, the post is filled by the next candidate in line on the namelist.

A Secret in the Sequence of Listing

Why are the official namelists of Central Committee members and members of the Advisory Commission, the Commission for Discipline and Inspection and the Political Bureau not listed in the order of the number of votes but in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames? This is a "secret" they are not willing to make public. It is probably because they want to spare the feelings of certain important persons. For example, should a certain super bigshot receive fewer votes than an ordinary bigshot and his name not appear on the very top of the list or even in the upper section of the list, then would the prestige of this super bigshot be weakened? According to reports, some people in the CPC Central Committee proposed that all namelists should be listed in the order of the number of votes but the proposal was overruled for this reason.

When the namelists of the Central Advisory Commission and the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau were announced, one individual, surprisingly, was absent from both namelists. This caused astonishment both at home and abroad. Even now the foreign reporters in Beijing still cannot find the answer to this riddle.

People were only slightly surprised when the name of Hua Guofeng did not appear in the namelist of Political Bureau members. The newly elected Standing Committee of the Political Bureau has only six members. They are: Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun. This is the only namelist among the many namelists announced by the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in which the basis for the sequence of listing has not been clearly given. What people find particularly strange is that the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau has an even and not an odd number. This "wonder" has never appeared before in Chinese Communist history. What will happen if a vote on a certain agenda item stands at three against three?

We De, Ji Dengkui, Chen Xilian and Chen Yonggui

Beijing has two versions regarding this strange phenomenon. One version claimed that in the election of members for the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, Hua Guofeng lost the election because he failed to receive more than half of the votes. However, the super leaders also failed to agree on a suitable choice for the time being, so that gave rise to the "wonder" of "seven minus one."

Why did Hua Guofeng lose the election? Naturally, it was becase of the lack of popular support. But a more direct factor was because he failed to make an earnest self-criticism at the 12th CPC Congress.

The two leaders of the whateverists were disappointed at the 12th CPC Congress. What about the others? The name of Ji Dengkui has not appeared in any of the namelists. According to reports, Deng and Hu originally considered sending him to the lower level as vice governor of a province but later decided to keep him on. Wu De was a member of the Central Advisory Commission this time. There is "hearsay" about Wu De being Li Dazhao's son who was entrusted to the care of another during the early period of the revolution and that he is the brother of Li Bachua. This would explain why they have taken very good care of him for many years. Although he had made serious mistakes and incurred the greatest popular indignation when he was mayor of Beijing, for a relatively long time his position was still very secure. The present election of Wu De to the Advisory Commission is believed to be the best arrangement.

The two Chens have also been a focus of attention. Chen Xilian has also entered the Central Advisory Committee. Chen Yonggui's name does not appear in any of the namelists. Although there were reports that he had been "sent home" to Shanxi to work on the farm in Dazhai, according to recent reports the CPC Central Committee has finally decided to keep Chen Yonggui in Beijing. He is now living in his minister's apartment and being looked after.

Ye Jianying and His Elder Son

The failure of Ye Jianying to enter the Advisory Commission is a thing which greatly surprised people at home and abroad. Regarding this riddle, the writer is prepared, after thoroughly studying the situation, to reveal the answer to the riddle in the forthcoming issue of CHING MING. Here, the writer will only mention in passing that Ye Xuanping, a son of Ye Jianying, was elected an alternate member of the Central Committee at the 12th CPC Congress. This vice governor of Guangdong Province was reported to have an unsavory reputation in economic matters. Now, he has presumably profited from the "misfortune."

From the namelists of the three commissions, the Political Bureau, and Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the general secretary, the members of the Secretariat and the chairman and vice chairmen of the Military Commission, we can see that people with close ties to Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have all been ousted. The forces of the whateverists have also been completely routed. Some old cadres who came into conflict with the Deng Xiaoping line have also been purged from important leading bodies and posts.

Deng Xiaoping's Objective Achieved

On the other hand, large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who supported the Deng Xiaoping line have entered the Central Committee. In the leading bodies of the Political Bureau and Secretariat, the forces of the Deng and Hu organization have also been strengthened. The 12th CPC Congress may be described as an organizational reshuffle. The outcome of this reshuffle is a unified party under Deng Xiaoping. The objective pursued by Deng and Hu has been achieved.

Some people abroad have said that Deng Xiaoping suffered a total defeat at the 12th CPC Congress. This interpretation is contrary to the facts. All indications, from the reshuffle of personnel in leadeing CPC bodies to all concrete manifestations in propaganda, have proved: Deng Xiaoping has been successful. The Deng Xiaoping era has formally begun!

LEADERSHIP CHANGES AT SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY NOTED

HK090337 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Leadership Changes at Academy of Social Sciences"]

[Text] The leadership structure of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is now being reorganized. According to our information, academy President Hu Qiaomu has been elected honorary president; economist Ma Hong is now the president; the former Vice Presidents Yu Guangyuan, Xu Dixin, Zhang Youyu and Hunan Xiang are now advisers; and the new vice presidents are Liu Guoguang [0491 0948 0342], Ru Xin [3067 0207], Xia Nai [1115 7845], and Qian Zhongshu [6929 6945 2579].

Liu Guoguang, 58, is an economist who studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950's and gained a vice doctorate degree. He has served as deputy director of the Economic Research Institute and deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau. In recent years he has published many studies on the reform of state systems. The philosopher Ru Xin, at 50, is the youngest of the vice presidents. He has consistently been engaged in studying the history of Western philosophy and was formerly deputy director of the Philosophy Research Institute. Xia Nai, 71, is an archaeologist well known at home and abroad. He was formerly director of the Archaeology Research Institute. Qian Zhongshu, a literary man, is 71 this year. He made a reputation for himself with his novel "Wei Cheng," written in the 1940's. Since the establishment of the PRC he has been a research fellow in the Literature Research Institute, engaged in classical literature studies.

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REAGAN SAYS U.S. TO SELL MORE GRAIN TO USSR

OW160718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 15 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan announced today that he has decided to offer a total of up to 23 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union this fiscal year from October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.

He announced the decision from the White House over a special hook-up with radio stations across the farm belt where a new record grain harvest is anticipated. He said two weeks from now U.S. representatives will meet with the Soviets in Vienna for talks concerning additional grain purchases.

This new offer is 15 million tons more than the Soviet Union is allowed to buy under a current agreement, and 11.2 million tons more than it bought in the crop year that ended on Sept. 3.

In addition, the U.S. decision provides further supply assurances for the amounts beyond the limit of 8 million tons. Reagan said he has authorized the secretary of agriculture to extend to the additional purchases the same assurances of "reliable delivery" that the 8 million tons are afforded under the existing U.S.-Soviet grain agreement. The five-year agreement was signed in 1975 and extended twice in 1981 and 1982, each time for one year.

In his radio speech, Reagan described as "mistaken" the U.S. grain embargo, imposed in January 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He lifted the partial grain embargo in April 1981.

Reagan told his audiences that "we can't guarantee the Soviets will make these purchases, but we know they're shopping and they still have large needs." In the past fiscal year the United States offered the Soviet Union 15 million tons, but the Soviet Union bought only 13.9 million tons.

As Reagan's announcement came at a time when the mid-term elections of senators and house representatives are approaching, analysts here believed that his decision is aimed at winning support from the grain-producing states, where the Republican dominance is facing strong challenges from the Democrats.

Moreover, experts said the decision shows that the Reagan administration is managing to ease the domestic economic recession by dumping overproduced goods outside the country.

Because the United States has banned European firms from selling gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union earlier this year while increasing grain sales to it, the experts said, Reagan's announcement is expected to arouse further criticism from the U.S. allies.

WAN LI MEETS WITH U.S. SENATE DELEGATION

OW151735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry led by Senator Thad Cochran in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Wan Li welcomed the guests, saying both China and the United States are big agricultural countries. He hoped the two would strengthen their exchanges and promote agricultural cooperation and trade.

Present at the meeting were Lin Hujia and He Kang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

Lin Hujia gave a banquet for the guests this evening.

PENG CHONG MEETS U.S. EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL

OW152000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Benjamin Civiletti, former attorney general of the United States.

Peng Chong briefed the guests on China's legal system. He said the system is being steadily developed and he hoped ties between the legal circles of the two countries would be strengthened.

Civiletti said China's success in building a legal system had left a deep impression. The legal system has many areas from which the United States might learn, he said.

The problem U.S. society faces is too many cases and trials, he said. His delegation is very interested in studying the experiences of mediation in China.

Present at the meeting was Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice.

BO YIBO MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMAN IN BEIJING

OW151730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met and had a friendly talk here today with Raymond C. Tower, president of the FMC Corportation, a big company in the United States. The corporation produces chemicals, machinery, oil drilling and extraction equipment, defence facilities and other products. It has business links with the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC).

Present at the meeting was Rong Yiren, chairman and president of CITIC.

HU YAOBANG DISCUSSES TALKS WITH ILICHEV

OW170454 Beijing XINHUA in English 0427 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese side sincerely hopes that the obstacles to the normalization of the relations between China and Soviet Union will be removed so that the relations between the two countries will embark on the road of healthy development," said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee here today in answering questions raised by French correspondents.

Hu Yaobang asked the correspondents if they knew that Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev is now in Beijing to conduct discussions with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. As the two sides had agreed not to disclose the contents of the discussions, "I will not violate the agreement," the general secretary said.

When asked whether the discussions will be continued, Hu Yaobang said "yes", and that the two sides had agreed through consultation that the discussions will be held in Beijing and Moscow in turns.

The meeting took place in a spacious hall in Zhongnanhai, site of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Dressed in deep grey clothes, Hu Yaobang, amidst glaring vacuum lights and the sound of cameras and TV cameras, answered questions raised by French correspondents sitting around him. The correspondents came to China accompanying the delegation of the French Communist Party Central Committee on its visit.

Asked about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, Hu Yaobang said: "We have pointed out time and again that the Soviet leaders have been pursuing a hegemonist policy for a considerably long period. We are against it. As for their domestic questions, we have ceased to express our views for many years, and that's what we ought to do."

A reporter from the French television station Number One asked, "The Chinese party condemned the French Communist Party for clinging to the Soviet Communist Party when the Chinese and French parties suspended relations in 1965. What's your view now?"

Hu Yaobang replied: "There is a famous saying in China, 'Don't get entangled in historical issues. Look ahead of you.' One should be magnanimous and disregard the minute details in dealing with historical issues. Our two parties have resumed relations with great satisfaction."

"We believe that the Chinese and French parties will act in accordance with the agreed principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and see to it that their friendly relations and cooperation will develop smoothly," he added.

When asked whether those parties that are maintaining close relations with the Soviet Communist Party can develop relations with China, Hu Yaobang said: "I think they can, because one of our principles is not to interfere with other parties' internal affairs. Any party, whether a worker's party, communist party or nationalist party, if it is willing to be friendly with us, we are willing to establish relations with them."

When asked whether China has different attitudes towards the Soviet and U.S. hegemonists, Hu Yaobang said: "We oppose any hegemonism in the world, because hegemonism is the main manifestation of sabotage to world peace. All shapes of hegemonism are bad."

The [word indistinct] giant socialist opponents resumed talks in Beijing early last week after a three year interruption.

"We sincerely wish to remove the barriers standing in the way of normalisation of relations between China and the Soviet Union," Hu told French journalists here.

"We've reached agreement on holding the talks alternatively in Beijing and Moscow," he added.

AFP: PRC REJECTS PROSPECT OF IMPROVED USSR TIES

OW160730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 16 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 16 (AFP) -- China still rejects the possibility of any real improvement in its relations with Moscow despite the resumption of Sino-Soviet talks 11 days ago, diplomats said here today.

The diplomats, quoting Chinese officials, said that Beijing had ruled out any significant rapprochement with its Communist rival because the Soviets had rejected China's bottom-line conditions for such a move.

Yet it was not clear if the Chinese were saying that the Soviets explicitly refused to meet the conditions during the talks that started October 5 or if they were generally referring to Moscow's positions, said the diplomats, who requested anonymity.

Before the discussions between Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen opened to end a nearly three-year break in the Sino-Soviet dialogue, Beijing cited three obstacles to an improvement in relations.

They were the massive presence of Soviet troops on their common border, Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia -- all of which Beijing said threatened its security.

On the eve of the exploratory discussions, Chinese leaders stressed to visiting dignitaries that profound differences still existed between the two Communist goliaths which have been at odds for two decades. But the Chinese also suggested that a reduction of tensions was possible.

The ultra-secret Sino-Soviet talks have entered a new phase with a review of specific problems after a general outline of the two countries' respective positions, diplomats said.

There has been virtually no word on the substance of the discussions, officially termed "consultations" by the Chinese, which marked a resumption of the dialogue that Beijing broke off in January 1980 to protest Moscow's Afghan venture.

But the Soviet Union is apparently refusing to discuss Vietnam or Afghanistan, insisting that it will not include questions involving third countries in the talks with China, the diplomats said.

They said the Chinese officials noted that Beijing returned to the negotiating table only on the insistence of Moscow, which has stepped up its bid to improve ties with China in the last year.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev made two public appeals for an improvement in relations between the two countries, whose feud has occasionally flared into border clashes.

Yet although the Chinese officials stressed Moscow's role as the initiator of the new talks, Beijing's top leader Deng Xiaoping recently said that the Sino-Soviet dialogue was normal and necessary.

AFP: HU YAOBANG COMMENTS ON PRC-USSR TALKS

OW170234 Hong Kong AFP in English 0222 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, said today that ongoing Sino-Soviet talks will henceforth be held alternatively in the two nations' capitals.

Commenting on the coming to power of France's left wing, Hu Yaobang said "this is the result of choice by the French people. We are willing to develop our two countries' relations smoothly. There are broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. We are satisfied with the relations between our two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. We hope to see a better development of our relations."

On the Poland issue, Hu Yaobang said "our party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve their own problems through internal consultations and oppose any foreign interference."

FURTHER REPORTS ON XI ZHONGXUN'S VISIT TO DPRK

Gives Farewell Banquet

OW151945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, head of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation,gave a farewell banque this evening at the Chinse Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speaking at the banquet, Xi Zhongxun said that "our current visit has brought still closer the relations between the Chinese National People's Congress and the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, and more important, it has enabled us to learn a great deal from you."

"The achievements and progress in Korea's post-war construction have left an exceptionally deep impression on our delegation," Xi Zhongxun said.

"The essential barriers today to the unification of Korea are the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, the wanton interference by the U.S. in Korea's internal affairs, the fascist rule practised by the Chun Du Hwan clique and the divisive policy of creating two Koreas," Xi Zhongxun said. "No divisive plot can weaken the Korean people's firm resolve to unification, nor can it arrest the inexorable historical trend toward the unification of Korea. The unification of Korea is bound to materialize, and we are firmly convinced that it will be achieved."

The Chinese delegation leader went on to say that "in our journey ahead, the Chinese people will forever remain the close comrades-in-arms of the Korean people. We sincerely wish the Cinese-Korean friendship will last from generation to generation and remain everlasting."

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-president of DPRK, said that "the days and nights that you have spent with us during your visit to Korea are significant days that have deepened the fraternal friendship between our two peoples and further strengthened the ties of friendship between Korea and China bound up by one fate."

"The fate of the Korean and Chinese people is linked together and it is the set policy of our people to carry forward from generation to generation, strengthen and develop the Korean-Chinese friendship."

The Korean leader continued to say that "whatever trials the Korean people may encounter in future, they will firmly defend the traditional friendship between Korea and China, sharing weal and woe and fighting side by side with the fraternal Chinese people."

Present at the banquet were Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and other leading members of the Korean Government.

KCNA Report

SK160437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, who is heading the delegation of the National People's Congress of China made a speech at the banquet he arranged on October 15 upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation to our country.

He said: Korean comrades most perfectly organized our visit and sincerely looked after our life under the personal care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Despite much claims on his precious time with state affairs, Comrade President Kim Il-song, whom the Chinese people deeply revere, found time yesterday morning to meet and have a very warm and friendly conversation with us and cordially entertained us to a luncheon.

We were deeply moved by this.

All this showed that the peoples of China and Korea are as close as real brothers and one family members.

This again demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

We are greatly pleased with our visit this time.

With the parting just at hand, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and our delegation, extend most heartfelt thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il and the Workers Party and Government of Korea, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people, our intimate comrades-in-arms.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun continued: Our visit made closer the relations between the National People's Congress of China and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. What is more important in this visit is that we have learned a lot of useful things from you. This will greatly help us in building socialist material civilisation and socialist spiritual civilisation in particular and carrying out the lines, policies and propositions of the 12th national congress of the party to open a new phase in socialist modernisation.

We have witnessed the radical changes brought about in Korea since the cease-fire and her new looks and the vigorous and dynamic spirit of constant advance in all parts.

We have also seen the stability of the situation in Korea and a firm faith and a high degree of political awareness of her people. The Korean people who voluntarily observe discipline and are civilised and courteous and in high spirits have made leaping progress in industrial and agricultural production and registered proud successes in the fields of science, education and culture and art.

We were deeply impressed by your great successes. This is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, I think.

Our delegation and the entire Chinese people are happy and proud of the fact that there are a great and outstanding leader, the hardcore of the revolutionary leadership and a courageous and industrious people in our close neighbour.

We sincerely hope with the sentiments of close comrades-in-arms that Korea, our brotherly neighbour, will further prosper and develop and the Korean people register brilliant successes in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and capture a new higher peak of socialist construction.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun went on: The basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea today is the United States continued stationing of its troops in South Korea and wanton interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terror rule and splittist policy aimed at creating "two Koreas." Such hegemonism of the United States and treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan clique arouse bitter hatred on the part of the Korean people and run up against the resolute opposition of the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is entirely just and the world's peace-loving people stand on their side. Neither the concrete wall nor any splittist maneouvres can break the firm will of the Korean people aspiring after reunification or bar the inevitable trend of history developing towards the reunification of Korea.

We are convinced that the reunification of Korea should and can certainly be realised.

The Communist Party and Government of China and the entire Chinese people fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song, resolutely demand the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and decisively oppose the "two Koreas" plot.

Under whatever circumstances in the future, the Chinese people will unshakably support the Korean people and remain their firm supporter till the complete reunification of Korea has been realised.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun declared: The China-Korea friendship will be brought into fuller bloom, greatly inspired and stimulated by the recent visit to China of Comrade President Kim Il-song which yielded satisfactory fruit. The Chinese people will always remain close comrades-in-arms of the Korean people in the future struggle. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples initiated and nursed personally by Comrade Chairman Mao Zedong and Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with Comrade Presicent Kim Il-song is being further developed and strengthened today. The Chinese people greatly value the friendship and militant unity between the two peoples. Concluding my speech, I wholeheartedly hope that the China-Korea friendship will be handed down through generations and be everlasting.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun proposed a toast to the good health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people.

WAN LI MEETS WITH DELEGATION FROM KCNA

OW171422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li this afternoon met with a delegation from the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by Deputy Director Hong Hyon-chong.

During the meeting, Wan Li had a cordial conversation with the Korean guests. He said: "The relations between our two countries and two parties are very close." He hoped that journalists of the two countries will make contributions to enhancing the friendship between the two countries and two parties.

Mu Qing, director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, attended the meeting.

VOLUNTEERS DELEGATION WELCOMED IN DPRK CITY

OW180809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kaesong, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Korean citizens and troops in the Kaesong area held a rally here today to welcome the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers.

General Pak Hak-im, vice-minister of the people's armed forces, and local administrative officials and military officers attended the rally.

In his speech at the rally, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, reviewed the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and their armed forces both in the fight against the common enemy and in construction.

Kim Yong-chon said that the friendship between Korea and China will last from generation to generation and flourish forever.

Han Xianchu, head of the Chinese delegation, stressed the importance of Sino-Korean friendship cemented with blood, which has been further consolidated in the new historical period.

On reunification of Korea, Han Xianchu said: "We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people who have been waging an unremitting and protracted struggle are bound to win final victory in their sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland. An independent and reunified new Korea ia sure to stand at the east of Asia."

In the evening, the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong garrison gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese delegation.

Pyongyang Coverage

For Pyongyang coverage of the rally welcoming former Chinese People's Volunteers 17 October in Kaesong, including a report on Han Xianchu's speech at the rally, see the North Korea section of the 18 October issue of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GU MU MEETS WITH JAPANESE VISITORS 16 OCT

OW161548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) - Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a delegation from Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. and Daiwa Securities Research Institute of Japan led by Yoshitoki Chino.

Rong Yiren, chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, was also present on the occasion.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO VIEWS HONG KONG ISSUE

HK160530 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Report: "The Origin of the Hong Kong Issue -- Result of Unequal Treaties"]

[Text] The entire Hong Kong area has always been a part of Chinese territory since ancient times. During the Qing Dynasty, it was within the jurisdiction of Xinan County (today's Shenzhen Municipality), Guangdong Province. This area includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the "New Territories," with a total area of 1,061.8 square kilometers and a population of 5.2 million, 98 percent of which are Chinese compatriots.

In the second half of the 18th century, foreign traders, especially British traders, gradually increased their opium trade with China year by year. They thus grabbed much money from China and poisoned the Chinese people. At the end of 1838, Lin Zexu, an imperial envoy of the Qing government who resolutely advocated banning the opium trade, was sent to Guangzhou. He ordered the British and other foreign merchants to surrender more than 20,000 chests of opium and burned them in Humen. After that, the British imperialists, who had long intended to open China's door by cannon, tried hard to seek an opportunity to provoke China. In June 1840, they dispatched an "eastward expeditionary army" to Guangzhou, attempting to surround this city. As Guangzhou had been fortified, the British bypassed it and attempted to attack Tianjin in the north in order to threaten Beijing's security. The corrupt Qing government was frightened and fell to its knees in surrender. It dismissed Lin Zexu and instructed the traitor Qi Shan to negotiate with the British troops. Beijing viceroy of Guangdong and Guanxi Provinces at that time, Qi Shan personally signed a "Draft convention of Chuanbi" with the British side, agreeing to cede Hong Kong Island and pay an indemnity. However, the invading British troops were not satisfied with this. They continued to invade China and reached the outskirts of Nanjing in July 1842. Sueing for peace, the Qing government was then forced to sign the first unequal treaty -- the Treaty of Nanjing -- on 29 August on the British man-of-war "Cornwallis." Thus, Hong Kong Island was formally ceded and five ports (Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shanghai) were opened. This was known in the world as the First Opium War.

In November 1856, the British launched the Second Opium War on another excuse. With the French as its ally, the invading troops captured Guangzhou and then advanced northward to attack Beijing and Tianjin. The Qing government was once again forced to sign the convention of Beijing on 24 October 1860, under which the Qing government was forced to cede Chinese territory south of Boundary Street on Kowloon Peninsula.

Soon after the Qing government was defeated during the Sino-Japanese War, various imperalist powers did not hesitate in carving up Chinese territory. In April 1898, France demanded to "lease" the Guangzhou Gulf. On 9 June this year, Britain forced the Qing government to sign the "convention for the extension of Hong Kong" on the excuse that the lease of Guangzhou Gulf by France threatened Hong Kong's security. Under this convention, the Chinese territories north of Boundary Street on Kowloon Peninsula up to the southern part of the Shenzhe River, and the adjacent islets, that is, the so-called "New Territories," were "leased" to Britain for 99 years. In this way, Britain occupied the entire Hong Kong area through three unequal treaties. During the Pacific war, Hong Kong was once occupied by Japan. After the Japanese surrendered in August 1945, Britain took over Hong Kong again.

The Hong Kong problem is one left over by history. Recently, Mrs Thatcher came to Beijing and discussed this problem with Chinese leaders. Both sides respectively set forth their positions on this issue. With a common hope to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, both sides agreed to hold further discussions through diplomatic channels.

In her remarks in Hong Kong on 27 September, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher stated that the three treaties involving the Hong Kong area were not "invalid" and must be "kept." We must point out that these treaties were products of British imperialism's "gunboat diplomacy" and invasion of China in the 19th century. They were unequal treaties which were forced upon the Chinese people. Therefore, they are absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese people. It is a sacred duty of the Chinese Government and people to recover China's sovereignty over Hong Kong.

TEXT OF PRC PROTEST OF SRV PROVOCATIONS

OW131218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China strongly protesting against the armed provocations by the Vietnamese side and its instrusions into China's border areas during the period of National Day celebrations of the two countries.

The text of the note reads: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, with reference to the armed provocations made by the Vietnamese side during the period of National Day celebrations of the two countries, wishes to state as follows:

On 14 August, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, proposing that both sides stop all hostilities in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the period of National Day celebrations of the two countries (27 August 1982 -- 7 October 1982). On 25 August, the Vietnamese side declared unctuously that it would "effect unilateral cease-fire" during the said period. The fact, however, is that the Vietnamese authorities continued to carry out armed provocations against China's border areas and send military aircraft to violate China's territorial air during the forty-two days from 27 August to 7 October. According to available statistics, the Vietnamese authorities carried out 109 incidents of armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border during this period. Out of these, 102 incidents involved Vietnamese armed personnel firing into Chinese territory, three involved shelling into Chinese territory, two involved sending military aircraft to intrude into China's territorial air and two involved Vietnamese armed personnel intruding into Chinese territory for assaults and sabotage. The Vietnamese troops killed three Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards and wounded eleven persons during these incidents.

The above facts suffice to show that the Vietnamese so-called proposal of "stopping hostilities" during the period of National Day celebrations of the two countries and Vietnam's announcement of "unilateral cease-fire, are sheer hypocrisy designed for the sole purpose of deceiving public opinion both in and outside Vietnam so as to cover up Vietnamese deliberate acts of constantly creating tensions in the areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Chinese Government hereby once again lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their repeated armed provocations against and intrusions into China's border areas and demands that the Vietnamese side stop such armed provocations and intrusions and abandon its anti-China policy.

DK FORCES SAID TO WIN VICTORIES IN RAINY SEASON

OW180815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean forces put out of action 13,000 Vietnamese aggressors in the rainy season from May to September, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

Quoting a communique of the general command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, the radio reported the victories won during the season. The Democratic Kampuchean forces overran and destroyed 262 Vietnamese strongholds. They recovered and liberated nine communes and 122 hamlets. A total of 907 puppet troops surrendered.

During the same period, the National Army and guerrillas cut off or destroyed enemy-occupied highroads in 430 places and railroads in 278 places, exploded or damaged 70 bridges and culverts, destroyed 123 Vietnamese military trucks, three trains and damaged or sank 14 boats.

The communique said that the Vietnamese aggressors were beset with military, political and logistics difficulties. Their morale was so low that 20 to 25 per cent of their new recruits from Vietnam defected.

The communique said that the military quality of the Democratic Kampuchean forces improved further in the rainy season. They became more flexible fighting guerrilla warfare in groups and squads and even penetrated deep into areas under Vietnamese occupation. It urged persistent efforts to close their ranks with the people of various nationalities to fight the Vietnamese aggressors and drive them all out of Kampuchea.

DK RADIO HAILS UN ACCEPTANCE OF CCDK CREDENTIALS

OW091211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The acceptance by the U.N. Credentials Committee of the credentials of the representative of Democratic Kampuchea marked a fresh defeat for Vietnam and the Soviet Union in their attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its U.N. seat, says radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The Soviet representative challenged the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea during the committee meeting, but this attempt was thwarted by most of the representatives, the radio says.

The radio expresses conviction that the current session of the U.N. General Assembly will see more countries supporting Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations, as more and more countries have come to recognize it as a necessity in safeguarding the U.N. Charter and the norms of international law as well as the world order.

The support for Democratic Kampuchea's U.N. seat has greatly encouraged the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation, the radio stresses.

The radio expresses the hope that more countries would come forward at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly to force Vietnam to implement the U.N. resolutions and withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO BEIJING

Leaves Islamabad

OW170830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Madame Ziaul Haq left here by special plane for Beijing this morning on a state visit to China.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure, the president said that his visit to China is significant. It will strengthen further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. President Ziaul said: "I am very pleased that my visit takes place at a time when China successfully launched a sophisticated missile from a submarine. It marks a new development of China's scientific technology".

Answering a question, he said that "relations between Pakistan and China are excellent and there are no outstanding problems."

The president's entourage includes Chairman of the Federal Council Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Ghulan Ishaq Khan, Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and other senior government officials.

He was seen off at the airport by Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur and other cabinet ministers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Iqbal Khan and Vice-Chief of the army staff Sawar Khan.

Tien Ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to Pakistan were also present at the airport.

Welcomed in Beijing

OW171226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Haq arrived here by special plane this afternoon on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Pakistan is a friendly neighbor of China. President Haq has visited China twice before.

At 1630, the Chinese Government held a grand ceremony at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People, giving a red-carpet welcome to President Haq on his third visit to China.

The national flags of China and Pakistan flew over the plaza and colorful bunting decorated the Changan Avenue in the Chinese capital today.

Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. When President and Begum Haq drove to the plaza, Zhao Ziyang stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. Young pioneers presented President and Begum Haq with bouquets.

The ceremony began with the military band playing the national anthems of Pakistan and China. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, President Haq reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Then, the president walked over to meet the welcomers. More than 200 brightly-dressed children waved flowers and colorful steamers and shouted "Welcome, Welcome, A Warm Welcome".

President Haq smiled and waved in achnowledgement.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Huang Hua, state councilior and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Fu Hao, adviser to the ministry; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; and Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and his wife.

Also present were members of the president's entourage: Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister for foreign affairs; Ghulan Ishaq Khan, finance minister, and his wife; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior minister, and his wife; Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, adviser to the president on tourism; Lieutenant General K.M. Arif, chief of staff to the president, and his wife; and Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China, and his wife.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang, President and Begum Haq, and other distinguished Pakistan guests filed into the Hebei hall in the Great Hall of the People. The hosts and guests had a cordial conversation.

Feted by Zhao Ziyang

OW171717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziuang said here this evening "it is the set policy of the Chinese Government to strengthen our unity and cooperation with other Third World countries and develop and consolidate Sino-Pakistani friendship."

Zhao Ziyang made this remark at a banquet he gave in honor of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Haq.

Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Government and people of Pakistan in their just struggle to resist threats and interference from outside and defend national independence and state sovereignity.

Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the continuous development and consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries.

He said: "This is because our two countries, friendly to each other, have consistently abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and we respect and trust each other. We are not overstating when we say that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan have stood the test of time."

Zhao Ziyang said: "Both belonging to the Third World, China and Pakistan are faced with the common tasks of safeguarding independence and sovereignity and developing the national economy of their respective countries."

"We are willing to work together with our Pakistani friends to make up each other's deficiencies, help supply each other's needs and, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. In the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technological and other fields."

He said: "The development of Sino-Pakistani friendly relations is conducive not only to the prosperity of our two countries, but also to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the world at large.

Referring to the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said: "Since my visit to your country a year ago, the international situation has become even more turbulent and unstable, and the Afghan question remains unsolved.

"The Afghan question stems from a superpower's military invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, a genuine settlement of this question can be reached only when that superpower withdraws all its troops from that country.

"On the Afghan question, the Government and people of Pakistan, upholding justice and adhering to principles, have worked tirelessly for a just solution and provided generous humanitarian aid to the three million-odd Afghan refugees now in Pakistan. This just stand held by Pakistan has won widespread commendation and support from the people the world over as well as the deep admiration of the Chinese people."

Zhao Ziyang praised Pakistan for pursuing a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment.

He said: "Pakistan endeavors to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World and Islamic countries, works hard to improve and develop its relations with other countries in south Asia and supports the people of various countries in their just struggles, thus making important contributions to the maintenance of stability in the region and peace in the world. The Pakistani Government and people have also achieved marked successes in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy."

President Ziaul Haq praised Sino-Pakistani friendship, saying it "has stood all tests and become the envy of many countries despite the vicissitudes of the international situation. Such friendship is not only in the interests of the both countries but also is conducive to regional and world peace."

He said that Sino-Pakistani friendship is not aimed against any country, but is established on the principle of peaceful coexistance. Such friendship will help enhance the struggle of the Third World for a new international order.

The president said he agrees with Zhao Ziyang's views on the world situation. Both Pakistan and China wish to promote world peace and international cooperation and believe such peace and cooperation should be based on equality, sovereignty, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, independence, regional security and mutual benefit.

"We have strictly abided by the principles of the U.N. Charter. Both our countries hope to establish such a system in the world -- countries, big or small, strong or weak, can live a peaceful and tranquil life according to their own ways of life."

Haq strongly condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He stressed a fair and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, saying Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories including Jerusalem and let the Palestinian people exercise their rights and establish their own state on their homeland. Only by so doing, can peace and stability be restored in the Middle East.

"In this regard, we support the 8-point plan adopted by the Fes summit of the Arab countries," he said.

Haq said the solution of the Afghan problem lies in creating conditions in Afghanistan so that Afghan refugees in Pakistan and other countries can return to their homeland decently and safely. This can be realized only when all foreign troops are pulled out of Afghanistan.

In Kampushea, as in Afghanistan, internationally acknowledged principles are trampled on, and regional stability and peace have been undermined, he added. Kampuchea, a nonaligned country, suffers under military intervention.

"We demand all foreign troops pull out of Kampuchea. We hope the freedom and sovereignty of Kampuchea and Afghanistan will be restored as soon as possible and their peoples be provided with the opportunity to decide their own destiny without outside pressure," he said.

He called on Iran and Iraq to end their war at once and settle their dispute peacefully. Haq said Pakistan wishes to establish unstrained relations with India.

"To strengthen mutual trust, Pakistan has suggested a nonaggression agreement. We'll do our best to conclude such an agreement so that the relations between Pakistan and India can be improved, and regional peace and stability strengthened," he said.

He voiced Pakistan's support to the proposal for regional cooperation in South Asia.

Haq expressed his belief that through his talks with Chinese leaders mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened.

Present at the banquet were members of the president's entourage and Pakistani Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty and Mrs. Bhatty.

Also present were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Beijing Municipality, and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin and his wife.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION'S VISIT

Hu, Marchais Continue Talks

OW151408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais continued their talks here this afternoon.

Hu Yaobang briefed the French on issues the Chinese Communist Party is tackling and the measures employed.

Marchais analyzed the world situation and stated his views on several of the issues.

Text of Hu Yaobang Speech

HK151138 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 4

["Speech by Hu Yaobang at Beijing Banquet for PCF Central Committee Delegation"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the banquet for the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee delegation:

Respected Comrade General Secretary Georges Marchais, respected comrades of the PCF Central Committee delegation, comrades, friends:

We are extremely happy this evening to get together with the PCF Central Committee delegation led by Secretary General Georges Marchais. Comrade Marchais is the first PCF secretary general to visit China; this makes us especially happy. Now, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the entire membership of the party, and the Chinese people, I would like to extend our warm welcome to the PCF delegation.

The French people are a great people cherishing freedom and progress. The French proletariat founded the Paris commune, which was considered by Marx to be the dawn of a great social revolution for the emancipation of mankind, leaving behind an indelible, glorious monument in the history of the communist movement. The French Communists, who carried forward the cause of the Paris commune, wrote a heroic chapter in the history of the anti-fascist resistance movement. Today, the PCF is working unremittingly to win and safeguard the rights of the laboring people, explore a road to socialism with French characteristics, oppose the threat of war, safeguard world peace and fight for the progress of mankind. The PCF is a party with a glorious revolutionary tradition, and enjoys extensive popular support. When we recall the heroic struggles waged by the French working class and communists, our hearts are invariably filled with revolutioanry sentiments and profound admiration.

As early as in the 1920's, our two parties and two peoples already established friendly ties and supported each other in our struggles. Zhou Enlai and many other Chinese proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation went to France in their youth to study, seek revolutionary truth and carry out revolutionary activities. In the 1940's, the two parties and two peoples supported each other during the struggles against the fascist occupying forces to win independence and freedom for their motherlands. Since the founding of the PRC, Jacques Duclos, Waldeck Rochet and other PCF leaders have also successively visited China.

The shadow that was once cast upon the relations between our two parties is now gone. Now, motivated by the spirit of looking forward, our two parties have again joined hands. This is in keeping with the strong desires and fundamental interests of our two parties and two peoples.

We are all wholeheartedly satisfied and happy with this new and important development in the relations between the Chinese and French parties.

This afternoon, the PCF Central Committee delegation led by Secretary General Georges Marchais began talks with us on some issues of common interest. We are convinced that the full exchange of views and comradely discussions will certainly enhance our mutual understanding and friendship, and give a powerful push to the smooth growth of relations between our two parties on the basis of the principles of independence, complete quality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Dear Comrades, China is a developing socialist country. Although New China has scored great achievements in various fields since its founding, its economic and cultural levels are still very low. Now that you have come from afar to visit our country, we hope you will see with your own eyes the actual situation of the struggle of our party and people in building the motherland and striving for the realization of the great goal put forward by our party's 12th national congress, and have a look at the new appearance of our country.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to extend our cordial wishes to the great French people, the French working class and all French Communists. I wish them constant new successes in their struggle for a bright future!

I now propose a toast to the complete success of the visit of the PCF Central Committee delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais, to the health of Secretary General Georges Marchais and Madame Marchais, to the health of all comrades of the PCF Central Committee delegation, to the health of all comrades and friends present, and to the friendship between our two parties and two peoples!

Text of Marchais Speech

HK160805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 4

["Speech by Georges Marchais at Beijing Banquet in Honor of PCF Central Committee Delegation"]

[Text] The following is the text of Comrade Georges Marchais' speech at the banquet in honor of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee delegation:

Dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, Dear Comrades:

First of all, please allow me, on behalf of the PCF Central Committee delegation, to thank most cordially once again the leaders of the CPC and all Communists throughout the PRC for inviting us here.

All the comrades of our delegation and I are especially grateful for the reception of accorded to us.

When arriving in Beijing this morning, I emphasized the view that our current visit to your country is of very great significance.

First of all, it is because, as I have pointed out before, this is the first visit by a PCF general secretary to China.

But, in particular, it is because this visit, as well as the talks which have been begun and will be carried on between us, will enable us to keep in direct touch with the reality of your country, the socialist society which your people are building and the achievements you have scored. In this connection, we naturally devote tremendous attention to your 12th national congress and the important decisions you adopted at the congress.

This morning, I also mentioned that, apart from the significant differences which distinguish the French people from the Chinese people, both peoples have long revolutionary traditions.

Since the announcement of this visit, we have felt, we have the satisfaction and wishes of the laboring people of our country. If one recalls that the French Communists and the French people warmly hailed the victory of the Chinese revolution with respect and admiration in 1949, one will find that such satisfaction and wishes are entirely understandable.

This great victory won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC liberated China from the oppression of the semifeudal semicolonial system. It was an outstanding contribution to the struggle waged by the people's groaning under imperialism and colonialism. Since that victory, the Chinese people have scored important achievements by following a unique road to socialism.

To be sure, just as you, yourselves, pointed out at the 12th congress, the history of your country in building such a new society was not free from mistakes and tragedies which brought you serious aftermaths. Nevertheless, China still achieved great successes in building socialism and in the struggle to oppose abject poverty, starvation, chronic diseases, and oppression and humiliation which men and women were suffering from; whereas many developing countries are still groaning under these disasters. In short, no one can deny that the livelihood of the Chinese people, who make up one-quarter of humanity, has improved markedly.

Therefore, although China is still a developing country, it has effectively overcome the fiercest disasters facing humanity by following the socialist road. And now, the Chinese people can look forward to bright prospects with full confidence.

The construction you are undertaking is a pioneering human effort, which is indeed complex and stupendous as well as soul stirring. It has no precedent in China or elsewhere. More and more people have embarked or are embarking on this road. They should invent, innovate and open a new road by themselves. There is no, nor can there be, a readymade "model" of socialism for various peoples to copy indiscriminately. Therefore, for all liberation forces which are active in the world and for our own struggle, the more and more obvious diversification of experiences in socialist construction is a precious treasure fraught with hope.

We French Communists are fighting to build a unique society in France. French society is now undergoing a profound crisis which simultaneously affects its economic, social, political and cultural life as well as behavior and moral values. This crisis is rocking the structure of the capitalist system to its foundation. Only by changing the old structure and building a new society can this crisis be resolved.

It is in this sense that we assert that socialism has been put on the agenda of France.

It is also in this sense that we state that this socialist society will be typically French in its entirety. Such a society, which is to be built in response to the specific demands of French society should only be devised in light of the reality of our country and according to the will and interests of our people.

In order to build this society, we have also laid down a brand new road which is consistent with the reality of our nation. This French road is a road to respect at every moment the will of the majority, which is to be shown by universal suffrage based on definite goals and choices. This is a road of coalition and struggle for the people's movement. Aiming at preventing bourgeois violence by transforming step by step the relationship between society and political forces, this people's movement is pushing ahead step by step along the road of building a new society.

Of course, we are completely true to our unique strategy and to the independence and the total freedom in action of our party. Recently, I repeated that we cherish all these things as we cherish our own eyes.

However, this does not mean that we are not concerned with those countries which are building their socialism. On the contrary, we realize that these countries have made irreplaceable contributions to the progress of mankind.

Their experiences, including both achievements and mistakes, should not be neglected. We should make a clearheaded appraisal of these experiences, rather than treating them with a bystanders' attitude. It is just as we have stressed in our party congress: We express support for those ruling communist parties and peoples of various countries who are carrying out their socialist construction.

This shows that we have great interest in this visit. We firmly believe that our understanding of the unique socialist practice pursued by the Chinese people will be helpful in enriching our thinking.

Our visit is also carried out on the basis of friendship between our two countries.

Indeed, relations between France and the PRC are a matter of primary importance. There exist practical possibilities for developing our links in various aspects, including economics, politics, culture and so forth on the basis of the common interests of our two countries and respect for one another's salient features. We are now marching in this direction and are determined to achieve marked and significant results in this respect.

Dear comrades: Our standpoints are not always identical with regard to every problem and a divergence of views exists between us on certain issues. This is no secret. We have started and will continue our talks in these few days to present our stands and exchange our views on all important problems in a friendly and candid atmosphere. We do not doubt that we will achieve success in these talks and that mutual understanding and cooperation between our two parties will be promoted.

My above-mentioned belief is based in our common viewpoint: Relations between communist parties are established on the basis of equality, mutual respect, independence, recognition of differences and refraining from hampering friendly relations.

It is beyond doubt that this is a guarantee for our effective cooperation and common action aimed at attaining the great objectives of peace, disarmament, justice, social progress, unity, democracy and socialism.

Now, I propose a toast: To the health of my dear Comrade Hu Yaobang and all leading comrades of the CPC; to the success of our talks which conform with the interests of our two parties, two countries and two peoples; and to the highly effective development of the friendship between our two parties!

Visit Mao's Tomb

OW161530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Georges Marchais and the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation he is leading today went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and paid respects to him.

Marchais, his wife and other members of the delegation, accompanied by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, observed a silence in front of Chairman Mao Zedong's statute and again before his remains.

Interviewed by a group of French journalists on the square south of the memorial hall, Marchais said the delegation attached importance to this event.

He gave two reasons: One, Chairman Mao Zedong made great contributions to the revolutionary cause and was a great revolutionary in China and the world as a whole; two, the Chinese Communist Party has reached a correct evaluation of Chairman Mao's activities.

Discussing the talks between the Chinese and French Communist Parties, Marchais said he was highly satisfied because the two sides conducted a real dialogue with a forward-looking attitude.

Asked about his first impressions of China, Marchais said China has made remarkable progress politically and economically since the decade of turmoil was ended in 1976, and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was held in December 1978.

The people's livelihood has improved considerably and the situation is stable, he said. The Chinese people, particularly the younger generation, are making an all-out effort to reach a new stage of development, he added.

Attend Cultural Event

OW161550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais and members of the French Communist Party delegation attended a performance of songs and dances at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

They were accompanied at the performance by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qian Liren and Feng Xuan, deputy head and advisor of the International Liaison Department; and Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture.

Today, Marchais and his delegation visited the palace museum and the Great Wall, in the company of Qian Liren.

Hu, Marchais End Talks

OW171232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- The talks between Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party ended here this afternoon.

The two sides agreed to restore the relations between the two parties, suspended since 1965, on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and to develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the two parties.

It was learned that during the three rounds of talks, which were permeated with a sincere, candid, friendly and comradely atmosphere, each side explained its theoretical basis for socialist revolution and construction and its line, principles and policies on domestic and international issues. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation. Each side expounded its stand on the situation in general and on some major issues. Neither side concealed its points of view or tried to impose its views on the other.

The talks show that the Chinese and the French Communist Parties share identical views on many issues though differences still exist on some issues due to different circumstances. However, the two sides held that these differences would not affect the comradely and friendly cooperation between the two parties.

At the conclusion of the talks, the two sides agreed to work out a concrete plan for the cooperation. General Secretary Marchais invited a Chinese Communist Party Central Committee delegation to visit France. Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The date for the visit will be decided on through consultations between the two sides.

Zhao Greets Marchais

OW171300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (CINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today said the visit by French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais provided a good opportunity for the Chinese and French Communist parties to have a full exchange of views after an interval of many years.

During a meeting with Marchais, Zhao Ziyang, also premier of the State Council, said that the Chinese and French Communist parties share identical views on many issues. Of course, he said, the two parties differ on some issues owing to different circumstances. That is unavoidable, he added. He expressed the belief that with further exchanges of views the two parties will have identical views on more and more issues.

Marchais said in the annals of the relations between the two parties, an old page has been turned and it is now time to start a new page.

Zhao Ziyang met with the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation in the state guesthouse in Diaoyutai after the conclusion of the talks between the two parties.

Welcoming the delegation, Zhao Ziyang said that General Secretary Marchais' visit will play an important role in developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Marchais expressed his satisfaction with the talks between the two parties which was conducted in a candid, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

After the meeting, Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet for General Secretary Marchais to have a taste of French cuisine by Chinese chefs.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were leaders of related departments of the C.P.C. Central Committee including Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Feng Xuan and Qian Liren.

The French Communist Party Central Committee delegation is leaving Beijing shortly for a visit to other parts of China.

SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED CARRIER ROCKET TESTED

OW161206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- China successfully carried out a submarine-based carrier rocket launching test from under the water to the designated sea area between October 7 and 16, which reached the anticipated result. The achievement marks a new development of China's carrier rocket technology.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is authorized today to announce that the test area and the airspace above it will be reopened to navigation and flight as of October 16.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee today sent a telegram to all the personnel engaged in carrier rocket research and manufacture and the launching test, extending warm congratulations to them and urging them to conscientiously sum up the experience and continue to make new contributions to the modernization of China's national defense.

Target Described

OW161212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 16 Oct 82

["XINHUA Announcement" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is authorized to announce that the People's Republic of China has concluded its carrier rocket launching to the high seas. The target was a round area with a radius of 35 nautical miles, centered at 28 degrees 13 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 53 minutes east longitude. This area and the airspace above it will be reopened to navigation and flight as of October 16.

CPC, State Council Greetings

OW161222 Beijing XINHUA in Engligh 1208 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee today sent a telegram to all the comrades who took part in China's carrier rocket research and manufacture and launching test, extending congratulations to them on the successful carrier rocket launching test on the high seas. Full text of the telegram follows:

Comrades engaged in carrier rocket research and manufacture and launching test:

At a time when the armymen and civilians of the whole country are earnestly studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress, you have successfully carried out carrier rocket launching on the high seas and reached the anticipated result. This is another victory for the party's policy of independence and self-reliance. It marks a new development of China's carrier rocket technology. This constitutes a source of great encouragement to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country. We hereby extend our warm congratulations and cordial solicitude to all the scientists, engineers, technicians, workers, cadres and People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters who took part in the research and manufacuture, the launching test and the supporting work.

We hope that you will conscientiously sum up the experience, guard against conceit and impetuosity, continue to work hard and further raise your professional level so as to make new contributions in scaling new heights in national defense science and technology and national defense industry and in bringing down the modernization of national defense.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

The State Council

The Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee

October 16, 1982

Launch Described

OW161228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 16 Oct 82

["China's Carrier Rocket Launching Test Described" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Following are highlights of China's successful submarine-based carrier rocket launching test:

It was a day when golden sunlight played on the surface of the sea. A submarine put out to sea under the escort of warships and observation vessels. It dived under water.

When the moment for launching was nearing, the launching cabin was all quiet. The young operators were closely watching the blinking of red and green signals, looking calm and steady though their foreheads were perspiring.

With [as received] the lights indicated all conditions were ready for launching, there began the countdown "... twenty... ten... five... four... three...." Then, at the order the commander, the operator pressed the button. Immediately a rumbling was heard, followed by a slight tremor, and the rocket broke through the sea surface with the force of a thunderbolt.

Observers on board the vessels a thousand meters away rushed onto the deck to cheer the rocket breaking out of the water.

A XINHUA reporter at the control center saw on the T.V. screen the image of the rocket monitored by precision optical instruments. As the rocket flew farther and farther, it became a light spot on the screen, trailing a column of smoke.

The computer system in the control room processed thousands of data from all sides into information to guide the measuring and surveying equipment and instruments to keep a close track of the target. When the rocket was in flight just for a few minutes, the automatic recording pen already marked the final landing spot it had calculated on the map. This information was immediately sent to the surveyor vessels waiting in the area where the rocket was to land.

The command post was situated on a seaside hilltop. And the entire operation was directed by a commander and his deputy sitting at a control console.

The rocket was flying fast towards the designated sea area. The escort vessels were patrolling around, and observation helicopters took off from the carrier.

The moment the rocket came down with a splash, the measuring personnel used a variety of means to make accurate measurements while the helicopters took pictures of the actual site.

"The rocket has splashed down in the designated sea area," reported the commander of the surveyer fleet.

Further Descriptions

OW170800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent on the launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket from under water; "Breaking Through the Blue Waves, Soaring Into the Azure Skies"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA) -- The October sun shone upon the surface of the sea, lighting the crystal clear waves. It was time for our country to carry out a submarine-based carrier rocket launching test.

A submarine loaded with the carrier rocket put out to sea under the escort of teams of surface ships and observations vessels. It dove under water.

When the final moment for the launch was approaching, the launching cabin seemed especially quiet. Before the work stations of the launching system, lined with red and green signal lights, the young operators, their bright eyes wide open, were closely watching the signal lights blinking one by one. Behind their gaze and the slight perspiration on their foreheads, the reporter could see that they were so excited and yet so calm.

"Separate the test plug!" "Open the safety pin!" the last two signal lights on the launching control console came on, indicating that all conditions were ready for the launch, and the commander promptly began the countdown; "...twenty...ten...five...four...three...." each number was like a sledgehammer striking at people's heartsrings. The launch operator was seen putting his right thumb on the button, his body motionless in his seat before the launch control console. "Fire!" the commander ordered. Holding his breath, the operator pressed the button. Immediately a rumbling was heard from the launch tube, like the noise of fireworks shooting into the skies on a festive day. Then, the rocket was heard shooting out of the launch tube and through the deep sea with the force of a thunderbolt. It broke out of the water and flew into the blue skies. A water column several dozen meters high was pushed up and stood like a pagoda on the mirror-like surface of the blue sea. With the noises, the submarine shook slightly and quickly steadied itself again.

"Launch accomplished!" All faces broke into happy smiles.

Observers onboard the vessels 1,000 meters away rushed on deck. Pointing forward, they yelled together: "The rocket broke out of the water!" They forgot the seasickness and fatigue brought on by hours of continuous rocking and pitching at sea. Everyone, with eyes wide open, gazed at the sea and sky trying to catch everything in this exciting historic scene. This "marvellous spectacle on the sea" which lasted only an instant represented the utmost effort and painstaking labor and many days and nights of anticipation on the part of an unknown number of scientists, workers and PLA fighters.

The cream-colored "dragon" burst out of the tall water column and thin mist, covered entirely with a water curtain. As the rocket flew upward, the water curtain fell down like a waterfall in the air. Drops of water sparkled in the sunlight like crystals and jadeite. Like a perpetually revolving torch, the orange-red flame of the rocket gave the blue sea and sky a splended green and golden hue. A massive air wave forced the rising water column to split open and turned it into a enormous white lotus flower on the blue water. Then the people, too, were delighted from the bottom of their hearts as they cheered the slowly rising "dragon."

The rocket flew toward the horizon, trailing a long column of smoke, as if it were the goddess of the moon waving good-by to the sea with a white silk kerchief.

The flying rocket could no longer be seen by the naked eye. At the survey and control center, the reporter saw the image of the rocket on the television screen, monitored by precision optical instruments. The pointed nosecone of the rocket was clearly visible. It was exciting to see its majestic appearance and piercing momentum as it flew upward. As the "shutoff" [guan ji 7070 2623] report was heard, the rocket, propelled by its fierce jet flame, flew farther and farther onward and finally became a light spot on the screen, trailing a huge column of smoke.

In the survey and control room electronic computers were running at full speed, processing the thousands of data per second received from all sides into various kinds of information and transmitting them to various places. The computers also guided all the measuring and surveying equipment to keep a close track of the target. Repeatedly from the loudspeaker came reports that "tracking is normal." When the rocket was in flight for only short while, the automatic recording pen had already marked on the map the final landing spot it had calculated. At the same time, electronic computers sent this information to the surveyor vessels waiting in the area where the rocket was to land to guide them in capturing the "dragon" from far away.

Electric waves from the Beijing command post closely linked the sea launch area and the designated landing area of the rocket. The reporter walked into the general launch command post located on a seaside hilltop. The general command console was placed facing the window, and on it were rows of buttons and crisscrossing circuits of all kinds. Behind the general command console sat the commander and deputy commander, who had overall responsibility for the launch, and commanders of each of the different systems. It was from here that the submerged submarine from which the rocket was launched, the observation stations along the rocket's flight path and the landing area several thousand li away were connected into an organic whole. Every command issued from here strictly followed predetermined scientific procedures, allowing not the slightest error. The entire course of the rocket's flight was under their watch and control.

The rocket flew toward the designated landing area. All kinds of measuring and surveying equipment on the surveyor vessels deployed in the designated circular sea area had closely watched the boundless sky and accurately followed the track of the rocket. The escort ships strengthened patrolling and security in the landing area of the rocket. Aerial observation helicopters took off from the decks of their carriers.

Suddenly, a bright spot appeared on the radar screens on the surveyor vessels. "Target discovered!" The operators could not refrain from shouting. In an instant a fireball came out of the clouds and splashed down into the boundless expanse of waves, stirring up a towering column of water. A coloring agent spreading out from the nosecone turned the sea water an emerald green, forming a round colored area. Seen from the air, it was like a huge lotus leaf, bright green and magnificent.

The moment the rocket came down with a splash, the measuring personnel used a variety of means to make accurate measurements while the helicopters took pictures of the actual site.

"The rocket has splashed down in the designated sea area!" the commander of the surveyor fleet reported the good news to the motherland in his sonorous voice.

Radio Describes Launch

OW170032 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Station reporter's report: "It Is Delightful To See the Splendid Scene of the Successful Launching of the Underwater Carrier Rocket" -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] On an October day, we visited the launching site at sea. The blue sea was calm and tranquil with bright sunshine. The underwater launching test of the carrier rocket was to be conducted there.

[Begin recording] (Beijing)! [presumably a code name]

Present!

(Huashan), (Huashan), Number one!

Present!

Number two!

Present!

Number four!

Present!

Number five!

Present!

Number six!

Present!

Attention everyone! 1 hour! Standby! [end recording]

[Reporter] After the command post issued the 1-hour standby order, a mighty fleet arrived at the test area amid the roar of ship's engines. Patrol vessels were the first in view trailing wakes as they passed. Next came the meteorological ship and the hospital ship. They dropped anchor at designated positions in an unhurried way. A submarine carrying the carrier rocket appeared last. Like a giant whale, it sailed to the designated surface area and then dived slowly. Soon a helicopter was hovering in the area. Launch time was near. Suddenly, a bright red dot, marking the spot from which the rocket would emerge from the water, appeared on the sea indicating that it was 2 minutes before launch time. At that moment, all tracking equipment on land, ships and helicopters began operating, ready to receive the data on the rocket at each moment during its flight.

[Began recording] Attention all units! 1 minute! Standby! [end recording]

[Reporter] It was 1 minute before launch time. The launch cabin on the submarine was filled with an intense, combat atmosphere. (Lu Yuezhong), an operator, calmly stood at the control station, waiting for the launch order.

[Begin recording] Count down! Five, four, three, two one, fire! [end recording]

[Reporter] Acting on the order, (Lu Yuezhong) resolutely pushed the launch button. Amid rumbling, the carrier rocket emerged from the sea. People could see orange flames jetting out of the tail of the rocket causing snow-white sprays resembling a giant lotus flower blooming on the blue sea. Soon, the rocket began to rise higher and higher and the tail flame began longer and longer, like a huge dragon breaking out of water and flying away. The rocket flew higher and higher becoming smaller and smaller. Finally, only a tiny bright dot was visible in the sky before it faded away into distant space. [cheers and applause] People cheered the successful underwater launching of our carrier rocket with tears of joy and hailed it as a spring thunder sounding the struggle by the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

After the test was completed, we asked (Wang Huique), a responsible person of the command post in the launching area, to comment on this test. He said excitedly: [begin recording] In this launch test, the carrier rocket was launched from a submerged submarine. The launch was very successful and the rocket flight was flawless. The rocket splashed down in the designated sea area. All tracking stations did a good job, obtained all reference data and attained our planned goal. This is the result of our implementation of the principle of self-reliance, as well as the result of the close cooperation and unity among the workers, engineers, technicians and PLA commanders and fighters who participated in the test. We are determined to continue our efforts and make still greater contributions to the development of China's astronautics under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. [end recording]

Radio Describes Splashdown

OW161944 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[On-the-spot report on the splashdown of the PRC carrier rocket launching test by station reporter on a surveyor vessel in the rocket landing area -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Hello, listeners. The following is an on-the-spot report on the splashdown of our submarine-launched carrier rocket.

[Submarine crewman] Five, four, three, two, one, fire!

[Reporter] This is the underwater launching order from the submarine which we hear over the radio on the surveyor vessel. The large electronic computer in the mid-section of the ship has begun operation. Among various shipboard measuring and surveying equipment, the computer is the control center leading various electronic and optical tracking equipment in keenly searching the target.

[First surveyor ship crewman] Target discovered by telemetry! Target seen on the screen!

[Second surveyor ship crewmember] Target discovered by telemetry, seen on the screen! Target discovered by radar!

[First surveyor ship crewman] Radar track! Radar track!

[Reporter] These exciting reports one after the other have broken the silence in various departments. On the light yellow radar screen, a jumping bright dot was soon caught and placed at the center of a cross by the operater. This shows that radar has arrested the target. The radar immediately keeps feeding the trajectory data into the central computer. The operator of a laser theodolite, located aloft on the deck, is searching for the target with an optical sighting device according to data supplied by the computer. He found a fireball streaking out of a mass of white clouds like a shooting star.

[First surveyor ship crewman] Splashdown!

[Second urveyor ship crew member] Fly over splashdown spot!

[Reporter] Listeners, at this time we see a helicopter over the splashdown spot, taking precision measurements and photographs of the spot which has been colored by fluorescent dyes released by the rocket at the moment of splashdown. [Music of PRC national anthem and ship's whistle] The commanders and fighters are sounding the whistle. The loudspeaker is playing the national anthem. All the personnel participating in the test swarm onto the deck, cheering and jumping for joy. We have seen many comrades in tears of joy. They shake hands and embrace each other. The underwater launching test of our submarine-based carrier rocket is successful! [PRC national anthem fading into applause]

Radio Comments on Test

OW161409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Warm Congratulations on the Successful Launching by Our Country of a Carrier Rocket on the Sea"]

[Text] At a time when the armymen and civilians of the whole country are earnestly studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, the heartening news has come that our country has successfully launched a carrier rocket on the sea. We extend warm congratualations and high regards to all scientists, engineers, technicians, workers, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters who took part in the carrier rocket research, manufacture and launching test.

This successful launching test marks a new development of our country's carrier rocket technology. It is of great significance for promoting the four modernizations and strengthening of our national defense capabilities. In addition to the efforts of a large number of cadres and people engaged in science and technology for national defense and those in the national defense industry, this test was conducted with the vigorous support and close coordination of various localities, departments, PLA units and fronts. This is a vivid expression of the superiority of the socialist system. It is because of this superiority that our country, despite its lower level of modernization, has been able to join the ranks of the advanced in the world in sophisticated technology for national defense. This test has profoundly enlightened us on this: It is most important to arouse the high enthusiasm for work of people in their hundreds of millions in order to achieve the grand goal of modernizing our country and to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play. People in all trades and professions throughout the country should carry forward the communist spirit, unite and cooperate with one another and to work hard to contribute more to bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

This successful launching test was conducted with the inspiration of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress. The 12th party congress called for us to adhere to the policy of independence and self-reliance in the course of undertaking socialist modernization and, on this basis, to actively import some advanced technologies suited to our country's conditions.

All preparations for this test, from the research and manufacture to the launching of the carrier rocket, from material preparations to the training of technical personnel, were made through our own efforts. This shows once again that the party's policy of independence and self-reliance is entirely correct. As long as we unswervingly implement this policy, we can advance from victory to victory.

Newsletter on Launch

OW171441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA reporters: "A Sudden Clap of Thunder Shakes the Sea and Sky -- Notes on the Underwater Launching of a Carrier Rocket From a Submarine of Our Country"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- One day in October 1982, a tremendous rumbling shook mountains and caused turbulent waves in the sea. A carrier rocket broke through the surface of the sea and soared into a blue sky. Then, it splashed down accurately in a designated sea area.

This was another [as received] successful launching of a new type of carrier rocket from a submarine after our country succeeded in launching a land-based carrier rocket into the South Pacific.

This successful launching marks a new development of our country's carrier rocket technology.

Waiting for the Order

The golden autumn is a season for a bumper harvest. The date for launching a new type of carrier rocket was drawing nearer and nearer, and the long-awaited day would soon come. All personnel, from the chief designer to every scientist, technician, PLA commander and fighter, were very excited. Giving up their Sundays and other holidays, they went all-out to make preparations for the launching. On high mountains and islands designated as testing grounds, sets of modern observation equipment were precisely corrected and readjusted to aim at rocket-simulation aircraft. On the rolling sea, escort and observation vessels repeatedly and seriously conducted "precombat" training together with the submarine which was to launch the carrier rocket. On a large technical base, researchers were conscientious and meticulous in conducting the final check on the rocket. All personnel threw all their enthusiasm and energies into their work in order to ensure the success of the launching test.

Some of them repeatedly tested and checked on tens of thousands of rocket parts, and others repeatedly trained themselves hard all night long in order to become the most efficient instrument and equipment operators. Some young men and women got acquainted, fell in love with each other and got married during the research and manufacture of the equipment. The second day after their marriage, they asked on their own to come to the launch ground, participating in the launching test of the new type of rocket. A young worker of the general rocket assembling plant postponed his wedding day three times in order to make preparations for the launch. He and his fiancee agreed that happiness would be added to their wedding if they waited until the rocket was launched.

An old general who had led scientific research for national defense for more than 20 years and a responsible naval comrade of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission came to the front line. Crossing mountain after mountain and cruising the sea on naval vessels, they were travel-weary and had visited every position on the launch ground to check on the pre-launch preparations.

In briefing the old general, the chief rocket designer said: During the final test, our criterion for judging the preparatory work is not "basically good" but the success of the launch test must be ensured. To do so, all personnel participating in the test laid down a rule for themselves: "We would rather test it a hundred times than let a single doubtful point slip." The old general highly praised this strict, meticulous style of work.

Most of the sailors on the rocket-launching submarine were in their twenties. The old general wanted to test them personally.

The conference room was filled to capacity. The old general, the chief designer, the chief engineer and the rocket experts were listening with rapt attention to a briefing by the commander of the submarine on the pre-launch preparations. After briefing them item by item on the various types of equipment on the submarine and the mental attitude and technical levels of its sailors, the commander of the submarine confidently said: Now we are only awaiting the order. Once the order is issued, we can put to sea in no time to accomplish the launch task.

While listening to the briefing, the old general raised a series of questions on the submarine's navigation and sighting systems, underwater communications and other aspects. Knowing every aspect of the subject, the commander of the submarine gave definite answers to all the questions one by one.

Thus, the old general felt relieved. Full of zest, he then wrote with a brush an inscription for the participatants of the launch test: "Despite the fierce winds and turbulent waves, let a sudden clap of thunder shake the sea and the sky."

The "Giant Dragon" Leaps Out of the Blue Sea

"Submerge to launch depth!" Accompanied by the rhythmic sound of the seawater, the rocket-launching submarine submerged to the required depth.

In the command cabin, we met Commander Shi Zhongli of the submarine. One of the first generation of graduates of our Naval Institute of Higher Learning with a major in submarine-to-land missiles, he had longed for many years to personally launch a carrier rocket developed and manufactured by the motherland itself. Now this day finally came. His heart throbbed as excitedly as the rolling sea. With a heroic bearing, he stood before the instrument panel and the television screen and kept issuing orders through a microphone. He sometimes directed the chief navigator to adjust the speed and sometimes told the boatswain to hold the rudder steady in order to make sure that the submarine was on course during submersion.

Suddenly the submarine was swayed by a strong current.

"Captain, our course is at XXX degrees," the steering signalman reported.

Shi Zhongli calmly but quickly ordered: "Right full rudder. Keep the course at XXX degrees!"

"Yes sir, right full rudder. Keep the course at XXX degrees."

Before the signalman finished his words, the submarine had crossed the strong current and returned to its designated course.

Underwater carrier rocket launching requires firm grasp and control of the various elements of the submarine's motions, such as the depth of its course, the gradient and the extent of its swaying motion. Under You Zongli's command, every requirement was met with precision.

The rocket launched control post was a medium-size cabin installed with numerous modern instruments and equipment. Standing at the control center was Li Ouiren [2621 2710 0088], the stoutly built head of the rocket launch department. He came to the submarine unit in 1965 after graduating from college and had since manned the post for 17 consecurive years. He ardently loved the specialty to which he dedicated himself and gave no thought to personal gains or losses. He always said: "My greatest pleasure is to send our mother-land's rockets to the blue sky through my hands." There were 17 different specialties in the rocket launch department. Besides having an intimate knowledge of every specialty, Li Guiren skillfully used his modern scientific know-how to "hammer" the various specialities into an organic "launch machine."

The time for the launch was approaching. As we observed, Li Guiren shouted out the last pre-launch checkup order after receiving and issuing almost 100 operational orders. The operators at the various specialty posts immediately fed into computers the submarine's last position and movement data and quickly rectified the last targeting direction. Gao Xinru, a young sailor at the measuring and controling tower completed 13 movements in one breath, including 4 which must be 3 seconds apart. All the movements, including checking electric voltage and current 6 times and making a report 5 times, took 29 seconds. Coordination of his ears, eyes, hands and mouth truly reached a degree of "automation."

When the needle of the timer pointed to "zero," Li Guiren ordered: "Fire!" and the carrier rocket broke through the blue water surface like a giant dragon.

A Trajectory Mark of Victory

The rocket flew rapidly along its designated trajectory, leaving behind a streak of white smoke looking like trajectory mark of victory.

A research cadre told us that the propulsion unit of the launched carrier rocket used the world's new technology, fuel and materials.

The observation post was so silent that one could almost hear one's heartbeat. Exciting reports were repeatedly sent out from the command post. "The propulsion unit is functioning normally!" "The rocket is flying normally!" "The nose section is separating!" Some of the research personnel on the spot jumped in joy. Others shed tears, forgetting to wipe them off because of their joy. Still others silently walked to the corner profondly thinking of their comrades in arms who had sacrificed themselves for today's victory. The victory was not easily won!

We interviewed Gui Guoliang [1508 0948 5328], who was in charge of developing the new model propulsion unit. When he and his comrade in arms were given the research task, there were very few reference materials for them to consult. They were taken to the research base by train. The base was simply furnished and life there was hard.

They lived in adobe houses and ate steamed corn and sorghum bread with salted vegetables. However, they did not complain of hardship or suffering. Gui Guoliang even pursuaded his wife, who was working in Beijing, to come to the base to work with him.

In spite of the severe cold of winter, the intense heat of summer, yellow sand blown against their faces or the fierce wind and turbulent waves on the sea, Cui Guoliang and his comrades in arms persisted in conducting tests on the testing ground year after year. Even during the "10 years of turmoil," he did not relax his efforts at research -- he lived in an adobe house to study mechanics, materials science, technology, chemistry and dynamics, thus making much preparation for the research and manufacture of the rocket. Cui Guoliang finally made an important contribution to the motherland's space technology.

At the conclusion of the motor thrust stage, the nose of the rocket flew normally along its orbit coasting. Now the rocket was under control, on behalf of man's will, by a small and exquisite box containing inertial equipment installed in the instrument cabin. It is Lu Yingxiang who was responsible for the research and manufacture of such inertial equipment.

Lu Yingxiang wore glasses for nearsightedness on his white and clear face. Through his glasses, we could see his blood-shot eyes. After returning from abroad with an associate doctorate degree, he volunteered to leave his office in a big city for a factory in the mountains. After years of hard work, he and comrades in arms finally produced such inertial equipment, thus turning a new page in the inertial control and guidance of the carrier rocket. The flight of the rocket was stabilized. However, Lu Yingxiang suffered from Meniere's Syndrome as a result of doing research late into the night all year round. With all his energies and even his life, he wrote a new chapter on the development of the carrier rocket in our country.

Thousands of new-type instruments and devices sent the rocket into a blue sky. Our thoughts and feelings also flew upward with it. As early as 500 or 600 years ago, our forefathers already know how to propel an object into flight with powder. On display in history museums in many localities are such flying objects propelled by rockets called "flying crows with magic fire." China is developing vigorously today. Now our new-type of modern carrier rocket has roared into the sky again. There are no difficulties that can stop us from following our own road. Let us scale heights in socliast modernization.

Remote Survey of Places Beyond the Sky and Clouds

Here was the computer center. Various types of home-made precision instruments and meters forming complete sets of equipment with computers were installed all around in one spacious room after another, and colorful indicator lights kept flashing. They accurately received various kinds of information from the sky, the ground and observation vessels on the sea, handled it and transmitted messages back to them.

The data collected during the flight of the rocket are of great significance for the further development of our country's space undertakings. However, the submarine launching of the rocket was from underwater while in motion and the rocket was flying as fast as a shooting star. People can gather that it was very difficult to collect the data about the rocket at the instant when it broke through the sea's surface. However, no sooner had the rocket burst out of the water than we saw that all lights on the control board were on. This was the signal that a refitted radar had locked on the target.

Almost at the same time, an excited, almost uncontrollable voice was heard over the loudspeaker: "No, XX [as received] presumably XINHUA substitute for actual identification number] has spotted the target." Immediately all indicator lights at the control tower lit up, indicating that the electronic computer was automatically guiding all the measuring and surveying equipment at the post to swiftly follow and lock in on the target according to the radar "report".

Research personnel observing the launch whispered and looked respectfully at the middle-age scientist sitting at the control tower. He was a responsible person of the measuring and controlling center.

On a hilltop by the ocean, we had observed the radar and interviewed him. Since carrier rocket launching tests needed a new radar for measuring and surveying, he led people in drawing up blueprints, working day and night with factory workers and finally came up with a new radar by refitting an ordinary one to meet the needs of rocket launching tests.

People love to use "backbone", "especially good at fulfilling their fighting tasks" and other such words of praise to describe the middle-aged and young intellectuals. They are truly the "main force" who are giving us a bright future of hope.

At the measuring and controlling tower's central hall we met another middle-aged science cadre of such caliber. He was Li Fucai [2621 4395 2088], responsible person of the mathematics programming office of a certain research institute. According to the political commissar of the institute, Li Fucai took up and discharged an exceptionally heavy responsibility. Led by him, our comrades developed the software -- the crystallization of modern science which gives the electronic computer the superior ability to compute -- and recorded all testing data for processing. The complex calculation program used involved the use of the theories of a dozen or so disciplines, including geophysics, geodesy, cybernetics, flight mechanics and applied mathematics.

At the end of 1978 it was decided that the carrier rocket launching test should be speeded up. There was a lack of qualified personnel for developing software. Li Fucai resolutely took up the overall difficult task of designing the software. People who were familiar with the difficulties asked him in surprise: "Are you the only one to take up the responsibility? You cannot exptect to fulfill it even if you worked 24 hours around the clock." To this he replied: "This is a time to charge forward. I will not quit on the eve of the battle." With full vigor and energy, he tirelessly studied and worked and fulfilled the task on schedule.

Thanks to Li Fucai's design, the electronic computer operated extremely smoothly. Along with its fast operation, we were able to observe from the huge screen at the central hall the position, condition and speed of the rocket at different times and to acquire from the different shaped curves on the sidescreen the true picture of rocket flight. This is what we call "sitting within the command hall but grasping conditions over the skies."

Who Is To Be Given the Flowers?

The rocket accurately splashed down in the designated sea area and the test was successfully completed. The observation site was a scene of joy.

While we were celebrating the victory, we recalled an episode about "the poet's flower presentation."

Just one day after we arrived here, we were visiting the rocket testing ground. A poet in our group picked a bunch of purplish red flowers from a mountain slope and wanted to give them to the comrades in arms who contributed to the launching of the new-type carrier rocket.

In the inspection workshop, we saw a cream-colored "giant dragon" lying in the middle of the shop. Working around it were scientists, engineers, technicians, workers and young fighters. They were working busily but methodically. Juding by their accents, we knew that they were from various parts of the country. An engineer told us that the new-type carrier rocket was the crystallization of modernization of China's industry, science and technology, as well as the fruit of the great unity and cooperation among many army and local units.

The poet was at a loss and did not know to whom to give his flowers. He had to take the flowers back to his quarters.

During our visit for 1 month or so there, we took note of many things concerning unity and cooperation to guarantee a successful launching. One day, the scientific research personnel found that an electric cable for rocket launching needed to be changed. As soon as the scientific research department requested the change, the industrial department concerned specially assigned a person to organize the production. The factory, racing against time and adhering to the qualitative demand, produced the cable ahead of schedule. By that time, a special boat dispatched by the harbor administrative bureau was already waiting at the dock, preparing for the transport. After the cable arrived, the workers of a local shipyard and a naval ship's repair plant immediately started the installation, including welding to connect the plugs. The engineers, technicians and scientific researchers tested the cable overnight. The change of a section of electric cable thus involved more than 10 factories and research institutes of various departments. What the comrades of various departments said was the same: We don't want the "train" of the new-type carrier rocket launching test to be delayed at our "station."

The chief designer of the rocket told us that hundreds of scientific research organizations, plants and PLA units made contributions to the development, production and launching of this new-type carrier rocket. He said that every part of the rocket was "a result of collective effort." He said that instead of a trademark, we could only put "Made in China" on the rocket.

Then, who should be given the flowers of victory? The poet, overflowing with emotion, said: To the great motherland, the great party and the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people who contributed to the development, production and launching of the new-type carrier rocket!

AFP: PRC AIR FORCE MAJOR DEFECTS WITH PLANE

Lands in ROK

OW162318 Hong Kong AFP in English 2306 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- A Chinese Air Force major piloting a Chinese-made MiG-19 combat fighter landed at an airport outside Seoul yesterday seeking political asylum, reliable sources said today. It is not yet known if the defecting plane came from North Korea or from mainland China.

The South Korean Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately for certain security reasons.

The name of the alleged defector was not disclosed. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 0728 GMT on 17 Oct reports the air force majors is "surnamed Wu."]

The South Korean Government is said to be unwilling to have any diplomatic trouble with China with whom Seoul wants rapprochement. However, diplomatic quarters said it is possible that the alleged defector could be accepted by Taiwan.

This is the first time a Chinese MIG plane flew to South Korea in a defection bid.

Plane May Be MiG-21

OW170914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, Oct. 17 (AFP) — Taiwanese authorities here are negotiating with the South Korean Government to help a Chinese Communist Air Force defector to come to Taiwan, official sources said here today.

The defector, who is yet to be identified, flew to a South Korean airbase south of Seoul yesterday afternoon possibly from Shandong Province, in China.

The South Korean Defense Ministry ordered a total blackout of the news immediately for security reasons, a report from Seoul said.

A military officer here, who declined to be identified, said the objective of the defector was apparently Taiwan, therefore, he should be helped to get what he set out to do.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said the government was contacting South Korean authorities. So far there had been no confirmation one way or another, he added.

Initial reports said the unnamed defector flew to South Korea aboard a MiG-19, the same type of aircraft as Fan Yuan-yan brought into Taiwan on July 7, 1977. Informed sources here said, however, the aircraft could be a more advanced MiG-21.

Spokesman Says Plane Missing

OW180402 Hong Kong AFP in English 0352 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 18 (AFP) — An official spokesman here today confirmed that a Chinese military aircraft was missing but did not comment on reports that it had been flown to South Korea by a pilot seeking political asylum. The Chinese spokesman said only that "on October 16, one of our military aircrafts lost contact with us while on a training flight over the seas."

Diplomatic sources said that the plane might have taken off from Dalian, a large industrial center and port in northeast China.

AFP: CHINESE GIRL 'FORCED' FROM DIPLOMAT'S CAR

BK171336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 17 (AFP) — A young Chinese girl was forced out of a car driven by a French diplomat and taken away by a score of unidentified Chinese, usually reliable sources said here today.

A cyclist blocked the car of French Embassy Second Secretary Sylvie Bergmann in central Beijing last night, the source said. Several people immediately surrounded the vehicle, demanding the Chinese girl passenger should get out of the car.

No details were immediately available on the identity of the girl or the people who took her away.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS RECORD GRAIN HARVEST

HK170236 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Oct 82 p 1

[By CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] China's total grain output this year will be a record unless there are extraordinary natural calamities in the coming two months, Jiang Xi, deputy minister of commerce, predicted yesterday. In an exclusive interview on the eve of "World Food Day," he told CHINA DAILY that despite serious floods in some regions and drought in others, the nation had had a bumper harvest.

It will exceed the year's target and surpass the grain output of 1979 record of (332.1 million tons).

He pointed out that China is a developing country with a quarter of the world population but less than 7 percent of the globe's total arable land.

Jiang, 59, said: "Although China ranked second in the world with its grain output of (325.2 million tons) last year, its per capita output of grain reached only 326.5 kilogrammes.

"Compared with some developed countries, this is a low figure. Our policy is to spare no effort to promote grain production based on the guideline of the nation's economic work: 'Feeding the people first and building the country second'."

To meet the needs of industrial expansion and to raise living standards, it is not enough just to increase grain production, the deputy minister said. "We should also develop diversified undertakings and secure an all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery."

"Meanwhile grain consumption for each city resident dropped to 215.5 kilogrammes in 1981 from 240.5 kilogrammes in 1952.

The deputy minister attributed the changes in diet to the raising of the people's purchasing power as a result of the expansion of urban employment and increased incomes of the peasants.

He said that every year China imported about 15 million tons of grain. "This grain is mainly used to help readjust the structure and rational distribution of our agriculture," he said.

"The imported grain only makes up 5 percent of our annual grain output. We rely on our efforts to feed the 1,000 million people," he said.

Referring to the work of the FAO, Jiang said he appreciated its efforts to expand world food and other agricultural production and world-wide co-operation. "As a member of the organization, China takes an active part in its activities. [quotation marks as published]

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION EXPECTED IN 1982

OW180255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- More late rice than last year is expected in southern China if there is no bad weather in coming weeks, according to a recent meeting appraising late rice output in the growing provinces southern parts of the country.

China's total farm produce this year is expected to surpass 1981. The yields of wheat, early rice and middle-season rice are bigger and the autumn crops in most areas are growing well. Industrial crops are estimated to exceed last year.

China has implemented policies to boost its agriculture in recent years to stimulate the rural economy. The total output value of China's agriculture between 1979 and 1981 rose at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent, compared with an annual average of 3.2 percent between 1952 and 1978.

China's agriculture now can basically satisfy the needs for food and clothing of its 1,000 million people.

Though China had good harvests in recent years, the proportion of the state tax has gone down year by year. In 1981, agricultural tax paid in kind accounted for only 4.2 percent of the total annual agricultural net income.

China still imports a certain amount of grain to help restructure the rural economy and develop forestry, animal husbandry and other sideline undertakings. Some of the grain will be used to help badly eroded areas to reafforest barren hills.

Last year, per capita grain consumption in rural areas averaged 250.5 kilograms, an all time high. In most areas, peasant families have grain in storage. A State Statistical Bureau survey on 18,500 rural families in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions showed per capita peasant income in 1981 was 60 percent higher than that in 1978. The growth rate is faster than any other three-year post-liberation period.

Farming areas are supplying the light and textile industries with growing quantities of cotton, wool, flax, sugar and tea.

Growth of peasants' purchasing power provided a vast market for the light and textile industries. In 1981 the total retail sales in China's rural areas were 63.4 percent over 1978, outpacing the 37 percent increase registered in the cities.

China has also undertaken agricultural technical cooperation and exchange with more than 80 countries and introduced advanced farming machines and fine breeds of livestock. China's fine crop seeds as well as fine breeds of poultry are now in use in a dozen countries.

HU YAOBANG VIEWS COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SITUATION

OW170345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0339 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang said here today: "Six years have elapsed since the gang of four was smashed in China. Foreign correspondents often raise the question whether the political situation in China is stable and whether there will be turmoils.

"On this question, our party and state leaders have stated at least once or twice a year that the political situation in our country is tranquil and stable. Today I'd like to assure our French friends that our country will become more stable year after year."

Hu Yaobang made this remark after he met with French newsmen and answered their questions here this morning.

He said: "As you friends know, we have instituted a contracting system in the Chinese countryside. On this question, I may as well sign a 'contract' for a term of, say, ten years with our French friends."

The Chinese leaders' assessment on the political situation in China, he added, is more objective, closer to reality and more reliable than the speculations of some foreign reporters.

HONGQI: 12TH CONGRESS WILL LEAD TO VICTORY

HK160912 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0827 GMT 16 Oct 82

["HONGGQI Publishes Commentator's Article Pointing Out That the 12th CPC Congress Will Lead Construction to Victory" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- HONGQI published today has quoted Deng Xiaoping's remarks expressed when he met Kim Il-song recently: "The role of the 12th CPC Congress is the same as that of the 7th CPC Congress. The 7th CPC Congress led the revolution to victory whereas the 12th CPC Congress will lead construction to victory." This journal believes that Deng Xiaoping's remarks were a correct appraisal of the historical significance of the 7th and 12th CPC Congresses.

The HONGQI commentator's article entitled "The 12th CPC Congress Will Lead Construction to Victory -- on Understanding and Mastery of Laws" says: "With regard to the understanding and mastery of the law of socialist construction, we have undergone the process of knowing nothing to knowing something and incorrect understanding to comparatively correct understanding. We have experienced both victory and defeat in this respect and have summed up both positive and negative experiences. More and more of our cadres and people have understood and mastered this law to varying degrees. In practice, we have gradually understood the law of socialist construction in general and the special law governing Chinese socialist construction. We have a more definite and complete general line and have worked out a series of guiding principles, policies and methods suitable to various fronts, quarters and work. All of this is a guarantee that we will win still greater victory in our cause."

The article maintains that law is invisible and untouchable and we can understand and master it only in practice. If we act in accordance with law in practice, we will win victory. This will be beneficial to our understanding and mastery of the law. If we run counter to law in practice, we will suffer defeat. This will also help us understand and master the law. In a country like China which is populous and has a long and complicated history, while leading revolution and construction, we cannot but make repeated comparisons of victory and failure in order to understand and master the law of revolution and construction. Only thus can we complete the process of knowing nothing to knowing something and from incorrect to comparatively correct understanding.

While quoting Chen Yun's remarks to leaders in charge of economic work, the article points out: "The party Central Committee itself is a collective. Due to the fact that Comrade Chen Yun has been engaged in economic work for a long time, it is appropriate to say that he is one of the first persons to understand the law governing important problems in socialist economic construction. The speech delivered by Comrade Chen Yun at the 8th CPC Congress in 1956 was extensively praised inside the party. However, after the campaigns of the 'Great Leap Forward' and 'opposing right deviations,' his correct ideas on economic problems no longer worked. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some strategic decisions and important measures proposed by Comrade Chen Yun have been accepted by the central authorities and have been proved to be more and more effective in practical work. Thus, most of our comrades profoundly realize that they should learn from Comrade Chen Yun's methods for observing economic phenomenon and handling economic problems."

In conclusion, the HONGQI commentator's article says: "At present, our party, our party Central Committee and most of our cadres have a deeper understanding of the law governing our country's socialist construction compared with the period of the Eighth CPC Congress. Thus, we may conclude that the view that the 12th CPC Congress will lead construction to victory is expressed on a completely scientific basis."

BA YI RADIO RAPS REPRESSION, SABOTAGE OF PLA

OW160143 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that our army must not only be a great wall of steel to safeguard the socialist motherland, but also an important force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. This principle was warmly acclaimed by the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the armed forces. This is to say that the party has acknowledged the fact that the armed forces and all of the officers and men are important forces in the state's political life and in our motherland's socialist construction.

At the same time, however, certain people have also disregarded the resolution of the 12th party congress and continued to resort to various means to sabotage the armed forces' prestige in an attempt to place the armed forces in a secondary position in the political life of the party and state. For example, certain people are now planning to cut the number of deputies the armed forces are allowed to send to the National People's Congress. Of the current 3,500 NPC deputies, 490 are from the armed forces, or 14 percent of the total number of NPC deputies. Now, certain people want to cut the number of military deputies in half. To put it simply, these people want to reduce the number of military representatives in the state's highest power organ by as many as possible, and restrict the comrades from the armed forces to discussions and decisions on our country's domestic and foreign policies.

Furthermore, we cannot help expressing our concern for the situation regarding JIEFANGJUN BAO and other journals of the armed forces. The fact is that the newspapers and journals of the armed forces are now unable to express their views on the most pressing issues about which the whole army and the whole nation are most concerned. For example, in a recent article published by JIEFANGJUN BAO, a veteran comrade of relatively high prestige in the armed forces presented his views on certain issues with which the armed forces are concerned. However, this article infuriated and immensely disturbed certain people in the central authorities. They attacked the article as harboring an ulterior motive, distorting facts, propagating erroneous thinking and views, spreading leftist poison, indiscriminately attacking the central leadership and attacking the party's guiding ideology by insinuation. Subsequently, the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO, under pressure from the higher authorities, had to make a clean break with the article and denounce this totally correct and important article for having committed ideological and organizational errors.

By resorting to such measures, certain people in the central authorities apparently want to rebuff the traditional spirit displayed by the newspaper of our PLA of openly struggling against the erroneous tendencies and repress the other newspapers and journals of our armed forces. Such deeds run counter to the resolutions of various previous party congresses and the 12th CPC National Congress. However, no matter how strong the pressure may be, it can never stop our army from carrying forward its revolutionary traditions of being loyal to the people and safeguarding the interests of the state and the people.

BEIJING REVIEW ON REUNIFICATION WITH TAIWAN

HK151303 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 41, 11 Oct 82 pp 19, 20

[Article: "The Nine-Point Proposal: One Year Later"]

[Text] Although people in Taiwan officially are still cut off from the mainland, the contents of the nine-point proposal have been widely publicized by private individuals. Their outcry for peace talks and reunification is a forceful opposition to the obstacles put up by the Taiwan authorities, that is, "no contacts, no negotiations and no compromise."

The nine principles for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on September 30, 1981 have evoked widespread repercussions in Taiwan and throughout the world.

Over the past year, speeches by Taiwan compatriots who have been back to the mainland or gone abroad, numerous letters from Taiwan compatriots, Taiwan province newspaper and magazine reports and overseas Chinese publications in other countries have all reflected appreciation and support for the nine-point proposal. Many people in Taiwan think that the nine principles and policies are generous and specific, are considerate of Taiwan's interests and represent the Communist Party's honest desire for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem. Someone said: "I felt reassured when I heard about the nine-point proposal."

Old men who left the mainland to live in Taiwan often urge each other to take care of themselves so that they can return to their hometowns and see their families and friends. Their descendants and other Taiwan compatriots who have never been to the mainland are curious about the real situation there, as is evidenced by the increasing popularity of mainland broadcasts. Earlier this year, large audiences watched foreign-made films and TV documentaries about the mainland.

Intellectual circles have been the most active since the announcement of the nine-point proposal. They have ignored all taboos, actively discussed reunification through various channels and put forth all kinds of concrete suggestions.

In November last year, a magazine in Taiwan solicited articles on the theme of "how should China be reunified." The response was "unprecedented" both in Taiwan and the rest of the world. By May this year, when awards were announced, the editorial department of the magazine had received more than 400 articles. The magazine said that the common theme in these articles was "obvious national feelings." Of the 20 articles selected, "there is not one opposing peaceful negotiations and making contacts."

Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal also received active response from many Taiwan compatriots residing abroad. Yu Aihua, a former senior Kuomintang official now residing in New York, recently published an article in PEIMEI NEWS, saying: "All Chinese compatriots residing abroad are Chinese, and we all have relatives or friends in Taiwan or the mainland. For the sake of their personal interests we long for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It is also our desire to free our compatriots residing abroad from racial discrimination and let them feel proud of their own country, so we eagerly hope for a peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date and wish to have a genuinely independent, unified, stable, powerful and prosperous China."

Patriotic Chinese nationals residing in New York set up the Society for Promoting China's Peaceful Reunification with the aim of promoting exchanges, mutual understanding and peaceful talks between people from the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and striving for an all-round reunification of China.

The Western economic recession has brought great difficulties to Taiwan's economy, enhancing the desire among industrial and commerical circles in Taiwan to do business with the mainland. One Taiwan business said that shipping and trade between Taiwan and the mainland would be beneficial to the economic development of both sides, and to Taiwan in particular.

Many non-Kuomintang people have changed their attitudes towards Taiwan's future and the reunification of the motherland. One said that Taiwan belongs to the Chinese nation and cannot be separated from the mainland, the "Mother's body." Another wrote, "We believe that talks between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang on a reciprocal basis through peaceful means is a step towards the only way to resolve the contradictions between the two sides along the Taiwan Straits."

Not all members of the Kuomintang upper strata are sticking to the stand of "no contacts, no negotiations and no compromise." Some members of the Legislative Yuan (committee), some state policy advisors are leading members of the propaganda department in Taiwan have said openly that peaceful talks between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang should be regarded as a means for the reunification of the country and that there is no harm in trying them. Some think that the problem of reunification is facing a crucial moment and that the final resolution of the Chinese issue could come in the 1980s.

GUOSHI PINGLUN (REVIEW OF AFFAIRS OF THE STATE), a Kuomintang biweekly, last July pointed out that it is not appropriate to refuse peaceful talks again and again. This does no good to either the country or the people, and, indeed, could harm them. The article added that turning pale at the mention of peaceful talks is only an admission of an expectation of failure in the talks with the Communist Party. "If we do not change our policies we will face the dangerous consequence of a complete collapse on this tiny island," it said.

OFFICIAL ON PRC ROCKET LAUNCH, PILOT DEFECTION

OW172100 Taipei CNA in English 1513 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 17 (CNA) -- Dr. James C.Y. Soong, director general of the Government Information Office of the Republic of China, responding to queries from foreign correspondents regarding Beijing's launching of a carrier rocket into waters north of Taiwan and also to the freedom flight of a Chinese Communist pilot to South Korea, made the following comments Sunday:

1.. The Chinese Communists have always been bellicose and have never given up their intention to seize Taiwan by force. Their recent launching of a carrier rocket into sensitive waters 300 nautical miles north of Taiwan poses a serious threat to the peace and security not only of the Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu area, but also to the Western Pacific and even the whole of the Asian-Pacific region.

They are demonstrating their military strength in effort to solve their international disputes and mitigate their internal turmoil.

We must point out that should Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu fall into communist hands, the loss would not be limited to the freedom and well-being of the 18 million free Chinese of the Taiwan area. The Chinese Communists also would be encouraged to bring their blackmailing efforts to bear against other countries.

2. Beijing's launching of the carrier rocket at this time is an effective answer to those who say that the Chinese Communists are using draft animals to transport their weapons and that they pose no military threat to Taiwan. The Free World should not underestimate the intentions and aggressive capability of the Chinese Communists. The Free World should increase its cooperation so as to maintain peace and security.

3. The flight to freedom of a Chinese Communist pilot to South Korea in a MIG-19 as reported by the foreign press is only one of a series of similar incidents that have taken place on the Chinese mainland recently. From this evidence we can judge that the people of the mainland have completely lost faith in the communist system. Their desire to fight for freedom and democracy is no longer merely a wish but has reached the stage of concrete action. It is our conviction that additional incidents are sure to follow. We wish to express our sincere admiration for freedom fighters who risk their lives for liberty.

The international community has expressed support for the Solidarity movement in Poland. At the same time, it has now shown equal concern for the Chiense youths who are risking their lives for freedom. Actually, the Chinese Communist regime is far more oppressive than the Polish Communists. The number of people who fell victim to Chinese Communist persecution during the Cultural Revolution alone was far greater than the total population of Poland. Any attempt to curry favor with the Chinese Communists impairs the principle of justice and is an act to aid and abet the Chinese Communist tyranny but also constitutes a heavy blow to the people on the Chinese mainland. [sentence as received] These people are fighting for freedom and human rights against the oppression and tyranny of communist rule

MINISTRY WITHHOLDS COMMENT ON PILOT DEFECTION

OW181023 Taipei CNA in English 0948 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 18 (CNA) -- The National Defense Ministry of the Republic of China has not made any comment on the event that a pilot of a Communist Chinese MIG-19 jet-fighter had defected to South Korea. According to a wire service report, a military spokesman here expressed that the Republic of China will give the pilot a cash reward of U.S. dollars 2 million if he will fly the plane to Taipei. The ministry said Sunday, in replying to reporte questions about the report, that the ministry, up to now, has not made any comment on the event.

REPORTAGE ON SUN REMARKS IN LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Denies 'Taiwan Problem'

OW151451 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 15 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan reconfirmed Friday that the problem of China can only be solved after the reunification of China under the three principles of the people.

In answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, the premier said solemnly that there is no so-called "Taiwan problem," but only the problem of China. "The relation between China and Taiwan should not be divided" he said, stressing that an action of trying to "preserve Taiwan" without taking mainland China into consideration would only cause serious setback.

To establish a peaceful and democratic society here, he said, what the people should do is to cooperate with each other, but not to instigate any bad feelings that would create conflicts and dangers here.

He went on to say that freedom-loving Chinese people living in Taiwan, mainland China and other countries should take responsibility for keeping the constitution of the Republic of China which has been legally worked out by respresentatives of Chinese everywhere. "After all, the constitution provides the cement keeping all Chinese together," he said.

In past years, the government had placed its effort on the establishment of a peaceful and democratic society here, the premier said. However, he continued, Communist China has not given up attempting to attack Taiwan. It is in such a dangerous sitatuion that the government is obliged to maintain martial law. "To abolish the law will only be throwing ourselves into the sea" the premier said.

Conditions for Reunification

OW161029 Taipei CNA in English 0946 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 16 (CNA) -- Reunification of China under the three principles of the people is the common will of all Chinese people, Premier Sun Jun-suan said Friday.

If the Chinese Communists are serious in thinking over the unification issue, they will soon discard the so-called "four persistences" of Marxism and Leninism and join the free forces under the banner of the three principles of the people, Premiser Sun said.

The all the compatriots on the mainland will regain their freedom and enjoy a free and prosperous life as the people in Taiwan have, he stressed.

Making the remarks in answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, Premier Sun pointed out that peace talks are actually another form of warfare for the communists. Their real purpose is to get what they cannot win with military forces.

The nine-point peace proposal of the communist rulers is another trick as they threatened the United States not to see weaponry to this nation at the same time as they were making their peace proposal, the premier said.

Premier Sun called on the people never to forget the painful experience of peace talks with the communists before the mainland was usurped nor the communist deceit in annexing Tibet and the tragic history of the fall of Vietnam.

Since the recent "12th Communist Party Congress" the Peiping powerholders have been pushing their united front plot on this nation. During this time of emergency, all the people must keep alert to avoid falling into the communist trap, Premier Sun exhorted.

The issue of China's unification is not a struggle between political parties or for special powers, it is a struggle for the right doctrine, social system and way of living. All Chinese nationals should realize the serious nature of the question and choose the just thoughts and system that will meet all the requirements of the people and show concern for the future of Chinese culture and well-being of our descendants, the premier said.

Denounces Independence Union

OW161021 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 16 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-suan Friday expressed his welcome to all patriotic Chinese at home and abroad to join the task of national reconstruction.

In replying to questions at the Legislative Yuan, the premier said, "Except for a few people who openly support the Peiping regime, and make attempts to subvert the Republic of China and change its constitutional system, any organizations and free Chinese who are loyal to and support the cause of this nation are welcomed to take part in the national reconstruction work".

Premier Sun emphasized that a line must be drawn between those loyal Chinese and the minority of subversive elements.

"I consider the absolute majority of Taiwanese residing overseas as patriotic but the so-called Taiwan Independence Union is a subversive organization which tries to change the Republic of China's political system through illegal means," the premier said.

OFFICIAL, PRESS REACTION TO HOLDRIDGE TRANSFER

OW180005 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The CHINA TIMES reports official sources in Washington as estimating the new appointment of Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge as the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia will trigger heated debate in the State Department over U.S. policy to the Republic of China.

Meanwhile, the UNITED DAILY NEWS reports that, according to responses given by State Department spokesman John Hughes, the White House has reportedly deliberately transferred Holdridge out of the State Department to make room for a new official to take his place. Sources point out that the White House has an ample supply of ambassadorial condidates. Therefore, Holdridge's new assignment was not determined out of sheer necessity. It is reported U.S. conservatives believe Holdridge's transfer indicates President Reagan's dissatisfaction with the assistant secretary of state's implementation of his foreign policy. Some conservatives also reveal that they have been against Holdridge for a long time. With Holdridge gone, say the conservatives, Secretary of State George Shultz can put the man of his choice into this position. Sources add that Holdridge had never expressed great ambition for the Indonesian ambassadorship.

In Taipei, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has declined to predict who will succeed Mr Holdridge. However, informed sources have emphasized the important role the new assistant secretary of state will play in terms of future relations between the Republic of China and the United States.

It is hoped that the new assistant secretary will have a thorough understanding of matters related to the Republic of China and help stabilize future ties between Washington and Taipei.

Moreover, spokesman Hughes has announced that Holdridge's transfer does not represent a change in U.S. policy toward the Asia and Pacific region.

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FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA'S ADDRESS TO UN

HK151403 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 41, 11 Oct 82 pp 14-18

["China's Position on Current World Issues -- Foreign Minister Huang Hua's Address to UN General Assembly, October 4"]

[Text] On this occasion each year, we gather here to review major world issues of the day. We are all concerned about the changes in the world situation as a whole and we all follow the developments in various countries. Before I proceed to elaborate on China's views on current world affairs, I would like to say something about a recent event of major importance in the political life of the Chinese people.

As you know, the Communist Party of China held its 12th national congress in Beijing earlier last month. This congress was an important milestone in the history of the People's Republic of China. It summed up our experience in achieving great successes over the past six years. A grand programme for China's socialist modernization was put forward and new central leading bodies of the party were elected. China now enjoys political stability and unity, and her economy is growing steadily. She has entered a new era in her efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Chinese people are determined to make gigantic efforts on the basis of self-reliance in order to achieve, step by step, modernization in industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology before the turn of the century, and transform China into a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. We intend to blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We know that this is going to be an arduous task and will be no plain-sailing. But we are fully confident of achieving our goal and of the bright future of our country.

In his report to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang, has given a comprehensive and profound explanation of China's foreign policy. We adhere to an independent foreign policy. In developing relations with other countries, we are always guided by the five principles, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. More particularly, we will unite with countries of the Third World and join hands with all other countries and forces working for peace to combat hegemonism and maintain world peace.

Our independent foreign policy proceeds from the fundamental interests of the people of China and the world as a whole. The founding of the People's Republic of China has removed the social causes of China's submission to foreign aggression and those of any possibility that China might commit aggression abroad. In the 33 years of the People's Republic, we have shown by deeds that China never attaches herself to any big power, or group of powers, nor yields to pressure from any big power. We Chinese people cherish our own independence and sovereign rights which we won only after protracted struggles. We are firmly opposed to hegemonism. At the same time we declare to the whole world that under no circumstances will China seek hegemony.

In our international relations we have always abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Conforming to these principles, our government has established co-operative relations of peace and friendship with a great number of countries in the past three decades and more, and settled many boundary questions and other issues left over from history. In the future we will continue to be ready to solve outstanding issues in our relations with some countries on the basis of the same principles. The Chinese Government is willing to develop normal relations with any country as long as it truly respects China's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, abides by the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, that it is not hostile to China and does not threaten China's security. Our modernization programme is based on the principle of independence and self-reliance.

At the same time we will continue to adhere firmly to our policy of opening to the outside world. We are ready to develop trade ties, economic cooperation and scientific-technological exchanges with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The people of all countries eagerly desire peace. China's modernization programme can be realized only in an international environment of enduring peace and stability. In the common interests of the people of the world, we are ready to work together with all peace-loving countries and peoples for the maintenance of world peace and international security and for the advancement of the cause of human progress.

There are many pressing issues of universal concern on our agenda. Allow me to state here the basic position and views of the Chinese delegation.

I. The Question of Maintaining World Peace and International Security

The international scene is far from being relaxed, but has become more turbulent and tenser during the past year. While wars of aggression against Kampuchea and Afghanistan have not ceased in Asia, naked and savage aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has been going on without letup in the Middle East. In southern Africa, the racists are wantonly carrying on brutal repression, military occupation and armed provocations. In Latin America, outside intervention has exacerbated the turmoil in the Caribbean region. Even the hitherto relatively calm south Atlantic has witnessed a war of the strong bullying the weak. Wranglings over the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons have intensified the military confrontation in Europe. Faced with a continued economic recession, the developed countries are trying hard to shift the consequences of their economic crises on to others. This has badly hurt the developing countries and added to their economic woes. Stalemate on the question of global negotiations has seriously hampered the improvement of North-South relations. Disarmament is another issue of universal concern. Here again, no progress could be made owing to the intensified arms race between the superpowers. The recent second special session on disarmament has been a disappointment. In short, while the hitherto unresolved old issues of the world have become more complicated, new problems keep cropping up on the horizon. One cannot but feel gravely concerned and disturbed about the present international situation.

The menace to the peace and security of the world today originates mainly from imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. The quest for hegemony by the superpowers and the resultant global rivalry between them are the main source of the unrest and turmoil in the world. In their contention for spheres of influence and world supremacy, the superpowers have accelerated the expansion of their armaments and stepped up their strategic deployment. They have openly or covertly subjected other countries to their aggression, intervention or control by direct or indirect use or threat of force. While the focus of their global strategies remains in Europe, the developments in recent years indicate that the main sphere of contention between the superpowers is in the Third World. This fierce rivalry has constantly rocked the world and increased the danger of a world war. Therefore, the overriding task of the people of the world is to combat hegemonism and maintain international peace. The heroic struggles waged by the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and southern Africa and by the Arab people against aggression demonstrate that the people can, by means of unremitting struggle, upset the superpowers' strategic plans and land the aggressors in deeper and deeper difficulties. We are convinced that so long as the people of the world are truly united and wage resolute struggles, world peace can be preserved.

II. The Question of Safeguarding the Independence and the Right to Existence of Nations

World peace and security can be maintained only if the rights to independence and existence of nations are firmly safeguarded. These two aspects cannot be separated. The question of Afghanistan and the question of Kampuchea have not yet been settled and have again been inscribed on the agenda of the current session. This is because the Soviet Union and Soviet-suuported Vietnam have continued to subject Afghanistan and Kampuchea under their respective military occupation and refused thus far to withdraw their aggressor troops therefrom.

Not long ago, the three Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggression agreed among themselves and formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This government enjoys the support of the Kampuchean people as well as international recognition and endorsement. This is an encouraging major development in the Kampuchean situation. The Kampuchean people have persevered and won important victories in their war of resistance agaist Vietnamese aggression, thus landing the aggressors in a deepening quagmire. In order to extricate itself from this predicament, Hanoi has resorted to trickeries. It has launched a new "peace offensive" designed to soften and divide the international forces opposing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Vietnam is the aggressor in Kampuchea and the menace to the peace and security of Southeast Asia, and yet it has fabricated a so-called China "threat" in an attempt to divert public attention and spread confusion.

But this is completely futile. The five ASEAN countries and the great majority of the member states of the United Nations emphatically call for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which demand the total withdrawal of Vietnam's aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may build a peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned state of national union free from any outside interference. This demand is fully justified. Since the question of Kampuchea has resulted from Vietnam's armed aggression, there can be no genuine settlement of this question until Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Any "political solution" that accepts the status quo created by Vietnam's aggression at the expense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty would be contrary to the United Nations Charter and the norms of international relations and, therefore, is inadmissible.

The same applies to the question of Afghanistan. The Afghan people have not been cowed by their formidable enemy, but have fought valiantly under the sacred banner of safeguarding their national independence and have frustrated the aggressors' cherished plan of bringing the war to a quick conclusion. Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan constitutes a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world. None of the pretexts put forward by the Soviet Union to justify its continued presence in Afghanistan is tenable. We maintain that the resolutions of three consecutive sessions of the General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan must be strictly implemented. The Soviet Union must unconditionally pull out all its troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people should be allowed to determine their own destiny free from any outside interference. Afghanistan must regain the status of an independent and non-aligned state. That is the only feasible way to settle the question of Afghanistan.

The situation in Lebanon has aroused serious worldwide concern during the last few months. How the Lebanese situation and the Palestinian question are treated involves respect for a state's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of a nation's rights to existence and self-determination. This is also a question bearing on peace in the Middle East and international security as a whole. The Israeli aggressors have flagrantly invaded and occupied large tracts of Lebanese territory and attempted to wipe out the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces.

They perfidiously entered Beirut again and savagely massacred Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. The United States cannot shirk its responsibility for this since it has always shielded and abetted the Israeli aggressors. China joins all other countries in voicing strong condemnation of the acts of aggression and the inhuman atrocities committed by the Israeli authorities. We firmly support the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion. The question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East issue.

Although the Palestinian people have suffered a temporary setback, their forces will never be wiped out because they are fighting for a just cause. The Palestine Liberation Organization is recognized by more than one hundred countries as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Any proposal or formula designed to exclude the PLO from the settlement of the Middle East question would be wrong and unworkable. The plan put forward at the 12th Arab summit conference held recently in Fes, Morocco, provides a good basis for a fair and reasonable settlement of the questions of Palestine and the Middle East. In our view, to achieve peace in the Middle East, Israel must evacuate the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state; and the rights to independence and existence of all countries in the Middle East should be respected. The most urgent task now is to stop Israel's aggression against Lebanon. The United Nations organization and all the countries and peoples who cherish peace and uphold justice should act promptly and take effective measures to compel Israel to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally.

In southern Africa, with the backing and connivance of a superpower, the south African authorities have intensified their racist policies. They have continued their illegal occupation of Namibia and made repeated armed provocations against the military incursions into neighbouring countries, thereby posing a direct threat to the security and stability of the region. People are deeply concerned about the situation in southern Africa and, in particular, about the independence of Namibia, which will affect the historical process of the final liberation of the entire African continent.

We maintain that according to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Namibia should immediately achieve genuine national independence on the basis of territorial integrity and national unity; South Africa's apartheid system should be completely abolished; and the international community should apply effective comprehensive sanctions against the South African authorities. The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the African people, particularly the Namibian and South African people, until they win final victory.

The military conflict over the Malvinas Islands earlier this year also aroused general concern. The question of the Malvinas Islands remains unsolved despite the termination of the war. It is a reminder that although the cause of national liberation has won great victories throughout the world in the postwar period, the process of decolonization has not yet been completed. We support the request of Argentina and other Latin American countries for consideration of the question of the Malvinas Islands at the current session of the General Assembly. Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community. Together with other Third World countries, we sincerely hope that the parties concerned will seek a just and reasonable solution to this question by peaceful negotiations.

I would now say a few words about the Korean question. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made important contributions towards a reasonable settlement of the Korean question and the maintenance of peace in east Asia and the Pacific region. The Chinese Government firmly supports the positive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We always hold that in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the "United Nations command" must be dissolved immediately in accordance with Resolution 3390b adopted at the 30th session of the General Assembly, all U.S. military forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement through negotiations between the parties concerned.

III. The Economy and Development of the Third World Countries

At present, many Third World countries are faced with deepening economic difficulties. Certain major developed countries have tried to shift their own economic difficulties on to the Third World countries and have cut back their development assistance, thus further straining North-South economic relations. The developing countries have pressed for the launching of global negotiations with a view to improving North-South relations and establishing a new international economic order. The General Assembly has long since adopted a resolution pertaining to this question and the group of 77 has also put forward a reasonable draft resolution. All this has provided a constructive basis for launching global negotiations as soon as possible.

Last year's meeting at Cancun gave expression to the common desire of the great majority of nations for launching global negotiations. At the meeting, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave clear-cut support to the demand of the Third World for the establishment of a new international economic order. Owing to obstruction by a major power, no agreement on the launching of global negotiations has yet been reached. This state of affairs has caused deep disappointment and resentment among developing countries and also among quite a few developed countries.

The international community faces the important task of improving North-South economic relations through global negotiations. The economies of all countries are closely interrelated. The developed countries cannot achieve economic growth without the rich resources, vast markets and economic prosperity of the developing countries. All countries, whether rich or poor, north or south, must abide by the principle of equality and mutual benefit if they are to carry out fruitful economic exchanges and co-operation. The existing unreasonable, unfair and outdated international economic order must be restructured. The developed countries' economic aid to the developing countries conforms to their own interest and is by no means a charity. This has been recognized by more and more far-sighted people in the West. We hope that the current session will surmount obstacles and make real progress towards the launching of global negotiations.

While striving to improve North-South relations, the Third World countries also exert great efforts to promote "South-South cooperation" among themselves. The developing countries have industrious people, rich natural resources and a vast market. They share the common objective of developing their national economies. There are unlimited potentials for developing inner-Third-World co-operation. This will be highly beneficial. This kind of co-operation is an important means for the developing countries to strengthen their self-reliance both individually and collectively. It has also a vital strategic role of helping to break down the existing inequitable international economic relationship and replace it with a new international economic order.

The restructuring of the old international economic order is a demand of the times which the Third World countries are bound to raise after they have won political independence. Political independence cannot be consolidated or sustained without economic independence. Regardless of all the obstructions from imperialism and hegemonism, the Third World countries will persist in the just struggle to restructure the old international economic order until final victory.

The emergence of the Third World on the international arena after World War II is an event of primary importance of our time. In recent years, the numerous countries of the Third World, united in a common struggle, have effectively defended their national independence and state sovereignty and made major contributions towards restructuring the old international economic order as well as maintaining international peace and security. Their joint struggle has, to a great extent, changed the situation in which the superpowers could arbitrarily manipulate the destiny of the world. Events show that unity means strength.

We are convinced that so long as we Third World countries can seek a reasonable settlement to our own differences and disputes through peaceful consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and of seeking common ground while reserving the differences and so long as we can close our ranks and work for our common cause, we will be better able to control our own destiny and promote progress of world history. As a member of the Third World, China will continue to play her part by further expanding her friendly co-operation with other Third World countries and peoples.

Faced with increasing troubles and turmoils in the world scene, one is entitled to expect that the United Nations will uphold justice and play a greater role in maintaining world peace and international security and in promoting the growth of world economy. However, events over a period of time indicate that the role of the United Nations has been eroding. This is chiefly because certain countries have abused their veto power, by-passed the United Nations on a number of issues or refused to implement its resolutions.

In his report on the work of the organization, the secretary-general has pointed to the problems and difficulties confronting the United Nations, and has made some suggestions to uphold the principles of the charter which merit our consideration. We appreciate and support the efforts of the secretary-general and also hope that certain permanent members of the Security Council will show a more cooperative approach.

We believe that provided the overwhelming majority of the member states make common efforts to uphold the charter and wage a resolute struggle against any force that jeopardizes world peace and international security, this organization will not disappoint the people of the world, but will perform its noble duty of maintaining world peace and promoting human progress, thereby fulfilling the historical mission entrusted to it.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW180639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- Roundup by XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng [0060 3046 3932]: "A World Beset With Crises -- Sidelights on the General Debate of the 37th UN General Assembly."

The general debate of the 37th UN General Assembly ended this afternoon after a 3-week session. Heads of state or government and cabinet members from 157 nations appealed from the UN forum for efforts to alleviate the current turbulent situation in the world, oppose war and defend peace.

The world situation, as the Austrian foreign minister put it, is characterized by a "worldwide political crisis, economic crisis and organizational crisis." This is not alarmist talk. It mirrors the reality in the world today.

Representatives from various countries eloquently presented facts to show that the world is really beset with crises. The Malaysian prime minister pointed out: "Power has become the only self-evident truth. Weak countries like Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Lebanon are trodden upon by boots of invading armies. Small and weak countries live in fear, worrying about their independence, happiness and even their own survival."

Accompanying the world political crisis is the world economic problems, which caused deep concern. Some speakers from other countries pointed out that the world is facing the most serious economic crisis since the Great Depression in the 1930's. This worldwide economic crisis and recession have affected almost all countries, besetting the developing countries most seriously. The Pakistani foreign minister warned in his speech that "stagnation, recession, inflation and the daily-increasing foreign debts are like fast-spreading malignant tumors afflicting the economy of the whole globe with all ills." According to this year's UN economic publications, the growth rate of gross domestic product in the developing countries has fallen to 0.6 percent from the average rate of 5.5 percent in the 1970's. About 1 billion people in the developing countries live in abject poverty.

What has caused the current worldwide political and economic crises? Representatives from many Third and Second World countries said the policy for hegemony adopted by the two superpowers is "a permanent factor contributing to instability in the world." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, its support of Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the U.S. support of Israeli invasion of Arab countries and its support of the South African racist regime, and the intensified arms expansion by the Soviet Union and the United States in their contention for spheres of influence -- all this is "undoubtedly the main reason for the great disorder under heaven today."

On the world economic disorder and dislocation, almost all the Third World countries pointed out that the developed Western countries, headed by the United States, bear responsibilities that cannot be shirked. Even the French premier pointed out: "In the West, there is a major power taking advantage of the chaotic situation in the international monetary system for its own interests. It formulated its own budget and monetary policy without taking into any consideration the possibility that its doing so might affect other countries."

However, the United Nations, which was set up to safeguard world peace and security, has proved incompetent in face of serious world political and economic crises. Even the UN body itself is also in crisis. Such a situation certainly worried representatives of many countries who pointed out the UN's authority has become questionable since its resolutions have failed to be implemented.

In recent years, people have seen that the principles of the UN Charter have been repeatedly violated with the aggressors going scot-free. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have refused to implement UN resolutions of the past 3 years which call for their immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from Afghanistan and Kampuchea respectively. Israel, backed by the United States, has all along refused to implement the UN resolutions urging it to stop its aggression against the Arab countries. The United Nations is unable to use its authority to tackle such issues as Namibian independence, disarmament, global economic negotiations, the Iran-Iraq War and the Malvinas conflict, hence causing the serious UN crisis of confidence.

Under these circumstances, many representatives criticized certain countries for seeking selfish interests in defiance of their commitments to the UN Charter. In their speeches, the representatives demanded that urgent measures should be taken for restoring the UN role in defending world peace and security.

The current world situation beset with crises has made the representatives reminiscent of the past: The great economic depression and political tension in the 1930's, developed to the point of becoming uncontrollable, had finally led to a world war ravaging the whole world. If the current world crises remain uncurbed and effectively unchecked and are allowed to develop, these crises might cause another holocaust for mankind.

Based precisely on this understanding, representatives of many countries at the general debate of the 37th UN General Assembly unanimously called for world unity to oppose the hegemonistic policies of the superpowers, eradicate the root cause of the world tension and safeguard world peace and security. They also called for an immediate convocation of global negotiations to establish a new world economic order, and expected the United Nations to play its bounden role in face of the turbulent world situation in upholding justice and righteousness, in safeguarding world peace and international security and in promoting the world economy.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

HK180807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "The Long Beach Ceremony and 'Political Football Games'"]

[Text] Long Beach in California is a busy port on the west coast of America.

On 8 October, a new type of container ship, "Sealand Explorer," was berthed at the wharf. Television reporters and cameramen were busily working there, for President Reagan was holding a ceremony to sign the "Export Trading Companies Act."

This ceremony was originally scheduled to be held in the White House on 6 October. But it was hastily decided that the ceremony be postponed and the place changed. There was not even time to notify anyone of this change. Why the hurry? According to a report on 8 October by THE WASHINGTON POST, "the intention was obviously to minimize the influence of the high unemployment figures announced today in Washington."

As expected, President Reagan mentioned the problem of unemployment in his speech at the ceremony. He said a piece of bad news had come on that day -- the unemployment rate had reached 10.1 percent. Then he asked people to guard against some people who would take advantage of this news to play "political football games". He said that the act he was signing could create hundreds of thousands of jobs and thus had drawn his close attention. He pledged that his government would help all those now unemployed to find jobs.

Recently, while attending campaign rallies in several states, Reagan repeatedly stressed that he attached great importance to the unemployment problem. Unemployment has become not only the prime economic problem in the United States but also the prime political problem.

The U.S. unemployment rate has been rising month after month since July last year and has topped the postwar record. This has aroused great anxiety among the U.S. public. The Reagan administration repeatedly explained that the unemployment rate would fall when the U.S. economy shook off the recession and began to recover. But the facts went against this prediction by official quarters; not only did the economy fail to recover during the spring and summer, but even now, the situation is still unpredictable. The high unemployment rate, emerging on the eve of the mid-term elections, is very unfavorable to the ruling party. Many Republican candidates have become very anxious. This is the reason why President Reagan has recently made repeated public statements on the issue of unemployment.

Before the press conference on 28 September, a U.S. reporter revealed that Reagan would not direct his speech at the unemployed, but would make use of the falling inflation and interest rates and target the currently employed as the people to win over. But these tactics now seem unworkable, because the official figures show that the unemployed in September numbered 11.3 million people. But if those "laborers who had lost faith" and failed to register as unemployed, and 6.6 million part-time people are included, the total number of unemployed is nearly 20 million people. If their families were also included, the number would be even larger. Many working people also fear that they will lose their jobs soon. It was because of this that Reagan changed his methods in his speech on 8 October and declared that he paid close attention to the unemployment problem, and even pledged to find jobs for every jobless person.

Many people in the United States do not believe in this pledge made by the President. Only a few days ago, Reagan said in a campaign rally that in the past, 4 percent was considered as a normal jobless rate, but due to the change in the economic structure, the current normal rate of unemployment should be 6 percent or even higher.

His purpose in saying this was to play down the gravity of the September jobless rate of over 10 percent. This gave people the impression that Reagan himself had conceded that there was no way of solving the unemployment problem. Many people also pointed out that there had never been full employment in U.S. history, and that the unrealistic pledge made by the President was just designed to pay lip service to the problem before the mid-term elections.

In recent speeches, Reagan blamed the high jobless rate entirely on the Democratic Party, but this did not call forth a satisfactory response. While the Democratic Party should bear some responsibility for unemployment, the generally recognized reason for the current high jobless rate is the high interest rate policies adopted by the current administration for restricting inflation which have caused the serious economic recession. As a result, Reagan changed his statement on 8 October. On the one hand, he stressed that the jobless rate when he took office was already very high. On the other hand, he said that if the Democrats recognized their responsibility, he would also recognize his.

This statement seems to be fairer than the previous ones. But, as some American reporters pointed out, while the President warned that some people would play a "political football game," the ceremony on 8 October itself was already a "political football game." The "Export Trading Company Act", which Reagan declared that he had taken very seriously, was jointly advanced by congressmen of both parties a few years ago. At that time President Carter was prepared to make it law after it was passed by Congress, but he failed to do so because he came to the end of his time in office. After assuming power, Reagan paid no attention to this act. Only when he knew that the jobless rate had broken the postwar record in late September did he decide to sign this act.

In U.S. politics, this practice is by no means strange. Now the problem is whether the Reagan administration can really solve the unemployment problem using this type of method.

REAGAN SAYS CRIME BECOMES EPIDEMIC IN U.S.

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that "crime today is an American epidemic" and "the power of organized crime reaches into every segment of our society."

In a speech at the Justice Department yesterday, the President announced some specific anti-crime measures, including: 12 new regional task forces to coordinate the fight against drugs and organized crime; 1,100 to 1,200 jobs for agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other federal organizations as well as a new national training center for them in Glynco, Georgia; eight million dollars in credits to expand 11 federal prisons to take in 1,260 additional prisoners and a 15-member Presidential Commission, including four congressmen, to coordinate the fight against organized crime on the national level.

However, observers here noted, the President avoided mentioning the root cause of the waves of crime in the U.S. -- the corrupt system of capitalism itself. The anti-crime measures he adopted are nothing but some recipes to treat symptoms but not the disease.

The President also said that crime "takes the lives of over 20,000 Americans a year, it touches nearly a third of American homes and results in about 8.8 billion dollars a year in financial losses." "Many Americans are losing faith," he said.

"The street criminal, the drug pusher, the mobster, the corrupt policemen or public official, they form their own criminal subculture," he said. "They need each other, they use each other, they protect each other."

He attacked what he called "a syndicate of organized criminals" whose power, he said, is now "reaching unparalleled heights".

Reagan continued that criminals "are confident that once their cases enter our legal system the charges will be dropped, postponed, plea-bargained away or lost in a maze of legal technicalities."

He called on the public to support his "effort to fight the drug menace, eradicate the cancers of organized crime and public corruption." But observers here held that few Americans believe that the fight will be a success.

GAO YANGWEN FETES U.S. BUSINESSMAN A. HAMMER

OW181746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen gave a banquet in honor of a delegation from the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States led by Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the corporation, in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Last March, the Island Creek Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and the China National Coal Development Corporation signed an agreement for jointly conducting a feasibility study on the development of a surface coal mine in the Pinshuo mine area, Shanxi Province.

Dr. Hammer and his colleagues flew into Beijing yesterday to attend the mid-term meeting of the feasibility study.

CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG ON TALKS WITH ILICHEV

In the XINHUA item headlined "Hu Yaobang Discusses Talks With Ilichev," published on pages C 1 and 2 of the 18 October DAILY REPORT, the first three paragraphs on page C 2 were inadvertently switched with the last two paragraphs on C 3, in the item headlined "AFP: Hu Yaobang Comments on PRC-USSR Talks." Thus, the final part of the XINHUA report, which appears on page C 2, should read as follows:

> Commenting on the coming to power of France's left wing, Hu Yaobang said "this is the result of choice by the French people. We are willing to develop our two countries' relations smoothly. There are broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. We are satisfied with the relations between our two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. We hope to see a better development of our relations." On the Poland issue, Hu Yaobang said "our party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve their own problems through internal consultations and oppose any foreign interference."

XI ZHONGXUN-LED NPC DELEGATION DEPARTS DPRK

OW161312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Xi Zhongxun left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to Korea.

Among among present at the airport to see the guests off were Korean party and Government leaders Pak Song-chol and Ho Chong-suk.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also present on the occasion.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER GROUP VISIT TO DPRK

Arrival in DPRK

OW121822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers arrived here by train this afternoon to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers. Deputy head of the delegation is Xie Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation was welcomed at the station by Paek Hak-im, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and other party, government and army leaders.

Hundreds of civilians and armymen also went to the station to meet the Chinese delegation.

Feted in Pyongyang

OW130200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of Korea hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Han Xianchu as leader and Xie Fang as deputy leader.

Present at the banquet were General O Chin-U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces, as well as Paek Hak-im, Kim Man-kum, Pak Chung-kuk and Kim Chae-suk.

Both Paek Hak-im and Han Xianchu spoke at the banquet with warm feelings on reuniting with comrades-in-arms.

Paek Hak-im said: "Your visit to our country on the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War will further strengthen the comradeship-in-arms cemented in the stormy years of the life-and-death liberation war of the fatherland and will contribute to the deepening and development of friendship between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries.

"The valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers," he continued, "shared weal and woe with the Korean people in the same trench and shed blood in the defence of every inch of the Korean land. This will remain in our memory forever and will pass on from generation to generation."

Replying at the banquet, Han Xianchu said that it was a heart-warming occasion for the delegation to visit Korea, China's close neighbor and to get reunited with their comrades-in-arms after a lapse of 30 years.

He pledged that, "In the future, whatever may come in this world, we the veteran volunteers will join the entire Chinese people to remain forever in close unity with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win new victories."

Prior to the reception, the Chinese delegation paid a call on General O Chin-u at the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.

Present at the reception and the meeting were also He Zhangming, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here and Gu Zhanhong, senior staff of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

Lays Wreaths at Tombs

SK190112 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 October, a delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Comrade Han Xianchu as leader and comrade Xie Fang as deputy leader laid wreaths at the tombs of fallen KPA soldiers and fallen Chinese People's Volunteers situated on the southern foot of mountain Songak in Kaesong.

To the sound of a dirge, the delegation members laid wreaths and cherished the memory of fallen KPA soldiers and fallen Chinese People's Volunteers who died in the fatherland liberation war of Korea, taking a turn round the cemetery slowly.

The delegation members looked around a KPA position on the Kaesong front as they looked back to the time when the KPA soldiers and the Chinese People's Volunteers fought shoulder-to-shoulder.

On the morning of 16 October the delegation members went to Kaesong by helicopter with General Pak Hak-im, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea.

QIAO SHI MEETS DPRK PROVINCIAL KWP DELEGATION

OW121654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of its International Liaison Department met this afternoon with a north Pyongyang Provincial Committee delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by Secretary Choe Mau Guk, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

The delegation arrived here today after its visit to Shenyang, Liaoyang and Dalian.

The delegation arrived in Shenyang October 5 at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee.

They discussed friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea, hoping for strengthening and development of that friendship.

Present at the meeting was Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee.

KCNA DELEGATION TOURS SHANGHAI, MEETS OFFICIALS

OW190101 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Yang Kai, vice mayor of Shanghai, met and feted the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by (Hong Hun-chung), deputy director of KCNA, on the evening of 15 October. Vice Mayor Yang Kai had cordial conversations with the Korean comrades.

On 15 October, the Korean delegation visited the site of the First CPC National Congress, the Shanghai industrial exhibition and the Shanghai diesel engine plant.

DPRK GROUPS URGE CONTINUED STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA

OW181650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and three other social organizations here yesterday called on people in South Korea to rise against the United States for the salvation of the country.

The appeal, published in today's NODONG SINMUN, was issued on the occasion of the third anniversary of the mass struggle against Pak Chong-hui's fascist rule that erupted in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and other places in South Korea in October 1979.

Lauding the mass struggle for having made a dent in the colonial and fascist rule in South Korea, the appeal called on South Korean people and students to carry forward their struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule, force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and smash their plot of creating "two Koreas", so as to pave the way for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

XINHUA ANALYZES RESIGNATION OF JAPAN'S SUZUKI

OW160505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0041 GMT 15 Oct 82

["News Analysis: Suzuki's Resignation and the Political Situation in Japan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- In an unexpected move, Zenko Suzuki, president of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], tendered his resignation as LDP president on 12 October and declared that he would not seek a second term as party leader. His decision has not only astounded both the ruling and opposition parties, but also taken the financial circles and mass media by surprise.

The 71-year-old Suzuki was elected 10th LDP president in July of 1980 and became the 70th prime minister of Japan where the political party with the majority seat in the Diet is the ruling party and its president automatically becomes the prime minister. Therefore, Suzuki's resignation means that the Suzuki Cabinet will come to an end when his tenure as the LDP president expires (on 26 November) and that a new LDP Cabinet will be formed after the next president is elected. Suzuki originally planned to seek a second term and continue at the helm of the party. His surprise resignation has caused dramatic changes in Japan's political situation and attracted worldwide attention.

Japanese public opinion believes that Suzuki's resignation was caused by mounting difficulties and formidable problems in the country. In his letter to the LDP expressing the intention not to seek a second term, Suzuki said: The situation at home and abroad is "becoming more and more threatening and difficult times lie ahead." After Suzuki took office, he put forward the administrative reform and fiscal rehabilitation program and regarded administrative reform as the "most important political tool." However, little progress has been achieved in simplifying the administration and reducing the expenditures, while financial deficits have been aggravated in his 2 years and 3 months in office. In the current economic recession, Japan's exports have declined and the total export volume in the first half of this year dropped 9.6 percent over the same period last year. Because of the failure to carry out the revenue plan, the country is facing a huge financial deficit. Recently, Suzuki declared that the government is in a "state of financial emergency." In view of the deficit in the current fiscal year (ending March 1983), which will total 19 billion dollars, the Japanese Government has been compelled to issue additional bonds to cover up the deficit. The opposition parties and some LDP circles have vehemently attacked Suzuki, accusing him of being indecisive in handling problems and failing to fulfill his promises.

The factional setup in the LDP has been rather complicated. Disputes and realignments frequently occur among the various factions. The Suzuki Cabinet has been supported by the Suzuki, Tanaka and Nakasone factions which form the mainstream and hold the majority LDP seats in the Diet.

However, the mainstream factions have been constantly challenged by the Fukuda, Komoto and Nakagawa factions -- the nonmainstream factions. According to press reports, at a recent meeting of the LDP Supreme Advisory Council, Nobusuke Kishi, Takeo Fukuda and Takeo Miki, three former prime ministers, and other party senior members and influential personages of the nonmainstream factions demanded Suzuki's resignation, which would inevitably cause a confrontation between the mainstream and the nonmainstream factions. Under such circumstances, Suzuki realized that even if he could win a second term as party leader, the "infighting with the LDP would escalate." Hence, Suzuki took the initiative to tender the resignation, thus accelerating the succession of the Cabinet and making way for other LDP leaders to assume the office.

Suzuki's resignation has created instability in Japan's political situation. The election of LDP president is held once every two years and 16 October is the day on which the LDP will announce the election of the next president. At present, LDP factions are maneuvering and organizing forces. It is still difficult to predict who will become the next LDP president. According to common practice in the past, the president must be from the mainstream factions. It is reported that to avoid confrontation and a stalemate, the new president may be elected through readjustment and consultations within the LDP. The financial circles hope that the ruling party will stop infighting in view of the current economic recession and difficult tasks of administrative reform and financial rehabilitation. They have also pointed out that the current political situation in Japan is at a crucial hour and that the LDP should elect a new president as soon as possible in order to "avoid the creation of a political blank" and solve problems facing Japan today.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS SIGNING OF JAPAN LOAN TO PRC

OW181554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on a Japanese Government loan to the Chinese Government was signed here this afternoon.

Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Shinzo Aoki, vice-president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, attended the signing ceremony. Prior to the ceremony, Chen Muhua met with the Japanese guests.

Under the agreement, the Japanese Government loan is 65,000 million Japanese yen, of which 20,000 million yen (commodity loan) will be used on the Daqing petro-chemical project and the first phase of the Baoshan iron and steel complex; the rest will be used for the construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway and Shijiusuo port.

This agreement is the fourth one since 1979, and the total sum of loans of the previous three agreements is 166,000 million yen.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW131950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk with a Thai cultural delegation led by noted writer Sakdichai Bamrungphong in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Present on the occasion were Zhao Xun, permanent member of the Secretariat of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Wu Xue, member of the National Committee of the federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association.

The eight-member Thai delegation arrived on October 9 at the invitation of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Zhou Yang, chairman of the federation, gave a dinner in their honor. The Thai friends will meet with Chinese colleagues and visit cultural facilities. They will also visit Kunming, Xishuangbanna and Guangzhou.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW ZEALAND GUEST 15 OCT

OW161652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Professor James M. Bertram from New Zealand, a friend of the Chinese people, here yesterday morning.

BO YIBO MEETS PHILIPPINE BANK PRESIDENT

OW151420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with P.O. Domingo, president of the Philippine National Bank, and his party.

Present were Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China, and Fortunato U. Abat, Philippine ambassador to China.

JIANG HUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN CHIEF JUSTICE

OW051724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua met with and feted Australian Chief Justice Sir Harry Gibbs and Mrs Gibbs here this evening.

Present on both occasions were Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice, Wang Zhanping, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court and Jiang Wen, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn.

The Australian guests arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of China's Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

OW151423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a mission from the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences led by its President Sir Ian McLennan.

The mission arrived here October 12 to discuss the program of exchanges for 1983 between the State Science and Technology Commission of China and the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT HAQ'S VISIT

Pakistan Press Reaction

OW172152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan newspapers issued editorials today hailing President Ziaul Haq's third visit to China and China-Pakistan friendship.

THE PAKISTAN TIMES says editorially: "Beijing has adhered most sincerely to its declared policy of non-interference in the affairs of other states and peaceful co-existence at the global level. In this regard, the history of the development of bilateral relations between Pakistan and China serves as a model for the whole world."

"China's declared renunciation of and opposition to the pursuit of hegemony in interstate relations," it says, "has reinforced the position taken by the countries of the Third World."

"Pakistan can be truly proud of its friendship with its powerful northern neighbour," it notes.

After dilating upon the economic cooperation between the two countries, it says: "During his stay in China, President Ziaul Haq will consolidate this flourishing economic relations."

The NAWA-E WAQT says in its editorial: "The ties between Pakistan and China were founded, from the outset, on positive and lasting principles and, therefore, grew ever stronger." "The infallible friendship between the two countries is really between their two peoples. The construction of silk route and reopening of Khunjerab Pass have further cemented these friendly ties," it says.

The editorial expresses the hope that President Haq's talks with Chinese leaders will produce significant and far-reaching results.

Visits Heroes Monument

OW180310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Haq, and their party laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes this morning in the company of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian.

Inscribed on the ribbon was "Eternal Glory to People's Heroes".

Then, the distinguished Pakistan guests paid their respects to the remains of the late Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall. The president placed a wreath and observed silence before the statue of Chairman Mao.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW181314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in the Great Hall of the People this morning and afternoon.

The two sides exchanged views on the world today, especially on south Asia and the Middle East, and reached comprehensive identity. They also briefed each other on the situations and foreign policies of their countries.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan and their willingness to make continuous efforts to further such relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Pakistani side were: Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, minister for foreign affairs; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior minister; Begum Viarun Nisa Noon, adviser to the president on tourism; Lieutenant General K.M. Arif, chief of staff to the president; and Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China.

Taking part on the Chinese side were: Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan.

Attends Cultural Event

OW181650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Ziaul Haq attended a cultural evening here and watched episodes from the national dance drama "A Dream of Red Mansions" presented by the China opera and dance drama troupe.

Accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wu Xueqiang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture.

After the performance, President and Begum Ziaul Haq mounted the stage and shook hands with the performers, congratulating them on their successful performance.

The soiree was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Earlier today Begum Ziaul Haq visited a confectionary in Beijing.

Meets XINHUA Director

OW190724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq met and had a cordial talk with Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY at the state guest house this morning.

The president asked in detail about XINHUA. He expressed appreciation for the achievements of XINHUA. He hoped journalists of both Pakistan and China would strengthen their cooperation and exchange experience.

Mu Qing thanked Ziaul Haq for his comments.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW190811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, met with Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in the state guesthouse here at noon today.

Hu Yaobang said: "I am very happy to make the acquaintance of your excellency during your third visit to China. You are the Chinese people's honest and reliable friend." The general secretary also praised the relations of mutual support between China and Pakistan.

President Ziaul Haq expressed his pleasure to meet with General Secretary Hu Yaobang. He said the Pakistani Government and people had very good feelings towards China.

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a luncheon for the president. Present on both occasions were Huang Hua, Wu Xueqian, Zheng Tuobin and Wang Bingnan.

PCF DELEGATION TALKS WITH SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI

OW181646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Xian, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais conversed and dined with Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party here this evening.

The French guests arrived here from Beijing by special plane last night, with Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Today, the French guests visited a historical relics exhibition at the provincial museum where they saw metal wares from the Shang Dynasty (16th century B.C.) to the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 907).

The delegation also visited a museum displaying hundreds of life-sized terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the founder of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) as well as bronze carts and horses unearthed in October 1980 in the vicinity of the tomb.

Marchais wrote in the visitor's book: "I gasped with admiration at the masterpieces of the Chinese culture and man's intelligence."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Visits Tongji University

OW160628 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Tongji University this morning, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Mayor Wang Daohan. He was given a rousing welcome by teachers and students.

President Carstens gave a speech at Tongji University. He expressed the hope that scientific, technological and cultural exchanges between the two countries would be further developed. He wished Tongji University a bright future and that it will become a bridge linking the German and Chinese people. President Carstens' speech was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic clapping by the teachers and students.

Before President Carstens' speech, Li Guohao, president of Tongji University, delivered a welcoming speech.

The distinguished guests saw the university's exhibition rooms and had a conversation in German with the university's graduate students currently attending a preparatory class for advanced studies in Germany.

This afternoon President Carstens also visited Dock No. 10 of the Shanghai port and cruised on the Huangpu River. In the evening, the municipal government gave a banquet in honor of President Carstens and the other distinguished guests.

Attends Consulate Opening

OW151224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The consulate-general of the Federal Republic of Germany in Shanghai was inaugurated here this morning.

Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens; Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai; and Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony.

President Carstens and Mayor Wang cut the ribbons and delivered speeches.

The president said: "Shanghai, with its powerful economic strength and international port as well as lively thinking and cultural life, is a center of economic and cultural exchanges." He expressed the belief that the F.R.G. consulate-general in Shanghai and the Chinese consulate-general to be established in Hamburg will play an important role in the two countries' cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. President Carstens thanked the Shanghai Muncipal People's Government for the assistance in opening the consulate-general as scheduled.

Mayor Wang Daohan said: "Over the past decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the F.R.G., there has been fruitful cooperation between them in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. Exchanges between Shanghai and the F.R.G. are growing too." The establishment of the F.R.G. consulate-general in Shanghai would play a positive role in developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples as well as the exchanges between the people of Shanghai and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany, he added.

The ceremony was followed by a reception given by President and Mrs. Carstens.

Feted in Shanghai

OW151615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Carstens and their party were honored at a banquet given by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government here this evening.

Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and President Carstens proposed toasts at the banquet.

This morning, President Carstens and other distinguished guests were taken to Tongji University. In the afternoon, they visited a dock under the Shanghai port administration and cruised on the Huangpu River.

Arrives in Guilin

OW161610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Guilin, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Carstens and their party arrived here from Shanghai by special plane this morning, in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife.

Their activities here today included a cruise on the Lijiang River to view the landscape along the banks and a visit to Luti (reed flute) Cave, a manificent limestone cave.

This evening, the distinguished guests from the F.R.G. were honored at a banquet jointly hosted by the People's Governments of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guilin City.

Leaves Guangzhou for Home

OW171408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Carstens and their party left here for home by special plane after winding up their state visit to China.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Weilin.

President and Mrs. Carstens arrived here this morning from Guilin by plane. During their stop-over here, they visited the 1982 autumn session of the Guangzhou Export Commodities Fair.

PRC-FRG TRADE 'DEVELOPS RAPIDLY' SINCE 1972

OW120509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct -- Since China and West Germany established diplomatic relations in 1972, the trade between the two countries has developed rapidly. The trade volume between the two countries in 1981 was $2,340 million, an increase of 750 percent over 1972, when the trade volume was $270 million.

In recent years, PRC-FRG trade has been kept at a fairly high level, though China's national economy is in a period of readjustment. In 1981, China's exports to West Germany totalled $780 million, an increase of 10.2 percent over 1980; while China's imports from West Germany were $1,560 million, up 17 percent from 1980. West Germany has become China's largest trade partner in Europe.

In the 10 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the commodity lineup in the PRC-FRG trade has changed somewhat. In the past, China's export goods to West Germany were primarily local and livestock products, grains, edible oils, light industrial goods and a small quantity of mineral and chemical products. In addition to those commodities, China's export goods to West Germany in recent years have also included industrial raw materials, such as coal, chemicals, oil products, heavy water and low-energy unanium. For many years, China has been importing from West Germany a large quantity of complete sets of equipment, machinery, rolled steel, chemicals, fertilizers, dyestuff and agricultural chemicals.

Interregional economic and trade relations between China and West Germany have also developed rapidly. The West Germany states of Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Lower Saxony have separately established economic ties with China's Jiangxi, Liaoning and Anhui Provinces respectively. In 1981, Baden-Wuerttemberg State held an industrial exhibition in Shenyang and reached an agreement with Liaoning Province on forming a coordination group for economic and technical cooperation, thus creating a favorable condition for their economic cooperation.

In May 1982, the Chinese delegation, headed by State Councillor and Minister for Economic and Trade Relations with Foreign Countries Chen Muhua, attended the second meeting of the Mixed Commission of Economic Cooperation between the two countries in Bonn. At the meeting, the two sides reached an agreement on setting up a PRC-FRG coal cooperation group. Both sides held identical view that their economic cooperation and trade have vast prospects.

FRG'S KOHL OUTLINES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

OW142111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, Oct. 13 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in his first government statement, today outlined his domestic and foreign policy. In his speech to the Parliament, the new chancellor said that the foundation of West German foreign and security policy is the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance and friendship with the United States which he will visit this year.

Kohl said his government's chief objective was to achieve the lowest possible military balance "through negotiated, realistic, just and verifiable means."

The new chancellor said he fully supports NATO's December 1979 decision to reduce medium-range arms, and the zero option, involving a withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from the European theatre.

Only when the Soviet Union realizes there will be American systems stationed by the end of 1983 can it be counted on in arms-reduction negotiations, he said. Kohl pledged to support the NATO decision to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

The chancellor appealed to the Soviet Union to give a positive reply to the Western proposal. The government pays special attention to its relations with the Soviet Union, but will not ignore the obstacles caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the development in Poland, especially the over build-up of Soviet military forces, Kohl said.

West Germany will continue to strengthen its economic relations with the Soviet Union and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, he added.

"We want a new impetus towards European unity. Our objective remains the political union of Europe," Kohl said.

West Germany will strengthen cooperations with Third World countries, the chancellor noted.

Kohl announced measures to combat the worst economic crisis in the history of West Germany. Unemployment could rise from 1.82 million last month to 2.5 million this winter. To combat record postwar unemployment and create new jobs, Kohl suggested stimulating private and public investment and easing the tax burden on small- and medium-size businesses.

The chancellor also announced that he will call early general elections in March next year.

PRC CHRISTIAN DELEGATION MEETS UK'S THATCHER

OW190140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] London, October 18 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received the visiting Chinese Christian delegation at 10 Downing Street here today.

During their 45-minute conversation, Mrs Thatcher extended a warm welcome to the Chinese Christians and expressed her belief that "the Christians of our two countries will contribute to the mutual understanding of our two peoples."

The first Chinese Christian delegation led by Bishop Ding Guangxun, president of the China Christian Council, arrived in London on September 29 at the invitation of the British Council of Churches (BCC).

During the past three weeks, the delegation visited all parts of the British Isles, meeting church people, academics and civil servants. They had many opportunities to discuss theological and church problems. They were also welcomed by the Chinese Christian congregations in London.

The delegation twice met and had friendly talks with Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, president of the BCC, at Lambeth Palace in London.

The delegation leaves here for the Federal Republic of Germany on October 19.

XIE LI MEETS ITALIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER

OW151417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Xie Li, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and feted Pietro Longo, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Italy, Mrs. Longo and their party at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The two sides exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

QIAO SHI MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW111244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a party workers' delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Nicolae Stefan, secretary of the R.C.P. Dimbovita County Committee.

Present were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Romanian party workers arrived here on September 27 to acquaint themselves with the experiences of the C.P C. in developing mining industry and coal production. Yu Hongen Chinese vice-minister of coal industry, briefed the delegation on China's coal production and the related policies. The delegation visited Tianjin, Xuzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They will leave here shortly for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

OFFICIALS VISIT ROMANIA, MEET DOBRESCU

OW190016 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] On two separate occasions on 14 October, Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian CP Central Committee, received Lin Jianqing, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the Policy Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

During his visit in Romania, Lin Jianqing toured a number of Romanian countries and cities and made four reports on the current economic and political situation in China and had discussions with the local propaganda cadres of the Romanian Communist Party.

At a round table conference sponsored by the Romanian Society of International Law and International Relations, Hao Deqing made a report on current international situation and China's foreign policy.

DENG LIQUN MEETS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OW041700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had cordial conversation here this afternoon with lecturers of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. They are Alexandru Szabo, member of the Central Collegium of the R.C.P. and deputy head of the Department of Propaganda of the R.C.P. Central Committee, and Prof M. Popescu, director of the teaching and research section of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy.

Present was Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

SHULTZ MEETS WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW151340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today to discuss plans for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

During the four-hour meeting, two hours longer than scheduled, Shultz and Shamir agreed to set up a U.S.-Israeli joint working group to "examine the Israeli proposals and the U.S. ideas."

Israel has put forward various conditions for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. It demanded "security arrangements in Lebanon related to the withdrawal of all foreign forces" from that country. It also insisted on a security zone in south Lebanon to be policed by Lebanese authorities with a prominen role for Israeli-backed forces led by Major Saad Haddad.

The idea, however, is reportedly opposed by the new Lebanese Government of President Amin al-Jumayyil and the United States, because a continued role for the Israeli-backed Haddad's forces, they believe, will enable Israel to maintain control over south Lebanon. But the United States supported Isarel's demand for security, saying "Israel has to be satisfied" in that respect.

A statement of the State Department today said: "The secretary and foreign minister undertook these discussions in a spirit of consultation, discussing what each side thought, seeking as much common ground as possible."

Shamir told reporters after the meeting that he and Shultz "agreed that we have to make efforts to get a solution as promptly as possible."

"The goal is to get a withdrawal of all foreign forces from all parts of Lebanon, including the southern part of Lebanon," Shamir said.

In addition to Lebanon, Shultz and Shamir discussed in general President Reagan's Middle East initiative, which has been rejected by the Begin government.

Shultz and Shamir also agreed to meet again, probably this weekend, to review the results of the joint working group.

Shamir will meet Vice President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tomorrow.

U.S. PULLOUT FROM GENERAL ASSEMBLY THREATENED

OW180259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz issued a statement on 16 October threatening that the United States would withdraw from the UN General Assembly if it votes to expel Israel.

Shultz said: As a result of Israel being denied of its credentials at the 26th International Atomic Energy Agency Conference last month, the United States has stopped providing funds to that agency. The United States will take similar action if Israel is expelled from the UN Telecommunications Union Conference in Nairobi or from other UN bodies.

The current UN General Assembly originally scheduled to take a vote on 18 October on the report submitted by the Credentials Committee. Shultz has appealed to various member nations to ignore the motion to expel Israel.

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES VISIT

TV Interview

HK141242 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Interview With Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Prime Minister Ulloa, first of all, I wish to welcome you on behalf of the listeners and viewers of the Chinese International Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station. We also wish to congratulate you on the success you scored during your visit to China. It has been 11 years since China and Peru established diplomatic relations and you are the first head of state to visit China since the establishment of relations. We understand you had extensive and friendly talks with the Chinese leaders during your visit. Now we hope you could tell us something about the successes you have scored during this visit.

[Answer] The principal purpose of our visit to China is to seek to maintain a close, permanent and friendly relationship with the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. We discussed not only the political relations between China and Peru, but also the relations between China and Latin America. I feel that we fully agreed with each other in all the principal aims we wanted to achieve.

Our government is in favor of and encourages the wish of the Chinese for unification. We believe China and the people of Latin America will stand on the same side. We are now more united, especially after the occupation of the Malvinas by a foreign power. The governments and peoples of Peru and other Latin American countries fully support Argentina's lawful sovereignty over the Malvinas. We believe reason will eventually triumph in the settlement of this question and that Argentina will eventually regain her sovereignty over the Malvinas.

We are happy about the Chinese Government's support and friendly attitude toward the Peruvian Government headed by President Belaunde. Looking at it from this angle, we are very satisfied with the results achieved in this visit. Meanwhile, we were very happy to learn last night that Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government also considered this visit a success. On the economic side, we agreed that we must step up the relations between us. We must study in greater detail how we can purchase more Chinese goods so as to achieve a balance of trade between our two countries. Minister Chen Muhua as well as Premier Zhao Ziyang felt that we should exchange delegations to decide on the way to promote trade between our two countries within a short time.

On the cultural side, I am glad that we had the honor to see for ourselves the great creations of the Chinese people, which are the result of their admirable efforts. We believe that all these efforts and work will be used to create a fairer world in the future. The Chinese people's efforts and sacrifices are for building a better future for China. We believe the Chinese people and their leaders will definitely achieve this aim. Our two countries will achieve good results in this respect. We have opened new channels, sowed the seeds and we will reap the fruits.

I think China is well experienced in agriculture and such experience, which is very important to Peru, will no doubt become even richer. Peru is also an old country with several thousand years of civilization and with a prosperous agriculture. I feel we can not only learn from your rich experience in this respect, but also purchase from you tractors, agricultural machinery and other things to develop our agriculture.

Politically, we have also scored this success: We agreed that China can become a locomotive to lead the Third World toward making a fairer world. China as well as Latin America have eliminated colonialism and have expressed our will for independence. We want a fairer and better world. It is of great historical significance that China and Latin America are getting closer to one another, because both areas will have a greater voice in the world in the days to come.

I believe there is a very important condition for our two countries to develop a closer relationship, that is, the two governments and peoples must understand one another. All other aspects are only the result of this condition. I feel we have made a great step forward in this area.

This time, we saw in Beijing many things which are important to you. For example, we saw the great works of art created by your ancestors and the efforts they made, which served only a small number of people in the past. But today, such efforts are used to create a great country, which no doubt will make people marvel in the future. We visited your Great Wall yesterday, and we understand that it was for defending your territorial integrity. This is of great significance. We can also see that the Chinese people today are also making efforts to maintain the country's territorial integrity.

[Reporter] Finally, please allow me to thank you on behalf of the listeners and viewers of the Chinese International Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station for the interview you have granted us. Thank you.

XINHUA Report

OW161432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias said today that his recent visit to China is "fruitful" and the "seeds" sown during the visit will bear fruit in both countries.

Ulloa was speaking to a press conference after reporting to President Fernando Belaunde on his China tour.

The warm reception given him by the Chinese Government and people indicates their great respect for the Peruvian Government, he said.

He reiterated that the relations between the Governments of Peru and the People's Republic of China are the "sole legal relations".

Through his visit, Ulloa said, he feels that China is a great country with many experiences and some lessons Peru should learn from. In the decades to come, he addes, Peru should make still greater efforts to strengthen its relations and have more exchanges with China, he noted.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING COLOMBIAN ENVOY

OW161616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with outgoing Colombian Ambassador to China Julio Mario Santo Domingo here this afternoon.

ZHANG AIPING ON MODERNIZATION OF STRATEGIC ARMS

OW190429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to an 18 October JIEFANGJUN BAO report, Comrade Zhang Aiping, in an interview with a JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter, said: "During the period between our launching of a carrier rocket from the motherland's northwestern region to the South Pacific in 1980 and the recent successful underwater submarine launch, our technology underwent a qualitative change and leaped forward. It shows that our carrier rocket has attained a new level and our national defense capability has been further enhanced."

He pointed out that the recent successful launch is conducive not only to China's security but also to world peace.

Zhang Aiping told the reporter: Our development of strategic arms is not for the purpose of aggression against others. As we are constantly in possible danger of an enemy invasion, how can we hesitate to improve our weapons and equipment as soon as possible and accelerate the modernization of our national defense? In past armed struggles led by our party, we -- for a long period -- used inferior equipment to fight better equipped enemies. However, the party never overlooked the improvement of our arns and equipment. While making full use of our available arms and equipment, we always did what we could to improve and develop arms and equipment first to make them gradually closer to those of the enemies and then to make them better than the enemies'.

Zhang Aiping pointed out: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made efforts to improve our arms. Our conventional arms, particulary our army weaponry, are not much inferior to others' and we can depend on them to resist any enemy invaders. We have also established certain defensive capability in terms of strategic weapons. We may positively say that, with the development of our national economy, our arms and equipment will attain a new level of modernization within a short period. This will be done by our national defense scientific research and industrial workers under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and with the attention and support of the whole party, the whole country and the whole army.

Zhang Aiping said that to improve arms and equipment and accelerate the modernization of our national defense requires science, technology and intellectuals.

He said: We should bring into full play the initiative, wisdom and talents of the national defense scientific researchers and industrial personnel. We should also organize all PLA commanders and fighters to strive to raise their scientific and cultural level while constantly raising their ideological and political consciousness and strengthening their military training. Only in this way can we accelerate the accomplishment of the glorious task to modernize our national defense.

Zhang Aiping said: The development of national defense scientific research and industries must be based on the national economy and done according to our capability.

He also said that the development of the most advanced science and technology for national defense will in turn promote the development of conventional weapons and promote the development of science and technology for national economic construction.

PLA GENERAL LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

Politics in Command Inaccurate

OW181138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his speech at an enlarged standing committee meeting of the party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department, Wang Ping, first secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the department, pointed out: In studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, it is necessary to correctly understand the relationship between politics and economics in order to ensure the realization of the strategic objective in economic construction.

Wang Ping said: The slogan of putting politics in command has been mentioned for many years and has been deeply imprinted on people's minds. Now that the emphasis of our work has been shifted to economic construction, it appears that this slogan can no longer give an accurate and scientific expression of the relationship between politics and economics. In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping dealt with three major tasks for the 1980's and penetratingly analyzed the relationships among them. He clearly pointed out: "Economic construction is at the core of these tasks as it is the basis for the solution of China's external and domestic problems." Marxism holds that politics, which belong to the category of the superstructure, is determined by the economic base and serves the latter. The proletariat first wants to seize political power and then to improve it. It is in this sense that politics should be put in the first place. This is because there will be no socialist economic construction without political power. However, after shifting the emphasis of our work to economic construction, we should carry out economic construction as the central task and should no longer put politics in command. Now politics must be subordinate to economic construction and ensure the development of the economy. In the 10 years of turmoil, the sentence that politics cannot but have precedence over economics was repeatedly quoted, but it was quoted out of context. If this sentence is understood in terms of absolutes and held universally as if politics should be put in the first place at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, one will make mistakes. This is the ABC's of Marxism. However, this question has been confused under the influence of "leftist" mistakes. How should we straighten out this distorted idea?

Wang Ping also stressed: Not to put politics in command absolutely does not mean that political institutions and political cadres will have nothing to do. On the contrary, political work is very important. In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized that from now on it is necessary diligently to do the following four things: "To restructure the administration and the economic set-up and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent; to build a socialist spiritual civilization; to strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism; and to rectify party style and consolidate the party organization on the basis of a conscientious study of the new party constitution. These will be the most important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road and the concentration of our efforts on modernization." These four things are very rich in content and set ever more arduous tasks for us to carry out in political work. Only when we do these four things well will we be able to adhere to the socialist orientation and ensure the realization of the strategic objective in economic construction.

Wang Ping, Hong Xuezhi Speak

OW181023 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Wang Ping, first secretary of the party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department and political commissar of the department, and Hong Xuezhi, second secretary of the party committee and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, delivered speeches at a recent enlarged session of the standing committee of their department's party committee.

They emphatically pointed out: The guidelines of the 12th party national congress are the basis for, and guide to, all work of the whole party, the entire army and the people throughout the country. To fulfill those guidelines and make new contributions to the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization, we should maintain a political unanimity with the party Central Committee, act in line with the guidelines of the 12th party national congress, and strive to create a new situation in all fields of our logistical work.

Comrade Wang Ping said: To maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee, we must do the following three things: 1) It is necessary for us to have a real and firm grasp of the ideological theory and submit our organizations to the party Central Committee's line, principles, policies and resolutions. This is a minimal requirement. We can conscientiously implement them only when we gain a clear understanding. 2) We are required to integrate the party Central Committee's policy decisions with the concrete conditions in our own units and exert vigorous efforts to carry out those decisions and ensure positive results. 3) It is imperative to persistently combat all erroneous tendencies, eliminate interference from all sectors, continually do away with the influence of leftist ideas and ensure the correct implementation of the 12th party national congress line.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi put forward a five-point opinion on how to create a new situation in all fields of the army's logistical work under the guidelines of the 12th party national congress. He said: 1) It is necessary to have the spirit to create a new situation. Only when we have a complete new mental outlook, can we have a reliable ideological guarantee for creating a new situation. 2) We should have a leading group and the necessary competent personnel to create a new situation. While carrying out reorganization measures to simplify administrative channels, we should readjust the leading groups at all levels, take in fresh blood so that those cadres can shoulder the responsibility for creating a new situation. 3) We should have a structural system in the process of creating a new situation, gain a deep understanding of the importance and necessity of carrying out reorganization aimed at simplifying the administration, and set up simplified and rational organizations that have better work efficiency. 4) It is necessary to work out measures and plans to create a new situation and conduct investigation and study so that we can have a clear understanding of basic conditions. We should proceed from the realities to work out feasible plans for the task. 5) We should have the work style needed in creating a new situation, immediately start with ourselves, pay attention to practical results, adhere to principles and resist unhealthy practices.

On Studying Congress Documents

OW190251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department recently held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee. At the meeting, the participants seriously studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They are determined to adhere to the guidelines of the congress in striving to create a new situation in PLA logistics work.

The meeting was held from 23 September to 17 October. It used Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress as a general guide and repeatedly studied the documents of the congress to thoroughly understand their guidelines. In consideration of the reality of the thinking and work of various units and individuals the meeting then summarized experiences, conducted criticism and self-criticism, and discussed and studied measures and plans for creating a new situation in all fields of the General Logistics Department.

The comrades present at the meeting unanimously held: The guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress are the guide and basis for all work of the whole party, the whole army and the whole country.

Our first important task -- at present and for a period henceforth -- is to organize the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress well. With the study as a basis, we should, in view of the actual situation of our thinking and work, use the guidelines of the congress to arm our minds, guide our actions and judge everything. We should always adhere to the guidelines. Practice is the sole criterion for examining truth. It is our deeds and achievements, not our words, which will show whether we have studied the congress documents well. To study the congress documents we must adhere to the Marxist fundamental principle of integrating theory with practice, truly identify ourselves ideologically and politically with the party Central Committee and constantly create a new situation in our work.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES QUADRUPLING OUTPUT

HK181318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Answering a Question -- Why It Is Possible To Achieve Quadrupling"]

[Text] In discussions on the 12th party congress documents, the question of how to achieve the quadrupling of total industrial and agricultural output value in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of the century is a hot topic. The whole country is talking about quadrupling, discussing the long-term prospects, establishing heroic ambitions and buzzing with enthusiasm. This is very encouraging.

However, there are a few comrades who ask: Is it possible to achieve quadrupling? Is this another "high target?" Another "adventure?" They are worried because in 1958 the slogan to "double steel output" was put forward, which developed into the "Great Leap Forward," and the result was 3 years of difficulties; and in 1978 slogans such as "build 10 Daqings" by the end of the century were put forward, for which there are still no valid arguments and which, far from stimulating economic development, increased the difficulties in economic readjustment. Will the proposal for quadrupling now put forward follow the same old disastrous road?

It is understandable that these comrades should put forward these doubts. Since some people (even though they are very few in number) have raised this issue, we have the responsibility to explain clearly the basis for the possibility of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, to enable them to understand why the target of endeavor put forward by the 12th party congress can be accomplished, whereas certain slogans advanced in 1958 and 1978 could not be accomplished. In advocating serious study of the 12th party congress documents, we want to grasp these major issues and discuss them, so as to enhance people's ideological understanding and take the study deeper step by step. This is essential for unifying the understanding of the whole party, working in concert to implement the 12th party congress spirit and accomplishing our strategic goal.

Achieving quadrupling in 20 years means that the total value of industrial and agricultural output should rise by an annual average of 7.2 percent. This, of course, is no light matter, but is certainly not a "high target" incapable of accomplishment. In fact, from 1953 when China began its First 5-Year Plan, to 1981, the total value of industrial and agricultural production rose annually by 8.1 percent despite frequent sabotage done to economic development, and especially the serious sabotage done by the "Great Cultural Revolution." Of course, certain figures included false components during these years, but in general it should be affirmed that our speed was relatively fast despite the many twists and turns in our economic development. As for the 3 years 1979-81, this was a period of economic readjustment and our growth rate slowed down, yet the annual increase in total value of industrial and agricultural production still reached 6.7 percent. It is evident that envisaging an annual growth rate of 7.2 percent in industrial and agricultural output value from now until the year 2000 is not a "high target."

Looking at foreign data, total value of social production in the Soviet Union quadrupled in the 20 years from 1956-75, growing at an annual rate of 7.5 percent. The rate of growth of the Soviet economy has been described as not very fast, but the speed we are envisaging is lower than that of the Soviet Union. Japan's economic growth rate has been described as relatively fast; it quadrupled in just over 10 years, from 1957-70, growing at an annual rate of 10.4 percent. Later the speed declined due to the effect of the economic crisis of world capitalism. The speed we are envisaging is also lower than that attained by Japan. It is obvious that our plans are based on the actual conditions in China and are not "high targets."

These comparisons can explain the issue. We are not prepared to expound on the possibility of quadrupling from the fundamental issue of differences in historical conditions, as reference material for readers in studying and discussing the 12th party congress documents.

Marxism tells us that when analyzing any social issue it is essential to set it within a definite historical framework. The "Great Leap Forward" of 1958 was a product of "leftist" errors in the central leadership work at that time, and was put forward as an inevitable "high tide of economic construction" following the 1957 rectification movement. And it was precisely in that rectification movement that the antirightist struggle was seriously inflated; the whole country, taken by surprise, experienced a large-scale class struggle; and the democratic centralism of the party and state had already begun to be sabotaged. In these circumstances, the party's work focus was by no means placed on economic construction, and the "leap forward" in the national economy was proposed on the basis of political guesswork and requirements; there was a great lack of understanding of the laws of economic development and the basic stage of the country's economy. Although afterward the entire manpower and material of the country was mobilized for "a big battle for iron and steel," that was not serious economic construction. Of course the 1958 "Great Leap Forward" was by no means completely devoid of economic success, since many new industrial bases, departments and technologies started to emerge during the movement. However, it cannot but be admitted that actions such as the "big battle for iron and steel" were actually political movements involving high pressure and false reporting at many levels. When "organizing a new leap forward" was proposed at the beginning of 1978, this had not undergone any exposition and proof or any calculation; the demand was just set for "creating 10 Daqings" and for doubling steel output in 8 years, and even completely irresponsible empty slogans such as "basically accomplishing agricultural mechanization by 1980" were put forward again. These too were a reflection of the "leftist" guiding ideology of the principal central leading comrade at the time. The "gang of four" had then only been smashed 1 year or so, and investigatory work was still in progress; large numbers of miscarriages of justice had not yet been corrected or their victims rehabilitated; a whole series of issues of right or wrong in theory and policy had not been clarified; the party's democratic centralism had not yet been restored; and a new personality cult was underway. In these circumstances, the question of economic construction was by no means studied seriously, and the masses, especially the peasants, urgently needed rest and recuperation after the 10-year catastrophe. The state was unable to make a lot of capital available, nor could it suddenly expand its exports by a great volume or draw in large amounts of foreign investment for building a number of "big projects." Fortunately, the central authorities promptly discovered this error and put forward the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading" the national economy, with the result that no great losses were sustained in actual work.

The historical conditions under which the 12th party congress has proposed quadrupling are entirely different from those in 1958 and 1978. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party started to carry out all-round, resolute and carefully considered work to bring order out of chaos, and achieved a great historical turning point.

The first hallmark of this turning point is that our party has, in ideology, resolutely broken through the serious bindings of dogmatism and personality cult which had existed for a long time and reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, with the result that vigorous creative forces have been gained in all fields of work. Our party has solved decisively and properly many major problems which had been wrongly handled for a long time and eliminated a whole series of major factors adversely affecting stability and unity, with the result that our state has entered a new era of political stability.

After carrying out essential readjustments in the organization and rectification of work style, inner-party life has been gradually normalized, the party's system of democratic centralism has been fundamentally restored and collective leadership has replaced individual, arbitrary decision. The focus of the party's various kinds of work has been resolutely and seriously shifted onto economic construction since 1979. From the central authorities to the local leading organs at all levels, major efforts have been made to study and solve economic problems, and "leftist" guiding ideology which existed for a long time in economic work is being rectified. Our country's economy has begun to proceed along a path which suits national conditions, progresses in an orderly way, stresses practical effects and develops steadily. In particular, our party has summed up the historical experiences of many past years, integrated Marxist general principles with the actual situation of our country and made promising steps in proceeding along our own path and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is under these new historical conditions that the CPC Central Committee put forth the proposal of quadrupling output. This idea was not the fantastic idea of an individual, but a decision discussed and finally adopted by the CPC Central Committee after summing up historical experiences and carrying out extensive surveys and investigations. Thus, we have strong grounds to say that quadrupling output is not a repeat of the reckless actions in 1958 and 1978, but on the contrary, is a practical target of struggle put forth after learning from the lessons of the two reckless actions. It does not mean "high quotas," "telling lies," or "empty talk," but is practical and feasible.

The various plans or tentative ideas for economic development put forth under completely different historical conditions certainly have many qualitative differences. Comparing the proposal of quadrupling output put forth during the 12th party congress with the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 and the "10-year plan" put forth in 1978, we can see that the required speed of development is completely different. The 1958 plan called for doubling steel production, on an annual growth of 100 percent. Obviously, this was absurd. In 1978, it was demanded that total industrial output be increased by 10 percent annually, among which steel production was to be increased from 31.78 million tons in 1978 to 60 million tons in 1985, and oil production from 100 million tons in 1978 to 250 million tons in 1985. This manifested subjectivism and the demands were groundless. The idea of quadrupling output put forth at the 12th party congress has not proposed any groundless quotas for growth of products. For example, the output of raw coal and steel is only to be increased by 100 percent in 20 years, an annual increase of 3-4 percent. These cannot be regarded as high quotas because these speeds have been attained in the past by normal strenuous efforts and also can be attained in the future with the same efforts.

Another difference is that, in both 1958 and 1978, demands were not put forth in accordance with the law of planned and proportionate development. Quotas were proposed independently of each other, in an attempt to achieve a situation in which "once the headrope of a fishing net is pulled up, all its mesh opens," and making the miracle of "once a horse has taken the lead, the others will follow full steam." As a result, economic laws were violated, which were bound to punish us. Now, the departments in charge of planning are repeatedly achieving a comprehensive balance, not promoting "taking steel production as the key link," "taking grain production as the key link," or "advancing together in everything," or "quadrupling output of everything everywhere."

On the contrary, they have put forth different tentative plans in accordance with the interrelationship between various economic departments and the actual situation of our country's various economic departments. For example, by the end of the century, steel production and the total energy output are only expected to be increased by 100 percent over that of 1980; a higher growth rate is not expected; the output of the main products of the engineering industry is expected to increase by several hundred percent; and the newly established industrial departments such as electronics, communications, nuclear power, petrochemicals, modern materials and so on are expected to develop rapidly. This difference is sufficient to point out that the idea of quadrupling is not an arbitrary and subjective decision, but has been cautiously proposed in accordance with the economic laws and the actual situation and is practical and feasible.

Another difference is that the quotas put forth in the past emphasized figures in the accounting books, while the demands put forth today lay stress on incessantly improving economic returns. It was clearly pointed out in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report: "Strive to quadruple the whole country's annual industrial and agricultural output under the premise of incessantly improving economic returns." This is a very important premise. When talking about the speed of development being divorced from economic returns, speed is bound to be exaggerated. We will never do such silly things as harming both the people and the country by pursuing a high growth rate of output, filling up the storerooms with unmarketable goods and suffering losses in order to obtain undeserved reputation. It is exactly because of this that the 12th party congress put forth the idea of "shifting all kinds of economic work onto the path of improving economic returns," and appropriate measures. This is very important.

Still another difference is that the past economic plans did not give much consideration to improving the living standards of the people. The "Great Leap Forward" promoted in 1958 was carried out regardless of the people's living standards and greatly dampened the masses' initiative. Thus, it could not be realized. The current plans are drawn up in accordance with the fundamental principle of "food comes first, construction comes second." The 12th party congress takes incessantly fulfilling the masses' growing material and cultural demands as the fundamental goal of socialist production and construction. In view of the long-term situation, after the target of quadrupling output has been achieved, the income of the people in both the urban and rural areas in our country will be increased by 100 percent and they will be comparatively better off, with a higher standard in their material and cultural lives. In view of the short-term situation, in the wake of the state's economic improvements and, in particular the rapid restoration and development of the rural economy, living conditions of the urban and rural population have been improved and further improvements are also expected. The broad masses of the people more deeply feel that the socialist modernization cause is their own concern. This sense of being the master is one of the important guarantees for realizing the plan of quadrupling output.

Certainly, the quadrupling of output put forth at the present stage is still just a goal. However, this plan has not been made by inferring past figures. When the conditions of the times differ, the base will differ, and there will be different demands for quality and quantity, variety, return and distribution. Thus, although quadrupling output is feasible, we must make a series of cautious preparations in order to turn feasibility into reality and adopt a series of measures which are closely coordinated with various fields. The report of the 12th party congress did not just simply put forth a target of struggle, it also proposed what should be done to realize this target, the necessary deployment and questions of principle which must be solved.

The report of the 12th party congress also emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to unswervingly implement the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading" during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, extensively carry out technical renovation among the enterprises, gradually launch the reform of the system of business management and complete rationalization of the structural organization of enterprises and economic structure in various fields during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and throughout the 1980's, carry out a series of essential capital construction projects in the areas of energy, transportation and so on, give publicity to education on primary obligations and develop education in various fields at all levels and "tackle" major problems in a series of significant scientific and technological projects. In light of this, we see that realizing the magnificient target of quadrupling in the next 20 years is not as empty and reckless as in 1958 and 1978, but is based on a great deal of practical and well-organized work.

After making an analysis of the different historical conditions and the qualitative difference of methods of economic work adopted under different historical conditions, we can see that the 12th party congress' proposal of quadrupling output is completely different from the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 and the "New Leap Forward" in 1978. We should not be afraid of making long-term plans for economic development because we have made mistakes of "high quotas" in the past. One of the superior features of the socialist system is the implementation of a planned economy. If we divorce economy from planning, and divorce planning from long-term plans, will there still be a planned economy or will the superior features of a socialist system still exist? The reason for the past failures was not that there were plans, but that there was not a realistic plan. We must, by means of conscientious study and discussion, clearly understand that quadrupling does not mean "high quotas" of "reckless advance," but that it has a scientific foundation and is feasible. Each of our enterprises and each of our citizens should make arduous efforts for realizing this great plan. Undoubtedly, the great target put forth during the 12th party congress is not empty talk and will not be easily achieved. In the course of realizing this target, we are bound to encounter various difficulties. It is because of this that we must act according to the demands of the 12th party congress to fully popularize to the masses our strategic targets and strategic deployment so that people of various nationalities throughout the country will "more clearly see our prosperous future and will go all out to greet the era of new economic development," as laid down in the report of the 12th party congress.

HONGQI ARTICLE VIEWS WORKERS' CONGRESSES

HK190324 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Yu Yannan published in HONGQI: "Workers' Congresses Must Exercise Rights"]

[Text] In each of China's state-run enterprises, a workers' congress is encouraged to take part in management and to supervise, elect and dismiss the business administration. Since the provisional regulations concerning workers' congresses were issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council about one year ago, the number of congresses has reached more than 101,000. Congresses are found in nearly all large and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Harbin, Guangzhou, Nanjing, and Chongqing -- China's major industrial cities.

So far, however, only a small percentage function well. Workers and staff members in many enterprises complain that the workers' congresses exist only in name, and that democratic management has yet to be realized in their units.

For instance, when the congresses in some enterprises are considering how to assign housing, members of the leadership still want to interfere.

Because they can do little that is practical for their co-workers, some congress representatives have lost their pride in being elected and no longer want to take part.

There is an urgent need to improve the system, enabling the multitudes of workers and other employees to enjoy their democratic rights.

Where little has been achieved by the workers' congresses, the leading administrators are mainly to blame. They fear their power would be limited by the congresses. In some enterprises, everything is still up to the party committee, and can be brought to the workers' congress only after the party committee has decide how to handle it.

Some cadres regard the workers congresses as their tools. Whenever they have problems they cannot solve by themselves, or they fear production targets will be missed, they ask the congresses to encourage the workers. But they are not interested in democratic management, thinking the voice of the masses would disturb the work of the factory director. Some cadres still refuse to grant workers management rights, believing that only the manager or director should be responsible for the business of state-run enterprises.

Workers' Rights

Socialist public ownership, under which the workers are the masters of the means of production, is not an abstract idea. It should enable workers and other employees to use various methods of managing their enterprises effectively. The people's rights include not only labour, education, social security and so on, but also the management of business, cultural and educational institutions. To implement democratic management, fundamentally, is to persist with the concept that the working class is the master of the means of production.

State-run enterprises belong to the whole nation, and employees of such enterprises are part of the nation. They are also directly responsible for the management of their enterprises. Because they have close relations with the means of production, with the production process, and with production results, they should have more say on how to use the means of production, to improve techniques, and to enhance economic results of the enterprises where they work.

The management of state-run enterprises manifests itself, on the one hand, through unified state plans, policies and decrees, through instructions from higher authorities, and through the direct function played by the directors of these enterprises. It is shown, on the other hand, through democratic management by the workers and staff of the enterprises in accordance with regulations and rules set by the state and higher authorities and through proper organizational forms. Therefore, the roles of the congresses and the directors are not contradictory. They should work together so as to connect the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals.

At present, the system of workers' congress is a fundamental one in guaranteeing that the working class will act as masters of our society.

Wishes

Suppression of democratic rights and disagreements between workers and their leaders are the main causes of workers' inactivity in both policis and production. Where the style of party leadership has not yet improved, where a few cadres are priviledged, where nepotism affects promotion and housing, where even corruption and economic crimes occur, there the masses yearn to replace unworthy cadres and to punish the corrupt. The workers' congresses provide them with a tribune to help them realize their democratic rights.

This is why they are eager to see the practical establishment of workers' congresses. Their aspiration is fully justified, and fully accords with the party's programme to achieve a high level of socialist democracy in China.

Each enterprise should perfect its own congress in adherence to the provisional regulations issued by the central government: Each should also follow regulations concerning factory directors' work in state-run enterprises and regulations concerning party organizational work in industrial enterprises.

Grassroots experience in establishing congresses should be carefully studied. Good experience should be recommended to other enterprises. In recent years, the most important thing done by workers' congresses is to comment on and appraise factory cadres. This merits much of our attention.

Workers' congresses have provided the masses with an opportunity to educate themselves. They should try to raise their managerial competence.

XUE MUQIAO IN HONGQI ON BUILDING SOCIALISM

HK160238 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Oct 82 p 4

["Opinion" column article: "China Will Have To Go Her Own Way in Building Socialism"]

[Text] Great progress has been made under socialism in the 33 years since liberation.

But China is still a developing nation in which peasants constitute the majority, Xue Muqiao, the economist and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, says in an article in the latest HONGQI (RED FLAG), [No 19] the official party magazine.

Xue says that for China to build a modernized, socialist nation with a high state of civilization and democracy, she will have to go her own way, working from the facts and constructing a socialist society with distinctive Chinse features. These will be evident in three areas.

The first is the system of ownership. China, because of the low and unbalanced production level, can neither establish a public ownership system for the whole society in line with Marx's theory, nor copy the state-collective ownership system advocated by Stalin.

Xue says we must base our system on a combination of state ownership and collective ownership augmented by other forms for as long as necessary. We also need to vary methods of management and administration according to circumstances.

In agriculture, especially in handwork, both collective and individual labour have proved valuable. We should seek not only unity of plan but also division of labour with various kinds of responsibility systems based on individuals, the family and groups.

State-run enterprises also need to adopt a system entailing different degrees of responsibility for their profits or losses.

In towns, collectively-owned enterprises, and some individually-owned ones which assume sole responsibility for profits or losses, should be encouraged. They are both necessary and supplementary to state economy.

The second area is the correct treatment of the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Each must develop according to China's situation, Xue says.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), we completed 156 major projects, mostly in heavy industry. But agriculture could not keep pace with the needs of industrial development and the needs of the people.

The disparity of agriculture, light and heavy industry became extremely serious after the "Great Leap Forward" (1958-60). The ten chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution" plunged the national economy into a crisis characterized by this disparity.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have steadily reduced investment in capital construction and readjusted the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

At the same time, we tried to improve the people's lives as much as possible. It is because of all these that the national economy has started to prosper. But there is still much to do.

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress, we must adhere to the readjustment policy, practise economy and combat waste during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We need to seek long-term economic effectiveness. We prefer to slow production growth rate in the 1980's but to make all-out efforts in seeking better economic results, Xue says. If this is done, the rapid growth in the 1980's will be ensured.

The third field is reform of the sytem of managing the economy.

Apart from some mandatory plans, which are especially suitable for key enterprises, we should also use economic levers as part of guidance plans for many enterprises.

It would be impossible -- and there is no necessity -- for the state to control production of various small commodities.

SMALL CONSUMER ITEMS PRICES ALLOWED TO FLUCTUATE

OW180317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese industrial and commercial enterprises are now allowed to produce and supply 160 small daily necessities, hardware, stationery and electrical appliances for domestic use according to market demand, to overcome overconcentration of production and supply by the state -- a longstanding economic shortcoming of China's, the ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported today.

From now on, prices will be allowed to fluctuate according to supply and demand for products ranging from elastic cord, shoelaces, buttons, brushes and hairpins to some cooking utensils and bicycle parts -- products which are usually produced in great varieties but have a low output value.

Work will be done so that in two or three years, the same price policy will be applied to more small commodities whose control by state is now regarded as impossible and unnecessary.

Prices for small commodities will be fixed by the industrial enterprises or commercial departments, according to a State Council-approved report jointly prepared by the State Administration of Commodity Prices, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Commerce. The authorities, on their part, will work out the principles for fixing the prices and policies for price differences between the town and countryside and between different areas, and in the course of commodity circulation.

Such prices, says the report, are different from those fixed by the state and the free prices seen at village and urban fairs. They are relatively "flexible" prices worked out under the guidance of state policies and planning.

China rejects the capitalist market economy and stresses the need for planned development of industry, agriculture, transportation and communications. Nevertheless, it now deems it impossible and unnecessary to control small consumer goods and small products for domestic use through state planning, since their production and supply change from time to time and from one area to another. THE PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an editorial last month, admitting that overconcentration had been a major shortcoming in China's economic work.

HU QIAOMU, DENG LIQUN SPEECHES ON PHILOSOPHY

OW150442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national forum on the planning for study of philosophy and social sciences, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: Studying and solving major theoretical and practical problems in China's socialist modernization is the basic task of philosophical workers and social scientists. He encouraged the broad masses of social scientists to diligently study the law of economic development, politics, law, culture, society and philosophy; strive to apply knowledge of the law to the various practical fields of socialist modernization; and conduct education on the knowledge among the people of the whole country through various channels.

Hu Qiaomu said: Patriotism and revolutionary ideals of the masses of people and youths need to be cultivated through ideological and cultural education. In order to create a new situation in socialist modernization, it is necessary to conduct extensive patriotic and communist ideological education among the people throughout the country. The social scientists have done a great job in this regard by helping the masses raise their ideological and political consciousness in the past few years. The social scientists should further carry out their work in order to meet the needs for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To raise the people's socialist spiritual civilization to a higher level, it is necessary to conduct general education on history, ideals, morality and the legal system and every subject must be accompanied with rich theoretical content. For example, education on morality must include political, economic, cultural, social, family and individual morality while social morality must also include various professional ethics. As with education in other fields, we cannot get the desired result with only a few words. While conducting education in these fields, it is also necessary to step up scientific criticism of various erroneous ideological trends. The duty of the scientists lies in creation. Only when they have obtained meticulous information and completed thoroughgoing research can they present systematic and valuable opinions.

Hu Qiaomu emphatically pointed out: The results of research in the social sciences should be able to play an active part in the practical work of socialist construction. Almost every subject of the social science can be directly applied in practical fields. In order to bring into full play the role of every science in socialist modernization, we must strive to develop all the applied sciences and use them to promote the practical work in modernization and enhance the people's Marxist consciousness and level of social science. For example, in conducting research, the economists can cooperate with an enterprise, or even a department or locality, in studying together how to improve enterprise management and harness the enthusiasm of all workers and staff so as to continuously raise the enterprise's productivity, how to do a meticulous job in financial, statistical and accounting work, rationally utilize manpower and financial and material resources, improve wage and labor reward and penalty systems, lower the cost, reduce waste and increase economic results. The initial work in these fields has been done. It is hoped that social scientists will expand the work and cooperate with natural scientists in order to broaden the vision of scientific research and render useful assistance to all localities and departments, thereby stressing the importance of social sciences. Study in other fields, as the science of law, sociology, history, ethnology, international affairs, literature, arts, linguistics and archaeology should also be able to be applied directly in practical work.

He said: Propagating and popularizing the knowledge of social sciences among the masses should also be a glorious task of the social scientists. As in the natural sciences, basic research, research in the application and popularization of knowledge should all become the criteria for evaluating a scientist's work.

Hu Qiaomu reiterated the necessity to adhere to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in science and culture. The phrasing of of this principle is not seen in the draft revised constitution because it is not legal terminology. Because of the limited space the report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress did not touch on many principles which have been implemented and will continue to be implemented. The omission of the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in the draft revised constitution and the report at the 12th CPC National Congress does not mean that there is any change in the implementation of the policy. It is the party's consistent requirement that work in science and arts must be led in accordance with the law of the development of science and arts just as the gardeners are required to irrigate, fertilize, weed and prevent and control plant diseases and pests correctly, but are not allowed to trample on their socialist "garden of a hundred flowers."

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, also spoke at the forum. He said: Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the work in social sciences has developed on a greater scale and has played a greater role than at any other time since the founding of the country. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and party committees at various levels, the broad masses of social scientists have broken the fetters of dogmatism and the personality cult, actively plunged into the struggle to set things to rights theoretically, conducted useful discussion and put forward valuable opinions on questions concerning theory and practice in socialist construction, and offered good consultations for the party Central Committee and State Council in formulating policies and measures. Progress has also been made in setting up research institutes and training the contingent of scientists in philosophy and social sciences. It is hoped that they will continue to develop and score more academic achievements.

Deng Liqun said: In order to create a new situation in the study of social sciences, it is necessary to consolidate the research insititutes and rectify the contingents. The fundamental task in this aspect is to strengthen Marxist guidance, integrate theory with practice and improve the style of research. All comrades who aspire to study social sciences must strive to grasp the theoretical weapon of Marxism. Comrades who are more knowledgable in theory but less experienced in practical work must go deep into the realities of various fields and use Marxist stands, views and methods to analyze and study a new situation or problem in order to find a scientific answer. Comrades with rich practical experience but insufficient theoretical preparation must repeatedly study relevant Marxist classics in light of his own specialized field. Young researchers, particularly, must regard the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a basic required course.

He said: Effective planning and organizational work in study is a guarantee for accomplishing various research tasks of the social sciences in the new period. In formulating the plan, it is necessary to pool the wisdom of collectives, give full expression to democracy and invite knowledgable persons in all research institutes and educational departments to take part in the discussion. It is also necessary to solicit the opinion of experts, scholars, party and government organizations, leaders of planning departments and people engaged in practical work. In formulating the research plan, all localities should consider each locality's favorable conditions so that the plan is very special in its own way and realistic.

The 9-day forum was held under the joint auspices of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ma Hong, president of the academy, delivered at the forum a report entitled: "Do a Good Job in Planning, Create a New Situation in the Study of Social Sciences." Responsible persons of the State Planning Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences made reports on special topics at the forum.

The participants freely expressed their opinions and earnestly discussed the report by Ma Hong and speeches by Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun. They also exchanged views on how to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congres, do a good job in the planning of the study of philosophy and social sciences, better fulfill the tasks of philosophy and social sciences put forward by the state's Sixth 5-Year Plan, and develop social sciences during the state's Seventh 5-Year Plan. The work to solicite opinions was to be continued among the philosophical workers and social scientists after the forum.

Attending the forum were responsible persons and representatives of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the Publications Bureau under the Ministry of Culture, propaganda departments and social science research institutes from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and some institutes of higher learning, totalling some 170. The forum ended 14 October.

HU QIAOMU, ULANHU AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

OW160219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1345 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to unveil the bronze statues of Li Dazhao, an important leader during the period of the founding of the CPC, and Cai Yuanpei, a prominent figure in modern China's intellectual circle, was held at Beijing University this afternoon.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Xu Deheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, placed baskets of flowers before the statues on behalf of those who attended the ceremony.

The statues are built amid pines and cedars by a nameless lake on the campus of Beijing University. Amid the strains of the "Internationale" and "Sing in Praise of the Motherland," those in attendance remembered martyr Li Dazhao and Mr Cai Yuanpei. Li Dazhao was curator of the library and professor of the university's economics and history departments in November of 1917. He propagated Marxism, led the "May 4th" patriotic movement, set up north China's first communist group and trained the first group of Marxists and intellectuals with Marxist ideology at the university, which he regarded as his base. As president of Beijing University from December 1916 to July 1927, Cai Yuanpei advocated science and democracy and trained and educated many talented people. The fact that the university became the academic center, the center of the new cultural movement and the birthplace of the "May 4th" movement in those days was inseparable from the contributions by Mr Cai Yuanpei and Li Dazhao.

The two bronze statues were built with donations from graduates who were enrolled in the university in 1977 and 1978, and who pledge to inherit and carry forward the university's glorious traditions initiated by Li and Cai. The statues are the works of two noted sculptors, Zeng Zhushao and Fu Tianchou, with assistance from the Beijing Iron and Steel College and the Capital Iron and Steel Company.

Attending the ceremony were party and state leaders Ulanhu, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun and Xu Deheng; Hu Yuzhi, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and leading members of departments concerned Han Tianshi, He Dongchang, Zeng Delin, Jiang Ping, Chen Haosu, Lei Jieqiong and others, as well as friends and students of Li Dazhao and Cai Yuanpei, veteran alumni, representatives of teachers and students of various departments of the Beijing University and graduates from 1977 and 1978 who have been working at the university since graduation.

Li Baohua and Chai Huaixin, relatives of Li Dazhao and Cai Yuanpei, were also invited to attend the ceremony.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed the ceremony. He praised the graduates of 1977 and 1978 for having done something meaningful and expressed his warm greetings and high respect for the students. Ulanhu said Comrade Li Dazhao was one of the pioneers who propagated Marxist ideology in China and engaged in communist work, and one of the great proletarian revolutionaries. Ulanhu said Li Dazhao's life exemplies a communist who is ready to give up everything for the realization of a lofty ideal. Today, when the party Central Committee exhorts the whole nation to further heighten its communist awareness and foster the communist spirit, it is of profound significance that we cherish the memory of martyr Li Dazhao and emulate his firm communist conviction and spirit of unremitting struggle.

Ulanhu continued: Mr Cai Yuanpei was one of the precursors in modern Chinese history who explored ways of saving and revitalizing the country. Comrade Mao Zedong highly evaluated Mr Cai Yuanpei saying that he was "a leading authority of the academic circle and an exemplary world figure." Mr Cai Yuanpei made exceptional contributions to China's educational development.

Ulanhu said: The 12th CPC National Congress has revealed a beautiful prospect before us and also presented us a still higher demand. While the accomplishment of the various fighting tasks put forward by the 12th party congress depends on the efforts of the whole nation, young people must shoulder a heavier burden. This requires young people to have the firm conviction that communism must be realized and to have the spirit of accomplishing every socialist construction project in a down-to-earth manner. Ulanhu hoped that the students would do a really good job in carrying forward the revolutionary traditions, master the necessary scientific knowledge and cultivate themselves into a new generation of people who have ideals, morality, culture and a sense of discipline.

Xiang Ziming, acting secretary of the Beijing University party committee, and Pan Weiming, chairman of the university's student union, also addressed the ceremony. After recalling the revolutionary contributions of Comrade Li Dazhao and Mr Cai Yuanpei, they pledged that they would follow the path opened by their precurors and, led by the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, write a new chapter in the university's history and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction and accomplish the communist cause.

The attendants also bowed before the statutes of Li Dazhao and Cai Yuanpei to pay their respects for their outstanding contributions.

HU QIAOMU AT OPENING OF LITERATURE ARCHIVES

OW170130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- A 16th century architectural feat has been turned into the preparatory office of China's first modern Chinese literature archives and opened today with Hu Qiaomu, Zhou Yang, Ai Qing and other leading writers in the capital in attendance.

Consisting of temples, imperial palaces and gardens, the "Longevity Temple," as it is called, is located in the western suburb of Beijing and was formerly a resting place of emperors and empresses of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Organized along the lines of a national archives, the future literature archives is expected to take shape gradually, becoming an information center of modern Chinese literature and a center for research on masters in the field.

The collection will include manuscripts, letters, diaries, handwriting, photos, portraits, reference films, recordings, videotapes of modern writers, theorists, translators and literary activists since the May 4 movement in 1919, along with their books in various editions, journals and other important artifacts left behind by the writers.

Establishment of the archives was initially proposed by Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, last year. Hu Yaobang, then chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee, offered his support at a meeting with Ba Jin. A presidium meeting held that day immediately adopted a resolution to set up a preparatory committee for a modern Chinese literature archives, which consisted of Ba Jin and eight other noted Chinese writers.

71-year-old Kong Luosung, editor-in-chief of the national literary gazette WEN YI BAO and director of the preparatory committee, expressed his satisfaction with the site. The planned archives will be a combination of ancient architecture and modern facilities, he said. Storerooms for valuable documents are designed to control against moisture, light, dust, fire and theft. Also slated to be part of the complex are libraries, a reading room, exhibition hall, research area, offices, an auditorium and subsidiary facilities.

Kong Luosung, who has had a literary career of nearly half a century, said that in view of the fact that most writers of the early years have either died or grown old and much valuable data have been lost or damaged over the years, it is urgent to build the archives so as to save them.

The archives are expected to help promote the study and education of literature as well as international exchange, Kong said.

KYODO REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

OW160039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 16 (KYODO) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry merged its First and Second Departments of Asian Affairs into one department in a partial reorganization Friday and Liu Shuqing, former ambassador to Bangladesh, was named the director of the department.

Liu served as ambassador to Poland and Norway before he took up the post in Bangladesh in 1980.

Xiao Xiangqian, former director of the First Department of Asian Affairs, is believed to be on the waiting list for an ambassadorial post.

PLANS TO MODERNIZE, BUILD MORE PORT FACILITIES

OW180405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Communications plans to build modern port facilities in the major coastal harbors of Huangpu, Lianyun, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Tianjin and Shijiusuo by 2000.

This was announced today at a current meeting called by the Ministry of Communications in Beijing.

The improvement of communications and transport was listed by the recent party congress as one of the strategic tasks for achieving the goal of quadrupling China's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

According to the ministry, 133 deep-water berths will be started between 1981 and 1985 in 15 coastal harbors, 54 of which are expected to be completed by 1985, adding 100 million tons of cargo loading and unloading capacity.

By 1985, the ministry said, construction of seven container berths, funded by the World Bank, will be completed in Huangpu, Shanghai and Tianjin, with an annual handling capacity between 700,000 containers and 1 million containers.

The ministry said its long-term plan is to increase the number of coastal berths from 330 in 1980 to a total of 1,000 in 2000. Of these, deep-water berths handling 10,000-ton ships will increase from 139 to 600.

The ministry said the nation will build a comprehensive network for sea, river and highway transport by the end of the century.

The river transport network will include the Yangtze and Zhujiang River systems, the Huaihe River and the Grand Canal between Beijing and Hangzhou.

In the next three years, China will double the Yangtze's coal-shipping capacity with newly built 10,000-ton class berths in Nanjing, Nantong, Zhangjiagang and Zhenjiang along the lower reaches of the river in Jiangsu Province and expand coal wharves in Hankou, Pukou, Zhicheng and others.

A 404-kilometer section between Xuzhou and Yangzhou along the Grand Canal will be dredged and two coal wharves expanded.

A nationwide highway network, with 100,000 kilometers of trunk lines, will connect large and medium cities, important strategic points, tourist areas and industrial and agricultural regions.

The state has said it will allocate more funds for construction of communication facilities between 1983 and 1985 than previously.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

HK180335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Bring Positive Role of Literature and Art Into Play in Developing Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism. The history of socialism and the present situation in China both tell us that the success or failure of socialism depends on whether or not we adhere to this principle." This decision of the party Central Committee has illuminated the direction for the whole party and the people of the whole country, particularly for the comrades who are working in the ideological front. We must follow the efforts to develop socialist spiritual civilization well, with a creative spirit of vigor and vitality and full of enthusiasm and responsibility, to promote the building of material civilization and to make greater contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Socialist literature and art is an important front in the ideological and cultural fields and an important and integral part that plays a distinctive role in socialist spiritual civilization, and at the same time, an important force that gives impetus to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. With its unique form and means, socialist literature and art is directly and closely connected with the masses of people in their millions. Through its vivid artistic images, it also affects the readers and audiences and influences their thinking and feeling. Therefore, we must give full attention to bringing its unique role into full play and use literature and art to carry out education in communist ideals, faith and morality, raise people's consciousness in collectivism and their sense of being socialist masters, their sense of socialist rights and duties and sense of organizational discipline, establish a devoted spirit of serving the people and a communist labor attitude, strengthen their feelings of socialist patriotism and internationalism, foster high aesthetic standards and an interest in art and raise their level of understanding and cultural cultivation.

Without the development of socialist culture and the flourishing of literature and art, socialist spiritual civilization cannot be built up smoothly. We literature and art workers must deepen our understanding of the status and role of literature and art in the development of socialist spiritual civilization, strengthen our consciousness, enhance our sense of responsibility and more vigorously bring into play the positive role of literature and art in developing spiritual civilization.

Some comrades ignore the role of culture. They hold that the building of culture, including literature and art, has no inherent or direct relation to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and even believe that an emphasis on culture would weaken the role of communist ideas and hinder the rise of people's ideological consciousness. This kind of viewpoint is wrong in theory and harmful in practice. In fact, Marxism itself is the inevitable outcome of the social civilization of mankind when developed to a certain historical stage, while communism also has a highly developed culture, science and technology as one of the prerequisites of its realization. Lenin once pointed out: "Marxism is the epitome of communism produced from the whole of human knowledge." "Only by enriching our minds with all the knowledge and wealth created by mankind can we be genuine communists." He also said: "It is imperative to acquire all the culture left over by capitalism and use it to build socialism. It is necessary to master the whole of science, technology, knowledge and art. Without these, we cannot build community society." The ideological and cultural building of socialist spiritual civilization are the two integral parts of a whole; they work in coordination and help each other to progress and are mutually dependent. Only by laying stress on carrying out ideological building and, at the same time, attaching great importance and positively carrying out cultural building can we properly develop socialist spiritual civilization. The viewpoint that separates culture from communist consciousness and the building of culture from the building of spiritual civilization, and even puts them in opposition to each other, is quite untenable.

Certainly, while we emphasize the importance of cultural building, we must also pay attention to another tendency, that is, the erroneous attitude toward the cultural heritage of history and foreign cultural influences of blind praise, pandering and total and uncritical acceptance without distinguishing between essense and dross. There are manifestations of such a tendency in literary circles. For instance, some people exalt the "stream of consciousness" and "modernist" schools of the West as priceless treasures and regard the "modernist school" as the direction for the development of our literature and art. They hold that evolutionary realism is already useless and outdated. Some people even go in for unprincipled praise of the old cultural trends and literary schools of the "May 4th" period and the 1930's that were opposed to advanced trends and revolutionary culture. It must be pointed out that we certainly do not reject any of the valuable heritage of literature and art left over by our ancestors thousands of years ago, neither do we refuse to learn from or make use of good modern works of litertature and art from abroad and their artistic techniques; socialist litertature and art enables all spiritual achievements of human civilization to develop in accordance to law. But our study and use of these things must be analytical and critical and must be carried out under the guidance of Marxism. The literature of the Western modernist school is an outcome of specific historical conditions; the philosophical ideas and world outlook they accord to are numerous and jumbled, and some are poisonous; therefore we cannot blindly exalt them. As to the old literary trends and schools since the "May 4th movement," and particularly those of the 1930's, we must also carry our concrete analysis and correct evaluation and not turn our backs on history and blindly praise them.

In order to bring into play the positive role of literature and art in developing spiritual civilization, we must conscientiously study the basic principles of Marxism, study and implement the correct line, principles and policy formulated by the 12th CPC Congress, continue to implement the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," carry on the two-line struggle of opposing both "left" and right deviations and build well socialist spiritual civilization with communism as its core.

A new situation in the building of socialist modernization has placed new and greater demands on socialist literature and art. On the basis of studying Marxism and plunging into the thick of life, our literature and art workers must vigorously portray new socialist images and use art works, which glisten with the brilliance of communist thought and give the people inspiration and enjoyment, to satisfy the needs of the spiritual life of the people and help them raise their realm of thought and moral values.

On the eve of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Zedong predicted: "Along with the high tide in economic construction, there is bound to be a high tide in cultural building. The days when the Chinese people were known as uncivilized are gone forever. We shall take our place in the world as a nation with an advanced culture." At present, we have ample reason to believe that, inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, along with the gradual creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, a high tide of developing socialist spiritual civilization is bound to emerge, and with it a thriving and prosperous new situation in socialist literature and art.

LIVESTOCK RAISING FLOURISHES UNDER NEW POLICY

OW152012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Herds of sheep, cattle and horses are now thriving in China's major pastoral areas, while television sets, tape recorders, sewing machines, and silks and satins are commonly seen in herdsmen's yurts, according to reports from these areas. Some herders have even purchased motorcycles to replace horses as a means of transport.

The pastoral and semi-pastoral areas cover nearly one third of China's territory.

Under the new economic policies, the herdsmen have been given more right to decide on matters related to production, according to the reports. Different forms of the job responsibility system are being carried out in over 90 percent of the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Ningxia Autonomous Regions, Qinghai Province and other parts of the country. Herders have taken good care of the livestock for which they were personally responsible by contract.

As a result, the amount of the livestock in Inner Mongolia at the end of 1982 stockbreeding year (July 1, 1981--June 30, 1982) totalled 42.5 million -- a record high -- and an increase of 5.6 percent over a year ago. Xinjiang had a total of 34 million sheep and large farm animals at the end of June, 1.5 million more than a year ago. The number of the livestock in Ningxia, Gansu and Qinghai has also increased to various degrees.

Inner Mongolia purchased 43,000 tons of wool and hair in the first eight months of this year, 3,450 tons more than in the whole of 1981. The amount of sheep, cattle and horses in stock and for sale has registered a sharp rise in Xinjiang. The livestock retained for herders' private use in the major pastoral areas have gone up to several dozens per family, according to the reports.

With the job responsibility system, many herders have earned between several thousand yuan and tens of thousand yuan a year.

In Sunid Left Banner in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region alone, the number of television sets purchased by individual herdsmen went up from 500 last year to 1,500 this year. In a number of villages, each family has a television set.

EDUCATION MINISTER STRESSES IMPROVED EDUCATION

HK160216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] China's goal in education is to universalize primary education, to develop pre-school education progressively and to popularize secondary education in small cities, if condition permits, and in well-developed rural areas according to He Dongchang, minister of education.

He outlined this programme agreed at the 12th party congress to educationalists from countries of the Asian and Pacific region who were this week attending the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) sponsored field operation seminar on literacy and adult education in China.

Education and science, together with agriculture, energy and transport, are to be given priority in order to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000, the minister said.

Comprehensive development of rural areas under the responsibility system particularly necessitated higher education, he said.

The minister stressed that the better educated cadres were, the more aware they were of the importance of developing education. He said no newcomers below secondary education level would be admitted to any state undertakings from now on.

Only 27 per cent of the 2,000 counties throughout the country had popularised primary education, and 25 per cent of vocational secondary education having been restored after the "Cultural Revolution."

About 1.28 million of students were at institutions of higher learning -- an increase of a third between 1976 and 1981 -- besides another million people receiving adult education.

In 1981, the number of postgraduates was 43,000. TV and radio programming and correspondence teaching were cheap ways to spread higher learning, and 78,000 such students obtained diplomas this year, but the top money-saving way was self-teaching.

Flexibility and different methods, such as training courses in factories and different lengths of time in secondary schools, should be allowed in order to boost education. He said effective measures must be taken to promote education in internationalism, patriotism, morality and discipline.

The minister also replied some questions from the delegates of the seminar.

The seminar opened in October 4 at Foshan, Guangdong Province.

Delegates were divided into two groups visiting Shandong and Henan Provinces separately and concluded their discussion in Beijing on Wednesday.

PRC SET TO MODERNIZE AUTO INDUSTRY OVER 5 YEARS

HK160202 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] China's auto industry is set for rapid development over the next five years.

The government is implementing plans for rationalising and modernizing the industry, CHINA DAILY has been told by the China National Automobile Industry Corporation (CNAIC).

According to Rao Bin, chairman of the CNAIC board of directors, changes will include an end to "the present primitive practice of carrying out production in overdispersed, repetitive and self-centered factories."

Major modernization is also planned, "putting an end to the history of producing outdated products for decades without a model change."

New models are to be developed, sometimes in collaboration with foreign joint venture partners, sometimes using imported high-technology equipment.

"Foreign technology cooperation will not be limited to complete vehicles only," Rao said.

"CNAIC will, in a planned manner, import foreign manufacturing technology or technical information on engines, power transmission, running gear, vehicle control systems, cabs and basic components."

The changes come as part of the Ministry of Transport's efforts to rationalize and improve China's communications.

While railways still provide the cheapest means of long haul or bulk transport, the ministry has come to the conclusion that road transport can be effectively used for shorter freight-journeys -- up to around 100 kilometers.

Last year, China manufactured 175,645 motor vehicles. In addition to 73 vehicle manufacturing plants with a total annual capacity of 250,000 units, there are 100 odd special-purpose vehicle factories and 2,000 auto parts and accessory factories in China.

Over the past three years, export value of vehicles has sharply increased, with actual export value in 1981 more than triple that of 1979, Rao said.

Demands for different special-purpose and farm vehicles will be on the rise. There are about 500,000 vehicles to be replaced, he said.

Rao said CNAIC emphasises self-reliance, the speedy improvement of current products and the development of new ones.

The corporation will improve ths customer service through the serve-the-customer educational programme. It will reinforce the industry's supervision and management in the light of economic laws for better economic results.

CNAIC has promised to provide all departments of the national economy and national defense modernization with varied auto products of good quality, at low prices, with high fuel economy and excellent riding comfort.

CNAIC aims to organize itself as an economically profitable enterprise through reforms of its management systems.

In restructuring the industry and amalgamating over-dispersed and self-centered factories, it plans to reform systems which are unfavourable to the development of new products. It will also reform the manufacturing set-up for mixed, multimodel production and restructure the automotive product makeup. This is aimed at ending the present shortages of both light and heavy vehicles to meet changing transport needs.

An important part of CNAIC's work will be to develop foreign economic and trade relations, promote technology exchange and cooperation, import advanced technology, upgrade quality of products, and add more products models.

As a result of the open policy adopted by CNAIC and the strengthening of technology exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries in the last three years, CNAIC has sent 62 delegations abroad for joint venture and technology transfer negotiations and technical survey tours.

They have participated in various international professional meetings and in technical training and consulting activities provided by the United Nations or foreign firms under contracts.

CNAIC was established not long ago with the approval of the State Council to speed up development of China's auto industry in order to meet the needs of China's modernization drive, Rao said.

China has already imported manufacturing technology for carburettors, piston-ring-groove inserts, light duty transmissions, thermostats and friction lining materials, he said.

CNAIC has also important know-how for eight items between 1979 and 1981.

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HK150946 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 7

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ANHUI CIRCULAR URGES CONSOLIDATING MILITIA

OW170346 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial Military District recently issued a circular calling on all localities to consolidate militia organizations in accordance with the documents and guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress. The circular called for consolidating the militia and creating a new situation in militia work during the slack season in the coming winter and spring.

The circular says: The various resolutions adopted by the 12th National CPC Congress have provided correct guidelines for various tasks. Propaganda on the consolidation of the militia must be conducted along the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress. The various units concerned must organize the militiamen to study the documents of the national congress and unify their thinking with the congress guidelines.

The circular stressed that consolidation of militia organizations must be conducted in a down-to-earth manner by solving practical problems. Qualified retired and demobilized servicemen must be organized into militia units in order to strengthen units' fighting capabilities. The old militia cadres must be gradually replaced by younger, better educated and professionally more competent cadres.

In the course of consolidation, the leaders of the people's armed forces departments must go to the grassroots unit to make investigations and help solve practical problems. Through consolidation, militia work must be carried out organizationally, politically and militarily in order to meet the needs of creating a new situation in militia work.

WORK OF ANHUI'S GOVERNOR ZHOU ZIJIAN HAILED

OW170526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Radio talk: "It Is Necessary To Have a Revolutionary Style of Bringing About a New Situation -- Commenting on Anhui Governor Zhou Zijian Who Spends Festival With People in a Disaster Area"]

[Text] This year's National Day was also the Midautumn Festival. On that day, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee and governor of the province, visited people in a disaster area. He inspected the flood situation on the windy and wavy Huai River and asked flood victims about their well-being at one makeshift shelter after the other. He encouraged them to overcome the natural disaster in the spirit of the 12th party congress. While in the diasaster area, he solved problems whenever discovered. With local cadres, he discussed production measures by which the people in the disaster area can provide for and help themselves.

The masses' enthusiasm was aroused the moment they noticed that the governor was quite concerned about their well-being. A commune member said to Zhou Zijiang: Governor, you can rest assured that we have the confidence to surmount the difficulties and push agriculture forward.

Zhou Zijian's visit touched the people's hearts and inspired them. The 12th party congress called for brining about a new situation in all fields or socialist modernization. How should our leading cadres at all levels tackle this historic task? The revolutionary spirit of Comrade Zhou Zijian, who is greying at the temples, in going among the masses to do solid work and solve problems is praiseworthy and should be promoted. As people know, some cadres are unwilling to visit and have contact with the masses conduct studies and investigations. They just sit in their offices, hear briefings, do nothing or attend endless meetings which do not solve problems. Such bureaucracy is a manifestation of an impure party style which is entirely incompatible with the requirement for bringing about a new situation.

What is the revolutionary style he should have in bringing about a new situation? In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang put it very clearly: The revolutionary style for Communists to bring about a new situation is to throw themselves into the great work of socialist modernization and, going among the masses and digging into the actual work, forge ahead in the struggle vigorously, indomitably and indefatigably.

Let all of us foster this revolutioanry style and win victories with it!

FUJIAN ESTABLISHES SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

OW170528 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Fuzhou, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Fujian Province along the east China coast has set up a shipbuilding corporation to streamline that industry and increase its overseas economic cooperation, provincial authorities announced.

The Fujian Provincial Shipbuilding Corporation was set up by combining the province's five major shipyards, which employ 5,500 workers, including 300 engineers and technicians. It is capable of doing ship repairs, and building passenger and cargo ships with capacities of up to 5,000 tons, engineering ships, auxiliary vessels, tourist boats, hovercraft and fishing vessels.

The first provincial shipbuilding enterprise in China, it will unify the management and economic accounting of the five shipyards under it and plans to incorporate all the dozens of shipyards in the province step by step.

The new corporation is empowered to engage in independent business talks with Macao, Hong Kong and foreign clients and to undertake compensation trade and processing business with designs, materials or samples supplied by the customers.

Xiamen, a coastal city in Fujian, is being developed into China's fourth special economic zone where preferential treatment is given to Hong Kong, Macao, overseas Chinese and foreign investors. The other three are in Guangdong Province, south China.

JIANGXI PLA COMMANDER PUBLICIZES CPC CONGRESS

OW150536 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Xin Junjie, NPC deputy and commander of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, explained and publicized documents of the 12th CPC National Congress at the grassroots units to make cadres, fighters and militiamen understand fully the significance of developing socialist spiritual civilization in PLA units and militia. Comrade Xin Junjie led a work team to Fengcheng County in early October to check on the progress made by the people's armed forces department and militia units of the five communes there in studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and in developing socialist spiritual civilization. Fengcheng County was an advanced unit in developing spiritual civilization under the Fuzhou PLA units.

Citing deeds about revolutioanry martyrs, who, fearing neither bloodshed nor death during the years of war, sacrificed themselves for the revolutioanry cause, Xin Junjie noted that communist ideology was a magic weapon with which our army defeated the enemy to win victory and that New China would not have been founded without communist ideology as the guide.

Comrade Xin Junjie also went to (Xiaotang) brigade of the (Xiaotang) Commune to guide the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. He called on militiamen to cultivate well the fields assigned to them and to make still greater contributions to the future.

SHANDONG PLA UNITS DISCUSS CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK161125 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units went down to the grassroots units to publicize the documents of the 12th party congress, explain knotty problems raised by cadres and soldiers and guide them in implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress in a down-to-earth manner.

At the (Dageng) company under a certain regiment, Commander Rao Shoukun answered questions put forward by some comrades on favorable conditions for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style of work within five years. He pointed out: Our party is a Marxist party with political maturity that has stood over 60 years of revolutioanry fighting tests and is capable of overcoming unhealthy trends. General tendencies prevailing in our party are quite good. If we clearly understand the situation, we will have confidence in our party. As party members and the people nurse a grievance against unhealthy tendencies, the party Central Committee has set forth a set of accurate policies and measures for checking them.

After touching on the favourable conditions, Comrade Rao Shoukun urged cadres and soldiers to be concerned with the party's work style and policies. Every party members should take the lead in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style.

Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units turned the course of explanation into self-education and studied with cadres and soldiers at the grassroots units to deepen their understanding in the documents and guidelines of the 12th party congress.

While relaying the guidelines of the 12th party congress at the (Yanyi) garrison command, Deputy Commander Zheng Sansheng gave cadres and soldiers some guidance on materials for solving eight knotty problems generally encountered in the units in the course of study.

Staying at an artillery regiment under a certain PLA unit to help improve its work, Deputy party Commissar Chen Renhong went down to the grassroots units to talk with soldiers. In line with his personal experiences, he answered some questions raised by soldiers concerning ways to foster communist lofty ideals among young soldiers. All the soldiers were well educated after the discussion.

WEN HUI BAO URGES GREATER EFFORT FOR ATHEISM

OW180029 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Hu Quyuan: "Education on Atheism Should Be Strengthened"]

[Excerpts] To raise this question, I am not prompted by a sudden impulse, nor am I shooting an arrow without a target. Recently, some feudal, superstitious things have been reviving and growing. Even our newspapers are publishing some articles which spread and praise obscurantism under the signboard of "morality" or "science." If you don't believe me, please look at facts.

An article published in the 12 July RENMIN RIBAO reports that superstitious activities have been legalized in the name of promoting tourism in some tourist places.

It is also frequently reported that in some localities, some persons take advantage of superstitious beliefs to call themselves emperors, make women "imperial concubines," disturb social order, defraud people of their money or even commit murder. Some literary works undisguisedly publicize religion as a means to solve the serious question concerning one's outlook on life.

Some persons often spread superstition, wittingly or unwittingly, under the signboard of "science fiction."

For instance, a journal published by a local scientific and technological association has published such articles as "The Mystery of Ghosts and The Soul" and "Resurrection of a Girl Buried Alive With Her Deceased Master 1,000 Years Ago." Even the television is showing films which describe ghosts.

Superstition corrupts people's thinking, does harm to socialist spiritual civilization, strangles the revolutionary pioneering spirit and the spirit of dedication and shakes people's faith in the four modernizations. In this situation, it is imperative to carry out a lively Marxist education to expound and propagate Marxist bases and principles. It includes the propagation of atheism and efforts to arm the masses with scientific communist belief, criticize religion and obscurantism and help people foster a scientific world outlook and a scientific outlook on life.

Article 35 of the revised draft constitution stipulates: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief." Someone will ask what does this article mean. It means that citizens have the freedom to believe in or disbelieve in religion and the state legally assures the freedom and permits no compulsory means against it. This is the fundamental policy of our party and our government on religion. This policy accords with the present situation of religions in China and is correct and feasible. As religion is a historical phenomenon in a certain stage of development of human society, its origin, development and withering away follow a natural course. It is unrealistic and harmful to resort to compulsory means to abolish religions. Politically, we should unite in a most comprehensive way with the patriotic persons in the religious circles. However, we should emphatically point out that this article in the revised draft constitution should not be construed as saying that CPC members and CYL members have the freedom to believe in religion, nor that in ideological work the party may weaken or give up the propagation of atheism.

To strengthen education in atheism needs concerted efforts. We particularly hope that natural scientists will write about atheism and use science to dispel the mist of ghosts. We hope that there will be more literary works portraying typical images with communist outlook on life and communist morality in order to give the readers hope and strength. In addition, while it is necessary to make proper repairs to some temples to promote tourism, we should pay attention to preventing the revival of superstitious things. A small number of persons who take advantage of superstition to violate the law should be dealt with according to law. In short, it is Marxism and Mao Zeodong Thought that guide us to advance in various fields. All professions and trades should be concerned about the propagation of atheism.

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HU YAOBANG ANSWERS FRENCH REPORTERS' QUESTIONS

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct p 1

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese side sincerely hopes that all obstacles to the normalization of the relations between China and the Soviet Union will be removed so that relations between the two countries will embark on the road of healthy development," said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee here this morning in answering questions raised by French reporters before he continued talks with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

An AFP reporter inquired if any progress has been made in relations between China and the Soviet Union and, if any, in what fields? He asked on what issues the two countries have the biggest differences.

Hu Yaobang asked the reporters if they knew that Soviet Vice Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev was now in Beijing to conduct discussions [cuo shang 4322 0794] with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. As the two sides had agreed not to disclose the contents of the discussions, "Sorry, I will not violate the agreement," the general secretary said.

When asked whether the discussions would be continued, Hu Yaobang said "Yes," and that the two sides had agreed, through consultation [sieshang 0588 0794], that the discussions would be held in Beijing and Moscow in turn.

The meeting between Hu Yaobang and French reporters took place in a simple, but elegant and spacious hall in Zhongnanhai, site of the CPC Central Committee. Dressed in deep grey, Hu Yaobang, amid glaring mercury and lights and the sound of cameras, smiled and answered questions raised by French reporters.

Asked by a reporter representing LE MONDE about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, Hu Yaobang said: "We have pointed out, time and again, that the Soviet leaders have been pursuing a hegemonist policy for a considerable period. We are against such an erroneous policy. As for their domestic questions, we have ceased to express our views for many years, and that is what we ought to do."

A correspondent from the French Television Station Number Three asked Hu Yaobang at the beginning of the meeting for his views on the French left-wing forces' coming into power and the impact on Sino-French relations. The general secretary said: "That is the choice of the French people. We are willing to develop the relations between China and France. There are broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries in politics, economy, science and technology, and culture. Generally, we are satisfied with the relations between China and France since the establishment of diplomatic ties between them and we hope to see a better development of our relations."

A reporter from the French Television Station Number One asked: The Chinese party condemned the French Communist Party for clinging to the Soviet Communist Party when the Chinese and French parties suspended relations in 1965. What is your view now?

Hu Yaobang smiled and replied: "There is a famous saying in China, 'Don't get entangled in historical issues, look ahead of you.' One should be magnanimous and disregard the minute details in dealing with historical issues. Our two parties have resumed relations with great satisfaction."

"We believe that the Chinese and French parties will act in accordance with the agreed principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and see to it that their friendly relations and cooperation develop smoothly," he added.

A L'EXPRESS reporter asked: With Mr Marchais' visit to China and the normalization of relations between the Chinese and French parties, does this mean that a party maintaining good relations with the Soviet Communist Party can also develop its relations with the Chinese party? Gesturing positively, Hu Yaobang said: " I think they can, because one of our principles is not to interfere with other parties' internal affairs. Any party, whether a workers' party, Communist party or nationalist party, if it is willing to be friendly with us, we are willing to establish relations with them."

At this time, a leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department told Comrade Hu Yaobang that time was up. Hu Yaobang said that the reporters seemed to have more questions and that the meeting should be extended for 5 more minutes.

When asked whether China had different attitudes towards the Soviet and U.S. hegemonists, Hu Yaobang said "We firmly oppose any hegemonism in the world, because hegemonism is the main manifestation of sabotage to world peace. We firmly oppose hegemonism wherever it exists. All shapes of hegemonism are bad."

An AFP reporter asked about China's view towards the situation in Poland. Hu Yaobang said: "Our party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve her own problems through internal consultation and oppose any foreign interference."

Hu Yaobang asked the French reporters if they had any more questions. No further questions were raised. Hu Yaobang said: "Since you have no more questions, I would like to say a few words. It has been 6 years now since the downfall of the 'gang of four' in China. Some foreign correspondents have often asked if the political situation in China would stabilize or if there would be turbulence in this country. On this question, our party and state leaders have always stated once or twice each year that our country's political situation is secure and stable. I can assure our French friends here today that China will become increasingly steady and stable year after year.

"Our friends know that a contract responsibility system in production has been instituted in China's rural areas. Here I would like to come into a 'contract' with our French friends on the question of China's stability." At this moment, Hu Yaobang rose from the sofa chair on which he had been sitting, saying that he would like to go into the "contract for 10 years initially." He said: "What I mean is that the Chinese leaders are more objective, realistic and reliable in the 'contract' on China's political situation than the guesswork of some foreign reporters."

ROSTOW RESTATES U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. position in the Geneva nuclear weapons talks remains to negotiate for a "zero-zero" solution and it refuses to accept the Soviet position as final, said Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at a press conference here today.

By the so-called "zero-zero" solution, the U.S. promised to forgo deployment of new Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe if Moscow would remove its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in the East.

Rostow stated that the Soviet Union had thus far stuck to the proposal with which it started -- namely, the U.S. could have intermediate nuclear forces (INF) in Europe, and the USSR could keep its entire arsenal of intermediate range missiles threathening Europe, and perhaps even enlarge it, while its INF forces in the Far East could grow without restriction.

Although ten months of negotiation have revealed that solutions based on the principle of deterrence are possible, but what is not yet clear is whether the Soviet Union is interested in such a possibility, he noted.

During his current tour abroad Rostow has had consultations with the NATO Council and the Governments of Italy and West Germany, and he is expected to meet the foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and the U.K. He said that he has got firm assurances, in Rome and Bonn, of confidence and support for the U.S. position in Geneva. Allied solidarity is of utmost importance to the present INF talks, he stressed.

Answering questions Rostow said that the West should be prepared to use nuclear weapons in a future war in Europe even if NATO's conventional forces could have been strengthened, because the Soviet doctrine shows that Russia would use all kinds of weapons needed to win the war.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA, IMF SPONSOR COLLOQUIUM

OW200912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- A colloquium jointly sponsored by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund opened here this morning.

The nine-day colloquium is the first of its kind sponsored by the two organizations since the legitimate representation of the People's Republic of China in the International Monetary Fund was restored in April 1980.

The current meeting is intended to promote mutual understanding and enhance academic intercourse, said Shang Ming, advisor to the People's Bank of China, in his opening speech.

William Hood, senior counsellor of the International Monetary Fund, made a reply. A. Mohammed, director of the External Relations Department of the International Monetary Fund, delivered a speech titled "The Evolution of the Monetary System and the Changing Role of the Fund".

In the course of the meeting the six-member delegation of the fund headed by A. Mohammed will give speeches on recent developments in the international monetary system, the world economic situation and the balance of payments as well as policies of the fund and its role in the world economy.

Chinese economists, Professor Luo Yuanzheng, research professor of the Research Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Associate Professor Hong Junyan of the Economics Department of Beijing University, will deliver speeches under the titles respectively "China's Role in World Economy" and "Some Comments on World Current Economic Developments". Discussions will be held afterward.

Attending the colloquium from China are 400 experts and representatives of various economic and financial departments and institutions and universities and financial and economic colleges.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S. OIL COMPANY CHAIRMAN

OW200820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this morning with a delegation from the Occidental Petroleum Corporation (OPC) of the United States led by Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the corporation.

The Chinese premier appreciated Dr Hammer's positive attitude towards economic and technical cooperation with China.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Although China has yet to improve legislation in the economic field, we are sincere in adopting the policy of opening to the outside world and developing economic and technical cooperation with other countries. We will firmly adhere to this policy for a long period. Of course, we will protect the due interests of the foreign firms.

"With the improvement of China's economic situation the prospect for economic and technical cooperation between China and other countries will be broader and broader."

Premier Zhao said: "Our two sides are making preparations to open the Pingshuo open-cut coal mine in Shanxi Province, the first big joint-venture using Chinese and foreign funds. We should make this project a success on the basis of mutual benefit, so as to set an example for other cooperative items."

Dr Hammer said the OPC was confident of its cooperation with China. "I believe our cooperation will be a success," he said.

Present on the occasion were Gao Yangwen, Chinese minister of coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation.

Last March, the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Island Creek Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, signed an agreement for preparing a joint feasibility study report on the development of a surface coal mine in the Pingshuo area, Shanxi Province.

Dr Hammer is here to attend the mid-term meeting of the feasibility study.

U.S. SENATE AGRICULTURE DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI

OW200530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Wang Tao, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a dinner for the U.S. Senate Agricultural Committee delegation led by Senator Cochran on the evening of 18 October.

ART EDUCATORS MEET AT BEIJING CONFERENCE

OW181228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- A China-U.S. conference on art education opened here this morning with the joint support of the Chinese Ministries of Culture and Education, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund of the United States.

The Chinese delegation of 12 and the U.S. delegation of nine are experienced teachers, specialists and scholars in music, dancing, fine arts and traditional opera. During the next 10 days they will discuss questions on content and form, method and aim of art education especially in primary and secondary schools.

Visits have also been arranged to primary and secondary schools, children's palaces and art academies in Beijing and Shanghai so that the U.S. delegation can observe China's art education.

In his opening speech, Wu Zuqiang, head of the Chinese delegation and president of the Central Conservatory of Music, said the conference would promote further development of art education in China and the United States.

"The duty of artists and educators," he said, "is to introduce the people, especially the youngsters, to the treasures of art left by our ancestors and to contemporary achievements in the arts. This is not an easy mission but it is a most noble one."

"China has a history of thousands of years and a long tradition of culture and education," Wu Zuqiang, who is well-known composer, said. But in developing art education in this country with a population of one billion, he pointed out: "We need to learn from the experiences and good points of all other countries."

Howard Gardner, head of the U.S. delegation and a child psychologist, said the members were eager to see, hear, and learn from China's rich knowledge and experiences. He expected more such exchanges between art educators of the two countries in the years ahead. Reports were given on art education in the two countries at today's meeting.

Lin Mohan, advisor to the Ministry of Culture, met all the members of the U.S. delegation last night and gave a dinner in their honor on behalf of the Ministry of Culture.

TASS CITES HU YAOBANG INTERVIEW ON USSR-PRC TALKS

LD191854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The major Chinese newspapers have frontpaged the text of an interview given to French journalists by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

He declared: "The Chinese side is sincerely hoping for an opportunity for removing all obstacles in the way of the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations so that normal relations between the two countries will then progress along the road to healthy development." "Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has already arrived in China and begun consultations with Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China," Hu Yaobang went on. "In accordance with agreement reached between the two sides, the content of the consulations will not be made public," he said. "Therefore, excuse me, I cannot violate this agreement. The talks will continue also in the future, the sides having already agreed to host them in turn. Currently they are taking place in Beijing and then, after some time, they will be held in Moscow."

At the same time, as is seen from a XINHUA report, in his answers to the journalists Hu Yaobang made some unfriendly attacks on Soviet foreign policy.

NPC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK REVIEWED

SK192335 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Article by (Gu Jianjin) entitled "Flower of Friendship Blossoming More Beautifully With Each Passing Day," on the visit to the DPRK by a delegation of the PRC National People's Congress]

[Excerpts] On 8 October, not long after President Kim Il-song visited our country, a delegation of the National People's Congress of china headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, arrived in Korea amid the warm atmosphere of China-Korea friendship.

The delegation left Pyongyang on 16 October and returned home at the successful conclusion of its goodwill visit to Korea. During the visit, the Chinese and Korean comrades in arms were delighted beyond measure over the successful visit to China by Comrade Kim Il-song. They unanimously praised it by saying: The current visit, which carries historic significance, is giving great encouraging vigor to the peoples of the t[illegible] countries. It has pushed ahead with the development of relations between the two [illegible]tries.

They also expressed the wish that the flower of friendship betwee[illegible]ina and Korea will blossom even more beautifully.

On 14 October, President Kim Il-song met with the delegation head Xi Zhongxun and all members of the delegation and arranged a luncheon. Touching on the relations between China and Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend of the [illegible]inese people, said affectionately in Chinese: We are the same family. How meaningful this kind-hearted remark is! This remark well shows the deep and friendly relations between China and Korea -- which is a deep-rooted relationship. As Comrade Kim Il-song said, wherever it went -- Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaesong -- our delegation was accorded warm hospitality, like in a family.

(?Maintaining) the China-Korea friendship, Hamhung, the second biggest city in the northern half of Korea, has largely contributed to the development of the China-Korea friendship.

On 16 February 1958, Premier Zhou Enlai, along with President Kim Il-song, visited the Hungnam chemical fertilizer plant. At that time, braving the (?strong cold wind) at the plant's plaza, Premier Zhou Enlai made an impassioned address to tens of thousands. In May 1979, with boundless admiration for Premier Zhou Enlai, the people in the city of Hamhung erected a statue of Zhou Enlai and a monument at the spot where he made that speech.

In June this year, Hamhung extablished a friendly city relationship with Shanghai. Some plants there are exchanging experiences with the relevant plants of China, while exchanging visits.

Inspecting the statue of Zhou Enlai along with Chairman Hwang Chang-yop, the Chinese NPC delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the plant workers. Comrade Xi Zhongzun meaningfully said: All Chinese comrades who have inspected the statue of Premier Zhou Enlai here have been struck by the warm affection of the Korean people who boundlessly admire Premier Zhou Enlai and set store in the China-Korea friendship.

Under the guidance of Vice Chairman Ho Chong-suk, over 70 years old, who visited our country last May, the delegation went round the Pakyon Falls, one of the three great waterfalls of Korea, and appreciated the beautiful, fascinating scenery.

On 12 October, the delegation visited the students and children's palace in Kaesong and was accorded a warm welcome by some 1,000-odd children. The pure emotions of natural and lively, lovable children toward the Chinese guests deeply moved all comrades of the delegation.

Delegation head Xi Zhongxun highly praised the Children's Palace, noting that it is very well built. When a reporter touched on the children's warm welcome of the delegation, a comrade driver of Korea who fought together with the Chinese People's Volunteers during the fatherland liberation war of Korea, said to the reporter: The children's friendly affection toward the Chinese guests comes from the heart. In order to pass on the Korea-China friendship to all generations to come, we carry out indoctrination of them from their youth and plant the seeds of Korea-China friendship in their youthful hearts.

XI ZHONGXUN SPEECH AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK181211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] of China, head of the Chinese NPC delegation, at 15 October banquet at the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang]

[Text] Respected Vice President Comrade Pak Song-chol, Respected Comrade Ho Chong-suk and dear comrades:

It is an utmost pleasure to meet with the Korean comrades once again and share friendship with them as the friendship visit to the DPRK by the delegation of China's NPC is nearing its end. Cheerfully and warmly, we welcome Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol, Comrade Ho Chong-suk and the other Korean comrades who are here with us at the banquet and we express our genuine gratitude to you all.

Although our visit has lasted only a few days, we cannot, however, describe the wonderful impressions and experiences we received in a few simple words. Korean comrades most perfectly organized our visit and sincerely looked after our lives under the personal care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il. We have spent very pleasant days feeling very much at home.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we, in the name of our delegation, express our genuine gratitude to all the Korean comrades who have received us. During our stay in Kroea, we toured Pyongyang, Hamhung and Kaesong, visited Mangyongdae, a place with a historic background, and we viewed the performance of "The Song of Glory," a musical and dance epic with a high degree of ideology and artistic beauty arranged in national form, and a wonderful and marvelous acrobatic show. We also toured plants, cooperative farms, schools, cultural and education institutions.

Wherever we went, we were accorded hospitality and a warm welcome by the Korean people, including the Korean comrades and young children. In particular, Comrade President Kim Il-song, whom the Chinese people deeply revere, despite the many claims of state affairs on his precious time, found time yesterday morning to meet and have a very warm and friendly conversation with us and cordially entertain us at a luncheon. We were deeply moved by this.

All this showed that the peoples of China and Korea are as close as real brothers and the members a family. This again demonstrates the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We are greatly pleased with this visit.

With parting at hand, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and our delegation, extend most heartfelt thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, the dear comrade leader of the Korean people Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il and the KWP and the Government of Korea, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean people, our intimate comrades-in-arms.

The Chinese people have a proverb reading: "Seeing once is far better than hearing a hundred times." Through this visit, we have deeply realized that we are inferior to you in various fields for one reason or another. Regardless of their size, all the countries should be equal.

Every country has its own merits and demerits. Big countries have their merits and demerits and small countries have theirs. You have many things that we should emulate.

Our visit made the relations between the NPC of China and the SPA of the DPRK closer. What is more important in this visit is that we have learned many useful things from you. Learning such useful things from you will greatly help us in building socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, in particular, and in carrying out the lines, policies and propositions of the 12th National Congress of the party to open a new phase in socialist modernization.

All of the members of our delegation were visiting Korea for the first time. We have witnessed the radical changes brought about in Korea since the cease-fire and her new look and the vigorous and dynamic spirit of constant advance in all parts. We have also seen the stability of the situation in Korea and a firm faith and a high degree of political awareness of her people. The Korean people who voluntarily observe discipline and are civilized and courteous and in high spirits have made leaping progress in industrial and agricultural production and have registered proud successes in the fields of science, education and culture and art in particular.

We are deeply impressed by your great successes. I think this is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the KWP. Our delegation and the entire Chinese people are happy and proud of the fact that there are a great and outstanding leader, the hard core of revolutionary leadership, and a courageous and industrious people in our close neighbor.

We sincerely hope with the sentiments of close comrades in arms that Korea, our brotherly neighbor, will further prosper and develop and the Korean people will register brilliant successes in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and capture a new higher peak of socialist construction.

During our visit we also witnessed how greatly the Korean people suffer from the division of their country and how ardent their aspiration is for an early reunification of their fatherland. The basic obstacles to the reunification of Korea today is the continued U.S. stationing of troops in South Korea, its wanton interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist terror rule and splittist policy aimed at creating two Koreas. Such hegemonism by the United States and treacheries by the Chon Tu-hwan clique arouse bitter hatred on the part of the Korean people and run up against the resolute opposition of the world's peace-loving people.

The Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is entirely just and the world's peace-loving people stand on their side. Neither a concrete wall nor any splittist maneuvers can break the firm will of the Korean people aspiring for reunification or bar the inevitable trend of history developing toward the reunification of Korea. We are convinced that the reunification of Korea should and can certainly be achieved.

The Communist Party and Government of China and the entire Chinese people fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song, resolutely demand the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and decisively oppose the two Koreas plot. Under any future circumstances, the Chinese people will unshakably support the Korean people and remain their firm supporter till the complete reunification of Korea has been achieved.

Having fully immersed ourselves in the deep and thick friendliness of the Korean people and precious experiences, our delegation is about to leave your beautiful country. When we return home, we will convey all these to various ethnic groups and people of China.

China-Korea friendship will be brought into fuller bloom, greatly inspired and stimulated by the recent visit to China of Comrade President Kim Il-song, which yielded satisfactory fruit. The Chinese people will always remain close comrades in arms of the Korean people in the future struggle. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples initiated and nursed personally by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai in their lifetimes together with Comrade President Kim Il-song is being further developed and strengthened today. The Chinese people greatly value the friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

Concluding my speech, I wholeheartedly hope that the China-Korea friendship will be handed down through generations and will be everlasting.

Finally, I propose a toast to the ceaseless strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of China and Korea; to a further accelerated prosperity of the DPRK; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people; and to the good health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the dear comrade leader of the Korean people; to the good health of the respected Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol; to the good health of the respected Comrade Ho Chong-suk; and to the good health of all the comrades who are here with us.

KAESONG RALLY WELCOMES VOLUNTEER DELEGATION

OW191241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kaesong, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- Korean citizens and troops in the Kaesong area held a rally on the afternoon of 17 October to warmly welcome the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Present at the rally were Gen Pak Hak-im, vice minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, Gen Chu To-il, leader of the locally stationed army units, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior delegate of the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission, and others.

In this speech at the rally, Kim Yong-chon said: The delegation's visit to the Kaesong area has forcefully confirmed the increasingly consolidated and developed and unbreakable friendship between the people and armed forces of Korea and China, and this is a tremendous inspiration to the people and troops in Kaesong who are striving for the complete victory of socialism and the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland while directly confronting the enemy.

He said: "The immortal feats the brave Chinese People's Volunteers performed on the Korean battlefield and their brilliant achievements will live forever in the minds of our people."

Kim Yong-chon said: The friendship between the people and armed forces of Korea and China is a special relationship, an inseparable relationship like lips and teeth, a relationship between revolutionary comrades in arms and a relationship cemented with blood. He said: The friendship between Korea and China will bloom more beautifully from generation to generation and will be everlasting as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

In his speech at the rally, Han Xianchu, head of the delegation, said that he was deeply moved by the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded the delegation in the past few days and by the grand welcoming rally held by the people and troops in Kaesong City.

Han Xianchu said: Whenever we meet our Korean comrades in arms, we naturally recall the history of the glorious struggle in which the people and armed forces of China and Korea supported and helped each other in resisting our common enemy.

Han Xianchu reviewed the concern shown and the help provided by the Korean party, government and people for the Chinese People's Volunteers during the difficult war years.

He said: As the most fierce fighting was going on day and night, people and troops in the Kaesong area fought side by side with us and actively coordinated with us and we supported one another. This lofty internationalist spirit of the people in the Kaesong area and the whole of Korea is deeply imprinted on the minds of our volunteers.

He said: The close relations of standing together through thick and thin which the people of our two countries formed at a time of peril have been further consolidated and developed in the new historical period.

Han Xianchu said: Nearly 30 years have passed since the military armistice, but the manmade division has not yet come to an end. We are deeply convinced that, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people who have been waging an unremitting and protracted struggle are bound to win final victory in their sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland. An independent and reunified new Korea is sure to stand in east Asia.

Both sides presented silk banners to each other at the rally. The silk banner presented by Kim Yong-chon on behalf of Kaesong City and the locally stationed army units was inscribed with these words: "Long live the great militant friendship cemented with blood by the people and armed forces of Korea and China!" written on the silk banner presented by Han Xianchu on behalf of the delegation were these words: "The friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Korea will be everlasting."

In the evening, the Kaesong City People's Committee and the Kaesong garrison gave a banquet in honor of the delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers.

BRITISH FIRM SWITCHES REGISTRATION TO HONG KONG

HK191035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 4

[Special dispatch by Zhou Yizhi [0719 0315 0037] "Hong Kong and China Gas Company Transfers Registration From England to Hong Kong, Expressing Full Confidence in the Future of Hong Kong"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Oct -- The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited announced on 14 October that its registration had been transferred from Britain to Hong Kong, thus turning it from a British company to a Hong Kong company. In a special ceremony held yesterday, the registrar general of Hong Kong presented the "Hong Kong Certificate of Incorporation" to Richard Charles Lee, chairman of the company. This was an unprecedented event in Hong Kong. It reflects the gas company's full confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in the future development of its business activities in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company was incorporated in Britain in 1862, with its subscribed capital calculated in pound sterling and was thus subject to British company legislation. However, its directors are Hong Kong residents. Moreover, it is one of Hong Kong's major public utility companies, playing an important role in Hong Kong. This transfer was approved by the British Parliament and the Hong Kong Legislative Council. After this transfer, the company will pay its capital duty and other fees to Hong Kong. This will benefit the Hong Kong residents and the company's shareholders.

In the present situation where rumors are ripe and share prices have plummeted, the transfer of this company will attract the close attention of various circles.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG 'PUBLIC FIGURE'

OW191321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Hong Kong public figure Huang Mong-hwa and his wife.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN LAW COUNCIL GROUP

OW200505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, had a friendly conversation this afternoon with a delegation from the Law Council of Australia led by R.J. Ellicott, judge of the Federal Court.

Chen Muhu said: "China has laid down certain economic laws and regulations in recent years. But generally speaking, they are still incomplete and more work should be done in this regard. In making laws, we should consider the actual conditions of our own country and at the same time draw on the good experience of other countries."

She expressed thanks to Australia for its plans to help China train specialists in economic laws. Chen said she hoped for further development in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries from the existing sound base.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China.

The Australian guests arrived here October 17 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade to study China's economic and trade laws and exchange experience with Chinese colleagues.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW191229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping had a cordial and pleasant conversation here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

Deng Xiaoping said that many changes had taken place in China in recent years and that stability and unity have been realized. The Chinese people are whole-heartedly engaged in construction, he added.

President Zia told Deng Xiaoping that, during his current visit he has seen the many changes brought about in China. "We have seen that reforms have been made in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and that more suitable leadership has been chosen." He said: "China has embarked on a road of prosperity and progress."

Deng Xiaoping said that the change is fundamental. "In order to maintain continuity of policies and the vitality of the state," he continued, "we must see to it that the ranks of the cadres gradually become younger. This must be our orientation. Big progress was made at our party's 12th national congress. But, the problem still remains to be solved." Deng explained that this work must be well done and besides seeing to it that younger revolutionaries get into the leadership, they also must be better educated and professionally more competent.

President Zia wished China success in this undertaking. He said his current visit has strengthened the traditional friendly relations between Pakistan and China. His talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang were beneficial and constructive and the two sides shared identical views on regional and international issues.

Deng Xiaoping said that Sino-Pakistan relations are relations of cooperation and mutual help, which have stood the test of time. As the two countries have an identity of views on many international issues, he said, relations should continue to develop. He said this was very important especially at a time when the world situation changes swiftly.

Deng Xiaoping and President Zia exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Present on the Pakistan side were Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister, Lt. Gen K. M. Arif, chief of staff to the president, and Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China.

Also present were Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, Wu Zueqian, vice-foreign minister and Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan.

Holds Press Conference

OW191337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, told Chinese and foreign journalists here this afternoon that in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual confidence we had had a thorough and wide-ranging exchange of views with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations, grave international situation and other issues of mutual interest. He was speaking at a press conference at the Great Hall of the People.

Referring to Sino-Pakistan relations, President Zia said that over the decade bilateral relations "have expanded into many fields and the political understanding between us has deepened. As Premier Zhao Ziyang said on October 17 'friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan have stood the test of time'."

On bilateral economic relations, the Pakistan President said: "The projects we have established in Pakistan with generous grants, liberal credits and transfer of technology from China have enabled us to move towards self-reliance." "China has also emerged as one of our largest trade partners. During my current visit the two sides have agreed to measures that will take our bilateral relations a stage further," he added.

Speaking on the international situation, President Zia said: "Pakistan and China are convinced that for the preservation of peace and security it is imperative that all states, large or small, strong or weak, must observe the principles of the peaceful coexistence and that no power must seek to impose its domination or hegemony on another."

He pointed out: "Afghanistan is the center of strife and turbulence in our region." "A political solution has to be found and the key, in our judgement, lies in an end to foreign military intervention and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan," he said.

On the Kampuchean issue, the Pakistan president said: "Pakistan and China support the demand of Democratic Kampuchea for an end to foreign intervention, and for the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny without external coercion, subversion or pressure of any kind."

"The crux of the Middle East problem" he said, "lies in the Palestine question and we hold that there can be no genuine settlement without withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories and without restitution of the rights of the Palestinian people."

President Zia said: "The 8-point plan adopted by the Arab summit held at Fes represents a correct, fair and reasonable basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East questions."

Meets Geng Biao

OW191700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defence, called on Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse here tonight. They had a cordial conversation.

Zhao Meets Pakistani Newsmen

OW191814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this evening with Pakistani journalists accompanying President Ziaul Haq on his visit to China.

The premier said he had significant talks with the Pakistani president in the last two days. "We discussed the world situation, regional situation and the further development of bilateral relations. We have identical and similar views on almost all major world issues," he said.

Zhao said that both sides "expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations in recent years. The two sides will make common efforts to find new ways and forms for economic, technological and trade cooperation on the basis of the existing sound base under the principle of mutual benefit. We have already reached an agreement on setting up a joint economic commission. I'm sure our two countries will enter into a new stage of all-round cooperation in the economic and technological fields."

Premier Zhao said President Ziaul Haq's visit is fruitful and a new contribution to the further development of Sino-Pakistani friendly relations. He stressed that developing Sino-Pakistani relations is an important part of China's foreign policy. "No matter what happens in the world in the future, we will never change our policy for developing Sino-Pakistani relations," he said.

Asked about China's stand on the Afghan issue, the premier said: "China shares Pakistan's analysis of the Afghan situation and its stand.

"The development of the situation in Afghanistan has already gone beyond what that superpower occupying Afghanistan expected when it sent its troops there. For two years or so, the people's resistance forces in Afghanistan have expanded instead of being weakened.

"The political solution to the Afghan problem must be based on that superpower withdrawing all its troops there. The most important decisive factor in solving this problem is the people's resistance forces of Afghanistan.

"Therefore, to support and strengthen Afghan people's struggle against the aggressor troops is at one with the effort to seek a political solution to the problem; they are not contradictory to each other," the premier said.

Fetes Zhao Ziyang

OW191812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Begum Ziaul Haq gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the banquet.

President Ziaul Haq said in his toast that the talks between the leaders of the two countries show that the two sides hold identical views on the regional and international issues. "The cooperation between the two countries in the international affairs is exemplary," he said. The president said he is confident that such cooperation will develop with each passing day.

He said: "The mutual assistance and cooperation between Pakistan and China are based on the lofty principles acknowledged by all civilized nations in the world. We oppose hegemonism of all shapes because hegemonism not only constitutes a threat to peace and stability, but also is contrary to world peace and just demands."

On the economic relations between the two countries, Ziaul Haq said the talks between leaders of the two countries have been successful and are bound to open a new path for cooperation between the two countries. "The agreement on the establishment of a joint economic commission signed today will bring beneficial results to both countries," he said.

In his toast, Premier Zhao said that during his stay in Beijing, the president held sincere and in-depth talks with Chinese leaders on international issues, bilateral relations and other issues of common concern.

He said: "The leaders of our two countries share identity of views on the current major international and regional issues and are profoundly satisfied with the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"The Governments of China and Pakistan have decided to set up a joint economic commission and have reached an agreement on it. This marks a new stage in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan.

"The president's current visit and the fruitful meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries constitute an important event in our bilateral relations, which will have major impact on the further strengthening of Sino-Pakistani friendship and the maintenance of peace in Asia."

Zhao said: "Sino-Pakistani friendship has long struck root in the hearts of our two peoples and is able to stand the tests of international vicissitudes. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure this friendship and will continue their efforts to further consolidate and develop it. The Chinese people and the Pakistani people are forever mutually trustworthy friends."

Among the guests were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry; Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Beijing Municipality, and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin.

Also present were the president's entourage, and Pakistani Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty.

Beijing Welcomes Visit

OW170935 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is beginning a week-long official visit to China. This visit is his third since taking office. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome this friend from a neighboring country.

China and Pakistan are friends of long standing. In the past few years, cooperation in various fields has been strengthened thanks to the common efforts of the governments and peoples of the two countries. Frequent exchanges of views on international and other issues have been conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

President Ziaul Haq attaches great importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with China. He has declared on many occasions that friendship with China is a cornerstone of the foreign policy of Pakistan. It is not only because the two countries have a common history of being oppressed by imperialists but also because they have a common task of safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, opposing hegemony and developing their national economies.

Both China and Pakistan belong to the Third World. Destiny has linked them together. They have always supported each other in their common struggle.

The Chinese people are glad that the people of Pakistan led by President Ziaul Haq have made great achievements in defending their national independence and sovereignty, preserving the unity of the country and developing their economy and culture. In the face of pressures of hegemonism, they have demonstrated their determination to persevere in principle and to defend their country's sovereignty and security. As an act of humanitarianism, they have settled nearly 3 million Afghan refugees. At the same time, they have improved their standard of living by increasing production. Last year, they became self-sufficient in meat. This year, the national economy has grown by nearly 7 percent.

In the international arena, Pakistan has been playing an increasingly important role as a member of both the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement. Pakistan has supported the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle against the Israeli Zionists. It has worked hard for South-South cooperation and a new international economic order. It has contributed to cooperation and reconciliation in south Asia. It has thus enhanced its international standing.

At present, the world situation is tense. In order to seek more hegemony, the two superpowers are bullying, interfering in and invading small and weak nations. Both China and Pakistan know that it is very important to strengthen the mutual understanding, unity and cooperation among the Third World countries.

Last May, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Pakistan and held fruitful talks with President Ziaul Haq. On behalf of the Chinese people, Premier Zhao expressed his respect for the people of Pakistan for their contribution to opposing hegemonism.

It can be predicted that the coming visit by President Ziaul Haq will have a considerable impact on world affairs.

PRC, PAKISTAN SIGN PACT ON JOINT ECONOMIC BODY

OW191810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the establishment of a joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed here today.

Under the agreement, the joint committee will review the progress on implementation of protocols signed in the fields of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the two parties, study and explore possibilities of broadening cooperation in these these fields and make suggestions for strengthening and promoting such cooperation, and consider and draft protocols to be signed in the fields of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation deemed necessary by both parties.

The session of the committee will be held alternately in Beijing and Islamabad as and when it is necessary.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance minister of Pakistan, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION VISIT

Marchais Meets Ma Wenrui

HK200400 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The French Communist Party Central Committee delegation, led by General Secretary Georges Marchais, finishing their visit, this morning left Xian by special plane in the company of Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, for Yichang to visit there.

General Secretary Marchais, Mrs Marchais and their party yesterday toured around Xian by car in the company of Comrade Xie Huaide. Comrade Marchais joyfully climbed the Zhonglou (bell tower) and took photos of the beautiful scenery of the ancient city Xian. The honored guests also visited the provincial museum, Dayanta, the museum of warrior figures excavated from Qinshihuang's tomb and Huadingchi. Comrade Marchais left a message in the visitors' book of the provincial museum: "In this museum, we see many cultural treasures in China, a country with vast territory. May we extend warm congratulations to you."

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, met Comrade Marchais last evening and had dinner with the French guests. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Also attending the meeting and dinner were Zhou Yaguang and Xie Huaide, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, and He Chenghua, first secretary of the Xian Municipal CPC Committee.

Comrade Marchais and the other French guests were seen off at the airport by Xie Huaide, He Chenghua, Zhang Mingzhong, Zhang Zhenbang and Fang Ming.

Visits Water Project

OW191919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Yichang, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, told XINHUA today that China's gigantic Gezhouba water control project in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River "is indeed a great achievement."

Marchais said: "It shows that the Chinese are capable of using the most advanced science and technology to develop her own industry. The cheap electric power the project produces will boost the local industry. All this demonstrates that socialist China has great potentialities."

Before touring the site, General Secretary Marchais and the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by him watched a film on the damming of the river in April 1981 and the construction of a hydroelectric power station. They also saw an electric model of the project. Later, the delegation visited the dam, a hydroelectric power station, a spillway, an anti-silt deposit dike and a hydroelectric power station under construction. The French guests also watched the passage of ships through the ship locks.

The Yangtze River, totaling 6,300 kilometers, is the longest river in China, third in the world behind the Amazon and the Nile.

Guo Dingming, deputy chief engineer of the project, told the French guests that the Gezhouba dam, near Yichang City of central China's Hubei Province, is 2,561 meters long and 47 to 80 meters wide. It is a component of the Sanxia (three gorges) water control project designated to explore the Yangtze River. The earth work involved is the biggest in the world, he said.

The first stage of the gigantic hydraulic engineering project has basically been completed. It contains a 500-meter-wide, 27-span spillway gate; a 108-meter-wide, 6-span scouring sluice; a 280-meter-long and 34-meter wide ship lock for four 4,000-ton ships; a 120-meter-long and 18-meter-wide ship lock that can accommodate ships up to 3,000 tons; and a hydroelectric power station with a generating capacity of 965,000 kilowats, Guo said.

When the whole project is completed, the total generating capacity will exceed 2.715 million kilowatts. Two of the three ship locks attached to the project compare with the largest ship locks in the world. When the spillway gate and scouring sluice gate are opened, they can discharge 110,000 cubic meters of water, enough to control a catastrophic flood such as the one in 1870.

The railway and highway built on the top of the dam will form another artery linking north and south China, he said.

The delegation, accompanied by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Yichang from Xian by special plane at noon. This evening, leading members of the C.P.C. Yichang Prefectual Committee and Yichang committee met and dined with the French guests.

AFP: PRC, FRANCE SIGN WHEAT DEAL IN BEIJING

OW191339 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 19 (AFP) -- France has signed an inter-government credit deal with China, the first of its kind, covering the purchase of 700,000 tons of wheat, it was announced here today.

The loan is for 100 million dollars, and was arranged between the Bank of China and two French banks, the Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP) and Credit Agricole, said Jean-Francois Lochard, assistant international director with Credit Agricole.

The loan is repayable in 2 years and carries interest at 12 percent. Mr. Lochard said the credit has been subsidized by the French Government, which has agreed to make up the difference between this relatively low rate and rates currently prevailing in the international market.

This is the first time that France has agreed to sign a credit deal of this kind for the sale of farm produce to China, he said.

Last June, China and France signed a deal for the sale of 875,000 tons of French wheat by next January. Of this amount 700,000 tons will be covered by the credit arrangement announced today, the remainder being paid for in cash. Credit Agricole is the world's top bank in terms of deposits.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NORWEGIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Chengdu

OW151915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Chengdu, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by its President Per Hysing-Dahl was honored at a banquet hosted by the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress here this evening. Prior to the banquet, Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, met with the guests.

Du Xinyuan and Hysing-Dahl proposed toasts to the continuing development of friendship between the two countries. Also attending the banquet were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress who accompanied the guests on the trip, Ding Changhe, vice-governor of Sichuan Province, and Li Jun, chairman of the Chengdu City People's Congress Standing Committee. Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen was also among the guests.

The Norwegian guests visited a production brigade of the Jinma rural people's commune in Wenjiang country, where they toured peasants' homes, inspected biogas facilities, a primary school and a flower nursery. They also visited the temple of Marquis Wu in memory of Zhuge Liang (181-234 A.D.). prime minister of the Kingdom of Shu, and the thatched cottage of Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu.

The delegation arrived from Hangzhou this morning. During their stay in Hangzhou, the guests cruised on the West Lake and visited the tomb of Yue Fei (1103-1141), a national hero of China, Lingyin monastery and Yu Quan (Jade Spring).

Arrives in Guilin

OW171614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Guilin, October 17 (XINNUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by President Per Hysing-Dahl, arrived here from Chengdu by special plane today. The Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Congress gave a banquet this evening welcoming the Norwegian guests. Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee, who came especially from Nanning to welcome the guests, attended the banquet.

Upon their departure from Chengdu this morning, the guests were seen off at the airport by Li Zhongyi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress. Yesterday the guests visited the 2,200-year-old dam irrigation system and the Southwest Nationalities Institute.

Arrives in Guangzhou

OW200623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 19 (XINHUA) -- The Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by President Per Hysing-Dahl arrived here from Guilin by special plane this morning. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, and Li Hui, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou City People's Congress. After their arrival, the Norwegian guests visited China's export commodities fair, Guangzhou heavy machinery plant and the city's museum.

The Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress gave a banquet this evening welcoming the guests. Among those present at the banquet were Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who is accompanying the guests on the visit; and Chen Yilin, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

When the Norwegian guests left Guilin this morning, they were seen off at the airport by Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region People's Congress. During their stay in Guilin, the guests visited reed flute cave and took a cruise on the Lijiang River to view the landscape along the banks.

'ARAFAT SAYS TALKS WITH KING HUSAYN SUCCESSFUL

OW131931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat described his three-day talks with King Husayn of Jordan as constructive and successful.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman yesterday, 'Arafat said that the king's proposal last month for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation was an important part in the talks, but the Palestine National Council had to decide that point.

'Arafat said he had agreed with King Husayn to set up a Palestinian-Jordanian committee to work on consolidating ties between Jordan and the PLO.

He called U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent Middle East proposals "a step forward," but added that it ignored Palestine's self-determination and did not refer to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat left Amman for Tunisia today.

LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL ADDRESSES UNGA 18 OCT

OW181930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from his country and appealed to the world community to help his country regain its real independence and rebuild its economy.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the General Assembly this morning, the 40-year-old president stressed, "as a member of the United Nations, we want our rights to be restored to us."

"Lebanon can no longer endure the burdens of the tragic war that has been raging in our land for the past eight years," he noted.

Addressing the Palestinian problem, Al-Jumayyil said: the Palestinians should "live in peace and freedom and self-determination in their land, Palestine."

He hoped that "Palestinians and Israelis, with the support of the world community, will reach a settlement that will allow them both to enjoy the fullness of rights."

On relations between Syria and Lebanon, the president said: "They have always been close in the past. It is natural therefore that Syria and Lebanon should develop strong relations in the future in the context of independence, sovereignty and mutual respect."

Referring to the domestic policy, Al-Jumayyil said, "we shall maintain our cultural plurality, but within a non-compromising political unity. Cultural diversity is to us inseparable from political oneness."

His speech was interrupted again and again by the outbursts of applause from the assembly floor.

REAGAN, AL-JUMAYYIL HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

OW200751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today agreed on the prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon to allow Lebanon to restore sovereignty and territorial integrity.

After their meeting at the White House, Reagan said their talks "covered a full range of issues particularly focused on a shared objective of the prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

"We also discussed Lebanon's goals in restoring the authority and control of the central government in all parts of the country," he said. "In this regard, I reaffirmed United States support for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and freedom of Lebanon."

Al-Jumayyil, in his remarks before his departure from the White House, stressed that Lebanon is "committed to the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces" from Lebanese soil.

A senior U.S. official said afterwards that Reagan indicated in the talks that the United States will play a "very active role" in the matter. And Ambassador Draper is expected to go to the Middle East again in the near future. The official acknowledged, however, that the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian troops and the remaining PLO units from Lebanon will be "difficult" and "complicated".

Al-Jumayyil expressed the hope in the talks that the multinational peace-keeping force could stay through the withdrawals of all foreign forces. Reagan responded that the United States will give "serious consideration" to the matter.

Other topics discussed were "reconstruction and enlargement of the Lebanese Army" and Lebanon's economic reconstruction, according to the U.S. official.

Al-Jumayyil talked with Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon on the need to expand the multinational force in Lebanon and conferred later with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on rebuilding the Lebanese Army.

Al-Jumayyil is leaving today for Paris and Rome which, along with Washington, have joined in the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

U.S. REJECTS PLO ROLE IN ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW171622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- The United States refused to accept a Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] representative as part of an Arab League delegation, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The delegation is scheduled to visit the five member nations of the UN Security Council to explain the Middle East peace plan formulated at the league's meeting in Fes, Morocco, last month.

"We would not welcome any member of the PLO as part of the delegation, nor do we expect any representative of the PLO to be a member of the delegation," the spokesman said.

The United States has not changed its position of not recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization, the spokesman said.

ARTICLE ON STRENGTHENED TIES BETWEEN CPC, MASSES

HK200415 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Li Songchen [2621 2646 2525]: "Strengthen the Ties Between the Party and the Masses"]

[Text] In his speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out that we should "strengthen the ties between the party and the masses." In the general program and the chapters and sections about party members and cadres in the new party constitution approved by the 12th party congress, there are also many passages that stress that the party should represent the interests of the masses, carry out the mass line and strengthen its ties with the masses. A conscientious study of these passages is undoubtedly very important for us for the continuous strengthening of ties between the party and the masses.

I

It is the nature and aim of our party that determines that our party must pay great attention to strengthening its ties with the masses. The first passage in the new party constitution reads as follows: "The CPC is a pioneer force of the Chinese working class, the loyal representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout China and the leading core for China's socialist cuase." The nature of our party, however, shows that our party is not an ordinary organization of the working class or of the people of all nationalities, but a pioneer force formed by the advanced elements among the working class and the people of all nationalities. Our party is the "leading core for China's socialist cause." Moreover, it also shows that our party is a part of the working class and a part of the people of all nationalities. Since our party comes from the masses of the people, it must maintain its close item with them.

Close ties with the masses are clear signs that distinguish our party, the Communist Party, from all other political parties. All the programs, lines, principles and policies of our party are formulated according to the interests, desires and demands of the masses of the people and should be carried out through their practice. Therefore, all our party organizations must maintain close ties with the masses of the people in doing all their work. Often, some bourgeois political parties also raise the banner of representing the people, but this can only be a fraud. A political party that represents bourgeois interests which are diametrically opposed to the fundamental interest of the masses of the people can never have close ties with the masses. Only a proletarian political party that regards serving the people and wholeheartedly pursuing their interests as its aim can really have confidence in the masses, rely on them and maintain close ties with them.

Marxists are of the opinion that the history of society has been created by the masses of the people and not by "heroic personages." Moreover, the wisdom and creativeness of the laboring people is boundless. Communists do not rely on their own innate "gifts," but on their mastery of the laws governing the development of society and on their faith in, support from and close ties with the masses of people. When he explained the relations between the party and the masses of the people, Stalin cited the story of Antaeus, son of the sea god, Poseidon, and the earth goddess, Gaea. Antaeus was universally regarded as a matchless hero. His matchless strength was drawn from the earth -- his mother who had brought him up. Whenever he was locked in deadly combat with an enemy and felt a shortage of strength, he would touch the earth with his body and gain fresh strength from the earth. Therefore, what he most feared was that with some trick his enemy would make it impossible for him to touch the earth. Later, a man called Hercules discovered this weakness of Antaeus, lured him to lose touch with the earth and held him up in the air. Thus Antaeus lost his source of strength and was strangled in the air by his enemy. Stalin cited this myth to explain the relations between the party and the masses of the people in a manner that afforded much food for thought.

Communism is a tremendous cause of centuries for thousands and millions of people and is a cause that cannot be achieved by a small number of people. Our party already has 39 million members, but at any time party members are only a minority compared with the number of the masses of the people. Therefore, whatever we do, we must have confidence in the masses of the people, utilize their wisdom and respect their creativeness. Otherwise, it is impossible for us to achieve victory in our cause. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "A large amount of the work of our various state organs and of our various social undertakings should depend on nonparty people doing it. If we are not good at relying on the masses of the people or are not good at cooperating with nonparty people, it is impossible for us to do our work well." During the years of the ferocious wars, an important reason why the people's army led by our party was able to defeat the strong enemy under extremely difficult conditions was that they deeply understood that "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." They had confidence in, mobilized, organized and relied on the masses of the people and turned the revolutionary war into a war of the masses of the people. The reason why after the victory of the democratic revolution, our party was able to achieve the basic victory of the socialist revolution and score remarkable achievements in socialist construction was also because our party succeeded in persistently maintaining its close ties with the masses of the people, having confidence in them, relying on them and carrying out the mass line in doing all concrete work. Many facts have proved that maintaining close ties with the masses of the people and implementing the mass line in all our work is a fundamental guarantee for the victory of the revolution led by our party.

II

Maintaining close ties with the masses of the people is our party's fine traditional work style. After our party obtained the state power over the whole country, placing further stresses on the ties between the party and the masses of people has become of even greater significance. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Now our party has already become a party in power all over the country; therefore, the danger of divorce from the masses is such greater than in the past and so is the harm of divorce from the masses." In the more than 30 years during which our party has been in power, the 1950's was a period when our party maintained very close ties with the masses. Later, however, because of the expansion of the scope of class struggle, we injured some of the masses. Moreover, the guideline of our party's work departed from the aim of solving the principal contradiction between the daily increasing material and cultural demands of the masses of the people and the backward social production. This also harmed the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and their initiative in building socialism. Because of the defects in the structure of the party's leading organ this situation worsened remarkably, and during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused further damage to the relations between the party and the people. From this we can see that since our party came to power in the whole country, we are likely to be divorced from the masses if we are not careful enough. This will inevitably lead to serous mistakes. We should keep this experience and lesson well in our minds.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has paid great attention to and placed great stress on the ties between the party and the masses. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee raises the call: "All party organizations, members and cadres must go deep among the masses and into the practice, be modest and careful, share weal and woe with the masses and resolutely overcome bureaucracy." In his "Speech at the Meeting to Celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC," Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: "In doing any work, we should rely on the people, have confidence in the people, use their wisdom and respect their creativeness. Furthermore, we should receive the people's supervision. If we do not act in this manner, we will never achieve any successes and on the contrary, we will fail." If we carefully read the new party constitution, we will find that the stress on the maintenance of close ties with the masses is not just generally intensified but greatly intensified.

In the "General Program" of the new party constitution the clause of "serving the people wholeheartedly" is included in the three basic requirements that must be satisfied in strengthening the construction of the party. In section 2 of the chapter "Party Members" it is stressed that party members "must wholeheartedly serve the people and have no scruple in giving up all they have in their life-long struggle for the realization of communism." In previous party constitutions, we can only find mention of this in their general programs, but no such clear stipulation in their clauses. With regard to the requirements for a party in power, the new party constitution further clearly points out in this chapter: "A CPC member is always a common member of the laboring people. No party members are allowed to pursue any personal interests or privilege beyond the scope of the personal interests and power of office that are stipulated by the regulations and policies." As for the stipulation related to the duties of party members, it is especially added to the new party constitution that party members must "adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people override everything, that personal interests should be subordinate to the interests of party and the people and that party members should be the first to bear hardships and last to enjoy comforts and should never use their power of office to pursue their private end or seek personal interests at the expense of public interests." The chapter on "Party Cadres" is a chapter that the previous party constitutions never contained. In listing the basic indispensible requirements for party cadres, the new party constitution emphasizes that party cadres must "strengthen their close ties with the masses, correctly carry out the party's mass line, consciously receive the criticism and supervision of the masses and oppose bureaucracy." In short, throughout the new party constitution, from the general program to the concrete clauses, the idea that the party should strengthen its ties with the masses permeates. Moreover, there are concrete stipulations in the new party constitution on ways to strengthen the ties with the masses. This is something the previous party constitutions cannot draw a parallel with.

From the above-listed facts, we can see how much importance our party has attached to the strengthening of its ties with the masses.

III

How should the party strengthen its ties with the masses? In its general program, the new party constitution raises three basic requirements, of which the second requirement of "serving the people wholeheartedly" makes concrete stipulations about how to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. This requirement contains the following three main aspects: 1) the party should represent the basic interests of the masses of the people; 2) the party must share weal and woe with the masses; and 3) the party must carry out a mass line.

In order to maintain its close ties with the masses, the party must really represent the interests of the masses of the people. Marxists hold that the people are the masters of history and the party is only a tool of the people for fulfilling a specific historical task in a specific historical period. Therefore, the party exists for the cause of the people and can only represent the interests of the people. "Besides the interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people, it has no specific interests of its own." All the activities of the party must be aimed at serving the people, must be responsible for the people and must be carried out according to the people's will. By representing the interests of the people, we mean that the party should be concerned about the sufferings of the people and help them to solve the actual problems related to their production, work, study and lives. For example, at present in many places, the masses are faced with difficulties related to housing, traffic, supplies of clothing, vegetables and fuel, lack of kindergartens and medical services and so forth. All these are actual problems in the lives of the masses of the people that we must make great efforts to solve step by step in a planned manner. It is much better to conscientiously do a couple of good things than have dozens of empty talks about high-sounding theory.

In order to maintain close ties with the masses, the party must share good and bad with them. The second of the three basic requirements that are put forward in the general program of the new party constitution specifically stipulates: "Throughout the process of leading the masses to carry out the struggle for the realization of the ideal of communism, the party should share good and bad with the masses and maintain the closest of ties with them and should not allow any of its members to sever themselves from the masses or to place themselves above the masses." Sharing good and bad with the masses is the fine virtue that a party member must have and is the fine tradition of our party. Before our party acquired state power over the whole country and before it was in the position of a party in power, most of the members and cadres of our party were able to share good and bad with the masses and carry out hard struggle together with the masses. However, after our party acquired state power, because of the change in its position, arrogance in having achieved merits and the idea of seeking privilege and advocating extravagance, ostentation and waste developed. This has been aggravated by the influence of ultraselfishness and the ultra-individualism propagated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and by the corruption of the ideology of the exploiting classes under the new situation. As a result, at present in our party, there are indeed some unhealthy practices refusing to share good and bad with the masses and of being divorced from the masses. A small number of party members and cadres have used their power of office to obtain gains at the expense of the state and the masses and to seek private interests for themselves, their families, their relatives and their friends. A few party members and cadres have even become so degenerate as to commit embezzlement, graft and other serious economic crimes. These malpractices have seriously damaged the party's prestige and undermined the ties between the party and the masses. Therefore, we must expose, handle and deal blows at these malpractices.

In order to strengthen its ties with the masses, the party must carry out its mass line: "The party persists in educating the masses in communist ideology and carries out in its work the mass line of doing everything for the masses and relying on the masses for everything and thus turning the party's correct ideas into the conscious actions of the masses." The above is the last sentence in the paragraph of the general program of the new party constitution about the second of the three basic requirements. A review of the history of the revolutionary struggle that our party led the people to carry out will make us understand how good our people are. When our party's line and principles were correct, the masses of the people rallied around the party and fought under the party's leadership. When there were mistakes related to the guiding ideology in our party's work, the masses of the people helped the party to correct its mistakes. Even when the party's errors seriously harmed the interests of the masses of the people because of the flesh and blood ties between the party and the masses of the people and because of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that they received for a long time, they still had great confidence in our party and believed that our party would be able to correct its mistakes. This fine quality and awareness of the people in our country always urges our party to do everything for the people and to rely on them for everything. In implementing the mass line, we should adopt the work method of from the masses to the masses. This means that we should "take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action. Then, once again concentrate ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through. This goes on, over and over again in an endless spiral, with the ideas becoming more correct, more vital and richer each time." We should regard the ideas from the masses as something we should analyze to see what ideas are correct and what ideas are wrong.

All the correct ideas should be conscientiously accepted. We should vigorously lead the masses to turn these ideas into actions. As for the incorrect ideas, we should strengthen our political and ideological education to earnestly correct them and guide the masses to make progress.

IV

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on all the comrades and all the organizations of the party to earnestly strengthen the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals. This was a very relevant call.

We must see the new situation that has emerged after the change in the composition of the ranks of the working class and the establishment of the production responsibility system in our rural areas. Because of the retirement of a large number of old workers, many young people have been admitted into the ranks of the working class. Moreover, because some party members have been continuously transferred to management departments, the number of party members on the first line of production has fallen. What is most serious is that the more difficult the posts of labor, the smaller the number of party members. This has weakened our party's direct ties with the industrial workers. Since the establishment of the production responsibility system, there has emerged an unprecedently fine situation. However, there are also a small number of party members who pay attention only to their own immediate production work and are not concerned about the interests of the party and the masses. Some party branches have even abandoned their leadership over the masses. This has weakened the party's ties with the peasants. In order to change the above-mentioned situation, we must vigorously strengthen our party's work on the first line of industrial production, mobilize competent party members to go to work on the first line of production and at the same time, recruit qualified fine workers into the party. In the rural areas, we should further perfect the base-level organizations of our party and strengthen our ideological education among peasants of various ages in diverse areas in order to promote the healthy development of the political, economic and cultural life in our rural areas along the socialist orientation. On all fronts, we must especially pay attention to intellectuals' roles, help them overcome the actual difficulties in their work and life, improve our ideological and political education among them in order to make this education more suited to their characteristics, and pay attention to conscientiously admitting into the party those intellectuals who are qualified for party membership. By so doing, we will achieve the aim of strengthening the party's ties with the intellectuals in every possible way.

The mass bodies, such as trade unions, CYL organizations and women's organizations are links between the party and the masses of the people. Continuously strengthening and improving the leadership of these mass organizations and giving full play to these organizations' roles is an important channel for the further strengthening of the ties between the party and the masses. At present, all the mass organizations must satisfactorily solve the problem of making themselves official in nature. First, we should start doing this work in the organizations of the national and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, improve their methods in exercising their leadership and help them to overcome bureaucracy. The cadres of mass organizations at all levels must go deep among the masses at the grass root and strengthen their work of investigation, study, inspection and supervision. They must be concerned about the sufferings of their masses, listen to the voices of the masses and thus enable their organizations to become the spokesmen of the masses, the representatives of the interests of the masses and the strong links between the party and the masses.

The cause of socialist modernization embodies the common desire and the basic interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Through thousands of steeling times our party has now become firmer and more mature. Our political situation is unprecedentedly stable and our confidence in the certain victory in the cuase of four modernizations has been even more greatly heightened.

In a situation in which the trend of the times and the desire of the people are all favorable to our cause, as long as we have a firm confidence in the masses of the people, rely on them and consciously pursue benefits for them, the ties between the party and the masses will surely become increasingly closer, all our party's principles and policies will surely be better implemented and we will surely win greater victories in carrying out our socialist cause.

OFFICIAL'S VIEWS ON NUCLEAR POWER REPORTED

HK190339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wei Yanan [7614 0068 0589]: "Build Nuclear Power Stations, Develop New Energy Sources -- Jiang Shengjie [1203 4110 7132], Deputy Executive Director of Council of China Nuclear Society and Chairman of Science and Technology Committee of Ministry of Nuclear Industry, Discusses Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Is it necessary for China to develop nuclear power? Is nuclear power safe? These questions are the subjects of concern and doubt in discussions on the problem of energy resources. In the recently held second group meeting of the second plenary session of China's Scientific and Technological Association, Jiang Shengjie, the deputy excutive director of the Council of the China Nuclear Studies Society and chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, pointed out: In order to ensure that the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production will be quadrupled, it is necessary to exploit new energy resources by building nuclear power stations. Nuclear power is a safe, clean and economic energy resource.

Why Is It Necessary To Develop Nuclear Power?

Jiang Shengjie said: In our implementation of the magnificent goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production as proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress, we will experience many difficulties and hardships in the task of developing energy resources. China is rich in coal and hydroelectric power, but its population is large and its total consumption of energy enormous. By the year 2000, the total consumption of energy will be equivalent to 1.3 to 1.5 billion tons of standard coal, an increase of over 100 percent. Only if we vigorously develop all available energy resources, including nuclear energy, can we meet the minimum demand. Our energy resources are not evenly distributed. Seventy percent of our water is situated in southwest China while 60 percent of the coal is situated in north China. Only 10 percent of the energy resources lie in the coastal provinces and northeast China, areas which produce 73 percent of our total value of industrial output. If we wish to double the gross annual value of output in these areas, relying on ordinary energy resources involving the transportation of coal over long distances or the transmission of electricity through supervoltage cables is going to produce economic and technical difficulties. Nuclear power-generated electricity as an important source of energy is already technologically developed, economically reasonable, can be used safely and should be popularized in industry. At present, in 24 countries and regions of the world, 266 civil nuclear power stations are in use. Eight percent of the total amount of the world's electricity is generated by nuclear power. Many countries and energy resource research institutes think that large-scale development of nuclear power is a fundamental step in solving the energy problem during the late 20th century and the early part of the 21st century. As early as 1970, Premier Zhou Enlai pointed out that we had to develop nuclear power and build nuclear power stations. At present, preparations are underway for a 300,000 kilowatt nuclear power station. We must definitely develop nuclear power much further in the future.

Do We Have the Capacity To Develop Nuclear Power?

Jiang Shengjie told us: We have rich natural uranium sources, ascertained to be sufficient to supply fuel for a 15 million kilowatt nuclear power station to run continuously for 30 years; an integrated industrial system for the production of nuclear fuel has already been built; our uranium refining capacity is sufficient to supply the annual needs of the nuclear power stations; we have all sorts of experimental facilities and equipment in the fields of physics, thermal dynamics, water power, chemistry, corrosion, fuels, materials, safety and the handling of the three wastes; working teams for scientific research and system design and a basic technical work team for building a complete set of facilities have been formed; we possess coordinated capacity in the fields of geological investigation, relevant scientific research, manufacture of equipment, electronic apparatus, metallic and non-metallic materials and electric power design. All of this shows that we have the ability to depend mainly on our own efforts in developing nuclear power.

Will It Explode?

Since the utilization of nuclear energy began with the atomic bomb, it is easy for people to connect the utilization of nuclear energy with atomic explosions and to worry about the safety of nuclear power stations. Jiang Shengjie said: Such worries are utterly unnecessary. Nuclear reactors are like atomic bombs in that they use nuclear fuels and utilize the tremendous energy produced by nuclear fission. But an atomic bomb uses high concentration fissionable materials; over 90 percent of the content of these materials is uranium 235 or plutonium 239. Low concentration fissionable materials are used in producing nuclear power, the concentration of uranium 235 or plutonium 239 being only 3 percent. An atomic bomb has to release energy in an instant to cause an explosion, but under no condition could there be a nuclear explosion in a nuclear power station. This is like the fact that we can light strong liqueur with a match but it is impossible to light beer.

Will Radioactive Pollution Be Caused?

In answering this question, Jiang Shengjie said: Man in fact lives in a naturally radioactive environment. Cosmic rays in the air, and uranium, thorium and potassium 40 in the earth and water are all radioactive. In modern societies, there is artificial radioactivity produced by radio therapy and others. The problem is not one of the existence of radioactivity but of the radiation level and its effects on living creatures. The permitted annual per capita radiation level proposed by the International Committee for Protection Against Radiation is 500 millirem (excluding radiation that exists naturally and in radio therapy). Someone who wears a luminous watch receives 1 millirem of radiation each year, someone who matches color television receives 1 millirem of radiation each year and someone who has an X-ray of his chest receives 40 millirem of radiation. In England, where nuclear power is better developed, according to statistics, the annual per capita radiation level caused by nuclear power stations is less than 0.1 millirem. Those who live in the vicinity of these stations receive less than 5 millirem of radiation.

Creatures which occupy a lower position in the biological scale are less sensitive to radiation. A nuclear power station which runs regularly does no harm to human beings, therefore it cannot have any effect on other creatures. Compared with pollution caused by coal, nuclear energy is the cleanest energy resource. Nevertheless, Jiang Shangjie emphasized the proper handling of highly radioactive fissionable products. It is necessary to recover the uranium and plutonium from the irradiated fuel, solidify the remains and put them into abandoned mines where geological conditions are relatively stable. As a result, they will be separated from the biological environment for a long time. This is an effective method adopted by many countries in handling radioactive waste.

How Did the Three Mile Island Incident Occur?

On 28 March 1979, the greatest accident in the history of nuclear power happened in the No 2 nuclear power station on Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania. According to the report by Jiang Shengjie, the accident was caused by operational errors and a shortage of equipment. When the accident happened, some of the radioactive gases in the nuclear reactor were discharged through chimneys into the atmosphere, but the safety facilities functioned in accordance with the demands of the design, and very little radioactive matter entered the environment. During the course of the accident, correct information was not collected, and consequently panic occured. Some inhabitants moved away from their homes, and later, the picture was exaggerated by antinuclear people in the West. Thus serious misunderstandings about the safety of nuclear power resulted. According to an investigation after the incident, the 2.16 million inhabitants who lived within a radius of 50 miles of the nuclear power station received a per capita radiation dosage of 1.5 millirem, equivalent to the amount recieved by someone who receives cosmic rays when traveling at high altitude in an airplane for 4 hours. The level of radioactivity in the samples of soil, river water, plants and milk collected near the nuclear power station had not increased. The investigation committee appointed by the U.S. NRC announced that neither cancer nor genetic defects would be caused by this accident.

Jiang Shengjie said: This extremely alarming accident teaches us a lesson in the operation of nuclear power stations, and has also proved that contemporary nuclear power facilities have a considerable capacity to overcome accidents; the accident should never be used as a pretext for stopping the development of nuclear power. When the design, running and safety of the nuclear power stations are further improved, the chance of having accidents will decrease.

Is It Economical?

One characteristic of nuclear power is that a large amount of investment is required in its basic construction, but the cost of fuel is low. In some foreign countries the unit price (U.S. $/kilowatt) in the construction of a nuclear power station is 120 percent to 150 percent of that of a thermal power plant, but the cost of nuclear power is only 50 to 90 percent of that of thermal power. Economic superiority can be maintained once a power station goes into operation. Jiang Shengjie said: Since we do not have experience in building and running a nuclear power station, we still do not have reliable economic data at present, but it is tentatively estimated that the data are quite close to those of the coal power stations. This is economically acceptable. With developments in nuclear power, the amount of investment and the cost in generating nuclear power will greatly decrease.

How Can We Develop Nuclear Power in China?

Jiang Shengjie suggested:

1. Since the distribution of energy resources in our country does not coincide with the distribution of population and industry, it is necessary to build nuclear power stations in the coastal areas where energy is badly needed, to achieve rational distribution.

2. Judging from our present situation, small nuclear power stations should first be developed, then larger ones, and then the large ones, small ones and medium-sized ones together.

3. By gradually developing dual-purpose nuclear power stations which generate both heat and electricity, and by promoting heat efficiency, good economic results can be obtained.

4. The construction of a nuclear power station requires a long period of time, so plans for developing nuclear power should be formulated as early as possible.

5. Nuclear power is highly complex, and the technology required is very complicated; no department can build the stations alone, and we must strengthen leadership and organize coordination so as to ensure that the construction of nuclear power stations is accomplished with a high degree of quality.

FANG WEIZHONG OUTLINES PLAN TO BOOST ECONOMY

OW200443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Fang Weizhong, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, today outlined China's plan to attain the goal of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value by 2000 and the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) at the opening session of the second China-Europe business leaders symposium.

By maintaining an average annual growth rate of slightly more than seven percent, he said, China will be able to achieve the goal of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

"Actually," he said, "China's industrial and agricultural production growth rate averaged 8.2 percent annually from 1953 to 1980 even though there were twists and turns in the country's economic construction." The 1979-81 average annual rate was 6.7 percent, when efforts were being made to readjust the nation's economy.

Efforts to readjust China's economy have been successful, he said. China's total industrial output value is expected to increase nearly six percent this year over 1981 and its 1982 grain output is estimated to be 10 million tons more than last year, he added.

To achieve the goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural production, he said, China now plans to double or more than double the output of energy and industrial raw materials. Efforts will also go into improving technology and the quality of products and reducing the cost of production so that in 20 years, about twice as much value can be created by using the same amount of energy and materials.

The development of electronics, nuclear energy, petro-chemical and industries producing new-type materials, as well as the information industry, will be speeded up. These are regarded as new branches of industry in China.

The goal of quadrupling industry and agriculture will be achieve in two steps, Fang Weizhong said. From 1980 to 1990, he said, efforts will be focused on economic restructuring and readjustment and on consolidating enterprises. During this period, the annual growth rate of industrial and agricultural production may possibly be lower than seven percent. But the rate is expected to exceed seven percent in the last ten years of this century.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), he said, the total value of China's industrial and agricultural output is planned to increase at an average annual rate of four to five percent. China will achieve basic balance between state revenues and expenditures and stabilize prices.

Fang Weizhong said that China has decided on three strategic priorities, namely, agriculture, energy and communications, and education and science.

China plans to increase agricultural production by implementing and furthering improving the job responsibility system, popularizing scientific research results and accelerating rural capital construction. As regards energy production, he said priority will be given to the development of the coal fields of Shanxi, northeast China, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui and Guizhou. Meanwhile, China will be following a policy of simultaneously developing land and offshore petroleum resources. Big hydroelectric power stations will be built.

He continued: "China will import advanced technology and its scientists will concentrate on tackling key technical problems to facilitate the adoption and wider application of new technology."

He disclosed that China will soon work out a 20-year program for the development of science, technology and education. Education and science expenditures will be increased, he said.

According to Fang Weizhong, the tasks for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period include:

-- Continue to readjust the proportion between different economic sectors and product mix to get a better coordinated development between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

-- Consolidate enterprises and improve management.

-- Consolidate and improve those initial reforms in the economic management system and draw up an overall plan for reforms.

-- Undertake technical transformation in a selected number of key industrial enterprises to help renovate out-dated equipment and adopt advanced technology.

-- Concentrate funds on the development of key energy and communications projects. Energy and communications funds will amount to 40 percent of the nation's total construction investment during this period.

-- Tackle key scientific and technological problems while importing new technology.

-- Allocate more money to education and expand enrollment in institutions of higher learning while continuing to develop part-time and vocational education, and increase school enrollment.

-- Strive for a relatively great expansion of foreign trade.

-- Continue to control population growth and increase employment.

MEETING ON AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS HELD IN NANJING

OW200518 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The 8-day national meeting to exchange experiences in waterproofing technology for the people's air defense projects ended in Nanjing today, according to a report by this station's correspondent (Huang Xianben) and reporter (Guo Lili).

More than 300 representatives from all parts of the country heard reports on waterproofing experiences, delivered at the meeting by the people's air defense offices of Nanjing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning and Jiangsu's Yancheng Prefecture. They also watched on-the-spot technical demonstrations and inspected waterproof repairs on an air raid defense project.

The representatives visited a number of Nanjing Municipality's air defense projects that can be used both in peacetime and wartime. Plans for improving air defense projects' waterproofing work were mapped out at the meeting, stressing that while such projects were built mainly for air raid defense purposes, waterproofing measures should also be taken by considering (?typhoons) and other local conditions. Only thus can the purpose of such defense projects be served, the representatives pointed out.

OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF XIANGSHAN HOTEL

OW172150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Xiangshan (Fragrant Hills) Hotel, located in the picturesque Western Hills outside Beijing, opened to foreign tourists today after more than two years of construction. About 400 people attended the hotel's opening ceremony, including Liu Yi, minister of commerce; Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing.

With a floor space of 36,000 square meters, the 500-bed hotel is composed of five groups of two-to four-story buildings. The structures are separated by 11 gardens but linked be meandering walkwaks. In the gardens are rockeries, waterfalls, small lakes, islets, bridges, and valuable trees such as 800-year-old ginkgo trees, ancient pines and lacebark pines.

Built on the slopes of the hills, the hotel is on the site of a Qing emperor's palace once used as a summer resort and for hunting. In autumn, the rooms offer a clear view of the red maple leaves.

The 293 suites are each equipped with an electronic safety alarm, automatic sprinkler system, air-conditioner, color closed circut TV, and telephone. A six-room luxury suite covers a floor space of 237 square meters with furniture in the style of the Song Dynasty (960-1279)

The hotel has restaurants featuring the cuisine of Sichuan, Guangdong and Shandong Provinces and Western food, a banquet hall, coffee rooms and bars, cold drink rooms, a shop, a post office, a foreign exchange office, a steam bathing room, a barber shop, beauty and massage salons, an indoor swimming pool and a gymnasium.

All the staff and attendants working in the hotel have been trained, some in tourist shools.

The hotel was designed by the internationally-known American architect I.M. Pei in cooperation with the designers from the Beijing Municipal Architectural Designing Institute. The total investment of the hotel is 25 million U.S. dollars.

EDITORIAL STRESSES ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

HK180545 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 9, 7 Sep 82 pp 10-11

[Editorial: "The Important Role of Literature and Art in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The 12th party congress, a congress of historic significance, has opened victoriously. This congress will thoroughly summarize the historical successes in the past 6 years and point out the correct path for making continuous progress toward thoroughly eliminating the remaining influence of the 10 years of civil disorder and creating an overall new situation in socialist modernization. In the political field, it puts forward four measures to ensure adherence to the socialist system and the realization of modernization. In the economic field, it clearly sets out the strategic goal, plan and key tasks for development in the coming 20 years.

Thus, this congress has drawn up a clear blueprint for the future development of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and has issued a vigorous call for building up a highly civilized, highly democratic, powerful, new, modern, socialist China.

This is an inspiring, magnificent and arduous historical task. In order to carry out this task, we must build up a highly developed socialist civilization while building up a highly developed material civilization. In the process of carrying out this magnificent and arduous task, especially in the process of building up socialist spiritual civilization, the literary and art workers, just like political and ideological workers, media and publishing workers, theoreticians and educational workers, have an especially important responsibility. Every literary and art worker, whether a writer, commentator or artist, should be aware of his important historical duty. He should clearly realize his responsibility in carrying out this great cause, work conscientiously with a sense of responsibility for the people, create a large number of literary and art works of fine quality and strive to make greater and better contributions toward the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

The core of the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization is communist ideological construction. Since our literature and art is a socialist literature and art, it must be guided by a Marxist world outlook. We resolutely oppose the propaganda and spreading of feudalist and bourgeois ideology through literature and art. We encourage our writers to consciously educate people in communist ideology through their literary and art works and thus foster in their readers communist ideals, faith and morality and imbue them with a sense of being masters of the socialist country, a sense of collectivism, a sense of socialist rights and duties and a sense of organization and discipline. They should also inspire people with the spirit of serving the people and devotion to the revolution and imbue them with a communist attitude toward labor and a communist concept of labor. They should teach the people to have a firm political orientation and foster the work style of self-reliance and hard struggle and educate them in socialist patriotism and internationalism. We should have the breadth of vision to realize the necessity for training and educating a generation of new people armed with communist ideology through fine socialist literary and art works. We should never understimate the role of socialist literature and art in educating people.

In the future construction of socialist spiritual civilization, we should make especially great efforts to draw the attention of all those in literary and art circles to this role. At the same time, we should not give too narrow a scope to the social role of socialist literature, stressing only its direct role in carrying out ideological education and neglecting or denying its role of esthetic education in molding people's spirit and of cultural education in enlightening people. A work of literature or art which epitomizes the times, reflects social contradictions and depicts heroic characters can inspire readers with the strength to make vigorous progress; therefore, we should energetically encourage such literary and art works. On the other hand, works which describe the beautiful feelings of the people and express people's love of magnificent and beautiful scenery are not necessarily incapable of purifying the readers' souls or increasing their virtue. Advocating education through communist ideology does not mean the rejection of the glorious legacy of thousands of years of Chinese and foreign culture and art nor the refusal to draw lessons from excellent modern foreign literary and art works. We uphold the view that we should critically draw helpful lessons from all the excellent achievements of the literature and art of mankind, and, on this basis, develop our nation's socialist literature and art work.

The key to giving full play to the important role of literature and art in building up socialist spiritual civilization lies in strenghening the ideological construction of the ranks of literary and art workers. Over the past decades, we have formed a contingent of seasoned literary and art workers.

During the past few years a number of promising young literary and art workers have joined this contingent. The ranks of literary and art workers have grown to unprecedented magnitude and strength. However, we must realize that we are faced with the problem of making the work of ideological construction catch up with this growth. After the national forum on the ideological front, the bourgeois liberalization trend has been to some extent corrected, but we still have to pay attention seriously to this problem.

Bourgeois individualist thinking and practices, such as divorcing oneself from the masses, indulging in self-admiration and lavishing praise on one another have been developing. Some of our literary and art workers and groups have also, to some extent, been infected with these unhealthy practices in society. In order to put an end to this evil trend and resist the corruption of capitalist ideology, we should advocate and encourage communist ideology and practice and be guided in our action by communist ideology. Apart from this, we still time and again find the following malpractices: Some people are divorced from reality and refuse to make progress. They do not study the new situation and new problems on the basis of summing up our historical experiences and lessons, but doubt the necessity and significance of the party's adjustment of its literary and art policies since the 3d plenary session of its Central Committee. They deny the correct trend and achievements of literary and art work during the past few years and continue to adopt dogmatic and metaphysical methods and attitudes toward, and simple and crude administrative measures to handle, complicated literary and art phenomena. This is a reflection of the influence of "leftism" which we should continue to overcome. In short, it is necessary for us to continue to persistently carry out the struggle on two fronts in our literary and art work.

Here, we should emphatically point out that over the past few years, our literary and art ranks have relaxed their efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As a result, many people lack understanding of Marxist theory and cannot satisfactorily use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to investigate society and analyze problems, and a very small number of them have even lost their faith in communism. That is why encouraging and effectively organizing our literary and art workers to study Marxist theory in order to make them understand and master Marxism better, and strengthening ideological and political work among them, has already become an urgent task. At the same time, we should also pay attention to organizing literary and art workers of various professions to go deep into life and have contact with the new masses of people. We should change the practice of a small number of literary and art workers who are not willing to leave the big cities and their comfortable studies. We are at the stage of a historical turning point. In the present period, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society, but it will exist for a long time within certain areas and may intensify under certain conditions.

There are a large number of contradictions among the people in our society. The development of the modernization program has brought about tremendous changes in the life of our society. It should be said that our writers and commentators have not yet made a sufficiently deep study of this epoch. In order to create literary and art works worthy of this great epoch, to play a greater role in building the socialist spiritual civilization and to promote the creation of a new and flourishing situation in literature and art, all ambitious and high-minded writers and commentators should undoubtedly plunge into the struggle of remoulding the world and into the excitement of life, and use a Marxist world outlook and methodology to study all people and all forms of life, to study relationships between people and the changes within them and to study and reflect the rapidly changing times. Only the writers who have accumulated a wealth of diverse experiences of life and who have, moreover, a true and deep insight into people's life during this new epoch, can create great artistic works. If we have a number of such works, we will be able to change the present situation in which some sham works that are divorced from life and devoid of ideological content have a market. Moreover, with a number of such works, we will also be able to satisfy, to a certain extent, the daily increasing demand of the whole of society for spiritual food.

The party and the people highly appreciate the flourishing situation beginning to emerge in our cultural and artistic work. At the same time, they have also placed higher demands on literary and art circles. In order to more satisfactorily educate people in the communist spirit, inspire the revolutionary morale of the broad masses of people and continuously increase people's confidence in achieving a great future, we must first of all conscientiously study all the documents of the 12th party congress, deeply and thoroughly understand the basic spirit of these documents, implement this spirit in all literary and art work, continue to carry out the struggle on two fronts, promote our creative work in literature and art and literary and art criticism, progress along the correct path and thus make greater contributions to the cause of building a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern, socialist country.

WENYI BAO ON IMPLEMENTING 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

HK200816 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 9, 7 Sep 82 pp 27-29

[Article by Huang Zexin [7806 3419 2450]: "The Only Way To Make Socialist Literature and Art Flourish -- Studying Some of Comrade Mao Zedong's Expositions Concerning the 'Double Hundred' Policy"]]

[Text] "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is the party's long-term and basic guiding principle for developing science and culture. In the process of implementing this guiding principle, we always encounter interference from the "left" and the right. Therefore, it is an important task facing all literary and art workers to profoundly study Comrade Mao Zedong's relevant expositions in order to unify understanding, overcome interference and effectively implement the "double hundred" policy to promote the flourishing and development of literature and art.

The principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has correctly reflected objective law governing the development of literature and art. It is not a policy based on subjective arbitrary thinking. Only by fully realizing this can we consciously and firmly master and implement this policy.

The law of the unity of opposites has told us that in human society and the natural world, any entity is bound to be resolved into different parts. Under different specific situations, these different parts give rise to different contents and conditions. Just as in other social phenomena, in literature and art there exist by contrast right and wrong on the one hand and good and bad on the other. "What is correct invariably develops in the course of struggle with what is wrong. The true, the good and the beautiful always exist side by side in contrast with the false, the evil and the ugly, and grow in struggle with them." Only through free competition and free discussion can we continuously push literature and art to a new high. This refers to the development of literature and art. With regard to the process of creation, art, in essence, is a kind of free creative activity. With regard to the creation of literary and artistic works, the selection of subject matter, the refining of the material, the portrayal of images and the use of language are closely connected with the creative characteristics of writers and artists. Different writers and artists have their own different artistic characteristics symbolized by their colorful artistic styles. This variety of artistic styles, which reflects the richness and color of the practical life, can satisfy people's needs for many and varied artistic tastes. It is just as Lenin pointed out: "It is indisputable that with regard to literary undertakings, the practice of mechanical equalitarianism, dichotomization and subordinating the minority of the majority will never do. It is equally indisputable that in literary undertakings, individual characteristics of creation and a vast field of individual likings should be absolutely guaranteed." The "double hundred" policy encourages the free development of artistic forms and styles. Free contention among different schools in science fully conforms with the objective law of artistic development and creation.

Marxists maintain that objective law is independent of man's will. "Any violation of natural law, even if a minor one, can only throw the matter into confusion and disrupt work procedure." (Stalin: "The Problems of Soviet Socialist Economy") Since the "double hundred" policy has scientifically reflected the objective law governing the development and creation of literature and art, we should obey, respect and implement it. If we deviate from this policy, we are bound to harm literary and art undertakings. We have seen profound lessons in this respect.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," to meet the needs of the development of literature and art after drawing historical experiences, the party Central Committee has repeatedly and unswervingly implemented the "double hundred" policy and stressed the importance of "refraining from interfering" in literature and art. This has ushered in a new period for the free development of literature and art. Over the past few years, various kinds of art have been vigorously advancing along the path of revolutionary realism and have truly reflected the change of the era and voiced the aspirations of the broad masses of people with many and varied artistic forms and styles. This has played a magnificent role in uniting with and encouraging people to march toward the "four modernizations." In the meantime, a number of new fighters of valiant and heroic bearing are entering the literary and art world. They not only add splendor to our literary and art circles with their own unique style of work but also demonstrate the brilliant future of our literary and artistic undertakings. Some people say that we have made unprecedented achievements in literature and art over the past 5 years. This is not an exaggerated appraisal.

Of course, while realizing that we have scored remarkable successes over the past 5 years as a result of the implementation of the "double hundred" policy, we should also pay attention to the struggles presently existing. Over a long period in the past, it was mainly the "leftist" ideas which obstructed the implementation of the "double hundred" policy, because a resistant and negative attitude was adopted toward the "double hundred" policy. People with leftist ideas spread the theories that the "double hundred" policy was a policy of liberalization which was devoid of class character. They maintained that the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization was brought about by the "double hundred" policy. They set political principles against the "double hundred" policy in order to negate the policy. They set the party leadership against the "double hundred" policy in order to negate the latter. In practice, due to the fact that they denied the truth that the "double hundred" policy reflected the objective law of art and that the "double hundred" policy was the only way for developing socialist literature and art, they frequently adopted administrative means and coercive and repressive measures to lead literature and art (a certain prohibition is necessary, but this measure should not be applied arbitrarily). They even urged literary and art departments and periodicals to "guarantee" that they would not express any views or publish literary and art works with even small mistakes. Although such "leftist" views have been repeatedly criticized, their mistakes have not yet been thoroughly corrected. When we are opposing the bourgeois liberalization, such "leftist" ideas gain ground again.

Is the "double hundred" policy a policy of liberalization which is devoid of class character, as they have described? The answer is no. It is an absolutely firm policy of the proletariat. Those who negate the class character of the "double hundred" policy might argue plausibly and at length: Chairman Mao said that the "double hundred" policy is devoid of class character. This is a misunderstanding. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Literally the two slogans -- let a hundred flowers blossom and let a hundred schools of thought contend -- have no class character; the proletariat can turn them to account, and so can the bourgeoisie or others." What he stressed was "literarlly," even "revolution" has no class character, let alone the "double hundred" policy. The objective law itself has no class character. However, guiding principles which are worked out according to this law and the act of mastering and using the law to serve people of a certain category are characterized by marked class character. Therefore, the key of the problem lies in its essence rather than in its literal meaning.

The "double hundred" policy was not raised by other classes. It was formulated by the proletarian CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong in light of the specific situations both at home and abroad. They also put forth the "six political criteria." This has fully shown the class character of this policy, although some contents of these six criteria have been obsolete. The "four basic principles" for the period of socialist construction put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is identical with the spirit of the "six political criteria" and the former conforms more effectively with the present situation. With this explicit political principle, we can march along the correct track of criticism and self-criticism. Since the "double hundred" policy has an explicit aim and marked tendentiousness, how can we say that it is a policy of bourgeois liberalization which has no class character? To implement this policy, we can only enhance the standing of Marxism-Leninism and overcome liberalization of thought, but not the opposite. Some people have deviated from the "four basic principles" and have spread feudal and bourgeois pernicious ideological influence in the name of the "double hundred" policy. This should not be attributed to the policy itself. This problem should be made clear. Otherwise we will be bound to take an erroneous stand of negating this important party policy.

Some comrades admit that the "double hundred" policy is a policy of the proletariat. However, in the process of implementing this policy, they want people to "guarantee" that there will be fragrant flowers only and that not a single thing with any erroneous tendency will be tolerated. The intentions of these comrades are good, but they take a metaphysical approach to problems. Literature and art always develop in accordance with the law of the unity of opposites. The good and the correct exist by contrast with the bad and the wrong. If we handle matters with circumspection, we will be able to reduce erroneous things, but it is unrealistic to demand a "guarantee" because we need a process in order to understand things. Sometimes it is difficult to discern their nature all at once. Things which seemed bad might be proved to be good later, whereas things which seemed good might later be proved to be bad. We encounter such things from time to time. Apart from that, after understanding one thing, there is another thing which we should explore. We are always undergoing a process of development from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom." On this long and tortuous journey of cognition, can anyone "guarantee" that not a single mistake will be committed? The advantage of the "double hundred" policy does not lie in its ability of preventing erroneous things, but in its effective checking of the erroneous things. When erroneous views and bad literary and art works occur, if we adopt an oversimplified administrative means to suppress and put them under a ban, we can never solve the problems. On the contrary, we will hamper the airing of correct viewpoints and the creation of outstanding literary and art works. Therefore, under the party leadership, only through free discussions and competition, criticism and debate can truth defeat fallacy and fragrant flowers replace weeds. With regard to this matter, we should respect objective reality and materialist dialectics. We should not take a metaphysical attitude to approach complicated literary phenomenon and replace the objective law of things with subjective desires.

While eliminating interference from the "left," we should also oppose obstruction from the right. Some people distort the essence of the "double hundred" policy with rightist viewpoints. They maintain that since the "double hundred" policy is being implemented, the party leadership over literature and art can be opposed arbitrarily and the guiding role of Marxism can be negated. They regard literary and art creation purely as an individual undertaking. They pay no attention to the social effects, set the "double hundred" policy against the principle of "serving the people and socialism," use the "double hundred" policy to oppose the act of serving the people and socialism and are against the normal practice of literary and art criticism. Such erroneous ideas are reflected in the laissez-faire attitude, laxness and weakness in exercising leadership and editorial work. As a result, the normal practice of powerful literary and art criticism cannot be carried out.

These erroneous ideological tendencies have reflected that some comrades stick to the bourgeois individual stand to treat the "double hundred" policy with a pragmatist attitude. They do not realize that the "double hundred" policy is an important means for safeguarding and strengthening the leadership role of Marxism and that the "double hundred" policy cannot be used to oppose the party leadership and negate the guiding role of Marxism. They also forget that the "double hundred" policy is closely connected with the practice of "serving the people and socialism." It is completely wrong to negate the practice of "serving the people and socialism" in the name of the implementation of the "double hundred" policy.

Therefore, in the process of implementing the "double hundred" policy, we should carry out struggles on the two fronts. These struggles supplement each other. "If we fail to oppose the ideas of bourgeois liberalization, that means we supply ammunition for those who stubbornly stick to the 'leftist' guiding ideology." (Hu Qiaomu: "Several Problems on the Present Ideological Front") They will take advantage of some unhealthy and passive literary and art phenomenon to attack the "double hundred" policy and negate literary and art achievements gained since the party's third plenary session. "If we fail to continue to correct the 'leftist' guiding ideology, this will offer an excuse for those who spread the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization." (ibid) In other words, those who advocate liberalization would say that there now is no artistic democracy and freedom of creation. They would try to cast off the party leadership and break away from the socialist road in the name of opposing "leftist" ideology. It is obvious that we should on no account neglect or slacken the struggle in any aspect.

Due to the lack of practical experience in implementing the "double hundred" policy, a number of problems have arisen in the process of pursuing it. These problems remain to be solved. Therefore we should constantly sum up new experience and implement the "double hundred" policy more effectively to open up a broad way in the interest of the flourishing and development of socialist literature and art.

BA YI ON CPC LEADERS MUZZLING ARMY PRESS OPINION

OW191405 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: Whether we had the Marxist courage to conduct self-criticism of our party's mistakes constituted the key issue deciding whether things could be set right.

This may be called a golden saying. It is because of a lack of such Marxist courage that we have long been unable to correct our mistakes thoroughly and in good time. Regrettably, some individual leaders of the party Central Committee precisely lack such Marxist courage to solve major issues left over from history, such as the frameups and false and wrong cases fabricated by executioner Kang Sheng during the rectification movement in Yanan, the case of the so-called Gao Gang-Rao Shushi antiparty alliance, the Lin Biao case fabricated by the gang of four, and a number of frameups and false and wrong cases caused by the Lin Biao case.

Party members in our army have indomitably displayed their Marxist courage during these years in firmly demanding that past mistakes be corrected. They have boldly pointed out current unhealthy tendencies. At several important meetings of the party Central Committee, founding members of our army, such as Ye Jianying, Xu Chengwu and Wei Guoqing, frankly expressed their vews on major issues about current domestic and foreign policies. Taking a principled stand, they pointed out mistakes in the party Central Committee's present work and made suggestions on how to correct such mistakes. It is because old comrades of our army uphold principle that it is possible to correct the mistakes of certain leading comrades of the party Central Committee in a timely way. As a result, our country has avoided suffering tremendous losses.

Founding members of our army have served the people wholeheartedly and have done their best to safeguard the interests of the country and of the people. They are examples all our army commanders and fighters should learn from.

As far as our army is concerned, what is now needed is not to talk glibly about displaying Marxist courage, but to allow army newspapers and magazines, as well as all army commanders and fighters, to speak out freely and to boldly discuss major issues of deep concern to the people and armymen. It should be no longer permitted to denounce army newspapers and magazines for committing so-called political and ideological mistakes and to call for them to make public self-criticism once they express their views on major issues. When some old comrades openly expressed their views, they have even been labeled as being perniciously influenced by leftist ideas, pursuing an erroneous line, slandering responsible comrades of the party Central Committee, making insinuations about the party's guiding ideology, and so on and so forth.

People may ask: If we call on people to display their Marxist courage on the one hand and muzzle them by sticking labels on them on the other, how can we correct our mistakes and set things right? It is necessary to implement the resolutions of the 12th party congress to the letter, in order to enable everyone to display his Marxist courage. Only thus will we be able to correct our past and present mistakes.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DEFECTION OF PRC PILOT

OW190305 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 18 (CNA) -- Minister Sung Chang-chih said Monday that the latest pilot defection from Red China is good news to this country and he welcomes pilots on the mainland to defect to this free country. Sung was interviewed by reporters when he visited an exhibition on "The Beauty of Kinmen" at the Far Eastern Department Store in Taipei in the morning.

The defection of the pilot who flew to South Korea from Red China revealed that great conflicts are happening in mainland China and the morale in its army is low, Sung said. But the faith of the people here in the future recovery of the mainland was strengthened, Sung added.

FORMER MIG PILOT COMMENTS ON PRC DEFECTION

OW181013 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 18 (CNA) -- The latest pilot defection from Red China is "a slap on the face" for Teng Hsiao-ping, said a former MIG pilot who defected to the Republic of China aboard a MIG-19 in 1977.

Col Fan Yuan-yen, who was a squadron commander at the time of his defection, said the most recent defection indicated rising discontent on the mainland despite Teng's temporary economic relaxation in the countryside. Col Fan said the pilot flew to Korea because Taiwan was outside the range of MIG-19s based in Shantung, north China. He himself flew to Taiwan from Fukien, which faces the Taiwan Straits.

Chinese Air Force broadcasts beamed to the mainland daily advise Peiping's pilots stationed in north China and Manchuria to fly their aircraft to the Republic of South Korea.

The pilot, who was identified as Wu Jung-chien, was the third Chinese Communist pilot to land in South Korea. On Sept 15, 1961, Col Shao Hsi-yen and Col Kao Yu-tsung flew an AN-2 light plane from Shantung to an island off the Korean coast. Shao and Kao were allowed to proceed to Taiwan in accordance with their wishes but the Korean authorities retained their plane. Even so, the two were awarded handsomely by the ROC Government as promised. Col Fan and three other communist pilots also received very handsome rewards after their defection.

The first Chinese Communist pilot defection to Taiwan occured in 1950. The unidentified pilot was killed after the MIG-15 crashlanded on a beach at Nan-ao, Yilan on Jan 20 that year.

PAPER OPPOSES ENACTING 'ANOTHER BASIC LAW'

OW161157 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Hsieh Cheng-i: "To Enact Another 'Basic Law of the State' Will Destroy the Democratic Constitutional Government"]

[Excerpts] At a gathering on 28 September, some nonparty political figures issued a "statement on state affairs," entitled "Democracy, Unity and the Salvation of Taiwan." The statement contains no major "inventions" except its discussion in the second paragraph of "enacting the basic law of the state." As a nonparty public figure, this writer believes the discussion on "enacting the basic law of the state" in the present situation in which our country finds itself is a harmful act. This is because the ROC already has a constitution, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 25 December 1946 and which constitutes the basis of all political activities in Taiwan. Because we have this constitution, the people in Taiwan, including a large section of intellectuals, and even overseas Chinese, are able to work with one heart for our country.

Because we have this constitution, we have been able to stand firm for the last 3 decades and more. Today, in going as far as bringing up the discussion of "enacting the basic law of the state," are these nonparty figures trying to bring about the extinction of the ROC? Are they trying to abolish the present fundamental law of our country, which provides the common basis for the struggle of other nonparty persons?

If we did not have this constitution, what purpose would we have in Taiwan? What else would we have to win the support and recognition of the Chinese people at home and abroad? This idea, which will destroy the democratic constitutional government, is absolutely impermissible.

We believe that negating the present constitution and enacting a new "basic law of the state" will make the 18 million people in Taiwan appear unjust and put them in hopeless situation. Worse, it may create a major crisis for the country and the people. No responsible political figures will do such a thing.

1. The abrogation of our constitution is tantamount to the complete uprooting of the organizational foundation of the ROC Government.

2. In abolishing the ROC Constitution, we would be signaling to our compatriots in the mainland that Taiwan is seeking a separate way out, which in other words means Taiwan is "cutting itself from" China.

Political activists must have a grasp of Chinese history. They must realize that no leaders in China during the last century dared to abandon even an inch of China's territory, let alone Taiwan, which was recovered by our compatriots after innumerable hardships. All Chinese will definitely affirm the inseparability of Taiwan from the Chinese mainland.

If the 18 million people in Taiwan tried to separate from China and become "independent," they would, first of all, alienate themselves from Overseas Chinese. Second, they would be unable to have the sympathy of the compatriots on the Chinese mainland. The CPC would set off the "dynamite" of "nationalist feelings" and create political disturbances. All this would be unbearable to us.

3. Suppose we agreed to abrogate the present constitution and enact the so-called "basic law of the state." This writer would like to ask the nonparty political figures: Will the Kuomintang enact a better basic law than the present one? Are non-Kuomintang persons capable of drafting another basic law that is acceptable to the ruling party?

We have faith only in the ROC Constitution adopted by the National Assembly in 1946. No other law can contravene this constitution. Whoever proposes enacting another basic law of the state is challenging the constitution.

We cannot tolerate any political attempt to abrogate the ROC Constitution. Furthermore, we hope the ruling party will adhere strictly to the essence and provisions of the constitution in order to win the support and recognition of our 18 million compatriots and to achieve peaceful reunification of China on that basis.

PRIME MINISTER: MARTIAL LAW REMAINS NECESSARY

OW180526 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Premier Sun Yung-hsuan has said: Martial law is maintained in the Republic of China to shield the nation from the Chinese Communist threat. He emphasized that martial law is a matter of necessity, not time. In reply to legislators who enquired if martial law would now be dropped, after more than 30 years of application, Sun warned that martial law may be extended for another 40 years or more if the situation warrants.

Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih, said that martial law is based on the Constitution of the ROC. Any violation of martial law, therefore, is punishable under this law and does not run contrary to the constitution. Minister Sung said even though martial law has lasted more than 30 years, it would be wrong to think it can be discontinued at the moment the enemy hints at peace. He said the Chinese Communists' intention is evident. They have tried all means of warfare, whether it be cold, hot or united front tactics. The minister reported that the Chinese Communists have recently established a group whose mission is to isolate the ROC internationally. This, he said, is a clear sign that the communists' attempts to infiltrate and subvert have never ceased. For this reason, Minister Sung emphasized that the continued application of martial law is necessary.

PREMIER 'REJECTS' TALKS WITH 'PEIPING REGIME'

OW200421 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday categorically rejected any possibility of entering into any sort of "peace talks" with the Peiping regime, saying that the whole idea as has been proposed recently is nothing but mere naivety and the consequence could be very dangerous to this country.

Replying to questions raised by Legislator Chao Huei-mo, the premier said the communist regime has thus far tried every possible way to lure the ROC Government to the negotiation table and then to maneuver the situation with the united front warfare strategy to their best advantage.

He stressed any response to this vicious invitation would bring loss of confidence and morale in this republic internally and the loss of support for the long-established anti-communist goal of this country from friendly nations.

At the same time, those countries unfriendly to the ROC Government will exert pressure on this country to accept terms and conditions offered by the Peiping regime, including the termination of arms sales, he said.

Based on the bitter experience in the so-called peace talks conducted on the mainland over 30 years ago, the premier warned compatriots in this country to remain alert against the smoke screen of peace talks, and he called on the public not to fall into the communist trap again.

The only answer to this vicious invitation is "no dialog, no contact and no communication," the premier stressed.

CHU: ANY PRC-UK AGREEMENT ON HONG KONG 'VOID'

OW200415 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-Sung reiterated Tuesday the Republic of China will consider null and void any agreement concerning Hong Kong reached between Red China and the United Kingdom.

Chu pointed out that absolute majority of the people in Hong Kong are freedom-loving, and the Government of the Republic of China are deeply concerned about their welfare, security and freedom.

In answering interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, he said the government opposes any action that will upset the peaceful and free life of the people in Hong Kong.

The Chinese in Hong Kong want to maintain freedom there, he said, adding that such wish should be respected.

Nobody wants to see Hong Kong to be taken under the tyrannical rule of the Peiping regime, added the minister.

U.S. APPROVES OPENING OF CCNAA BOSTON OFFICE

OW190530 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] has finally opened its doors. Ever since the passing of the Taiwan Relations Act, the Republic of China has been fighting for the reestablishment of its Boston office and it has now been confirmed by the U.S. State Department. It is interesting to note that the United States should choose this moment to approve the Boston office. It is an indication that the U.S. State Department will not let any unreasonable Chinese Communist interference affect its policy toward the ROC. Before the severence of relations with Washington, the ROC maintained 15 consulates in the United States and with the addition of the Boston office only 5 more offices are left to restore.

The establishment of the CCNAA Boston office, although small, may be a harbinger of additional organizations to come.

Following the official confirmation of the Boston office's establishment, a State Department spokesman said: Operations will commence shortly. He said the approval of additional CCNAA offices does not represent any shift in U.S. policy toward Taiwan. It only reflects the necessity for such an office.

In Taipei it is understood preparations are busily under way for the establishment of the Boston office and Boston chief (Liu Shui-chi) has already flown to Boston to apply the finishing touches.

Meanwhile, the CHINA TIMES reports from Washington that ownership of Twin Oaks, the ROC Embassy in Washington D.C. from 1937 to 1978, is back in the hand of the ROC. The paper disclosed that the CCNAA took the estate from the friends of Free China on September 29. A few days before diplomatic ties were severed between Washington and Taipei in 1979, the estate was turned over to the friends of Free China.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST, WEST EUROPE

OW180518 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A 21-member Republic of China trade mission led by Chairman of the Taiwan Importers and Exporters Association (Chih Chao-ching) set off Saturday for Western and Eastern Europe on a 25-day tour. The mission, jointly organized by the China External Trade and Development Council and the association, will visit Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The mission will promote the sales of such products as electonic appliances, electronic goods, machinery, canned foods, textiles and garments.

PAPER VIEWS TRADE PROSPECTS WITH EAST EUROPE

OW190949 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHI PAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prospects of Trade With East Europe"]

[Excerpts] A report this paper published recently indicated that businessmen and industrialists of this country are going to East Europe in groups to gain an understanding of market conditions there. This will be an organized action by the businessmen to expand commercial contacts with East Europe since the government allowed such trade several years ago. The action is quite noteworthy.

The East European market should never be neglected since the total GNP of the East European countries, excluding the Soviet Union, exceeds that of West Germany and is approximately equal to the total GNP of Britain and France. Furthermore, the economy of East Europe will apparently develop faster than that of West Europe over the next 10 years, though economic development was slowed in East Europe in the past. Such a large market should not be neglected.

Our competitors -- including Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia -- long ago opened trade with East Europe. All these countries disapprove of East Europe's political ideology and oppose the communist system. They engage in vigorously expanding trade with East Europe merely to gain economic benefits. On the other hand, no East European countries approve of the free economic system of Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand or Malaysia. However, this political difference does not affect the trade carried on among these countries, just as trade between the Soviet Union and West Europe is not affected by the political differences.

In view of this, we eagerly welcome the action taken by the businessmen and industrialists in their efforts to expand trade with East Europe and hope that the government will attach importance to this trade and act vigorously to assist them.

However, in order to promote trade with East Europe, there still exist a few problems:

First of all, it should be noted that the trade between East Europe and the Free World will never amount to a very large portion of the total GNP of East European countries. This is a natural result arising from their closed economic system. The East European countries can never compete with the Free World in producing consumer goods and free import is not allowed in these countries. This means that the volume of our export to East Europe will not be too large. On the contrary, our imports from East Europe may increase as industry develops in East Europe.

In promoting trade with East Europe, we should also note that we have only one party to deal with: either the local government or the trade unit formed under the local government. Under such circumstances, we may suffer great losses in our trade if we fail to organize one unified or several big groups of exporters and importers. At the same time, our country cannot give up, at the present stage, guarding against indirect trade with the Chinese Communists through a third party. East Europe is engaged in a fairly large trade with the Chinese Communists. It is quite possible that our exporters and importers may unknowingly get involved in "trilateral trade" with the Chinese Communists through East Europe.

In this connection, we propose that the government consider assigning a few prospective factories and companies to organize a joint trade group to expand trade with East Europe. All exporters and importers that want to do business with East European countries will have to join this group and export and import business with East Europe must be carried out by this group or under its supervision. The government should provide these groups with supervision and guarantees. In supervision, the government should ensure that export commodities meet contract requirements and that both parties, the buyer and the seller, are qualified for conducting the trade. In providing guarantees, what is most important is that when businessmen unfortunately get involved in "trilateral trade" with the Chinese Communists or when products of the Chinese Communists are found in imported commodities, the government should protect the rights of the victims who unknowingly get involved.

East Europe is a promising market that remains to be explored. However, this market contains quite a few pitfalls. This market will prove truly advantageous to this country only if the government acts vigorously and generously to help businessmen and if businessmen are careful and honest in their dealings.

OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS NO TRADE WITH MAINLAND POLICY

OW200341 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 19 (CNA) -- V.C. Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade under the Economics Ministry, reaffirmed Tuesday the nation will not transact business with Communist China.

Asked by William Larry Rother, chief of the Hong Kong bureau of NEWSWEEK magazine, who is visiting the ROC to take part in the double tenth day celebration, Siew made clear the nation's basic policy.

True, some products are indirectly exported into the China mainland by money-makers in Hong Kong, the head of the board said, but that is out of the government's control, he explained.

Siew ruled out the possibility of limiting exports from ROC into Hong Kong.

CHU FU-SUNG OUTLINES NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

OW151447 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 15 (CNA) -- The basic national foreign policy is anti-communist and to recover the Chinese mainland, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Friday.

Answering an interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, Minister Chu said the basic policy of no talks and no compromise with the Chinese Communists will never be changed regardless of the communist attempts to infiltrate and create confusion on this free bastion as well as their international united front tactics to isolate this country.

The nation's general goal in diplomacy is to work out a breakthrough so as to restore the nation's international position, he said. He asked for joint efforts by the government and the people in helping the Foreign Ministry accomplish this.

TAIPEI NOTES PRC MILITARY, NAVAL ACTIVITIES

OW160543 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] In Taipei, informed sources warn that the Chinese Communists are stepping up their military preparations along the Taiwan Strait, organizing teams of militiamen at sea. Chinese Communist cadres are organizing aquatic drills, short-ranged battle drills along with the construction of camouflaged vessels modeled after Taiwan's fishing boats. The sources say this is a clear indication that the Chinese Communists have never relinquished their plan to invade Taiwan by force.

It is reported that since 1976 ships of from 5 to 350 tons have been constructed on the Chinese mainland to resemble tuna fishing vessels of the Republic of China and, up to the present, more than 100 of these boats have been detected by the Republic of China's navy. It is suspected that the Chinese Communists hope to intrude into Taiwan's fishing grounds unnoticed to carry out intelligence missions on the Pescadores to obtain navigation and meteorological data. The Chinese Communists may also be preparing for wartime maneuvers, interfering with Free Chinese naval operations with the camouflaged vessels operating as landing craft.

The sources also reveal that fishing boats from the mainland have recently approached the Republic of China's sea vessels on the pretense of losing their way or asking for necessities and aid. These instances have multiplied in recent years leading experts to believe that the Chinese Communists are making an all-out effort to extract as much confidential data as possible regarding the naval operations of the Republic of China.

HSIN WAN PAO CRITICIZES U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

HK160404 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 pp 4, 7

[Dispatch From Beijing: "The Chinese People Will Absolutely Not Accept the U.S. One China, One Taiwan Plot"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct -- Many people in Beijing hold that the United States is still pursuing a policy once advocated by Dulles. It regards Taiwan as its "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and is firmly grasping it. They say that the "Taiwan Relations Act" seriously interferes in China's internal affairs and that if the U.S. authorities are bent on having their own way, serious disputes will occur between China and the United States.

People originally expected that after the Sino-U.S. joint communique was issued on 17 August, relations between the two sides would improve to a certain extent. However, on 6 October Reagan said that the reduction of arms sales to Taiwan depends on China's peaceful intentions. This obviously runs counter to the Sino-U.S. joint communique and once more has aroused the indignation of the Chinese people. Besides, various restrictions imposed by the United States on its trade with China and some unfriendly practices it has adopted have again exposed differences between the two countries.

Although Reagan also said in the same speech that the United States will sincerely and truly make great efforts to improve its relations with the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people, in view of actual facts, doubt the truth of what Reagan said.

As a matter of fact, the Reagan administration is pursuing a "One China, One Taiwan" policy and is strengthening its ties with Taiwan. In May last year, Counselor to the President Edwin Meese announced that the U.S. Government allowed U.S. officials to meet in government organs personnel of Taiwan's "North America Affairs Coordination Association" who were accredited to the United States. Such an act was strictly forbidden when President Carter was in office. At the end of June, Holdridge directly informed Tsai Wei-ping, Taiwan's "representative" accredited to the United States, about Haig's visit to China. This was the first time since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan that such a thing had been done.

In June last year and February this year, respectively, Reagan's eldest daughter and son visited Taiwan to use their personal influence. At the beginning of this year, in its newly issued telephone directory, the U.S. State Department, for the first time, put the "U.S. Association in Taiwan" under the list of "U.S. Embassies in Foreign Countries." The Reagan administration has also decided that beginning this year an annual "immigrant quota" of 20,000 people will separately be put aside for Taiwan. This changes the former practice of using one immigrant quota for both Taiwan and the mainland.

The foregoing examples are only the major ones. However, what is more prominent is that on 7 December of last year, when Reagan met in the White House with Li Chieh-ming, a newly appointed "department director of the Taipei Office of the U.S. Association in Taiwan," he met at the same time with three U.S. ambassadors accredited to other countries. This purposely showed that Li Chieh-ming's status was equivalent to that of an "ambassador." Conversely, before Li's predecessor left for Taiwan to assume office, U.S. officials never openly met with him in order to avoid any meetings having an official nature.

It can thus be seen that the United States is obviously pursuing a "One China, One Taiwan" policy, something the Chinese people will never accept. Only a month after the issue of the Sino-U.S. joint communique, that is, on 17 September, the U.S. State Department wrote a letter to John East, chairman of Senate Separation of Powers Subcommittee, saying that the Sino-U.S. communique is not an agreement but only a presidential statement and does not have the binding force of international law. Thus, the somewhat optimistic mood of the people brought about by the Sino-U.S. joint communique was immediately dispelled. Sudden changes in the situation have caused much concern about the future of the Sino-U.S. relations!

PAI SHING SAYS LI XIANNIAN TO BE PRC PRESIDENT

OW171054 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, Oct. 17 (AFP) -- Beijing leaders have agreed to nominate 77-year-old Li Xiannian, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, for China's presidency, a post to be res red by China's new constitution to be adopted towards the end of this year.

This was reported by a Hong Kong-published Chinese language semi-monthly, PAI SHING, in its latest issue under the heading, "See (?Documents)," which also said two vice presidencies were also under consideration.

The report said a list of nominees for the vice presidencies included Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, Xi Zhongxun and Liao Chengzhi, all members of the Political Bureau, though they are not on its Standing Committee.

"One of the two vice presidencies may well go to Liao Chengzhi because of his important responsibility for reuniting Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao with China," the report said.

In late April this year, the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, China's parliament, published the draft of a revised constitution for nationwide discussions with a view to its final adoption at the NPC (?plenum) to be held towards the end of this year.

Reports said China's strongman Deng Xiaoping, 78, had turned down the post of presidency in order to concentrate on policy-making matters whereas NPC Vice Chairman (?Ye Jianying), the de facto head of state, now 85, is too advanced in years to assume the revived presidency.

PAI SHING said, "The first hint of Li as a presidential prospect was found in the fact that, of the six members elected to the Political Bureau Standing Committee at last month's 12th party congress, Li was the only one without other designated functions." Of the other five, Deng Xiaoping is chairman of the Advisory Council and chairman of the party Central Military Commission. Ye Jianying is the senior NPC vice chairman, [as received] Chen Yun, first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Hu Yaobang, the party general secretary and Zhao Ziyang, the premier.

Li Xiannian who has held various leading economic posts in the past 30 years is nicknamed "the wizard of the Chinese economy."

He was elected vice chairman of the party at the 11th party congress in 1977 and member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee at the 12th party congress held last month.

STANDARD ON PRC PLANS FOR HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK190254 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] China plans to announce, before the end of next year, concrete plans to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong, a local magazine, WIDE ANGLE, has reported. The pro-China monthly says in an article in its latest issue that the proposed announcement is aimed at putting the hearts of both Hong Kong people and foreign investors at ease.

The article, according to the magazine, is based on an exclusive interview with several high-ranking Guangdong officials following British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Beijing.

Without saying exactly when China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong, the article says the fundamental wish of China "is to settle the problem left over by history through peaceful means in 15 to 20 years."

It says China plans to have Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong when it regains sovereignty. "...China certainly will not send in the cadres. It is deeply confident that Hong Kong people can administer Hong Kong well," the article says.

The article says regaining sovereignty certainly includes exercising sovereignty. The question is how Hong Kong will be administered by Hong Kong Chinese.

According to the WIDE ANGLE article, there is no need for Hong Kong people to worry about changes in their lifestyles and living standards.

"China will definitely respect Hong Kong people's lifestyles and customs," it says.

It says there will be no change in the salary structure of employees in Hong Kong, and China will continue improving their living standards.

Chinese officials think that some capital might be moved out of Hong Kong during a certain period, but it would return to Hong Kong later once the situation became clear.

Even if the British leave Hong Kong, the article says, China's determination to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong will remain unchanged.

MORNING POST ASSESSES HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK190349 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Hong Kong Observers' Forum: "Role the People Can Play in the Runup to 1997"]

[Text] The future of Hong Kong is not an issue about which we can do nothing. We may not have our own representatives at the top secret discussions but the people of Hong Kong can certainly help the Chinese and British Governments negotiate a solution which is in our interests.

The leaders of both governments have said they have a common aim: to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. This common aim could mean everything -- including the preservation of our freedoms and our economic system -- or nothing, depending on what Hongkongers do.

Right now, the danger of instability, and of an end to prosperity, comes from within Hong Kong: the outflow of funds and investment and the erosion of our manufacturing base causing unemployment and a sharp drop in the standard of living for the already less well-off. Nervous businessmen could well precipitate a self-fulfilling prophesy, that Hong Kong has no future after the British flag is lowered for the last time.

There is little that we, the Hong Kong observers, can do to stop investors if they insist on behaving like rats deserting a sinking ship. We can only point out a fact -- that the Hong Kong ship is far from sinking. In the meantime, we would like Hongkongers to consider the following points which we raise with the objective of helping the governments of China and Britain arrive at a formula for a post-1977 administration.

First, let us analyse Hongkongers' fears. As things stand, the prospect of coming under Beijing's jurisdiction scares Hongkongers, particularly the businessmen. One can hardly blame foreign investors if they in turn stay away: Such fear is infectious.

Hongkongers are afraid that their standard of living and the freedoms inherent in the Hong Kong lifestyle -- of thought and expression, to work as hard or as little as one wishes, to keep the money one earns and use it in whatever way one wishes, to pursue whatever ambitions one may have -- will be eroded once Beijing assumes responsibility for the administration.

Investors are afraid that free enterprise as they have enjoyed it will come to an end, or at least evaporate, under the direction of Beijing's officials. On top of all these is the general fear of political instability in China.

But what is the probability that under Beijing's jurisdiction our way of life and of doing business will come to an end? There is no insurance against political instability in China or anywhere else for that matter. However, it is in the interest of mainland Chinese to preserve political stability if China's economic development is to continue. Hong Kong should do all it can to help.

As for free enterprise, China's leadership has demonstrated its belief that there is a role for more liberal economic policies in China: Shenzhen, to our north, was little more than a village four years ago.

Free enterprise in Hong Kong can continue under special regulations. It is for Hong Kong and foreign businessmen to explain to the Chinese leadership what these regulations should include. After all, Hong Kong investors in Shenzhen have modified hitherto unworkable regulations governing labour in Shenzhen: The Chinese authorities listened then. It is ludicrous to expect Hong Kong to succeed as a SEZ [Special Economic Zone] -- if that is how free enterprise is to continue post-1997 -- if our businessmen do not tell the Chinese leadership what is required.

As for the various freedoms in our lifestyle, most Hongkongers believe that China's socialism will decree an end to it all. The Hong Kong observers suggest, for the sake of argument, that this need not be so. Cannot Hong Kong become a part of China without having to live under socialist principles? Did an article in the Beijing magazine BAN YUE TAN in September last year not say that "in consideration of the fact that compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan have not lived in the socialist motherland for a long time and know very little about socialism, WE SHOULD NOT IMPOSE ON THEM THE LOVE FOR SOCIALISM AND THE STAND OF SUPPORTING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM?" All that article asked of compatriots was that "they should not, at any rate, take the stand of opposing socialist China. Otherwise, they will not be considered patriotic."

Is this not Hong Kong's position today? We are not socialists, neither are we enemies of China. Moreover, China's leaders, Mr Hu Yaobang and Mr Zhao Ziyang, have recently mentioned the principle of "one country, two systems." The practicality of this is difficult to ascertain today but should Hongkongers not consider these points as a possible basis for Hong Kong's future role in China seriously?

Did the Communist Party constitution adopted by the 12th national congress on September 6 not stipulate that "it unites with all workers, peasants and intellectuals, and with all the democratic parties, non-party democrats and patriotic forces of all nationals in China in further expanding and fortifying the broadest possible patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism OR WHO SUPPORT REUNIFICATION OF THE MOTHERLAND?

Did Mr Ye Jianying not extend to Taiwan a framework for special administrative zones a year ago wherein "the existing social and economic systems... will not change, nor will its economic and cultural relationships with foreign countries; and private property, housing land and enterprise ownership, inheritance rights and foreign investments will not be infringed upon?"

Instead of collective biting our fingernails while speculating on rumours and generally scaring ourselves unnecessarily, people who have access to China's leaders should persuade them to extend to us similar terms to what Mr Ye gave Taiwan. Once Hongkongers have such a framework for the future, we can then fill in the details and present to Beijing formula for the administration of Hong Kong after China has regained sovereignty.

The Hong Kong observers feel that it would be more useful for Hongkongers to start thinking about how we can be of benefit to China than to cling to the blinkered belief that the status quo can be maintained. It cannot. Change is inevitable. The British administration will not continue till the year dot. The objective of the close-door discussions is to arrive at a formula for post-1997 administration.

Since Hongkongers do not have their own representative at these talks, Britain is seen as having the responsibility of negotiating the best possible deal for us. But how do we know that such a formula will be acceptable to Britain? Hong Kong did not approve of Mrs Thatcher's handling of the treaties issue.

The role of the British Government, as the Hong Kong observers see it, is to ensure that the inevitable handover of administrative responsibilities is a gradual process, carried out with minimal disruption. Because of the way Hong Kong has been administered, many people believe that it can only continue on a path of stability and prosperity under the British.

Whatever the grounds for this belief, Hongkongers must accept that the British are not going to administer Hong Kong forever. What the British administration must do therefore is to set realistic targets for localisation, and groom Hongkongers to assume the responsibilities of the commissioner for securities, commissioner against corruption, commission for labour, transport secretary, economic services secretary, attorney-general, chief justice, financial secretary and chief secretary. At the same time, the administration must let the public have a say in policymaking.

The 320 advisory boards and committees do not constitute effective channels for government-people communications. The district boards at least have the potential of becoming such channels. The appointment system cannot continue as the cornerstone of a responsive administration. It must be replaced by an elected system so that people who are directly accountable to the public can advise and direct bureaucrats.

A more representative and open administrative structure is necessary because it is the only way in which all sectors of the community can understand the need to assume social responsibility: We cannot leave it to others to maintain stability and prosperity.

Hong Kong is our home. If we want to keep it stable and prosperous, we must be responsible for its management. The people of Hong Kong therefore have a role to play.

The Hong Kong observers do not have a solution for the 1997 problem. But we do want Hong Kong to remain stable and prosperous because it affects the lives of more than five million people, 89 percent of whom, as our opinion pool showed, consider Hong Kong their home. They all like living here.

We ask investors who have been kept in business by millions of white and blue collar workers, and middle class technocrats and professionals, who have built a career in Hong Kong's prosperous environment not to precipitate a self-fulfilling doomsday prophesy.

"If certain people in Hong Kong make a misjudgment on (its) future, they will regret it," the deputy governors of Fujian Province, Mr Hu Ping and Mr Zhang Yi, said recently. The Chinese reporter to whom they were speaking said this meant that if people did not believe Hong Kong would still be prosperous in the future and pull out their investments, they would be losing many excellent development opportunities.

Meanwhile, as the Chinese and British Governments try to find a formula for our future administration, the people of Hong Kong must continue to earn a living. Employers and employees all have a responsibility in maintaining stability and prosperity.

The British administration too have a responsibility — to make the government more open and representative.

In all this, the media has a vital role: Hong Kong's free press is one of the most precious aspects of life here. It should be the platform for intelligent, coherent forums to discuss, analyse and educate the public on the future of Hong Kong.

The media should be the people's voice, telling the Chinese and British Governments that Hong Kong is a great city which must be kept alive. But we, the people, must first want to keep this great city of ours alive. This is our role. Our future is not an issue about which we do nothing.

CHENG MING ON MAO ZEDONG, DENG XIAOPING ERAS

HK040944 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 60, 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentary: "The Deng Xiaoping Era Has Begun"]

[Text] One era has passed and another era has begun. What has passed in the Mao Zedong era and the subsequent transition period and what has begun is the Deng Xiaoping era. The demarcation line between them is the 12th CPC Congress.

The transition period was one during which the pragmatists, headed by Deng Xiaoping, engaged in a political tussle with the "whatever" faction headed by Hua Guofeng. This period began in October 1976 and ended in September 1981, lasting exactly 6 years.

During this period, Deng Xiaoping, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as the subsequent plenary sessions and finally the 12th CPC Congress, has gradually defeated his opponents -- politically, ideologically and organizationally -- and has finally unified the whole party. The various appointments approved by the 12th CPC Congress and the first plenary session, the enforcement of those elements supporting Deng's line in various leading organs in the CPC Central Committee, the prominence given to Deng Xiaoping by various media organs, the call of "with the opening speech as the guiding thought, seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress (opening speech means the speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping at the 12th CPC Congress)" on the frontpages of RENMIN RIBAO -- all this indicates that the Deng Xiaoping era has officially begun.

What are the main features of the Deng Xiaoping era? From what has already been revealed, they are as follows:

One feature is that more power is concentrated on Deng Xiaoping alone. Within the party, no one holds a more important position than Deng Xiaoping and no one is more authoritative than Deng Xiaoping.

Another feature is that Deng Xiaoping thought, which is based on Mao Zedong Thought and is coming into being, is becoming de facto the party's guiding thought.

Still another feature is organizational purity. After a period of reorganizational work, the implementation of the Deng Xiaoping line has organizationally been guaranteed.

Among all the big shots in Zhongnanhai, Deng Xiaoping certainly stands out. Since the establishment of the Deng Xiaoping line at the third plenary session in 1978, many well-known work achievements have been made in a variety of fields, the work in rural areas in particular. As a result, the party supports Deng Xiaoping and the people support him, too. It can be well assumed that after the official commencement of the Deng Xiaoping era, China's political situation will become more stable than the past few years -- providing Deng Xiaoping lives long enough -- and more progress will be made in the economic field. All these are, of course, good things for the people.

However, due to the failure of Deng Xiaoping thought in getting rid of Mao Zedong's outdated doctrines and the continuous existence of the feudal ghost over Zhongnanhai and throughout China, we should not be too optimistic about the development of the Chinese people's cause. We are not going to write a great and lengthy article here but would like to put forward three suggestions for the reference of the top CPC leaders.

1. Power toughens and also corrupts people. If all power is held by one person, even an angel will become a devil. Therefore, we hope that the CPC genuinely establishes and seriously implements the system of collective leadership and prevents a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when power was held by one person.

2. A god differs from a human being and can be resurrected. Due to the hidden existence of the movement for building up gods, a new god might be established. We hope that the CPC resolutely opposes a personality cult, seriously studies the ideas against a personality cult raised by Deng Xiaoping in his speech on the revision of the party constitution at the 8th CPC Congress and never allows a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when any individual was deified.

3. The people have discerning eyes and they are resolute and powerful in pushing forward the advance of history. We hope that the CPC genuinely places the party under the supervision, examination and inspection of the people and never allows a repetition of the history of the Mao Zedong era when people had no power.

In the final analysis, we hope that the Deng Xiaoping era is not a repetition of the Mao Zedong era in the 1980's but an era in which people can upgrade their material and spiritual lives and the country become prosperous, rich and democratic, getting rid of feudal and backward dictatorship.

MING PAO NOTES RESISTANCE TO CENTRAL REFORMS

HK190753 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Obstacles to Beijing's Reforms: Most Department, Bureau Cadres Reluctant To Leave Posts"]

[Text] The work of reforming the leading organs of the party and state at the central level and of ensuring the "four modernizations" in the ranks of cadres (making them more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent) has achieved a certain degree of progress. But, viewing it as a whole, the achievement is not as satisfactory as expected.

In the first half of this year the CPC Central Committee and the State Council spent more than 4 months reducing and merging ministries and commissions, minimizing staffing and restructuring leading organs. However, there have emerged various obstacles to the progress of restructuring leading bodies. Up till now, only the problem of streamlining the leading organs of ministries and commissions has been solved. In 38 ministries and commissions under the State Council, ministers and vice ministers as well as directors and deputy directors have been reduced in number by 65 percent. The newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres account for 32 percent of the total members of the leading organs. Their average age has dropped by 4-5 years. And the numbers of those who are better educated and more professionally competent have increased a little. Nevertheless, the work of restructuring the leading bodies at the department and bureau levels is proceeding at a snail's pace or has even come to a standstill. This is because old cadres are reluctant to quit their posts and refuse to withdraw to the second or third line.

This reporter learned: In order to solve the problem of the retirement of old cadres from their posts, the CPC Central Committee has created a "study class of state cadres at the central level" at the central party school. To this end, cadres at the department and bureau levels have been called on to attend this class of their own free will. Here they will sum up experience through studies and then hand in their application for retirement. The final decision concerning their application will be made by the organizational departments in line with the actual situation and in accordance with work needs. As for the details of the procedure, no hard and rigid rules are laid down, such as "imposing a deadline" related to age.

It is said that, in accordance with the decision by the CPC Central Committee which proposed that old cadres retire from their posts and some relevant rules defined by the State Council, the cadres at the department and bureau levels who ought to attend the class must number more than 1,700. But there were only 150 or so who had voluntarily entered their names for the class. The number finally rose to more than 170 after a mobilization campaign was repeatedly carried out. This, in fact, constitutes about 10 percent of the total of the cadres who ought to attend the class.

In order to hang on to their posts, cadres at the department and bureau levels who refused to join the study class vied with each other to seek help from their superiors through the back door. Since the old cadres refused to leave their posts, naturally, younger ones could not be promoted. Therefore, the work of restructuring leading bodies was bound to come to a standstill.

Whether the problem of "withdrawing old cadres from their posts" and "promoting more younger ones to take up their work" can be solved constitutes the key link in deciding whether leading organs can be smoothly reformed or not. Deng Xiaoping instructed: "Resolutely emancipating the mind, surmounting various obstacles and breaking with old conventions, we must have the courage to reform all organizational rules and personnel systems which are incompatible with present needs; vigorously cultivate, train and use all qualified personnel regardless of rules; and wage a resolute struggle against all phenomena of repressing and destroying talented persons." As a matter of fact, Deng's instruction is a piece of advice to those old cadres who are hanging on to their posts. Promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and ensuring the "four modernizations" in the ranks of cadres constitute the trend of the times. Do not throw straws against the wind.

STANDARD ON SHENZHEN ANTISMUGGLING ACTIVITIES

HK200151 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Numerous cases of smuggling have been uncovered by the Shenzhen customs authorities amid China's stepped-up crackdown on such activities. So far this year, Shenzhen customs has cracked more than 6,000 cases of smuggling, worth 11 million yuan (HK$33 million).

The most common goods that people are found trying to smuggle into China include watches and pornographic publications, while gold, antiques and precious herbs are among those usually found smuggled out of China.

According to reports, goods seized by Shenzhen customs from January till early this month included 21,000 watches, 24,000 pornographic publications and 2,400 antique items.

Efforts to smuggle large quantities of goods, involving the use of vehicles, were usually uncovered at the Mankamto checkpoint.

The recent spate of smuggling following China's adoption of an "open door" economic policy has promoted China to step up its drive against smugglers.

Combative measures being implemented include the strengthening of examination procedures at checkpoints, and giving cash rewards for information leading to the arrest of smugglers.

The rewards can be worth up to 10 percent of the value of goods seized or the fines imposed.

Shenzhen customs officers have reportedly received about 1,300 reports on smuggling from Hong Kong and Macau residents so far this year, and have given out 200,000 yuan in cash rewards.

In the past few months, a number of local residents convicted of taking part in smuggling activities were given jail sentences.

The most notable one involved two men who were jailed for 15 years and 13 years respectively by a Shenzhen court for trying to smuggle in a large quantity of forged Chinese banknotes.

The other men found guilty of smuggling pornographic books and videotapes were given two-year and one-year prison terms.

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LIAOWANG ON CHINA'S INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

HK201526 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 20 Oct 82

["LIAOWANG Publishes Article on China's Independent and Initiatory Diplomacy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- LIAOWANG, published today, says that the independent and initiatory foreign policy put forth by the 12th CPC Congress is a summary of the experience of the Chinese people's struggle against the bullying and humiliation of foreign powers over the past 100 years or so. It is also a summary of the experience of the CPC in dealing with foreigners over the past 60 years or so while leading the Chinese people to carry out their revolution and construction.

The magazine publishes a signed article by Hua Xiu [5478 1652] entitled "Inquiry Into China's Independent and Initiatory Diplomacy." The article cites the experience of the government of the Qing Dynasty which tried to rely on the United States and Britain to curb Japan during the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 and the failure of the KMT government in relying on the intervention of the "League of Nations" when Japan invaded China's three provinces in the northeast in 1931. The article stresses: "It will not do for the Chinese people to rely on the foreign strength to deal with foreign aggressors if they do not rise to carry out their struggle."

The article reviews China's national condition of integrating the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practical conditions in China to solve the problem of China's independent revolutionary road. It also recounts the facts of how the CPC, after the founding of New China, broke the long-term blockades imposed by the imperialists and overcame severe difficulties as a result of the Soviet revocation of all contracts and withdrawal of its experts and the experience of carrying out socialist construction under such strenuous conditions by relying on its own efforts. The article points out: "The Chinese revolution follows an independent and initiatory road; so does China's construction. The Chinese diplomacy cannot but take such an independent and initiatory road."

The article refutes some "experts in China problems" who hold the viewpoint of "power politics" and "political science of superpowers" in approaching China's diplomatic affairs. These "experts" hold that "a weak state must depend on a strong one, which today means a superpower, otherwise a weak state or a developing country cannot survive." When relations between China and the Soviet Union are strained, they predict that China will look to the United States for a "protective umbrella" and then China will have no alternative but to submissively obey the United States. When there is trouble in relations between China and the United States, they again predict that China will turn back to the Soviet Union in order to cope with the United States. The article says that this kind of prediction "is no better than the words of a fortuneteller."

The article says: China pursues a policy of opposing hegemonism. This policy is a continuation of the Chinese people's cause of striving for independence and liberation in the past. The controversy not long ago between China and the United States over the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan has been the latest evidence of China's independent foreign policy. The outcome of the struggle is independent of the will of some Americans who want China to swallow the bitter pill. It has also been a disappointment to some people of the other superpower who want China to break with the United States.

The article points out that China opposes hegemonism, defends world peace and supports the just struggle of the Third World. "This is the patriotic demand of the Chinese people and the internationalist cause in which lie the common interests of the people of the whole world. China totally opposes hegemony, no matter who seeks it or where it is sought."

This constitutes China's independent stand. On the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, both China and the United States oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam, under its support, in their armed aggression toward their neighboring countries. In another case, both China and the Soviet Union oppose the United States in supporting Israeli aggression and the South African apartheid rule. This does not mean that China "allies" with the United States under some circumstances or becomes a Soviet partner under other circumstances. This precisely proves that, first, China is independent of all the superpowers; second, in the struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony, China may adopt a similar attitude with this or that superpower on this or that issue and have a certain "point of meeting," but its point of departure is different.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 37TH UNGA, SUPERPOWER RIVALRY

HK190531 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 6

[Dispatch from correspondent Chen Yicun [7115 2011 2625]: "Many Delegates Point Out in UN General Assembly General Debate That Superpower Contention for Hegemony Is the Source of World Unrest"]

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct -- The 3-week-long general debate of the 37th UN General Assembly concluded this afternoon. Starting from next week the General Assembly will consider and discuss the important agenda put forward by a number of countries.

The present assembly is convened at a time when the international situation is tense and turbulent, there is a series of regional conflicts and the developed nations are shifting their economic difficulties onto the developing nations thus causing them to suffer. Heads of state, prime ministers, vice presidents and foreign ministers of over 150 countries and their representatives at the United Nations spoke at the assembly. These speeches are like mirrors vividly reflecting the harsh reality presently confronting the world.

The most prominent questions raised in the speeches of the representatives are: Striving to ease the international situation, calling for a halt to the arms race and worldwide peace talks, Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the situation in the Middle East, the independence of Namibia, strengthening the role of the United Nations and its Security Council in maintaining world peace and security, and so on.

The representatives were anxious about the unrest in the international situation. The foreign minister of Austria summarized the current international situation as being characterized by "worldwide political, economic and organizational crises." The representatives pointed out one after another that the superpowers' quest for hegemony, their worldwide contention and the arms race is seriously menacing world peace and security and is the source of world turmoil. Yoka Mangono, foreign minister of Zaire said: "From the founding of the United Nations up to the present, the discussion on disarmament has carried on for 37 years. We have made heaps of decisions and signed many agreements, but we still cannot halt the arms race." Salim Ahmad Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, said: "At present, confrontation and resort to force has become a usual means in solving disputes."

Many representatives pointed out that the superpowers are daily intensifying their intervention over the Third World causing the world situation to be beset with crises. The prime minister of Malaysia said: "Today, might is the sole right. Weak countries like Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Lebanon are being trampled on by invaders. Weak countries are living in terror." They are worried about their independence, happiness and even their survival. The majority of the representatives strongly demanded the Soviet Union to enforce the decision of the United Nations and immediately withdraw its invading troops from Afghanistan. There were also many representatives who demanded the Vietnamese regime supported by the Soviet Union to withdraw its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea. The representatives warmly greeted and supported the newly established Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the bloody massacre of innocent civilians aroused strong indignation in the present General Assembly. The representatives condemned in unison the monstrous crimes of Israel and applied sanctions against them. Some representatives even demanded that Israel be driven out of the United Nations. The seventh special emergency meeting of the United Nations held during the general debate, passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. When Yitzhak Shamir, foreign minister of Israel, spoke at the assembly, more than half of the representatives left the assembly hall to show their protest. The standpoint of the United States in conniving and shielding Israel also aroused dissatisfaction and condemnation from the assembly. Many representatives suggested regarding the program put forward by the Fes Arab summit and Resolution No. 242 of the UN Security Council as the basis for solving the Middle East problem. They pointed out that the key to the Middle East problem is to restore the national rights of Palestine, including their rights of national self-determination and establishing their own country. It will be impossible to solve the Middle East problem without solving the problem of Palestine.

The representatives strongly condemned the apartheid policy practiced by the South African racist regime. The South African racist regime refused to enforce the 1978 resolution adopted by the UNSC and continued to illegally occupy Namibia. Many representatives spoke to refute the standpoint of certain Western countries, particularly the United States, in claiming that the independence of Namibia must be connected with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and pointed out that this is an obstacle created by them to obstruct the independence of Namibia.

Another notable characteristic of the general debate is that the representatives were most concerned about the problem of the current world economy. The spokesmen of some countries said that the world is facing the most serious economic crisis since the depression of the 1930's. This worldwide economic crisis and recession is affecting almost every country, particularly the developing countries which are suffering most. In his speech, the foreign minister of Pakistan cried out in alarm: "Stagnation, recession, inflation and the daily increasing foreign debt are like fast-growing malignant tumors, causing the world economy to be riddled with gaping wounds."

Some representatives felt disturbed at the way the developed countries are shifting economic difficulties onto the developing countries with serious consequences. They were also unsatisfied with the current unequal and unjust international economic relations and demanded a change in the old global economic order. The representatives demanded that the developed countries take the daily worsening economic situation seriously.

The pointed out that the world economy rests on mutual reliance and demanded early world talks to establish a new international economic order on the basis of equality, justice and mutual benefit.

Recently, the United Nations has been confronted with numerous and serious international problems, few of which have been solved. In his work report, Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations said: "The Security Council is the main organ of the United Nations for maintaining international peace and security, but often it cannot act resolutely to relax international conflicts." He suggested holding a Security Council meeting attended by top-level representatives to discuss how to strengthen the role of the United Nations and the Security Council in maintaining world peace and security. The majority of the representatives all praised and supported the proposition of the secretary general. It was only the representatives of the two superpowers that remained silent and made no comment.

The general debate of the 37th General Assembly has concluded. The representatives of many countries called for all countries to unite and oppose the hegemonistic policy pursued by the superpowers and eradicate the source of international tension. The just demand for safeguarding world peace reflects people's sense of urgency towards the turbulent international situation.

RENMIN RIBAO: U.S. LACKS SOVIET EXPERTS

HK201256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "A Tendency Has Emerged in the United States To Step Up Anew the Study of Soviet Affairs"]

[Text] Some political figures and scholars in the United States hold that the lack of people able to succeed the current experts in Soviet affairs now constitutes a "crisis" facing the United States. In order to change this state of affairs, a few senators have put forward a bill, asking the government to allocate $50 million to set up a fund aimed specially at subsidizing the study of Soviet affairs. Soviet research institutes in some universities are raising funds everywhere in order to step up and expand their research work. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, William A. Harriman, has decided to contribute $1 million to the Russian Research Institute of Columbia University, and the Rockefeller Foundation is also considering the question of contributing $1 million each to two U.S. universities.

A short time ago, the Senate European Affairs Subcommittee conducted a special hearing on the existing state of U.S. studies of Soviet affairs. Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the subcommittee, said: "The harsh reality is that the ability of our country to analyze the views and actions of our chief adversary is seriously declining." He pointed out that the Soviet Union has more than 7,400 experts in American affairs in its 12 research institutes in Moscow, but U.S. experts in Soviet affairs are much fewer. He also pointed out that "by the end of the 1980's, almost half of the experts who are now engaged in studying Soviet affairs and who are universally acknowledged as having an academic status will have retired or died" and that there will be very few new people to replace them. This year, less than 200 people throughout the country have received a doctorate in Soviet affairs.

In its August report, the Rockefeller Foundation estimated that the number of Soviet experts in American affairs is about three times that of the U.S. specialists in Soviet affairs. The report held that U.S. studies of Soviet affairs and the work of training the relevant people, either quantitatively or qualitatively, are at the lowest point since World War II. Particularly in the important field of Soviet foreign policy, the situation is even more serious. This constitutes a "major crisis" facing the United States.

Some U.S. newspapers pointed out that during the 1940's and 1950's an upsurge in the study of Soviet affairs occurred in the United States and experts emerged in large numbers. From then on, however, the U.S. Government's allocation of funds for this work greatly decreased and some institutions which had enthusiastically subsidized studies on Soviet affairs also reduced their contributions. The Ford Foundation is an example. For a time it contributed $40 million annually but now its contributions amount to only $2 million. The number of young people willing to study Soviet affairs has also been falling steadily. The number of research students who study in this field in various universities has dropped by more than 50 percent and their Russian language standard is also much poorer than previously. Professor (Godman), assistant director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, said with emotion: "I belong to the younger generation in this field and yet I am already 52 years old."

Former CIA Deputy Director Inman said that although the United States is very advanced in its intelligence techniques, it often fails to understand events and its calculations of Soviet intentions also go wrong. This is because the United States lacks a genuine understanding of the Soviet Union. It was also revealed by some newspapers that at present it is not easy for the State Department to find a diplomat like George F. Kennan who was familiar with the Soviet Union, and this makes it difficult to rotate ambassadors to the Soviet Union.

Some people in the United States hold that the reason for the U.S. failure to attach importance to the studies of Soviet affairs for some time now has something to do with the policy of so-called "detente." Now, due to the growing contention between the two superpowers, a tendency has again emerged in the United States to step up studies of Soviet affairs. This has reflected, from one side, a change in the international situation.

AMERICANS REPORTEDLY DIVIDED ON SOVIET POLICY

OW201438 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Station consolidated report: "Different Views Among Americans on Reagan's Soviet Policy"]

[Text] When Reagan assumed office at the White House, he announced a hardline policy against the Soviet Union. He vowed to counter Soviet expansion from a position of strength. Reagan has been in office for 20 months now. The Americans have different views regarding Reagan's Soviet policy.

At his news conference on 28 September, Reagan alleged that the Soviets have a fuller understanding of the position of his administration. He said that the Soviet Union, which was expanding fast in various parts of the world in the past years, has not expanded into another square inch of territory since his administration took office. Some Americans agree that Reagan's hardline approach toward Soviet expansion is paying off. They hold the view that the Soviets are at wit's end and do not know what to do at the outbreak of certain major international incidents. However, a majority of Americans disagree with this view. They stress that the Soviet Union must not be underestimated. Although it is now beset with economic difficulties, bogged down in Afghanistan and has not looked so overbearing in the past year, it does not mean that it will no longer pursue an aggressive expansionist policy.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes: There are no indications that the protracted aggressive war against Afghanistan and the increasing casualties are forcing the Kremlin to consider a face-saving withdrawal. Some American papers point out that although the Soviet Union has not openly dispatched troops, it is still launching expansionist offensives in some areas of the Third World. Some Americans further point out that Moscow employs many different tactics in pushing its expansionist policy. To drive a wedge between the United States and Europe is one of its major tactics. Rostow, director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in a speech last September that the primary aim of the Soviet expansionist plan is to achieve world domination by splitting West Europe from the United States and Canada. Over the past year, the Soviet Union has made some progress in this respect. Has not the Soviet peace offensive directed at West Europe landed the United States in a passive position? Has not the rift between the United States and West Europe widened?

Some Americans hold that Reagan's hardline policy toward the Soviet Union really has not been carried out. On the other hand, the Reagan administration's way of imposing its views on West Europe has in fact helped the Soviet Union divide the allies. An expert at the Institute of Soviet Studies of Columbia University has said that Reagan's policy of the gas pipeline has weakened the NATO Alliance, something the Soviets failed to do in the past. Besides, it is apparent to all that the unwise U.S. policies toward the Third World have given the Soviet Union opportunities for furture expansion.

U.S. EXPLORES ALTERNATIVES TO PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW200323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 19 (XINHUA) -- The United States is exploring alternatives to sanctions on shipments of oil- and gas-related technology for the Soviet pipeline linking Western Europe to the Siberian gasfields, said President Reagan last night.

Questioned about the sanctions during a closed-circuit TV campaign appearance, Reagan said: "We sent representatives to Europe to talk to our allies about some other things that we believe could be more punishment to the Soviet Union than these sanctions."

"We couldn't get agreement on them," he said, "but we're trying again. If we can get a better set of restrictions, other than the sanctions, we will be willing to lift those sanctions."

The president did not specify what alternative measures he was considering.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported Sunday that the Reagan administration has given France, West Germany, Britain and Italy a draft proposal urging them to conduct "a fundamental review of alliance strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union" and "to identify specific pressure points, such as credit terms and technology transfers" that could be used to apply economic and political leverage on the Soviet Union.

A White House spokesman has said that there was no such proposal but that U.S.-West European discussions are continuing to narrow the differences regarding economic relations with the East.

The pipeline sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government to protest Soviet involvement in Poland's situation have created major strains between the United States and its European allies. The United States has been making efforts to achieve "workable compromises" with its allies, but the recent announcement of large U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union could make any concessions from the Europeans even more difficult than before.

SHAANXI, MINNESOTA ESTABLISH FRIENDLY TIES

HK210416 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] An agreement on establishing friendly ties between Shaanxi Province and Minnesota State was signed in St. Paul on 19 October. Governor Yu Mingtao and Governor Albert Quie signed the agreement. A grand reception was held in the evening to celebrate the occasion. Governors Yu and Quie declared: "The establishment of friendly relations between Shaanxi Province and Minnesota State accords with the desires and interests of their peoples and is a joyful event long desired by their governments and peoples."

BRIEFS

U.S. WOMEN LAWYERS -- Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and feted an American women lawyers delegation led by Kathryn K. Sure at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The guests arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 11 Oct 82 OW]

U.S. SISTER CITIES -- Nanjing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Wuxi in east China's Jiangsu Province and Chattanooga, Tennessee, of the United States became sister cities as the mayors of the two cities signed a protocol to this effect here today. Wuxi, a picturesque city by Taihu Lake, has a population of 780,000. It boasts six hundred textile, electronic, machinery and other plants. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

XI ZHONGXUN-LED NPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

OW210757·Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned here by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Xi Zhongxun, also vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and other members of the delegation were greeted at the railway station by Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Wang Hanbin, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Choa Myong-su, ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to China, was also present at the railway station.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE ENTREPRENEURS

OW191325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with a delegation from "Sankinkai", a Japanese economic organization, led by Tetsuo Fujimori, chairman of the board of directors of the Daiichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.

Chen Muhua said "Sankinkai" is welcome to cooperate with China in construction projects and enterprises revamping.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS WITH JAPANESE GUESTS

OW191223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Hiroomi Kurusu, former chairman of the Joint Staff Council of Japan, and Mrs. Kurusu and their party.

GU MU HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE VISITORS

OW201254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Ichizo Kimura, director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and other Japanese guests.

JI PENGFEI MEETS JAPANESE BROADCASTING GROUP

OW121258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met this afternoon with Eizo Nakagawa and the group from the Asahi National Broadcasting Co. he is leading.

Ji Pengfei said he appreciated the friends in Japanese television for their work in promoting friendship between China and Japan.

"The television service is a good form for the various exchanges between the two peoples and has a positive role in developing friendship between the two countries," he said.

Present at the meeting was Jin Zhao, adviser to the Ministry of Radio and Television.

BEIJING DELEGATION LEAVES TOKYO FOR HOME

OW151334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipality friendship delegation headed by Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, left here for home this morning upon concluding its friendly visit to Japan.

The delegation was received by Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi yesterday.

A farewell reception was given by the Chinese delegation in Hotel New Otani yesterday evening.

LDP DIETMEN HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WAR DEAD

OW200525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 19 (XINHUA) -- 139 dietmen of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Monday held at the Yasukuni Shrine a memorial service for the soldiers killed in aggressive wars.

The ceremony was held at a time when electioneering for the party presidency is underway. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki abruptly announced his withdrawal from the campaign last Tuesday.

All the participants are members of a dietmen's society organized specially for memorializing the war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine, a traditional religious site for calling back the spirit of the dead.

Among them was Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the government's Science and Technology Agency who is also running for the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The Suzuki cabinet had ruled by consensus that the presence of any government minister at such ceremonies might be questioned as an act in violation of Japan's Constitution.

ULANHU MEETS VISITING JAPANESE CERAMIST

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Japanese ceramist Tokiuro Kato and Tomi Baba, member of the House of Councillors, here this morning. Kato said he plans to make a porcelain mural to be inlaid in the reception hall wall of the office building of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ulanhu thanked Kato for the gift and for his efforts to improve the friendship between China and Japan. Mei Yi, secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was present.

WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

OW161300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Shinzo Aoki, vice-president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, and his party. They had a friendly conversation.

The Japanese guests arrived here yesterday to sign the agreement on loan in Japanese yen for 1982 and pay a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

KANG KEQING MEETS JAPANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS

OW161558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here this afternoon with two women's friendship delegations from Gunma Prefecture of Japan.

There are more than 80 people on the delegations. In the last three years, the prefecture has sent a women's delegation to visit China every year.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW071607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with a delegation from the Nomura Securities Company Ltd. of Japan led by its General Manager Setsuya Tabuchi here today.

Rong Yiren, president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, was also present.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Leaves Beijing for Xian

OW201652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq left here by special plane today to visit China's ancient city of Xian in the company of Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang saw the president off at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse this morning.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Although your stay here is short, our two sides have had an in-depth exchange of views on many problems and your visit is very successful."

Premier Zhao wished the Pakistani president to visit China again, saying: "It is necessary for top leaders of our two countries to keep regular contacts in the tense, complicated and changeable world situation."

President Ziaul Haq said he was pleased with his successful visit. Both the leaders said that the two countries will exchange frequent visits in the future as between friends and relatives.

When President and Begum Ziaul Haq arrived in Xian, they were greeted at the airport by Bai Jinian, acting governor of Shaanxi Province, and other local officials. Young pioneers presented flowers to the president and Begum Ziaul Haq.

The Pakistani guests were honored at an evening banquet given by the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government. In their toasts, Bai Jinian and President Ziaul Haq wished that the good relationship between the two governments and the peoples would further develop.

President Ziaul Haq and his party today visited a museum displaying hundreds of life-sized terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the founder of the Qin Dynasty, (221-207 B.C.), as well as Dayan Pagoda and Huaqing hot spring.

Arrives in Xian

HK202359 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan arrived in Xian by special plane on the morning of 20 October. He was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and PRC Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin. The party was welcomed by Shaanxi Provincial Acting Governor Bai Jinian and Vice Governor Chen Min, Xian Acting Mayor (Zhang Tiemin), provincial foreign affairs office director, Wei Mingzhong, and Deputy Director (Huang Shukuan), and provincial federation of women Vice Chairman Wang Chiguang.

Leaves Xian for Guilin

HK210522 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Summary] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq left Xian for Guilin on the morning of 21 October, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. He was seen off at the airport by Shaanxi Acting Governor Bai Jinian, Vice Governor Chen Min, Xian Acting Mayor (Zhang Tiemin), provincial foreign affairs office director, Wei Mingzhong, and Deputy Director (Huang Shukuan), and provincial federation of women Vice Chairman Wang Chiguang.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PAKISTAN'S NONALIGNMENT POLICY

HK200901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Zhou Xiuqing [1719 0208 1987]: "Pakistan Actively Pursues a Policy of Nonalignment"]

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, once pointed out that as a nonaligned and Islamic country, Pakistan consistently supports the people of all countries in their just struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racism of any kind.

By further practicing its "South strategy," the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, constituting a serious threat to south Asian countries, with Pakistan bearing the brunt. Defying brute force and blackmail, the people and Government of Pakistan resolutely safeguarded the sovereignty of their territory and the security of their country, and firmly supported the people of Afghanistan in their antiaggressive struggle.

President Haq visited Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and France in January this year and the main topic he discussed with the leaders of these countries was Afghanistan. In his talk with President Alessandro Pertini, President Haq mentioned support for the Afghanistan refugees in Pakistan. In the joint statement issued with President Nicolae Ceausescu, he also emphasized calling a halt to all foreign interference and intervention and guaranteeing the independence and free development of Afghanistan and its status as a nonaligned country. The joint communique of Pakistan and Yugoslavia also demanded a withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In the UN General Assembly, Pakistan has consistently insisted that the Soviet Union must withdraw from Afghanistan. At the 36th UN General Assembly Pakistan, together with 44 other countries, jointly put forward a resolution which was passed by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes, demanding an immediate withdrawal of the Soviet Union's armies from Afghanistan. On 4 October this year, the Pakistani foreign minister spoke at the UN General Assembly once again, appealing for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The principled stand by Pakistan on the solution of the Afghanistan problem was praised and supported by many countries.

In order to improve relations with the neighboring country, India, last year Pakistan put forward a suggestion to sign a nonaggression treaty with India. At the end of January this year, the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan held talks in New Delhi on concluding a nonaggression treaty between the two countries. In mid-August the secretaries of the foreign ministries of the two countries again held talks in Islamabad.

Pakistan also actively develops its relations with Islamic countries and other Third World countries.

As a member of the committee of the Islam conference organization on mediating in the war between Iran and Iraq, President Haq went twice to Saudi Arabia in March and June to attend the meeting held by the mediating committee. He also joined the mediating committee delegation and went to Iraq to carry out the mediation mission. The Pakistani Government expects that Iraq and Iran will immediately cease their conflict and peacefully solve their divergence through negotiations.

On the problem of the Middle East, Pakistan actively supports the Arab countries, condemns Israel, demands Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem and supports the Palestinian people in their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state with independent sovereignty.

Pakistan supports the just demand of withdrawing all foreign troops from Kampuchea. It has also insisted on its principled stand in recognizing the Democratic Kampuchean Government and maintained its seat in the United Nations.

On 20 March this year, President Haq issued a statement on the "International Day for Eliminating Racial Discrimination," reiterating that Pakistan fully supports the South African people in their struggle for peace, human dignity and a thorough elimination of the system of racial segregation and discrimination.

The just acts and principled stands of Pakistan in international affairs has further raised her international status and prestige.

On the relations between Pakistan and China, there have been more and more contacts and cooperation between the two countries. President Haq pointed out, the friendship between Pakistan and China and the cooperation between the two countries are "a firm pillar" of Pakistan's foreign policy. He highly praised Premier Zhao Zhiyang's visit to Pakistan in June and considered that the visit not only had significance for the relations between Pakistan and China but also had significance for the peace of South Asia. President Haq's visit to China will surely bring into bloom the flower of friendship between the two countries.

AFGHAN INSURGENTS SAID TO INFLICT SOVIET LOSSES

OW202017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 20 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan freedom fighters had fierce clashes with the Soviet-Karmal troops in the provinces of Laghman and Zabol recently, inflicting more losses on Soviet forces, according to AAP today.

The Soviet-Karmal troops, on Sept. 28, sent a strong armored force to harass guerrilla strongholds in mountain areas about 100 kilometers northeast of Kabul. When they found some of the villages abandoned, the enemy got enraged and set fire to houses and killed cattle, the report said.

The fighting continued for several days. Fifty-two Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and one tank was destroyed by mines in one village. On Oct. 3, the freedom fighters killed 30 men and captured large quantities of ammunition in an area near Mehterlam.

During another battle elsewhere in Zabol Province on September 29, the freedom fighters occupied half of town of Vbvahjoi's bazar including a hospital. Three invading soldiers were killed and their machineguns captured in the operation.

CHEN GUODONG GREETS MARCHAIS IN SHANGHAI

OW201732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 20 (XINHUA) -- The French Communist Party Central Committee delegation headed by General Secretary Georges Marchais arrived in Shanghai, birth place of the Chinese Communist Party, by air today.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Chen Guodong, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Yang Di, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-mayor of Shanghai.

Chen Guodong extended a warm welcome to the French delegation. Marchais said: "We feel very warm in Shanghai. The sun shines brightly. The relationship between our two parties is just like today's weather here."

The delegation arrived here from Yichang at noon in the company of Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

In the afternoon, Marchais and the delegation members visited the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Briefing the visitors, the head of the memorial hall site said: "Although the room has only 18 square meters, it is of great historical significance. The Chinese Communist Party was born here on July 23, 1921. The first C.P.C. National Congress was attended by 13 people representing more than 50 Communists in the country."

Marchais said: "But today the C.P.C. has the largest number of Communists." The delegation also viewed pictures and read information displayed at the memorial hall on the historical background of the founding of the C.P.C., the spreading of Marxism in China as well as the process of the founding of the C.P.C.

At the end of visit, Marchais wrote in the visitors' book: "The founding of the Chinese Communist Party is a historical event that has brought about decisive changes to China. It has provided important international experience. Over the past 61 years which is full of epical feats and setbacks, our fraternal party yesterday led the Chinese people in the nationwide struggle for liberation and is today leading the people of the whole country in building a socialist society with its particular features. I would like to convey the French Communists' support for all the Chinese comrades."

The delegation also visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition this afternoon.

KOHL, THATCHER HOLD DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON

OW200251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] London, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany had talks tonight with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during his brief visit here.

A British Government spokesman said that their talks centered on East-West relations, particularly the situation in Poland, the steel dispute between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC), and some of EEC's internal affairs. They also exchanged views on the domestic situation in Britain and West Germany.

Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher agreed that all their problems were small compared with the interests that united the two countries, the spokesman said.

The talks were "fruitful" and the two leaders would have more substantive talks when Mrs. Thatcher visits Bonn on October 28 and 29 for a regular summit between the two countries, the spokesman added.

Kohl flew in today for a "getting to know you" visit and left for home later tonight. The new West German chancellor who took office earlier this month had visited Paris and Brussels and is to have talks with President Reagan in Washington on November 15.

ITALY CONDEMNS U.S. SEIZURE OF PIPELINE PARTS

OW201658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today condemned the U.S. seizure of gas pipeline parts ordered by an Italian firm and destined for the Soviet Union as an "extraterritorial measure".

Colombo made the protest in an interview frontpaged by the Milan paper IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA today.

The U.S. Customs Service had seized 3 million U.S. dollars worth of turbine parts manufactured by the General Electric Co. on orders of the Italian engineering firm Nuovo Pignone, an affiliate of the state-owned ENI oil company. The seizure was effected on the ground that the Italian firm was defying the U.S. embargo by supplying equipment for the Soviet Union's Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The Italian foreign minister said that the contracts for the supplies were finalized before the events in Poland, therefore, "the American measures are not only extraterritorial but also retroactive."

Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini told reporters in Rome today that he expected the gas pipeline issue to be "at the center" of his discussions with President Reagan in Washington when he visits the U.S. early next month.

It was also reported that about 4,000 employees of Nuovo Pignone, in Florence, went on strike two days ago in protest against the U.S. seizure.

WAN LI MEETS ITALIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LONGO

OW171610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with Pietro Longo, general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Italy, Mrs. Longo and members of his party.

Wan Li said in the turbulent world today, to strengthen contacts between countries and parties for deepening mutual understanding and friendship is beneficial to safeguarding world peace, combatting hegemonism and strengthening people's friendship. This is also a common wish of the world people.

Wan Li briefed the guests on the Communist Party's recent 12th national congress. He said it approved the guidelines and policies of the party since 1978's third plenary session of the 11th central committee, summarized successes and lessons and corrected past errors and shortcomings.

"This demonstrates our party is capable of leading a big country like China," he said.

Longo said his visit is helpful to understanding China's conditions, and thereby enhancing the friendship between the two countries and parties.

"Our two parties have identical views on many of the world issues. The Social Democratic Party of Italy stands for development of friendship with peoples all over the world, fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. For this purpose, our two countries and parties should increase friendly contacts and eonomic cooperation. Italy keeps its gate for cooperation in the fields of economy, culture and science open to China," he said.

Longo said the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is an important one. China's present policies for industry and agriculture provide impetus to the realization of the nation's goal.

SYMPOSIUM WITH EUROPEAN BUSINESS LEADERS OPENS

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in Egnlish 1225 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- There are broad prospects for economic and technical cooperation between China and other countries, said Zhang Yanning, vice-president and secretary general of the China Enterprise Management Association (CEMA), at the second China-Europe business leaders symposium which opened here today.

Zhang Yanning, leader of the Chinese delegation to the five-day symposium jointly sponsored by CEMA and the European Management Forum (EMF), said that this symposium is "a good and practical way to promote mutual understanding and to look for possibilities of cooperation."

The symposium, he said, will help the two sides exchange experiences and discuss problems in enterprise management, technical renovation of China's enterprises and discuss other forms of cooperation in industry and the economic sphere.

China will try to quadruple annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, he said. To do this, he said, China must improve the economic performance and management of its 380,000 existing enterprises. This means technical renovation, including importing advanced technology and key equipment.

Addressing the symposium, Dr. Stephane Garelli, director of the Geneva-based EMF, said that the symposium is "an indispensable complement to the dialogue that is already taking place at the political and official level." This meeting is "an open channel of communication and trust among those who, at the highest level, take the decisions that will create economic prosperity in China and in Europe."

This symposium, Dr. Garelli said, is also "a means to learn from each other," adding that "China and Europe have been in contact with each other for the past 19 centuries."

The EMF director stressed that the symposium is a sign of China's commitment to play an even more important role in international economic relations. This has a positive impact on world stability, he added.

The EMF delegation led by Professor Klaus Schwab, EMF president, is composed of 55 business leaders from 12 European countries, two Middle East countries, the United States and Hong Kong. Founded in 1971, this non-governmental and advisory body has close contacts with some 8,000 enterprises in about 17 European countries, Mr. Schwab said.

The Chinese delegation to the symposium has 60 members, mostly managers and engineers of China's major enterprises.

CEMA is a national non-governmental advisory organization which also engaged in research and the training of managerial personnel. It has had contacts, ever since its founding in 1979, with EMF.

The first China-Europe business leaders symposium was held here in June last year.

DENMARK BUILDS OCEANGOING SHIPS FOR PRC

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, October 19 (XINHUA) -- An ocean-going ship built for China by a Danish shipyard was named "Taizhou Hai" today at a ceremony held in Copenhagen.

The christening of the 64,000 ton bulk carrier marks the completion of all four ships of the same class built by the Burmeister-Wain shipyard for China.

Danish Minister of Industry Ib Stetter and Vice Director of the Chinese Ocean-going Shipping Company Jiang Bo attended the ceremony.

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Ding Xuesong was also present on the occasion.

CYPRUS AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW190747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Procopisn [name as received] Vanezis, new Cypriot ambassador to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan was present on the occasion.

Meets Gu Mu

OW200812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Gu Mu met here this morning with Procopisn Vanezis, new Cypriot ambassador to China.

QIAO SHI MEETS YUGOSLAV GUEST IN BEIJING 18 OCT

OW181740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met this afternoon with Vinko Tlcek, special counsellor of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Qiao Shi briefed the guest on China's internal and external policies.

SFRY VICE PREMIER MEETS PRC JUDICIAL DELEGATION

OW210755 Beijing XINHUA In English 0723 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Mijat Sukovic today received the Chinese delegation headed by Minister of Justice Liu Fuzhi. Their talks stressed the wish of the two countries to cooperate more closely in judicial affairs.

The reception took place at the end of a one-week visit by the Chinese delegation. Earlier, the Chinese guests had met with Federal Secretary for Justice Borislav Krajina and visited judicial and other institutions and exchanged views with leading members in charge of justice in the Republics of Serbia and Slovenia and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU MEETS PRC JUDICIAL GROUP

OW130428 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received here today the Chinese delegation led by Minister of Justice Liu Fuzhi. They hadtalks on judicial work in economics and social fields.

Present on the occasion were Romanian Minister of Justice Gheorghe Chivulescu and Chinese Ambassador Chen Shuliang.

The delegation arrived here on October 7. They exchanged experience with their Romanian colleagues and visited a number of industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments. The delegation will leave for Yugoslavia Wednesday.

HAO DEQING LEAVES BEIJING FOR ROMANIA 7 OCT

OW071325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, left here today for a friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Association for International Law and International Relations.

GDR AMBASSADOR MEETS CHINESE JOURNALISTS

OW090147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, briefed Chinese journalists on his country's economic development and foreign policy at the embassy here today on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

AFP: VISIT BY LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI 'IMMINENT'

OW210818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whom China only a year ago called a "fanatical Moslem," is about to pay an official visit here which will set the seal on a reconciliation between the two countries. The visit, "imminent" according to a diplomatic source, will be part of a process by which China is diversifying its relations with Middle East countries, in the view of diplomatic circles here.

In a more general context, it is also part of a realignment of Chinese foreign policy, marked notably by the resumption at the start of this month of a dialogue with the Soviet Union, observers noted. The Chinese Foreign Ministry and Libyan Embassy here neither denied nor confirmed Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's visit, merely indicating they had no comment. But a Sino-Libyan reconciliation has been prepared in recent months by visits by two senior Libyan figures here.

The most recent was in August when Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Political Bureau -- equivalent to prime minister -- met China's two highest leaders, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the man who dominates Chinese politics, Deng Xiaoping.

The reconciliation follows a fairly marked deterioration in relations which culminated last year when a Chinese newspaper, violently cirticising Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, called him a "fanatical Moslem" obsessed by the idea of unifying African and Arab countries at any price. The paper also took him to task for having said he was prepared to help the Egyptian Army take power after the assassination of president Anwar as-Sadat -- which China officially called a "great loss" for both Egypt and the world.

Diplomatic circles here believe the reconciliation between the two countries has now been sought above all by China, which has recently taken extremely clear positions on the Middle East question. At a general level, observers believe China has undertaken to normalise its relations with Moscow, as indicated by its recent recognition of the Angolan Government.

According to certain unconfirmed reports here, it is not excluded that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi would visit Moscow after he has been here. According to a diplomatic source, China and Libya have maintained fairly close economic relations in recent years despite their disagreements.

ULANHU MEETS LIBYAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW210804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this mornig with a delegation from the Libyan General Federation of Producing Trade Unions led by its General Secretary Bashir H. Haweidi. The Libyan guests arrived in Beijing October 15 for a visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON NAMIBIA INDEPENDENCE

HK190302 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Oct 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "For a Free Namibia"]

[Text] South Africa is challenging all humankind by continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, ignoring United Nations' resolutions, international law, the just demand of the African people and the opinion of people all over the world. Such a challenge is intolerable.

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, representatives of African countries have justifiably condemned South Africa and called for early independence for Namibia. The Chinese Government and people have unswervingly supported the heroic struggle waged by the Namibian people for national independence, self-determination and freedom. They have opposed South Africa's colonial and racist regime. China has also firmly condemned South African authorities for their stubborn policies of racial discrimination and oppression. China holds that South Africa must unconditionally carry out UN resolutions concerning Namibia and totally withdraw from that country.

After years of efforts, especially by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the United Nations, negotiations have begun to make headway towards resolving the Namibia problem. But South Africa, not reconciled to the defeat of its previous undermining tricks, now demands that its withdrawal from Namibia be linked with a simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Lame Excuse

This is but an excuse, a blatant attempt to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is solely a matter between Angola and Cuba, which has nothing to do with South Africa and which will be solved between the two parties concerned. South Africa's demand to link the withdrawals not only reveals its attempt to hold on to Namibia but also is an encroachment upon Angolan sovereignty. For years South African aggressor troops have inflicted heavy casualties and losses of property on the Namibian people and the people in the frontline countries. This year South Africa has further stepped up its military aggression.

It now has more than 30,000 troops ready to penetrate Angola at any time. Some 5,000 soldiers already have carried out brutal activities in the country, moving in 200 kilometres or more under the pretext of pursuing SWAPO guerrillas. South Africa's outrages will arouse even stronger resistance by SWAPO, Angola and other frontline countries. The withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia has become an absolute necessity for peace and security in the region. A delay in resolving the Namibian problem will further churn the southern African hotbed, adversely affecting the development of the newly independent countries there.

Backing

Apartheid is a thing of the past in the world at large. But South Africa is sticking to it and even trying to enlarge its reactionary rule. This is in itself a grave challenge not only to Namibia, but also to the whole of the African continent as well as to justice-upholding people the world over. All the world knows, that it is only with the backing of a superpower that South Africa could behave so recklessly. The resemblance of the case in southern Africa to that in the Middle East where Israel acts barbarously against Arab countries shows that the superpower has an unshirkable responsibility for the worsening of the situation. SWAPO's armed struggle for Namibian independence has been going on for 16 years. It has won the recognition of the United Nations and the support of all peace-loving countries. Although long delayed, Namibia's independence is irresistible, just as South Africa's racism is doomed to failure and will sink in the tide of time.

LIAOWANG ON SUCCESSION OF OLD CADRES BY NEW

HK201048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- In its special column "Record of Events at Zhongnanhai," the No 10 issue of LIAOWANG to be published tomorrow carries an article by Zeng Jianhui [2582 1696 1798] entitled "The New Succeeds the Old To Carry Forward the Cause and Forge Ahead Into the Future." Excerpts from this article follow:

1. The 2d meeting of the 1st plenary session of the Central Committee elected by the 12th party congress was held on the afternoon of 13 September 1982. The meeting was held in the banquet hall on the first floor of the Great Hall of the People. The scene was solemn and austere, and there was no presidium platform towering over everyone else. The 28 members and alternate members of the Political Bureau who presided over the meeting were seated below the rostrum in front of a long table covered in white cloth. They sat facing the 347 members and alternate members of the Central Committee attending the meeting and the 280 Central Advisory Commission and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection members who attended as observers. There was a difference between this and previous plenary sessions in that there was a noticeable increase in the number of young Central Committee members and alternate members. Seeing those promising young people aged 38 or 39, or in their 40's or 50's, in the prime of life, sitting shoulder to shoulder with those white-haired old Red Army men and revolutionaries who had galloped across the battlefields during the years of revolutionary war and who won merit for the liberation of the entire Chinese nation, holding hands and cordially chatting together, we suddenly realize that the highest leadership stratum of the CPC has indeed become a vigorous combat command in which new and old cooperate and the new are replacing the old.

Before the conclusion of the first plenary session Hu Yaobang, the newly elected general secretary of the party Central Committee, put forward four views on behalf of the Central Secretariat on future work, especially the work of next year. He then emotionally said: "I also want to emphasize one point, that is, in the next 5 years, the destiny of the party and state is closely linked to this new central leadership collective and new combat command. I think every member of this leadership collective will realize the heavy burden of history he is shouldering." "So long as everyone looks ahead and always thinks of the people's needs and his own inadequacies, we will certainly be able to forge ahead continually and make new contributions." "This central leadership collective cannot only undertake major historic responsibilities but should also do its work even better than the previous central leadership collective." These confident, weighty words struck a profound response among the assembly. Thunderous applause at once filled the room.

Just after the first plenary session had ended, the leading central comrades walked into the Great Hall, which was filled with a joyful atmosphere. The whole body of deputies and alternate deputies to the 12th party congress, numbering over 1,700, arranged themselves in neat rows on a tiered steel frame, waiting to be photographed with the leading central comrades as a memento. This was yet another entirely new and moving scene. About 200 chairs were placed in front of the semicircular steel frame. Seated in these, apart from the members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, were deputies and alternate deputies aged over 70; while all those aged under 70, whatever their leadership post, were either standing on the steel frame or sitting on the carpet in front of the chairs.

2. At the end of July 1979, after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at a meeting that as the ideological and political line had now been determined, a problem still unsolved was that of organizational line; and the biggest, most difficult and most urgent problem in solving that issue was that of selecting successors.

He exclaimed loudly: "The task now facing the old comrades is to consciously select and promote young people and select some young comrades in good health to succeed us." He said emphatically: "When I was presiding over central work in 1975, Wang Hongwen said, Let's see again in 10 years time. We must not underestimate the influence of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and our thinking must not be too naive. We should take a somewhat longer view. We must seize the chance while we are still here to select good successors and personally watch them grow." On 29 September the same year, in his speech at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the country, Comrade Ye Jianying stressed that we must "bring our organizational setup into line with the political task of accomplishing the four modernizations," and that "under the help and leadership of the old cadres and the supervision of the masses, more and more young or relatively young cadres should take up leadership duties in all our undertakings." It was also at that time that Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that "in selecting cadres we must pay attention to ability and political integrity. The most important thing in political integrity is upholding the socialist road and party leadership. Under this premise, the cadre rank should become younger and more knowledgeable and specialized, and we should also systematize the promotion and employment of cadres of this type." Comrade Deng Xiaoping fully agreed with the "four transformations" of the cadre rank outlined by Comrade Chen Yun. This guiding principle was clearly affirmed in the resolution adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee in 1981 and in the new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress.

The party Central Committee has specified that the succession of the old by the new should take a collective form. At the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in February 1980, the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, such as Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, all members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, taking a broad and long-term view, and after careful consideration, suggested setting up a Central Secretariat as an organ in charge of daily routine work on the first front under the leadership of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee. They also suggested that members of the Secretariat and the State Council gradually should become younger. Thus, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, who are comparatively young, were then appointed members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and they respectively took charge of the work of the Secretariat and the State Council. Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Wang Zhen also indicated that they would not continue to be vice premiers after the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee accepted their suggestion and decided to set up the Central Secretariat. Hu Yaobang was elected general secretary. Other members of the Secretariat were also appointed. The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held in September 1980 accepted the suggestion of the CPC Central Committee and appointed Zhao Ziyang premier of the State Council and appointed a few other comrades, who are comparatively younger, as vice premiers. This was a major step taken by the Central Committee to solve the problem of succession of the old by the new.

At the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in June 1981, Hua Guofeng, then chairman of the party Central Committee, tendered his resignation due to his "leftist" mistakes. When the meeting was trying to find a suitable person for this position, Deng Xiaoping recommended Hu Yaobang for the chairmanship and refused to take it himself despite his important role and historical position recognized by the whole party. The session at last accepted his suggestion. His revolutionary breadth of vision and his broadminded spirit set a brilliant example for party's leading organs at all levels in the cooperation between the old and the new and in the succession of the old by the new.

In the first half of this year, the organizational reform in the organs of the party Central Committee and in various departments of the State Council was another important step taken by the Central Committee in order to effect the succession of the old by the new in an orderly and planned way and to realize the four characteristics of the cadre ranks.

At the 12th CPC National Congress, the course from the election of delegates to the election of the new central leading organs was a further important step to realize the cooperation between the new and the old and the succession of the old by the new within the whole party. When discussing the election of delegates to the congress, many elderly cadres in localities, putting the interests of the party's cause first, sincerely asked organizations not to nominate them as delegate candidates and to give more places to young and middle-aged cadres who met the requirements. The candidate lists for the new Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection were worked out in 3 months' time according to the requirements of gradually making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professional in their work after broadly hearing opinions from all quarters.

The decision to set up the Central Advisory Commission at the 12th party congress was a historical creation of our party. This is an organizational form for solving the problem of the succession of the old by the new in the new historical period. The purpose is to make the Central Committee younger in average age. At the same time, this can continue to give play to the elderly comrades who have retreated from the frontline.

The 12th party congress took 3 days to seriously discuss the candidates of the three committees and then elected these committees through secret ballot. Of the 348 members of the new Central Committee, newcomers account for 60.5 percent and people under 60 account for 49.1 percent. Only 16 elderly comrades above 71 remain in the Central Committee. They are all respected proletarian revolutionaries who enjoy high prestige at home and abroad and they are still playing a role as the mainstay and the core in our party's leadership. Compared with the 11th Central Committee, the most remarkable characteristic of the new Central Committee is that a large number of young and middle-aged cadres, who have both ability and political integrity and have rich experiences and professional knowledge, were absorbed into the Central Committee. Their appointment to the leading position in the central leadership is an important sign that the party's cause is flourishing.

3. The 112 young and middle-aged members of the Central Committee under 55 were carefully selected from all fronts. They come from all parts of the country. Following the party Central Committee's unceasing urging to the whole party in recent years, they are at last entering the party's top leadership. What type of people are these up-and-coming members? It was decided that in the period of the first plenary session of the party Central Committee these newcomers be introduced to all members of the Political Bureau and the Central Secretariat.

On the afternoon on 13 September, central leaders and all delegates to the 12th party congress had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. After that, they came to the Xinjiang Hall in the Great Hall of the People. At 1630, the 39 newly elected young members and alternate members of the Central Committee excitedly entered the hall. At that moment, the central leaders all stood up to extend greetings to them. Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yinchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and other members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat were all present on that day. This solemn and cordial welcoming ceremony made these young members and alternate members of the Central Committee both excited and nervous. They sat in a circle behind the central leaders.

The personnel of the Central Committee's Organization Department called their names one by one and briefed the central leaders on their backgrounds. The first person to be introduced was Li Shuzheng, 52, a female deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee and a newly elected alternate member of the Central Committee. When her background was introduced, she stood up shyly at her seat. When the youngest full member of the Central Committee, Wang Zhaoguo, was introduced, Hu Yaobang interposed and said that he was an able person, a deputy director of the No 2 automobile factory, discovered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Like the other comrades before him, Wang Zhaoguo also stood at his seat. Chen Yun asked him: "How old are you?" He answered: 41. Chen Yun turned and kindly gestured to Wang Zhaoguo, and then said: "Please come closer and let me see you better." Wang Zhaoguo left his seat and walked to the center of the hall with his face flushed. Thus, the central leaders looked up and down at this young man, who graduated from university in 1966, had united workers to resist the sabotage by the "rebels" during the "Cultural Revolution," and was proficient in his work, and broke into satisfied smiles. When the next person was introduced, Hu Yaobang said: "You should be bolder and stand at the center of the hall." Then, everyone whose name was called acted in this way.

The cordial feelings extended to the younger generation and the amiable and approachable style of the central leaders made people feel much more at ease. Before they returned to their seats, each one shook hands with all the central leaders one by one. Among these 39 comrades were Hao Jianxiu, 46, newly elected alternate member of the Secretariat; Cui Naifu, 53, minister of civil affairs; Li Peng, 53, first vice minister of water conservancy and power; Chen Xitong, 52, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Li Ruihuan, 47, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee; Hu Ping, 52, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee; Zheng Guangdi, 47, female vice minister of communications; Song Jian, 50, vice minister of space industry; He Guangyuan, 52, vice minister of the machine building industry; Zhang Shou, 52, vice director of the Shanghai Communications University; Yu Zhenwu, 51, army-level commander of the air force; and the youngest of all -- Hu Jingtao, 39, vice director of the Gansu provincial construction commission and a graduate from Qinghua University. Another of the youngest members is Li Huifen, 41, also a graduate of Qinghua University and now the deputy manager and general engineer of the Tianjin radio equipment joint company. All these members are actual workers who have modern knowledge and good command of their professions.

This was not an ordinary meeting or reception. Everyone was immersed in a warm atmosphere. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who have directed the Chinese revolution in forging ahead over many years, were beaming with satisfaction and shook hands with each of the young members who came before them. This handshaking symbolized the cooperation between the old and the new in our party and showed that the proletarian revolutionaries were passing the revolutionary torch over to the younger generation and that they were placing ardent hope in the young and middle-aged cadres of our party. It also indicated that the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in our party are determined to personally foster and cultivate communists of younger generations and let them gradually shoulder the great mission pioneered by innumerable revolutionary martyrs with their blood and lives over the past dozens of years. The young members are determined to carry forward the party's good traditions under the guidance of the revolutionaries of the older generation, remain modest and prudent, work hard and devote themselves to the realization of the grand programs drawn up at the 12th party congress.

AFP REPORTS 'MODERATE EARTHQUAKE' HITS TANGSHAN

OW210231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 20 (AFP) -- A moderate earthquake measuring 5.3 on the open ended Richter scale hit Tangshan -- the town which was completely destroyed by a quake in 1976 with the loss of 242,000 lives -- the Beijing evening newspaper reported today.

The epicentre of yesterday's quake was in the Lulong district 250 km (150 miles) from Beijing and 70 km (40 miles) from Tangshan, the paper said.

The paper gave no reports of any damage, simply commenting that a tremor of that level "would not cause major damage, nor lead to casualties or deaths."

PLA AIR FORCE PROMOTES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STUDY

OW201233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] To deepen study of documents of the 12th CPC National Congress among air force units, the PLA Air Force leading organs on 18 October called a meeting for grassroots units to exchange their experience in studying the documents.

In formulating the plan for the air force units' study of the congress documents, the air force party committee had urged party committees at and above the regimental level, after conducting a general study of the documents, to give special lectures with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the guiding thought and with special emphasis on the major points in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report.

In conducting the special lectures, the air force grassroot units have adhered to the following principles:

1. It is necessary to investigate the mental attitude among air force units beforehand so that the lectures will be effective.

2. It is necessary to use the congress documents as the basic teaching materials and to offer specific guidance on questions brought up in the course of study.

3. It is necessary to select some works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong in order to promote theoretical understanding of the documents.

4. It is necessary to apply the study to practice and, after completing the special lectures, to lead the units to strive for creating a new situation in modernizing the air force.

PLA LEADERS SEE OFF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

OW210018 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The 20 October JIEFANGJUN BAO frontpages a news report saying that recently leading comrades of Kunming, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Urumqi and Nanjing PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Zhu Yaohua, Wu Kehua, Xiao Quanfu and Du Ping went to railway stations or places where the PLA units are stationed to warmly send off fighters discharged from active military service this year. The leading comrades encouraged them to actively respond to the call of the 12th CPC National Congress and to make still greater contributions toward creating a new situation for socialist modernization upon their returning home.

FORMER 'RICH PEASANT' PERMITTED TO JOIN PLA

OW171258 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Station correspondent's newsletter: "One Who Serves in the Army Has the Support of One's Whole Family"]

[Excerpts] Immediately after the 1981 conscription, (Zhou Kangrong) and his family of the (Sanzhou) Commune in Yuhuatai district, Nanjing Municipality, were jubilant as if they were celebrating a festival. (Zhou Kangrong) and his family were jubilant over his younger son, (Zhou Huachun), being allowed to join the army.

(Zhou Huachun's) grandmother, over 70, said to him with tears in her eyes: This is an honor which we could not buy even with money. After joining the army, you must do a good job.

(Zhou Kangrong) who was then seriously ill also said excitedly to his son: (Huachun), you must understand that it is the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that vested us with the right to join the army and provided us with an opportunity to fulfill one of our obligations to the country. You are the first of our family to enlist in the army, and you must do a good job in the army in order to win honor for our party.

(Zhou Huaxiang), (Zhou Huachun's) elder brother, also joyfully said to him: I did not have a chance to serve in the army. Now that you have the opportunity to serve in the army, you should do a good job there without any misgivings. You just leave everything in the family to me.

It was natural that (Zhou Huachun's) family was jubilant over his being allowed to join the army. However, there was another reason for such jubilation. After nationwide liberation, (Zhou Kangrong's) family was designated as a rich peasant family according to the then party policy. Under the influence of leftist mistakes in those years, the designation of rich peasant family also affected (Zhou Huachun) and his elder brother who were born and grew up after nationwide liberation. In the 10 years of turmoil in particular, some people even treated the two brothers simply as rich peasants. They were not even free to say anything -- if they talked a little too much about something, they were criticized as fake activists; if they remained silent, they were then criticized as feeling discontented. At that time, they dared not even think about joining the army. Such political discrimination has left a deep trauma in the hearts of the two brothers.

After accurately appraising the class situation, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee announced that the exploiters now no longer existed as a class in our country. Following this, the class status of (Zhou Kangrong's) family was officially changed from the status of rich peasant to that of commune member.

After enlisting in the army, (Zhou Huachun) was sent from Jiangsu Province to serve as a soldier with the reconnaissance company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Heilongjiang Province. After arriving in the unit, he did his best in training and study.

In the 6 months or so after he joined the army, (Zhou Huachun) regularly received letters from home saying that the whole family was well. However, some important happenings were concealed from him. A few months after his departure, his aged grandmother became seriously ill. One day in August 1981, his grandmother died. At that time his father's illness also became increasingly serious. A week after his grandmother's funeral, his elder brother wrote him a letter about her death but made no mention of their father's serious illness.

One month after that he received a letter from his elder brother about his father's death. In the letter his elder brother asked him not to worry about anything at home but to do a good job in the army without any misgivings.

How has (Zhou Huachun) acquitted himself in the army? In the year after he joined the army, he has been admitted the CYL, has been chosen as an outstanding CYL member, activist in learning from Lei Feng and advanced individual in building a socialist spiritual civilization and has been cited by his company for his meritorious service. Last year he was the only one of his company who was awarded an order of merit, third class.

Cadres and fighters of the reconnaissance company said: (Zhou Huachun's) contribution to army building includes the painstaking efforts of his whole family of three generations.

FAMILY PLANNING CHIEF STRESSES BIRTH CONTROL

OW210502 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, says in a recent article: It is absolutely correct that the 12th CPC National Congress regarded family planning as a fundamental national policy. He pointed out in his article that our country's population has now exceeded 1 billion and we are facing a new peak period of birth during the next 15 years. During this period, on the basis of our work in the first part of this year, if we can promote having one child, control the births of second children and strictly stop families from having a third child, we shall be able to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. On the other hand, if each couple in the country raises an average of two children, our population will exceed 1.3 billion by the end of this century.

The excessive birth rate, the article continues, will bring about multiple pressures on social and economic construction and may even affect social security. While pursuing economic construction, we must strictly control the population increase by keeping tabs on the increase in material production and population at the same time. We must earnestly publicize eugenics and pay attention to quality birth control.

DENG XIAOPING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYR

OW210358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Chengdu, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- An unveiling ceremony for the statue of martyr Huang Jiguang, former special-class combat hero of the Chinese PLA, was held in Zhongjiang County in Sichuan 20 October. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the inscription "Special-Class Combat Hero Huang Jiguang" on the statue.

Some 1,500 people of Zhongjiang County and Huang Jishu and other relatives of martyr Huang Jiguang attended the ceremony.

The statue was erected by the people in martyr Huang Jiguang's hometown, Zhongjiang County, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his heroic sacrifice in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

HU QIAOMU CALLS ON PROFESSOR ZHU GUANGQIAN

OW200504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of 18 October some well-known personages gathered at the Linhuxuan Room by Weimin Lake at Beijing University to warmly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the professorship of Zhu Guangqian, a noted aesthete and literary and art theorist.

Professor Zhu Guangqian, 85, is a world-famous scholar who has taught for a long time at the Department of Western Languages of Beijing University. He also serves as member of the CPPCC National Committee, member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, president of the Chinese Aesthetical Society and member of the Social Science Council of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu called on Zhu Guangqian at the latter's house a few days ago and extended his regards to the veteran scholar who has toiled many years in teaching the younger generation.

Comrade Zhou Yang recently also wrote Professor Zhu Guangqian a letter of congratulations.

At today's meeting, Ye Shengtao, Sa Kongliao, Wen Jiasi, Wang Chaowen, Feng Zhi, Bian Zhilin, Ren Jiyu and other well-known figures and scholars extended their greetings to Mr Zhu Guangqian.

Vice Minister of Education Huang Xinbai and Vice Chairman Chu Tunan of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League spoke at the meeting on behalf of the Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the China Democratic League respectively.

At the meeting, Professor Zhu Guangqian thanked the wellwishers for their warm greetings.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

HK201217 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Immediately Stop the Destruction of Forests for Land Reclamation"]

[Text] Shanxi's Zhongyang County has dealt seriously with the case of the Haojialing production brigade destroying forests and grasslands in order to reclaim wasteland, an action which resulted in new soil erosion. Those responsible for this action were punished and those who had violated laws and discipline were sentenced to imprisonment. This is entirely correct and necessary.

It is an important task at present to adopt immediate measures to check the evil practices of felling trees and sabotaging water and soil conservation, which still occur in some places and merit our serious attention. Water and soil conservation are the key tasks in protecting natural vegetation and developing the economy in mountainous areas. We must attach prime importance to the conservation of water and soil in developing mountainous areas. If we allow the loss of water and erosion of soil to continue and the hills to become barren, construction in the mountainous areas will be hopeless. Man's destruction of water and soil conservation will inevitably be punished by nature. At present, the practices of wantonly destroying forests and reclaiming hillsides in some mountainous areas have not yet been stopped. The loss of water and erosion of soil are increasing, rather than being reduced. Although the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have made repeated injunctions in this respect, some cadres still do not care about the destruction of water and soil conservation. The cases which should have been dealt with have not been dealt with. Some cadres have even led the sabotage themselves. If these phenomena remain unchecked, they will result in endless harm.

There are many reasons for the destruction of forests for land reclamation in some places. There are problems of understanding, work method and system of leadership as well as some actual difficulties in the life of the masses living in the mountainous areas. However, there is one common and important reason; that is, the negative influence of the 10 years of turmoil has not yet been eliminated in some places. The violation of laws and discipline by a small number of people has not been forcefully resisted. In order to prevent the vegetation from being further destroyed, it is necessary to find out the real reason for the destruction. To solve the problem of unclear policies, it is necessary to clarify these policies so that they can be earnestly implemented. To solve the problem of weakness among cadres, organization measures must be adopted to carry out readjustment. To solve some practical difficulties in life, effective measures must be taken to help the people.

At present, prominence must be given to stopping all sabotage without delay. Then it is necessary to carry out education and deal with different cases in light of different conditions. Such phenomena as allowing destruction to continue unchecked while working at a leisurely pace are absolutely not allowed. A long time has passed since the "Forest Law of the PRC (for trial implementation)" and the "Regulations Regarding Water and Soil Conservation" were promulgated. We must act in accordance with state laws and discipline to safeguard their sanctity. Punishments should be given without hesitation to those who have violated the "forest law" and the "regulations" and who have randomly destroyed forests and grasslands for land reclamation despite others' dissuasion. Economic sanctions should be imposed on those who deserve them, and those who violate the criminal law should be punished according to law. At the same time, remedial methods must be adopted to order them to pay back the lost trees and grass within a definite time. Successful water and soil conservation and an improvement in the ecological environment are urgent desires of the broad masses of people; our work will certainly enjoy their support.

The handling of the Haojialing brigade case shows that it is possible to check the evil practices of destroying forests and grasslands for land reclamation. The key issue is that the CPC committees and governments at various levels must be resolute and must effectively strengthen their leadership in this matter. If they take immediate measures to stop these evil practices and to do a good job in water and soil conservation and in other fields, similar phenomena will gradually be reduced or avoided. Even if they occur, they will be dealt with in time.

JAN-SEP INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE INCREASES

OW210132 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] According to CAIMAO BAO, Ma Yi, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said in his recent report on the progress being made in our country's economic construction this year that the total industrial output value for the period January-September registered an increase of 8.6 percent over the same period of last year. There has been a sustained increase in light industrial production, and heavy industrial production bounced back very rapidly. Economic results in industries and enterprises have also been improved. It is expected that the growth rate of industry for the whole year will exceed 5 percent.

The prospects for a good harvest in agriculture this year are high. In capital construction, 66.5 percent of investment plan was fulfilled during the first 8 months, an increase of 25 percent as compared with the same period of last year. The sales volume of commodities increased by 7.3 percent over the same period of last year.

In foreign trade, exports during the first 8 months increased by 8.3 percent over the same period of last year. In revenue receipts and expenditures, the receipts are bigger than expenditures.

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNDERSTANDING 'QUADRUPLING' GOAL

HK210238 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Ying Guang [2503 0342]: "It Is Necessary To Correctly Understand 'Quadrupling'"]

[Text] The economic development objective of "quadrupling" was advanced by the 12th CPC National Congress. How should we comprehend this "quadrupling?"

The objective of attaining "quadrupling" in the two decades from 1980 to the end of this century refers to the national total annual value of industrial and agricultural production. In 1980, the total annual national output value of industry and agriculture was 710 billion yuan. In the year 2000, this figure is estimated to reach about 2,800 billion yuan.

The quadrupling of the national total annual output value of industry and agriculture is calculated at 1980 constant prices. It is unavoidable that prices will change in the next 20 years. But calculating the total output value at constant prices can exclude the influence of price fluctuation. Some people think that as long as prices rise, the total annual output value will increase even if production does not grow. This is a misunderstanding, because they do not know our method for calculating annual output value.

The quadrupling of the national gross annual output value of industry and agriculture means an increase by 300 percent over the 1980 figure, or four times as much as the 1980 figure. According to this general growth rate, the average annual growth rate should be 7.2 percent. The strategic plan drawn up by the 12th party congress is to realize this objective in two major steps: In the first decade, we will aim mainly at laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions. Thus, the growth rate in this period will be comparatively lower. In the second decade, we will usher in a new period of vigorous economic development and then the growth rate will become higher. Even in the first decade, growth rates will also differ between the first 5 years and the second 5 years. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan from 1981 to 1985, our main task is to carry on the principle of readjustment, reorganization, consolidation and improvement and thus the growth rate will be comparatively lower. But in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the growth rate will become comparatively higher. In a period of every 5 years, annual growth rates will also differ from one to another due to different conditions. In general, growth rates differ between the first decade and the second decade, between every 5-year plan period and between every annual plan with the earlier being lower and the later being higher.

Thus we can achieve the objective of quadrupling annual output value in a planned and methodical way. In this sense, the average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent does not mean that each year's growth rate should be the same.

The economic development objective of quadrupling annual output value is worked out on the basis of keeping an overall balance in the national economy. In the development of the national economy as a whole, priorities are placed on agriculture, energy, communications, science and education. This will lead to a fairly swift rise in the production of consumer goods, stimulate the development of industry as a whole and of production and construction in other fields. Therefore, growth rates in different sectors of the national economy will not be the same either. Some sectors may quadruple their annual output value within the next two decades; others will not be able to and will not be required to achieve this; still others will more than quadruple their output value. The quadrupling of the national gross annual output value of industry and agriculture does not mean that all sectors, localities, trades, factories and products must quadruple their output value or can even do this. For example, industrial production will develop faster than other sectors in the next 20 years and attain more than quadruple its output value; while agricultural production will develop at a slower pace to quadruple its output value. In short, the quadrupling of total industrial and agricultural output value is by no means achieved by a simple summing-up of the quadrupling of output value by all localities, all units and all products.

It should also be pointed out that the objective advanced by the 12th party congress is to "quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production while steadily working for more and better economic results." That is to say, what we strive for is a real and sound quadrupling.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

HK210230 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Article signed "G.D.": "Nation Confident of Achieving Economic Goal" -- "The Future Is in Sight"]

[Text] General Secretary Hu Yaobang has set before the whole nation a strategic objective of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000. This has prompted lively discussions among people of all walks of life. Scientists and scholars are investigating the possibilities for achieving the goal. Workers and supervisors are expressing their determination to fulfill the goal. The prospect is very promising.

The setting of a definite long-range objective for the whole nation is a characteristic of a socialist economy. An objective is often necessary to inspire people. However, it must neither be too high to be attainable, nor too low to arouse people's enthusiasm. With a definite and realistic objective in mind, people will know where they are going.

Consensus

Some people are dissatisfied with a mere quadrupling of output believing that it will push our annual gross value of production only from the present 8th place to the 5th or 4th place in the world. Others say that our annual national income per capita by that time still will remain far short of $2,000, the present world average.

But the consensus approves the objective and believes tht it can be achieved. Quadrupling overall national production demands an average annual increase of 7.2 percent. In the last 32 years (1950-81), China's total production value increased by an average of 9.2 percent annually. From 1953 to 1981, the increase was 8.1 percent. Given the present political stability, there is no reason why an annual increase of 7.2 percent cannot be achieved.

Xu Dixin, the well-known Chinese economist, gives five conditions favourable to the realization of the objective.

-- Superiority of the socialist system will make planned and organized production possible.

-- We have 30 years of experience in economic construction and the national economy has a fairly good material foundation.

-- The overall objective is reasonable and is designed to be realized step by step.

-- The need for developing the national economy is rightly appreciated by the people, who will contribute their efforts.

-- The present lively situation of political stability and solidarity guarantees smooth progress.

Not Easy

We must, however, realize that quadrupling is not easy to achieve, especially as we do not want a swollen growth but a compact one that will steadily yield better economic results. Moreover, if total production is to be quadrupled, some branches of industry may have to grow eight-fold or even more.

Most important of all is that population must be controlled. It is now increasing at a rate of 10 million a year. If it is not controlled, all growth may be swallowed by the new-borns.

The strategic key points are certainly set out in the light of actual conditions, yet many difficulties are awaiting us.

The first is agriculture. New data of the World Bank shows that if agricultural growth in developing nations can exceed 3 percent, the development of their whole economy will exceed 5 percent. The importance of agriculture is obvious. But China's agriculture is suffering from low labour productivity, shortage of arable land and persistent natural calamities. At the present technical level, it is expected that by 2000 the total production of grain will be some 900 billion catties, an increase of only 1.5 times. But quadrupling the total output value will not require the same rate of growth for all branches of production.

The second is energy and transport. Japan and China are now consuming about the same amount of energy annually, but the production value China turns out with its energy is only one-quarter that of Japan. Economists estimate that economic growth in the 90s will be twice the energy growth and a shortage of energy could result. But if China could reach the Japanese level of production per unit of energy, then it could quadruple output by only maintaining the present level of energy production.

Key Point

Therefore, the third strategic key point is investment in intelligence and education. Science and technology will be closely involved in the economy in the next 20 years. Improvement of technology could double the value of production without increasing the consumption of energy and raw materials. Moreover, new industries, such as electronics, information, and nuclear energy, will also develop rapidly, increasing both the quantity and the worth of production. Consequently, we must look to science and technology to provide new and different areas of economic growth.

The nation has faith that the various targets will be reached.

BANK OF CHINA OFFICIAL ON RAISING FOREIGN FUNDS

OW201947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- European and Arab bankers and entrepreneurs attending a Beijing enterprise management symposium were assured today that China will seek more foreign funds while trying to modernize mainly by utilizing its own financial resources.

Chang Yanqing, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, told the visitors that in the next couple of years, China will need anywhere from $10,000 million to $20,000 million U.S. dollars for the exploration of its offshore petroleum resources. "The amount of money needed for the development of coal industry will be no less," he said.

Development of energy production is a strategic priority in achieving the goal set by the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party of quadrupling the nation's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. "And we have to take into account the renovation of key enterprises, which also requires large sums of money," he said.

The bankers and entrepreneurs are attending the second China-Europe business leaders symposium in Beijing. The Bank of China, the country's sole bank dealing in foreign exchange, is responsible for raising foreign loans and other funds for China's economic construction.

"China will certainly rely mainly on its own financial resources to achieve its projected modernization objective," he said. Meanwhile, it will work hard to raise funds abroad. "No country is able to achieve economic progress without international economic and financial cooperation," he said.

In raising overseas funds, China is both active and cautious, he said. "We'll make sure that we will be in a position to repay the capital plus interest due, taking into account the amount of foreign exchange we can raise through exports."

China's repayment ability will surely increase along with its economic expansion, he said. In view of this, China will absorb increasingly more foreign funds.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FOR COAL RESERVES PLANNED

OW170642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- China will launch national geological surveys for coal reserves, which are expected to cover all parts of the country by 1990 except part of Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia, the Ministry of Geology and Minerals announced.

The work aims at providing scientific basis for drawing up plans for developing China's coal resources for the last ten years of the 20th century, a period for China's vigorous economic development envisaged by Hu Yaobang at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held last month. The focus will be on Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Yunnan, Guizhou and Ningxia which, according to known data, possess favorable conditions for the formation of coal.

Meanwhile, the ministry said, geological prospecting will be intensified in 19 large and medium-sized mining areas to discover more coal for the immediate needs.

Coal accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption and its reserves verified in the past 33 years are estimated 640,000 million tons.

PATENT LAW BEING DRAFTED; PATENT BUREAU SET UP

OW201928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- China is drafting a patent law according to a government decision, Ren Jianxin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), told a group of visiting European business leaders here today. He told the visitors who are here attending the second China-Europe business leaders symposium that China has set up a patent bureau. Within CCPIT, the vice-chairman said, a patent agency has also been established. China is now preparing patent people, including patent lawyers, he added. Before the patent law is finalized and publicized, the CCPIT vice-chairman said, China will protect patents in line with the provisions of relevant contracts or agreements that are approved by the Chinese Government and are equally authentic. China will develop laws concerning its foreign economic and trade affairs according to its own actual situations and international practices on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS SAVE CIRCULATING FUNDS

OW151046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporter Ding Genxi reports: According to the latest statistics of the State Administration of Supplies, as of 30 June this year the total amount of circulating funds used by China's supplies departments decreased to 14 billion yuan from 17.42 billion yuan at the end of 1979, down almost 20 percent, while the turnover time shortened to 89 days from 1979's 132 days, a saving of almost one-third. All this was achieved while goods and materials sales were increasing.

Such an achievement with regard to circulating funds is believed to be something rare among industrial, communications, finance and trade departments in recent years. Departments concerned believe that the success of the supplies departments in saving large amounts of circulating funds is of great significance at a time when the country's current financial revenues are decreasing and funds are short for urgently needed major construction projects. They estimate that the amount of funds saved could build six 500,000-kw large hydropower stations, four large coal mines capable of producing 5 million dun of coal annually or a railway line between 1,500 km to 2,000 km in length.

Circulating funds are funds appropriated by the state or loaned by the bank to enterprises for use in production or goods and materials flow. As state funds are limited, the more funds used by one department, the less the funds can be used for other purposes in economic construction. Therefore, the amount of circulating funds used by various departments and the time of its turnover have vital bearings on our country's overall economic performance.

XINHUA editor's note: China's supplies departments have made an extraordinary achievement in speeding up the turnover of circulating funds and reducing the amount used. This shows that there is a great potential for saving circulating funds. Responsible departments point out: The poor economic performance resulting from low turnover rates of circulating funds and the use of unnecessary larger amounts of circulating funds is fairly widespread among industrial and commercial enterprises. This has caused alarming waste. If all departments concerned face this situation squarely and take active steps to correct it, large amounts of funds will be saved for the state. It is estimated that if the country's total amount of circulating funds is reduced by 2 or 3 percent, between 7 to 10 billion yuan will be saved for the state in 1 year.

EFFICIENCY IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION URGED

OW161111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 15 Oct 82

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "Strive To Raise the Economic Benefits of Livestock Production"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has made rather rapid progress in developing animal husbandry, resulting in a quick rise in the income earned by peasants and herdsmen. At the same time, the supply of meat in markets has improved. On the whole, however, out of the total livestock, the marketable proportion is still too low, and in many respects the economic benefits of our animal husbandry are not high. It is essential to seriously solve this problem and strive for greater economic benefits in developing animal husbandry. This is of vital significance for achieving the great objective set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Approximately 300 million hogs, 200 million sheep and goats and nearly 100 million head of cattle are raised each year on the vast land of our country. Then, why is there still a shortage of meat on the market except for pork, which is now in ample supply in most cities? The chief reason is that for a long time it has not been understood that animal husbandry is one of the undertakings in making commercial products. Since no attention has been paid to raising the economic benefits of animal husbandry and the marketable proportion out of the total livestock, more efforts have been put into this undertaking, but less products have been obtained.

Experience in countries with well developed animal husbandry and in some regions of our country which are advanced in this undertaking indicates the necessity of paying attention to the marketable porportion of the total livestock and to raising economic benefits in all possible ways in developing livestock production. The present management system and operations methods in our country must be totally reformed to achieve a greater marketable proportion of the total livestock and to provide more animal husbandry products for society.

Experience, both positive and negative, shows that our guiding ideology for developing animal husbandry should be changed. We should not just aim at a large quantity of livestock or at big and fat animals. More important is the economic benefits of our work. In Xinjiang's Altay Prefecture, the number of livestock is less than 10 percent of the total in the whole autonomous region, but this prefecture provides more than 40 percent of the beef and mutton that Xinjiang supplies to other parts of the country. Its experience, in the main, is to hasten the growth of animals in a short time so as to quickly turn out matured animals for the slaughterhouse and replace them with young ones.

While hastening the growth of animals, we should raise the number of breeding pens in an animal herd and, at the same time, build and take good care of pasturelands just as we do in farmland management. We should not only do our best to improve natural pasturelands but should also make all-out efforts to build manmade ones so as to lay a sound foundation for raising more animals for the market.

Another important way to gain greater economic benefits from animal husbandry is to develop and popularize good breeds of animals and poultry. At present, however, most rural households in our country still raise ordinary rather than improved breeds of animals and poultry, and the general practice is still to raise whatever is available. Because of this, animal husbandry departments at all levels in various localities should go all out to develop good breeds of animals and poultry through selection and improvement. Artificial insemination should be used, and a system for breeding and popularizing good strains should be set up so that all animals and poultry raised in our country will be of the improved breed.

BEIJING MAKES 'UNWARRANTED ATTACKS' ON REAGAN

OW160638 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Unwarranted Attacks on Reagan"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been subjected to some unwarranted attacks by Peiping's mass media for his policy of continued arms sales to the Republic of China.

The latest attack was voiced by the Chinese Communist mouth-organ PEOPLE'S DAILY accusing Reagan as insincere and of violating the Peiping-U.S. joint communique. The newspaper's authoritative commentary said that Reagan's statement of October 6 on the arms sales for the Republic of China is absolutely unacceptable to the Red Chinese people. It said that his statement "cannot but make one doubt the U.S. Government's sincerity in implementing the communique and promoting Red Chinese-American relations on this basis." The commentary also noted that no prerequisite should or could be attached to reducing and ending arms sales to Taiwan.

The attack followed a previous attack by the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY accusing Reagan of violating the recent joint communique. Both attacks did not mince words and both mentioned the U.S. President by name. The fact that Peiping launched these attacks openly against Reagan while engaging in bilateral talks with the Soviets in Peiping aimed at normalization of relations between Peiping and Moscow shows its sinister maneuvers of blackmailing the United States into yielding to its demands.

President Reagan reiterated his support of the Republic of China on October 6 and his determination to stand by commitments to the defense of the government in Taiwan in answer to a question raised by Gary Arnold, one of the Republican hopefuls for election at the November 2 election. But Reagan also noted at the White House that production of U.S. arms sales to the ROC depends on Red China's peaceful intentions for reunification with Taiwan.

The Chinese Communists are truly ungrateful for Reagan's willingness to reduce arms sales to the Republic of China on conditions of Peiping's peaceful intentions which constitutes a violation of the Taiwan Relations Act. The attacks against Reagan were therefore unwarranted and constitute a distinct slap on the face for Reagan's accommodation of the Peiping's demands.

It is clear that no amount of appeasement will ever please the Peiping regime which is determined to play the America card against the Soviets and the Soviet card against the United States. It is high time for the United States to wake up from playing the international card games and return to the normal diplomacy of keeping its friends and allies instead of seeking advantages from its potential enemies. He should stick to his promise made at the White House statement that "Our Taiwan friends are going to continue to get everything they need".

In view of Peiping "Foreign Minister" Huang Hua's recent statement at the United Nations threatening to use force against Taiwan, President Reagan should retract his commitments made in the Peiping-U.S. joint communique. Such a retraction would reassure U.S. congressional leaders that there will be no violation of the Taiwan Relations Act at the expense of the Republic of China and its self-defense requirements.

In view of the great misgivings expressed by many congressional leaders, a timely nullification of the Peiping-U.S. joint communique would enhance Reagan's public opinion support in the November election. President Reagan should realize that his handling of the China policy is one of the main reasons for his low public opinion poll ratings as reflected by the latest NEWSWEEK poll. This has been amply proven by the observance of October 10 as the Republic of China day by five states and seven cities in the United States in spite of the lack of official relations between our two countries.

In view of the incessant power struggle on the Chinese mainland and the shaky control of Teng Hsiao-ping, especially over the economy and the military, Reagan has not a reliable friend to work with on the Chinese mainland. He has only a blackmailer and double-crosser as a partner who may turn against the United States at any time upon reaching a compromise with the Soviets.

ENVOY COMMENTS ON PRC DEFECTOR, AIRCRAFT IN ROK

OW201025 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 20 (CNA) -- Carl Liu, spokesman for the Embassy of the Republic of China in Seoul, said Tuesday that Wu Jung-ken, the freedom seeker who flew a Chinese Communist MIG-19 from mainland China to South Korea last Saturday, is in good condition physically and is well taken care of by Korean authorities. His aircraft, now in custody at an air base near Seoul, suffered no damage at all, according to a CNA report from Korea.

Liu said Korean authorities have already confirmed officially the defection of Wu. The ROC Embassy in Seoul has been instructed to transfer the ROC Government's deep concern about the case and is keeping close contact with Korean authorities concerning the pilot's future.

ROC Ambassador Ding Mou-shih Tuesday afternnon called on Yi Pom-sok, Korea's foreign minister, to exchange views about Wu's defection.

PREMIER REJECTS FORMATION OF NEW PARTIES

OW210656 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] In answering Legislator Hsu Jung-shu's interpellation on the relative level of democracy that now exists in the ROC under the rule of the leading party, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said democracy must be based on constitution and that the Republic of China's Constitution was written by experts selected by all Chinese people. It represents the views and ideals of all walks of life, and should thus be abided by all Chinese people, he said.

Non-partisan legislators yesterday challenged the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) with repeated interpellations on such issues as an entire renewal of the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan, revocation of martial law, and the permission to organize new parties.

The propositions, some of the most sensitive in recent Legislative Yuan meetings, attracted numerous citizens and packed the observers' section.

Hsu claimed that the leading party which has emphasized that it will uphold democracy has in fact upheld martial law and frozen the constitution for the past 30 years.

The premier stated that martial law now in effect is actually aimed at halting communist infiltration, as well as protecting the interests and security of 18 million Chinese people on Taiwan. It does not bother any resident on the island, he said.

He told Hsu that there is no "Taiwan issue" but only a "China issue." "Only when people here and abroad unite and work together can they really enjoy happiness and peace," Premier Sun said, adding that "any disruptive ideas or Taiwan independence views only damage the national security." Hsu said that although the government here claims to represent the whole of China, most other countries recognize the communist regime's "legitimacy" over China, and that the ROC's insistence on sovereignty over all of China only wins jeers from other countries. She asked whether such insistence is good or not.

Sun noted that Taiwan and China have an inseparable relationship. "If we only stress 'the retaining of Taiwan' without mentioning 'unification of China,' we can never save Taiwan but endanger it," the premier emphasized.

Legislator Kang Ninghsiang also criticized the continued implementation of martial law, stating that it serves to strengthen the power of the leading party and undermine democracy and constitutional rule here. He said the forming of new parties is a process of political development.

Legislator Fei Hsi-ping supported Kang's suggestion on the organization of new parties. He said there will be no damage done to the goal of national recovery by forming new parties, and that the authorities should not interfere. "In a country where democracy is practiced, it is a natural process to form new parties and there should not be any interference," Fei said.

Legislator Su Cheng-chiu called on the Executive Yuan to consider a renewal of membership of the congress, saying that there are 380 legislators in the Legislative Yuan, but only 70 legislators regularly attend the sessions. It would be good for both the Legislative Yuan and the public to have an energetic law-making body, where every legislator can represent the rights of the public.

Legislators Lin Ko-chi, Liu Tzu-peng, Hsu Han-hao, Li Kung-chuan, Tung Wei and Hsieh Hsueh-hsien jointly stated that martial law in Taiwan is not carried out in full force. Except for organizing public meetings, which require permission from the policy authorities, there are no restrictions on people's lives here. Therefore, the martial law should continue, they stated. They urged the government to communicate with the public on certain ideas in policy making.

TZU LI WAN PAO EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NONPARTY STAND

OW110249 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Great China Doctrine Based on 18 Million People -- On the Six-Point National Affairs Proposal by Nonparty Personages"]

[Text] In the six-point national affairs proposal issued by political figures without party affiliations at a meeting on 28 September, the first point is that Taiwan's future should be determined according to the common aspirations of the 18 million people. As far as we know, this stand was expressed repeatedly by four nonparty public representatives at the central level when they visited the United States on various occasions -- including contacts with U.S. officials and members of Congress -- as the strongest and most concrete current stand voiced by nonparty political figures here for the consumption of international political circles. It has won wide international recognition and support. As human rights have become the universally accepted principle in the appraisal of practical political problems, no one can oppose this point.

The expression of this stand was indeed the decisive factor contributing to the great success of the trip of the four central-level nonparty public representatives abroad. The stand that Taiwan's future should be determined according to the common desire of its 18 million people is obviously of help in the country's present situation. Since the beginning of the 1970's, the CPC's attempt to isolate Taiwan through the development of relations with the United States, and even finally invading and seizing Taiwan with U.S. assistance, began to turn into concrete actions. While the United States still recognized the Government of the Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China, the Chinese Communists sought so-called "normalization" of relations with the United States and, during the period when Sino-U.S. relations continued, did not hesitate to take the initiative in asking for the mutual establishment of "liaison offices" with the U.S. Government.

Thus, a "two Chinas" situation was effected. When, in 1979, the United States severed diplomatic relations with us and recognized the Chinese Communist regime, the Chinese Communists moved further and demanded that the United States recognize the communist regime as the sole legitimate government of China and tried to force the United States to acknowledge that Taiwan is a part of the territory under its sovereign control. On 17 August this year, the Chinese Communists induced the United States to issue a second joint communique with them. Although their scheme has not been carried out completely, the United States again made a compromising concession on the military sales issue -- indeed on the issue of Taiwan's ultimate status. Precisely because of this, the Chinese Communists are not satisfied with the three promises on military sales but have proceeded to demand continued talks on completely ending military sales and revising or abolishing the Taiwan Relations Act.

The stand that Taiwan's future should be determined according to the common desire of the 18 million people put forward at this time by the nonparty political figures is indeed of positive and practical significance. First, it directly refutes the Chinese Communist policy goal to "unify Taiwan," because not a single person among the 18 million people now residing in Taiwan wants to be unified under the communist totalitarian slavery system. Second, it shows the whole world the unshakable position of Taiwan's 18 million people and blocks the way for the Chinese Communists to seize Taiwan through their international united front.

Of course, Taiwan's 18 million people are not so selfish and shortsighted as to seek only Taiwan's freedom and security and ignore the suffering of the whole nation under more than 30 years of communist rule and the crisis confronting the country and the nation. The traditional Chinese scientific way of doing things is to distinguish between the fundamental and the incidental, the important and the less important, the urgent and the less urgent. The present situation indicates that the survival of Taiwan as the base for national recovery is being seriously challenged. It is imperative first to safeguard the security and interests of Taiwan's 18 million people and make sure that Taiwan is not in danger of being "unified" and sold out. Only after this is done can we continue to dedicate our efforts to rebuilding a democratic China.

Because of this, we do not think that the proposal by nonparty political figures has a so-called separatist meaning. As a nonparty, independent, privately operated newspaper, we have always embraced the Great China doctrine, based on Taiwan's 18 million people. We follow the ancient teaching that "the superior man concentrates on the essentials and when the essentials are established the way is clearly seen." This is completely in keeping with the principle repeatedly mentioned by President Chiang that the people's desire and interests should be the guidance of the administration. We believe that only when the three principles of the people are completely realized in Taiwan will it be possible to accomplish the great cause of reunifying China with the three principles. As far as we see it, the six-point national affairs proposal put forward by the nonparty political figures at the meeting on 28 September is by no means at variance with this belief.

PREMIER ANSWERS QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE YUAN

OW140437 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] A supervisory board to coordinate the work of government offices in foreign areas has been established by the cabinet with the aim of further promoting friendly relations between the Republic of China and other nations, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan reported yesterday.

The supervisory board will regularly summon officials at various government offices in foreign areas for coordination and close contact so that the policies of the government can be carried out effectively. The premier said when answering an interpellation from Legislator Huang Ho-ching on the Legislative Yuan floor yesterday.

Air Flights to Europe

The board is also to coordinate the efforts of all government organs and the public alike in advancing the overall diplomatic activities of the nation, he cited.

The premier further reported that the government is now contacting certain European countries for opening direct air flights between Taipei and Europe. Air flights from Taipei to Luxembourg have been opened and they are expected to be expanded to two or three other European nations within next year, he said.

"Black Officials"

Replying to a question about the so-called "black officials," persons who are employed by the government without having passed the usual examinations, Premier Sun said the cabinet is working with the Examination Yuan to adjust the examinations for government functionaries and increase the number of political affairs officials in the government.

The country is now facing emergencies in the local economy and industry so the cabinet is considering broadening the channels now open to the government to recruit much needed talent to meet the demand, Sun noted.

Rights and Responsibilities

Answering a question about rights and responsibilities between the cabinet and its subordinate ministries from Legislator Huang Chih-ta, the premier said the cabinet has already made detailed measures to determine the exact scope of rights and responsibilities and that important policies and issues common to all ministries should be decided by the cabinet.

Sun also said the political, economic, and cultural progress of the country in past years is the result of the implementation of the three principles of the people.

NO GENERAL ELECTION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATORS

OW200446 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 1

In reply to inquiries by Legislator Hsu Che-nan and others, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang said on 15 October: The constitution is to be applied under normal conditions and in a time of peace. In view of the present separation between Taiwan and the mainland, there should be expedient interpretation of the constitution. There is no doubt that the originally elected National Assembly members and legislators and those elected additionally can jointly exercise the functions and powers.

Minister Lin said: At the time of promulgation, the constitution was to be applied to the 35 provinces and 2 special administrative districts, not taking into consideration that the communist bandits' seizure of the mainland in 1949 would last for more than 30 years. Therefore, although most of the stipulations in the constitution have been reinforced, it is necessary to adopt some expedient measures for the sake of national security.

He said: An overall election of National Assembly members and legislators at this time will not represent the Republic of China and can only have undesirable influence on the international circles and overseas Chinese, thus debasing ourselves by having a Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan and National Assembly content to exercise sovereignty over a part of the country. For this reason, it is a reasonable and expedient decision by the government to let the first-term National Assembly members and legislators elected on the mainland jointly exercise functions and powers with the members and legislators additionally elected in the Taiwan area.

During the Legislative Yuan interpellation on the morning of 15 October, Legislators Hsu Che-nan and Su Chiu-chen said that since the constitution is the basis of our legally constituted authority, it is necessary to consider a reelection of National Assembly members and legislators so that the people can more effectively supervise the government.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO DENOUNCES PRC MISSILE TEST

OW201231 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Expose the Chinese Communists' Hideous Bellicose Features"]

[Text] A few days ago the Chinese Communists threatened that a missile would be launched as scheduled. Judging from the predetermined time and target area, this is obviously a threat of force and a provocation against the Republic of China.

As for the timing, the communist bandits threatened that it will be "between 7 and 26 October," Our October celebration period -- the Double Ten National Day and Taiwan Restoration Day -- falls precisely during those 20 days.

As for the target area, as announced by the communist bandits, it covers an area 100 km east of the Cheking coast and 300 km north of Taiwan.

The communist bandits have asked foreign aircraft and ships to "stay far clear of the firing zone" between 0900 and 1700 daily during this period. This is a wanton violation of the high seas and international airspace. It is most unusual for the communist bandits unilaterally to ask that the ships and aircraft of all countries "stay far clear" from busy international traffic routes for as long as 20 days.

The communist bandits have been using Lop Nur in Sinkiang Province as their missile test-firing center. However, in view of the sensitivity of the target area, it is very possible that the test firing will be carried out from a submarine along the Po Hai Bay. Furthermore, because the communist bandits had failed in test firing a missile toward open waters north of Australia in May 2 years ago, the test firing this time may possibly involve the use of a guidance system never before tested.

We must rightly point out that regardless of the outcome of this test firing by the communist bandits, their selection of the time and target area obviously amounts to extortion and blackmail. It is a return to the practice of "using war in order to force a surrender" after their slanderous lies of "peaceful united front work" were smashed.

Therefore, we solemnly declare to the people of the world that:

1. The Chinese Communist missile test firing is in fact a threat of war. World public opinion and world public sentiment will naturally not tolerate it if they use nuclear weapons to provoke war. With the exception of the United States, which had no choice but to bomb Nagasaki and Hiroshima in the final days of World War II in order to put an end to a total war, any other country would risk universal condemnation if it used such a weapon of total destruction. If the Chinese Communists dare to use some of their nuclear warheads to threaten the 18 million compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu, we can say with certainty that they will immediately invoke upon themselves the force of nuclear weapons 10 times or even 100 times greater in magnitude! This would make our compatriots on the mainland tremble with fear. We believe that, as thickheaded as they are, they will not be that crazy -- even they do not want to dig their own graves. The compatriots on the mainland would rise up to overthrow the tyrannical regime in order to eliminate the root of their trouble permanently.

2. If what the communist bandits launch is just an ordinary rocket and if they continue to use conventional warfare to threaten us, our best answer would be to remind them of the air and sea engagements in the Taiwan Strait over the past years, the great victory in Quemoy and the artillery duel that followed. The outcome of the 23 August artillery duel was one of the main reasons for the bandit Mao's loss of power. If the communist bandits dare to start a fight again, not only will they encounter staggering blows from the national army in the battlefield, they will also be faced with new sudden changes due to the devious power struggle from within.

We appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad to see through the cunning of the communist bandits and their changeable and wolfish ambition; remain vigilant in time of peace; devote steadfast and persevering efforts to achieve success; strengthen internal unity; teach the people the ways of war so they can defend the national honor; to be ready for battle and to stand ready at all times. As long as we take firm steps to make ourselves well-prepared in advance and to be invincible, we will foil the communist bandits threat and blackmail and make them a laughing stock.

The plot now being carried out against us by the communist bandits is that of so-called "dual tactics" -- interchangeably talking war and peace. On the surface, they want to expand peace talks and united front work with us in an attempt to numb our will and to disintegrate our unity. Deep down, however, they are intensifying their military threats in a vain attempt to seize the base of national rejuvenation by force. In the light of this situation, we must sharpen our awareness of possible misery and hardship, teach the people the ways of war so they can defend the national honor, unite and strive to become stronger, take an invincible stand and map out plans for sure victory.

On the other hand, we must sternly warn the Chinese Communists: The true solution to the China question is to see who can really save China and the Chinese people. What we would like to reemphasize is that what can really solve the China question is the three principles of the people, which seek China's freedom and equality and the welfare of the Chinese people -- this and not the evil communist force that stops at nothing to slaughter and oppress the people. By attempting to intimidate and blackmail us with their test firing, the communist bandits have precisely exposed their ugly and cheap trick, which we should not fear.

TAIPEI VIEWS ROC-NETHERLANDS RELATIONS

OW180011 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign affairs observers in Taipei says charges in the Dutch Government following the resignation of Prime Minister Andreas van Agt should not affect the Dutch decision to sell two submarines to the Republic of China. Mr van Agt, who has also been serving as foreign minister, is to be replaced as leader of the Dutch Christian Democratic Party by Rudolph Lubbers.

Foreign affairs observers in Taipei note that negotiations are currently underway for the creation of a new cabinet which will be formed under the Christian Democrats in coalition with either the rightist Liberal Party or the central-left Democrats-66.

The Republic of China and the Netherlands do not have formal diplomatic relations but both sides have established semiofficial commercial organizations. Substantive relations between the two countries have increased tremendously since Prime Minister van Agt decided to sell two submarines to the Republic of China in spite of Chinese Communist opposition.

Foreign affairs observers feel the formation of a new Dutch cabinet will in no way affect ROC-Dutch relations.

LI XIANNIAN TO BE PROPOSED AS PRC HEAD OF STATE

HK210929 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 34, 16 Oct 82 p 7

["Secret Document -- Choice of State Chairman Has Initially Been Decided"]

[Text] This periodical has learned from reliable sources that, after detailed studies and discussions, the CPC leading circles have unanimously agreed to propose to the NPC, after the ratification of the new constitution, that Li Xiannian take the post of chairman of the PRC. There will be two vice chairmen but the choice of persons has not yet been decided. Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun and Liao Chengzhi have been nominated to the posts but Deng Yingchao has modestly declined the offer. Liao Chengzhi will probably be one of the two vice chairmen because of the important mission he has been given of reunification with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

With respect to Li Xiannian taking the post of state chairman, we can gain an inkling of the matter from the list of the six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau elected by the 12th CPC Congress. Five of the six Standing Committee members have other posts. Deng Xiaoping is chairman of the Advisory Commission and Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Ye Jianying is chairman of the NPC and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Chen Yun is first secretary of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; Hu Yaobang is general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; and Zhao Ziyang is premier of the State Council. Only Li Xiannian has not been identified as holding any other post.

PLA SEEKS TO ELIMINATE LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK200817 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "The PLA Is Eliminating Pernicious Influence of 'Leftism'"]

[Text] General Logistics Department Holds Meeting To Unify Understanding

Yesterday, on its front page, RENMIN RIBAO prominently carried a detailed report of 6,000-characters on the enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the PLA General Logistics Department.

The one-line general headline of the report -- "Unify Our Understanding of the Party's Program" -- shows that there is a gap between the thinking and understanding of a small number of people (cadres) in the PLA and the party's program.

The introduction to this report also pointed to this problem. It said that at the meeting, "the problem of keeping political and ideological unanimity between the cadres attending this meeting and the CPC Central Committee will be further solved."

After JIEFANGJUN BAO carried an article written by its editorial board to criticize former Chief Editor Zhao Yiya, the General Logistics Department held this meeting and RENMIN RIBAO published the report. All this seems to be of special significance.

Understanding Should Be Unified Before Implementation

The 12th CPC National Congress was a success. It formulated the correct line for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, striving to quadruple annual industrial and agricultural output and making the people's material and cultural life comparatively well off within 20 years.

The correct line needs to be implemented. Otherwise, the goal cannot be realized. In this respect, the seventh and eighth CPC Congresses have provided us with both positive and negative experiences.

Both of these congresses formulated correct programs and lines. When the people's understanding was unified at the seventh congress, China was liberated within 4 years. However, lacking sufficient ideological preparation, the line of the eighth congress was not implemented. On the contrary, exactly the opposite things were done. As a result, serious "leftist" errors occurred and a tortuous path was followed.

The program issued by the 12th congress is a summary of the historical experiences gained over more than 30 years of socialist construction. It is also a summary of the new experiences gained in the 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Whether people can acquire a unified understanding of this program is the crucial question for the realization of the goal of construction.

Since Economic Construction Is the Central Task, It Is Not Correct To Stress Putting Politics in Command Again

Zhao Yiya's article obviously doubted the line and policies which the CPC has adopted over the past few years. The publication of his article and its concurrent publication by a Shanghai paper show that there are a number of people who hold the same view.

This was specially mentioned at the meeting held by the General Logistics Department. The meeting also pointed out that it is necessary to maintain firm political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee and continue correctly to carry out the two-line ideological struggle against both the "leftist" and rightist tendencies. At present, since the "leftist" error is the main danger, it is not correct to underestimate its influence.

The relationship between politics and economics seems to be a subject for "leftist" attacks. Some people hold that it is not appropriate to talk about economic construction without mentioning the command of politics.

At this meeting, someone gave the answer: Politics should be put in command in the struggle to seize and maintain state power. However, when the focus of work has been shifted to economic construction, it is necessary to take economic construction as the central task. Putting politics in command should not be stressed again. If anyone insists that politics should be put in command at all times and in all places, he is sure to make mistakes.

Refuting the Fallacy of Neglecting Culture

One of the main points of Zhao Yiya's article is its neglect of the important role of culture in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. This is why the author deliberately cut out what Deng Xiaoping had said about "culture." This erroneous viewpoint was criticized at the meeting.

The participants pointed out at the meeting that it is of great importance to treasure and train talented people in creating a new situation. It is necessary to select and promote those who have good political, military and professional qualities and the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge. There are not too many capable people now. Rather, we are greatly in want of such people. "However, some people are advocating that, in building spiritual civilization, cultural knowledge is not necessary. This is not only absurd in theory but harmful in practice."

The recent successful launching of the submarine-based carrier rocket is an example. Without cultural knowledge, how can modernization of national defense be realized?

Only 3 days after RENMIN RIBAO carried on its front page a report on cadres of the Chengdu PLA units eliminating "leftist" influence in study, it gave wide coverage to the report of the discussion within the PLA General Logistics Department. This shows that it attaches great importance to the matter.

FANG WEIZHONG OUTLINES STATE ECONOMIC TASKS

HK180600 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 3

["Dispatch" from Beijing Correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "State Planning Commission Sets Tasks for 10 Years"]

[Text] Fang Weizhong, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, recently delivered a speech on the calculations and tentative plans of the State Planning Commission on quadrupling the output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the century. He said: During the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans, it is necessary to do preparatory work in seven areas for the 1990's. To date, this is the most detailed talk on attaining a four-fold increase in the total output value of industry and agriculture by the State Planning Commission. Fang Weizhong said: The preliminary calculations and tentative plan of the State Planning Commission are:

1. By 2000, the total output of energy resources and the output of steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton, paper and other important means of production should increase by 100 percent over 1980. The generation of electricity should be synchronized with the speed of industry. The main products and output of machine industry should be increased by 300 to 400 percent.

2. Due to advanced technology and low consumption, the quality of products and depth of processing have improved. We must strive to increase the value by 100 percent with the same amount of energy resources and raw material.

3. Some newly developed industries such as electronic, nuclear energy, information devices, petrochemical industry, new materials and so on will be rapidly developed. This will also give great impetus to raising the value and increasing output in industry.

Fang Weizhong continued: In order to realize this plan, in the first 10 years we must do preparatory work in the following seven areas for the final 10 years:

1. Expand the scale of the construction of energy resources. The focal point for the coal mining industry is to exploit the coalfields of Shanxi, the northeast, western Henan, Jiangsu, Shangdong, Anhui and Guizhou. In petroleum, we must strive to attain rich reserves in land exploitation and, by 1990, get a certain amount of output from sea exploitation. They key point for water and electricity is to open up the upper reaches of the Huang He, the tributaries of the upper-middle reaches of the Chang Jiang and the water resources of flooded rivers.

2. The key for communication and transportation is to strengthen the capability of transporting Shanxi coal to the outside provinces. The handling capacity of seaports and the carrying capacity of the main channel of the Chang Jiang must be increased several fold.

3. The reorganization and technical transformation of the machinery industry must take the lead and by 1990 strive to reach the level of the early 1980's of the advanced industrial countries in machine instruments and meters, the manufacture of primary equipment and the key devices and basic workpieces of the electronics industry.

4. As for agriculture, energy resources, communication, raw materials and light and textile industries, we must build reserves in a number of projects and strive to prepare well for preliminary construction work. With all conditions prepared, we will then begin construction in the final 10 years.

5. Formulate plans for the development of all trades and economic zones and for various exploitation.

6. Formulate plans for the development of science and technology for the final 10 years.

7. Speed up the training of personnel, enlarge our scientific and technological ranks and raise the level of various economic management personnel. Fang Weizhong said: If the above work is done well, we can surely achieve results in the final 10 years.

SOUTH CHINA SEA OIL TALKS HELD IN HONG KONG

HK170852 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Report by correspondents Chou Meng-yin and Hsieh Chin-yeh: "China Will Sign Contracts With Many Hong Kong Enterprises When Exploiting the South China Sea Oilfield Next Year"]

[Excerpts] The preparatory work for exploiting the South China Sea oilfield in the second phase has entered the last stage and various tasks are being extensively carried out. The South China Sea Oil Joint Service Company is also strengthening its contacts with the outside world to carry out a series of consultations on rear services cooperation for oil companies. It is expected that a number of contracts will be successively concluded by the end of November.

A delegation of the South China Sea Oil Joint Service Company, headed by General Manager Chen Lizhong, recently visited Singapore and Hong Kong. When the delegation was visiting Hong Kong, its members revealed the above-mentioned news when interviewed by reporters.

When the delegation was staying in Hong Kong, it held consultations with the China Petroleum Co Ltd, formed by the China Resources Company, Bank of China, China Merchants Steam Navigations Co Ltd and the Chinese Petroleum Ministry in the hope that the latter would play a role when the work of exploiting the South China Sea oilfield was fully carried out in order to promote coordination and cooperation work in Hong Kong. China's Off-Shore Oil Co Ltd will shoulder some of the tasks which the South China Sea Oil Joint Service Company is not able to handle.

Apart from that, this delegation was also busily engaged in talks with some Hong Kong companies, with the latter showing great interest in the future business of providing rear services for the South China Sea oilfield.

At present, although final agreements have not been reached with these companies, some letters of intent have been signed and talks were smoothly conducted. To meet the needs of the full-scale development of the South China Sea oilfield in the second phase in April next year, it is expected that by the end of November the companies concerned will sign contracts in Guangzhou with the South China Sea Oil Joint Service Company and a joint venture company might be established to provide rear services for foreign oil companies which are exploring and exploiting the South China Sea oilfield. Not long ago, the Mei Shi Li Da Company reached agreement with the South China Sea Oil Joint Service Company on providing daily life services for the French residential area in Zhanjiang.

When staying in Singapore, apart from visiting oil bases, the delegation also held business talks with local companies and signed memorandum with the Hua Chang International on the establishment of a joint venture shipping company which will provide shipping and other relevant services. The delegation also signed letters of intent with the Hsin I and Sussbat companies on cooperation in supplying China with aviation, shipping and daily life services.

Chen Lizhong added: Hong Kong lacks experience in the international exploration of offshore oilfields. However, because it is located in the front part of the South China Sea and its commercial activities are brisk, it can still provide relevant services, including imports of basic necessities, transit of goods, consultations, arrange talks, raise funds and so forth.

The delegation of the company which visited Hong Kong and Singapore this time was led by Chen Lizhong. Other members included deputy head Li Fei, adviser Li Weiying and others.

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L'HUMANITE: HU YAOBANG ON PRC-USSR TIES

PM210921 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Oct 82 p 10

[Jean-Emile Vidal dispatch: "Developing Franco-Chinese Cooperation"]

[Text] Beijing -- CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a press conference reserved for French journalists Sunday morning [17 October]. "We are very happy to see relations restored between the CPC and the PCF," he said. "We are convinced that, in keeping with the principles strictly agreed by both sides, namely independence, complete equality, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, relations of cooperation and friendship between our two parties will develop in good conditions."

A journalist asked whether that meant that a party which had good relations with the CPSU could also have good relations with the CPC, Hu Yaobang replied: "We have a principle: Never to interfere in any other party's internal affairs. Any party can thus maintain good relations with us provided it pursues a policy of friendship with China."

Questioned on the left's accession to power in France and on the Communists' participation in government, Hu Yaobang said that was the result of the French people's choice and that he had no opinion to express on the subject.

As for relations between France and China, Hu Yaobang stated: "We fervently hope that relations between our two countries will be developed in good conditions. Indeed, on the political, economic, scientific and cultural levels there are broad prospects for cooperation between China and France. France was one of the first countries to recognize China, we are on the whole happy with the evolution and development of relations between our two countries, and we hope that they will be further improved."

With regard to the preliminary negotiations now taking place between China and Soviet Union, the CPC general secretary said that consultations are now being pursued in Beijing between the two countries' deputy foreign ministers.

"Both sides have agreed that the tenor of those consulatations will not be revealed. Therefore I apologize, but I cannot give you any information. The talks will be held in Beijing and Moscow alternately, by joint agreement."

"I would like to add," Hu Yaobang continued, "that we sincerely hope it will be possible to remove all the obstacles preventing the normalization of interstate relations with the USSR and that relations between the two countries will adopt the course of sound development. That is our wish."

With regard to Poland, Hu Yaobang recalled that the CPC has stated several times that it hopes that "the Polish people will be able to solve their internal problems by means of internal consultations and opposing any foreign intervention."

The CPC general secretary then made a brief statement to the journalists on the situation in China. The situation has been stable for the past 6 years, he said in substance. "I can assure the journalists that the situation will be increasingly stable as the years go by. Look, I am prepared to sign a 10-year contract with you, at least to begin with, in the spirit of the contracts which our peasants are now signing in the rural districts. I can tell you that that contract on our country's stability is stronger and safer than the speculations which some journalists are spreading in foreign countries."

Hu Yaobang then rejoined the PCF delegation which had just arrived for the final session of talks.

MARCHAIS VISIT, PRC-USSR RELATIONS EXAMINED

OW211435 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Commentary by station correspondent (Xian Po): "A New Page in the History of Relations Between the CPC and the French Communist Party"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by General Secretary Georges Marchais, is now visiting China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee. The leaders of the two parties held three rounds of talks in a sincere, frank, friendly and comradely atmosphere. On 17 October the talks were successfully concluded. Both sides unanimously agreed on the official restoration of relations between the CPC and the PCF. The PCF delegation has now left Beijing to visit other Chinese regions.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, told Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, in connection with his visit: We have already turned the old pages concerning the relations between the two parties, now we have to turn a new page.

In the past the CPC and the PCF (gave?) each other support and assistance. However, from the middle of the 1960's the relations between the two parties deteriorated. At the beginning of this year the two parties again established friendly contacts and intercourse. Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang was invited to attend the 24th congress of the PCF. Soon after that Grimet, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo, visited China as head of a PCF delegation and made preparations for the official establishment of relations between the two parties. Now, with the arrival of the PCF delegation headed personally by General Secretary Georges Marchais, relations between the two parties, interrupted since 1965, have been officially restored, thus successfully advancing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. This is naturally a significant event in the history of relations between the CPC and the PCF and is attracting great attention from the world public.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in his speech at the 12th CPC National Congress noted: Our party is firmly for the development of relations with all communist and other friendly parties of the working class on the basis of Marxism and in accordance with the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Precisely by following these principles, the CPC has established and developed relations with some of the communist p rties in Western Europe.

During the visit of General Secretary Georges Marchais to China the leaders of the two parties elucidated in their talks their basic theoretical stance on socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as on the line, course and political aims currently pursued in both countries and in the international arena. In addition, the two sides expressed their positions on the general international situation and on some important problems and fully exchanged views on these issues without concealing their intentions or imposing their views on each other.

Although the Chinese and French parties maintain different positions and differ in opinion on some issues, the two sides unanimously agreed that these contradictions will not interfere with the comradely and friendly cooperation between the two parties. As a result of the talks between the two parties, the two sides unanimously agreed to begin developing a concrete plan for cooperation.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, accepted the invitation from General Secretary Georges Marchais to visit France.

General Secretary Georges Marchais' visit to China will play an important role in the development of friendly relations between the parties of both countries.

In addition, the visit indicates that the CPC is ready to restore and develop relations with other communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This was confirmed when Hu Yaobang replied to a French correspondent's question if the normalization of relations between the Chinese and French Communist Parties meant that those parties which maintain good relations with the CPSU can establish relations with the CPC. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We adhere to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties; we wish to establish relations with any party whether they are workers parties, communist parties or nationalist parties if they wish to be friends with us.

During the talks the CPC leader elucidated China's foreign policy aimed at fighting hegemonism and defending peace throughout the world, explained to the French guests the CPC position on relations with the United States and the Soviet Union and on the Kampuchean and Afghan issues, and provided information on these questions. Georges Marchais elucidated his views on some international issues.

The PCF delegation is concluding its visit precisely at a time when consultations between the deputy foreign ministers of China and the USSR are taking place in Beijing. The people express great interest in what progress is made in Sino-Soviet relations. Hu Yaobang, in reply to a question of a French correspondent, said: The Chinese side sincerely wishes that the obstacles to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations will be removed so that relations between the two countries can proceed along the road of healthy development.

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, by visiting China has turned a new page in the history of relations between the CPC and the PCF. We are convinced that friendly cooperation between the two parties will be developing successfully.

UN DELEGATE URGES CHANGE IN WORLD ECONOMICS

OW220240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Mi Quojun today urged the need to restructure the international economic system.

"Only a change of the existing international economic order and the strengthening of international economic cooperation and of the South-South cooperation will facilitate the economic construction of the developing countries and conduce to the improvement of North-South relations and reactivation of the world economy," he told the Second Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

The Chinese representative expressed grave concern about the seriousness of the present world economic situation. The existing inequitable international economic system must be restructured with the timely launching of global negotiations aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order and with the participation of all countries, he said. He hoped that the current session will overcome the obstacles to an early launching of global negotiations.

Mi Guojun urged the need for the developed countries to deal with the developing countries on a just and equitable basis, and for the developing countries to strengthen their economic cooperation and political solidarity, so as to enhance their individual and collective self-reliance and gradually increase their share in the world economy.

The Chinese representative criticised those who refuse to undertake obligations in U.N. multilateral cooperation endeavors.

"Economic assistance and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and respect for state sovereignty should be encouraged and welcomed; the so-called 'assistance' which runs counter to the aforementioned basis of principle should be rejected and opposed," he said.

BO YIBO SAYS PRC WILL TRADE WITH ALL COUNTRIES

OW201752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- China's business with foreign countries was not so balanced in the past few years and perhaps a little less than what it should have been with the European countries, said State Councillor Bo Yibo here today.

Bo made the comment at a meeting with the visiting European Management Forum (EMF) delegation here to attend the second China-Europe business leaders symposium.

Now, he said, China will do business with Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, the United States and other countries. "In short, we'll do business with every country on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he added.

China has worked out a primary long-term plan for its economic development, Bo said, adding that the plan is large and yet practical. "To carry out the plan, we must rely on our existing enterprises, and this is the base. But it won't work without cooperation with foreign countries," he said.

The Chinese state councillor stressed: "China's policy of opening to the world will not change and we will make earnest efforts to achieve something in this regard."

Professor Klaus Schwab, president of EMF and leader of the EMF delegation to the current symposium, said that after hearing the details about China's economic development in the next two decades, "the situation in China is promising."

The EMF delegation is composed of more than 50 business leaders from 12 European countries, two Middle East countries as well as the United States and the Hong Kong region.

The symposium, which opened here yesterday, is jointly sponsored by the China Enterprise Management Association and the European Management Forum. Present at the meeting were Yuan Baohua, president of the China Enterprise Management Association and vice-minister of the State Economic Commission; Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission; Rong Yiren, general manager of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Chen Zhongjing, director of the Modern International Relations Research Institute; and Wang Guangying, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry.

TAIWAN, HONG KONG SCHOLARS INVITED TO SYMPOSIUM

OW170334 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The preparatory group of the 1982 national symposium on the discussion of the "Dream of the Red Chamber" recently invited scholars from Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macao to the symposium. Among those invited were: (Pan Zhonggui), (Gao Yang), (Feng Qi) and (Chen Mingliang).

The symposium is sponsored by the China Society on the study of the "Dream of the Red Chamber" and other units. Preparations for the symposium are almost complete and it will be held soon in Shanghai. Over 100 old, middle-aged and young scholars throughout the country will attend the symposium.

NEW SHIPPING ROUTE TO EASTERN U.S. OPENED

OW201919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Tianjin, October 20 (XINHUA) -- A new container shipping route from Tianjin's new harbor, one of the largest in north China, to the east coast of the United States will be opened this month. The announcement was made today by the China Ocean Shipping Company at a ceremony for the maiden voyage of a new container ship to the U.S. east coast.

On the new shipping route, the container ship will operate once a month, berthing in China's Tianjin and Shanghai harbors and the United States' Long Beach, New York, Charleston and Houston harbors.

Last year, the China Ocean Shipping Company opened a shipping route from Chinese harbors to the United States' west coast. However, 60 percent of China's exports are destined for the east coast of the United States. Transportation of the goods overland from the west coast to eastern areas of the United States delayed the delivery and incurred extra freight.

An official of the China Ocean Shipping Company said the opening of the shipping route will promote Sino-U.S. trade.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO U.S. -- At the invitation of Lee S. Dreyfus, governor of Wisconsin in the United States, the 6-member delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government headed by Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, left Harbin 3 October for the United States via Beijing. Governor Dreyfus had visited the province in December, 1981. During its visit to the United States, the delegation will sign a protocol on friendly relations between Wisconsin and the province and will hold discussions on developing economic cooperation, trade, scientific technology and cultural and educational exchanges. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Jianfei, deputy provincial governor, Hou Jie and other responsible comrades of departments concerned. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82 SK]

U.S. FIRM ESTABLISHES OFFICE -- A representative office of the United States company Ernst and Whinney has been set up in Beijing with the authorization of the Chinese Ministry of Finance, Leroy Herbert, the firm's executive partner, announced yesterday. The representatives office will provide accounting and auditing, tax, and consultative services to foreign concerns doing business in China. Three other similar companies are now operating in China. It will also help train Chinese accountants and auditors and provide consultative services on China's economic legislation. Ernst and Whinney is one of the top eight accounting firms in the U.S. [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Oct 82 p 2 HK]

KYODO: PRC-USSR TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

OW220618 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union and China wound up their first high-level talks in three years apparently without reaching any substantial agreement except to meet again, Chinese and East European sources said Friday.

Chinese Foreign Ministry sources said the talks between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen have ended.

The sources would not say when the secrecy-shrouded talks, which began October 5, were adjourned. But it was suggested they were suspended within the past two days.

The sources said both sides agreed to continue their discussion in Moscow at an unspecified date. Ilichev is reportedly still in Beijing, and East European sources said he would return home next week in order to attend a Pan-European security conference.

The East European sources said the Chinese and Soviet negotiators discussed the problems of normalizing relations with the Chinese outlining what they called "obstacles" to better ties between the two countries.

The Chinese negotiators cited the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the huge Soviet military buildup near the Chinese border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia as three major blocks to improved ties, the sources said.

The Soviet team said Moscow and Beijing should open formal talks on border issue, the sources said. The Soviet and Chinese negotiators also discussed exchanges of academics and students but no specific agreement was made, the sources said.

AFP Report

OW220805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union have concluded here the first round of their negotiations on relations between the two socialist giants which have been at odds for 20 years, reliable sources said today. The sources here said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev was to leave the capital within the next few days after winding up his talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

The next round of discussions is to be held in Moscow, but no dates have been given yet. The negotiations, officially called "consultations" to denote their exploratory nature, began on October 5 to end a nearly three-year break in the Sino-Soviet dialogue.

The conversations marked a resumption of the dialogue broken off by China in January 1980 following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Diplomatic sources said the discussions which just ended in the Chinese capital consisted of two phases.

The first phase was devoted to general exposition of the respective stands of two countries, and the second examined particular problems concerning their relations, the diplomats said.

Mr. Ilichev is to stay a few more days in China and may still have informal talks with Chinese officials, informed sources said. The date of his departure was not known.

The Soviet diplomat, who had lead his country's delegations to previous Sino-Soviet negotiations, arrived in Beijing by private plane 48 hours before the opening of discussions.

BREZHNEV MEETS WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

OW220721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today met with the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact and condemned Washington for slowing the pace of the nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva.

The regular annual meeting of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact opened here today to discuss problems of European and international security, including the Madrid follow-up conference on European security and cooperation, TASS reported.

Brezhnev repeated at the meeting the Soviet proposal for convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. "Despite pressure from the United States, the European countries on the whole retain their interest in detente," he said.

He confessed "difficulties" in the process of the Geneva strategic arms reduction talks and negotiations on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. But he blamed the U.S. for refusing to negotiate on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The last Warsaw Pact ministerial meeting was held in Romania last December.

GEOLOGIST ATTENDS USSR MINERAL DEPOSITS MEETING

OW032116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 27 Sep (XINHUA) -- Professor Chen Guoda, member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of its geotectonics institute in Changsha recently attended the sixth meeting of the International Association on Formation of Mineral Deposits held in Tbilisi, the USSR. The article he read at the meeting regarding the causes of composite mineral deposits as seen from the law of stratigraphic development greatly interested his counterparts at the meeting. Professor Chen Guoda is vice chairman of the Geotectonics Committee of the association.

The sixth meeting of the association opened on 6 September and closed on 12 September. After the meeting Professor Chen Guoda visited and gave lectures in Moscow and Leningrad at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

JAPANESE PETITION FOR RETURN OF N. TERRITORIES

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The total number of signatories to the petition for the return of Japanese northern territories has been increasing steadily and will reach 30 million by the end of this year.

This was indicated by a survey released by the head office of the government's Northern Territories Problem Counter-Measure Association.

The survey showed that the signature campaign, which began in 1965, had enlisted more than a million people in 1973 and 4.69 million in 1981.

The expectation of an aggregate 30 million signatories, more than one fourth of Japan's population, this year is based on the drastic increases registered in the past three years which, the head office said, "served to prove that the concern of the Japanese people about the northern territories has reached to a new height."

Aiming at the return of the northern territories, the signature-collecting campaign is jointly sponsored by trade unions, women's organizations and other mass organizations.

The head office of the Northern Territories Problem Counter-Measure Association plans to capitalize on the high tide of the people's concern to carry the movement for territorial integrity to a new stage.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE CULTURAL GROUP

OW211253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, today met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association led by Director-General Torao Miyagawa.

Present on the occasion were Xia Yan, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Yang Hansheng, vice-chairman of the federation.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE CHANG JIANG STUDY GROUP

OW211821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a Japanese group that conducted a comprehensive study of China's Changjiang River.

Leader of the group is Atsushi Shimokobe, chairman of special Japan-China Economic Commission of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade. He is a specialist in natural resources. During their stay in China, the Japanese guests conducted investigations along the middle reaches of the Changjiang River.

Councillor Gu praised the Japanese guests for their investigations. He said China has already placed a priority on the comprehensive exploration of the river. China abounds in water resources and is stepping up scientific, technological and economic investigation and study to make full use of the resources, he said.

On the delegation's work, Shimokobe said fundamental changes have taken place along the banks of the river. "The Gezhouba Dam is a wonderful project, not only for harnessing the river and generating electricity, but also for expanding water transportation.

To make full use of water resources, further study should be made on the prospects for the social and economic changes and development along the river, including the growth rate of the population, the utilization of the land, the planning for industrial and agricultural production and their impact on the environment.

To harness the river in an effective way, institutions for a comprehensive study of the river should be set up so as to coordinate the efforts of the flood-diversion areas and of the central and local governments, he said.

Present at the meeting was Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN LIAONING -- Having satisfactorily concluded its friendly visit to Liaoning Province, the DPRK North Pyongang Provincial KWP Committee delegation headed by Choe Man-kuk, secretary of the North Pyongang Provincial KWP Committee, left Dandong for home on the afternoon of 19 October. On the evening of 17 October, Zhang Xincun, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, gave a banquet in the name of the provincial CPC committee to bid warm farewell to the delegation. Seeing them off at the station when they left Sheynang on the morning of 18 October were Zhang Xincun, secretary, and Luo Dingfeng, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee; and Li Tieying, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee. While in China, the delegation visited Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Liaoyang and Dandong Municipalities. The delegation also visited Beijing at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN GANSU -- The Dunhuang art research group of the Tokyo Arts University, Japan, headed by a noted painter arrived in Lanzhou having finished its visits to Dunhuang, Jiayuguan and Jiuquan. Ge Shiying. deputy governor of Gansu Province and director of Gansu branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, received and feted the group in Lanzhou on 30 September. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Oct 82 SK]

HONG KONG FORUM COMMEMORATES 1911 REVOLUTION

OW140423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Over 80 well-known personages of various circles in Hong Kong held a forum on the afternoon of 8 October to commemorate the 71st anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Speakers at the forum pointed out that the best way to commemorate the 1911 revolution today is to learn from Dr Sun Yat-sen's patriotic spirit, to concern oneself with the motherland's four modernizations and to work hard to promote the reunification of the motherland. They all hoped that the Taiwan authorities would put national interests above everything else and effect cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party for the third time in order to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

The forum was sponsored by Director Fei Yimin of TA KUNG PAO, Director Li Xisong of WEN WEI PO and Chairman Wang Kuancheng and Vice Chairman Tang Bingda of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and presided over by Fei Yimin.

Participants included personages in industry, commerce, education, the press, trade unions, finance, real estate, literature and art, publication, shipping, sports as well as in religious, women's and other circles. Several personages, who had participated in the 1911 revolution, and their dependents also attended the forum.

Speakers at the forum included Mou Runsun, former professor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong history department; Huang Zufen of educational circles; Sun Chengzeng, vice chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Ma Tingdong, deputy director of TA KUNG PAO; and Luo Kanglie, professor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong Chinese Literature Department.

In his speech, Luo Kanglie suggested that, in commemorating the 72d anniversary of the 1911 revolution next year, relevant scholars on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and in Hong Kong be invited to a meeting in Hong Kong in order to work together to promote the great cause of reunifying the motherland. His suggestion was endorsed by participants with applause.

At the forum, several speakers dealt with the history of the corrupt Qing government, which had been forced to sign a series of unequal treaties with foreign countries before the 1911 revolution. They voiced unanimous support for the solemn stand taken by the government of our country in not recognizing all such unequal treaties.

PENG CHONG MEETS THAI DELEGATION 20 OCT

OW201252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a Thai free people's friendship delegation led by Boonwongse Amatyakul.

Peng Chong briefed the guests on China's foreign policy. He also expressed the hope that the people of the two countries would increase contacts and make common efforts to safeguard world peace.

DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH INDIA

OW220918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping said today that there is no mutual threat between China and India.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, told a visiting delegation from the Indian Council of Social Science Research that the only issue between them is the boundary question. "It is not difficult to settle so long as both sides take reasonable measures," he added.

Deng Xiaoping said both China and India are not insignificant countries in the world. "What I mean is that the two countries have a combined total of 1,700 million people, over one third of the world population. They are close neighbors. In the 1950's, we cooperated very well. We should be on friendly terms, increase exchanges and promote friendship and mutual understanding."

The delegation is led by Gopalaswami Parthasarathi, chairman of the council. He served as the Indian ambassador to China during 1958-1961.

Parthasarathi told Deng Xiaoping that he has found great changes taking place in China since he left China 21 years ago. He wished the Chinese people still greater successes in the future. Parthasarathi said further development of Indian-Chinese friendship is very important. "It is not only in the interests of the two peoples but is in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the world over," he noted. He expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would be as good as in the 1950's.

During the meeting, Deng Xiaoping briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation. Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was present.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ PAYS VISIT TO GUILIN

OW211818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Guilin, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq arrived in Guilin by special plane from Xian this morning.

They were welcomed at the airport by Zhou Guangchun, vice-chairman of the People's Government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Liang Shan, mayor of Guilin City.

This afternoon, the president and his party paid a visit to Gaotian People's Commune in Yangshuo County. They were welcomed by the local peasants beating drums and gongs and performing the "lion dance". President and Begum Ziaul Haq visited peasant families and had cordial conversations with them.

The people's governments of the autonomous region and Guilin City threw a banquet for the guests in the evening. The guests also took a cruise on the beautiful Lijiang River today.

BANGLADESH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW190749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- C.M. Murshed, new Bangladesh ambassador to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan was present on the occasion.

AAP CITES RUSSIAN CAPTIVE ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

OW181910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 18 (XINHUA) -- A captured Russian soldier named Nikolayevich Moshikov has disclosed that nine types of deadly chemical weapons are being used by Russian troops in Afghanistan.

The AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS special correspondent Mr Sur Gul Speen, reported from Afghanistan that he had an interview with the Russian soldier on October 13. Moshikov belonged to the VDV-345 air artillery parachute battalion stationed in Bamiyan Province, central Afghanistan. These chemical weapons, he said, have different effects on human beings, animals and nature. Some of them have very disastrous effect over the body and mind and can easily kill a man. Others can be used in the water for killing the living creatures. When the Russian infantry forces are unable to move forward, they would resort to the use of the chemical gases over the mojahedin's hideouts, populous areas and also in the water, foodstuff, orchards and crops, he said.

Moshikov was captured by the Afghan freedom fighters five months ago. He said he will not return to his country unless Moscow abandons its inhuman policies.

MARCHAIS DELIVERS SPEECH AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY

OW211638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 21 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Georges Marchais of the French Communist Party [PCF] told teachers and students at Fudan University here today that his delegation's visit to China will improve relations between the two nations.

"The current China visit of the French Communist Party will promote cooperation and strengthen exchanges in various fields between the two peoples and two countries so as to deepen mutual understanding and enhance traditional friendship between the French and Chinese people," he said.

"The fact that I am able to speak before you teachers and students who speak French, know the French history and are familiar with the French culture, thousands of miles away from Paris, is an indication of the success scored by China on its way forward. It is also a symbol of the long-standing tradition of friendship between the two peoples, which is still developing today," he said.

Marchais said: "The talks we have held and will continue with Chinese Communist leaders and the contacts, including the contacts with you today, enable us to know directly the realities of your country. This is, doubtless, very important to us, French Communists."

He said the French Communists welcomed with enthusiasm and admiration the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949. Since then they have followed with interest the efforts made by the Chinese people to shake off poverty and build for the future.

Marchais said: "The news that the French Communist Party Central Committee delegation would visit China aroused hope and satisfaction among the French Communists and the French people. For this will enable us better to understand your achievements made in building socialism, and the problems encountered

"We have also paid great attention to your methods for solving the problems. All this naturally will enrich our thinking."

Marchais gave an account of the French Communist Party's way of thinking and struggle. He said: "Our action aims at the building of unique socialism fully correspondent to the French history and realities, that is, socialism of the French type. As we said at our 24th congress, 'socialism will develop in a French fashion, and France will develop in socialism.'"

He said: "We love France today and France tomorrow, combining closely our strategy with the reality of our country. This is not because we are stubbornly seeking something novel or narrow chauvinism.

"This is first of all because we are members of the French Communist Party. We belong to the French people and live with them, sharing common tests and common hopes.

"This is also related to our struggle in history. In fact, great revolutionary advances in our country are all integrated with the defence of France, its independence and its freedom."

Marchais said: "Today we are still working hard to continue this struggle and ask our people to build a new society in France according to present-day conditions, that is socialism of the French type."

Speaking of the problems confronting France, Marchais said: "Within 20 or 30 years important changes will take place in France in production, productivity, consumption, education, living, labor conditions and other areas. All this will turn France into a big modern power. But these changes will occur within the framework of capitalism. The law of profit will restrict and distort these changes and even bring about adverse results.

"Today," he said, "it has become more and more clear that the capitalist system is unable to solve the most acute problems appearing in the social development nor satisfy the new demands. The French society is undergoing a profound structural crisis."

Marchais said: "It cannot be denied that the living standard in France is high but there exists extremely large unequality. A tiny minority of the privileged possesses an overwhelming portion of wealth. The maximum gap in income is more than 1:100. Among the 17.5 million wage earners, there are 2 million men, women and youths unemployed. Many poor families are in difficulty and they have to live frugally and make personal sacrifices.

"So," he said, "to solve the problems our country has encountered, it is primary to establish a society of justice and let all men and women have jobs and decent wages and enjoy the benefits and comfortable life created by the present-day process."

Marchais said that France has great economic potential. "But the capitalists today are ruining our economy sector by sector, closing down enterprises and discharging workers. They are using scientific and technological achievements not to lessen the stupendous labor of the men and women workers, but to exploit them to excess. The capitalists pay no heed to the training of the workers. Instead, they employ workers without special skill to do monotonous and sickening work. Therefore, it is necessary to set up a society in which economy serves the people and not the opposite."

He said that France grew out of the centuries-old struggle for freedom and democracy. "But the capitalists today put together all the policy-making organs and place them out of the reach of the citizens. They attempt to keep the absolute right in the enterprises, reducing the laborers to mere pawns to be disposed of at their will. Therefore, it is essential to set up a society in which all achievements of freedom in France are guaranteed, deepened and ensured of new progress.

"France has a rich and varied culture, and is well known to the world. But the rule of the bourgeoisie has turned the schools into means of practicing social segregation. Children of the poor families cannot obtain adequate education. Therefore, there must be perfect education for everyone, making culture really a wealth for everybody," said Marchais.

He said that these points are the highlights of the French Communist Party in its call on the French people to build a French-type socialism. He said that the French party doesn't base itself on a ready socialist "model" formulated elsewhere with a view to trying to make it "conform" to the French conditions. "We are doing just the opposite."

Marchais said that toward this new society, our party will respect at all times the will expressed by the majority of the people in general elections according to their definite goal and choice, a road of integrating the people's movement and struggle.

On the building of socialism in various countries, Marchais said that what he has seen in China shows that socialism is varied in form and full of vitality.

"All countries that are building socialism encounter some new problems and should meet unheardof challenges, soberly evaluate their achievements and failures, correct their mistakes and seek solutions correspondent with their stand. Such development of socialism is not an erring action, but rich and colorful. It is helpful to our thinking and will fully demonstrate that the people of each country are entitled to seek their own road to socialism," he said.

Marchais said: "We hold that there cannot be a 'model' of socialism, nor can there be a 'center' or 'guiding party' in the world for the revolutionary movement which aims at winning socialism. On the contrary, we, in accordance with developments of the world, strive for the realization of new internationalism and express support for all communist parties."

He said: "We are not worried that there exist various views on this or that issue, or even differences, among communist parties of various countries. On the contrary, we will have discussions frankly and calmly and will by no means let this deter our joint action."

"Our views on the relations between communist parties," he said, "coincide with those of the Chinese Communist Party. We have different positions on certain questions between us. With regard to this, we should conduct discussions in a friendly and frank atmosphere and should not let this affect the wishes of our two parties to strengthen cooperation for the common, great goal." Marchais said.

PRC, FRANCE SIGN PACT COVERING WHEAT PURCHASE

HK220256 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] France has signed a credit deal with China, the first of its kind, covering the purchase of 700,000 tons of wheat, an official of the Bank of China said yesterday.

The loan of 1.3 billion francs ($170 million) is provided by two French banks, the Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP) and Credit Agricole, the second largest in France.

According to a governmental agreement between the two countries, China will buy 875,000 tons of wheat from France. But 700,000 tons will be covered by the credit arrangement, the remainder being paid for in cash.

The loan is repayable in two years and carries interest at 12 per cent. "The rate is relatively low," the official said.

This is the first time that France has agreed to sign such a credit deal, he said.

The official said, however, he does not expect any increase in purchases of French wheat in the next few years.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON TALKS WITH ANGOLA

OW220804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China issued a statement today concerning the negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Angola. The statement reads:

China and Angola have recognized each other. At present, the representatives of the two governments are holding friendly discussions in Paris on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Chinese side has pointed out that some people abroad have spread the allegation that China is still giving aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Such allegation is entirely groundless. In the period when the Angolan people were fighting against colonial rule, China gave assistance to the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and also the Angolan National Liberation Front. Since Angola won independence, China has ceased its aid to all the three organizations. It is our hope that after the establishment of official diplomatic relations, China and Angola will make concerted efforts to develop their friendly relations in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

NI ZHIFU MEETS LIBYAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW161554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with a delegation from the Libyan General Federation of Producing Trade Unions led by its General Secretary Bashir H. Haweidi this morning.

The two discussed furthering the friendship between workers and trade unions of the two countries.

Ni Zhifu said Chinese workers firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggles opposing Israeli aggression and expansion, recovering their lost territory and restoring their national rights.

Ali Salah Masri [as received], member of the People's Committee for Consular Affairs of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was present.

The guests arrived Oct. 16 at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

NI ZHIFU MEETS MALI WORKERS' UNION GROUP

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, had a cordial meeting with a delegation from the National Union of Workers of Mali led by Ousmne Niare, administrative secretary of the union, here today.

Present was Liu Shi, member of the Secretariat of the host union.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

HU YAOBANG SPEECH AT 12TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW220118 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO on 22 October front-pages in a prominent position the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on 13 September. The text of the speech follows:

Comrades!

The sole agenda of this plenary session was to elect the central leading organs and approve the results of the election of the leading members of the Central Advisory Commission and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. The task of the session has been completed. On behalf of the Secretariat, I would like to take the opportunity to make a few suggestions on future work for discussion by comrades, primarily the work for next year, because there are no plans to hold a Central Committee plenary session or a work meeting in the coming winter and next spring.

First, it is necessary to organize the whole party to diligently study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, including the report of the Central Committee, the new party constitution, Comrade Xiaoping's opening speech, the speeches by Comrades Jianying and Chen Yun and Comrade Xiannian's closing speech. The report of the Central Committee and the new party constitution were the crystallization of the collective creation and wisdom of the party. In view of the great significance in earnestly organizing the study of the 12th congress documents for future work, the Central Committee has transmitted its Propaganda Department's arrangements for studying and publicizing the documents.

In transmitting party documents in the past, we had a problem in that party organizations at various levels would wait and do what they were told by the next higher level. Some localities even put aside the documents and went their own way by making different outlines and airing their work problems. The Secretariat holds that such practices must be stopped. Party organizations at various levels must take the initiative to organize the study of the 12th congress documents instead of waiting for instructions from the next higher level. Of course, higher authorities should also offer effective and timely guidance and assistance.

In the course of study it is necessary to first grasp the basic spirit of the documents, unify the thinking in light of studying the relevant fundamental theories of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, and then try to solve some practical problems that can be solved in each locality, department and unit. By paying special attention to the study of the documents for the more than six months from now until the first half of 1983, we will greatly educate and mobilize the broad masses of party members, particularly the cadres, to raise their understanding of the party's fighting goal, their ideological awareness and their confidence in our cause. At the same time we will also be able to overcome some erroneous ideas and unhealthy practices that are incompatible with the spirit of the 12th congress documents. Therefore, we must regard the study of the documents as the most important thing after the conclusion of the 12th congress and try our best to do it and cultivate a good study atmosphere.

Second, it is necessary to pay keen attention to organizational reform. The election of the central leading organs by the 12th CPC National Congress and the current plenary session is, in a broad sense, an organizational reform. It has been the most important organizational reform. In view of the readjustment of the leading bodies and organizational structure of the ministries, departments and bureaus directly under the central authorities, which has been basically completed, the organizational reform of the various departments under the party Central Committee and State Council has proceeded rather smoothly and has been fairly successful. Of course, further efforts are required in order to thoroughly complete the rotational training of cadres, the defining of powers and responsibilities of various departments, the solving of some problems in relations among various departments and other tasks in organizational reform.

In our exchanges of views with comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, it is the consensus that organizational reform in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may, on the whole, copy the experience of the central departments. The Sixth NPC Session will be convened in May or June of next year. All localities must elect their deputies to the Sixth NPC in March, April or May. In view of the pressing time, the work of organizational reform in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as at prefectural and municipal levels, should be started as early as possible and not delayed. A delay will have unfavorable effects because the experience is there and no major problem is expected to appear. If the work is started this winter and completed in the first half of next year, party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and prefectures and municipalities under them can rely on themselves in carrying out organizational reform at county and commune levels in the winter of next year and the spring of the following year. In this way, organizational reform throughout the country, the first step in our structural reform, will be completed in the spring of 1984. When this task is achieved, we will be able to make more initiatives in our work.

As Comrade Xiaoping once said: This matter is also a revolution. If it is successfully carried out, we will be able to readjust and strengthen leading cores at various levels, streamline overstaffed organizations, promote a large number of young and capable cadres, rotationally train active duty cadres, greatly increase work efficiency and further eliminate bureaucracy. Success in this work relies mainly on the personal attention and efforts of leading comrades of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

We have suggested the sending of help to comrades of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They think this is very good because of two advantages: one, comrades sent by the central authorities can help local comrades make up their minds and speak on their behalf when a difficulty arises; two, they can help local comrades listen to opinions from broad sources and follow the mass line. The Secretariat plans to dispatch some members of the Central Committee, Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline inspection, as well as some retired cadres who formerly held the posts of vice minister or deputy director, to various localities, thus helping these comrades to broaden their visions and gain new experience.

Third, it is necessary to seriously think over how to take a firm hold of party consolidation. The task of party consolidation put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress had received favorable responses at home and abroad, and is deep in the hearts of the people. It is a matter of utmost importance. Since we have announced it, we must not only do it but also do it well. Of course, paying close attention to the study of the 12th congress documents, especially the study of the new party constitution article by article, the organizational reform and readjustment of cadres, and making continuous efforts to strike at economic crimes and handle in good time some major and serious cases which have already come under investigation, will give a strong impetus to changing party style. However, all of this cannot take the place of party consolidation. In view of both the positive experience and negative nessons on the question of party consolidation in our party's history, a party with its work in extensive areas and many problems accumulated in the past, the Secretariat deems it necessary to make painstaking and meticulous efforts to prepare for, guide and organize the new party consolidation which is to begin next year.

On the basis of the work conducted by both the central authorities and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions at selected points this winter and next spring, we should draft a good document for party consolidation. It is estimated that the document will be completed next May or June after the convening of the NPC session, or by the fall of next year at the latest, and discussed as one of the central agenda items of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Party consolidation should be carried out by stages and in groups after the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Efforts must be made to strive to complete party consolidation throughout the country within 3 years beginning from next fall.

Fourth, economic work cannot be slackened at any time. Since the third plenary session, tremendous improvement has been made in economic work and many reforms have been carried out, thereby promoting economic development. The economic situation this year is fairly good; economic results and the rate of growth may very possibly exceed the original estimate. Of course, comrades of economic departments and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions feel many problems still exist and that the tasks remain strenuous. For example, take the industrial and transportation front. While the potentials there are indeed tremendous, the state of affairs characterized by endless haggling and the fear of assuming responsibility has not been basically reversed. In the final analysis, the reason for this is that the people did not assiduously study many problems. Especially, they did not proceed to the frontline to obtain a thoroughly clear picture of the situation, nor did they show daring and resolution in solving problems in a practical manner. This state of affairs, it seems, has developed to a point that it has left us no choice but to change it drastically and with determination. The industrial and transportation enterprises should make continuous efforts to consolidate themselves and to conscientiously popularize the economic responsibility system in an effort to further improve economic results. Commercial enterprises should also earnestly popularize the economic responsibility system in all forms in order to further open the channel of exchange between the urban and rural areas and to develop a vast socialist market under unified planning.

In the field of agriculture, tremendous development and improvements have been made in the past several years. Many localities, communes and brigades which once lagged behind have managed to double their output value in 1 or 2 years. Even in localities with fairly poor foundations to begin with, many also doubled or tripled their output value in 3 or 4 years. What is particularly gratifying is that the increase in many counties, communes and brigades in the past 2 years was even faster. This is chiefly because these localities grasped and vigorously implemented the economic responsibility system and, at the same time, developed diversified undertakings in earnest while endeavoring to raise grain output. The problem at present is that many localities have not emancipated themselves enough ideologically and they must further widen their field of vision.

The Secretariat is of the opinion that party organizations at all levels on the agricultural front should boldly mobilize and guide the people, while first ensuring the fulfillment of the grain production task, and open all avenues for production so that they may become well-off much sooner. This should be put forth as a central idea for leading comrades at all levels, especially leading comrades engaged in rural work. With 800 million peasants becoming well-to-do sooner through their own labor, more raw materials will be made available to industry by agriculture, the market for selling industrial products will become larger, and construction funds and state revenue receipts will increase more rapidly. All this will naturally become one of the strongest motive forces in promoting the development of industry. Both industry and agriculture must call on cadres to guide the masses in paying attention to technical reform. In short, as long as we are good and conducting investigation and study and solving problems in economic work in a practical manner, economic development can certainly be achieved even better year by year. In this respect, if we can shape up things more next year and the year after, it will be possible for the central authorities and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, starting from the year after, that is 1984, to make concentrated efforts to study and carry out comprehensive reform step-by-step in the systems governing education, labor, wages and commodity prices. In so doing and by coupling with party consolidation in an all-round manner and putting social atmosphere and social security under comprehensive control, by 1986 -- namely, the 10th anniversary of the downfall of the gang of four -- we will be able possibly to come close to realizing the three targets of bringing about the basic improvement in economic and social life put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. If this is the case, it is comparable to the vicissitudes of life in areas east and west of the river which changed alternately in a span of 10 years. During the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, things went from bad to worse and are unbearable to recall; whereas in the next 10 years after the Cultrual Revolution, the course of events was reversed and the future is bright.

Lastly, I would like to stress one point. From now on and in the next 5 years, the destiny of the party and the state is closely linked with our present new central leading collective, the new fighting command. I think each and every member of this leading collective will, without exception, realize the heavy historic responsibility on his shoulders.

Can we shoulder such a heavy responsibility? We have many favorable conditions: First, we have gained much more experience in leadership, especially the successful experience of the central leading collective since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which is intimate and harmonious and has been doing things in line with the principles of democratic centralism. The readjustment of the leading groups on the one hand, and organizational restructuring on the other, have also strengthened the fighting capacity of organs at all levels. Second, several old revolutionaries who are at the helm for us are still living and in good health. Third, it is certain that the newly established Central Advisory Commission will become a very good assistant and staff officer of the Central Committee politically; the newly-reinforced Central Commission for Discipline Inspection will certainly be able to play a bigger role in safeguarding party discipline and in straightening out the party work style. With these three factors, our present central leading collective can not only shoulder this important historic responsibility but also do a much better job than the last one.

Present here today are many newly-elected comrades to the Central Committee. As a result of the election, the work of some of these comrades has been changed somewhat. Coming in and going out and moving up and moving down are normal things in inner-party life. This is particularly true as our party undertakings develop rapidly. Regardless of personal circumstances, as long as everyone can look forward and always think of the needs of the people and our own deficiencies, we can certainly march forward continuously and make new contributions. We also wholeheartedly hope that those relatively young comrades who moved up treasure the great trust placed in them by the party and the people, and study painstakingly, are modest and prudent, work conscientiously, enhance their spirit and do a good job. We are strongly convinced of this truth: The people will make the best judgment. Therefore, let the people, the party and the army morally judge each and every one of us once more.

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES SHAANXI CADRE MEETING

OW211901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Xian, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees to discuss the guidelines for achieving the strategic goals set by the 12th party congress in light of the actual conditions in Shaanxi.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Xian not long ago, he made an important speech at a meeting of responsible cadres called by the provincial party committee. In his speech, he affirmed the achievements of the provincial party committee and Shaanxi Province in work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and, at the same time, expressed an ardent hope that we should emancipate our minds further and carry out still bolder reforms.

He said: Attention should be paid to these two points both in achieving the four modernizations and in building the "two civilizations." Attention should be paid to further emancipating our minds in quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. First, we cannot rely only on the prosperity of the state, but must rely at the same time on the prosperity of the peasants. Every household of our 800 million peasants must become well-to-do. The initiative of the state, the locality, the collective and the individual must all be brought into play.

Second, for the peasants to become well-to-do, it is impossible to rely only on grain. No effort should be spared to promote grain production, but relying only on grain production cannot lead to prosperity. It is also essential to rely on diversified undertakings. Third, we cannot rely only on the existing industries, but must strive to develop energy resources and transportation facilities. Fourth, we cannot remain at the present level of planning, economic management and science and technology, but must strive for higher levels and create new and higher labor productivity.

The comrades attending the prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries meeting discussed Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, increased their confidence in achieving the strategic goals of national economic construction and further clarified the course ahead. The comrades pointed out that it is necessary to look at problems from a development viewpoint, and not to stick to the old concepts, conventions and methods of the past. It is necessary to really understand how to bring the local advantages into play.

The comrades felt that Shaanxi has many favorable conditions for achieving the strategic goals set by the 12th party congress. A sizable production capacity has been built in industry; a certain foundation has been laid for the light and textile industries; a fairly strong machinery processing capability is available; electric power is rather abundant; and coal, nonferrous metals and other mineral resources are relatively plentiful. Great development has been achieved in agricultural capital construction; there are the "800-Li Shaanxi plain" and the "Hanzhong Basin"; 70 percent of the province's mountainous areas have great potential for developing grain and cotton production; and possibilities are many for diversified undertakings. Industrial production has rather great potentials. If the output value per 100 yuan in fixed assets can catch up with the average national level, the provincial industrial output value will increase by 6 million yuan. In agriculture, there are more than 30,000 production brigades in the province, and the average total annual farm and sideline production value per production brigade is 160,000 yuan. According to an investigation of 10 advanced production brigades in the province, their average annual farm and sideline output value is 1.77 million yuan each. If a third of the province's production brigades can reach the average total output value of these 10 production brigades, the total provincial agricultural output will quadruple. Shaanxi has a fairly strong scientific and technological force. There are 40 universities and colleges, more than 390 research institutes and more than 300,000 intellectuals including some 180,000 scientific and technological personnel, which is the most important potential force for economic development.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the closing session of the meeting. He said: Central leading comrades recently called on us to further emancipate our minds and carry out still bolder reforms. This was said precisely wth regard to our implementation of the guidelines of the 12th party congress and drawing up plans and measures for doubling and redoubling output, and was completely in keeping with the actual conditions of our thinking and work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have done a great deal of work and achieved tremendous successes in all fields. Marked changes have taken place in the province's political and economic situation. However, we still have quite a number of shortcomings and are lagging behind in work. Take the provincial party committee for example. In some work, particularly economic work, we have not sufficiently emancipated our minds, are not bold enough in carrying out reforms, lack initiative and fail to thoroughly implement measures. These problems call for us to earnestly find solutions.

Ma Wenrui said: Everything depends on human effort. The important thing at present is to strengthen our confidence and heighten our spirits. First, we should take the guidelines of the 12th party congress as our weapon, raise our ideological level, achieve unity in thinking, stimulate our revolutionary fighting will and carry forward the communist spirit.

Second, we must not feel content with being middling, but should go all out and aim high. Third, we should combine vigor and drive with a realistic spirit, rely on the masses, conduct investigation and study, draw up positive and reliable plans and measures and work hard for their implementation. Fourth, we should adhere to the mass line and rely on our own strength to overcome difficulties.

LEADERS ATTEND XIE BEIYI MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW210935 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1350 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Xie Beiyi, deputy secretary of the leading party group and vice minister of the Ministry of Urban, Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, passed away suddenly at his office as a result of a myocardial infarction. He was 62 and had given his all until his heart stopped beating. A memorial meeting for Comrade Xie Beiyi was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Wreaths were presented by party and state leaders Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Yu Qiuli Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu and Bo Yibo; the State Council; the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; the Ministry of Urban, Rural Construction and Environmental Protection; the State Planning Commission; the State Economic Commission; the Ministry of Machine Building Industry; and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and people's government.

Present at the memorial meeting were Wan Li, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Huang Huoqing, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Du Xingyuan, Song Ping, Lu Dong, Yuan Baohua, Zeng Zhi and Duan Junyi.

Wreaths were also presented by Hosomi Takashi, governor of the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, and Takeuchi Michimatsu, governor of the Japanese Export and Import Bank.

Comrade Xie Beiyi was born in 1920 in Mengxian County, Henan Province. He took part in the revolution in 1937 and joined the CPC in 1938. Over the past decades, he held posts as teacher of the Marxist-Leninist research room of the Central Party School in Yanan and the research room of the Yanan Senior Party School, political commissar of the Mengdong headquarters of Mengxian County, Henan Province, director of the Organization Department of the Luoyang Municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal trade union council, director of the Central-South Machine-Building Bureau, head of the machine-building group and concurrently head of the consolidated group of the Third Office under the State Council, member of the State Economic Commission and concurrently director of the Machine-Building Bureau, deputy director of the department of supplies, vice mayor of Beijing, and deputy secretary of the leading party group and vice minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission. He also made outstanding contributions in the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war as well as in socialist construction.

Comrade Xie Beiyi was always loyal to the party, the people and the proletarian revolutionary cause and had strong feelings and a strong sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause. He studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought diligently and implemented the party's policies and principles in great earnest. During the 10-year period of internal disorder, he resolutely fought and struggled against the perverse acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. He resolutely supported the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and earnestly improved the readjustment in capital construction. During the preparations for the establishment of the Ministry of Urban, Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and after its founding, he worked wholeheartedly and tirelessly to bring about a new situation in the ministry's work. He always sought truth from facts, upheld principle, maintained a proper style of work and was unassuming. Though he suffered from high blood pressure and coronary thrombosis for a long time, he continued to work hard with a stubborn revolutionary will in disregard of his personal safety until he died at his post. Comrades at the ministry were deeply saddened by his untimely death.

More than 500 persons attended the memorial meeting including representatives of the Ministry of Urban, Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and Comrade Xie Beiyi's friends and relatives.

EDITORIAL ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK211040 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Key to the Present Implementation of the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] Viewed from the results of the recent inspections on work concerning intellectuals launched in various areas, we have made remarkable achievements in implementing the policy toward intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, there are still a small number of comrades who have not completely shaken off the "leftist" ideology and the concept of small production. An erroneous concept of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals exists among these comrades to varying degrees. The major factor accounting for this is that certain localities, departments and units have not yet done a serious job in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. In the course of studying the documents of the 12th party congress, party and government cadres at all levels must better understand the status and role of education, science and culture in building socialist modernization and continue to eradicate the erroneous concept of discriminating against intellectuals. This is the key to further implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report submitted to the 12th party congress, pointed out: "In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must attach particular importance to bringing the roles of intellectuals into full play." The report clearly stated that, similar to the workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force on which we rely in building socialism; the workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three basic social forces in our country. In the course of building socialist modernization, whether in promoting material civilization or spiritual civilization, it is necessary to rely on the unity and mutual assistance of these three basic forces so that we can better master science, develop education, enrich our culture, and speed up the entire development of the socialist modernization cause. The intellectuals are shouldering heavier tasks from day to day. They are needed by state construction and by the broad masses of people. Party and government leaders at all levels must work in accordance with the series of correct principles laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and bring their roles into full play.

At present, some comrades have not yet correctly understood the status and role of intellectuals in the new era. When talking about the policy toward intellectuals, they still stick to the old slogans concerning intellectuals of "unity, education and reform" put forth in the initial stage of the founding of the country. This is an error created by the times. The above-mentioned slogans were correct in the initial stage of the founding of the country in dealing with the intellectuals. Currently, our country's intellectuals have basically been cultivated by our party under the socialist system. Those intellectuals who were brought forward from the old society have already spent several decades living, working and studying under the socialist system, and many drastic changes have taken place. Under present circumstances, if we say that we should unite the intellectuals in the same way as we unite the workers and peasants, we should educate the intellectuals in the same way as we educate the workers and peasants, and we should reform the intellectuals in the same way as we reform the workers and peasants, we should not and need not distinguish the intellectuals from the workers and peasants and solely put forth the slogan of "uniting, educating and reforming" the intellectuals.

Some comrades say that it is necessary to mention such slogans at present because the intellectuals have not reformed their world outlook. If this means reforming the world outlook of one class into the world outlook of another, the question itself is completely wrong. Everyone needs to reform one's world outlook and doing so takes a lifetime. As Comrade Zhou Enlai said: We must live, learn and reform until the day we die. No one can say that he has completely reformed his world outlook and needs no more reform. We do not mean that the world outlook of our intellectuals does not need anyone reform, but that in dealing with the question of the world outlook of intellectuals, we must deal with it in the same way as we deal with the world outlook of the workers and peasants. The crux of the matter is that certain comrades, up to now, still treat intellectuals as the petite bourgeoisie or the bourgeoisie. This is a different practice from that of the CPC Central Committee which treats intellectuals like the workers and peasants, who form a relying force of our party. A small number of comrades even go as far as to say that "the intellectuals can only be utilized but not trusted, and they must not be allowed to have power;" "When more intellectuals are admitted into the party, the party will deteriorate;" "we still can promote production without the intellectuals," and so on. They are making a great mistake.

We should continue to fight against the wrong idea of looking down on education, science and culture and discriminating against the intellectuals. We should carry out the following tasks that were put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th party congress: We should "make efforts to implement the party's policies on intellectuals, make the whole party and the whole society understand that intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are a force that we can rely on in building socialism, and be resolute to do our best to create conditions in order to make our intellectuals happily and enthusiastically devote their strength to the people." Only in this way can our actions conform to the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the interests of the working class, the interests of the party and the interests of socialism.

There is a long-standing and deepgoing influence of "leftist" ideology and of ideas of small production in problems related to intellectuals. This influence cannot be completely eliminated through a few criticisms or a little education. The influence of this kind of idea varies with people. Some people have not broken away from the influence of the "gang of four" and fail to see that their minds are poisoned on this problem. Others fail to free themselves from the fetters of old concepts and conventions. As a result, their minds fall behind the development of the changing objective situation. Still others fail to see the main trend and essence but only see nonessentials and a few phenomena, because they have failed to have wide contact with or to fully understand intellectuals. Moreover, there are also some people who, out of their personal propensity, demand perfection of intellectuals. However, they fail to take account of the overall situation of the work of the party and state. This requires us to persistently propagate, in the course of studying the 12th congress documents and implementing the spirit of the congress, the party Central Committee's basic viewpoint on correctly treating intellectuals, a viewpoint that has been adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It also requires us to carry out painstaking ideological work in order to help the comrades who have wrong ideas to realize their mistakes as soon as possible.

Eliminating the wrong idea about intellectuals and continuing to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals is a task for the whole party. For this, the organizational and personnel departments at all levels, being the departments in charge of intellectual affairs under the leadership of the respective party committee, should shoulder especially important responsibility.

Therefore, the comrades who work in these departments should take the lead to correcting their understanding of the position and role of intellectuals, resolutely and correctly carry out the party's policies and use their actions and results of their work to convince and influence comrades who discriminate and are prejudiced against intellectuals and guide these comrades in making their works and actions conform to the party's policies. We should be concerned about our intellectuals in all aspects, including showing them political concern and showing concern about their thoughts, work and life. Of course, in doing this work, we should also pay attention to the characteristics of the intellectuals, improve our ideological and political education among them and help them to understand the historical tasks they have been assigned and to gradually overcome their weak points. As long as we carry out this work satisfactorily, we will be able to give full play to the initiative and creativeness of our broad ranks of intellectuals in the socialist modernization, further consolidate and strengthen the close unity of the three basic social forces of the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals and mobilize them to struggle for our common goal.

CULTURAL WORKERS TO STUDY MARXIST THEORY

HK210803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Literature and Art Workers Must Seriously Study Basic Marxist Theory"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the 12th party congress: "We must step up education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among the masses, and first among the cadres and young people." The Central Committee and State Council recently issued a decision on the rotational training of cadres in the central party and government organs. The decision demanded that every cadre study basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and study the party's line, principles and policies. This is an extremely important item of work in China's socialist modernization, especially in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Why do we lay particular stress on studying Marxism? Because Marxism is the system of truth that reveals the laws governing human development; it is a forceful ideological weapon for criticizing the old world and opening up a new world; and it represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the oppressed masses throughout the world. To create a new situation in socialist modernization, and build socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology, we must be guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Our literature and art workers shoulder particularly important responsibilities in building socialist spiritual civilization. This requires that they enhance spontaneity in study and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and first of all basic Marxist theory. At present this means that they must seriously study in depth the 12th party congress documents.

It is the party's fine tradition to study Marxism and apply theory to guide our action. Marxism was distorted and theory thrown into confusion during the 10 years of internal chaos. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," as a result of bringing order out of chaos we have restored the original features of Marxism, and theoretical work has made a certain amount of progress. However, we must soberly realize that the theoretical level of all our cadres, and especially their standard of Marxist theory, is not high and does not at all accord with the situation of rapid development of socialist modernization. Many young comrades have never studied basic Marxist theory; or, even if they have studied it, it was the distorted version. These comrades must study from the beginning.

Even those comrades who have studied basic Marxist theory need to study afresh, since they face many new things, conditions and problems in the new period of China's socialist development. Marxism is scientific truth tested by practice; the moment it is grasped by the broad masses, it is transformed into tremendous material force. To ensure that the communist movement in China can advance still more smoothly and that our cause of socialist modernization can achieve still greater development, it is very essential that we seriously and earnest study basic Marxist theory.

Basic Marxist theory must be studied not only by those engaged in theoretical work but also by comrades engaged in other work. Among our literature and art workers, comrades who deal with theory of literature and art must study it and so must those engaged in creation. Marxism has provided us with a scientific world outlook. To correctly understand, reflect and transform the world, we cannot do without guidance by basic Marxist theory. Literature and art works are reflections of objective life. A key factor in the ability of literature and art to correctly reflect life, have a positive influence on life and provide better service for the people and socialism is that writers must apply the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism to observe, study and analyze all kinds of phenomena in objective life. Hosts of facts tell us: Although there are many reasons why certain works give an incorrect reflection of life, the main one is that the writers have to a certain degree run counter to Marxist dialectical and historical materialism. The success or failure in work of a person engaged in theoretical study of literature and art and in literary and artistic criticism is also closely linked to whether or not he has mastered basic Marxist theory. If one applies idealism, mechanical materialism or other non-Marxist viewpoints to study and explain phenomena in literature and art and to carry out literary and artistic criticism, one cannot make a scientific analysis and evaluation of these things and may even embark on the wrong road. Therefore, in order to achieve a new breakthrough and a big development in literature and art theoretical study and creation, literature and art workers must study basic Marxist theory in a thoroughly sound way and find from this theory the ideological weapons for solving fundamental problems in theoretical study and literature and art creation. The idea that there is no need for people engaged in literature and art creation to study Marxist-Leninist works and theory is wrong and harmful. It must be seriously overcome and corrected.

A few comrades in literature and art cirlces lack sufficient understanding of the importance of studying Marxist theory. Some comrades hold that they can create just the same without studying theory, and it does not matter much whether they study it or not. There are also certain comrades, who claim to be "unorthodox," who enthusiastically engage in studying all kinds of Western ideologies and schools to seek theory and guidance for creation from them, but are not keen on studying Marxism. These ideas are wrong. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought is the guide for our actions. For several decades we have precisely relied on this guide to win victory in revolution. We could never have achieved the great successes we have today without Marxism. There could be no flourishing socialist literature and art creation without the whole series of literature and art principles and policies formulated under the guidance of Marxism. This was so in the past, it is now and it will be in the future. Our literature and art workers must profoundly understand the tremendous guiding significance of Marxist theory and take an extremely serious attitude toward it. The duty and responsibility of our literature and art workers is to persistently study basic Marxist theory and strive to practice, enrich and develop it. If people who do this are described as "orthodox," then this kind of "orthodoxy" deserves merit. We should regard this as an honorable title.

There are also some comrades who have the desire to study basic Marxist theory but still cannot get the knack of studying it. They only study a few Marxist-Leninist phrases and copy them mechanically instead of applying the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism to analyze problems, observe new things and study new situations.

They cannot study well like this, and may even come to grief in practice. We should adopt the approach of linking theory with reality, regard Marxism as the guide for our actions, proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts, and examine and develop the truth in the course of practice. This is the study style our party advocates. Only by maintaining this study style can we truly master Marxism.

The documents of the 12th party congress are brilliant Marxist documents and products of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country. Many basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought are vividly and scientifically expounded in these documents. For this reason our literature and art workers must first seriously study the 12th party congress documents, profoundly appreciate and master their spirit, and implement it in all work.

We are happy to see a very good momentum recently in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among cadres and young people. In literature and art circles also, the atmosphere of studying basic Marxist theory is gradually thickening, We must keep this going and turn it into common practice and into the spontaneous demand and action of every literature and art worker. We believe that, as the study of basic Marxist theory goes deeper, a brand new situation will appear in our literature and art theoretical study and literary and artistic criticism and creation.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES MAINTAINING POLITICAL UNITY

HK220536 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Qiang Xiaochu [1730 2556 0443] "Maintaining Political Unity With the Central Committee Is the Guarantee for Creating a New Situation"]

[Text] The 12th party congress was of profound historical and practical significance. The opening speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the previous committee, and the new constitution adopted during the congress have fully mainifested the common aspiration of the party, the army and the people and was a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party and all people throughout the country. On the basis of making a scientific summation of positive and negative historical experiences, the opening speech of the congress and the report put forth the proposal of "creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization" and displayed the great plan which enlightened the people. This is where the hopes of the party and the people lie. We must adapt ourselves to the new situation and the new tasks and, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, realize the glorious historical tasks put forth at the 12th party congress with revolutionary militant spirit and intensive work. We have to carry out an enormous amount of work which involves various fields. However, the most important work of all for party members and party cadres is to maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. This is the basic principle for party spirit that every party member and all party organizations should observe. At the same time, it is also an important guarantee for studying the spirit of the 12th party congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Only when the whole party progresses at the same pace can we win a victory in the revolution. Our party is a great party which leads a vast country with a population of 1 billion. It cannot do without a high degree of democracy or without a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy. Only by conscientiously and comprehensively implementing the party's democratic centralism can we loyally obey the correct political, ideological, organizational and operational instructions of the CPC Central Committee. As the CPC Central Committee pointed out once: "All party organizations and all party members must unconditionally maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. Otherwise, the unity and fighting power of the party will be undermined. "

The instructions of the CPC Central Committee always have a definite object in view. We are now situated at a historical turning point and in an era of significant development. Despite the fact that chaos has been turned to order since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's democratic centralism has been strengthened, the party's fine traditions and work style have been restored and the party's fighting power has been greatly enhanced, due to the fact that influences of the "Great Cultural Revolution," during which there was no organizational, government and disciplinary control, have not been thoroughly eradicated, various ideologies of the exploiting class are still corrupting the minds of the people, and the questions of impure ideology inside the party, impure work style and impure organization have not been thoroughly solved. In our party and in our revolutionary force, some people who have been seriously influenced by the "leftist" things do not quite understand the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and some of them even adopt a suspicious and negative attitude toward them. The question of understanding accounts for this phenomenon among most of these people. However, a small number of them have ulterior motives and want to retain the erroneous things which existed before the third plenary session or even during the "Cultural Revolution." Thus, these people cannot maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee and are in an antagonistic position. We must understand that the "leftist" theories, lines and policies have bound us for more than 20 years, thus forming a stubborn force of habit. It is not easy at all to completely break away from this.

We must not underestimate the remnant poison and influences of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In fact, there is a small minority of the partisans of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques who still hold leadership positions, waiting for an opportunity to stir up trouble, oppose the correct line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, oppose the important decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and oppose the four basic principles. Among these people, some gained power by stirring up trouble during the 10 years of turmoil, and some gained power at the expense of their soul and principles during the 10 years of internal disorder. Certainly, they do not like the present line of the party and definitely oppose the militant tasks put forth during the 12th party congress. Although there is only a small number of such people, they have considerable strength. There are markets for such activities because some people are not sober Marxists and are politically apathetic and have confused ideas. They have either been captured or been made use of. Failure in understanding this point and solving the problems will definitely cause irreparable damage to stability and unity and the socialist construction cause, and we will inevitably be going astray, politically speaking, from the CPC Central Committee. This is very dangerous. Therefore, in order to maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to get rid of various disturbances and wage essential struggles.

Maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee is not abstract and should not be represented by shouting empty slogans. It is specific and manifested in real actions. As far as the present situation is concerned, we must conscientiously study and profoundly understand the spirit of the 12th party congress, thoroughly implement the militant guiding principles laid down during the 12th party congress and adhere to the party's ideological, political and organizational line. The 12th party congress affirmed that the party's line laid down since the third plenary session is, on the one hand, a rectification of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the ultraleftist line and, on the other hand, a restoration of the situation preceding the "Cultural Revolution." It is a correct line which suits China's national conditions and has been verified in actual practice.

A promising situation in our country and in our province which has been seen rarely since the founding of the country, prevails at present. Agricultural development is in the ascendant, industrial output gradually goes up every year, the markets are becoming more vigorous and the people's livelihood is gradually being improved.

All this is a result of the fact that we have worked in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee to emancipate our minds, overcome the influences of the long-term "leftist" mistakes, overcome the conventions of rigid ideology and the force of habit and resolutely implement the party's line by seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong.

While maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee, we not only have to resolutely support the CPC Central Committee in ideology but must also obey the unified organizational and operational direction of the CPC Central Committee and resolutely implement the decisions and instructions of the CPC Central Committee. We must not feign compliance. We must uphold the organizational principle put down in the new constitution: The individual be subordinate to the organization, the minority be subordinate to the majority, the lower-level organizations be subordinate to the high-level organizations, all organizations of the party and all party members be subordinate to the National People's Congress and the CPC Central Committee. It is forbidden to form small gangs, promote sectarianism, factionalism or evil practices of "drawing a line between individuals," "personal loyalty" and so on. We must resolutely oppose the trend of extreme democratization. We must oppose the practice of not implementing the party's line, principles and policies because they do not cater to one's taste, the practice of spreading grievances and putting up passive resistance, the liberal practices and practices which represent no organizational or disciplinary control. The words and deeds of each party member and revolutionary cadre must not violate the party's regulations and guiding principles. If we do not maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee, we will start from being suspicious and resentful against the party and degenerate to opposing the party and deviating from the revolution.

We must not interpret maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee as an affair solely concerning party workers. It is a common political and organizational principle which should be abided by all political workers, economic workers, teachers and scientists. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed upholding the four basic principles, and the most fundamental one among them is to uphold party leadership. Comrade Chen Yun figuratively cautioned the "experts" in various fields who are also party members: We must first remember that we are Communist Party members. Being party members, we should know and should spontaneously observe party regulations and law. It is of primary significance to know and observe party leadership and maintain political unity with the party. If we are divorced from politics and divorced from party leadership, we will become blind "experts" who have lost our political direction. Reality shows that the party's unity determines the unity among people of various nationalities. History proves that when the whole party maintains political and ideological unity, unified pace and unified actions with the CPC Central Committee, our revolutionary cause will prosper and win successive victories. On the other hand, if we are divorced from the CPC Central Committee, make our own decisions and do things our way, we will harm or even destroy our revolutionary cause. Comrades who have joined the party for a relatively long time have experienced happiness in obtaining a victory in revolution and construction, and some have also suffered from setbacks. Thus, maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee is an important guarantee for developing the encouraging situation, implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress, further promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

FORMALITIES SIMPLIFIED FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS

OW220850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Formalities of approval for foreigners travelling in China have been improved, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

The decision approved by the Chinese Government stipulates that foreigners travelling in China may go to the following 29 municipalities, cities and counties without a travel certificate or advance notification: Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghi Municipalities, the cities of Qinhuangdao, Taiyuan, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi, Hangzhou, Jinan, Qingdao, Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Wuhan, Changsha, Guangzhou, Fushan, Zhaoqing, Nanning, Guilin, Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, and Lunan County (stone forest).

The decision also says that foreign travellers may use their own cars only on the highway between Beijing and Tianjin.

The decision says that with China's policy of opening to the outside world, there has been an increasing number of foreigners coming to China for trade, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges or tours. This, the decision adds, is of positive significance in promoting China's modernization program and enhancing people-to-people friendly contacts. As a result, the decision concludes, the simplification of formalities for approval for foreigners travelling in China is necessary.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN TRADE HELD

OW220212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Export is stressed as the focus for developing China's foreign economic relations and trade in order to bring the foreign trade value up to 160,000 million U.S. dollars, four times the present, by the end of the century, disclosed a national conference on planning for the work concluded here today.

According to long-term plans, efforts will be made to better tap the country's rich natural resources for export. More crude oil will be exported with the exploitation of offshore petroleum, and also more coal when the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway and the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway and the new coal harbors at Qinhuangdao in Hebei and Shijiusuo in Shandong are completed in 1985 to facilitate transport.

The export of minerals, especially non-ferrous metals, and machinery with improved quality and performance will also increase. Traditional exports such as native products, farm produce, manufactured goods and textiles will still constitute an important part of the total volume.

Quality is stressed for competitiveness on the world market. Price fluctuation is allowed for export goods, depending on their quality.

To ensure quality, new production bases and specialized plants for export commodities will be added to the original 114 bases and 94 plants and mines.

China will import more machinery and equipment, technology and techniques for its modernization program. More cement and rolled steel and other raw materials will also be imported. Foreign funds will be used chiefly to introduce up-to-date technology and import equipment for revamping existing industrial enterprises.

Trade with the Third World countries and various other nations in Europe and Latin America is encouraged.

The conference suggested that communications departments would open regular service of ocean-going freighters and adopt container transport on railways for import and export. It also asked for more state funds to build new store houses and remodel old ones with new equipment.

The conference reviewed the progress made in the field of foreign economic relations and trade in the last three years and attributed the achievements to China's open policy. Export was doubled in value, bringing it up to 20,900 million U.S. dollars in 1981. Work has also proceeded in absorbing direct foreign investment to run joint ventures and co-production projects, in contracting for engineering projects and providing labor services abroad and in aiding other countries.

A concrete plan on foreign economic relations and trade for 1983 was mapped out.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES CHINA-EUROPE SYMPOSIUM

OW211228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Foreign bankers and enterpreneurs attending a Beijing forum on enterprise management were told today that China is undertaking two to three hundred projects involving imported funds and technology in 1982, two to three times as many as the average annual figure for the period from 1979 to 1981.

Zhu Rongji, member of the State Economic Commission and director of the commission's technical transformation bureau, told participants in the second China-Europe business leaders symposium that in 1983, there will be 500 such projects.

He said Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has repeatedly called for boldly using foreign funds and technology to renovate small and medium-sized enterprises, since it involves virtually no risks in comparison to importation of large equipment. In 1983, he added, China will "take still greater steps" towards adopting more flexible policies and simpler procedures for approval of small and medium-sized enterprises using foreign funds and technology.

About 3,000 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment were involved in contracts and agreements that had been signed between China and other countries by the end of June. These contracts and agreements called for starting 44 joint ventures, 425 coproduction projects and 600 compensation projects. In addition to direct investment, he said, China seeks long and medium-range low-interest project loans from foreign governments and international banking organizations.

China prefers to import technology easily integrated with its natural resources and the production and managerial levels. Because of the high costs, Zhu Rongji said, import of the world's most up-to-date technology is impossible except in cases when this is absolutely necessary.

Priority in imported technology is given to designs, technological processes, manufacturing techniques and managerial skills, Zhu Rongji said. China also import what it cannot produce now, including key equipment, production lines, testing and inspection instruments.

Renovation of existing enterprises to tap production potential is a fundamental program in China's modernization effort. China's enterprises need to be renovated to produce better products, increase varieties, reduce costs and improve efficiency, he said.

Zhu Rongji added: "The purpose of our technological importation is to improve the economic results of our enterprises."

From 1979 to 1981, he said, the country spent 12,100 million yuan on technical renovation and transformation, resulting in increased capacities to save an amount of energy equivalent to 19 million tons of coal, reduce consumption of oil by eight million tons, and produce an annual average of light industrial and consumer goods worth 15,000 million yuan.

But potential for future advances is still great, Zhu Rongji said. For example, energy consumed by Chinese enterprises in producing 10,000 U.S. dollars of the national income is equivalent to 32.6 tons of standard coal. This contrasts to 5.5 tons consumed by Japanese enterprises and 13.1 tons by British enterprises.

OFFICIAL CITED ON TRANSPORTATION SHORTCOMINGS

HK220302 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Problem of Transport Is Now Urgent, Official Says"]

[Text] An official of the State Economic Commission revealed that the national transportation network, including railways, waterways, highways, airlines and pipelines, which totalled 1.25 million kilometres in length by 1981, is still far from adequate to match the existing need of the national economy.

"This has become a problem more urgent than the shortage in energy supply," he said.

The most outstanding gap exists in the lack of shipping facilities to meet the demand for transporting coal from inland coal-producing centres in Shanxi, Henan, Ningxia and Inner-Mongolia and for import-export freight into or out of coastal cities.

This serious situation, resulting from ignoring the importance of developing transportation in the national economy during the past decade, is not expected to improve within a few years because construction of railway or port facilities takes time, he said.

However, in order to cope with the tremendous demand of quadrupling the annual gross value of national production within this century, great efforts are being made to improve the transportation system in the country with particular emphasis on the speedy development of port facilities and renovation of existing railways.

Freight volume via rail and waterway has already increased 6.9 percent and 38.3 percent respectively while passenger traffic increased 16.7 and 34.2 percent respectively last year as compared with 1979. Incoming and outgoing freight through seaports increased 10.6 percent in the same period.

Steps have been taken to boost double-tracking from the current 16 percent to 20 percent of all existing railways. And 25 percent of the railways will be electrified as against only 3 percent at present.

Similar efforts are being made to develop more and better ports and highways so as to form a comprehensive network of greater shipping capacity.

By 1992, the transport situation is expected to be considerably better and to provide a solid base for the coming economic boom during the next decade, the official said.

Plans are already being mapped out for the building up of an economically efficient, well-coordinated system of land, waterway and air transportation network before the end of this century.

PLANS TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS REVEALED

HK220300 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[By a CHINA DAILY reporter: "China Bracing Up To Boost Computers"]

[Text] China has developed an ambitious and encouraging blueprint to more than triple computer production by 1990, Li Rui, general menager of the bureau of the national computer industry, has revealed.

China is striving to reach an annual production of 1,000 large, medium and small-sized computers and 10,000 micro and single-board computers by 1985.

By 1990, it is expected to reach an annual production capacity of 1,800 large, medium and small-sized computers and 40,000 micro and single-board computers.

"Our main goal is to establish a fully-fledged computer industry in China, thus by 1990 boosting it to the same level achieved in the advanced countries in the early 1980's," Li said.

Now China is capable of producing 500 large, medium and small-sized computers and 500 micro-computers annually. This year, China has experienced a big surge in computer production.

Between January and September, China produced 160 large, medium and small-sized computers, an increase of 62 percent over the corresponding period of last year, and 520 micro-computers, a jump of 160 percent.

China's computer industry, which has a workforce of 100,000, boasts 20 research institutes and 86 manufacturing plants. These are mainly located in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Liaoning and Fujian. There are 25 service centres across the country.

By 1981, computer centres had been launched in 22 provinces and municipalities, and more than 3,500 large, medium and small computers and 10,000 micro-computers were in use. Only in Tibet were there no computers in use.

Computers have been applied in more than 200 industries and sectors, ranging from the oil and chemical industries and machine building, to transport, banking and teaching.

The running of the Beijing-Shanghai railway has been successfully computerized. More efficient use of rolling stock means that an extra 3,000 rail cars can be in use at any one time.

"If we load one-third of those 3,000 rail cars, more than 13 million tons of goods can be shipped, thus increasing income by another 100 million yuan," Li said.

China is running the electric supply network in north China with computers, which is expected to save 300,000 tons of coal annually and increase annual income by another nine million yuan.

Part of China's industrial production control has been computerised, especially in the chemical and metallurgical industries.

The bureau is planning to upgrade some manufacturing plants and laboratories, and establish more service centres throughout the country.

"Our consistent policy is to rely on ourselves, and at the same time learn from the advanced technology of foreign countries," Li said. "If we blindly imported computers, we would have to spend billions of dollars before widespread use of computers in China was achieved."

Prior to 1981, China imported 500 standard computers and 10,000 micro and single-board computers from 14 countries, including the United States, Japan, France and West Germany, at a cost of about $500 million.

The bureau has established contacts with almost all of the world's influential computer companies and it is exploring the potential of collaboration with them in importing technology, joint ventures and the processing of imported parts.

This January, the bureau cosponsored a computer software service centre with Nippon Electric of Japan. The centre is designed to train Chinese personnel and cooperatively produce computer software.

Another service centre, cosponsored by the bureau and Sperry-UNIVAC of the United States, will open in two months. The American company will supply computer parts and send its technicians to China to help train Chinese personnel.

"We have just signed an agreement with Honeywell of the United States to co-operate in the production of large and medium-sized computers," Li said.

Now China sells its micro and single-board computers in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. It is also expanding into Europe, Li said.

CADRES, EXPERTS PLEDGE TO DEVELOP HYDROPOWER

OW211131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0049 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- In an interview with XINHUA reporters, conducted amidst the high tide of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, leading cadres and experts who have engaged in the construction of powerplants over a long time expressed their confidence in the future development of China's hydroelectric powerplants and pledged to redouble efforts to enable hydropower construction meet the need of quadrupling China's annual industrial and agricultural output.

Li Peng, vice minister of water conservancy and power, said: hydropower is a cheap, clean and recyclable energy source. By developing hydropower, we can conserve petroleum and coal as an energy source, ease the strain in transportation and achieve comprehensive results in flood prevention, irrigation and water navigation. The sooner we make efforts, the greater it will benefit the national economy. In order to speed up hydropower construction, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power has decided to concentrate efforts on building 10 major hydropower bases by the end of this century, including in the middle and upper reaches of the Huang He, on the Hongshui He, in the middle and upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, on the Yalong Jiang, the Dadu He and the Wu Jiang, in the middle reaches of the Lanchang Jiang, on the Jinsha Jiang and on rivers in western Hunan and the area bordering Fujian, Zhejiang and Jianxi, which have rich hydropower resources and good conditions for development.

Li Daigeng, vice minister of water conservancy and power, and Chen Gengyi, general manager of the Water Conservancy and Power Construction Corporation, said: In order to achieve the gigantic goal of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, hydropower construction should take the lead. In addition to building thermal power stations in areas with abundant coal deposits, attention must be given to developing hydropower because the construction of thermal powerplants is restricted by their dependency on coal deposits and transportation. China has rich hydroelectric resources with a potential capacity of 380 million kilowatts. However, only 3.4 percent of this capacity has been developed. There is great potential for developing hydropower. Plans for developing over 100 million kilowatts have been formulated.

Pan Jiazheng, chief engineer of the Water Conservancy and Power Planning and Designing Institute, and Zhang Changling, vice president of the China Hydroelectric Engineering Society, said: One of the favorable conditions for accelerating hydropower construction is that we have a 250,000-strong contingent of engineers and technicians who have accumulated rich experience in building various kinds of hydroelectric powerplants.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO CONTACT KOREA ON DEFECTOR

OW211421 Taipei CNA in English 1404 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 21 (CNA) -- The National Defense Committee of the Control Yuan approved a special motion Thursday, asking the government to contact positively with the Korean Government to send Wu Jung-ken, the freedom seeking Chinese Communist jet pilot, and his MIG-19, to the Republic of China.

Wang Shu-lin, member of the Control Yuan, said that Wu flew his MIG-19 jet to South Korea a few days ago as he defected the Chinese Communist regime but sources report that the South Korean Government intends to send the MIG-19 jet back to the Chinese Communist regime. He proposed that the government contact positively with the Korean Government to send both Wu and his jet fighter to his free motherland in Taiwan.

Another three members of the Yuan have also spoken on the issue and made the same proposal. The meeting decided to ask the committee to send the proposal to the Ministries of National Defense and Foreign Affairs.

INTERIOR MINISTER REJECTS MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

OW211235 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] In reply to inquiries addressed by Legislator Fei Hsi-ping, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang pointed out yesterday: Today we are in an extraordinary period and are faced with an archenemy. If formation of new parties is allowed, we would not be able to limit the number of new parties or control their quality. This will do damage to our major task of anticommunism and national recovery.

Minister Lin Yang-kang also disagreed with Fei Hsi-ping's statement that disallowing the formation of new parties means dictatorship. He said: "Dictatorship is rule by the will of one or a few persons" without restraint by the public. Today our government has five yuans exercising separate powers. Under Article 63 of our Constitution, the Legislative Yuan has the power of deciding on laws, declaring war, concluding peace treaties and deciding on other important affairs of the state. The Executive Yuan cannot function without the approval of the Legislative Yuan. Therefore, disallowing the formation of new parties at the present stage cannot be regarded as undemocratic.

Minister Lin pointed out: Countries like West Germany and France which have multiparty systems do not encounter complicated environments. In these countries the disadvantages of a multiparty system will result in political instability at the worst but will not affect their national security or survival. But our country's conditions make us worry about the consequences of such a system.

Minister Lin recalled China's political turmoil between 1911 and 1923 when there were over 300 political parties. During this 12-year period, the head of state changed 10 times, the cabinet 45 times, parliament 5 times and the constitution 7 times. He said that these were the harmful results of having too many parties.

Minister Lin added: In elections, the Kuomintang [KMT] supports its candidates within the framework of the law. All military dependents and government and educational personnel have been voting according to their own free will. As a matter of fact, there are people among government and educational personnel who have supported non-KMT candidates. The KMT has not interfered in this. Therefore, elections in our country are truly just, fair and open contests.

NONPARTY FIGURE CALLS FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

OW210905 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Addressing an inquiry to the Executive Yuan along the theme that "only democracy can achieve national recovery," Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang on 15 October urged the ruling party to promote democracy, do away with monopolistic practice and unite the entire people to rebuild confidence in a democratic and constitutional government.

Legislator Kang pointed out: In view of the unfavorable international situation, we must build up full strength while waiting for a new opportunity. This is a task that needs to be fulfilled through Taiwan's democratization. Only democracy can revitalize society in Taiwan. The imposition of martial law for 33 years has strengthened, concentrated and expanded the power of the ruling party to an unlimited degree and purposely undermined the principle of division of power in a constitutional government.

Regarding the establishment of new political parties, Kang Ning-hsiang said: The emergence of a multiple political party system is an inevitable process in political development. Shortcomings of a multiparty system can be corrected by the system itself and will disappear in the course of natural development. The evil manifestations of the "failure to make a distinction between party and government" have not only seriously corroded the normal functions of the political system but also damaged the healthy development of Taiwan's economy.

Citing the example of the disputes involving the party organization of the Control Yuan, Kan-hsiang said that the ruling party has forcibly seized public property and used it for party purposes. He also pointed out that certain expenditures of a party organization of the ruling party have formally been included in the government budget at various levels. Moreover, along with the strengthening of the ruling party's power, the number of enterprises run by the ruling party has increased and they have come to monopolize the market.

Legislator Kang stressed: Before there can be any change in the situation of cooperation between the United States and the Chinese Communists, we must accelerate democratization in Taiwan and build up our political and economic strength while waiting for the opportunity to oppose communism and recover the mainland. If the ruling party wants to revitalize the spiritual strength and determination of the entire people, it must realize its shortcomings and correct them.

CHINA POST: 3 PARTIES 'ENOUGH AT PRESENT'

OW211125 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is Enough for Now"]

[Text] One of the subjects of the interpellations raised recently by legislators is the founding of a fourth political party, besides the Kuomintang, the Young China Party, and the China Democratic Socialist Party.

There is need for a new party, the non-partisans have said, because it would help promote democracy in this country. Democracy, they have asserted, is a goal they are pursuing. The goal is correct and admirable, yet one must be careful in choosing the way to carry it out.

In view of the present situation of the country, the formation of a new party would be superfluous, if not altogether unnecessary.

With the Chinese Communists across the Taiwan Strait constantly seeking to destroy this island bastion, what counts most today here is stability. It is stability that makes possible continued progress and prosperity, which are the only effective weapons for fighting communism.

The existence of a great many parties in the early years of the republic taught some bitter lessons. It was responsible for many of the internal and external troubles during those days.

Across the strait is a society now ruled by a totalitarian regime. The centralization of power on the mainland could prove to be an advantage should the regime decide to wage war in the strait. Unless the people on Taiwan remain united we could easily lose the war.

Due to the peace and stability that have existed here over the last 32 years some people have developed a false sense of security. The fact is that Taiwan can never be really secure as long as the mainland is under communist control. The existence of a part of China that is free, prosperous and progressive is of tremendous importance to China and the Chinese people as a whole. It is a beacon of hope for the millions of Chinese on the mainland, whose hopelessness can hardly be imagined by people living in the Free World.

Democracy is a very vague word. Many people use the word without knowing exactly what it means and many people find convenient interpretations suited to their objective.

Whatever the word means, democracy has been developed in this country to a point that sufficiently serves the interests of the nation. Elections of people's representatives at the local and central levels have been held in the last three decades as stipulated by the constitution of the nation. Any citizen, irrespective of party affiliation, may run for these and other elections freely if they are interested in choosing politics as their career.

Our situation at present is so delicate that chaos and division, such as the existence of too many parties can bring, would inevitably give the enemy a chance to seize this last stronghold of the Chinese anti-communist movement.

The three existing parties in Taiwan are enough for the present. The founding of a fourth could be justified after communism is eliminated from China's soil.

OVERSEAS CHINESE DAY MARKED IN TAIPEI 21 OCT

OW211441 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA) -- A rally marking the 30th Overseas Chinese Day was held at the city hall auditorium Thursday.

President Chiang Ching-kuo's congratulatory message was read to the rally which was officiated by Wang Mei-chou, an overseas Chinese from the Philippines.

Vice President Shieh Tung-min, addressing the gathering, highly lauded the patriotism and anti-communist struggle that overseas Chinese have dedicated themselves to.

For the well-being and freedom of their descendants and the salvation of compatriots on the Chinese mainland, Vice President Shieh called for solidarity among all Chinese people around the world so as to crush Chinese Communism and reconstruct China through the three principles of the people.

Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang; Mo Sung-nien, chairman of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs; and Tseng Kwang-shun, director of the Kuomintang Central Committee Overseas Affairs Department, also delivered speeches to the rally. They encouraged compatriots abroad to render their utmost support to the motherland for the accomplishment of the national mission.

More than 2,000 overseas Chinese attended the meeting. They read messages paying their respects to President Chiang and the armed forces and conveyed their regards to compatriots on the mainland.

The rally also marked the 30th founding anniversary of the Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations. The four-day directors meeting of the federation was opened simultaneously.

CNA REPORTS ON JET FIGHTER CRASHES IN PRC

OW220359 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA) -- Three MIG-19s, the mainstay of Red China's jet fighters, crashed in a single week last June while on training flights, according to an intelligence report. The planes were among those stationed at the Changchow airbase in Fukien across the Taiwan Straits.

At a meeting held to review the accidents by the Fukien military command, sabotage was blamed, and Tsai Yung-wei, deputy commander of the area's air force, was criticized for negligence as he was responsible for training and operation plans, the report added.

TRADE, TOURISM, COMMERCE TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW140349 Taipei CNA in English 0332 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 14 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and Japan will hold a series of three conferences between late October and early December aimed at improving the trade and economic relations between the two countries, according to informed sources.

The first will be the ROC-Japan Economic and Trade Conference to be held Oct. 28-29 in Taipei under the sponsorship of the Interchange Association and the Association of East Asian Relations. Just over 30 participants from the two nations will review ROC-Japan trade, economic and technical cooperation, and work out measures to improve the situation in these areas next year.

The second conference is the Tourism Committee meeting to be held in Taipei on Nov. 3 to discuss ways to promote the development of air transportation and tourism between the two nations. This meeting will be presided over by C.T. Hsu, chairman of the Ambassador Hotel. Participants will include Szeto Fu, chairman of China Air Lines, and representatives from the local tourism industry, as well as a delegation from Japan headed by Itakura Toshio, chairman of Japan Asia Airways.

The third will be the East Asia Businessmen's Conference scheduled to be held in Tokyo on Dec. 2-3. There will be 80 ROC participants, led by C.F. Koo, chairman of the Chinese Committee of the conference. The Japanese side will be headed by Tei Zo Horikoshi, chairman of the Japanese Committee.

This last meeting will consist of group discussions on general trade, investment and technical cooperation, financing, tourism, and more. The financing group is scheduled to discuss Taiwan Power Co.'s issuance of 5 billion Japanese yen (U.S. dollars 18.5 million) worth of corporate bonds in Japan, and proposed loans extended to local manufacturers of Japan.

HONG KONG FISHERMAN KILLED BY PRC FORCES

HK220116 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 18

[By Francis Li: "Tragedy on Chinese Island"]

[Text] A Hong Kong fisherman was shot dead on Saturday and his brother was seriously wounded as they tried to land on an island believed to be one of China's offshore restricted military zones.

Mr Law Yau-kam (42) was shot in the head and his brother, Mr Law Kam-fat (24), in his side as they and a man from another fishing vessel approached an island in the Pratas group in a sampan, about 6:30 on Saturday evening.

Yau-kam, who leaves a wife, five children and two elderly parents, died shortly after landing on the island.

Kam-fat is now being treated at the island's clinic.

Yau-kam was later buried on a small island in the South China Sea by members of his family.

Kam-fat's condition is said to be satisfactory, and unconfirmed reports claim that he is to be moved to Hainan Island, where better medical facilities are available. Another brother, Mr Law Kwai (36), is now staying on the island to take care of the wounded man.

The incident came to light when Yau-kam's eldest son, Chor-hei (20), reported it to the police on Cheung Chau yesterday morning. The Law family's fishing vessel returned to Cheung Chau about 2 pm on Wednesday, with Chor-hei, his mother, three other family members and two hired workers on board.

Sources close to leftwing fishing unions said yesterday that the Pratas Islands have been put on a "first degree military alert" ever since China's relations with Vietnam turned sour. The sources said Hong Kong fishermen who have registered with the Chinese authorities have been warned not to go near the islands.

According to Chor-hei, his father and uncle, together with a man from another vessel, Mr Fung Shue-kun, were fired on without warning when their sampan was about 30 metres from the shore.

The three were hoping to ask the people on the island whether fishermen on board about 15 Hong Kong fishing boats could shelter on the island from Typhoon Nancy, Chor-hei said. According to the Royal Observatory, there was already an 18-knot wind blowing in the area at the time.

Chor-hei said his boat, which left Cheung Chau on October 3, had been fishing in the area since October 5. About 14 other boats were seen fishing nearby.

Chor-hei said his family had been fishing near the Pratas Islands for five or six years without knowing that they might be close to a restricted military zone. He said his family had never landed on the island before.

"Four shots were fired from bushes on the beach without warning, until Mr Fung shouted that there were Chinese on board," he said. "When we finally reached the shore, no one came out to claim responsibility for the shooting."

Chor-hei was in tears as he recalled the way the wounded men were left to bleed. "We begged and begged, and a doctor finally came three hours later -- but my father was already dead by then," he said.

A spokesman for the Cheung Chau Fishermen's Mutual Aid Association said yesterday that the association would ask the Chinese authorities for an explanation of the incident.

MING PAO ON PURGE OF 'ULTRALEFTIST' HUANG GUANG

HK220546 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "CPC Resolved To Purge Ultraleftists; Huang Guang Already Dismissed"]

[Text] Huang Guang, the daring vanguard of the ultraleftists in the literature and art circles on the mainland, has lost his power and influence. The CPC Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a document announcing the removal of Huang Gang from his post of chief editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [CONTEMPORARY REPORT]. This is another incident, gratifying to the people, which occurred after the removal of Wang Renzhong and Wei Guoqing from their respective posts of director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and director of the PLA General Political Department and the open self-criticism of JIEFANGJUN BAO. This shows that within the CPC the political force formed jointly by the "whatever" faction and the ultraleftist faction is weakening day by day and that the political position of Deng and Hu's pragmatist faction has been further consolidated.

According to reports, the CPC Central Committee Standing Committee decided to enjoin Deng Liqun, the present director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, to handle Huang Guang's case. The CPC Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a document concerning the results of the handling of Huang Guang's case. It points out that the historical concept of "the 16 years since the Great Cultural Revolution" put forward by Huang Guang has confused two different periods -- the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution and the 6 years after the third plenary session -- and, in essence, opposes the line pursued since the third plenary session, opposes changing the formulation of literature and art serving politics to literature and art serving the people and socialism which was put forward by Deng Xiaoping in his toast proposed at the congress of the fourth committee of the Chinese literature and art circles and is not in keeping with the CPC Central Committee. The document includes the decision to remove Huang Guang from his post of chief editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, withdraw all army writers from the editorial work of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, change SHIDAI DE BAOGAO into a pure publication for newsletters and stop it from participating in work concerning theory and criticism of literature and art. It also includes the suggestion that Huang Guang become a professional writer of newsletters.

Huang Guang's original name was Huang Hongji. He was born in Wuchang, Hubei in 1917. His father, Huang Fusheng, was a CPC member of great seniority who enjoyed popularity equal to Chen Tanqiu and Cai Hesen. Near the end of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he went to Yanan and entered the literature department of the Lu Xun Arts Institute. After graduation, he was sent to work in Yanan's JIEFANG RIBAO. Later, he was transferred to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and was for some time director general of the agency. He was very intimate with Liu Baiyu, a war correspondent at that time.

After the CPC founded the PRC, Huang Guang worked successively in Shanghai and Beijing. He took up leading administrative work in literature, art and film and was once secretary of the Chinese Photography Association. He has always been very conceited and thinks himself to be the most revolutionary. He felt that Zhou Yang and Xia Xian should not have led the literature and art circles and regards them as right-deviationists. Consequently, he found it difficult to consolidate his position.

After the Cultural Revolution, Huang Guang taught at the journalism department of the International Politics College. Later, he published the quarterly SHIDAI DE BAOGAO in the name of the International Newsletters Society and he himself acted as chief editor. He was strongly supported by Liu Baiyu, who sent a great number of army writers to SHIDAI DE BAOGAO to act as editors. After that, Huang Guang became a henchman of Liu Baiyu and a daring vanguard in criticizing Bai Hua.

In April this year, Huang Guang published a number of articles in the second issue of SHIDAI DE BAGGAO under the heading of restudying Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum of Literature and Art" together with a 500-character "Notes by This Journal" in which he put forward the historical concept of "the 16 years since the Great Cultural Revolution." He tried hard to prove that in these 16 years Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art was distorted and altered and that in the first 10 years ultraleftist ideas were the main trend while in the latter 6 years right-deviationist ideas were the main trend, "subsequently landing ourselves in the quagmire of bourgeois liberalization." Evidently, this was directed against Deng Xiaoping and it opposed the line formulated at the third plenary session.

At present, the CPC is removing ultraleftists from the army and literature and art circles. The replacement of the director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the director of the PLA General Political Department in succession was only a signal. It is believed that more people will be removed from their posts one after another. It is not at all surprising that this "Yao Wenyuan II" has been removed.

TA KUNG PAO: PRICES TO BE ALLOWED TO FLUCTUATE

HK210234 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 21 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Chinese industrial and commercial enterprises are now allowed to produce and supply 160 small daily necessities, hardware, stationery and electrical appliances for domestic use according to market demand, to overcome over-concentration of production and supply by the state -- a long-standing economic shortcoming of China's, the ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported recently.

From now on, prices will be allowed to fluctuate according to supply and demand for products ranging from elastic cord, shoelaces, buttons, brushes and hairpins to some cooking utensils and bicycle parts -- products which are usually produced in great varieties but have a low output value. Work will be done so that in two or three years the same price policy will be applied to more small commodities whose control by state is now regarded as impossible and unnecessary.

Prices for small commodities will be fixed by the industrial enterprises or commercial departments, according to a State Council-approved report jointly prepared by the State Administration of Commodity Prices, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Commerce. The authorities, on their part, will work out the principles for fixing the prices and policies for price differences between the town and countryside and between different areas, and in the course of commodity circulation.

TA KUNG PAO ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD RESERVES

HK210116 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

["By our Beijing Correspondent"]

[Text] China's foreign exchange reserves for the months of April, May and June this year were respectively U.S. $5.833 billion, U.S. $6.321 billion and U.S. $7.059 billion, according to the latest issue of CHINA FINANCE published on October 19.

The June reserves showed an increase of U.S. $1.854 billion over the figure for March, the last month of the first quarter, which stood at U.S. $5.205 billion.

The Beijing-based journal also disclosed that China's gold reserve in the second quarter of 1982 was maintained at the same level as the first quarter, i.e. 12.67 million ounces.

For the months of April, May and June, the exchange rates of the SDR against the RMB were 2.0534, 2.0554 and 2.1091 respectively; the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar against the RMB for the same period were 1.8177, 1.8285 and 1.9310 respectively.

OFFICIAL WRITES ON PRC ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

HK070743 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Oct 82 Canton trade fair supplement p 20

[Article by Peng Shulian, director of the Policy Research Section of the PRC Ministry of Electronics Industry, published in the CHINA MARKET magazine: "China's Electronic Industry Readjusts Product Structure"]

[Text] For a rather long period of time in the past, the irrational product structure of China's newly-emerging electronic industry had blocked the ways to boosting production.

The major problem lay in its service orientation which was confined to a very narrow area.

However, in light of the national readjustment programme, the electronic industry has, in the past few years, made efforts to change the product structure and its service orientation, and have achieved remarkable results.

To start with, consumer products have been considerably increased. The past two years saw a great expansion in the output and variety of TV's, radio sets and cassette tape-recorders, as well as corresponding improvements in quality.

Last year, for instance, 5.03 million TV sets, 36.3 million radio sets and 1.39 million tape-recorders were produced, an increase of 122 per cent, 32 percent and 69 percent, respectively, over the previous year.

Last year the departments concerned continued to gear the production of durable consumer electronic products to market demands by developing name-brand products and upgrading the products' quality. The result was satisfactory.

Energetic efforts have also been made to develop the production of electronic capital goods.

In the past two years, the electronic industry has played a remarkable role in the technical transformation of various economic departments and in popularising applied electronic technology.

A good example is the production of complete sets of equipment for the technical transformation of the power, petroleum, metallurgical and machine-building industries and for marine investigation and meteorological observation.

In the computer industry, the emphasis has been shifted from manufacture to popularisation. It has since undertaken 299 applicable items, of which 55 were listed as key items for popularisation.

In the energy, light and textile industries, as well as in communications, education and enterprise management, a number of typical items for popularisation have been explored.

The Shanghai No 28 cotton mill, for instance, has adopted the loom computer monitoring system which, after trial runs, has helped raise loom efficiency by 1.5 to two percent.

The Nanjing radio plant, whose Panda-brand TV and radio sets enjoy a brisk market at home and abroad, has introduced a computer system as a means to improve its management, which has proved to be effective after a period of trial runs.

This shows that China's computer industry has moved from its formerly stressed application in the fields of scientific and engineering calculations to data processing for various economic departments in their management and real time control.

Third, active measures have been taken to produce electronic products serving science, education, culture and society as a whole.

At present, in the fields of TV teaching facilities, computer-laser Chinese characters editing and typesetting system, computer multi-terminal teaching system, single system servicing several endusers, automatic pricing system for commercial purposes, medical electronic equipment, electronic organs, large recreation facilities, electronic toys and household electric appliances, many new varieties have been evolved and some have already been put into serial production.

It is envisaged that the large potential of applications in these fields will be taken step by step and the electronic industry will play a distinctive role in these areas.

Fourth, the export of electronic products has increased. For over 10 years in the past, the annual export volume of electronic products hovered around U.S. $10 million. In the past two years, however, the volume of transactions has gone up steadily.

Since the establishment of the China Electronic Technology Import and Export Corporation, which integrates production with trade, and adopts flexible and diverse trading methods, the value of direct exports last year was U.S. $59.32 million, a 2.5-fold increase over the previous year.

In addition, through exporting complete sets of electronic equipment in coordination with other industrial departments, the volume of transactions came to U.S. $41 million. The combined total exceeded U.S. $100 million.

At the same time, the export product structure has also been changed. Apart from radio components, electric vacuum devices, transistor parts and radio sets exported in the past, radio communication equipment, electronic instruments, mini-electric machinery, special electronic materials, numerical-control cutting machine tools have been added to the list. TV sets have broken into the international market.

Some products such as the "Feile" loud-speakers, "Jianyu" magnetic antenna and "999" buzzers have become famous products well received by customers in Hong Kong and Macao and in many other countries.

While readjusting the product structure, China's electronic industry has given due attention to the research and development of new equipment in order to improve the quality and reliability of the products.

With the co-operation of the electronic industry and other departments concerned, China successfully launched a carrier rocket over the Pacific Ocean in 1980 and last year several satellites into space on one single rocket. All the electronic equipment used in these experiments were designed and made by the Chinese electronic industrial departments themselves. The experiments show that the technology is advanced, and the operation of the equipment is steady, accurate and reliable.

These are factors that ensured the success of the carrier rocket experiments. They abundantly proved that China's electronic industry has a solid material and technological foundation and has reached a fairly high level.

The readjustment of the product structure of China's electronic industry is still in progress. It can be expected that the export of electronic products will continue to increase.

Under the principle of "promoting export through import and using export to sustain import," the import of advanced foreign technology and equipment will likewise increase in the days to come.

In short, the prospects are bright for China's electronic industry both in import and in export.

TA KUNG PAO REPORTS PETROLEUM FIRM'S CHARTER

HK120217 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 1

["Articles of Association of the South China Sea Joint Petroleum Service Company"]

[Text] Chapter I -- General Principles

Article 1. These articles are formulated in accordance with the "Regulations for the Joint Exploitation of Sea Coast Petroleum by the PRC" and Article No 171 on Economic Enterprises (1982) by the State Economic Commission on the approval of the establishment of the South China Sea Joint Service Company.

Article 2. The South China Sea Joint Petroleum Service Company (hereinafter abbreviated as the Company) is a joint enterprise formed with the PRC Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the People's Government of Guangdong Province. It is an economic entity with legal standing.

Article 3. The task of the Company is to provide rear services for the exploitation of petroleum in the South China Sea, including the construction and service of the base, helicopters, shipping, communication, underwater operations, labor services, materials (not including special materials for exploiting petroleum), living services, manufacture and repair of equipment and so forth.

Article 4. During its service activities in the exploitation of South China Sea petroleum, the Company must insist on socialist orientation, implement the principles and policies of the state and observe the relative laws and decrees of the state.

Chapter II -- Organizational System

Article 5. The Company forms the board of directors which is composed of one managing director, several deputy managing directors and several directors. The board of directors executes under its leadership, the office of the general manager taking responsibility. There is one general manager and several assistant managers. The general manager is the legal representative of the Company and the main person in charge. The assistant managers are responsible to the general manager according to their division of work.

Article 6. The Company establishes, under it the general manager's office, the personnel department, business department, promotion department, finance department, external liaison department, material company and labor service company. The Company is located in Guangzhou.

Article 7. According to the needs of the exploitation of South China Sea petroleum and coordination with foreign companies, the Company establishes under it several companies, such as: specialized companies for helicopters, shipping, communications, underwater operations, living services, manufacture and repair of equipment and several service companies for the base.

Article 8. The Company exercises unified planning, unified management, unified command and unified control over the rear service and construction of the base for South China Sea petroleum. At the same time, it performs the duties of overall planning, organization, coordination and supervision endowed by the Guangdong People's Government.

Article 9. The functions and powers of the board of directors:

1. Prepare business principles, present and long-term plans and annual working schemes for the Company in accordance with the principles and policies of the state and the plan for the exploitation of South China Sea petroleum.

2. Examine and approve investment items, the amount of foreign investment to be employed and the agreement and plan for repayment.

3. Examine and approve the Company's capital construction scheme, annual business plan, financial budget and the year-end financial statement.

4. Examine the internal contract regulations and dealing plans of losses and gains of major economic activities.

5. Examine and approve the appointment and removal of the main personnel of the Company and employment of advisers and experts.

6. Revise the articles of the Company.

7. Listen to and examine the work report of the general manager.

8. Examine and approve the opinions of the general manager on the plans of setting up or canceling Company organs.

9. The board of directors is elected for a term of 5 years. The board generally holds two meetings a year. In case of important events, temporary meetings may be held. The managing director chairs the meeting.

Article 10. Duties of the general manager:

1. Carry out business principles and plans formulated by the board of directors and the relative instructions and decisions of the responsible departments at the higher levels.

2. Be responsible for leading and organizing the Company and the enterprises under the Company's jurisdiction to implement and accomplish the annual plan and tasks of all contract service items.

3. With the approval of the board of directors and within the limits of cadres assigned responsibility, he has the right to appoint, remove, reward and punish the working staff of the Company.

4. Submit to the board of directors the yearly financial report, major investment items and the profit distribution scheme.

5. Submit to the board of directors his suggestions on the setting up, changes and readjustment of organizations of the Company and its subordinate units.

6. Within the stipulations of the state, he has the right to command, dispatch, control and deal with the people, property and material of the Company.

7. Regularly submit work reports to the board of directors.

Chapter III -- Business Management

Article 11. The policy of socialization and opening to foreigners is adopted in the rear services for extracting and refining the petroleum of the South China Sea. The principle of internal unity and cooperation with foreigners in business management is adopted.

Article 12. In developing the construction of the base and the rear services for the South China Sea petroleum, it is necessary to make full use resources available in China and to act in a planned manner. Services are supplied according to demand in accordance with the plans and tasks issued by the state and the contracts signed between various petroleum companies.

Article 13. In accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, various forms of cooperation with the compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao, overseas Chinese and foreign manufacturers are carried out. Advanced techniques, facilities and experiences in management are introduced to provide base services and rear services for exploring and extracting the petroleum in the South China Sea.

Chapter IV -- Capital

Article 14. The Company's registered capital is RMB 100 million. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the People's Government of Guangdong Province contribute 50 percent each.

Article 15. The capital of the enterprise consists of: 1) the shared capital of the joint venture; 2) bank loans; 3) foreign capital. The Company raises capital through unified negotiation and the Company is responsible for the creditors' rights and liabilities.

Article 16. The Company and its branches bear economic responsibilities. Autonomous management is practiced and losses and gains are independently audited. Gains and losses are distributed according to the number of shares and the branches pay their management fees to the Company.

Article 17. The Company opens separate accounts in the People's Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China and the Bank of China. Profits are first used to pay off debts and increase capital.

Article 18. The Company's yearly fund flow plan and its final accounts are included in those of the People's Government of Guangdong Province. The two shareholder parties audit the accounts of the Company.

Chapter V -- Personnel Management

Article 19. In accordance with the characteristics of the oceanic petroleum services and the relevant regulations of the state, a new system of personnel management, remunerations, fringe benefits and premium is to be tried.

Article 20. The professional technical personnel and skilled labor of the Company and its branches are gradually recruited through examinations. The best are selected and given work suited to their abilities. Vigorous management and examination systems are established.

Article 21. In order to provide various forms of labor and services for foreign companies, all kinds of professional personnel and technical personnel are organizationally and systematically trained and educated. The contract system is adopted in providing labor and services.

Chapter VI -- Appendix

Article 22. The Company has the right to formulate detailed rules and regulations in accordance with the articles.

Article 23. These articles have been passed by the board of directors, presented to the People's Government of Guangdong Province and to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry for examination and verification and were approved by the State Economic Commission before coming into force.

Article 24. The board of directors has the right to interpret and revise these articles.

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China

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PRC TO SEND DELEGATION TO ASIAN GAMES IN INDIA

OW230858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China today announced the formation of a 445-member sports delegation, including 308 athletes, to the ninth Asian Games to be staged in New Dehli of India from November 19 to December 4.

Also including officials, coaches and referees, it is the largest sports delegation China has sent to the Asian Games since its first appearance in the seventh Asian Games in Tehran in 1974, and indeed to any international sports event.

Leader of the delegation is Chen Xian, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, with Wei Jitong (also secretary general), He Zhenliang, Liu Junchen and Wu Zhongyuan as deputy leaders.

The Indian Sports Ministry has announced that up to October 7 31 countries and regions had confirmed their participation in the ninth Asian Games.

Chinese delegation leader Chen Xian has told XINHUA that the Chinese athletes, coaches and referees are participating in the games with an aim to learn from and exchange experience with the participants from other countries, strengthen friendship with them and the people of their countries, and promote the development of sports in Asia.

UNGA CALLS FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR 22 OCT

OW230730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces by Iran and Iraq as a preliminary step towards the settlement of their dispute.

The resolution pointed out that the Iran-Iraq war has not only caused heavy losses in life and material in a politically and economically strategic region, but also endangered international peace and security.

All other states should abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict, the resolution said.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 119 in favour, 1 against and 15 abstentions, requested the secretary-general to continue his efforts to help find a peaceful settlement.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES ANTIHEGEMONISM ISSUE

HK090834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Zhongjing [7115 1813 4842]: "Oppose Hegemonism, Preserve World Peace"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report at the 12th party congress: "To oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace is the most important task for the world's people today." "Together with the peoples of the world, we will continue to struggle to oppose imperialism and hegemonism and preserve world peace." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out in his opening speech at the congress: Opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace is one of the three main tasks of the people of our country in the 1980's. I here give some initial views on this major task:

1. The whole party and the people of the whole country must in the future make concerted efforts to "create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

This "new situation" includes economic construction, the building of spiritual civilization, the building of socialist democracy and legal system, national defense construction and party building. It also includes work in foreign affairs. A current important strategic aim in our foreign affairs work is to preserve world peace and strive for a relatively long period of peace and a peaceful international environment. In this way we can "concentrate our efforts on socialist construction." Of course, should the aggressors impose war on us, we are certainly not afraid of it. If we know what's what and make the necessary preparation, we will be alright. Attaining this strategic aim in foreign affairs work in the "new situation" is a task not only for the two fronts of foreign affairs and national defense construction, it is also a major task for all other fronts.

2. The "general program" of the new party constitution clearly stipulates: "The party's ideological line is to proceed from reality in everything, to link theory with practice, to seek truth from facts and to test and develop the truth in practice." In solving the new problems put forward in international affairs and mapping out and executing policies and principles in foreign affairs, we must similarly follow this ideological line, scientifically sum up the experiences of history and investigate and study the practical situation.

Recalling World War II, although the joint struggle of the international antifascist united front defeated German, Italian and Japanese fascism in the end and reversed the fate and history of the whole of mankind, the war caused tremendous losses in life and property. The countries involved lost 55-60 million military personnel and civilians, of which about 40 million were lost by China and the Soviet Union. The war cost the world about $1,400 billion in expenditures and property losses (according to the 1980 "Encyclopedia Brittannica" and the 1974 American "World Encyclopedia"). In Japan, then an aggressor country under military control, nearly 670,000 civilians were killed in air raids, and the Japanese economy was in a state of complete collapse at the end of 1945 (according to "History of a Century of Turmoil" by Yoshida).

Several decades have passed since that period of history, but the events remain fresh in our memory. Today, the remnants of the colonialist system have not yet been completely cleared away, while the superpowers practicing hegemonism constitute a new threat to the peoples of the world. The danger of world war is becoming ever more serious due to the rivalry between the superpowers. This is the most cruel reality objectively existing in the world today. Advancing the solemn and great task of "opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace" is absolutely not subjective and arbitrary; it is precisely based on the reality of the strategic situation in the world today.

Political commentators and strategists in the world today have put forward a number of views on the current world situation; some say that there will be no war for quite a long time because the Soviet Union and the United States do not want to directly wage war with each other, and wars now occur in certain intermediate zones or between small countries, which have become a testing ground for the new weapons of the superpowers; some say that future great war will be nuclear war and that the moment it is launched, both sides will perish together, and so the Soviet Union and United States actually dare not launch such a war but, instead, adopt a peripheral strategy and go no further than nuclear deterrence or terror; some say that the Soviet Union and United States may reach a tacit understanding or compromise, draw up spheres of influence afresh and so on. It cannot be said that there ideas are completely devoid of reason, but what merits still more serious attention and vigilance is the fact that from east to west across the whole world, partial wars have never ceased in the 37 years since World War II. Today, the flames of war blaze in many places, from the jungles of Kampuchea and the deserts and mountains of Afghanistan to the shores of the Persian Gulf and the valleys of Lebanon.

All these partial wars are inseparably linked to superpower rivalry. In some cases they themselves carried out direct aggression, in some they make use of small hegemonists or provide indirect support or instigation; while in others they sooner or later take full advantage. As the rivalry between the two superpowers becomes even more fierce, the possibility of a partial war evolving into a major war is growing daily. Will World War III indeed be a nuclear war? Not necessarily. It may very well be another conventional war. Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly stated in his report: "We oppose not only a world war prepared by the superpowers, we also oppose all partial wars of aggression instigated or supported by them." This merits deep attention and thought. In short, the ever-growing global rivalry between the two superpowers is precisely the main source of the turmoil in the world and the threat to world peace.

3. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report: "China's future is closely linked to the future of the world." "The foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands that we persistently practice is identical with the lofty task of preserving world peace and promoting the progress of mankind which we are carrying out." We must unite with all countries and peoples in the world that are willing to strive for the cause of peace. The five principles of peaceful coexistence that we uphold are applicable to our relations with every country. In the world today, the factors of war are on the rise, and so are the factors for cursing war. All forces for preserving peace and curbing war must actively unite.

At the same time, we Chinese Communists have always clearly stated our political viewpoint without mincing words. The two phrases "oppose hegemonism, preserve world peace" are closely related. Peace cannot be gained by prayer, and war cannot be avoided by concession. To effectively preserve world peace, it is essential to take forceful measures and take some sound action to oppose hegemonism. As far as the overall situation is concerned, an important measure in opposing all manifestations of hegemonism and expansionism is to disrupt their strategic plans. In every part of the world, and especially in the world as a whole, we will oppose any country that practices hegemonism, and we oppose still more any country that is still more ferocious and aggressive in pursuing hegemonism, first concentrating on disrupting its strategic plans. If the people of the whole world unite as one and wage unwearying struggle, it is possible for world peace to be preserved.

4. "The rise of the Third World on the international stage since the war is the cardinal event of our era." In the world today, it is still the Third World that is most menaced by hegemonism, and it is also the Third World that is most concerned for preserving world peace. The past history of the Third World and its present status determine that the Third World is the main force for opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. Similarly, this is not something that can be changed at the will of man. Third World unity and solidarity constitute the foundation of the worldwide force for opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. Earnest vigilance and resolute opposition against all kinds of superpower splittist conspiracies in the Third World constitutes an extremely important measure for disrupting hegemonist strategic plans.

5. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th party congress: Of the three main tasks for the people of our country in the 1980's, "economic construction is the core and the basis for solving international and domestic problems." This is an extremely important principle. Many Third World countries are actively developing their national economies so as to consolidate with economic independence the political independence they have already won. The Third World countries need to strengthen economic as well as political unity. Comrade Hu Yaobang made a point of mentining "South-South cooperation" in his report and also highly evaluated this type of economic cooperation as "being of tremendous strategic significance."

Our China must also vigorously develop its own economy, the better to share with other Third World countries the important task of opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace, and we will then also be able to make a greater contribution to the world. I mention in passing that more than half a year ago two foreign publications simultaneously carried articles, one of which stated that China was extremely poor and of "no strategic significance," while the other declared that China was "a tiger, not a lamb." People can decide for themselves how things really stand. In short we must strive to quadruple by the year 2000 our total value of industrial and agricultural production by raising it to about 2,800 billion yuan. This great goal can certainly be attained with the people of all nationalities throughout the country working tobether. Of course, some people may say: Your average national income per person will still be rather low. Our view is: that is so, our "denominator" is too great; with 1.2 billion people, the average income cannot rise very greatly in a short time; however, per capita income cannot completely express a country's development level. Our view is: In sizing up a country, especially a big country, the important thing is to look at the scale, characteristics and development potentials of its national economy and at how much it will be able to mobilize its people and concentrate its power. As for how to use the total sum of 2,800 billion yuan, which is not small, that too is a matter of great import; in using it we can make overall plans and arrangements, and this is precisely where the superiority of our socialist system lies. We ourselves must first have a basis and make an analysis and a relatively comprehensive and accurate estimate of the development of our national strength. We must know what's what. In this way we will be able to "have more foundation" for confidently upholding our foreign policy of independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and carrying out our lofty international duty of opposing hegemonism, preserving world peace and promoting the progress of mankind.

OFFICIALS ATTEND UN DAY CELEBRATION IN BEIJING

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) --On the occasion of the United Nations Day, Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development in China, gave a reception here today.

Among the guests were Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CLARK'S PRESENCE AT TAIWAN RECEPTION PROTESTED

OW221652 Beijing Xinhua in English 1638 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin has lodged a protest against U.S. senior officials' presence at the so called "National Day" reception given by Taiwan's "North America Affairs Coordination Committee" in the United States.

In his meeting with Thomas P. Shoesmith, acting assistant secretary of state for east Asia and Pacific affairs on Monday, Chai Zemin quoted reports in Taiwan newspapers, CHINA TIMES, UNITY and METRO CHINESE JOURNAL, to show that William P. Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and some other high-ranking U.S. officials were present at the "October 10 National Day" reception held in Washington on October 5.

William Clark even expressed congratulations on behalf of President Ronald Reagan, he noted.

Chai Zemin pointed out that this was a grave incident that ran counter to the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the recent joint communique between the two countries. He said it was essentially an attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

The ambassador said as the incident took place not long after the issuance of the Sino-U.S. joint communique and at a time when the U.S. side had repeatedly professed to honor the communique, it could not but arouse the grave concern of the Chinese side.

Chai Zemin also noted that five states and nine cities in the United States had recently announced October 10 as the "day of the Republic of China" and government officials in some states and cities had participated in "October 10" celebrations.

All this was not accidental and the U.S. State Department bore unshirkable responsibility for it, he pointed out. The Chinese ambassador demanded that the U.S. Government take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

KYODO: DENG XIAOPING RAPS U.S. TAIWAN POLICY

OW241020 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 24 KYODO -- Deng Xiaoping, China's strongman now head of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, Sunday expressed his strong dissatisfaction with the United States Government's policy toward Taiwan, including the sale of arms.

He made this remark at a one-hour meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komeito Party, now visiting Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Government and party.

Deng stressed that serious troubles had developed in bilateral relations one after another since U.S. President Ronald Reagan assumed power at the outset of 1980, although it was China's persistent policy to develop further Beijing-Washington relations.

Deng revealed his displeasure with President Reagan's policy, saying U.S. diplomacy seemed to change drastically whenever a change in the U.S. leadership took place. There were too many cheap tricks played by the Reagan administration, he was quoted as saying.

Informed sources said Deng's remark, which was given in response to the questions raised by Takeiri, was rather unusual one in denouncing the U.S. Government for its policy toward China. Deng insisted the Reagan administration has adopted the highest amount of arm sales by the Carter administration to Taiwan as the standard for arm sales to that island.

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS LOS ANGELES GROUP

OW222123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen met today with a 16-member delegation from Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce led by Mrs. Karen L. Hathaway.

While in Beijing, the visitors were feted by Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. FARM SURPLUS 'CRISIS'

HK221245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Chen Xiaoping [7115 1420 1627]: "The 'Surplus' Crisis of U.S. Farm Produce]

[Text] In his radio speech to a rural audience delivered on 15 October, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced that the United States is willing to increase its export of grain to the Soviet Union. This action by President Reagan is not at all surprising. In the past few years, the U.S. Government has experienced greater and greater pressure from its farmers as the problem of a "surplus" of U.S. farm produce became increasingly serious. It has to increase its export of grain in order to ease the serious crisis in agriculture.

"Disasters caused by bumper harvests" have always been characteristic of U.S. agriculture. The seriousness of such disasters increases with the growth of these harvests. Bumper harvests have been reaped in the United States for 3 years running and consequently this problem has become even more prominent. According to figures released by the government, the output of corn and soybean in the United States will reach an all time high and that of wheat will be close to such a level. Therefore, in addition to what is sold at home or abroad, the United States will have a 5.03 and 5.49 million ton "surplus" of wheat and corn respectively this year, which will also have to be sold abroad. However, as a result of the sustained international economic crisis, farm produce does not have a good market abroad. Besides, other major Western grain-producing countries have also reaped bumper harvests. This makes the competition for selling grain on the world market even keener. Consequently, increasing grain exports to the Soviet Union, which needs to import grain, has become an important means of easing the agriculture crisis in the United States.

The United States is a country whose agricultural production is the biggest in the world and whose export of farm produce is also the biggest. The prices of farm produce on the international market are also controlled to a very great extent by the United States. In the past year, because of surplus farm produce and the drop of prices in this respect in the United States, the prices of wheat, corn and soybean on the international market have also dropped respectively by 8.7, 20.2 and 15.8 percent. This has reduced the agriculture income of the United States by 8 percent as compared with last year, which means it has dropped from $43.8 billion to $40.5 billion and has reached the lowest level since the big recession in 1933.

While the prices of farm products are dropping, the cost of agricultural production in the United States is continuously increasing as a result of price increases in the means of production and high interest rates. It is estimated that the average cost of production for each ton of wheat this year is $224 which is more than 100 percent of the selling price of each ton of wheat. Net agricultural income has dropped sharply from $24.5 billion in 1980 to $19 billion. This sum is not even enough for farm owners to pay this year's interest on the loans they have raised ($22 billion). Due to increasing debts, 7,000 farms in the United States have become bankrupt.

The agricultural crisis in the United States has also affected various industrial and commercial departments related to agriculture. At present, companies ranging from groceries in small towns to commercial giants such as the International Harvesters Company are all in difficulties. Because of financial difficulties, farm owners have tried to cut their expenditures. This year, the number of tractors sold in the United States fell by 27 percent, that of combine harvesters by 50 percent and the volume of chemical fertilizer sold by 11 percent. In the past 18 months, 20,000 workers have been laid off by five of the biggest agricultural machine building factories in North America.

The Reagan administration has adopted some measures to ease the agricultural situation and to win the support of the agricultural states in the middle and western part of the country for the time of the mid-term elections. Before the announcement of the increasing export of farm produce to the Soviet Union this time, the government decided to hold talks with the EEC to discuss the question of grain export and to demand that the EEC cancel export subsidies for farm produce in order not to hinder the United States from exporting its farm produce. It is reported that this question had already been listed as one of the five items on the agenda of the meeting concerning the general agreement on customs duties and trade, which is to be held in November this year. Besides, the U.S. Government has also decided to increase agricultural loans in the new fiscal year and to grant low interest loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. farm products through import and export banks. Obviously, these measures by the U.S. Government will undoubtedly further increase its financial deficit and increase U.S. agriculture's dependence on the international market. Besides, since it has greatly increased its grain export to the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration will find it even more difficult to persuade its West European allies to stop providing the most advance technology and equipment to the Soviet Union in the future.

KANG SHIEN MEETS WITH CHAIRMAN OF U.S. FIRM

OW232021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien this afternoon met with P. Grace, chairman of the board of the Grace Co. of the United States, and his party.

Kang Shien briefed the guests on China's petrochemical industry and discussed cooperation in this field with them.

BAN YUE TAN REVIEWS CAREER OF WILLIAM CASEY

HK210710 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 19, 10 Oct 82 pp 60-61

[Article by Jiang Geren [3068 1707 0086]: "William Casey -- Director of CIA"]

[Text] Sixty-eight-year-old William Casey has become the new director of the CIA -- one of the largest secret agencies in the world.

Casey is an old hand at collecting intelligence. Early during World War II, this young man, who studied law, joined the American Office of Strategic Services -- the predecessor of the CIA. He was responsible for intelligence activities in Europe and in dispatching groups to fascist Germany and other European countries occupied by Germany to gather intelligence and engage in sabotage activities. At that time, Casey spared no efforts in his work and achieved rather good results. After World War II, he left the secret agency and resumed his former profession in law circles. When Nixon and Ford came to power, he once again held posts in some departments related to intelligence activities at the side of the president. Reagan selected Casey as the director of the CIA. This was just the man he needed. The officials of the CIA also commended him as possessing all the characteristics necessary for intelligence work.

Ordinarily Casey was a man of few words and sometimes even a bit shy. At idle times, he ardently loves reading books. It is said that in his private library, he has a collection of more than 10,000 books. He also likes writing and is sometimes called a "writer." He mainly engages in legal study and he is also an entrepreneur. He has a private savings of over one million dollars. Casey is famed for his decisive manner in handling affairs and having certain spirits. His style of handling affairs was manifested immediately when he joined the CIA.

Since the "Watergate" event, the scandals of the CIA have been exposed one after another inside and outside the country and have been widely condemned as being notorious and against the will of the people. It is reported that during the Carter administration, more than 2,800 people dropped out of the CIA. An old American spy bemoaned: "Nearly all the personnel trained in the past 40 years have now left the CIA." Only 1,700 analytical personnel are left in the CIA. Casey keenly felt the gravity of this problem and regarded recruitment as a top priority. In addition to looking for and soliciting intelligence personnel through various channels, he also made us of television advertisements to recruit secret agents. This shows how anxious he was in lookin for qualified personnel. It is not known how many secret agents he wants to recruit, but since the CIA is going to build a new building twice the size of its present headquarters, it seems that Casey has great ambitions.

Last July, Casey founded the "National Intelligence Council", which specially provides "key" information of the state to the White House. He also strengthened the study of conditions of Third World countries, considering these countries to have significance in contention with the Soviet Union. This was also one of the weak links of CIA intelligence work in the past.

Increasing the number of secret agents dispatched abroad is another task done by his efforts since Casey assumed office. Spy satellites and electronic techniques can only reconnoiter the motions of things, but cannot reconnoiter the intentions and policies of countries. Only the secret agents who are in touch with government officials can offer political information. Therefore, Casey was determined to recruit a batch of people and dispatch them abroad after special training to engage in so-called "covert activities."

Domestically, Casey has enhanced the secret detective work of the CIA. Last year, Reagan signed an order to extend the power of the CIA and other secret agencies and stipulated that the CIA had the right to carry "covert activities" in the country. They could infiltrate organizations composed of foreign nationals to engage in reconnaissance and keep watch on them. Reagan also signed a law stipulating that journalists and other persons could not reveal the identity of secret intelligence personnel.

Casey is an old friend of Reagan. When Reagan ran for the Presidency, Casey was one of his responsible persons in the election campaign. After Reagan came to power, Casey became the first CIA director who was given the official title of being considered a Cabinet member. This shows Reagan attaches importance to the CIA and also supports Casey.

The road for Casey is by no means smooth. When he came to power, the deputy director Hugel promoted by him was accused for his irregularities in stock activities and was forced to resign. Hugel was orginally a merchant in the sewing machine business. He did not get any training in intelligence work. His resignation at least indicated that Casey did not choose the right person for the job. After that, news came that some people were claiming Casey as having deceived his customers while he was working in a multiple-product agricultural company, causing these customers to suffer a loss of several million dollars. He was also accused of having connections with criminal groups while he was holding the office of legal adviser of a salvage company. Some congressmen publicly asserted that Casey should no longer hold the post of CIA director. After several setbacks and with the backing of Reagan, Casey retained the post of director, but his future is still not optimistic.

AFP: DENG SAYS 'MANY PROBLEMS' REMAIN WITH USSR

OW250646 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said today that there were still "many problems" between China and the Soviet Union after the first round of discussions between the two countries for an improvement in their relations.

In a brief reply to questions by French newsmen, Mr. Deng said it was therefore necessary to continue the consultations.

The Chinese leader yesterday told Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Komeito Party, that the exploratory talks held in Beijing this month with Soviet representatives had not produced any concrete results. Relations between the two Communist countries have been tense for the past 20 years.

KYODO: ZHAO SAYS PRC TO CONTINUE TALKS WITH USSR

OW240415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 24 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Saturday that China would continue its dialogue with the Soviet Union whether the Soviets maintain or drop a hegemonistic policy.

China's continued opposition to the Soviet hegemonism and the Beijing-Moscow dialogue are not contradictory to each other, Zhao told Japanese Dietman Yoshimi Furui.

Zhao said the Chinese dialogue with Moscow does not mean that China ceased to oppose the hegemonism.

The Chinese diplomacy, based on the principle of independence and the five-point peace principle, has not changed, and China will never use the so-called Soviet card or American card in diplomacy, Zhao said.

Zhao met with Furui, chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, here Saturday evening.

After the meeting, the Japanese dietman also said that the Chinese Government offered yen 500 million (about dollar 1.8 million) to help build the Japan-China friendship hall in Tokyo to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the reopening of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The planned hall, to be built in downtown Tokyo, is estimated to cost more than yen 10 billion.

The Japanese Government has already promised yen 2 billion and a yen 3 billion fund-raising will be sought from the Japanese buisness circles. The remaining money will be collected from other private circles.

KOMEITO PARTY CHAIRMAN FETED IN BEIJING

Wang Zhen Hosts Banquet

OW221733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party).

Proposing a toast, Wang Zhen praised Yoshikatsu Takeiri and other Japanese friends of the Komei Party for their great contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and the development of friendship between peoples of the two countries. He said the friendship between the two countries will surely see further consolidation and development.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri said a true friendship between the two countries depends on upholding forever the spirit of the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty of the two countries. Therefore, it is of great importance to pass on the spirit from generation to generation.

Present at the banquet were Wang Bingnan and Chu Tunan, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW240838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, once again stressed the importance of Sino-Japanese friendship while meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party), and his party here this morning.

Bunzo Ninomiya, vice-chairman of the Komei Party Central Executive Committee, and his wife were among those who attended the meeting.

Deng Xiaoping expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan would continue to develop in the present direction.

The most important statement about Sino-Japanese relations was that the two peoples of China and Japan should remain friends from generation to generation, Deng Xiaoping said.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri said Japan-China relations must adhere to the principles embodied in the joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty signed by the two countries. On this basis, the Komei Party would make constant efforts to deepen the mutual trust between Japan and China, he said. The two sides also exchanged views on other matters of common concern.

Present on the occasion were Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

The Japanese guests are due to leave for home tomorrow.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Zhao Meets Group

OW231725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, and his party.

Zhao Ziyang thanked Yoshimi Furui and other Japanese friends for their consistent efforts in promoting China-Japan friendship. He said he hoped the Japanese league will make new contributions to the friendship between the two countries.

Yoshimi Furui said Japan-China friendship should be carried on forever.

Present at the meeting were Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

The Japanese guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Feted by Wang Zhen

OW231739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Japan's Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship.

Wang Zhen said: "At a time of continued development of Sino-Japanese friendship, we cherish the memory of Kenzo Matsumura and other Japanese friends and wish for continuous growth of permanent and steady friendly cooperation between the two countries."

Yoshimi Furui reviewed the historical ties between the two countries and expressed his determination to contribute to the further development of Japan-China friendship.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Zhou Enlai Statue

OW242014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers with Han Xianchu as its leader and Xie Fang as its deputy leader on 21 October laid a wreath before the bronze statue of the esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou Enlai at the Hungnam fertilizer complex, Hamhung City, in memory of the great contributions Premier Zhou Enlai made to Sino-Korean friendship.

Present on the occasion were General Paek Hak-nim, vice minister of People's Armed Forces of Korea; (Kim Hui-mun), vice chairman of the Hamhung Municipal People's Council; Major General (Chon Chin-su), leading member of an army unit stationed in Hamhung; and others.

At noon, Major General (Chon Chin-su) gave a banquet in honor of the delegation.

Received By Kim Il-song

OW221905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today wished all's well in China which, he said, would mean security in Korea as well.

President Kim Il-song recalled the battles fought shoulder to shoulder by the two peoples during the Korean War about 30 years ago when he received the Chinese delegation of former volunteers headed by Han Xianchu and Xie Fang this afternoon. "Tens of thousands of the Chinese People's Volunteers shed their blood on our soil and the Korean people will never forget them," said the president.

President Kim Il-song said he was very pleased to meet the Chinese comrades on the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War. He said the Chinese People's Volunteers came to Korea at the call of Comrade Mao Zedong to help resist U.S. aggressors when things were most difficult for Korea.

Talking on the achievements made by Korea after the war, the president said in this regard China's assistance must not be overlooked either.

Referring to the long-standing friendship between Korea and China, the president said that the Korean and the Chinese peoples are like members of one family. They unite with each other. China is Korea's rear area which makes Korea feel self-confident if there is unity and order in China, he said.

Han Xianchu expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song for the hospitality he and the Korean people show for the delegation. Minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea O Chin-u was among those present on the occasion.

Feted in Pyongyang

OW241939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Korean People's Armed Forces hosted a banquet here today for a delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers to mark the 32nd anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War.

Generals O Chin-u, Paek Hak-nim and Pak Chung-kuk and Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi were present at the banquet. The delegation was headed by Han Xianchu and Xie Fang.

General Pak Chung-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen spoke at the banquet. Pak Chung-kuk praised the heroism and devotion of the Chinese People's Volunteers, many of whom laid down their lives in the war. The volunteers' exploits will remain in the memory of the Korean people forever, Pak Chung-kuk said.

In his speech Zong Kewen reviewed the concern and support of the party government and people of Korea for the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Twenty-four years have passed since the Chinese People's Volunteers returned home, Zong Kewen said, but the Chinese people have always been concerned with the cause of the Korean people and feel delighted at every new achievement they have made.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

OW231732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (XINHUA) -- President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ziaul Haq arrived here at noon today on an official state visit at the invitation of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the airport to welcome the Pakistani guests were President Kim Il-song and his wife Kim Song-ae, and other Korean party and government leaders including O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol and Ho Tam.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR THAILAND

OW220716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Han Nianlong, adviser to the ministry, left here this morning for a friendship visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THAI ARMY GENERAL DISCUSSES SRV REINFORCEMENTS

OW220128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A Thai Army Lt. General Wibun Raosathian said today Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been put on alert for any possible Vietnamese intrusion, as Vietnam has recently sent reinforcements into bordering western Kampuchea.

Wibun Raosathian was appointed this month as director of the information office of the supreme command of the Thai armed forces.

Wibun said Vietnam has just sent reinforcements to Poipot District and the Sisophon area in Battambang Province, western Kampuchea, which increased the number of Vietnamese troops there from several thousand to the present 10,000.

In addition, he said, Vietnam has sent seven more T-54 tanks to these districts. There has also been a buildup of Vietnamese troops in southwest Kampuchea. Vietnam has rebuilt a military air strip in Preah Vihear Province too, he said.

All these moves by the Vietnamese forebode new offensives in the coming dry season next month against the Kampuchean resistance forces, the spokesman predicted.

THAILAND'S PREM CALLS FOR SRV PULLOUT FROM DK

OW240932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean people should be allowed to decide their own destiny free from outside interference, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said today. The statement was made in a radio broadcast to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the United Nations.

Prem said: "Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea has become an international problem and also a major obstacle to the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful region."

The U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal from that country has won support from the majority of the world nations and peoples, Prem said. However, they have not been implemented because the country concerned is still trying to cover up facts and shirk responsibility, he added.

Referring to the huge influx of refugees into Thailand, Prem noted that the main cause lies in the foreign invasion of Kampuchea and interference in Laos.

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN SOCIETY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW231529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the Chinese Government wishes for the early settlement of the China-India boundary question and is optimistic about the prospects for developing relations between the two countries.

In a meeting this afternoon with a delegation from the India-China Society, the premier said, "Although differences exist between the two countries on the boundary issue, we believe it is not so difficult to resolve the problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation."

He said both China and India are large Asian countries that can exert great impact on the whole world. "A long-standing friendship exists between our two peoples, and the 1950's saw sound cooperation between our two countries. The two peoples both miss that period," he said.

Zhao added that the two countries have had similar historical experiences, and the two peoples are facing the common task of building their own countries. The two countries should be friendly to each other and improve their relations, the premier said.

Zhao told the Indian guests that this December will be the 40th anniversary of the death of Dr. Dwarkanath S. Kotnis and the 25th anniversary of the death of Dr. Menhanlal Atal. He said the Chinese people will solemnly cherish the memory of these two internationalists.

"We will never forget about the help they rendered the Chinese people when we were in difficulty. We hope the seeds of friendship sown by them will blossom with beautiful flowers," Zhao said.

The delegation from the India-China Society is headed by B.N. Pande, president of the society and a member of Parliament.

Pande said: "Our delegation consists of 14 members from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Our current visit has the support of the Indian External Affairs Ministry and the attention of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi."

Pande said that Prime Minister Gandhi is enthusiastic about furthering the relations between India and China and settling the boundary question between the two countries. "She hopes all pending problems between the two countries can be solved in our generation rather than left to the next generation," he said.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China.

Wang Bingnan Hosts Banquet

OW211515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the India-China Society headed by its president, B.N. Pande, who is also a member of Parliament. Wang and Pande in their toasts spoke highly of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. The society was founded in New Delhi last August. Its members include MP's, professors and noted artists. The guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Amity Association.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Haq Arrives in Shanghai

OW221644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq arrived in Shanghai by special plane this afternoon after a visit to Guilin.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan gave a banquet this evening at the Cypress Hotel, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

In his toast the mayor said: "Shanghai and Pakistan have close and friendly relations in trade, education and other fields." He said President Ziaul's current visit to China will further improve the time-honored Sino-Pakistani friendship.

The president said he was delighted to visit Shanghai, the largest industrial city of China, on his third visit to China. He wished Shanghai to make new contributions to the expansion of trade between Pakistan and China.

"Exchanges in economic and cultural fields and the people-to-people contacts between our two countries have increased over the past years," the president said. He said that his visits to other parts of China and his meeting with Chinese leaders in Beijing have enabled him to gain a better understanding of China. President Ziaul said his visit has been a complete success.

Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who is accompanying the president on the visit, attended the banquet.

President and Begum Ziaul Haq visited the reed flute cave in Guilin this morning.

Haq Concludes Visit

OW230720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and Begum Ziaul Haq left here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this morning, winding up their state visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai. President Ziaul Haq asked Wu Xueqian to convey his good wishes and gratitude to the Chinese leaders.

Pakistan Press Reaction

OW241520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan newspapers have issued editorials acclaiming President Ziaul Haq's just-concluded state visit to China as "a successfull visit" and highly evaluated the ever-increasing Pakistan-China friendship.

The PAKISTAN TIMES said today that the president's visit has added "a new dimension" to the "model" bilateral relations between China and Pakistan.

"The identity of views on international issues and on the further consolidation of economic cooperation between the two countries was reflected in the people-to-people contacts" it added.

Turning to the Afghan problem, the paper said, Pakistan has consistently called for a political solution to the crisis and adhered to the stand for Soviet troop withdrawal. "It has made good its pledge to the principle of opposition to hegemonism in all forms." "China has equally endeavoured to normalise its relations with the USSR withouc deviating from its principled stand on Afghanistan," it noted.

It went on to say: "Their stands on the occupation of Kampuchea, a case of intervention similar to Afghanistan, are mutually supportive while China appreciates Pakistan's efforts to establish peaceful cooperation in South Asia."

"The decision to set up a joint Pak-China commission on economic exchange," it said, "confirms the peaceful nature of the overall relationship aimed at consolidating world peace and regional security."

NAWA-E WAQT described the establishment of the Sino-Pakistan joint commission as "another significant step towards strengthening of mutual cooperation in the economic sphere" and "it would produce momentous results in cooperation between the two friendly countries."

JANG said editorially that the Sino-Pak friendship "has remained victorious amidst the storms of regional and global events and has stood every test and trial over the long period of 30 years". "This is a means to the promotion of global and regional peace, opposition to war, aggression and colonialism and recognition of the right of every nation, big or small, to live in peace and honour," it added.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT

OW231344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, sent a message today to Junius Richard Jayewardene, warmly congratulating him on his reelection as president of Sri Lanka.

The message reads:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's election to the high office of presidency of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese Government and in my own name, our warm congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency. May Your Excellency achieve new successes in the lofty cause of leading the Sri Lankan people in the national construction. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Sri Lankan peoples continue to develop and grow stronger.

FURTHER REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

XINHUA Account

OW221208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will soon pay an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese leaders.

AFP Report

OW221249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 22 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will arrive here next Monday for his first official visit to China, an official source said here.

Chinese officials gave no details on the purpose of Mr. al-Qadhdhafi's trip, which was prepared in great secrecy, but diplomatic sources here noted that the arrival of the Libyan leader coincided with an overall diversification of China's relations with the Arab world.

The sources added the Mr. al-Qadhdhafi's visit could seal a reconciliation between Tripoli and Beijing that began several months ago. A year ago, Beijing called Mr. al-Qadhdhafi a "fanatic Moslem."

Leaves Tripoli

OW231913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, left here today by special plane for an official visit to China.

He was invited by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's National Congress and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Seeing him off at the Tripoli International Airport were Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and other senior officials.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Libya Lu Defang and other diplomats were also at the airport.

Arrival in Beijing

OW251050 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Beijing this afternoon by special plane for an official visit to our country at the invitation of its leader.

At a grand ceremony held in the square in front of the Great Hall of the People, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, warmly welcomed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and other distinguished Libyan guests.

When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi arrived in the square by car from the airport, Premier Zhao Ziyang warmly shook hands with him and they extended greetings to each other.

Young Pioneers presented flowers to Al-Qadhdhafi. Then, the two leaders reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese PLA.

Following the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang met Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his party. The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the visit are: Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces; 'Abd al'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries; and Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport.

Welcomed By Zhao Ziyang

OW251256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese leaders.

Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People to welcome Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Mrs al-Qadhdhafi drove to the plaza, Premier Zhao stepped forward to greet them with cordial handshakes. Two children presented bouquets to the distinguished guests.

The plaza today flew the national flags of China and Libya.

Following the national anthems of Libya and China played by the miltary band, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Two hundred children waved flowers to cheer Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Present at the ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister, Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Chen Puru, minister of railways.

Also present were distinguished Libyan guests accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the visit: Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Army; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durham, secretary of the General People's Committee of Agricultural Reclamation and Development; Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee of Economic and Light Industry; and Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly conversation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Great Hall of the People.

ISRAEL RAPPED AT TELECOMMUNICATIONS TALKS

OW220811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 22 (XINHUA) -- The 12th plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommuniation Union in a resolution today condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and its massacre of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

The resolution expressed alarm at "the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon" and expressed concern at "the destruction of telecommunications in Lebanon."

It "directs the secretary general of the International Telecommunication Union to study and report to the Administrative Council at its next session on measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing those telecommunication facilities."

It also "requests the chairman of the plenipotentiary conference to bring this resolution immediately to the attention of the secretary general of the United Nations."

The resolution was adopted by secret ballot with 85 in favour, 31 against, 13 abstentions, one blank and two invalid votes.

Earlier, 30 member states including Algeria proposed a draft resolution resolving that "Israel shall be excluded from the plenipotentiary conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the union as long as it does not comply with its international obligations." However, the draft resolution was rejected early today by 61 votes to 57.

ARAB NATIONS DELAY CALL TO OUST ISRAEL FROM UN

OW230228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Libya, current chairman of the Arab group, announced today that the Arab countries had decided to delay their move to challenge the Israel's letter of credentials at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking to a press conference here this morning, 'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan permanent representative to the United Nations, said the Arab countries would express collective reservation about the credentials of Israel, instead of seeking its ouster from the General Assembly.

But the delay did not mean that the Arab countries had changed their previous position, it was only a question of timing, he said.

If Israel continued to deny the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, the Arab states would take action to challenge the Israel's seat at the United Nations next year, he said.

The Libyan representative pointed out that the U.S. threat to walk out of the U.N. General Assembly and cut off its annual contribution to the U.N. budget was not a reason for the Arabs to defer their action.

The Arab countries succeeded last month in winning enough support to suspend Israel in the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United States took a retaliatory action. It walked out and held up an 8.5 million U.S. dollars contribution to the agency's budget.

RENMIN RIBAO STESSES CORRECT 'STATE OF MIND'

HK250844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "What Kind of State of Mind Do We Need To Create a New Situation?"]

[Text] The 12th party congress drew a vast blueprint for building the four modernizations and proposed the great task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This is a glorious task with a completely objective basis, and it is also arduous. It shows the richer and more profound understanding of the Chinese Communists and the people of all nationalities regarding the laws of socialist construction in China, and demonstrates our unshakable resolve and will. When studying the 12th party congress documents, people are considering one issue: How can their own area, department or unit go about taking new strides and creating a new situation?

There are many things to be done to create a new situation. An important point is to ensure that the cadres and masses, and first of all the leading cadres, have a good state of mind, which could also be described as a revolutionary style. To put it briefly, it means "bracing spirits, opening up the way and forging ahead, displaying unswerving determination and struggling ceaselessly," as mentioned in the report of the 12th party congress. With this state of mind or revolutionary style, we can ensure that the principles and tasks defined by the 12th party congress can be implemented very well and that still more notable results are achieved in practice.

We must continue to emancipate our minds and be bold in carrying out reforms and creating new things. The fundamental reason why we have been able to make tremendous progress in all fields of politics, economics and culture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is that the Central Committee has upheld thoroughgoing materialism, broken through the severe bindings of the long period of "leftist" errors, correctly launched the two-front ideological struggle, greatly emancipated people's minds and carried out a whole series of profound reforms suited to our national condition. We have relied on emancipating people's minds in accomplishing the historic turning point; and we rely on continuing to emancipate the mind in accomplishing the great task of creating a new situation in all fields. The emergence of a new situation is inseparable from continuing to carry out reforms. The aim of reform is to embark on our own road, based on China's realities, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Experiences of the past few years have proven that in whatever field "leftist" influence has been eliminated relatively thoroughly and it has been possible to uphold the Central Committee's line, principles and policies in accordance with the specific conditions. The strides taken there in reform are sound and big, and the successes scored are conspicuous. Putting agriculture in the forefront on the economic front is an example that can explain the issue very well. Yet to improve agriculture still further, it is also necessary to further emancipate the mind, expand our vision and adopt measures that accord still better with reality. This is the case with every field and every place. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, very great changes have been recorded in some places and departments, but relatively small ones in others. Why is this? It has to do with whether people's minds have been emancipated or not and whether or not thoroughgoing reforms can be carried out. With reforms, we have a way out. In order to create a new situation, every front, area and unit must be resolved to carry out reforms. We must boldly base our efforts on reality and continually study new situations and solve new problems. The fact that the party has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology does not mean that every person has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in his ideology; the fact that reforms have been successful in certain places does not mean that the task of carrying out all reforms has been successfully completed.

As far as many comrades are concerned, to be a thoroughgoing materialist and to destroy the conventions in the mind that have long hampered the advance of our cause is a problem that will require very great efforts to solve.

We must not be afraid of difficulties or setbacks. Since ancient times, the accomplishment of major reforms and the appearance of new situations of historical significance have never been all smooth sailing or gained in one move. In our efforts to open up the way and forge ahead and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we are bound to encounter all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, and may even follow a tortuous road for a while. We must be ideologically prepared for these things. It is not the proper communist disposition to lose confidence and feel that there is no way out and no future when difficulties are encountered in opening up the way. Nor is it the proper communist disposition to leave things half-finished and even go back to the old road when resistance and contradictions are encountered in carrying out reforms. Lenin said: "Anyone who is afraid of difficulties in socialist construction and is scared by them, and anyone who becomes pessimistic or panic-stricken on seeing these difficulties, is not a socialist." The Chinese women's volleyball team did not lose heart when they ran into trouble; they boldly "tackled things head-on" and fought stubbornly, thus displaying the lofty style for creating a new situation. Their unbending and resolute spirit merits emulation.

We must have the heroic ambition to create great enterprises and scale lofty peaks. It is completely correct that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have persistently sought truth from facts and avoided raising boastful slogans and setting high targets. However, truly seeking truth from facts is bound to demand revolutionary spirit and heroic ambition. Comrade Mao Zedong was very fond of a phrase of Stalin's: Integrate revolutionary mettle with the spirit of practicality. In the past few years the Central Committee has constantly demanded that we both seek truth from facts and also brace our revolutionary spirit and accomplish something worthwhile. It is of course not seeking truth from facts to blindly rush in and do things for which the objective conditions are not ready; nor is it seeking truth from facts to fail to strive to do things for which the objective conditions are ready and which can be accomplished, provided the effort is made. Setting excessive targets and becoming divorced from reality will of course damage the masses' enthusiasm; but neither can people's morale be boosted and the wisdom and talent of the masses be brought into full play if targets are set lower than actual possibilities and if they can be accomplished without any efforts.

The great goal and the various tasks put forward by the 12th party congress have a scientific basis but they will not be easily accomplished, and tremendous efforts will be needed. It is essential to have revolutionary spirit and drive. The mentality of "having been bitten by a snake once, one fears a coiled rope for 10 years" should be discarded. The state of mind of being content with the status quo, not aiming to forge ahead, waiting and looking around, and behaving in an apathetic way must be changed. Chinese Communists, who are in a state of resurgence, and especially the party cadres, must precisely possess the spirit of "no mem we, unless we climb the southern gate of heaven."

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the 12th party congress: "In the new historical period, to build China, a country whose economy and culture were formerly backward, into a powerful socialist modern state is one of the greatest and most creative projects in human history. Many issues in this undertaking could not have been proposed or solved by the Marxists of the past." History has assigned us a heavy responsibility, and the people have great expectations in us. There are only 18 years until the end of the century. Time will not wait for us. We must broaden our vision, summon up vigor, carry out creative work in our best form, and undertake a vast cause on the motherland's wide expanses that our forerunners have never done.

When they recall this period of history -- the closing years of the 20th century -- our posterity will make an evaulation of us. There are only three possibilities: They will say either that we are "promising people," or that we were "a mediocre generation" or else that we were "stupid bunglers." Seriously consider, comrade, in which category do you fit?

LEADERS ATTEND SCIENCE AWARDS CONFERENCE

OW240130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 500 scientists were honored today for outstanding inventions and research at the national science awarding conference that opened in the Great Hall of the People under the auspices of the State Science and Technology Commission.

The awarded items -- 428 inventions and 124 natural science research results -- demonstrate China's major progress in science and technology in the past two and half decades.

Present today were Vice-Premier Wan Li and other party and government leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong and Deng Liqun.

Fang Yi, minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, gave the opening speech. Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister, presided over the gathering attended by 3,000.

State regulations for invention awards that came into force in December 1978 define the qualifications as being "unprecedented, advanced and applicable as proved in practice". The present award winners serve economic construction and national defence, and over 95 percent of these inventions have been popularized.

The Xian-type hybrid rice, developed by more than 500 agrotechnicians from 50 units in 10 years of effort, won the special-class award. From 1976 to 1981, China sowed Xian-type hybrid rice on a total of 22 million hectares of paddy fields, which brought an increase of 16.5 million tons.

Winners of the natural science awards mirror the country's progress in theoretical and basic science research over the past 25 years. The regulations promulgated in November 1979 decided to award research results dealing with natural phenomena, characteristics or laws that are of great significance in the development of science and technology. Some 1,000 research results were submitted by scientific institutions, universities and enterprises throughout the country for examination by the hundreds of scientists leading the academic divisions. Their choices were recommended to the award committee for final examination and the 124 award winners were chosen by secret ballot.

First-class award winners include earth science research in the discovery of Daqing oilfield, complete synthesis of bovine insulin, lingand field theory research, the discovery of antisigma particle, geological maps of China and Asia, and research into the solution of the Goldbach Conjecture. Second-class award winners include study of the oriental grasshoppers that helped China bring locust plague under control, the finite element method, a tectonic map and outline of China.

Wu Heng, advisor to the State Science and Technology Commission and director of both the award committee for natural sciences and the examination and recommendation committee in charge of classifying inventions, gave a detailed report on the work procedures.

He emphasized on three points: One, these subjects of research were developed from the needs of socialist construction and production, pursuing the principle of integrating theory with practice, and the results are closely connected with the needs of Chinese society: two, the award winners are products of large scale cooperation, a demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system and the spirit of independence and self-reliance; three, a generation of young and middle-aged scientists have shown their merits, testifying to the fact that a pwoerful contingent of Chinese scientists and technicians has come to the fore who are inventive, creative, able to overcome difficulties and key problems and are hard working. He called this "a most reliable force for achieving China's four modernisations."

Fang Yi Speech

OW241743 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The following is Fang Yi's speech at the opening ceremony of the national science awarding conference. The speech is entitled: "The Science and Technology Workers' Lofty Duties."

Comrades! Under the kind attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the national science awarding conference now opens. The convening of such a grand meeting, which is being held shortly after the victorious closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, to commend the science and technology workers for their hard work vividly shows the concern, attention and profound expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council for science and technology. At todays' meeting, we will announce the names of the science and technology workers who have gloriously won the country's awards for natural science and inventions. We will also commend them at this meeting. The commendations by our motherland and people are the highest awards. Winning such an award is the greatest happiness and glory. With a jubilant heart, we want to express our warm congratulations and heartfelt thanks to those scientists, experts, engineers and technicians who are gloriously honored here today for their outstanding contributions in their work. We must also point out that a large number of engineers, technicians and administrators who have made exceptional contributions in economic construction and national defense should also be commended, even though their names are not included in the namelist of those who are commended today. Generally speaking, any achievement in our socialist state embodies the collective wisdom and efforts and represents the products of a great socialist cooperation. The comrades who are commended today are specifically the representatives of the tens of thousands of unknown heroes on our country's scientific and technological front. Commending them is a way of expressing the commendations of the party and the people for all comrades on the scientific and technological front.

Naturally, the purpose of holding such a commendation meeting not only is to commend what has been accomplished, but also -- which is more important -- to greet what will be accomplished. The meeting today is both a commendation meeting and a mobilization and oath-taking meeting. We must, through this meeting, further mobilize and organize our country's science and technology workers to scale new heights of science and technology and make new contributions to the enhancement of our country's economic and social development in accordance with our country's needs.

Comrades! The scientific and technological cause of our socialist state is part of the people's cause. Its lofty goal is to work for the interests of the motherland and the people. Unlike all the exploiting classes' acts of seizing science and technology as their own property, our socialist state's science and technology belong to the people. Our socialist state is closely linked with the people's interests as it is dedicated to fulfilling the people's needs and enhancing their happiness.

Science and technology workers in our socialist state follow a lofty ethical standard and are dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly. This is precisely why our country's scientific and technological work is so vigorous and promising.

Although our country's scientific and technological work has experienced all sorts of difficulties during the past 30 years and more, nothing has been able to obstruct its progress. This is because science represents the people's interests, and the people's interests cannot be ignored; and science also represents truth, and truth cannot be repressed. It will invariably discover a way for its development. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's scientific and technological work entered into a new period of development. Scientific and technological work has received great attention from the party and the government. The party's various policies on scientific and technological development have been further implemented. News of victory keeps pouring in from the scientific and technological front, and new things have continued to appear. A new generation of science and technology workers is maturing. A picture of prosperity and boundless vitality has appeared in our country's scientific and technological cause.

According to Marxist principles, a society's material production constitutes the basic content of a human society's activities. Developing the economy is a task of utmost importance that lies ahead of our country. To serve the people's interests, science and technology must first serve economic construction and modernization. Science and technology must spur the development of industrial and agricultural production and fulfill the people's increasing material needs and demand for civilized living. During a certain period in the past, science and technology were out of line with the economy to a certain extent. To correct this situation, our country formulated a new policy in 1981 on scientific and technological development. It was presented in accordance with the situation of our country. This policy mainly emphasized that science and technology must serve economic and social development, and that economic and social development must depend on science and technology. It also emphasized that scientific and technological development must be in coordination with economic and social development, and that science and technology must consider serving the economy as their most important tasks. This policy has correctly handled the relationship between economic and social development and scientific and technological development and the relationship between fundamental and practical research and developmental research. It has also resolved such problems as development of production technology and options of technological structures as well as the problems of correctly handling and absorbing foreign countries' advanced scientific and technological achievements. Because of this policy, our country has been able to build its scientific and technological work on a solid foundation. Guided by this new policy, our country's scientific and technological development and economic and social development have been further integrated during the past 2 years. While science and technology have had economic support, they have in turn spurred economic development and brought about better economic results. The powerful role of science and technology as a productive force and a means for settling policy has become more and more apparent. An unprecedentedly lively and vigorous situation has appeared in our country's scientific and technological sphere. Not long ago, the party's 12th national congress put forward the grand objective of striving to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century under the premise of improving the economic results. While presenting new and higher demands for science and technology, the congress has also provided even broader areas throughout the country where scientific and technological potentials can be brought into full play. Now there is a wide scope for science and technology to serve the economy.

Comrades! Our party is attaching great importance to science and technology not only because they can create material wealth and are powerful means for building a modernized material civilization, but also because they can create spiritual wealth and are important aspects in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Science is arduous and honest labor. It inspires people's wisdom and fosters people's spirit of arduous struggle and of seeking truth. Science is a means for exploring and creating the future. It broadens people's minds, broadens their horizons, and gives them the courage to explore and create. Science develops in the course of struggling against fallacies, it gives people the courage to defy hardship and frustrations and gives them the persevering and indomitable strength of seeking and defending truth. Science is mankind's common wealth; it is incompatible with all sorts of opportunistic, profit-making and selfish behavior. It can nurture people's noble qualities and inspire people's spirit of dedication. We urge all the science and technology workers to further foster the scientific spirit. We urge the whole nation to study how to foster the scientific spirit so that the flowers of socialist spiritual civilization will blossom more beautifully.

Comrades! October is cool and pleasant in Beijing. It is also a month of harvest. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we greeted the arrival of a spring of science. Now the fruits from the flowers that blossomed in that spring are ripe. While we are still working hard tilling our land, we are beginning to reap the first batch of fruits from our garden of science. What an encouraging scene! This symbolizes our thriving scientific and technological work. It also symbolizes even more that our great motherland is entering into an era of national resurgence, which is full of hope and sunshine. All science and technology workers who have lofty ambitions and ideals, let us dedicate ourselves fully to the communist cause, to the building of a stronger and more prosperous China and to the progress of the people's scientific and technological work. Let us once again express our high respect for those science and technology workers, administrators and party and government workers who have contributed to our country's scientific and technological development. May the glory, hope and responsibilities be all yours!

Zhao Ziyang Addresses Meeting

OW241403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today spoke to China's leading scientists and administrators on four major questions concerning scientific progress and economic construction.

Addressing the national science awarding conference attended by 6,000 people, the premier called attention to developing science and technology in line with the needs of the national economy.

The four questions are:

One. Economic advance relies on the progress of science and technology, and so will be the realization of the national goal for the year 2000.

Two. Science and technology should serve economic construction. This should be regarded as a guiding principle. Scientists should play an active part in the country's socialist modernization and carry out research on key problems of significant economic results.

Three. Scientists and technicians should be organized to participate in planning work and tackling the major technical problems.

Four. Attention should be paid to arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises in raising their technical levels. There should be appropriate economic policies to pave the way for the advance of science and technology. All ministries, regions and enterprises should spend money on and make money by developing new technology.

Among the party and state leaders present at the conference today are Wan Li, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo and Huang Hua.

Warm applause greeted Premier Zhao as he concluded his report. Discussions will follow this afternoon and tomorrow.

Zhao on Scientific Progress

OW250932 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the national science awarding conference, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang said: The invigoration of China's economy depends on progress in science and technology. He emphatically pointed out that this will be the guiding principle for China's economic work. Premier Zhao pointed out that by not relying on progress in science and technology, there is a danger that the slogan of "quadrupling" the target may fall through, whereas by relying on it, the realization of this target may be assured. The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress said that we should "strive" to quadruple. When we say we shall "strive" to reach the goal, we mean first of all to strive for progress in science and technology. Our hope lies in making this important task a success.

Zhao Ziyang said: Industry, agriculture and factories, old and new, must grasp the technical progress link and shift production toward a new and advanced technical basis. In carrying out economic construction from now on, we should not stick to the old road but follow a new one; we should not lay our bet on enlarging extension [wai yan 1120 1693] but should rely on intension [nei han 0355 3211] in the main. It goes without saying that we still must build factories with an advanced technical level in a planned manner in the future. However, China is so large, modernization cannot be realized by simply building a handful of new modernized plants. Old plants must carry out technical reform. These old plants are comparable to a boundless ocean. If the appearance of this boundless ocean remains unchanged and always settles in a backward state, it would be impossible to bring the entire technical and economic targets to an advanced level. On the other hand, the new plants must not only be built and armed with advanced technology, but must also continue to use even more advanced technology after their completion. With the technical aging period becoming shorter and shorter, even more advanced technology will lag behind in several years. Enterprises that fail to achieve technical progress and those that stand still and refuse to make progress have no future and will certainly become obsolete. From now on to the end of this century, all economic departments must be switched to a new technological basis step by step and in a planned way.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Once it is put into use in production, advanced science and technology will become a powerful and dynamic social productive force. Th[illegible] a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping ha[illegible] cussed this principle on many occasions. At the recent 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the question of science and technology. We should put these ideas into practice in economic construction. If we are to seriously carry out modernization, we must depend on progress in science and technology. All ministers, governors, mayors, magistrates and plant managers must depend on policies and on science and technology in leading economic work.

How can leading cadres rely on science and technology? Premier Zhao suggested that work should be done well in the following four areas: 1) the initiative of scientific and technological personnel must be brought into play; 2) research projects must be put forward on the scientific and technological front; 3) good working conditions must be provided for scientific research work; 4) the application of research results in production must be facilitated.

He said: Many comrades are not too familiar with many of these things. However, because we want to quadruple the target and pursue modernization, we must learn to do well this work that we are not too familiar with but which is hard and important. We must study it earnestly and carry it out in a practical way. From now on, all leading financial and economic departments including financial, banking and commercial departments must include those comrades in the leadership who have scientific knowledge and are eager to promote science and technology. Otherwise, we will be facing a mental block and cannot implement policies well. Now is the right time to raise such questions without further delay.

Science Must Serve Economy

OW241411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China's scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of the country's economic construction.

Speaking at the national science awarding conference, the premier said that the primary task of scientific research, that covers a wide area of endeavor, is to study key scientific and technological projects of great benefit to economic development.

The most important contribution to be made by a scientist or technician is the kind that promotes progress in production technology and increases economic results, he added.

The guiding principle that science and technology must serve economic construction is correct and necessary, he noted. It is therefore imperative to decide upon the tasks and projects of scientific research, readjust the scientific research system and scientific forces and improve the system of assessment of scientific and technical workers and the awarding policy accordingly

The existing scientific research system falls short of the needs of economic construction, he added. It may be considered first to do the following: 1) establish technical development centers in some trades; 2) establish or strengthen technical development centers in some major specialized corporations and major enterprises; 3) encourage the collaboration between research institutes and production units by integrating scientific research, designing, production and service, setting up comprehensive experimental bases for agricultural modernization, introducing a scientific research contracting system and technical consultancy service.

It is necessary to work out regulations to encourage technical progress, he said. Awards should be given according to contribution without any egalitarian considerations.

Zhao on Increasing Initiative

OW241417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Efforts must be made to overcome two fundamental shortcomings in the current economic setup in the process of transforming it, said Premier Zhao Ziyang at the national science awarding conference today.

Identifying the two shortcomings, the premier said the current economic setup cannot very effectively encourage enterprises to concern themselves with the needs of society and the market or with technical progress. This has resulted in divorcement of production from demand and slow progress in technical transformation.

All departments, localities and enterprises should spend money on developing new technology and make money through the introduction of new technology, he said.

Financial, credit, taxation, pricing and other policies should pave the way for technical progress and increase the enterprises' enthusiam for it, he noted.

He said: "Our economic policy should encourage and not impede technical progress."

Scientists' Part in Planning

OW241419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Economists and scientists should work together in drawing up a 10-year national economic development program so that economic construction, scientific and technological progress and social development are better coordinated, Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the national science awarding conference today.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that scientists should also participate in making plans for various industries, localities and major enterprises. This, he said, would enable the scientists to contribute their share and acquaint themselves with the actual conditions and the present and future needs of economic construction, and to have an accurate all-round view in considering the direction, focus and subjects of study for their specialities.

Speaking on organizing forces to solve key technical problems, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that feasibility studies and other preparatory work for major projects should be included in such problems.

Once research results are achieved, they should be applied to production and popularized promptly, he said.

"The number of our scientists is limited. This is a weak point," Premier Zhao Ziyang said. "But China is a socialist country. We have a good social system and we can organize our forces to tackle problems. This is where we are superior."

Awards Detailed

OW240205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A brief introduction to China's six major research projects that won the country's first-class awards for natural sciences today follows:

1. Complete synthesis of bovine insulin: Niu Jingyi at the Institute of Biochemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other scientists in 1965 produced totally synthesized crystalline bovine insulin after more than six years of hard effort. It was the first time in the world that protein was synthesized. The achievement marked a great step forward in man's quest to understand life and its secrets and opened new vistas for basic research and application of proteins. Basing themselves on this achievement, Chinese scientists later went on to synthesize many kinds of polypeptide hormones of practical value and began to synthesize even bigger protein molecules.

2. The geo-scientific work that led to the discovery of the Daqing oilfield in northeast China: Li Siguang (deceased), Huang Jiqing and other Chinese geologists, basing themselves on a large amount of geo-scientific work before and after the founding of New China, refuted the notion of some foreign scholars that China lacked oil deposits and advanced the theory that oil could be found in continental sedimentation, thus providing China's oil industry with bright prospects. In accordance with their proposal, the central government at the beginning of 1958 decided to move some of China's oil prospecting teams from northwest to northeast China. Wells of industrial values were soon tapped and an oilfield -- Daqing, one of the world's largest oilfields -- was thus discovered. The geo-scientific work conducted by Li Siguang and other geologists provided a theoretical and practical basis for a nation-wide petroleum survey.

3. Ligand field theory research results: Professor Tang Aoqing of Jilin University and the research group under his guidance, after overcoming many conceptual and mathematical difficulties, began in the 1960s to systemize, and standardize the Ligand field theory concerning the structure of molecules for wider application. Their research results, of quite advanced world levels, are being widely applied.

4. The discovery of anti-sigma negative hyperon: When doing research on elementary particles, Professor Wang Guanchang and his team in 1960 discovered the anti-sigma negative hyperon -- the first electrically-charged negative hyperon ever found. This discovery enriched man's understanding of elementary particles and provides new proofs of the universal law of unity of opposites, i.e., particles and anti-particles and matter and anti-matter.

5. Geological maps of China and a geological map of Asia: After a comprehensive study of relevant data, Wang Xiaoqing and other scientists of the Institute of Geology under the Ministry of Geology and Minerals began in 1958 to draw a series of national and regional geological-mineral maps of China and a geological map of Asia with corresponding notes, works and papers. These maps and documents provide valuable basic data for geological, mineral prospecting and hydrological work, the development of the national economy, national defence, geological research and teaching.

6. Progress toward the solution of the Goldbach Conjecture: In 1742, the distinguished German mathematician Goldbach advanced the proposition that every large even number can be represented as the sum of two primes. But the proposition remains unsolved. In the 1950s, Wang Yuan of the Institute of Mathematics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Pan Chengdong of Shandong University made significant progress in research into the problem. By 1966, Chen Jingren of the Institute of Mathematics first proved the representation of large even numbers is the sum of a prime and the product of at most two primes. Chen Jingren published his results in detail in 1973, and then Pan Chengdong and Wang Yuan simplified Chen's process. Their achievements are the best in the world so far, though more efforts are being made to finally solve the Goldbach Conjecture.

TWO INTERVIEWS WITH AWARD-WINNING SCIENTISTS

Atomic Physicist

OW231905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Sitting in his drawing room in his four-room apartment in Beijing, Wang Ganchang looks so quiet, so plain that one would hardly know that he is one of the leading scientists who guided the development of China's first atomic bomb in 1964 and hydrogen bomb in 1967.

He is now heading a group of scientists researching inertial confined fusion, which he described as "one of the hopeful approaches towards the realization of nuclear fusion."

Professor Wang Ganchang -- along with the research group under his guidance -- today received China's natural science award, first class. The nation's highest science prize was awarded for the discovery of the antisigma negative hyperon.

When U.S. Physicist E. Segre and others declared the discovery of anti-proton in 1956, Professor Wang suggested that anti-hyperon could be discovered by using an accelerator with higher energy.

The Chinese scientist organized a research team at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, U.S.S.R. in 1958 and by using pi-meson as the bombarding particle discovered the anti-sigma negative hyperon. Man for the first time discovered electrically-charged anti-hyperon and thus enriched the understanding of elementary particles.

When Wang Ganchang left lecture rooms and quiet laboratories to work in China's nuclear bases in northwestern deserts in the early 1960s, a period during which China was experiencing temporary economic difficulties, the professor recalled that he was very much moved be the indominable spirit of the other scientists, technicians and party administrators working there. Convinced of success in the future, everybody willingly faced fatigue and hardship -- water could never really boil, rice half-done, breathing was difficult and the weather was sometimes swelteringly hot and sometimes severely cold.

"I came to understand what is most valuable in life -- the moral quality of our people and scientists," he said.

"A prosperous and strong China had been one of my life-long ideals. Only in New China I began to see hope," the professor added.

Wang Ganchang was educated at Qinghua University from 1925 to 1929 and went to Germany in 1930 to major in physics at Berlin University at a time when nuclear physical studies were just on the rise.

The reality of Hitler's Germany in 1933 taught him that it was impossible for scientists to stand aloof from politics. He was eager to go back to China which was being invaded by the Japanese. Some friends advised him to stay in Europe to do research work. China had no conditions whatsoever for nuclear research, they told him.

"I'm a scientist, but I am first a Chinese," Wang replied.

In the early 1930s, Swiss physicist W. Pauli held a hypothesis that there was probably a new particle called nutrino, however the premise had never been validated with experiments. Wang worked out a proposal for such an experiment, but he could not possibly proceed with the experiment in old China. He had to write a paper on his proposal and send it to the scientific journal PHYSICAL REVIEW in the United States. Half a year later, American scientist J. Allen proved the existence of the nutrino according to Wang's proposal.

The scientist is bittersweet about it. "Why could it not have been validated in China?"

After he came back to China in 1934 at the age of 27, he again plunged into the study of nuclear physics though China was deeply beset by the turmoil of war. His family fled to mountainous Guizhou in 1938 and lived in extreme poverty. His children managed to raise a sheep to get some milk for their hard-working and ailing father.

At his 75th birthday party last year, the professor quoted an ancient Chinese poem, jokingly comparing himself to a horse which -- though old -- still aims to gallop another thousand miles. This "old horse" wins respect from all those who work with him.

Professor Wang and his wife are now living with their third daughter, a mechanical engineer. Two of their daughters are biologists and their only son is a geologist.

Quantum Theorist

OW240307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Professor Tang Aoqing (Tang Ao-chin), 67, of Jilin University, and his research group got a first-class natural science award today for the research results on the ligand field theory.

Professor Tang Aoqing is one of China's leading researchers in quantum chemistry. In an interview at his hotel room, he told XINHUA that he was doing research into structural rules of cluster compounds. A team under his guidance was going to cooperate with Professor Roald Hoffmann, the 1981 Nobel Price winner for chemistry, in quantum chemical studies.

Professor Tang first announced the irreducible tensorial method of ligand field theory at the Beijing symposium on physics in July of 1966. Since then, he and his coworkers have published a series of papers in this field.

The ligand field theory is one of the three major theories concerning molecular structure and is an important theoretical basis for modern inorganic chemistry. It is of great importance for the explanation of the relationship between the physical properties such as optical, electrical, magnetic or thermal properties and the structures of complex compounds or crystals.

Professor Tang Aoqing in the 1950s studied the theory of internal rotation of molecules and worked out a theory to express the potential functions, for which he got a third-class award by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He has many original ideas of polymer reaction dynamics and put forward a number of new theories on polymer chemistry.

In the 1970s Professor Tang developed the graph theory of molecular orbitals. He also obtained some valuable results on the symmetry conservation of molecular orbitals.

Since he returned from the U.S.A. in the spring of 1950, he has engaged in scientific education. He has trained more than one hundred specialists in the structure of matter, polymer physical chemistry and quantum chemistry.

He studied chemistry in Beijing University from 1936 to 1940. After graduation he taught at the National Southwest Associated University in Kunming. He went to Columbia University, U.S.A. as a post-graduate. During his student days, he experienced insults as a Chinese and as a person from a weak nation. He was all along inspired by the idea "China could be saved by science". Only after the establishment of New China in 1949 did he find the way. "I realized that nothing is more valuable than national independence and nothing more important than ending the history of being plundered and bullied by strong foreign powers and standing as an equal nation in the family of the world." Professor Tang said.

With science put on the high agenda of national development, a bright future is in sight for China now, Professor Tang said.

Professor Tang is now director of the Institute of Theoretical Chemistry under Jilin University with a laboratory of quantum chemistry and one of structural chemistry.

He is the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter is teaching physics at Beijing University and eldest son softwear engineering at Qinghua University. His third son is studying molecular physics at the University of Southern California, the U.S.A. The youngest daughter is learning chemistry as a postgraduate at Jilin University, following her father's footsteps.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE

OW220425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- A national conference on planning for China's foreign economic relations and trade was held in Beijing from 29 September to 20 October. The conference seriously studied and implemented the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and pledged to make better use of world markets to create a new situation in China's foreign relations and trade and to contribute to realizing the grand goal of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

During its session, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo and other central leading comrades received briefings from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and made important speeches. They fully affirmed the achievement made in China's foreign trade since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They pointed out that the doubling of China's export value in the last 3 years and the fine performance of its foreign exchange revenues and expenditures at a time when the world economy is in recession and when China's economy is undergoing readjustment are very impressive achievements.

The planning conference was the first of its kind since the establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to take charge of all foreign economic relations and trade work.

At the beginning of the conference, Comrade Chen Muhua put forth on behalf of the leading party group of the ministry the slogan of "implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and creating a new situation in China's foreign economic relations and trade" and the 20-year development blueprint. On the basis of the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, the conference pooled the collective wisdom and held serious discussion on making preparations for implementing next year's plan.

After analyzing the international and domestic economic situation, the conference pointed out: Despite continuous depression in the world economy, China's economy is vigorously developing in the course of economic readjustment. We should make full use of our conditions and continue to develop our foreign economic relations and trade in order to make a new breakthrough in China's imports and exports and in its economic cooperation and exchange with foreign countries.

The conference stressed: Increasing exports is the basis for developing China's foreign economic relations and trade and should be vigorously promoted. It is necessary to work hard in readjusting commodity structures. First of all, it is necessary to continue to fully use China's rich natural resources and actively increase the export of some of them in a well-planned way. It is also necessary to earnestly promote the export of machinery products. Traditional commodities such as farm produce, sideline and local products as well as light industrial and textile products are still mainstays of China's exports. It is necessary to continually promote their exportation.

The conference demanded that the question of quality of exported commodities be seriously studied as a question of strategic importance. It was pointed out at the conference that beating competitors with better-quality products is of special significance under the present new circumstances. Now, since foreign countries are making increasing efforts to protect their own trade, our exported products are restricted in quantity. Only by making a farily big breakthrough in quality can we quickly increase our exports. For example, if we improve the varieties, quality and packaging of our cereal and edible oil products exported to Hong Kong, we will earn an additional U.S. $200 million annually. At present, raw materials and primary products account for nearly one half of our exported commodities, while the proportion of processed and manufactured products, especially sophisticated products, is not high. It is imperative to give full scope to our processing capability and proceed step by step toward exporting manufactured products instead of raw materials. At the same time, efforts should be made to improve management, do a still better job in fulfilling the contracts, offer more after-sale service and further improve the quality of such service.

The conference pointed out that improvement of commodity quality is not merely a task of the production departments. In the present system those in charge of foreign economic relations and trade can provide the production departments with samples, technical material and market information and can reflect the needs of customers. They can also help the production departments choose and import advanced technology and equipment and conduct international market surveys. We must strive hard to see to it that our exported commodities are improved remarkably in quality, in variety and designs and in packaging and are more competitive in the market within a few years.

To promote exports, the conference pointed out, it is necessary to exploit the favorable conditions of coastal areas and go all out to develop the processing industry using imported raw material and turning out products for export. Continued efforts should be made to support the operations of production bases and special plants and workshops which produre commodities for export, and to seriously solve such problems as transport and warehousing. Communications and transport departments must give all-out support and serve the import and export business.

The conference studied such questions as how to actively and effectively use foreign capital, import advanced technology, win contracts from abroad for engineering projects and develop cooperation with foreign firms by providing labor. It worked out plans for next year's imports and exports.

The conference pointed out with emphasis: The foreign economic relations and trade is a component part of the national economy. It is closely linked with other sectors of the national economy. We must mobilize and rely on the initiative of all departments concerned in order to further improve this work. In the meantime, since the work is faced with a complicated and fluctuating international market, it is imperative to strengthen coordination and management so as to develop it successfully. For this reason, we must carry out the principle of "unified planning, unified policy and coordination in foreign trade work" and according to this principle, bring the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises into full play so that they will make coordinated efforts to further improve foreign trade work.

ECONOMIST ON PRC'S GROWING ROLE IN WORLD ECONOMY

OW231354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China is becoming more active each day in the world economic arena and is making steady progress amidst the current worldwide economic fluctuation, according to Professor Luo Yuanzheng, research fellow of the Research Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Speaking at a colloquium now in session here, the professor predicted that, endowed as it is with great potentialities for stepping up economic, trade and financial cooperation with foreign countries, China is certain to play an ever greater role in the development of the world economy.

The colloquium is being jointly sponsored by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund.

The professor pinpointed five areas in which China has displayed a positive role in the world economy:

First, despite a dwindling world trade, China's foreign trade is rapidly expanding.

According to the professor, the volume of world trade, which has stagnated since the beginning of the 1980s, increased 1.5 percent in 1980, only to drop 1.6 percent the next year. So far there are no signs of a pickup for 1982. However, China's total value of imports and exports in 1981 increased by 62 percent over that in 1979, from 45,500 million to 73,530 million yuan.

Although the world market was marked by a decline in most of the commodity prices in the first half of this year, China's total export value rose by 10.2 percent over the same period last year, surpassing that of the world's total export value, Professor Luo said.

Second, China's international financial relations are growing and her import of foreign capital has demonstrated a strong start.

According to figures provided by the Bank of China, by the end of 1981, the Bank of China had established agent relations with 1,071 foreign banks and their 1,849 branches in 146 countries and regions -- a 28 percent increase over three years ago.

With rich natural resources and a potentially large domestic market, China is an ideal place for investment, he said. There are broad prospects for the import of funds and technologies and for economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries.

Third, exploitation of China's energy resources forms and important part of international technological and economic cooperation.

Judging from the actual situation of supply and demand at home, China can probably rely on its domestic production for home consumption and stay free from the influence of fluctuating prices on the world energy market, he said. The country exported more than 10 million tons of crude oil in 1981. China's coal is competitive in the world market because of its rich variety and high quality, he said. China is exploiting its energy resources mainly by self-reliance but also through international economic and technological cooperation.

Fourth, China is in favor of South-South economic cooperation and supports the efforts of the developing countries towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the professor said, and this country can also play a considerable role in developing South-South cooperation. China's trade with Third World countries is rapidly expanding, with the 1980 value more than five times that of 1970, he said. In the past three years, China entered into economic cooperation with a number of Third World countries in various arrangements and the technologies provided by China have been found to be well suited to conditions in Third World countries, he said. On the other hand, China can also import useful technologies from other developing countries.

Fifth, China's economy constitutes a positive factor contributing to the development of the world economy.

Thanks to its efforts in more than 30 years, China has established an independent and comprehensive system of socialist industry and national economy mainly by adhering to an independent policy and to self-reliance, he said. China's foreign economic relations have also experienced steady growth, he said, and this is obviously a positive factor in the development of the world economy as a whole, he concluded.

CHINA DAILY ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY DURING RECESSION

HK240244 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Oct 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter: "China Beats the Recession"]

[Text] Despite the worldwide economic recession, China's economy is surging ahead steadily, which "is a positive factor to promote the world economy," Professor Luo Yuanzheng, a senior research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences yesterday told the academic meeting held by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

According to Luo, the total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1981 was 749 billion yuan, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980. The annual output of grain jumped to 325.02 million tons in 1981.

Luo pointed out that light industry maintained a high rate of growth, with the output of cotton cloth and chemical fibres showing a 29.4 per cent increase over 1978.

Heavy industry, he said, picked up again after a fall in 1980 and 1981, with its output showing a jump of 9.5 per cent in the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

The rebound of heavy industry, Luo noted, was mainly due to the boom of agriculture, light industry, basic construction, foreign trade and the extensive technological upgrading of existing enterprises.

China succeeded in achieving a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and a favourable balance in foreign trade in 1981, he said.

China's commodity prices were stable, he said. Prices of some items had not gone up in the past few years, but those of daily necessities had been kept relatively stable, Lou said.

The annual growth rate of commodity sales in urban and rural areas had averaged 14.5 per cent in the past three years. During the same period, state spending on workers' wages had increased by 8.2 billion yuan annually. The annual per capita income rose from 134 yuan in 1978 to 223 yuan in 1981, up 66.4 per cent.

China's foreign trade was expanding fast, showing the country's positive role in the world economy, Luo said. Its international financial relations were growing and the import of foreign capital had shown a good start.

By the end of 1981, the Bank of China had established agent relations with 1,071 foreign banks and itself had 2,920 branches in 146 countries, a 28 per cent increase over three years ago.

Since 1979, he revealed, China had reached agreements on $5.7 billion of loans from foreign governments and world financial institutions.

Since 1980, the Chinese Government had approved the operation of 44 joint ventures involving foreign investment and 425 contracts on co-operative enterprises.

China had an abundance of energy resources. It exported 13.754 million tons of crude oil and 5.05 million tons of refined oil in 1981. Its coal was competitive in the world market because of its rich variety and high quality, he said.

Luo said that China's trade with Third World countries had been expanding fast, reaching $8.4 billion in 1980, more than four times that of 1970. In the past three years, China had signed co-operative contracts with a number of Third World countries on construction projects, service supply and joint ventures.

"The whole world is gripped by the serious economic depression, but the depression has exerted a lesser adverse effect on China than on other developing countries." Lou said.

Manufactured goods took up 53.4 per cent and primary goods 36.6 per cent of China's exports in 1981. Therefore, commodity price fluctuations on the world market, where the prices of primary goods usually fall faster than those of manufactured goods, had not affected China very much, he said.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED TO PROTECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW240227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Agreements have been signed between the Governments of China, the United States and Sweden on the protection of these countries' investments in China, Jing Shuping, vice-president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) said today.

China is discussing investment protection with a number of other countries including Switzerland, Japan, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, he said in a report to the closing session of the second China-Europe business leaders symposium which opened here on October 19.

He expressed the hope that this would help reassure foreign investors since China still lacked experience in absorbing foreign investment and its foreign economic laws and regulations were yet to be improved.

He assured the foreign participants -- mostly bankers and entrepreneurs from Europe, the United States and Arab countries -- that once approved by the Chinese Government, contracts and agreements signed by Chinese institutions were "legally effective."

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world, Jing Shuping said, China is willing to cooperate with foreign countries in what it considers the best of the internationally acceptable forms, including joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, joint exploitation of natural resources, compenstation trade, leasing, processing and assembling of supplied materials and components.

Nevertheless, he continued, processing for the production of some products would be limited when that affected the development of China's national industry.

CITIC operates directly under the State Council and specialises in drawing funds for China's economic construction. The State Council, Jing Shuping said, had authorized the CITIC to use on a trial basis methods to make things easier in soliciting foreign funds.

For example, he said, the corporation was in a position to issue corporate debentures abroad. In January 1982, it issued 10,000 million yen bonds in Japan in private placement.

"Less formalities are involved in CITIC's handling of cooperation projects that do not affect the country's economic plan," he added.

Since its founding in October 1979, CITIC has signed agreements with 40 "internationally prestigious" banks on the supply to China of overdrafts and loans, Jing Shuping said. It has invested 300 million U.S. dollars of overseas and its own funds in a wide range of industrial sectors.

Jing Shuping is concurrently president of the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. (CIEC) which was established in October 1981. In that capacity, he said the corporation had been commissioned to undertake 80 projects, the biggest involving investment amounting to billions of U.S. dollars.

TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS OFFICIAL ON TRADE POLICIES

OW221830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China's policy is to open to the world, press ahead with technical and economic exchanges with other countries and absorb foreign funds and technology, a Chinese official said today.

Xu Deen, deputy managing director of the China National Technical Import Corporation explained China's foreign trade policy in an address to a group of foreign bankers and entrepreneurs attending the second China-Europe business leaders symposium. His corporation is under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and specializes in importing technologies and complete sets of equipment.

"You may rest assured that it will be a profitable business to engage in economic and technical cooperation with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said, "because work in this field will grow in scope."

"But China, in line with international practices, rejects terms which are unreasonable in order to protect its just rights and interests," he said.

The corporation, he said, refuses to sign contracts containing terms that restrict the Chinese from undertaking research and development or making revisions on imported technical documentation to suit conditions in China. Neither should another country impose terms that restrict the Chinese from continuing to use imported technology upon the expiration of the contract, he said, or oblige it to return the technical documentation or continue to pay royalties thereafter.

He said, other terms to be rejected include: those that provide no technical guarantee on the part of the supplying party in regard to imported projects and products or no guarantee for the acceptability of such projects and products; those that aim at imposing a tie-in arrangement to oblige the Chinese side to buy additional technology, materials, spare parts or finished products it does not need; those that prohibit the Chinese side from acquiring similar or still better technology from other sources; and those that oblige the Chinese side to acquire materials and spare parts only from the supplying party.

The corporation refuses to sign contracts providing no reciprocal rights and obligations in matters relating to the exchange of technological improvements, he said.

"We also consider unacceptable terms stipulating that a contract should be made in such a way as to be pursuant to the law of a specific country other than China," Xu Deen said.

He said: "This stand of ours is reasonable. We adopt it to implement the principle of equality and mutual benefit and ensure a sound development of our foreign economic and technical cooperation."

He said this stand is shared by many developing countries.

The China National Technical Import Corporation was set up in 1952, and by 1979. it had imported $16,500 million worth of technology and complete sets of equipment.

From 1979 to 1981, Xu Deen said, it imported 128 items of machine manufacturing technology.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL WORK

OW222037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Liu Yi, minister of commerce, said that changes are to be made in commercial work in order to help realize the target of quadrupling China's gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century set at the twelfth party congress.

He said this at a national meeting on commercial work now being held in Beijing.

The minister listed the following principles for the future reforms in commercial system:

-- State-owned enterprises should be the mainstay of China's socialist commerce, while allowing the existence of collective commercial enterprises and enterprises run by individuals. The collective and individual enterprises should be allowed to handle agricultural products, by-products and native produce, daily use manufactured goods and catering trade. The state-owned enterprises should support, assist and give guidance to them and must not restrict them.

-- The circulation of commodities between the cities and the countryside must be improved resolutely. At the same time, the system of the grassroots marketing and supply cooperatives in the rural areas must be reformed, to make them capable of coping with the economic and cultural development in the countryside and help bring about the prosperity of rural commodity economy.

-- Gradually reform the management system of commodities and reduce the unnecessary procedures in commodity circulation.

The basic tasks for commercial work in this period were outlined as: promote the production and circulation of commodities, bring about a prosperous economy both in the cities and in the countryside, and serve the growing material and cultural needs of the people and socialist construction.

Liu Yi listed the following achievements in commercial work:

-- The amount of grain, cotton and edible vegetable oil purchased by the state has greatly increased. This has ensured the supply of raw materials for the light and textile industries and provided more foodstuffs for the people.

-- The unitary form of unified purchase and sales by state commercial organizations of light industrial goods has been changed. Four different forms have been adopted, namely: state purchase and marketing, planned purchase, fixed quotas for purchase and selective purchase. This has led factories to manufacture products needed on the market, to turn out new products and upgrade existing ones and supply the market with a greater variety of daily use commodities.

-- The situation in which the state-owned enterprises handle all the domestic commercial transactions has been changed. Now business transactions are handled by state-owned, collective as well as individual trading agencies and through different channels and this has enlivened the market and convenienced the people.

-- The responsibility system has been implemented in commercial management. Thirty-five percent of the trading agencies with independent accounting have practised the responsibility system in management since last year, and some state-owned catering services in the cities have tried out the contract system, assuming sole responsibility for their profits or losses, thus breaking a path for improving the quality of service and economic results.

-- A fairly rapid development has been achieved in the training of personnel, in building refrigerating facilities, stores and other commercial buildings.

The national meeting of commercial work has opened on October 20 in Beijing, with more than 600 leading members of commercial departments throughout the country in attendance.

RAILWAY SECURITY WORKERS COMMENDED IN MEETING

OW220842 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- The second national meeting to commend collectives and workers in railway security work was held today in Beijing. A total of 178 advanced collectives and 253 advanced individuals were commended. Ten units and 16 persons were respectively conferred the honorary titles of "model collective" and "advanced pace setter" and awarded silk banners and citations.

The meeting called on railway security cadres and police as well as local public committees throughout the country to seriously study the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and build themselves into a strong public secuirty contingent which is firm in political stand, pure in organization, competent in professional work, strict in discipline, superior in work style and maintains flesh and blood ties with the masses. The meeting also asked them to promote socialist spiritual civilization and foster the fine traditions and work style of the public security organs. It asked them to ardently love the party, socialism and the people, to stress the policy, the legal system, discipline, civility, courtesy and to fear neither hardships nor sacrifice. It asked them to deepen the activities to learn from Lei Feng, to cultivate a new work style, to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" and to foster the spirit of "people's railways are for the people" and "people's police love the people." It asked every public security cadre and policeman to become a cultured and disciplined public security fighter with lofty ideals and high ethical standards and to make fresh contributions to the creation of a new situation in railway security work, to the basic improvement in railway security and order, and to the safety of railway transportation and production.

The meeting also issued a written proposal to all railway security cadres and police and local public security committees in the country.

The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Railways.

FIFTH GENERATION WOMEN PILOTS DEMONSTRATE SKILLS

OW222204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China's fifth generation of women pilots today displayed their talents in the sky. The group is the fifth of Chinese women pilots since China started training women pilots in 1950.

The teen-aged pilots demonstrated their flying skills by diving, circling, and somersaulting at altitudes of thousands of meters before they landed successfully.

The pilots were secondary school graduates before they entered the aviation school, where they received rigorous training.

KOREA ALLOWS PRC PILOT TO COME TO TAIWAN

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW231033 Taipei CNA in English 0952 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 23 (CNA) -- In answering a press inquiry about the statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Korea on its decision to turn over Wu Jung-ken, a defecting Chinese Communist Air Force pilot to the Republic of China, Mr Ta-Jen Liu, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement today:

We are delighted to learn that the Government of the Republic of Korea, based on humanitarian consideration, has decided to allow Wu Jung-ken to come to the Republic of China in accordance with his own wishes. We would like to express our keep appreciation and respect to the Government of the Republic of Korea for its great effort in safeguarding freedom, justice and human dignity.

Korea Thanked

OW250531 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In Seoul, the South Korean Foreign Ministry has announced it will send a Communist Chinese Air Force pilot who defected to South Korea on 16 October to Taiwan in accordance with his wishes. The ministry said the pilot, Wu Jung-ken, had expressed the desire to go to the Republic of China, the seat of the national Government of the ROC. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the disposal of the MIG-19 which Mr Wu flew to Seoul will be carried out according to international practice but did not elaborate.

The spokesman said after studying the Communist Chinese pilot's request to defect, the South Korean Government decided to accept his free will out of humanitarian consideration and international practice. He said the South Korean Government had started legal procedures to turn the pilot over to the ROC as soon as possible but did not say when the process would be completed. The spokesman also said that South Korea had notified the Chinese Communists of the pilot's intentions but did not disclose when and how the contact was made.

At a press conference at 0850 Taipei time yesterday morning, the Chinese ambassador to the Republic of Korea, Ting Mou-shih, expressed gratification over the Korean Government's decision to arrange for the pilot, Maj Wu Jung-ken, to come to Taiwan. Meanwhile, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Taipei, Liu Ta-jen, also expressed his appreciation for the Korean Government's decision to safeguard the freedom by aiding the freedom fighter in coming to the ROC.

On Saturday the ROC Foreign Ministry issued a statement welcoming a South Korean Government announcement that the pilot had expressed a desire to come here. Authorities here have shown a keen interest in accepting Wu, the third to have defected to South Korea from Red China. Two others did so in 1961.

AFP: PRC Declines Comment

OW231016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities declined to comment today on the South Korea Government's decision to send a [word indistinct] defected Chinese Air Force Army pilot to Taiwan.

The Chinese authorities have still made no official mention of the defection of Wu Jung-ken, 23, from Dalian, a major northeast aeronaval base. They did, however, announce the October 16th disappearance of an air force "MIG-19."

Reliable sources in Seoul said the South Korean Government hoped to return the plane to China but was faced with the problem of not having contacts in mainland China as there are no relations between the two countries.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SINO-SOVIET TALKS

HK250240 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Prospects for Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev began talks in Beijing on 5 October. The first round of talks is over. The second round will be held in Moscow.

During the first round of talks, both sides stated their respective positions and probed into questions concerning substantive talks in the second round. Leaders of both countries expressed their desire to improve relations. The current talks of a probing nature is a beginning of efforts made in this direction.

Talks between China and the Soviet Union were once held in 1979 but they were interrupted by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. However, trade between the two sides continues and has been increasing year after year. The volume of trade this year is 43 percent more than that of last year. Exchanges in other fields have also increased this year.

Both sides have signed an agreement of fisheries, Soviet scientists have attended meetings in Beijing and the chief of the Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry made a private visit to Beijing. China's fishery delegation and Yu Hongliang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, have also visited the Soviet Union.

Soviet President Brezhnev delivered speeches in March and September this year, repeatedly expressing the desire to improve relations with China. Regarding Brezhnev's speeches, Chinese leaders have stated that they will listen to what he says and watch what he does and that the Soviet Union must demonstrate its sincerity with actions. But at the same time they welcome the Sino-Soviet talks. This series of events is a natural development in resuming the current Sino-Soviet talks.

China pursues an independent foreign policy. It does not depend on any big power or international blocs and will not yield to pressure from any big power. It opposes hegemonism, safeguards world peace and supports the just struggle of the Third World countries. All this is the patriotic demand of the Chinese people and is also the cause of internationalism involving the common interests of the people of the whole world. China opposes anyone who seeks hegemony no matter where he tries to do so. China opposes Vietnam's armed aggression, with Soviet support, against its neighbor. China also opposes U.S. support of Israel's aggression and the apartheid rule in South Africa. Therefore, Sino-Soviet relations involve bilateral questions (at present, they are mainly border issues: the Soviet Union has stationed massive forces along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, thus threatening China's security) and questions of international relations. Great differences exist between the two sides, so the talks will be arduous and tortuous.

Nevertheless, China follows the principles of "mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence" and uses them in handling its relations with other countries. Of course, these five principles are also applicable to Sino-Soviet relations. China and the Soviet Union are big countries and they are also neighboring countries. Normalizing relations between the two sides is favorable not only for China and the Soviet Union but also for world peace and stability.

In his speech delivered in Baku, Soviet President Brezhnev said: "It is very important" for China and the Soviet Union "to normalize and gradually improve relations on the basis of showing a sensible attitude and mutual respect and mutual benefit." Chinese leaders have already expressed their desire to normalize Sino-Soviet relations. If the Soviet Union shows sincerity and takes concrete measures to remove its threat against China's security, it should be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to thaw and become normal.

WOUNDED FISHERMAN RETURNS FROM PARACELS

HK240232 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The fisherman who was shot last Saturday when seeking refuge on one of the Sisha (Paracel) Islands during the passage of Typhoon Nancy, was ferried back to Hong Kong yesterday and admitted to Queen Mary Hospital. The condition of 24-year-old Law Kam-fat was described as satisfactory.

Kam-Fat and his elder brother, 42-year-old Yau-kan, were shot, apparently by Chinese soldiers, when their sampan tried to land at Yezi (Coconut) Island in the restricted military zone in the Sisha Islands. Yau-kan was killed while Kam-fat was injured in his side. The elder brother was buried on a neighbouring island and the younger Law was left on the island for medical treatment, accompanied by another brother, Law Kwei.

The deceased's wife, Chong Ah-choi, said that Kam-fat had received treatment in a clinic on the island but had not had any operation. Law's friends despatched a fishing vessel to Yezi Island the previous night to ferry the wounded home, Mrs Law said. Kam-fat, though injured in the side, could walk down from the boat without aid yesterday morning, she said.

GUANGDONG OFFICIALS ON PRC VIEW TOWARD HONG KONG

HK211240 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 121, 16 Oct 82 pp 18-23

[Report by Chang Kuo-sen: "Special Zone Officials on China's Attitude Following Mrs Thatcher's China Visit"]

[Excerpt] After Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, this reporter made a special trip to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone where I was received in audience by some high-ranking officials of the Guangdong Provincial Government and responsible persons of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and from whom I obtained some information.

It has been learned from Hong Kong press reports, from this reporter's observation and even from the views of Chinese officials that the talks between China and Britain were held in an atmosphere of antagonism. These talks were actually an occasion for each of the two parties to express its stand: China holds that its sovereignty over Hong Kong is not a topic to be discussed and that the topic to be discussed is how both parties will work together to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Britain insists on the validity of the three treaties and agrees that maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will benefit both parties.

For this reason, the talks basically did not have a standard key note. China's attitude toward sovereignty over Hong Kong was firm and unbending. According to a Chinese official, China at first did not expect Britain to be so stubborn about the three treaties (concerning sovereignty over Hong Kong) and felt that it had taken a big step backward as compared with its stand at the time when former Prime Minister Edward Heath visited China at the beginning of this year. This was the reason why the two parties issued separate statements and expressed their views at press conferences after the talks.

China held that sovereignty over Hong Kong belonged to China, that this was "unequivocal and known to all" and that the question was how to achieve a preliminary implementation of the "12-point plan" set forth by China.

Reportedly, sovereignty over Hong Kong, which China said it would regain, includes the administration of Hong Kong. There has never been such a concept as "separate handling of sovereignty and administration" or "regaining sovereignty does not mean exercising sovereignty." Regaining sovereignty certainly includes exercising sovereignty and regaining administration. The question is how Hong Kong people will administer Hong Kong." The Chinese leaders firmly believed that the Chinese (including the more than 5 million Chinese people in Hong Kong) could administer Hong Kong well.

As far as Britain is concerned, recognizing China's sovereignty over Hong Kong means admitting that British rule in Hong Kong has been illegal ever since the opium war. Moreover, will the powerful British Empire permit its subjects to work in Hong Kong under the five-starred flag?

It can be said that the talks brought out great differences between the two parties over the questions of sovereignty and administration. China just wanted to carry out the plan of letting Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong. Then, what role would the British play in Hong Kong?

China meant to give the British some benefits. However, it absolutely did not mean to make concessions regarding sovereignty and administration. It would only allow Britain to profit from the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Britain's present attitude reflects the fact that it did not accept such an arrangement.

The outcome of the talks was that the two parties agreed to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and to continue negotiations through diplomatic channels. The negotiations started in October, very soon after the talks.

This, of course, may be regarded as an achievement. The two parties agreed to maintain "stability and prosperity." This means that no one will be allowed to violate public order, make trouble or disrupt the economy and the people's livelihood. However, since the negotiations are being conducted through "diplomatic channels," the so-called independence and "self-determination by the people on the island" are out of the question.

The above reflects the Chinese and British stands in the Sino-British talks during Mrs Thatcher's visit to China.

Apart from this, the Chinese officials analyzed the conditions which might emerge in Hong Kong after the Sino-British talks.

Why Did Mrs Thatcher Adopt Such a Firm Attitude?

They held that China was very firm in its intention to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. But China would never allow the economic viewpoint to be confused with the political viewpoint. Premier Zhao Ziyang also pointed out that China was justified in regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong and that China would tolerate the present social conditions in Hong Kong on the basis of the principle of "respecting history and respecting realities." However, this absolutely does not mean that China recognizes the three unequal treaties.

Furthermore, the Chinese people, including the Chinese youth of Hong Kong, who have some knowledge of modern history know very well that these three treaties were signed by the corrupt government of the Qing Dynasty. Why should the PRC allow such things to exist? Otherwise, how can it explain the matter to the Chinese people and the people of the world? For this reason, there is no room for negotiations over sovereignty.

The question of maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong under the condition of regaining sovereignty may be discussed. The very thing China wants is to solve by peaceful means in the next 15 to 20 years the questions left behind by history.

Britain always stresses actual benefits. It has openly said that "it works for the benefits of the Hong Kong people" and "it is responsible for the people of Hong Kong." However, the people of Hong Kong will see the matter clearly if they think about the nationality law and the fees paid by Hong Kong students in Britain.

Naturally, it is both good and necessary for China and Britain to work together to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. This will also benefit the people of Hong Kong. China, too, hopes to maintain the political, economic and social stability of Hong Kong by means of the 12-point plan. But will Britain cooperate? That remains a question.

Why, then, did Britain assume such a firm position in the Sino-British talks?

Possibly, it hoped to gain more from China by driving a bargain with it. Possibly, after the Falkland war, Mrs Thatcher enjoyed much higher "prestige" at home and the whole country looked up to the "Iron Lady" with special respect. Thus the Sino-British talks offered her another chance to show the power of the British Commonwealth. For this reason, she openly hoisted the flag of "international treaty" and showed the Hong Kong businessmen how Britain would preserve the environment in which they can make money freely and, at the same time, she showed to the people of Hong Kong that Britain, being the suzerain state, bore responsibility for them.

It seems that Mrs Thatcher, of the Conservative Party, hoped to amass adequate chips for the 1984 general election in Britain in an attempt to defeat the Labor Party and continue to rule the country.

Thus, it seems that "abiding by the international laws," "protecting the interests of investors" and "bearing responsibility for the people of Hong Kong" could really thwart the threat to the Conservative Party posed by the 3 million jobless people in Britain!

But were the Hong Kong people's interests really protected?

China Will Definitely Maintain the Stability and Prosperity of Hong Kong.

Over the next 2 years before the 1984 general election in Britain, Hong Kong will remain the scene of a "seesaw battle" in the diplomatic negotiations between China and Britain and will be left to "dry up" gradually. This may also be the policy Britain has adopted toward Hong Kong. Before the situation of Hong Kong has been clarified, the majority of capitalists will adopt a wait-and-see attitude and the investors will either retreat slowly or halt. Britain knows very well the psychology of the capitalists on this point.

How, then, does China analyze the present situation of the people of Hong Kong?

Chinese officials hold that the investors aim chiefly at obtaining profits and will go anywhere they can make money. For a period of time some capital may move out but it will return to Hong Kong later, once the situation becomes clear.

The vast majority of the middle-class people and professionals -- such as medical doctors, accountants and engineers -- worry that China may implement its policy toward intellectuals after it has regained sovereignty over Hong Kong. Therefore, China will need to draw up a plan for respecting the higher intellectuals and professionals.

However, the overwhelming majority of the people of Hong Kong are concerned to know whether or not their living standards and life styles -- including gambling on dog and horse races, speculation in stockshares and gold, going to discos and watching TV programs of the present quality -- will be retained.

This is not a problem at all. China definitely will respect the life style and customs of the people of Hong Kong.

There will be no change in the salary structure of employees in Hong Kong, irrespective of the size of the salaries they draw. After regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, China will continue to improve the living standards of the people.

Most of the Hong Kong people worry about a change in China's policy. They lack confidence in China and fear that China will send its cadres to Hong Kong. There is no need for fear about this point: China definitely will not send in the cadres. It is deeply confident that the people of Hong Kong can administer Hong Kong well.

As a matter of fact, Hong Kong owes its present prosperity chiefly to the Chinese people in Hong Kong, although the British have also contributed a share. Moreover, there are many factors in Hong Kong's successes and Britain has derived incalculable gains from Hong Kong. This was true during the periods of the Korean and Vietnamese wars and in the land sales at high prices in recent years.

Hong Kong's achievements are attributable to its geographical position, the timing of the Korean and Vietnamese wars and the supply of materials from China. The British have contributed a share toward Hong Kong's achievements but they are not the only contributor.

The majority of the people of Hong Kong claim that they are Chinese. They warmly love their hometown and Chinese culture.

The majority of Hong Kong's people hope to maintain the present situation of stability and prosperity but absolutely reject the three unequal treaties mentioned by Mrs Thatcher. They want stability because, once there is a change, no one will know what the results will be.

Even if the British leave Hong Kong, China's determination to maintain the stability and prosperity of of Hong Kong will remain unchanged. It is hoped that the people of Hong Kong can see this point. According to informed sources, China is striving to announce before the end of 1983 concrete plans to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong so as to put the hearts of the Hong Kong people and foreign investors at ease.

Even if Hong Kong encounters some difficulties in 1984 and afterward, these difficulties need to be overcome.

So far, this reporter has gotten an idea of China's preliminary view of Hong Kong's people and the social conditions and future of Hong Kong.

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Is Separated From Hong Kong by a Strip of Water

Being interested in the role currently being played by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone this reporter visited Zou Erkang [6760 1422 1660], chief secretary of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and Lu Zufa [4151 4371 3127], director of the Policy Research Office of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

They also took exception to the stand adopted by Britain in the Sino-British talks. They held that Hong Kong students opposed Britain's insistence the three unequal treaties by proceeding from national justice and that their stand was justified and identical to the stand they took in opposing the distoration of history of Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Minority of Education. Britain's attitude hurt the pride of the Chinese nation.

The policy of developing the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Chief Secretary Zuo said, is part of the socialist construction and four modernizations carried out by China after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is an economic policy formulated by summing up the experiences over a long period of time and will not be changed.

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[No 34, 16 Oct]

U.S., USSR ARMS RACE 'MOCKS' UN DISARMAMENT WEEK

HK270904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 7

[International Jottings by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "A Mockery of 'Disarmament Week'"]

[Text] The United Nations has announced the last week in October as "Disarmament Week" and has called on people of various countries to carry out publicity activities against the arms race in order to defend world peace. However, the superpowers which are engaged in a frantic arms race are simply ignoring "Disarmament Week."

The United States and the Soviet Union have been holding a new round of talks in Geneva on reduction of nuclear weapons for nearly a month. They are still beating around the bush on the "zero option" and the "overall freeze proposal." Both sides lack sincerity and have murderous intentions behind their smiles. It can be foreseen that the outcome will only be that "both sides agree to adjourn indefinitely" and then each will continue as before to produce weapons in order to overpower the other.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said last week that the United States will not resign itself to an inferiority in nuclear arms, and therefore the Reagan administration has planned to strengthen its nuclear strength until it reaches parity with the Soviet Union before considering freezing nuclear weapons. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko also said during debates at UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union will not lag in contending for military superiority. They are indeed well-matched. It seems that they will only continue their frantic arms race with the utmost efforts. This is how the superpowers mock the UN "Disarmament Week."

IMF COUNSELOR VIEWS WORLD ECONOMY, PRC ROLE

OW271333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The most important economic policy objective for the industrial countries is to reduce the rate of inflation, said William C. Hood, economic counselor of the International Monetary Fund, here today.

The other two major problems industrial nations face are low rates of economic growth and large payment imbalances.

Hood is currently attending a colloquium sponsored by the People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund here in Beijing.

"It will not be possible to increase growth rate until inflation rates are reduced, and that requires a careful monetary policy and structural adjustment to improve productivity and to adjust the rate of earnings to productivity growth," he told XINHUA.

He said that it is important also that industrial countries avoid increasing protection measures against imports, and that they maintain or increase the flows of aid.

But developing countries may help themselves by their own efforts to avoid inflation and improve productivity, he said.

On the prospects of the world economy, he predicted an increase in the rate of economic growth in the industrial countries next year. But the increase will be moderate, he said.

There are certain dangers in the outlook, he said. "There is the danger of renewed inflation, the danger of a possible increase in protectionism, and the danger of international lenders withdrawing their support of countries undertaking programs to adjust their payment imbalances."

Should the lenders do that, he said, great hardship would be imposed on the debtor countries.

On China's role in the world economy, he said: "Since China has many resources, human and material, undoubtedly, it has a great contribution to make to the development of the world economy in the decades ahead."

He said that China's role is to strengthen its own economy so that its export to the world may grow. As China's export grows, he said, China will be able to afford the imports it needs for her modernization.

China must find the products, materials and services so that it can efficiently supply the world market and it must promote such exports, he said. But, he said, it is also necessary that the world market be receptive to Chinese products.

UN APPROVES CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

OW271417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 26 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today approved the report of the Credentials Committee which confirms the credentials of representatives to the current session.

Reservations over the credentials of Israel were expressed by 49 countries in a letter addressed to President of the General Assembly Imre Hollai, but the amendment proposed by Iran yesterday to challenge Israel's credentials was not put to vote due to a motion raised by Finland today which asked the assembly not to take action on the amendment.

The motion raised by Finland on behalf of the Nordic countries was opposed by Iran. The motion was carried by a vote of 75 to 9 with 32 abstentions.

Then the president of the General Assembly announced that the assembly adopted the report of the Credentials Committee.

BREZHNEV REMARKS ON SINO-SOVIET TIES NOTED

OW281327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech at a conference of the leaders of the Soviet army and navy in the Kremlin today.

He stressed that the "international situation continues to grow more complicated" and the Soviet Union would continue to strengthen its military readiness. "We equip the armed forces with most advanced weapons and military hardware." And they are trying to "keep them always up to the mark," he said. "The level of combat readiness of the army and navy should be even higher," he added.

Brezhnev also accused the United States of deepening tension and aggravating the situation, and unfolding an unprecedented arms race. "Practical preparations are under way in Europe for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons in NATO countries," he said.

He said: "Israel's aggression in Lebanon should also be regarded as a consequence of the political course taken by the Americans.... The situation in a number of regions of Africa, Asia and Central America is very complicated. The reason is the same: attempts to impose American diktat on them."

Referring to the Soviet-Chinese relations, he said: "Of no small importance are relations with China. We sincerely want a normalisation of relations with that country and are doing everything in our power toward this end. In Peking, they also say now that normalisation is desirable. No radical changes in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China are to be seen so far. But the new things which appear must not be ignored by us."

On the Soviet economic situation, the Soviet leader said that not everything goes smoothly; there are difficulties and shortcomings. Metal, fuel and transportation continue to be the bottlenecks. The situation in capital construction is improving slowly. A great deal of work is being done in agriculture in order to eliminate the future the need for grain purchases abroad, he said.

Beijing Radio Account

OW281125 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Speaking at a meeting of army, navy and air force leaders at the Kremlin yesterday, Soviet leader Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union should continue to strengthen its armed forces. The Soviet Armed Forces, he said, should be equipped with the most modern weapons and technology. He urged the Soviet Armed Forces to further raise their level of war preparedness.

In his speech, Brezhnev criticized the United States for aggravating international tension and launching an unprecedented arms race.

Touching on Soviet-Chinese relations, Brezhnev said: Our relations with China are of no little significance. We sincerely hope that our relations with China will be normalized, and we will do whatever we can in this regard. Now Beijing also says that normalization is desirable, but for the time being no principled change can be seen in Chinese foreign policy. Nonetheless, we should not ignore the new factors that are emerging.

Referring to the Soviet domestic economic situation, Brezhnev said that not everything is going smoothly, and that the Soviet economy still has quite a few problems and shortcomings.

MOSCOW RPP: ILICHEV RECEIVED BY HUANG HUA

OW281141 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] On 27 October Huang Hua, councillor of the State Council and foreign minister of China, received Ilichev, special envoy of the Soviet Government and vice foreign minister of the Soviet Union who is participating in the consultations [xie shang hui yi] in Beijing between the Soviet Union and China, and had a conversation with him.

Present at the meeting on the Soviet side was Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China. On the Chinese side were Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government to the consultations and vice foreign minister of China.

AFP: Ilichev To Leave Beijing

BK281102 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 28 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev will leave Beijing tomorrow for Moscow after restarting talks between the Soviet Union and China following a lapse of nearly three years, a Western diplomatic source said today.

The first round of exploratory negotiations about relations between the two Communist giants, whose quarrel has lasted for 20 years, ended in Beijing last week without any apparent headway being made. The talks, at which China is represented by Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, are to be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

Western diplomats said that the talks, officially designated as "consultations", would resume next month in the Soviet capital.

Meanwhile there has been no Chinese Government reaction to remarks made in Moscow by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev again urging a normalisation of relations with China.

The countries have fallen out over conflicting ideology, frontier issues and rival spheres of influence.

The negotiations between Mr Ilichev and Mr. Qian were conducted in the utmost secrecy but, while the first round of talks was in progress, China published its conditions for any real improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

The Chinese called for an end to the massive deployment of Soviet forces along the frontier with China and in Outer Mongolia, to the Soviet aid for Vietnam's activities in Cambodia and to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. All three elements of Soviet policy are part of what the Chinese see as a threat to their security.

The dialogue between Moscow and Beijing was broken off in January 1980 soon after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Shortly after the new round of talks ended in Beijing, Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said there were still "many problems" between the two sides.

"It is therefore necessary to pursue the consultations," he told a group of French journalists.

DENG, HU SHOWN WITH KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

HK271610 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1140 GMT on 25 October carried a special report entitled "Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping Visit Korea." This 36-minute report shows Deng and Hu visiting Pyongyang from 26-30 April 1982 at the invitation of Korean Workers Party General Secretary Kim Il-song.

After showing Deng and Hu arriving at Pyongyang by special train on the evening of 26 Paril, the filmed report shows Kim Il-song shaking hands and embracing first Deng and then Hu, at the railway station. Then Deng and an unidentified man are seen embracing and shaking hands. Deng is next shown shaking hands with Kim Chong-il. The film also shows Deng, Hu, Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il standing in front of photographers at the railway station. According to the announcer, Deng and Hu were greeted by "Korean Workers Party Central Committee General Secretary Kim Il-song and other leading comrades including Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, (?Tiao Chengzhi), Yim Ch'un-ch'u and (?So Ch'ol)." This is the only mention of Kim Chong-il made in the special report.

Kim Chong-il is not seen in any other segments of the filmed report. After the welcoming ceremony, the film shows Kim Il-song in conversation with Deng and Hu in an unidentified guesthouse; Deng and Hu with Kim Il-song on 27 April; Deng and Hu at a banquet given by Kim Il-song on the evening of 27 April; Kim Il-song with Deng and Hu at the guesthouse on 28 April; Hu's visit to a Pyongyang library in the company of Kim Il-song; Deng and Hu at theatrical performance in the company of Kim Il-song; Hu's visit to a Korean factory in the company of Kim Il-song; Deng and Hu at a gymnastic performance on 29 April in the company of Kim Il-song; Deng and Hu at a banquet given by Kim Il-song on the evening of 29 April; and Deng and Kim Il-song at a railway station on 30 April to see off Deng and Hu.

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS BANQUET FOR PCF GROUP

OW271620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Korean leader Kim Il-song said yesterday that there can be no "single policy" for communist parties to realize socialism.

Hosting a banquet for the French Communist Party [PCF] delegation, which arrived here yesterday from China, headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais, Kim highly praised the independent policies adopted by the French Communists to pave the road of socialism.

He said that such practice "suits the specific conditions of France."

Copying ready-made formulas or foreign experiences simply won't do, he said, because revolutionary practice in our era is "diverse, complex and imcomparably gigantic in scale."

"One should use one's own brains, shape one's own lines and policies in accordance with one's own views and judgment, and translate them into reality mainly by one's own efforts," Kim stressed.

On relations among communist parties and countries, Kim said the consistent policy followed by the Workers' Party of Korea is to adhere to independence while at the same time uniting and cooperating with each other and strengthening international solidarity on the principles of equality, independence, mutual respect and noninterference.

In his speech at the banquet, Georges Marchais rejected "the notions of a model of socialism," urging that each communist party "independently shape a policy most suited to it."

Marchais said that more and more experiences of socialist construction constitute an asset for "all the liberation forces of the world."

On Franco-Korean relations, Marchais expressed hopes that his country will establish diplomatic relations with Korea. He said that the French Communist Party is working to improve the relations between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOLUNTEER DELEGATION VISIT

Leaves DPRK

OW271556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Han Xianchu with Xie Fang as the deputy leader left here for home today after concluding its visit to Korea.

Among those present at the railway station to see the delegation off were Paek Hak-im and Pak Chung-kuk, vice-ministers of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Kim Cha E-suk, vice-minister of the Foreign Ministry, as well as other leading members of the Korean party, government and army.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here on October 12.

Returns to Beijing

OW280810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers returned here by train this morning from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Han Xianchu, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and deputy leader is Xie Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

The delegation was greeted at the railway station by Wu Xiuquan, P.L.A. deputy chief of General Staff, Xu Guangyi, deputy director of P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

XINHUA: SRV TROOPS MUST LEAVE KAMPUCHEA

OW270507 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Vietnamese Aggressive Troops Must Get Out of Kampuchea"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 37th UNGA session adopted by an overwhelming majority vote (90 to 29 with 26 abstentions) the full credentials of Democratic Kampuchea on 25 October, thus once again foiling the scheme of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its lawful seat in the United Nations. Compared with what happened at the last session on the same issue, the number of countries voting for Democratic Kampuchea has increased by 13 while those against dropped by 8.

During the general debate in the last few days, representatives from many countries strongly condemned Vietnam for its military occupation of Democratic Kampuchea. Member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations proposed a draft resolution demanding an immediate and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

This, plus the ensuing vote, shows that a majority of countries around the world are concerned about peace and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. They uphold justice and support the struggle of the Kampuchea patriotic forces against Vietnamese invasion and for defending national independence and state sovereignty and setting up a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. Vietnam has become even more isolated in the world community. The Heng Samrin puppet regime set up by Vietnam with bayonets has been cast aside by most of the world countries.

Now the problem is: The past sessions of the UN General Assembly and other "international meetings on Kampuchea" have passed a number of resolutions calling for immediate and complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese authorities have all along refused to pull its troops out unconditionally, in wanton defiance of the UN resolutions and the voice of international society. Its occupation of the Kampuchea territory and killing of people there still continues.

Besides, Vietnam has of late reinforced its troops in western Kampuchea in preparation for new attacks against the Kampuchean people in the coming dry season. On 5 October, the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea intruded into Thailand to attack the Thai frontier force. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities also continued to carry out armed provocations along its border with China and intruded again into Chinese territory.

Facts show that in pursuing a regional hegemonist policy, the Vietnamese authorities have trodden under foot Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and inflicted immense suffering on its people. Vietnam has posed a direct threat to the independence and security of the Southeast Asian countries. Instead of bringing peace, stability and prosperity to the Vietnamese people, this policy has caused them hunger, disasters and death. This policy has added a heavy economic burden to the Soviet Union, Vietname's backer which has tried to gain some strategic advantages in the region, and made it even more politically isolated in the international community.

Therefore, the Kampuchea problem is by no means a "regional problem." It involves not only the peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, but also an overall problem of safeguarding the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter, ensuring the security and stability in Southeast Asia and maintaining world peace. Since the Kampuchea problem is caused by Vietnam's aggression, only when Vietnam withdraws its troops unconditionally from Kampuchea can this problem really be solved.

The reason why the Vietnamese authorities have become so emboldened as to invade Kampuchea and refuse to pull troops out of that country is that it obtains support from the Soviet Union in addition to its own ambition to establish an "Indochina confederation" and practice hegemony in Southeast Asia. Shortly before Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, the Soviet Union not only airlifted a large amount of weapons and dispatched many military advisers to Vietnam, but also signed with it a treaty of "friendship and cooperation," which has the nature of a military alliance. Over the past few years, Moscow has offered Hanoi billions of U.S. dollars in beefing up its military apparatus. More recently, the Soviet leaders pledged to "continue siding with Vietnam," declaring that the "Soviet Union resolutely supports" Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime and will continue to provide them with all necessary aid and assistance. The Soviet Union, therefore, cannot escape its responsibility for Vietnam's continuous aggression.

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities have time and again stated that they, too, want to see "peace and stability" in Southeast Asia. This is hypocrisy, pure and simple. Everybody knows that by claiming "peace and stability," they want others to recognize that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is a "reality," want to legalize the Heng Samrin puppet regime and want to stop the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

World public opinion holds that the root cause of instability in Southeast Asia is Vietnam's policy of aggression and expansion and its occupation of Kampuchea. In order to achieve real peace and stability in this region, the Vietnamese authorities must stop its aggression and expansion and withdraw its troops unconditionally from Kampuchea. Any attempt to accept the consequences of Vietnamese aggression at the expense of Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty runs counter to the UN Charter and the principles of international law and is therefore impermissible.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KAMPUCHEA RETAINING UN SEAT

HK270940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Still More Crushing Defeat"]

[Text] The 37th UN General Assembly has accepted the full powers of Democratic Kampuchea by overwhelming votes. Compared with the last UN General Assembly, the number of countries which support Democratic Kampuchea has increased by 13, and the number of countries which oppose it has decreased by 8. The plot of the Soviet Union and Vietnam aimed at depriving Democratic Kampuchea of its legal seat in the United Nations has met with a still more crushing defeat.

After the invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and Vietnam always racked their brains at various UN General Assembly sessions in an attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legal seat in the United Nations and inject their puppet in Phnom Penh into the United Nations to legalize their act of aggression. However, their plots have never succeeded. On the contrary, more and more countries support Democratic Kampuchea. This shows that more and more countries in the world have seen through the evil motives of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists, big and small.

At the same time, this also tells us that the struggles of the Kampuchean people, which are progressing victoriously, have increasingly gained the sympathy and support of the peace-loving and justice-holding people of various countries in the world. Hegemonists who are carrying out invasion and expansion are more and more isolated and the Kampuchean people who are opposing aggression have become increasingly powerful. The fact that the UN General Assembly has once again accepted the full powers of Democratic Kampuchea by even greater and more overwhelming votes than last year has precisely reflected this situation.

The UN General Assembly time and again adopted resolutions, urging Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people would be able to establish a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea without any foreign intervention. However, with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has, up to now, turned a deaf ear to the UN resolutions and refused to implement them. The fact that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have so obstinately clung to their puppet regime in Kampuchea has more clearly proved they will persist in threatening Southeast Asia with the so-called "Indochinese federation" as their base.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently said that Vietnam would provide Soviet Union with bases, trying to threaten Southeast Asian countries so that they would accept the status quo of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. This is a confession by these two hegemonists that they act in collusion with each other and covet Southeast Asia. It is right and natural for the United Nations, an international organization which shoulders the great task of defending world peace, to retain the lawful seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and defy the Vietnamese attempt to legalize its invasion of Kampuchea. This is also an effort exerted by the United Nations to safeguard peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people are not isolated. Their just struggles are supported by the peace-loving countries and people of the whole world. The fact that the UN General Assembly has once again accepted the full powers of Democratic Kampuchea by an overwhelming vote will greatly encourage the struggles of the Kampuchean people to resist Vietnam.

Thai Leaders Hail Vote

OW261616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Senior officials and the press in Thailand today and yesterday said the retaining of Democratic Kampuchea's United Nations seat showed growing international support for that country, as well as a defeat for Vietnam.

Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman told reporters yesterday that the retaining of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the 37th UN General Assembly session was a fruitful result of the establishment of the country's coalition government.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters at the prime minister's office after attending a government cabinet meeting yesterday Thailand should be gratified that Democratic Kampuchea has retained its UN seat for four consecutive years. Sitthi called this a major victory for Thailand and ASEAN in their effort to resolve the Kampuchean problem in the international arena, and yet another utter defeat for the Vietnamese aggressors.

TONG HUA YIT PAO in a commentary today pointed out the favorable change in votes for retaining Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the UN has showed that more and more countries are upholding justice, supporting Democratic Kampuchea and opposing Vietnamese aggression. The change also means Vietnam is moving closer to the day when it meets its defeat in Kampuchea, the commentary said.

SING SIAN YIT PAO today said Democratic Kampuchea's victory, with an overwhelming majority of votes at the UN, registered yet another defeat for the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime.

ZHAO ZIYANG ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER DISPUTE

BK271027 Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[By G.K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 12 -- The prime minister of China, Mr Zhao Ziyang, wants the Sino-Indian border dispute settled on the basis of the five points put forward by the leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Fu Hao, at the last round of the official level talks in Delhi.

These five points, read in conjunction with the five principles of co-existence could serve, in his view, as basic guidelines for evolving through further discussions, a mutually acceptable concept of a comprehensive settlement of the border problem.

In a 90-minute interview in Beijing on October 3, Mr Zhao did not mince words in voicing his disappointment at the lack of progress during the first two rounds of the official level talks on the border question. He felt that India should make adequate preparation before the next round of talks in Beijing towards the end of this year for which no date has been suggested yet by either side.

The five points referred to by the Chinese premier were equality, friendly consultations, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, fair and reasonable settlement and comprehensive solution. Unfortunately, there was nothing new in these five points which were only components of the classic sentence that the Chinese officials had been repeating since 1960 during various stages of the talks on the border problem.

At the last round of talks in Delhi, Mr Fu Hao merely restated the Chinese position that the two countries, treating each other as equals, could, through friendly consultations, and, in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, reach a fair and reasonable, comprehensive settlement. But, in commending this approach to the border problem, Mr Zhao left no scope at all for any ambiguity about the Chinese stand by stating categorically that China would not compromise on its sovereignty or make any unilateral concession.

The whole accent of Mr Zhao's advocacy of a fair and reasonable solution was on a comprehensive settlement of the entire border problem and its inter-related issues. It was for this reason that he declined to be drawn into a discussion on Sikkim and Bhutan. All that he said was that during his visits to India's neighbours, Nepal and Pakistan, he had advised them to improve their relations with India, while stressing that if India also followed a good-neighbourly policy, it would help to create a better atmosphere of peace and stability in the south Asian region.

The Chinese premier did not, therefore, think that the time was ripe for elevating the current Sino-Indian dialogue to the political level in the absence of any progress at the official level on the very concept of a settlement. It would be more advisable, in his opinion, to continue the present talks at the official level until the persisting differences were adequately narrowed down.

But, at the same time, Mr Zhao was very keen that the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, should pay a visit to China to keep up the momentum of normalisation in other spheres. He said he had personally extended her an invitation when they met in Cancun in October 1981 and it was subsequently renewed by the Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, when the former Indian ambassador to China, Mr K.S. Bajpai, paid a farewell call on him in June last before returning to Delhi.

The Chinese prime minister said that Mrs Gandhi would receive a very warm welcome which, some other Chinese leaders assured, would be comparable to the memorable visit of her father in October, 1954, during the high noon of Sino-Indian relations.

He conceded that border settlement was central to Sino-Indian normalisation, but continued to maintain that the two countries should work together in other fields without waiting for a solution of this complex problem.

If Mrs Gandhi paid a visit to China, the border question would no doubt be discussed, but it would not be the only issue to be considered during such a visit since there were several other spheres for increased cooperation.

The two countries should make conscious efforts to expand the current dialogue to develop both bilateral and international cooperation without confining it to the border problem. Apart from making a great contribution to the cause of the Third World. India and China would learn from each other by sharing their experiences and exchanging experts for better utilisation of their talents and resources. It was in this context that China had been pressing for a wider normalisation of relations.

The Chinese premier did not agree that the Sino-Indian border conflict was one of the sad legacies left over by the Maoist era that required to be settled soon to provide greater credibility to the present government's pragmatic policy of shedding the past rigidities and displaying greater flexibility in the conduct of China's foreign relations.

He said China, like India, was a victim of imperialism and, by implication, he seemed to defend fully the stand taken by the Chinese delegation at the last round of talks in Delhi that it was an injured party that was no less entitled to redress over the border problem.

The principles that were embodied in the package offer made to India were the same as those applied in settling the border issues with several other neighbouring nations. The Chinese people, including the Tibetan population, felt very strongly about the border problem and, if India did not agree to the application of these principles, it would not be possible to resolve this problem. It was in this context that Mr Zhao said that China would not compromise on its sovereignty or make any unilateral concessions to arrive at a settlement.

The Chinese prime minister spoke at length about the recent changes in China and the efforts of the present leadership to usher in a long period of political stability and orderly economic development, the efforts underway to undo the damage done by the Cultural Revolution and the decision to do away with the dogma of permanent revolution. The new stress on socialist modernisation implied not merely a readiness to dispense with the doctrine of a continual class struggle, but also a renewed emphasis on the rule of law to restore the confidence of the people.

In opening up China to the outside world, the present leadership was also trying to develop good relations with all countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. But, in seeking better bilateral relations with both the superpowers, China was not in any way diluting its stand against hegemonism. He drew a distinction between the offensive hegemonism of the Soviet Union which continued to arm itself and commit aggression and the defensive hegemonism of the U.S. which was still supporting Israel and South Africa, stationing troops in South Korea and interfering in China's internal affairs through its stand on Taiwan.

The Chinese prime minister received me not in the Great Hall of the People where the Chinese leaders normally meet foreign visitors, but in the Zi Guang Ge pavilion in the Zhong Nan Hai part of the forbidden city, where all the top leaders live and work in a special security zone. It is the inner sanctum sanctorum of the vast web of Chinese party and governmental power, where Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others used to reside.

At the end of the 90-minute interview, there were still some questions which remained unanswered, but Mr Zhao had to leave to attend an important party conclave.

He said his colleagues would be happy to answer them on his behalf, but no replies were received because these were of a sensitive nature relating to some recent border incidents, the renewed Chinese reference to U.S. resolutions on Kashmir during the exchange of protests over the extension of the Karakoram Road through the Khunjarab Pass and the suggestion that China should declare that this road would never be used for military purposes.

NPC'S LUO QINGCHANG MEETS INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

OW261226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Luo Qingchang, member and deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Sat Paul Mittal, secretary general of the preparatory committee for the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

Outlining his country's population policy, Luo Qingchang said that China was resolved to have a population under 1,200 million by the end of this century. To this end, family planning has been written, as an independent article, into the new constitution which would soon be submitted for approval. Preparations were underway to establish legislation on population control.

Mittal said that China and India, the most populous countries in the world, should cooperate in seeking ways and means to solve the population problem. This was very important.

Present at the meeting was Zhou Boping, vice-minister of the State Family Planning Commission.

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development is a follow-up on the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development which was held in Beijing a year ago.

PAKISTANI AUTHORITIES SEIZE SOVIET-MADE WEAPONS

OW251222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan police seized a quantity of Soviet-made fire arms on the night of October 23, a local newspaper reported today.

These arms included seven double-barrelled shot guns, five 303 rifles, one mortar gun, six revolvers and 1,400 rounds of ammunition. They were seized from a house in Pushtoonabad area of Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province.

The police surrounded the house after being informed that some people lving in Quetta were smuggling weapons into Pakistan from Afghanistan. Three persons were arrested in this connection during the police raid.

During the search, the police broke down an adobe wall and found the hidden arms. Investigations into this case are going on.

ISLAMIC DELEGATION MEETS BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

OW251912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Dhaka, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Assanuddin Chowdhury received members of the Chinese Islamic delegation at the presidential house here today.

The Chinese people were the great friend of the Bangladesh people and the frequent exchanges of visit in various fields had symbolized the excellent relations between the two countries, the president told the delegation.

He said he was happy to learn that the Chinese citizens enjoy freedom to believe in religion and the Muslims in China are leading a normal spiritual life.

Abdurahim Latib, leader of the Chinese delegation, said their current visit had contributed to the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and the Muslims of the two countries.

After they arrived in Bangladesh on October 19, the Chinese Muslims visited a number of famous mosques in the capital of Dhaka and the port city of Chittagong. The Chinese Islamic delegation is scheduled to leave for home on October 27.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL SAID TO USE 'TWISTED LOGIC'

HK280821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "Waste of Effort"]

[Text] On 24 October Keshtmand, "prime minister" of the Karmal regime of Afghanistan, made remarks displaying complex emotions and twisted logic to journalists. There were three main points in his remarks:

1. He said: "I must say that everything here is run by Afghans." However, people know that Afghanistan's "national security" is "protected" by a 100,000-strong Soviet Army, that "social order" is "maintained" by Soviet military police, that the administration is under the control of Soviet advisers, and that even the security of the presidential palace is the responsibility of Soviet special forces. It would better match Kabul reality to say that "everything in Afghanistan is run by the Soviets."

2. He said: "We need a friend like the Soviet Union to come and support our independence when we are threatened from outside." This "prime minister" deliberately avoided one question: Where did this "external" threat come from? Whose armored combat vehicles raced across the border to trample on Afghan territory? In the present state of Afghanistan, "reliable friend" and "external threat" are in fact one and the same concept, so why should Mr Keshtmand concoct the myth of another "external threat!"

3. He said: "It is not possible to say when we will be able to fully consolidate ourselves." This was the only true sentence in his entire talk. The Karmal regime is slavishly dependent on others, which goes against the wishes of the people; it is opposed by the masses and deserted by its followers and embroiled in difficulties at home and abroad. The "prime minister" could be said to still have some sense of reality in cherishing no extravagant hopes of "consolidating ourselves."

Unable to win a war, its ugliness plain to see, its lies deceiving nobody, the Karmal regime is showing signs of embarrassment. Keshtmand, who claims to "seldom talk to the press," has given a performance on this occasion, but it was a wasted effort, as it is totally unable to help the difficult situation in which the Karmal regime and its backstage boss find themselves in Afghanistan.

CARTER URGES DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES IN EUROPE

OW271415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter today urged Western European countries to deploy "without equivocation and without delay" new American-made nuclear missiles to offset the Soviet nuclear threat.

Carter told members of the Grand Catholic Conference here that peace could be secured only through strength.

The ex-President, touring Europe to publicize his memoirs, in his speech summed up his lessons in dealing with the Soviet Union. He said he was disturbed to observe that the results of detente were the unnecessary buildup of the military strength of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

He maintained that a total nuclear freeze "would be ill-advised because of the nature of the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are still being deployed at the rate of one a week."

Referring to NATO's nuclear missile deployment program, Carter said "the Pershing II's and ground-launched cruise missiles are only a partial response to this unwarranted threat."

Belgium and the Netherlands have not yet agreed to accept their shares of the 572 missiles NATO hopes to deploy in Western Europe by 1986.

The former U.S. President urged Europeans to honour their shares of missile deployment for defense of NATO area. He said the United States was committed to the defence of areas vital to the West such as the Middle East.

Earlier Tuesday Carter told a news conference that he was "extremely disheartened" by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacre in Beirut. He maintained that the Camp David agreement is still the only viable basis for negotiations to break the deadlock in the Middle East following the "horrible bloodshed in Beirut."

PRC, EUROPEAN BUSINESS LEADERS PLAN MEETING

OW240247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of major Chinese and European enterprises are to meet in Beijing the first week of October, 1983, to exchange information and skills on enterprise management, and to discuss cooperation in major sectors of China's economy -- especially in the country's efforts in technical renovation.

Plans for the meeting were announced at the closing session of the five-day second China-Europe business leaders symposium here this afternoon.

Dr Stephane Garelli, director of the European Management Forum (EMF) and deputy head of a 55-member EMF delegation to the second gathering of Chinese and European business leaders, told XINHUA that "next time, we will ask the participants to define very precisely their interest in cooperation with China and their projects to discuss with their Chinese counterparts."

Founded in 1971, the Geneva-based forum, has close connections with some 8,000 major enterprises in 17 European countries and other parts of the world. Some of these enterprises have already started their cooperation with Chinese counterparts and more are now negotiating directly with China in this regard.

Asked to evaluate the symposium, the EMF director said that it is "extremely useful to us because it is a good opportunity to learn from China's leaders how the country's policies are to be implemented" and also those fields in which both sides may cooperate.

In short, Dr. Garelli said, this gathering "has increased the direct utility of the symposium."

Chinese participants viewed the symposium as a helpful way of promoting cooperation between Chinese and European enterprises, and expressed the hope for more meetings like this.

"Before the start of the next gathering," said Zhang Yanning, head of the 59-member Chinese delegation to the second symposium, "Chinese participants will put forward what they want to know in management and in what fields they hope to cooperate with their European counterparts, including importing technology and equipment from Europe."

Zhang Yanning stressed that "there are broad prospects for practical cooperation between both sides in regard to China's technical transformation planning."

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION VISIT

Tours Shanghai Factory

OW251251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The PCF Central Committee delegation led by Georges Marchais toured the Shanghai machine tool factory that exclusively manufactures grinding machines and the Shanghai first department store on 22 October. The same evening, French comrades watched the fine performance presented by the Shanghai acrobatic troupe.

Leaves Shanghai for Suzhov

OW231735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The visiting French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais left Shanghai for Suzhou by special plane this afternoon after concluding its visit to Shanghai.

The delegation is accompanied on the trip by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The French guests were seen off at the airport by Chen Guodong, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Yang Di, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-mayor of Shanghai.

Marchais told Chen at the airport that Shanghai is a great city that left a deep impression on him. He wished Shanghai greater achievements.

Marchais and his party visited the Shanghai machine tool plant yesterday.

FURTHER REPORTS ON IRISH MINISTER'S VISIT

Huang Hua Attends Banquet

OW251854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Gerard Collins, Irish minister of foreign affairs, gave a reciprocal banquet at the embassy here this evening.

Among the guests were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, his wife He Liliang, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Gong Pusheng, Chinese ambassador to Ireland.

Collins said: "I have held useful and constructive talks with the Chinese. Through this visit we have obtained a clear understanding of China's position on international affairs and its efforts to accomplish its modernization program.

"The relations between Ireland and China have a solid basis. We are determined to further promote trade and other relations," he said.

Huang Hua said: "The current visit by Mr. Collins has yielded fruitful results.

"Mr. Collins and I had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the major international issues of common concern and on our bilateral relations. We share identical or similar views on many international issues. We are glad to note that a good start has been made for cooperation and exchanges between our two countries in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations."

He said: "The foreign minister's current visit has contributed again to promoting and increasing the friendly contacts between the two countries in various fields."

This morning, Collins met with Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. They discussed strengthening of trade cooperation between the two countries.

Collins Leaves Beijing

OW261300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Gerard Collins, Irish minister of foreign affairs, and Mrs. Collins left here for home by air this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Gong Pusheng and Irish Ambassador to China John Campbell.

FRENCH NAVY SPOTS SOVIET SPY VESSEL OFF COAST

OW271228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 26 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet espionage vessel was recently spotted between the Seine and D'Ouessant Islands near Brest, a major French naval base, by the French Navy.

The passing of the French coastal waters by Soviet espionage vessels is commonplace. But it is unusual for such vessels to stay long in the waters off Brest. Last May, a Soviet espionage vessel was found to hang on there for 12 days. French naval sources said that Moscow has 27 trawlers equipped with espionage apparatuses, which are considered by the West as military vessels.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

OW251313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China who is to leave for home shortly at the end of his term of office.

FURTHER REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Talks With Huang Hua

OW271407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mrs. al-Qahdhafi, and other distinguished Libyan guests visited the Great Wall this afternoon.

In the afternoon, Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Abdelati Alabedi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office. They exchanged views on the current world situation and international issues of common concern.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW280759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other Libyan guests paid their respects to the remains of the late Chairman Mao Zedong at Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW280828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the C.P.C. Deng Xiaoping met and had cordial talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping hosted a banquet for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan guests after the meeting.

Present at the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Pei Jianzhang, Chinese ambassador to Libya.

XINHUA on 'Green Revolution'

OW232003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- In the Libyan capital of Tripoli on the Mediterranean coast, there is a square painted throughout in green.

In this north African nation, green symbolizes revolution. The book in which Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi elaborated his revolutionary theory is called the "Green Book." The new national flag on Libya is all green. Green, Al-Qadhdhafi once noted, symbolizes hopes and springtime and glows with vitality.

Under the revolution, Libya, where quality oil spurted in significant quantities for the first time in 1959, has benefitted a great deal more from her own resources.

Being an "ideal, dependable and quick supplier of quality oil" for the West, Libya was the first Third World country succeeding in forcing international oil companies to raise prices. Annual oil returns have now increased to the tune of more than 10 billion, boosting per capita national income to $11,000 last year, which was the highest rate in Africa.

The enormous oil earnings have been used to develop industry and agriculture and improve the living standards of the people. One of the government's goals is to "provide every family with a decent home." 250,000 new flats have been built, in a country of three million people. There are more than 200,000 cars in the capital with a population of 750,000. Medical care and education are free of charge for all. One Libyan told this correspondent during his recent visit there, "we really have nothing to worry about in our life." Affluent as they are, the Libyans are leading a moral life. It is a country without red-light districts, discos and night clubs.

September 1 of 1969 was a turning point in the history of the country. Al-Qadhdhafi, then a 29-year-old officer, staged a military coup to overthrow the corrupted feudal regime of King Idris. This was followed by the take-over of the U.S. Wheelus Airbase and the British military bases in the country. The new revolutionary regime also nationalized 30,000 hectares of plantations owned by Italian colonialists. A modern military college principal told this correspondent that in order to preserve their gains, the people "are ready to defend our nation against any invasion!"

As early as 1973, Al-Qadhdhafi announced Libya would become a country of "true socialism" different from both capitalism and communism. Four years later, Libya proclaimed to have entered the era of "the people's power" and the republic was renamed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in which there should be no instruments of rule and all are equal. The name of the government was changed into "the General People's Committee" and leaders at all levels became known as "secretaries."

In March of 1979, Al-Qadhdhafi himself resigned from all administrative posts and became known as leader of the "September 1 Revolution".

In his green book published in the same month, he advanced the "third international theory" which calls for the delegation of power to the people and the establishment of socialism in Libya. Libya has since continued marching forward on its path of green revolution.

KING HASSAN II URGES SUPPORT FOR ARAB PEACE PLAN

OW270244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 26 (XINHUA) -- King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the 12th summit conference of the League of Arab States, declared today that the Arab peace plan on Middle East could be applied immediately.

Speaking at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly this afternoon, the king stressed that the points of the Arab plan were made in clear language. The program did not "originate from weakness." It showed that "the common view of Arabs as emotional was not true."

King Hassan II is in the United States on a mission assigned by the Fes summit of the Arab League to exchange views with U.S. President Reagan for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East.

The king of Morocco said what was important was that the Arabs and Palestinians had "a common commitment." Though the U.S. did not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Arabs recognize it as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

He appealed to the international community for support to the Arab peace plan.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC MINISTER

OW141307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his wife Wassila Bourguiba met here today Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhengying and discussed with her the construction of China-aided Medjerda-Cap Bon Canal.

Bourguiba expressed satisfaction with the progress of the canal construction.

The meeting was followed by the inauguration of a 2,700-meter-long tunnel, part of the canal in southern Tunisia. The ceremony was co-chaired by the Chinese minister and Tunisian Minister of Equipment Mohamed Sayah.

Later today, Qian Zhengying met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and Minister of Agriculture Lassad Ben Osman.

Qian arrived here from Cairo Wednesday for a week-long visit.

ENVOY MARKS RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY IN UGANDA

OW230722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Li Shi held a reception here today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Uganda.

The Chinese ambassador in his speech said that during the past 20 years, China and Uganda have helped each other in national construction and cooperated fruitfully in international affairs. "We are looking forward to still closer cooperation in developing our economies, safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism," he declared.

Ugandan Minister of Regional Cooperation Samuel Tewungwa, who is also acting minister of state for foreign affairs, said that China is a great nation and the Chinese people are a great people. The people of Uganda cherish friendly sentiments toward them." [quotation mark as received]

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT MEETS WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW210211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana today received a visiting Chinese women delegation led by Zhang Jiexun, member of the Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation.

In his cordial talks with the Chinese visitors, President Banana highly valued the relations of friendship and cooperation between Zimbabwe and China.

The delegation arrived here yesterday for an eight-day visit.

Delegation Concludes Visit

OW280200 Beijing XINJUA in English 0144 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Harare, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese women's delegation ended an eight-day visit to Zimbabwe and left for Zambia this evening. The delegation is led by Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

Zimbabwean Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs Teurai Ropa Nhongo saw off the Chinese delegation.

During their stay here, the Chinese were received by Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and his wife Mrs. Banana, as well as by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The delegation had visited great Zimbabwe and Shamva area, toured around Harare town and visited welfare facilities for women and children, including the training centers of women's clubs, the youth academy and the university.

CPC OFFICIAL ATTENDS PARTY CONGRESS IN TANZANIA

OW211323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Dar Es Salaam, October 20 (XINHUA) -- President Julius Nyerere today called on the whole nation to face seriously and bravely the reality of economic difficulties and work hard to make recovery through self-reliance.

Nyerere, who is also the chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, made the call here today at the opening session of the party congress.

In a four-hour speech to party delegates and foreign guests, Nyerere outlined marked progress made by the party and government in the areas of party building, health, education, transport, energy and mining. But he devoted most part of his address to the "very serious and very real problems" the country is facing.

More than 2,000 delegates of the party and over 20 delegations from various countries of the world attended the 12-day congress.

Also present at the opening session was delegate of the Chinese Communist Party Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee.

UPPER VOLTAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT PRC NEXT YEAR

OW271654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Upper Volta head of state Saye Zerbo has accepted an invitation from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit China next year.

Saye Zerbo, who is also president of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress and prime minister, received the invitation through Zhou Min, Chinese ambassador to Upper Volta, during a recent meeting.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON 1982 CENSUS FIGURES

Population Growth Drops

OW271139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- China's natural population growth was 14.55 per thousand in 1981, a substantial drop from the 27.8 per thousand in 1964, the year the second census was taken.

This is a verification of the success of family planning which has been vigorously encouraged throughout the country for the past decade.

Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party said at the 12th party congress: "Family planning is a basic policy of our state," and "we must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century." This means that in the coming 18 years, the annual population growth must be kept to 11 million.

The figures published in the census communique show that the 1981 birthrate was 20.91 per thousand, while it was 39.3 per thousand in 1964.

At present, 16 million couples have pledged to have only one child and 100 million couples of child-bearing age are using contraceptives. A directive issued by the party and the government last March called on people to have only one child and discouraged them from having more than two children under any circumstances.

The 1980 statistics show that the natural population growth rate in 18 of 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities was under ten per thousand.

The drop in natural population growth rate is even more remarkable considering the reduction in the mortality rate, which stands at 6.36 per thousand in 1981 as compared with 11.5 per thousand in 1964.

The drop in the mortality rate is a direct result of the improvement in people's living standard and public health work.

China has been successful in eliminating plague, smallpox, kala-azar, relapsing fever and typhus and other acute communicable diseases. Incidence of other communicable parasitic and endemic diseases has also dropped sharply.

At present, there are over 190,000 health establishments in the country, with over two million hospital beds. China now has over 3 million medical personnel.

According to the Ministry of Public Health, the average life expectancy rose to 69 years in 1981 as compared with 35 years before the founding of the People's Republic.

Population More Educated

OW271149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese population has become more educated over the years, according to figures released in the third national census communique.

Compared with the 1964 census figures, the total number of people having a college education has increased by 44 percent to over 6 million, the number with a secondary school education has quadrupled to some 245 million, and the number with a primary school education has gone up 25 percent to 355 million.

The government, realizing that education is the key to the country's modernization, has been paying much greater attention to this field. The number of students now enrolled in schools in China totals some 200 million and teachers now number nine million.

In 1981, the number of institutes of higher learning reached 704 with 1.28 million students, or 49.4 percent higher than the 1978 figure; middle schools increased to 3,132 with 1.07 million students, an increase of 20.3 percent; the number of agricultural and vocational schools totaled 2,655 with 480,000 students; the number of secondary technical schools developed to 3,669 with 680,000 students; the number of ordinary senior middle schools was cut down after readjustment and now those who have no opportunity to study in college can also be trained in some skill for work.

Though the number of illiterates or semiliterates has dropped from the 1964 figure of 38.1 percent to the present 23.5 percent, great efforts are still being made to further reduce the figure. Literacy classes are now being organized throughout the country, which combine teaching of language and mathematics with vocational skills.

Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, in his recent report to the 12th party congress called upon the nation to work vigorously to achieve universal primary education, strengthen secondary vocational education and higher education and develop educational undertakings of all types and all levels in both urban and rural areas, in order to train all kinds of specialists and raise the scientific and educational level of the whole nation.

Quality of Census

OW270949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The quality of the work of the third population census conducted last July which is unprecedented in scale, is top rate, said Li Chengrui, deputy head of the State Council's population census leading group.

He pointed out that the error rate is very low, with a 0.71 per thousand overcount, 0.56 per thousand undercount and a net overcount of 0.15 per thousand. By world standards, any error rate below ten per thousand is considered good quality, he added.

An interesting fact, he mentioned, is that the total population of the mainland, 1,008,175,288, is consistent with China's past statistics. The population figure for the end of 1981 published by the State Statistical Bureau on April 30th this year was 996.22 million. This plus the population increase in the first half of this year and the 4.23 million members of the armed forces add up to something like the present figure. "This indicates that the population figures published by China every year have been fairly accurate," he said.

This was the result of careful planning and hard work. Over the past two years and more, over 5.7 million household registration officials and cadres made house calls and corrected an overcount of 6.1 per thousand and an undercount of 5.4 per thousand.

Again in the later past of June, 1982, 5.18 million census takers visited all families in their districts and discovered and corrected a 3.0 per thousand overcount and a 2.5 per thousand of undercount.

After the formal census-taking between July first and tenth, census takers spent the next 10 to 20 days to call on the families again for a final check-up and corrected an overcount of 0.1 per thousand and an undercount of 0.2 per thousand. Discrepancies in sex, age, educational levels and occupation were also discovered and corrected.

In places where transportation was inconvenient, like Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, flexible measures were taken and census taking began one month earlier (in certain places even two months earlier). These figures were later verified as of July first. Census personnel travelled by car where possible, but where cars were not accessible they went by horse, donkey or camelbacks.

Li Chengrui said that th present communique consists only of figures manually tabulated. Many important items in the census registration such as age, occupation, status of non-working people, marital status, births per woman of child-bearing age, are being processed at 28 computer stations and will finally be tabulated at the computer center under the State Statistical Bureau in Beijing.

At present, he said, over 100,000 coders are working on some 300 million questionnaires. Four thousand programmers are processing the data.

The State Council plans to have all census data showing the social and economic characteristics of every commune, county, prefecture and province completed by the end of 1984.

Li Chengrui disclosed that the present manually tabulated figures will be printed in pamphlet form and will be published by the China Statistics Publishing House.

CPC CONGRESS ATTITUDE ON CLASS STRUGGLE ASSESSED

HK280634 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Sun Qimeng [1327 6386 1322]: "Understanding the 12th CRC Congress' Reaffirmation of the Assessment of Class Struggle at the Present Stage"]

[Text] [Editor's note] Recently, in the process of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, many readers have raised questions concerning the present stage of the class struggle in China. Here, we are specially publishing this article by Comrade Sun Qimeng on his study and understanding for your reference. [end editor's note]

In his report to the 12th CRC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave an important and penetrating exposition of our basic principles regarding the problem of class struggle in China at the present stage. The report reaffirmed the class assessment repeatedly pointed out by the Central Committee, saying: "Following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most contradictions in our society do not have the nature of class struggle, and class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction.... However, within certain limits, class struggle will continue for a long time and may even intensify under certain conditions."

There is a thesis which holds that the expression "within certain limits" is too flexible. The limits could be considered wide or narrow, so are difficult to understand. I think it is necessary to make an analysis of this point.

In the first place, the wording of the phrase "certain limits" is definite and unalterable. It is perfectly inflexible.

First, to say "within certain limits" is to correct the disorder created by "taking class struggle as the key link." For a long time after the founding of the PRC, class struggle was taken to exist at all times and in all places. The slogan "take class struggle as the key link" was the embodiment of such a view. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that in a socialist society where the system of exploitation has been abolished and the exploiting classes have been eliminated, it is wrong to declare and act on the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link." His statement is fully in accordance with the historical reality of socialist China. The basic point of the formulation "within certain limits" is to make a clean break with the theory of "taking class struggle as the key link." Class struggle exists "within certain limits" but not "as the key link." This point is unalterable and absolutely inflexible.

Second, as mentioned above, class struggle no longer constitutes the principle contradiction in our society at its present stage. This tells us that there is a limit to class struggle, and this limit is that class struggle does not occupy the principal position among our social contradictions, class struggle is not a principal but a nonprincipal contradiction. This point is also unalterable and inflexible.

Third, Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly pointed out that "most contradictions in our society do not have the nature of class struggle." This means that comparatively speaking, social contradictions falling within the sphere of class struggle, constitute a minority, not a majority. A relatively small number, not a relatively large number. We cannot take certain limits to mean wide limits. This point is also unalterable and inflexible.

In the second place, the wording of the phrase "within certain limits" has of course eliminated any rigid or mechanical assessments. In this sense, this formulation is flexible. That is to say, the limits of class struggle in China at the present stage might be narrow under certain conditions but wide under other conditions. Why can we not fix definite limits instead of adopting such a flexible phrase? The reas n is that this phrase more accurately and more comprehensively reflects the actual changing conditions of class struggle. It does not reflect subjective arbitrariness but an understanding of the reality of class struggle in China at the present stage in accordance with materialist dialectics. Both domestic and international conditions influence the formation and change of the class struggle in China at the present stage. There exist antagonistic elements both inside and outside China which are hostile to our socialist system. Whenever they get the chance, they stir up trouble and perform acts of sabotage. There are not many of them but they have great capacity to cause harm. We have no way of estimating the scope of the class struggle they plan to carry out. We can only pay them close attention and investigate their development. We should make analyses, formulate accurate estimations and be practical and realistic. If the scope of class struggle is wide, we will say it is wide; if it is narrow, we will say it is narrow. That is one aspect of the reason why we adopt such flexible wording as "within certain limits."

Another aspect is that subjectively, whether we can adopt the correct principles and carry out effective work in tackling problems of class struggle is closely related with the scope of class struggle. Experience has demonstrated that as long as our policies are correct and our work good, we can control the limits of class struggle and gradually make them narrower. If, on the contrary, we make mistakes in our work and policies, then we will not be able to achieve such goals.

For the above reasons, it is correct in theory and advantageous in practice to adopt the flexible formulation "within certain limits" in explaining class struggle in China at the present stage. It keeps us clearheaded in class struggle and helps us work harder to make a success of our investigation and study. If we think subjectively and rigidly define the limits of class struggle (whether we define them as too broad or too narrow), we will be led to make mistakes and violate the principle of correctly distinguishing between and handling the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and those among the people. This is extremely damaging to the construction of our socialist cause and the unification of our country.

In his "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin, discussing the criterion of practice, said: "This criterion is sufficiently 'indefinite' not to allow human knowledge to become 'absolute,' but at the same time it is sufficiently definite to wage a ruthless struggle against all varieties of idealism and agnosticism." We should treat the problem of the flexibility of the formulation "within certain limits" with the same attitude.

Some people raise doubts such as: "Why is it necessary to say that class struggle might intensify?"

My understanding is this: The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress reaffirming the thesis that class struggle in China may intensify under certain conditions are well grounded in theory and necessary in practice.

First, all matters exist in a state of development and motion; the state of perpetual unchangingness does not exist. Class struggle is just the same. In what ways does it move and change? Generally speaking, it changes in two directions: one is intensification, the other is modernization. Naturally, whatever direction it takes, the process is winding and tortuous; it does not develop along a straight line. Since we recognize that class struggle exists, and that it either goes one way or the other, pointing out in the document that class struggle may intensify under certain conditions implies just this; the question of whether it is necessary or not does not arise. Some people may ask: Why is it necessary to raise the question of the possibility of intensification? This is because under the leadership of the party, and especially under the guidance of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the whole, many social contradictions including social contradictions of a class nature are gradually and suitably being resolved and are not intensifying. Everyone can see this. If we gain too much of such perceptual knowledge, it is possible that we may overlook the possibility of intensification. After all, the handling of class struggle is different from the handling of other social contradictions, and a reminder of the possibility of intensification under certain conditions has important significance in promoting and unifying understanding and arousing the necessary vigilance.

Second, it has never been the policy of the party to exacerbate social contradictions; only the adoption of correct methods to handle correctly social contradictions according to their nature constitutes true Marxist strategic ideology. In handling contradictions among the people, we always adopt proper methods which suit actual conditions and which strive to achieve moderation. In handling contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, it is inevitable that we resolve those contradictions by means of legal measures and through fierce struggle. We do not intend to aggravate the intensity of contradictions, but if we do not struggle, contradictions cannot be resolved and the interests of the people cannot be protected. Pointing out that class struggle may intensify under certain conditions enables us to understand scientifically and deal with the problem of class struggle and try our best to avoid the intensification of contradictions. This is necessary in practice; it is beneficial, not harmful.

PLA LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT MEETS ON CPC CONGRESS

HK211426 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by correspondents Zhou Songnai [0719 2646 5082] and Wang Zongren [3769 1350 0088] and reporters Wang Yongan [3769 3057 1344] and Zhai Qiyun [5049 0796 6663]: "Unify Thinking Along the Line of the Party Program -- Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the PLA Logistics Department Holds Enlarged Meeting To Study and Implement the Guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] The party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee in Beijing from 23 September to 17 October. The meeting used Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the 12th CPC Congress as a general guide and repeatedly studied the documents of the congress in order to thoroughly understand their guidelines. In consideration of the reality of the thinking and the work of various units and individuals, the meeting then summarized experiences, conducted criticism and self-criticism, and discussed and studied measures and plans for creating a new situation in all fields of the General Logistics Department.

Approximately 257 people attended the meeting. They were delegates of the General Logistics Department who had attended the 12th CPC Congress, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the General Logistics Department and main leading members of armies and divisions concerned. Wang Ping, executive member of the Central Advisory Commission and political commissar of the General Logistics Department, and Hong Xuezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Logistics Department, delivered important speeches at the meeting.

Blaze a Path of Our Own and Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

In his opening address to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In our modernization program, we must proceed from Chinese realities." He added: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." The meeting carried out a heated discussion on this statement and maintained that this was an important basis for working out the program of the 12th CPC Congress and a general guiding ideology for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Those participants pledged to repeatedly study this statement in order to have an in-depth understanding of it.

Why should this statement be regarded as a general guiding ideology? Comrade Bai Xiangguo (deputy political commissar of the General Logistics Department) said: After the smashing of the "gang of four," when the state was facing a mountain of problems and a situation in which right and wrong were confused, what had to be done to make our state prosperous and powerful? Neither the theory of the "two whatevers" nor the practice of indiscriminately copying the experiences of others worked. Only the act of blazing a path of our own and building socialism with Chinese characteristics proved of value. In other words, we should integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has persisted in pursuing the practice of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts and formulating and implementing a series of correct lines, guiding principles and policies. We have achieved remarkable results in this respect. This shows that we have taken a correct path. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech has fully embodied the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. Only by taking the opening speech as a guiding ideology can we study 12th CPC Congress documents well, understand our present policies and a series of reforms, and avoid repeating old mistakes.

All the participating comrades cited numerous facts to speak glowingly of the line, guiding principles and policies of the party and the way to make the people rich and the country powerful. Comrade Bi Kewu (deputy director of the capital construction and barracks section of the General Logistics Department) said: When the responsibility system in production which links remuneration to output was first implemented in the rural areas, some of our comrades did not understand it and cast doubt upon it. This year, when I returned to my home in Wendeng County, Shandong Province, to visit my family and relatives, I was given a profound education. When I left my home to join the army, villagers lived in thatched cottages; now, they have moved into tile-roofed houses and each laborer can earn more than 3 yuan per day. Almost every household has bank savings deposits amounting to 800 - 1,000 yuan. A lot of households have bought TV sets, and some of them even have two TV sets. A secretary of the county CPC committee said: Our village has only attained middle level. Comrade Zhu Yunhe (director of Hospital 309) said: My younger sister is living in my home village. A few years ago, her family lived in straitened circumstances and I had to give money to her. Now, she no longer needs it, saying that her family earns more than 3,000 yuan a year and she does not lack money.

Comrade Zhang Xiang, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee (former director of the public health section of the General Logistics Department), said: Intellectuals working in the General Logistics Department account for more than 50 percent of the total number of cadres. Due to the implementation of party policy, their enthusiasm has been fully aroused. In these few years, they have scored achievements in more than 1,000 research projects. These facts have showed that as long as we act in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee, the situation will greatly change.

The party's correct program should be understood by the whole party. Reviewing party history, the comrades present at the meeting maintained that this matter is a key which determines the success or failure of the Chinese revolution and construction. Comrade Wan Yi, alternate member of the Seventh and Eighth CPC Central Committees (now adviser to the General Logistics Department), said: Once the correct program of the party is understood by the whole party, the enthusiasm of the masses will be fully aroused and the revolution will develop rapidly. Before the Seventh CPC Congress, the Zunyi meeting of the party was a historical turning point. The rectification campaign in Yanan exposed and criticized Wang Ming's line. On such a basis, the Seventh CPC Congress formulated the correct program for the democratic revolution and unified the understanding of the whole party. After the convening of the Seventh CPC Congress, the situation developed rapidly and beyond expectation. We only took 4 years to liberate the whole of China. Combat hero Comrade Sun Cunyu (adviser to the oil section of the General Logistics Department) added: At that time I was working in the base area in east China. As a basic-level commander, I personally realized the power of the line of the Seventh CPC Congress. After unifying their understanding, various base areas united as one and fought bravely. I took part in the Huai-Hai campaign. The great victory of eliminating 550,000 enemy troops was a proof. Since the 7th CPC Congress gave rise to a new China, I believe that the 12th CPC Congress will also bring about a socialist and modern power.

Comrade Su Jigang, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress (director of the ordance section of the General Logistics Department) said: If we are unable to make the correct line understood by the whole party, the correct line will not be effectively implemented and we might possibly take a roundabout course. The line of the Eighth CPC Congress was correct. Why was it shattered by the erroneous theory and practice which "takes class struggle as the key link?" One important reason for this was that we had not made sufficient preparation ideologically and the line of the Eighth CPC Congress was not fully understood and mastered by the broad masses of cadres and people. Therefore, the line of the Eighth CPC Congress was not fully implemented. The program of the 12th CPC Congress is a summarization of the historical experience of socialist construction over the past 30 years, the 3-year new experience since the 3d plenary session in particular. It is a Marxist program which conforms with our national conditions. We should bear in mind the implementation of the experience of the 7th CPC Congress and draw a lesson from the implementation of the 8th CPC Congress line to truly make the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress understood by the whole party.

Correctly Carry Out Ideological Struggle on Two Fronts

All the participating comrades maintain that to ensure the smooth implementation of the program of the 12th CPC Congress and keep in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically, we should continue to carry out correctly the ideological struggle on two fronts to oppose "leftist" and rightist deviations. Judging from the present conditions, we should not underestimate the "leftist" influence.

Comrade Wang Ping, member of the Central Advisory Commission (first secretary of the CPC Committee of the PLA General Logistics Department), pointed out that it is of vital importance to straighten out our thinking.

The 12th CPC National Congress marked a great historical change of our party; a change from failure to victory, from setbacks to rejuvenation, and from the party's line, policies and principles to the actual work on various fronts. In other words, our party has been changed from being influenced by the "leftist" error for a long time in both theory and practice to the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. At this great turning point, whether the thinking of our party members and cadres, especially our leading cadres, can meet the changed situation has a most direct bearing on correctly understanding and implementing the policy decisions adopted by the party Central Committee. For this reason, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has been paying the closest attention to the struggle on the ideological front. It has given unequivocal ideological guidance to all concrete work in different periods. Primarily, the "leftist" deviationist error has been straightened out and the trammels of "leftist" ideology have been fundamendatally smashed. The trend of bourgeois liberalization has been criticized in time and stopped, and the party's ideological, political and organizational line has been forcefully implemented.

In the General Logistics Department, both the "leftist" and rightist erroneous trends have existed in our cadre ranks, but the former is the main danger. For example, quite a few people did not understand and frowned upon the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some of them even held that it signified retrogression and made nitpicking and improper comments on it. When a small number of cadres who had followed Lin Biao and Qiu Huizuo and had thus committed mistakes tried to reverse correct verdicts, some people even sympathized with them and supported them. Under such circumstances, was it not right for us to criticize the "leftist" error? Thus, guided by the ideology of opposing both "leftist" and rightist errors wherever they exist, we held a political work conference last March to straighten out the "leftist" influence among the leaders at various levels and criticize the "two whatevers" mistakes. We achieved very good results in straightening out our thinking and understanding and in carrying out the party's line. We should admit that at that time there was resistance to the criticism of the "leftist" ideology. Although some cadres had been seriously influenced by the pernicious "leftist" ideology and should have had their thinking straightened out, they refused to do so. On the contrary, they persisted in the "leftist" errors under the pretext of criticizing the rightist deviation. Since they were criticizing the rightist deviation on a "leftist" stand, they became more and more "left" through the criticism. This was a bitter experience. We must earnestly solve this problem in the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents. At the same time, we must maintain high vigilance against the rightist erroneous trend and always carry out resolute struggles against all words and actions which run counter to the four basic principles and various criminal activities which sabotage our socialist construction.

On the relations between politics and economics, some comrades had different views during the discussion. Wang Ping said that the slogan of putting politics in command has been mentioned for many years and has been deeply imprinted on people's minds. Now that the focus of our work has been shifted to economic construction, it appears that this slogan can no longer give an accurate and scientific expression of the relationship between politics and economics. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping dealt with three major tasks for the 1980's and penetratingly analyzed the relationship among them. He clearly pointed out: "Economic construction is the core of these tasks. It is the basis for the solution of China's external and domestic problems." Marxism holds that politics, which belong to the category of the superstructure, is determined by the economic base and serves the latter. The proletariat first wants to seize political power and then to preserve it. It is in this sense that politics should be put in the first place. This is because there will be no socialist economic construction without political power.

However, after shifting the focus of our work to economic construction, we should carry out economic construction as the central task and no longer put politics in command. Now politics must be subordinate to economic construction and ensure the development of the economy. In the 10 years of turmoil, the sentence that politics cannot but have precedence over economics was repeatedly quoted, but it was quoted out of context. If this sentence is understood in terms of absolutes and held universally as if politics should be put in first place at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, one will make mistakes. This is the ABC's of Marxism. However, this question has been confused under the influence of "leftist" mistakes. Now, we should straighten out this distorted idea.

Not to put politics in command absolutely does not mean that political work is not important and that political institutions and political cadres will have nothing to do. On the contrary, political work is very important. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized that from now on it is necessary to diligently do our jobs well in four aspects. These four jobs will be the most important guarantees for our adherence to the socialist road and the concentration of our efforts on modernization. They are very rich in content and have set ever more arduous tasks for us to carry out in political work. Only when we do them well will we be able to adhere to the socialist orientation and ensure the realization of the strategic objective in economic construction.

Only by Straightening Out Their Thinking Can Leading Cadres Lead the Masses Forward

Why should we not underestimate the "leftist" influence? Comrade Zheng Jian (deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department) said: 1) In the party's guiding ideology, the long-term "leftist" error has not only exerted influence on various localities but also on the army. 2) The General Logistics Department was most seriously harmed, since the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique had done its utmost to fan up the flame of "leftism" in this department and the "gang of four" had also poked their noses into it. 3) Since the smashing of the "gang of four," some political incidents have occurred in the General Logistics Department, the fundamental reasons for which were the influence of the "leftist" ideology. Facts show that if the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology is not eliminated, it will be impossible for us to keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Of course, what I have said does not mean at all that we can slacken our struggle against rightist deviation. Nevertheless, we must be really aware of the danger of "leftist" ideology and have a good understanding of the importance of further eliminating the "leftist" influence in the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

Comrade Xiang Jun (director of the political department of the military supplies and production management office under the PLA General Logistics Department) said that since the political consciousness of the masses of people has been greatly raised and their ability to differentiate between right and wrong has been enhanced, they will not allow anyone to continue practicing "leftism" or rightism. In order to correct various erroneous ideas, it is necessary to rely on the masses.

In order to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and keep ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee, it is necessary to solve ideological problems of the leading cadres. Comrade Chen Ying, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee (and deputy political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department), said that unifying the thinking of leading cadres in line with the program of the 12th CPC National Congress is a matter of keeping unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. While studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, it is necessary to examine ourselves and, in light of these documents, find out what experiences we have gained and what problems we still have.

For example, to find out in what aspects, such as our understanding of the party's line, policies and principles, the personnel appointments in the Central Committee, our analysis of the situation and our attitude toward the realization of the strategic aim laid down by the 12th CPC Congress, we are still not in keeping with the CPC Central Committee, and to decide what to do. All these problems must be solved well. Judging from the situation in the PLA General Logistics Department since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all people and things concerned in the incidents which went counter to the party's line, policies and principles have their roots in "leftist" ideology. Therefore, only when we have straightened out our thinking can we justly and forcefully carry out well the mass ideological work and lead the masses of people forward. Our army is under the absolute leadership of the party. It must unconditionally keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. We must set an example in this respect and stand firm on the major issues of principle. All those who publicly express opinions which are antagonistic to the party Central Committee will absolutely not be tolerated by party and army discipline. At the same time, we must also see that due to the long-term existence of "leftist" influence, it is not possible to get rid of it in a short period of time. Although the General Logistics Department has made great efforts to eliminate "leftist" influence, there is no reason for us to lower our guard.

Lay a Good Foundation for Creating a New Situation

Those who attended the meeting held that in the final analysis, the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress must be reflected in practical work. The participants discussed the problem of how to create a new situation in the work of the General Logistics Department and put forth many opinions, suggestions and plans.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee (and second secretary of the CPC Committee of the General Logistics Department), said that in order to create a new situation in logistics work, great efforts should be made to blaze new trails. 1) It is necessary to have the spirit of blazing new trails; that is, taking the whole country into account and pondering questions from the high plane of suiting logistics work to the needs of building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. If the development of our thinking stops at the stage of "millet plus rifles" mentality, how can we promote our work to suit the development of the situation? When we attain a new and lofty realm of thought, our vision will be broadened and we will be determined to reform rather than sticking to old ways. 2) It is necessary to have the work style needed in creating a new situation. In other words, every comrade must strive to be a man of action and get right on the job and do it well. We must never stop until we reach our goal. No one should be a bystander who only talks without action. We must pay attention to the practical results of our work and avoid "lies, exaggerations and empty talk." We must resolutely resist and check such unhealthy tendencies as trying to establish relations with others in order to gain private interests. 3) It is necessary to work out plans and measures to create a new situation; that is, to work out long-term plans and make arrangements for the near future so that proper steps and measures can be taken and our work can be done with a clear aim and emphasis. In order to lay a solid foundation for creating a new situation, we should do a good job in investigation and study. An investigation group has already been formed to inspect our work in all companies and brigades in the border areas and on coastal islands. Then, all warehouses in the army will be checked. Next year, the financial affairs of the whole army will also be checked. It is necessary to carry out investigations on front after front so that we can have a clearer understanding of the situation, collect all necessary data and work out good methods to solve problems in a down-to-earth manner and to attain our goal of creating a new situation. Only in this way can the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress be integrated with the concrete logistics work and be really implemented.

Comrade Xu Guangyi, delegate to the 12th CPC Congress (deputy director of the General Logistics Department), said that in creating a new situation, it is of great importance to treasure and train talented people. It is necessary to select and promote those who have good political, military and professional quality and necessary cultural and scientific knowledge. There are not too many capable people now. Rather, we are greatly in want of such people. If we fail to pay attention to the correct use and active training of talented people, we will commit a big mistake in our era. It is impossible for people who do not have cultural and scientific and technological knowledge to realize modernization. For example, due to the lack of scientific and technological knowledge, some people have caused enormous losses amounting to tens of thousands of yuan or even several million yuan in technological accidents. This shows that learning cultural, scientific and technological knowledge is very important. However, some people are overtly advocating that in building socialist spiritual civilization, cultural knowledge is not necessary. This is not only absurd in theory, but is also harmful in practice. All departments under the General Logistics Department must spare no efforts in carrying out intellectual education.

The comrades present at the meeting declared that they would play an exemplary role in this respect and help the masses of people raise their consciousness in line with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress so that the initiative of the masses can be further mobilized. Pan Rongwen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee (physician-in-charge at Changzheng Hospital), said that in order to judge how a person or a unit has implemented the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we must see the actual results which have been achieved. After I go back to my unit, I will work conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner to fulfill my duty.

PLA'S LI DESHENG URGES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STUDY

OW280449 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] On page 1 of JIEFANGJUN BAO on 27 October there is a report on measures put forward by Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, at a recent telephone conference for deepening the study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. The measures include the following:

One, it is necessary to regard the study of the congress documents as a matter of utmost importance and pay keen attention to it.

Two, it is necessary to concentrate the efforts on key issues in order to thoroughly understand the spirit of the documents.

Three, it is necessary, in the light of ideological reality, to eliminate leftist and rightist influences and pay special attention to preventing revival of current leftist ideas.

Four, it is necesary to implement the guidelines of the congress with concrete action and strive to create a new situation in army building.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING HOUSES ON FARMLAND

HK271154 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Deal With Cadres Who Indiscriminately Build Houses on Farmland"]

[Text] It is indeed a startling fact that houses have been built at the cost of farmland in the rural areas of Zhejiang's Wenzhou City. Such an unhealthy practice can be seen in many places and it deserves our serious attention.

In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly pointed out that one of the basic national conditions in our country is a large population with little arable land and it is necessary to treat as our national policy the saving of land and the proper utilization of every inch of land.

Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress: "At present, both labor productivity and the percentage of marketable products are rather low concerning our agriculture; our capacity for resisting natural calamities is still quite limited; and, in particular, the contradiction between the huge population and the insufficiency of arable land is becoming ever more acute." It is, therefore, necessary to protect vigorously various agricultural resources including arable land. The State Council has successively promulgated a series of important laws and regulations, such as "Regulations of Management of Housing Land in Villages and Towns" and "Regulations of Taking Over Land for National Construction" to enforce the implementation in all areas.

Over the past year or so, instructions by the CPC Central Committee and State Council have been carried out seriously in Shanxi, Beijing and other areas, and professional contingents have been organized and personally presided over by leading cadres to check up and investigate the problems of building houses indiscriminately on farmland and deal seriously with the activities of seizing arable land in contravention of the "regulations," thus initially reversing the unhealthy trend of building houses at the cost of farmland. However, importance has not been attached to this work in some places and the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately seizing arable land has not yet been halted, and is instead viciously spreading and expanding. There are many reasons why the unhealthy trend cannot be halted. But the main reason, according to what has already been disclosed in the Wenzhou case, is that some leading cadres have taken advantage of their power and played a detestable leading role in the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately seizing arable farmland. Of the 12 members of the CPC Standing Committee of Leqing County in Wezhou City, 6 have built houses at the cost of farmland. Among them, two are deputy secretaries of the county CPC committee. With the leading cadres at the county level involved in evil practices and cadres in grassroot units following their actions, the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately seizing arable land is bound to become more and more radical.

It is explicitly stipulated in the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" approved by the 12th CPC Congress: All Communist Party members must put the interest of the party and the people above all and never engage in corruption and harm the public interest to benefit personal gains. Those cadres in Wenzhou have run totally counter to the basic principle as stipulated in the party constitution and grossly undermined party style, thus encouraging evil trends. Obviously, if we want to call a halt to the evil trend of indiscriminately seizing arable land, we must first of all seriously deal with the illegal cases of these cadres and never forgive and tolerate them with the excuse of "no such case next time." With misbehaving leading cadres seriously dealt with, it will be easier to deal with the illegal behavior of indiscriminately seizing arable land among the masses.

The cases in Wenzhou have also taught us that it is by no means an isolated phenomenon that the evil trend of building houses at the cost of farmland would appear in the area. The trend is closely associated with land deals in society and serious crimes in the economic sphere. This has not only grossly trampled upon the state laws and regulations, but has also maliciously corrupted the peasants. It must be resolutely outlawed and dealt with according to law. It should not be allowed to continue to run rampant.

Naturally, in order to basically solve the problem of indiscriminately seizing arable land, plenty of meticulous work must be done to help solve some practical problems in building houses for the masses. It is necessary to grasp construction planning work in the countryside and towns. A good general plan will save arable land, bring a rational layout of new villages and provide conveniences to the masses in their living and production. It is necessary to help the peasants overcome difficulties in building houses in such fields as design, construction and construction material, and achieve the goal of not only saving arable land and lumber but also improving living conditions. It is also necessary to use economic means to work out concrete methods and encourage the practice of occupying no arable land or less arable land while building houses, the practice of building houses on hills and the practice of building multistory houses. Facts in many places have shown that such practices will be applauded warmly by the masses.

OFFICIAL SAYS 30 MILLION URBAN HOMES NEEDED

HK280114 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] China will have to build 30 million urban homes between now and 1990, according to He Ziyu, director of the technological department of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction.

Speaking at the Asian-Pacific symposium on lowcost housing, in Beijing, he stressed the important relation between housing construction and pupulation growth in China.

He said China had built a total of 530 million square metres of housing space in the cities during the 29 years from 1950 to 1978 and another 250 million square metres over the three years after 1978.

Despite the unprecedented speed of housing development, the rate of construction could hardly catch up with the ever-growing number of new families demanding houses in the cities.

As there were 500 million young people who would enter the age for marriage or childbirth within the next 20 years, 2.1 million new urban couples would demand houses during each of the next eight years, he said.

This demand alone exceeded China's annual urban housing development rate of 80 million square metres over the last few years.

In order to provide a house for each urban family, including all the old and new families in need of a house, a total of 30 million houses or flats would have to be built in the cities by 1990, he said.

China could only solve the housing shortage by stages, he said. Nonetheless, the state had already given priority to housing construction in its long-term development programme.

He said that housing development accounted for a quarter of the state capital construction investment for 1981, showing an increase of 20 per cent over that for 1980.

Shanghai

Steps had also been taken by the state to encourage enterprises, local authorities and individuals to invest in housing projects so as to quicken housing development in the country.

Meanwhile, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government plans to build more than 15 million square metres of residential housing space during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, ending 1985.

Six million square metres of houses are expected to be completed before 1983, while another nine million square metres will be built in the following three years.

The total investment of this housing development project, including urban utilities, is estimated at 3.4 billion yuan.

During the three years before 1981, Shanghai had already developed a total of 10.7 million square metres of new residential housing space.

Shanghai's new housing programme is planned as a part of its overall urban re-development programme, which embodies a new municipal layout of residential, cultural and social centres and improvement of urban communications facilities, including two motorway tunnels connecting the two sides of the Huangpu River.

NATIONAL FORUM ON SCHOOL PERSONNEL HOUSING OPENS

HK270732 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Summary] "This morning, the national forum for exchanging experiences in improving the housing conditions of urban middle and primary school teachers opened in Changsha. Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong; Zhang Wenguang, member of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor; Wang Hanfu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and (Fang Ming), secretary of the party branch of the state trade union of education workers, attended the meeting. Vice Education Minister Zhang Wensong gave an opening speech." He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress that the tasks of teachers at all levels are tough and honorable. Their efforts will determine the intellectual and physical development of the younger generation. We must make the whole of society respect and support their labor. Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out in his report that the state is taking various measures to improve the livelihood and housing conditions of middle-aged intellectuals now working in various production fronts. Zhang Wensong said: We must implement the resolution of the 12th party congress and solve the housing problem of middle and primary school teachers. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some municipalities have paid attention to education and the livelihood of teachers. They have, through various channels, constructed a considerable number of houses for the teachers in order to ease their housing problem. It is hoped that all provinces and municipalities, on the basis of learning from the model provinces and municipalities, will draw up plans and devise methods to solve the problem.

This national forum was cosponsored by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the state trade union of education workers. There were some 180 people participating in the forum including personnel from the education departments and bureaus in various provinces and municipalities, urban construction bureaus, responsible comrades from education trade unions and representatives of 16 model provinces and municipalities.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HEILONGJIANG CPC RECTIFICATION

HK210307 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591]: "We Must Properly Consolidate Our Party" -- reprinted in 19 October HEILONGJIANG RIBAO]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations. This is an important issue in our party building. The successful rectification and consolidation of the party has important significance in bringing about radical improvements in the party style, strengthening and improving party leadership and promoting the party's combat strength.

In the past few years in Heilongjiang, party organizations at all levels have firmly implemented the party's principles and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and led the people of the whole province to bring about the socialist modernization. Through this process, we feel deeply that the present Central Committee is an united and harmonious leading collective and the strong core which can manipulate complicated situations. But, judging from the body of the party and the quality and combat strength of the party members, there are many problems. According to the investigations made by the prefectural and municipal committees in our province, about 20 percent of the grassroots party organizations are not up to combat strength and about 15 percent of the party members are not qualified or basically not qualified.

Consequently, it is necessary to rectify the party style and party organization. Only if our party is successfully rectified can it be reliably ensured that the party's principles and policies are implemented, that our party has vitality and that construction of material and spiritual civilization be carried out smoothly.

In the past 4 years, under the guidance of the above ideology, we have continuously carried out pilot projects in our party rectification and certain results had been achieved. For instance, after party rectification in the Lun Ken Commune in Boli County, the party members played an exemplary role, the leading ranks of the commune and party branch were quite firm and strong, production was firmly grasped, policies were successfully implemented and production increased on a grand scale. There was an increase of 22 percent in grain production and an increase of 90 yuan in per capita income. In Mudanjiang, before party rectification, the neighborhood factories suffered losses every year. After party rectification, they proceeded from strictly organizing life and educated the party members to play their exemplary vanguard role and there has been progress in all fields of work. In 1 year, losses were turned into profits, a debt of 160,000 yuan was cleared, they were one quarter ahead in achieving the plan for production value and the profit achieved was 80,000 yuan. These investigations illustrate that there are great changes in the points which have been rectified. The percentage of qualified or basically qualified party members has increased from 85 percent to 97 percent. The percentage of branches of the first category has increased from 29 percent to 51 percent and the construction of material and spiritual civilization has been vigorously pushed forward.

Judging from the pilot projects of party rectification practiced in our province in the past few years, successful party rectification entirely depends on positive education. It is necessary to place ideological rectification as the first priority. Party rectification carried out in an extremely ordinary manner or as a mere formality is, in most cases, caused by poor ideological education.

In ideological education, on the whole, we have solved three problems: 1) to confirm and consolidate communist faith, we have clarified the superiority of socialism and inevitability of communism on the basis of the unity of theory and practice; 2) to foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, clearly adhere to the principle of "the three no changes": the principle that the interest of the party enjoys first priority in whatever place and time does not change, the selfless principle that the interests of others are put before self-interest does not change, and the principle of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts does not change; 3) to adhere to the criterion of Communist Party membership. Party members are required to establish the criterion of membership in their ideology and act in accordance with the criterion of membership.

To place ideological rectification as the first priority and to solve the problem of ideological membership are the foundations of successful party rectification. Unhealthy trends have been prevailing among many party members, but they feel that they are all right. After study and education, they increasingly feel that they are not qualified. They make a clean breast of their problems. In addition, they seriously carry out corrections in accordance with the provisions of the relevant documents of the state and the party. Their problems have been solved. Moreover, they feel the greatest of care and help that the party gives them.

Thus, in party rectification, it is necessary to be willing to make efforts, spend a lot of energy and strength and to place study and education in an important position.

Three years ago, when pilot projects in party rectification were carried out in our province, only the rectification of the grassroots party organization was grasped while party committees and leading organs above the county level were not rectified. The practice of party rectification tells us that problems at the grassroots level are closely related with the leading organs. If the leading organs are not properly rectified, the entire situation cannot be opened and the whole rectification will become passive.

Thus, this year, we combine party rectification with overall rectification and synthetic administration and we make the party rectification our core. When the grassroots rectification is well grasped, the rectification of the leading organs is also seriously grasped. Emphasis is placed on the leading ranks and the leading organs taking the lead. Comrade Yaobang suggested that in party rectification, "the party members among the 18 million cadres should first be rectified, then, the party members from the working class and the peasantry." This is very reasonable. Party committees and organs above the country level bear important responsibilities which are closely related with the overall situation of the entire region, the system and the unit. They have great influence on the committees and organs at the lower levels. If the style of the committees and organs above the county level is correct, it can improve that of the committees and organs at the lower levels.

Party rectification is a solemn issue, It is necessary to adhere to principles, not to avoid contradictions and be bold in solving problems. In party rectification some regions and units avoid difficult problems and problems which are closely related with the members of the units or regions, dare not grasp things, pay attention and solve problems. As a result, the party rectification is a mere formality. As to this question, on the basis of in-depth study and education, we emphasize that it is necessary to stress principles and party style. We should be bold in smashing "the art of maintaining good relationships with everybody" and "the web of relationship', not avoid the substance of the questions, not make great issues small and not make small issues disappear. It is necessary to uphold the solemn nature of party discipline and party regulations, solidly solve the problems of the party and correct the unhealthy trends with the spirit of being responsible to the party, the people and the comrades.

The practice in the pilot projects in party rectification tells us that there is an intrinsic relationship between the overall rectification of the enterprises, the further improvements of the agricultural responsibility system in the rural areas and party rectification. Party rectification should be organically combined with the rectification of enterprises, organs, communes and production brigades, with party rectification as the core and they should promote each other. In this way, good results can be achieved.

In order to realize improvements in the party spirit in 3 to 5 years, it is necessary to have key points and aspects in party rectification, unify the key points and aspects and carry them out in turn and in groups.

In grasping the key points, leadership in the aspect of education must not be relaxed. The aspect of education reality is an ideological preparation for overall party rectification. In addition, in the aspect of universal education, it is necessary to unify piecemeal rectification in the unit's party spirit and to unify ideological education with the solving of the practical problems in party spirit. It is necessary to proceed from the problems where there is a concentration of opinion of the masses and from the problems where there are the most urgent demands, solve the problems one by one and carry out a cumulative piecemeal rectification. Practice has proven that if rectification is to be successful, work without emphasis can be better done than work with emphasis.

Consolidating party organization, strengthening the party's ideological construction and organization construction and promoting the party's combat strength are the party's regular tasks. When the cause is developing and the work progressing, it is necessary to continuously consolidate and promote the party organization. We always remind party committees at all levels to bear in mind and hold in their hands party building. If party building is not successful, one or two hands are to blamed.

That only economic construction but not party building is grasped, that the party is cast aside while one is busily engaged in general rectification, that "the task is finished in one battle" -- achieve rectification once and for all, and that people are lax in regular party building work and wait until they collectively carry out party rectification and "settle the whole business" in the future, these are all incorrect ideas and an incorrect working style.

Although we have done some work and achieved some results in consolidating party organization, what we have done in the historic task of the overall consolidation of the party organization is only a prologue. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution passed by the 12th CPC National Congress are strong weapons for the successful rectification of our party. We firmly believe that we certainly can make a success of our party rectification under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

CHEN MUHUA SPEAKS AT GUANGZHOU TRADE FAIR

OW271241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1702 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, speaking at a report meeting held by the Chinese export commodities fair this morning, said: In foreign economic and trade work it is necessary to uphold the unified plan, the unified policy and the joint principle, earnestly improve the sale of export commodities, strengthen investigation and study of market conditions, do business in a flexible manner and to steadily improve the export commodities fair in Guangzhou.

Comrade Chen Muhua inspected the 1982 autumn Chinese export commodities fair in Guangzhou from 20 to 23 October. She visited the fair's exhibition hall, witnessed activities on the spot and talked with the heads of trade delegations, the directors of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional foreign trade bureaus and representatives of various trade groups, and listened to their views and suggestions on developing foreign trade and improving the fair's activities. This morning, she again made a report to comrades of departments concerned.

Since its opening, the 1982 autumn export commodities fair has been visited by many enthusiastic traders. During the first week, it received a total of over 12,000 traders from 78 countries and regions on separate occasions, surpassing the number of visiting traders in a similar period in previous years. Good results in export transactions were also reported during that week.

Chen Muhua said: During the current export commodities fair, many good persons and good deeds have surfaced as personnel, eager to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, have attached importance to the general interest, worked in unity and in coordination with each other and put others' interests ahead of their own. Good results have been achieved in implementing the unified plan, the unified policy and the joint principle and in strengthening coordination and management, which has also drawn the traders' praise. Chen Muhua called on all personnel at the fair to make persistent efforts and to work with a new style and a new attitude in order to make new achievements for the export commodities fair. She called on all personnel to do well in promoting the sale of export commodities. They should take advantage of the favorable conditions at the Guangzhou export commodities fair to do both sales as well as investigation and study in an earnest manner. All workers must do their share in investigation and study and do a good job in studying home delivery of goods. The principle of linking up departments dealing with foreign trade must be upheld consistently so as to do a good job in linking up ports and companies, and industry and trade. In linking up industry and trade, foreign trade departments must provide information expeditiously on commodities and earnestly promote sales of products; industrial departments on the other hand should make use of the information mainly to improve products, raise quality and increase the variety in color and design so that the products can better meet the needs of the international market.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS SEEN FOR OIL INDUSTRY

OW271331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese experts predict a breakthrough in China's oil production in the latter half of the 1980s when offshore oil exploitation begins, quotes an article carried in the current issue of the magazine FORTNIGHTLY CHAT [BAN YUE TAN].

Preliminary results of a nation-wide oil search indicate that there are 300 explorable sedimentary basins, with sedimentary rock areas totalling 4.5 million square kilometers, about half the size of China. More than 20 provinces and autonomous regions have reported oil and gas discoveries. In addition, there are 1.2 million square kilometers of promising continental shelf, where working conditions are satisfactory despite early season typhoons.

The extensive search for oil and gas started in 1979 in order to keep pace with the nations growing needs for consumption and export.

In northeast China's Songhua-Liache River Basin and the North China Basin, the thickness of oil potential sedimentary strata is estimated to range from between 8,000 to 10,000 meters. But so far, oil has been discovered and extracted form a depth of only 3,000 meters. With the application of new theories, drilling is now going deeper than 4,000 meters.

The article says that the proven reserves in these areas alone may help China to stabilize the annual oil putput at 100 million tons, a performance achieved in 1978.

In northwest China, progress has been made in the exploration of Tarim, Junggar and Qaidam Basins in cooperation with U.S. and French seismological prospecting and drilling teams, the article reports.

The thickness of sedimentary strata in the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang has been verified to be exceeding 10,000 meters.

In the offshore waters, six potential oil basins have been found so far in the Bohai Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea, some of them with links to land oil fields. A number of high-yielding wells have already been drilled.

The article disclosed that the evaluation of the more than 100 bids submitted by foreign oil companies for joint exploration of offshore petroleum resources is proceeding smoothly and contract signing will start early next year, as scheduled.

China's oil industry has become a full-fledged industrial system playing an important role in China's modernization, the article continues. Now there are over 100 oil and gas fields in operation and a pipeline network totalling 9,700 kilometers are carrying 60 per cent of the crude from Daqing, Liaohe, Dagang, Shengli and other oilfields to oil refineries that spread in various parts of the country.

More than 300 physical exploration teams are now working in the field searching for oil and gas and 800 drilling teams are tapping the existing oilfields and opening up new ones. The country is currently able to produce all the major equipment necessary for the exploration, drilling, production and refining of oil, including offshore drilling rigs and pumping units, the article says.

PEASANTS SAID TO BUY MORE MEANS OF PRODUCTION

OW280052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October (XINHUA) -- With more and more money at their disposal, Chinese peasants are buying more means of production and building materials while becoming increasingly selective in buying consumer goods, according to a release issued by the Chinese Agricultural Bank of China.

In the first eight months of 1982, for example, rural supply and marketing cooperatives throughout China sold 51.92 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 13 percent more than in the same 1981 period. Despite the increase, the bank reported, this was still anywhere from 20 to 30 percent short of the actual demand.

Total sales of farm machinery was 3,780 million yuan during the 1982 January-August period, up 6.7 percent. From 1979 to 1981, sales of farm machines dropped. The increase for sales of all means of production was 11.9 percent, the bank said.

Authorities attribute the increase in the sales of the means of agricultural production to the heightened enthusiasm of peasants for work under the job responsibility system which pays them according to output and other economic results of production.

Chinese farm machinery plants -- formerly producing large machines mainly -- have readjusted their production to meet the growing demand for more small machines and implements under the system, which calls for assigning production tasks to households or smaller but more efficient work groups rather than production teams as in the past.

Cement, class and other building materials are in short supply in the rural housing boom, the bank pointed out. New housing totaling 18 million square meters in floor space has been built in rural communes under the Shanghai Muncipality in the past three years. This was three times that built in the city proper, the bank reported. Two hundred thousand peasant families, about one fifth of the total number in Shanghai's rural areas, now live in new homes.

Retail sales of consumer goods handled by rural supply and marketing cooperatives came to 33.370 million yuan in the first eight months of this year, 0.2 percent less than the 1981 corresponding figure.

This was because peasants were now more selective and supply was insufficient for goods they really liked, the bank said.

DEFENSE COMMISSION, NAVY HAIL ROCKET LAUNCHING

OW280033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- The National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission and the Navy recently held a meeting to celebrate the successful underwater launching of a carrier rocket from a submarine. The meeting read the message of congratulations from the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, extended greetings and congratulations to all those who took part in the launch test. He said: The successful test shows China's new achievements in the development of carrier rockets. Such achievements are the result of the hard work of science workers, engineers, technicians, workers, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters who took part in the research, production and testing of the carrier rocket.

It is also a result of our adhering to the principle of developing our national defense independently and self-reliantly. We must not be complacent about our success, but must seriously sum up experience, strive to raise our scientific and technological level, do practical work and accelerate the modernization of our national defense, he stressed.

After his speech, Zhang Aiping wrote a poem to express his warm congratulations.

Chen Bin, director of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission and Liu Youguang, political commissar of the commission, also spoke at the meeting. They pointed out: The successful launch test shows that we have a good contingent on the national defense research front which can withstand testing. We are sure that they can create a new situation and score fresh successes in future.

Naval Commander Liu Huaqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen also said: The successful carrier rocket test has greatly enhanced the fighting capability of the navy against future aggressive wars. They also said that the naval units taking part in the test had received very good training. On behalf of the party committee of the navy and various leading organs, they expressed thanks for the concern and support of various departments. At the same time, they also encouraged naval units to guard against complacency and to make further efforts to accelerate naval construction and realize modernization of national defense.

Also speaking at the meeting were responsible comrades of the party, government and military at the launching site, as well as responsible comrades of the Ministry of Aviation Industry, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. They warmly congratulated the successful launch test of the carrier rocket. They also extended greetings to all those who took part in the test and called on all PLA units and the people to learn from them, maintain unity and work hard, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITE EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED

OW280152 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, China conducted its first experiment in using international communication satellites for domestic satellite communication and TV transmission from 5 June to 5 October this year. The experiment was successful and has laid the technical and material foundations for establishing a satellite communication network in the country.

Recently the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications held a meeting in Shanghai to sum up the work of the experiment. In accordance with the needs of national construction and communications, more ground stations are scheduled to be built in Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, Xizang and other frontier provinces and cities.

BEIJING CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK281006 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Summary] On 21 October the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 24th meeting to listen to, examine and discuss the report by Vice Chairman Ma Yaoji on conducting the election of the eighth municipal people's congress deputies; the report by (Ding Hong), director of the municipal gardening bureau, on mobilizing the masses to strive to create a new situation in urban greening work; and the report by (Zhu Yuyi), vice chairman of the municipal planned parenthood committee, on the municipal situation in planned parenthood work and future views. After serious discussion, committee members agreed on the above-mentioned reports and put forward many good and constructive views and suggestions.

Committee members held that "over the past few years the capital has achieved relatively great results in urban greening work and has basically achieved a small change in 3 years. However, the urban greening level is still very low and does not suit the status of the capital." They pointed out: "Compared with the publicity given to the traffic and public health laws and regulations, the publicity of the capital greening law and regulation is not carried out thoroughly enough. It is necessary to take measures to strengthen publicity for this. We must help improve urban appearance and public health laws and help policemen sum up experiences in enforcing the laws and the regulations and raise their law enforcement level. In the future we must endeavor to achieve new results in the capital's urban greening work."

Committee members agreed on (Zhu Yuyi's) report and held that "after hard work, this municipality has achieved very great results in planned parenthood work." They also pointed out: "Beijing is the capital of our country. Population is now constantly increasing. Control over the growth of population is very urgent." Many of them emphatically pointed out: "To grasp planned parenthood work well, the key point must be placed in the rural areas. The rate of urban planned births has reached about 99 percent, but the rate of planned births in distant suburban counties is only 76 percent. After the rural areas implemented the production responsibility system, some peasants' desire for having more children has become strong. In addition, as the influence of such old ideas as 'the more children the more blessing' and 'raising sons as an insurance against the insecurity of old age' are relatively deep, it is slightly more difficult to embark on planned parenthood work. In these circumstances, we must work hard to do rural planned parenthood work well. In urban planned parenthood work, we must consolidate the results already achieved. We must not only control the size of the population but also raise the quality of population. Healthy offspring must be produced and they must be brought up well. We must do well in contraceptive work and reduce the number of illegal and secret births and abortions."

Committee members suggested that in the future, we should grasp vigorously and well the publicity of and education in planned parenthood and do this work more meticulously and penetratingly.

Vice Chairman Yang Chunmao presided over yesterday's meeting. Vice Chairmen Fan Jin, (Wu Guang), Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Cai Xu, An Chaojun and Ye Gongshao attended. Vice Mayor Lu Yu and responsible persons of the municipal higher court, the municipal procuratorate and the people's congress standing committees of all districts and counties attended as nonvoting delegates.

SENTENCES ISSUED ON HEBEI ELECTION SABOTAGE

HK300928 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In Feixian County the incident of sabotaging the election of party congress delegates has been seriously handled. (Lu Guotai, Li Molin, Zhao Xiangsheng, Wang Haibo) and six other people who planned, directed and took an active part in the incident have been punished by the party through administrative discipline.

In January this year, when Feixian County's third party congress was in session, a serious political incident of violating a democratic election took place. After a careful investigation was carried out by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the Handan Prefectural CPC Committee, with the care of the central leading comrades, the provincial CPC committee now declares that the result of the election, which was announced in April, is null and void and that the post of (Chen Yu), former secretary of the county CPC committee, is resumed. A new leading body has also been appointed for the county CPC committee. The investigation reveals that those who planned and directed this incident were people who were seriously affected by factionalism and who were careerists. In order to seize the power of the county CPC committee, they gathered together a number of people who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," who were criticized or punished for unhealthy practices and who were trying to seek personal gain and who -- through various illegal activities, just as they did in the "Cultural Revolution," such as ganging up to plot conspiracies, putting up big-character posters, distributing leaflets, spreading rumors and slandering people -- drove out of office the responsible comrade of the county CPC committee, who was resolute in carrying out the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.

The Handan Prefectural CPC nad government leading organs recently held a meeting in this county. It announced the following punishments for the four people who planned and directed the incident: (Lu Guotai), county vice magistrate, was expelled from the party and discharged from public employment, but retained on probation. (Li Molin), county vice magistrate, was expelled from the party and dismissed from his administrative post. (Zhao Xiangsheng), deputy secretary of the county CPC committee and county vice magistrate, was placed on 2 years' probation within the party and dismissed from his administrative post. (Wang Haibo), deputy manager of the cotton and gunny cloth company under the county supply and marketing cooperative, was expelled from the party and dismissed from his administrative post.

The meeting also announced the following punishments for six people who took an active part in the incident: (Li Xifeng), director of county purchase office, was expelled from the party and dismissed from public employment, but retained on probation. (Liu Yuyin), secretary of the (Jiudian) Commune CPC Committee, was placed on 1-year probation within the party. (Wang Shuqin), director of the county's power bureau, and (Li Xianghe), director of the county economic committee, were dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party. (Liu Tong), secretary of the (Zhongdanggu) Commune CPC Committee, and (Li Fengbin), secretary of the (Daxilao) Commune CPC Committee, were given serious disciplinary warnings within the party.

Two active participants, (Li Zhengxiang) and (Li Jinzhang), were exempted from punishment for making confessions on their own accord.

More than 1,000 people attended the meeting. Among them were party members and cadres from Feixian County's subordiante organs and various communes and responsible cadres from various counties in Handan Prefecture and Prefectural departments. The responsible cadre of the Handan Prefectural CPC Committee stressed in his speech that it is necessary to take this incident as a negative example and sum up our experiences and lessons so that we can do a good job in the reorganization and building of party organizations at various levels in accordance with the unified arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit.

HEILONGJIANG CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

SK220356 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of all committee members this afternoon. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting unanimously endorsed a resolution on holding the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Congress, a resolution on augmenting committee members to the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee and resolutions on strengthening education on communist ideas and scientific and technological work. Comrade Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, explained to the meeting all issues mentioned in the resolution on holding the fifth provincial CPC congress. It was decided at the plenary meeting that the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Congress will be held around the second half of 1983. The plenary meeting agreed with the proposal of adding 17 comrades including (Liu Hanqing), (Ma Biao), (Wang Lianzheng), (Liu Muzhi) female, (Liu Jinzhi) female, (Gong Chengshan), (Li Jinzhi) female, (Li Shirong) female, (Gu DianwU), (Fang Yusheng), (Wu Shuyi), (Mu Zianzhang), (Zhao Nianxiao), (Xing Weiru), (Han Mengjiu), (Jiang Yiyuan) and (Qian Yiqiang) to serve as committee members of the fourth provincial CPC committee.

The sixth plenum of the fourth provincial CPC committee called on party organizations at all levels, Communist Party members, CYL members and the broad masses of cadres and the people throughout the province, under the inspiration of the guidelines of the 12th party congress, to deeply study and implement the congress documents, fulfill all fighting tasks set forth at the 12th party congress, seek unity, enhance spirit, work with one heart and one mind, strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province and greet the convocation of the fifth provincial CPC congress with concrete deeds.

Yang Yichen Report

SK240954 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The 19-day Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee successfully concluded today after satisfactorily fulfilling its scheduled tasks. It was a session of study at which participants concentrated on studying the documents of the 12th CPC congress and also a session of work at which the participants, after studying and mastering the guidelines of the documents, fully discussed ways for our province to open up an overall new situation for socialist modernization and formulated preliminary plans for our province to quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

During the session the participants were earnest in their study and active in their thinking. They held discussions in line with the reality in ideology and work, thus enhancing their understanding and confidence, broadening their field of vision and learning a great deal. In the first place, they enhanced their understanding of the historic role of the 12th CPC congress. They unanimously held that the 7th CPC Congress had led the revolution to a success and the 12th CPC Congress will surely lead the construction to a success. They enhanced their understanding of the law governing our socialist economic undertakings. The strategic objective, strategic priority and strategic steps and a series of principles and policies set forth at the 12th CPC Congress for quadrupling our country's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century are a program for economic construction and for the purpose of changing our economic backwardness and achieving a comparatively good standard. The plan for quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value is different in essence from the two advances that were rashly formulated in 1958 and 1978. It is a plan in full conformity with the conditions of our country. The speed of development, which we achieved previously, is scientific and can be realized.

The participants also enhanced their understanding of the socialist spiritual civilization, focusing on communist ideology. They held it is a profound summing up of the socialist historical experiences and a significant contribution to the Marxist theory on scientific socialism. They enhanced their understanding of successful party building in the new historical period. Party building is still a magic weapon in the period of socialist construction. In particular, the work style of a ruling party determines its prosperity and failures. The important decision on successfully consolidating the party in 3 years is a fundamental measure in conformity with the will of the party and the people and is completely correct. It has enhanced our sense of responsibility for creating a new situation for socialist modernization and enhanced our understanding of the pressing nature of the task.

In discussing the grand goal of the material and spiritual civilizations, the participating comrades deeply felt that they shoulder heavy responsibilities for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, that they should start from themselves and start immediately to achieve the threefold increase and that they should lay a substantial foundation for later generations to build a powerful, modern socialist state.

During the session Li Lian, second secretary, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun and Hou Jie, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, and (He Shoulun), secretary of the party leading group of the provincial financial and trading office, spoke on quadrupling our province's annual industrial and agriculture output value by the end of this century, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in its financial and economic situation in 5 years, building the socialist spiritual civilization and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct, particularly public security, in 5 years.

Representatives of the Jiamusi Municipal CPC Committee, (Xinghsizi) brigade of Gannan County and 13 other units also spoke on their experiences.

On the morning of 22 October, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a summing-up report on behalf of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. The report is divided into five parts.

First, it is necessary to regard the task of conscientiously organizing party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress as a task of first priority and grasp it firmly, unify their ideology in line with the guidelines of the 12th congress, show political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, give play to the role of the congress documents in mobilziing and organizing the people and make sure that work in all fields of our province successfully progresses along the correct course set by the 12th congress.

The provincial CPC committee decided that 1983 was designated as a year of study for the entire province. This means that we should conduct large-scale study and education on the gudielines of the 12th CPC congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. At present, we should concentrate on the study of the congress documents. Later we should systematically study basic theories, general knowledge, history and science and technology. Party members and cadres at and above the section level should attend meetings instead of training courses and attend enlarged meetings of CPC committees at all levels. Rotational training classes for ordinary cadres should be from 20 to 30 days. Party members attending rotational training classes and personnel attending the classes sponsored by enterprises and establishments, schools and neighborhoods which are provided with necessary conditions may be released from their jobs for the training. Classes in rural areas should be opened in slack seasons. The study of the congress documents should be combined with the study of the basic theories, with the summing of experiences and with the efforts in solving current problems in ideology and in practical work.

Comrade Yang Yichen pointed out in the second part: It is necessary to mobilize the masses to discuss and work out plans for economic construction. After more than 30 years of construction, our province has laid a fairly substantial foundation for industry and agriculture and has raised them to a fairly high standard.

In addition, we have abundant resources, which is an exceptional advantage. In our efforts to fulfill the strategic objective set forth at the 12th CPC Congress, we have the responsibility to make more contributions and must do so, while vigorously organizing party members, cadres and the masses to study congress documents. We should encourage them to discuss what we should do when the country is striving for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value and what we should do when the country is striving to achieve fundamental turns for the better in three fields in 5 years. Through mass discussions, we should further emancipate our minds and implement policies. We should pool the wisdom of the masses to tap potential in all fields and formulate feasible, effective plans. How can we formulate economic construction plans which are encouraging and in conformity with reality?

1. We should have correct guiding ideology. This means that we should persistently seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. We should consider improvement of economic results a prerequisite and coordinate developing speed with economic results. We should foster the idea of self-reliance and arduous struggle and, based on our own efforts, properly handle the relationship between the part and the whole and persistently achieve a comprehensive balance. While formulating plans for economic development, we should formulate plans for social development.

2. We should have a correct road for economic development. Proceeding from reality and implementing the principles and policies set forth by the central authorities, all localities have blazed new roads for the development of agriculture, industry, commerce and science and technology and gained some new experiences since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee. We should develop and improve them in our future practice. To achieve a threefold increase in annual agricultural output value, we should rely on the development of science and technology and give full play to their role by establishing scientific-research-production complexes or adopting the measure of doing scientific research and popularizing research results through teaching at the same time.

Comrade Yang Yichen said in the third part: It is necessary to strive to build the socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as its core. At present, we should particularly attend to the following tasks: First of all, we should exert great efforts to successfully conduct an education in communist ideology and combine education on the basic theories -- with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the emphasis -- with regular ideological education. We should continue to broaden and deepen the five stresses and four beauties and make them regular and systematic. We should vigorously develop education. In the meantime, we should strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and develop the former in the people's political, spiritual, cultural and social lives, so as to give full play to their initiative.

The fourth part of Comrade Yang Yichen's summing-up report stated: It is necessary to conduct overall consolidation and tackle problems in all fields with the consolidation of party organizations as the core. In the first place, we should successfully restructure organizations. We should successfully consolidate party organizations, achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and further attend to the task of tackling problems in all fields. In order to achieve this, we should continue to deal blows at serious economic crimes, conduct in-depth education on combating corrosion, persistently improve public security and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct.

In the fifth part of the summing-up report, Comrade Yang Yichen emphasized the need to map out overall plans and to conscientiously carry out our current work. He said: The year 1983 is the first year after the 12th CPC Congress. A 1000-li journey is started by taking the first step. To fulfill the lofty strategic objective by the end of this century, we should first successfully do our work for the first 10 years, the first 5 years and, particularly, for next year. We must be earnest and win a victory in the first battle for opening up a new situation in our province.

In the coming winter and spring, we should relay and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and implement the guidelines of this enlarged plenary session, fulfill the tasks for this year's production and construction and make good preparations for the production and construction of the first quarter of next year. We should examine and conclude the consolidation work at pilot units and prepare for the consolidation at new pilot units next year. We should also examine and sum up this year's work in line with the guidelines of the congress and map out plans for next year's production and construction.

The session called on Communist Party members, CYL members, workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the province to vigorously respond to the call of the 12th CPC Congress, vigorously create a new situation, give play to their strong points and make more contributions.

Further Details

SK260558 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, said: While mobilizing the masses to discuss and work out plans for economic construction, we must regard the documents and guidelines of the 12th party congress as the criterion and stick to the correct guiding ideology.

At the recent Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, he pointed out: In working out economic construction plans, we must adopt the mass line -- from the masses, to the masses -- concentrate and be persistant. The plans should first be formulated from the lower to the higher organizations and then be summed up and balanced from the higher to the lower organizations. Therefore, while studying the documents of the 12th party congress, various localities should conduct mass discussions on a large scale, pool the wisdom of the masses, tap the potential of various fields and work out feasible plans so as to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and energetically create a new situation.

Yang Yichen discussed the guiding ideology of formulating the plans in five respects.

1. Persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality. In helping the masses discuss and work out the plans, various localities should encourage different trades, professions, units and departments to work out specific plans in conformity with their practical situations in line with their own economic basis, managerial conditions and development potential.

2. Unify the rate of economic development on the premise of raising economic results. Low economic results have been a conspicuous problem of economic development in the province for many years. The province's economic results in the spheres of production, construction and circulation fall far short of not only the national level but also previous provincial records. The general requirement in the future is enabling the increase of economic results to go faster than output value, basically ending the losses from enterprise management and partially eliminating the losses from policies.

3. Foster the thinking of self-reliance and fighting arduously and place the focal point on one's own efforts. To quadruple the industrial output value, we should place our hope not only on the state investments and new projects, but also on the existing enterprises and fixed assets. We should support the existing industrial enterprises to tap potential and carry out technical innovations and to increase their production capability through extended reproduction. Of course, some new construction projects should also be developed in light of the condition of natural resources.

4. Properly handle the relations between the part and the whole and develop and overall balance. In the course of formulating the plans, various localities and departments should sum up the historical experiences and lessons, properly handle the relations between the part and the whole and bring their own principles and plans into line with those of the province and the state. It is never permissible for each to go his own way. Without an overall point of view and comprehensive balance, a confused situation will develop and the economic results of the whole society will be even less. In the end, we should have to make a readjustment once again.

5. Map out plans for social development while formulating plans for economic development. Historical experience and lessons have told us that paying attention to economic development alone and neglecting social development will result in a low standard of people's material and cultural livelihood, which will in turn interfere with the development of the economy. Such losses must be made up in the end. The plans for social development mainly are scientific technology, education, income for urban and rural people, employment, residential construction, everyday services, social welfare and environmental protection. Plans should be formulated for all of them. In particular, plans should be worked out for controlling the population growth.

HEILONGJIANG WARNS CADRES BY PUNISHING STAFF

SK250239 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, following the report carried in that paper in regard to the violation of (Wang Zhonglin), director of the industrial and commercial administrative office of the Nangang District market in Harbin Municipality, the Harbin Municipal CPC Committee has attached great importance to the case. The principal responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee have instructed the Nangang District CPC Committee to immediately and strictly deal with the case to warn the broad masses of cadres against following this bad example. In line with the instruction given by the municipal CPC committee, the Nangang District CPC Committee and the district people's government decided to strictly handle the mistake committed by persons, including (Wang Zhonglin), and to conduct education on ideological and work style consolidation among cadres, staff and workers throughout the district by making the case a lesson. They urged departments in various fields, bearing in mind the practical work in their own unit, to earnestly organize cadres and party members to make further efforts to study the 12th CPC Congress documents and guiding principles so as to straighten out party work style, bring about a change of work style among cadres and do a good job in the work of various fields.

At present the Harbin Municipal Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau is consolidating the work style among cadres and enforcing work discipline by taking the case as a warning. The bureau is determined to draw a lesson from the case and to formulate measures for improvement. As to the case of (Wang Zhonglin), who violated the laws and beat persons by taking advantage of his position and power, the district CPC committee and people's government are determined to deal strictly with the case to maintain the seriousness of party discipline and state laws.

Meanwhile, HEILONGJIANG RIBAO prints the letter by reader (Qu Feng), who expresses his indignation at (Wang Zhonglin's) violation and urges higher leadership of the department concerned earnestly and strictly to handle the case to reverse the bad influence exerted by the case on the people and to educate the broad masses of cadres by making the case an example. HEILONGJIANG RIBAO also prints a commentator's article entitled "Change a Bad Thing Into Good Thing" that deals with the case.

HU QIAOMU VIEWS HEILONGJIANG PRINT EXHIBITION

SK281004 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the exhibition on prints concerning the scenery and customs of the great northern wilderness was sponsored in Beijing recently. Having viewed the exhibition, Jiang Feng, chairman of the Chinese Artists Association, said: These prints have new features and express livelihood in the main. He personally selected eight works and suggested they be selected as works to attend the Sino-U.S. joint print exhibition to be held in the United States next year. Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, viewed the exhibition.

On display were 90 works produced this year by 34 sparetime print artists in the province's reclamation area. At present the exhibition on prints concerning the scenery and customs of the great northern wilderness has been held in Sichuan and will be held in Jiangsu and Tianjin.

JILIN FOUNDS PEOPLE'S POLICE ARMED FORCES

SK091039 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, on 1 October Jilin Province formally established the People's Police Armed Forces according to guidelines of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee. This police armed force also belongs to the state and, like the PLA, is the people's own army. The force is one of the major tools of practicing the people's democratic dictatorship and an important component part of public security departments, and it assumes the glorious task of suppressing sabotage by enemies and serious criminals, maintaining the state sovereign rights and social order and safeguarding the people's life and property.

On 27 September the provincial people's government sponsored an inaugural meeting to establish the column of the People's Police Armed Forces. Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and Yang Zhantao, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, addressed the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, he urged efforts to do a good job in leading, managing and building all police armed forces affiliated with the provincial column of the People's Police Armed Forces and to make new contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in our province's social order, safeguarding socialist modernization construction and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship.

Also speaking at the meeting were He Youfa, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and commander of the provincial military district, and (Liu Luming), political commissar of the provincial military district. On behalf of the provincial military district, they extended warm congratulations on the founding of the People's Police Armed Forces. Also attending the meeting were representatives from the Public Security Ministry.

[Du Zhenfu), director of the provincial public security department and responsible person of the provincial column of the People's Police Armed Forces, delivered a speech at the meeting on behalf of the provincial column of the People's Police Armed Forces. He expressed the determination not to betray the hopes of the party and the people and to build the province's People's Police Armed Forces into armed forces that are faithful to the party and the people, awed by the enemy, cherished by the people and trusted by the party and the country.

By attaching great importance to the founding of the People's Police Armed Forces, departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned under the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district have given helpful support to the police armed force on its inauguration.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU HEARS VIEWS ON ECONOMY

OW211345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0033 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Changchun, 17 Oct (XINHUA) -- In the course of arranging the province's work, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee has conducted serious study and investigation, modestly solicited suggestions and pooled the masses' wisdom. As a result, its work plan is more practical and easier to implement.

The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee has attached great importance to pooling the masses' experience and wisdom and soliciting their opinions. In order to make policies conform to reality and establish ties between the leaders and the masses, the provincial party committee at the end of 1981 issued a circular comprehensively soliciting suggestions on the 1982 work plan. It called on all municiapl, prefectural and autonomous prefectural party committees, departments concerned and mass organizations to mobilize the masses to make suggestions and offer advice to the provincial party committee in connection with the demands set by the central authorities and the realities of the province.

The poor economic achievements of industrial and communications enterprises in Jilin Province have for many years affected the province's revenues and its economic development. In order to rapidly improve this unfavorable situation, the provincial party committee has repeatedly solicited suggestions from management, economic research and science and technology experts. It has also invited personnel from the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its subordinate institutes to report on their services, plans and recommendations concerning local economic construction at a special meeting of its standing committee. In May the provincial scientific and technical association held a meeting of scientific workers to suggest ways and means to enhance Jilin's economic results. The provincial leaders who attended the meeting and listened to the experts' views and suggestions included Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zhao Xiu and Yu Lin, secretaries of the provincial party committee.

Since the beginning of this year, standing committee members of the provincial party committee, vice governors and other high-ranking leaders have visited grassroots units to conduct serious study and investigation there, hear more views from various sectors and make the work of the province proceed from reality. Qiang Xiaochu visited some counties and communes in Jilin, Yanbian, Siping and Baicheng Prefectures, concentrating on investigating the rural situation there. Wherever he went, he visited grassroots units to find out about their conditions and problems. He also called on commune members' families. Provincial party Secretary and Governor Zhang Gensheng and Vice Governor Dong Xin visited Liaoyuan Municipality several times and conducted a thorough investigation of enterprises selected to undertake enterprise consolidation on an experimental basis.

Developing the economy is one of the important tasks fo the provincial party committee. In agriculture the provincial party committee has called for promoting grain production and diversified undertakings at the same time. In industry, it has called for doing a good job in consolidating enterprises and enhancing economic results. At present, fairly good results have been achieved in both the agricultural and industrial sectors.

The year 1982 has been a year of grave natural disasters, but diversified undertakings have been increasing in both mountain and plans regions. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises have been developed. In the first 8 months of this year, their total output value increased 28.8 percent and their profits rose 75 percent compared with the same period of 1981. Jilin's industrial achievements have been remarkable with industrial development accelerated and industrial economic results enhanced by a fairly big margin. In the first 7 months of this year, total industrial output value rose 7.4 percent, the profits earned by enterprises listed in the state budget increased 14.3 percent and losses suffered by enterprises operating at a loss dropped by 18.1 percent compared with the first 7 months of 1981. Of the 242 enterprises listed in the state budget and selected as the first group of enterprises to undertake consolidation, total industrial output value and net profits in the first half of this year were up 11.5 percent and 9.7 percent respectively compared with last year's corresponding period.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT CONGRESS GUIDELINE STUDY FORUM

SK230405 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, to advance the profound study of the 12th CPC Congress documents, leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren and Yu Lin, sponsored a forum on 21 October with the participation of responsible personnel from the Jilin University CPC Committee, the Yushu County CPC Committee, the workshop party branch under the motor vehicle plant, the leading party members' group of the provincial second light industrial bureau and the leading party members' group of the provincial public security department. At the forum, these leading comrades listened to the participants present the experience they gained in organizing party members and the masses to study the 12th CPC Congress documents and put forward concrete demands on how to advance the profound study of the 12th CPC Congress documents.

At the forum (Hu Shaopu), secretary of the Jilin University CPC Committee, reported that under the inspiration of the 12th CPC Congress, professors, students, staff and workers in the university are determined to strengthen communist education by means of studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, to improve teaching and scientific research standards and to strive to create a new situation in school construction.

After hearing the reports given by participants, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu put forward concrete demands on how to advance the profound study of the 12th CPC Congress documents, saying that the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents is a most extensive study campaign, having profound and remarkable results in our province. At present, our province has whipped up an upsurge for the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents. Generally speaking, the study situation is fine and the campaign's development is also sound. However, the campaign has not been evenly developed in areas across the province. As of now, the campaign raises a new challenge for us, which is that the study campaign for the days to come should be carried out more effectively and penetratingly and that the campaign should be carried out in a down-to-earth, step-by-step manner. This impels the party committees at all levels to enhance their leadership over the campaign in a down-to-earth manner and to conduct more dissemination work and guidance aimed at specific issues. In carrying out the study campaign, it is necessary to integrate the campaign with the study of Marxist and Leninist works as well as history to promote better understanding of the documents. All in all, we are striving to study the 12th CPC Congress documents to reach the goal of raising the level of our understanding, consciousness and confidence and to take their guidelines as an impetus to advance our work in all fields.

LI DESHENG TAKES PART IN SHENYANG TREE PLANTING

SK240242 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, on 23 October over 2,400 commanders and fighters from the organs of the logistics department, subordinate units, hospitals and depots under the shenyang PLA units participated in autumn tree-planting activities at (Fengshan) scenic area in Shenyang Municipality. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Jiang Yunghui, Li Huamin, Xie Zhenhua, Yuan Jun, (Zhang Jiecheng) and Liu Zhenhua, were full of zest to work together with cadres and fighters.

This spring leading organs and subordinate units under the Shenyang PLA units planted over 300,000 trees and 1,000 mu of trees at (Huishan) mountainous area. To upgrade the survival rate, units have twice come to the area to water young trees and to weed and bank soil for them. On 20-23 October over 5,000 commanders and fighters from the air force units under the Shenyang PLA units, the units under the Liaoning Provincial Military District and from the logistics department of the armoured force unit under the Shenyang PLA units also engaged in work for young forest management and protection and in leveling land and digging holes to prepare well for tree-planting operations next spring.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG RETURNS FROM DPRK VISIT

SK270350 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] After satisfactorily winding up its visit to the DPRK North Pyongan Province, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee delegation returned to Shenyang on the afternoon of 26 October. The delegation was headed by Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, with Zhang Tiejun, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, as its deputy head.

During its visit to the North Pyongan Province, the delegation visited some plants, villages and schools in Sinuiju, (Feicheng) and (Xiangshanzhen) and toured some scenic spots. The delegation also visited Pyongyang City at the invitation of the DPRK KWP Central Committee. The delegation was received and feted by Kim Hwan, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

REPORTS ON SUN REMARKS IN LEGISLATIVE YUAN

No 'Taiwan Issue'

OW260620 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] CHUNG YANG JIH PAO report: Premier Sun Yun-hsuan solemnly said at the Legislative Yuan yesterday: The relationship between Taiwan and the Republic of China is one of inseparability. At present, there is only a "China issue" and there is no "Taiwan issue." To advocate the "defense of Taiwan" without calling for "reunification of China" cannot solve our present problem. It will cause serious consequences and bring "calamity to Taiwan" rather than "save Taiwan."

Premier Sun said this in answer to a query from Legislative Yuan member Hsu Jung-shu.

Premier Sun said: Our constitution stipulates that the territory of the Republic of China, according to its existing national boundaries, includes mainland China and the base for national rejuvenation -- Taiwan, the Penghus, Chinmen [Quemoy] and Matsu. The people of the Republic of China include our compatriots on the Chinese mainland, our compatriots in the Taiwan region and the more than 25 million overseas Chinese. The Republic of China recovered Taiwan after it sacrificed innumerable lives in bloody battles during the war of resistance against Japan. Taiwan and the Republic of China have a relationship of inseparability in all respects.

He said: Only after we completely settle the China issue and reunify China under the banner of democracy and freedom of the three principles of the people can we firmly guarantee Taiwan's future of freedom and happiness. This is a historical and cultural fact as well as an international political reality which cannot be changed or negated by a minority of persons.

He emphasized: In this situation, we must be united and work together with one heart. Only in this way can we have a bright future and enable all our compatriots on this base for national rejuvenation to have security and happiness. We should completely wipe out all splittist thinking and the Taiwan independence mentality.

On Reunification, Security

OW270327 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday spurned the idea of merely talking about "safeguarding Taiwan" outside of the context of "reunifying China," saying that this will only help create chances for the enemy to sow discord and internal division in this country.

Replying to questions raised by legislators at a meeting of the Legislative Yuan, the premier stressed ensuring peace and security of the 18 million people on the bastion of Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen and Matsu should not be separated from the larger problem involving the whole of China.

"This is an international political reality. The prerequisite for the 18 million people on Taiwan to continuously enjoy political freedom and economic prosperity will be hinged on whether the whole of China can be unified under the banner of the three principles of the people," he said.

In the past 30 years, the government has spared no efforts to ensure that the peace and security of this bastion receive top priority and the promotion of economic prosperity and the improvement of social welfare are treated as major programs, the premier added.

Taiwanese Support Welcomed

OW270312 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday at the Legislative Yuan that all natives of Taiwan who support the policies of the Republic of China will be welcomed by the government to work for national reconstruction of the Republic of China within or without the nation. In answer to questions by Legislator (Chang Jung-hsien), the premier said: It is known that the World Taiwan Amity Association has been under the control of so-called Taiwan independence movement elements, but it doesn't mean that every member of the association is a Taiwan independence element.

OVERSEAS CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS ISSUE RESOLUTION

OW250533 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 25 (CNA) -- The Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations [FOCA] at its seventh board of directors meeting Sunday adopted a series of resolutions to speed up the movement of the reunification of China under the three principles of the people. Highlights of these resolutions adopted at the closing session of the three-day meeting:

-- Strengthen the people-to-people diplomacy through the overseas Chinese communities in an effort to foil the united front warfare launched by the Peiping regime.

-- Improve the operation of the Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations abroad, enabling it to cope with the changing situation in line with the government policy.

-- Request the government to ease the entry for overseas Chinese trapped in Indochina and give them assistance.

-- Set up regional overseas Chinese organizations under the sponsorship of the FOCA in a step to strengthen overseas activities.

-- Urge FOCA's Hong Kong unit to cope with the local needs, keep close contacts with the regional overseas Chinese bodies, and exchange opinions with them on how to promote the reunification of China under three principles of the people.

-- Organize anti-communist people working in civil bodies, newspapers and schools in overseas Chinese communities to fight against the united front warfare of the Peiping regime.

-- Launch a world-wide compaign via overseas Chinese in advising communist diplomats, students, specialists and scholars to urge their cadres back behind the bamboo curtain to abandon communism and support the reunification of China under the three principles of the people at an early date.

The FOCA board of directors ended their three-day meeting Sunday with I Hai-tien presiding over the closing ceremony.

On behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, Mo Sung-nien, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, extended best wishes and sincere regards to all overseas Chinese around the world during the closing ceremony.

SUN ATTENDS OVERSEAS CHINESE DAY FUNCTION

OW221141 Taipei CNA in English 0930 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA) -- A cocktail party was held Thursday at the Armed Forces Officers Club to celebrate the 30th Overseas Chinese Day and the 30th founding anniversary of the Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations (FOCA).

Premier Sun Yung-hsuan, and Tsiang Yen-si, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, attended the party and spoke to the gathering.

Tsiang first called on all overseas Chinese to join together closely with a view toward crushing Communist China's united front plot.

Apart from political and military work, he stressed that Chinese traditional culture will chiefly bear the burden of the nation's cause of mainland recovery.

In addition, Tsiang highly praised the work done by the FOCA over past years, saying it firmly supported the anti-communist mission of the nationals abroad and served as a bridge between overseas Chinese and the motherland.

Facing a turbulent world situation, he finally reminded the associations to continue in their task and be ready to respond to the nation's appeal for help at any time.

ROK CRITICIZED FOR HANDLING OF DEFECTOR

OW280523 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The MIN CHU EVENING NEWS quotes scholars in the Republic of China as taking exception to the South Korean Government for delaying the departure of Chinese Communist defector Maj Wu Jung-ken from Seoul to the ROC.

Now that 11 days have elapsed since the Chinese Communist pilot flew a MIG-19 jet fighter to an airport in Seoul, many scholars in Taiwan have criticized the delay as an indication as, quote, a lack of mutual understanding between the two nations.

Critics have pointed out that the South Koreans have suffered no less at the hands of the communists than the ROC. And it is this common alliance of anticommunism that creates a bond between the Seoul and Taipei governments.

The Chinese-language daily reports the scholars as finding it inconceivable that the so-called international practices and legal procedures should require so much time to enable Major Wu to come to Taiwan. The paper quotes Cheng Chih University Professor (Ching Chih-chen) as saying that the Korean Government has displayed a degree of indecisiveness in the management of this matter.

Even if the Korean Government wanted to return the MIG-19 jet fighter to the Chinese Communists, said Professor (Ching), they have no reason not to comply with Major Wu's request to be sent to the ROC. He stressed that in terms of military worth the MIG-19 is definitely not a wonder-plane and does not warrant such lengthy deliberation over its disposal.

Another solution, proposed the professor, is to send freedom fighter Wu to the ROC and leave the plane in the ROK. However, he questioned whether the Korean Government's delay in sending the plane to Communist China was prompted by the ROC's stance, which is firmly against such a move.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan (Wang De-chen) also accused the Korean Government of managing this incident inappropriately. He said that even though the ROK may consider otherwise, it is important to keep in mind that both the Republics of China and Korea are nations in the democratic camp. He urged the authorities in Seoul to send Major Wu to Taiwan as soon as possible.

Taipei City Assemblywoman (Wu Bi-chu) has said that the Korean Government should send the 25-year-old Chinese Communist defector to the ROC as soon as possible. But the disposal of the plane can be postponed to maintain the solidarity of the two resolutely anticommunist Asian nations. Numerous other assemblymen interviewed by the evening paper have voiced their views along the same lines.

CHENG CHIH CHIA REACTS TO PRC MISSILE TEST

OW270631 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Chinese Communists Should Not Test-Fire a Missile Into Waters Off Taiwan"]

[Text] Early this month, the Chinese Communists announced that they would fire a missile into waters 100 kilometers east of Chekiang and 300 kilometers north of Taiwan between 7 and 26 October. This announcement shocked the world but in Taiwan only Taiwan television broadcast the news and only LIEN HO PAO carried it. All the other television stations and newspapers did not treat this announcement as news. The authorities seemed to overlook the importance of this announcement purposely and did not react to it. Keeping to the stand of the 18 million people in Taiwan, we really should not remain silent on this. This is because this act of the Chinese Communists will damage the international image of the Chinese people and threaten the security of the Taiwan compatriots.

It is very easy to understand the motive behind the Chinese Communists' choice of waters 100 kilomaters east of Chekiang as the target area, where ships from Japan and Korea sailing to Southeast Asia, and vice versa, must pass through. The Chinese Communists unilaterally announced that the target area would be closed to all foreign aircraft, merchant ships and warships. Moreover, the testing period would last as long as 20 days -- from 7 to 26 October -- and during this period all ships and aircraft scheduled to go through that area will have to change course. This greatly infringes on the rights and interests of the ships and aircraft that sail through or fly over that area at regular or irregular intervals. In addition, this will also affect international impressions of the Chinese Communists.

What will be the effect of the Chinese Communists' forthcoming missile test near Taiwan?

The Chinese Communists' decision to test-fire a missile between 7 and 26 October is aimed at the National Day and Retrocession Day celebrations to be held in Taiwan. An unspecified date for the missile launching test within 20 days would overshadow these two important festivals in Taiwan.

The forthcoming show of force by the Chinese Communists is designed simply to indicate that they will reunify the country by force. Such a threat will certainly influence the 18 million people in Taiwan to a certain degree. For the Kuomintang, the party in power, this will also constitute heavy pressure.

Keeping to the stand of the Chinese people and considering the prospects for them in the world, the Chinese Communists actually should not resort to such tactics as a show of their missile force, because the settlement of issues by force would not be accepted by the future civilized world. The future China will do everything possible to take care of its people and improve their living standards and quality of life so that they will be respected intellectually, culturally and qualitatively by the people of other countries.

We are against settling the issue by force of confrontation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait But at the same time we cannot be intimidated by force. We realize that the Chinese Communists have missiles, but we firmly hold that the issue of confrontation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can only be settled by peaceful and democratic means. The 18 million people in Taiwan will continue to experiment in democracy and work hard to build a democratic culture. We have the confidence to build a democratic civilization -- which is wanting in Chinese culture -- and we will contribute our achievements in this regard to the mainland, the motherland. While striving to achieve this purpose, we do not want to be interfered with by armed force.

Meanwhile, we hold that the authorities would allow the forthcoming Chinese Communists missile test to be reported in detail. They should face reality and do some thorough studies in order to understand the possible chain reaction of the forthcoming Chinese Communist missile test-fire, including international reaction to it and its possible effects on the Taiwan people, and take countermeasures.

PA SHIH NIEN TAI: AUTHORITIES SEIZE PO KUAN

OW241730 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] The second issue of PO KUAN, a magazine run by Yu Ching, was seized by the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters while it was still in the binding process. The seizure came because its contents -- which included an editorial entitled: "On What Is the Ban on New Parties Based?" and articles such as "A New Party Organizational Program and Action Plan," "We Must Keep on Fighting" (a letter to Mr Lei Chen), "The War on the Ban on New Parties" and others -- were all about the formation of a new party, thus violating the authorities' taboo.

Upon learning of the incident, Legislator Hsu Jung-shu, Taipei City Councilman Hsieh Changting and Attorney Chiang Peng immediately arrived at the scene to reason and argue with the garrison authorities. Also on the scene to express their concern were many people who sympathized with the cause of nonparty personages and reporters.

The PO KUAN incident was of considerable significance due to the fact that recently nonparty political magazines and views have been flourishing like flowers in springtime and voices opposing the ban on new parties have risen one after another. This has aroused grave concern among the authorities. Particularly when the fourth get-together of the nation's nonparty personages was held at the hall of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Taipei City on 28 September, security and intelligence units took emergency measures because they mistakingly thought that nonparty personages were about to announce the formation of a new party at the meeting. Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang also issued a warning at the Legislative Yuan that the formation of a new party would violate the law. Suddenly, the entire political climate was charged with unwarranted tension.

The fact is that the formation of a new party has nothing to do with whether or not it is legal but rather a question of strength and right timing. The ruling party's long practice of using martial law as an amulet against the formation of new parties has long been an international laughing stock. The second issue of the PO KUAN magazine, besides reviewing the "war on the ban on new parties" between the ruling party and nonparty personnel over the past 30 years or so, merely discussed the program of political parties -- which are common knowledge in democratic countries -- and yet the Kuomintang became angered and intolerant. This mentality of the Kuomintang that "it is more urgent to guard against public clamor than against a flood" makes their slogan "hold fast to the democratic positions" mere empty words.

CHENG CHIH CHIA COMMENTS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

OW260636 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 25

[Article by Qiu Shixian [6726 1102 6513]: "The Hong Kong Question -- Regional Self-Determination?"]

[Text] To all believers in great Han nationalism, Hong Kong's predicament should give them a very good opportunity to reexamine their own theories. Hong Kong's stock market has continued its sharp dives in recent days as a result of the Chinese Communist regime's tough attitude toward Hong Kong and Mrs Thatcher's trip to Beijing that brought no solution to the question of Hong Kong's future.

In spite of the fact that the Chinese Communist regime included Hong Kong as a special administrative region in its new constitution and made it clear that Hong Kong would continue to maintain its present economic system after the future takeover, Hong Kong's residents have become alarmed and are planning to move to somewhere else.

As far as the Chinese Communist regime and Britain go, Hong Kong is an extraordinary big money tree. Through Hong Kong, the Chinese Communist regime has been earning U.S. $4 billion annually in foreign exchange. And, besides, Hong Kong is the only money-earning child in the declining British empire. The Chinese Communist regime looks upon Hong Kong as a touchstone to determine whether or not it can take control of Taiwan. Britain, on the other hand, counting on the fact that the Chinese Communist regime needs Hong Kong to earn foreign exchange, probably hopes the Chinese Communist regime understands that a takeover of Hong Kong would bring about a disastrous economic and social collapse.

According to the nationalist explanation of human nature, the residents of Hong Kong, being the descendants of the Yellow Emperor, would definitely not renounce their own nation but would choose Chinese Communist rule. However, as it turned out, the residents of Hong Kong went against nationalist expectations. Both before or after Mrs Thatcher's trip to Beijing, they expressed their unwillingness to accept a Chinese Communist takeover in Hong Kong and said they would rather choose imperialist Britain, which has humiliated them for nearly 100 years. Instead of lining up and cheering their return to the embrace of the motherland, they are getting things ready to seek refuge with another imperialist.

The Kuomintang understands that as far as launching a counterattack on the mainland goes, it must "wait." But it has managed to maintain its rule for three decades by dint of waving the banner of democracy. But there is a difference of attitude between the Kuomintang and the nationalists because -- as can be seen from this point -- they learned things from different teachers. The definition of nationalism given by the Kuomintaing is evidently very different from the one accepted by the Taiwan nationalists and is very close in meaning to that of the Western nationalists.

On the question of Hong Kong, the Kuomintang originally claimed KMT sovereignty over Hong Kong in a tone that seemed to indicate it had no other choice. But it later turned around to advocate "regional self-determination." The KMT official organ and two other major newspapers of the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee repeatedly carried articles denouncing the Chinese Communist regime and Britain for "making illicit deals" in total disregard of the wishes of the local residents. The KMT official organ also said: "The future of Hong Kong should be decided by the Hong Kong people themselves."

It is clear here that the Kuomintang also accepts the doctrine of "regional self-determination," a point consistently despised by the Taiwan nationalists.

PAI HSING ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE OF 'SELF-RULE'

HK230239 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 34, 16 Oct 82 pp 12-15

[Article by Lu Keng [7120 6972]: "Hong Kong Self-Rule by the Hong Kong People" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Editorial note: This article was written by Mr Lu Keng, who, after meeting people from various circles in his capacity as a veteran writer, learned about Beijing's concept of the future of Hong Kong. It is reported that in addition to the Hong Kong and Macao Office under the State Council, the CPC Central Committee has set up a special group to study the Hong Kong and Macao issue and to consider various possible plans. Among them is the concept of "Hong Kong self-rule by the Hong Kong people." [end editorial note]

On the afternoon of 30 September, the writer attended by invitation the National Day reception held by the Hong Kong office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the reception, laughing and talking. It was said that a greater number of guests attended the reception than on the previous occasions. Some people jokingly said that it was very lively because China was to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

At the reception the writer had the following conversation with a responsible member of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY:

"Will China regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong before 1997?"

"No."

"Why?"

"There is no need to be impatient. We shall wait until the time is ripe."

"Will China regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997?"

"More likely."

"Why?"

"Because it concerns the noble national cause and the national mentality. We should hold ourselves responsible to history."

"Do you mean that China's sovereignty over Hong Kong will be regained in 1997?"

"This is my personal view."

Everybody knows, however, that a CPC member is not allowed to have his or her "personal view" on major political issues. They should make known their position according to the policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee. Therefore, according to the plan of the CPC, the 1997 issue will be solved in 1997.

How will the issue be solved? Peaceful transition in 15 years, which is an issue, is also an issue that both China and Britain are now discussing. What is more important is how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability before and after 1997.

So far, people are seriously considering only two possibilities. One is to maintain the status quo and continue British rule. Even if China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong, this will only be symbolic and the right to administer will still belong to Britain. Another is to change the status quo, that is, China will regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong and Hong Kong will come under communist rule.

THE FUTURE PATTERN IS HONG KONG SELF-RULE BY THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG

The plan for self-rule by the people of Hong Kong has taken shape in the following manner:

China has made a detailed study of history since the Opium War in 1840 and the entire process of how Hong Kong has developed from a small fishing village to the third largest financial center in the world today and attained the good reputation of being the "Pearl of the East."

China has its own view on the current prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. First of all, it attributes the credit to the hard work and wisdom of the Hong Kong people and then to the mainland's support for Hong Kong. This support is both material and spiritual. For example, Hong Kong has always maintained a stable political situation over the past three decades and more. This situation is closely tied to stability on the mainland. There was some turmoil for a time in 1967 in Hong Kong but this was caused by the "Cultural Revolution." Even during such circumstances, Hong Kong was still safe and sound. Quite a few people have overlooked this point.

Moreover, the people of Hong Kong frequently say that Hong Kong has provided the mainland with foreign exchange and even Mrs Thatcher has expressed such a view. It is a pity that people forget the fact that this foreign exchange has not been obtained free but with goods and materials, most of which are sold at very cheap prices. Even when the Chinese mainland was hit by 3 years of natural disasters and there was a widespread shortage of goods and materials, China still made every effort to maintain its supplies to Hong Kong. At that time, the CPC Central Committee made a decision that, due to meat and food shortages, meat and meat products should only be sold in the domestic markets and should not be sold abroad. Consequently, Hong Kong was still listed as a domestic market. Thus under certain circumstances, the common folks on the mainland have supplied Hong Kong with goods and materials by tightening their own belts.

DO NOT BLAME THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG, BLAME OURSELVES

Naturally, Chinese pragmatists, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, have also noticed the prosperity which the free economic system has brought to Hong Kong. This is indispensable to an international free port. What is more important is that they have admitted the emergence of a "credibility crisis" on a national scale. Even China faces a "credibility crisis," to say nothing of Hong Kong. When on 15 June 1982 Deng Xiaoping met with the 12 representatives of the left in Hong Kong and Macao, one of them vehemently said:

"The most important problem relating to the recovery of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong is currently that of confidence. If China had raised the issue of regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1957, it is believed that most of the people of Hong Kong would have agreed to it. However, the situation is different today. Over the 25 years since 1957, we have taken many roundabout courses in our work and have made many mistakes, with the result that our country has suffered a great deal. Therefore, the people have lost confidence. We should not blame the people of Hong Kong for this but should blame ourselves. The most important thing for us to do now is set people's minds at rest and all other things are of less importance."

It is said that, after hearing this remark Deng Xiaoping did not bear him any ill will but instead praised him. The concept of self-rule by the people of Hong Kong came into being on this common view. That is to say, in view of the fact that the people of Hong Kong have lost confidence in socialism, they will be allowed to live under the capitalist system for a certain period. Furthermore, in order to solve the Taiwan issue, there is already a tentative idea of "one state, two systems."

THE FIVE-STAR RED FLAG WILL BE HOISTED IN HONG KONG

According to this tentative idea, after China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the five-star red flag will be hoisted over the sky of Hong Kong in order to show that sovereignty has been returned to China. But China does not plan to send people here to take control. The people of Hong Kong will practice self-rule.

By that time, like the NPC, which is China's supreme organ of power, Hong Kong will also have an organization similar to the people's congress as Hong Kong's supreme organ of power. Delegates to the people's congress come from direct election and people will be allowed to engage in the election campaigns which have been practiced for a long time in capitalist society. By that time, an ordinary taxi driver will be able to discuss matters in the small hall with Li Ka-sing, Gordon Wu and others.

The local government of Hong Kong will be formed under the supreme organ of power. The British-appointed Hong Kong governor will have gone home when the Union Jack is lowered and the five-star red flag is hoisted. The new Hong Kong mayor or chairman of the local government will be elected by the Hong Kong people's congress and, at the same time, confirmed by the central government in Beijing.

The local government of Hong Kong will still continue to practice the British system of civilian officials. Efforts will be made to employ as many Hong Kong people as possible. Former government officials of the British or other nationalities will continue to hold office if they are willing to do so. They will have authority commensurate with their posts and will also enjoy a welfare and retirement system.

With respect to Hong Kong law, a set of laws which is approved by the great majority of the people of Hong Kong will be enacted in light of local conditions. At the same time, Hong Kong will set up courts of at least two levels.

Public order in Hong Kong will be maintained by the police appointed by the local government. At the same time, Hong Kong will maintain its former "national army," that is, the Hong Kong Regiment. There is some misunderstanding in Hong Kong, to the effect that the "national army" is dispatched by Britain. In fact it is not. For many years Hong Kong has had its own armed forces. Will the PLA come? No.

Hong Kong will maintain its free economic system. Bank notes will still be issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation but they will not be linked to renminbi. On the contrary, they will keep their links with the international currency and will be converted freely. Furthermore, there will be no foreign exchange control and capital will be free to flow in and out.

BOTH SOCIETY AND ECONOMY WILL MAINTAIN A FREE SYSTEM

Hong Kong's education will be reformed on a voluntary basis and no efforts will be made to put politics in command. The Chinese language movement will be left to develop spontaneously. No efforts will be made to replace the Guangdong dialect with Mandarin and things will be allowed to take their own course. If the common folks speak Mandarin of their own accord, that constitutes another matter.

Hong Kong mass media will still pursue a policy of free press. However, people who are familiar with the current Hong Kong situation know that news publications are not really so free. There is a question people are concerned about: Will the anticommunist mass media be allowed to exist? There seems to be very little probability. Today, when there is still 14 years until 1997, to say nothing of 15 years later, quite a few rightist figures in media circles have started looking for a way out in the United States and Canada.

It seems that pornography, gambling and drug taking will not exist in Hong Kong after 1997. The news that China will not allow horseracing has long since been spread. Some people may be skeptical about the possibility of attaining prosperity with a Puritan life. But the healthy development of Singapore has provided a convincing answer. There drugs are regarded as a great scourge. With the exception of horse-racing, gambling is prohibited and pornographic establishments have also disappeared.

The freedom of speech, assembly and association enjoyed by the people of Hong Kong will be guaranteed and freedom of migration and travel will not be restricted. Travel documents will be replaced with PRC passports. However, a seal of the local Hong Kong Government will be added to the passport to differentiate between the people of Hong Kong and the people in the hinterland. Those holding British passports or passports of other countries will probably have some convenience in entering or leaving Hong Kong on account of their historical origins. As for the people in the hinterland, they will have to show their travel permits as they do now. Customs in Shenzhen and other entrances to the hinterland will exist as usual.

What will the relationship between Taiwan and Hong Kong be at that time? According to the thinking of the Chinese leaders, if the Taiwan issue is still unresolved it will be necessary to adopt extraordinary means to accomplish the great cause of unifying the motherland.

THE NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NEW HONG KONG AND CHINA

The last and the most important point: What will be the relationship between the local self-rule government of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong CPC Committee? By the way, the writer would like to make a clarification for the readers. There are various versions in the Hong Kong mass media on the CPC's organization in Hong Kong. There is only one correct term, that is, the Hong Kong and Macao CPC Working Committee, or the "Hong Kong and Macao Working Committee" for short. Over the past three decades, the secretary of the Working Committee has always been assumed by the person holding primary responsibility in the Hong Kong office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. According to a leftist figure, the relationship between the local government of Hong Kong and the CPC committee after self-rule by the Hong Kong people has been effected will be one between friends and not one between the led and the leader. It will be most desirable if the CPC committee plays an advisory role.

In the physical world, ideals are often divorced from reality. Moreover, it is very difficult to say what the world and China will be like 15 years hence. However, there is one point that can be affirmed. Viewed from either the trends of the times or the pursuit of mankind, the concept of self-rule by the people of Hong Kong is quite reasonable. If we link Deng Xiaoping's remarks on "a high degree of democracy and a high degree of civilization" with the prospects for Hong Kong and take them into account, we shall see that since Hong Kong can perform economic miracles, why should it be impossible for Hong Kong to perform a political miracle? At a time when the capitalist system is going from bad to worse and the prospects for socialism are bleak, who knows if the people of Hong Kong, descendants of the Chinese nation, who have the excellent traditions of the Chinese culture and have fully absorbed Western culture, will be able to create another political "Pearl of the East" in the social structure of Asia!

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PRC REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT UN ECDC SESSION

OW290825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva, October 28 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations and other international agencies will provide financial resources for developing countries to facilitate their economic cooperation.

A resolution to this effect was adopted today when the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Board ended its 10-day session on economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC) here.

The resolution, submitted by Kuwait on behalf of the "Group of 77" was adopted by a vote of 63 for and 22 against with 9 abstentions. The Western developed countries voted against it while the Soviet Union and East European countries abstained. China supported the resolution.

The resolution points out that ECDC is "a key element in the strategy for collective self-reliance and an essential component of the international development strategy."

It says that improved ECDC "will make an important contribution to the development of developing countries as well as to the world economy."

It points out that efforts to promote ECDC do not diminish the responsibilities of developed countries to establish just and equitable international economic relations.

Speaking at the closing plenary meeting today, Chinese delegate Zhao Gongda said that China always gives a high appraisal to economic cooperation between developing countries.

"Such cooperation is in the interest of maintaining the national independence of developing countries, developing their national economy and realizing collective self-reliance," he said.

To strengthen such cooperation has now become a more urgent task with the continuance of the world-wide economic recession, the Chinese delegate said.

WEINBERGER ATTACKS BREZHNEV'S MOSCOW SPEECH

OW290758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today attacked the Soviet Union for continuing "the path of an even more intensified quest for military superiority."

In the Reagan administration's first public reaction to the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech, the U.S. defense secretary urged the West to counter the Soviet challenge and pledged that the United States would "stay on the course" of rearmament program.

Brezhnev in his Moscow speech Wednesday accused the United States of "threatening to push the world into the flames of nuclear war." He called for increase of the Soviet military strength to meet the "unprecedented" U.S. arms buildup.

Speaking at a Pentagon press conference today, his first in nearly 21 months, the U.S. defense secretary said "yesterday, President Brezhnev pledged the Soviet Union to continue the path of an even more intensified quest for military superiority. He called for steps further to improve the Soviet Union's war fighting capability and he pledged the Soviet Union to a new military technology."

"We now have to record a new Soviet appreciation of what detente actually means, what its definition is. It excludes constraining the buildup of Soviet strategic forces. It excludes the buildup of conventional forces, it does not mean arms control and it does not mean further Soviet efforts to get Western technology for their military buildup," he said.

Weinberger said: "Mr. Brezhnev referred to a number of times to detente and all of that, but all through detente they did enormous expansion year after year on every type of weapons and weapons systems and they're continuing to do it. So his policy in his speech doesn't announce any new policy. His speech announces a continuation of what they've been doing for 20 years."

"It would seem to me that this would underline even more specifically than anything we could the reasons for not entering into a freeze," he said.

Weinberger's statement today is apparently related to the November second congressional elections. Next week, U.S. voters in a number of states will be asked to vote in the ballots on resolutions calling for an immediate U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms freeze at current levels.

Dismissing the idea of a nuclear freeze, the defense secretary believed that the freeze would only strengthen the Soviet military might and "weaken our deterrent forces." "The passage of a freeze would increase the risk and the danger of war and that it would be something that would encourage the Soviets to stay away from the negotiating table."

"If we freeze today, the Soviet Union would have no incentive whatever to negotiate any reductions, and indeed, they would wholly exploit the many aspects of the freeze which are unverifiable," Weinberger said.

REAGAN SUSPENDS FAVORED TREATMENT TO POLAND

OW280818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a proclamation today suspending most-favored-nation status for Poland in retaliation for the "outlawing" of "the independent trade union Solidarity" by the Polish Government.

The U.S. granted most-favored-nation status to Poland in 1960. Suspension of the status will raise tariffs on a number of Polish products imported by the United States. Polish exports to the U.S. declined from 427 million dollars in 1979 to 365 million dollars last year, and in the first six months of this year they were only 100 million U.S. dollars.

The United States had already suspended guaranteed credits, export-import bank credit insurance, civil aviation and fishing privileges, travel programs and export licenses for high-technology items to Poland since the imposition of martial law in Poland in December 1981.

FOREIGN INSTITUTE OFFICIAL MEETS U.S. GROUP

OW281654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met here today with a delegation from the Asten Institute for Humanistic Studies of the United States led by William Kieschnick.

The delegation arrived here yesterday on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese institute.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG-WISCONSIN TIES -- The signing ceremony for the establishment of friendly ties between China's Heilongjiang Province and Wisconsin in the United States was held on 18 October in Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, and Lee S. Dreyfus, governor of Wisconsin, signed the agreement. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz sent a telegram to the two governors warmly acclaiming the establishment of friendly relations between Heilongjiang and Wisconsin and wishing for the continual development and intensification of friendly relations between the United States and China, based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82 SK]

TASS: USSR OFFICIALS RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM PRC

LD281612 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 28 TASS -- A message from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China has been received by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The message expresses gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of China and expresses the wish for the development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the relations between both countries.

AFP: ILICHEV LEAVES BEIJING FOR MOSCOW 29 OCT

OW290212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0202 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 29 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev today left for Moscow after talks here that marked the resumption of the Sino-Soviet dialogue to end a nearly three-year break.

Mr Ilichev's partner in the talks, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, was at the airport to see off the Soviet diplomat who headed for home aboard a regularly scheduled Aeroflot flight.

Neither man made any statement on their talks on relations between the communist giants, at odds for two decades. The exploratory discussions, officially termed "consultations," began October 5 and were held in utmost secrecy.

The talks are to be held alternately in the Chinese and Soviet capitals. Diplomats here said that the next round will likely begin in Moscow next month.

Mr Ilichev, an old hand in dealing with China who headed Moscow's delegation to the last major Sino-Soviet talks which broke off in January 1980, arrived here on October 3.

He had six meetings with Mr Qian, whose country broke off the last talks to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Chinese officials announced last week that this first round of discussions had ended.

After winding up his series of talks here, Mr Ilichev traveled to Xian, a former imperial capital in northern China, for some brief sightseeing.

Upon his return to the capital, he paid a courtesy call Wednesday on Foreign Minister Huang Hua, diplomats said.

FRIENDSHIP GROUPS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

OW290719 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association have sent a greetings telegram to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The telegram says: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association express warm congratulations to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and send friendly greetings to the people of the Soviet Union. The Chinese people always hold very dear the friendship with the Soviet people.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association have for many years exerted efforts to promote mutual understanding and develop friendship between the peoples of the two countries. They will continue to exert new efforts in the future to uphold and develop the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

The telegram expressed wishes that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will achieve new successes in the work of devloping freindship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and will make new contributions towards this. The telegram wished the Soviet people ever new successes in the cause of building their country, wished them happiness and expressed the wish that in the future the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people will be further developed and strengthened.

USSR SAID TO BE USING SRV BAY AS PERMANENT BASE

OW261644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 27 (XINHUA) -- About 12 Soviet naval vessels are permanently stationed at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay where Soviet attack nuclear-powered submarines are also making regular calls, according to KYODO quoting a government source here today.

In an analysis of the recent movements of Soviet forces in the Far East, the source said the Soviet naval vessels began using Cam Ranh Bay four years ago and attack-type nuclear-powered submarines started calling at the bay last year. In early August alone, three such submarines, together with two others, made their calls there.

The source added that two Soviet supply ships are also permanently stationed at the bay and Bear reconnaissance planes are believed to be making flights between the bay and the coastal provinces of Siberia.

In addition, 50 Soviet Backfire bombers are deployed in the Far East, the source said. Of this number, about 20 are stationed at Aleksevevka, located across Sakhalin.

DENG, HU VISIT TO DPRK IN APRIL REPORTED

HK290154 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1140 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Filmed report: "Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping Visit Korea"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted depicting the DPRK's progress during recent years]
Upon the warm invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], CPC Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping went to Pyongyang by special train to make a working visit to their close neighbor Korea on 26 April 1982. They brought with them the Chinese people's warm feeling toward the Korean people. They were accompanied by Qiao Shi, head of the CPC International Liaison Department; Han Nianlong, vice foreign minister; Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the State Planning Commission.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, and other leading comrades including Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, (Tiao Chengze), [Mandarin phonetic translation] Yim Chun-chu and So Chol warmly welcomed the Chinese comrades.

When intimate friends and close comrades in arms meet, they warmly shake hands and embrace each other, expressing the combatant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Chinese and Korean parties, between the two countries and between the two peoples.

Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang to the guesthouse to take a rest. Despite traveling several thousand li, they are in high spirits when they meet their old friends. This is a warm exchange of proletarian internationalism between the two parties and the two peoples. It is in this way that the historic meeting begins.

On 27 April Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping came to the Kumsusan assembly hall to call on Comrade Kim Il-song and other Korean party and government leaders, who held talks on questions of common interest in a very friendly atmosphere. This meeting of the leaders of the two parties has a great and deep significance to the further consolidation and development of the friendly cooperation between the parties, the two countries and the two peoples, to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist reconstruction of the two countries, and to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and the world.

On the evening of 27 April Cimrade Kim Il-song gave a banquet at the banquet hall of the Kumsusan assembly hall to warmly entertain Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. Comrade Deng Xiaoping warmly shook hands with Kim Il, member of the KWP Political Bureau. KWP leaders O Chin-u, Kim Young-nam, Kim Hwan and Ho Tam also attended the banquet.

Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the first one to speak, said that whenever there is anything to discuss, leaders of our two countries always conduct formal or internal exchange so as to maintain contact and carry out negotiations. This has become a tradition. We firmly believe that this fine tradition between the leaders of our two countries will continue to develop in the future. We feel that this meeting and exchange of views is a good opportunity to cope with the complex situation and to work out more effective avenues. He said that we are happy to see that our fraternal Chinese party, government and people are enhancing their influence, through their correct policies, on the developments in the international arena. Under the wise leadership of the CPC headed by you the fraternal Chinese people have scored great success in the struggle to firmly uphold the four basic principles, achieve stability and unity throughout the country and bring about the four modernizations. People of our country are truly happy about this situation and we sincerely hope you will score even greater success in the reversion of Taiwan and the unification of the country.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: Leaders of our two parties should meet regularly. Even if there is no issue to be discussed, we should meet Comrade Kim Il-song. This is because relations between our two parties are very uncommon.

He said: Over the previous years, leaders of the two parties have had frequent contacts with one another, just like relatives. They have discussed issues, exchanged conditions and given mutual support, thus energetically promoting the uninterrupted development of friendly cooperative Sino-Korean relations. Just because our hearts beat in harmony, the friendship and unity between our two parties, between China and Korea and between the Chinese and Korean peoples have particularly deep foundations. He said he firmly believes that Sino-Korean friendship will surely move like the sun and moon and will shine forever. He said: We firmly believe that under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, in the struggles ahead the Korean people will surely win new and still greater victories, will surely build their motherland into a richer, stronger and more prosperous country and will surely realize the unification of Korea, which is 3,000 li in length.

In beautiful Pyongyang, there are friendly spring breezes everywhere. The scenes at the state guesthouse are pleasing to the eye. The bright-colored (Jindalai) flowers are just like the Sino-Korean friendly flowers which are dazzlingly beautiful and bright.

On 28 April Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the Chinese comrades' dwelling place. He and Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang extended greetings to each other and had cordial conversations. They showed a feeling of immeasurable joy for the new development of Sino-Korean friendship.

Through the current cordial meeting of leaders of the two parties, the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties and the two countries and between the Chinese and Korean peoples, as personally fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song, have reached new heights. After this, comrades of the two parties continued their very sincere and friendly talks. [passage omitted on Hu's visit to a Pyongyang library in the company of Kim Il-song, Hu and Deng at a theatrical performance in the company of Kim Il-song, Hu visiting "Korea's (Daan) heavy machinery plant" on the morning of 29 April in the company of Kim Il-song and on Hu and Deng at a gymnastic performance entitled "People Sing the Praises of the Lead" on the afternoon of 29 April in the company of Kim Il-song]

On the eve of the departure day, Comrade Kim Il-song gave a farewell dinner for the Chinese comrades in celebration of the new development of friendship between the Korean and Chinese parties, the two countries and the Korean and Chinese peoples. He wished Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang a pleasant journey.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee, satisfactorily concluded their visit to Korea and left Pyongyang for China on 30 April. O Chin-u, (Tiao Chengze), Yim Chun-chu (So Chol) and Kim Chung-nin, leading comrades of the Korean party and government, gave a warm sendoff to the Chinese comrades. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang cordially said a few parting words to comrade Kim Il-song:

Farewell, close comrades-in-arms. Farewell, the heroic people. The common ideal has closely united the peoples of our two countries and the monument of friendship has been engraved on the memory of the Chinese and Korean peoples. Let us wholeheartedly wish: May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity which have been cemented with the blood of the Chinese and Korean parties and peoples and which have withstood the historical tests, remain fresh forever, just like the towering pine and cypress trees on the Changbai mountains.

CHEN MUHUA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DPRK

OW281656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (XINHUA) -- A long-term trade agreement (1982-1986) between the Chinese and Korean Governments was signed here this evening.

Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua and DPRK Vice-Premier Kong Chin-Tae signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Prior to the signing of the trade agreement, DPRK Vice-President Pak Song-chol received and had a cordial conversation with Chen Muhua and all other members of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation she was leading.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH DPRK

OW281534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Signed at the 22nd session of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the protocol states both sides will work together in the fields of machinery, chemical industry, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, building materials and medicine.

Dong Liyong, Chinese vice-minister of forestry, and Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission of Korea, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

The Chinese delegation arrived here Oct. 19.

DPRK PRESENTS GIFTS FOR CHINESE MARTYRS

OW261848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Korean people's great Kim Il-song today, through a representative, extended his regards and presented gifts to relatives of three Chinese People's Volunteers who died in the Korean war.

The three fighters, Huang Jiguang, Qin Shaoyun and Luo Shengjiao, were well-known in China for heroism during the Korean war.

Huang, to pave the way for his comrades who were checked by enemy fire, blocked with his chest machine gun fire from a pillbox.

Qin died in a fire while laying in ambush -- he could have easily extinguished the flames but a slight movement would probably have alerted the enemy and endangered the whole army.

Luo drowned after he jumped into a frozen river to save a Korean boy who had fallen through the thin ice while skating.

The three were each named hero of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Chae-suk, entrusted by Kim Il-song, gave the presents this evening to Han Xianchu, head of the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers which arrived in Korea October 12.

General Han once led the volunteers in the Korean war as deputy commander-in-chief.

UNGA CALLS FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW290228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 28 (XINHUA) - The U.N. General Assembly today adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution, which once again calls on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

The resolution, sponsored by 49 nations, was adopted by a vote of 105 in favour and 23 against with 20 abstentions. Compared with the voting on the issue last year, 5 votes more supported Democratic Kampuchea, and 2 votes less sided with Vietnam.

The resolution also calls for an international conference at an appropriate time to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The resolution stresses that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem.

The resolution says that to bring about a lasting peace in Southeast Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

It notes with deep concern that the continuing deployment of foreign forces near Kampuchea's border with Thailand has maintained tension in the region.

The resolution authorizes the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate.

It provides for the inclusion in the provisional agenda of its 38th session of the item "the situation in Kampuchea."

UN ENVOY EXPOSES SRV 'TRICK' ON KAMPUCHEA

OW270350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing told the General Assembly today Vietnam's proposal for partial withdrawal from Kampuchea is a trick. Under no circumstances should U.N. recognize the fait accompli of Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, he declared.

Condemning Hanoi's pursuance of regional hegemonism and expansionism with the support of a superpower, the Chinese representative called for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and urged the United Nations to adopt effective measures to put an end to Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has brought untold sufferings to the Kampuchean people and posed a grave threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, he continued.

"The Chinese Government has always advocated an early political settlement of the Kampuchean question on a fair and reasonable basis. However, any political settlement should strictly adhere to the correct principles set forth in the General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

"That is to say, it must insist on the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may exercise the right of self-determination under U.N. supervision. Under no circumstances should it recognize the fait accompli of foreign aggression."

Ling Qing called on all member states to vote for the draft resolution on the Kampuchean problem jointly sponsored by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and others, which reaffirms the basic principles contained in the resolutions of the three previous sessions and in the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

He drew attention to the military situation in Kampuchea, saying that the fourth dry-season offensive mounted by the Vietnamese once again ended in fiasco. The myth that the Kampuchean situation was "irreversible" had thus been shattered, he said.

"We are convinced that so long as the Kampuchean people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its president, they will surely realize their nation's sacred aspiration to expel the invaders and win complete victory in their patriotic war," he said.

The Chinese representative pointed out that in renewing their "partial withdrawal" gesture after the formation of a coalition in Kampuchea and on the eve of the 37th General Assembly session the Vietnamese authorities wanted to offset the impact of the coalition and head off a U.N. call for the unconditional, total withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea.

Referring to the trick of an international conference on Southeast Asia, he noted that Vietnam suggested that prior consultations be carried out on matters regarding the conference between the ASEAN countries and the "Indochinese states" including the Heng Samrin regime. "Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea is the key issue in Southeast Asia. To talk about questions of Southeast Asia without touching on this key issue is clearly a ruse designed to forestall the application of the U.N. resolution to the Kampuchean issue and then remove it altogether from the agenda of the world forum," Ling Qing said.

The proposed "international conference" was also aimed to impose the Phnom Penh puppet regime on the participants and legitimize it so that Vietnam can perpetuate its occupation of Kampuchea and justify its control and domination of Indochina, he added.

Refuting Vietnam's claim of "China threat", he said: "This is a downright lie. It is a plain fact that Kampuchea became an issue only after Vietnam launched its armed aggression against that country, and that it is not the consequence of a dispute between China and Vietnam." He asked: "Since there is not a single Chinese soldier in Kampuchea, how could China be a threat to Vietnam?"

As to the relations between China and Vietnam, Ling Qing said: "If only Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, renounces aggression and expansionism and abandons its anti-China position, the Chinese Government is ready to resume talks with it and to negotiate and adopt measures to restore friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries."

THATCHER VIEW OF HONG KONG TREATIES RAPPED

OW281824 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] London, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- In tonight's television "news" program, a BBC commentator pointed out: Mrs Thatcher's description of the three unequal treaties on the status of Hong Kong which Britain imposed on China by force in the 19th century as valid shows that she "lacks historical knowledge."

Commenting on Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing last month, commentator (John Tulsa) said: "Mrs Thatcher persistently holds that the three treaties which enabled Britain to obtain Hong Kong remain valid;" however, "as everyone knows, the Chinese hold entirely different views on these treaties."

The BBC "news" program tonight also briefly reviewed the history of the opium wars and the situation in which the Qing government was forced to sign these treaties. The program pointed out that China regards all three treaties as "unequal treaties signed by force."

The "news" program also broadcast a talk on the Hong Kong issue by Professor (William Besli) of London University. Professor (Besli) pointed out that those treaties have colonialist elements. He said that to emphasize these treaties to be as valid as international law "will not win friendship, nor is it convincing." He said that the most important thing is that people should know the Chinese people's "feeling over the political humiliation which they suffered in the 19th century."

KANG SHIEN HOLDS TALKS WITH BRITISH VISITOR

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien stressed the importance of energy in China's modernization in talks with Sir Peter Baxendell, chairman of the committee of managing directors of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Co., this morning.

Kang Shien said energy will play an important role in China's four modernizations, and China hoped to cooperate with foreign firms in developing offshore oil resources under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"This is not an expedient measure, but a task for a long period. We will unswervingly follow the open-door policy," the state councillor said.

The Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Co. participated in the first-round bidding for exploitation of China's offshore oil resources.

SCIENCE DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR UK, FRG

OW121833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- A 6-member delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, led by its President Lu Jiaxi, left here today by plane for a visit to Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the Royal Society of Britain and the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft of West Germany, respectively.

During its visit -- two weeks in Britain and 10 days in West Germany -- the delegation will discuss cooperative projects and engage in scientific and technical exchanges with leaders of academic institutions of the two countries.

Scientific and technical exchanges have developed in recent years since the signing of agreements on cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of Britain and the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft of West Germany.

FANG YI MEETS FRENCH SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW221254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a life sciences delegation from France led by Francois Gros, science adviser to the French prime minister.

SHANGHAI'S WANG DAOHAN FETES FRG ENGINEERS

OW280443 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The academic delegation of the West German Engineers' Society headed by (Thuemer), state secretary of West Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia, arrived in Shanghai for a visit recently at the invitation of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society. Beginning today, this delegation will begin a report meeting in Shanghai on metallurgical processing and modernized management of the textile industry and enterprises.

An opening ceremony for the meeting was held this morning at the Shanghai science hall. (Tao Angxian), vice chairman of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society and Mr (Thuemer) spoke at the meeting.

In the evening, Wang Daohan, honorary chairman of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society and mayor of Shanghai, hosted a banquet in honor of the guests from West Germany.

ZHU XUEFAN FETES WEST GERMAN DELEGATION

OW261514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by its vice-president, Heinz Juhn.

PLA AIR FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS FROM BELGIUM

OW142058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Tingfa, commander of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, returned to Beijing by plane this evening after a friendship visit to the Kingdom of Belgium.

He was greeted at the airport by Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Gao Houliang, political commissar of the P.L.A. Air Force; and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China.

DENG LIQUN MEETS BELGIAN EDUCATION GROUP

OW261828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met this afternoon with a Belgian educational delegation led by Robert Urbain, member of the Executive Committee in charge of education in the nation's French-speaking southern region.

Deng Liqun, also head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, heard a detailed account of Belgium's education system.

Urbain hoped for exchanges of experience and cooperation with China's educational circles.

Present at the meeting were He Dongchang, minister of education, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China.

MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO TURKEY

OW131945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A military delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here today for an official visit to Turkey on invitation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Wang Zhengzhu, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department, and Barlas Ozener, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish Embassy here.

Meets President Evren

OW190738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren told a Chinese military delegation today Turkey will beef up its military forces for peaceful coexistence. He said: "Never will we give others one inch of land."

The Chinese delegation led by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Istanbul Friday for a nine-day visit to Turkey.

Evren told the delegation his forthcoming visit to China would contribute to the development of good relations between the two countries.

He said Turkey and China have the common tasks to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, develop their economy and defend world peace.

He said Turkey and all the other countries in the region hope that their problems would be solved without foreign interference.

Zhang Zhen praised Turkey for its progress in public security and economic development.

The delegation will also visit Kirikkale 70 kms east of Ankara and the Golcuk naval base east of Istanbul.

Concludes Visit

OW250824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct. 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese military delegation led by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left Turkey today after a ten-day visit.

During their stay in Ankara, the Chinese guests were received by President Kenan Evren who is also chief of General Staff of the Turkish armed forces. Present at the meeting were commanders of the Turkish ground, navy and air forces and military police.

The Chinese delegation visited military colleges and military installations in Ankara, Istanbul, Golcuk and Kirikkale.

GU MU BRIEFS AUSTRIANS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW221226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Gu Mu met here this morning with a delegation from the Donau European Institute of Vienna, an organization for international, economic relations, led by Fritz Bock, former Austrian vice-chancellor and president of the institute.

During the meeting, Gu Mu briefed the guests on China's economic situation. He said: "With the growth of China's economy a more positive attitude will be adopted towards the import of foreign advanced equipment and utilization of foreign funds.

"There are very broad prospects for cooperation between China and other countries in exploitation of energy resources, transportation, port construction and transformation of existing enterprises."

U.S. APPROACH TO PIPELINE SALE EXAMINED

HK131115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 7

["International Jottings": "Such a High Stake Involved"]

[Text] The United States has recently adopted successive "sanctions" against some West European companies and U.S. subsidiaries in Europe because they have sold gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. However, the West European governments have instructed these companies to continue with their contracts, thus opposing the U.S. action, and have accused the United States of exercising "extraterritoriality." Now, both sides are refusing to budge and are inextricably locked in contradictions.

The dispute has lasted a long time. The United States blamed the West European companies for giving great help to the Soviet Union by selling the gas pipeline equipment, an action detrimental to the common struggle against the Soviet Union. However, the West European countries argued that since the United States sold the Soviet Union large quantities of grain, it had no grounds for objecting to their gas pipeline sales, alleging that what the United States did is precisely like the saying: "The magistrates are free to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden to light lamps." Now, both parties are claiming to be in the right.

From the point of view of its own benefit, (an annual income of several billion U.S. dollars from its grain sales to the Soviet Union) the United States is obviously unwilling to give up this trade. For this reason, the U.S. "Research Office for World Trends", which specializes in studying international economic and political tendencies, counselled the Washington authorities to give a free hand to the West European companies in their selling of gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. A report from this research office points out: "U.S. farmers have interests in the gas pipeline now under construction, because the import of gas into West Europe through the pipeline will furnish the Soviet Union with the foreign exchange it needs to buy grain from the United States." Hence, this research office holds that the United States must lift its sanctions against these West European companies.

These advisers have made very careful calculations. With such high stakes involved, who knows whether the Washington policymakers will accept this well meaning advice or not.

MA YI DESCRIBES CHINA'S ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

OW191319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- China is expected to register an over five percent industrial production growth this year over 1981 and an all-round increase in the output of major crops, Ma Yi, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission said today. He was speaking to the opening session of the five-day second China-Europe business leaders symposium.

"The economic situation has been better than expected since the beginning of this year," he said. "The country's economy is embarking on a road of steady and sound development."

In the first nine months of this year, he said, industrial output value grew 8.6 percent compared to the same 1981 period. Although the country was hit by "serious" natural disasters, the output of wheat, early rice and other summer grain crops was 5.9 million tons more than 1981, a 9.2 percent increase.

State revenues exceeded expenditures in the first eight months of this year, he announced. The total volume of foreign trade grew by 8.3 percent.

The improvements are the result of efforts in the past few years to readjust and restructure the national economy.

The job responsibility system has been instituted in 70 percent of the rural production teams, he said. This has resulted in an all-round expansion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. The income of the rural population has significantly increased, averaging over 60 percent in communes where farm output used to be low.

Ma Yi called attention to China's emphasis on consumer goods production as part of the effort to achieve a better coordinated development between light and heavy industry. From 1979 to 1981, he said, light industrial production grew at an average annual rate of 14 percent, while heavy industrial production, at a pace of 1.4 percent. The proportion of light industry in the total value of industrial output went up from 42.7 percent in 1978 to 51.4 percent in 1981.

Living standards of China's urban and rural population improved during the same three-year period, when the rate of accumulation was reduced from 36.5 percent to 28.3 percent.

While the scope of construction was reduced in general, funds and labor force were concentrated on key projects and housing construction. Expenditures on science and education increased. At the end of 1981, he said, China had 704 institutes of higher learning with 1.28 million students. This compares favorably with 434 such institutes in 1965, when the number of students was 600,000 less.

Ma Yi also spoke of the effort to restructure China's economic system and improve enterprise management. Progress has been made in eliminating over centralization in economic administration and egalitarianism in distribution, longstanding economic shortcomings, he said.

To streamline production and achieve better economic results, he continued, China had by the end of 1981 set up 2,390 specialized corporations and integrated complexes involving 23,350 enterprises.

The vice-minister said China would continue to expand economic and technical cooperation with Europe. In the past three years, he said, more than 200 Chinese managers have studied in short-term training sessions in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, the United States and Japan. More than 160 experts from West European countries, the United States, Japan and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization have given lectures in China.

It is now three years since a management training center in Dalian jointly run by China and the United States opened. Work is underway to start another center in Tianjin with Japanese assistance, Ma Yi said. The Federal Republic of Germany and Canada are ready to help establish centers in Shanghai and Chengdu, respectively.

POLAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. SANCTIONS

OW290827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government issued a statement late last night, declaring it might take counter-measures against the United States in response to new economic sanctions imposed by Washington the day before, according to reports reaching here.

The statement said the Polish Government would "consider appropriate steps to take in Polish-American relations and international forums after the recent discriminating decision."

The statement said the U.S. decision to suspend Poland's most-favored-nation trading status is part of a policy of confrontation by the Reagan administration. Washington was deliberately exploiting the Polish problem to increase East-West tension, it said.

The statement added: "The Polish Government has decided to reject the policy of blackmail and pressure...and underlines that in solving our problems it is guided exclusively by the supreme interests of the nation and the Polish state."

The Polish Government statement was issued after the two-day session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. A report presented to the Central Committee during the session said: "Acting from a position of power and violating universally recognised norms of international coexistence, the U.S. administration is trying to interfere in our country's internal affairs by escalating economic sanctions."

The report added: "These are calculated to effect the breakdown of our economy, cause the deterioration of living standards and set society against people's rule."

The Polish press agency, PAP, rejected President Reagan's argument that Poland had reneged on a pledge to increase imports from GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) countries by seven percent a year, describing it as "a worthless pretext".

The new U.S. economic sanction was announced by President Reagan earlier this month after the Polish National Assembly passed the new trade union law banning the Solidarity union.

CONSULAR INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH SFRY

OW281836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Cungwei and Yugoslavian Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs D. Krajger today exchanged instruments of ratification on the consular agreement signed by the two governments.

The agreement, signed in Beijing on February 4, was approved by the Chinese People's Congress on August 23 and by the Yugoslavian Federal Executive Council on June 10.

After the ceremony was over, Peng and Kraigher had a friendly conversation. They both believed that the consular agreement will further improve the all-round friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT

Continues Talks with Zhao

OW281645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Sept. First Revolution of Libya, continued their talks at the state guest house here this evening.

Following the talks, Al-Qadhdhafi held a press conference.

He said his visit aimed at furthering the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

"The visit has brought our relations to a new stage. The two countries will expand trade, economic and technical cooperation," he said.

"China and Libya will also enter into cooperation in international affairs. We both oppose U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against Lebanon and other Arab countries, and stand on the side of the Palestinian people," he said.

He said his country is proud of the role played by China in the Third World.

Leaves Beijing for DPRK

OW291046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya, left here this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after concluding an official visit to China.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guest house to see Colonel al-Qadhdhafi off before the departure of the Libyan guests.

U.S. ENVOY TALKS WITH LEBANON PRESIDENT

OW290821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut, October 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper held talks here today with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

The envoy would not give details of a new U.S. proposal on the withdrawal. But well-informed sources here revealed that the proposal was a three-stage plan. The first stage would involve a withdrawal of Israeli troops to Damur, 10 kilometers south of Beirut, and a withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian troops from the mountains to the central Al-Biqa' Valley.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who was also present on the occasion, said the talks laid a pattern for talks between the different parties. A new climate of hope existed after Al-Jumayyil's recent meeting with U.S. President Reagan, he added.

Referring to Israeli conditions for its withdrawal, the prime minister said that his country wanted U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops to be enforced.

Draper, who arrived here late Wednesday, was expected to meet Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow, and then return to Beirut.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL AT UNGA

HK230759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 7

["Short" commentary: "Let's See What the United States and Israel Will Do in the Future"]

[Text] On 26 October the UN General Assembly decided to take no action on the question of Israel's credentials for this year's session, thus giving Israel a chance by seeing how the offender will behave. This was an effort made by the Arab states and peace-loving nations for the sake of solving the Middle East problem by peaceful means.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the bloody slaughter of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut have aroused the righteous anger of the international community. The Arab states mulled over the question of throwing Israel out of the United Nations, a completely just action. The Chinese people resolutely stand by the side of the Arab states. The Arab states' challenge to the Israeli delegate's letter of plenipotentiary powers was the inevitable response to the Begin government's policy of aggression. Previous UN General Assembly sessions on many occasions passed resolutions demanding sanctions against Israel. This was absolutely merited by Israel's crimes, which she implemented of her own free will.

In this situation, the United States, which has all along connived at and protected Israel, hurried to express resolute opposition, going so far as to threaten certain countries: If they support the move of the Arab states, the United States will cut off economic aid to them. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz declared that if the UN General Assembly and organs affiliated to the United Nations adopted proposals to kick out Israel, the United States would withdraw from these organizations and cease funding them. These U.S. moves fully revealed its superpower hegemonist features.

Basing their actions on the overall situation, the Arab states decided not to challenge the Israel delegate's credentials this year. However, they and several score other states have written a letter to the session chairman reserving their opinion of the Israeli delegate's letter of plenipotentiary powers for the 37th UN General Assembly session. If Israel continues to ignore the serious warnings of the international community, she will bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

It must be pointed out that Israel is an aggressive force that has grown completely under the aegis of the United States, and that the United States bears an unshirkable responsibility for the Israeli crimes of aggression and expansion. If the United States genuinely wants to make efforts to establish peace in the Middle East, then it must take the side of reason and justice, show more understanding and sympathy for the Arab and Palestinian peoples, compel the Israeli forces to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanon and from all Arab territory, including Jerusalem, which they have occupied since 1967, recognize the right of the Palestinian people to return to and build their homeland, and thus provide the essential conditions for an overall and just solution of the Middle East problem.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

HK270637 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentary by Lin Jiaomin [2661 4109 2494]: "New Trends of Mideast Peace Talks"]

[Text] Recently, the atmosphere in peace talks has once again become lively on the political stage of the Middle East and there has been an ever increasing demand for a complete, impartial and peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue.

In accordance with the resolution of the 12th Arab summit conference, a delegation of the Arab League headed by Morocco's King Hassan II is now visiting the United States and "exchanging views and ideas" with President Reagan.

The delegation will also visit other member countries of the UN Security Council to seek a new road for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue.

Reportedly, while in the United States King Hassan II expressed that the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel "has entered a new stage: It is no longer an armed conflict but a conflict over the issue of law and power." He revealed that the Arab countries wish to coexist with Israel peacefully if Israel gives up the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip and returns to its own border area before the 1967 war. Visits to other countries by the delegation of the Arab League and the declaration of its principled stand have fully expressed the sincere desire of the Arab countries to solve the Middle East issue peacefully. The Reagan administration keeps on talking about a peaceful settlement of the issue but has unscrupulously refused to acknowledge the PLO and meet its members in the delegation. All this has clearly shown the true meaning of Reagan's "peaceful proposal."

Both the delegation of the Arab League and the United States have declared that the meeting was not a negotiation but an exchange of ideas. U.S. President Reagan seemed quite optimistic after the meeting, saying it was a foundation for peace talks in the future. King Hassan II also expressed some positive ideas in his statement. However, people still find it difficult to ascertain whether it is the beginning of future peace in the Middle East.

World public opinion unanimously holds that any peace talks on the Middle East issue will be inconclusive without the participation of the PLO. But the United States has adhered to a pivotal point, that is, the Arab countries must "first of all" explicitly recognize the existence of Israel. This is unreasonable. West European countries have held that the Arab countries and Israel should recognize each other simultaneously. People have noticed that the Arab countries have adopted a clear stand on the issue, that is, Israel will not be recognized until it returns all the occupied territories to them.

However, it is none other than Israel that has stubbornly clung to its expansionist policy, refused to acknowledge the legal national rights of the Palestinian people and continued to forcibly occupy the homeland of the Palestinian people and the terroritories of other Arab countries. The Begin government has turned down the peaceful proposals raised respectively by the Arab summit conference and the Reagan administration for the settlement of the Middle East issue and this has shown that the stubborn position of the Begin authorities remains the stumbling block in solving the Middle East issue. If the Reagan administration really wishes to promote the peace talks, it should first of all force the Begin government to change its position.

In the wake of the Lebanon war, the Reagan administration has repeatedly expressed that there is now an "opportunity which should not be missed" to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East. However, no practical action has been taken by it. According to analyses of some public opinion around the world, the essence of the U.S. policy on the Middle East issue is that the United States should maintain the "trend of peace talks" in the area, firmly grasp the Middle East "card" and not harm Israel's "fundamental interests." As a matter of fact, it is the U.S. Government that should not miss the opportunity.

Another feature of the lively atmosphere in the Middle East peace talks is that a principled agreement has been reached by 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, and King Husayn of Jordan on the establishment of a Jordan-Palestinian confederation. People have noticed that this is an important step to the establishment of an independent Palestinain state. The PLO has expressed that it will form a "confederation" with Jordan provided a Palestinian state is established. If this proposal is finally approved by the National Committee of the PLO, the future Palestinian state will have a basic embryonic form, bearing some similarities to the six-point proposal raised by Reagan.

It is due to this that the United States attaches great importance to the Jordan-Palestine agreement. The United States has repeatedly disclosed its intention to hold a "new Camp David summit" attended by the United States, Egypt, Jordan and Israel "at the earliest possible time." However, Jordan's Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim made a declaration on 19 October that only with the endorsement of the Arab countries will Jordan join the process for peace in the Middle East. It is thus clear that it is hardly possible for the United States to pull Jordan into the new process for peace without the understanding and support of the seven-member committee of the Arab League.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN JORDAN

OW251730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Huang Shixie, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, presented this morning a letter of credence to King Husayn ibn Talal at the Ra'dan palace in Amman, according to a report from Amman.

PENG CHONG MEETS TUNISIAN RED CRESCENT GROUP

OW271554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Red Crescent Society of Tunisia led by its president, Dr. Ali Fourati.

Qian Xinzhong, president of the Red Cross Society of China, was present on the occasion.

NI ZHIFU RECEIVES BOTSWANA TRADE UNION GROUP

OW261312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a cordial talk with a delegation from Botswana Federation of Trade Unions led by I. Mabiletsa.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host federation.

TEXT OF ZHAO SCIENCE AWARDS CONFERENCE SPEECH

OW271405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 26 Oct 82

["Text of Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national science and technology awarding conference on 24 October 1982, entitled: 'A Strategic Question in Vigorous Economic Development'" -- XINHUA headline; speech carried on p 1, 2 of 27 October RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA) -- Comrades: You have done excellent work. The party and government want to thank you and offer you their warm greetings.

Now, I would like to express some views and discuss, together with you comrades, four questions which are closely related with economic construction and scientific and technological work.

China's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in 1980 was 710 billion yuan. While steadily working for more and better economic results, it is necessary to quadruple this gross annual value to 2,800 billion yuan or so in the year 2000. This is a joint strategic target for the economic front, the scientific and technological front, and other fronts in the entire nation. What are our financial and material conditions? Can these conditions ensure the implementation of the aforementioned target? These are issues of general interest. As far as funds, energy and material resources are concerned, a general concept is: We have the conditions. We may also say that we do not have these conditions. Funds and energy and material resources are insufficient to a serious extent if calculations are made on the basis of the technical and economic targets that we have already fulfilled. However, if all the sectors of our national economy can raise the various technical and economic norms to a new level in construction for 20 years by gradually transforming themselves to make full use of new technology, we would have funds and energy and material resources to ensure the task of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production.

All the energy we generated in 1980 was equivalent to 630 million dun of standard coal. We precisely relied on these 600 and more million dun of fuel and energy sources to achieve the over 700 and more billion yuan gross annual production value. At the end of this century, energy supplies can be doubled, by and large. If we double our energy supplies, can we quadruple our gross production value? Yes and no. If we calculate on the basis of the current ratio between the gross production value and energy supplies and if we continue to remain at the current technical level, it is possible for us only to double our gross production value. However, things would be different if we were to raise the ratio between the gross production value and energy supplies to a new level by means of advanced technology. As seen from the ratio between energy consumption and the gross national production output value, we are backward among the developing nations, let alone the developed nations. The annual energy consumption in Japan is now about the same as China, that is, about 600 million dun of standard coal. However, the Japanese gross national production output value is 3-4 times of ours. Naturally, there are some factors because of which we cannot compare ourselves with Japan. For example, the structure of energy is different. So is the product mix. However, the tremendous difference is mainly because Japan's technological level is much higher than ours. Even at the end of this century, we will still be unable to reach that kind of technological level. However, we should strive to realize the 2800 billion yuan gross production value by using 1.2 billion dun of standard coal. In order to reach this kind of new level, it is not enough to rely on a few enterprises, a single trade or several trades to raise their technological level. All facilities with high energy consumption used by all trades and professions throughout the nation must be replaced. This is not enough. All trades and professions must also carry out a series of major technical transformations to change the technological process and the product mix. Only by so doing, will it be possible to lower energy consumption on a large scale.

Comrades in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry have made some study and formed a preliminary concept. By using new technology and changing the product mix, they can double their production output and increase economic results by more than 100 percent in China's metallurgical industry without greatly increasing energy consumption. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on science and technology in making up for the shortage in energy. When a planning conference was held every year in the past, everyone asked the energy department or the planning department for help and vied with one another for more energy supplies. I believe that a new situation will definitely prevail in the future. All trades and professions will attach importance to science and technology and ask the scientists and technicians in the country and those who are attending this conference to provide advanced technology to exploit and save energy. You comrades must be mentally prepared. A similar situation also prevails in material supplies. Cement, lumber, metals, synthetic material, all kinds of new materias and substitute materials must be produced by developing science and technology. Those departments that produce **materials** will ask you for help and ask you to provide them with the advanced technology for producing more and better materials so that one dun of new material can do the work of several dun of old materials. Those departments that use materials would also ask you for help and ask you to provide them with the designs, technology, equipment and products to lower material consumption. Therefore, to cope with the shortage in energy and materials, it is necessary to rely on scientific and technological progress.

Funds are still in great demand. This tense situation would continue for some time. We have a weak foundation and very little money. To achieve the goal of, first feeding the people and, second, building the country, we must make overall planning and do things according to our own capabilities. The problem is that our present economic results are still very poor. Let us take capital construction as an example. One yuan of investment in capital construction results in only 70 to 80 fen of fixed assets and in state-run industrial enterprises is equivalent only to 96 fen of production value. If we remain at the current level in technology and in economic results, we must quadruple our investments in order to quadruple the output value. Twenty years later, not much of our existing fixed assets will be left, due to wear and tear. In addition, we cannot start production even if we have fixed assets. We still need circulating funds. The circulating funds in our state-run industrial enterprises are now equivalent to one-quarter of our fixed assets. If we calculate on this basis, how much funds do we need to raise in 20 years! Now our annual revenues are only a little over 100 billion yuan. Naturally China's financial resources would gradually increase in 20 years. However, there is always a limit. If we are bent on feverishly increasing our investments in fixed assets, we must inevitably curtail consumption. This will once again bring about imbalance in our economy, create a very tense situation and cause chaos in our economic activities. Where is our way out? The way out lies in the improvement of management and the adoption of advanced technology. Management is a branch of science. It is our weak link at present. Management improvement will bring about quick results in tapping our tremendous potentials. Today, I mainly want to discuss questions with regard to production technology. Technological progress would also make money. Major technological progress can often make big money for the state. The State Council recently organized some experts to discuss how to make good use of 100 million dun of petroleum. The preliminary conclusion drawn by the group of experts is: Greater efforts must be made to strengthen the work of processing and multipurpose utilization in our petroleum refinery and petrochemical industries. By doing a good job in this respect, we will be able to increase our revenues by 10 billion yuan a year. The Capital Iron and Steel Company is a well-run enterprise. It has done excellent work in all fields. After organizing all the workers to conduct a mass debate, it has decided to carry out 12 major technical innovations in 3 years. It has decided not to ask the state for help. Instead, it will raise the money needed for technical innovations from its own accumulated fund and from the economic benefits as a result of these technical innovations. In addition to the taxes paid to the state, it is also prepared to deliver 1.05 billion yuan of profits to the state in 3 years -- amounting to the total value of its existing fixed assets.

Chiefly by relying on science and technology, Xiangfan Municipality, Hubei Province, doubled its gross value of industrial output in 3 years from 1979 to 1981, while the profit and tax turned over to the state by this municipality were more than doubled. From this example we can see what a great effect advanced technology can have on boosting economic benefits. In view of our fund availability, when calculated on the basis of the present technical and economic norms, there will be a relatively big shortage of funds if we are to ensure the quadruplication of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. This shortage must be solved by advance in science and technology.

This is a state of affairs where we can have either adequate or inadequate financial and material conditions. If we base ourselves on the old technology, our financial and material conditions will be inadequate for quadrupling the gross annual value of our industrial and agricultural production. If we strive to switch to an advanced technological basis, we will be able to use more effectively our financial and material resources and create more wealth in society. In that case, our conditions will be adequate for quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. Why don't we set our strategic objective entirely on the basis of the conditions we have now according to the present technical and economic norms? If we do so, we are marking time, and we will have the "advantage" of easy work but can make no advance. In that case, it will be impossible to realize modernization.

The above leads to this conclusion: With old technology, equipment, materials, processes and products and by adhering to the technical and economic norms we have now attained, it will be impossible to quadruple the gross output value. In contrast, if we have new technology, equipment, materials, processes and products, we can quadruple the gross output value. By not relying on progress in science and technology, there is a danger that our objective may fall through, whereas by relying on it, the realization of this objective may be assured. The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress said that we should "strive" to quadruple. When we say we shall "strive" to reach the goal, we mean first of all to strive for progress in science and technology.

Because of this, industry, agriculture and all other trades and professions as well as all factories, old and new, must grasp the technical progress link and shift production toward a new and advanced technical basis. As we have often said, in carrying out economic construction from now on, we should not stick to the old road but follow a new one; we should not lay our bet on enlarging extension [wai yan 1120 1693] but should rely on intension [nei han 0355 3211] in the main. It goes without saying that we still must build factories with an advanced technical level in a planned manner in the future. However, as China is so large, modernization cannot be realized by simply building a handful of new modernized plants. This is very important and must be clearly understood. Old plants must carry out technical reform. This old plants are comparable to a boundless ocean. If the appearance of this boundless ocean remains unchanged and always settles in a backward state, it would be impossible to bring the entire technical and economic targets to an advanced level. On the other hand, the new plants must not only be built and equipped with advanced technology, but must also continue to use even more advanced technology after their completion. With the technical aging period becoming shorter and shorter, even more advanced technology will lag behind in several years. Enterprises that fail to achieve technical progress have no future and will certainly become obsolete. From now to the end of this century, all economic departments must be switched to a new technological basis step-by-step and in a planned way. Our hope lies in making this important task a success.

Economic prosperity must rely on progress in science and technology. This must be taken as the basic guiding ideology for economic construction from now on. Once it is put into use in production, advanced science and technology will become a powerful and dynamic social productive force. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has discussed this principle on many occasions. At the recent 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the question of science and technology.

We should put these ideas into practice in economic construction. If we are to carry out modernization seriously, we must depend on progress in science and technology. All ministers, governors, mayors, magistrates and plant managers must depend on policies and on science and technology in leading economic work. How can leading cadres rely on science and technology? The main thing that they have to do is to implement the party's principle and policy. For the time being, this can be summed up in four sentences: 1) the initiative of scientific and technological personnel must be brought into play. 2) Research projects must be put forward on the scientific and technological front. 3) Good working conditions must be provided for scientific research work. 4) The application of research results in production must be facilitated. Many comrades are not too familiar with many of these things. However, because we want to quadruple the target and pursue modernization, we must learn to do this work that we are not too familiar with but which is hard and important; we must study it earnestly and carry it out in a practical way. From now on, all leading financial and economic departments including financial, banking and commercial departments must include those comrades in the leadership who have scientific knowledge and are eager to promote science and technology. Otherwise, we will be facing a mental block and cannot implement policies well. Now is the right time to raise such questions without further delay.

This is the first question that I have to explain. It is a question on the guiding ideology for economic construction; that is, in carrying out modernization, invigorating the economy and quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, we must rely on progress in science and technology.

The second question is the guiding ideology in doing scientific and technological work. While economic construction relies on science and technology, how should scientific and technological work be carried out? Scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of economic construction. Scientific and technological workers must plunge into the great practice of socialist modernization, especially the practice of economic construction. Scientific research covers a wide area of activities, and there are numerous tasks to be carried out. The primary task is to study key scientific and technological projects of great benefit to economic construction. Scientists and technicians must make contributions in every field. The most important contributions to be made by scientists and technicians are those that promote progress in production technology and increase economic results.

All this is what we have talked about previously. It was contained in the principle for developing science and technology laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council last year. Why is the same old theme brought up again at this time? First, it represents the state's need and the people's wish. Quadruplication of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production must rely on progress in science and technology, and everyone holds great expectations for the achievements of scientific and technological workers. Second, our science and technology are not developing evenly in all fields. We have achieved a very high level in some very hard theoretical projects and sophisticated technology but are rather backward in production technology, which turns out large quantities of products and which covers a great variety of fields. We must focus our attention on developing new technology, processes and products and on assimilating and applying on a wide scale the advanced scientific and technological research results and organize those who are engaged in research and development, in studying ways to apply research results and in basic research to catch up as quickly as possible. Third, in our country, scientific and technological personnel are few in number, and scientific research funds are limited and must not be wasted. It is imperative to draw up a list of priorities according to importance and urgency and use our extremely precious manpower, funds and materials in the right place instead of scattering them. Fourth, since we have now emphatically pointed out that economic construction must rely on science and technology, we must simultaneously stress that our scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of economic construction. Harmonious mutual reliance and active cooperation will bring about success in fulfilling the common strategic objective. Because of the above four realistic reasons, it is entirely necessary to reiterate the old theme.

If we make science and technology serve economic construction, will the development of science and technology be adversely affected? In my opinion, the development of science and technology will not be adversely affected but, instead, will prosper. Science and technology are a productive force because they can be applied to production and their actual role can be brought into full play. Scientific and technological modernization constitutes the key because it can be used to solve difficult problems in developing modernization. Making science and technology serve economic construction is aimed precisely at making science and technology play an even greater and better role. We must strengthen the study of applied science and attach importance to the study of basic sciences. Projects of applying research achievements and those of developing scientific research are both basically aimed at serving production. Many projects of basic research may also indirectly serve production. Thus, the overwhelming majority of projects can be applied to production, directly or indirectly. The practice of making science and technology serve economic construction can bring about prosperity in those areas where scientific and technological development is more needed. Of course, in the field of basic research there are some projects which at present cannot be applied to production. We should respect the work of those comrades who are particularly good at doing research in such projects and let them feel at ease and continue their work. However, at least at the present stage, we cannot assign more manpower to do work in these fields. Investigation of the development of science and technology in various countries of the world reveals a general phenomenon: In countries with a relatively developed economy, the work of science, technology and education is also relatively developed. Why? This is because they have real economic strength; in other words, they have money to run schools and develop scientific and technological projects, and they have better scientific research facilities and have more people to do scientific research work.

Economy is the foundation. Without a sound economy, it is impossible to develop science and technology. After the state achieves its goal of quadrupling the industrial and agricultural output value and its economic strength become relatively solid, things will be much easier. By then, we may have more manpower for doing basic research than at present. However, we cannot put too much manpower into doing basic research now. Because the number of our scientists and technicians is limited due to the restrictions of objective conditions, we must organize the overwhelming majority of them to participate in economic construction. In this way, our country will become well-off sooner. In this way, we will not only be able to guarantee the accomplishment of the most important task of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output value and first develop the urgently needed sciences and technologies, we will also be able to lay a fairly solid economic foundation for all-round prosperity of China's science and technology in the future.

Therefore, I think that to clearly put forward the guiding principle that science and technology must serve economic construction is correct and necessary. It is conducive to the development of national economy as well as the development of science and technology.

If you agree with me, I would like to elaborate on how to organize scientific and technological work according to this guiding principle.

In my opinion, we should do at least three things. According to this guiding principle: 1) We should decide upon the tasks and projects of scientific research. 2) We should readjust the scientific research system and scientific research force. 3) We should improve the system of evaluation and the awards policy for the scientific and technological personnel. All three things are important and must be done. Today, I am only assigning the subjects. Then who is going to write the articles? They will be written by the State Scientific and Technological Commission in conjunction with the departments concerned. They can write three good articles if they follow this explicit guiding principle and the mass line to pool the wisdom of the masses. Today, I would like to present some preliminary views. Let us discuss the second and the third things first and deal with the first thing later.

The existing scientific research system falls short of the needs of economic construction and the scientific research units are not rapidly informed of the difficult scientific and technological problems confronting economic construction and requiring immediate solutions. The production units do not know much about the achievements made by scientific research units. The scientific research forces in various fields are not well organized, nor do they coordinate well with each other. Several dozen units are repetitively working on the same low-level research projects while no one takes care of projects that can yield good economic results. Various departments rival each other. It is said that some of them even counteract each other's efforts and block each other. This is not good. I am afraid that this may have something to do with unhealthy thinking and work style in addition to problems concerning the research system. The distribution of our scientific and technological forces is also unreasonable. Some units are overstaffed while others are understaffed, particularly in need of more first-line scientific and technological personnel. The personnel composition of some scientific research units is not in proper proportion. Some scientific research institutes in fact have only a few scientific and technological personnel. Such problems have existed for a long time, but they will obstruct our work if we let them drag on. I think that the problems concerning the scientific research system must be solved step by step through overall planning. We must be prudent in handling problems that affect large areas. We must not upset the important research projects. Readjustments that are of great benefit to work should be made promptly. It may be necessary to first consider the following.

1. It is necessary to establish technical development centers in some trades. Do not establish too many, but we must run them well and make them truly work. Their tasks must be clearly defined. In other words, the technical development center of a trade should concentrate on the technical transformation, technical development planning and the development of new techniques and new products for the trade and truly work as a production technique development center to serve society. We do not have to set up all the technical development centers in Beijing. Their staffs should be complete and well-trained. To establish the technical development centers, we may use the existing scientific research organizations of industrial departments or large enterprises as the bases and strengthen them with additional personnel. If the manpower of a certain department is indeed insufficient, the scientific research organizations of other departments should energetically support it with outstanding scientific and technical personnel. We also may recruit technical development personnel through examinations or recommendation and then select qualified people from among the applicants. Surplus personnel and personnel whose jobs are not commensurate with their specialities in a unit should be allowed to leave. The technical development centers should serve their respective trades, particularly the medium-sized and small enterprises. Some technical development centers may be organized by a department while others may be organized by more than one department, with a certain department as the principal organizer.

2. Major specialized corporations and major enterprises, particularly the large major enterprises selected to carry out key technical innovations, may also follow the above-mentioned practice to establish or strengthen their own technical development centers with the approval of the departments concerned under the State Council. They will mainly serve their own enterprises, while they may also work on some scientific research projects for other enterprises. Such technical development centers should not be too numerous either. We should first establish some on a trial basis and then set up more after the first group proves successful.

3. We can encourage cooperation between scientific research units and production units without having to upset their established system or changing their affiliation. According to the situation, the cooperation may be in the form of "coordinated process of scientific research, designing, production and services," "association of scientific research, designing and production, " comprehensive experimental base for agricultural modernization, scientific research contract, technical consultation or concurrent jobs.

The academies of sciences, colleges and scientific research units with adequate scientific and technological manpower may organize their scientific and technological personnel to support and help in a planned way the enterprises with little scientific and technological force. The support personnel retain their affiliation with their parent units. Many of our scientific and technological personnel have long been eager to make more contributions to economic construction, but they have not been given the opportunities. I think that we should open the "door" to them to enable all scientists and technicians with remarkable achievements and great aspirations to contribute freely their wisdom and talents in the great undertaking of economic construction.

As for the awards system, we have had a regulation governing the awards for inventors. We have also had a regulation governing awards for those who make outstanding achievements in natural sciences. It is precisely in accordance with these two regulations that the comrades have been selected to receive the awards today.

Your excellent work has enriched our treasure house of knowledge and created material wealth. Many comrades have created enormous material wealth. Concerning the inventions which receive awards today, 13 of them can yield annual economic results amounting to over 10 million yuan each and 6 of them over 100 million yuan each. What a great contribution an invention can make when it can produce such results in a year! With indomitable determination and perseverence, you have scaled the heights of science and technology and won honor for our motherland. Your achievements are a great encouragement to the people throughout the country engaged in the modernization program.

I also want to point out that the existing system of evaluation and awards policy for the scientific and technological personnel are not good enough. Although many scientists, technicians, workers, peasants and management personnel have made no inventions nor discoveries, they have worked in a creative way at various posts in developing new techniques, new technology and new products; in applying scientific and technological achievements to production; and in doing cultivation, breeding, mine prospecting, designing, construction, manufacturing, and technical management work as well as in quality control and standardization, measurement, testing, labor protection, medical care and public health, environmental improvement, supplies storage, telecommunications and transportation, and scientific and technical data collection. They have also made important and even outstanding contributions to promoting technological progress and enhancing economic results. We have invited over 100 such comrades to attend today's meeting as observers. We would like to salute and thank the thousands upon thousands of such comrades throughout the country!

Regulations should be laid down for rewarding them for their technological achievements. Based on their technological achievement and their contributions to economic results, some of them should be rewarded by enterprises and others by localities or departments or even by the state.

In giving awards, we must not practice egalitarianism, nor must we pay attention to saving face or to seniority but to contributions to technological progress and economic results. In particular, those who have made major contributions under extremely difficult circumstances should be rewarded. Scientists and technicians should be assessed, and problems such as those concerning their professional or technical titles, wages and working conditions should be handled mainly according to their respective contributions to technological progress and economic results. In addition, various awarding policies and measures should be laid down to encourage scientists and technicians to work in industrial and mining enterprises, rural and border areas or where they are most needed in economic construction. The number of our scientists and technicians is small. However, some units have failed to pay sufficient attention to them and to use them properly, thus preventing the scientists and technicians in those units from bringing their abilities into full play. Meanwhile, those units have also failed to show due concern for the scientists' and technicians' living and working conditions. This situation should be promptly changed. I believe that this practice is conducive to implementing the guiding ideology in scientific and technological work, to mobilizing the whole society to show concern for technological progress and economic results and to developing economic construction.

The third question is the organizing of scientists and technicians to participate in planning and tackling major problems. We intend to improve our planning work. There is plenty of room for improvement. Here, I will mention only the following three points:

1. The improvements should be aimed at effecting better coordination among economic construction, science and technology, and social development.

2. The improvements should be aimed at having a broad vision, and at making long-range plans, general concepts and major policies. It is because we cannot solve many problems, particularly the most vital problems in the fiscal year, not even in our five-year plan. Now we are developing the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy. In science and technology, we must have a broad vision and make plans up to the end of this century.

3. The improvements should be aimed at formulating the national plan even better on the basis of the plan for developing various trades, the plan for developing various economic zones and the plan for developing technical transformation in key enterprises. Therefore, we need to mobilize a large force to do planning in all fields and at all levels. To do planning actually means to conduct investigation and study. In order to overcome blindness in our action, we must systematically study the prospects for the future development of various trades and professions, economic zones and key enterprises. Our efforts in this respect are worthwhile.

Then, what kind of plans must scientists and technicians be mobilized to make? Scientists and technicians must participate in making plans for all the abovementioned fields. Scientists and technicians must not only participate in working out plans for science and technology, but also in formulating the national plan. However, the number of scientists and technicians is limited, after all. Therefore, I believe it is necessary to emphatically point out that scientists and technicians must be organized to participate in making plans for various trades, zones and key enterprises.

Planning for the development of various trades is extremely important. If one does not plan far ahead, one will have immediate cause for worry. We must not cure only where the pain is, nor should we mechanically perform our calculations on the basis of a certain graduated rate, because these calculations are unreliable.

In doing planning for the development of various trades, we should not pay attention only to production output. The important thing is to think about what direction we must follow in development, what technical level we must reach and what kind of policies we must adopt with regard to technology and equipment. We must conduct investigation and study thoroughly, calmly and in an overall manner; think systematically; and form a general concept and overall plan. On the issue of orientation, we must make some major policies according to the requirements of macro-economics and the internal relations among all trades and professions in developing themselves. We should scientically discuss, based upon China's particular situation, the production technology level to be reached by the year 2000. Some preliminary deliberations have been made throughout the country with regard to technical progress. During the deliberations, the following idea has emerged: Can we basically popularize, among China's industrial and mining enterprises before the turn of this century, those advanced production techniques already universally adopted by the economically developed countries during the 1970's and early 1980's, which meet the needs of China; and form a technical system suited to China's particular conditions? This is a major issue.

We must proceed from reality, study carefully and prudently expound and prove before we make any decision. It is impossible to make an immediate decision. Nor are we in a hurry to do so. A national decision should be made by taking the needs of all trades and professions and all possible factors into consideration. A nationwide policy decision can be made more realistic and the implementation of this decision be ensured only when the goals of various trades and professions for their own development are clearly defined. The situation is different in each individual trade or profession. After all, what technical level can we reach? Instead of "vying with one another" in "catching up with and overtaking others," we must do things in a realistic manner. We must never demand uniformity in everything. We must also conduct specific analyses within certain trades. For example, the machine-building industry is a department that provides us with equipment. It should adequately march ahead of others. However, we do not need to follow others as far as many large farm machines are concerned. If our orientation and goal are unclear, our policies with regard to technology and equipment will be vacillating, and we will not know what course to take in tackling major problems. After plans for various trades are finalized, they can be regarded as a foundation for the development of technical transformation in existing enterprises. In the future, if newly built factories fail to meet certain requirements laid down by the technical policy and fail to reach a certain technical level, they will not be permitted to go into operation. This constitutes a good way to prevent people from blindly engaging in construction work. Planning for a trade or profession is a major issue which cannot be tackled by relying on economic workers alone. Scientists and technicians must join the economic workers in studying this issue.

Aside from making plans for the existing trades and professions, we must also think it over in establishing new trades and professions. For example, the issue of establishing the fodder trade should be included in our daily agenda. Also, for example, should we establish the trade of developing computer software on the basis of our actual situation? If it is necessary to do so, what kind of steps should we take. We have held discussions many times to decide, on the basis of China's special conditions, what trades we may establish -- trades in which we occupy a dominant position in natural resources and for which we have ample technology and manpower. Now is the time to work out plans.

Making plans for various zones does not mean that all provinces and counties must work out plans that will cover all aspects. More important is the fact that we must have some plans for the development of the delta of the Chang Jiang, the plan for the development of the zone and the heavy industrial and chemical industrial base areas with Shanxi as the center, as well as the plan for the development of various zones with large and medium-sized cities as the cores so that from these plans we may find some major directions and work out some major policy decisions. Many comrades who work in the field of science and technology offered some important points of view in this respect. Some of the viewpoints are basically identical, while some of them are not. We must weigh the advantages and disadvantages, use strong points to offset weaknesses, and adopt what is good.

Although there are 380,000 factories, mines and other kinds of enterprises in our country, only around 1,000 of them can be regarded as backbone enterprises in our national economy. The technology used by these backbone enterprises and the resulting economic benefits play a decisive role in the financial and economic conditions of our country. When we say that we should by and large popularize in our country the production technology which has been widely adopted in developed countries, the primary task is to popularize it among these backbone enterprises. In this connection, the State Council has decided, first of all, to work out a technical transformation plan covering a number of key and backbone enterprises, including the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Under this plan, the enterprises will undergo technical transformation group by group at different times.

I have said that scientific and technological work should serve economic construction. Now comrades on the economic front are encountering many problems in drawing up work plans.

It is necessary to ask scientific and technological personnel to "serve" them by discussing the plans with them so as to solve the problems through concerted efforts. This should not only involve comrades engaged in research and development and in studying ways to apply the research results, but also those who are doing basic research so that they can see how the plans concern their own specialties and what contributions their specialized knowledge can make to economic construction. By participating in planning, scientists and technicians can play their role in at least the following two aspects:

1. They can contribute their own knowledge and play a role as advisers.

2. They can understand the actual situation in economic construction and the present and future needs. With this knowledge, they can have a more comprehensive and accurate view in deciding on the orientation, key points and projects for the work in their own fields.

The next task is to tackle key technical problems. Personnel engaged in research and development, in studying ways to apply research results and in basic research, should all be organized to tackle the difficult problems on science and technology encountered in planning. This matter should not be held up until the entire plan has been worked out. It should be done when a portion of the plan has been formulated. Now there is one thing I want to say: We should broaden our view rather than understand the meaning of tackling key technical problems in the narrow sense. First, feasibility studies and other preparatory work for major projects should be included in the task of tackling key technical problems. There are many scientific and technological problems in this regard. If a major policy decision is inappropriate, it will often have an extremely serious and irretrievable impact on economic results. Second, tackling key technical problems at home and introducing technologies from abroad should be coordinated with each other. They should not be duplicated, nor should they be divorced from each other. Most problems should be tackled at home. As regards some problems which require too much time and money if they are studied at home, we should introduce technologies from abroad to seek solutions. Assimilation of the technologies introduced from abroad should be regarded as a task of tackling difficult problems and should be carried out in a down-to-earth way as in the case of research work done at home.

Tackling key technical problems is not the end. Once research results are achieved, they should be quickly applied and popularized. In the past we did have many research results, but we did not fully use and popularize them. It is necessary to transfer scientific and technological research results from the laboratories to production, from sole military use to use for both military and civilian purposes, from coastal areas to the interior, and from foreign countries to our country. All aspects, from intermediate experiment, industrial experiment and small-scale production to large-scale production and wide popularization, should be linked up. In transferring technologies, it is necessary to promote the fine style of socialist cooperation and oppose the unhealthy practice of blocking the transfer of technologies. At the same time, it is necessary to respect the labor of the units as well as of the scientists and technicians in achieving research results and to protect their reasonable interests.

In carrying out the current task of making plans and tackling key technical problems, it is imperative to work seriously instead of acting perfunctorily. Even though a plan for a certain trade is of a forecast nature, it must be made on a reliable foundation by seeking truth from facts, because it will be used by the state as a basis to make policy decisions. Once they are approved and decided upon, technical transformation plans for key factories and major scientific research projects will be included in the state plan. All these are very serious matters. Many comrades have said that there should be conditions to guarantee the work of tackling key technical problems. This opinion is reasonable. There are two aspects in carrying out projects to tackle key technical problems. One is that necessary funds and scientific research conditions must be provided. The other is to implement a scientific research responsibility system so as to quickly turn out fruitful results which we can apply and which we can afford to apply. Great care should be exercised in deciding on the projects of tackling key technical problems. Projects without economic benefits should not be included in the work plan, and all projects listed as key ones should be those which can give considerable economic benefits within a certain period.

We should guard against the phenomenon of "key projects meaning great waste" and should try to raise the level of management and work efficiency in scientific research.

It is the leaders' responsibility to organize scientists and technicians to participate in making plans and tackling key technical problems. This is a large-scale organizing task which must be done methodically, step by step and according to proper arrangements. It is necessary to have unified planning and direction by an authoritative, efficient and compact organization that will coordinate work and forces in various quarters. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council will make a decision in this regard.

The number of our scientists and technicians is limited. This is a weak point. But ours is a socialist country. We have a good social system, and we can organize our forces to tackle key technical problems. This is where we are superior. In the 1950's we succeeded in organizing scientists and technicians to tackle key technical problems in producing semiconductors and computers and in sophisticated technology. In the 1960's we again succeeded in organizing scientists and technicians to tackle key technical problems in producing nine major types of machinery and electrical equipment. The current task of tackling key technical problems is more arduous and of greater significance than those in the past. Therefore, we should do our organizing work better than before. All scientists and technicians of the Academy of Sciences, institutions of higher learning, industrial departments, localities and other quarters constitute the state's scientific and technological force. We should break down the barriers between the various departments. All scientists and technicians, whether they play a leading role or a supporting one, should work together in close coordination according to the urgent needs of the state in order to attain the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. On the condition that they fulfill their tasks in defense construction, the departments of scientific research in the national defense field and defense industries should also organize a considerable scientific and technological force to participate in the work in this regard. I believe that a profound change will take place in science and technology as well as in the economic field if scientists and technicians are organized to participate in making plans and tackling key technical problems.

The fourth question is the motive force to propel technical progress in enterprises.

In the countryside, the implementation of various production responsibility systems characterized by rewards based on output has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants to learn and apply science. In view of this, how to raise the industrial enterprises' initiative in making progress in technology has become an even more impending and prominent question.

I think I should say something in fairness to the enterprises. Comrades of the enterprises are worried. They say that they lack three forces to work on new technology, namely, motive force, pressing force and real force. No advantage can be obtained by working on new technology -- this is a phenomenon of lack of motive force. It doew not matter if they do not work on new technology -- this indicates lack of pressing force. Even if they want to work on new technology, they have various difficulties such as too little funding for the trial-production of new products -- this means no real force. Last month I want to Kiaoning and heard that the Shenyang water pump factory made 22 new products, including 9 different types of high-efficiency energy-saving pumps, which could produce very good economic benefits for our society. However, because the price problem could not be solved, this factory lost some 300,000 yuan and gave smaller bonuses to the workers than they deserved. The workers thus had grievances. Now the Daqing oilfield has signed a contract to buy water pumps from this factory, agreeing to return to it a certain portion of the money saved through the use of these pumps. The problem has thus been solved after all. There are many problems like this. For example, a railraod switch factory under the Ministry of Railways has developed a new production process, increasing the service life of its product from 1 to 3 years. This is very good, but the factory has put aside the new production process for fear that it would receive fewer orders for the new product -- an outcome which would adversely affect the output value and, therefore, would not be in the interest of the factory.

If a few factories are not enthusiastic about making technical progress, it is easy to correct them. If many factories lack enthusiasm, we must examine our economic system and economic policies to find out the causes. Our current economic system has two fundamental shortcomings. One is that it cannot very effectively encourage enterprises to concern themselves with the needs of the society and the market. This has resulted in the divorce of production from demand. The other is that it cannot very effectively encourage enterprises to concern themselves with technical progress. This has resulted in what people usually describe as the "same old techniques for several decades." The two shortcomings are interrelated. Showing no concern for the market and no interest in new varieties, colors, and designs will dampen interest in new technology. On the other hand, new products cannot be produced without introducing new technology.

In the last 2 or 3 years, we have begun some initial reforms. However, the problems can only be solved step by step because they are complicated and difficult to deal with. We should make efforts to overcome the two above-mentioned shortcomings throughout the course of reforming the economic system. We should contemplate overall plans and various specific measures for reforming the economic system to overcome these two shortcomings. Overall, we should recheck our planning, economic policies and administrative measures in order to solve the problems step by step.

In planning we should solve the problem concerning targets. To take the total output as the primary target has a very big drawback which is detrimental to our efforts to lower material consumption and costs and apply new techniques. Collecting management fees by construction engineering enterprises according to the amount of engineering jobs also has a very big drawback. To our surprise, we have such a problem. We have developed the technique of heavy hammering and shallow ramming [zhong chui qian hang 6850 6925 3239 1137] and the relevant equipment to accelerate the engineering process and save materials and energy. However, engineering units are unwilling to apply the technique because it will reduce the amount of engineering jobs and thus cut back management fees. If we cannot find a way to effect a permanent cure for the moment, we should first consider the adoption of some temporary measures. It seems to me that the state plans should not only set the demands for producing new products and using new techniques, it should also set the demands for stopping the production of old products and banning the use of backward techniques. These demands should be explicitly set as primary items of evaluation.

It is necessary to solve economic policy problems in order to pave the way for technical progress. For example, we should find constant financial sources for the development of new products. We should extend bank loans to support the development of new techniques and new products in an even better way. We should implement a tax policy which encourages technical progress. We should study implementation of the principle of pricing according to quality and set high prices for products of good quality, low prices for products of low quality and penalty prices for old products of poor quality. The commercial, supply and foreign trade departments should improve the practice of having the exclusive right to buy and sell. The enterprises which produce new products should be given certain rights to market their own products. The enterprises which produce obsolete and poor products should not be allowed to muddle along. Many of our economic regulations obstruct technical progress. For instance, coal is shipped out without being washed because we have not solved the problem concerning setting a higher price for washed coal. As a result, millions of tons of rocks are shipped out with the coal each year, despite the strain on our transportation. Another example is taxes. Our national policy is to import more technology and fewer complete sets of equipment, but our tax policy is usually favorable to imports of equipment and unfavorable to imports of technology. Our economic policies should encourage technical progress and should not obstruct it.

I am citing these examples to point out some problems. By doing so, I am assigning the subjects. The articles are to be written by various departments concerned. Please do not confine yourselves to the problems which I have pointed out. You should aim at enhancing the enthusiasm of enterprises for technical progress, emancipate your minds and conduct an overall examination.

All departments concerned should write two articles -- the long-term plan and the short-term plan. They should not be written in the office. It is necessary to visit the enterprises and conduct some investigations and studies there before writing the articles. After the plans are finished, they should be sent to the enterprises for their perusal and comments. They should not be submitted to the State Council for examination and approval before the enterprises consider them good enough to solve the problems.

In short, we must solve the problems in a down-to-earth way in order to enhance the enthusiasm of the enterprises for technical progress. We should set a clear and definite orientation and solve a certain number of problems each year.

A meeting held by the State Council in September decided that a scheme of royalties for scientific and technological achievements will be implemented. In early October, the State Council decided that the scientific research spending in the early stage of a major construction project should be included in the capital construction investment. In the middle of October, the State Council held a meeting of the departments concerned. The meeting decided to solve the following practical problems:

1. The state-managed technical development funds for next year will be increased by 94 percent over the original budget.

2. Various industrial departments will study and make suggestions on how to readjust and increase the technical development funds in their hands.

3. In the past, the enterprises retained a portion of their profits for financing their development funds, collective welfare funds and awards funds. From now on, it should be used in four respects -- namely, the general development funds, the new product development funds, the collective welfare funds and the awards funds. The new product development funds must be spent on developing new technology and new products and are not permitted to be diverted to other purposes. The general development funds as well should be spent primarily on making technical progress and technical transformation. No attempt should be made to expand the production capacity on the basis of old techniques. A portion of the awards funds should be set aside to exclusively award the staff and workers who contribute to technical progress.

4. With the approval of the state, certain enterprises of machine-building industry doing research on new equipment may draw a certain amount of development funds according to output value or amount of sales. With the approval of higher authorities, industrial enterprises other than those of machine-building industry may phase their new product development spending into production costs within a prescribed time provided the development of new products is a planned project. Specific measures will be worked out separately.

5. The commodity price bureau should put forward a plan for setting price according to quality with high prices for good products and penalty prices for poor obsolete products and submit the plan to the State Council for approval before putting it into practice.

I hope that the five methods I have just mentioned can solve a number of problems. Fundamentally speaking, a problem exists regarding how to increase wealth and how to use capital. Nowadays, when it comes to general capital construction projects or projects for expanding processing capabilities, enterprises say that they have the money for and are interested in these projects. However, they say they have no money for key construction projects and technical development. The current malignant problem is a failure to make proper use of capital and undertake projects that require small investments, but yield high profits. If we can curb this practice, herein also lies our way out. After recognizing the truth that economic development must rely on advanced science and technology, all departments, areas and enterprises should apply this principle in using capital for creating wealth. That is, they should invest their capital in developing new technologies and then create more wealth by applying these technologies. The solution of this problem will enliven the scientific, technical and economic fronts. We have often talked about the necessity to promote benign cycles. This is also a kind of benign cycle.

Of course, in addition to problems in our economic system and economic policies, there are other problems in the composition of cadres and in the structure of the labor force in the enterprises that are hampering technical progress. I am not prepared to deal with these problems today.

Comrades! The four suggestions that I have dealt with today -- a vigorous economic development must rely on advanced science and technology, science and technology must be made to serve economic development, scientific and technical personnel should be organized to participate in planning work and in tackling key problems, and enterprises must enhance their enthusiasm for technical progress -- are questions concerning science, technology and economic development. In my opinion, these are not minor questions, but strategic questions concerning whether a vigorous economic development can be effected in our country. The 12th CPC National Congress has decided on a program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Each front is studying the best way to bring about its own new situation. If my suggestions can help the scientific, technological and economic fronts effect a new situation, my aim has been fulfilled.

SCIENTISTS VIEW ZHAO TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

OW290459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- Scientists and technical workers should be dutybound to develop the economy and should rise to action, become organized and plunge into the great practice of socialist modernization and economic construction and make contributions toward promoting technical progress in production and raising economic results.

This was the common aspiration of all representatives attending the national science awarding conference in discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's important report to the conference.

The representatives, greatly inspired after hearing Premier Zhao's report, held group meetings to enthusiastically discuss it on 24 and 25 October. A warm atmosphere prevailed in every conference room in the Chinese Academy of Sciences building. In groups, scientists who specialize in mathematics, physics, chemistry and astronomy vied with each other in discussing this question: Since economic construction depends on progress in science and technology, what should scientists and technical workers do? Wang Daheng, optics specialist, said: Premier Zhao's report, which systematically and comprehensively explained the close relations between the lofty goal of economic construction put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and economic construction and scientific and technological work, is a guide to our scientific and technological work in the future. As a comprehensive research center of natural sciences in the country, the Chinese Academy of Sciences should find a way to create a new situation. We are currently facing this problem. He said: Under the current new situation, the Chinese Academy of Sciences should give priority to serving the national economy and national defense construction, and fully mobilize the initiative of all scientists and technical personnel to participate in planning and in tackling key problems. He believed that China will not only gain a foothold in the world in developing socialist spiritual civilization in the near future, but also make bounden contributions to mankind through material development.

In the course of discussion, the scientists unanimously said that there is a lot of room for science and technology to promote progress in production. Representative Niu Jingyi, one of the participants in developing synthetic bovine insulin and winner of the first-class natural science award, said: Premier Zhao pointed out in his report that a most important task for scientists and technical workers is to make contributions toward promoting technical progress in production and improving economic results. I was deeply inspired. In synthesizing insulin, we should apply the method of synthesizing polypeptide, synthesize more polypeptide hormones and promote its role in medicine, public health and fishery. In the meantime, the work in these fields should also help technical renovation in production and create conditions for producing more comprehensive and complicated protein. After the conference, we shall further study how to apply these new methods in tackling key problems in medicine, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry which bear on the national economy, and make new contributions.

Representative Ye Shuhua, female astronomer and winner of the natural science award, said: The origin and development of science links with production from the very start. Premier Zhao's call for gearing scientific and technological work toward economic construction is not only beneficial to production but also helps develop science and technology. She said that the questions expounded in Premier Zhao's report were very farsighted. All worthwhile scientists and technical workers should clearly realize this goal and unite as one to participate in planning and in tackling key problems in close coordination with urgent problems in national construction so as to report to the party and the people with excellent results. Ma Shiji, noted ecologist and winner of the natural science award, said: Premier Zhao's report charted a direction and spelled out tasks in light of actual condition in economic construction in our country. His report said what I wished to say. This old scientist, who has been dedicating his energy since the 1950's to eliminating the "plague of locusts in east Asia" that ruined our agricultural production for years, expressed firm belief after hearing the report that with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the support of the broad masses of the people, scientists and technical workers can surely shoulder the glorious and arduous tasks entrusted to them under the new situation.

CHINA DAILY CITES DENG ON ADVISORY COMMISSION

HK290250 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The job of the Communist Party's new Advisory Commission is to rejuvenate the party's leadership, and it will be disbanded when it has achieved this task, according to Deng Xiaoping.

Deng, who heads the commission, predicts in the literature of the CPC 12th party Congress, just released by the People's Publishing House, that the commission will last no more than 15 years.

The establishment of this commission is based on the realistic need of the party. It is also meant to enable old party members to continue their role after retiring from the "first line" of active duty, Deng noted.

Deng, who was elected chairman of the Central Advisory Commission at its first meeting on September 13, explained the role of the commission in a speech.

"It was our idea that the Advisory Commission should be, in a certain sense, a form of transitional structure. Our fundamental approach to solve this question is to set up a retirement system, which is essential to the basic structure of our state and our party," Deng said.

"We hope to resolve the transition of leadership from the old to the younger generation in about 10 years, and then we can do away with this advisory organ. So the Advisory Commission will last just 10 or 15 years at most.

"It will be a big success if we can achieve this end in 10 years. It would mean we had done a great service for the future of our country," Deng said.

The commission members should keep themselves in regular contact with the grassroot units, Deng said. If each member was in constant touch with a school, an institute or a county's party organ, they could be very useful in providing timely advice to the party's leadership.

Deng told the commission members that one of their important roles was to be a model of socialist ethics.

Because they were high-ranking cadres of the party, what they did and said was being watched carefully by the rank and file.

They should bear this in mind and try to give the people guidance by setting good examples, Deng said.

Another task facing the commission was to look into cases of serious economic crimes. Some members, upon request by the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, would take part in investigating, supervising and handling such cases on the spot.

POPULATION OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES GROWS

OW271125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- The total population of China's 55 minority nationalities on the mainland has grown to 67.23 million people, a 68.4 percent increase over the 1964 figure. This compares with an increase of only 43.8 percent for the majority Han nationality, according to the communique issued by the State Statistical Bureau here today.

There are now 15 minority nationalities that each has a population over one million while there were only 10 in 1964. The biggest of the 55 is the Zhuang nationality with a population of 13.38 million. The Hui nationality is next with 7.22 million. The Uygurs have 5.96 million people, the Mongolians, 3.41 million and the Tibetans 3.87 million. The smallest nationality, the Hezhe have only 1,476 people.

Li Chengrui, deputy of State Council's population census leading group and head of the census office, said today: "The increase in the population of the minority nationalities is the result of the raising of living standard and improved medical care which have been brought about by the government's policy on minority nationalities."

China's minority nationalities comprise only 6.7 percent of the total population, but live on about 60 percent of the nation's land area. China now has five minority nationality autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 72 autonomous counties or banners.

State policy is to allow the population of minorities living in sparsely populated areas to increase, though family planning is also propagated among minorities who live in crowded areas. But birth control is not as vigorously propagated as it is among the Han nationality.

The economic and cultural development of the minorities has been making steady headway with the financial and material backing of the government as well as the dispatching of additional manpower.

In the Tibet Autonomous Region, the laboring people had very little medical care before 1949. Now free health care is provided by over 800 hospitals and clinics manned by 6,000 professionals and thousands of mobile medical teams have visited the people living in Tibet's remote areas in the past ten years.

With the central government's special appropriation of 5 billion yuan between 1952 and 1980, the region's economy has developed and the people's living standards have improved. The total population has now reached 1.89 million, while in 1959, it was only 1.23 million.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMY OF MINORITY REGIONS

HK270912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Enliven and Develop the Economy of National Minority Regions"]

[Text] The trade fair exhibiting and selling commodities of daily use and products from the light and textile industries produced by the minority nationalities has closed victoriously. The varied and colorful products exhibited at the fair vividly reflected the excellent situation of economic development, a brisk market and improvements in people's livelihood in the national minority regions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Great prospects for development have unfolded.

China is a unified multinational country. In addition to the Han nationality, there are 55 other minority nationalities with a total population of more than 60 million. The area they inhabit amounts to 50 to 60 percent of the total area of China. The area is large and rich in products, and possesses superior conditions for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and a diversified economy. Since the founding of the PRC, the party and the state have led the different nationalities to rely on their own efforts in their endeavor to carry out economic construction. There has been an increase of 100 percent in the production output of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party has paid special attention to work in the national minority regions. It has adopted a series of broader and more flexible economic policies than in the Han nationality regions to bring about new economic development in the national minority regions. In the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, there was an average increase of 5.5 percent in the gross annual value of agricultural production. Industry, finance and trade also expanded rapidly. Particularly in the light and textile industries, there was not only an increase in the quantity of production, but the color, variety and quality of the products were also notably improved. The economic income of all the various minority nationalities increases every year. Compared with the whole country, the economic bases in the national minority regions are still very weak because of historical factors and errors of work. The developmental level of their productive force is quite low. Compared with the culturally and economically advanced regions, they are not so well developed. This phenomenon is not commensurate with the status of the minority nationalities in our country.

The most important task of nationality work is to actively help national minority regions to develop production and make a success of economic construction. The economy is the foundation; if it is not well managed, it is impossible to do anything in the fields of education and culture. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country." All fronts and departments should help the national minority regions develop economic construction and further strengthen support and technical coordination. Practice in the past few years has proven that support geared to the needs of the people is a good method of mobilizing forces from all departments to help the national minority regions develop their economy and culture. It requires only a very small amount of investment but returns are quick and profits are high. It promotes the common development and prosperity of all nationalities. In providing support geared to the needs of the people, provinces and municipalities with better cultural and economic development should use their superior knowledge in science, technology and business management to help the national minority regions establish enterprises and improve their techniques. They should also help them improve management, lower their rate of consumption, change losses to profits, train technical forces, and so on. As a result, the economic development in the national minority regions will be promoted. It is necessary to seriously summarize and exchange experiences so that there will be broader and deeper development.

In order to promote the economy of the national minority regions, it is necessary to correctly implement the party's principles and policies, promote the spirit of self-reliance, bear hardships and vigorously do pioneer work. Our minority nationalities have a glorious tradition of being brave and hard-working, and striving regardless of hardships. In the past, they made great contributions to opening up the border regions, developing the national economy and creating our glorious Chinese culture; now it is certain that they can rely on their own hands to create a new situation in economic construction in the national minority regions. In the past few years, the national minority regions have created much good experience in developing their economy. Of course, the state's support is required for the national minority regions' economic development. In the past few years, in spite of financial difficulties, the state allocated a certain subsidy to support them every year.

With the gradual recovery of the national economy, there will be an increase in the quantity of its support. The national minority regions should make serious arrangements and use the money rationally. They should use the limited capital where it is needed most and strive to promote economic results.

The economic construction of the national minority regions should be based on actual conditions in the regions. It is necessary to pay attention to making use of natural resources and give priority to the light and textile industries on the basis of developing agriculture and animal husbandry. At present, it is necessary to lay stress on the development and promotion of light and textile industries under the system of collective ownership. It is particularly necessary to develop the handicraft industry, labor intensive professions and small commodities industries. They should obtain and process raw materials locally and meet local demands. This will enliven the local market, satisfy the demands of the minority nationalities, and solve the problem of employment in the labor force. It is necessary to pay attention to developing commodities specially needed by the minority nationalities, famous-brand products and products required by tourism, improving and promoting techniques and craftsmanship, increasing colors and varieties and improving the quality and quantity of products so as to meet the demands of both domestic and foreign markets. The national minority regions have superior geographic conditions, a long history, cultures of long standing and places of historical interest and scenic beauty. These should be fully utilized to accelerate the development of tourism.

To actively help the national minority regions carry out economic construction is a long-term task for the whole party and state. This task is difficult but glorious. Let us strive to enliven and develop the economy of the national minority regions under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ATTITUDE TO OLD, YOUNG CADRES

HK290811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Yuwen [1728 5124 3306]: "What Attitude Should We Take Toward 'Old' and 'Young' Cadres?"]

[Text] "Are the passengers on a flying airplane moving or motionless?" I remember that this question was asked by the teacher in a physics lesson while I was in middle school. At that time, the classmates immediately answered: "They are moving." However, the teacher calmly said: "They are motionless." The classmates looked at each other in blank dismay and the teacher unhurriedly explained: "It is correct to say either they are moving or motionless because the things that you chose to refer to were different. If you were referring to the ground, the passengers would be moving, but if you were referring to the plane, the passengers would be motionless." This lesson has left a very deep impression on me.

While the 12th party congress put forth the proposal of realizing cooperation between old and young cadres and replacement of old cadres by young ones and the proposal of promoting thousands and thousands of fine middle-aged and young cadres to the leadership groups at all levels, I recalled the question of "reference."

Theoretically speaking, everyone knows the principle that "the fundamental principle for government administration is to gain popularity," everyone admits the importance of promoting fine middle-aged and young cadres and everyone understands the meaning of "young birds sing better than old birds." However, as far as actual living is concerned, our understanding of these questions differs. Certainly, promoting cadres to leadership groups is an affair of major importance and should be cautiously dealt with. There are different situations concerning the understanding of the question of promoting cadres. However, this article is only confined to a general question, that is the question of how to view "old" and "young" cadres.

Some cadres who have had 20 to 30 years' experience and whose age is above 40, should be regarded as quite mature and experienced persons. However, whenever there is a proposal to promote them to the leadership group of a certain level, some people will shake their heads and say: "They are still too young and inexperienced." Two such examples can be found in Fujian Province. Both Hu Ping and Lu Dongming were 52 years old and were cultivated by the party during the initial stage after the founding of the country. Both of them had more than 30 years' actual experience. When they were nominated for promotion to the leadership group of the provincial government, some people disagreed with the nomination saying that they were "too young." In order to persuade these stubborn comrades, the provincial CPC committee responsible comrades explained: In the initial stage of the founding of the country, Comrade Zhang Dingcheng returned from the central authorities to Fujian to take up the most dominant position. He was only 51 years old then. Many "old Fujian people" called him "Old Zhang." But now, when we want to promote those who are 52 to vice governors, why should we treat them as the "younger generation?" This incident called for deeper thought. At that time, one of the reasons why other comrades called Zhang Dingcheng "Old Zhang" was because he was respectable. But the most important was that our leading party cadres at all levels at that time were quite young. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong was only 57, Comrade Zhou Enlai was in his early 50's, and Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun were only in their 40's. Today, the reason why we think 52-year-old cadres are still young is because our leadership groups at all levels have "grown old."

Fortunately, certain leading comrades in Fujian finally understood this and Comrades Hu and Lu have already been promoted to the post of vice governor. This has provided a "reference" to us for promoting fine middle-aged and young cadres. Have similar questions been solved in various places? No. It seems that it is extremely necessary to conscientiously ponder and correctly solve the problem of "reference" in relation to promoting cadres.

China has a population of 1 billion and there are capable persons. We will find capable persons so long as we discard the old conventional concepts and metaphysical ideas of calculating seniority according to experience and looking for perfect human beings.

MACHINERY FACTORIES' LEADING BODIES REORGANIZED

OW281518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Machine Building has just completed a radical reorganization of the leading bodies of 30 large factories under its direct administration.

Of the 300 leading cadres, 128 over the age of 55 have left and 62 middle-aged and young people averaging 44 years old have been elected to leading positions, according to the ministry.

This is an important step in maintaining continuity of present economic policies and preparing for a significant advance in machinery production in the next twenty years, said the ministry.

Middle-aged and young cadres now account for 61 percent of the total leadership in the 30 factories. Before the reorganization, they accounted for barely 41 percent. Of the new leaders 65 percent have college or secondary technical school education.

A spokesman for the ministry said that it was a long-established goal to promote to leading positions younger and more professional cadres with higher educational levels.

Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang reiterated this principle at the 12th national party congress not long ago and urged organizations to promote in a timely fashion large numbers of energetic young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and ability to various leading posts.

The ministry is very firm on this point, said the spokesman. Older cadres above 55 will have to leave their posts or continue service as advisors or in labor service companies or workers training centers in much the same way as six older cadres in the Harbin bearings plant in northeast China did recently.

The spokesman said that the ministry had drawn the line, not allowing the number of leading cadres to exceed nine in a factory and the percentage of middle-aged and young cadres under the age of 50 to drop below 40 percent in the leading body. Every factory leading body must contain one or two persons under 45 years old.

This requirement was met in all the 30 factories and the young cadres elected have proved their worthiness with expertise and managerial skills, the ministry said.

Workers at the Beijing internal-combustion engine plant, for example, are quite satisfied with the new party secretary and acting plant director, the spokesman reported. The party secretary is a college graduate and the acting director is a technical school graduate. Both are experts in their respective fields and work with enthusiasm.

Practice has dispelled the misgivings of some aging cadres who had worried that the new leading cadres were too young to manage so large factories, the ministry said.

The ministry said that a plan is under way to complete the reorganization of leading bodies of all the factories under its administration by the end of next year.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE EXAMINES COMMERCIAL WORK

HK290346 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 82 p 3

[By CHINA DAILY reporter: "Commercial Work Urgent in Diversified Production"]

[Text] Commercial work should play an important role in helping to develop a diversified economy in rural areas, Pan Yao, deputy minister of commerce, told a national meeting on commercial work in Beijing.

He said that in 1981 total receipts from crops and sideline occupations other than grain reached 92.2 billion yuan, an increase of 31.1 percent from 1978, and 53.6 percent of the value of all agriculture products.

"Diversification is a strategic change in China's agriculture, which used to focus on grain," he said. "Practice has proved that it is difficult to increase the total value of agriculture much and to improve living standards of the peasants without developing a diversifified economy, including commodity production, in the rural areas."

Pan said peasants have made four earnest requests of rural commercial workers. They are: providing market information and more opportunities for sideline production; introducing improved growing techniques and supplying breeding stocks and the fine seed strains; buy and selling their products promptly, and ensuring them of a reasonable income.

He called on commercial departments at all levels to do the following things well:

-- Improve market forecasting and provide peasants with timely information. Production in a diversified economy must accord with the principle that planning should play the leading role and regulation by the market should be supplementary. Blind production will lead only to economic losses by the peasants and dampen their enthusiasm for production.

-- Provide technical guidance and technical services. This should include training of agrotechnicians through lectures, short term training classes, and publications; emphasizing the development of diversification while popularizing science and technology among the peasants. He cited a science and technology association in Lianxian County that lectured to 10,000 peasants and whose technological information desk on market day attracted thousands of questioners.

-- Make reasonable use for sideline production of the funds provided to collectives and individuals. Pan noted that supply and marketing cooperatives have issued more than 500 million yuan to communes and production teams.

-- Develop joint ventures between supply and marketing cooperatives and production teams or individual peasants for sideline production. The cooperative in Dongtai County of Jiangsu Province, in 1981 and the first half of 1982 began joint ventures with 108 production teams. The total investment was 520,000 yuan, of which 77.4 percent was put up by the cooperative. The total output value is expected to reach 1,486,000 yuan, of which 610,000 yuan will be profit. Joint ventures combine the needs of the state and the market place with the interests of the peasants and discourage blind sideline production.

-- Set aside more areas for appropriate specialized agricultural and sideline production. Those established in the 1970s must be helped to perfect their system of production responsibility and be provided with technical and financial assistance so as to make more profits as early as possible.

LENIN'S VIEW ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS DISCUSSED

HK280900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Li Deshui [2621 1795 3055]: "How To Understand a Sentence Spoken by Lenin"]

[Text] In his article "Once Again on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotskiy and Bukharin," Lenin makes a formulation on the relationship between politics and economics. He says: "Politics must take precedence over economics. To argue otherwise is to forget the ABC's of Marxism." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 441)

In a previous period, particularly in the 10 years of turmoil, this statement of Lenin's was always quoted by some people in a onesided manner and was used as theoretical ground for dealing with the relationship between politics and economics. In their eyes, a Marxist-Leninist must take politics as primary at any time, any place and under any circumstances. This is absolutely a misinterpretation through garbled quotations.

What does Lenin mean by this statement?

It is when criticizing Trotskiy and Bukharin's mistakes in dealing with trade unions in early 1921 that Lenin said "politics must take precedence over economics." In those days, the Soviet regime had just smashed the armed intervention by imperialists and ushered in the new period of economic rehabilitation. Under these circumstances, Trotskiy maintained that trade unions should take the place of the state's economic management organs. When refuting Trotskiy's argument, Lenin pointed out: Trade unions have an extremely important role to play at every step of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but they are not a state organization, rather a school of administration, a school of communism. He said: "The wrong attitude toward trade unions will ruin Soviet power and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat."

When disputing over the role and tasks of the trade unions, Trotskiy said that he took an economic approach and Bukharin said that the economic approach was as important as the political approach. It is precisely in order to answer these views that Lenin said: "Politics must take precedence over economics." "Without a correct political approach to the matter the given class will be unable to stay on top, and consequently, also unable to solve its production problem."

Though Lenin stressed on the above-mentioned occasion that politics must take precedence over others, he did not treat this as a universally applicable formula for handling the relationship between politics and economics. Lenin once said: "It is necessary to have less politics and more economics." He was always opposed to politics filled with empty talk and the tendency to study politics exclusively at the neglect of economic work. At the Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, he said: "We have, no doubt, learned politics; here we stand as firm as a rock. But things are bad as far as economic matters are concerned. Henceforth, less politics will be the best politics. Bring more engineers and agronomists to the fore, learn from them, keep an eye on their work, and turn our congresses and conferences not into propaganda meetings but into bodies that will verify our economic achievements, bodies in which we can really learn the business of economic development." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 31, p 466)

During this dispute, Trotskiy once retorted that Lenin had said at the eighth congress of soviets that we should have less politics and more economics, but when dealing with the problem of the trade unions Lenin put politics in the primary position. To this, Lenin seriously answered: "I have always said, and will continue to say, that we need more economics and less politics, but if we are to have this we must clearly be rid of political dangers and political mistakes." Lenin pointed out that it was precisely the political mistakes caused by Trotskiy and his sort that distracted the party's attention from economic tasks and production work and that made the party waste time on correcting these mistakes and objecting to the incorrect approach to the trade union movement. Here, it is not difficult to realize that by saying politics must take precedence over economics, Lenin means only that after taking over political power and consolidating this power can the proletariat go in for socialist economic development. Thus, it is absolutely wrong to apply this statement indiscriminately.

PARTY, STATE ISSUE DIRECTIVE ON TREE FELLING

OW280802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- Emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and State Council concerning stopping the destructive felling of trees dated 20 October 1982:

The evil practice of destructive felling of trees prevails again in many places and is gradually spreading. The primary cause of the evil practice is the lack of understanding of the seriousness of destructive tree felling on the part of party and government leading organs and their failure to take effective measures to tackle the problem. Some party and government organs even shut their eyes and let the evil practice go unchecked. It is necessary to make comrades understand that problems such as additional funds for the tending of forests, effective felling plans and readjustment of purchasing and selling prices do exist in the current forestry work and that some of the problems have only been partially solved. The masses of people in the forest regions also face difficulties in their daily life. These problems need to be gradually solved in a prepared and systematic way and over a considerable period of time. However, in the face of the destructive tree felling, comrades should not disregard the law, or only enforce it casually, under the pretext of shortcomings in the work. Forestry law and regulations formulated by the state reflect the vital interests of the people of all nationalities in the country and are supported by the broad masses of the people. Those who violate the law and destroy forests are only a small minority. Connivance at the handful of violators is a crime against the people. Only by resolutely striking by the handful of violators can we effectively stop the evil practice and encourage more people to protect and develop forestry. Otherwise, trees which take a long time to grow will be destroyed at once, causing irredeemable losses. For this reason, an emergency directive is issued and reads as follows:

1. The CPC Central Committee and State Council instruct party committees and people's governments of counties having forest areas to take the responsibility of supervising the enforcement of forestry protection law and regulations. They are urged to take immediate and decisive measures to stop the destructive felling of trees within a stated time. It is imperative to investigate thoroughly and punish in accordance with the law any unit or individual who has seized and destroyed, with any means, state- or collectively-owned wooded and hilly lands. Failure to stop the violators is a dereliction of duty on the part of county party secretaries and county magistrates. They will be held responsible for their ineffective leadership by the party committee and government at the next higher level.

2. It is necessary to order any unit or individual that has destroyed forests to return the seized forests or compensate for them, to impose fines, or to mete out punishment in accordance with the degree of the destruction and with the law. Violators, no matter whether they are ordinary people or cadres at any level, must be punished equally and must not be connived at, shielded or protected under any pretext. Places where the evil practice is rampant must seize a few typical cases, severely handle them and publish the results in newspapers so as to frighten criminals and educate the masses of cadres and people. The CPC Central Committee and State Council have decided to set up a work group consisting of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Ministry of Forestry and other departments concerned to assist some key provinces and autonomous regions to handle cases of destructive tree felling and correct some party and government leaders' failure to handle the cases.

3. It is necessary to speed up the work to stabilize the ownership of wooded and hilly areas, designate private hilly areas and introduce the responsibility system in forestry production. In places where the work has not been completed, felling of trees, except for the lumber production task under the state plan, should be temporarily stopped. In places where the work has been completed, it is necessary to strengthen forestry management, formulate general rules and regulations among villagers, and rigidly enforce the procedures for reviewing the application for and the issuing of licenses for felling and shipping trees. A license issued by forestry departments is needed in order to fell and ship trees and to sell lumber. Free markers of woods and bamboos in the forest regions and neighboring areas must be closed. At the same time, it is necessary to conscientiously solve disputes over wooded and hilly lands. Before a dispute is settled, neither side is allowed to obtain the ownership certificate and fell the trees in these disputed wooded and hilly areas. Any attempt to start a new dispute over the ownership is not allowed. Violators will be investigated and duty handled. In collectively-owned forests, it is necessary to implement the responsiblity system for specialized jobs under contracts. The forests should not be equally divided up among individuals.

4. In view of the fact that to protect and develop forestry is a key issue in China's socialist construction, it is necessary to strengthen the protection and management of forests and efforts should not be slackened at anytime. From now on, it is necessary to immediately stop the evil practice of destructive tree felling once it occurs. Indecisiveness in handling cases of violation should not be allowed. Party committees and people's governments at various levels must immediately conduct an earnest inspection of the work to resolutely stop the evil practice of destructive tree felling, strengthen the management and protection of forests, and further carry out the forestry policy in order to map out specific arrangements for the existing problems and achieve good results in the work.

Party committees and people's governments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are required to submit a report to the party Central Committee and State Council before the end of this year.

DENG WRITES TITLE FOR 'DIARY OF CHEN GENG'

OW271221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- The "Diary of Chen Geng," a record of Comrade Chen Geng's life of struggles, was published recently. The title of this book was written personally by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Chen Geng was one of the PLA's outstanding leaders and a general known both at home and abroad. A native of Hunan's Xiangxiang County, he was admitted to the CPA in 1922 and he participated in the "1 August" Nanchang uprising in 1927. He had successively held the posts of division commander, corps commander, deputy chief of General Staff and vice minister of national defense. He died of illness in 1961 at the age of 58.

Edited and published by the Fighters' Publishing House of the PLA, the "Diary of Chen Geng" contains over 150,000 Chinese characters. It is mainly a collection of part of the diary written by Comrade Chen Geng from 1937 to 1947. It also contains "My Autobiography" written by Comrade Chen Geng in 1944. The book is a lively and concrete record of Comrade Chen Geng's glorious career during the years of wars and depicts his enthusiastic devotion and dedication to the party, the people and the motherland.

XI ZHONGXUN AT LITERARY EXHIBITION ON MARXISM

OW281008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Books in nine languages published overseas on Marxism and social science research are now on display at an exhibition here. Sponsored by the Party School under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation, the exhibition is part of the commemorative activities in China for the 100th anniversary next year of the death of Karl Marx.

Among the more than 10,000 books on display in the China Art Gallery are original works by Karl Marx, works on Marxism, and reference books on social science related to Marxism. The books -- printed in English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian and Spanish -- cover a wide range of topics including Marxism, philosophy, economics, socialism, sociology, political science, law, international relations and history of literature.

The exhibition has been visited by party and government leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zheng and Deng Liqun, Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and Vice-President of the Party School Jiang Nanxiang.

Speaking at an opening ceremony Monday, Ding Po, general manager of the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation, said that the exhibition would serve as a basis for a documentation center in China for the research of Marxism-Leninism. He said the center could provide necessary documents for realizing the goal to "go on our own way, a combination of Marxism-Leninism and concrete practice in China, to build a socialism with unique Chinese features."

The exhibit will close tomorrow.

WANG ZHEN, SONG RENQIONG AT PUBLISHING HOUSE FETE

OW281910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Some 600 people from publishing, press, literature, art and academic circles in the Chinese capital today gathered in the Great Hall of the People to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Life Publishing House, which later merged with Reader and New Knowledge Publishing Houses.

Party leaders Wang Zhen and Song Renqiong were present.

The three publishing houses were set up in the 1930's, the earliest being the Life Publishing House, which was founded by the noted writer Zou Taofen on July 1, 1932.

After a dozen years of separate operation, the three publishing houses merged in October 1948 to form the Joint Publishing Co., some Communist Party members joined in the work. [sentence as received]

With the people's interest, society's progress and spread of Marxism-Leninism as their purposes, the three publishing houses published in the Kuomingtang ruled areas during the '30s and '40s works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong. Other published books included works on politics, economics, literature, education, history, geography, science and technology.

The publishing houses also issued some 40 journals, playing an important role in the national revolution, inspiring young people to join the revolutionary cause.

Speaking at the meeting, Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, said that in the 1930s when he was probing a way to save China from national subjugation, it was the works of revolutionaries of the older generation that led him from a patriot to a communist.

Deng Liqun said he hoped that the Joint Publishing Co. would bring its past good traditions into full play and make greater contributions to educating the youth of today.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said that he had "half a century comradeship" with the three publishing houses which had been engaged in culture protection, inheritance, accumulation and improvement.

He said the publishing work was of great importance and he believed that the Joint Publishing Co. would win continuous popularity among the people.

Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, said that the years following the third plenary session of the 11th party committee had witnessed big development in publishing. "More books and richer varieties had been turned out than pre-culture revolution days. The important task facing us was to raise the social effect of the work. Books published should be favorable to socialist culture and people's thinking. Measures must be taken to speed up the publishing and facilities should be modernized," he said.

Among the participants were Shen Cuizhen, widow of Zou Taofen, and representatives from the Hong Kong branch of the Joint Publishing Co.

An exhibition on the three publishing houses will be held next month and an anniversary book, now in the course of compiling, will be published next year.

ROUNDUP OF EAST CHINA LEADERS' ACTIVITIES

OW270449 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 20 October carries a 6-minute report on the inspection tour made by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui; and (Wang Yuzhao), Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee, to Chuxian prefecture's Jiashan, Chuxian, Laian, Tianchang and Quanjiao counties from 13 to 16 October.

According to the report, Zhou Zijian said: "Chuxian Prefecture stands in the forefront in implementing the system of responsibility by signing mass contracts with commune members. The prefecture has had a head start as compared with other localities in the province in putting this system into practice. The ideas of the leading comrades at the prefectural and county levels are identical. There is no sign of clashes at all. Chuxian Prefecture's experience shows that this system of responsibility has been carried out systematically and comprehensively without any problem. The masses' enthusiasm for socialism has been greatly whipped up. The prefecture has rapidly developed agricultural production and made great contributions to the state."

Zhao called for efforts to further improve this system of responsibility and for continuing to bring this system into full play. Zhao also toured several flood-stricken communes in Quanjiao County and offered suggestions on how to do a good job in relief work and in reconstruction.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 22 October carries a 4-minute report on the opening of the Second Congress of the Chinese Agroeconomics Society and 1982 symposium in Hefei municipality, Anhui, on 21 October.

The report points out: "Attending the opening ceremony of the congress were Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Anhui; Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and (Wang Yuzhao), Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and people's government, Comrade Zhou Zijian greeted more than 300 people attending the congress, including leading comrades from various provinces and autonomous regions and various departments at the central level in the fields of agroeconomics, scientific research and teaching. He pointed out that the convocation of this congress in Hefei will greatly inspire us in doing economic work in Anhui's rural areas. (Fu Rensheng), director of the Rural Policy Research Office under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a report at the congress." The report dwells upon the system of responsibility and other issues with regard to rural economy. Attending the congress were leaders from other provinces and experts for rural economy, including Wang Tingdong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee; and (Wang Zhenbin), adviser to the Agricultural Economics Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 24 October carries a 2-minute report on a documentary film regarding the life of Liu Haishu, president of Nanjing Institute of Arts. According to the report, Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, had recently called on 87-year-old artist Liu Haishu and his wife at the guesthouse.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT 24 October carries a 4-minute report on the conclusion of the seventh Shanghai municipal sports meet at Shanghai's Hongkou Stadium on the afternoon of 24 October. The report points out: "Attending the closing ceremony were leaders of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, and the Municipal People's Government and Wang Daohan, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, (Jing Yuanxi) and Yang Kao as well as the leading comrades of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and other departments concerned." (Du Quan), vice chairman of the organizing committee of the seventh municipal sports meet gave a closing speech, and Shanghai's Mayor Wang Daohan and other municipal leaders gave prizes to the winners of the sports meet.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN INSPECTS COUNTIES 6-13 OCT

OW191031 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, and (Wang Yuzhao), Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee, accompanied by Deputy Secretary (Wang Zhengpeng) of the Suxian Prefectural Party Committee, inspected Dangshan, Xiaoxian, Suxian, Lingbi, Suxian and Wuhe Counties in the prefecture from 6 to 13 October.

During the inspection, Comrade Zhou Zijian called on party members, cadres and other people to conscientiously study and publicize the documents of the 12th party congress and, with the guidelines of the congress as a driving force, to push forward in all fields of work in the countryside so as to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: After visiting several counties, my general impression is that the situation in Suxian Prefectur's rural areas is very good. Despite natural disasters, the prefecture's agricultural production has increased this year. Particularly in Sixian, Wuhe, Li gbi and Guzhen Counties, which had always remained poor and backward, the average grain output per capital has topped the 1,000-jin mark. This is gratifying indeed.

He then said: It is necessary to further improve the production responsibility system in order to steadily increase agricultural production and then to attain the goal of quadrupling the gross annual agricultural output value.

While inspecting Xiaoxian, Suxian and Lingbi Counties, Comrades Zhou Zijian and (Wang Yuzhao) visited people of villages and communes which had been hardest hit by natural disasters and asked them in detail about their food, fuels, clothing and housing.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: Xiaoxian County has suffered the most serious natural disaster in several hundred years, and Suxian and Lingbi Counties have also been hit by considerably serious natural disasters. However, so long as we rely on policy and science and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses, we can surmount all difficulties.

He encouraged the masses in the disaster-hit areas to make every effort to do autumn sowing well and to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. People in areas that have not been hit by natural disasters should vigorously support those in the affected areas to resume production and rebuild their native villages.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN SPORTS MEETING

OW131104 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] After 6 days of sharp contention, Fujian Province has just ended its eighth provincial sports meet. All kinds of awards were issued during the grand closing ceremony. After each score was announced and joyful music played, the party-government-army leading cadres Xiang Nan, Fu Kuiqing and Wu Hongxiang, respectively, presented cups, medals and prizes to athletes who set national or provincial records, to collective units that won the spiritual civilization prize and to the first four winning teams of each individual match.

NEW FUJIAN VICE GOVERNOR MEETS XIANG NAN

OW190947 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] JIXIE ZHOUBAO on 15 October published a newsletter entitled "Lu Dongming's First Day in Office"

A responsible comrade of the central authorities once said: In Fujian, there is a small plant called the Mindong electric machinery plant whose director is very competent and has worked outstandingly. This plant director is Lu Dongming, aged 51, who was recently appointed Fujian provincial vice governor in charge of communications and industry, with major responsibilities in the machine-building, electronics and national defense industries.

Lu Dongming assumed office one day in August. At 0600 he stepped out of the collective dormitory of the Mindong electric machinery company and began to sweep the courtyard. At 0730 he drove an old car, given the plant by the higher authorities in the 1960's, and headed for the provincial people's government compound. At 0800 he stepped into his office, where a comrade responsible for his daily chores solicited his opinion. Lu Dongming declined to use a guard assigned to him. After his subordinate left, Lu Dongming went to the office of Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and discussed his new job. In the three bureaus under his charge, Lu Dongming's key concerns are Fuzhou, Xiamen and Sanming Municipalities. In each of these bureaus and municipalities, he concentrated on two categories of units -- the profitable, and those with long-standing, big and difficult problems. He said that initial results should be achieved in the next 5 months, that the work should improve and that cadres should go down to grassroots units. Comrade Xiang Nan agreed with him.

At noon Lu Dongming was dressed and ready to go down to grassroots units. In the afternoon, he went to the Fuzhou electrical appliance plant. After a briefing and tour of the plant, he had heart-to-heart talks with the plant's cadres. He stressed that leading bodies at all levels should achieve initial results in 3 months and make a breakthrough in 6 or the No 1 men should step down. He said: It is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of middle-aged intellectuals as well as young workers who lag behind.

A little after 1800, Lu Dongming was going to have dinner with the plant director. Seeing that the little cafeteria was filled with delicious dishes and wine, he turned immediately to his secretary and instructed: Next time you arrange a tour of a plant for me, make sure you have me eat my meals at the mess hall and stay in the collective dormitory.

At 2300 he left the plant and returned to the Mindong electric machinery company and studied related work with responsible comrades of the company. At 0100, he walked into a 12-man collective dormitory and went to sleep at the lower berth of a double-decker.

GONGREN RIBAO on 15 October reprinted the excerpts of this newsletter.

FUJIAN'S GOVERNOR LEADS DELEGATION TO NAGASAKI

OW261119 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A Fujian provincial good-will delegation to Japan led by Governor Ma Xingyuan left Shanghai on the morning of 14 October for a good-will visit to Nagasaki Prefecture in Japan at the invitation of Governor Isamu Takada of Nagasaki Prefecture.

The Fujian provincial good-will delegation to Japan arrived in Shangahi by train on the morning of 10 October. When the delegation left Fuzhou, it was seen off at the railway station by Hu Ping, Wen Fushan, Zhang Yumin, Xiao Su and other leading comrades of departments concerned.

The members of the delegation are Guo Liangru, director of the provincial finance and trade office; Qiu Jianping, vice chairman of the provincial construction committee; Zhuang Nanping, deputy director of the office of the provincial people's government; Lin Wangzhong, deputy director of the provincial office of foreign affairs; and Lu Guosong and Chen Zuwu, staff members of the delegation.

During its visit to Nagasaki Prefecture, the delegation will sign a protocol on establishing friendly ties between Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture and visit shipbuilding and heavy industrial enterprises, a porcelain experimental plant and several electrical appliance companies in the prefecture.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN TALKS TO ENTERPRISE MEETING

OW140404 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on enterprise consolidation came to a close in Nanjing on 12 October after 7 days in session.

The conference called on all localities to carry out the all-round consolidation of enterprises as a practical measure to implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and to achieve the strategic objective for the rest of this century.

Attending the conference were Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of the province; Gu Xiulian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhou Yifeng, Wang Bingshi and Jin Xun, standing committee members of the provincial party committee and vice governors of the province. Comrade Gu Xiulian presided.

In his speech, Comrade Han Peixin said: It is now the task of primary importance to study, publicize and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress. Enterprise consolidation should be carried out under these guidelines and is closely related to attaining the grand goal set by the 12th party congress. Enterprise consolidation is an important measure in bringing about a fundamental change for the better in the national economy and is also an important task in laying a foundation for quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Comrade Han Peixin said: During this consolidation, it is necessary to solve problems in production and management as well as in the system of enterprise leadership.

He stressed: Consolidating and building leading bodies is the key to this enterprise consolidation. All enterprises must consolidate and build their leading bodies into the key link. We must strictly guard against persons who rose to prominence by rebellion, who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the party Central Committee since its third plenary session and who have seriously violated law and discipline. Any such persons who are already in leading bodies must be resolutely removed. Newly organized leading bodies must not include any such persons.

On current economic work, Comrade Han Peixin said: In industrial production, it is necessary to continue to do a good job in the following three aspects:

1. It is necessary to develop production by practicing economy. In this regard, stress should be placed on economy in consumption of energy and raw materials.

2. It is necessary to develop production by turning out marketable products. Every effort should be made to improve the quality of consumer goods.

3. It is necessary to develop production by increasing sales. Particular efforts should be made to study and solve the question of how to transport industrial products to the countryside and to find a market for them there.

JIANGSU EXPORT MANAGER ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

OW210452 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] (Lu Qimeng), manager of the Jiangsu provincial chemical industry export and import branch company, and four other persons accepted gifts from foreign businessmen during trips abroad and made a fraudulent claim for their travel, food and lodging expenses during the trips. Their embezzlement, totaling some 13,700 yuan, has created serious economic losses and harmful political influence in the country.

(Lu Qimeng) and business section chief (Xu Mingqian) have been arrested in accordance with the law.

The quintet, headed by (Lu Qimeng), twice visited Japan, in March and December 1980, at the invitation of a Japanese firm [name indistinct]. They abused their powers by privately dividing among themselves the gifts from foreign businessmen of electronic digital watches, tape recorders, calculators and color tv sets worth some 8,600 yuan.

According to the contract signed with the Japanese firm, the travel, food and lodging expenses were to be paid by the Japanese side. However, after their return they made a fraudulent claim for the foreign exchange they had spent in buying overcoats, slacks and radios, totaling some 5,100 yuan, of which 3,400 yuan was spent by manager (Lu Qimeng).

JIANGSU'S NANJING PLA UNITS MEET 19 OCT

OW211312 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Nanjing PLA units held a meeting on 19 October to exchange experiences on building socialist spiritual civilization among the units. The meeting defined the focus of building socialist spiritual civilization as establishing and fostering a new type of social relationship.

Du Ping, political commissary; Liu Xiyuan and Sun Keji, deputy political commissars; Hu Darong, advisor; and other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units attended the meeting. Shan Danan, deputy commander, spoke at the meeting.

After the start of the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization among the units, which emphasize in particular the "four haves," "three stresses" and "two fear nots," the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units adopted a decision on the need for leading organs to take the lead in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. This has brought about a major change in the mental attitude, work style, human relationships, work order and daily life of organs. A group of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization has emerged.

Du Ping, political commissar, and Zhan Danan, deputy commander, addressed the meeting. They emphasized the great significance of primary organs taking a lead in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and asked all organs and individuals to draw up a plan for creating a new phase in their work to make fresh contributions to building a highly advanced socialist spiritual civilization.

JIANGSU CPC SECRETARIAT ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW290529 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarian 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Secretariat of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on 21 October to review the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress by the broad masses of party members, cadres and ordinary people in the province and to study how to further deepen the study.

After hearing a briefing by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, a responsible comrade of the committee said: Due to the conscientious efforts to organize the study of the documents by party committees at various levels in the last few weeks, an upsurge in studying the documents has been whipped up among the broad masses of party members, cadres and people, and a good beginning has been made in the study. The problem now is how to further deepen the study. The responsible comrade offered a four-point suggestion:

1. The key to further deepening the study lies in party committees at various levels, particularly principal leading comrades. They must regard the study as a matter of utmost importance and take the lead in studying and publicizing the documents.

2. It is necessary to further define the aim and requirements of the study. Judging from the study in the last few weeks, efforts must be made to solve two problems: First, it is necessary to maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee; and second, it is necessary to urge every party member to meet the requirements of the new party constitution, strive to be a qualified Communist Party member, cope with the new situation and shoulder the great task in the new period.

3. It is necessary to pay keen attention to the rotational training of cadres and do a good job in publicizing and giving lectures on the congress documents.

4. It is necessary to correctly apply the study in reality. Party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres, must deepen the study of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress in light of the actual situation in ideological and other work in order to deepen the understanding of the congress guidelines.

The provincial CPC committee calls on party committees at various levels to earnestly review the last few weeks' study and summarize the experience in order to discover and solve problems and to deepen the study.

NANCHANG SHELTER CONVERTED TO SHOPPING CENTER

OW210148 Nachang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A large underground shopping center, converted from a people's air raid shelter, has been opened for business in Nanchang City. This shopping center is located underground at the (Erjiaotong) intersection in Nanchang. Arch-Shaped and built with reinforced concrete and steel, it can be used in time of peace or war. It is artistically designed to retain national characteristics.

In the course of remodeling, repair and dehumififying in the past 6 months or so, three sets of ventilation equipment, dehumidifiers and sanitation facilities were also installed. With fresh air circulation, the shopping center is warm in winter and cool in summer, providing a springlike atmosphere all year round.

This underground shopping center contains two halls selling agricultural and industrial products and one selling subsidiary food items. There are more than 30 counters to handle business entailing over 1,000 items, including more than 300 name-brand products from 17 provinces and cities throughout the country.

JIANGXI TREATMENT OF TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS REPORTED

OW211151 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Yichun Municipality has seriously implemented the party's policies toward Taiwan compatriots and their relatives. During the last 2 years, 339 items of confiscated properties and 5 confiscated houses have been returned to Taiwan compatriots and their relatives residing in the municipality. In addition, those who had been dismissed from their work during the Cultural Revolution have been politically rehabilitated and reassigned to their former work units with full back pay and benefits.

Among relatives of Taiwan compatriots, 6 had the honor of being admitted to the CPC, 10 were promoted to leading posts at various levels, 18 were promoted to associate professor, instructor, deputy chief engineer, engineer, chief surgeon or doctor. In addition, three were elected as deputies of the municipal people's congress and members of the municipal CPPCC committee.

(Fan Jianhu), the son of (Fan Yinzhong), a former KMT military man, is a worker at the Jiangxi bearing plant. He had the honor of being admitted to the CPC this year because of his outstanding performance. He said in earnest: "The party's policies are fine. The socialist system is great. I will do my best to contact my father in Taiwan and to persuade him to come back for a reunion and to work together for the four modernizations."

FUZHOU PLA HOLDS MEETING ON AIR DEFENSE WORKS

OW261426 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Fuzhou PLA units held a meeting in Nanchang from 17 to 21 October to exchange experiences in the maintenance and management of people's air defense works.

The meeting called on various localities to do a better job in building people's air defense works against war, to make use of these works in production or for other peacetime purposes on the condition that they can be put to use immediately in the event of war, and to improve the management of these works in order to make them useful in peacetime and wartime.

Tian Shixing, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, attended and addressed the meeting. Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor of the province, Wu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Nanchang municipal party committee, and others attended the meeting.

Making people's air defense works useful in both peacetime and wartime began in 1978. In less than 5 years, 10.5 percent of the floorspace of such works has been utilized. Among the people's air defense works which are used for peacetime purposes, there are underground workshops, stores, hotels, restaurants, storehouses, recreation centers and hospitals, which directly serve the people's production and livelihood.

The meeting pointed out: People's air defense works are an important component of our preparedness against war and a major strategic measure for coping with a war against aggression in the future. In building people's air defense works against war, it is necessary to continue to implement the policy of readjusting the national economy. The 1983 investment in the construction of people's air defense works should be used mainly for maintaining, reinforcing or renovating existing works. Proper arrangements should be made for completing a small number of such works under construction.

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RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PRC FOREIGN POLICY

HK310734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Huan Xiang [1360 6763]: "Uphold the Foreign Policy of Maintaining Independence and Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands"]

[Text] In his report delivered to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave a full exposition of the basic principles of the foreign policy practiced by Ch na of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands: Uphold the five principles of "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence," and establish and develop normal friendly relations with all states that treat us as equals; strengthen unity and cooperation with the countries of the Third World and other friendly states; oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace. These are the basic principles we have consistently followed, and they accord with the interests of the people of the whole world, not just of China.

I

We are patriots and also internationalists; integration patriotism and internationalism has always been our fundamental starting point in handling foreign relations. As the report to the 12th party congress pointed out: "The foreign policy we uphold of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is identical with our lofty international obligations of preserving world peace and promoting the progress of mankind."

China's foreign policy is absolutely not subordinated to any large country or group of countries; it absolutely does not yield to the pressure of any large country, and it has unswervingly upheld the security of our own country and the interests of our nation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th party congress: "No foreign country can look upon China as its vassal or hope that China will swallow the bitter fruit of damage to its interests." This fully expresses our strong resolve to uphold the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands.

When carrying out the foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, China has consistently respected the security and interests of other countries and nations. It certainly does not act like certain countries, especially the superpowers, in pushing the doctrine of one's own national interests and of hegemonism under the pretext of preserving the security and interests of itself or its bloc, wantonly sacrificing the security and interests of other countries, and violating their independence and sovereignty in order to expand its own sphere of influence. Under the pretext of guaranteeing its national security, the Soviet Union has deployed 1 million troops on China's border, carried out an armed invasion of Afghanistan, supported Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, and formed a posture of armed encirclement of China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the United States has failed to keep its promises; under the pretext of protecting its own interests, it passed the "Taiwan Relations Act," continued to regard Taiwan -- China's territory -- as a political entity, and continued to sell arms to Taiwan, in a vain attempt to reach its goal of sabotaging the reunification of China. The hegemonist behavior of these two superpowers seriously threatens the sovereignty and security of China and other Asian countries, and has become the obstacle to the onward development of Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations. The Chinese people cannot but resolutely oppose such behavior.

II

The five principles of peaceful coexistence are applicable to relations between China and all other countries, including socialist countries. China has established and developed normal friendly relations with many countries on the basis of these principles. We hold that these principles are the elementary guidelines every country should follow in its international exchanges.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress that the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations accords wtih the interests of the peoples of both countries, and that China has "consistently hoped that these relations would go on developing." However, there has always been a shadow over these relations. Sino-U.S. relations can only develop in a healthy way by truly abiding by the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

As for Sino-Soviet relations, Comrade Hu Yaobang said to French correspondents on 17 October: "The Chinese side sincerely hopes that all obstacles harmful to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations can be cleared away, so that normal relations between the two countries will then be able to follow the path of healthy development." This fully expresses the desires of the Chinese people.

Some people hold that China needs assistance from certain countries in order to carry out socialist construction, and so China will adopt a tolerant attitude toward these countries' threats and interference against it. This is an erroneous notion. "Self-reliance" and "persistently opening up to the world" are China's fundamental principles in carrying out socialist economic construction. The reason why we persistently open up to the world is, first, in order to speed up our economic construction, and secondly in order to make our contributions toward improving the current world economic situation. The principles of "self-reliance" and "persistently opening up to the world" reflect the spirit of equality and mutual benefit; they certainly do not mean that we are relying on anyone.

In its relations with the countries of the Third World, China has always followed the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and this too fully expresses the principle of internationalism. In order to support construction in the Third World, China has made available some manpower and financial assistance despite her very great limitations in these aspects. Even when China's economy was in extremely great difficutly, we went on providing as much assistance to the Third World as we could, and without attaching any political or economic strings either. Even more important, strengthening economic cooperation and exchanges with the countries of the Third World, with each supplying what the other lacks and learning from each other's strong points in order to offset one's own weaknesses, on the basis of equality, is extremely beneficial for building up independent national economy in these countries and establishing a new international economic order.

At present the countries of the Third World are worried about two things in their relations with each other. First, these countries (including China) all need to import investment from abroad in carrying out their own economic construction. People are afraid that competition in this respect will reduce the opportunities for getting more foreign investment. Second, the great majority of the developing countries follow the development strategy of "developing export industries," and in the current gloomy world economic climate people are afraid that fierce competition in commodity sales will affect their own development speed. These worries are understandable. We hold that the countries of the Third World need to hold regular consultations to study these economic problems, and readjust and harmonize their mutual relations. They should also "each supply what the other needs" in technology and reduce these practical contradictions.

Under the guidance of the principle of "taking self-reliance as the main factor," China will certainly consider the needs of the Third World countries on the questions of importing technology and exporting commodities; she will certainly not adopt a selfish stand. China is extremely happy to hold regular consultations with the Third World countries and to study all kinds of major cooperation issues with them.

III

The fact that superpowers sway the political situation of the world is an important phenomenon in post-war international life. With the lapse of time, people have gradually deepened their understanding of the superpowers. To call them superpowers does not mean that they have extremely vast territory or "super" strength. The more important way to assess them should be based on their aims and the way they exercise their power. In other words, we should see what kind of policies they are implementing. The basic feature of superpower is that, apart from possessing powerful economic and military strength, they impose their will upon other countries by utilizing their strength to realize their selfish aims. When necessary, they will spare no effort to directly invade and enslave other countries. In this sense, it is appropriate to say that the politics of superpowers are the "politics of hegemonism."

If a country refrains from carrying out aggression and expansion and pursuing hegemonist policies, it should not be regarded as a superpower, no matter how powerful it is. It is precisely because of this understanding that China resolutely opposes power politics and hegemonism and repeatedly tells the world that China will never become a superpower. At the same time, struggling together with all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, we resolutely support all nations and people who are oppressed by superpowers and oppose hegemonists in any form.

We should realize that the existence of superpowers is a kind of temporary historical phenomenon. Due to the fact that superpowers harbor extremely selfish aims, there can only be increasingly acute conflicts of interests and keen contenion among them, and they are not able to unite to dominate the world. Moreover, they are opposed by more and more countries, including their "allies." Therefore, contrary to their wish, it is impossible for them to assemble the strength of their "allies" and other countries to attain their hegemonist aims. The strength of the superpowers is contained and expended in their mutual confrontation and contention, the internal contradictions in their blocs, and in conflict in various partial wars. Therefore, a strange phenomenon has occurred in international relations. Although the power to launch a war on the part of the superpowers has increased to an unprecedented level, the restrictions imposed on their ability to control the political situation and their sphere of influence have also been stepped up to an unprecendented level. People of all countries should fully understand the dual character of the strength and weakness of superpowers. Apart from that, they should also realize that the strength of superpowers is still powerful, and the various forces on which world peace depends are still comparatively weak. The possibility a partial war developing into major one should not be neglected.

In other words, there are two possibilities in whether world war can be prevented or not, that is, the possibility of it breaking out and the possibility of preventing it. The direction of development of these possibilities depends on the struggles of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the whole world. If people throughout the world heighten their vigilance, unite as one and resolutely fight against all hegemonist and expansionist activities, it is possible to prevent the outbreak of war.

REPRESENTATIVE TO UN SPEAKS ON DISARMAMENT

OW300805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China today urged the Soviet Union and the United States to take the lead in substantially cutting back their nuclear and conventional arsenals. It pledged itself never to seek hegemony and join in the arms race and rivalry between the superpowers.

During the general debate on disarmament in the First Committee (political and security), Chinese representative Liang Yufan said that as a result of the arms race between the two superpowers, "the international situation has been increasingly destabilized, the danger of a new world war has been growing and the confidence between states, which is indispensable to the disarmament efforts, has been undermined."

He pointed out that backed by their ever more powerful military strength, the two superpowers have been vying with each other for world hegemony.

"Disarmament can make no headway whatsoever unless determined struggles are waged against the hegemonistic policies of the superpowers."

He reiterated China's position on disarmament, saying "China is opposed both to a global war or nuclear war for which the superpowers are making preparations, and to any conventional war of aggression started or supported by them.

"China has consistently stood for genuine disarmament and against the arms race between the superpowers, maintaining that they should take the lead in substantially cutting back their nuclear and conventional arsenals."

On non-use of nuclear weapons, he said: "As long as nuclear-weapon states do not harbour the intention to commit aggression and expansion, it should not be difficult for them not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states."

"If the nuclear states genuinely comply with this undertaking, it should greatly help reduce the menace of a nuclear war", he asserted.

He pointed out that the Soviet pledge on non-first-use of nuclear weapons was certainly a change from the hitherto Soviet refusal of doing so. However, people cannot fail also to note that the Soviet Union undertook this obligation only after it had built up a vast nuclear arsenal and gained a preponderance in conventional arms.

Furthermore, he continued, "the Soviet statement did not contain an undertaking of not using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones. Instead, it indicated that the Soviet commitment was conditional upon 'how the other nuclear powers act', which cannot but give rise to the suspicion that the Soviet Union may suddenly withdraw its promise whenever it thinks opportune".

"On the other hand," he added, "the United States still refuses to assume the same obligation, insisting on its doctrine of nuclear deterrence."

On nuclear disarmament, Liang Yufan said: Simply calling for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons without stipulating a step-by-step reduction until their complete elimination is not enough to halt the arms race and realize genuine nuclear disarmament.

He pointed out that under the pretext of 'equal security', the superpowers want all the nuclear-weapon-states to assume equal responsibility. That is merely a subterfuge to cover up their reluctance to carry out disarmament.

"Even if they cut their nuclear arsenals by 50 percent respectively, each of them will still possess far more nuclear weapons than any of the other nuclear-weapon states," he added.

The Chinese representative stated nuclear test ban should be linked closely to the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament because nuclear disarmament cannot be achieved by a mere test ban without halting the improvement and production of nuclear weapons. or without a substantial cutback of the same.

"Today when nuclear weaponry has already developed to a point where the emphasis is on improving target accuracy and advanced warning abilities, a test ban alone can hardly check the arms race," he remarked.

On conventional disarmament, Liang Yufan said that nuclear disarmament should be carried out in conjunction with conventional disarmament, because "the superpowers have relied on their far superior conventional arms, both in quantity and in quality, to carry out military intervention, invasion or occupation of other countries," he said. "Considering that a nuclear war might result from the escalation of a conventional war between the superpowers, if one only calls for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war while overlooking conventional disarmament and losing vigilance against conventional war, a loophole might still be left for the outbreak of a nuclear war," he warned.

The Chinese representative also stressed the need to prohibit chemical weapons.

Liang stated that as soon as the superpowers "have stopped the testing, qualitative improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons and reduced their nuclear arsenals by half, we will be willing to undertake corresponding obligations."

Liang concluded: "World peace can be preserved provided the peace-loving nations of the world unite and, by adhering to the correct principles of disarmament and giving fully play to all agencies and conferences within the United Nations system, intensify their struggle to oppose the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and arms race and thwart their strategic plans."

UN REPRESENTATIVE RAPS PROTECTIONISM IN TRADE

OW301006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese representative has urged major developed countries to renounce their trade protectionist measures and refrain from controlling the prices of primary commodities on the world market in order to improve North-South relations and reactivate world economy.

"If the economic performance of the developing countries is bound to further deteriorate, there will be no reactivation of world economy to speak of", he told the Second Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly yesterday.

He pointed out that "access of the products of the developing countries to the markets of developed countries has been made increasingly difficult due to the unilateral restrictions imposed by the developed countries. The general system of preference enjoyed by many developing countries is faced with a grave threat." "These protectionist measures have impaired the rights and interests of the developing countries", he said. He also pointed out that as a result of major developed countries' manipulation of commodity prices on the world market, "prices of primary commodities in real terms have now reached their lowest levels of the past 45 years." This has resulted in a sharp increase in their trade deficit and external debts and debt service, he said.

The Chinese representative expressed the hope that the sixth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for next June, would give priority to the solution of the major economic problems confronting the developing countries, and would meanwhile give due consideration to the question of structural readjustment in the existing international economic system.

U.S. MIDTERM CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS EXAMINED

OW302104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 30 Oct 82

["U.S. Mid-Term Congressional Elections Two Days Away -- by XINHUA Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The partisan struggles between the Republicans and Democrats have sharpened as the mid-term congressional elections are two days off. The 10th postwar off-year congressional elections will determine all the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, a third of the 100 Senate seats and 36 of the 50 state governorships.

With the U.S. economy in its 8th recession in postwar years, the elections are widely seen to be a vital test on the President's economic policies. An outstanding issue will be the 10.1 percent unemployment rate which, together with the record number of bankruptcies (17,000), has made the recession one of the worst since the end of the great slump in the 30's. Democrats have been quick to grasp unemployment as a weapon for attacking President Reagan's economic performance. Influential Democrats, including Senator Edward Kennedy, former Vice-President Walter Mondale and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, all blame the Republicans for the over 10 million jobless. O'Neill says unemployment might have been as high as 13 percent instead of the official figure of 10.1 percent.

Forced into a defense, Reagan credited himself with checked inflation, lowered interest rates and cuts on government spending and income taxes. The post-war record in unemployment rate, he says, was inherited from previous Democratic governments. The campaigners also wrangle over the depth of the recession and its best possible remedy. Reagan contends that recovery is already in sight. He calls on voters to "stay the course". But Democrats assert that the economy is still in a blind alley and insist that "America needs a change." For lack of a unified recovery strategy among themselves, the Democrats have failed to present alternatives to Reaganomics.

Beside national economic problems, important regional issues have also come to the fore, such as unemployment and industrial bankruptcies in the northeast industrial belt, difficulties confronting ranchers in the Midwest, and racial problems in the South. To collect more votes for the Republicans, Ronald Reagan has toured the country, making speeches on different themes of concern to different voters. The influential leaders of the opposition party have also been feverishly engaged in the campaign, which is reportedly something never seen before.

More than 2,400 "political action committees" have been formed by enterprises, trade unions and other nongovernmental associations. The funds for the campaign, which have totalled 72 million dollars, have also broken past records. The estimated expenditure of 500,000 dollars for each candidate in average is four times that in the 1978 elections. The Washington press has pointed to these two facts as indicative of the uniqueness of the 1982 camapign.

Though the election day is drawing near, there is no marked change in the attitude of the voters, who seldom talk about the elections. Optimists predict that this year's turnout will be little higher than 1971's 35.5 percent. This will explain the real degree of representation of any newly-elected congressman or governor. It is generally predicted here that the Republicans will lose some 20 seats in the House but maintain a slim majority in the Senate. It is common in U.S. politics that a ruling party tends to lose seats in mid-term elections. But a heavy loss this year will lead to the emergence of an anti-Reagan Congress, which in turn will thwart the efforts of his administration and cast shadows over his prospects of re-election.

KYODO: MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON BREZHNEV SPEECH

OW300401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 30 KYODO -- China Saturday called on the Soviet Union to take practical actions to remove a threat to China for improving bilateral relations.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry was commenting on Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's call for improved Sino-Soviet relations Wednesday.

"The fundamental way of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations lies in taking practical actions to do away with the threat imposed on China," the spokesman said.

China has been calling on Moscow to remove massive troops along the Sino-Soviet border and those from Afghanistan, and stop supporting Vietnam in its actions in Kampuchea as a precondition for normalization of relations between the two countries.

MOSCOW TV CITES PRC REPORTAGE OF BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD291456 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[From the Vreyma newscast]

[Excerpts] Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the conference of leading cadres of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus have caused great interest in the world.

The Chinese RENMIN RIBAO published a report by XINHUA agency from Moscow. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at a conference of the leading cadres of the Soviet Army and Navy in the Kremlin, stressed that at present the international situation continues to become complicated, and that the Soviet Union should strengthen its defense. In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev accused the United States of stepping up international tension, of developing a hitherto unknown arms race. He said that in Europe there are practical preparations for deploying in NATO countries U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons. Israeli aggression in Lebanon is the work of the Americans. The agency fully quotes that part of the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concerning Soviet-Chinese relations.

AFP: SINO-SOVIET TALKS CENTER ON KAMPUCHEA

OW010810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- The first of a series of exploratory discussions between China and the Soviet Union touched largely upon the Cambodian question, where Beijing sees the presence of Vietnamese troops as a threat to China's security, diplomatic sources said here today.

According to diplomatic circles quoting Chinese sources, the two countries expressed "very steadfast" positions on the possibility of an improvement (?in) relations.

But the two countries, whose falling out dates back to the 1960's, intend to continue their discussions as long as necessary, the same sources added.

China sees Moscow's support to Vietnam's Cambodian presence as one of the three factors impeding a real improvement in its relations with the Soviet Union.

Currently 150,000 to 200,000 Hanoi soldiers are defending the pro-Vietnamese regime against Beijing-backed resistance movements.

Observers mentioned that the Cambodian question is one of the more delicate problems opposing [as received] the Chinese and Soviets, partly because the Soviet Union is not directly involved.

The stand Moscow generally takes in Sino-Soviet discussions is to avoid involving third countries during the talks.

The two other factors cited by China for an improvement of relations are the deployment of one million Soviet soldiers at the Sino-Soviet borders and the Soviet Army's intervention in Afghanistan.

While the negotiations, officially called "consultations", were being held in Beijing last month between the two Vice Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen, Chinese leaders several times publicly maintained that the combination of these factors formed a threat to China's security.

On the same day Mr. Ilichev was returning to Moscow, last Friday, the Chinese foreign minister called for the Soviet Union to take "practical actions" to do away with the threat.

The negotiations, which marked a renewal of the Sino-Soviet dialogue interrupted in January 1980 the [words indistinct] forces entered Afghanistan, will be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

The second series of talks is thus to take place in the Soviet capital very soon, diplomatic circles said quoting Chinese sources.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ECONOMIC, TRADE GROUP

OW291405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by State Councillor Chen Muhua.

In a very cordial and friendly conversation, President Kim Il-song said that the 12th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party was not only a happy event for the Chinese people, but also a good thing for the international communist movement.

Expressing thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song for his reception, Chen Muhua said: The recent visit to China by the president was a great support and encouragement to the Chinese Communist Party and people.

President Kim Il-song had photos taken with the Chinese comrades.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen were present on the occasion.

Delegation Leaves DPRK

OW300813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by State Councillor Chen Muhua left here today for home after a friendly visit to Korea.

DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI

OW311049 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Chen Yi, deputy secretary and director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met and feted a Korean radio and television delegation at the (Longbai) Hotel in Shanghai on the evening of 29 October. The delegation is headed by Yi Yong-ik, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Central Radio Broadcast Committee of Korea.

Present were Hao Pingnan, vice minister of radio and television, Director (Chu Fanyang) of the Shanghai Municipal Broadcasting Administration and Deputy Director (Chen Xiaodong) of the administration.

Both host and guests chatted cheerfully about the unity and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean parties as well as the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean people. The banquet was replete with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Korean delegation visited the Shanghai television station and was accorded a warm welcome from responsible comrades of the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station and the Shanghai television station. Radio and television workers from China and Korea chatted cordially and briefed each other on work for which they have responsibility.

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF ATTENDS JAPAN FORCES DAY FETE

OW291520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Yasuo Kumamoto, defense attache of the Japanese Embassy, and Mrs. Kumamoto gave a reception at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of Japan Self Defense Forces Day.

Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present.

FURTHER REACTION TO UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

Sihanouk's Comments

OW291305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today that the victory won by Democratic Kampuchea in the U.N. was not only for his government and peoples but also for all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world.

In an interview with XINHUA and PEOPLE'S DAILY tonight, Samdech Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Covernment of Democratic Kampuchea, said that he was very satisfied with and proud of the results of the voting on the credentials issue and the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea. "As far as the credentials issue is concerned," he said, "we have got 90 votes in favour of our government as the legal representative of Kampuchea. To compare with 77 votes last year, this is a big progress."

As to the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea, he said: "We have also won a great victory. We have got 105 votes supporting the resolution, five votes more than last year."

He noted that this resolution was in favor of an independent Kampuchea and it would help compel the Vietnamese troops and other foreigners who were illegally occupying his country to withdraw. Samdech Sihanouk said these achievements indicated that the United Nations saw the situation in Kampuchea clearer and rejected the pretexts used by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and its satellites to justify the illegal occupation of Kampuchea.

These achievements reflected that the armed resistance by the Kampuchean people was growing in strength and their unity was further strengthened, he continued. "Without the success we achieved in struggle, the international community could not have supported us so strongly," he said.

He stressed that justice was on the side of the Kampuchean people. "We do not make a war against Vietnam, we are fighting against the foreign forces who are on our land, we are fighting for our liberation."

Asked what is the key issue for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, President Sihanouk said: "I take every opportunity to let the world know that we, the coalition government and the people of Democratic Kampuchea, are not waging the war in Kampuchea for the sake of war, but for peace." The president stressed that peace without independence, liberty and equality with our neighbours, is nothing.

"However, Vietnam pretends to serve the cause of peace in Kampuchea. What kind of peace we get from Vietnam, the peace between the master and his slaves? The Kampuchean people reject such kind of peace," he said.

Waving his first and speaking in a firm tone, Sihanouk said: "We want peace, but peace with independence." He reaffirmed that his government is ready for reconciliation with Vietnam and ready to sign a nonaggression pact with it, if Vietnam totally and unconditionally withdraws its troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the U.N. resolutions.

Kampuchea will be a sovereign state without any foreign troops, foreign bases and foreign advisers on its soil, he emphasized.

The president called on Vietnam to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and the U.N. sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK). "We had the ICK in 1981, we are ready to organize the second ICK, but with the participation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union," he said. Within the framework of the ICK, Vietnam and Kampuchea can try to solve the problem by peaceful and political means, he said.

"There is only one way to solve the problem peacefully and politically, that is to abide by the U.N. resolutions. We refuse the regional conference proposed by Vietnam," he declared.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK300802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Vietnamese Aggressors Have Made Fools of Themselves Again"]

[Text] By a greater majority than last year, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the Kampuchea question on 28 October, again demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. This resolution reflects the common desire of the great majority of UN member states to demand the implementation of resolutions on the Kampuchea question adopted by previous UN General Assembly sessions. The Vietnamese aggressors and their backers thus made fools of themselves yet again in the world forum of the United Nations.

The Kampuchea issue has been listed as an important question for discussion by the UN General Assembly a successive 4 years. Each session since the 34th in 1979 has adopted resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, that the Kampuchean people be allowed to settle their problems themselves and that Kampuchea's peaceful, neutral and nonaligned status be restored. At this year's UN General Assembly session, Democratic Kampuchean Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk attended as the leader of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and also made a speech. He was warmly welcomed by the assembly. This year still more countries voted to support the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate UN seat. In their assembly speeches, the delegates of many countries demanded that Vietnam implement the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, cease its military occupation of Kampuchea and pave the way for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question. All this clearly demonstrates that the just anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Kampuchean people is gaining unprecedentedly broad sympathy and support.

There has been no change at all in the stubborn stand of the Vietnamese authorities in refusing to implement the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and continuing to invade and occupy Kampuchea. Before this UN General Assembly session was convened, Hanoi, on the one hand, dispatched senior officials to go around canvassing in a vain attempt to hoodwink world opinion and lure other countries into recognizing its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli; and, on the other hand, after its so-called "partial troop withdrawal" swindle went bankrupt, it sent more troops into Kampuchea and stepped up war deployments in the Kampuchea-Thailand border area in a vain attempt to occupy Kampuchea for a long time and realize its fond dream of hegemonism. This arbitrary and unreasonable attitude of the Veitnamese authorities has aroused strong discontent and censure among the international community.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent proposal for international talks on the Southeast Asia question between the so-called "three countries of Indochina" and ASEAN and countries concerned is obviously another swindle aimed at vainly attempting to legitimize Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. It is quite natural for the ASEAN countries to reject and oppose this proposal. As the permanent delegate of Thailand to the United Nations pointed out, this Vietnamese proposal is a "dangerous snare." That the UN General Assembly has for the fourth time adopted a resolution demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea once again shows the total bankruptcy of the Vietnamese authorities' tricks.

Apart from bringing suffering and calamity to the Kampuchean people, Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea directly threatens peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Philippine President Marcos recently clearly pointed out that Soviet-backed Vietnam is the greatest threat to the peace of Asia. The only way to eliminate this threat is for Vietnam to immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is also the precondition for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question. Now, the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea have joined together and the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle has made new progress. This creates still more favorable conditions for a rational settlement of the Kampuchea question. If the international community continues to put strong political, economic and other pressure on Vietnam, this will help to force Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea and to implement at an early date the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchea question.

China is willing to see a fair and rational comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchea question, but it is resolutely opposed to actually sacrificing Kampuchean sovereignty and satisfying Soviet and Vietnamese expansionist demands under the pretext of a political settlement. As the current UN General Assembly session's resolution has pointed out, to have foreign forces withdraw from Kampuchea, to restore and preserve Kampuchean independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to have all countries undertaking not to intervene or interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs represents the main component of any just and lasting settlement of the Kampuchea question.

China is willing to work with all peace-loving countries that uphold justice to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions and seek a rational settlement of the Kampuchea question.

SRV, Heng Samrin Response

BK311134 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] After the UN General Assembly voted with an overwhelming majority for Democratic Kampuchea's credentials on 25 October, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin administration were very angry and strongly reacted against this decision.

On 27 October, Vietnam's NHAN DAN published a commentary saying that this decision by the UN General Assembly neglects the reality in Kampuchea. It pointed out that this is the fourth time that the UN General Assembly has made such a serious mistake. This paper said nothing about the fact that it is Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea which is causing trouble in Indochina. It turned white to black by slandering the UN General Assembly for supporting the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea which has firmly and steadily struggled against the aggressors. It considered the UN General Assembly's decision dangerous and destructive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY carried the 26 October statement of the Heng Samrin administration slandering this just UN General Assembly decision. The Kampuchean puppet's foreign ministry, following their masters' ideas, stated that the presence of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation at the UN General Assembly is objectively against reality and that this decision has once more damaged the prestige of the United Nations.

Asian Press Cited

OW281396 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Hong Kong, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Singapore and Malaysian newspapers in reports and commentaries today highlighted the acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were accepted at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly by overwhelming majority votes of 90 to 29 on Oct. 25.

In a report on the event, the Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH said the retaining of the seat of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has powerfully frustrated the attempt of those who wanted to unseat the government.

SING PIN YIT PAO pointed out that the result of the voting showed that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea enjoys popular support, and the Vietnamese challenge meets with setbacks.

The Singapore paper SIN CHEW JIT POH pointed out the retaining of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea by 90 to 29 voting in the UN General Assembly showed that more countries support Democratic Kampuchea.

NANYANG SIANGO PAO, in an editorial, took the event as "a victory for world justice opposing aggression and for ending interference in the internal affairs of small countries by big powers."

It is no doubt, the editorial said, "the outcome of the voting in the United Nations will encourage the resisting armed forces and patriotic people in Kampuchea to put up a more resolute and brave struggle to recover the fatherland and drive out the Vietnamese aggressors."

The editorial believed that "the Kampuchean people can surely liberate their fatherland and establish a free, democratic and neutral Kampuchea."

STRAITS TIMES in an editorial appealed to the international community to continue exerting pressure on Vietnam politically and economically.

1983 COMMODITIES PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH THAILAND

OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on the importation and exportation of commodities for 1983 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand was signed here today.

Present at the signing ceremony were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Danai Tulalamba, director general of the Department of Foreign Trade of the Thai Ministry of Commerce.

PENG CHONG MEETS THAI PROSECUTION GROUP

OW271526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Suchin Timsuwan, director general of Public Prosecution Department of Thailand.

The delegation came to China on October 18. While in Beijing, Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, met with the delegation.

UK PAPER ON PRC RIGHT TO RECOVER HONG KONG

OW311226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] London, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong is a part of China illegally occupied by Britain and it is the Chinese people's sacred right to recover this territory by whatever means they consider necessary, says a British paper today.

CLASS STRUGGLE, a monthly paper published by the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain, in a signed article says: "Britain's claim that its occupation of the area is legal under a series of nineteenth century 'treaties' is sheer nonsense."

Citing historical facts, the article notes, "the same unequal treaties which the Chinese Government and people so unequivocally reject were imposed by British imperialism at the point of a gun."

The article says the Chinese Government has unequivocally reaffirmed that it never has recognized these treaties and never will. "The patriotic people of Hong Kong and of all China refuse to recognise these treaties," it adds.

Though "Thatcher was fully aware of this depth of feeling in China over the question of reunification with Hong Kong," but she chose to "cling to these unequal treaties", which she described as "not invalid".

"Communists in Britain unconditionally support the right of the Chinese people, their government and Communist Party, to recover their sacred territory of Hong Kong by whatever means they consider necessary," the article declares.

The signed article believes that "the Chinese people have stood up and will certainly win national reunification."

BO YIBO MEETS BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION

OW312020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, state councillor, met this afternoon with a delegation from the 48 Group of British traders with China led by S.G. Sloan, chairman and R. Berger, consultant of the group.

Bo Yibo said: "Britain's long industrial history and rich experience have provided good grounds for economic and technical cooperation between China and Britain."

He said the two countries can increase trade volume and expand exchanges in consultative business.

Bo Yibo expressed his appreciation for the efforts of "The 48 Group" in developing its trade with China through many years.

The delegation will make a study tour of Liaoning and Jiangsu. Bo Yibo hoped British firms would play large roles in technological upgrading of enterprises in the two provinces.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present at the meeting. The delegation is here at the invitation of the council.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT VISITS BRITAIN

OW301010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] London, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The scientific and technological cooperation between China and Britain has broad prospects, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Lu Jiaxi said here yesterday.

A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, led by Professor Lu Jiaxi, concluded a two-week good-will visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Royal Society and left here for Bonn today.

During the two weeks, the delegation met leaders of the Royal Society, the British Council and the Department of Sciences and Education. They visited universities and research institutions in London, Cambridge, Oxford and Edinburgh and had discussions with scientists there.

Professor Lu, a well-known chemist, was the first president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to visit Britain. He had studied and worked in the London University more than 40 years ago.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW FRANCO-WEST GERMAN RELATIONS

HK010825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Zhai Xiangqian [5049 6272 0051] and Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: "New Development in Franco-West German Relations"]

[Text] On 21-22 October, French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl held routine government consultations in Bonn. This was the second session of summit talks between the two countries since the formation of the new West German Government. The talks covered a wide range of issues, including East-West relations, the natural gas pipeline projects in Siberia, the economic policies of the two countries and prospects for the EEC. Both parties have decided to strengthen military cooperation and this, in particular, has drawn international attention.

At the summit and ministerial level talks, the two countries decided the foreign ministers and defense ministers of the two countries should meet every 6 months in future to discuss security and defense policy issues. They also decided to set up a permanent joint military commission and working group for regular consultations so that the summit and ministerial level talks held every half year might supervise security affairs. President Mitterrand said that this was "one of the most important achievements" of the summit talks, signifying a "major development" in the relations between the two countries. Chancellor Kohl said that it represented "a very important continuation" of the spirit of the treaty of friendship between the two countries. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called it a "historic" step.

Details of the military cooperation discussed between the French and West German heads of government have not been disclosed. At a press conference, President Mitterrand announced that France and Bonn had discussed the decisions relevant to the French nuclear deterrent which affect West German security, and that they "had chiefly discussed the issue of the modernization of French tactical units." According to V.P.I., the talks also covered French use of nuclear weapons in the event of war, the French plan to reduce regular ground forces by 10 percent and the possibility of France using neutron bombs. President Mitterrand pointed out, however, that nuclear cooperation between the two countries and the transfer of nuclear technology from France to West Germany are completely out of the question and that West Germany will not provide funds for the French nuclear plan.

The development of the nuclear force has always occupied an important place in the French defense strategy. Earlier this month, France approved the 1983 defense budget. Expenditure on nuclear weapons will increase by 24.6 percent over 1982 and about 2 percent of the defense outlay will be used on nuclear force. President Mitterrand repeatedly stressed that "France must establish a sufficiently powerful nuclear deterrent." In West Germany, although the federal armed forces are fairly well equipped and constitute NATO's biggest regular forces in Western Europe, the government is prohibited by law from manufacturing and possessing nuclear weapons. Therefore, the development and application of the French nuclear force are obviously of vital importance to West Germany.

Viewed from the practical situation, West Germany, which is situated on the West's front line, should rely on the French nuclear force as a powerful backing, but it also provides a certain natural defense for France. This is the objective basis for strengthened military cooperation between France and West Germany.

The international political background conducive to the military cooperation between the two countries is the unstable situation caused by contention for hegemony in Europe between the two superpowers. At present, the Soviet Union has deployed several hundred SS-20 guided missiles against Western Europe, posing an actual threat to Europe. Both President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl Have unequivocally expressed their support for NATO's dual resolution. Undoubtedly, cooperation with the United States and loyalty to the North Atlantic alliance still form the basic principles of French and West German policies. However, Western public opinion has noted the emergence of a certain defense nucleus between France and West Germany which will not be under the leadership of the United States but have a certain degree of independence. Recently, contradiction between Europe and the United States has become more acute in certain fields. West European confidence in the United States has declined and in the United States, the call for withdrawal from Western Europe is continiually rising. Therefore, more and more West European people, particularly West German people, are considering this question: Will the United States honor its commitment to defend Western Europe in the event of an invasion? The French and West German decision to strengthen military cooperation is precisely a reflection of these worries.

The summit talks between France and West Germany were held under conditions of deterioration in the economic situations in the two countries and Chancellor Kohl came into power a short time before. Therefore, economic issues were also an important subject of discussion between the two heads of government.

At present, the French economic situation has reached worrying proportions. It has been estimated that the French foreign trade deficit may be as high as Fr 100 billion this year. Its trade deficit with West Germany in the first 8 months of this year alone is close to Fr 23.4 billion. In the past year and beyond, the franc has been very weak on the international money market. At present, it is coming under new assaults. The West German economic situation is also speedily deteriorating and the employment rate, in particular, is rising very quickly. The two countries have a very close economic relationship with one being the biggest supplier and customer of the other. In an effort to reduce her foreign trade deficit, France has advanced the slogan of "redominating the domestic market." West Germany is afraid that the rise of trade protectionism in France will seriously hit West German exports. Therefore, at the talks on 22 October, West Germany expressed her fear that France would adopt trade protectionism. It seems that both parties failed to make much headway in eliminating economic differences.

Strengthened cooperation between France and West Germany will be conducive to the stability of Western Europe. Just as Chancellor Kohl pointed out, Franco-West German cooperation is the foundation of Europe.

POLAND RESPONDS TO U.S. TRADE POLICY SHIFT

OW300320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Poland today halted the distribution in this country of an American Polish-language magazine AMERYKA in response to the discriminatory measures taken by Washington, the Polish news agency, PAP, reported.

The Foreign Ministry this afternoon summoned U.S. Charge d'Affaires a.i. here Herbert Wilgis and informed him of the ban which was effective immediately.

Wilgis was also told that all offers of scholarships and invitations for Polish citizens to visit America from the U.S. Information Agency or other official agencies must be directed through "competent Polish governmental institutions."

The United States suspended most-favored-nation status for Poland on Oct. 27 in retaliation for the "outlawing" of "the independent trade union Solidarity" by the Polish Government.

JARUZELSKI CITED ON SITUATION IN POLAND

OW302036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said yesterday the country's situation is "still unfavorable" and a "sharp class struggle is still being carried on."

He made these statements at the two-day plenary session of the ninth congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, as first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

During the session, the 10th of the ninth party congress which ended yesterday, key questions concerning the social and economic development of the country were discussed.

Jaruzelski reviewed the economic achievements made since martial law was declared in Poland, and said the government is determined to continue restructuring the economy with emphasis being placed on low cost and high production, more exports, repression of speculation and profiteering, and fighting inflation.

He criticized the United States for its decision to stop treating Poland as a most-favored-nation, saying that "Poland is not Texas of the United States."

During the two days of discussion, a set of resolutions were adopted. One was on the tasks of the party organs regarding the social and economic development of the country. It outlined the party's objective of feeding the people, creating conditions for solving the country's food supply and housing problem, and increasing consumer goods to meet people's needs. It also instructed the party organizations at various levels to work out measures for carrying out the tasks.

In another resolution, the party stated its position on the restoration of the worker's union, saying that "there can be no democratic and correct social-political system without a self-government, administratively independent worker's union which, in cooperation with the party, protects the rights and interests of all the working people."

The resolution pointed out that there may be contradictions and conflicts between government institutions and the worker's union. But the party will help the worker's union find "correct methods that suit the working people and the socialist country," it said.

JOINT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

OW291236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the establishment of China-Libya joint committee and a cooperation program between the two governments were signed here today.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September First Revolution of Libya, attended the signing ceremony.

Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office of Libya, signed the two documents.

Under the agreement, the joint committee will supervise and check the implementation of the agreements on economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and study the possibilities of expanding such cooperation.

According to the cooperation program, the two sides will cooperate in trade, communications, light industry, agriculture and housing projects as well as joint investment.

DPRK PRESIDENT GIVES BANQUET FOR LIBYAN LEADER

OW301311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has renewed his support to the just struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab people.

He made the statement at a banquet yesterday given in honour of the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is here on an official visit. The president once again sternly condemned the Israeli aggressors for the brutal massacre they committed in Lebanon with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

He said if all the Arab people get closely united and take concerted actions, the Israeli aggressors will never be able to ride so roughshod as they are doing now and the common cause of the Arab people will be finally accomplished.

Korea and Libya alike are newly-emerging countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, he said. Therefore, he added, the militant solidarity and friendship between them have been enhanced in the common struggle against the common enemy.

In his reply, Al-Qadhdhafi pledged support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland. He said U.S. imperialism which threatens Korea's reunification is also menacing Libya from the Mediterranean and the border. This is why Libya and Korea, though thousands of miles apart, are in the same trench against U.S. imperialism.

HU YAOBANG SENDS MESSAGE TO TANZANIA'S NYERERE

OW311244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has sent a message to President Julius Nyerere, extending his warmest congratulations on Nyerere's re-election as chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (the Revolutionary Party) of Tanzania.

The message was delivered by delegate of the Chinese Communist Party Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, to Nyerere here today.

The message says: "On the occasion of your re-election as chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, extend to you the warmest congratulations."

It heartily wishes Nyerere new successes in his noble work of leading the people of Tanzania to accomplish the militant tasks decided upon at the congress of Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

"May the intimate friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be continuously strengthened and develop excl." the message concludes.

CPCCC GREETS FIFTH TANZANIAN CCM CONGRESS

OW311250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has sent a message of greetings to the ordinary national congress of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] of Tanzania (the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania).

The message was read out by delegate of the Communist Party of China Li Shuzheng at the congress.

The message says:

"The valiant Tanzanian people have glorious tradition of opposing imperialism. Since independence, the Tanzanian people, under the leadership of his excellency President J. Nyerere, have adhered to the policy of independence and self-reliance and made unremitting efforts to consolidate national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy and culture. In recent years, CCM of Tanzania has achieved gratifying results in its work of strengthening and building the party, further bringing into play the leading role of the party, leading the people to sum up experiences, shaping guiding lines and measures that suit the actual conditions of your country and advancing along your own road of development. In international affairs, the party and Government of Tanzania have persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism, pursued a policy of nonalignment and earnestly promoted the unity of Africa and the Third World. Being an important front-line country, Tanzania has always actively supported the people of southern Africa in their struggles against racism and for national liberation, thus displaying the lofty spirit of self-sacrifice. We heartily wish CCM of Tanzania to overcome difficulties and win new and continuuous victories on her road of advance.

"The friendship between China and Tanzania was established and developed in the protracted struggle for national liberation. Since your country gained independence, our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in our common struggle for developing national economy, building our respective countries and preserving world peace. We are happy to see that since the founding of CCM of Tanzania, the friendly contacts and co-operation between the two parties of China and Tanzania have developed rapidly. The Sino-Tanzanian friendship has great vitality because we both belong to the Third World, experienced similar sufferings in the past and are at present confronted with the common task of construction.

"To strengthen the unity and cooperation with the Third World countries and people is the consistent policy of the Communist Party of China. We will always stand together with the Tanzanian people and fight unremittingly against imperialism, colonialism, racism and power politics and for the defence of national independence and the establishment of a new international economic order that is just and rational and for the maintenance of world peace."

PERUVIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

Prime Minister's Statement

OW010823 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- China's policy toward the Latin American countries is to have "a sincere, earnest and truly close relationship" with them, said Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias here on 28 October.

Speaking at a luncheon held by the Peruvian Enterprises Administrative Commission, Ulloa delivered an introductory account of his recent visit to China and Japan. He said that China is highly interested in developing relations with Peru, other countries in Latin America and the entire Third World. He pointed out that China "is a big power of wisdom, united, stable and intelligent, and, in considering its foreign policy and other policy decisions as a whole, Peru is bound to take China into consideration." Peru has much to learn from China, he added.

Ulloa's speech also touched on China's achievements in striving to become self-sufficient in energy and food grain supply. On the energy issue, he said that China relied on its own efforts to develop energy, science and technology when problems occurred in its relations with the Soviet Union, and that China has gained "very important experiences" since that time. Touching on the question of grain supply, Ulloa said that China has "extraordinary experience" in agriculture and has become self-sufficient in food grain under conditions in which the country lacked the required funds and technology, but had abundant manpower.

President's Statement

OW200559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said Sunday the relations of his country with China should be extended.

Speaking at a press conference held shortly after Premier Manuel Ulloa's visit to China, the president said that "a new look has appeared in China and there are many things we need to learn about."

He said: "Besides, we are so much alike."

He also said that China "assured Ulloa of its intention not to export revolution, which we welcome."

The president also accused some big countries of "attempting to export their ideologies, especially their government systems regardless of whether or not we need them or are willing to accept them."

KANG KEQING FETES DOMINICAN WOMEN'S GROUP

OW181658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, today met and feted a delegation from the Dominican Women's Union led by its president, Juana Angela Hernandez. They had a friendly conversation.

HU YAOBANG DEC 1981 SPEECH ON LITERATURE, ART

OW010448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang on 27 December 1981 while meeting with representatives attending a national conference on the creation of films: "Uphold the Concept of One Dividing Into Two; Attain a Still Higher Goal" -- published in issue 21 of the 1982 HONGQI]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- I am a rooter for ball games, a rooter for radio and television broadcasts, a rooter for the movie industry. In short, I am your avid supporter. Our comrades of all party committees and propaganda departments must assign such a task for themselves: to be rooters, to cheer everybody up.

Literature and art, like sports, have a broad mass character. We must organize and lead the people to use all means possible to boost anything which has a broad mass character, which is beneficial to the people, which can inspire and educate people to aim high and which is popular among the people. Because only by doing this can we prove ourselves to have what our party constantly claims as a mass viewpoint.

The year 1981 will pass and a new year will come in only 4 more days. How should we view our work this year and greet the new year? Let me present these remarks to you comrades: Uphold the concept of one divides into two; attain a still higher goal. If there should be a "dui lian" [a Chinese couplet often written and mounted on scrolls to be hung on the wall] for the new year, can these remarks be considered as fit for this purpose?

All our comrades must uphold the concept of one divides into two at all times. This is a conclusion reached at the meeting sponsored by the party Central Committee for the first secretaries of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to review the work of this year. To view things with the concept of one divides into two, we can see, on the one hand, our party has achieved great progress in its work and the result has generally been good, but, on the other, we can also see that we have not been performing very well in other work, including that in which we ought to have done better, such as political and ideological work, [stabilizing the] commodity prices and so forth. How does literary and art work fare? I hope you comrades will have this issue analyzed with the scientific attitude of one divides into two so that the work next year will be done better.

As far as the movie industry is concerned, we must fully affirm that much progress was made during the past several years, and that new progress has been made this year. Therefore, good and generally acceptable movies have been the mainstream. This also tells that the majority of our comrades have been working very hard. Some middle-aged and young directors and playwrights have been maturing very quickly. Our workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals, our Communist Party members, CYL members and Young Pioneers, in short people of all nationalities throughout the country, male and female, young and old, people residing in cities and rural areas, are pleased with and welcome the accomplishments and progress achieved by the people of the movie industry and their hard work and contributions. They can see these accomplishments with their own eyes, and they will remember them and are thankful for them. This is what we usually mean as the rights and wrongs of a case will be judged by the public. This is a fact, and this is the kind of confidence we should have.

Of course, there is another side of the coin. This is to say that certain movies are really not good enough, that certain comrades have not worked hard enough, and that relatively serious shortcomings and errors still can be found in certain works and among certain individual comrades. The two main problems are simply thus:

First, the political sentiments of certain works and certain comrades are not healthy. Where are these unhealthy political sentiments reflected? They are reflected mainly in their attitude of ignoring, and even writing off, the great accomplishments achieved by the Chinese people in pursuing their socialist cause, and in their attitude of blaming the entire state, the entire revolutionary rank and file and the entire socialist system for the mistakes in our revolutionary process and for the destructions done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Because of such attitudes, they conclude that communism has no future, and that communism is but a dim illusion. That is what I mean by unhealthy political thinking or political sentiments.

Why do we have to criticize Comrade Bai Hua? It is because his work " nrequited ove" is unhealthy in political thinking and harmful to the people's minds. Things have now turned out very well since he has been criticized and since he has realized his mistakes and made a self-criticism. Comrade Bai Hua is still a party member and a writer, and he will continue to write. Comrade Bai Hua produced some good works in the past. We hope he will produce more good works. People can see from this case that the party Central Committee's policies and ways of doing things are vastly different from those in the past, and these differences have demonstrated that our party has indeed learned a beneficial lesson from its mistakes and setbacks and has become more mature.

There is no doubt that we must convincingly and seriously criticize erroneous things. Here, we must adhere to truths and never try to save face. It is best that one conduct self-criticism earnestly instead of shielding a shortcoming or fault. The comrades, readers and audience must help him. This is not only true for writers, but also true for the responsible comrades of our party committees at all levels. Can we criticize the Standing Committee members of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and the comrades of the Secretariat if they have committed mistakes? Naturally we can criticize them. We can even criticize Comrade Mao Zedong's errors. Why can't we criticize ourselves, if we commit mistakes? For our great cause, whoever makes mistakes in our revolutionary ranks should be criticized or told to conduct self-criticism. However, we must face facts, be good to others and pay attention to science and policy. We must not wantonly criticize people. Perhaps some comrades would say that one's enthusiasm will be affected once criticism has started. We say: It all depends on what kind of enthusiasm you have. If is is the kind of enthusiasm detrimental to the socialist cause, should we not dampen this kind of enthusiasm? This kind of dampening would help the healthy enthusiasm to further develop at the same time.

Second, some comrades have failed to attain a lofty realm of thought in some of their works. Their realm of thought is even very low. Where does this phenomenon manifest itself? Mainly, it shows up when they are unable to correctly handle the relations between love affairs and the revolution and between love affairs and the socialist cause, while inappropriately overemphasizing the love affairs.

Naturally, love affairs constitute an important theme in literature and art. We not only may write on this theme, but should write on this theme. I had mentioned this at the symposium on script writing held last year. Who says that we cannot write about love affairs? They represent an integral part of human life and an important phenomenon in social life. The question is what role we let love affairs play. All communists, revolutionaries and patriots should be even more broadminded and farsighted. Ardently loving only our great motherland, our great people and our socialist cause is most valuable. If we can classify our sentiments of ardent love into number one, number two and number three, the number one should be this type of ardent love. Literature and art in the socialist period should be much more progressive than that in the new democratic revolution period. First of all, our literary and art works should educate the people, particularly the young people, to love the socialist cause of the motherland and our people. Fundamentally, love affairs should be identical with the revolutionary cause. For the people's interests and for the socialist cause, a revolutionary should be able to completely sacrifice one's own love affairs and even life, if it is necessary to do so.

People still remember the Hungarian poet Petofi's famous poem: "Life is indeed valuable, but the price of love is even more valuable. However, for the sake of freedom, I can give up both." For the nation's independence and the people's freedom in the motherland, this democratic revolutionary in the mid-19th century was able to attain this kind of lofty realm of thought. How can our socialist literature and art today retreat to the realm of thought where love is considered as something supreme? We should not let love between the sexes overtake the revolution and prevail over the revolution. Nor should we give publicity to love being the noblest and doing everything for the sake of love. Our literary and art works should always be aimed at broadening the people's spiritual realm and at encouraging and inspiring the people to dedicate themselves to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

Only by upholding the concept of "one divides into two," will it be possible for us to attain a still higher goal. In the next year, not only must you attain a higher goal, you must also work hard to attain a higher goal in doing the work of our party and the work of all trades and professions. You said that in the next year, you would produce 100 feature films. This is fine. However, the question is what kind of feature films. Everyone believes the quantity of 100 feature films should be ensured. The quality of these films should also be better than those produced in 1981. It is, therefore, necessary for you comrades to work harder than ever to conscientiously solve the series of questions in the realms of ideology and art and in all fields of your work.

As for economic development, there must be a practical and "unexaggerated" growth rate next year. This means a certain quantitative as well as a strict qualitative requirement or combining of quantity with quality in this regard. I think this requirement is also completely applicable to film production.

If we make no big mistakes, adopt a scientific approach and go all out to push the national economy forward, it will be possible gradually to accelerate the improvement of the people's living standards a little bit. However, generally speaking, it will not be quite possible for our living standards to catch up with those in the most economically developed countries in the next 50 years or until the 2020's or 2030's. Let us review some history. China was gradually reduced to a semicolonial and semifeudal society since the middle of the 19th century. After more than a century, a tremendous social change took place in China in the middle of the 20th century -- China entered the period of socialism. It might take another century or so for a fundamental and tremendous socioeconomic change to occur in our country so that China will be among the advanced of the world -- or such a change might not take place until the middle of the 21st century. Therefore, the course of social history has determined that we Chinese have to bear more hardships in this century and the next. What is so serious about bearing some hardships? Difficulties and hardships will help you succeed in your undertakings. This century and the next will be the two centuries in which the Chinese nation will bring about tremendous changes and make tremendous progress.

Such historical development and changes require our comrades to conscientiously experience all kinds of hardships and tempering. After this difficult historical stage, our nation will have a bright future. This is the realm of thought in which our minds are emancipated. Such a realm of thought is one of revolutionary romanticism and revolutionary realism. Is this not realistic? We must be determined to work hard in the next 5 decades to make China a modern, powerful socialist country with political stability, economic prosperity, developed education and high ethical standards and to make our country really stand up. This will be a close integration of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Could one be called a revolutionary realist if one disregards the nature of historical development and regards the people's cause and ideals as worthless or devoid of any merit? That is shortsighted, naturalistic and indicative of a declining mentality.

Comrades, this question concerning the realm of thought is one of a fundamental character and characteristic of the times. Among our people, party members and cadres, there will definitely be more and more people who firmly believe that our country will effect a tremendous change or progress from disorder to order and from poverty to prosperity and who conscientiously work hard for this purpose. Now some people eagerly look forward to this, others are half believing and half doubting and still a very small number of people determinedly oppose such a tremendous change and progress and want to go backward. This requires us to turn our party's correct lines and objectives, through our ideological, political, theoretical, propaganda, literary and art, journalistic and educational work, into the firm will and conviction of large numbers of party members, cadres and people, into the ideas, consciousness and public opinion of hundreds of millions of people of various nationalities and into their actions. There will be no future for our literature and art if they do not serve this purpose. If our writers and artists fail to stand ahead of the times but stand aside and only write, perform or sing something about the "wind, flowers, snow and moon" and "love," or if they stand behind the times and only write, perform or sing something "miserable" or which is "unbearable to recall," then, what future will they have? There will be no future at all for those who stand opposed to use and distort and curse the revolution with a mentality marked by antipathy and gloom and with the language of hatred, and they are bound to be cast aside by the people. Of course, this does not in the slightest degree mean that ugly phenomena in our social life cannot be criticized. We have said on several occasions that they can and should be criticized. The question here is what stand you take and your frame of thought.

Comrade Xia Yan has just asked me to say more about the question of study. I think this is an extremely important question. The question of restudy faces not only you in your profession but also the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country, including us. Of course, the division of work in society varies from people to people. However, there are common yet different requirements for people in study. As far as writers and artists are concerned, I think that they must step up their study of Marxism, social life, culture, science and history.

Marxism, which came into being more than 100 years ago, has its rich theory of literature and art. But this does not mean that authors of classical works of Marxism have provided readymade answers to all questions about literary and art work. Our study of Marxism today is for no other purpose than guiding our artistic practice with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. We should strive to attain a higher ideological and a higher artistic level and to integrate the one with the other or to merge them into a single whole. Only in this way will we be able to greatly raise our realm of thought and to promote social progress in a particular way.

I do not know if you have read Comrade Wang Chaowen's "The Concept of Aesthetics" and some other comrades' aesthetical works. I have read some of the book but have not yet finished it. I feel that there may be some shortcomings in all books on aesthetics, but they still can help us understand some concepts or common sense of aesthetics so that we can avoid detours in this regard. Now some of our comrades do not pay sufficient attention to theoretical questions, and our achievements in the theory of literature and art are very few indeed.

Writers and artists should go deep into the realities of life in order to observe, experience and analyze persons and social phenomena of various kinds — this is a prerequisite for our literary and art creation. If a writer does not do so, he can only fabricate stories according to his subjective needs. Take the plot of having a love affair in a tank for example. People only have to ask this: Since the number of personnel assigned to a tank is limited, how can another person be added to it so casually? Gorkiy once sincerely advised a young writer: Do not write anything in a hurry but study it first. He also said: One must pay attention to reality in order to portray new life vividly and effectively. There are three kinds of realities — the past reality, the present reality and the sketchy reality of the future.

In studying science, culture and history, one must pay particular attention to language. I think it necessary to remind comrades, especially young comrades, to pay close attention to this matter.

"A writing that is devoid of literary grace will not last long." This is quite right. It shows that a writing devoid of literary grace and refined language cannot touch people to the heart. This is an extremely important experience. Literary language is an art. A work without literary grace definitiely has little vitality. Please take a look at Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Mao Dun, Ba Jin, Gao Yu, Lao She, Zhao Zhuli and other literary giants of modern times. Is any of them not a great master of the art of language? However, it appears that some young comrades have not paid close attention to this matter. If one does not have sufficient literary accomplishment and is unwilling to study some classical Chinese poems and prose, his writing will be insipid and devoid of the effect of touching people to the heart. If one goes on like this, how can one do ne's job?

Certain comrades mentioned the movie "Bosom Friend." I think a movie like this can be produced. Cai E indeed rendered outstanding service in the struggle of overthrowing Yuan Shikai during the old democratic revolutionary period, and Xiao Fengxian can be regarded as a woman with foresight and courage. However, I do not know whether the movie's playwright and director read Xiao Fengxian's elegiac couplet for Cai E. The first part of the couplet reads: "Over the boundless horizon in the south, you ascended like a roc that wings skyward, lifted by the cyclone. How can I, a survivor of a chaotic world, bear the fact that our union has become a mere dream?" The second half reads: "During your several years of stay in the north, I pitied myself for having led an aimless life. But after having you, a hero, as my bosom friend, what is fleeting will be remembered forever." You can see that this couplet, which mentions Cai's lofty ambition and Xiao Fengxian herself, as well as her relationship with Cai, has a fairly deep perception and literary grace. I hear that it was written by a literati in Xiao Fengxian's name. Nevertheless, it has a certain literary value. I think it would be nice if the movie "Bosom Friend" used this couplet as its theme and even used its words for the lyrics of a theme song. From this we can see that we must continue to brush up on history and culture. If our works have a correct theme and tell a touching story with a rich, graceful language, they certainly can powerfully educate and inspire our people.

Some comrades maintain that our movies, like ball games, should be up to the standard that they can compete with other countries on the international movie scene. I think this issue must be analyzed because we will lose our bearings if it is not clearly analyzed. Nowadays, the international sports tournaments are matches of athletic skills conducted under unified competition regulations and judging standards that are internationally acknowledged. In light of these regulations and standards, who wins and who loses can be clearly distinguished, and the results, which do not have a class character, are spontaneously recognized by the whole world. However, literature and art, including motion pictures, are different. It is one of the ideological departments that has a strong class and social character. The same literary and art work may be judged differently, or even diametrically, by different people because of differences in their social status and world outlook. Of course, different peoples and different countries can and should learn from each other in the field of artistic forms and skills of their literature and art. All the positive results from the literature and art of all nations will contribute to mankind's cultural development. In the final analysis, however, whether our literature and art has a great vitality depends only on whether it meets the needs for the progress of people of all nationalities. Therefore, the goal of struggle of our literature and art is not what it can accomplish internationally, but how it can penetrate the hearts of the broad masses of Chinese people and become a powerful spiritual weapon that can arouse hundreds of million of Chinese people to struggle for socialist modernization. If our literature and art really attains this goal, it has expressed its major international significance. If our own culture can be developed and thrive healthily in a great country like China, which has 1/4 of the world's population, and if our people will emerge in the world as a highly civilized nation, it will be an inestimable contribution to and a tremendous motivating force in the world's cultural development. Is it possible then that this will not be recorded in full detail in the cultural history of the world?

In short, in the interest of our country and people, we must heighten our spirits, rise up and be ready to exert sustained and strenuous efforts to build a stronger and more prosperous country. We must also emulate the Chinese women's volleyball team's spirit of winning glory for the motherland and the people. Some comrades say that their burden is heavy and they already feel the "pressure." I think this is good. When tap water cannot reach the upper floors of tall buildings, it is because there is not enough pressure. There must be some pressure, but, of course, it should not be too large. In the final analysis, we rely on our legs in order to attain a still higher goal. Whether our legs can make large steps depends on how loyal we are to our motherland, the people, the party and the socialist cause.

This meeting is being held quite successfully. I propose that a meeting like this be held every December. The meeting should be larger so it will be attended by directors, playwrights and some performers and singers. The purpose for settling the general account at the end of the year is to be prepared for the fighting during the new year. Let me repeat what I said: We must wage a hard struggle in order to attain a still higher goal!

RENMIN RIBAO ON CURRENT HISTORICAL PERIOD

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[RENMIN RIBAO 29 October editorial: "Why Is It Said That the Current Historical Period Is One of the Best Since the Founding of the People's Republic -- Supporting Evidence in 10 Fields"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "The present period is one of the best since the founding of our People's Republic." Some comrades have asked: Since our country has so many difficulties, society has so many problems and there are not a few problems within the party, is this conclusion tenable? In the course of conveying, studying and discussing the documents of the 12th party congress, many comrades have presented a host of facts and some leading comrades have made reports to clarify this question. Since this question directly involves our views regarding the achievements and the line since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and implies whether we will fulfill the tasks put forth by the 12th congress with full confidence, it is indeed necessary to clarify this question through discussion.

To state that the period of less than 4 years since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee is one of the best since the founding of our People's Republic, we have grounds based on the following 10 principal aspects:

1. The leadership of the party is in the hands of genuine Marxists. We have restored the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and resumed democratic centralism in inner-party life. We have made massive, manysided and effective new studies in building socialism. We have also begun to restructure the administration and build up the ranks of more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent cadres. All these are major developments in the history of the party and the state. The significance of these developments is clearly discernible now and will be more clearly discernible as time passes. Of course, we admit that there remain many unsolved problems within the party, in society and in many aspects of our state life. We must not underestimate this fact. However, we must also note that the victories already won by the party and the people will not be obscured by these problems. The overall situation has been stabilized, not for just a short period, but more stabilized every year. The objective trend shows that this stabilization will be sustained. In short, the leadership has changed and leadership and work methods have changed. Many of these changes match those in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic, while many others are better.

2. The work focus of the whole party has shifted to socialist modernization. We formed the CPC and made revolution through all kinds of hardships and difficulties for more than 60 years precisely for the purpose of conducting socialist revolution and construction after winning the victory in the new democratic revolution. In the more than 30 years after the founding of our People's Republic, we did not make the building of socialism the center of our work over quite a long period. The strategic change acheived after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee can be called a result which was gained at a grievous price. We must never take this result lightly and must say that the Chinese revolution has embarked on a correct, sound path of development of socialist construction.

3. Our party has basically corrected the prolonged "left" deviationist policies and views on education, science, culture and intellectuals.

4. We are on the track of building a modern, regular revolutionary army which has gradually gotten rid of the pernicious influence of the 10 years of domestic chaos. We have launched a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam and conducted a large-scale north China regional exercise. We have done a great deal of work in modern weapons testing and recently succeeded in launching a carrier rocket to a predetermined sea area. Our army units have done many things in the more than 3 years after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. These are but a few examples.

5. Our achievements in political construction are also tremendous. We have restored public security, procuratorial and judicial organs and their work. The normal functions of the NPC and the CPPCC have been resumed. United front and minority nationalities work has made remarkable progress. What is especially noteworthy is that we have begun to embark on the road of a genuine socialist legal system. This is of extraordinarily great significance for maintaining permanent public order in our country. Since 1979, the NPC has adopted 13 laws. The NPC Standing Committee has adopted 15 laws or legal regulations and 12 legal decisions. It has also republished eight laws and decrees and seven legal resolutions and decisions that were promulgated before the "Cultural Revolution." It has promulgated the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure for the first time. In addition, a new constitution will be adopted at the forthcoming Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. All of these have played a great role in promoting modernization and achieving stability in our country and they will continue to do so.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, social order has become more and more stable. Although crimes still occur, our achievements in struggle against them are tremendous. Criminal cases from January to August of 1982 were 15 percent fewer than in the corresponding 1981 period. We should consider the following factor in order to explain why the present criminal cases statistic is comparatively large. In the past, the statistics for criminal cases were smaller because the criminal law had not been promulgated, and we had an equivalent law, but we did not completely implement it. Now, as the law is becoming adequate, the statistics for criminal cases will look larger. This explanation is intended to help people understand the overall situation in the present social order. However, it does not mean that social order is no longer an important problem. This year's ratio of criminals may reach 7.2 per 10,000, if reckoned on the basis of the statistics for the first 8 months. The figure is smaller than high ratio years since the founding of the People's Republic and is much smaller than last year. Therefore, social order is gradually becoming better year by year, as compared with other years since the founding of the People's Republic. Comparing China with other countries, many friends who come from or have visited capitalist countries, such as the United States, say that "one has the greatest sense of security" in China.

6. A large number of people who were wronged or wrongly accused have had their cases reversed. Those who were wrongly labelled "rightists" have been rehabilitated. A total of 2.78 million people have had their former designation of "landlords" or "rich peasants" removed, and 700,000 small shopowners, peddlers and handicraftsmen who were wrongly classified as capitalists have had their positions restored.

Since the release of former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents above the county or regimental level, 4,237 prisoners who were former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and its special agents below the county or regimental level have been released. The proper settlement of these issues has greatly stabilized political life and the political atmosphere, and greatly improved the contradictions among the poeple throughout the country.

7. Great progress has been made in the party whose membership has reached 39 million. According to statistics compiled at the end of 1981, those who joined the party before liberation account for 6.8 percent of the total membership and those who joined the party after the founding of the People's Republic and before the outbreak of the "Cultural Revolution" account for 38.6 percent. They total 45.4 percent. In addition, 40.6 percent of the party members were admitted into the party during the "Cultural Revolution" and 14 percent were admitted after the "Cultural Revolution." There are indeed a number of persons who were "rushed into the party" during the "Cultural Revolution," but we should not regard all those who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" as rebels. Many among them are very good party members and, of course, there are also persons who committed mistakes and even serious mistakes. However, those mistakes were committed under the historical conditions of those years. Except for the three types of persons pointed out by the central authorities, we should not do too much to affix personal responsibility for those mistakes.

Because of the high standard set for new recruits in recent years, new party members are of good quality. Many comrades who have applied for party membership and whose performance is indeed fairly good have not yet been admitted. Even in this situation, the new party members have accounted for 14 percent of the total. We anticipate that after the 12th national party congress, there will be more applicants for party membership, more new party members will be recruited and party members' quality will become still better. Of the 20 million cadres (including non-CPC cadres) in China, 86 percent are between the ages of 26 and 55. Of the cadres, 58.7 percent are at an educational level at or above senior middle school and 42.4 percent have various specialities and hold various specialized job positions. We should not underestimate the long-term effects of cadres' becoming younger and more educated. The progress made in party leadership, work style and discipline since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee are particularly obvious to all.

8. Our economy has developed. From 1979 to 1981 after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the total output value of China's industry and agriculture increased at an average annual rate of 6.7 percent. More than 26 million people have gotten jobs. National revenue registered an increase of 87 billion yuan. According to rough statistics compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, peasants' income has increased by 58 billion yuan, workers' 20 billion yuan and enterprises' (collectives') 20 billion yuan, totalling 98 billion yuan. The large increase in the income of peasants, workers and enterprises caused the total state expenditure to exceed the total state revenue and thus created a deficit. In those 3 years, the central authorities reduced the scale of capital construction and cut back capital construction investment by 18.8 billion yuan (however, the scale of capital construction was not effectively reduced because of a large increase in capital construction investment outside the state budget). The state also increased the funds for science, culture, education and public health by 6 billion yuan in spite of such financial difficulties. In 1978 the investment in productive capital construction projects accounted for 83 percent, while that in nonproductive projects accounted for 17 percent. In 1981 the investment in productive projects dropped to 59 percent, while the investment in nonproductive projects rose to 41 percent. This shows that indeed great changes occurred in the economy in those 3 years. The changes mainly manifested themselves in an increase in the people's income; an increase in allocations for cultural work, education, public health and urban public services; more flexibility for local authorities and enterprises; and diversified business operations in rural areas.

Becuase of the reduction in the scale of capital construction in 1981, the shortage of the means of production has been relaxed -- to some extent -- as compared with a few years earlier, though it still exists. The production of consumer goods has increased and market commodities are abundant. People once rushed to buy things. Now, they do not have to rush because they can buy what they want as long as they have the money. With some items, supply exceeds demand. This is a phenomenon rarely seen since the founding of the People's Republic. Of course, this phenomenon should not be left to continue too long. Generally speaking, economic development in recent years is sound. Some blindness in economic development, such as the problem of excessive investment in nonproductive projects, has aroused our attention and is surmountable. The people's livelihood has indeed improved. Workers and peasants now have the opportunity to rest and build up strength. This is a very important factor which enables our social, political and national situation to become more and more stable and develop soundly amid stability.

9. Great changes in our economic policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have achieved remarkable results. One of the changes which is particularly worth our attention is the system of production responsibility now in practice in various forms in agriculture. As to how to socialize agriculture, neither Marx nor Engels or Lenin put forward any clear, definite or concrete ideas. All the ideas contained in their relevant works, particularly "On the Cooperative System" written by Lenin in his later years, differ significantly from the collective farm system practiced by the Soviet Union and the system of the advanced agricultural producers' cooperative and the people's commune system later practiced in China.

It is prejudiced to believe that only following the old practice can be called socialization and that our current practice amounts to retrogression. The production responsibility system now in practice in agriculture is a creation of the masses. Practice has proven that this system is a form of socialist agriculture. The development of this diversified form of socialist agriculture should continue. Nowadays, there are many people in the countryside who are not engaged in agriculture. The number of workers and personnel engaged in transportation and other work has increased. In the countryside where the population is large, it is difficult for the people to become well-off if all of them are engaged purely in agriculture. It would also be difficult for the rural economy to develop. Hence, it is a good thing and big progress if the rural population is engaged in diversified occupations.

There have also been transformations in industry, commerce and employment. We have ended our past practice of ensuring employment for the urban population, in fact, the practice of guaranteeing that everyone "can eat from the same big pot." Similarly, this is progress, not retrogression, on the socialist road. We have developed a diversified form of economy. Besides further developing the state economy in cities and towns, we have approved the existence of the collective economy and a certain amount of privately-owned economy. Commerce (including service trades) is beginning to shift to a diversified form. Production and marketing are coordinated well. There are enterprises in the countryside that are run collectively, privately and directly by peasants. Enthusiasm and initiative follow the expansion of the authority of the localities and enterprises. The expansion of enterprises' authority also enhanced their workers' enthusiasm for work. Our socialist economy will develop at a fast pace if this enthusiasm and initiative are rationally brought into full play. Only this can be called the manifestation of the superiority of the socialist economy.

10. Carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have accepted foreign loans and used foreign funds to meet the state's construction needs. This has promoted construction in energy and transportation and helped build some projects that we were forced to stop or postpone. In addition, we have imported fairly advanced technology, equipment and business management. All that we have done is necessary.

Our foreign trade has grown rapidly over the past few years. Figures from all foreign trade departments in China show that the total volume of exports was 16.8 billion yuan in 1978 and 37.1 billion in 1981, an average annual increase of 30.2 percent. There has been a change in the composition of our exports. Agriculture products totalled 27.6 percent in 1978 and 17.6 percent in 1981; exports of light industrial products have decreased from 46.9 to 39 percent; moreover, exports of heavy industrial products, including crude oil and primary processed oil products, coal, electrical and machinery products, as well as other products such as ships, which have never been exported, rose from 25.5 percent in 1978 to 43.4 percent in 1981.

Many forms have been used in China's foreign trade such as processing materials imported from abroad, processing or assembling materials supplied by foreign firms, running coproduction projects, exporting techniques and labor service. The volume of exports of finished products processed from imported materials was 21.5 percent in 1978 and 30.7 percent in 1981. By the end of last June, China had concluded 628 contracts worth $940 million with foreign firms for labor service cooperation to build projects. China has sent 25,000 technicians and staff members to over 30 countries and regions. The expansion of our foreign trade has considerably promoted the development of China's economy. About one-third of the 1979 and 1980 increases in industrial output value of Tianjin Municipality were realized by expanding exports; in Shanghai one-third of the staff members and workers, or half of the number of the handicraft factories are engaged in the production of export products; in Shandong's Yantai Prefecture, the average income of its rural population in 1980 rose by 40 yuan against 1979 as a result of exporting agricultural, sideline, local and special products. Some problems have emerged in the course of carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and we have suffered some losses. This cannot be avoided. Nevertheless, we have gained some experience and have become cleverer.

We do not rest content with the completed work because there are still problems in our work. All problems, either those left over from the past or those we now face, should be solved step by step. However, the main thing is that our cause is advancing. The ten points listed above are sufficient to testify that the tremendous successes we have achieved over the past 4 years could not be dreamed of in the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution" and far exceed those made during the decade prior to the "Cultural Revolution." Only the achievements of the 7 years after the founding of the PRC can be compared to the successes made in the past 4 years. Of course, there is no intention to negate the achievements made during the decade prior to the "Cultural Revolution." We did a great deal of work even during the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution" and also in the first 2 years after its conclusion. The important thing is that the achievements we made during these two periods, in terms of the fields involved and their importance in the history of the development of the cause of socialism in China, cannot be put on a par with those made in the past 3 years or so. Moreover, the background in these past 3 years or so is entirely different from that in the early years after the founding of the PRC. On the one hand, we won a sweeping victory and liberated the whole country in less than 3 years prior to the founding of the PRC. It was under such favorable circumstances that we carried out our work. On the other hand, there were favorable factors when we began our national construction after the national victory. Moreover, the scale of our work then was comparatively small. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our achievements have been made in an extremely chaotic, complicated and difficult situation created by the "Cultural Revolution." Taking these factors into consideration, we will see more clearly that the successes we have made since that session are indeed tremendous. Therefore, the present period entirely deserves to be called one of the best since the founding of the PRC.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE' PROBLEM

HK010912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wen Yu [2429 3768]: "Will Stability and Unity Be Affected by Solving the Problem of 'Three Kinds of People?'"]

[Text] The 12th party congress has raised the task of solving the problem related to the 'three kinds of people.' This is a very important task. Some people worried that by fulfilling this task, we would harm stability and unity. This worry is entirely groundless.

During the 10 years of civil disorder, we also time and again put forth that we had to seek stability and unity, but actually disorder was only aggravated. What was the reason for that? The reason was because at that time a series of erroneous theories, policies and slogans was politically being carried out outside and inside our organizations. Moreover it was because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and the "three kinds of people" who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing were making trouble. How could there be any stability or unity then? It is only since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that our party has thoroughly broken away from the serious fetters of the "leftist" mistakes, brought order out of chaos, reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line and thus put an end to prolonged social disorder and created a stable, united and lively new situation. In order to consolidate and develop this stable and united situation, we must continue to work hard. The program and measures that have been set by the 12th party congress, including the measure of firmly purging the "three kinds of people" from our leading groups, are precisely the strategic measures for the consolidation and development of a stable and united situation.

In his speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Chen Yun clearly pointed out that the "three kinds of people" whom we should clear out were "those who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution' by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk in 'rebellion'; people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas; and people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting." The ideological system for these "three kinds of people" is thoroughly an ideological system of Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's." What these people believe in is "rebellion" and "seizing power." Their number is small, but their potential is great. What is worth our especially great attention is that even now there are quite a few such people who remain in leading posts and that some of them have even been promoted to or selected as candidates for leading posts during the past few years. These people oppose and resent the series of principles and policies that have been formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Therefore, in the areas and units under their control, it has been very difficult for the party's various principles and policies to be implemented. Most of the wronged, false and misjudged cases created by them have not yet been corrected or rehabilitated. In our organizations, they have formed factions to squeeze out those who hold different views and vigorously develop the unhealthy trend. On the surface, these people seem "to be behaving themselves" because they see that the situation has completely changed against them, but in fact there has not been any radical change in their stand or thoughts. If we allow them to remain in our leading groups or promote them to leading posts, they will cooperate with one another to make trouble or to stage a comeback, thus bringing harm to the people when there are conditions for their doing so. That is why by resolutely clearing them out of our leading groups, we are precisely removing latent dangers in a timely manner and vigorously facilitating the consolidation and development of a stable and united situation.

In solving the problem related to the "three kinds of people, we should certainly pay attention to clearly distinguishing between the "three kinds of people" and the comrades who have committed mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The number of these "three kinds of people" is very small and the larger numer is those people who have followed them. As for those who have followed these people, if only they realize their mistakes and really correct their mistakes, we should have confidence in and employ them and would continue to examine and help them in their work.

At the same time, we should also be on guard against those who take advantage of clearing out the "three kinds of people" to settle old scores and prevent the malpractice of an excessive amount of clearing out these people.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON 'PEOPLE OF THE FOURTH CATEGORY'

HK011036 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 3

["Ideological Commentary" by Si Yuan [1835 3293]: "We Must Heighten Vigilance Against 'People of the Fourth Category'"]

[Text] When addressing the 12th CPC Congress, leading cadres of the Central Committee repeatedly stressed cleaning out "people of the fifth category." This has attracted great attention from us. However, the author has made contacts with some comrades, talking with them about the people of the fourth category who have been against the line of the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These comrades seemed to find some difficulty in dealing with this question. I would like to express some views on this topic.

From an overall viewpoint, after several years of readjustment, the leading power in party and government organs at all levels has been transferred to the hands of those who stick to the line of the third plenary session. However, it must not be overlooked that there are still a few people who oppose the line of the third plenary session. Some of them venomously slander the party line and leading cadres of the Central Committee and/or overtly agree but covertly oppose, interrupt, postpone and refuse to take orders implementing the party line and policy. In fact, some of these people made their names or were put in important positions during the Cultural Revolution. But, there are also some people who, although they made small mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," instead of changing their outlook, still insist on the old "leftist" stuff. Some of them were the targets of criticism and attack during the "Cultural Revolution," actively participated in redressing "mishandled cases, unjust cases and false cases," but now take a wait-and-see attitude toward all kind of reforms and have been unconciously opposing the party line, particularly when their interests have been affected, for they did not study and their minds were oversaturated with old ideology. At the historical turning point, some comrades lacked understanding, had said something wrong or had made some mistakes. Naturally, this belongs to the problem of understanding and it is all right if they have made corrections. However, those who oppose the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have gone far beyond the limit in words or deeds. Serious problems reside in the fact of that they have power and refuse to implement the policies of the Central Committee in the area or unit under their control, converting them into places "inaccessible to the spring breeze" where work is paralyzed and the masses of people pour out endless grievances. Evidently, by letting them remain in leading posts, this only serves to adversely affect work. If we say that "people of the third category" are a hidden peril in the ranks of the party cadres and that "people of the fifth category" are a malignant tumor in the body of the party, then "people of the fourth category become obstacles in the building of the four modernizations."

Although this kind of people, generally, belong to the contradictions among the people, they have completely forfeited the qualities of leadership. We must stand firm and prudent while dealing with them. To stand firm means to transfer all of them from key departments regardless of their leading posts at whatever level, to a common job to be supervised and educated. To be prudent is to make a thorough investigation of the problem and stick to policy and make strict conclusions according to the facts. We should make special and specific analyses and strictly distinguish those who are opposing the line adopted by the third plenary session from those who became rigid for a moment, cannot understand party policy, made wrong statements and committed mistakes but have already made corrections.

To resolutely clean out "people of the fourth category" serves to give a warning to those who are saturated with "left" ideology, suspect party policy and passively hesitate to implement it and to sober them up. These comrades should sum up their experience, criticize themselves, learn lessons, try hard to catch up and strive to take the initiative in the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents. Otherwise, they are in danger of lapsing into becoming "people of the fourth category" by following the beaten track.

SHOUDU STEEL REPORTS ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW310440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Report by Zhou Guanwu, secretary of the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, entitled: "The Industrial Economic Responsibility System Is a New Way for Enterprises To Improve Economic Results by Relying on the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: We would like to recommend to comrades on various fronts the report of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company on improving economic results in an all-round way by implementing the economic responsibility system and be relying on the masses. The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has been highly praised by the central leading comrades, and industrial and transportation departments throughout the country have attached importance to it. A leading comrade of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company was recently invited to deliver a report to the central leading organs. The report was warmly received. The following are detailed excerpts of the report. (end editor's note)

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is an old enterprise with a history of over 60 years. Although the enterprises was called an iron and steel plant before liberation, it only produced iron and no steel. By the end of 1948 the accumulated output of iron totaled only 286,000 dun, or slightly more than a month's output of the present Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. After liberation, the plant was expanded and renovated and has grown in scale, producing a greater variety of products. As of now the plant has gradually developed into an integrated iron and steel complex which encompasses the whole production process from mining to rolling. The company's current annual production capacity is as follows: iron ore, 12 million dun; iron, 3 million dun; steel, 1.5 million dun; steel products, 1 million dun and some industrial chemical products, with a gross annual output value reaching 1.1 billion yuan. The company now has over 70,000 workers and staff members on the payroll.

I wish to report on the following aspects:

First part: Implementing the Economic Responsibility System Is a Restructuring of the Economic Management System for Improving the Economic Results of Enterprises

A. Expand the Enterprise's Decisionmaking Power and Define Its Economic Responsibility Toward the State

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company began to restructure its economic system in 1979. The central link of the restructuring was to expand the decisionmaking power of the enterprise's business management and to correctly handle the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual. The purpose of the restructuring was to create a practical system and measures catering to China's special characteristics and which can ensure unified state leadership, the proportional development of the economy in a planned way, fully bring into play the initiative of the enterprise, the workers and staff members, and improve economic results. We must understand that the industrial economic responsibility system is a new type of production management system which aims at improving economic results by maintaining close links among responsibility, power and interests under socialist conditions and the guidance of macroeconomics. The industrial economic responsibility system consists of two parts: one is to expand the enterprise' decisionmaking power and define its economic responsibility toward the state, that is, the relation between the enterprise and the state is governed by the implementation of the economic responsibility system; the other is to implement the economic responsibility system at all levels of the enterprise down to individuals. The above are the two integral parts of the inseparable whole.

First, I would like to talk about the enterprise's economic responsibility toward the state.

China's former industrial management system was built largely along the lines of the Soviet industrial management system in the 1950's. The most serious defects of the system are the practice of rigid control in every aspect and the practice of sharing food from the same big pot. The previous system bound the enterprises hand and foot. Hence, the creativity of the workers and staff cannot be brought into play and economic results cannot be improved. Thus, there is no way out except by restructuring the industrial management system.

With expanded decisionmaking powers, more retained profits and greater financial power, the enterprise can pay attention to some urgent matters and also can carry out technical renovation projects which require only small amount of investment, but with substantial results. The enterprise can also step up pollution control.

Following the expansion of decisionmaking powers for the enterprise, we have ensured more income for the state, as well as greater profits retained by the enterprise and higher pay for the workers and staff. Some comrades have different views regarding the expansion of decisionmaking power. They hold that with more profits retained by the enterprise, the income for the state will decrease. Therefore, they do not support expanding decisionmaking powers for enterprises. However, we can cite a few figures to show that these comrades' worries do not conform to facts. In 1978 our company delivered 180 million yuan of profits to the state, a historic high; however, in the same year, the state appropriated over 150 million yuan for the company. Therefore, the state received only 23 million-odd yuan from the company. Since expansion of the decisionmaking power, our company delivered 210 million-odd yuan to the state in 1979. The profits delivered in 1979 were more than those delivered in the previous year. Besides, the state appropriations for the company markedly decreased to just over 70 million yuan. So in 1979 the state received in reality 140 million yuan of profits from the company.

With expanded decisionmaking powers for the enterprise, work efficiency has been raised, initiative enhanced and responsibility added. Under the guidance of macroeconomics, the enterprises must clearly define their economic responsibility toward the state, give priority to the interests of the state, ensure completion of state plans and strive to meet social demands. The economic responsibility of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company toward the state includes: fulfilling the profit-delivering plan; fulfilling the production plan regarding the quantity, quality and variety of major products; accomplishing the state plans on the allocation and transfer of products; ensuring that all products are marketable and will not become stockpiled; completing major technical renovations under the state plan; ensuring that the award funds for workers and staff members do not exceed the standard approved by the upper leading departments; and achieving the goal of not exceeding the state-stipulated energy consumption target. Only by fulfilling the economic responsibility system in an all-round way can the enterprise retain profits in accordance with the relevant regulations.

B. Implement the Economic Responsibility System in Enterprises on the Basis of Expanded Decisionmaking Powers

The success or failure of an enterprise depends on whether the workers can be aroused to be the true masters of their own affairs. We can be enlightened by the rural areas' responsibility system, under which a person is held responsible for what has been contracted to him.

We realize that we cannot keep the enterprises from expanding their decisionmaking powers nor can we authorize only a few enterprise leaders to have greater power. It is necessary first to expand decisionmaking powers and then to implement the economic responsibility system at all levels within the enterprise. Only in this way can we arouse the enthusiasm of the enterprise as well as that of the workers. In other words, the heavy burden should be shared by all workers and staff members instead of leaving it to a few leading members to shoulder.

Our company began to implement the economic responsibility system in June 1981. By means of the economic responsibility system within the enterprise, the principle of combining responsibility, powers and interests into one was applied to everyone at every level. Responsibility comes first, then the powers and interests are determined accordingly. Our actual approach is to concentrate on three key links, namely, package assignment, guarantees and evaluation.

1. Make package assignments for everyone at every level. This means making every plant, mine, workshop, worker and staff member take up the enterprise's economic responsibility toward the state as well as taking up the entire management and business of the enterprise.

2. Combine package assignments with guarantees. In large-scale industrial production, all departments and work procedures are closely interrelated and coordinated with one another. Therefore, in implementing the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to make package assignments as well as guarantees. The specific requirements for coordination mutually guaranteed by different units and work posts should be gradually applied to individuals at all levels. Some people ask if a complex will cease to be a complex when the economic responsibility system is introduced into industry. The answer is negative. This is because we have incorporated into the economic responsibility system the complicated network of coordination among the higher and lower bodies and among the parallel units. The enterprise has been formed into a unified entity and all its members make concerted efforts to achieve the best economic results.

3. There should be strict evaluation. In making evaluations, we have no consideration for anyone's feelings, we do not look into the objective causes and we are not goody-goody. We uphold equality for all before the rules and regulations. Strict evaluation is even more important to iron and steel enterprises engaged in continuous production. The remaining poison of the tumultuous decade has yet to be eliminated and there are more incoming young workers, so potential dangers may exist and accidents may occur if discipline is relaxed. It is difficult indeed to make strict evaluations of new workers. However, one must undergo rigorous training in order to become superior. It is useless to try to organize large-scale production by means of the small-producer mentality. We are very firm in making strict evaluations.

How do we make strict evaluation? First we strictly evaluate one by one the terms of package assignments and guarantees. In addition, we institute the "three 100 percent's": the rules and regulations should be implemented 100 percent, the names of violaters of rules and regulations should be recorded 100 percent and the bonuses for these violators should be canceled 100 percent. Some people may argue that even criminals may be "treated with leniency if they confess their crimes" and question the necessity of withholding the bonus of a violator after his name has been recorded. Our answer is: This is what we meant by strictness.

The advantages of implementing the economic responsibility system within the enterprise are manifested mainly in two aspects: On the one hand, the enterprise has greatly improved its economic results. In 1981 we managed to increase revenues despite a reduced output resulting from the state's restrictions on iron and steel output. That was not easy. Generally speaking, when production drops and the corresponding fixed expenditures remain unchanged, the production costs will go up. But we managed to lower production costs and change our product line, which led to higher revenues despite lower production. That year our company's iron and steel output dropped by 360,000 dun, but profits rose by 9.07 percent.

On the other hand, the workers have undergone tremendous changes in their mental outlook. First, they display a greater sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs. Another change in the mental outlook is a stronger sense of coordination. The implementation of the economic responsibility system smashes the idea of eating from the "same big pot" and makes the lazybones work hard.

Second part: The Economic Responsibility System Promotes the Enterprise's Overall Consolidation of a Constructive Nature

After the implementation of the economic responsibility system, individuals have been held responsible through contracting, guarantees and breaking down responsibilities for the various management tasks in the enterprise including the following areas: planning, technology, finance, equipment, and labor. This has brought about tremendous changes in the enterprise. These changes can be summarized as follows:

1. The economic responsibility system has promoted the implementation of correct policy decisions in the enterprise. Prior to the implementation of the economic responsibility system, the enterprise shouldered no responsibility at all, worrying nothing about production quantity or quality. Since the implementation of the economic responsibility system, things are different. The enterprise must not only fulfill the state plans in an overall manner, but must also understand the social needs and improve methods of the acquisition, accumulation and expenditure of funds.

2. The economic responsibility system has promoted the development of the original responsibility system. The responsibility system is the foundation of enterprise management. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company also enforced a system of personal responsibility in the past. However, it was far from perfect. There were only a few principal targets, including those for production output and production value. Economic results were not emphasized. The workers' responsibilities were not closely connected with economic benefits. Therefore, the system of personal responsibility was not and could not be implemented well. Lenin said: The basic reasonable principle is that a certain person is held completely responsible for the certain portion of the work he is assigned to do. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has now developed the system of personal responsibility into a system of personal economic responsibility. Everyone has a clear-cut economic responsibility.

3. The economic responsibility system has promoted the management of date, which is an important basic task in enterprise management. All the activities of an enterprise are based upon certain data. The process of all activities is also controlled by certain data. Finally, data are used to reflect results.

4. The economic responsibility system has brought about reforms in rules and regulations and in the management of specialized departments. The changes in enterprise management since the implementation of the economic responsibility system can be summarized into the shift of attention from the past emphasis on production alone to the current improvement in management. Necessary reforms have also been made in various rules and regulations and in the management of specialized departments.

5. The economic responsibility system has brought about the strict assessment of all workers. Leading comrades are treated the same as cadres and workers.

6. The economic responsibility system has promoted the implementation of the principle of distribution according to one's work. This principle is mainly reflected in giving awards.

7. The economic responsibility system has helped consolidate and strengthen labor discipline. Now only a handful of people in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company are not working hard enough. All of us are working tensely. We have strengthened labor discipline.

8. The economic responsibility system has consolidated all leading bodies. The work of a unit or department is mainly decided by the work of the leading body. Our experience shows that as long as we do a good job in readjusting the leading body, changes will take place rapidly, even in backward units. In the course of consolidating leading bodies, we select and promote cadres and make readjustments to ensure that leadership at all levels becomes revolutionaized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent.

Third part: While Implementing the Economic Responsibility System, Efforts Must Be Made Persistently To Integrate Politics With Economy

To run enterprises well, it is necessary to persistently bring into full play the role of politics and that of economics and to develop socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must not emphasize economic means while ignoring ideological and political work. In the meantime, we must not emphasize ideological and political work while denying the role of economic means. We must avoid emphasizing one side at the expense of the other. We should pay attention to both of them simultaneously.

Fourth Part: How Do We Further Improve the Economic Responsibility System

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company reaped a profit of 314.6 million yuan in 1981. Everyone felt that it was not easy to fulfill this goal. Can we or can we not make a greater profit this year? Can we increase this profit greatly, moderately or slightly? After studying this issue, the company's party committee has decided that we must increase the profit greatly this year. It has set the target of reaping an annual profit of slightly over 400 million yuan this year. This task is very arduous, but the enterprise's potential is also great. By relying on the correct policy and on science and technology, we will be able to tap the enterprise's potential.

From January through September this year, the company reaped 22.9 percent more profit than in the same period last year, while delivering 18.8 percent more profit to the state.

We have realized that to create a new situation continuously, it is essential to persistently implement the economic responsibility system and, at the same time, to formulate a good development plan.

Under the solicitude and guidance of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we, workers of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, have scored some achievements, in implementing the economic responsibility system. However, these achievements are far from meeting the standards set by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must extensively study and implement the guidelines set by the 12th CPC National Congress, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, continuously improve the economic responsibility system and make due contributions to creating a new situation for the development of socialist modernization.

WAN LI, OTHER LEADERS JOIN IN STREET CLEANUP

OW310844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Veteran party and government leaders this morning listened attentively at a street corner to the speeches made by little students on hygiene and praised them for their publicity work.

At 9:00, Vice-Premier Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, First Secretary of Beijing party committee Duan Junyi and other leaders [At this point XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1220 GMT on 31 Oct adds the following names: Xi Zhongxun, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, and Chen Pixian] walked out of Zhongnanhai to join the million strong Beijing residents and armymen in today's action, a part of Beijing's "socialist ethic month" starting October 20.

The people's leaders pushed carts, carried brooms over their shoulders and together with the people on the streets swept dried leaves and dust onto the dustpans.

Today's activities were organized by the Beijing Municipal Government.

An active force in today's cleaning, PLA soldiers cleared away dirt in eight parks, six railway stations and places around five overpasses.

Li Shuiqing, commander-in-chief of the Second Artillery, cycled to the overpass at Fuxingmen early in the morning to join 500 of his men in the cleaning. The 65-year-old veteran armyman said that it's the obligation of the PLA to contribute its bit to the capital's sanitation. In the past, the Red Armymen always cleaned yards and carried water for the people wherever they went. "It's a good tradition of ours," he said.

According to officials of patriotic public health campaign committee, 15 percent of the capital's medical personnel turned up today and called from house to house, spreading knowledge on disease prevention, especially colds and intestinal diseases that come with the change of weather.

On the east side of Qianmen watchtower, a picture exhibition on the prevention of winter diseases attracted a lot of people. Li Bingheng, head of health care of Tiantan Hospital in south Beijing who was in charge of the exhibition, said that, nearly 200 doctors and nurses of his hospital were out today.

Flying the Young Pioneers' red banners, most of the pupils from the city's primary and middle schools went to 2,500 streets in urban area and suburbs of the city this morning. They had small flags in their hands bearing such slogans as "no spitting and littering on the streets."

On seeing a young pedestrian spit on the street at Xidan crossing, 10 year-old Zhang Xiaoman, went over and told him the habit was unhygienic. The offender blushed and pledged not to do it again.

Last Sunday, 450 thousand young people went from door to door to help childless old people, soldier's dependants and members of revolutionary martyr's families with cleaning and household chores.

According to the municipal government's decision, after last week's emphasis on voluntary services to the people, the coming week will center on public health and sanitation; while the week between November 7 to 13 will concentrate on maintaining traffic order.

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1220 GMT on 31 Oct adds the following graf: This morning Comrades Yang Dezhi and Hu Qiali separately joined the masses in cleaning up Beihai Park and Zhongshan Park.]

MILLIONS OF YOUTH INVOLVED IN SERVING PEOPLE

OW302220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Some 560,000 youth service teams have been set up in the nationwide campaign to promote socialist ethics, according to Communist Youth League authorities.

Last Sunday was the first day of "serve the people week" and in Beijing 450,000 young people in 40,000 youth service teams spent Sunday helping the old and sick and doing work for public welfare. Some cleaned houses, some did washing and some did shopping.

Three hundred young people in the Beijing television factory have been making the rounds of thousands of families in Beijing's suburbs and nearby Hebei Province to install T.V. antennae and adjust T.V. sets. They took exams and received certificates before going out to serve the people.

Ten "serve the people" teams in the Changsha water company in Hunan have been using their spare time to go from house to house to do plumbing repairs. Many families who did not bother to call the water company to fix small leaks were very grateful for the service.

In Wuhan, Hubei Province, one hundred thousand young people turned up on "communist service day" earlier this month. A young crippled man, Huang Zhong, insisted on taking part in the service work. He repaired 18 radios and tape recorders during the day.

Young people in the countryside are also taking an active part in this campaign. Youth league members in several provinces organized themselves to do farming for families who are short of labor power.

In Bazhong County, Sichuan Province, tens of thousands of "friendship families" have been set up. Young people who know something about scientific farming help those families who have not been introduced to these new methods. Some of this is being done by correspondence when distances are long. Instructions on fertilizers, field management and other technology are passed on in letters.

YOUNG PIONEERS PROMOTE 'NEW HABITS' MOVEMENT

OW291123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- Young Pioneers throughout the country have launched a movement among children to encourage them to foster new habits to win awards of little red flowers, which will be pinned on their chests to show that they have distinguished themselves in fostering new habits. This movement has effectively promoted the intellectual, moral and physical development of children, thus adding splendor to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

In July 1980, the CYL Central Committee popularized Tianjin's experience in developing such a movement. Since then, tens of thousands of children throughout the country have been commended and named "red flower children" and "red flower collectives."

The movement to encourage children to win awards of little red flowers by fostering new habits has instilled in them the idea of regarding assistance to others as a pleasure. The masses of children have taken the initiative in disseminating the "five stresses" and "four beauties" in streets, lanes and at railway stations and docks, in cleaning the environment and in planting trees, flowers and grass, thus making contributions, through actual deeds, to improving standards of social conduct and doing away with poor sanitary conditions and disorderliness.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MEET GYMNASTIC DELEGATION

OW301604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) — The Chinese gymanstics delegation, which won 13 gold, silver and bronze medals at the sixth world gymanstics cup tournament was received by party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong and Peng Chong in the Purple Light Pavilion of the Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Representatives of outstanding athletes in other events were also present.

The Chinese gymnasts captured seven gold, two silver and four bronze medals at the world cup tournament.

Speaking to the gymnasts, Wan Li said: "We want to see you because you have won honor for our country and also because very soon, you will be going to the ninth Asian games in India. We hope that you will go all out and do your best at the games. What is more you should always bear discipline in mind and pay attention to ethics and manners."

Xi Zhongxun said being such a big country, China should attain a high level of sports. Our athletes should be diligent in basic training, learn modestly from others, be good at summing up experiences and must not become dizzy with success, nor be discouraged by failure.

Also present were Du Xingyuan, secretary-general of the State Council; Li Menghua, minister, Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister, of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation.

Later, the commission and the federation gave a tea party in honor of the Chinese gymnastics delegation.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION EXPERIMENT 'SUCCESSFUL'

OW301918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 30 (XINHUA) -- China has reported "complete success" with its first domestic satellite communications and T.V. transmission experiments involving ten ground stations, five of which were domestically designed and equipped, XINHUA learned today.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications recently called a meeting in Shanghai to discuss the experimental use of a satellite of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) over the Indian Ocean region.

The experiment, which began on June 5 and ended on October 5, was characterised by experts as a "complete success". It is viewed as a first step towards establishing a full-fledged national satellite communications network and setting up ground stations in such remote regions as Tibet.

As a result of the experiment, said Zhu Chun, advisory to the ministry, "China acquired valuable experience in operating satellite communications facilities."

In the course of the experiment, the Beijing and Shanghai ground stations transmitted live telecasts of news, sports, and other programs to Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, two remote regions, for over a month. Reception was reportedly excellent.

In addition to T.V. signals, the feasibility of transmitting telephone, telegraph, facsimile and data was verified.

Ten ground stations participated in the experiment. Of these, five were domestically designed and built and use Chinese equipment. These had passed Intelsat tests before they were put to use.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON SPIRITUAL BUILDING

HK010818 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] According to a NANFANG RIBAO report, at a forum held by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee on the strengthening of communist education and the proper handling of socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in conducting communist ideological education, the organization of cadres and people to study dialectical materialism and historical materialism is a fundamental problem.

This forum was held on the afternoon of 28 October and the morning of 29 October. Responsible persons of the provincial propaganda, cultural, educational, physical culture and other departments and of the trade union federation, the youth league, the women's federation and other mass organizations attended the forum. In light of reality, everyone talked freely about a number of vivid and concrete cases in regard to upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

At the beginning of the forum, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang raised the problem of building socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of communist thinking. Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote an important article on this problem. In line with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must properly handle the building of spiritual civilization centering on communist thinking. At the forum, when everyone talked about the relationship between the fostering of communist thinking and the study of Marxist theory, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in conducting ideological education, the organization of cadres and people to study dialectical materialist and historical materialist theory is a fundamental task. Socialist spiritual civilization takes communist thinking as its core while communist theory is born out of the philosophical system of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Lenin said that without a grasp of the philosophy of dialectical materialism, there is no way of waging a persistent struggle against bourgeois thinking. Only by seriously studying and grasping dialectical materialism and historical materialism can we firmly cultivate a philosophical communist outlook. Only in ths way can we correctly understand and carry out the party's line and general and specific policies and avoid deviation and wavering. When everyone talked about the need to carry out various kinds of ideological education in building spiritual civilization, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that experience shows that the five stresses and four beauties campaign, the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and create a new style, and education on socialism, collectivism and patriotism conducted all along in our province have brought about good results. Such activities must be continuously carried out. Communist thinking as the core must permeate through all the above activities.

Referring to what else could be desired in our current efforts to publicize communist thinking, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that communism involves many things. In building spiritual civilization at present, we must chiefly, through education, enable the cadres and people to foster a communist sense of morality and a communist style. We must still seriously carry out the now existing policies of the socialist system, including from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, the more work the more pay, the less work the less pay, and so forth.

I believe that it is good if we can achieve three goals through communist education: 1) conscious concern for protecting public interests and public property; 2) refraining from haggling over every cent where personal interests are concerned; and 3) actively participating in voluntary labor and various activities as part of one's obligations to the state and the people. Lenin called Saturday voluntary labor communist voluntary labor. He considered this a regular activity in triumphing over altruism and lingering capitalist habits. The essence of the above three points is to put state and collective interests above personal interests.

Referring also to the need to carry out rich and colorful mass cultural and recreational activities in building spiritual civilization, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that this is an important problem in building spiritual civilization. We must organize the masses to carry out spare time singing, theatrical and physical culture activities, and other activities. If the masses sing and dance happily with the blessing of peace and order, it is an indication of a very favorable situation. It is a paean to the party's line. Cultural and recreational programs must be of a recreational nature with education combined with recreation.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also stressed that raising the people's standard of living should not be interpreted as having only to do with material life. Spiritual life must also be taken into consideration. Cities and towns must pay attention not only to increasing commercial networks, but also to adding cultural networks. Cities and their districts and neighborhoods must properly set up cultural bureaus, cultural stations, cultural rooms, reading rooms and so forth to meet the needs of the people's cultural life.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi suggested selecting several schools to experiment with the launching of these activities so that every student could at least pick up a spare time cultural or athletic activity. To get these activities started is of great significance.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that the building of spiritual civilization must be linked with all tasks put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress in order to insure the realization of the great goal put forth at the congress.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VISITS NEW HOTEL

HK170325 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 Oct

[Summary] Guangdong and Guangzhou responsible Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Liang Lingguang visited the new Bai Tiane Hotel on the bank of the Pearl River at Guangzhou on 16 October. The hotel was jointly built by the provincial tourism bureau and the well-known Hong Kong figures Y.T. Fok and K.C. Pang. The fifth to ninth stories of the hotel were opened on 15 October for guests visiting the Guangzhou trade fair. Li Jianzhen and Yin Linping also inspected the hotel. Y.T. Fok hosted a dinner for them.

REN ZHONGYI WATCHES GUANGZHOU SONG, DANCE SHOW

HK210311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial nationalities song and dance troupe gave its final public performance in Guangzhou on 20 October. Responsible comrades of the province and municipality Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang and Li Jianzhen watched the show and met the troupe's leaders and members afterwards.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

HK270124 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The 20th meeting of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guangzhou on 26 October. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will be convened in Guangzhou in mid-December. The session will listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial people's government, and so on.

The meeting listened to a report by the provincial price control bureau deputy director, (Chen Ming), on current market prices and problems and his views on improving work. The meeting also approved relevant appointments and dismissals. Comrade (Ning Xianglin) was appointed secretary general of the provincial people's government.

Session Concludes

HK280421 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The 20th meeting of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 27 October. After hearing a report from the provincial price control bureau on current market prices in the province, the meeting held: market prices have been controlled to a certain degree this year, and the tendency of prices to rise has gradually eased. Generally speaking, the development is now good. The committee members held: At present the province is launching a major check on prices. The people's congress standing committees at all levels must vigorously support this work, mobilize the masses and organize the people's deputies to take active part in it.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI PLA CONGRESS

HK211134 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] A congress of advanced units and advanced individuals of Guangxi region, the regional military district, PLA units and militia in the region in building socialist spiritual civilization opened in Nanning this morning. The congress is being attended by 1,058 delegates. Responsible persons of the region and the regional military district, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Liu Chonggui, Zhao Maoxun, Zhang Xudeng, Liang Huaxin, Guo Zhifu, Shi Qingsheng and Luo Ming attended the opening ceremony. Huang Ronghai, a responsible person of the Guangzhou PLA units, also attended the opening ceremony.

Guo Zhifu, political commissar of the regional military district, delivered an opening speech. On behalf of the CPC committee of the Guangzhou PLA units, Huang Ronghai delivered a speech.

In his opening speech, Guo Zhifu said: "The main tasks of this congress are to mobilize the PLA units of the regional military district and militiamen throughout the region to study in depth the 12th congress documents and implement the 12th congress spirit. With communist ideology as the core, we must strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, sum up and exchange experiences, commend the progressives and publicize typical examples. We must work hard to train a new generation which has ideals, morality and culture and which observes discipline."

In his speech, Huang Ronghai highly praised the remarkable achievements of PLA units of the Guangxi Military District and militia in defending the border areas and building socialist spiritual civilization. He also wished the congress success.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG AT WEI BAQUN RALLY

HK211130 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] Today is the 50th anniversary of the death of Wei Baqun, an outstanding communist fighter of Chuang nationality. This morning, the Guangxi regional CPC committee held a rally in the hall of the regional people's government to mark the occasion. Leading comrades of the party, the government and the army in the region and PLA units studied in Nanning, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Liu Chonggui, Zhao Maoxun, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huaxin, Huang Yun, (Liu Yisheng), Guo Zhifu, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Chen An, Lu Rongshu, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, Ren Gengqing, Mo Naiqun, Shi Qingsheng and [Wang Baoshan), attended the rally. Also attending were responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC committee, including Huang Songjian, Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Yan Guangcai, Li Tongwen, Huang Dufeng, Lu Yannan and Qin Si; and responsible comrades of all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the organs at the regional level and the Nanning Prefectural and Municipal CPC Committee. Some 1,300 retired cadres, cadres, workers, peasants, armymen, teachers and students also attended.

Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the rally. Huang Rong, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, made a report at the rally, discussing Wei Baqun's life. He said he had made important contributions toward the building of the Youjiang revolutionary base but was killed by a traitor on 19 October 1932 while directing armymen and people in the Youjiang revolutionary base to smash the enemy's frantic attacks.

Huang Rong said: "Comrade Wei Baqun was a model Communist Party member. His brilliant deeds of struggling hard all his life for communism were, are now and will in the future be a great spiritual strength which encourages us to forge ahead. While commemorating Comrade Wei Baqun, we must, like him, pursue revolutionary truth, seriously study the 12th party congress documents and master their basic spirit." He went on: "While commemorating Comrade Wei Baqun, we must, like him, always maintain high revolutionary enthusiasm, work hard for our party and resolutely accomplish all combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress. We must closely link achieving the great goal with doing current work well and vigorously creating a new situation in socialist modernization in Guangxi."

HUBEI SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK270715 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Summary] "The Seventh Hubei Provincial CYL Congress, which lasted for 16 days, concluded this afternoon. Leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Li Wei, (Wang Shucheng), (Wang Ruisheng), (Li Haizhong), Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, and (Wang Libing) attended the closing ceremony. Zhang Qingtai, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, who was in Wuhan, and Xue Tan, member of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, were also invited to attend the ceremony." The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Wang Jingzhang) and (Ni Zebing) gave a closing speech. He said: The meeting has fulfilled the various tasks fixed before the congress. It is necessary to view this congress as a starting point to further promote and develop CYL and youth work in the province. CYL cadres in the province must strive to create a new situation in CYL work.

"As soon as this congress opened, the representatives seriously studied and discussed the important speech given by Han Ningfu, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on behalf of the provincial committee. The representatives felt the concern and hopes of the CPC committee for the new generation. They unanimously held that they will not let the party down and will lead youths to become a generation of new people who have ideals, morality and culture and who abide by discipline."

During the congress, the representatives listened to, discussed and unanimously adopted the report given by Comrade (Qian Yinlu) on behalf of the sixth provincial CYL committee, which was entitled "All Youths in the Province Unite and Become Pioneers in Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." Members of the seventh provincial CYL committee were also elected by secret ballot. After the closing ceremony, Comrade Li Wei greeted the newly elected members of the CYL committee.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON AIDING 'RICH' PEASANTS

HK291504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, held a heart-to-heart talk on 16 October with county CPC committee Secretary (Liu Qiusheng) in Chaling County on how to make those peasants who have become rich through hard work more cheerful and free of worries. After Comrade Mao Zhiyong came to Chaling, he learned that (Li Maoji) of the Daqing brigade of the Dizhou Commune was good at promoting household sideline production.

Several years ago, he was involved with a case of "removing the remnants of capitalism," because he sold piglets and subsidiary products. Later, he did not dare do anything of this kind again. Last year he cultivated 1,700 tobacco plants. He built furtively a tobacco-curing oven in his home. It was called a furtive oven by others. Last year, deputy county head (Zhang Hanqing) called at his home and discovered his secret. (Li Maoji) was ill at ease. Suddenly he heard the deputy county head say: This oven enables us to save on work and material. It is very handy for a household. So saying, he suggested that the furtive oven be called (Maoji) oven and that it be widely introduced throughout the county. This encouraged (Li Maoji). This year his family of six handled more than six mu of land on a contract basis. They reaped a harvest of 11,000 jin of grain. This coupled with their efforts in raising pigs, breeding fish and, cultivating tobacco and beans brought them an income of more than 5,000 yuan.

After learning from (Liu Qiusheng) of the above case, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said with great gusto that changing the name of the oven helped relieve the peasants of their worries. I think that this matter was handled well. Then old (Liu) recounted what had happened to the county which had given support to specialized households and priority households. Comrade Mao Zhiyong was all ears. He said after old (Liu) finished: You have done a good thing where the matter of (Li Maoji) is concerned. But the matter is actually half-finished. You have given him encouragement in his progress by giving his oven another name. But you have yet to ease his mind. I think we should find an opportunity to tell him that a mistake was made where the case of removing the remnants was concerned.

Old (Liu) could not help getting excited. He rose from his seat and said a bit hastily: Well, our county CPC committee will surely not give up until this matter is properly taken care of.

In a consultative voice, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said that this matter called for the county CPC committee to join the commune party committees and brigade party branches in doing work. The matter must be handled through basic-level cadres. But we must not pass the buck to basic-level cadres. We must shoulder the burden. The responsibility for promoting something ultraleftist several years ago fell upon the provincial CPC committee. Basic-level cadres were influenced by us. Now, if this matter is properly taken care of, everyone can feel happy about it. There is no need to worry about creating a new situation in upholding the party Central Committee's line and general and specific policies.

This talk yielded quick results. On the morning of 13 October, Comrade (Liu Qiusheng) made this matter known to more than 400 cadres at an enlarged meeting of the county CPC committee. Everyone pledged to join in properly handling the work concerning specialized households and newly rich households -- households getting rich by working hard. Everyone would help relieve their mental worries and support and encourage them. (Liu Qiusheng) also said that as soon as the meeting ended he would go down to the countryside and engage (Li Maoji) in a heart-to-heart talk. He would see to it that this matter was properly taken care of.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG AQUATIC PRODUCTS INDUSTRY -- There have been new developments in Guangdong Province's aquatic products industry: On the basis of increasing freshwater fish output by an average of 8.8 percent a year for 3 years in succession, the province's freshwater fish output during the January-September period this year reached 2,454,000 dan, an increase of nearly 15 percent compared with the same period last year. Over the past 3 years, Guangdong Province's total area of fish ponds increased by 180,000 mu. There are now a total of 250,000 commune households engaged in fish breeding. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82 HK]

GUANGDONG COUNTY FOREIGN TRADE -- According to statistics completed by the end of September, this year's total value of foreign trade purchasing volume in Nanhai County, a national advanced county in promoting foreign trade, has exceeded 192 million yuan, an increase of 14.7 percent compared with the same period last year, thus overfulfilling its state plan by 11.5 percent. During the January-September period this year, the county purchased and exported more than 380,000 live chickens and ducks, an increase of 33.7 percent compared with the same period last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL 'REBEL' EXPELLED FROM PARTY

OW280057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Hohhot, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee recently approved a decision by the CPC committee of the Nei Monggol normal college on expelling Qin Weixian from the party. Qin Weixian, who was a rebel during the "Cultural Revolution," has committed serious mistakes, resisted investigation and caused trouble. The public security department has sent Qin to undergo 3 years' reeducation through labor.

Qin Weixian was formerly on the staff of the security section of the Nei Monggol normal college. He rose to power by rebelling during the "Cultural Revolution" and became vice chairman of the college revolutionary committee. During the 10 years of turmoil, he took the lead in carrying out sabotage and wantonly persecuting cadres and the people. He persecuted over 290 people in the normal college alone. Accordingly, after the smashing of the "gang of four," the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee decided to remove him from the post of vice chairman of the college revolutionary committee and subject him to investigation.

In the course of investigation, the college party committee patiently educated Qin Weixan by criticism. However, he refused to admit his errors and obdurately declined assignment to work in the construction team of the college. He was extremely insolent when the college party committee asked him to confess his mistakes.

On 8 January 1982 Qin Weixian called on the secretary of the college party committee at the propaganda department of the college. There he willfully made trouble by insulting and slandering the party secretary. His insolent acts roused the indignation of the masses, who demanded that he be seriously handled.

The college party committee still sought to redeem Qin Weixian by further education. However, he showed no sign of repentance. To safeguard the party's principle and to enforce party discipline, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee approved the decision of the Nei Monggol normal college CPC committee.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY RALLY

SK250342 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin) and correspondent (Li Jiesheng), on 23 October over 1,000 literary and art workers of all nationalities in our region attended a grand rally held at the government auditorium to mark the 25th founding anniversary of the (Wu-Lan-Mu-Qi) of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bu He, Shen Xinfa, Qi Junshan, Se-Yin-Ba-Ya-Er, Zhou Beifeng and Kui Bi, attended the rally. Ding Qiao, vice minister of the Cultural Ministry under the State Council; (Li Lin), secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; (Yun Haishan), responsible person of the Cultural Department of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; made a special trip from Beijing to attend the rally.

Since its founding in Sonid Left Banner in 1957, the (Wu-Lan-Mu-Qi) of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has now developed into an army of 80 theatrical teams comprising over 2,000 persons active in rural areas all over the region. In the past 25 years, particularly in the years after the third plenary session, it has made persistent efforts to take root in the countryside, worked wholeheartedly for the people and has zealously brought song and dance to the peasants. It has been loved and well received by peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities.

BEIJING LAUDS TAIWAN LAWMAKER'S CALL FOR TALKS

OW011131 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Speaking of Fei Hsi-ping's Interpellation"]

[Text] Taiwan Legislator Fei Hsi-ping, during a recent interpellation session of the Legislative Yuan, proposed three principles for peace talks and six plans for reunification. His idea was to urge the Taiwan authorities to accept peace negotiations [he tan]. Sun Yun-hsuan immediately criticized Fei Hsi-ping for running counter to the so-called basic national policy. Fei Hsi-ping rebutted and disagreed with Sun Yun-hsuan's criticism.

This is the very first time the Taiwan Legislative Yuan has openly debated whether or not Taiwan should enter into peace negotiations with the CPC. And this dispute shows that there are people in Taiwan's upper strata who support an attempt at peace negotiations.

Peaceful reunification of the motherland is the common desire of all people throughout the country. The best approach to the realization of peaceful reunification is for both sides to sit down together for peace negotiations. Facts prove that many international disputes can be solved through negotiations. Why should our domestic problems not be solved in the same way?

The motherland government's proposal for accomplishing the great cause of the motherland's peaceful reunification through negotiations on an equal footing between the KMT and the CPC correctly expresses the people's desire. However, the KMT authorities are afraid of negotiations. Why? In their own words, first, they are afraid of supposedly falling into a trap; second, of supposedly getting the worst end of it and, third, of being turned into a local government. Recently a fourth fear has emerged: having once sat down at the negotiating table, they will not be able to pull out.

Since the motherland government has proposed negotiations on an equal footing, it will never forcibly impose anything on the other side. Negotiations simply improve understanding. If one round of negotiations [tan pan] fails, consultations [xie shang] can be continued. The Taiwan authorities should seriously consider the consequences of their persistent refusal.

Everybody knows that the desire for trade, postal and transport services and exchange of visits between the two sides has been expressed loudly both in and outside of Taiwan. Everybody is also clearly aware of the fact that those who prohibit such services and exchanges of visits are exactly those who have called for and insisted on no contact, no compromise and no negotiations. These people will become still more isolated if they fail to realize the changing situation. Did not Tao Po-chuan, Taiwan's so-called national policy advisor, call on the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to speak out together for genuine reunification? Is not Taiwan's Legislative Yuan debating the question of whether or not negotiations should be held?

This shows that in Taiwan people at all levels, including both common people and officials, are all discussing how to urge the Taiwan authorities to accept the proposed negotiations as the first step toward reunifying the motherland.

Those who insist on no negotiations will not only be strongly opposed by the people in general but will face rebellion and desertion by their close followers. If that happens, these people will sink into an abyss from which they will not be able to extricate themselves.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS TAIWAN GROUP'S 'MISDEEDS'

HK261312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Min Ge [2404 2706]: "A Visit or a Farce? -- On the Tour of the Taiwan 'Observation Group' to Europe and the United States"]

[Text] Some time ago, a few "members of the Legislative Yuan" of Taiwan formed a group to make an "observation" tour to Europe and the United States in order to carry out so-called "national diplomatic activities."

Before its departure, the "observation group" was received by the highest authorities in Taiwan. The Taiwan press also noisily advocated that "visiting and extending regards to compatriots residing abroad" is a matter of "great significance" and so forth. Thus the "observation group" became "hot news." However, in a routine conference of the Legislative Yuan after its return to Taiwan, its members tried to touch on each other's sore spots.

Some of them said: When paying a visit to the parliament of a certain country, we were not allowed to go in by the main entrance but had to go in at the back door. We were searched and even our briefcases were inspected. We stood in the hall and waited for 40 minutes. Actually, "we brought blame on ourselves." Others said: During a visit to the parliament of a certain country, some group members took snapshots everywhere, regardless of diplomatic etiquette and much to the displeasure of the director of the protocol department of that country.

Some said: Taiwan "Ambassador" to the Vatican Chou Shu-kai hosted a banquet for the "observation group." He also invited some members of parliament of a certain country to the banquet. The group waited for these members of parliament from 1800 until 2130, enduring hunger and fatigue. Others said: During their tour abroad, some members drank at every meal and often got drunk. When they were drunk, they banged their fists on the tables, pouring out a stream of abuse. Afterward, they would seek sensual enjoyment. This harmed the image of the "Legislative Yuan."

Some said: During our tour, we flew third class and stayed in hotels of the lowest grade, which were poorly furnished and dirty. When we ate in a restaurant, more than 40 of our group members crowded together in a corner, helping themselves like paupers "begging for food." Others said: Some people recklessly bought bargain or duty-free goods. One of them bought a wristwatch for new Taiwan $300,000 in Switzerland but was so miserly that he sent a Chinese student studying there on a 3-hour trip just to get a drawback certificate," thereby fully assuming the "dignified" airs of a "member of the Legislative Yuan."

Some said: Some people had "connections" with a travel agency, allowing it to get a large kickback from the expenses and also benefiting themselves. Some members of the entourage who were with some Legislative Yuan members and who joined the "observation group" free of charge were the "black sheep" of the group. Others said: Some people made the "observation" tour at public expense, but sightseeing and shopping were their only jobs. What a shame.

In this way, they exposed each other's misdeeds and everything which was foul in the "observation group." Even the Taiwan press remarked: This is like digging in a manure pit. "The more manure you uncover, the more nauseating the stench becomes." It said in an aggrieved tone: Taiwan has landed in "straitened circumstances" in diplomatic affairs. "Now, it is also burdened with internal scandals. The consequences will be unimaginable."

PRC DEFECTOR ARRIVES IN TAIWAN FROM SEOUL

OW311445 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 31 (CNA) -- Former Chinese Communist air force pilot Wu Jung-ken, who flew his MIG-19 jet fighter to a South Korean air base on Oct. 16, arrived in Taipei at 1250 p.m. Sunday, announced Major-General Wang Miao, military spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of China.

In a statement Sunday, Wang said the Korean Government decided to send the freedom-seeker to the Republic of China after a cautious inquiry about the wishes of Wu himself. The decision was made in accordance with the humanitarian spirit, Wang added.

Wang pointed out that Wu, 25, is a native of Chinhua County, Chekiang Province.

Wu told the people receiving him at the airport that he had long planned to seek freedom chiefly because he hates the communist tyranny and the widespread corruption of the Red cadres which brought about the persecution and the poor living conditions of the people on the China mainland.

In the statement, Wang also expressed the heartfelt thanks of the Republic of China toward the Korean Government for respecting human rights and for the security measures taken and good care accorded to the Chinese freedom-seeker during his stay in Seoul.

Holds Press Conference

OW011003 Taipei CNA in English 0938 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 1 (CNA) -- Wu Jung-Ken, a former Chinese Communist air force pilot, Sunday described the communist system as the worst one in the world, under which, he said there is no law, no human rights and only suppression.

Wu, 25, told a press conference at the hall of the Executive Yuan shortly after his arrival here from South Korea Sunday night that Chinese compatriots on the Chinese mainland in general hate communism and are longing for free and democratic way of life.

"If they have chance, they will all flee to the Republic of China which is under the rule of the three principles of the people," he said.

Wu said he was very excited to see the Republic of China when he arrived at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport shortly after mid-day. He said he was happy he arrived on the late president's birthday, Sunday.

In an emotional moment at the news conference, Wu was joined by Fan Yuan-yen, another Chinese Communist pilot who defected to the Republic of China on July 7, 1977. Tears flashed in Wu's eyes when Fan embraced him.

Fan pointed out that Wu has grown up under the "red flag," but he still disapproved of communism and liked democracy. That means the Peiping regime is facing the danger of collapse.

James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, said at the closing of the press conference that Wu's return to the free motherland has demonstrated to the world:

-- The communist ideology and system are widely rejected by people on the mainland. If any chance should offer itself, these people will certainly rise up en mass against the abhored system.

-- The achievements of the Republic of China Government in carrying out the three principles of the people have deeply impressed mainland people, convincing them that only the three principles can save China and that the only hope of all Chinese people lies in Taiwan.

The hard fact of one defection after another tells overseas Chinese that the status quo on the Chinese mainland just cannot be tolerated by any Chinese who really cares about the future of China. Whatever disguise the Chinese Communists may assume, the overseas Chinese will not be blinded.

-- The world should now be aware that the Peiping regime is not one that has the people's support, nor is it stable. The Chinese people surely will make their wise choice when the time comes. We hope that no one will take the "Chiense Communists" for "China." To China what belongs to China, and to Chicoms what belongs to Chicoms. Only with this knowledge in mind, can any government make the right China policy that will shun making a historical mistake.

AFP Report

OW311451 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 31 (AFP) -- Chinese Communist air force pilot Wu Jung-ken said after arriving here today from South Korea that he defected to Taiwan because he disapproved of communism.

Meeting the press six hours after he came here from Seoul, the 25-year-old pilot said Chinese Communism was the worst system in the world, under which there is neither law nor human rights and only repression.

He said that once he found out there was no future in communist-run China, he decided to flee to Taiwan and had planned his defection a year ago.

Mr Wu, who flew a Chinese air force MIG-19 reconnaissance jet to South Korea on October 16, told newsmen here he did not come to Taiwan for any cash award.

According to a standing government offer, he is entitled to 4,000 taels (ounces) of gold, worth over two million U.S. dollars, for defecting, but Mr Wu said he was not aware of such a bonus.

Reports from Seoul indicated the South Korean Government had decided to retain Mr Wu's aircraft for return to China. A military spokesman here said Mr Wu would be "properly rewarded," even without the MIG-19 aircraft.

Mr Wu said his father, whose name was withheld, was a secretary of the Communist Party branch at a railway maintenance yard in Jinhua, Zhejiang Province of southern China and that he himself had been a party member but had renounced membership in South Korea.

He said he hoped communist authorities would not implicate his family in his defection, which, he said, he had decided alone. Mr Wu has one sister and two brothers, aside from his parents.

Another former Chinese Communist air force pilot, who defected to Taiwan in 1977, Fan Yuan-yen, joined Mr Wu at his press conference to say Mr Wu had been "born and raised up under the red flag."

Mr Wu's defection, said Mr Fan, now a full colonel in the Nationalist Chinese air force, "indicated that communism is not popular and is not needed in China."

Mr Wu flew here from Seoul accompanied by two ranking officers of the Nationalist Defense Ministry. Their plane went via Japan apparently to avoid possible Chinese Communist interception. After his arrival at the Taoyuan International Air Terminal, he went to a nearby air force base where he was warmly welcomed by the officers and men, a military spokesman said.

Mr Wu said he would ask to enlist in the Nationalist Chinese air force, "because that's the only trade I have so far learned." He is the seventh Chinese Communist pilot to defect to Taiwan since 1950. Two others were killed while attempting to defect.

To Receive Cash Award

OW291437 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA) -- The government will give cash awards to freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken based on the related regulations, who recently flew a MIG-19 jetfighter from mainland China to South Korea, Gen Wang Miao, spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, said Friday.

General Wang said that Wu's flight to freedom is due to his hatred of the corruption and oppression of the Peiping regime. "He didn't know that the government will give him cash awards. And the sum of awards has not been decided yet," General Wang noted.

The government will also help Wu settle into a job according to his own wishes, General Wang said.

PRC OPERA SINGER DEFECTS TO TAIWAN VIA TOKYO

OW291419 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA) -- A leading Peking Opera actress in Red China defected to Taipei from Tokyo Friday, bringing her 14-year-old son and 11-year-old daughter.

Chang Chih-yun, whose real name is Chu Lien-hua, and her children are now staying with a sister in Taipei.

The 49-year-old actress, who drew a monthly salary of 175 yuan (about U.S. dollars 103), which is princely by mainland standards, began her stage career in her childhood.

Later on she took lessons from Yen Hui-chu, a famed Peking Opera actress who learned her trade from the legendary Mei Lan-fang.

Both teacher and pppil were very popular figures in the entertainment world when the Cultural Revolution began.

Unable to stand the cruelty of the Red Guards, Yen committed suicide. Chang Chih-yun, who had just delivered a baby, was also subjected to the same Red Guard cruelty. She was forced to live in a public toilet and once attempted to commit suicide.

Last April, Peiping sent Chang Chih-yun and two of her children to Tokyo. Her mission was to persuade her brother-in-law, Wang Ching-jen, to return to the mainland.

Wang, a Chinese community leader in Yokohama, is known for his anti-communist stand.

Once in Japan, however, the actress decided to come to Taiwan with her children. With Wang's help, the three of them flew to Taipei aboard a Malaysian Airline System passenger plane at noon-time Friday.

Chang Chih-yun is the third Peking Opera actress to defect from mainland China. The two earlier arrivals were Li Hsiang-feng and Chang Yu-fan, who came here in 1958.

Meets Press 30 Oct

OW211417 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 30 (CNA) -- Freedom-seeker Peking Opera actress Chang Chih-yun told her son Sun Li-fang, "I want you to stand at the frontline [words indistinct] counter-attack against the communists on the mainland."

The fourteen-year-old Li-fang and his eleven-year-old sister Wu-feng Saturday accompanied their mother, who defected to the Republic of China Friday from Japan, to call at the Free China Relief Association and also to meet the press.

Chang said she brought the two children with her in getting rid of the communist-rule on the mainland mainly because she hoped they would be able to lead a better life in a free land. She left her husband and two other children on the mainland, and now she prays that the Peiping regime would not persecute them because of her defection. "All I can do now is to bring up the two with me in a proper manner," she said with tears in her eyes, "and pray for the rest of my family."

Chang, whose real name is Chu Lien-hua, was a disciple of the famed Peking Opera actress Yen Ehui-chu, who learned her trade directly from the legendary Meilan-Fang. During Saturday's press conference, she sang a small piece of opera lyrics. The performance drew high praise from the famous local opera star, Li Tung-chun.

SPOKESMAN CALLS USSR-PRC TALKS 'DIPLOMATIC PLOY'

OW291435 Taipei CNA in English 1406 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA) -- The Peiping regime is trying to use its talks with the Soviet Union as a diplomatic ploy against the United States, Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Friday. Speaking at a news conference held at the Government Information Office, Liu said that both Red China and the Soviet Union are exploiting the talks in an attempt to blackmail the United States and gain interests for themselves. He called on the Free World to discern the tricks of negotiation between Peiping and Moscow, adding that the two communist regimes are also trying to use the talks to raise their own status in the Third World.

Liu then revealed that the Boston office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs was set up a few days ago to serve the needs of overseas Chinese and American people on various affairs in the northeast area of the United States.

COUNCIL'S WORK ON HANDLING U.S. TIES REPORTED

OW281425 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 28 Oct 28

[Text] Taipei, Oct 28 (CNA) -- The Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] has managed matters between the Republic of China and the United States in accordance with the instructions of President Chiang Ching-kuo, CCNAA Chairman Raymond S.H. Hoo said Thursday.

The council will continue handling its business in that direction, Hoo said as he was reporting to a closed session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan. The council's tasks are to carry out, manage and promote all matters between the two countries. They cover the areas of politics, economy, trade, investments, culture and education. It has done its best to gradually normalize the two countries' relations, he said.

Since its establishment, the council has held several meetings and completed some agreements. They include conferences on economics and trade, and science and technology cooperation, a 5-year grain agreement and an air transport agreement. Hoo also answered interpellations from six legislators during the meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES DEFENSE PLANS

OW280557 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Minister of National Defense Sung Chang-chih said Wednesday at the National Defense Committee of the Legislative Yuan that the current goals of his ministry are to set up an independent national defense system, cultivate specialists in science and technology, and to accelerate the development of sophisticated weapons so that the Republic of China will have enough power to enforce and maintain the security of Taiwan, Kinmen, Matsu and the Pescadores. Minister Sung said the ROC has diversified the sources of supply of weapons while developing independently its own weapons to continuously upgrade the fighting prowess of the ROC's men in uniform.

TAIWAN-JAPAN TRADE TALKS BEGIN IN TAIPEI

OW281051 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 28 (CNA) -- The current 2-day Sino-Japanese economic and trade conference will pave the way for better ties in both economic and trade fields between the Republic of China and Japan, according to Dr Chang Yen-Tien, chairman of the Association of East Asian Relations (AEAR).

During the opening remarks at the start of the 2-day conference in Taipei this morning, Dr Chang said the results of this conference will also have a bearing on the Chinese Government decision about whether or not to lift the ban on some 700 Japanese consumer products in the near future.

The 2-day conference is being attended by more than 40 delegates of the two countries. The Japanese delegation is led by Horikoshi Teizo, chairman of the Interchange Association of Japan.

Dr Chang told the Japanese delegates that the Chinese party hopes the meeting will produce specific measures aimed at improving the trade imbalance between the two countries.

Last year, Dr Chang said, Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan hit a record U.S. dollars 3.45 billion, up from U.S. dollars 3.18 billion in 1980.

He added that he hoped that the Japanese would provide assistance to sales of their agricultural and industrial products in Japan.

Speaking at the same occasion, Teizo said the two-way trade between Japan and Taiwan showed a considerable decline. Japan's exports to Taiwan were down while its imports from this country were up. He projected Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan will drop considerably this year.

However, he blamed the decline in the two-way trade to the worldwide economic recession. "This is not a good phenomenon," he commented.

He said he hoped that the current meeting will lay a good foundation for wider trade volume between the two countries in the coming future.

The meeting will discuss both trade and economic problems and the participating delegates will try to find solutions to the existing problems.

Trade Talks Continue

OW291039 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA) -- The Japanese delegation to the ROC-Japan trade talks being held in Taipei agreed in principle Thursday to remove non-tariff restrictions on the import of pumpkin and watermelons from Taiwan and to simplify the application procedures for ROC industrial firms who want to receive the "T" mark, vital to being able to sell in the Japanese market.

These were the major results of the first of two days of talks, in which more than 40 delegates from the two countries are taking part. Yesterday's meeting concentrated on trade and investment.

The Japanese side also said they would help manufacturers here conduct market surveys to find out which of their goods have the best market potential in Japan and to assist in arranging the schedule of a mission here due in Japan early next month, aimed at attracting more Japanese investment in the ROC. The Japanese also agreed to pass on to their manufacturers the information provided by the ROC side on investment opportunities in strategic industries here.

But, on other topics, the Japanese participants were not so forthcoming. They failed to agree to an ROC proposal for removing non-tariff restrictions on the import of Taiwan tomatoes, cucumbers, egg plants, and muskmelons. They also said they were not authorized to agree to any tariff reductions onTaiwan goods, noting that was a matter for the Japanese Government.

The ROC side also called on Japan to send buying missions here for the purchase of goods that have long-term market potential in that country.

Today, the second and final day of the meeting, the main topic will be technical cooperation between companies from the two countries. The session is due to end at noon.

Conference Closes 29 Oct

OW300002 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA) -- The seventh Sino-Japanese economic and trade conference closed in Taipei at noon Friday after one-and-a-half days of discussions.

Chang Yen-Tien, chairman of the East Asia Relations Association, and Teizo Horikoshi, chairman of the Japan Interchange Association, spoke at the closing ceremony.

They expressed their belief that the conference would lead to a better Sino-Japanese trade development and a firmer cooperative foundation for upleveling substantive relations between the two countries in the future.

Chang, leader of a 21-member Chinese delegation, and Horikoshi, who headed an 18-member Japanese delegation to the conference, will sign the agreements arrived at during the conference in a ceremony to be held at the meeting room of the East Asia relations Association Saturday morning.

The Friday meeting centered on technical cooperation.

Both sides agreed to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation and intensify visits by experts, the exchange of scientific information and sponsorship of science and technology seminars by both sides.

The Japanese side agreed to dispatch retired technicians here to help this country improve the quality of its products.

In addition, the Asian and Pacific Council for Science and Technology of the Republic of China has decided to enhance cooperative relations with the East Asian Science and Technology Association in Japan.

NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL POWER TO BE EMPHASIZED

OW280333 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct 27 (CNA) -- Taiwan Power Company will place its emphasis on the use of nuclear power for fear of another energy crisis that may take place in the future.

L. K. Chen, chairman of the company, made the announcement in a Wednesday press conference, quoting the International Energy Agency as reporting recently that an energy crisis may happen between 1985 and 1990.

To secure the supply of uranium used as source for nuclear power, the company has already imported uranium from several countries, he said.

He concluded that he sees the role of nuclear power as the indispensable ingredient not only to help supply the nation with electricity when the island is short of oil and coal, but also to stabilize the price of electricity.

CANADIAN MP ON IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

OW180522 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] According to Canadian Parliamentarian (Elmer McKay), there is a good possibility that Sino-Canadian relations can be improved, following a framework not unlike that pursued between Washington and Taipei. (McKay), who led a 30-member good-will mission from Canada for an 8-day visit during the national day celebrations in the Republic of China, spoke with great optimism after meeting with Coordination Council for North American Affairs officials in Taipei.

PREMIER SUN GREETS HAITIAN DELEGATION 30 OCT

OW301423 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 30 (CNA) — Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Saturday received three top Haitian officials who are Dr. Roger Lafontant, minister of defense and interior; Claude Weil, minister of planning; and Jacques Simeon, minister of industry and commerce at the Executive Yuan building.

After extending warm welcome to them, the premier held talks with them on the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Also present at the meeting were Vice Interior Minister Hsu Hsin-chih and Haitian Ambassador Raymond Perodin.

PAPER DECRIES LEGISLATOR'S PEACE FORMULAS

OW281335 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Basic National Policy Brooks No Distortion -- A Comment on Legislator Fei Hsi-ping's Interpellation"]

[Text] During the Legislative Yuan's general inquiries addressed to the Executive Yuan yesterday, Legislator Fei Hsi-ping proposed "three principles for peace talks" and a "six-point formula for reunification" as a "countermeasure against the Chinese Communist united front scheme of peace talks." We have laws that guarantee the freedom of legislators to give straightforward remonstrations during the Legislative Yuan's discussions on government policies. Nevertheless, the interpellation and proposals made by Legislator Fei Hsi-ping negated the basic policy of the state. Not only that, they were filled with illusive imaginations that could affect the world's clear view of the facts and the feelings of our countrymen. The consequences would be very serious if such statements are not clarified. On the basis of the intuitive knowledge of the people working in the public opinion field and out of our responsibility to speak up honestly, we would like to present our views about Legislator Fei's ideas.

First, let us discuss the "three principles for peace talks." As everyone in the country knows, the position we have always held is not to make any contact whatsoever with the Chinese Communists, much less holding peace talks with them. Therefore, the possibility of peace talks is totally negated. The reason for this attitude is because the Chinese Communists are cunning and treacherous. For them, peace talks are but a strategic maneuver used at the time when they cannot get what they want by the use of force. Peace talks are used by the Chinese Communists as a trap which caused untold losses to us while the mainland was still under our control.

Even Legislator Fei himself has a deep understanding of the Chinese Communists' scheme of peace talks. In his interpellation he noted that "the Communist Party of China is carrying out its united front plot in the form of peace talks and has come up with a nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification that is honey-mouthed and dagger-hearted." But Legislator Fei also contradicted himself by proposing his peace talk principles.

We must know that the reason the Chinese Communists have resorted to every means in carrying out their united front work against us is precisely for the purpose of making us agree to holding peace talks with them. Once we waver in our will, once we sit down for talks with them, we will find ourselves in their trap. Then the people at home will feel unstable at heart and the world will see it as proof that we have forsaken our position. How could we allow the historical tragedy of the 1930's to repeat itself?

In presenting his three-point principle for peace talks, Legislator Fei expressed his view that the sovereignty of a state belongs to all the people of that state, that democratic politics must be thoroughly practiced in full earnest if China is to be reunified and that the interests of the state are above those of a party. All these points are well made. But let us think: Given the communist doctrine, the things the Chinese Communists did in the past and the "four fundamental principles" which they now uphold, could the Communist Party be expected to practice the principles proposed by Legislator Party? If it is impossible for the Chinese Communists to practice these principles -- nor is it practical to expect them to do so -- is it not a case of wishful thinking and deceiving himself as well as others when Legislator Fei advocated the adoption of these principles as the basis of peace talks?

Now let us turn to the "six-point reunification formula" offered by Legislator Fei. China's reunification is the unanimous wish of all of its people. It is also the sacred mission of the Chinese people of the present generation. However, there must be one purpose for reunification. That is, make sure the country will achieve modernization on the basis of genuine democracy. This calls for efforts by all of our people and their clear understanding of the purpose before it can be gradually realized. This is not to be attained by befuddling the public with a never-to-be-honored check written merely on the strength of one's illusions. A study of the six conditions for reunification proposed by Legislator Fei shows us that they essentially run counter to communism. It is entirely impractical to explain these conditions for the Communist Party to hear because it would be like asking a tiger for its skin.

Most shocking was the fact that Legislator Fei went so far as to include in his formulas a call for the reorganization of the army. It is common knowledge that the Chinese Communists have a slogan that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." It was precisely on the foundation of the army that the Chinese Communists founded their regime. Moreover, they are still strengthening their rule on the strength of their army and attempting to expand their influence with it in Southeast Asia.

How could we expect them to give up their army? It is also a far-fetched analogy to try to place the so-called Chinese Communist Liberation Army on a par with our national army. No one can deny that it is because of a solid national defense that we have been able to remain rock firm, prevent intrusions by the Chinese Communists and maintain a society of prosperous development over the past 30 years.

A solid national defense depends entirely on the presence of a modern army loyal to the country. It is particularly noteworthy that in the past few years the Chinese Communists have openly made it known in the world that they have not renounced the use of force to liberate Taiwan and have done their utmost to resort to threats or promises of gain in an attempt to cut off outside assistance for us. On the other hand, they have been looking everywhere to procure weapons, conducting missile launching tests and actively making preparations for an invasion of Taiwan. It is indeed unwise for Legislator Fei to ignore the whole situation at this crucial juncture, alleging that the national army is the party's army and advocating its reorganization.

In short, we are in a very difficult situation today. The war in the Taiwan Straits may break out at any moment. The most important thing at the moment is for the people throughout the country to unite as one and think first of national survival. We must proceed from the basis of national stability to seek to supervise and encourage the government to follow an open-minded policy, broaden the scope of the people's participation in politics and promote the practive of democratic politics. We must make sure we can remain toweringly strong and make great strides. It would be to the good of the nation and the people if everyone could do away with any wishful thoughts of establishing contacts with the Chinese Communists and any mentality that disrupts harmony and unity.

ECONOMIC NEWS ON STATE ENTERPRISES' LOSSES

OW261001 Taipei ECONOMIC NEWS in English 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by King Pu "State Enterprises Face Heavy Losses -- and the Wrath of Chao Yao-Tung"]

[Text] Ever since taking over as minister of economic affairs late last year, Chao Yao-tung has been very much distressed by the poor management and heavy losses of many of the ROC's state-owned enterprises and has been casting about for ways to put those corporate houses in order.

Minister Chao is by no means the first to find fault with these poorly run organizations; most of the nation's government-run firms -- except for those in the fields of transportation, communications, and utilities -- have been severely criticized for the past three decades. The situation is especially critical for the 14 manufacturing enterprises under the administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), which have a total paid-in capital of U.S. $2,776 million.

The criticism reached a crescendo this summer when the Control Yuan's Ministry of Audit released figures showing that eight of the firms had losses totaling U.S. $104 million in the first half of fiscal 1982 (ended in Dec 1981). The losses mounted to U.S. 150 million for the first three quarters of the last fiscal year (that is, up to the end of March) -- an amount equivalent to about a quarter of the nation's annual personal income tax collections. These heavy losses dragged total profits of the state-run enterprises down by 50 percent, to U.S. $405 million, for the first three quarters.

The heaviest loss for the three quarters was incurred by the Taiwan Aluminum Corps, which dropped U.S. $42 million. China Shipbuilding lost U.S. $35 million; the Taiwan Metal Mining Co (which has paid-in capital of only U.S. $35 million) lost U.S. $32.5 million; and four other firms -- China Phosphate Industries Corp, China Petrochemical Development Corp, Chung-Tai Chemical Industries Corp, and Taiwan Alkali Co -- lost between U.S. $12.5 million and U.S. $25 million each.

The reasons for this deplorable performance are various, but one of the most important ones is the inability to separate ownership and management. Put another way, neither the presidents or boards of directors of these companies have full authority over their operations; the government can interviene in management at any time. Some flagrant examples:

To help the faltering shipbuilding company, the MOEA instructed the Chinese Petroleum Corps to buy a 210,000-ton tanker from it at a price of U.S. $50 million -- despite protests from Chinese Petroleum that the spot price for such ships on the world market was only U.S. $25 million at the time.

To help maintain an adequate supply of industrial raw materials and to bring ROC-U.S. trade more into balance, the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp [TMMC] was instructed in 1978 to purchase 2,000 tons of tin from the United States. But since TMMC uses only 200 tons of tin a year, this resulted in excess inventory and annual interest payments of up to U.S. $100,000.

To boost sales of the Qua Tung Automotive Corp, the government has instructed many of its enterprises to buy Hua Tung's heavy trucks -- despite the fact that they are 70 to 90 percent more expensive than imported models.

The government has ruled that all purchases of materials by state enterprises must be accomplished by open bid through the Central Trust of China. The result: Goods with cheap prices but low quality win the bids.

With the exception of the China Steel Corp and the China Shipbuilding Corp -- both of which were originally planned as private enterprises -- all employees of state corporations are civil servants and cannot easily be fired, even if they are incompetent.

Many high officials of state enterprises are political appointees. As a result of this practice, the Taiwan Sugar Corp has 22 directors and supervisors as well as 31 advisers; China Shipbuilding has 21 directors and supervisors; and Chinese Petroleum has 38 advisers. These personnel are mostly superfluous, and their salaries are an unnecessary financial burden.

In state-run enterprises in Western countries, by contrast, ownership and management are separated; while the government retains ownership, boards of directors control management. Government has the right to replace chairmen and presidents if they are running their companies badly. Except for that, government cannot interfere in management.

Unfavorable Policy Decisions

Unfavorable policy decisions also damage the performance of state enterprises. At the Taiwan Aluminum Corp, for instance, 250 of the firm's 284 potlines have been closed down because of slumping sales and high electricity costs. This has reduced annual production of aluminum from 88,000 tons to 20,000 tons or less, and, experts estimate, this move alone will cause the company to lose more than U.S. $12.5 million annually.

When the Taiwan Metal Mining Co planned an expansion of its copper refining plant, the cost was set at U.S. $37.5 million and the return on investment at a high 25.5 percent. But after the expansion began, the cost soared to U.S. $87.5 million and return on investment plummeted to 0.25 percent, the result of poor planning and bad estimates.

The failure of the Hua Tung Automotive Corp provides another vivid example of poor planning. The government initially instructed the Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp to set up the company as a joint investment with General Motors of the United States, largely in consideration of defense needs. But the present economic affairs minister overturned that decision, leaving an unhappy choice to take a U.S. $40 million loss if the company is closed down immediately, or a U.S. $35 million loss if the remaining production run of 1.000 heavy trucks are manufactured and sold.

Also, because of government interference in management, and the higher salaries and faster promotions available in private enterprises, employees of state-run enterprises generally have a very low productivity rate and their executives care little about their business.

Laments an executive of Taiwan Machinery to the ECONOMIC NEWS, "Why should I worry about my company's business? It won't be closed down in any case; and however hard I work, my salary won't be increased or reduced. So I just go my own way."

According to statistics released by the MOEA, the 14 state-run enterprises, with total assets of U.S. $12.8 billion, made only U.S. $9.2 billion in revenues and U.S. $420 million in pretax profits in 1981. The nation's top 500 private enterprises, by contrast, with total assets of U.S. $12.6 billion, had total revenues of U.S. $15 billion and pretax profits of U.S. $725 million in the same year.

Excess Inventories

Some of the problems are caused by excess inventories. As Minister Chao has pointed out, many officials of state-run enterprises have engineering backgrounds and little knowledge of cost, so that they tend to purchase more materials than they need.

According to Ministry of Audit figures, released on Sep 15, state enterprises have U.S. $4.2 million tied up in excess stocks and scrap -- the result, said the ministry, of failure to manage and use materials efficiently.

The Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp had the most excess inventory, U.S. $550,000 worth. The Taiwan Fertilizer Co came in second with U.S. $270,000, and China Shipbuilding was third with U.S. $190,000.

China Shipbuilding led the field in scrap material, with U.S. $1.2 million worth; Taiwan Power followed with U.S. $720,000, and then came Taiwan Sugar with U.S. $290,000.

Experts agree that to save the government enterprises, the first necessity is to separate ownership and management. K.L. Chin, executive director of the Commission of National Corporations of the MOEA, says that in his nearly 40 years of experience, he has never seen an advanced democratic country that has failed to give full management autonomy to its state enterprises.

"At present," Chin comments, "there are about 21 regulations that put restrictions on the management of government enterprises. If any improvement is to be made, these regulations should be removed first of all to give boards of directors a free hand in managing their own businesses. Restricting management by boards of directors is something like tying the hands of a swimmer and throwing him into a pool to participate in a race. The outcome is obvious."

Chin says that there is little possibility, however, that management can be made completely free of government interference. "The entire Executive Yuan (cabinet) agrees that companies should have full management in their own hands," he reports, "but this will be very hard to accomplish because the rights of four Yuans are involved, including those of the Executive Yuan. The Examination Yuan has the right to test all applicants for government jobs, the Control Yuan has the right to audit their finances, and the Legislative Yuan has the right to control and examine their budget. None wants to give up its rights."

The government has already taken steps to rectify some of the state enterprise problems the Taiwan Alkali Co was abolished in June and the Chung-tai Chemical Industries Corp was merged with the China PETROCHEMICAL Development Corp in July. According to Chin, the MOEA is also considering abolishing the China Phosphate Industries Corp.

These first two moves, according to the MOEA, reduces government employment by 1,123 people and saves an annual U.S. $57 million in salaries.

The MOEA has also instructed that some high-cost refining operations, such as those for aluminum, bronze, and stainless steel, be halted except in cases of absolute necessity.

Another step is revision of the "regulations concerning management of state-run enterprises". The Executive Yuan has approved a draft revision and sent it to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation. Some proposed changes: strengthening of management by boards of directors; switching of employment from a civil service to a private system; and the turning of employment decisions over to boards of directors.

The MOEA has also been considering the opening of some state enterprises to private investment and operation. All of the government companies, except for the BES Engineering Corp, the China Steel Corp, and the late Taiwan Alkali Co, enjoy monopolies in their fields. Without competition, the critics say, there can be no improvement.

The government has been loath to turn its enterprises over to private interests because of national defense considerations and the close connection of those enterprises to the basic livelihood of the citizens. Lately, though, there has been more of an open mind in this respect. Minister Chao has said that private investment and management will be welcomed in all of the government's manufacturing enterprises, with the exception of China Steel, Chinese Petroleum, Taiwan Power, and Taiwan Sugar.

These four enterprises, says Chao, will be retained by the government because of their relations to national defense and to the livelihood of farmers.

It is doubtful that private entrepreneurs would rush to invest in these government companies even if such an opportunity were offered, because it will be politically difficult for the government to stay completely out of their management, and because they are upstream industries requiring huge investments and slow returns on capital. These enterprises are also highly subject to the impact of recession and of economic policy.

The devaluation of the new Taiwan dollar, for instance, means huge losses for the Chinese Petroleum Corps in importing oil. With domestic demand for steel plate slumping because of the recession, China Steel also faces inevitable losses. Taiwan Machinery, which was already doing poorly, faces further losses from its ill-fated investment in Hua Tung.

Many observers predict that of the MOEA's remaining 13 enterprises only Taiwan Power will escape red in this year.

Defense Considerations

But most of the state enterprises are not operated on the basis of the profit motive alone, and national defense considerations loom large.

Despite huge losses and Minister Chao's reservations about its continued existence, Taiwan Aluminum still plans to build an aluminum alloy plant costing U.S. $88.9 million. Since this plant will be of help to the national defense industry, the national defense foundation is providing a U.S. $67.5 million interest-free loan to help finance it.

State enterprises sometimes have to accept losses, instead of raising prices in line with increased costs, because of the government's price stability policies.

In order to keep offering farmers cheap fertilizer, for instance, Taiwan Fertilizer once went seven years without a price adjustment. And the government ordered state firms to keep their prices steady during the 1973-74 oil crisis. This helped to stabilize commodity prices, but it cost the companies involved U.S. $120 million.

With Minister Chao Yao-tung holding the nation's economic reins, efforts are finally being made to rationalize the operations of the trouble-plagued state enterprises. But the problems are so deeply ingrained, and so mixed up in politics and vested interests, that even Chao will need almost superhuman wisdom, energy, and perseverance to bring about any thoroughgoing improvement.

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MILITARY ACTIVITY SAID TO INCREASE IN W. PACIFIC

OW311956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 31 (XINHUA Correspondent Luo Weilong) -- Intensified military rivalry and contention between the United States and the Soviet Union this year are marked by a series of naval exercises by both sides since last spring in the western Pacific and the Sea of Japan.

Japanese press reports quote government sources as saying recently that in the spring this year, the Soviet Navy with destroyers of the Pacific fleet as its main stay, sailed eastward along the Aleutian Islands into areas near enough to pose a threat to the west coast of the United States. This was followed by large-scale U.S. Navy manoeuvres over the vast sea areas of the whole of northern Pacific and the Sea of Japan, involving three contingents of the U.S. Pacific fleet. The first contingent mainly composed of guided-missile-launching frigates set off from the San Diego naval base in California State held exercises in waters of the Aleutian Islands and the Chishima Islands. The contingent then joined a Japan-U.S. antisubmarine exercise from August 21 to 25 after entering into the Sea of Japan via the Soya Strait and the Tsugaru Strait. Meanwhile, the second contingent of landing ships left its base in Okinawa carrying Marines to the Sea of Japan and held exercises in waters near the Soya Strait with some other warships which had already reached there. The third contingent formed by the 7th fleet's aircraft carrier, the "Midway", and the Pacific fleet's nuclear aircraft carrier, the "Enterprise", also entered the Sea of Japan after they met off the Aleutian Islands at the end of September. The presence of the "Enterprise" in the Sea of Japan after an absence of 13 years is seen as a counter move against the intensified Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

During the U.S. Naval exercises involving altogether 13 U.S. major warships, over 130 Soviet warplanes including "Backfire" strategic bombers and nuclear submarines of the Soviet Pacific fleet followed and simulatedly attacked the U.S. warships. The U.S. fleet on the other hand took the Soviet planes and warships involved in the surveillance of the U.S. exercises as its imaginary enemy for counter-attack exercises.

The Soviet military deployment in the Far East including the Chishima Islands has been steadily strengthened. According to the Japanese Defense Agency, the Soviet Backfire bombers, which have an endurance of 8,050 kilometers and an effective operation radius covering most part of the west Pacific, are estimated to number about 50, representing one fourth or one third of all Soviet bombers in the area.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has built a new submarine base on the Chishima Islands and deployed attack submarines there. As the new base is convenient for supply, it facilitates the entry of the Soviet submarines into the Pacific.

Japanese Government sources said as for the Soviet Pacific fleet, the base "is advantageous to its defense and attack," thus creating greater threat to Japan and the United States on sea.

According to Japanese reports, since May 1981, the U.S. Government, in face of the intensified Soviet contention, has repeatedly asked Japan to strengthen its antisubmarine and air defense ability to cooperate with the United States in coping with the Soviet threat. In late July this year, the Japanese Government approved the 1983-1987 military expansion program, which allocates about 4,500 billion yen for the development of warships and aircraft.

WEST BLAMED FOR SHIFTING ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW301954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Commentary: Facing Challenge of Shifting of Economic Crisis by the West -- by XINHUA Correspondent Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- A report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said Third World countries are facing the most serious economic difficulties since the great depression of the 1930's.

The growth rate of their gross national products has slowed down to the lowest point in the last 20 years, unemployment is at an all-time high and their total foreign debt is 629 billion dollars, according to the report.

Many factors have constituted their economic difficulties, but apart from the countries' political, economic and social differences, the main reason is they are facing the serious challenge of shifting of the economic crisis by the West.

Western countries have adopted policies to shift their own troubles onto others, such as lowering the prices of raw materials, limiting imports, supporting protectionism, increasing interest rates and cutting aid for development. The declining prices of the raw materials have affected most of the Third World countries, because at present most of these nations' earnings from foreign exchange depends on their exports of these goods.

Third World countries had a 35.9 billion dollar surplus of international payments in 1980, but had a deficit of 11.5 billion dollars in 1981 because of declining prices of primary products and cuts in exports. It is estimated that the deficit will rise to 62.5 billion dollars this year. Last year, for example, Mexico's foreign exchange earnings declined by 2.5 billion dollars.

The West has set up several hundred kinds of tariff and nontariff trade barriers to exclude the Third World's manufactured or semi-finished goods -- especially textiles and garments -- from its markets. This has caused the bankruptcy of many Third World factories and enterprises. Chile, for instance, registered 433 business bankruptcies last year and 533 failures during the first three quarters of this year. In 1981, the GNP growth rate of manufactured goods exporting countries in the Third World plunged to -0.2 percent.

Taking advantage of the oil glut for the last few years, the West has driven down oil prices. From 1980 to 1981, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) witnessed a drop in their current account surplus from 115 billion dollars to 71 billion dollars. From 1978 to 1980, interest paid to the West doubled to 31 billion dollars. In 1981, the sum increased by 60 percent, to 48 billion dollars.

Financial assistance of Western countries has failed to reach the proportion the developed nations had promised. Since 1981, the United States, Britain and Japan have continuously cut down such assistance. Aid from United Nations multilateral agencies also has been reduced. One-third of the adults and 60 percent of the children in the most underdeveloped nations suffer from malnutrition.

All the facts show that the West's shifting of its economic crisis to the Third World has serious consequences which not only involve economics but also spread to social and political domains. The situation in many developing countries is one of unrest; the crime rate is increasing, strikes and demonstrations have been held one after another and military coups often occur.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S SPEECH EXAMINED

HK011055 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "A New Round in the Arms Race, Another Clarion Call"]

[Text] On 27 October, at a conference of Soviet Army and Navy leaders, Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union would continue to build up its armaments and would not lag behind in the development of military technology. Weinberger immediately declared at a press conference at the Pentagon on 28 October that the United States would step up its military programme and maintain its leading position in advanced weapons. The two superpowers are entering a new round in the arms race, and another clarion call is once again being blown simultaneously in Moscow and Washington.

Public opinion in the United States commonly holds that Brezhnev's speech is the toughest by the Soviet Union towards the United States since Reagan took office. In his speech, Brezhnev criticized the United States for pursuing a foreign policy of "adventuristic, reckless and flagrant selfishness," by expanding armaments to an unprecedented scale and leading the world into the danger of nuclear war. He asserted that not only words but military strength should be relied on to counter the U.S. menace. Military technology at present changes with each passing day; the Soviet Union would not accept second place in the arms race but would make great efforts. Quite a few Americans say that Reagan has always maintained a strong attitude toward the Soviet Union. As soon as he came to power, he criticized Soviet leaders for "sparing no efforts in committing crimes, lying and cheating" for the purpose of expansion. But in the past 20 months or so, although Soviet leaders have frequently attacked the Reagan administration, they have centered on "detente" and "disarmament." This time, Brezhnev scarcely mentioned "detente" or the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. It is quite obvious that the Soviet Union is adopting a tone completely different from its previous one.

Why has there been such a change? According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES on 29 October, experts in Soviet affairs both inside and outside the U.S. Government all hold that this speech by Brezhnev is an important policy document which indicates the Soviet Union's long-term plan for further military expansion and war preparation, and their determination to surpass the United States in the arms race. This is because the various disarmament proposals put forward time and again by the Soviet Union were aimed at frustrating the schemes of the United States for amassing armaments and placing medium-range missiles in Western Europe. But the Reagan administration did not change its plan in response to this, and the situation in Western Europe was not at all favorable for the Soviet Union to carry out its plot. Therefore, Moscow has decided to change its tactics and oppose the United States by developing armaments.

Other American people have also pointed out that Brezhnev's speech had the intention of hindering the U.S. buildup of armaments. At present, there is a growing desire in the United States to freeze nuclear weapons. Recently, a number of influential church leaders adopted a resolution calling for a halt to experimenting, producing and disposing all nuclear weapons. Nine states are to conduct referenda on the question of freezing nuclear weapons and the U.S. midterm elections are coming very soon. The purpose of Moscow's change to a tough attitude is to influence public opinion in the United States and weaken congressional support for Reagan's military policy.

These two analyses do not contradict each other. Accelerating their miltiary expansion and at the same time creating difficulties for the opposing side is just like killing two birds with one stone.

Faced with such circumstances, it seems that Reagan's attitude is to take advantage of the uncompromising stand of the Soviet Union to create public support for his policy of increasing armaments. Last year, President Reagan drew up a plan for the expenditure of $1,400 billion for building up armaments over the next 5 years. But due to the economic recession and huge financial deficits, there was strong objection from the public. Even in Congress, more and more congressmen called for a reduction in armaments. After Brezhnev's speech, Weinberger immediately stressed that the Soviet Union had challenged the United States to fight and that it was therefore necessary to improve their first-strike capability. This proved that Reagan's plan to increase armaments was correct and must be supported. He also brought out many graphs to show that the nuclear strength of the Soviet Union surpassed that of the United States, and that the freezing of nuclear weapons would only weaken the nuclear deterrent capability of the United States in preventing war, and make the Soviet Union unwilling to hold arms limitation talks. At the same time, some American experts publicly predict that military expenditure in the Soviet Union will increase on a large scale in the years to come.

So with the excuse of each being threatened by the other, the two superpowers, Moscow and Washington, both claim that they were forced into military expansion and war preparation. This was the situation when the two sides held disarmament talks in Geneva. An article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR considered this situation to have highly ironic overtones. This is of course a normal thing in relations between the two superpowers, because they have never ceased their struggle for military superiority. The so-called disarmament talks are merely a means used by each side to strengthen itself and weaken the other.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BEGINS PACIFIC TOUR

OW301840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on his trip to five Pacific nations said today that his tour is designed to "emphasize the importance" the United States places on the region.

During his stopover in Hawaii, Weinberger also said he will discuss with leaders of the five countries on what the United States perceives as the threat posed by a Soviet Union arms buildup, according to reports reaching here. He said: "I think it is important that everybody realize the nature and extent of this (Soviet arms) buildup."

Weinberger will be carrying what a Pentagon official termed a "double-barreled message": To reassure the allies of continued U.S. interest in the Pacific despite Washington's preoccupation with Europe and the Middle East and to encourage them to do more for the common defense.

The defense minister left Washington yesterday on an 11-day visit to Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. This is his second trip to the Pacific region this year. He traveled to Japan, South Korea and the Philippines in April.

STATE COUNCILLOR BO YIBO MEETS U.S. GUESTS

OW301855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies of the United States led by William Kieschnick, trustee of the institute and president of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Co., U.S.A. Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was present.

AFP: PRC OFFICIALS ON DISCUSSIONS WITH USSR

OW011850 Hong Kong AFP in English 1838 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- China considers Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia the most "urgent" Soviet threat to China's security, Chinese officials told correspondents here today in a commentary on the first Sino-Soviet exploratory talks on mutual relations.

The officials refused to go into details on the six meetings here last month between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese opposite number, Qian Qichen. The talks marked the resumption of a dialogue broken off for three years. But they did say that the action of Moscow's main ally in Asia, Vietnam, in putting an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 troops into Cambodia to defend a Hanoi-installed regime against Beijing-backed resistance movements constitutes "the current most urgent question" blocking improved relations between Moscow and Beijing, which have been at odds for 20 years.

Even while the talks were going on, leading Chinese officials several times stated that Sino-Soviet relations could not show any marked improvement as long as:

A) Vietnam was intervening in Cambodia.

B) More than 1,000,000 Soviet troops were massed on the Sino-Soviet frontier and in Outer Mongolia.

C) The Soviet Army was intervening in Afghanistan.

The Chinese officials said today there had been no new development on those points. "We do not see any change in the Soviet threat," said one ranking official.

"The most pressing issue now," he added, "is to compel Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia because there is fighting going on there, whereas there is calm on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders.

The official said the Soviet Union would not abandon its "hegemonist" policy in the foreseeable future, but this did not mean the Russians "may not be forced to make changes on specific problems." He reiterated that the three aforementioned problems must be solved before there could be a normalisation of Moscow-Beijing relations, but said they did not have to be settled simultaneously.

The Sino-Soviet talks, which China broke off in January 1980 after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, are due to be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow. Beijing diplomats, citing Chinese sources, say that the first round of talks were characterised by "very steadfast" stands on both sides.

RENMIN RIBAO: SOVIET DELEGATE'S 'SELF-RIDICULE'

HK020842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7106]: "Self-Ridicule By 'Ingenious Remarks'"]

[Text] Last Friday, when the UN Sixth Committee was discussing the problem of nonuse of force in international relations, a delegate said: "The international situation, which has continued to become tense, has disturbed most of the delegations.

"The militarist powers have not only resorted to force to threaten other countries, but have also directly used force to compel other countries and people to accept their rule." He called on all countries to "conclude world treaty on nonuse of force" and regarded this as a reliable guarantee for the security of the people of various countries.

At first hearing, we thought that these remarks were uttered by a delegate from a peace-loving country which exemplarily observes the norms of international relations. However, to our surprise, the speaker was the Soviet delegate (Vladimir Petrovskiy).

When 100,000 Soviet troops are using force to deal with the Afghan people and the Vietnamese, who are supported by the Soviet Union, are slaughtering the Kampuchean people, (Petrovskiy) posed as a person of high morals to utter such "ingenuous remarks" at an international forum; was this not a self-ridicule?

USSR-PRC RIFT SAID TO HOLD APART TWO MONGOLIAS

PM021003 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Graham Earnshaw dispatch: "Sino-Soviet Rift Holds Apart the Two Mongolias"]

[Excerpt] Ulan Tuge, Inner Mongolia -- The two Mongolias, one a Soviet satellite, the other a region of China, are as far away as ever from being reunited after 760 years of division. Both China and the Soviet Union maintain huge military forces along the border about 120 miles north of Ulan Tuge, and the Chinese are very much aware that the area is the most likely route for any Russian strike into the Chinese heartland.

Visitors are forbidden to take photographs of the rolling grasslands between Ulan Tuge and the capital of Inner Mongolia, Hohhot, apparently through the fear that these could be used as military intelligence.

The whole border area, extending back over 100 miles, is considered a military zone, and even local people who are not residents are not allowed to enter it without permission. On the road north from Hohhot to the bleak farming commune of Ulan Tuge there is ample evidence of the presence of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Hohhot is reported to have one of the most extensive underground tunnel networks of any city in China for use as air-raid shelters and as a means of evacuating people to the countryside.

The tunnels, which in other Chinese cities are now shown off to tourists with considerable pride, are in Hohhot strictly off-limits.

The Mongolian border has been practically sealed for over 20 years as a result of the bitter Sino-Soviet dispute with almost no contacts even between family members.

But one sign of the hesitant thaw in relations between Moscow and Beijing is a slight easing of restrictions in such contacts.

One senior official in Hohhot told me that the exchange of letters between Mongols on either side of the border had resumed to a limited extent earlier this year. He said he knew of four Mongolian families who had received letters from relatives in Outer Mongolia.

The closing of the border must have split up many Mongolian families who are by traditions nomadic herders wandering the grassland steppe at will.

On the Chinese side of the border at least nearly all the herdsmen have been settled down in permanent locations, presumably to make control easier.

Most of the world's Mongols live on the Chinese side of the line: 3,500,000 in Inner Mongolia, compared with 1,500,000 in the People's Republic of Mongolia (Outer Mongolia). But an official said there was no desire amongst those in Inner Mongolia to become part of the Mongolian state next door.

"There is not one Mongol here who would want to join up with Mongolia," said the official a Mongol named Siqinbeilige, who spent 40 years in the Communist Chinese Army and can hardly speak Mongolian any more.

"Mongols and Hans (Chinese) are now all equal under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party," he added. "We are using communist ideas to liberate them."

USSR BOMBERS SAID TO EXERCISE OVER SEA OF JAPAN

OW012001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Soviet bombers have recently carried out an exercise in the Japan Sea with the United States as the imaginary enemy, reported SANKEI SHIMBUN today.

Quoting a Japanese military source, the nationwide circulation newspaper said that 11 Soviet Backfire bombers encountered Japanese jet fighters in the Japan Sea off Wajima, and turned toward Vladivostok (Ahishenwai) where they launched fierce attack on the Soviet Navy's 36,000-ton aircraft carrier Minsk, an imaginary enemy.

The military source said the Backfire bombers' exercise indicates that the Soviet Air Force composed of such bombers has better combatting and commanding ability than what had been believed.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW251530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a friendship delegation from Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan.

Leader of the delegation is Kezaburo Yamamoto, governor of the prefecture, and deputy leader Kazuo Ihara, chairman of the prefectural assembly.

Shizuoka Prefecture forged friendly ties with Zhejiang Province in east China April this year.

The delegation is on a tour of China at the invitation of Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang Province.

BO YIBO MEETS PRESIDENT OF NIPPON STEEL

OW271512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, state councillor, met here this afternoon with Yutaka Takeda, president of Nippon Steel Corporation, and his party. They had a friendly talk on strengthening cooperation between the corporation and China in the steel and oil industries.

Li Dongyan, minister of metallurgical industry, was present.

ULANHU MEETS JAPAN'S NAGASAKI GOVERNOR

OW290843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Isamu Takada, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, Mrs. Takada and their party here this morning.

VULNERABILITY OF JAPANESE ECONOMY VIEWED

OW291900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Roundup: Yen's Sharp Depreciation Reveals Vulnerability of Japanese Economy by XINHUA Correspondent Liu Wenyu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese yen which has been on the decline since the beginning of this year fell sharply over the past few days. The Tokyo exchange market on October 26 registered yen's parity as 277.15 against the U.S. dollar, a record low since June, 1977.

Judging from the exchange rate of 217.8 yen to the dollar early this year, the Japanese currency was in fact devalued 25 percent in 10 months.

It is believed that the depreciation of the yen was caused mainly by the U.S. policy of high interest rates, which led to the massive outflow of Japanese capital to the United States. The long-term January-August account in Japan's international payments fell short by 14.6 billion dollars.

The slackening of the Japanese economy was another reason for the yen's depreciation. Owing to the economic recession in the Western world, Japanese export kept falling from last autumn, with the second quarter of the year registering a sharper drop than in the United States and West Germany. It is estimated that the total export this year will be six percent lower than that of last year, a fact never known since the early 50's.

Along with the fall of exports, Japan's industrial and mining production has also shrunk by large margins and the unemployment rate has gone up. The economic recession in the West has revealed fully the vulnerability of the Japanese economy which is highly dependent on foreign trade.

Japan's worsening economic performance also manifested itself in financial difficulties. While declaring the Japanese economy to be "in a state of emergency" on September 16 this year, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan's finance is now facing unprecedented difficulties." The shortfall of revenue was 2,000 billion Japanese yen in 1981. It is expected to reach 6,000 billion this year and 7,000 billion in 1983. To offset these deficits, the Finance Ministry has decided to set a record in the floating of national bonds this year and to freeze wage increase for government employees. Under these circumstances, the Finance Ministry believes, the growth rate of the economy this year is expected to reach three percent at best.

The recent political turmoil in Japan exerted an adverse effect on the yen. Since October 12 when Prime Minister Suzuki announced his pullout from candidacy for the party presidency, the jockeying for the top seat so intensified that no decisions were made as planned on major economic issues such as the supplementary budget for 1982.

The frailness of Japan's economy led to the depreciation of the yen, which in turn cast an ill effect on the economy.

The depreciation of the yen could have reactivated Japan's exportation but for the economic depression in the West. The exportation declined rapidly as a result of the intensified trade conflicts between Japan on the one hand and the United States and West European countries on the other.

The depreciation of the yen brought about a rise in import prices which in a chain reaction caused the prices of domestic consumer goods and wholesale prices to rise too.

Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, told the press Thursday that the depreciation of the yen will eat into the profits of the enterprises, especially those producing raw materials, and will also have an ill effect on processing sectors such as fabric and chemical industries.

Commenting on the declining yen, the mass media here have called for a serious consideration by the government of its currency policy. The government, however, is finding itself in a difficult position. Any attempt to bolster the yen by raising interest rates would increase burdens on the industries and further aggravate the slump. On the other hand, stimulation of the economy by lowering interest rates would make the yen slide further downhill.

FURTHER REACTION TO UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

RENMIN RIBAO 31 Oct Article

HK010647 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Li Ming [7812 2494]: "The Fox and the Grape"]

[Text] Aesop wrote a fable about a fox who wants to eat the grapes on a grapevine, but says the grapes are sour when it finds it cannot reach them. Strangely enough, this fable is a portrayal of the Vietnamese authorities today.

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, 90 countries voted to support the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations. To this, Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, said merely that "for Vietnam, this cannot be regarded as a failure." Nguyen Co Thach seemed to be saying that it was of no consequence to Vietnam that it failed to get Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

Does Kampuchea's seat really mean nothing to the Vietnamese authorities? No. Like the fox in the fable, they have been drooling with envy for this sweet "grape" for a long time. They know well that depriving Democratic Kampuchea of its seat in the United Nations and giving the seat to their puppet regime in Phnom Penh would make the international community actually recognize the legitimacy of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. For years, the Vietnamese authorities have tried in vain by every possible means to get this "grape." Even on the eve of this UN General Assembly, Nguyen Co Thach ran all over the place trying to squeeze Democratic Kampuchea out of the United Nations. At the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Vietnam put forward an "amendment" aimed at depriving Democratic Kampuchea of its seat. Despite all the Vietnamese authorities' schemes and tricks, the number of countries supporting Democratic Kampuchea was greater this year than last year. The Vietnamese authorities' dream of eating up the grape -- grabbing the seat of Democratic Kampuchea -- once more failed to materialize.

One failure follows another and each is more serious than the last. Nguyen Co Thach tries to look undisturbed, but this, in the end, cannot conceal the fox's great disappointment.

VODK Commentary Cited

OW301233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea says in a commentary today the UN General Assembly's adoption of a resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea "means another great victory for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations."

"This has again proved true that the international community resolutely opposes the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and will never accept the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli," the radio continued.

The radio says through a three-day discussion, the current session of the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution by a vote of 105 in favor and 23 against.

The radio calls this "an event of major political importance which shows more and more countries demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea completely and unconditionally, so as to restore independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to Kampuchea, respect their right of self-determination. They also demand that foreign countries pledge not to intervene in the internal affairs of Kampuchea."

The radio says this is "powerful support for the just struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression for national salvation waged by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It is also another frustration for the Vietnamese expansionists."

The radio says the Kampuchean patriotic army and civilians will never let the international society down as a result of the support they have had from the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The radio expresses the resolve of the Kampuchean people to fight through to the end in the face of all difficulties till all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Thai Official's Comments

OW311556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters yesterday an international meeting on the Kampuchean problem must be held to seek a settlement of the issue.

He said Thailand wishes to consult countries interested in the Kampuchean problem on setting a date for the international meeting.

Thai newspaper TONG HUA YID PAO today called on the justice-upholding countries in the world to try all means to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

A commentary of the newspaper described the adoption by the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of a resolution calling for withdrawal of all Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea as "another ignominious defeat" for Hanoi, but it warned that Vietnam will not take its defeat lying down and it is bound to play diplomatic tricks in an attempt to resist the U.N. resolution.

The commentary said pressure must be brought to bear on Vietnam to make it pay dearly for its action in Kampuchea and force it to end its military invasion of Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

VPA MOVE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORTED

OW290813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have moved several truckloads of chemical weapons to their base near the Kampuchean-Thai border, today's BANGKOK POST quoted a senior Thai military source as saying yesterday.

Major General Piboon Panuwat, commander of Thailand's Second Army Division in charge of the eastern border, said the weapons could be used against the Kampuchean resistance forces in the planned dry season offensive. However, he said that the Thai Army is still unable to identify the types of chemical weapons already brought in.

His disclosure coincided with a visit by a United Nations team of experts to the refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday to investigate the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos.

Piboon said Vietnam has prepared a special combat unit solely comprising soldiers from North Vietnam at its army installations in Sisophon, about 30 kilometers from the border.

Meanwhile, Democratic Kampuchean sources also told the BANGKOK POST that since the beginning of the month at least 10 truckloads of unidentified chemicals have been sent from a major Vietnamese stronghold in Sisophon to a Vietnamese base near the strategic Highway Five at Ban Nimit.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS HONG KONG DELEGATION

OW012037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council led by its chairman, Sir Y.K. Kan.

Speaking to the delegation, Xi said the visit organized by the Hong Kong council indicated that trade between Hong Kong and the mainland would develop steadily. Development of economic cooperation would be beneficial to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, he said, and also helpful to promoting the four modernizations of the country.

He briefed the leaders of the development council on the country's economic construction after the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C., and reaffirmed China's policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The delegation arrived in Beijing October 28 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). Wang Yaoting, chairman of the CCPIT hosted a banquet in their honor. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation met with a number of government agencies and departments. It will leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai and Guangzhou.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HONG KONG CONTAINER PORT, FUTURE

HK010612 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 4

[Report by reporter Zhou Yizhi: "World's Biggest Container Terminal Under Construction in Hong Kong"]

[Text] The world's biggest modern container terminal is now under construction in Hong Kong. The opening ceremony of this project was held on 28 October. After the completion of this project, the congestion in Hong Kong's Kwai Chong container dock will be relieved and this will greatly improve the efficiency of freight transport. This project also takes the lead in helping container port facilities maintain Hong Kong's prosperity into the 21st century.

This six-story terminal is designed to have a floor space of 260,000 square meters and will reach a height of 61 meters. Each story will be installed with vehicle-moving facilities and the ground floor will have the newest overhead extending transport system. The container grounds will hold 1,800 containers. The first phase of this project is scheduled to be finished in 1983 and the entire project will be completed in 1986. The cost of construction is estimated about 1 billion Hong Kong dollars.

According to some economists here, the building of this terminal shows that some Hong Kong industrialists and businessmen looking into the future are optimistic about Hong Kong's trading development prospects. Whatever results Sino-Britain talks will bring, so long as the Chinese Government is determined to maintain Hong Kong's free trading environment, Hong Kong will always be an international port, and will continue to perform all of its existing functions. In this case, the opportunity to make money in Hong Kong will still be more favorable than in other countries in Southeast Asia.

The new container terminal is being developed by the Asian Container Company Limited -- a joint venture formed by the Hong Kong Far East Development Group and the Sea-Land Associated Transport Corporation of the United States.

At the opening ceremony, Yau Dakgan, chairman of the Far East group, said that he had "profound confidence in Hong Kong's future." Yuan Geng, deputy director of board of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Ltd, told a reporter that China had attached great importance to Hong Kong as an international port and that people should not feel pessimistic about Hong Kong's future.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS NEPALESE MINISTER

OW011245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Balaram Ghartinagar, Nepalese minister of industry, commerce and supplies, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

They expressed satisfaction at the development of Sino-Nepalese relations of friendship and cooperation and hoped that such relations will be further strengthened. Ghartinagar also outlined a ministerial solidarity meeting among developing countries for Nepal's industrial developments which is to be convened later this month in Nepal. Wan Li expressed support for the meeting.

Present at today's meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Nepalese Ambassador to China Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna.

Minister Ghartinagar and his party arrived here October 30.

BANGLADESH ADMINISTRATOR MEETS ISLAMIC GROUP

OW230248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Dhaka, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad today received the Chinese Islamic delegation now on a friendship visit here.

Ershad told the Chinese visitors, China is the best friend of Bangladesh. The delegation's visit will further strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, in particular the Muslims of the two countries.

The five-member Chinese Islamic delegation is led by Abdurahim Latib, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Vinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON HISTORY OF SINO-UK RELATIONS

HK020341 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 82 pp 14, 15

[Article by Zhou Wen [0719 2429]: "China and Britain"]

[Text] Historical Complications

China and Britain are far apart from each other; one is in the east and one is in the west. However, as early as the 15th and 16th centuries, Britain tried three times to send navigators to probe a sea path from northwest Europe to China, and once, even brought along a letter signed personally by Queen Elizabeth I to the Ming Dynasty king, requesting the development of "trade between the two countries and mutual supply." Due to various factors, all the above-mentioned efforts by Britain failed. Today, the copy of that letter is displayed in the British museum as proof of the efforts made by Britain in establishing Sino-British relations.

From then until 1793, when British special envoy Lord George Macartney arrived in China and was greeted by Emperor Qianlong at his Chengde summer resort, this was the first official contact between China and Britain and Sino-British trade subsequently developed. According to statistics, a total of 70 British commercial ships arrived in China in 1832, ranking first among other foreign commercial ships. However, the British merchants' opium trade in China also developed simultaneously.

In 1839, Lin Zexu prohibited trade in opium. In 1840, Britain launched an opium war, invaded China and forced the Qing government to sign the first unequal treaty, the "Treaty of Nanjing", in comtemporary Chinese history. Since then, China gradually declined and became a semicolonial and semifuedal country. China suffered from British suppression for a considerable period. This was a period in the history of the Chinese nation in which the state suffered from innumerable calamities and was also a period in which there were complications and misfortune in Sino-British relations.

After the founding of New China, on 6 January 1950, Britain declared its recognition of our country. Shortly after that, the two countries began talks on establishing diplomatic relations. However, these were interrupted as a result of the outbreak of war in Korea. On 17 June 1954, during the Geneva Conference, China and Britain agreed to exchange charges d'affaires, thus establishing distinct semidiplomatic relations. Such relations were maintained for 18 years and were not promoted. On 13 March 1972, China and Britain signed a joint communique on exchanging ambassadors. Britain "recognized the stand of the Chinese Government concerning the status of Taiwan as a province of the PRC," withdrew its consulate in Danshui, Taiwan and changed her attitude toward the question of our country taking a seat in the United Nations. Since then, China and Britain have established official diplomatic relations and the history of Sino-British relations has turned a new page.

Friendship Between the People

It is as natural for people to meet and depart as for the moon to vary its shape. Although there are bound to be changes in Sino-British relations, the Chinese and British people have always been friendly and exchanges and cooperation between them have always been fruitful. During approximately the second century, the European continent began to know China because of its silk and the name of China was later spread to the British people beyond the English Channel. The great British writer Shakespeare mentioned China in his works. From the 17th centuray onward, China and Britain commenced direct trade. More Chinese silk, porcelain, lacquerware, and tea were imported to British markets and these products became more popular with the British people. All this inspired the British people to daydream about the China's culture: China is an ancient civilized country with oriental characteristics, the land is vast, its people are industrious, the country is rich, "everyone wears silk clothes and gold and silver are found everywhere...."

British scholar Robert Hook submitted a report in 1686 to the British Royal Society, saying that it was necessary to better understand China and "create a new field of study..."

Until recent times, science, technology and culture developed so rapidly in Britain that China began to learn from her. Two outstanding figures in the learning of British science and culture were Yan Fu and Lin Shu. Yan Fu went to Britain to study in 1877 and engaged in translating bourgeois political, economic and philosophical works such as works of Darwin, Huxley and Adam Smith. Later, he became a representative figure of the Reformist Party. Lin Shu was a famous writer and translator in the late Qing Dynasty. During his lifetime, he translated approximately 100 English works including "Henry the IV" and "Tales of Shakespeare" by Shakespeare, "David Copperfield" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" by Charles Dickens, "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe and "Ivanhoe" by Sir Walter Scott. These well-known works have exerted a great influence on the development of our country's literature and art. On the other hand, British Sinologists also translated certain classical Chinese works, such as "The Four Books," "The Five Classics," "Thirteen Articles by Sun Zi." This also helped the British people to understand China.

The escape of Dr Sun Yat-sen in London in 1896 was a splendid moment to remember in the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples. Dr. Sun Yat-sen fled to England when the Guangzhou uprising failed. Unfortunately, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was trapped in the Chinese Embassy by the agents of the Qing ambassador in England and was locked in a small room. They planned to smuggle Sun Yat-sen back to China, to "sentence" or to poison him and then transport his corpse back to China. Just at this critical moment, a British cleaning worker in the Qing embassy picked up a letter asking for help written by Sun Yat-sen addressed to his teacher (Kantley) and promptly handed the letter to (Kantley). After receiving the letter, (Kantley) made every effort to help and finally gained the support of London press circles. When the incident was revealed in the newspaper, the whole of London was shocked and thousands of British citizens petitioned the Qing ambassador. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was finally released as a result of this great social pressure.

In the 20-odd years since the founding of New China, despite a slow development in Sino-British relations, exchanges between the people have developed greatly. In the initial stage of the liberation, when the Western capitalist countries imposed an embargo on China, some medium and small British companies actively developed trade with China by overcoming various obstacles. In 1957, Britain was the first Western European country to lift the embargo on China, and in the ensuing 10 years, Sino-British trade was always at the top of China's trade with other foreign countries. In 1954, the former British Prime Minister Attlee led a Labor Party delegation to visit China. In 1960 and 1961, General Montgomery visited China twice. These British guests were all met and received by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou.

In addition, British writer and reporter Felix Green, Han Suyin and others have paid numerous visits to China. They have written books, given speeches, produced television series and films to extensively introduce New China. All this has aroused positive reactions among English people, Europeans and Americans, thus making contributions to the understanding and friendship between the Chinese people, the English people and people all over the world. Certain English experts have worked for a long time in certain departments in our country, making direct efforts toward the Chinese revolution and construction and maintaining profound friendship with the Chinese people.

A New Page

It has been 10 years since China and Britain officially established diplomatic relations in 1972. During these 10 years and with the hard efforts of both countries, relations between the two countries have developed. First, there have been more mutual visits of government officials. In the 18 years preceding this decade, only the British trade minister had visited China and for China's part only the vice foreign trade minister had visited Britain.

But during the 10 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the Chinese foreign minister, foreign trade minister and the British foreign minister and trade minister have each paid two visits to the other country. Simultaneously, Chinese and British figures at and above ministerial level in charge of science and technology, education, industry, culture, sports, public health, press and military affairs and various delegations have paid mutual visits. In 1974, the Chinese Government invited former British Prime Minister Heath to visit China. It was during the period of his office that China and Britain established official diplomatic relations. For this reason, the Chinese Government and people will not forget his contributions and have sent to the British people a pair of pandas through Mr Heath. The British Government, moreover, reflected their gratitude to us by sending a white rhinoceros and other precious animals. From this time forward, Mr Heath has paid frequent visits to China and has become a familiar guest.

In 1977, the present British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, visited China as leader of the opposition party. In addition, former British Prime Ministers MacMillan and Callaghan have each paid visits to China, building up fruitful relations with the Chinese people.

There was an upsurge in cultural and art exchanges in 1973. The Shanghai acrobatic troupe left a very good impression on the British people when it visited England. Later, the unearthed cultural relics were exhibited in London. The large number of spectators were amazed to see the imaginately and meticulously carved bronze horses and jade clothes sewn with gold threads. Britain has sent the first-class London Philharmonic Orchestra to visit China. Since then, Chinese and British cultural, sports and arts delegations have exchanged frequent visits, enriching the spiritual life of the people of the two countries.

We have also witnessed new exchanges in the field of scientific and technological education. Several hundred Chinese students are studying various subjects in Britain, while dozens of British students are pursuing their studies in China. The teaching of the English language is presently undergoing an unprecedented upsurge in China. Britain has already sponsored two large-scale comprehensive industrial exhibitions and a few specific small-scale ones in China. Meanwhile, China has also sent various investigation groups to Britain. Among these exchanges in the field of science and technology, what should not be neglected are the efforts of Doctor Joseph Needham, professor of Britain's Cambridge University. His monumental work, "The Science and Civilization of China," which encompasses several million words, is a systematic study of the general development of science and technology, and the shaping and development of the philosophy of science of China. It has summarized the achievements of ancient China in such fields as mathematics, astronomy, geography, mechanics, civil engineering, water conservancy, navigation, printing, chemistry and so on.

This book shows the world that China had led the world in the field of science and technology in premodern times. As a British scholar, Dr Joseph Needham has shown a kind of academic spirit, which is ever worthy of respect and emulation, by engaging in the painstaking studies of the history of China's science and technology.

The development of political relationships and exchanges in the field of science and technology will inevitably push ahead development of trade between the two countries. According to statistics, the volume of trade between China and Britain was only a little more than $70 million in 1950; it increased to $180 million or more in 1960; and boomed to nearly $500 million in 1970 and to about $1 billion in 1980.

Moreover, cultural, scientific and technological organizations, universities and different circles of the two countries have also established friendly ties and enjoyed fruitful intercourses. Some Chinese and British cities are even planning to become "friendly cities."

In recent years, we began to see contacts between the leaders of the Chinese and British Governments. Vice Premier Wang Zhen and Premier Hua Guofeng visited Britain in 1978 and 1979 respectively. The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, paid her visit to China in mid-September this year. These visits marked a new level attained in the development of Sino-British relations.

Having undergone changes over several centuries, Sino-British relations have now been greatly consolidated like a small seedling growing into a huge tree. And, in particular, in the last decade, these relations have become closer and closer, and are benefitting both the Chinese and British peoples. To be sure, having different social systems and different historical experiences, China and Britain are still facing historical issues between them. However, if only both sides can follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence, more constructive results will surely be yielded in the effort to strengthen Sino-British relations.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION'S TRIP

Stopover in Beijing

OW292014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) — On the afternoon of 29 October the delegation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais stopped over in Beijing on the way home at the end of a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Qian Liren and Feng Xuan, deputy director and adviser, respectively, of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, welcomed and bid farewell to the delegation at the airport. Also at the airport were Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

Marchais on DPRK Relations

OW301315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has urged the French Government to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and establish diplomatic relations with it, NODONG SINMUN reported today.

Marchais, who is leading a delegation of his party on a visit to this country, made the appeal in a statement issued here on October 28.

The statement said that the French Communist Party delegation and the Korean Workers Party delegation shared the view that the relationship between the two parties is based on complete independence, equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference. Therefore, the differences and divergence of views between them should not become an obstacle to their joint actions for a common goal.

The statement expressed support for the proposal put forth by the northern part of Korea to achieve Korea's reunification through a confederal system. The statement denounced the U.S. for its opposition to this proposal. France should establish diplomatic relations with Korea at an early date.

The recognition of Korea by France will be a realistic and just action and also an encouragement and gesture of friendship to the Korean people longing for the reunification of their motherland, the statement said. The statement urged the French Government to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Marchais: Visit Successful

OW301908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, today called his visits to China and Korea a "great success."

Upon his return from a combined two-week stay in the two countries, Marchais said he was very satisfied with his time in China during which he had extensive talks with Chinese leaders and had common views on major issues with them.

Marchais said the French and Chinese Communist Parties had affirmed extensive cooperation programs. He was expecting a visit to France by Chinese Communist Party representatives at their convenience, he added.

Marchais said he was delighted to see the achievements made by China and Korea in their respective socialist construction.

ULANHU MEETS FRENCH BANK CHAIRMAN 1 NOV

OW011250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Georges Plescoff, chairman of Banque Indosuez of France, and his party.

Ulanhu congratulated the French bankers on the opening of the Beijing representative office of Banque Indosuez. He described this as a symbol of the development of the economic and trade relations between China and France. He expressed the hope that the financial circles of the two countries would enhance their cooperation and exchanges.

In the evening, Mr. Plescoff presided over the opening ceremony of the Beijing representative office of Banque Indosuez.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH FRG DELEGATION 30 OCT

OW301834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (xinhua) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by its vice-president, Heinz Juhn. The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by Bo Yibo in honor of the guests.

CHRISTIAN GROUP CONCLUDES FINLAND VISIT

OW302028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Christian delegation led by Bishop Ding Guangxun left here for Sweden this afternoon after a five-day visit to Finland.

During its stay here, the delegation visited churches in Helsinki and Turku. Bishops of Chinese and Finnish churches exchanged information on the activities, structure and bodies of the churches in China and Finland.

Ding Guangxun and other members of the delegation also gave lectures on "Chinese Church Today", "Missionary Dimension of Chinese Church", and "Life of Chinese Church."

The Chinese Christian delegation arrived in Finland on October 26.

SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

OW012005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The 1983 Chinese-Yugoslav protocol for sports exchange was signed here this afternoon.

Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Petar Bucu, head of the Yugoslav sports delegation and president of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Federation, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the protocol, China will send in 1983 chess and figure skating teams, a sports delegation and a sports press group to Yugoslavia, while Yugoslavia will send a women's basketball team, a parachuting team to China and send a water polo referee to give lectures in China.

The protocol also said: "The both sides agree to send sports experts to the other country in accordance with their needs and the possibilities."

Present on the occasion were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Song Zhong, secretary-general of the Chinese Olympic Committee; and Radoslav Maksimovic, councellor of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

The delegation will leave tomorrow for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

BO YIBO MEETS BULGARIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION

OW291540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on exchange of industrial experts was signed today at the close of the 20th meeting of the China-Bulgaria Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee. Under the agreement, Bulgaria will send experts to study production and design of porcelain products, cotton textiles, printing and jacquard weave. China will send experts to study raising high-yield vegetables, plate-glass production research and environmental protection by the building materials industry.

Bo Yibo told the guests there are broad prospects for development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science, technology, culture and trade.

"To expand cooperation in these fields is in the interests of the two peoples," he said.

Xiao Peng, chairman of the Chinese group the Sino-Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Georgi Vutev, chairman of the Bulgarian group and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the document.

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev was also present.

RENMIN RIBAO CASTIGATES ISRAELI OFFICIALS

HK020632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Cang Lide [0221 4539 1795]: "Let's See How Sharon 'Deals With' Himself"]

[Text] On 19 September, the very next day after the massacre in West Beirut, Lebanon, Begin blusteringly declared that it was "utterly groundless and unreasonable" to lay the blame for the massacre on the Israeli Government. Later, Sharon, Israeli minister of national defense, swore again and again that Israeli troops had "nothing to do with" the massacre.

However, a few days ago, Sharon finally confessed before the Judiciary Committee in charge of investigating the West Beirut massacre that it was he who personally authorized the Lebanese right-wing militia to enter the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, and that this action led to the massacre. Sharon also admitted that his action was based on a decision adopted by the Israeli Cabinet three months ago. This confession fully proved that the arch-criminals who deliberately fabricated the massacre and brought about this horrifying tragedy were in fact none other than Begin, Sharon and their ilk.

More than a month ago, when the Association of Family Members of Israeli War Victims was urging the government to investigate the massacre, Sharon gave his definite assurance that "if mistakes really have been made, we will find them out and deal with them seriously." Good: Since Sharon has now personally confessed that he and Begin bear ultimate responsibility for the massacre in West Beirut, let us wait and see how he is going to "deal seriously with" the murderers.

SINO-IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING HELD

OW251612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Both Iraq and China agreed that their economic and technical cooperation had made headway satisfactorily since Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Yasin Ramadan visited China 15 months ago.

This view was expressed at the first meeting of the permanent committee of Sino-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. The meeting, held after the arrival of a Chinese Government delegation on October 19, was attended by Li Ke, representative of China's economic and trade minister, and Kamal ad-Din, under-secretary of the Iraqi Ministry of Works and Housing.

The two sides today signed a summary of talks which calls for further cooperation in the fields of construction, agriculture and light industry.

The Chinese delegation will tour projects in various parts of Iraq which involve Chinese workers and technicians.

DENG LIQUN MEETS SENEGALESE VISITOR 9 OCT

OW092209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with Bara Diouf, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party Central Committee of Senegal, and president of the newspaper THE SUN.

Deng outlined the simplification of the administrative structure in the party and government central organs, introduced how the veteran and new cadres are working together and new ones succeeding old ones, and he briefed the Senegalese guest on the open-door policy China is adhering to.

Both Deng Liqun and Diouf said they hope for further development of friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao, executive chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, Senegalese ambassador to China.

Diouf arrived here October 7 at the invitation of the All-China Journalists' Association. Wu Xueqian and Qian Qichen, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met with him previously.

WAN LI MEETS ALGERIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

OW301616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a study group of provincial governors of Algeria led by Daho Ould Kablia, secretary-general of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Algerians came here for a study tour as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. During their stay in China, they will discuss possibilities of expanding economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

LI SHUZHENG CONCLUDES TANZANIA TRIP, HEADS HOME

OW311252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here this morning for home after attending the 11-day congress of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Li Shuzheng read a congratulatory message from the CPC Central Committee to the congress amid rousing cheers on October 23. At the closing session yesterday she handed a message from General Secretary of CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang to Julius Nyerere to congratulate him on his re-election as chairman of the party.

Chairman Nyerere, who is also president of the republic, received the Chinese delegate at his private residence.

Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, chairman of the standing committee on party affairs and Daudi Mwakawago, party chief executive secretary, held a banquet in honour of the CPC delegate.

During her stay in Tanzania, Li Shuzheng also visited factories and other socio-economic units and had contacts with party activists both in the mainland and Zanzibar.

HONGQI ON PEOPLE'S WAR, DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

OW020832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The latest issue of the theoretical journal RED FLAG endorses Mao Zedong's concept of a "people's war" for the 4.2 million officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, while urging the forces' modernization.

"The anti-aggressive war to come would be a people's war under modern conditions," the magazine says. "Mao Zedong's great thought on people's warfare is still an important magic weapon for defeating the enemy."

A future war, the journal says, will be characterized by its three-dimensional military conduct. Thus, the P.L.A. must be turned into a powerful force, which, under modern conditions, can organize the different services and arms to fight in coordination. Every effort should be made to improve the army's organization, equipment, strategy, tactics and cadre training.

The P.L.A. is in the process of readjustment, consolidation and restructuring. Guided by the policy of fewer but better troops, it is giving more stress on the interaction of different branches and arms and on training in this field.

The article entitled "A Reliable Guarantee for Socialist Construction" says building such an army is the most important thing in modernization of China's national defense.

Referring to the relations between economic development and national defense, the article quotes Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as saying "strengthening our national defense on the basis of vigorous economic development". [as received]

The article says building national defense and preparations for an anti-aggressive war are indispensable in drawing up plans for the development of industry, transportation, science and education.

The article encourages the army to improve its equipment while making full use of what it already has, and reinforcing its determination to win battles with it.

The P.L.A. was established in 1927 and had only a single service until 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded. In the 33 intervening years, the army was expanded to three services with various arms.

"We have devised and produced our own atomic and hydrogen bombs, long-range guided missiles and other sophisticated strategic weapons for self-defense", the article says.

However, it says, by and large, the military equipment of the Chinese army is still backward because of the state of the nation's economy. China can only realize the modernization of national defense step by step.

The article stresses the importance of weapons, but says political and human factors are still decisive in a modern war. Morale, combat will and the spirit of scrifice play an extremely important role in the outcome of a war.

The P.L.A. has enhanced its military capability and political consciousness by instilling its ranks with socialist ethics and improving its training, the article says.

USE OF SHIPBASED HELICOPTERS DEEMED SUCCESSFUL

OW020738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The successful taking off and landing of shipbased helicopters has been pronounced progress in the modernization of the air force arm of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to military sources. [sentence as received]

The helicopters were used in China's recent carrier rocket launching test. When the rocket splashed down, shipbased helicopters arrived upon the spot promptly so surveyers could take pictures.

The first group of helicopter pilots finished their training course with excellent marks. They required only half of the average number of training hours of foreign pilots.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

HK010157 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Put Energy Conservation in a Priority Position"]

[Text] In his report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Energy shortages and the strain on transportation are major checks on China's economic development at present. Growth in energy production has slowed down somewhat in the last few years, while waste remains extremely serious." He also added: "To ensure a fair rate of growth in the national economy, it is imperative to step up the exploitation of energy resources, and economize drastically on energy consumption." This is a glorious and strenuous task for the industrial and communication fronts.

Over the past 2 years, industrial and communication fronts throughout the country have conscientiously implemented the guiding principle issued by the CPC Central Committee on paying equal attention to exploitation and conservation in solving the energy problem. They have recently put energy conservation in a priority position and have achieved remarkable results in this respect. From 1980 to the first half of this year, more than 64 million tons of standard coal were saved. However, due to our country's irrational economic and product structures, the low level of the energy processing industry and backward technological facilities, in addition to poor management of energy conservation, a great quantity of energy has been wasted. To further energy conservation work and do everything possible to economize on energy consumption is one of the most practical and effective ways of solving the present problem of the strain on energy.

Conscientiously solving the problem of energy is one of the strategic links in economic development in the coming 20 years. From a long-term viewpoint, the state should strengthen energy exploitation and construction and concentrate necessary efforts and regard energy as the key link of construction. However, due to the fact that energy exploitation is restricted by exploitation conditions, construction period and transportation, energy production will not be increased by a big margin in the near future. According to an analysis made by the departments concerned, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the annual growth rate of the national economy will be 4 percent but energy production can only increase by about 1.5 percent. We should rely on conservation to solve energy problems. To economize drastically on energy consumption has become a strategic problem which has an overall influence over the development of the national economy. Therefore, in a certain sense, energy conservation means growth rate. As long as we do well in conserving energy, we will ensure the development of the national economy. If we fail to do well in energy conservation work and serious waste occurs in places, the progress of the four modernizations will be hampered.

At present, our country has great potential for energy conservation. The amount of national income produced by unit energy consumption is lower than in many other advanced industrial countries in the world. Furthermore, we have not yet attained the best record produced in our country's history in this respect. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, national income created as a result of consuming one ton of energy was 1,089 yuan, but in 1981 the amount dropped to 651 yuan, a decrease of nearly 50 percent compared with the period of the First 5-Year Plan. If our national energy utilization ratio increases by 1 percent, we can save tens of thousands of tons of coal every year. Over the past 2 years, more than 64 million tons of coal have been saved throughout the country. We have scored this success mainly by restructuring our industry and products.

With regard to the improvement of management and administrative and technological reforms, we should continue to exert great efforts because energy conservation work in this respect has just started.

To drastically economize on energy consumption, we should, first of all, strengthen management. In recent years most enterprises have paid attention to scientific management work aimed at energy conservation. However, because the level of enterprise management in our country is low, our spadework has been weak and a scientific management system for energy conservation has not been established. The problem of "eating out of a big pot" with regard to energy consumption has not been completely solved. Therefore, we should strengthen scientific management and spadework for energy conservation and do a conscientious job in balancing the energy conservation of enterprises. We should speed up the work of installing the "three meters" (electricity meter, gas meter and water meter) for civil use. We should abandon the method of collecting fees at a fixed rate. Instead, we should adopt the method of collecting fees according to the amount of energy consumed. We should set advanced and rational energy consumption quotas and strictly implement the system of planned supply, setting output quotas based on fixed amounts of energy consumption and charging additional fees if more energy has been consumed than originally planned. As in doing the work of exercising control over grain rations, we should gradually do a good job in managing energy supply and utilization. With regard to the working procedures of heat treatment, casting, electroplating, forging, oxygen making and others in some industrial cities, they should be carried out in designated areas in accordance with the principle of extensive coordination between specialized departments. Processing centers should be established in order to conserve energy.

We should carry out technical reforms with our main efforts placed on the key link of energy conservation. In the future, to reduce energy consumption, we should mainly rely on the progress of science and technology. Over the past 2 years, we have carried our technical reforms with regard to some obsolete boilers, pumps, blowers and so forth and have achieved marked results in this respect. After renewing and reforming the facilities of boilers alone, in 1980 and 1981 we reduced coal consumption by more than 1 million tons. Technical reform is an effective way of reducing energy consumption by a big margin. We should grasp this work firmly. Some localities have failed to adopt effective measures to carry out technical reform aimed at energy conservation and they have not yet made sufficient progress. The role of some technical reforms for energy conservation has not yet been brought into full play. Some localities have diverted the funds earmarked for energy conservation to other purposes. Various localities should firmly grasp the work of formulating practical plans, in the light of the actual conditions of local trades, services and enterprises, to invest existing funds in the projects which need a short time for completion and which can produce rapid and effective results so that the effect of technical reforms can be seen as quickly as possible. We should conscientiously popularize and employ effective and new technology and skills for energy conservation in order to enhance the energy utilization ratio.

Correct implementation of the reward policy for energy conservation is an important measure in arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises for conserving energy. The present methods of rewarding energy conservation and energy supply as well as distribution are not beneficial to arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises. Under the present system, units which adopt advanced methods for energy conservation and need a smaller supply of energy receive only a small reward. As a result, some enterprises are not willing to pay attention to energy conservation. In the future, we should distribute fuel based on output quotas and encourage enterprises to adopt the responsibility system and allow them to retain surplus energy for their own use. We should encourage the advanced and criticize the backward. Of course, we should realize that those enterprises which consume less energy can still tap their potential and that they should make still further progress. Those enterprises which consume large amounts of energy should make greater efforts to reduce energy consumption.

Much can be accomplished in energy conservation work in our country. As long as we pay close attention to problems arising in the process of conserving energy, strengthen management of energy conservation, rely on scientific and technical progress and further reduce unit energy consumption of products, we can surely enhance the utilization ratio of energy in our country. The fourth national "energy conservation month" will start soon. We should further mobilize the masses and rely on them to do well in inspecting and making public appraisal of energy conservation. In so doing, we will be able to advance energy conservation work to a new and higher stage.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES HALT TO FOREST DESTRUCTION

HK010939 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility for Halting the Destruction of Forests Lies With the Leadership"]

[Text] In the "Emergency Directive on Stopping the Destructive Felling of Trees", the CPC Central Committee and State Council sternly point out that the key to halting the destruction of forests lies in leadership, and "instructing party committees and people's governments of counties with forest areas to take responsibility for supervising the enforcement of forestry protection laws and regulations." They also say that failure to stop those who break the law and destroy forests constitutes dereliction of duty on the part of county party secretaries and county magistrates, who will be held responsible for their ineffective leadership by the party committee and government at the next level up. Therefore, leading party and government organs at various levels must resolutely implement this emergency directive, take immediate and effective measures to halt the destructive felling of trees within a stated time, and vigorously and speedily deal with all cases of forest destruction according to law.

Since the issuance of the "Emergency Circular Calling a Firm Halt to the Destructive Felling of Trees" by the State Council in December 1980, the situation has to a certain extent improved in our country, but this evil practice has still not yet been checked and recently has been gradually spreading. In some places, large areas of state-owned forests were seized and destroyed; tens of thousands of mu of collective-owned wooded land were divided up or all their trees felled; and some protective belts of trees and forests in some environmental protection areas were broken up. Some people even flagrantly robbed timber being processed, and cases of forest guards and patrolmen being beaten up occurred very frequently. Such a grave situation of anarchism and disregard of state laws should be immediately stopped.

The reasons for the failure to stop the destructive felling of trees in some places are many. But the primary one is the failure to eliminate the baneful influence of anarchism from the 10 years of internal disorder. On the pretext that certain problems concerning forestry management systems and policies have not yet been solved, that the contradiction between timber demand and supply is becoming bigger and that the masses of people living in the hills should become affluent as quickly as possible, some people say that the destructive felling of trees in unavoidable and even reasonable. Such ideas and viewpoints are absolutely wrong. The protection of forest areas and the development of forestry are the starting point and end result of our forestry policies. Some problems do exist in current forestry work and they demand solutions. We should actively create conditions to tackle these problems in a prepared and systematic way, but we should in no way connive at destructive tree felling using the pretext of imperfections in the forestry management system and certain problems concerning concrete policies. This runs absolutely contrary to the party's forestry policies and goes against the fundamental interests of the masses and state. Our leading party and government organs and all cadres who work for the interests of the masses of people should by no means concern themselves simply with the immediate interests of the masses and disregard long-term and fundamental issues. In helping the masses to increase their prosperity as soon as possible we must guide and educate them to do so through their own labor, but never by means of encroaching on, stealing or plundering state property.

We must keep a sober mind on such questions of principle so that we will be able to carry out thoroughly and correctly our party's principles and policies.

At present, leading cadres in many places lack an understanding of the seriousness of destructive tree felling. Some of them turn a deaf ear to the matter or stand aside without taking it seriously; some tolerate evil by turning big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all; some are indecisive about taking action and adopting effective measures; and some drag out important cases of destroying forests and even shield or connive with lawbreakers. The leadership in such a situation is in fact directly or indirectly aiding the development of such evil practices. The emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and State Council points out that wherever the evil practice of destructive tree felling is not checked, this constitutes dereliction of duty on the part of the leaders there who will be held responsible for ineffective leadership. This is the crucial point of the issue. Party and government leaders at various levels must, in close coordination with public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts, seriously take responsibility for conducting an earnest study of the problems concerning destructive tree felling in the areas under their jurisdiction, and resolutely adopt effective measures to halt this evil practice. In handling important cases of destroying forests, those who violate the law, whether they are ordinary people or cadres, must be dealt with seriously. It is necessary to order all those guilty to compensate for the forests they have destroyed, to impose fines on them, or to mete out punishment in accordance with the degree of the destruction and with the law. None of those who violate discipline and law should be allowed to get off scott-free. Heavy blows must be inflicted on their ringleaders. Heavy punishments must also be imposed on forestry workers who steal what is entrusted to their care. Failure to act in accordance with law is tolerance of crime. We must resolutely protect the strictness of state laws. We must make the job of stopping the evil practice of destructive tree felling into a regular one. The broad masses of party members and cadres must be educated to implement earnestly the party's forestry principles and policies and to lead the masses to observe discipline and laws by their own exemplary behavior, thus waging a resolute struggle against all practices of destroying forests.

Stopping destructive tree felling and striking blows at the criminal activities of destroying forests reflects the vital interests and common aspirations of the broad masses. The emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and State Council about stopping the destructive felling of trees must be extensively and thoroughly propagated and explained in all localities of the country so as to make it known to every household and every individual. Furthermore, it is necessary to arouse the vast numbers of cadres and masses, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, to do their part in protecting forests and developing forestry.

CENTRAL ORGANS TO TRAIN CADRES IN ROTATION

OW140614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 3 October made a decision on education for cadres of the central party and government organs. It stipulates that from now on all cadres of the central party and government organs should be trained in rotation. It calls on the central party and government organs to carry out education for cadres constantly, to regularize and institutionalize the training and strive to raise the political and vocational level of the cadres remarkably in 3 or 5 years to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

The decision says: Since the shift in the stress of work of the whole party to socialist modernization, the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that it is necessary to reform the leading bodies and the cadre system, strengthen education and training for cadres and insure that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent systematically in order to meet the new situation. The reform of the central party and government organs includes the cutting down and merger of overlapped organizations, reorganization of leading bodies, reductions in staff and in particular the retirement of veteran cadres to abolish the de facto life tenure of leading cadres. The leading bodies have begun to improve since a large number of over-aged comrades were relieved of front line posts and many outstanding and energetic young and middle-aged cadres, who possess both political integrity and ability, were promoted to leading posts at various levels. This is a good beginning. At present, we should lose no time in training cadres, carry out education for cadres constantly, regularize and institutionalize this education and strive to raise remarkably the political and vocational level of cadres of the central party and government organs in 3 or 5 years.

The decision says: Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. [Mao quote] The general task of our party in the new historical period is to unite the people of all nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic, socialist country. The quality of the ranks of the cadres and whether the cadres can meet the demands of the general task or not have a bearing on the success or failure of our socialist cause and on the prosperity or decline of our party and our country. Therefore, a large-scale, well-planned training of cadres to improve their quality and prepare large numbers of specialized personnel for socialist modernization meets the needs of the modernization program and the urgent demand to carry forward the cause, forge ahead into the future and guarantee the continuity of our party's line. It is of great strategic significance.

Recalling our party's tradition of attaching importance to the training of cadres, the decision points out: The great majority of backbone leading cadres and key staff members working on various fronts are those who were trained by our party during the revolutionary war or right after the founding of the People's Republic.

The decision points out: The training of cadres was gradually weakened and cadres painstakingly studying vocational knowledge were oppressed after the late 1950's, due to a faulty guiding ideology of our party. Particularly during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, both education for cadres and education for the people suffered grave devastation, which obstructed the learning of the people, from old persons to children. As a result, the theoretical knowledge and vocational level of the ranks of cadres as a whole is currently far from meeting work requirements. This is a very profound historical lesson. Now we should not delay the important task of training cadres any longer.

The decision says: Since recent reform, the central party and government organs have begun to eliminate overstaffing and set higher demands for the cadres' work efficiency and quality. At the same time, the personnel reeducation has created conditions and possibilities for large-scale training of cadres. Organizational reform and improvement in the quality of ranks of cadres are two important links in the efforts to overcome bureaucracy and improve working efficiency and economic results. The leading cadres at all levels of the central party and government organs should make firm determination and great efforts to overcome difficulties, immediately proceed to plan and organize education for the cadres and turn the central party and government organs into highly efficient policy-making and management organs and into big schools for training outstanding construction personnel.

The decision points out: The fundamental task of cadres' education is to enhance all cadres' Marxist theoretical knowledge, vocational level, scientific and cultural level and their leading and management ability and to turn them into qualified party and government functionaries who uphold the socialist road and possess the necessary vocational knowledge.

The decision demands: All cadres of the central party and government organs should study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles and policies. The cadres holding leading posts at and above the department or section level and the cadres working as staff members of ideological departments should study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution in a more systematic way. In study we should emphasize adherence to the principle of integrating theory with practice, overcome dogmatism and pragmatism, make the cadres understand the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and raise their own consciousness of the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

The decision says: In view of the present situation among the ranks of cadres, we need particularly to attach importance to vocational training in order to raise the cadres' vocational level. The cadres of the central party and government organs handle various types of work at various levels, but they have one thing in common, that is, they all work in leading organs. Therefore, they need to have basic and common vocational knowledge including economics, management, law, scientific leadership and working methods. They must seriously learn this knowledge which provides for the indispensable basic skills for doing work well in the central party and government organs. The cadres of the various professions at various levels should learn various specialized knowledge according to their respective specific needs in addition to learning the basic and common vocational knowledge.

The decision stipulates: In the central party and government organs, the incumbent cadres under 40 with an educational level below that of a junior middle school graduate must raise their educational level to above junior middle school in 2 or 3 years by taking makeup lessons. The incumbent cadres with an educational level above junior middle school and without specialized knowledge should raise their educational level to that of secondary technical school or college in 3 or 5 years. From now on, cadres transferred to the central party and government organs must have a minimum educational and vocational level of senior middle school or secondary technical school. Army cadres who do not meet this requirement must be trained and pass examinations before they are transferred to the central organs.

The decision says: The central authorities maintain that after 5 years or so of efforts, all cadres of the central party and government organs should attain an educational and vocational level at or above that of a senior middle school or secondary technical school graduate; the number of cadres of college or higher educational level will considerably increase every year; the cadres of college or higher educational level will account for a larger proportion in leading bodies at the ministry and commission level and at the department and bureau level. In this way, all the ranks of cadres will noticeably become more revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent, and the work in the central organs will take on a new look.

The decision says: In order to make the cadres' education a constant effort and to institutionalize and regularize it, the central authorities deem it necessary to stipulate the following policies and rules:

1. The cadres' education should be included in the national education plan. It is necessary to have a long-term and an annual plan for the training of cadres. The department of educational administration and other departments should include the cadres' education in their operational plans and management systems.

2. From now on, all cadres of the central party and government organs should be trained in rotation. In general, every cadre should temporarily leave his job every 3 years to study for 6 months, and this should become a rule. To study periodically while temporarily leaving one's job is a cadre's duty as well as his right. Some cadres who need longer training may arrange to take two or three 6-month absences from office together in order to take part in the training.

3. The cadres' training should be related to their assignment. From now on, appointments or promotions of cadres must take into account their educational background, academic performance, work experience and job performance as important foundations. For this reason, it is necessary to establish rules for evaluating and examining the cadres' study. Their study performance should be entered into their personnel record. Those who have completed the required courses with passing marks earn corresponding schooling records. A cadre who is outstanding in study and can apply his learning in actual work should enjoy higher priority in promotion than others even if their other qualifications are about the same.

4. In the period when a cadre leaves his job temporarily for study, he should receive the same wages, material and other benefits, including pay raises, as other cadres on the job do. The unit to which the cadre belongs is to be responsible for working out a solution in this regard.

5. As for young cadres who have received college education or above but lack experience in working in basic units, arrangements should be made in a planned way for them to gain experience in practical work at the frontline.

The decision says: The task of training cadres is arduous, the scale of such training is large and subjects are numerous, whereas the existing organizations, teachers and facilities for the education of cadres are very limited. In view of these facts, therefore, it is necessary to adopt concrete measures and various forms, to make use of all avaliable resources and to use socialized methods in both a scattered and a concentrated way for this purpose. All central party and government departments and commissions should conduct surveys of their cadres' educational, professional and theoretical levels to acquaint themselves with the real situation so that they will be able to train them in separate groups according to their actual conditions and different professional requirements. Various central party and government departments and commissions should make some of their buildings available for opening day classes for the professional and theoretical training of cadres with a junior middle school education or above, and this should be the main form to be adopted in this regard. Existing party and cadre schools should bring their role into full play in opening 1-year and 2-year cadre training classes and 6-month classes for advanced studies. Institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools under the Ministry of Education and other ministries and commissions should give full play to their role in opening 2-year and 3-year special training courses or shorter training classes which should enroll younger cadres for training. Some institutions of higher learning may also admit a small number of young cadres as regular undergraduates. Continuation schools to be run separately or jointly by various departments and commissions should be mainly responsible for giving makeup cultural lessons for cadres whose educational level is lower than that of a junior middle school graduate, and they may be released from their work for such lessons or take such lessons in their spare time. As for cadres with a college education or higher, they should mainly improve themselves in work according to their professional requirements and leave their jobs for self-study for 6 months or go to institutions of higher learning or research units for advanced studies for a short period of time to acquire new knowledge.

The decision points out: After instituting a system under which cadres leave their jobs for study for 6 months every 3 years, it is still necessary to strengthen leadership over study by cadres on the job. It is necessary to encourage cadres to engage in self-study or to take spare-time correspondence, radio or television cources or to attend various types of schools.

The decision points out: Strengthening party leadership over the education of cadres is the key to improving their qualities. Ministries and commissions should be mainly responsible for the training of cadres in central party and government organs. To make overall planning for and coordinate work in the education of cadres in central party and government organs and to study and work out principles and policies for the education of cadres, it has been decided to set up a group for the education of cadres in central party and government organs by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Party Central Committee, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the Ministry of Education to do day-to-day work in this regard. This group is also to be responsible for inspecting and directing work in the education of cadres throughout the country.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK220915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiang [0702 3068]: "Uphold and Develop Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress which concluded victoriously not long ago is of great historical significance. The significance is felt in many respects, one of which is that the guiding position of Mao Zedong Thought was once again affirmed in the meeting and views were extremely important.

Mao Zedong Thought was acknowledged as the party's guiding thought at the Seventh CPC Congress. Relying on Mao Zedong Thought to find out the laws of democratic revolution, we won victory in the revolutionary wars and founded the People's Republic of China. A socialist power with 1 billion people has stood up in the world. Mao Zedong Thought has educated a whole generation. Subsequently, we suffered serious setbacks due to our deviation from the correct road of Mao Zedong Thought. However, in removing internal disorder, in bringing order out of chaos and in correcting mistakes, it is still necessary to rely on the generation which has been educated by Mao Zedong Thought, particularly the veteran revolutionaries who have contributed their wisdom to Mao Zedong Thought. When we say bringing order out of chaos, we mean we must restore the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and bring the whole party onto the correct road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The essence of the historical resolution which summed up the experiences of more than 30 years is none other than upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. It is also explicitly stipulated in the new party constitution, which was approved by the 12th CPC Congress, that the CPC takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide in action and a scientific definition of Mao Zedong Thought was arrived at. The report of the CPC Central Committee has emphatically elaborated on the matter. Undoubtedly, just as the establishment of Mao Zedong Thought at the 7th CPC Congress guided the revolution toward victory, the upholding and development of Mao Zedong Thought at the 12th CPC Congress will also guide the socialist construction for modernization toward victory.

In recent years, people have been pondering a question: Whether Mao Zedong Thought and Marxism-Leninism are the same thing or not? If they are the same thing, why do we not just call it Marxism-Leninism without mentioning Mao Zedong Thought? This question must be answered, for it is not only a theoretical question, but also an important political question.

What is Mao Zedong Thought? The general program of the new party constitution puts it clearly: Mao Zedong Thought is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, as well as the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is the theoretical principle and summarized experience of the Chinese revolution and construction which have been proved by practice. Therefore, we can say Mao Zedong Thought is the developed Marxism which has been integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought itself is Marxism and it is the expression, application and development of Marxism in China.

Comrades describe Mao Zedong Thought as the exuberant branches and leaves fostered in China by the big tree of Marxism-Leninsim. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Marxism-Leninism is a big tree and we are but some leaves." This is indeed correct. All in all, we absolutely cannot treat Mao Zedong Thought as a doctrine divorced from Marxism. There is no Mao Zedong Thought which deviates from Marxism. We cannot call anything Mao Zedong Thought if it deviates from the course of Marxism and is devoid of the contents of Marxism. It is due to the deviation from the course of Mao Zedong Thought that Comrade Mao Zedong himself made mistakes in his late years. If we lump together Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his late years, it is tantamount to the negation of Mao Zedong Thought.

Since Mao Zedong Thought itself is Marxism, can we just call it Marxism without mentioning Mao Zedong Thought? Our party has always treated Marxism as its guide in action and has always upheld the truth of Marxism. However, it is not at all difficult to talk about Marxism in abstract terms; what is more difficult is to make Marxism concrete and applicable to different countries and closely integrate it with the practice of various countries. Whether in the past or at present, people wishing to genuinely and concretely resolve China's problems with Marxism must not deviate from the road of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. After numerous hardships and difficulties, countless bloodshed and sacrifices and repeated victories and failures, a road has finally been found, that is, the road of Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought not only has made Marxism realized in China, achieving great victories, but also has developed Marxism under China's historical conditions. This is an objective historical fact which no one can deny.

China's dogmatists simply do not acknowledge that Marxism-Leninism is the correct theoretical principle and summarized experience put forth by China's Marxists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong on the Chinese revolution. They hold that Marxism only stems from cities in foreign countries and only "peasant guerrillaism" could be produced in China's rural areas. Around the time of the Yanan rectification movement, after criticizing dogmatism and eradicating blind faith in foreign experience at the 7th CPC Congress, various theroetical principles of Mao Zedong Thought were systematically put forward and the party's Marxist level raised rapidly. The history of the establishment and development of Mao Zedong Thought was one whereby Marxism took root, grew and developed victoriously in China. This is the simple truth which has been proved in practice.

We all know that in a speech delivered in 1919, Lenin emphatically pointed out: The people of various oriental countries were facing a task which the communists in the world had not met with, that is, to apply the general theory and practice skillfully to backward countries where the dominant masses were peasants. Mao Zedong Thought was none other than the method, road and eventually the result of the application of the general theory and practice of Marxism under China's circumstances. In China, the banner of Mao Zedong Thought is the banner of communism. We would like to remind those people who are determined to learn communism: In China, if one deviates from or looks down upon the theoretical principles and practical methods of Mao Zedong Thought, it will be difficult for one to understand the general theory and practice communism. To say the least, one will take a roundabout course.

The essence of Mao Zedong Thought is the recognition that the truth of Marxism must not be divorced from revolutionary practice in various countries, but must proceed from the concrete practice in various countries; otherwise, the truth of Marxism will become impractical empty talk. Therefore, whether carrying out revolution or construction, Marxists in all countries must proceed from their own reality. We may learn from the experience of foreign countires and take them for reference, but cannot copy them without any change; for we will not meet success by just copying others' experience.

That is why Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out in his opening speech: In carrying out construction for modernization, we must "integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country, take our own road and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the basic conclusion after we have summed up protracted historical experiences." As our party was able to open up a unique road with Chinese characteristics in the period of democratic revolution without precedent in the history of the world's proletarian revolution, we will certainly be able to open up a road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in practice provided we implement the spirit of Mao Zedong Thought, In this sense, the 12th CPC Congres may well be considered as a meeting for determining, mapping out and opening up the grand project.

Why do we say that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is a basic point of Mao Zedong Thought? The basic point of Mao Zedong Thought is evidently derived from the principle that the universal truth of Marxism must be integrated with the concrete practice of each country. Things must be done according to different conditions in various countries and by everyone's own efforts. Our demand on ourselves is to "take our own road" and not to copy others' patterns; likewise, we must respect others by allowing them to "take their own road," and never impose on them. Since we have achieved victories in revolution by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our own country, we have no reason to demand that other countries carry out revolution and construction according to our pattern. In dealing with foreign countries, we must respect the parties and people of various countries and let them find out roads, probe experiences and recognize laws. It should never be allowed for a party or country to give orders to other parties or countries, do everything on behalf of them and unscrupulously blame them. There have been many lessons of unscrupulous interference in China's revolution. We do not issue orders to others and neither do we allow ourselves to be ordered around. This is the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands of Mao Zedong Thought. The 12th CPC Congress has specifically elaborated this principle, which is of great historical and international significance. We have noticed that some foreigners have vilified Mao Zedong Thought by labeling it as "big-nation chauvinism" and have willfully stood truth on its head. Conversely, Mao Zedong Thought is absolutely incompatible with hegemonism. As a matter of fact, Mao Zedong Thought has grown and developed in the struggle against big-nation chauvinism, the doctrine of control by big powers, and the doctrine of foreign patterns and dogmatism. A declaration is guaranteed by Mao Zedong Thought, the guiding thought of the Chinese people, that China will never seek hegemony.

The general program of the new party constitution also explicitly points out: The Chinese Communists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong have integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and established Mao Zedong Thought. That is to say, Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC. The report of the CPC Central Committee added the following explanation: "The experience of the party's 60-year history has revealed to us that the reason why the party was able to lead the Chinese people in achieving one victory after another lies in the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The greatest historical merit Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran revolutionaries have attained is that they have successfully realized the integration." With his distinguished talent, Comrade Mao Zedong has become the principal representative for realizing the integration of, establishing of and explaining of Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, it is absolutely justified and fair that the thought is named after Comrade Mao Zedong. However, Mao Zedong Thought does not belong to Comrade Mao Zedong personally. In other words, Mao Zedong Thought should in no way be considered as his individual thought only. At a preparatory meeting of the 7th CPC Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong made remarks on "Resolutions on Some Historical Problems," saying: "The resolution has imputed all merits to me and I would like to make some comments on it. It would be more acceptable to put me as a representative. If there is me only, there would be no Communist Party of China."

These words are also applicable to Mao Zedong Thought. No doubt, it was impossible to establish Mao Zedong Thought without a genius. However, no genius would make it and achieve success without collective wisdom and the creation of the masses. Once Mao Zedong Thought, a scientific truth, was established, it objectively possessed specific contents, independent of any individual's ideological alteration. Although Comrade Mao Zedong, who has made great contributions to scientific truth, made mistakes in his later years, Mao Zedong Thought itself has not lost any of its brilliance. In other words, it is absolutely impossible to deny the truth of Mao Zedong Thought due to the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years. Likewise, although Comrade Mao Zedong no longer exists in the world personally, due to collective efforts, and particularly to the excellent contributions made by the veteran proletarian revolutionaries who are still alive, Mao Zedong Thought has developed under the new historical conditions. Here, I would like to raise the following three points:

First, on the one hand, Mao Zedong Thought must be adhered to and it is absolutely wrong to doubt, waver, or think that Mao Zedong Thought is out of date. On the other hand, Mao Zedong Thought must develop, or more precisely, stress should particularly be laid on its development. Time is forging ahead. We must continuously find out the objective laws in carrying out socialist construction in a big country such as China which was economically and culturally backward in the past. This is the new task we are facing. Since Mao Zedong Thought was established on the basis of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, it is all the more natural to further perfect and develop the integration under the new historical conditions. (Provided we are faithful to Marxism and are determined to realize it, the historical process of the integration will never end.) It is wrong not to develop and to be complacement and conservative. As a matter of fact, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have summed up both positive and negative experiences in socialist construction, vigorously pushed forward the new course of integration and made remarkable achievements. Now, we have a better understanding of the laws of socialist development than at any time in the past. As long as we seriously study the 12th CPC Congress documents, we can see it clearly. In his opening speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping concisely expounded the historical position of the 12th CPC Congress, summarized the basic experiences and laws of the Chinese revolution and the construction for modernization, set forth the three great tasks in the 1980's and the four jobs which must be firmly grasped, prominently showed his mature tactics in applying Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out the direction for developing Mao Zedong Thought. The report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the Central Committee has further enriched and perfected the program and various guiding principles and policies put forward since the third plenary session for realizing the construction of modernization. The above-mentioned integration has been upgraded to a new level in such fields as the description of strategic targets, main points and steps in economic construction, the exposition of building socialist spiritual civilization, the elaboration on the policy of maintaining independence and keeping initiative in our own hands, the theory on class struggle in the new era, the theory on party construction in the new era and the collaboration with and replacement of the new and old leading cadres of the party. There is an important passage at the conclusion of the report, which is worth quoting. It goes like this: "In the new historical period, it is one of the most creative undertakings in the history of mankind to build China, with its backward economic and cultural base, into a modernized socialist power. Many problems involved in it were not, and could not have been, raised or solved by Marxists in the past. In such an undertaking, ideological and political deviations of one kind or another or deviations in concrete work may occur within our ranks. This is not strange, nor can it be avoided entirel What is important is that the whole party, particularly party committees at all levels, must uphold the four basic principles, adhere to the correct line followed since the 3d Pleanry Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and oppose both the 'left' tendency of trying to revert to the erroneous theories and policies which prevailed during and before the 'Great Cultural Revolution' and the right tendency of bourgeois liberalization as reflected in distrust or rejection of the four basic principles.

"We must resolutely take over and learn to use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, acquire a deeper understanding of the actual work in all fields, make systematic investigations and studies, and be good at conducting appropriate criticism and education and waging necessary struggles against wrong tendencies. Provided we persist in doing this, we can certainly accumulate new experience, break new ground in theory and carry forward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and in great new fields of practice."

Second, while explaining and studying Mao Zedong Thought, we cannot deviate from the overall historical situation of our party and our country. We must study Mao Zedong Thought through the historical development of the party. In other words, we must study the historical process of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and its experience. Particularly at crucial historical moments and turning points, we must skillfully compare, research and sum up both positive and negative experiences. Meanwhile, we cannot deviate from the investigation and research into present reality. New problems which have emerged one after another need to be solved. Even those problems which seemed to be solved in the past need to be solved again. For example, we raised and began solving in the 1950's the problem of integrating the collectivization of agriculture, a general formula of Marxism-Leninism, with the reality in China's rural areas, but even now in the 1980's it remains a vital problem. It is thus clear that the process of the integration is a protracted, tortuous and even repeated one, requiring continuous search and progress through practice. The appearance of various forms of responsibility system in agricultural production has opened up a new road for integration. In this field, we should use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to solve many practical problems and do much hard work in theoretical research. No new achievements will be contributed spontaneously if we deviate from practical application and study.

Third, we cannot deviate from the study and research of the works of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries other than those of Comrade Mao Zedong either. On studying Marxism, Lenin once said: "In order to correctly evaluate Marx's views, it is absolutely necessary to be familiar with his closest comrade in arms and friend Engels' works. Without understanding all works of Engels, it is impossible to understand and completely explain Marxism." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 21, p 72) Likewise, if we want to completely understand Mao Zedong Thought and its stand, viewpoint and method, we must not only study the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, but also must be familiar with the works of those veteran proletarian revolutionaries who have pioneered our great cause together with Comrade Mao Zedong. Generally speaking, these works have fairly concretely and profoundly expressed the successful integration of the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete reality in certain specific fields, such as the field of economic construction, the field of united front work and the field of party building. In recent years, the speeches and articles of these veteran revolutionaries have played an extremely important role in restoring the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and in explaining the genuine content of Mao Zedong Thought. Due to the efforts made by the personnel engaging in document compilation work in our country, we have gradually come to possess study materials in this field. Now we are to study and research the process of integration in various fields in a much wider scope.

The work in the coming 5, 10 and 20 years is extremely important. We are living in a new era of historical development. We have already entered the stage of building the new world from that of breaking up the old one. However, the old world is still encircling and influencing us. The voyage of construction for modernization is filled with terrifying waves and the task is indeed very hard and difficult. Nevertheless, provided we persist in the four basic principles, uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought, firmly apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously find out the law of development in socialist society, the law of economic construction and the laws in all fields, it may well be anticipated that all difficulties can be overcome, serious setbacks can be avoided and new miracles can be achieved. Posterity will evaluate the 12th CPC Congress just as we did the 7th CPC Congress.

VICE MINISTER OUTLINES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GOALS

OW020129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA) -- All workers on the capital construction front throughout the country must give full play to the fine tradition of waging arduous struggle and being brave and skillful fighters, further launch an emulation drive to learn from and catch up with the advanced, and work hard with concerted efforts and make fresh contributions to fulfilling the magnificent goal of China's economic construction. This is what Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission Peng Min said in his report, delivered at the national meeting to commend representatives of advanced construction enterprises, collectives and individuals today.

Peng Min said: For the past 30 and more years, the broad masses of workers on the capital construction front throughout the country have written many magnificent epics with their own hands on the vast land of the motherland. Not long after the founding of the New China, they successively finished 156 major projects. In the remote and uninhabited great northern wilderness, they have relied on their own efforts in exploiting the Daqing oilfield. In the high mountain ridges in southwest China, they have successfully built the Panzhihua iron and steel base area and the Liupanshui coal base area. On the torrential Huang He and Chang Jiang, they have built the Liujiaxia hydraulic power station and Gezhouba water conservancy project. On China's plateau areas, where terrains are complicated and weather is often very bad, they have cut into mountains and put up bridges and succeeded in repairing and building the Baoji-Chengdu, Chengdu-Kunming, Xiangfan-Chongqing and south Xinjiang railways. In northeast and southwest China, they have cut through brambles and thorns and planted new forests. On the long coastline of the motherland, they have built many deepwater berths for 10,000 ton vessels.

During the chaotic 10 years, we have resisted the pressure from the "gang of four" and completed many large modern enterprises, including 13 large chemical fertilizer plants, 4 large chemical works, 4 large power-generating stations and the 1.7-meter rolling mill of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. We have built many houses for the people in cities and towns throughout the country and added many facilities for the development of science, education, culture and public health.

We feel extremely proud and glorious when we recall our past achievements.

Peng Min said: The 12th national party congress calls for efforts to quadruple China's annual gross value in industrial and agricultural production before the turn of this century. In order to achieve this goal, we must engage in capital construction on a large scale, either in the first decade, aimed at achieving vigorous economic development. As the main force in capital construction, the construction workers will shoulder extremely glorious but arduous tasks. In the course of construction, we must try a thousand and one ways to shorten the construction period and improve economic results in making investments. Large and medium-sized projects undertaken from now on will be completed in 5 years instead of the previous 8 years, except for a few exceedingly large ones. A new coal mine designed to produce up to 1 million tons annually will be completed in 5 years, and a mine designed to produce 2 to 3 million tons of coal annually will be completed in 6 or 7 years. A medium-sized thermal powerplant must be built in 3 years, and a large thermal powerplant in 5 years. Large and medium-sized cement factories, textile mills, paper mills and machine-building factories must be completed in 2 to 3 years. Construction projects, either productive or nonproductive, must meet the standards set by the state. We must try to achieve the goal of making all industrial projects successfully go into operation at first trial.

Peng Min pointed out: All construction enterprises must follow the examples set by the No 2 Handan Municipal Construction Company, the No 6 Beijing Municipal Company, the No 4 Engineering Company under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and other outstanding state-run engineering enterprises in pushing the campaign of completing all projects with superlative performances to a new high level.

In building projects for civil or industrial purposes, in building large or small projects or in building general or complex projects, all enterprises must stress top quality. To build top-quality projects, they must set high and strict demands on themselves and not build projects only to make up numbers. Top-quality projects must not become a mere formality and must be checked and accepted according to high standards. Enterprises in charge of construction must unswervingly practice the economic responsibility system and keep improving it. At the same time, they should make quick technological progress and extensively adopt advanced methods, technology, machinery and tools for construction in order to lay a new technological foundation for construction and production.

Peng Min stressed: The key to successfully fulfilling new construction tasks lies in successfully building up the ranks of workers and staff members. Since nationwide liberation, our construction workers force has grown from a small and weak force into a big and strong one of nearly 10 million. This force, with a fine tradition of devotedly serving the people, bearing hardships and standing hard work, is capable of building modern projects requiring complicated techniques. All enterprises in charge of construction should further carry forward this fine tradition, step up communist education of their workers and staff members, foster the communist attitude towards labor among them and enable them to have the militant style of daring to fulfill formidable tasks. They should organize workers and staff members to study culture, science, technology and management, strive to build the ranks of construction workers into a mighty, highly disciplined force with advanced ideas, proficient skills and the style of being able to pass the stiffest tests and work hard to attain our country's grand goal in economic construction.

CONSOLIDATING ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIPS STRESSED

OW261031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- In a speech at a meeting today of departments under the State Council on enterprise reorganization, Zeng Zhi [2582 1807], deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: The various departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must firmly grasp the reorganization and building of leading bodies of enterprises in a practical way; their leading members must personally take part in organizing the departments concerned to work in close coordination so that the leading bodies of major enterprises can be consolidated before the end of this year.

Zeng Zhi said: With regard to most enterprises, the salient problems that still remain rather commonly in the leading bodies of enterprises at present are the aging and overstaffing of personnel and their lack of specialized technical and management and administrative knowledge; the progress in solving these problems has been slow.

According to statistics, of the 300 enterprises listed by 18 departments recently as the first group to be reorganized, nearly 32 percent of the leading bodies have been reorganized; 28 percent have submitted reorganization plans; and at present 40 percent of the enterprises still have not come up with reorganization plans. This is chiefly due to the fact that the leaderships are afraid to face hardships and are not determined enough. Since the reorganization of the leading bodies of enterprises is an urgent and important task that has to be accomplished, leading cadres at all levels must tackle it as a vital task; organization departments on the other hand must rank the reorganization of the leading bodies of enterprises as one of their important tasks.

In reorganizing the leading bodies of enterprises, it is necessary not only to select young and middle-aged technical personnel of good standing but also to promote to leading positions at all levels a number of personnel who are good in management and administration. Adequate provisions should be made for old cadres who step down so that they can continue to play a role. In the course of reorganizing enterprises, steps must be taken to ensure effective division of work between the party and the administration; a party committee secretary should do the party work well and should not take on too much administrative work; he should strengthen the party committee and administrative setup and make them perfect.

Zeng Zhi emphasized that not a single person of the following categories should remain in the leading bodies. They are: the three types of persons who prevailed during the "Great Cultural Revolution," persons who oppose the central line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and persons of all descriptions who violated law and discipline.

Zeng Zhi added: Whether a leading body in an enterprise is properly reorganized should in the end be measured in the light of actual prevailing conditions; we should see whether or not the enterprise's appearance has changed, its economic results have improved and a new situation has been created. However, as for reorganization at the present stage, its effect can be measured and examined by the following four criteria: 1) the number and age limit of personnel in the leading bodies the meet requirements prescribed in the relevant central documents issued this year and in the joint circular of five departments including the State Economic Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the phenomena of having an excessive number of old personnel and overstaffing have been eliminated, and the personnel are small in number but highly trained; 2) members of the leading bodies possess the cultural level and specialized knowledge necessary to cope with the needs of the four modernizations, the organizational structure has become more rational and specialization more complete; 3) a plant manager responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee and a party committee setup have been established to clearly define the division of work between the party and the administration; 4) the leading bodies are full of vigor and vitality, united and militant, truly becoming the guides and men of action in leading workers and staff in socialist construction, and the workers are happier.

YUAN BAOHUA ON LARGE ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW221331 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing the 6th regular meeting attended by representatives of departments of the State Council on 20 October to discuss consolidation of enterprises, Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and head of the national enterprise consolidation leading group, stressed that, to increase economic results and speed the pace of economic construction, special attention must be directed at improving large enterprises, which are vital to the national economy.

He said: Improving large enterprises so that their management, technical level and economic results are at the forefront of national economic development is of strategic significance for attaining the grand objectives put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, achieving a fundamental improvement in our country's financial and economic situation and quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Yuan Baohua continued: Paying special attention to large enterprises is an important aspect in improving our economic work, in consolidating our enterprises, in enhancing technical transformation and in restructuring the administrative system.

He pointed out that paying special attention to large enterprises means improving their leadership, management and technical level so that expected economic results can be attained.

He said: Improvement in large enterprises lies in three requirements. First, large enterprises must be consolidated. This means that they must have competent leading groups, especially competent secretaries and factory directors. Outstanding and knowledgeable cadres, capable of opening up a new situation, must be chosen within the enterprises, from enterprises of the same trade or throughout the country and appointed to be secretaries and directors of large enterprises.

Secondly, the Capital Iron and Steel Company's experience of perfecting the system of economic responsibility must continue to be popularized.

Thirdly, large enterprises' development plans must be effectively enforced.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES WORKERS' EDUCATION MEETING

OW291141 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a meeting with all the representatives attending a forum on supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers on the afternoon of 22 October, Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, said that workers' education is a strategically important and very promising task. He expressed the hope that all comrades connected with this work will remain at their respective work posts and consider making workers' education successful their life career.

Deng Liqun said: To strengthen the task of workers' education and the contingent of educators, we plan to enlist a number of teaching enthusiasts from among ministers, bureau and department directors and other cadres who have retired but are still quite healthy, to take part in this task. We may assign them specific work or ask them to be our advisers. We may also ask them to conduct investigation and study, compile teaching materials, give lectures or sum up their experiences. By so doing we will continuously expand and consolidate the contingent of teachers in workers' education.

Yuan Baohua, chairman of the national administration committee on workers' education, presided over and addressed the forum. He said that workers' education is a continuous task. The focus of this task at present continues to satisfactorily implement the "Decision on Strengthening the Task of Workers' Education" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1981 and to pay great attention to these four aspects: ideology, planning, organization and measures.

The forum was jointly sponsored by the national administration committee on workers' education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the CYL Central Committee. It was held in Beijing from 16 to 22 October. Over 100 representatives from some provinces and municipalities, related ministries and commissions and basic-level mines, factories and enterprises summed up and exchanged their experiences and discussed the "opinions on some questions concerning the task of supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers."

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS NATIONAL LIBRARY CELEBRATION

OW240100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The National Library of China is celebrating its 70th anniversary at a ceremony here today.

Addressing the ceremony, Deng Liqun, secretary ofthe Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee called on the staff to make full use of its existing facilities and contribute more to the development of library work.

Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, said that library work is a hallmark of a country's level of material and spiritual civilization, especially the quality of the latter. "It is essential to focus our efforts to build this library into one with an abundant collection of books and modern facilities to serve socialist development," he said.

The ceremony was attended by 180 guests.

According to Tan Xiangjin, deputy director of the library, it is to be the central repository of books, the national center for cataloguing and international exchange and the center for research in library science.

The unified classification of books in China worked out by the National Library in 1980 has been already adopted by most of the libraries in the country. A catalogue of rare editions is now being compiled.

Around 60 percent of the eleven million books in its stacks are in Chinese. This includes 60,000 volumes in the languages of 24 of China's minority nationalities. Foreign publications are available in 115 languages, mostly English, Russian, Japanese, French and German. It has exchange arrangements with 2,000 institutions in 120 countries and regions. Since 1949 every publishing house in China has sent the library three copies of every new book published.

The National Library has 16 reading rooms, both general and specialized, such as one for scientists to read literature in their fields in Chinese and foreign languages. Something like 2,000 people a day -- mostly scientists, college students and self-educated youth -- use the reading rooms daily. In 1949, the library only catered to 100 readers a day. Today, not only Beijing people, but anyone in the country, can borrow books from the National Library through their local libraries. The library staff of 950 includes 59 people each with more than 30 years of experience, and three with half a century's work.

Rare editions in the library come to 280,000 volumes, including a fifth century Buddhist scroll, a 12th century wood-block collection of Buddhist scriptures and more than 200 volumes of a hand-written copy of the Yong-Le encyclopedia of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). It also has a collection of 30,000 inscribed tortoise shells and animal bones that date back 3,000 years.

Among its special services are telephone and mail replies to inquiries, information about deposits of iron, copper and gold in China that were taken from old regional records for the benefit of industrial departments and assistance to specialists such as Cao Yu in writing his historical play "Wang Zhaojun" set in the first century B.C. and the British scientist Joseph Needham in his monumental work "Science and Civilization in China."

Plans for the future include re-housing the National Library in the western suburbs of Beijing, enlarging its floor space to 140,000 square meters and providing reading rooms for 3,000 people at a time. Book selection, cataloguing and circulation will be done by computer and there will be micro-film storage and reading facilities.

The National Library's predecessor was the Metropolitan Library of Peking established at the end of the Qing Dynasty and formally opened after the 1911 revolution. The origins of the collection go back to part of the imperial library of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) and the imperial library of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

DENG YINGCHAO HAILS PUBLISHING FIRM ANNIVERSARY

HK010809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 4

["Deng Yingchao's Message of Greeting to the Joint Publishing Company"]

[Text] Owing to reasons of health, I cannot attend your commemoration party, but can only write a few words to extend my regards.

The three publishing houses made contributions to the revolutionary cause of publication during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. Since the birth of New China, the Joint Publishing Company has continued to work hard at the job of publication.

I cordially wish the comrades in the Joint Publishing Company even greater contributions and successes in the building of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, inspired by the spirit of the 12th party congress.

Deng Yingchao
27 Oct 82

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS ZHEJIANG UNITED FRONT FORUM

OW011215 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, who is currently conducting investigation and study in Zhejiang, participated in a forum on the morning of 28 and 29 October at the provincial CPPCC conference room to discuss implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and opening up a new situation in united front work under the new situation. The forum was attended by personnel of various democratic parties, responsible persons of the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen, well-known nonparty personages and representatives of religious circles and nationalities. Present at the forum were responsible persons of various democratic parties, the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen and noted personages from all circles Tang Yuanbing, He Zhibin, Li Maozhi, Pan Denglian, (Li Tianzhu), (Qian Zuen), (Zeng Jiming), (Zeng Yuanxi) and (Xin Kong), who presented reports on the progress made in their respective units since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on the implemenatation of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They also put forth suggestions on further carrying out united front work.

Comrade Yang Jingren said: The central task of all united front work departments at all levels and of our friends of all circles outside the party is to study earnestly the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and understand the spiritual essence of these documents. This has an important bearing on whether or not we can open up a new situation in united front work. Yang Jingren said: The key to implementing united front work and creating a new situation for furthering this work lies in the elimination of "leftist" ideas. It is hoped that the united front work departments at all levels will further eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, thoroughly conduct investigation and study, strengthen inspection and supervision and implement the united front work policy in earnest according to the CPC Central Committee instructions.

Yang Jingren said: The principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the party and nonparty organizations would consistently be upheld and implemented in all fields of work. It is hoped that our friends of the democratic parties will continue to develop this glorious tradition of working in cooperation from now on, report on the current situation, put forth views and suggestions for our work, help the party and government in implementing the united front work policy and consolidate and develop the patriotic united front so as to make contributions toward the reunification of the motherland and the realization of the four modernizations.

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS WATCH DANCE PERFORMANCE

OW020816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- China's noted dancer Zhao Qing gave a very successful performance at the Tianqiao Theater in Beijing this evening. Zhao Qing, who has performed Chinese folk dances for 31 years and has continued to search for new forms of dance art, said: "I wish to express my feeling for life in the form of dance and pass on beauty to the audience."

Comrades Yang Shangkun, Zhao Yang, Zhu Muzhi and He Jingzhi watched tonight's performance.

OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS

OW011001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Wuhan, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- A national conference on technology and planning in optical fiber communications ended in Wuhan today. Some 90 experts and research personnel from various localities across the nation carried out serious discussions on how to make further progress in the study and utilization of optical fiber communications technology to transform China's backward telecommunications.

The experts pointed out that to advance China's optical fiber communications technology from the experimental stage to that of application, it is necessary to take the whole country into account and promote division of labor and cooperation in tackling key problems. Only by doing so can we overcome the disadvantages of having a scaarcity of funds and backward technology.

According to the plans formulated at the conference, optical fiber communications technology will be widely popularlized and used in China in the late 1980's, and it will become a major means of trunk line communications in China by the end of this century.

Optical fiber communications is a new technology developed in the last 10 years and more. The advantages of optical fiber communications over conventional means are larger communications capacity, tighter communications security, longer relaying distance and greater savings in the use of nonferrous metallic materials and energy. In the United States, Britain and Japan, optical fiber communications technology has already been applied to urban telephone systems. It was in the early 1970's that China began to study this new technology. Thanks to the efforts of scientific and technological personnel, China's optical fiber communications technology has reached that of the advanced nations in the mid-1970's.

COASTAL URBAN FORUM HELD IN TIANJIN 25 OCT

OW302112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tianjin, October 28 (XINHUA) -- An urban economic forum, bringing together representatives from eight of China's major coastal cities, opened here on Tuesday.

Attending the forum are more than 100 theoretical workers and representatives from research and planning institutes and industrial finance and trade, and import and export departments in Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guagzhou, Xiamen and Shenzhen. Ninety-one papers, reports and studies have been presented at the gathering.

The overall purpose of the 7-day discussion is to exchange views, carry out research on economic theory and study development in the coastal cities.

The discussion is focusing on the following problems:

-- The position and role of the coastal cities in China's modernization.

-- How coastal cities can best utilize international and domestic resources and markets, absorb foreign investment and import techniques.

-- How coastal cities can stimulate economic contacts and cooperation with enterprises in the nation's interior and establish viable commercial networks.

-- How coastal cities can maximize application of scientific technology and scientific educational centers.

-- How to further improve facilities of the ports and harbors, communications, posts and telecommunications, trade and banking in the coastal cities.

The discussion is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Tianjin Federation of Philosophy and Social Science, and the Economic Institue of the Dalian City Planning Committee.

CUSTOMHOUSES SAID SUCCESSFUL IN SMUGGLING WORK

OW311152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct 82, (XINHUA) -- It was disclosed at the national conference on customhouses' antismuggling work that Chinese customhouses have achieveded significant success in rebuffing smuggling in the past 2 years. The meeting, which is now in session in Beijing, reports that from the second half of 1980 through the first half of 1982, customhouses in various localitites tracked down over 51,000 smuggling cases, in which smuggled goods valued at more than 159 million yuan were involved.

Today, the large-scale smuggling activities along the coastal areas of southeast China have been basically checked, the markets in which smuggled goods were sold openly have been basically eliminated, and the phenomenon in which large amounts of smuggled goods were sold and purchased by some enterprises and establishments has been basically halted. More cadres and people have become active in rejecting and reporting the criminal elements engaged in smuggling and in trading smuggled goods. Certain smugglers, pressed by the situation, have surrendered to the authorities concerned and have been magnanimously handled by them.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have been attaching great attention to rebuffing the crimes of smuggling and trading in smuggled goods. Many meetings have been held and relevant laws and regulations have been enacted in this regard. At the 22d meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held last March, the provisions in our country's "law of criminal procedures' regarding the penalties for smugglers were revised and supplemented. It has now been stipulated that criminals guilty of serious and major smuggling offenses can be given life imprisonment or even the death sentence. During the past 2 years and more, Chinese customs officers have firmly implemented the party's and the state's policies and regulations and have carried out a brave and resourceful struggle against all types of smugglers. During the struggle, they have worked honestly in performing their official duties and have rejected the lure of gain.

The national conference on the antismuggling work of customhouses maintains that, while the customhouses must give the greatest convenience to legitimate trade, they must realize that smugglers both at home and abroad will not stop their criminal activities, and because the smugglers' tricks will be even craftier and better concealed, customhouses must heighten their vigilance.

At present, the customs officers have stepped up studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, summing up their experiences and studying new countermeasures in order to intensify their antismuggling struggle under the new situation.

PENG DEHUAI BIOGRAPHY GROUP VISITS GANSU

HK300534 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A party of eight persons including Peng Dehuai's widow Pu Anxiu and (Wang Yan), director of the Peng Dehuai biographical group and former director of Commander Peng's office, collected materials on Peng Dehuai's revolutionary activities in Gansu from 14 to 28 October. While in Lanzhou, they visited places where Commander Peng fought and lived in the past and met old fighters and comrades who fought with him all over the country. Du Yide, Xiao Hua, Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Wang Bingxiang and other leading comrades cordially received Pu Anxiu and all the members of the Peng Dehuai biographical group.

RURAL TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE CLOSES IN SHANXI

OW012035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Taiyuan, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants have built annually an average of 20,000 kilometers of rural roads in the past few years, according to a national conference that closed today in Changzhi, Shanxi Province.

The roads promote the flow of goods and materials between city and country and enliven the rural economy.

By the end of 1981, the conference was told, roads linking various counties and people's communes totalled 604,000 kilometers in length.

Now, bus service is available in more than 2,000 of China's counties, with the exception of out-of-the-way Medog County in Tibet and Derong County in Sichuan Province. Buses also serve more than 90 percent of the country's people's communes and 80 percent of the production brigades, delegates said.

While inspecting in August 1981 Jindongnan Prefecture in southeastern Shanxi, rich in coal and farm and native products, Hu Yaobang, then chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, pointed out: "Highway construction is the best way to transport from the prefecture. Construction of more roads will help in the transporting of local mountain and native products."

He said: "Construction of roads available for handcarts is a prequisite for the development of the local economy."

From autumn last to the end of August this year, the prefecture built 85 roads totaling 1,004 kilometers long. The prefecture now has 5,519 kilometers of roads, 17.4 times that of the early 1950s.

The prefecture expects to ship 13 million tons of coal in 1982, including seven million tons by roads. Trucks also transport farm produce and native products, including walnuts, pears, apples and persimmons.

"Though progress has been made in rural road construction, the number still falls short of the need in rural economic development. To date, bus service is not available to 4,000 people's communes and 140,000 production brigades," an official of the Ministry of Communications told the delegates.

The conference urged local authorities to build more rural roads before next spring, particularly for those communes and brigades not accessible by roads.

SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING URGED

OW010923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Zhan Xiang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the State Family Planning Commission said today that data obtained by the census shows that China's present population growth rate is still quite high and that we are faced with the tendency that our population may again increase.

He said: The population question concerns social and economic development as a whole. For the principles and policies of our four modernizations drive to really produce good results, we must keep our population under control. The 12th party congress clearly stated that family planning is a basic policy of our state and that we must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This means that on the basis of our present population of 1.03 billion, we must keep the average net annual population growth under 11 million for the next 18 years.

The responsible person continued: In 1981, the country's birthrate was 2.091 percent, and the natural growth rate was 1.455 percent. This shows that the total number of births is now at its peak. Family planning workers in all areas must keep abreast of the developing situation and must not slacken their efforts.

He emphatically pointed out: Laws should also be enacted on family planning. It is necessary to enact laws and regulations more suited to the actual conditions to guarantee sustained development of family planning work.

BA YI RADIO SAYS PLA COMMAND CADRES BEING PURGED

OW020530 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The slogan of achieving stability and unity has been explicitly put forward since as early as the resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The resolution pointed out the decision to launch no political movement or seize on others' faults, put labels on people or use the big stick. However, some persons, proceeding from personal interest, are continuing to use despicable means to harm others. Particularly since the end of the 12th CPC National Congress, some central leaders have again begun to transfer army leaders and purge army cadres. Moreover, they again treat army cadres with the tricks of those political movements, such as labeling people and using the big stick. They even use various excuses to remove army cadres from military command. What upsets the army cadres the most is that they are wantonly accused of being so-called remnants of the Lin Biao clique.

Some persons even said threateningly: The remnants of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique still exist. They hold certain leading posts, oppose the party's correct line and boycott the central authorities' correct decisions. We must wage resolute struggles against them.

This shows that they disregard historic facts, continue to equate Lin Biao with the gang of four and continue to use the Lin Biao case, which was fabricated by the gang of four, to strike at, push out and eliminate leading army cadres at various levels. Some persons even attempt to label Defense Minister Comrade Geng Biao as (?Lin Biao's follower). They spread rumors that Geng Biao and Lin Biao had been good friends since they were in the Whampoa Military Academy, Geng was later Lin's subordinate in the 115th Division, and so on. Based on these rumors, they conclude that Geng Biao has been deeply affected by Lin Biao's pernicious influence and he has connections with Lin Biao's remnant force. They are using these dirty tricks to strike at Comrade Geng Biao in order to push him out of the army. They also attempt to label many other army leaders as Lin Biao's sworn followers.

All those who took part in the three support's and two military's tasks [support industry, support agriculture, and support the broad masses of the left; military control and military training -- tasks given to the PLA during the Cultural Revolution] -- are likely to be accused at any time of being the remnants of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and of opposing the correct line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In short, the tricks of seizing on others' faults, labeling people and using the big stick are being used against the army cadres who are disliked by certain persons. No doubt, this practice grossly violates the guidelines of the resolutions adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and subsequent meetings including the 12th CPC National Congress. The central leading organs elected by the 12th CPC National Congress should not ignore this phenomenon.

BA YI RADIO REPORTS PROBLEMS NOT SOLVED IN PLA

OW011003 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] In the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress among PLA units and military organizations the broad masses of commanders and fighters have raised many realistic questions. They are annoyed by the fact that the Central Committee still is prejudiced toward the army, makes no serious efforts to solve its problems and wantonly attacks army cadres. They are disappointed that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and all group discussions that followed touched very little on the question of army building, other realistic problems facing army units and requiring solution without delay and the question of livelihood of the broad masses of commanders and fighters. In the light of all this, the 12th CPC National Congress cannot be compared with the 8th CPC National Congress in any way.

People of the older generaton still remember how at the Eighth CPC National Congress Comrade Peng Dehuai, in his report, described in full detail the army building tasks, the principle of the party leading the army, the army's political work and the cadres' building tasks. All the questions raised by Old Commander Peng were discussed warmly and seriously by the delegates to the Eighth CPC National Congress and facts show that their views played an important role in army building. At the 12th CPC National Congress, however, because they were restricted by the so-called guiding principles, delegates and even Geng Biao, Yang Dezhi, Yang Yong, Xiao Ke, Wu Kehua and other key PLA leaders were unable to fully discuss the many serious problems now facing the army.

After the Eighth CPC National Congress, a lively situation emerged in the army as the broad masses of commanders and fighters enthusiastically studied and discussed the congress documents, including Old Commander Peng's speech. The current tasks of the army were clearly understood. Throughout the ranks, the army went all out to revolutionize and modernize the army. On the other hand, the situation after the 12th CPC National Congress was quite different. Most regrettable was that the 12th CPC National Congress failed to define a specific principle for army building or a concrete plan for modernizing national defense. It did solve problems of deep concern to the whole army, the Lin Biao issue, the problem of correct party leadership over the army, the question of policy toward army cadres regarding their retirement and demobilization and so forth.

Furthermore, a new purge started after the 12th CPC National Congress aimed at the General Political Department and the navy. Transfers of leading persons in the various service branches and military regions will soon be carried out in a manner whereby "those who submit will prosper; those who resist shall perish." The little trick played in the case of Geng Biao's transfer cannot but arouse the people's indignation.

Early this year, a certain person wanted to make Comrade Wei Guoqing minister of national defense. Later, for his own convenience, he also named Comrades Zhang Aiping and Qin Qiwei as candidates for minister of national defense. Obviously such a way of doing things has a most deterimental effect on the morale of the commanders and fighters and on the stability and unity in the army leadership. In short, instead of diminishing, the problems in the army have increased in number since the 12th CPC National Congress.

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HEBEI SIMPLIFIES PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

OW011039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0031 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- To simplify administration, reduce the number of overlapping departments and bring into full play the functions and role of each unit, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government recently decided to abolish 54 temporary organizations. The decision is backed and supported by a vast number of cadres.

This is another reform step taken by the provincial party committee and provincial government after an appropriate division of labor. The temporary organizations that were abolished are 10 leading organs under the provincial party committee including the foreign affairs work leading group and the endemic diseases prevention and control leading group, and 44 government organizations, including the provincial family planning leading group, the provincial student enrollment commission, the provincial economic diversification leading group and their staff offices. The work of these organizations has been taken over by relevant leading comrades and functional departments.

The general offices of the provincial party committee and provincial government have issued a circular to the prefectural, municipal and county party committees and governments, as well as departments directly under the provincial party committee and provincial government, calling on the provincial departments in charge to take up the work after the abolition of the temporary organizations and other departments concerned to actively support and cooperate to ensure success. As a rule, no temporary organizations should be set up from now on.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS ON COMMODITIES

SK290327 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, recently pointed out that, in creating a new situation of daily commodity circulation among rural and pastoral areas, the first stress should be laid chiefly on doing a good job in purchase and sales this year and trying in every possible way to pay cash in procuring extra farm and sideline products, such as grains, oil-bearing seeds, sugar beets and meat, from peasants and herdsmen. With cash in hand, peasants and herdsmen can buy all the much needed daily commodities for their livelihood and production at any time. The second stress should be laid on gradually establishing or perfecting managerial methods suitable to the new situation created in the period since the enactment of responsibility systems by carrying out some renovations.

The statement of Comrade Zhou Hui was advanced at the recent meeting sponsored by the regional CPC committee with the participation of secretaries from various league and municipal CPC committees. On the basis of extensively relaying and disseminating the 12th CPC Congress documents in the former period, the meeting was aimed at making further efforts to mobilize the people to study, publicize and implement the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and discussing issues on how to create a new situation of work in conjunction with concentrating on major work arrangements for the first half of 1983.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: In financial and trade circles over the past few years, there have been more and more new problems emerging in the production field, particularly among rural and pastoral areas. Difficulties in purchase and sales are fairly common. Peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities have raised more and more urgent demands that these difficulties be overcome. While making an inspection tour in the former period among eastern leagues and municipalities in the region, Comrade Hu Yaobang referred to these difficulties wherever he went. He also mentioned issues on commodity exchanges between urban and rural areas and on encouraging individuals to be daily commodity retailers and assigning households to oversee business transactions.

Therefore, leading personnel at all levels and comrades on the financial and trade front, while studying and implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, should earnestly master Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions, vigorously conduct investigations and studies and engage in pilot work so as to create a new situation of daily commodity circulation in rural and pastoral areas as soon as possible.

SHANXI'S HOU SHILIAN STRESSES PARTY CAPABILITIES

HK250340 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Speaking at an Enlarged Meeting of the Provincial CPPCC, Comrade Huo Shilian Stresses That the Party Organizations in Shanxi, With Their Glorious Traditions, Are Certainly Capable of Leading the Four Modernizations Drive Well"]

[Text] On 6 October Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Comrade Huo Shilian met the CPPCC members, responsible persons of democratic parties and well-known figures of all circles attending the 28th enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial CPPCC and made an important speech on problems of concern to everyone in studying the 12th party congress documents.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: The central task of the 12th party congress is to mobilize the people of the whole country to create a new situation in socialist modernization and accomplish the great goal of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. The key to accomplishing this goal lies in party leadership and in whether there can be a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The party in Shanxi has a foundation and a long history; it has glorious traditions. During the war years, most parts of Shanxi were revolutionary bases, and large numbers of party cadres emerged amid the struggle after arduous steeling and severe tests. The party organizations in Shanxi have made major contributions to revolution. There were many upheavals in Shanxi during the 10 years of turmoil, and its party organizations suffered heavy damage. In the past 2 years, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and worked according to the central line, principles and policies, with the result that very great changes have taken place in the province's situation. First, we have corrected the "leftist" error of learning from Dazhai in agriculture, thus freeing the rural cadres and masses from their spiritual fetters; and, secondly, we have done a good job in putting things to rights after carrying out investigatory work, and corrected a large number of miscarriages of justice. This has greatly mobilized the masses' enthusiasm for working hard at the four modernizations.

Comrade Huo Shulian the introduced the excellent situation in the province. He said: This has been another bumper year for agriculture in Shanxi, thanks to correct party policies, favorable weather and the hard work of the masses. Output may equal the previous record. As a result of readjustment, industrial production has started to rise from its decline since the second half of last year, increasing each month. Financial revenue work is also relatively good. He pointed out: Although the situation in the province's industrial and agricultural production is very good, we must also realize that there are still very great potentials for increasing production, since our cultural and scientific knowledge is insufficient and our management standards low.

After introducing to everyone the recent work arrangements made by the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Huo Shilian emphasized: The key to whether we can successfully lead socialist modernization lies in whether we can bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. He expressed sincere hope that nonparty comrades would help the party to rectify its work style. The united front was one of the three magic weapons during the democratic revolution period. The united front is still very important for us today in socialist construction. After all, there are only a few CPC members among the masses, and if we fail to closely rely on the broad masses and patriotic democratic figures, it will be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. Although some comrades are not party members, they play a backbone role in work.

In the new historical period, we must do a good job in united front work, and the CPC and the democratic parties must treat each other with absolute sincerity, show utter devotion to each other, and work together to build China into a country with strong economy and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Huo Shilian pointed out in conclusion: I hope that the comrades will criticize any shortcomings or errors in the work of the provincial CPC committee and government. I also hope the comrades will put forward any food suggestions they have. So long as we unite as one, it is fully possible to achieve the great goal of quadrupling.

After Comrade Huo Shilian had spoken, the participants in the meeting held lively discussions. Comrade Zhu Weihua, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a summation. He said: We are now in the springtime of united front work. This is a new period of great tasks and great prospects for intellectuals and fightersof all circles. I hope everyone will be the party's "friends who give forthright admonition" and that they and the party will show utter devotion to each other, share weal and woe and work together to build out our country. All present at the 6 October meeting were provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman An Zhifan, Tao Jian, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, and Wang Dingnan; Feng Shutao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the provincial democratic league; and Pan Ruizheng, chairman of the provincial committee of the KMT revolutionary committee.

YANG SHANGKUN VISITS TIANJIN WATER PROJECT

SK280928 Tianjin City Service in Mandarian 0030 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, in the company of Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Beijing PLO units, Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the military commission of the party Central Committee, made a special trip to the work site of the key Luanhe water-diversion project on 27 October to visit commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed in Tianjin and a certain PLA railway unit. Also accompanying Comrade Yang Shangkun were Fu Chongbi, political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, Yan Tongmao, deputy commander; Chen Bin, chairman of the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defence, and Zou Jiahua, vice chairman. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, acting municipal mayor and commander of the Luanhe water-diversion project headquarters, made a special trip to the work site to welcome them.

During his inspection tour, Comrade Yang Shangkun expressed satisfaction with the PLA units' progress, work quality, safety facilities and frugality, cordially received their leading cadres and gave important directives. He said: I have made a special trip here today to visit all of you. I am happy to see that you have done a good job and have greatly prefulfilled your tasks and that the quality of work is excellent. First of all, I extend greetings to all of you. He said: Not long ago, our party held its 12th congress and set forth a fighting objective for achieving a quadruple increase. Can we achieve a quadruple increase? Some people lack confidence in this. The best explanation is to invite those who are skeptical of achieving a quadruple increase to visit the work site. Your work achievements can answer this. We absolutely can achieve a quadruple increase.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: Comrade Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades have made a special trip to the work site. This not only encourages the commanders and fighters working here but is also a great soucce of support for Tianjin Municipality. Comrade Yang Shangkun's directive is suitable not only to the Luanhe water-diversion project but also to all other work. I believe that so long as we have both revolutionary zeal and a scientific approach, we can surely achieve a quadruple increase.

Comrade Yang Shangkun also inspected the work site of the (Panjiatou) reservoir project.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CPC MEETING

SK220024 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] On 20 September the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee convened an enlarged standing committee meeting. Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng and Li Jianbai, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed and explained the guidelines of the 12th party congress to standing committee members.

At the discussions, standing committee members reviewed the history of our party and discussed the historic significance of the congress. They said: The 12th party congress has a profound significance in the history of our party. The seventh party congress unified the ideology of our party and inspired its spirit to win victories in the war of resistance against Japan and in the war of liberation. The 12th party congress summed up both positive and negative experience of our country's revolution and construction and will certainly create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Standing committee members continued: The third plenum of the party Central Committee fundamentally smashed the serioues fetters of the longstanding left mistakes, corrected the guiding ideology of our party and defined anew the Marxist ideological line, resulting in the third historic change. We should never underestimate the historic role of the third plenum. If we say that the Zunyi meeting enabled the party to take the broad road, we should believe that after the historic change, our party will increasingly develop in the future and the situation will become better and better, though there is a great difference in historical conditions.

Participants dicussed ways to study the documents of the congress. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, put forward three demands: 1) We should seriously study the documents of the congress in order to fully understand the spirit and essence of the documents by ourselves but should not wait for others' instructions. 2) We should attend to plans. Bearing in mind the actual situation, all departments must devise ways and reliable measures to put forward the target and measures of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural production value. 3) Attention should be placed on the current tasks. From now on, all party members and cadres should actually set themselves examples in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU URGES UNITY WITH CPC

SK221139 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 22 October JILIN RIBAO carries on its front page an article by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu entitled "Acting in Unison Politically With the CPC Central Committee is the Guarantee for Creating a New Situation of Socialist Modernization."

The article states: The 12th CPC Congress has profound historic significance and practical and immediate importance. In scientifically summing up both positive and negative experience gained in history, the opening speech and report at the 12th CPC Congress put forward the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and displayed a grand and heartening blueprint. This is where the desire of our party and the people lies. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we must believe in the new situation and task and display the revolutionary spirit and hardworking principle in fulfilling the glorious historic task. We must do a great quantity of work in all fields. But the most important rule among hundreds of thousands of ones for a Communist and a party cadre is to march forward in political unison with the party Central Committee.

It is the basic principle for all Communists and all party organizations and an important guarantee for the study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress with a view to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The article states: Only by acting in unison can the entire party achieve success in revolution. Being a party which leads a big country with a population of 1 billion, the CPC cannot do without either high-level democracy or high-level centralism on the basis of high-level democracy. Only by earnestly and thoroughly implementing the party's democratic centralism can we faithfully abide by the CPC Central Committee's correct instructions in politics, ideology, organization and action.

The article states: Owing to a failure in thorougly eliminating the anarchistic influences of the Great Cultural Revolution, in which there were neither organizations nor discipline, various exploiting class ideas still corrode the people. Problems of impurity in ideology, work style and organization within the party have not been totally dealt with. Some persons in our party and our revolutionary ranks who have been deeply influenced by leftist thinking still have meager understanding of the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some even adopt suspicious, passive and antagonistic attitudes toward these principles and policies. Most of them have problems in understanding, and few of them, with ulterior motives, obstinately maintain erroneous things applied in the period before the third plenary session and even before the Cultural Revolution. Of course, they cannot act in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee, and they run counter to the principles and policies. Though they are few in number, they have a certain capacity for maneuver. Therefore, in acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to eliminate various forms of interference and wage necessary struggles against them.

The article points out: Acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee is not an abstract term and empty slogan but should be practically carried out with concrete deeds. In the current sense, efforts should be made to earnestly study and profoundly master the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, implement to the letter the combat outline set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and uphold the party's line in politics, ideology and organization.

The article states: In acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary not only to resolutely support the central authorities in ideology, but also to absolutely abide by the unified command of the central authorities in organization and action, and resolutely implement the decisions and instructions issued by the central authorities. Under no circumstance should we say yes and mean no, or overtly agree but covertly oppose. Efforts should be made to follow the organizational principles of the new party constitution, such as individuals abide by organizations, the minority abides by majority, lower organizations abide by higher organizations and all party organizations and members abide by the CPC National Congress and the CPC Central Committee. By no means should we indulge in factionalism and set up mountain strongholds, or indulge in the despicable acts of forming groups by taking advantage of powerful higher-ups and displaying the fraternal spirit of gangs. Resolute efforts should be made to oppose the trend of extreme democracy and the undisciplined and liberalist acts of refusing to implement the party's line, principles and policies because they are not in conformity with personal interests, resulting in complaints and passive resistance. All words and deeds of every party member and revolutionary cadre cannot run counter to the party's regulations and rules.

In conclusion, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's article states: Acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee should not be regarded as a task to be fulfilled only by personnel in charge of party work but should be regarded as a political and organizational principle commonly followed by personnel in charge of political, economic, cultural and educational, and scientific and technical work. History has shown that our revolutionary cause is flourishing and invicinble only when the entire party has acted in unison in politics, ideology and action with the CPC Central Committee. On the contrary, our revolutionary cause will suffer from losses or failure when localities across the country act independently and defiantly, make decisions for themselves and go their own way.

Therefore, acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee is the vital guarantee for carrying forward the excellent situation, successfully implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, making further progress in achieving the two civilizations and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

JILIN WORK CONFERENCE ON MILITIA TRAINING ENDS

SK301305 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The provincial work conference on militia training held by the provincial military district concluded in Changchun today. The conference analyzed the situation of militia training of the province over the years, summed up and exchanged experiences in training militiamen, determined some standing problems in training militiamen and discussed ways to create a new situation of militia training in 1983. Thirteen departments including departments of Yanji, Yitong and (Kuancheng) Districts in Changchun Municipality delivered briefs on their experiences in training militiamen. A military skill demonstration was held by six excellent military instructors from various PLA units stationed in the province.

The conference held: The situation of militia training in the province from 1982 has been good. By the end of September, the province had overfulfilled its annual mission of militia training.

The conference called on all militiamen of the province to make contributions to the realization of the general fighting objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value, to the three fundamental turns for the better and to putting the militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU RECEIVES ORPHANS 27 OCT

SK010559 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In April Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, received a letter from three brothers and sisters -- (Yang Yurong, Yang Yuqiou and Yang Yulin) -- at the (Fenghua) colliery.

Qiang Xiaochu learned that while the gang of four was on a rampage, they became orphans at a mine. After that, they were brought up by (Sun Jingsheng), a veteran party member and armyman transferred to civilian work. Qiang Xiaochu personally wrote an ebullient letter to encourage them, from which they learned a profound lesson.

Recently (Yang Yulin) joined the CYL and the PLA to be a glorious soldier in response to the party's call. On 27 October, with grateful feelings, the three orphans reported to the provincial CPC committee on their ideological progress and problems, the progress of their study and their working conditions. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu received them.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT CPC COMMITTEE PLENUM

SK290616 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The sixth enlarged session of the fifth provincial CPC committee set forth six tasks for the coming winter and spring period: 1) efforts should be made to organize party members and the masses to study the documents of the 12th party congress; 2) attention should be paid to economic work; 3) results should be achieved in restructuring organizations and building leading bodies; 4) the preparatory work for party consolidation should be done well; 5) the building of socialist spritual civilization should be further pushed forward; 6) a proper arrangement for the well-being of the people should be made.

The session called on the party members and people of the province to take the guidelines of the 12th party congress as guidance to open further a new situation for Liaoning Province and to work hard to realize the grand objective and all the tasks set forth at the 12th party congress.

The session was held in Shenyang on 22-28 October. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Thoroughly Study and Implement the Guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and Earnestly Attain Good Achievements in the Work of the Coming Winter and Spring." Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the session. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a closing speech.

All the participants insisted on the style of study of integrating theory with practice and bringing democracy into full play. They had a lively discussion on how to further study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, on what Liaoning should do while the whole nation quadruples its output targets and on various forms of work. In order to develop the work of the coming winter and spring, we should have a unified understanding of the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress and lay a correct ideological basis.

The session put stress on firmly grasping the economic work. The session pointed out: This year the economic situation of the province is very good, but attention should be paid to some unfavorable factors. In the coming winter and spring, we will meet some difficult questions. The party committees at all levels should make efforts to arouse the cadres and people's political enthusiasm, arousing it by study of the documents of the 12th party congress, to develop the production and work. The broad masses of cadres and the people should work hard in order to conquer difficulties in a unified way. In rural areas, efforts should be made to train cadres during the coming winter and spring period.

In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress, we should attend to summing up, improving, developing and upgrading production responsibility systems. In the previous period, our minds were not free enough, so we did not give free rein to implementing the responsibility system of signing contracts with households for specialized production and, in particular, the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work. The masses' enthusiasm was obstructed to a certain extent and could not be brought into full play.

In the previous period, the agricultural production responsibility system was taken as a "three-dependence" team by which poverty could not be overcome because of incomplete understanding. The agricultural production responsibility system is a measure by which we can not only overcome poverty but can also step up to prosperity. Both poor teams and rich ones should conduct it and teams engaged in field crops and paddy crops may also implement it. We should further emancipate our minds with regard to the system of signing contracts with households for specialized production and the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work; especially the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work.

We should concentrate our efforts on diversified economy on the premise of attending to grain production. The key to success in developing the diversified economy lies in doing a good job in responsibility system enactment. Efforts should be made to make overall arrangements for peasants, leave proper leeway for them, sign contracts with them, assign specialized work and set up a network among different production teams. The system of signing contracts with individuals or households for specialized production should be stressed. Great attention should be paid to developing those households engaged in specialized production and key production so as to achieve the requirements of ideological followup, technical support and convenient transportation.

The industrial and communications fronts and the capital constructions fronts should further tap the potentiality among enterprises and try every possible means to improve economic results. We should ensure a three-percent increase and strive to obtain a four-percent increase in the 1982 industrial output plans. We should continue to conduct enterprise consolidation and conscientiously popularize the economic responsibility system to further raise economic results.

Energy resources will be in short supply in the coming winter and spring. All trades and professions should smash self-absorbed thinking and try every means possible to conserve energy while achieving a steady increase in output. The session pointed out: At present, the five-stress and four-beauty campaign has brought us a concrete situation for conducting education in communist ideology and morality and revolutionary disciplines.

FANG YI VISITS COMMUNE FAMILY IN GANSU PROVINCE

SK031035 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, accompanied by Provincial Governor Li Dengying, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the State Council, on 30 September inspected (Shuangwan) Commune in Jinchang Municipality and visited commune members of (Chenjiagou) brigade. In (Shuangwan) Commune, each person has produced 1,000 jin of wheat on average this year. Per capita, each can market more than one ton of beets to the state. On the edge of a beetfield, Comrade Feng Yi asked a cadre of the commune about the growth of beets. Owing to the amount of sunshine and big differences in temperature, the Hexi corridor is suitable for growing beets. The yield of beets and the rate of sugar composition are high. Comrade Fang Yi paid great attention to the beet production of this commune.

While in (Chenjiagou) brigade, Comrade Fang Yi visited the family of (Wang Miankui), a commune member. On seeing the television antenna put up in the yard, Comrade Fang Yi said with smile: I never expected that families here would have television sets. (Wang Miankui), who is 61 years old, happily met the guests and engaged in small talk with them. There are three generations with 15 family members in Wang's family. Per capita, the family has been distributed over 800 jin of wheat this year, including the wheat harvested from their private plots. The elder Wang said that his family's grain was relatively less than others. The family has also bred 17 head of sheep and 5 pigs. They have radios and a sewing machine. Fang Yi asked the elder Wang whether his family fixed farm output quotas on a household basis. (Wang Miankui) answered the system would be implemented immediately. Fang Yi asked again: What on earth do you think about the system of fixing farm quotas on a household basis? (Wang Miankui) answered: I think it is good. Fang Yi said: The situation will be better when this system is implemented.

FENG JIXIN ATTENDS CLOSE OF GANSU CYL CONGRESS

HK220202 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Sixth Gansu Provincial CYL Congress concluded on 21 October. CPC Central Committee alternate member Hu Jintao was elected secretary of the provincial CYL committee. During the congress the spirit of the 12th party congress was conveyed and the congress documents were seriously studied. The participants discussed and approved the work report "Hold Aloft the Banner of Communism and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Province's CYL Work," discussed and approved a resolution on implementing the 12th party congress spirit, and elected 6th Gansu Provincial CYL Committee and delegates to attend the 11th National CYL Congress.

The sixth provincial CYL committee elected by the congress has 53 members and 14 alternate members. There are seven standing committee members. (Miao Xia), (Kong Zhaofang) and (Wang Tongzhi) were elected deputy secretaries of the committee.

Responsible comrades of Gansu Province, the Lanzhou PLA units and Gansu Military District Feng Jixin, Du Yide, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Guo Hongchao, Li Bin, He Jianshan and Lan Tianmin attended the closing ceremony.

Comrade Feng Jixin made a speech. He put forward three hopes regarding CYL work: 1) The CYL should be built into a school for studying and attaining communism; 2) The CYL should become a shock force in creating a new situation in socialist modernization; 3) The whole party should attach importance to and care about CYL work.

LANZHOU PLA'S XIAO HUA SERVES IN LANZHOU SHOP

HK240327 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Summary] Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units and secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Deputy Secretary Guo Hongchao and Vice Governor Li Qiyang served behind the counter at various shops in Lanzhou on 23 October. They worked with the shop assistants in preparing the shops for opening time and in serving customers.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SENDS ODA DEATH CONDOLENCE

HK220215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Oda, vice chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association and chairman of the Akita Prefecture Japan-China Friendship Delegation died of cancer on 5 October, at the age of 76. Mr Oda was a firm friend of the Chinese people. He engaged for a long time in undertakings to promote friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. In recent years he made important contributions in promoting and developing friendly ties between Akita Prefecture and City and Gansu Province and Lanzhou Municipality. Gansu provincial leaders Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Ge Shiying, and Xu Feiqing; (Gu Qingchun), vice chairman of the provincial association for friendly ties with foreign countries; and Lanzhou Mayor Wu Xiuliang sent cables of condolence on the death of Mr Oda.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC MEETING

OW010813 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee recently held an enlarged meeting to discuss questions on what should be done during the coming winter and spring periods in order to make the rural economy prosper as soon as possible, how to boldly let the peasants engage in economic diversification and become well off through their own labor, and how to promote production in industrial and communications departments to raise their economic results, increase their income and turn their losing tide to show profits. The meeting also urged the various other professions and trades to promote similar discussions according to their actual conditions.

At the conclusion of the enlarged meeting, Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, said that the morale and work styles of party committees at all levels decide whether a new situation can be brought into existence.

Touching on the question of laying a good foundation to quadruple the region's economy, Li Xuezhi said that Ningxia is endowed with rich natural resources and great potentials for economic development. The Hetao Plain known as the Southern Chang Jiang Valley of the Great Wall region has over 3 million mu of farmland. The region's barren lands suitable for farming average 3.5 mu per capita. Its semibarren grasslands average approximately 10 mu per capita. Thus, Ningxia has great potentials for developing agriculture, animal husbandry and sideline occupational production. Ningxia also has rich coal and water resources which constitute favorable conditions for developing energy industries and industries that consume a lot of energy. In addition, Ningxia's coal, electric power, chemical, machinery, light and textile industries are built on a considerably firm technological foundation.

Li Xuezhi said: Although Ningxia is located in a frontier region with a backward economy, the objective of quadrupling its economic output is attainable if its hardworking spirit can be integrated with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and if it strives to rely on its own efforts and hard work to raise its economic results.

LI XUEZHI AT NINGXIA MILITARY DISTRICT CONGRESS

HK250503 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Military District Convenes Congress of Progressives in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] A Ningxia Military District congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization solemnly opened in the military district hall on 7 October.

Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of Ningxia Military District, spoke at the congress. Miltiary District Commander Chen Ruyi delivered a speech of greetings. Second Political Commissar Qi Anchang conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress. Regional federation of trade unions Vice Chairman Yu Da delivered a speech of greetings on behalf of the region's workers.

Comrade Li Xuezhi extended warm greetings in his speech on behalf of the regional CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC. He hoped that the representatives would seriously study and implement the 12th party congress spirit, and work hard in their various posts to score still mroe outstanding achievements and make still greater contributions in building a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and building a modernized, regularized and revolutionized army.

Other responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Ningxia and Yinchuan present at the congress were Wang Jinzhang, Ma Sizhong, Zhang Junxian, Lin Shan and Feng Mao.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ON QUADRUPLING OUTPUT

OW231104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Yinchuan, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- After inspecting the study of the 12th party congress' documents in some units, Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: In studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, attention should be paid to adhering to the party's ideological line and thoroughly studying and correctly implementing these guidelines.

After the conclusion of the 12th party congress Li Xuezhi inspected the study of the congress' documents and implementation of its guidelines in some localities. During the inspection, he discovered that a few factories and rural communes blindly proposed to quadruple the production of their products or grain crops without thoroughly studying the congress' documents or making a thorough investigation and analysis. In view of the study style of not seeking to understand things thoroughly, Li Xuezhi emphatically pointed out at various meetings: Running through the 12th party congress' documents is the party's ideological line characterized by proceeding from reality in truth from facts and testing and developing truth through practice. In studying and implementing the 12th party congress' guidelines, we must adhere to the party's ideological line and concentrate on carefully reading the congress' documents and having a thorough grasp of their essence. People in all units should first gain a preliminary understanding of these documents and then deepen their study of them. It would be very difficult for us to map out a practical and effective plan to make progress if we failed to thoroughly understand the essence of these documents, to probe into the whys and wherefores, to make a serious investigation and study of Ningxia's past and present conditions and to analyze the trend of development.

Li Xuezhi pointed out: In considering how to attain the strategic objective of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production" set by the 12th party congress, all localities and units should understand its basic meaning and pay attention to proceeding from their own actual conditions and should not mechanically copy anything without making an analysis of it. This strategic objective is a requirement for the country as a whole. When it is implemented in an area, trade or unit, the situation may be quite different. Some units may be able to do more than quadruple the gross annual value of their production while others may not be able to do so. The growth rate of those units which produce products in short supply is getting higher and higher, while those units which turn out products in excess may not need to quadruple their production and may even have to suspend their production and convert to producing other products. This calls for a revolutionary spirit and scientific approach. Every possible effort should be made to fulfill targets that can and should be attained through hard work. We should not force ourselves to fulfill targets that cannot be attained even through hard work or that need not be attained. We can no longer "do things in a massive and unplanned way" and "demand uniformity in everything."

He also said: To realize this strategic objective, all areas and units should start doing some practical, painstaking and meticulous work to lay a foundation, properly solve problems left over from history in the first 10 years and create conditions for vigorous economic development in the second 10 years. If we only engage in empty talk about quadrupling our output, we are bound to issue confused orders and move up and down without any results.

Li Xuezhi called for cadres at various levels and numerous party members to understand the internal relations between the other militant tasks set by the 12th party congress while making efforts to carry them out and to dialectically analyze and deal with those internal relations according to the party's ideological line. Otherwise, they will opt to go to extremes and have one-sided views. When people have one-sided views, they may return to the beaten track along which "leftist" mistakes were committed before and during the "Cultural Revolution."

LIANG BUTING WATCHES CULTURAL SHOW IN XINING

HK010224 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] The visiting Liaoning song and dance troupe gave its first performance in Xining on 30 October. Leading comrades of the province Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin and Ma Wanli attended and were photographed together with the troupe.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING COMMENTS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK290257 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liang Buting recently pointed out: Further improving work concerning intellectuals is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit in our province. Liang Buting gave this view in a comment on some material.

In his comment, Liang Buting said: This draft is being circulated by the organization department to the party groups of all departments and bureaus and to prefectual and municipal CPC committees. They should also read it and discuss it in connection with reality. They should check on whether they still have any miscarriages of justice that have not yet been corrected, on whether any new miscarriages of justice have occurred, on whether there is any leftist prejudice in dealing with cadres, especially intellectuals and specialists, and on whether the policy on them has been implemented properly, and if not, why not. They should also discuss how to do a good job in work concerning intellectuals in the future, how to avoid an abnormal outflow and so on. I think this is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit in our province.

The provinvial CPC committee's organization department has already circulated Comrade Liang Buting's comments to all prefectural, municipal and country CPC committees and the party groups and committees of all provincial CPC committee departments and provincial units. The department has demanded that the comrades of party groups and committees of all units further check on the implementation of the party's cadre policy, and especially its policy of intellectuals, in accordance with Comrade Liang Buting's comments. They must solve problems that should have been solved but have not been.

QINGHAI'S ZHANG GUOSHENG ON STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK310643 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and government held a mobilization rally of the provincial party and government organs on 30 October for reforming the administrative structure. Cadres at and above office level in these organs attended the rally. Comrade Liang Buting presided and spoke.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng made a mobilization speech. He said: Reforming the administrative structure is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit and a major task now facing us. Qinghai's provincial-level leading organs are duplicated, there are too many levels, and their arrangement is very irrational. The cadre establishment grows larger all the time. The phenomenon of overstaffing is more or less universal. All this causes the serious consequences of lack of integration, disputes over trifles, and an ever-deteriorating bureaucratic atmosphere. The work of the organ is less and less able to meet the needs of socialist modernization. It can be said that the reform of the administrative structure now in progress is the organizational preparation for accomplishing the four modernizations and a planned and measured transoformation of the superstructure. By making a success of this reform we will be better able to implement the party's line, principles and policies, more effectively push the reforms of the economic systems and so on, speed up the progress of the four modernizations and accomplish the general task put forward by the 12th party congress.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng spoke on the four princples for carrying out the current reform of the administrative structure:

1. The arrangement of the organs must be based on the needs of work and help to overcome bureaucratism and improve office efficiency. We can only employ people if there is something for them to do; we must certainly not create jobs to accommodate people.

2. The new leadership groups must be keen and capable. It is necessary to go on making them revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized.

3. We must promote cadres with ability and political integrity who are in the prime of life to leadership posts. Every leadership group must have one or two relatively young comrades with specialized knowledge who can get things going. We must also pay attention to assigning minority-nationality cadres.

4. The establishment must be changed. In the new establishment it is necessary appropriately to increase the proportion of professional personnel and reduce the numbers of administrators.

Comrade Zhang Quosheng said: In reforming the administrative structure, we must follow the principle of separating enterprises, administration, and undertakings and draw clear demarcation lines between the political power organs and the organizations of enterprises and undertakings. We must change the situation of lack of separation of party and government, multiheaded leadership in economic work, bringing in reinforcements to hold the pass, and decentralized management. We must change the situation of excessive holding of duplicate or meaningless posts by leading cadres.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON HU CONGRESS SPEECH

HK200410 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] In order to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and to convey, study and implement the spirit of the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang before leading cadres of provincial organs in Xian not long ago, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees in Xian from 6-15 October. Attendants were secretaries of all prefectural and municipal committees and a section of leaders of organs and units directly subordinate to the provincial authorities, totalling more than 50 people. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over this meeting. Participants, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, seriously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. They unanimously held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech fully affirmed the achievements of our province's work and put forth his ardent expectations of us. Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded of us that our minds be further emancipated and that reform be carried out in a more courageous way. His words are completely applicable to the actual conditions of our work and thinking and greatly inspire us to emancipate our minds, courageously carry out reform, strive for the best and forge ahead.

In accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's demand of achieving the grand objective of attianing slightly more than quadruple the output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, comrades attending the meeting drew up programs and measures for the province and their localities in connection with realities.

Comrades repeatedly said: To emancipate our minds and to realize the objective of quadrupling output value, we must act according to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction about the following four principles: Stress should not be laid merely on making the state rich, but the peasants should also be made rich; stress should not be laid merely on grain production, but diversification must be also emphasized; stress should not be laid only on existing industry, but great efforts should also be made to develop energy and transportation; and we should not stay at the current level of planning, management, science and technology, but we should energetically raise our level and create new and higher productivity.

Comrades said: These principles help us to emancipate our minds and point the way to enlivening the economy and realizing the objective of quadrupling output value. Through study and discussion, comrades attending the meeting have deepened their understanding and heightened their confidence and have clearer understanding about the orientation of advance and the objective of the struggles.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, Zhang Fanghai, Xie Huaide, Bai Wenhua and Lu Jianren also made speeches at the meeting. They unanimously said: We must resolutely implement the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, follow the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress and strive to make more contributions to the realization of the objective of attaining slightly more than quadruple the output value by the end of this century in our province. Comrade Ma Wenrui made a concluding speech at the end of the meeting.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR ON IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK291151 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Shaanxi Provincial Governor Yu Mingtao, who is also a secretary of the provincial CPC committee and was a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress at a conference on publicizing and studying the congress documents sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee. He particularly conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's ardent expectations of this province.

Hu Yaobang was quoted as saying: In the course of modernization and the building of the two civilizations, we should pay attention to two special points; that is, we should further emancipate our minds and be more courageous in carrying out reforms. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, as long as we work out more effective measures and properly carry out reforms, it is possible to fulfill the task of quadrupling output value within 20 years. It is even possible to overfulfill this task a bit.

Comrade Yu Mingtao said: In accordance with the strategic objective for economic construction set forth at the 12th party congress and the concrete conditions of Shaanxi Province, the general objective of our province for the period between now and the end of this century is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our province, that is, to achieve a gross annual value of 62 billion yuan by the end of this century.

He said: In order to fulfill this arduous task, we should pay attention to the following questions:

1. Further enliven the economy.

2. Correctly handle the relationship between grain production and diversification.

3. Give full play to the role of existing industrial enterprises and try to achieve better economic results.

4. Energetically develop textile and other light industries and further rationalize the industrial structure.

5. Do a good job in capital construction with stress on energy and transport.

6. On the basis of upholding the principle of taking the planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, give full play to the leading role of state-run industry and actively develop collective enterprises.

7. Open broader financial resources and do a good job in increasing income and limiting expenditures.

8. Further implement the policy toward intellectuals and take concrete steps to solve difficulties confronted by middle-aged intellectuals.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK300421 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Xian on 27 October. From 27 October to the morning of 28 October, the meeting seriously studied and discussed the 12th party congress documents, Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and his speech at the gathering of leading provincial cadres convened by the provincial CPC committee.

A full session was held on the afternoon of 28 October. Vice Governor Bai Jinian gave a report on agricultural questions. (Wang Dengjie), deputy director of the provincial water conservation and electric power bureau, reported on the province's water conservation work. (Wang Langtao), deputy director of the provincial zoning committee, reported on investigations of the province's agricultural resources and on agricultural zoning.

Chang Lifu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided. Vice Chairmen Hu Bingyun, Yang Wenhai, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen attended the meeting.

(Feng Yitai), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; (Wang Guozhen), deputy provincial procurator; and responsible persons of provincial government departments and of some county, municipal and district people's congress standing committees attended as observers. The meeting continued panel discussions on 29 October.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION

HK260720 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Mr Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, while inspecting Liquan Country's irrigated area capital construction work on autumn and winter farmland yesterday, stressed that in developing agricultural production, we must rely first on policy and then on science. We must also do a good job of farmland capital construction. We must stress proceeding from reality in making plans. We must strengthen organizational leadership and energetically try to create a new situation in agricultural production.

Accompanied by (Su Zhi), secretary of the Xianyang Prefectural CPC Committee, and (Zhang Weiyue), assistant director of the administrative office, and other comrades, Comrade Ma Wenrui; Xie Huaide, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and (Su Chengju), member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee [words indistinct] inspected Hongwei, Chengguan, Zhaoshen, Fengshu, Jiandong, Yanxia, Yizhanggu, Jitu and other communes's farmland capital construction sites. While making an inspection, they listened to a briefing by (Li Shiyuan), secretary of the CPC Committee of Liquan County.

The main aim of Liquan County's autumn and winter farmland capital construction this year is to properly link up production tools and strengthen the irrigation responsibility system. At present, 440 farmland irrigation projects of various kinds have been launched throughout the county, involving more than 55,000 workers. After studying the progress of various projects, Comrade Ma Wenrui and other comrades of the CPC provincial committee affirmed the practice of this county. Comrade Ma Wenrui said that the approach adopted by Liquan County is commendable. In calling an on-the-spot meeting on the irrigated area's farmland capital construction and afforestation, the prefectual CPC committee and the administrative office should seriously sum up and popularize this county's experiences. This should also be done by various other areas.

While on the inspection trip, Comrade Ma Wenrui listened to briefings by chief responsible persons of the Xianyang Prefectual CPC Committee and the administrative office.

Inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, Xianyang Prefecture has energetically tried to promote agricultural production. It has called two on-the-spot prefecturewide meetings on autumn and winter farmland capital construction work. Comrade Ma Wenrui praised the successful experiences of Sianyang Prefecture. He stressed that Xianyang Prefecture attached importance to investigation and research, took different conditions into consideration [words indistinct] made early plans, planted seeds early, and strengthened leadership. Thus, marked achievements were scored. The comrades of the two prefectures of Baoji and Weinan should come here for an inspection.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also said that the various parts of the irrigated area must perfect the irrigation responsibility system. If such work is not done well, the agricultural production responsibility system cannot be considered perfect. Especially since the mass responsibility system for work [words indistinct] was introduced, the masses have shown great concern over this problem. We must first take care of this matter in a proper and solid manner. This is also an important part of unified planning.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM HERO

HK210408 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui spoke at a forum on publicizing the fine deeds of Zhang Hua on 18 October. He said: "Zhang Hua was a Lei Feng-style person. His moving deeds embodied lofty communist spirit. We must publicize this progressive typical example in depth and conduct vivid education in communist ideology for the people, youths and juveniles throughout the province."

Present at the forum were Bai Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and responsible comrades of the Military Medical University No 4 and of Shaanxi provincial propaganda units.

Ma Wenrui said: The heroism of Zhang Hua in sacrificing himself for others has set a brilliant example for us. GUANGMING RIBAO has already carried serialized reports on his deeds. The provincial press and radio must continue to carry out propaganda work well and not relax their efforts. He said: "The 12th party congress has set the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic task. The party Central Committee is resolved to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood in the next 5 years. Our propaganda work must strive to make contributions in these respects. There has now been very great progress in social mood, but there are still many problems. There are not many youths and juveniles as progressive and highly aware as Zhang Hua; the number of particularly backward ones is also very small. The great majority are in a middling situation; they demand to advance. We must precisely publicize with great fanfare progressive typical examples who shine with the brilliance of communist ideology, so as to stimulate those in the middle to turn progressive and the backward ones to catch up."

SHAANXI COUNTY HOLDS MEMORIAL FOR LUO JIANFU

HK251140 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Meeting Held in Shaanxi's Lintong County To Posthumously Honor Luo Jianfu, Microelectronics Expert"]

[Text] A meeting on learning from Luo Jianfu and to posthumously confer on him the title of outstanding Communist Party member and special model worker was held on the morning of 16 October in Shaanxi's Lintong County, where Luo Jianfu worked during his lifetime. More than 1,200 experts, technicians and workers who attended the meeting were filled with a feeling of great reverence.

The meeting was sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the government and Ministry of Space Industry. Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Xue, vice minister of the Ministry of Space Industry; and Liu Geng, vice governor of the province attended the meeting. Addressing the meeting, Vice Minister Li Xue said that during his whole life, Comrade Luo Jianfu always stuck to the lofty ideal of communism, undertook the specific practice of communism, never flinched from difficulties, was never afraid before the jaws of death when ill and really gave his all, until his heart stopped beating, for the cause of the party and people. His deeds serve to refute the so-called idle dream of communism and prove that the communist ideology and practice have always existed in our daily life. We should learn from his inflexible faith in communism, his spirit of sacrificing his life for the socialist undertaking, and his lofty morality of utter devotion to others without any thought of himself. Li Xue urged all party members, in particular cadres of party members of the aviation department, to take the lead in study, rectify party style and strengthen party spirit by attaining marked achievements in this respect. He called on all personnel of the aviation department to fulfill all tasks posed by the 12th CPC Congress and to create a new situation in the aviation industry by following the example of Luo Jianfu.

Finally, Chen Yuanfang read the decision of the provincial CPC committee on learning from Luo Jianfu and then addressed the meeting.

URUMQI'S TAN YOULIN'S WORK REPORT TO PLA CPC

HK260532 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In his work report to the 6th CPC congress of the Urumqi PLA units, Comrade Tan Youlin pointed out that as the CPC committees at all levels of the Urumqi PLA units have resolutely carried out the line, guiding principles and policies laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have tried their best, both in terms of guiding ideology and actual work to correct things which had been thrown into disorder, the mental attitude of the PLA units has been profoundly changed and great successes have been achieved in various work. Now, the PLA units are striding toward the goal of revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

According to Tan Youlin, the hallmark of the profound change in the mental attitude of the PLA units and the significant successes in various major tasks are as follows:

1) The PLA units have resolutely carried out the line, guiding principles and policies laid down by the party, have reached a common understanding and unity of action based on the line, guiding principles and policies laid down at the 3d plenary session and the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have shifted their focal point of work to preparations against work centering around education and training. Both the political consciousness and understanding of policies by the PLA units have been remarkably enhanced, and the leadership of party committees at all levels over ideological work has also been strengthened.

2) Since the PLA units have launched the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization, of which communism is the core, and have quickened the pace of its program of revolutionization, modernization and regularization; and, since the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units and all CPC committees at lower levels have promoted the work of building socialist spiritual civilization as the fundamental ideological work for the units, and extensively and thoroughly launched the drive to enhance socialist spiritual civilization which is characterized by the four have's, three stresses and two fear not's, a healthy atmosphere is now prevailing in the army; new people, new things and new habits are taking shape; and a large number of advanced units and advanced individuals in building spiritual civilization are emerging.

3) Since the PLA units have strengthened party building work, party style has been significantly improved. Since the third plenary session, the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units and all CPC committees at lower levels have concentrated their attention on the implementation of the guiding principles, have repeatedly recognized party committees at and above the regimental level and party branches at the grassroots level, and have emphatically solved the problem of keeping pace with the political line of the party's central authorities, the problem of enforcing democratic centralism and strengthening collective leadership, and the problem of opposing privileges, overcoming bureaucracy, individualism and liberalism, and redressing unhealthy trends. Through the rectification of party style and party discipline and the strengthening of party education, they have redressed to varying degree various unhealthy trends and are recovering our party's fine traditions and style. Thus, the role of the party as the force at core, the role of party branches as a powerful fighting force, and the role of party members as pioneers and models have been remarkably strengthened.

4) Since the Urumqi PLA units have conscientiously enforced the assessment and training system for cadres, great success has been achieved in the building of the contingent of leading cadres.

5) Since the PLA units have conscientiously implemented the strategic principle of active defense and have further carried out various tasks in preparation against war, the military and political quality of the units and the ability of various arms of the services to fight in coordination have been further improved.

6) The Urumqi PLA units have given full play to the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and have thus further strengthened the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between different nationalities. The Urumqi PLA units' CPC committee and all the CPC committees at lower levels placed the improvement of the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people and the strengthening of the unity between different nationalities on the important agenda after the third plenary session and have since devoted much effort to this field. According to an incomplete survey, since 1979, the Urumqi PLA units have devoted 2.47 million work days and sent more than 98,700 trucks to help the people in production; planted 6.2 million trees; given medical treatment to 1.37 million people; and sent more than 54,000 people and 119 airplanes to assist in disasters. In this way they have vigorously supported socialist construction in the region and effectively improved the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and have thus created a new situation in the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between different nationalities.

Tan Youlin said: In reviewing our work since the third plenary session, we must affirm that our achievements are the main aspect of our work. However, we must also be aware that some problems still remain. We must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, try our best to keep our thinking, style and work in line with the demand of the new period, enhance our revolutionary vigor, make every effort and thus make greater contributions to the struggle to create a new situation in the building of Urumqi PLA units.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO INSPECTS PLA WAREHOUSE

HK260811 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 22 October, Commander Xiao Quanfu, First Political Commissar Wang Enmao, Political Commissar Tan Youlin, and other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units inspected a certain communications equipment warehouse of the Urumqi PLA units. They encouraged the commanders and fighters of this unit to further conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, continue to do a good job in operating, managing and using the warehouse, and make greater contributions in creating a new situation in the building of the army."

In recent years this unit has achieved great success in enhancing the regularization standard and the scientific management of the warehouse. Being proficient in their own professional work, every member of the unit can efficiently and accurately carry out his work, even in the dark.

"During the inspection, Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin and other comrades inquired about the general circumstances of the warehouse in detail; had a look at the automatically-controlled monitoring counter installed by the unit itself; witnessed the delivery of materials in the dark; and saw mechanical loading and unloading performances, the extinguishing of fire in collaboration with the masses, and the formation performance by the commanders and the fighters." They encouraged the commanders and fighters of the unit to make further efforts to build the warehouse into a model unit of the Urumqi PLA command.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES SYSTEM REFORMS

HK280346 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] While inspecting work in Karamai, Altay, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures and Municipalities in the first 10 days of October, Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao stressed: In order to implement the 12th party congress spirit and ensure the smooth progress of socialist economic construction work, we must get a thoroughly good grasp of reforming the systems and streamlining the administrative structure.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Comrade Hu Yaobang mentioned at the 1st plenary session of the 12th Central Committee that reforms of the administrative structure in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in the prefectures and municipalities should be carried out sooner rather than later. The party organizations at all levels should hasten to study the questions of reforming the systems and streamlining the administrative structure. In the course of this work, we must follow the party policy and select and promote middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who possess ability and political integrity, resolutely implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and have good development prospects. We must promote them to leadership posts and make the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professional. Certain old comrades who are unsuited to heavy duties on account of age and infirmity will retire to the second line. We must make very good arrangements for them.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The three categories of people in the cadre force, that is, people who during the Great Cultural Revolution followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rose to power through rebelling, people with gravely factionalist thinking, and elements who took part in beating, smashing and looting, must be purged from the leadership groups. Not a single one can be retained. People of these three categories cannot be promoted when we are promoting cadres. People of two other categories must also be purged from the leadership groups. One category consists of people who oppose the Central Committee's line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and the other consists of people who have seriously violated law and discipline in the economic and other fields. We cannot promote these people either when we promote cadres. In this way we can ensure that our cadres will be loyal to the party, the state, the people and the socialist cause, and will faithfully carry out the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, and we will thus have a reliable guarantee for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The party organizations at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of this work, regarding it as a great strategic measure.

WANG ENMAO SAYS FAREWELL TO EX-SOLDIERS

HK250207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Summary] On 22 October Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units; Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units and other leading comrades including Wei Youzhu and Wang Fuzhi went to Urumqi railroad station to bid farewell to several thousand demobilized soldiers. "Comrade Wang Enmao demanded that the demobilized fighters maintain the honor of the revolutionary fighters and be standard-bearers of spiritual civilization."

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS XINJIANG PREFECTURES

HK220236 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao inspected the conveyance, study, and implementation of the 12th party congress spirit in a number of prefectures and municipalities in northern Xinjiang from 5 to 20 October. He stressed: The central task in implementing the 12th party congress spirit and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is to concentrate forces to promote economic construction work and promote accelerated development of the local economy.

As soon as the regional CPC committee's meeting of cadres of three levels to convey and study the 12th party congress spirit concluded, Comrade Wang Enmao went to 15 counties and municipalities in Karamai, Altai, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures, and also visited some Xinjiang production and construction corps regimental farms there, to inspect the conveyance and study of the 12th party congress documents, the implementation of the congress spirit, and the situation in current local work. He was accompanied by Amudong Niyazi, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional government. During his inspection, Comrade Wang Enmao helped the local comrades to get a clear idea of the guiding principles for production and construction in close connection with the local conditions.

Some counties, communes and livestock farms in Altai, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures possess extensive pastures, and the local herdsmen of all nationalities have long engaged in livestock raising. There are very good conditions for this. Comrade Wang Enmao said: These places should take full advantage of this superior feature and implement the principle of concentrating on developing livestock raising. At the same time they should also develop agriculture, forestry, fisheries and sideline occupations, and do well in integrating all these undertakings. On the basis they should develop industry, culture, education, public health and other undertakings. The key to achieving great development of production in all aspects lies in solving the water problem.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI EMPLOYMENT WORK CONFERENCE -- From 14-20 October, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government held a conference in Xian on employment work. Vice Governor Liu Geng attended. Vice Governor (Zhang Bin) gave a summing-up speech. The conference summed up experiences in employment and analyzed the province's employment situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The conference also looked into the views on doing well in employment. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has arranged jobs for some 612,000 people and basically solved the employment problem of rusticated educated young people. The province has also on the whole made arrangements for the 1980 PRC graduates of junior and senior middle schools who meet the requirements for arrangement of jobs. According to statistics, on the average, 2 and 1/2 persons of each urban household got jobs in 1981 and the number of urban residents who became employed in 1981 was 6 percent more than in 1980. The per capita monthly average income of a household of workers in the first half of 1982 was 36.14 yuan, 12.67 yuan more than in 1978. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82 HK]

WESTERN PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE OPENS

OW020331 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 2 (CNA) -- Former President Yen Chia-kan said Monday the best way to solve the chaotic world situation is to obliterate communism and to establish regional systems of security and cooperation.

He made the remarks at the opening of a three-day conference on security cooperation in the western Pacific held in Taipei.

Yen said the current disturbances of the world are mainly caused by communist expansion and the strategic confusion of the Free World in failing to cope with the strategy of the communist bloc.

"The Free World has often mistaken the internal struggle of the communist bloc for internal split. It therefore has entertained such wishful thinking as 'pitting one communist nation against another' or 'associating with one communist country against another.'"

He added that the Free World also often misbelieved that peace can be ensured by modestly satisfying the appetite of the communist bloc, and that it has cherished the hope for' restraining the communist bloc through treaties and commitments, giving rise to the ideas of detente, appeasement, and substitution of negotiation for confrontation.

"We believe there are two ways for solving the chaotic situation: first, to obliterate communism for the sake of enduring peace, and second, to establish regional systems of security and cooperation for promoting prosperity and development," Yen said.

The conference is sponsored by the Society for Strategic Studies, ROC, and the National Information Center, Inc., U.S.A. with the assistance of the Tokyo-based Japanese Center for Strategic Studies, the Heritage Foundation, U.S.A., and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, U.S.A.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Gen. Wego Chiang, a well-known strategist and commander-in-chief of the combined service forces. The 170-odd delegates and observers are from the United States, Japan, West Germany, Ganada, Belgium, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Hong Kong, and the host Republic of China.

In the morning session, Japanese upper house member Masao Horie and Korean National Assemblyman Pak Kyong-sok presented papers on security problems and perspectives in Northeast Asia. Dr. Chiang King-yuh (ROC) -- served as chairman of the session, and the discussants were Lloyd Vasey (U.S.A.), Michael O'Connor and (Australia), and Dr. B.A. Hamzah (Malaysia).

Both Masao Horie and Pak Kyong-sok shared the view that the growing Soviet military power in the Far East is the most serious threat to the security of Northeast Asia.

They also said the free nations in the area should rely more on themselves for regional defense because the U.S. 7th Fleet's presence as the deterrent and striking power will problably be reduced as a result of the U.S. global strategy to transfer some forces from the Far East to the Middle East.

The importance of the Republic of China's strategic position is stressed by the two speakers. "The ROC occupies an extremely important position from the viewpoint of Japan's defense policy. Thus, we must postively appreciate the importance of the ROC, together with that of the Republic of Korea," said Horie, while Pak noted that "the ROC is of great geopolitical importance as it links Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia."

The afternoon session. chaired by Dr. Frank Trager (U.S.) centered on security problems in Southeast Asia. Three reports were delivered by Prof. Surin Pitsuwan (Thailand), Prof. Lim Joo Jock (Singapore), and Konja Vathakanon (Thailand). The discussants were Shigeto Nagano (Japan), Dr. B.A. Hamzah (Malaysia), and Dr. Chu Chen-hua (ROC).

Prof. Lim said in his report that maintenance of a dialogue and communication with Hanoi by ASEAN countries is important, adding that the experiences and resources from Northeast Asian countries -- Japan, the ROC, and the ROK -- are likely to play a significant role in the development of ASEAN countries.

On Thursday, the participants will hear reports and exchange views on China mainland situation, the Soviet challenge in East Asia, and new weaponry development applying to Asia.

PRESIDENT CHIANG MEETS HAITIAN MINISTERS 1 NOV

OW011425 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 1 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday received three Haitian ministers at the presidential office.

They are Dr. Roger Lafontant, minister of defense and interior; Claude Weil, minister of planning; and Jacques Simeon, minister of industry and commerce.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome for their visit to this country. The president expressed the hope that their visit will further advance the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Minister Lafontant presented a personal letter from Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier to President Chiang. In the letter, the Haitian president thanks the Chinese Government for the assistance it has given Haiti. President Chiang asked the ministers to convey his regards to their president.

Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary-general, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Haitian Amb. Raymond Perodin were also present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT MISSION -- Taipei, Sept 30 (CNA): A Malaysian investment and trade mission, headed by Huang Chuo-Chi, arrived here Wednesday for a five-day visit. The 18-member mission called at the Small-Medium Scale Industries Administration, the Board of Foreign Trade, and the Employment and Vocational Training Administration. On Thursday, the Mission will visit the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce to discuss such items as food, construction materials, machinery and hardwares. Members of the mission will also call at the China External Trade Development Council and the Importer and Exporter Association of Taipei. The mission will leave here for home Oct. 3 [Text], [Taipei CNA in English 0326 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

COMPUTER TERMINALS PRODUCED -- Taipei, Sept. 30 (CNA): After only two years in production, a local firm has produced a computer terminal of high enough standard to be sold in the United States. The firm is QFE Products Ltd., and the product time division multiplexer terminals, model number TDM-1223. The firm purchased the technology for U.S. $50,000 in 1980 from the General Data Communication (GDC) Inc. of the United States, who also agreed to train some of QFE's technicians. It has turned out a total of 35 terminals up to now at U.S. $10,000 (nt $400,000) a set. Because the product has met the quality standards set by GDC, it is now to be sold in the U.S. as well as in Malaysia, with the approval of the U.S. firm. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

LASER RESEARCH PROJECT -- Taipei, Oct 1 (CNA): National Central University is collaborating with the University of Arizona, Tucson, Az., the United States in research on mode locking ND: glass laser, an advanced laser project that will develop applications that will bring advances in high-temperature electronics, semi-conductors, and plasma. According to Dr. Leung Chung-yee, a physicist at NCU, work being done on the mode locking ND: glass laser is still the research stage in the industrially advanced countries. If the research is conducted successfully in Taiwan, it will accordingly help the long-range development of high technology here. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 2 Oct 82 OW]

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- A nongovernmental agreement on fishery cooperation has been reached between the Republic of China and India. This means that another fishing ground is added for Kaoshiung's boats. Fishing circle in Kaoshiung indicates that the agreement permits ROC's fishing boats to operate within India's 200 nautical-mile economic zone and to call at 5 Indian ports. [Taipei CHING CHI JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 11 OW]

HONG KONG PRESS REPORTS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

Official's 'Assurance'

HK300052 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The first director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong, Mr Wang Kuang, yesterday "assured" many property tycoons that the status quo of the territory would be maintained for at least 15 years, although he avoided the issue of the 1997 lease on the New Territories.

Mr Wang, however, did not say he was making the "statement" on instructions from Beijing.

The NCNA chief gave the "assurance" at a meeting with developers at the Furama Hotel on Thursday evening.

The meeting was requested by the real estate people who sought a clarification from the NCNA on the current uncertain situation shrouding Hong Kong.

The second director, Mr Li Jusheng, and Chinese officials also attended the meeting.

Mr Wang turned down a request to make a public statement to ease the "current tension" in Hong Kong saying he was "not ready."

He also refused to comment when asked what steps China would take if Britain -- under a Labour government -- decided to throw in the towel over Hong Kong.

Developers are concerned over the protracted secret negotiations through diplomatic channels as the delay affects many of them.

They said there is already a slowdown in buyers despite the downtrend of prices for all premises -- residential, commercial and industrial.

However, costs fuelled by inflation are going up and, together with interests on payments and loans, may force developers to sell at below cost.

Developers also claimed that about 4,000 businessmen have applied to transfer their capital to start new enterprises in Singapore and Bangkok.

Some of them are even seeking residency there for their families and senior personnel.

Among the developers present at yesterday's meeting were the president of the Real Estate Developers' Association, Mr Henry Fok; Mr Li Ka-shing of Cheung Kong Holdings; Mr Woo Hon-Fai of Lee Hing Development; Mr Fong Yung-wah of Hip Shing Hong; Mr Lee Shau-kee of Henderson Land and Mr Cecil Chao of Wah Kwong Properties.

Jia Shi Remarks

HK300222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Beijing Hopes for Long Period of Stability in Hong Kong"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct — Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, spoke today to a Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation visiting Beijing. He said: "We sincerely hope for a long period of stability and prosperity in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong area receives one-quarter of China's total exports and is a major market for China's foreign trade. In terms of China's trade volume, Hong Kong comes third, being outranked only by Japan and the United States. For this reason, we will continue to develop economic and trade relations with the Hong Kong area. I think you, too, hope that Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will continue with ceaseless economic development."

Y.K. Kan replied to this: "I believe we will certainly be able to continue our cooperation."

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China Offshore Oil General Company, said to the visitors: In the process of exploiting the South China Sea oilfield, despite the fact that the logistics bases have been established in China, Hong Kong, with its relatively advanced capital construction, has bright prospects in various logistics services. Granted equal quality and prices, China will give priority to considering cooperation with Hong Kong. This was an important piece of news the Trade Development Council received on its first day in Beijing.

Jia Shi told the delegation: China's foreign trade will undergo relatively great development in the future. This is because: 1) China's economic development is becoming stable and the growth of industrial and agricultural production is better than expected, thus providing more sources of export goods ; 2) China has decided to carry out technical reforms in enterprises producing export goods in order to improve these products and introduce new ones to replace old in order to meet the needs of international competition. This will result in improving the quality of goods and hence promote exports.

He said: China's export development will draw still more on assistance from Hong Kong, because at present China lacks sufficient ports while Hong Kong's port is advanced and has many international shipping links and well-developed telecommunications. It has also built up an international trading network. These factors make Hong Kong better able to provide services for China's rapid growth.

Jia Shi also said: In order to make still better use of the Hong Kong market, the PRC Government has decided to further redefine the operations of various Chinese units located in Hong Kong and Macao. These organs are frequently competing against each other. The State Council recently issued a circular on the reregistration of such organs, stating that those that do not meet the established conditions must be withdrawn from Hong Kong and Macao. When the work of realigning these organs is complete, a list will be openly published in order to alleviate the present confused situation.

At the request of the delegation, Qin Wencai gave a detailed account of the progress made in exploiting the South China Sea oilfield. He said: "There is plenty of scope for Hong Kong."

Xi Zhongxun Cited

HK020144 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[By Steve Clark]

[Text] A plan should be worked out soon to safeguard the future of Hong Kong, a senior Chinese official told a visiting delegation of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council [TDC] in Beijing last night.

During a meeting with the TDC chairman, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, and delegation members, the vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Xi Zhong Xun, reaffirmed the objective of maintaining the prosperity, stability and confidence of Hong Kong up to 1997 and beyond.

And, according to a TDC press release issued last night, the vice-chairman went on to say that a plan should be worked out in the next one to two years to achieve this aim.

After the meeting, Sir Y.K. said: "We were deeply honoured to meet Vice-Chairman Xi and greatly encouraged by his concern for the future of Hong Kong. I believe it was a fitting culmination to an extremely useful and productive series of talks and discussions with government ministries and agencies."

The meeting came as the top-level TDC delegation completed the Beijing leg of its 10-day China visit.

Today the delegation is due to fly to Shanghai for the next stage of its programme before moving on to Guangzhou.

During the delegation's four-day stay in Beijing, members were "constantly reassured of the importance the Chinese authorities attach to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity," Sir Y.K. said.

"And we were left in no doubt that Hong Kong has a valuable contribution to make in China's economic modernisation programme."

Sir Y.K. went on to say that "overall, it has been a memorable and important visit and I have been overwhelmed by the genuine spirit of goodwill and co-operation we have encountered at every turn.

"I believe we have achieved our primary aim which was to establish and consolidate channels of communication with state agencies here, so as to facilitate a further expansion of trade and business co-operation.

"We have also, at the same time, established a framework for exchanges of visits and regular liaison in the future.

"Specifically, our hosts here, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade [CCPIT], were in full agreement with us on the great value to be gained by expanding and developing the existing excellent relationship between our two organisations.

"This is immensely significant and I am confident that, by working more closely together, the TDC and CCPIT can act as focal points of information and contact for the development of trade and business co-operation," said Sir Y.K.

In addition to developing closer relations with the CCPIT, the executive director of the TDC, Mr Len Dunning, issued an invitation to the director of the Department of Imports and Exports, Mr Dai Jie, to send two officials to Hong Kong for further discussions.

At the end of the official programme in Beijing, Sir Y.K. hosted a banquet in honour of the CCPIT chairman, Mr Wang Yaoting, at the Great Hall of the People.

The banquet was attended by around 130 guests, including the British ambassador to Beijing, Sir Percy Cradock, senior officials of Chinese Government ministries and agencies and members of the foreign diplomatic and business communities.

The government ministries and agencies consulted by the TDC delegation in Beijing were: CCPIT, China International Trust and Investment Corporation, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Ministry of Textile Industry, State Economic Commission, Bureau of Travel and Tourism Administration, Bank of China, Ministry of Light Industries and the Foreign Investment Administration.

Ta Kung Pao Column

HK010456 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Unequal Treaties Should Not Be Extended in a Disguised Fashion"]

[Text] The Concepts of Concession and Ceding Territory Must Be Eliminated

In talking about the future of Hong Kong, the terms "concession" and "ceding territory" have been used repeatedly.

There is nothing incorrect about refering to these two terms in any historical narration. For these terms -- "concession" and "ceding terrtitory" -- can indeed be found in the three treaties between China and Britain which deal with Hong Kong.

However, it would be extremely incorrect to use these two concepts as grounds for regarding some areas as geographically different from other areas in holding talks about Hong Kong's future.

The Chinese authorities have time and again made it clear that the three treaties are all unequal. They cannot be accepted by the Chinese people and they will not bind the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government's consistent stand is that it will recover the entire Hong Kong area when the time is ripe.

Whig Government Signed the Treaty Despite the Opposition of the Tories

Since the exchange of opinions on Hong Kong's future and the decision to begin talks by the leaders of the Chinese and British Governments, the problem related to the three unequal treaties has suddenly cropped up. This is because in her first speech after her return to London, Mrs Thatcher, prime minister of the British Conservative Government, regarded these three treaties as being "valid" and still binding.

This newspaper has already reported that when a member of the British House of Lord's addressed an inquiry on this matter, he criticized Mrs Thatcher and said that she should not have mentioned "the most immoral treaties that our country imposed on China after the conclusion of the opium war -- the most immoral war that our country has ever fought."

There is another point worth noticing in his enquiry, that is, he pointed out that the Nanjing Treaty which Britain imposed on the Qing government of China was signed by the Whig government and was opposed by the Tories at that time.

This small incident has clearly shown that many British people have from the very beginning opposed these treaties which are called "unequal" treaties by the Chinese and "immoral" treaties by the British.

All Are Unequal Treaties

Since the British have adopted such an attitude, naturally, the Chinese people, as the decendents of Emperors Yan and Huang, should not recognize these three unequal treaties in the slightest degree.

The commentary published by the Reform Club here yesterday particularly noted this fact. It said that any place in the world today, all Chinese, "whether they are ideologically left or right," think that these three treaties are unequal. Zhou Weih-siong, a member of the Urban Council, also expressed the same view on another occasion.

The talks about the future of Hong Kong should not be based on these unequal treaties. This is of course a demand that China's sovereignty be respected.

Well-known Hong Kong personage Huang Meng-hua also mentioned this when he returned from Beijing. He said that his trip to Beijing gave him the impression that China's stand for recovering its sovereignty cannot be negotiated.

This being the case, any discussion about the extention or the disguised extention of the unequal treaties goes against the desire of the Chinese people and is certainly useless.

Fallacy About a "Union Between Taiwan and Hong Kong"

After Richard Nixon, former president of the United States, visited Beijing he discussed his impressions. He said that he personally envisaged the formation of a union of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Perhaps those words refer to the nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and is therefore a transitional proposal. However, it would be worthwhile to discuss at some future point if the word union is appropriate.

Yesterday, a Hong Kong newspaper commentary distorted Nixon's words and changed them to envisaging a union between Taiwan and Hong Kong. This is obviously quite absurd.

We can say that the problem related to the future of Hong Kong is a grand review in which all kinds of moods and attitudes will be displayed. However, judging by the current trend, the view on the recovery of sovereignty and the adoption of various appropriate measures to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will be generally accepted.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD KMT, CPC

HK010229 Hong Kong SHING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Attitude Toward the KMT and CPC"]

[Text] When two persons are at odds, some people think that the only sensible way to deal with them is to ingratiate oneself with both of them. However, such an act will frequently not produce the desired effect, because both persons are offended. This is also the case in handling international relations.

When U.S. President Reagan ran for the presidency he promised that he would recognize the Republic of China. But, after his electoral success he failed to keep his promise. While maintaining diplomatic relations with the CPC, he sells weapons to Taiwan so that the latter can maintain a defense capability and avoid being attacked and occupied by the CPC. As a result, Beijing has recently strengthened its attacks on the United States:

1. It accuses the United States of selling weapons to Taiwan;

2. It accuses the United States of granting political asylum to Hu Nuo, a tennis player who defected for freedom;

3. It accuses senior U.S. officials of attending a reception held by the Republic of China in Washington to celebtate the double-tenth festival and of implementing the policy of "one China and one Taiwan."

Recently, when CPC strongman Deng Xiaoping met some foreign guests, he said directly that the United States is not reliable. RENMIN RIBAO, which used to employ the term "hegemonist" only for the Soviet Union, has now pinned the label on the United States as well.

In spite of the fact that the CPC calls the Soviet Union "hegemonist," it is holding talks with the Soviet Union in order to improve relations between the two countries. However, with regard to the United States, the CPC has only shouted abuse. It has not taken any action aimed at improving Sino-U.S. relations. The CPC does not even wear a smile on its face with respect to the United States. The reason why the CPC established diplomatic relations with the United States was that it was on bad terms with the Soviet Union. In addition, Beijing intended to disrupt relations between Washington and Taibei. Although no progress has been made so far in the Sino-Soviet talks, the CPC has at least changed its position on holding talks with the Soviet Union. The United States had intended to ingratiate itself with the CPC. However, what it has got in exchange is criticism as an unreliable guy and a "hegemonist."

With regard to Taibei, President Chiang Ching-kuo has accused the Reagan administration of reducing arms sales to Taiwan so that Taiwan is placed in an inferior position. He said that such an act is actually encouraging the CPC to attack Taiwan.

Solzhenitsyn, a Soviet anticommunist writer who is now visiting Taiwan, has also sincerely advised the Republic of China not to rely on the United States. He was a winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and was granted political asylum by the United States. He knows the world situation very well and understands clearly what the United States, the Soviet Union and the CPC are doing. His sincere advice is in accord with Taibei's official criticism of the United States.

Although the United States has realized the strategic importance of Taiwan in the Western Pacific -- an unsinkable aircraft carrier -- when the CPC resorts to force in order to unify Taiwan, will be United States take action to stop it? This is indeed in grave doubt.

On 12 October, the CPC launched a rocket from a nuclear-powered submarine on the eastern coast to the sea area to the north of Taiwan. Everyone knows that by launching this rocket the CPC was making a show of force. In other words, it might resort to force to deal with Taiwan. Taibei's official criticism that the United States is encouraging the CPC to use force to attack Taiwan is not an exaggeration intended merely to frighten its people.

As we see it, following its defeat in the war in Indochina, the United States no longer has the courage to send troops to foreign countries. In the war to defend Vietnam, the United States wasted in vain innumerable human, material and financial resources. It was eventually forced to withdraw from the country in grief.

The Americans have not conscientiously reviewed this lesson. Actually, the defeat in the war in Indochina was not due to strategy. Rather, it was because of political restrictions. In other words, the United States used strategic weapons as tactical weapons. In a word, at that time the United States lacked a political strategy of resolving to win the war. The Vietcong saw through this weakness. Therefore, they did not worry and marched to the south and captured Saigon in one fell swoop.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, if the CPC really attacks Taiwan, the U.S. Seventh Fleet will not stop it. Therefore, according to the "Taiwan Relations Act," the United States should continue to supply Taiwan with the most advanced weapons so that it will have the capability of self-defense, unless the United States no longer rates Taiwan's strategic importance very highly.

Actually, the stability of Taiwan is closely connected with the stability of all Southeast Asia. If Taiwan were no longer in the bosom of the Free World, South Korea and Okinawa might feel that "without the lips, the teeth will feel cold." It might not even be easy to protect the Philippines in the south even though the United States has the Subic and Clarke naval bases in that country.

On 12 October, the CPC launched a rocket which fell to the north of Taiwan and thus to the west of Okinawa. When Okinawa is threatened, the metropolitan territory of Japan is thoroughly exposed. If the United States sells the most advanced weapons to Taiwan so that it has the capability of self-defense, the stability of Korea, Japan and the Philippines will also be maintained. The U.S. Government is not so stupid as to neglect this point.

In a word, the U.S. Government intends to ingratiate itself with both the KMT and CPC. However, the results may run counter to its wishes. An old Cantonese saying goes: "Following the brother might offend the sister-in-law." This is a common saying and also a truth. President Reagan should balance the gains and losses created by his attitude toward the KMT and CPC and adopt the most appropriate measures in the interests of the United States.

MING PAO ON CPC ECONOMIC SYSTEM REFORMS

HK200517 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Argument Between Centralized and Decentralized Powers on How To Reform Economic Systems"]

[Text] The CPC is currently readjusting and reorganizing China's industrial enterprises. As always, they run experiments first and then popularize them and probe feasible methods of reforming the economic system in the course of reorganization.

By reform of the economic system we primarily mean reform of the economic management system. This problem has provoked an argument between the "vertical" management of centralized power from the upper to the lower levels and the "horizontal" management of local decentralized power of each doing things in their own way.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the theoretical and practical economic workers have engaged in studying this problem. Their principal opinions can be divided into the following four categories:

The first opinion holds that in a socialist economy it is necessary to carry out "vertical" management from the upper to the lower levels according to the departmental principle. At present, centralization is insufficient, while the proportion of financial and material resources controlled by the localities is excessive. This not only weakens the unified planned economy but also causes a lot of waste. On the one hand, the productive force of advanced areas cannot be fully exerted, while on the other, a large number of enterprises that lag begind in construction techniques in the backward areas contend for energy resources and raw materials with the enterprises that have advanced techniques.

The second opinion holds that the "vertical" management system from the upper to the lower levels with each department as the main unit easily gives rise to the phenomenon of industry and commerce being run solely by the government. At present, the powers of the localities are too limited, the enterprises and financial income transferred to lower levels is only in name, the real power is controlled by the central responsible departments and the plans drawn up are not scientific. This state of affairs easily causes the phenomenon of "excessive unification, monopolization, rigidity and weakness."

The third opinion holds that whether it is "vertical" management by centralized power or "horizontal" management by local decentralized power, in both cases management is exercised according to the administrative system and enterprises are regarded as subsidiary bodies of the administrative structure.

The results of managing the economy according to administrative methods are: 1) duplication in distribution and blind development; 2) natural and energy resources are not comprehensively utilized; and 3) the level of cooperation between specialized departments is low, thus hindering the progress of science and technology and obstructing the development of productive force. The fundamental solution for the economic management system is that we must not be bound by the conventions of "vertical" and "horizontal" management, adopt economic methods to manage the economy, regard enterprises as economic units opposed to independence and bring the role of enterprises into full play.

The fourth opinion holds that at present the problem is that the center has not managed the matters it ought. This has led, for instance, to problems of overall balance, distribution and planning, and direction of major policies in economy and technology. The localities also have not handled matters as they ought, for instance, in urban construction and agriculture. Beginning now, reform should be concretely analyzed and dealt with in different ways. We must try to achieve an organic combination of centralization with decentralization, "vertical" management with "horizontal" management and economic methods with administrative methods.

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UN ENVOY CALLS FOR NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION

OW030356 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Liang Yufan, representative of the PRC delegation, pointed out on 29 October during general debates at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union and the United States as two major nuclear states possess the largest nuclear arsenals. Therefore, if we are to speak about a nuclear disarmament, then it is perfectly fair and valid to demand that the Soviet Union and the United States be the first to sharply reduce their nuclear arms.

Liang Yufan noted that in the name of struggle for world hegemony the great superpowers, supported by their unprecedentedly huge military powers, have developed a worldwide struggle. As a result the international situation is becoming increasingly uneasy and the danger of a world war is growing all the time.

Essentially it is absolutely impossible to achieve a shift in disarmament without struggling against the superpowers' hegemonic policy.

In conclusion Liang Yufan noted that China is a Third World country and under no circumstances will it participate in the arms race and in the superpowers' skirmish. We demand that the Soviet Union and the United States be the first to reduce nuclear arms. But it does not mean that we will not be reducing our nuclear arms. Our proposals clearly indicate that if they stop testing, perfecting and producing and sharply cut nuclear arms then we in turn will adopt the corresponding obligations.

SEMINAR ON SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OPENS

OW011236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on socio-economic indicators and their application opened here this morning at the Great Hall of the People.

The two-week-long meeting is sponsored by the Econometric and Techno-Economic Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the division for socio-economic analysis of UNESCO.

Six foreign specialists have been invited to lecture at the seminar. They are Solomon Marcus of Romania, Carlos Malmann of Argentina, Ian Miles of England, Stephen Yeh and Denis Johnston of the United States and Musha Koji of Japan.

Eighty Chinese researchers, teachers and statisticians are attending the seminar which is the first cooperative effort in the social sciences between China and UNESCO.

Liu Guoguang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said establishing a system of socio-economic indicators was extremely important in order to follow socio-economic developments and correctly map the strategy for economic development in China's modernization drive.

Erwin S. Solomon, director of the division for socio-economic analysis of UNESCO, and Yang Bozhen, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, also spoke at the ceremony. They urged continuing cooperation of this kind in the future.

China and the UNESCO division will draft a cooperative plan during the seminar.

WORKSHOP ON CHINESE MEDICINE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW021243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- An international workshop on traditional Chinese medicine, focusing on application in the Third World, opened here today.

Sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the State Pharmaceutical Administration of China, the workshop is aimed at exchanging information on the derivation and usage of traditional medical science among developing countries to promote greater use of local natural resources in these countries. The workshop participants also want to produce drugs which are high in quality and inexpensive.

D.G.A. Butaev, director, division of industrial operations for UNIDO, said in his address that "China is a leader both in its possession of a wealth of information on traditionally herbal medicine, as well as in the evolution of a modern methodology towards production of pharmaceuticals." He added that he thought other countries can use China's experience for reference.

Attending today's opening ceremony were pharmaceutical experts, researchers and government officials from Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Guyana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey and Zambia as well as Chinese pharmaceutical experts and professors. Participants from other countries are scheduled to arrive in Beijing later. Also present were officials from United Nations organizations.

Through lectures and visits to China's traditional drug factories, participants at the workshop will be exposed to the history of Chinese materia medica, basic concepts of Chinese traditional medicine, clinical application of traditional and herbal drugs, and modern research on Chinese traditional and herbal drugs.

The first lecture, an introduction to Chinese materia medica, was given by Professor Shen Jiaxiang of the State Pharmaceutical Administration this afternoon.

He said that Chinese traditional medicine dating back to thousands of years include herbal drugs and remedies from minority areas. Like Western medicines they are all derived from plant, animals and minerals, with plant-derived drugs accounting for more than 80 percent. In the first century, China published its first classical book on materia medica named "Shen-nong's Herbal", in which, 365 kinds of drugs were listed -- some of them are still in use. Between 657 and 659, [as received] China edited and published its first pharmacopeia.

Professor Shen said that the development of Chinese traditional medicine theory has been closely associated with diagnosis and treatment in clinical practices. This is the important factor: The theory of Chinese medicine, handed down from the ancient times, has been continuously developed.

Today, he said, the barefoot doctors in China often cure peasants and lighten their medical expenses through planting, or gathering and making Chinese herbal medicine, which play a very important role in medicine in rural areas.

The workshop is scheduled to end on November 14.

SHULTZ COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW021211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to reports from Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said yesterday that any Soviet leader must recognize that the United States is determined to strengthen and maintain its strength militarily, economically, morally and politically.

In a statement made to a reporter of the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Shultz said that the development of U.S.-Soviet relations depends on Soviet conduct in military strength, aggression, human values and so forth, and that at present Soviet threat to foreign territories "remains enormous".

Shultz said that the military growth of the Soviet Union in the past 10 years is the most important question, which is the reason that the Reagan administration wants to tighten restriction on loans to the Soviet Union and on trade with it. He indicated that the Reagan administration plans to revise U.S. trade policies to prevent technological assistance to the Soviet Union or financial aid to its economy.

Western news agencies regard Shultz' remarks as a response of the United States to the tough talks recently made by Soviet leaders on U.S.-Soviet relations.

AUTHOR HERMAN WOUK MEETS WRITERS IN BEIJING

OW012023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Liu Baiyu, vice-chairman, and two leaders Zhu Ziqi, executive secretary, of the Chinese Writers' Association and Chinese writers of military literature met today with Herman Wouk, author of "Winds of War."

The American novelist's "Winds of War" and "War Remembrance" have been translated into Chinese and widely acclaimed by Chinese readers.

Liu Baiyu told Wouk that "we have both fought against fascists on the common battlefield, you on the sea, and we on the land." He said that he liked Wouk's works.

Wouk said that despite the great difference between the cultures of the two countries, war is something unfortunate and understood by both nations. He said he will never forget that the Chinese people fought longer than any other people in the world.

The writers exchanged views on literature with military themes.

After the interview the Chinese Writers' Association gave a dinner in honor of Wouk and his wife Betty Sarah Wouk. The novelist arrived October 28 at the invitation of the Chinese Writers' Association for a three-week visit. He will make a tour of Chinese cities.

BRIEFS

CONTAINER SHIP TO U.S. -- Shanghai, Nov 1 (XINHUA) -- China's largest container ship left Shanghai Sunday for the eastern and southern parts of the United States on its maiden voyage. The 20,000-ton ship, "Fenhe," which can carry 1,152 20-foot standard-sized containers, will berth at the American ports of Long Beach, New York, Charleston and Houston. Chinese cargoes for the eastern and southern parts of the United States used to be shipped to the west coast of that country and then transported by train. The container ship will make two voyages a month. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

JAPAN REFUSES VISAS TO SOVIET ELECTRONICS GROUP

OW020754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry has refused to grant entry visa to a Soviet vice-minister allegedly for fear of possible leaks of top secrets.

Last July, Kolesnikov, first vice-minister of electronics industry, and five Soviet scientists made known to three Japanese electronics companies their wish to visit some videotape recorder factories in Japan in September. The Japanese companies agreed to receive them and in early September applied to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for entry visas on behalf of the Soviets.

However, shortly before Kolesnikov's group set out for the planned visit, the Japanese Foreign Ministry informed the three Japanese companies of its refusal to grant entry visas.

YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC STUDY GROUP

OW271403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, Chinese state councillor, met here today with an economic study group from Japan led by Takeshi Inoue, director general of the Japan-China Economy and Trade Association.

Yu praised the Japan-China Economy and Trade Association for its contribution to the development of friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that to realize China's strategic objectives of economic construction, there will be more development in economic and technical cooperation between China and Japan.

Inoue said: "China has gained remarkable results from its economic readjustment in recent years. China's plan for economic development has set a clear objective for our cooperation."

"This time, we will make a study tour of east China for the purpose of finding out ways of further cooperation with China," he said.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER NAMED IN MONGOLIA

OW030827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yendon has replaced General Jarantayn Abhia as the Mongolian minister of national defence, according to a recent decision made by the Presidium of the Great People's Hural.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party also decided to replace Lieutenant General Dondobyn Yendonduychir with Major General J. Baljinnyam as director of the Political Department of the People's Army.

The Council of Ministers also decided to promote Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yendon to the rank of general and Major General J. Baljinnyam to that of lieutenant general.

VODK REPORTS DK VICTORIES OVER SRV FORCES

OW021215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean troops launched attacks on Vietnamese occupation troops and liberated three villages, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Vietnamese troops stationed in Siem Reap abandoned two strongholds on October 3 and 6 after they had been encircled by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas for a long time. Vietnamese troops in Battambang Province, under pressure of incessant attacks by the Democratic Kampuchean troops, withdrew from a village south of the No. 5 highway.

On October 8, a Vietnamese battalion on a military operation in Siem Reap Province was ambushed by Kampuchean fighters, leaving behind 17 dead and eight wounded.

The radio said from October 2 to 23, the Democratic Kampuchean troops and guerrillas launched 10 surprise attacks on the Vietnamese troops in seven provinces including Battambang, Kampot, Koh Kong and Preah Vihear. During these attacks, about 170 enemy troops were wiped out, a truck and five boats damaged and an assortment of weapons captured by the Democratic Kampuchean troops and guerrillas.

SRV REPORTEDLY STEPPING UP BORDER OPERATION

OW021747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 2 Nov 82

["Hanoi Prepares New Adventures in Kampuchea -- by Correspondent Li Yongming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Of late the Hanoi authorities sent over 20,000 additional troops to Kampuchea as reinforcements and its troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border have reached seven divisions in strength.

These maneuvers came after an "important strategic meeting" attended by officers of the aggressive Vietnamese troops in Phnom Penh not long ago. They presage a new adventure by the Vietnamese aggressors.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities also moved large numbers of tanks, armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces as well as sophisticated military equipment for their troops in west Kampuchea adjacent to Thailand. In the last rainy season, Vietnamese troops built highroads, bridges, logistic depots and airstrips in the region.

All this indicates that Vietnam is intensifying military efforts against the resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

This comes logical considering the fact that the Kampuchean coalition government of three resistance factions, which was formed last June, has won increasing international support and its U.N. credentials have been accepted by an overwhelming majority of U.N. members at the 37th General Assembly.

It would probably arouse greater doubts if Vietnamese invaders refrained from taking fresh actions under these circumstances. And people are watching how Hanoi is going to act in its new adventures in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, people have also noticed that a Soviet military-political delegation, which had just toured Vietnam, ended a visit to Kampuchea today -- the eve of a dry-season Vietnamese offensive.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMENTS CALLED 'INSULT'

HK030942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by reporters Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028] "Nguyen Co Thach's Ah Q [personification of national pride] Spirit"]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Nov -- During a stopover in Bangkok after concluding a visit to Indonesia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach answered questions raised by reporters. He regarded Vietnam's crushing defeat at the UN General Assembly in trying to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the United Nations as a "minor matter." He did not dare say why the Vietnamese authorities exerted such great efforts to carry out these activities. However, he compared the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations with the Vietnamese efforts to inject their puppet into this world organization. These were two matters of completely different natures.

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks were not only a great insult to the Chinese people, but also a challenge to the peace-loving and justice-holding countries which exerted great efforts for the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations. It is just as public opinion here has pointed out: What Nguyen Co Thach said was no more than the lamentations of a loser and the self-betrayal of the psychological weakness of the Vietnamese authorities.

Apart from continuing to peddle the old wares that "China is dangerous," this time Nguyen Co Thach was compelled to admit, in begging for aid, that Vietnam had encountered many difficulties. However, in an effort to look imposing, he slapped his face until it was swollen, saying that no strings should be attached to the aid. He added that "we will not barter away independence because of aid." It was simply ridiculous that such remarks were uttered by Nguyen Co Thach. Newspapers in Thailand pointed out that the reason why Vietnam could stay in Kampuchea was because "the Russians provide them with uniforms and money." The Soviet Union does not give its money to the Vietnamese for nothing. Their money is paid in exchange for the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam. Recently, it was reported that 12 Soviet warships have been permanently stationed in Camranh Bay and that Soviet nuclear submarines also pay "regular visits" to Camranh Bay. Where is the independence of the Vietnamese authorities?

During his 1-day stay in Bangkok, Nguyen Co Thach repeatedly said that he wished to meet Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi. However when he learned that Foreign Minister Sitthi did not intend to meet him, he found an excuse to console himself, saying: "If Foreign Minister Sitthi is too busy, we may meet next time." A Thai reporter said teasingly: "It seems that Nguyen Co Thach will not blush with shame for the refusal, because he is already accustomed to it."

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

OW021311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met and had a friendly talk here today with new Bangladesh Ambassador to China C.M. Murshed.

RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS INDIAN-PAKISTANI TALKS

OW030825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today hails the talks between the leaders of Pakistan and India as a heartening development in the relations between the two countries. The commentary reads:

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, on his Southeast Asian tour, had talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on November 1. For the first time in ten years the two leaders met to hold substantial talks on bilateral, regional and global issues.

Both sides are satisfied with the outcome of the talks. President Ziaul said the talks "pave the way for better relations between us." Indira Gandhi said "we had very useful and fruitful talks." This shows that Indian-Pakistan relations have made encouraging progress. This is heartening news.

India and Pakistan, linked with each other by mountains and rivers, are two most influential countries in the south Asian subcontinent. Harmony between the two countries not only conforms to the vital interests of the two peoples, but also conduces to peace and stability in the south Asian region.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the statesmen of both countries have come to realize the importance of an early normalization of bilateral relations because they see that the invasion has seriously threatened their two countries and all south Asia. Last year Indian and Pakistani officials began to hold talks on bilateral relations. These talks, though exploratory in nature, have deepened mutual understanding. It is expected that the talks between President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will create more favorable conditions for the speedy improvement of relations.

Better Indian-Pakistani relations are not only desired by the two peoples but also required for developments in south Asia and the whole world. One or two rounds of talks of course cannot offer a solution for all differences. But relations can be expected to improve so long as the two countries seek common ground in good faith while reserving their differences.

'CURRENT EVENTS' PROGRAM VIEWS PRC-FRG RELATIONS

OW120830 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Talk from the "International Current Events" program: "A Review of the Friendly Relations Between China and the FRG Over the Past Decade"]

[Excerpts] Today 10 years ago, 11 October 1972, China and the Federal Republic of Germany established diplomatic relations. Ten years later, today, a day worth commemorating, Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, arrived in China on a state visit. The Chinese people wish to extend him a warm welcome.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them a decade ago, China and the FRG have scored gratifying achievements in their friendly contracts and cooperation in the political, economic, education and cultural fields, thanks to the common efforts of both sides. This period has also witnessed a continuous increase in personnel exchanges between the two countries.

The development of relations between China and West Germany has been underscored by the rapid growth of their economic and trade ties. Two-way trade between them increased to $2.34 billion in 1981, 7.5 times the 1972 figure of $270 million. West Germany today is China's third-ranked partner in trade, leading all other European countries in trade with China. In a trade payment agreement signed between the two countries in 1973 each country granted the other most-favored-nation status. Following the conclusion of a maritime protocol in 1975, which is of great significance in developing bilateral trade, China and West Germany signed an economic cooperation agreement in 1979.

Acknowledging China as a developing country, West Germany began providing us with technical consultative services. The two countries are seeking new ways of creating conditions for further promoting their economic cooperation. Exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science and technology, culture, education and sports have also grown between the two countries.

China and West Germany are different so far as their social systems, ideology and conditions are concerned. However, they have been able to develop their friendship and promote relations of cooperation. What has made them to be able to do so?

First, there is no conflict of fundamental interest between the two countries, nor problems left over from history. Although German imperialism invaded China and fascist Germany supported the Japanese imperialists' armed aggression against China, these are of the past and constitute no obstacles to developing relations between the two countries. Moreover, the Chinese Government and people strictly distinguish the handful of German imperialists and fascist elements from the broad masses of the German people.

Second, the people of both China and West Germany want to safeguard world peace and defend their independence, sovereignty and security. They oppose foreign intervention, control and bullying. China's prosperity and stability is in conformity with the interests of West Germany. China supports the unity of West Germany and other West European countries and welcomes them to play a more active role in the international arena.

Third, economically both China and West Germany can and must help supply each other's needs in efforts to promote cooperation between them. Although it possesses full-fledged industry, West Germany lacks natural resources. China, although rich in natural resources, needs to import advanced technologies and scientific management knowledge. The two countries can, and need to learn from each others' strong points to offset their weaknesses and supplement each other. Both sides wish to further develop economic and technical cooperation.

Several days prior to his departure for a state visit to China, President Karl Carstens of the FRG told XINHUA that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the FRG and China had opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. He pointed out that contacts between China and the FRG in politics, economics and culture have increased daily and that he saw positive and gratifying developments in every field. He said that his forthcoming visit to China would have a great significance in strengthening the relations between the two countries, adding that it is very important for West Germany to have a chance to become familiar with China's viewpoints through direct dialogue.

As we recall the past and look forward to the future, we are convinced that the current visit by President Carstens will further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the FRG on the existing bases.

ZHU MUZHI ATTENDS TURKISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW290853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel and Mrs. Tezel gave a reception here this morning celebrating the 59th anniversary of the Republic of Turkey.

Zhu Muzhi, China's minister of culture, He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and diplomatic envoys of various countries were among the guests present on the occasion.

HEALTH MINISTER MEETS TURKISH DEPUTY PREMIER

OW291602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara told the visiting Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli that he wishes that cooperation between the two countries in medical and health services will be furthered.

Baykara received the Chinese delegation led by Cui in the name of the Turkish prime minister who has been away from the capital.

Cui Yueli, who came here on October 24, has held discussions with his Turkish counterpart Kaya Kilicturgay on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in medical and health affairs.

He has also called on the Turkish foreign minister who entertained the Chinese delegation to a lunch and expressed satisfaction at the developing relations between the two countries.

The Chinese minister will leave for home on November 1 after attending the Turkey's National Day celebrations in Istanbul tomorrow.

CHRISTIAN DELEGATION MEETS SWEDISH KING

OW012045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Stockholm, November 1 (XINHUA) -- King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden received and had a cordial conversation with a three-man Chinese Christian delegation at his palace today.

The delegation headed by Bishop Ding Quang Xun, president of the Chinese Christian Association, arrived here on October 30 at the invitation of the Swedish church.

Since its arrival, the delegation had met a number of Swedish religious figures and participated in some religious activities. The delegation is expected to leave here for Britain on November 3.

GUANDONG'S REN ZHONGYI MEETS ROMANIAN ENVOY

HK030128 Guangzhou Guandgdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi met Romanian Ambassador to the PRC Dumitrescu and his wife, who are visiting Guangdong, at the Zhudao Hotel in Guangzhou on 2 November. After the reception, Comrade Ren Zhongyi gave a banquet for the Romanian comrades.

GDR TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBIT OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW112015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A weeklong textile machines exhibition of the German Democratic Republic opened today in the Shanghai exhibition hall at a ceremony attended by more than 200.

Xin Yuanxi, city vice-mayor, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

Dr. Thalemann, vice-minister for machine tools and processing machines, who made a special trip for the opening, and Sun Gengduo, director of the Shanghai branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, spoke at the ceremony.

They expressed confidence the exhibition would help mutual understanding and friendship and further develop economic and trade ties and technical cooperation.

Among these attending the ceremony was Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to China.

After the ceremony, guests and hosts toured the exhibition and watched the operation of industrial sewing machines.

During the week, technical personnel of the two countries will hold conferences and exchanges.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR IRAQ

OW260826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo left here today for Iraq to attend the opening ceremony of the 19th Baghdad international fair. He was invited by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Iraqi minister of trade.

Ends Visit

OW030803 Beijing XINYUA in English 0715 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo has discussed with Iraqi leaders the means to strengthen cooperation in various fields between China and Iraq.

The discussion took place during Yang Bo's one-week visit to Iraq to attend the Baghdad international fair at the invitation of the Iraqi Ministry of Trade.

During the visit which ended today, Yang Bo was received by Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn and had friendly conversations with First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali. Yang Bo left here today.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS PDRY FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW151950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Friendship Association with Foreign Countries of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Mansoor Abdulla Matlah.

Yasin Ahmad Salih, ambassador of Democratic Yemen, was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here yesterday after visits to Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou in east China.

NI ZHIFU MEETS RWANDAN DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW221239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1347 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for the development of Rwanda led by (Edward Kalamela), Central Committee member and director of the presidential palace, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon and had cordial conversation with the guests.

The delegation has been invited to a good-will tour and survey of trade union work in China. It arrived in Beijing on 18 October.

NI ZHIFU MEETS MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION 19 OCT

OW191345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this morning with a delegation from the Mozambique National Commission for the Establishment of Production Councils led by its Deputy General Secretary Eugenio Simao.

They had a friendly conversation on the furtherance of the friendly relations between the workers and trade unions of the two countries. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

NI ZHIFU MEETS NAMIBIAN UNION DELEGATION

OW191324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this afternoon with a trade union delegation from Namibia led by Pejavi Muniaro, deputy secretary of the National Union of Namibia Workers.

On behalf of the federation and Chinese workers, Ni Zhifu expressed resolute support for the Namibian workers and people in their just struggle to oppose the colonial rule in South Africa and win national independence.

The delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

BO YIBO MEETS VISITING ZIMBABWE JOURNALISTS

OW151727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met this evening in the Great Hall of the People here a journalists delegation from Zimbabwe led by Comrade Ndlohvu, assistant director of the Ministry of Information. They had a cordial conversation.

Present were Lu Liang, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Gabriel Phineas, Zimbabwe ambassador to China.

REPORTS ON PRC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SOMALIA

Qian Zhengying at Anniversary

OW220805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Mogadishu, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said today that there is instability in the world at present due to political tensions, economic difficulties and colonialism.

He made the statement here today on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Oct. 21 revolution. Some 50,000 people from all walks of life took part in the celebration.

Also present on the occasion were First Vice-President and Minister of Defense Lt. General Mohamed Ali Samatar and other top government officials as well as foreign delegations including the Chinese delegation headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power.

The president said: "There is no doubt that perpetual tensions and dangerous confrontations in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Poland, Lebanon, the Gulf, the Horn of Africa are rooted in the strategic designs of certain of the big powers, on whose shoulders squarely rests the responsibility of safeguarding general world security. Among these powers is the USSR which has opted for an expansionist and autocratic policy."

He said that the issue of the Horn of Africa has been complicated by Russia.

He called on Ethiopia "to heed the peace overtures we are making to it and to resolve its differences with us through a negotiated settlement." "We do believe that the differences between Somalia and Ethiopia cannot be settled by war and that it is not in the interest of either of them," he added.

Referring to the Middle East problem, the president said that "the peace proposals of the U.S. President on the Middle East contain good parts that can be of benefit in solving the problem in this area."

Siad Barre also condemned Israel's invasion and violent intervention in Lebanon and massacre of Palestinian refugees including innocent children, women and old people.

Turning to the African issue, he said that it is "imperative for the African leaders and people to contain the splitting activities of the elements who are sowing the seeds of discord among African states to exploit our disunity for their selfish ends."

He also spoke about the economic difficulties and the measures adopted by the government to better the economic situation at home. This evening, President Siad Barre hosted a grand reception here to observe the great day of the people.

Award Presented to Minister

OW241628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Mogadishu, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre yesterday presented a gold medal to the Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhengying.

This is a first gold medal the Somali Government has presented to a foreigner.

The awarding was made at an inauguration ceremony for a hydraulic power station and main canal of the Fanole project, which was built under China's help.

The president also awarded silver and bronze medals to 45 Chinese and Somali experts and technical personnel and issued 141 certificates of merit for their outstanding contributions to the construction of the project.

The Somali president spoke highly of the profound friendly relations between the two countries and peoples and stressed the great importance of the Fanole project to the development of the national economy.

In her speech at the ceremony Qian Zhengying said that the gold medal presented by the Somali president is an expression of the profound sentiment of the president, the Somali Government and people towards the Chinese Government and people and it, as well, symbolizes the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries for many years.

The Fanole water project is the largest agricultural project in Somalia. After its completion, the project would be able to water more than 40,000 hectares of farmland. At present, there are about 370 Chinese experts working on this project.

After the ceremony, President Siad Barre cut ribbon for the inauguration of the hydraulic power station and main canal amidst cheers and applause. Accompanied by Minister Qian Zhengying, President Siad visited all parts of the project. He expressed his satisfaction with the project.

ZHU LIANG FETES CONGO LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

OW222143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dined today with a five-member group of vacationing Congolese party cadres led by Bouhouayi Dominique, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and permanent secretary of the Central Control Commission.

The Congolese guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

CHINA DAILY ON PRC-LATIN AMERICAN TRADE

HK290334 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Special to CHINA DAILY]

[Text] Trade between China and Latin America can be traced back to the 16th century, when Chinese silk and porcelain were shipped through the Philippines to Mexico and Peru. Since then, there have been ups and downs on the road of trade expansion.

By the time of the founding of the People's Republic of China, trade links with Latin American countries had become so weak that only Chile, Brazil and Uruguay remained as trading partners and trade turnover was anything but substantial.

China's average annual imports from Latin America in the 1950's were not more than U.S. $3 million, while her exports were an even more miserable $100,000. Since the low points of the 1950's, trade has grown meteorically.

By 1980, total trade was worth about $1.3 billion, and this rose still further last year to $1.5 billion.

Trade has consistently remained in Latin America's favour, with imports to China amounting to $870 million last year and Chinese exports amounting to $630 million.

The gap has been closing quite fast, however, and may in the years ahead at last come into approximate balance.

It was not until the 1970's that China had a real breakthrough in economic relations and trade with Latin America.

Commercial offices were established in Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Surinam, Venezuela, Cuba and Brazil.

Governmental trade agrements were concluded with Chile, Peru, Mexico, Jamaica, Argentina, Brazil and Ecuador.

Import and export commodities were diversified as trade contacts became more frequent.

China is now an important buyer not only of Latin American traditional products like cotton, sugar, wheat, copper, tin and zinc, but also of manufactured goods such as rolled steel, petrochemical products, polyester fibres and paper pulp.

For China's exports to Latin Ameirca, paraffin, crude oil, pharmaceuticals, machinery and electric products have been added to her commodities list.

China's two main trading partners are Brazil and Cuba which together account for over 40 percent of the total trade in the region. China's best market by a large margin is Brazil, which alone accounts for 47 percent of China's exports. Main export items are rice, cans, cotton cloth, medicine, garments and resin oil. Brazil and Cuba also lead the field as suppliers to the Chinese market.

Brazil, which accounts for 31 percent of China's imports, mainly supplies steel, paper pulp, chemical fibres and cocoa beans. Cuba, which accounts for about one-fifth of imports mainly supplies sugar.

Since the beginning of the 1980's there has been new growth of economic relations and trade. Diplomatic relations were established and commercial offices set up in 1980 with Ecuador and Colombia.

There are still problems to be solved, such as late delivery due to long distance of transport and strict restrictions on some of China's industrial goods by certain Latin American countries but prospects for trade expansion are very bright. As Third World developing countries we share common interests in developing trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

CHINA'S TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

Unit: million dollars

	China's Exports		China's Imports		Trade Balance	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Chile	19	32.7	121	52.7	-102	-20
Cuba	93	66.1	127	163.4	-34	-97.3
Argentina	30	20.8	159	99.2	-129	-78.4
Peru	11	8.2	104	66.6	-93	-58.4
Mexico	23	30.2	80	118.2	-57	-88
Brazil	246	294.5	63	100.4	+183	+194.1
Others	65	177.5	189	269.5	-124	-92
Total	487	630	843	870	-356	-240

Exchange rate US$1 - 1.99 yuan

#Source: Statistics Bureau Yearbook and Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

HUANG HUA MEETS CHILEAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW021309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with Sergio Covarrubias, Chilean first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Chilean Ambassador to China Benjamin Opazo was present.

Earlier today Covarrubias and Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin opened the fifth meeting of the Sino-Chilean Mixed Commission of Trade.

MA HONG ARTICLES ON ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

RENMIN RIBAO 28 Oct

HK291050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Ma Hong [7456 3163]: "On Steps To Achieve the Strategic Objectives" -- part one]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to about 2,800 billion yuan in the year 2000. This is a grand strategic objective. Defining this strategic objective has extremely far-reaching significance and plays an extremely important part in guiding China's middle- and long-term economic development, boosting the morale of the whole nation in building socialism, and deciding the orientation of the whole party and nation in economic work.

In the development of the economy since the founding of the PRC, gross output value increased from 82.7 billion yuan in 1952 to 749 billion yuan in 1981, showing an increase of 8.5 times calculating by constant prices. Though some imprecise factors may be included in these figures, we can say that in general during the past 29 years, our annual output value on the average doubled every 10 years. This result was achieved despite many setbacks. If none of those setbacks, twists and turns had occurred, we might have achieved much better results and much faster growth rates. In the future we will no longer suffer any setbacks. Thus, viewed from both historical experiences and present conditions, as long as the people of the whole country work with one heart and one mind in a realistic manner under the leadership of the party Central Committee, and the superiority of our socialist system is brought further into play, we will certainly manage to attain the grand objective of quadrupling our annual output value within 20 years.

In order to achieve the grand strategic objective decided by the party Central Committee, it is necessary to firmly grasp the fundamental areas of agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science, and to treat these as strategic priorities in the long-term development of the national economy. In our strategic planning we need to take the following two steps: in the first decade, we should aim at laying solid foundations, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions for the further development of the national economy; and in the second decade, we will usher in a new period of vigorous economic development on the established foundations. Here, I would like to make an analysis of the question of why we should take two steps to achieve the strategic objective of developing the national economy.

The objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture in the two decades from 1980 to the year 2000 means achieving an average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent. But this in no way means that from now on the gross industrial and agricultural output value must increase at a yearly rate of 7.2 percent. We should start from the actual conditions of our country and develop the economy in the first decade at a comparatively low rate. During the first decade the growth rate in the first 5 years should still be lower than that in the latter 5 so as to continue economic readjustment, further resolve problems left over by history and lay a solid, necessary foundation for the future development of the national economy. Only in this way can we achieve an average annual growth rate of over 7.2 percent in the second decade and create a situation in which the national economy will grow steadily in these two decades. According to the current draft of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the annual growth rate of gross industrial and agricultural output value will be only 4 percent and efforts are required to achieve 5 percent (in fact, it is possible to overfulfill this target). Estimated on this basis, the annual growth rate in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be close to 7 percent, and the growth rate in the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans will be over 8 percent. In this way, we shall achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century.

Why should the growth rate in the first decade be lower than that in the second decade? Why not the other way round?

The relatively low growth rate of the economy in the Sixth and even the Seventh 5-Year Plan periods is determined by a series of objective conditions and the tasks which must be fulfilled. From now on, we need to take 5 years or even longer to fulfill the arduous tasks set by the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. We must work hard to readjust the national economic structure, reorganize existing enterprises, carry out technical transformation in key enterprises and strengthen certain vital sectors of the national economy such as energy, transportation and agriculture. Under these circumstances, the growth rate of the national economy will inevitably be slow. If the economy is required to develop at an inordinately high rate at the present stage, the long-term development of the national economy will be unfavorably influenced.

The readjustment of the national economic structure is an arduous task of primary importance. After a few years of readjustment to the national economy, the ratios between industry and agriculture and between heavy and light industries have made initial improvements. Currently, the major problem with regard to the economic structure is that the internal structures of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture are still not entirely rational. Previously, the major problem concerning heavy industry was that the service section of heavy industry itself and of capital construction was excessively large and correspondingly the service section of agriculture, light industry and exports was too small. At present, the readjustment task for heavy industry is mainly to continue to correct the direction of its service and expand its scope of services, that is, to readjust the composition of its produce. For example, now we can produce over 35 million tons of steel annually and can even produce steel products used to make artificial satellites and intercontinental ballistic missiles, but, ironically, we cannot perfectly produce the enamel plates used to make washbasins and flat springs used to make washing machines. This indicates that China's heavy industry is not incapable of solving problems of this kind but does not make enough effort to deal with these matters. Similar cases can also be found in the machine-building and chemical industries.

Light industry has developed considerably in recent years. Most of its products are already sufficient to satisfy the needs of social consumption. But with respect to the variety and quality of products, it is still far from meeting the people's demands. Many brand name products are in short supply while quite a few products are stockpiled. These problems can be solved only by readjusting the internal structure of light industry. With regard to agricultural production, we have yet to fully rationalize the distribution of the planting of grain and cash crops in accordance with the characteristics of natural regional divisions throughout the country and with the principle of improving the ecological balance in the long term. As for the production and utilization of chemical fertilizers, phosphate and potash fertilizers account for too small a proportion and cannot meet the demand for crop nutrients. At present there are still vast areas of hilly land, forests, beaches, lakes and ponds, and grasslands yet to be exploited and utilized in a rational manner. The irrationality in the internal structure of agriculture also needs to be resolved in a planned way. The change in production structures must be accompanied by changes in all sorts of material factors and technical conditions for production. Changes in these aspects demand a whole series of different types of work, so readjustment will take a certain span of time.

The reorganization of enterprises is another arduous and important task at present. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have several times carried out reorganization of enterprises and have achieved considerable results. But at present, there still exist in many enterprises several serious problems, such as disorderly management, overstaffing, slack attitudes toward work and slack labor discipline, poor product quality, high consumption, and cases of violating financial discipline. In particular, problems of slackness, weakness, overstaffing and aging still exist in some leading groups of enterprises.

If this state of affairs is not corrected and improved, it will be impossible to achieve a prosperous situation in enterprises and difficult to carry out the correct strategies, principles and policies. Therefore, the central authorities decided to take 3 years or even longer for the thorough reorganization and comprehensive rectification of enterprises. Only thus can we effectively tap the potential of the enterprises, overcome serious waste and achieve better economic results. At present, 90 percent of our state revenue is produced by state-run enterprises. Only through overall reorganization and good management of these enterprises can they constantly increase their tax and profit contributions to the state by improving economic results, enabling the state to expand its financial resources, overcome the current financial difficulties and fundamentally solve their financial deficit problem. China now has nearly 400,000 industrial and communications enterprises. There is a huge amount of work to do in reorganizing these enterprises. It is necessary to carry out this task by stages and in groups; this will take a considerable length of time.

China's economy is now no longer in its previous state of "poverty and blankness." Rather, it has developed a fairly large setup and has built considerable material and technological foundations. In view of this situation, while our future economic development must, of course, include certain essential construction projects, in general it will not mainly depend on the building of new enterprises -- or "extensive development." Rather, our economy will develop in an "intensive" way, that is, a considerable proportion of our funds and materials will be used to carry out technical transformation in existing enterprises so as to bring their potential capacity into full play. This method will lead to better economic results and higher growth rates. In order to carry out technical transformation in existing enterprises in a methodical way, we must settle a large number of complicated questions, such as the orientation of technology development, the exploitation of technology, technical strength, the raising of funds, the distribution of materials, the overall balance and the management of programs. If certain conditions do not exist, we have to create them step by step. For example, only when the machine-building enterprises have carried out transformation can the conditions be created for transforming certain large-scale equipment. Given the current economic strength of our nation, it is impossible to carry out technical transformation in all enterprises simultaneously. Rather, this needs to be conducted by stages and in groups in a planned way. In the course of technical transformation, those enterprises which produce products urgently needed by society and which need less money but get quicker results should be given precedence. But it should be realized that the whole course of technical transformation in an enterprise needs a certain amount of time, and the technical transformation of a whole area or the entire national economy takes a much longer time.

At present, energy is the key factor in the development of our national economy. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we will maintain our oil output at the level of roughly 100 million tons. Because of various limitations such as distribution of funds, the scale of the projects under construction, and production capacity, it is impossible for us to greatly increase our coal output over the next few years. The estimated annual rate of increase in our energy resources in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be about 1 percent. In such circumstances, if we set too high a target for the speed of development of our industrial and agricultural production, we will not be able to guarantee our supplies of energy. If we strive to achieve a speed beyond the limit allowed by our energy resources, we will again bring about the imbalance between production and capacity and between production and deposits which we have just overcome by readjustment. This is what we must avoid. Moreover, if there is a shortage of energy supplies, our existing and newly developed production capacities will be forced to become idle. As a result, the development of our national economy will be slower instead of quicker, and moreover, we will suffer losses.

Transportation is another key factor that restricts the speed of the development of our national economy. The current energy shortage is to a great extent linked with the shortage of transportation facilities. Seventy percent of our primary energy resources comes from coal. The freight volume of coal in our country is very big and the chief means of transportation is the railway. However, many sections of our railways are bottlenecks which restrict our freight volume. As a result, there is, on the one hand, a shortage of coal supplies, and on the other hand, nearly 10 million tons of coal lying in stockpiles because of the shortage of transportation facilities. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period we should do our best to develop energy production and transportation. However, because the state has only a limited amount of funds, there cannot be too large an investment in this field. Moreover, because projects of energy production and transportation development take a relatively long time to complete, the main weak areas in our national economy -- energy and transportation -- can only be strengthened step by step. We will strive to gradually make these two areas meet the demands of the development of our national economy over a period covering approximately the next two 5-year plans.

Because of the above-mentioned reasons, the rate of development in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period cannot be very high. The target for the rate of development has been set at 4 percent and we will strive to achieve a rate of 5 percent. This target is suited to our current national conditions. Whether we can achieve a higher rate of development than the target in this period depends on how our whole party and nation do their work. We have two means of making breakthroughs in energy supplies. One way is to raise our energy production, and there is a practical possibility of increasing energy output by 1 percent every year. The other is to conserve energy. We need to save 3 or more percent of energy every year. Judging by the present conditions, it is more feasible and practical to conserve energy than to increase its production. Our country's energy consumption is about the same as that of Japan, calculated in units of standard coal, but Japan's GNP is 300 percent greater than ours. Although there are many incomparable factors in the two countries, this figure gives a rough indication of the excessive waste in our country's energy consumption. It is entirely practical and feasible for us to speed up our national economic development through conservation of energy. During the past 3 years, we have made great achievements in conserving energy. This is mainly because we have readjusted the structure of our industry, appropriately reducing the proportion of heavy industrial production and raising that of light industrial production. According to the current level of energy consumption in our light and heavy industries, the energy needed for a 1 percent increase in our heavy industry production can be used to increase our light industry production by 4 percent. In the process of readjustment over the past few years, we have properly reduced the speed of heavy industry development so as to conserve energy to be used to ensure the constant and relatively fast development of our light industry. In the future, with the gradual speeding up of production in heavy industry, there will be less and less room for adjusting energy supplies by changing the proportion between the light and heavy industries. However, we can still save a considerable amount of energy by continuing to close, suspend the production of, merge and shift the production of some of our enterprises, such as small ironworks and small chemical fertilizer plants, which consume excessive amounts of energy, produce products of poor quality and suffer heavy financial losses.

Apart from the continuous readjustment of the economic structure, including both the industrial and product structures, what we should regard as the most important ways to conserve energy in the future are the following. One way is to raise our level of administration and management and improve our standard of management. In the production of many of our enterprises, there is excessive waste of coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, steam and water, serious evaporation and leakage of energy resources and poor utilization of waste heat, gas or water. This provides us with great potential energy to utilize. If all our enterprises strengthen their administration and management in all areas of production, it is entirely possible for enterprises with small potential to reduce their energy consumption by 1-3 percent and enterprises with great potential to reduce it by about 5 percent or even more than 10 percent.

The other way is to develop in a planned manner the technology for the conservation of energy, giving priority to certain major enterprises. Besides poor management, one of the important reasons why many enterprises consume an excessive amount of energy in their production process is their backward techniques, equipment and technological conditions for production. In order to reduce energy consumption in the production processes of these enterprises, we must improve their techniques and equipment through technical improvements. For example, if we replace the 850 water injection pumps that are now being used in the Daqing oilfield with the new-type pumps produced by the Shenyang pump factory, we will be able to save 200 million kilowatt hours of electricity every year. The money we will save in electricity consumption in a year will more than compensate for the cost of these new pumps.

At the same time we will increase state revenue. As long as all our enterprises make efforts to find more ways to improve techniques for conserving energy, they will be able to radically reduce their energy consumption.

Here, we must especially emphasize that in the future we will rely on technological improvement not only to conserve energy, but also to achieve the task of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value. We cannot achieve this with old equipment, old technology, old techniques and old products. This is what we must make clear both in our minds and in our work. If the equipment and techniques in our existing enterprises remain unchanged and their consumption of energy and raw material remains at its present level, it will be impossible to achieve this goal. It is estimated that at least half of the realization of the quadrupling depends on the strength of technical progress. At present our country's techniques are roughly at the same level as that of economically developed countries in late 1950's and early 1960's. We should conscientiously strive to achieve the popularization in the main in our industrial and mining enterprises at the end of this century of the advanced techniques of production that were widely adopted in economically developed countries in the 1970's and 1980's and that were suited to the needs of our country. By so doing, we will be sure to quadruple our output value. At the same time, we will gradually realize the four modernizations in the course of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output value. It is unimaginable to maintain most of the existing enterprises unchanged and at the same time to try to realize modernization by establishing a few modern enterprises. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we should adopt vigorous measures to do a good job of carrying out the technical renovation in our existing enterprises, focusing on some major ones. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we will continue to do this work.

RENMIN RIBAO 29 Oct

HK291316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Ma Hong [7456 3163]: "On Steps To Achieve Strategic Objective" -- part two]

[Text] According to an analysis of the objective conditions and tasks, it is impossible to achieve a considerably high economic growth rate in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. But efforts should still be made to achieve a certain rate. The economic growth rate which we must maintain is 4 percent and 5 percent is what we will strive to attain, as we have mentioned above. Without such a rate in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we cannot create good conditions for future development; moreover, we will even not be able to maintain the current consumption practices of the people and the current rate of construction. It should be pointed out that when we consider the growth rate, we should not merely look at the percentage of the increase in each year's production; rather, we should at the same time look at the real economic results under a certain rate. What we should seek is a real and sound rate but not a false rate. When conditions are available to raise the growth rate, but we fail to increase production, economic development will certainly suffer losses.

But if we blindly seek high growth rates in output value, thus causing the overstocking of products and the decline of product quality and even causing a serious shortage of energy and raw materials, economic development will also suffer. When a conflict occurs between the growth rate and economic results, the growth rate must be subordinated to the improvement of economic results. What we should strive to attain is a rate with real economic results. Without linking growth rates with real economic results when handling economic affairs, we suffered greatly in the past. We should never forget this lesson.

Though we did not arrange for a high growth rate in industrial and agricultural production in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we must still strive to achieve better economic results. In this period we will strive to keep a balance or an approximate balance between the growth rate in national income and the growth rate in industrial and agricultural production. This is a rather arduous task. In the period from 1950 to 1980, the average annual growth rate of industrial and agricultural output value in China was 9.4 percent, and the growth rate of national income was 7.3 percent, showing a difference of 2.1 percent. When we strive to balance these two growth rates in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, this means that we have to create more wealth with the same amount of inanimate and animate labor. In this sense, the industrial and agricultural production growth rate of 4 or 5 percent in this period will achieve much better economic results as compared with the same rate in the past. Thus we will provide society with far more end products than ever before while maintaining the same growth rate in industrial and agricultural output value, and the people will gain more real benefits, the national strength will increase and the economy will be more stable. Conversely, if we do not pay attention to economic results, the growth rate in output value will lose its significance. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed that we must focus all economic work on the attainment of better economic results in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The whole party and the whole nation should thoroughly understand this point.

Judging by the historical experiences of our country, through making efforts, we can make the rate of increase in our national income approach or even equal the rate of increase in our total industrial and agricultural output value. This was achieved in some years of the 1962-65 period when we were readjusting our national economy. At that time, we carried out the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling the gaps and improvement" and resolutely closed, suspended the production of, merged and shifted the production of enterprises that suffered losses and had poor economic returns, and thus quickly raised the economic effect. What we could not achieve in the past can be achieved now since conditions are better. Raising the rate of increase in our national income and making it reach nearly the same level of the rate of increase in our industrial and agricultural production will facilitate the continuous readjustment of the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption. When the total industrial and agricultural output value reaches a certain level, the relatively great rate of increase in our national income will result in a relatively great increment of its amount. At that time, even if we reduce the rate of accumulation by a small extent, the absolute amount of accumulation will not necessarily be reduced and even may increase when compared with a rate of increase in national income which is relatively small. Therefore, when we more quickly raise our national income, we will be able to appropriately raise the people's standard of living while maintaining a certain scale of our capital construction.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, because we focus our strength on readjusting our economic structure, reorganizing our enterprises, carrying out technical renovation in our key enterprises and doing our best to strengthen our weak sectors in our fundamental facilities such as energy and transportation, we will be able to lay a sound foundation for the relatively quick development of the economy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, along with the development of offshore oil exploitation and land oilfields, our oil production will constantly increase. The production of coal will also steadily increase. This is due to our great efforts to ensure investment in coal production in the capital construction in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and also due to our paying attention to focusing our strength on exploiting the coal bases in Shanxi and other places where there are fine conditions for effectively developing coal production with relatively small investment. At the same time, our specialists and the representatives of the staff and workers who have practical experiences have collectively discussed the matter and are of the opinion that in the past it took about 8 years to build a coal mine with a capacity of 1, 2 or 3 million tons, but in the future we will be thoroughly able to shorten the time needed. In developing our opencut coal mines, if we can adopt the policy of building the mine while producing coal, we will also increase the speed of the construction of the mines. After we have done the above-mentioned work, our coal production situation will be improved when we begin the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Output will increase in Shanxi coal mines, the Yanzhou coal mine in Shandong, the Huainan coal mine and Huaibei coal mine in Anhui, the Pingdingshan coal mine in Henan, the Shuicheng coal mine in Guizhou and the coal mines in Nei Monggol, Liaoning and other areas. Along with the development of coal production, our railway construction will develop in a corresponding manner. Now the railway linking Changzhi in Shanxi and Handan in Hebei has already been completed and opened to traffic. The Yanzhou-Shiqiu railway is under construction. The project to electrify the Taiyuan-Shijiazhuang railway is already complete and the project to electrify the Datong-Qinhuandao railway is under construction. Some other railway lines will also be improved and some new lines will be built. Most of these projects will bring about economic results in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. We are also speeding up the construction of hydroelectric powerplants. There are, moreover, some other fundamental facilities that will bring about some benefits in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period through our tremendous efforts in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Moreover, the construction of the major projects that introduced foreign technology and in which construction was suspended 2 years ago is resumed and continued. Most of these projects will be completed and go into operation at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan or the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is expected that as long as we do our work well and make progress step by step, the rate of economic increase in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period will surely be greater than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Through hard struggle in the periods of the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans, the economic structure of our country will become rational, the technical renovation in our enterprises will make great progress and the reform of our economic structure will be carried out step by step in a planned manner. Furthermore, a series of major capital construction projects in energy, transportation and other sectors will be completed and will go into operation one by one. Our education, science and technical undertakings will also greatly develop and a large number of talented personnel who are both Red and expert will vigorously grow up. Thus we will be completely able to lay a strong foundation for the overall high tide of our national economy in the 1990's. We will be able to make the rate of increase in our total industrial and agricultural output value and in our national income remarkably greater than that in the 1980's and ensure the realization of the goal of quadrupling our annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Of course, to quadruple the total national industrial and agricultural output value does not mean that all departments, localities and enterprises must quadruple their output or that the output of all products must be quadrupled. As a matter of fact, the speed of development in the next 20 years will vary from department to department. For example, the growth rate of the total agricultural output value will differ from that of the total industrial output value. In the industrial field, the production of petrochemical and electronics industries as well as of the machinery industry, which is important to technological reform, will be more swiftly increased than the average growth rate. The production of some new industrial departments in this field will be increased by more than 1,000 or several thousand percent.

However, with regard to the output of some productions, it is impossible or in some cases unnecessary that they be quadrupled. Why do various products in various departments have different growth rates? Because, with the development of productive forces and science and technology, the production and the needs of the masses as well as the economic structure in the next 20 years will also be greatly changed. In order to suit these changes and establish a rational economic structure, it is necessary to arrange different growth rates for different products in different departments. If demands are made that outputs of all products in all departments are to be quadrupled without giving consideration to unique differences, not only will the present problems in the industrial and product structure remain unsolved, but it will also give rise to new irrational structures and disproportion, and will result in the destruction of the overall balance and a drop in economic returns. To prevent all this, we must adhere to the principle of taking the whole country into account, and on the basis of scientific calculation, realistically work out a plan for the development of various major products in various departments. We must give consideration to the overall balance and ensure that the national economy is developed in a proportionate and planned way. We must not practice uniformity on the question of the growth rate in various departments, enterprises and localities as well as the growth rate of various products.

Some people are apprehensive that the bigger the production base is, the lower the speed of development will be. However, our present tentative plan is to achieve a lower rate of development in the first decade and a higher rate in the next. Thus, according to the above-mentioned viewpoint, we shall not be able to attain our aim in quadrupling output. Experiences have proved that this viewpoint lacks an all-round and historical basis and thus has its limitations. Under certain conditions, the base certainly has a bearing on the speed of development, because the bigger the base is, the quantity comprised in every percentage of increase will also be bigger. However, we must also see that when the base becomes bigger, the material and technological basis has also expanded and the national income has increased. This means that not only will the accumulation be increased, but also the rate of accumulation will be raised. Thus, if other conditions are unchanged, the growth rate can be raised. Besides, there is a more important factor which should also be taken into consideration. That is, what form of expanded reproduction shall we adopt. If the form of expanded reproduction by extension is adopted, which chiefly relies on the newly established productive capability and original technology, then, when the base has reached a certain level, the rate will be reduced (just as has happened in some countries). However, if the form of expanded reproduction by intension is adopted, which chiefly relies on the constant improvement of the technology of the present enterprises and the increase of economic returns step by step, when the base becomes bigger, the rate will also increase. The history of economic development in some countries after World War II has fully proved this. Since science and technology development was speeded up after World War II and these countries chiefly adopted the form of expanded reproduction by "intension," that is, adopted the method of technological reform, their rate of economic development was much faster than before the war. In the next two decades, it is necessary and possible for us to chiefly adopt the form of expanded reproduction by "intension" and forcefully carry out technological reform. This is an important condition for speeding up development when the base increases. So the viewpoint which holds that when the base increases, the rate will naturally be reduced, is a one-sided viewpoint. At present, we have both objective and subjective conditions for quadrupling the output value. The magnificent plan drawn up by the 12th CPC National Congress will certainly become a glorious reality in the future.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEED FOR GOOD MARKET FORECASTING

HK020915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 92 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Market Forecasting Viewed in the Light of a Factory's Fortunes"]

[Text] The fact that the No 2 Tianjin microelectronic motor factory was brought out of the red and is now on the road to prosperity tells us that market forecasting is of great importance to the development of the economy. Market forecasting means extensive investigation of market conditions and comprehensive study of matters concerning production, circulation and consumption. It means predicting changes in social needs in a given period of time, thus providing an objective basis for formulating economic plans and properly handling operations. During the Spring and Autumn Period in our country there already existed such business language as "sell the ship in expectation of drought; sell the cart in expectation of floods" and "be good at predicting changes so that we can benefit by buying what others want to sell or selling what others want to buy" (see "Historical Records: Chapter on Value of Goods"). This shows that businessmen in ancient times were already conscious of the need to watch for changes in social demands. Capitalist enterprises in particular used large amounts of human, financial and material resources and various scientific and technical means to make market forecasts. Is it also necessary for a socialist economy to make market forecasts? The answer is positive.

There are thousands of kinds of products in society, all interlocking and mutually dependent. The extent of their mutual needs is proportionate. Such proportionate relations change according to changes in various factors. The proportionate development of all products is an objective demand of socialized mass production. Going against such a demand will inevitably interfere with the smooth progress of the whole process of social reproduction. Therefore, we must make accurate forecasts and organize production and supply based on social needs.

For a long time now, we have suffered due to inadequate study of social needs. Regardless of whether or not their products are suited for the market, many enterprises have continued to turn out the same products blindly year after year and commercial departments undertake to procure what is produced. "Industrial undertakings are happy, while their commercial counterparts are worried. Stocks pile up in warehouses, and financial income figures are falsified." Such is the situation. Regardless of the social demand for their products, some trades have blindly expanded their production capacity. Production facilities which cost a tremendous amount of money in investment are often left unused. Facts show that the more goods produced in isolation from social needs the greater the social waste involved. In future, we must create a new situation in increasing economic returns. The key to improved economic returns is the organization of production and supply based on social needs. Because the readjustment of productive forces, an increase or decrease in production, changes in variety, and the trial or actual manufacture of new products all take a certain period of time, to achieve good economic results, a knowledge only of current social needs is inadequate. We must also investigate social needs for a period of time in the future. For this very reason, close cooperation between industrial and commercial undertakings and joint efforts in making market forecasts are obviously highly necessary.

Some comrades consider that since we have state plans, market forecasts are not so important. Such a view is one-sided. Our past performance in planning was marked by both successes and mistakes. Experiences and lessons learned from successes and mistakes boil down to one rule. This is that plans must be brought in line with economic laws and cannot be subjective and dogmatic or formulated in isolation. To avoid or reduce mistakes, we must acquaint ourselves with the reality of immediate and long-term social needs. We must base planning on reliable forecasts. In addition, we must also provide the masses of peasants with prompt market information and guide them in developing a commercial economy and producing more and better agricultural and subsidiary products to meet social needs.

Under socialist conditions, factors that can be controlled in the national economy are relatively plentiful. Given common interests between enterprises and also plans, statistics, commerce, banking, financial management and other sources of information, our market forecasts, compared with their capitalist counterparts, enjoy particularly favorable conditions. The problem is that the departments concerned must pay great attention to fully exploiting the superior features of the socialist system in an efficient and realistic manner. At present, various areas, enterprises and economic departments are beginning to pay attention to market investigations and studies. This is a gratifying phenomenon. On this basis, we must gradually form a national network of economic information and establish a national economic forecasting center, promptly collecting and disseminating economic information, organically linking the microcosmic forecasts of various units with the macrocosmic forecasts of the national forecasting center, basing the latter on the former and guiding the former with the latter.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CPC PURSUING GENERAL TASK

HK020950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Wen Si [3306 1835]: "How To Understand the General Task of the Party at the Present Stage"]

[Text] The "general program" of the new party constitution stipulates that "the general task of the CPC at the present stage is to lead the people of all nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country."

This general task was formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and was reaffirmed and perfected by the 12th CPC National Congress. It embraces the following three basic aspects:

First, the formulation of the general task symbolizes that the focus of our party's work has been shifted from "taking class struggle as they key link" to socialist economic construction.

Why should we do this?

In theory, the ultimate aim of our party is the realization of the communist social system. According to historical materialism, any new social system is not a product of man's will, but is, first of all, an inevitable result of the development of the productive forces. Therefore, in all socialist revolutions, after the proletariat has seized political power and the tasks of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production are completed, "the most important and fundamental interests lie in the increase of the quantity of products and the raise of social productive forces by a big margin." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 586)

In practice, the Chinese revolution led by the CPC has entered a new historical period. The first step of the Chinese revolution was establishing the alliance of the workers and peasants and seizing national political power, chiefly by armed struggle and by encircling cities from the rural areas so as to blaze a trail, a new path for building socialism of the Chinese style. The second step was establishing an initial socialist system based on the public ownership system, after realizing the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in a relatively smooth manner and basically eliminating the exploiting classes under the political power characterized by the people's democratic dictatorship. The third step was, beginning from 1956, entering a new period of all-round and large-scale socialist construction. During this period, although class struggle still existsed in our country, the principal contradiction was no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the contradiction between the increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the backward social productive forces. So, the party's eigth national congress stipulated that the fundamental task of the party was protecting and developing productive forces under the new production relations.

Unfortunately, owing to various reasons, the correct line and policies have not been steadily and systematically implemented. On the contrary, after 1947, and especially after 1962, a theory was advanced which held that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was the principal contradiction in our society. It categorically asserted that in the entire historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie would continue to exist and would not stop attempts to restore capitalism, and that this was a root cause for the emergence of revisionism within the party. This theory brought about the decade of internal disorder which made our socialist cause suffer great setbacks and losses. After the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which was held in 1978, corrected various "leftist" errors before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution" in an all-round way, set to right things which had been thrown into disorder and resolutely made a decision to stop using the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link," which does not suit the socialist society. It made a policy decision to shift the focus of the party's work to the construction of socialist modernization. Thus, it laid a theoretical and political foundation for the general task of the party in the new historical period and put forth a correct Marxist line which conforms to China's realities. The general task of the party at the present stage is a concrete expression of this correct line.

Second, the general task of the party at the present stage requires us to achieve three main objectives in the construction of socialism, the primary stage of communism.

This was decided after summing up both the successful and unsuccessful experiences in an all-round way on the basis of the correct resolutions adopted by the Eighth CPC National Congress and gaining a new understanding of and developing the theory of scientific socialism and the eighth congress resolutions. To put them concretely, these targets are:

1. "To achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology," and to build our material civilization. The 12th CPC National Congress has more concretely pointed out that by the end of the 20th century, total industrial and agricultural output value will quadruple and the income of both the urban and rural people will double so that their material and cultural life will reach a level of well-off households. Although in comparison with the developed industrial countries, the per capita output value in this target is not at all high, it is really a magnificent plan for China, which is an economically backward country with a population of 1 billion. When this target is acheived, the total industrial and agricultural output value and total national income in China will be among the highest in the world, and the modernization drive in the entire national economy will make great progress.

The focus of the four modernizations is the economic construction of socialist modernization. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress when he talked about the three tasks for the Chinese people in the 1980's: "The core is economic construction. This is the foundation for solving both international and domestic problems." Only when the social productive forces in our country are greatly raised can the superiority of socialism be brought into full play, the material basis of the people's democratic dictatorship and national defense construction be continuously strengthened, the people's increasing needs in material and cultural life be gradually satisfied and the necessary material conditions be created to reduce the three great distinctions step by step. Furthermore, only when the targets of economic construction of the four modernizations are achieved can we make a step forward to the communist society in which all class differences, various major social distinctions and unequal things are eliminated.

2. To build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization while building a high degree of material civilization. The 12th CPC National Congress regarded spiritual civilization as a characteristic of socialist society and a strategic policy in building socialism. This is an enormous development of scientific socialism.

Socialist spiritual civilization embraces two aspects, cultural construction and ideological construction. Both socialist material and spiritual civilizations rely on, promote and compliment each other. Socialist cultural construction, such as the development of science, education, culture, art, public health and physical culture and the raising of the scientific and cultural level, is a motive force in promoting the construction of the four modernizations. It is impossible to build socialism in an illiterate country. On the other hand, socialist ideological construction, such as the lofty ideal, morality and collectivism which take communist ideas as the core, the labor attitude of masters of new society, the pioneering spirit characterized by hard struggle, and the sense of law and discipline, is a necessary condition to ensure that socialism continuously advances toward the communist goal. Historical experiences show that if the building of spiritual civilization under the guidance of communist ideology is neglected, the people's understanding of socialism will not be complete. As a result, they will only pay attention to the pursuit of material gains and lose their ideals, targets, spiritual motivation and fighting will. They will be unable to resist the corrosive influence of various decadent ideas and will possibly take to evil ways of unhealthy development and corruption. This is why in the general task of the party, the building of a high degree of spiritual civilization and making our people a people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline are regarded as characteristics of socialism and is a strategic aim in building socialism.

3. Endeavor to build a high degree of socialist democracy and continuously reform and perfect the state political and leadership systems. The high degree of socialist democracy means a higher degree of democracy than that of the bourgeoisie or under new democracy. It covers a wide range in the political, economic and social fields. That is to say, socialist democracy must be extended to all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social; and it is necessary to extend democratic management to all enterprises and institutions and encourage self-management of community affairs by the masses at the grassroots level. Democracy should serve as a means by which the masses educate themselves. At the same time, democracy and dictatorship are related to each other. While greatly developing socialist democracy, it is necessary to exercise effective dictatorship over various hostile elements. We will never give freedom to those who endanger and try to undermine socialism.

Socialism is a common cause of the whole people. Only with a high level of socialist democracy will it be possible to develop all our undertakings in accordance with the will, interests and needs of the people, to enhance the people's sense of responsibility as masters and give full play to their initiative and enthusiasm. Therefore, a high level of democracy is also one of the basic characteristics of socialism and a target of our struggle.

Third, the general task of the party provides the basic method for achieving the above-mentioned goal, that is, to "lead the people of all nationalities to work hard on the basis of self-reliance."

Ours is a multinational country with vast territory, abundant resources and a large population. There are abundant material and manpower resources in our country. It is necessary to fully utilize these resources in building socialism. But in the final analysis, it is necessary to rely on the efforts of the people of all nationalities. The people are the creators of history and the motive force for the development of history. Therefore, the fundamental way of our party in building socialism is adopting every effective policy, and together with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of various nationalities as well as with various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages and all other patriotic forces of various nationalities, developing and strengthening the broadest united front embracing all socialist laborers, and all patriots who support socialism or who support the reunification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad. In other words, it is necessary to rely on the masses of people in all nationalities and mobilize all positive factors to serve our socialist cause. This is a basic political condition to ensure that our revolutionary cause will advance from victory to victory.

"Self-reliance" means that we must chiefly rely on our own efforts in promoting socialist construction and find a road for building Chinese-style socialism which suits China's conditions. The revolutionary cause of the working class is an international cause. It needs the mutual support of the working class in various countries. Modern socialist economic construction cannot cut ties with the international economy either. Therefore, the party must correctly handle the relations between self-reliance and foreign aid or international economic exchanges. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made a policy decision on opening the door and developing economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of mutual benefit. The party's 12th national congress also advocated forcefully expanding our foreign trade and using as much as possible all the foreign investment that can be used in our construction. All this is aimed at strengthening our ability to promote self-reliance and promoting the development of the national economy. Thus, our policy must be fundamentally based on self-reliance. China will never develop itself by aggression and will never be a superpower and seek hegemonism. It will never live on begging and relying on other countries, or attach itself to any big power.

The success of socialist construction depends on the hard work of the people throughout the country. The fundamental aim of socialist production is gradually improving the material and cultural life of both the urban and rural people on the basis of the increase of production and social wealth. However, it is also necessary to constantly expand the accumulation of funds and reproduction along with the development of production. We must develop the spirit of hard struggle and correctly handle the relations between consumption and accumulation. It is not only necessary to prevent eating and sharing all, but also is necessary to save as much money as possible and strive to achieve a certain speed of development in production. This is the most fundamental and long-term interest of the people in our country. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "The fact that China entered upon socialism before developed capitalist countries is due to its specific historical conditions, to the correct leadership exercised by our party and the arduous struggles of the entire people. It represents a development in scientific socialism and is a credit to our party and the Chinese people. On the other hand, our socialist cause is bound to meet many difficulties arising from our economic and cultural backwardness. This in turn calls for more strenuous and protracted struggle."

In short, the general task of the party at the present stage is an inevitable step toward the lofty goal of communism under new historical conditions. Thus, every party member is required to always bear in mind two objectives: to struggle for the general task at the present stage and for communism. If one does not fight for the realization of the objective at the present stage, if one "slackens one's efforts, goes a bit slow in work and is not completely loyal to and enthusiastic about this objective, not ready to devote all his life to it," one is but an empty talker on communism. He cannot be regarded as a conscious and loyal communist and a good party member.

Our party has been tempered with setbacks and mistakes and has thus become more sober, firmer, more mature, realistic and more powerful. The party, the army and the people have a common strong desire to make our motherland flourish and develop our socialist cause. We are convinced that with the correct line of the party's 12th national congress and under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, this new historical task can be successfully completed and our socialist cause can be pushed a step forward.

CENTRAL STATE PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS 29 OCT

OW022230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- The party committee of central state organs held a meeting yesterday for the various ministries and commissions to exchange their experiences in studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, calling on all the ministries and commissions to continue to strengthen their leadership and deepen the study.

Judging from the situation reflected by the meeting, all the ministries and commissions of the central state organs have attached great importance to the work of organizing cadres, staff members and workers to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. Immediately after the opening of the 12th CPC National Congress the party organizations and party committees of the various ministries and commissions began to organize the entire party members, cadres, staff members and workers to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and excerpts of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. In mid-September, in compliance with the central authorities demands, the ministries and commissions made all-round arrangements for the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

At the meeting, comrades from the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade introduced their study situation and experiences. Wang Zheng, deputy secretary of the party committee of central state organs, spoke at the meeting. From what they introduced, it can be noted that there are three obvious characteristics:

-- Leading cadres at all levels, especially comrades of the party organizations and party committees of the various ministries and commission, have personally led the study and have taken the lead in joining the study, thus bringing about a fine common practice of conscientious study among all the upper- and lower-level units and personnel. Since the closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, the principal leading comrades of the various ministries and commissions have all regarded the work of organizing the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress well as a matter of prime importance. They have joined the delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress in conveying the guidelines of the congress, mobilized and arranged the study and also actively taken part in the study and conscientiously led the study.

-- Conscientiously understanding the guidelines of the documents and establishing a fine study practice in close connection with reality.

Many cadres, staff members and workers expressed their opinions that the party's fine style of study by intergrating theory with practice and making criticism and self-cricitism was reactivated during this study.

-- Succeeding in raising the understanding and laying and ideological foundation for creating a new situation. Through the present stage of study, cadres, staff members and workers have generally deepened their understanding of the historic significance of the 12th CPC National Congress and acquired a relatively comprehensive understanding of the general task for the party and the general target and strategic principles for our country's economic construction as put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, thus strengthening their confidence and energy in their work.

To further deepen the study of the various ministries and commissions, the party committee of central state organs put forward three demands for them:

1. Continue to strengthen the leadership over the study, further raise the understanding of the great significance of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and deepen the study. Principal leading cadres of the various units should all continue to personally lead the study and use the guidelines of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress to unify the understanding of the cadres, staff members and workers so as to truly succeed in keeping political accord with the central authorities. All ministries and commissions should continue to tightly grasp the study and never let go, strengthen the supervision and inspection and prevent complacency and slackening sentiments.

2. Clearly define the demand for in-depth study and grasp the key issues and study and understand them thoroughly.

3. All units should examine and sum up the study in the previous stage, find out the shortcomings and put forward the demand and arrangements for in-depth study for their respective units.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES WORKERS' EDUCATION MEETING

[Excerpts published on page K 17 of 2 November DAILY REPORT]

OW291141 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a meeting with all the representatives attending a forum on supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers on the afternoon of 22 October, Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, said that workers' education is a strategically important and very promising task. He expressed the hope that all comrades connected with this work will remain at their respective work posts and consider making workers' education successful their life career.

Deng Liqun pointed out: In the past year or so, China has made tremendous achievements in workers' education. We will make still greater achievements if we continue the present efforts. He said: In order to fulfill the strategic plan put forward by the 12th party national congress, we must rely on the efforts to raise the political, ideological, cultural and technological level of incumbent workers and cadres and to do a good job in workers' education. The leading cadres at all levels must fully understand the great significance of workers' education and indeed attach importance to and strengthen the leadership over the workers' education.

Deng Liqun said: To strengthen the task of workers' education and the contingent of educators, we plan to enlist a number of teaching enthusiasts from among ministers, bureau and department directors and other cadres who have retired but are still quite healthy to take part in this task. We may assign them specific work or ask them to be our advisers. We may also ask them to conduct investigation and study, compile teaching materials, give lectures or sum up their experiences. By so doing we will continuously expand and consolidate the contingent of teachers in workers' education.

Yuan Baohua, chairman of the national administration committee on workers' education, presided over and addressed the forum. He said that workers' education is a continuous task. The focus of this task at present continues to be to satisfactorily implement the "Decision on Strengthening the Task of Workers' Education" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1981 and to pay great attention to these four aspects: ideology, planning, organization and measures.

If we do a good job in giving makeup cultural and technical lessons to the young workers, they will play an inestimably great role in accomplishing the grand strategic objective put forward by the 12th party national congress.

Yuan Baohua added: The leading comrade of the State Council has instructed that from now on the national administration committee on workers' education will also take the responsibility for doing a good job in training workers. All localities should strengthen the workers' education. The workers' educators should work hard, step up investigations and studies and plan well. The workers' education organizations in various localities should coordinate efforts, divide areas of responsibility and strive to create a new situation of workers' education.

The forum was jointly sponsored by the national administration committee on workers' education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the CYL Central Committee. It was held in Beijing from 16 to 22 October. Over 100 representatives from some provinces and municipalities, related ministries and commissions and basic-level mines, factories and enterprises summed up and exchanged their experiences and discussed the "opinions on some questions concerning the task of supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers."

ADVANCED RAILWAY WORKERS MEET IN BEIJING

OW030547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA) -- Outstanding workers from various departments of China's railways gathered in Beijing today to attend the national meeting of representatives of advanced railway workers. They are meeting to discuss matters of vital importance in connection with how to create a new situation in railway transportation and give full play to their pioneer role in the national economy.

Present at the meeting are 803 representatives, of whom 448 are model workers and 355 are representatives of advanced collectives. Wang Zhijie, chairman of the All-China Federation of Railroad Workers' Unions, delivered the opening speech.

He said: The primary tasks of the meeting are to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, sum up and exchange working experiences, commend the advanced, mobilize the broad masses of railway workers and their dependents to launch the advanced producers' movement on a still larger scale and strive to create a new situation in railway transportation.

Li Senmao, vice minister of railways, pointed out in his speech: Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has made great developments in railway transportation. However, the development still cannot keep pace with the increasing industrial and agricultural production and the improving living standard of the people. The shortage of cargo and passenger transportation has become a problem of national concern. The 12th CPC National Congress has taken transportation as one of the strategic priorities in economic development. All our railway workers and staff must enthusiastically and quitly immerse themselves in hard work to accelerate the development of railway transportation.

On how to rapidly create a new situation of railway transportation, he set four demands for the representatives present and for all railroad workers and staff:

1. To thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and take action to contribute to the accomplishment of the grand objective put forward by the party congress.

2. To engage in creative labor at one's workpost to enhance railway transportation capability, to run more trains and carry more cargo and passengers safely and on schedule.

3. To strive to improve management and stress the enhancement of economic results in railway transportation.

4. To do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization and carry out the "people's railways for the people" activities in a deepgoing and sustained way.

The participants at today's meeting included the responsible persons of the Ministry of Railways, the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the PLA Railway Engineer Corps.

PLA NAVY COMMANDER VISITS CADRES AT SANATORIUM

OW021059 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] PLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen recently visited a naval base of the North Sea Fleet and called on the cadres who are now recuperating at a naval sanatorium in Dalian. They exchanged views with the cadres on the study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents.

Comrade Liu Huaqing praised the old cadres who have left the frontline leading posts for facilitating reform of the cadre system and streamlining of the various organizations. The cadres happily replied that they were delighted to see more middle-aged and young cadres promoted to their former leading posts. (Li Yuewu), a veteran naval officer since the founding of New China, pledged to write his memoirs despite his advanced age. He hoped that his memoirs will contribute to the modernization of the navy.

ZHAO CANGBI DISCUSSES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW311238 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Security recently held a forum in Beijing among political department directors of the Public Security Bureaus of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Gansu, Guangdong and Sichuan to discuss how to intensify the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. After studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the meeting called on public security organs in all places to conscientiously follow the spirit of the 12th congress and push to a new level the efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization.

Minister Zhao Cangbi attended and addressed the forum. He pointed out: The political work in public security organs for quite a long time to come will be making great efforts to organize cadres and policemen to study well the documents of the 12th congress and thoroughly grasp their essence. While studying the 12th congress documents, they should be organized to study the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and study dialectical and historical materialism. Such problems as cadres' and policemen's communist ideas, their confidence in communism and their revolutionary outlook on life should be solved through these studies. This is a fundamental task in building the contingent of public security workers.

Vice Minister of Public Security Wang Wentong made a summing up speech. He said: In answering the call of the party Central Committee to launch "five stresses and four beauties" activities, public security organs in all places have done a great deal of work over the past 2 years. In particular, after the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" in March of this year, they have further expanded and intensified the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. A great number of heroes, models and advanced workers with beauty of mind and lofty moral standards have emerged. They include Lei Feng-type people's policeman Shao Yuqiao, Ouyang Hai-type policewoman Zhou Yi, model in cherishing the people Li Junchai, exemplary public security bureau director Shen Jian and so on and so forth. There have also been a great number of advanced units in promoting spiritual civilization. The masses of cadres and policemen have been doing their jobs with the revolutionary spirit generated by the "five stresses and four beauties" activities, thereby strengthening public security work in all fields and effecting achange for the better in social order.

Regarding the question of stepping up public security organs' efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization in the current winter and next year, Wang Wentong said: The most important task is to organize all cadres and policemen to study well the 12th congress documents, strengthen leadership over the efforts to promote spiritual civilization, effectively improve discipline enforcement and work style, further cement the relations with the masses of people, keep to and carry forward the good experience already gained, maintain well peace and social order, protect the people's democratic rights, strike at the enemy's subversive activities, strive to create a new situation in public security work and endeavor to ensure the smooth procedure of the campaign for socialist spiritual and material civilization.

LU DONG ON NEW CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SITUATION

OW302206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China's investment in capital construction by the end of this century will be at least double that made in the 32 years 1949-1981, according to Lu Dong, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

He was addressing a national meeting to commend representatives of advanced construction enterprises, collectives and individuals that opened here today.

He called on Chinese workers to bring about a new construction situation, which will result in shorter construction periods, better quality, less investment and better effectiveness.

Lu Dong told more than 500 delegates to the meeting: "By the year 2000, China will have built quite a number of key projects that will have great impact on the development of the national economy and transform with new equipment many existing enterprises. As a result, China's economic and national defense strength will grow substantially."

"In the first ten years, we must concentrate on construction of the energy industry, transportation and other infrastructure facilities. In the next decade, we shall build more big projects and effect technical transformation of more existing enterprises," the vice-minister said.

Lu Dong quoted Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks at a national science awarding conference tht closed here October 25: "The invigoration of China's economy depends on progress in science and technology and this will be a guiding principle for China's economic work."

He called on capital construction design institutes and workers to apply new technology, equipment, materials and products to new and expanded factories, mines and production equipment.

Over the past 30 years and more, the vice-minister said, China has spent 740,000 million yuan on capital construction, forming 530,000 million yuan of fixed assets, completed more than 3,600 large and medium-sized projects, several hundred thousand small projects and 750 million square meters of workers' housing.

During the meeting, advanced construction enterprises and collectives will be named and outstanding individuals will be given the title of model workers.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES ENERGY SAVING MEETING

OW030624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission held a telephone meeting today, calling for workers and staff members throughout the country to carry out "fourth energy-saving month" activities in November as a major measure to carry out the 12th party congress' policy decision and to greatly push energy-saving work forward.

In his speech at the telephone meeting, State Councillor Bo Yibo said: Tremendous achievements have been made in carrying out "energy-saving month" activities over the past few years. It appears that holding "energy-saving month" activities is a good method. This "energy-saving month" is the first one since the 12th party congress, and its significance is different from that in the past. Making great efforts to save energy is an important guarantee for quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agriculture production. Half of the energy needed to attain the goal of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agriculture production" will come from the development of energy resources, and the other half from economizing on energy.

Bo Yibo emphatically pointed out: In saving energy, it is necessary to stress technical transformation and technological progress, in addition to the strengthening of management. Without advanced equipment it will hardly be possible to considerably reduce energy consumption. Therefore, vigorous efforts must be made to do a good job in scientific research, designing and manufacturing in order to save energy. The forces in these three fields should be organized to make some breakthroughs in 2 or 3 years.

Vice Chairman Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission also addressed the meeting. He set the following requirements for the "fourth energy saving month" acitivities:

1. It is necessary to mobilize the masses to profoundly study the documents of the 12th party congress in order to have a clearer understanding of the significance of saving energy for the development of the national economy, to firmly adopt the strategic concept of long-term energy saving and to lay an ideological basis for saving energy.

2. It is necessary to seriously check on the implementation of the instructions and measures for energy saving, the fulfillment of this year's plan for energy saving, the building and improvement of energy-saving organizations and energy-saving management and the basic work of various enterprises.

3. It is necessary to do a good job in appraising "energy-saving month" activities and commending those who excel in this regard.

4. On the basis of "energy-saving month" activities, it is necessary to work out plans, targets and implementation measures for saving energy next year.

The State Council decided in October 1979 to designate November of every year as "energy-saving month."

Vice Chairman Lu Dong of the State Economic Commission presided over the telephone meeting.

INTRODUCING TECHNOLOGY FROM ABROAD EXPLAINED

HK010311 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0115 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Ma Yi Says China's Imports of Technology Will Not Hamper the International Market" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 31 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Ma Yi, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said to this reporter today that China's import of advanced technology will not have any impact on the world market and that China will not thus become a rival competitor.

During the past few years, China has implemented a policy of opening up to the outside world and has imported some advanced technology from abroad in order to put an end to China's technical backwardness and strengthen the foundation for its international trade and economic cooperation. However, some foreign friends are somewhat concerned that China's import of advanced technology will turn her into a rival competitor to them. With regard to this, Ma Yi said that there is no need to worry.

Concerning this problem, Ma Yi made the following points:

1. At present, China has introduced some advanced technology, but this is only a beginning. China has 380,000 industrial enterprises, most of which need technical renovation in order to raise their production capacity.

2. Some people say that there is no need for China to import the most advanced technology and that what China needs is only to import some practical technology. Naturally, we should select some practical technology to use, but this does not mean that we do not need the most advanced technology. If in trade talks, the other party refuses even to talk about the newest technology with China, this would, in fact, constitute a technical blockade.

3. Our importing of some advanced technology now will only promote technical exchange and development. Even though we now import some of the presently most advanced technology, because of the incessant development of technology, the even more advanced technology that will be developed in the future will still have its market.

4. We cannot deny that our importing of technology will finally lead to commercial consequences and give rise to trade activities. This should certainly be viewed from the commercial angle, but in carrying out commercial activities, our country will continue to place stress on friendship. Commercial activities are by no means our only activities or those to which we always give first priority. Only by paying attention to friendship and providing convenience to one another can we facilitate our mutual cooperation and enable our commercial activities to develop.

It is reported that China will carry out technical renovation in its enterprises in a planned and organized manner and this will become an important field for the development of its cooperation with the outside world.

FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE HELD

OW030457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA) -- A national family planning propaganda work conference opened in Beijing 1 November. The conference will discuss, in particular, how to achieve the goal set by the party Central Committee to keep China's population under 1,200 million until the end of this century and how to conduct propaganda and education on family planning. It will also map out arrangements for launching the first family planning propaganda month in the country from 1 January 1983 until the Spring Festival.

Qian Xinzhong, vice chairman of the State Family Planning Commission, and Zeng Delin, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, attended and spoke at the conference.

Qian Xinzhong emphatically pointed out: Family planning is a national policy and must be resolutely carried over a long period. He said: Our country is facing a new peak in population growth rate. If we fail to strictly control growth and readjust the relationship between population growth and material production, we will face greater difficulties in socialist construction. Therefore, it is necessary to pay close attention to the work of family planning. Only by maintaining the annual net increase in population by around 10 million in the next 18 years can we achieve the fighting goal of limiting the population under 1,200 million before the end of this century.

He pointed out: The key areas in family planning are in the countryside. Effective ideological and education work among the peasants is the central link for propaganda work on family planning.

Zeng Delin pointed out: It is necessary to regard family planning propaganda work as an important part in publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. The upcoming national family planning propaganda month is a concrete measure to implement the congress guidelines.

He said: Family planning is an important component of socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics. Its central task is to use communist ideals, conviction and morality to educate the broad masses of people and help them overcome the old traditional concept and fully understand that family planning is a national affair concerning the future of communism. He pointed out: It is necessary to permeate communist education with propaganda work on family planning.

Attending the conference are responsible persons of party committee propaganda departments and departments in charge of family planning in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and representatives from the Public Health, Culture, Education and Civil Affairs Ministries, the PLA, All-China Women's Federation, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, CYL Central Committee and other departments concerned, totaling some 120.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN TREE-PLANTING MEETING

OW030625 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The 4-day provincial meeting on commending young shock workers in tree-planting came to a victorious close on 31 October. Comrade Xiang Nan addressed the closing session. At the meeting, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial department of agriculture made arrangements for unfolding deepgoing tree-planting campaigns among youth and children in the future.

The leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the closing session. They included Comrades Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, (Zhang Yimin) and Hou Linzhou. Also present at the closing session were the responsible comrades of the provincial CYL committee, the provincial department of agriculture and the provincial trade union council.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN REPORTS ON NPC DPRK VISIT

OW311035 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The standing committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the standing committee of the Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress jointly held a report meeting at the provincial gymnasium this afternoon.

At the meeting, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, made a report on the NPC delegation's visit to the DPRK, and Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, delivered a report on the Fujian provincial friendship delegation's visit to Nagasaki County, Japan.

Hearing the reports at the meeting were more than 6,000 persons, including leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the Fuzhou PLA units, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the standing committee of the Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress; deputies to the provincial people's congress and members of the provincial CPPCC committee in Fuzhou; and comrades of provincial and municipal government offices, people's organizations, PLA units, schools, enterprises and institutions.

KMT SPY CASES UNCOVERED IN FUJIAN PROVINCE

OW010814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Public security bureaus in Fujian Province have this year uncovered several Kuomintang spy cases with the help of the people, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today.

These spies were either sent by Kuomintang special agents organizations in Taiwan to the mainland on sabotage missions or recruited on the mainland.

In July 1981 a spy boat, "Yuema No. 11," of the Taiwan intelligence bureau recruited Lin Qianming and Hu Guochao in the course of a smuggling operation. Lin and Hu hail from the Huangqi People's Commune of Lianjinag County. Lin was sent to Taiwan in August 1981 for special training and later returned to the county.

At the directives of the Kuomintang spy organization, Lin Wianming and his group carried out various espionage activities, including forging banknotes and certificates, corrupting cadres and workers, recruiting spies, establishing liaison stations, and collecting and dispatching information.

After careful investigations, public security organizations arrested Lin and uncovered two other spy cases.

Dai Qingda and Lin Chunjin, also spies, have surrendered to public security organizations. They will be treated with leniency in accordance with the government policies.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PARTY MEETING

OW121120 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts of Xu Jiatun's speech at a meeting of prefectural, municipal and county party secretaries of Jiangsu Province -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The 12th CPC National Congress was held at an important time when our party had completed the difficult task of setting its guiding ideology to rights and we had won major successes in setting right our practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great and historic change. It opened a new page in the history of our party and our country and established a new and important milestone. It will have a far-reaching influence on the future of our party and our country.

Comrade Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech: "A review of the party's history will show this congress to have been the most important meeting since the seventh national congress." Comrade Xiaoping's analysis conforms to historical reality and is very profound and correct.

The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress are substantial in content; they sum up the historic change during the past 6 years and contain correct guiding principles and policies concerning the building of material and spiritual civilization. Only if we seriously study and profoundly understand them can we correctly implement them. The most profound impression and understanding I have of the congress can be summed up in the following five points:

1. The 12th CPC National Congress Upheld and Developed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought

Our successes in setting things to rights since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee laid the ideological, political and organizational foundation for the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. The 12th party congress further improved the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and made them more practical. Therefore, the 12th party national congress showed that our party has entered a new stage and attained a new level in solving practical problems in socialist modernization on the basis of the scientific tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It also showed that our party has further enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We should learn from the scientific attitude of the party Central Committee in persistently seeking truth from facts, opposing dogmatism, upholding the mass line, opposing the personality cult, and daring and knowing how to uphold and develop Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in practice. We should seriously implement the guidelines of the congress documents and do all work well.

2. The 12th CPC National Congress Charted a Correct Course for Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

In his opening speech, Comrade Xiaoping explicitly said: "Blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics."

In his report, Comrade Yaobang expounded and elaborated more comprehensively on the basic orientation and main points of the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, thereby outlining a new blueprint.

Blazing a path of our own and building socialism with Chinese characteristics is the guiding ideology permeating all the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is also an important principle in carrying out our socialist modernization from now on. In study, we must profoundly understand and grasp this principle and take it as the fundamental guidance in our work.

3. The 12th CPC National Congress Held Aloft the Banner of Communist and Guided Us To Go Deeper Into the Practice of Communism

Building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core is a great strategic plan put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must first demand that the CPC and CYL members firm up their faith in communism, display communist spirit, strive to work for the well-being of the people and struggle to realize communism. At the same time, we should strengthen education in communist ideals and morality among the broad masses of people.

Carrying out communist propaganda and education and advocating communist spirit absolutely does not mean that we should change our present social system and policies. At the present stage, we must in our economic and social life persist in the principle of "to each according to his work" as well as in other socialist policies. We should never repeat the mistakes of blowing a "communist wind" and practicing "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources." Our communist propaganda and education are designed precisely to guarantee the correct implementation of existing principles and policies. We must combine the undertaking of socialist material modernization with the training of new socialist persons.

4. The 12th CPC National Congress Inherited and Carried Forward the Marxist Style of Work

The 12th CPC National Congress inherited and developed the Marxist style of work fostered since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The congress emphasized the principle of upholding democratic centralism and collective leadership. It called for further display of democracy within and outside the party and relying on collective wisdom to exercise correct leadership. It emphasized the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything. We must follow the example of the party Central Committee and implement the guidelines of the 12th party national congress to make great improvement in our style of work and meet the demand of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

5. The 12th CPC National Congress Showed the Great Unity of the Whole Party and the People of Various Nationalities Throughout the Country

The 12th party national congress showed the unity of the whole party and the unity among the people throughout the country. The 12th party national congress, like the 7th party national congress, was truly a meeting of unity and victory.

In the central leading organs elected by the 12th party national congress, some proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation continue to hold principal leading posts. At the same time, a number of middle-aged and young cadres with both political integrity and ability have been selected to strengthen the central leadership. As a result, the central leading organs will continue to exercise a strong Marxist leadership and lead the whole party and the people of various nationalities throughout the country in making new accomplishments by creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We must closely rally around the party Cental Committee and persist in identifying ourselves politically with the party Central Committee.

At the same time, the leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in implementing the new party constitution, firmly do a good job in consolidating the party organizations, normalize inner-party political life, gradually build the party committees at all levels into united and harmonious leading collectives, build our party into a united and militant proletarian vanguard organization and turn our society into a new-type socialist society of stability and civility.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI AT ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

OW181135 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting of party members and responsible cadres of organs directly under the province. The meeting, held on the morning of 14 October, was also attended by responsible comrades of inspection teams sent by the provincial party committee to various prefectures and municipalities.

The meeting made new arrangements for deepening the struggle against serious criminal economic activities in the province. It called on party organizations at various levels throughout the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, to enhance their understanding of such criminal activities and to strengthen their leadership in this regard. Taking a serious and realistic attitude, they should concentrate on the investigation and handling of major or serious cases in order to deepen this struggle and to make new achievements in this regard.

(Wang Chi), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, presided over the meeting.

Addressing the meeting were Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and (Wang Chi), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission.

The meeting held: The struggle against serious criminal economic activities has been deepening step by step in the province over the past few months. The provincial party committee and the party committees at various levels in the province have been conscientiously implementing the party Central Committee's relevant instructions responsible persons of the party committees have concerned themselves with criminal economic activities and the forces responsible for investigating and handling such cases have been strengthened. As a result, clues to many cases have been found and a number of major or serious cases have been investigated. Thus, new progress and remarkable achievements have been made in the struggle.

However, development of the struggle is still uneven and the investigation and handling of major or serious cases have not progressed quickly enough. The main reasons for this are: Leading comrades of some units and localities still lack a clear understanding of the importance of the struggle and thus are not firmly determined to carry it out. Particularly when the struggle meets with some obstruction and interference, they often hesitate to take any decisive actions. To deepen the struggle throughout the province, it is now necessary to do the following things well:

1. It is necessary to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress and to make large numbers of party members and cadres have a clearer understanding of the importance of the struggle against serious criminal economic activities.

2. It is necessary to continuously concentrate on the investigation and handling of major or serious cases. The stress of this struggle should be put on the investigation and handling of major or serious cases. Properly investigating and handling such cases will be an important indication that achievements are made in the struggle.

3. It is necessary to continue to strengthen the forces responsible for investigating and handling criminal economic cases so that they will fulfill their duties effectively and do a good job in investigating andhandling major or serious cases.

4. It is necessary to further strength party leadership over the struggle. Principal responsible comrades of party committees should personally take part in investigating and handling major or serious cases. The party committees at various levels should resolutely overcome obstruction and interference in the struggle. Those who obstruct the investigation and handling of major or serious cases should be criticized and educated, and disciplinary measures should be taken against them when necessary. Weak and lax leading bodies, whose members are seriously factionalist in their thinking, should be resolutely reorganized.

5. It is necessary to implement the party's policies to the letter, to persistently act in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and to make clear distinction between crime and innocence. It is strictly forbidden to obtain confessions by compulsion and to give them credence.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT PARTY PLENARY SESSION

SK251211 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Ninth Plenary Session of the Third Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan on 15-24 October. Sai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over and addressed the session. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and provincial governor, spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC committee standing committee. Comrade Su Yiran touched on six issues: 1) Study and publicize in depth the documents of the 12th party congress; 2) Strive to fulfill the grand objective of economic construction; 3) Build a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideas as its core; 4) Firmly grasp the restructuring or organizations; 5) Strengthen party building and prepare for party rectification in an all-round manner; and 6) Do a good job in the current economic work by taking the guidelines of the 12th party congress as a motivating force.

The session held that our province has initially whipped up an upsurge in studying and publicizing the congress documents and has scored noticeable achievements. What we should do at present is to deeply study, publicize and implement the congress guidelines, to correctly understand and master the essence of the documents and to enhance understanding and unify thinking to implement the guiding princples, policies and tasks stipulated at the 12th CPC congress in all our work.

The session noted: The documents of the 12th party congress are guiding principles and banners that lead us to achieve socialist modernization. These documents not only strongly aim at practical issues but also have a profound theoretical nature. To genuinely master them and to turn them into conscious action of the whole party will be a protracted and arduous task. To equip our comrades to meet the needs of the historic mission of creating a new situation, efforts must be made to carry out large-scale activity to thoroughly study these documents in order to achieve a leap in terms of ideology and understanding and to achieve a new breakthrough in work. A thorough study of documents will directly affect the unity of the party's ideology and action and the prospects for the four modernizations. Therefore, we must fully understand the great significance of this study campaign and realistically grasp it as a matter of prime importance.

The session held that the grand objective set forth at the 12th party congress on developing the economy accords with the desire of the people of the whole country and the country's capabilities. To quadruple the province's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of 2000 will absolutely be possible through strenous efforts. After conscientiously analyzing the economic development situation, the favorable conditions and the difficulties ahead, the session pointed out: So long as we firmly act in accordance with the congress guidelines and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, we will surely achieve the grand objective defined for economic construction.

We have great confidence in this and all feelings of doubt and hardship and all ideas of considering all things as hard to accomplish are groundless and incorrect.

The session held that, while building a high level of material civilization, we must also strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a matter of strategy in building socialism and it affects the success and failure of socialism. The most important task in implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress is to do a good job in building the socialist spiritual civilization. We must deeply understand its great significance and strive to enhance the people's consciousness in building the spiritual civilization.

The session noted: In building socialist spiritual civilization we must regard communist ideas as its core, and in the course of actively promoting communist ideas, we must unswervingly implement all existing party policies. Only by doing so can we have an orientation and a focus for carrying out the work ahead and for better mobilizing millions of people to carry out undertakings with a high level of political zeal.

The session pointed out: Socialist spiritual civilization includes ideological and cultural construction, with communist ideas as its guide. We must conduct in-depth education on communist ideals and ethics, on revolutionary discipline, and on cultural and scientific and technological knowledge, actively carry out activities on five stresses and four beauties and on creating advanced units in civility and courtesy. We must also exert efforts to improve sanitation, social order and service manners and strive to foster through practice a new generation that has ideals, morality and culture and a sense of observing discipline so as to ensure a great change in the outlook of society.

The session noted: The current restructuring of organizations has become a task that brooks no delay. We must act in accordance with the arrangements made by the central authorities, take the restructuring of central party and government organs as our examples and be successful in restructuring provincial, prefectural, municipal and county organs.

The session called on party organizations at all levels, from now on, to organize the broad masses of party members to study the new party constitution well, to do a good job in the pilot work of party rectification, consolidate grassroots party organizations, strengthen party building and make good preparations for party rectification in all fields.

The session pointed out: To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization we must look ahead and keep a foothold on the present situation - do solid work in industrial and agricultural production and financial and trade work during the winter-spring period by taking the congress guidelines as source of motivation, comprehensively fulfill this year's national economic plan and create conditions for winning new success in next year's economic construction.

Attending this enlarged plenary session were party members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, party-member deputy governors of the provincial government, party-member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committe, various prefectural, municipal and county party committee secretaries, party committee secretaries of various large enterprises and establishments and principal responsible comrades of provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus as well responsible comrades of institutions of higher learning.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI AWARDS MEETING

OW260328 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Shanghai suburban conference on diversified undertakings held a meritorious awards meeting on the afternoon of 22 October.

Present at the meeting were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; and Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee. They issued certificates of merit to representatives of 25 outstanding production teams and 17 families who earned more than 10,000 yuan each. They also pinned red flowers on the chests of the representatives and posed for a group picture with them. On behalf of the municipal party committee, Hu Lijiao warmly praised the cadres and commune members in the suburban areas for their contributions to the improvement of the supply of nonstaple foods to the urban area. He hoped for emergence of still more outstanding production teams and 10,000-yuan families. Vice Mayors Chen Zonglie and Pei Xianbai also addressed the meeting.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG LAUDS THRIFTY HOUSEHOLDS

OW291427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0047 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the Shanghai suburban area diversified economic work meeting, 10,000-Yuan Households," which had become rich through labor, were commended by the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Commission and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government's finance and trade office. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, and Chen Zonglie, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, conferred certificates of merit on the "10,000-yuan households" and congratulated them for the good results they have achieved in developing agricultural production.

According to preliminary stastistics, 30 peasant households in the entire suburban areas have scored such achievements.

LI FENGPING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG COMMENDATION MEETING

OW311157 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs and those in supporting the government and cherishing the people came to a close in Hangzhou this morning. (Xi Chaolong), standing committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

Presenting awards to 384 advanced collectives and individuals were Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, (Zhang Zhaowan), standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, (Kang Mingcai), commander of the provincial military district, and Meng Keming, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district.

Those attending the meeting unanimously adopted a written proposal. The proposal calls on all workers, peasants, intellectuals, families of martyrs and armymen, disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers, PLA units stationed in Zhejiang, frontier guards, firefighters, people's police and militiamen to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, conduct more extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs, support the government and cherish the people, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and vigorously build a socialist spiritual civilization.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Commander (Kang Mingcai) of the provincial military district expressed the hope that those attending the meeting would treasure their honor, guard against arrogance and rashness, make bigger contributions to the state in order to bring about a new situation in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs, support the government and cherish the people in the province.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES GUANGZHOU PLA CADRFS

HK030822 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Wang Zhen Receives Cadres at and Above Divisional Level of the Guangzhou PLA Units"]

[Text] Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, received cadres at and above the divisional level of the Guangzhou PLA units in Guangzhou on the afternoon of 1 November. He encouraged the units to study and implement in depth the 12th party congress spirit, further eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology, do a good job in cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new in the leadership groups, and strive to create a new situation in building the units.

Comrade Wang Zhen said, over the past few years, under the CPC committee, the Guangzhou PLA units have earnestly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and consciously adhered to what the party Central Committee required ideologically and politically. Meanwhile, they have done a lot of work and also achieved great success in implementing the party's policies, border defense, military training, political work, building socialist spiritual civilization and developing rear service.

Comrade Wang Zhen spoke on the great significance of reforming the leadership system and the structure of the party and state and of streamlining and reorganizing the PLA units. On the question of cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new in the leadership groups, Comrade Wang Zhen said: Old cadres are the precious treasures of our party and army. They have made important contributions over a long period of revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. However, for reasons of age and health, some comrades are no longer able to continue undertaking arduous leadership work. For the sake of the revolutionary cause, these old comrades are viewing the situation as a whole and voluntarily retiring to the second or third line, and are also actively cultivating and recommending middle-aged and young cadres with political integrity and ability to take over their work. Their spirit of consciously and gladly subordinating themselves to the arrangement of work by the higher organizations and their willingness to be subject to being transferred to any type of work by the party fully shows their breadth of vision and lofty revolutionary morality and is also highly commendable. Comrade Wang Zhen expressed the hope that the old comrades retiring to the second or third line would enthusiastically support the comrades assuming new leading posts and help them to do their work well. He also said: We must clearly see the good qualities of middle-aged and young cadres and believe that they will soon be able to prove equal to their leading work by adjusting their practical work. We must encourage them to be bold in doing their work and creating new things and new situations. When some shortcomings or mistakes appear in their work, we must help them to seriously sum up their experience and to continuously make improvements in their practical work.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: The new leadership groups must be bold in creating new things, do their work in a thoroughly sound way and strive to create a new situation in work in the PLA units. It is necessary to continue to study in depth the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. Through study, it is necessary to further eliminate the pernicious influence of erroneous "leftist" ideology and truly keep with what the party Central Committee requires ideologically and politically. It is necessary to uphold the party's principle of democratic centralism and strengthen the collective leadership of party committees. Major and important problems must be decided through collective discussion by the party committee. It is necessary to persist in the party's principles to cement internal unity. Comrades must be frank and above board with each other, learn from each other to make up for each other's deficiencies and actively develop criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to cultivate a good work style, that is, to understand in depth the spirit and essence of all directives from the central authorities and the Central Military Commission and adopt measures to implement them in line with the practical situation in the PLA units.

It is never encouraged to copy and convey these directives word for word. Each must take responsibility for the work assigned. It is necesssary to go down to the grassroots of military units to conduct investigations and study and seriously sum up experiences. It is also necessary to emancipate the mind and be bold in creating new things so as to bring subjective initiative into full play and accmplish all tasks of all work.

Comrade Wang Zhen pointed out: In selecting cadres and assigning leadership groups, we must unswervingly follow the party's cadre line of appointing people on their merits and the criterion of political integrity and ability. We should, on the one hand, be bold and quick in promoting young and middle-aged cadres, and, on the other hand, we should strictly insist on the political criteria. Not one of the "five categories of persons" pointed out by the party Central Committee is allowed into the leadership groups. Those who are already in the groups must be resolutely dismissed so as to ensure virtual political firmness and organizational purity in the leadership groups. It is necessary to eradicate the decadent concept of appointing people to posts according to seniority, and actively and boldly promote and employ young cadres. We must promote as early as possible to the leadership groups at and above the regimental level outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who have been training in colleges and academies, as well as cadres who have an educational level at or above senior secondary schools, have been steeled in the army for 20 or 30 years and possess relatively strong organization and leadership abilities. We must make the leadership groups at various levels keen witted, able and efficient. We must do well in cadres' education and training. The rotational training of cadres is an important strategic measure. It is necessary to make use of all existing conditions and mobilize all comrades who are able to study to participate in rotational training. In the course of training, it is necessary to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, modern science and culture and knowledge of modern military technology. Only by making a success of this work will it be possible to progressively enhance the quality of the ranks of cadres and make them qualified for the work of modernization.

Zhu Yunqian, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, was present at the reception.

Also present at the reception were Zhan Caifang and Peng Jiaqing, members of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, and former leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and of their leading organs, including Huang Ronghai, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Yang Shugen, Yan Deming, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng and Zhu Ying.

Also present were Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee; Wang De, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Xu Shijie, secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee.

Also present at the reception were You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; Wang Meng, political commissar of the units; Xu Fangchun, Zhu Yuehua and Zhang Xudeng, deputy commanders of the units; Dan Yinzhang and Lu Weiru, deputy political commissars of the units; Liu Cunzhi, headquarters chief-of-staff of the Guangzhou PLA units; Chen Jide, head of the political department of the Guangzhou PLA units; Wang Hai, commander of the air force of the Guangzhou PLA units; and Ren Qiu, political commissar of the air force units. Comrades You Taizhong and Wang Meng also spoke at the reception.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS GUANGZHOU CULTURAL SHOW 1 NOV

HK020155 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The second Yunnan Provincial Beijing Opera troupe, headed by the well-known actor and Yunnan Beijing Opera Theater director (Guan Shushuang), gave its first performance of "Zie Yaohuan" in the Guangzhou Friencship Theater on the evening of 1 November.

Present were Central Committee Political Bureau member Wang Zhen; PLA General Political Department Deputy Director Zhu Yunqian; Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng; and responsible comrades of Guangdong Provin and Guangzhou Municipality Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang and Wang De.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON HITTING ECONOMIC CRIME

HK290154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently convened a provincial conference on hitting at serious economic crime. After affirming the initial successes of the province in launching the struggle against serious economic crime in the past 9 months, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech at the meeting: The future tasks remain very arduous and we must by no means relax. We must make still greater efforts and advance from victory to victory. Following the 12th party congress, our understanding of the importance of this struggle should be raised to a new plane. The 12th party congress treated the struggle against criminal activities in the economic and other fields in sabotaging socialism as a major guarantee for upholding the socialist road and accomplishing socialist modernization. As the class struggle will still exist for a long time to a certain extent in Chinese society, the struggle against serious economic crime will also be a protracted one. As Guangdong is opening up still more to the outside world, the province will be the first to be affected by the corrosion of capitalist ideology. This struggle is thus all the more serious in our province. Our tasks will also be more arduous. We must therefore firmly and consciously unfold this struggle in a sustained way. It is essential that we get a tight grasp of it.

On how to further promote this struggle in the future, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed three points:

1. The party committees must attach importance to the struggle. Those that failed to attach sufficient importance in the previous stage must enhance understanding and truly see its importance. The principal leading comrades of the party committees must personally tackle the struggle, and the party committees must regularly discuss it. At present we must in particular concentrate forces to get on with investigating and verifying the facts in major and important cases. Where such cases have already been basically investigated, it is necessary to reach conclusions on them and avoid prolonging the matter. This winter and next spring it is necessary to complete investigation and handling of all major and important cases now in hand.

He said: All cases of economic crime, no matter who is involved and how high his position, must be seriously and impartially investigated. In particular, there must be even less shielding and protection in cases involving leading cadres.

2. We must further strengthen the case-handling force.

3. We must seriously implement the policies and pay attention to work methods.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out: Hitting at serious economic crime is a major anti-corruption struggle. Preventing party members from degenerating under corrosion by capitalist ideology has become an important topic in strengthening party building in the ruling party. The party organizations at all levels must strengthen regular education in party spirit and discipline for the party members and strengthen the party's discipline inspection work.

GUANGDONG'S LIU TIANFU ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK210313 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to publicize and explain the 12th party congress documents in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou, on the afternoon of 20 October.

Provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu delivered a guidance report on the historic turning point and the great new tasks. Nearly 5,000 people were present, including cadres at and above section level in the provincial organs, and cadres of the provincial military district and Guangzhou municipal organs.

In his report Comrade Liu Tianfu gave a full exposition on how the party has completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology since the smash of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and on the great victories gained on all fronts.

Comrade Liu Tianfu stressed: We must grasp the building of socialist material civilization with one hand and the building of socialist spiritual civilization with the other. We must both strengthen communist ideological education and also maintain the socialist policies for the current stage, including the policy of distribution according to work. He demanded that the party members, cadres and masses throughout the province further brace their revolutionary spirit and work hard to fulfill the party's general task for the new historical period.

LIU TIANFU AT BANQUET FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW261235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- The China export commodities trade fair held a banquet for Taiwan compatriots and representatives of Chinese nationals residing in Japan at the Orient Guesthouse in Guangzhou on 21 October. The invited guests are currently attending the autumn trade fair in Guangzhou.

Liu Tianfu, director of the China export commodities trade fair and governor of Guangdong Province, toasted the guests at the banquet. He extended his warmest welcome to the Taiwan compatriots and the representatives of Chinese nationals from Japan, and expressed the hope that they will contribute to the sacred mission of realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

Huang Wenqin, vice president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, spoke at the banquet. He said: More and more Taiwan compatriots have expressed their wish to return to the motherland to visit and trade and to meet their relatives. No force can deter the trend for the reunification of the motherland. We must make fresh contributions for the realization of the four modernizations, for the return of Taiwan and for the reunification of the motherland.

Attending the banquet were Wang Pinqing, deputy director of the China export commodities trade fair and representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Zeng Dingshi, deputy director of the trade fair and vice governor of Guangdong Province; Xue Yan, deputy director of the trade fair and chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee; Yi Meihou, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee' and deputy directors of the trade fair Guan Xiangsheng, Zuo Ming, Yan Yijun and Zheng Shaokang.

Li Chen, director of the Guangzhou branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and chairman of the Taiwan Compatriots Association in Guangdong Province, also attended the banquet.

GUANGDONG TEAM TO INVESTIGATE 'REBEL' OFFICIAL

HK240324 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The concerned departments of Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee and commissioner's office organized a work team on 22 October to investigate and deal with the problem of Tang Gengchen, former vice chairman of the Zhanjiang Customs Revolutionary Committee.

The principal responsible comrade of the Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee held: Tang Gengchen has already caused serious consequences by making great trouble in the customs. It is not now a question of reassigning him or still less of making him a section chief or deputy plant manager; it is a question of enforcing severe party discipline on him.

In view of other mistakes made by Tang Gengchen during the Cultural Revolution, the prefectural CPC committee has organized the departments concerned to form a work group to investiate and will then deal with the matter seriously according to the nature of his mistakes and his attitude toward them.

NANFANG RIBAO Urges Purge

HK160323 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The 16 October NANFANG RIBAO front-pages a letter from (Cheng Wen), a Zhanjiang prefectural organs cadre, exposing how Tang Gengchen, former vice chairman of the Zhanjiang Customs Revolutionary Committee, a man who rose to power through rebelling, is frequently making trouble and causing great disruption in the Zhangjiang customs. The masses appeal: People who rise to power through rebelling cannot be allowed to go on making trouble.

The letter says: Tang Gengchen was formerly a cadre of the security office of the Maoming Petroleum Company. During the 10 years of internal chaos, he personally set to work to force confessions from people and compile sham material, punished the principal leading comrades of the Maoming Municipal CPC Committee, and rose to the position of director of the security group of the Maoming Petroleum Company Revolutionary Committee. Not long after, he was also promoted to the post of standing committee member of the company revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the company's prospecting command. After Tang Gengchen was transferred to the post of vice chairman of the Zhanjiang Customs Revolutionary Committee in 1974, he convened a special meeting of rebels in order to seize power and incited factionalism. Moreover, he frequently attacked comrades who boycotted his factionalist activities. He would punish some one day and others the next day, causing great trouble in the customs.

In November 1980 the Zhangjiang Customs Revolutionary Committee was abolished and the official party system was revived. The Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee's Organization Department did not appoint Tang Gengchen to a post. For nearly 3 years now the organization departments has arranged many job assignments for him, but he has consistently refused to accept them. He has frequently created great uproar by abusing the customs leadership and the work personnel. Each time he abuses them, the affair lasts for many minutes and even several hours. The customs leadership are therefore placed in a difficult position.

The masses have repeatedly reported the trouble making of Tang Gengchen. In the past few years the upper-level leading departments have frequently sent people to investigate the situation, but they have never dealt with the matter at all. Why is the leadership concerned unable to deal severely with Tang Gengchen, a person whose head sprouts horns and body spikes, and who continues even today to cause great trouble in the customs? In his speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Chen Yun repeatedly stressed that the persons of three categories must be resolutely purged from the leadership groups. This reflects the demands of the masses. We cannot go on indulging a person like Tang Gengchen any more.

On receiving this letter, the NANFANG RIBAO editorial board dispatched a reporter to visit responsible comrades of the Guangdong customs suboffice, the Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee and organization department, and the prefectural external economic affairs committee and other leading organs. He also went to Maoming Petroleum Company and Zhanjiang customs to get to know the situation from comrades familiar with the problem of Tang Gengchen.

The material submitted from various quarters showed that the situation reported in the letter was basically in accord with reality.

NANFANG RIBAO carries a short commentary, stating: The exposure of the Tang Gengchen problem shows that the principle put forward by the 12th party congress that people of three categories -- those who followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rose to power through rebelling during the Cultural Revolution, those with gravely factionalist thinking, and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting -- must be resolutely purged from the leadership groups is completely correct. It must be resolutely implemented.

GUANGXI OPENS ARMY-PEOPLE SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

HK260337 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Summary] A congress of progressive representatives of dependents of martyrs and armymen, disabled servicemen, and ex-servicemen and of progressive units in supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to its dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people opened in Nanning on 25 October. The congress has been convened by the regional people's government and military district. Present at the opening were leading comrades of the party, government and army in the autonomous region including Liu Chonggui, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Liu Yisheng, Guo Zhifu, Chen An, Shi Qingsheng, Gan Ku, and (Shi Jin). Also present were leading comrades of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, and the Guangzhou PLA units (Chen Yuting), (Wang Keqing) and Huang Ronghai. The congress is being attended by 1,120 representatives.

Shi Qingsheng, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered the opening speech. He said: The tasks of this gathering are to seriously study the 12th party congress documents, commend the progressives, and sum up and exchange experiences. He pointed out: "Guangxi is located on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Making a success of this congress will be of great significance for mobilizing those eligible for preferential treatment to work hard to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress, creating a new situation in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, strengthening army-government and army-people unity and consolidating national defense."

LIU JIE ADDRESSES HENAN TREE-PLANTING GATHERING

HK010337 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] The Henan provincial gathering to commend young tree planters was held in Zhengzhou from 25-28 October. Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Zhang Shude, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and Cui Guanghua, provincial vice governor, attended the gathering. Liu Jie made an important speech at the meeting. He said: "Forestry has a great bearing on the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. For the quadrupling in the agricultural field in particular, forestry is a fundamental guarantee and a type of basic work. Therefore, developing forestry is a strategic measure of lasting importance." He also said: "The area covered by forests in our province only for accounts 12.97 percent at present. We will increase it to 30 percent by the end of this century. We should have this ambition. Though the work of developing forestry is very arduous, so long as we work hard and exert great efforts, this objective is certainly achievable." The gathering also adopted a letter of proposal to all young people in Henan on promoting the tree-planting drive.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU PROCURATORIAL MEETING

HK240355 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Summary] A Guizhou provincial procuratorial work meeting concluded on 22 October after 10 days in session. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national political and legal work conference and discussed and decided on measures for implementing it. The meeting demanded that procuratorial organs and cadres and policemen throughout the province seriously study the 12th party congress documents and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in social mood and social order.

The meeting held: The province has scored great success this year in hitting at serious economic crime and tidying up social order, and there has been a notable turn for the better. "However, we must realize that the development of work is uneven. Some places, departments and units have not seriously launched the struggle against major economic crimes. In some places progress has been very slow in investigating and dealing with important cases. In some places the cases have not been handled well or properly."

The meeting stressed: "To ensure that procuratorial work can better serve economic construction, we must concentrate efforts on severely punishing criminals who do serious economic damage. Hence, the procuratorial organs at all levels and the whole body of cadres and policemen must further enhance understanding of the importance of hitting at serious economic crime." They must get a vigorous grasp of investigating and handling major and important cases. "In handling cases, they must do a good job in thoroughly investigating the problems, no matter who is involved and how high his position, and resolutely handle the cases according to law and with severity and speed."

"It is necessary to correctly understand and implement the party policy, and strictly distinguish between what is crime and what is not, between mistakes in work and lawbreaking and crime, between unhealthy trends in economic work and economic crimes, and between smuggling and peddling contraband, indulging in bribery and corruption, speculation and swindling on the one hand, and problems resulting from imperfection of certain systems and methods in the policy on opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy on the other."

The meeting pointed out: "In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, we must continue to enhance understanding of the importance of tidying up social order and resolutely hit with severity and speed, according to the law, at murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, bombers and other elements who commit serious crime. We must deal vigorous blows at the arrogance of the counterrevolutionaries, hit at the ringleaders and key members of criminal gangs, and hit at fugitives and instigators. We must deal severely with cases of sabotaging planned parenthood." The procuratorates should also take part in the work of solving the crime problem in a comprehensive way and help promote the spiritual civilization drive. They must also carry out reforms of their ranks and administrative structures.

Chi Biqing, Li Tinggui, Zhang Yuhuan and Wu Shi, responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, spoke during the meeting.

GUIZHOUS'S CHI BIQING ON MINORITY NATIONALITY WORK

HK291130 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] GUIZHOU RIBAO today publishes the text of a statement made by Comrade Chi Biqing, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, during an interview with reporters from MINZU TUANJIE.

In talking about the significance of doing a good job in work on minority nationalities in Guizhou, a multinational province, Comrade Chi Biqing said: The 12th party congress stressed the importance of doing work on minority nationalities. In his political report, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that further developing the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities constitutes an important aspect of the building of socialist democracy in our country. It is also stated in the general program of the party constitution adopted at the 12th party congress: The Communist Party of China upholds and promotes relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities in the country, persists in the policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, aids the areas inhabited by minority nationalities in their economic and cultural development and actively trains and promotes cadres from among the minority nationalities.

There are nine minority nationalities in Guizhou. It is a multinational province within a limited area where different nationalities live together. It has 6.69 million minority nationality people, accounting for 23.5 percent of Guizhou's population. Guizhou ranks fourth among the provinces on the number of minority nationality people in its boundary. Among these minority nationality people, 36.3 percent are exercising regional autonomy. At present, there are three autonomous prefectures in Guizhou -- Giandongnan Autonomous Prefecture of the Miao and Dong nationalities, Quinnan Autonomous Prefecture of the Bouyei and Miao nationalities and Qianxinan Autonomous Prefecture of the Bouyei and Miao nationalites -- and six autonomous counties, covering a total area of 88,000 square kilometers, accounting for 50.8 percent of the total area of the province.

After the party's third plenary session, the provincial CPC committee realized that work on nationalities was extremely important work of the party. It regarded eliminating leftist mistakes in work on nationalities as an important part of the overall elimination of erroneous leftist guiding ideology, seriously summed up historical experience, stressed the implementation of policies for minority nationalities, paid attention to their peculiarities and promoted unity among them. In light of my experience gained since I came to work in Guizhou, I feel that the party congress' guiding ideology concerning work on minority nationalities is entirely correct and it is quite necessary to stress unity among nationalities. Without unity among nationalities, there will be no political stability, nor will there be economic prosperity or development.

In talking about the situation of implementing policies for minority nationalities, Chi Biqing said: You have further implemented the policy for regional autonomy of minority nationalities in Guizhou. With the approval of the state Council, the Qianxinan Autonomous Prefecture of the Bouyei and Miao nationalities and Guanling Autonomous County of the Bouyei and Miao nationalities were set up in the first half of this year. Through election, all responsible members of the standing committees of the people's congresses and governments of all autonomous prefectures and counties are cadres from minority nationalities which are exercising autonomy. New ideas of further improving and developing regional autonomy of minority nationalities have been put forward. The provincial CPC committee attaches much importance to training, electing and promoting cadres from the minority nationalities. By the end of October 1980, there were 63,482 cadres from the minority nationalities throughout the province, accounting for 14.76 percent of the total number of cadres of the province.

Through reeducation on policies for minority nationalities, their equal rights, practices and customs are respected almost in all localities. Practices, customs and national recreational activities which were banned and changed through coercive measures during the Great Cultural Revolution have been restored and rapidly developed. Relations among various nationalities have been improved and enthusiasm in building socialism of the people of various nationalities has been aroused.

In answering questions from the reporters, Comrade Chi Biqing also gave a detailed account on the tremendous changes in the economy, culture, education and health work in areas inhabited by minority nationality people in Guizhou and on measures taken by the provincial CPC committee to develop agriculture there.

Comrade Chi Biqing told the reporters about the provincial CPC committee's plan for future work on minority nationalities. He said: From now on we should grasp firmly the work of building material civilization in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. We must first build up our courage and faith in shaking off poverty. With necessary state assistance, we must develop with great efforts the economy of areas inhabited by minority nationalities. At the same time, we must do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization and promote the development of relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among various nationalities. The most important and crucial work in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in areas inhabited by minority nationalities is to improve party work style, consolidate party organizations and improve and strengthen party leadership. The people of various nationalities in Guizhou are very hard-working people. So long as we improve the party's work style and strengthen leadership, we will certainly make new achievements.

TAN QILONG ADDRESSES SICHUAN CYL CONGRESS

HK220337 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong made a speech at the seventh provincial CYL congress on 21 October, entitled: "The CYL Must Become a Heroic Shock Force in Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." He demanded that CYL members and young people throughout the province brace their spirits, have firm confidence, take big strides under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, develop the excellent situation, and strive to achieve 3 fundamental turns fot the better in 5 years and forge ahead toward the great goal of building a powerful socialist state.

He said: You are a generation spanning two centuries. You must not only achieve the great goal for the end of the 20th century but must also continue to play a backbone role in the 21st century and hand over the relay baton of communism to the next generation. This is your honor and pride. I fully believe that this generation of young people will certainly not disappoint the people's commission, and will certainly be able to spontaneously shoulder your great historic role. You will work in concert and act as a heroic shock force in creating a new situation in all fields.

Comrade Tan Qilong gave three views and hopes on the question of how to play the role of shock force:

1. Establish firm faith in communism and far-reaching revolutionary ideals. It is first necessary to study the 12th party congress documents and bring your thinking into line with them. You must firmly believe in our great party and the party's leadership core, that communism is sure to triumph, and in the socialist road with China's own characteristics on which we have already embarked and strengthen confidence and resolve to attain the great goal.

2. Establish communist ideals and work hard to study cultural and scientific knowledge.

3. Work hard and boldly shoulder heavy burdens, score outstanding achievements in ordinary posts, and contribute to the four modernizations.

In conclusion Comrade Tan Qilong demanded that the party organizations throughout the province regard strengthening leadership over the CYL as an important task. They should care for the CYL politically, guide it ideologically, support it in work, and provide the organizational guarantee, so as to create conditions for youth work in every aspect.

SICHUAN LEADERS EXPLAIN 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK020232 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] Since the beginning of October, party and government leaders at all levels in Sichuan have gone among the masses to publicize and explain the 12th party congress documents. By 20 October responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Yang Chao, Liu Xiyao, Yang Xizong and Nie Ronggui had delivered reports or taken part in forums on 43 occasions in the provincial organs, industrial, communications, finance and trade units, rural areas, and science, education and culture departments. Comrade Wang Qian has also undertaken these activities in Chongqing. Responsible comrades of the provincial organs and prefectures and counties have also given numerous lectures and reports. In addition the province has trained 350,000 backbone elements for publicity and explanation of the documents. People throughout the province have listened to these reports with great enthusiasm, and have boosted their confidence and resolve in achieving the quadrupling target.

SICHUAN HOLDS MILITIA REORGANIZATION GATHERING

HK260233 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A Sichuan provincial gathering to sum up and present awards for militia reorganization work, convened by the provincial CPC committee, government and military district, opened at the military district halls 25 October. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Chengdu PLA units, the provincial people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC and military district, including Tan Qilong, You Taizhong, Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Tian Bao, He Haoju, Ren Baige, Nie Ronggui, Qin Chuanhou, Gu Zhibiao, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, Li Wenqing, Ru Fuyi, Wang Dongbao, Zhao Wenjin, Jiahan, Niu Ji, Hu Yongchang and Song Kaiyuan. Comrade (Meng Ting) of the PLA General Staff Department work group attended to give guidance.

Attending the gathering are principal responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and governments, military subdistricts, garrisons and people's armed forces departments, together with representatives of progressive collectives and individuals who have done well in militia building in districts, communes, factories and mines, totaling more than 800 persons. Zhao Wenjin, deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units and commander of Sichuan Military District, presided.

He Haoju, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered the opening speech. He said: This is a gathering to sum up implementation of the party Central Committee document on readjusting the militia organizations. It is also a fathering to commend and learn from the progressives. Sichuan has scored very great success in militia readjustment in the past 2 years, and large numbers of progressive collectives and individuals in militia work have emerged.

Comrade He Haoju said: This is an oath-taking gathering to mobilize and organize the militia to study the 12th party congress documents and create a new situation in militia work. As a result of this gathering, the province's militia will study the 12th party congress documents in still greater depth, apply the congress spirit to guide their thinking and action, fully play their shock role in industrial and agricultural production, and raise militia work to a new level.

Chengdu PLA Units Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan made a speech on behalf of the CPC committee of the units. He extended warm greetings to the gathering. He said: You must carry forward the achievements, resolutely implement the central authorities' instructions on continuing to strengthen militia work, organize the militia to study the 12th party congress documents in depth, firmly establish the idea of being prepared to fight and do a good job in combat-readiness work centered on mobilizing military manpower resources.

The provincial military district and the military subdistricts must truly devote their main efforts to promoting militia building, improve their work style, do a good job in investigation and study, and be sure to discover, sum up and popularize experiences in running militia work well in the new situation. In peacetime, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of the militia in building the two civilizations. In wartime, we must ensure that there will be a continual flow of thousands of militiamen joining the army and the battle. Thus Sichuan Province will truly become a reliable strategic rear area of the motherland.

SICHUAN MILITIA REORGANIZATION GATHERING ENDS

HK300311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial gathering to sum up and present awards for readjusting militia organizations concluded on 29 October. Comrade (Meng Ping), director of the mobilization department of the PLA General Staff Department, spoke during the meeting. Sichuan Military District Political Commissar Hu Yongchang delivered a summation report. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of Sichuan Military District, made an important speech.

Comrade Tan Qilong put forward the following demands on future militia work in the province:

"1. Seriously study the 12th party congress documents, further understand the importance of militia work and get a clear idea on the orientation for militia building.

"2. The militiamen of the whole province must make still greater contributions in creating a new situation in all fields.

"3. Carry forward the fine tradition of party control over the armed forces and tangibly strengthen leadership over militia work."

Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Chengdu PLA units, the provincial people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC and military district Tan Qilong, Wang Chenghan, Yang Rudai, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Tian Bao, Ren Baige, Nie Ronggui, Qin Chuanhou, Gu Zhibiao, Li Zhongyi, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, Yuan Shouqing, Niu Ji, (Yang Zengtong), Hu Yongchang and Song Kaiyuan.

The participants in the gathering issued a letter of proposal to all militiamen in the province. The letter made the following points:

"1. Hold aloft the banner of communism, have strong faith in communism, uphold the four basic principles, maintain political unity with the Central Committee, assiduously study Marxisc-Leninist works and Mao Zedong's works, and apply the spirit of the 12th party congress to unify our thinking and action.

"2. Actively take part in the socialist modernization drive. It is necessary to closely integrate accomplishing the communist ideal with doing a good job of one's own work." The militia should work in industrial and agricultural production, fully play their leading and backbone role, and contribute toward accomplishing the target of quadrupling total production value by the end of the century.

"3. Actively take part in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"4. Actively undertake combat-readiness duties, preserve social order and protect production.

"5. Actively take part in militia activities. It is necessary to do well in studying politics and military affairs, take good care of weapons and equipment, train hard in skills for killing the enemy, and continually improve our military and political qualities."

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK280410 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Recently, Yin Fatang, regional CPC committee secretary, put forward three demands for building socialist spiritual civilization in Nagqu Prefecture. Comrade Yin Fatang said: First of all, we must educate the vast numbers of party members and cadres to cherish a great communist ideal. At present, some comrades' sense of communism is becoming less sharp and they lack the responsibilities of the revolutionary cause, merely thinking of holding their official positions without the slightest consideration of performing their duties. Party organizations at all levels must, in view of the present ideological conditions of party members and cadres, use various means to conduct education in communism so as to make them cherish a great communist goal, rigorously perform their own duties and consciously do their little bit to build communism. Second, great efforts should be made to improve the educational cause. Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: There are many problems in education in Nagqu Prefecture. In the process of readjustment, the relationship between popularizing and upgrading has not been properly handled. Generally, the number of children of school age entering school is dropping. The number of illiterate persons is increasing. Comrade Yin Fatang continued: In an area filled with illiterate persons, it is impossible to build a high degree of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. This problem deserves the serious attention of party organizations and people's governments at all levels. Third, Comrade Yin Fatang raised the demand that it is necessary to correctly handle the religious problem, which is very important all over the region. Failure to handle it correctly might have a destructive influence on the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Yin Fatang hoped that while building socialist spiritual civilization the comrades in Nagqu would proceed from local reality instead of copying others indiscriminately and, centering on communist ideology, purposely carry out the work.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG PUBLICIZES CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK011251 Lhasa Xizang Regional in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Summary] A Xizang Regional CPC Committee work group led by Yin Fatang, first secretary of Xizang Regional CPC Committee, recently went to eight counties of the Nagqu Prefecture to publicize and implement the 12th party congress spirit and to extend warm regards to cadres and the masses of various nationalities on various fronts who have worked for a long time in areas where it is extremely cold and oxygen is scarce.

After publicizing the 12th party congress spirit and making investigations in Nagqu, Biru, Baqen, Sogxian and other counties, comrades of the work group drove westward on 14 October to Shuanghu Ombu Office which is over 5,000 meters above sea level and where conditions are hardest, to do the same job among cadres and the masses and extend regards to them. They also discussed with them practical measures for attaining the goal put forward by the 12th party congress.

During the visit, Comrade Yin Fatang said: "The conditions here are hardest. It is hard on you. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, I extend to you our warmest regards." After seeing a commune household which has changed from a poor household to a rich one since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he felt very happy and said: "In developing animal husbandry, we must rely first on policies and second on science. According to geological features, the main target of development for a period of time to come is not to increase the number of livestock but to seize upon scientific breeding and make it important.

"We must improve quality of livestock, increase livestock products and increase the percentage of commodities. We must make great efforts to tap existing production potential."

Members of the work group led by Yin Fatang publicized the 12th party congress spirit among cadres, workers and herdsmen of various nationalities. "They also discussed with them practical measures for making contributions to quadrupling the national total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years' time. Yin Fatang said: The goal of quadrupling the output value is based on scientific grounds. It is realistic and possible to attain. However we cannot attain this goal without making great efforts. The realization of this goal requires from us a great deal of solid work and arduous efforts. The people of various nationalities in Nagqu Prefecture expressed their determination to study and implement well the 12th party congress spirit, struggle hard with one heart and one mind, have lofty ambitions, aim high and make new contributions to attaining the magnificent goal put forth by the 12th party congress and to build a united, prosperous new Xizang with a highly-developed civilization."

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN ECONOMIC FORUM

HK300652 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On 27 October the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee invited a number of experts and scholars in Kunming science and technology circles to discuss the question of relying on science and technology to revive the province's economy and achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling.

(Sun Fang), president of the provincial agroscience institute and a senior agriculturalist, and (Chen Kensheng), honorary president of the institute and a research fellow, said: In order to quadruple agriculture, on the basis of promoting grain production we must open up more opportunities and vigorously develop diversification. Rice accounts for half the province's grain output. We must work hard to increase production in medium- and low-yield fields. We must also take advantage of the province's natural conditions and expand the sown area of dry land grain, under the premise of avoiding damaging the mountain forests.

(Liu Wei), a senior engineer of the provincial communications department who has made great contributions to fuel conservation, said: Communications and transport is a weak link in Yunnan. It is necessary to improve the state of the roads and the vehicles and further popularize technology in modifying vehicles to conserve fuel.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary An Pingsheng, Second Secretary Li Qiming, Deputy Secretary Gao Zhiguo and Vice Governor Ma Wendong attended the meeting and chatted and exchanged views with the comrades. Comrade An Pingsheng made a speech. He said: How is our province to go about fulfilling the national target of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century? We must particularly rely on progress in science and technology. Yunnan has a poor foundation and cannot follow the old road. We must rely on new technology, equipment, crafts, materials and products. We must gradually shift production onto a new technological basis. The key lies in the modernization of science and technology. If we rely on progress in science and technology, the target of quadrupling can certainly be accomplished.

He pointed out: We must study in depth the 12th party congress documents and the speech of Premier Zhao Ziyang at the national science and technology award rally. I hope that experts and scholars in science and technology circles will work hard with the people of the whole province, put forward schemes and methods and make a success of the province's economic construction.

DELEGATION REASSURED ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK030046 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation headed by Y.K.Kan concluded its activities in Beijing today and left for Shanghai.

During its visit to Beijing, the delegation had broad contacts with various economic departments and obtained large quantities of materials. The delegation felt that there are great potentials for economic cooperation and trade development between Hong Kong and the interior of China and the prospects for such development are excellent. They expressed confidence in Hong Kong's future stability and prosperity.

Their major impressions can be summed up as follows:

1. China desires to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

2. China desires to continue to expand trade relations and import and export business with Hong Kong.

3. China invites Hong Kong investors to invest in the interior and promote various types of economic cooperation. Such investors will enjoy favored treatment.

China is preparing to offer Hong Kong investors a choice of various light industry, textile, foodstuff and other industrial projects. The banks, trading organizations and other departments will provide cooperation in order to create a relatively good investment climate and opportunities.

When receiving the delegation yesterday, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun spoke on the following questions: After regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, China guarantees that none of Hong Kong's systems will be changed and assures the legitimate interests of foreigners and Chinese in Hong Kong. All government decrees put into effect will be designed to ensure Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. They should therefore be confident of Hong Kong's future.

Y.K. Kan said: The thing that has given us greater happiness on this trip is that we have heard that China guarantees to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

After visiting Shanghai, thedelegation will go on toGuangzhou before returning to Hong Kong.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK021005 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "How To Bring About a Healthy Development of Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng Attends Reception

The first round of Sino-Soviet talks between deputy foreign ministers has come to an end. Mr Leonid Ilichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, has returned home from Beijing.

Whether or not a second round of talks will be held, and if so when, have not yet been revealed. But it is commonly inferred that Qian Qichen, the Chinese deputy foreign minister, is likely to go to Moscow for a second round of talks before the end of the year.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association recently held a reception in Moscow. Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng and other principal officials of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union attneded. This was the first such event in many years and so attracted great attention.

Next Sunday will be the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. When the time comes, the activities that will take place in the capitals of the two countries and the officials who take part in such activities will become a topic of conversation.

The Main Subject Was Vietnam's Invasion of Kampuchea

What was actually discussed in the first round of Sino-Soviet talks in Beijing? This has not yet been revealed by either side.

China has pointed out in the past that there are three problems hindering the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. First, the Soviet troops amassed along the Sino-Soviet border (including its troops in Mongolia) are threatening China. Second, the wanton Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is creating disturbances in western Asian areas close to China's border. And third, Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea is undermining peace in Indochina and threatening Southeast Asia.

A foreign news agency reported yesterday that of the three problems, the issue of Kampuchea was the one primarily discussed in the first round of talks between the two countries.

Things are quite clear now. The situation in Kampuchea is becoming more favorable for the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people. If the Soviet Union refuses to come to its senses and continues to back Vietnam's outrages there, it is doomed to serious failure.

Vietnam's Two Crushing Defeats in the United Nations

The three anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea formed a coalition government in the summer of this year. This development has foiled Vietnam's cunning scheme of bringing the Heng Samrin clique in Phnom Penh into the United Nations. A veto was used against the proposal by the Vietnamese delegate to refuse to recognize the representative of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. This was Vietnam's first big defeat in the current UN session.

The General Assembly then passed a motion by the ASEAN countries -- by an overwhelming majority of over 100 to 23 votes -- once again urging Vietnam to withdraw its invading troops from Kampuchea. This was Vietnam's second big defeat in the current UN session.

Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea constitutes part of its armed encirclement of China. Deeds are much more important than words. Now it is time to see how the Soviet Union will prove the sincerity of its wish to improve relations with China.

Viewing the Soviet Proposal Using the Dialectical Method of One Dividing Into Two

China has already taken note of the recent changes in Soviet foreign policy but holds that such changes are still not sufficient.

This viewpoint was expressed recently by Chinese delegate Liang Yufan when he made his remarks on the nuclear disarmament issue in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. Liang Yufan pointed out in particular that: "It has been noted that the Soviet Union recently promised it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It made this declaration at the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly. Compared with the previous stand of the Soviet Union of refusing to commit itself on this issue, this is a change." Liang Yufan also pointed out, however, that this promise failed to include commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries.

It was Brezhnev who first made such a promise on the part of the Soviet Union but at that time China did not make known its position on the issue. Now the Chinese delegate has analyzed the Soviet promise using the dialectical concept of one dividing into two. This is also something new.

CHENG MING ON DENG'S SUPPORT FOR YE JIANYING

HK030352 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 61, 1 Nov 82 p 12

[Article by Li Ching: "Why Did Ye Jianying Not Retire to the Second Line?"]

[Text] A Statement Relayed Within the Party

Before the 12th CPC National Congress, it was generally expected that Ye Jianying would join the Central Advisory Commission. But after the congress, Marshal Ye remained a member of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and continued to "bend his back to the task until his dying day." Why did he not retire to the second line?

When relaying the results of the congress, the party central organs offered one reason why Marshal Ye did not retire. It was said: "Comrade Ye Jianying will not retreat to the second line, because many comrades in the central leadership have asked him to remain in power." But who actually persuaded Marshal Ye to stay in the leadership?

It was said that Marshal Ye made a request to retire 3 years ago. It was Deng Xiaoping who first came out publicly to persuade him to remain in power. Besides other facts, this can be proved by Document No 6 issued this year by the CPC Central Committee. The document carries a portion of Deng Xiaoping's statement:

"Comrade Ye Jianying is a revolutionary of the older generation. He has prestige, qualifications and a record of service. Though already at a venerable age, he is still full of the fighting will to carry on the revolution. He is one of the indispensible principal leaders of China."

Deng Invited Ye To Remain in the Political Bureau

Before the 12th CPC National Congress, Deng Xiaoping used every means to persuade Ye Jianying to remain in the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee.

Therefore, the affair is very clear. Outwardly, Ye Jianying wanted to retire. But, in fact, Deng Xiaoping did not let him retire.

Why does Deng Xiaoping show such esteem and admiration for Ye Jianying?

Who are those "many comrades in the central leadership" asking Ye to remain in power, apart from Deng Xiaoping? Hu Yaobang, of course, is one of them. And there are other members of the Political Bureau. But a friend of mine in Beijing, who has relations with the military, told me that quite a few high-level cadres in the military support Ye Jianying's "continuing the revolution." They do not want him to retire. Of these military heads, some are in the central leadership, while others certainly are not included. We can examine the name list of the new Central Committee and see that some commanders of military regions were not elected to it.

A Group of People in the Army Support Marshal Ye

Why has a group of old cadres in the army not agreed to Ye Jianying's retirement? There are two important reasons:

1. They have good feeling for Ye Jianying. In their eyes, Ye Jianying is loyal to Mao Zedong. As people in Beijing generally believe, Ye Jianying is somewhat like Zhou Enlai and is unswerving in his loyalty to Mao Zedong, even to a degree of blindness. But people in the army who harbor good feelings for Mao Zedong do not think in this way.

In addition, they believe that Ye Jianying has made important contributions to the revolution and has rendered outstanding service in the struggle to overthrow the "gang of four" and bring the Cultural Revolution to an end. In that palace coup, though it was Unit 8341 led by Wang Dongzing that directly arrested Jiang Qing and her company, the person who deliberately planned this action was Ye Jianying. Hua Guofeng once said: Marshal Ye's wonderful foresight in planning allowed us to round up the whole gang in one fell swoop." This description was not wrong. Many people in the army believe that Marshal Ye rendered the most important service in the struggle to overthrow the gang of four. For this reason, they show greater respect for him.

2. Some elderly cadres in the army should also retire for reasons of age and health. But in order to keep power in their hands (because one can have everything if one has the power), they refuse to retire or take a job as an adviser. If in the central leadership, particularly in the political bureau and its Standing Committee, all people who should retire would retire, these elderly cadres in the army would have no excuse for remaining in power. Therefore, they hope Ye Jianying will remain in a leadership post and function as their example. Then they can justly persist in their continuation of the revolution "until their dying days."

Deng Xiaoping was aware of this state of affairs and in particular the intentions and purposes of some elderly cadres in the army who supported Ye Jianying's continuation of the revolution. Deng did not want to clash over this problem with these people. And because of this, coupled with other factors, he was bent on keeping Ye Jianying in power.

After the conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress, Ye Jianying did not enter the Central Advisory Commission. Because Deng Xiaoping has publicly supported Ye Jianying, many old cadres in the army show satisfaction with Deng's practice. They also feel relaxed and their minds are at ease.

Seek "Rehabilitation" for Ye Xuanping

Over a period, many newspaper and magazines have reported that Ye Jianying's son, Ye Xuanping, has committed economic crimes. An old friend working in the judicial department once announced Ye Xuanping's "rehabilitation" to this writer. He said: The overseas media have made a mistake. Ye Xuanping is engaged in natural science work. He is an honest man, has never committed crimes and was elected an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee at the 12th CPC Congress.

"Then, are there any members in Marshal Ye's family who have done indecent things?"

Because there are many rumors about the Marshal and his family circulating in Beijing and Guangzhou, this writer cannot be free from doubts.

The friend said with a smile after a pause: "You can guess for yourself. News reports should not put Zhang's hat on Li's head, nor should they put Zhang's hat on his brother's head. Is that right? The person who commits crimes is your brother, but people say that he is your son. Are you glad to hear that?"

At first hearing, I was bit confused by what he said. But after turning it over in my mind, I at last realized something.

WEN WEI PO ON CHANGES IN GUANGZHOU PLA PERSONNEL

HK030836 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 3

["Random Talk on the News" by Chao Tung: "Adjustments in PLA Guangzhou Military Region"]

[Text] You Taizhong, previous commander of the Chengdu PLA Military Region, has been transferred to the Guangzhou Military PLA Region to replace Wu Kehua.

Wu Kehua was elected as a member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC at the 12th CPC Congress, together with Xu Shiyou and Geng Biao.

Campaigning up and down the country, the three veterans made splendid achievements during the war years. In order to fulfill the replacement of the old by the new and make the leading body of the PLA units younger and more professional, they have now been transferred become members of the Central Advisory Commission.

The Guangzhou PLA military region is one of the military regions which has done a good job in mobilizing and placing veteran cadres after they have retired or are on convalescence leave. Since 1981, hundreds of senior leading cadres have retired from their posts in the military region, thus starting the streamlining of organizations a little earlier than the State Council did.

Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, has come to Guangzhou to meet cadres at and above the divisional level. Previous leading persons of the Guangzhou PLA Military Region -- including Huang Ronghai, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Yang Shugeng, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Lai Chunfeng and Chu Ying -- have been replaced by new persons.

Who will be the commander of the Chengdu PLA Military Region after You Taizhong is transferred to Guangzhou? As the commanders of the Lanzhou PLA Military Region and Nanjiang Military Region were not elected as members of the CPC Central Committee, will there be any personnel adjustments in both military regions?

As indicated by the speeches delivered by leaders of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA is carrying out adjustments, rectification and reformation. Personnel adjustment is certainly included in the adjustment work. As organizational reform, personnel streamlining and replacement of the old by the new are being carried out on various fronts in the country. They should also be carried out in the PLA without exception. The smooth progress of the adjustments and reformation are evidence of the steady advance in China's political situation along the line of the third plenary session as well as a necessary step taken by the CPC to create a new situation of construction for the four modernizations in the wake of the 12th CPC Congress.

If the PLA wants to modernize itself, implement the streamlining policy, reduce the leading tiers, strengthen the combination of various services of the army and meet the requirements of triphibious warfare in modern times, it is all the more necessary to adopt measures and make readjustments to solve the existing problems of army generals getting older, the military knowledge of army cadres becoming outmoded, and the leading organs of the army growing less simplified. These readjustments are healthy and immensely beneficial to the consolidation of China'a national defense and prolonged stability in China's political situation. Such a reform will certainly be applauded by those who wish the country to become powerful.

As long as the Chinese army becomes powerful, superpowers will find it difficult to violate China's sovereignty and enemies will also find it difficult to invade China.

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HUANG HUA MEETS CAMEROON, BRAZIL ENVOYS

OW031250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here today on separate occasions with John Nkengong Monie, new ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon to China, and Italo Zappa, new ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to China.

NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER CALLED FOR AT UN

OW300310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Third World countries called for establishing a new world information and communication order at the U.N. special political committee meeting.

During the Oct. 22-29 debate of the committee on questions relating to information, Chinese representative Xie Qimei said: The present imbalance between the developed and developing countries in the field of communications was inequitable and was created by a history of imperialist domination.

To close the gap between the North and South, he stressed, it was necessary to establish a new and equitable information order based on the establishment of a new world economic order.

He urged the U.N. Department of Public Information to take action to correct the imbalance in information and communication which was reflected in the working languages of the United Nations.

Representative of the Philippines Luis Moreno-Salcedo complained that the free flow of information had enabled mass media monopolies to dominate the international flow of news, often to the detriment of developing countries, who found themselves vulnerable to the unrelenting one-way traffic of ideas and values.

Representative of Pakistan Zain Noorani said the media of the developed countries did not fully understand the developing countries' urge to exercise their sovereign right to change things to suit their objective conditions and the genius of their people. As a result, their reports were sketchy, their interpretations were faulty and their conclusions were wrong.

Representative of Malaysia S. Subramaniam said news distortion was one problem that should be urgently overcome. Quite often, for example, the media in developed countries stated that the new international economic order was aimed at massive transfer of money and technical know-how from the rich to the poor countries. If facts could not be truthfully stated, how could reports and interpretations of events be fair or realistic? he asked.

Representative of Zambia Maimbo stressed the domination of the electronic media by developed countries should be deplored and corrected. It was disconcerting that some sectors of the mass media in the developed countries focused more, "with remarkable exaggeration", on negative events in the Third World, he added.

Representative of Mexico Oscar Gonzalez said the developing countries were still struggling against vestiges of cultural colonialism. They wanted to control the flow of information which came across their borders.

DEMOCRATS SCORE GAINS IN U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

OW031846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- The Democrats have scored significant gains in the House, widening their majority by two dozen seats in Tuesday's U.S. midterm election while Republicans have maintained their control of the Senate.

The election involved all 435 House seats, one-third or 33 Senate seats and 36 of the 50 governorships. While counting is still going on, the Democrats hold a 241-to-192 edge in the House with two vacancies. The Republicans have a 54-to-46 edge in the Senate, and the Democrats have captured 7 new governorships, holding 27 governorships altogether.

According to the latest returns this morning, the Democrats now hold 265 seats in the House and Republicans 166 seats, with two seats yet to be decided. In the Seante, the Republicans keep their 54 seats, with 46 seats going to the Democrats. The trend for governorships will be 36 for Democrats and 14 for Republicans. The economy was the dominant issue in this election. The two parties' candidates all over the country were bogged down in heated debates in the past few months over various economic problems. The Republicans were on the defensive and Democrats on the offensive, although the latter did not produce any alternative policy.

Throughout his first year in office, Republican President Reagan promised to reduce inflation and unemployment simultaneously. He insisted that the three-year 25 percent tax cut he had projected would spark a job-creating boom, while deep cuts in social-spending programs and the tight money policy would whittle down inflation. Although inflation now has come down temporarily, the recession which started July last year has pushed the unemployment rate to the post-war record of 10.1 percent in September, with 11.3 million people out of work.

It is widely held that the combination of Reagan's incompatible policies probably has made the recession longer and deeper than it used to be. Today's election was therefore taken as a referendum on Reagan and his handling of the economy. During the campaign, President Reagan and his supporters contended that these economic problems were inherited and that the Republican administration has taken "bold and decisive actions" to solve them and wanted to "stay the course".

The Democrats maintained that the policies adopted by the administration and supported by the Republicans in Congress are responsible for the depth of the recession. If those policies are continued, the Democrats argued, the nation will face an "economy disaster." They believed that "America needs a change." It was reported that campaigns for 435 House seats and 33 Senate posts this year had cost more than 300 million dollars, making it the most expensive congressional election in history. The total costs of the campaigns were up 25 percent from the roughly 240 million dollars spent two years ago, and 200 million dollars were spent in 1978, the last midterm election year.

Observers here held that with the midterm election being over, President Reagan faces the most difficult years of his Presidency, especially in dealing with the widened Democratic-controlled House. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT commented: "A troubled economy, foreign hot spots, uneasy alliances, a balky congress...there are no shortages of postelection problems for the President."

ECONOMIC, TRADE GROUP RETURNS FROM DPRK

OW031231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, returned here by train this morning after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Meeting them at the station were Kang Shien, state councillor; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

DPRK, LIBYA SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY 2 NOV

OW031744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 3 (XINHUA) -- Korean leader Kim Il-song and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed a treaty of alliance for bilateral cooperation and friendship here yesterday, reported the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN.

Signed on the same day by the two leaders was also an agreement on concrete cooperation measures in the fields of economy, science and technology, and culture. The agreement said trade between the two countries will be greatly promoted.

According to the reports, the two governments agreed on the formation of a joint Korean-Libyan transportation company on November 1.

Winding up his five-day visit here, the Libyan leader left Korea yesterday. Seeing him off at the airport were Korean leaders Kim Il-song, O Chin-u and Pak Song-chol.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE COLOR TV PROJECT -- Nanjing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- An imported project for assembling and processing integrated circuits for color televisions was completed and officially put into production at the Jiangnan radio equipment plant in Jiangsu's Wuxi Municipality on 14 October. Present at the ceremony were some 240 representatives from both the Chinese and Japanese sides. Among those who made speeches at the ceremony were Wang Bingshi, vice governor of Jiangsu Province; Jiang Zemin, vice minister of electronics industry; and Teruyuki Nishijima, vice president of the Toshiba company of Japan. This imported project, which was started in May 1980, is one of the major projects in our country. If all the integrated circuits produced at this plant are used for assembling color televisions, some 5 million color television sets could be assembled every year. When all the products are used for both color and black and white televisions, 1 million sets of the former and 7 million sets of the latter can be assembled every year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

REPORTAGE ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S ASIAN TRIP

Thailand, Singapore Visits

BK031616 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] On 2 November Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, promised in Bangkok that military aid to Thailand would be increased in order to resist the increased Soviet threat to the Asia-Pacific region.

On the morning of 2 November, he flew from Singapore to Bangkok to pay a 2-day visit to Thailand. Thailand is the second of five countries he will be visiting in the Asia-Pacific area. After hosting a 2-hour lunch for Weinberger, Thai Prime Minsiter Prem Tinsulanon told reporters that they had discussed the situation in Southeast Asia. He stated that Weinberger told him that the United States has decided to increase Thailand's credit in 1982 so it can buy military materiel from the United States.

Weinberger visited Singapore from 31 October to 2 November. During this visit, he held talks with Singaporean leaders. A U.S. official stated that the two parties discussed the issue of the increased Soviet threat through Vietnam to Southeast Asia. Weinberger guaranteed to Singapore that the United States will continue to respect and implement the Manila Treaty for the defense of Southeast Asian countries.

Indicates ASEAN Support

OW031236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told reporters here today that the United States has reassured Thailand it will honor the "Manila Pact" and give "necessary support" to the ASEAN countries.

Weinberger said that during his stay here, he and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had discussed the danger of Soviet threat and the threat that might arise from the Vietnamese dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The U.S. defense secretary said the United States attaches "extreme importance to the Indian Ocean and we want to keep sufficient strength to maintain the basic positions there."

He said the Soviet Union "certainly are taking steps at various parts around the Pacific to improve its military position as it did around the world." The United States will also increase its strength in the area in fact of the increasing Soviet Navy activities, he added.

Weinberger arrived here from Singapore yesterday for a two-day official visit as part of his five-nation tour, which will also take him to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He also held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and military leaders.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Thai foreign minister last night, Weinberger said: "We will not reward Vietnamese aggression of any kind. Furthermore, I can assure you that the United States will continue to stand by Thailand."

"Today the Governments of Thailand and the United States are joined in a diplomatic endeavour to restore complete sovereignty and independence to another Southeast Asian nation -- Cambodia (Kampuchea) -- occupied by Vietnam," he added. Weinberger left for Indonesia this morning.

Talks With Thai Leader

OW031754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 3 (XINHUA) -- Thai Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon said today that Thailand and the United States will strengthen their military cooperation in face of the current Indochinese situation.

Addressing a press conference this morning, Saiyut said the cooperation will strengthen Thailand's self-defence and allow it to cope with breaking events. Such cooperation, he said, will not affect either side in the making of military plans. Thailand needs U.S. help only in military equipment.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon discussed yesterday Thai-U.S. military cooperation with visiting U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who flew in from Singapore for a two-day stop on his 11-day, five-nation Asian and Pacific tour.

Talking about the Soviet presence in Southeast Asia, Mr. Saiyut said Thailand is very much concerned about the Soviet manoeuvres in this region in view of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Arrival in Indonesia

OW031812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Jakarta from Bangkok today on the third leg of his tour of five Asian and Pacific nations, according to reports from Jakarta.

He held separate talks with Indonesian President Suharto and Defense Minister Mohammad Yusuf on possible U.S. military aid to Indonesia and the general situation in Southeast Asia.

It was reported that Indonesian and U.S. experts are already cooperating in a survey of the Makassar and Lombok Straits and Indonesia is buying three U.S. maritime surveillance aircraft.

Weinberger visited Singapore from Oct. 31 to Nov. 2 on the first leg of his 11-day Asia-Pacific tour. During his 36-hour stay in Singapore, he held talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong respectively.

During his 24-hour visit to Thailand, the second leg of his tour, Weinberger had a working lunch with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who also is Thailand's defense minister.

After a three-day stay in Jakarta, Weinberger will visit Australia and New Zealand.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

OW011256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin visited Vietnam between October 26 and 30, according to a report from Hanoi.

According to the Vietnam news agency, the Soviet delegation visited several Vietnam army units stationed in Vietnam's northern frontline.

Vietnamese Minister for National Defense Van Tien Dung met the Soviet delegation. He said that the Vietnamese and Soviet armies "have always been friends and comrades in their common struggle." Utkin said that this visit would further strengthen "the traditional militant unity and brotherly friendship" between the Soviet and Vietnamese armies.

ZIAUL HAQ MEETING WITH INDIRA GANDI DISCUSSED

HK031153 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Gratifying Development"]

[Text] On 1 November, when Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq made a stopover in New Delhi en route to Southeast Asia, he met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This was the first substantive talk for 10 years to be held by leaders of the two countries on their bilateral relations and problems of regional and global significance.

Both sides were satisfied with the results of the talks. President Ziaul Haq said that the talks would "pave the way for better relations between India and Pakistan." Prime Minister Gandhi maintained that "the talks are beneficial and have yielded great results." This shows that Indian-Pakistani relations have made encouraging progress; this is gratifying.

India and Pakistan are linked by common mountains and rivers. They are the most influential countries in the south Asian subcontinent. That the two countries live in harmony not only accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, but is also beneficial to the peace and stability of the south Asian region. Since the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, both Indian and Pakistani politicians have become conscious of the severe threat this invasion poses to their own countries and the entire south Asian region, and realized the importance of the early normalization of Indian-Pakistani relations. In the last few years, officials from both countries have held several talks. Although these were only exploratory talks, they deepened their mutual understanding. It is hoped that the recent meeting between President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Gandhi will create beneficial conditions for speeding up the improvement of Indian-Pakistani relations.

The improvement of Indian-Pakistani relations is not only a common desire of the peoples of India and Pakistan, but also a necessity for the improvement of the present situation in south Asia and the world. Of course, the differences between the two countries cannot be completely ironed out just by holding one or two talks. However, as long as both sides show their good faith and seek common ground while minimizing differences, further improvement of Indian-Pakistani relations can be expected.

ZHAO, UK TRADE GROUP DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

OW031620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China attaches great importance to developing its trade and economic and technological cooperation with the European Economic Community of which Britain is one of the members.

Meeting a delegation of the Sino-British Trade Council, he said China's policy of opening to the world has remained unchanged, as has her policy of strengthening the economic relations with West European countries.

The Chinese premier said China's economy this year is obviously heading toward a turn for the better. Judging from figures now at hand, the rate of increase of the country's industrial production will be higher than originally expected, and China has planned and launched new construction projects.

He said that China and West European countries have much to do in their cooperation. "We hope that a new situation will emerge in economic and technological cooperation between China and Britain and other West European countries," he said.

On the energy exploitation program in southwest China, Zhao said: "China welcomes foreign enterprises' cooperation. In addition to the exploitation of coal resources, we can also combine the exploitation of hydroelectric and non-ferrous metals resources."

Zhao said China and Britain may try new cooperative ways, for example, in the producing of some equipment. In his conversation with Lord Nelson, leader of the delegation and president of the Sino-British Trade Council, and other British guests, Zhao thanked them for their efforts made in the past years for the development of Sino-British trade.

Lord Nelson said that they wished the volume of trade between the two countries would increase through common efforts. Some British entrepreneurs are very much interested in participating in exploiting energy resources in southwest China, offshore oil exploration and the construction of the planned nuclear power station in Guangdong, he said.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock.

The delegation of the Sino-British Trade Council arrived here October 31 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation consists of high officials of major British enterprises in coal, petroleum, electricity and other energy resources.

In the past few days, the British guests have called on Chinese counterpart organizations to find out about energy exploitation and utilization in China and discussed cooperative items in these fields.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II DELIVERS POLICY SPEECH

OW031900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 3 (XINHUA) -- Queen Elizabeth the Second declared here today that the British Government "will continue to seek an improvement in East-West relations."

In her policy speech at the beginning ceremony of the 1982-1983 session of the British Parliament, the queen said Britain will work for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. It strongly support both the United States proposal for significant reductions in nuclear forces and the other Western proposals on conventional forces, she added.

On the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the queen said that an appropriate defence force will be maintained there, and at a later stage the British Government will consider, in consultation with the islanders, their future political development and security.

She reaffirmed Britain's strong commitment to the European Community.

Britain will also work towards just and lasting solutions to other international problems, in particular the problems in the Middle East, Namibia and Kampuchea, she said.

On domestic issues, the queen stated that the Conservative government will maintain the monetary and fiscal policies. Its economic and other policies will be determined by the need to secure a sustainable growth in output, and thus a lasting reduction in the numbers of people out of work. This will require the achievement of a continuing fall in the rate of inflation, she added.

According to her speech, the government will take measures to permit private investment in telecommunications, shipbuilding and some other industries.

The queen also stressed that the government will continue to support the work of the services for the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES SPANISH ELECTION RESULT

HK310257 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "Spanish Socialist Workers Party Comes to Power"]

[Text] The results of the Spanish general election of 28 October are already known. The Socialist Workers Party won a great victory, gaining 198 seats, an overall majority in the 350-seat Congress, while the Union of the Democratic Center, which had been the governing party, was trounced. As a result, Felipe Gonzalaz becomes prime minister of Spain's first Socialist Party government since the Civil War. In the political arena of Western Europe, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party is yet another socialist party to take power following the election victories of the Socialists in France and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement in Greece.

This election was fiercely contested. Since King Juan Carlos approved a decree on 27 August dissolving Congress and bringing forward the elections, the more than 10 parties and competing alliances and the several thousand candidates they selected have been locked in a tense tussle, which has mainly been waged between the "left" and rightwing parties. During the election campaign, there was a series of terrorist activities in society, and certain people in the armed forces attempted to plot a military coup and conspired to foil and sabotage the elections. The Socialist Workers Party's victory was not easily won.

The Socialist Workers Party was founded in 1879. It joined the Popular Front government during the 1930's and has consistently been the largest opposition party since political parties were legalized following Franco's death in 1975. It amassed formidable strength in the elections of 1977 and 1979 and also in local elections. It even scored a resounding victory over the ruling party in the elections in Andalusia this year.

Under the leadership of its general secretary, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist Workers Party's organization has been relatively well consolidated and it has also gained powerful trade union support. Gonzalez himself also has considerable influence in the Socialist International. The party was consistently leading easily in the opinion polls taken during the election campaign.

Of the other parties contesting the election, the Union of the Democratic Center, which had been in power, was split into numerous factions, and it was never able to recover from its setback after the government crisis. As a result, the voters lost confidence in it. The Conservative Popular Alliance made great headway and scored big gains in the election, but in the end it could not match the Socialist Workers Party. As the Spanish Communist Party has not yet accomplished much, while the centrist and conservative parties are unable to unite, a victory for the Socialist Workers Party became "the trend of the times."

Another important reason for the Socialist Workers Party's triumph was that it "readjusted its strategy" in good time and formulated an election platform "to gain the people's favor." The Spanish economy has been stagnant in recent years. In June this year, the army of unemployed exceeded 2 million, while the annual inflation rate has reached 15 percent and the country's foreign debts total $27 billion.

In view of this, in its election platform the Socialist Workers Party gave priority to "struggling against the economic crisis so as to deal with the awful unemployment problem," and it also clearly advanced the slogan of finding jobs for 800,000 in 4 years. The platform also proposed methods of solving problems such as social inequalities, terrorist activities, incompetent administration and so on. In order to placate the big financial circles, the Socialist Worekrs Party also continually revised its "reform" plans, and announced several times that it would not carry out nationalization and would respect the market economy and protect competition. It also pledged still more support for medium and small enterprises. These measures obviously played an important part in attracting voters of various sectors.

This election was a development of the Spanish political situation of recent years and the result of the extensive demands for speeding up the process of democratization. However, some sectors of public opinion hold that the emergence of a "leftwing" Socialist Workers Party government may sharpen the contradictions between "left" and right political forces. The question of how the new government will handle relations with the army is a very sensitive issue. At the same time, the knotty maladies of the economic recession cannot but be a tremendous burden on the new government.

In foreign policy, the Socialist Workers Party is agreeable to joining the EC. In the past it consistently opposed Spanish membership in NATO, and now it is advocating "gaining more decisionmaking powers" in NATO and "not first undertaking military commitments." It has also declared that the question of whether or not to remain in NATO will be settled by a referendum. There may also be fresh argument on the question of U.S. military bases.

Since Spain occupies an important strategic position, people are naturally concerned over how the new government will pursue its domestic and foreign policies.

BRIEFS

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION -- Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with and feted a delegation of the Railwaymen Trade Union from the Federal Republic of Germany led by its President Ernst Haar here this evening. The delegation arrived here Nov. 1 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the federation of the Railway Workers' Trade Unions of China. [Text] (Hanoi XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 2 Nov 82 OW)

LEBANESE PRESIDENT, U.S. ENVOY CONTINUE TALKS

OW031804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut, November 3 (XINHUA) -- President Amin al-Jumayyil and U.S. special envoy Morris Draper continued their discussion today to open the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

For the past few days, Draper has shuttled between Israel and Lebanon to discuss ways of opening negotiations between the two countries. This is the third time he has been in Beirut.

At first, the Lebanese Government was opposed to holding direct talks with Israel and just wanted the talks to be held with the participation of the United States through the commission of the Lebanese-Israeli truce agreement formed in 1948. But Israel insisted that since the commission is no more in existance, a new contacting commission should be set up to deal with political and military affairs.

Now, Lebanon has accepted the Israeli suggestion and agreed to hold direct talks in border areas through such a new commission. Israel, however, insists that both send high ranking officials to lead it and hold talks alternately in Beirut and Jerusalem, in an apparent bid to cover the talks with political and diplomatic color.

Yesterday Draper said he is "optimistic" after talking with the Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and said the talks "are making progress". Shamir told Draper of Israel's opposition to the participation in the multinational peacekeeping forces by those who have no diplomatic ties with Israel. Draper noted that his country would select other European countries friendly to Israel to join the peacekeeping forces.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS ZIMBABWE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW021615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a youth delegation from Zimbabwe headed by E.K. Kadungure, youth secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) and minister of youth, sports and recreation.

Xi Zhongxun briefed the Zimbabwean guests on Chinese revolution and the four modernizations.

Present on the occasion were Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Gabriel Phineas, Zimbabwean ambassador to China.

REPORTS ON BENIN DELEGATION'S PRC VISIT

Received by Hu Qili

OW261224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this morning with a delegation from the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin led by Alavo Jean Didier, member of the Beninese party Central Committee.

In course of their cordial and friendly conversation, Didier said that the Chinese people had achieved tremendous successes by self-reliance in building their country. "This has made a deep impression on us," he said.

Hu said that after summing up the experiences and lessons of the past few years, policies and principles had been worked out suitable to China's conditions. That was why good results were achieved, he added.

Both expressed the hope that the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin would further strengthen their links, exchange experiences and learn from each other.

Present on the occasion were Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Cosme Deguenon, Beninese ambassador to China.

The Benin delegation arrived in Beijing October 14, after touring the Chinese cities of Changzhou, Wuxi and Shanghai.

PRC Leaders at Embassy

OW271109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Luo Qingchang, member and deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this morning went to the Benin Embassy here to express their condolences on the passing away of Adjo Boco Ignace, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the permanent committee of the Benin National Revolutionary Assembly.

They observed silence before the portrait of Adjo Boco Ignace. A wreath was presented by the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS KUWAIT

OW241540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese public health delegation led by Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli ended its one-week visit to Kuwait today.

During the visit, the main members of the delegation were received by Amir Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah on October 19 and 20 respectively. The two Kuwaiti leaders praised China's foreign policy and expressed the hope to strengthen cooperation with China in various fields.

Minister Cui Yueli had talks with Kuwaiti Minister of Public Health 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi. They agreed that the two countries would increase medical cooperation especially in the fields of traditional medical sciences and microsurgery.

In the past week, the Chinese delegation visited a number of medical units and well-being facilities of Kuwait.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICA'S DEBTS

HK010822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Xu Yaoming [1776 5069 2494] and Zhu Manting [2612 3341 1656]: "Why Latin American Countries Have Such Great Foreign Debts"]

[Text] The countries of Latin America have fallen into serious economic crisis since last year, and foreign debt has become a more and more conspicuous problem there. According to reports, at present these countries owe a total of $290 billion, and this figure is expected to break through the $300 billion mark by the end of this year.

Heavy foreign debt is a universal problem among the countries of Latin America. From the Rio Grande in the north to Tierra del Fuego in the south, every country, large or small, whether it exports or imports oil, is carrying a heavy burden of debt and is in very great difficulty. Another feature of foreign debt in Latin America is that most of the debts are owed to just a few countries. According to statistics of New York banking circles, 6 of the 13 countries in the world that owe more than $10 billion are in Latin America. Brazil's debt is $87 billion, Mexico's $81 billion, Argentina's $36.6 billion and Venezuela's $35.5 billion. Even more serious, more and more Latin American countries lack the means to repay their debts. Following the foreign debt crisis in Mexico which caused turmoil in international financial circles in September, Argentina, Venezuela and other countries have put forward requests to delay debt repayments they cannot meet on time, or to change short-term loans into long-term ones. Exhaustion of foreign exchange has occurred in Ecuador, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Cuba.

The financial difficulties of Latin American countries have intensified their social contradictions and also posed a threat to the Western currency and financial system. Should certain debtor countries go bankrupt, the banks concerned in the United States and Western Europe will suffer heavy losses and some of them might even be in danger of collapsing. More and more people in the West are very worried about this.

The dramatic increase in Latin America's foreign debts began in the mid-1970's. In 1975 the total foreign debts of the region totalled no more than $67 billion, but they have shown a net increase of over $200 billion in the past 5 or 6 years. The main reason for this is that, in order to shift the economic crisis onto others, the United States and other leading Western economic powers have instituted a policy of exporting capital and imposing high interest rates, and have also adopted trade protectionist measures.

Latin America is a traditional market for the export of capital by monopoly groups in the United States and elsewhere in the West. There are abundant natural and manpower resources there, and there are great development potentials; however, the economic foundation is weak, and the region is short of the investment needed for development. In particular, in recent years, under the impact of the economic recession in the West, the Latin American countries have suffered serious inflation, their domestic reserves are insufficient, and their investment has been limited. In order to develop their economy, many countries have taken in large sums in foreign investment, while the United States and other Western countries in a state of "stagflation" have seized the chance to step up their export of capital to Latin America. During this time, a new feature of the export of capital to the region by the United States and other Western economic powers is that export of capital in the form of loans has greatly exceeded that in the form of direct investment.

Previously, private investment in Latin America represented the main form of export of monopoly capital to that region.

As the Latin American countries have continually strengthened control over foreign investment in order to protect their national interests, the monopoly groups in the West have resorted more and more to the method of making loans. In 1980 foreign capital loans to Latin America were double the amount of direct foreign investment. Secondly, private credits have exceeded official loans. In 1979, loans borrowed by Latin American countries from private banks accounted for about 75 percent of foreign investment provided that year. The increase in private credits has forced even harsher terms on the Latin American countries both in repayment periods and in interest, and they have had to pay a still higher price. This is a major cause of the soaring foreign debts in Latin America in recent years.

Another cause of the dramatic increase in Latin America's foreign debts is the high-interest policy in Western countries. According to World Bank figures, interest on debts paid by the developing countries doubled between 1978 and 1980, and it increased by almost 60 percent more in 1981. The amount paid by Latin American countries in capital and interest in 1980 accounted for 45 percent of their total export volume. This caused a serious deterioration in their international revenue and expenditures. Due to long periods of colonialist rule and imperialist plunder, the economic structure of the Latin American countries is extremely irrational, and raw materials and primary products account for a major portion of their export trade. Under the impact of the Western economic recession in recent years, there has been a dramatic fall in raw materials prices on the international market, causing heavy losses to the Latin American countries. According to a report issued by the IMF at the beginning of this year, world raw materials prices fell by an average 15 percent last year. There have been further falls this year in the prices of sugar, cocoa, coffee, silver, tin, oil and other raw materials. In addition the Western countries have instituted a trade protectionist policy and restricted imports. The result of all this has been a huge deficit in the Latin American countries' foreign trade.

At present many Latin American countries have adopted emergency measures to deal with the difficult economic situation, including cutting back their budgets and public expenditures, strengthening foreign exchange controls, encouraging exports, restricting imports and so on.

During the general debate in the UN General Assembly this year, the Latin American countries unanimously pointed out that protectionism and the steep fall of raw materials prices had disrupted the export economy of developing countries. They strongly demanded reform of the current unfair international economic structure.

COLOMBIAN SENATOR FETED IN SHANGHAI 18 OCT

OW200544 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Yang Di, vice mayor of Shanghai, met and feted Alvaro Gomez, leader of the Colombian Conservative Party and a senator, and his wife on the evening of 18 October.

COMMENTATOR URGES PEASANTS TO WORK, BECOME RICH

HK031124 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let Peasants Work Hard and With Pride To Become Rich"]

[Text] As soon as the party adopted a flexible rural policy, a gratifying scene emerged in the vast countryside: Those who love their work and are good at management and those who are proficient in a particular trade can display their talents to the full. They have emancipated their minds, which were long fettered by "leftist" ideas. They have become more intelligent and industrious. The social wealth created by them has doubled and redoubled. This is the living reality in socialist China's countryside following the adoption of the production responsibility system.

"Will the policy change?"

"Will a label be put on us if we are far too better-off than others?"

Today, some peasants have not yet completely dispelled their worries about the party's current policy. This is not strange at all because this is the aftermath of the prolonged prevalence of the "leftist" errors. Comrade Hu Yaobang announced in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: In no case must we rashly change the party's rural policy against the will of the masses, still less must we backtrack. These words were so resounding and struck root so deeply in the hearts of the peasants that even "Song, the grape grower" of the Zhaogezhuang production brigade of Gaomi County in Shandong eventually disclosed the "secret" of how he became rich. This shows that publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress extensively and deeply in the countryside is an important task for the whole party. Once these guidelines are known to every household, it will definitely be possible to rouse better the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants and make them set their minds at ease and work hard and with pride to become rich.

The rural cadres are leaders and organizers of agricultural production. Their deeds are closely related to whether the peasants can set their minds at ease and work hard to become rich. First of all, it is necessary for cadres to give the peasants a free hand in order that the peasants may really set their minds at ease. Giving the peasants a free hand means giving them encouragement and support, in accordance with the party's policy, in all their work which is advantageous to the development of production. At present, the basic-level cadres in some localities do not understand and cannot adapt themselves to both the change from the practice of "sharing food from the same big pot" to the production responsibility system in the countryside and the readjustments of rural production relations. In short, their thinking has not been straightened out. Such cadres certainly cannot give the peasants a free hand and lead them in working hard to become rich. For this reason, it is highly necessary to reeducate the cadres at all levels during the slack farming season this winter and next spring, so that they will really learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in observing and analyzing problems and so that they will not be influenced by irresponsible opinions. Otherwise, how can they lead the masses in advancing along the course charted by the 12th CPC National Congress?

The story of how "Song, the grape grower" became rich through hard work, set his mind at ease and advanced vigorously along the road to prosperity, teaches us a big lesson, that is, we must apply the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in achieving great unity in thinking among the cadres and peasants. In this way, the cadres will really give the peasants a free hand and lead them in becoming rich through hard work, the commune members will really set their minds at ease and work with all-out efforts, those who are good at management and proficient in a particular trade will play a still greater role in developing agricultural production, and all will join efforts to make further advances in the already very good situation in the countryside.

ARTICLE ON RELYING ON MASSES TO CHANGE CPC STYLE

HK040148 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Quan Jian [0356 7003], deputy director of the Organization Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee: "Be 'Competent People' in Daring To Rectify Party Style"]

[Text] Some comrades still doubt that we can stop the unhealthy trends existing in our party and that we can properly consolidate our party. If this question had been raised several years ago, it would have been difficult to show much proof to dispel people's worries.

However, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation has greatly changed. Viewed from the situation in Beijing Municipality, the municipal CPC committee has grasped six major things in rectifying party style and organizations since last year. They are: carrying out discussions on the question of "serving the people and being responsible to the people;" making major efforts to stop the unhealthy trend of extravagant eating and drinking and the practice of doing things through personal connections; leading groups at all levels summing up their work of the whole year in the spirit of carrying out criticism and self-criticism; reelecting cadres of grassroots party branches; and carrying out education on opposing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and upholding communist ideology. Remarkable results have been obtained in all the work mentioned above.

Facts have proved that so long as our party's responsible cadres do not sit idly by but work in the down-to-earth manner and persistently grasp the work of building the party we will certainly be able to effect a fundamental change for the better in party style in 5 years.

The work of rectifying party style accords with the will of the party and the people. The CPC Central Committee is very determined to carry it through. In light of the characteristics and needs of the new period, the new party constitution sets even stricter ideological, political and organizational demands on party members and cadres. It also upholds and improves party leadership by means which increase the fighting capacity of party organizations. Thus it has provided a reliable foundation for rectifying party style. We must see that although unhealthy trends exist within our party, purity is the mainstream and the latter is the guiding force of our party. At present, there are over 30,000 grassroots party branches and 650,000 party members in Beijing. The great majority of party leading cadres and party members are good and are striving to do a good job in rectifying party style. If we rely on the broad masses of party members and people, we will certainly be able to effect a fundamental change for the better in party style.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMMUNISTS OBSERVING LAWS

HK031158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]: "A Party Member Must Set an Example in Observing Laws"]

[Text] The new "CPC constitution" adopted at the 12th party congress states that consciously observing state laws is the duty of all party members. In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed: "In particular, party members should be educated and urged to take the lead in observing the constitution and laws." At present, our party is going through a new historical period. It is faced with the new situation of creating new prospects in all fields in socialist modernization and is shouldering the great task of leading the people in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. In order to fulfill this task, we must develop socialist democracy and simplify the socialist legal system. Without the guarantee and support of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilization will fall through. Therefore, each citizen is required to understand laws and observe them and, in particular, each party member is required to set an example in observing laws.

Viewed from our country's situation at present, the laws in our country are, first of all, a guarantee for socialist democracy. The building of a highly developed socialist democracy must be closely linked with the building of the socialist legal system so that socialist democracy will be systematized and legalized and so that the laws will fully guarantee that all state power belongs to the people and the people will be able to exercise their rights as masters of the country according to laws. Second, the laws in our country are tools for class struggle. In our country, after the exploiting classes have been eliminated as such, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our country's society. However, class struggle will still exist within a certain scope for a long time and it may also intensify under certain conditions. At present, there are still a handful of hostile elements who are bent on carrying out activities in every field to undermine and overthrow the socialist system. It is necessary to use these tools -- the laws -- in waging struggle against and punishing these hostile elements. Moreover, the laws in our country are an important guarantee for socialist construction. In order to ensure that socialist construction will be carried out in an orderly way in our country, great efforts are being made in building the legal system, particularly in formulating some economic rules and regulations which are urgently needed. This is very necessary for our country's socialist construction. All this shows that the formulation of our country's laws is based on the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, and the necessity of observing them is determined by the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country.

The new party constitution stipulates that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state." This is a principle of great importance. Similar to other political parties and social organizations, party organizations regard the constitution as the fundamental guiding principle for their activities and have the duty to safeguard the sanctity of the constitution and guarantee its enforcement. All party members must observe the constitution and laws and, like other citizens, they are equal before the law and must not have any special rights in addition to the rights provided for by the constitution and laws. In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "It is impermissible for any party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grassroots, to act in contravention of the constitution and laws." This means that all party organizations and members, without exception, must observe the laws. Our party is a ruling party and the constitution and laws are formulated by organs of state power under the leadership of the party. How can the ruling party expect other political parties, social organizations, enterprises, institutions and the broad masses of the people to observe the constitution and laws if it does not observe them itself; how can members of the ruling party expect nonparty people to observe the constitution and laws if they do not observe them themselves?

It must be pointed out that party members must not only observe the laws as ordinary people do, but must take the lead in doing so and set an example to others in this respect. The CPC is a revolutionary party, the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the loyal representative of the interests of the Chinese people and the leading force at the core of the socialist cause of China. In leading the people to carry out and fulfill the task of socialist modernization smoothly, the party has to depend on the vanguard and exemplary role played by its members in all their work and social life, including observing the laws, in addition to depending on correct measures taken in political, ideological, organizational and propaganda work and in its line, principles and policies.

Practice has proved that social order is better, work is done more satisfactorily and production is developed faster in places where party members, and party leading cadres in particular, take the lead and play an exemplary role in observing the laws and in bravely struggling against crimes. On the other hand, social order is relatively poor, crimes are more, work is not properly done and production does not make any progress in places where party members, and party leading cadres in particular, do not behave righteously, violate laws and discipline and even have degenerated. Therefore, it is very important to educate and urge party members to take the lead in observing the laws.

In order to help party members take the lead in observing the laws, we must carry out repeated propaganda and education on the legal system among the broad masses of party members, in particular among party cadres at all levels, so that they will acquire systematic knowledge about laws. At present, we cannot say that party members and cadres have a good knowledge about laws. Many of them even know nothing about laws at all. Of course, these comrades are not able to observe the constitution and laws. Much less are they able to play a vanguard and exemplary role in this respect. Therefore, it is necessary to regard education on the legal system as an important part of the party's propaganda and education work, and party schools at all levels should offer courses concerning the constitution and laws. It is an important policy of the CPC Central Committee to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. Legal knowledge is necessary for cadres in any department, profession or trade. A cadre without knowledge of the law is not well educated.

One of the requirements for a qualified party member is whether he takes the lead in observing laws. Our party is shouldering responsibilities of historic importance in the magnificent undertaking of socialist modernization. The new historical period has set even stricter demands on party members. Each party member must truly meet the requirements stipulated in the party constitution and seriously fulfill his duties as a party member. Observing laws is one of the important duties. The party constitution stipulates that party members must "consciously observe party discipline and the laws of the state." If a party member does not take the lead in observing laws and does not set an example in this respect, he is not a fully qualified party member and is not worthy of the title of a vanguard fighter of the working class. The Central Committee has decided to spend 3 years on overall rectification of the party's work style and organizations by stages and in groups beginning from the second half of next year. This is something of the greatest importance. Through consolidating the party, we must earnestly correct various unhealthy trends, remove the phenomena of party organizations and party members violating laws and effect a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style.

Resolutely safeguarding party discipline and the laws of the state is an important responsibility of each party organization. We must solemnly educate or punish party members who have violated party discipline or the laws of the state and must turn a blind eye to them. Those who should be criticized must be duly criticized, and those who should be punished must be duly punished. With regard to party members who have violated party discipline, we must criticize, educate and even take disciplinary measures against them in accordance with the nature and seriousness of their respective cases and in the spirit of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. Besides, we must not shield party members who have violated administrative discipline and the laws of the state. We must let them be punished like nonparty people administratively or according to criminal law. They should not be allowed to remain at large after being punished according to party discipline simply because they are party members. The party constitution stipulates: "Party members who violate the law and administrative discipline shall be subject to administrative disciplinary action or legal action instituted by administrative or judicial organs. Those who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party." Some people think that after a party member has violated the law, he should only be punished according to party discipline and need not be subject to legal action. This view is very harmful. The laws of the state are formulated by the people under the party's leadership and they have the same binding force as that of party discipline for party members. The party constitution demands that party members observe party discipline as well as the laws of the state. Once a party member has violated the laws of the state, he has also violated party discipline. His being subject to administrative disciplinary action or punishment according to criminal law is in line with enforcing party discipline. We must never replace administrative disciplinary action or punishment according to criminal law with party disciplinary action.

This means that we must take party disciplinary measures against party members who have committed crimes and, at the same time, administrative or judicial organs must also punish them according to administrative discipline or laws. They must be duly tried and sentenced. Only in this way can we ensure equality of all citizens before the law, safeguard the authority of the socialist legal system and enjoy the trust of the people.

Some party members think that a party member only has to implement the party's principles and policies and that observing laws is not important. This view is entirely wrong because ithas set the party's principles and policies against the laws of the state. The party's principles and policies represent the will and interests of the people, and the laws of the state concretize the party's principles and policies and put them in words. Observing laws means implementing the party's principles and policies, and violating laws means sabotaging the party's principles and policies. We must never tolerate violation of the laws of the state under the pretext of implementing the party's principles and policies. Of course, laws are not something unchangeable. With changes in objective conditions, the party's principles and policies change and the laws of the state also need to be revised, amended and even abrogated. However, we must observe them as long as they have not been revised, amended or abrogated by organs of state power according to legal procedures.

The question at present is that there are quite a number of party members, including responsible cadres, who do not have a clear understanding of the importance of observing laws. The phenomenon of ignoring laws still exists and existing laws have not been fully enforced. We must be determined to change this situation. As a party member, in particular a party cadre, playing a vanguard and exemplary role in observing laws is the key to changing this situation.

RENMIN RIBAO: IMPROVE INTELLECTUAL'S LIVELIHOOD

HK040847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Do Our Best To Help Intellectuals Relieve Themselves of 'Future Worries'"]

[Text] In this report from Fuzhou Municipality, we can see that the municipal CPC committee and government have tried their best to help the intellectuals working on the first front of teaching and scientific research to relieve themselves of "future worries." Accordingly, some "serious and longstanding problems" which puzzled the vast number of intellectuals and the leading comrades of institutes of higher learning have already been solved, and the solutions for some others have been found. As the latest in a series of pieces of good news which has recently kept pouring in from various places since the party's 12th congress, this news is really inspiring and enlightening.

Most intellectuals are concentrated in institutes of higher learning and other units such as scientific research centers, designing institutes and medical establishments. Their major tasks are to engage in teaching, scientific research, designing, medical service, and other activities according to the state plan, cultivate senior specialists of good character and scholarship for the country, and provide results of scientific research so as to serve the four modernizations. For a long period of time, these units have had to be involved in miscellaneous affairs to look after day-to-day matters, including food supply, childcare services, education and employment for the children of their staff and so on, which should really be undertaken by society. The solution to these problems which constantly arouse "future worries" is far beyond the capacity of the intellectuals, and involving them in these affairs will inevitably distract them from fulfilling their major tasks. Because of the numerous longstanding problems, the party and administrative leading comrades of these units are now facing heavier and heavier pressures and burdens.

The responsible comrades of the Fuzhou Municipal CPC Committee and government discovered the problems in this field when reviewing their work concerning intellectuals. They have neither shirked their duty nor tried to turn each teaching and scientific research unit into a "self-sufficient" "small society." Instead, they have tried hard to persuade and encourage the comrades of commercial, communications, postal and telecommunications, public security and other departments throughout the city to proceed from the overall situation, take up their own responsibility, make concerted efforts and vigorously take the initiative in providing institutes of higher learning with logistics services under the unified leadership of the municipal CPC committee and government. Their experience deserves popularization and emulation.

Back in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "We must trust our technical personnel, ensure their basic material needs and free them from family burdens." In 1978, at the national conference on science, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his turn, pledged to be the "director of the logistics department" for scientists, and fully expressed the concern of the party and the state for the scientific and technological development and for intellectuals. In the last few years, in order to carry out the policy toward intellectuals and to ease and relieve their "future worries," the party's Central Committee, various local units and various departments have already made tremendous efforts. However, it must be acknowledged as well that some problems which can be solved through effort remain unsolved so far. We hope that more party and government leading comrades can follow the good example of the Fuzhou Municipal CPC Committee and government, exert unified leadership, make comprehensive arrangements, push the departments in charge of the functions concerned to take their own responsibility and make concerted efforts. We hope they can properly carry out the work concerning intellectuals, ease and relieve the "future worries" of intellectuals, especially middle-aged intellectuals, step by step and in a planned way, and then further find a way of gradually shifting on to society the duty of providing teaching, scientific research and other units with logistics service. In this way, the current nationwide review of thework concerning intellectuals is bound to achieve greater success.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES WORK OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK040325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Everyone Should Strive To Become a Fine University Student in the New Period"]

[Text] During the past few months, a sonorous name and a lofty image -- Zhang Hua -- has been praised and the broad ranks of young comrades have been learning from him. The Fourth PLA Medical College where Zhang Hua studied before his death, then some of our higher education institutions and then all the higher education circles and all the PLA Logistic Departments all began to develop the activities of learning from Zhang Hua. This has fully proved that as an exemplary person, Zhang Hua attracts the great admiration of the youths of today.

What is the major spiritual wealth that Comrade Zhang Hua left us? It is the lofty ideal of communism, the noble socialist morality, the spirit of untiringly studying science and culture and the highly conscious sense of organization and discipline. This is the socialist spiritual civilization that the college students of the new period and our younger generation must possess. As was well said by Zhang Hua: "We should not only look like college students in our appearance, but it is more important for us to live up to the spiritual, moral and cultural standard of college students." In order to become qualified and excellent college students, we should learn from Comrade Zhang Hua and strive, in accordance with the demands raised by the 12th congress, to train ourselves into people with lofty ideals and morality, high cultural education and a strong sense of discipline.

Our college students are those youths who have received the largest amount of education and are relatively better educated. They constitute a reserve force for the creation of an overall new situation in our socialist modernization. The mental attitude of our college students will affect and determine, to a certain extent, the future features of our young generation and our state. Each of our college students should think about his historical duties and compare himself with Zhang Hua, the example. Thus the selfish view of "the value of life lies in the realization of one's indidivuality" must be eliminated and so should the mental attitude that regards admission into a higher education institution as the acquirement of an "iron bowl" with which someone can drift along without making any efforts.

EDUCATION MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON GRADUATE STUDIES

OW030735 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0030 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Education Ministry recently decided to enroll 14,000 post-graduates as candidates for master's degrees and another 1,000 post-graduates as probationers to study abroad in 1983. These enrollment tasks will be conducted simultaneously. In this connection, the ministry has issued a notice, urging the departments concerned in all localities to make all-round preparations for the post-graduate enrollment work in 1983.

The Education Ministry's "Notice Concerning the Enrollment of Post-Graduates as Candidates for Master's Degrees and Post-Graduates as Probationers To Study Abroad in 1983" says: Applications for enrollment must be filed between 10 and 14 December 1982 and examinations taken from 26 to 28 February 1983.

The "notice" points out: All applicants must adhere to the four fundamental principles, have a good moral character and health and the determination to study diligently for socialist modernization and scale new heights in science, abide by law and discipline, and be graduates of regular colleges or universities, or have the same educational level, and under 35 years of age (born after 1 September 1948). Applicants for post-graduate candidates for master's degrees who are graduating in 1983 must also have outstanding academic records.

Regular college students who are graduating in 1983 are not eligible for the application. Those who have completed the college credits or required courses with outstanding records and can graduate with a bachelor's degree in 1983 may file the application if recommended by the school they are attending.

An employee can file the application only with the approval from his employer. In filing the application form, an applicant can apply for only one subject (speciality) or for two institutions conducting similar research. The applicants will have to take a test in a foreign language designated by the enrolling unit, as well as in one speciality, whose title should be chosen at the time of application in the case that there is a choice of several subjects. An applicant who is now employed will be given 2 to 3 weeks time off with pay to prepare for the examinations upon receipt of the examination permit. Other applicants will not be given any time off.

The "notice" says: A few national key universities and research institutions will give the examinations for post-graduates as probationers to study abroad in 1983. The test subjects and questions should be the same as those given to the applicants for post-graduate candidates for master's degrees in these key universities and institutions. However, applicants for graduate study abroad will need higher scores in foreign language.

The "notice" stresses: All departments concerned must do good enrollment work in accordance with the principles of developing young people morally, intellectually and physically and of selecting the best in order to put quality above quantity. It is also necessary to display the party's fine tradition and style and oppose and resist the evil practices of favoritism and "going through the back door."

WANG ZHAOGUO ELECTED CYL FIRST SECRETARY 4 NOV

HK041102 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0959 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee, which is currently being held in Beijing, today elected 41-year-old Wang Zhaoguo first secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

Wang Zhaoguo's native place is Hebei's Fengren County. He graduated from the department of mechanics of Harbin Industrial University in 1966. When he worked at Hubei's No 2 motor vehicle plant, he was successively appointed the plant's CYL committee secretary, the plant's political department deputy director and the plant's deputy head. During his inspection tour in Hubei, CPC Central Committee Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping specially praised his ability. Wang Zhaoguo was elected CPC Central Committee member at the 12th national party congress held in September this year.

PLA'S WANG ZHAN STRESSES CULTURAL EDUCATION

HK031206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by Hu Cheng [5170 6134] and Sun Feng [1327 7685]: "Wang Zhan, Deputy Political Commissar of the Wuhan Military Region, Stresses Need for PLA Units To Attach Major Importance to Cultrual Construction"]

[Text] At a recent meeting of the CPC Committee of the Wuhan PLA units to study and implement the 12th congress documents, Wang Zhan, deputy political commissar of the units, stressed that the units should pay attention to cultural construction.

This year Wang Zhan went to the companies to investigate the situation and has collected some firsthand data. He said that in many of our army units people now pay relatively great attention only to ideological construction in building the socialist spiritual civilization and neglect cultural construction. The main reasons that have given rise to this are: 1) Some people fail to make clear the relationships between cultural study, the heightening of the ideological consciousness and the raising of the professional technical level. They think that without cultural education, a man can still be a hero; 2) The prejudice of discriminating against intellectuals and looking down upon cultural education that has been caused by the influence of "leftism" has not yet been eliminated. Some people are even proud that they are uneducated people. In evaluating soldiers in some companies, people even mock instead of praising those soldiers who devote all their spare time to cultural study. They satirically call those soldiers "university fanatics" or "people who seek fame." They never attach any importance to the typical people who have become talented through self-study; and 3) The methods of studying culture and the textbooks are not suited to the development of the troops or to the need of cadres and soldiers when they leave and look for other jobs.

Comrade Wang Zhan said that we should not fail to see that the two aspects of the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization -- culture and ideology -- interact. It is universally acknowledged that our troops are of excellent political quality and high ideological consciousness. However, this will never provide us with a ground for neglecting cultural education. In order to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, we should further eliminate the influence of "leftism" and make our cadres and fighters actually realize that cultural study is one of the indispensable conditions for the revolutionalization, modernization and regularization of our army and is also an important measure for making our cadres revolutionary, better educated and professionally competent. We should proceed from reality and find through research the measures satisfactorily to carry out cultural education and make especially great efforts to explore for new ways to raise the educational level of our cadres.

WAN LI STRESSES NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION QUALITY

OW040457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national meeting of representatives of advanced construction enterprises, collectives and individuals today conferred the title of "national advanced construction enterprise" and "advanced collective of national construction enterprise" on 32 construction enterprises and 38 collectives respectively, it also conferred the honor title of "national capital construction model worker" on 61 advanced individuals and presented them with medals, citations and model worker certificates.

Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council; and Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; attended today's award ceremony and spoke. Wan Li said: The broad masses of workers and staff members on the capital construction front have made tremendous contributions to the state and the people, and, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm congratulations to you on your achievements. He said: In carrying out capital construction, we must emphasize not only speed but work quality. Capital construction projects, which have to last for generations, call for good quality above all else. We should abide by this principle. If the engineering quality is inferior, it will adversely affect production and utilization of projects. Therefore, we must, from survey and design to construction, adhere to high standards and impose strict demands. We should not accept poorly built projects; we should not let those construction units, whose construction quality has failed to meet the state standards over a long period, undertake construction assignments.

Wan Li said: The broad masses of workers and staff members on the capital construction front, who work in the open air year in and year out, are living a hard life as far as working and living conditions are concerned. Our leading members at all levels should be actively concerned with their livelihood and earnestly solve problems relating to housing, education and employment for their sons and daughters, and culture and recreation, so that the workers and staff members will keep up their good morale and make still greater contributions in building a material and spiritual civilization. Leading members at all levels should encourage and support the advanced; advanced units and model workers, on the other hand, should continue to study and improve themselves.

Ni Zhifu said: Our party and government have always attached importance to the glorious role played by model workers as a mainstay and a link. In order to fulfill the program of struggle drawn up by the 12th CPC National Congress, model workers must be models in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, vanguards in creating a new situation for socialist modernization and leaders in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Representatives attending today's meeting put forward a proposal to workers and staff members of construction enterprises throughout the country calling on them to do a good job in building socialist civilization, to launch activities to ensure all-round excellent projects and promote technical renovation, to develop an enthusiastic emulation to compare, learn from, catch up with, help and overtake others, and to make efforts in creating a new situation for capital construction which can be accomplished with less time, better quality, less investment and greater results.

OFFICIAL ON HOW TO PERFECT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW032315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System pointed out today: To perfect the economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises, it is currently imperative to pay attention to solving four problems.

The responsible person spoke at a discussion meeting on the economic responsibility system in some provinces and municipalities. First he fully affirmed the remarkable results of various industrial enterprises in implementing the economic responsibility system. At the same time, he pointed out that, as the system has been implemented for only a short period, the development is uneven, and there are some problems in actual work remaining to be solved. Therefore, it is necessary to conscientiously sum up experiences and adopt effective measures to further improve the economic responsibility system.

First, it is necessary to handle the relationship between the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulations properly. In implementing the economic responsibility system, enterprises should strengthen planning, be responsible in fulfilling state plans and develop economic activities according to state plans. Fulfilling state plans in an all-round way is the primary economic responsibility of enterprises, and the precondition for enterprises to retain a percentage of the profit. Responsible departments at various levels should set strict demands and maintain strict checks in this regard. At the same time, it is also necessary to allow the enterprises to exercise their powers in planning, and not to control them too rigidly because of the stress on fulfilling state plans. Enterprises should have varying degrees of power in planning and a certain degree of power to market their own products. This power to market one's own products is a condition for bringing the regulatory role of the market into play under the guidance of state plans. Except for products specifically excluded by the state from marketing by enterprises, a certain percentage of all other products, including products purchased and marketed exclusively by the state, should be permitted to be marketed by the enterprises themselves.

Second, it is necessary to implement an economic responsibility system in enterprises, focused on raising economic results. 1) It is necessary to establish a system of responsibility for workshops, work shifts and teams, and individual workers and staff members. To implement such a responsibility system, it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions and grasp the key links having a bearing on the economic results of each enterprise. 2) It is necessary to control the total amount of bonuses, to implement the principle of to each according to his work, and to overcome egalitarianism. It is necessary to divide bonuses into different grades according to differences in types of work, importance of jobs, working conditions and labor intensity, to implement the policy of rewarding the diligent workers and punishing the lazy ones.

Third, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between interests of the enterprises and those of the state. It is imperative to uphold the principle that the state should get the larger share of revenues. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to tap internal potentials to enable the enterprises and workers and staff members to earn more. The localities and departments should adopt different ways to distribute profits in different types of trades and enterprises, according to local conditions. The percentage of profits retained should be appropriately reduced for enterprises which are poorly managed and whose economic returns are low due to subjective causes. The percentage can be properly increased for enterprises which have strong leading bodies, are well managed and produce good economic results. At present, some enterprises are violating financial and economic discipline, withholding profits and freely boosting production costs. Resolute efforts should be made to rectify this practice.

Fourth, it is necessary to combine improvement of the economic responsibility system with technological advancement of the enterprises. At present, many enterprises are backward in technology and equipment, with high energy consumption, poor product quality and low economic returns, and are urgently in need of technological reform. We should encourage enterprises to use their limited funds for technical transformation and equipment upgrading and guide them to coordinate the use of funds scattered among individual enterprises, to properly concentrate these funds and use them for major technical transformation projects.

Industrial departments in various places should do a good job in drawing up technical transformation plans for the different trades and carry out technical transformation of trades and enterprises by stages and groups in a planned way and with priorities. It is also necessary to implement the policy of high quality and high price regarding new products.

ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM PROMOTED

OW032333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to the report of a XINHUA correspondent, the forum on the implementation of the economic responsibility system in some provincial and municipal industrial enterprises ended on 23 October. The reference material provided by this forum indicates that, for the past year and more, the economic responsibility system in various industrial enterprises in China has been vigorously promoted, with new contents and forms added. Particularly gratifying is the emergence of a typical example, such as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

The economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises has been gradually developed, following the expansion of the enterprises' power of decisionmaking since the convocation of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is a production management system aimed at raising social economic results under the guidance of the state plans and at closely integrating one's responsibility, authority and benefits. Now, more than 80 percent of the industrial enterprises in the country have implemented this economic responsibility system.

Since the beginning of this year, the State Economic Commission has sponsored four study classes to learn from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, and fostered a group of "seed factories" and key personnel. This has played a significant role in continuously improving and developing the economic responsibility system. After the emergence of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, another group of advanced departments and enterprises in implementing the economic responsibility system well has appeared. The representatives attending the forum on the implementation of the economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises believe that China has witnessed the following new developments in implementing the industrial economic responsibility system:

-- Persistently combining the enterprise's responsibility, authority and benefits, and placing its responsibility to the state above all. At first, the economic responsibility system is implemented with emphasis on the fulfillment of the enterprise's norm in turning over its profits to higher authorities. Some people said: It is a "system of payments plus rewards." Later on, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and other units said that we must, first of all, emphasize an enterprise's responsibility and that we must not give top priority to its authority and benefits. This should be the correct guiding ideology in implementing the economic responsibility system. Many factories have thus regarded their responsibilities to the state as the core of the economic responsibility system and determined their authority and benefits in proportion to their responsibilities. The larger their responsibilities are, the greater their authority and benefits will be. This has enhanced the sense of responsibility of the enterprises and workers in fulfilling the state plans and helping the state receive more revenues.

-- Implementing the economic responsibility system in all round manner and at all levels. Many enterprises have, item by item, broken down their economic responsibilities to the state, and ensured that each workshop, administrative or technical office, group or shift and individual fulfill its own responsibility. They have made efforts to regard an enterprise's responsibility as a norm and assess its achievements on the basis of available data. The responsibile bureaus and financial departments in some localities have made a comprehensive assessment of the enterprises' norms in production quantity and quality, energy and raw material consumption, production costs and profits.

This has played a significant role in helping an enterprise strenghen its basic work and improve its management. Since the beginning of this year, Wuxi Municipality in Jiangsu has made an overall assessment of the performances of the machine-building bureau and seven other bureaus in the city. If a bureau fails to fulfill a technical or economic norm, the share of the profits it can retain for its own use will be proportionally reduced.

-- Implementing flexibly and, in various forms, the policy of leaving a share of the profits with some enterprises. We must not demand uniformity in everything. In order to bring into full play the enthusiasm of all types of enterprises and correctly handle the relations between the state and the enterprises, some areas have adopted a different form in profit distribution on the basis of each enterprise's task in technical transformation and the market and production situation.

Some areas have adopted the form under which the financial department lets the responsible bureau retain a share of total profits, while the bureau holds the enterprises responsible for their profits. Good results have been attained by combining the two forms and making up each other's deficiencies.

-- Continuously expanding the scope in implementing the economic responsibility system. Some enterprises have helped not only the workers on the production line but also auxiliary workers, technicians, administrators and even leading cadres to implement the economic responsibility system, and gradually set up the standards for making assessments and meting out rewards and penalties. Weifang Municipality and some other localities in Shandong Province have begun to set up the economic responsibility system in various responsible bureaus and even at the municipal level. In this way, the people, both at the higher and lower level, can join their efforts in strengthening every link to improve economic results.

CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR JAN-SEP REPORTED

HK040840 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1303 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The whole economy of China has continued to develop in a steady and healthy manner in the first 9 months of this year. This is conspicuously manifested in: the continued growth of industrial and agricultural production, further expansion of commodity circulation, faster pickup of capital construction, balance of financial and credit revenue and expenditures and a basic stability of market prices. The situation has rarely been so good since the founding of New China.

Quoting from material supplied by the State Economic Commission, JINGJI CANKAO said today: Despite the rather serious natural disasters suffered by some areas, rural areas throughout the country have still obtained a relatively good harvest this year. The output of 243.1 billion jin in summer grain and early season rice represents an increase of 16 billion jin over last year's output, of which the increase in summer grain is 11.8 billion jin and the increase in early season rice is 4.2 billion jin. With the exception of a few provinces such as Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang, which have reduced or equalled production, many areas will increase their autumn grain output. Total grain output for the whole year will surpass the highest historical level recorded in 1979 of 664.2 billion jin.

The area planted to cash crops this year was increased by about 20 million mu compared with last year, and the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and cured tobacco has greatly increased, reaching the highest level since the founding of the People's Republic. Total cotton output has increased by more than 10 percent over the previous year.

The accumulative total of industrial output value from January to September reached 409.2 billion yuan. This represents an increase of 8.6 percent when compared with the corresponding period last year, and the net increase in output value is 32.6 billion yuan, in which the growth rate of 9.8 percent in heavy industry has surpassed the growth rate of 7.5 percent in light industry.

In heavy industrial production, the accumulative total and production level have already surpassed the highest recorded level of the corresponding period. In light industrial production, the output of some durable consumer goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, TV sets, tape recorders, household washing machines and refrigerators will continue to increase greatly. Production in the first 9 months of this year increased from 24 percent to 170 percent when compared with the corresponding period last year.

In capital construction, the accumulative total of the money invested in capital construction of units owned by the whole people from January to September reached 30.4 billion yuan, or 80 percent of the target for the whole year assigned by the state at the beginning of the year. This represents an increase of 6.3 billion yuan and a growth of 26.1 percent when compared with the corresponding period last year.

The general financial revenue and expenditure condition is good. Revenues and expenditures have produced a surplus balance of 2.24 billion yuan. Savings and deposits have greatly increased, and the savings and deposits of urban and rural people reached 62.8 billion yuan by the end of September. This shows an increase of 10.42 billion yuan since the beginning of the year.

As a result of an abundance of commodity sources and adequate supply, market management has been strengthened. Since this year, the general index of market prices (including state list prices, negotiated prices and country fair trading prices) has basically maintained the price level evident at the closing of last year.

PAN YAO VIEWS RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

OW300628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Pan Yao, vice-minister of commerce, today outlined four areas of improved cooperation between supply and marketing cooperatives and peasants in diversifying China's rural economy.

He was speaking at a three-week national conference on commerical work that opened last week in Beijing.

He said the peasants have asked three things of the cooperatives. The first is market information, the second is instruction in new production techniques and access to breeding stocks and fine seed strains, and the third is the prompt purchase and sales of their products, ensuring them a reasonable income.

To meet these demands, Pan Yao said, the commerical organizations must do four things.

First, they must establish a system for controlling economic information about agricultural and sideline products so as to supply timely information to peasants and guide their production.

Second, they must train agrotechnicians and bring scientific research units under the Ministry of Commerce into the agricultural field to popularize science and technology. He said a science and technology association in Lianxian County in Guangdong Province last year lectured to 10,000 peasants while the provincial federation of supply and marketing cooperatives in Hebei now circulates 180,000 copies of a popular science journal.

Third, the supply and marketing cooperatives should provide funds to collectives and individuals for their sideline production. The cooperatives, since 1964, have issued more than 500 million yuan to rural people's communes and production brigades.

Fourth, they must form joint ventures with peasants for sideline production.

Sichuan Province's Dazhu County supply and marketing cooperative has established joint ventures both in distribution and production, first with collectives, then with individuals. The projects have been started with more than 250 production teams, 99 percent of those in the county, and more than 360 families for production or oranges, mushrooms and draught cattle.

Jiangsu Province's Dongtai County supply and marketing cooperative, between 1981 and the first half of 1982, established joint ventures with 108 production teams. The projects have an investment of 523,000 yuan, 77.4 percent put up by the cooperative. Production value this year may be 1.48 million yuan with a profit of more than 600,000 yuan, Pan Yao said.

Practice has proved, the vice-minister said, such ventures are an effective guide to planning agriculture and improvement of relations between peasants and commercial organizations.

The vice-minister said total receipts nationwide from crops other than grain, and sideline occupations were 92,200 million yuan, 53.6 percent of the total value of agricutural products, an increase of 31.1 percent from 1978.

CHENGDU HOSTS NATIONAL MEETING ON CONTRACEPTIVES

HK020244 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] A National conference on contraceptive drugs and devices opened in Chengdu on 1 November. Some 160 persons are attending the meeting, including responsible comrades of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional planned parenthood departments, pharmaceuticals management departments, and contraceptive drug and device production and purchasing units, together with comrades of State Council departments and commissions concerned. (Ji Zongquan), vice chairman of the State Family Planning Commission, and Li Xiaodong, deputy director of the State Pharmaceutical Administration, attended and spoke.

On behalf of the provincial government, (Zhou Hang), deputy director of the Sichuan Provincial Culture and Education Office, extended greetings to all the representatives.

Guided by the 12th party congress spirit, this meeting will further implement the central authorities' instructions on planned parenthood work and look into improving the quality of contraceptive drugs and devices and the standard of their management. It will sum up the production, supply and issue of these drugs and devices in the past year, exchange experiences, arrange the plans for next year, sign contracts, analyse the new conditions and problems now emerging, and discuss and study how to improve further the work in the future, the better to meet the needs of unfolding planned parenthood.

The conference has been jointly convened by the State Family Planning Commission, the State Pharmaceutical Administration and the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CENSUS WORK

OW301138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a circular calling for a good job in completing the latest phase work of the third national census.

The circular noted that the registration and manual tabulation phase in the work of the third national census has been successfully completed. The State Statistical Bureau has released the "Communique on Major Population Figures in the 1982 Census."

The State Council went on to note in the circular that the publication of the communique does not mean the census work has been concluded. There are still many items in the registration form to be tabulated, including age, profession, number of workers, situation of those not holding jobs, marital status, births, and so on. The cross reference groupings [jiao cha fen zu 0074 0643 0433 4309] of the various items and the computation of the basic, analytical data have yet to be done. All of these will have to be completed in the next phase by computer. Therefore, all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments must continue to strengthen their leadership to ensure a high quality, timely completion of the latter phase of census work.

In conclusion, the circular said that, since the latter phase work will be carried out mainly at the provincial level, it is necessary to practically strengthen the power of the provincial level census taking organizations. Operational strength should be augmented to the authorized extent if there is any shortage in a provincial level census office or an electronic computer center.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRAMA OPENS IN XIAN

OW031310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Xian, November 3 (XINHUA) -- A national conference called to discuss problems and future plans for the Chinese theater, sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, opened here yesterday with over 80 prominent dramatists, critics and cultural department directors participating.

We Xue, leader of the ministry's art commission, said the theater had made important contributions during the past four years to the country's efforts to bring about historic changes.

"It is because our dramatists have the courage to deal with such questions raised by the times and the people," he said. "Whether our theater lives up to the expectations of the country's modernization drive depends on its capacity to help build socialist civilization.

Lu Peng, adviser to the ministry's art bureau, told the meeting that in 1981, 4,000 full length plays and short plays had been produced, but there is still room for improvement in quality.

Among topics scheduled to be discussed are: the correct handling of ideological tendencies; emancipation of the mind and prevention of bourgeois liberalization; the necessity for leaders of cultural departments to understand the law of creative art and to faithfully carry out party's policy on literature and art.

The relationship between the real and the ideal, personal love and devotion to socialism, box office and social effect, theoretic study and participation in the life and activities of the masses will also be discussed.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN SPEAKS ON ECONOMY

SK011252 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] At the Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out: While discussing and working out plans for economic construction, we should conscientiously sum up experiences and seek new ways. Comrade Yang Yichen said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, various localities have proceeded from their reality and implemented a series of principles and policies put forward by the CPC Central Committee. As a result, they have created new situations in agriculture, industry, commerce and scientific technology and accumulated many new experiences which will be continually put into practice and perfected in the future. He said: Our province's agriculture has just entered the new stage of a modernized large-scale agriculture in which agriculture, industry and commerce are comprehensively managed, with grain as a key link and with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery developing in an all-round way. To achieve success in this regard, we have paid special attention to the following issues over the past few years.

1. Mechanization of agriculture. Most areas in the province have basically implemented mechanization of agriculture, thus effectively resolving the province's major contradiction between a small population and a vast territory. Large numbers of laborers have been liberated from farm work step by step and placed in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and industry. In the future, the emphasis of field mechanization should be put on complete sets of equipment, expansion of mechanized farming and improvement of mechanization results. In the meantime, we should gradually use mechanical equipment to develop field management and production, comprehensively raise the level of agricultural mechanization and release even more of the labor force to develop a diversified economy so as to make agriculture develop in depth and scope. Keshan County has established a modernized large-scale agriculture proceeding from mechanization. Hailun County has conducted comprehensive scientific experiments by means of combining mechanical measures with construction measures, thus promoting the overall development of agriculture. For instance, Keshan farm has relied on mechanization to change farming methods, thus reaping bumper harvests in all crops for many years running. These experiences should be popularized throughout the province.

2. The development of the responsibility system in agricultural production. Our province has laid a fairly good foundation for the responsibility system in agricultural production and this should be further stabilized and perfected. How should we perfect the responsibility system? The answer is: The responsibility system should suit the needs of large-scale agriculture, which is centered on mechanization. Referring to the process of field work, it is suitable to institute the responsibilty systems of giving remuneration according to output for contracts signed with specialized groups. In developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and a diversified economy, it is suitable to extensively popularize the responsibility system of signing contracts for specialized production and assigning payments in accordance with output. In short, the division of labor, the division of work, the signing of contracts for specialized production and the working out of payments in accordance with production output are major forms of the responsibility system which should be extensively popularized throughout the province. In the impoverished areas where the mechanization level is low and in remote border mountainous areas, the responsibility systems of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis and letting peasant households assume full responsibility for most of the farm work should be instituted, and leadership should be strengthened over them. With such responsibility systems we can handle well both the major and minor affairs, integrate the major with the minor, properly arrange the unified distribution, exploit all favorable conditions, bring out the best in each other, advance toward the goal of specialization and socialization and achieve still better economic results day by day.

3. The principle of vigorously developing a diversified economy, but under no circumstances neglecting grain production should be firmly implemented. Many advanced communes and brigades in the province have become prosperous through the development of a diversified economy.

How can (Xinshizi) brigade in Gannan County change from an impoverished unit to a well-to-do unit whose per capita income reaches 1,000 yuan? Why dare it put forward the plan of prefulfilling the goal of quadrupling their agricultural output value 10 years ahead of schedule and the plan of increasing their per capita income to 3,000 yuan by 1990? The reason is they have a solid foundation of a diversified economy and the superiority of unified management. The experiences of these advanced units have a universal significance in our province. We should continue to readjust step by step the rural economic structure in line with the goal of increasing by 700 percent the output of grain, soybean, potato and other cash crops and the output value of the diversified economy. We should give full play to the superiority of rich natural resources and mechanization. The large numbers of laborers released from farm work should be utilized to develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, commune- and brigade-run enterprises and a diversified economy. All localities should build diversified economic bases imbued with their own local features and produce their own special and quality products. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises should achieve the fighting goal of increasing the output value by 700 percent by the end of this century. They should establish a multiple-producing system in which agriculture, industry and commerce are developed in coordination and varied management forms and methods coexist. Meanwhile, in this system, small towns and cities and commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be regarded as a major and central part.

4. Construction of water conservancy works. In the past year, the Sanjiang Plain was afflicted by serious waterlogging and this year most areas in the province have been affected by a serious drought. This has caused heavy losses for our province. The occurrence of waterlogging and drought indicates that our province can prevent neither the one nor the other. Therefore, we must adhere to the principle of paying equal attention to drought and waterlogging and tackling problems comprehensively, integrate construction with cultivation, make efforts to improve basic conditions for agriculture, promote ecological balance and gradually give rise to a benign cycle of agricultural production.

In industry, our province must firmly implement the principle of readjusting, restruct reorganizing, and upgrading, successfully streamlining, reorganizing, and merging the existing enterprises, eliminating the man-made separated situation among various localities and units and development toward the orientation of socialized large-scale production. Readjustment should be first carried out at each enterprise and then at each trade and profession. Next year boiler, trailer washing machine and 24 other trades should first be readjusted. Meanwhile, a public appraisal of the quality of different products should be conducted, with good-quality products being selected and those poor quality abandoned. Integarted companies and plants of various kinds should be organized to develop specialized production. At present, over 40 percent of enterprises covered by the state budget are being run at a loss. These enterprises should be readjusted and restructured one after another and measures to change deficits to profits should be implemented at each enterprise. Those enterprises which cannot stop losses should be resolutely closed down or transferred to other units. In developing industry, our province should rely on the existing enterprises, expand reproduction based on the inner forces and carry out technical innovations at existing enterprises in a planned manner. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we should amass the funds to first restructure the 95 key enterprises. Other enterprises should also restructure with their own funds. All enterprises should carry out technical innovations. In particular, we should mobilize the masses to engage in small technical renovations.

In carrying out technical innovations, enterprises should concentrate on improving product quality, increasing the variety of products and enhancing the competitive capacity of products. The major method of achieving this end is carrying out technical renovations. Some important technical renovations should be brought about with a definite time through political intervention and in line with the unified arrangements. We should intensify the scientific management of enterprises and unceasingly sum up experiences in this regard. In the meantime, the reform of managerial systems should be carried out persistently.

We should continue to sum up and perfect the system of assuming full responsibility for financial affairs, the system of expanding enterprises' autonomy, the partial profit retention system, the system of retaining a portion of profits gained from reducing losses and other economic responsibility systems of various kinds.

We should mobilize the initiative of localities, departments, enterprises, workers, staff members and the masses in seeking new methods for reformations. The superiority of the urban collective economy should be brought into play. From now on, industrial enterprises run by big and medium-sized cities, counties, collectives in small cities and towns and run by communes and brigades should rationally share out in the work and cooperate with one another so as to make all these enterprises develop in concert. Meanwhile, still greater attention should be paid to the development of industry run by counties, communes and brigades. Urban industrial enterprises should vigorously support communes and brigades in running the processing industry for farm and sideline produce, local and special products, and should not run them by themselves in cities. As for the precision processing industry, which is suitable for big and medium-sized cities, communes and brigades should not develop it arbitrarily and blindly. As for items suitable for joint urban andrural enterprises, the two sides should consult with one another to organize and build combines of various kinds. In addition, in the coming few years we should give consideration and support to industry run by border areas.

The Jiamusi Municipal CPC Committee, in its premise of economic construction, has emanicipated ideology, broken with improper conventions, given full play to the role of city industry and combined urban industry with rural industry to make them develop in coordination so as to quadruple its industrial output value in both urban and rural areas. All localities should pay attention to the experiences of Jiamusi Municipality and all big and medium-sized cities should learn from these experiences and adopt measures to combine urban with rural industry.

In commercial work, efforts should be made to promote production, guide production and ensure the supply of commodities. We should pay equal attention to production and circulation, promote both production and circulation and strive to unite them. We should also reform the system of economic administration and the managerial methods, establish various forms of economic systems, open up many circulation channels and institute simplified commodity circulation systems. In reforming the systems of supply and marketing cooperatives, the experiences of Hailun and Zhaodong Counties in our province and those of Dazu County in Sichuan Province should be popularized. We should make supply and marketing cooperatives become both commercial departments of the state and trade organizations of the peasants so as to integrate the state's interests with the people's and give play to the role of organizing the rural economy.

To achieve the goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value, we must mainly rely on the improvement of scientific technology. The plenary session has adopted a decision on strengthening scientific and technical work. [Passage indistinct] We should bring into full play the role of scientific technology through ways of combining scientific research with production and linking scientific research and teaching with popularization. Various scientific research organs and scientific and technical personnel should be organized to master the important theories on enterprise technical renovations in the fields of agriculture, tree-planting, light industry and food industry which have an important bearing on the whole situation of the national economy. They should also cooperate with one another to solve major scientific and technological problems. They should carry out technical transformations and strive to popularize and apply scientific techniques to production as soon as possible. While exercising leadership in industry and agriculture, leading organs at all levels should strengthen their leadership over scientific and technical work. While making important policies on economic technology, economic technological specialists should be invited to provide scientific proofs. It is necessary to continually eliminate the erroneous idea of discriminating against intellectuals and implement the party's policy towards intellectuals. Various industrial and mining enterprises should learn from the Acheng electrical appliance plant, give full play to the role of scientists and technicians and solve practical problems on work and livelihood for them. In short, both natural science and social science should be developed for fulfilling the quadruple goal.

JILIN RIBAO ON IMPLEMENTING RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

SK280725 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] On 28 October JILIN RIBAO printed an editorial: "Perfect the Responsibility System in Agricultural Production in Deference to the Masses' Wishes." The editorial states: The reports of the 12th national party congress fully confirmed the tremendous role of the implementation of the production responsibility system in liberating the productive forces. The reports also explicitly demand that we sum up the masses' experience of practice and further perfect the responsibility system in deference to their wishes. This is a strategic measure and guarantee for creating a new situation in socialist agriculture.

The editorial notes: Deferring to the masses means respecting their practice. In line with the policy adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of peasants in the rural areas of our province have in the past 3 years practiced the production responsibility system in its various forms, including the system of contracting work tasks to individual households. Practice has shown that the system of contracting work tasks to individual households has tremendous vitality.

Influenced by longstanding, erroneous leftist ideas, some comrades are accustomed to the practice of doing things in a massive and unplanned way and of eating out of the same big pot. Facing the emergence of the production responsibility system and particularly the system of contracting work tasks to individual households, some people sigh with regret: After 30 years of painstaking work, things have, overnight, fallen back to where they were before liberation. This is exactly a manifestation of conservative thinking. We must note that the chronic leftist mistakes in the past do not represent correct socialist methods. They had, in effect, only made the peasants endure untold sufferings from egalitarianism, constrained their enthusiasm and impeded the development of productio to a serious extent. The masses eagerly demanded an end to the practice of doing things in a massive and unplanned way and of eating out of the same big pot. The broad mass of peasants, through comparison and differentiation in practice, have firmly chosen the production responsibility system, which is suitable to their realities. Such a development is simply natural and conforms to the popular will. This is the general trend of events.

The editorial states: Some comrades have misgivings and misunderstandings about the nature of the production responsibility system of contracting work tasks to individual households, erroneously regarding it as unsocialist. As a result, they balk at advocating and implementing it boldly and with zeal. Such an attitude is wrong. The system of contracting work tasks to individual households is socialist in nature, too. This has been proven by practice and was pointed out in the central documents in unequivocal terms. After the system of contracting work tasks to individual households is implemented, collective labor is replaced by disperse, independent labor. Some comrades have faulted this dispersed, independent labor as individual farming. This is a misunderstanding. They have mixed up labor pattern and production relations, which are two different concepts. According to Marxist theories, both independent and coordinated labor, including primitive cooperation and division of labor, which come under the category of coordinated labor, are labor patterns, not production relations. Collective management has not fallen into disuse after the system of contracting work tasks to individual households was implemented. On the contrary, in localities where the system is being implemented well, the level of collective management has risen.

The editorial states: There are, of course, many forms of the production responsibility system which are based on remuneration according to output. We must not arbitrarily implement one of them to the neglect of the others. In guiding the peasants to improve and perfect the production responsibility system, we must, first and foremost, defer to the wishes and demands of the masses in real earnestness. We should help the peasants solve problems cropping up in the implementation of this system to make it sounder and bring its superiority into fuller play. We must not look on with folded arms while making frivolous remarks and finding fault with it.

Nor should we take a passive, wait-and-see attitude, abstain from guiding this work, wash our hands of the business and let things take their thing own course. Nor should we wrangle with the masses and deny their legitimate and reasonable demands and revert to the practice of doing things in a massive and unplanned way and of eating out of the same big pot.

In conclusion, the editorial states: To further improve the production responsibility system, we must attend to the following three problems well at the moment: 1) Make earnest efforts to supervise well the signing of work task contracts. The contents of contracts must be comprehensive, reasonable and legal and resolute efforts should be made to ensure that the contract obligations are honored. 2) Take specific steps to work out definite requirements to protect the collective property. 3) The cadres' remuneration should be set at a reasonable level. Production teams practicing the system of contracting work tasks to individual households still need cadres. The number of cadres needed should be decided by taking intoconsideration the burden of the masses and the work load. The level of cadres' remuneration should be decided on the basis of work load after consultations with the masses.

LI DESHENG AIDS IN SHENYANG CLEANUP WORK

SK310434 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, the leading organs under the Shenyang PLA units dispatched over 4,000 commanders and fighters this afternoon to enthusiastically engage in the activities of environmental sanitation in barracks areas and to take the lead in sweeping away garbage, maintaining good order and improving service quality.

Joining in the labor together with the organs' cadres, fighters, staff and workers in the yardof the Shenyang Army Servicemen's Club were leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, Jiang Yonghui, Yuan Jun and Zhao Xianshun, deputy commanders of the Shenyang PLA units, (Cheng Demin), deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, Zou Yan, adviser to the Shenyang PLA units, and Ma Ying, director of the political department under the Shenyang PLA units. Also attending the work were Liao Hansheng, former first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, and Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of the Kunming PLA units.

While doing the work, leading comrades of the Shneyang PLA units had cordial conversations with commanders and fighters. Comrade Li Desheng stated: Such industrious activity in conducting environmental sanitation is very necessary. What we should regard as the most important work is to maintain environmental sanitation every day. He told all participants that the PLA units should set an example and play a leading role in the campaign of "five stresses" and "four beauties" and in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY CATTLE -- Since the beginning of 1982, Heilongjiang Province has made rapid progress in raising dairy cattle. Now the number of milk cows in stock is 125,000 head. According to statistics compiled at the end of June 1982, 15,000 households in the province have specialized in raising dairy cattle and 47,000 milk cows have been raised by individuals, a 22-fold increase over 1978. By the end of June, the province had procured 80,000 tons of fresh milk, up 38 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The number of daily product processing plants increased from 30 in 1978 to the present 49 and their daily processing capacity increased from 300 tons to 900 tons. Now dairy cattle raising bases have been built in Harbin, Daqing, Qiqihar and Anda Municipalities and in Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County, Zhaodong County and Shuangcheng County. In addition, the province has over 100,000 head of black-and-white milk cows, accounting for one fourth of China's total. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Oct 82 SK]

XINHUA: REGION TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

OW021237 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a recent symposium on the economy of the three provinces and two autonomous regions of northwest China, the specialists and scholars held that the northwest region can surely achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling its gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

The economic theorist said that they were optimistic about achieving the strategic objective because:

1. In the past 31 years the gross industrial and agricultural output value of the northwest region grew by 7.5 percent annually. The region will be able to achieve the strategic objective provided that its industrial and agricultural output value continues to increase at or above 7.4 percent annually.

2. In 1981 the region's fixed industrial assets exceeded 41 billion yuan. In view of investments in the region in the past 2 years, it is possible that fixed industrial assets in the region will increase by 2.5 to 3 billion yuan annually. By the year 2000, the region's fixed industrial assets will reach 90 to 100 billion yuan. By then, if the output value produced by every 100 yuan of fixed assets can exceed the average national level -- producing 120 to 130 yuan in output value -- the average industrial growth will reach 8.3 percent. With improvements in the training of qualified personnel and in scientific and technological research, the output value produced by every 100 yuan of fixed assets will be further enhanced.

3. In 1981 the average per capita arable and irrigated land in the region was 2.65 mu and 1.1 mu respectively. This far exceeded the average national level. Besides, the arable and irrigated land in the region will be greatly expanded in the future. The region still have large tracts of barren mountains and waste land suitable for growing trees, for pastures and for developing animal husbandry and a diversified economy. The speed of agricultural development in the region can surely be accelerated provided we promote a diversified economy while grasping grain production and provided we pay attention to insuring the ecological balance while building water conservancy works.

FANG YI AT GANSU CONFERENCE ON RESOURCES

SK030900 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Gansu Provincial People's Government jointly sponsored the fifth scientific research work conference on comprehensively utilizing (Jingchuan's) natural resources from 24 to 29 September at the (Jingchuan) Nonferrous Metal Company. The conference stressed the necessity of firmly implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and striving to fulfill the strategic goal of doubling the production of (Jingchuan) Company by 1985 and quadrupling the production by around 1990.

Participating in the conference were 147 representatives from 58 units concerned across the country including scientific research, designing, production and construction units and universities and colleges. Fang Yi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and member of the State Council, attended the conference and delivered an important speech.

The conference set a high value on the achievements scored by the (Jingchuan) Company in integrating scientific technology with economic development. In the past few years, noticeable changes have taken place in the (Jingchuan) Company and its scientific technology, economy and public welfare have developed in a coordinated manner. From 1978 to 1981, the annual output of nickel increased at an average rate of 11.9 percent, the total output value increased at an average rate of 13.7 percent and profits increased by 20.9 percent on average. In the field of scientific research, 40 scientific research achievements were scored, 19 of them have been applied to production and 2 of them were discussed and well received at relevant symposiums sponsored in the United States, West Germany, Japan and France. In the past 3 years, the (Jingchuan) company gained 20 million yuan of profits after applying scientific research achievements to production.

The fifth scientific research work conference on comprehensively utilizing (Jingchuan's) natural resources warmly discussed the fighting goal set forth by Comrade Fang Yi on quadrupling the company's production 10 years ahead of time. The participants of the conference maintained: The (Jingchuan) nickel base has favorable conditions for continued development. The major basic problems have already been solved.

In the field of technology, there is certainty of success in the second stage of continued construction. The conference discussed the issues of relevant key scientific research items, funds, materials, power and water supply and construction capacity and made some tentative plans and arrangements. The conference also made concrete arrangements for the 1983 key scientific research items and production.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON PROVINCE'S PROSPECTS

HK040557 Langzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] On 2 November Comrade Feng Jixin made a speech at a meeting of provincial units to report on progress in studying the 12th party congress documents. He stressed: We must carry out in greater depth study and implementation of the 12th party congress spirit and strive to create a new situation in work in Gansu.

Comrade Feng Jixin's speech was in three parts: 1) Establish confidence in the triumph of communism, unswervingly trust the correct leadership of the Central Committee and establish confidence in quadrupling and resolution to create a new situation; 2) Further emancipate the mind, broaden the vision, and take big strides in creating a new situation; 3) To create a new situation, it is necessary to have a new work style of going deep into reality, conducting investigation and study, fearing no difficulty and being bold in carrying out reforms.

Speaking on further emancipating the mind, broadening the vision and taking big strides in creating a new situation, Comrade Feng Jixin said: It is a fact that there are rather a lot of difficulties in our province. However, we must not unduly belittle ourselves. We must see the difficulties and, still more, perceive the favorable conditions, make full use of our strong points and avoid the weak ones and take full advantage of our superior features. Comrade Feng Jixin listed five superior features of the province:

1. There are ample resources. Already 61 minerals have been found and reserves of nickel, copper, lead and zinc are relatively large. The province's nickel reserves account for 67.7 percent of the national total. The province's land resources are even more abundant. The total area is 450,000 square kilometers, or 680 million mu. The total farmland area is 53 million mu and over 5 million mu of land can be reclaimed for farming in Hexi alone. Over 200 million mu of pastures and grasslands can be used. This is one of the motherland's 10 great pastoral areas. The province also has very abundant water conservation resources. There is the natural reservoir of the Qilian Mountains, the Huang He, one of the country's greatest rivers, and also the Bailong Jiang, a tributary of the Chang Jiang. There is ample sunshine and relatively abundant heat resources. Solar radiation is strong. This is beneficial for the photosynthesis of agricultural crops.

2. There are ample energy sources. Exploitable hydropower resources could produce 12 million kilovolts. So far only 2 million kilovolts of this have been exploited. The province has 200 million tons of oil reserves and over 6 billion tons of coal.

3. The province has many bare mountains, slopes and ravines which receive very little rain and cover vast areas. This appears to be a bad feature of the province. However, if we can proceed from reality and carry out comprehensive treatment in stages, basing our efforts on reality and local conditions, this bad feature can be turned into a good one.

4. Since we have instituted the agricultural production systems of assigning land to the households in exchange for fixed levies or fixing output quotas for each household, the peasant socialist enthusiasm has been greatly mobilized. More and more households with doubled output or the ability to deliver 10,000 jin of grain to the state have emerged. There are great potentials in agriculture.

5. As a result of initial readjustment, industry is following a smoother path, output value is picking up and economic returns have also improved. In particular, the potentials in enterprises under the four main systems -- electric power, the petrochemical industry, nonferrous metals, and machine building -- have not yet been brought into full play.

Feng Jixin said: We have so many favorable conditions; in action we have the correct leadership of the Central Committee and the correct line, principles and policies formulated for us by the central authorities. So long as we base our efforts on reality and do our work in a thoroughly sound way, given the hard work of the whole party and the people of the whole province, it is certain that our future growth rate will speed up.

LI XUEZHI AT NINGXIA 12TH CONGRESS STUDY CLASS

HK030707 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional Party Committee's Study Class on 12th Party Congress Spirit Concludes; Comrade Li Xuezhi Speaks at Closing Ceremony"]

[Text] The study class on the 12th party congress spirit held from 26 September to 19 October by the regional party committee ended successfully on the morning of 19 October.

The participants numbered 137, including leading cadres from various departments of the regional party, secretaries, and directors of propaganda departments from various localities, cities and counties (districts). The participants showed great political zeal in their study and discussion of the 12th party congress papers such as Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution and the speeches by comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun.

When the study class begin, all the participants listened to Comrade Li Xuezhi's report on the 12th party congress spirit and on the aims of organizing a study class. Guidance lectures, such as Comrade Ma Xin's lecture on economic construction, Comrade Hei Boli's lecture on party construction, Comrade Shen Xiaozeng's lecture on constructing socialist culture and Comrade Ma Qingnian's lecture on democracy and the legal system, were given to the class. The participants took their study seriously and aired their opinions enthusiastically. They scored remarkable results by steering self-study, self-education and the study of the 12th party congress papers. Through their study, the participants' education standard was raised, their perspective widened, their thinking united, their orientation confirmed, their confidence strengthened and their fighting will aroused. It was agreed that the study class was timely and would strongly motivate the region to study and realize the 12th party congress spirit.

Leading comrades of the regional party committee such as Li Xuezhi, Shen Xiaozeng and Chen Jingbo attended the closing ceremony presided over by Comrade Zhang Yuan, director of the propaganda department of the regional party committee.

Comrade Li Xuezhi delivered his speech at the closing ceremony. He carefully summarized what the participants had learnt in the study class: 1) They came to realize the historical value and far-reaching significance of the 12th party congress. Their consciousness of the need to act in the spirit of the congress was heightened. They expressed their strong belief that the Central Committee is the leading core of our undertaking, that the cause of communism will surely succeed, that we are right in taking a socialist road with distinctive Chinese features, and that the overall mission and broad outline proposed by our party during the new historical age can be fulfilled. 2) They clarified the strategic targets, focal points and measures for economic construction in our modernization program. They are determined to dedicate themselves heart and soul to achieve socialist modernization. They all believe that it is everyone's responsibility to strengthen China. The strategic target for economic construction set at the 12th party congress was not rash, nor was it a reflection of right-deviationist conservatism, but it was set in accordance with our situation. It was scientific, positive and reliable and could be achieved through positive efforts. 3) They came to know the importance of building up a high degree of socialist civilization. They all wanted to take part in promoting its construction. They all realized that it was necessary to strengthen communist-oriented cultural construction before a new situation in socialist cultural construction could be created. Each person should relate his own job to the great communist goal. He should try his best to be a socialist of ideals, moral integrity, culture and discipline. 4) They gained a better understanding of the role of constructing a high level of socialist democracy in the two cultural constructions. They are committed to working hard toward the construction of a high level of socialist democracy. The comrades believe that the development of a socialist relationship of equality, unity and mutual aid between the nationalities should be emphasized in the course of constructing socialist democracy so that various nationalities within the region can enjoy mutual respect and trust and work together to contribute to the creation of a new situation in the modernization program. 5) They realized the importance of strengthening the party's construction during the new historical age. They will try their best to be qualified communists. Many comrades mentioned that one of the major aspects of the party's construction was to make comrades revolutionary, young, educated and professional. The way to do this is for leading cadres of various levels to liberate their thinking and have the courage to foster and promote thousands of young and middle-aged comrades of caliber and moral integrity to responsible positions. However, nobody belonging to the "five types of people" should be promoted. They should be dismissed even if they have been promoted. The successful implementation of the four modernizations can be ensured only when leadership at all levels is established. 6) They strenuously support the three committees elected by the 12th party congress. They share the belief that the new central leading organizations will guarantee the fulfillment of the party's lines, guiding principles and policies. They stated that they would strengthen their revolutionary spirit and contribute to the fulfillment of the overall goal during the new historical age.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi explained the theory of the realization of communism, the construction of a socialism with distinctive Chinese features, the support and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought expressed at the 12th party congress, the strengthening and improvement of party leadership, and the support of the party's ideology and lines. He also shared his experience and study of the significance of keeping in political harmony with the central government and of rectifying ideology and political line.

Comrade Li Xuezhi expressed his concrete views on how to study and propagate the 12th congress documents. He stressed that party committees at all levels should give the 12th congress papers their serious consideration. After this study class, departments at district level, all localities, cities and counties should organize study classes on the 12th congress papers. An examination on the study session should be taken by literate party members at the end of such classes. Members whose understanding is relatively poor should be given extra classes. Meanwhile, the training of reporters and propagandists should be continued so that a publicity team of definite quality can be formed.

We should pay close attention to the training of party members in villages this winter and next spring. Communist ideological education should be stressed during the study and propagation of the 12th congress papers. At present, the study and publicity of the construction of socialist culture should be specially organized so that the socialist culture expounded in the 12th congress papers can be engraved on people's minds, and all the families of various nationalities within the region can gain a deep understanding of it. As a result, the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" can be developed more extensively within the reigon and work on all strategic fronts can be pushed forward.

QINGHAI GOVERNMENT OUTLINES STRUCTURAL REFORMS

HK300351 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's 20th meeting has approved in principle the provincial government's scheme for reforming the administrative structure.

The scheme points out: In reforming the government administative structure, it is necessary to center the considerations on streamlining the leadership system and improving efficiency, changing the situation of excessive duplication of duties among leading provincial cadres, reducing to a minimum the overlapping of party and government leadership duties, and paying attention to assigning specialized technical cadres and minority-nationality cadres.

Hence, the number of vice governors is to be reduced from 13 to 5. Following the streamlining, the governor, vice governors and secretary general will comprise a government standing committee [zhengfu changweihui], which will be the provincial government's organ for routine leadership work. Under the auspices of the provincial governor, this organ will exercise leadership over all the main work items within the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

The current 46 departments, bureaus, committees and offices of the provincial government are to be reduced to 29. These 29 will include 24 of the existing organs, which will be retained, and the other 5 will be amalgamations of existing organs. Four of the existing organs will be abolished, three will be turned into enterprises and five will be downgraded from departments to second-rank bureaus. The four organs to be abolished are the provincial government's inspection office, the provincial agricultural and animal husbandry committee, the provincial finance and trade office and the provincial culture and education office. An old cadre management bureau is to be established as a second-rank bureau under the control of the provincial labor and personnel department.

After the streamlining, the total establishment of the provincial government organs will be 2,100 persons. This represents a reduction of 35.9 percent from the current establishment of 3,400 and a reduction of 31.9 percent from the current actual figure of 3,200 personnel.

The scheme sets relatively high demands on the leadership groups at all levels. After the reforms, the leadership groups of departments should, in general, consist of one director and two deputies. Those departments and bureaus that handle a lot of work can have three deputies. In general, their age should not exceed 60. Offices [chu] should each have one director and one deputy. Bearing in mind the current state of the cadres and the requirement for a process to be undergone in the replacement work, the age of certain leading cadres whose health is relatively good can be a bit higher where the work requires their presence and the upper levels have given approval. They can be regarded as a transition for a certain time. Certain leading cadres in poor health can also retire to the second line ahead of time.

The provincial people's government holds: Reform of the administrative structure is a revolution. It is a revolution against overstaffed offices and bureaucracy. It is therefore essential to act with great resolve. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out thorough and meticulous ideological and organizational work.

QINGHAI CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK190233 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The 5th Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held its 10th Enlarged Plenary Session from 5 to 18 October to study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress. The session also made arrangements for current work and demanded that party organizations at all levels, guided by the 12th party congress spirit, unify their thinking, strengthen confidence, brace their revolutionary spirit and actively lead the party members and the cadres and masses of all nationalities to take practical action to greet the new high tide in socialist modernization. Over 200 persons attended the meeting. They included members of the provincial CPC committee, principal responsible persons of party committees and groups of provincial organs and units and of all prefectures, municipalities and counties.

The session first spent 10 days studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution.

Many comrades said in group discussions: The 12th party congress has scientifically summed up the experiences of history and defined the strategic plans, principles, and policies for building the two civilizations in the new period. It has fully reflected the people's will and desires. So long as the whole party and the people of the whole country, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, unify their thinking, strengthen confidence, work hard and strive to create a new situation in all work, we will certainly be able to attain the vast strategic goal laid down by the 12th party congress, and our party, state and nation will become still more prosperous and developed.

The participants showed great concern over the question of economic quadrupling and initially analyzed the province's subjective and objective conditions for attaining this stratetic goal in economic construction. The strategic goal for economic development put forward by the 12th party congress was carefully considered first and has an objective basis. We have the conditions and the guarantee for attaining this goal. The participants held: Qinghai has a poor foundation compared with fraternal provinces, and we face more difficulties and a more arduous task in attaining the new economic strategic goal. However, our potentials are also very great and there also are quite a number of favorable conditions. So long as we act according to the province's conditions, do well in bringing our superior features into play, take advantage of our strong points and avoid the weak ones and work hard it is also possible for Qinghai, with its weak foundation, to achieve economic quadrupling.

The participants initially probed issues of agriculture and animal husbandry, pastoral area economic and social development, the development of local industry and exploitation of resources, and education, science and talent and put forward a number of positive proposals. They resolved, after this session, to study, publicize and implement in depth the 12th party congress spirit and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of modernization.

During the session, Comrades Liang Buting and Zhang Guosheng spoke on studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress spirit. Comrade Zhao Haifeng spoke on a number of major work tasks in the coming winter and spring. Comrade Song Lin spoke on some conceptions regarding economic development plans for the province.

On work in the coming winter and spring, the session stressed: On the basis of doing a really good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress spirit, we must make preparations for reforming the administrative structure in the provincial organs and for all-round party rectification, build socialist spiritual civilization, hit at serious economic crimes, fulfill and overfulfill all the economic plans for the year and prepare for next years' production.

The session pointed out: To victoriously attain the new strategic goal, we must focus our vision on the long term, pay attention to the present, stress both heroic ambitions and a scientific approach, make both long-term plans and short-term arrangements, take concrete steps and specific action and carry out our present work in a thoroughly sound and effective way. Leading comrades at all levels must clearly understand the situation, brace their revolutionary spirit and tangibly improve their ideological and work style. Guided by the 12th party congress spirit they must go into urgent action to organize and lead the cadres and masses to work to create a new situation in work in their own departments and areas and to make new contributions.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK021510 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress ended yesterday afternoon. It examined and adopted regulations to supplement the Shaanxi provincial tentative rules for planned parenthood and the resolution on discontinuing the implementation of the Shaanxi provincial tentative measures for penalizing pollution. It also approved appointments and dismissals. The meeting decided to appoint 13 vice governors of Shaanxi Province.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress, presided over and addressed yesterday's meeting. He said that Comrade Hu Yaobang called on us to be a bit more emancipated in our thinking and a bit bolder in making reforms. What is said has a special object in mind. It is entirely compatible with our province's realities in regard to thinking and work. It should be taken as our guiding ideology in upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and accomplishing various tasks put forth at the congress. Some of our comrades still lack confidence in quadrupling output. There are worries of one kind or another. We must go deeper into the world of reality to arouse people's thinking. The aim is to raise people's awareness, strengthen their confidence and bolster their spirits so that they can think of ways and means to revive the economy and devote their efforts to the realization of the goal of quadrupling output.

Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed that we must continue to seriously organize cadres and people to study properly the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in a penetrating manner, unify thinking,raise awareness and grasp the ideological weapon for creating a new situation in all fields of endeavor. We must consciously and firmly maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. This is a fundamental guarantee for the proper handling of various tasks and for the realization of the party's great goal. We must take this work as a matter of top importance at present and devote efforts to its proper performance. We must realistically pay proper attention to economic work and strive to fulfill this year's plans for production and construction. Meanwhile, we must continue to make proper preparations for production in various fields so that we can get off to a good start at the beginning of next year.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in conclusion that to make a new start in our province's entire work, we must not only emancipate thinking, raise awareness, strengthen confidence and arouse our spirits, but we must also improve our work style and our methods. In this way we can surely create a new situation continuously pushing forward the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and enlivening our province's economy.

Chang Lifu, Hu Bingyun, Yang Wenhai, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Sueyuan, Shi Feng and Liu Lizhen, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the meeting.

Bai Jinian, vice governor of the province; (Feng Yupei), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; (Wang Guozhen), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of certain municipalities, counties and prefectures attended the meeting as observers. Also invited to the meeting as observers were the members of the standing committees of some bureaus under the provincial CPPCC in Xian.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT INAUGURATION CEREMONY

HK030618 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] According to our own reporter, an inauguration ceremony for the central laboratory of the Xinjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences was solemnly held today in Urumqi. Attending the inauguration ceremony were Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Tomur Dawamat, (Tiena Buer), Amudun Niyaz, (Yang Huansheng), Simayi Yashengnuofu, Ba Dai and Hederbai, responsible comrades of Xinjing autonomous regional party and government organizations and the Xinjiang production and construction corps. Also attending the inauguration ceremony were He Kang, vice minister of the State Planning Commission and vice minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery; (He Changqing), adviser to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and representatives, experts and professors from the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Beijing Agricultural University and Northwest (Xibei) Agricultural College; and representatives, experts and professors from departments of agricultural sciences and education departments in Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hubei, Shaanxi, Qinghai, Nei Monggol, Gansu, Sichuan and Xinjiang.

Among those invited to attend the inauguration ceremony were (Daosi Luofu), commercial representative at the Yugoslav Embassy in China and (Nilan Zuojianla), a Yugoslav expert.

This morning, Wang Enmao and He Kang cut the ribbon at the opening of the central laboratory. Prior to cutting the ribbon, Wang Enmao and Gu Jingsheng cordially met with representatives from the State Council's departments concerned and from fraternal provinces and municipalities and expressed thanks for the energetic support they gave to Xinjiang.

Tomur Dawamat, He Kang and (He Changqing) spoke at this afternoon's meeting. In his speech, He Kang said: Xinjiang is a frontier region of our great motherland and is also a region where minority nationalities live in compact communities. Developing and building Xinjiang are of important significance. He hoped that scientific research workers engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry will work with all their heart and all their might for Tianshan Mountain [Xinjiang], will strike root in the frontier region and will make new contributions to opening up new prospects for the frontier region's agriculture and animal husbandry.

Tomur Dawamat hoped that the Xinjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences will strengthen leadership over the central laboratory, will do well in running and using the central laboratory, will successfully train and select technical personnel of various nationalities, will formulate a strict management system and strict management regulations, and, while guaranteeing key scientific research projects for promoting agriculture and animal husbandry, will expand the range of services to economic construction in Xinjiang.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG NATIONALITIES MEETING -- The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and regional government decided to hold a regional meeting on commending progressives in promoting unity of nationalities on 10 November in Urumqi. This will be the region's first meeting of this kind for more than 30 years. The regional CPC committee and government demanded all localities and units in this region do a good job in making preparations for this meeting. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 26 Oct 82 HK]

GUANGBO JIEMU BAO ON BROADCASTS TO TAIWAN

HK021328 Beijing GUANGBO JIEMU BAO in Chinese 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Xiao Han [2556 0698]: "Invisible Bridge Over the Air Across the Strait"]

[Text] A compatriot in Taiwan was deeply moved when he heard the voices of his relatives in his home village on the mainland during a program for Taiwan broadcast by the Central People's Radio. After he succeeded in coming back to the mainland, using every means to do so, he wrote a letter to the Central Radio and praised its programs for Taiwan, describing them as an invisible bridge over the air across the Strait.

The programs broadcast to Taiwan by the Central People's Radio started on 15 August 1954. The daily broadcast time has increased from 2 hours in the early days to 20 hours now. It has been decided that the Central People's Radio will broadcast a second set of programs beginning 1 October 1982. If we add up the two sets of programs, the total daily broadcast time will be 37 hours.

Over the past 28 years, the broadcasts to Taiwan have repeatedly explained the principles and policy of our party and government toward the Taiwan problem, reported new achievements in construction on the mainland and transmitted messages from relatives and friends on the mainland to the Taiwan compatriots. These programs have thus played a major role in maintaining emotional bonds between compatriots on both sides of the strait.

Because of the many years of separation, the Taiwan compatriots are eager to know about the situation on the mainland. They break through one barrier after another set by the Taiwan authorities to listen to the broadcasts from the mainland. Some listen late at night. Others listen in suburban areas, while still others listen when they are traveling. Some Taiwan compatriots who came back to the mainland and settled down have told the comrades working in the Taiwan-oriented broadcast section of the Central People's Radio: "I am your loyal listener. You have said what the Taiwan compatriots want to say and have told them what they want to know." A Mr. Zhao, who arrived in Beijing just a few months ago, said: "I have listened to your broadcasts for over 20 years." He also said that he knew all the news about the successful explosion of China's atomic bomb, the completion of the Changjiang bridge, the successful launching of a rocket toward the Pacific Ocean and the building of the Gezhouba dam from Beijings's broadcasts to Taiwan.

Since 1979, the Taiwan-oriented broadcast has carried the "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" by the NPC Standing Committee, the nine-point suggestion on reunification between the mainland and Taiwan by Chairman Ye Jianying, Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting held to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and, recently, Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr. Jiang Jingguo.

These important documents aroused strong reprecussions among the Taiwan compatriots. Peaceful reunification has become a hot topic of discussion among them. As we know, more and more people in Taiwan are starting to listen to the mainland's broadcast designed for Taiwan. Some people even listen to the broadcast together with their close friends and relatives and discuss the reunification problem. A Taiwan compatriot who returned to his home village in Anhui Province last year said: "Long ago I had the idea of returning home but I was still a bit worried. But after hearing the nine-point suggestion by Chairman Ye on your broadcast, all my misgivings disappeared and I found the courage to return to the mainland."

Quite a few listeners have risked their personal safety and sent letters to the radio through roundabout ways. Their letters speak of their feelings after listening to the broadcast and their new knowledge of the mainland. Among those who have written are workers, seamen, businessmen, young students, university professors, painters, retired soldiers, housewives and monks.

One listener said in his letter: "When we heard the 'Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots,' hope sparkled in our minds, especially when I heard that 'the artificial separation should no longer continue.' I could not hold back my excited tears."

A seaman who has listened to the mainland broadcast for a long time, using the opportunities presented in sailing at sea, said in his letter: "As long as the ship sails within hearing range, I will definitely tune to the broadcast from our motherland and listen carefully. I know that the motherland has entered a new period of striving for the four modernizations and I feel extremely excited. I hope we can see a stronger motherland in the near future." He also said that he had talked with many people and all of them completely agreed with the suggestion of restoring trade, mail and communications between the mainland and Taiwan put forward by the motherland. This seaman often told the situation on the mainland, which he learned from the broadcast, to his relavtives and friends. In his letter he also conveyed their requests and suggestions.

It is for the purpose of presenting the real situation on the mainland in a more comprehensive way that the Central People's Radio has added the second set of programs broadcast to Taiwan. At the same time, this will make it more convenient for the Taiwan compatriots to listen. The newly added second set of programs will primarily be broadcast in the Minnan and Kejia dialects. The first set of programs will be completely broadcast in Mandarin.

In addition to the Taiwan-oriented broadcast by the Central People's Radio, other radios specializing in broadcasting to Taiwan are the Radio of the Fujian Forefront and the Xiamen Broadcast Station. Provincial people's radios in Fujian, Jiangsu and other costal provinces also broadcast programs designed for Taiwan.

PRC PILOT DEFECTOR CALLS ON TAIWAN PERSONAGES

OW031205 Taipei CNA in English 0938 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 3 (CNA) -- Freedom-seeking pilot Wu Jung-ken accompanied by Lt. Gen Tang, chief of the Political Warfare Department under the Chinese Air Force Command, Tuesday morning paid a courtesy call on Dr Ku Cheng-kang, president of Free China Relief Association and honorary president of the World Anti-Communist League.

Dr Ku bid hearty welcome to Wu and highly praised the freedom-seeker's brave action in defecting the Peiping regime. Dr Ku also presented a cash prize of NT dollars 50,000 (U.S. $1,250) and gifts to Wu in recognition of his anti-communist determination.

In return, Wu paid tribute to Dr Ku for his deeds in the anti-communist cause. "Many compatriots on the China mainland know Dr Ku Cheng-kang as a world anti-communist leader," Wu said. The young pilot told Dr Ku that his 25 years of life on the China mainland made him think that "the communist system is the worst in the world." Since my childhood I have learned about the abuses of power and corruptions of Communist Party cadres," Wu declared. Under the communist-rule, China's prospects will be dim, Wu added.

The majority of mainland youths have lost faith in communism and long for the free and democratic life their compatriots on Taiwan have had, Wu said. In the past few years many young people on the mainland who have taken concrete actions against communist rule fled the mainland. Although most of them have failed, this anti-communist spirit will raise a vigorous anti-communist wave on the mainland in the near future, Wu pointed out. He predicted more defections against the Peiping regime will occur soon.

In the meeting with Dr Ku, Wu reiterated his willingness to join efforts and dedicate his life to China's reunification under the three principles of the people initiated by Dr Sun Yat-sen, founding father of the Republic of China.

Afterwards, Wu Jung-ken proceeded to visit the Ministry of National Defense where he received a warm reception by Minister Soong Chang-chih. Minister Soong highly praised Wu's defection and cited him as a young anti-communist hero.

Gen Hou Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, also received Wu Jung-ken Tuesday morning at his office. At the reception Gen Hou conveyed to Wu President Chiang Ching-kuo's regards.

Urges Others To Defect

OW040331 Taipei CNA in English 0307 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 4 (CNA) -- Wu Jung-ken, a Chinese Communist air force pilot who flew a MIG-19 to South Korea and then returned to the free motherland, Wednesday urged his fellow pilots to follow his suit in seeking freedom.

In a broadcast speech through the air force broadcasting station (Voice of Chinese Air Force), Wu told his former colleagues on the Chinese mainland that all they have to do is to follow his route, and with full speed forward, they will reach the free and democratic bastion of national recovery.

Accompanied by Major General Lu, deputy director of the Political Warfare Department of the Chinese Air Force, Wu entered the station in the afternoon and was interviewed by Miss Lu Chao-ti, the "Air Force Rose."

In the broadcast, Wu told Communist Chinese air force pilots about his defection and the warm welcome accorded him in the motherland and the prosperity and happy life on the free bastion. He also told them about the life of his predecessors, including those of Fan Yuan-yen and many others. Finally, Wu proudly told his former colleagues that he will struggle for the reunification of China through the three principles of the people.

ROK ENVOY ON FATE OF PRC MIG-19 FLOWN TO SEOUL

OW031509 Taipiei CNA in English 1404 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 3 (CNA) -- The Korean Government has not yet decided what to do about the MIG-19 flown to an airbase near Seoul by Wu Jung-ken on October 16, Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon said yesterday.

In an interview with a local TV station, the ambassador denied speculations that Seoul has decided (?to return the aircraft) to Peking.

Ambassador Kim said the Korean Government needs time to handle the delicate matter and, at the same time, to study the plane with a view to better understanding its capabilities.

Peking reportedly has supplied North Korea 40 MIG-19's this year.

When the Korean Government announced its decision to send Wu to Taipei, according to his wish, it said the MIG-19 would be handled according to international practice.

ECONOMIC PLANNING COUNCIL REPORTS 1981 EXPORTS

OW030341 Taipei CNA in English 0323 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 3 (CNA) -- The nation's exports enjoyed a continuous growth in value but limited profits during last year, the Council for Economic Planning and Development under the Executive Yuan indicated Tuesday.

The council attributed the low profits mainly to price cutting by traders in order to raise competitiveness of their products.

Exports in 1981 were valued at U.S. dollars 22.6 billion, a growth of 14.1 percent over the year before. In terms of volume, 1981's increase of 9.8 percent over 1980 was 0.8 percent lower than the gain in 1980 over the previous year. And export profits were 9 percent less than those of 1980.

Prolonged economic recession has caused local manufacturers to decrease orders for basic materials and machinery equipment. Traders sent those products such as cement, pulp and iron, which were originally destined for sale locally, off to export markets. That helped maintain the 1981 exports at a level close to that of the year before, but price cutting largely shrunk the profits, the council pointed out.

Except farming products, nonmetal minerals, chemicals, machinery and transportation equipment, exports of other products also failed to reach the targets set in the 1981 economic development plan, the council said.

By region, exports to Libya and South Africa recorded the biggest increases. The government should continue to spare no efforts in advancing mutual trade and economic relations with these countries, the council urged.

And as for Europe, the nation suffered a negative growth of 7.9 percent in exports. Those to Kuwait declined 15 percent, and sales to Saudi Arabida also decreased in 1981.

Imports grew 7.4 percent by reaching U.S. dollars 21.2 billion last year. The increase in real terms was only 1.2 terms, far behind the U.S. dollars 24.1 billion, 7 percent growth target originally set for 1981.

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LING QING ADDRESSES UNGA ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

OW041215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, November 3 (XINHUA) -- China today expressed support for the Latin American draft resolution calling for negotiations between Britain and Argentina for solving their dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Addressing today's plenary meeting of the General Assembly, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing noted that the dispute between the two countries over the islands has remained unsolved, although the war ended with the re-occupation of the islands by British troops.

The Chinese delegation considers "entirely necessary and opportune" the current session's decision to place the Malvinas question on the agenda for deliberation in the plenary, he said.

On August 16, 1982, 20 Latin American foreign ministers wrote to the U.N. secretary-general requesting the 37th session of the General Assembly to include the issue in its agenda.

"The dispute over the Malvinas Islands reminds people that although the cause of national liberation has won great victories throughout the world in the post-war period, the process of decolonization has not yet been completed," Ling Qing stated.

The Argentine claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has given expression to Argentina's national aspirations over a hundred years and more ever since its independence. It has won the consistent sympathy and support of Third World countries, especially the non-aligned and Latin American countries, he said.

He recalled that the conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of American States (OAS) have adopted several resolutions in support of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands.

"The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Third World countries and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are of the view that Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community and that the relevant resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the OAS should be implemented," Ling Qing declared.

He described the Latin American draft resolution as "a new effort" by the Latin American countries to promote a peaceful, just and equitable settlement of the issue. The Chinese delegation appreciates and supports this effort, he said.

"We believe that their recommendations provide the correct course to settle this dispute which was left over from history, for they are not only in the interest of the peoples of both Argentina and the United Kingdom but are also helpful to the maintenance of peace in the south Atlantic and the world at large," Ling Qing concluded.

Resolution Adopted

OW050747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, Nov 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution today asking Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations for a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The resolution, co-sponsored by Argentina and 19 other Latin American countries, was carried by a vote of 90 to 12 with 52 abstentions. China and most Third World countries voted for it. The United Kingdom voted against it and a majority of West European countries abstained.

Under the resolution, the General Assembly requests the Governments of Argentina and Britain "to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

The assembly also requests the secretary-general to undertake a renewed mission of good offices between the parties to the dispute. It decides to include the Malvinas question in the provisional agenda of its 38th session.

The resolution implies that the Malvinas question is a colonial one by stating in its preamble that "the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace."

It reaffirms "the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and the principles of "non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlements of international disputes."

British representative Sir John Thomson said in the vote explanation that his country would "resist any renewed Argentine pressure on the Falklands."

"The soverignty dispute", he declared, was a formula "designed to prejudge the issue and is therefore unacceptable to my government."

Thomson stressed that his government "will not abandon its responsibilities to ensure that the interests of the Falklanders are paramount and to respect their political aspirations."

The United States, which had supported Britain in the war against Argentina, voted for the resolution today. Explaining the vote, U.S. representative Kenneth Adelman said that his country had never taken a position on the question of sovereignty and did not do so now.

"In supporting this resolution," he added, "the United States affirms that this dispute, like all others, should be settled by discussion and never by force and that the fate of peoples should never be settled without due account being taken of their views, values, interests and rights."

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION ACCUSED OF PLAYING 'TRICKS'

HK041256 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Hua [0719 5478]: "The Reagan Administration's Little Trick"]

[Text] Since the release of the Sino-U.S. joint communique, the people of the two countries are all expecting to see that obstacles to their relationship will be removed so that Sino-U.S. relations can be developed on a sound basis.

However, reports from Washington show that the Reagan administration recently played a series of little tricks, violating the spirit of the joint communique. This has greatly disappointed those who are concerned with the development of Sino-U.S. relations. One of the most notable events occurred on 5 October. On that day, several senior government officials headed by William P. Clark, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, attended a reception to mark the so-called "double tenth national day" given by Taiwan's "coordination committee for North American affairs" in Washington.

Such important U.S. senior officials attending such an activity no matter how "unofficial," constitutes an act of creating "two Chinas" and intervening in China's internal affairs. It was also disturbing that the United States attempted to upgrade its relations with Taiwan.

As a technique, this is an underhanded, deceptive, and shameful "little trick." Looking at the issue in essence, it is by no means a trifling matter, but a big event which could affect the relationship between the two countries since it goes against the promise made by the U.S. Government to carry out the policy of "one China" and respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has not been easy to develop Sino-U.S. relations to their present level. The Chinese people can in no way tolerate repeated occurrences of distorting the content of the joint communique and violating the agreement concerning the communique. The Chinese ambassador to the United States, Chai Zemin, has already lodged a strong protest about the matter to the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government should strictly keep its word in line with the Sino-U.S. joint communique and should no longer raise obstacles to the relationship between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS 'SERIOUS' U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

HK040918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Li Jiade [2621 1357 1795]: "Frantic Waves of Unemployment in the United States"]

[Text] The unemployment issue is becoming more and more serious in the United States.

The U.S. unemployment rate stood at 7.4 percent when Reagan assumed office early last year. It went up to a high of 8.9 percent in August and September this year and soared to 10.1 percent in September, the highest in 42 years in the United States. The number of persons unemployed reached 11.3 million, not including the 1.6 million "hopeless laborers" who have not registered with the government (this means the people who have given up hope because of their failure to get jobs for quite a long time). In addition, about 6.6 million people are not adequately employed and are semi-unemployed. If all of these people are included, the unemployment rate will be close to 13 percent.

The unprecedented unemployment rate is due to the serious economic recession, which, in the view of many U.S. economists, is closely associated with Reagan's economic policy.

After coming to power, in order to curb inflation, Reagan has adopted a tight credit policy. As a result, the money market tightened and interest rates have been high, with the prime interest rate topping 20.5 percent on two occasions last year. All this has seriously hampered economic development. Currently, the interest rate has swiftly dropped compared with last year, with the prime interest rate of the three leading U.S. banks dropping to 12 percent. The decline in interest rates is closely connected with the increase of the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board and the repeated decline of the discount rate. It would be harmful to the Republicians in power if the U.S. mid-term election in November is carried out in a situation where high interest rates exist. It was precisely under the powerful pressure of the White House that the Federal Reserve Board increased the money supply and lowered the discount rate.

In the frantic wave of unemployment in the United States, those being hit hardest are still blue collar workers, blacks and young people. According to a responsible person of the U.S. Burear of Labor Statistics workers in the manufacturing industry have been reduced by 1.8 million, with the vast majority being workers in the automobile, iron and steel and machinery industries. The unemployment rate is close to 45 percent in the iron and steel industry and has increased to 20.8 percent in the automobile industry. In the past 3 months, on the average more than 25 percent of all construction workers were unemployed, whereas September's unemployment rate reached 13.8 percent in the manufacturing industry.

Usually, blacks are the first to be affected by every unemployment crisis. According to a disclosure by the U.S. Labor Department, the unemployment rate for blacks went up from 18.8 percent to 20.2 percent in September, a figure more than 100 percent higher than that of whites. The unemployment rate for youths stands at 23.7 percent. Service businesses were less affected by unemployment in the past, but more than 400,000 people have been fired from the business field since May this year. In September alone, 45,000 employees in retail shops were fired.

Another feature of the current unemployment issue is its widespread influence. With regard to trade services, unemployment is not only limited to the automobile, iron and steel and construction industries but has spread to the textile, paper pulp and paper manufacturing, oil drilling and refinery, mining and chemical industries. Concerning geographic areas, unemployment has turned up in some states which previously were not seriously affected by it. According to U.S. Labor Department statistics, of the 50 states in the United States, except for South Dakota and North Dakota, both of which have not had a rapid increase in unemployment, the remaining 48 states are experiencing an unemployment rate of over 10 percent, with Alabama and Michigan experiencing unemployment rates of more than 14 percent.

The sustained U.S. economic recession has made life terrible for thousands of thousands of Americans. According to reports in the U.S. magazine TIME, a responsible person of a blood donation center in St. Louis has disclosed a 10 percent increase in business, partly because housewives and semi-unemployed workers are selling their blood.

Another consequence of unemployment is general nervousness and various social problems. A sociologist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore has disclosed, after 15 years' research, that with each 1-percent increase in the unemployment rate, the suicide rate increased accordingly by 4.1 percent. He also revealed that even those employed are also nervous as they feel their jobs and income are less secure.

At present, the unemployment issue is still developing and worsening. According to estimates, the unemployment rate might continue to rise.

Baley Bosworth, who worked for the Carter administration, contends that although the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly reduced interest rates, there will be no economic recovery this year, and the unemployment rate, according to forecasts, will certainly reach 10.5 percent or even 11 percent. Many economists fear that the U.S. unemployment rate might break 11 percent. Even Reagan had to admit in his television speech on 13 October that the unemployment rate might rise in the United States.

U.S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

OW041331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- An eight-day U.S. telecommunications and electronics exhibition sponsored by the U.S. Clapp and Poliak International with the cooperation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (C.C.P.I.T.) opened at the Beijing exhibition center here today.

More than 60 U.S. corporations, including the General Electric Company, the RCA Corporation and the Western Union International, are taking part in the exhibition.

On display are a variety of equipment such as telecommunication and satellite communication facilities, navigation equipment, electronic measuring instruments and computer systems.

During the exhibition, technical personnel from both China and the United States will meet in more than 20 symposiums and trade and industrial representatives will gather for business talks.

Among some 600 people attending the opening ceremony were U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., Roger Sullivan, vice-president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, and Ted Krause, director of the exhibition group, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the C.C.P.I.T. Zhu Gaofeng, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

USSR ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT BEIJING RECEPTION

OW041532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a reception this evening to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending the reception were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other Chinese leaders.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended festival greetings to the Soviet people.

He said the Chinese amity organizations would, as always, do their part in enhancing the traditional friendship with the Soviet people.

In his speech, Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov thanked the associations for the reception to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Artists in the Chinese capital sang Chinese and Soviet songs at the reception.

Diplomatic officials and their wives of the Soviet Embassy here were guests of honor at the reception.

HEAVY SOVIET PURCHASES PUSH UP SILVER PRICE

OW050743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The silver price has risen to 10.50 U.S. dollars an ounce from its October low of under 8 dollars an ounce following substantial Soviet purchases of the metal in recent weeks, according to reports from Zurich.

It was estimated that the Soviet Union has recently bought as much as 10 million ounces of silver from the international market, mainly through Zurich, for immediate delivery. The Soviet move has triggered wild speculations. There are fears of a shortage in silver supplies at the international market.

Some silver dealers in Zurich speculated that the buying is out of strategic consideration and linked to the U.S. embargo on high-technology and defense-related goods. But others held that the Soviet action is a speculative plan to push up the prices of silver and gold and then sell them at higher prices.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP GROUP 4 NOV

OW041524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with the Pyongyang friendship delegation of Korea.

The delegation is led by Kim Man-kum, member of the Central Committee of Korean Workers' Party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and An Jae-yun, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Zhao said he was very happy to have an opportunity to meet Korean friends from Pyongyang not long after President Kim Il-song's visit to China.

He said the relationship between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea has always been an unusual one. The exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries have promoted such relations to a still higher stage. This is beneficial to the socialist construction of the two countries and is of great significance to peace in Asia and world peace as well, he said.

"We should make unremitting efforts to defend and develop such friendly relations between China and Korea," he said.

Recalling his visit to Korea last year, Zhao said Pyongyang City has won great achievements in construction. Many things are worth learning by Beijing. He said the current visit of the delegation would promote construction in the Chinese capital.

Kim Man-kum said during their stay in China, they have visited Beijing, Chengdu and Xian where they were accorded warm welcomes. "We have seen for ourselves that the Chinese people are working hard in implementing the principles and line of the C.P.C. 12th National Congress."

Through the current visit to China, he said, they have experienced the strong friendship ties between the people of Korea and China. "We are resolved to exert our efforts to strengthen such friendly relations between our two countries," he said.

Present at the meeting were Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the C.P.C. Beijing committee and mayor of Beijing; Wang Xiaoyi, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Beijing committee and vice-mayor of Beijing; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of DPRK to China.

BRIEFS

TV JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING -- Beijing, Oct 29 (XINHUA) -- Japan today decided to extend a grant to China for teaching Japanese by television in China. The instruments to this effect were exchanged at a ceremony here this morning. Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, attended the ceremony. Xu Chonghua, vice-minister of radio and television, and Yasur Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

PRINCE SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING 4 NOV

BK041440 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 November, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Beijing by plane after attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. This is the first time that Samdech Sihanouk led a delegation to attend the UN General Assembly and achieved an important success since the birth of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The people of China are very glad and warmly congratulate this success.

Today, to welcome the arrival of Samdech Sihanouk and wife, colored banners have been put out along important roads in Beijing; in front of Tienanmin Palace Chinese and Kampuchean flags wafted in the wind.

When the plane of the Chinese civil airline -- on which Samdech Sihanouk and his wife were aboard -- landed at Beijing International Airport, Mr Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Mrs (Hua Liliang), wife of Mr Huang Hua, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, welcomed the Samdech and his wife in the airport lounge. They shook hands and cordially chatted with one another.

Afterward, Mr Wu Xueqian and Mrs (Hua Liliang) escorted Samdech Sihanouk and his wife to the hotel for state guests.

Present at the airport to welcome the arrival were diplomats from Kampuchea, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Korea, Guinea and France accredited to China.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW041520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk arrived here by air this afternoon. Later, the Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome in the Great Hall of the People for President Sihanouk.

At the 37th United Nations General Assembly, Sihanouk and the delegation from the Democratic Kampuchea successfully defended the right of Democratic Kampuchea in the U.S., a victory for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

The flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea hung in the central hall of the Great Hall of the People for the welcoming ceremony this evening. Premier Zhao Ziyang greeted Samdech and Madame Sihanouk with hand-shakes upon their arrival at the hall, and Young Pioneers presented them with bouquets.

The ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and China. Sihanouk, in the company of Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the ceremony were: Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Zhang Zhem, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Upon their arrival here this afternoon, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were welcomed at the airport by Wu Xueqian. Also present were diplomatic envoys to China of Democratic Kampuchea, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea and France.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW041656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would continue to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Zhao was speaking at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk.

The banquet took place in the Great Hall of the People, where Zhao and Sihanouk delivered speeches.

In his speech, Zhao said: "After the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk led a delegation himself to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations and achieved important success. Today, Samdech Sihanouk arrived here with glory."

Zhao praised Sihanouk as a "patriot respected by the Kampuchean people and a celebrated political activist in the world." He said, "the Samdech upholds justice and defies brutality. For many years, he has made unremitting efforts and remarkable contributions to safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and hegemonist aggression and domination."

He said: "Recently, Samdech Sihanouk made an important speech in the U.N. General Assembly, denouncing the aggressors and voicing the aspiration for justice of the Kampuchean people, thus being saluted and commended by the representatives of the countries attending the session.

"Through the joint efforts of the Samdech, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann, and with the sympathy and support of all those countries in love with peace and justice, the General Assembly of the United Nations has frustrated another sabotage of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, maintained Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations, and passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, demanding Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

"We admire the Samdech's resolute stand to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors. We support his patriotic action, and we heartily rejoice at the great success that the Samdech has obtained through diplomatic activities."

Zhao said: "In the past three years and more, the Kampuchean people have fought a bloody battle of resistance against the greedy and ferocious Vietnamese aggressors. They thus have made important contributions to defending Kampuchea's independence and national existence and to containing the aggression and expansion of hegemonists, big or small, and safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia. At present, the situation in Kampuchea is developing unfavorably for the Vietnamese aggressors."

He said: "We are convinced that provided that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, enhance their unity and persist in struggle, they will win final victory in their resistance against Vietnam and build Kampuchea into an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country."

Zhao said: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory is won."

In his speech, Sihanouk gave an account of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's success at the United Nations General Assembly.

He said, compared with the previous three years, the number of U.N. member countries voting in favor of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea this year has greatly increased while the number of countries arguing in favor of the Vietnamese colonialists and expansionists has obviously decreased.

"In the United Nations, the influence of the small hegemonists of Vietnam and the big hegemonists of the Soviet Union has become smaller and smaller,"he said.

Sihanouk said: "This clearly shows that man upholds justice and will never tolerate Vietnam to take possession of Kampuchea without being punished and will never tolerate Vietnam and the Soviet Union to make use of territory of Kampuchea as a threat to peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia and other countries in our region."

Sihanouk said the historic victory of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations has greatly encouraged the Kampuchean people and patriotic forces and helped push the struggle against foreign invaders to a higher stage.

Sihanouk said: "We will never submit to the 'fait accompli' in Kampuchea engineered by Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

He said: "With the support of China, the ASEAN countries and other countries that love justice and uphold independence, the Kampuchean people will certainly win victory in their just struggle."

Present at the banquet were: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; and Qian Changzhou, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Among the guests were: In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defense of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government; Bour Hell, member of the Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy; Norodom Chakrapong, member of the Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs; and Ambassador to China Pech Cheang.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and members of their party.

Deng Hosts Birthday Banquet

OW051123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Committee, at noon today gave a banquet at the special-flavored Sichuan restaurant to warmly celebrate the 60th birthday of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and express his profound feelings for the old friend.

Before the banquet, Deng Xiaoping met with Samdech Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique. He cordially told the Samdech: "Today I am mainly to congratulate you on your birthday."

Deng Xiaoping also introduced to the Samdech those who attended the banquet including Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun, Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi, Comrade Li Xiannian's wife Lin Jiamei, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, his wife He Lilian, and others.

At the beginning of the banquet, Deng Xiaoping was the first to propose a toast. He said: Samdech Sihanouk and we have been friends for several decades. We have always had the deepest admiration for the efforts the Samdech has long been making with fervant partiotism, great vigor and outstanding ability for the independence and survival of the Kampuchean nation. The Samdech is an outstanding patriot and brilliant political activist. Internationally, the Samdech is one of the initiators of the Nonaligned Movement. Recently the Samdech made a forceful and confident speech at the UN General Assembly session, which inspired the fighting will of patriotic Kampuchean soldiers and civilians and was warmly received by the representatives of an overwhelming majority of the countries attending the session. He has thus won wider sympathy and support and scored a great victory for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. To this we express our deep admiration and sincere congratulations.

Deng Xiaoping said: The friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean people goes back to ancient times. Our friendship with the Samdech has withstood the test of history. We ask the Samdech to believe that we will continue to support the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Samdech. We wish the Samdech to make still greater contributions to further strengthening the unity among the various patriotic Kampuchean forces, consolidating the coalition, ultimately driving the Vietnamese aggressors from their country and establishing an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

In reply, Samdech Sihanouk expressed sincere gratitude for the consistent and firm support given by the Chinese Government and people for the Kampuchean people's just struggle and the deep feelings of friendship shown him personally. He said that he would continue to work for strengthening the friendly relations between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Chinese Government and the friendship between the two peoples. He said: Ten years ago, I spent my 50th birthday in Beijing. I have come again to the beautiful capital city of China, Beijing, on my 60th birthday. I am deeply moved by this banquet given for my birthday. When I once again take up a leading post of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people's heroic struggle and China's sincere support have given me great courage.

The banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Attending the banquet on invitation were In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defense, Bour Hell, member of Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy, Norodom Chakrapong, member of the Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs, of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pech Cheang.

INDIA, USSR SIGN OIL IMPORT CONTRACT 4 NOV

OW041928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- India will import 2.25 million tonnes of kerosene and high speed diesel oil from the U.S.S.R. in 1983, according to a contract signed between the two countries here today. A separate contract for the import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil from the U.S.S.R is expected to be signed shortly.

With the two contracts, India will import 4.75 million tonnes of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Union next year, costing a total of some 10 billion Indian rupees.

The Soviet Union is the biggest supplier of crude oil and oil products to India in the past few years. At present approximately 50 percent of India's imported oil products and 15 per cent of crude oil come from the Soviet Union.

INDIAN MINISTER: ZIAUL HAQ VISIT 'SIGNIFICANT'

OW041036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Indian External Affairs Minister P.N. Rao yesterday described Pakistan President Ziaul Haq's recent visit to India as "significant" though it was short and brief.

He said in Parliament that the visit showed the desire of the leaders of the two countries to maintain contact at the highest level.

Speaking of the decision to set up an Indo-Pakistan joint commission, he said both countries want normalisation and closer ties. The matter came up during talks between the two leaders and they decided in principle to set up the joint commission to oversee the efforts in that direction.

He is hopeful that the talks might pave the way for creating an atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue.

The officials of the two countries will meet on December 23 to work out details of the joint committee. Pakistan is keen that the proposed Indo-Pakistan joint commission be headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries THE STATESMAN reported today, because this would give the commission the necessary political clout it needs if it is to become an effective instrument for fostering cooperation between the two countries.

Pakistan is also likely to suggest that the commission be broken up into subcommissions with each of these assigned a specific area of operation. This would make the meetings of the commission more fruitful.

India is satisfied with President Ziaul's assurance that Pakistan desires a greater degree of interaction in the fields of trade across the border and a diversification of the pattern of co-operation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

FOOD AID TO NEPAL -- Beijing, Oct 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Jie, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna, Nepalese ambassador to China, today exchanged notes saying China will give 2,000 metric tons of maize to Nepal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 28 Oct 82 OW]

EEC COMMISSION TO RESUME BUTTER SALES TO USSR

OW041918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The EEC Commission has decided to resume the sales of subsidised butter to the Soviet Union and to offer a special subsidy on butter prices in the EEC countries over Christmas, the commission spokesman announced here today.

This decision was aimed at reducing the mounting surpluses of EEC butter stocks, the spokesman said.

The EEC butter production is expected to be 7 per cent higher than last year. Stocks of butter in the EEC are around 400,000 tonnes. EEC officials fear that any build-up in the EEC's stocks will depress world prices and make any disposal scheme more expensive. The rising surpluses will bring about pressures on the EEC farm budget next year, which is always at the center of dispute within the EEC.

The EEC imposed the embargo on butter sales to the Soviet Union in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It lifted all other farm trade sanctions at the same time as the United States did in the spring of last year, but has not needed to contemplate fresh butter sales until now.

Now the EEC Commission took the view that it is no longer necessary to exclude butter from the range of foodstuffs currently exported to the Soviet Union. However, Britain and West Germany have been long opposed to subsidised EEC butter sales to the Soviet Union, taking into consideration both political and economic aspects.

The European Consumers' Union Bureau also called on the EEC commission to stop butter sales to the Soviet Union. It held that the European consumers are asked to pay more and more for higher prices, and at the same time they are called upon, as taxpayers, to subsidise the exports of surpluses.

RECEPTION MARKS ITALIAN ARMED FORCES DAY

OW040827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Renzo Romano, military, naval and air attache of the Italian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Romano gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the Italian Armed Forces Day.

Among those present at the reception were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Fan Ziyu, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the navy; and Wu Fushan, deputy commander of the air force.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH UK -- Beijing, Oct 29 (XINHUA) -- A draft agreement on the feasibilities study for the development of a major coal mine in Shandong Province, east China, has been initialed between the China National Coal Development Corporation and the British Shell Coal International Ltd. The Jining No 2 coal mine covered by the agreement will be designed to produce 3 million tons a year. It will be equipped with up-to-date coal-cutting and coal-dressing equipment and use advanced technological processes and managerial methods. An agreement on the development of the mine will be officially signed before the end of this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

U.S. OPPOSES ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

OW050751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today expressed its strong opposition to Israel's establishment of new settlements in the occupied West Bank.

"The United States regards this latest announcement of Israel's intention to begin work on additional settlements as most unwelcome," department spokesman Alan Romberg said at a press briefing.

A new Israeli settlement was dedicated in the West Bank Wednesday. The Israeli Government has requested 15 million dollars to be added to this year's budget for setting up new settlements and enlarging existing ones. Israel plans to settle 400,000 people by the end of the decade and 1 million more by the year 2000.

Romberg said: "Settlements activity raises questions about Israel's willingness to abide by the promise of (U.N.) Resolution 242 that territory will be exchanged for true peace."

Currently there are more than 100 settlements with 25,000 Jews in the West Bank captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war. President Reagan in his Middle East peace initiative called for a freeze in settlement activity but Israel goes on with its attempt to annex the occupied territories.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BEGIN GOVERNMENT'S ISOLATION

HK041158 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Xiao Liang [2556 5328]: "The Begin Administration Has Never Been So Isolated"]

[Text] With the connivance and support of the United States, the Begin administration forgot itself for a time, wantonly trampling on the sovereignty of Lebanon and savagely killing Palestinian civilians. They attempted to hold an early election in order to demonstrate their rising prestige and stable position. However, the wheel of history does not turn in accordance with Begin's wishes. Although the Begin government succeeded militarily for a time, politically and morally it is in a situation of unprecedented isolation. We can see this from the following aspects:

The withdrawal of the PLO from West Beirut does not mean that the struggle of the Palestinian people has come to an end, but that it has entered a new stage. At present, although the PLO is in a difficult situation, it still possesses substantial military strength. Meanwhile, the PLO's leading group remains unscathed and intact. They are concentrating on measures to strengthen internal unity and harmony with the Arab nations. They have stated their just and reasonable position on the solution to the Palestinian problem in the Fes conference and in a series of international activities. They have played an active role and won worldwide sympathy and support.

Since 1975, Lebanon has been in a situation of turmoil and division and the people are weary of such a situation. When president Amin al-Jumayyil took office, he put forward his stand calling for nationwide reconciliation, an end to war and violence, restoration of public security, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and safeguards to their independent sovereignty and territorial integrity. He sympathized with the Palestinian people's demand for establishing their own state and opposed Israel holding on to Lebanese territory. He not only won the support of the various political forces within the country, but also the priase of the Arab countries and international public opinion.

This indicated that the situation in Lebanon has entered a new stage. Attempts by the Begin government to establish a puppet regime in Lebanon with close ties to Israel have fallen through.

The eight-point scheme proposed by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem formed the main agenda for the 12th summit conference of Arab countries held in Fes, Morocco, last November. But due to the divergence of views among the countries attending, the conference was adjourned after only 9 hours. The Saudi Arabian plan was shelved for over 9 months. Israel provoked war in Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East became dangerous, and the Fes conference reopened. Presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco, after 4 days of consultations and a final declaration, the 8-point plan for solving the Palestinian problem was put forward, constituting the Arab peace plan for the Middle East. This was the first scheme collectively drawn up by Arab countries for a realistic and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem since the 35 years of conflict with Israel. This historical change has far-reaching influence on the just settlement of the Middle East problem. The strengthening of unity among the Arab countries has brought immense pressure to bear on the Begin government, which still insists on aggression and expansion.

In launching the present war, the Begin clique suffered over 2,000 casualties and a loss of over US$3 billion, placing a heavy burden on the Israeli people. This aroused strong opposition, and 300,000 Israeli demonstrators converged on Tel Aviv demanding Begin's resignation. There has not been such a demonstration since 1948. A number of people in the Israeli ruling clique were also dissatisfied with Begin's actions and demanded an investigation into the massacre. This put the Begin clique in a predicament. The fact that there has been prolonged and daily increasing dissatisfaction and indignance in the Israeli Army particularly merits our attention.

Many of the military were bewildered by the war and the army's morale was at a low ebb. According to reports, 1,000 reserve soldiers signed and submitted a statement to the higher authorities to oppose their dispatch to Lebanon, and 260 officers demanded the resignation of the minister of defense, Sharon. With great anxiety, one of Begin's advisors said: "It is incredible that some officers object to carrying out orders." The development of the peace movement, and the divergence of views within the ruling clique, is shaking the Begin government's already fragile position.

Countries outside the Arab world have also strongly condemned the Israeli atrocities. At the 37th UN General Assembly, the Arab countries and many other nations took a reserved attitude toward the credentials of the Israeli representative attending the 37th UNGA.

"An unjust cause finds little support." Although the Begin government is running rampant in its efforts to realize the wild ambition of a "great Israel," the results run counter to their desire. They will find themselves in a more difficult situation, isolated on the international stage. If the Begin government continues to go against the historical trend, it deserves its punishment.

IMPLICATIONS OF SINO-CANADIAN TRADE GAP EXAMINED

HK040645 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Qin Benli [2953 2609 4539] and Yu Ming [0060 2494]: "The Fragrant Smell of the Wine May Not Reach the End of the Long Alley -- First in a Series of Random Notes on a Visit to Canada"]

[Text] On your half-a-month journey in Canada, the present situation and development prospects of Sino-Canadian trade was always the most important topic of discussion when we met both officials of the Canadian Government and people in economic and trade circles.

The general impression left by what we saw and heard is that there exists a potential for Sino-Canadian trade, but great efforts are needed if we want to expand China's exports and narrow the present huge balance of trade unfavorable to China. Though this is due to the difficulties in the international trade caused by the worldwide economic recession in recent years, another reason we can find is that we know too little about the actual situation, including market conditions, in the outside world and we are still not going at doing business in the markets of the Western world.

Creating a new situation in exports requires a lot of learning. If we say that the law of value is a "big school," then entering the world market to participate in international competition can be counted as the toughest problem. In the course of solving this problem, we can gain not merely countable foreign exchange, but what is also of significance is that we can acquire some knowledge of the activities of the entire economy and gain some inspiration for reforming our management setup. In the course of making on-the-spot investigations in Canada, the above idea gradually grew firmly in our minds.

Foreign trade has always held a specially important position in Canada. At present, the export value in Canada amounts to 3/4 of the output value of its major projection sectors, and the imports of textile goods in per capita terms rank Canada first in the world. It has a population of over 20 million people and its gross volume of imports amounts to as much as over U.S. $70 billion. It is a pity that China's exports to Canada account for no more than $0.2 billion. It is really too small a proportion. But the balance of trade unfavorable to China amounts to $0.8 billion.

"The most serious problem facing Canada-China trade at present is a huge balance unfavorable to China," (McClausky), assistant deputy secretary of the Canadian Foreign Ministry, stressed when he met us, because this balance also affects Canadian businessmen's efforts to expand exports. This official, who is in charge of trade with the Asian-Pacific region, told us: "For a long time in my work, I have always concentrated on how to expand the sales of Canadian goods and services. Now I cannot but consider the problem of helping China to increase their exports."

When we visited a ranch in Saskatchewan Province, we found that there was a commodity catalogue in the rancher's house. This catalogue was from the (Hills) Department Store, which is the largest one in Canada with an annual turnover of 3 billion Canadian dollars. This company has a mail-order department. They regularly send commodity catalogues to their customers of all types throughout the country. The rancher told us: "I choose the necessary goods from this catalogue or from advertisements in the press and on television, then give a call to the relevant companies. The goods I need will be delivered before long and payment is also very convenient."

Economic development has changed people's patterns of consumption. Taking this rancher as an example, he has a family of 3 and hires 3 workers, handling 4,100 acres of land. Ordinarily he has no time to go shopping to buy a few articles.

What he can do is to make use of advertisements and catalogues and buy the goods he needs by speedy and convenient correspondence method.

This modern style of marketing characterized by intense commodity competition and consumption guidance given by advertisements has created big opportunities and freedom for consumers to select diverse goods. If a product is not given publicity through advertising, or no initiative is taken in its marketing, this virtually means that the product will not exist any longer.

Many Canadian businessmen say: Some Chinese goods are not bad in quality, but the Chinese do not know how to do business here, they pay little attention to advertising and publicity. (Frank Kenny), head of the Association of Canadian Manufacturing Enterprises, said: "Take procelain as an example. Japan, Ireland and the Philippines all export a great deal to Canada, the Japanese goods dominating. Recently, we bought a batch of China-made procelain and found that it was reasonable tin price and good in quality. If you can actively advertise your goods and do a good job in marketing them, your goods can find a place in the Canadian market. Chinese porcelain has a long history and reputation, but it seems to have been discovered as a "new land" by people recently." Another importer said: Chinese peanuts are the best in the world, Canadians always like to eat Chinese peanuts. But when they are eating them, many people do not really know that the peanuts are from China. When other people spare no expense to create brand names, China sometimes even does not advertise to give publicity to their existing name brand goods.

The saying that "the fragrant smell of wine can reach the end of a long alley" is no longer appropriate to the current international market. This idea will just hinder things. Now, no matter how fragrant the wine is and how good the goods are, if we want them to sell well, we can never sit leisurely at "the end of a long alley" and wait for customers' patronage.

WAN LI MEETS CHILEAN FINANCE, TRADE DELEGATION

OW041245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li today told a Chilean official delegation that China and Chile should expand their bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

"The two peoples should also increase their exchanges," he said in a meeting with the delegation at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The delegation has come to attend the fifth session of the Sino-Chilean Mixed Commission of Trade. The delegation leader is Sergio Covarrubias, Chilean first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the deputy leader is Enrique Seguel, vice-minister of finance.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY BUILDING

OW040356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 3 Nov 82

[4 November RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Strengthen Party Building; Strive for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 12th CPC National Congress has put forward the grand tasks for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We have all the necessary conditions for accomplishing these tasks. A decisive condition is the party leadership. Therefore, we must strengthen party building in the new period, strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style and make efforts to build the party into a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

I. The Distinguishing Features and Significance of Party Building in the New Period

Our party's character of being the vanguard of the proletariat and its advanced nature are the primary reasons for its being able to take the historical responsibility of leading the revolution and construction in China and for its being a force at the core which liberated the Chinese people and enabling them to lead a new socialist life.

After the publication of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the founder of Marxism repeatedly pointed out: The proletariat is the most advanced class and a leading revolutionary force in the present society. The proletariat must set up its own fighting headquarters and form its own independent party in the course of revolutionary struggles. The party should be composed of outstanding elements of the working class with the highest political consciousness, be able to arm itself with a scientific communist world outlook and understand the objective law of social development and revolutionary movement. Fundamentally speaking, the Communist Party is of an advanced nature because it does not seek special interests for itself, it emphasizes and persistently upholds the overall interests of the working class and all the people at all times, and it always keeps to the communist orientation and represents the interests of an entire revolutionary movement in various stages of development when it leads the movement.

The Communist Party of China is precisely such a party. It was the product of the integration of Marxism with the Chinese workers' movement. The new democratic revolution in China was an integral part of the communist movement led by our party and was a necessary preparation for realizing socialism in China. Our party established its leading position in the cause of the people's revolution and led the new democratic revolution to a complete victory, thanks to its correct theories and policies and to the innumerable communists playing an exemplary role and displaying a spirit of sacrifice during the revolution. History proves that our party is the most advanced political organization in Chinese society. Its leading role and its invincible strength are primarily attributed to its advanced nature.

The winning of a nationwide victory in the new democratic revolution was immediately followed by the undertaking of socialist transformation and the establishment of a socialist system. The communist movement thus entered a new period -- a period for building a socialist society, which is the first phase of communism. To our party, the situation has brought about two important changes. One is that our party has freed itself from being oppressed and "encircled" and has become a party holding state power and a leading core for the entire socialist cause. In conventional words, it has become the ruling party. The other change is in our party's tasks. For a long period in the past, the central task of our party was leading the people in waging revolutionary class struggles to first overthrow the rule of reactionary classes and then wipe out the exploiting systems and exploiting classes. The party's present central task is leading the people to build a new society, undertake socialist modernization, develop the productive forces and enhance the standards of their cultural and material life.

This change has brought new characteristics to the task of party building and set forth fresh requirements for maintaining and heightening our party's progressive nature. They are manifested in the following two principal fields: First, acting in accordance with the conditions and circumstances brought forth by this change, our party must learn how to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the country's socialist modernizations, master the law of socialist construction and be versed in professional knowledge in various fields so that it will be able to exercise leadership over construction. We say that the party has been a vanguard whose primary duty was to lead the people in waging revolutionary class struggle. Today it should be a vanguard whose primary duty is to lead the people to achieve socialist material and spiritual civilization and promote democracy. Second, as the ruling party in the country, the CPC should constantly remind every party member that he is an ordinary worker and instruct him constantly to guard against the danger of divorcing himself from the masses and never to forget the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. In exercising leadership over economic construction, our party should be soberly earnest in following the socialist orientation of this endeavor, never forget the goal of realizing communism and maintaining its communist purity.

History has proved that party building is closely linked to the party's political line. In his work "Introducing the Communist," Comrade Mao Zedong expounded this point fully and produced ample evidence. During the socialist period, party building is closely related to our party's understanding and handling of the question of economic construction and of class struggle and other social contradictions that still exist after the elimination of the system of exploitation.

The eighth party national congress correctly analyzed the principal contradictions in the country following the basic completion of socialist transformation and put forward the task of carrying out all-round socialist construction. These questions, however, were not thoroughly understood at that time and the task put forward was not persistently carried out. On the contrary, "left" mistakes were committed one after another with regard to class struggle and the question of economic construction, thereby paving the way for the decade of domestic turmoil known as the "Great Cultural Revolution." These mistakes seriously damaged the party's ideological line, its democratic life and its relations with the masses as well as the party's organizational discipline and work style.

On the other hand, the occurrences of these mistakes could not be separated from the ruling party's lack of correct and deep understanding of building itself up. The eighth party national congress put forward the question of party building and called for efforts to persist in the mass line, oppose bureaucracy, strengthen democratic centralism and collective leadership and oppose the personality cult. But there was no sufficient and profound understanding of these questions, nor were they solved in our institutions or in practice. Subsequently, quite a few mistakes were made in the party's ideological line and its organizational systems and the personality cult phenomenon grew increasingly evident, thus leading the inner party's political life to increasing abnormality. This development caused serious damage to the party's correct leadership over the cause of socialism and made the party impotent in thoroughly correcting the mistakes in class struggle and economic construction in good time.

The historical course of victory since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee shows that our understanding of the law of socialist construction and our formulation of the line and program for achieving socialist modernization in all fields runs parallel to our efforts to strengthen party building and that they promote each other. If we had failed to formulate a correct ideological line of the party, to correctly sum up our historical experiences and to reform and improve the party's leading bodies and organizational systems according to the principles of democratic centralism, we could not have promptly and successfully effected such a great and historic change and directed our socialist modernization in all fields onto a correct path.

The entire history of the Chinese revolution and the history of our socialist construction in the past 20 years or so tells us that the success of revolution and construction led by the party hinges on party building which is closely related to the party's political line.

II. The Needs of Party Building in the New Period

The 12th party national congress drew up not only the tasks and principles for socialist modernization, but also the program, system and organizational principle for party building. In addition, it set out the requirements, principles and measures for strengthening party building in the new historical period. All this embodies the portions of the new party constitution and the report to the party congress concerning the party. In a word, the main purpose of all this is to adapt the ruling party's position to the tasks and characteristics of the new historical period and to further raise the party's consciousness and progressiveness, thereby improving party leadership.

On the one hand, upholding the leadership of the party means affirming its leading position in the political life of the state and in the cause of socialism and really following its leadership. On the other hand, speaking from the point of view of party building, upholding the leadership of the party means maintaining and upgrading its progressiveness and using it to educate, affect and guide the whole working class and the people throughout the country. To assume political, ideological or organizational leadership, the party must rely on its progressiveness. This is most essential in assuming leadership. In the cause of socialist modernization, the party itself must be correct. It must deal with the cause of construction with an earnest scientific approach. It must not only have a good understanding of general thories concerning, and the laws governing, socialist construction, but also be able to pool the wisdom of the masses in practice, explore the specific laws governing the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and democratic politics and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this way, it can lead the masses to advance along the correct socialist path. The party itself must be highly efficient politically, culturally and scientifically so that it will be able to make the party members and cadres, not only believe strongly in communism and serve the people wholeheartedly, but also constantly elevate their educational and scientific level and master consummate knowledge for socialist construction.

Currently, special efforts must be made to overcome the wrong concept of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals. It is necessary to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. In this way they will be able to encourage and guide the masses around them by setting a good example. While the party itself must be strong, united and vigorous, its leading bodies and ranks of cadres must be able to strengthen the party continually through the succession of the new to the old, and its various organizations must be imbued with a vigorous, revolutionary creative spirit as well as a sense of organization and discipline. In this way the party will be able to unite and organize the people of all nationalities throughout the country to strive for the common objective. It was with this objective in mind that the 12th party national congress put forward the requirements for strengthening the party after considering the different circumstances. It is true that the party has committed mistakes, and there is no guarantee that it will not make mistakes in the future. However, the party dares to make open and sincere criticism of itself in the cause of communism and the interests of the people and is good at making progress by learning from its mistakes. This is one of the hallmarks of its progressiveness.

In short, the party cannot lead if it is not progressive. If the party organization of an area or a unit puts forward wrong views, if the understanding and actions of its party members and cadres lag behind those of the masses, and if the party organization is lax, the party's leadership there exists only in form, for no effective leadership actually exists in practice. There are some party members and cadres engaged in improper practices who have even become corrupted. There are also a small number of paralyzed and degenerated grassroots organizations. In fact, they have become captives to the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. How can there be genuine party leadership over the masses in those areas under these circumstances?

On strengthening party building and maintaining and elevating the party's progressiveness, the new party constitution and the report to the 12th party national congress stressed three basic requirements: a high degree of identical views in political and ideological matters, serving the people wholeheartedly and upholding democratic centralism. These requirements are not new. From the day the party was founded, we have embarked on party building according to them and, in the long years of struggle, have formed the characteristics and traditions embodying these requirements. In the present condition it has become our more urgent task to strengthen party building and restore the party's fine traditions according to these three requirements after suffering the consequences of the decade of domestic turmoil; moreover, the status of the party in power and the tasks for the new period have added new contents to these three requirements and further boosted the party's fine traditions.

A high degree of ideological and political unity of course denotes unity on the basis of a correct ideological and political line. History proves that, with an incorrect ideological and political line, it is impossible to achieve unity of the whole party. However, without the high degree of unity of the whole party on this basis, it is impossible to implement the correct line, and it is impossible for the party to have fighting power, even if we have the correct ideological and political line. Now we have every reason to say that we have had the correct ideological and political basis for achieving the unity of the whole party, but we are not saying that the demand for party building in this respect has been met, because of the following reasons:

1. We have had a correct ideological and political line in terms of the leadership of the party Central Committee and the party as a whole. However, it remains an arduous task to make all localities, primary party organizations and party members consciously accept, understand and implement it in their work. Our experiences in the new democratic revolution can prove this fact. It took us 10 years from the Zunyi meeting to the seventh party national congress to achieve a high degree of ideological and political unity of the whole party. Moreover, the unity was achieved with the help of a Marxist rectification movement conducted during that period. Today, some of our party organizations and party cadres still have not learned how to proceed from reality and consider the local situation to accomplish the line and tasks put forward by the Central Committee. They have the habit of mechanically conveying messages or going their own way according to partial experience and wrong knowlege. Therefore, they have not properly implemented the very good policies adopted by the party Central Committee. In addition, we should not underestimate such a situation -- some persons in our party still doubt the correct line pursued by the party Central Committee. Some persons with "left" mentality are reluctant to abandon, and still cling to, the wrong idea of "taking class struggle as the key link," and others, with a rightist mentality, appreciate and advocate the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism. They often express doubt and dissatisfaction with the correct line over one question or another. The two tendencies objectively use and complement each other. This is one of the important expressions of the unhealthy tendencies in the party's current style. Therefore, to adhere to the correct line and achieve a high degree of ideological and political unity of the whole party requires an arduous ideological education and active ideological struggle.

2. The correct ideological and political line cannot solve problems once and for all, even if it has been formulated and implemented. The principles of proceeding from reality and of seeking truth from facts are a process in doing all work. To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics is also a process. Although the basic orientation and main points of this process have been clearly defined, we cannot say that we have already completely understood the law of China's socialist construction because we still need to continue our exploration for many concrete systems and measures. Moreover, with the continuation of practice, we must contantly improve and develop the line and policies concerning the undertaking of socialist modernization in all fields, prevent and overcome "left" and rightist erroneous tendencies and guarantee the continuity and stability of the existing correct line. Therefore, to keep and consolidate the high degree of ideological and political unity is also a constantly developing process.

To serve the people wholeheartedly is our party's consistent purpose. All the policies and practices of our party take the fundamental interests of the vast majority of people as their departure point and destination. Our party seeks the interests of the working class and all the people and seeks no special interests for itself. This is the fundamental reason why our party has strength. This is the fundamental reason why political parties seeking interests for a minority of persons, certain factions or themselves have successively been eliminated, while our party alone has won the people's widespread support and will forever remain vigorous before it finally completes its historical mission. Our problem is that, since our party became the party holding state power, it has been put under still more rigorous tests in this respect. Its status as the ruling party makes it possible for some of its members and cadres to become arrogant bureaucrats, divorced from the masses and use the power in their hands and various opportunities to seek personal interests and special privileges at the expense of the people and the government. Its status as the ruling party also attracts opportunists with bad motives who attempt to sneak into the party. This phenomenon will inevitably undermine the party's advanced nature, cause the danger of our party becoming divorced from the masses and even degenerating certain parts and some members of the party if we fail to prevent it from spreading before it is too late. Because our party organizations were destroyed during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, this phenomenon has already spread to a certain extent and become another important expression of the unhealthy tendencies in the current party style.

Therefore, it is imperative to set stricter demands on party members and cadres who are also party members and to stress that Communist Party members are at all times ordinary members of the working people. In addition to serving the people wholeheartedly, they should diligently study culture, science and professional knowledge so that they will be competent for the task of serving the people. They can have only more obligations than nonparty members and must not seek personal gain or privileges, although they are allowed legitimate personal benefits and job functions and powers. If they act otherwise, they cannot be party members. It is vitally important that this be made the central link and a strict line of demarcation in putting forward the question of party members' qualifications and in solving it in the course of practice. The correct solution of this question not only has a bearing on the relationship between the party and the people as well as on the party's prestige and leading role among the masses but also determines the party's ability to maintain its characteristics of being the vanguard of the proletariat.

As for persisting in the party's democratic centralism, the progressive nature and leading role of our party are not only manifested in the ideological and political fields but are also guaranteed in the organizational field. It is necessary to act in line with democratic centralism and to build the party into an entity that acts in unison. In the past, our party relied on its strict organizational nature and sense of discipline to lead the people in defeating enemies much more powerful than ourselves. It has become all the more necessary to persist in democratic centralism since the CPC became the ruling party leading socialist construction in the country. The complex and arduous task of construction has, on the one hand, called for developing inner-party democracy, bringing into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of all party members and cadres and -- on the basis of this -- promoting socialist democracy in the political life of the state. On the other hand, it has created the need for a high level of centralism on the basis of democracy and for a strict sense of organizational discipline to ensure the unity of the entire party in action and to guarantee the prompt and effective implementation of the party's decisions.

We should also understand that the status of the ruling party has brought with it still greater powers for our party leaders which can easily give rise to patriarchal behavior and the personality cult. When the inner-party political life is torpedoed, it will invariably create a phenomenon in which each goes his own way in a manner of liberalism without regard for discipline or for the party as an organization. This would damage the party's collective leadership and its unity in action.

We have summed up the lessons learned from our party's mistakes that led to the "Great Cultural Revoltuion." Such mistakes were committed in the ideological and political fields, but the most bitter lesson learned from it was the damage done to democratic centralism and the party's normal inner political ilife. Paying full attention to this fact and taking it as a lesson, the new party constitution has made supplementary and concrete stipulations on democratic centralism and party discipline. Now, from the party Central Committee to the many local pary organizations, political life has gradually become normal, and the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership have also been implemented. However, the consequences and influence of the decade of domestic turmoil still remain among quite a number of party members, cadres and party organizations and are hindering the implementation of the correct line. This is also an important manifestation of the unhealthy style of the party these days. Therefore, it is necessary for us to strengthen democratic centralism and the party's organizational nature and sense of discipline in accordance with the requirements and stipulations spelled out in the new party constitution.

In a nutshell, the three basic requirements for strengthening party building as mentioned above were desigend to improve the political quality of thw whole party vigorously, enhance the party organizations' fighting power and persist in and improve party leadership over socialist construction.

III. The Struggle To Turn Party Style Fundamentally for the Better

The new historical period has set very high demands on party building. But seriously unhealthy party style exists in general. This is a sharp contradiction. Therefore, we must carry out party consolidation step bv step and in a planned way and work hard to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style; this is a central link of party building in the next few years.

The 12th party national congress congress called for a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in party style. These are organically integrated with one another. This is especially so in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct which have a direct bearing and influence on each other. On the one hand, we should not say that unhealthy social conduct is the result of unhealthy party style. Many social evils are not caused by unhealthy party style. On the other hand, it is true that unhealthy party style does have a great bearing on the standards of social conduct. Only by overcoming the unhealthy practices in the party and consolidating the party can our party convince, educate and unite the masses of the people to correct the unhealthy practices in society and use revolutionary ideology and spirit to arouse the people's enthusiasm for construction so as to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization and the fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation. In this sense, the key to fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 12th party national congress is to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Party building, like any other work, must proceed from the realities. A correct analysis and appraisal of the present situation in the party and the unhealthy phenomena in our party style is the starting point for consolidating the party and bringing about a turn for the better in party style.

The report to the 12th party congres made a correct and incisive analysis of the present situation in the party: On the one hand, the main body of our party remains politically pure and strong despite the serious damage inflicted by the "Cultural Revolution," and after recovery and consolidation in the past few years, the situation in our party is now greatly improved. This is the dominant aspect. On the other hand, it is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and that no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in our party style.

The report enumerated the various manifestations of the unhealthy tendencies in the party and sharply pointed out: "All these phenomena have greatly impaired our party's prestige. While we must not allow any exaggeration of this dark aspect of our party, we should not on any account be afraid to expose it." This analysis is scientific and conforms to the realities. We have only to look back objectively at the tremendous change brought about by the party and the state in all fields since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique -- especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee -- and we cannot but recognize that the main body of our party is politically pure and strong and that the party style has improved markedly in the past few years. Of course, if we similiarly objectively observe the realities around us, we must admit that there is indeed a dark aspect in the party. Investigations by many local and primary party organizations on the conditions of party members (including those who are cadres) also indicate that the great majority of party members are qualified or basically qualified; that a small number are not quite qualified or basically not qualified, but the overwhelming majority of them can become qualified party members after education; and that only a handful are absolutely not qualified or downright degenerates. This can also prove from one aspect the correctness of the analysis of the situation in the party given by the report.

In order to understand the report's scientific appraisal and to have a basis to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style, we must also analyze in depth the cause of the emergence of unhealthy tendencies in the party and why they can surely be overcome.

First, the emergence of all kinds of unhealthy tendencies in the party has its historical and social causes. The party's healthy body is attacked by old ideas and old habits formed under the exploiting system and private ownership of the means of production -- as a person's healthy body is attacked by all kinds of germs in the environment. All our party members were not born advanced elements. Some of them had lived in the old society, and some had lived in the new society when it had just been born out of the old society. Unavoidably, they were still more or less under the influence of the old ideas when they joined the party, and unavoidably, they are still continuously subjected to the influence of old ideas and old habits. They must constantly and consciously remold themselves and pay attention to waging a struggle against these old influences, for only in this way can they maintain their progressiveness. If the active ideological struggle in the party is stopped and all kinds of unhealthy tendencies spread unchecked, the party will not be able to undertake the task of leading the revolution and will itself degenerate gradually till its doom. Therefore, the style of the party determines its very survival. And strengthening the party's own building, resisting attacks by all kinds of old ideas and overcoming the unhealthy tendencies are an indispensable part of the party's great historical task to transform the Chinese society.

In fact, the influence of the ideas and habits from the old system on the party and the unhealthy tendencies in the party have existed all along. In the past, it was exactly in the course of continuous struggles against them that the party had developed and grown. At present, unhealthy tendencies are spreading to a certain extent in the party because the evil consequences of the 10 years of domestic turmoil have not been completely eliminated. It is also a manifestation that the various ideas of the exploiting classes are again spreading and their corrosive effects are increasing under the new conditions. We should see that under present international and domestic conditions, the influence of ideas and habits form the old system will remain widespread for a long time to come. It is much more difficult to eliminate the negative effects of the decade of domestic turmoil on party style than to undo its material consequences. Therefore, we must fully understand that the struggle against the unhealthy tendencies will be arduous and protracted and must not lower our guard in the slightest degree.

But the situations and truths mentioned above can also show that the unhealthy tendencies in the party are illegal. They are absolutely incompatible with the party's proletarian progressive character, are what the party wants to transform and eliminate, and can entirely be overcome. First of all, our party is able to do this because it has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the working class and the Chinese people. Although some party members and cadres, whose party spirit is impure, may take advantage of various opportunities in the party. As far as the party's purpose, its line, the leadership of the party Central Committee and the party as a whole are concerned, there is no need or reason whatsoever to conceal or protect the shortcomings, mistakes and unhealthy tendencie among the party's own ranks. On the contrary, in the interests of the class and the people, the party will certainly eliminate the dark aspect among its ranks with the greatest determination. This has been and will continue to be proven by history. Next, it is because our party has the most powerful weapon to wage the struggle against unhealthy tendencies among its own ranks; that is, the Marxist method of self-criticism. The Marxist scientific theory and the advanced stand of the proletarian determine that our party can grasp and apply the weapon of self-criticism. Lenin said: "All the extinct revolutionary political parties of the past became extinct because they were arrogant and conceited, failed to see where their strength lay and were afraid to admit their own weaknesses. But we will not become extinct because we are not afraid of admitting our own weaknesses and because we can learn to overcome our weaknesses." This is exactly how our party, by correctly using the weapon of self-criticism, has repeatedly overcome mistakes, dangers and difficulties and in the process recovered and grown stronger. After the 10 years of domestic turmoil, because the party not only has the Marxist courage to conduct self-criticism but the ability to do it historically and correctly, it has brought about a historic change and effected a marked turn for the better in party style. Similarly, by correctly using the weapons of self-criticism, we can certainly continue to eliminate the filth among our own ranks and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our party style.

Since the emergence of the unhealthy tendencies in the party has its social and historical causes, we should see that our struggle against them will be arduous and long; because of the party's proletarian and progressive character and the weapon of self-criticism it possesses, we should see the inevitability of the unhealthy tendencies being overcome. This is the basic understanding and attitude we should have.

To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in our party style, the 12th party congress decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983. This is an important move to strengthen party building put forward on the basis of a correct analysis of the situation in the party. In a sense, the work our party has been doing in the past few years in uncovering the factional setup of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, rectifying the ideological line, implementing the cadre policy, consolidating the leading bodies at various levels, implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life and so forth, as well as the work to strike at serious crimes in the economic field which began this year, are all for consolidating the party -- or to put it in another way, all have party consolidation as part of their contents. However, all these cannot substitute a concentrated and overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, and without such a concentrated and overall rectification and consolidation, it is impossible to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Party consolidation is a creation of our party, a form and method to strengthen party building that has been proven effective by history. Its basic contents include widespread and thoroughgoing Marxist ideological and political education, conscientious and responsible criticsm and self-criticism and serious and careful organizational cleansing.

Since the Yanan rectification campaign, our party has accumulated rich, successful experience in this area and formed a fine tradition. Of course, we have also learned profound lessons in periods of "left" mistakes. The proposed party consolidation will be an overall party consolidation after the destruction of the 10 years of domestic turmoil and the achievement of a historical change -- an overall party consolidation to be carried out when the party is faced with the great tasks in the new period. Therefore, it will certainly play a vitally important role and will be of far-reaching significance. We should pay attention to applying successful past experiences, draw lessons from past mistakes, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions formed since the Yanan rectification campaign and do this work well. In this way, we will certainly be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style and make the party a strong, leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW041858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution has been discussed by more than 80 percent of China's adults.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the Fourth Plenary Session of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, which opened here this afternoon. Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, Peng said the draft of the revised constitution had taken 25 months from the soliciting of opinions, drafting, discussion, and revision to nationwide discussion. The plenary session will discuss the draft, and, if necessary, make revisions before submitting it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for deliberation, he said.

Hu Sheng, deputy secretary-general of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, said that since the publicizing of the constitutional draft last April, people of all nationalities in the country have discussed the draft.

Ninety organizations under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the People's Liberation Army, the democratic parties and people's organizations have handed in their suggestions and recommendations on the draft to the committee. Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao joined in the discussion and made suggestions, he said.

According to Hu, people said that the constitutional draft has summed up both positive and negative experiences of socialist revolution and socialist construction since 1949.

Hu said: "The constitutional draft conforms to the will of the people and suits present conditions in China. It embodies the line, principles and policies implemented since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, represents the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country and conforms to the need of the socialist modernization in China."

EDITORIAL ON ENTERPRISE RESTRUCTURING METHODS

HK040957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Have the Courage To Tackle Tough Problems in Restructuring Enterprises"]

[Text] A very important link in realizing the grand objective set forth by the 12th party congress of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century is the comprehensive restructuring of existing enterprises.

Restructuring enterprises in an all-round way is aimed at achieving an overall improvement in enterprise management. It involves work in various fields. Its basic principle is to expose and solve contradictions, particularly those major contradictions which seriously hamper the improvement of economic results in enterprises. Using the words of staff members and workers, we should tackle tough problems.

What are the tough problems? We should make a concrete analysis based on the actual situation in all enterprises. The problems that are fairly common at present concern leading bodies, labor organizations, the economic responsibility system, the confusion between staff and workers of collective enterprises within state enterprises, and those of the state enterprises themselves, and the phenomenon of egalitarianism with "everybody eating from the same big pot." The task of solving these problems often involves many aspects of enterprise management. It also involves all staff members, workers, leading organs and many administrative departments. Though it is in strict accordance with policies, it also faces great ideological barriers. However, so long as we succeed in making a breakthrough concerning these problems and gain some experience, we will be able to solve other problems fairly easily.

Some comrades dare not tackle tough problems. An important reason for this is that they are weak in spirit and are afraid of difficulties and of giving offence. Everybody knows that we are bound to meet with difficulties in our work. The overall restructuring of enterprises is a profound reform involving the guiding ideology of management, the system of organization and the system and methods of management. The difficulties to be faced and the obstructions from various sources will be relatively numerous. We should never flinch from difficulty or obstruction. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "There are no difficulties facing the Communist Party because it can overcome all difficulties." We should have such determination and boldness of vision.

As a matter of fact, not all knotty problems are rough. Provided that we approach them seriously, they are not difficult to solve. In order to change the irrational situation in labor organization, the Heilongjiang No 1 Architectural Engineering Company decided to reduce the number of people on the second and third production lines, and all nonproductive personnel, in an effort to strengthen the personnel on the first line. Some of the personnel transferred to the first line were the sons, daughters, relatives or friends of leading cadres in the company at various levels, leading cadres at higher levels and various people with "connections." Therefore, from the very beginning, the decision met with obstruction from various people. Some made telephone calls, some sent brief informal notes, some paid visits to plead their case, and some put on pressure behind the scenes. A temporary workers was dismissed from a worksite. His father, who was in charge of water supply at a construction unit, took advantage of his functions and powers to stop supplying the worksite with water for 3 days. This action, however, failed to shake the determination of the company leaders. They made a few simple rules to be observed by all concerned and set an example by first mobilizing their children to go to the frontline of production where conditions were relatively hard, and by resolutely returning to their original units those who did not conform to the recruitment requirements. Spurred on by the examples of the company leaders, the enterprise broke through all kinds of obstacles and smoothly readjusted labor organizations, bringing about a new situation in the enterprise.

Take another example. Readjustment of the leading bodies in accordance with the requirements of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent is considered to be a very tough problem. However, recent experience gained in some big enterprises, such as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and the Datong and Pingdingshan mining bureaus, show that so long as the leading comrades in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in all industrial departemnts of the central authorities are resolute, it is likewise easy to solve the problem. In order to simplify the procedure of examining and approving cadres, the leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial People's Government led the leading comrades of the relevant provincial departments and the Datong Municipal CPC Committee in going down to the Datong mining bureau to handle official business together.

It took them only 10 days, on the basis of investigation by the mining bureau CPC committee and the investigation group staying there, to gain firsthand experience, examine and approve 107 cadres at the bureau and mine levels. The number of cadres at the bureau level has been reduced from 13 to 9, their average age has been reduced from 55.2 to 49.3 and the proportion of cadres with university or college degrees has been increased from 31 to 56 percent.

When solving the tough problems that emerge in the course of restructuring enterprises, we should not only recognize the unfavorable factors but more importantly understand that restructuring enterprises is the urgent desire of the masses of cadres, staff and workers and an act which accords with the wishes of the people. The leading bodies in some enterprises are lax and weak and their members are not united. Moreover, being numerous and old, they fail to adapt themselves to the requirements of the four modernizations. Some enterprises have unwieldy organizations characterized by overstaffing and low labor productivity. The masses of cadres, staff members and workers wish to change this state of affairs speedily. So long as we are resolute, believe in and rely on the masses, step up political and ideological work and act strictly in accordance with the party's principles and policies, we will be able to solve any tough problems. Conversely, if we are plagued by all sorts of fears and are irresolute and hesitant, we will find it more difficult to solve problems because the obstacles will be greater.

In restructuring enterprises, as in other work, it is absolutely necessary to use exemplary cases. The leading comrades in charge of industry in various localities and departments should personally take a hand in the work and, on the basis of investigation and study, conscientiously solve difficult problems. If all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all the industrial departments of the central authorities can use one or more advanced typical cases like the Heilongjiang No 1 Architectural Engineering Company, the work of restructuring enterprises will be able to forge ahead speedily.

There are 9,155 industrial enterprises throughout the country listed as the first batch to be restructured, 1,834 of which are large- and medium-scale key enterprises. The total output value of these key enterprises accounts for 42 percent of the total output value of industrial enterprises listed in the budget, with the profit supplied to the state accounting for 59 percent and tax accounting for 44 percent. Restructuring the first batch of enterprises, particularly the large- and medium-scale key enterprises among them, is of great significance in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the state's economy and to the work of restructuring other enterprises. There are only 2 months of this year left. The time is short and the tasks are hard. It is absolutely necessary for us to brace ourselves, overcome obstructions and, by the end of this year, conscientiously solve a number of tough problems. It is particularly necessary to concentrate our energies on readjusting the leading bodies. The restructuring of enterprises relies primarily on the enterprises themselves. Only by establishing competent leading bodies will we gain the courage to tackle tough problems and promote the work of restructuring enterprises.

CHINA DAILY ON NEED TO FORTIFY NATIONAL DEFENSE

HK050111 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column]

[Text] China must modernize and strengthen its national defence so as to provide a dependable safeguard for its people in their all-out effort at building socialism, said a signed article in the latest issue of HONGQI (RED FLAG), organ of the CPC Central Committee. Highlights of the article follow:

To achieve China's defence goal, there is a need for a lasting, stable and united political situation internally and a peaceful environment internationally.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out early in 1980 that China's foreign policy is to seek a peaceful environment for realizing the four modernizations and that such a policy conforms to the interests of not only the Chinese people but also people all over the world.

Strengthening national defence is closely connected with striving for international peace. To realize aggression and expansion, hegemonists and reactionary forces aggravate their own strength. To counter their aggression, we must also unquestionably develop our strength. If our strength -- including economic, political and national defence strength -- has become powerful, aggressors will not dare make a move against us without careful thought. If, blinded by their lust for gain, they should invade us, we would be sure to defeat them.

Modernization

This is why we make modernization of national defence an organic part of the four modernizations. It is in our national interest as well as in the interest of safeguarding world peace. Building a powerful national defense is an important content and guarantee of our socialist modernization drive.

During the past 33 years, under the leadership of the party and with the concerted effort of the whole nation, we have achieved tremendous progress in our national defence construction. Our unitary army has developed into the combined armed forces of the army, the air force, the navy and other technical arms. Through our own effort, we have developed for self-defence atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and long-range missiles.

These strategic weapons are an important deterrent to largescale imperialist invasion of our homeland. But, generally speaking, the weapons and equipment of our armed forces are still rather backward. This is mainly because they have been impeded by the development level of our national economy, and because national defence must develop gradually.

Thus we must handle correctly the relations between economic construction and national defence building. The general principle for this is, as pointed out by Hu Yaobang in his 12th party congress report: "To strengthen our national defence on the basis of vigorous economic development."

Spending

Thus, the speed and scale of our national defence spending must not surpass state financial and material capabilities, nor must such spending be detrimental to the progress of economic construction. Effective measures, such as streamlining the administration and practising strict economy, should be adopted so that limited financial and material resources can be put to the best possible use.

The armed forces must continually improve their weapons and equipment, and full use must be made of what we now have. So long as we adopt this correct line, our national defence building will make an assured steady progress.

Modernization of our armed forces calls for a large number of talented men in the military, political and logistical arenas. In the past war years, the party and Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out that we must "learn warfare from warfare."

This correct policy made the whole party overcome its feeling of mystery toward military work and produced large numbers of faithful and brave talented officers and men. Conditions are different now, and officers capable of organizing and directing modern warfare must come from regular and strict training in normal times.

As required by their task, it is especially important that officers in the armed forces become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The armed forces will take on a new look when their officers become younger and better trained.

Future War

Any future war against aggression will be a people's war under modern conditions. The great thought of Mao Zedong's people's war is still an important magic weapon for defeating the enemy. With the armed forces streamlined, the militia should be strengthened accordingly, and the reserve and mobilization systems improved. With their backing, our armed forces will swamp any future invaders in the boundless ocean of a people's war.

CHINA DAILY ON JAN-SEP ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK050131 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] China's financial situation is turning for the better this year and the budget surplus in the first nine months was 2.44 billion yuan as a result of a bumper harvest and increased industrial production.

The total output of China's early rice and summer grain crops this year reached 121.55 million tonnes, an increase of eight million tonnes over last year, according to the State Economic Commission, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported.

The output of summer grain crops grew by 5.9 million tonnes and that of early rice by 2.1 million tonnes. Autumn grain crops throughout most of China are expected to yield a better harvest than last year.

The total grain output this year will be higher than in 1979, the record year when 332.1 million tonnes of grain were gathered, the State Economic Commission revealed.

The area of cash crops increased by 1.33 million hectares over last year. The output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and tobacco all hit records, with that of cotton up more than 10 percent.

According to the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade, during the first nine months of 1982, exports increased 10.4 percent over the same period of last year in real terms. Imports, however, dropped by 1.3 percent and were exceeded by exports.

The national finances in the first nine months resulted in a favourable balance of 2.44 billion yuan. The revenues in this period accounted for 74.8 percent of the year's budget showing an eight percent increase over the same period of last year. This was chiefly because taxes brought in an additional 4.4 billion yuan, an 11 percent increase.

However, the profits delivered by industrial enterprises to the state dropped by 1.4 percent while those by commercial enterprises dropped by 24.4 percent.

The banks received 1.895 billion yuan more cash then they paid out in the first nine months of the year, an increase of 589 million yuan over the same period of last year. By the end of September, the sum of deposits in the whole country reached 62.8 billion, showing an increase of 10.42 billion yuan over the beginning of this year.

Industry

Total industrial output in the first nine months of this year amounted to 409.2 billion yuan, which accounted for 76.8 percent of the annual plan and represented an increase of 8.6 percent over the same period of last year.

The net increase in industrial output value was 32.6 billion. The output of heavy industry grew 9.8 percent while that of light industry grew 7.5 percent in the first nine months.

In terms of light industry, the production of such durable goods as bikes, sewing machines, tape recorders, TV sets, washers and fridges increased in a range from 24 percent to 170 percent. Some goods which had long been in short supply are now plentiful.

However, because of quality and management problems, the production of certain light and textile industries has slowed.

Urban housing under construction by the end of September reached 109.71 million square metres, an increase of 18.2 percent over the same period of last year.

The newly increased capacities of major energy sources included 1.15 million tons of coal and 3.436 million tons of crude oil.

Meanwhile, commodity prices have remained basically the same as at the end of last year. After the prices of wines and cigarettes were raised in November last year, prices of some commodiites increased just 2 percent over the same period of last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIUM, SMALL CITIES VIEWED

HK020721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Build Medium-Sized and Small Cities by Relying on Scientific and Technological Development"]

[Text] In recent years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a number of medium-sized and small cities have appeared in China. The prosperity of these cities depends on advances in science and technology. The industry of these cities develops quickly and the economic results are high. According to statistical records, from 1978 to 1980, there was an average increase of 12 percent in the gross annual value of industrial production in more than 50 cities such as Xiangfan, Changzhou, Siping, Dandong and so on. Some cities managed to double the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in 3 years, some had a per capita value of production of more than 10,000 yuan. There were some cities which had a much greater speed in the growth of industrial profits tax than in the growth of the value of industrial production. The situation was excellent.

At present, there are more than 200 cities in China. Most of these cities are medium-sized and small cities (cities with urban populations of less than 1 million people). These cities are like the big cities in creating about one-third of the country's gross annual value of industrial production and industrial profits tax. In the past, at present or in the future, the big cities play the roles of economics centers and centers of science and technology. The successful construction of the big cities is very important. But there are many medium-sized and small cities which have great potentialities and wide areas of activities. They are the important bridges and links which connect the big cities with the rural areas. It is extremely meaningful to build the medium-sized and small cities well and further promote their roles.

To build the medium-sized and small cities well, it is necessary to rely on science and technology. The cities mentioned above relied on science and technology to achieve their good economic results and to establish and develop a great number of undertakings in superior local conditions. In this way, the structure of the local industrial production was adjusted, the pace of technical transforamtion in the enterprises was immensely quickened, many "famous brands" of products were created and foreign trade was expanded. According to the rough estimations of these cities, the value of industrial production which they created with the help of science and technology generally constituted 30 percent of the growth of total value of industrial production. In some cities, it even constituted over 50 percent. These facts repreatedly and forcefully demonstrate that science and technology are the key to the production force and to modernization.

Important problems in city building, such as urban construction, establishment of industry and arrangement of production, rational utilization of natural resources and energy resources, transportation and communication services construction, protection and management of the ecological environment, construction of the rural areas and agricultural production in the suburban areas, housing and other social welfare services for the citizens, construction of material civilization and so on, are very difficult to solve correctly and rationally without the help of science and technology.

In the medium-sized and small cities, it is necessary to have distinguishing features in scientific and technological work, pay attention to the word "flexibility," greatly promote technological transfer, actively support the construction of the rural areas and provide services for the local economic and social construction and the production and livelihood of the people in the rural and urban areas. The major emphasis of the scientific reserach work in the medium-sized and small cities should be placed on application and exploitation research with exploitation research as the mainstream. Special attention should be paid to research in the exploitation of the production technology. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the immediate and long-term aspects. The immediate aspect should be taken as the major aspect while the long-term aspect is also considered. It is necessary to pay attention to grasping the suitable advanced technology but we must not blindly pursue "high-grade, precision and advanced" technology.

On the whole, the medium-sized and small cities are weak in their technological power. It is necessary to be good at absorbing the results of scientific research and advanced technology both from foreign countries and internally, especially from the big cities, big enterprises, institutes of higher education, scientific research organs and the military industry units. Then, the results and technology are digested and applied. In transplanting our own advanced technology, it is necessary to build up a new socialist relationship of coordination and cooperation, respect other people's fruits of labor and be determinedly against the technical blockade under whatever pretext.

In the medium-sized and small cities, the scientific and technological power is distributed among the industry department, institutes of higher education, military industry units and organizations of scientific researches. It is necessary to establish combined organizations, develop joint research, carry out interflow of and cooperation in technological research experience and to provide enquiry services so that these forces are organized into fists. In this way, they can serve local scientific development.

The masses of scientific and technological personnel and scientific and technological departments at various levels in the medium-sized and small cities let us enthusiastically respond to the call of the 12th CPC National Congress, actively take part in the great practice of the socialist modernization, actively take part in the forefront of the agricultural and industrial production and make substantial contributions to the implementation of "quadrupling the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production."

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES CAMPAIGN

OW010951 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission have jointly issued a circular to departments concerned in various localities across the nation.

The circular says, in order to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, further propagate the party's policy toward nationalities, strengthen the unity of nationalities and open up new vistas in nationalities work, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Radio and Television have decided to jointly sponsor a nationwide campaign to solicit articles on the unity of nationalities.

The main contents of articles to be solicited are:

1. Deeds of model individuals and advanced units or examples displaying noble communist ideals and morality that reflect quality, mutual cooperation, unity, friendship and mutual respect and support among the various fraternal nationalities in their joint efforts to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization during the new period of opening up new vistas for socialist modernization.

2. Reports on major contributions made by people of various fraternal nationalities in the four modernizations as well as profound changes that have taken place in regions of various fraternal nationalities.

3. Reports featuring the various nationalities' outstanding culture and arts and their rich and colorful lives.

4. Short, incisive speeches or article in simple language that use the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to analyze and reason out real life problems in nationality relations.

Noted figures will be invited to form an evaluation and selection committee with personnel from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Radio and Television as its major components to be responsible for leading and guiding the article-soliciting activities and for the evaluation and selection of articles.

Articles selected will be aired by the Central People's Broadcasting Station in its Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh, Korean and other language programs and will be carried by the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI YUEKAN [CHINESE RADIO AND TELEVISION MONTHLY] and the MINZU TUANJIE ZAZHI [NATIONALITIES UNITY JOURNAL] with remunerations for their authors.

A prize-awarding meeting will be held in Beijing in September next year. Authors in Beijing who take part in the article-soliciting campaign, personnel from units responsible for nationalities propaganda work and influential personages of various nationalities residing in Beijing will be invited to attend the meeting.

INCREASE IN QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION NOTED

OW040531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA) -- It is learned from the Ministry of Education that institutes for higher learning throughout the country have successfully fulfilled their 1982 admission plans by admitting a total of 355,000 new students.

According to an analysis by institutes for higher learning in various localities in summing up admission work, the quality of new students admitted this year has universally improved. This is due to the fact that the principle of conducting all-round examination in the light of moral, intellectual and physical training and of accepting applicants of excellent standing was upheld

1. The political quality is good. The number of three good students and fine student cadres increased noticeably among new students admitted by some of the key institutes.

2. The level of general knowledge is high. For example, new students admitted by Qinghua University scored an average of 483.4 points in the general examination; those who scored over 500 points totaled 30 percent.

3. The ratio of outstanding athletes among new students has increased.

4. The number of new students admitted this year by agricultural and forestry, water conservancy, mining, petroleum and geological institutes, based on the student's first preference, occupied the majority. The number of new students admitted, based on students' first preference, is as follows: Beijing Forestry Institute, 80 percent; Shandong Agricultural College, 92.5 percent; anf Fuxin Mining Institute, 75.4 percent.

5. The ratio of students from counties and townships and rural areas has increased noticeably. For example, 20 percent of the new students admitted by Beijing University came from the farm; 2 years ago, the number of new students from the farm was under 10 percent.

All this shows that the quality of middle school education in the rural areas is continually improving.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY MEETING CLOSES 31 OCT

OW030427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- The national meeting on machine-building industrial planning came to a close on 31 October. The meeting pointed out that the machine-building industry should fully play its role as an equipment supply department and properly advance its development in order to produce advanced and practical technical equipment for various economic sectors years ahead of schedule.

For this reason, the meeting decided: In the next 10 years, the machine-building industry must make a fairly big breakthrough in improving the quality and increasing the variety of products. The quality of mechanical and electrical products must be raised to meet current international standards. In order to increase the variety of products, the machine-building industry must attain the same technological level as that of the developed industrial countries in the late 1970's and early 1980's. It must accelerate the upgrading of those products in great demand and strive to become capable of supplying advanced typical and practical technical equipment to various economic sectors before the 1990's.

There are over 10,000 machine-building industrial enterprises, with a total of some 70,000 machine tools, in China. However, our machine-building industry cannot satisfy the needs of various economic sectors and remains a conspicuous contradiction, because its products are poor in quality and small in variety and its technological level is low. Therefore, it must adopt new, advanced technology in order to fulfill its strategic tasks. It must rely on technical progress to improve the backward situation of its enterprises and produce products of good quality, great variety and high technological level.

The meeting studied some concrete measures for accelerating technical progress in the machine-building industry. The measures primarily include using economic means and administrative intervention to encourage enterprises to adopt new techniques, develop new products and gradually eliminate backward old products; application of general international quality standards on products developed after the beginning of 1983 in order to remarkably improve the quality of machinery products; making technical transformation of current enterprises and scientific institutes in connection with the production of major products urgently needed by the staff; paying attention to tackling technical problems and the development of energy saving products and complete sets of large equipment; properly importing some advanced and practical production technology and seriously assimilating it; and paying attention to intellectual development and expanding the contingent of scientists and technicians.

COAL IMPORT-EXPORT MEETING CLOSES 29 OCT

OW030101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The reporter of this station has learned from the national coal import-export work meeting, which closed in Beijing on 29 October, that in the near future, China will use foreign capital to build 16 large coal shafts in mining districts in Shanxi, Shandong, Anhui and Nei Monggol.

In recent years, the coal industrial front has made remarkable achievements in using foreign capital to develop coal mining and the import-export trade. So far, foreign capital has contributed to the production of several thousand tons of coal. The total volume of coal imports and exports is increasing year by year. The State Council recently decided that the coal industry should be the first to take action in connection with the reform of the foreign trade system. A China Coal Import-Export General Corporation has been established. Following the unified plans and policies of the state, the general corporation handles unified business in coal imports and exports and in using foreign capital, integrates industry with trade, combines imports with exports and coordinate production, supply and marketing. In this way, it has organically integrated the coal import-export trade, coal mining, the import of coal-mining technology and the use of foreign capital in the coal industry and enabled the flexible use of coal resources, the gradual increase of exports while the domestic need is guaranteed, and the setting up of export bases in localities with abundant coal resources and adequate transportation. This practice of using exports to support imports and imports to promote exports will help improve the backward situation in the coal industry, accelerate its development and promote international trade.

PLAN TO IMPROVE COAL PROCESSING, OUTPUT REPORTED

HK030205 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] China plans to raise her level of coal processing and utilization in order to double her annual coal output of 600 million tons by the end of the century, according to Hao Fengyin, director of the Coal Processing and Utilization Bureau of the Ministry of Coal Industry.

Hao spoke at the newly inaugurated China Coal Processing and Utilization Association, which is composed of coal producers and consumers.

He said plans include:

-- Mechanized coal washing and processing.

-- Developing multi-purpose utilization of coal by-products. Greater use of coal refuse and gangue for chemicals and building materials. Mining areas are encouraged to produce more molded coal for home and industrial consumption and to build power plants fueled by coal of low caloric value.

-- Upgrading techniques for coal processing, rational utilization and revamping of existing processing plants.

-- Carrying out feasibility studies on coal gasification, liquefaction, coking and chemical extraction in the decade to come.

At present, Hao said, coal gasification experiments are being carried out in Shenyang, a heavy industrial city in northeast China, Taiyuan in Shanxi Province, the nation's leading coal producer, and Yantai in Shandong Province.

China is the world's third largest coal producer, at an annual 620 million tons, just behind the United States, at 805 million tons, and the Soviet Union at 704 million tons.

There are now 110 coal washing plants, with a total annual dressing capacity of 110 million tons. Though mechanized coal dressing was introduced in recent years, present capacity is still not commensurate with the gross national output.

By the end of 1981, the director said, China's coal departments had modernized 530 old boilers. A number of power plants fueled by low caloric value coal have gone into operation. The power plant at Yongrong mining administration in Sichuan Province reduced its costs by 40 percent while increasing output by 200 per cent after modernizing all its boilers.

Coal departments have established 451 kilns and cement plants using gangue, bone coal and coal refuse as raw materials, producing 1,500 million bricks and tiles and more than 500,000 tons of cement each year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SEAPORTS URGED

OW21753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tianjin, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Economists have proposed that economic bases be established in China's seaport cities to produce export commodities with raw materials from the country's interior.

This would help boost the economy and technology in the nation's interior and make better use of advanced equipment and the large technical force in seaport cities, they said at a coastal urban economic forum that closed here yesterday.

The economists also suggested that China's coastal cities seek to attract more foreign funds and import more raw materials and technology through such flexible forms as processing with supplied materials and samples, compensatory trade and establishment of Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

Foreign funds and technology should be used to upgrade existing enterprises, replace outdated equipment and develop sophisticated high-precision and quality products, they said.

The economists called for improving the harbors, transportation, posts and telecommunications, municipal works and housing in coastal cities, and providing banking, economic information and consulting services.

Attending the forum were more than 100 theoretical workers and representatives from research and planning institutes and industrial, finance and import and export departments in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Guangzhou, Xiamen and Shenzhen.

PLA LEADERS VISIT INJURED BEIJING POLICEWOMAN

OW040145 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 November Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, visited (Zhou Yi), a civilian policewoman and retired armywoman who has been hospitalized in Beijing Hospital because of injuries received while trying to save another's life. The PLA leading comrades told Comrade (Zhou Yi): We are visiting you on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the whole army. Your heroic deeds are very moving. You are the pace setter in building socialist spiritual civilization. The commanders and fighters of the whole army and broad masses of retired armymen should learn from you. An excited Comrade (Zhou Yi) repeatedly thanked the PLA leaders for their kind concern and vowed to take good care of herself during her convalescence in order to return to work as soon as possible.

HU QIAOMU BACKS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

OW030525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) — The third national artificial intelligence forum of the China Artificial Intelligence Society was held in Beijing from 26 to 30 October. In his congratulatory message to the forum, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, said: "I support research in artificial intelligence, because it is a promising work of great significance in both theoretical and practical work. I hope work in this field will develop successfully in China."

Artifical intelligence is a new comprehensive, peripheral science. It involves research on the use of electronic computers and automated equipment to extend man's mental and motive abilities. Moreover, it is closely related to other branches of science, such as computer science, automation, phsychology, philology, the theory of control through mathematical logig, information theory, bionics and philosophy. This shows that natural sciences are bound to develop in integration with social sciences. Intensifying research in this field is very important to China's socialist modernization drive.

In recent years, natural and social science research units and some colleges and universities in China have begun to conduct step by step research on the theory and application of artificial intelligence and have explored its application in theorems vertification, medical diagnosis, experts' classification work and teaching with the aid of computers. Their achievements in this respect have drawn the attention of the party and the state. Institutes and personnel engaged in research in artifical intelligence have increased considerably. Internal and international academic exchanges between scientists in this field are increasing.

At the forum, more than 130 experts, professors and specialized personnel from various areas extensively discussed questions concerning expression of knowledge, the treatment of natural languages, the knowledge of science and the philisophy of artificial intelligence.

DENG LIQUN REPORT READ AT MATERIALISM MEETING

OW030546 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The first annual meeting of the All-China Societv of Historical Materialism ended in Qingdao Minicipality on 30 October. A report by Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, on studying the opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress was read at the meeting.

Participants at the meeting enthusiastically discussed such questions as how to build a socialist spiritual civilization, how to recognize the characteristic of a socialist society and the laws of socialist construction, how to recognize the characteristic of class struggle at the present stage in China, as well as questions of productivity and relations of production encountered in the system of responsibility for agricultural production and the transformation of the economic system.

CORRECTION TO FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD

A correction should be made to the the item entitled "Family Planning Propaganda Work Conference Held" found on page K 20 of the 3 November DAILY REPORT. Qian Xinzhong was incorrectly identified as vice chairman of the State Family Planning Commission. He is the chairman of that body.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEETS NAGASAKI GOVERNOR

HK 041108 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0820 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)-- At the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Fujian Province, Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture Governor Isamu Takada, his wife (Tsukasako) Takada and his four-member entourage arrived in Fuzhou on 31 October in the company of Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They were greeted at the airport by Fujian Provincial Governor Ma Xingyuan, the governor's wife and responsible persons of departments concerned. On the evening of that very day, the Fujian provincial government gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

A Fujian provincial friendship delegation led by Governor Ma Xingyuan recently visited Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture and established friendly ties between Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture. Now Governor Isamu Takada and his entourage are visiting Fujian; when the guests and the host see each other, the hearts of both the guests and the host are especially warm.

Prior to holding the banquet, Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Xiang Nan, Governor Ma Xingyuan and the governor's wife called on the guests at the guesthouse. Chairman Xiang Nan extended a warm welcome to Governor Isamu Takada and his entourage.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN VISITS OUTSTANDING ATHLETES

OW042325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 November, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government went to the Nanjing physical culture college to see the athletes and coaches of the province's outstanding sports teams currently receiving winter training.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin and Gu Xiulian, happily viewed the training of outstanding athletes in 19 events. They paid a visit to the ball, shooting, boating, fencing, track and field, swimming, diving, weightlifting, bicycle, wrestling and (?chess) teams.

At the volleyball building, the coach introduced a new woman volleyball player, (Chen Shenglan), who is 14 years old and 184 centimeters tall. Comrade Xu Jiatun said Do a good job in training and produce a few more Sun Jinfang's [captain of PRC women s volleyball team]

REMNANT FACTIONAL FORCES CAUSE TROUBLE IN JIANGSU

OW031106 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by XINHUA RIBAO correspondents Ye Bailing and Zhao Shaolong]

[Excerpts] In the spring of this year, a serious incident of obstructing judicial personnel from performing their duties occurred in Dongtai County. This was a serious trouble caused by a handful of persons who rose to prominence by "rebellion" and ganged up into a faction. Recently, the troublemakers were punished by law. The Dongtai County party committee issued a circular on the case, calling on all party members and cadres in the country to draw lessons from it, earnestly solve the problem of serious impurities in some grassroots leading bodies and resolutely remove the "five types of people" from leading posts at all levels.

The source of the trouble was Pan Changxiu, formerly party branch secretary of the Xinnan production brigade, Chengdong Commune, Dongtai County. Pan Changxiu rose to prominence by "rebellion" and usurped the leadership of the production brigade during the 10 years of domestic turmoil. He excluded those who disagreed with him, surrounded himself with trusted followers, formed a faction and committed all kinds of crimes. He unlawfully had many members of the production brigade tied, strung up, beaten and locked up. He engaged in graft and embezzlement, appropriated public funds and property at will and indulged in extravagant eating and drinking.

An investigation was conducted by the county people's procuratorate. On 5 August 1981 Pan Chqangxiu was arrested on charges of illegal detention and corruption. On 25 December 1981 the county people's court sentenced him to 1 year's imprisonment with a 2-year reprieve on the condition that he be placed under surveillance in a production team. On his release, on 27 December, certain persons from the Xinnan production brigade and the production team made a special trip to the county seat to greet him and accompanied him to a restaurant to eat and drink. When he returned to the production brigade, firecrackers were set off to greet his arrival. Lu Shigen, former deputy secretary of the Chengdong Commune party committee who made serious mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution" and current deputy director of the Dafeng County power supply bureau, and Fang Pengyan, deputy director of the people's armed forces department of the Chengdong Commune, even went to Pan's home by jeep to offer their sympathies. At home, Pan Changxiu absolutely refused surveillance. During the spring festival, he was invited out to many places and established contacts everywhere. Again blinded by the lust for gain, he committed a new crime by swindling more than 900 yuan in cash in the name of the collective.

In view of Pan's bad conduct in the reprieve period, the county judicial organ decided on 25 February this year to take him into custody and try him again. On that day, when county judicial and public security personnel arrived at the Xinnan production brigade to carry out their duties, a few persons there had the impudence to obstruct them. By their instigation, the prison van was surrounded, its windows were smashed, its rear door hinges were broken, its sides were torn up and its right front and rear tires were deflated. Nine judicial personnel were surrounded and attacked for more than 4 hours. As a result, Pan was not taken into custody on that day.

After the incident, the Yancheng prefectural party committee and Dongtai County party committee dispatched a work team to the Chengdong Commune and the team did a lot of work. The Pan Changxiu case was retired by the Dongtai County people's court, and Pan was given an 8-year prison sentence according to the law. The Dongtai County party committee decided to expel Pan Changxiu from the party and dismiss him from his post as party branch secretary.

Lu Shigen and Fang Pengyan sympathized with and supported the criminal Pan Changxiu and attempted to absolve him from guilt. They had a certain influence leading to the serious case of obstruction of law enforcement. Disciplinary actions have been taken against them by the party and government according to the gravity of their mistakes. The Dafeng County party committee decided to expel Lu Shigen from the party and recommended that he be removed from all administrative positions. The Chengdong Commune party committee, Dongtai County, decided to give Comrade Fang Pengyan a serious warning within the party, and the decision was reported to and approved by the county disciplinary inspection commission.

Recently, the Dongtai County party committee issued a circular to the whole county on the Pan Changxiu case and the serious incident of obstructing judicial personnel from carrying out their duties. The circular points out: The Xinnan production brigade incident was incited by remnant factional forces and a handful of criminals. Those who rose to prominence by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company in "rebellion," who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting will make trouble when they have an opportunity. These people are extremely dangerous. They are hidden trouble for the four modernizations. The leadership at various levels must have a clear understanding that it is necessary to firmly expose and seriously deal with their disruptive activities and to resolutely remove from leading posts at various levels these people and those who oppose the line followed by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as those who have seriously violated law and discipline.

The circular also calls on the vast numbers of party members and cadres to further improve their work style, strengthen education on the legal system among the masses and bring about a further turn for the better in the standard of social conduct and social order.

PLA HOLDS INTELLECTUAL WORK FORUM IN NANJING

OW020846 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] An intellectual work forum held by the communications department under the PLA General Staff Headquarters opened in Nanjing 21 October. The purpose of the forum is to review further implementation of the policies concerning the intellectuals and sum up and exchange experience in the work concerning the intellectuals in light of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Feng Zheng, director of the Political Department under the PLA General Staff Headquarters, spoke at the forum.

JIANGXI CLASS ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS OPENS

OW021345 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The first class for leading cadres of provincial offices to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress opened today. Present at the opening ceremony were Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhaorong, standing committee member of the provincial party committee; and Yu Ling and (Liu Feng), deputy director of the propaganda department and deputy director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee, respectively: Some 340 cadres are attending the first class.

The provincial party committee has decided: From 1 November 1982 to the end of January 1983, three classes for leading cadres of provincial offices to study the 12th CPC National Congress documents will be held. The trainees will study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress as the general guidance and take Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization" and the CPC Constitution as main subjects of study. They will also study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong; selected important documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and selected works by Deng Xiaoping, articles by Chen Yun and other relevant materials.

Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the opening ceremony. He expounded on the significance and objective of the classes to study the 12th CPC National Congress documents. He urged the trainees primarily to rely on self-study, do intensive reading and comprehensively, accurately and thoroughly understand the basic guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. He called on the trainees to enhance their understanding of the guiding principles for our party's struggle, raise their consciousness of communist ideology and further firm their belief in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and in lofty communist ideals. He asked them to strengthen their trust in the party Central Committee, identify themselves politically to a high degree with the party Central Committee and further heighten their confidence in accomplishing the grand strategic objective and in achieving three fundamental turns for the better as put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Secretary Fu Yutian also urged the trainees to suggest ways and means, in the course of study, for quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value, consciously implement the principles and policies laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to create a new situation of socialist modernization in Jiangxi Province.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT TABLE TENNIS EVENT

SK040219 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] After a 3-day contest and more than 300 games, the 1982 national table tennis event with the participation of the country's elite players concluded on the evening of 3 November. (Cai Zhenhua), an athlete from Jiangsu Province, won the championship in the men's singles and (Cheng Yinghua), an athlete from Sichuan Province, was the runner-up. (Wang Huiyang), an athlete from Liaoning Province, and (Duan Ning), an athlete from Hebei Province, were the last winners in the men's singles. (Gen Lijuan), an athlet from Hebei Province, won the championship of the women's singles and (Ni Xialian), an athlete from Shanghai Municipality, was the runner-up. (Tian Jing), an athlete from Sichuan Province, and (Xu Baoxiang), an athlete from Hebei Province, were the last winners in the women's singles.

Attending the finals held on the evening of 3 November were leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zichao, Xu Leijian, Liu Peng, Chen Lei, Wang Jiechen, Zhu Benzheng, Song Yimin, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Li Sijing and Zhang Weicen, as well as leading comrades from the Jinan PLA units, including Fang Zheng. Li Zichao and Ding Fangming awarded prizes to all winners.

LIU HUAQING INSPECTS SHANGHAI NAVY UNITS

OW041423 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by this station, Navy Commander Liu Huaqing, Navy Political Commissar Li Yaowen and East China Sea Fleet Deputy Commander (Han Zheng) today inspected navy organizations stationed in Shanghai and gave guidelines on their work. They called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to deepen their study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and struggle hard to speed up the creation of a new situation in the construction of the navy and the building of a modernized, regularized and revolutionized people's navy.

At a little after 7 am, Commander Liu Huaqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen, accompanied by the leaders of the navy units stationed in Shanghai, inspected more than 600 cadres and fighters of the organizations, toured the units' projects and modern facilities and called on some retired and resigned veteran cadres of the navy units stationed in Shanghai.

Yesterday, Political Commissar Li Yaowen also went further among the units of the fleet where he held forums with the grassroots-level cadres, called on the sailors and investigated the situation in the units' study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and their cooperation in the launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket as well as the fighters' spare-time cultural life.

HONG KONG MAN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE IN SHANGHAI

OW311819 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau has recently cracked a case of a specially assigned spy and, with the approval of the procuratorate organ, spy (Jian Zhijun) has been arrested according to law, JIEFANG RIBAO reported.

This is one of the counterrevolutionary espionage cases the Shanghai Municipal public security organs have successively uncovered through investigation under the leadership of the party and with the assistance of the masses.

This fact shows that there are indeed hostile elements around who are conducting deliberate activities to subvert and overthrow the socialist system. We must maintain a high degree of alertness and wage a resolute struggle against all sorts of hostile elements and their conspiratorial activities.

It has been learned from public security organs that the cover of (Jian Zhijun), the spy, is principal of the (Marino) language center of Hong Kong and Kowloon and secretary general of the Association of Factories and Firms of Kowloon. From August 1978 to July 1982, he came to Shanghai on five occasions to conduct espionage activities under the instruction of secret service agencies and on the pretext of visiting relatives. On the one hand, he befriended relatives and close friends, giving banquets on many occasions at Shanghai's guesthouses and hotels; on the other hand, he recruited accomplices for conducting his counterrevolutionary activities.

In 1978 he came to Shanghai and lived in the house of (Jiang XX), chief nurse of a certain hospital and, through sexual enticement, made (Jiang XX) the first spy he enlisted in Shanghai. (Zhang XX), a party member cadre of a certain unit in Shanghai, who had been subjected to party disciplinary action and felt discontented, became acquainted with (Jiang Zhijun) through a third person's introduction. Overwhelmed by financial enticement and political instigation, he was eventually made an accomplice of (Jian Zhijun) and slid into the counterrevolutionary abyss to betray the party and the motherland.

The espionage activities of (Jian Zhijun) were on occasion exposed to some people who, either politically insensitive or eager for private gains, took an erroneous attitude of not reporting on the known activities of (Jian Zhijun), thus seriously departing from the correct stand. As early as the first time (Jian Zhijun) came to Shanghai, one of his relatives knew that he was spying but chose not to report to the party organization of his unit or the public security organ. Two CYL members who both knew that (Jian Zhijun) was a spy -- his niece and her boyfriend -- also kept silent. The two virtually covered up the spy's counterrevolutionary activities. This incident deserves great attention.

Spy (Jian Zhijun) has now fallen into the net of justice spread by the people and will be severely handled according to law. The persons involved will also be dealt with in the way they deserve.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS MARTIAL ART CEREMONY

OW050233 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The closing ceremony for the 1982 national martial art exhibition tournament was held at the Zhejiang provincial stadium on the evening of 27 October. Tie Ying, Wang Jiayang, Li Chaolong, Shang Jingcai and other leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the responsible persons of the departments concerned attended the closing ceremony.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG TV RELAY STATIONS -- The Zhejiang provincial broadcasting affairs bureau held a meeting in Ningbo Municipality from 12 to 19 October to discuss the management and planning of the province's low-power TV relay stations. The province has high- and medium-power backbone TV relay stations of more than 1 KW using VHF channels 1 to 12, and has more than 300 TV relay stations of less than 50 watts. Fifty percent of Zhejiang's population can now watch the Zhejiang TV station's programs with good reception; 30 percent can watch the central TV station's programs with good reception. The meeting summed up and exchanged experience in the planning, construction and management of the province's low-power TV relay stations in the past 10 years. It also unified standards and requirements in TV planning and conducted a study on the TV planning work in the province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR MEETS HONG KONG GROUP

HK050420 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi Meets Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi tonight met with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) led by Y.K. Kan at Dongfang Guesthouse. Zeng Dingshi told the delegation: The industrial and agricultural situation in Guangdong this year has been gratifying; we have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest; both grain output and sugarcane output have topped their highest levels in history; and our total industrial output value has increased by about 8 percent compared with last year. These are foundations for developing trade cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong and between Guangdong and Macao. From now on we must further promote our bilateral friendly cooperation.

On the evening of that very day, the Guangdong branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade gave a welcome banquet in honor of the delegation.

The Hong Kong TDC delection arrived in Guangzhou today after concluding its visit to Beijing and Shanghai. Tomorrow the parties concerned in Guangdong Province will exchange views on Guangdong-Hong Kong and Guangdong-Macao trade relations with Y.K. Kan and his entourage.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI AT ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

HK280414 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee convened a provincial conference on hitting at serious economic crime in Guangzhou from 20 to 26 October. The conference demanded: Guided by the 12th party congress spirit, we must strengthen leadership, guard against relaxation, make still greater efforts, advance from victory to victory, firmly and consciously launch a sustained struggle to hit at serious economic crime and strive for still greater victories.

The 80 participants included responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal CPC committees and discipline inspection committees, together with a number of responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government organs. Li Jianzhen and Kou Qingyan, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government, attended the meeting, Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi made a speech. Comrade Kou Qingyan delivered a summation.

On the basis of analyzing the situation, affirming the achievements and summing up experiences, the meeting studied and arranged measures for further launching the struggle this winter and next spring in accordance with the 12th party congress spirit.

1. The party committees at all levels must seriously study and resolutely implement the 12th party congress spirit, further understand the great importance of launching this struggle and unswervingly carry out the struggle to the end.

2. We must further strengthen leadership over this struggle.

3. We must continue to concentrate forcces to investigate and handle major and important cases.

4. We must get a good grasp of handling cases, education and rectification and closely integrate the fight against economic crime with stepping up ideological education, straightening out the enterprises and improving management.

5. We must rectify the party work style in close connection with the struggle to hit at economic crime.

After affirming the initial successes of the province in launching this struggle in the past 9 months, Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: The future tasks remain very arduous and we must by no means relax. We must firmly and consciously unfold this struggle in a sustained way and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

GUANGDONG CPC MEETING ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

HK290355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Quanguo delivered a report entitled "On the Question of Promoting an All-Round Upsurge in the Socialist Economy" at a report meeting on studying the 12th party congress documents held by the provincial CPC committee on 28 October. In his report Comrade Wang Quanguo focussed on the main points of the road for socialist economic construction with Chinese characteristics.

In brief, these points are as follows: 1) The work focus of the party and state must be firmly centered on economic construction; 2) In economic construction it is essential to proceed from the national condition, act according to our capabilities, work hard and accomplish the goal of socialist modernization by phases and stages; 3) In ownership system, institute the coexistence of various economic forms, taking state-owned economy as the dominant factor, all-people and collective ownership as the basis and a certain degree of individual economy as supplementary; 4) Make all-round arrangements for production, construction and the people's livelihood in accordance with the principle of feeding the people and carrying out construction; 5) Correctly handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in accordance with China's characteristics and establish an economic structure in which the two main production categories develop in a coordinated way; 6) Carry out measured technical reforms aiming at key points, bring into full play the role of the existing enterprises, and embark on a new road of developing production by mainly using internal factors; 7) Actively and steadily improve the economic management system and set up a highly efficient system suited to the national condition that can fully mobilize the initiative of all sectors; 8) Practice the policy of opening up to the world on the basis of upholding self-reliance, and expand external economic and technical exchanges in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit; 9) Great importance must be attached to education, science and technology; 10) To carry out unified planning with due consideration for all concerned and fully mobilize the initiative of all sectors is the most important way to promote an all-round upsurge of socialist economy; 11) Practicing planned parenthood is a basic national strategy.

In his report Comrade Wang Quanguo also demanded that leaders at all levels further study the 12th party congress documents and lead the masses to work with redoubled confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

GUANGXI COMMENDS PLA ADVANCED BORDER UNITS

HK050205 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0953 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangxi Commends PLA Frontier Units' Advanced Units, Fighters and Militiamen" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Guangxi Military District recently held a meeting to commend a number of units, fighters and militiamen who have performed brilliant exploits in promoting border defense, resisting the enemy and promoting frontier construction.

Since 1979, when China was forced to carry out a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, Guangxi's border counties and municipalities including Fangcheng, Ningming, Pingxian, Longzhou, Daxing and Napo, which border on Vietnam, have been under constant harassing attacks by Vietnamese troops. According to statistics completed by the Guangxi Military District, the Guangxi PLA border units and militiamen have beaten off more than 270 Vietnamese Army incursions and harassing attacks, both large and small, over the past 3 years. In March this year, when Fishing Boat 1813 and Fishing Boat 1811 of Dijiao Commune, Beihai Municipality, were catching fish in the sea, they were suddenly attacked from three sides by 14 boats of the Vietnamese secret service. While covering the evacuation of Fishing Boat 1811, militiamen on board Fishing Boat 1812 did all they could to launch a counterattack, and concentrated their firepower on counterattacking the enemy's commanding boat. After 13 minutes of fierce fighting, the enemy's commanding boat fled in panic. They also overcome the enemy boats' frontal interception and flank attack and returned victorious to their base. Over the past 3 years, militiamen of Longbang Commune in Jingxi County have beaten off 17 armed harassing attacks by Vietnamese troops. The commune has increased grain output every year with output in 1981 increasing by 2.68 million jin compared with 1980. Grain output during the first half of this year increased by 170,000 jin compared with the same period last year.

During the meeting to give commendations, responsible persons of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the regional people's government, the regional people's congress and the Guangxi Militiary District awarded commendatory banners, certificates of merit and prizes to 32 advanced units and 16 cadres, fighters and militiamen under the PLA frontier units.

WUHAN PLA COMMAND CARRIES OUT MANEUVERS IN HENAN

HK030925 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] On 31 October a certain unit of the Wuhan PLA command carried our maneuvers in a certain place in west Henan.

"Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Zhang Caiqian, Yan Zheng, Liu Jie, (Wu Ruishan), Li Guangjun, (Wang Zhan), (Jiang Wannian), Zheng Zhishi and (Ye Jiaoxia) and responsible comrades of the leading organs of Wuhan PLA units and concerned departments of Henan Province, (Jiang Hanzhang), (Wang Chengmin), (Zhang Shicheng), (Zhang Zhukun) and (Li Shutian) watched the maneuvers. Also present were comrades of the Wuhan PLA conference of military training and local party, political and military leaders."

The present maneuvers are carried out under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. The unit undertaking the maneuvers was a unit that achieved meritorious military service. There were also other technical branches, such as artillery, engineer, antichemical corps and airborne units and other units of the air force. The present maneuvers use modern modes of operations to deal with aggressive enemies. There was ample preparation, resolute command and good organization throughout the maneuvers. The armed services participating in the maneuvers closely coordinated and engaged in a fierce battle with tactics of great mobility and fast speed. There was close coordination among the armed services participating in the maneuvers, and they employed the battle tactics of rapid mobility and speed.

The maneuvers fully manifested the characteristics of modern war and indicated that the People's Army is a mighty armed force that is well trained, capable of fighting tough battles and fully dependable.

"At the end of the maneuver, the commander in chief, Comrade Kong Jianli, expressed his feelings: The present maneuvers have been carried out under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and with the support of the party committees of various levels. The party has set high demands on the building of our army. In order to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our troops and create a new situation in the military field, we carried out the present joint army and air force maneuvers. Although they were large-scale maneuvers that set high demands and had a great deal of variety to them, everyone acted boldly. The commanders and fighters adhered to the guiding principle of Mao Zedong's military thought, conscientiously studying and comprehending the strategic principles and operational policy of the Central Military Commission. With the close cooperation of the various armed services, we achieved the expected results.

"Through these maneuvers, we gained experience in commanding and organizing attack in mobile warfare, military tactics, strike capability, tactical disposition, coordination of movements, political work and rear services. With our weak points in mind, we must conscientiously sum up experiences and strictly demand and train ourselves so that we can enhance the military quality of our commanders and fighters and create a new situation in the field of military construction."

HENAN'S LIU JIE ATTENDS MILITARY PARADE

HK040257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Summary] A certain unit of the Wuhan PLA units held a grand parade and march-past at a place in western Henan on 2 November, after successfully completing its military exercise. (Zhang Wannian), commander of the unit, reported to responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and Henan Provincial CPC Committee Zhang Caiqian, Liu Jie and Yan Zheng that the parade was ready for inspection. The inspection then followed.

Comrade Zhang Caiqian made a speech. "On behalf of the CPC committee, leading comrades and the organs of the Wuhan PLA units, he extended warm congratulations to all commanders and fighters of the army and air force who had taken part in the exercise. He also sincerely thanked the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the local government, which had provided great support for the exercise."

Comrade Liu Jie then spoke. He congratulated the unit on the success of its exercise and praised the qualities of the PLA.

A grand march-past followed the parade. Taking part were infantry, paratroopers, engineering troops and antichemical warfare troops. They were followed by artillery, tanks and armored cars.

Also attending the parade were leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units Wu Ruishan, Li Guangjun, (Wang Zhan), and Zheng Zhishi; responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units leading organs Jiang Hanzhang, (Wang Cheetgtin), (Zhang Shicheng) and (Zhang Shukun); leading comrades of Henan Military District Shang Tan and Hu Shangli; and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Henan. Participants in the Wuhan PLA units' conference on training, and local party, government and army leaders also watched the parade and march-past.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS AT CADRE STUDY COURSE

HK031216 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In implementing the spirit of the 12th congress, we should continuously heighten our cadres' revolutionary consciousness and steadfastness and bring them into political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committe. This was put forward by Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee in his recent speech at the closing ceremony of the first provincial study class of leading cadres at and above the level of county CPC committee secretary.

The Henan Provincial CPC Committee places very much stress on leading cadres taking the lead in studying the 12th party congress documents when it organizes the study of the documents. During the past 2 months, a total of 170,000 party member cadres, including provincial, prefectural and county leading cadres, have joined the various levels of the 12th party congress document study classes.

Comrade Liu Jie said that by unity with the CPC Central Committee, we mean, first of all, ideological unity. In order to achieve this, we should strive to heighten our consciousness in implementing the party's principles and policies. The other is political unity. This means that we should adhere to the four basic principles, oppose the interference of leftism and rightism and heighten our steadfastness in implementing the party's principles and policies.

He said that in our study we should not only see the favorable and satisfactory aspects of the situation, but also carefully consider and find, in light of the spirit of the 12th party congress, the major problems in the areas and departments in which we are working and the key to the creation of the new situation. If we grasp the key problems and make breakthroughs in them, we will be able to achieve surprisingly good results. In this study class, people realized the progress Henan has made in all fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and also saw that there are the vestiges of leftism in many fields and that many old conventions have not been broken. In studying the quadrupling task, some comrades failed to see the great potential that we can tap through developing science and technology or failed to pay sufficient attention to exploiting and developing our personnel resources. Having made a meticulous calculation, the leading comrades of some county committees have found that even the realization of the quadrupling target cannot raise the living standard in their counties to the level of being well-off because of the extremely low living standard at present. This has put before us a problem that objective reality compels us to explore and look for new fields of production and find new ways to develop production. This requires our leading cadres to further emancipate their minds so as to have a wider and loftier field of vision. Thus, they will be bold to reform and bold to blaze new trails and to break away from the fetters of the out-of-date patterns and conventions. The comrades on all fronts should eagerly seek the great new measures, like the establishment of the responsibility system in our rural areas.

Comrade Liu Jie said that the satisfactory reorganization of our leading groups is the most important organizational guarantee for the creation of a new situation. In selecting and promoting fine middle-aged and young cadres, our party committees at all levels should resolutely implement the significant guiding idea that was put forward by Comrade Chen Yun.

GUIZHOU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION LEADERS MEET

HK290702 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to our own reporter, a 7-day provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels held by the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee ended today.

Through this meeting, the participating comrades got a clear understanding of the situation, further defined tasks, inspired enthusiasm and heightened their confidence in checking unhealthy tendencies. More than 60 people attended the meeting, including secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels and responsible persons of discipline inspection groups under provincial departments, offices and committees. Attending and speaking at the meeting were Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Committee for Discipline Inspection under the provincial CPC committee; and Luo Ying, executive secretary of the provincial committee for discipline inspection. According to our own reporter, in his speech delivered on 25 October at the provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels, Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the committee for discipline inspection under the provincial CPC committee, discussed ways to achieve a truer party spirit. He stressed the necessity of proceeding from the following four aspects to enforce party discipline and enable our party spirit to take a great turn for the better.

1. Discipline inspection departments at all levels must take the initiative in cooperating with departments concerned to organize party members to study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the new constitution. They must strengthen the building of party spirit among party members and enable every party member to strive to become a qualified party member.

2. We must pay close attention to investigating and handling some glaring cases involving people who were in charge of recruiting workers, assigning work and transferring people from agricultural posts to industrial posts but took advantage of their position and power to hand out jobs to their relatives, sons and daughters, to take bribes, to practice favoritism or to commit irregularities.

3. We must resolutely check unhealthy trends regarding housing construction and the allotment of dwellings. We must seriously handle those people who are indifferent to the weal and woe of the masses, show no consideration for the party's influence, abuse their power, wantonly grab state and collective property, employ public land and manpower to build their private dwellings, practice fraud, deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates, and grab more than their share or forcibly occupy dwellings during the allotment of dwellings.

4. We must promptly investigate and handle cases involving people who violate financial and economic discipline, irresponsibly grant bonuses, make false reports on goods in stock and spend public funds on giving dinners or sending gifts in order to curry favor. We must also promptly handle other violations of the law and breaches of discipline.

According to our reporter, in his speech delivered on 25 October at the provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels, Chen Zinggeng noted: Discipline inspection departments at all levels must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the gist of the relevant instructions issued by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. We must inspire enthusiasm, heighten our confidence and continue to deepen the struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes.

Chen Xinggeng said: This year, the development of our province's struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes has been healthy and normal. Through this struggle, we have hit hard at a group of economic criminals engaged in graft and embezzlement, in offering and accepting bribes, in speculation and profiteering and in swindling activities; have saved a group of cadres who made serious mistakes in the economic field; and have enabled vast numbers of cadres and the broad masses of the people to receive a practical education in the struggle against corrosive influences. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that a slack mood has emerged in some areas and departments. Therefore, party committees and committees for discipline inspection must do well in carrying out the following three tasks:

1. We must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the gist of the relevant instructions issued by the central authorities, further deepen our understanding and inspire enthusiasm and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes.

2. We must concentrate our forces on promoting work in investigating, verifying and winding up serious and key cases.

3. We must strictly implement the party's policies and strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at criminals.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND COMMENDATION CEREMONY

HK290222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Summary] The provincial government and the Chengdu PLA units held a rally on 28 October to award titles of "models in cherishing the people" to the martyrs (Chen Taijiang) and (Deng Yihe) and "model in supporting the government" to (Wen Bangwen), who acted with great heroism when helping each other in a methane poisoning incident in Luzhou Municipality. The rally called on the army and people of the whole province to learn from them as practical action in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC, Chengdu Municipal CPC Committee and people's government Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Tian Bao, Nie Ronggui, Qin Chuanhou, Liu Yunbo, Ji Chunguang, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, (Bai Yan), Li Xiangshan and Hu Maozhou. Also present were Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan, Deputy Commanders Chen Mingyi, Yuan Shouqing and Zhang Zhili, Deputy Political Commissar Niu Ji, and Chief of Staff (Yang Zengtong)."

Commander Wang Chenghan read out the order of the Chengdu PLA units CPC Committee awarding the titles "models in cherishing the people" to (Chen Taijiang) and (Deng Yihe). Provincial CPC committee Second Secretary and Governor Lu Dadong read out the provincial government's order awarding the title "model in supporting the army" to (Wen Bangwen).

BANQEN ERDINI ARRIVES IN ABA PREFECTURE, SICHUAN

HK220339 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Summary] Having concluded his visit to Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Banqen Erdini, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, on 21 October. Liu Haiquan, vice governor; (Li Zhanlin), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee united front department; Zhaxi Zeren, chairman of the provincial nationalities committee; (A Deng), first secretary of the Aba Prefectural CPC Committee; (Ze Rong), chairman of the prefectural people's congress standing committee; (Dan Deng), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee; and other responsible comrades met him in (Chonger) Commune in Ruoergai County.

Liu Haiquan said to Banqen Erdini: "You have come to inspect our province just when we are implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress. This is a stimulus for work in the province's minority-nationality areas. I hope that you will give valuable opinions on work in the province during your inspection."

Banqen Erdini said to a Sichuan radio reporter: "My aim in making this visit is to promote further harmony in party, masses and cadre-masses relations, mobilize enthusiasm in all quarters, and stimulate the people of all nationalities to do still better in building the four modernizations under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit."

During his visit Banqen will visit Ruoergai, Hongyuan, Aba, Maerkang and Maowen Counties.

SICHUAN PLA MEETING VIEWS SLACK DOCUMENT STUDY

HK220359 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sichuan Military District held a telephone conference on the evening of 21 October, which demanded that all units and militia overcome slack tendencies, study the 12th party congress documents in greater depth and contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction.

Song Kaiyuan, political commissar of the military district, spoke on behalf of the military district CPC committee. He said: In the previous stage the units and militia in the military district did well in studying the 12th party congress documents. The party committees at all levels grasped this work promptly and effectively. However, slack tendencies have also appeared among the PLA units and militia. They say that as they have read and discussed the documents, there is not much study left to be done.

Comrade Song Kaiyuan said: Slack tendencies affect the in-depth study of the 12th party congress documents. In order to overcome these tendencies, we must first enhance people's understanding of the importance of the 12th party congress. Second, we must correctly handle the relationship between studying the documents and the current tasks of recruitment, training, retirement and so on and truly place study in the primary position.

Comrade Song Kaiyuan said: In order to study the 12th party congress documents in depth, the party committees at all levels must check on the situation in study in the previous stage. Leaders at all levels must go down to the grassroots and help the cadres, fighters and militia to study the 12th party congress documents, personally give guidance lessons and answer the questions raised.

Study must be carried out in close connection with people's actual state of mind, with the emphasis on solving problems of confidence. By linking study to the tremendous changes in their own area and unit since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, people should strengthen their confidence, brace their spirits and strive to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress.

YIN FATANG VISITS XIZANG MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS

HK040703 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Summary] Recently, when Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, went to northern Xizang to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, he made a special trip to the Nagqu middle school to visit the teachers who came from Liaoning Province to help Xizang develop education. He requested that the prefectural leaders show concern for the teachers work and daily life and help them solve their difficulties. He also urged the teachers to report their difficulties to the leaders so that they could be solved with the latter's help.

"Comrade Yin Fatang encouraged the teachers to make new contributions to education in Xizang. He said that one of the strategic stresses of economic development formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress is education and science. Since the cultural and educational level in Xizang is rather low, it needs support from various parts of the country. Now Liaoning and some other provinces and cities have sent a number of teachers to Xizang to help this region. They are all working in the norther part of Xizang, where conditions are very hard. We must learn from their spirit. We are very grateful for the support of Liaoning and other provinces and cities. We must do a good job in developing cultural and educational work in Xizang and fight to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

XIZANG POSTPONES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK300601 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary from poor reception] The 15th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 October. Present were committee Vice Chairman Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, and Duojiecaidan, and Secretary General Namgyal, together with 20 standing committee members. Over 50 persons attended as observers. The meeting adopted a resolution on postponing the first session of the fourth regional people's congress and discussed and adopted a resolution on delaying elections in communes, Xiang and townships in the region.

Regional CPC committee first secretary Yin Fatang spoke at the meeting. He said: "The work of the people's congresses becomes more important in the wake of the continuous development of socialist construction. I hope that the party committees at all levels will attach importance to the work of the congresses and also strengthen leadership over it. However, party leadership cannot take the place of people's congress work. Legislation is an important task of the regional people's congress. There is a difference between laws and policies and we cannot replace the law with party policy. We must let the people's congress standing committees at all levels fully play their role and local state power organs."

The resolution on postponing the first session of the fourth regional people's congress said: The term of office of the third regional people's congress expired last November and a session should be held this year. However, as the region covers a vast area and communications are poor, it is not easy to complete the preparatory work for convening a people's congress. The meeting therefore decided that the first session of the fourth regional people's congress will be postponed until April 1983. The municipalities and counties should make preparations for this session.

The resolution on delaying elections in communes, Xiang and townships in Xizang said that elections in these units will be delayed until the end of 1983.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT BUDDHIST CONGRESS

HK030612 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] After 10 days in session, the 4th congress of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China closed in Lhasa on 31 October. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice president of the Buddhist Association of China and honorary president of the Xizang branch of the association; Jampel Tinley, president of the Xizang branch of the association; Shegqen Losang Gyancan, (Shejikansu Lunzhutankai), Samding Doje Pamo (female), Tudun Tangba and (Duojizha Jiangbailuosang), vice presidents of the branch; members of the branch's council; members of the branch's standing council and other delegates to the congress; 155 persons in all, attended the congress.

Yin Fatang, Zhang Xiangming, Yang Dongsheng, Jipu Pingouo Cideng, Zheng Ying and other responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC and the united front work department of the regional CPC committee attended the closing meeting.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. He extended to the congress the regional party committee's warm congratulations on its success. After making an overall review of and giving an overall account of the experiences and lessons of the region in implementing the policy related to freedom of religious belief, he said that the Buddhist association should help the party and the government in propagating and implementing the party's religious policy, act as a bridge between the party and the masses of religious believers, help the broad masses of religious believers and the persons in religious circles to continuously heighten their patriotic and socialist consciousness, organize religious activities, satisfactorily handle the relationships between religious activities and the work in other fields and thus make more and greater contributions in building a new united, rich and civilized Xizang.

During the congress, the delegates freely experessed their views and their satisfaction at the results of the work which the Buddhist circle has done over the past 19 years in helping the government to implement its religious policies and put forth many ideas and suggestions on the major issues in the Buddhist association's future work.

The congress examined and approved the work report and the constitution of the 3d standing council of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China. It elected a new council and leaders of the branch and approved the resolution of this congress.

(Bizhu Jiangbaigesang), vice president of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China, gave a closing speech. He hoped that when the delegates returned home they would conscientiously help the people's governments and relevant departments at all levels in the overall and correct implementation of the party's religious policy.

After the congress closed, Yin Fatang, Zhang Xiangming, Yang Dongsheng, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng, Zheng Ying and other regional CPC and government leading comrades received and took pictures with all the congress delegates.

The congress elected Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai as honorary president of the Xizang branch; Jampel Tinley as president; Shegqen Losang Gyancan, (Shejikansu Lunzhutankai), Samding Doje Pamo (female), Tudun Tangba, (Duojizha Jiangbailuosang); (Bizhu Jiangbaigesang), (Rezhen Danshengjinmei), (Tiemolin Sanjinqilie), (Dazha Dandengelie), (Jibagansu Lozangmenlong), (Lunding Gawa), (Dajia Duojizhandong) and (Gansu Pudeng Gijijianzhan) as vice presidents and (Tiemolin Sanjinqilie) as concurrent secretary general.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG INSPECTS NEW STOVES

HK230332 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Summary] The science and technical committee, economics committee and finance office of Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture recently organized a meeting to assess new-style stoves in Qiubei County, to popularize the new stoves and save energy. An assistant engineer in this county has successfully trial-produced various new stoves in recent years suited for use inoffices, organizations and people's homes. The heat efficiency of many of these stoves is good.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng viewed these stoves in the county and called for their vigorous popularization so as to save energy.

KUNMING COURT SENTENCES LIN, JIANG FOLLOWERS

HK310202 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] In accordance with Article 117 of the law of criminal procedure, the criminal court of the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court publicly tried Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (Hu Yanguan) and (Tu Xiaolei), criminal followers of the Lin Biac and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in Yunnan, from 18 to 29 April and issued its judgment on the latter date. The renegade Huang Zhaoqi was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade Liu Yinnong was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (Hu Yanguan) was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (Tu Xiaolei) was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights.

In June and July, the Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court and the Wenshan Zhuang-Miao Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court respectively tried and sentenced two other criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in Yunnan, (Liu Guangxin) and (He Lukuan). The renegade (Liu Guangxin) was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (He Lukuan) was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights.

KUNMING PLA URGES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EDUCATION

OW260359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Kunming, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Following the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the just-concluded Kunming PLA units' congress of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization has studied further measures for building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at the core. Comrades attending the congress all held that they should integrate revolutionary ideals with their respective specific jobs to still better accomplish the glorious task of defending the border.

The Kunming PLA units' congress of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization was held in Kunming from 12 to 19 October. Liu Zhijian, political commissar of Kunming PLA units, made a report entitled "Hold High the Banner of Communism and Devote Our Lives to Communism" and Zhang Zhixiu, commander of Kunming PLA units, made a report entitled "Conscientiously Study the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and Strive to Create a New Situation in Army Building."

YUNNAN RADIO RELATES CASE OF HUANG ZHAOQI

HK310422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Sidelights" by station reporters on the trial of Huang Zhaoqi: "The Punishment of History"]

[Excerpts] People will certainly still remember a letter of proposal written by the young worker Ding Liang in Tiananmen Square in April 1976. He wrote in this letter: Bourgeois careerists and conspirators who depend on empty talk about communism have usurped a portion of party and state power. They will ultimately be swept by the people onto the rubbish heap of history, still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk. That is precisely what has happened in history. Still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, Lin Biao met a violent death in the sand. Still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, Jiang Qing was sentenced to death by the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court, with the sentence suspended for 2 years.

Look at Huang Zhaoqi, the criminal follower of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques who was the mastermind of their conspiratorial activities in Yunnan. He, too, still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by the criminal court of the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court. Justice, the truth and the people are bound to triumph. This is scientific dialectics.

The Kunming Municipal People's Procuratorate charged Huang Zhaoqi with five counts: Taking part in a counterrevolutionary clique; overthrowing the government; counterrevolutionary propaganda; incitation; and plotting an armed rebellion. The core of his crimes was usurping party and state power. Together with Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company, he sang the hackneyed tune "power, power, power is linked to life," went in for counterrevolutionary dirty dealings and committed towering crimes.

In March 1976 Huang Zhaoqi led his factional elements to burst into a meeting of prefectural CPC committee secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee. This is an example of his moves. According to the evidence of his confederate (Zhang Kulin), during this meeting of prefectural CPC committee secretaries Huang Zhaoqi and company staged a large exercise in seizing power. They openly proposed that the provincial CPC committee must be reorganized and when their scheme failed, they attempted in vain to throw the provincial CPC committee into confusion with the criminal aim of seizing power amid chaos.

What happened was this: A few days before the meeting of prefectual CPC committee secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee, Huang Zhaoqi and (Hu Yanguan), having analyzed one by one the state of the leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee, held a meeting with Liu Yinnong, (Shen Bingzhang), (Zhang Kuilin), (Shi Baojing) and (Tu Xiaolei) to work out a scheme for seizing power and formulate a reactionary guiding principle of "get close to some, beat some, pull some over, and disturb others" in order to split the provincial CPC committee. They also worked out methods for disrupting the meeting of prefectural CPC committee secretaries. During this provincial meeting, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, Chu Kejia and company openly pulled in backbone factional elements who had been dismissed, transferred or sent down in 1975 to burst into the meeting and conduct sabotage inside and outside it. On the first day of the meeting, (Shen Bingzhang) mounted the rostrum and seized the microphone while (Jin Yidan), (Shi Baojing) and others created an uproar below the rostrum. In this situation, Liu Yinnong, dizzy with success, wildly shouted: This is a fine way of doing things. We must see that the crux of this meeting is the question of the meeting's leadership. We must fight for this point. We must certainly not allow them to go ahead with the meeting according to plan. We must have people coming and going all the time and hold it like a Roman assembly.

These words of Liu Yinnong revealed the criminal aim of Huang Zhaoqi's gang of fierce counterrevolutionaries in sabotaging the meeting of prefectual CPC committee secretaries and showed how much hatred they had for our party.

During the meeting, Huang Zhaoqi and company conspired to send a telegram to the central authorities under the pretext of "reporting the situation" and placed the blame for the disruption of the meeting on the provincial CPC committee. In the telegram, Huang Zhaoqi used language dripping with hatred to maliciously attack Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

After the meeting, Huang Zhaoqi, (Tu Xiaolei) and others schemed together to form a plan for reorganizing the provincial CPC committee and drew up a list of names. They handed these to a reporter sent to Yunnan by the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. They attempted in vain to accomplish their conspiracy to usurp the provincial CPC committee leadership.

Disrupting the meeting of prefectual CPC committee secretaries and attempting in vain to seize power from the provincial CPC committee was just a small part of the crimes committee by Huang Zhaoqi. The trial proceedings showed that Huang Zhaoqi committed all kinds of crimes in that stormy year.

In June 1976 Huang Zhaoqi incited (Tu Xiaolei), (Liu Hao) and others to write reactionary documents such as "Yunnan Is at the Key Moment of Life and Death, Beware of the Genuine Zhao Yongfu, Seize Military Power" and "The Shocking May Mutiny," in which they slandered responsible comrades of Yunnan Military District Zhang Lixiong and Zhu Jiabi as closely cooperating with the three-point plan of the Chiang bandits and special agents.

In January 1968 Huang Zhaoqi presided over drawing up a report which slandered Chen Kang, Zhao Jianmin, Zhang Lixiong, Li Ming, Ding Rongchang, Zhu Jiabi, Xiong Kui, Wang Fei, He Deqing and (Xu Zhifen), responsible persons of the Kunming PLA units and the provincial CPC committee as bourgeois careerists, Trotskyites of the underground party, special enemy agents, alien class elements and denegerates. As a result these comrades were unjustifiably under a cloud for many years and were seriously tortured.

From January to June 1968 Huang Zhaoqi presided over the concocting of a so-called "Report on the State of the Cadres," which slandered provincial CPC committee secretaries and standing committee members and a large number of leading cadres in the departments and bureaus as renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist-roaders. The report named 147 people to be struck down and further screened. As a result, the responsible persons concerned of the provincial CPC committee tragically suffered oblivion and torture for many years.

From the beginning of 1967 to January 1969, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company, together with Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, leading criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, fabricated a shocking so-called "case of the special agent Zhao Jianmin," which had ramifications throughout the whole province. This was one of the most serious crimes committed by Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company.

At the beginning of 1967 Zhao Jianmin, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretariat and an alternate member of the eighth Central Committee was in Beijing talking to Kang Sheng, who asked him his view of the Great Cultural Revolution. Zhao Jianmin demanded that the Central Committee convene the ninth party congress, or a meeting similar to the 1962 gathering of 7,000, as quickly as possible to discuss the issues of the Great Cultural Revolution. This was completely proper. But Kang Sheng secretly pinned on him the charges of opposing Chairman Mao, being hostile to the Great Cultural Revolution and having long been in cahoots with Liu Shaoqi. He also secretly instructed Huang Zhaoqqi and others to persecute Comrade Zhao Jianmin. Huang Zhaoqi and company sent a continuous stream of fabricated and slanderous volumes of so-called "material" on Zhao Jianmin to Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi.

On 21 January 1968, in the Beijing (Jingji) Guesthouse, Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi slandered Comrade Zhao Jianmin as a renegade carrying out the plans of the Yunnan special agents group. The source of this charge was the slanderous materials provided by Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (An Jixiang) and company.

After the establishment of the Yunnan and Kunming revolutionary committees, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company schemed together and prepared a document entitled "Drawing the Demarcation Lines and Taking One's Position in the Ranks," which focussed on dismissing what they called "Zhao Jianmin and his ilk." This caused a vast calamity throughout the province. In this calamity, over 1.38 million cadres and masses were persecuted throughout the province. Of these, 17,000 were beaten or wounded to death and 61,000 were crippled by beatings, of which 15,000 false and trumped-up cases were concocted.

From 1974 to 1976, Huang Zhaoqi wrote five letters to Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wengyuan and twice sent people to make contact with them at the point they had established in Qinghua University to hand over materials slandering leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee and take instructions from them. Conveying Jiang Qing's instructions, Wu Weiyi, a henchman of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, said: You comrades from Yunnan (meaning Huang Zhaoqi and company) have very strong sense of struggle. You have supported us and the whole country.

He also said: After this movement, it will not be a question of patching things up and practicing reformism; a qualitative change and a flying leap must take place in the leadership groups at all levels, from the center down to the localities. He further said: Power seizures are not outdated. You must closely observe the capitalist-roaders. Huang Zhaoqi used this to create counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way, maliciously slandering the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee as a nest of poisonous snakes and wild beasts. He incited beating the home-going legion and carrying out a second power seizure.

After the party Central Committee had smashed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Huang Zhaoqi summoned Liu Yinnong and others to plot an armed rebellion. Huang Zhaoqi maliciously attacked the Central Committee's smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique as a rightist coup and a revisionist restoration. He and Liu Yinnong and others plotted to launch an armed rebellion and to go to the mountains to fight guerrilla warfare. They plotted to seize radio stations and issue a so-called "letter to the people of the whole country," in a vain attempt to put up a last-ditch struggle.

Huang Zhaoqi admitted his serious crimes in the court. He showed a certain degree of regret for them. In accordance with the facts of his crimes and his attitude in admitting them, the court awarded him the proper punishment.

YUNNAN PARTY PLENARY SESSION OPENS 4 NOV

HK050303 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee solemnly opened in Kunming on 4 November. Attending the session are 69 members and 18 alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, secretaries of all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, responsible party-member cadres of the provincial people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC and the principal responsible comrades of party committees and groups of the provincial organs, popular organizations and institutes of higher education, totalling 355 people.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng presided at the opening ceremony. He pointed out: The task of this enlarged plenary session is to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit and, in accordance with the great goal and the principles and policies stipulated by the 12th party congress and in connection with Yunnan reality, sum up experiences, study and formulate new construction guidelines for the province, make arrangements for the work tasks of 1983 and mobilize and organize the people of all nationalities in the province to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Minghui then delivered a report conveying the spirit of the 12th party congress. The report was in six parts: 1) The proceedings at the congress; 2) The 12th party congress was the most important since the 7th party congress; 3) The correct program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; 4) The correct program for party building in the new period; 5) Carrying out cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new in the party's highest leadership stratum; 6) Strive to achieve the three fundamental turns for the better.

Comrade Liu Minghui also conveyed the spirit of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the 1st plenary sessions of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK040344 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 October after 4 days in session. During the meeting Zhang Shuguang, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in light of his own study experiences. In their discussion, the committee members unanimously held: "To study and appreciate the spirit of the 12th party congress documents, it is essential to break through the serious bindings of leftist ideology, otherwise it is impossible to truly appreciate and implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee or the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. Hence, while studying and implementing the 12th party congress documents, we must restudy the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and overcome the influence of leftist ideology in connection with Hebei realities, so as to lay a sound ideological foundation for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered an explanation of the committee's resolution on extending the term of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting passed the resolution. "The meeting decided that the term of the fifth provincial people's congress will be extended and that the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be convened in March 1983."

Executive Vice Governor Li Feng gave a report on handling the bills submitted by the third and fourth sessions of the fifth provincial people's congress. Ma Yaozhang, vice chairman of the provincial finance committee, delivered a report on implementing the State Council's decision on improving the circulation of industrial goods in the rural areas. Zhou Jifa, vice chairman of the provincial capital construction committee and director of the urban construction bureau, gave an explanation of the provincial regulations on urban construction.

The participants noted a number of problems in commercial work. They pointed out: "At present there are many problems in commerce. Some units display a very bad work style in handling this work. There are big stockpiles of commodities in the urban areas while the peasants encounter difficulties in selling agricultural and sideline products. Commodity quality is poor and there is little variety. In particular, there is a shortage of commodities suited for use by old people. There are too few sales points. The service attitude of certain commercial staff is bad and so on. These problems must be seriously investigated and studied and measures must be put forward for solving them properly."

The meeting decided to dismiss Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the fifth NPC. It decided to appoint (Liu Gang) director of the provincial public security bureau and to relieve (Wang Wentong) of that post.

The meeting's resolution on extending the term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress said: "The 5-year term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress expires on 26 November 1982. In accordance with the PRC constitution and the organic law on local people's congresses and people's governments, the term should expire then. The fifth session of the fifth NPC, which is to be held this month, will adopt a new PRC constitution, and there will be new regulations on the elections, jurisdiction and so on of people's congresses and their standing committees. In view of this, it has been decided that the term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress will be extended and the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be convened in March 1983."

The meeting's resolution on dismissing Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the fifth NPC said: "Xu Jiaxin committed serious mistakes, causing grave consequences, during the Great Cultural Revolution. The cadres and masses strongly object to him.

"He is not fit to serve any longer as a deputy to the NPC. In accordance with Article 28 of the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and governments and Article 40 of the law on elections to the NPC and local people's congresses, and in light of the suggestions of the Seventh Tangshan Municipal People's Congress, it has been decided to dismiss Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the Fifth NPC."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT EDUCATION RALLY

SK280401 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] On 26 October Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a speech at the regional rally of representatives of three-good students, excellent teachers and student cadres and advanced collectives of universities, secondary schools and teachers colleges.

He said: The kernel of the spiritual civilization is to foster and educate the people with communist ideology, to emulate Lie Feng and to create common practice of three-good students. At present, the practice of emulating Zhang Hua is widespread throughout the nation. The activities are important in the construction of spiritual civilization, through which we condect communication education among the younger generation.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Education and science were formulated as a prime strategic task in the new situation at the 12th party congress. This gave immense encouragement to the whole educational front. Comrades on the educational front will certainly live up to the expectation of the party. In line with the educational principles, we should train more qualified personnel with socialist consciousness and professional proficiency in order to realize the task of the party under the new situation. At the same time, we should build schools into important bases of socialist spiritual civilization. In order to fulfill those tasks, the party should take the lead in grasping the working spirit of all teacher cadres, workers and staff members.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed in his speech: The younger generation should be relied upon to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to realize the strategic objective of the party in the new situation. Young people must have a thorough understanding of the historic task that they are undertaking. He urged students to work with a will to make the country strong and consistently persist in the four fundamental principles to strive for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Students were also urged to develop real capabilities. They must be long on real ability as well as good ideology. If they are short on real ability, they will accomplish nothing. They will not be able to build China into a powerful, modern socialist state. We should build ourselves up to be strong, talented and ideologically well tutored. The relationship among moral, intellectual and physical education is dialectical. In this regard, metaphysics won't work, but dialectical materialism must be upheld.

NEI MONGGOL PLA LEADERS PUBLICIZE DOCUMENTS

SK030740 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Some 640 leaders and office cadres at all levels of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District went to the PLA units stationed in the border areas and militia companies to publicize and explain the documents of the 12th party congress. To make this activity a success, the party committees and organs at all levels of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District have assigned most of the comrades to participate in the propaganda and document explanation work and left only a few comrades to take charge of routine work.

Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, before giving document explanations at (Mafang), first held a forum of cadres to learn which knotty problems had arisen in the course of their study, then focused his explanation on these problems.

(Su Da), deputy political commissar of the regional military district, while giving explanations of documents at (Mafang), helped the PLA commanders and fighters to sum up experiences in launching activities on building socialist spiritual civilization. Leading cadres at all levels, while giving explanations to the border guards, also answered some questions raised by commanders and fighters.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON STUDYING DOCUMENTS

SK021017 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Profoundly Comprehend the Essence of the Guidelines and Documents of the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] The documents of the 12th CPC Congress are a powerful ideological weapon to unify the understanding of the people of various nationalities across the region and to make them strive for new victories with one heart and one mind. The regional CPC committee recently urged various localities to carry out the study of the congress documents in depth. This instruction is very important. We should conscientiously carry out the study of the congress documents so as to achieve success in this regard. To make the study develop in depth, to make people not be content with superficial understanding and a smattering of the congress documents, it is necessary to encourage the people to study assiduously and strive to profoundly comprehend and master the essence of the congress documents. To get a profound understanding of the essence of the congress documents, we must first clearly understand the historical background.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC Congress: This congress is the most important one since the 7th CPC Congress and is an important clue for clearly understanding the current situation. Through reviewing and comparing the historical facts of the four CPC congresses since the 7th CPC Congress, we can clearly see the great immediate significance and profound historic significance of the 12th CPC Congress. Like the 7th CPC Congress, which had spelled out the laws of democratic revolution, the 12th CPC Congress has summed up the basic experiences and laws of socialist construction over the past 30 years or so. The 12th CPC Congress will certainly lead socialist modernization to a success. A strong socialist country imbued with Chinese characteristics will certainly stand upright in the East. With such an understanding, our confidence will become more steadfast and our strength will become inexhaustible.

To get a profound understanding of the essence of the congress documents, we must thoroughly study the important theoretical issues expounded in the congress documents. The congress documents are the result of combining Marxism and Leninism with China's specific practices and are important development of Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. The documents are a great issue of both practice and theory for our country's present socialist construction. Only by thoroughly understanding the theory can we apply it to our practice and prevent ourselves from following past behavior blindly.

To master the essence of the congress documents, we should conscientiously study the Marxist stand, standpoint and methods expounded in the congress documents and implement the congress documents in line with the reality of each locality and unit. Some comrades in our region regarded the preceding period, in which the state instituted the responsibility systems of fixing output quotas base on households and contracting work tasks to individual households, as a retrogression. The reason why they have had such a wrong idea is they have failed to comprehend the Marxist stand, standpoint and method. While thoroughly studying the congress documents, we should sum up experiences, enhance our spirit and make proper ideological preparations for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

NEI MONGGOL DEALS WITH CORRUPT BUREAUCRACY

SK020734 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the Ulanqab League CPC Committee has seriously dealt with the three big cases in Xinghe County and the leading body of the county CPC committee. The regional CPC committee recently circulated a notice on the incidents in Xinghe County, calling on party organizations at all levels to take the incidents as a warning, examine themselves against the incidents in light of their actual conditions and struggle against unhealthy tendencies and corrupt practices of all descriptions with the greatest determination.

From late April 1981 to early February 1982 three big incidents took place one after another in Xinghe County, killing and wounding 22 persons and causing an economic loss of nearly 200,000 yuan.

On 31 April and 1 May 1981 two criminals, seizing the opportunity when there was a holiday and no one on duty, entered the Xinghe County leather factory twice to commit crimes, causing the death of six of the factory's workers, the wounding of 10 workers and the explosion of a production boiler. The county CPC committee, however, failed to make a thorough investigation after the incident took place. Moreover, it designated the factory as an advanced enterprise and authorized the promotion of two flagrantly derelict cadres as director and deputy director of the factory.

On 9 November (Sheng-Dia-Zha-Bu), deputy head of Zinghe County, (Ba Yumin), deputy director of the county government office, and others absented themselves from their posts without leave to attend the wedding of [word indistinct]. At the wedding they quarreled with the guests on the bride's side. (Sheng-Dai-Zha-Bu) drew a pistol and fired warning shots. He killed (Ba) when the pistol went off accidently. The county CPC committee not only failed to make an investigation into the mistake of carrying a pistol without authorization, but posthumously admitted (Ba) as member of the Chinese Communist Party, set up a bier for him at the courtyard of the county CPC committee and played funeral music for 56 days.

On the night of 2 February 1982, a counterrevolutionary homicide and sabotage case occurred in the (Shiwanzi) Communique in which five persons were killed or wounded by explosions and great economic losses were incurred.

The Ulanqab League CPC Committee pointed out in its investigative report: It is due in great part to the unhealthy work style of the former Xinghe County CPC Committee which forfeited principles and alienated itself from the masses that the three big cases took place in Xinghe county. In personal affairs they violated the party's policy by preferring to assign jobs to people good at dishonest practices, dampening the enthusiasm of cadres of all nationalities. In recruiting workers they abused their offices to conceal recruiting quotas and to arrange jobs for their relatives and friends, straining the relations between cadres and the masses. In housing distribution they took the lead in seeking privileges and when cadres at the section level followed suit, stirred up a craze for seizing houses throughout the county. What is more serious is that they brazenly embezzled the state's housing construction funds and violated the state financial and economic discipline.

The unhealthy work style of the leading body of the Xinghe County CPC Committee and the existence of many serious, corrupt practices for a time checked healthy trends and perverse trends prevailed in the county. Good people were [words indistinct] and bad ones were swollen with arrogance. Many grassroots party organizations were paralysed or semi-paralyzed. Cases of theft and sabotage of state property and public facilities were reported frequently and criminal cases of all kinds took places in the rapid succession. Under these circumstances it is only normal that the three big cases took place in Xinghe County.

With the approval of the regional CPC committee, the Ulanqab League CPC Committee seriously dealt with the former leading body of the Xinghe County CPC Committee. (Zhao Shanbi), former secretary of the county CPC committee, was dismissed from his post and five other leading members of the county CPC committee were instructed to make [word indistinct] self-criticism. Persons directly responsible for the three big cases were also punished by party disciplinary measures and criminal sanctions in accordance with the seriousness of their mistakes. (Sheng-Diz-Zha-Bu), former deputy head of the county, was sentenced to 10 years in prison in accordance with law. These punishments were enthusiastically supported by people of all nationalities in the county.

The regional CPC committee approved and transmitted the report submitted by the Ulanqab League CPC Committee on its dealing with the three big cases and the leading body of the county CPC committee. The committee called on party organizations at all levels to take the problems in Xinghe County as warning and check themselves against these problems in light of the actual conditions in their localities, departments and units.

Problems like those in Xinghe County, once discovered, must be dealt with seriously. Violations of law and discipline and corrupt practices like those in Xinghe County must be checked. Loopholes in the management of weaponry and ammunition like those in Xinghe County must be resolutely plugged.

The regional CPC committee pointed out: The CPC Central Committee has emphasized on more than one occasion that owing to some factors at home and abroad class struggle will still exist on a limited scope for a long time. And under certain circumstances, it might intensify. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must overcome listlessness. Meanwhile, they must truly regard the problem of the party's work style as a matter of life and death for the party in power, consciously and persistently struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and corrupt practices and rectify the party's work style with the greatest determination to ensure the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

HU QILI INSPECTS TIANJIN COMMERCIAL CENTERS

SK241052 Tianjin City Service in Mandarian 0030 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] From 21 to 23 October Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, inspected our municipality's work in developing collective commercial centers. He relayed the important comments which Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li made recently on the article [wen] "Tianjin Shattered Tedious Fetters and Built 594 Collective Commercial Centers." Accompanying Hu Qili were responsible comrades of the general office of the CPC Central Committee and pertinent departments of the Ministry of Commerce.

On the morning of 22 October, Hu Qili listened to briefings made by leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee and government, including Li Ruinhuan, Tan Shaowen, Hao Tianyi and Lu Xuezheng, on Tianjin's work of developing collective commercial centers. After the briefings, Hu Qili said: We should be vigorous and resolute in creating a new situation. Tianjin's work of dismantling makeshift houses, solving water-supply problems and building commercial centers seemed very difficult and almost impossible at the beginning. However, the work has been promoted after Tianjin showed firm determination.

Dealing with work style, Hu Qili said: If leaders go to the frontline to work there, solicit opinions from various sources and respond realistically on the spot to avoid disputes and contradictions, many difficulties will be overcome and things which seemed impossible will be carried out. This is a good method.

He spoke highly of the municipality's principle of building collective commercial centers in an economic and reasonable manner which suits the needs of the people and makes their lives more convenient. He said: The most important thing is to make the people's lives more convenient. The starting point in doing everything is to consider and satisfy the growing needs in the people's material and cultural life.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TAIWAN FAMILY SETTLING IN PRC

HK020254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Chen Rongshan [7115 2827 0005] and correspondent Guo Yintu [6753 6892 0960]: "Why Did They Come to the Mainland To Settle Down?"]

[Text] In Fuzhou we visited Mr and Mrs Cai Yaoting who returned from Taiwan a short time ago to settle down on the mainland. Cai Yaoting is 37 years old. A native of Kaohsiung, he formerly worked as a driver at the Meichihmei Electronics Company in Taiwan. His wife, Deng Guixiang, is 27 years old. A native of Taichung, she is a housewife. Why did this young couple, who were born and raised in Taiwan, come to the mainland to settle down?

Mr and Mrs Cai Yaoting said to us: "When we left Taiwan for a visit to Japan, we did not think of coming to the mainland. Later, when we visited China's pavilion at the Hakkaido international fair in Japan, we wanted to return and have a closer look. On 28 July we arrived in Shanghai and later visited Hangzhou and Beijing. What we saw and heard was greatly different from what the Taiwan authorities had publicized. We profoundly realized that the socialism being practiced on the mainland was fine and that it had a bright future and is full of promise. Therefore, we decided to settle down on the mainland.

"The Taiwan authorities said that 'the mainland is a dark hell.' 'The ordinary people have no freedom. Husband and wife cannot live together. Who will be one's husband or wife is determined by the commune. Free love is prohibited. However, we have seen entirely different things in various places. In Shanghai we saw many young couples engaging in free love. Parents and children live together and they are all in good spirits." They added: "The Taiwan authorities also said that the compatriots on the mainland 'do not have enough food and have to nibble at bark.' These were not the facts. In a Shanghai restaurant we met a couple. Each of them has a monthly salary of more than 50 yuan. We asked them: How is it possible for you to make ends meet with 100 yuan? They said: Why is it impossible? We do not have to pay when we see the doctor. We do not have to worry about housing. On Sundays we go out on a picnic or go to a restaurant to have something especially good to eat."

When talking about the difference between the mainland and Taiwan, the young couple said to us: There is a human touch on the mainland and peole are concerned about one another. In Taiwan the relationship between man and man is based on money. In Taiwan we are not allowed to say that the mainland is good. Otherwise, the authorities will get you in trouble. But here you can talk objectively about the situation in Taiwan. The construction of the mainland relies chiefly on the people themselves but Taiwan relies on foreign countries to get along. Taiwan has borrowed a lot of money, otherwise it would have gone bankrupt long ago. In Taiwan the government does not bother if a poor man goes begging. On the mainland, however, the people are cared for from their birth through old age and illness to death and their livelihood is guaranteed. The livelihood of senior officials in Taiwan is much better than the ordinary people but the livelihood of cadres and the ordinary people is about the same here. When citing these differences, the couple was filled with profound feelings for the socialist motherland.

Mrs Cai told us that they brought three children with them. The eldest and middle children studied at the Jingda primary school in Fuzhou. She said with feeling: "In Taiwan, one has to pay a tuition fee each term of more than 300 new Taiwan dollars for primary school education, several thousand dollars for junior school education and tens of thousands of dollars for senior middle school or university education. It is therefore difficult for ordinary families to have one or two well-educated children." As a housewife, Mrs Cai also told us about the income and expenditures of her family in Taiwan.

She said: "My husband had an average salary of about 20,000 dollars a month. Calculated on the intermediate standards of living, after paying more than 10,000 dollars on food and 5,000 dollars on rent, we had only a very small surplus. If we wanted to buy something else, we had to help others promote the sales of goods during our spare time."

Cai Yaoting and his family will settle down in Quanzhou. They said: The Chinese mainland is fine. Socialism is fine and we feel relieved to be able to settle down here.

LIAOWANG COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN REUNIFICATION

HK230650 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 14-15

[Commentator's article: "On the First Anniversary of the 'Nine-Point Policy'"]

[Text] It has been a year since NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk on Taiwans' peaceful return to the motherland to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland, that is, since the "nine-point policy," was first published. The influence of this policy is spreading in depth and breadth like rushing waves and tides across Taiwan and all over our country and the world.

Despite the blockade that exists throughout Taiwan, most of the Taiwan people are still learning the contents of this "nine-point policy" and it will not take long for their whispers to develop into talking in public and even into loud clamoring:

-- The old people who came from the mainland must return to die in their homeland. What has become of the homeland, the places where these people were brought up, which they have not seen for decades? Their children -- the younger generation -- have only heard from their parents that their homeland is Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Sichuan... but they have never seen the places where their ancestors grew up and have longed for many years to see what the enchanting mainland of their motherland is really like.

-- Those who have relatives on the mainland want to be reunited with them. A narrow stretch of water has separated them from their relatives for more than 30 years. Now their hair has turned white and they cannot afford to wait any longer. What can make people pine more sadly than separation from relatives?

Those whose homeland is Taiwan want to "seek the roots of the relationship with the motherland." They are proud to be Chinese. But, when a Chinese no longer has the mainland as something he can rely upon, he feels himself "abandoned on an isolated island." People throughout the five continents of the world are enchanted by the magnificent Great Wall and the mighty Huanghe and Changjiang Rivers. As a Chinese, how can he not earnestly long for the day when he can enjoy the scenery of the mainland?

-- Taiwan industrialists and businessmen want to carry out trade with the mainland. Struggling under a situation that grows worse day by day, marked by the world economic crisis and incurably stubborn "stagflation," the very promising market on the mainland becomes extremely attractive. After all, people on both sides of the strait are Chinese and they can have confidence in one another when doing business.

-- The intellectuals in Taiwan hope that they will be able to use what they have learned and apply their talents in realizing the magnificent cause of modernization in their motherland. The mainland offers a vast field for them and the motherland's achievements in the scientific, technical, cultural and artistic fields fascinate them.

-- People in Taiwan's political circles are worrying about Taiwan's future. Persisting in maintaining a temporary peaceful situation on a small island and in rejecting the peace talks will make them lose the confidence of the people at home and the sympathy of people throughout the world. After all, this is not a policy which is good to hold for a long time.

In short, the peaceful reunification of the motherland is where the basic interests of the Chinese people, including the people on Taiwan lies. It is precisely in these interests and, in addition, after taking into account the realistic interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan, that this "nine-point policy" has been put forward. This is the very reason why this policy began spreading with the force of sweeping waves and tides as soon as it was put forward.

However, some people still have doubts about this policy. This is only natural.

The CPC stands for the people and represents the interests of the people in negotiating with the KMT. The history of the talks and cooperation between the two parties in the past is good evidence of this. It was true during the initial cooperation between the CPC and the KMT in the period of the great revolution and was also true during the second cooperation between the CPC and the KMT after the "Xian incident" in 1936. It was still in the interests of all the people that, after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, the CPC proposed to the KMT that they continue to cooperate in order to build a new, peaceful and democratic China. When we put forward the current proposal for a third cooperation between the CPC and the KMT and for holding peaceful talks for the return of Taiwan to the motherland in order to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland, we were acting even more vigorously in the interests of the people, and especially for the interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan.

Why Should the CPC Regard the KMT as a Partner To Hold Talks With?

On New Year's Day 1979, the NPC Standing Committee published its "Open Letter to Taiwan Compatriots" in which the major principle of solving the Taiwan problem by peaceful means was put forward clearly for the first time. Seeking to reunify the country by peaceful means and avoiding wars is beneficial to the country and the nation and has an even more important bearing on the vital interests of the people of Taiwan.

But, how can we achieve a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem? How can we induce the people of various nationalities on Taiwan, who have long been separated from the motherland, to return safely to the embrace of the motherland? This can only be achieved through peaceful talks. Since we want to hold talks, we must have someone with whom to talk. That is why the first point of the nine-point policy is a proposal on holding talks between the CPC and the KMT on an equal footing.

Why have we proposed that the KMT authorities in Taiwan be the party with whom we will hold talks?

First, the separation of Taiwan from the motherland is the result of the civil war that was launched by the KMT authorities. That is why there is still confrontation between the two sides of the Taiwan strait. If we want to put an end to this confrontation and achieve peaceful reunification, we will have to hold talks with the KMT authorities.

Second, Taiwan is now under the rule of the KMT authorities and all the power there is in their hands. The KMT authorities have very strict control over the people in all the circles, the personnel in all institutions and the army in Taiwan. Given this situation, it is unrealistic for the people of Taiwan to bypass the KMT authorities and talk directly with the CPC.

Third, the KMT authorities have time and again stated that there is only one China and that they oppose the concept of "two Chinas." If only this expressed their sincere view and if only they would persist in holding this view, there would be a common basis for the third cooperation between the CPC and the KMT and a possibility for achieving the reunification of the country through talks.

We should also point out that in the organs of the present KMT authorities there are also some of Taiwan's local personalities. Along with the change in times and objective surroundings, the composition of the KMT has greatly changed: Of its 1.9 million members, 70 percent are Taiwan natives; of the 130 members of the Central Committee, one-fifth are Taiwan natives; of the alternate members of the Central Committee, more than one-third are Taiwan natives; and of the 27 members of the Central Committee Standing Committee, one-third are Taiwan natives. There are also many Taiwan natives who have been appointed to high-ranking military and administrative posts by the KMT and have become important members of the KMT. Therefore, it is on the basis of realistic considerations that we choose the KMT authorities as the party with whom we should hold talks.

Can the Two Social Systems Coexist After Peaceful Reunification?

The third and fourth points of the "Nine-Point Policy" stipulated: "After the reunification of the country, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative zone and can retain its army. The central government will not interfere in Taiwan's local affairs." "Taiwan's existing social and economic system will not be changed, nor will its lifestyle or its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. Ownership of private property, houses, land, and enterprises, the legitimate right of inheritence and foreign investment are inviolable."

All these clauses were put forward in view of both the present situation in Taiwan and the interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan. Taiwan's prolonged separation from the motherland has given rise to the sharp differences between the present social and economic system and lifestyle in Taiwan and those in the mainland. This is an objective reality. We Chinese Communists are materialists who always proceed from reality. Therefore, we have taken full consideration of and completely respect Taiwan's reality.

Some people may ask: How can two different social and economic systems be allowed to coexist in a unified country? This is not hard to understand. There have been and still are many such examples in the world. In most parts of a country the social and economic system has already developed to a certain stage. But, at the same time, there are still some areas where the original relatively backward social and economic system prevails. In our own history we can find an example of this. For example, during the 1950's socialist transformation had been completed in most parts of the country, but in a few areas populated by minority nationalities the backward social system remained unchanged. The transformations in those areas were carried out step by step in accordance with the desire and willingness of the people of all nationalities there. Even now, the policies we adopt in the areas of minority nationalities are still different from other areas at home in order to adapt to actual conditions there. Taiwan's realities, however, have their special nature. When the reunification of the motherland is finally achieved, Taiwan, as a special administrative zone, will continue to retain its existing socioeconomic system. There can be no doubt about this, whether viewed theoretically or viewed in terms of actual policies.

Negotiating With the Taiwan Authorities Is Identical to Preserving the Interests of the Taiwan People

The "Open Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" clearly stated: "When solving the Taiwan problem we will respect the status quo of Taiwan and the views of people of all circles there and adopt rational and reasonable policies and methods to ensure that the Taiwan people will not suffer any loss."

The "nine-point policy" embodies throughout the intention to preserve the interests of Taiwan people of all strata. The first point's proposal on negotiating with the Taiwan authorities, as stated above, is also based on the interests of the Taiwan people.

The second point proposes that both sides provide facilities for opening up postal, commercial and transport links; visiting relatives; tourism; promoting academic, cultural and sports exchanges; and reaching relevant agreements on these matters. This proposal was made previously in the NPC Standing Committee's "Open Letter to Taiwan Compatriots." For more than 2 years this letter has evoked positive responses among the Taiwan compatriots and has made considerable headway.

The number of letters being written between the compatriots of the mainland and of Taiwan -- mailed from foreign locations -- is gradually increasing each year and now totals several hundred thousand. As a result many Taiwan compatriots from whom there had been no word for several decades have made contact with their relatives.

Trade exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan, carried out via foreign countries, are developing steadily. Mainland fuel and various indigenous products can now be bought in Taiwan, while Taiwan-made daily necessities can be bought on the mainland.

The number of Taiwan people coming to visit relatives or for tourism on the mainland -- either travelling via foreign countries or coming directly -- has continually increased over the past 2 years and there are also ever-growing contacts in foreign countries between mainland and Taiwan scholars, writers, seamen, sportsmen and so on. On more than one occasion they have taken part together in cultural and academic meetings and sporting contests and carried out cultural, academic and sports exchanges.

The desire of the mainland and Taiwan people now is that both sides will reach an agreement at an early date for opening direct postal, commercial and transport links and promoting exchanges of all kinds.

The fifth point states that representative Taiwan figures from all circles can hold leadership posts in national political organs and take part in running the state. This accords with the long-held desire of people of all strata on Taiwan. For so many years the Taiwan people have longed to escape their status as "second-class citizens" and openly and above-board serve as masters of the country. This desire can truly be attained after the reunification of the motherland. Even though the mainland and Taiwan are still cut off from each other, 22 Taiwan compatriots were elected as NPC deputies and 27 are members of the National CPPCC Committee.

The sixth and eighth points propose: "When Taiwan's local finances encounter difficulties, they can be supplemented by the central government in light of prevailing circumstances." "We invite Taiwan industrialists and businessmen to return to the motherland to invest and run various economic undertakings. Their legitimate rights and profits will be guaranteed." These two policies concerning economics offer hope, like the sight of a sail on a foggy sea, to Taiwan industrialists and businessmen and the people at large there who are feeling ever-greater pressure because of economic difficulties.

Effected by the gloom pervading the Western economy and the drying up of international markets, the Taiwan economy, which consists largely of processing industries, has slowed down in recent years. Its growth rate fell from 13.9 percent in 1978 to 5.5 percent last year and in the first half of this year it fell further to 3.5 percent. Due to the Taiwan economy's great reliance on foreign countries, there are all kinds of malaise that will prove hard to cure. Economic circles in Taiwan have expressed pessimism because of this.

In contrast, the economy on the mainland is steadily developing. The mainland of the motherland has abundant resources and manpower and also provides a vast market. Investment by Taiwan industrialists and businessmen returning to the mainland is advantageous for developing the mainland's economy and still more for helping Taiwan overcome its current economic difficulties. People will see that helping resolve Taiwan's financial difficulties with supplemental state funds is certainly not empty talk.

The seventh point proposes that those Taiwan people of all nationalities and circles who wish to return to the mainland to live will be assured proper arrangements, freedom from discrimination and the freedom to come and go as they please. This point is particularly supported by those Taiwan compatriots who long to see their home again. In recent years more and more Taiwan figures have been returning to live on the mainland, over 80 of them in Fujian Province alone. These compatriots have been warmly welcomed by the motherland's government and people. All have had proper arrangements made for them and they are enjoying the company of relatives of whom they had been dreaming for many years. As the feeling to return home grows stronger and the atmosphere on both sides of the strait continually eases, the numbers of Taiwan compatriots coming back to live on the motherland will continue to grow.

The practice of the past year has proven that the "nine-point policy" put forward by Standing Committee Chairman Ye fully accords with the supreme interest -- reunification of the motherland. So long as the compatriots everywhere strengthen unity and work together in thoroughly and soundly promoting the effort, the great cause of reunifying the great motherland is bound to succeed.

CHENG MING EXAMINES HONG KONG QUESTION

HK031010 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 61, 1 Nov 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Fei Ching-sheng [6316 0079 3932]: "New Information on the Hong Kong Question" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Even before Mrs Thatcher's departure from Beijing, someone had lost his temper and called her a "stinking woman." This British prime minister does not quite understand the trend of the times, but the Sino-British talks....

Since Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing, the people of Beijing have begun to talk about the Hong Kong question. Naturally, they are not like the people of Hong Kong, who daily talk about the question of Hong Kong.

WHO HAS THE UPPER HAND IN THE SINO-BRITISH TALKS?

What the people of Hong Kong are most concerned about is perhaps the outcome of the Sino-British talks. At present, even God probably does not know the answer to this question. Preliminary discussions have been initiated by both sides. But it will still take some time before official talks are held. In the official talks, both sides will bargain, and it will perhaps take an even longer time. It is difficult to predict what the specific outcome will be.

In the Sino-British talks, both sides should be on an equal footing. However, the Chinese side has the upper hand. In the first place, Hong Kong is Chinese territory, and although there have been historical factors which have given its rule to the British, such factors are, in the final analysis, unreasonable. In the second place, it is easier to achieve unity in policy decisions, principles and general and specific policies on dealing with the Hong Kong question inside Communist China than in Britain, where there will be a great deal of discussion and views given. In the third place, the initiative for any change in the future of Hong Kong will be in China's hands. Therefore, even if the talks are equitable, there is, nevertheless, the element of superiority.

This being the case, in order to appraise the outcome of the Sino-British talks, we should put stress on understanding the attitude of Communist China.

DENG XIAOPING'S "TIMETABLE"

A question the Hong Kong people are extremely concerned about is when Communist China will establish sovereignty over Hong Kong. The writer has discussed this question with several friends connected with foreign affairs and overseas Chinese affairs, hoping to find some clues. However, they said that of all the documents they have come into contact with, they have not seen one with a timetable for establishing sovereignty over Hong Kong, and some contain such rather sweeping terms as "at the appropriate time (or opportunity)" and "in the near future."

However, we also cannot completely say that the highest policymaker of Communist China has not made rough estimates and preparations. Actually Deng Xiaoping has already revealed the tentative plan of Communist China to the whole world. In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Deng Xiaoping said that there are three major tasks in the 1980's. They are: "To intensify socialist modernization, to strive for reunification -- and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland -- and to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace." In the sentence "to strive for reunification -- and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland," the words "and particularly for the return of Taiwan" means that there are also other areas beside Taiwan. These other areas naturally should include Hong Kong and Macao.

Does this mean that Communist China intends to take back Hong Kong within the 1980's? Yes. This is what it wants "to strive for." Deng Xiaoping has decided to accomplish these three major tasks in his lifetime. In order to understand the general and specific policies of Communist China regarding the Hong Kong question, we must bear in mind Deng Xiaoping's mental attitude. Otherwise, it will be as ineffective as scratching an itch from outside one's boot.

Another question the Hong Kong people are concerned about is when Communist China will establish sovereignty over Hong Kong and whether or not this city will be directly or indirectly administered by Communist China.

COMMUNIST CHINA'S INITIAL DEMANDS VERY LOW

According to a high-level report, Communist China's demands for the return of Taiwan were originally set very low. They mainly called for the replacing of the national flag of the Republic of China with the national flag of the People's Republic of China. Chiang Ching-kuo wants to be the vice chairman of the country? That is quite all right. Taiwan's former administrative setup and economic system will not to be touched in any way? That is also quite all right.

The Hong Kong question is not the same as the Taiwan question; therefore, the method of solving it is also somewhat different. According to reports, the original tentative plan was in the main also to replace the British Union Jack with the Chinese national flag, and other questions, mainly the question of management, can be settled through negotiations. According to a tentative plan made known by Hu Yaobang in an internal speech early this year, the leasing of Hong Kong to the British could also be considered.

Why did Communist China set such low demands? In the first place, China is maintaining a policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries, and Hong Kong must not become a city or port like Guangzhou and Shanghai. In the second place, if China takes back Hong Kong and should Hong Kong become a liability, China will not be able to support it.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED AND DEMANDS ARE RAISED

However, the development of events has caused the Chinese side to change or supplement its tentative plan. According to a friend close to foreign affairs work, prior to Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, the foreign ministries of both China and Britain had expressed their respective positions through the exchange of official notes. Britain had held that the three treaties concerning Hong Kong should still be observed. Communist China did not take umbrage at that time. However, during Mrs Thatcher's China visit, her attitude of resting her case on the legality of the three treaties, as disclosed by the British broadcasting media, caused resentment among the people in the Communist hierarchy. Later, when Mrs Thatcher maintained her original stand in talks with the Chinese leaders, and especially after her arrival in Hong Kong when Mrs Thatcher actually insisted publicly on the validity of the three treaties and described the continued domination of Hong Kong as an obligatory duty, the irritation of the people in Zhongnanhai was further aroused. Mrs Thatcher has indeed hurt the national self-respect of the Chinese people.

Some high-ranking cadres in Beijing had used rather rough language at that time to describe the "iron lady" as "the stinking woman," and vowed to "bombard" her out of power. The writer has met some people who normally are not kindly disposed toward Communist China. In discussing the Hong Kong question, they also expressed indignation over the colonialist stand maintained by Mrs Thatcher. So in this process, China was compelled to express an attitude. It has repeatedly stressed the need of establishing sovereignty over Hong Kong and, at the same time, criticized Mrs Thatcher for her stand. It was precisely at this time that the assertion of establishing both sovereignty and administrative power started to spread.

According to the latest information, a cadre concerned with the planning and handling of the Hong Kong question has suggested a two-step scenario: First, China would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong and then lease it to Britain, leaving everything as status quo ante with the exception that the city would have to fly the Chinese Five-Star Red Flag. Second, the Hong Kong Chinese would administer the city. During this two-step transitional period Hong Kong will be allowed to maintain its capitalist social system.

The writer considers that it is likely that Communist China might bring up the "two-step" proposal at the Sino-British talks. At the same time, he reckons that the first step may take place within the present decade. The flying of the Five-Star Red Flag will indicate that China has established sovereignty over Hong Kong. With the grand cause of reunification partially accomplished, China will then be ready to solve the Taiwan question as well as carry out the second step of the proposal.

FLATS CAN BE PURCHASED WHEN PROPERTY VALUES FALL SHARPLY

A friend who has connections with the higher level said: It is understandable for the people of Hong Kong to have no confidence in Communist China, because China has been constantly changing and reversing its policies for the last 30 years. However, Communist China hopes, by means of future practice, to make the Hong Kong people believe that Communist China will no longer be like before. This friend, who is on very familiar terms with the cadres working in the newly established special economic zones, also said: Some American businessmen are now in Shenzhen discussing the question of investments. They basically are not concerned about the future of Hong Kong in 1997. When I heard that, I smiled and asked:

"Is this propaganda talk?"

"No, this is a fact."

In conclusion, this friend also made a joke which might not be a joke. He said: "If you have any spare cash, you might as well buy a few flats when property values in Hong Kong fall sharply. After a while, you will become rich."

Readers, do you believe his words?

MING PAO DISCUSSES CHINA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

HK010749 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 5

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "Economic Returns Not Too Good"]

[Text] The CPC is stepping up the rectification of its enterprises, and striving to improve management and economic results. But due to the limitations of the economic setup, technology and equipment, coupled with deep-rooted ideas of holding "iron rice bowls" and "eating out of the same big pot" among cadres and workers, economic results from industrial production in the first half of this year were not satisfactory, nor are they likely to be in the second half.

This reporter learned that the State Economic Commission issued a "circular" not long ago saying: "The task of improving economic results in the second half of this year will be very arduous; we must never take it lightly. It is requested that all localities and enterprises make a serious analysis of economic activities in the first half, review the situation concerning their fulfillment of targets for improving economic results and discover what are their major problems.

"Effective measures should be taken to reduce inflated production rate targets and to reach those targets which have not been properly fulfilled. We should seek real and sound improvement and strive for actual results so as to achieve a more marked improvement in economic results of all kinds in the second 6 months."

The gross national industrial output value in the first half increased by 10.1 percent more than in the same period last year. The growth rates in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were over 6 percent. Things in this respect have been much better. But it should be noted that the level of the first half of last year was fairly low.

The margin of improvement in some other economic areas was fairly small. For example, profits turned over to the state treasury only increased by 1.9 percent against those in the same period of last year, and expenditure only fell 0.3 percent. The situation in some fields was even worse than the same period of last year. For example, the profit per hundred yuanof output value and profits from sales fell respectively by 0.3 yuan and 0.7 yuan.

Production growth rates in many localities were still exaggerated to various extents. Some economic results in major fields still lagged behind the best records in history. The growth of profits turned over to the state treasury still lagged behind the growth of production and sales. Generally, quality and consumption standards did not achieve marked improvement -- nearly one-third of major products consumption quotas went up again and the quality of most products of the textile and metallurgical industries went down. Some consumer goods did not suit the demands of urban and rural consumers, resulting in more stockpiling of goods and even in big increases in production costs. In particular, the number of serious industrial accidents increased.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES PRC SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK040431 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Special feature by Beijing correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "A Look at Aspects of China's Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Since the convening of the 12th CPC Congress, while studying documents of the congress, all trades and services in China have set their struggle goals in the light of their own practical conditions. In particular, they have planned the level which they resolve to attain and brought up problems which they intend to solve during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. After collecting all relevant data provided by various newspapers, it is not difficult for us to discern the broad outline of China's Sixth 5-Year Plan. Through this data the author of this article intends to give the readers a general picture of the Sixth 5-Year Plan presented to the fifth session of the fifth NPC for examination and approval.

The Goals and Tasks To Be Accomplished During the Period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan

China regards the general output value of industry and agriculture as a comprehensive index reflecting the development of the national economy. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, an average annual growth rate of general output value of industry and agriculture of 5.5 percent has been demanded. By 1985, the general output value of industry and agriculture is to attain the level of 930 billion yuan (renminbi, similarly hereinafter).

Agriculture: China will strive to increase its grain output from 320 million tons in 1980 to about 400 million tons in 1985, an average increase of 4.5 percent per year.

Energy: China does not set a high target for the production of such energy sources as coal and petroleum. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, their growth rate is to be about 3.5 percent. However, electric power should keep abreast with or exceed the development of industry. The annual increase rate of electric power is to be 7 percent.

Main Industries of Raw and Processed Materials: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the growth rate of China's five main industries of raw and processed materials is not expected to be too high. The annual growth rate of steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn and paper is to be about 3.5 percent on average.

Engineering Industry: The engineering industry forms the largest proportion of China's general output value of industry. For a long time in the past, it accounted for 27 percent. Following economic readjustment over the past 2 years, the proportion dropped (25.8 percent in 1980 and 23.6 percent in 1981). However, the engineering industry is still the mainstay of industry. In view of this fact, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the engineering industry is to grow. It is expected that its annual growth rate will be 5.67 percent, which is a bit faster than the growth rate of the general output value of industry and agriculture.

Light and Textile Industry: The proportion of this industry in the general output value of industry is second only to the engineering industry (the proportions in 1980 and 1981 were 18.5 and 20.8 percent respectively). The light and textile industry is an important link in our country's industry. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it is expected that its output value will increase through enhancing economic returns. Therefore, the average annual growth of the past 3 years (readjustment period) is not likely to be maintained.

New Emerging Industries: Due to the fact that the new emerging industries such as electronics, telecommunications, nuclear energy, petrochemistry and new materials do not consume too much energy and that their output value is relatively high, it is expected that they will rapdily develop during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Communications and Transportation: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, everything possible should be done to increase the volume of goods transported from 2.4 billion tons in 1980 to 3.5 billion tons by 1985, an average annual growth rate of 8 percent or so. The volume of rail freight will increase from 1.1 billion tons of 1980 to 1.3 billion tons of 1985, an average annual increase rate of 1980 to 3.7 percent. By 1985, the handling capacity of harbors will increase by 1 billion tons.

Foreign Trade and Tourism: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total volume of foreign trade is expected to increase from U.S.$38 billion of 1980 to U.S.$55 billion of 1985, an average annual increase of 7.4 percent. With regard to tourism, the number of beds in hotels will increase from 75,000 or so in 1982 to 100,000 by 1985. The number of tourists of foreign nationalities who travel in China at their own expense and are received by the International Travel Service will increase from 600,000 people in 1980 to 1 million people by 1985.

The above-quoted figures indicate future plans for the development and growth rate of various economic departments. With regard to macroeconomic fields, the following things will be done during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan:

1. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a fundamental turn for the better will be effected in the state finance. Financial Minister Wang Bingqian made the following explanation at a national meeting on financial work held on 8 Ocotober: "The practice of effecting a fundamental turn for the better in finance should be demonstrated in consolidating and maintaining fundamental financial balance. On such a basis, after exerting efforts for a certain period of time, complete balance will be achieved. In the meantime, we should gradually increase financial reserves to accumulate strength for future vigorous economic development."

2. Technical reform should be carried out in the existing enterprises. According to a RENMIN RIBAO editorial published on 20 September, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, "technical reforms should be, first of all, carried out in respect of 30 categories of products, 100 factories, 300 coordinated plants and scientific research and design units and the whole engineering industry. This is the point of departure of technical reform and the project will be gradually expanded on this basis."

3. Consolidation work should be carried out in all state industrial enterprises. Yuan Baohua, deputy director of the State Economic Commission, published an article in RENMIN RIBAO of 27 September to publicize the information. The main contents of consolidation work include: 1) reorganizing leading bodies; 2) establishing economic responsibility system; 3) readjusting orientation of service; 4) strengthening labor discipline; 5) straightening out financial management of enterprises.

4. We should continue to reform the existing economic system. An article by Liu Guoguang, deputy director of the Academy of Social Sciences, published in RENMIN RIBAO of 6 September points out that during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the main task of reforming the existing system is to consolidate and improve the initial reform which has now been carried out and firmly grasp the work of formulating general plans so that during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, an overall reform of economic system will be carried out.

The above data indicates the broad outline of China's economic development during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

PRC TIGHTENS SECURITY ON DRUGS INTO HONG KONG

HK030740 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[By Karen Conrad]

[Text] China is to lower her bamboo curtain once again -- this time only for drug traffickers who are using her "open door" policy to smuggle heroin into Hong Kong.

The move follows a series of talks between local customs officials and their Chinese counterparts on drug trafficking techniques.

Local anti-drug agents have long suspected that traffickers were using China as a transit point for their illicit trade. And since they tightened their nets on couriers, traffickers were forced to look to China.

According to David H.Y. Tong, the divisional commander (Intelligence and Investigation) Customs Investigation Bureau, they informed the Chinese authorities about drug offences detected near the Hong Kong-side of the border and vice-versa.

"So far however, there hasn't been a really significant seizure at the points of entry from and to China," he added.

"In all cases where passengers on trains and ferries bound for China were found with narcotics, the quantities have been small and it was for their own use rather than trafficking," he said.

However, Mr Trong said, in a case last year, China "openly admitted" that the authorities arrested couriers bringing drugs into China from Thailand.

The drugs, which were seized at an airport in China, were supposed to be passed on to Hong Kong couriers in China who would then bring them back across the border, he said.

"In this case there were clear indications that China was being used as a transit point for the drugs," he added.

After this case, Mr Tong said, the departments concerned had meetings in which the problem of China as a transit point was discussed.

"This is not an isolated case and our intelligence points to a strong possibility that drugs are coming through to Hong Kong from China," he said.

This type of operation, he said, would involve two or possibly three parties of couriers -- one to take the drugs to China (presumably from Thailand), another to bring the drugs out to Hong Kong.

Mr Tong said it was difficult for the customs to conduct searches on all passengers coming into Hong Kong by train from China.

However, he said that the couriers bringing the drugs into China had their own problems to face -- getting through the airport with them or having them passed as imported goods.

Mr Tong said it would be unfair for him to comment on the standard of customs detection techniques used in China, as he had no first-hand knowledge on the subject.

He did however say, in response to a question, that the measures adopted here are "quite tough."

Mr Tong did not rule out the possibility that as measures got tighter here, the cases involving China as a stopover would increase.

Turning to recent statistics on dangerous drug offences, Mr Tong noted that the number of arrests up until the end of September this year had increased by 62 cases compared with the whole of last year.

The figure for arrests up until the end of September this year is 812; or 108 percent of the total number of arrests in 1981 (750).

The estimated value of the seizures up till September is $92.35 million compared with $59.18 million for the whole of last year.

The number of people for internal concealment of dangerous drugs for the first nine months of this year is slightly less than those arrested for the same offence last year.

A total of 14 Thai men were arrested for carrying drugs insude their bodies as of September this year, compared to 11 Thai men and six Chinese men arrested for this type of offence last year.

Figures show that 12 of the Thais were arrested between January and March this year and the other two were arrested only in September.

Mr Tong said this could be taken to mean that for the period between March and September some other method was used to smuggle the drugs in, or traffickers resorted to this kind of smuggling as a "last resort."

The courier can only conceal about 200 grams of heroin base inside the body cavities, Mr Tong said, making it not really worth the traffickers while.

"The only time it can really show a profit for the trafficker is if he has a group of couriers each concealing 200 grams," he said. "Otherwise it really doesn't seem worth it only as a last resort," he added.

WEN WEI PO REPORTER MEETS HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN

HK031125 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 3

["Special feature" by Feng Ying-tzu [7458 5391 1311] "A Secretary's Breadth of Vision"]

[Text] The reporters taking part in the Chang Jiang visiting group reached Wuhan on 20 September. The next morning reporters from Shanghai also arrived. Gathered together, they formed a team of more than 30 reporters, representing 30 news units of the whole country. That afternoon, we were received by Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and newly elected secretary of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

Secretary Chen is now over sixty. Ever since he became a "little devil" in the Red Army, he has devoted his life to revolution. He is now still in high spirits and has an impressive manner. That day he was dressed informally in light gray. Elegant, natural and unrestrained, he looked just like a scholar. Radiating smiles, he came among our reporters and shook hands with us. He also asked us to point out any difficulties or needs we had in Wuhan.

The reporters asked for his opinion on propagation work after the 12th CPC Congress. When everybody had sat down, Secretary Chen started to talk freely.

When discussing the significance of the 12th CPC Congress, Secretary Chen said: "The other morning, at the meeting of the provincial CPC committee which was held to communicate the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress to the cadres of Hubei Province, I talked on five points: 1) We must maintain political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee; 2) We must adhere to the party's line in whatever we do; 3) We must unite the majority and correct all unhealthy tendencies; 4) We must grasp well the work of administration and system reform; and 5) We must strive to march ahead of the whole country." He said that provided we do all these things well, we will be able to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and demonstrate its significance. He also asked the reporters to propagate the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress more fully, so that the pace of our advancement could be accelerated.

During the reporters' Changjiang tour, Secretary Chen continued to discuss Hubei and Wuhan. He said, Wuhan is a large city occupying an area of 190,000 square km and with a population of over 4.7 million. The total areas covered by the three towns joined together constitutes the second largest city in the whole country. We have everything here, including industry, science and technology, culture and so on. Take the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company for example; the state has invested several billion in the company and now it is showing results. The Dongfeng make of automobile manufactured by the second automobile factory is also very nice. You all can go and have a look. With regard to culture, our Wuhan University can match Shanghai's Fudan University and our teachers' college is a big as the East China Teachers' College. Look at the fields of history and modern history. A bell of the completeness and size of the one unearthed in Sui County has seldom been seen elsewhere.

When Secretary Chen was told that the reporters would stay for only 10 days in Hubei, with an air of pride and of cherishing every tree and blade of grass of Hubei, he said: "Are you going to stay only for 10 days in Hubei? That is too short a time, like looking at flowers while riding on horseback. Even this is not too bad, though you can gain only a superficial understanding through cursory observation.

You should go and see whatever you can. There is a qin [a musical instrument] platform in Hanyang where Yu Boping met Zhong Ziqi. There are two mountains in Wuhan, Snake and Tortoise Mountain. The Wuchang revolt took place in Wuhan. The scenery of the East Lake in Wuchang is beautiful. There are also many historic sites in Chibi and Yu Quan Mountain, mentioned in the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms," and in Longzhong where Zhu Geliang lived. Longzhong is on the edge of Xiangfan has developed very fast in recent years. It is now a newly developed industrial city. Yichang and Shashi are also worth seeing.

As if counting his private treasure, Secretary Chen talked on and on about the development and characteristics of Hubei. He said, there is a certain Jianghan plain in Hubei, a very large one occupying an area of over 30,000 square km. It stretches to the horizon and forms a beautiful scene. In the northwest of Hubei, there is a prefecture called Enshi, near Hunan, also very beautiful. I have lived in Hubei for 5 years and it is regrettable that there are still 7 countries I have not yet visited. If you have any problems, do tell us. We will do our best to help you.

These words of Secretary Chen inspired us greatly. The reporters were particularly moved by the fact that as secretary of a provincial CPC committee, he was so familiar with the places under his administration, knowing them like the back of his hand. Full of affection, sincerity and frankness, he cherished every tree and bush of the province with great pride. This sense of pride has guided millions of sons and daughters of China to advance along the road of socialist modernization. Is there anything difficult in the world that we cannot overcome? At the end of the interview when I told my feelings to Secretary Chen, he patted my shoulder and said, "I have a sense of pride. We Chinese deserve to be proud of ourselves."

Nearly one month has passed. After my Chang Jiang visit, I returned to Shanghai to sort out these reports. "We Chinese deserve to be proud of ourselves!" These words again flashed across my mind. They showed great breadth of vision forever inspiring people to march forward.

JIANG QING FOLLOWERS ON TRIAL IN BEIJING

HK040034 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Dispatch: "Beijing Tries Backbone Elements of Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Clique"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov -- According to our information, Beijing Municipality has now started the trial of backbone elements of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Beijing, including Chi Qun and Xie Jingyi. At the moment the "five great leaders" of the so-called two big student factions during those years, Nie Yanzi, Kuai Dafu, Tan Houlan, Wang Dabao and Han Aijing, are undergoing interrogation.

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RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

HK060218 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Wianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Initial Analysis of U.S. Midterm Elections"]

[Text] The results of the U.S. midterm elections have been announced. The Democratic Party gained 24 seats in the House of Representatives, while the Republicans lost 26 seats. There were basically no changes in the Senate. In the state governor elections, the Democrats gained seven governorships and the Republicans lost nine.

Both Parties Claim Victory

At 1900 eastern time on 2 November, when polling stations in the eastern states had just closed, and voting in other areas was still going on, the three U.S. televison networks started to report the initial election results from various regions and also gave a series of forecasts. Personnel concerned of the two parties watched television until 0200 on 3 November, and proceeded to issue comments as the situation gradually became clear. Each claimed victory for his own party.

Some Republicans said that the party in power always loses congressional seats in the midterm elections; the number of seats lost by the Republicans in the House of Representatives was no more than expected, while the party continued to hold its Senate majority. This showed that the American public supported President Reagan's slogan of "continuing with the principles laid down," and the Republican Party's policies would in effect continue. Certain Democrats then claimed a resounding victory, saying the election results showed the American public opposed "Reaganomics" and demanded that the government change its current policies.

The Republican Party was obviously just consoling itself in claiming victory. A notable feature of this election was that the rising trend of conservatism that appeared in the 1980 elections was reversed. Many of the first-term conservative congressmen elected in 1980 failed to be reelected. At that time certain extreme conservative organizations used the method of counterpropaganda, with the result that certain eminent Democratic congressmen failed to be reelected. But their efforts to repeat this method in the 1982 election were completely defeated. As for the economic issue, American public opinion openly acknowledged that this election would be the citizens' vote on "Reaganomics." And what were the results? In areas where the economic situation has gravely deteriorated, the majority of Republicans suffered setbacks; Republican candidates who did win there had kept their distance from the President's economic policies during the election campaign. There is nothing strange about that, because opinion polls showed that the American public is more and more unhappy with the present situation, with record unemployment and a wave of business closures.

However, the victory claimed by the Democratic Party should also be analyzed. When a series of statistics showing unemployment at 10.1 percent and gloomy economic prospects were released at the beginning of October, some people expected that the Democratic Party would win an overwhelming victory in the election. However, this did not happen at all. The Democrats did not win many seats compared with previous midterm elections. The Democrats even lost in some places where Republican policies are far from popular. And in many places, the race between the two parties was extremely close. This of course had something to do with increased Republican campaigning and the personal intervention of President Reagan on the eve of the election. However, it seems that the fundamental reason was that many voters, while unhappy with Republican Party, lacked confidence in the Democrats. Certain public opinion polls showed that many Americans hold that although President Reagan bears responsibility for the present gloomy economic scene, the Democratic Party cannot evade its responsibility either.

"Politics of Money" More and More Serious

The Republican Party's promotion of impractical measures and the Democratic Party's inability to devise practical ones were clearly reflected in this election campaign. American public opinion has summarized the two outstanding characteristics of this election campaign. One is that "the politics of money" is becoming increasingly serious. Some people estimate that the average campaign expenses for each candidate during the race were as much as $200,000. Certain candidates spent as much as $500,000, or even more. The entire sum is said to exceed $300 million. The other is that there was a plague of "negative propaganda." During the election campaign most candidates attacked their opponents instead of announcing their own policy proposals, and some even resorted to the vicious methods of making groundless accusations and spreading damaging rumors. As a result, some newspapers wrote with emotion that the election race developed from a debate over policy proposals into relying on dollars and attacks on one's opponent in order to win a seat. The policies of American democracy are going from bad to worse.

Influence on the American Situation

Despite this, the results of this midterm election will have considerable influence on the situation in the United States for a time to come. This is because in the first 2 years of Reagan's Presidency, although the Republicans only had a majority in the Senate while the Democrats continued to hold the majority in the House of Representatives, the ideas of several dozen conservative Democratic congressmen were in fact very close to Reagan's, and they consistently supported President Reagan in some crucial votes. All the cuts in social welfare expenditures and taxes proposed by Reagan in accordance with his "economic recovery program" were thus smoothly approved in both the House and the Senate for this reason. Following the midterm elections, there will be changes in the balance of power between conservative and liberal congressmen, and it will be more difficult for Reagan to rely on the alliance of Republicans and conservative Democrats to get congress to accept his schemes.

There will be frequent wrangling between the House of Representatives and the Senate and clashes between the President and Congress. Some American newspapers point out that although during the election campaign President Reagan put forward the slogan of "stay the course," in fact at the end of August he had been forced to raise taxes in order to to reduce the budget deficit; and during the campaign, in order to win votes, he signed bills proposed by the Democrats on increasing unemployment subsidies, setting up organizations for training the unemployed, and so on. There have in fact been changes in his "staying the course." In the future the Reagan administration will have to take account of the Democratic opposition on a series of major issues such as the plan to cut taxes, cutting social welfare spending, increasing military spending and so on, and will have to seek compromises. There are bound to be some changes in U.S. political, economic and social policies.

'Costly Democracy' Noted

HK080520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 4364]: "Costly Democracy"]

[Text] While 6.6 of the 11 million unemployed workers in the United States were strolling at the crossroads, unable to get their relief funds, the "most costly congressional election in U.S. history" was held, for which the two parties in the United States spent more than $300 million.

In the United States, money is used to open a way for the election of the President, congressmen, state governors and state congressmen. It is not strange that so much money was spent in this mid-term election.

In this country, where money means everything, there is hardly any difference between votes and bank notes. Perhaps, it is only the United States which has the "fortune" to enjoy such costly "democracy."

U.S. PAPER CITED ON SOVIET MIGHT IN PACIFIC

OW080800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is continuing to expand its military power in the Pacific, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today quoting senior officers in the U.S. Navy.

Adm. Robert Long, commander of the American forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, reportedly said Soviet Backfire bombers were flying missions from Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Far East and from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. The appearance of the Backfire, a medium-range supersonic plane, in the Pacific added "a new dimension to the threat to sea lanes in the area," he said.

The admiral said that a third of the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles were now deployed in the Far East. The missiles, some of which are within range of Japan, were armed with 250 nuclear warheads.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TRIP

HK080515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 6

["News Review" by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "Weinberger's Southeast Asia Trip"]

[Text] From 31 October to 3 November, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger paid a visit to Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia, and talked with the leaders of the three countries.

Weinberger said that the visit was aimed at "emphasizing" that the United States attaches "great importance" to Southeast Asia. A Pentagon official said that Weinberger carried a "dual message" with him in his visit: One is that although the United States is busy with its European and Middle East affairs, it continues to take an interest in the Pacific area; the other is that these countries should make more efforts toward their common defense.

Weinberger's trip to Southeast Asia has something to do with the recent reinforcement of U.S. military deployment in the western Pacific in order to combat Soviet expansion in this area. In Singapore, he said that since the USSR is continuously increasing its offensive military forces, it is necessary to let people "know the nature and extent of the augmentation of the (Soviet) military forces, how fast they have been increased and how serious a threat they now constitute."

During the talks, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that since the USSR has increased its naval and air activities in Vietnam's Vung Cam Ranh and Da Nang bases and strengthened its offensive military forces in the Pacific Ocean, the present strength of the U.S. Seventh Fleet cannot meet the needs of cruising and defending the South Pacific area and the Indian Ocean. Thus, Singapore suggested that the United States reinforce its Seventh Fleet, or at least add a special carrier composite fleet to it. Weinberger said this was "feasible."

The U.S. secretary of defense repeatedly reiterated in Singapore and Thailand that the United States scrupulously abides by the Manila Treaty and promises to bear responsibility for defense in Southeast Asia. In Indonesia, he declared that the United States would deal seriously with any invasion and attack on the country's sovereignty. He revealed that the United States had provided Indonesia with a loan of $40 million in 1982 for the purchase of arms and that $50 million will be provided in 1983. The United States also agreed to increase its military loan to Thailand from $9.9 million to $12.5 million so that the total military loan in 1982 would reach $80 million [as published].

Thailand appreciated the U.S. promise to speed up the delivery of the weapons Thailand had purchased. At the same time, the United States emphasized the necessity of joint military exercises. Weinberger urged the ASEAN countries to increase defense budgets and do more for the defense of the area.

During his visit, Weinberger spoke highly of the important role played by Thailand and other ASEAN countries in condemning Vietnamese aggression and supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He said that the United States would maintain unanimity with the ASEAN and strive for the complete restoration of Kampuchean sovereignty and independence. He clearly declared that the United States "would not reward" "any form of Vietnamese aggression." So long as the Vietnamese continue to stay in Kampuchea, the United States will not give Vietnam diplomatic recognition.

After his visit to the three ASEAN countries, Weinberger continued his trip to Australia and New Zealand.

FIRST SINO-U.S. PHARMACEUTICAL VENTURE SET UP

OW051220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The first Sino-U.S. joint pharmaceutical corporation is officially set up and licensed for operation, the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Industrial Corporation announced here today.

The new corporation, named Sino-American Shanghai Squibb Pharmaceuticals Limited, is equally underwritten by the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Industrial Corporation and the American E.R. Squibb and Son Inc. Profits of the corporation will be shared equally between the two investors, according to the agreement signed by the two sides.

The new corporation will build a pharmaceutical plant in Shanghai's satellite town at Minhang. Construction is expected to start next year and production is scheduled to begin in 1985, the Shanghai corporation said.

The plant's products at the initial stage will include 20 medical varieties in the form of sterile powder for injection, cream or ointment, suppositories and tablets such as antibiotics, cardiovascular agents, antifungals, steroids and vitamins. They will be sold on the international market as well as in China.

The Chinese side holds the chairmanship of the 10-member board of directors, which is equally divided and the American side holds the posts of the vice-chairmanship and general manager. The board is expected to meet first time at the end of this month.

HAO DEQING MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUP

OW071716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this evening met and feted a delegation of U.S. congressmen led by William J. Hughes, chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

PRC Greetings to USSR

OW081011 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and the PRC State Council on 6 November sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, warmly greeting them on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The telegram reads: On behalf of the Chinese people we send warm congratulations and good wishes to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Long-standing friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. Relations between China and the Soviet Union were (byli] friendly over a fairly long period of time. The Chinese side is sincerely striving [iskrenne stremitsya] to eliminate all obstacles hindering the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations and to direct the relations between the two countries onto a path of sound [zdorovogo] development. This corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union as well as the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Soviet people happiness.

Soviet Envoy Hosts Reception

OW061255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Among the guests present were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Grishin Speech Noted

OW061358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the meeting marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, said: "If someone attempts to gain military superiority through deploying several hundred new U.S. nuclear guided missiles in Europe or through any other measures, the Soviet Union will take corresponding measures."

Brezhnev, Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders attended the ceremony held in Moscow's Kremlin today.

Grishin strongly denounced the United States for engaging in arms expansion and "doing its utmost to create difficulties for the situation in Poland that has just begun to normalize." He stressed that the Soviet Union "will take all necessary actions to strengthen its capability in national defense."

In his report, Greshin reiterated the Soviet stand on the issue of relationships between the Soviet Union and China.

Further Report

OW061542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union Friday warned that any United States efforts to seek military superiority would be followed by Soviet countermeasures.

Addressing a meeting to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Viktor Greshin said Moscow would take appropriate measures if Washington attempted to obtain superiority by deploying hundreds of American-made nuclear warheads in Europe.

The Soviet Union "is undertaking all necessary measures to strengthen" the Soviet armed forces, he said.

This is the second time in ten days that Soviet leaders have aired strong condemnation of a U.S. military buildup. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev told military commanders on Oct. 27 the Soviet military forces would lack nothing in confronting U.S. military expansion.

Speaking in the Kremlin Hall of Congresses in the presence of Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhnov, Grishin accused the United States of "creating trouble for the already-improved Polish situation."

Grishin reiterated the Soviet stand on the Soviet-Chinese relations in his speech.

Parade in Moscow

OW071542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 7 (XINHUA) -- A military parade was held here today to mark the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution.

Addressing a celebration gathering on Moscow's Red Square, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov accused Washington of expanding its military strength to an unprecedented level.

The Soviet Union was exerting efforts to promote negotiations with the United States on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, the Soviet marshal said.

He said the Soviet armed forces are kept at high-level war preparedness and always concerned about the security of both the Soviet Union and its allies.

President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders were on the rostrum of the mausoleum on the Red Square for the occasion.

Brezhnev made a speech at the banquet the Soviet Government held today in Kremlin to celebrate the festival.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION LEAVES DPRK FOR HOME

OW061313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of China's PEOPLE'S DAILY headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Wang Ruoshui left here by train today for home upon the conclusion of its visit to Korea.

Seeing the delegation off at the station were Pak Chong-sun, deputy editor-in-chief of Korea's NODONG SINMUN, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

The delegation had visited Pyongyang, Kaesong and other Korean cities since its arrival in Korea on October 15.

Yesterday, Hwang Chang-yop, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received members of the delegation and had a cordial talk with them.

JAPANESE EXCHANGE GROUP PAYS VISIT TO BEIJING

Meets Liao Chengzhi

OW051336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Asian Exchange Association of Japan led by Heishiro Ogawa.

Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Zhang Xiangshan was present.

Meets Wan Li

OW061259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a delegation from the Asian Exchange Association of Japan led by Heishiro Ogawa, Japan's first ambassador to China after normalization of relations.

They had a cordial conversation on further developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples.

Present was Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

KYODO Report

OW070925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 7 KYODO -- China has apparently retreated from its support of the Japan-U.S. security treaty to what could be viewed as a neutral stand toward the pact, according to former Japanese Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa Saturday.

Liao Chengzhi, chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was quoted as saying "the Chinese Government neither approved nor protested the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" when he met Ogawa here Friday.

Liao's remark was taken to mean China's retreat from its support of the treaty, expressed by then Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping when he visited Japan in 1978.

While saying Japan has a right to maintain its self-defense forces as a sovereign state, Liao said this and possible revival of militarism in Japan were separate matters, hinting concern about such possibility.

Referring to Sino-Soviet relations, Liao said no substantial progress could be achieved in Beijing-Moscow talks to improve their relations in a short time.

Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li also suggested it would take considerable time to improve Sino-Soviet relations when he met Ogawa Saturday.

Wan also renewed his invitation to Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, the elder brother of the former ambassador, to visit China.

The education minister's visit to China was originally scheduled for early September but China then indicated he would not be welcome due to the textbook revision issue which strained Sino-Japanese relations.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

OW061301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association led by Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the national headquarters of the association and member of Japan's House of Councillors.

Seventy-six-year-old Tokuma Utsunomiya, who has worked for Japan-China friendship for many years, is well-known to the Chinese people. Liao Chengzhi had a cordial conversation with him and the other Japanese guests.

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

KANG SHIEN MEETS JAPANESE BANK DELEGATION

OW070807 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] State Councillor Kang Shien met the Kogyo bank delegation of Japan this afternoon.

BRIEFS

DRAMATISTS DELEGATION TO JAPAN -- Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- An 8-member Chinese dramatists' delegation left this morning for Japan at the inivtation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. The group is led by playwright Cao Yu, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association. Lu Fu, vice-president of the Central Experimental Drama Theater, is deputy head of the delegation. Ren Deyao, children's playwright and president of the Children's Art Theater of the China Welfare Institute, and Zhu Lin, an actress in Beijing People's Art Theater, also left for Japan today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 21 Oct 82 OW]

KHIEU SAMPHAN PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

OW061309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived here this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Welcoming Khieu Samphan at the airport were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China.

This is Khieu Samphan's first China visit as Kampuchean vice-president since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Today, the national flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea were flying over Tianamen Square and colorful bunting hung over the capital's main streets. The welcoming ceremony is to be held tomorrow.

Accompanying the vice-president on his visit in Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW070250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome this morning to Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, presided over the ceremony that took place at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Zhao Ziyang greeted Khieu Samphan with an embrace when the Kampuchean vice-president arrived. A girl presented him with a bouquet.

The national flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea flew over the plaza. The military band played their national anthems. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, Khieu Samphan reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Children waved flowers and color ribbons to greet the guests.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Zhen, deputy-chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea and Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China were also present.

Holds Talks With Zhao

OW071244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks this morning with Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea.

It is learned the two leaders exchanged views on the present world situation as well as the situation in Indochina. Zhao Ziyang warmly congratulated the Kampuchean people for their major victory in their struggle against Vietnam.

Zhao Ziyang said the stand of the Chinese Government and people on the question of Kampuchea is firm and consistent. "We firmly support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggressors and upholds its position that Vietnam must withdraw its aggressive troops from Kampuchea and abandon its regional hegemony," he added.

Khieu Samphan said during the hard years of Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression, it is the Chinese people who have extended powerful support to them. The Kampuchean people always keep in mind the profound feelings of the Chinese people toward them. Now it is four years since the Kampuchean people started their struggle against Vietnamese aggressors. Great progress has been made in the struggle and the Vietnamese aggressors have fallen into dire straits. He also told the Chinese premier about the situation in Kampuchea since the formation of the coalition government.

Present were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister; Wu Xueqian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; and Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China.

Feted by Zhao

OW071524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese PremierZhao Ziyang gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party. In his speech, Zhao extended congratulations on the victories scored by the people of Kampuchea both at home and abroad.

He said: "It was with patriotic spirit and brave fighting that the Kampuchean people defeated all attacks by Vietnamese in the past four years. The fighting of Kampuchean people against Vietnam has defended the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea, and made an important contribution to containing the aggression and expansion of hegemonism and safeguarding regional peace, safety and stability."

Zhao said: "Last July the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Sihanouk was proclaimed. This marked a new stage of the patriotic Kampuchean forces' united resistance to Vietnamese aggression. We believe that under the leadership of President Sihanouk, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will play a positive role in promoting the national unity and strengthening the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

"This year's U.N. General Assembly has maintained Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations by an increasingly overwhelming majority and passed a resolution demanding Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. This fully shows that justice is on the side of the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese aggressors are very isolated."

The Chinese premier said: "In order to extricate themselves from difficulties both at home and abroad and beffudle world opinion, the Vietnamese authorities are now intensifying mopping-up operations in Kampuchea and at the same time continuing to employ all sorts of political intrigues.

We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and with the support of the peace-loving and justice-holding countries and peoples, the Kampuchean people will surely frustrate the Vietnamese aggressors' military attack and political tricks and win still greater victories."

In conclusion, Zhao reiterated: "The Chinese people are the trustworthy comrades-in-arms of the Kampuchean people. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnam aggression until the final victory is won."

In his speech, Khieu Sampan thanked China for its firm support of the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national liberation.

He said: "The valuable support granted by the People's Republic of China and by all countries committed to peace and justice the world over constitutes a great encouragement to our present struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the survival of Kampuchea as an independent, neutral and non-aligned country, thereby contributing to safeguarding peace, stability and security in the region and in the world."

Speaking of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggression in Democratic Kampuchea, the vice-president said the struggle waged by the people of Kampuchea has been favorably developing in all fields, stepping up every year. As for the Vietnamese aggressors, they have been heading downwards every year and gradually towards their own disaster.

He said the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its president and the outstanding victories achieved recently by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly clearly point to the fact that the struggle of the Kampuchean people has been developing favorably.

Khieu Samphan said although the Hanoi clique have been suffering heavy defeat in Kampuchea, they still refuse to withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea in accordance with the unanimous demand of the international public opinion.

They have been carrying out deceitful manoeuvers aimed at occupying Kampuchea forever, he said. "For this reason," he said, "we are confident that all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will thwart all those above-mentioned Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists' manoeuvres. At the same time, all countries committed to peace and justice the world over will unite to demand the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, enabling the people of Kampuchea to decide their own destiny free from outside interference, through free general election by direct and secret ballots supervised by the United Nations."

Vice-President Khieu Samphan reiterated: "As long as the Hanoi leaders implement the U.N. resolutions by withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, we will be pleased to sign a non-aggression treaty and live as good neighbours with Vietnam, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Kampuchea will remain an independent, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned country having no foreign military bases on her territory, with the guarantees of the United Nations for her neutrality."

He said the struggle of the Kampuchean people has most favorably developed but it still has to go through a sinuous and complicated course. The people of Kampuchea must therefore carry on their strenuous struggle.

"We are determined to do our utmost to unite and increase the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea," he stressed.

Attending the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of related departments. Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pech Cheang was also present.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND SIHANOUK BIRTHDAY BANQUET

OW051656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk invited Chinese leaders to a banquet in their residence here this evening to mark Samdech Sihanouk's 60th birthday. Among those attending were: Wan Li, vice-premier; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang; Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They extended birthday greetings to Samdech Sihanouk.

The Chinese Government, Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao sent baskets of flowers and a birthday cake was sent by Deng Xiaoping. Sihanouk said he feels very happy to spend his 60th birthday in Beijing. "As an old friend of China, I am elated over the tremendous achievements China has attained in all fields in recent years," he said. He praised China, especially for its foreign policy. "This policy is based on correct principles and guided by a lofty ideal. China adheres to its unity with countries and people who were subjected to unjust treatment, and supports nations, including Democratic Kampuchea, in their struggle for freedom, national independence and territorial integrity. China enjoys high international prestige in the world of today," he said.

The Samdech said that the Kampuchean people are stepping up their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. "The struggle will bring brilliant victory," he said. Vice-Premier Wan Li spoke highly of the Samdech. He said that for scores of years, Sihanouk fought for safeguarding the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea. He said: "Whenever the aggressors trampled the soil of Kampuchea and the Khmers faced grave danger, the Samdech always came forward, upholding the patriotic banner and devoting himself to the cause of safeguarding national independence, thus winning the respect and love of the Kampuchean people."

Wan said that the friendship between China and Kampuchea, cultivated by late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and Samdech Sihanouk, has withstood tests in the common struggle and been steadily strengthened and developed. During the past dozens of years, he said, we and the Samdech enjoyed mutual respect, mutual support and mutual trust and treated each other on equal footing. Wan said that the Chinese Government and the people treasure the friendship with Kampuchea and the Samdech. He said: "At present, the Kampuchean people are resisting heroically the invaders in their sacred territory and are fighting a people's war against the Vietnamese aggressors." The vice-premier assured Sihanouk by saying: "The Chinese Government and people will give their all-out support to the just cause of the Kampuchean people."

He wished Sihanouk still greater achievement in strengthening the unity of various patriotic forces, stepping up the united struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and winning greater international support.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON WEST GERMAN-CHINESE RELATIONS

HK041411 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Yan Mu [3508 2606]: "China and West Germany"]

[Text] On 11 October 1972 in Beijing, China and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a joint communique establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. This opened a new chapter in the development of friendly relations between the two nations. On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the communique we would like to take a look back at the process of normalization of relations between China and West Germany and examine the contact between the two countries over the last ten years, and then take a look at the years ahead and what they might hold.

Review

Both New China and West Germany were founded in 1949, so why were diplomatic relations only established as late as 1972? The answer to this question requires a close look at the changes in the relations between the two countries as well as the international background to these changes.

As everyone knows, as soon as New China was founded it suffered hostility and isolation from the imperialists, mainly the Americans. West Germany at this time was merely being propped up by the United States in order to deal with the Soviet Union and indeed right up until 1955 West Germany was under constant occupation by the United States, Britain and France. At this point the West German Government was still following the U.S. line of embargos against China. On 7 April 1955, on the basis of decision by the Standing Committee of the NPC, Chairman Mao Zedong formally announced the cessation of war between China and West Germany. In May of the same year, after the treaty of Paris had come into effect, West Germany established itself as a sovereign state. The following year Premier Zhou Enlai announced in a CPPCC report that China would welcome the normalization of relations between itself and West Germany. After this, nongovernmental economic and cultural contact increased. In 1956, a Chinese art ensemble visited West Germany, and in 1957 the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade signed the first nongovernmental trade agreement with West Germany's Oriental Committee for German Economics. Nevertheless, at this point there was still no discussion about bringing about a normalization of relations between the two countries. One of the reasons for this was that after West Germany established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1955, it immediately brought about problems of Hallsteinism, [Ha'er 'si' san zhuyi] concerning the question of Germany, and thus West Germany refused to recognize any other country which had established diplomatic relations with the GDR. China had recognized the GDR as early as 1950. Another reason was that West Germany's foreign policy vis-a-vis China was still controlled by the United States. An example which might explain this point fairly clearly is that in 1964, during talks concerning the organization of the official trade agreement and commercial exchange agreement signed by West Germany and China, the United States intervened and thus, under U.S. pressure, West Germany had to break off discussions.

In October 1969 the West German elections brought about a change of government and a coalition government was formed with Brandt at the head of the Social Democrats and Scheer as the head of the Free Democratic. This new government expressed its desire to develop relations with China but just at this time the West German newspapers leaked the fact that the country was giving priority to a plan for reconciliation with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and was giving precedence to its policy of Ostpolitik and the eastern treaty it had signed, thereby placing normalization of relations with China in a backseat position. Changes in the international situation during the initial years of the seventies saw China's rightful seat in the United Nations returned to it, and President Nixon made his famed visit to China. At this time many people in West Germany, in particular the opposition party, were increasing their calls for the establishment of relations with China.

In July 1972 the deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, which was not in power, and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Assembly, Herr Schleuder, visited China to gather support for the establishment of relations between the two countries. At this time West Germany and the Soviet Union's Treaty of Moscow as well as the Berlin agreement signed between the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, had both come into effect and thus West Germany began normalization of relations with several East European countries. Thus under the influence of these internal and external factors, the Governments of China and West Germany began discussions and reached an agreement for establishing relations with relative ease. This was a correct move which corresponded to historical trends at that time.

Development

In the 10 years since the establishment of relations, hard work on both sides has brought about profound changes in the relations between China and West Germany. There has been speedy and comprehensive development in cooperation and friendly contact between the two countries in areas such as politics, economics, science and technology, culture and education.

Unilateral contact by people from both countries has also increased and this is an important sign of the speed of development between the two nations. The last few years in particular have seen frequent visits on both sides by the two countries' leaders and famous political activists including both premiers, committee chairmen or deputy assembly chairmen, vice premiers, regional and provincial leaders, leaders of the West German opposition party as well as many teams of experts and individuals. If one includes tourists in the figures, the total number of people involved in mutual visits every year is well in excess of 10,000.

In 1979 the Civil Aviation Administration of China opened a new air route to Frankfurt, and the following year Lufthansa began regular scheduled flights to Beijing, thereby making conditions much easier for those involved in mutual visits and exchanges. News reports by the media of both China and West Germany have become mutually more penetrating and extensive. Through these direct and indirect means of contact both governments have increased their mutual understanding of one another and friendship between the two peoples has taken root in the general population of both countries.

Another feature of the development of relations between West Germany and China has been the speedy growth in economic and trade relations. In 1972 the volume of trade of the two countries stood at U.S.$275 million and by 1981 had already risen to U.S.$2.34 billion -- an increase of 7.5 times that of 10 years before. Today, West Germany is already China's third largest trading partner and is in the leading position in terms of China's trade with European countries. In 1973 the two countries signed a trade payments agreement, with each providing the other with "most favored nation treatment". In 1975 there were joint exhibitions in Cologne and Beijing designed to introduce and display the economic and technological achievements of both countries. The same year the ocean shipping agreement was signed which was of great significance for the mutual development of trade in both countries.

In 1979 the "Economic Cooperation Agreement" was signed, and the governments of both countries set up the Economic Trade Composite Committee, the Science & Technology Cooperation Composite Committee and the Standing Agricultural Work Organization. China opened import and export offices and technological import corporation offices in both Hamburg and Cologne. In addition, various large West German companies and banks including (Meizuishi, Aotuo, Woerfu, Wude, Benchi, Manneisiman, and Luqi) and Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and the Kommerz Bank opened offices or representative bodies in Beijing. Links were set up between the three Chinese provinces of Liaoning, Jiangxi and Anhui and the German provinces of Baden-Wuertenberg, Hessen and Lower Saxony, and in 1981 Baden-Wuertenberg organized an economic and technological exhibition in Shenyang on an enormous scale.

Ever since West Germany recognized China as a developing country it began in 1981 to provide technological help. At present both countries are establishing new conditions and discussing new channels for further development of economic cooperation.

Exchange and cooperation in such as areas as science and technology, culture, education and sports are increasing day by day. Scientific and technological cooperation between China and West Germany is being carried out on both official and nongovernmental levels with great success and the list of official items of cooperation touch on as many as 10 areas of science and technology. Cultural exchange is also increasing annually and in 1979 the two countries signed a cultural cooperaton agreement, and the list of Chinese performing groups that have visited West Germany to date includes an acrobatic team, a dance troupe, an ethnic music group, a Beijing Opera troupe and a theatre troupe. These performers introduced the West German audiences to traditional Chinese dance, acrobatics and folk songs. Visits to China by West German performers have included the Stuttgart ballet troupe, the Stuttgart chamber orchestra, the Munich chamber orchestra, the Mannheim theatre troupe and the famous Berlin Symphony Orchestra, all of which deeply impressed Chinese audiences.

In addition there have also been several exhibitions in China including an exhibition of books, (Kelehuizhi) prints and German expressionist oil paintings. China has also organized exhibitions in West Germany including exhibits of archeological finds, jewelry, painting and paper cutting. Educational cooperation has been characterized by its accent on inherited and developing traditions. At present there are over 1,000 Chinese students and others working in research institutes in West Germany and there are a total of more than 20 institutes and places of learning in both countries involved in bilateral educational cooperation, of which 10 have signed official agreements. With West German support, Shanghai's Tongji University is gradually bringing back the teaching of German. Sports relations are also increasing every year and in the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, 24 Chinese sports teams traveled to West Germany to compete, an average of 8 every year, while 30 teams visited China from West Germany, an average of 10 a year.

The Future

Although the social systems and ideologies of China and West Germany are different and hence their problems are different, it is still possible to develop friendly cooperative relations. The reasons for this are as follows: First, because there are no conflicts of interests between the two countries at present, nor are there any problems or disagreements dating back to previous times still left unresolved. Of course, historically, from the middle of the 19th century, the German imperialists were involved in invasion activities along with other powers in carving up China, while Fascist Germany also supported the Japanese imperialist invasion of China. However, all this is now the past, and should not hinder the present development of relations between the two countries. And, besides this, the Chinese Government and people make a very strict distinction between a handful of German imperialists and Fascists and the German people in general.

Second, both countries recognize the need to preserve world peace and protect their own country's independent sovereignty and safety and to resist foreign interference, control and threats. The German people have had enough experience of the horrors of war and now want to live in peace and safety while the peoples of China, in their struggle to realize the four modernizations, also understand the urgent need for a long period of sustained peace. The glory and stability of China is in harmony with the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany and hence receives the support and welcome of people from every class of West German society. China supports the move in West Germany and other West European countries to unite in strength, and welcomes their increasingly active role on the international scene. For these reasons the development of cooperation between West Germany and China not only corresponds to the interests of both countries, it is also of benefit to the preservation of world peace.

Third, in economic terms, not only is there a need, but there is potential for both countries to fulfill each other's needs and hence develop cooperation. Although West Germany is a highly developed industrial and technological country, it depends a great deal on imports of raw materials and energy and relies heavily on foreign markets. The vastness and richness of China as well as its enormous population makes it a potentially enormous market, rich in natural resources. But China needs to absorb administrative experience of advanced overseas science and technology, thus in economic terms both countries should and could make great use of each other. In terms of governmental policies, while China is striving for self reliance, it should continue to pursue policies of openness to foreign countries and thus on the basis of equality and mutual profit should develop all kinds of cooperation with foreign countries. Likewise, West Germany also considers foreign economic relations to be extremely important and has made them one of the central points of its foreign policy. Confronted with the present economic slump in the Western world and a bleak general situation, West Germany is extremely interested in expanding its product market as well as seeking new sources of raw materials and energy, and thus both countries have a desire to strengthen economic and technological cooperation.

Fourth, there is a long tradition of friendly exchange between the peoples of both countries. As early as the 17th century, the famous German philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz expressed the highest esteem for Chinese philosophy and advocated the practical application of Chinese philosophy in Europe. Chinese arts and crafts, in particular Chinese porcelain, were extremely popular in Germany for a while and Chinese imitations and copies were greatly in vogue for some time. In the 18th century the famous German poet Goethe came into contact with Chinese prose and poetry and took China as the theme of his "Dawn and Dusk in the Four Seasons of China and Germany". The 20th century has seen the emergence of the brilliant playwright Brecht, who displayed a great love of Chinese culture, and in the creation of his very individual theory of the theatre he drew on the art and skills of Beijing opera theatre style. Likewise, German natural sciences, literature, philosophy and music have all had an enormous influence on China. For example, in the 1620's the German missionary (Tang Ruo Wang Ceng) introduced to China the concepts of astronomical dating. The poems, novels and plays of Goethe, Schiller and Heine and other such famous Germans were translated into Chinese very early on, while the works of (Ke Lehuizhi) received great praise from Lu Xun. And of course the influence on China of German music and the philosophical theories of communism of Marx and Engels are well known. Something else worth mentioning is that between the First and Second World Wars many Chinese travelled to Germany to study or work, and many of these Chinese contributed greatly to the Chinese Revolution, later becoming proletarian revolutionaries, the greatest examples being of course Premier Zhou Enlai and Zhu De. Under the present historical conditions, this tradition of friendly contact both visibly and invisibly promotes cultural exchange and cooperation for mutual benefit between the two countries. Looking back at the past and looking forward to the future, it is reasonable for everyone to believe that there is a solid and objective basis as well as broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and West Germany.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION ENDS ROMANIA VISIT

OW050230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, November 4 (XINHUA) -- THE PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation of China left here today for home at the end of a three-week visit to Romania.

Petru Enache, member of the Secretariat of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee and alternate member of the party's Executive Political Committee, received the Chinese guests yesterday and had cordial talks with them.

During their stay in Romania, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural projects and social and cultrual service centres in the capital and other cities.

POLISH OFFICIAL WARNS U.S. OF REPRISALS

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told foreign reporters here today that further reprisals cannot be ruled out if the United States continues to be hostile towards Poland.

Soon after the United States suspended the most-favored-nation treatment for Poland on Oct. 27, Warsaw took two retaliatory measures: The American Polish-language magazine AMERYKA was banned in Poland and the U.S. Information Agency and other official agencies were asked to direct all offers of scholarships and invitations for Polish citizens to visit the United States through "competent Polish governmental institutions."

Referring to the follow-up meeting of the European security conference due to resume in Madrid on November 9, the Polish deputy foreign minister said there are signs that the United States will make use of the Madrid meeting to intervene in Poland's internal affairs and to make it more difficult for Poland to tide over its crisis.

He made it clear if the U.S. delegation raises the Polish issue at the meeting, Poland "will react".

Jozef Wiejacz said Poland wishes to develop relations with the United States on the basis of international norms, mutual equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

On the question of whether Poland will restrict its relations with the United States in the future, he said it depends on the United States.

ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC CONTROL OF WEST BANK VIEWED

HK080325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Le Shan [2867 1472]: "The West Bank of the Jordan River -- An Enslaved Market"]

[Text] Israeli aggressors have occupied the West Bank of the Jordan River for 15 years. During this time, the Israeli authorities have taken a series of measures to turn the West Bank into an Israeli dependency.

This arid and barren region has now become a market for Israeli products, a source of laborers and an important industrial base. Like an octopus using its tentacles, Israel has brought the West Bank under the control of its economic system.

Import and export on the West Bank of the Jordan is completely subject to the jurisdiction of the Israeli customs, and both import and export goods are bound by Israeli customs duty regulations. Shops there are filled with Israeli products. Israeli products can flow freely into the West Bank of the Jordan, but the products of the West Bank cannot easily find a way into Israel or elsewhere. In the early 1970's, Israeli products on the West Bank accounted for 17 percent of Israel's total export volume. Today, 25 percent of Israel's export products (except for diamonds) are marketed on the West Bank.

According to the relevant Israeli regulations, small industries on the West Bank of the Jordan must import materials from Israel and are only allowed to import those materials which Israel cannot supply. As a result, all industries on the West Bank have to rely on Israel for supplies, and without them, industries on the West Bank cannot be maintained.

Profound changes have also taken place in the structure of the 135,000-man labor force on the West Bank over the last 15 years. In 1969, laborers engaging in agricultural production accounted for about 46 percent of the total work force but now, owing to the increasing reduction of arable land and increasing flow of laborers into the construction and other business fields, laborers engaging in agricultural production account for only 26 percent of the total. Unskilled workers are kept at the bottom of the Israeli labor market. At the same time, 65,000 Palestinians are serving as laborers within the territory of Israel and another 15,000 Palestinians are employed in Israeli residential areas and Israeli institutions.

The Israeli authorities are attempting to move to the West Bank of the Jordan the industries squeezed into Israel's coastal areas. They have classified the West Bank as "the development area of the first category" and provide Israeli businessmen moving to the area with favorable terms in the areas of mortages, taxes, land supply and business operations, which the Palestinians on the West Bank do not enjoy. No one has provided funds for local Palestinians or created appropriate employment opportunities for educated Palestinians. The West Bank of the Jordan is becoming Israel's economic dependency with each passing day, constituting an important integral part of the aggressive scheme on the part of the Israeli authorities to occupy the West Bank forever.

CPC MEMBER RETURNS FROM TANZANIAN CONGRESS

OW050251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA) -- Li Shuzheng, a representative of the CPC, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, returned to Beijing on 1 November from Tanzania, where she attended, on invitation, the national congress of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party. She was met at the Beijing airport by Zhu Liang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department, and (Mubeina), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Tanzanian Embassy in China.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CLASS STRUGGLE ISSUES

HK060744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Correctly Appraise and Handle the Class Struggle in the Current Stage"]

[Text] Class struggle is a major theoretical issue in Marxism, and also an issue of practice with a bearing on the overall situation. Whether or not a scientific appraisal can be made of classes, class contraditions and class struggle determines whether the party's political line is correct or not. In 1956 the eighth party congress made a correct analysis of the changes in classes and class relations in China. Afterward, Comrade Mao Zedong also gave a correct exposition in "On the Correct Handling of Contraditions Among the People." However, these correct conclusions were not upheld. The major errors that afterward occurred in our work sprang from an idealistic erroneous appraisal of the class struggle. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has seriously summed up the lessons of history, properly handled the class struggle issue, brought about and developed the political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor, smoothly shifted the focus of party and state work to economic construction, and created a new stage in our country's socialist construction.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated our party's correct appraisal of and basic guidelines for current classes and class struggle. He said: "After the exploiting class ceases to exist as a class, the majority of contradictions existing in our society will not be of the nature of class struggle, and the class struggle will no longer be the main contradiction in our society. In a socialist society, when the exploitation system and the exploiting class have been eliminated, it is wrong to put forward and practice the principle 'take class struggle as the key link.' We must be very careful in distinguishing and handling contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people, and avoid repeating the mistake of inflating class struggle. However, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time in our society, within a certain scope, and it might intensify under certain conditions."

When studying the 12th party congress documents, some comrades have raised the point: Why should there still be class struggle, since the exploiting class as a class has been eliminated? There are comrades who have continuously raised this question in recent years, holding that it is very difficult to answer. Why should there still be class struggle after the exploiting class as a class has been eliminated? Has not the exploiting class, as a class, already been eliminated in the PRC? We cannot say that the landlord class and the bourgeoisie still exist in the PRC. It is an objective fact that the exploiting class as a class has been eliminated. That a very few capitalists should come here from foreign countries to run joint ventures with us, on account of our open-door economic policy, is beneficial to our country's socialist economic construction. These capitalists are not citizens of the PRC, so we need not count them. However, we should soberly examine the situations we speak of below:

First, the exploiting class has only been eliminated in the scope of rule by the PRC. There is a part of PRC territory (Hong Kong and Macao) that we have not yet recovered, and there is also a part (Taiwan) that has not yet been reunified with us. There are, of course, still bourgeoisie in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Do the bourgeoisie in those places have no affect on us at all? We will certainly recover these places and fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland. After we have recovered these places and achieved reunification, we will not, in accordance with party principles, change the social system there, that is to say, the bourgeoisie in those places, of whom the great majority are patriotic, hope for the early reunification of the motherland and desire to make contributions to the motherland's four modernizations; however, there are also some people who apply noneconomic and political methods and also obscene methods, not just economic methods, to influence and corrupt certain unsteady and unpatriotic elements. Taiwan radio stations are continually producing reactionary propaganda, and Taiwan special agent organizations engage in all kinds of activities to sabotage our system and our cause of socialist construction. They are enemies of the Chinese people. Therefore, it is extremely evident that the class struggle in this respect still exists.

Second, it is a fact that the exploiting class as a class has been eliminated in mainland China; however, its remnants are still around. As in the case of an enemy army defeated by us, this does not mean that there cannot or will not be stragglers and disbanded soldiers continuing to snipe at us. There are only a very few exploiting class remnants clinging to their reactionary stand, but we cannot deny their existence just because there are only a few of them. They are still carrying out sabotage activities, and they are still our enemies, so how can we say that this is not class struggle? Some comrades hold that it is not logical to say that class struggle still exists after the elimination of the exploiting class as a class; quite the contrary, with the extinction of the exploiting class, when those fragmentary exploiting class remnants who have not capitulated still exist and still wage struggle against us, it is not logical to hold that this kind of struggle is not class struggle. This is a special kind of struggle, different from the past struggles of class against class, but it is still class struggle. We cannot say that this is not class struggle just because the form of struggle has changed.

Again, there are still the factional remnants of the "gang of four" and other criminal elements who deliberately sabotage the socialist system. They resort to all kinds of counterrevolutionary and hostile means to deal with us. This kind of struggle is of course class struggle.

Moreover, people from capitalist countries produce various different influences on China. Apart from normal influences, there are also abnormal ones, which inevitably possess ingredients of class struggle. Certain foreigners engage in espionage in China, and also carry out espionage against personnel we dispatch abroad. We cannot but acknowledge that this is class struggle.

Finally, in the current development stage of our socialist society, we cannot completely prevent certain people from doing mischief in various ways in the process of production and circulation. Certain people openly preach "people die for money, birds die for food." There are a number of loopholes and weak links in our systems and work which those money-grubbers can use to engage in criminal activities such as graft, embezzlement, smuggling, peddling contraband and so on. This is exploitation of the people, since these persons take without payment the fruit of others' labor without laboring themselves. Is that a type of economic crime class struggle? We cannot say that all criminal cases of whatever type are class struggle. However, these criminal activities that do serious damage to the socialist economy are a kind of class struggle. They are not ordinary criminal offenses, but criminal activities of the nature of class struggle. The aim of these criminal activities is to sabotage the socialist economic system. If we pay no heed to this, the socialist economy will be in danger of changing its nature. In short, in the current stage of development, we cannot yet completely eliminate the conditions for the reappearance of exploiting class elements.

The struggle against people of the categories mentioned above cannot but be regarded as class struggle. This kind of class struggle is not limited to the economic field; it occurs in the political and cultural fields and other spheres of social life. The view that such struggle is not class struggle is actually a gross deception. We should tell the people: This is a kind of struggle. Class struggle has not stopped and we should maintain our vigilance against it.

In the process of studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, some comrades have raised another problem: Since class struggle still exists, were not the ideas advocated before the launching and during the period of "Great Cultural Revolution" that capitalism would be restored, that capitalist-roaders existed at the upper and lower levels and that class struggle was the key link in all work and so forth proven by facts to be correct? The answer to this question is no. All those ideas were completely wrong and history has given its conclusion in this respect.

First, the above-mentioned class struggle still exists now and we must pay attention to it. However, we should not take class struggle of this kind as the key link of all our work and the guiding principle of our work.

If we believe this idea, this means we are falling into a trap laid by the enemy. If we still accept the idea that "class struggle should be taken as the key link," we will not be able to concentrate our efforts to implement the political line of socialist modernization. In that case, it is our enemies who will benefit. They hate to see us carry out our socialist construction. They like to see us fight against one another. The more severe the chaos that is created, the happier they will be.

Second, such class struggle is not a revolution in which one class overthrows the other. The activities of these hostile elements are completely illegal. They have lost the previous economic, political and social foundation on which their existence relied. They are no longer a class and are completely unable to rule us. It is unnecessary for us to overthrow their rule. On the contrary, it is necessary for us to apply state power and legal means to arrest, suppress and punish them. Therefore, this theory cannot be regarded as a "continuation of revolution" characterized by the overthrow of one class by another.

Third, contradictions between ourselves and the enemy are only in the minority. They cannot be confused with contradictions among the people. In our socialist society, most of the social contradictions are contradictions among the people in various forms. In the past, when we "took class struggle as the key link," we not only confused the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy with those among the people, but also turned things upside down in the struggle. Some persons who served the people wholeheartedly were regarded as targets of attack. Therefore, to carry out class struggle within a certain scope, we should not repeat the previous practice because the present class struggle is entirely different from that of the past. In particular, we should on no account determine people's class status according to their ideology. Of course, we should oppose reactionary ideology. However, we should not determine people's class status according to their ideology -- a practice which Kang Sheng and others propagated during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Fourth, we are now improving our legal system. We should deal with the criminal activities of the hostile elements according to law, no matter how ferocious they are. We should handle their cases according to law in light of the seriousness of their crime. We are not allowed to deal with them by relying on anything except legal means.

Some people have also said: The reason why these enemies carry out various kinds of sabotage activities is because we have not carried out political movements in the past few years. This idea is wrong. For a very long period in the past, political movements never stopped. However, apart from the incessant appearance of false "enemies," the true enemies continued to appear. They never stopped their struggles against us and they were not eliminated. Even during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the "hit one, oppose three" movement was also carried out. Therefore, it is wrong to think that we can wipe out those enemies by launching political movements. Here we do not mean to negate the significance of other political movements of a different nature. What we mean is that the problem of class struggle should be handled within the scope of the state law and according to a strictly legal procedure. Hostile elements should be punished according to law. Of course, we should mobilize and rely on the masses. However, we should not follow the previous method of mass movements to indiscriminately overthrow people. This method should not be adopted.

We say that class struggle exists within certain scopes. Some comrades might ask: What do you mean by certain scopes? The so-called certain scopes refers to the situations mentioned above. The so-called certain scopes mean that they do not involve all people or most people. They only involve a small portion of people and a tiny number of people. Although the scopes are not big, we should not neglect them. If we neglect them, our socialist system will be sabotaged. The report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress regards these people as white ants. They are not conspicuous, but they can bore through the whole house. Therefore, we should not slacken our vigilance against them. This struggle will exist for a long time and we should not expect to eliminate it within 1 or 2 years. We should constantly carry out this struggle.

We should keep a clear head and persist in adopting the Marxist class viewpoint to assess the present situation of class struggle in our country and to deal with it properly. In so doing, we will be able to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and ensure that our socialist modernization will develop victoriously without any interference.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE MEET CONTINUES

OW060053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Committee for the Revision of the Constitution continues its fourth plenary session on the afternoon of 5 November. Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the committee, presided over the session. The committee members discussed the preamble and the general principles in the draft revised constitution. Those who spoke at yesterday's and today's sessions were Rong Yiren, Qian Changzhao, Sun Xiaocun, Cai Xiao, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Hu Ziang, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Ziying, Bo Yibo, Wu Juetian, Huang Dingchen, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Wang Renzhong, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun and Zhou Yang.

Further Revision Suggested

OW061443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Committee for the Revision of the Constitution continues its fourth plenary session this afternoon to discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC. Today's meeting discussed chapter two of the constitution entitled: "The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens."

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, presided over today's meeting. During the discussions, some committee members presented suggestions for further revising certain articles. Peng Dixian, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Yang, Qian Changzhao, Zhao Puchu, Xi Zhongxun, Rong Yiren, Seypidin, Wu Juetian, Hu Ziying and Sun Qimeng spoke at today's meeting.

The fourth plenary session will be adjourned tomorrow till the afternoon of 8 November.

WAN LI, DENG LIQUN AT RURAL IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

OW051742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The challenges and problems of increased prosperity among peasants was the subject of a national rural ideological and political education conference which closed here today.

The rural prosperity is the result of the agricultural responsibility system -- which makes use of initiative and incentives at the household level.

Other objectives of the conference included improving the style of work of cadres and party members at the grassroots through rectification, and improving standards of social conduct and public order in the countryside.

The 10-day conference was sponsored by the Propaganda Department and the Rural Policy Research Office of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier, and Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department, spoke at the conference.

Among the 220 participants were: provincial, municipal and regional party committee secretaries in charge of agriculture from across the country; heads of propaganda departments; some prefectural and county party secretaries; and leading officials of related departments under the State Council.

The consensus of the participants was that socialist spirit was necessary for the country's rural areas to flourish economically and politically.

While relaxing some aspects of central planning to enliven the rural economy, ideological and political education among peasants should be vigorously strengthened as they become more prosperous.

The conference noted that significant changes had occurred among Chinese peasants in regard to political, economic and cultural developments in the last three decades:

-- Class alignment in rural areas has fundamentally changed. The peasants had changed themselves from small private owners into socialist producers. Former landlords and rich peasant elements had been transformed into working people who support themselves by their own labor;

-- Division of labor among the peasants had changed with the restructuring of agriculture through diversification and the expansion of rural enterprises and cultural, educational and health services;

-- A "changing of the guard" was taking place in the peasant ranks with middle-aged and young peasants becoming the main force of the Chinese peasantry;

-- The average education level of the peasants had risen; and

-- rising income had improved the living standards of the Chinese peasants as a whole.

The party's ideological and political education in rural areas should, therefore, meet this new situation and its needs, the conference said.

Peasants want the party to continue to maintain the current rural policy, the conference stressed. So it is necessary to explain clearly the differences and connection between the communist ideal and the present rural policies and guarantee that the present rural policy will help in the realization of the communist ideal. The present responsibility system for production will last for a long time and it will not be altered against the will of the peasants.

The conference noted that the thinking of some of the peasants was still influenced by various sources -- capitalist ideas, remnant feudal ideas and the force of old habits and increasing prosperity could generate new problems. This requires vigorous ideological and political work in the countryside, the conference said.

Local party organizations this winter and the coming spring should run training sessions for rural cadres and party members, the conference decided. Then they should explain the essentials of the party's 12th national congress, commend households which earned large incomes through labor and reward peasants who made contributions in agrotechnology.

Raising the education level of the peasants would continue to be an urgent task, the conference was told. New cultural and educational undertakings should be included in the overall local development plan.

Deng Liqun Speech

OW070610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Excerpts of Important Speech by Comrade Deng Liqun at National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Rural Areas" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the national conference on ideological and political work in the rural areas on 1 November, Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, made an important speech entitled "Some Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work in Rural Areas."

In discussing the situation in the countryside, Comrade Deng Liqun said: The situation in the countryside is quite good and it will surely be better in the future. How has the situation in the countryside become quite good? How can it be better? What are the reasons for this? To discuss these questions, we should first deal with our views on the large numbers of peasants in our country.

He said: Marxism tells us that history is made by the masses. The report to the 12th party congress pointed out: In the final analysis, we have made achievements in various fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee because our party firmly trusts the people and relies on them. In compliance with the wishes of the people and the trend of historical development, the party has formulated the correct lines, principles and policies. As a result, we have effected a historic change and opened a new historic period in the countryside. In dealing with the question of the peasants at the later stage of the "Cultural Revolution," Comrade Mao Zedong cited as proof an assessment of individual peasants made by Lenin in the period of new economic policy: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale," and this also applies to the situation in socialist China. While correcting "leftist" mistakes, we negated this view. Through socialist transformation and the cooperative transformation of agriculture, the exploiting classes in our countryside have been abolished. Despite the fact that there are still various problems among them, the peasants as a whole should not be treated in the same way that they were before the socialist transformation. A host of facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have repeatedly shown us that large numbers of new peasants have been constantly building a new socialist life, creating new things and making new contributions. This is the tremendous motivational force of a historic change that has taken place in the countryside since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

He said: Comrades, let us look back for a while. The institution of various forms of production responsibility systems and the operation and management reforms in recent years have originated from peasants' initative. After the masses of peasants created these things and party organizations at various levels summed them up, the party Central Committee approved and institutionalized them and began to popularize them step by step. The peasants are teachers while we are students. This situation is essentially quite different from that in the period after the "Great Leap Forward," especially from that in the "Cultural Revolution," during which rural work was guided by erroneous "leftist" ideas. The procedures followed and the methods used now are entirely different from those in the previous period. In that period, what was promoted or popularized was done from the highest level to the grassroots or was imposed down from level to level. When something was finally forced on peasants, they had to act accordingly whether they were willing or unwilling to do so. Such a practice was actually "arranging things among the peasants by compulsion." By following such a practice, even a good thing would be turned into a bad one. As for subjective ideas of higher-ups that were divorced from the masses and reality, they could get us absolutely nowhere. This situation changed completely after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Under the leadership of our party, the masses, after emancipating themselves, have been first in taking action in pushing our cadres forward step by step, and this has been from bottom to top. In the final analysis, the broad masses of peasants are the motivational force of our advance. In his introductory note to the book "The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside," Comrade Mao Zedong said that the masses of peasants have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. It was indeed so at the initial stage of cooperation transformation of agriculture. Therefore, such enthusiasm was increasingly dampened by "leftist" guiding ideology and the "leftist" method of leadership. Even if some people still had such enthusiasm, it was hardly possible for them to bring it into full play.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have firmly and bravely corrected "leftist" mistakes and have thoroughly changed all subjective, compulsive and commanding measures, thus freeing the peasants from shackles. As a result, they have been greatly emancipated. Their potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism has become increasingly noticeable, and they have been bringing it into full play. The production teams have been given greater decisionmaking power, and the masses have also been given greater power to solve their problems. With a stronger sense of responsibility as masters of the country, the masses of peasants have begun to take their destiny into their own hands, thus becoming true socialist masters. They can carry out creative activities and are in fact going all out to do so. They create things themselves, make their own choices, make an appraisal of things and popularize them. This is of course only a beginning, and we should not overestimate it. However, this beginning is praiseworthy and may be said to be of epoch-making significance. Now that hundreds of millions of peasants have begun to take their destiny into their own hands, our agriculture and countryside are bound to be full of promise. So many things have been created in various rural areas that it is not enough to describe such creations with the expression of a hundred blooming flowers. It can be put this way: Flowers of all sorts are blooming in a riot of color.

He said: By saying this, it does not mean underestimating the role of our party leadership, even less does it mean rejecting party leadership, letting things drift along of letting people do whatever they like without taking the overall interests of the state into account. Peasants have carried out all such activities under the party's leadership. We must strengthen and improve party leadership, and we must never waver in this matter. The question here is: How can we really strengthen party leadership? Party leadership cannot simply be summed up as issuing instructions and orders. Comrade Zhang Wentian said that leadership means service and that leading the people means serving them. This view is very profound. "Arranging things among the masses by compulsion" is not strengthening party leadership, but only separating the party from the masses. By leadership, we mean that we should enable the people to understand their vital interests more clearly and to work in unity for their vital interests. In other words, we should enable the people to enhance their political consciousness, to strengthen their determination, to emancipate themselves and to bring their socialist enthusiasm into full play. In a sense, one of the leaders's responsibilities is to help people free themselves from shackles of various kinds, including the spiritual shackles originating from exploiting classes as well as the spiritual shackles that have formed as a result of one's lack of political consciousness.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party Central Committee leadership has returned to the correct Marxist party it adhered to at the 7th and 8th party congresses. The socialist creativeness of the masses of peasants has been brought into play primarily because the party has effectively set things to rights in its guiding ideology and practical work, overcome "left" mistakes, freed the vast numbers of cadres and the masses of peasants from the yoke of subjectivism and dogmatism and made it possible for them to dare to think, speak and act and boldly create along socialist lines. Without the work done to untie the hands of the peasants, their enthusiasm could not have been brought into play, and they could not have created anything even if they wanted to. The party Central Committee provided the conditions, pointed out the correct orientation and opened up a broad world for the hundreds of millions of peasants to give full scope to their abilities.

He said: The correctness of the party Central Committee's leadership lies in its genuine respect for the masses' initiative. The party Central Committe never suppresses or pours cold water on any new creation by the peasant masses. On the contrary, on the basis of careful investigation and study, it always affirms, sums up and improves what the masses have created and helps the masses perfect and popularize it step by step. In popularizing it, consideration is given to concrete local conditions and the principle of voluntary participation is followed, avoiding any coercive measures while adapting measures to local conditions and work requirements. Many things are first created by the masses and then summed up and improved by the party Central Committe; then they are recreated by the masses and summed up and improved again by the party Central Committee; this process repeats itself in an endless cycle. In this way new things can grow quickly and the party Central Committee's policies can become increasingly better and richer. The party Central Committee supports the things created by the peasants and then leads them in creating more. This cycle fully shows that our party Central Committee has restored the fine tradition of the mass line; really practiced the principle of from the masses, to the masses, taking the ideas of the masses and concentrating them, then going to the masses, persevering in the ideas and carrying them through; and has formulated; tested, revised and perfected its policies on the basis of mass practice. As a result, the masses and the party have advanced together, practice and policies have advanced together and our socialist cause has been thriving. When we say that the party Central Committee's leadership has been correct and wise since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and that these years are one of the best periods since the founding of the People's Republic, the previously mentioned facts should be the most important indications and the most important grounds for us to say so.

On the rural situation, he added: We cannot say that everything is fine in the rural areas because the main aspect of the situation is very good and because the majority of the peasants are doing well. There still is a negative aspect. Two influences remain in the minds of the masses and cadres, which should not be underestimated. One is the influence of the "left" ideas which has not been completely eliminated, especially among cadres, a considerable number of cadres have not yet completely emancipated themselves from the shackles of "left" ideas. The other is that some peasants have not yet cast off the ideas and habits of small producers and small private owners, and that they are still influenced and corrupted by capitalist and feudal things. In addition, there indeed are people who still want to return to the old road of old China. Those who want to return to individual farming are small in number, but this does not mean that they do not exist. In some places, the cadres and masses have joined each other in stealing, even plundering, state property and destroying forests, and these cases cannot be dismissed as not being serious. As for the usual behavior of benefitting oneself at the expense of the public or others, it is quite prevalent among some people. Therefore, we should say that there are two old roads: one is the old road that practices "left" ideas, and the other is the old road of old China. We must lower our guard against the people in the rural areas who want to return to these two old roads. Of course, in most cases, the problems are those among the people themselves, and they should be solved mainly by education. We should also see that while the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy is entirely correct and must be continued, serious criminal activities do take place in the economic, political, cultural and other spheres of social life and are quite rampant in some places. This proves that class struggle still exists within certain limits and may sharpen under certain conditions. We cannot say that this appraisal applies only to the cities and not to the rural areas. We cannot relax our proper vigilance simply because the main aspect of the rural situation is very good.

On the tasks and contents of ideological and political work in the rural areas from now on, Comrade Deng Liqun said that some time ago when Comrade Hu Yaobang gave a talk on ideological and political work, he quoted Comrade Mao Zedong's remarks: "In our employment of troops we need progressive, flexible strategy and tactics, without which we likewise cannot win victory.

"Nevertheless, soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit, and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the war of resistance to the full, and impossible to provide a sound basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics." Although this was said about the army, the reasoning is applicable to all fields of work. We want to focus our studies at this meeting on how to integrate the general principle of the party's ideological and political work with the concrete situation in the rural area and on how to apply the general principle in the rural areas. Peasants are the most practical-minded people. They will accept our reasoning and our policies not because of our high-sounding words and perfect-looking articles, but on the basis of their personal experience. They accept what they think is in keeping with their intersts and wishes and what sounds pleasing, satisfactory and suitable. Otherwise, no matter how eloquently you may talk, they will pay no attention or turn their backs on you. If they are forced to sit down and listen, they will simply let the words go in one ear and out the other. They will accept or reject our party's policies and our arguments on the basis of their personal experience. We must make this our starting point in considering the tasks, contents and methods of ideological and political work in the rural areas.

Therefore, ideological and political work in the rural areas must focus on various kinds of rural work and on the implementation of current policies, and must not deviate from the current rural policies and the peasants' personal interests and experience. Ideological and political work involves reasoning things out, and it seems that we should talk primarily about what we are doing, that is, to incorporate ideological and political work in economic work. We have done a good deal of work in this area in the past, and it is hoped that we will do more. What should, and what should not, be done in implementing a policy, and why -- what we have said in the past on these very questions is far from adequate. When we say that we often take things as they are and seldom get to the reasons behind them, we are referring precisely to this situation. More often than not we would read a policy document of the party Central Committee item by item from the text, but say very little about why the party Central Committee has made the policy, what the policy is based on, what problem it aims to resolve, and how it should be understood and implemented in light of the actual rural situation. In the course of its implementation, it is still necessary to give pertinent answers to new questions raised by the peasants and explain to them things they need to know in a way they can easily accept. This seems to be simple, but is not easy to do really well.

On the objectives of rural ideological and political work in the next 3 years, Comrade Deng Liqun said: It is planned to spend 3 winters and springs to do a good job in ideological and political work so that a fundamental turn for the better can be achieved in the ideological and political work in the rural areas. The main task of ideological and political work in this winter and the coming spring is to propagate the spirit of the 12th party congress in connection with the actual rural situation. Emphasis should be placed on explaining the congress's decision and guiding principle on rural development and agricultural growth so as to create a new situation in socialist construction in rural areas. Through ideological and political work, we should strive to accomplish the tasks set by the 12th party congress that the responsibility system for production in various forms should be adhered to for a long time to come and that it should be gradually perfected through the summing up of the masses' practical experience. In this winter and the coming spring, it is necessary to conduct education among primary party organizations and party members in the rural areas. The party organizations should effectively strengthen and improve their work in educating and supervising party members and earnestly correct the past mistakes of taking on too much day-to-day work, resulting in the party's failing to take care of itself.

On the relationship between politics and economy, Comrade Deng Liqun said: You comrades have expressed the hope that I will discuss the issue of the relationship between politics and economy. This is indeed a fairly complex issue which requires serious study.

Comrade Mao Zedong argued: "Ideological and political work is the lifeblood of economic and all other work." After repeated deliberations, the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to reaffirm this argument of Comrade Mao Zedong's. What then does this argument really mean? When this argument was discussed, the party Central Committee pointed out that it means that all economic and other work must have a correct orientation. If one is totally engrossed in economic and other professional work and pays absolutely no attention to politics, more often than not he will lose his bearings either consciously or unconsciously. Without ideological and political work, one will not be able to adhere steadily to this orientation. When we say orientation, we mean socialist orientation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out on 3 April this year that adhering to the socialist course and realizing the four modernizations requires four political guarantees. Each of the four guarantees he mentioned involves vast amounts of complex work. Restructure the administration and the economic setup; build a socialist spiritual civilization; strike at the serious crimes in the economic and other spheres and consolidate the party -- these are four short sentences, but they involve a great deal of work. If these various tasks are not properly done or not done at all, the question will certainly arise which orientation and which way we are going to follow while carrying out the four modernizations and economic construction.

Comrade Mao Zedong also argued: "Ideological and political work guarantees the accomplishment of economic and technical work and serves as the economic foundation." Our experience shows that if a policy is to be effective, this policy itself is a political task; a series of ideological and political work must be done before we can help the masses implement the policy consciously and voluntarily and give play to their enthusiasm in a still better way. When ideological and political work has been properly done and when the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people has been heightened, the implementation of policies and the accomplishment of economic work will be more soundly guaranteed. Ideological and political work is meant to serve the economic foundations; it must not interfere with, obstruct or undermine this foundation. This economic foundation is what we normally call the socialist economic system.

Linking these two arguments enables us to understand better that ideological and political work must be integrated with economic work and that they cannot be separated from one another. Our problem in the past can be described as having two separate skins which were not integrated, or not properly integrated. Our future task is to have them closely integrated like blending water and milk.

On strengthening education on communist ideology and strengthening education on policies and the current situation, Comrade Deng Liqun said: With regard to the relationship between communist ideology and current policies, everybody acknowledges that they are different but interrelated. How should this difference and interrelationship be understood? This issue will be more easily understood if it is explained with something that we often encounter in our daily life. Let me cite the issue of the relationship between the communist attitude toward work and distribution according to work. According to Lenin, the communist attitude toward work means that work quotas are unnecessary and that one who has such an attitude will work consciously and voluntarily regardless of pay. Distribution according to work is known to us as meaning that one who works more gets more pay, one who works less gets less pay and one who does not work gets nothing. The difference between the two is obvious. The interrelationship between the two can also be often observed in our daily life. The current quota and policy is 8 hours of daily work for cadres as well as for workers. But we can also see that many cadres, workers, intellectuals and fighters work more than 8 hours a day. Have we ever haggled over a few more hours of extra work? Have we ever complained that we have worked a few more hours without pay and demanded that we be compensated for the extra hours of work? Do the majority of comrades think that they should be compensated for the extra work? No.

Can this be called a communist attitude toward work? Does our work attitude meet Lenin's requirement? The answer, of course, is affirmative. But can we change our 8-hour quota because of this? Certainly not. This is because most people do not yet have this awareness, and because our productivity is still low.

This shows that adhering to a communist attitude toward work and adhering to the current policies are closely interrelated on the one hand, but should be strictly distinguished on the other. Our newspapers have often reported the stories of certain exemplary people who are ahead of the times. They say that some people have accomplished a year's work within 6 months and that some have accomplished the work for several years within 1 year. Instead of haggling over rewards, these comrades work diligently and selflessly as usual. This is certainly a communist attitude toward work and must be commended. However, if all our factories increase the workers' workload simply because these advanced elements are able to accomplish a year's work within 6 months,the advanced comrades will find themselves isolated because the majority of other workers are unable to attain the same level. The interrelationship and the differences shown by this example are also obvious. Here is another example: For the sake of the communist cause, many of our revolutionary precursors gave up their lives on the battlefields and in our enemy's prisons. Did these comrades ever think of what kind of rewards they would receive? Never! One can never be a martyr if he cannot forget his personal gain. Conversely, however, we certainly cannot formulate a social policy demanding that each and every person in our society ignore and give up his individual interests. While we can demand that the party members, particularly those in leading positions, do so, we cannot demand that the masses follow suit. Our social policy must take the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals into consideration. Therefore, everyone should understand that in our life a communist attitude toward work and the policy of distribution according to work are strictly distinguished and closely interrelated. When this issue is understood, it will be easier for everyone to accept the explanations for other issues concerning the relationship between communist ideology and the current policies.

On building socialism with Chinese characteristics, Comrade Deng Liqun said: Comrade Chen Yun once presented a very important opinion. He maintained that the occurrence and development of the systems of production responsibility in the rural areas and the systems of economic responsibility adopted by various industrial enterprises are no less significant than the three major transformations [socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and the capitalist industry and commerce] because these systems have gradually put an end to the situation under which everyone shares from the same big pot and is guaranteed a job -- a phenomenon known as owning an iron rice bowl. Now, the smashing of this iron rice bowl signifies an end to egalitarianism and a solution to the problem that everyone is treated equally regardless of whether he works or how much he has accomplished. If this problem remains unresolved, it will be impossible to bring the workers' enthusiasm into full play. This opinion touches upon the issue of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, including the issue of building a new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics. Viewed from what has been accomplished during the past several years, particularly the implementation of the various responsibility systems, we can say that our country's rural areas have started taking the path toward building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In his "Introduction to 'Critique of the Political Economy,'" Marx pointed out that production, consumption, distribution and exchange are the four links, or the four essential factors, in production relations. With regard to production, we have already found something with special characteristics that is different from what we had in the past and from what other socialist countries have experienced. In his work Marx discussed consumption of what has been produced and consumption by individual consumers. With regard to consumption, changes have started taking place in the rural areas as a result of production reforms. On the issue of distribution, in particular, we have adopted the responsibility system under which a contract is linked to output. This is certainly of great originality.

What seems to be lagging now is exchange, which is most controversial and problematical. However, this also shows that we can no longer afford to delay solving this issue. Viewed from the trend of development, we have already taken the socialist path with Chinese characteristics and the further we advance, the broader our path and the more down-to-earth our steps have become. We should have this confidence.

Dwelling on the steps to be taken in doing ideological and political work in the rural areas, Comrade Deng Liqun said: Generally speaking, the cadres, the party members and the CYL members must be educated ahead of the masses and those who are not party and CYL members. There are two reasons why ideological and political work must first be done for the cadres. First, there are relatively more ideological problems among the cadres regarding the implementation of the current rural policies and we can no longer delay solving these problems. We must, through our work this winter and the coming spring, strive to help an overwhelming majority of cadres foster a correct understanding so that they can march forward lightly without a burden.

The second reason is that "being educators and teachers, they themselves must first be educated." We cannot do any of our work without the cadres at various levels, or we must do all of our work through them. If their thinking is not straightened out, policies -- no matter how good they are -- can hardly be implemented successfully. When cadres' minds are at ease after their thinking is straightened out or their minds are emancipated, their enthusiasm will run high. Then, correct policies will be successfully implemented; moreover, even policies which have some defects or deficiencies as far as specific local conditions are concerned can also be supplemented or improved in the course of their implementation with the approval of party committees at higher levels. Therefore, we face the question of reeducating our cadres at various levels which is un unshirkable duty of our leading bodies. It may be said that this is a debt we owe cadres because, in the final analysis, the past "leftist" policies were issued from the highest level to the grassroots and they were only the executors of such policies. We should first bear responsibility for this. At the same time, we should also help them improve themselves by correcting their mistakes.

In dealing with the ranks of rural ideological and political workers, Comrade Deng Liqun said: Because tremendous changes have taken place in the countryside, it is no longer approriate for us to continue implementing the class line of the "poor and lower-middle peasants." Then, what is the line for our work from now on? Some comrades have suggested that the line be called one of uniting, organizing and relying on activists in the countryside to do ideological and political work among the broad masses of peasants. I think that we can put it this way before we come up with a better formulation and that we should improve this view by supplementing it with new ideas while putting it into practice. The activists we have just referred to should not be confused with those who became well-off first. We encourage peasants to become well-off through hard work. However, those who become well-off economically are not equivalent to those who are advanced ideologically and politically. The advanced elements should include qualified Communist Party members, qualified CYL members, cadres, peasants who have acquitted themselves well in implementing the party's policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, demobilized soldiers, middle and primary school teachers and educated young people. Cadres, party members, CYL members, demobilized soldiers, middle and primary school teachers and educated young people have basically acquitted themselves well, but some of them have yet to be straightened out in their thinking on some questions. We should help them straighten out their thinking practically. As for those who have acquitted themselves very poorly, they naturally cannot be regarded as advanced elements.

In dealing with the methods of doing ideological and political work in the countryside, Comrade Deng Liqun said: It is necessary persistently to use the method of persuasion and education and the method of commending the advanced. We must never use the past method of "clearing the way with mass criticism and repudiation" again.

It appears that three methods can be widely used. First, a system of "a party member establishing contact with several households" should be instituted. Second, commune members and other people should draw up "written pledges" and put them into practice. In drawing up such written pledges, of course, the mass line must be followed. Ideas that are to be written into such pledges should not come from leaders or cadres but from the masses. After drawing up a written pledge according to local conditions and with the consent of all those concerned, they all should follow the pledge and check each other to see if they have fulfilled the pledge. Third, it is necessary to recall the past and contrast it with the present. This was once a good method with which we educated peasants and soldiers. Old people who lived in the old society have now become fewer and fewer in number. In places where three are such are old people, they may recall their sufferings in the old society and compare such sufferings with their present happiness. In addition, there is another way of recalling the past and comparing it with the present -- recalling the situation before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and comparing it with the changes that have taken place since then. Favorable reports have been received from places where people have done so. Recalling the old society and comparing it with the new society is different in nature from recalling the situation before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and comparing it with the changes that have taken place since then. The former is directed at the enemy while the latter is aimed at drawing a lesson from our own mistakes. This involves the question of the boundary line between Xian and Yanan as Comrade Mao Zedong once mentioned. In recalling the situation before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and comparing it with the changes that have taken place since then, we should concern ourselves with facts and not with individuals. Our purpose in doing so is to learn a lesson and make progress together. The most effective way is to give guidance by doing such recalling and comparing from top to bottom. Cadres should first recall what they did in the past and how they became awakened; they should recall how they resolutely implemented what they then regarded as correct and how they came to understand that what they were following was wrong. When the cadres make themselves clear to peasants, the latter will follow suit and become mollified.

Comrade Deng Liqun said: It is necessary to give full play to the role of various organizations, such as cultural centers, broadcasting stations, technical advice stations, youth homes, evening shcools for peasants, political schools for peasants, recreational sports and cultural organizations as well as many new organizations that have emerged one after another. It is particularly necessary to make full use of such propaganda media as the radio, television, films, books and newspapers.

He said: All such activities should be conducted to achieve a general objective, that is, to build a new socialist countryside. Now peasants in some areas are voluntarily carrying out activities to build cultured villages, cultured households and five-good families. Such activities are being conducted with a view to building a new, cultured and prosperous socialist countryside.

Comrade Deng Liqun finally dealt with the question of leadership over ideological and political work in the countryside. He said: What is most important in this regard is to put ideological and political work as an important item on the agendas of party committees. The party committees should regularly discuss ideological and political work and check on it. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees should personally grasp ideological and political work. Party work should be separated from government work, and the party committees should not take on day-to-day administrative work. The new party constitution stipulates that party leadership consists mainly of political, ideological and organizational leadership. In his report to the seventh party congress on the revision of the party constitution, Comrade Shaoqi made some remarks on this question, which are still very profound and have practical significance for understanding the importance of ideological and political work.

He said: "When we Communists, the vanguard of the masses of the people, do any work before the masses acquire a political consciousness, our duty is to use all effective and proper methods to arouse them to acquire such a political consciousness. This is the work we must do well as the first step no matter how difficult it is or how long it takes. This is because we must do the work well at the first step before we can take a second step. When the masses become politically conscious to a certain extent, our duty then is to guide their actions and to guide them to get organized and to wage a struggle. When the masses are organized to wage a struggle, we then arouse them to become more conscious politically. This is the way we should guide the masses step by step to fight for the realization of the basic slogans put forth by the party for them. This is the role we Communists as well as the activists among the masses and all great personages play in the people's cause. Our role is no more than this. If some people attempt to play more roles than this one, they may commit all kinds of mistakes. In that case, heroism, commandism, taking everything into one's own hands and bestowing something on others as a favor would occur." These remarks are very good. When these remarks are followed, mistakes will not be made. In the past, there were indeed many manifestations of commandism and the phenomena of taking everything into one's own hands and many other "leftist" things, in addition the "leftist" guiding ideology.

Comrade Deng Liqun said: To implement this view in our work, it is necessary to grasp conscientiously the successful experiences we have gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This means that we must uphold the Marxist ideological line and the party's mass line. The masses now have a tremendous enthusiasm and creativeness. In doing any work, including ideological and political work, we should learn from the masses first. The best way to learn from the masses is to investigate and study among them. At a briefing, a comrade made a few remarks which I consider very good. These remarks are: Whoever has investigated and studied among the masses has emancipated his mind, and whoever has failed to investigate and study among the masses can hardly avoid being rigid in thinking.

On the need for the leadership to emancipate the mind, Comrade Deng Liqun said: After the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth began throughout the country, the party Central Committee put forward the slogan to emancipate the mind, and practice has proven its complete correctness. However, there are different understandings to the meaning of emancipating the mind, and some understandings are indeed not very proper and produce an adverse effect. In the past few years, there have been positive and negative experiences and experience in wrongly understanding the meaning of emancipating the mind. To emancipate the mind, one must respect the masses' creativeness. Those who do not respect the masses' creativeness are bound to take a roundabout course in their thinking. Criticizing "left" ideas is conducive to emancipating the mind, so is criticizing right ideas. For a period of time, there has been a misunderstanding: It seemed that criticizing "left" ideas was to emancipate the mind, but criticizing right ideas was bound to shackle the mind. We cannot see it that way. Only by respecting the masses' initiative, frequently conducting investigation among the masses and attentively listening to the voices of practice can we emancipate our minds and embark on the correct path. Those who mechanically cite books and copy foreign experience, or live in solitude and cudgel their brains, cannot really emancipate their minds. In the end, they will become slaves of one kind or another. Real emancipation of the mind comes from maintaining close ties with the masses and keeping in close touch with reality and from the correct understanding of the objective laws. How did socialism develop from utopian to scientific? What is the fundamental difference between utopian socialism and scientific socialism? The former holds that the means to solve social problems is to be contrived from the mind, and that it is necessary to depend on a genius to dream up an effective prescription, which he thinks is entirely new and perfect, to save the world.

In contrast, scientific socialism holds that it is necessary to study accurately all aspects of social realities, and that, as Engels said, the way to solve social problems "should not be invented from the mind, but should be discovered through the mind from existing material facts of production." Our comrades doing practical and rural work, in particular, should go to the grassroots to understand the conditions there and discover the new things and new creations emerging everywhere in the countryside, for this is the only way to help us use our brains and find good ways to solve problems and improve our work.

BEIJING RADIO ON POLITICAL WORK IN RURAL AREAS

OW060121 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Improve and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] Shortly after the 12th party congress, the party Central Committee decided to convene a national conference on ideological and political work in the rural areas to discuss the question of how to improve and strengthen this work in the countryside.

This is of great significance for thoroughly implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and developing the excellent situation in the countryside. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously implement the guidelines of this conference and effectively strengthen ideological and political work in the rural areas.

To do ideological and political work successfully, it is first necessary to appraise accurately the present-day peasantry. Since the socialist transformation, the exploiting classes have been abolished in our countryside. The peasants as a whole have now become producers under a cooperative system -- new socialist peasants. A host of facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has repeatedly shown that the new peasants in the vast countryside are constantly creating new things and contributing to building a new socialist life. This is the biggest motive force of the historic change which has taken place in the countryside in recent years.

Of course, it should also be noted that there are still negative aspects in the countryside. There are now two kinds of influence on the minds of masses and cadres. One is the leftist influence; some cadres have yet to free themselves completely from the trammels of leftist ideas. The other is the influence of capitalist and feudalist ideas; some peasants have not yet freed themselves from the habits of small producers or small proprietors or have not yet completely done so. This is why capitalism and feudalism still have a corrosive influence on them.

Only by acquainting ourselves with the situation among the present-day peasnats will we be able to have a clear orientation for our ideological and political work.

The party's ideological and political policy in the countryside is a basic guarantee for the successful performance of our economic and other work in the countryside. The tasks in ideological and political work in the new historical period are to educate the peasants in communist ideology, to enhance their communist, patriotic and collectivist consciousness, to increase their ability to know and change the world, to enable them to conscientiously resist and overcome decadent capitalist and feudalist ideas and to train a new generation of disciplined peasants with ideals, morality and culture.

In doing ideological and political work in the countryside, it is necessary to use persistently the methods of persuasion, education and putting stress on commending the advanced. The content of propaganda should be linked with the rural situation and peasants' vital interests. Currently, propaganda should be used to promulgate the present rural policies, on what is being done, and definite answers should be given to questions raised by peasants. Lectures should be given on what peasants want most to know. We should not only explain things as they stand but also explain the principles of such things.

When you say something which strikes a chord in peasants' hearts, it is pleasing to their ears and they will accept the principles you explain to them. Otherwise, if what you say is not pleasing to their ears, they will just walk away. Even if they reluctantly sit there, they will not pay any attention to what you say.

In strengthening ideological and political work in the countryside, attention should also be paid to solving the problems of propaganda media and personnel. Various rural areas should organize local activists into the propaganda forces and give full play to the role of such propaganda media as the radio, television, films, newspapers and journals. At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to conduct spare-time cultural activities, to build culture centers and to run various types of schools for peasants.

It is a task of the whole party to do ideological and political work in the country-side. Party committees at all levels should attach grea importance to this work and give it priority. They should enthusiastically support peasants' creative spirit and quickly sum up and popularize the good situation and useful experiences in strengthening ideological and political work in the countryside.

Under the unified leadership of party committees, CYL organizations, women's federations, militia and other departments should coordinate closely in striving to bring about a new situation in ideological and political work in the countryside.

DOCUMENT REGULATES FARMLAND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW070701 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on 29 October transmitted a report on firmly solving the problem concerning unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction made by the Rural Policy Research Office of the Secretariat and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and called on all departments and localities to use it as a guide.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council pointed out: In recent years, the situation of using farmland for housing construction has become very serious in the countryside. Moreover, some state construction projects inevitably has to occupy some land each year. Therefore, the contradiction between China's large population and insufficient farmland has become even more conspicuous. This situation will cause serious consequences if we fail to attach great importance to it and adopt resolute measures to stop it. For this reason, the Central Secretariat and the State Council demand:

. It is necessary strictly to control farmland and in the next several years the use of farmland for rural housing construction is prohibited and houses may only be built on vacant lots within existing housing areas. With assistance from people sent by the county departments concerned, each village or township will act as a unit. It must make the best use of time and, on the basis of having conducted a thorough investigation and study, formulate an overall plan for village or township construction. This plan will be implemented after it has been reviewed and approved by the county people's government so that land can be conserved.

2. It is necessary to resolutely stop cadres from taking the lead in building houses on farmland. Like Beijing and Shanxi, all localities must carry out an investigation on the issue of unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction, harshly handle several typical cases and publicize these cases in newspapers.

From now on, propagation and reporting on improvement of living conditions in the rural areas should emphasize propagating and commending those advanced cases which have worked out rational plans, conserved land and improved their living conditions, and not totally emphasize those cases -- which are not favorable for land conservation -- where many houses with large courtyards have been built following the prosperity in the rural areas.

The "Report on Firmly Solving the Problem Concerning Unauthorized Use of Farmland for Housing Construction," submitted to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council by the Rural Policy Research Office of the Secretariat and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection points out: In the last 2 years, the state has repeatedly issued orders and instructions banning the use of farmland for housing construction in both urban and rural areas. However, unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction still continues. Currently, some urban and rural land is taken over with the approval of the state for use in certain construction projects. However, some farmland in both urban and rural areas is being illegally used for housing construction. This practice is, to a great extent, due to our failure to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in our party style. Some Communists, government cadres, state organs, enterprises and institutions are setting a bad example of unauthorized use of farmland.

According to Shanxi's statistics, there are over 1,200 state cadres in the province who have built private houses through illegal means, and over 2/3 of them built their private houses after the "Several Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" was promulgated. Beijing's investigation shows that, since 1979, over 17,000 mu of cropland, of which nearly 5,000 mu were vegetable plots, have been illegally occupied by over 900 units, and that an untold number of grassroots cadres and commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the rural areas have abused their authority and built houses on cropland. We suggest:

1. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should follow the examples of Shanxi and Beijing to organize immediately a serious, large-scale inspection of the problem concerning unauthorized use of farmland for housing construction. They must put a stop to any unauthorized use of farmland in violation of "Regulations Governing the Management of Land for Village and Township Housing Construction" and "Regulations Governing the Takeover of Land for State Construction Projects." First, the cases involving certain units' and certain cadres' serious offenses must be dealt with earnestly one by one by departments concerned. These cases must be widely publicized so as to demonstrate that all regulations are to be enforced without fail and that the law does not exist only in name. According to each individual case, all illegal housing must be fined, or dismantled within a time limit, or confiscated. Party and government organizations, enterprises and establishments, state cadres and the grassroots cadres in the rural areas that have illegally seized land for housing construction must, in particular, be harshly handled. Houses whose construction involves serious offenses must be confiscated. No leniency should be granted. Those who are engaged in extortion, giving or accepting bribes and speculation on land-related issues must be punished for committing economic crimes or destroying publicly-owned property. The public security, procuratorial and judicial departments must accept the cases about land disputes.

2. It is necessary to actively work out proper village and township construction plans. Provinces, counties and communes (villages) should rapidly formulate peasants' plans for using land for housing construction. In the rural areas, 10-year systematic housing construction plans should be mapped out by brigades and natural hamlets through the process of repeated reviews and discussions of individual applications. Houses should be constructed according to the housing shortage of each individual household. Meanwhile, as emergency measures, each individual country, commune, village and township must set a general annual quota of land that can be used for housing construction. The quota that can be controlled by a village or township will approved by the county. The quota that can be controlled by a county will be approved by the province, or municpality or autonomous region. This quota system must be strictly implemented. Localities that have not mapped out construction plans will not be authorized to use land for housing construction. The peasants must be urged not to build their houses on good farmland, but on land not fit for crops, such as hillsides and barren land. Positive efforts must be exerted to design housing plans which use small areas and which are rationally laid out. More multistory buildings should be built. Cases in many localities show that good, unified plans are conducive to conservation of farmland, to the mapping out of rational layouts of new villages and to the convenience of the masses' production and livelihood.

We must warmly and effectively help the peasants solve their housing problems with regard to building designs, construction and construction materials so that their living conditions will be improved and land and timber will be conserved.

Housing construction needed in the rural areas by the commune- and brigade-run enterprises, organizations in the urban areas and enterprises and establishments must also be included in the plans. Every effort should be made to utilize old buildings, unused spaces and barren land. In principle, no new acreage should be used. When this is absolutely necessary, it should have the concurrence of the local county government and the plan must be approved by the competent departments of the province, municipality and autonomous region.

3. It is necessary to use economic measures to encourage house builders to use less land. Regulations should be laid down under which the state should grade lands for housing construction by private individuals or units according to their size and quality and levy a tax on their users according to the different grades of such lands. Before a uniform national tax rate is stipulated, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may formulate separate regulations in this regard for trial implementation. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should promptly set standards for the sizes of housing foundations. From now on, no one is allowed to go beyond the limits and use more land for housing construction. Those who have gone beyond the limit and built houses with big yards should be instructed to return those portions of land exceeding the limit. Those who refuse to return those portions of land exceeding the limit should be assessed a progressive tax for use of such portions of land.

4. Facts in many localities show that proper land management yields remarkable results. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should adopt concrete measures for land management according to local conditions.

5. The requests for land for housing construction filed by government cadres and cadres of rural grassroots units should be strictly examined. From now on, cadres at various levels who want to build houses in rural areas should submit their requests to local land administration and rural construction departments for examination and approval. In addition, they should submit reports to their own units on the land, building materials and manpower to be used for housing construction. In case of serious violations of the law by cadres at various levels with regard to use of land for housing construction, leaders of the units concerned should stop them in good time from doing so; otherwise, the leaders of the units concerned will be investigated for their responsibility in this regard; in addition, the cadres who build houses in violation of the law will be dealt with severely.

5TH BEIJING MUNICIPAL CPC CONGRESS OPENS 6 NOV

OW060752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The 5th Beijing Municipal Congress of the Chinese Communist Party opened here today with 746 delegates and 69 alternate delegates representing 650,000 party members attending.

The congress will elect the 5th CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, the CPC Beijing Municipal Advisory Commission, and the Beijing Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, made a report entitled "Resolutely Carry Out the Spirit of the 12th National Party Congress and Create a New Situation in Beijing's Socialist Modernisation."

In his report, Duan Junyi, who took office as the first secretary in 1980, reviewed Beijing's progress since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC 11th Central Committee in 1978 in party building and social and economic work, and submitted plans for Beijing's future development.

Of the delegates and alternate delegates participating, 51 percent are middle-aged and young people, 17.9 percent are professionals from the fields of science, education, culture and medicine, 9.1 percent are model workers, 16.1 percent are women and 4.9 percent are of minority nationalities. Those who have an educational level of college or above senior middle school make up 50.4 percent of the total.

Also attending were 242 observers from democratic parties, institutions of higher learning and research, and non-party personages.

The 4th CPC Beijing Congress was convened in 1971

Duan Junyi Speaks

OW060802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing committee, reviewed the achievements of China's capital at the 5th municipal congress of the party, which opened here today.

Among the things he cited were improvement in the party organization, strengthening socialist democracy and legal system, expanded educational, scientific and cultural undertakings, social morality and improved living standards.

Looking back on the political course in the past 11 years between 1971 which the 4th congress was held and 1982, Duan Junyi said that the Beijing committee had liquidated the "left" influence on guiding ideology and opposed the tendency of bourgeois liberalism.

"We have made tremendous efforts to redress cases wrongly judged and to put right policies for cadres, intellectuals, nationalities and religions, which were misinterpreted or abolished during the Cultural Revolution," he said.

In the past four years, he said, more than 280 middle-aged and young people had been chosen for leading positions at the level of the municipality, county, district and bureau, and another 3,300 at the level of company and rural commune.

Party organizations summed up the past year's work and underwent democratic election last winter and this spring through criticism and self-criticism. Recently an education campaign was conducted among all city party members against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. As a result, Duan Junyi said, "the party style has started to take a turn for better".

Standing committees of people's congresses had been elected in the municipality and its districts and counties to strengthen democracy and the legal system. Deputies to district or county people's congresses had been elected directly, workers' conferences had been established under the leadership of the party in many enterprises and directors had been chosen by democratic election by workers in a number of factories.

With a lower rate of criminal cases and higher rate of solving criminal cases, Duan Junyi said that public security work had improved. "We have waged a struggle against crimes in the economic and other fields since the beginning of this year," he said.

Since the beginning of last year, the city authorities started a series of activities to promote socialist ethics, including the discussion "serving the people and responsibility to the people" among staff members and workers, the clearning of the city and regulations and moral standards for students, workers and staff members. "These have produced positive effects," Duan Junyi said. In addition, he went on, "education, sciences, culture, public health and physical culture, which were seriously damaged during the 'Cultural Revolution', have been restored and developed".

HEBEI ABOLISHES SOME PROVISIONAL ORGANS

HK080659 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Decides To Abolish a Number of Provisional Organs"]

[Text] In order to streamline organization, strengthen the responsibility system and improve the work style of the leaders so that the role of various functional departments can be brought into full play and work efficiency improved, the provincial CPC committee has made the following decisions:

1. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of implementing policies, but retain the policy implementation office, which most continue to do its work well.

2. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, but retain the corresponding office which must continue to carry out struggles against serious economic crimes under the supervision of the provincial committee for discipline inspection.

3. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of foreign affairs. The day-to-day work in this field will be undertaken by the provincial office in charge of foreign affairs.

4. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of the people's letters and visits. The day-to-day work will be done by the office in charge of the people's letters and visits under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government.

5. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group and office in charge of economic work.

6. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of veteran cadres work. The day-to-day work in this regard will be undertaken by the provincial CPC committee veteran cadres bureau.

7. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of enterprise reorganization. The day-to-day work will be undertaken by the economic committee.

8. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of the prevention and cure of endemic disease, but retain the provincial office in charge of this work.

9. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of comprehensively maintaining public security. The day-to-day work will be undertaken by the political science and law committee under the provincial CPC committee.

10. Abolish the provincial CPC committee's leading group in charge of the "two kinds of cases." The remaining work will be done by the provincial committee for discipline inspection.

HEBEI'S GAO YANG ON DEVELOPING DIVERSIFICATION

HK030652 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Gao Yang Investigates Mountain Areas, Plains; Gives Three Views on Developing Diversification"]

[Text] The first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Gao Yang, at a seminar of secretaries of party committees of seven counties in Xingtai District, raised three views on developing diversification. He stressed the need to hold fast to real superiority, the utilization of scientific technology and the study of business management.

From 7-21 October, Comrade Gao Yang visited and investigated mountain areaa such as Zanhuang, Lincheng, Neiqui, Xingtai, and Shahe County and communes, brigades and factories of Xingtai City, Wei County and Nangong. At a seminar of the secretaries of party committees of seven counties in Xingtai District held on October 17, Comrade Gao Yang raised three views on developing diversification.

First, Comrade Gao Yang pointed out, the masses of peasants had already recognized the advantages of diversification and cadres had also understood the importance of developing diversification. The question of whether diversification should be developed had been basically resolved. Next year's attention should be focused on developing the real production superiority of counties, communes and brigades. Items which others could produce and produce better than we could were not really superior. For example, husbandry and the rearing of chickens and rabbits and the growing of apples could be multiplied, but should not be treated as our unique superior function. Attention paid to certain production items which are apparently superior is not enough. For example, the traditional cryptomeria chair of Longyao County is rare today. People in the urban areas would still buy the product of its form were modified. Zisha ceramics of Xingtai are new products and sales can be increased by lowering profit margins. Many people like Zisha bowls and pots which cannot be obtained easily. It is a matter of concern that many cadres regard production items which have unfavorable conditions for production, maintenance and transportation and which are noncompetitive as their own superior function and blindly stress the wide development of such items. We should divide our products into certain categories. One category is self-sufficiency and partial submission. One category is for sale on the local market. One category is for sale on the provincial market or markets permitted within the scope of the state. A limited amount of products is reserved for the international market. It is easy to handle products for self-sufficiency and for submission.

It is also easy to handle products for the local market because of a good understanding of the actual conditions of and changes in the market. Losses may occur if products for provincial, national and international markets, which are difficult to grasp, are not properly handled. Quite a few leading cadres of counties concentrate on diversification but overlook the condition for sales of their products. Some only care about current good sales, overlooking the poor market in 1 or 2 years' time. If the situation remained unchanged, profits would be at risk as the competition for goods became more severe next year. For example, in view of the good profits to be obtained in raising deer, some counties began to raise them. But now, as pilose antlers find no market, deer enclosures have been closed down. Research should be conducted on the production and sales of goods entering provincial, national and international competition. Help should be sought from leading organizations whenever we are in doubt. Feasibility studies should be conducted on new items. We should not start anything just because a request is made by a leader. Past lessons concerning blind production are many. For example, the products of the small-size Shangpingban glassworks are poor in quality and quantity while their cost is high. We should study whether it would be more economical and rational to set up a glassworks which has a stipulated minimum annual output.

Regarding his second view on developing diversification, Comrade Gao Yang pointed out that various counties had paid close attention to farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and industrial production this year. Notable results were made in diversification. However, attention paid to the utilization of scientific technology in production is not enough. Importance has to be attached to the development of advanced production methods and technology. Backward technology would result in poor quality and low quantity. In the past, branches of chestnut and apple trees were not cut. But now, production increases as they are cut. Since the quantity of primary products (natural products which do not need processing) for market consumption has increased, it is necessary to organize product processing, for the freight volume will decrease if the products are processed and the output value will increase. We should not only adopt traditional methods for product processing, but should also introduce new and suitable methods in accordance with the market.

Regarding his third view on developing diversification, Comrade Gao Yang pointed out that much had been done by the industrial production units of county communes. Management is, however, generally poor. It seems that many leading cadres are unfamiliar with the management of industrial production. At present, many industrial products, except those which are only for sale in a limited area (such as cottonseed oil and cottonseed cakes after unginned cotton has been processed), are on sale on markets at district, provincial and national levels. It is necessary for us to have an understanding of the supply and demand of products. In the long run, the state's annual total industrial and agricultural output value will triple by the end of the 20th century. We have to be more reliant on industrial (including processing) sideline production. In the future, the proportion of the output value of sideline production in the total industrial and agricultural output value of a county will become greater yearly. Therefore, starting from next year, leading comrades of various counties, or at least some of them, such as secretaries of county committees, county magistrates, and vice magistrates in charge of production, should start learning scientific industrial management in county communes. Learning is not difficult. After reading some books on production management, learning production technology and auditing from technological cadres of various factories and from cadres of finance committees, they will have a pretty good idea of industrial management. During those days when I (Gao Yang) visited various factories, I asked about production technology and the basic market situation. Some leading comrades told me they did not know the answer and had to consult their production cadres. One of the reasons our production has been poor since the founding of the republic is that we have the authority for production management but we do not possess relative production knowledge. Secretaries should take the lead to begin reforms.

Finally, Comrade Gao Yang told us how to implement the above views. Apart from working hard themsleves, secretaries should promote young and middle-aged intellectuals who are experienced and shrewd to leading positions at various levels. Those who are too young, inexperienced and unsuitable for promotion to leading positions should participate in staff officers' classes (offices or study units) so that they can help one study and can be trained at the same time.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT REGIONAL MEETING

SK050421 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Recently the autonomous region held a regional commendation meeting to give (A-ji-mai) awards to some urban advanced districts and units emerging in the patriotic sanitation activities.

Attending the meeting were some leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Hao Xioushan and Zhou Beifeng, and some responsible comrades of the relevant regional departments, all leagues and all municipalities. Some responsible comrades of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee and the Xinjiang and Shanxi Provincial Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committees paid special visits to the meeting to extend their warm greetings.

The meeting was inaugurated in Hohhot on 26 October and concluded in Baotou on 2 November. During the meeting, participants conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th national party congress and the guidelines of the national urban and rural sanitation on-the-spot meeting.

At the prize-giving ceremony, some leading comrades, including Zhou Hui and Bu He, delivered speeches and extended their warm greetings to prize-winning units.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui fully affirmed the achievements in the regional patriotic sanitation campaign and in the (A-ji-mai) award emulation drive.

Zhou Hui pointed out: Our work is just in the initial stages. From now on we should persistently conduct both the five stresses and four beauties campaign and the patriotic sanitation campaign. We must set up a goal and adopt planned measures for upgrading work efficiency and standards step by step. He urged: Leading personnel of the party and government organizations at all levels, all relevant departments and all mass organizations should thoroughly understand that the patriotic sanitation campaign performs an important function in building the two civilizations. Leadership should be strengthened and appropriate measures should be taken to make real breakthroughs in sanitation and hygiene work so as to make contributions to building a high-level socialist spiritual civilization.

ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL RED TEAMS ANNIVERSARY

SK050603 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Activities to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the regional Red cultural teams successfully concluded in Hohhot on 3 November. Attending the closing ceremony were some leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations and some responsible persons of the regional CPPCC committee, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Bu He, Seyingbayar, Zhou Beifeng, Wu Daping and Wang Haishan. Some responsible persons of the Ministry of Culture under the State Council and departments concerned under the State National Affairs Commission paid special visits to attend the commemorative activities. Attending the closing ceremony were some responsible comrades of the regional offices and bureaus.

The commemorative activities began on 23 October. During the activities, the Red cultural teams gave 40 brilliant theatrical performances and held a picture exhibition on the Red cultural teams. They also held a work conference to sum up achievements, exchange experiences with one another and formulate the tasks and fighting goals of creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

In the course of activities, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, and (Mou Geng), responsible person of the national cultural office under the regional cultural department, delivered an academic report and a work report on national culture, respectively.

At the closing ceremony, leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations awarded prizes to the 17 troupes attending the performances and to the outstanding writers and performers.

Amid warm applause, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech. He encouraged all troupe members to hold high the banner of the 12th national party congress and to further carry forward the glorious tradition in order to dedicate themselves to the socialist spiritual civilization.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN VISITS WELL-TO-DO PEASANTS

HK060329 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Summary] On 15 October, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian visited Guangling County seat, accompanied by (Xue Fengjiao), secretary of the Yanbei Prefectural CPC Committee. On his way there, Huo Shilian heard about the deeds of (Wang Shaoyin) and his wife (Meng Xiangdong) who had gotten rich through hard work. The two educated youths had returned to the rural areas and now lived on (Shaquandongbu) brigade of (Nancun) Commune in the county. He went to visit them that evening. Very moved, they told him: "We achieved this not through our own ability but because of good party policies."

Huo Shilian said: "You two youngsters have taken the lead well. You have applied your knowledge to the practice of production and have become examples for the whole village in getting rich through hard work. I congratulate you and hope you will do even better."

This year the young couple sold 5,100 jin of grain to the state, exceeding the delivery quota by 56 percent. They also reaped good harvests from 6.5 mu of industrial crops. They have sold 7 of their 10 pigs to the state and have raised 4 donkeys, 1 goat and 28 chickens. Their net income this year is 2,890 yuan.

Huo Shilian said: "There have been great prospects for educated young people in the rural areas since the third plenary session. They can bring into play their abilities in the vast fields." In conclusion, he said to the prefectural and county leaders accompanying him: "You can let the CYL and the Women's Federation organize young people who have returned to the rural areas to come and visit this couple. You should let young people engage in farmwork with minds at ease and take the road of getting rich through hard work."

TIAYUAN HOLDS MUNICIPAL CPPCC SESSION 21-28 SEP

SK080745 Tiayuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct.82 p 1

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Sixth Tiayuan Municipal CPPCC Committee was held in Taiyuan from 21 to 28 September. The opening ceremony was chaired by Comrade Li Haoshan, exective chairman of the session.

After full discussions and democratic consultations, the session elected members of the sixth committee. Comrade Li Haoshan was elected chairman and Comrades Bai Yu, Liu Fengyan and Qin Guodong, vice chairmen of the CPPCC committee.

The session pledged, under the leadership of the CPC, to make efforts to adhere to the principle that the CPC and various democratic parties "coexist on a long-term basis and supervise each other" and "treat each other with all sincerity and share weal or woe," and also pledged continuously to expand the patriotic united front, strive to oppose hegemonism to safeguard world peace, return Taiwan to the motherland to fulfill the great cause of reunification and open up a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON REFORMS OF PARTY

SK030809 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, at the sixth enlarged meeting of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out: We must do a good job in overall consolidation, with the consolidation of party organization as its kernel, and in comprehensively dealing with problems. We must effectively implement the three political guarantees put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to bring about the three fundamental turns for the better.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Overall consolidation, with the consolidation of the party organization as its kernel, and dealing with problems in a comprehensive way constitute the master switch of our various tasks. And we must firmly grasp this master switch if we want to succeed in our current drive to create a new situation.

1. It is essential to successfully implement organizational reforms. We should change our original plan of implementing organizational reforms simultaneously with the consolidation of party organization. Organizational reforms should start immediately. The various departments at the provincial level should work out an overall plan in November, start to implement it immediately and conclude this work in the first half of 1983. Prefectures and municipalities should work out plans by the end of the year, start to implement them in the beginning of 1983 and accomplish this work in 6 months. Leading bodies at the county level should also make readjustments and arrangements in the coming winter-spring period and carry out organizational reforms on their own. Reforms at the commune level should be carried out in a well-guided way on the basis of trial implementation at selected points and extensive research and investigation. We should educate cadres in taking a correct approach toward organizational reforms. It is essential to pay close attention to the various tasks at present while implementing reforms. In implementing organizational reforms and overall consolidation, it is necessary to select and promote thousands upon thousands of fine young and middle-aged cadres in accordance with the policy that the ranks of the cadres should become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. It is essential for us to do so in order that young and middle-aged cadres can work with older cadres and take over responsibilities from them.

2. It is necessary to take further steps to attend to overall consolidation. We should strive to accomplish overall consolidation throughout the province in 3 years, beginning in 1983. Large and medium-sized enterprises should strive to accomplish consolidating enterprises. The 1,000 pilot enterprises selected for trial implementation of consolidation this year should execute consolidation well from start to finish. Consolidation of the remaining enterprises, which account for less than one-third, should be fulfilled next year. The various localities may [word indistinct] and call back cadres to attend training sessions who are presently staying at selected units to help and guide work. This training should be completed by the spring festival and the cadres should then return to the selected units. The first batch of enterprises selected this year for trial implementation of consolidation must persist in high standards. Upon completion of consolidation, each of these enterprises, in addition to being checked hard and strictly by higher authorities, should make summing-up reports on the consolidation and work of investigative groups staying at the unit and make suggestions to them. All the selected pilot enterprises should persist in taking the consolidation of party organization as the kernel, with a crackdown on serious offenses in the economic field and the anticorrosion struggle as the substance, and solve problems once and for all in real earnest. We should exert efforts to make 15 percent or more of the enterprises good-in-six ones during 1983. Rural areas should make full use of slack seasons to carry out consolidation, avoiding busy seasons. [passage indistinct]

3. It is essential to implement the consolidation of party organization well and effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. The consolidation of party organization is a matter of first priority for our party. Party committees at all levels must attend to it earnestly. The consolidation of the party organization and the rectification of the party's work style mean educating the entire party membership in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Ideological consolidation should precede organizational consolidation. We should conduct education in communist ideology both in selected units and the entire area. At present, all units in the province should organize the entire party membership earnestly to study the 12th national party congress documents and particularly the new party constitution. It is necessary to take the consolidation of party organization as the kernel of the overall consolidation, expel the five categories of people in accordance with the criteria set by the new constitution, be sure to solve the problem of three impurities and attain the requirements in the five aspects -- that is, party members should meet the qualifications, cadres should meet the qualifications, party organizations should be combat-worthy, the party's work style should take a fundamental turn for the better and production and work should take on a new aspect. We must execute hard and strictly the registration of party members in line with the requirements set by the 12th party congress. Only those who meet the criteria of the consolidation of party organization should be allowed to register as party members.

4. Make continued efforts to crack down on serious unlawful activities in the economic field and deepen education in countering corrosive influence. We have engaged in this struggle for more than 6 months and have achieved tremendous progress so far. We must foster the idea of carrying out this struggle on a long-term basis and persistently carry it through to the end. While deepending this struggle, it is necessary vigorously to attend to handling the long-pending cases, the major, serious ones in particular. Continued efforts should be made to institute a system whereby leading cadres take responsibilities in dealing with cases, enhance the work forces for dealing with cases and promote coordination to speed up the handling of cases. Cases in the first half of this year should be investigated and concluded by the end of the year. Cases in the latter half of this year should all be dealt with in the first half of 1983. It is necessary to make full use of negative examples to strengthen anticorrosion education.

5. Make persistent efforts to consolidate public security and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social ethics. Our province started to consolidate public security in 1980 and has brought about great changes in public security and order in the past 2 years. Close to 12 percent of the cities and counties in the province have almost brought about a fundamental turn for the better, about 30 percent of the cities and counties have achieved a decisive turn for the better and about 40 percent of the cities and counties are strengthening their work and are in a good position to achieve a decisive turn for the better. At present, we must continue to stress consolidating public security and order in carrying out public security work and persist in taking the consolidation of public security in urban areas as the focal point, while not ignoring the countryside. The entire party should take part in comprehensively improving public security. It is necessary to strike relentless, prompt blows in accordance with law at serious criminal offenses, economic offenses, breaches of spiritual civilization and the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and hostile antisocialist elements. We should take further steps to help and educate delinquent youths. In implementing the consolidation of party organization and overall organization, we should first of all consolidate the public security organizations and particularly the ranks of public security cadres and policemen.

JILIN CPC OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK020643 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

A report filed by our reporter (Yao Xiang) on an interview with Comrade Zhao Nanqi, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Yanbian Korean National Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, entitled "Strengthen Our Confidence To Contributing to the Realization of the Grand Objective Set Forth at 12th Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] After returning from Beijing, Comrade Zhao Nanqi, newly elected member of the CPC Central Committee at the 12th party congress, went deep to the grassroots units to publicize the guidelines of the 12th party congress among cadres and the masses as well as to conduct investigations on how to realize the grand objective set forth at the 12th party congress in line with the reality of Yanbian. In his office one day in late October, Comrade Zhao Nanqi zestfully talked about his reaction to the investigations in rural areas with our reporter. He said: This year the situation in rural areas is really good and is reflected in three prominent signs: 1) increases grain output; 2) increases in income of the commune members; 3) fairly good mental condition of the peasants.

On the question concerning the realization of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, set forth at the 12th party congress, in line with the reality of Yanbian, Comrade Zhao Nanqi confidently said to the reporter: The objective of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value was formulated in accordance with the experiences in setting high targets and in two premature advances in 1958 and in 1978. The current historical condition is different from that of the past and so is the party's economic work style. The objective of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value was set forth through extensive investigation and study and through seeking truth from facts in the light of internal relations among various economic departments and the reality of our country. On the basis of science, there are possibilities of implementing the objective. So long as we work hard, it must be fulfilled.

He continued: Certainly the objective should not be undertaken all at once; it does not mean to quadruple output value on all fronts. Yanbian is a borderland inhabited by national minorities, but we are full of confidence in the realization of quadrupling our annual industrial and agricultural output value after analyzing the current situation in line with the past experiences and lessons. With regard to the actual conditions of Yanbian, we have four favorable factors:

1) In comparison with the past, we are shifting our focus of efforts. In the past, we took class struggle as a key link and as a result many cadres and people were hurt. From now on we should abandon this approach and work with unity to concentrate our energy on economic work.

2) Approaches to things are correct. Over the years, we took grain and steel production as key links and blindly developed the five small industrial enterprises and as a result the economic development went from bad to worse. Now, through readjustment, we have started all work that should be started and abandoned that which should be abandoned. The economic development has been shifted to concentrate on improving economic results. To promote our economy with correct approaches and orientations is promising.

3) Tap the potential of production. Since the people in rural areas began implementing the production responsibility system, never before have they been so enthusiastic.

4) Bring our favourable conditions into full play. Although Yanbian's agricultural and industrial bases are low, it has great, advantageous potentialities and abundant natural resources.

Finally, Comrade Zhao Nanqi said to the reporter: The grand objective set forth at the 12th party congress is not an idle dream, nor can it be fulfilled without making efforts So we must work hard, overcome fearing difficulties and eliminate the coward's and sluggard's way of thinking. So long as we work hard with enthusiasm and confidence and bring our brains into full play, the grand objective will certainly be fulfilled.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SPEAKS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK080621 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Feng Jixin spoke at the provincial conference on work concerning intellectuals on 7 November. He expressed the hope that the province's intellectuals would spontaneously shoulder their heavy historic task.

Feng Jixin said: The 12th party congress attached extremely great importance to the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations. Intellectuals shoulder a heavy task in accomplishing the strategic goal put forward by the 12th party congress; they bear a glorious historic role. Comrade Zhao Ziyang also stated at the national prize giving for science and technology: Without relying on progress in science and technology, the great strategic goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value will be in danger of coming to nothing. I believe that the province's intellectuals are capable of shouldering their heavy historic responsibility, playing a conspicuous role on the province's four modernizations drive and achieving still greater successes on the basis of those already gained.

In his speech, Comrade Feng Jixin expressed the hope that the intellectuals throughout the province would develop faith in the triumph of communism, unswervingly trust the correct leadership of the Central Committee and develop confidence in quadrupling. At the same time, it is necessary to organize the scientists of different units to cooperate in tackling key problems so as to take fullest advantage of our superior features and have the latecomers surpass the oldtimers.

He also stressed: Carrying out the four modernizations is unparalleled in history and a brand-new undertaking. We are bound to encounter many difficult problems. The intellecturals of all sectors and trades must help to solve these problems. In particular, comrades specializing in science and technology work and technical innovation shoulder an especially important responsibility in developing industrial and agricultural production. These comrades must play a still greater role, face the masses and production, attach importance to and step up research in applied science and help to solve key problems in economic returns in the national economy.

Comrade Feng Jixin also hoped that today, when science and technology are leaping ahead, the province's intellectuals will make efforts to study and continually renew their knowledge to suit the rapid development of science and technology.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES LABOR MODEL MEETING

HK080655 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Gansu provincial representative meeting of labor models and progressive collectives held a full session in the Lanzhou PLA units' gymnasium on 7 November. Provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Li Dengying presided. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Feng Jixin made an important speech.

Can our province achieve the great goal of quadrupling by the end of the century? Comrade Feng Jixin said: So long as we fully rely on the masses, emancipate our minds, make full use of our strong points and avoid the weak ones, take advantage of our superior features and work hard with communist spirit and the socialist attitude of seeking truth from facts, we will be able to overcome the difficulties and achieve quadrupling. Feng Jixin spoke of three favorable conditions for achieving this goal:

1. As a result of 32 years of construction, Gansu has industrial fixed assets worth over 10 billion yuan. We have built 4,400 enterprises of all sizes. In agriculture, the effective irrigated area has developed to 12 million mu. The basic conditions for production have been initially improved. We have 126 specialized scientific research organs and 125,000 specialized technical cadres.

2. There are great potentials in agriculture and still greater ones in industry. Take economic returns in industry. In 1981, the province's output value per 100 yuan of fixed assets and the industrial tax and profit generated were, respectively, 53 and 49 percent below the national average. If Gansu could reach the present national average, its industrial output value and the tax and profits generated by industry would double and redouble.

In agriculture, at present, average yields in Hexi Region are only about 300 jin per mu. If the average yield were raised to 600 jin and if the 5 million mu of barren land suitable for cultivation were used, grain production in Hexi Region could double.

3. The province's area is vast and its land resources abundant. Over 200 million mu of pasture and grassland can be used. The great majority of barren mountains and slopes have not yet been used. There is plenty of room for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. There are also abundant resources of various minerals. So far, 61 minerals have been found. Water resources, coal, oil reserves and so on await large-scale exploitation.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: Some people are worried that in proposing quadrupling now we are again indulging in high targets and a foreign, rash advance. Viewing the history of 32 years of economic development in Gansu, total value of industrial and agricultural production has risen by an average of 8.4 percent a year, higher than the 7.2 percent needed to achieve quadrupling by the end of the century. Hence, in growth rate, we should be able to do in the next 20 years what we have done in the past 32.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: In creating a new situation in all fields of work in the province, we particularly need to bring into play the communist spirit of selfless labor and devotion our party has consistently shown. In the rural areas we must further perfect and develop the agricultural production responsibility systems. At present, a nonagricultural population of various types has started to appear in the rural areas. There is a gradual increase in the number of workers and people doing various kinds of work there. This is a sign of prosperity. The diversification of the rural population is an excellent thing and a very great step forward.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: Grasping scientific and technical progress and staging a march on science are of still greater, decisive significance for achieving quadrupling in our province. In a certain sense, the coming era will be one in which reliance is placed on the development of advanced science and technology. We must apply the key of modern science and technology to unlock the great door of economic advance.

GANSU SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION OPENS

HK070357 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] A Gansu provincial exhibition to promote scientific and technical cooperation in industry and communications, sponsored by the provincial government, opened in Lanzhou this morning. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Feng Jixin and Governor Li Dengying cut the ribbon. Also present were responsible comrades of the party, government and army including Xiao Hua, Zhang Rusan, Wang Bingxiang, Yang Zhilin, Liu Bing, and Gao Jinchun.

Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, spoke at the ceremony. He said: "The 12th party congress has put forward the target for endeavor of quadrupling annual total value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. Gansu's existing industrial foundation is rather weak and its production technology is rather backward. We could not even achieve doubling on our existing foundation. We must therefore make great efforts to develop new technology, equipment, materials, crafts and products." He said that the exhibition would play a major role in stimulating this endeavor.

NINGXIA REFORMS ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

HK060349 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Summary] "The work of reforming the administrative structure in the regional organs has now started. The regional CPC committee has decided that the regional light industry bureau and No 2 light industry bureau will be amalgamated; the personnel bureau, labor bureau, establishment office and science and technology cadres bureau will be amalgamated; and the culture bureau and publishing bureau will be amalgamated. The committee has also decided that the restructuring of these eight units should go ahead of the rest and that they will be treated as pilot projects for gaining experience for carrying out the work in an all-round way."

The personnel of these units have supported the regional CPC committee's decisions. They said: "Carrying out the great revolution of reforming the administrative structure is very urgent as well as very necessary."

On 5 November Hei Baili, secretary of the regional CPC committee and head of the regional leadership group for reform of the administrative structure, made a speech at a meeting of cadres of these pilot project units. After stressing the importance of the reform work, he made the following demands on the pilot project units: 1) study and draw up relatively rational organizational structures for the units; 2) do a good job in assigning the leadership groups; 3) make proper arrangements for resettling old cadres retiring to the second or third line; 4) promote cadre training.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ON LONG-TERM PLANNING

HK050337 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The 5 November QINGHAI RIBAO carries on the front page a recent speech made at a meeting by Comrade Liang Buting, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on how to do a good job in long-term planning in the province. He said: To have a complete knowledge of the province's conditions is the basis of making a success of planning.

Comrade Liang Buting first said: The guiding ideology in formulating next year's plan is to persistently concentrate efforts on improving economic returns and also to strive for a definite growth rate. This rate must be soundly and reliably based and must be attainable provided the effort is made. We must not set very low targets just because stress is laid on leaving a margin. There is no positive significance in plans that can be accomplished without any effort.

On long-term planning, Comrade Liang Buting stressed: We must have a thorough knowledge of the province's conditions. This means that, after carrying out meticulous investigation and study and repeated scientific exposition, we must discover the favorable conditions and the unfavorable factors and correct the guiding ideology in planning. In this way our plans will have a scientific basis and a broad mass foundation. Making long-term plans is very meticulous work involving many tasks. It is necessary to organize a special group for this work. In the course of work, we must listen to views of experts in all fields by holding academic seminars. At the same time, we should carry out investigations of typical cases, with focal points and plans.

Comrade Liang Buting said: While formulating long-term development plans for the national economy, we must correspondingly consider problems of social development, so that the two can be integrated and become an organic entity. This question is particularly important in the pastoral areas. In this way we can form a benign cycle and have economic and social development stimulating and complementing each other. Of course, the social development issue is a protracted task and cannot be tackled too hastily. On the one hand, at present we do not have enough investment and cannot take care of all social development problems in the minority-nationality areas. On the other hand, there is the problem of the masses' level of awareness and the development level of the productive force. With regard to methods and measures, in pastoral areas, for instance, social development plans can first be carried out in county and commune seats.

On the question of industry, Comrade Liang Buting said: We must not only focus on new construction projects; more importantly, we must for some time to come change the backward state of the province's local industry, base our efforts on the existing foundation, do a good job in equipment renovation and technical improvements and make great efforts to tap internal potentials.

Comrade Liang Buting stressed in conclusion: It is not enough just to have a good plan. We must also have a good mental approach. At present, some comrades lack confidence in fulfilling the great goal. We must cite the facts of economic development over the past 30 and more years to educate the cadres and masses, so that they will work hard with full confidence and understand that we have absorbed the [word indistinct] and experiences of history and have correct line, principles and policies, so our pace of advance will be steadier and our progress faster than in the past and the great goal can certainly be accomplished. This is the case in the whole country and also in our province.

QINGHAI PLA LEADERS PUBLICIZE CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK040357 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Manadrin 2330 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Qinghai Military District Commander Wu Shengrong and deputy Political Commissar (Meng Yishan) have gone to the first company of a certain unit to publicize and explain the 12th party congress documents and answer questions put by the fighters. Before conducting publicity and explanation, they first heard a report on the state of the company cares and convened a forum on study by the fighters so as to find out their state of mind. They then delivered appropriate lectures.

While giving their lectures, We Shengrong and other leading comrades spoke reason, cited examples and spoke as simply as possible without departing from the spirit of the documents. The lectures imparted knowledge and were interesting. They answered some difficult questions in view of muddled ideas among the fighters.

In order to give the fighters a better understanding of party history, Comrade (Meng Yishan) spoke on two turning points in the party's revolutionary history and gave a detailed account of the seventh party congress.

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION SCHEDULED

HK290239 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 20th meeting in Xining from 26 to 28 October. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will be convened in Xining in December.

The meeting listened to and discussed a provincial government report on its scheme for reforming the administrative structure and issued a resolution approving this scheme in principle. The meeting held: Reform of the administrative structure is work that involves many sectors and has a strong policy sense.

Under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, the provincial government should strengthen leadership, do a good job in ideological and organizational work and ensure that reform of the administrative structure will be carried out in a planned, measured and orderly way. The cadres, staff and workers must strengthen their sense of organization and discipline. The reform work must not be allowed to adversely affect work or delay production. Units being amalgamated must do a good job in taking stock of and handing over finances, files and so on.

It is essential to do well from beginning to end in reforming the administrative structure so as to meet the goals of streamlining, unification, efficiency, economy and opposition to bureaucratism. The government departments must continually improve their work systems, strive to enhance their ideological and work style and tangibly raise work efficiency.

In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Zhang Guosheng, the meeting decided to appoint (Shenshen Dajie) chairman of the provincial nationalities affairs committee, (Wang Chong) chairman of the provincial capital construction committee, (Fanma Banzhang) director of the provincial public health department, (He Haiyan) director of the provincial finance department, (Zhang Dixi) director of the provincial communications department, (Wang Kelian) director of the provincial education department, and (Hao Zhenhua) director of the provincial metallurgical industry bureau.

The meeting decided to relieve (Xui Jianmin) from his post as director of the provincial capital construction committee, (Wang Ze) from his post as director of the provincial education department, (Zhang Dixi) from his post as director of the provincial hydro-electricity bureau, (Zhao Jianxun) from his post as director of the provincial metallurgical industry bureau and (Lian Wenjun) from his post as director of the provincial communications department. The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

MA WENRUI DESCRIBES SHAANXI MODEL WORKER

HK010642 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee: "Valiantly Advance Under the Banner of Communism]

[Text] We are in an age of heroes and one in which new Communists are growing and reaching maturity. Comrade Luo Jianfu, a special class model worker, an outstanding member of the Communist Party and an engineer at the Lishan Mountain Microelectronics Company in Shaanxi, was an outstanding representative among these heroes. He contributed all he could to the country's cause for socialist modernization. He was like a translucent red candle which burns itself to give off light.

The life of Comrade Luo Jianfu was a glorious life which radiated with the light of communist ideology. He ardently loved the party and socialism; he diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and had gradually built up his communist outlook on life. When he was still young, he copied a passage from "How Steel Is Tempered" to encourage himself: "Life is the most valuable possession of man and we live only once. Man should spend his life in this way: When one recollects the past, one does not feel regret because one has wasted past time or because one has achieved nothing. One should be able to say: 'My life and all my energy has been devoted to the most magnificent cause of the world -- that of struggling for the liberation of man.' " Comrade Luo Jianfu had taken part in the revolution for more than 30 years; he always practiced this passage which glitters with brilliant ideology and which stirs people's hearts. He remained faithful to communism and he worked for the cause of the people and the party with utter devotion. He was not interested in wealth, fame or reward and he worked selflessly. When he was dying, he continued to consciously set strict demands on himself in accordance with the criterion of Communist Party members. What spirit is this? This is communist spirit: The vivid deeds of Comrade Luo Jianfu tell us that communism is not a remote illusion but that it exists in the practice of revolution and construction.

Our daily life includes communism and it cannot be separated from communism. Heroic models such as Comrade Luo Jianfu and the masses of people both inside and outside the party who have sacrificed all they have to strive to achieve the revolutionary ideal, regardless of their safety, are not the ones who take part in the revolution for the sake of wealth, fame or reward. Since the inception of a communist party, there have been no genuine Communist Party members who pursue personal gain. They have a lofty communist ideal and the firm faith that this lofty ideal will be realized. Thus, no matter how fierce the enemy or how rough the road, they are not afraid of sacrifice. They meet difficulties headon, advance wave upon wave and keep on fighting in spite of setbacks. They struggle and strive to win victory after victory. In the revolutionary struggle, "it does not matter if their heads are chopped off so long as the principle is true;" "they are great when they are alive and they gloriously die." In construction, they diligently study, work selflessly, forget their own interests for the sake of public interest and do their best until they die. In our promotion of the communist spirit, this does not mean that we must immediately carry out communist policies or that all members of society are required to immediately become Communists, but that in adhering to the system of distribution according to work and other socialist systems, it is necessary to strengthen communist ideological education so that our party members can consolidate their faith in communism and play an exemplary role in the construction of material and spiritual civilizations: In this way, the masses of young people, workers, peasants and intellectuals will continuously promote their communist ideological consciousness; in this way, our people will always keep their magnificent goal and lofty ideal, are filled with a spiritual force and have the will to fight and gloriously advance under the banner of communism.

The lofty ideal of striving for communism should be implemented in the concrete task of wholeheartedly serving the people. This is another revelation which the deeds of Comrade Luo Jianfu give people. This faithful Communist Party member has not left many bold sayings and he did not feel that he had achieved any earthshaking undertaking. But his humble, trivial and inconspicuous work, his fighting spirit in quietly immersing himself in hard work and in assiduously studying technology, his iron will in bearing the immense suffering caused by cancer and overexhaustion and his solemn and serious scientific attitude of being conscientious and meticulous are related to our great motherland's cause of socialist construction and to our party members' lofty goal of implementing communism. This exposes his sparking, crystal-clear heart for the party, the people and the communist cause. He is like many people who swear to dedicate their lives to communism. He knew that life is short and limited, but it is precisely because he knew that life is limited that he was more aware of the value of striving. Whenever one has such spirit, one would cautiously, conscientiously and wholeheartedly serve the people, regardless of the nature of work and the position in which one is placed by the people and the party. One would contribute all one's talents and wisdom to create glorious results.

Comrade Luo Jianfu was a Red and expert middle-aged scientific and technological worker trained by our party. He had noble scientific research ethics and a selfless attitude toward labor. In salary adjustment, what he thought of was the country's difficulties; in the face of honor, what he thought of was the collective contribution; and in assessing the titles, what he thought of was his shortcomings and he always let others have better titles. He was humble, sincere and forgiving to the comrades. As for work, he did whatever work should be done, regardless of whether it was his duty or not. His deeds, which move people to tears and which arouse people, are the pride of the party and the people. Influenced by the "left" ideology and restricted by the yoke of small-producer mentality, there is still the erroneous concept of discriminating against intellectuals. In some people's minds the advanced deeds of Comrade Luo Jianfu are a strong strike at such erroneous concepts. The deeds repeatedly explain that the masses of intellectuals of our country have a high degree of political consciousness. They are truly the ones who have the most modern scientific knowledge of the working class and are truly the important force on which the four modernizations depend. In the past, they cooperated with the workers and peasants and strived together regardless of hardships to make great contributions to revolution and construction. Now the 12th CPC National Congress has sounded the bugle fight call to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

We must further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and strive to create a social environment in which the masses of intellectuals can energetically work and study with a cheerful mood. In this way, they can fully promote their reinforcement role in socialist modernization.

Learning from the heroic models who continuously emerge from among the people is the most practical and vivid method for communist ideological education. In addition, this is an important content of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. We must train more and more new Commmunists on all fronts and educate the masses through whatever influences them. In this case, it is necessary to demand that party organizations at all levels be good at discovering and seriously publicizing such advanced models. The leading cadres themselves should be the first to study. We must, through all fields of work, help the masses and the ranks of cadres build a communist outlook on life and the world, cultivate the attitude toward labor and the attitude which emphasizes the necessity to wholeheartedly service the people and arouse their immense enthusiasm in building socialism. In this way, there would be revolutionary vitality and youthfulness in our socialist cause and the magnificent program proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress will be implemented.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS NORTHWEST CULTURAL MEETING

HK030923 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] From 22-28 October in Xian, CPPCC members from northwest China's five provinces and regions and Xian Municipality held the second meeting on cooperation in cultural and historical data work. During the meeting, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Secretaries Jiang Yi, (Pei Yuanfang, Su Yaguang and Zhang Fangcai) and Lu Jianren, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC, met the participants one by one, encouraging them to carry out further serious study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents and strive to create a new situation in cultural and historical data work. Present at the meeting were responsible cadres in the CPPCC from northwest China's five provinces, regions and Xian Municipality Ma Peiqin, Guo Tingfan, (Wubuli Haximu, Wu Jingsheng and Zhou Yishan) and cultural and historical workers.

At the meeting, experiences and achievements in data research work were exchanged and further cooperation in this respect was discussed. Since the first meeting, held in Lanzhou last August, these provinces, regions and Xian have collected 988 pieces of data, amounting to 5.15 million Chinese characters, published 14 volumes of collected data, amounting to more than 2 million characters, and distributed 60,000 copies of these collected works. Besides this, they have also published three monographs, namely, reminiscences of the 1911 revolution in Shaanxi, reference materials for studying the history of the Tu nationality in Qinghai and a concise history of the evolution of Ningxia's administrative systems in past eras, as well as a biographical note on a Buddhist great master in the Tibetan language and selected data on Xinjiang's culture and history in Uygur. The monographic data jointly collected by the CPPCC in northwest China's five provinces and regions now amounts to more than 2.7 million Chinese characters. Fan Ming, vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC and director of the provincial cultural and historical data research committee and (Zhang Peitang), deputy director of the CPPCC cultural and historical work office, spoke at the meeting.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

HK191049 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Li Xianguo [2621 3807 0948]: "Wang Enmao Stresses Unity of the Nationalities in Developing Socialist Modernization in Xinjiang"]

[Text] At the three-level cadres conference held by the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee recently, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, pointed out that in order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in this region, it is necessary to hold high the banner of the 12th CPC National Congress and further develop the new relationship of equality, unity and cooperation among various nationalities so that all nationalities can achieve common prosperity and progress.

Wang Enmao said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has adopted a series of policies in light of the conditions in the new historical period and the specific conditions of various nationalities which are conducive to the further execution of nationality autonomy, to the economic and cultural developments in the nationality areas and to the unity between various nationalities. We must unswervingly carry out these policies. In the process of implementing these policies it is also necessary to publicize Marxist views on the nationalities problem and educate the whole party in basic Marxist theories and viewpoints in this respect so that our consciousness of the nationalities problem can be raised. There are more than 10 nationalities in Xinjiang. They are all treated as equals in political affairs and are respected by each other. We must resolutely oppose big nationality chauvinism, particularly Han nationality chauvinism. At the same time, we must also oppose local nationalism.

Wang Enmao said that we must forcefully publicize the ideology of unity between nationalities. Central leading comrades pointed out that in developing socialist modernization in Xinjiang the Han nationality cadres cannot do without minority nationality cadres and vice versa. This is entirely correct. Xinjiang is a vast region with rich natural resources but with a small population. Although in the past 30 years Xinjiang's population has increased greatly, it is still small in comparison with other provinces. In order to explore and carry out construction in this vast region, it is not only necessary that the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang work hard in their own efforts, but it is also necessary to have state assistance in financial and material resources as well as manpower resources. Otherwise, a great development in Xinjiang will be impossible or, at least, will meet with many difficulties. Therefore, the rapid development of socialist modernization in Xinjiang can be achieved only by simultaneously relying on the people of various minority nationalities and the Han nationality people.

Wang Enmao pointed out that strengthening the unity between various nationalities and handling their mutual relations well is a matter of importance to the 13 million people of various nationalities in Xinjiang. It is a guarantee and prerequisite for doing a good job in all fields. All comrades, especially leading cadres at various levels, must have a clearheaded understanding of this problem and never neglect our work to strengthen nationality unity. Things will become easier to do when nationality unity is strengthened. Since we have paid serious attention to this problem, the present political and economic situation in our region is very good. We must act in line with the requirements of the 12th CPC National Congress and continue to do a good job in strengthening nationality unity and implementing the party's nationality policy. We must reasure the excellent situation which has already appeared and simultaneously carry out resolute struggles against internal and external enemies who attempt to undermine the unity of our nationalities.

URUMQI PLA UNITS PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 22 OCT

HK230242 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The sixth party congress of the Urumqi PLA units opened in Urumqi on 22 October.

The congress is being attended by 378 full deputies, 42 alternates and 1 observer. Comrade Wang Enmao, executive chairman of the congress, declared the congress open. The whole assembly stood up for the "Internationale," and then stood in silence in memory of dead proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and so on, and comrades who had sacrificed themselves to liberate, defend and build Xinjiang.

Comrade Wang Enmao gave the opening speech. He said: The central task of this congress is to study and implement the spirit of the 12th national party congress and mobilize the PLA units in Xinjiang to create a new situation in revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the army and to strive to fulfill the tasks assigned us by the party in the new period.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The outstanding successes we have gained in work since the smashing of the Jing Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, are the result of the commanders and fighters working hard together under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the party committees at all levels. In addition, they could not have been achieved without the great support provided by the party and government leadership and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. On behalf of the congress, I extend a lofty salute to all commanders and fighters battling north and south of Tian Shan and along the border. I sincerely thank the regional party and government leadership and the people of all nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao said in conclusion: Every deputy attending this congress shoulders a glorious responsibility. We must unite as one to look ahead in strict accordance with the 12th party congress spirit and the demands of the new party constitution and work in concert to make a success of this congress. We must seriously implement democratic centralism. We must bring democracy into full play and also uphold centralization. We must bring our thinking into line with the program, principles and policies laid down by the 12th party congress and concentrate our energy for attaining the great goal and the various tasks put forward by the 12th party congress. We must truly hold this as a congress of unity and of creating a new situation in building the army in the region. After the congress, we must work hard to create a new situation in building the army.

Comrade Tan Youlin delivered a work report on behalf of the fifth CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units, entitled "Implement the 12th Party Congress Spirit and Create a New Situation in Building the Urumqi PLA Units." After summing up the work of the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units since the 5th party congress, and mainly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, he said: We must apply the 12th party congress spirit to unify our thinking and guide our action, unite as one and work hard to implement the principles and tasks of the 12th party congress and the various tasks assigned by the Central Military Commission and strive to create a new situation in revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the PLA units in our region. We must further enhance the special capabilities of the units in our region in modern war conditions and defend the motherland and the building of socialist modernization.

He said in his report: To create a new situation in building the units, we must first enhance understanding and apply the 12th party congress spirit to unify thinking and action in the units. We must hold aloft the banner of communism and carry out sustained and in-depth building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must vigorously promote the reform of systems in the units and their streamlining and reorganization and build a revolutionized, younger, better-educated and specialized cadre rank. We must strengthen education and training under modern war conditions and make sound preparations for opposing a war of aggression. We must bring closer the relations between army and government and army and people, strengthen the unity of nationalities, strengthen party building, do a good job in rectifying the party and its work style and improve the party's combat effectiveness.

Comrade Wang Enmao's opening speech and Comrade Tan Youlin's work report were frequently interrupted by warm applause.

TA KUNG PAO NOTES PRC REASSURANCES ON HONG KONG

HK050854 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 Nov p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "Working Together To Ensure Hong Kong's Stability and Prosperity — Results of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation's Visit to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou"]

[Text] After visiting Beijing and Shanghai, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation headed by Y.K. Kan arrived in Guangzhou yesterday.

While meeting with the delegation in Beijing, NPC Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun said: China guarantees that all systems in Hong Kong will remain unchanged after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong. He also pointed out that extensive development of economic cooperation between Hong Kong and the interior of China is conducive to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and to enhancing China's modernization program. So far, this is the most definite guarantee for Hong Kong's future made publicly by a Chinese leader. What Xi Zhongxun said accurately states the inseparably close relationship between Hong Kong and the interior and expresses the sincere hope of further extending economic cooperation between the two places.

After meeting with Xi Zhongxun, Y.K. Kan said: The goal of the present trip has basically been attained. I deeply feel that great potential exists in economic cooperation between Hong Kong and the interior. The future is bright and I have faith in Hong Kong's future stability and prosperity. He also disclosed that China is ready to offer Hong Kong investors a number of projects in light, textile and food-processing industries. China will also create a better environment and give preferential treatment for these projects.

Economic cooperation and a trade relationship between Hong Kong and the interior are actually relations of mutual benefit and mutual promotion. However, for some time absurd arguments and fallacies have been spread in articles discussing Hong Kong's future. The most common ones usually stress one point while ignoring the rest. They only talk about the positive role played by Hong Kong in the interior's modernization and avoid or distort valuable contributions made by the interior to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. They laud Hong Kong to the skies, saying that Hong Kong is equivalent to six Daqings and that China cannot continue the modernization program without Hong Kong -- a hen that lays gold eggs. Some even say that the interior provides nonstaple food for Hong Kong citizens at cheap prices so as to "exploit" them. This is indeed extremely absurd!

No reasonable person will try to deny that Hong Kong can make positive contributions to the interior's modernization in economy and technology. Chinese leaders have already set much value on these contributions. However, if we exaggerate things disregarding their actual conditions, we will depart from reality and make mistakes. Subsequently, people will doubt our real motive.

Those who spread the fallacy that China cannot carry on with its modernization program without Hong Kong either lack common sense or at least are like the blind men who groped about an elephant, not seeing the forest for the trees. They either know nothing about or do not want to know about the principles, reforms and scale of China's modernization program or the reliable foundation on which it is based, which ensures the accomplishment of its magnificent goal.

What does China's modernization imply? How does China realize its modernization program? We must first understand the following points:

1. While pursuing a policy of opening to the outside world and actively introducing funds and advanced technology from foreign countries, China has all along stressed that it will proceed from China's reality and adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Chairman Deng Xiaoping said: "Things in China must be done in accordance with China's conditions and by depending on the strength of the Chinese people. Independence and self-reliance was, has been and will be our standpoint."

2. We must not forget that China today is no longer "poor and blank" as it used to be. Now it has a substantial material foundation with several hundred thousand industrial and mining enterprises. In the scientific and technological field, including advanced science and technology, China has already caught up with the world's advanced level. It has already been able to produce atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, and medium and long-range rockets and to launch them underwater. When China was "poor and blank," it stressed self-reliance. Today, while maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, it pursues a policy of opening to the outside world. Undoubtedly, this is just like a tiger that has grown wings. China has set itself the magnificent goal of quadrupling its gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. It certainly will attain its goal since it has a solid material foundation.

3. The goal of China's modernization program is first to make China relatively well-off, but the scale of this program is enormous. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Chairman Hu Yaobang said: The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan or so in 2000. Generally speaking, the growth of foreign trade is faster than that of industrial and agricultural production. Even if estimates are based on quadrupling the present figure, the gross export value will reach $80 billion or so.

After making clear the above-mentioned points, we can draw the following conclusions:

In view of China's vast territory and large population, it can only depend on the arduous struggle, wisdom and talent of the Chinese people in carrying out the modernization program. The purpose of pursuing a policy of opening to the outside world is to increase exchanges and cooperation in various fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in order to speed up China's modernization program. This does not mean relying on foreign countries and much less relying on Hong Kong. The idea that China cannot go on with its modernization program without Hong Kong and the absurd idea that Hong Kong is equivalent to six Daqings evidently shows a lack of common sense. This puts the cart before the horse. How can the former be compared with the latter?

More and more industrialists and businessmen are clearly aware that economic cooperation and trade development between Hong Kong and the interior is a relationship of mutual benefit and mutual promotion. Since the world economy is in a depressed state, the maintenance of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity depends, to a very great extent, on the economic development of China's interior. In the first 7 months of this year, Hong Kong exports to China's interior was over HK$2 billion, which was 51 percent more than the same period last year, transit goods from Hong Kong to China's interior increased by 5 percent and China's interior has become Hong Kong's biggest market in entrepot trade. With economic development in China's interior, Hong Kong's products will have an even bigger market.

Since China needs Hong Kong to play its role in foreign trade and in economic and technical cooperation with its interior, it will certainly take measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. As everybody knows, Hong Kong's prosperity depends on various factors, but the supply of large quantities of daily necessities, water and other things by China's interior is in fact a major factor. Priority is given to Hong Kong in the supply of some commodities and special arrangements have to be made for this purpose. It can be believed that in the future, China will contribute more and better to promote Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Despite the world economic recession, the development of China's national economy is gaining momentum in all fields after 3 years' readjustment. According to information promulgated by China, it will certainly overfulfill its state plans this year in industry, agriculture and foreign trade. China has done away with its financial deficit. The increased number of businessmen participating in this year's Guangzhou autumn fair and transactions concluded there also clearly shows China's political stability and economic turn for the better. Therefore, China's domestic situation rightly deserves to be described as the best since the founding of the PRC.

Discussing the future of Hong Kong's economy, former Hong Kong Governor MacLehose called for "looking toward the north." The more important thing is to look forward. China has already guaranteed that after recovering its sovereignty over Kong Kong, all systems in Hong Kong will remain unchanged. So long as China's interior and Hong Kong cooperate hand-in-hand and give full play to their respective potential and favorable conditions, Hong Kong will surely be able to overcome its troubles caused by world economic recession and continue to maintain its stability and prosperity.

WEN WEI PO ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY

HK051330 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 1

["Special feature" by WEN WEI PO reporter Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Changes in China's Economic Strategy"]

[Text] After achieving a full understanding of the restrictions to the development of the national economy in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese Government has adopted certain measures to overcome them. The most fundamental measure is improving economic results. Another measure is drawing support from foreign countries (such as foreign funds and technology).

After comprehensively analyzing the causes of the gradual decline in economic results over the past 30 years and more (using investment coefficient and energy consumption as norms), government economic advisers have called for increasing economic returns in the macrocosmic and microcosmic fields. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese Government plans to increase the investment coefficient, which is currently on the low side, from the present 0.16 to 0.20. In other words, national income from the accumulation of every 100 yuan should be increased from the current 16 yuan to 20 yuan in 1985. To achieve this target in the macrocosmic field means changing development strategy; to achieve this target in the microcosmic field means carrying out technical transformation and streamlining enterprises.

To improve economic results in the macrocosmic field, China's economic development strategy in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is different from previous ones. The major differences are:

1. With regard to development targets and development speed, the previous strategy put forward impractical slogans and set impractical quotas, while the present one attaches major importance to continuously meeting the growing needs of the people.

2. With regard to production structure, the previous strategy put undue emphasis on developing heavy industry, while the present one attaches major importance to developing consumer goods.

3. With regard to the accumulation and application of development funds, the previous strategy blindly sought a high accumulation rate, while the present one distributes and uses accumulated funds for benefiting the coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

4. With regard to forms of development, the present strategy not only depends on new construction projects but also depends on giving full play to the potential of existing enterprises.

5. With regard to production relations, the previous strategy blindly sought to make them "bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature" but the present strategy allows varied management forms to coexist with the system of public ownership which occupies an absolutely dominant position.

6. With regard to the management system, the present strategy allows market regulation to play a certain role. In the view of the Chinese authorities, economization that results from planning is the greatest economization and waste that results from planning is the greatest waste. Making proper changes in the development strategy and formulatig proper economic plans and policies are of decisive importance to achieving good results in all economic activities.

The key to improving economic results in the microcosmic field lies in carrying out technical transformation and streamlining enterprises. With regard to technical transformation, China has drafted a 10-year plan for carrying out technical transformation in all existing enterprises. It is estimated that facilities owned by China's existing industrial and communications enterprises are worth 300 billion yuan (renminbi). If China spends 30 billion yuan annually on the gradual renewal of Chiense enterprises' equipment and facilities for the next 10 years, this renewal will create 60 billion yuan's worth of heavy industrial output value. Moreover, on the basis of the present production scale, the renewal can also provide 20 billion yuan's worth of tax revenue for the state. It is required that following the technical transformation, the general technical level in the 1990's should reach the early 1980's level of developed countries. Some tasks listed in this major 10-year program must be fulfilled in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It is hoped that economic results can be gradually improved through technical transformation.

With regard to streamlining enterprises, the Chinese Government has decided to streamline an initial group of 9,155 enterprises in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The total output value of these enterprises accounts for 55.9 percent of the total industrial output value in the budget; profits turned over by them to the higher authorities account for 65.3 percent of the total industrial profits in the budget; and tax revenues from them account for 58.4 percent fo the total industrial tax revenues in the budget. Of these 9,155 enterprises, there are 1,834 large- and medium-sized key enterprises whose total output value, profits and tax revenues respectively account for 45.5 percent, 59.9 percent and 44.6 percent of the total budgetary industrial output value, profits and tax revenues. After successfully streamlining the first group of enterprises, there will be a fundamental improvement in economic returns during the development of our national economy. The following are the major aspects of the streamlining: 1) do well in streamlining and building leading groups; 2) streamline and perfect the economic responsibility system; 3) streamline labor organizations and organize production according to a fixed number of staff members and the quota; and 4) promote the training of all staff members and improve the professional and technical quality of all staff members and workers.

In order to cast off the restrictions that may emerge in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in addition to changing its development strategy, carrying out technical transformation and streamlining enterprises, China will also implement the open-door policy and draw support from foreign countries.

It is reported that in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, China plans to use foreign funds amounting to 20 billion U.S. dollars. These funds will be spent on the following projects: 1) Exploiting energy resources: In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, emphasis will be put on coal and on basic preparations for exploiting offshore petroleum. 2) Transforming the technical levels of the existing enterprises. The emphasis of the transformation will be put on saving energy and raw and processed materials and also on reforming the structures of products. In the transformation of technical levels, emphasis will be put primarily the light, textile and engineering industries. 3) Quickening the pace of developing new industries (such as electronics, information, nuclear energy, new types of materials and petrochemical industry). On the basis of increasing returns through its own efforts, China hopes to apply foreign funds in order to further cast off the restrictive factors which obstruct economic development.

HONG KONG-BASED FIRM TO RECEIVE PRC COMPANY DATA

HK020154 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 82 BUSINESS NEWS p 1

[By Ian Markham-Smith]

[Excerpts] Hitherto highly confidential information about Chinese companies will become freely available to the Western world in an astonishing deal being finalised between Hong Kong-based company and the Beijing government.

The new agreement has been thrashed out after five days of intensive negotiations in Beijing between executives of Dun and Bradstreet (HK) Ltd and officials representing two Chinese agencies.

Under the terms of the agreements, Dun and Bradstreet will be able to request comprehensive information about any Chinese company. In return the international organisation will supply the Chinese with company reports on any firm around the world.

Potentially, the information exchanged, which is a multi-million dollar opportunity for Dun and Bradstreet, could dramatically alter a wide variety of future business deals between China and the rest of the world.

Within two years the Chinese intend to establish a computer link with Dun and Bradstreet's headquarters just outside New York so that there will be 24-hour contact between them.

The managing director of Dun and Bradstreet's Hong Kong operation, Mr Derick Cheng, told BUSINESS NEWS in an exclusive interview: "This is an absolutely fantastic deal. It is extremely exciting for the entire business world.

"We are delighted that we have been able to pull it off. The long-term benefits for both sides will be extremely significant.

"We are fortunate to have been able to reach such a marketable deal. China is hungry for information and the whole world wants to trade with China.

"The information we will have at our fingertips could never have been obtained before. We understand we shall get every co-operation from the Chinese authorities about their companies and in return we will supply them with information about Hong Kong companies, companies around the world and foreign buyers and suppliers."

Eventually the Chinese authorities will supply Dun and Bradstreet with a province-by-province breakdown of every company. The initial agreement will last for two years and give Dun and Bradstreet exclusive rights to such information for distribution outside China.

Dun and Bradstreet is the world's leading company dealing in business and credit information.

Dun and Bradstreet (HK) is a 50-50 joint venture between the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and American-based Dun and Bradstreet International.

The new deal had taken two years to formulate after a direct approach to Dun and Bradstreet by the Chinese authorities.

However, they had been unable to simply buy into the company's service because they were barred from parting with foreign currency. Instead they came up with the idea of a mutual exchange of information.

The initial approach to Dun and Bradstreet was made by officials of the China International Trust and Investment Corp and one of its subsidiaries, China International Economic Consultants.

Dun and Bradstreet officials are confident that the new agreement will be operating in about six months.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO BEIJING -- A local trade delegation yesterday left for Beijing to exchange information with the authorities regarding the standardisation and preparation of trade documents. The delegation was led by the chairman of Hong Kong Trade Facilitation Council, Ian Tomlin, and included four of its council members. The delegation will also visit Guangdong on the way back to Hong Kong. Mr Tomlin said at the airport that in view of the importance of China trade to Hong Kong, it was to the benefit of both parties that the latest developments in trade facilitation should be examined with a view to mutual understanding and acceptance. He said China had made some improvements in the simplification of trade documents, but there were still problems and that he hoped the experience of Hong Kong could help China. Mr Tomlin said the council had an expanded role which encompassed the international transmission of trade data through the use of electronic data interchange. The concept of paperless trading was no longer a myth in a computerised society, although the actual implementation might take many years of discussion at the international level. And during their visit to Beijing and Guangdong, the interfacing of computer language would be another matter the delegation would raise in its discussions. [Text] [Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Oct 82 p 1 HK]

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NATO SAYS USSR HARDENS POSITION ON ARMS TALKS

OW061301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 5 (XINHUA) -- "The Soviets have not yet made any move on the central issues of the negotiations" in Geneva but instead they appeared to indicate "a hardening of position," pointed out Chairman of NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) Richard Burt today.

Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, made the statement at the end of today's SCG conference, the sixth of its kind since the U.S.-Soviet talks on Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) began one year ago.

He noted that the Soviet Union insists on maintaining its present monopoly on long-range INF [LRINF] missiles, which poses "an unacceptable threat" to Western Europe.

By any objective arms control standard, the Soviet position is "inequitable," he said. It means, he pointed out, that Moscow not only wants to preserve its superiority in LRINF but also to eliminate virtually all U.S. dual capable aircraft from Europe, thus undermining NATO's conventional defence as well as nuclear deterrence.

However, Burt said, the best way for the West to achieve any results in negotiations is to continue efforts to implement its December 1979 decision on deploying new U.S LRINF in Western Europe.

FORESTRY, FISHERY PROTOCOLS SIGNED BY PRC, UN

OW051536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and the United Nations/ F.A.O. World Food Program (W.F.P.) today signed protocols on developing forestry and fishery in Beijing.

According to the protocols, W.F.P. will offer food to peasants and fishermen in four counties which need land protection and development of fishery resources. The total value of the projects is estimated at 17.87 million U.S. dollars.

The project on forestry aims at planting fast-growing forest species on land now unused or highly denuded in order to protect neighboring agricultrual areas and to provide timber.

A total of 10,500 hectares are planned to be reclaimed in Shandong and Sichuan Provinces in four years, according to the protocol.

The protocol on fishery states that the purpose of the project is to improve the life of fishermen in Hongze County, Jiangsu Province, near the Hongze Lake, one of the largest in China.

In order to achieve these objectives it is proposed to rehabilitate lake fisheries, increase aquaculture production and reduce spoilage of aquatic products through improved techniques.

The protocols were signed by Kong Candong, representative of the Chinese Government and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator for United Nations System Operational Activities in China.

ASIAN-PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP CLOSES

OW041814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 4 (XINHUA) -- China's 1981 investment in housing accounted for 25.1 percent of the total in capital construction, according to Xu Ronglie of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

He said that housing investment in 1980 accounted for 20 percent of capital construction investment.

The investment increase is part of the nation's effort to solve the housing problem, he told delegates to an Asian-Pacific regional workshop on low-cost building materials and construction systems that closed here today.

"China completed 250 million square meters of urban housing between 1979 and 1981, accounting for about 50 percent of the total built in the 1950-1978 period," Xu Ronglie said.

Attending the 14-day workshop were 52 delegates from Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China.

During the workshop, delegates from the Philippines and India briefed their colleagues on the making of building materials in their countries from industrial and agricultural waste materials.

The following items were decided at the workshop:

-- The establishment of a cooperation network in the Asian-Pacific region, with the Secretariat in Manila, to promote technical exchange in low-cost building materials and construction systems.

-- Work plans for the next two years, which will include running a training course in China on prefabricated concrete and prestressed concrete, a training course in India on brick making and a course in the Philippines on using farm and sideline products as building materials.

The workshop was jointly sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Chinese Ministries of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

DELEGATE SUPPORTS NAMIBIA'S ITU MEMBERSHIP

OW050236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Nairobi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The International Telecommunication Union admitted Namibia as its member at a plenary meeting of this organization's plenipotentiary conference here last night.

This was announced by chairman of the conference after a heated debate on the application by the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

During the debate, the United States and a number of Western countries claimed that since Namibia has not yet gained independence and is thus not a sovereign state, the question of Namibia's membership in the I.T.U. should not be considered until it achieves independence.

Chinese delegate and more than 40 other delegates from Third World countries spoke against this assertion. Chinese delegate reaffirmed that China has persistently opposed and denounced the South African authorities' racist policies and their illegal occupation of Namibia. He said China resolutely supports the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation and independence and resolutely supports the efforts made by SWAPO and other African countries for the independence of Namibia at the earliest possible date. He expressed support for the application for Namibian membership, saying the political rights of the Namibian people are sacred and inviolable.

U.S. PLANS TO CONTINUE MILITARY BUILDUP

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The United States today rejected Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's accusation of war preparations against the United States as "without foundation" but indicated that it will go on with its military buildup.

The State Department spokesman John Hughes said in a statement that "the speeches made by Soviet leaders during the revolution ceremonies of the past weekend are part of a pattern of recent Soviet statements accusing the United States of aggravating international tensions and even of preparing for war."

He said "these Soviet statements are without foundation" and argued that "the current U.S. effort to improve its defense capabilities is a response to the unrelenting Soviet buildup over the past two decades."

"This U.S. effort will continue," he stressed.

The spokesman also said President Reagan has "pledged that the United States will negotiate in good faith and consider seriously any proposals the Soviet Union puts forward."

"If the Soviet Union is truly interested" in reducing the risk of war, he added, "it should concentrate its efforts on negotiating seriously in Geneva toward real arms reduction agreements."

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON USSR PACIFIC PRESENCE

OW081418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Wellington, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet military presence in the South Pacific region is large and growing, said visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a press conference here today.

The Soviets are deploying an increasing number of surface warships, have a large submarine attack force and a lot of air strength, and are developing new submarines and bombers, Weinberger said.

The acquisition of all this offensive military strength constitutes a threat that cannot be ignored, he said.

He said the best way of dealing with the Soviet threat is to maintain deterrent strength. He said nuclear-powered ships comprise a large part of the U.S. fleet and are a very essential part of the "defence" of the South Pacific.

Weinberger arrived here yesterday for a discussion of mutual security issues with the New Zealand Government. His separate talks with Prime Minister R.D. Muldoon and leaders of the New Zealand Defence Council were said to have focussed on defence cooperation between members of the Anzus Pact (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) and their security interests in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Weinberger was here on the last leg of his 10-day tour which has taken him through Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Australia. He left here for Honolulu this afternoon.

REAGAN, ITALY'S SPADOLINI DISCUSS USSR TIES

OW041548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan stressed here today that the West's trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union "must take into account the nature of the Soviet conduct toward its neighbors."

After his talks with visiting Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Reagan said that the two leaders agreed that the Atlantic allies "must pursue discussions aimed at establishing a broad transatlantic consensus" toward their economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Spadolini, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit, discussed with Reagan "a wide range of important issues" including the Soviet pipeline sanctions.

The differences between the United States and its West European allies over the pipeline issue have reportedly been narrowed but the issue still remains unresolved.

During their talks, Spadolini offered some ideas, such as limiting credits and technology to the Soviet Union and reducing dependence on the Soviet Union for raw materials and energy products. These ideas are close to the U.S. position.

A U.S. official said Reagan and Spadolini also reached agreement in principle "for the Italians to participate with us in a discussion and see if we can work out all the problems" to change the roles and mission of the multinational force now on duty in Lebanon.

Spadolini met Secretary of State George Shultz this morning before discussing with Reagan in the White House. He is scheduled to meet Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci.

WASHINGTON POST ON NATO'S TURKISH AIRFIELD PLANS

OW071840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The United States and its NATO partners will modernize the Turkish airfields at Erzurum and Batman and build a third base at Mus to put NATO fighter-bombers within easy striking reach of Soviet forces nearest to the Persian Gulf.

THE WASHINGTON POST today reported that this plan comes under an agreement initialed last month and will cost the United States and its NATO partners millions of dollars.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, who took part in the negotiations, said that the bases will strengthen NATO's southern flank, which is now confronted by 17 Soviet divisions.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted Pentagon and Turkish officials as saying that the Soviets have about 150 airfields that pose a threat to Turkey and that they have recently strengthened their forces and constructed airfields in the region.

The paper revealed that the U.S. Government had sought Turkey's permission to use the three airbases for the rapid deployment force in an emergency. But Ankara had refused to go along with this part of the proposal.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Friendship Group Greetings

OW090716 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Sino-Soviet Freindship Association on 6 October sent a telegram to the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The telegram states: On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sends you, and through you to the Soviet people, warm greetings and good wishes.

The Chinese people always experience feelings of profound friendship for the Soviet people. The Chinese people value the traditional friendship with the Soviet people. They will continue to exert all efforts to preserve and develop this friendship.

Official's Greetings

OW081411 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Address to Soviet radio listeners by Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and responsible official of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- initial words in Mandarin fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners, dear comrades and friends: Allow me on behalf of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association to extend warm greetings to the Soviet people, who have glorious revolutionary traditions, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, accomplished by the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the great teacher of the revolution Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, opened up a new era in the history of mankind, and greatly contributed to the theory and practice of world proletarian revolution and the cause of the oppressed peoples' struggle for their liberation.

The Chinese people always remember that precisely in the victory of the October Revolution they found the path to their liberation. Since then the Chinese people found Marxism-Leninism -- that universal truth that is right for the whole world -- and the Chinese revolution began to transform. The Chinese people have always considered the Chinese revolution a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, of whom Comrade Mao Zedong was a representative, implementing Marxist-Leninist theory brought to us by the October Revolution and coordinating it with the practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively resolved the fundamental problems of the Chinese revolution. They led the Chinese people during the most protracted, difficult and complex revolutionary struggle and revolutionary war in the history of world proletarian struggle. The people's revolution gained victory in China, an important power in the east. A New China was born, which in 33 years has gained important success in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Chinese people cherish profound feelings for the Soviet people. A long-term traditional revolutionary friendship exists between them, with the Chinese and Soviet peoples rendering each other solidarity and assistance. The Chinese people greatly value friendship with the Soviet people. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has always considered consolidating and developing friendship with the Soviet people as an important task. We have always tried to advocate and develop friendship with the Soviet people and have performed large-scale practical work in this sphere. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association will, as before, be making enormous efforts in advocating and developing the traditional friendship with the Soviet people.

It will be organizing various measures and marking important historic dates in the history and life of the Soviet people. We will be acquainting the Chinese people with the history, culture and life of the Soviet people and their achievements in construction.

We believe that our friendship will certainly further consolidate and develop through the joint efforts of the peoples of our two countries.

During these festive days we wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people new successes in the construction of their motherland. We wish you happiness in life. Long live friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

GOSR Impact Examined

OW081201 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we will broadcast today an article entitled "Dissemination and Influence of the October Revolution in China" especially written for our radio by Liu Xianzhen, junior scientific worker of the Institute of World History of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences.

The 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be marked on 7 November. The Chinese people, together with the Soviet people and the working people of the whole world, are marking this glorious occasion with joy and enthusiasm and conveying their warm festive greetings to the Soviet people.

The October Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the great Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks, is an epochal event in the history of mankind. It launched a new era for mankind of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The October Revolution elicited a strong response in China, which was then still in a semifeudal and semicolonial state, and exerted a great influence on it. Progressive people in China seeking truth and salvation of the motherland and the people watched with great attention the revolutionary developments in Russia. The October Revolution inspired the long-suffering Chinese people. Many Chinese newspapers and journals reported on the October Revolution as it marched across Russia.

On 10 November, 3 days after the victory of the armed revolt in Petrograd, the then leading newspaper MINGUO RIBAO which had a significant influence on political circles of old China reported on the Kerenskiy provisional government being overthrown in Petrograd by workers and soldiers with big headlines and in bold print, "Sudden Great Political Coup in Russia -- Provisional Government Deposed." On 11 November SHENG BAO, SHI BAO, XIN ZHONG BAO and other newspapers published in Shanghai also reported on the victory of the October Revolution. The Chinese press not only reported on the victory of the October armed revolt but also introduced to readers the political program of the newly created Soviet Government, its laws and other important aspects.

Initially the influence of bourgeois information agencies was felt in MINGUO RIBAO reports on the October Revolution. However, the newspaper soon realized the real situation in Russia, enhanced its understanding of the significance of the October Revolution and began to provide sympathetic reports and accept the new Soviet Russia on a friendly basis.

On 1 January 1918 MINGUO RIBAO wrote in an editorial article: We have big hopes for the great transformation of our close neighbor Russia. What are the demands of the Russian revolution? They are human rights and people's rights. In order to ensure human rights it is necessary to improve the living standards of peasants and workers.

In order to ensure people's rights it is necessary to eliminate the despotic tsarist dynasty and the nobility and build a democratic policy. The demands of the revolution in our country are similar.

MINGUO RIBAO was the organ of the Chinese revolutionary party, the Kuomintang, and was created on the initiative of the great revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen. The above-mentioned article reflected Sun Yat-sen's views. It clearly approved of the October Revolution and pointed at its fairness and progressive significance.

The article also compared the Chinese revolution of that time with the October Revolution in Russia. This is hardly a suitable comparison because the two revolutions had different characteristics. Nevertheless, all this obviously reflected approval of the October Revolution by Chinese revolutionaries -- the Democrats headed by Sun Yat-sen.

Dr Sun Yat-sen himself later said: Humanity sees great hope in the October Revolution. There is no other way for success in future revolutions except by copying Russia. In 1918, Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram from Shanghai expressing warm congratulations to Lenin and the Soviet Government. The telegram said: The Chinese revolutionary party expresses its high respect for the undoubtedly persistent struggle of the members of the revolutionary party in your country and wishes that the revolutionary parties of the two countries, China and Russia, join ranks and struggle together.

Because of the obstacles created by the imperialists it took a long time for the telegram to get there. Nevertheless, it ultimately reached Soviet Russia. The first Chinese journal which published an article on the October Revolution was TAIPING YANG [PACIFIC OCEAN]. An article entitled "The Armed Uprisings in Russia After the Revolution" -- meaning the February revolution -- was published in the 8th issue of the first volume of the journal which came out on 15 November 1917. A journal unknown at that time, DONG-FANG ZAZHI, in its issue published in March 1918 was the first to introduce to its readers in detail the October Revolution headed by Lenin.

The first issue of TRUD, published in March 1918, included a brief biography entitled "Lenin: Vanguard of the Socialist Revolution in Russia." The article said: China's neighbor Russia has openly and honestly initated a social revolution for equality between the rich and the poor. Many feel frightened when social revolution is mentioned. In fact, this is a natural tendency in the world. The reasons of the inadequacy of the present society will be continuously revealed, but there is nothing unusual in this.

These journals were not Marxist, of course. They reported on the October Revolution not from the proletarian viewpoint. They did not evaluate Lenin on the basis of Marxist theory. The authors of the articles in these journals used inaccurate and unscientific terminology and concepts. Nevertheless they quite objectively and with great interest reported on the development of the October Revolution and on the Soviet Union's political program.

It is especially noteworthy that one of the participants of the Chinese Communist movement, Li Dazhao, published in 1918 a number of important articles in which he ardently glorified the October Revolution carried out under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party. In an article comparing the French with the Russian revolution, he wrote: The Russian revolution is a revolution which occurred at the beginning of the 20th century, a revolution which was carried out on the basis of the principles of socialism, a social revolution which contains bright prospects for the world revolution. The Russian revolution is not only a sharp indication of the change in the Russian people's sympathies but also in the psychology of all mankind in the 20th century. Observing the current events in Russia we can see the dawn of a new civilization in the world. We must attentively watch for news from the New Russia which is being built on the basis of freedom and humanism in order to keep pace with these new events of world importance.

In October 1918, Li Dazhao also published two articles in the NEW YOUTH journal: "The Victory of the Common People" and "the Victory of the Bolsheviks." The articles said: The October Revolution is the victory of labor, a precursor of the world revolution of the 20th century, a new dawn for mankind. Although the word "Bolshevism" was created by the Russians, its spirit is understood by all the people on earth, therefore, the victory of Bolshevism is the victory of the new spirit filling the hearts of all mankind in the 20th century. Henceforth, the triumphant banners of Bolshevism will be seen everywhere. The triumphant hymns of Bolshevism will also be heard everywhere. The bell of humanism has rung. The dawn of freedom has risen. Just wait and see how the whole world is going to be enflamed by Red banners. These were the sincere words Li Dazhao used to report on the October Revolution and glorify the victory of Bolshevism. Soon after this the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN published the Li Dazhao article, "The New Era", in which he said he believed that China would definitely take the October Revolution path. Li Dazhao then was chief of the Beijing University library and a professor of economic sciences. He was a known scientist. Prior to this he worked as chief editor of the newspaper XIN ZHONG BAO and supervised the editing of the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN. He commanded great authority among the public. Therefore the articles he wrote glorifying the October Revolution had a great influence in China.

Cai Yuanpei's approach to the October Revolution also warrants comment. Cai Yuanpei was a known revolutionary, a democrat and a teacher. From 1917 he was the head of Beijing University. In November 1918, on the first anniversary of the October Revolution, he made a fiery speech at a meeting in which he first promoted the slogan: Glorify Labor. This slogan reflected the sympathy of the leading Chinese intellectuals for the working masses and their new understanding of the historical role of the working class under the influence of the October Revolution. From all this we can see the significant influence the October Revolution exerted on the Chinese public and the leading intellectuals. The launching of the patriotic May 4th Movement in 1919 was a concrete manifestation and a direct consequence of this influence, a step to revolution and the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China. As Comrade Mao Zedong correctly pointed out: The gun salvo of the October Revolution has brought to us the Marxism-Leninism. The May 4th Movement was born in response to the call of world revolution, the call of the Russian revolution, the call of Lenin. It gave an impetus to the world proletarian revolution.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a truly socialist ideological trend appeared in our country. China's leaders, a representative of whom was Comrade Li Dazhao, quickly accepted the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The 16th issue of the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN, published in April 1919, included extracts of the Chinese translation of the Communist Manifesto. In May of the same year a special issue of the NEW YOUTH journal was published. A special rubric on studying Marxism was included in the supplement of the newspaper (CHENG BAO). In July 1919 Comrade Mao Zedong published in Changsha City in Hunan Province a journal, XIANGJIANG PINGLUN, which popularized Marxism and the spirit of the October Revolution. In 1918 Comrade Li Dazhao organized a society for studying Marxism through which he united foremost intellectuals and headed their studies of Marxism in conjunction with concrete questions of the revolution in Russia. The May 4th Movement, which was born under the influence of the October Revolution, was not only an anti-imperialist and antifeudal movement but also a movement for a new culture and new ideas. Since the May 4th Movement, thanks to the initiative of a number of intellectuals who adopted communist ideas, our country not only marched forward studying science and democracy but also, more significantly, studying Marxism and the experience of the October Revolution. This movement gradually changed to Marxist propaganda from the initial propaganda of bourgeois democracy. Thanks to the development of the May 4th Movement and the dissemination of Marxism in China, conditions were created for founding the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW090808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association led by Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the national headquarters of the association and member of Japan's House of Councillors.

Deng Xiaoping discussed with Tokuma Utsunomiya Sino-Japanese friendly relations and some international issues.

Also present were Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

DPRK BROADCASTING DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NANJING

OW061148 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The Korean radio and television delegation headed by Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, arrived in Nanjing from Wuxi by train on 4 November. The delegation was accompanied by Hao Pingnan, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio and Television.

Greeting the Korean guests at the train station were Director of the Jiangsu Provincial Radio and Television Bureau (Li Mingtang), Deputy Director (Yin Liang) and deputy director of the provincial office in charge of foreign relations, (Bai Jiyuan).

After Chairman Yi Yong-ok got off the railroad car, Director (Li Mingtang) and others shook hands with him and with other Korean guests.

Han Peixin Hosts Banquet

OW081421 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Han Peixin, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor of Jiangsu, gave a banquet on the evening of 6 November to warmly welcome the Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee.

Present at the banquet were Hao Pingnan, vice minister of radio and television; (Li Lintang), director of the Jiangsu Provincial Broadcasting Administrative Bureau; (Yi Liang), deputy director of the provincial broadcasting administrative bureau; and (Fan Xiyuan), deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese people and the Korean people. On behalf of the provincial people's government and the people of Jiangsu, Comrade Han Peixin proposed a toast and expressed his welcome to the Korean comrades.

He said: There is a very profound friendship between the CPC and the KWP and between the Chinese people and the Korean people. President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China has further developed our unbreakable relations of friendship and cooperation. President Kim Il-song's visit to Nanjing in 1975 made an unforgettable impression on us. The present visit by the delegation led by Chairman Yi Yong-ok has made new contributions to the promotion of exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese people and the Korean people and between the Chinese radio and television workers and their Korean counterparts.

Chairman Yi Yong-ok said: I visited Nanjing 8 years ago, now I am here again. I heartily rejoice that I have seen your great achievements and the profound changes in all fields.

The great Chinese people are working selflessly to accomplish the grand objective put forward by their party's 12th national congress. By means of radio and television broadcasting, we will transmit what we have seen in China to the Korean people so that they will share your joy.

The Korean radio and television delegation arrived in Nanjing from Wuxi by train on the evening of 5 November. During their stay in Nanjing, the Korean comrades visited the Nanjing radio plant, the Yangtze River bridge and Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb and toured the Xuanwu Lake part. The delegation will leave Nanjing for Beijing by airplane on the morning of 7 November.

Minister Welcomes Group

OW090354 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The Ministry of Radio and Television held a rally this morning at the music auditorium of its broadcasting station to warmly welcome the Korean radio and television delegation headed by Chairman Yi Yong-ok. Prior to the rally, Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; vice ministers and advisers of the ministry, as well as responsible persons of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the China International Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station, met and had a cordial conversation with members of the delegation and Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su.

Speaking at the rally, Wu Lengxi said that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, visited China last month. His visit has promoted the true friendship between the parties of the two countries and between their people. In the past few years, friendly exchanges between the radio and television circles of the two countries have increased. He stressed that efforts should be made to make radio and television play their role as a modern propaganda machine in promoting the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the people of China and Korea.

He said that the visit will certainly strengthen and develop the militant friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the radio and television workers of the two countries.

Yi Yong-ok also addressed the rally. He said: We have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Kunming, Suzhou, Wuxi and Nanjing. Wherever we went, we witnessed the true friendship of the Chinese people for the Korean people. We shared weal and woe with the Chinese people during our struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. Today, the Korean and Chinese people are supporting one another and closely cooperating in safeguarding independence, sovereignty and socialist construction. The traditional friendship between the people of the two countries is developing to a new level from generation to generation. Yi Yong-ok said that the Korean radio and television workers will do their best to further promote the great friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Musical programs were performed by the Chinese broadcasting art troupe and the youth's chorus of the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN SEOUL

OW071238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (XINHUA) -- More than one thousand students from the Koryo University of Seoul staged a demonstration today, supporting the struggle of the workers of some Seoul factories, according to a NODONG SINMUN report. The demonstrators demanded the release of the detained workers.

In the afternoon, students demonstrating on the campus of the university denounced the atrocities of the authorities and demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down. They clashed with the police who tried to suppress them. The demonstration continued for more than one hour.

UN ENVOY BLASTS VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION IN DK

OW090128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 8 (XINHUA) -- China said today that at present the greatest obstacle to the realization of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia was the armed invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea by a foreign country.

Addressing the General Assembly on the item "question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia", Chinese Permanent Representative Liang Qing asserted: "Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea has not only violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, but also menaced the peace and stability of Southeast Asia."

Vietnam had threatened Thailand's security not only by its frequent incursions into the Thai territory but also by causing massive exodus of refugees into that country, he continued.

Furthermore, Ling Qing added, Vietnam even engaged in naked bullies [as received] against ASEAN and China. He said one Vietnamese leader threatened to retaliate or be in confrontation with ASEAN countries for five or even twenty years if the latter continued to support Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam also clamoured, so long as what it called "Chinese threat" was not removed, it would consider permitting the Soviet Union to set up military bases there.

"As a matter of fact," Ling Qing said, "Vietnam has long since permitted that superpower to use the military bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Vietnam's aggression and expansion in Indochina are closely tied to that superpower's strategy of driving southward."

Ling Qing stated: "China has always pursued a foreign policy of peace. We endorse the ASEAN proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and support the Southeast Asian countries in strengthening their cooperation through consultations on an equal footing."

"In supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression, China proceeds from its position of safeguarding the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of international relations, and opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the whole world," he went on.

"As to what political system or what kind of government Kampuchea may choose to establish after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops," he noted, "that is entirely the internal affairs of Kampuchea and should be left to the Kampuchean people themselves to decide on."

He said: "The Chinese Government wishes to see the Kampuchea of tomorrow an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country. China does not seek any selfish interests on the question of Kampuchea, still less does it intend to include Kampuchea in its fictitious sphere of influence. China only hopes that after regaining its independence and liberation Kampuchea will maintain friendly and good-neighbourly relations with all its neighbours, including Vietnam."

Speaking on the possibility of improving relations between China and Vietnam, Ling Qing said: "There do not exist any obstacles on the Chinese side. The Chinese people cherish a traditional friendship with the Vietnamese people. We wish to maintain and develop this friendship. If only the Vietnamese authorities renounce their policies of aggression and expansion, withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, abandon their hostility towards China, relations between China and Vietnam can be normalized in no time."

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA

HK090058 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Justice Will Triumph"]

[Text] The advent of a new dry season in November -- the fifth since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in January, 1979 -- finds the aggressors on the brink of another desperate attempt to dislodge the Kampuchean resistance forces from their entrenched positions near the Thai border.

Seven full infantry divisions of invading troops have been deployed along a 800-kilometre-long front, backed by 20,000 fresh reinforcements from Vietnam and hundreds of T-54 tanks, 155 mm long-range artillery and other Soviet weapons. Meanwhile, Vietnamese detachments continue armed provocations against Thailand and China and launch harassing intrusions into the territories of these two neighbouring countries.

Like a beast at bay, the Vietnamese aggressors are getting ready for a new adventure aimed at gaining on the battlefield by brute force what they failed to attain at the United Nations by political intrigue. This new Vietnamese move, in the wake of their crushing defeat at the world organization, must be viewed as a challenge to the UN majority that upholds international justice.

UN Majority

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly for the first time as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was received in a manner befitting a head of state. More than 100 delegates congratulated him following his September 30 speech, reiterating Kampuchea's determination never to give up armed struggle for liberation until the invaders totally withdraw from his homeland.

On October 25, the General Assembly, by a vote of 90 to 29, rejected for the fourth time in as many years Vietnam's plan to unseat Democratic Kampuchea or leave the seat vacant. Three days later, it passed by an even larger majority -- 105 against 23 -- its fourth successive resolution demanding the withdrawal of the invading forces from Kampuchea and restoration of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny.

All this has demonstrated beyond doubt that the coalition, formed last summer with Samdech Sihanouk as president, Khieu Samphan as vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann as prime minister, enjoys the sympathy and support of the international community. And the Heng Samrin regime is regarded as nothing more than the group of puppets it is, installed and propped up by Vietnam's armed force.

Popular Support

Perhaps more important in the long run is what is occurring inside Kampuchea itself. Hundreds of soldiers have deserted the puppet Heng Samrin army in the past months. Many, including a regimental commander, have crossed over and joined the Kampuchean National Army.

Meanwhile, the national army is receiving increasing support from the people who were for a time alienated because of past errors by Democratic Kampuchea. The army can now depend on villagers to supply them with food and information, take care of their sick and wounded and, in general, help in their guerrilla activities. Many people in the Vietnam-occupied areas have organized themselves into guerrilla units to coordinate with the national army in resistance efforts.

This new development since last year is significant. What decides the final outcome of people's warfare inevitably is the will of the people and which side they support.

The road to victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle for liberation will be long and tortuous. While they must and can rely on themselves to win out, like others have done before, the world should not sit idle till aggression is defeated.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CALLS ON SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

OW080730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, at the latter's residence here this morning. Later, Samdech Sihanouk gave a luncheon for Vice-President Khieu Samphan.

KHIEU SAMPHAN VIEWS UN VOTE ON DK'S SEAT

OW051640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The resolution maintaining Kampuchea's U.N. seat and calling for the pull-out of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea adopted at the 37th session of U.N. General Assembly represents a bitter loss to the Hanoi regime and a victory for all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, said Khieu Samphan.

Receiving correspondents from XINHUA and the PEOPLE'S DAILY here yesterday, the vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, who has just returned from New York after attending the U.N. session, said that the U.N. resolution fully demonstrates the achievements of the Kampuchean people in the military, political and diplomatic fields. This, he said, is also the result of the efforts made by the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

He pointed out that in the past four years, the international community entirely denied the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime and refused the Vietnamese proposal to leave Democratic Kampuchean's U.N. seat vacant. These were just actions of the world's people who are united in the struggle to uphold international law and to safeguard peace and stability in Asia, he said.

This was the fourth time that the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the Vietnamese troops to pull out of Kampuchea. Once again, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was denounced.

He said the Kampuchean problem can be solved only after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from his country.

Khieu Samphan appealed to the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to continue their support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnamese aggression.

THAI PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT BEIJING 17 NOV

OW070820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, will pay an official visit to China, beginning November 17, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

SOVIET GENERAL KILLED BY GUERRILLAS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW070010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan freedom fighters killed a Soviet adviser Brigadier Estenov in Kabul in the daytime of October 26, according to an AAP report today.

The incident took place on the Darul Aman Road of the capital of Afghanistan. The guerrillas laid an ambush on the car of the Soviet adviser driving from the Soviet Army headquarters to the Soviet Embassy, four kilometres away from the Afghanistan presidential palace. They first punctured the tires of his car with a silencer gun. Then, as the adviser got down the car to examine the fault, he was shot and died instantly.

The freedom fighters, according to another AAP report, recaptured Meezani area of Zabol Province on October 23 after seven days of fierce fighting with the Soviet-Karmal troops. During the fighting, the guerrillas killed 28 enemy troops, injured 80 others and destroyed two Soviet tanks.

AFGHANS SAID TO INFLICT CASUALTIES ON SOVIETS

OW051328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan mujahideen (freedom fighters) downed a Soviet gunship helicopter, destroyed eight tanks and killed 40 Soviet-Karmal troops in Kunduz Province last month, according to Agency Afghan Press (AAP) today.

Reports received here said that on Oct. 10 a fierce encounter took place near Alaf Burdi, about 2 kilometers northeast of Imam Sahib, during which the mujahideen shot down a Soviet gunship helicopter, destroyed five tanks and killed 22 Soviet-Karmal troops.

On Oct. 12, the mujahideen raided a military post in the western part of sub-division Khanabad, damaging two tanks and wiping out 18 enemy troops.

On Oct. 16 in sub-division Archi, the freedom fighters attacked a Soviet convoy near Quldan area and destroyed one tank with rocket fire.

Meanwhile, 700 unarmed Afghan civilians, mostly women, were reportedly killed by Soviet jet fighters raiding 13 villages in and around the Panjsher Valley, a stronghold of the mujahideen.

A fresh heavy fighting was reported in the valley. The Afghan mujahideen are encircling Roka area in the valley where Russian forces are stationed for military operations. The Afghan freedom fighters have inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviet forces in various encounters.

UK PRIME MINISTER BLAMES USSR FOR ARMS EXPANSION

OW071721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher put the blame on the Soviet Union for the armament expansion in the last ten years.

She said in a speech published in FIGARO-MAGAZINE today that the Soviet Union has dispatched to Afghanistan 100,000 troops and intensified its pressure on Poland.

She said: "We are all confronting the same menace and a supreme necessity to defend ourselves, despite the different political colors of governments of our European countries."

She said international stability and world peace demand more self-refrainment of the Soviet Union and its responsibility.

The prime minister said: "The partners of Europe and the United States are fully aware of their identical interests in security and their political duties subject to no doubt."

Mrs. Thatcher also underlined the importance of the unity of Europe. She said: "The European Community is far from realising its potentiality. We have spent much time in solving our internal conflicts but failed to develop the community for new challenges and new opportunities."

She also said that "Britain wishes to expand political cooperations among the ten European countries so that they can appear as genuinely identical and speak with a voice of authority in international tribunes."

On the Middle East, the prime minister said that negotiations are necessary to seek genuine and long-lasting solution of the problems and the solution will have to base itself on the reciprocal recognition of the rights of both Palestinians and Israelis.

FRANCE, NORWAY TO ADOPT TOUGH USSR POLICIES

OW031748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, November 2 (XINHUA) -- France and Norway will take tough policies toward the Soviet Union on a number of world issues, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said here today.

After his talks with visiting Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, the French prime minister said that the two countries will adopt tough policies against the Soviets on the Poland problem and on the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Mauroy said the two countries agreed that they will not change their reality of belonging to the Atlantic Alliance.

The two countries have common views on East-West relations, the prime minister added.

Referring to their bilateral economic relations, he said the two countries will develop trade and cooperation, Norway will supply natural gas to France while France will transfer technologies to Norway's petroleum industry.

The Norwegian prime minister, who had arrivedhere for a 24-hour visit, said after the talks that Norway hopes to purchase more arms and telecommunication equipment from France.

KUWAIT TO LOAN PRC FUNDS FOR WOOD-PRODUCT PLANT

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Kuwait and China reached an agreement here today under which China will get a loan of 35 million dollars payable in 20 years at an annual interest of 2 percent to build a wood-product plant.

The agreement was signed by 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, chairman of the Board of Directors of Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and Lu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Kuwait.

The plant, to be built in Hunan Province, central China, will turn out 50,000 cubic meters of plywood and the same amount of particle board when completed in 1985. The project began this year.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW OMANI AMBASSADOR 8 NOV

OW081645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had a cordial talk with 'Awad Badr ash-Shanfari, new ambassador of Oman to China, here this afternoon.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR 8 NOV

OW081644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had friendly conversation here this afternoon with Abdelkarim Ghraieb, new Algerian ambassador to China.

ZAMBIAN UNIP LEADER RECEIVES WOMEN'S GROUP

OW041912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), today appreciated the strengthened cooperation between Zambia and China.

While receiving the visiting Chinese women's delegation at the party headquarters, Mulemba thanked China for her support in Zambia's struggle for the winning and consolidation of its independence.

He said the UNIP would continue to work for the development of the deep friendship between the two countries and stressed that the friendship must be strengthened not only on the top but also among the people and grass-root organisations such as the women's organizations of the two countries.

Secretary Chibeska Kansasa of the Zambian Women's League gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese delegation yesterday.

The Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Jiexun, secretary of the Secretariat of All-China Women's Federation is leaving here for Kenya this afternoon after concluding its week-long visit in this country.

POTENTIAL IN SINO-CANADIAN TRADE EXAMINED

HK080841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Qin Benli [2953 2609 4539] and Yu Ming [0060 2494]: "Efficiency and Potential -- Third and Last in a Series of Random Notes on a Visit to Canada"]

[Text] When visiting the (Hills) Company, we had an interview which made a deep impression on us. The deputy general of the company received the "two foreign reporters." After talking for about 20 minutes, the vice president of the general office who was accompanying us directed our attention to a board on the desk of the deputy general manager, on which was written: "Excuse me, some customers are waiting for me." So we had to say goodbye. "A customer is a king and time means gold." What we experienced is a vivid footnote to this motto. It is said that such a practice is very common there so nobody will be offended.

No wonder the Canadians very often say that we Chinese seldom take the initiative in making contacts with them. As a customer, a Canadian importer complained that it was a "test" of his patience to make contacts with China's trading organizations because a great deal of time and energy was needed to do so. Some Canadian friends said that when they negotiated with representatives of China's trading organizations in Beijing, they found the Chinese representatives very cordial but once they returned to Canada, they could no longer get in touch with them. They did not receive any reply to their letters or telegrams. They could only find the people again in Beijing. They said: "It has been a longstanding problem that some Chinese export corporations do not answer letters from Canadian firms. Many Canadians find it difficult to understand this phenomenon and consider it a big obstacle to trade development."

Some of the management policies and methods of enterprises in Western countries are a direct reflection and inevitable result of socialization and internationalization in production. We can make use of them. Stressing efficiency and time saving, for example, was regarded by Marx as "the most important economic law based on collective productive forces, and even the most superb law." Socialist economy and trade should have a stronger sense of responsibility and better professional knowledge. Of course, we cannot lay blame on any particular department or any particular individual. What needs immediate reform is the management system. An irrational system will dampen people's enthusiasm in improving various links in export.

A Canadian importer said to us: "Rice is sent from China in large sacks weighing 100 jin each. How can we expect a Canadian consumer to buy one whole sack? Consequently, after rice is imported, it has to be repacked manually into smaller bags of 20 jin each. This inevitably raises the retail price of the rice. Can you use small bags for export? In so doing, China will profit by the cost of the labor involved, lower the price and increase sales. Such "trifles" can be done very easily but will produce very good results. Why is it that nothing has been done in this respect?"

This proves from another angle that structural reform can tap enormous potential in links similar to this. (Kou Wein Yi) [1379 0251 5030], executive chairman of the Sino-Canadian Trade Council, said that he has recently been informed that relevant departments in China have adopted some new measures, such as fixed time limits on making replies to foreign firms. This is a good phenomenon. In expressing his comments and hopes on Sino-Canadian trade, this noted figure in Canadian trading circles who has visited China more than 40 times said: "China has made much progress and obtained many good results in exporting foodstuffs, consumer goods and handicrafts products. Its light industry has the brightest prospects. China will make greater achievements if it strengthens its plans systematically."

In a sense, shortcomings and gaps in our work mean potential for us to tap. It we pay attention to problems exposed in responses from various trading channels, further improve our work and carry out structural reform, we will centainly realize the goal of increasing our total import and export volume to $160 billion by the end of this century.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR S. AMERICA

OW030931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- A six-member Chinese Government cultural delegation led by Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, left here by air today for Colombia.

China's first government cultural delegation to visit South America, it will also make a tour of Ecuador, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. During its stay, the delegation will sign cultural agreements or cultural exchange plans, or discuss matters related to cultural exchange plans, or discuss matters related to cultural exchanges with these countries.

Before leaving, Lu Zhixian said that China hoped to gradually increase cultural ties with these and other South American countries on a people-to-people and government-to-government basis.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, and Ambassadors of Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela to China, Gonzalo Paredes, Hector A. Subiza, and Regulo Burelli Rivas.

WAN LI MEETS COLOMBIAN CONSERVATIVES DELEGATION

OW131953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINJUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, leader of the Conservative Party of Colombia and Senator, and Mrs. Gomez in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

During their friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Wan Li said: "Though the social systems of China and Colombia are different, they have similar historical experiences and are confronted with a common task. The two countries have many views in common in international affairs." He noted: "Both China and Colombia are developing countries, but there are broad prospects for cooperation between them in economic, trade, science and culture."

Present were Lai Yali, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China.

The Colombian couple arrived here October 10.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY WORK AMONG PEASANTS

HK070752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of the Party's Work Among the 800 Million Peasants"]

[Text] Not long after the 12th party congress, a national conference on rural ideological and political work was convened. The conference analyzed the excellent situation in the rural areas, summed up and exchanged experiences in rural ideological and political work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, discussed the tasks, contents and methods of rural ideological and political work in the new situation, and made concrete arrangements for rural ideological and political work this winter and next spring. This is an extremely important meeting convened by the central authorities, following the 12th party congress. It is of far-reaching significance for implementing in depth the 12th party congress spirit, developing the excellent situation in the rural areas, and proceeding to solve the strategic focal issue of agriculture. The rural party organizations at all levels must seriously implement the spirit of this meeting and strive to create a new situation in rural ideological and political work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress: "Doing a good job of party work among the 800 million peasants is an important condition for achieving the goal of modernization." The 12th party congress clearly stipulated that it is necessary to build both material and spiritual civilization when engaging in socialist modernization. For the building of the two civilizations to develop interdependently fully accords with the laws of socialist construction. Since the third plenary session the rural party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the series of Central Committee principles and policies; in particular, they have gotten a good grasp of setting up various types of production responsibility systems, putting them on a sound basis, stabilizing and perfecting them. As a result, an excellent situation of economic prosperity and political stability and unity has emerged throughout the rural areas. In this historic change, great successes have also been gained in the party's ideological and political work in the rural areas. However, compared with the building of material civilization in the rural areas, the building of spiritual civilization there has not yet been given sufficient attention in certain places and in the work of certain leading comrades. This is shown not only in insufficiently effective ideological education in socialism and communism, in the failure to solve thoroughly the problems of ideological understanding among cadres and peasants in implementing the party's principles and policies, and in the failure to improve rural educational, scientific and cultural standards rapidly; it is also shown in the growth in some places of negative phenomena such as gambling, stealing, fighting, beating people, feudal superstitions, arranged marriages and so on. Hence, in the course of creating a new situation in agricultural development, we must pay great attention to ideological and political work in the rural areas and strive to do a good job in building spiritual civilization there, so that the 800 million peasants will further enhance awareness, gradually shake themselves out of cultural and educational backwardness, and become new peasants with ideals, morality, culture and discipline who love the country, the collective and socialism.

The targets of ideological and political work in the rural areas are the peasant masses, including the grassroots cadres. Correctly understanding the ideological and political state of the peasants in the 1980's is the precondition for doing a good job in rural ideological and political work. Overestimating or underestimating the socialist awareness of the peasants do not benefit our work. The current main tendency is that many comrades underestimate the peasants' awareness. A few comrades babble that the peasants today are "materially rich but spiritually poor," and that "they have become more selfish following the increase in their incomes." These notions are incorrect.

We should realize that, compared with the initial post-liberation period, fundamental changes have occurred among the peasants in every respect: They are producers under the socialist cooperative system, their social and economic status is closer to that of the working class, there is much greater mutual identity of interests among them, and they are more closely linked to the destiny of the socialist motherland. They have already broken through the narrow limits of small producers, and their vision is much broader. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's line and principles, the peasants' initiative and activism have been brought into full play, and they are working all the time to create a new socialist life, continually making new contributions and undertaking new creations. The various types of production responsibility system instituted in the rural areas in recent years, and the various management forms that have emerged suited to the actual conditions were in most cases created by the peasants. The party has supported and led the peasants' socialist creative activities and adopted the method of concentration and persistence to guide the peasants to advance step by step. From positive and negative practice the peasants have felt all the more that they absolutely cannot do without party leadership, and they demand that the party have the correct line and policies and maintain their continuity; as a result of studying the 12th party congress documents, their labor enthusiasm is still greater and their affection for the party still deeper. This is the main aspect of the matter, and we must first of all affirm this. Of course, we must also soberly realize that today's peasants were yesterday's private owners, and many of them have been tainted by feudalist and capitalist ideology and habits; and the anarchism and extreme individualism and other poisons spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil still have a certain effect on them. There are still certain negative phenomena among a few of the peasants.

For instance, they enthusiastically support the policies since the third plenary session, but fears and worries about "change" cause them to hesitate and move cautiously along the road of advancing toward affluence and even to engage in certain things that only take account of immediate interests and not of long-term ones. They work hard at production and look forward to a good life, but sometimes they only care about themselves in handling relations between the state, the collective and the individual. They believe in the power of science and technology in production, and work hard to learn and apply science, but they cannot resolutely break down feudal superstitions and bad customs and habits in matters such as birth, aging, death, marriage and so on. We must not neglect these problems that exist among some of the peasants, nor should we exaggerate them. We must certainly not, just because of these negative phenomena, deny the tremendous progress made by the peasants under party education in recent decades, nor should we lose confidence in being able to lead the peasants to continue advancing along the socialist road, and still less should we doubt the current excellent rural situation and the correctness of the rural economic policies since the third plenary session.

This winter and next spring, on the basis of studying well the documents of the 12th party congress, the rural areas throughout the country must all conduct education in three main aspects. This should be arranged first for the party members and then for the masses.

First, we must carry out education in the party's current policies, to eliminate the misunderstanding and apprehension among certain of the cadres and masses regarding the rural economic policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially on the question of the responsibility systems. We should clearly explain to them that the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output is a new form of socialist cooperative economy and a great creation in the party's leadership of the peasants in socialist practice. They will thus believe that the whole series of principles and policies, including the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output, will certainly not be lightly changed against the masses' wishes.

Second, we must conduct education in taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and help the masses to get right the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual as they advance to affluence through hard work, and correctly handle the relationship between decision-making powers and subordination to guidance by state plans.

Third, we must conduct education in communist ideals, morality, spirit and disposition, and mobilize the peasants to struggle against bad things like gambling, stealing, feudal superstitions and so on, so as to bring about a further turn for the better in party work style and social mood. It must be particularly emphasized that when conducting education, we must correctly and fully explain and clarify the relationship and distinction between the party's current policies and the communist ideal.

On the one hand the peasants should see the bright future, establish lofty ideals, stress communist beliefs, morality and disposition, and carry out their labor in the attitude of socialist people. On the other hand, they must understand that the party's current policies are policies for the low-level stage of communism, that is, the historical period of socialism, and that implementing the current policies is the concrete practice of accomplishing the communist ideal in the current stage. No matter what, the current policies cannot be shaken, nor may we do things now that can only be done in the future. We must absolutely not repeat the "leftist" errors of the past, such as blowing a wind of communism, making everything public property, instituting the egalitarian distribution system, taking away the peasants' private plots, closing down the rural trade fairs and so on.

In an important speech that Comrade Hu Yaobang made last April, he emphatically pointed out that the cause for the widespread neglect and lack of skill in doing ideological and political work lies in the fact that we have failed to satisfactorily, systematically and profoundly sum up our experience in our previous ideological and political work. In order to create a new situation in our ideological and political work in the rural areas, we should make great efforts to sum up our historical experience in doing rural ideological and political work and, on the basis of these experiences, carry forward the fine traditions, study the new situation, develop new experience and chart a new path. Our historical experiences and lessons teach us that in doing our rural ideological and political work, we should pay especially great attention to adhering to the mass line and should never forget our party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly. We should adopt a correct attitude toward our peasants and treat them as equal to us when carrying out propaganda among them. We should persistently adopt the method of persuasion, discussion and consultation to solve the peasants' ideological problems. We should ban the adoption of any coercive means or pressure in solving ideological problems. We should combine the method of carrying out ideological work generally and publicly with that of carrying it out individually through private talks. We should do a good job of carrying out ideological education among our cadres and party members and train a large number of activists. Thus we will be able to use these cadres, party members and activists to carry out our ideological work. We should focus on solving the key ideological problem at a given period which is closely related to the actual needs and the immediate interests of the masses then and there. All malpractices of exaggeration, lying, subjectivism, dogmatism and formalism must be resolutely discarded. Furthermore, we should pay attention to combining ideological education with cultural and scientific education and to combining our ideological and political work with various kinds of cultural activities that our peasants are fond of. We should motivate the broad ranks of peasants to educate themselves by means of carrying out the activities of formulating "village regulations," establishing "civilized villages" and evaluating and selecting "five-good families." By so doing, we will spread our ideological and political work to all the hundreds of millions of households.

Doing a good job of rural ideological and political work is a task for the whole party. Our party committees at all levels must pay sufficient attention to this work. They should include this work in their routine agenda and periodically discuss it and check its progress. They should organize all youth, women, militia and other mass bodies and the cultural, educational, broadcasting, publishing, science popularization, sports and public health circles to coordinate closely and cooperate and jointly do rural ideological and political work satisfactorily. During the past few years, the party's policies have brought about many benefits to our peasants. This has greatly raised the party's prestige among the peasants and greatly strengthened the influence of the party and the socialist cause among them. Along with the improvement in our peasants' material lives, our radio and television, film shows, books and the press have entered their daily life. This creates favorable conditions for us to continue to satisfactorily do our ideological and political work in our rural areas. As long as we conscientiously and soundly do our work in accordance with the spirit of this rural ideological and political work conference, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in building spiritual civilization in our rural areas.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMMUNISM, CPC MEMBERS

HK051538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Communist Party Members Must Have Firm Faith"]

[Text] The 12th party congress requests that ideological education consist of communist ideals, beliefs and moral values, pointing out that the socialist character of our spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education and demanding that Communist Party members, first of all, play an exemplary role morally and ideologically. This is a solemn call made by the party to its 39 million members in the great struggle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The great majority of our party members are good and relatively good. They have firm belief in communism and aspirations for fighting all their lives for the cause of communism by wholeheartedly serving the people and sacrificing their own interests. They have the determination to carry out the party's decisions and accomplish all tasks of all work in defiance of difficulties and in spite of all setbacks. And they have the moral attributes of maintaining close ties with the masses, listening to people's criticism with an open mind and conducting criticism and self-criticism. It is precisely the tens of millions of such Communist Party members who are, with their exemplary role, uniting and leading hundreds of millions of people to continuously push forward the cause of socialism.

However, it is no secret that there are not a few very bad Communist Party members. Answering to the name of "party members," they in fact have no conviction in communism or have wavered in their faith. A female cadre in Zhejiang Province wrote a letter to the party Central Committee, complaining about a veteran party member for his indulgence in pleasure seeking, ostentation and extravagance and his practices of accepting bribes and seeking jobs for his children through the back door. When she said to him that he had changed, this veteran party member even said: "Do you still remember a statement that 'power means happiness and lack of power means bitterness?' I think communism is a fantasy. Who knows what the future society will be? There is no need for you to be so serious."

The confession of this "Communist Party member" is greatly distressing. More's the pity that more than one or two "party members" also have the same ideas. Their words and deeds have sullied the image of our party and have produced very bad influences among the people. For this reason, it was absolutely necessary for the 12th party congress to request that all party members play an exemplary role in cultivating communist ideals, beliefs and moral values.

Looking back at our party's history, we can find a regularity of phenomena: Whenever the revolution came across great setbacks or a great turn, the weak-willed would inevitably lose confidence, cast aside beliefs and leave the party. After the failure of the great revolution in 1927, some people left the army, some absconded, some were dejected and some betrayed the revolution.

At the time when the anti-Japanese war broke out, our party set up a united front. At this time, a few of our party members thought that it was an honor for them to be officials of the KMT, so they deserted to the KMT side. After the smashing of the "gang of four," a jumble of difficulties and problems cropped up and the turnabout in our policies was great. Under such circumstances, once again some party members lost their faith in communism. If these people straightforwardly say that they would like to withdraw from the party, then things will be simple. However, the problem is that some people have already lost their faith in communism, but they are yet unwilling to lose the "benefits" which a member of a ruling party might have and they are reluctantly hanging on in the party. This has made the work of differentiating and educating party members more complicated and difficult. Those who are incorrigible and are proved by facts to have betrayed communism must be cleared out of the party. But after all, these people are not many. What we must do is to educate the wavering ones. We must help them clear up some confused ideas and wrong concepts and strengthen their fatih in communism through repeated and serious study of the 12th party congress documents.

"Communism is at once a complete system of proletarian ideology and a new social system." Our party is precisely, with communist ideology as its guide, striving for the goal of building up communist society. In different periods of time, the revolutionary movement led by our party is divided into different phases according to actual situations and tasks. However, in nature they are all part of the communist movement. The long and big Chang Jiang is also divided into different big sectors, as Tongtian He, Jinsha He and Chang Jiang. The name of each sector is different, as is the situation in each sector, but all of them are an integrated part connected with each other. The long Chang Jiang zigzags, but its mighty and irresistible torrent follows eastward to the sea. With this view in mind, we must educate the vast numbers of party members not only to see the historic tasks of the present stage clearly, but also to remember the inexorable trend of social development. We must also educate them not only to be fully cognizant of all kinds of difficulties and problems awaiting the, but also firmly believe in the bright future of communism. Without the goal of communism, the Communist Party will become nothing. If a party member thinks that communism is "dim" and an "illusion," if he fails to uphold the communist ideals and beliefs, then he is no longer a Communist Party member.

In the historical period of socialism, it is necessary to carry out the principle of distribution according to work. This principle is applicable to all members of society, including Communist Party members. However, if the ideological consciousness of a Communist only stays at the level of working according to the amount distributed to him, his consciousness would lag too far behind the level that he should reach. If he believes that "the power in hand should be utilized in time or it will be invalid after the specified date," then he would lose nearly all the true qualities of a Communist. As for a Communist, the purpose of taking part in revolution is not to take a share of benefits according to his work; rather, it is, first, to put the principle of distribution according to work into effect in the entire society and then realize the communist system. Distribution according to work is a principle for distribution in a socialist society and this principle has basically come into effect. But the implementation of this principle is not yet perfect and there are still a lot of things for us to do in order to carry it through to perfection. It is for realizing communism that a party member joins the Communist Party. The principle of distribution according to work is one that must be enforced in the present stage of our socialist system, but it cannot be a substitute for our ultimate objective of realizing communism. In any event, a Communist should have a higher ideological level than the ordinary masses. He must have the communist ideology of seeking well-being for the people of China and the world and have the communist spirit of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and being devoted to public service so as to forget his own interests. He should take a communist attitude toward work, which is manifested in serving the people heart and soul without considering his pay.

We should also note that in actual life it is quite common that the quality and quantity of people's work are difficult to measure in an accurate way. In this case, workers' consciousness is of more importance. If all our Communists can take a communist attitude toward their work, this will exert great influence over the masses and speed up the advance of our socialist cause.

As far as Communists, especially party cadres, are concerned, the faith in communism must be embodied in their deeds as well as words, must be maintained consistently in their outward behavior and inner thoughts. That is to say, their practice must tally with the theory they advocate. At present, some party members and cadres speak of communism at meetings while practicing individualism after meetings. They even encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses. In this way, how could the "communism" they advocate be convincing and attractive? Moreover, a very small number of party members and cadres cannot withstand the inroads of capitalist ideology and degenerate into betraying communism. For example, there were Wang Weijing, who practiced smuggling and arbitrage and speculation; Cheng Zhanbiao, who was eager to marry his daughter to a capitalist as a concubine; Sun Xiaoquan, who was bribed and took heaps of cultural relics, calligraphy and paintings by illegal means; and Li Zhenhua, who used his power to resell liquor at a profit. They were all "old party members" and "old cadres" and all had been in the revolution for several decades. They were not totally ignorant of the theory about communism. But they just deliberately ran against it. It is certain that they have come to a disgraceful end of being cleared out of the party. The overturned cart ahead is a warning to the carts behind. All comrades who are bent on being true communists should draw lessons from their cases.

In our party's fighting course in the past 61 years, thousands and thousands of good party members and cadres have emerged. They fight for the lofty ideal of communism all their lives. Their brilliant thoughts and achievements will shine through the ages. In order to fulfill the historical mission of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th party congress, we need more such good party members and cadres, and it is certain that more and more good party members and cadres will emerge.

10TH CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 4TH PLENUM

Wang Zhaoguo First Secretary

OW081714 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League issued the following communique on 8 November 1982:

The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee was held in Beijing between 4 and 8 November 1982. Attending the session were 176 members and 85 alternate members of the CYL Central Committee. Thirty-three persons attended the session as observers.

The plenary session decided to convene the 11th CYL National Congress on 20 December this year.

At the plenary session, the CYL Central Committee Secretariat relayed the instructions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee on CYL work and on how to do a good job in convening the 11th CYL National Congress. It also reported on the preparatory work for the convocation of the 11th CYL National Congress. After earnest discussions, the session examined and approved in principle the work report of the 10th CYL Central Committee to be submitted to the 11th CYL Central Committee and the "Constitution (revised draft) of the Chinese Communist Youth League." It also unanimously agreed to submit these two documents to the 11th CYL National Congress for examination and approval.

After extended deliberation and consultations, and through a secret ballot, the session added Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948] to the CYL Central Committee and elected him a member of its Standing Committee and first secretary of the Secretariat of the youth league. This election will be submitted to the coming 11th CYL National Congress for approval. Comrade Han Ying, [former first secretary of the league], has been given another job assignment by the party Central Committee as required.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, delivered an important speech at the session.

Prior to the session, the Standing Committee of the CYL Central Committee held an enlarged meeting to deliberate and discuss topics for discussion at the plenary session.

The session called on the CYL organizations at all levels and all the CYL members and youths of various nationalities throughout the country to implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress conscientiously, score remarkable achievmeents in doing various forms of work and greet the coming 11th CYL National Congress with actual deeds.

Hu Qili's Address

OW090214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing. 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at the 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee on 7 November. He urged the CYL members, the CYL cadres and the broad masses of youth throughout the country to be full of confidence and work hard to accomplish excellently the historical mission assigned them by the party and the people.

Hu Qili said: The central task of the CYL is to work in accordance with the guiding principles of our struggle put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and in cosideration of the realities of the CYL and the youth throughout the country to guide, educate, mobilize and organize the youth so that they can take part in the great struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and consciously have themselves tested and tempered, and that we can thus bring up millions of well-educated revolutionary successors who have ideals and moral sense and observe discipline.

Hu Qili said: The party Central Committee and the revolutionaries of the older generation show particular concern for the CYL and attach great importance to it. Let me cite a recent example. Since Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that the 11th CYL National Congress be convened as scheduled in his conversation with the comrades of the CYL Central Committee on 7 October 1981, the CYL congress has become an important item on the daily agenda of the Central Secretariat, and the party Central Committee and the central leading comrades have repeatedly discussed it and issued relevant instructions.

Hu Qili said: To train generation after generation of revolutioanry successors is a very pressing matter. In order to develop the communist cause forever and pass it on from generation to generation in China, we must not only have worthy middle-aged successors, it is even more important to have worthy young successors. We may say that the youth of the present generation are the key to accomplishing the motherland's four modernizations and to carrying on the communist cause.

On the situation of the present generation, Hu Qili pointed out: Judging from the majority and the general tendencies, the youth of the present generation have the courage to explore, the vigor to make progress and are full of promise. At the same time, we cannot deny that they are of the generation which tasted to the full the bitter fruit of the 10 years of domestic turmoil. Therefore, the youth of the present generation must bear with and overcome the temporary difficulties in material life, cleanse their minds of pernicious influence and take makeup lessons on modern culture and sciences at the same time in order to accomplish their historical mission.

Hu Qili said: While our party is firmly pursuing the policy of opening to the outside and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, the youth of the present generation are facing a new historical test and tempering -- how to uphold the four cardinal principles, learn foreign advanced experience in science, technology and management, constantly enhance their own communist consciousness and immunize themselves from the corruption by capitalist thinking at the same time.

Hu Qili reviewed the work of the CYL in the past 4 years.

He said: The four years since the 10th CYL National Congress happen to be the four years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During that period, our party and our country have achieved a historical change in the course of setting things to rights and the CYL has followed the CPC in advance amid the historical change. The CYL has gradually become active in its work focusing on the four modernizations and has made great achievements in the campaign for "vying to be shock workers in the new Long March." It has constantly deepened the education in communist morality among the youth and the children. The CYL has particularely showed its initiative in the activities to promote civility and courtesy with "five stresses and four beauties" and thus helped in building socialist spiritual civilization and in improving the standards of social conduct. It has also gradually opened up a new prospect in improving the condition of the youth's study, life recreation and rest, in building youth's and children's centers and in building the CYL organizations and the contingent of cadres. In short, the CYL has kept pace with the process of the historical change, completed in the main its task of setting things right and paved the way and opened up broad prospects for still greater development of its work.

Hu Qili said: In affirming the achievements of CYL work, it is necessary to realize that CYL work still falls short of real life requirements. A most urgent task at present is to strengthen ideological and political work that fits in with the young people's mentality, trying to cultivate friendship with all types of young people, priming their enthusiasm with patriotism and communist ideology and pointing out to them the orientation for advancement. To accomplish this, it is necessary to be good at adapting to the youth mentality and to display youthful vigor in doing youth work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always stressed that CYL cadres should "discuss major issues, concentrate on their own professions." That is to say, while implementing party policies and principles in CYL work, we must also show concern and solve problems of study, physical labor, employment, love and marriage for the youths and enhance the CYL's fighting capacity and promote independent CYL activities while trying to solve their problems.

Hu Qili said: The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee is an important meeting for making all-round preparations for the 11th CYL Congress. A successful 11th CYL Congress will surely enable us to better mobilize and organize all CYL members and other young people of the nation to rally closely around the party Central Committee, to be vanguards in opening up new vistas for socialist modernization and to work hard for the realization of the general tasks in the new era as proposed at the 12th CPC Congress. The whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities of the whole nation have shown their great interest in this congress. Realizing their heavy responsibilities, comrades attending the plenary session have demonstrated a very high consciousness. Leading comrades of the central organs are quite satisfied with the work of the plenary session.

Hu Qili said: As a result of the 11th CYL Congress, a large number of young comrades will join the leading body of the CYL Central Committee, and a majority of comrades of the 10th CYL Central Committee will "graduate" from this big school and take up new posts. The change is a natural phenomenon and is good. It explains at least two things: first, the CYL has fulfilled its role as the party's reserve force and, second, the CYL has made progress in implementing the program of the four changes for cadres.

Hu Qili urged the CYL cadres to take a correct attitude toward their "job transfers." He said, as communists, they must take a correct attitude toward whatever jobs or work they are being transfered to. Being Communist Party members, our "entire lives are subjected to the party's arrangements," and we must obey the party's orders of job assignments. Even if for some individuals, their job arrangements may be unsuitable, they still must make strict demands on themselves and stand the tests.

We must have the firm conviction that the party's cause will grow and flourish, and that we can surely serve the interests of the people if we wholeheartedly devote ourselves to our work and the party.

Hu Qili said: All comrades sitting here today, whether they will continue to work in the CYL or be transferred to other work, must answer a difficult question: In this historical era when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future, what must be done in order to write our own history well and how should we fulfill the historical mission assigned us by the party and the people?

Hu Qili stressed that we should do at least three things:

First, we must have full confidence in our party's cause and in the future of our motherland. But how do we go about establishing this firm conviction? This is a question that concerns our faith and our way of thinking. Faith means a firm belief in our party, firmly believing that it is fully capable of shouldering the historical task of leading the people in carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future and in opening up new vistas for socialist modernization. It is not a blind faith nor superstition but a scientific conclusion based on our revolutionary practice over the past 60 years or more and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This scientific belief is our foothold and foundation for building up our faith. By stressing this way of thinking, we mean that in observing and trying to grasp a situation, first, we must view it from all sides instead of from a particular angle, and secondly we must observe its development instead of focusing our attention on a particular problem. Whether or not we can quadruple our annual industrial and agricultural output in 20 years, whether or not we can fundamentally improve our party's work styles in the next 5 years, and whether or not our young people can become reliable successors to the revolutionary cause -- the answer to these questions can only be found by making an overall analysis of the situation, by studying their historical development and by comparing the domestic situation with situations abroad. Through various social phenomena we must see the essence and main trend of things, establish full confidence, follow the party's footsteps in orderly and actively fulfilling all tasks in a planned way, and propel the magnificent task of the four modernizations on a continuous course.

Second, we must display a spirit of carrying on a tenacious struggle and doing solid work. In his recent conversation with the comrades of the CYL Central Committee, a central leading comrade urged the CYL cadres to learn from the spirit of tenacious struggle displayed by the Chinese women's volleyball team. He said: "The Chinese women's volleyball team could not have been successfully trained without real efforts. One who does not display the spirit of tenacious struggle should not come (to work for the CYL)." We should regard his word as an alarm. The youth of the Qinghua University have proposed a very good slogan: "Proceed from myself now." The slogan embodies the spirit of setting strict demands on oneself and doing solid work. We surely can find nice things nearby, the light of hope in our real life will shine over us everywhere, and we will be inspired constantly by the masses' wisdom and creativeness, if we set more demands on ourselves, do hard and solid work and conduct investigations and studies by going deep into the realities of life. When we have the masses' support, we will have the strength, the ways and means and the measures and it will be easier for us to solve various problems.

Third, we must truly have the ability to undertake the four modernizations and set high standards and strict demands for ourselves to undergo a hard and thorough training in basic skills. The comrades doing CYL work should make real efforts to get near, understand and become one with the youth. They should truly know the law of youth work. The CYL cadres should scientifically learn how to do youth work well, do away with outmoded general appeals and formalistic style and methods of work and cultivate real ability to attract and guide the youth.

Hu Qili said: The CYL will have fulfilled its sacred historical duty when it accomplishes the task of uniting and educating the young generation and training and bringing up millions of revolutionary successors under the party leadership. Then, our party and the people will be at ease, and so will the revolutionaries of the older generation.

Wang Zhaoguo's Closing Address

OW082348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the closing ceremony of the 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee held today, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: The CYL organs and cadres at all levels must work hard on the foundation that has already been built for CYL work, go all out to make the country strong, and valiantly create a new situation for doing CYL work.

Wang Zhaoguo said: To create a new situation in doing CYL work, the league's leading cadres at all levels must, first of all, be mentally prepared to dare to create a new situation, work painstakingly and diligently, press forward in the face of difficulties and courageously blaze new trails. It is necessary to display a good work style by going to basic-level units to maintain close ties with the masses and carry out work in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts must be made to strengthen investigation and study, keep abreast of new developments, do a good job in grasping typical examples, sum up experiences and strive to change, as soon as possible, the problem of CYL work failing to keep up with reality.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Working for the CYL Central Committee, I fully realize that my responsibility is extremely heavy and feel tremendous pressure. This is because the party Central Committee has shown grave concern for CYL work and pins great hope on the CYL. The broad masses of CYL members throughout the country earnestly hope that CYL work would become even more active and suited to the youths' characteristics. The CYL cadres hope that they would be able to make their contributions to the youth movement and grow and temper themselves in the course of developing this movement. The party organizations at all levels and all the people in the country demand that we do our work well in dealing with the young people and help them play an even greater role in social life and economic construction.

Our tasks are glorious and arduous. At present, we are still faced with many difficulties and problems. We need to work even harder, because we are encountering difficulties. Pressure on our young cadres is not something bad. Actually it is something good. An oil well will not produce oil without pressure, and steel will not become rolled steel without pressure. Pressure is actually a motivating force. We must courageously expose ourselves to pressure, and consciously turn pressure into a motivational force.

In his speech, Wang Zhaoguo analyzed the good foundation and conditions in doing CYL work at present. He said: I have full confidence in doing CYL work well. Just like those veteran CYL cadres, I am determined to remain loyal to the cause of the party, cherish CYL work and China's younger generation, and closely follow the steps of the party Central Committee. I am determined to study and work hard to meet the requirements set by the leading comrades at the central level for the CYL cadres, to carry forward and give full play to the good work style and good traditions of the CYL, and to make my own contributions to youth work.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Now, as the party's assistant, the CYL must thoroughly study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, make vigorous preparations for the convocation of the 11th CYL National Congress, and actively take the initiative in blazing new trails for CYL work.

Wang Zhaoguo Interview

OW081716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- China's young people should be encouraged to raise questions and solve them to help with the four modernisations, said Wang Zhaoguo, newly elected first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League, in an interview today.

The 41-year-old youth leader said he believed that China's modernisation can only be wrought through the Chinese people's own diligent labour, not by copying others, nor could it be bought with money. Young people in particular would have to be trail blazers. Their ideas would have to be tested in practice. It might be easier to go by conventions, but convention alone cannot create a new situation.

Wang Zhaoguo, who was also newly elected to the party Central Committee at the recent 12th party congress, was elected youth league secretary from numerous people recommended by grassroot levels. Both Hubei Province and the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry under which he worked recommended Wang Zhaoguo. Opinions were widely solicited among the ranks and files before the election.

Everything in China had been changing since the end of 1978. He cited as examples the responsibility system in the rural areas and the readjustment in industry. Changes posed new problems. "That is where the young people come in," he noted; "the young people should be encouraged in their creativeness, rather than be cast in the same mould."

"I have full confidence in our young people," he stated. His faith, he explained, is founded on his association with them ever since his student days. He had been a student leader all through his middle school and college years and a youth league activist among factory workers.

He noted that China now had over one million young shock brigaders. He himself had been one. He was assigned to work at the number two motorcar plant in Hubei two years after graduation from the Harbin Engineering College in 1966, and later became vice-director of the plant which had a staff of 50,000.

In the days of the "Cultural Revolution" when the label of "revisionism" threatened all who were keen on production work, Wang Zhaoguo led young workers in the factory to do their utmost in promoting production and fought back on matters of principle.

Speaking on progress of the peasant youth in recent years, he supported the responsibility system "which had a big role to play in developing and applying technology to agriculture."

College students, he said, had sharp eyes. Some who had become sceptical later recognised that as members of society, they should help improve things by their creative and diligent work, instead of carping like a bystander. Students nowadays were keen to conduct investigations into real problems during their vacations. Seeing is believing. As a result, growing numbers of students had applied to join the Communist Party and even greater numbers were studying Marxism. "They should acquire firsthand knowledge in order to judge and propose changes," he said.

He had been an engineering student and his new work demanded wider knowledge, he said, pointing to some volumes on world history, literature and English he was reading.

"Chinese youth", he said, "want to make more friends with other young people all over the world." The youth league now has friendly exchanges with 300 youth organizations throughout the world. "We want to join hands with young people around the world to struggle for world peace and a brighter and better future," he said.

LI DESHENG ON UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK080723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Cong Linzhong [0654 2651 0022] and Lu Nan [7627 0589]: "Li Desheng Stresses Need To Prevent Interference From 'Left' and Right at Interview With Beijing Reporters"]

[Text] Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and Commander of the Shenyang PLA units, told a group of reporters from Beijing today: In order to create a new situation in army building, it is necessary to have a correct and comprehensive understanding of the spirit of the 12th party congress and prevent interference from both "left" and right.

This group of Beijing reporters consisted of 17 people from 11 news units in Beijing, and at the invitation of the PLA General Political Department, they visited a number of outposts of border guards and coastal defence forces under the Shenyang command, covering 4,000 li on their journey which started 12 October. They arrived at Shenyang on 6 November.

Li Desheng gave the reporters a warm welcome. While receiving all the reporters, he said: The Shenyang units are going in for the study of the 12th congress documents with the emphasis on understanding the essence of the documents' spirit. In order to do so, we must have a comprehensive and correct understanding of the spirit of the 12th party congress and prevent interference from both "left" and right. At present, it is still necessary to continue to eliminate "leftist" influences.

Li Desheng said: For this reason, it is necessary to understand correctly the following relationships:

1. We should understand correctly the relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization and continue to eliminate the influence of the fallacy that "spirit decides everything" and the "prominence must be given to politics." We should clearly realize that the building of the two civilizations are mutually conditional, and each constitutes the aim of the other.

2. We should correctly understand the relationship between strengthening communist ideological education and implementing the party's current economic policies, and continue to eliminate the influence of "egalitarianism" and "large in size and collective in nature." We should overcome the erroneous idea that the introduction of the responsibility systems in production will make the realization of communism still more distant, and clearly understand that the party's economic policies are indispensable measures leading us to a communist society.

3. We should correctly understand the relationship between the cultural and ideological aspects of spiritual civilization, continue to eliminate the erroneous idea of belittling education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals, and clearly understand that cultural education is an important condition for our army to revolutionize, regularize and modernize itself.

Li Desheng said: So long as we comprehensively and correctly master the essence of the 12th party congress spirit, we will surely be able to lay the ideological foundations for the creation of a new situation in our socialist construction.

ZHANG TINGFA ON SELECTING, PROMOTING CADRES

OW080947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter Liu Congli and XINHUA reporter Cai Shanwu: Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the air force party committee, recently stated at a plenary session of the air force party committee that party committees at all levels must continue to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology. He said: Under the premise of upholding the political criteria, cadres with education at college or senior middle school levels and cadres who are professionally and technically competent.

He said: This is the key to creating a new situation of military modernization.

Zhang Tingfa said: Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the air force has exerted earnest efforts to eradicate "leftist" influence, implemented the policies on intellectuals and energetically encouraged the study of science and culture. Consequently, a great improvement has been made in the situation under which many cadres were old and lacked cultural knowledge. However, there is still a big gap between what has been achieved and the requirements set by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must realize that, following our country's ecnomic, scientific and technological development, the air force's weaponry will be gradually improved. The more modernized the air force's weaponry becomes, the more it is necessary to heighten the cadres' scientific, cultural, professional and technical levels. If we do not work hard now, we will not be able to keep up with the developments in military modernization and will not be able to meet the needs in a modern warfare in the event of a war.

Zhang Tingfa stressed: The viewpoint that education is unnecessary in building a spiritual civilization is extremely wrong; and the misconception that we can manage without knowledge and education is extremely harmful. Such "leftist" influence must be further wiped out. From now on, all leading groups must pay attention to selecting and promoting those cadres whoseeducation is up to the college or senior middle school levels and cadres who are professionally and technical competent. Leading groups at all levels must pay special attention to this task of strategic significance in accordance with the requirements set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Zhang Tingfa continued: Utilization and promotion of cadres from now on must be based on the cadres' records of formal schooling and records of academic achievements, as well as their experiences and work achievements. Those cadres who are ethically and intellectually competent and who are educated and trainable must be given further training in schools so that the cadres with college- or middle school training will become the backbone strength in the air force. For those cadres who have not been educated and trained to do what their jobs require, we must, by organizaing training units and by means of on-the-job training, improve their knowledge of political theory, professional operation, command ability and scientific and cultural knowledge. At the same time, we must, starting from the grassroots level, be strict in selecting cadres, making sure that those who are selected are qualified in terms of political thinking, professional and technical competence, education level and physical health so that we can build a good foundation for making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

WAN LI ADDRESSES RAILWAY CONFERENCE CLOSING

OW051738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li said today that China should speed up development of transportation and communications.

He said that the nation should especially accelerate capital railway construction and technical transformation, and improve transportation management to meet the needs of the fast developing national economy.

Addressing more than 3,300 people at the conference to commend advanced workers of the national railway that closed here today, Wan urged railway workers to act in the spirit of the 12th C.P.C. National Congress and learn from advance workers.

"Initiatives of leading members, scientific researchers and engineering personnel should be brought into full play to bring about a big change in railways," Vice-Premier Wan said.

The Ministry of Railways today presented red silk banners and certificates respectively to 448 representatives who received the title of "national railway model worker" and 355 units, conferred the title of "national railway advanced collective."

Honored as an advanced collective, the Mao Zedong special locomotive crew has traveled more than 3.96 million kilometers without any accidents since it was organized in 1946, setting best safety record in railwaying. The locomotive crew was also recognized for efficient use of coal and oil.

Railway engineer Xu Ning, 51, who developed in 1980 a soundless, non-explosive demolition mixture that can destroy concrete structures or rocks without blasting, was cited as a model worker at the conference.

The demolition mixture has been trial-produced and widely used for pulling down buildings in crowded cities and narrow areas as well as for mining granite, expanding water conservancy projects and other capital construction projects.

In the closing speech at the 5-day conference, Chen Puru, minister of railways, urged all railway workers to learn from advanced workers and launch a socialist labor emulation drive. While speeding up construction of railways, the minister added, all workers must ensure the safety of labor and transportation and reduce accidents.

Also present at the closing session were State Councillor Yu Qiuli and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

ULANHU ARTICLE ON BROADCASTING, TELEVISION

OW021253 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Article by Ulanhu for the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI [CHINA RADIO AND TELEVISION] journal: "Radio and Television Programs Should Better Serve the People of All Nationalities" -- issue number not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of our people's broadcasting service, the Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission have decided to solicit articles on the unity of various nationalities throughout the country in order to promote the work among various nationalities, to bring about a new situation in this regard and to strengthen the unity of all nationalities. This is a major happy event, to which I extend my warm congratulations. I hope that this meaningful activity will be completely successful.

Ours is a unified multinational country with a large population. In addition to the Han nationality, our country has 55 minority nationalities with a total population of over 60 million distributed over more than 50 percent of the vast area of our country. With the development of socialist construction, tremendous developments have been made in our people's broadcasting service according to the needs of various nationalities over the past 42 years. There are now broadcasting and television stations at the seat of the central government as well as in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. A wired broadcasting network has been set up in the countryside. The Central People's Broadcasting Station and some provincial and autonomous regional broadcasting stations have started a number of minority language programs.

The broadcasting and television services have played an important role in publicizing the party's principles and policies, promoting the unity of all nationalities, strengthening the economic relations and cultural exchanges among various nationalities, encouraging the people of various nationalities to carry out socialist construction and consolidating our national defense. Now broadcasting and television programs have increasingly become an indispensable nourishment for the minds of the people of various nationalities in their daily life.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country.

In bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, accelerating the economic and cultural development of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities is an important part of the efforts to achieve socialist modernization in our country.

For historical reasons, the majority of our minority nationalities live in vast border areas where transport facilities are poor and economic and cultural conditions are rather backward. The task of building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization in those border areas is more arduous than that in the interior. Therefore, they need support and assistance from the state and the interior in various aspects.

As modern effective propaganda media, broadcasting and television can directly reach thousands of distant households on a timely basis. Broadcasting and television can serve the people of various nationalities faster and more extensively than other propaganda media. Therefore, better broadcasting and television services should be provided for the people of various nationalities in order to publicize the party's nationality policy, to further conduct education on the unity of all nationalities, to increase the exchange of experiences by various nationalities in undertaking the four modernizations, to promote the economic and cultural development of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities and to build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. To this end, I earnestly hope that comrades on the broadcasting and television front, inspired by the guidelines of the 12th party congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee and party committees at various levels, will further heighten their revolutionary spirit, strengthen their ranks, improve their technology and equipment and solve as soon as possible the problem of unavailability or poor quality of broadcasting and television services in some remote areas inhabited by minority nationalities. They should make their broadcasting and television programs richer and more colorful in content in order to meet the urgent needs of minority and other nationalities throughout the country as well as the requirements of the developing situation in socialist construction in the new period. This is an important and glorious task in bringing about a new situation in the broadcasting and television services.

REGULATIONS ON PROTECTING COMMUNICATIONS LINES

OW051443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a document entitled "Regulations on Protecting the Lines of Telecommunications," which calls on the posts and telecommunications, railway and public security departments at all levels to act in close coordination with PLA units and under the unified leadership of local party committees and governments to mobilize the masses in a fight against acts of damage and theft of telecommunications lines and equipment so as to protect these lines and equipment in a practical way and ensure their smooth and unimpeded message transmissions.

Telecommunications lines constitute an important component part of the communications network of the state. They shoulder the task of transmitting orders of leading party, government and army organs at various levels, facilitating the control and dispatch of railway transport trains and offering domestic and international communications needed by the party, government, army and people. They have an important role to play in socialist modernization as well as in strengthening national defense.

According to the "regulations," telecommunications lines and equipment include all of the following: poles, wires and cables of the overhead transmission lines installed by the posts and telecommunications, railway and army departments; underground and submarine pipelines and cables of buried transmission lines; unmanned microwave stations and transmitter and receiver atennae of radio transmission lines, atennae for microwave and satellite communications ground stations; as well as various kinds of accessory equipment of the above transmission lines.

The "regulations" call on people's governments at all levels to strengthen leadership and frequently carry out propaganda and education work concerning the protection of telecommunications lines. Telecommunications departments at all levels should improve their maintenance and management of the telecommunications lines by rigidly practicing the individual responsibility system and various kinds of relevant rules and regulations. All offices, mines, factories, PLA units, schools, rural communes and brigades along the trnasmission lines as well as the masses of people living nearby have the responsibility to protect the safety of the telecommunications lines in their areas.

The "regulations" prohibit any of the following: detonation or stacking of explosive or flammable articles within an area in which the safety of the telecommunications lines may be endangered; drilling, stacking of heavy and bulky articles, garbage or slag or pouring of liquids of acid, alkaline or saline content on the ground where an underground cable is buried; anchor dropping, anchor dragging, fishing or other operations that may endanger the safety of cables within the area where the presence of a cross-river cable is marked or within 2 nautical miles from either side of a marker on the sea that indicates the location of a submarine cable; erection of houses or shacks within 1 meter from either side of an underground cable; digging up of sand or earth and installation of toilets, manure pits, animal pens, methane-generating pits or any other corrosion-causing structures within 3 meters from either side of a cable; moving, damaging or climbing an electric-wire pole, its props or other equipment; and suspension from or connection to a telecommunications line of a broadcast speaker or a radio or television antenna. Every unit and every person among the masses has the right to stop any act of sabotage of a telecommunications line or any other act that endangers the safety of telecommunications line or any other act that endangers the safety of telecommunications transmissions, and to make a timely report to the local public security or telecommunications departments.

The "regulations" state that any unit or individual that has caused damage to a telecommunications line and the suspension of transmissions through the line should be held responsible for the act. This ranges from paying for the repair of the damaged line, to compensation for the economic losses incurred by the suspension of telecommunications transmissions, to undergoing investigation to affix the responsibility for the criminal act. Anyone who steals an electric wire pole, electric wires, cables or other telecommunications equipment, or endangers telecommunications safety through technical means is considered to have committed a crime. Cases of sabotage of telecommunications lines by counterrevolutionary elements or other criminals should be cracked down on in good time and dealt with in accordance with the law by the public security and judicial organs. Salvage stations handling retrieval of waste material must not purchase any telecommunications equipment sold by robbers and theives. They should also report what they have found to the public security organs or telecommunications departments.

The "regulations" state that commendations or rewards should be given to any unit, collective or individual that has made remarkable achievements in protecting telecommunications lines. preventing damage incidents, helping in solving a case, capturing a criminal, retrieving stolen equipment or assisting in the repair of telecommunications lines.

FANG YI SPEAKS AT TUNGSTEN INDUSTRY MEETING

HK070308 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The second national tungsten science and technology conference, held at the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant, concluded on the morning of 6 November after 6 days in session. Over 200 technical personnel from departments concerned in all parts of the country took part in the conference.

Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau and state councillor, attended the conference throughout, and made an important speech. Also present were provincial CPC committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong; provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi; Vice Governor Zhou Zheng; (Ye Zhiqiang) from "department of the State Economic Commission; and metallurgical industry Vice Minister Zhou Chuandian.

The main tasks of this conference were to implement the 12th party congress spirit, review the progress of work in tungsten production over the past 1 year, sum up experiences, solve existing problems, make proper arrangements for a number of major items of work in the tungsten industry in the future, and in particular study and arrange the issue of relying on technology to advance and revive the tungsten industry.

Comrade Fang Yi pointed out in his speech: In reviving the tungsten industry, we must clearly establish the guiding ideology of relying on policies and on science and technology. We must reform the economic management system, straighten out the tungsten enterprises, formulate plans for scientific and technological development, organize efforts to make breakthroughs in science and technology, and carry out planned technical improvements in the enterprises, focussing on key points. We must take full advantage of China's superiority in tungsten resources and the excellent properties of the mineral, expand the scope of use of tungsten alloy steels, change the tungsten steel product mix, and establish a mix with Chinese characteristics.

In his speech Comrade Fang Yi commended the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant.

During the conference, Comrade Fang Yi and the representatives inspected scientific research and production sites in the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant, the Zhuzhou metallurgical plant and other units, and listened to reports given by the representatives.

FANG YI MEETS HUNAN CALLIGRAPHISTS 7 NOV

HK090059 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, Political Bureau member and State Councillor Fang Yi, accompanied by Comrades Sun Guozhi and Zhou Zheng, met well-known Hunan calligraphists (Chen Baiyi), (Zhou Zhaoyi), (Yang Yingxiu) and (Li Li) in the provincial museum. Comrade Fang Yi urged them to make positive contributions in striving to tap China's cultural heritage and enrich the people's cultural life. In conclusion, they viewed historic calligraphy works and Hunan fine art works.

ZHU MUZHI TALKS TO CADRES ON CPC DOCUMENTS

OW081018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- To create a new situation in cultural work it is necessary first to create a new situation in thinking. On this understanding, the Ministry of Culture has assembled, by groups, leading comrades at the ministry and bureau levels and of units directly under the ministry to conscientiously study documents of the 12th party congress, increase their understanding of the essence of the documents and unify their thinking on the line, principles and policies of the 12th party congress.

The Ministry of Culture adopted the method of releasing leading cadres from their regular work so that they could be the first to be trained by rotation. The first two rotational training classes have been run for leading cadres at the ministry and bureau levels and units directly under the ministry, each lasting 11 days, and more than 200 people have been trained. The minister and vice ministers personally presided over the two training classes, eating, living and studying together with the trainees. The study has produced fairly good results.

At a training class meeting, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi said: The party calls for efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. A new situation should be brought about in cultural work too, for only in this way can we make greater contributions to accomplishing the party's general task in the new historical period. For this reason our thinking cannot remain what it was in the past.

Now is not the period when the "gang of four" was just overthrown, not the period between the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the convocation of the 12th party congress, but a period after the 12th party congress to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Our thinking must keep abreast of the new situation and tasks, and new thinking has to come from studying the documents of the 12th party congress.

He stressed that it is necessary to achieve unity in thinking through the study and really indentify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee. He said that many comrades feel that it is difficult to work in cultural departments. If we can achieve unity in understanding and thinking, can anything be difficult to do?

According to the party Central Committee's circular, the two rotational training classes run by the Ministry of Culture are only the first stage of study, which emphasizes grasping the essence of the 12th party congress documents. The ministry leadership has decided that the leading cadres who have attended the classes should, after returning to their posts, organize and direct studies of cadres and party members in their own departments. It is necessary to spend some time to enable all comrades at each level who can take part in study to attend study classes by stages and groups. At the same time, it is necessary to earnestly conduct investigations, gather materials and prepare for attending the second stage of study so that in the course of study the comrades can really keep closely in touch with reality, solve the question of how to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress in cultural work and lay the groundwork for creating a new situation in cultural work. The second stage of study will also be conducted in a concentrated way.

AFP SOURCE CONFIRMS TRIAL OF RED GUARD 'GENERALS'

OW061424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The five major leaders of the Red Guards in Beijing during the Cultural Revolution are on trial in the Chinese capital, a Chinese source confirmed today. The five were two women, Nie Yuanzi and Tan Hulan, and three men, Kuai Dafu, Wang Dabin and Han Aijing, the source, who asked to remain anonymous, reported. But he refused to indicate where the trial was taking place or what sentences the five could face.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department has issued no response so far to a first report on the trial which appeared recently in the pro-communist Hong Kong newspaper TA KUNG PAO.

The paper said a sixth supporter of the "gang of four", led by Chairman Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, was also being tried. He was named as Shi Qun, a former soldier of Unit 8341, Mao's personal bodyguard corps until his death in September 1976.

The five "Red Guard generals" were arrested in April 1978, more than a year after the fall of the radical gang of four; they have been detained ever since.

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL MEETS HONG KONG DELEGATION

HK050420 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi meets Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi tonight met with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) led by Y.K. Kan, at Dongfang guesthouse. Zeng Dingshi told the delegation: The industrial and agricultural situation in Guangdong this year has been gratifying: We have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest; both grain output and sugarcane output have topped their highest levels in history; and our total industrial output value has inceased by about 8 percent compared with last year. These are foundations for developing trade cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong and between Guangdong and Macao. From now on we must further promote our bilateral friendly cooperation.

On the evening of that day, the Guangdong branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade gave a welcome banquet in honor of the delegation.

The Hong Kong TDC delegation arrived in Guangzhou today after concluding its visits to Beijing and Shanghai. Tomorrow the parties concerned in Guangdong Province will exchange views on Guangdong-Hong Kong and Guangdong-Macao trade relations with Y.K. Kan and his entourage.

Trade Discussed

HK060906 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1344 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Report: "Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation and Guangdong Foreign Trade Bureau Hold Talks"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 5 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today a visiting delegation of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council held talks, respectively, with the foreign trade bureau of Guangdong Province, South China Sea Oil Foreign Trade General Company, commission of economic relations with foreign countries of Guangdong Province. They talked about the development of trade and cooperation in investment between Guangdong Province and Hong Kong.

Wei Nanjin, deputy director of the provincial commission on economic relations with foreign countries, said: Our key projects which need foreign capital include agriculture, energy, communications, education and so forth. In light of the characteristics of Guangdong Province, priority will be given to housebuilding, electronics, plastics, planting undertakings and poultry. We are going to publish a guide for investments in Guangdong to serve investors. He particularly mentioned that Hainan Island welcomes foreign investments.

Ye Xiuqing, general manager of the Investment and Trust Company, told members of the delegation: In recent years, Guangdong has made fast progress in joint-venture projects with foreign businessmen and good results have been achieved in this respect. However, there is room for improvement in the work. For instance, problems such as economic legislation and other problems remain to be solved.

Yuet-Keung Kan, head of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation, pointed out: We cherish special and affectionate feelings for Guangdong Province. Developing trade is the common desire of both sides.

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation invited the commission on economic relations with foreign contries to inspect Hong Kong and Director Feng Xueyan has accepted the invitation.

This morning the delegation visited the Guangzhou autumn export trade fair. Wang Pingquing, minister of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Foreign Trade, briefed the delegation on the development of the trade fairs. On 6 November the delegation will visit the Shenzhen special economic zone and end its trip to China there. The delegation will leave China via Wenjindu.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SEES PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

OW061433 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- After a recent inspection of the rural areas, Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, held that Henan Province still has much potential for developing production. He expressed much confidence in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and in creating a new situation of socialist construction in Henan's rural areas.

Throughout his inspection tour, Liu Jie publicized the party congress' guidelines among the cadres and masses. He also exchanged views with and listened to the opinions of the prefectural and county leaders, grassroots cadres, scientific and technological personnel, commune members and store salesclerks on how to create a new situation of socialist construction in Henan's rural areas.

When Liu Jie learned that some comrades of the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee do not have much conifidence in creating a new situation, he said: They lack confidence because they do not understand what the masses are thinking and doing. They should go among the masses and see things for themselves.

Seeing the lush windbreaks in Boai Country and the dense woods along the banks of the Huang He in Yuanyang County, Liu Jie said that Henan Province has great potential in developing forestry.

Liu Jie also said that the Henan Province has a bright prospect for developing the processing industry for agricultural and sideline products. He said: Henan produces some 20 billion jin of wheat straws annually. If a quarter of them are used for paper making and the same amount for making cardboard boxes, a total output value of over 900 million yuan would be produced. However, less than 600 million jin of wheat straws are currently used by the province's over 1,000 commune-and brigade-run papermaking plants.

ZHENGZHOU, ANYANG COURTS ISSUE SENTENCES

HK050440 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Anyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court, the Anyang County People's Court and the Zhengzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court opened court sessions in Anyang and Zhengzhou on 25 and 26 October and 2 and 3 November, respectively, to conduct public trials in the case of the illegal sale of cars by the Anyang surburban district material supply center and the (Zaozhuang) Commune material supply center in Anyang County. The criminal, car magnate (Chen Xihai), responsible person of the former Anyang Suburban District Material Supply Center was, according to law, condemned to life imprisonment and divested of his political rights for the rest of his life. His illicit money, bribes and one of his residences were confiscated. As the important economic supporter of the criminal (Chen Xihai), an accomplice, (Geng Zhenghua), former vice president of the Henan Agricultural Bank, encouraged, engaged in and subsidized speculation and profiteering activities and accepted bribes. Found guilty, he was sentenced by law to 3 years imprisonment and all his illicit money and bribes were confiscated. Criminal (Tao Zhenshan), purchasing agent of the former (Gaozhuang) Commune material supply center of Anyang County, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and all his bribes and three houses were confiscated according to law. The accomplice (Chen Junyi), former party branch secretary and manager of the Zhengzhou Friendship Guesthouse, subsidized and backed criminal (Chen Xihai) to carry out speculation and profiteering by various means.

He provided funds totaling at least 52,500 yuan to (Chen) on two occasions without authorization, willingly played the role of the director of the logistics service department and liaison officer of (Chen) and, in addition, accepted bribes. Since all these activities already constituted a crime, he was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and all his bribes were confiscated. The other six accomplices were also sentenced to imprisonment, and their bribes were confiscated.

Both the Anyang Suburban district material supply center and the (Gaozhuang) Commune material supply center of Anyang County were illegally established without tha approval of the industrial and commercial departments concerned. In establishing these two material supply centers under the pretext of helping the communes and brigades in the suburban district to realize mechanization in transportation and to develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises, their founders violated state regulations governing financial control, state regulations governing industrial and commercial administration and the regulations governing the unified distribution and administration of the first and second categories of mechanical and electrical products. By making use of personal relationships, they illegally reproduced official seals, opened bank accounts and operated the material supply centers without licenses. They actively engaged in speculation and profiteering by means of buying long and selling short, reselling goods at a profit, concluding a sale before replenishing their stock, collecting advance payments for goods, fixing different prices for a single piece of goods and so on. From January 1980 to March 1981, the two material supply centers resold 192 cars and tractors of different makes and their total turnover amounted to 15.34 million yuan. Thus they illegally made a staggering profit of at least 1.21 million yuan, including the profit they made in reselling other materials.

In these transactions, criminal (Chen Xihai) gained 52,400 yuan by practicing corruption, taking bribes, privately dividing profits and embezzling funds. He confessed his guilt before the court. Criminal (Tao Zhenshan) obtained on one occasion a so-called bonus, in fact ill-gotten profit, which totaled at least 17,000 yuan. In addition, (Tao) privately drew public funds totaling at least 9,000 yuan from other units and was in arrears with his payment for 11 years. The court considered this case a crime of corruption. In their speculation and profiteering activities, criminals (Chen) and (Tao) also offered bribes, including television sets, radio-recorders, sewing machines, cameras, bicycles, watches and so on, to a small number of state officials and even to responsible cadres of the units concerned, attempting to make them their economic supporters and political backers. Their bribes totaled at least 24,000 yuan within a short period of 1 year and 7 months.

It was under the encouragement and direct participation of some principal responsible people of the Anyang Suburban District CPC Committee and the Anyang County (Gaozhuang) Commune CPC Committee that these two material supply centers in the Anyang area promoted their speculation and profiteering activities. When holding the post of Anyang Suburban District CPC Committee secretary, (Yao Guangyu) and (Wang Shulin) supported (Chen Xihai) in his speculation and profiteering activities and thus obtained profits. Found guilty, (Yao Guangyu) was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 3 years' probation; and (Wang Shulin) was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 2 years' probation. (Li Fulin), former district CPC committee deputy secretary, encouraged and engaged in speculation and profiteering activities in collaboration with criminal (Chen Xihai), and thus gained profits. Found guilty, he was sentenced to 1 year in prison. (Zhao Shouzhong), former responsible person of the material supply section of the Anyang Suburgan District Industrial and Communications Department, actively engaged in speculation and profiteering activities and thus gained profits. Found guilty, he was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. (Zhou Cunli), former CPC committee secretary, and (Zhu Jinrong), former administrative committee deputy director of the (Gaozhuang) Commune of Anyang County, encouraged and engaged in speculation and profiteering activities in collaboration with (Tao Zhengshan). Found guilty, (Zhou Cunli) was sentenced to 1 year in prison and 2 years' probation and (Zhu Jinrong) was sentenced to 1 year in prison. Some other people, including (Li Hai), (Tao Yong) and (Qian Shihai) of the (Gaozhuang) Commune of Anyang County, were exempted from prosecution since they, although having committed minor crimes, sincerely confessed their guilt and promptly returned the money they had received as bribes. The broad masses of people applauded the verdicts given to the above 10 criminals.

Station Commentary

HK050923 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Henan station commentary: "A Shocking Case and a Profound Enlightenment"]

[Text] The 10 criminals including (Chen Xihai), (Geng Zhenghua), (Tao Zhenshan), (Chen Junyi) and so on who were involved in the case of the illegal sale of cars in Anyang have been penalized by the law. They really deserve the punishment.

This important case involved more than 130 organs and plants of 15 provinces and municipalities and caused the state to suffer serious economic losses. The criminals (Chen Xihai) and (Tao Zhenshan) are merely two nobodies who stopped at nothing in doing evil. How could they have such a remarkable ability?

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, apart from the lawless people in our society, a handful of degenerated elements within our party, government and army who have been corroded by capitalist ideology are also engaged in criminal activities. Involved in this particular case were 97 state cadres and 43 party members, some of whom violated the discipline of the party and the government and some of whom offended the law of the state. Failing to resist the bourgeoisie's attack with sugarcoated bullets in the new historical period, these party members and cadres have become so terribly degenerate that it is really shocking and calls for deep thought.

A small leak can sink a great ship. The fall into decadence of a handful of cadres always starts from their negligence of trivial matters. This is a really profound lesson. A great deal of facts have shown that lawless people in our society, in order to secure personal gain, always try every means to cater to degenerate cadres' likes and tempt them with money and material interest. In publicizing his ideas, the criminal (Chen Xihai) said: Money can get you anywhere and food and drink are the cure-all. It is not surprising that the weak-willed people in our ranks can always be conquered by sugarcoated bullets. And once their spiritual defense line is broken, they will be completely overwhelmed.

An electric shaver or a few pots of flowers can make those who seek petty advantages ignore and forget the party's principles and the people's interests. The gift of a television set can turn some cadres blind and make them respond to every criminal plea regardless of the law and regulations of the state. From hankering after personal gain, (Geng Zhenghua), former vice president of the Henan branch of the Agricultural Bank, a veteran cadre who joined the party in 1939, degenerated into a lawless man. As a public servant, every state cadre and every party member should carry forward our fine revolutionary tradition, wholeheartedly serve the people, cherish the honor of his title, preserve his virtue and take the lead in observing discipline and abiding by the law. We must build up a strong defense line against corrosion and withstand all temptation.

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, we can never regard these activities merely as everyday crimes and everyday antisocial behavior. They are actually the important reflection of the class struggle under new historical conditions as our country carries out the policy of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. Our party members and cadres, in particular responsible cadres, must make a sober reckoning of and take a firm attitude toward this situation, correct some people's distortion of the policy of relaxing restrictions and, especially, be on guard against those criminals who deliberately undermine the party's policy and brazenly engage in speculation and profiteering activities. We must resolutely stop all illegal activities of sabotaging the socialist economy under the name of enlivening the economy and seeking profit for the collective. We must overcome bureaucracy and selfish departmentalism, conscientiously resist the corrosion of the bourgeoisie's ideology of liberalization and be on the alert against the attack of sugarcoated bullets.

From this case, we must also clearly see that in order to curb serious criminal activities from sabotaging the socialist economy, we must put the stress on investigating and handling those major economic criminal cases involving state officials and responsible cadres. In dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field, we must strictly implement the policy, correctly carry out the principle of integration of punishment and education and seriously penalize by law a handful of state officials, high-ranking or low-ranking, senior or junior, powerful or powerless, who have engaged in severe criminal activities. We must also properly deal with those who have committed ordinary economic mistakes. However, we should differentiate between the former and the latter. For the latter, we must emphasize the role of education. Only in this way can we attain our aim by punishing one to warn a hundred, deal blows at a small bunch of criminals to educate the majority, redeem our cadres, purify the contingent of cadres and maintain the proper function of our party organs. Only in this way can we attain the goal of preventing and eliminating crimes. This is an essential principle of the socialist legal system as well as an important guarantee for upholding the socialist road. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, we must enhance our understanding, take a firm stand and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle of dealing blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields.

HENAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON RECENT PLA EXERCISE

HK040301 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station Commentary: "Like the PLA, Create a New Situation"]

[Excerpts] A recent PLA exercise was precisely held under the encouragement of the 12th party congress spirit. In order to reach their predicted aim, the commanders and fighters seriously studied the 12th party congress spirit and Comrade Mao Zedong's military thought. In light of the characteristics of modern war, they improved their training and set themselves strict goals, with the result that the unit achieved great improvements in political quality, command techniques and tactics and technology. This exercise was not only a great review of this unit's achievements in strengthening army building since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the Central Military Commission; it was also a grand oath taking for responding to the call of the 12th party congress and creating a new situation in training for preparedness against war.

To learn from the PLA is a good tradition. In learning from the PLA, we must cherish the PLA still more and further promote the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. We must also deal with our work, production and study with the lofty patriotism, outstanding technical skills and fine morality displayed by the PLA commanders and fighters. With the 12th party congress spirit as our motive force, we must work well at our posts, brace our spirits, forge ahead and unswervingly strive for still greater achievements and be full of confidence in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

HUBEI PROVINCIAL LEADERS ATTEND AWARD RALLY

HK011514 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] This morning the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district held a rally in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, to award the honorable title of "a model in loving the country and supporting the army," to (Liu Yunkui). Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan PLA units and the provincial military district, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei, Ren Rong, (Xiong Gudan) and (Li Weihua), attended the rally. Responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level, industrial and agricultural departments, CYL and Women's Federations, representatives from various circles and PLA commanders and fighters, totaling some 1,700 people, also attended.

At 0830 provincial CPC committee Secretary Li Wei announced the opening of the rally. Vice Governor (Wang Lijun) read the decision of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district on awarding the honorable title of "a model in loving the country and supporting the army" to Comrade (Liu Yunkui). Subsequently, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizen and (Li Weihua), awarded prizes to (Liu Yunkui). Leading comrades of the PLA units to which his eldest son and second son belonged before their deaths and of the PLA unit to which his fourth son now belongs presented silk banners and gifts to (Liu Yunkui) and his wife.

Huang Zhizhen, provincial CPC committee secretary and acting governor, spoke at the rally, calling on the whole province to learn from (Liu Yunkui) and to further strengthen the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of PLA personnel. Ren Rong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, and (Li Wehua), political commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke, unanimously declaring that they would learn from (Liu Yunkui), carry forward the glorious traditions of the army, do well in supporting the government and cherishing the people and vigorously take part in socialist construction.

Responsible comrades of the provincial civil affairs bureau and the political department of the provincial military district read the congratulatory messages from the Ministry of of Civil Affairs of the State Council and the PLA General Political Department. A responsible comrade of the political department of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units delivered a congratulatory speech at the rally. (Liu Yunkui) also spoke. Jiao Dexiu, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, read the circular of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the political department of the Hubei Provincial Military District of learning from (Liu Yuniui).

HUNAN TRIES, SENTENCES JIANG QING FOLLOWERS

HK080329 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the Changsha Municipal Intermediate People's Court recently held a public trial, according to law, of the main Hunan criminal followers of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou). Tang Zhongfu was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; Hu Yong was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; Ye Weidong was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; and (Zhang Hou) was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 2 years.

After the special tribunal of the Supreme People's Court had delivered its judgment on the 10 main culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the Hunan Provincial and Changsha Municipal Public Security Departments organized personnel specifically to investigate and prepare the case against the chief criminals of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Hunan, Tang Zhoungfu, Yu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou). The evidence was then sent to the provincial and municipal people's procuratorates for examination. The procuratorates determined that the facts of the crimes of the four main criminals was clear and the evidence against them ironclad and ample and that they should face criminal charges according to law. Prosecution proceedings were then sent to the provincial higher people's court and municipal intermediate people's court. The provincial higher people's court handed over the accused Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong and Ye Weidong to be dealt with by the municipal intermediate people's court, which also accepted the municipal procuratorate's prosecution of the accused (Zhang Hou). The court organized 4 collegiate benches and held 17 public hearings. The four criminals were publicly tried by the different collegiate benches.

During the cross-examinations, the collegiate benches produced volumes of written and material evidence and listened to evidence of witnesses concerned. A number of victims and dependents of victims also gave evidence in prosecution.

Volumes of evidence showed: Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou) actively followed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and committed serious crimes in plotting to overthrow the government and usurp party and government leadership in Hunan. They had violated criminal law and were given the above-mentioned sentences.

However, the accused Hu Yong and Ye Weidong refused to accept the sentences and appealed to the provincial higher people's court. The provincial higher people's court carried out an all-round investigation of the facts and the application of law in the cases and the sentences. The court held: The facts of the crimes and determined are clear, the evidence is certain, the verdict accurate and the sentences appropriate. The legal procedures have been followed. The court rejected the appeal and upheld the original judgment.

The accused Tang Zhongfu appealed on the issue of whether the time he had spent laboring under the supervision of the masses was counted in his sentence. The provincial higher people's court rejected this appeal.

The written judgment of the municipal intermediate people's court and the written ruling of the provincial higher people's court expound in detail on how the accused Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou) seized the chance of the 10 years' turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution to actively follow the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, create counterrevolutionary public opinion, lay false charges against leading party, government and army cadres in the province, plot to usurp party and government leadership in the province and attempt in vain to overthrow the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system.

After their arrest, the accused Tang Zhongfu and (Zhang Hou) confessed their crimes and showed signs of repentance. However, the accused Hu Yong and Ye Weidong refused to admit their crimes in the face of ironclad evidence. The provincial and municipal people's court sentenced the accused according to the facts, nature and seriousness of their crimes, the degree of harm they did to society and their attitude in admitting their crimes.

After this news became known, the masses happily applauded and expressed resolute support for the stern court sentences. The 8 November HUNAN RIBAO carries a commentator's article on the affair, entitled "The People's Victory, the Triumph of the Legal System."

BRIEFS

HENAN POPULARIZING SCIENCE FORUM -- From 23 to 26 October, the Henan Science Association held a provincial forum in Zhengzhou for popularizing scientific knowledge in municipalities and promoting scientific research in plants and mines. Responsible comrades of the science association and some plants and mines of various prefectures and municipalities totaling over 80 persons attending the forum. The attendants exchanged experiences, realized the importance of popularizing science, discussed the principle of developing science and technology in urban plants and mines and set up the general guiding principles for popularizing scientific knowledge in municipalities. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82 HK]

HUBEI SUBSIDIZES URBAN LIVELIHOOD -- According to statistics, in the 3-year period ending in 1981, the Hubei provincial authorities appropriated 2.94 billion yuan to subsidize urban residents' livelihood. In the year of 1981 alone, the figure amounted to 1.14 billion yuan, or 30.7 percent of the total wage income of workers throughout the province. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82 HK]

GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING JOINS CLEANUP DRIVE

HK070345 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] Leaders of the party, government and army in Guizhou went on the streets of Guiyang this morning to help in the cleanup drive. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Chi Biqing and Governor Su Gang took part in this activity. Provincial military district Political Commissar He Ming helped in cleaning the railroad station square.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK070327 Chengdu Sichuan Provinical Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Chengdu on 6 November. The meeting discussed and examined a report by the committee's general office on the study of the draft revision of the constitution in the province, draft provisional regulations for investigating and handling speculation cases and draft regulations for protecting cultural relics.

Chairman Du Xinyuan spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He urged everyone to study the 12th party congress documents and thoroughly grasp their basic spirit. Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Li Zhongyi, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT DOCUMENTS STUDY CLASS

HK070624 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee's first study class on the 12th party congress documents opened in Lhasa on 5 November. The class, attended by 68 cadres at and above county-level, will last 28 days. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee Yin Fatang, Yang Zongxin, (Tao Xu) and (Xia Chuan) attended the opening ceremony.

(Li Weilun), deputy head of the class leadership group and deputy director of the regional CPC committee propaganda department, made the opening speech. He said: "This study class will seriously study the 12th party congress documents. Taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding ideology, it will focus on studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution. In connection with their state of mind, the participants will conduct comradely discussion and argument, together with the necessary criticism and self-criticism, and thus strive to correctly understand and grasp the basic spirit of the documents, enhance understanding, brace their spirits, strengthen party spirit, improve work style, unify their thinking with the program, policies and principles laid down by the 12th party congress, contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and make the necessary ideological preparations for the work conference that the regional CPC committee is about to convene.

(Xia Chuan), member of the regional CPC committee standing committee who is in charge of propaganda work, also spoke on the aims and methods of study. He said: "It is necessary to focus on solving the problems of understanding and confidence regarding quadrupling the total annual output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century and achieving 3 fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years."

Regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang also spoke. He said: "In studying the 12th party congress documents, it is first necessary to appreciate their spirit. On this basis, problems should be solved in connection with reality. Only by closely linking these two aspects can study of the documents be carried out in depth."

YUNNAN RADIO RELATES CASE OF LIU YINNONG

HK010331 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Sidelights" by station reporters on the trial of Liu Yinnong: "Liu Yinnong in the Dock"]

[Excerpts] The shocking so-called case of the special agent Zhao Jianmin, concocted by Kang Sheng, Huang Zhaoqi and Liu Yinnong, was one of the great crimes committed by Liu Yinnong. They vigorously grabbed so-called "Zhao Jianmin and his ilk," thus stirring up sinister winds everywhere and fabricating a large number of miscarriages of justice, 13,162 in Kunming alone. Of these, 1,743 people were persecuted to death and 9,661 were crippled through beating. Comrade Zhao Jianmin was imprisoned for as long as 8 years.

There is no numbering the towering crimes committed by the Liu Yinnong. The court investigation showed that during the 10 years of turmoil, Liu Yinnong consistently followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and engaged in conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Liu Yinnong did whatever his masters said. A henchman of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Qinghua University incited him, saying: We must seize power for the second time from those in the party who are still following the capitalist road. We must bring about qualitative change and a flying leap in the leadership groups at all levels, from the central down to the local authorities. Liu Yinnong also wildly clamored that, from the central to the local levels, the leading party, government and army cadres were the most reactionary bunch and that violence must be used against the bourgeoisie in the party.

In 1974 and 1976, when the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique speeded up their pace of usurping party and state power, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company also stepped up their power-seizing conspiracies in Yunnan. They organized a factional secret command organ headed by Huang Zhaoqi and Liu Yinnong, created counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way and viciously attacked Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Liu Yinnong slandered Comrade Wang Bicheng as the general representative of reversal of verdicts in Yunnan and the vanguard of the restoration forces. He attacked the provincial and municipal CPC committee leaders as a returning legion and restorationist fanatics, openly proposed that the provincial and municipal CPC committees be reorganized, shouted that the leadership groups of many party committees must be paralyzed, and instituted a principle of "promoting, supplementing, admitting and transferring," by which he supplemented leadership groups at all levels with so-called "new-born forces."

Apart from this, they also openly clamored for "breaking open the jails to find the leftists," stormed the organs of dictatorship and forced the provincial and municipal CPC committees to release detained criminals.

After the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been smashed, Liu Yinnong partnered Huang Zhaoqi and others in plotting an armed rebellion in a vain attempt to force a final trial of strength with the people.

The court investigated these serious crimes of Liu Yinnong and others. The presiding judge, (Li Shanghua), asked: Liu Yinnong, in October 1976 when you heard that the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been smashed, how did you go about plotting an armed rebellion? Liu Yinnong replied: On the evening of 13 October I, Huang Zhaoqi and others gathered at my home to analyze the situation. We held that if matters really went so far, we should go up to the mountains to fight a guerrilla war. The rebels are strong in Yunnan, which is also a good place for guerrillas

Let us see how Liu Yinnong and Huang Zhaoqi made their plans. The time: The evening of 13 October 1976; the place: Liu Yinnong's bedroom; those present: Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (Tu Xiaolei), (Xi Baoxing) and(Zhang Kuilin). According to Liu Yinnong's testimony, they learned that evening that the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been grabbed. This news came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. They began busily plotting armed rebellion. Huang Zhaoqi, the commander of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' conspiratorial activities in Yunnan, incited his confederates to make full ideological preparations and undergo severe trials since they might be arrested or jailed. He viciously attacked the Central Committee's smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique as a rightist coup. Huang Zhaoqi and company plotted a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion.

The court trial proved that after making plans, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company had decided to make contact with Shanghai; the moment there was action in Shanghai they would muster their forces for action themselves. The trial also proved that in plotting their armed rebellion, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company had made plans for manpower and material, for cooperation with PLA units, for finding someone to play the role of Tai E, and for sources of weapons. They had chosen bases, made transport preparations, set up liaison with certain provincial and municipal units and made ideological, organizational and material preparations. They engaged in numerous criminal activities.

Liu Yinnong admitted his crimes in court. He said: Today I stand on trial in the dock; it is very proper that this should be done.

Bad are the consequences of evil. The course of history pushed Liu Yinnong into the people's dock.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION -- From 20-25 October, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a conference in Guiyang on water and soil conservation work. The conference summed up experiences in water and soil conservation and looked into measures to do well in water and soil conservation. The conference demanded that the province protect and rationally exploit and utilize all agricultural resources throughout the province, improve the conditions for agricultural production and restore and establish a benign circle of agricultural ecology. The conference pointed out that the province resolutely prohibit people from reclaiming land from forests and grassland, indiscriminately felling trees and lighting fires on mountains. They should vigorously plant trees, grow grass and work out comprehensive plans for water and soil conservation and for preventing soil erosion. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

CHENGDU ILLEGAL FARMLAND OCCUPATION -- After it organized relevant departments to inspect the land use situation in (Jinniu) District in the municipal suburbs, the Chengdu Municipal People's Government took vigorous measures to resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of illegally occupying arable land. According to incomplete statistics of this district, from 1977-1981, some 15,000 mu of arable land was indiscriminately occupied and used by various projects and accounted for 5 percent of the total area of the whole district's arable land. Some 24 percent of the 15,800 mu of arable land was illegally occupied without approval. In view of this, the municipal government recently held a conference on land management, which was attended by responsible persons of the districts, counties, PLA units stationed in the municipality and relevant departments. The conference decided to take measures to strengthen land management, rationally utilize land and curb the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately occupying and using arable land. Offenders must be punished according to the law. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

PRC PILOT DEFECTOR MEETS FOREIGN REPORTERS

OW041419 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 4 (CNA) -- The talks between Red China and the Soviet Union will not produce any substantial results because both Peiping and Moscow are only engaged in struggle for power and leadership in the communist bloc as well as the Third World, freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken said Thursday.

In a meeting with foreign correspondents in Taipei, Wu said the conflict between Peiping and Moscow is like "dog bites dog," and that the two communist powers are only interested in gaining more spheres of influence for themselves.

"The aim of Red China's rapprochement with the United States is to isolate Taiwan, and the Peiping regime is attempting to use the United States as a stepping stone to attain its purpose of aggression against the Free World," he said.

Wu called on the Free World not to entertain any hope of appeasing Red China because the Peiping regime can never change its aim of communizing the free nations.

On the other hand, Wu praised the United States for its high ideals of freedom and democracy, adding that America can serve as a shining example for other peoples of the world to emulate in their efforts toward modernization and economic development.

"The people on the China mainland admire the achievements made by the American people in the fields of science, technology and high standard of living," Wu added.

He also gave an analysis of the war between Red China and Vietnam which broke out in 1979.

In appearance, Red China may seem to have won the war, but actually it had lost a lot of equipment and manpower and had to withdraw its forces quietly without gaining anything substantive, he noted.

Notes Corruption in PRC

OW050257 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 4 (CNA) -- Corruption among the high ranking cadres of the Chinese Communist regime is widespread and taken for granted, freedom fighter Wu Jung-ken said Wednesday.

Talking to reporters at the Broadcasting Corporation of China yesterday, Wu cited the case of an "air force commander," Chang Ting-fa. Wu recalled the time Chang visited the unit to which Wu was assigned for an inspection tour. The biggest part of the time Chang was there, the men were scrambling about the countryside in search of delicacies such as fresh turtle, dog meat and shrimp. After the inspection, Chang published an article saying that cadres should not receive special treatment while on inspection tours. "An egg should be sufficient fare," he said in the article.

But what really disgruntled the men in the unit, Wu said, was that everyone knew that the son of "Deputy Commander" Ho Ting-yi was using air force planes to run smuggling trips from Canton.

According to Wu, similar publicly known cases would be too many to mention.

The recently escaped defector from the Chinese mainland also said that the military under the communist regime is in deplorable shape. Suffering from low morale and shabby equipment, it is not uncommon for military units to refuse to obey transfer orders. With low pay and no security or pensions to speak of, Wu said, morale is at rock bottom and a general disturbance could flare up at anytime.

PRC Air Force 'Backward'

OW051033 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 5 (CNA) -- The people in mainland China have lost faith in the Peiping regime, and they are living a life without hope and counting only day by day, freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken told the foreign press here Thursday.

"For the Chinese people living under the Peiping regime, to do or not to do work is the same because they see no future for themselves. This is the prevailing attitude among the compatriots on the mainland" he said.

Many people have lost the traditional virtues of diligence and thrift, and they even spend what they have earned on anything, Wu said. In comparison, he said the Republic of China is a nation of freedom, democracy and prosperity. "That's why many people there are aspiring to come to seek freedom in Taiwan."

Wu continued, "After attaining the aim of gaining freedom here, I will work for the cause of anti-communism and mainland recovery."

Turning to the subject of four modernizations on the mainland, Wu said that the Peiping regime lacks qualified personnel, capital and technology, and that it is hopeless for the Chinese Communists to try to achieve their aim of modernization within this century.

Wu also talked about the backwardness of the Red Chinese Air Force, adding the pilots are spending more time in studying politics than in learning how to fly the jet fighters. "Many of the air force planes are old and have cracks which are repaired only with tapes due to lack of spare parts," he said.

Commissioned Air Force Major

OW081021 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 8 (CNA) -- Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, today called on Chinese Communist pilots to follow the example of Wu Jung-ken to fly to freedom. "This is the fastest and most decisive act to fight communism without incurring bloodshed," said the general.

Hau also urged all military personnel in Red China to join "the great column of the three principles of the people" by taking actions against the communist regime.

The general made the appeal while presiding over a ceremony marking the commissioning of Wu as a major in the Chinese Air Force and presentation of 5,000 taels of gold worth U.S. dollars 2.75 million plus the military medal Kan Cheng (Fortress) in recognition of his daring act.

Noting that the 25-year-old former MIG-19 pilot had declared he did not come here for material reward, General Hau said the young man's dashing to freedom is worth far more than several thousand taels of gold in its spiritual value.

Wu's flight to freedom, he said, proved once again the failure and bankruptcy of the communist system and the general awakening of the young generation in mainland China.

General Hau also praised Wu for his courage and his intelligence he displayed during his preparation for his defection.

Appearing in the air force uniform wearing his new rank, Wu formally renounced communism and announced his participation in the ROC Air Force. In an oath administered by General Hau, Wu vowed to destroy the Chinese Communist regime so as to achieve national reunification under the banner of the three principles of the people.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SECURITY COOPERATION CONFERENCE

U.S. Policy Criticized

OW030321 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 3 Nov 82

Taipei, 2 Nov (CNA) -- An expert on China mainland affairs said Tuesday the United States has gained nothing from its policy of associating with Red China to constrain the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the Conference on Security Cooperation in the Western Pacific, Gen Chang Shih-chi said: "Washington's antagonism to the Soviet Union is still the same. The partial superiority it seeks in its anti-Soviet drive has not increased even with Peiping's joining the anti-Soviet camp."

Instead, he said, the Chinese Communists, with higher prestige created by their "Alliance with the U.S.," have made prominent their position as leader of the Third World, and their growing influence becomes a new stumbling block to the U.S. in handling international affairs.

Gen. Chang, convener of the Mainland China Affairs Study Section under the Society for Strategic Studies, also said that the Chinese Communists are apparently shifting from individual leadership to collective leadership.

But he said many power-holding leaders, such as Yen Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun, and Teng Hsiao-ping, are all men of advanced age, and anyone's death will influence the current balance of power, especially in the case of Teng.

Prof. Hans Indorf of the U.S. and South Korean National Assemblyman Chong Won-min presented their comments on Chang's report. In another topic discussion session, the participants from 13 countries heard reports on the Soviet challenge in east Asia.

Prof. Robert Horn from California State University in the U.S. analyzed Moscow's response to the changing conditions in east Asia and evaluated the factors blocking the establishment of Soviet influence in east Asia.

Pi Ying-hsien, research fellow at the Institute of International Relations, said in his paper that to dominate east Asia is a traditional goal of Russia, and its principal strategic goal in the region is to expel American influence out of the area.

In order to realize this strategic goal, he said, Moscow has to realize a series of preliminary goals: to neutralize Red China, to split the U.S.-Japanese alliance relationship, to curb enlargement of Japanese defenses, to unify the Korean Peninsula under communist rule, to win over Southeast Asian countries, and to prevent any anti-Soviet organizations or bloc from emerging.

This session was chaired by Michael O'Connor (Australia). The discussants were Kouzaburo Kawazu (Japan), Dr. Sin Hui-sok (South Korea), and Lim Joo Jock (Singapore).

In the afternoon topic discussion session, American defense analysts Donald Cotter and Dr. N.F. Wikner presented their reports on new weaponry development in Asia.

The three-day conference will conclude Wednesday afternoon following two more topic discussion sessions and special reports by Gen. Wego Chiang and Dr. Craig Chi-yen Wu. Premier Sun Yun-hsuan is scheduled to deliver a speech at the closing ceremony.

Sun Addresses Closing Session

OW040311 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 3 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday called on the Free World to cooperate in establishing a collective security system against communist aggressors. "The Republic of China will do its best for this cause," the premier declared at the closing ceremony of this Conference on Security Cooperation in the Western Pacific.

"Collective security is not an empty dream. It has worked, and it can be made to work again," he said, adding that if collective security has a somewhat checkered history, the fault is always the insufficiency of cooperation. "Vietnam was lost because the collective effort was incomplete," he pointed out.

The prerequisite for collective security, the premier said, is an agreement that aggression is aggression wherever it is found and that we must pool our resources to prevent or combat it.

This does not mean that we have to agree with each other on each small point of our foreign policies. The indispensable requirement is cooperation against the aggressors."

Premier Sun said: "We have the NATO collective effort in Europe, and the ASEAN states have also banded together... But in Northeast Asia, we have no security arrangement among Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of China, and, therefore, East Asia is in greater danger than Europe."

"The aggressors are not content with a little territorial nibbling. They want to gobble up everything in sight."

He said, "If we are to be free, it will have to be in a world of freedom for all. We must help each other... Those who are ready to fight together may not fight at all," adding. [sentence as received]

"Not to make up our minds now is to risk piecemeal destruction. The communists will pick us off one by one."

The conference, which opened at the Taipei Armed Forces Heroes House last Monday, was attended by some 170 scholars and experts from 14 countries.

Dr. Gerald Steibel, director of national security studies, the National Strategy Information Center, U.S.A., also delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. Japanese upper house member Masao Horie read a closing message on behalf of Shin Kanemaru, former director general of the Japan Defense Agency and director of the Japanese Center of Strategic Studies.

Dignitaries invited to the closing ceremony included Kuomintang secretary-general Tsiang Yien-si; Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih; and James Lilley, director of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

In the past few days, the participants exchanged views on security problems and perspectives in Northeast and Southeast Asia, the Soviet challenge in East Asia, United States security policy in East Asia, and policy proposals for security cooperation in the Pacific basin.

In his report to the conference yesterday, Prof. Ting Chung-chiang proposed the establishment of organizations for the promotion of economic cooperation and cultural interchange in the Pacific basin.

Other scholars who presented their papers Wednesday included Jacqueline Davis (U.S.A.), Rosendo Cruz (the Philippines), Ryohei Ohga (Japan), Harry Gelber (Australia), Chandran Mohandas Jeshurun (Malaysia), Gen. Wego Chiang (ROC), and Craig Chi-yen Wu (ROC). The last two topic discussion sessions were chaired respectively by Chandran Mohandas Jeshurun (Malaysia) and Jun Tsunmda (Japan).

Wednesday evening, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih gave a dinner in honor of all delegates to the conference which was sponsored by the Society for Strategic Studies (ROC) and the National Strategy Information Center (U.S.A.) with the assistance of the Japanese Center for Strategic Studies (JAPAN), the Heritage Foundation (U.S.A.), and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (U.S.A.)

The delegates will make courtesy calls on government leaders and visit this nation's cultural and economic establishments starting today.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS U.S. PUBLIC OPINION

OW040337 Taipei CNA in English 0318 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 4 (CNA) -- American people have discerned and become disgusted with the Peiping regime's blackmailing tactics of negotiations, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Wednesday.

Speaking at the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan, Chu said that the public opinion in the U.S. has become more sympathetic to the Republic of China because American people have seen through the ugly face of the Peiping regime in trying to blackmail the U.S. during negotiation of the "Washington-Peiping joint communique" signed on Aug. 17.

He said that foreign affairs cannot be separated from the overseas Chinese affairs because overseas Chinese can serve as a bridge helping the government to promote cooperation and friendship with other nations.

"The new generations of overseas Chinese have become more assimilated than ever into the foreign communities of their residence, and they have also been able to make great contributions to the development of foreign nations," he pointed out.

Chu also analyzed the current international situation in various areas of the world to the legislators.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

OW041141 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Taipei, 27 Oct (CHUN WEN SHE) [MILITARY NEWS AGENCY] -- In his report on military affairs delivered to the National Defense Committee at the 70th meeting of the Legislative Yuan this morning, National Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih pointed out: The key points regarding the construction of national defense are aimed at building an independent national defense system; bringing up scientific and technical personnel in a positive manner: speeding up the research, production and development of precision weapons; building a strong, all-round national defense power; strengthening ideological education among the officers and men in the country's armed forces in a positive manner in order to counter the current communist bandits' united front conspiracies; cultivating confidence among the officers and men that tyranny is bound to collapse and that benevolence is invincible in order to encourage them to intensify their study of combat techniques and raise their combat capabilities; and performing the work of planning the mobilization of reservists so as to be ready at all times to counterattack the communist bandits' challenge and safeguard the security of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, the bases of reconstruction.

Minister Sung stressed: To deal with the repercussions of the international current of appeasement, the country's armed forces, bearing the mission of safeguarding the survival of the country and the people, began many years ago to adopt positive measures on the basis of independence, such as dispersing their procurement areas and carrying out self-reliant research and production of weapons and equipment in order to have adequate sources of supplies and continuously raise their combat capabilities. At the same time, they have spared no effort to arrange and establish various measures of combat readiness and have made preparations for guaranteeing victory in all possible changes of world situation in the future.

SEMINAR VIEWS U.S. ELECTIONS, FOREIGN POLICY

OW041039 Taipei CNA in English 0946 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 5 (CNA) -- A group of experts and scholars predicted Thursday that there will be little change in the Reagan administration's foreign policy, especially its China policy, in the next two years.

They expected the U.S. Government to follow its present course and there will be no major shift in its policy towards the Republic of China. However, the scholars and experts also expressed their concerns over Chinese Communist subterfuge to force the United States to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.

Commenting on the Democratic Party gains in the U.S. mid-term elections, Henry Mao, professor of Tamkang University, noted that it is normal for the ruling party to lose in the mid-term elections with very few exceptions. For the Republican Party, Mao said, the result is better than expected.

The Republican victories in the Senate would assure that the Reagan administration's foreign policy in the next two years will remain intact, Mao said. On the other hand, the Republican set backs in the U.S. House of Representatives was a signal that the Reagan administration's conservative economic policy has not been effective in the short run and has disappointed the voters.

Chang Teh-kuang, professor of political science at Ball State University, Indiana, pointed out that judging from the outcome of the elections, President Reagan will have a very good chance to win should he run for reelection.

Commenting on the U.S. foreign policy, Chang predicted that the United States will be politically tough but economically soft on the Soviet Union. As for U.S. relations with the Republic of China, Chang said there will be no change on the surface but will be improved substantively.

James Hsiung, professor of politics of New York University in New York City, predicted the United States will continue to play the Communist China card, will limit increase in the U.S. defense budget, and will help Latin American countries to improve their social and economic situation and to curb the expansion of communism.

Cheng Ming, professor of Tamkang University, urged the government and the people of this country to keep an eye on the Chinese Communist attempt to further pressure the U.S. Government towards revising the Taiwan Relations Act.

The experts and scholars made the remarks at a symposium on the U.S. mid-term elections and American politics at Tamkang University in the afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Clement C.P. Chang, president of the university.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO DENOUNCES PEACE TALK IDEA

OW050451 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Idea of Holding 'Peace Talks' With the Bandits Runs Counter to the Constitution and National Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Legislative Yuan's general inquiry session ended successfully the day after yesterday. During the inquiry session, most legislators raised specific and constructive issues for the government to answer and implement.

But, regrettably, Legislator Fei Hsi-ping again put forward his so-called "three principles for peace talks" and a "six-point formula for reunification" during the session. The people earlier censured Legislator Fei for raising this kind of question in violation of the constitution and national policy by taking advantage of the Legislative Yuan's inquiry session.

In answer to Legislator Fei's inquiries the day before yesterday, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Executive Yuan said sternly: "Any talk about holding peace talks with the Chinese Communist regime at any time and in any place is in violation of the constitution and overall national policy." Premier Sun's conclusion in such a firm tone deserves a round of applause from the people. As a legislator, Fei should naturally realize the seriousness of the question of violating the constitution and understand the people's concern.

The so-called "peace talks" issue is actually one of the "united front" tactics of the Communist Party. Our late President Chiang once reminded us: "The essence of united front work is a 'political murder project,' constructed precisely by the communist bandits on the needs of struggle, utilizing enemies from all strata to strike down their principal foes and then eliminating the enemies who became their allies."

This indeed is a very sharp remark. We believe that while Legislator Fei might not have personally experienced or witnessed the "united front" tactics used by the communist bandits on the Kuomintang on numerous occasions and the many "peace talks"held between the communist bandits and the government before we left the mainland, he must have read about them in the newspapers and heard about them from radio broadcasts when he was on the mainland.

Why is he so infatuated with the idea of holding "peace talks" and so sure of success that he keeps putting forward the so-called "three principles" and the "six-point formula"? If this is for the purpose of fooling ourselves, then we will become the laughing stock of the communist bandit spies. If it is intended to fool others, then, except for a three-year-old child, who would dare to admit that he has the ability to "talk peace" with the communists?

The so-called "nine-point principle for realizing peaceful reunification" issued by bandit Yeh Chien-ying last year on the eve of the bogus "national day" in his capacity as "NPC chairman," was a trick to deceive the people of the world at a time when the internal struggle of the Chinese Communist circles was at a most serious juncture. Is Legislator Fei putting forward the "three principles" and the "six-point formula" to echo "Yeh's nine points," presented by bandit Yeh Chien-ying from across the sea? If this is practicing demagogy to find favor with the people, how can Legislator Fei's "three principles" and "six-point formula" find any favor if the army and people in this bastion for mainland recovery snubbed and ignored "Yeh's nine points"? Furthermore, to win favor from whom?

Premier Sun reminded us: We should not forget the many similar views expressed by so-called "democratic personages" before the fall of the mainland. We believe that those who learned a tragic lesson on the mainland will never forget the clamoring of Lo Lung-chi, Li Pu-tung and the like at the Legislative Yuan at that time. Nor should they forget the lesson of Lo and Liu who were later purged and eliminated under Communist Party rule. While it is conceivable for the inexperienced young generation of today not to know about these lessons, for a man of experience like Legislator Fei to forget the lessons of the past 30 years is quite incomprehensible.

Premier Sun said: "The communist bandits have incessantly schemed to attack, occupy and disintegrate Taiwan. We must further fortify our confidence, strengthen our unity and avoid taking the same disastrous road that led to the fall of the mainland. Therefore, any talk about holding peace talks with the Chinese Communist regime and establishing relations with the communists at this time is in violation of the constitution and overall national policy. This is tantamount to a suggestion that we must surrender to the communists. We should never be fooled."

Premier Sun has made his point clearly and firmly. We hope that our people at home and overseas will cast away the idea of holding "peace talks." We must abide by the constitution and adhere to national policy. Those who want to spread the capitulationist fallacies for "peace talks" are deliberately seeking to harm us and we should not be taken in!

PRC TO CONSIDER CUTS IN U.S. COTTON IMPORTS

HK090218 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 82 BUSINESS NEWS p 1

[By Julie Auyeung: "U.S. Moves May Prompt Peking Countermove"]

[Text] China will consider cutting its imports of U.S. cotton if America proceeds with threats unilaterally to quadruple the number of categories of exports it restricts.

The United States has proposed to increase the restricted list from eight items to 33. Most of the new ones are man-made fibre products, whereas items already restricted are cotton goods.

An official of the China National Textile Import and Export Corp. (Chinatex), Mr Liu Shuixing, called the move unreasonable, particularly as the level the U.S. would then allow the Chinese is much less than what it is now exporting.

Mr Liu Shuixing was also speaking in his capacity as liaison officer for the textile committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. Its delegation was in Canton last week for a seminar in which 80 Chinese representatives from the textile industry participated.

China's textile industry wants to increase its share of the U.S. market, Mr Liu Shuixing said. It was one of the largest customers for U.S. textiles and the U.S. Government should therefore cooperate in allowing more Chinese textile imports.

The managing director of Jenston International (Hong Kong) Ltd, Mr Liu Yuensung, said China can move up market and manufacture items with no quotas, such as silk, linen and ramie (jute) products during such difficult periods when market expansion is limited by quotas.

He observed that China had made improvements in its industry and was aware of the problems still to be solved, even if no instant solutions were readily apparent.

Problems identified by the Chinese include poor domestic transport links, which could lead to delayed delivery; long lead times, and concepts of fashion.

The chairman of Amcham's textile committee, Mr Carmer Robinson, said the main interests demonstrated by the Chinese at the seminar were in the areas of fashion, garment merchandising and quality control.

"In the past two seminars, the Chinatex delegates just came and listened. This year, a lively discussion followed the presentations. This exchange of ideas made the seminar extremely successful for both sides.

"We see this as a sign of the growing sophistication of the textile industry in China. In addition they understand that in order to increase their share of the U.S. market, they need to solve problems such as quality control, documentation, shading and sizing of garments and delivery schedules," Mr Robinson added.

The co-ordinator of the seminar, Mr Ira Kaye, observed that the Chinese delegates were more aware of fashion and its importance in the marketplace than they had been previously.

DETENTION OF HONG KONG CITIZEN BY PRC CONFIRMED

HK080056 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Hong Kong Government has confirmed that China has detained a Hong Kong citizen and regarded him as a national of the country.

In a letter to friends of Lau Sanching (29), a local activist who disappeared during his trip to Canton last Christmas, the secretary for security, Mr Louis Davies, said that the British Embassy in Peking had sought information on his whereabouts.

The Chinese authorities said Mr Lau had been "detained for unlawful deed," the letter said.

Also, the Chinese authorities stated that Mr Lau is regarded by them as a national of the People's Republic of China since he travelled to China on a "compatriots certificate" -- a re-entry permit issued to residents of Hong Kong and Macao by the Chinese Government -- the letter added.

Mr Chan Cheong, a friend of Mr Lau, said the Hong Kong Government should clarify its stand on the matter.

China's reply suggested that the Hong Kong Government has no "rights" in treating the case.

"It means other compatriots certificate-holders may be detained like Mr Lau when they are travelling in China and receive no political protection from the Hong Kong Government," Mr Chan said.

He reiterated the responsibility of the Hong Kong Government in the matter as Mr Lau is a Hong Kong-born legal citizen.

He said that friends of Mr Lau would expand the signature campaign to the public and seek more support from social organisations.

From April till now, they have collected 300 signatures among friends of Mr Lau, Mr Chan said.

HSIN WAN PAO ON CHINA'S RECOVERY OF HONG KONG

HK060857 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Social System in Hong Kong and Macao Will Not Be Changed"]

[Text] The Beijing RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial today dealing with the question of how to appraise and handle the class struggle in the current stage correctly. The editorial mentions the question of Hong Kong and Macao, a small portion of which was quoted by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE. There were three main points:

1. China will definitely recover sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao.

2. The social systems of Hong Kong and Macao will not be changed after China has recovered them.

3. The social system of Taiwan will not be changed either after it has been reunified with the mainland.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial confirms what was said earlier by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun. He dwelt on this question in his talk with the visiting Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation.

"The systems will all remain unchanged." This news has won quite a favorable reaction in Hong Kong. It has helped to calm people's minds and pierce through irresponsible rumors. Hence it has also helped to revive the faltering and disturbed economy.

Certain people often say that when dealing with the question of Hong Kong's future, it is essential to consider the wishes of Hong Kong's inhabitants and look after their interests. That is quite right. However, on the other hand, similar importance should also be attached to the wishes and interests of the 1 billion people of China, the sovereign power.

The wishes of the 1 billion and the 5 million can be identical, and there may also be some differences of opinion. Of course it would be ideal if they were identical. If there are some differences of opinion, then they will need to be harmonized, but in the end the 1 billion cannot submit to the 5 million!

The words of Xi Zhongxun and the passage in the RENMIN RIBAO editorial reflect the wishes of the 1 billion. A very few of the 5 million inhabitants of Hong Kong are opposed to China recovering sovereignty, thus going against the wishes of the 1 billion. This cannot be done.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial goes a bit further than Xi Zhongxun. This the first mention of Macao. The Macao issue, it says, will be handled in the same way as Hong Kong. Likewise, after the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, the social system in Hong Kong and Macao will remain unchanged.

It is very difficult to fix a timetable for the return of Taiwan to the motherland's embrace, and determine if this will be before or after the solution of the Hong Kong and Macao issue. Nevertheless, the principles and policies for the return of Taiwan to the motherland have already been set out with extreme clarity in the nine-point scheme put forward by Ye Jianying, points three and four of which state that Taiwan can be a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy. Taiwan's current social and economic systems will not be changed, nor will its way of life, nor will its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries.

Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan each has its own historical background and special circumstances, and not everything can be done in an identical way. However, the principle that "the social system will not be changed" applies to all of them.

HONG KONG PAPER REVIEWS PLA COMMAND CHANGES

HK060356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Nov 82 p 5

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] A major reorganisation of the military commands in China's 4.2 million People's Liberation Army is well underway with the dismissal, retirement and transfer of no fewer than 170 officers so far, according to reliable sources.

Already three top commands -- in the Guangzhou and Nanjing Regions -- have changed hands and by the close of the reorganisation no fewer than six, and possibly as many as eight of the 11 regions, will see changes in the top command.

Guangzhou's regional commander, aging General Wu Kehua, was relieved of his command and was replaced by General You Taizhong of Chengdu.

Gen You, Gen Wang and Gen Xiang were all elected members of the party Central Committee at the 12th party congress early last month.

Other military regions, whose commanders will almost certainly lose their posts, include Lanzhou, whose commander is General Du Yide, Wuhan (General Zhang Caiqian) and Jinan (General Rao Shoukun).

And the commander of the Shenyang Region, General Li Desheng, the only regional commander to have been elected to the party Politburo, may leave his position also for a more senior job in Beijing.

But it is at the deputy commander and deputy political commissar level, and also at lower ones that the changes have been most sweeping.

Full information on these changes has yet to be collated but initial reports show that in the Guangzhou command, at least, practically all the deputy commanders and most of the political commissars have either been relegated to the advisory posts or retired altogether.

Observers said this is the largest peaceful reorganisation of the military since the People's Republic was established and its magnitude almost matches that of the unprecedented changes during the Cultural Revolution.

Major changes are also taking place in the military headquarters and the three branches of the armed services.

It is expected that, when the exercise is completed, practically all those who have been elected to the Central Advisory Commission at last month's party congress, and a great many more, will have relinquished their jobs in favour of younger and, in some cases, more trustworthy officers.

The changeover in the Guangzhou command was most dramatic. Prominent veteran soldier Mr Wang Zhen, who has often acted as Mr Deng Xiaoping's military "trouble shooter," came down to the south to preside and supervise the "changing of the guard."

Nearly a dozen military officers, including Gen Wu, were relieved of their posts. Only one officer, Deputy Political Commissar Shan Yingzhang, retained his job.

Three officers, Gen Wu, Zhan Caifang and Peng Jiaqing, joined the Central Advisory Commission while the others were simply retired.

What made this changeover so spectacular was that almost all the officers were members of the former Fourth Field Army of Lin Biao who came to the south in the early days of the People's Republic and most of whom had been stationed there since.

While many of their senior colleagues were purged after the abortive coup engineered by Lin Biao, they were able to stay on and were promoted through the ranks to reach their present positions.

Many of the officers now relieved of their jobs also once held important positions at the height of the Cultural Revolution and they had somehow managed to escape the subsequent purge after Lin Biao's death.

Another outstanding feature of the changeover, effected late last month, was the fact that almost all the retired officers, except Gen Wu, were present at a major rally presided over by Mr Wang to mark the change.

This was rare in past practice as those purged or retired from their posts never, as a rule, attended any subsequent public meetings.

Those retired officers included Huang Ronghai, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yefan, Yang Shugeng, Yan Demin, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng and Zhu Ying.

The new command is more concise in form and comprises one commander, three deputy commanders, one political commissar and two deputy political commissars.

The deputy commanders are Xu Fangchun, Zhu Yuehua and Zhang Xudeng.

The political commissar remains Mr Wang Meng who took over the job upon the death of the incumbent, Mr Xiang Zhonghau, two years ago, and the two deputy commissars are Shan Yingzhang and Lou Weiru.

The changes have come less than a month after the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY retracted an earlier article attacking the moderate line of Mr Deng Xiaoping and other pragmatists. The article was regarded as a challenge to Mr Deng's authority and was published on the eve of the 12th party congress.

The challenge was quickly defeated and the party congress saw the relegation of nearly 30 serving officers to the Central Advisory Commission. While many of them are undoubtedly old and in ill health, others are still relatively young and in good health.

The appointments of these officers to the CAC heralded the changes in the military and indeed, within weeks of the congress, the director of the General Political Department, ailing Mr Wei Ouoqing, was replaced by Mr Yu Qiuli.

Other prominent changes include the retirement of Mr Ye Fei and his replacement by Gen Liu Huaqing, one of the younger deputy chiefs of General Staff, as head of the PLA Navy.

Other changes took place in the general headquarters but they were largely unannounced and it was in the military regions that the swift switch was most pronounced.

In effecting the changes, the leaders were careful not to "ruffle features," observers said.

At the Ouangzhou rally, for instance, Mr Wang Zhen heaped praise on the retiring officers for their contributions during their "revolutionary careers," for their initiative to retire "on their own" and for their fresh contribution to help their successors.

In the weeks ahead, more changes will be disclosed but it will be some time before the dust settles and a clear picture of the revamped army emerges.

MING PAO EXAMINES SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

HK080733 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 5

[Special dispatch by special correspondent Zong Juan]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov -- After China's successful launching of its 12th artificial earth satellite, Sun Jiadong, an authority on space technology, disclosed a few days ago in Beijing that China is studying and manufacturing three-stage liquid rockets and will launch correspondence satellites next year. The general engineer of China's Ministry of Space Industry declared: "We will not take part in space competition, nor will we depend on others."

Sun Jiadong divided the history of the development of space technology in mainland China into three stages: 1) from the mid-1950's to the early 1960's, a stage for laying down a foundation; 2) from the launching of the first artificial earth satellite to the present, a stage for experiment; and 3) an application stage which began quite recently.

He said that the three stages were as follows: Stage 1: Efforts were made to draw plans for the development of space technology, design and manufacture rockets and satellites and establish experiment bases and launching sites. A satellite launching center was established during that period in the barren and desolate desert, north of Jiuguan in Gansu, where all 12 artificial earth satellites were launched. During that period, a special committee was established with Zhou Enlai presiding and Nie Rongzhen and Luo Ruiqing in charge of the routine work. Although the Soviet Union tore up the relevant agreements at that time, the development of China's space technology was not halted but was ready to take off by relying on our own efforts.

Stage 2: The catastrophe of the "Cultural Revolution" seriously hampered the development of science and technology with the exception of space technology secretly "catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced level." Compared with the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Japan, the technical scheme and design quota of China's first artificial earth satellite was advanced. All 11 satellites launched subsquently were more or less advanced in the fields of structure material, temperature control, appearance control and satellite energy.

Stage 3: Our main objective is launching satellites of synchronous orbit and large satellites with surface layer orbit. China has already reached the initial application stage in satellite correspondence and also made remarkable achievements in utilizing satellites to forecast weather, investigate natural resources, conduct geological and hydrological surveys and carry out mineral prospecting.

Also serving as the deputy director of the Chinese Space Technology Research Institute, Sun Jiadong delightedly said: "We have successfully recovered our artificial earth satellite for the fourth time." According to his disclosure, satellites were recovered after traveling for three days on the first three occasions, but the latest one was recovered after traveling for five days at a predetermined area in the southern part of Sichuan Province.

When asked why Sichuan was chosen, as on previous occasions, as the place for satellite recovery, Sun Jiadong explained that many complicated technical problems were involved in the recovery. Usually, the United States recovers satellites at sea, whereas China has chosen to recover satellites on land in accordance with its own technical conditions. Where is the best place for satellites to fall?

The desert in the western part of China is of course a good place, but satellites have to be launched against the direction of rotation of the globe. The launching, therefore, is a strain just like throwing something against the forward direction in a fast-moving train.

Satellites were accurately recovered on several occasions in the southern part of Sichuan and more difficult and complicated technology is required in the field than in the United States and the Soviet Union. Sun Jiadong said: "This shows that China has made breakthroughs in the fields of the technology of orbit control, applying rocket brakes and heatproofing materials."

SEMINAR RECOMMENDS DEVELOPING NORTHWEST CHINA

HK081311 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Chinese Scientists Point Out Future Hopes Lie in Northwest"]

[Text] "China's future hopes lie in the immense northwest." This was the unanimous view at a recent seminar sponsored by the Chinese Ecologists Association.

This association recently held a seminar in Urumqi on the ecological situation in dry and semidry regions. Some scholars, who had taken part in the meeting and returned to Beijing, said that the participants at the meeting made a resounding call -- "advance to the immense northwest," urging more scientists, technicians and noble-minded patriots to contribute their part in exploiting and building the northwest areas.

They said that since the United States had turned a desert along the west coast into a land of happiness, why could not we build our large northwest into a strategic rear area of our country?

They said that China's northwest is rich in natural resources, in particular crude petroleum, coal, water and solar and wind energy. The land also has a great potential for developing agriculture and animal husbandry. For example, Xinjiang could become one of the world's areas with the greatest potential for promoting cotton, grapes, beetroot and "hami" melon, provided it can attain grain self-sufficiency. The cotton crop on the two sides of the Nile gives a living to the Egyptians, the cotton crop in Xinjiang will also enrich hundreds of thousands of people.

They pointed out that there is ample scope for more inhabitants in the northwest. The population of this area is now about 600 million, accounting for about one twentieth of the national population. But this region covers more than one fifth of China's total area. They also said that conditions in China's northwest are much better than those in Siberia in the Soviet Union. The area is rich in water resources, particularly the glaciers in the Tianshan mountains, the Kunlun mountains and the Qilian mountains.

The participants at the meeting are fully confident that the dry land in the northwest can be surely transformed into fertile soil. The immense northwest will become the cradle of the prosperity and future hope of China.

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KYODO: DENG ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S., JAPAN

OW0911233 Tokyo KYODO In English 1236 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 9 KYODO -- China's strongman Deng Xiaoping said Tuesday that there will be progress in Sino-Soviet normalization talks if Moscow takes some concrete action to ease the friction in bilateral relations.

At the same time, Deng said he cannot trust the United States because its policy changes when the President changes.

Deng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, reportedly made these remarks during an hour-long meeting with Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Utsunomiya briefed reporters on his meeting with Deng.

China and the Soviet Union resumed working-level talks on the normalization of relations last month in Beijing. They were suspended following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

The talks are currently in recess but are expected to continue in Moscow soon.

On the prospect of improvement of Sino-Soviet relations, Deng told Utsunomiya that "the question is not words but action and it's up to the Soviet Union."

He said that the normalization talks will make progress if the Soviet Union takes some concrete action to reduce what he called "the threat to China." China has long objected to the USSR's deployment of a large number of troops on the Sino-Soviet border and has denounced Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and support of Vietnam in dispatching troops to Kampuchea.

China has been calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Sino-Soviet border areas, Mongolia and Afghanistan, and to withdraw its support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

It was believed that Deng was again signalling that there could be some progress in the normalization talks if the Soviet Union shows real signs of movement on even one of the three conditions laid down by Beijing.

Deng also reportedly said that it is natural for Japan as an independent nation to maintain self-defense forces.

According to Utsunomiya, he said that China does not consider self-defense forces to be a revival of militarism in Japan, an indication that China believes reinforcement of Japan's self-defense forces is distinct from the question of a militarist revival.

However, Deng said that while China is not worried about Japan's defense buildup, many countries in Asia are apprehensive about it.

On Sino-U.S. relations, Deng said China is watching U.S. policy carefully because America alters its policy when a new man assumes the presidency.

Deng cited as an example of what China calls U.S. "hegemonism" Washington's policy toward Israel, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan.

He said U.S. troops should be pulled out of South Korea.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS

HK091136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "The 'Disarmament' Talks That Exist In Name But Not in Reality"]

[Text] The 37th UN General Assembly, which is now in session, has regarded disarmament as an important topic for discussion, just as previous assemblies have done. The Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state spoke plausibly and at length at the UN General Assembly that both superpowers were working for arms reduction. The Soviet Union also pretended to be serious about raising disarmament proposals on the so-called checking of the arms race, preventing nuclear calamity and so forth. In the meantime, when the UN General Assembly is in session, the talks between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO on disarmaments for central Europe and the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms and strategic nuclear weapons limitation talks for Europe have also resumed one after another. It seems that the two superpowers are enthusiastic enough in promoting disarmament. However, grim reality has told people that the practical acts of the Soviet Union and the United States run counter to their "remarks" on disarmament and that various kinds of "disarmament" talks which are in session are nothing but a fraudulent farce that exists in name only.

At present, one of the characteristics of the three disarmament talks which mainly involve the Soviet Union and the United States is that trifles are disputed, but neither the Soviet Union nor the United States is willing to reduce its armaments. This is the key reason why the talks have become bogged down.

The disarmament talks on central Europe has been held off and on for 9 years and the 28th round of talks has already started. The present discussion involves more than 2 million regular troops of the two European military blocks stationed in central Europe. A long time ago, both of them said they would mitigate military confrontation in central Europe. However, the discussion has been at a deadlock so far because of an old problem which has remained unsolved for a long time. This old problem is the actual number of troops of the two groups stationed in central Europe and the way to reduce them.

The Soviet side has always stressed: The total number of ground forces and the air force of both sides stationed in central Europe is "roughly the same": 991,000 for the Warsaw Treaty Organization and 979,000 for NATO; the number of ground forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has reached 792,500 and NATO 796,700. Therefore, the Soviet Union has held that the "disarmaments" of both sides should be "on the basis of reciprocity." The U.S. side has said that according to the information it has collected, there is a wide gap between the military strength of the two blocks. In other words, the number of troops of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is 150,000-170,000 more than the military strength of NATO. Therefore, reduction should be carried out in "proportion." Those who have stationed more troops should reduce more.

Last spring and summer, both sides raised the so-called new plans. According to the new plan of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Soviet Union and the United States should, first of all, reduce their ground forces by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively. After that, both sides should "freeze their remaining troops on the basis of collective principle." Through further negotiations, both sides should respectively reduce their ground forces to the level of 700,000 and the air force to 200,000. According to the new plan worked out by NATO, after reduction of forces, the maximum number of ground forces and air force of both sides would be 900,000 respectively. However, according to NATO's standard of calculation, the Warsaw Treaty Organization should withdraw 200,000 troops within 7 years. As a result, both sides have quarreled without results about the troops stationed in central Europe and the way to reduce them.

The delegates of both the Soviet Union and the United States boasted their own plans, saying that if their plans are implemented, the "acute military confrontation in central Europe will be mitigated" and that "the danger of war in Europe minimized" and so forth. Actually, according to their disarmament plans, the number of ground forces and air force of both sides stationed in the central European region which is not large will be maintained at the level of 1.8 million. In particular, both sides have in recent years improved their own military facilities while carrying out talks. It is absolutely impossible to realize the so-called "mitigating military confrontation."

Another important subject in the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks is the intermediate-range nuclear weapons as well as the respective strategic nuclear weapons of the two countries in the European theater. These two rounds of talks have been going on in Geneva for more than a month, but the positions of both sides have remained the same as before. There is not the slightest change in their sharp antagonism. Recently, both sides have again blamed each other for the lack of sincerity. A high-ranking general of the Soviet General Staff Department has put the blame for the impasse in the nuclear talks on the United States "not taking a genuine interest" in the talks. Actually, the true reason for the impasse in the U.S.-USSR nuclear talks is because these two superpowers do not really want to reduce their respective nuclear strength, and they are hoping to gain some advantages for themselves through the talks.

Regardless of whether discussing intermediate-range or strategic nuclear weapons, the point of departure of the United States is to weaken Soviet superiority in land-based missiles. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is making every effort to maintain this superiority and is energetically preventing the United States from further improving its nuclear technology. Their intentions are clearly reflected in their respective "disarmament" plans.

On the question of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the "zero-point option" proposed by the United States is aimed at such Soviet land-based missiles as the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5. It wants the Soviet Union to dismantle these missiles in exchange for not deploying Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. The United States is still insisting on this plan at present. The chief U.S. negotiator says that the U.S. plan has "furnished the brightest prospect" for reaching an agreement. What the Soviet Union has put forward is a "reduction plan" centered on freezing the status quo. "Freezing" means that the United States must not deploy any new missiles in Europe; "reduction" means that the nuclear forces of Britain and France are also included in the reduction. In this way, the enormously powerful Soviet SS-20 missiles can be preserved intact. At present, the Soviet Union is also insisting on this position and not giving way. Its negotiator has said that only the Soviet position can "lay a sound foundation" for reaching an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. From this we can see that it will definitely take some time for the United States and the Soviet Union to make any headway in the talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The wrangling of the two superpowers over strategic arms also reflects their respective aims. The Reagan administration insists that nuclear disarmament must start with ballistic missiles, especially the number of warheads carried by land-based ballistic missiles and their carrying capacity. According to Reagan's projection, the number of Soviet land-based ballistic missiles as well as the number of warheads carried by these missiles, and their carrying capacity in which the Soviets have gained the upper hand will be greatly decreased, while the current U.S. nuclear strength will not be greatly affected. That is to say, the U.S. tactic is to maintain its own strength by holding down Soviet superiority.

The Soviet leaders stressed, however, that the primary objective of the talks is to freeze the quantity of the existing strategic weapons and to restrict the modernization of the existing weapons. The purpose of this option is to maintain the Soviet strength in land-based missiles and, at the same time, halt U.S. efforts to improve its nuclear weapons. Now both sides are obstinately clinging to their respective positions and waiting for an opportunity. Each counts on making use of the other's difficult positions at home and abroad and tries to compel the other to yield. At the same time, both sides are also building up their respective strength so as to back up their bargaining power.

According to studies by some unofficial bodies in the United States and other places, currently there are 50,000 nuclear warhead's stocked all over the world, and 96 percent of these are controlled by the two superpowers. Moreover, they are still "developing and improving new means of war."

With regard to the improvement of nuc ear weapons, both the United States and the Soviet Union have never stopped their nuclear tests. According to rough estimates, in the first 9 months of this year, the United States carried out 16 underground nuclear tests and the Soviet Union carried out 13 tests. In order to intensify the research and production of new nuclear weapons, the United States is implementing a 6-year plan for rebuilding armaments.

But the Soviet Union is by no means inferior in this respect. According to reports, the United States has started the production of MX missiles and trial-production of B-1 bombers. In the United States, the second Trident submarine has been put into service and six more submarines of the same model are to be built. In addition, it fulfilled the tests of cruise missiles launched in the air last October and these missiles will be put into service very soon. Besides speeding up the substitution of old missiles for new ones, the Soviets are trying to make nuclear submarines of the Typhoon class which will be well matched with the U.S. Trident submarines. They will put these submarines into service in the near future. They have also tested the new SSNX-20 multiple warhead missiles which will be carried by these submarines. Besides, the Soviets are also trying to make a new type of strategic bomber which resembles the U.S. B-1 bomber.

The Soviet Union and the United States are expanding their nuclear forces in Europe. According to reports by the Western press, the Soviet Union has never ceased to deploy SS-20 guided missiles. Even last March, when the Soviet Union announced that it would temporarily stop deployment, it had already built three SS-20 missile bases. The number of SS-20 guided missiles which it has deployed in Europe has reached 324. This year the United States has succeeded in launching its Tomahawk cruise missiles, to be used by the European region, and Pershing II guided missiles.

All this shows that the Soviet Union and the United States are carrying out a large-scale arms race. Their "disarmament" talks are nothing but empty talk.

IMF APPROVES LOAN TO S. AFRICA WITH U.S. SUPPORT

OW041315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- The executive board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today approved a 1.07 billion dollar loan to South Africa, a move supported by the United States but strongly opposed by world public opinion.

South Africa's practice of apartheid policy and its military adventures in southern Africa have caused serious economic difficulties at home. Its massive military outlays, coupled with its gold and diamonds export shortfalls last year because of world-wide recession, have created huge budget and trade deficits estimated at 3.5 to 5.2 billion dollars for 1982.

The United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution by a vote of 121-to-3 late last month calling on the IMF to deny the loan on the grounds that such a loan would bolster South Africa's racist and aggressive policies.

The U.S. support of the IMF loan to South Africa has been criticised by members of Congress. Some 40 legislators have written Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to oppose the loan, the largest international loan in South Africa's history. They urged that such a loan should contain conditions designed to change South Africa's system of apartheid.

Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa said in a letter to Regan that U.S. support for yet another IMF loan to South Africa "will be viewed by the non-white community within South Africa as support for an unjust status quo."

In an article in THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday, William H. Gray III, vice chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, noted that the IMF approval of the loan with U.S. support "would give South Africa the economic means to carry on its military adventures against neighboring states."

He said: "By covering the entire 30 percent increase in Pretoria's defense spending over the past two years, the loan would enable the South African regime to persist pointlessly in its illegal occupation of Namibia and its escalating raids on Angola and Mozambique."

BOSTON GLOBE in an article yesterday said the loan "indirectly subsidizes South Africa's continued military aggression against neighboring states and implacable oppression of the African majority inside the country."

The State Department, responding today to critics of its policy on the IMF loan to South Africa, argued that the granting of the loan should be based solely on economic grounds. But members of the Congressional Black Caucus in a letter to Regan earlier sharply attacked the granting of the loan, saying that it is impossible to separate economic and political considerations in regard to South Africa.

SOVIET PROFESSORS ATTEND BEIJING SYMPOSIUM

OW091720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A three-day international symposium on physics education opened at Tsinghua University today sponsored by Beijing, Shanghai's Fudan and the host universities.

Forty-one professors from 13 Chinese universities and from 10 more in the United States, France, the Soviet Union, Britain and West Berlin are attending.

In the afternoon, Liu Ta, president of Tsinghua, gave a reception for the professors. He Dongchang, Chinese minister of education, was present.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS MIDTERM ELECTIONS

OW051918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 5 Nov 82

["News Analysis: What Does the Outcome of U.S. Congressional Elections Show? -- by Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The mid-term congressional elections ended with the Democrats getting the upper hand in the election of representatives and governors and the Republicans maintaining its majority position in the Senate.

After the election, both the two parties and the public have offered differing explanations about the outcome of the elections. These explanations reflect their differences in interests as well as the current political and economic crises in the United States.

The Republicans suffered heavy losses in the elections. The voters were unhappy with the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration. Soon after Reagan took office last year, he adopted an "economic recovery program" based on supply-side economics, claiming that with the implementation of the program, the economy would quickly recover from the stagnation.

However, the economy failed to develop as Reagan had expected. Not long after Reagan announced his economic recovery program, the economy experienced another recession in July last year, the eighth since World War II.

Reagan's economic policy has caused deficits, interest rates and unemployment to climb higher than ever since the great depression. Therefore, the supply-side economics which was popular for a time has invited criticisms not only from the opposition party and the public, but also from some people within the Republican Party and the government.

It is the first time since 1950 that the Republicans lost so many seats in the House of Representatives when a Republican president had his first experience in mid-term elections.

Many representatives who supported the supply-side economics in 1980 when they entered the Congress lost their seats in the recent election. The outcome of the election is taken as a challenge to Reagan's economic policy.

But the outcome of the election does not mean a "victory" for the Democrats either. On the eve of the election, taking advantage of the current economic recession, especially the rising unemployment and cuts in social welfare spendings, the Democrats launched attacks on the Republicans.

They claimed that they would re-dominate the Senate, capture 30 to 40 seats from the Republicans in the House of Representatives, and seize hold of 40 or more governorships.

But the Democrats failed to reach the goal, mainly because during the campaign they only submitted an empty slogan, "American needs a change". As to what kind of change was meant, Democratic candidates each offered their own interpretations.

Actually, the moderates and liberals within the Democratic Party had quarrelled for a long time over economic policies. Some suggested that the supply-side economics be done away with and Keynesianism restored, while others held that neither of them was effective.

Since no one in the party could make out a new formula, voters did not believe that the Democrats had any better cards up their sleeves.

The outcome of the election will have an impact on the government in the rest of its term. Obviously, Reagan will find it more difficult to deal with the Congress. In the last two years, it was relatively easy for Reagan to railroad his economic program and budget through the House of Representatives and the Senate since there existed a "conservative coalition" formed by a majority of Republican congressmen and several dozen Democratic congressmen from the South. With the worsening of the economic difficulties, this coalition was disintegrated.

As the number of moderates and liberals among the Democratic congressmen has increased by more than 20, it is no longer easy for Reagan to have his program passed in the Congress The only choice that lies before Reagan is between "compromise" and "stalemate".

HUANG HUA MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW091652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met here this afternoon with a U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman William J. Hughes, chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Huang Hua discussed with the guests on Sino-U.S. relations and other issues. Present on the occasion were Wang Chuliang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here November 7 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

GEORGE BUSH TO VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

OW100827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush will begin a seven-nation African trip tomorrow as President Reagan's personal representative.

During the next 15 days, Bush will visit Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire. He is the highest-ranking official of the Reagan administration to visit black Africa.

At a press conference here today, Bush said his visit is to demonstrate the "high value" the U.S. administration places on African countries and to "develop understanding on major bilateral and regional issues." He indicated that the United States is determined to "persevere" in efforts on the Namibia issue. "Without an agreement on Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola," a solution to the Namibia issue would be highly unlikely, he said.

Observers here pointed out that the vice president will no doubt "get a feel" for the costs of Reagan's policy in Africa, a policy that tilts towards South Africa and thereby strains relations with black Africa.

Last year the United States vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola. Recently it helped South Africa get a 1.07 billion dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund. Such an attitude of the United States has evoked strong dissatisfaction from African countries.

AFP: DENG OUTLINES CONCERN OVER USSR TROOPS

OW091240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 9 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed today that China is waiting for deeds not words from the Soviet Union in view of the threat constituted by the more than one million Soviet troops on its border.

Mr. Deng was speaking to a delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association led by its President Tokuma Utsunomiya, a Japanese source said.

The Chinese leader told his visitors that relations with the Soviet Union could only be formalised if Moscow took concrete action, especially about its military presence on the Chinese frontier.

Western diplomats said that China's chief concern is to be rid of the problem of the Soviet military deployment on the frontier which forces the Chinese to station large numbers of their own troops on their side of the border, placing a heavy burden on the country's finances.

The diplomats said that if the Chinese leadership could obtain satisfaction on this problem they would probably agree to normalise relations with Moscow.

But they would continue to press for satisfaction on Cambodia where China is seeking the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and Afghanistan where the Chinese have denounced Soviet intervention.

Soviet diplomatic sources say that the Chinese have not established any order of priority on these three points. They add that Moscow would agree to discuss the military forces on the Sino-Soviet frontier but not those stationed in Outer Mongolia which is a sovereign state.

Observers said that Mr. Deng's reference to the question of the Soviet troops on the frontier was certainly not a casual remark. It suggests that this problem will be the crucial issue at the next round of consultations to be held in Moscow early in the new year.

A Japanese source said that Mr. Deng was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the talks with the Soviet Union.

Privately both Chinese and Soviet sources said that they (?do) not expect any spectacular development in this area and expected the negotiations to be long and difficult.

Beijing and Moscow resumed their dialogue last month after a break of nearly three years when Soviet vice-Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese opposite number Qian Qichen held a first round of consultations.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, this afternoon met with a Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission.

Xi Zhongxun said "the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have consistently supported and helped each other in their protracted struggles. New progress has been made in the friendship between our two countries."

He recalled the welcome accorded to his delegation during its recent visit to Korea. "I have deeply felt the relations between our countries are as close as lips and teeth," he said.

Xi Zhongxun said the Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and support president Kim Il-sung's proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He expressed the hope the broadcasting staffs of the two countries would continue to learn from each other, compare notes and strengthen cooperation.

Yi Yong-ok said "we have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Kunming and Nanjing and had extensive contacts with Chinese workers, peasants and people in other fields. We have seen the Chinese people working hard to realize the spirit of the party's 12th congress.

"The relations between Korea and China were cemented with blood. The Korean broadcasting staff are determined to make efforts for strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries he said.

Present were Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CULTURAL EXCHANGE DELEGATION -- Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, met with and entertained the visiting Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association delegation led by Director-General Torao Miyagawa at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People this evening. In his speech Zhou called Miyagawa and others "old friends tested by history." Miyagawa, who has visited China on 26 occasions, said he has always regarded China as his second motherland and he looks forward to more cultural exchanges between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Wu Zuoren, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Zhao Xun, permanent secretary of the federation, and leaders of the associations of artists, dramatists and film artists under the federation. The Japanese guests arrived yesterday and will tour Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shaoxing and Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

VODK COMMENTARY ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

OW061238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The recent visit of a Soviet military delegation to Indochina was designed to push forward the Soviet expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, said radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The visit was also designed to help the Le Duan clique of Vietnam plot a new war escalation against Kampuchea, the radio pointed out.

The Soviet military delegation headed by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin visited Vietnam, Phnom Penh and Laos from October 26 to November 3.

The radio said that last February the chief of General Staff of the armed forces, N.V. Ogarkov, visited Vietnam and Phnom Penh. As a result, the Soviet Navy gained the right to use Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in Vietnam as bases for its warships including nuclear submarines and to speed up the projects for the expansion of facilities of Kampong Saom and Phsar Ream in Kampuchea.

Recently the Soviet Union has accelerated its shipments of arms and ammunition to Kampuchea to reinforce Vietnam's military forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border that are making preparations for another war operation in the coming dry season.

All this shows anew that with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam will never give up its designs to set up an Indochina federation, nor will the Soviet Union give up its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. Should their designs succeed in Kampuchea, they would advance against other places.

The radio called on countries in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region to keep high vigilance against the danger of Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and expansion in the region.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HANOI, PHNOM PENH'S NEW MOVE

HK081355 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "The Ferocious Features of a Bondservant"]

[Text] A few days ago, the "foreign ministry" of the Kampuchean puppet regime published a declaration against the UN resolution on the Kampuchean issue. While hurling routine abuse at China and the ASEAN countries, this "foreign ministry" also declared that "there is a limit to tolerance," and that the Kampuchean puppet regime "would properly exercise its right of counteroffensive to safeguard the country's rights of existence."

Everyone knows that the Kampuchean puppet regime is propped up by the Vietnamese authorities alone. However, despite its role as a thoroughgoing bondservant, this regime always insists on disguising itself as independent. Is it curious? Not at all. In fact, it is merely playing the role of its master's mouthpiece. The ferocious pose of the bondservant in Phnom Penh reflects the conspiracy of its master in Hanoi as the Vietnamese move their troops toward the western part of Kampuchea.

The whole world will pay close attention to any new move by the Vietnamese and their lackey on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

KHIEU SAMPHAN VISITS PEOPLE'S COMMUNE IN BEIJING

OW091218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of the Democratic Kampuchea, visited the Huangtugang people's commune in the southwest suburbs of Beijing this morning.

This commune mainly produces vegetables and develops diversified economy at the same time. The commune's leading member told the Kampuchean guests that since this commune adopted the responsibility system for production, the commune members' initiative was aroused, which led to the rapid development of production.

In 1978, the commune's net per capita income was 214 yuan, but it increased to 410 yuan last year. The livelihood of the commune members has improved noticeably. The Kampuchean guests visited the commune's vegetable fields, the vermicelli processing factory, and the flower nursery. They also called on a peasant family.

Khieu Samphan inquired about the commune's production and the daily life of the peasants. At the end of the visit, Khieu Samphan expressed his wish that the commune would be even more successful in economy to make contributions to China's modernization.

THAI MINISTER ON PREM TINSULANON'S VISIT

OW081650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters here today leaders of the other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regard Thai prime minister's coming visit to China as very helpful to the association.

He said that as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee for this year, he had asked leaders of other ASEAN member countries about their opinion and found this was their identical view.

The foreign minister, who will accompany Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for the China visit to begin on November 17, said the prime minister will discuss with the Chinese leaders relations between the two countries and other major problems such as security in the region.

Sitthi Sawetsila visited China two years ago with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

PENG CHONG RECEIVES THAI JOURNALISTS 7 NOV

OW071548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the Confederation of Thai Journalists at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Leader of the delegation is Kamhaeng Paritanont, president of the confederation and president of the Reporters' Association of Thailand.

Peng Chong said that Sino-Thai relations are good. The two countries should increase exchanges in the political, economic and cultural fields. He told the guests that he would shortly lead a delegation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to visit Thailand.

Wang Yi, first secretary of the All-China Journalists Association's Secretariat, was also present on the occasion.

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DELEGATION

OW081610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade told Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thongyot Chittawira here today that the two-way trade between China and Thailand is an excellent situation.

Leading a delegation of the trade council on a visit to this country, Wang also said his visit here is for further strengthening economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese trade delegation arrived here on November 5.

WANG BINGNAN FETES THAI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW081602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a friendship delegation from Bangkok, Thailand, led by Sasuechai Phumphuang, deputy under-secretary of Bangkok.

In their speeches at the banquet, Wang Bingnan and Mr.Phumphuang proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand.

The delegation arrived here November 6 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship and Foreign Countries.

USSR PLANES SAID TO VIOLATE PHILIPPINE AIRSPACE

OW041209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Manila, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed yesterday that Soviet airplanes had violated his country's airspace.

Enrile told the press on occasion of the 43rd anniversary celebration of the Philippine Defense Ministry that "there have been some indications of overflights over what we consider to be our national territory by some aircraft allegedly belonging to the Soviet Union." But he gave no time of the intrusion and the type of the aircraft.

However, he said, the planes were based in either Cam Ranh Bay or Danang in Vietnam.

He also confirmed a report from the military authorities that a Soviet trawler at one time entered Philippine territorial waters off Balabac Island in the south.

According to press reports, the Soviet Embassy here denied the violation of the Philippine airspace by Soviet planes, saying that the planes were in international airspace and that the two countries hold different opinions about the Philippine territorial limits.

ARTICLE EXAMINES RETURNING HONG KONG TO PRC

HK060414 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 106, 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Special dispatch from Hong Kong: "The British Authorities in Hong Kong Should Match Their Words and Deeds and Regard Stabilizing the Hong Kong Situation as the Most Important Thing"]

[Text] The people in Hong Kong are paying close attention to how China and Britain will begin their talks on maintaining prosperity and stability in this city.

Hong Kong Governor Youde revealed on 6 October that "following Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, the talks in Beijing had already begun."

On the same day, the British Foreign Office also confirmed this, but declared that it was held strictly and only at the ordinary diplomatic level, which was aimed at paving the way for the real talks.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Beijing. According to the British Foreign Office there was only diplomatic contact to make arrangements for the real talks. Even so, it is also an important matter that if at the first stage of contact a good beginning can be made so that formal talks can be held smoothly on a correct track.

At present, a pressing problem is that Hong Kong's situation must be stabilized. On this problem, the British authorities in Hong Kong must not shirk responsibility. An article in the London TIMES said that whether the financial confidence, which has an important bearing on the prosperity of Hong Kong, can be maintained, "depends, to a larger and larger extent, on Beijing's action." As a matter of fact, it will be more appropriate to put it vice versa.

Recently, disturbances have repeatedly arisen in Hong Kong's financial circles. Hong Kong stocks, real estate and the Hong Kong dollar have dropped seriously. There is no one else to blame. Just as was pointed out by a Hong Kong paper that although there might be many reasons for this financial storm, the attempt by some people to use it to "put pressure" on China is cavious. Is this analysis not more conforming to realities?

Hong Kong Governor Youde emphasized that "Britain has always assumed responsibility for Hong Kong." Referring to the fluctuation of foreign exchange and prices in the stock market, he said that Hong Kong's economy "is not only highly adaptable and can be effectively readjusted at any time, but is also continuously increased." He also declared that the Hong Kong Government "is determined to make more investment and work hard." Although these remarks are not direct answers to the people's demands on the Hong Kong Government to bear responsibility for stabilizing Hong Kong's financial market, they seem to be a gesture showing that the Hong Kong Government will bear the responsibility for defending Hong Kong's economy.

What merits our attention, however, is that some remarks from Hong Kong and London are not like this. They have been trying hard to shift the blame onto China's firm stand in regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong, saying that this is the cause for the storm in Hong Kong's financial market. Some people said more bluntly that only when China gives up its stand on sovereignty over Hong Kong can the public be reassured of the stability of Hong Kong. They even requested that China and Britain bypass the question of sovereignty during discussion and stick to measures for maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong. No wonder various absurd arguments have appeared, such as "the unequal treaties are still taking effect" and so on.

The Chinese people have never recognized the unequal treaties. They are determined to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong. This is known to all, or at least, is expected by all, both in Hong Kong and in London. The reason why the stability of Hong Kong, which had been maintained for a long time, was affected recently was that some people had attempted to change the inevitable trend of China regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong or attempted to evade this crucial premise, in order to attain the aim of their wishful thinking -- "preserving the status quo of Hong Kong." The storm in Hong Kong's stock and money markets, which appeared before and after the talks between Chinese and British leaders, was stirred up by none other than such political monetary forces which considered themselves clever. Obviously, this is not conducive to a correct and reasonable solution of the Hong Kong problem.

Therefore, people must request that the British authorities in Hong Kong match their words and deeds and really bear the responsibility. The must develop a "highly adaptable" economy in Hong Kong, preserve the stable situation and, at the same time, take a correct attitude toward China regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong, and take concrete steps and adopt concrete measures to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong through negotiation. Only thus can the talks in the future be held smoothly and be conducive to the stable situation in Hong Kong.

Now in Hong Kong, as well as in the whole world, more and more people of insight place faith in the efforts made by China and Britain to remove various obstacles and seek a method which is "satisfactory to both sides" to solve the Hong Kong problem, that is, China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong while the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong are preserved. The British NEW STATESMAN has made very sober comments on this issue. It said that "the only realistic policy on the Hong Kong issue is to hold an honest and frank talk in the highest interests of Hong Kong so that this city can be peacefully returned to China." According to a report by the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL, patriotic Hong Kong compatriots have linked their future with the future of the motherland. They believe that the motherland is rejuvenating. The return of Hong Kong to the embrace of the motherland will be the most significant event in Hong Kong's history. This is a most correct opinion which we should heed.

AUSTRALIAN LEADERS MEET U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

OW061634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Canberra, November 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, now on a two-day visit to Australia, left here for Sydney this morning after exchanging views with senior Australian Government ministers on bilateral, regional and global defense and security issues. Weinberger arrived in this country after visiting Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia on a nine-day Asian and Pacific tour.

In his talks with Acting Prime Minister J.D. Anthony (Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser was hospitalized), Defense Minister Ian Sinclair and Foreign Minister Tony Street, the U.S. defense secretary briefed them on U.S. assessments of Soviet military capabilities in the Pacific region while emphasizing the importance of the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) Alliance and expressing appreciation of Australia's defense efforts.

Addressing the National Press Club the same day, Weinberger said that the Soviet have invested heavily for the last 20 years in modernizing their nuclear arsenal. "Encouraged by their increased military capabilities," he said, "the Soviets have pushed their traditional policy of global expansion to a new dimension in recent years and have emerged as a mature global power. They now have the power and reach to challenge the United States and allied interests almost anywhere in the world."

"We will maintain our current overseas deployments so we can respond promptly to contingencies and show our resolve to honor our commitments," he noted.

With this trip and his trip last spring to Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, he said he "will have visited each of the United States' Pacific allies to emphasize personally the importance the United States places on its Pacific alliances and reaffirm the commitments those alliances represent." The U.S. defense secretary will leave this country tomorrow for New Zealand on the last leg of his current tour.

INDIA-PRC AMITY GROUP HOLDS FIFTH CONFERENCE

OW071718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The India-China Friendship Association held its fifth annual conference here November 6 and 7, pledging to contribute to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

More than 200 representatives from various parts of the country attended the conference. Bhukti Bushan Mondaim, president of the association, stressed in his speech the great importance of India-China friendship. He said that the association would expand the scope of its activities in favor of a speedy improvement of relations between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian was invited to address the conference. He said that there is no mutual threat between China and India. He noted that it is not so difficult to resolve the border problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accomodation.

Shen Jian gave a film reception for the participants to the conference this evening.

WANG BINGNAN AT MEETING HONORING PAKISTANI POET

OW091350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A gathering of 200 Chinese writers, poets and scholars commemorated here this afternoon the 105th birth anniversary of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, the great poet and thinker of Pakistan.

The founder of the theory for a Pakistani state, Iqbal was also one of the great forerunners in the Asian movement for national liberation and independence. The works of Iqbal are very popular among the Pakistani people while translations of his works are widespread in the south Asian subcontinent, Middle East, the Near East and various Islamic countries. China has published a collection of selected poems of Iqbal.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said at the gathering: During his lifetime, Iqbal valued the national culture of China and showed deep sympathy for the Chinese people in their struggle for national liberation. As early as the 1930's, Iqbal acclaimed in one of his poems, "The Chinese people who were in a deep slumber are now awakening, the fountains in the Himalayas are boiling!"

Ji Xianlin, vice-president of Beijing University and president of the Chinese Association of South Asian Studies, gave an account of the life and philosophy of the Pakistani poet, philosopher and social activist.

K.K. Gori, charge d'affairs ad interim of Pakistani Embassy here attended and spoke at the meeting.

Iqbal's poems were recited and a Pakistani feature film was shown at the meeting.

Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries presided over the meeting co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Chinese Writers' Association and the Chinese Association of South Asian Studies.

Pakistani diplomats, students and experts in the capital also attended the meeting.

PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a picture of Iqbal and reprinted two of his poems November 7.

NI ZHIFU MEETS FRENCH LABOR DELEGATION 6 NOV

OW061616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this evening with the delegation from the General Confederation of Labor of France led by Pierre Gensous.

In a friendly atmosphere, both sides gave an account of the situation and the trade union activities in their respective countries and expressed the wish to restore and develop the friendly relations between the Chinese and French trade unions.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The French visitors will have a tour of Hangzhou and Shanghai.

ULANHU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SPANISH ENVOY

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Mariano Ucelay de Montero, newly-appointed Spanish ambassador to China today presented credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

SWEDISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW090816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Lars Bergquist, Swedish newly-appointed ambassador to China today presented credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW100745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today accused the United States and some other Western countries of aggravating world tensions, but he said Czechoslovakia is willing to develop cooperation with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Speaking on the country's foreign policy at the joint-chamber Federal Assembly, Bohuslav Chnoupek denounced these countries for their interference in Polish internal affairs. Czechoslovakia will continue to do all it can to aid Poland in all fields, he said.

On relations between Czechoslovakia and China, Chnoupek said: "We are prepared to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China in accordance with the basic principles of our foreign policy."

He reiterated that alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union is "the highest and ever-lasting principle" of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy.

RECEPTION MARKS YUGOSLAV WRITER'S BIRTHDAY

OW081628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The 90th anniversary of the birth of Nobel Prize-winning Yugoslav author Ivo Andric was marked this afternoon at a reception for 400 in the International Club.

Andric, who died in 1975, fought in Yugoslavia's national liberation as a youth before becoming a poet and novelist. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1961. He was chairman of the Yugoslav Writers' Association. His masterpiece "Bridge on the Drina," depicting Yugoslavian suffering under foreign conquest, has been published in Chinese.

Chen Huangmei, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, described Andric's works as "having a strong national flavor and characteristic of his times, yet possessing universal significance."

He said the meeting itself was symbolic of the growing friendship between the people and writers of the two countries. "It is the similar hardships in the past and the communist ideal shared by the two peoples that have bound them ever closer with each passing day," he said.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic said "in recent years cultural cooperation between the two countries has become more comprehensive, lively and varied." He expressed his appreciation for efforts to bring writers and artists of the two countries closer.

Chen Bingyi, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association, reported on Andric's life and works.

The meeting was sponsored by the Chinese Writers' Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China Pen Center.

A five-member Yugoslav writers' delegation, here especially for the gathering, led by Grozdana Olujic, also attended.

Two films were shown: "Petria's Wreath," a feature adapted from a Yugoslav novel which won the Andric award, and a documentary after Andric's major work "Bridge on the Drina."

QIAO SHI MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY GROUP

OW061614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department, of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk here today with a group of vacationing cadres from the Congolese Labor Party. The group is led by Houayi Dominique, member of the party's Central Committee.

Present was Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After the meeting, Qiao Shi gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW061850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Zhao Yuan today presented the letter of credence to the secretary-general of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress at the national palace in Addis Ababa, according to a report from that city.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis and PMAC Standing Committee member Berhanu Bayeh were present on the occasion.

The secretary-general and the Chinese ambassador had a friendly conversation, during which Mr. Fikre stressed the importance of enhancing the present relationship between the two countries.

SOMALI PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW241947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Mogadishu, October 24 (XINHUA) -- President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia received the Chinese delegation of water resources and electric power led by Minister Qian Zhengying at the presidential villa in Kismayo, the largest coastal city in the south part of Somalia today.

The president thanked the Chinese Government for everything it has done for Somalia and discussed with Qian Zhengying the further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Turning on international affairs, the president said that the inflow of Soviet arms into Africa only made the countries fight each other. The Soviets talked about peace but took no actions, he added.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on October 19 after visits to Egypt and Tunisia. The Chinese minister and part of her delegation are scheduled to leave for home on October 26.

In the past few days, the delegation participated in the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the October 21 Revolution and visited a number of agricultural projects and some other places.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW091429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Plenary Session of the PRC Constitutional Revision Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee, chaired and addressed today's plenary meeting. He said: The meeting was a success. Everybody once again carefully considered and deliberated from various angles the revised constitution drafted by the secretariat of the Constitutional Revision Committee in the light of the opinions presented by the people of all localities and all spheres during the nationwide discussions. The secretariat will make a further revision of the draft in accordance with all their opinions. The revised draft will be presented at the next plenary session for review and approval, and then it will be finalized at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Peng Zhen said: After the constitution is adopted by the Fifth Session of the NPC, a large amount of systematic propaganda and educational work will have to be carried out step by step according to plans, because only by doing so can we help the cadres and the masses voluntarily observe and apply the constitution and know it well. When the constitution has been mastered by the people, it will become a great material force that can safeguard the unity of the 1 billion people and the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

He said: To enable the people to master the constitution, we must first help the people understand it until it is known by each and every household in the country. A great part of this heavy historic task must be shouldered by the people of the journalistic and publishing circles. For this reason we have invited the comrades of the capital's major journalistic units to attend this meeting as observers today. Peng Zhen hoped that all journalistic units would strive to do a good propaganda and reporting job in this regard after the constitution has been adopted.

During the plenary sessions held in the afternoon of yesterday and today, the committee members discussed and reviewed chapter three concerning "state structure" and chapter four concerning "national flag, national emblem, capital" of the draft of the revised constitution. Sun Xiaocun, Zhou Gucheng, Rong Yiren, Seypidin, Yang Xiufeng, Xiao Ke, Qian Changzhao, Huang Dingchen, Cai Xiao, Jiang Hua, Zhang Youyu, Liu Nianzhi, Wu Jeutian, Sun Qimeng, Peng Chong, Kang Keqing, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme took the floor at the meeting and presented specific opinions on the revision of the draft.

NANGFANG RIBAO ON CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK100711 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Must Strive for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style"]

[Text] In the course of studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, the broad ranks of party members have shown great concern to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style within 5 years and have conducted heated discussions on the matter. On the basis of deepening their understanding, many comrades have realized that this demand put forward by the 12th CPC Congress is of great importance and is attainable. But some comrades still lack confidence in this respect. There are still problems in their understanding of and attitude toward correcting the party work style. It seems that in order to mobilize all our party members to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style, we need to lead the party members to correct their understanding on a few problems.

It is necessary to form a correct estimation of the present state of our party work style. One of the important reasons that our comrades lack confidence in the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style is that they have not formed a comprehensive and correct estimation of our current party work style at present.

What then is the state of our current party work style? On the one hand, we must be aware that due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the problem of improper party work style was once quite serious, and due to the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder not having been completely eliminated and the increase in corrosive capitalist ideas under new conditions, there still exist problems involving ideological impurities, work style and party organization. The party work style has not made a fundamental turn for the better. On the other hand, we must also be fully aware that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has treated the work of correcting the party work style as a matter of life and death for the party, made great efforts in correcting unhealthy tendencies within the party and adopted a series of effective measures to do so. Especially since this year, we have launched the struggle to combat serious economic crimes, vigorously promoting a turn for the better in party work style. Many facts go to prove this point in real life.

For instance, a year ago the evil wind of some leading cadres illegally constructing private residences in Longchuan, Qiongshan, Chenghai, Yangchun and other counties was quite serious. Some people even regarded it as a "long-standing, big and difficult problem." But with the support of the party committees at higher levels and the strong demand of the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses, the CPC committees of these four counties resolutely waged a struggle against this evil wind, and seriously and earnestly dealt with cadres who illegally built private residences, according to the seriousness of each case. As a result, this evil wind has been brought under control in only a year. It has also, to a certain extent, led the party work style to take an overall turn for the better, rapidly promoted the production of industry and agriculture and created a new situation.

Therefore, we must consider not only the fact that our party work style has not yet turned for the better, but also the fact that it is in the course of turning for the better. We must be aware that the party Central Committee is thoroughly determined to correct unhealthy tendencies, that the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses have the strong desire to correct the party work style and the party and people have the strength to fight resolutely against the dark side. What is more important is that starting from the latter half of next year, the rectification of party work style and organizations of the whole party in accordance with the plan of the 12th CPC Congress is bound to play a significant role in correcting party work style. Only when we are aware of these favorable conditions will we have full confidence in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

It is necessary to strengthen our sense of responsibility in property improving party work style and to carry on the revolutionary spirit of having the courage to fight against unhealthy tendencies. The marked progress of party work style in recent years is the result of efforts made by the whole party and is inseparable from the broad masses of party members' spirit of upholding principle and daring to fight. Is this not a fact? The serious problem of those individuals and units engaging in unhealthy tendencies and violating law and discipline was first exposed by party members and advanced elements who dared to fight and who had a high sense of responsibility as far as correcting the party work style goes. With the support of the party, they have carried out uncompromising struggle and solved problems. But at present, there are some comrades who have taken an attitude of showing no concern about correcting party work style. They say: "I hate these unhealthy tendencies, but it is beyond my capabilities to control them. I am not going to spare any more of my efforts and worries on this thing." This kind of attitude is obviously wrong. It is right to hate unhealthy tendencies, but the problem at present is that all our comrades should surmount the attitude of liberalism, take the lead in carrying out fine work style and be bold in combating unhealthy tendencies.

Zhuang Xiying of Guangdong, Li Haicheng of Hebei, Li Li of Shanxi and large numbers of ordinary party members and advanced elements have set us a fine example of adhering to principles and being bold in combat.

They have hated like an enemy the evil wind of getting in by the back door, establishing relationships, engaging in graft, embezzlement and smuggling. They have not feared counterattacks and have persisted in their struggle until victory. Every party member must learn from this spirit. He who regards himself as an onlooker only grumbling and showing dissatisfaction with unhealthy tendencies, or with the struggle against unhealthy tendencies, who withdraws whenever he meets with difficulties and setbacks, has forgotten his due responsibilities as a party member. On the contrary, if all party members firmly bear in mind the purpose of our party, establish a sense of the party and people's interest superior to everything, cast away all kinds of individualistic philosophies of life and never forget their fighting responsibility, then the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style would surely be attained at an early date.

Having leading cadres of the party at various levels playing a model role is the key to striving for the fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The successful experiences in many places in correcting the party work style in recent years have proved this point. However, up to now, there are still some leading cadres who have not yet realized this point. Recently, a few leading cadres have even been saying: We have unhealthy tendencies, so do the higher levels. If they are to be corrected, the work should start at the top. Such an attitude is very harmful to correcting the party work style. With regard to party members, those who practice unhealthy tendencies are wrong; no matter where it happens; whether on the higher or the lower level, whether leaders or those being led they must be consciously corrected in time. With regard to comrades who shoulder certain leading responsibilities, they must carry on the fine work style on their own initiative and correct unhealthy tendencies. This is a vigorous impetus to the comrades in the unit concerned. They then have a strong backing in correcting the unhealthy tendencies of other people and their words are effective. Therefore, the struggle of every leading cadre against unhealthy tendencies must start "from myself" and "from now." Precisely because the CPC Committee of Heyuan County has grasped the leadership and the prominent problem, it has achieved marked results. This example teaches us that provided the leading cadres at various level are strict with themselves and set a fine example, we will surely attain the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REPLACING OLD CADRES WITH YOUNG

HK091222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Fang Zhichun [2455 1807 4783]: "A Talk on Selection for Promotion of Outstanding Middle-aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] In his report during the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang proudly declared: Our present congress will be marked in the history of the party as a congress which politically determines the party's policy and task in the new period, and organizationally realizes the cooperation and transition of the new and the old, and as a congress which creates an all-round new phase for the construction of socialist modernization.

Only through the cooperation and transition of the new and the old and through training and bringing up successors aware of the cause of proletarian revolution can we make our party ranks flourish like the ever-flowing water of the Chang Jiang; only in this way can our party's cause continue to develop uninterrupted, generation after generation.

Take for instance the situation of the ranks of cadres in Jiangxi Province. In various places, the problem of aging cadres exists to varying degrees. Many commune cadres who joined the revolutionary work in the land reform period have held their leading positions up to the present time; among the leading cadres at county level, the phenomenon of aging has experienced some changes after readjustment, but the changes are not very significant. It is rather hard for those cadres who are advanced in age to do the basic-level work at the county and commune levels; of the several hundred leading cadres at the levels of departments, bureaus, districts and counties, about half of them are nearly 60 years old.

On the one hand, there is the problem of aging cadres; on the other, the work of bringing up successors has not been done well, with the result that there is the problem of "when the new crop is still in the blade, the old one is all consumed." The leading cadres of the CPC have emphatically pointed out time and again that if this problem cannot be solved in time, it is possible we will ruin the cause achieved so far. At the party's 12th congress, Comrade Chen Yun profoundly pointed out: "If this problem cannot be solved now, or if it is not solved well, there is a possibility of complications in the communist cause in China." This once again reminds the whole party of the seriousness and urgency of this problem.

In our great motherland there are abundant material resources and outstanding human resources. It is absolutely possible for us to discover and train, from a great number of middle-aged and young cadres, a large batch of dependable, excellent cadres as successors to the cause of our party. First in the 1950's and in the early 1960's our party successfully trained a large batch of young cadres. They are now middle-aged cadres with energy and competence from among whom a large batch of successors can be discovered and trained. Second, during the 10 years of turmoil, although the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing poisoned the minds of the youth and caused immeasurable loss for the younger generation, their perverse acts also taught innumerable youths, and many outstanding elements emerged from among whom dependable successors can be selected and trained. Third, since the smashing of "the gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large batch of cadres who have both ability and political integrity have emerged on various fronts. They have resolutely carried out the line and general and specific policies set out by the third plenary session. Of these cadres, many middle-aged and young ones can be trained to be the dependable successors to the revolutionary cause.

It can be seen from the above analysis that outstanding cadres and dependable successors do exist. The point is that we should go to the masses to discover and train them.

How should we discover and train the successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution? In matters of ideology and methods, I think that it is necessary for us to overcome the blindness in action and to enhance self-consciousness.

Regarding blindness, there are two tendencies: one is to select cadres blindly and to promote them rashly just for the fulfillment of the task of selecting new cadres; the other tendency is to find fault with and distrust the new cadres and to show an unwillingness to promote them. Both of these two tendencies are wrong and they should be resolutely done away with.

In order to enhance self-consciousness, the party committees at various levels are required to select, with the utmost accuracy, middle-aged and young cadres in accordance with the criteria of "revolutionization, youthfulness, becoming more knowledgeable and specialization." The CPC Central Committee has time and again emphatically pointed out: Regarding those persons who became prominent during the "Great Cultural Revolution" by following the rebel line of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, who still possess serious factional ideology, and who practiced beating, smashing and looting, not one of them should be chosen as a successor; and if some of them have been promoted to leading positions, they should be resolutely ousted from their present posts. In order to select truly dependable and faithful successors, it is necessary that we should act according to three principles: the first is fairness and an unbiased attitude; the second is appointing cadres according to their ability and integrity; and the third is complete understanding of the cadres' ability and proper assignment of their posts. Once the successors have been selected, they should be given a free hand to practice and increase their competence in the course of their practical struggles with the assistance of their elders. At the same time, the party organizations at various levels should help the middle-aged and young cadres raise their standards, both in ideology and theory, and should continuously educate them with the Marxist theory, the communist faith, the ideology of patriotism and the fine tradition and work style of the party, so as to enhance their revolutionary quality and consciousness.

As for us old cadres, on the problem of bringing up successors, the enhancement of self-consciousness consists mainly in two aspects: the first is to set a good example by handing over the first-line positions; the second is to assist the younger cadres in doing their work well by rendering our experience and guidance. This is the historical and most significant contribution that we elderly cadres can contribute to the people and the construction of the socialist modernization in our later years. This is also the sacred duty which each one of us elderly cadres is endowed with by history. I myself have retreated from a first-line position, and I will earnestly and warmly assist the provincial party committee in their work.

In the new CPC Central Committee appointed by the 12th CCP Congress, there are the old cadres who have undergone strict revolutionary struggles, supplemented with a batch of comparatively young comrades. The CPC Central Committee has set a good example for party organizations at various levels in the strategic arrangement for the cooperation and transition of the new and old cadres. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, with the mobilization of the whole party, the training and bringing up of millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause will make the party organizations at various levels more lively and energetic and enable them to lead vigorously the people of the whole country to open up a new situation for the construction of the socialist modernization.

USING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

HK091030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Create Wealth Through Relying on Advances in Science and Technology"]

[Text] Everyone is certainly aware of the 13 scientific and technological achievements introduced here. However, few people clearly know what important economic results they have brought about. In this sense, this report can provoke new inspirations for people.

The first inspiration is: Technological progress can promote the creation of wealth, and we must conscientiously rely on making advances in science and technology while handling economic construction and striving to achieve the goal of quadrupling output value. Once advanced science and technology are applied to production, they will certainly create strong and active productive forces and more material wealth for society. The huge economic results brought by these 13 achievements have proved this. At the national conference for science awards, Comrade Zhao Ziyang correctly remarked: Technological progress can promote the creation of wealth and major technological progress can create enormous wealth. But the possiblity of creating wealth does not mean that wealth has been created. One of the preconditions for changing a possibility into reality is that we really shake off the fetters of old conventions and firmly set up an idea of conscientiously relying on science and technology to develop the economy. For a long time in the past, whenever the development of production was mentioned, many comrades would think about increasing investment and expanding the scale of production. As a result, backward production technology tended to be repeatedly utilized and poor economic results could not be improved. That was the old way of economic development. Now the party has decided at its 12th congress on a struggle objective of quadrupling output value. If we adhere to the old way, it is certain that we will not meet the need for funds, energy and materials. One of our main ways out is to rely on science and technology. According to the initial estimation of energy, materials and funds, it is possible to solve contradictions if economic results are improved by relying on effective science and technology. The objective situation has required us to score successes only by relying on advances in science and technology. Whether we can consciously apply science and technology to this pressing situation constitutes a test for every comrade who leads economic work. In any case, all of our comrades who are engaged in economic work should set up such a clear guideline in order to create a new situation in their work: economic prosperity must rely on scientific and technological progress. To realize modernization, it is imperative to really place our reliance on scientific and technological progress.

The second inspiration is: Scientific and technological achievements must be able to be utilized in production and play an effective role in economic development. It is mainly because they are all key projects concerning production that the 13 achievements can create such enormous economic results. After we take the new road in economic development of relying on scientific and technological progress, people will place more and more demands on scientific and technological workers. They must proceed from the actual conditions of our nation, orient their work to economic development and take into account economic results involving their work. Only thus can we solve as many key problems in production as possible when we do not have sufficient personnel and funds for the scientific and technological field. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has also set a clear guideline at this point: "Since scientific research work covers a vast area and involves many projects, the projects of primary importance should be those key ones that are related to enormous economic results in our construction. Scientists and technicians should make their contributions in all fields, but the most important thing they should do is promote technical progress in production and make contributions to the improvement of economic results."

The national science conference held in 1978 reaffirmed the proposition that science and technology are componetns of productive forces. More and more people have gradually realized the great significance of science and technology. The 12th CPC Congress again decided that educational, scientific and technological undertakings constitute one of the strategic priorities in economic development. In his speech Comrade Zhao Ziyang also treated the reliance on striving for economic prosperity and put it before the whole party and nation. We believe that with the deepening of people's understanding of this point, they will more and more consciously act by relying on scientific and technological progress to strive for economic prosperity.

FANG YI SPEECH ON SCIENTIFIC WORK IN CITIES

HK050651 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts of speech delivered by Comrade Fang Yi at the national conference on scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities: "The Strategic Position of Science and Technology and Scientific and Technological Work in Small and Medium-Sized Cities"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council drew up a new principle for the development of science and technology in 1981, an active and brisk situation has been brought about in China's scientific and technological front, including the scientific and technological work in various cities. The overall situation is excellent.

The new principle for developing science and technology has taken root in the hearts of the people. The role of science and technology in promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production has become increasingly apparent. This important role has attracted close attention in planning socioeconomic development. The enthusiasm shown by scientific and technological personnel has risen to an unprecendented height. A new situation can also be seen in the seeking of talented people.

The new principle for developing science and technology was advanced in accordance with the needs of the new historic period on the basis of summing up our historical experiences in developing science and technology and taking foreign experiences as a reference. This principle deals correctly with the relationships between science, technology and socioeconomic development, and between basic, applied and development research. It also deals correctly with questions of developing production technology and selecting technological structure as well as the question of approaching foreign achievements in science and technology. The principle stresses that economic construction must rely on science and technology and that science and technology must take serving economic construction as their primary task, so that the development of science and technology in China can be laid on a solid foundation.

The new principle for developing science and technology has been warmly welcomed in all relevant quarters. Leading comrades of party committees and governments in many localities have said: "The principle expresses our common idea," and they have paid more attention to and more actively support the development of science and technology. More and more comrades have realized that socioeconomic development should be promoted through reliance on science and technology. Scientific and technological departments and personnel have created many vivid forms and have more actively taken the initiative in serving socialist modernization construction. Practice has shown that this principle is not simply the one which correctly guides the development of our scientific and technologic undertakings, but it is also an important component of our strategy for developing socialist modernization.

The formulation and implementation of this new principle for developing science and technology mark the entry of China's scientific and technological development into a new stage.

Of course, development situations in various departments and localities are still not balanced. The implementation of the new scientific and technological development principle is still at its initial stage. Many new methods in science and technology management work have yet to be developed and perfected. In some places, the problem of economic work divorced from science and technology has not yet been radically solved. Some leading comrades still lack the knowledge of relying on science and technology. But we believe that the above-mentioned state of affairs will certainly change along with the daily development of our socialist modernization, the gradual reform of the economic structure and the more thorough implementation of the principle for developing science and technology and that there will certainly be another greater leap in our scientific and technological work.

The 12th party congress clearly stated that the key to achieving the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. The congress also specified science as one of the strategic priorities in modernizing our socialist economy. It stressed that the improvement of the scientific and cultural level of the people of all nationalities is an important component of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We should profoundly understand this spirit of the 12th congress and realize the strategic position of science and technology in the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Science and technology are the mainstays for striving to achieve the quadrupling of output value. The party's 12th congress decided that the whole party and nation will strive to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production within the two decades from 1981 to the end of this century, that is, to increase the gross annual output value from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan in 2000. This will be equal to the 1972 level of the United States or the 1977 level of the Soviet Union. This grand strategic objective is very inspiring and has attracted worldwide attention.

How shall we realize this quadrupling? The old method of extensively developing industry and agriculture will not help. Rather, we must take the road of relying on science and technology to improve economic results, otherwise, nothing can be successful. The realization of quadrupling output value can never succeed on the basis of old equipment, techniques, technology and products. If our standards of energy and raw materials consumption still stay at the same level and equipment and technology do not improve, the quadrupling will never be achieved. Central leaders recently pointed out that half the work in realizing the quadrupling would depend on scientific and technological progress. If we can, by 2000, widely adopt the technology already popularized in developed countries in the 1970's and early 1980's, we certainly can achieve the objective of quadrupling output value.

While developing the national economy, we can never separate economic work from science and technology. Rather, we must apply science and technology to all aspects of economic work.

We should rely on science and technology to readjust industrial structure and promote the development of energy and transportation and advantageous industries. Science and technology should also be used in other aspects, such as in scientific farming and the development of agricultural production, technical transformation in all grades and the upgrading of products, production of large-scale integrated circuits and the development of the computer and other new industries. They should also be used in the early preparation of key construction projects, achieving the result of less investment and quicker returns, effecting intensive processing and comprehensive utilization of raw materials for a better economic result, and so on.

In order to realize the quadrupling, all of our scientific and technological departments and personnel must seriously study economics and acquire a thorough knowledge of China's economic development situation, draw up programs for scientific and technological development, go in for the research of technological policy and technological development forecast, organize their strength to tackle key projects, actively participate in technical transformation of the enterprises and do a good job in managing scientific and technological bodies and in the work of collecting scientific and technological inforamtion, handling tests and trials and offering consultancy services. We call on the masses of scientific and technological workers to throw themselves into the great task of modernization construction, take an active part in the activities on the forefront of production and make contributions to the realization of the quadrupling.

Scientific and technological progress is an important condition for the building of spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects -- the cultural and the ideological. Science and technology constitute both an important foundation for building material civilization and an important condition for improving people's ideological consciousness and moral standards. The development of science and technology and the raising of the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation is an important component of the building of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

To approach science, we need an honest attitude. Scientific research needs a scientific spirit, attitude and work style. That is to say, we should, on the one hand, be free from any mental shackles and superstitions and be bold in exploration, while on the other hand, we must base all our efforts on reality and strive for real results and must be serious, strict and meticulous while not being the least bit negligent and dishonest. When handling scientific research, we must pay close attention to information and take the achievements of our predecessors and foreign colleagues as the bases for our work and show great respect for their work and achievements. The career morality in scientific work is a manifestation of spiritual civilization and needs to be further developed under our socialist system and to be encouraged and popularized in our entire social life as an important aspect of ideological education.

Improving scientific and technological levels is an important requirement in the reform of the composition of our cadres. Comrade Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress that reforming the leading bodies and the cadres system and ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is an important political guarantee for the continuation and prosperity of our socialist cause.

The work to make the ranks of our cadres more knowledgeable and professionally competent is closely bound up with science and technology. Lenin once said: A production manager is different from an ordinary propagandist because he must be thoroughly familiar with the process of production and have rich knowledge of production technology. Without modern professional knowledge, we will not be able to lead and administer the modernization cause. All trades need professional knowledge and need able people who are proficient in their profession to exert leadership and management.

One of the glorious historical missions of our scientific and technological circles is to help more leading cadres to master science and technology and the modern knowledge of business management skill and to transfer more scientific and technological personnel with both ability and political integrity in the prime of life to our cadre strata so as to ensure the ranks of cadres are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

With the spread and implementation of the documents of the 12th party congress, the whole party and nation will certainly improve their understanding of the importance of science and technology to a new height and create a new situation in the practice. We hope that party committees and governments at all levels will effectively strengthen their leadership in scientific and technological work and take effective measures to support the development of scientific and technological work. It is hoped that comrades working in scientific and technological departments at all levels will boost their spirit, work hard to greet the emergence of this new situation and promote the development of this situation. In this respect, there are a lot of things to do and one important link is to strengthen scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities.

Large cities are important economic, political and cultural centers of the whole country and small and medium-sized cities are the economic, political and cultural centers of the areas where they are located and also the bridges and links between large cities and rural areas. It is of great significance to strengthen scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities, build these cities well and bring their role into better play.

By 1980, China had a total of 233 cities which had been formally named. Of them, 15 cities were large cities each with a non-peasant population of over 1 million. The total population of these 14 large cities was 35.09 million people. However, the number of small and medium-sized cities each with a non-peasant population of under 1 million was 208 cities, with a total population of 55.13 million. According to rough estimation, in 1980 the gross output value produced by the 15 large cities accounted for 35 percent of the gross industrial output value of the whole nation.

The taxes and profits of industrial undertakings turned over by these large cities accounted for 39.6 percent of the total throughout the country. In the same year, the gross industrial output value created by small and medium-sized cities accounted for 36.3 percent of the national total figure and taxes and profits contributed by them accounted for 37.5 percent. This shows what an important position cities hold in our national economy.

Cities will play a more decisive role in the future development of our socialist modernization. In order to achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual national industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, we must bring the role of large cities and large enterprises into full play. Large cities and large enterprises have always been holding and will continue to hold an extremely important position in our nation's economic construction and scientific and technological undertakings. They constitute the main body of our nation's industry, science and technology. They are playing a role as the national economic centers and scientific and technological centers. By handling well the scientific and technological work in large cities, reforming the economic and technological structures in large cities, handling well the technical transformation in large enterprises, doing a good job in the building of large cities and large enterprises and fully tapping potential, we will bring about considerable changes in our economic construction and scientific and technological undertakings.

At the same time, we must stress the role of small and medium-sized cities. These cities have great potential because they are large in number and have broad arenas of activity. Most of them have yet to be developed and thus urgently need science and technology. A small number of them, though having been fairly developed, are still in the ascendant and full of unlimited vigor. In addition, along with the development of modernization construction, more and more small and medium-sized cities will continuously emerge. They will play an especially important role in promoting the exchange between urban and rural areas and in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

The building and development of small and medium-sized cities must rely on science and technology. Urban construction, industrial development, production distribution, rational utilization of energy and material resources, the development of traffic facilities, the protection of the ecological balance, the control of environmental pollution, the development of suburban agriculture and construction, the building of residential and other social welfare facilities as well as the building of spiritual civilization cannot all be properly and reasonably solved without science and technology.

In handling scientific and technological work in cities, we must continue to thoroughly implement the new scientific and technological development policy and help science and technology better serve socioeconomic development. In view of the actual conditions in small and medium-sized cities, our guidelines should give prominence to the following points:

1. It is necessary to have local characteristics. The position and function of small and medium-sized cities vary. Some are local political, economic and cultural centers, others are processing industrial cities or mineral bases, still some others are commercial collection and distribution centers. It is necessary to direct scientific and technological work at the local specific conditions, specify priorites of development, lay stress on the exploitation of resources which represent local advantages and gradually shape and develop local characteristics. In particular, we should thoroughly analyze local resources, energy and transportation conditions, market demands and capacity, employment situation, existing industrial foundation and scientific and technological capacity, never blindly seek comprehensive setups and unrealistically seek sophisticated technology, never blindly copy the development pattern of other cities.

2. It is necessary to work out long-term plans. In order to maintain and develop their role in the national economy, small and medium-sized cities must work out long-term plans and prevent themselves from merely concentrating on immediate interests. Without bearing plans for a few moves ahead in mind, one cannot make a clever move. Though some cities are now producing some superior products, they still need to develop competitive force with regard to technology and keep some technological reserves so as to maintain their competitive force in the market.

3. Stress should be placed on "liveliness" and flexibility, and development should be carried out in a flexible and deversified way. Small size, flexibility and adaptability are the advantages of small and medium-sized cities and they should make use of these advantages to bring "liveliness" to scientific and technological work in these cities. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen information work and pay close attention to the trends of scientific and technological development and market trends. Under the guidance of unified state planning, the flexibility of each locality should be brought in to full play so as to accelerate the upgrading of products, technological innovation and technical transformation of enterprises. As regards "liveliness," this should not mean blind competition with large cities and other places for raw materials and energy resources.

4. Efforts should be made to effect the shift of science and technology in four aspects. It is neither necessary nor possible for a city, even a large city, to go in for research and experiment independently.

All cities, especially small and medium-sized ones, should be good at making use of the scientific and academic achievements scored by large cities, large enterprises, universities, research institutes and military industrial units at home as well as those scored by foreigners. They can absorb and assimulate these achievements and then apply and popularize them. This is a shortcut for raising scientific and technological level, and expanding and developing urban scientific and technological capacity. Large cities should actively give technological support and assistance to small and medium-sized cities in their development and the latter should learn advanced technology from the former. Both sides should closely cooperate and seek common development. In the course of transferring domestic advanced technology, we should set up a new type of socialist cooperation relationship. We should show respect for other people's achievements and the due rights and benefits of other people. At the same time, we should oppose the act of enforcing technological blockades with various excuses.

5. It is necessary to assist rural construction. Rural areas are bases providing raw materials for small and medium-sized cities and also markets for industrial products where there exists great potential. Scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities should actively serve agricultural production and rural construction in all areas. Scientific and technological work should stimulate the cities to provide the countryside with more means of production, building materials, daily consumer goods as well as technical services.

If a city lacks some necessary science research bodies with local characteristics, scientific and technological work in cities, especially in small and medium-sized cities, should be laid on strengthening and developing scientific and technological work in factories, mines and other enterprises.

The central task of scientific and technological work in factories, mines and other enterprises should be the items serving the development of production of the same enterprises, such as technological innovation and technical transformation, energy conservation, the lowering of other consumption, the improvement of quality, new designs and better economic results.

While strengthening scientific and technical work, factories, mines and other enterprises should pay attention to cooperating properly with professional science research bodies and colleges, try to apply the latter's advanced technology and popularize the latter's achievements in scientific research so as to make use of the latter's strength to tackle the technical problems concerning the development of the enterprises.

On the one hand, enterprises should gradually build up a scientific and technological force engaging in scientific research, design and trial production. On the other hand, they should mobilize and encourage workers to go in for wide-ranging activities of technical innovation. Both sides should be closely linked.

To develop science and technology and to improve the scientific and technological capacity in small and medium-sized cities, there must be three conditions: 1) able people; 2) funds; and 3) strengthened organization, management and service work. All these three conditions are indispensable.

Qualified scientists and technicians come from only these two channels -- cultivation through their own strength and introduction from other places. In the long run, training qualified personnel is a fundamental measure. For qualified people, we should not only solve the problem of their source, but should also solve the problem of bringing their role into full play. We must manage to improve living conditions for scientists and technicians. At present, the living conditions for middle-aged intellectuals are particularly hard. We should take effective steps to resolve these problems. But more important is to respect their specialities, give play to their wisdom and intelligence, improve their working conditions and promote outstanding and capable scientists and technicians to leading positions.

Leaders at all levels should be intimate friends with scientists and technicians, should study their merits, respect their duties, seriously listen to their suggestions and help them surmount difficulties in their work.

At present, many localities are short of scientific and technological funds. This will not only affect scientific and technological undertakings, but, in the long run, will also affect the development of local economic and social construction. Investment in science and technology is a kind of strategic investment which will yield ten thousandfold returns. Viewing the experience of some small and medium-sized cities which have achieved quick economic growth, we find that they have opened diversified channels to raise funds for science and technology with active support from economic, financial, planning and banking departments under the leadership of local party committees and governments. Apart from three types of funds allocated by the state, they have also transferred certain amounts of funds from the local mobile financial resources to develop science and technology. The methods they used included crediting production costs, debiting funds for innovation and technical transformation, banking loans, withdrawing profits retained by enterprises and management expenditure, making use of the income from technical transfer, technical trading and technical consulting services, and making use of the profits produced from the successful trial-production of new products. In this way they can act on a greater scale. It is our hope that party committees and governments in all places can offer support and help solve the difficulties in scientific and technological work.

Municipal scientific commissions are integrated functional departments in cities taking charge of scientific and technological work. They should play their due role under the leadership of municipal party committees and government, actively cooperate with other relevant departments, take an active part in all kinds of major economic activities, give counsel in social-economic planning and organize well the cooperation in tackling key scientific and technological problems. They should try their best to be staff departments for local party committees and governments in scientific and technological work. It is necessary to set up information organs, technological exchange and consultation service organs, qualified personnel training bases and other scientific and technological management and service departments in small and medium-sized cities and make efforts to do a good job in all types of technical service work.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON LARGE ENTERPRISES

OW080618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission recently issued a circular calling on all localities and departments to manage seriously and well a number of large enterprises that have a bearing on the national economy situation as a whole, in order to enhance economic results and accelerate economic construction.

The circular says: According to 1980 statistics compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, among the 380,000 industrial enterprises in China, there were 1,020 large enterprises for which the annual profits and tax payments exceeded 10 million yuan each. They accounted for 0.27 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises and their output value accounted for 31.2 percent of China's total industrial output value, but their profits and tax payments accounted for 51.7 percent of the profits earned and taxes paid by all the industrial enterprises in China. The annual profits and tax payments of 369 of the 1,020 large enterprises exceeded 30 million yuan each. The 369 enterprises accounted for 0.097 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises, their total output value accounted for 22.5 percent of China's total industrial output value and their profits and tax payments accounted for 41.4 percent of the total profits earned and taxes paid by all industrial enterprises in China. There were some enterprises that also occupied an important position in the national economy though their annual pfofits and tax payments at the time were under 10 million yuan each due to insufficient production tasks.

The circular says: These large enterprises have comparatively more advanced technical equipment and a comparatively larger technical force. In general they have a higher level of enterprise management and production technology and have greater potential. The experience of advanced enterprises, such as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, shows that we can bring into full play the initiative of the enterprises and the broad masses of workers and staff, constantly tap their potential and make still greater contributions to the country as long as the state pursues correct policies and the enterprises have strong and efficient leading bodies that know how to manage, how to handle well the relations between the state, the enterprise and the workers and staff, and how to step up technical transformation. At the same time, we should see the necessity for the rapid progress and development of large enterprises which will help bring about production development and technical progress of small and medium-sized enterprises and thereby promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

The circular emphatically points out: The large enterprises are the basis on which we implement our economic policy decisions and promote our national economy. To manage firmly and well the large enterprises and make their management level, technical progress and economic results stay in the vanguard of the national economic development is of great strategic significance in accomplishing the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the state financial and economic situation and quadrupling our total annual industrial and agricultural output value. Therefore, we must regard the efforts to manage well large enterprises as the stress of our economic work, enterprise consolidation, technical transformation and system reform. Only in this way can we create a new situation in our economic work.

T circular sets three demands for managing large enterprises well:

1. It is necessary gradually to attain the world's advanced level in technical progress. We should first make efforts to develop new products and upgrade products as soon as possible. We should work hard for a period of time (say 5, 10 or 15 years) to modernize the production technology of large enterprises by comprehensively introducing to them the technology that has been popularized in developing countries.

2. It is necessary to improve enterprise leadership and management greatly and modernize enterprise management.

3. By undertaking overall consolidation, technical progress and scientific management, we should surely make our major products conform to international quality standards, make our energy and primary raw and processed material consumptions catch up with and surpass the domestic and international advanced levels, and make our products have competitive power in international markets with regard to color and design, variety, quality and costs. We should steadily increase the annual profit turn-in to the state in the next 5, 10 or 20 years and attain a new level in the rates of profit in relation to output value, sales and capital.

The circular puts forward: All localities and all departments should pay attention to the consolidation of large enterprises and make a determination in selecting a number of outstanding cadres from the relevant trades who know their jobs and can create a new stuation to serve as party secretaries and plant directors. It is necessary to continue to popularize the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and further improve the system of economic responsibility. It is necessary to pay attention to overall planning. All large enterprises should formulate intermediate-term and long-term plans for development of production, for technical transformation and for improving the living standard of the workers and staff.

The circular says: The large enterprises should be given a guarantee for their necessary production conditions. The present situation of small and backward enterprises contending with large and advanced enterprises for energy and raw materials must be improved without delay. The leading economic organs and the departments in charge of enterprises must guarantee the supply of raw a ' processed materials to large enterprises according to plan.

They may set energy consumption quotas for large enterprises and permit the latter to keep what is saved in order to encourage energy conservation by the enterprises. They should adhere to the principle of unified plan, unified policy and coordinated action in dealing with foreign firms and encourage the large enterprises to aim at the international market. The large enterprises with necessary conditions in coastal cities, such as Shanghai and Tianjin, may request the approval of relevant authorities for the power to export. The enterprises should be encouraged to use imported raw and processed materials for the production of export products which are competitive.

COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING RURAL CREDIT UTILIZATION

HK100524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Raise Funds for the Peasants To Become Prosperous Quickly"]

[Text] Rural monetary and credit work is an important lever which is used to regulate the rural economy. Over many years, it has played an important role in supporting agricultural production, helping poor peasants, promoting commodity circulation and stabilizing market prices. Thus, it constitutes an important economic strength which the peasants trust and rely on. At present, when a new situation has emerged in which people on the agricultural front are struggling to realize the grand strategic objective set forth by the 12th party congress and, in particular, under the condition that the state is striving for a radical improvement of its finances and, thus, is not able to greatly increase its investment in agriculture, the rural monetary departments are faced with an arduous task of raising more funds and more effectively redistributing funds in the rural areas so as to increase the economic results of credits and to help peasants develop production and become rich quickly.

It is completely possible for the rural monetary departments to fulfill this task. On the one hand, there are still great amounts of idle funds scattered about in the rural areas. In the wake of the responsibility system of contracting production quotas to peasant households, agricultural production has vigorously developed. Over the past 3 years, the amount of rural deposits has increased by a big margin. This has changed the previous situation in which the state had to raise its target for rural credits every year, and has broken new ground in raising funds for expanding agricultural reproduction. As long as we do a good job in propaganda and organization, try every means to attact more deposits so as to convert idle funds into credit funds, convert a section of consumption funds into production funds, speed up the turnover of funds and continuously improve the economic results of credits, we can certainly raise enormous funds to support agriculture. On the other hand, since agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery have developed in a comprehensive way, specialized peasant households engaging in livestock raising, planting and processing have universally emerged and the rural commodity economy has become increasingly active. This urgently needs great amounts of funds and thus creates a broad sphere for credit work to perform its function. So long as we properly utilize credits as an effective economic lever, closely combine the necessity and the possibility, effect the idea of "applying those taken from agriculture to agriculture," and pay attention to unified arrangement and rational utilization of credit funds, funds allocated by the state financial departments and funds owned by collectives and individuals, we can certainly speed up the prosperity of the peasants' livelihood in an effective way.

To do a good job in rural credit work, the rural monetary departments are first required to emancipate minds further and eliminate the "leftist" influence. They should orient themselves to the new situation in the rural areas resulting from the introduction of various production responsibility systems and expand the objects and scope of credits. They should support scattered undertakings run by peasant households as well as collective economic undertakings, help ordinary and poor households as well as specialized and key households. They should radically change the previous practice of laying stress solely on collectives, to the neglect of individuals, so as to help both collectives and individuals to broaden production methods and develop diversification.

Second, they are required to make better use of the credit lever to help localities readjust the internal structure of agriculture according to their local conditions and to promote a comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. "Never relax efforts in grain production and actively develop diversification" is the principle for developing production in the rural areas and is also a principle which credit work must follow. While supporting grain production, we should help communes, production teams and peasants, in accordance with unified local plans, to give play to local advantages and effectively exploit mountainous areas, hilly land, grasslands and water areas. It is necessary to help peasants improve production conditions and handle agricultural capital construction on the premise of maintaining the ecological balance. It is also necessary to help peasants develop commodity production services and to support seed multiplication farms, stud farms and special horticultural farms.

Credit work should further change the previous usual practice of supporting production solely in productive links and should energetically support agriculture in the whole course of agricultural production, step up the development of rural commodity production, set up the development of rural commodity production and exchange, give credits to the links of distribution, exchange and consumption as well, and use credit funds to support the building of processing, storage, transport and packing facilities for commodity production. Market information should be used to guide production so as to avoid blindness in production, to help the peasants produce agricultural and sideline products which will be marketable and help coordinate the demands of state plans and market regulation. If people engaged in credit work can succeed in these areas, credit work will certainly exert an even greater influence over the development of the agricultural economy as a whole.

The key to further developing rural credit lies in the improvement of the economic results of credits. That is to say, we should correctly handle the relationship between the input and output of credit funds and try our best to achieve the best results with the fewest funds This will call for strengthening the planned management of rural credits. Loans should be given in accordance with the laws of credits: Whether a loan is granted should be judged by whether a good economic result can be achieved or not. It is necessary to decide terms of credit in accordance with periods of production, circulation and construction and to control strictly the offering of loans so as to bring the promoting and supervising role of credit into play.

Raising, utilizing and managing rural funds constitute a matter of importance concerning the prosperity of the rural economy. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, respect the decisionmaking power of rural monetary departments, guarantee the use of credit funds while complying with the demands of relevant state principles and policies, and make credit work better suited to the needs of the peasants in developing production so as to achieve the aim of speeding up the turnover of funds, yielding the best economic results and helping the countryside become prosperous quickly.

WINTER WHEAT SOWING IN NORTH COMPLETED

OW061412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Winter wheat planting has been completed in northern China, while sowing is underway in the south, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The ministry said, the total area sown to winter wheat this year is 1.2 million hectares more than in 1981 and field work has improved. Wheat production in northern China accounts for some three-fifths of China's winter wheat.

Shandong Province, one of the major wheat producers in China, reports completion of winter wheat planting over an area of 3.66 million hectares by the end of October.

The planting in the province started two weeks earlier than usual, and 85 percent of the fields were planted between late September and early October, considered a favorable period for sowing. With more manure and well prepared fields wheat is expected to grow well.

Another major wheat producing province, Hebei, has planted 2.37 million hectares of winter wheat, 133,000 hectares more than last year.

The province stressed scientific farming during this sowing season. Agrotechnicians toured the province to circulate new wheat growing techniques to more than 1.4 million peasants during planting season. In addition, more phosphate and cake fertilizers were used compared with last year.

'OPENING TO WORLD' IS 'LONG-TERM POLICY'

HK100224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "China Aims at Long-Term Open Policy"]

[Text] China's policy of opening to the world is long-termed, says a commentary in the latest issue of the bimonthly CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE. Highlights follow:

While China relies mainly on her own efforts in her modernization drive, she must also seek external aid as a subsidiary.

China is a developing country with a relatively weak economic foundation and backward technology. To speed economic development, China must develop economic relations with the outside world on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. Customary international practices must be followed. These include using foreign investment, importing applicable advanced technology and equipment, running joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and joint exploitation of China's natural resources with overseas consortiums.

Since 1982, authorities have been cracking down on criminal activities in the economic sphere. Some friends worried that this would have an adverse effect on the implementation of China's policy of opening to the world. That will not occur.

Positive Policy

China's economic readjustment is aimed at rationalizing the structure of the national economy. It is a positive policy and the steady economic growth in the past two years provides ample proof of its importance.

As to the crackdown on criminals, this is entirely China's internal affair and will not affect her economic co-operation with other countries. Should economic criminals not be brought to bay, serious consequences would result. Obviously, a country without economic order could hardly conduct business in a smooth way.

China holds that bilateral relations can be established only when they are based on equality and mutual benefit. In the past three years, China has kept to this principle in bringing in foreign investment. All agreements, contracts and charters have been reached through consultation between Chinese and foreign firms without encroachment upon the interests of either side. Only if the interests of both are taken into account can the foreign investor profit from a joint venture in China. The legal rights, including financial rights of Chinese and foreign investors are protected under Chinese law. Both sides are equal before the law.

In setting up joint ventures, investors have asked whether the property might be requisitioned by the Chinese Government, and whether profits from the venture can be remitted abroad.

The law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment stipulates: "The Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him by pursuant to the agreement, contracts and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other lawful rights and interests." This principle has been incorporated into the draft new constitution of China.

Agreements

To promote and protect overseas investment in China, the Chinese Government has signed investment and insurance agreements and mutual protection agreements with the Governments of the United States and Sweden. The Chinese Government has been discussing agreements for the promotion and protection of investment in China with the Governments of Japan, West Germany, Canada and France. In the future, similar agreements will be signed between China and other countries. Foreign investors may rest assured that the security of their investment is guaranteed.

In case foreign assets should be requisitioned due to unanticipated factors or in the public interest, the Chinese Government will deal with this issue according to legal procedures and will make necessary compensation in a fair and responsible way.

Some firms considering investment have raised the question of the adequacy of Chinese laws and decrees and fear that some of their legal rights, such as industrial and property rights or patent and trademark rights, will not be protected under China's laws. This issue should not hamper China's economic co-operation with other countries. Though patent laws and other decrees have not yet been promulgated in China, corresponding stipulations may be incorporated into contracts for the time being. Such contracts, when approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or by any other designated authority, will be legally binding. China is in the process of enacting economic laws and decrees regarding patents and corporation charters.

To carry out economic co-operation smoothly, China has created favourable conditions for overseas investors. Foreign investors are given such conveniences as a percentage of the products to be marketed in China and abroad, preferential treatment in taxation, and reasonable fees for the use of land.

All the efforts are meant to remove obstacles in bilateral co-operation. Future prospects are promising.

BA YI RADIO SCORES PURGING OF ARMY LEADERS

OW051113 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] By relying on the People's Army, the CPC eventually founded New China after prolonged armed struggle. After the establishment of the PRC, large numbers of the army's backbone forces were sent to the localities for reconstruction work. They have played an important role in the construction of New China. We can say that the army is second to none in contributing to the founding and construction of New China.

However, over the past 30 years and more, many heroes and outstanding generals have been killed because of suspicion and jealousy. This reminds us of the ruthless first emperors of the Song and Ming Dynasties. Their persecution of leading military leaders was appalling. High-ranking cadres such as Comrades Rao Shushi, Peng Dehuai and Huang Kecheng were brutally persecuted. Every few years, large numbers of marshals, ministers of national defense and leaders of the various departments of the armed services have been removed and replaced. Instead of improving, the situation actually worsened after the smashing of the gang of four.

In the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress, leading military cadres were immediately purged. Under such circumstances, how can we possibly achieve the modernization of national defense? After the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrades Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Kecheng and Zhang Aiping have on more than one occasion stressed the need for central and local leaders to proceed from giving consideration to the overall situation and to the interests of the state and the people. They called for a halt to words and deeds detrimental to stability and unity, for strengthening inner-party unity and for improving the party-army and army-government unity.

Regrettably, some central leaders do not observe the above guidelines. They continue to profess that the phenomenon of blindly believing in and worshipping Mao Zedong still exists. They also stress that there are still many leading cadres who are deeply influenced by Lin Biao and the gang of four and that their minds are still poisoned by the latter's pernicious influences. They also show distrust of leading military leaders by frequently reassigning leading comrades of major military regions and various armed services and by wantonly striking blows at veteran comrades of the army. Consequently, the existing contradictions and frictions between the party and the army and between the army and the government cannot be eliminated, and new contradictions and frictions are being generated and intensified.

It is particularly noteworthy that in the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, the call for rectifying the party's incorrect styles of work was originally aimed at rectifying the whole party. However, after the closing of the party congress the target of rectification has been directed against the leading military cadres. Veteran military cadres are forced to leave their posts for recuperation or are demobilized in the name of party rectification. Under such circumstances, how can we expect the army cadres not to have complaints against the CPC Central Committee?

In fact, the cadres are not the only ones who have complaints. Since the CPC Central Committee restricted the number of party members, many companies in the army have not been able to admit one single fighter into the CPC. With many of the qualified and outstanding fighters being excluded from the party, how can the initiative of the enlisted young people be brought into play? We can say that stability and unity within the army are imperative and that swiftly to improve the relations between the party and the army and to exercise correct party leadership over the army are the fundamental conditions for achieving the modernization of national defense.

XI ZHONGXUN-LED DELEGATION INSPECTS LIAONING

SK080642 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, inspected Dandong in our province for 3 days after leading an NPC delegation on a visit to the DPRK and left for Beijing by train on the afternoon of 20 October.

Accompanying Xi Zhongxun on the inspection tour were members of the delegation, including Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and deputy of the NPC; Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Wang Huide, deputy to the NPC and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yu Shuzhen, deputy to the NPC and a vocalist in the Tianjin Song and Dance Theater; and Gao Dengbang, general secretary of the delegation, deputy general secretary of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. They left for Beijing on the same train.

During their inspection tour in Dandong, they listened to briefings on the work of the municipal CPC committee, inspected plants, rural areas and farm produce markets. Xi Zhongxun expressed satisfaction at Dandong's work and called for efforts to continue studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, build Dandong into a still better city and contribute to strengthening the friendship between China and Korea.

Xi Zhongxun visited commune member households when he was inspecting the Tangshancheng Commune of Fengcheng County. He was very pleased to see the great changes the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work had brought about in rural areas and in commune members' lives. He encouraged cadres and commune members to continue to improve the responsibility system to upgrade production and livelihood.

Comrade Xiang Nan and Wang Huide delivered reports to cadres of the municipal departments on the study of the congress documents and on strengthening the friendship between China and Korea.

Vocalist Yu Shuzhen had a get-together with the municipality's literary and art workers.

Upon leaving Dandong, Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun was seen off at the station by Li Shishan, member of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Dandong Municipal CPC Committee, and others.

LI DESHENG URGES ENDEMIC DISEASE PREVENTION

OW061138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Shenyang, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- It is imperative to do a good job in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases and, directed by the guidelines of the 12th party national congress, to create a new situation and make fresh headway in this work. Li Desheng, head of the CPC Central Committee's leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases, emphatically pointed this out recently after he was briefed by the leading group's office on the work progress of the group.

Li Desheng said: Emphasize efficiency in economic work and in the work of preventing and treating endemic diseases. In creating a new situation, it is unacceptable not to score results. It is necessary for us to adopt a new and magnanimous attitue, painstakingly study, draw up practical and realistic plans and take the initiative to contact the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in an effort to understand the situation and carry out our work still better. The local offices in charge of the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases at all levels should take the initiative to report their work to the party committees and governments in their respective areas, make suggestions and, under the leadership of the party committees at various levels and supported by the departments concerned, do a better job in endemic disease prevention and treatment.

Since the beginning of 1982, the local leading groups or offices in charge of this work have scored a number of achievements in preventing and treating endemic diseases, thanks to their understanding of the importance of this work to spiritual and material civilization. During the first half of this year, 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions called meetings of their leading groups in charge of endemic disease prevention and treatment. Many leading comrades of the local party and government organizations were present to discuss how to quicken the tempo of the work. Twenty-three leading comrades from 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have conducted investigations on 27 occasions in the endemic disease-stricken areas. A dozen ministries and state commissions have volunterred to render help in solving practical problems in disease prevention and treatment.

Acting on the basis of its investigations and research work, the office of the CPC Central Committee's leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases has formulated and issued relevant standards, rules and regulations; summed up work of the prevention and treatment of diseases caused by brucellosis; and submitted recommendations on how to organize the masses in preventing endemic diseases under the new situation that has emerged in the rural areas since the institution of the production responsibility system.

Speciality training classes were also run by this office in an effort to bring up backbone forces in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases in south China.

After hearing the briefing given him, Comrade Li Desheng praised the various localities and departments for their work in preventing and treating endemic diseases.

BO YIBO ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WU ZHIGANG

OW071301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial service was held yesterday at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetary for Fallen Revolutionaries for Wu Zhigang, member of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee and deputy director of the mineralogy and metallurgy general institute under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Comrade Wu Zhigang died of illness on 28 October at the age of 75.

Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Gao Yangwen, Li Dongye, Zheng Siyuan and Liu Youguang, responsible persons of departments concerned, sent wreaths and attended the service.

Lin Hua, vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, presided over the service while Mao Lin, responsible person of the ministry's nonferrous metallurgical department, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Wu Zhigang joined the CYL of China in 1926 and became a CPC member the next year. He was a long-tested revolutionary fighter of the older generation of our party. His life was one of dedication to the party and the people and one of unceasing struggle for the cause of communism.

BO YIBO ON PUBLICATION OF WORLD ECONOMY ALMANAC

OW071340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The publication of China's first almanac of world economy was an important achievement of China's economic theoretical circles, said Bo Yibo, state councillor, at a Beijing forum here today.

The forum was sponsored by the editorial board of the almanac, which was put on sale recently.

"We need more knowledge for modernizing our country," the state councillor added, "and the almanac will be an important instrument for disseminating knowledge. China's fir almanac of world economy is of great value for the educational, and economic theoretical workers, and the departments in charge of the practical economic work," he said.

Luo Yuanzheng, deputy editor-in-chief of the almanac, said that the 1.6 million-word (Chinese) almanac consists of five parts.

The first part is devoted to special topics on world economy, such as world grain, energy, iron and steel production, the world trade and finance, as well as the European monetary system.

The second part is a collection of economic surveys of various countries and regions including a survey of China's economy.

The three other parts, he said, are about 40 major international economic organizations and the major world economic events of 1979 and over 200 statistical tables.

"The almanac is intended to deepen our knowledge of the economic situation of various countries and regions and the trends of their development, Luo Yuanzheng said.

Qian Junrui, a noted Chinese economist and advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Science, is the editor-in-chief of the almanac.

BO YIBO STRESSES PROPAGANDA ON POPULATION

OW071215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national conference on propaganda in planned parenthood work which ended today, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and state councillor, stressed the need to coordinate the two tasks -- quadrupling China's annual agricultural and industrial output and keeping the nation's population below 1.2 billion by the end of this century -- and synchronize their progress. He said that although planned parenthood is a long-range undertaking, the next 3 years from 1983 to 1985 is the most crucial period. Therefore, we must make definite progress in the next several years.

Bo Yibo pointed out that at present China has entered an approximately 15-year peak period in childbirth which roughly corresponds to the period for realizing the national strategic goals for economic construction set by the 12th CPC Congress. For this reason, we regard planned parenthood as a basic state policy closely related to our strategic goals, and we must persist in this policy.

On the qustion of how to step up planned parenthood work, Bo Yibo made a three-point proposal:

First, in propagating the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, it is necessary to include planned parenthood propaganda as a major endeavor. At present, some units seldom mention or fail to mention planned parenthood work while propagating the basic and supplementary information concerning the 12th CPC Congress. It is urged that this work be quickly included in their propaganda efforts.

Second, party committees and governments at all levels must include planned parenthood work in their daily agenda and grasp this work with the same enthusiasm as that given to production and construction, and this work should include planning, inspection, evaluation and competition. Necessary measures must also be taken to ensure the success of propaganda in planned parenthood work. The emphasis of planned parenthood work should be in the rural areas; the success or failure of planned parenthood work depends on this. It is necessary to foster among the people the idea that planned parenthood is an honorable task, so that it will gradually become a social practice.

Third, it is necessary actively to support and encourage basic level cadres and activities in planned parenthood work so that they will do their work still better. Bo Yibo said, the party and the people will never forget the achievements these comrades made in the past. It is necessary to curb erroneous acts that discriminate against or attack people doing planned parenthood work. Flagrant cases with serious consequences should be regarded as offenses against the law and be brought to trial.

Bo Yibo maintained that the planned parenthood propaganda month activities to be unfolded soon across the nation are very necessary, and that it is necessary to grasp the opportune time to do a good job in these activities.

Zhou Boping, vice minister of the State Family Planning Commission, made a summing up speech at the closing session. He pointed out that great results have been achieved in the nation's planned parenthood work, and that the situation is excellent. He said that based on information gathered during the third national census, the nation's population growth in the 9 years from 1973 to 1982 is 96.52 million less than during the 9 years from 1964 to 1973. This shows that China has achieved obvious results in controlling population growth since promoting planned parenthood work in the 1970's. Regarding this basic fact, we must have sufficient understanding. He emphatically pointed out that a pessimistic and negative attitude and a do-nothing mentality toward planned parenthood work are totally groundless. We must do our work still better based on the achievements already made.

AT the meeting responsible persons concerned of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the Women's Federation of the PRC and the Ministry of Culture spoke at the meeting. They pledged to support actively the forthcoming national planned parenthood propaganda month activities, to provide unreserved support to make the propaganda month activities a success and to call on members of the CYL, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's Federation of the PRC as well as comrades engaged in cultural propaganda work to be activists in the propaganda month activities.

YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING

OW100311 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The meeting of provincial organs of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiu San Society to exchange work experience at the grassroots level opened in Nanjing this morning with more than 400 people attending. Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, who addressed the meeting, extended warm congratulations. He said: I came to Jaingsu to learn. The meeting you organized is the first of its kind among democratic parties in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, which provides a good opportunity for us to learn. I wish the meeting success. Touching on the situation in united front work in the new period and the work of various democratic parties, director Yang Jingren pointed out: Since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, historic change has taken place in the party and the country as a whole. Since united front work is a component part of this change, in this sense, it has also undergone a historic change. Regarding the guiding principle, we have cleaned up the "left" mistakes and further clarified the importance and the broad and protracted nature of the fundamental principles and policies regarding united front work in the new period in which we have made gratifying achievements. Director Yang Jingren then cited vivid examples of organization and development of various democratic parties in Jiangsu and their services to the four modernizations. He affirmed the work of democratic parties in Jiangsu.

Yang Jingren pointed out: The central task of united front work and the work of various democratic parties is to study and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, which are the guiding principles for developing united front work under the new conditions. The principles: long-term coexistence and mutual supervision; treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; must be consistently upheld. He said: CPC committees and united front work departments at all levels must take a further step in eliminating "left" influence and implementing all policies relating to united front work. They must continue to carry out education on united front work policies and launch activities to publicize united front work policies and their broad and protracted nature. Director Yang Jingren also touched on the subject of respect and support for democratic parties in doing nationalities' and religious work independently and made suggestions on strengthening the work towards Taiwan and on enlarging leading bodies.

Wu Yifang, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, presided over today's meeting. Attending were responsible persons of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC, provincial committees of various democratic parties, the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Bao Houchang, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxin, Chen Yusheng, Deng Haoming, Gao Jiefu, Ding Yichen, (Chen Minzhi), (Zhang Bingwen), Xu Meifeng, and (Cai Haijin). Also presentwere responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee's united front work department Jiang Zhongru, Chen Liang, Lu Xunru and Liang Shangren.

WANG BINGQIAN SPEAKS AT FISCAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW291109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1342 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national fiscal work conference which ended today, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian pointed out: This year new progress has appeared in our fiscal work following the end of the downward trend, which was characterized by a continual decrease in revenues in the past few years, and there should be some pick-up next year. This is a cyclical change. It tells us that conditions have been created to bring about a new situation in fiscal work. Also it indicates that it is feasible to strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better in fiscal work within 5 years.

He said: From 1979 to 1981, the state took a series of measures to adjust the national economy, especially to solve the enormous problems left over from the "10 years of turmoil." Those measures included raising the procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products, providing jobs for a great many unemployed youth, building dormitories for staff members and workers, improving employees' wages and welfare and enhancing urban construction. Large sums of money were used for the implementation of these measures. Hence the state's fiscal revenues faced a temporary downward turn. Nevertheless, those measures were of vital importance in bringing about political stability and unity and in promoting economic readjustment and development.

Wang Bingqian said: Now the nation's economy has been gradually getting better and its fiscal situation has also started to improve. Since the beginning of this year, due to common efforts by the entire party and the whole Chinese people, the implementation of the national budgetary plan has been satisfactory, by and large. From January to September, the nation's revenues have been larger than expenditures; hence there is some surplus.

He said: In order to do a good job in the new period's fiscal work, we have to solve three principal problems: First, we have to make a bigger breakthrough in fiscal revenues on the basis of expanding production and raising economic results. Second, we have to firmly maintain the balance between fiscal revenues and expenditures, even striving for a complete balance, gradually increasing our financial strength as a backing force for economic revival in the years to come. Third, we have to work out a better system for improving fiscal work, taxation and enterprise financial management. Moreover, we have to get rid of the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and work out, as soon as possible, an economic responsibility system which combines responsibilities, duties and profits. Thus, we can bring into full play the enthusiasm of the different localities, departments, units, staff members and workers. By solving these three problems, we can regain the initiative in our fiscal work, which has been passive, create a new situation and consolidate it.

Wang Bingqian emphasized: In order to make a bigger breakthrough in the coming years' fiscal revenues, we must vigorously support enterprises' technological innovations, support scientific and technological development and tap potentialities to upgrade efficiency. These are the main means of increasing revenues. We have to make adequate use of the fiscal and taxation departments' advantages of having wide connections and of being very responsive in order to support and increase production. Not only must financial and taxation departments do a good job in managing revenues and expenditures, but they must also study economic problems and fiscal and taxation policies in light of revenues and expenditures to bring into play the role of economic levers. We must consolidate the enterprises' financial management, tighten control on the assessment of targets and integrate it with the economic responsibility system within the enterprises.

We have to lay stress on enterprise's rate of profit on invested funds, turnover rate of circulating funds and profit rate on fixed assets so that we can thoroughly appraise and evaluate the economic results. Aside from putting stress on key enterprises and industries, every province has to increase production and revenues through careful planning in some selected counties during the next few years. Then the good results should be expanded to other localities.

In referring to fiscal work during this winter and next year, Wang Bingqian said: We have to follow the guiding principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, increase revenues, strictly control expenses, allocate and utilize funds properly and ensure sufficient funds for key construction projects, especially funds for developing the energy and transportation industries. We must put emphasis on the development of education and specialized science and continue to increase expenditures in these areas. In the meantime, we must support agricultural development on a continuing basis.

The national fiscal work conference was convened in Beijing on 4 October. Attending the conference were 160 people, including fiscal department heads from every province, municipality and autonomous regions throughout the country and comrades from the concerned departments of the central government.

PAN YAO ADDRESSES COMMERCIAL WORK MEETING 5 NOV

OW051938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese urban and rural markets are both prosperous and prices are remaining stable, said Pan Yao, vice-minister of commerce, today at the national meeting here on commercial work.

Pan Yao said, according to incomplete statistics, 56 of the 73 items that required ration coupons in 1978 no longer require coupons. Those items still requiring coupons are supplemented with additional supplies sold at higher prices.

In the first nine months of this year, total retail sales were valued at 180,900 million yuan, a 9.2 percent increase above the same 1981 period. Total sales so far this year are estimated at 256,000 million yuan, an increase of 8.9 percent above last year. Retail prices this year have been stable. The price levels for the whole year are expected to be at the levels at the end of last year.

He listed changes in the urban and rural markets this year as:

One, the supply of foodstuffs has been improved. In most places, the peasants have retained more grain for their own consumption, while supplying urban residents with more varieties of food grain. The supply of edible oil, meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables and drinks have increased.

Two, manufactured goods for daily use have increased in supply and sales of consumer goods have continued to grow. In the first nine months of this year, the sales of domestic watches registered an increase of 45 percent above the same period of last year, sewing machines 29 percent, bicycles 37 percent and T.V. sets 11 percent.

The sales of cassette recorders, electric fans, washing machines, cameras and refrigerators also increased. In some places, transactions for consumer goods have been made with payment-by-instalment arrangement. Short supplies of some daily necessities have been eased with even bigger supplies than demand as reported in some cases.

Three, more manufactured goods have been shipped to the countryside. In the first nine months, total nationwide sales of capital goods for agriculture and retail sales of consumer goods under the county level totaled 87,600 million yuan, an increase of 8.5 percent above the same 1981 period. Of these, total retail sales of capital goods were valued at 31,100 million yuan, up 12.1 percent, chemical fertilizers up 13.8 percent, agricultural chemicals 4.5 percent, pesticide sprayers and other devices 50 percent.

Through September, total retail sales of consumer goods under the county level reached 56,500 million yuan, 6.7 percent more than the same period of last year.

The 15 major industrial goods supplied to rural areas under state plan made marked increases. In the first nine months the sales of bicycles increased 40 percent above the same period last year, sewing machines 34 percent and domestic watches 79 percent.

Four, purchasing habits of consumers have changed. Reports from many places say that consumers will not buy consumer goods that are "not of famous brands, not new in design, not reasonable in price or that are not urgently demanded or that are out of season."

Some industrial goods are slow selling and over-stocked, he said.

The vice-minister said that the ministry is making plans for next year's supply to further consolidate and improve the market situation.

NAVY HEADQUARTERS CONGRATULATES RADIO PLANT

HK080358 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The PLA Navy headquarters recently sent a congratulatory letter to the Hunan radio plant, commending it for providing outstanding display equipment for the firing of a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine into a predetermined sea area. In this firing experiment, the colored light ratio chart display and computer produced by this plant were installed in the central command post of the navy headquarters. The equipment accurately and clearly displayed the time, altitude, range and bearing of the rocket, thus ensuring the control of the command organ over the firing test.

This plant recently held a celebration gathering to present awards and prizes to engineers and technicians who had scored outstanding successes in this experiment.

SICHUAN HOSTS SCIENCE INFORMATION MEETING

HK080803 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The second annual academic meeting of the National Scientific Information Association opened in Chengdu on 7 November. This is a mobilization meeting for creating a new situation in scientific and technical information work. (Hu Anqun), deputy director of the association, delivered the opening speech.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong and Secretary Yang Chao attended and spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government they extended warm greetings and welcome. Comrade Tan Qilong said: This meeting will be a great stimulus for scientific and technical information work in Sichuan.

Wu Heng, adviser to the State Scientific and Technological Commission and director of the association, gave a talk on how scientific and technical information work should serve economic revival.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN HELPS CLEAN UP ENVIRONMENT

OW080852 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 7 November responsible comrades and office cadres of the province and Hefei Municipality took to the streets to clean up the environment.

Responsible persons of the provincial and Hefei municipal party, government and military organs, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, (Yuan Zhen), Yu Guangmao, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Chun), Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Li Guangtao, Wang Zenong, Pan Ezhang, Ma Leting, Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin, (Yang Yongliang), (Gu Hongben), (Ding Zhi), (Wei Ruifeng), (Ding Bangyi), (Jin Cuizhen) (Huang Yuanhai), (Hu Yi), (Wang Feng), (Xing Fuyuan), (Li Shuhe) and Zhang Mingyuan) joined some 3,000 office cadres in the cleanup campaign on Sunday, the day of the rest.

ZHOU ZIJIAN AT ANHUI'S FINANCE MEETING

OW081107 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on strengthening enterprise financial management and of representatives of advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting closed on the afternoon of 5 November.

The meeting called for improving the province's unsatisfactory financial management work in the next 2 or 3 years, strengthening finance and accounting work, achieving better economic results, contributing more to a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and rapid development in socialist economic construction.

Representatives of advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting at the meeting introduced their experience in strengthening financial management, upholding principles, avoiding favoritism, making strict demands for meeting requirements and enabling the enterprise to increase revenues and reduce spending.

Yang Weiping, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: In order to strengthen enterprises' financial management and achieve better economic results, it is necessary to put more efforts into the work of building an army of finance and accounting personnel equipped with communist ideas and ethics and well versed in vocational skills.

Comrade Yang Weiping added: It is necessary to tighten financial supervision, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and successfully conclude the work of inspecting financial and economic discipline in the same way it was begun. During the remaining 2 months of this year, it is necessary to step up the work of collecting revenue payments which are due, stop spending money that need not be spent, fulfill and overfulfill the annual financial work plan and balance the province's budgetary revenues and payments. Leaders of party committees and governments at all levels and all enterprises should attach importance to and support finance and accounting work, compile the agenda for work to be discussed and take a personal interest in it.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, conferred silk banners and certificates of merit on advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting attending the meeting. He hoped that the province's finance and accounting personnel would redouble their efforts, increase revenues, reduce expenditures and strive to collect an excess of 200 million yuan in revenue payments for the provincial finances this year.

The meeting adopted a letter of appeal to the province's finance and accounting personnel.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN WRITES ON ROLE OF EDUCATION

OW081128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said in an article recently published in the RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] journal that to create a new situation Fujian must try to find as much money as possible to increase intellectual investment, improve education and energetically strengthen the training of competent people.

In the article Xiang Nan said: In creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, Fujian's greatest difficulty is its backwardness in education and its shortage of competent personnel.

The article pointed out: The experience of some countries has shown us that it doesn't work to develop production first and then education. On the contrary, education must be developed before it is possible to develop the economy. At the very least, both should be developed simultaneously, complementing each other.

The article stressed: It is necessary to create more educational opportunities, adopt varied forms of schooling and change the practice of the state's running all education. Universities and colleges in big and medium-size cities can enroll some day students. Some continuation schools can be privately run. At present, the fastest, most economical and most effective way of training competent people is to devote major efforts to strengthen television education and run the television universities well. It is also acceptable to run short-term vocational colleges. Whether it is a full-time or half-day school, a school admitting only resident students or also day students, a part-work and part-study school or part-farm work and part-study school, a spare time school, correspondence school or radio school, state-run or collective-run, enterprise-run or privately run, it should be encouraged and supported. The hope of the country's growth and prosperity lies in everyone paying attention to learning and education so that millions of competent people can be trained quickly.

XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN MARINE AQUATICS MEETING

OW061155 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] FUJIAN RIBAO reports: The national meeting on marine aquatics breeding was held in Fuzhou from 26 October to 4 November. The meeting called for emancipating our minds, adopting flexible policies, bringing into play the initiative of the state-run, collective and individual undertakings in the breeding, processing and transportation of aquatic products and creating a new situation of marine aquatics breeding.

Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, presided over the meeting and spoke at both the opening and closing ceremonies. Vice Minister Xiao Peng delivered a summary speech at the meeting. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting held: To create a new situation in marine aquatics breeding, it is necessary to continue to emancipate our minds, adopt more flexible policies, realize the initiative of all concerned and make use of shallow water coastal areas and beaches.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ON ECONOMIC CRIME, DISCIPLINE

OW051053 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] A joint discussion meeting was held recently by the Commission for Discipline Inspection and the leading group for handling economic crimes under the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee.

Before the meeting closed, the provincial CPC committee secretariat heard a report and held a discussion on the results of the meeting. First Secretary Xu Jiatun of the provincial CPC committee also came to deliver a speech.

Comrade Xu Jiatun began his speech by noting that the discussion meeting was an important one, reflecting our province's efforts to act in the spirit of the 12th party congress. With regard to the current struggle against economic crime and to discipline inspections, the provincial CPC committee feels that we should affirm the achievements, sum up the experiences, pluck up our spirit and advance continuously. In the opinion of the provincial CPC committee, we should fully affirm the achievements we have made in the struggle against grave economic crimes which, generally speaking, has been developing in a safe and sound manner. More than 5,000 economic cases of various kinds have been exposed in the province as a whole. Of these, some 1,240 cases have been confirmed through investigations and closed following appropriate handling in accordance with party discipline and state laws.

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out that it is imperative to be unswerving in our determination to persist in this struggle for as long as it takes and to carry it through to the end. We must commit ourselves to dual tactics in ideology and action. One tactic is resolutely to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. The other tactic is to deal resolute blows to grave criminal offenses that are harmful to socialism in the economic sphere and in the political and cultural spheres as well. We must unify our thinking and understanding with the spirit of the 12th party congress and fully realize the nature and significance of this struggle. We must overcome and guard against any relaxation in our efforts, strive to bring about a new situation and make new achievements in this struggle with redoubled efforts.

In order to bring about a new situation in this struggle, Comrade Xu Jiatun said, it is necessary at present to continue to pay attention to the investigation and handling of major and serious cases without ignoring ordinary cases. Each locality, department and unit should map out a positive and practical plan for dealing with such cases in accordance with its actual situation. The investigation and handling of a case should be carried out in combination with the consolidation of the party organization and party style, the consolidation of enterprises, education in the need to fight corruption and the handling of the five types of people -- people who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution" by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like in "rebellion," people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting, people who are opposed to the line followed by the CPC Central Committee since its third plenary session and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other spheres.

For the purpose of meeting these requirements, party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this struggle. They should also pay practical attention to the following three points:

First, pay attention to tackling knotty problems. Principal responsible comrades of party committees should face up to difficulties, seek out and solve the key problems and promote the struggle as a whole.

Second, pay attention to policy. In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the deepening development of the struggle, more meticulous and careful efforts should be made in our work with a firm resolve to act in accordance with the current policy of the party and government.

Third, pay attention to summing up experiences. The strength of economic-case handling offices at various levels if not augmented, should not be weakened. Those offices at and above the county level must all maintain a capable and relatively stable contingent of handling personnel. These offices should study conscientiously, conduct investigations thoroughly and strive to increase the quality of their handling of cases and raise their ability in waging the struggle.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically noted the need to firmly curb the unhealthy practices that evoke the deepest resentment among the masses. At present, the strongest repercussions are caused by the unhealthy tendencies in the construction and the allotment of housing. Leaders at all levels must take the matter in their hands personally. They should see to it that stern measures are taken in time against violators of law and discipline and first of all against party members and cadres who violate law and discipline.

SHANDONG HOLDS 17TH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK090411 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress opened its 17th meeting in Jinan on 8 November. That morning, entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Wang Yongzhao), director of the provincial urban construction bureau, read out the provincial draft administrative regulations and rules on urban construction and presented details on these draft regulations and rules to all participating members for consideration.

Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhao Feng, Zhang Ye, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin. Attending the meeting as observers were Song Yimin, deputy governor of the province; responsible persons from the departments concerned under the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial people's government; and responsible personnel from the people's congress standing committees of various municipalities and counties.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS JINAN MILITIA RALLY 6 NOV

SK070454 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] A commendation rally for fine militia instructors of Shandong Military District was held in Jinan on the morning of 6 November. Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the people's government including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Lin Ping, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin and Liu Peng attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units; Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, and Deputy Commanders Zheng Sansheng, Zhang Feng and (Li Shiying) and Deputy Political Commissar (Zhang Zhi). Zhao Feng, commander of the provincial military district, presided over the rally. Political Commissar (Liu Lian) delivered an opening speech.

Comrade Bai Rubing delivered an important speech at the rally. He said: The militia is made up by the broad masses of youths and juveniles. It is an armed force of the masses which maintains close relations with production. The militiamen are vigorous young men with a strong sense of organization and discipline. It is a powerful armed force for maintaining public order and the security of the motherland. It is also the main force and shock brigade for promoting the four modernizations and building a spiritual civilization. He urged the broad masses of militiamen to march in the vanguard and play an exemplary role in studying and implementing the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines. The vast number of fine militia instructors and political instructors should shoulder their glorious responsibilities, continuously enhance their sense of responsibility and honor in promoting militia work and make new contributions under the guidance of the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines.

In his speech, (Li Shiying) set forth specific approaches on ways to study and implement the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines, promote militia work organizationally, politically and militarily and create a new situation in militia work.

NORTH SEA FLEET STUDIES CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK080903 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To unify the ideology and actions of the leading cadres at all levels, the party committee of the North China Sea Fleet recently convened an enlarged party committee meeting for the leadership and cadres at the divisional level or higher in charge of propaganda and organizational work to undergo training and study problems in vigorously strengthening the building of a spiritual civilization.

From the high plane of communist ideology and in close connection with their personal experiences and the realities of the troops, the participants, in the course of study, paid particular attention to understanding the strategic significance of strengthening the socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core.

Many veterans of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army said with deep feeling: By relying on nothing but the guidance of communist ideas, we risked our lives in those war-ridden years and suffered extreme hardships. Many old comrades-in-arms died heroic deaths in liberating and bringing communism to China. This selfless and dauntless spirit originated in communist ideals. Facts have shown that communist ideas have long been put into practice by revolutionary fighters and communist actions have long been part of the masses' life. The view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice" is utterly wrong and ridiculous.

Reviewing the enhanced ideological consciousness of the cadres and fighters, the continuously improving morality and prevailing practice, the constant improvements in work style, discipline and party spirit, the widespread establishment of emulate-Lei Feng groups and the constant emergence of good people and good deeds, many comrades deeply felt that marked changes had been taking place in the troops. These changes are mainly the results of resolute efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core and to educate the troops in communist ideals, ethics and discipline. They said: It is of extremely great significance that the 12th congress put forward the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core as an important characteristic of the socialist society and as a strategic policy. Therefore, we must strengthen education in communist ideology among cadres and fighters and publicize communist ideas with perfect assurance. We should both actively instill ideas in a positive way and criticize unproletarian ideas of all descriptions; both conduct systematic education in theories of communist ideology and attend to cultivating communist ideas among the cadres and fighters bit by bit in their work and practice; both successfully attend to education in ideology, ethics and discipline and pay earnest attention to the study of science, culture and general knowledge. We must also guide the cadres and fighters to correctly handle the relations between fostering communist ideas and doing their own jobs well to ensure they will have a firm faith in communism and perform their jobs well in a down-to-earth manner.

Leading cadres at all levels attending the training pledged one after another that, after returning to their units, they would go down to the troops to give lectures on the 12th congress documents, publicize what they had learned from the documents to push the study forward in the troops and ensure that the 12th congress guidelines would be earnestly implemented in the troops.

JINAN PLA UNITS STRESS IDEOLOGICAL STUDY

SK050629 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] According to our sources, the broad masses of cadres in charge of ideological and political work in the artillery units under the Jinan PLA units have earnestly studied and implemented the 12th CPC Congress documents in an effort to enrich themselves to be political shock workers in building a socialist spiritual civilization and to train or bring up the new generation of communist successors by making use of powerful ideological and political work and setting themselves as examples in work style.

In studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, these cadres have summarized the following three ways to assume important responsibility in building a spiritual civilization:

1. All-out efforts should be made to wage a study campaign on Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought among the PLA units and to arm the minds of cadres and fighters with revolutionary theories. A political work cadre -- who belongs to a PLA regiment that has scored achievements in turning its backward fifth company into an advanced one by launching a study campaign in this regard -- said it well: The lack of theoretical knowledge will certainly lead to a life devoid of spirit that will also lead to the rampancy of individualism. To steel the theoretical study of Marxism, therefore, is the fundamental task for building a socialist spiritual civilization.

2. A good job should be done in conducting education on communist ideals to arouse communist consciousness, labor enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice among cadres and fighters. Over the past few years, the artillery units under the Jinan PLA units have commended over 10,000 cadres and fighters who have scored achievements in the buildup of the PLA units after receiving education on communist ideals. Facts have shown that communist ideals are the spiritual pillar of the people and that only by being imbued with far-reaching ideals in life and work by means of powerful ideological and political work can the people heighten in a sustained way their spirit and advance with broadened minds.

3. Political work cadres should set themselves as examples and play a leading role in fostering communist thinking and morality and accelerate progress with concrete deeds in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VISITS GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW081238 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] This morning, leading members of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC Committee as well as a PLA unit in Shanghai visited certain grassroot units in four groups to inspect how the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress have been implemented and how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Chen Yi; and Wang Jingkun, commander, and Zhang Chen, political commissar, of the PLA Shanghai Garrison District, visited the Shanghai motion picture plant this morning. They came to the No 6 studio, which was particularly filthy and disorderly as the filming of a scene had been completed there the previous night. But Chen Guodong and other comrades were not bothered by the filth and disorderliness and immediately started to clean up the place.

Later, the leaders of the municipal party committee heard a report on how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out in the plant and praised its achievements. Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao maintained that movie workers are producers of spiritual products and they should pay attention to promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" on the screen.

This morning, Zhong Min, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruoan and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, inspected the people's park. While there, they were briefed by a leading member of the park on how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out in the park.

Early this morning, Vice Mayors of Shanghai Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Yang Kai and some 20 leading members of various departments concerned of the municipal government inspected the Shanghai Hongqiao Airport to see how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out there. They also worked together with the airport's 1,200 or so staff members to clean up the airport's environment and the main thoroughfare leading to the airport.

After inspecting the airport, the four vice mayors visited the Shanghai dancing school and inspected the environmental sanitation of the building of the school's ballet troupe and the Shanghai song and dance troupe.

This morning, leading members of the Shanghai CPPCC committee Zhang Chengzong, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Tan Jiazhen and Jing Renqiu inspected the Jingan District party committee and the No 6 people's hospital. As soon as they arrived at the organization of the Jingan District party committee, Zhang Chengzong and other comrades took up brooms to clean up the organization's courtyard and its vicinity.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG WATCHES SHAOXING OPERA

OW081056 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, on the evening of 6 November leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong and Chen Yi watched the new eight-act historical Shaoxing opera "Queen Wen of Han Dynasty" at the Shanghai Shaoxing Opera House. They encouraged Shaoxing opera actors and actresses to perform together.

When the leading comrades of the municipal party committee went to the lounge backstage, (Yuan Xuefen), director of the Shaoxing Opera House, asked for their opinions on the new opera. Comrade Chen Guodong said: I am for actors and actresses performing together. I think this is a good show.

(Huang Yuan), chairman of the Xhejiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, also attended last evening's performance.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHAINGHAI CONCERT 7 NOV

OW081040 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai National Music Ensemble returned to Shanghai after a successful tour of Beijing, Tianjin and other places. The ensemble gave a performance this evening at the Shanghai Music Hall. Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Chen Yi attended the performance.

The Shanghai National Music Ensemble was well received during its recent tour. When it was in Beijing, it was warmly encouraged by central leading comrades to educate the young people on patriotism through the development of national music.

This evening's performance included erhu, bamboo flute and pipa solos and drums.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG POPULAR SCIENCE WORKS -- On 3 November Shandong Province held a rally to acknowledge outstanding popular science articles and books published or broadcast between the time when the gang of four were smashed and 1981. Fifteen books and 42 articles received awards. Attending the award rally were responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, people's government, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC committee, including Zhao Lin, Li Zichao, Lin Ping, Zhang Zhusheng, Zeng Chengkui, Zheng Zijiu and Zhou Xingfu. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

DUAN JUNYI ADDRESSES BEIJING CPC CONGRESS

Streamlining Government

OW060919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Beijing will streamline municipal government this winter and next spring and expects to complete the reorganization at the district and grassroot levels by next winter.

This prediction was made by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing committee, at the 5th municipal party congress today. He called for improving democratic centralism in the party, applying the mass line and united front, and reforming the government and administration of personnel in order to cultivate cadres for the modernization program.

Duan Junyi said the purpose of the streamlining was to simplify administrative structure, coordinate work, reduce costs, improve efficiency, and oppose bureaucracy. Leading bodies at various levels will be improved and strengthened by advancing more young and middle-aged cadres. Greater emphasis should be placed on the role of districts and counties.

During the streamlining, the first secretary pointed out, the party should exercise leadership over government and institutions and enterprises in accordance with the newly adopted party constitution. It's leadership should be effected mainly in the form of ideolegical guidance, policies and supervising the selection of cadres. The role of the party organization should be to ensure that government and enterprises administer their work actively, independently and in a coordinated way, rather to replace government and enterprises.

Since only 22 percent of Beijing's present cadres attended colleges or had equal education, he said it was necessary to improve all cadres' level of Marxist theory, professional, cultural and scientific knowledge as well as their administrative ability to serve China's modernization drive in building socialism.

"There are talented people in all walks of life in Beijing", Duan Junyi said, "we should liberate our thinking, take a broad view and be good at discovering talent."

Economic Situation

OW060808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Income for each person in the urban area of the Chinese capital increased by 40.8 percent between 1978 and 1981, while that for each peasant around the city up 70.5 percent.

This was announced by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the 5th Beijing congress which opened here today. "Beijing's economy is on a healthy track of steady growth," he said.

In 1981, urban residents had an average income of 514 yuan and those in the suburbs, 227 yuan. This resulted from the growing economy in recent years. "New increases in income are expected", Duan Junyi said.

He briefed the congress on the progress and problems of economic readjustment in the capital.

After the first readjustment in the economy, he said, there was great growth in light industry and consumer goods industry. After being re-oriented, heavy industry has risen gradually.

The total output value for industry was expected to reach 22,600 million yuan this year, 28.7 percent over the 1978 figure. The output value for light and textile industry alone would probably be 59 percent more than in 1978.

In agriculture, Duan Junyi said, the job responsibility system stimulated initiative of rural peasants. Despite the serious drought from 1978 to 1981, annual grain output was kept at 1.75 million tons. "More grain will be produced this year than last year," he predicted.

The city is basically self-sufficient in vegetables and the degree of self-sufficiency is 77 percent for pork and 66 percent for eggs.

The turnover from retail trade increased at an average rate of 15 percent in recent years, and will reach 7,300 million yuan this year.

The city now has more than 6,000 individual and collective shops, eating houses and repair centers, and opened over 40 peasants' markets in the city's proper and suburbs in the past four years. "This gives convenience to the residents, enlivens the market and provides 700,000 jobs for young people," Duan Junyi said.

"The Beijing market has become a buyers' market with both purchasing and sales brisk," Duan Junyi said.

Speaking of city construction, Duan Junyi said, 10.93 million square meters of floor space had been completed in the city between 1978 and 1981. Half was built by units within the jurisdiction of the municipality, 2.7 times the amount built in the ten years of the "Cultural Revolution". "More than 4 million square meters of floor space will be completed this year," he said.

The first secretary highly commanded the achievements made in greening the city. In the past four years, more than 4.1 million trees were planted in the city's proper and suburbs in addition to 50 landscaped areas and 2 million square meters of grassy plots along streets.

Development Plans

OW060909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Beijing aims to rank among the world's first-class cities in terms of order, morality, environment, scientific, cultural development and living standards within the next 15 years.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing committee, outlined these and other future plans for Beijing in his report at the municipal party congress here today.

At China's political center and a center for international exchange Beijing should stand in the forefront of the national drive for economic development and improvement of social morale and party working style, he declared.

Emphasis was given to building socialist relations between people, with communist ideology as its nucleus. This includes: cultural development under the guidance of communist ideology, training more specialists in scientific, technical and educational fields; compulsory junior middle school education in the coming five years in the city proper and, in the coming ten years, in the outlying counties; and the development of sparetime education for the city's three million workers.

In culture and art, the policy would be of service to the people and socialism and "a hundred flowers". Mass amateur cultural and art activities would be carried out on a large scale. The medical work would be "prevention first" and service to the people, physical culture and sports would be encouraged.

Duan Junyi noted that education in communism would have to be integrated with the current struggle in the field of ideology against the influence of capitalist, feudal and other non-proletarian ideas. At the same time, he said, it is imperative to correctly understand the relationship between education in communist ideology and the application of current policies to avoid one-sidedness in understanding and practice.

In economic matter, he said, the focus is on raising economic productivity and a development that suits the characteristics of Beijing. The city should lead in the country's economic indices of industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation and building, he said.

It was expected that the annual housing built would account for about 70 percent of total capital construction. On condition that the city size is strictly controlled, he said, the old city will be gradually transformed. Construction on the outskirts will be adjusted and more service centers be added and the outlying areas developed.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ON 12TH PARTY CONGRESS GOAL

OW090233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Taiyuan, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Xhanxi provincial party committee, made a report to the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee on his recent investigation and study tour to the countryside. He said: In order to achieve the grand goal and accomplish the strategic task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to further emancipate our minds, boldly carry out our job and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Shanxi's rural areas.

In October Huo Shilian spent two weeks visiting Shanyin, Ying, Hunyuan, Guanglin, Tianzhen, Yanggao and Datong Counties, as well as Datong Municipality in northern Shanxi and had talks with many cadres and commune members in over 30 communes and brigades. Reporting to the provincial party committee, Huo Shilian said that his investigation was focused on the relatively impoverished Yanbei Prefecture. The prefecture has undergone encouraging changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This year the prefecture's total grain output reached 2,095 million jin, topping 1980 by 35.4 percent. Per capita grain output was over 960 jin. The total oil-bearing crops output increased by 166.9 percent. As production has developed, commune members' income has increased. This year the prefecture's per capita net income has risen to 208 yuan from 96 yuan in 1980, and increase of 133 percent. He said: All this is convincing proof that the goal of quadrupling the total annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, put forward by the party Central Committee, is absolutely achievable.

Huo Shilian said: To create a new situation in Shanxi, the first thing is to further demonstrate the power of the responsibility system in fixing farmwork quotas for each household. This system is still on the rise. It should not stop here, but should be popularized in a wider area. It should not be confined to a specific field. Barren hills, slopes, beaches and other places can be contracted by means of bidding. The second thing is to pay more attention to helping peasants learn and apply science, while constantly perfecting the responsibility system. The peasants' need to use modern science and technology to achieve better production results has never been so great and urgent.

We should not keep to the conventionalways of doing things, but should foster a creative spirit, adopt new measures and extensively promote science and technology to satisfy the peasants' needs and to keep up with new development in rural areas. The third thing is to regard a diversfied economy as a strategic issue in agricultural development. To get rich and increase income depend mainly on a diversified economy. While in diversified undertakings. The fourth thing is to properly handle the relationship between key and ordinary households. Key households have made their strides and people in all fields have become rich. Now we need to grasp the two ends to bring forward the intermediate link so that the ordinary households may get rich within a short time. The fifth thing is to further vitalize the rural economy. In addition to technical services for peasants, we should also provide them with facilities for processing, transporting and marketing farm and sideline products. We should permit peasants to conduct business, produce and sell their own products and purchase and sell goods. The sixth thing is to continue to train grassroots cadres.

TAIYUAN HOLDS CONGRESS TO ELECT MAYOR 22-28 SEP

SK080851 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] From 22 to 28 September, Taiyuan Municipality ceremoniously held the first session of its seventh people's congress, electing a mayor and deputy mayors to the municipal people's government. After the sixth municipal people's congress, which was held 16 years ago, the session was convened under the excellent situation in which the arduous task of stopping chaos and bringing about order has been fulfilled, the historic transition has been effected and the people throughout the municipality are studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress.

Before the session, all the participants listened to a report delivered by Wang Xiujin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and delegate to the 12th CPC Congress, to introduce the grand occasion of the congress and to relay its guidelines at the Hubin Hall. The opening ceremony of the session was chaired by Comrade Li Xiuren, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee and executive chairman of the session. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the session proceeded in two stages. In the first stage, the achievements scored in the past 3 years or so in conscientiously implementing the line, principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session, in eliminating "leftist" influences and in industry, agriculture, municipal construction, culture, finance, trade and other fields of work were reviewed. During this period, deputies submitted 381 motions and suggestions to the congress and offered many constructive opinions on implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, on creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and on building Taiyuan into a modern city with highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

In the second stage, elections were held. Comrade Yue Weifan was elected chairman and Comrades Li Wangxian, Lai Bingliang and Qu Yongshan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. Comrade Wang Maolin was elected mayor and Comrades Cao Xiaoyu, Jin Shiwei and Li Shulin, deputy mayors of the municipality.

In the elections, the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress were fully embodied, the principle of building revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional competent leading bodies was implemented and the cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the old by the new were realized. Responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee and putting the causes of the party and the state above everything else, many veteran comrades who enjoy high prestige and universal respect happily retreated to the second line and vigorously supported young and middle-aged cadres to shoulder the heavy responsibilities as leaders. The average age of the new mayor and deputy mayors is 53.2 years, 11 years younger than their predecessors. The session participants held that this is a younger, vital leading body that has both ability and political integrity.

HEILONGJIANG CPC URGED TO ELIMINATE '3 TYPES'

SK100426 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts of speech by Li He, standing committee member of the commission for discipline inspection and deputy director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, entitled: "Eliminate 'Five Types of People' From Leading Bodies," delivered at the Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has a very unequivocal and resolute attitude toward elimination of "five types of people." It is easier for us to spot, differentiate and handle the last two types of the "five types of people." Here I would like to talk mainly on the work of eliminating "three types of people" from leading bodies and handling the cadres who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Our province has achieved remarkable results in this work over the past few years. However, we can still find many problems if we measure the work by the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. Some comrades who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" and who are not suitable for remaining in leading posts or key departments have not been transferred or removed. Some units have newly discovered that among their leading cadres some did not have clean hands during the "Cultural Revolution." A few units continue to promote such people or put them in important posts. Some have done an uneven job in handling cadres who committed mistakes. Some have again tried to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all in treating situations in which facts are clear and conclusions have been reached. Some have not done their political and ideological work sufficiently.

The major reasons for the above-mentioned problems are:

1. Some leading comrades are obtuse in their thinking and underestimate the potential and danger of the "three types of people."

2. Some leading comrades have selfish ideas and personal considerations and an impure party spirit. Some try to be good old men, afraid of offending others and not daring to adhere to principles. Some persistently shield those who "did them a favor by protecting them" during the "Cultural Revolution," for which they feel grateful, or always have the same views as such people. Some have rather deep "feelings" toward, and cannot spare the sensibilities of, those with whom they have worked together for more than 10 years. Some have misgivings because they themselves do not have clean hands or have connections with such people.

3. Some leading comrades pay no attention to political quality when they choose people for certain jobs. They one-sidedly emphasize professional competence. They are unwilling to remove those who have glib tongues and professional skills, who are competent in making money and doing their work and whom they can use without difficulty.

4. Some leading comrades are hesitant, try to wait and see and cannot make decisions for so long because they are afraid that they cannot fully understand the demarcation line in applying policies.

5. Some leading bodies are lax and weak, which has adversely influenced the handling of the "three types of people" and the cadres who committed mistakes.

We should resolutely implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and do a better job in eliminating the "three types of people" and handling the cadres who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution."

In order to do this work well, we should fulfill the following tasks: Further enhance understanding, particularly the understanding of leading persons at all levels; make clear the scope and priority of the elimination work; make strict checks; pay attention to the mastery of policies; vigorously do ideological and political work; and strengthen party leadership over the work.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

SK090951 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Article by Li Desheng, "Commander of the Shenyang PLA units," entitled "Vigorously Conducting Communist Ideological Education and Train Successive Generations of Socialist-Minded People of a New Type"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report on the 12th CPC Congress that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and that in production and construction, we should not only try to turn out more and better material products, but also train successive generations of socialist-minded people of a new type. The Jilin paper mill is a large factory staffed with more than 9,000 workers. Shouldering very heavy production tasks, the party committee of the mill still persistently enhances the communist ideological consciousness of militiamen and young people through strict military and political training in a form of militia organization and through education with positive materials to imbue them with communist ideology in the course of fulfilling various tasks. By doing so, the party committee has effected a great change in the thinking and mental outlook of the masses of militiamen and youth. It has not only upgraded the quality of militia military and political training and successfully fulfilled the tasks of the training, but also greatly promoted production and improved order in and outside the mill. Its experiences are good and worth popularizing. In the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we should strengthen ideological building and conduct thorough and persistent education in communist ideology so as to train more soldiers and militiamen with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

The people's communist consciousness does not rise spontaneously. It can only be gradually arouse and developed through education and our efforts to instill it. Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Party Manifesto" that education is a weapon by which the proletariat can emancipate itself and all of mankind. Lenin once said that communist ideology can only be instilled from the outside. Communist ideology is the guiding ideology for our undertakings. To persistently educate the masses of party members and the people with communist ideology is a fine tradition of our party and our army. As far back as in the revolutionary war years, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the need to widen propaganda on communist ideology and to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninsim. The communist ideological education has trained for our party and army large numbers of cadres and thousands upon thousands of combat heroes and model persons and has cultivated the fine idea and work style of serving the people wholeheartedly and of fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice. It has enabled our army to develop, from small to large and from weak to strong, into an impregnable army whose prowess can make the enemy tremble with fear.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the army and militia units in our region have conducted education in spiritual civilization and in the idea that it is most glorious to serve the people. They have from various angles helped cadres, soldiers and militiamen foster lofty communist ideals and enhance their communist ideological consciousness. However, we should clearly see that the overwhelming majority of soldiers and militiamen are young people who were born after the founding of the PRC and grew up during the 10-year turmoil. They lack regular, systematic education and the cultivation of communist theories. Some of them still have the nonproletarian ideas of doing everything for money's sake, of giving too much thought to selfish interests and of admiring the capitalist way of living. Only through intensified propaganda and education on communist ideology can we effectively resist corrosion by the various nonproletarian dieas and maintain the purity of the revolutionary ranks.

In conducting the communist ideological education, we should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a guide, conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and thoroughly understand their spirit. The party set forth at the congress a general task for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Armed forces departments at all levels should mobilize and organize the masses of militiamen to conscientiously study and implement the congress guidelines under the leadership of local party committees and governments at all levels so as to contribute to socialist modernization. The experiences of the Jilin paper mill told us that while concentrating our efforts on economic construction we should not fix our eyes only on things of substance to the neglect of the people. Vigorous and creative socialist undertakings are created by millions upon millions of people themselves. Without the soaring labor enthusiasm of millions of people, without the creative spirit of thousands of production units and without the energetic struggle of all localities and departments, it is impossible to create a new situation in socialist construction. What do we rely on to bring into play the labor enthusiasm, the creative spirit and the energetic struggle? We rely on the communist ideological educatio To develop socialism step by step, we should not only rely on the increase in material wealth but also rely on the people, large numbers of a new type of people with communist ideological consciousness. All units should take the documents of the 12th CPC Congress as a guide to conduct extensive communist ideological education, through which to get rid of the view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and to clearly understand that the realization of communism, which is certain, is determined by the objective laws governing the social development of mankind. However, the realization of communism needs time. It requires us to stand on our present foundation and to work hard for many generations. It requires us to eliminate the influence of the view that "communism has not been tested in practice" and to clearly understand that communism actually exists in our lives. The history of communism, as an ideology and a movement, covers more than 100 years. So long as we plunge into the great socialist revolution and construction, we will hear the steps of communism marching successfully forward. We should overcome the idea that to "foster communist ideology will cause losses" and make it clear that communist ideology is as indispensable as cloth, silk, beans and grain -- daily necessities -- to the growth of young people. We should free ourselves from the restrictions of individualism and enter the great world of communism. We should arouse our high political enthusiasm for building a modern motherland to contribute our wisdom and efforts to the great cause of opening up a new situation.

We should adopt flexible and diversified forms of education and diffuse the communist ideological education to all aspects of social life. The proper political educational course for the PLA units and militia is very limited. This requires us to learn from the Jilin paper mill to open more outlets, broaden our field of vision and ask for advice from all quarters in the course of conducting communist ideological education. Judging from the experiences gained by some units, such ways of doing things as combining education with the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, thoroughly studying and understanding old theories and fostering proletarian world outlook; combining education with the unfolding of activities on spiritual civilization in order to lead our people to study communism bit by bit and to foster lofty communist values; combining education with lectures on the modern history of China and the revolutionary history of China so as to further foster patriotic ideology; and to correctly handle the relations of interests among the state, the collectives and the individuals; and conducting communist ideological education persistently and uninterruptedly will enable communist ideology to nurture the cadres, fighters and the militiamen to grow up strongly and healthily like the life-giving spring breeze and rain. We should also conduct education with advanced exemplary cases. Young people have a strong sense of imitation. If we set examples for them and conduct education on discipline and images of models among them, generally speaking, we will achieve relatively good results. Those revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of achieving communist ideals, those revolutionaries of the older generation who devoted their lives to revolutionary struggles and those advanced personages who work selflessly to serve other poeple are all great practitioners in the communist movement. They are shining with the brilliance of communist ideology.

We should lead the cadres, fighters and militiamen to learn from the advanced and, like them, to integrate communist ideals with the spirit of doing solid work, to set examples now and from one's initiative and to fulfill all tasks in a down-to-earth manner. The most important and convincing examples are the exemplary role of leading cadres at all levels. This does not mean that all leading cadres must serve as models but means that all educators must first receive education themselves.

Leading cadres must set good examples. As the saying goes: People will obey those who work righteously and disobey those who work unrighteously. Whether the leading cadres have played an exemplary role has a vital bearing on the great issue of whether communist ideological education can achieve great success. We must promote the glorious traditions of the war years of bearing hardships first and enjoying comforts second; of fighting in the vanguard first and retreating from the vanguard second. Like the people's armed forces department of the Jilin paper mill, we must urge cadres of armed forces departments to take the lead in doing whatever can be achieved by the militiamen. They must have the courage to call others to learn from them in the course of implementing regulations, to call others to imitate them in military training and to call others to follow them in fulfilling arduous tasks.

The strength of examples is boundless. Such a group of good cadres will surely bring up good and proficient ranks. The militia is an armed forces mass organization under the leadership of the party, a vital force on the production front and an important force for building the socialist spiritual civilization. The PLA units and militia of our military district must serve as vanguards and backbone cadres in the course of building spiritual civilization. Under the encouragement of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must thoroughly and protractedly conduct education on communist ideology, actively foster new persons with communist consiciousness, make contributions to fulfilling all strategic tasks set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and in the building of PLA units and militia.

LIAONING FORUM URGES MASS DISCUSSION OF PLANS

SK090409 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In order to hold mass discussions on ways to quadruple industrial and agricultural output value at the end of this century in Liaoning, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a joint forum this morning on mapping out plans for social and economic development, with the participation of over 700 experts, scholars and managerial workers from various circles, including scientific and technological, economic and theoretical fronts. The forum aims at arousing the people throughout the province to actively join in mass discussions.

Comrade Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Comrade Wang Guangzhong, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, made mobilization speeches in which they made concrete arrangements for the discussion.

In his mobilization speech, Comrade Shen yue stressed: In discussing ways to map out provincial plans for social and economic development, we must pay attention both to our favorable conditions and to our practical difficulties and arduous tasks.

After analyzing the favorable conditions of our province, Comrade Shen Yue stated: To fulfill the target of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value at the end of this century means that we should increase the output value from 53.3 billion yuan in 1980's to 220 billion yuan in 2000, increasing 8-9 billion yuan in this regard each year. This is an arduous task for us to fulfill and is not only the concrete task of fulfilling output value, but also the unified mission of upgrading overall social economic results, achieving the speed of economic development and of developing construction and science and technology. Therefore, not only is it necessary to enhance confidence in tasks, but also to adapt an attitude seeking truth from facts toward concrete difficulties. By conducting thorough investigations and realistic studies, we should map out feasible plans.

In line with the actual situation in the province, Comrade Shen Yue put forward the following nine matters for discussion: 1) how to do a good job in developing water and energy resources and in utilizing them in an austere way; 2) how to develop science and technology and education and train experts; 3) how to bring into full play the role of existing enterprises; 4) how to accelerate agricultural development; 5) how to conduct enterprise reorganization and integration and enact specialized technical coordination; 6) how to accelerate development of the collective economy; 7) how to effectively prepare for the construction of earlier stage key projects; 8) how to strengthen economic cooperation with foreign countries and do a good job in exports; and 9) how to do a good job in birth control.

In his speech urging people to join in mass discussions on mapping out provincial plans for social and economic development, Comrade Wang Guangzhong announced establishment of 18 groups in charge of discussions on 18 special topics and set forth a period from November 1982 to July 1983 for carrying out mass discussions and planning formulation.

The provincial CPC committee called on leading personnel of departments concerned throughout the province, experts, scholars and personages of various circles to actively join in mass discussions to suggest ways and means for quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value in the province at the end of this century.

LI DESHENG AIDS IN SHENYANG CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

SK080353 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Expert] This morningover 1.2 million people in Shenyang took part in cleaning up streets and lanes, mining and industrial enterprises, government offices, schools and residential compounds. Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and major responsible comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the provincial and Shenyang Municipal People's Congress Standing Committees, and government and CPPCC committees took part in the general cleanup, together with the people of Shenyang.

The Shenyang Municipal People's Government recently decided to carry out general cleanup shock week activities during the week beginning 7 November. This is another unified action inspired by the 12th congress guidelines for further promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" and continuing to eliminate uncleanliness, disorder and impoliteness.

Li Desheng and many leading comrades of the province and Shenyang PLA units, brooms in hand, were full of zest this morning while sweeping refuse and fallen leaves in Zhongshan Park. While sweeping, Comrade Li Desheng said to comrades of departments concerned: It is not an easy job to transform an established practice. It calls for a system of dividing up the work and assigning a part to each individual or group. There should be people to check on this work on a regular basis.

BRIEFS

LIAONING GOLD MINING -- From January to September, Liaoning Province extracted 21,600 liang of gold, overfulfilling its annual gold mining plan 3 months ahead of schedule. Since the third plenum, the provincial gold company has appropriated 1.28 million yuan for some 50 counties and communes to mine gold. The gold output increases at an average rate of 33 percent annually. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82 SK]

FENG JIXIN AT CLOSE OF GANSU LABOR MEETING

HK100229 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] The Gansu provincial meeting of representatives of labor models and progressive collectives concluded in Lanzhou on 9 November. The participants seriously studied Comrade Feng Jixin's speech and Comrade Li Dengying's report and became filled with confidence in achieving the goal of quadrupling.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, presided at the closing ceremony. Also present were provincial party, government and army leaders including Feng Jixin, Xiao Hua, Li Dengying, Wang Shitai, Wang Bingxiang, Xiao Jianguand and Guo Hongchao. They presented awards and certificates to the representatives. Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered the closing speech.

NINGXIA REGIONAL CPC COMMITTEE MEETS 21-25 OCT

HK051400 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Fourth Regional CPC Committee Holds Fifth (Enlarged) Session"]

[Text] The Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its Fifth (Enlarged) Session 21-25 October. The main task of this session was to profoundly study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and draw up plans for the work of this winter and next spring. Members and alternate members of the regional CPC committee and main responsible comrades of the Ningxia Military District, various units at prefectural level and CPC committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties (districts) attended the session.

All the participating comrades listened to reports on the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and carried out heated discussion in light of their own practical conditions. Through the study, they deepened their understanding of the spirit of the documents and received a profound education. The aim of unifying understanding, enhancing morale and heightening confidence was attained.

In the course of the conference, Comrade Li Xuezhi, on behalf of the regional CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Strive for Accomplishing the Great Tasks Set by the 12th CPC Congress." He also spoke when the session closed. Comrades Xue Hongfu, Hei Boli, Li Yunhe and others also delivered speeches at the session.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi, first of all stressed that the work of studying, propagating and implementing the 12th CPC Congress documents should be grasped as a key task. He added: The 12th CPC Congress documents are brilliant Marxist documents which have substantial content and profound implications. To master the basic spirit of the 12th CPC Congress documents, we should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as a guide, put forth a lot of effort to read the original texts, peruse them word by word and sentence by sentence and carry out discussions on special topics so as to profoundly understand the correct programs for creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization, the programs for party building during the new period and the significance of cooperation between new and elderly cadres and the succession of the old by the new in the leading circles of the party organizations at all levels. He went on to say: We should carry out the study in light of our own ideological reality, continue to eradicate the "leftist" and rightist ideological influence and remain completely in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen leadership and continuously deepend the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents.

While talking about the objectives of struggle in our region's economic construction for the next 20 years, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: According to the plans worked out by the central authorities, the objectives of struggle of our region will be completed in two stages.

During the first 10 years, main efforts must be exerted to tap potentials and fully utilize the production conditions and capability of the existing enterprises so as to lay a solid foundation for quadrupling the economy. During the second 10 years, we will enter the period of vigorous development and the quadrupling of the total output value of industry and agriculture will be realized. At present, due to the fact that we have the wise and correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the people of various nationalities who work hard and the positive and negative experiences and lessons drawn from socialist construction, in addition to our region's comparatively strong material and technological foundation and the superiority of natural resources for developing the economy and potentials of production, it is completely possible for us to attain the objective of quadrupling the economy. However, we should also realize that we still encounter many difficulties in economic development: The complexity of ecological systems in various localities; the imbalance in the economic development of the society; the restrictions on agricultural development imposed by various natural factors; the insufficient capability to combat natural calamities in the southern mountain area; improper structures and severe imbalance in industrial production; poor technological power; low utilization ratio of facilities; inefficient economic returns; backward science and technology; and rapid growth of population. All these have shown that great efforts are needed in order to quadruple the economy.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: In the process of carrying out economic construction in our region, we should stick to the practice of seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality and pay attention to handling the following relations well: First we should efficiently handle the relations between self-reliance and the support provided by the state. Ours is an economically backward region and we need the help and support of the state. However, all our work should be based on self-reliance and hard struggle. We should do our best to increase production and practice economy, tap new resources and economize on expenditures, put an end to waste and concentrate our financial and material resources for the accomplishment of the key projects. Second, we should efficiently handle the relations between tapping the potentials of the existing enterprises and accomplishing new projects. With regard to large and medium-size projects arranged by the state, measures should be taken to ensure their accomplishment. We should use and manage them effectively and bring their production capability into full play. However, we should devote our main efforts to bringing the production capability of the existing enterprises into full play and tapping their potentials in production. Third, we should efficiently handle the relations between economic returns and growth rate. Quadrupling production is not only a concept of output value, but also a unification between economic returns and speed. Economic returns in our region are very poor. In the future, we should pay attention to speeding up the growth rate under the precondition of enhancing economic returns. Fourth, we should efficiently handle the relations between the expansion of production and the development of education and science. Education, science and technology in our region are backward and we lack talented persons. Therefore, we should be willing to invest in the exploitation of intellectual resources, strengthen educational work and attach importance to training qualified personnel and applying our achievements in science and technology. Fifth, we should efficiently handle the relations between construction in plains areas and that in mountain areas. Natural conditions in the mountain area of the southern part of our region are poor and the growth rate is slow. However, mountain areas account for three-fourths of the total cultivated areas of the region and the population in the mountain areas makes up about 50 percent of the agricultural population of the region. Therefore, under normal conditions, the grain output of the mountain areas should make up one-third of the total grain output of the region and edible oil output should account for more than 50 percent of the total edible oil output of the region. We should correctly understand the importance and role of economic construction in our region's mountain areas in quadrupling production by the end of this century. While working out plans, the departments concerned should give consideration to both mountain and plains areas, pay particular attention to their specific conditions and adopt an overall point of view with regard to the distribution of funds and materials. While carrying out economic construction, both plains and mountain areas should give play to their strong points and avoid the weak ones in light of their own specific conditions, fully utilize their own advantages and support each other.

Sixth, we should efficiently handle the relations between the production of materials and planned parenthood. Since liberation, the population in our region has increased by 220 percent, an average annual rate of increase of 3.7 percent. Such population growth ranks first in the whole country. Because of the rapid growth of population, our region has become an importer rather than an exporter of grain and edible oil. Therefore, party organizations at all levels should pay attention to both "material production and planned parenthood" and grasp well the work of curbing population growth.

Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: During the period of the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century, we will quadruple the annual total output value of industry and agriculture and our people will be comparatively well off. This is a very glorious and arduous task. Without working hard and without an indomitable spirit we will not be able to accomplish our tasks. A 1,000 li journey starts with the first step. The success of the 20 years will be determined by the achievements made during the first 10 years, and the achievements of the first 10 years will be determined by the work accomplished during the initial 5 years. During the period of the initial 5 years, we should effectively carry out economic work to "affect a fundamental turn for the better in three aspects" and accomplish the key task of creating a new situation. From now on, we should firmly grasp various work and must not slacken our efforts in this respect. In this winter and next spring, while implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we should further strengthen our leadership over rural work, continue to improve and stabilize the responsibility system in agricultural production and succeed in training in rotation basic-level cadres of communes and production brigades. We should encourage the masses to discuss the way to "get rich as early as possible," vigorously expand specialized and key peasant households, explore new channels for developing diversified economy and promote the work of making preparations for ploughing and sowing and spring production. Industrial and communication enterprises should discuss the way to "expand themselves by mainly relying on the enhancement of economic returns," further succeed in carrying out readjustment, cutting down consumption, reducing production costs and increasing income and economizing on expenditure, making up deficits and increasing surpluses and promoting safety in production. Other trades and services should also carry out discussions on special topics in light of their own practical conditions and characteristics to bring the enthusiasm of the masses into full play, do their own work well and make due contributions to creating a new situation.

With respect to streamlining government organs, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: According to the spirit of the instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities to provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions that the task of streamlining government organs at prefectural and municipal levels should be accomplished as early as possible, the work of streamlining government organs at district level should start right now. We plan to do the work in two steps. The first step we will take is to carry out experiments at selected points, and the second is to carry out the streamlining work in full swing. We should do our best so that the tasks can be basically accomplished by next February or March. The work of streamlining government organs at prefectural and municipal levels should be simultaneously carried out with that of prefectural government organs. Comrade Li Xuezhi said again: Streamlining government organs is a matter of primary importance. We must have great determination, work carefully, adopt appropriate methods and go about things steadily and surely. Our region is smaller than other provices and regions. Our government organs might not be the same as those at the higher levels. We should not demand uniformity in streamlining government organs since our conditions might not be the same as those of other fraternal provinces and regions. We should do our utmost to carry out division of labor rationally, define the duties incumbent on each organ and streamline administration. This will be beneficial to overcoming bureaucracy and enhancing efficiency in work. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen ideological education and organizational leadership over the work of streamlining government organs and carry out painstaking and careful ideological and political work. They should conscientiously stick to the mass line. The setting up of government organs, their authorized size and the formation of leading bodies should not be determined by a tiny number of people.

The work should be accomplished by encouraging the broad masses of office cadres to take part in it. We should pick up the good and select the capable for public posts in order to form and build good leading bodies. We should be bold in promoting to leading posts young and competent cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are able to create a new situation in work. Those people of the "five categories" should be resolutely cleared out of the leading bodies. Once we discover any of these people, we should expel the person immediately and handle the case without delay. However, we should not launch a mass movement. According to the principle of "maintaining political treatment in principle and a slight increase of the living standard," we should make proper arrangements for veteran cadres. If they are still physically sound and can do certain work, we should continue to give play to their role. We should train cadres in rotation in a planned way, step by step, and organize them to study cultural knowledge and various practical skills. Various units should resolve to exert great efforts and overcome various difficulties to do this work well.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi talked about the problem of building socialist spiritual civilization, with vigorously strengthening communist education as its kernel. He stressed: The main targets of communist ideological education are party members, cadres and youths. Party members and cadres should be organized systematically to study the basic theories of Marxism and carry out communist education. Through communist education, we will help cadres firmly foster communist ideology, heighten their belief in communism, correct the erroneous viewpoint that communism is "distant and indistinct" and consciously strive for communism. We should provide youths with more education in the communist outlook of life and world outlook as well as revolutionary traditions so that they will heighten their confidence that communism is bound to win, enhance their national pride and sense of dignity and gradually foster their communist world outlook. We should educate the masses so that they correctly understand and advocate the communist attitude of labor and stick to the principle of distribution according to work and correct the erroneous ideas of "working according to pay" and "taking money as the end-all." Through education, there will be more and more new people who have ideals, morals and culture and who observe discipline. We should persist in carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" in order to promote the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. We should conscientiously implement the party policy for nationalities and strengthen the propaganda aimed at promoting unity among nationalities. We should vigorously propagate the ideas of "two nondeviations" to promote the socialist relations of nationalities based on equality, unity and mutual help. At the same time, under the guidance of communist ideology, we should greatly strengthen cultural building, enrich the masses' spiritual life and enhance the cultural and scientific levels of the people.

While talking about the problem of developing socialist democracy, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: We should closely link the building of socialist democracy with the establishment of the socialist legal system, further strengthen propaganda, enhance the sense of the legal system of cadres and masses and resolutely deal blows to severe economic criminals, counterrevolutionary elements and other criminal elements who harm the security of society.

Comrade Le Xuezhi pointed out: Initial results have been achieved in our region in dealing blows to economic criminal activities. However, what we have done so far is still far from what the party has demanded. The present main problem is that some leading cadres lack the understanding of the significance of this struggle and the severity of the criminal activities. Therefore, they fear difficulties. Interference and obstructions have occurred in the process of handling these cases. Progress is slow and the rate of winding up the cases is low. Party committees at all levels should sum up the experience in previous work, constantly raise their ideological understanding, effectively strengthen leadership, overcome various obstructions and interference, speed up the handling of bases, firmly grasp the work of investigation and the handling of big and impotant cases, enhance the rate of winding up cases and strive to achieve marked results.

While talking about the problem of party consolidation according to the new party constitution and analyzing the present conditions of party organizations in our region, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: Party consolidation means, first of all, ideological consolidation. At present, we should conscientiously organize party members to study well the 12th CPC Congress documents. In this study campaign, we should provide party members with education in the following five areas: First, through education on communist ideology and morality, we should enable all party members to solidly foster the ideas of serving the people wholeheartedly and strive to attain this objective all their lives. Second, we should carry out education on the party's line, guiding principles and policies so that party members will consciously uphold the four basic principles and resolutely stay in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically. Third, we should carry out education on opposing capitalist ideology, remnant feudal ideology and other nonproletarian ideology so that party members will constantly heighten their capability to resist corrosion and avoid peaceful evolution. Fourth, we should carry out education on the basic knowledge of the party so that party members know how to be qualified Communist Party members. Fifth, we should carry out education on policy for nationalities and strengthen unity among nationalities. We should also carry out education on atheism so that party members will consciously uphold materialism. Comrade Li Xuwzhi added: Various localities and departments should now select points where experimental party consolidation will be conducted. We should organize forces and actively carry out work so that experiments in party consolidation will be completed by next spring. After that, according to plans worked out by the CPC Central Committee, we will carry out the work of party consolidation in turn and by stages. In the meantime, we should continue to rectify the party's basic-level organizations and try our best to accomplish the task of rectifying those party organizations at the grassroots level which are in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: The regional CPC committee has decided to hold the fifth party congress next May or June. The fifth regional people's congress will be held prior to this. He expressed hope that various localities and departments would conscientiously do the preparation work.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed: The key to creating a new situation lies in the mental attitude and work style of leading cadres at all levels. He urged leading cadres at all levels to further emancipate their minds, foster lofty ideals and firm determination for changing the present conditions of their own units, integrate the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and blazing new trails with scientific attitude, carry out investigation and study, go down to factories and rural areas to study and solve new problems, sum up new experiences and turn policy into the conscious actions of the broad masses of cadres and people so that the tasks set by the 12th CPC Congress will be truly accomplished.

All participating comrades conscientiously discussed Comrade Li Xuezhi's speech. They unanimously held that various tasks set by the regional CPC committee are in accord with the basic spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and our region's practical conditions and that these tasks could be accomplished if they exerted great efforts. In the discussion, all those present put forward good proposals and suggestions. They pledged to encourage the broad masses of cadres of people to conscientiously study the 12th CPC Congress documents in light of the practical conditions in their localities, departments and units, sum up historical experience, study ways to employ effective measures and methods for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and work out plans for creating a new situation. They were also determined to hold high the communist banner, inspire their spirit, open up the path for making new progress, work with unswerving determination and strive for the accomplishment of various fighting tasks set by the 12th CPC Congress!

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI MEETS PRC DRAMATISTS

HK090950 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and people's government gave a film reception in the provincial CPC committee auditorium on the evening of 6 November in honor of all comrades participating in three meetings sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in Xian.

The three meetings were a forum on making plans for creative work of China's drama, the 1982 plenary session of the research meeting on China's modern drama and a forum on script-writing of China's modern drama.

Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Secretaries Comrade Jiang Yi and Comrade Chen Yuanfang shook hands and warmly greeted representatives of the participants. (He Jingzhi), vice minister of culture; Wu Xue, director of the art bureau under the Ministry of Culture; Zhang Geng, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, and other comrades attended the reception and had cordial talks with Comrade Ma Wenrui and others [words indistinct].

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI HEARS WHEAT EXPERTS' REPORT

HK100327 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] A group of wheat experts from Wugong County agrotechnological research center made a special trip to Xian to report on how wheat is growing throughout the province to Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee. The experts also suggested some concrete measures for solving the problem of wheat seedlings growing too densely in many areas. Having listened to the opinions of the experts with an open mind, Ma Wenrui said: Solving the excessive density of wheat seedlings is a pressing matter of the moment. All our provincial prefectural and county authorities should, from now on, make a concentrated effort to deal with this problem in connection with local situations.

URUMQI PLA'S XIAO QUANFU ON 'LEFTIST' IDEAS

HK081233 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Report: "Xiao Quanfu, Commander of Urumqi PLA Units, Writes Article on Consciously Eliminating 'Leftist' Influence, Adhering to Party's Correct Line"]

[Text] Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, wrote an article in which he demanded that soldiers and commanders pay attention to three matters: 1) taking a correct attitude toward studying and thoroughly understanding the documents of the 12th party congress; 2) overcoming one-sidedness and blindness in their minds; and 3) acting according to the principles of the party spirit and rigorously enforcing party discipline. [Paragraph published in boldface]

High level cadres must take the lead in eliminating the "leftist" influence and following the correct line. Only then can they lead all soldiers and commanders of our units to maintain a political stand taht is at one with that of the party Central Committee and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress down to the grassroots level. This is the viewpoint of a signed article by Comrade Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units.

The article is entitled "Consciously Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence and Firmly Adhere to the Party's Correct Line." By citing many facts, the article, armed with the spirit of the 12th party congress, refutes the "leftist" erroneous viewpoints spread by some people in the previous period. When he told this reporter his ideas in writing this article, Xiao Quanfu said: many facts show that the influence of "leftist" ideology still exists among some of our comrades. Taking the Urumqi units as an example, some comrades indeed fail to point out the mistakes of the article which spread erroneous ideas. They cannot draw a line between right and wrong in theory. This has sounded the alarm for us. If this tendency develops unchecked, it will lead to a dangerous result. Party cadres, especially high-level cadres, must maintain a clear-cut political stand that is at one with that of the party Central Committee. Comrade Xiao Quanfu identified three matters which must be correctly handled at present:

1. It is necessary to take an earnest and realistic correct attitude toward study, thoroughly understand the documents of the 12th party congress and unify thought and action with the congress spirit. Some comrades can present a large set of theories to vindicate their loyalty to the party. But when asked about the spirit of the 12th party congress, they cannot answer clearly. Other comrades do want to implement the congress spirit, but do not know how to proceed. In some units, leading comrades cannot unify their thoughts. The cause of all these problems is an incorrect attitude toward study. The study of the 12th congress documents is a long-term task. The attitude of being content with only a smattering of knowledge is very harmful. So, we must correct our attitude in studying the 12th congress documents. Only when we really understand the congress spirit and gain good mastery over it can the influence of "leftist" ideology be thoroughly eliminated so that we can really enhance our consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

2. It is necessary to overcome one-sidedness and blindness in our minds. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's line, principles and policies have all been put on the correct course of Marxism-Leninism. However, owing to their erroneous ideological line, some comrades tend to view the party's policies with erroneous viewpoints. Some comrades even ascribe their own errors and mistakes in carrying out policies to the party's policies. These comrades do not have an evil quality. Why are they involved in these problems? The main reason can be found in their poor understanding of the party's policies. They do not understand these policies in a comprehensive way, thus they are rather blind in thought. Moreover, a very small number of comrades do not have a correct style of thought. For example, even now, some comrades with a "leftist" viewpoint still treat the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home as a rightist one and consider the party's policy of correcting mishandled cases as indiscriminate treatment. Because they have taken an incorrect position, in their eyes, "leftist" is correct and these correct policies are rightist. Therefore, in order to overcome the influence of "leftist" ideology, it is necessary to study the party's line, principles and policies in connection with the study of the 12th congress documents and Marxist theory, so as to raise the level of the understanding of policies, the level of theoretical knowledge and the level of communist ideology. Only thus can we overcome the limitations of our thoughts, prevent one-sidedness and blindness and maintain a political stand that is at one with the party Central Committee.

3. It is necessary to rigorously enforce the party discipline. We should resolutely act according to the principles of the party spirit and forbid party members to publicly make remarks that are at variance with the party's line, principles and policies. At present, we must: 1) resolutely support and implement the fighting program decided by the 12th party congress and adhere to the party's political, ideological and organizational lines; 2) absolutely obey the unified command of the party Central Committee in organizations and in action, unconditionally implement all decisions and directives issued by the party Central Committee and absolutely forbid anyone to comply in public and to oppose in private. We must adhere to the party's organizational principle and forbid anyone to form sects and cliques within the party. We must oppose the pragmatistic attitude that refuses to implement those policies which are not to one's own taste. We must also seriously criticize those people who spread discontented remarks and take liberalist actions such as passive boycott.

XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK230312 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Summary] Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Secretary and Government Chairman Ismail Amat recently addressed a rally of party members and leading cadres in units directly subordinate to Kashi Prefecture. He stressed: "To implement the 12th party congress spirit, it is necessary to carry out reeducation in the party's nationalities policy and further strengthen the unity of nationalities."

Ismail Amat said: "I have visited Kashi twice this year. My and other leading comrades' impressions of the region is that three things have been strengthened here. The keenness of the party organizations to implement the nationalities policy; the cadres' and masses' concept of the legal system; and the atmosphere of unity of nationalities. However, we cannot be satisfied with this. In accordance with the 12th party congress spirit, we must continue to promote education in nationalities policy and unity and grasp this regularly, repeatedly and ceaselessly."

Ismail Amat stressed: "We must firmly establish the viewpoint that the minority nationalities cannot do without the Hans and vice versa. From ancient times China has been a multinationality nation and Xinjiang has since ancient times been an inseparable part of our great motherland. The more than 50 nationalities in the whole country have worked together to open up the vast motherland, create the Chinese nation's brilliant culture and write a glorious history of struggle in resisting external aggression, preserving the unity of the motherland and opposing imperialism, colonialism and feudalism. Since liberation, many Han comrades have responded to the party's call and left their distant homes to work with the minority-nationality cadres and masses in building up and defending the Xinjiang border region. The contributions they have made are extremely valuable. The large numbers of minority-nationality cadres who have grown up under party leadership love the party, socialism and the motherland. They are familiar with local conditions, have close ties with the masses and possess a certain political and ideological level and work ability. They have worked shoulder-to-shoulder with the Han cadres. As a result, tremendous successes have been scored on all fronts."

He said: "I hope that the Han comrades will establish the idea of settling in Xinjiang with minds at ease and of doing everything possible to serve the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The cadres and masses of all nationalities should unite still more closely and work to build Xinjiang into a still more beautiful place."

Ismail Amat said: "The key to strengthening the unity of nationalities lies in correctly implementing the party's nationalities policy. The party's policy on autonomy for nationality areas is our basic policy for solving the nationalities problem. The cadres and party members of all nationalities, especially the leading cadres, must be leaders in implementing the nationalities policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities."

He also pointed out: "We must heighten vigilance, strengthen political and legal work and deal resolute blows at the criminal activities of enemies at home and abroad in sabotaging the unity of nationalities."

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG NATIONALITY MEETING

HK100445 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in promoting the unity between nationalities will open in Urumqi on 10 November. To prepare for the opening of this meeting, various departments, organs and residential districts in Urumqi made a general cleanup of their surroundings and huge slogans were hung on both sides of the streets from the Kunlun Hotel to the conference hall. The slogans say: Warmly celebrate the opening of the regional meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in promoting the unity between nationalities! Learn from and salute the advanced collectives and individuals! People of all nationalities, unite and fight for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our region!

On the afternoon of 9 November Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Janabier, Amudun Niyaz, (Yang Huanshen), Tian Zhong and other regional leaders called on the representatives from varous nationalities.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Qiao Shi, alternate secretary of the CPC Central Secretariat, Li Cui, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department and vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, and Huang Guangyue, deputy director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, arrived in Urumqi by plane at noon yesterday to attend the meeting. Regional CPC and government leaders Tomur Dawamat, Janabier, Zhao Yuzheng and Tian Zhong and responsible cadres from relevant departments met them at the airport.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

HK090305 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Enmao said at the first academic report meeting of the Xinjiang Social Science Academy on the morning of 8 November: Social science work must serve socialist modernization. We must create a new situation in social science work and bring into full play its role in socialist modernization.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Social science workers must uphold the four basic principles; and upholding communist party leadership and the socialist road are particularly important. From the long period of practice in struggle, the people of our country have realized the truth that only socialism can save China. To win victory in socialism, we must rely on leadership by the Communist Party, otherwise we cannot guarantee victory in socialism. Similarly, without leadership by the Communist Party, our social science work cannot be done well.

He said: The experiences of history show that we cannot deviate from the four basic principles, still less violate them. If we deviate from or violate the four basic principles, revolution and construction will suffer loss. Our social science workers must wage struggle against deviations from and violations of the four basic principles. This is a major matter to which we must pay attention the whole time.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Social science work must uphold the principle of "foreign things to serve China and ancient things to serve the present." We should study foreign countries. It is wrong not to do so. However, in studying foreign countries and our own country, we must concentrate on the latter. The aim of studying foreign countries is also to serve China's socialist construction cause. We must not lay too much stress on foreign countries and too little on China. We must also study ancient times. It is wrong not to do so. China has a history of 5,000 years. If we do not know history, we cannot know how the present conditions have come about and still less can we predict the future. However, in studying history and the present day, we must concentrate on the latter. Moreover, the aim in studying history is to serve today's socialist construction. We cannot leave the social science study tasks of today to later generations.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Linking theory with reality is one of our party's fine traditions and work styles. Social science must succeed in linking theory with practice.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Generally speaking, the superstructure and the economic base in our socialist system match each other. This is a superior feature of our socialist system. However, this does not mean that there are no contradictions at all between the superstructure and the economic base. Our social science workers must discover and study ways of solving these contradictions so that the superstructure may continuously match the development of the economic base. This is an important topic to be studied by our social science workers.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over social science work. The Communist Party believes in Marxism because Marxism is the sole correct social science and a universal truth. The party committee organs at all levels must spontaneously strengthen leadership over social science work. This is a task they must not shirk. In socialist modernization, we must not only grasp natural science work but also promote social science work. Both are of great significance for the four modernizations.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES PRC PILOT DEFECTOR

OW091908 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday received freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun welcomed Wu for his joining the air force of the Republic of China. Wu's seeking freedom has signified the real feeling of the compatriots on the other side of the Taiwan Straits, Premier Sun stressed.

Premier Sun encouraged Wu to convert his love for the nation to the devotion to the national military missions.

The premier presented Wu the Analects of Confucius and the Book of Mencius, two of the classic Chinese literary works for him to study. Wu was accompanied by Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih. Later, the freedom-seeker called on Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung at the Foreign Ministry to thank him for helping him to return to the motherland from South Korea.

PREMIER SUN OPENS CONFERENCE, THANKS REAGAN

OW091913 Taipei CNA in English 1406 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday that the Republic of China and the United States are already major trading partners and through discussions of the participants in the 6th joint conference of ROC-USA and USA-ROC economic councils, not only the joint economic problems of the two countries will be solved, but also the bilateral relationship will be strengthened.

Premier Sun addressed the opening ceremony of the 6th joint conference which is the biggest bilateral economic conference between the Republic of China and the United States.

The premier also expressed his deep gratitude to U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his greetings to the conference.

In the last 30 years, Premier Sun said, trade between the Republic of China and the U.S. has increased by 140 times. In 1952, the commercial exchange between the two countries only reached U.S. dollars 89 million, but the figure for 1981 was U.S. dollars 13 billion.

Right now, the premier added, the Republic of China has a favorable balance of trade with the United States and the Republic of China is trying hard to reduce the amount by sending purchasing missions to America.

The industrial structure of the Republic of China will move from labor-intensiveness to technology- and capital-intensiveness, premier said. So this country shall be needing more American technology and equipment along with more materials.

Opportunities in the Taiwan market are already increasing for Americans who observe and study ROC's needs for high-technology and equipment, Premier Sun said.

TRADE MISSION RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

OW100339 Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 10 (CNA) -- A number of European industrialists in the field of electronics and automobiles will come to the Republic of China in the near future to discuss investment and cooperation with the government officials concerned, Hsu Kuo-an, director-general of the Industrial Development Bureau, said.

After returning from Europe, Director Hsu said there are many industrial and commercial executives in Europe who are interested in doing business with Taiwan. An 11-member group, formed by officials of the China External Trade Development Council [CETDC], Economics Ministry, and Chinese Petroleum Corp., made a three-week fact-finding trip to Sweden, Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, and France last month. Director Hsu was a member of the team.

The team held six seminars on trading and investments in Taiwan in six major cities of the five countries, according to K. H. Wu, secretary-general of the CETDC, who was also among the group.

Participants to the seminars were very interested in making investments or doing trade with their counterparts in Taiwan, Wu said. Technological cooperations were also discussed during the seminars, he said.

TAIWAN 'KEY LINK' IN U.S. PACIFIC DEFENSE

OW100107 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ROC Needs Modern Arsenal"]

[Text] Recently Communist China fired a nuclear weapon from a submarine. The news set off more confusion among the military experts of the Free World. We confess we are bewildered. The experts say the United States should aid Communist China in order to thwart the Soviet Union. Then in the same breath, the experts insist the Chinese Communists lack the combat ability to launch a successful attack against Taiwan.

The fact is Communist China's military potential poses no threat to Soviet security. What alarms Moscow is the specter of a global anti-Soviet coalition led by the United States and including Japan, the NATO countries and the Persian Gulf states.

There are arguments concerning whether Communist China could mount an all-out attack on Taiwan. In order to succeed, Peiping would have to gain air superiority in the Taiwan Strait. This is why the United States' own interest calls for providing Taiwan with the latest model fighter plane, a fact President Reagan seems to ignore.

As we have emphasized many times, the United States needs Taiwan much more than we need American assistance. Taiwan is an unsinkable air base. Our armed forces are the best trained and most efficient in Asia. Taiwan is the key link in the American defense line which stretches from South Korea through the Philippines, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore all the way to New Zealand and Australia.

If this line of defense is broken, the United States would be forced to retreat all the way to California. Moreover, the United States does not have even the semblance of a merchant marine capable of maintaining its supply line to Asia. Instead, America must depend on the merchant marine of the Republic of China. These are a few of the reasons why Reagan's Asian policy does not make sense.

The Chinese Communists have refrained from launching an attack on Taiwan because they do not underestimate Taiwan's strength. They are deterred for another reason. It is well established that Peiping faces dissension on the mainland. The reason it maintains a strong force in Fukien Province is not so much the fear of an attack from Kinmen but to maintain a strong restraining force against their own people.

Inherent in communism is the seed of its destruction. It is the privileges of the part leaders that ferment rebellion among the people.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTED IN U.S. T-34 TRAINERS

OW090441 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Taipei -- A model T-34 trainer, manufactured by the Beechcraft Aircraft Company of the United States, gave a special-skill flying demonstration over the Sungshan military airfield in Taipei at 0840 yesterday morning. Gen Hao Po-tsun, chief of the General Staff, and other air force general officers were at the airfield to see the display.

Because this propeller-driven trainer aircraft can also take over advanced air control and tactical attack missions after conversion (named T-34C), and because the aircraft is equipped with a tactical navigation guidance system, target indicator, instrument flying equipment, an angle of attack indicator and many other new eletronic devices, its performance and use is superior to that of the "Chunghsing" model propeller-driven aircraft made in this country.

It is learned that our military circles are interested in this type of aircraft and may purchase it to replace the "Chunghsing" as an advanced air control aircraft, or produce it, in cooperation with the Beechcraft Company, to raise level of our aircraft industry.

PA SHIH NIEN TAI ON NEW POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE

OW250358 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Freedom of Organizing Political Parties and the Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] Following in the wake of the magazines CHUNG KU LOU [6988 7849 2869] and CHIN PU [6651 2975] the second issue of PO KUAN [0590 6034], scheduled for publication on 4 October, was censored and withheld from circulation by the Taiwan Garrison Command, even as copies of this issue were being bound. The reason for censoring and withholding this issue of the magazine was given in several familiar words: "The contents of this issue may seriously mislead the public."

Such ambiguous yet cleverly used words are a magic weapon employed by intelligence and security units to muzzle public opinion under martial law. They have effectively used this magic weapon for 30 years. As a result, people no longer feel that it is odd to see such strange things because they are used to them.

This incident, however, has once again made people realize that in Taiwan a guaratee of freedom of speech is lacking and, like a candle guttering in the wind, may be extinguished at any time. This incident has also revealed the Kuomintang's real motives in upholding martial law. Only under the cover of martial law can the Kuomintang flagrantly do anything it likes and silence any opinion it does not like in defiance of democratic rules and the rule of law.

The second issue of PO KUAN devoted more than half of its space to dealing with the ban on organizing political parties, which was the reason it was withheld from circulation. Some 3 years ago the Pa Shih Nien Tai publishing house collected and compiled old articles from TZUYU CHUNGKUO [FREE CHINA] into a book entitled "The Question of Opposition Parties," which was also banned. It is thus clear that the authorities react strongly to books and magazines that deal specifically with the question of organizing political parties.

The ban on organizing political parties is one of the political issues of primary concern to people both at home and abroad as well as to a "political knot" in the Republic of China that urgently needs to be untied. In recent years, nonparty personages have continuously called for lifting the ban on organizing political parties and fostering party politics. The Kuomintang, however, has continued to imbue the people with the notion that the party and the state are one family. Or it has used the specious pretext of facing a ferocious enemy in order to counter the proposition for lifting the ban on organizing political parties. The two sides are actually fighting a seesaw battle in this regard.

Since the question of banning new political parties has touched a Kuomintang sore spot, the party has dealt severely with opinions on this subject. In parliament, the Kuomintang cannot silence nonparty members of the Legislative Yuan but it is more than capable of banning nonparty magazines from publishing articles on this question. The second issue of PO KUAN dealt primarily with the question of banning new political parties, which the authorities naturally could not tolerate. This is why this issue of the magazine was withheld by the authorities even before it was put on sale. So it was not unexpected that PO KUAN brought such a "fatal disaster" upon itself.

The Kuomintang, however, has violated the constitution by flagrantly denying people the legitimate right of association and organizing political parties. Now it has even deprived people of the freedom of speech by denying them the right to discuss the question of organizing political parties. People cannot but feel sorry for the conservative thinking, rigidity and weakness the Kuomintang has displayed in a plural society in which the nonparty forces are growing in strength.

In its editorial, issue No 17 of YA CHOU JEN [THE ASIAN], a sister magazine of this publication, most clearly analyzed the rights and wrongs of the question of organizing political parties. We might as well save our breath. However, in view of the fact that the Kuomintang is extremely fearful and suspicious of any hint about organizing political parties and has taken strict measures to suppress opinions on this question, we cannot but express our supplementary opinions on this old subject.

The Kuomintang has always held that organizing an opposition party is the clamorous opinion of a handful of "careerists" with ulterior motives and that their aim in attempting to do so is to "seize power." On the one hand, this notion reveals the Kuomintang's mentality that it regards state power as its exclusive domain. On the other, it shows that the Kuomintang turns a deaf ear to the call for new political parties and a blind eye to the social background and conditions that have brought forth such a call. The former is selfish and the latter is ignorant. Precisely because it is ignorant of the question of organizing political parties the Kuomintang thinks that, when several leading elements are arrested at a critical moment, the threat of organizing political parties will disappear like mist and smoke and it can sit back and relax.

The point, however, is that in a vigorous and vital society, the aspiration to form a party is no longer the selfish idea of a few persons but rather an inevitable trend in pursuit of democracy. It is impossible today to turn back history and return to the agricultural society of the past that was characterized by stagnation and public ignorance. Development in the areas of economics, education and other sectors is also accelerating the pace of social progress. After 30 years of changing and brewing, the formation of an opposition party that is representative of and embodies the interests of the masses has proven to be an irresistible trend. We believe that the movement to form a party will succeed when conditions are ripe, provided there is no interference and destruction by an external force.

By external force we naturally refer to the Kuomintang. To be sure, the movement to form a party is a trend but it has been stopped repeatedly by the Kuomintang. Some 20 years ago, when Lei Chen was planning to form the China Democratic Party, he said that it was like a great river rushing toward the sea and could not be stopped. Yet, at the last moment, it was stopped by the Kuomintang. The mass movement started by the Mei Li Tao, had it been able to keep developing, would also have led to the formation of a party. But all efforts came to naught with the Kaohsiung incident.

Judging by present conditions, a fundamental change in the Kuomintang's attitude seems to be very remote. The recent reactions by the Kuomintang in word and deed on the question of the formation of new parties are particularly regrettable.

First, Minister of the Interior Lin Yang-Kang issued a public statement at the Legislative Yuan to the effect that the government strictly forbids the formation of any new parties. Shortly afterward, PO KUAN was withheld by the Garrison Command. This is tantamount to telling the world openly that in Taiwan non-Kuomintang people are not only deprived of the freedom of assembly and association and to take actual actions to form a party, but also that they are denied the freedoms of speech and of the press, unable even theoretically to call for the formation of a new party.

By forbidding the people to discuss the question of an opposition party the Kuomintang fully shows its psychological state. It is afraid of the popular idea of forming an opposition party -- afraid that out of the idea a belief may grow, and out of the belief a force may emerge. But, no matter how great this force may be, it can only be a force of checks and balances and at best as a legitimate competitor within the constitutional system, and certainly not a force of the mobs or rebels. The Kuomintang really has no reason to be afraid of an opposition party and even less reason to restrict the freedom of speech to discuss the formation of such a party. It is more difficult to check the voice of the people than to block a river. The question of forming a party cannot be erased from the people's hearts by banning a magazine or an article.

Looking back at the failure of the two previous movements to form new parties by non-Kuomintang people, although the Kuomintang made some gains the entire society and state paid a heavy price. The realization of political ideas seems remote and beyond reach and a dark shadow hangs over the hearts of the people. Each time the Kuomintang spent a great deal of effort to succeed in barely suppressing the movement to form a new party, and afterward it tried in every possible way to dispel the consequences and adverse effects of its actions. It is certain that when non-Kuomintang people rally for a third time in the movement to form a new party, the Kuomingtang, if it tries to suppress this movement with the same old trick, will inevitably have to carry a heavier burden of the people's will and exert 10 times, even 100 times, its former efforts and face a degree of resistance unheard of in the past.

This is not hard to understand, because at present and in the foreseeable future the great changes in the situation inside and outside Taiwan no longer permit the Kuomintang to deal with the movement to form a new party by non-Kuomintang people in the same way as it did in the past. Of course, out of its habitual reaction to protect its powers and the blind spots in its perception, it is still very possible for the Kuomintang to defy the objective environment and suppress future movements to form a new party by non-Kuomingtang people regardless of the consequences. If it should really happen, the resulting conflict will be extremely terrible. We can only pray to God not to allow such a tragedy to happen on this land.

Therefore, future development of the issue on the formation of a new party depends not only on the actions of the non-Kuomintang people themselves but also on the Kuomingtang's attitude. On the part of the non-Kuomintang people, it is essential that they strive to strengthen both subjective and objective conditions for forming a new party. They must look for a suitable and favorable opportunity and move according to plan. As for the Kuomintang, it should get rid of its unnecessary suspicion and fear of an opposition party. At the same time it should strengthen innerparty democracy and establish an image of a genuine democratic party. This depends on the common efforts of the enlightened persons within the Kuomintang. We hope that some day the selfishness, ignorance and blind rejection of any party formed by non-Kuomintang people displayed by the Kuomintang will become a thing of the past.

WU XUEQIAN 'EXPECTED' TO BE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

HK100356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[By Foreign Affairs Editor David Chen]

[Text] Mr Wu Xueqian, appointed a vice-minister of foreign affairs six months ago, is expected to become the People's Republic's sixth foreign minister.

Reports from Peking said Mr Wu was a former member of the Communist Youth League who until May was a party functionary with little or no part in government affairs.

The reports, quoting "well-informed Chinese and foreign diplomats," corroborated an earlier article in the SCM POST of Mr Wu's ascendancy.

Mr Wu, the reports said, is expected to take over the post at the fifth annual session of the Fifth National People's Congress later this month from Mr Huang Hua, who is to resign on health grounds but will stay on as an adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

Although Mr Wu had not worked in the Foreign Ministry until his appointment, it does not mean he has had no experience in foreign affairs.

For much of his career, he has been involved in international liaison work in the party, with a great deal of contact with and knowledge of fraternal communist parties both in the Soviet bloc and in Western countries.

His expected promotion did not really come as a surprise because at the time his vice-ministership was announced he was listed ahead of five other vice-ministers, superseding in seniority even such veterans as Mr Zhang Wenjin, Mr Wen Yezhan and Mr Han Xu.

In recent months, Mr Wu, in his early 60's, has been handling a wide range of affairs, especially Asia. He also accompanied the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in the latter's official visit to Japan to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalisation of Sino-Japanese ties.

Like many of the younger party cadres appointed to senior party, government and provincial posts, Mr Wu is believed to be a very close associate of the party's general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

A native of Anhui, the province bordering Jiangsu, Mr Wu spent most of his formative years in Jiangsu and in the Shanghai region. It was there that he acquired his fluent knowledge of English.

His association with Mr Hu dated back to the end of the Sino-Japanese war and in the early 1950's he was a senior member of the Communist Youth League, the head of which was Mr Hu.

Later he was transferred to the party Central Committee's International Liaison Department, becoming a vice-director before his transfer, and promotion, to the Foreign Ministry.

In his long association with the department, Mr Wu travelled widely in many Third World countries, having been to Indonesia, Egypt and other African countries as well as the Soviet Union, as a member of the Sino-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and of the Chinese delegation on disarmament and world peace to Moscow in 1962.

During the Cultural Revolution, Mr Wu was purged as were Mr Hu and many other ex-CYL members and he did not re-emerge until 1978, rejoining the party's International Liaison Department.

In the brief six months since he took over the vice-ministership in the Foreign Ministry, Mr Wu distinguished himself in handling many important Asian issues, the most outstanding one being that of the Japanese textbook controversy.

In early September, Mr Wu was elected a member of the party Central Committee.

Agency reports said those foreign diplomats who talked to him found him highly competent, sophisticated and balanced.

If Mr Wu represents the new generation of foreign affairs officials, Mr Huang belongs to a different, fading generation. Mr Huang is a graduate of the Yenching University, an American institute in Peking founded with reparation funds after the Boxer Rebellion.

He has had an impressive diplomatic career, having served as ambassador to many countries, including the post of chief liaison officer in Washington. It was there, in 1975, that he secured a copy of the manuscript by Ms Roxane Witke of her interview with Jiang Qing and sent it to the then prime minister, Mr Zhou Enlai.

After the gang of four were arrested, Mr Huang was recalled to become the country's foreign minister, succeeding Mr Qiao Guanhua.

Mr Huang was considered to be a hard-liner in his attitude towards the West, including the United States. He made his name even in the late 1940's when, as the vanguard of the advancing communist armies arriving in Nanjing in 1945, he ordered the then American ambassador to the nationalist regime, Dr Stuart Leighton, to leave after unsuccessful negotiations.

Dr Leighton was once the president of Mr Huang's alma mater -- the Yenching University.

Although a very experienced diplomat, Mr Huang has never been a member of the inner circle of the communist hierarchy.

Until the Cultural Revolution days, the foreign minister used to be a member on the party Politburo. In the mid-1970's, a new foreign minister, Mr Ji Pengfei, was appointed but failed to make it to the Politburo. Mr Ji was succeeded by Mr Qiao Guanhua, an equally sophisticated diplomat who was once much valued by Mr Zhou Enlai.

Mr Qiao's brief association with the gang of four resulted in his losing his job and today he is reported to be a research worker in a foreign affairs institute in Peking.

Mr Huang succeeded Mr Qiao but he was never made a member of the Politburo.

Mr Huang, now 69, has been ill for more than a year. Last year, he had to cancel a trip to India because of ill health and had to stay in hospital for several weeks of an undisclosed complaint.

His latest trip abroad was to the United Nations early last month when he spoke to the General Assembly, outlining China's foreign policy.

It was when he was in the United States that he also delivered one of the most vehement attacks on the administration of the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, accusing it of breach of the latest accord, "the Shanghai Communique No 2."

Although Mr Huang is to retire from the Foreign Ministry, he will not sever his links with the ministry entirely. Like his immediate former deputy, Mr Han Nianlong, he will be an adviser to the ministry and will continue to contribute to the formulation of China's foreign policy.

HONG KONG GROUPS TO DISCUSS '1997' IN PRC

HK100358 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[By Frank Choi: "Locals To Lobby Peking on 1997"]

[Text] Several local organisations will send delegations to Peking this month to express their views on Hong Kong and the 1997 issue.

The delegations include representatives from the Heung Yee Kuk, real estate developers and industrialists.

The chairman of the Kuk, Mr Lau Wong-fat, and three other members returned yesterday from Shumchun after setting up a visit to Peking.

According to sources, the Kuk, acting on behalf of the indigenous residents of the New Territories, was invited by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY to visit Peking to present their views on Hong Kong.

The chairman of the Kuk's Political Committee, Mr Chan Yat-sun, will fix the date for the visit once details have been finalised.

Mr Lau said indigenous residents traditionally played a low-key part in politics, unless they were directly involved in an issue.

"But that does not mean the New Territories people are apathetic towards politics. Instead, they want to express their views when the time is right."

He noted that the people of Hong Kong were working hard to maintain the territory's stability and prosperity, and history showed that the present systems were working towards such ends.

Therefore, China, Britain and Hong Kong should find a way to maintain the confidence of the Hong Kong people to ensure that its future will not be changed.

He noted that verbal assurances alone could not retain the confidence of Hong Kong people, and some kind of written guarantee was needed.

Hong Kong real estate developers also plan to send a high-powered delegation to Peking to present their views.

The leader of the delegation will probably be the president of the Hong Kong Real Estate Developers' Association, Mr Henry Fok, and members will include the property tycoon, Mr Kwok Tek-sing, of Sun Hung Kai Property.

Sources said property developers had already made their request to Peking through the NCNA and their Peking contacts and hope to arrange the meeting before the end of this month.

The president of the Kowloon Eastern District Manufacturers' Association, Mr Hwang Jen, will head a delegation of local industrialists and manufacturers to Peking.

Mr. Hwang said the delegation will probably leave for Peking this month to present its views to the Chinese Government.

Meanwhile, 13 organisations from business, industrial and education groups have sent their opinions on the future of Hong Kong to contacts in London.

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U.S., USSR MOTIVES VIEWED AT MADRID MEETING

HK120850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "The Superpowers and the European Security Conference"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], which has lasted on and off for 2 years, reopened 9 November. One of the questions drawing people's attention is whether this resumed meeting can ever make a breakthrough. In view of the current severe confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, many Western observers see no bright prospects for this meeting. Last week, the U.S. representative to the meeting dropped a hint that it was doubtful whether an agreement between the West and the East could be reached.

The Madrid meeting first began in November 1980, attended by 33 European nations and the United States and Canada. Originally, the principal purpose of the meeting was to examine and review the implementation of the final documents of the Helsinki conference and to discuss the opening of a European disarmament conference. However, at the five previous meetings over the past 2 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have set themselves against each other on almost all questions discussed and have aroused furious wranglings, forcing the meeting into a deadlock time and again.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the turmoil in Poland which occurred when the meeting was underway have become the focus of the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. representatives cited some terms in the final Helsinki documents to accuse the Soviet Union of violating the spirit of the CSCE concerning Afghanistan and Poland. Conversely, the Soviet Union accused the United States of "pursuing a policy for making trouble" and wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. Both superpowers tried to make the terms of the final Helsinki documents serve their respective purposes. This once again showed that the documents were mere scraps of paper which could not be put into effect.

Since the first CSCE was held in Helsinki in 1975, while energetically expanding its armaments in Europe under the pretence of "detente," the Soviet Union has tried by every means to drive a wedge between the United States and European countries. It has also carried out expansion and infiltration in the Horn of Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and south Asia, thus threatening Western Europe by flanking it. For this reason, from the very beginning of the Madrid meeting, Washington has continued to fiercely attack Moscow. Apart from sparing no effort in vindicating their actions, the Soviets have laid stress on accusing the United States of adopting a hostile attitude toward detente, intending to resume the "cold war" and undermining economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Western European countries. Their purpose has been to squeeze U.S. influence out of Europe so as to strengthen Soviet influence in European affairs.

From the behavior of the Soviet Union and the United States at the Madrid meeting, it can be seen that the CSCE from the very outset has been charged with a fierce struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States to contend for dominance over Europe. It is by no means for the security and cooperation in Europe that the two superpowers attend the CSCE. When showing enthusiasm to summoning CSCE in those days, what the Soviet intended was first to ensure its vested interests in Europe through an international forum and, at the same time, to gain economic benefits from Western European countries through the "materialization" of detente and gradually separate them from the United States so as to expand its influence in Europe. The intention harbored by the United States when it took part in the CSCE was to infiltrate into the East by means of developing the so-called "exchanges of cultures, personnel and ideology" so as to undermine the foundation of the Soviet Union.

As Western public opinion once pointed out before, "the Soviets want to cut the ground out from under the feet of the West, as does the West want to do to the Soviets." Therefore, the Soviet-U.S. struggle at the Madrid meeting is by no means an accidental occurrence.

The confrontation between the two superpowers has broadened the vision of the European people. Previously, when the Soviets made a wild boast about the CSCE and exalted it as "a new chapter in history," few people believed them. Now the two superpowers take the documents they have signed before as a weapon for attacking each other. This really makes the CSCE a mockery.

Nonaligned and neutral countries attending the Madrid meeting constitute a force which cannot be neglected. They have made great efforts to try to bring this marathon meeting to a quick end and have made concrete suggestions on the disarmament issue and to the final documents of this meeting. However, this still could not break the deadlock caused by the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States at the Madrid meeting.

It is mainly because both superpowers dare not let this meeting break off even slightly so that it could reopen after an 8-month break. Awed by the pressure of public opinion, they both proceeded from their respective interests so that they allowed the meeting to reopen. The Soviet Union has always boasted of itself as the initiator of the CSCE and has taken "detente" as its important achievement. In its eyes, these latter can by no means be easily dropped. As far as the United States is concerned, it also finds that the rostrum of the meeting is useful and that it can continue to use the meeting as an arena to exert pressure over the Soviet Union. At the same time, in order to maintain its relations with Western European allies, the United States cannot but give consideration to their desire to keep open an East-West dialogue. Some people said that the CSCE is like chicken bones, which are tasteless, but it would be a pity if they were dropped. This sounds rather reasonable. Now it seems that the Madrid meeting will be continued for a long time on and off like before, but it is hard to see any result being achieved.

PRC PLEDGES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN ORGANIZATIONS

OW100753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Ninety-five countries have announced their pledges of 272.5 million U.S. dollars as contributions to the United Nations development program (UNDP) and pledges to dozens of other programs and funds.

Their announcements came at a two-day meeting of the 1982 U.N. pledging conference for development activities that ended here today.

Speaking at the opening session, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed to governments to increase their voluntary contributions to funds for multilateral economic cooperation.

The secretary-general said the voluntary contributions declined last year, and the gap between the needs of countries and the resources available to meet these needs was growing.

He warned that "a reduction in resources in support of development activities can only be detrimental to developed as well as developing countries." "The critical situation faced by developing countries requires a generous response from the international community," he added.

UNDP administrator Bradford Morse lobbied hard today to ask for more contributions.

He said contributions pledged for 1981 fell by 6 percent, while they remained virtually stagnant in 1982, and for 1983 they might well decline again from a woefully inadequate base. Least developed and low-income countries would proportionately suffer most from across-the-board reductions, he added.

At the conference, China announced pledges of 2.373 million U.S. dollars and 770,000 yuan rmb (roughly 385,000 U.S. dollars) as contributions to the UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and four other organizations.

The United States, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France and some other countries stated that they were unable at this time to announce their pledges to all or some of the funds and programs.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW EGYPTIAN, INDIAN ENVOYS

OW111337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with new Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Umar al-Aziz Sharaf and new Indian Ambassador to China Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran on separate occasions.

BO YIBO SAYS PATENT LAW NEAR COMPLETION

OW101546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo told a U.N. delegation at the Great Hall of the People today China's patent law is near completion.

Bo Yibo was meeting with a delegation from the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] led by its director-general Arpad Bogsch.

The state councillor said he appreciated the organization's efforts to introduce patent information to China.

"Summing up the experiences and lessons in the economic field during the past three decades we have come to see everything in the economic sphere requires legislation. The new patent law is nearing its completion in the wake of the recent promulgation of our trademark law," he said.

China joined the W.I.P.O. in 1980. The State Economic Commission, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and W.I.P.O. recently sponsored a Beijing workshop on industrial property rights in joint venture arrangements.

Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, was present at today's meeting.

CHINA DAILY VIEWS U.S. ECONOMICS, POLITICS

HK150550 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 4

["It Seems To Me" column by Zhao Yihe: "U.S. Economy Driven Between Two Devils"]

[Text] American capitalism has to choose between two evils -- either an inflated economy with a fast rising cost of living but fewer business failures and jobless people, or a deflated one that lands the country in a depression.

A few weeks before the mid-term elections, the Federal Reserve Board was smart enough to loosen its grip on money supply. The result was a lowering of bank interest rates, plus rallies on the stock market and a few forecasts of economic recovery. The Democrats were furious, calling this a political manoeuvre.

Losing Confidence

Whether it was purely political remains to be seen. In spirit of President Reagan's call for the nation to "stay its course," even the Reaganomists are losing confidence in Reaganomics. While priding themselves on a lowered inflation rate, they too are more afraid of depression than inflation, as indicated in a NEWSWEEK article on October 25.

Thus, instead of "staying the course," there is a vacillation toward the other course -- a loosening of monetary policy to reduce lending rates still further, stimulate investment and reduce unemployment. But is it a bit too late to pull things back?

The federal deficit was $110.7 billion for fiscal 1982 and is expected to reach $155 billion in 1983 and upwards of $200 billion in 1984. Both defence spending and government credit demands hover around $200 billion. A big deficit means a big defence budget, and a big defence budget means big military orders. If there cannot be any substantial cuts on military orders, how can you cut the other two? And if government borrowing remains heavy, prime lenaing rates at the banks cannot fall drastically from the present 12 percent. In that case, any spectacular rise in investment is unlikely.

Capital always looks for markets. Instead of a surge in domestic investment, however, the latest reports point to considerable enthusiasm in a search for foreign markets where labour is cheaper and profit margins wider.

The election results, which show a narrow victory for the Democrats and a moderate setback for the Republicans, are indicative of two things: First, people have by and large concluded that Reaganomincs doesn't work, and second, they have seen no alternative suggested by the Democrats. This explains why there was no landslide, at least not in the national elections.

Are the American people raising their voice? They are already doing so in one way or another. The antinuclear movement, for one thing, involves not just a political issue, but also an economic one -- the defence spending.

Development

Another interesting development has been the establishment of the Labour Council of the Democratic National Committee early this year. The council said it wanted to inject the demands of organized labour into the policies of the Democratic Party. How far it has succeeded is still not clear.

The United States will have to change in this changing world. In what way it will change is hard to predict. Will there be a resurgence of social reformism, perhaps more radical than that which appeared under Lyndon Johnson or even Franklin Roosevelt? Or will there be something else?

In any case, the people cannot be kicked around for too long. They will figure out what to do with the three trillion dollars' worth of material wealth they produce every year. And they do not have to keep the same politicians on the merry-go-round for ever and ever. There can be new ideas, new talent, new leaders.

FIRST PRC-U.S. ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT CONFAB OPENS

OW081349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment opened here today.

The conference is concerned with the future of energy resources and development of usable energy resources, as well as the associated environmental implications. The relationship between energy resources and economy and society are also topics to be discussed at the conference.

Sponsored jointly by the China Association for Science and Technology (C.A.S.T.), China Energy Research Society (C.E.R.S.), U.S. Society of Engineering Science and U.S. National Academy of Engineering, the conference brings together more than 350 experts and professors. The participants come from China, the United States, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong region. The largest national delegations are 190 from China and 105 from the U.S.

Also attending the opening ceremony today were members of the advisory committee of the conference including Wu Zhonghua, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhang Wei, vice-president of the C.A.S.T., and Hou Xianglin, advisor of petroleum studies to C.E.R.S., and Leonard Woodcock, former U.S. ambassador to China, Alfred J. Eggers, chairman of Rand Inc., Robert Seamans, professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Melvin Carvin, professor of the University of California, and Earnest Dloyna, dean of the engineering University of Texas.

Zhu Yajie, vice-president of the C.E.R.S., presided over the opening ceremony. The co-chairmen of the conference Lin Hanxiong, president of the C.E.R.S. and Shao-wen Yuan, past president of the U.S. Society of Engineering Science, addressed the opening ceremony.

Lin Hanxiong said that development of natural resources and the supply of fuels and raw materials were of critical importance to China's modernization drive, and that China would cooperate with other countries in this field.

After the opening ceremony, Leonard Woodcock, currently a professor at the University of Michigan, was invited to speak at the conference.

The former ambassador said that international cooperation would be needed in tapping the physical resources present in abundance throughout the world to solve the energy problem.

More than 70 papers will be presented at the conference on such energy resources as coal, petroleum, hydro-electricity, methane, solar energy, wind, nuclear energy, geothermal energy and chemical fuels.

The five-day conference will run through November 12.

REACTION TO SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S DEATH

First Announcement

OW110824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev died Wednesday, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

TV Coverage

HK111244 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes the death of Breznnev. After all domestic news items are broadcast, the domestic television service treats the report on Brezhnev's death as its first international news item. This report is read by another male announcer. He says: "According to a XINHUA flash dispatch [kuai xun 1816 6061]: Tass reported at 1100 today that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died suddenly at 0830 (Moscow time) yesterday at the age of 75." While the announcer is reading the second half of the brief report, a photograph showing Brezhnev from the chest up is projected on the upper right side of the screen behind the announcer. The station's second international news item is a XINHUA report on PRC representative (Liang Yufan) speaking at a 10 November United Nations meeting discussing issues concerning South Africa.

NPC Condolence Message

OW111848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Chinese National People's Congress Sends Message of Condolence for Brezhnev's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress today sent a message of condolence for the death of Brezhnev to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The message reads:

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev unfortunately passed away. We wish to convey to you, and through you, to his family our deep condolences.

Poor Health Cited

OW111216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Leonid Brezhnev died a sudden death at 8:30 on Nov. 10, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today. The announcement about his death was made here today by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

He was said to have long been in poor health. Together with other Politburo members, he attended the Nov. 7 celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and delivered a speech at a Kremlin banquet. Brezhnev was born on December 19, 1906 in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk in the Ukraine.

He became the first secretary of the Central Committee since October 1964, and general secretary of the Central Committee since 1966. In 1960-64 and from 1977 he was president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was also chairman of the Defense Council of USSR.

Funeral Plans, Biography

OW111600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died a sudden death at 8:30 a.m. (Moscow time) on November 10.

This was announced in a bulletin issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR at 1100 a.m. here today.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to form a 15-member commission with Yu.V. Andropov as chairman for organizing the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

It is also decided to bury the remains of Leonid Brezhnev in Red Square.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers also published an address to the whole party and the Soviet people on the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev, a Russian by nationality, was born in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk in the Ukraine on December 19, 1906. Before World War II, he worked at a number of posts including that of secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. When the Patriotic War broke out in 1941, he was head of the political department of the fourth Ukrainian front and head of the Political Department of the Carpathian Military District.

Leonid Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in October, 1964; and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1966. He was president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet since June, 1977. He was also chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR.

Front-Page Coverage

HK120119 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0108 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries in the lower half of the front page a XINHUA news item quoting the TASS report on the death of Brezhnev. A brief biography of Brezhnev is included. The item is headed "Sudden Death of Brezhnev." RENMIN RIBAO also carries the NPC Standing Committee's cable of condolence to the Supreme Soviet.

The same news items are also on the front page in GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO.

KYODO: Funeral Delegation

OW120105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 KYODO -- China is likely to send a high-powered delegation to Moscow to attend the funeral services for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a bid to sound out the new leadership at the Kremlin on further rapprochement in Sino-Soviet ties, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Signs of an imminent thaw in the once frosty bilateral relations between the two communist giants were reflected in a recent flurry of diplomatic activities in both Beijing and Moscow, and diplomatic sources said it was no accident that the first word on Brezhnev's death should have come out of Beijing.

An hour before the official Soviet news agency, TASS, told world Thursday of Brezhnev's sudden death, a Soviet source in Beijing alerted KYODO that the Soviet leader had died the day before.

Diplomatic sources said Beijing has received increasing attention from Moscow since the Soviets initiated high-level talks with the Chinese aimed at improving bilateral relations.

China, apparently in a bid to shift its pro-Western diplomatic tilt, has responded in kind, and strongman Deng Xiaoping recently told Japanese visitors that "some" positive action from the Kremlin would pave the way for improved relations between Beijing and Moscow.

Deng's remarks were taken as a manifest sign that the Chinese were softening their hard line against the Soviets and were ready to drop some of their previous harsh demands.

The Chinese had all along insisted that the Soviet massive military build-up along the Chinese border, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea were three major stumbling blocks impeding improvement in bilateral ties.

Diplomatic sources said the Chinese are now apparently ready to move forward if the new leadership at the Kremlin showed any sign of accommodation with the Chinese demands.

In a bid to find out more about policy thinking in the post-Brezhnev Soviet leadership, the Chinese are likely to launch "funeral diplomacy" by sending a high-powered mission to Moscow for Brezhnev's funeral, the sources said.

KYODO: Ministry Statement

OW121226 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 KYODO -- China Friday expressed profound condolences over the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and said the National People's Congress had sent a condolence message to the Soviet leadership.

We wish to express our profound condolences over Brezhnev's death, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement released Friday.

The National Peoples Congress, in a condolence message sent Thursday and signed by its Standing Committee, asked its Soviet counterpart, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, to relay its word of sorrow to Brezhnev's family, the official Chinese news agency, XINHUA, said.

Diplomatic observers noted both the NPC message and the Foreign Ministry statement dropped Brezhnev's other title as party general secretary, a clear sign that Beijing was making a subtle, but diplomatically significant, distinction between state and party relations between the two communist countries.

Leaders Extend Condolences

OW121224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua went to the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon to extend their condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

A wreath was presented by the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The white ribbon on the wreath was inscribed with the words: "In memory of L.I. Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet."

In his conversation with the Soviet ambassador to China, I.S. Shcherbakov, Ulanhu said: "I extend deep condolences on the death of President Brezhnev on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. We hope that the Chinese and the Soviet peoples, who share a traditional friendship, will get along on friendly terms and that the relations between our two countries will move toward normalization step by step."

Ambassador Shcherbakov thanked the N.P.C. Standing Committee for its message of condolences to the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. He also thanked Vice-Chairman Ulanhu for coming to the embassy to mourn the death of President Brezhnev.

Other Chinese officials present on the occasion were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Xie Bangding, leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Brezhnev died of illness in Moscow on November 10.

USSR PROTESTS BASING U.S. F-16'S IN JAPAN

OW100751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has warned Japan it will take measures to counter plans to base U.S. fighter-bombers in Japan, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Japan's defense chief Soichiro have agreed recently in Washington to station about 50 F-16s at the Misawa airbase in northern Japan.

The Kremlin said in a statement to the Japanese Government that it "would view the appearance of U.S. planes, with an increased range of action and nuclear capability near Soviet borders, as a hostile step posing an immediate threat to the security of the Soviet Union."

The statement warned that Japan would "weigh carefully all the consequences of its decision, including those affecting the security of Japan itself."

FURTHER REPORTS ON DPRK MEDIA DELEGATION VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW111309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with a Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission.

Hu Yaobang said "the Chinese and Korean peoples are fraternal brothers. Our two countries are interdependent and inseparably linked. The leaders of our countries have said the two peoples should and can live in friendship from generation to generation. Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party the Korean people have carried out construction smoothly. Generally speaking, your construction is faster than ours and better in many aspects," he said.

"Just as the Korean comrades have said tremendous changes have taken place in China in the past four years since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party. We have achieved a political situation characterized by stability and unity," Hu Yaobang said. "The economic situation throughout the country has greatly improved. The situation is demonstrated by agricultural production and a plentiful supply of goods on the market. We have made some achievements. However, we want to tell the comrades of the whole party not to be too optimistic and complacent."

Yi Yong-ok said "during our visit, we have seen workers and peasants working hard to carry out the spirit of the 12th party congress. Great changes have taken place in China in the last few years. This shows the policy of the Chinese Communist Party is correct.

"We have been left an impression that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people cherish the friendship between the people of China and Korea. We shall continue to make efforts to strengthen the militant unity and friendship cemented by the blood of our peoples, and to expand the cooperation and exchanges between the radio and television departments of our two countries," he said. Present were Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

DPRK Envoy Fetes Group

OW101536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the successful visit of the Korean radio and television delegation to China.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and leading staff members of radio and television stations were among the Chinese guests.

Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission of Korea, and Wu Lengxi proposed toasts at the banquet. They pledged that the radio and television workers of the two countries would continue to learn from each other, exchange experience and enhance their cooperation so as to make constributions to developing the traditional friendship between the people of China and Korea.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW111716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- "The most difficult moment of the Kampuchean people's struggle has passed. From now on, with greater confidence than before they are on the path of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors in a well-organized way."

Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made this remark at a meeting with Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea here today. Hu Yaobang also extended congratulations to the Kampuchean people for the favourable situation in their struggle.

He said during a war of aggression, and during a war against aggression, though an aggressor nation with an extremely strong armed forces can defeat and even wipe out the weaker regular troops of the country being invaded, it can never wipe out the people's patriotic guerrilla armed forces."

He said "the thing in common among the Vietnamese authorities and all aggressors is they always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the people's strength. They think they can rely on their strong armed forces to exterminate the people's armed forces at one strike. However, a just war of the people cannot be suppressed by any forces. This is a truth."

He said "the final victory of the people's armed forces requires arduous struggle. It is impossible to win a speedy victory. So long as we are united, adopt a correct policy and strict discipline, and have correct military strategies and tactics, we will defeat any enemy in the world, no matter how powerful."

Hu said he is confident the Kampuchean people are sure to win the final victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Khieu Sampham said "We thank the Chinese Government and the people for your support to the Kampuchean people. We shall continue to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and have full confidence we shall succeed."

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a dinner for the Kampuchean guests.

Present were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

BK111250 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, hosted a banquet 7 November in Beijing to warmly welcome Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his colleagues.

During the banquet, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Zhao Ziyang spoke first. He said:

Respected His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan, respected honored Kampuchean guests, comrades and friends:

A few days ago, I hosted a banquet here to warmly welcome Samdech Sihanouk and Neak Mneang, who led the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and achieved a great and important victory at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

Today I am very glad to welcome Vice President Khieu Samphan, who arrived from the battlefield of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to visit our country. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express sincere congratulations on the great and important victory won by the Kampuchean people in their struggle both at home and abroad.

For almost 4 years, the Kampuchean people have been severely tested in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly during the first stage of the struggle, which was crucial to the survival of the Kampuchean nation. The people and patriotic army of Kampuchea were not afraid of the tanks and cannons of the Vietnamese aggressors' army and held aloft the patriotic banner against the Vietnamese aggressors. They courageously and valiantly fought, preferring to die in the struggle in the land of Angkor rather than live as slaves under the domination of the Vietnamese enemy. This determination and pledge -- as hard as steel — of the heroic combatants against the Vietnamese aggressors showed the common resolution of the Kampuchean nation and has encouraged the whole Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

It was the high patriotic spirit of the brave children of the Kampuchean people and the resolute determination to fight in pools of blood that have defeated the repeated attacks and aggression of the Vietnamese army over the past 4 years. The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has defended and safeguarded the national independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and made an important contribution to containing the aggression and expansion of hegemonism and safeguarding peace, security and stability in the region.

Last July the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Sihanouk was proclaimed. This marked a new stage in the patriotic Kampuchean forces' united resistance to Vietnamese aggression. We believe that under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk as president, His Excellency Khieu Samphan as vice president and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will play a positive and effective role in promoting national unity and strengthening the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

This year's UN General Assembly has maintained Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations and, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution demanding that foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea. This fully shows that justice is on the Kampuchean people's side and that the Vietnamese aggressors are very isolated.

At present, the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up military operations in their aggression in Kampuchea. At the same time, they are trying all kinds of political maneuvers to extricate themselves from difficulties both at home and abroad and confuse world opinion. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and with the support of the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, the Kampuchean people will surely frustrate the Vietnamese aggressors' military attacks and political tricks and will win greater victories.

The friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples is a long-lasting one and based on solid foundations. I would like to take this opportunity to affirm once again that under the direction of the spirit of our 12th party congress, the Chinese people, who are striving to fulfill the fatherland's four modernization program, resist hegemonism and defend world peace, are trustworthy comrades in arms of the Kampuchean people. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnam's aggression until the final victory is won.

It is with this sentiment that I propose a toast to new victories for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors; to the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples; to the health of His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan and the honored Kampuchean guests; and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Afterwards, Khieu Samphan replied. In his speech he said:

We are very glad to come and visit the PRC once again following the successful formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to which the PRC -- in cooperation with the ASEAN countries and other friendly countries -- has contributed.

Since our arrival, the Chinese Government and people have warmly welcomed us with profound friendship. For this, we express our sincere thanks and consider this welcome an honor for our people, combatants and cadres who are resolutely and bravely fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield to defend our Kampuchean nation and race.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

Following the brilliant successes over the past 33 years, the PRC is advancing courageously in a good atmosphere of stability and unity all over the country and striving to win new and greater victories in the noble task of modernization which will definitely transform China into a modern country over the next 2 decades.

Although a big country, the PRC has strictly adhered to a foreign policy based on equality and mutual respect with every country, big or small, and is firmly on the side of the just cause of the people in countries who are victims of acts of aggression. This has enhanced the PRC's prestige in the international arena.

This firm stand of the PRC in pursuing its foreign policy has been tested over many years in its relations with our country, which is only a small country. At present, at a time when our country is being barbarously attacked by the Hanoi Vietnamese, the PRC has again firmly supported our just struggle. We would like to express once again our moving gratitude to the PRC. Its precious support -- and that of all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over -- is a great encouragement to us in our present struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the survival of an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. Thus, the PRC is also contributing to the safeguarding of peace, stability and security in the region as well as in the world.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

The struggle waged by our Kampuchean people has been developing favorably in all fields, stepping up every year while the Vietnamese aggressors have been gradually heading downward every year. The decline in their fighting force, morale and economy has bogged them down both on the battlefield in Kampuchea and in Vietnam, and the situation is deteriorating year after year.

The fact that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was established on the clear principles of the 27 June declaration in Kuala Lumpur with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea and that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has recently won a brilliant victory at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly clearly point to the favorable development of our Kampuchean people's struggle.

It is true that during the 1982-1983 dry season the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will strive to gather their forces in Kampuchea and Vietnam to continue their extermination of our Kampuchean people and to halt their slide toward defeat. However, they will be dealt heavier losses by our national army, guerrillas and people who are getting more and more experienced in waging guerrilla warfare. Therefore, in the military field, no matter how hard the Vietnamese try to extricate themselves, they will not escape from their downhill evolution, which has been happening for the past 3 years.

It is in this serious position of defeat that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have made efforts to use tricky diplomatic maneuvers and other tricks.

Successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly since 1979 -- four all together -- have demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. They refuse to abide by these resolutions. On the contrary, they have been carrying out all kinds of deceitful diplomatic maneuvers to bury the Kampuchean question, the UN General Assembly's resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. It is with this goal in mind that the Vietnamese have proposed to convene their so-called regional conference to solve what they call the problem between the three Indochinese countries and the Southeast Asian countries. All these maneuvers show that although they are being seriously defeated in Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese are not going to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the world's unanimous demand. Instead, they are carrying out tricky and deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and other means aimed at weakening the forces that are fighting them on the battlefield so they can reverse their military situation and defeated position and continue to occupy Kampuchea forever while also moving to fulfill their own strategy of expansionism and aggression as well as that of their Soviet masters.

For this reason, we are confident that all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will thwart all the above-mentioned Vietnamese aggressors' and expansionists' maneuvers. At the same time, all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will unite to demand that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free general election by direct and secret ballots under the supervision of the United Nations.

On this occasion, we would like to once again declare -- as we have done many times before -- that if the Hanoi leaders implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, we will be pleased to sign a nonaggression treaty and live as good neighbors with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Kampuchea will remain an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country without any military bases on its territory with the guarantee of the United Nations for its neutrality.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

The struggle of our Kampuchean people has developed most favorably, but it still has to travel a sinuous and complicated course. On the battlefield, although they are bogged down, there is no sign yet that indicates the Vietnamese aggressors are willing to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Therefore, our Kampuchean people must carry on the arduous struggle. As we have said before, we are determined to do everything to unite and strengthen the forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race until they are forced out of Kampuchean territory. We will not do anything which might encroach on the unity and the strengthening of the national forces and the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

With our Kampuchean people's efforts in the struggle on the battlefield and with the consistent assistance of all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, including the PRC, we are confident the Hanoi Vietnamese surely will be compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Finally, I would like to toast to the continued blossoming of the friendship between the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples; to new and greater successes for the Chinese Government and people in their modernization efforts in all fields to achieve another Long March, which is to make China a modern country in the next 2 decades; to the good health and longevity of His Excellency Zhao Ziyang; to the good health of their excellencies, ladies and gentlemen and friends who are present here.

USSR SAID TO BE LOSING 'STICKY' AFGHANISTAN WAR

OW082343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Report: "The USSR Is Bogged Down Deeper and Deeper in Afghanistan"]

[Text] It has been 2 years and 10 months since the Soviets intruded into Afghanistan. The development of the situation, however, has run counter to Soviet wishes. What the Soviets had bragged before -- complete occupation of Afghanistan -- has now turned into a sticky, losing war, and the situation is getting increasingly unfavorable to the Soviets, as more and more Soviet officers and men are being killed. Despite repeated reinforcements, the Soviets still cannot extricate themselves from a passive situation. According to estimates, casualties among Soviet officers and men have already exceeded 20,000, 160 airplanes have been shot down or destroyed and 2,500 trucks and tanks have been damaged. In an attempt to wipe out the Afghan guerrilla bases, the Soviet aggressors, on 4 September, concentrated 2,000 troops and many tanks to launch a large-scale offensive against the southeastern part of Zabol Province. After luring the enemy into a salient, the guerrillas launched a counterattack on the night of 5 September. They repulsed the Soviets and inflicted heavy losses on them.

The defeat led to an open fight between Soviet and government troops of the Karmal regime. Blaming each other for the defeat, the dispute between the officers of the Soviet occupation force and the government troops of the Karmal regime soon developed into an exchange of gunfire. Consequently, 19 Soviet officers and 21 officers of the Karmal regime's government troops died. The incident took place at the provincial headquarters of Galat City in Zabol Province. Following the incident, the general secretary of Karmal's ruling party in the province and a divisional commander were arrested and brought to Kabul.

In addition to their frustrations in Zabol Province, the Soviet aggressor troops suffered even more ignominious defeats during the several fierce battles which took place at the Panjshir Valley. The valley, which is of great strategic significance, with its entrance only 70 kilometers from Kabul, is an important base for the Afghan guerrillas. After several unsuccessful attacks against the guerrillas in the valley this year, the Soviets, at the end of August, deployed a reinforcement of several thousand troops from home and launched a general autumn offensive from Unab, at the entrance to the valley, against the guerrillas. Advancing in two columns, the Soviet troops bore down on the Afghan guerrillas menacingly. But they were bloodied right from the very beginning. Many Soviets were killed and wounded. Although an undertaker in Kabul stepped up making coffins with flimsy wood for the dead Soviet troops, the supply could hardly meet the demand.

The Soviet aggressors' repeated defeats make the day of the Karmal regime increasingly difficult. On 3 August, a volley of gunfire was heard from Kabul's presidential building. It turned out to be a conflict between the Parcham and the Khalq, two factions in the ruling party. Some people saw bodies removed from the presidential building to a cemetery reserved for high-ranking officials. During the month-long period afterward, Karmal successively replaced five ministers. Particularly noteworthy was the replacement of Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi by Parcham strongman Qader. It is believed that this was Karmal's attempt to put the armed forces under his control to secure his rule.

At present, while the Soviets have been bogged down deeper and deeper in Afghanistan, the internal conflicts within the Karmal regime have also further intensified.

BRITAIN SENTENCES SOVIET SPY TO 35-YEAR JAIL TERM

OW111003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 10 (XINHUA) -- A former British intelligence worker, Geoffrey Prime, was sentenced here today to 35 years in jail for 14-year spying for the Soviet Union.

The Russian-language expert, Prime, 44, pleaded guilty to seven espionage charges and three charges of assaults on young girls, for which he was sentenced to three more years.

Lord Chief Justice Lord Lane, imposing the sentence at the Old Bailey, Britain's central criminal court, said Prime's treachery had done "incalculable harm to the security and interests of Britain and its allies."

The prosecutor Sir Michael Havers, Britain's attorney general, said Prime's "14 years of treachery" from 1968 to April 29 this year had caused "exceptionally grave damage" because of his easy access to "matters of the very highest secrecy."

Prime was recruited by Soviet agents in January 1968 when he was based in West Berlin with the British air force, and then received a training in spying methods.

He left the Royal Air Force the same year and went to work as a Russian translator at Britain's top secret counter-intelligence communications centre at Cheltenham, western England, where secret messages to and from the Soviet bloc are monitored and decoded.

In 1977, he quit his top-secret job at Cheltenham and became a taxi driver and wine salesman till his arrest this year.

Under the code name of "Rowlands," Prime regularly passed secrets to the Soviet Union, the prosecutor said. During a visit to Vienna in 1980, he delivered 15 rolls of film containing 500 photographs of secret documents and was closely questioned for a few days by Soviet intelligence officers about "allied activities which were top secret."

Prime admitted at the trial that he committed similar offences in Berlin, Potsdam and London. Prime's espionage tools, found at his home after his arrest, were displayed in court. Prime said Soviet agents had promised him a pension and the rank of colonel, if he wanted to defect to the Soviet Union. He twice booked air tickets to East Europe, but twice changed his mind, he said.

The attorney-general said it was his sex offences that led to the discovery of his espionage crimes. Since the arrest of Geoffrey Prime, American intelligence sources have complained about the security at Cheltenham. The two countries are in close collaboration in intelligence work.

PRC, BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG COMMISSION MEETS

OW111335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Trade between China and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union amounted to 8.8 billion Belgian francs in the first eight months of this year, a 28 percent increase above the same period of last year.

This increase in trade was reported at a three-day session of the mixed commission of China and Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union which ended here today.

The volume of trade between China and the two European countries surpassed 10 billion Belgian francs in 1981. At the session, the two sides reviewed their exchanges in science and technology and noted with satisfaction the smooth application of the relevant agreement.

The two sides held that their trade ties are characterized by a high degree of complementariness and a balance. Their cooperation is fruitful and mutually beneficial.

This was the second session held in accordance with an agreement on the development of cooperation in economy, industry, science and technology. The two sides also agreed to hold the third session in Beijing next year. The first session was held in Beijing in February 1981.

ULANHU RECEIVES SWISS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW110933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Hans Muller, new ambassador of Switzerland to China, presented credentials here today to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

YE JIANYING GREETS NEW TURKISH PRESIDENT

OW101332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Standing Committee of Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jinaying in a message to Kenan Evren yesterday warmly congratulated him on being elected president of Turkey.

The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I extend to your excellency warm congratulations and best wishes on being elected president of Turkey. May Turkey under your leadership achieve new successes in defending state sovereignty and developing national economy. May your country prosper and your people be happy. May friendship and relations of cooperation between China and Turkey be further consolidated and develop and friendship between the two peoples be everlasting."

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN POLISH CITIES

OW120117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Street demonstrations and clashes broke out here today in the capital and several other cities such as Wroclaw and Krakow, but in most Polish cities the situation remained calm and production and communications went on as usual.

Today is the second anniversary of the Solidarity independent trade union's official registration. Last July, underground Solidarity leaders called for an eight-hour strike by all the members today to protest the banning of the Solidarity by the authorities.

Police fired tear gas grenades to disperse about 3,000 demonstrators. After clashes with the police, about 300 people were detained.

According to Polish television reports, things the authorities had wished to avoid took place in the cities of Wroclaw and Krakow. Police had to intervene to bring back order. Several hundred demonstrators were detained in the two cities.

The Polish news agency, (PAP), reported that the public security institution interned one American who had connections with the underground organization of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban told a press conference here today that only a dozen factories in the country stopped production. He said there were not so many people who had joined the strike. He said the call for a general strike from the underground organization of the Solidarity trade union had produced little results.

PAP CITED ON EXPECTED LECH WALESA RELEASE

OW120121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 11 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government announced today Lech Walesa, the 11-month interned leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, will be released soon.

According to PAP, Walesa sent a letter on Nov. 8 to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, proposing a meeting and serious discussion on the matters of mutual concern.

Walesa said in the letter that he believed "with good will we will surely find a solution". Accepting the proposal, Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak conferred with Walesa.

As a result, the military commander in Walesa's home town of Gdansk was told to revoke his internment order.

Walesa was arrested with many other Solidarity union's leaders at midnight of December 12 last year when the martial law was declared.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS YUGOSLAV ENVOY

OW101248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met with Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic here tonight.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA 10 NOV

OW110935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, November 10 (XINHUA) -- China and Colombia signed here today a cultural cooperation agreement between 1983 and 1984.

Under the agreement, signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda and Chinese Vice Culture Minister Lu Zhixian, China will send a Peking opera troupe to visit Colombia and a Colombian folk song and dance ensemble will go to China.

The agreement stipulates that the two countries will also send cultural delegations to visit each other, hold exhibitions and increase contacts in the fields of education, publication, broadcasting, television and sports.

A Chinese cultural delegation led by Lu Zhixian arrived here on November 5.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO ENDS TERM OF OFFICE

OW171424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze left here for home today at the end of his tenure.

Before leaving the country, Wang Ze bid farewell to President Jose Lopez Portillo and had a cordial conversation with him.

President Portillo recalled his visit to China in 1978. He said that he was deeply impressed by the visit.

Referring to the relationship between the two countries, Portillo said, we, men of the 20th century, hope that those in the 21st century will witness China's "great achievements."

Wang Ze also paid farewell calls on Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda de La Rosa and Secretary of the Interior Enrique Olivares Santana.

5TH NPC SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 26 NOV

OW121110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The 25th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee opened at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC of the PRC will be convened in Beijing on 26 November 1982.

Vice Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting which decided on the date for the convening of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Entrusted by the State Council, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Vice Minister of Public Health Wang Wei and Vice Chairman Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission made reports to the meeting respectively on the draft PRC law on the protection of cultural relics, the draft PRC law on food sanitation and the proposal for opening Nantong Harbor along the Chang Jiang and the Zhangjia Harbor to foreign ships.

Attending the meeting were Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Zhu Xuefan, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee.

Present at the meeting as observers were Fan Yi, state councillor; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Juoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting will hold group discussions tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL UNITY

HK101243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Party's Fighting Power Resides in a High Level of Ideological and Political Unity"]

[Text] To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we should build the party, which plays a leading role in this endeavor, into a militant and powerful nucleus. The party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress has regarded a high level of ideological and political unity as one of the three essential requirements for party building. This is a profound summation of the experience and lessons of the heroic struggle of the party over the past 60 years and a solemn call for all party organizations and party members in the new historical period.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, our party went through countless difficulties and paid a heavy price in order to correct the "leftist" and rightist mistakes which repeatedly occurred. Eventually, we discovered the truth with regard to the ideological and political unity of the whole party and actually realized it in practice. The Zunyi meeting enabled the Chinese revolution to take a turn for the better and avoid danger. The rectification campaign in Yanan thoroughly exposed and criticized dogmatism, empiricism and the influence of political adventurism over the party. The whole party maintained that the Chinese Communists, mainly represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, integrated the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution to establish Mao Zedong Thought which was a sole correct ideology guiding the Chinese revolution to march from victory to victory. On such a basis the Seventh CPC Congress worked out correct programs for the new democratic revolution and unprecedentedly unified the thinking of the entire party. After the Seventh CPC Congress, the revolutionary situation surged forward like the mighty waters of the Chang Jiang. The whole country was liberated within a short period of 4 years and the PRC was founded. During the socialist period, our party has continued to carry out arduous struggles against various erroneous tendencies. We have accumulated successful experiences and drawn lessons from setbacks. The price has been heavy.

A new historical change has occurred since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 6th plenary session summed up the historical experience of the past 32 years since the founding of New China and marked the accomplishment of the task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding thought. On the basis of affirming the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session, the 12th CPC Congress has further integrated the general truth of Marxism with the practical reality in China, upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought and worked out correct programs for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This has pointed out the orientation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Looking back on the course of the struggle, we are full of pride, enthusiasm and confidence. It is just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "The 7th CPC Congress led the revolution to victory and the 12th CPC Congress will lead construction to victory." At present, an important task facing the entire party is to unify the thinking of the whole party on the basis of the programs adopted by the 12th CPC Congress through studying 12th CPC Congress documents so that party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members will highly keep in line with the CPC Central Committee both ideologically and politically. This is a matter of primary importance which will determine whether our party is able to shoulder important tasks assigned by history and lead the people of various nationalities throughout the country to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

The high level of ideological and political unity of the party is determined by the class nature of the party, the close relationship between the party and the broad masses of people, the historical mission of the party and the party's Marxist-Leninist guiding thought. During the 10 years when Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique ran roughshod, the party was severely sabotaged ideologically, politically and organizationally. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has adhered to the practice of seeking truth from facts, proceeded from reality, employed superb tactics of leadership, reversed the course of events, brought order out of chaos and formulated and implemented the Marxist line and a series of guiding principles and policies for guiding various work, resulting in gratifying and great changes in various fields of our country. These facts have educated comrades of the entire party. In particular, through the study of "Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," the ideological and political unity of the whole party has been greatly promoted. The fact that the 12th CPC Congress was convened so effectively and smoothly and that it has rapidly accelerated the development of various work has vividly reflected the correctness of the CPC Central Committee and the unity of comrades of the entire party. However, we should also realize that since were are now effecting a great historical change and striding forward rapidly and the situation is progressing so fast, some comrades cannot adapt themselves to the new situation and have doubts or muddled views on the party's line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session. Some people have even adopted passive attitudes to resist them. We should do painstaking and careful work to help them.

Some comrades said: "Can we air different views now that we should preserve a high degree of unity?" People observe objective things from different angles and they inevitably arrive at different understandings. It takes time to understand the objective law of things, and it also takes time to unify understanding. Therefore, it is difficult to avoid debates or controversies over differing views; without such debates or controversies, the party will not be lively and vigorous. However, just as Lenin pointed out: "The party should be unanimous in its political action. It is impermissible to issue a 'call,' either at an extensive gathering, at a party meeting or in a party newspaper, which may disrupt the unity of action that has been decided on." In the past few years, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the necessity of promoting democracy within the party and the people and resolutely implementing the principle of "three don'ts": don't seize on other people's mistakes or shortcomings, don't stick labels on people and don't come down with a big stick on other people.

The party allows and permits controversies over differing views and in particular it supports useful debates aimed at solving new problems in the socialist modernization program. However, our party is a fighting party, a party of action and a party with strict discipline. We should never mistake promoting democracy for permission to change the party into an endlessly debating political club, for this will result in the party losing its fighting power. Every party member must unconditionally and resolutely implement the conclusions the party has arrived at or the decisions of the party. He can make reservations and present his views to party organizations at higher levels. However, he is not allowed to express, as he pleases views which contravene politically with the CPC Central Committee, nor is he allowed to manifest any opposition in his actions. The new party constitution has made a more perfect stipulation on the party's principle of democratic centralism. It stresses the necessity to ensure earnestly the democratic right of party members and the necessity for every party member to implement the party's decision to the letter and safeguard the unity and unification of the party Conscientious implementation of the new party constitution is an important guarantee for a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party.

Some comrades said: "Do we still stand for emancipation of the mind now that we should preserve a high degree of ideological unity?" The answer is yes. What we referred to as a high degree of ideological unity is based on the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Without emancipation of the mind, seeking truth from facts is out of the question, still less can we begin to talk about testing and developing truth. Our understanding of truth is never ending and there is also no end to emancipation of the mind. Our understanding of the law of China's socialist construction is much richer and deeper than it was in the past. However, in order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is still necessary for us constantly to deepen and perfect our understanding of its law through practice. To emancipate the mind, it is necessary to study constantly new situations and solve new problems in the course of practice and to make contributions in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We should never equate emancipation of the mind with groundless fancy, still less should we set it against the party's principle of democratic centralism which all party members must observe. We should conscientiously implement the various stipulations in the party constitution and guide our words and deeds with the four basic principles. This does not hinder emancipation of the mind, nor is it contradictory to preserving a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central Committee. On the contrary, this is precisely the requirement of emancipation of the mind and is aimed at achieving a higher degree of unity.

In order to keep the party's high level of ideological and political unity, the most important task is to wage an ideological struggle correctly on two fronts against the "leftist" and rightist tendencies. Because of China's special historical conditions and for varius complicated reasons, for a very long period before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in theory and practice, we were seriously influenced by the "leftist" mistakes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the Central Committee's vigorous efforts in setting things right, we have shattered the heavy chains imposed by protracted dogmatism and personality cult and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. However, there are people who are used to living along the "leftist track, and it is not so easy for them to shift to the correct track. The thinking of these comrades fails to keep pace with reality. They are used to looking at the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with a "leftist" view; they always say that they do not like this or do not understand that; some even think that the line, principles and policies have become rightist and have gone backward. As for these comrades, we must do some patient ideological work and help them liberate themselves from the "leftist" chains. In addition, faced with the corrosion and influence of bourgeois liberalization, we should remain alert. We cannot underestimate its harmful and dangerous effects and we should determinedly and untiringly wage the necessary struggle against it.

In order to keep the whole party's high level of ideological and political unity, it is also necessary to eliminate disturbances and to eradicate the root of troubles which may cause destruction. The fire of class struggle has not gone out yet; class struggle still exists within certain limits in our society. A few remaining elements of the "gang of four" are still usurping some high posts. They wait for a chance to stir up trouble. This is a hidden peril which hinders the party's implementation of political unity. As for people who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and became famous by rebellion; those who are seriously imbued with factionalism; those engaged in beating, smashing and looting; those who oppose the line of the Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and those who have committed serious offenses in economic and other spheres, we must not put them in important positions or promote them. Particularly, we must not let these "five kinds of people" become members of the leading ranks and must determinedly bring down those who have entered.

Let the understandings of the whole party be unifed on the program passed by the 12th CPC National Congress and realize our party's high level of ideological and political unity. Then, the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization will be safely ensured. We must thoroughly grasp well organizing the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and make it our primary task. At present, it is necessary to guide our study toward profundity, conscientiously grasp its spiritual substance and enhance the ideological and theoretical level. We believe, through the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the whole party's high level of ideological and political unity will be realized. In addition, we can further promote the unity between various nationalities. In this way, we can work together with one heart and one mind to create a magnificent new situation of socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES COMMUNISTS TO SERVE PEOPLE

HK110858 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Feng Jixin [7458 4764 2450]: "Carry Forward With Major Effort the Spirit of Dedicating Oneself To Serving the People"]

[Text] The 12th party congress called on all Communists to display the devoted spirit of serving the people. This is of great significance in the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Communists' devoted spirit of serving the people is determined by the nature of our party. Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representatives of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism. The party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system. The party requires each of its members to dedicate his whole life to the realization of communism. That is to say, members of the Communist Party must use the communist world outlook to guide their thought and action and must have the revolutionary spirit of being brave in making self-sacrifices for the party's cause.

Over the past half century innumerable Communists have held high the banner of communism and devoted themselves to the arduous struggle to realize the lofty ideal of communism in China. During the years of revolutionary wars, innumerable Communists went through thick and thin, carried on the fight left by those fallen and felt no hesitation in sacrificing their all for the revolution. Some of them shouted the slogan "The Internationale will certainly be realized!" before the enemy's knife and faced execution bravely; others could not be subdued by force or tempted by luxury under the extremely hard and difficult circumstances, always maintained the lofty integrity of Communists and set good examples for the masses. During the period of socialist construction, many party members also cherished the lofty goal of communism in their minds, worked untiringly, struggled hard and stayed honest in performing their official duties. Some even sacrificed their lives for defending the motherland and for the people's interests. It is precisely by relying on the actions of these Communists who firmly believe in Marxism and struggle bravely for the communist cause that our party can unite the people to win one victory after another.

Now, historical conditions have changed to a great extent. The position and enviornment in which our party is now situated, the tasks facing our party and other states of affairs concerning our party all differ from those in the past. The effects of the 10 years of turmoil on our party have not yet been completely eliminated, and role of the diverse mentalities of the exploiting classes has increased somewhat. The party's style of work has not been radically improved. Therefore, to encourage and carry forward the Communists' devoted spirit of serving the people is an urgent necessity at present. Of course, as compared with the years of wars, this devoted spirit will be demonstrated in a form different from the previous one. In the past, the spirit was reflected in not fearing death and prison, not being afraid of sacrificing oneself and one's family, not retreating in front of a hail of bullets and not yielding before the enemy's knife, sharing weal and woe with the masses in times of hardship and difficulties. At present, what is always confronting us are the contradictions between overall and partial interests, between long-term and immediate interests and between collective and individual interests or, in the final analysis, the contradiction between public and private interests. As far as the party cadres in leading positions are concerned, they must also pass the "test of power." That is to say, they must use the power which the people vest in them always to serve the people and never abuse the power in their hands to seek private interests, really living up to the saying: "never wet one's shoes even though walking frequently along a river bank." It is not easy to live up to these requirements.

To carry forward the devoted spirit, the most important thing is to serve the people wholeheartedly and to seek interests for the masses in real earnest. At any time and in any circumstances, a Communist must place the interests of the party and the people first, subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interests, seek no private benefits and bend his back to his task until his dying day. At present, he should spare no effort in making contributions to the four modernizations. For example, Zhou Benyi, an old labor model of the Jinchuan nonferrous metal company who is reputed as being a "revolutionary willing ox," has no fear of fatigue and dirty jobs in his work of installing water-heating facilities and fulfills his tasks remarkably, being elected a model worker and model party member 20 years running. Another model party member is Yang Zhengnian at the No. 9 Beibao production team, Pingzi Commune, Ningxian County of Gansu Province. Though being old in age, he is still full of revolutionary will. Over the past 10 years he has afforested 200 mu of waste hilly land and planted 16,400 trees for the collective. He said: I shall keep fighting until the last day of my life. So long as I remain alive for one day, I will work on the mountains for one day and do something good for the masses. (Japuran), a communist of Kazak nationality famed as a "horse-riding postman fearing no hardships," has kept on rushing about on the gobi and grasslands all by himself for 16 years, covering more than 220,000 kilometers and delivering 190,000 pieces of mail without making a single mistake. The Gansu provincial post bureau has conferred on him the glorious title "outstanding postman." The reason why they can work so remarkably is that they established communist ideology in their minds and cherished the lofty ideals. They are all Communists of action who serve the people wholeheartedly. Thus, the people have shown respect for them. However, some other Communists have forgotten the pledge they made when joining the party and have abandoned the banner of communism. What they keep in mind is no longer the party's objective of struggles, nor the future of the motherland and the people's interests. Rather, they pursue a philosophy of egoism and propagate the decadent bourgeois ideas of "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost" and "the power in hand must be used in time, otherwise it will be invalid." These people make use of their power to seek private interests and to encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses. They always make selfish calculations on how to make more money for themselves. Some of them have even been defeated by the bourgeoisie with spiritual and material sugar-coated bullets and have degenerated into criminals. As compared with the Communist fighters, how paltry and humble these people are!

To carry forward the devoted spirit, it is necessary to have no fear of hardships and dare to fight bravely and shoulder heavy burdens. The communist movement has made and will make advances through surmounting difficulties and obstacles. It is unavoidable that we will meet with all kinds of difficulties when going in for the modernization drive. Every Communist must be willing to fight at the post the party assigns to him and must be willing to go wherever difficulties exist. Our Gansu Province is situated in a remote area of the country and is poor in natural and living conditions. However, we should resolve to take root and blossom here, open up a new aspect and score achievements. Communist Shi Qinghui, an assistant researcher of Desert's Institute, which is subordinate to the Lanzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is a returned overseas Chinese from Burma. Over the past 20 years and more, he has kept working in the Tengger Desert, carrying out research into plants growing in deserts. Whether in early spring, when fierce winds stir up the sand, or in dry summer, when it is sweltering hot, he always sticks to his post and quietly immerses himself in hard work. Up to now, he has collected and sorted out more than 200 kinds and more than 500 varieties of plants growing in the desert and has made a major contribution to the work of controlling wind and sand. He said: "The motherland needs me to do the work of harnessing deserts. Then my fighting post is right here. I shall contribute all my vigor and even my life to the cause of harnessing deserts for the motherland." What a noble sentiment and what firm faith this is! What our party needs are precisely these members who fear neither hardships nor difficulties and are always faithful to the party's cause.

To carry forward the devoted spirit, it is necessary to have the courage to fight against all mistakes and evil things, to safeguard the interests of the party and the people without fears of retaliation and being framed and to sacrifice one's life if necessary. It should be noted that owing to domestic factors and international influences, class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope for a long time and will possibly become acute under certain conditions. Even within the party and among the people, there also often exist things at variance with the interests of the party and the people. Therefore, we are frequently confronted with mistaken things and evil forces. We must clearly distinguish between right and wrong, that is, take things in the interests of the people as right and take things at variance with the interests of the people as wrong. When the people's interests are harmed, we should dare to step forward bravely and wage a resolute struggle. When carrying out a just struggle, we should stand firmly as a Communist, cherish the lofty faith in the truth and the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and have no regard for personal gains and losses, safety and danger. We should not be subdued by the pressure of despotic forces, be tempted by wealth and beauty or be a bit frightened before the threats by atrocious criminals who have unleashed all their ferocity. At present, the philosophy of trying never to offend anybody and liberalism can still find their market within our party. Some of our comrades are still pursuing a philosophy of life of "planting more flowers but fewer thorns." They tend to skirt problems and evade contradictions. They fear that "offending superiors will lead to retaliation; criticizing others will impair mutual retaliation; criticizing others will impair mutual relationships; and struggling against evildoers will endanger one's family and personal life." They are afraid of losing positions as officials, losing the power in their hands and losing money, but they do not mind that the party's cause will be harmed. Therefore, we must resolutely overcome the dark side and the evil trends of extreme individualism existing within the party, vigorously commend the progressive examples of daring to uphold the party's principles and daring to struggle against evil forces and unhealthy tendencies, and cultivate a good moral standard of seeking truth, upholding justice and handling matters impartially.

Our cause is advancing wave upon wave. Each generation of Communists may shoulder a different historical mission, but the true color of communists -- the devoted spirit of serving the people -- will last forever.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE ON RURAL INDUSTRIES

HK120526 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 3

[By CHINA DAILY reporter: "Rural Industries To Play Vital Role"]

[Text] Sociologists in China today have reason to believe the country has found a way to narrow differences between city and village and between worker and peasant, said Zhang Yi, a leader in the administration of commune-brigade-team-run enterprises of the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing.

Last year, Zhang said, rural enterprises supported the country's agriculture with three billion yuan of capital, turned over to the state 3.4 billion yuan of taxes paid peasant employees, 11.8 billion yuan in wages and expended more than two billion yuan on rural welfare including birth control. The share of this income per peasant is around 20 yuan a year.

Employment has been given some 30 million who might otherwise be unemployed or under-employed, enabling them to sustain a rural population of 75 million, or an average of 1.5 dependents per job-holder.

Any village that enjoys an annual average per capita income above 300 yuan must have some collective enterprises, Zhang said. And more than 10,000 small towns have grown up around them.

Needful

Some rich brigades like Henan's Liuzhuang, Jiangsu's Huaxi, Zhejiang's Qingyuan, Guangdong's Yucun, Sichuan's Heihutan and others have already surpassed the annual 600-yuan per capita level, no less than a city worker's income -- or even better, considering that living costs are lower in villages and towns.

New generations of peasants have accommodated with much more spacious new housing than do their city kinsfolks.

In 1981, the production value from collective enterprises at commune and brigade levels -- about 72 billion yuan -- was second only to that of the Ministries of Machine-Building and of Light Industry. They produced 10 percent of the country's total industrial and agricultural production value. Their coal output -- 120 million tons -- was 18 percent of the state quota; gold 37 percent; bricks and tiles 70 percent; lime and sandstone 90 percent; embroidery, wicker and bamboo wares, 70 percent; daily wear 40 percent. In short, collective enterprises now cover all walks of life.

Stages

As early as 1959, during the "Great Leap Forward," the forced reduction of rural handicraft and processing enterprises, from a production value of about 10 billion yuan to 2 billion yuan, proved to impose an impossible burden on the central government. Even the most serious criticism during the drive "in agriculture, learn from Dazhai" (putting stress on foodgrains only) couldn't kill those enterprises.

The forthcoming People's Congress in November may change the system of rural organization, and the name "commune" may be discontinued. But no matter what they are called, collective rural enterprises will continue. For better management and development, a planned economy must be maintained, but not without stressing also the supplementary role of market regulation. Therefore, more channels between the two ownership systems should be opened to avoid any reappearance in new forms of speculation and exploitation.

It discourages the initiative of producers, he said, to see Shanxi's collective coal sells locally for 8 yuan a ton while the state pays 20 yuan for purchase and sells it at 40 yuan for allocation -- whereas the free market price is more than 100 yuan in Zhejiang Province.

Peasants must learn science and marketing, he said. Chasing after instant profits will not bring long-term economic gains.

Zhang noted that Sichuan's Xiangyang Commune and Beijing's Shashi Commune have formed corporation-like agriculture-industry-commerce combines to lead sub-affiliates that specialize separately in building, transport, farming, feeding material, slaughtering and the like.

As for the best choice of organizational size, it seems to be the natural village (brigade). Communes are too large and teams too small, he said.

Some day, he said, broad areas of new rural towns will open their arms to welcome volunteer tenants from the cities.

NUCLEAR ACCELERATORS REPORTED DESIGNED, BUILT

OW110953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China is building nuclear accelerators in Beijing, Shanghai and Lanzhou to raise its nuclear physical experimental capabilities, said Yang Chengzhong, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Nuclear Research here today.

Professor Yang Chengzhong attended the fifth congress of the society, which closed here yesterday.

"This will promote the application of research in nuclear physics and technology in industry, agriculture and medicine," he told XINHUA.

"China in the past few years has designed and been building the greatest number of accelerators since 1949," he said. These include heavy ion cyclotron system, electron linear and proton accelerators.

He said that China has achieved the following results in the research of nuclear physics in the last two years:

-- Nuclear technology has been widely applied to various fields of the national economy, especially technologies related to nuclear power generation, isotopes, nuclear analysis and nuclear radiation effect.

-- Nuclear theoretical research is being developed, for instance, the theory of nucleus, and study of heavy ion nuclear physics and medium and high-power nuclear physcis.

-- A nuclear data processing center has been established.

Chinese physicists suggested at the congress that China should pay more attention to nuclear power generation.

Further on Accelerators

OW110054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- It was learned from the fifth national nuclear physics conference that the scientific research departments, the departments of higher education and the industrial departments in various parts of China have joined efforts to build charged particle accelerators. The current situation is quite gratifying. Now there are 18 accelerators of all types under construction or just completed. China now has the largest number of accelerators since the founding of the nation. All these accelerators are designed and built by Chinese engineers and technicians.

Among these accelerators, some of the large and medium-sized ones have been built for the first time in China, including a separated fan-shaped heavy-ion accelerator, a tandem electrostatic accelerator and a proton linear accelerator. The pulse output of the electron beam pulse accelerator completed this year is the largest among this type of accelerators made in China. Its output is also considered quite large when compared with similar accelerators made by other countries in the world.

Scientists have excitedly pointed out that this is a remarkable achievement scored under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. It shows that China has added new basic equipment for the study of atomic and nuclear science and that China has entered a new stage of development for the study and application of atomic and nuclear science.

In an accelerator, a charged particle will build up energy and become accelerated and controlled. The beams of accelerated particles are used to bombard an atomic nucleus, atom, molecule, quartz or living cell to bring about changes of the atomic nuclei in order to study their structure and the inherent law governing their movement. The bright light emitted by some accelerators is used extensively in the study of physics. The highly accelerated particle beams or the radioactive isotopes produced by an accelerator can be used with a control device to conduct structure and composition analysis, to measure time, positions and the characteristics in the change of materials, to preserve food and to diagnose diseases and treat patients.

The national nuclear physics conference was held between 3 and 9 November in Chengdu.

ZHEJIANG SITE FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATION

HK120530 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] China's first nuclear power station will be built at Qinshan in Haiyen County, Zheijiang Province, near the centre of eastern China's power supply network. Preparations will begin soon for construction.

The power station will have a capacity of 300 megawatts and will be designed and equipped by China. The design is nearing its final stage and the equipment will go into production soon, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports.

The construction site, Qinshan, is situated New Hangzhou Bay, about 200 kilometres from Shanghai, in an area with suitable topographical conditions, water supply, and communications.

Supported by a rich supply of uranium and an established nuclear fuel industry, China's nuclear power industry will play an important part in the national energy programme.

Eastern China is considered the most favourable area for China's first nuclear power project. Although it is a major agricultural and industrial area, it has fewer natural energy resources.

According to present estimates, 60 per cent of China's coal deposits are located in the north, while 70 per cent of its hydro-power resources are located in the southwest.

Jiang Shengjie, vice-president of China's Nuclear Scientist Society, told a meeting of China's Association of Science and Technology that China can supply enough fuel for a nuclear power station of 15,000 megawatts for a period of 30 years.

SCIENCE FORUM DISCUSSES ZHAO CONGRESS REPORT

HK120854 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Scientific Workers and Management Cadres in Science and Technology Meet in Beijing To Exchange Views on Zhao Ziyang's Report"]

[Text] To exchange views on studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report, the Chinese Scientific and Technological Promotion and Development Center, scientific department of GUANGMING RIBAO and scientific and educational department of this newspaper invited natural science workers, social science workers and management cadres in science and technology in Beijing to attend a forum held on 9 November.

All participating comrades maintained: The 12th CPC Congress has put forward the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. To attain this objective, we should first strive to promote the progress of science and technology. Scientific and technical work should be geared to the needs of the economy and production. To bring the role of science and technology into full play, we cannot but carry out a series of reforms. They suggested ways and means for reforming the economic system, scientific research system, personnel management system, reward system, price policy and so forth.

As the forum comrades from the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that they would visit ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council, universities, colleges, factories and enterprises to solicit opinions and to ask for criticism in order to improve scientific research work. Comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences maintained that they would cooperate with natural science workers to explore jointly problems in science, technology and economy. Those who spoke at the forum included Wu Mingyu, Qian Shanqiang, Huang Shiqi, Yang Zhengming, Wu Chengwen, Luo Dongmiao, Gu Yijian, Zhang Zezheng, Chen Shuxun, Qu Yangqing, Zhang Guowei, Sun Shu, Mei Fangquan, Li Shiying, Zhang Guangdou, Li Zezhong, He Guangqian, Gao Qingshi, Yuan Zhongyu, Zhang Pan, Cheng Qingguo and others. Other participating comrades made written statements.(This newspaper will publish their speeches in succession.)

SCIENCE ACADEMY URGES STUDY OF ZHAO SCIENCE TALK

OW111155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently issued a circular, pointing out: Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national science and technology awards meeting profoundly expounded the relationship between science and technology and economic construction and put forward the guiding ideology for scientific and technological work and the tasks of scientific and technological workers. The speech is of great significance for achieving the strategic goals and carrying out the tasks set by the 12th party congress and for guiding the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences from now on. All units and departments of the academy must organize the vast numbers of scientific and technical personnel, cadres and the masses to study conscientiously the speech, discuss how to implement the principle that scientific and technological work should be geared to economic construction and strive to create a new situation in the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In the past few days, the academy's leading party group first organized the leading cadres of various offices to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech. Many cadres discussed how to implement the guidelines of the speech in the work of the academy, while studying the speech. Vice President Qian Sanqiang said: Premier Zhao in his speech put forward very clear-cut and serious expectations and demands on the country's economic front and especially on the scientific and technological front. The Chinese Academy of Sciences must live up to the expectations of the party and the state.

He said: In the late 1950's and early 1960's the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in coordination with other units concerned, engaged themselves in developing the "two bombs" (atom bomb and hydrogen bomb). Only some 20 research institutes of the academy were then able to take part in the work. Our foundation at that time was a far cry from what it is now. However, we had a slogan at that time: "Let our tasks lead our studies." In the end, the "two bombs" were developed, and the academy made great advances in research work. Now our scientific and technological foundation is better than it was that time. We can muster most of our scientific and technological manpower and should make greater contributions to national economic development.

The responsible persons of various offices and departments expressed many good opinions in light of the actual conditions in their units. Some comrades suggested that the Chinese Academy of Sciences select subjects of study aimed at increasing economic results, and that some necessary readjustments be made on items of basic research which show little promise or significance.

BA YI SAYS BUILDING NUCLEAR SUBMARINES UNWISE

OW111401 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Since the decision to build six nuclear submarines was made, more and more people in the Military Commission, the General Staff Headquarters and the General Logistics Department have realized that the building of the already obsolete nuclear submarines is an unwise move. At the same time, Comrade Geng Biao, minister of national defense, was seriously criticized for opposing this plan. This criticism was unfair.

China must pay about 10 billion yuan for the submarines. On one hand, we have curtailed general military expenditures and reduced the number of army commanders and fighters, while on the other hand we appropriate large amounts of money to build nuclear submarines that are already obsolete. This runs counter to the party's policy of introducing the most advanced experience from abroad and making the best use of our funds. At present, science and technology, military science and technology in particular, are advancing by leaps and bounds. Even if we completed the six nuclear submarines at the end of the 1980's, other nations would be way ahead of us in this field.

France now has six nuclear submarines. Each submarine can launch 16 guided missiles equipped with multiple nuclear warheads. U.S. and Soviet technology in building nuclear submarines is several times better than French technology. Each of the 6 nuclear submarines which we expect to complete by the end of the 1980's can only launch 12 rockets with a single warhead. They cannot cruise underwater in the Arctic Ocean without being detected by the other side. Thus, these submarines cannot serve as a deterrent force against any of the powerful nations.

Comrade Geng Biao was correct in saying: The U.S. strategy is to fight on other nations' territories and commit aggression against other countries. Therefore, it has built a large number of nuclear submarines that can cruise in all the oceans in the world. It also has ample financial and material resources to back up its strategy. Our army's main strategy is to strengthen our defense on land. To achieve this goal, we, first of all, need regular troops equipped with the most advanced weapons. However, as compared with the advanced countries in the world, our army's weapons and equipment are still of the level of those in the 1950's. To spend 10 billion yuan on 6 nuclear submarines while paying little attention to arming our regular troops will seriously affect the timely fulfillment of our goal of modernizing our national defense.

NATIONAL COMMERCE CONFERENCE ENDS 10 NOV

OW111129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national commercial work conference, which ended today in Beijing, decided to implement conscientiously the guidelines of the 12th party congress, further eliminate "left" influences, adopt flexible policies, reform the commercial system and create a new situation in commercial work.

The conference, which began on 20 October, discussed the situation in commercial work and concluded that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, urban and rural markets have been brisk, prosperous and stable, and commercial readjustment and reform have begun to produce results. However, there are still many problems in commercial work, mainly in that the leadership of commercial departments has not completely rid itself of erroneous "left" ideas and cannot meet the requirements of the new situation.

The conference suggested that the basic task of commerical work in the new period be to "promote commodity production, expand commodity circulation, bring about economic prosperity in urban and rural areas and serve the people's growing material and cultural needs and socialist modernization."

After discussion, the conference decided to adopt further flexible policies and enliven the field of circulation while upholding the leading role of the planned economy and effectively fulfilling state purchase quotas. The concrete measures are as follows:

-- Adopt a flexible policy on the purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products. The policy on state purchases of major agricultural and sideline products should be followed. However, the items purchased by the state should be gradually reduced. Agricultural and sidelines products from the first 2 categories purchased by the state will be reduced from 46 to 22 items. Circulation should be enlivened for agricultural and sideline products of the third category and those of the first two categories should be marketed after fulfilling state purchase quotas. Purchasing and selling at negotiated prices should be actively developed, and negotiated prices allowed to rise or fall.

-- Readjust the policy on the purchase and marketing of industrial products. The difference between wholesale and retail prices of some commodities should be suitably expanded -- beginning with small commodities -- and retail outlets at the grassroots level are encouraged to expand retail business. Measures should be taken for purchases of durable consumer goods with the goods delivered first and payments made in installments.

-- Boldly develop collectively and individually operated commerce and catering and service trades, and rationally readjust the proportion of state-operated commerce in social commerce.

The conference also discussed reforming the commerical system and consolidating commercial enterprises, and decided to accelerate the reform of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives in rural areas and to reform wholesale and retail enterprises, earnestly carry out the consolidation of enterprises and pay attention to the ideological and organizational building of the ranks of commerical workers.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON SHOUDU IRON, STEEL COMPANY

OW120822 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Article by XINHUA Commentator: "Be Masters in Our Own House, Open Up a Path and Forge Ahead -- Important Revelations from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's Experience" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- Not long ago, RENMIN RIBAO and dozens of other papers throughout the country published a report broadcast by this news agency concerning the experiences gained by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. The report, entitled "The System of Economic Responsibilities in Industry Is a New Path for an Enterprise To Improve Its Economic Results Through Relying on the Masses," is good teaching material. By means of the creative practices of the iron and steel company's 70,000 or so staff and workers, the report has vividly explained an extremely important Marxist principle: "A living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." This means that as long as we bring into full play the masses' enthusiasm to be masters in their own house, a new situation certainly can be created in all fields of socialist modernization.

"Whether an enterprise can be run successfully lies mainly in whether each and every staff member and worker can be aroused to be the master in his own house." This is an important experience gained by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in adopting the system of economic responsibilities. The reason why the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has been able to achieve prominent results in increasing its economic results by a great margin since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is because it has been given the power of decision and has adopted the economic responsibility system.

As a result, it was able to eliminate the previous egalitarian and irrational economic administrative system that had exercised excessive control over the enterprise, thus motivating the broad masses of staff members and workers to improve production and administration and to work as the real masters in their own house. This clearly demonstrates that the economic responsibility system really is a new path to increase economic results through relying on the masses.

The reason that the Shoudou Iron and Steel Company has been able to greatly arouse the staff members' and workers' sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own house through adopting the economic responsibility system lies in the fact that the company has divided its economic responsibilities, authority and benefits at all levels and granted them to each post and individual. Consequently each staff member and each worker in the company is held responsible for certain clearly defined and assessable responsibilities and, as a result of defining authority and benefits in accordance with responsibilities, the tens of thousands of posts and each link in the company are closely integrated with all responsibilities, authority and benefits. Thus, the company has turned its economic responsibilities toward the state as well as its administration and coordinated operations into specific requirements for each and every staff member and worker and turned over the expanded authority from the state to the company's staff and workers; on the other hand, the performance of each and every staff member and worker is directly linked to his material benefits. Such a practice of combining responsibilities, authority and benefits has correctly reflected and handled the relationship among the state, the enterprise and individuals and helped the staff and the workers understand from their work that only when our country has become prosperous and strong can the livelihood of the people, including the staff and the workers themselves, gradually be improved; and that only by working diligently can they create a happy new life for themselves. When each individual's future, the company's destiny and the country's hope have been closely integrated, being the masters of our own house will no longer be an empty phrase. Because of its driving force and pressure as well as the authority it represents, it has become an actual motive of all staff members and workers. Now a new order has appeared in the company: Everybody is performing his duty to the best of his ability, sharing all heavy burdens, acting as a "finance minister," striving to increase the economic results and putting his heart and soul into the nation's socialist modernization.

A socialist enterprise is fundamentally different from a capitalist enterprise because the administration of the former relies on all the staff and workers. However, this issue has not been properly resolved and the superiority of the socialist system has not been brought into full play for a long time in our actual work. We cannot possibly turn the feasibility of relying on the masses to run an enterprise into a reality simply by having a good desire. We must also explore and create a specific administrative system and methods that can bring the masses' enthusiasm into full play. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's way of doing things is valuable because it has opened up a new path of increasing the economic results by relying on the masses. This is a successful creation of the company in implementing the party's mass line under the new historical conditions. This experience has important revelations not only for the industrial enterprises, but also for other departments.

People are the most active factor in production. The 1 billion people have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and creative initiative. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "It would be impossible for the cause of socialist construction to forge ahead without the soaring labor enthusiasm of the masses in their hundreds of millions, without the initiative of thousands of production units and without the hard work of various localities and departments. To yield the best results, all our economic work, principles, policies, plans and measures must be based on overall arrangement, on taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and on fully arousing and scientifically organizing the initiative of the central authorities, localities, departments, enterprises and the working people.

"This is the most important way to bring about an all-round upsurge in the socialist economy." We believe that, as long as various enterprises and departments in our country follow the example of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, fully arouse each staff member and worker to be the master of his own house, go all out to build a stronger and more prosperous country, open up a new path and forge ahead, then they can surmount any difficulty and the grand objective of our country's socialist modernization certainly will be realized.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COAL MINISTRY'S EDUCATION WORK

HK120345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Ministry of Coal Industry Takes Effective Measures To Develop Education as a Strategic Priority in Economic Development"]

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry has adopted a series of measures to develop the cause of education as a basic link in developing coal production.

The party organization in the Ministry of Coal Industry considers education to be very important. Educational work conditions the development of the coal industry. To seek growth and change in the coal industry, we must start with fundamentals. In recent years, the chief leading comrades of the Ministry of Coal Industry have called annual party meetings especially to listen to briefings on educational work and stress the need to handle several major issues well in doing educational work. Moreover, other members of the ministry's party group have often gone to the coal mining colleges and schools to do inspection and guidance work, and help solve certain concrete problems.

The Ministry of Coal Industry has taken effective measures to promote education, achieving definite results.

1. Since 1980, the ministry has allocated a total of 153.7 million yuan for education and has built school premises covering more than 75,000 square meters. Meanwhile, some teaching instruments, equipment and reference books have been replaced.

2. The ministry's party group has invited some professors from institutes of higher learning to join its advisory group and technical inquiry committee. It has also been decided to establish an advisory committee on higher education in coal mining. For several years, coal mining colleges and schools, especially institutes of further education, have generally provided refresher courses in fundamental theory for a number of teachers in a planned and organized manner. They have also introduced forums on special themes, or research classes, to help teachers understand and master the latest scientific and technical achievements in the coal industry and relevant subjects. Meanwhile, priority is given to strengthening the training and raising the standard of backbone middle-aged teachers and pace setters in certain subjects. To this end, three foreign language training classes are now being conducted.

3. Leading groups in colleges and schools have been reorganized. An experiment was first conducted at the China coal mining college. Experiments have also been conducted at other colleges and schools in a systematic manner. It is expected that by the end of this year, two-thirds of the experiments should be completed. Efforts will be made to have all experiments completed before the first half of next year.

4. The establishment of the Beijing coal mining administrative cadres' college has been approved by the State Council. Middle-aged and young cadres' special training classes have been established at four universities and three secondary technical schools. The Ministry of Coal Industry has also sponsored the efforts of several coal-producing provinces to set up coal mining cadres schools. Now, the national coal mining system has about 53 cadre training schools. Many major coal mining bureaus have established educational or training centers.

5. The leadership of the ministry has decided that every coal mining institute of higher learning be allowed to select two coal mining bureaus with which to form a triangular base sharing the common task of training technical personnel. The China coal mining college and the Xuzhou coal mining bureau have reached an initial agreement on the problem of cooperation between school and mining enterprises. Other colleges and schools are energetically making appropriate arrangements.

6. An agreement for the joint operation of schools has been signed with two universities. Negotiations are under way with several universities on joint educational programs. Through this channel, the ministry is prepared to have an additional 3,000 students admitted. Personnel needed in coal mining, civil engineering and other fields will be trained.

Praised in Commentary

HK120315 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 1

["Short commentary": "In Praise of Ministry of Coal Industry for Developing Education"]

[Text] How should economic work departments develop education? The methods adopted by the Ministry of Coal Industry provide enlightenment.

1. Guiding ideology is clearcut. There are two main rules. First, to develop production, education must be taken as the fundamental factor. Second, the development of education is not only the business of the educational department but also a strategic task of coal department. Such a way of thinking on the part of the Ministry of Coal Industry is the very embodiment of the guiding idea of taking education and science as strategic priorities in future economic development put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress.

2. The Ministry of Coal Industry pays attention to education while other members of the party organization of the ministry also concern themselves with education. This rule is of utmost importance. At present, the erroneous idea of underrating education is still quite widespread in society. If the chief leading comrades do not regard the development of education as their own duty or get personally involved, it is impossible to place education in the position as one of the strategic priorities.

3. Effective measures are taken to create a new situation in educational work as quickly as possible. The Ministry of Coal Industry has performed well, achieving remarkable results in such fields as increasing investment in education, accelerating the building of schools, carrying out the policy toward intellectuals on a solid basis, following various patterns for the development of education, and so forth. The Ministry of Coal Industry is thus unlike some other departments and areas which preach more than they act and do no more than indulge in empty talk.

In the light of conditions in the Ministry of Coal Industry, it is entirely possible to arouse forces in various fields to accelerate the development of the educational enterprise. We are confident that after the 12th CPC National Congress more departments and areas can really pay close attention to education as a strategic priority.

BEIJING MEETING STRESSES ENERGY CONSERVATION

OW101342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Energy experts met in Beijing on November 1 and 2 to discuss energy development and conservation in China, according to the China Association for Science and Technology.

They expressed overall satisfaction with development but were critical of the present status of energy conservation.

Delegates said that effective technology has not been widely applied and that many enterprises lacked energy conservation methods.

The experts on energy urged enterprises to coordinate work in the conservation field, apply new energy-saving technology and study energy management. They put forward a number of proposals on production, conservation, utilization and management of energy.

Chongqing, Sichuan Province's largest industrial city, has organized a number of energy conservation service teams to introduce new technology, products and materials to energy-gobbling enterprises and help them train technical personnel.

Team members come from universities and colleges, design institutes and energy production and supply departments.

To date, the teams have provided 3,500 automatic switch-off devices for two-thirds of the electric welding machines in the city, this will save an estimated 10 million kWh of electricity a year.

A steel mill in the city renovated its gas furnace with preheating and heat insulation devices and other devices provided by the service teams. Gas consumption for each ton of steel dropped from 220 cubic meters to 80 cubic meters.

In Zhejiang Province, coal consumption per 100 million yuan of output value went from 29,600 tons in 1981 to 24,900 tons this year, according to the provincial energy conservation office.

The office reported that the province saved over one million tons of standard coal in 1980 and 1981. In the first nine months this year, total industrial output value registered an 8.2 per cent increase over the same 1981 period whereas the supply of energy only rose 3 per cent.

Beginning in 1980, Zhejiang imposed strict energy quotas on enterprises, with rewards given for underconsumption and penalties for overconsumption.

Other measures included restricting development of energy-consuming products, recycling cinders and encouraging use of low-caloric coal, gangue and stone coal.

3-YEAR RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN WORKED OUT

OW101344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- In the next three years China plans to build 1,700 kilometers of single railway tracks and 1,500 kilometers of double tracks, and to electrify 2,000 kilometers of existing railway lines, according to a three-year development program worked out by the Ministry of Railways.

In addition, seven switching yards are scheduled to be completed in whole or in part and three large passenger stations built at Shanghai, Shenyang and Shijiazhung.

The volume of freight transport will reach 1.2 billion tons and that of passenger transport will come to 1.1 billion by 1985.

Most of the new railway projects will be in north China, southwest China and east China, aimed at raising the capacity of transporting coal from Shanxi Province, coal and phosphate ore from Yunnan and Guizhou and relieving the pressure in the coastal areas, the ministry said.

Minister Chen Puru said that this represents only the groundwork for reaching the goal of raising the present freight and passenger transport volume by 40 percent by 1990 and of faster development thereafter.

China's present railway lines total 50,000 kilometers in length, mostly built over the past thirty-three years. By 1981, the annual volume of passenger transport was 942 million people and the volume of freight was 1,048 billion tons.

The present railway network, the ministry said, still can not meet the requirements of the rapidly developing national economy. Every year nearly 10 million more tons of coal in Shanxi Province still needs to be hauled out to energy-short areas.

"What we need are redoubled efforts on the part of the 2.7 million railway workers to accelerate the modernization of rail transport," the minister said.

The pressing tasks are the technical transformation of the coal hauling railways and the electric and internal-combustion locomotives for heavier loads. In addition, great efforts will have to be made to build new lines, boost the manufacturing capacity of rail transport facilities and train a great number of competent personnel for a vigorous development of China's railways, the ministry said.

OFFICIAL ON MODERNIZING ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

OW101340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- China needs to establish a system of economic laws that is applicable to its domestic requirements conditions, according to Gu Ming, leader of the economic legislation research center of the State Council.

Gu Ming, who is also deputy director of the legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that in the past three years China has enacted more than 260 economic laws and regulations, promulgated either by the National People's Congress and the State Council or directly by the departments or commissions under the State Council.

Gu Ming said that China continues to follow the economic development policy of opening to the outside world, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. In this connection, the formulation of some new laws and regulations related to foreign countries is underway in addition to the laws and regulations already enacted. These new laws and regulations already enacted. These new laws and regulations include the law of foreign independent enterprises in China, regulations governing importing technologies, regulations for China's investment in foreign countries and regulations concerning awarding investment by overseas Chinese.

He said approximately 200 more economic laws or regulations are in the process of formulation. These mainly concern aspects including ownership, land and resources, economic planning and management, finance, taxes, construction projects, labor, social welfare and insurance.

The laws and regulations, Gu Ming said, are rooted in China's present economic conditions: that is, a planned economy supplemented by marketing adjustment. These statutes take into consideration the current, evolving economic situation that state economy leads collective and individual economies and various ways of management and distribution channels are utilized.

While learning from foreign countries' experience in economic legislation, he added, it is more important that economic laws and regulations suit China's own conditions.

The official said, the fundamental principle guiding China's urban development -- "controlling the scale of big cities, rational development of medium-sized cities and active development of small cities and towns" -- conforms to the conditions of a populous agricultural country like China. Such a mode of urban development is calculated to raise the living standards of the peasants and narrow the gap between the city and the countryside.

Noticeable results have been achieved in a number of laws and regulations, Gu Ming said. Since the issuance of regulations regarding development of individual enterprises, the number of people who have found their jobs in such enterprises increased from 180,000 in 1976 to 1.04 million by the end of last year.

The enforcement of environmental protection laws has also had a positive impact on the protection and control of environmental pollution. Nearly all the 19 construction projects in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, completed in 1981 had environmental protection equipment.

The economic contract code has helped strengthen the management of contracts and raised the contract fulfillment rate.

Gu Ming noted that economic judicial work has also improved along with the evolution of economic legislation. So far, economic divisions have been set up at the Supreme People's Court, Higher People's Court and Intermediate People's Courts. To settle economic conflicts in railway communications, a higher railway court and more than 80 intermediate and basic people's courts were established.

In conclusion, Gu Ming called for improved training of cadres on economic laws and other laws and for the upgrading the research in economic laws.

CRIME RATE DECLINE ATTRIBUTED TO POLICY

OW101215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Criminal cases in the first nine months of the year dropped by 15.7 percent as compared with the same period of last year, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

An official of the ministry told XINHUA that the nation's criminal cases in 1979, 1980 and 1981 averaged 750,000, with a crime rate of 7.5 per 10,000 people. The majority of the cases were minor criminal cases. Major criminal cases including murder, robbery, rape, arson accounted for only 6 percent or 50,000 of the total, the official said.

According to available reports from relevant countries, there were more than 13.3 million criminal cases in the United States in 1980 with a crime rate of 590 per 10,000 people. The crime rate in West Germany in 1980 was 620 per 10,000 people and the rate in Japan which was usually considered as comparatively low in the world was 120 per 10,000 people in 1979.

The official said that the fundamental reason for the drop in the crime rate is the policy of the past years to mobilize the whole party and the whole social forces and social circles to maintain order in their localities.

Under the policy, the official said, two major steps have been employed:

-- Schools, factories, neighborhood committees and families educate erring youth and juvenile delinquents in their respective units. In many places groups composed of teachers, parents, activists in maintaining social order and police were established for youth education.

Such groups were set up in Hebei, Liaoning, Shandong, Sichuan and Jilin Provinces since 1981. In Tianjin, education groups helped offenders to find jobs or continue their studies after they mended their ways.

— A social order responsibility system in factories, mines, enterprises and production brigades in the countryside has been introduced along with the production responsibility system. The system includes provisions giving awards or fining for losses caused in accordance with respective local social order conditions.

Another factor in improving social order, the official said, is the policy of combining police work with mass line.

The official said the rate for solving serious criminal cases has been above 85 percent for several years. In the first nine months of this year, people caught and sent to the police stations offenders and suspects in more than 50,000 cases, he said.

CHEN PIXIAN VISITS HOSPITALIZED POLICEWOMAN

OW061413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1549 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) — Chen Pixian, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, visited Zhou Yi, a policewoman and a model party member who risked her life in saving a child, at the Beijing Hospital on the afternoon of 5 November. He praised her as a responsible policewoman and a good youth and party member.

Standing by the side of her sickbed, Comrade Chen Pixian warmly held Zhou Yi's hands. He expressed his deep regards for her and inquired about her illness and other matters. He said: "We are moved by your brave deed. We, who are serving the people, must learn from your spirit of dedication." Before departure, he told Zhou Yi to listen to the doctor and wished her a speedy recovery so that she can make more contributions to the people in the future.

Zhou Yi and her relatives thanked the central leading comrade for showing concern for her.

In the past few days, responsible comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the PLA General Staff Department and the PLA General Political Department Comrade Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Wang Wentong, Zou Entong, Gao Zhanxiang, Chi Haotian and Yan Jinsheng also visited Zhou Yi at the hospital.

XI XIANGQIAN RECEIVES SISTER OF PLA MARTYR

OW071447 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[From the "Review of the Beijing Press"]

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO: On the afternoon of 5 November, Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, cordially received (Yuan Shulan), a new fighter and sister of martyr (Yuan Mandun), and wrote an inscription for her to encourage her to become a brave fighter for the ideals of communism.

Last 24 February, Comrade (Yuan Mandun), a fighter of the 1st Company of a PLA unit under the Beijing Garrison District, sacrificed himself in rescuing the two workers from drowning. After his death, his younger sister (Yuan Shulan), with the support of their parents, volunteered to take up her brother's weapon to stand guard for the motherland and the people. Her application was approved by the leading organ of the PLA units in this year's conscription. On 4 November, she reported to duty at the unit to which her brother had belonged.

In receiving (Yuan Shulan) in his residence, Comrade Xu Xiangqian joyfully told her: Thousands of revolutionary martyrs sacrificed their lives for the cause of communism. Their spirit will live forever. We the living ones must not forget them. Man lives to perform good service for the people and to do his best for the revolution. Your brother sacrificed himself to save others and thus performed good service for the people. His life radiated with communist ideology. You should learn from him. You should become a good fighter like your brother and do your part for building our army and for achieving our country's four modernizations.

RENOVATION OF GENGHIS KHAN MAUSOLEUM COMPLETED

OW111021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Hohhot, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Renovation of the mausoleum of Genghis Khan (1162-1227), strategist, statesmen and unifier of the Mongols, has been completed in southwestern Inner Mongolia and listed for national protection by the State Council.

A five-meter high statute of Genghis Khan, whoise Mongolian name was Temujin and whose descendants founded the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), adorns the main of three domed palatial halls. A mural in a passageway depicts major episodes in his life.

Archeologists believe Genghis Khan was secretly buried according to the customs of the Mongolian nationality. However, to offer sacrifices, his descendants built eight white yurts, low Mongolian tents, which were placed in the Ih Ju League in the region's southwest in the mid-sixteenth century during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

The mausoleum was built in the league in 1956. Four yurts draped with golden silk and satin are housed in a hall. Inside the yurts are coffins in honor of Genghis Khan, his wife and relatives.

TEXT OF FENG HONGZHI LETTER TO CHIANG CHING-KUO

HK091144 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0231 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- New York's MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO carried on 2 November a letter from Feng Hongzhi, son of Gen Feng Yuxiang, to Chiang Ching-kuo. The text of it follows:

Dear Ching-kuo: Owing to the vast expanse of sea and sky, I have not heard from you for a long time. Recently it has been said that you have not been getting on very well over the past year or so with regard to your administration and your health. Being an old family friend, I am deeply worried by this! I often recall those days when we studied together in the Soviet Union with our brothers and sisters and the days when I studied in Germany with your younger brother Wei-kuo. They seem to have happened only yesterday. At that time we all had the determination to study for our motherland. Thirty years ago an earth-shaking historic change took place on China's mainland. You then went with your respected father, Chiang Kai-shek, to Taiwan. As a result, our motherland was divided. Accordingly, our long-cherished high aspirations for the country and the nation were not realized. Instead, they were damaged. I have been working hard for many years since I came to live in the United States but have made a very small contribution. I cannot but feel regret for this whenever I think of my old friends.

This year, on the occasion of the 100th birthday of my father, Huanzhang (note: Feng Huanzhang was an alias for Feng Yuxiang), the Chinese Government and people from various circles held a grand ceremony to commemorate his contribution to the country and the nation, which he made through his life of exhausting labor. I also returned to China from abroad to cherish the memory of my father's meritorious deeds with my brothers and sisters. Being generously treated by the Chinese Government, I was able to join the memorial ceremony held before my father's tomb at Taishan with people from various circles and to fulfill my filial piety and duty. I also took this opportunity to take a glance at the magnificent scenery of our motherland. Our compatriots throughout the country are now advancing bravely like galloping horses and rushing clouds in the construction of socialist modernization. I am greatly inspired by the prosperity and good situation in various fields and am full of confidence in the rejuvenation of China. All descendants of the Chinese nation should be glad and feel proud of this. In past years, in order to realize Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary ideals and thoroughly implement the three principles of the people, your respected father, Kai-shek and my father, Huanzhang, acted hand in hand, like brothers with the shared aspiration of seeking the country's well-being and they fought against common enemies. Kai-shek took the following oaths: "The sea may run dry and the rocks may crumble and I may also die for my belief, but I will always share good and bad with my comrades and never give a thought to my personal safety." My father also made the following pledges: "The true essence of alliance is to realize our principles. For this I will persevere to the end even if my body is cut into 10,000 pieces." If the cooperation had continued in this way, the country and the nation would have benefited more from it. Unfortunately the conceited highest authorities meant to conquer the whole country. Thus, our fathers had to separate halfway and fell out with each other. The KMT-CPC cooperation established by Dr Sun Yat-sen was damaged, and the vitality of our country, which had been plunged into war for many successive years, was seriously drained. At that time, the enemy was glad and the people were sad. The Japanese militarists took this opportunity to invade our country, thus putting our country and nation onto the verge of destruction. Then our fellow countrymen and some wise people appealed to all parties to abandon previous hostilities for the sake of the country, and a good situation was created in the war of resistance against Japan by all the people. My father spared no effort in fighting the enemy. He fought bravely on the battlefields in the central plains, helping his chief commander save the nation. The people throughout the country, with everything ready for war, fought heroically in the bloody battles.

Their spirit would even have made heaven and the gods tremble. The Chinese people were finally victorious after 8 years of fighting. Originally, the people were to have been united to recuperate and China was to have been reconstructed and invigorated again. However, the highest authorities were infatuated with hegemony and military force. The second KMT-CPC cooperation was damaged and the country was again plunged into war and disaster. This was why my father had to le ve China for a strange foreign country and why the people throughout China had to endure hardships and wage another struggle for a righteous cause.

Finally New China was founded. You went with your father to Taiwan and continued to use the old name of the republic in the Taiwan and Penghu areas. Thus, China was once again divided rather than united. More than 30 years have quickly passed since then. The people throughout China earnestly and eagerly hope that China will be reunified. At about this time last year, Chairman Ye Jianying issued a nine-point policy for the reunification of China. This policy represents a righteous cause. It is fair and reasonable and enjoys support from the people throughout the country. So far as I have seen and heard, most overseas Chinese are eagerly expecting the realization of this policy. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. I believed that you loved your country so deeply and were so foresighted and wise that you would certainly act in conformity with the people's desires and the trend of the times and would lead your men back to the embrace of the motherland so that the great cause of the reunification of China could be completed. Unexpectedly, you still persisted in preserving the division of China under the pretext of "reunifying China under the three principles of the people." After Dr Sun Yat-sen's death, for more than 20 years your father commanded the armed forces and claimed to be the central power of the whole country. It was not a short period of time, but how was the true essence of the three principles of the people implemented then? Moreover, in the more than 30 years since you and your father have been confined within Taiwan, how many facilities have been established there which are in conformity with the theory and practice of the three principles of the people? This time when I returned to China, I saw with my own eyes the progress of both the spiritual and the material construction on the mainland. Not only have the three principles of the people and the ideals advocated and assiduously sought for by Dr Sun Yat-sen throughout his life been realized, they have even been greatly surpassed. If Dr Sun Yat-sen were still alive today, he would certainly feel pleased with these realities, rather than merely the blueprint he made half a century ago for building the country. Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking has been developed with the passing time. It will continue to be respected by our descendants. However, even to this day, you still refuse to hold peaceful talks. Thus, people cannot but blame you for perpetuating the long-term division of the motherland under the pretext of the three principles of the people. Time and tide wait for no man. We are all old. If you can put an end to the troubles started by our forefathers, you will prove yourself a good son to our ancestors and will be praised by our descendants. You must be responsible to the country, to the nation and to history. A prompt decision will decide the path to be followed. Both positive contributions and crimes go down in history for hundreds of years. You are a wise man and should choose between these two yourself. It is autumn now, and I hope you are taking good care of yourself.

With best regards,

Yours in brotherhood,

Feng Hongzhi

29 October 1982

TAIPEI SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

OW111415 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In answering questions raised by reporters about the death of Russian leader Brezhnev, Liu Ta-jen, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: Before his death, Russian chieftain Brezhnev wantonly engaged in infiltration and subversive activities and carried out aggression and expansion abroad in an attempt to communize the world and to enslave all mankind. He was the biggest dictator of the communist bloc. The Soviet Union will in no way alter its objective of communizing the world, no matter who succeeds Brezhnev as Russian chieftain.

U.S. MAGAZINE STORY ON TAIWAN TROUBLES REBUTTED

OW101030 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] One of the American news magazines recently had a cover story on the Republic of China. It was entitled "Troubled Taiwan" and made interesting reading except that Taiwan is in [words indistinct] trouble. This is not to say that free China has no troubles. It has plenty of them in company with every country in the world. With unemployment of over 10 percent, the United States certainly has troubles. So do Japan and West Germany. Taiwan's unemployment is still under 3 percent, which could be the lowest figure in the world. The economy is not growing as fast as formerly, but neither is anyone else's.

The troubles singled out by the magazine are mainly in the field of international politics. Taiwan is depicted as isolated and alone and in danger of losing its best friend, the United States of America. Maybe that is the way it looks to a visiting reporter, but not to the people of the Republic of China. Consider, for example, the statement that free China has diplomatic relations with only 23 countries, most of them military dictatorships in Latin America. To begin with, those 23 countries include South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, all of considerable importance.

More important than that, the Republic of China's foreign relations have shown that internationalism is a good deal more than formal diplomacy. You do not have to exchange embassies in order to have close ties. In point of actual count, free China has relations with nearly all of the free countries and certainly with all of the important ones. These relationships involve trade worth more than U.S. $40 billion a year. Social and cultural exchanges are also involved. The United States, Japan and the major European countries have offices in Taipei, and the Republic of China has offices in their capitals. These are not called embassies. There are not ambassadors and consuls, but the work done is about the same. The friendships are just as important.

In the case of the United States, the relationship is established under the Taiwan Relations Act and is entirely formalized as an agreement to establish diplomatic relations. Although the Taiwan Relations Act is not a military pact, it includes aspects bearing on defense of the people of Taiwan. The TRA pledges, for example, that the United States should supply Taiwan with defensive arms sufficient to hold off any aggressor. It also says that aggression against the island would be regarded as a breach of peace in Asia and the Pacific. The president of the United States could order American troops into action under the TRA, or the Congress could declare war. Free China hopes that these things do not happen, but the Chinese Communists know that they are possibilities.

Much has recently been made of the August 17 communique between the United States and Red China. This said that the United States would reduce arms sales to the Republic of China provided the Chinese Communists show peaceful intentions toward Taiwan. That is the catchword of course -- peaceful intentions.

Red China has not held out a genuine hand of peace to free China and is not likely to do so. In any event, the Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the United States passed by the Congress and signed by the president, whereas the communique is a policy declaration of the president. The TRA [words indistinct] under the communique is binding only to the point that the TRA is adhered to. So when the news magazine says that the communique is one of Taiwan's troubles, that is not quite true. The communique was an effort of the Reagan adminstration to appease the Chinese Communists, who would like to cut off the Republic of China from it sources of defense weapons. The Peking regime is now beginning to find this out and is making a lot of noise, but it will not do them any good because the Taiwan Relations Act still governs relations between the United States and the Republic of China.

Free China has troubles, yes. But they are neither fatal nor even so serious as some of those afflicting its neighbors. It has, for example, a united people, and that is a good deal more than Red China can say.

PACT SIGNED WITH KENTUCKY TO PROMOTE TRADE

OW111431 Taipei CNA in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 11 (CNA) -- The China External Trade Development Council and the State of Kentucky of the United States Thursday signed an agreement to strengthen mutual cooperation in trade. CETDC Secretary-General Mu Kuank-hsiung and Governor John Y. Brown of Kentucky inked the document at a ceremony at the Grand Hotel.

Contents of the agreement:

To exchange trade and market information and provide materials about the two countries' products and trade of fairs to their own respective traders.

To inform each other about international trade exhibitions to held and to extend assistance to visitors from the other sides.

To organize or sponsor frequent trade missions to each other's country and give necessary assistance to each others' visiting missions.

Take steps to expand mutual trade and economic cooperation.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

HK100708 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Sino-U.S., Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese Relations"]

[Text] Reagan's Message to Taipei

Reports from Taipei said that David Kennedy, the U.S. representative to the annual U.S.-Taiwan economic meeting, yesterday read a message of greetings from President Ronald Reagan.

In a news report on this by the REUTER news agency, the reporter specifically stressed in the headline: Reagan's message points out: "The unofficial relations between the people of our two countries are important."

In his message, Reagan weighed the word "unofficial relations." It seems that he has protested his innocence too much. Reagan termed the relations unofficial, but he took up the matter himself and sent a message of greetings in the name of the U.S. President. Thus, people cannot but ask what the relations actually are.

China has repeatedly pointed out that since Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established, the United States should no longer take Taiwan as a political entity. If Reagan only says something plausibly but does not follow through with action, then Sino-U.S. relations can hardly be developed on a sound basis.

Waiting for Real Actions To Be Taken by the Soviet Union

There was another meeting yesterday, one between Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Japanese guest Tokuma Utsunomiya. During the meeting, they talked about Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations.

Tokuma Utsunomiya arrived in Beijing as head of a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association. As an old hand at the fishery trade in Japan, he has numerous contacts with the Soviet Union regarding the north Pacific fishing grounds.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution this year, the Chinese and Soviet ambassadors respectively attended some activities to mark the day. In addition, the vice ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries held consultations recently. So, the Japanese side paid great attention to these contacts between China and the Soviet Union, hoping to discern the ins and outs and find a suitable path for itself.

During the meeting, Deng Xiaoping specifically noted the threat posed by Soviet troops massed along the Sino-Soviet border and once again pointed out that we must judge people by their deeds, not just by their words.

In an interview with French journalists last month, Hu Yaobang also pointed out: "China sincerely hopes all obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will be removed." It seems China is still waiting for real actions to be taken by the Soviet Union.

The Issue of Resuming Normal Relations Between China and Vietnam

Since the arrival of Mr Leonid Ilichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, in Beijing (he has already returned home) to consult with his Chinese counterpart, foreign news agencies have reported some rumors that Vietnam also intended to make contacts with China.

Over the past few months, Beijing has all along kept silent on the matter. But, the day before yesterday, China made her position on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations known when her permanent delegate to the United Nations, Ling Qing, took the floor at the General Assembly session. This was the first such event in many years.

In his speech, he said that as for improving relations, there are no obstacles on the Chinese side. Sino-Vietnamese relations can be immediately normalized, provided the Vietnamese authorities give up their aggressive and territorial expansionist policy, withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and stop their hostilities toward China.

Now, we will see what actions Vietnam will take.

Struggle Against Hegemonists, Big and Small

Judging from its relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, we can see that China is obviously and unswervingly carrying out its independent policy in foreign affairs.

By taking Taiwan as a political entity, the United States is now interfering in China's internal affairs, pursuing the policy of "two Chinas" and wrecking the territorial integrity of China. All this has constituted a major problem in Sino-U.S. relations.

Regarding Sino-Soviet relations, there are three obstacles: 1) the Soviet troops amassed along the Sino-Soviet border; 2) the Soviet's wanton invasion of Afghanistan, a neighbor close to China's border in western Asia; and 3) Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression and territorial expansion, invasion of Kampuchea and hostilities toward China.

The third obstacle to Sino-Soviet relations is also the problem which should be solved in resuming Sino-Vietnamese relations.

In his opening speech at the 12th national party congress, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests."

The superpower hegemonists as well as hegemonists in other places should take note of this solemn indication.

PRC MAYOR, DELEGATION VISIT MACAO 10 NOV

HK100334 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 14

[Text] Macao, 9 Nov -- The mayor of Zhuhai, Mr Wu Jianmin, arrived Macao this afternoon for a three-day visit.

Mr Wu was accompanied by two members of the Zhuhai City Council, Mr Sun Ren and Mr Gao Min.

They will return to Zhuhai on Thursday.

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UN ADOPTS DECLARATION ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

OW160257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today unanimously adopted the Manila Declaration calling for peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Every state shall settle its international disputes exclusively by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered," the declaration says. It also calls for respect for the sovereign equality of states and the free choice of means in settling a dispute as stipulated in the U.N. Charter.

In the event of failure to achieve a settlement, the declaration says, the parties to a dispute shall refer it to the Security Council in accordance with the U.N. Charter. It rules out the use of force or threat of force in settling disputes between states.

The declaration says that states would be encouraged to make greater use of the fact-finding capacity of the Security Council and of the International Court of Justice, as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

CONFERENCE ON RARE METAL PRODUCTION ENDS 11 NOV

OW111406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China expects to undertake cooperation in technology, trade and exploitation of rare metal resources with other countries, according to Zhou Chuandian, Chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry.

The vice-minister made the statement at an international conference on rare metals production and application which ended here today.

The four-day conference in Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, was attended by 143 metallurgists from 12 countries, and jointly sponsored by the Chinese and British metals societies. Zhou Chuandian also serves as vice-president of the China Society of Metals.

According to papers presented at the conference, countries have been progressing at various rates in the development of rare metals production and application.

For its part, China has rich reserves of rare metal resources and has established a fairly comprehensive capacity to produce metals such as tungsten, antimony, titanium, vanadium, rare earth, nickel and molybdenum. With extraction and processing knowhow acquired since its founding in 1949, China has been able to produce new materials for developing its nuclear, electronics, aviation and astronautics industries.

Zhou Chuandian told participants that China is now planning to further exploit and utilize its rare metal resources to meet the growing needs in the country's modernization program. Foreign metallurgists at the conference expressed a willingness to strengthen technical exchange and cooperation with their Chinese counterparts in production and application of rare metals.

Those attending the conference heard 44 papers, 17 of which were presented by Chinese metallurgists.

'ROUNDUP' ON U.S. LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW151540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Roundup: U.S. Lifts Sanctions on Pipeline Deal -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift sanctions against European and American firms under contract with the Soviet Union for the laying of the natural gas pipeline has temporarily eased tensions between the United States and its European allies.

The conflict between the United States and European countries over the pipeline deal lasted nearly one year. After martial law was imposed in Poland last December, Reagan announced sanctions against the pipeline deal, protesting Soviet "interference" in Polish internal affairs. He also appealed to the European allies to follow his suit.

Considering their own political and economic interests, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy refused to cooperate. They signed contracts with the Soviet Union before or after Reagan's announcement.

Without consulting the allies, Reagan announced in June that the sanctions were extended to U.S. companies' subsidiaries abroad and European firms with American licenses. To this action the European countries concerned responded strongly. Despite U.S. sanctions, these countries continued to implement the contracts signed with the Soviet Union. For a time, the Atlantic alliance was engaged in a quarrel and the relations between the United States and its allies became tense. The ruling and opposition parties in these countries also squabbled endlessly.

When the effort to exert pressures on its allies failed, Reagan made a concession. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met NATO foreign ministers twice last month, agreeing to discuss further with their ambassadors in Washington. After a few weeks' discussion, the United States and its allies reached an agreement which included limitation of export of strategic goods and technology to the Soviet Union, coordination in the credit and import policy and finding a way to reduce dependence on the Soviets on energy resources. Before a new plan was worked out, no new contracts would be signed with the Soviet Union, but the European countries could implement the already signed contracts.

Reagan's announcement was made after the above said agreement with Europe was reached. It should be noted that Reagan's decision was announced following Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's death.

Reagan claimed that the agreement would be more powerful and effective in limiting Soviet gains from the West and constituted a victory for all the allies. But soon after Reagan's announcement, the French Government issued a statement saying that France was not a party to the agreement. The U.S. press commented cautiously that the agreement was only a working outline and would take time to be fulfilled.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK151512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Tension in U.S.-European Relations Eases"]

[Text] On 13 November U.S. President Reagan announced the lifting of the ban on the supplying of equipment to the Soviet natural gas pipeline project in Siberia. Reagan said that an agreement on the pipeline issue had been concluded between the United States and its West European allies. He said, we unanimously agree that none of us should engage in any economic transaction which may, militarily or strategically, benefit the Soviet Union or which may assist that country in realizing a high degree of militarization. Therefore, the sanction is "no longer necessary" thanks to such a "more powerful and more effective measure."

Reagan announced this decision just after he returned from the Soviet Embassy in Washington where he expressed condolences on Brezhnev's death.

As reported, the "substantial agreement" concluded among the Western countries mentioned by Reagan is mainly a complete series of methods to restrain granting loans on preferential terms and transferring the possession of highly sophisticated technologies to the Soviet Union, as well as to avoid dependence on the energy resources of that country.

This action taken by the United States is extensively welcomed by West European countries and Japan. Therefore, it will ease the increasingly serious tension in relations between the United States and its allies.

Reagan had imposed the ban to prohibit U.S. companies from exporting natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union soon after Poland enforced martial law in December last year. On 18 June this year he extended this ban to U.S. companies' subsidiaries in Europe and all West European companies which were using U.S.-patented petroleum and natural gas equipment. This decision evoked powerful reactions among the West European countries. The French, West German, British and Italian Governments declared one after another that they would ignore the ban imposed by the United States and would continue to fulfill the obligations stipulated by the contracts they had concluded with the Soviet Union. On 8 October the U.S. Customs Service confiscated $3 million-worth of U.S.-made steam turbine components owned by Italian companies and thus provoked the Italian Government's reproach. However, on 15 October Reagan told U.S. farmers that the U.S. Government had decided to sell 2.3 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union and assured them the United States would never impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union, even if the latter invaded Poland. The Reagan administration's "double standard" toward the embargo on the Soviet Union further irritated its West European allies and thus intensified the conflict between the United States and Europe.

The development of the situation has shown that the sanctions imposed by the United States failed to stop Western Europe from concluding the transactions concerning the natural gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union, but instead "caused losses on the part of the United States and Europe" and thus created a "large gap" in the unity of the West European alliance. The sanctions by the Reagan administration also faced much opposition at home. The embargo made some companies in those states facing serious unemployment, especially those in Illinois, lose the chance to sign $90 million worth of contracts and increase job opportunities. The media of the Western world stated that U.S. industrial enterprises in fact suffered even more than their European counterparts did.

Facing setbacks domestically and internationally, the Reagan administration was forced to seek a compromise so as to break the deadlock, relax the tension in U.S.-European relations and mitigate the conflicts at home.

At the NATO foreign ministers conference held in Canada in early October, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held initial consultations with the foreign ministers of West European countries on formulating a common policy on trade with the Soviet Union. Later, in Washington, high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department held a series of secret talks with the ambassadors of four European countries in the United States. Similar talks were also held with Canada, Japan and the EEC countries. Although both sides hoped to settle their disputes, they disagreed with each other on how to go about it. Therefore, the negotiations were carried on for several months without reaching any notable conclusion.

The United States decided to drop its sanctions so that Western Europe would make greater concessions regarding its trade with the Soviet Union. However, Western Europe was only willing to reach an agreement similar to that of the Versailles declaration issued in last June. It has refused to make any more promises.

Among those West European nations, France has taken a particularly uncompromising stand. It has maintained that since the sanctions were unilaterally imposed by the United States, it is the United States which should change. It is unnecessary for Europe to make any concession in actual practice. President Mitterrand made a statement again on 5 November that France was only willing to discuss its trade relations with the Soviet Union. He stresed that it was "impossible to negotiate problems which cannot be negotiated." The negotiations were speeded up in the latter half of last October. The United States demanded that West European nations restrain their credit to the Soviet Union, impose firm restrictions on technological transfer and refrain from concluding any new energy contracts with the Soviet Union. The issue of credit was the main point. France did not agree to stop providing the Soviet Union with export credit because in its trade with the Soviet Union it had imported a large quantity of energy and raw materials, resulting in a large French trade deficit. It was absolutely necessary for France to export industrial goods in order to reduce the deficits.

In early November, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini visited the United States. It was reported that the Italian prime minister talked with the U.S. President on the special topic of the gas pipeline and informed the United States of the unified stand of the principal European countries. This played a considerable role in ending the dispute.

The dispute between the United States and Europe on the gas pipeline issue reflected the divergence of views of the West on its strategy toward the Soviet Union and their conflicting interests. Furthermore, this dispute also demonstrated that France is markedly seeking more and more independence and that it is difficult for the United States to control its allies. Obviously, this was one of the reasons the United States lifted the ban before it attained its objectives. Therefore, public opinion in the United States also held that the U.S. Government should learn a lesson from this incident and refrain from interfering in other countries' internal affairs and taking unilateral actions.

The agreement on iron and steel reached not long ago and the settlement of the dispute on the gas pipeline have relaxed the tension between the United States and Europe only temporarily.

The conflict will continue to surface from time to time. However, because they have common strategic interests and are interdependent militarily and economically, their contradictions will not intensify to an uncontrollable degree.

U.S.-CHINA CONFERENCE ON ENERGY HELD IN BEIJING

Wang Shien Attends

OW081614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien met here this evening with 350 delegates in the Great Hall of the People from China, the United States, 17 other countries and Hong Kong to a five-day U.S.-China conference on energy, resources and the environment. He also attended a reception given by the conference after the meeting.

He said China's modernization requires huge inputs of energy and resources, the means to exploit and use them efficiently, and technology to protect the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to supplement domestic efforts with foreign cooperation and exchanges of experience with scientists of other countries, he said.

He hoped the conference would promote both exchange and cooperation between China, the United States and other countries and regions. Zhou Peiyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology, Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, and others attended the meeting and the reception.

Development of Coal Industry

OW091355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- China plans to speed construction of coal mines, especially surface mines, to meet the needs of the national economy, a leading coal expert said here today.

Addressing the first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment, Wu Jing, deputy director of the science and technology committee of the Ministry of Coal Industry, said energy supplies are falling short of the increasing demand in China, affecting the growth of national economy. He noted that over 70 percent of the country's current energy consumption comes from coal.

In developing China's coal industry, he said, priority is given to developing new mines within and around the existing coal bases, to new coal bases with rich reserves and transportation facilities, and to surface mines.

The official said that China will focus its attention on Shanxi Province, east and northeast China and Henan Province.

China has considerable known coal reserves suitable for strip mining, he said. The Pingshuo coal field in Shanxi Province, for example, and the Jungar coal field in inner Mongolia autonomous region each has a reserve of over 3 billion tons of "long flame" coal. The former field is scheduled to be developed in cooperation with the Occidental Petroleum Co. of the United States and plans are being made for the latter. In addition, the lignite reserve in the Huolinhe, Yiminhe and Yuanbaoshan coal areas are slated for strip mining.

Wu Jing estimated that in the coming 4-5 years, China's coal production would increase by an average of 20 million tons each year.

China's coal-bearing area is over 500,000 square kilometers with the total proven reserves amounting to 640 billion tons, according to Wu Jing. In 1981, China turned out 620 million tons of coal, he said.

Conference Ends

OW122042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- In the future -- perhaps in a decade or so -- the way a plant is able to convert sunlight into a stable chemical may help us devise a totally synthetic process that will do the same thing. This was predicted by Professor Melvin Calvin, a 1961 Nobel chemistry prize winner, from the University of California, speaking at the first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment.

The professor said the fact that we will require renewable fuels for the future is inescapable. This is due not only to the exhaustion of the existing energy minerals, but to the almost intractable air pollution problem which the combustion of fossil carbon produces. The most immediate source of renewable energy is the annual growth of plants themselves.

At the conference, which closed here today, Calvin demonstrated his theory of artificial photosynthesis and declared that a prototype for a laboratory device has already been built.

The five-day conference was attended by more than 350 experts from 19 countries and Hong Kong region. Over 70 papers were presented, advancing a number of theories and techniques for saving energy, opening new resources and controlling environmental pollution.

Experts at the conference also suggested many practical techniques and measures for further exploiting and better utilizing coal, petroleum, hydropower, solar energy, shale, geothermal energy and other energy resources.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR 13 NOV

OW130806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial talk with Prof. S.W. Yuan from George Washington University of U.S. in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Present was Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology.

Prof. S.W. Yuan was the chairman on the American side of the China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment which concluded yesterday. The conference was sponsored jointly by the China Association for Science and Technology, the China Energy Research Society, the U.S. National Academy of Engineering and the U.S. Society of Engineering Science.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS BREZHNEV FUNERAL 15 NOV

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 15 (XINHUA) -- Late President Leonid Brezhnev was buried at a Red Square funeral at 12:00 hours local time today. Brezhnev had been president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) before he died of a heart attack Nov. 10 at age 75.

Present at the funeral were Soviet leaders including newly elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nilolay Tikhonov, and representatives from all walks of life. Also present on the occasion were Chinese special envoy Foreign Minister Huang Hua and leaders and representatives from other countries.

Yuriy Andropov presided over the funeral and in a speech reiterated the Soviet leadership will continue to carry out the strategic guide-lines for domestic and foreign affairs chartered under the aegis of Leonid Brezhnev. Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov also made a speech at the funeral.

At 12:45, the casket containing the deceased Soviet leader was slowly lowered down into a grave at the Kremlin Wall on the Red Square amidst gun salutes.

Soviet leaders Yuriy Andropov, Nilolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov met in Kremlin this afternoon with the heads of foreign delegations who came to attend the funeral, including Chinese special envoy Huang Hua.

HUANG HUA HOLDS MEETINGS IN MOSCOW 14-15 NOV

OW160808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and foreign minister, met here yesterday or today, on separate occasions, with Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Huang Hua had cordial talks with these leaders.

Meets George Bush

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and foreign minister, met U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz here today. They had a friendly talk.

TANJUG: HUANG REPORTEDLY TO MEET GROMYKO

LD151642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who was his country's representative to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, will remain in Moscow until November 17, it was officially announced here.

Huang's prolonged stay in the Soviet Union is being connected with an announced meeting with his host, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Well-informed diplomatic sources claim that the meeting is scheduled for Tuesday.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF EVENTS IN MOSCOW

Initial Reports

HK151526 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she includes the NPC Standing Committee's condolence message on Brezhnev's death and two PRC leaders' visit to the Soviet Embassy to extend their condolences. The domestic television services treats these two reports as the last two domestic news items. At about 1120 GMT the same female announcer is seen and heard reading an 11 November XINHUA domestic report verbatim on the NPC Standing Committee's condolence message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, mourning the death of Brezhnev.

After that, the domestic television service shows a 2-minute filmed report on NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ulanhu and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visiting the Soviet Embassy on 12 November to extend their condolences on Brezhnev's death. This filmed report shows a wreath from the NPC Standing Committee in the mourning hall at the embassy; Ulanhu and Huang Hua shaking hands with Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov and other unidentified embassy officials in the embassy; Ulanhu and Huang Hua standing in silent tribute before a photograph of Brezhnev in the mourning hall; Ulanhu writing the following words on an unidentified book in the embassy: "Profound grief at President Brezhnev's demise -- Ulanhu, 12 November 1982"; Ulanhu speaking with the Soviet ambassador in a reception room; and Huang Hua listening to Ulanhu's conversation with the Soviet ambassador. After this, treated as its first international news item, the station shows a 1-minute report on the United Nations memorial meeting for Brezhnev on 11 November.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she announced Andropov's election as CPSU general secretary. After all domestic news items are broadcast, the domestic television service treats Andropov's election as its first international news item. This 1-minute filmed report shows Andropov's photograph and Andropov speaking after his election at a 12 November special plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. Its second international news item, which lasts less than 1 minute, shows Andropov and other top Soviet officials attending a Moscow ceremony to pay their last respects to Brezhnev.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 November during its regular evening news broadcast treats a 14 November XINHUA report on the statement made by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua on Brezhnev's death and Sino-Soviet relations as its first news item.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes Huang Hua paying tribute to the body of Brezhnev. The station treats this 3-minute report as its first international news item. The filmed report shows Chinese special envoy Huang Hua standing in silent tribute before the body of Brezhnev on 14 November.

It also shows Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, paying tribute to Brezhnev. About halfway through this report Brezhnev's burial service in Moscow's Red Square on 15 November is shown.

Brezhnev Funeral

HK160511 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 November carries as its first international news item a 3-minute filmed report on the funeral of Leonid Brezhenv, later identified as "chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet." The filmed report opens with a brief, close shot of a wreath, followed by a close shot of Huang Hua and four unidentified Chinese standing in silent tribute before the body of Brezhnev on 14 November, while a man in Soviet military dress positions a wreath on a stand. A Chinese announcer, speaking in Mandarin, says that "yesterday evening Huang Hua, a state concillor and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, who has been sent as a special envoy of our country to Moscow to attend the funeral ceremony of Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, went to the columned hall of the Trade Union Building to stand in silent tribute before Chairman Brezhnev's body and presented a wreath. He also expressed his condolences to Chairman Brezhnev's wife." As the announcer is speaking, the film cuts to a shot of the Trade Union Building and a huge portrait of Brezhnev hanging in front of the building and then to a wide shot of unidentified people walking past Brezhnev's body. A close shot is then given of Chernenko, Andropov and another man.

The announcer then says that "the leaders of other countries who came to attend Chairman Brezhnev's funeral ceremony also arrived in Moscow yesterday." Cuba's Fidel Castro is seen embracing an unidentified man in a closeup shot. The film then cuts to show Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other Japanese bowing before Brezhnev's casket and then to Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, holding flowers in her hands, with two unidentified men standing to her left. (An English voice is heard in the background of the soundtrack saying that the Philippines are represented by Imelda Marcos.)

The film then shows the casket holding Brezhnev's body being carried onto the street preceded by military guards. The announcer says that "the funeral ceremony of L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held at Red Square, Moscow, this afternoon. Chairman Brezhnev died on the 10th of this month." The camera then shows the funeral procession in the street. A military vehicle is seen towing a carrier holding the casket containing Brezhnev's body. A brief, long shot is then shown of Soviet officials standing on a platform, with a man who appears to be Andropov standing in the center, speaking in Russian.

The filmed report then shows Brezhnev's body being carried to his gravesite, as the announcer says that "Brezhnev's body was moved from the columned hall of the Trade Union Building to the Red Square and was buried at 1740 Beijing time." The report closes with a shot of a middle-aged woman, standing next to Brezhnev's widow, bending over Brezhnev's body and kissing him and ends after the bier is lowered into the ground.

LATE REPORT: HUANG HUA MEETS GROMYKO 16 NOV

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here today with Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister.

Huang Hua came as China's special envoy to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, the late president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Huang Hua expressed deep condolences over Brezhnev's death on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, the State Council and the Chinese people, and Gromyko expressed his thanks.

During the reception, the two sides exchanged views on eliminating obstacles to pave the way for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. The talks were held in a candid but peaceful atmosphere.

Present at the reception were Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, director of the 1st Far East Deparment of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng, head of the Department of the USSR and the Countries of Eastern Europe of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Ma Xusheng and senior official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Wang Jinqing.

DPRK VICE PREMIER RECEIVES PRC SCIENTISTS

OW111918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki received here today a delegation from the Academy of Sciences of China led by its Vice-President Ye Duzheng.

Chong is an alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He told the guests the Korean people are glad for the achievements made by the Chinese following the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He also cited as a success the recent launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket by the Chinese scientists.

Also present were Sin Mun-kyu, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRC SUSPENDS INDIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA

OW131105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo Nov 13 KYODO -- China has cut off trade with South Korea through Hong Kong or any other third country apparently because of its recent improved relations with North Korea, trade sources here said Saturday.

China's policy has been communicated to Japanese trade circles, the sources said. But the sources said there are no Japanese firms directly involved in business between the two countries.

The Chinese policy followed a visit to Beijing by North Korean President Kim Il-song in September, his first in seven years. In April, Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping visited Pyongyang to celebrate Kim's 70th birthday.

Although there are no diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, bilateral trade totaled $93 million during the first six months of this year, according to South Korean statistics.

Officials of major Japanese trading companies said, however, that China has been taking tough measures against trade with South Korea via Hong Kong since earlier this year.

As a result, the officials said, trade between the two countries has virtually come to a standstill.

South Korea says it is willing to do business with China as part of its diplomacy to open dialogue with pro-Pyongyang communist countries in an attempt to win their participation in the 1988 Seoul olympics.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 10 (XINHUA) — Japanese and U.S. ground forces started a nine-day joint military exercise at the foot of Mount Fuji in Shinzuoka Prefecture, southwest of Tokyo today.

The exercise is the first of the kind in 25 years since the U.S. ground forces quit the mainland of Japan. Taking part in the exercise are about 500 men from the Japanese ground self-defense force and some 200 men from the U.S. Army.

ULANHU MEETS DELEGATION FROM FUKUOKA, JAPAN

OW151149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a goodwill delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Leader of the delegation is Hikaru Kamei, governor of the prefecture, and deputy leader, Masataka Muratani, vice-chairman of the prefecture's assembly. The delegation, consisting of people from all walks of life in Fukuoka, arrived here yesterday. Present was Han Kehua, director general of the general administration for travel and tourism of China.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

OW151526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with a goodwill delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

At the meeting, Liao Chengzhi had a friendly conversation with Isamu Koyanagi, head of the delegation, member of the House of Councillors and vice-chairman of the Socialist Party, Shoichi Shimodaira, adviser to the delegation, member of the House of Representatives and president of the Japan-China Special committee of the Socialist Party, and other Japanese guests.

Present were Han Kehua, director of the national tourism administration, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

LIAO CHENGZHI RECEIVES FORMER JAPANESE DIETMAN

OW141312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Shichiro Hozumi, former Japanese dietman, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

The Japanese guests have come on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

SRV SAID TO PREPARE DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE IN PRK

OW260904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam has moved more troops and weapons into western Kampuchea in preparation for a large-scale dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces, said the Thai press today. The Thai press quoted a senior Thai security official as saying here yesterday that the Vietnamese had fortified and constructed more military outposts along the Kampuchean-Thai border during the past two months before the end of the rainy season. The Vietnamese Fifth Division based in Battambang moved more T-54 tanks, armored vehicles and 130mm artillery pieces to its Ban Nimit base located between Poipet and Sisophon, the official said.

He added that two divisions of troops were also despatched from the Seventh and Ninth Army Regions in South Vietnam to the frontline near Sihanouk Buri in western Kampuchea. More helicopter pads for use by MI-8 transport helicopters were also constructed near Sisophon.

The official, Secretary-General of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri, said, "all indications point to reinforcements by Vietnam to beef up their air and ground forces to launch operations on a major scale in the upcoming dry season."

He said, "Although the anticipated fighting will be waged inside Kampuchea, chances are high that our border will be affected, including a possible influx of refugees."

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BEIJING 16 NOV FOR DPRK

OW160244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Madame Sihanouk and their party left here this morning by a special flight for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and diplomatic envoys of Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the Philippines to China.

Arrives in Pyongyang

OW160850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Monique Sihanouk arrived here this morning. Among the 1,000 welcomers at the airport were Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki.

Present at the airport were also Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Sam Sann and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PRC-EEC COMMITTEE ENDS 12 NOV

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the China-EEC joint committee clsoed today with both sides satisfied of the bright prospects for bilateral trade, which has doubled in the past four years.

At the two-day meeting, the two sides reviewed the development of their trade relations since the signing of a trade agreement in 1978. The joint committee is responsible for managing the agreement and normally meets once a year. The EEC held that the policy of adjustment followed by China is correct and expressed its readiness to contribute to China's "four modernizations."

The Chinese side said it understood the difficulties in the EEC caused by the economic recession and expressed the desire of taking into consideration the EEC's hopes.

The Chinese delegation was led by Li Shude, director of the 3rd bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the EEC delegation was headed by Toffano, vice director general for external relations.

ITALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU131631 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beijing, November 13 -- An Italian delegation led by Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi continued its talks with Chinese leaders here today. The group has been in the capital for two days and met today with Coal Industry Minister Gao Yangwen and other officials.

The Italians also visited the Marco Polo Bridge on the city's outskirts and this evening will attend a show of a variety of art forms. Tomorrow will be a day turned over entirely to tourism, the highlight of which will be a trip to the Great Wall.

Official talks are scheduled to end Wednesday, November 17, when Palleschi and his group will leave Beijing for (Datong), the first leg of a trip through the provinces that will conclude November 24 when the delegation leaves Guangzhou for Hong Kong.

BO YIBO MEETS ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN 12 NOV

OW122004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with Ermanno Pedrana, vice-president of Fiat Group of Italy, and his party. The Italian guests arrived here November 8 at the invitation of the China National Technical Import Corporation. In the last few days, they called on leading members of a number of Chinese economic departments.

XINHUA VIEWS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S COLLAPSE

OW151524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 15 Nov 82

[What Caused Italy's Government Crisis? -- By XINHUA correspondent Huang Changrui -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Italy's 83-day-old government headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini fell yesterday, thus bringing about a new government crisis.

On the surface, the crisis resulted from squabbling between Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica and Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat.

But the real cause, as most observers here believed, was the degeneration of the country's economy and sharp contradictions between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats over economic policies.

Italy's economic situation has reportedly been gloomier than predicted since last summer. Numbers are telling:

-- Industrial production has fallen since June. In September, it fell by 5.8 percent over the same period last year.

-- The inflation rate has stood at 17.2 percent in the three consecutive months from August, surpassing the government's original goal of 16 percent.

-- The unemployment rate has been running at more than 10 percent which means that more than 2.3 million people are out of work.

-- The lira has lost more than 23 percent against the U.S. dollar just since the beginning of the year. Only in October, the country lost 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in foreign exchange reserves to support lira's position.

-- The trade deficit was 13,773 billion liras (roughly 9 billion U.S. dollars) in the first nine months of this year because of higher value of U.S. dollars.

-- The financial deficit was more than 65,000 billion liras (roughly 45 billion U.S. dollars), while public debts are close to 200,000 billion liras (about 134 billion U.S. dollars).

Facing the economic situation, Spadolini's second coalition government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, was deeply divided on ways to cure the economic ills, with the Socialists and Christian Democrats fighting with each other the fiercest.

Basically, the Socialists want to increase taxes without cutting public spending to stimulate production and save jobs, while the Christian Democrats want to cut spending, curb wage increases and control credit to cope with inflation, even if it means higher unemployment.

In addition, the two parties are in sharp conflict over an abandonment of the wage index system, known as the "scala mobile" -- moving staircase or escalator. This system adjusts earnings every four months to the cost of living.

Spadolini is a Republican and his party holds only three percent of the seats in Parliament. However, the fact that he led two coalitions for 16 months is rarely seen in Italy, where political situation remains unstable and governments are changed frequently. Although he has a "distinguished ability to mediate contradictions," a new government crisis has broken out as a result of the sharp disputes between the two ruling parties.

HU YAOBANG CONGRATULATES NEW SPANISH CP LEADER

OW130343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, yesterday sent a congratulatory message to Gerardo Iglesias on his election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

The message wishes the Spanish Communist Party new success in rallying the whole party to struggle for the happiness and progress of the Spanish people and for the realization of the lofty ideal of socialism. It hopes that the friendly relations between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties will be consolidated and strengthened.

Text of Message

HK160320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Text of Hu Yaobang's Congratulatory Message to Iglesias"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Gerardo Iglesias on 12 November on his election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. The full text of the message follows:

To the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party,
Comrade General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias:

Warm congratulations on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. I wish the Spanish Communist Party new successes in rallying the whole party to struggle for the happiness and progress of the Spanish people and for the realization of the lofty ideal of socialism. May the friendly relations between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties be consolidated and strengthened.

Hu Yaobang
General secretary of the CPC Central Committee
12 November 1982.

BO YIBO MEETS BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS' DELEGATION

OW122012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met a delegation from British shipbuilders led by its Chairman Robert Atkinson, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Bo Yibo expressed the hope that the British state run corporation and its Chinese counterpart would have more cooperation and increase exchanges in technology, business operation and management of shipbuilding.

Present on the occasion were Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TURKEY

OW131656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) — At the invitation of the Turkish Government, a Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left today for the first meeting of the committee for Sino-Turkish economics, industry and technology.

PRC DELEGATION AT SFRY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

OW122028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 11 (XINHUA) -- To maintain and strengthen political stability is the basic task of the vanguard of the working class and of the trade union organizations at all levels, said Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Communists League Central Committee, in a congratulatory message to the Ninth Trade Union Congress of Yugoslavia which opened here today. He read out the message at the congress on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Ribicic said strengthening of unity and relations between different nationalities on the basis of equality is the way to attain political stability. In his opening speech, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, pointed out emphatically that the Yugoslav working class will march forward unswervingly along the road pointed out by Tito.

1,650 delegates from all parts of the country and 80 foreign delegations attended the conference, including a Chinese trade union delegation headed by Wang Chonglun, vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The conference, which takes place once every four years, is scheduled to close on November 13.

Congress Ends

OW140746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia today called on Yugoslav workers to work harder and practise more economy, persistently pursuing the policy for a stabilized economy. This call was made in a resolution adopted at the three-day first session of the 9th Congress of the Trade Union Council which ended here today.

The resolution urged all workers to show a greater sense of responsibility for their work. It noted that the socialist distribution principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must be adhered and behavior of idleness and irresponsibility must be firmly opposed. Every joint working unit must try its best to make production more practical and profitable, raise productivity and the quality and quantity of products to promote export.

The congress also adopted a proposal to amend and supplement the existing trade union constitution. The congress, in a message of greetings to the party and government leadership, expressed the determination of the Yugslav working class to further strengthen the socialist self-management system and work for stabilizing the country's economy, along the road of self-reliance as pointed out by the late leader Tito. The congress elected Bogoljub Nedeljkovic as council president for a one-year term.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF WEST BANK

HK150655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Report: "Israel Speeds Up Annexation of West Bank of Jordan River"]

[Text] On 7 November the Israeli vice minister of agriculture, who is in charge of coordinating government departments dealing with affairs related to the establishment of Jewish settlements, brazenly announced in a radio broadcast that Israel had decided to establish and expand 20 settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and planned to increase the number of the existing settlements from 103 to 160 and the number of Jewish settlers to 100,000. This is another serious step toward annexation of the West Bank adopted by Israel in defiance of the opposition of the Palestinian people and the condemnation of world public opinion.

During the 15 years since Israel took the West Bank, it has gained control of 55 to 60 percent of the land there by means of establishing Jewish settlements, building barracks and purchasing and confiscating the land of Palestinian people.

Israel, furthermore, plans to increase the number of Jewish settlers on the West Bank to 1 million by the year 2000. This will put the 850,000 Palestinian residents now on the West Bank in a minority position.

Even some Israelis are strongly indignant at Israel's vicious measures and treacherous schemes in annexing the West Bank. Recently, Meron Benvenisti, former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, and a number of Israeli social scientific workers published the report of an investigation into the settlements on the West Bank. The facts listed in this investigation report are most disgusting and infuriating.

In order to rob the Palestinian people of their land, the Israeli Government even resorted to invoking a decree of the ancient Ottoman Empire, which empowered the government to take the land of the Palestinian villagers for its own use. When the Israeli occupation authorities decided to take over a certain piece of land, they ordered the residents to show their title deeds for the land in 21 days; the land of those who could not show their title deeds was treated as "nonoccupied land" and taken over. In 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank of the Jordan, it registered land in accordance with the overelaborate procedures of the period of the Ottoman Empire. Because the procedures were overelaborate and irrational, only one-third of the Palestinian villagers got their land registered. In 1968, the registration was suspended and has not been resumed since. Thus, most of the Palestinian villagers cannot get the title deeds for their land and cannot produce any evidence to prove ownership of their land.

Moreover, during the past 15 years, the Israeli occupying army has published more than 1,000 decrees. The most notorious, the 59th Decree, stipulates that all the property of the former Jordanian Government be handed over to Israel. This has greatly helped the Israelis to rob the Palestinians of their land.

What is most sinister and ruthless is that the Israeli occupation authorities have selected places around the major Palestinian towns to establish settlements so as to encircle these major towns. Some Palestinian people have said that "the development of this situation will mean that Palestinian autonomy will be meaningless, because the Palestinians will in fact be living in a concentration camp."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN LEBANON

HK160149 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Nov 82 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Opportunity Not To Miss"]

[Text] Prospects of national reconciliation in Lebanon are more cheering now than they had been for a good many years, since President Amin al-Jumayyil was sworn in and a 10-man cabinet headed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan given an overwhelming rule by decree for the next six months.

An end to the presence of foreign troops in that country also looks more promising after leaders of the 22-nation Arab League agreed to terminate the mandate of the 25,000-man Syrian Army that has functioned as the league's deterrent force since 1976 to quell the civil war between Christian and Muslim militias.

It is hoped that all this will eventually provide the Lebanese people with a chance for national unity and recovery that has been so long delayed.

Meanwhile, the Arab leaders meeting in Fes, Morocco, unanimously approved a unified Middle East plan that could very well form the basis for negotiation of a just and lasting peace settlement.

Fes Plan

This plan holds promise in that it represents the views of a majority of the Arab countries; it has incorporated American President Ronald Reagan's proposals on the Palestinian question, and has since been supported by a similar proposal put forth by the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

An agreement in principle between Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan's King Hussein on establishing a unitary relationship leading to an eventual federation between Jordan and a Palestinian state to be established in the now occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with its capital at Jerusalem, also bodes well.

Both the Fes plan and the PLO-Jordan agreement contain a de facto recognition of the Israeli State and, what is more, a clear indication of Arab willingness to coexist peacefully with Isarel if it so wishes.

A recent opinion poll showed that even in Israel, there is a majority who are ready to give up the West Bank and Gaza Strip in exchange for a lasting peace with their Arab neighbours.

All the new developments demonstrate once again that the only stumbling block to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem is the obstinate stand of Begin and his Zionist backers.

Begin's Goal

With Israel's 70,000 invading troops still in Lebanon, the Begin regime is brazen enough to demand the withdrawal of the Syrian troops and a few thousand Palestinian guerrillas as a precondition for ending their aggression which has ravaged half of Lebanon and massacred thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, including many innocent women and children.

The Begin government is also going ahead with its plan to populate 160 West Bank settlements with 100,000 Jews within five years. There are about 25,000 Jews in 103 settlements built since Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in 1967. Begin's announced goal is to move altogether a million Jews over to the West Bank by the end of the century, thus making the 850,000 native Palestinians a minority.

Meanwhile, the Begin regime has rejected outright all the plans for a general Middle East settlement as it had refused to return all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1948 to their rightful owners despite repeated UN resolutions to that effect.

What makes the Begin regime so stubborn in face of domestic protests and international condemnation has been clear to all. It is time for the U.S. Government to stop paying lip service to a Middle East settlement while giving all the support Begin needs to frustrate any genuine attempt toward a solution.

The world is waiting to see if the U.S. Government is serious about what it has claimed. And now there is an opportunity not to miss for achieving Middle East peace and stability.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT

OW150252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jianying, in a message, today congratulated Paul Biya on becoming president of Cameroon. The message reads:

On the occasion of your accession to the post of president of the United Republic of Cameroon, I, in the name of the Chinese people and my own, extend to your excellency, and through you, to the Cameroonian people my cordial and warm congratulations. May you succeed in the accomplishment of your noble task of conducting state affairs, consolidating national unity and developing the national economy. May friendship between the two peoples be further promoted. I extend to you my wishes for the prosperity of Cameroon and the happiness of its people.

ZHAO ZIYANG MESSAGE TO CAMEROONIAN MINISTER

OW150256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today in a message congratulated Bello Bouba Maigari on being appointed prime minister of Cameroon. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon, "I, in the name of the Chinese Government and people and my own, extend to your excellency, and through you, my sincere congratulations to the government and people of Cameroon. May you succeed in accomplishing your noble mission. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries develop continuously."

BEIJING COMMENTS ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

OW150231 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

["International Current Events" program commentary entitled: "On the Struggle for the Independence of Namibia"]

[Excerpts] In the course of realizing decolonization, the Namibian issue is the most pressing one in the world today. It is also an important, and the final, issue to be solved prior to the realization of decolonization in Africa.

To help Namibia promptly achieve independence is not only the Namibian people's strong desire but also that of all the peoples in Africa and the world. However, due to South African racists' stubborness in clinging to their colonialist stance, the issue of Namibian independence has not been solved.

Some time ago there was a sign of a possible breakthrough in the talks on the independence of Namibia. However, the talks have run into new obstacles, mainly because the South African authorities have tried to play for time and refused to conduct elections. With the support of the United States, they have deliberately complicated the issue by saying that to solve the Namibian issue it is necessary to have Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola.

The issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola has nothing to do with Namibian independence. These two issues should not be lumped together. The United States and the South African authorities have persistently demanded that these two unrelated issued be solved simultaneously. They try to make things even more complicated in order to prevent Namibia's achieving independence. While undermining the talks, the South African authorities have also strengthened their military activities. Not long ago South African armed forces intruded into Angola on a large scale, and attacked the SWAPO army camps and the frontline African countries which support the Namibian people's struggle. It is obvious that these activities carried out by the South African authorities are aimed at making use of their military strength to hit and weaken SWAPO's armed forces, forcing the frontline African countries to stop supporting Namibia, compelling these nations to make even greater concessions at the negotiating table and solving the Namibian issue on South Africa's own terms.

Namibia produces diamonds in large quantities and has the largest uranium mine in the world. The South African authorities have made large investments in Namibian mines, reaping an annual profit of nearly 100 million dollars. Namibia is also a big market for South African commodities and a supply center for raw materials. South Africa monopolizes Namibia's export and import businesses. Most of the production equipment and daily necessities in Namibia come from South Africa. Namibia has become a dumping ground for South African merchandise. Therefore, South African authorities have refused to give up their rule over Namibia for both political and economic reasons.

In order to protect its vested interests in South Africa, the United States has regarded South Africa as a strategic allied nation and tried to shield it by hook or crook. This is one of the reasons Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council cannot be implemented and why Namibia cannot achieve independence even now.

The road taken by the Namibian people toward their independence is rugged and rough. However, their struggle has won extensive support from peoples throughout the world. So long as they persist in their struggle, they will definitely score victories in their just struggle for national independence.

HU YAOBANG PAYS INSPECTION VISIT TO FUJIAN

HK160331 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1452 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang recently carried out an inspection of Fujian Province.

On 3 November, accompanied by Fujian Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Xiang Nan and others, Hu Yaobang inspected the harbor and airport of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, now under construction, and the mechanical and electrical industries in the export processing zone. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of these projects. General Secretary Hu Yaobang reiterated that there will be no change in the guiding principle laid down by the central authorities on implementing special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian.

On 4 November General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Water Conservancy and Electric Power Vice Minister Li Peng inspected small hydroelectric stations in the mountain areas of Yongchun County. They also viewed domestic electric appliances used by the peasants there. Hu Yaobang expressed great concern for expanding the scope of the use of electricity in the rural areas and gradually realizing Chinese-style rural electrification. He hoped that small hydroelectric stations would be able to provide still better service for the peasants.

On his journey, Hu Yaobang visited the porcelain factory at Fujian's porcelain capital, Dehua. He praised the superb collection of porcelain utensils and the art and craft products for export. General Secretary Hu Yaobang also inspected agriculture in Ningde Prefecture.

During his inspection, Hu Yaobang paid numerous visits to the armed forces on the Fujian front and saw the PLA commanders and fighters. He also inspected naval bases.

HE JINGZHI: CRITICIZE 'ULTRADEMOCRATIC' WORKS

OW140359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Xian, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The general condition of literature and art in China is gratifying, said He Jingzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee at the national conference on drama that closed here today.

But a few works advocating ultra-democracy, individualism and statements running counter to Marxism and to the interests of the people should be criticized. "The right of the writers and democracy in art must be respected; but writers should also develop the ability to listen to opinions from readers and audiences", he said.

"Democracy in art is an expression of democracy in politics," he said. "Socialist literature and art is one embodying highly developed democracy. The policy of 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend' is not an expedient measure, but a long-term policy. In accordance with the policy, writers have the right to decide on the themes, content, points-of-view of their works and their interpretations of social life under the guidance of Marxism", he said.

He said: "As an important part of the socialist spiritual civilization, socialist literature and art must have communist ideology as its nucleus and educate the people in communism.

"An important thing the party has done in recent years in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in literature and art is a readjustment of policy, replacing the slogan of 'literature and art serve politics' with 'literature and art serve the people and socialism', a more scientific statement with a broader significance."

Communist culture does not fall from heaven, he said. All cultural achievements in human history, including democratic and progressive literature and art which remain instructive and inspiring, are components of today's socialist literature and art. All fine traditional cultures of the feudal and capitalist eras are to be reformed and inherited. But priority must be given to building and developing the new culture.

Literary and art works embodying communist ideology should strive to occupy a leading position in the development of our socialist literature and art, he said. Nevertheless, works of a number of authors who are not Marxists, which reflect democratic ideology in the revolutionary course and show high artistry, should also be welcome.

He called for developing a socialist literature and art with national characteristics. The policy of "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" should be continued, he said.

China has a brilliant historical and cultural tradition. The national features, characteristics and style of Chinese literature and art should be cherished. Literary and artistic theories and techniques of Western countries including those of the modernistic school can be used for reference, he said, but there should be no blind worship, mistaking rubbish for good things.

The struggle on the two fronts in literature and art will continue, he said. Both interferences from the "left" and the right should be eliminated. In judging the major tendency, specific conditions in different cases should be taken into consideration.

"Since socialist literature and art is led by the party, its orientation and prosperity depends largely on the party's leadership," he said.

Although the party's leading departments had made mistakes in the past, these should not be used to negate the party's leadership in literature and art. Of course the mistakes must be resolutely corrected, he said.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROBLEMS IN CPC STYLE

HK160531 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1426 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- HONGQI No 22, which will be published tomorrow, points out: Inside the Communist Party, an extremely small section of the members, the absolute number of whom is not small, demonstrate in their own deeds and words that they do not deserve the glorious title of Communist Party member. At present, it is true that inside the Communist Party there is the problem of ideological and organizational impurity and impure work style.

HONGQI says the above in the commentator's article which bears the title: "We Firmly Believe That Party Style Will Certainly Make a Turn for the Better."

The article says: Facts have demonstrated that not all old members can stand the test of bayonet and flattery, not all old members can both enjoy victories and endure defeats. Under peaceful circumstances, with the change in the party's position in the entire national life, certain people who harbor evil intentions take membership as the ladder to getting personal gains, satisfying their lust for power and enjoying material pleasures.

The article expounded the six main points on which the realization of the improvements in party style in the 5 years between the 12th CPC National Congress and the next CPC national congress is based: 1) The leadership of the CPC Central Committee is correct, firm and united. In addition, a Marxist line and a series of policies and principles which suit the concrete situation in all aspects have been formulated. 2) The masses of Communist Party members have stood severe positive and negative tests and they have learned much from history and actual practice. 3) The state is beginning to take the road to a truly healthy socialist legal system. 4) The people are concerned with the party. Their political consciousness, creative spirit and historical responsibility is increasingly promoted. In this way, in promoting party work and supervising every party member, they play an increasingly important role. 5) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, the focal point of our work has been shifted to the track of building socialist modernization. 6) The CPC Central Committee has determination, careful policies, effective measures and clear steps in improving party style.

RETIRED CADRES CONTINUE TO SERVE PUBLIC

OW130349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- In Beijing, 2,600 veteran cadres who joined the revolution ranks before the 1949 founding of the People's Republic have retired in the past three years, according to Liang Zhimin, Deputy head of the Beijing municipal bureau in charge of old cadres founded last May.

As a result of the current government streamlining, Liang Zhimin predicted the number will increase to 20,000 by the end of the year.

The government has made arrangements for the retirees to spend their remaining years in social activities of their choice, keeping in close touch with their professional fields and social life, Liang Zhimin said. Many have already started working as neighborhood committee directors, legal advisers, civil issue mediators, price-checkers in the markets or after-school counsellors for the pupils.

Their suggestions and opinions regarding the work at their original units are solicited and they are kept well informed with the social development.

In as much as these veteran cadres have contributed to the foundation and construction of the People's Republic, they are entitled to the same wages and welfare benefits as before, Liang Zhimin said.

Administrative departments in charge of their well-being have been set up in various districts, counties, bureaus and major companies. Centers for retired cadres are usually located in pleasant environments and consist of a meeting room, recreation room, clinic, study and lounge.

For instance, in Tongxian County in Beijing's eastern suburbs, Liang Zhimin said, an institution consisting of 40 rooms for different purposes has been set up for 156 retired veterans in the county.

Gao Yuying, 75, who joined the Communist Party in 1938, donated 1,500 yuan of his own saving to establish a sparetime art school for the young people in cooperation with an established painter and a retired veteran teacher. The school has invited artists to give training courses in calligraphy, music, photography, and painting to a thousand trainees, among whom were government workers, students, soldiers, and job-waiting young people. Gao Yuying said he is glad to be able to help cultivate young people in his old age.

Chen Mingjin, a veteran army doctor before his retirement, helped found a neighborhood clinic and is treating an average of 50 patients everyday.

Li Lin, 61, who joined the revolution in 1939, has been a neighborhood committee director and party secretary since her retirement in 1979. She has sponsored a children's center for after school activities, neighborhood clinic, service center, commission agent and kindergarten for the people in the locality.

TAN QILONG ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

HK151024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893]: "Thinking, Action, Leading Group and Work Style"]

[Text] The task for the whole party at present is creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We must concentrate all our efforts and wisdom on this task and give the party and the people a satisfactory reply with our action. Then what should the leading cadres do in order to achieve the goal of creating a new situation? I would like to say something about this question on the basis of the following four aspects concerning thinking, action, leading group and work style.

Foster the Thinking of Creating a New Situation

In order to create a new situation in all fields, the most important matter is to arm ourselves with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress so that our understanding can be raised to a higher level and the thinking of creating a new situation can be fostered. We must be clearly aware that since the historical turn was completed, our socialist modernization construction has entered a new stage. Our thinking must follow the development of the situation. Otherwise we will not be able to fulfill our historical mission. Without the thinking of creating a new situation, we will not be able to create a new situation in our work. When we look back at the progress of our understanding since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we feel that the earlier we understood the party's line, policies and principles and the more closely we followed them, the better our work was done and the faster the situation developed. In contrast, the later we understood the spirit of the third plenary session and the more we hesitated, the worse was our work. This time when we study the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to learn from this experience and lesson and make a conscientious study so that we can keep pace with the development of the situation. It is also necessary to continue to implement the policy of "emancipating the mind, using the brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward," and stride forward in creating a new situation. We must not hesitate and waver and let our party's cause suffer losses.

There are certainly many concrete ideological problems to solve in order to raise our ideological level to the high plane required by the creation of a new situation. In my opinion, the main problem is the problem of confidence and faith. The main content of the thinking of creating a new situation, which we are going to foster, is to have firm faith in our great party and the leadership core of our party, to have firm faith in the communist cause and the Chinese-style socialist road we have been following, and to strengthen our confidence and resolution in the realization of our great goal. The present CPC Central Committee is a really reliable and staunch leadership core which is capable of dealing with various complicated situations, leading the people in conquering all hardships and obstacles, and striving for victories. In particular, the long-tested proletarian revolutionaries, who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect, are playing the role of the mainstay in this leadership core. The old comrades, who enjoy high prestige both inside and outside the party, the army and the country, continued to be elected members of the central leadership core. This completely conforms to the fundamental interests of the party, the nation and the people throughout the country. It enjoys wholehearted support of the broad masses of party members and people.

The 12th CPC National Congress required that the total industrial and agricultural output value be quadrupled by the end of this century. This ambitious target is based on scientific analysis and is completely realistic. However, it needs our hard work and great efforts. We must neither be blindly optimistic nor short of confidence. At present, what merits more attention is the latter. Some comrades, owing to their incorrect way of thinking, are not able to predict correctly the future of economic development. This is why they lack confidence. Proceeding from old conventions and past experiences, some of these comrades are thinking that there will be another "Great Leap Forward" and "high targets" will be set again on hearing of the "quadrupling" of the output value. They have lumped together the realistic objective of our struggle put forth by the CPC Central Committee after thoroughly eliminating the "leftist" guiding ideology with the past "leftist" errors. Some other comrades have approached the problem from their narrow circles. For example, on agricultural development, they have merely considered the development of grain production and failed to have an overall consideration to development in all fields including the development of a diversified economy and the application of new science and technology. Similar phenomena also exist in various trades and professions. Still some other comrades have looked at the problem one-sidedly. They have overstressed temporary and partial difficulties and neglected the basic favorable conditions which will play a long-term role. Sichuan Province, for example, has the following main favorable conditions:

1. The stable and united political situation was achieved earlier in this province than in other provinces and the mental attitude of the great majority of the members of the leading groups and the broad masses of cadres and people is good.

2. Owing to the steady growth of agricultural production over the past few years, a relatively good foundation has been established. With the development of third-line construction, industrial production capability has greatly expanded, with fixed industrial assets of 31 billion yuan. In the future the state will build a number of new key projects in our province.

3. With 1/10 of the national population living there, Sichuan is a big market. Moreover, in promoting industrial and agricultural production, Sichuan has profound potential in natural and manpower resources as well as in applying science and implementing policies. Provided we grasp the three strategic stresses, control the growth of population, avoid serious mistakes in giving instructions, give full play to the favorable conditions and fully tap potentials, we will surely achieve an ideal speed in our economic development, and the objective of quadrupling the output value will surely be attained.

Disseminating communist ideas does not at all mean to change the present policies and to stir up the "communist wind" again.

Similarly, while emphasizing the confidence in our great objective, we do not mean that it is right to boast and talk big or to again stir up the "evil wind of boasting and exaggeration." The past "leftist" mistakes have brought us great harm. We must never forget this bitter lesson and must always keep a clear head. We must not repeat all those stupid things in the future. With regard to rural work, it is necessary to carry out continuously the various forms of the responsibility system and adhere to a series of policies for a long time to come, and gradually perfect them so that both our country and the people can benefit from them. We should not go against the will of the people and change them indiscreetly or even take the road back. Instead we should forcefully support the development of the specialized and key households and various forms of economic combining. We should encourage the peasants to get righ through labor. Since our party has summed up both positive and negative historical experiences, such phenomena as being envious of some peasants' success, egalitarianism and eating out of the same big pot, as well as "giving arbitrary orders" and making rash advances when seeing the economy developing a bit more smoothly can certainly be prevented. In short, in order to implement the line, policies and principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, the leaders should take a firm stand, and proceeding from realities, carry out timely and correct ideological struggles on the two fronts against both the "leftist" and rightist tendencies. Only thus can they keep ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

Take Action To Create a New Situation

In order to create a new situation, it is necessary to work out a feasible plan and act in a down-to-earth manner. On the basis of studying the documents and unifying understanding, various provinces, prefectures, counties, departments and units must, in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and in light of their specific conditions, work out plans for creating a new situation. In these plans there must be clear and concrete objectives for the next 2 and 5 years and effective measures. Generally speaking, in the next 5 years, whether a new situation is created, with regard to the overall situation, will be judged chiefly by the achievements gained in making a fundamental change in the state economic and financial situation, social atmosphere and the work style of the party. But all units should have their specific requirements. When plans are made, it is necessary to lead the masses to carry out these plans so that the problems can be solved one-by-one and the set objectives can be reached one after another. Socialist modernization requires concrete efforts. We must never be empty talkers or do things rashly, but must work energetically and creatively and be men of action who are capable of creating a new situation. If we support the 12th party congress only in words and not in actions and continue to work negligently and dilatorily as usual, how can we open up a new prospect? We need both the revolutionary spirit of "cleaving through ten thousand li of waves with soaring enthusiasm" and the rigorous scientific approach of proceeding from realities in all actions. Of course, on the road of advance, we are bound to meet many difficulties. In face of difficulties, they are always firm and indomitable and continue to advance after summing up experiences. In the recent world championship, China's women's volleyball team once again won the world championship. The players did not lose heart when they were defeated in the first game and went all out in the following games, regardless of the difficult situation, to seize every possible point. Hence their success. Leading cadres at various levels should also have this spirit. They must bravely shoulder the tasks entrusted by the party and advance in the face of difficulties to win victory.

The leading cadres must also make concrete efforts to correct the party work style. Of the three fundamental improvements, the improvement in the party work style is the key link.

However, whether the party work style can be improved depends on whether the leading cadres can themselves set a good example. The great majority of cadres at various levels in our province, including the broad masses of grassroots cadres, are loyal to the party's cause. They are working conscientiously and without complaints, and, having set high demands on their daily life, are sharing the comforts and hardships of the masses. All the remarkable achievements we have scored over the past several years are inseparable from their efforts. However, a small number of cadres have taken advantage of their work and posts which the party and the people gave them to seek private interests and privilege. They have thus injured the prestige of the party and have become divorced from the masses. Some of them have even violated the law and committed crimes. For a party in power such as ours, the greatest danger is being divorced from the masses. The broad masses of people always judge our party directly from the activities of the party and the actions of our party members and cadres. Whether our party work style is good or not has an important bearing on the will of the people, which is vital to the future of the party. The 12th CPC National Congress suggested that an all-round rectification be carried out within the party step-by-step and in a planned way and that the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field be carried on through to the end. These are all important strategic measures. However, in our work to strive for a fundamental improvement of the party work style, we must not wait until all-round rectification begins. We must begin right away.

Leading cadres must take immediate action to examine themselves, their families and their units, and set a good example in resisting unhealthy tendencies and the corrosive influence of decadent ideas. We must set strict demands on ourselves according to the new party constitution and serve the people heart and soul. We must not seek private gains and privilege and practice favoritism, just as we have said, and must set an example in rectifying the party work style and resisting decadent ideas. If we have done anything counter to the party constitution and discipline, we must conscientiously and promptly correct it so as to prove ourselves qualified members and cadres of our party. If our leading cadres are "qualified" and have set a good example, they will no longer blush because of what they have said and done. The party's prestige will become greater and greater, and the realization of a fundamental improvement of the party's work style will have a reliable foundation.

Build the Leading Groups in Creating a New Situation

At present, a sharp contradiction exists between the status quo of the leading groups at various levels and the demands of the new period on leadership work. The problems of being aged and lacking knowledge have widely existed, and in some places have very seriously existed. If this is not fundamentally changed, the party and state organizations will become less vigorous and less efficient, and the party's political line will be incapable of being carried out, not to mention carried out for a long time to come. The CPC Central Committee has put forward correct policies, principles and methods to solve this problem. It has made a firm resolution and taken proper steps. The central leading body elected at the 12th CPC National Congress reflects the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new. The first step of streamlining party and government organizations at the central level has been basically completed. This provides experiences for the provinces, prefectures and counties. In accordance with the arrangements of the central authorities, the streamlining of our provincial organizations has already begun. The core of this streamlining is building the leading groups at various levels into powerful fighting headquarters capable of creating a new situation in light of the principle of being small in number but highly trained and the policy of making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

This is a matter concerning the overall situation in Sichuan. We must unify our thinking and make concerted efforts to do it well.

In order to solve the question of the succession of the old by the new, it is first necessary that elderly cadres be successively relieved from their posts, and at the same time, large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and ability and who are capable of creating a new situation be promoted to various leading posts. To our veteran comrades, the correct attitude toward this "in and out" means a real test. The great majority of our veteran cadres have valued the interests of the party above everything else and consciously obeyed the needs of revolution and the arrangements of the party organization. Being overage, they have voluntarily and joyfully left their posts and continued to do what they can to serve the party, such as passing on their experiences to the young and middle-aged cadres. They are writing the history of their remaining years with their actions. Many veteran comrades have repeatedly expressed their wishes to retire from the leading bodies. Some of them have even written earnest applications. We have joined the revolutionary ranks for carrying out revolution, not for securing an official position. When the revolution needs us to do leadership work, we must be bold at shouldering heavy loads. When we are not competent at leading posts and need to retire, we should retire with joy. We must think about the interests of the party at all times and obey the arrangements of the organization in all our actions. At the same time, veteran comrades must carefully select outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to be their successors and enthusiastically support their work. We should be pleased by the fact that there is no lack of successors to carry out the revolutionary cause and that the ability of the young successors surpasses ours, for this is an expression of the prosperity of our revolutionary cause. When the elderly comrades withdraw from the "front line," they must cooperate with the new cadres and continue to play their due role. When Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Chongqing, he instructed the elderly comrades "to say more but to command less, to contact more but to work less, and to cut short the workday and prolong life." This shows that withdrawing from leading posts by veteran comrades meets the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause and the loving care of the party organization as well. The young and middle-aged cadres who are promoted to leading bodies at various levels must study hard and work boldly so that their abilities can be enhanced through practice. When their positions are changed, they must be more modest and prudent. They must respect and show consideration to elderly comrades and establish close ties with the masses. They must treat others as equals and learn from the elderly comrades and the masses. They must always think about the people's needs and their own weakness and realize that they have only the duty to do more work and have no right to seek personal comforts. They must be worthy of the trust the party and the people have placed in them. While promoting young and middle-aged cadres, it is necessary to ensure political quality and never let the "three kinds" and other "two kinds" of people sneak into the leading bodies. If such people have already been promoted, they must be removed. It is necessary to respect realities in solving this problem. We must grasp ample evidence and investigate and handle the cases one by one. Such practices as those called "a gust of wind" should be prevented.

In order to change the situation in the leading groups of a lack of knowledge, it is necessary boldly to promote large numbers of outstanding intellectuals who are professionally competent and are capable of management to the leading posts, and at the same time, strengthen education and training among the leading cadres who are at their posts. On the question of promoting and using cadres of intellectual origin, there are still some problems of recognition which need to be solved.

In the past, owing to the influence of the "leftist" ideology and the concept of small production, the erroneous ideas of looking down upon education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals widely existed within our party for a long time. Even to this day, this "leftist" influence has not yet been completely eliminated in some people's minds. They do not really recognize that intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are the forces on which to rely in our socialist construction. Some comrades have even erroneously held that the intellectuals are much liked at present and the cadres of worker and peasant origin are neglected. We must make them fully recognize the position and role of the intellectuals in the new period by means of meticulous persuasion and education. It is especially important to let them know that most of the middle-aged intellectuals who are playing an important role at the mainstay in many fields have been brought up since the founding of new China under the care of the party, and that to promote some of these comrades into leading groups is in conformity with the interests of the workers and peasants and the interests of the whole nation. They themselves are a part of the working class and quite a few of them came from worker and peasant families. How can we say the cadres of worker and peasant origin are neglected? The cadres of worker and peasant origin, who have a comparatively lower cultural level, should realize that along with the development of the construction of socialist modernization, they are demanded to acquire more and more professional knowledge and raise their scientific and technological level. The CPC Central Committee has made a policy decision to train in rotation the cadres who are at their posts. We must answer the party's call and study culture, theory and professional knowledge. We must strive to achieve a record of formal schooling and professional knowledge. Have not many comrades become experts and chief leaders who are proficient in professional work through long-term and unremitting study?

While carrying out organizational reform and promoting cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new, it is particularly necessary to emphasize and strengthen the unity of the leading bodies and the unity of the cadre ranks. The great progress in various fields of our work in Sichuan Province over the past several years was achieved on the unity within our party and the unity between the party, government, army and the people. We must treasure and develop the stable and united situation and unite and look forward rather than quibble over past issues. Recently, when hearing a report in Xichang, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that we must treasure unity, preserve unity and attach primary importance to unity.

Unity is the premise for doing a good job and is most important. In order to strengthen unity, we must follow three principles: 1) attach primary importance to unity; 2) place the debates on principled questions on the table and ask the CPC committee at the higher levels to help solve the problems if they still cannot be solved; 3) be good at making concessions and compromises on small problems and never let small problems become big ones. We must follow these three principles and further strengthen the unity of the leading bodies and the unity of the cadre ranks.

Cultivate a Good Work Style in Creating a New Situation

In order to create a new situation, we must have a perfectly good work style. Leading organs and cadres at various levels must make a great change in their work style and work methods. They are required to go deep into realities, blaze new trails and firmly grasp their work.

It is necessary to go deep into realities and among the masses and not remain on the surface. The fundamental reason why we can achieve victory in bringing order out of chaos in an all-round way and achieve successes in various fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is that we have reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in all aspects and combining theory with practice.

This ideological line requires us to go deep into realities and among the masses and make a systematic and scientific investigation and study so that we can know exactly what the people are thinking. The reason we have achieved a rapid development in the rural situation over the past few years is that our leading cadres at various levels and the comrades who are doing rural work have gone deep into realities, listened to the demands of the peasants, summed up the experiences of the masses and led them to blaze new trails under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee and in accordance with the spirit of the third plenary session.

Now we have deeply realized that many problems which we are unable to solve in the office, no matter how long and how hard we ponder, can still be solved after making investigation among the masses and holding discussions with them. The masses do have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm and creativeness for socialism. The firm confidence and correct decisions in our work can only come from profound investigation and study of the objective world and from the wisdom and strength of the masses. If we remain on the surface, do not grasp the first-hand materials and do not know what the people are really thinking, we will be unable to grasp the essence of the problem and take effective measures, or else we will commit such mistakes as "groundless resolutions and methods," "giving devil's advice" and "giving subjective and blind commands." For this reason we must continue to encourage the work style of going deep into realities and opposing empty talk, and the method of adhering to the mass line so that we can become wiser and more resolute.

We must boldly blaze new trails and must not indiscriminately copy the experience of others. In order to fulfill the tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and build socialism in the Chinese style, we are bound to meet many unprecedented new situations and problems. If we indiscriminately copy the experience of others or stick to convention, it will not be possible for us to create a new situation. Over the past several years, we visited many counties, communes, brigades, factories and mines. We found that in those places where the directives of the higher levels were implemented in light of the local conditions and the people were good at breaking old conventions and blazing new trails, the work was done vigorously and production rapidly developed. In contrast, in some other places where conditions were almost the same as the above-mentioned places, the work lagged behind due to sticking to old conventions.

Some comrades say that blazing new trails is running a risk. When things are done correctly it will be all right, but when they are not done correctly, we shall be unable to extricate ourselves. This requires analysis. When we say blazing new trails, we do not mean acting blindly and rashly. Instead we mean to blaze new trails on a solid basis of implementing the policies and principles put forth by the central authorities, making investigation and experiments and following the mass line. If we do this in this way, we shall not lose our general orientation and commit big mistakes. It is natural that some common mistakes will be made and even losses will occur in our work. In this the leaders should offer their help in summing up experiences to improve the work rather than lay much blame on it.

It is necessary to raise work efficiency and prevent arguing over trifles. One of the knotty problems at present is arguing over trifles, that is, some relevant departments do not take concerted action and both the vertical leadership and linear leadership do not cooperate with each other. They all stick to their own views and dispute small matters for a long time. On some occasions, a certain department makes a decision without discussing the matter with other relevant departments. On other occasions, various departments issue their own circulars separately which contradict each other. Sometimes the documents of some departments even negate those of the CPC committees and governments at higher levels. Another knotty problem is being dilatory in doing things, redtape and shirking responsibility. Some very important and urgent matters required almost a year to be done.

This is a typical expression of bureaucratism, which exists to a rather serious extent in our provincial organs and units. If we do not make up our minds to overcome it, the construction of the four modernizations will be hopeless. In order to eradicate bureaucratism, it is necessary to follow the instructions of the central authorities and reform our present leading bodies and cadre and management systems. We must not wait, but must immediately work out regulations which include the following: 1) solving problems concerning several departments through negotiation; 2) settling disputes by leaders at higher levels by calling together the heads of relevant departments to make on-the-spot joint investigation so that they can differentiate between right and wrong; 3) establishing a strict personal responsibility system and affix responsibility for serious losses due to dereliction of duty and redtape.

In order to attain the great goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, to fulfill the three great tasks for the 1980's and to achieve the three fundamental improvements in the next 5 years, we must firmly grasp every year, every month and every day and must never allow any waste of precious time. Let us throw ourselves into the socialist modernization drive with a new attitude, boost our spirits, blaze new trails in our advance, be resolute and fight unremittingly to make contributions to opening up a new situation!

ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM

OW131051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- Industrial departments in various localities are studying and promoting the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in currently implementing the system of economic responsibility. In this connection, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission told a XINHUA reporter: The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company includes, not only experience of specific methods of management, but also experience of implementing the party's policy of activating the economy, relying on the masses to run a socialist enterprise correctly and taking a new road in increasing economic results. Their experience can be universally applied to various units.

The responsible person said: If all our enterprises, especially large- and medium-size backbone enterprises, can conscientiously learn from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience in the light of their own actual situation and improve the system of economic responsibility, the mental outlook of staff members and workers and production technology of various industrial departments will be greatly improved and the potential of various enterprises in increasing economic results can be fully tapped. We can thus create a new situation in building socialist modernization and make greater contributions to realizing the strategic goals put forward by the 12th national party congress. This is precisely why it is important to study and promote the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

The responsible person said: The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is quite comprehensive and abundant. When we learn from them, we should grasp the key points. We should, first of all, learn from their experience in creatively implementing the party's policy of activating the economy in the light of the actual situation and increasing economic results by relying on the broad masses of staff members and workers. The key to the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's achievements lies in its having a good leading group and making an advanced and sound development plan in accordance with the state plan and the demands of society.

On the question of how to learn from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the responsible person of the State Economic Commission recalled how the department concerned had run four training classes in the first half of this year and trained a number of people for various industrial units in order to establish a number of "seed plants" for improving the system of economic responsibility.

He pointed out: In learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, it is necessary to take a positive attitude and pay attention to actual results. The main requirements are as follows:

It is necessary to learn from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience, which has a general character in light of the actual situation and in line with the local conditions of various enterprises and trades. Copying mechanically, in disregard for specific conditions, should be prevented. It is necessary to advance and make efforts to surpass achievements while learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience.

Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience. They should fully understand the importance of implementing the system of ecnomic responsibility, actively improve the management system and constantly make efforts to improve the system of economic responsibility, while consolidating various enterprises.

It is necessary to lay stress on grasping the economic responsibility system within various enterprises. From leading personnel to staff members and workers of various workshops, offices, teams and sections, everyone should clearly understand his own economic responsibility and strictly check and implement various tasks. Without doing so, various enterprises would not be able to fulfill their economic responsibility towards the state and the system would become a "castle in the sky."

It is necessary to grasp typical cases and establish "seed plants" for various departments and localities. Before the end of this year, various departments in several localities should select a number of key enterprises which are related to the development of the entire national economy as typical examples in improving the system of economic responsibility and use those typical examples to lead the work of the entire area in order to extend the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company to more enterprises and bring about good results.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRANGES INDUSTRIAL WORK

OW141834 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- To create conditions for implementing 1983 plans and strive to create a new situation in industrial and transport output, the State Economic Commission recently put forward opinions on arrangements for industrial and transportion work in the first quarter of 1983.

According to arrangements by the recently held national planning conference, the growth rate of industrial production in 1983 was still set at 4 percent while efforts should be made to achieve a 5 percent growth. The State Economic Commission suggests that the general goal of industrial and transportation production in the first quarter of 1983 is under the guidance of the 12th party congress guidelines to continue to implement the principle of readjusting, reforming, reorganizing and upgrading and, centering on raising economic results, pay attention to enterprise consolidation, industrial readjustment and technological advances, laying foundations and raising standards.

On industrial and transportation work in the first quarter of 1983, the State Economic Commission pointed out that it is necessary to complete as early as possible the following tasks: drawing up plans, preparations of materials, maintenance of equipment and linking up of industry and commerce. In the first quarter conditions should be created for the work in the second quarter to ensure steady growth for the whole year. Efforts should be made so that output in the first quarter will reach 24 to 25 percent of the annual plan. Priority should be given to production of energy and raw and semifinished materials in short supply, striving to increase production of steel products, nonferrous metals, acids, sodas and so forth which are in short supply.

Proper arrangements should be made for coal mine workers and staff to work on New Year's Day and the Spring Festival holidays and for the allocation and transport of coal during the holidays. It is necessary to properly arrange production of seasonal means of agricultural production, building materials for civilian use and other products. It is necessary to continue to pay attention to the production of consumer goods for daily use and put more goods in the markets, which are rich, varied and highly marketable, so that the people in both urban and rural areas will spend a good first New Year's Day and Spring Festival after the 12th party congress.

The State Economic Commission also suggested that to increase transportation volume in the coming year, the transport departments should mainly rely on tapping the potential capacities of existing equipment, carrying out reforms and strengthening transportation organization. In the first half of the year, attention should be paid to ancillary facilities for the major railway and harbor renovation projects now in progress so that the projects will be put into operation in good time. It is necessary to continue to adopt some emergency measures to ease the pressures on railways and harbors, strengthen transport control and direction, and earnestly arrange coal transportation and passenger and frieght transportation on New Year's Day and the Spring Festival. It is necessary earnestly to step up small commodities production. It is necessary to strengthen coordination and links between industry and commerce, actively broaden circulation channels between urban and rural areas and do a good job in delivering industrial products to the countryside. It is also necessary to pay attention to precautions against cold weather and frostbite and ensure safety in production.

The State Economic Commission called on all areas and departments in organizing production during this winter and next spring to be sure to base themselves on conserving energy. From now on they should further grasp energy conservation, make careful calculations, consume what is available and leave nothing to chance or hope for increased supplies by the state. The State Economic Commission also set concrete demands in consolidation of enterprises, perfection of the economic responsibility system, technological advances and reforms, reorganization and merging of enterprises and regional economic and technical cooperation, cadre education and training of workers and staff members, strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises and so forth.

According to figures supplied by the State Economic Commission, the country's total industrial output value from January through October this year increased by 8.1 percent over the same period last year. It is estimated that the total annual industrial output value may increase by about 6 percent over last year. The State Economic Commission felt that so long as all areas and departments pay serious attention to work in this winter and the next spring, they will be able to lay a good foundation for the 1983 industrial and transportation production plans to be fulfilled in an all-round way.

REFORM OF SUPPLY, MARKETING COOPERATIVES PROMOTED

OW151243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- The reform of China's system of supply and marketing cooperatives in being carried out on a trial basis throughout the country. The trial reform has been carried out in 32 counties of 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the experiences in trial reform are being summed up in Sichuan, Henan, Hebei and Heilongjiang Provinces so that the trial reform can be further promoted gradually on a larger scale.

According to the materials provided by the Ministry of Commerce, the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives is carried out in various localities, mainly by reviving the fine traditions of the supply and marketing cooperatives and improving their features of serving the masses in a democratic and flexible way. And on the basis of attracting more peasants to join the cooperatives as shareholders and practicing democratic management of the cooperatives, efforts are being made to extensively promote various forms of joint agricultural and commercial operation in production, processing work and sales so as to establish closer economic alliance with peasants.

At the supply and marketing cooperatives where the reform work is being carried out on a trial basis, the money paid for shares has been worked out; the shareholders are allowed to exercise their rights and share profits and extra dividends; and efforts are being made to attract more peasants and production teams to join the cooperatives as shareholders. In this way, the cooperatives at the basic level have come to be run by the people. In many counties where the trial reform is being conducted, shareholders include about 80 percent of the total number of local peasant households. In Heilongjiang's Hailun County, 88 percent of the peasant households and about 80 percent of the total number of the production teams in the county are shareholders.

Since the reform was conducted at various supply and marketing cooperatives on a trial basis, there has been a distinct improvement in management and the cooperatives have become more closely linked to the peasants. In the past, some peastants regarded the supply and marketing cooperatives as "bureaucratic merchants," saying that it was a hard job for them to in and face the staff members of the cooperative and buy or sell commodities there. Therefore, the cooperatives became more and more divorced from the peasants. Nowadays, many workers and staff members of the cooperatives regard peasants as the "owners of the store," receive them warmly and offer them good service. The supply and marketing cooperatives at the basic level in Hebei's Wangdu County broke away from the past regulations of not dealing in spare parts for farm machinery. They now deal in more than 100 spare parts for farm machinery, thereby making things convenient for the peasants in repairing farm machinery.

A responsible comrade from the Ministry of Commerce holds that it is necessary to carry out the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives; and the trial reform has been carried out quite successfully. The task at present is to achieve further unanimity in thinking and understanding and step up the process of the reform. In those provinces where trial reform has been conducted, it is necessary to do a good job in summing up the experiences gained, continuously expand the extent of their services based on the needs of the peasants in both production and their homelife, improve and perfect various rules and regulations, improve the economic impact of the enterprises and gradually expand the reform work. In those localities where the trial reform has just been started, it is necessary effectively to strengthen the leadership, do a good job ideologically in arousing the masses to action and promote the trial reform work as quickly as possible.

LIAONING OFFICIAL RAPS STATE OF RURAL EDUCATION

HK140037 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Nov 82 p 4

["Excerpts" from RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] article by Liaoning Vice Governor Zhang Zhiyuan — title not stated]

[Text] Education is a priority in the economic development programme outlined by the 12th party congress. Two problems -- universal primary school education in rural areas, and reform of secondary school education -- should be given more consideration.

The rural people are now more eager than ever to learn science, technology and culture. They expect their children to have a better education.

Some administrators do not pay enough attention to this, or adopt effective measures; they regard it as something simple. Others want only to send more secondary school graduates to college, and devote most of their energy to supporting high schools.

Nearly 29 percent of Liaoning Province's counties have yet to fulfill the task of providing universal primary education. Not all the pupils in the remaining counties complete their five-year course and leave the school as qualified graduates. This severely affects the education in secondary schools and even colleges.

If the state can pass laws to ensure a primary education to all rural children, it will certainly help. It will take a long time to consolidate rural primary schools and turn out really qualified graduates. The standards for these schools must be realistic and vary according to the economic and cultural conditions of different localities.

Some major obstacles have to be removed. Rural primary schools are now overstaffed and the teachers incompetent. This is because during the "Cultural Revolution," large numbers of qualified primary schools teachers went to secondary schools, and incompetent teachers were recruited by rural primary schools.

Primary school teachers have long remained low on the social scale. They have more work and less pay. Proper policies and arrangements have to be made to raise their incentives.

Rural primary schools are in very difficult financial straits. They do not have much money to more than pay for their teachers. Yet they lack facilities, including furniture and library books.

The rural areas should be encouraged to seek funds, in addition to state allocations, to repair school facilities.

Reform Needed

Secondary school education should be reformed according to the needs of society and the development of the economy. After receiving a secondary education, most graduates will seek employment. But they usually have not learned any skills. So the present secondary school is wasteful. It provides students only with cultural knowledge, but no vocational skills.

Not only should a system of vocational education be established, but vocational courses should be included in the curricula of regular middle schools.

Vocational schools should develop in a well-planned way, based on manpower needs. Technical teacher's colleges and institutions of a similar nature should be established to provide teachers for vocational schools.

Before a comprehensive plan is worked out, a certain number of university graduates from all specialities should be assigned to strengthen the teaching staff of general secondary schools and vocational schools.

AIR FORCE SETS GOALS FOR SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW141750 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The plenary session of the PLA Air Force party committee suggested that from now on the air force in building the socialist spiritual civilization concentrate on increasing the communist consciousness of cadres and fighters and show results in five areas.

The comrades attending the recently held plenary session of the air force party committee conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's exposition in his report to the 12th party congress on building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. They came to understand that the party Central Committee has set higher demands on the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In light of the actual conditions in air force units, they suggested that new results should be achieved in the building of spiritual civilization in the following five areas:

1. A new level should be achieved in understanding. The building of spiritual civilization is a matter of strategy and principle in building socialism. It is a fundamental guarantee for adherence to the socialist road and realization of the four modernizations. As far as the armed forces are concerned, it is a major question of preserving their proletarian character and strengthening and improving the units' fighting capacity. By studying the documents of the 12th party congress, leading cadres at all levels and all comrades of the air force should, from the theoretical level of scientific socialism and the political level of the future of our social development, fully understand the relationship between the building of a spiritual civilization and a material civilization, clearly understand the content and goals of building spiritual civilization, further increase their understanding of the great significance and effects in building spiritual civilization and enhance their political consciousness.

2. Communist consciousness should be increased markedly. In accordance with the call of the 12th party congress, we should conduct in-depth education in communist ideology and eliminate the wrong views that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice." We should organize cadres in a planned way to study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution. Grassroots units should earnestly organize study of the history of the Chinese revolution to further inspire the patriotic fervor among cadres and fighters. It is necessary to continue to develop in depth the activities of "keeping the revolutionary ideal in mind while doing one's own job well" to enable cadres and fighters to further strengthen their communist belief, consciously subordinate personal interests to the interests of the revolution, stay contentedly in the units, love their jobs and conscientiously do their work well in all fields.

3. Notable results should be achieved in education. Education is an important component in building spiritual civilization, and an important factor in enhancing the units' fighting capacity. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in education in the units by running training classes and other forms of training so that by the end of the next year cadres under 40 years old with a below-junior-middle-school educational level will reach the level of junior middle school graduates and earn their diplomas. In the meantime, arrangements should be made for cadres to study senior middle school subjects in a planned way. From now on, in assigning and promoting cadres, we should attach importance to educational background and academic records as well as to experience and achievements in work. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying. It is necessary to further enliven cultural and sports activities in the units and set up clubs at various levels so that through rich and varied cultural and sports activities cadres and fighters will acquire scientific and general knowledge and cultivate communist morality and sentiment.

4. Great efforts should be made further to reduce accidents of all kinds. It is necessary through in-depth activities in building the spiritual civilization to increase the ability of cadres and fighters to resist corruption and guard against degeneration, prevent and reduce violations of law and discipline and further reduce accidents of all kinds.

5. It is necessary to develop vigorously activities of civilized flying, civilized services, civilized driving, civilized handling of official business and civilized family life so that the building of spiritual civilization involves every aspect of life and so that a new appearance will emerge in the construction, order and security, sanitation and hygiene, tree planting and environmental beautification of areas under the jurisdiction of the air force.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOLLOWS ZHAO GUIDELINES

OW151431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The China Scientific and Technical Association recently organized its leading cadres to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speech at the national scientific and technological awards meeting and discuss how to implement the guidelines of the speech in the actual work of the scientific and technical association. In addition, on 3 November the association issued a circular calling on the scientific and technical associations of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and various national societies, associations and research tutions to organize the scientific workers to study seriously Premier Zhao's speech, arrange their future work under the guideline of making science and technology serve economic construction, bring into full play the special features and strong points of the mass scientific and technological organizations and contribute to economic development.

Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association said at the study session: "At present, unprecedented stability and unity exist in our country. People throughout China are undertaking the four modernizations with one heart and one mind under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. The scientific workers are greatly inspired by the fact that the party has put science and technology in such an important position." Many comrades pledged to work with greater vigor and with a will to make the country strong and contribute to economic development.

In recent years, the China Scientific and Technical Association has done a great deal of work and made remarkable achievements in organizing the scientific and technological personnel to participate in planning. They have conducted joint comprehensive academic discussions by various scientific branches on agricultural modernization in the northeast region, the dry northwest region, the mountainous and hilly regions of tropical and subtropical zones, Hainan Island and the Huang He and Huaihai Plains. They have provided scientific bases for formulating agricultural policies and agricultural modernization plans for these regions. Not long ago, the China Scientific and Technical Association, entrusted by the Ministry of Coal Industry, organized six scientific societies and several dozen experts from the Huainan-Hubaibei Coal Company to offer scientific and technological consultations on the 15-year development plan of the Huainan and Huaibei coal mines. The societies and the experts were led by Professor Hua Luogeng, vice chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association.

During discussions, the leading cadres of the association pointed out: The China Scientific and Technical Association should popularize some major scientific items selected every year according to the demands for the development of various professions and trades in China. It should popularize various scientific knowledge to satisfy constantly the urgent needs of incumbent scientific and technological workers to raise their knowledge level.

BEIJING CEREMONY MARKS SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY

OW120914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- More than 200 people from various circles of the capital gathered at a ceremony at Sun Yat-sen memorial hall in Zhongshan Park today to mark Dr Sun Yat-sen's 116th birthday.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, presided over the ceremony.

Among those present were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen and Zhu Xuefan and Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

A portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, surrounded by cypress and flowers.

After Qu Wu opened the ceremony, all those present stood in silent tribute. Baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait by Hu Ziang on behalf of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Wang Kunlun on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Yang Yindong on behalf of Liao Chengzhi, Jiang Ping on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Lei Jieqiong on behalf of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

At the end of the ceremony, those present bowed three times to the portrait.

Also attending were leaders of China's democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and some departments concerned.

Commemorative activities were also held in Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

MEETING MARKS GUO MORUO'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW131241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- More than 140 people of the literary and art circles in Beijing gathered at an academic meeting today to commemorate the 90th birth anniversary of the late Guo Moruo, the outstanding writer, poet and dramatist.

In his opening address, Chen Huangmei, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, described Guo Moruo as the mainstay of China's cultural front after Lu Xun, and as a faithful and unyielding revolutionary and proletarian fighter, who had devoted his whole life to the cause of communism. He said that Guo Moruo was able to achieve such a tremendous success in his lifetime because he was faithful to the cause of communism and strongly believed in the truth of Marxism. This noble quality should be emulated, because the communist spirit is the core indispensable to our endeavors to build a socialist spiritual civilization today.

Four other comrades delivered reports at the meeting. In his report, Wang Yao discussed Guo Moruo's experience in writing historical plays and explained the relationship between historical literature and real life. Zhang Yang explored the question of making the past serve the present contained in Guo Moruo's works.

Ge Baoquan analyzed the relations between Quo Moruo and foreign literature. Huang Hou, in his report, explained Guo Moruo's individuality in creating works of art and the process of its formation.

Sha Ding, Wei Chuantong, Yu Guanying, Xu Juemin, Wang Pingfan, Wang Tingfang and Cao Xingzhi attended the meeting.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHEN WANLAN HELD IN BEIJING

OW160537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1330 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Chen Wanlan, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and formerly adviser to the communications department of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing on 13 November.

Wreaths were sent from Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangukun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Geng Biao, Jiang Hua, Hong Xuezhi and other leading comrades.

Qin Jiwei, Yang Yong and other leading comrades attended the memorial meeting.

Comrade Chen Wanlan died of illnesses in Beijing on 26 October at the age of 69.

Comrade Chen Wanlan was a native of Xuanhan County, Sichuan Province. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in September 1933 and was admitted to the Communist Party of China in December 1937. In nearly 50 years of revolutionary struggle and construction work he was faithful to the party, the people and the communist cause. During the war years he feared no hardship nor difficulty, went through fire and water, followed the party in fighting in the north and south, took part in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and stood up to rigorous tests. During the period of socialist revolution and construction he took a firm and clear-cut stand and actively took part in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the grand fighting program defined by the 12th party congress, and was filled with confidence in the success of socialist modernization. He was engaged in PLA logistic work for a long time and made tremendous contributions to building up the logistic services of the PLA.

ENERGY CONSERVATION CENTERS SET UP NATIONWIDE

OW140527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, November 13 (XINHUA) -- China has set up a nationwide network of 55 energy conservation service centers for training managerial and technical personnel in energy conservation.

According to a national conference on energy conservation service that closed here Friday, the centers mainly help factories avoid waste and save energy, and disseminate information on energy conservation and energy-saving equipment.

Energy conservation -- called by some experts the "fifth energy source" after coal, oil, electricity and nuclear power -- is the top priority in China's energy development policy.

A number of the service centers were recommended at the conference for their good jobs serving local enterprises.

The Chengdu testing station of the Sichuan energy conservation service center has in the past year tested 660 industrial boilers in the city and provided useful information for transforming these low efficiency boilers.

The technical service center in Shenyang, a heavy industrial city in northeast China, helped scour out 880 boilers using new methods, which have resulted in an estimated savings from 10 to 25 percent in coal. The center also worked out water quality standards for more than 1,000 factories.

An energy conservation service team in Shanghai helped a solvent factory raise the heat efficiency of its furnaces which consume 60,000 tons of coal annually. Over the past three years, the factory's output value increased at an annual rate of 13 percent while fuel consumption decreased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent. Now its fuel consumption is only half as much as that of similar enterprises.

The conference called on cities that have not set up such service centers to act soon and urged such centers that have already been set up to improve services.

RURAL ENTERPRISES FORUM ENDS IN BEIJING 13 NOV

OW160526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A national forum on the consolidation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, came to a close in Beijing on 13 November. The forum called for an all-round consolidation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, with the stress on better economic results. It is necessary to improve enterprise management in order to promote the sound development of such enterprises.

The forum called on all localities to do the following things:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in consolidating the leading bodies of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and to promote to leading positions sensible persons in the rural areas who are in their prime and have ideologically acquired themselves well, who are educated and can understand policies and who are professionally proficient to a certain extent and have an ability to manage.

2. It is necessary to institute and improve the economic responsibility system, to institute a personal responsibility system for cadres, workers and staff members and to popularize the economic contract system step by step and in a well-guided way.

3. It is necessary to strengthen financial management and to improve the financial system in order to straighten out the financial confusion in enterprises.

4. It is necessary to combine enterprise consolidation with enterprise readjustment. Under the guidance of state planning, commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be geared to the needs of the peasants, agriculture and rural areas. Such enterprises should be rationally distributed according to local conditions in order to avoid their blind development.

TAIWAN LEADER ATTACKS PRC TO GAIN U.S. ARMS

HK151410 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0915 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Commentator's Article: "Why Is Sun Yun-hsuan Complaining Again of 'Communist China's Intention to Attack Taiwan by Force'?" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 12 November CHUNGYANG JIHPAO (airmail edition) published on its front page a speech made on 11 November by Sun Yun-hsuan, president of Taiwan's "Executive Yuan." In his speech, Sun again said: "Communist China's ambition to attack Taiwan and Penghu remains unchanged." He also said: "We must never overlook the importance of preparations against war and emergency measures." "We must be prepared for danger in times of peace and ensure the security of the base for rejuvenating China."

Why is Sun Yun-hsuan again making a great show of being serious and shouting this view at the top of his voice? Why was this report not published in ZHONGYANG JIHPAO but emphasized in its airmail edition?

If we carefully read reports published in the Taiwan newspapers over the past few days, we will easily understand Sun Yun-hsuan's intention. On 10 November, CHUNGKUO SHIPAO carried a special dispatch by its reporter in Washington, which reads: "Last month, the U.S. Government ransported to Taiwan all the 500 air-to-surface Bullpup missiles it had ordered and handed them over to the military authorities as agreed. These missiles will be used by F-5 fighters."

The dispatch also says: "In the 1982 fiscal year (ending 30 September), the United States approved arms sales to Taiwan totalling over $530 million. If the 60 F-5 fighters sold by the Northrop Company are included, the total value of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan in 1982 exceeded $900 million."

On 11 November, TZULI WANPAO carried reports on Sun Yun-hsuan receiving some U.S. congressmen, assistants and governors the previous week. It can be seen from these reports that Sun Yun-hsuan's swashbuckling speech made at the "Executive Yuan meeting" was after all meant for the Americans.

In the past year, Sun Yun-hsuan has repeatedly spread the lie of "Communist China's armed attack on Taiwan," which has aroused resentment among men of insight in Taiwan and abroad. On 7 and 10 November, TZULI WANPAO carried comments made by Pennsylvania University Professor Chang Hsu-cheng at a press conference after he attended the "meeting on Asian-Pacific security and cooperation" in Taiwan. He said:

"A government official said that Communist China would resort to force against Taiwan in 3-5 years. This has led to panic among the ordinary people. If the aim of purposely playing up the idea that Communist China will attack Taiwan is to make the Americans sell weapons to us, such an aim will never be attained. The United States understands very well what attitude Communist China may take against us. Its information service and reconnaissance by means of satellites are well organized. Therefore, without strong proof, it will be difficult to convince the United States. Such an act will only increase the people's panic and spark an outflow of funds. Therefore, in doing propaganda work, we must stress the overall situation and not just partial interests."

SPOKESMAN VIEWS PRC-USSR THAW, BREZHNEV DEATH

OW141407 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 13 (CNA) -- Peking's recent gestures of trying to mend fences with the Soviet Union while moving away from the United States and Japan is clearly an international united front plot, Dr James C.Y. Soong, director general of the Government Information Office and government spokesman, told the Legislative Yuan Saturday. He called special attention to the Chinese Communist machinations behind this development.

Red China, he said, seeks help in defeating enemies that it cannot defeat by itself. So the regime frequently resorts to the tactic of "feigning adherence in the East while attacking in the West." This accounts for the sudden resumption of talks with the Soviet Union in an attempt to improve relations.

The Chinese Communists' ulterior motive is to cash in on the West's fear of the Soviet Union, thereby creating pressure on the West to further isolate the Republic of China internationally.

Dr Soong said he did not believe the governments and peoples of the West would allow themselves to be deceived by the communists.

"But we cannot afford to take this lightly and relax our vigilance," he said. "We must more actively use all available channels to assure that governments and peoples of friendly nations understand the communist conspiracy and are not deceived again."

Dr Soong was commenting on activities of the Government Information Office at a joint session of the legislature's Committees on External Affairs, Interior Affairs and Education.

He said: "The Chinese Communists have recently amde a series of gestures to show their disinterest in relations with the United States. The Chinese Communist 'ambassador' appeared at the October Revolution military parade in Red Square for the first time in 20 years. Teng Hsiao-ping told members of the Japanese Diet that the United States is unreliable. This overnight change in the Chinese Communist attitude toward the United States shows that Peking's friendly overtures were false from the beginning and merely intended to lure the United States away from its close relationship with the Republic of China.

"We may recall the conditions under which the Chinese Communists broke off their negotiations with the Soviet Union. The United States had switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking. Russia had invaded Afghanistan and was supporting the Vietnamese Communist invasion of Cambodia.

"So Peking decided to show its support of the U.S. position. When the situations in Afghanistan and Vietnam did not change, the Chinese Communists decided to resume their negotiations with the Soviets. This is a rude awakening for those who have stressed the supposedly parallel interests between Washington and Peking. If the Chinese Communists had really believed they had such interests with the United States, they would never have so treacherously resumed negotiations with the common enemy.

"When the Chinese Communists usurped the mainland, they 'leaned to one side' toward Soviet Russia. Then they abandoned Russia to seek U.S. recognition. Now they have leaned toward the Soviet Union again. These flip flops provide convincing evidence of Peking's unreliability.

"The Chinese Communists have always professed to be the leader of the so-called Third World. Many people believed they would never again lean toward the Soviet Union.

"But the new developments have shown that the Chinese Communists were attempting to ingratiate themselves with Third World countries only because they wanted to make them into chips for use in bluffing the United States. Peking's interests are not consistent with those of the Third World. In fact, its export of revolution is the root cause of turmoil in the Third World nations.

"The Chinese Communists gained something, more or less, each time they sought to blackmail the United States. The malicious and momentous intention behind the real or phony thawing of Soviet relations was to compel the United States to reviae or repeal the Taiwan Relations Act. We hope the United States will remember the lessons of the past and not be misled again. But we cannot afford to take this lightly and relax our vigilance. We must more actively use all available channels to assure that the government and peoples of friendly nations understand the communist conspiracy and are not deceived again.

"Brezhnev's death may bring some internal changes in Russia, especially in the senile Soviet hierarchy. But the hand-in-glove collaboration between Moscow and Peking to blackmail the Free World for mutual gain will not be changed.

"I must point out further: The Chinese Communists played the 'Russian card' against the United States while the Soviet Union was playing the 'China card,' also against the United States. If either succeeds, the communist bloc will gain and the Free World and the United States will lose. The Free World should wake up from its daydream of uniting with Communist China against Soviet Russia."

Dr Soong told legislators that the Government Information Office will strengthen its international publicity activities, especially in the United States, to offset these new developments. The office will try to make Americans in all walks of life understand that "China is China" and the"Chinese Communists are the Chinese Communists." The goal is to prompt them to "halt their horses at the brink of the cliff" and adopt a correct U.S. China policy.

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON ROLE OF BREZHNEV'S SUCCESSOR

OW141400 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The death of Brezhnev made headlines in the Republic of China as in the rest of the world. But Chinese experts on the Soviet Union don't think it will make much difference to the Russian people or to the world. As one commentator remarked, communism is communism. Brezhnev was an old commie, but that doesn't necessarily make him better or worse than new commies. It is communism and not any specific individual that has to be changed before peace and freedom can be brought to the world.

There is a recent example of this. Mao Tze-tong was as powerful as Brezhnev, perhaps more so. Mao died. The gang of four took over. For a time, it appeared that things would be worse. Then Teng Hsiao-ping and others got rid of the gang of four. Teng talked about freedom and allowing people to write big-character posters. The door to the West was opened more widely. The United States and the Chinese Communists exchanged recognition. Teng went to Washington. Then, communism reasserted itself. The posters came down. The underground newspaper editors went to jail. Teng told the people quite frankly that nothing was going to get in the way of communism. Nothing had.

There was no period of even pseudofreedom in Brezhnev's life. Khrushchev had been Russia's Teng. He opened some doors and talked about free expression. He didn't last long. Brezhnev brought back the communism of Lenin and Stalin. No nonsense. Weapons first and the living standards of the people at the bottom of the economic pile.

Brezhnev moved into Afghanistan. He moved down the Asian coast to Vietnam. He sent the Soviet fleet into the Indian Ocean. Recently, it was said that he stretched out a hand to the Chinese Communists. But not to the point of meeting Peking's terms. He did not pull back forces from the Chinese mainland border. He did not get out of Afghanistan and Vietnam. Communism and its advances came first, and so will it be with his successors.

Collective leadership will follow Brezhnev. Not for long, however. The communists don't do things that way. Out of the collective will emerge one strong leader. His principal assignment will be to defend and strengthen communism. He will be an agressor and hegemonist. Brezhnev was somewhat on caution's side. He didn't push the United States too hard. He failed to move against Europe. His successors will come from the ranks of the younger communists and could be more dangerous. Mao shelled Kinmen and Matzu but he didn't move against the Republic of China on Taiwan. He recognized the danger of pushing ahead too fast. Teng has been moving faster. He has pledged to seize Taiwan within the decade of the 80's. After trying to (?cooperate with) the United States, he turned against the Americans because they declined to hand over the Republic of China.

So it may be with the successor to Brezhnev. He cannot relax the hold on the communism. He knows as Teng knows on the Chinese mainland that the people don't like communism and don't want it and they would get rid of it if they could. So he must not only defend the communist system but maintain an enemy that the people fear more than the tyranny under which they live.

The successor to Brezhnev cannot reach out for friendship with the United States. If the American enemy does not exist, the Russian Communists would have to invent it. Two enemies are better than one. So the Soviet troops will continue to man the Chinese mainland border. Communism requires enemies lest the people come to understand that the communists are the real enemies. Brezhnev will be replaced by a communist who has been raised under and conditioned by the system. He won't be easy to deal with.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES USSR-PRC TALKS

OW161009 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 16 (CNA) -- Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien Monday urged Western nations to heighten their vigilance over the normalization of relations between Soviet Union and Communist China.

Speaking at a ceremony in celebration of the 37th anniversary of National Taiwan University in the morning, Chien pointed out that it is wrong for the Western countries to make the Republic of China a scapegoat for the detente between Moscow and Peiping by thinking that the rapprochement was caused by improvement of relations between Taiwan and the United States.

In fact, Chien said, whether there is conflict or rapprochement between the two communist regimes, it all stems from internal power struggles within each of those countries and has nothing to do with influence from outside.

Chien noted that the Peiping-Moscow normalization talks, which started last month, will continue in Moscow later, and the Western nations are worrying about how they develop.

If the relations between Soviet Union and Communist China are getting better, Chien predicted that the United States, Russia and Communist China will gradually return to an equilateral triangular confrontation status.

In the short run, Chien said, it is harmless to the Free World. But in the long run, the rapprochement between Moscow and Peiping may make the world realize that only a free and democratic China can benefit the Free World.

The vice foreign minister also criticized some domestic scholars for their suggestion of playing the Russia card. This "childish opinion" will not only endanger themselves but will also endanger the nation, Chien said.

In his capacity as an alumnus of the university, Chien urged students of National Taiwan University to develop their own opinion and to carry out their mission as intellectuals.

PRESIDENT CHIANG INTERVIEWED BY LE FIGARO

OW160935 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] In an interview with the French weekly LE FIGARO magazine, President Chiang Ching-kuo has said there have been no changes on the Chinese mainland since the death of Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist Party's control of power and the people's minds is as all-embracing as ever.

The president criticized the modernizations program of strongman Teng Hsiao-ping as being a deceptive ploy, adding that the liberalized zones shown to foreigners were just a patchwork of the regime.

Chiang urged the West to never forget that the Chinese Communists are Marxist-Leninists with only one objective: to spread Communism throughout the Free World.

When speaking on the recent warming up of relations between Moscow and Peking, Chiang said relations between the two were complex and paradoxical. The two communists powers are antagonistic because both want to be leaders of the world movement. However, they are both communist and therefore cooperative in their goal for world revolution.

The president said he was optimistic about future relations between the Republic of China and the United States, predicting they would strengthen in the years to come.

During the interview with the French magazine, the president expressed his discontent with discriminatory trade attitude European countries have toward Taiwan, pointing out that the Republic of China has always given Western European countries preferential customers' tariff.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES -- Taipei, Nov. 6 (CNA) -- K. H. Yu, governor of the Central Bank of China, told the Legislative Yuan Saturday that the bank currently has a total of U.S. $9.4 billion in foreign exchange reserves. Speaking at the Financial Committee under the Legislative Yuan in the morning, Yu said the money is deposited in major banks in various countries under the name of the bank or trust corporations. Yu said most of the foreign exchange reserves are in U.S. dollars, accounting for 86 percent. It was followed by Japanese yen, 3.5 percent; Deutsche marks, 4 percent; pounds sterling, 2.5 percent and Swiss francs, 1.7 percent. He pointed out that due to better situation, the foreign exchange reserves that have been deposited in the United States under the name of a trust corporation have been gradually shifted and deposited in foreign banks under the name of the Central Bank of China. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 6 Nov 82 OW]

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BEIJING REVIEW ON UN SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA

HK160803 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 45, 8 Nov 82, pp 9, 10

[By Ren Yuan: "Democratic Kampuchea Wins Fourth Major Victory"]

[Text] The 37th session of the UN General Assembly accepted the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea by a vote of 90 to 29 on October 25. Since the last session on the same issue, the number of countries favouring Democratic Kampuchea has increased by 13 while those against dropped by 8. The Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its lawful seat in the world organization has become increasingly unpopular.

A Result of Hard Struggle

This important victory was a result of hard struggle. Since the last session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union and Vietnam have created various preposterous pretexts for their untenable position. They called the puppet regime of Phnom Penh "the legal government through elections," when in fact the Heng Samrin regime is only in power as a result of foreign aggression and the so-called "elections" were conducted under the bayonets of the foreign aggressors. The Soviet-Vietnamese scheme was an attempt to legitimize the Vietnamese invasion of Democratic Kampuchea.

Moscow and Hanoi boasted that the Phnom Penh regime "effectively controlled the whole territory and people," so it should take Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. In fact the patriotic army and people of Kampuchea have continued to fight the Vietnamese invaders in many areas of Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh regime could not live for a single day without 200,000 foreign aggressor troops and foreign "advisers."

Another plot of the Soviet Union and Vietnam was to unseat Democratic Kampuchea. They attempted to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legal seat in the United Nations so as to replace it some day by the Heng Samrin regime.

After the opening of this year's UN General Assembly session, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hurried to New York. There he began frenzied diplomatic activities attempting to influence international opinion in favour of Vietnam's aggressive policy. But he failed. The credentials committee recommended acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea on October 6. The body rejected an amendment proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Cuba that would have invalidated Democratic Kampuchea's credentials.

Justice Enjoys Much Support

In his speech at the UN, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing said that to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its seat would be to condone Vietnamese aggression and to violate the UN Charter and international norms. This is unacceptable to the international community, he said.

Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Yugoslavia, Japan, Zaire, Colombia and Papua New Guinea supported Democratic Kampuchea. Many stressed that rejection of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea would imply UN acceptance of the situation in Kampuchea. The Yugoslav representative said that the people of Democratic Kampuchea and their legal government are fighting aggressor troops and the regime installed and supported by those troops. This regime only represents the apparatus of aggressive war. The UN's acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials once again shows that the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national independence has gained tremendous international support, while the Vietnamese aggressors find themselves in an increasingly more difficult and isolated position. Vietnam's failure is irreversible.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND UNESCO SESSION

OW161845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Gao Yi, chairman of China's National Committee for UNESCO and advisor to the Ministry of Education, left today for Paris to attend the fourth extraordinary session of UNESCO which will be held from Nov. 23 to Dec. 3.

Delegates will discuss the second medium-term plan for the six years from 1984 through 1989.

XINHUA CITES GATT REPORT ON WORLD, PRC TRADE

OW170134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The economic recession in the Western world has caused a shrinkage in the exports of the Western developed countries as well as many developing countries, according to the 1981-1982 annual report on international trade just published here by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In the meantime, the report also notes the substantial increase registered by China in her exports in the past year.

The GATT report recalls that the combined GDP growth of Western industrial countries slowed down from 1.5 percent in 1980 to 1 percent in 1981, and the economic recovery started in North America in the second half of 1980 was short-lived.

As a result, it says, the growth of exports of Western industrial countries slowed down in terms of volume from 4.5 percent in 1980 to 3 percent in 1981, whereas imports declined by 2 percent, as in the preceding year.

The terms of trade deteriorated for most West European countries, whereas they improved for North America and Japan in 1981, mainly reflecting exchange rate movements in favour of the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, according to the GATT report.

Referring to the oil-exporting developing countries, the report says that these countries' total export revenue fell by 3 percent in 1981, a sharp reversal from the higher rates of growth in the preceding two years. This mainly resulted from a decline in the volume of petroleum shipments. The trade surplus of these countries was thus reduced from its record level of 145 billion U.S. dollars in 1980 to 112 billion in 1981. There was a further sharp decline in the overall current account surplus of these countries during the first half of 1982, GATT estimates.

For the oil-importing developing countries, the GATT report notes the trend of falling export earning due to the shrinking markets in the recessionary Western world and increasing indebtedness resulted from higher interest rates. The situation sees no prospect of improvement in a period of economic recession.

Referring to China's trade activities, the GATT report states that its exports increased substantially in value in 1981, with its imports standing on the same level. China's exports to developed countries grew by 20 percent in 1981 and those to developing countries increased also by 20 percent or more. China's trade deficit with developed countries, which had been steadily growing in the preceding four years, was almost halved in 1981, while its trade surplus with the developing countries continued to grow in 1981.

REAGAN, KOHL LOOK FOR BETTER EAST-WEST RELATIONS

OW161214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today announced their desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

We "are ready to conduct relations with the new leadership in Moscow with the aim of extending areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit if Soviet conduct makes that possible," the two leaders said in a joint statement issued after their two-hour talks on relations with the Soviet Union. But, Reagan and Kohl also urged the Soviet Union "to comply with internationally recognized rules of conduct" and pursue "a world-wide policy of moderation and restraint."

Kohl arrived here Monday for a three-day visit, the first he has paid to the United States since taking office in October. His visit is reported to bolster German-American ties, which apparently weakened in the past few years because of their differences over the West-East relations.

In the lengthy statement, Reagan and Kohl said the West should approach the Soviet Union "with a clear, steadfast and coherent attitude which combines the defense of its own interests with the readiness to pursue constructive relations, dialogue and cooperation with the leadership of the Soviet Union."

"Afghanistan remains an acid test of Soviet readiness to respect the independence, autonomy, and genuine non-alignment of Third World countries and to exercise restraint in its international behavior," they said.

They said the Soviet arms expansion in recent years "has threatened the security of the alliance and international stability." Therefore, the West must "maintain its defenses to the level necessary to meet the threat" before talking about true nuclear disarmament. Although they are really for arms control, they said, they regarded the proposal for freezing the existing levels of nuclear weapons as "harmful to the security of the Atlantic alliance."

"The comprehensive program for arms control proposals" put forward by the United States provides "the best hope for true reductions in arsenals of both intermediate and intercontinental strategic weapons," they added.

During the talks, Kohl reaffirmed his government's commitment to the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in West Germany, if negotiations on this subject now underway in Geneva do not result in a concrete agreement making deployment unnecessary.

The chancellor also expressed his appreciation for the lifting of the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet gas pipeline. The two leaders agreed that the Western countries should consult and cooperate closely in dealing with the East-West economic relations. Those relations should be approached in a "prudent and diversified manner," consistent with the political and security interests of the Western alliance, they said.

The United States has strived to prevent its West European allies from developing closer economic relations with the Soviet Union. Kohl is scheduled to meet Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger before leaving for Bonn.

BEIJING VIEWS LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW162112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Conflict Between the United States and Western Europe Over the Natural Gas Issue Has Come to an End for the Time Being"]

[Excerpts] On 13 November, U.S. President Reagan announced in a radio address that the United States and its Western European allies have reached agreement on issues of economic relations with the Soviet Union, and that the United States has decided to lift the sanctions against the Western European companies supplying natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. The U.S. decision to lift the sanctions is generally welcomed by Western European countries and Japan. Thus the sharp conflict between the United States and Europe on the natural gas issue has come to an end for the time being and the contradictions among the Western allies have eased somewhat.

The United States has always taken a negative attitude toward the natural gas pipeline project and has repeatedly pressed the Western European countries to give up the deal. However, out of their own strategic considerations and economic interests and needs, the Western European countries finally reached an agreement with the Soviet Union despite U.S. opposition. The United States was deeply annoyed by this and a very acute conflict ensued between it and its Western European allies.

In the meantime, the United States decided to extend the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement and increase grain supplies to the Soviet Union. Reagan even pledged that the United States would not impose a grain embargo even if the Soviet Union were to invade Poland. The United States does not allow its allies to expand economic ties with the Soviet Union, but increases its own grain supplies to the Soviet Union by a large margin. Such behavior -- one may steal a horse while others may not look over the hedge -- aroused protests and censures at home and abroad.

In the past few months, U.S. sanctions failed to prevent the natural gas pipeline deal between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Instead they caused a serious rift in the U.S.-Western European alliance and economic losses to many European and U.S. firms.

Under the circumstances, the Reagan administration was forced to find a way to reach a compromise, break the deadlock, repair relations between the United States and its allies and ease resentment at home and abroad. Nor did the European countries want to prolong the dispute with the United States. There have been frequent exchanges of views and secret meetings between the United States and Western Europe since early October to iron out their differences.

The details of the agreement reached between the United States and its Western European allies on economic relations with the Soviet Union have not yet been made public. Judging by President Reagan's 13 November radio address and disclosures by the Western papers, the agreement covers mainly three areas: First, the Western European countries will begin a study in reducing their dependence on Soviet energy and no new contracts for purchase of Soviet natural gas will be signed during the course of the study. Second, measures will be increased to restrict the extension of loans at preferential interest rates and the transfer of strategic materials and high technology to the Soviet Union. Third, the United States will lift sanctions against the companies supplying technology and equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

There is an overall identity of strategic interests and an interdependence in military, political and economic fields between the United States and its Western European allies. They do not want the contradictions between them to get out of hand.

Now the dispute between the United States and Western Europe over the natural gas pipeline has come to an end for the time being, but new contradictions and conflicts may still arise in the future.

The U.S. press holds that the U.S. Government should draw a lesson from the dispute and refrain from taking unilateral actions in the handling of relations with its allies and from interfering in other countries' affairs.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ENDS VISIT TO NIGERIA

OW140633 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Lagos, November 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush left here today at the end of his visit to Nigeria, the third leg of his seven-country African tour.

During his stay, Bush discussed with Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme the situation in Chad, Western Sahara and the independence of Namibia in particular. At a press conference yesterday, Bush said that the United States still insists on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for independence of Namibia.

Ekwueme said at a state banquet in honor of Bush yesterday, "the tortuous negotiations over Namibia have already gone on for too long." He reaffirmed, "in the considered view of this administration, there can be no question of formally linking the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

George Bush will continue his African visit after attending Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

WANG SHOUDAO MEETS U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS GROUP

OW101334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.), this evening met and had a friendly talk with a 11-member delegation of the board of directors of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations led by Raymond Philip Shafer and Arthur H. Rosen, chairman and president of the committee.

After the meeting, Wang Shoudao gave a dinner for the American guests. A C.P.P.C.C. delegation led by Wang Shoudao visited the United States last November.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS WITH ITT DELEGATION 15 NOV

OW151231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation led by J. O. Delabry, president of the I.T.T. Asian and Pacific regional company.

The delegation arrived here on November 12 for technical discussions with related Chinese departments at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

HUANG HUA IN MOSCOW WITH 'IMPORTANT' MESSAGE

LD161604 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[TANJUG Correspondent Branko Stosic report from Moscow]

[Excerpt] What attracts the most attention now is the meeting between Huang Hua and Andrey Gromyko, the foreign ministers of China and the USSR respectively, and the likely reception of the Chinese foreign minister by Yuriy Andropov. There has been no official confirmation yet about the talks, but it is known that the guest from Beijing is bringing with him an important message from the Chinese Government. Precisely for this reason, and coupled with the unconcealed Soviet wish and readiness that the big neighbors may improve the state of their relations, there is no doubt that this will be a significant step toward normalization and that this process will contribute to the overall stabilization of the situation and consolidation of peace not only on the Asian Continent but in the world as a whole.

TV COVERAGE OF HUANG HUA'S CONTACTS IN MOSCOW

HK161422 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes Huang Hua holding meetings in Moscow with "leaders of Romania, Yugoslavia, Korea, Pakistan and America." The news headlines do not include Huang Hua's meeting with Soviet Communist Party Leader Yuriy Andropov. After all domestic news items are broadcast, the domestic television service at about 1124 GMT shows the same male announcer reading a report. This is the text of the report:

"According to XINHUA, Huang Hua, special envoy of the PRC, state councillor and foreign minister, met in Moscow the day before yesterday or yesterday, on separate occasions, with Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK; and Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Huang Hua had cordial and friendly talks with them. Huang Hua also met yesterday with U.S. Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz and had friendly talks with them."

After the reading of this report, which is the television service's first international news item, a filmed report is shown on Huang Hua's meeting with CPSU General Secretary Andropov. The filmed report, which is less than a minute long, opens with a shot of Andropov, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and two unidentified men entering an unidentified hall to attend a Kremlin reception for foreign delegations after the funeral of President Brezhnev.

This is followed by a long shot of many men standing in the hall. Beginning with this shot the video reception becomes poor. Huang Hua is shown in the hall shaking hands with Andropov, an unidentified Soviet official, Gromyko and another unidentified official. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and a foreign leader (who cannot be identified because of poor reception) are shown shaking hands with the Soviet leaders. The film ends with a closeup shot of Polish leader Jaruzelski leaving the hall.

While this filmed report is being shown, a Chinese announcer speaking in Mandarin says the following in the voice-over: "The Soviet Union yesterday held a reception for foreign delegations which had attended Brezhnev's funeral. During the reception, newly elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov extended a warm welcome to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. According to a report, the U.S. vice president and the Soviet leader discussed issues concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the United States for half a minute [as heard] at the reception."

BEIJING REPORTS ON RADIO, TV GROUP'S DPRK VISIT

OW160409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 82

["International Current Events" program report by station correspondent (Chen Kexin): "Sino-Korean Friendship Is Passed on From Generation to Generation"]

[Text] Recently our Chinese radio and television observation group spent more than 20 days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our fraternal and friendly neighbor, on a friendly visit and observation tour. We were warmly received everywhere. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said not long ago, the relationship between China and Korea is no ordinary one. It has a long history and is deep-rooted in the hearts of the people of both countries.

The Chinese radio and television observation group's visit to Korea took place at a time when President Kim Il-song had just successfully completed his state visit to China and a new situation had been created in the development of Sino-Korean friendship. Throughout our visit, Korean friends in all walks of life told us repeatedly that they were grateful for the warm reception and lavish hospitality accorded President Kim Il-song by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people and grateful to Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who personally accompanied President Kim Il-song on the trip to distant Chengdu and Xian.

(Yi Yong-il), chairman of the Korean Broadcasting Commission, told us that activities and events during president Kim Il-song's state visit to China were promptly reported on radio and television. Chairman (Yi Yong-il) happily said: The brotherly friendship between Korean and China was fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song during the war of resistance against Japan. Now this friendship has been inherited and developed by the great Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China. The relationship between our two countries is one of militant unity and friendship and of sharing weal and woe, a relationship no one can destory.

On the day we arrived in Pyongyang, (Yi Chong-nam), vice chairman of the Korean Broadcasting Commission, gave an evening banquet for us. He cordially suggested that neither side read prepared texts of speeches when speaking at the banquet, but talk freely and cheerfully. In other words, all should do away with diplomatic language. We accepted our host's friendly suggestion with great pleasure. Everyone talked freely and cheerfully in a friendly atmosphere. Before we knew it, the banquet had gone on for 2 hours, from 1930 to 2130. Although meeting for the first time, it was like a reunion of old friends after a long separation. There were endless things to talk about.

The Korean Broadcasting Commission attached great importance to our visit. The activities arranged for us were wide-ranging, involving party, government, military, mass education and other spheres. The responsible comrades of the broadcasting commissions and foreign affairs departments of (South Hamgyong Province) and Kaesong City, who received us, expressed thanks to our party and government for their consistent support in the struggle of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the support to the reunification of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by President Kim Il-song. They repeatedly expressed their firm support for the correct principle put forward by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government on the peaceful reunification of China with Taiwan's return to the motherland.

They spoke highly of the 12th national congress of our party which successfully closed recently and wished the Chinese people success in achieving the great strategic goals under the guidance of the fighting program of the 12th CPC Congress.

All Korean comrades who once fought side by side with the Chinese People's Volunteers against U.S. imperialist aggression showed a special militant friendship in seeing us. Comrade (Yi Kwang-sin), deputy director of the Chollima (Yongsong) machinery plant in Hamhung, which employs more than 10,000 workers and staff, received us when we visited the plant. He said cordially that in the past he fought side by side with the Chinese People's Volunteers against the U.S. aggressors on the west coast in the war of liberation of the fatherland. He was very happy to see Chinese comrades visiting the plant. He said he felt it was like meeting with his own brothers.

Comrade (Chong Hi-tae), director of the Hamhung patriots' daily-use articles factory, is a disabled veteran who lost a leg in the war of liberation of the fatherland. He was very excited to see us. He held our hands tightly and said with deep feeling that, among the disabled soldiers in the factory, some had taken part in China's liberation war and some had fought side by side with the Chinese People's Volunteers against the U.S. imperialists. They had been very happy to learn that we would come to visit their plant. He stressed: The friendship cemented with blood between Korea and China is unbreakable and must be passed on from generation to generation.

In our visit to the rural areas, we came to the (Taean) Korean-Chinese friendship cooperative farm in suburban Pyongyang and were warmly received by (Mun Song-il), secretary of the farm's party committee, and (Choe Tu-ha), chairman of the administrative committee of the farm. They treated us to newly harvested honey, apples, pears and baked sweet potatoes. We learned that the (Taean) cooperative farm and the (Hongxing) Sino-Korean friendship people's commune in surburban Beijing have long been linked as friendly units. Like relatives, they have frequent contacts. They always treat Chinese visitors to the farm with their abundant special local farm and sideline products. They mentioned that in autumn of this year the cooperative overcame a drought that had lasted more than 2 months thanks to the (Monnong) Reservoir, which the Chinese People's Volunteers helped them rebuild after repeated bombing by U.S planes. Some comrades of the Chinese People's Volunteers gave their lives while repairing the reservoir. Despite the drought this year, the (Taean) cooperative farm still achieved a bumper harvest because there was irrigation water in the reservoir. They said: In every bumper harvest season, members of the farm cannot help remembering the Chinese comrades who gave their lives for Korean-Chinese friendship and cherishing a feeling of respect for the Chinese People's Volunteers' internationalist spirit.

The ardent sentiment of the Korean young people was even more unforgettable. In Pyongyang we visited the (Yanggang) girls middle school and the (Hyaching) primary school. After we had observed classes, the students gave a rich and varied singing and dancing performance for us. When we were leaving, the students of the two schools surrounded us, held our hands and said together and repeatedly: Please come again.

China and Korea are linked by mountains and rivers and are as closely related as lips and teeth. During our entire visit, we lived in an atmosphere of friendship every day and we felt that the friendship had taken root among the people of the two countries. The Korean friends and the comrades of our group had a common wish: that Sino-Korean friendship would roll on like the water in the Yalu Jiang and last forever like the pine trees on the Changbaek Mountain.

DENG XIAOPING, WANG ZHEN MEET JSP DELEGATION

OW161127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Wang Zhen, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, met and had a cordial conversation here today with leading members of a goodwill delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan [JSP].

Deng Xiaoping said that Sino-Japanese relations hold an important place in China's foreign policy. "In the present changing international situation," he said, "the continuing development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries is conducive to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world."

Delegation leader Isamu Koyanagi, who is a member of the House of Councillors and vice-chairman of the Socialist Party, outlined the present situation in Japan. He thanked his Chinese hosts for the warmth and hospitality his delegation has been met with.

Deng Xiaoping appreciated the Socialist Party's decades of efforts to promote Sino-Japanese friendship. He hoped for still more people-to-people exchanges between the two countries so as to advance China-Japan friendship.

Also present were Shoichi Shimodaira, advisor to the delegation, member of the House of Representatives and president of the Japan-China Special Committee of the Socialist Party; and Takatoshi Fujita and Hitoshi Kubo, deputy leaders of the delegation and members of the House of Representatives. Among the hosts were Han Kehua, director of the national tourism administration, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

DENG XIAOPING RECALLS WARNING AGAINST U.S.

OW161149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 16 KYODO -- Chinese Communist leader Deng Xiaoping Tuesday mentioned a 1959 warning issued by then opposition Japan Socialist Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma who said "U.S. imperialism" was the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people. Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, touched on the matter during a meeting with a visiting Socialist Party delegation.

His reference to Asanuma's warning, which the Socialist issued in Beijing during a 1959 visit, was a deviation from China's public silence about it since 1972 when China and the United States achieved rapprochement with the historic trip to China by then President Richard Nixon.

Diplomatic sources here said Deng's remark Tuesday apparently indicated that coordination of China's foreign policy, centering on moves to take a harder stance toward the U.S., is currently underway among Chinese policy makers.

Asanuma was hailed in China for his warning but drew harsh criticism in Japan because he made it at a time when the Japanese Government was negotiating with the United States on a new security treaty. A rightist youth stabbed Asanuma while he took part in an open political debate at a public hall and he later died of the wounds.

China is currently taking a second look at the Japan-U.S. security treaty, for several years regarded by Beijing as a deterrent against the Soviet Union.

RENMIN RIBAO PRINTS HOANG VAN HOAN ARTICLE

OW060845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- A former Vietnamese leader, Hoang Van Hoan, has contributed to the PEOPLE'S DAILY here an article denouncing the wilful distortion of Ho Chi Minh's works by Le Duan and his company. The "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" they published in 1980 contain wilful abridgements and alterations, the article says.

Hoang Van Hoan, once vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, writes under the title "'Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh' and Renegade Le Duan." The article reads in part as follows:

The works written by President Ho Chi Minh during his 50 years of revolutionary activities are all truths proven by the revolutionary practice of Vietnam, having served as a torch lighting up the rocky road for the Vietnamese revolutionaries and their army.

When republishing a new edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh", the writings selected in the 1960 edition must be published intact because they were approved by President Ho Chi Minh himself. As to the works he wrote after 1961, they might be compiled into a new volume, as "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh, Volume II".

However, Le Duan and his ilk, for their own sinister aims, have made the decision (in the words of the publisher's note): "A new edition of 'Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh' must be published as soon as possible... as a substitute for the 1960 edition for the study of cadres, party members and the whole people."

Why is the need of a substitute? The reason is that the 1960 edition is incompatible with their counter-revolutionary line. A substitute would serve their purpose to prohibit the reading of the original edition of the selected works, so that everybody must read and study what they have altered and selected in their new edition. The original edition contains 249 articles written by President Ho Chi Minh from 1920 to 1960. They are all his most important works. But Le Duan retains only 74 of them and leaves out all the other 175 articles, that means dropping out 70 percent of the articles published in the 1960 edition.

In the remaining 74 articles, Le Duan and his company have flagrantly blue-penciled quite a lot, including President Ho's political report to the Second National Congress of the Vietnamese Workers' Party in 1951, a report approved by all the delegates present.

As to President Ho's works from 1961 to 1969, preliminary estimates show that more than 700 articles have been published in the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN alone. But only 52 articles are selected in what they call their new edition. The 52 articles and some others taken out from the original edition were compiled into two volumes of the same size. This obviously is a trick to make people ignorant of many important ideas removed from the original edition, for now they are allowed access only to the new one which has been implemented and revised by the Le Duan clique.

Anti-China is the nucleus of the Le Duan clique's domestic and foreign policies. Haunted by the fear that the people will know about the excellent situation in China and most of all, about what President Ho said with deep affection about the Chinese people and revolution, this clique brazenly removed nearly 70 articles as well as paragraphs and sentences in other articles about China from the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh", when they prepared the 1980 edition.

But the profound Vietnam-China friendship cultivated by President Ho and Chairman Mao has taken deep roots in the hearts of the two peoples, and no force can undermine it. The publication of 1980 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" on Le Duan's order is null and void. The Le Duan clique must immediately withdraw and destroy all copies of this edition, and reprint the 1960 edition as it was for the broad masses to study.

"President Ho's Will", last article in the new edition, has also been distorted by the Le Duan clique. In spite of the alterations by the Le Duan clique to the original edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh", President Ho's theories, political line, thought and moral values will live for ever in the hearts of the Vietnamese people and always remain as a beacon showing the road of their advance.

All patriotic Vietnamese should firmly rise to defend President Ho's political line and achievements of the revolution, smash the despicable conspiracy of the Le Duan clique and its ruthless, corrupted ruling body, and strive to build a peaceful, unified, independent and democratic Vietnam to fulfill President Ho's expectations.

SRV VESSELS SEIZE THAI FISHING TRAWLERS

OW151157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Seven Thai fishing trawlers carrying 200 crew-members were seized by armed Vietnamese vessels in international waters yesterday, BANGKOK POST reported today. Thai fisheries sources said last night that four armed Vietnamese vessels chased and opened fire at a Thai fishing fleet operating in high seas about 30 nautical miles south of the Thorn Island yesterday morning.

Two of the seven trawlers contacted the radio center of the fish marketing organization in Samut Sakhon Province at nine a.m. when they were chased and machine-gunned, but radio contact was lost later, the sources said. No injuries were reported. The fate of the 200 crewmen was still unknown.

The Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces reported late last September that the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces had equipped many siezed Thai trawlers with weapons and telecommunications systems and converted them into gun-boats for intrusion into Thai territorial waters to attack other Thai fishing vessels.

THAI PRIME MINISTER MEETS NPC DELEGATION

OW161744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today told a Chinese delegation that with the exchange of visits by leaders of Thailand and China, relations between the two countries have become better and better.

Meeting a visiting Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by its Vice-Chairman Peng Chong today, the Thai prime minister said Thailand has enjoyed very good cooperation from China in turning itself into a strong and prosperous country. Peng Chong conveyed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's best regards to the Thai prime minister. Peng Chong told Prem that Premier Zhao is expecting Prem's immediate visit to China.

Prem Tinsulanon hosted a luncheon in honor of the Chinese guests after the meeting. Vice-President of the Thai National Assembly and Speaker of the House of Representatives Buntheng Thongsawat, Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila were present at the luncheon.

Earlier, Sitthi met the Chinese delegation at the Foreign Ministry in the morning. He told the Chinese delegation that the Thai Government attached great importance to the friendly relations with China. "These relations of our two countries are now very close," he said, adding that "your visit to Thailand and the Prime Minister Prem's forthcoming visit to China are all for the maintenance of friendship between our two peoples and for peace and stability in this region and Asia as a whole." The Thai foreign minister appreciated the consultations and cooperation between the two countries on the solution to the Kampuchea problem and other international issues.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVED BY MARCOS

OW151229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Manila, November 15 (XINHUA) -- President Marcos today met and had a friendly conversation at Malacanang with a Chinese delegation led by Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 9 at the invitation of the Philippine Government.

The Chinese delegation visited International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos, Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center in Iloilo, and toured some facilities and experimental fields on poultry and livestock.

The delegation is leaving here for home tomorrow.

FANG YI MEETS KIRIBATI AMBASSADOR 15 NOV

OW151249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met here today with Atanraoi Baiteke, first ambassador of the Republic of Kiribati to China.

AFGHANS SABOTAGE TUNNEL, KILLING SOVIETS

OW111007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 10 (XINHUA) -- 700 Soviet troops were killed last week when Afghan freedom fighters destroyed the northern part of the 2.6-kilometre tunnel on the Salang highway, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today.

The freedom fighters, led by Commander Koochi, blasted the tunnel Nov. 2 on three points, bringing down its roof and damaging its walls considerably, AAP said. A Soviet military convoy was reported to be passing through when the explosions took place.

Another report says some 100 Karmal troops were killed in Jalalabad and Qandahar in the last weeks. Guerrillas in a 6-hour operation on Nov. 4 destroyed government offices of the Hesarak subdivisional headquarters 70 kilometres southwest of Jalalabad. They killed 50 Karmal troops and seized large quantities of arms and food stuff.

Earlier on Oct. 25, freedom fighters killed 50 Soviet-Karmal troops in Pashmul area, Qandahar Province. Another report said Mohammad Raza Khan, commander of the 14th Battalion of the 219 Regiment of the Afghan Army, defected to the resistance forces on Nov. 1.

SOVIETS KILL AFGHAN CIVILIANS IN HERAT PROVINCE

OW161234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 people taking refuge in underground trenches in Afghanistan's Herat Province died of suffocation after the outlets of the trenches were blocked up in a raid by Soviet fighter-planes, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. The Soviet planes kept bombing the Mafrosh Village, where the tragedy took place, from November 1 to 3.

The victims, old people, women and children, were discovered dead three days later when the men villagers, who had been fighting together with Afghan freedom-fighters, returned to the village to see their families taking shelter in the trenches.

PRC SPORTS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR ASIAD

OW141318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The 444-member Chinese sports delegation arrived here this afternoon by special planes to participate in the 9th Asian Games (Asiad) scheduled to begin on November 19. The delegation, led by Chen Xian, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, is the largest ever sent by China to the Asiad since 1974. It includes 307 athletes to compete in the 18 of the 21 events at stake at the upcoming games.

The Chinese athletes were greeted at the airport by K. P. Singh Deo, Indian deputy minister of defence and deputy chairman of the Asiad Special Organizing Committee, S. K. Roy, deputy director, and B. B. Kaura, assistant director, of the protocol of the Asiad Special Organizing Committee. Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, was present on the occasion.

Speaking at the airport, Chen Xian said that his delegation has come to participate in the forthcoming Asiad for friendship and mutual understanding between the athletes and other people in Asia. He expressed thanks on behalf of the Chinese athletes to the Indian Government and people for their remarkable efforts in the preparations for the 9th Asiad.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS HAINAN 7-10 NOV

HK110638 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Romanian Ambassador to the PRC Dumitrescu and his wife and Counsellor (?Mocanu) and his wife visited Hainan from 7 to 10 November at the invitation of Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi. On the evening of 7 November, regional CPC committee Deputy Secretary Liang Cheng gave a banquet for the Romanian guests on behalf of the regional CPC committee and commissioner's office. Accompanied by responsible persons of Guangdong and Hainan, Dumitrescu and his party visited (Fanmao) tea brigade and (Doushuipo) brigade in the Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, the Xinglong overseas Chinese state farm and the Nanhai state tea farm. They also visited scenic spots at Sanya and toured Haikou. Everywhere they went, the guests were given a warm welcome by the local responsible party and government comrades and the masses. On the evening of 9 November, the Romanian guests held a get-together with the Beijing television film studio (ye guang luo) filming group's directors, editors, photographers and actors, who were shooting a film at the Xinglong farm. The Romanian guests left Haikou by plane on the evening of 10 November to return to Guangzhou, where they will continue their visit.

XINHUA ANALYZES YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW131600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 13 Nov 82

[News Analysis: Yugoslav Economy -- Difficult But Remediable by Bao Guangren -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- A package of urgent measures sympathetically accepted by the public seem to have given brighter hopes to the Yugoslav economy which has for some time been in difficulty -- characterized above all by heavy foreign indebtedness.

These measures, mostly approved by the Federal Assembly in mid-October as part of the government's economic stabilization program, are designed to promote production and exports, rationalize the use of foreign exchange and reduce domestic spendings to make the two ends meet.

Priority is given to financing reproduction rather than capital construction and self-managed enterprises have to bear greater responsibility for the loss they have incurred.

In the wake of a law promulgated in May which requires the pooling of hard currency earnings of all the republics into a national bank account, a ban has been imposed on private foreign exchange transactions, although citizens are still free to withdraw their foreign exchange earnings which reportedly total 7.5 million dollars on which they receive in interest rate of 12.5 per cent.

Yugoslavs travelling abroad have to deposit 5,000 dinars (about 100 U.S. dollars) each for the first trip and an additional 2,000 for a second one. The number of the missions and offices abroad has been reduced from 1,300 to 500, saving several hundred million dollars a year.

Gasoline is rationed at 40 liters per month for each automobile, as oil imports, which normally accounted for two-thirds of domestic consumption, has been cut by one million tons this year.

The government has also decided to raise electricity rates to discourage families consuming power more than strictly necessary.

Another major move, taken on October 22, was to devalue the national currency by 20 per cent to a rate of 63.5074 dinars to the U.S. dollar.

The idea was to make Yugoslav goods more competitive on world markets and to boost tourism which used to bring in over a billion dollars.

The current budget has been reduced by 3 to 8 per cent, and work is underway to draw up a plan to cut down federal administration spendings by 10-15 per cent over the next few years.

The host of measures show the firm resolve of the government to revitalize the economy.

Yugoslav leaders have stressed on many occasions the need to spare no efforts to overcome the difficulties by relying on national potentials. Vice-Premier Borislav Srebic, referring to the 19 billion dollars Yugoslavia owes externally, said the nation is resolved to preserve its foreign liquidation capacity and subsequently "economic and political independence," even at the cost of a "larger drop in the living standards."

For this reason, they have told the people about the situation as it is and are encouraging them to discuss it freely for a way out. The whole nation seems to have been mobilized to war against pestering economic woes.

As many people see it, the measures were the result of an undelayable sum-up of economic realities.

The economic crisis "has sobered us up," Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan once said.

There are many factors that plunged Yugoslavia's economy into difficulty.

As world-wide recession has cut its exports and high interest rates have added to its indebtedness, its foreign liquidation capacity has been reduced.

Internally, there is lack of coordination in investment so that various parts of the economy do not fit together. Plants built with foreign loans sometimes produce nothing for export but instead increase dependence on imports because they need inputs from abroad.

The sharp cut of imports, sometimes in the wrong places, caused the shortages of imported raw materials on which many plants are depending. This has affected industrial production.

Another internal cause was lack of adequate emphasis on responsibility and economic efficiency. There had been pell-mell investment in the 1970s. And today, there are moves to sharpen "the political and material responsibility of all" who have committed mistakes or acts of negligence, "be they individuals, organs or enterprises."

As a matter of fact, Yugoslav leaders were not without foresight about the country's problems. They started to take measures three years ago to turn the economy better. The effort proved effective to a certain extent in 1980 and 1981: current account and trade deficits came down.

This year the country, helped by a loan of 1.1 billion dollars, has managed to repay four billion dollars in principal, with only 500 million dollars remaining uncovered till now.

Foreign trade deficit for the first nine months, while still standing at 2.7 billion dollars, represented a 34 per cent improvement as compared with the same period in 1981. The rise of prices has also been moderated a bit to one of 24.6 per cent.

Apart from the effectuality of the government measures, public acceptance is the most important guarantee for their success, in a country based on the institution of socialist self-management.

In the context, cooperation between enterprises in developed sectors and those in less developed sectors is gaining new momentum, on top of a total of 183 joint-investment agreements already concluded by mid-September for the construction of new plants costing 98 billion dinars.

Agriculturists are planning to reap 1.5 billion dollars for farm exports next year, apart from meeting the domestic needs. Under the slogan of "all for agriculture," the sector is quite sure to earn 438 million dollars for the country this year as set in the export plan.

A plucked up power industry aims to generate about 71.5 billion kWh next year. Coal production is planned at some 60 million tons, or 5 million tons more than this year.

Yugoslav leaders assessed that the present economic difficulties can not be overcome very soon because foreign debts will be higher next year. A remarkable upturn will probably come around in 1984.

One British paper depicted the urgent measures as "one of the cold showers that herald the Balkan winter." But one having made a closer look at them tends to think it is the very cold wintry days that harbinger a warm spring time.

PLO STATES STAND ON MIDEAST TALKS PARTICIPATION

OW101220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A Palestinian delegation has explained the stand of the Palestine Liberation Organization on participation in the Middle East talks and recognition of Israel, according to an AL AHRAM report today. The delegation met Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Paris on November 7 and explained to him the PLO four-point stand:

-- Guarantee from the U.S.A. for the PLO to participate in peace negotiations on an equal footing with the other Arab parties.

-- An agreement will thereafter be made between these parties on how the PLO should be represented -- by an independent delegation or having its representative included in an Arab delegation.

-- Palestinians alone can represent and speak for their cause.

-- Recognition (between Palestine and Israel) must be mutual and simultaneous on the basis of a U.S. guarantee for a dialogue with the PLO.

It was learnt that the Palestinian delegation was composed of PLO leading members mostly from the Fatah organization.

MALI RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER ARRIVES 12 NOV

OW122016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Kamakoye Mady Diallo, minister of rural development of the Republic of Mali, and his party arrived here by air at noon today for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Zheng Tuobin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and feted the Malian guests this evening.

Meets With Wan Li

OW151305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Kamakoye Mady Diallo, minister of rural development of Mali, and technical advisor Tiema Coulibaly here today.

At the meeting, Wan Li stressed that the Third World countries should further develop their national economy and strengthen their unity and friendly cooperation.

Diallo said their talks with Chinese foreign trade departments have been sincere and fruitful. He thanked China for her friendly cooperation.

Present on the occasion were Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Malian Ambassador to China Sekou Almamy Koreissi.

XINHUA ANALYZES FORTHCOMING CARIBBEAN SUMMIT

OW091700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 9 Nov 82

["News Analysis: Caribbean Summit in Prospect" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kingston, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The third summit meeting of the Caribbean Community member nations will be held here from November 15 to 18 after a lapse of six years because of repeated postponements. The last summit was held in Saint Kitts in 1975.

The forthcoming summit will be held against the background that nearly all the Caribbean nations are in the grip of economic troubles as a result of the worldwide economic recession and that the stepped-up superpowers' rivalry has turned this region into one of the trouble spots of the world.

According to the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, the summit will discuss international situation and regional security.

Earlier, the Standing Committee of Foreign Ministers of the community nations had studied the possibility of creating a "zone of peace" in the region, free from military intervention and manoeuvres, and leaving the regional problems to the local people to resolve.

Antigua and Belize have proposed the establishment of a regional security force to cope with external threats, and late last month, seven east Caribbean nations have arrived at an agreement to set up a joint coastal defense force.

The upcoming summit reportedly will also discuss the U.S.-proposed Caribbean aid program with a view to adopting a common stand toward it. Community Secretariat sources have repeatedly made it clear that the proposed program should contribute to the region's integration movement by helping its economic development and not to lead the movement astray.

It is expected that much attention will be paid by Caribbean leaders to economic problems. Apart from dealing with all-round economic difficulties at home, Caribbean Community member nations have to mitigate trade conflicts between them.

The community has recorded achievements since its founding in 1973. Politically, it has supported the national independence movement in the region; economically, it has strived for the trade and economic integration there. It was reported that the trade volume among its member countries increased to one billion dollars in 1981 from 235 million dollars in 1973. In addition, various member countries have cooperated with each other in the fields of culture, education, medicine and journalism.

However, as a result of the political and idealogical differences between member nations, the foreign policies of these nations are not always in concert. The short-term interests of some member countries also constitute an obstacle to the process of economic integration.

The convening of the summit after a six-year delay is a success in itself. People hope that the summit will give new impetus to the growth of the community, promote the cooperation and development in the Caribbean region and strengthen the position of the community in face of superpowers.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW161251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A plenary session of the 25th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to hear views concerning the draft revisions of several laws and a number of draft resolutions.

Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC, first gave explanations concerning the revision of the organizational law of the NPC, the organizational law of the State Council, the organizational law of local people's congresses and governments at all levels, and the election law of the NPC and local people's congresses at all levels.

Xi Zhongxun said the four laws were formulated and revised between 1954 and 1979. He said that the constitution which would soon be examined and adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC contains new and important stipulations concerning the state organs. Therefore, it is necessary to make corresponding changes to laws concerning these state organs. Xi Zhongxun said it is requested that this meeting examine and formulate the four aforementioned draft laws and submit them to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC for examination and approval.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, explained to the committee members the number of deputies to the Sixth NPC and matters related to their election. Yang Shangkun said: Since the tenure of office of deputies to the Fifth NPC would expire in February next year, according to stipulations of the election law, the current NPC Standing Committee meeting must draft resolutions concerning the number of deputies to the Sixth NPC and matters related to their election, and must submit the draft resolutions to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC for examination and approval. He then gave explanations regarding the total number of deputies to the Sixth NPC, their proper distribution, the time for their election and other related matters. Yang Shangkun also gave explanations concerning the draft agenda of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and various draft namelists.

Commissioned by the office in charge of the nation's county-level direct elections, Vice Minister of Civil Affairs Zou Entong gave an explanation concerning the extension of the tenure of office of all of the nation's commune and township people's congresses to the end of 1983.

Attending today's plenary session were Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen and Shi Liang. Present at the meeting were State Councillor Bo Yibo; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting will begin group discussions beginning tomorrow.

LEGAL SCHOLAR VIEWS REVISED STATE CONSTITUTION

OW160819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China's new draft of revised constitution is a socialist constitution with Chinese characteristics, said legal scholar Zhang Youyu here today. Zhang is deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and deputy secretary-general of the National Constitutional Revision Committee.

Zhang made the comment in a meeting with a Japanese friendship delegation of lawyers led by Hiroshi Kashiwagi. He briefed the Japanese guests on the draft of revised constitution. He said the draft constitution is of socialist characteristics suitable to present realities of China. He gave the following examples:

-- The draft provides that the People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

-- The People's Republic is a unitary multinational state. The people's congresses are an effective democratic system. The draft expands the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, especially its legislative power, in order to facilitate the deputies' work.

-- As to the economic system, while providing that state ownership and collective ownership are the basis of the socialist economy, the draft also says the state allows a private economic sector with ownership by individuals, foreign investment in China and economic cooperation between China and foreign countries.

As to the rights and duties of citizens, the draft provides that a citizen's personal dignity is inviolable, with the consideration of the lessons drawn from the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution. All these provisions, Zhang said, are formulated in accordance with present conditions. "They will be guarantees to building up a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy," he said.

The Japanese guests arrived here November 13.

CPPCC CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW160551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- The third plenary meeting of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee closes in Beijing today.

The plenary meeting, which began on 13 November, discussed the draft revision of the CPPCC constitution and the explanation on the draft revised CPPCC constitution.

At today's meeting, Sun Qimeng, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, outlined the explanation on the draft revised CPPCC constitution.

Members of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee and nonvoting participants at the meeting, Sun Xiaocun, Chen Yu, Xu Deheng, Yan Zhongping, Huang Dingchen, Qian Changzhao, Qin Yizhi, Wu Heng, Huang Liangchen, Wang Fuzhong, Dong Chunaci, Cai Xiao, Han Ying, Fang Rongxin, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Li, Hu Ziang, He Changgong, Xiao Ke and Wu Bo, spoke successively at the meetings yesterday and today. They expressed satisfaction with the draft revised constitution, endorsed the explanation on the draft revised constitution and also made some suggestions on further changes. Committee member Rong Yiren yesterday submitted a written suggestion on further changes to the draft revised constitution. The secretariat of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee will make further appropriate changes to the draft revised constitution and then submit it to the fourth plenary meeting of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee for examination.

Hu Juewen and Liu Lantao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, presided over the meetings yesterday and today respectively. Vice Chairman Shi Liang attended today's meeting.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS

PM161645 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 82 p 6

[Manuel Lucbert dispatch: "New Sentences Passed on Democratic Movement Members"]

[Text] Beijing -- A reliable source in Beijing has confirmed that Chinese dissident Liu Qing, author of the account "I Accuse Before Society's Court," the first manuscript to emerge from a political detainees' camp in the PRC, was given a 7-year prison sentence a short time ago. That sentence comes on top of the 3 years of "reeducation through labor" which were passed on him in July 1980. Nonetheless it is not known on what date the trial was held -- it apparently dates back to early summer -- or the precise grounds for the sentence.

At the same time as Mr Liu Qing, Mr Liu Nianchun, his brother, and Mr Lu Lin, another member of the democratic movement, were apparently also given prison sentences, about 10 years for the former and 4 years for the latter. Both had been arrested in Beijing during the summer of 1981.

Mr Liu Qing has been in detention since November 1979. At that time he had given himself up to the police to try and secure the release of several dissidents apprehended in front of "Democracy Wall" while selling the minutes of the trial of Wei Jingsheng, the famous dissident who ran the magazine EXPLORATIONS and who was himself sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in October 1979.

The sentences passed on Mr Liu Qing, Mr Liu Nianchun and Mr Lu Lin follow those, already known, passed on Mr Xu Wenli (15 years), formerly active on the 5 APRIL TRIBUNE and Wang Xizhe (14 years), a dissident from Guangzhou.

Following the repression of opposition groups starting in early 1979, these trials show the government's desire to deal an irreparable blow to democratic or liberal dissidence, even if it is Marxist, as in the case of Mr Xu Wenli and Mr Liu Qing.

In addition another trial of supporters of the gang of four is reported in the southern province of Yunnan. Mr Huang Zhaoqi, the main defendant, has been sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment. Some of the evidence against him dates back to the Cultural Revolution during which, as a result of the actions of the revolutionary committee of which he was one of the leaders, more than 1,380,000 people were allegedly persecuted in Yunnan. According to the prosecution, 17,000 of them were beaten to death and 61,000 were left disabled as a result of ill-treatment.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK161127 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1, 2

[Editorial: "Workers Are the Masters of Enterprises"]

[Text] In our socialist country, there would seem to be no question of whether workers are the masters of their enterprises. But in some enterprises, this problem has not been genuinely solved. This merits our attention and consideration.

In the past we made revolution, overthrew the three big mountains and transformed the private ownership of industry and commerce. All these things were done for the purpose of transforming the private ownership of the means of production so that the workers and broad masses of laboring people could be masters of their country and enterprises. We have already achieved this. After the workers and broad masses of laboring people won the right to be masters, their sense of responsibility and untiring enthusiasm for labor erupted like a volcano, bringing about the rapid restoration of our national economy and putting us on a path of healthy development. Later on, due to the influence and guiding principle of "left" deviation in economic work, the workers' sense of responsibility for being their own masters was weakened. The question of workers' participation in management was raised for many years, but for various reasons it was not truly carried out in practice. During the 10 years of turmoil, factories became positions from which to "exercise dictatorship," everything was thrown into disorder, and the socialist relations of production and the development of socialist productive forces was seriously damaged.

"The socialist cause is the cause of the whole people." The basic issue of the various reforms and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was how to bring about and guarantee the position of the masses as masters of their own country and to arouse the people's initiative and creative spirit in building socialism.

The party Central Committee first of all grasped agriculture, the key to promoting the situation as a whole; corrected the erroneous guiding ideology of the "left" which had existed for a long time; and comprehensively carried out the different forms of responsibility systems in agricultural production. Contracts linking remuneration with output, and particularly the system of assigning full responsibility, broke down the phenomenon of "all eating from the same big pot;" respected the material interests of the peasants, so that the more they worked the more they were paid; and in the operation and distribution of production, the peasants' autonomy was respected. All these measures won the enthusiastic support of the peasants. This responsibility system has developed swiftly. A good beginning affects the situation as a whole, and the overall economy in the rural areas has "come alive."

Agriculture inspired and spurred on industry. Thanks to the direct concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company made courageous explorations and started to practice an economic responsibility system combining responsibility, rights and benefits. This kind of responsibility system includes two interrelated aspects: One is to extend the autonomy of enterprises, clearly define the economic responsibility enterprises must undertake toward the state, to be sure to fulfill the state plan and implement the economic responsibility system in the relations between the enterprise and the state. The other is to implement the economic responsibility system within enterprises down to every individual· that is, to fulfill the plans and all technical and economic quotas issued by the state, all professional work and the requirements of cooperation between and within levels. This major reform of the economic system brought about tremendous changes in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. The economic results have markedly improved and the profits have increased annually at an average of 20 percent for 3 years running. At present, out of 50 comparable technical and economic targets, 32 achieved by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company were among the highest of the same industry over the whole country, and 6 reached advanced international levels.

Why is it that the economic responsibility system has such power? Summing up the economic responsibility system, some comrades say that it has brought "four forces" to enterprises: through initial reforms of management which had previously been over-rigid and excessive, enterprises won their autonomy, gaining "vital force;" the operative achievements of enterprises and the labor achievements of workers were linked up with economic benefit, to a certain extent overcoming egalitarianism with "everybody eating from the same big pot," bringing "motive force" to enterprises and workers; enterprises and workers have greater responsibility, and thus "pressure force;" and they have been inspired with a sense of responsibility as masters and so further tapped the "potential force" of enterprises. These four forces converge into a mighty driving force enabling enterprises to develop production and raise economic results.

In the final analysis, what are the "four forces?"

First, the workers' right to democratic management of enterprises is extended and the workers feel that they have genuinely become the masters of the enterprises.

The fundamental condition for the economic responsibility system in industry is to rely on the vast number of workers and masses as masters to run the enterprise well. By implementing the economic responsibility system, besides participating in overall management, the workers also have to take part in making decisions and in distribution. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and some other enterprises organized all the workers to take part directly in making major decisions of the enterprise, such as long-term schemes, annual plans, operational decisions, distribution and use of their own funds (including production funds, welfare and bonuses), revision of the management system and so on. These are handed to all the workers beforehand for full deliberation and then submitted to the workers congress for further discussion; a formal decision is made and then introduced into the economic responsibility system of all departments and levels, its implementation being supervised by the permanent presidium of the workers' congress and its committee. The workers' congress has genuinely become an institution with real power. The workers' congress establishes under it working committees to manage housing and proposals, checks and examinations, inspection of rules, regulations and safety, welfare, techniques, economy and so on. These committees are composed of workers, management personnel and leading cadres. They widely represent the masses and have the right to discuss and decide problems by themselves. Various professional departments also establish advisory committees formed by workers, experts and professional personnel in certain fields to do professional management work well by pooling the wisdom of the masses. Of course, democratic management should also include supervision and the right of recall over leading cadres, the right to vote and so on. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and other enterprises will carry out further exploration in these fields.

Instituting democratic management is a process of practice and study. It is therefore necessary to strengthen party leadership and ideological and political work. We must eradicate the influence of "left" deviation, eliminate the interference of all forces of habit and constantly carry on education among workers on their sense of responsibility as workers and how to exercise their democratic rights correctly.

Second, the unswerving implementation of the Marxist principle of material benefit has destroyed the malpractice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" which existed for a long time, and the correct handling of the relationship between the state, the enterprise and the individual, closely linking the interests of the three, has brought about a new inherent economic momentum.

The purpose of the reform of private ownership of industry and commerce carried out in the 1950's was to prevent exploitation; that is, capitalists were not allowed to exploit the workers.

The purpose of the present reform of the economic system is to forbid "everybody eating from the same big pot." Reform in this field has far-reaching significance. It has eliminated the phenomenon of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in two aspects: First, in the relationship between the state and enterprises, the state provides enterprises with certain rights of self determination, including, to a certain degree, the rights to reserve funds, the right to sell a certain proportion of their products themselves and the corresponding right to distribute products, purchase materials and so on. In this way, we have changed the situation in which enterprises simply followed orders from the top and were bound hand and foot; we have opened up prospects for "enlivening" enterprises and brought into play the wide subjective initiative of enterprises and workers. The greater the contribution enterprises make to the state, the more profits enterprises can reserve, and the funds for production development, the collective welfare of enterprises and individual income increase to a great extent. On the contrary, if the state plan cannot be accomplished and less contribution is made, the enterprises and workers will gain even less. With certain degrees of rights in the use of finance, enterprises can plan their future and work out long-term plans for technical transformation and improvement. With the right to sell a certain proportion of their products themselves, enterprises can aim their products at the market, concern themselves with the needs of the whole of society, constantly produce new products and change the situation of past decades in which the same product was produced over and over again. Second, the economic responsibility of workers is linked with reward and punishment. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company implemented the policy that "the total amount of bonuses should not exceed (the quota fixed by the state), the units should not all be treated as equal and the maximum reward for individuals should not be fixed" and broke through the phenomenon of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in getting rewards. Of course, we still need to reform the labor and wage system to completely eliminate "everybody eating from the same big pot." This is a very complicated problem needing overall consideration, and it is not a problem that one enterprise or one trade can solve.

At present there is widespread egalitarianism in the field of distribution in our country. This is due to historical and social reasons, and related to the improper rules and regulations formulated under the guiding principle of "left" deviation. Facts have proved that in the old society, egalitarianism was but an illusion of small farmers. In the new society, egalitarianism cannot free laborers from poverty, but attacks the advanced, encourages the backward, breeds inertia, and hinders the progress of science and technology and the development of productinve forces. In our thinking and policies, we must get rid of egalitarianism and genuinely practice the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The principle of democratic rights and material benefits embodies the superiority of the socialist system. Of responsibility, rights and benefits, responsibility is the prerequisite, rights are the condition and benefits are the motive force. The combination of responsibility, rights and benefits and the unity of pressure and motive force can greatly enhance the consciousness and creative spirit of the workers as masters of their own affairs. Without these two conditions, it would be empty to say that workers were masters of enterprises. We made revolution for the purpose of winning democratic rights and material benefits for the people. The purpose of building the four modernizations and constantly improving economic results is also to meet the daily increasing material and cultural needs of the people.

The practice of the economic responsibility system in industry, which combines responsibility, rights and benefits, can extend the democratic right of enterprise workers to the greatest degree and promote the reform of system and reorganization of enterprises. Following this direction, we can break new ground in running Chinese-style enterprises. This economic responsibility system has vitality and is profoundly supported by the workers. In the course of practice, it will inevitably open a way for advance. The pursuit of the agricultural responsibility system has brought about historical changes in the entire rural situation. Industry is somewhat more complicated than agriculture. We cannot rush headlong into the economic responsibility system in industry; still less can we arbitrarily apply one model in all enterprises. In the light of the characteristics of industry, it is imperative to make experiments in typical models, sum up experiences, promote work in all areas by drawing up experience gained in key areas and gradually popularize them. But we can predict that the pursuit of the economic responsibility system in industry is sure to kindle the workers' sense of responsibility as masters, fully arouse their socialist initiative and creativity and bring about far-reaching effects in the entire industrial situation. All localities and departments must strengthen leadership, cooperate closely, and coordinate their action, so that this new-born thing can be constantly perfected and developed through practice.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CONTRACT MANAGEMENT IN SHOPS

HK170850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Contract Management System Adds Vigor to Shops and Stores"]

[Text] Due to the long-term influence of "leftist" ideology in economic work, the phenomenon of "eating from the same big pot and receiving equal benefits" was a serious problem in the commercial departments and led to poor economic results. In order to solve this problem, the commercial system in Changzhou City first tried out the method of "collective and individual contract management of business" in the catering trade on the basis of implementing business responsibility system. Recently, in some small-scale state-run retail stores, they put into practice the method of "the state owning shops, collectives running them, the state taxing them, and shops assuming sole responsibility for their losses and profits and being managed in a democratic way." This has added vigor to these shops in their business and has achieved satisfactory economic results.

The revival of retail commerce and the catering trade forms an important link in the chain of enlivening circulation and makes the market flourish. So long as we start with reforming the management system and closely combine responsibility, decisionmaking power and benefits so as to arouse fully the initiative of enterprises and workers, we are bound to make full use of the special qualities of business management, achieve better business returns and run enterprises better. The experience of Changzhou City has offered clear proof of this.

Contract systems are very effective in the rural areas, and also in small-scale urban retail commerce and catering service trades. The experience of Changzhou proves that whenever contract systems are practiced, people become more responsible toward their work. Whether contracts are made by collectives or individuals, people are stimulated to show more concern for the results of their business. As a result, the quality of service is improved, business hours are longer and life made easier for consumers. In short, people's subjective initiative can thus be brought into full play and enterprises can swiftly take on a new appearance.

Contract management is much better and more superior than "eating from the same big pot and receiving equal benefits." Contract management helps do away with the style of "official commerce" and benefits the state, enterprises and workers as well as consumers.

The reform of commercial institutions involves many problems and calls for many policies. In the course of trial implementation, there will certainly emerge a large number of problems which need to be tackled. However, commercial enterprises absolutely must get rid of the practice of "eating from the same pot." This general orientation is invariable. So long as we have the courage to blaze new trails, strengthen leadership and make serious experiments, the contract system in commercial departments will certainly be promoted step by step.

CHINA DAILY ON STATUS OF DALAI LAMA, TIBET

HK170205 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Nov 82 p 4

[By political editor An Zhiguo in BEIJING REVIEW: "Nine-Point Principle Not Applicable, Dalai Lama Told"]

[Text] The Dalai Lama is not simply a religious but a political figure who conducts political activities in exile.

The Chinese Government cannot agree with any official of any country receiving him on his recent trips. Through diplomatic channels we have already made our position clear to the governments involved.

In 1979 the Dalai Lama asked that he be allowed to send representatives to Beijing. In the last three years, the government agreed to receive four such groups. Some group members have paid long-term visit to Tibet.

Party and state leaders have told these groups China's views and policies towards the Dalai Lama; although China is still critical of the 1959 rebellion launched by some members of Tibet's upper strata, we should not get entangled in rehashing this historical issue today.

The Dalai Lama and his followers are welcome to return to China. It is hoped that they will contribute to the unity of the motherland and of all the nationalities, as well as to the nation's four modernizations. Upon their return, the government will make appropriate political and personal arrangements for them.

Differences

The three-member delegations sent to Beijing by the Dalai Lama this year requested that China accord Tibet the same treatment as is provided for Taiwan in the government's nine-point principle, and that all the areas inhabited by Tibetans in Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu and Yunnan be incorporated with Tibet into a unified Tibetan autonomous region.

China's response to this question is: Both Tibet and Taiwan are integral parts of China, but there are big differences between the two. Tibet has been liberated for more than three decades. It has completed democratic reforms and socialist transformation, has abolished the feudal serfdom system characterized by a combination of political and religious rule, and has long been an autonomous region under the leadership of the central government. The nine-point principle, therefore, is not applicable to Tibet.

History

Neither is the request for merging all the areas inhabited by Tibetans realistic. For centuries, the Tibetan people have lived in separate communities within four other provinces in addition to Tibet itself. Just like other minority nationalities in China, they exercise national regional autonomy and are organized into an autonomous region, several autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

It is not reasonable to change the historically determined administrative divisions simply according to the distribution of nationalities.

China's critics abroad often raise the question of the so-called "independence of Tibet." The assertion that "Tibet had always been independent in the past" is groundless. People who have a little knowledge of Chinese history know that the Tibetan and Han peoples began friendly contacts centuries ago. By the seventh century, in addition to economic and cultural exchanges, the two nationalities had established close political relations. During the Yuan Dynasty in the 13th century, Tibet was included in the domain of China and became part of China's territory.

Today, some separatists and others with ulterior motives continue to flaunt the misleading banner of an "independent Tibet." In recent years, these forces have given enormous publicity to the "frenzied welcome" received by the visiting delegations from the Dalai Lama. But this is not at all surprising. Lamaism has deep influence among the Tibetan people. Tibetan Buddhists regard not only the Dalai Lama, but all the others they call "living buddhas" as gods, incarnate, and welcome them accordingly.

Some people who don't know this background have mistaken religious feelings towards the Dalai Lama as political trust in him. Others have exploited the Tibetan people's beliefs to arouse a religious fervour that would serve their own aim of splitting the motherland and undermining our national unity. These efforts will prove to be in vain.

RURAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT DECLINE REPORTED

OW170840 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the "Peasants' Letterbox" program]

[Excerpts] Today, [announcer] would like to answer the question raised by a few listeners, the question about the decline in the enrollment of children in schools in rural areas.

In his letter to us, Comrade (Xie Yanfu) of the (Heqing) brigade of Qingfeng County, Henan Province, wrote: Since the establishment of the production responsibility system, the number of children engaged in labor in the rural areas has increased, whereas the number going to school has dropped. A production team in our brigade originally had 25 children in middle school but now only 5 remain. The other 20 were called back by their families to help in farming. Most of these children now engaged in labor did not go to junior middle school. In fact, some of them did not even graduate from primary school. If this situation is allowed to continue, more illiterates will come into being before the old ones are wiped out. How then can we advance the four modernizations in the future?

Comrade (Liu Chuanshou) wrote from the Weinan military subdistrict, Shaanxi Province: The question of the decrease in the enrollment of schoolchildren is also very serious in our place. In a recent investigation tour I made to Yunan Prefecture, I was shocked to find out the number of children of the (Sanshili Bao) brigade in Ziyang County enrolled in school has dropped from more than 200 in 1979 to only 60. Along the way I saw many 10-year old children working in the fields with grownups instead of going to school.

Both (Xie Yanfu) and (Liu Chuanshou) appealed to the parents to let their children go back to school and to think about the long-term interests of the country in bringing up the next generation and not about the immediate interests that would turn them into illiterates. They also hoped that departments concerned would work out measures quickly to solve this question.

With regard to the question of the declining enrollment of schoolchildren, we think that the situation in rural areas has been very good in recent years and there should be no problem for children to go to school. But why, in some places, has the number of children in school dropped? To find an answer to this question, we called on a comrade at the primary school education department of the Ministry of Education. He said there are four factors contributing to this situation: 1) Some commune-member households in need of a larger work force called their children back to help in farm work. 2) Some commune members do not realize the importance of education. They attach importance only to immediate economic interests and ignore long-term interests. To them, it does not matter whether or not children in rural areas receive an education. 3) The teaching quality in schools is poor and both the parents and their children felt that since they could not learn much in school it would be better for the children to return home and help. 4) Some places run schools with a one-track mind and the things they teach are of no value in agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

I think we should first of all arouse the attention of cadres and commune members to popularizing primary school education. We hope that cadres, teachers and parents in rural areas will realize the important role of education in socialist modernization. I do not know whether you have noticed the shocking figure revealed in the recent census: more than 230 million people out of a population of 1.03 billion are either illiterate or semi-illiterate. We must pause to think for a moment; how can a country become prosperous if it does not grasp education, has no culture and knows nothing about science?

We hope that all parents will let their children go back to school for the sake of long-term, not immediate interests, so that they will grow up to be men of culture, scientific knowledge and construction skills. We must also take steps to train teachers and improve their professional skills and teaching quality. We must improve their pay so that they can devote more of their time and energy to teaching.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES POPULATION ANALYSIS

OW161223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- An analysis of China's recently reported census figures was published in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. It was done by the State Council's population census group and the population department of the State Statistical Bureau.

Briefly, the groups's conclusions on several points were:

1. The population on China's mainland increased 313,593,529 in the last 18 years. This is at an annual rate of 2.1 percent. The absolute figure as well as the rate is fairly high. If the population is not to exceed 1.2 billion at the year 2000, an annual growth rate of 0.95 percent must be maintained, or a natural population growth of 10,370,000 per year. This will be a most difficult task.

In the last 18 years grain output in China has increased by an annual average of 8,600,000 tons. Assuming that one person consumed 260 kilograms of grain a year, the population increase each year accounted for 52.7 percent of the grain increase. Should the annual population growth rate have been one percent, grain consumption would only have amounted to 25.1 percent of the increased grain production. China would thus have more grain and other raw materials to promote the modernization drive and improve the people's livelihood.

2. Average density of population is 107 persons per square kilometer in China. This is an increase of 33 persons over the 1964 figure. However, the density in the 18 provinces and autonomous regions in the interior increased 50.9 percent from 47.3 persons per square kilometer in 1964 to 71.4 persons in 1982. This rate of increase was slightly higher than the 37.8 percent in the coastal areas which now have a density of 320.6 persons per square kilometer.

3. Control of city and town population has had some effect. However, greater efforts will have to be made in the future. The proportion of the urban population in China increased from 18.4 in 1964 to 20.6 percent in 1982. This growth rate is much slower than in most of the world's urban areas.

4. The rate of increase of China's minority nationalities is higher than that of the Han nationality -- the biggest ethnic group, in the past 18 years. The population of the Hans has increased 43.8 percent while that of the minority nationalities has risen 68.4 percent. The proportion of minority nationalities in the national population has risen to 6.7 percent from 5.8 in 1964.

5. China's population is more educated than in 1964, but it still falls short of the demands made by the modernization drive.

In conclusion, the analysts said the current census shows that China's regular annual population announcements are fairly accurate. The current national population figure is only 1.14 million more than the figure estimated by the State Statistical Bureau on April 30 of this year.

LIU SHAOQI ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART POLICY

HK161246 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Liu Shaoqi [0491 1421 1142]: "Several Opinions on Literary and Art Work"-- a talk by Comrade Liu Shaoqi at a report meeting held by the leading party group of the Ministry of Culture in March, 1956, originally published in WENYI YANJIU No 5, 1982]

[Text] The problem of whether or not to change the folk opera troupes into state-owned troupes needs to be studied. For the time being, before a decision has been made, they must remain unchanged. However, "cooperative troupes," which bear the character of cooperatives, can be formed and led by party and league members and activities. Attention should be paid to the improvement of their internal relations so that they can be reformed by the internal forces. First, it is necessary to encourage the laborers with material benefits so that they care more about their labor through their concern for material life. It is not correct to think that when the troupes are run by the state, both the fruits of labor and the likes and dislikes of the audience can be neglected. Laborers are concerned about the fruits of labor; this is an objective law of socialism. The state-run troupes will also be concerned about the fruits of their labor. Second, it is necessary to adopt a correct attitude towards actors. Those who are good must receive higher wages, those who are not must get lower wages. The method of contracts can be adopted. The troupes have the right to sign or refuse to sign a contract. The form of "tanghui" [1016 2585] [troupes invited to households to give a performance on family occasions in old China] was a practice of opera troupes in the old days. If it were continued nowadays, it would be an insult to the artists.

Moreover, if thousands of troupes were to be run by the state, they would certainly lose initiative. This would mean regression rather than progress in artistic work. When a unit which should be run cooperatively by the collective is run by the state, it is a mistake of "leftism." This is the same in everything. Before we see the advantage in changing something, we must not change it, or at least change it slowly. It is necessary to let the folk opera troupes continue to exist for some time to come and let them compete with the state-run troupes to see which can attract bigger audiences and which is more popular.

It is necessary to organize individual labor appropriately. Individual labor will exist for a long time in some fields, such as repairing and other trades. With regard to manufacturing musical instruments and stationery, individual labor must be allowed if the cooperative form cannot be adopted. The problem lies in how we will organize their production to suit their characteristics. As to the wandering artists, they must be allowed to register and get a licence. The performance of dagu [versified instruments] -- is also a kind of individual labor. It is necessary to let the performers tour everywhere and organize them in a manner appropriate to their activities so that things can be made convenient for their spiritual labor. The organizational form must be decided by discussing the matter with them. These organizations must not hold too many meetings. They can hold one or two meetings in a year and at a fixed date. During the meeting, various national forms can be adopted. In order to cheer all participants, they can have one day or so for amusement. When the members of the organizations have difficulties, it is necessary to ask relevant departments to help them. It is also necessary to help them in their study and organize them to listen to reports -- no matter where they are, they must have a chance to listen to reports. We must do more political and ideological work among them. Literary and art organizations must also help them. It is not suitable for them to take part in collective activities, so they must not be forced to take part in these activities, but given a certain amount of freedom.

Attention must be paid to the development of commissioned sales and sales agencies. Small bookstalls can adopt this method. For commissioned sales, sales assistants can be appointed on a commission basis and commission given according to the goods sold. This is in reality a kind of extra pay. Sales agencies have their own capital. We must not swallow it. Instead, we must allow differences between wholesale and retail prices. These differences also correspond to wages. Peddlers may go to rural areas once a month to sell their goods. They can also have fixed customers and fixed circles.

Our policy is to let a hundred flowers blossom, and weed through the old to bring forth the new. However, "the new" cannot be brought forth by force. Great efforts are needed in the reform of literature and art. It is impossible to have a child before pregnancy. The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom means various flowers can exist side by side. For example, both indigenous and foreign things can be developed.

It is not good to let performers dress in rags when performing the "Rebel Fisherman." ["Dayu Shajia" 2092 3342 3010 1367 -- a traditional Beijing Opera] for the people like beautiful figures and dresses. It is not necessary to be so true to life. In theatrical reform we must not make great changes. We must only change those things which are harmful and leave unchanged those which are not harmful. Some traditional plays are instructive. They must not be changed arbitrarily. New literary and art workers must avoid impetuosity in theatrical reform of the troupes. They must wait until conditions are ripe. The plays must not be impatiently or excessively changed and become entirely different from the original ones.

We must not underestimate the artistic attainments of Beijing Opera and make random changes in it. No damage to artistic attainments will be permitted. It is not correct to adopt the policy of looking down upon, neglecting and suppressing the development of Beijing Opera instead of supporting and helping its development. If it is difficult to understand, we can use slide show captions for help. Expressions used in the old days must not be changed, but must be written accordingly. When a melon is not yet ripe and you want to pluck it, you commit a mistake of subjectivism. At present, the expression of subjectivism, factionalism and stereotyped party writing exists everywhere. I suggest that we all again study carefully Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." It is necessary to carry out rectification in literary and art circles.

We must force ourselves to reflect modern life. Foreign operas also find it difficult to reflect modern life; only a very few of them can do so. It is necessary to give play to the strong points of local dramas. We must not think that since they cannot reflect modern life, they can be neglected. Different people have different tastes. Some like whole plays and some like the highlights only; but most people like those which have interesting plots. The peasants like operas performed in series. If we can relax and be happy, that is a success. Having fun and taking a good rest helps people give play to their socialist enthusiasm. Watching "Swan Lake" can cheer you up. The drama "Notre Dame de Paris" is of a very high artistic standard. It is also instructive. We must preserve and develop what is good in our traditional art and, at the same time, absorb good foreign things. Progressive and harmless movies from all countries, including the United States, can be imported. Harmless movies can help us understand the situation, so they can be imported. But we must not import those which are harmful.

New operas are very good. For example, we all like "The White-Haired Girl." Some foreigners were also moved after watching it. Do we have a history of opera? Yes. The "Grape Fairy" and "The Sparrow and the Children" are all good operas. In those days when we began to run modern schools after the Japanese pattern, some songs in the singing movement were very popular among the masses. It was Li Jinhui who began to compose opera based on these songs. We must not look down upon Li's creation. He went on to produce this form of performance on the stage and composed the "Melody of the Countryside." The creation of "The White-Haired Girl" was a development and a progress. It is liked by people in various countries. We must create more operas like "The White-Haired Girl." Western opera must also be performed.

The problem of literary and art criticism merits our attention. First, we must encourage and develop criticism. Second, we must strive to make correct and appropriate criticism. Third, criticism must be pertinent and helpful. We cannot stop responsible comrades from discussing an opera they have seen. But their opinions may become a pressure on performers. What shall we do then? If remarks are made casually, they are not criticisms and must not necessarily be followed. If opinions are given formally, they must be given clearly and unequivocally. Of course, organizational resolutions must be followed. Since they are resolutions, they must be obeyed. Otherwise, people will not know what course to take. Our opinions may be right or wrong, so when nonprofessional people give their opinions, they must take the attitude of discussing problems and not stand above the composers. Composers and artists must respect the opinions of the masses. This does not mean that they should follow all mass opinion; otherwise, things will be changed to an entirely different shape according to the opinions of various people, and there will be no individuality.

It is a good thing that large numbers of works by amateur writers have emerged. There will certainly be more such works in the future. The amateur writers have created quite a few good works reflecting realities, because they are familiar with life.

They are full of promise. The writers association must respect them, train them and have the attitude of welcoming, helping and supporting them. A policy must be adopted of letting them work, giving them time, and sometimes allowing them to leave their posts to create works. This refers to amateur writers who have already made some achievements. As to professional writers, they must also take proper jobs in the light of their specific conditions. A provincial CPC committee secretary cannot necessarily write anything full of vitality. Professional writers must know how the provincial CPC committees do their leadership work. If conditions allow, the must systematically take part in party meetings at various levels. They must go deep into the realities of life. Some people who have taken up writing as a profession were originally secretaries in the provincial or prefectural CPC committees, or PLA cadres. We must help them write more and honor them. If it is more suitable for some people to be writers, we must let them do so. But they must also be engaged in some side occupations and take proper jobs. They must never be divorced from life. Leading departments must attach importance to ideological work and, at the same time, pay attention to developing the specific character and style of the writers.

YANG DEZHI AT PLA MEETING HONORING MODEL TEACHER

OW160543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- A leading organ of the PLA General Staff Headquarters held a report meeting on the deeds of "model teacher" Comrade Bai Chunyu this morning.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff, and Zhang Zhen and Wu Xiuyuan, deputy chiefs of the General Staff, attended and cordially received Comrade Bai Chunyu's widow, Chou Changshu, and comrades of the report group. Yang Dezhi praised Bai Chunyu as a good teacher, cadre and comrade trained by the party.

Comrade Bai Chunyu was a military teacher at the engineering college of the PLA Engineer Corps. He gave his all to the party's educational cause till his heart stopped beating. He dedicated all his energies and died at his post on 2 March this year. The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee conferred on him the honorary title "model teacher."

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chi Haotian spoke at the meeting. He called on all comrades of units under the General Staff Headquarters to launch in-depth activities to learn from Bai Chunyu and other heroes and exemplary people, strive to carry out the fighting tasks set by the 12th party congress and contribute their efforts to creating a new situation in building up General Staff Headquarters.

MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA TO BE COMPILED BY PLA

OW161750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee has authorized the Chinese People's Liberation Army to compile Chinese military encyclopedia.

Since 1981, the People's Liberation Army has been working on the China Greater Encyclopedia -- Military. Its editorial board held a meeting recently to study the possibility of compiling the Chinese military encyclopedia, which would be a more professional reference book.

The China Greater Encyclopedia -- Military will give a limited presentation of the military instances and theories from thousands years of China's history, especially in the last 55 years since the founding of the Chinese People's Army. Therefore, the board said, the compilation of the Chinese military encyclopedia "is of great importance for modernization of China's defense, the preparation against aggressive wars and the education of future generations."

The Chinese military encyclopedia should be compiled in light of the specific conditions of China and the Chinese People's Army and with foreign experiences as reference, the board said.

WANG ZHEN, FANG YI AT CEREMONY HONORING GUO MORUO

OW161944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The 90th anniversary of the birth of Guo Moruo, prominent Chinese writer, poet, dramatist, historian, archaeologist and social activist, was marked here today at a commemorative meeting attended by party and state leaders.

Guo Moruo was born November 16, 1892 and died of illness June 12, 1978.

The meeting was sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Writers' Association and attended by 300 people from various circles.

Wang Zhen and Fang Yi, members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, were present.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, presided.

Addressing the meeting, Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Lierary and Art Circles, said that Guo Moruo and Lu Xun were "two cultural giants in modern Chinese history," whose works do not only belong to the past, but also to the present and the future.

He quoted the remarks by the late Premier Zhou Enlai 40 years ago that Guo Moruo was "both a scholar and a revolutionary."

"As a scholar, Guo Moruo had done creative work in a wide range of fields. As a revolutionary, he had kept in step with the Communist Party and shared weal and woe of the country and the people," Zhou said.

Zhou urged further study of the history the new cultural movement since the 1919 May 4th movement and the cultural inheritance of Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and other revolutionary writers. He said: "It is important to study and analyze their experiences with Marxist views for the development of socialist culture."

Guo Moruo's Beijing residence since 1963 was opened to the public. At about 10 a.m., Fang Yi unveiled the sign bearing an inscription by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. About 200 people including party and state leaders Deng Liqun and Zhu Xuefan attended the ceremony.

Situated on the bank of a lake in the western district of the capital, Guo Moruo's former residence contains his more than 10,000 books, 1,000 manuscripts, diaries, letters and his collections of rubbings and other valuable relics. There are 20 photos of Guo Moruo in different periods since his youth,

The residence has been listed by the State Council as a cultural site under special protection.

SCIENTIFIC BODY FORMULATES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW162215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- The party group of the State Scientific and Technological Commission recently held an enlarged meeting to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national science and technology award conference and developed measures to implement the guidelines of his speech.

The participants in the meeting pointed out: Premier Zhao's report has systematically and incisively expounded the dialectical relationship between economic construction and science and technology, that is, economic construction must rely on progress in science and technology and scientific and technological work must be geared to the needs of economic construction. The report also pointed out those longstanding shortcomings in our country's economic and scientific and technological structure which obstruct technical progress. The report grasped the key links by effectively solving the issue that economic work must rely on science and technology. In China a new situation is expected to emerge in which science and technology and the economy will develop in a coordinated manner.

The participants in the meeting contended: In view of the fact that the state has set technological progress and raising the economic results as the main goal in its economic construction, its various departments and localities will request help from the scientific and technological front in terms of energy, resources, materials and efficiency. Thus the scientific and technological front, from the upper to the lower levels, is facing the problem of how to adapt itself to this new situation ideologically as well as professionally. It also has to prepare itself well enough to usher in a new upsurge in economic construction and in scientific and technological development.

After discussion, the party group of the State Scientific and Technological Commission decided to take immediate actions to do the following tasks well:

1. Formulate a long-term development plan for science and technology. Regarding the question of formulating the long-term development plan for the period 1986-2000 for the state's science and technology, the State Scientific and Technological Commission is planning, along with the State Planning Commission, to complete its preparatory work in the latter part of this year and should be ready to work on the plan next year. The guiding principle is to make necessary contributions by closely sticking to the strategic target of raising economic results and quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. After preliminary consideration, it was decided that attention should be paid to solving the following five problems in formulating this plan: 1) clearly set the basic level to be reached by our country's science and technology within 15 years. We should be able to transfer those advanced technologies that were already widely adopted by developed countries during the early 70's and 80's into our various key industries and to popularize their application by the year 2000. 2) Based on the needs of our country's economic and social development, we should identify the disciplines and industries that need to be developed within 15 years.

3) Work out a concrete long-term plan for effecting the "four transfers." 4) Incorporate the following into the plan: the scientific research work during the early period of the state's key construction items; important scientific research topics during construction; and scientific research topics in the key technical innovation items. 5) Draw up a list of fundamental and long-term scientific and technological items and solve related problems so that the necessary preparatory work can be done for our country's scientific and technological and economic development on a longer term basis. In the meantime, the commission plans to organize scientific and technological workers to participate in drawing up plans for industrial development, zoning and technical innovations in key enterprises. And these plans should be closely interrelated to the long-term development plan for science and technology so that they can reinforce one another.

2. Organize scientists and technicians to tackle key technical problems. The commission will be responsible for organizing and tackling key problems in a coordinated way. It has to grasp the key links in discussing and analyzing issues according to their categories. It also must make sure that work is being carried out according to planned schedule so that the research results can be quickly applied and popularized in production.

3. Reorganize new contingents of scientific and technical personnel and restructure the scientific and technological system on the basis of not disrupting the established orders in major scientific research work. The commission plans to establish several technical development centers on a trial basis.

4. Further improve the policy of technological transfer and technological administrative work. At present, the work of transferring the nation's scientific and technological achievements is being carried out extensively and in various practical forms. Moreover, it has produced positive economic results. Nevertheless, some problems still exist due to the lact of concerted administrative policies. The commission plans to submit its opinions regarding the measures and policies to promote technological transfer.

5. Further improve the evaluation and reward system for workers in the scientific and technological field. We must develop a system by which we can appraise and evaluate the scientific and technological workers' ability to solve practical problems and their contributions in the course of the nation's economic construction. We must also formulate well defined reward regulations so that proper rewards can be given to those scientific and technological workers who have made great contributions to technological advancement and to creating major economic results.

6. Strengthen guidance for scientific and technological work in various localities. The commission will cooperate with the scientific and technologcial commission in different localities to work out ways to improve the scientific and technological work in small- and medium-sized cities and in rural villages. Based on this experience, the commission will convene a national conference on science and technology sometime next year in order to review the nation's overall scientific and technological work.

FORMER KMT GENERAL CALLS FOR CPC-KMT PEACE TALKS

HK081333 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1347 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 7 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Liu Yaohuan, a former KMT general, recently published an article in the United States calling for overseas Chinese to act as a bridge in the CPC-KMT peace talks.

The article, entitled "Speak One More Word for the Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland," was published on 30 October in the first issue of VOICE OF PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF CHINA, the journal of "The Association for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China" in San Francisco.

The article says: "The time has come for the overseas Chinese to act as a bridge in the peace talks. How shall we strive for this in the future? We must strive for this by acting as a bridge. On the one hand, compatriots in both Taiwan and the Chinese mainland must unite with the overseas Chinese and act as the main force for the promotion of peace talks. On the other hand, we must sincerely advise both the Beijing and Taibei authorities to face reality squarely, weigh the pros and cons of the separation and reunification, follow the trends of the time and the will of the people, come to the conference table for negotiations, adopt the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences, and find a reasonable proposal, thus burying the hatchet and banishing enmity in a cup of wine."

"The Association for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China" in San Francisco was officially established on 31 October this year. Jiang Yuntian, leader of the Chinese Democratic and Social Party; Dong Shijing, responsible person of the Chinese Peasant Party; Liu Yaohuan, former KMT gemeral; and Tong Xizhang, an incumbent professor at California University (a Taiwanese compatriot) successively delivered speeches at the establishment meeting. They stressed the need for mutual contacts and exchanges between the CPC and the KMT to realize the peaceful reunification of China. Dong Shijing also proposed in his speech that Taiwan and mainland China respectively dispatch personnel to the opposite sides of the Taiwan Strait in order to make practical inspections and give introductions.

OVERSEAS NEWSPAPER URGES CHIANG TO HOLD TALKS

HK040915 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- From 11 to 13 October, the America-based PEIMEI JIHPAO published in installments an article entitled "Imploring Mr Chiang Ching-kuo Not To Reject Peace Talks." The article was signed by individuals who called themselves a group of Taiwan Chinese nationals residing in Canada. These people hold that by adhering to the argument that "peace talks are equivalent to destroying Taiwan," Chiang Ching-kuo is proceeding solely from his only selfish interests as well as those of his party. They expressed the hope that Chiang Ching-kuo and those under him would immediately examine themselves, realize the trend of the times and decide to open the door for peace talks as soon as possible.

The article directly addresses the Taiwan authorities -- Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and those under him -- and tells them that their repeated rejection of proposals for peace talks and reunification have not only roused indignation and criticism both at home and abroad but also the anger of the overseas Chinese. This is because their rejection is motivated by selfish interests, by the animosity of their party and their desire to retain the power they have now acquired.

This is shown by the fact that the difficulties which they have cited as grounds for rejecting proposals for talks are nothing but excuses, and in rejecting peace talks they have disregarded the existence and prosperity of the state and nation and have arbitrarily and stubbornly ignored the desire of the people. They should understand that the peaceful reunification of the country is the trend of the times and the desire of the people throughout the country, and therefore it is clearly a reasonable and natural demand.

But, they have been shouting empty slogans in order to hinder the realization of this demand. Furthermore, they have stepped up their collusion with foreign forces and tried to impose the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated by the United States with regard to China's territory, Taiwan. By these tricks they have attempted to maintain their separatist rule and seek a momentary ease, while trying in secret to divide our country and silently turn Taiwan into an independent state, thus stealthily creating two Chinas. In doing all this, they proceed from the reputation, interests, power and position of their own clique and have never given the least consideration to the cardinal principle of the interests of the state and nation.

The article says that these people have raised a hue and cry about using the three principles of the people to reunify China. But how are the three principles of the people being carried out in Taiwan now? What about nationalism? There is no national self-respect nor national unity. In everything they do they obey the will of foreigners and are at the beck and call of the United States.

Is there democracy? The people have no power and the government has no ability. Political power is placed in the hands of those who are incapable of running the government. Furthermore, all the power of governing the state, commanding the army and controlling secret agents is placed in the hands of a single individual. There are a large number of other malpractices, such as bribery during elections, serious corruption and bribes among officials, the wanton development of a personality cult, and abuse of official privileges. Officials have the right to propagate their arguments and issue orders at will, but the common people have no right to criticize the government, let alone the right to demonstrate or protest.

The people's livelihood? Since there is inequality in the right to possess land or control capital, it is impossible to solve the problems related to the people's livelihood in a rational and effective manner. True, the urban areas and industry in Taiwan are prosperous, but this is only a surface prosperity and there are countless instances of poverty and misery behind it. Many ordinary people have to work hard all day long for their subsistence. The economic prosperity of Taiwan can be said to be only enjoyed by a few people and most of the people are still struggling for subsistence amid poverty and hardship!

This situation of great disparity between the rich and the poor has resulted from the lopsided development of the economy, which will finally bring about a situation in which the rich will become even richer and the poor will become even poorer. Since this has never formed part of the three principles of the people, what version of the three principles of the people is being carried out in Taiwan? Since you have failed to implement the three principles of the people, how can you use these principles to reunify China!

The article says that, in its opinion, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's recently expressed view that peace talks are equivalent to destroying Taiwan and that peace talks will shake the morale of the army is completely wrong. It is entirely due to the fact that he is proceeding from his own selfish interests and those of his party that Mr Chiang neglected the prerequisite of the national interests of our state and gave utterance to such a view.

The article says that if the Taiwan authorities can frankly state their conditions for holding talks under the prerequisite of giving priority to the interests of the state and nation and to freedom and democracy, we believe that they will certainly win the support of both the people at home and the overseas Chinese abroad. As a result, not only will the talks not destroy Taiwan or shake the morale of the army, but, on the contrary, they will increase Taiwan's prestige and heighten the morale of the army.

The article says that if the Taiwan authorities think only of the interests of the 18 million people on Taiwan, they will still realize that they should not reject the peace talks. For, if their rejection gives rise to a civil war, it will bring about miserable and cruel disasters, which would entirely be the result of their selfishness. They must know that the reunification of China must surely be realized and that this is the desire of all the people in the country and all overseas Chinese. This being the case, how can they be so stubborn as to insist on rejecting the talks? The writers of the articles are extremely unwilling to see such a purposeless civil war break out with our compatriots killing one another. They hope the Taiwan authorities will think things over.

The article concludes that its writers earnestly hope Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and those under him will immediately examine themselves, clarify the trend of the times and decide to open the door for peace talks as soon as possible. The writers wish that our country will be reunified so that the desire of the people throughout China and of all overseas Chinese will be satisfied. This will also conform to the last words of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the founder of our nation — "We should strive to save China through peaceful struggle."

PRC DIPLOMAT GRANTED POLITICAL ASYLUM IN FRANCE

OW171013 Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov. 16 (CNA) -- Mr. Chang Yi, a Chinese economic counsellor of the Communist Chinese Embassy in Kinshasa, has been granted political asylum in France as a political refugee, an informed source here in Paris said Tuesday.

A French tourist guide of Chinese origin who declined to be identified told the CNA correspondent that he has met with Mr. Chang Yi in Lyon, south of Paris, in early November when he led a group of tourists for a sightseeing trip.

Mr. Chang told him that he defected in France on May 7 and was granted political asylum as a political refugee in Lyon on Oct. 18, five months after his defection, the French tourist guide said. Mr. Chang is in good shape and learning French in Lyon. He wishes to visit Taipei in February, the French tourist guide added.

However, it is difficult to identify Mr. Chang's real first name in Chinese, which could be spelled as Yi or Yee or other style. Only Mr. Chang knows it, other sources said. He served as an interpreter in the Communist Chinese Embassy in Togo before he was assigned to the Communist Chinese Embassy in Zaire as a commercial counsellor.

Mr. Chang is now under the protection of French policemen in Lyon. He refused to meet any journalist including those from French newspapers in the past six months.

Mr. Chang was the third Communist Chinese defector who has been granted political asylum by the French Government.

PAPER REPORTS DEFECTION OF MAINLAND PHYSICIST

OW170401 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 16 (CNA) -- Another Chinese physicist from the mainland has defected to the Republic of China and is currently working at an undisclosed university in northern Taiwan as a visiting professor, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS reported Tuesday.

The paper said the scientist, identified only as a "Mr. Lu," has been in Taiwan for three months. He decided to stay in Taiwan while making a stopover at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, the paper added.

A native of Chenkiang, Kiangsu, the 43-year-old physicist is the second mainland scientist to defect to Taiwan this year. Prof. Hsu Chia-luan, also a physicist, defected to Taiwan in the same manner last May.

"Mr. Lu" was graduated from the Futan University in Shanghai and worked at a research institute in the city before he left for the United States three years ago as an exchange scholar. He worked at an optical laboratory in Arizona.

In an interview with the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS, "Mr. Lu" said while in the U.S. he started reading press reports about Taiwan and learned of its progress, which prompted him to reach the decision to defect. The paper said "Mr. Lu," an expert in infrared rays, has proposed to initiate a research project on the subject.

PRESIDENT CHIANG RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW170411 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 16 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday received a delegation of U.S. congressmen at the presidential office, composed of Rep. George C. Wortley R-N.Y., Rep. David O'B. Martin R-N.Y. and Rep. Don Ritter R-PA. and their wives.

President Chiang expressed his warm welcome to them for their current visit to this country. He exchanged views with them on the international situation and matters of mutual concern.

Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary-general, and Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien were also present at the meeting.

PAPER VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

OW160527 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] According to disclosed information, the Chungshan scientific research institute is actively engaged in developing a medium-range surface-to-surface missile, which greatly surpasses the "Chingfeng" type surface-to-surface guided missiles in both size and range.

The name of this guided missile has not been announced by the department concerned. But according to reliable information, its range is 960 kilometers, which makes it capable of reaching Canton, Fuchou, Shanghai and Nanking on the Chinese mainland. It is reported that the plan for developing such missiles was started long before the cessation of Sino-U.S. relations.

A Chinese military expert holds that since we have decided not to develop nuclear weapons it is particularly important for the defense of our country that we develop medium-range and long-range missiles, or even cruise missiles.

He also states that if nuclear warheads are not to be attached to long-range surface-to-surface guided missiles, then positive efforts must be made to develop conventional warheads which have great destructive power in order to attain the expected military results.

The expert also points out concerning the missiles guidance system that it is also necessary actively to develop a more sophisticated guidance system, in addition to the conventional inertial system [kuan hsing fang shih 1977 1840 2455 1709] in order to increase the percentage of hits for long-range missiles carrying conventional warheads.

Furthermore, in the draft national defense budget submitted by the Ministry of National Defense to the Legislative Yuan, it was mentioned that our country is actively engaged in developing new weapons systems, including new types of air-to-air and air-to-surface guided missiles. By conjecture, the functions of these missiles surpass the "Sidewinder" air-to-air guided missiles currently used by our air force and the "Bullpup" air-to-surface guided missiles which the United States is permitted to sell us. Among other weapons systems and technology still under development are the guidance system for medium- and long-range guided missiles and also shell cases made of compound materials [fu ho tsai liao 5958 0678 2624 2436].

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS RELATIONS IN POST-BREZHNEV ERA

HK161010 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Outside Brezhnev's Funeral"]

[Text] New System of Soviet Leadership

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was buried yesterday, thus becoming the 10th person buried in the Red Square mausoleum. The burial ceremony was presided over by Andropov, the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is predicted that the Soviet Union will likely resume the triumvirate leadership system. Nikolay Tikhonov, in addition to his post as the present chairman of the Council of Ministers, will, along with Konstantin Chernenko, become chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

When speaking of Yuriy Andropov, foreign observers liked to stress that he was head of the KGB. As a matter of fact, before this, he had been a diplomatic official. But what he did during World War II was never revealed.

Huang Hua's Meeting with Andropov

The picture showing Chinese representative Huang Hua at Brezhnev's funeral was shown on television in Moscow. It is said that it has been years since Soviet television stations released film of the activities of Chinese leaders.

In a statement issued before his departure for the Soviet Union, Huang Hua called Brezhnev "chairman," not "comrade." This is because the relationship between the two parties has long been severed and has not yet been restored. In spite of this, sensitive Western correspondents, judging from some sidelights in the funeral (for instance, the timing of the meeting between Huang Hua and Andropov), said that the Soviet Union wanted to push Sino-Soviet relations ahead.

The person who greeted Huang Hua at the airport and accompanied him during his activities, Leonid Ilichev, is a Soviet deputy foreign minister who was also the Soviet representative in the consultations with China held recently. Some people anticipate that Huang Hua and Andrey Gromyko will meet.

The news of Huang Hua's departure for Moscow was given in the most prominent places of the front page of yesterday's RENMIN RIBAO, with a special headline: "Peace and Friendship Between China and the Soviet Union Conforms to the Interests of the Two Peoples and of World Peace." This is also a new approach.

How Soviet-U.S. Relations Will Develop

The United States despatched Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz to attend the funeral. Some people in Congress commented that it was an unwise move for Reagan himself not to go to the Soviet Union.

According to a news report in the NEW YORK TIMES, Bush and Shultz will state two dimensions of their position to the Soviet leaders. One is to express the hope for improved relations; the other is that should the other party persist in confrontation, the United States will be ready to strengthen its military power.

Before Brezhnev's death, U.S.-Soviet relations were at a low ebb. "Detente" had run into snags, the tension between the two countries had intensified, no progress had been made in nuclear talks and the summit meeting was not realizable within the foreseeable future.

Yesterday Andropov talked with Bush for half an hour outside the reception held after the burial ceremony. In handling U.S.-Soviet relations, whether Andropov will follow established rules or hoe another row will probably be disclosed very soon. Foreign correspondents held that Andropov had made known his position when he used the word "imperialism" in his speech at the reception.

Failure of the U.S. Pipeline Ban

In U.S.-Soviet relations, there is the problem of the U.S. ban on selling pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union by West European countries. The ban was lifted the day before yesterday after Reagan expressed condolences on the death of Brezhnev at the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

The lifting of the ban symbolizes two failures on the part of the United States. The first is that the United States has failed to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union by economic means. The second is that it has failed to curb the West European countries.

In order to extricate itself from an awkward position, the United States alleged that it had reached an agreement with the European countries to apply sanctions by other means. Britain, Italy, West Germany and Japan have expressed some willingness to coordinate their actions with the United States, but France totally ignored the matter and has refused to make any compromise.

The Funeral Diplomacy Is Just a Start

The Brezhnev era has formally ended and a new period has begun for the Soviet Union. The funeral diplomacy is just a start. We should see further developments in how things will be.

WEN WEI PO ON HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO LIANGSHAN

HK170421 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Report: "Hu Yaobang Visits Liangshan, Stresses Development of Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Chengdu -- Not long after the convening of the 12th CPC Congress, Hu Yaobang inspected Dukou Municipality and the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province. During his investigation of the cadres and masses in Liangshan, Hu Yaobang said that to change the state of affairs in Liangshan they should exert their superiority and stress the development of animal husbandry. To enliven their thinking and broaden their field of vision, Hu Yaobang listed a large number of facts, calculated many itemized accounts and repeatedly explained from north to south and from internal to foreign the great significance of conspicuously developing animal husbandry.

Hu Yaobang said: I made some investigations in the north recently. The income from four dairy goats is equal to the salary of a new university graduate; 6 jin of milk is equal to 1 jin of grain. If Liangshan Prefecture can breed 6 million dairy goats, this would be equal to 1 million dairy cows. They can then produce 2 million tons of milk a year, equal to 6 million jin of grain. This is a considerable figure. Milk and meat are staple foods in many countries. The Menggu (Monggol), Weiwuer (Uygur) and other minority nationalities of our country also use milk and meat as their staple food, so they are sturdy and strong. Our Yi and Han nationalities should imitate them in this respect and gradually change the composition of our diet.

There are more than 6 million mu of cultivated land in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. The area of wooded and hilly lands, grassland and water is ten times more than the area of cultivated land. Therefore, it is quite obvious that we must proceed from this practice, carry out a combination of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and raise the development of animal husbandry to a more important position.

We must also realize that this is a revolution in the agricultural sphere. Only by carrying on this revolution step by step for a decade or two can we effect a radical change. However, if we insist on adhering to a single product economy, seeking only to develop grain while ignoring the development of a diversified economy and are keen on reclaiming wasteland on hillsides at 50 to 60 degree angles and trying to plant buckwheat and corn, it will be impossible to change the present situation and we will become poorer and poorer.

GUANGDONG PROPOSES COMMITTEE ON TRADE PROBLEMS

HK150158 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST BUSINESS NEWS in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Foreign Trade Bureau chief, Mr Feng Xueyan, has proposed the establishment of a special committee, one of whose tasks would be to solve trading problems raising from the growing economic ties between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province. Mr Feng's initiative came after a meeting with a group of local business leaders organised by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC).

Such a move is taken by some observers as an earnest indication of Chinese intentions to promote trade, and Hong Kong business leaders back the idea because, they say, there are a number of difficulties to be resolved.

One of these, according to Mr Feng, is the question of country of origin for products partially manufactured in Guangdong.

A Hong Kong lawyer who specialises in China trade says many Hong Kong investors can find no channel through which to bring problems. Settling trade disputes is now an urgent need lest some traders become so "fed up" that they wind up their operation.

With a proposed working committee to smooth out trade between Hong Kong and Guangdong, some businessmen are hopeful that problem areas could be identified and new areas for investment be explored.

"Despite China's wooing of Hong Kong investments in many different industries, it would be better if they could tell us what opportunities are available and when various industries reach saturation point.

Some China analysts, however, questioned the need for -- and potential effectiveness of -- such a committee.

"It is better to have one fewer committee than to create one more unless it can prove itself able to do actual work," one said.

One China watcher observed that many local businessmen have already established close links with China and that many trade organisations have been building up a dialogue with their Chinese counterparts over recent years.

Instead of a committee, one suggested, why not expand the connection network outside Guangdong and begin to explore new areas? China is a vast country and has potential in many places and in many different activities, he said.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is also working towards this objective. Twenty members are going to Xian in Shaanxi Province and Chengdu of Kunming in March.

The chamber's director, Miss Cecilia Fung, will be going to Beijing at the end of the month to arrange the group's visit with the China Council for the Promotion of Trade.

GLOBAL RECESSION AFFECTS PRC SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT

HK170129 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST BUSINESS NEWS in English 17 Nov 82 p 1

[By Julia Auyeung: "Global Recession Slows Shumchun Projects"]

[Text] Global economic sluggishness has apparently caused a slowdown on "ambitious" projects in the Shumchun Special Economic Zone, BUSINESS NEWS learnt last night.

At least two Hong Kong investors -- Hopewell Holdings Ltd and Millies group of companies -- are now being cautious in determining the next steps of some enterprises.

Projects for a highway and a small town by Hopewell, though not yet scrapped, are to be slowed, while Millies' Buji industrial project is described as being "stagnant" until industrial activities revive.

The problem -- far from being faced by these two companies alone -- is a universal one, scholars at a seminar on Asian modernisation said yesterday.

A Hong Kong scholar said it was risky for any developing country to rely too much on foreign investment, especially in the present recessionary conditions, which had substantially tightened the purse strings of investors.

The senior lecturer of Hong Kong Polytechnic's Department of Business and Management Studies, Miss Priscilla Lau, noted that over 90 per cent of Shumchun's capital is from foreign investors. The flow of such funds was subject to many factors completely out of the control of the Shumchun authorities. To achieve success, the economic policy planner should consider external forces, such as general market conditions, background and prospects for investors.

"These factors weigh heavily for the success of Shumchun in future. Planners should realise the constraints of relying on external factors and should take various measures to cushion the shocks," Miss Lau cautioned. China could also make use of its "internal force" -- the rising salaries of the people -- which should be channelled back for such purposes.

"The Shumchun government has totally ignored the circular flow of income and the investment loop in the economy. With the increased income, the people will maintain a very high propensity to consume.

"One of the measures that can be considered is to issue stocks or bonds with higher interest rates," she suggested, but noted that the Chinese Government is very cautious in using such financial instruments. The most effective way to channel income back into the economic flow is "to allow private enterprises to operate in certain sectors."

Miss Lau also recommended the Chinese Government to open up its domestic market. Foreign industrialists invest in any country in the expectation of "serving the host market."

"China has imported a very large volume of commodities from other countries. If Shumchun would consider allowing investors to sell part of the output in China, it would create more attractive conditions for foreign investment."

The dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of the Philippines, Dr Ofelia Angangco, suggested that in such a difficult period, developing countries should work out joint solutions rather than vie for limited funds and thus create strong competition. This could also help to avoid duplicating development projects.

Backing up Dr Angangco was a South Korean law professor who called on Asian countries to form a united front for mutual economic development.

An organisation with functions similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would be beneficial, said a professor of law at Yonsei University, Prof Yang Seung-doo. Countries such as South Korea, China and Hong Kong could join together.

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China

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GUANGZHOU 1982 AUTUMN TRADE FAIR JUDGED SUCCESS

OW160011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Consolidated report by XINHUA reporter on the 1982 Guangzhou autumn export commodity trade fair]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- "During the present world recession, China's economy has great appeal." That remark was made by a Japanese businessman at the 1982 autumn export commodity trade fair in Guangzhou. Indeed, the Guangzhou trade fair is doing brisk business. The volume of business concluded here has greatly surpassed our expectations, and the demand for some commodities has even exceeded supply.

After an assessment of the situation at this year's Guangzhou export fair, parties concerned pointed out that, since China's total exports account for only a little over 1 percent of the world total, it still has great export potentialities, and that because the bulk of China's exports is made up of foodstuffs, clothing and other daily needs, they have a good market even in a worldwide recession. Another important factor contributing to China's flourishing export trade is the continuous efforts made by China to improve its foreign trade work.

At this year's Guangzhou autumn export fair, this reporter saw great potential for China to expand its exports to Third World countries and increase commodity supplies to Hong Kong and Macao. Compared with the same period last year, Western countries' imports and exports both dropped during the first half of this year, yet the volume of imports of Third World countries showed no sign of decline during the same period. Some Western and central African countries have even lowered taxes or exempted all import taxes for semifinished products. Trade officials and private businessmen of Third World countries maintained that they love to do business with China because, whether one's business deal is big or small and whether one's country is rich or poor, China treats everyone with friendliness and without discrimination, and they feel safe and not at a disadvantage when doing business with China. At this year's Guangzhou autumn export trade fair, the Jordanian trade delegation signed over 50 contracts with several Chinese trade delegations, and a vast majority of these contracts were signed as soon as a price was quoted by the Chinese side, thus showing their complete trust in the Chinese delegations. The head of the Jordanian delegation said: "At this export fair, we also bought commodities we originally wanted to buy in other countries." On its departure, the delegation presented the Chinese side with a Jordanian national flag to show their respect for the Chinese.

Businessmen from 17 countries and regions which did not attend last year's autumn export trade fair showed up this year at the opening of the fair. Another 13 Third World countries sent 17 trade delegations or delegations of state trading companies to do business at the 1982 Guangzhou autumn export trade fair. This rarely happened at previous export trade fairs.

In recent years, businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao have shown increasingly greater interest in doing business with China's inland regions. At this year's autumn export fair, over 39 percent of export business was concluded with businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao. Experts predict sustained growth in trade between China's inland regions and Hong Kong and Macao. This is conducive to the inland region's socialist modernization and construction and to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Ni Shaojie, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Firms Association, said, "if the inland regions conduct more extensive study of the Hong Kong market to learn its needs, improve their freight transport and speed up the delivery of supplies, trade between Hong Kong and the inland regions is bound to increase by large margins."

At this year's autumn export trade fair, increases were witnessed in the sales of foodstuffs, clothing and other daily commodities; the volume of trade in textile goods, grain, edible oil, local products, light industrial commodities and handicraft items were large; and for some items, the demand even exceed supply. Prawns were sold out in only 2 days; queues formed to buy dried hot peppers; honey was quickly sold out, and detergents were very hot items. Following the further implementation of China's economic policies, even broader avenues of trade are awaiting us. The flexible measures adopted by various Chinese trade delegations to cope with different situations at the export fair also contributed to the expansion of China's export business.

Responsible persons of concerned departments pointed out that, in a worldwide recession, if we strive to take full advantage of our strong points and bring our subjective initiative into full play, we will surely do a lot more business, and a new situation will emerge in our foreign trade.

SHANGHAI FIRM SIGNS PACTS WITH FOREIGN CONCERNS

OW171944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Trust and Investment Corporation signed today three cooperation agreements with a Hong Kong firm, a United States company and a French bank.

Under the agreements, the Shanghai corporation will cooperate with the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong, the U.S. Merill Lynch and Co. Inc. and the Banque de Paris des Pays-Bas in establishing joint ventures, compensation trade, leasing, processing trade and co-production.

All parties agreed to exchange and provide information on economic and trade cooperation and act as each other's agent.

Since its inauguration in July 1981, the Shanghai corporation has signed cooperation agreements with 40 foreign banks, consortiums, enterprises, security companies and consulting companies.

HUANG HUA LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME 17 NOV

OW180152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese special envoy Huang Hua left here for home this evening.

The Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs arrived here on November 14 to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

He was seen off at the airport by Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and Director of the First Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Kapitsa.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present.

'Optimistic' on Talks

OW180724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, returned here by air this morning after attending the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Huang Hua was met at the airport by Gong Dafei and Qian Qichen vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China.

Huang Hua said to reporters at the airport: "Besides attending President Brezhnev's funeral during my stay in Moscow, I met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed with him ways of removing obstacles and promoting consultations between the vice-ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries so as to achieve progress on substantive matters. The second round of consultations will be held in Moscow. Leaders of the two countries attach importance to these consultations."

Asked about the prospects of the consultations, Huang Hua said: "I'm optimistic."

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS BIRTHDAY BANQUET FOR SIHANOUK

OW171125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet here yesterday evening in honor of President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to celebrate his 60th birthday.

Speaking at the banquet, President Kim Il-song said that his country firmly supports the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for total national liberation and independent development of the country.

On behalf of the Korean Government and people, Kim Il-song expressed warm wlecome to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and praised him for his successful activities at the 37th U.N. General Assembly, for his heroic struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his nation, and for his great contribution to the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In his speech, Sihanouk expressed most profound and eternal gratitude to President Kim Il-song for his constant, firm and powerful support and multiform aid to the people, the coalition government and patriotic forces of national liberation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Sihanouk said that the people, armed forces, leaders and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will constantly bend their most intense efforts and make all sacrifices, fighting without retreat, till Kampuchea becomes a unified, independent, free state with territorial integrity.

Sihanouk arrived here yesterday morning on a visit to Korea.

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES DPRK ARTILLERY MEETING

HK180608 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 6

[Report: "Kim Il-song Urges the People's Army Artillery Corps To Raise Its Combat Strength"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 November (XINHUA) -- According to today's NODONG SINMUN, a Korean newspaper, in a speech that he delivered at a meeting of the Artillery Corps of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Comrade Kim Il-song called on the KPA Artillery Corps to thoroughly implement the Korean Workers' Party's policy on building the Artillery Corps and try every means to raise the corps' combat strength in order to build the KPA into "one-beats-a-hundred" revolutionary armed forces.

The meeting of the KPA Artillery Corps was held on 12 and 13 November. Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the KPA, attended the meeting and delivered an important speech. Also attending the meeting were Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-im and other leaders.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES END TO DIVISION OF KOREA

HK180756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Division of Korea Into North and South Must End"]

[Text] Seven years have passed since the 30th UN General Assembly adopted its resolution "on turning the cease-fire in Korea into lasting peace and creating favorable conditions for promoting peaceful reunification under Korean initiative."

During these 7 years, the people and Government of the DPRK have made unstinting efforts to carry out the UN General Assembly resolution and promote the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The republic first put forward a positive proposal on holding a north-south dialogue, hoping to expand contacts by means of this dialogue and pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In 1980, at the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress, Chairman Kim Il-song put forward the new plan of establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and a 10-point program for peaceful reunification of the fatherland, clearly pointing out the correct road for peaceful reunification of the fatherland under Korean initiative. This year still more statements have been made by the republic urging the advance of the cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland. All this has fully expressed the sincerity of the government of the republic regarding the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. However, due to the interference of U.S. imperialism and the complete lack of sincerity among the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea, it has still been impossible to carry out the UN General Assembly resolution on the Korean problem. Almost 30 years have now passed since the Korean war ended, but U.S. troops are still in Korea. After the Reagan administration came to power, not only did it go back on its predecessor's promise of partial troop withdrawal, it actually increased military strength in South Korea and continued to carry out the conspiracy to create "two Koreas." With U.S. support, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has talked glibly about reunification but in fact is not sincere about this at all. On the one hand, they have said that are willing to hold talks anywhere in the world with the north on Korean reunification, but on the other, they have pursued a perverse course in Korea and savagely suppressed and persecuted the patriotic masses demanding reunification of the fatherland. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are the archcriminals in obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The division of the Korean Peninsula cannot go on, and the tragedy of the separation of the flesh-and-blood compatriots of north and south must end. The Chinese people strongly demand that the 30th UN General Assembly resolution on the Korean problem be implemented, that the U.S. miltiary units and installations be withdrawn from South Korea and that a stop be put to the actions of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in sabotaging the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese people resolutely support the great cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea. We believe that no force will be able to block the advance of peaceful reunification under Korean initiative and that a united Korea is sure to appear above the horizon.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE DEVELOPS RECONNAISSANCE PLANE

OW161144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Air Self-Defence Force has been quietly equipped with a first electronic reconnaissance plane, which is making test flights, according to TOKYO SHIMBUN here today.

The electronic reconnaissance plane is an innovation based on the Japan's YS-11 transport plane.

JAPANESE BANK SETS UP OFFICE IN BEIJING

OW171924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The representative office of the Sumitomo Bank Ltd. of Japan was inaugurated here today. Sumitomo is the seventh Japanese bank to open a Beijing office.

Kyonosuke Ibe, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, who came here for the occasion, officiated at a reception this evening to mark the occasion.

Ibe and Chen Kedong, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, proposed toasts at the reception.

Ibe said the inauguration of the representative office in Beijing is a new starting point to strengthen cooperation between the Sumitomo Bank and the Bank of Ch'na and will play a role in expanding economic cooperation between Japan and China.

Chen said the opening of the representative office in Beijing will enhance economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries and promote the existing friendly relations and business cooperation between the two banks.

The reception was attended by people from Chinese and foreign financial and trade circles.

JAPANESE FOOD INDUSTRY EXHIBITION OPENS 18 NOV

OW180831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- An eight-day Japanese food industry exhibition opens here today at the Beijing Technical Exchange Center.

On display is the latest technology for food processing, meat packing, crust and pastry making and packing, food sanitation examination and hotel kitchen equipment.

"We hope the exhibition will help our effort to upgrade Beijing's food industry, which needs to be modernized to meet the growing needs of the people," said an official from the Beijing branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade which helps with the exhibition.

"The Japanese technicians will give on-the-spot demonstrations at the exhibition, and more than 10 discussions will be held," he said.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, which has held more than ten exhibitions in China during the past three decades.

Wang Chun, vice-mayor of Beijing and president of the Beijing association of the food industry and Ichizo Kimura, director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japanese association, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, attended this morning's opening ceremony.

Ye Lin, another vice-mayor of Beijing, cut the ribbon. Also present were more than 600 Chinese and Japanese officials and technicians.

THAI PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL PRC VISIT

Departs Bangkok

OW170753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left here this morning for Beijing for a four-day official good-will visit to China. This is the second time that Prem went to China since he became prime minister in March, 1980. His first visit to China was in October, 1980.

The entourage of the Tahi prime minister includes Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Suri Mahasanthana, Foreign Minsiter Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat.

Prem Tinsulanon and his entourage were seen off at the Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, by Deputy Prime Ministers Praman Adireksan and Prachuap Suntharangkun, Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon, Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek as well as cabinet ministers and ranking officers. Wang Buyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here was also present on the occasion.

Arrives in Beijing

OW171118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, was welcomed to China this afternoon at a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People here.

The Thai prime minister flew into Beijing by special plane today on an official, friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is General Prem's second visit to China since becoming prime minister in March 1980. Today national flags of China and Thailand flew over the plaza. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the welcoming ceremony. He warmly shook hands with Prem Tinsulanon upon his arrival. A young girl presented him with a bouquet.

The military band struck out the national anthems of Thailand and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao, Prime Minister Prem reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese Poeple's Liberation Army. Some 200 children played tambourines and danced to greet the distinguished guests from Thailand. Present at the ceremony were Wan Li, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affiars; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Pinqing, deputy to the minsiter of foreign economic relations and trade; and Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

Also present were high-ranking officials of Thailand acocmpanying the prime minister on the visit, including General Soem Na Nakon, deputy prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs, Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, minister of state, Air Chief Marshal Phanian Kantarat, vice-minister of defence, and Orachun Thanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with Prime Minister Prem and other distinguished Thai guests in the Great Hall of the People. When the Thai prime minsiter arrived in Beijing earlier this afternoon, he was greeted at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Today, both the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the BEIJING DAILY carried a photo and a brief biography of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Colorful bunting was thrown across the main thoroughfare in the Chinese capital. National flags of China and Thailand fluttered in the breeze.

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW171303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today jointly urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the U.N. resolutions so as to contribute to the peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Speaking at the banquet he gave in honor of the Thai prime minister this evening, the Chinese premier said that the Vietnamese authorities still refuse to comply by the U.N. resolutions, refuse to renounce aggression and refuse to pull out their troops. Instead the Vietnamese lately have been preparing for a new military adventure on the Kampuchea-Thai border, he said.

Zhao said: "The Thai Government and people have made clear their determination to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to state once again: Should the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Thailand by force, the Chinese Government and people will stand firmly by the side of Thailand and give complete support to the Thai people in their just stand of opposing aggression."

Prime Minister Prem said that the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam is an international and not a regional problem. "At the end of October, the United Nations made clear once again that the invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops remains unacceptable. The magnitude of the support for this resolution by the world community was similar to that for the resolution against the invasion of Afghanistan," he said.

Prime Minister Prem reaffirmed Thailand's support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its president, Prince Sihanouk. "We certainly will continue to render all necessary assistance in the pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, along the lines of the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the U.N. resolutions, he said.

Reflecting on the history of the friendship between the two peoples, Zhao said that the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields has developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"The development of Sino-Thai friendship is not only in the vital interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia as well as the world," he said. The premier said that the two countries are now facing the historical task of building their own countries. "We both need an international environment of permanent peace. Our two countries have always supported and encouraged each other in countering external threats, safeguarding regional peace and building our own countries."

Zhao praised the Thai Government and people for their achievements in safeguarding their country's independence and territorial integrity, in building their own country and developing their national economy.

He said that Thailand, together with other ASEAN countries, has contributed to peace and security in Southeast Asia by upholding the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly on Kampuchea, safeguarding the norms for international relations and supporting the coalition of the various patriotic forces of Kampuchea.

Zhao said: "Every meeting by leaders of the two countries has strengthened our mutual understanding and trust. The present visit by the prime minister will surely be a new contribution to the strengthening of Sino-Thai friendship."

In his speech, Prem said that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has been a very costly lesson. "This is so because, apart from earning the condemnation of the world community, Vietnam has had to face economic depression, which has been a direct result of the diversion of resources for the invasion of another country," he said. The U.N. resolution on Kampuchea is, therefore, not only legitimate but also reflects the determination of members of the world community to oppose any action which violates the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and international law, he said.

He praised Kampuchean nationalists for their victory in the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with the objective of working together to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation. He also praised the nationalists for their efforts to restore the independence and sovereignty of their country and to implement the U.N. resolutions, and the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

He said he hopes that all endeavors of the coalition government will continue to receive the support and assistance of friendly countries as well, and "especially of China which has been one of the most important countries from the very beginning to have rendered support to the hopes and aspirations of these Kampuchean nationalists."

The Thai prime minister said, Thailand and ASEAN continue to support the political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which says that foreign troops be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination.

On bilateral relations, Prime Minister Prem said that the relationships between Thailand and China, at both the governmental and the people's levels, have progressively and smoothly developed in accordance with the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation. "Today cooperation between our two countries covers numerous areas and is mutually beneficial in the fields of trade, aviation, science and technology, culture and sports," he said.

He said the Thai Government attaches great importance to its agricultural and industrial development, which is similar to China's national development objective in accordance with its policy. He said that the two countries should seek to increase the exchanges and cooperation in both agricultural and industrial fields.

Present at the banquet were Wan Li, vice-premier; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; He Dongchang, minister of education; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other departments.

Also attending the banquet were distinguished Thai guests accompanying Prime Minister Prem on the visit and diplomatic officials of the Thai Embassy here.

Text of Prem Banquet Speech

BK180703 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 82 p 4

["Text" of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's speech at the banquet on 17 November in Beijing]

[Text] I am very pleased to have this opportunity to return to the People's Republic of China for another visit. On behalf of my party, I would like to express our gratitude to your excellency, the government and the people of the People's Republic of China for the warm welcome extended to us. As with you, I hope that this visit will contribute towards the promotion and the strengthening of the good relationships already existing between our two countries, as well as enhance the close contacts between our two peoples.

I also hope that the official discussions and exchanges of views on various subjects between your excellency and myself and between our representatives during this visit will yield positive results for the further development of relations, for the better understanding between our two countries and for the maintenance of peace and stability in our region. This visit to the People's Republic of China is like a visit with old friends. This sentiment reflects the historical relationship that has long existed between our two countries. For this reason, I am particularly pleased to say that, at present, bilateral relationships between Thailand and China, at the governmental as well as at the people's level, have progressively and smoothly developed in accordance with the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Today, cooperation between our two countries covers numerous areas and is mutually beneficial in the fields of trade, aviation, science and technology, culture and sports. In this connection, I am pleased to note that at the end of this past October Thai and Chinese representatives have just signed a protocol on importation and exportation of commodities between the two countries for 1983. This protocol specifies that the People's Republic of China will import agricultural produce from Thailand such as corn, raw sugar, natural rubber and rice.

Thailand, in turn, will import crude oil, diesel oil and machinery from the People's Republic of China. This agreement on the annual exchange of commodities is indicative of the fact that both countries produce commodities which can be exchanged. Furthermore, there exist ways and means of increasing the volume of bilateral trade in the future. Thailand and China are both developing countries whose economy, which is based similarly on agricultural products and output, is required to support the countries' industrial development. For this reason, the Royal Thai Government has attached great importance to its fifth national economic and social development plan, which focuses on both agricultural and industrial development as a means to raise the standard of living and income of the farmers who comprise the majority of the population.

This is similar to your national development objective in accordance with the policy declared recently by your excellency. Thus, I am of the opinion that our two countries should seek to increase the exchanges and cooperation in both agricultural and industrial fields. I am confident that Thailand and China can indeed develop even further the already existing good relationship, for the prosperity of our countries and the well-being of our two peoples.

The present world situation is changing ever so rapidly, and, because of this, efforts to establish peace by nations which long for peace have been met with innumerable obstacles. Today, it is evident that international conflicts are still being settled by force of arms in violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions. As you are aware, even the region of Southeast Asia is faced with such a situation -- a situation which is a threat to the peace, stability and security of every country in the region. Moreover, such a trend has adverse effects on economic development of the countries in the region and the well-being of their peoples.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has been a very costly lesson which even Vietnam herself may not have expected. This is so because, apart from earning the condemnation of the world community, Vietnam has had to face economic depression which has been a direct result of the diversion of resources for the invasion of another country.

I would like to dwell on this point because history has always shown that a country preoccupied with warfare has never been able to look after the welfare of its people. Hence, it is regrettable that Vietnam's resources have been devoted to the invasion of Kampuchea and not to the development and the well-being of its own people. The past three years have proven that the invasion of Kampuchea is an international and not a regional problem. During the same period it has also been shown that ASEAN's efforts in solving the Kampuchean problem through a peaceful, political means are correct and enjoy overwhelming support of the world community.

At the end of this October, the United Nations has made expressly clear once again, that the invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops remains unacceptable. The magnitude of the support rendered to this resolution by the world community was similar to that which was rendered to the resolution against the invasion of Afghanistan. The UN resolution is, therefore, not only legitimate but also reflective of the determination of members of the world community unswervingly to oppose any action which violates the basic principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Furthermore, it was overwhelmingly apparent that the efforts of Kampuchean nationalists in the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have met with glorious victory, having the objective of working together to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnamese occupation, to restore the independence and sovereignty of their country, and to work for the implementation of the United Nations resolution, and the declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. This was demonstrated not only in connection with the seating of Democratic Kampuchea but also with the passage of the United Nations resolution. In both instances, these efforts won an increasing margin of support from the international community in each subsequent year. The victory was a direct result of the effective work by the Coalition Government of Kampuchea itself, under the leadership of HRH Prince Sihanouk, the president.

As for Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, I can reiterate that we greatly admire the successes of Prince Sihanouk's government. We certainly will continue to render all necessary assistance in the pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, along the lines of the resolution of the ICK and the relevant UN resolutions. We therefore earnestly hope that all endeavours of the coalition government will continue to receive the support and assistance of friendly countries as well, and especially of China which has been one of the most important countries from the very beginning to have rendered support to the hopes and aspirations of these Kampuchean nationalists.

Moreover, Thailand and ASEAN sincerely hope that the suffering of the Kampuchean people will be forceful persuasion to all friendly countries, peace-loving and humane, to join in the search for solution to this problem. We also hope that Vietnam will accept this as reality and join with her regional neighbours in the pursuit of constructive cooperation towards national development which will be a benefit to Vietnam as well. Thailand and ASEAN continue to support the political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea, namely, that foreign troops be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination. These can be successfully implemented with the cooperation of Vietnam and the major powers concerned.

Let me take this opportunity also to express my admiration for the progress in national development according to the policy of four modernizations of the People's Republic of China. I have no hesitation in saying this because I have noted the marked growth and prosperity of your country since my previous visit here two years ago. I firmly believe that, under the leadership of your excellency and other Chinese leaders, China will succeed in her national development in fulfillment of her established objectives. Furthermore, let me take this opportunity to express the hope that the People's Republic of China will pursue her foreign policy in a constructive manner that has been clearly declared recently: that she will seek friendship with other countries based on the pancasila principles. I believe that the pursuit of such a policy will help promote and restore relations between the People's Republic of China and other countries, especially those in the Southeast Asian region,thus contributing to the future peace, stability and security of this region.

Kampuchean Question Discussed

OW180802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon concentrated on Indo-China and particularly Kampuchea in their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Sources close to the talks said the two leaders shared the hope that the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea would further close their ranks, carry on the struggle against Vietnam and land it in a greater impasse on the Kampuchean theatre so as to create favorable conditions for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

The two leaders agreed to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression and for the coalition government formed by the three patriotic forces. They also called for vigilance against a possible new military adventure by Vietnam and for the international community to support Kampuchea and exert a still greater pressure to bear on Vietnam.

Zhao Ziyang said that China and Thailand had cooperated fruitfully in supporting Democratic Kampuchea's resistance to Vietnamese aggression. "Our mutual trust and suport is very important in containing Vietnam's regional hegemonism and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia," Zhao said.

He expressed the hope that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries would play a greater role in promoting the unity of the patriotic forces in Kampuchea.

Referring to Hanoi's repeated gestures for improving relations with China as a smokescreen, Zhao reiterated that improvement of Sino-Vietnamese relations was out of the question as long as Vietnam adamantly refused to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

Prem said the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea had a great impact on the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. "We should strengthen cooperation and coordination in our support for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea so it will exert a greater influence and bring greater benefit to this area," he said.

The Thai prime minister urged all friendly countries to help the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea cement their unity against Vietnam and augment their own strength. Prem thanked China for backing Thailand and other ASEAN countries in their proposals and efforts for solving the Kampuchea question within the framework of the United Nations.

The two premiers expressed their support to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for his participation at the 7th summit conference on non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in India next year. Both sides also discussed the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole. They shared converging views on a wide range of issues. Premier Zhao said China will strengthen its friendly relations and cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

Taking part in the talks on the Thai side were: Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister; Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Suli Mahasanthana, minister of state; Phanian Kantarat, vice-minister of defence; and Orachun Thanaphong, Thai ambassador to China. Present on the Chinese side were: Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

Prem Meets Huang's 'Successor'

BK180117 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] A successor to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was yesterday introduced to Premier Prem Tinsulanon during his courtesy call on Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here.

Zhao told Prem that Wu Xueqian, formerly deputy minister in charge of liaison with international communist parties, will soon replace Huang as foreign minister.

He said China has a policy of replacing old leaders with younger people. Huang, he said, had voluntarily decided to vacate his portfolio for Wu.

Huang is in Moscow to attend the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev. He is scheduled to return to Beijing today.

Wu is now 61 years old while Huang is almost 70.

Prem and his delegation is scheduled to begin formal talks with Chinese leaders today. Among the important topics expected to be discussed are Kampuchea and the question of repatriation of former senior members of the Communist Party of Thailand now stranded in China.

INDIAN-PAKISTANI TRADE RELATIONS RESUME

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Trade between private sectors of Pakistan and India has resumed after memorandums were signed between the two countries' local chambers of commerce and industry, according to a press report here today.

The memorandums were signed in Lahore yesterday between the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry and an Indian trade delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

The two sides agreed to set up a standing committee consisting of five members from each side to facilitate the implementation of the memorandums. The two sides will meet once every three months to sort out problems and review the trade relations. The Indian trade delegation arrived in Lahore on November 6.

ASIAN GAMES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 17 NOV

OW171347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Executive Committee and the General Council of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) met in sessions this morning and afternoon respectively, reviewing the preparatory work of the Asian Games and discussing questions with regard to the participation of some countries and regions in the coming games. S. Buta Singh, chairman of the Special Organizing Committee of the Ninth Asiad and sports minister of India, delivered a report on the preparatory work at the Executive Committee meeting.

Both the Executive Committee and the General Council approved the application of Oman and the Maldives for the AGF membership. At both meetings, the readmission of China's Taipei Olympic Committee into the AGF was discussed. In view of the fact that the Taipei Olympic Committee has failed to give any explanations with regard to the change of its name, flag, anthem and the revision of its charter as requested, and that it has not formally requested to rejoin the AGF, the Executive Committee unanimously agreed not to discuss the question. The General Council endorsed this decision.

Speaking at the Executive Committee meeting or the General Council meeting, representatives from Pakistan, Thailand and Singapore disapproved the fact that the Olympic Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the Asian Games Federation, was not invited by the host country to attend the Asian Games, nor was its request to send representatives to the games approved by the host country.

The Chinese representatives spoke at both meetings in support of the views expressed by these representatives. They stressed that the Olympic Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, as a member of the Asian Games Federation, had participated in the activities of the previous Asian Games and has the right to take part in the forthcoming games. It is a mistake on all accounts that Democratic Kampuchea was not invited and it runs counter to the charter of the AGF. The representatives of the host country indicated at the meetings that there is no time left for reconsidering this question. Representatives of quite a number of countries expressed dissatisfaction with this.

WAN LI MEETS ITALIAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Roberto Palleschi, Italian vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Wan Li said that China is willing to enhance cooperation and exchanges in the fields of economy and culture with Italy.

During his stay in China, Palleschi exchanged views with Chinese official on the use of the low-interest, long-term loan, grant and export credit provided by the Italian Government. The two sides also discussed cooperation in exploiting coal and other energy sources, and signed a summary of talks in this regard.

Present at the meeting were Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

THATCHER WARNS AGAINST ONE-SIDED DISARMAMENT

OW171900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today said the West should judge whether Soviet policies and performance present new opportunities for peace or new dangers to stability.

Addressing the opening of the 28th annual session of the North Atlantic assembly, she said the West must be ready to respond, whatever the future holds.

"But," she said, "we require to be convinced that any new proposals and initiatives are based, not on calculations of short-term propaganda advantage but on a genuine willingness to increase the security of the people of the world." She added, "it's performance that counts."

She also warned that any attempt to lower the defences of the West alliance would put peace in peril.

Mrs Thatcher revealed Britain is committed to an annual real increase of about 3 percent in defence spending.

She said the Soviet Union had moved to parity with the United States in strategic nuclear weapons and massive superiority in intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and had also increased their superiority in conventional forces.

The prime minister told the session that the watchword of the West alliance in what she called "a period of uncertainty" must be "unity of purpose."

The assembly, which began meeting in the 900-year-old Westminster Hall Nov. 15 and will end Nov. 19, is composed of 200 parliamentarians from NATO member countries.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DIRECTOR MEETS ALGERIAN GUESTS

OW161710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Liansheng, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, met here this evening with an Algerian delegation from the Ministry of Religious Affairs headed by Ali Marhoum.

Welcoming the first Algerian religious delegation to China since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, Qiao said: "There has been wide exchange and profound friendship between the two governments, peoples and Moslems of China and Algeria." He said that the delegation's visit will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and Moslems of the two countries.

Ali Marhoum said: "We have seen over the past few days that the Chinese Moslems enjoy religious freedom, we'll take back to Algeria this beautiful impression." After the meeting, Qiao gave a dinner in honor of the Algerian guests.

LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN CITED ON MIDEAST PEACE

OW171800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's September 1 proposal on the Middle East issue as a "positive change".

In an interview with Lebanon's state television, the prime minister said that there had been also a "positive change" on this issue in the Arab world. He held that people should take advantage of this opportunity to promote a reasonable solution to the Middle East issue.

He reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian cause. But, he said the decision to end the Palestinians' armed activities in Lebanon was final and unchangeable and would not prepare to bargain on it. He demanded that the Palestinian and other Arab people residing in Lebanon obey its laws.

He also demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon unconditionally and at an earlier date. This was the primary goal of his country at present, he added. He expressed his confidence that the Syrian and Palestinian armed forces would withdraw from Lebanon at adequate time.

HU YAOBANG: NO CHANGE IN SPECIAL ZONE POLICY

OW171101 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] When Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently went to Fujian to investigate the economic situation and visit the armymen and people there, he emphatically pointed out: Fujian's strategic position is extremely important and its natural conditions are quite favorable. Therefore, Fujian must forge ahead in the development of the four modernizations.

From 2 to 8 November Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with Secretary Hu Gili and Alternate Secretary Hao Jianxiu of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee as well as the responsible comrades of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Commerce, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the CYL Central Committee, inspected the cities of Xiamen and Fuzhou; and Jinjiang, Putian and Ningde Prefectures as well as 16 basic-level units. During the short period of 6 and 1/2 days, Comrade Hu Yaobang and others toured the piers, airport and transportation centers in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone as well as small rural hydroelectric power stations, enterprises run by local communes and brigades and farms where freshwater fish were being bred. They also talked to the armymen in various army posts and people in factories and workshops as well as rural households. During this period Comrade Hu Yaobang also heard reports delivered by the leading comrades at the provincial, prefectural and county levels and those of the Fuzhou PLA units.

On the morning of 8 November, Comrade Hu Yaobang also received responsible cadres of the government and party organs at the provincial level and those of the Fuzhou PLA units, and held a cordial conversation with them.

In his speeches in various localities in Fujian, Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the achievements made in Fujian and by the Fuzhou PLA units. He said: As viewed from all the angles, tremendous changes have taken place in Fujian since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Great improvements have been noticed, particularly in the past 2 years. The central authorities are quite satisfied with the work in Fujian, including work in various localities and in the army in Fujian. The various localities and the army units in Fujian have steadily implemented the line, principles and policy laid down by the central authorities.

He said: Fujian is an extremely important area for the development of the four modernizations and a showcase in the southeastern part of our socialist motherland. It is also a base area to help Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland. It is hoped that Fujian will be in the van of the four modernizations program. We cannot depend on the central authorities in order to achieve this goal. Nor can we depend on the fraternal provinces for assistance. We must rely on our own efforts to whip up the enthusiasm in the following fields:

1. It is necessary to whip up the enthusiasm of the masses in implementing the economic policy and adhering to the guidelines in production.

2. It is essential to arouse the enthusiasm of the party and CYL cadres and that of the activists on various fronts.

3. It is imperative to whip up the enthusiasm of the 400,000 and more cadres in the province, including party and government cadres, and those cadres among cultural workers and intellectuals.

4. It is essential to arouse the enthusiasm of the army units in Fujian in helping various localities carry out construction and rendering even greater meritorious service.

5. It is imperative to whip up the enthusiasm of the overseas Chinese and our foreign friends in helping us develop the four modernizations program and to persistently implement the policy of opening the country to the outside.

Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the people in Fujian for taming mountains and rivers and building the eight major base areas. He repeatedly pointed out: Fujian is a province with many mountains and rivers. Fujian has abundant resources for the development of water conservancy and small hydroelectric power stations. The development of small hydroelectric power stations is of great significance. In recent years, various counties and communes in Fujian have developed small hydroelectric power stations. They have supplied electricity not only to the major electric power grid for use by various industries in the cities, but also to the rural areas for use by commune members. They have supplied electric power for electric blowers used in stoves, rice cookers, water and room heaters, ovens for cooking and baking and electric kilns for pottery. According to incomplete statistics, power consumption in Fujian's towns and rural areas has increased from 1.1 billion kilowatt hours in 1978 to 1.681 billion kilowatt hours in 1981, an increase of 50.7 percent. Comrade Hu Yaobang was greatly interested in the statistics. He crossed mountains and forests to visit various villages and peasant households. He also inspected four small hydropower stations, studied how peasants used electric power in their daily life, and held forums on several occasions.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: For many years we have been considering the question on how to make electricity serve the life of peasants so that they will have electricity for their cultural and educational use as well as for lighting, cooking, cooling and heating. This will do much to make full use of water resources, to protect the forests, to improve the health of peasants, to free rural women from heavy household chores and to bring about a fundamental change in the standards of social conduct, cultural and educational work and the mental outlook of the people in the countryside.

He said: For years people in rural areas have used firewood for cooking, and this has denuded large tracts of forests. In some places people even use grass as fuel, and the smoke from burning firewood or grass has ruined many people's eyes. He noted that the government has a rural electrification plan for improving the life of the rural population. According to this plan, villages in a large number of counties throughout the country will have electricity for cooking, cooling, heating and processing purposes and for promoting cultural and educational work by 1990.

He said: In building rural small hydroelectric power stations in hilly areas, the principle of self-reliance should be upheld. This means that the peasants should rely on themselves in building power stations for their own use and in operating them with assistance from the government. These small hydroelectric power stations should form a network in addition to that formed by the hydroelectric power stations built by the state, and should be put under a dual-management setup. Particular attention should be paid to reducing construction costs so that the peasants can afford electricity. In building a new hydroelectric power station, peasants may be organized to provide the necessary manpower.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also inspected marine products breeding in Fujian. He agreed that in the past few years Fujian has made rapid progress in this field. He noted that Fujian has over 2 million mu of beach land and the whole country has over 20 million mu suitable for marine products breeding. However, insufficient attention was paid to this in the past. In the future, we must continue to eliminate the "left" influence and strive to develop marine products breeding by adopting a flexible policy.

While inspecting the shorefront land of the (Xiaoao) Commune in Lianjiang County, Comrade Hu Yaobang was very happy to learn that the commune has promoted the development of marine products breeding and has quadrupled its output value since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by dividing the shorefront land into private or responsibility plots and distributed them among the commune members. He encouraged them to advance at a quicker pace.

Fujian Province is one of the provinces in which the implementation of special and flexible policies is permitted by the party Central Committee. After inspecting basic construction projects at the special economic zone in Xiamen and listening to reports by the responsible persons of the provincial party committee, provincial government and the special zone, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the party Central Committee's special policy of allowing the construction of four special zones in Fujian and Guangdong will not change. Recently, Comrade Chen Yun issued an instruction saying that special economic zones must be established and run well by continually summing up experiences. His instruction has reaffirmed the policy of opening to the outside world. Therefore, there must not be any wavering in regard to this policy.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said emphatically that implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and cracking down on economic crimes are two different things. It is wrong to say that the rise in the economic crime rate is the outcome of the policy of opening to the outside world, since there are no cause and effect relations between these two things. We must not attribute economic crimes to this policy. Instead, we should strive our best to carry out this policy successfully.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also called on Fujian to pay attention to doing its overseas Chinese affairs work well. He said that overseas Chinese are a powerful source of strength and that they should be allowed to contribute to the motherland's socialist modernization.

During his stay in Fujian, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription: "Order has been restored out of chaos; advance in unity; the four modernizations will be successful provided there is initiative." With this inscription he encouraged the soldiers and people in Fujian to unite and carry out its work in a still more outstanding manner.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES ENTERPRISES AID REGULATION

OW142351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- In order to solve the problem of the heavy burden on various enterprises, the State Council has formulated a "Regulation on Solving the Problem of the Heavy Burden on Various Enterprises and Society." In this connection, the State Council has issued a circular, asking various localities and departments to conscientiously implement the regulation.

The State Council's document stipulates the following three points:

1. Regarding fees, which are prescribed in writing by the state or departments of the central authorities, such as property insurance, pollution charge, highway maintenance fee, civil air defense fee, service charge of the people's bank and educational fee, it is necessary to make improvements, in line with the guiding principle of lightening the burden of various enterprises and society. Some unified plans should be formulated.

2. Regarding expenditures on city maintenance and construction, the state has already allocated funds for this purpose. The financial and city construction departments in various localities should use and manage available funds for city maintenance and construction effectively, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

It is necessary to give full play to the role of available funds for those purposes and the funds must not be used for other purposes. All unreasonable apportionments should be rectified or eliminated.

3. All other unreasonable apportionments to various enterprises should be eliminated.

The "regulation" also stipulates that various departments and localities should seriously rectify various fees levied on enterprises within this year, in conjuction with the consolidation of various enterprises. They should collect fees strictly in accordance with the regulations of the state or various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and must not wantonly increase various fees. Regarding those fees, which cannot be eliminated for the time being, it is necessary to study and make proper improvements. They should be gradually eliminated within 1 to 2 years. All unreasonable fees should be eliminated. From now on, when central departments or various localities want to collect fees from various enterprises or increase their burden, they must have the concurrence of the State Economic Commission, the ministry of Finance or economic commissions and financial departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions after their review and approval by the State Council or provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments. Various enterprises have the right to reject payments for apportionments which have not been approved by the State Council or provincial, municipal and autonomous regional governments.

STATE COUNCIL MAKES APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

OW180105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Recently, the State Council appointed Hu Shouxin [5170 1343 9515] as educational attache of the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany; Ge Shouqin [5515 1343 0530] as educational attache of the Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Cheng Wenshan [2052 2429 1472] as president of Hunan University; Ji Wenmei [1323 2429 5019] as president of Northwest China Polytechnical University; Tao Bingli [7118 4426 4409], Peng Yanwu [1756 3508 0582] and Liang Qi [2733 3823] as vice presidents of Northwest China Polytechnical University; Wang Fuxiang [3769 4395 4382] as vice president of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages; Li Luhui [2621 0712 6540] and Xin Yunong [6580 7183 6593] as vice presidents of the Dalian Institute of Technology; Liu Chun [0491 2504] as president of the Institute of Foreign Affairs; Zheng Ping [6774 1627] and Shi Lei [4285 4320] as vice president of the Institute of Foreign Affairs; Chen Jianyuan [7115 7003 6678] as president of the Beijing College of Chemical Engineering; and Li Liangfu [0632 5328 6534] as president of the Zhengzhou Polytechnical College.

The State Council removed Duan Peiming [3008 0160 2494] from his post as president of the Zhengzhou Polytechnical College.

DENG XIAOPING SENDS WREATH ON DEATH OF WEI ZUZHEN

OW180631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Nanning, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Wei Zuzhen, formerly political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, second political commissar of the Guangxi Military District and secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, died of cancer on 11 October 1982 after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 70 years old. A memorial meeting for Comrade Wei Zuzhen was held in Nanning on 27 October.

A wreath was sent from Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Wei Zuzhen was a native of Donglan County, Guangxi. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1929 and was admitted to the party in 1932. He served successively as fighter, squad leader, political instructor, regimental political commissar, brigade political commissar, division political commissar, army political commissar, political commissar of the air force engineering college, political commissar of the air force under the Fuzhou PLA units, and so forth. He was loyal to the party and the people. During the revolutionary wars he feared no difficulty and hardship, was not afraid of bloodshed and sacrifice, firmly carried out orders and fought heroically. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, he diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies, supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the decisions of the 12th party congress, and upheld the four fundamental principles. He was active in work, maintained the style of hard struggle and plain living, remained modest and prudent, forged close ties with the masses and contributed his efforts to building up the armed forces.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS REAPPEARING

HK170143 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Certified public accountants are rare in China -- at the moment there are only 10 -- but they are scheduled to play a major role in the nation's economic future, dealing with the management of home enterprises as well as the business of foreign firms in China.

Approval to open an office in Beijing came only last November following the promulgation of the income tax law. Service to clients began in March. A rush of business is expected at the beginning of next year when foreign traders will be paying income tax for the first time.

But the new office has been busy with both Cinese and foreign companies, checking accounts, helping to set up accounting systems, advising on contracts, financial documents and economic disputes, and applying on behalf of consigners for registration, alteration, transfer, clearance and certain legal rights -- all tasks within its business scope.

Wu Tingjin, holder of the first certified public accountant identification certificate, told CHINA DAILY that the most pressing need of the office is to recruit more qualified hands. Ten more certified public accountants are to be authorized soon, he said.

Certified public accountants were not rare before liberation. But China's reform of the system put auditing in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank and the leading administration of specific enterprises. Certified public accountants were wiped out. In universities, the auditing department was one of the first to be cancelled and the accounting department later was incorporated into such departments as finance, economics and commercial and industrial management.

Wu, jubilant at having regained ample scope for his own work, said the forthcoming revised constitution is going to set up an office of auditor-in-chief. Corresponding governmental organizations for auditors at various levels will be set up, too, he said.

The office is an independent unit, Wu said. It is not on the side of the government nor the side of the client; it represents the law, he stressed. It has the duty of helping foreigners to understand the country's economic laws and financial systems, particularly now when laws and systems are not yet detailed enough to cover all eventualities.

For instance, in Chinese accounting, double entry is not commonly used and allowance for bad debts is not allowed as it is in the West.

"Let's make it clear," Wu said, that in China only the work of Chinese certified public accountants is valid, whether the case is Chinese or foreign.

Ignorance of accounting caused the country to suffer considerable losses in doing business with foreigners over many years, Wu said. The increasing boom of imports and exports under the new open policy and multi-ownership of home enterprises will mean that accounting and auditing must play a new and more important role.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING NEW FUEL FORESTS

HK180131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Take Early Steps To Build Fuel Forests"]

[Text] There is a severe shortage of fuel in our country's rural areas. There are 170 million peasant households throughout the country. On average, they lack firewood for 2 months every year and more than 47.7 percent of peasant households lack firewood for 3 months or so. This is a difficult problem in the peasants' daily lives. As a result, a large quantity of forest cover and bushes as well as plants, are often destroyed and most straw and dung is burned. This has aggravated the undermining of the natural and ecologoial balance. This is also a great obstacle to the expansion of the productive force in agriculture and the realization of agricultural modernization. We should solve this problem immediately.

Our country's rural areas cover a vast territory. To solve the fuel shortage problem it is impossible to rely only on the increase of commodities supplied by the state. We should instead mainly rely on the exploitation and utilization of energy resources in rural areas. In accordance with the principle of "suiting measures to local conditions, making use of various kinds of energy to supplement each other, promoting comprehensive utilization and attaching importance to practical results," we should build and utilize fuel forests, methane generating pits, small hydropower stations, small coalpits, solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy, tidal energy and so forth. Building fuel forests is one very effective method.

Firewood has always been an important fuel in rural areas, second only to straw as an energy source in the daily life of the rural areas. Our country has good natural conditions suitable for developing fuel forests. Apart from that, we have abundant forest resources. In the northern and southern parts of our country, we have many kinds of trees suitable for building fuel forests, which can grow rapidly and have a powerful ability for photosynthesis and sprouting. As long as we plant these trees carefully and cultivate and protect them conscientiously, we will, generally speaking, reap the benefits after 3 to 5 years. Every mu of fuel forest can produce more than one thousand to several thousand jin of dry firewood or, at least, 500 to 600 jin of firewood. If every person has 1 or 2 mu of fuel forests, generally speaking, the demand for firewood can be satisfied all year through. Fuel forests have a natural sprouting power. As long as we carry out good management work, once we plant them, we can benefit for several years and make use of them continuously. Through building fuel forests and planting other forests, many counties, communes and production brigades have gradually solved the problem of the shortage of fuel. For example, starting from 1965, Yanling County in Henan Province, which is located in a plain, has planted trees extensively. Every year, through prunning, it can get dry firewood totalling 150 million kilos. Most communes and production brigades have enough firewood.

There are some other examples which show the success in opening up energy resources. For instance, some people have planted cherry trees, locust trees and sorrel trees in the saline-alkali soil area in order to get firewood or planted willows in the desert to replace dung that can be used as fuel. All this shows that in plains, hills or some other places where the natural conditions are comparatively poor, it is absolutely possible to build fuel forests. These areas may solve their problem of lack of firewood by relying on their own efforts.

We can also achieve other economic returns in the process of building fuel forests. Many kinds of leaves are nutritious fodder and good quality green manure. When we have sufficient firewood, we can make use of more straw to produce marsh gas and spread them directly on the fields. This will be beneficial to restoring the fertility of cultivated land and promoting the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Various rural areas, those areas where there is a severe shortage of firewood in particular, should regard the building of fuel forests as their most important task in forestation. In the light of the new conditions which have developed since the extensive implementation of the responsibility system in production in the rural areas, they should formulate practical plans and follow the principle of "whoever plants the trees is entitled to get the firewood" to arouse the enthusiasm of communes, production brigades and individuals. The building of fuel forests may be managed and administered by the collectives and the distribution of firewood is based on the needs of peasant households. The fuel forests might also be built by the collectives, but managed and used by peasant households. Various kinds of contract systems might be implemented in this respect.

In the meantime, we may also allot barren hills (including wasteland and uncultivated sands) to commune members as private hills, to encourage and support them in planting more trees and grass to solve, for themselves, the problem of lack of firewood and wood. Forestry departments should grow fine saplings for building fuel forests, train key members to pass on knowledge of forestry and give more guidance for the application of the technology of forestation and growing saplings to promote the development of fuel forests. Various localities should take active measures to spread the experience of those typical units in forestation so as to encourage the broad masses of commune members to build more fuel forests.

Our research and study of our own forest resources is still lagging behind and more efforts should be exerted in order to catch up with advanced levels. At present, the emphasis of our research work should be placed on the selection, introduction and popularization of saplings which are suitable for building fuel forests and can grow rapidly, luxuriously and densely. We should also emphasize the management, felling, utilization and technical renewal of fuel forests to meet the demands of the masses for building fuel forests. Apart from that, old-style kitchen ranges in rural areas which burn firewood directly (their heat effect is 10 to 15 percent in general) waste a large quantity of energy. If we can take active measures to manufacture and popularize kitchen ranges which economize on firewood (their heat effect may reach 20 to 30 percent), this will also ease the strain on firewood.

The 12th CPC Congress has put forward the magnificent goal of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production" and regarded the settlement of the energy problem as one of the strategic focal points. The broad masses of rural cadres, commune members and forestry workers should rouse their spirits, take early measures to build fuel forests and open up energy resources for rural areas to make contributions to creating a new situation in the agricultural sphere.

NATIONAL SEMINAR DEALS WITH RURAL ENERGY

HK180340 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The 1982 national seminar on rural energy sponsored by the China Energy Research Association and the China Association of Agricultural Engineering opened yesterday in Chengdu. Some 150 leading cadres from the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other well-known experts and scholars on rural energy research took part in the seminar. In his opening speech on rural energy in the country, Professor Yang Jike, deputy director of the China Energy Research Association and vice governor of Anhui Province, said: There has been a rapid growth of energy needs in rural areas, along with an increase in population, an improvement in living standards and progress in production technology; therefore, energy has become a prominent problem in the rural areas. Viewing the energy consumed for domestic purposes alone, over 50 percent of the rural households lack firewood 3 to 5 months a year. Consequently, a large quantity of surface biological fuel is exhausted and the ecological balance is damaged. This causes soil erosion and greatly affects atmospheric temperature. For example, in Sichuan Province, the frequency of serious floods has risen from once in 100 years to once every 10 years. This is mainly due to the fact that the forests located in several river basins in the province are incapable of holding water resources.

Professor Yang Jike stressed that solving the rural energy problem is closely linked with the interests of 800 million peasants and is a key problem, playing an important part in agricultural modernization. This must attract a high degree of attention. Yang Jike pointed out: Effective measures for economizing and developing rural energy resources include popularizing stoves with small consumption of firewood and methane pools; vigorously developing small hydroelectric stations; building forests for firewood purposes; and using solar energy and wind power.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Chao was present at yesterday's opening ceremony and made a speech. On behalf of Comrade Tan Qilong and the provincial CPC committee, Yang Chao wished the meeting success and gave a briefing on the situation of popularizing methane pools in rural areas in Sichuan.

Bian Jiang, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and Lin Hanxiong, president of the energy research association and member of the State Economic Commission, also spoke at the opening ceremony. Lu Dingyi, member of the standing committee of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and vice chairman of the CPPCC, sent a special message of congratulations to the meeting. During the meeting, experts and scholars will exchange experiences on exploitation and use of rural energy. A special commission of rural energy under the China Energy Research Association is to be established.

100 COAL-MINING PROJECTS TO BE INITIATED

OW160823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Over 100 coal mining projects with a combined annual production capacity of 104.13 million tons are being opened across China, a senior official of the Ministry of Coal Industry told XINHUA today.

Chen Dun, director of the capital construction department under the ministry, said that six new mines, with a combined annual production capacity of 4.35 million tons, are expected to go into operation before the end of this year. Three other mines are being expanded to increase production capacity by 1.8 million tons a year.

Of the 102 projects currently under construction, Chen Dun said, 34 are mines each with an annual production capacity of 900,000 tons or more. "Never in the past did China undertake to open so many large mines at one time," he stressed.

China will start construction next year of new coal mines designed to produce at least 30 million tons a year, he said. Coal accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, Chen Dun said. "As the country's number one energy source, " he added, "coal mining has a priority in the nation's plan to quadruple its industrial and agricultural output value before the end of the century."

China's coal mining efforts are currently concentrated on the building of coal bases in Shanxi, China's leading coal producer, Inner Mongolia, the western part of Henan Province and northeast and north China, and on expanding the capacity of mines in east China. The purpose is to increase the coal supply for northeast China, the nation's leading heavy industrial center, and east China where Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, is located.

PRODUCTION OF 1.2 BILLION TONS OF COAL BY 2000

OW171323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Gao Yangwen, Chinese minister of coal industry, said today China will be able to produce 1.2 billion tons of coal in the year 2,000, double the 1981 output.

He said that the estimate is based on China's past experience and lessons, surveys, studies and analyses.

The Chinese minister made the estimation at a 15-day national conference on coal industry, which opened here today, and is attended by more than 800 leaders of China's coal industry at various levels.

China is striving to quadruple its industrial and agricultural gross output value by the year 2,000 and this modernization program calls for the annual output of coal, which accounts for 70 percent of China's energy resources, to be doubled during the same period.

Gao said that Chinese known coal reserve has topped 640 billion tons and this is the most favorable advantage.

"Coal industry, one of the weak links of China's national economy, has gained greater concern and support from circles and departments," the Chinese minister noted, adding that "beginning from next year, the government will make greater investment in this sector of the country's industry."

He said: "Within 20 years when coal output goes to 1.2 billion tons from the present 600 million tons, the average annual increase will be 3.4 percent, or 30 million tons every year."

From 1950 to 1980, the Chinese minister recalled, the average annual increase was 10 percent. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) when the rise in output was comparatively low, the average annual growth was 5.2 percent, or 27 million tons. Now, the minister said, China has added more new coal mines and is able to produce a little more than that.

Gao said that the existing mines are the bases for increasing coal output in coming years and China will upgrade technically all the major coal mines in a planned way. "Practice over the years has shown that the existing mines cost less in their technical improvement and yet give faster returns," he said.

He said: "In developing future coal mines, China will build large open-cut mines wherever conditions permit and will do its best to use new technology, new techniques and large and highly efficient equipment. The time needed to build a big open-cut mine is two to three years shorter than what is needed to build a big shaft mine. The former also requires less man power and money."

The Chinese minister added that efforts must be made to promote education and scientific work in coal production and to improve coal production management.

NATIONAL RURAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MEETING HELD

SK160928 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A national on-the-spot meeting on county and commune highway construction was held in Changzhi Municipality of our province on 25 October.

In August 1981 when responsible comrades of the central authorities were inspecting work in Jindongnan Prefecture, they urged the people there to establish more contacts with other places and to build more highways. Over the past year and more, the party, government, army and people of the prefecture have united as one to attend closely to the work and have taken quick action. Under the guidance of the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they mapped out a plan to build 118 mountain highways with a total length of 1,248 kilometers. So far 85 highways, totaling 1,004 kilometers, have been built. It was for the purpose of summing up and popularizing Jindongnan Prefecture's experience of building mountain highways self-reliantly by relying on the masses, further studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and opening up a new situation in highway construction that the State Council approved the convocation of the on-the-spot meeting by the Ministry of Communications in Jindongnan Prefecture.

Attending the meeting were Zheng Guangdi, vice minister of communications; comrades from the State Economic Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the PLA General Logistics Department; responsible persons of highway communications departments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and collectives and individuals advanced in county and commune highway construction in Jindongnan Prefecture. Yan Guangzhen, deputy director of the highway bureau of the Ministry of Communications, delivered an opening address to the meeting. Comrade Lian Ping, director of the Shanxi provincial communications office, spoke on behalf of the provincial government.

NATIONAL SEMINAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RETURNS

HK180344 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A national seminar on economic returns was held in Chengdu 10-16 November. In accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the prerequisite of constantly raising economic returns in order to achieve the goal of quadrupling total output of industrial and agricultural production, the seminar extensively and thoroughly discussed the question of how to raise economic returns in industrial enterprises.

The seminar was sponsored by the China Enterprise Management Association and the provincial enterprise management association.

The seminar held: The key issue in present national economic construction is to raise economic returns. Although, since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, industrial enterprises have made initial achievements in raising economic returns, the situation of poor economic returns still remains fundamentally unchanged; and should strive to fully tap the great latent potentials.

In accordance with the principle of integrating theory with practice, the seminar earnestly exchanged and summed up experiences in raising economic returns, analyzed and studied the present situation of economic returns in industrial enterprises and the factors that affect economic returns, and has put forward numerous positive proposals. It received 120 theses.

MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES SERVING IN PLA AIR FORCE

OW180625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, nearly 1,000 graduates of universities and colleges have been promoted to leading posts at and above the regimental level in the PLA Air Force units.

According to statistics of air force departments concerned, at present nearly 100 college students are holding leading positions at the divisional level and nearly 700 college students are in leading bodies at the regimental level. Leading posts in the training departments of air force technical academies and schools at various levels are mostly filled by college graduates. A number of intellectuals have also become leaders of schools. All the directors of the research institutes are experts or professional or technical cadres.

Since Li Nengjing [6786 5174 2417], nationally known radar expert, became director of a certain research institute, He has led the scientific research personnel in achieving 36 results from research projects, of which 11 have been popularized in the air force. Led by Li Nengjing, the institute has actively developed academic activities turning out 26 academic papers in the past 3 years and pushing forward the air force's combat readiness training.

The assigning of a large number of promising intellectuals to leading posts has speeded up the training of competent personnel for the modernization of the air force. The various flying schools are now training almost three times as many new pilots as they did a decade ago.

IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS NOTED

OW171214 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Station Commentator's article: "Step Up Recruiting Party Members From Among Middle-Aged Intellectuals"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations in all localities have attached importance to recruiting party members among intellectuals. Among the new party members recruited in recent years in China, the proportion of specialized and technical personnel has become larger year by year. This is a good phenomenon. To step up the recruiting of new party members from among the intellectuals is of great significance to the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization.

At present, prospective party members among the intellectuals should primarily be outstanding persons among middle-aged intellectuals. Middle-aged intellectuals are the main part of China's intellectuals. The overwhelming majority of our middle-aged intellectuals were trained and brought up by our party after the founding of the People's Republic. They have worked conscientiously for the party and the people for many years and gained rich practical experience. Today, they are our backbone technical force serving as a link between the past and the future. They have been educated by the party for a fairly long period and have been repeatedly tempered. For many years, some of them have actively applied for CPC membership. Some applications have been on file 20 years or even longer. Although they have been long tested and become basically qualified for party membership, these comrades have not joined our party organization due to the influence of leftist thinking and shortcomings in recruiting work.

In China today the ratio of party members among the middle-level specialized and technical cadres is smaller than the ratio of party members among the high-level specialized and technical cadres. In some localities, the ration of party members among middle-aged intellectuals is even smaller than the ratio of party members among young intellectuals. Therefore, it is very necessary to give higher priority to the middle-aged intellectuals in the recruiting of new party members.

Party organizations in all localities should further eliminate the influence of leftist mistakes and correctly understand the important role played by middle-aged intellectuals in the four modernizations. Party organizations should be warmly concerned about and enthusiastically held middle-aged intellectuals with regard to their political progress, and should not assume an indifferent attitude towards them. Their family background, problems concerning their social relations and their political history should be treated as history and generally speaking, should not disqualify them from party membership so long as the facts are known and so long as they are determined to dedicate their lives to the realization of communism, support the party's programs and line and indeed show good performance. We should make concrete analyses of their shortcomings and weaknesses and make more efforts to help them by educating them. We should not nitpick. At the same time, we should adhere to the standards of party membership, ensure the good quality of new party members and firmly prevent the mistakes of considering one's job performance only, overlooking his political performance and thus lowering the standards of the party membership.

TIYU BAO CITES HU ON SPORTS, PARTY PARALLEL

OW171940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Today's TIYU BAO, China's sports newspaper, carries an editorial entitled "Develop the Spirit of Hard Training and Strict Demands". This accompanies remarks by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, when he and other leaders received the Chinese women's volleyball team and others on October 3.

Hu Yaobang said the victory of the women's volleyball team which won the ninth world women's volleyball championships is an encouragement to the whole party and the people in their effort to achieve the four modernizations.

All should think it over, he said. What had been described as "the sick man of east Asia" has been able to push sports forward. Why then shouldn't a big country with a population of 1,000 million be able to push socialism forward in all fields of its work.

Summing up the experience of the women's volleyball team, Hu Yaobang mentioned the strong mass base of tens of millions of people and the regular selection of the best. Our party also adopted this method to bring up young people to leading posts, he said.

Politicians, theorists, army commanders, writers, artists and other specialists are all trained under strict demands. The experience of the women's volleyball team will help promote such style of work in other fields. This is truly working hard for the prosperity of the country, Hu Yaobang said.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS SHANGHAI PINGTAN PERFORMANCE

OW180512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai pingtan troupe [storytelling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect] gave its first performance this evening at the music hall of the Ministry of Radio and Television. This is the first time the Shanghai pingtan troupe has come to perform in Beijing since the downfall of the gang of four. Comrades Chen Pixian, Lu Zhengcao, Wu Lengxi and Tao Dun and well-known personages of the capital's literary and art circles attended the performance.

This evening the Shanghai pingtan troupe performed storytelling and ballad singing numbers of modern and traditional themes and different schools. The performers are mainly young and middle-aged people. Their performance was warmly received by the audience.

FOREIGN METALLURGICAL CONSTRUCTION GROUP SET UP

OW140509 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has announced setting up a construction corporation to contract for the building of metallurgical, mining and other industrial projects abroad.

The China Metallurgical Construction Corporation will negotiate with overseas businesses and sign contracts for engineering projects and labor cooperation. It will contract for the prospecting, designing and construction of the projects and provide equipment and materials, technical and labor services.

The corporaton will honor all the contracts with foreign countries signed by its predecessor of the same name, a subcompany under the China Construction Engineering Corporation.

During the past two years the former corporation signed more than 100 contracts with foreign countries and undertook projects in Nigeria, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Jordan, Iraq and Hong Kong. It also provided technical services to France, West Germany, Japan and the United States.

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HK151122 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 7

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WORLD BANK TO PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL FUNDS

OW181256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The World Bank will provide China with a 75.4 million U.S. dollar long-term, interest-free loan for agricultural education and research projects, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery today.

The agreement signed on November 16 in Washington said the loan will be used to improve 11 national colleges in agriculture, forestry, aquatic products, water conservancy and meteorology, build 19 experimental centers and improve 22 existing laboratories. Part of the loan will be used to pay the cost of inviting foreign scholars to lecture in China, and sending teachers and students abroad for advanced study.

Seven research institutes will be built including the China Rice Research Institute, a library and an information center for the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, an animal husbandry research center and research centers for water conservancy, forestry, aquatic products and weather.

The colleges and research centers will be equipped with up-to-date equipment and teaching facilities and the enrollment of students will increase about one-third and post-graduates will at least double, the ministry said.

Preparations are in full swing to put the projects into execution. The additional funds needed for the projects are available and the imported equipment needed has already been approved. Students are being selected for study abroad, the ministry said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THIRD WORLD ECONOMIC FREEDOM

HK161048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Xing Anhuang [6717 1344 7816]: "Economic Independence Is the Basic Guarantee for Consolidating Political Independence"]

[Text] "The common task confronting the Third World countries is, first and foremost, to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and actively develop their national economies so that they can back up the political independence they have already won with economic independence." This passage quoted from Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech delivered to the 12th CPC Congress fully demonstrates the significance of the economic independence of the Third World countries to the maintenance and consolidation of their political independence.

After the end of World War II, a series of Asian, African and Latin American countries freed themselves from the shackles of colonialism and won their independence one after another. This was a matter of epoch-making significance. However, this was, to a certain extent, only the first step because political independence should be backed up by economic independence. Without political independence, economic independence is, of course, out of the question. Without economic independence, it is difficult to consolidate political independence. This is because imperialism and colonialism were compelled to give up their colonial rule and make political concessions due to the struggles of the oppressed peoples. However, they are still trying to pursue neocolonialism, maintain by hook or crook the irrational international economic order and keep the colonialist-type economic structures of the Third World countries so that many Third World countries continue economically to depend upon the former colonial empires and retain the vestiges of the colonial and semi-colonial economies.

Such economies mainly manifest themselves in the following ways: the abnormal single-product economy remains unchanged; the situation of exporting primary products and importing industrial manufactured goods and the exploitation as a result of international price scissors remains unchanged; management and administration of enterprises are controlled by foreign capital and they cannot act on their own; these enterprises should depend on developed countries for technology; with regard to capital, they are controlled by international financial monopoly groups; because developed countries control their finance and provide credits on harsh terms, the income of a number of Third World countries falls short of their expenditures and they run heavily into debt. In particular, under the new situation that superpowers and contending for world hegemonism, many Third World countries have become the targets of fierce rivalry between the superpowers. Economic infiltration, domination and plunder are also important means deployed by superpowers to control, interfere in and exploit developing countries.

The above situation has shown that after winning their political independence, the Third World countries should gradually realize their economic independence on the basis of developing national economy. Only thus can they become true independent countries. It is because political independence is a guarantee for the development of national economy, whereas economic independence is a solid basis for political independence. After freeing themselves from colonial rule, it is possible for the Third World countries to formulate policies and decrees suitable for their national conditions, gradually restrict or even eradicate the control and influence of colonialism over them and develop their national economy in the interest of their own people. After winning their independence, a number of independent countries have supervised, exercised control over and administered or even nationalized important economic sections such as land, mines, banks and so forth. There is no doubt that this has played a tremendous role in developing the national economy. However, because of their low level of economic development and failure to adopt effective policies and measures, many Third World countries have not yet freed themselves from their dependence on developed nations. They have not yet been successful in changing their economic situation of poverty and backwardness. Foreign countries seize this opportunity to control, interfere with and plunder them. This has weakened the capabilities of these countries to maintain and consolidate their political independence. As a result, they are unable to play an active role international affairs.

Apart from that, because Third World countries have increasingly become involved in the economic system of the Western world and the old international economic order still remains unchanged, those Third World countries which have not yet established national economy cannot avoid being severely harmed by the change of the world economic situation and have become the victims onto which devloped countries shift their economic crises. Even the efforts of those countries which had initially established their independent economy to expand their economy cannot but be adversely affected to a certain degree. Economic difficulties are liable to lead to social instability and a turbulent political situation. In order to maintain the old international economic order, which is beneficial to themselves, and contend for world hegemonism, colonialism and imperialism, superpowers always take advantage of other countries' precarious position and make use of their economic advantage to try to control the economy of Third World countries in order to affect or change their internal and external policies. They even wait for an opportunity to subvert legitimate governments through economic infiltration and are looking for or training their own agents.

Therefore, economic development and economic independence of the broad masses of the Third World countries have a direct bearing on the consolidation of their own political independence. At present, developed countries are facing the most severe economic depression of the post-war period. Therefore, developing countries should do their utmost to develop and maintain their own national economy, free themselves from the economic control and fetters of developed countries and gradually realize their economic independence to defend and consolidate their political independence. This is a matter of universal and imperative significance.

At present, the broad masses of developing countries have become increasingly aware of the importance of developing their national economy and achieving economic independence. After winning political independence, many of the Third World countries have proceeded to strip the imperialists of special privileges, take back their national rights and interests and strive to control the lifeline of their national economy. In the international arena, the developing countries have become progressively more united and are demanding a change in the old international economic order. The Latin American countries have taken the lead in opposing the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. The oil-exporting countries as well as other raw materials-producing countries are waging a struggle to win perpetual rights to enjoy and use their own national resources. Especially in recent year, the developing countries are making even greater efforts to establish a new international economic order. These struggles will to a certain extent transform the situation of the superpowers and developed countries arbitrarily manipulating and plundering the developing countries economically. The economic growth rate of many Third World countries has already surpassed that of the developed countries of the West. However, as a result of longstanding stagflation and recession in the Western economy, the economic development of the Third World countries is also seriously affected. This illustrates that the building of an independent national economy is still a grave task commonly faced by the Third World countries.

What is the correct path of the Third World countries for achieving economic independence? Looking back on the history of the economic development of the Third World countries, we can see that if they want to achieve economic independence, they must first rely on their own efforts. Relying on their own efforts does not mean rejecting cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. It means resolutely safeguarding national rights and interests, firmly controlling the economic lifeline of the country, taking full advantage of their own national resources and mainly relying on the strength of their own people. Based on the interests of the nation and the people, they must formulate policies and measures suited to their own national conditions, independently solve the various problems of developing the national economy and steadily and progressively change the old economic structure of society. Proceeding from the economic characteristics of their own country, they must develop what is good and discard what is not. At the same time, they must not neglect the development of diversified economy and must try to reduce reliance on foreign countries as much as possible. As for the introduction of foreign capital, advanced technology and management and administration methods, they must be rationally employed in light of the specific conditions in the country itself, and control must be strengthened over foreign capital. Facts have proved that relying on one's own effort is the basic guarantee for achieving economic independence, and it is the only effective way of breaking away from the yoke of the old international economic order.

It is necessary for developing countries to strengthen their economic cooperation and exchange on the basis of self-reliance and take a common position in the struggle for a change in the irrational old international economic order. Third World countries have a shared history of being oppressed and enslaved and now they are faced with the same or similar problems and tasks. For this reason, they have a common language and desire toward many questions and they can carry out economic cooperation and exchange in a big way. In addition, Third World countries, though backward economically, have many respective characteristics which they can make use of to help supply each other. Because their economic strength is still rather weak and it is difficult to shake off the control by economic powers solely by the strength of a single country, it is very necessary for Third World countries to unite themselves in a certain form. Since the Bandung Conference in 1955, at which the demand for changing the old international economic order and the principles of strengthening economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and stablizing prices for raw materials and products were first raised, some raw material-producing and exporting countries among developing countries formed a variety of specialized economic cooperation organizations and regional economic groups one after another. This has played an important role in freeing them from the shackles of the old international economic order and in backing up their bargaining power in the negotiations between developing and developed countries. History has proved that the South-South cooperation or collective self-reliance is an important way by which Third World nations can develop and realize their economic independence.

As for the "North-South dialogue," no substantive progress has so far been achieved as the developed countries, particularly the superpowers, still cling to the old international economic order. However, developed countries have, after all, accepted the concept of the new international economic order. So long as Third World nations can strive to develop their national economies along a correct path and strengthen their united struggle to smash the monopoly of developed countries in the international economy, it is possible to make a further breakthrough in changing the old international economic order. Of course, because colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism are not willing to resign themselves to the loss of their vested interests, it will never be easy for Third World nations to realize the aim they are struggling for. However, so long as they persist in their struggle and strengthen their unity, Third World nations will ultimately create for themselves an excellent situation of a flourishing economy, stable politics and a peaceful society for themselves.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN-KOHL DISCUSSIONS

HK180901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389] "A Warm Atmosphere and Private Worries"]

[Text] After U.S. President Reagan and West German Chancellor Kohl had held two 2 hours of talks on 15 November, a State Department official told newsmen that "there are no differences between the two leaders on any question." Actually, at a time when cold currents have arisen in U.S.-European relations, the welcome for West Germany's new leader on this visit to the United States was warmer than usual. At the White House welcoming ceremony, Reagan stressed that West Germany was "in the Free World's front-line," and that the United States stood firmly with West Germany. Kohl gave his assurance that West Germany was the United States' partner now and in the future, and that the United States could pin its hopes on West Germany. Reagan mentioned that next year would be the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Germans in North America, saying that the United States was preparing to set up a committee to arrange the celebrations. Kohl cited the revival of U.S. relief for Europe after World War I and the Marshall Plan after World War II and cited figures from Einstein to Hemingway to illustrate the traditional friendship between the United States and West Germany. The American press reported that the speeches of the two leaders were overflowing with enthusiasm. More importantly, in the joint statement issued after the talks, both sides expressed identity of views on a whole range of major international issues.

These talks were being held while a new leader was taking over in the Soviet Union and a delicate situation was emerging in East-West relations. The joint statement expressed willingness to improve relations with the Soviet Union, but also stressed that the West must adopt a "clear, firm and united approach" to the Soviet Union, that efforts must be made to strengthen NATO's conventional and nuclear forces and that expanded cooperation with the new Soviet leaders must depend on Soviet action. Both sides also demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan. Some American papers said that such a tone in the joint statement could not have occurred when Schmidt was chancellor. They also noted that the United States described Vice President Bush's talks in Moscow with the new Soviet leaders as "frank, sincere and important," while expressing in Washington a tougher attitude than expected over East-West relations.

These talks were held just after Reagan had announced that the Western allies had reached agreement over the principles for East-West economic relations and that he was lifting his embargo on supplies of equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The two sides declared that close consultation and cooperation among the Western countries over East-West economic issues was just as important as their traditional cooperation over political and security questions. Kohl made a particular point of appreciating Reagan's cancellation of the embargo. It is known that certain Western European countries have expressed dissatisfaction over Reagan's words. Western Europe's undertaking the agreement on matters regarding East-West economic relations is an exchange for his cancellation of the embargo. Hence, the West German leader's expression of views on this question was most welcome support for the United States.

The U.S. Government was fully satisfied with the results of this visit. However, U.S. public opinion pointed out that this certainly does not mean that the future development of U.S. European relations will be all clear sailing.

The 16 November WALL STREET JOURNAL reported that the political situation in West Germany was far from stable. On this occasion Kohl expressed support for the deployment of U.S. arms in West Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe next year, but there is plenty of opposition to this move in West Germany. At present, both the United States and West Germany are in great economic difficulties. On the question of NATO defense, the United States has complained to West Germany on its unwillingness to pay more for U.S. forces stationed in that country. Although the joint statement stressed the importance of keeping U.S. forces in West Germany, the question of payment for them was not in fact raised at the meeting, the dispute was just avoided.

THE NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST of 16 November both published editorials on the natural gas pipeline issue. They held that it would be a bad thing for the United States to impose its will on West Germany. The warm atmosphere at these U.S.-West German talks existed because both sides held identical views on strengthening U.S.-European relations on taking a tough line toward the Soviet Union and certainly did not indicate that the United States had changed its method of imposing its will on others. The comments of these two papers reflect the worries of some Americans that dark clouds might reappear in U.S.-European relations.

XINHUA ON PURPOSE OF WEINBERGER ASIAN TRIP

OW180247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 16 Nov 82

["News Analysis: 'Why Did Weinberger Visit the Five Asian-Pacific Nations?' By Yang Wenke" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- Beginning on 1 November, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand and returned to Washington on the evening of 8 November. It was his second visit to the Asian-Pacific area this year. He visited Japan, South Korea and the Phillippines last April. People cannot help but ask: Why did the U.S. defense secretary visit the Asian-Pacific area twice in 6 months and what was the purpose of his visits?

Hold Consultations on Defense and Forge Closer Ties

During these visits, Weinberger held consultations and coordinated with the leaders of the Asian-Pacific nations on each other's stand concerning Soviet expansion in the Western Pacific and security in the area. People still remember that during the Nixon administration and following the defeat of the United States in the Indochina war, U.S. military forces were gradually transferred to the Middle East and Europe. A "vacuum" was created in the Asian region, and the United States and the Asian-Pacific nations began to drift apart in their relations. In recent years, particularly after Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the use of the Cam Ranh base by the Soviet Union, Soviet naval and air forces have become an increasingly greater threat to the "sea lifeline" of the United States and the security of the entire Asian-Pacific area. Since taking office, Reagan has attached great importance to the United States' strategic relations with its Asian-Pacific allies and has said that the United States would give support to its Asian allies equal to that given its European allies.

During his recent visits, Weinberger explained to the Asian-Pacific nations that although the United States is preoccupied with its problems in Europe and the Middle East, it is still interested in the Pacific area. He emphatically pointed out that "the security of the United States and the security of its allies in the Pacific area are becoming more and more mutually dependent." Obviously, the purpose of Weinberger's visits to the Asian-Pacific nations was to "emphasize" the fact that the United States attaches "great importance" to its allies in this area and to forge closer ties with them in defense and other matters.

Pursue Reagan's New Strategy

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration has formulated a new global strategy. One of the important aspects of this strategy is to strengthen U.S. military deployment in the Asian-Pacific area. In the event an emergency takes place in the area from Southeast Asia to the Persian Gulf, U.S. forces stationed in northeast Asia can speedily head southward to deal with it.

During his last visit to the Asian-Pacific region, Weinberger explained Reagan's new strategy and U.S. Asian defense policy to the leaders of the countries and regions concerned -- faced with the Soviet Union's southward movement strategy, the United States will strengthen its military cooperation with Japan and the ASEAN countries to jointly safeguard the sealanes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans while beefing up its own military strength in the Asian-Pacific region. An important mission of Weinberger's second visit to the Asian-Pacific region was to promote the implementation of Reagan's new strategy. Wherever he went during the visit, Weinberger emphasized that the Soviet military buildup in the Asian-Pacific region could not be overlooked. He reiterated that the United States would fulfill its obligations called for by the Manila Treaty signed more than 20 years ago and the ANZUS Treaty signed more than 30 years ago. At the same time, he persuaded the allies to support the U.S. policy of joint defense of sealanes.

Strengthen the Defense of the Asian-Pacific Region

Another task for Weinberger during his recent visit was to strengthen the defense capability of the Asian-Pacific countries. Ever since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea and the Soviet Union stepped up its military expansion in Southeast Asis, some ASEAN countries have eagerly urged the United States to "return" to Asia, increase its miltary aid to them and help them increase their military strength. As soon as Reagan assumed the presidency, he made a proposal to increase assistance to the ASEAN countries, with total aid amounting to $630 million. During his recent visit, Weinberger revealed that in 1982 the United States extended $40 million in loans to Indonesia with additional loans amounting to $50 million in 1983. The United States has agreed to supply Thailand with additional arms worth $12.3 million and to provide Thailand with all necessary military assistance. At the same time, Weinberger spared no effort to urge the ASEAN countries, Australia and New Zealand to increase their defense spending and to make still greater efforts to jointly defend the region.

TV REPORTS ON HUANG HUA DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

HK181316 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she includes "special envoy Huang Hua left Moscow for home yesterday."

After all domestic news items are broadcast, another female announcer is seen and heard reading the first international news item at 1121 GMT, which is on Huang Hua leaving Moscow for home. The text of the report follows:

"According to XINHUA, after attending the funeral of Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Huang Hua, PRC special envoy, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his party left Moscow by plane for home last night. He was seen off at the airport by Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilichev and Director of the 1st Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Kapitsa. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng and other diplomats at the embassy were also at the airport to see him off."

This evening's news broadcast did not mention Huang Hua's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow, nor was the above report accompanied by film footage of Huang's departure. The domestic television service's 17 November evening news broadcast made no mention of Huang Hua.

JOINT U.S.-JAPANESE GROUND EXERCISE ENDS

OW182106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 (XINHUA) -- A nine-day U.S. and Japanese ground forces joint field training exercise ended in Shizuoka, 100 kilometers southwest of Tokyo, this morning.

The first six days, Nov. 10-16, were devoted to preparatory drills, and the remaining three days to live ammunition firing at the foot of Mt. Fuji, to repel a hypothetical enemy attack, the local papers reported.

A company of about 200 fully armed troops of the Ninth U.S. Infantry Division were flown from Washington to Japan by civil airliners on Nov. 7.

Lt. General Alexander Weyand told a press conference on Nov. 16 that it is of significance for the U.S. Army to airlift its troops across the Pacific under conditions of urgency.

He said this drill is on a small scale. He wished there would be some large ones later on and the Japanese self-defense force could send more troops to America for training.

It was the first time U.S. Army troops came to Japan in 25 years. The U.S. Army has not stationed ground troops in Japan since 1957, some Japanese papers said.

JAPAN'S LDP NEARING SELECTION OF PRESIDENT

OW182122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 (XINHUA) -- The preliminary election of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Paper (LDP) chief has come into its finishing phase.

With only four or five days left before the voting (by post) expires, the four candidates -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, Toshio Komoto, Shintaro Abe, Ichiro Nakagawa -- are trying last efforts to win more from the remaining small number of floating votes.

Those who hold real power within the party are now turning to the forthcoming formal election by the dietmen of the party.

Japanese papers reported that voting by party members and supporters, clinched to each of the four candidates, has ended. Newspaper and news agency predictive investigation indicates that among the four candidates, Nakasone, supported by the three main current factions of the party, has an edge over the other three candidates with a possible total of 450,000 votes. Komoto is hardly surpassing Nakasone in votes through is supporters are still trying desperately to win more votes. Abe and Nakagawa are racing for third place.

Public opinion here believes that the preliminary election centers entirely around the struggle between party factions. None of the four candidates has put forward any specific proposals for solving the political and economic problems. The policies of the four candidates are said to be abstract and scant in content. Hence, LDP party members and supporters or even ordinary nationals are greatly dissatisfied with the present state of the preliminary election. Most Japanese people take an indifferent attitude toward the election.

In the process of election campaigns, the LDP is divided into two camps -- anti-Kakuei Tanaka and pro-Kakuei Tanaka. The three anti-main current faction candidates put up an unequivocal slogan: To end domination of the party by outsiders (referring to Kakuei Tanaka). But, main current faction candidate Yasuhiro Nakasone said that to mention the problem of domination of the party by outsiders at this time harbours ill intentions. "Without the backing of those powerful and outstanding elements within the Tanaka faction, it is difficult to solve any of the main problems the party is facing," he added.

Japanese press reports point out that the escalating confrontation of the party factions will bring difficulty to the formal election and the birth of the new party chief. Komoto has repeatedly said if the aggregated votes of the three anti-main current faction candidates surpassed half of the votes, it would not be neglected in the formal election. The announcement of preliminary election results in a week's time will start another round of struggle among the LDP party factions.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE PROMOTION DELEGATION

OW182052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met with Ichizo Kimura, director-general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and his party at the Great Hall of the People.

Kimura is leader of the Japanese food industrial exhibition, which opened here today.

During the conversation this afternoon Gu Mu told the Japanese guests that the prospects for cooperation between China and Japan are wide and the Japanese exhibition marked a beginning of cooperation in the field of food industry.

Present on the occasion were Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, and Michio Kanno, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

Later, Gu Mu attended the reception marking the opening of the exhibition.

XINHUA REPORTS ON DK ARMY LIBERATION OF VILLAGES

OW171343 Beijing XINHUA in Enlgish 1149 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have liberated 22 villages in Saut Nikom and Chikreng Districts of Siem Reap Province since November 10. This was one of their recent victories in combating Vietnamese aggressors, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea monitored here.

Between October 27 and November 6, the patriotic forces cut off railway transport at 28 points in the Provinces of Battambang and Kampot. As a result, the important links between Battambang City and Pursat and between Kampot and the Port of Kompong Som were disrupted for some times.

In late October, the radio added, the Kampuchean forces damaged more than 20 sections of highroad no. five between Sisophon and Samlot in Battambang Province. An assault launched east of the Port of Kompong Som on November 3 resulted in the destruction of a Vietnamese jeep and the death of two Vietnamese officers on board.

In another action in late October, the Kampuchean forces sank a Vietnamese boat and captured four others when they attacked Vietnamese transport contingents in the Tonle Sap Lake and on the Tonle Sap River.

THAILAND'S PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Attends Art Performance

OW181700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his entourage attended a reception in their honor in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Accompanying the Thai gueses were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

Artists from the Dongfang song and dance ensemble and the Chinese acrobatic troupe presented music, dance and acrobatic items. To warm applause, a group of Thai girls joined the Chinese artists on the stage in the Thai dance "Rum-Wong." At the end of the performance, Prime Minister Prem went on the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in acknowledgement.

This afternoon, Prime Minister Prem and other distinguished Thai guests paid homage to a tooth relic of Sakymuni Buddha at Lingguang Monastery in the western hills in the suburbs of Beijing. Later they visited Sun Yat-sen's memorial hall in Biyunsi (Temple of Azure Clouds).

Zhao on Foreign Relations

OW190720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang declared today that whether Sino-Soviet relations can improve depends on whether the Soviet Union will take action to remove its threat against China.

Speaking in his second round of talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand this morning, Zhao said the Soviet Union's deployment of massive troops along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, its armed occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnam in invading Kampuchea all constitute a threat against China. These actions are also manifestations of the Soviet Union's policy of hegemonism and expansionism as well as of Vietnam's policy of regional hegemonism, Zhao said.

Zhao said China always stands for developing normal state-to-state relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He added that there is no change in China's basic position of opposing hegemonism and expansionism. He said that China never attaches itself to any big power and that China always formulates its foreign policy independently in line with the interests of its own people and those of the people of the world.

Referring to Sino-U.S. relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the two countries, while sharing interests in maintaining world peace and security, have major differences on the issue of Taiwan and other matters. He said that China attaches importance to promoting Sino-U.S. relations but is opposed to the U.S. hegemonistic acts in different parts of the world.

The Chinese premier urged the U.S. Government to abide by the recent Sino-U.S. joint communique on the termination of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and make new efforts to develop Sino-U.S. relations.

Prime Minister Prem said that Premier Zhao's explanation deepens his understanding of China's foreign policy. He expressed full agreement to China's position on Sino-Soviet relations. The two prime ministers also had an in-depth discussion of bilateral relations. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the existing friendly relations of cooperation between the countries marked by mutual trust and support, and hoped to see furtherance of cooperation in the economic, trade and other fields.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed appreciation for the great contributions made by Prime Minister Prem in enhancing Sino-Thai relations and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the end of the talks, Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government, once again invited King Phumiphon Adunyadet and the queen and other members of the royal family to visit China at a time convenient to them.

Present at the talks were Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister of Thailand; Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; and Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Huang, Sitthi Talks

OW190828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the Diaoyutai guesthouse here this afternoon. It is learned that they exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

Yesterday, Chinese Minister, of Petroleum Industry Tang Ke discussed with Thai Minister of State Suli Mahasanthana ways of expanding economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Attends Prem Banquet

OW191304 Bijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon gave a return banquet at the residence of Thai ambassador to China here this evening. Among the guests were Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture.

In his toast, Prime Minister Prem thanked the Chinese Government and people for the warm reception accorded him during his visit. He said his talks with the Chinese leaders would prove beneficial to the further development of relations between the two governments and peoples. He also said he hoped that he would have the opportunity to welcome Premier Zhao and other Chinese leaders to Thailand at an opportune time.

Zhao congratulated Prime Minister Prem on his successful visit. Premier Zhao said leaders of the two countries held talks on the international situation, bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern in a "sincere and friendly atmosphere." He said that both sides shared identical views on many major international issues and especially on the situation in Southeast Asia, and were satisfied with the development of bilateral relations.

Zhao said, "the visit of Thai prime minister promoted mutual understanding and increased the friendly ties between the two countries, which would have a positive effect on safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and fighting against the aggression and expansion of hegemonism."

Present at the banquet were distinguished Thai guests accompanying Prime Minister Prem on the visit and diplomatic officials of the Thai Embassy here. Prime Minister Prem and other Thai guests visited Beijing general internal combustion engine plant this afternoon.

XINHUA VIEWS SINO-THAI ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW170918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 16 Nov 82

["Roundup: New Progress Made in Sino-Thai Economic and Scientific-Technical "Cooperation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- In his first visit to China 2 years ago, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said at the welcoming banquet hosted by Premier Zhao Ziyang that Sino-Thai relations were built on the basis of mutual and legitimate interests and that gratifying progress had been made in enlarging cooperation between the two countries in commerce, trade and science and technology.

New progress has again been made in the past 2 years in economic relations between the two countries on the original basis.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975 opened up a broad avenue for economic exchange between the two countries. The trade volume between the two countries has continued to increase. While bilateral trade totaled only more than $21 million in 1975, it increased sharply to over $440 million in 1980. It is estimated that the amount will reach approximately $500 million this year.

The scope of trade between the two countries has also grown with each passing year. In 1975 China imported from Thailand agricultural and sideline products such as rice, maize and rubber and exported petroleum products to Thailand. At present, the trade items have increased to include petroleum products, textile goods, chemical products, Chinese herbal and patent medicines, hardware, machinery and equipment in scores of categories and several hundred kinds of commodities. In the past 2 years, Thailand again imported from China nearly 2,000 looms and spinning machines and complete sets of weaving equipment of 130,000 spindles, the largest quantities of textile machinery exported in recent years.

Sino-Thai trade is built on the basis of helping supply each other's needs and of equality and mutual benefit. In 1980, in spite of China's limited petroleum supply, over $190 million worth of crude oil and light diesel oil were exported to Thailand to meet the urgent needs of that country, which produces no oil.

As a result of importing crude oil from China, Thailand incurred large deficits in trade with China in the past 2 years. To rectify this imbalance, China purchased more agricultural products this year than originally targeted so as to achieve a trade balance.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries has also progressed with the sharp increase in economic exchanges. In 1978 the governments of the two countries signed an agreement for scientific and technical cooperation and set up a composite committee for scientific and technical cooperation. At present, the number of items under Sino-Thai scientific and technical cooperation has increased to several scores, including rural construction, cultivation of fine rice strains and tropical fruits and the building of small hydroelectric power plants. The number of projects in 1982 under mutual inspection alone totals 27.

It is gratifying that some progress has been made in certain areas of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. For example, when Thai Princess Silindhorn visited China last year, China presented Thailand with its world-renowned Beijing duck eggs. Thailand later hatched 11 Beijing ducklings and raised them according to Chinese methods. These ducklings weighed over 800 grams in only one month, or more than 300 grams heavier than local ducklings hatched during the same period. China has also introduced advanced tehniques from Thailand in artificial fish and shrimp breeding in the past 2 years.

The economic intercourse between the two countries has a history that can be traced back 2,000 years. Early in the Western Han period, the two countries opened a shipping route to engage in civilian trade. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, there were also frequent exchanges in scientific and technical cooperation with the development of trade between the two countries. At that time, China presented to Thailand a comprehensive calendar and standard weights and measures and Thailand gave fine paddy rice strains and fruit seeds to China.

Today, Cargo ships go back and forth very busily along the shipping lane between China and Thailand and air corridors have also been opened, thus creating more convenient conditions for promoting economic exchange between the two countries.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS SINGAPORE PUGILISTS

W171926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Singapore National Pugilistic Federation China tour group led by Lee Khoon Choy, senior minister of state of Prime Minister's Office.

Liao expressed his wish that more people from Singapore will visit China to promote the friendship between the two countries and two peoples. Han Kehua, director general of the national tourism administration was present at the meeting.

TEXTILE MINISTER HAO JIANXIU VISITS BURMA

For Rangoon radio coverage of the 10-17 visit by Textile Minister Madame Hao Jianxiu, including her talks with Industry-I Minister U Tint Swe and her call on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, please see the Burma section of the 16 and 18 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

AFGHANS ATTACK SOVIETS IN FARAH, QANDAHAR

OW181228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces killed 114 Soviet-Karmal troops in an ambush on a military convoy near the provincial capital of Farah on November 2, according to AAP.

Many enemy troops were seriously wounded, five tanks, two armored vehicles and four trucks full of ammunition were destroyed in blasts of mines planted on the Farah road by the freedom fighters. On the same day, guerrillas also attacked a military post in Tarin Kowt, capital of Afghanistan's Oruzgan Province, (?along with) seven more Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

On November 4, the Afghan freedom fighters overran an enemy military post based in Qandahar City with one tank damaged and four enemy soldiers killed. In clahses which took place in Qandahar Province the same day, five enemy men were killed and lots of ammunition captured by the mojahedin.

INDIA, U.S. RESUME HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

OW171954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 17 (XINHUA) -- India and the United States resumed here yesterday consultations at high-ranking official level on bilateral and international issues after a lapse of many years. The exchanges were "free, across-the-board and wide-ranging," a spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry said.

The two sides discussed the west Asian crisis, India-China and China-America relations, regional matters, including Afghanistan, and India's relations with her neighbours, including Pakistan.

The Indian side was headed by M.K. Rasgotra, the foreign secretary, and the U.S. side led by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the under-secretary of state. The two governments during Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Washington in summer agreed to have consultations on major bilateral and international issues as often as possible. Yesterday's meeting was the first round for exchanging views.

Eagleburger, who came here from Pakistan, reportedly apprised the Indian side of the talks he had in Islamabad. The Indian side was understood to have mentioned the talks between Mrs. Gandhi and General Ziaul Haq and also told that the Pakistan foreign minister was due to visit here next month to resume these discussions.

The U.S. side was interested in knowing subjects that are likely to figure at the next non-aligned summit, which is being prepared intensively by Indian Government. Relations between India and the United States in political and economic areas received close scrutiny from both sides.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH

OW181232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese agricultural delegation led by Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, left here today to visit Pakistan and Bangladesh.

QIAO SHI MEETS FRENCH LABOR DELEGATION 18 NOV

OW181238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) — Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the General Confederation of Labor of France led by its secretary for international affairs Pierre Gensous.

Present at the meeting was Wang Jiachong, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation will leave for home tomorrow.

PRC-LUXEMBOURG TIES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

OW161228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) — Carlo Ketter, ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and Mrs. Ketter gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Luxembourg and China.

Among the guests were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leaders of other departments.

BRIEFS

SINO-FRENCH INVESTIGATION — The Sino-French joint investigation of the fields on the Xizang regional plateau which lasted 3 years concluded in the middle of October. The Chinese and French geological workers achieved important results in field investigation. The Chinese and French geologists and geophysicists conducted this investigation in accordance with the agreement on scientific cooperation which was signed by the Governments of China and France in 1978. Some 190 geologists, geophysicists and professional technicians took part in this investigation work. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82 HK]

XINHUA ON CURRENT MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

OW171315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1354 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Report by XINHUA reporter Yu Kaiyuan: "Current Situation in the Middle East Peace Talks"]

[Text] Beirut, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- After the withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut, peace talks for the settlement of Middle East issues have once again been revived. During this political and diplomatic struggle, the Arab nations, the United States and Israel have reiterated their different stands. Their differences focus on how to deal with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In September, the Arab nations held a summit meeting at the city of Fes in Morocco and put forward an 8-point proposal to justly solve the Middle East issues, calling on the UN Security Council to insure peaceful coexistence among all nations in the Middle East region. Last October the Arab League delegation led by King Hassan II of Morocco visited Washington. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, went to Jordan to discuss matters with King Husayn. 'Arafat expressed his willingness to form a confederation with Jordan after the establishment of an independent state of Palestine. The Jordanian king will soon visit Moscow and the United States. The Arab nations' bustling activities in consulting with other nations have fully indicated their sincerity in peacefully solving the Middle East issues.

In early September U.S. President Reagan put forward a new proposal to solve the Middle East problems, demanding that Israel freeze its new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in other localities and allow Palestinian autonomy in connection with Jordan first in these localities. This proposal is better than those made by the United States in the past. However, in essence, the United States is still opposed to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and refuses to carry on direct dialogue with the PLO.

The Begin authorities have stubbornly clung to their stand on the "great Israeli plan." On 26 October, Begin announced that Israel would sooner or later assume sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities have repeatedly regarded the establishment of new Jewish settlements as a "reply" to the proposals made by the Arab nations and the United States. They also openly opposed Jordan's participation in the autonomous talks. At the same time, the Begin administration has delayed withdrawing troops from Lebanon and persistently demanded that diplomatic representatives with ministerial rank participate in the talks between Lebanon and Israel in order to discuss the "normalization of relations" between the two countries instead of discussing issues with regard to the withdrawal of troops only. Obviously, the object of the Begin administration is to make use of force to coerce the Arab nations into signing a peace treaty with Israel so as to fundamentally eradicate the Palestinian cause.

On the morning of 11 November, Begin left for Washington for talks with the U.S. leader on Palestinian autonomy and on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. Public opinion in Beirut holds that in view of the stubborn stand adopted by the Israeli authorities one cannot pin much hope on Begin's trip to the United States.

PRC, ECUADOR SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW170931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- China and Ecuador signed an agreement on cultural cooperation in Quito yesterday to further develop the friendly relations between the two countries, according to a report from the Ecuadoran capital.

The accord was signed by Lu Zhixian, head of the visiting Chinese cultural delegation, and Rodrigo Valdes, Ecuador's acting foreign minister.

The two sides also exchanged letters on cultural items to be exchanged between the two countries in 1983 and 1984.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Quito on November 12 after visiting Colombia.

ULANHU MEETS WITH ECUADOREAN JUDICIAL DELEGATION

OW180810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a delegation from the Ecuadoran Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Agustin Onofre Freire Potes.

The delegation, consisting of five justices, is the first high-level judicial delegation from Latin America.

Ulanhu said that relations between China and Ecuador have been developing very well since the establishment of diplomatic relations. We are for the exchange of experience and further cooperation between judicial circles of the two countries, he said.

Present at the meeting were Zeng Hanzhou, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, Zhu Jianming, vice-minister of justice, and Gonzalo Paredes, Ecuadorean ambassador to China.

DAILY ON LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HK111012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Wang Jexing [3760 0735 5281]: "Economic Cooperation Among Latin American Countries and Their Achievements"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang highly evaluated economic cooperation among Third World countries. He said: "Such cooperation is of great strategic significance as it helps us to break out of existing, unequal international economic relations and establish a new international economic order." Among the Third World countries, economic cooperation between Latin American countries had an earlier start and has achieved marked results, thus constituting an active contribution to the promotion of the development of national economies of Third World countries and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Latin America has a vast territory and rich natural resources, which constitute favorable conditions for developing the economy. Economic growth rates of Latin American countries in the 1960's and 1970's were already 5.7 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, which were much higher than the average growth rate of Third World countries as a whole during the same periods.

By the mid-1970's, the industrial output value in Latin America was more than two times that of its agricultural output value. The industries of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina had already reached a considerable level. However, due to shackles caused by the unfair and irrational old international economic order, the structure of a single-product economy left over from the colonial era had not radically changed and thus their economic development was still seriously handicapped by Western developed countries. Especially when economic crises occurred in the capitalist world, the harm to the economies of Latin American countries became more evident. Therefore, Latin American countries have for a long time eagerly demanded changes in the old international economic structure. They have maintained that Third World countries should support each other and advocate economic cooperation, use collective strength to develop national economics, shake off their dependence on developed countries, and carry on a dialogue with developed countries in one voice so as to strive for the building of a new international economic order.

The economic cooperation between Latin American countries takes diverse forms -- some are bilateral and others are multilateral. Multilateral economic cooperation finds expression in some regional economic organizations mainly focusing on trade and overall economic cooperation (such as the Association of Integration of Latin America, the Andes Group, the Central American Common Market and the Caribbean Community), some cooperation organizations formed by a number of countries for jointly developing resources (such as the Rio de la Plata Basin Treaty and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty), some raw-material producing and exporting country organizations oriented to stabilizing export prices and improving trading conditions (such as the Union of Banana-Exporting Countries, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar-Exporting Countries and the Coffee Multinational Organization of Latin America), and some economic cooperation organizations of some special trades (such as the Latin American Railway Association and the Latin American Energy Organization).

The practice over the last 20 years and more, since the beginning of the 1960's has shown that economic cooperation among Latin American countries has played an active role in accelerating regional trade, promoting economic development and striving for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Introducing preferential treatment in mutual trade is an important aspect in cooperation among Latin American countries. Because they lower tariffs and lift trade limitations, the trade volume between Latin American countries has grown rapidly. The Latin American Free Trade Association (the predecessor of the Latin American Integration Association) once reduced and remitted tariffs on more than 20,000 kinds of goods in its internal trade. The volume of trade between its member countries increased to more than $6 billion in 1980 from $3 billion in 1960. In the internal trade of the Andes Group, two-thirds of goods enjoyed a reduction of tariffs by an average of 90 percent and trade volume increased by 1,300 percent in 10 years. Great changes also occurred in the variety of goods in trade: When the organization was founded in 1969, 50 percent of goods in its internal trade were traditional goods; now, 88 percent of goods in trade are nontraditional. At present, more than half of the imported machinery equipment of Latin American countries is obtained from regional internal trade.

Setting up joint ventures is another field of economic cooperation. According to their geographical location and economic development levels, Latin American countries have formed a variety of regional economic groups which use trade to promote industrial development.

The Andes Group has adopted three development programs for the industries of metal processing and machine building, petrochemical products and automobiles. In accordance with its regional industrial development program, the Caribbean Community has jointly developed its aluminum and cement industries. Multinational companies run by at least two Latin American countries have continuously sprung up and developed. In the 1970's there were more than 170 multinational companies of this type. This represents a significant development in regional economic cooperation in the field of production.

Jointly developing natural resources also plays an important role in advancing the economies of Latin American countries. The eight countries in the Amazon Basin signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty in 1978 in order to develop the Amazon River, improve navigation conditions and expand trade. In the south, the Rio de la Plata River Basin reserves contain rich waterpower resources. In order to utilize waterpower resources rationally and to reduce their dependence on imported oil, the countries in this area are making joint efforts to build hydroelectric power stations, among which the Itaipu station jointly built by Brazil and Paraguay will be one of the largest hydropower stations in the world, with a generating capacity of 12.6 million kilowatts after it is completed. Latin America has superior natural conditions and so long as relevant countries can make concerted efforts in accordance with needs and possibilities, cooperation in this aspect will certainly achieve good results.

Mutual assistance is an important aspect in economic cooperation. The economic assistance offered by Mexico and Venezuela, both major oil-producing countries in Latin America, to non-oil-producing countries in this region has set a good example in this respect. In 1980 these two countries reached an agreement on jointly supplying oil to nine Central American and Caribbean countries under preferential conditions.

They used 30 percent of the oil supplied for these countries as low interest loans (worth an annual amount of $700 million with a 2-4 percent interest rate) to help these non-oil-producing countries solve their economic difficulties. This assistance is conducive to promoting unity between oil-producing countries and non-oil-producing countries and is thus supported by the Latin American countries concerned.

For a long time in the past, foreign monopoly capital has randomly plundered farming and mineral resources in Latin America and set up "states within a state" through multinational corporations. In order to safeguard state sovereignty and economic interests, Latin American countries have adopted respective policies and joint actions to limit the activities of multinational corporations. As early as 1970 the Andes Group adopted "common regulations on approaching foreign capital," which laid down various stipulations on investment projects, profits remitted and profits reinvested for foreign enterprises. In its "legal draft on guiding the activities of multinational corporations," the Latin American economic system clearly demanded that multinational corporations respect the sovereignty of the countries in which they are located and not interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

As in other developing areas, Latin American countries are also the victims of the old international economic order. From their experiences, they have realized that the old international economies. Reforming this irrational old order has become their common desire and demand. In the 1960's and 1970's they put forward a series of suggestions on establishing a new order. The declaration on establishing a new international economic order and action program of this declaration together with the charter on the economic rights and obligations of all countries adopted by the United Nations were all formulated under the sponsorship and active participation of Latin American countries. These three documents have become the fighting program for the Third World in striving for the establishment of a new international economic order. The unity of Latin American countries has demonstrated an increasingly important role and strength in accelerating the North-South dialogue.

Of course, the road of economic cooperation taken by Latin American countries is by no means flat and smooth. Rather, the cooperation has passed through twists and turns. This is because the economic development levels of these countries are not the same and their specific needs also vary. Thus it is unavoidable that there exist some noncoordinated areas. In addition, territorial and border disputes left over by history also cause conflicts and clashes from time to time. Owing to discord fomented by superpowers and obstructions caused by multinational corporations, differences and antagonism also occurred between some countries around some important questions. In spite of all these complex factors, however, their common fates still bind them together. In the face of the current severe international economic situation, strengthening economic cooperation is particularly imperative for Latin American countries is an important component of the South-South cooperation. It has broad prospects.

NEW FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS APPOINTED

Wu Xueqian Foreign Minister

OW191106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian was appointed minister of foreign affairs at the 25th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee which closed here this afternoon.

Wu, 60, is a native of Shanghai. He served successively deputy departmental director and departmental director of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, departmental director and vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Zhang Aiping Defense Minister

OW191112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping was appointed state councillor and minister of national defense at the 25th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee ending this afternoon.

Born in Sichuan Province in 1910, Zhang Aiping joined the Communist Party of China in 1928. Six years later he participated in the Long March. During the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, he served as C.P.C. provincial committee secretary and commander of a military area command. In April 1949 he was commander and political commissar of the naval force of the east China military area command. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he became commander of a provincial military command, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence and vice-premier of the State Council.

He is also deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS 19 NOV

OW191120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The 25th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee closed here this afternoon.

The meeting also approved the draft agenda of the forthcoming Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

According to the agenda, the N.P.C. session, which will meet on November 26, will hear and deliberate a report by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, on the revised draft of the constitution, and adopt the new constitution.

Premier Zhao Ziyang will submit the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the session for deliberation, and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian will submit a report on the implementation of the 1982 budget and on the draft budget for 1983.

Upon the proposal of Premier Zhao Ziyang, the Standing Committee appointed Wu Xueqian minister of foreign affairs to replace Huang Hua, and appointed Zhang Aiping state councillor and minister of national defense to replace Geng Biao.

Today's N.PC. Standing Committee meeting adopted the law of the People's Republic of China for the protection of cultural relics and the food hygiene law of the People's Republic of China (for trial implementation), approved the decision on opening east China's Nantong and Zhangjia Ports to foreign ships, adopted a resolution on extending the present term of the people's congresses at the commune and town level to the end of 1983, and approved the report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The meeting also decided to submit to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination and approval the draft of three organic laws and an electoral law, a draft resolution on the number and the election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress and the draft agenda of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The meeting decided on some other appointments and removals.

Today's session was presided over by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1145 GMT on 19 November in a similar item adds the following: The meeting appointed Wang Hanbin deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee. NPC Vice Chairmen Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang and Xi Zhongxun attended the meeting. Kang Shien, state councillor; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, were present as observers.]

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS PLA LOGISTIC CONFERENCE

OW190147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- The PLA logistic conference opened in Beijing today. At today's meeting Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department, conveyed the instructions of Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, with regard to the armed forces' logistic work. They urged the logistic cadres at all levels in the armed forces to study hard so as to know their job well and meet the needs in military construction and modern warfare.

Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen gave their instructions on different occasions while hearing a report by the leaders of the General Logistics Department. They pointed out that the PLA's logistic work played a significant role during the war years and in the period of socialist construction. This is a glory for logistic work. Logistic work during the past several years has been satisfactory as it has solved many problems of the armed forces. Logistic work is a science. Modern warfare has presented increasingly higher demands for logistic work. The role of logistic work will become bigger and bigger and increasingly more important. Under certain circumstances in a war it can even determine victory or defeat.

Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen pointed out: Our armed forces' logistic work must be improved, and the key lies in improving the organizational system of logistical work so that it will be more streamlined, rational and efficient. They urged the commanders at all levels be concerned with and attach great importance to logistic work, and that the cadres working on the logistic front would, with the encouragement of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, further heighten their spirit, do their job efficiently and in a down-to-earth manner and make still greater contributions to the modernization of the national defense.

Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: To create a new situation for the building of the armed forces there must be a specific plan, because when there is a plan the whole army will have a common goal for their endeavor. It is hoped that this meeting will discuss and formulate a plan for creating a new situation for logistic work.

Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi and Director of the General Political Department Yu Qiuli attended the meeting. Yang Dezhi also addressed the meeting.

Today's meeting was presided over by Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department.

CHEN PIXIAN URGES IMPROVED SOCIAL ORDER

OW181740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Further efforts should be made to improve social order and to combat economic offenses this winter.

This was stated by Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Committee, here tonight in a national telephone meeting.

The motion was seconded by Wang Wentong, vice-minister of public security; Zhu Jianming, vice-minister of justice; Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs; Zeng Hanzhou, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; and Li Shiying, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Addressing the meeting, Chen described the motion as "a starting point in the effort to effect a fundamental turn for the better in social order and social conduct in the next five years."

Chen said that criminal cases in the first nine months of this year throughout the country dropped by 15.7 percent compared with the same period of last year.

However, there are still quite a number of criminal cases and even serious ones.

This, he added, shows that it is an imperative and arduous work to improve social order.

He called on party committees and local governments to strengthen leadership over the work and to mobilize social forces to improve social order.

AFP REPORTS CULTURAL REVOLUTION TRIALS SLATED

OW181720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 18 (AFP) -- The people arrested here for participating in the Cultural Revolution, 1966-76, will be tried "according to law", a Chinese official spokesman announced today.

The spokesman gave no names and no indication how many people would be tried and when saying merely: "Other defendants of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in Beijing are to be tried according to law."

Jiang Qing, widow of former Chairman Mao Zedong and one of the major figures of the Cultural Revolution, was given a suspended death sentence in January 1981. Party Secretart General Hu Yaobang has recently said that she would not be executed.

The announcement more prosecutions would be carried out in Beijing follows a series of trials throughout China of former provincial officials linked to Jiang Qing's "gang of four."

The format of the trials and the charges laid against the accused -- prosecution of cadres, conspiracy to grab power -- are generally similar in that they are closely modelled on the trial of Jiang and her nine accomplices.

The most recent major trial of former leftist leaders was that of four officials of Hunan Province -- in which Mao was born -- who were given sentences of eight to 15 years for their activities during the Cultural Revolution.

The spokesman refused to specify whether the five major leaders of Beijing's "Red Guards" were among those to be tried in Beijing. Chinese sources indicated the five, who struck fear into the hearts of Chinese leaders at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, had already been tried in a Beijing court. They were all arrested in April 1978, one year after the fall of the "gang of four", and have been behind bars ever since. They are Kuai Dafu, the most famous Red Guard of the Cultural Revolution who led the "rebels" of Beijing's Qinghua University, Nie Yuanzi, writer of the first "dazibao" (wall posters) which put the spark to the powder keg, Wang Dabin, Han Aijing and Tan Houlan.

END OF EATING FROM 'SAME BIG POT' URGED

HK190610 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Can No Longer Eat From the 'Same Big Pot'"]

[Text] In industrial and communications enterprises, people are becoming increasingly aware of the corrupt practice of "paying no attention to the quality of work" and eating from the "same big pot." In recent years the state has handed over necessary self-management power over management and administration to the enterprises and tried all forms of economic responsibility in some enterprises. All these reforms are directed against this kind of corrupt practice. Although these reforms are still partial and exploratory in nature, they have already demonstrated their tremendous power in arousing the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers, invigorating the economy and promoting the development of production. We should sum up these experiences and adhere to them so that they can be gradually perfected.

At present the problem we must pay attention to is that a handful of comrades carrying out reforms have not focused attention on striving to improve management and administration, raising economic benefits and making more contributions to the state and thereby enable the enterprises and individual workers to receive due economic benefits. Instead they think of raising the proportion of the retention of the enterprises and reducing contributions to the state to increase the economic benefits of the enterprises and individual workers. This tendency of paying attention only to the interests of the part without taking into consideration the interests of the whole and only seeking more authority and benefits, but being unwilling to assume more responsibility, is in fact still an attempt to depend on the state and to eat from the "same big pot." Moreover, as financial, taxation and price reforms still are not coordinated with the reforms carried out in enterprises, the result has been that some of the enterprises and individual workers who make greater contributions to the state still are not receiving more benefits, whereas enterprises and individual workers who make little or no contribution to the state are receiving more than they should. According to the strategic dispositions affirmed by the 12th party congress, during the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan, all economic work must be shifted to the orbit of raising economic benefits, all forms of eating from the "same big pot" must be stopped and such phenomena as "ensuring stable yields despite drought or flood" and egalitarianism must be gradually solved.

Clear and definite ideological guidance is needed in order to reform the enterprise management system. This means, on the one hand, we must give the enterprises the necessary decisionmaking power in management and administration as well as economic interests so that they can give play to their driving force in tapping potentials. On the other hand, we must also set strict demands on the enterprises, reward those which are industrious and punish those which are indolent so that they will feel the pressure. Properly run enterprises make greater contributions to the state and the enterprises and individual workers should receive more benefits; enterprises that are run without improvements make little contribution to the state and should receive less benefits; and poorly run enterprises make no contribution to the state and should of course receive no benefits. The leading cadres of enterprises as well as other workers who neglect their duties should be properly punished. Only in this way can we direct the attention of the leading cadres as well as the masses of workers of the enterprises to the correct path of raising economic benefits.

In carrying out reforms, we must correctly handle the relations between the state, the enterprises and the workers, and always give priority to the interests of the state. Only under the premise of ensuring more income for the state can the enterprise retain a little more of the increase in income and the workers receive a little more. The extent of increase in the percentage of profit for retention by the enterprises cannot exceed the extent of increase in production or profit. We must strictly observe the policies and decrees of the state and use proper ways and means to obtain appropriate benefits. In the distribution of bonuses, we must implement the policy of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, and we must not exceed the amount set by the upper level. Units within an enterprise must not bring everybody's share to the same level. There should be differences in individual income. People who fail to exceed their quotas should not receive a bonus. Enterprises practicing the piece-rate wage system must make their quotas higher and their unit prices rational. Dishonest methods which damage the interests of the state and the people and the phenomenon of indiscrimnate handing out of bonuses without taking into consideration the actual condition of production and profit must be resolutely checked.

To effectively solve the problem of eating from the "same big pot" among the enterprises and among the workers in an enterprise, we must gradually carry out and perfect an economic responsibility system in a planned manner. A basic measure for running a socialist enterprise properly is to make the workers feel more strongly that they are the masters. In carrying out the economic responsibility system, we must define the economic responsibility borne by the enterprises to the state and by the workers to the enterprises. At the same time, we must grant the enterprises definite economic authority and give the enterprises and workers the economic benefits they deserve, so that responsibility, authority and interests will be linked together. The economic responsibility system must be steadily carried out through practice, and we must strive to create various forms of responsibility system suited to the special features of different trades and enterprises. Based on the demands of the state plan and the needs of the market, the enterprises must rely on the workers, fully bring democracy into play and formulate a general goal for raising economic benefit. At the same time, they must also ensure that the various economic and technical indexes are carried out one by one by every technical office, workshop, shift and worker, so that a crisscrossing and interlocking economic responsibility system with a definite aim and clearly demarcated responsibility will be formed to put the ideas of the leading cadres and workers of the enterprises to use in raising economic benefit and making greater contributions to the state. Correspondingly, the enterprises and individual workers should receive more economic interests.

EXPLOITS OF SHOUDU STEEL COMPANY CITED

HK190248 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Thanks to Implementation of Economic Responsibility System, Shoudu Iron and Steel Company Has Raised Product Quality, Output Value, Profits"]

[Text] As a result of correctly implementing the economic responsibility system of linking responsibility with power and interests for more than 1 year, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has created a new situation. Of the 55 major comparable economic targets of the same trade throughout the country, the company ranks first in 32. Six of these targets attained by the company have reached the world's advanced level.

Last year, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company reduced its production of steel and iron respectively by 4.7 and 9.8 percent as required by the state, but its profits handed over to the state were 8.72 percent more than the previous year. By adjusting its product mix and extending the right of selling one's own products, not even one ton of iron or steel was overstocked. The total production value from January to September this year increased by 6.17 percent as compared with the same period last year, thus fulfilling the plan of increasing its profits by 22.97 percent and profits handed over to the state by 18.8 percent. In the fourth quarter of 1981, the amount of coke needed for smelting one ton of iron was reduced to 398 kilograms, reaching the world's advanced level. Further reduction was made in the first three quarters of this year and the best result was 396 kilograms. The comparable energy consumption for smelting one ton of steel was reduced from 1,121 kilograms in 1980 to 993 kilograms in 1981, reaching the nation's best level. A new record of 974 kilograms was again achieved from January to September this year.

Funds retained for the enterprise's use have also increased. Consequently, marked improvement has been made in welfare facilities for staff members and workers. In addition to renewing and transforming 26 major items of equipment, the factory has also effectively improved its environment. From January to September this year, the rate of dust spreading was reduced by 70 percent as compared with that of 3 years before, the rate of utilizing circulated water was 87 percent and vegetated area was 24.1 percent (in 1978, it was 7 percent). Thus, the factory grounds are being transformed into a garden. In the past 3 years the factory also has built houses with a total of 250,000 square meters for its staff members and workers with funds retained for the factory's use. It also has spent 13.5 million yuan on medical services, welfare and relief work. In awarding bonuses, the factory has adhered to the principle of "not exceeding the stipulated total amount, not evening up bonuses among different units and no upper limits for bonuses awarded to individuals." In this way, those who work more get more, those who work diligently are awarded and those who are lazy are punished.

Further on Shoudu Steel

HK190310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Feature article by reporters Liu Shiping [0491 2514 1627] and Zhao Xinglin [6392 5281 2651]: "The Golden Key That Opens the Treasury of Economic Effieicncy — How Does the Shoudu Iron and SDeel Company Put Into Practice the Economic Responsibility System?"]

[Text] Last year the Shoudu Iron and Sheel Company was faced with a severe test. Owing to readjustment of the national economy, the total output of iron and steel of the company was required to be reduced by 360,000 tons, whereas its profits to be handed down to the state were not to be decreased.

This was by no means an easy task for the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, which is over 60 years old and whose equipment is relatively old. However, after struggling for 1 year, it has increased its income despite reducing production. It also has overfulfilled its task of handing over profits to the state. What is more gratifying is that in the process of overcoming its difficulties, it has found the golden key that opens the treasury of economic efficiency -- the economic responsibility system of linking responsibility with power and interests.

Putting "Responsibility" Before Everything Else

How did the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company begin to implement its economic responsibility system? The reporters interviewed the company's manager and engineers, party secretaries and factory directors of factories and mines under the company, and technicians and workers of workshops and groups, who all started with the reduction of output last year. The company was required to cut its production and at the same time increase its income. This is like expecting a horse to run fast without letting it graze. At that time, the company's estimated profits to be handed over to the state totaled over 240 million yuan in 1980 and 270 million yuan in 1981. If profits to be handed over to the state in 1980 were taken as a base for calculation, they would not have enough to hand over in 1981 even if they retained nothing. If products stipulated in relevant plans were not salable, not even 240 million yuan of profits could be obtained. It was precisely this contradiction which seemed unresolvable that made the broad masses of cadres and workers of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company feel the responsibility of a big socialist enterprise to the state. Reducing output was part of the state's strategic plan for readjusting the economy, whereas increasing income was needed in order to overcome the state's financial difficulties. This was the most concrete action in sharing the state's burdens. Pressure was turned into a driving force arousing the enthusiasm of the people. They used the method of dissecting a sparrow and analyzed each item of expenditure and cost of production. They could not specifically say what potential the enterprise had, but they knew its potential was great. They also knew that the fundamental way to tap the enterprise's potential was to give play scientifically to the enthusiasm of everyone. In June last year, the company decided to carry out reforms in management and operations and replaced the system of personal responsibility with the economic responsibility system.

In implementing the economic responsibility system, where were they to begin? Should they start with increasing economic returns or with distribution? In regard to this question, they could draw lessons from other's mistakes. Some enterprises started with distribution in trying to implement the economic responsibility system. Consequently, funds retained after overfulfilling production targets were not used just on renewing equipment of transforming old enterprises, but instead indiscriminately handed out as bonuses, causing undue confusion. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company profited from the experiences and lessons of these factories and mines. It started by increasing economic returns. It correctly handled the relationships between responsibility, power and interests. They held that after an enterprise was given the decisionmaking power, it should put "responsibility" before all other things, that is, put the interests of the state before all other things. Only in this way could the relationships between the state, enterprises and individuals be tied together. They summed up attitudes toward quotas fixed by the state for enterprises in two sentences: We should "jump for them;" we should not "leisurely pick them up." It was precisely because they had this sense of responsibility in fulfilling their duties to the state that they were able not only to fulfill their task of handing 270 million yuan of profits over to the state, but also to overfulfill their task by handing over an additional 42,000 yuan, bringing the total to 312 million yuan. This year, on this basis, in order to increase the state's revenue, they have again planned to increase their profits to be handed over to the state by 6 percent.

Pan Huayuan, the assistant manager and engineer, told the reporters: Viewed from the production situation from January to September this year, the fulfillment of the task of a 6 percent increase if guaranteed.

Fixing Quotas in All Respects, Ensuring Their Overall Fulfillment and Integrating These Two

Speaking about the enterprise economic responsibility system, Zhou Guanwu, the party secretary of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, in light of his experiences said: "It is an extension and development of the former system of personal responsibility. The former system mainly stipulated requirements for production, technology and professional work but did not stipulate clear requirements for checking economic responsibility or economic returns. It was not closely linked with the principle of distribution according to work. The economic responsibility system has remedied the defects of the former system of personal responsibility."

Therefore, in implementing the economic responsibility system, we must work out advanced and reasonable fixed quotas for units at all levels. We cannot just fix quotas for profits and costs of production. We must also fix quotas for output, quality, varieties, consumption and funds in light of economic returns as well as requirements for work and operations. Quotas and requirements must be fixed in full details and must be fulfilled by each individual. In addition to fixing various quotas for production and requirements for operations, we must also fix the number of people for units at all levels in order to put an end to the situation of overstaffing and duplicate organizations.

Fixing quotas alone is not enough. Coordination among various units, departments and posts also must be taken into account in assessing the implementation of the economic responsibility system and must be linked with the work in giving awards and penalties. "Fixing" quotas in implementing the economic responsibility system must be integrated with the work of "ensuring" the fulfillment of these quotas by means of coordination. Coordination in all aspects must be linked in order to ensure appropriate production relationships of the enterprise. Some comrades put it this way: "Without fixed quotas, nobody cares about the work. Those who have accepted fixed quotas care most about their work. If everybody cares about his work, gold will easily be found and picked up in each factory."

In fact, we visited many factories, including the smelting factory and the sintering factory and we interviewed many factory directors, section chiefs and workers. They all told us the same story: In the past, we simply did our work without paying attention to various figures and took what we needed in our work without caring about its price. Since the implementation of the economic responsibility system, individual interests have been closely linked with collective interests and the situation has changed greatly. Comrade Wang Guang, party secretary of the smelting factory CPC committee, is an old worker who started working in the factory before liberation. In describing the workers' mental attitude he said: At present, all workers are "financial ministers" who make calculations on everything. Bits of iron rods are joined for use and drilling bits are also rewelded for use. Small lumps of fire clay are picked up and coke consumption is dropping jin after jin. Some workers even make calculations on prolonging the service life of each broom and tool. In the past, accounts were settled at the end of each month; at present, forecasts are made at the beginning of the month. In the latter half of 1981, 570,000 yuan was saved by the whole factory in reducing material consumption alone.

All this has explained a truth: If certain interests are not given to a production unit, the laborers' sense of responsibility of being masters of the house will become something abstract. Once an appropriate form which links the fruits of operation with economic interests is found, a driving force will emerge.

Practice has proved that fixing quotas helps define clearly the responsibility of each unit within the company and arouses the enthusiasm of each unit. On the other hand, "ensuring" the fulfillment of these quotas helps people keep the overall situation in mind, thus strengthening cooperation. Integrating "fixed quotas" with the work of "ensuring" their fulfillment will enliven the work of the whole company without causing disorder.

There Also Should Be a Responsibility System for Cadres

The mental attitude of leading groups, the number one and number two men in particular, is the decisive factor determining the results in implementing the economic responsibility system. After visiting the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, our deepest impression is: Leading groups at all levels, from the company level down to the level of section chiefs, pay great attention to selecting and appointing capable persons to leading posts either from among old workers with practical experience and professional capability or from among young and middle-aged technical cadres with knowledge in special fields. Since the cadres' responsibility is clearly defined, it is relatively simple to assess them. Competent ones will continue their work while incompetent ones will be replaced by more competent persons and they will be transferred to other posts.

Lu Xing, director of the political department, was formerly a worker. He is familiar with professional work and has mastered technical skills. Particularly, he has a thorough understanding of the situation of leading groups at all levels of the whole factory. Sun Yonglong, director of the personnel department, is an intellectual who graduated from an iron and steel engineering institute in 1966. He is only 40 years old. He talked with us for 2 and 1/2 days running. He gave us an orderly account on each leading member, from members of the company CPC committee and the manager of the company to section chiefs and group leaders. Since the third plenary session, continuous readjustment has been made in leading groups unable to cope properly with their work.

In the second half of last year, the enterprise implemented the economic responsibility system. It was changed from the production type to the production-management type. Therefore, the requirement for readjusting leading groups first of all should be an assessment of the economic responsibility borne by each individual. He should not only be able to organize production but also be able to do management work. His devotion to his work and enthusiasm also should be taken into account. Besides, we must also assess his work in technical transformation and check his strategic views in technical development. Finally, we must assess his work in increasing economic returns. He who neglects his duties or refuses to adopt new effective economic measures because of his conservative ideas must be transferred to another post. Since 1978, 140 persons have been promoted to posts at the department level. Their average age is 44.8. Among them, 120, or 85.7 percent, graduated from senior middle schools, and 114, or 81.4 percent have professional titles such as an engineer. Two hundred and five cadres at the department level have been transferred to more appropriate posts at lower levels. Old cadres have retired, left their posts on convalescence leave or become advisers. In speaking about readjusting the leading groups, Comrade Sun Yonglong told us the story of how a cadre was reluctantly replaced. After the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company implemented the economic responsibility system, it adopted a technical measure which economized on materials and increased profits in order to ensure the fulfillment of the task of handing over profits to the state. In addition to smelting steel from iron, "waste steel" was also used in the smelting factory. By so doing, it was roughly estimated that the annual profits could be increased by 28,000 yuan. Last year, the average amount of "waste steel" used in smelting one ton of steel was 114 kilograms. Based on this, the company wanted to increase the amount of "waste steel" used to 125 kilograms.

However, the factory director held that using "waste steel" in smelting steel was "not scientific." The party secretary neglected his duties and likewise did not concern himself with the matters. In doing this, the factory director rejected the company's instruction concerning using "waste steel." Leaders of the company tried patiently to persuade him and explain things to him. This factory director, who was an engineer and director of the municipal economic sociey, obstinately refused to carry out the instructions concerned. Although the company thought that he was a capable person, it was compelled to transfer him to another post because of his conservative thinking. The manager's assistant was sent to act as party secretary of the factory and the party secretary of the blooming rolling factory was sent to replace the factory director. After they assumed office, they organized all the workers of the factory to restudy the necessity and importance of readjusting and transforming enterprises in accordance with the resolution adopted at the third plenary session. They also pooled the wisdom of the masses and improved the methods of smelting steel in accordance with the company's proposal to rationalize production organization and management in light of the factory's actual conditons. Consequently, they ensured the fulfillment of various fixed quotas. In March this year, the average "waste steel" used in smelting each ton of steel was 129 kilograms and the factory's profits reached 300,000 yuan. The profits of the first quarter amounted to 33 percent of the profits of the annual plan.

At the standing committee meeting held by the municipal CPC committee on 17 October, Comrade Duan Junyi strongly recommended to various enterprises of the municipality this spirit in replacing cadres in order to put an end to the present weak and slack situation in leading groups.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EDUCATING NEW PARTY MEMBERS

HK190811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Tie Ying [6993 3841]: "Use the Greatest Enthusiasm To Strengthen Education Among New Party Members"]

[Text] It is imperative to make a general analysis of the conditions of new party members in order to make a good job of educating them. Judging by the situation in Zhejiang, the ranks of new party members have at least the following several characteristics:

1. New party members account for a great proportion of the total number of party members. In Zhejiang, there are 1.14 million party members, of whom 560,000 to 570,000, or almost 50 percent, joined the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

2. They are the party's fresh blood and represent our future. They are superior to the veteran party members in many aspects: 1) they are young, their ages ranging from 25 to 40, and are in the prime of life; 2) they are better educated, most of them being junior middle school graduates and some being graduates from senior middle schools or universities; 3) they are more active ideologically and more readily receptive to new things. The overwhelming majority of them are backbone elements in various construction projects and many others have become leading cadres of primary organizations on various fronts. Undoubtedly, they play a major role in making our ranks of cadres more professionally competent. As time goes by, they will play an increasingly more important role in the economic, political and cultural lives of our country.

3. Of the more than 500,000 new party members, 200,000 entered the party after the downfall of the "gang of four" and are of relatively good political quality. More than 300,000 entered the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," excluding those who were obviously unqualified for party membership but "entered the party by crash admittance" and whose cases have already been handled. The overwhelming majority of them are also of good political quality and a considerably large number of them were basically qualified for party membership at that time and have made marked progress in the past few years. Together with veteran party members, they have, over the past years, led the masses in carring out the party's line, principles and policies and fighting amid hardships, thereby making many exemplary achievements. Everywhere and on every front, there are party members, new and old, taking exemplary actions to score gratifying victories for communism. This is the main aspect of our party's condition and of the ranks of new party members.

4. Being admitted into the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," most of the new party members are invariably under the shadow of the 10 years of internal disorder. In almost every application for party membership, we can see such remarks as: "Taking a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeois headquarters and between the two lines...." At that time, an applicant failing to make such remarks could hardly be admitted into the party. We should not overemphasize these remarks at the expense of the actual performance of these comrades. However, neither should we obliterate their history during this period and neglect our duty to educate them. Our party's tradition prescribes that new members should be given systematic education in the basic knowledge of the party before and after their admittance. This fine tradition was abandoned during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Even the party members who were admitted after the "Great Cultural Revolution" did not have time to receive this systematic education and undergo rigorous training in inner-party life. For this reason, they, too are inevitably involved with the question of impurity in party spirit.

What does the above analysis show? It shows the necessity and importance of strengthening education among new party members, the feasibility of this education and also the protracted and arduous nature of this education.

The 12th CPC National Congress called on the whole party to observe the party constitution and vigorously build the party into a hard core which leads the socialist modernization. This is a great objective of developing our party organizationally and ideoligically. Education for party members must center round this great objective. The documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the new party constitution are the principal materials for teaching the party members for a long period of time to come. In view of the ideological conditions of the new party members at present, I think that emphasis should be put on education in the following three aspects in the course of organizing new party members to study these documents and the new party constitution.

1. Education in the party's objective of struggle. Why does one apply for party membership? In their applications for party membership, all write down the pledge of "dedicating their whole lives to the realization of communism." In reality, however, many new members have a blurred, abstract understanding of communism, so that once they meet setbacks, their faith in communism wavers. Moreover, many new members had impure motives when they applied for party membership. During the war-ridden years and under the white terror, those who joined our party risked their lives and those who did not have the consciousness of sacrificing their lives for communism did not decide to join our party. It could very easily be seen whether they really had faith in communism or were lying and affecting a high moral tone. Today, conditions have changed. Our party grasps the national state power.

Joining the party will not involve any risk and, to some people, may be a chance to "get promotion and become rich" and at least to "gain profits." This was also the reason why some people on the one hand heaped abuse on the Communist Party and on the other hand did their best to sneak into the Communist Party during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, it is necessary for the new party members to make up the lesson of communist thinking and communist practice which they missed. It is also necessary for every comrade to link his work closely with the lofty ideal of communism. The 12th CPC National Congress set forth the ideal of building China into a socialist modern country with highly developed civilization and democracy which is an important step to realizing the ideal of communism. Each of our party members must do his best to add bricks to the edifice of communism.

2. Education in the party's purpose. Wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's only purpose. This purpose was more readily accepted by party members during the war years. The reason was that at that time you would be unable to hold your ground and would fall into the hands of the enemy if you were separated from the masses. Today, with our party grasping state power, some comrades easily cherish the illusion that they are superior to other people once they have entered the party. As pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, they "regard themselves not as servants but as masters of the people and seek personal privileges." Of course, this situation occurs not only among the new party members but may also occur among old members. Being unfamiliar with our party's fine traditions, the new members should all the more make up their missed lesson on serving the people. Through education they will understand that by dedicating themselves to communism, they are also fighting for the interests of the people and for the torough emancipation of mankind as a whole. Our party members should be given to understand that they join the party neither for "personal gains" nor for enjoying special treatment. Whatever his position, a party member is a servant of the people, has the sole duty of diligently and conscientiously serving the people and does not have the right to seek personal gains and privileges politically and in daily life.

3. Education in party discipline. A large number of our comrades entered the party during the years of "battling" and confusion. They are inevitably influenced by anarchism. Many of them pay no regard to party rules and regulations and have a weak sense of party discipline. Some even mistake party dicipline as "trammels." They do not take part in the party's regular activities, do not accept the jobs assigned by the party, do not actively carry out the tasks given by the party, do not observe party discipline and state laws, but willfully divulge party and state secrets, act on those party's resolutions and instructions which they like, and refuse to carry out those which they dislike. Some have brought sectarianism into the party. For this reason, it is highly necessary to educate the new party members in party discipline, so that they will understand that our party which is the vanguard force of the proletariat and the core leading China's socialist cause cannot do without rigid discipline. Without this discipline, a big party like ours will be in a state of disunity, cannot continuously win the people's trust and therefore cannot lead the people in accomplishing the historical task of socialist modernization.

Judging by the results of practice during an earlier period in our province, education for new party members must be carried out by the method of enlightenment and chiefly by positive measures and examples. For example, new party members should be called together periodically to study for a few days and solve one or two outstanding problems. For another example, activities of "comparisons and investigation" should be carried out in the party to commend the advanced, so that there are examples for new party members to follow and targets for them to strive to attain.

As a further example, in the struggle against serious crimes in the economic and other fields, negative examples should be used to teach the new party members to resist corrosion. For yet another example, comradely criticism and self-criticism should be carried out on the basis of studying the documents of the CPC Central Committee. These methods have been proved effective in practice and should be continuously upheld.

COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT OF CPPCC CONSTITUTION

OW182036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 18 (XINHUA) -- The Committee To Revise the Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference approved the draft of the revision today at its fourth plenary session.

The draft will be submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. after approval by its standing committee, which oversees day-to-day affairs.

The first C.P.P.C.C. constitution was written in 1954 and revised in 1978.

In 1980 the Third Session of the Fifth National Committee decided to update it, and a committee was established with Deng Xiaoping as its chairman. The draft has been written after soliciting opinions across the country and committee debate.

The 50-article draft has a preamble and four chapters: general rules for work, general rules for organization, national committee and local committees.

The preamble defines the purposes and function of the C.P.P.C.C. as an "important patriotic united front organization of the Chinese people. The C.P.P.C.C. will play a great role in China's future modernization program, reunification of the motherland, including Taiwan's return, and in the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace."

The constitution stipulates that a National Committee consists of representatives of the Communist Party, various democratic parties, nonparty people, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, returned overseas Chinese, and specially invited representatives.

The C.P.P.C.C. national and local committees will carry on consultations on subjects raised by the Communist Party, democratic parties and people's organizations. Members and standing committee members of the National Committee and local committees will attend as observers corresponding people's congress meetings and participate in discussions on national and local affairs. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1230 GMT on 18 November carries a 160-word report on the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee meeting held on 18 November adding the following: "Sun Qimeng, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, made an explanation on the changes that have been made on the constitution draft in accordance with the opinions presented by those attending the 3d plenary session of the constitutional revision committee. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, presided over the meeting. Shi Liang and Hu Juewen, vice chairmen of the committee, were present at the meeting."]

HONGQI DISCUSSES CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

HK180711 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21 1 Nov 82 pp 24-28

[Article by Qi Wen [7871 2429]: "Correctly Understand Our Country's Independent Foreign Policy"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang systematically elaborated our country's independent foreign policy. The CPC constitution adopted by the congress also expounded the fundamental stand of the CPC in international affairs. Consistently adhering to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China will continue to develop her relations with foreign countries, unswervingly strengthen her unity with Third World countries, ally herself with all the forces that can be allied with and struggle to oppose imperialism, hegemony and colonialism, safeguard world peace and promote the progress and striving of mankind.

I

For every country in the world today, the question of what foreign policy to carry out is of prime importance. Nearly 150 years ago, Marx and Engels pointed out, in "The Manifesto of the Communist Party": "Production and consumption in all countries have assumed cosmopolitan characteristics...in place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have comings and goings between all peoples and places and mutual inter-dependence on all sides. As in material, so also is the case in intellectual production." This quotation tells us how the world became a complete entity as soon as capitalism took shape and every country became, willingly or unwillingly, an inseparable part of this world. It was in this course of capitalism's expansion throughout the world that backward and feudal China was forced to open her door and be involved in the process of the whole world's development. This is a process which cannot be resisted and which can also be extraordinarily painful. From the mid-19th century onwards, China deteriorated from being a great country with an ancient civilization into a semicolony.

For fully 109 years, from the opium war to the founding of the PRC, China, through being forced to engage in intercourse with foreign countries and playing the role of being bullied, oppressed and trampled upon, had no independent foreign policy of its own. This long and miserable experience did not end until the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, defeated all agents of imperialism and founded the PRC in 1949. One of the most valuable achievements of the Chinese revolution was the recovery of China's national independence. The Chinese people, from being bullied and oppressed, now turned into a nation able to control its own destiny, take the initiative in pushing ahead with the world's development and make its own contributions to mankind. This really was an earthshaking change.

It is not easy for an oppressed nation to recover its independence. It is not easy either to implement a completely independent foreign policy after recovering independence. Since imperialism and hegemony are still at large in the world and constantly exert pressure on these countries which have newly recovered independence, the implementation of an independent foreign policy is in itself a course of struggle.

II

In his opening address given to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "While we Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and peoples, we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests." This is a concise summary of our country's foreign policy, which embodies the spirit of independence and sovereign rights.

Independence and sovereign rights are completely consistent with internationalism. As a socialist country led by the CPC, the PRC believes that all nations in the world will, sooner or later, take the socialist and communist path; that only through the ultimate liberation of mankind can the proletariat of every country attain its own liberation; and that only through the general development of the whole world can every nation attain its own goal. In the final analysis, the interests of all nations entirely coincide. We cherish our nation's interests, and respect other nation's interests as well. For this reason Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: "Integration of patriotism with internationalism has always been our basic point of departure in handling our external relations."

As everyone knows, different classes have different points of view on "national interest." The difference between proletarian internationalism and bourgedois nationalism lies in the latter seeking only a nation's selfish interests while the former always considers a nation's own interests and mankind's interests as a whole. As their points of departure are different, their practices are naturally different.

In implementing bourgeois nationalist foreign policy there are two situations and two guiding principles. 1) In the situation of weak national power, if the nation does not depend on a certain powerful country of bloc, it thinks itself clever and plays the "card game" of international politics. The treacherous diplomacy of the rulers of old China was a shame, and the trick of "setting the barbarians against the barbarians" which they played was nothing more than a standing joke. 2) In the situation where a state is strong, the bourgeois nationalists of the state can become chauvinist and expansionist, or even imperialist and hegemonist. As a result, they infringe upon other nations' interests, and in turn make their own nation the object of resentment and resistence in the eyes of other nations. Finally, they will be isolated in the world and thus bring disaster to their own nation. Many countries took this road in the past and some countries are still following this old road today.

Old China was for a long time a weak, enormous country. Accordingly, when our people won the victory of revolution, we summed up our own and other people's experience in these two situations, upheld our own stand which embodies the integration of patriotism and internationalism and presistently oppose bourgeois nationalism.

On the eve of the birth of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong declared, with dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit: "China must be independent and China must be liberated. The Chinese people want to handle China's affairs on their own and can tolerate no intervention by any imperialist country. ...No matter how the latter may continue to oppose the Chinese People, we Chinese people will always be able to find a way to win the final victory." Soon after the founding of the republic, Comrade Mao Zedong again taught us to "resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out great nation chauvinism." Later, in view of the harm brought to the people of the world by the superpowers' hegemonism, Comrade Mao Zedong declared again that we would never be a superpower and seek hegemony.

It is in the above two aspects that China's foreign policy, which is formulated under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has drawn a demarcation line between itself and bourgeois nationalism. At the First Session of the First National People's Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong also definitely pointed out: "Our general task is to unite the whole people and win the support of all our friends abroad in the struggle to build a great socialist country, defend world peace and advance the cause of human progress."

Here, he meant that we must try to obtain aid from others as well as provide aid for others and defend our national interests as well as fulfill our international obligations. In fact, in the last 30 years or more, we have successfully withstood all the pressure imposed on us by imperialism and hegomonism. In the Korean war and the Vietnam war, we also courageously made national sacraficies in the struggle to save world peace. As to other Third World countries which are engaged in the struggle for political and economic independence, we never hesitate to provide aid. Many examples are available to support our claim that we are by no means parochial nationalists but are, rather, unwavering internationalists.

Marxism-Leninism not only encompasses the proletariat's world outlook but also their struggle strategies and policies. Because we have always kept in mind the overall world situation when handling foreign relations, we have been able to, in the light of the basic situation of each historical stage, stipulate our struggling tasks for the specific stage, clearly analyze the relationship between our enemies, our friends and ourselves, distinguish friends from enemies, major enemies from minor enemies, and direct allies from indirect allies, and thus correctly estimate our force in opposition to that of our enemies, and work our correct strategies to provide a concrete base for implementing foreign policy. Therefore, our foreign policy has shown a valuable steadfastness and continuity.

International affairs are extremely complicated. Some unexpected thing may emerge at any moment to bring about unexpected turmoil. Because of our scientific world outlook and a long-term strategy, we have been able to integrate our firm principles with feasible measures. We have been able to be free from the influence and control of chance occurrences, and we have never been dictated to or deceived by our monentary emotional reaction. As Lenin remarked, accommodating oneself to temporary situations means practicing opportunism. We have never practiced opportunism but have consistently advanced toward our goal.

In the light of the above-mentioned characteristics, we can say that we are implementing a completely and genuinely independent foreign policy. Our foreign policy enjoys a high prestige and has won for China an honorable image in the international arena.

III

The five principles of "mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence" have consistently guided China in her efforts to develop relations with all other countries in the world.

In April 1954, the newly independent China and India initiated these five principles in the "agreement concerning trade and transport between China's Xizang and India." In June of the same year, when premier Zhou Enlai was visiting India, he and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru incorporated these principles in the Sino-Indian joint communique. These five principles show that we treasure our hard-won independence, respect other countries' independence and resolutely oppose aggression against the independence and sovereignty of all countries. The five principles also demonstrate correctly the positon of a great majority of countries, particularly of the newly independent countries in the world of today. Precisely because of this, the ideas of the five principles have met with a wide response over the past 30 years. In many bilateral treaties and agreements, and in many international documents and manifestoes, similar wording to the five principles has been used to express the ideas of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. A good example can be seen in the ten principles set forth in the final manifesto of the Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955.

It can be said that today the five principles have found deep resonance in the hearts of the people of the world and have become an universal norm in guiding relations between states. The norm of violence is often repudiated by public opinion. The five principles have already replaced the imperialist logic of "might is right" which ran rampant in international life before World War II. In the international life of today, if we say that due to the existence of hegemonism the five principles are still not able to be implemented thoroughly, we can say nevertheless that these principles have at least become a powerful force of morality and justice and have become undeniable legal principles in international law. This is an important progression in the international relations of the present age.

With regard to international relations in general, our five principles are suitable for all countries. Some people say Lenin advanced the principle of peaceful coexistence to guide relations between socialist countries and nonsocialist countries. For this reason, this principle is not applicable to the relations between socialist countries. In fact, at the time when Lenin proposed peaceful coexistence, there was only one socialist country in the world. However, historical experience gained since the emergence of other socialist countries in the world, shows that relations between socialist countries should also be built on the basis of the five principles. Of course, socialist countries enjoy similar social systems. In theory, they all take Marxism-Leninism as their common faith and, in practice, they take proletarian internationalism as their universal standard, so there should be more extensive cooperation and closer relationship between them. However, the prerequisite to such a relationship must be strict adherence to the five principles. Meanwhile, socialist countries must play an exemplary role in implementing the five principles. Just as Lenin said: "If the proletariat allows its nation to practice even the slightest violence against other nations, then it is not a socialist proletariat."

With respect to bilateral relations, our five principles do not repel any country. China is willing to establish and develop normal diplomatic relations with any country if it can follow the five principles not only in word but also in deed. Naturally, it is hard to avoid contradictions between countries. Precisely due to such contradictions, it is necessary to find reasonable solutions to them through application of the five principles so that relations between countries can continue to develop normally. As for those hegemonist countries which disregard China's sovereignty and attempt to force China to be subject to their interests, we cannot but wage a resolute struggle against them until they recognize that China's sovereignty brooks no violence and its security brooks no threat. Then, we will develop our normal relations with them on the basis of the five principles. But this must not, to the slightest degree, hamper our free initiative of opposing their policy of seeking hegemony over other countries. The course of carrying out the five principles is also the course of measuring strength against the hegemonists. Upholding peaceful coexistence and fighting against hegemony are two aspects of the same thing.

IV

What force in the world today is threatening the independence of various countries and world peace? First and foremost, it is the hegemonism pursued by the superpowers.

As is well known, through two world wars, particularly after the victory of the Chinese revolution, the old colonial system of imperialism feel apart with the independent of many colonial and semi-colonial countries. But, its remnants are still to be found. In addition, the superpowers seeking hegemony have taken the place of the old imperialists, constituting a new menace to the peoples of all countries in the world. Each of them is now operating its war machine with enormous military expenditure on a scale unprecedented in peacetime in human history.

They are irreconcilably rivaling with each other in almost all regions of the world. They are interfering in other countries' internal affairs by every means possible, even resorting to military force. They are occupying the territory of other countries through their agents, or even directly dispatching their troops. Through their eyes, they see only their strategic interest and do not see the interests of other nations at all. After World War II, regional wars have not ceased on the earth. Until now there are still many "hot spots," such as the Soviet aggressive war in Afghanistan, Vietnam's aggressive war in Kampuchea, the war of the Israeli invaders against the Palestinian and Arab peoples and the war against African people in South Africa. All these wars were hatched up, supported and instigated by the superpowers, or they are taking part in them themselves. The rivalry between them has become a main source of turbulence and disturbance in the world today.

The Chinese people share a common wish with the people of all other countries in the world, a wish to build their own countries in peaceful world surroundings. In order to seek peace and progress and to build their countries, the people of the world have to fight against hegemonism in the face of the war menace of the superpowers seeking hegemony. To this end, our strategic priniciple in international affairs is to cement unity with the proletariat, the oppressed nations and people of the world and to unite all peace-loving and justice-upholding forces in the world in a joint effort to oppose imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, safeguard world peace and promote human progress.

In the struggle to oppose imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, the Third World is playing a very important role. This is because the countries of the Third World, including China, suffered the most cruel exploitation and oppression at the hands of imperialists and colonialists in history and today they are also the main victims of hegemonism. Therefore, they are the most staunch fighters in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. The rise of the Third World is a major sign of the great changes in the world situation today. The number of people in the countries of the Third World constitutes three-quarters of the world's population. Divorced from the vast Third World, international justice and human progress would be meaningless. More than 100 countries in the Third World spread to every corner of the world, covering over two-thirds of the earth's surface. They are the main force in the struggle against hegemonism because they can curb and tie up the major forces of the hegemonist superpowers and can foil their war schemes.

In accordance with Lenin's theory that imperialism divides nations in the world into the oppressers and the oppressed, and that the international proletariat must fight together with the oppressed nations, and in accordance with his call for unity between the international proletariat and the oppressed nations, we must attach importance to the unity of people of the various countries in the Third World.

Some people look down on the countries in the Third World because most of them today are comparatively backward in economy and weak in military strength. Such people also hold that the Third World can hardly play a big role in international affairs. But, if we look at this problem with an eye on the course of its development, we say such views are groundless. As a matter of fact, the Third World has become a gigantic progressive force in the world after the former colonies and semi-colonies achieved independence one after another. It has changed and is still profoundly changing the look of the world. The situation in which only a few powers control the destiny of the world is gone forever. For years the United Nations was a place where the big powers were tampering with the voting machine. Now, it has been turned into a place where all kinds of hegemonism are repudiated or are put on trial. In this world organization and on other international rostrums, many just resolutions are passed with the support or sponsorship of the Third World.

For example, the struggle launched by Latin American countries to oppose the superpowers' domination over oceans, and the struggle waged by oil export countries and other raw materials-producing countries for a sovereign right over their own natural resources have all achieved great success. Are all these not facts which many people could not imagine in the past and also cannot negate now? In opposing power politics and bloc politics, the Nonaligned Movement, which comprises many Third World countries, has dealt a heavy blow at the hegemonism of the superpowers. The movement for establishing a new international economic order is now, with the participation of many countries of the Third World, pounding at the present international economic order which is unequal and and unfair. This is a movement of great strategic significance. Although there is no demand for forming a united front among countries of the Third World, nevertheless, they have identical views and take concerted action in the struggle. This has converged into a mighty torrent, giving an impetus to the development of international relations toward equality and democracy. The development of human history is complex and zigzags, but newly emerging things always conquer huge monsters which consider themselves unbettered in the world. Now we can see that the relatively poor Third World is precisely just such a promising new force.

Apart from wishing constantly strengthening unity with Third World and other countries, China also needs to unite with all forces which can be united with regardless of whether they are governmental or popular, as long as their struggle is helpful to the cause of opposing hegemony and safeguarding world peace.

As everyone knows, the PRC established diplomatic relations with many developed capitalist countries in Western and northern Europe just after its founding. We have maintained and developed good economic and cultural relations with these countries for many years. In the last 10 years, we established friendly relations with Japan and more Western countries. Generally speaking, these relations are beneficial to both sides and have already yielded positive results. We really value these relations and will continue to try our best to strengthen them on the basis of the five principles. To be sure, there exist contradictions between these developed capitalist countries and the Third World countries. However, the former are also facing war menace and suffering from the intervention, control and oppression exercised by the superpowers. Therefore, it is not only necessary but also possible for us to unite with them under certain conditions.

People all over the world are now carrying out peace campaigns of various types in the face of an increasingly serious menace of nuclear war. Although the composition of the members engaged in these campaigns, as well as their motives, are not completely identical, we always support them as long as they are really advantageous to the struggle to oppose hegemony and defend world peace.

We oppose the hegemonist moves and war policy of the superpowers. Nevertheless, we always cherish deep feelings toward the broad masses of the people of these countries, and try our best to intensify our friendly ties with them.

For a long time, we have emphasized the existence of a serious war threat. This is by no means alarmist talk but an inevitable trend which results from the scramble for hegemony between the superpowers. Many facts in the last 30-odd years since the end of World War II have shown that the superpowers have never stopped trying to launch a world war, only to be checked by the people's force time and time again. As long as the Third World countries and all peace-loving forces in the world can really unite together and are ready at all times to struggle resolutely against the plans of hegemonists, it is possible to continue to maintain a peaceful situation in the world.

As a socialist Third World country, China is dutybound to engage in this struggle. We will strive to preserve a peaceful international environment for the magnificent cause of socialist modernization of China, and make our contributions to the independence and security of the peoples of all countries and the progress of mankind.

HONGQI ON NEED FOR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

HK171401 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 82 pp 19-23

[Article by Shao Huaze [6730 5478 3419]: "A Reliable Guarantee for Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Vigorously strengthening the modernization of national defense and further consolidating it is a reliable guarantee for the people of the whole country devotedly to carry out socialist construction.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward to the whole party and the people of the whole country the task of strengthening national defense. We must see the importance of this task and vigorously carry it out by linking it with our country's situation in the international arena and with the overall situation in our country's socialist construction.

Modernization of National Defense Is an Important Part of Socialist Modernization and a Strong Guarantee for Socialist Construction

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee formulated the strategic policy of shifting the focus of party and state work to modern socialist economic construction. This policy was set forth on the basis of the principal contradictions which needed to be resolved at home and also on the basis of our experiences and lessons of the past. It reflected the eager wish and basic interests of the people of the whole country.

In order to concentrate our energies on carrying out socialist modernization, we need a sustained, consolidated political situation of satbility and unity at home as well as a peaceful international environment. In his report entitled "The Current Situation and Tasks" delivered on 16 January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "As far as China is concerned, our foreign policy is to seek a peaceful environment in which to accomplish the four modernizations." "This is a major issue compatible not only with the interests of the Chinese people but with those of the people of the whole world."

However, unlike domestic affairs, international affairs are not decided exclusively by us. In the world at present, the superpowers are engaged in fierce competition for their own benefits and for global domination. They are the main cause of unrest and turmoil in the world. The flames of war are raging in many places. The 1980's will be a decade marked by great turbulance and riddled with crises. Of course, the consciousnesss of the people of the world is widening and the forces against hegemonism are developing. Experience shows that the people of the world can upset the superpowers' strategic plans through persistent, unremitting struggle. World peace can be maintained provided the people of the whole world are truly united and struggle resolutely against hegemonism and expansionism of all kinds. However, possibility is not reality. Take China's actual environment for example. The Soviet Union has amassed heavy troops in its areas bordering on China and in areas in Mongolia bordering on China. It supports Vietnam in its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, expansionism in Indochina and Southeast Asia and continuous provocation in areas bordering on China. It invaded and occupied Afghanistan, China's neighbor, by armed force.

We are carrying out socialist construction under international conditions in which the world is far from tranquil and the danger of war still exists, and in a situation in which China's security is seriously threatened. For this reason, we must never slacken our vigilance and must strengthen the modernization of our national defense.

Strengthening our national defense is closely related to seeking a peaceful international environment. In seeking a peaceful environment for socialist construction, we need a correct foreign policy on the one hand and a consolidated national defense on the other. Both are indispensable. Hegemonists and other reactionary forces are bent on increasing actual strength to attain their goal of aggression and expansion. In order to cope with their aggression, we should definitely develop our own actual strength. When our actual strength (including our economic resources, political power and defense capability) is augmented, they will be forced to refrain from making reckless moves against us. Should they be blinded by lust for gain and stubbornly invade us, we will have full confidence in defeating them in battle. For this reason, based on the interests of our state and nation and those of defending world peace, we regard the modernization of our national defense as an organic component of the four modernizations. Building a powerful national defense is an important part of socialist modernization and an important guarantee for socialist construction. Socialist China is a peace-loving country which has a strong defense capability. Should anyone dare to launch a war of aggression against China, a crushing defeat is the only answer for them.

Our Policy Is To Strengthen National Defense on the Basis of Vigorously Developing Economic Construction

Building up national defense is a matter of great importance. However, strengthening national defense involves questions of both policy and guiding ideology.

The building up of national defense has different parts, involves work in many aspects and requires the existence of various conditions. The most important prerequisite is the development of the national economy. Building up national defense by taking it as an isolated matter is one policy; strengthening national defense on the basis of economic development is another. Practice shows that only the latter policy is correct and effective. This correct policy was first put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong in his famous report entitled "On the Ten Major Relationships" delivered in 1956. He said: "We must strengthen our national defense, and to that end we must first of all strengthen our work in economic construction." Only with faster growth in economic construction can there be greater progress in the building up of national defense."

According to the Marxist viewpoint, economic resources are the material basis of violence. Modern defense and modern warfare have become more dependent on the economy. As a result of the rapid progress in science and technology and the increasing modernization of industry and communications, defense equipment and installations need to be improved constantly and the weapons and other equipment of the armed forces also need to be renewed from time to time. This inevitably entails a tremendous increase in defense spending, both financially and materially. The needs and consumption of materials in modern warfare are beyond comparison with that in old-type warfare. Take the recent Malvinas war between Britain and Argentina for example. The war lasted for more than 70 days, inflicting heavy material damage and losses on both sides. Reportedly, Britain spent about $2 billion on this expedition. Of course, whatever the conditions in which a modern war is fought and no matter how modern the weapons may be, political and human factors play a final, decisive role in determining whether a war will end in triumph or defeat.

The "theory that weapons are decisive" in war was wrong in the past and still is wrong today. Yet, the grim reality if that weapons are playing an ever increasing role in war. Failing to realize or neglecting this point will surely lead to mistakes.

Undeniably, under the party's leadership and with the vigorous efforts of the people of the whole country over the past 33 years, we have won enormous achievements in building our national defense, and our army has expanded from a land force into a comprehensive army also including air and naval forces and other technical units. Relying on our own efforts, we have devised and produced the atom and hydrogen bombs, long-range guided missiles and other sophisticated strategic weapons for self-defense. We see this as something to be proud of. This is an important factor deterring the imperialists from launching a large-scale invasion against us. However, generally speaking, our weapons and equipment are relatively backward; they are restricted chiefly by the levels of economic development of our country. Modernization of national defense can only be a gradual process.

For this reason, we must correctly handle the relationship between building up the economy and building up national defense. The general principle guiding this relationship is, as pointed out in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that "the building up of national defense must be in keeping with the building up of the economy" and, as pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, that "our national defense must be strengthened on the basis of vigorous economic development."

The 12th CPC National Congress put forward the objective of our country's economic construction for the last two decades of this century. Once this objective is realized, our country will have much greater economic strength and defense capability. In this sense, while striving to realize this great strategic objective of economic construction, we are vigorously strengthening national defense. If our tasks, including the building up of national defense, are separated from the central link of economic construction and impede economic development, the building up of national defense will inevitably be impeded; this does not accord with the people's interests.

On the other hand, with the daily development of the economy and the gradual improvement in people's livelihood, national defense should be modernized continuously. National defense should be supplied with increasingly better material and technical conditions and with ever better weapons and equipment which it needs. In drawing up plans for the development of industry, transportation, science and education, attention should be paid to the needs of building up national defense and launching a war against aggression in the future. From the viewpoint of national defense, first we should do what we are capable of doing, and second, we should strive to do it well. The first means that the scale and speed of building up national defense should be appropriate, should not go beyond the limits of our national financial and material capacities and should not affect the speed of economic construction. The second means that the limited financial and material resources should be used properly by bringing subjective initiative into full play and by adopting the various effective measures of having better troops and simpler administration and strictly practicing economy, so as to attain the greatest possible results. As far as the army is concerned, it must continuously improve its weapons and equipment and make full use of the existing ones so as to win victory with the available weapons and equipment. The building up of our national defense will develop steadily provided we adopt this correct policy.

Strive To Build the PLA Into a Regular, Modern and Powerful Revolutionary Army

The key to modernizing national defense is to build a regular, modern and powerful revolutionary army.

Our PLA has developed in the fire of a protracted revolutionary war. It is a completely new type of people's army led by the party, and numerous facts have proved that it is an army with powerful combat effectiveness. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress: "The PLA has achieved marked successes in improving its military training and its ideological and political work, in bettering its relations with the civil authorities and the people, in defending our frontiers and safeguarding national security and in helping socialist construction. It has further enhanced its military capability and political consciousness in line with the new historical conditions." We firmly believe that by working hard on this basis, the tempo of army building can certainly be accelerated.

New conditions, which did not exist before, have appeared in contemporary warfare. The most salient feature is three-dimensional warfare. It means that warfare will be simultaneously carried out in the air, on land and at sea, and it will be difficult to differentiate between the frontline and the rear areas. To adapt to the demands of this kind of warfare, we must further build the PLA into a powerful composite army able to operate in concert with various branches of the services under modern conditions. The organizational system, weaponry, strategy and tactics as well as cadre training of the army must be oriented in this direction.

The state of weaponry has an important bearing on the formation, establishment, strategy and tactics of the army. The appearance of modern weapons and the extensive application of the latest achievements of science and technology in war have presented numerous new problems to the pattern, strategy and tactics of warfare as well as to military organization. The PLA is now engaged in the world of readjusting, reorganizing and restructuring. It has emplemented the policy of improving the quality of the troops, simplified the leadership structure, strengthened the composition of all service arms and intensified composite training. This is a policy decision of great significance. The implementation of the policy of readjustment will further improve the combat effectiveness of our army.

In the building of modern armed forces, the organization and command of warfare under modern conditions require large numbers of qualified personnel in the military, political and logistic fields. In the war years of the past, our party and Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly called for "learning warfare through warfare." This correct policy destroyed the aura of mystery surrounding military work for the whole party, successfully trained large numbers of military personnel who were brave and skillful in battle as well loyal to the people, and resulted in the victory of the revolutionary war. Today's conditions are different. Qualified personnel who can organize and direct contemporary warfare must be fostered by relying on strict regular training in times of peace. In 1975 Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed that the army raise the strategic position of education and training. In recent years, close attention has been paid to army training and the contents and methods of training have been reformed to meet the demands of future operations. All categories of military colleges at all levels have become better and better run, and outstanding results have been achieved. The modern military attainments of the cadres have rapidly improved, and the basic level cadres who have mastered the tactical skill and specialized ability of fighting under modern conditions are maturing. In the past, the battle fought continuously for more than 20 years meant that units possessed a large number of veteran cadres who had been tempered and tested for a long time in warfare as the backbone force in our army building.

This constituted the distinguishing feature and the superiority of our army. In recent years, a large number of young and middle-aged cadres with both ability and political integrity who are full of vigor and in good physical condition have also been constantly promoted to leading posts at all levels. This has injected new blood into the cadre contingent and made it more vigorous. Given the tasks and demands of the army, making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent is of paramount importance. The proper solving of the problems of training cadres and making them younger in age will be of important significance to developing a new situation in army building.

Regardless of how weaponry will change or how different the pattern and scale of warfare will be, the morale, combat will and spirit of sacrifice of the army members play a very important role in the outcome of a battle. We have absolute superiority in this respect. The commanders and fighters of our army are loyal to the motherland and the people, and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and their strict and conscious discipline are world famous. In the protracted revolutionary war, the PLA established a complete set of ideological and political work policies, principles and methods which guaranteed its consolidation, raised morale and strengthened organizational discipline. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the fine tradition of army ideological and political work was severely damaged. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this tradition has been restored and carried forward.

In the building of socialist spiritual civilization, based on its own characteristics, the army has developed "four haves, three stresses and two fear nots" (have ideals, ethics, knowledge and physical strength, stress military appearance, manners and discipline, fearing neither hardship nor death) activities, and outstanding results have been obtained within a short time. A large number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals have appeared, and a profound change has taken place in the spiritual aspect of the army. Along with the more extensive and penetrating development of these activities and the further strengthening and improvement in ideological and political work, the revolutionization of the army will be raised to a new level. Our army has come from the people. It serves the people and has flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. The people also always use this profile of the image of the army to judge our party and state. The quality of the spiritual face of the army has a very important effect on the prestige of the party and the dignity of the motherland and also plays a very important role in improving party style and popular custom and building the whole of socialist spiritual civilization. The report to the 12th party congress proposed that "our army will serve not only as a Great Wall of steel guarding our socialist motherland but also as an important force in building our socialist material and spiritual civilization." This shows the high degree of confidence played by the CPC Central Committee on the army, and is a glorious task the army should and also must certainly undertake.

According to the teachings of Marxist-Leninist countries, the army is an important component of the state mechanism. The "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" which will soon be submitted to the National People's Congress for consideration, has given a new definition on the position of the army in the state system and stipulated the setting up of a Central Military Commission of the state. This has been made as a result of summing up historical experiences and proceeding from our country's actual conditions and needs. This stipulation does not in any way abolish or weaken the leadership of the party over the army. The PLA is a people's army created and led by the CPC. History has proved that the leadership of the party over the army is essential for the interests of the state and the people and definitely cannot be shaken.

The preamble of the "draft of the revised constitution" has already clearly affirmed the leadership role of the party over the state and naturally also includes leadership over the part of the army belonging to the state. The various effective systems of the party leading the army, which have been practiced for a long time, must continue to be upheld. This is the basic guarantee for always preserving the quality of a people's army as well as the basic guarantee for speeding up the building of a modern regular army, and completely accords with the greatest interests of the people throughout the country.

Construction of Strong National Defense Must Rely on the Joint Efforts of People Throughout the Country Under Party Leadership

National defense modernization is one of the objectives of struggle for people throughout the country put forward by the party. National defense construction covers many fields. It is not the business of one or two departments nor is it just the business of the army. Strengthening national defense includes raising the combat effectiveness of the people's army, and this can only be achieved by relying on the joint efforts of the army and people under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee.

Under peaceful conditions, improving the people's understanding of national defense is an important matter. We must not waver in the least and must always adhere to this point of taking economic construction as the basis. However, we must guard against the misunderstanding among some of the comrades who seem to think that national defense construction is no longer so important. Our construction must as far as possible strive for a peaceful international environment. However, we cannot, because of a peaceful life, adopt the attitude of lowering our guard and slackening our vigilance. In particular, members of the PLA absolutely cannot slacken their combat will in the slightest, and they must be mentally prepared at all times to cope with all possible emergencies. Not having a concept of national defense will greatly affect national defense construction in normal times and anti-aggression wars in the future. Lenin, at the Ninth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, said: "Having started on our work of peaceful development we shall exret every effort to continue it without interrruption. At the same time, comrades, be vigilant, safeguard the defense potential of our country and strengthen our Red Army to the utmost." Under the premise of engaging in peaceful development, Lenin's decision to educate the people not to slacken their attitude of taking precautions was farsighted and showed a high degree of responsibility toward the interests of the state and the people. This is still of guiding significance to us today.

The strengthening of unity between the PLA, the civil authorities, the army and the people and the correct handling of relations between the army and its localities have an extremely important bearing on the construction and consolidation of national defense. The PLA is an army composed of the sons of the people and the relations between the army and people are inseparable as fish and water. If the army becomes separated from the people, it will not be able to move a single step. In the past, our people needed a powerful army for their own emancipation. After victory, they also needed a powerful army in order to keep their minds at rest for labor. For a long time, under the leadership of the party and Comrade Mao Zedong, the PLA not only developed close unity with the people but also created a series of correct principles and methods for handling the relations between the army and the locality. In recent years, for the sake of eliminating the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and especially the aftermath caused by the sabotage of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the army and the locality have carried out a great deal of work under the leadership of the party, and unity between the army and people has greatly strengthened.

In the battlefield on the self-defense counterattack operation against Vietnam, in the struggle to combat calamities and deal with emergencies, in urban as well as rural areas and in coastal as well as frontier defenses, stirring deeds of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army can be seen everywhere. Such patriotic advanced models in supporting the army as Zhao Chenni and Ma Yaozhi, who bravely accepted difficulties for the sake of army building and defending the motherland, have greatly inspired the cadres and fighters of the units. Such combat heroes as Yang Chaofen and Yan Long, who gave their young lives in defense of the frontier of the motherland, have filled the masses with a sense of incomparable pride. The army supporting the government and cherishing the people, the locality supporting the army dependents and the strong unity between the army and people have been a source of strength in the past and will still be a source of strength in the future. We must carefully treasure this kind of unity, use various practical actions to strengthen it and build a strong wall of steel which will strike fear into the hearts of the enemies and give the people peace of mind.

The war against aggression of the future will be a people's war under modern conditions. Comrade Mao Zedong's great thinking on people's war will still be an important magic weapon of ours for vanquishing the enemy. In the war of the future, the militia will still have a vital indispensable position as well as role. In carrying out better troops and simpler administration, the army should appropriately further strengthen militia work and properly carry out the reserve service system and the mobilization system. If militia building is properly grasped, the army will have a strong backbone force and will be able to down the invading enemy in the ocean of a people's war.

As early as in 1950, Comrade Mao Zedong said to the representatives of combat heroes and labor models of the whole country: "China must build a powerful national defense army and a powerful economic force. These are the two major things. The success of these two things depends on the comrades, together with all the commanders and fighters of the PLA as well as the workers, peasants and other people throughout the country uniting as one and working in cooperation. Today, if the army and people of the whole country mobilize themselves and bring their initiative and creativity into play under the leadership of the party, the grand task of developing the national economy, the task of strengthening national defense and various other tasks can all be successfully fulfilled.

SURVEY OF COASTAL ZONES, TIDAL FLATS UNDERWAY

OW190116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- China is conducting a nationwide survey on resources in coastal zones and tidal flats, according to Yan Hongmo, deputy director of the State Oceanography Bureau.

Yan, also deputy head of the national group in charge of the survey, presented a work report at the third meeting of the group, which opened here today.

He said the seven provinces, two municipalities and an autonomous region along China's continental coast started the comprehensive survey in 1980 under a nationally unified arrangement.

Among them, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangdong and Liaoning Provinces and Shanghai Municipality have done the best jobs. The whole work is to be completed in 1986.

China has more than 18,000 kilometers of continental coastline, Deputy Director Yan said. The coastal provinces, municipalities and region all have dense populations and are highly important to the national economy.

"The exploitation and utilization of the rich resources in the coastal zones and tidal flats plays an important part in the construction of economy and national defense and the development of China," he said.

However, Yan said, the coastal zone is very complicated. "Because of the lack of a thorough understanding of the coastal zones, we have made some unreasonable exploitation and utilization of resources in the zones in past years, some of which have upset the natural ecological balance.

"So, it is necessary to comprehensively survey the resources and environment in the coastal zones to gain an all-round understanding of the natural, social and economic situation there. This will provide a scientific basis for programs on comprehensive utilization and effective protection of the coastal resources," he said.

The deputy director said the exploitation and utilization of resources in coastal zones involves the departments of aquatic products, agriculture, shipping, light industry, hydropower, petroleum, geology, minerals, conservation, post and telecommunications and national defense. The comprehensive survey should aim at promoting the development of the local economy and production.

Based on the results of the survey, a program on comprehensive exploitation and utilization of the resources will be worked out, the deputy director said.

NEW RAILWAY TO EXTEND FROM HUBEI TO GUANGXI

HK190122 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] A new railway, which runs 885 kilometres across three provinces from Zhicheng in Hubei to Liuzhou in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will be officially commissioned by the state on the New Year's Day of 1983.

Running parallel to the Beijing-Quangdong railway, this new line, which forms a vital link between the north and south of inland China, will serve to divert much of the shipping load from the overtaxed existing north-south trunkline.

It is also expected to play a key role in the exploration and development of the rich coal and phosphate mines in southwest China.

This important railway, construction of which began in the 70s, has a total of 396 tunnels and 476 bridges with a combined length of 172.3 and 52.25 kilometers respectively. It runs through 88 stations across the rugged terrain of the three provinces or region. Construction was finished in 1978, and the railway has been in tentative operation since 1979.

Also scheduled to open to traffic at the beginning of 1983 is the 256-kilometer Yuregou-Hejing section of the southern Xinjiang railway, which runs from Turpan in east Xinjiang to Korla south of the Tianshan Mountains.

The section from Turpan to Yuregou was completed early in April 1978.

Meanwhile, construction of another key railway is under way in the vast plateau of northwest China.

Qinghai

The nghai-Tibet railway, which will be the first rail-link between China's interior with its Himalayan border region, has been under construction since the early 70s and has now reached Golmud, the end of the first stage of this project, some 830 kilometres west of Xining.

Although still in its first stage of development, this railway has already brought a new boom to the remote pasture west of Qinghai Lake, where the livestock trade is thriving and factories are mushrooming.

A fertilizer factory that uses the rich potash of Charman Salt Lake just north of Golmud is now expanding production from 20,000 tons each year before the coming of the railway to an eventual target of one million tons a year.

In south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, a 180-kilometre railway is scheduled to be built between Nanning and Fangcheng Harbour. This project will be financed jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the regional government.

ANHUI OPENS 'FIVE-GOOD FAMILY' MEETING

OW090513 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to commend "five-good families" opened in Hefei on the morning of 8 November.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government for the implementation of guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the promotion of socialist ethics. Attending were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district including Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, (Su Hua), Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, Shi Jingjie, Zhang Kaifan, Li Guangtao, Meng Jiaqin, Li Qingquan, Fang Qikun and (Zhang Mingyuan).

Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an opening speech. He extended his warmest congratulations to the meeting and expressed his highest respect for the 1,000 "five-good family" representatives and all "five-good families" of the province.

He said that, in recent years, various localities have regarded promoting "five-good family" activities a prerequisite for establishing socialist ethics and a good way to do ideological and political work among the masses. This has helped to raise social morality and improve social practices.

He said: To continuously deepen "five-good family" activities in our province, party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership and urge party members to play an exemplary and leading role in "five-good family" activities. Propaganda departments of party committees at all levels must grasp these activities as an important part of socialist spiritual civilization and organize various agencies and propaganda means to effectively promote the movement and publicize good deeds of advanced families and individuals in the campaign so that the movement sinks roots into the hearts of the people.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Lan Ganting called on all party and CYL members and cadres at all levels throughout the province to play exemplary roles in building up socialist material and spiritual civilizations, to lead the womenfolk and the masses diligently to study Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong thought, seriously implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, continuously enhance their communist consciousness, uphold the four basic principles, maintain ideological and political harmony with the party central committee and contribute to attainment of the strategic goals set by the 12th CPC Congress.

Zhou Zijian Speaks

OW15001 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The five-day provincial meeting for commending "five-good families" successfully closed on 12 November in Hefei. Attending the meeting on 12 November were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district, including Zhou Zijian, (Su Hua), Yuan Zhen, Liu Lianmin, Hu Kaiming, Zhang Kaifan, Ying Yiquan, Li Guangtao, Meng Jiaqin, Fang Qikun and (Zhang Mingyuan).

The meeting commended 1,000 representatives of "five-good families," apartments, compounds, groups and teams and recommended 400 "five-good families" to the all-China Women's Federation for commendation.

Yuan Zhen, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the closing ceremony. He said: At present we should follow the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines, consider the situation in various localities as well as existing problems, and promote the "five-good family" campaign -- in coordination with our regular work -- to material and spiritual development. Currently, some rural areas in our province are suffering from serious disasters. We should, through the "five-good family" campaign, promote the idea of managing households through diligence and thrift; of providing for, and helping, oneself by engaging in production, and of opening up more avenues of production in order to surmount difficulties. In coordination with the "five-good family" campaign, we should also publicize the marriage law vigorously, advocate self-decision in marital affairs, promote simple wedding ceremonies, oppose marriages arranged for monetary gain, and strike resolutely at criminals who molest women and children. Through this campaign we should involve more people in the voluntary family planning program, vigorously promote eugenics and urge married couples to have only one child to slow down the province's population growth rate and boost production.

Through study and discussion of the opening address of Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and the work report by (Zhou Xiemin), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, delegates to the meeting summarized and exchanged their experiences in promoting the "five-good family" campaign in all parts of the province, deepened their understanding, gained more confidence and acquired a definite idea of the tasks ahead. They vowed to bring home the good experiences of all localities and inspire their neighbors to become "five-good families", apartment, compound, groups and teams, so that the "five-good" flowers of civility might blossom all over the province.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES TAIWAN'S ECONOMY

HK171356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Wei Daye [7614 1129 2814]: "The Trend of Taiwan's Economic Recession and Its Impact"]

[Text] From the 1950's to the early 1970's, the capitalist economy in the Western countries experienced a sustained rapid development due to many factors. Taiwan's economy, supported and propped up by foreign capital, also achieved comparatively rapid development in this period, with a yearly average economic growth rate of 9.3 percent. Following the oil crises of 1973 and 1979, Taiwan's economy has had ups and downs, with its speed of development generally becoming slower and slower or even becoming stagnated. It seems that the "golden times" in Taiwan have now become a thing of the past. There is no sign of an end to the economic recession which began with the second oil crisis in 1979. The people are without hope in the face of the present economic "downturn, depression and recession."

"The Serious Recession" Over the Last 30 Years

As a matter of fact, the downward trend in Taiwan's economy goes back to early 1979 when it came under the pressure of the oil crisis. Over the past several years the yearly economic growth rate declined sharply. In 1979, it went down to 8.1 percent from 1978's peak of 13.9 percent. In 1980, it again declined to 6.6 percent and 1981 saw a further reduction in the growth rate, to 5 percent (original estimates put it at 5.5 percent). This year the growth rate was 4.3 percent in the first quarter, 3.5 percent in the second quarter and an estimated 3.1 percent in the third quarter.

The facts are more serious than these officially disclosed figures. The annual rate of growth in the consumer price index in cities has increased continuously. In 1979, it went up to 9.8 percent from 1978's 5.8 percent. It reached a high of 19 percent in 1980 and was still high in 1981, standing at 16.3 percent. Since the beginning of this year, the Taiwan authorities, in order to stabilize society and the public mood, have spared no efforts to tighten the money supply -- regardless of the consequence of a more serious economic recession -- in an attempt to maintain the yearly growth rate of goods prices at the "low inflation" level of 1978. As disclosed by a Japanese weekly, Taiwan is "facing the most serious economic recession since the war."

Taiwan's economy originally depended on agriculture as the commodity economy was not very developed. After vigorously developing the processing industry with the support of foreign capital in the 1960's, Taiwan's economy was quickly involved in the periodically circulated economic crisis and storm of the Western capitalist system. Worse, the scope of the crisis is becoming wider and wider and the situation is becoming more and more serious. The economic recession touched off by the first oil crisis was, as a matter of fact, an unprecedented one which produced an impact people can hardly forget even now. However, the present economic recession is more serious than the previous one.

Apart from the common ground of economic recession mingled with inflation shared by the present economic recession and the previous economic recession which resulted from the first oil crisis, there are some points of difference between them.

1. With regard to duration, the previous one lasted more than 2 years from recession to recovery but the present one, even if calculating from the second quarter of 1979, has already lasted for more than 3 years.

2. With regard to the process, the previous one broke with tremendous force: its initial stages of development were more serious than later stages, and improvement came quickly. However, the present one developed from being mild to being serious and experienced a protracted stagnation. Even now, the recession is still lingering.

3. As far as damaging influences are concerned, the previous one affected very few trades -- mainly the textile industry -- and other trades such as the cement, electronics and electrical machinery industries all saw a sustained increase in exports. But the present one, as disclosed by Taiwan newspapers, "has spread to all trades, all areas and all aspects in Taiwan."

4. As for rescue measures, the rescue measures adopted in the previous recession had good and fast effects. There was an economic boom for many years before the current recession and the economic base was good. But a series of measures adopted in the present recession have been of no avail and the economic slump remains unchanged. There was only a short period of economic boom before the recession and the economic base was very weak, far from full recovery.

What Are the Basic Diffculties?

The trend of Taiwan's economic recession pointedly shows its own problems regarding economic structure. Taiwan's economic structure is a simple labor-intensive processing and assembling industry, with light and textile industries as its mainstay. The basis is, therefore, very weak. On the one hand, due to its dependence on foreign capital, it cannot stand the attack launched by the international economic storm, including the oil crises, and its present products are not as competitive on the international market as they were in the period from the 1950's to the early 1970's. This is the so-called "internal peril." On the other hand, the Western countries have been suffering from economic recession for quite a long time. The developing countries are practicing tariff and nontariff protectionism. Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore are engaging in fierce competition with Taiwan and many developing countries and areas are developing labor-intensive industries similar to those in Taiwan. As a result, the industrial products presently manufactured by Taiwan are gradually becoming less marketable on the international market. This poses a serious threat to Taiwan, which treats foreign trade as its "lifeline."

In order to escape the predicament and find a way out, the Taiwan authorities called for the development of complicated industries and carried out "industrial escalation" as early as 10 years ago. "Industrial escalation" means the transformation of Taiwan's economic structure from being labor-intensive to technology and capital-intensive industry. This is to be accomplished by turning the present "simple," and "elementary" processing and assembling industries into relatively "complicated," "advanced," "high grade" and "high value" ones -- in short, to upgrade the organic capital and technological structure of Taiwan's existing industry.

However, despite the Taiwan authorities' appeal to 'upgrade the industrial structure" for many years, no upgrading has been achieved. There are, of course, many reasons for this. Of these, the most important two are as follows:

The first concerns funds. "The 10-year economic construction plan" drawn up by the Taiwan authorities is actually a plan for industrial escalation. According to estimates made by experts, at least $150 billion will be needed to fulfill the plan -- a figure 3 times the total investment of fixed assets in Taiwan over the past 30 years. The greater part of the funds are to come from the investment of civilian enterprises. However, due to these industries and the uncertain future and gloomy economic prospects in Taiwan, most civilian enterprises are hesitating to move forward or have even transferred their funds to foreign countries. In 1981, the growth rate in the investment of fixed assets by Taiwan's civilian enterprises dropped to 6.8 percent from the average figure of 35.2 percent in the previous 2 years and dropped to 4.6 percent from 1979's 41.8 percent official investment level. Taiwanese newspapers said: Taiwan's economy is suffering from "vicious anemia" due to "insufficient investment and the outflow of funds." It is now "pale and feeble." If things continue this way, Taiwan's economy "is likely to go into shock or die."

The second reason involves the problem of science and technology. In the past, major efforts were made in the labor-intensive processing and assembling industries. As they used simple technology, Taiwan has enjoyed unearned gains and neglected research in basic science and technology and applied science and technology. Some relatively advanced or important technical items are controlled by Japanese and Amercans in the name of "technical cooperation." In carrying out "industrial escalation," Taiwan is now confronting three insufficiencies, namely, the insufficiency of advanced scientific and technical personnel, the insufficiency of modernized technical installations and the insufficiency of large-scale modern enterprises. There are more than 500,000 small and medium enterprises in Taiwan, accounting for 98 percent of the total industrial and commercial enterprises. It is hard to imagine that "industrial escalation" can be achieved on the basis of these scattered and limited medium and small enterprises with insufficient talented people, outdated installations and backward technology in production and management. Even Chiang Ching-kuo himself had to admit: "In the long run, the principal weak point in the economy of our country (Taiwan) is the slow progress in technology."

In short, "with pursuing troops behind and no way ahead" is the basic difficulty in Taiwan's economy. By saying "with pursuing troops behind," we mean Taiwan's superiority in exports from the processing industry built on the basis of cheap labor is being replaced by that of the newly emerging developing countries and areas. "No way ahead" means that it is very difficult to transform Taiwan's scattered and backward small enterprises into large industries with modern technology. In capital and technological to tactical industries such as mechanical electronics, electrical machinery and the consulting business, all of which consume less energy and are of high value, it is meeting with more difficulties as higher scientific and technical requirements are needed in this kind of industry.

It is by no means accidental that Taiwan would meet with these economic difficulties at this time. This is the inevitable result of the Taiwan authorities' lopsided and abnormal efforts to develop processing and export industry over the past 20 years or so as well as the surfacing of the feeble, dependent and unstable nature inherent in such an economic structure under the new historical conditions.

Trend, Consequence and Impact

What are the prospects for Taiwan's economy? What are the trend, consequence and impact of the present economic recession? We would like to make some initial estimates, as follows:

1. Taiwan's economy depends on the Western countries to a great extent. The economies of the United States, Japan and other Western countries are declining and the world's periodic economic crises are becoming more and more serious. Under such circumstances, it is hardly possible for Taiwan's economy to recover. The yearly average growth rate of Taiwan's economy will drop sharply compared with previous years. The tentative plan drawn up by Taiwan's "economy minister" to bring about a change for the better in the economic structure by 1985 and to maintain a 7.5 percent level of yearly average economic growth in the future will certainly be of no avail.

2. In seeking a way out, the Taiwan authorities have no alternative but to continue to throw their lot with and depend on the Western countries. The monopoly capitalists of the United States and Japan, in order to rid themselves of the predicament, are restlessly shifting the economic crisis to Taiwan and are selling outdated and obsolete installations to Taiwan at depreciated prices. In the economic slump from 1979 to 1981, the capital of the United States and Japan surpassed their previous level in the 3 years before the economic recession, whether in direct private investment and medium- and long-term credit in Taiwan or "technical cooperation" with Taiwan.

On the average, direct private investment went up to $260 million from $110 million annually, medium- and long-term credit increased to $900 million from $600 million and items of "technical cooperation" were expanded to $130-odd from 90-odd. With the future development of Taiwan's economic crisis, the integration between Taiwan's official capital, consortiums and foreign capital will continue to be strengthened. All measures to halt the economic crisis in Taiwan will not "strengthen independence and self-reliance," as the Taiwan authorities boast but will lead Taiwan's economy to "depend on the economy of the Western countries to a greater extent."

3. Struck by the economic recession, the contradiction between Taiwan's three principal capital elements -- foreign capital, official capital and private consortiums -- is becoming more and more apparent. The three principal capital elements are united together to shift the crisis and the direct victims are medium and small enterprises. In recent years, there has appeared in Taiwan a so-called "Zhao Yaodong line," the basic point of which is that "national industry will no longer be protected." In other words, medium and small enterprises will no longer be protected.

Over the past several years, the three principal capital elements collaborated from within with forces from without, dumped goods, monopolized prices and obtained credit only for themselves. According to estimates, at least 100,000 medium and small enterprises were annexed and eliminated, and still more had to reduce production or were in a semi-operational state. In the past, proprietors of medium and small enterprises complained and cried for help, but now they grumble and fling abuses. Discontent and dissension are becoming more and more serious. In order to rid themselves of the predicament, more and more people among them are demanding to do business with mainland China.

4. The broad masses of workers and peasants and the vast number of consumers are the greatest victims of the crisis shift created by the three principal capital elements -- foreign capital, official capital and private consortiums. Even under the present economic recession, the three principal capital elements obtain high profits. According to statistics disclosed by the government, capital from overseas Chinese and foreign capital in Taiwan obtained a profit of $450 million in 1980, with an average profit rate of 16 percent and a surplus value rate of 253 percent. Taiwan's largest 100 civilian enterprises reached an average profit rate of 15 percent in 1980, and their total assets increased from $8.4 billion to $10 billion in one year. But the broad masses of workers and peasants are leading a more miserable life because of increasing unemployment, inflation and skyrocketing prices. The official figure of unemployed persons is around 100,000. Even Taiwan's newspapers have to admit that this is but a "figure game." The actual figure of unemployed or semiemployed person is 10 times that, well over 1 million.

5. Struck by economic recession, the number of unemployed or semiunemployed persons is increasing. As a result, vagabond and underground organizations are vigorously carrying out their activities, and the whole society is becoming more turbulent. The rates of crimes of all kinds -- economic crime in particular -- are increasing sharply. Compared with the early 1950's, major criminal cases increased by 270 percent in one year in the early 1980's and the average daily cases increased from about 30 to around 140. Taiwan is now full of various social problems. Prostitution, drug trafficking, drug addiction, gambling, deception, robberies and murders can be seen everywhere. Thousands and thousands of babies and women are secretly exported just like commodities. On average, almost 2,000 people commit suicide every year. Taiwan's newspapers cry in alarm that Taiwan has "entered a crisis period of moral degeneration" and "the increase of economic criminal cases is actually the beginning of the shaking of the economic base."

At present, Taiwan's economy has entered hard times "rare in the history" of the past 30 years. It is hardly possible for Taiwan's economy to recover and create a new situation in the foreseeable future. As the economy affects the feelings of the whole society, this cannot but deal a powerful blow to the Taiwan authorities who have always attached great importance to the economy and treated it as a mainstay of the society's stability and the protection of their own existence. If no great improvements are made in Taiwan's economic structure in the coming 3 to 5 years, it is quite possible that a more serious social and political crisis will appear.

TAIPEI ASSAILS FREE WORLD HOMAGE TO BREZHNEV

OW171402 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many Free World countries sent representatives to Moscow for Brezhenv's funeral. Speaking in terms of protocol, many of them had good things to say about the Soviet dictator. George Bush, the vice president of the United States, was among them. Mr. Bush and President Ronald Reagan are certainly not communists. It is no exaggeration to say that they really don't believe what they said about Brezhnev.

Not so long ago, President Reagan said that communism will be consigned to the ash heap of history and that he would do everything he can to expedite that process. So the appearances at Brezhnev's bier were really exercises in hypocrisy. Isn't this a weakness of those who stand on the side of freedom and against communism? The communists mean to bury us. They have been trying for a long time. Leonid Brezhnev had hoped to be one of the pall-bearers. He did everything in his power to weaken and damage the Free World. He was a communist and a bad man -- bad not only for us but for his own people.

Would the freedom fighters of Afghanistan attend his funeral? Would dissidents who fled Russia or who have been banished to lunatic asylums and Siberia? Would Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn? Is the fight against communism a struggle to the death or merely a semantic exercise? Remember the Hungarian freedom fighters? Who sent the tanks rumbling into Budapest? The Russian Communists! Who ended the Prague spring? Who compelled the Polish Communists to terminate Solidarity? How can we even pretend to honor Leonid Brezhnev, a man who was associated with the suppression of freedom all his life?

Some of the people of the Free World seem to regard the contest with communism as a game. If so, it is a deadly one, because the communists are intent upon our destruction. They know, if the free people do not, that the game is to the death, that the world cannot endure half slave and half free. Communism stands for slavery. It is a system of tyranny. Brezhnev was one the principal tyrants. He had no respect of the people, not even for the Russian people. He believed that the communists had to tell them what to do. He believed further that the communists would have to deal with freedom in other lands. He understood that liberty is contagious. If the Free World is going to pay honors to such men, where does that leave the adamancy of opposing communism? If you look up to a communist, don't you also look up to communism? Don't you admit that maybe it isn't so bad after all?

Western governments may say that they have to live with the communists. President Reagan has just called off his opposition to the natural gas pipeline linking the fields of the Soviet Union with Western Europe. He apparently decided that the Western European countries needed the gas so badly that the risk of helping the Soviets had to be taken. Such decisions may be made sometimes. The United States sells a great deal of grain to Russia because that helps American farmers. But there is a difference between hard-hearted business deals and the acceptance of communism at its face value. Trade with an enemy may be bad, but it can be identified as such and explained. People do not get the idea that a trading partner is a friend. The phoney admiration for Brezhnev is something else. People are likely to get the wrong idea. They may conclude that the communists are not so bad or at least that Brezhnev was one of the better ones.

Are we going to say that Russian leaders are good guys while the Soviet people are the bad guys? It seems to be the other way around. Tributes to communists have no place in the Free World. We ought to be ashamed that members of the Free World would go to Moscow and say such things.

Brezhnev was a brigand. That fact is not changed by his death.

AFP: PREMIER SUN YUN-HSUAN DISCUSSES PRC, USSR

OW180839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 18 Nov 82

[By Calix Chu]

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (AFP) -- China could not afford to close its door to Western countries in spite of the current negotiation for rapprochement with the Soviet Union, Nationalist Chinese Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan said here today.

In an exclusive 50-minute meeting with Michel Saint-Pol, chief of international operations of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Premier Sun [words indistinct] China and the Soviet Union were currently playing cards against each other.

"Personally, I don't believe the Chinese Communists could close their door to the Free World, mainly because they need the technological and financial support and the market of the Free World," Premier Sun told Mr. Saint-Pol.

"It appears crystal clear that the Soviet Union is not in a position to furnish all these, and Peking can only get them from the United States, Japan and Western Europe," Mr. Sun asserted. He went on to express doubt about China's modernization programme, describing it as an "empty promise."

"Three years ago, Peking announced the modernization programme. Three years later, it said it needed 'adjustment'. I believe the Chinese Communists will continue to say so in the next three years. It is simply an empty promise to keep the Chinese people as well as the Free World on hoping."

Premier Sun predicted that the Chinese Communist regime would fall because of its paralysed economy, "a common disease in all communist countries." He noted that China had declared it would push its per capita income to reach 600 U.S. dollars in 1990. By then, he said, Taiwan's per capita income would be 6,000 dollars.

"The younger generation in China will knock down the communist regime, if communism is not abandoned and democracy restored," Premier Sun said.

Asked what the Nationalist Chinese Government expected of the Western world, Mr. Sun said it needed the moral support of Western countries. He maintained that Taiwan was strategically situated, and had been able to check communist expansion in the area at no cost to the Free World. "We should get some sort of credit," he suggested.

Premier Sun also said that although Taiwan is small it had become the 19th trading country in the world, "and we have been helping other free countries in developing their economy against communist infiltration."

Taiwan has dispatched agricultural and light industry demonstration teams to Africa, Latin America and Asia since 1961, initially funded by the United States.

"I have told my friends in Latin America that if all the countries in the area could maintain an economic standing and social wellbeing better than Cuba, the communist regime in Havana would be immediately overthrown," Mr. Sun said.

In a separate interview, Nationalist Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien told Mr. Saint-Pol that he had been asked why there had not been many indigenous Taiwanese in top government positions.

He replied that 90 percent of elected local governments chiefs and parliamentarians were indigenous Taiwanese, and that "in due time as people get more experience, they will get to top positions. To push it unduely will not help," 47-year-old Mr. Chien, who is himself considered a rising star, said.

Mr. Chien also talked about Taiwan's unwillingness to "play the negotiation game" against Chinese Communist peace proposals, as suggested by Taiwan's supporters abroad.

He cited South Korea, which, he said, by embarking on negotiations with North Korean Communists, had suffered instability in the country.

"We can manage to offset suffering in refusing to negotiate with the Chinese Communists, but we cannot afford instability," Mr Chien told his French visitor.

CHIANG SEEKS COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC POLICY

OW171427 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 17 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday called on traders and industrialists to cooperate and coordinate closely with the government in pushing ahead economic policy.

The joint efforts will help overcome difficulties in promoting the nation's foreign trade and stabilizing the local economy, President Chiang stressed.

In his capacity as Kuomintang chairman, the president heard a report from V.C. Siwe, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, on "The Current Foreign Trade Situation and Measures To Be Taken on It," At the Central Standing Committee meeting.

President Chiang said the government officials should pay special attention to eliminate the counterfeiting of foreign trade marks by minor traders. Such behavior should be strictly punished in order to maintain the reputation of the nation's traders and the nation's good image, President Chiang said.

Banking and financial organizations ought to be fully prepared to extend assistance to the trade and industrial sectors, especially the medium and small enterprises, to help them meet the increasing money demand at the year end as the world economy moves toward recovery next year, the president instructed.

PREMIER SUN ORDERS END TO TRADEMARK FRAUD

OW181425 Taipei CNA in English 1401 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 18 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan Thursday instructed government organizations to take steps to eliminate counterfeiting of foreign trademarks by minor local traders.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior Affairs should meet to work out measures to stop such illegitimate business activities so as to maintain the good image of this nation, Premier Sun stressed.

Premier Sun has repeatedly asked related government units to take stricter measures to punish the violators.

During the Executive Yuan meeting Thursday, Premier Sun instructed these units to meet again and review the situation to work out new regulations. The counterfeited products should be prohibited from export as well as being reproduced locally, the premier stressed.

A draft of the revised "Trademarks Law" has been submitted to the Executive Yuan for deliberation while the "Patent Law" is also under study for revision, Premier Sun said.

BRIEFS

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -- Taipei, Nov. 5 (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan ratified the 10-year development program for Taiwan's coastal fishery mapped out by the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development [CAPD]. The related fishery units have decided to promote the energy-saving fixed net to making catches in north and east Taiwan, Pingtung County and Penghu County (the Pescadores). The CAPD indicated that the fixed net method is a traditional fishing style in Taiwan, capable of fully using various coastal and marine resources; but in the past 30 years, due to lack of improvements in this technique, it has been eliminated gradually. Since 1980, CAPD has introduced from Japan the latest double deck improved style fixed net fishing technique. After 2 years' promotion, it has presently developed 17 new net tools and has a operational efficiency two to five times higher than the traditional fixed net. For the setting up of a set of fixed nets it requires much capital, about NT dollars 1 to 2 million, which is beyond the ability of most fishermen to put up the government is the only suitable source capable of offering the needed capital. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 5 Nov 82 OW]

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PRC PLEDGES CONTRIBUTION TO UN REFUGEE PROGRAM

OW200248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Forty countries pledged today a total of more than 110 million U.S. dollars to the 1983 program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The pledges were made at a meeting of the ad hoc committee of the General Assembly for the announcement of voluntary contributions to the 1983 program of UNHCR.

However, today's pledges were still short of the pre-set goal of 371 million dollars. Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada and some other countries have promised to announce contributions at a later date. China announced a pledge of 300,000 dollars at today's meeting.

Addressing the meeting today, Poul Hartling, U.N. high commissioner for refugees, said the refugee situation in the Horn of Africa, the Sudan and Zaire remained of high priority. The level of assistance to refugees in Pakistan had to be maintained in 1983, and a significant number of refugees in Southeast Asia continued to need help.

Olara Otunnu of Uganda, chairman of the UNHCR Pledging Conference, stressed that the causes giving rise to refugee movements persisted, and all possible efforts must continuously be made in the appropriate forums to tackle the problem at its root.

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY CHIEF EXTOLS NUCLEAR POWER

OW191341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Nuclear power has shown itself to be reliable way of generating electricity and to be cheaper than any available alternative, declared Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

He was speaking at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly which began its consideration of the annual report and work of the IAEA today. Backing his viewpoint, he referred to France and the Federal Republic of Germany where the cost of electricity generated by nuclear power is only half of that by coal-fired plants.

He said after 25 years of development, today 291 nuclear power reactors are in operation in 24 countries. Last year, they generated 9 per cent of the world's electricity. By 1990, they are expected to generate 18 per cent and by the end of the century perhaps as much as 25 per cent.

He stressed that nuclear power plants had proven to be very safe in operation and did less damage to man's environment than fossil fuels like coal and oil. However, he said, the psychological and economic effect of the Three Mile Island accident was still felt by the nuclear industry.

Governments, plant operators and manufacturers should strive to increase public confidence by improving further the excellent safety record of nuclear installations, he stressed.

NATO PARLIAMENTARIANS URGE IMPROVED STRENGTH

OW192046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 19 Nov 82

["NATO Parliamentarians Call for Military Buildup" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, Nov. 19 (XINHUA) -- A resolution adopted Thursday by the 28th annual meeting of parliamentarians from NATO nations expressed strong opposition to any one-sided troop cuts by the alliance and called for improvement in the alliance conventional military strength.

The resolution voiced concern about the continuing modernization of both conventional and nuclear forces of the Warsaw Pact. It said technological advances in conventional weapons "offer the alliance the potential to perform with conventional weapons many of the tasks previously assigned to nuclear weapons." At the same time, the resolution stressed "the vitally important deterrent role of nuclear weapons in the alliance strategy, including the option of 'first use' of nuclear weapons."

It urged all NATO countries to examine "new conventional weapon technologies" and called for increased spending on them whole seeking East-West arms control agreement. The resolution said NATO should "refrain from unilateral troop reductions or other actions which would weaken the conventional strength and political cohesion of the alliance and lessen the prospect of success in current arms control talks."

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns yesterday warned the U.S. against reducing its troops in Europe. He told the parliamentarians' assembly that any U.S. troop reductions "would have a fatal effect on European allies" and "would be a gift to the Soviet Union."

Rogers on Defense Spending

OW200928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 19 (XINHUA) -- General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), today called on allied countries to increase their defense spending by 4 per cent. Speaking at the 28th annual meeting of the North Atlantic assembly which closed here today, General Rogers said that Warsaw Pact now "had a two to one superiority over NATO" in virtually all areas of force comparison.

General Rogers urged NATO countries to work together for an adequate conventional deterrent as they key to achieving the objective of maintaining security in Eruope. However, he said, "in calling for an adequate conventional capacity which will reduce our dependence on the nuclear response, I am in no way implying that NATO should declare 'a no first use' policy or change its strategy."

Expressing doubt about unilateral disarmament, he said one of NATO's major security objectives was "the successful negotiation of equitable and verifiable arms reduction accords and control measures for all categories of forces and arms."

Indicating that NATO is muddling through a challenging period, General Rogers said that disagreements between the United States and West Europe over issues such as the Soviet gas-pipe-line, trade and sanctions "must not be allowed to erode the basic NATO consensus on collective security or to stifle initiatives directed towards other crucial alliance concerns".

NATO OFFICIAL ON MEDITERRANEAN AREA DANGERS

OW211200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Venice, November 20 (XINHUA) -- NATO's unity and firmness is the crux of anti-aggression, Joseph Luns, NATO's general secretary said here today. Speaking at an annual Italian Atlantic Committee meeting, he said that the Mediterranean region faces greater dangers than any other regions, because it is a hub of material-supply for Western countries and the Soviet missilles can hit the region and the Middle East.

He said that the Atlantic alliance must have adequate strength to deter aggression and nuclear deterrent is a component part of the strength. Italian Vice-Defence Minister Martino Scovacricchi said at the meeting that his Defence Ministry is carrying out the program of deploying cruise missiles according to schedule.

This is because the West wants to balance its weapons with the Soviet ones and thinks this is the only way to press the Soviets to enter into negotiations, he stressed. According to the NATO plan, Italy will deploy 112 cruise missiles in Comiso in southern Sicily.

SHULTZ, TIKHONOV ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW191217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 19 Nov 82

["Shultz, Tikhonov Willing To Work for Better U.S.-Soviet Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov spoke respectively in Washington and Moscow yesterday in favor of improving relations between the two countries, according to reports received here today.

Speaking at a press conference held at the State Department yesterday, the U.S. secretary of state said, "we are ready to get in and discuss and try to work things out in a careful, thoughtful way." "We look for changes in behavior or indications of a willingness to discuss them," he added. Shultz outlined U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union:

-- "First, be realistic about what's going on, both in terms of military capacity, its use, the human rights aspects of the situation and other things;"

-- "Second, to be fully alert to the importance of our own strength and the strength of our alliance in the face of Soviet behavior;"

-- "Third, to be willing always to work on problems" and to try to solve them.

Shultz listed three areas where the United States "would welcome movement" on the part of the Soviet Union: arms control talks now under way in Geneva, talks in Vienna to reduce NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces in Europe and the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

However, Shultz said the United States should not allow itself "to be deluded" away from its "convictions that we must do what is necessary for our own defense". "It is essential that we maintain the strength of our defense posture," he said.

On the same day in Moscow, Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov made a speech at a dinner he gave in honor of the participants in the seventh session of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council. Tikhonov said, "the Soviet Union has been and is for normal, and even better, friendly relations with the United States of America. There were such relations in the past, and they can again become a reality."

He pointed out that the Soviet-U.S. relations had considerably cooled, and not through the Soviet Union's fault. He said that the United States had taken "all sorts of discriminatory measures, attempts to use various 'sanctions', embargoes, etc., against our country". Under such conditions, he said, "it is hard to expect a substantial growth in trade."

Tikhonov said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has recently declared the wish to work in the direction of improving relations with the Soviet Union and expanding the fields where the two countries can cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. "This fully accords with the Soviet Union's wish and intentions," he said.

The seventh session of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council was held in Moscow on November 16 and 17. It was the largest meeting in Soviet-U.S. economic relations in the past five years with the participation of 250 representatives from more than 120 U.S. firms.

USSR'S USTINOV ON NEED FOR WAR READINESS

OW191828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 19 Nov 82

["Soviet Defense Minister Stresses War Preparedness" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 19 (XINHUA) -- Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov today accused Washington of increasing world tension and called on the Soviet Army for better war preparedness. In a directive issued today, he said the United States and the war-like NATO bloc are strengthening their preparations to launch aggression and the international tension has drastically increased.

Thus, the Soviet Army should continuously improve its combat techniques, keep highest vigilance and strengthen military disciplines, the Soviet marshal said.

In an interview with the Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA, Vladimir Tolubko, commander-in-chief of the strategic rocket forces, accused Washington of making an integrated strategic plan to launch a nuclear war on Moscow.

Petr Gorchakov, political chief of the forces, in an article carried in the Soviet Army newspaper the RED STAR, attacked the Pentagon of accelerating the armed race to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR OPENS

OW200744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Jinan, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Integrated rural development in developing countries is the topic of a two-week international seminar, sponsored by two U.N. organizations and the Chinese Government, which opened yesterday in Shandong Province.

Participants include agricultural officials and experts from the Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and other Asian countries. They will examine how Shandong's Huangxian Country has built a well-developed, diversified economy.

The seminar is being held at the integrated rural development center of Huangxian County on the Shandong Peninsula, and is sponsored by the Chinese Government and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Program. The county was chosen for its development in agriculture, industry, culture, education and public health. It has a population of 500,000.

Attending the opening session were Zhu Qimin, vice-governor of the province, and leading officials from the Yantai prefectural commissioner's office, the Huangxian County government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

U.S. OIL-DRILLING GEAR REACHES SOUTHERN PRC

OW191311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Guangzhou, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The first shipment of oil drilling materials from the American ARCO China Inc. has arrived at Zhanjiang Harbor in Guangdong Province, according to harbor authorities.

The materials, weighing 1,707 tons, include casings, oil pipes and drilling rods and bits.

Under a contract signed in September, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, the American ARCO Company and Santa Fe Minerals (Asia) Inc. will jointly explore, develop and produce oil and gas in part of the Yinggehai Sea Basin area in the South China Sea. Development preparations are in an advanced stage.

This is the first such contract China has ever concluded with U.S. companies.

The area covered under the contract is outside the zones marked for the first round of foreign bidding.

The 65,000-square-kolometer Yinggehai Sea Basin, part of the South China Sea, lies south of Guangdong Province's Hainan Island.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHINESE WRITERS' U.S. VISIT

HK181209 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 5

[Report by Bao Ci [1405 1964]: "Chinese Writers Delegation Returns From Visit to United States"]

[Text] An eight-member delegation of Chinese writers headed by Feng Mu assisted by Wu Qiang returned to Beijing at the end of October after participating in a conference of U.S. and Chinese writers in Los Angeles and touring some cities in the United States in the second half of September.

At the conference, U.S. and Chinese writers probed certain issues of common concern and interest, and in particular held a heated discussion on the role and influence of literary works and writers in society. In the discussion there were differences of opinion and some arguments, but the writers of the two countries had identical or similar views in quite a few areas. Discussing the role of writers in present day society, Chinese writers held that men of letters ought to serve the people and write for the people's interests and that their works should be responsible for society and people. In his speech at the opening ceremony of the writers' conference on behalf of the Chinese writers delegation, Comrade Feng Mu said: Chinese writers think that only by maintaining flesh-and-blood ties with the people's life, only by sharing a common fate and happiness and going through hardships and tribulations together with people, will they be able to find the vital source and motive force guiding creation in literature and art. Most of the U.S. writers participating agreed with their Chinese friends, but one or two questioned the role of writers in society, saying that writers can hardly play their parts in present-day society in the United States. One of them said that in a figurative sense, the role of U.S. writers in present society had all the effect of a damp squib. Some of the U.S. writers took exception to the Chinese use of the phrase "the people." Such differences gave rise to arguments not only among Chinese and U.S. writers, but also among the U.S. writers themselves. In spite of this, the conference was still held in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of exploration.

The conference has enhanced the friendship and understanding between U.S. and Chinese writers and people and has promoted exchanges of literature. In order to further the exchanges of literature between China and the United States and to deepen the understanding and friendship between writers of the two countries, Feng Mu, on behalf of the China Writers Association, extended an invitation to the U.S. host, Mr Carsons (Ka Ceng Si), to pay a visit to China in 1983 and to consider the possibility of holding the second conference of Chinese and U.S. writers.

Following the writers' conference in Los Angeles, the Chinese writers delegation, at the invitation of Director Nieh Hua-ling and advisor Paul Engle of the International Writing Program of the University of Iowa, went to Iowa City to attend activities of "China weekend" sponsored by the program. In the city the Chinese delegation met more than 30 writers from 27 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. It also met famous old writer Yang Kui [2799 6652] and two other writers from Taiwan. Together with these Taiwan writers, the delegation attended a literary forum on "Literature and Society" and other activities.

As it happened, the Chinese delegation was in Iowa City at the time of our country's national day. Together with visiting Chinese writers Chen Baichen and Liu Binyan, the delegation gave a reception for more than 150 guests to mark the occasion.

After spending an unforgettable fortnight in Los Angeles and Iowa, the Chinese delegation paid visits to Washington, New York, Boston and a few cities in the West. It also held forums with writers and scholars in these places.

THAILAND'S PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Hu Yaobang Views Kampuchea

OW191734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and principal members of the prime minister's party in the Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Hu greeted Prime Minister Prem with a handshake at the entrance of the meeting hall. He praised Prem for his contributions to the development of Sino-Thai relations. Prime Minister Prem said: "We'll do our best to further develop relations between our two countries."

Hu welcomed the Deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila. Sawetsila is on his seventh visit to China. Hu said China and Thailand should strengthen their cooperation so as to compel Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. "This concerns not only the security of the five ASEAN countries, the security of China, but also concerns the peace and stability in the entire Southeast Asia," he said.

He said that there exists no vested interests between China and Kampuchea, and China has no ambition in Kampuchea. Hu said China firmly supports the Kampuchea's patriotic forces in their unity against Vietnam because Vietnam's aggression has endangered peace and stability of the Southeast Asian countries. "As a Chinese saying goes: 'We are drawing swords to help the bullied,'" he said. "We hope, after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will become an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country," he said.

The prime minister reiterated support for the Coalition Government of Kampuchea, formed by the three resistance forces so that Democratic Kampuchea would have enough strength to resist Vietnamese aggression. He said that Vietnam's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea is an open violation of the U.N. Charter. "China, Thailand and other ASEAN countries should make joint efforts to force Vietnam to follow strictly the U.N. Charter and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. China's consistent policy toward Vietnam is a correct one," he said.

Hu said there is a mutual trust between China and Thailand. "It has been the unswerving policy of China to keep permanent good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation with Thailand."

Prem praised China for its contribution to strengthening the friendship between the two countries. "We should develop the relations between our two countries with candidness and sincerity, and on the basis of mutual benefit," he said. Present at their meeting were Huang Hua and Wu Xueqian.

Hu on Hong Kong Recovery

OW191419 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee met with Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and principal members of his party at Zhongnanhai this afternoon.

Hu Yaobang said: Our relations with Thailand have been tested for quite some time. It is our firm and unshakable national policy to coexist in a good-neighbor way, be friendly and cooperate with Thailand for a long time to come.

Hu Yaobang said: Forcing Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible. Concerns, first of all, the interests of the five ASEAN countries and the fundamental interests of the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, it also concerns our interests. We have no direct interests in Kampuchea. We support the struggle of the Kampuchean people because Vietnamese aggression has damaged the reputation of communist parties all over the world. Vietnamese hegemonism has endangered peace in Southeast Asia and is harmful to the people of various countries.

Hu Yaobang also briefed the distinguished Thai guests on China's domestic situation. He said: Our national policy is: 1) to concentrate on the four modernizations; 2) to reunify our country with the return of Taiwan to the motherland and recovery of Hong Kong; and 3) to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Prime Minister Prem said: China's consistent policy on the Vietnam issue is correct. China has contributed very much to the tripartite coalition of Kampuchea. We should urge the tripartite Kampuchean forces to unite and enable themselves to have sufficient strength to resist Vietnam's aggression.

Prime Minsiter Prem said he would do his best to continue strengthening cooperation with China. Present at the meeting were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs.

BANGKOK POST Report

BK200820 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 24

[Text] Beijing -- Chinese Communist Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday that China wants Kampuchea to be a non-socialist and neutral country, an informed source told the BANGKOK POST. The source said Hu also told Gen Prem that he wanted the three partners of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition under Prince Norodom Sihanouk to close ranks and resolve their differences. Gen Prem called on Hu at the Great Hall of the People for about one and a half hours yesterday afternoon, following a second round of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Zhao Ziyang.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who attended both meetings, told Thai reporters that Hu reaffirmed China's intention to maintain friendly relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries. He said that he was told by outgoing Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua during a meeting yesterday that China would abide by the UN resolutions as the basis for solving the Kampuchean problem and would also join the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Deputy government spokesman Mrs Wanida Chitman said Zhao asserted that China would continue to regard communist insurgency in Thailand as an internal Thai problem in which China will not interfere. China would give the communists only moral support, she quoted Zhao as saying. She said Prem raised the question of communist insurgency during the second round of talks yesterday. She said Prem expressed appreciation for China's wish to repatriate "misguided" Thai people living in exile in China to Thailand on a voluntary basis. China, she added, praised the Thai Government for its open-minded policy of allowing the "misguided" Thai exiles to return home.

The two parties also discussed bilateral trade and economic matters and international issues. Foreign Minister Sitthi said China had agreed to permit Thai Airways International to change its flight route from Bangkok-Canton to Bangkok-Beijing beginning next March 29. Thai suspended the Bangkok-Canton flight on November 1 because few passengers were using the service.

He said China also agreed to buy 100,000 tons of rice from Thailand this fiscal year and to expand bilateral trade, even though China is experiencing a trade imbalance with Thailand.

On Sino-Soviet talks on the normalisation of relations, Sitthi said China believed that rapprochement between the two countries would not take place in the near future, but assured that such an improvement in relations would benefit countries in this region. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY said that Prem expressed full agreement with China's position on Sino-Soviet relations.

Premier Zhao once again invited their majesties the king and queen and other members of the royal family to visit China at a convenient time. Today Gen Prem will meet with Communist Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping. He will return to Bangkok tonight.

Meeting With NPC Vice Chairman

OW200716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the principal members of his party at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Deng Yingchao paid tribute to the Thai Government and Prime Minister Prem for the great contributions they had made in recent years in promoting unity among the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea and in trying to work out a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Prem thanked the Chinese Government for its efforts to enhance the unity of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. He said he has been accorded an unforgettable, friendly reception during his current visit to China. "My talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary Hu Yaobang achieved what we had expected," he added.

Deng Yingchao said China and Thailand, who are friendly neighbors, should always live in friendship. Contacts between government officials and exchanges of non-governmental visits are beneficial and essential to the growth of freindship between the two peoples. The development of this friendship serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples, she said.

Recalling the warm welcome she received her from the royal family, parliament, government and people of Thailand in 1980, Deng Yingchao said, "recollection of the days I spent in Thailand brings me back to that country again." She asked Prime Minister Prem to convey her regards to King Phumiphon Adunyadet, the queen and the two princesses.

Also present at today's meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Advisor to the Foreign Ministry Han Nianlong.

Deng Discusses USSR Relations

OW200836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping said today that China is upholding a principle in its consultations with the Soviet Union and that principle is opposition to hegemonism and preservation of world peace.

Deng Xiaoping, who is chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of China, said this at a meeting with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and principal members of his party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

Referring to Sino-Soviet relations, Deng Xiaoping said: "We are still making contacts with the Soviet Union. But our consultations with the Soviet Union on the normalization of relations are based on one principle, namely opposition to hegemonism and preservation of world peace."

The superpowers' threats in the Asia-Pacific region are still there, he said. The Soviet Union is augmenting its military forces in this region, and the United States is unpopular because of its acts of intervention in this region.

Deng said the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression is a protracted one, and its final victory is not determined by any temporary success or setback. "We should firmly support the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea in their fight against the Vietnamese invaders," he said.

Deng Xiaoping said Sino-Thai relations are firm and natural. Neither side tries to impose its views on the other. The two countries have established and developed their relations in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. He said that China is willing to develop relations with other ASEAN countries. It is not an expediency but a long-term strategic policy. China will also develop friendly relations of cooperation with other Third World countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Prem Tinsulanon expressed satisfaction with the wide-ranging talks he had with Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary Hu Yaobang. These talks proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere and were a complete success, he said.

Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon for the Thai guests after the meeting. State Councillor Huang Hua and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were present.

Prem News Conference

OW201124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today called for freeing Southeast Asia from the influence of superpower conflict. He made this call at a press conference he gave here for Chinese and Thai journalists this afternoon.

Prem said that the people of most Southeast Asian countries lost their freedom and independence under the influence of superpower rivalry in the old days. Now, the trend of rivalry between the superpowers from without and their intervention in the internal affairs of this region has not come to an end.

To achieve their objectives, Prem said, the ASEAN countries have cooperated in the economic, social, cultural and political areas. They demand that Southeast Asia be turned into a region of peace, freedom and neutrality and be freed from the influence of superpower conflict, he said.

The formation of the Coalition Government in Democratic Kampuchea, he said, is one of the major efforts Thailand has made toward a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. It also represents the Kampuchean's aspiration for determining their own destiny.

The joint struggle waged by the patriotic forces in Kampuchea to regain their national independence has won all-out support from the international community, Prem said.

"I am convinced," he said, "the Kampucheans will succeed in regaining independence and freedom for their nation and further in benefiting the peace, stability and security of Southeast Asia."

Referring to bilateral relations, Prem said Sino-Thai relations have developed smoothly on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, friendship, mutual trust, equality and cooperation in political, economic and other fields in the interests of both sides. "These international principles are not only beneficial to both sides, but also to promoting the ties and understanding between the governments and peoples of the two countries," he said. "We hope that Sino-Thai relations will develop constructively so as to safeguard the interests of the two countries and defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole."

The Thai prime minister said that there are bright prospects for the development of Thai-Chinese relations in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. There are trade, scientific and technological and air service agreements between the two countries, which are beneficial to the development of bilateral relations. It is estimated that the trade volume between China and Thailand will be 24 times the 1975 figure.

Prem expressed the hope that the cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries will continue to grow. He said that the development of Thai-Chinese relations will be conducive to the economy and the life of the people of the two countries. Referring to the fifth economic and social development plan of Thailand, Prem said this plan aims at developing agriculture and industry and raising the living standards of the peasants -- the majority of the population. To achieve this goal, the Thai Government will absorb foreign funds, build plants, improve telecommunications and transport services and provide more jobs for the rural population.

Bangkok Coverage

BK211007 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon gave a press conference at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing yesterday afternoon prior to returning to Thailand. The prime minister said Thai-PRC relations have developed smoothly on the principle of pancasila and on the foundation of friendship and confidence in each other's good will, equality and economic, political and other forms of cooperation for mutual benefit. These relations benefit both countries and enhance contacts and understanding between the private sectors and the governments of the two countries. Therefore, he hopes that Thai-PRC relations will continue to develop constructively in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

Asked by newsmen about Thailand's economic development, the prime minister said the fifth national and social development plan stresses agricultural and industrial development in order to improve the living conditions of the people and the income of the farming people who make up the majority of the population. To achieve this target, the government drew up the eastern seaboard development program to attract foreign investment. The program includes construction of gas separation and fertilizer plants which are byproducts of the discovery of natural gas both in the Gulf of Thailand and on land. The eastern seaboard development program will also create more jobs and a better communication network.

Prem Sees Zhao Ziyang, Departs

OW200912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand left here for home by special plane this afternoon at the end of his official friendship visit to China.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to bid Prem farewell. He said Prime Minister Prem's visit to China was a short one. He hoped that Prem would come and tour some provinces and cities in China someday.

Zhao said: "Under the present complicated and changing international situation, leaders of our two countries should maintain frequent contacts and exchange of views so as to cooperate and coordinate even better in international affairs. The maintenance and development of friendly relations between China and Thailand is very important to peace and stability in Asia and particularly Southeast Asia."

Prem said: "I share similar views. Our two countries should maintain firm relations of friendship. A frequent exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries is conducive to mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries."

The two prime ministers shook hands with a hearty grip, hoping to meet each other more often. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was among those at the airport to see the Thai guests off.

Comments in Bangkok

OW210734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said today that Thailand and China by and large held the same views on the Kampuchea problem and had an identical assessment of the developments in that country. Prem Tinsulanon made the remarks in the Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, upon his returning from China.

On his meetings with Chinese leaders, Prem said that he was "received in a truly friendly way" and the visit was successful as expected. He added that his talks with Chinese leaders were "very beneficial." During his frank talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in a cordial atmosphere, they have reached "understanding of each other's viewpoints."

Prem said that China held that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was a desirable success. He noted that China supported the coalition government to resist foreign aggression and occupation.

Prem said that China reiterated its support to the stand of Thailand and other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for a solution of the Kampuchea problem in line with the U.N. resolutions and the principles laid down by the International Conference on Kampuchea.

He said that during the talks the Chinese side stressed the importance of the good relations between China and ASEAN and the important role of ASEAN in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Prime Minister Prem said he also discussed with the Chinese side on the ways to strengthen their cooperative ties as well as on international problems affecting security and stability in the region of Southeast Asia.

PLA'S CHI HAOTIAN ATTENDS BANGLADESH RECEPTION

OW210604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier M. Mahbubur Rahman, military, naval and air attache of the Bangladesh Embassy in China, and Mrs. Nagina Mahbub gave a reception here at noon today to mark the armed forces day of Bangladesh.

Among the guests present were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of embassies of various countries in China.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 27 NOV

OW271108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, will pay an official visit to China on November 27 at the invitation of the Chinese Government of the People's Republic of China.

GANDHI RECEIVES PRC SONG, DANCE ARTISTS

OW190927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 19 (XINHUA) -- "I wish your visit would contribute to the friendship between our two countries," said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when she received the members of a visiting Chinese song and dance ensemble here this morning.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is spending her 65th birthday today, received birthday greetings from Meng Yu, leader of the China Central Song and Dance Ensemble, which is the first Chinese song and dance troupe to India in the past two decades.

Standing in the garden of her official residence, the beaming prime minister shook hands with the Chinese artists, wishing them a pleasant stay in India. She said to them, "I am very happy to meet you."

Meng Yu said that her troupe of 35 members were thankful for the warm hospitality accorded to them since their arrival on November 17 to take part in the festival of the ninth Asiad performing arts and for a visit to the country.

The leader of the Chinese art troupe presented Mrs. Gandhi with two cloisonne vases and a Chinese painting showing a dancing maiden characteristic of the world-famous Dunhuang grottoes. A dance inspired by the Dunhuang murals will be on the ensemble's program during its India tour.

The prime minister had a photograph taken with the members of the Chinese art troupe.

After Mrs. Gandhi received the Chinese troupe, she also received art troupes from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, South Korea, Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ RECEIVES LIN HUJIA

OW201844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 20 (XINHUA) -- President Ziaul Haq received Lin Hujia, leader of the Chinese agricultural delegation, at Rawalpindi this evening.

During the meeting, President Ziaul Haq said that his recent visit to China was very fruitful. "I cherish the memory of this visit very much," he said.

He expressed the hope that Pakistan and China will cooperate with and learn from each other in the agricultural sector.

Lin Hujia, who is Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, said the joint committee set up between the two countries during the Pakistan president's visit to China will promote cooperation in the agricultural field. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was present on the occasion.

ZIAUL HAQ CITED ON AFGHAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

OW220220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq today expressed the hope that the United Nations General Assembly would adopt a "more emphatic" resolution this time while discussing the Afghan issue beginning Nov. 24, according to an APP report from Karachi today.

He was talking to newsmen at the Karachi Airport upon his arrival from Islamabad on a brief visit to the city.

Replying to a question about the number of Afghan refugees taking shelter in Pakistan, the president put their figure at 2.8 million. This figure did not include the large number of unregistered refugees, he added.

About the quantum of aid being given by foreign agencies and various countries for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, the president hoped that more aid would be provided to tackle the Afghan refugee problem.

XINHUA REPORTERS INTERVIEW EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL

OW191321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, November 18 (XINHUA) -- A senior Egyptian official has declared that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories constitutes a "threat to peace" and "hinders the peace process" in the Middle East.

Usamah al-Baz, first assistant to the foreign minister, said, "if the United States is unable to move Israel from this policy, much of its own credibility shall be shattered in the eyes of most Arabs including the Egyptians, because the U.S. is providing Israel with vast amounts of aid and most sophisticated weapons and it should be able to influence the Israeli policy."

Talking to XINHUA correspondents in an exclusive interview at his office today and yesterday, Al-Baz, who is also director of the president's office for political affairs, said first of all there should be an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. "We can not resume the negotiations when any part of Lebanon is under Israeli occupation," he said. After Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, he continued, "we can concentrate on creating the right conditions and environment for effecting the participation of Jordan and the Palestinians in the negotiations."

He went on to say, "the Palestinian people should be given the right to select their spokesman in the negotiations without outside interference. Neither the United States nor anybody else has the right to say whether a certain group is a true representative or not, let alone any guardianship or imposition." "Since the Palestinian people have chosen the Palestine Liberation Organization as their representative, the United States should not give itself the right to challenge that," he stated.

Al-Baz rebuffed the view of some Americans who insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization was not elected. He said liberation movements are usually not elected, but emerge as an expression of the will of the people who are fighting against colonialism and foreign domination. As to the PLO, there has been a process of election by certain representatives of the Palestinian people at their national congress. The U.S. attitude seems to be a "deliberate decision to ignore the will of the Palestinian people," he said.

Concerning a link between the Jordanians and the Palestinians, Al-Baz believed that "the most suitable form for this link is a confederation that guarantees coordination and cooperation between the two entities, not the dissolution of one into the other, or a merger of the two."

Turning to the current relationship between Egypt and Israel, Al-Baz described it as "normal", adding that "we are just two neighbors living in peace." However, the "quality" of the two countries' relations is determined by the Israeli behaviors in the region, first of all by its attitude towards the Palestinian issue. He said, "if Israel continues to threaten the security and stability of different Arab countries as it did when it conducted the raid on the Iraqi reactor and launched its offensive in Lebanon, this will definitely influence the quality of the relations."

Referring to the relationship between Egypt and other Arab countries, Al-Baz noted that "tension has disappeared, given way to cooperation which is increasing steadily." He stressed that there is no contradiction between the interests of Egypt and those of other Arab countries and that all Arab countries "share an interest in the maintenance of peace and security in the region, in the resistance of foreign exploitation and intervention, and in improving the life of the people." He said, "at this stage, we are not concerned with the resumption of diplomatic relations. The important thing is that we should join forces or at least work in parallel lines in the same direction of liberating the Palestinian land and defending the Arab region against foreign intervention."

With regard to the Iraqi-Iran war, Al-Baz reiterated Egypt's stand against this war as from the very beginning. He said that Egypt provided Iraq with badly needed weapons with a view to stopping the war. He said, "Iran decided to continue the war with the purpose of toppling the Iraqi government. This is a serious precedent that should never emerge between two countries belonging to the Third World and the Non-Aligned Movement."

Al-Baz declared that Egypt belongs to the Arab world, the African countries and the Third World countries. He said, "We consider the Arab, African and Third World countries as our partners in our march for progress and peace. The rest of the world can only be our friends if their interests coincide with those of Egypt, but not our allies."

EGYPT HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISES IN SINAI 19 NOV

OW191325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Egypt's Second Army today staged a live ammunition maneuver in Sinai Peninsula. Long-range field artillery and anti-tank guided missiles were used in addition to fighter planes and mechanised infantry units.

Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, who watched the maneuver, told reporters that it was defensive in character and "we are for peace." He said "we have plans to rebuild our armed forces" and "to keep our armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date equipment to defend our country and to be ready for facing any threats around us".

Referring to his forthcoming visit to Washington, the defense minister hoped the reports that the United States may reduce the size of military assistance to Egypt will turn out to be untrue. "It would be detrimental to the Egyptian rearming program and very detrimental to the situation in the area", he asserted.

He said that Egypt is asking for more equipment and has bought arms from many countries. Egyptian troops reportedly carried out another maneuver in Sinai a week ago.

The Sinai Peninsula was taken by Israel in 1967 and has been returned to Egypt last April.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY HABIB RETURNS TO LEBANON

OW192030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived here this morning, beginning his new shuttle mission in the Middle East.

The aim of his mission is to promote the talks between Lebanon and Israel on foreign troops' withdrawal from Lebanon and to pursue U.S. President Ronald Reagan's September 1 proposal on the Middle East issue.

It was reported that he will discuss Reagan's proposal with the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Israel.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS NATIONAL DAY OF OMAN

OW181358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 18 (XINHUA) -- 'Awad Badr ash-Shanfari, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China, gave a reception here today to mark the 12th anniversary of the National Day of the Sultanate of Oman.

Present at the reception were Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of Islamic Association of China and other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

OMAN'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 21 NOV

OW211208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense of the Sultanate of Oman, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was greeted at the airport by Wei Yingji, chief of staff of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Arriving here by the same plane were Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, and 'Awad Badr ash-Shanfari, Oman ambassador to China, who made a special trip to Guangzhou to greet the deputy prime minister and his party.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUP

OW182112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, Nov. 18 (XINHUA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad said yesterday that Syria will not impose any conditions for the evacuation of its troops from Lebanon when Israeli occupation comes to an end. This statement, made by the Syrian president to a visiting U.S. congressional delegation here yesterday, was carried in today's local newspapers.

Syrian troops entered Lebanon in 1976 in accordance with a mandate of the Arab summit. Israeli troops invaded Lebanon last June.

Al-Asad said, "Syria wants to see security and national unity re-established in Lebanon and the authority of the state extended throughout the country." Al-Asad told the Americans that the U.S. Middle East peace proposal put forward by President Ronald Reagan did not take into account all the foundations of a fair settlement to the Middle East problem. There is no bargaining over certain conditions such as Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, the president added.

Al-Asad accused Israel of rejecting peace, saying that this is because Israel thinks that with substantial U.S. aid, it can challenge the world public opinion and continue its aggression in defiance of any resolutions adopted by international organizations.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT CONTINUES AFRICA VISIT

Leparts Zimbabwe

OW182054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Harare, Zimbabwe, November 18 (XINHUA) -- American Vice-President George Bush left here for Lusaka this morning after ending a three-day visit to Zimbabwe. Before his departure, Bush told press at airport: "I have had lengthy and useful talks with Prime Minister Mugabe. We have dicussed the nature of the United States' assistance program in Zimbabwe, the state of our diplomatic relations, and the course those relations should take."

He assured Mugabe of American support in his attempt to lead the country to political and economic stability. At a banquet given by Mugabe in honor of Bush this week, Mugabe said that Zimbabwe, through OAU, firmly supported the Southwest African People's Organization in its liberation struggle and wanted to see a speedy resolution of the Namibian problem and establishment of peace in that country.

In reply, Bush said that the American Government wants a Namibian settlement too and has spared no effort in striving for a solution.

Stops in Zambia

OW191850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President David Kaunda Thursday urged the United States to intensify its initiative in finding a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

Kaunda told the visiting American Vice-President George Bush at a dinner that the present situation in Namibia and South Africa is very unhealthy. Unless a quick solution is found, he noted, the whole southern African region would be involved in a big conflict.

The president asked Bush to seize the opportunity to determine the best way of solving the problem. Before leaving for Kenya this morning after his one-day visit here, the American Vice-President stated that he had an impression that the United States shares Zambia's concern for this region.

"The United States, you and other frontline states, are working hard to end the scourge of the civil war, and bring the peaceful independence to Namibia, so that we can turn our attention from conflict to this region's need for economic progress," Bush said.

BENIN'S KEREKOU RECEIVES PRC ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW201800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Cotonou, Nov. 19 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Benin Sun Zhicheng today presented credentials to President Mathieu Kerekou.

In his conversation with the new ambassador after the presentation, President Kerekou praised the friendly cooperation between the two countries. He said that the work of the Chinese engineers and technicians working in Benin was successful. Sun Zhicheng arrived here on Wednesday.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Biographies of Wu, Zhang

OW191431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Biographical sketch of new Foreign Minsiter Wu Xueqian: Wu Xueqian, male, 60, is a native of Shanghai. He served successively as deputy director and director of the International Liaison Department of the CYL Central Committee, head of the International Liaison Department and vice chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, section chief, bureau chief and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and vice foreign minister.

Biographical sketch of Zhang Aiping, state councillor and concurrently minister of national defense: Zhang Aiping, male, 72, is a native of Daxian County, Sichuan. During the Long March, he was director of the political department of a Red Army division. During the war of resistance against Japan, he was commander of the Fourth Division of the New Fourth Army. During the war of liberation, he was deputy commander of the central China military area command. After the founding of the republic, he successively served as commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District command, chief of staff of the east China military area command and the Third Field Army, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff and concurrently vice chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense and vice chairman of the National Defense Industry Office, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff and concurrently chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, vice premier of the State Council and deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission.

Judicial Appointments

OW200238 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Lists of appointments and dismissals by the NPC Standing Committee adopted at the 25th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 19 November 1982:

Appointments

Members of the Juducial Committee fo the Supreme People's Court:

Lin Zhun [2651 0402], Zhu Mingshan [4376 6900 1472], Peng Shuhua [1756 2885 5478], Sun Wanzhong [1327 3834 6988], Ma Yuan [7456 0626] (female), Wang Qi [3769 1142], Liu Xunzhang [0491 3800 4545].

Dismissals

Song Guang, Yang Huanan, Li Yuebo, Li Rongdi (female) be dismissed from the post of members of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court.

FURTHER ON CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

Session Scheduled 24 Nov

OW211005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee held its 21st meeting at the hall of the CPPCC this morning. The meeting decided that the 5th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee will be held in Beijing on 24 November.

The Standing Committee today also adopted the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee (draft), and discussed the work report (draft) to be submitted by the Standing Committee at the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

The Standing Committee members also expressed their opinions with regard to the work of the CPPCC during the past year and how to create a new situation for the operation of the People's Political Consultative Conference so that it will give even fuller play to the role of the united front during the new period.

Today's meeting was chaired by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, He Changgong, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu attended the meeting.

Newcomers Appointed

OW211326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Professor Fan Shoukang who returned from the United States in April and settled on the mainland of China was added to the list of members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at the 21st session of the C.P.P.C.C. Standing Committee which closed here this morning.

Another new member is Huang Zhichang, former major and flight instructor in the Kuomintang air force who crossed over to the mainland from Taiwan last year. He is now deputy commandant of an aviation academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Committee held last year, 57 of the 2,054 committee members have passed away. The membership of the National Committee now is 1,999 including the two new comers.

A draft work report of the Standing Committee to the forthcoming Fifth Session of the National Committee and a draft list of members for the session's motion-examining committee were also adopted at today's meeting.

Meeting Ends 21 Nov

OW211132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 5th CPPCC National Committee ended the 21st session of its Standing Committee at the CPPCC Auditorium this morning.

Following discussions, members adopted a work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee to be submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

The session heard a written report by Cai Xiao, convenor of the motions examination committee of the Fourth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, on handling the proposals since the Fourth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. The report was adopted by the session. The session also approved the namelist (draft) of the motions examination committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, the namelist of nonvoting participants in the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and the namelist of additional members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Today's Standing Committee meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Zhou Peiyuan of the CPPCC National Committee. It was attended by Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

SELF-CRITICISM ON ZHAO YIYA ARTICLE PUBLISHED

OW210802 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial department article: "Self-Criticism for Publishing an Article With Grave Mistakes"]

[Text] This paper and JIEFANGJUN BAO on 28 August simultaneously published Comrade Zhao Yiya's article "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Civilization." This is an article written under a correct title but containing serious theoretical and political mistakes. On 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO published an article by its editorial department, "An Article With Serious Mistakes" (which this paper reprinted on 28 August) making a comprehensive and profound analysis of the mistakes in Zhao Yiya's article and bringing a number of questions to the due theoretical and political level. Presenting facts and reasoning things out, this article is very convincing as its criticism is both solemn and sincere. We completely agree with the JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial department article's analysis and criticism of Zhao Yiya's article and we have received a profound education from it.

Reading the article today, the serious mistakes in Comrade Zhao Yiya's article are very obvious. Under the general proposition that spiritual civilization has a class nature, Zhao's article not only states that each specific content of spiritual civilization has a class nature but the contents of material civilization also have this nature. In the name of "giving prominence to the three precepts," the Zhao article fabricates the totally non-existent issue of the so-called four precepts "negating" the three precepts and sets the building of ideology against the building of civilization -- setting the three precepts of having lofty ideals, moral integrity and a sense of discipline against the precept of having education. The article implies that stressing education would weaken the function of communist ideology and hamper the raising of people's political consciousness. Zhao's article also holds that the key to the emergence of the trend of bourgeois liberalization inside and outside the party is the lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. It then reproaches "some individual responsible comrades" in the theoretical, literary and art, and journalistic circles and even reproaches the overall "ideological guidance" of the party. It appears to him that our leadership has failed to maintain ideological sober-mindedness because such things as what should be advocated, what should be opposed, and what should attract our attention in inner-party education and in public propaganda are not quite clear and specific. Just as the article by the JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial department has pointed out, Comrade Zhao Yiya's article is propagating a kind of "left" viewpoint under the pretext of opposing bourgeois liberalization. In publishing such an article, which contradicts certain important contents of the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, thereby propagating the above-mentioned "left" viewpoints, our paper's mistakes are grave and we should conduct serious and conscientious self-criticism.

Why did we carry Comrade Zhao Yiya's erroneous article? Principally because there was the remaining poisonous influence of "left" ideas in our minds. So, we not only failed to discern the grave mistakes in Zhao's article but believed that his article was propagating socialist civilization with communist ideology at the core and, therefore, we hurriedly reprinted it in a prominent place in our paper, thereby extending the influence of its mistakes and causing very bad consequences.

1. Having been under the influence of the erroneous idea of "taking class struggle as the key link" for quite a long time, we frequently considered certain social phenomena to have a class nature when actually they did not. Such remaining poisonous influences were not totally eliminated until now. Therefore, we failed to detect that Zhao's article ran counter to Marxist "class analysis" and, on the contrary, believed that the author was stressing "class nature." This belief of ours is wholly erroneous. Under the conditions when class and class struggle exist, we should observe and handle social phenomena and contradictions having the nature of class struggle firmly and from a Marxist class standpoint. However, Marxism has opposed indiscriminate application of the class viewpoint and the method of class analysis all along. Indiscriminate application of the class viewpoint and the class analysis method is virtually distorting Marxism, which can only create ideological confusion and precisely impede the building of socialist civilization with communist ideology at the core.

2. Due to the influence of the erroneous viewpoint which belittles education, science and culture and due to our insufficient understanding of the dialectic relations between the building of ideology and the building of civilization which combine and promote each other, we failed to notice that the so-called "giving prominence to the three precepts" in Zhao's article was actually negating the vital significance of education in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and failed to note that expositions in his article were contradictory to the party's consistent policies. When our party was placing education and science in an important strategic status and scientifically expounding the important role of culture in modernization, our publication of Comrade Zhao Yiya's erroneous article which downgrades the role of culture was very detrimental to the stepped up efforts to build culture and to the task of selecting and promoting cadres strictly on the basis of being more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent.

3. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party's ideological guidance on both opposing the "left" erroneous tendency and keeping alert for and opposing the right deviationist trend of bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front has been very clear, specific and consistent. In August last year, the party Central Committee called a discussion meeting on problems on the ideological front and set forth the principles, policy and methods for strengthening the leadership to imporve the lax and weak condition and overcome the trend of bourgeois liberalization. Marked results have been achieved in the past year. We did know these things. However, we did not fully understand the party Central Committee's principles, policies and methods for solving the problems on the ideological front, nor fully understand its requirement for handling practical problems according to Marxist scientific and comprehensive method. In addition, there was the influence of "left" ideas in our attitude toward liberalization. As a result, we did not pay sufficient attention to such grave political and organizational mistakes as reproaching, in disregard of the facts, the "individual responsible comrades" in various circles and even reproaching the party's entire "ideological guidance" and we indiscreetly carried Comrade Zhao Yiya's article without serious study. This is extremely reckless. The consequences are extraordinarily serious.

In addition ot the remaining influence of "left" ideology, we also have committed organizational mistakes. As an organ of the Shanghai Municpal CPC Committee, we carried an article dealing with matters involving the over-all situation and, in particular, reproaching "individual responsible comrades" of the three circles and the party's entire "ideological guidance" -- without permission, without asking for instructions beforehand and without reporting to the leadership of the municpal CPC committee afterwards. This was not in line with the position of a local party paper and seriously violated the party's organizational principle.

In short, we erred both politically and organizationally in publishing Comrade Zhao Yiya's article. The fundamental cause of this error was our failure to study fully and grasp the party's line, principles and policies after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our failure to eliminate thoroughly the "left" ideas and our failure to keep a correct ideological line. We must learn a lesson from this mistake. While studying the 12th congress documents, we must at the same time study all the important documents after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, continue efforts to eliminate the influence of the "left" ideas, truly guide our thinking and propaganda with the program, principles and policies formulated by the 12th party congress, resolutely overcome the interference of "left" and right erroneous deviations and ideologically and politically keep in unison with the party Central Committee at all times.

"A fall into the pit, a gain in our wit." The mistake this time has given us profound education. We are determined, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the correct leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, to sum up our experiences, conscientiously take the lesson, correct our mistake and with enhanced vigor do a still better job in our paper's propaganda work.

BA YI RADIO DEFENDS CURRENT PURGED PLA LEADERS

OW191822 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Recently somebody accused PLA senior cadres of being influenced by the leftist tendency and urged them to take the lead in eliminating the leftist influence and following the correct line. The accusation, which is undoubtedly aimed at making the senior cadres the targets of the current anti-leftist campaign, is, however, contrary to the facts. Historical facts prove that an overwhelming majority of PLA leaders have displayed Comrade Peng Dehuai's dauntless spirit in firmly resisting the leftist tendency. It should be pointed out especially that during the decade of turmoil when the gang of four persecuted a large number of party and government leaders, it was only the PLA and its leaders who struck back at the ultra-leftist tendency by dealing ruthless blows at smash-and-grabbers, sheltering many outstanding party cadres and protecting state property. In view of these facts, how can one accuse the PLA senior cadres of making leftist errors and use the accusation as a pretext to dismiss them from their posts or force them to retire?

Speaking at a meeting of leading cadres at and above the divisional level of the Guangzhou PLA units, Comrade Wang Zhen accused the units' leading cadres of being seriously influenced by the leftist tendency and, under this pretext, of carrying out a so-called rectification of the leadership of the Guangzhou PLA units. Commander Wu Kehua and other comrades of the units were dismissed from their posts. However, it is well known to all that during the Cultural Revolution the leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, following the instructions of Marshal Ye and Huang Yongsheng, resisted the leftist tendency and struck at the smash-and-grabbers. Because of their resistance to the leftist tendency some leading PLA comrades were suppressed and persecuted by the gang of four. Therefore it is unreasonable to accuse the PLA leaders of having erroneous leftist views and, thus, relieve them of their duty.

At the present time, all localities are carrying out the campaign against the leftist tendency within the PLA and are directing the spearhead of attack at the senior army leaders. They have groundlessly attacked Wu Kehua, Nie Fengzhai, Zhang Caiqian, Du Yide, Rao Shoukun and many other comrades.

The bitter lessons we have learned from history remind us that somebody is obviously trying to use the current anti-leftist campaign to carry out another purge throughout the army to liquidate the dissenters. True, appropriate reform is needed in the army, but the method of a political campaign should not be used to liquidate the dissenters. It is well known to all that the resolution adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee strictly forbids the launching of a political campaign in the future. The 12th CPC National Congress as reaffirmed the resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Nobody should violate this resolution.

SUN YEFANG ON QUADRUPLING OUTPUT IN 20 YEARS

HK220613 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Sun Yefan [1327 0396 2455]: "There Are Not Only Political But Also Technical and Economic Guarantees for Quadrupling Output Value in 20 Years -- Also Discussing the Notion 'Big Base, Low Speed' as Not Being a Law"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, by steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- from 700 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan or so in the year 2000." The grand strategic objective unanimously approved by the 12th party congress has enhanced the morale of the people of the whole country, who are determined to advanced bravely and redouble their efforts to attain this grand objective. However, there are also some people who do not have much faith in quadrupling the output value in 20 years. They reason that a short while ago, the slogan was still to "ensure a 4 percent increase and strive for 5." Now that we want to quadruple the output value in 20 years, there should be an annual growth of 7.2 percent. Does not this mean that we are again committing past errors of exaggeration and rash advance? Moreover, for many years the convention "big base, slow speed" has also fettered people's minds. They think that since the speed laid down in the Sixth 5-Year Plan is to "ensure a 4 percent increase and strive for 5," therefore, according to this "law," the future speed can only be longer, not higher.

It should be pointed out explicitly that these views are wrong. There are not only political but also technical and economic quarantees for quadrupling the output value in 20 years. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress, this grand objective is a strategic objective for economic construction which the party has formulated in a spirit of realism. I think, so long as the whole party and the nation make concerted efforts, not only can we have complete assurance of attaining this grand objective but also that we can attain it "by steadily working for more and better economic results" as pointed out by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report. I shall try to explain my views as follows. It is hoped that the readers, particularly economists and practical economic workers, will point out mistakes so that they can be corrected.

I

First of all, it should be pointed out that, according to our historical experience in the 33 years since the founding of the PRC, an annual growth of 7.2 percent in the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production cannot be considered high. Let us exclude the exceptional situation during the 3 years of economic rehabilitation in the early years of the PRC (the gross output value of industrial and agricultural production of that time increased at an average of 21.8 percent annually).

From 1953 to 1981, the annual growth rate of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production was 8.1 percent. In my article "Readjustment, Reorganization and Speed" published on 14 September 1981 in SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO No 50, I stated:

"In the 3 years of economic rehabilitation of the early postliberation period, our annual industrial growth was as high as 20-30 percent. If, due to its special characteristics, the rehabilitation period could not be used as evidence, then, our average industrial growth in the First 5-Year Plan period was 18 percent annually. At that time, there was no practice of exaggeration or giving arbitrary and impracticable directions. In the early 1960's, from the time of the meeting which was attended by 7,000 people and summed up the experiences and lessons of the 3 years of great difficulties, up to the start of the 10 years of upheaval in 1966, our industry again developed at a steady rate of 17.9 percent annually. It was a period of 'readjustment, consolidating, filling-out and raising standards' and there was no practice of exaggeration or of giving arbitrary and impracticable directions."

"An important cause of our failure to attain a high speed ties in with our failure to do a good job of readjustment and restructuring. The cause of our failure to do a good job of readjustment and restructuring lies in the fact that the people are not so united, and some leading bodies are not so pure, as they were at that time. For example, some people refuse to act according to the principles of the CPC Central Committee. In these circumstances, in order to do a good job of economic readjustment and institutional reform, it is necessary to do a good job of the struggles on the ideological and political fronts. It is necessary to oppose both 'leftism' and right liberalism. With respect to those people who refuse to act according to the line and principles of the CPC Central Committee or are slack in their work, it is necessary to educate them or transfer them to other posts."

The current situation is better still than it was last year when I wrote the article "Readjustment, Reorganization and Speed." After several years of arduous work, we have won major victories in bringing order out of chaos in practical work on all fronts. A political situation characterized by stability and unity has taken shape and is being increasingly consolidated. The report to the 12th party congress has also proclaimed the building of a high level of socialist civilization as a strategic principle for building socialism, and that the success or failure of socialism depends on whether or not we adhere to this principle. At the same time, the report has also made a systematic and detailed exposition of the question of "striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization" by dealing with it as a special aspect. It holds that only with a high level of socialist democracy will it be possible to develop all our undertakings in accordance with the will, interests and needs of the people, to enhance the people's sense of responsibility as masters and give full play to their initiative and enthusiasm. The 12th party congress has also decided to conduct a conscientious consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983, so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party and thus bring about a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct. All these provide an important political guarantee for carrying out socialist construction and attaining the objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. In retrospect, an important reason for the major setbacks in our economic construction in the past 30-odd years lies in the lack of socialist democracy, particularly the lack of democracy with the party.

I think, therefore, so long as we resolutely implement the policy decisions and principles of the 12th party congress cited above, consolidate the party work style and bring about a fundamental improvement in standards of social conduct, the initiative and creativity of the broad masses of people will be greatly aroused and thus vigorously promote our production and construction.

II

The most direct technical and economic guarantee for quadrupling the total annual output value of industrial and agricultural production is the correct road which we have already found to the speedy development of agriculture and industry.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a highly favorable situation has been created for developing our country's agriculture as a result of gradually liquidating the wrong "leftist" guiding thought, adopting flexible policies, instituting production responsibility systems of various forms and advocating scientific farming. The total agricultural output value in 1978 topped that of 1977 by 9 percent. On this basis, the total agricultural output value in 1979 topped that of 1978 by 8.6 percent, with its growth rate surpassing that of the total industrial output value. The total output value of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops also surpassed the highest levels of the past. In 1980 and 1981, many areas in our country were attacked by serious flood and drought. Nevertheless, because the correct policy was adopted, it was possible to arouse the enthusiasm of the rural cadres and commune members in production, to alleviate the harm done to agricultural production and to increase the capacity for self-salvation by developing production. Total agricultural output value in 1980 and 1981 topped that in 1979 by 2.7 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. Among other things, total output value of such cash crops as cotton, edible oil and sugar continued to increase by a big margin. New headway was made in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other enterprises run by communes and production teams. Household sideline production developed even more quickly. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The importance of agriculture is known to everyone. The rapid change for the better in agricultural production has been the most important expression and indication of the speedy improvement of the nationwide economic situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Agricultural development has created favorable conditions for pushing forward the development of the national economy as a whole. In the future, provided we act on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, really take agriculture as the strategic key area of economic construction and continue to implement the policy of developing agriculture by "relying on both policies and science," it will definitely be possible to maintain continuously the highly favorable situation in agriculture and to develop it at a speed markedly higher than the average annual growth rate of 3.4 percent during 1953-1980 period. Once agriculture has developed, the peasants will become well-off, thereby imposing new and greater demands on industry, transportation, education, science, culture and public health and promoting the rapid development of industry and communications and of the national economy as a whole.

III

The rapid development of industry is the mainstay of quadrupling the total annual output value of industry and agriculture. Industry is a big sector of the economy. Its total output value usually accounts for about 70 percent of the total output value of industry and agriculture.

Industry must absolutely not be developed by assigning quotas to every department and every locality alike, and uniformly demanding they quadruple their output value. This method aims exclusively at total output value and will invariably lead to "exaggeration." To develop industry quickly, it is first necessary to carry out the work in many aspects, such as establishing a rational line-up of industrial departments, setting up a rational product mix, drawing up a rational layout of the producing areas, organizing cooperation for specialized projects, rationalizing the organizational structure of enterprises and raising the level of operation and management. However, in my opinion, the most fundamental principle in developing industry, as in developing agriculture, is to rely on policy and on science and technology. The most important and most practical thing at present is to carry out firmly the 4th point in the 10-point policy for economic construction put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the 4th Session of the 5th NPC last year, that is, to carry out technical transformation step by step in key units and make the maximum use of existing enterprises. He said: "In the past, we carried on expanded reproduction chiefly by building new factories, which had to be done in the period of laying the foundation for industrialization. Now that China already has several hundred thousand enterprises in industry and transportation, we will have to rely chiefly on the technical transformation of existing enterprises and on their initiative for expanded reproduction in the future. The good results obtained by many enterprises in this respect indicate that this course will yield faster results and bigger economic returns and require smaller investments than the building of new enterprises." "This is the key to smoother economic development."

Technical transformation of existing enterprises is a very important issue. Our country now has 400,000 enterprises in industry and transportation, of which more than 380,000 are in industry. However, only 1,000 large- and medium-scale projects (chiefly projects in industry and transporation, are under construction each year, and only about 100 of these projects are completed and put into operation each year (since 1976, only about 10 percent of the construction projects have been put into operation). These projects are relatively advanced and attain a relatively high labor productivity. However, they account for only a small proportion of the existing several hundred thousand enterprises. The existing enterprises are the mainstay. To increase industrial output value and accelerate industrial development, we certainly must also rely on the newly-built enterprises and especially the large- and medium-scale projects, which play the role of the backbone. However, stress should be put on tapping potential and carrying out technical innovation and transformation in the existing several hundred thousand enterprises. That is to say, industrial development should be achieved by relying chiefly on carrying out technical innovation and improving operation and management of these several hundred thousand enterprises.

During the 1930's the Soviet Union upheld the law that "if the base is big, the speed must be low." People holding this opinion generally quoted Stalin's "The Results of the First 5-Year Plan" to support their argument. Stalin said: "In studying the speed of increase of output value, we should not confine our scope to the percentage of increase but must also know the content of each percent of the increase and the total increase of the annual output value." ("Collected Works of Stalin," vol 13, p 171). Here, Stalin also talked about the speed of increase of total industrial output value in the Soviet Union, pointing out that the speed of increase during the First 5-Year Plan period was lower, but in terms of absolute value, was higher than that during the recovery period. Generally speaking, during the several decades of industrial development in the Soviet Union and the three decades of industrial development in China, the speed of development decreased instead of increasing gradually.

This gave more reasons for people to apply the law of "big base, low speed" in explaining the slowing down of economic development. In fact, this explanation was flimsy and untenable. The speed of industrial development decreased in the Soviet Union. Industrial development in China also showed a downward trend. The concrete historical conditions were different in the two countries. The superficial phenomena were somewhat similar. But this did not constitute a law. There were numerous causes for the low rates of industrial development in the Soviet Union and China. An important cause was that the economic and financial systems strangled technical innovation and transformation of the existing enterprises. As a result, the great majority of the old enterprises underwent little technical development, their labor productivity remained basically unchanged, their output increased very slowly and even remained at the previous level. The small number of newly built or expanded enterprises were relied on to increase productive capacity and accelerate industrial development. But the number of enterprises that were built or expanded each year was pitifully small. Under these circumstances, if the productive capacity of the existing enterprises is the denominator and the productive capacity of the newly built or expanded enterprises is the numerator, then the speed of economic development is determined by the value and the change of the fraction. When the number of old enterprises grows, the denominator will be bigger. At the same time, no matter how vigorously it is expanded, the capital construction front cannot expand miraculously because it is after all restricted by national capacity. Every year there can only be an increase of about 100 big or medium-sized enterprises and a few thousand small enterprises. That is to say, the numerator can hardly get any bigger. In other words, the numerator can hardly grow faster than the denominator. If the situation goes on like this, the value of the fraction will continue to diminish and development will certainly be slow.

In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that we should, in a long period to come, do a good job in restructuring the economic setup. Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report to the congress also set forth the task of completing the reform of the economic institutions in a systematic way. That is to say, we should not rest content with the previous revisions of the old economic setup, including the institutions of planning and finance; rather, what we need is to carry out a major reform so as to meet the needs of the development of productive forces. We can imagine that if we make a change in the economic setup and blaze a new trail in developing industry in the way Premier Zhao Ziyang described, such that the expansion of reproduction in the future will rely mainly on technical transformation and giving full play to existing enterprises, then, the growth of production will not exclusively depend on a few newly built enterprises; rather, it will at the same time rely on the technical transformation of existing enterprises which always account for a vast majority. In this way, both the minority and the majority will be taken care of and the rate of growth will be much faster. Even if we make new investments, but still take the measure of carrying out technical transformation in existing enterprises, good results, that is quick returns from low expenditure, can still be achieved. In general, investment can be saved by 1/3 or even more by carrying out technical transformation rather than building new enterprises. The time necessary for the former is only half as long as for the latter and the equipment and materials needed in the former are only 60 percent as much as in the latter. These instances can be found everywhere. Therefore, carrying out technical transformation is an important technical and economic guarantee for us to maintain a high rate of growth in the development of industry and the national economy as a whole.

"When the base is big, the rate will become slow." This viewpoint does not tally with the history of production development in human society. Facts show just the opposite.

If we look at the several economic formations that human society has been through, we find that the production growth rate is accelerating. The well-known Soviet economist, the late Academician (Stelumirin) has made a rough estimate about the technical progress of human society and the rate of production development. He found that the average growth rate of technology in the Stone Age was only 1-2 percent every 10,000 years; in the Iron Age, the growth rate of productivity which reflected technical progress was at an average of less than 4 percent every 100 years; while in the Ages of Steam and Electricity, taking the United States as an example, in the period from 1870 to 1949, the productivity of industrial workers increased by an average annual rate of 1.5 to 3 percent. (See the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES No 47, 1959). Because technology advances at an increasing rate, even in capitalist countries, the growth rate of industry has been accelerating and not slowing down. Some people have estimated that in the period of 80 years from 1700 to 1780 the annual growth rate of industrial output value in Britain was 0.9 percent; while in the 136 years afterward from 1781 to 1917 this rate increased to 2.2-2.5 percent. (see Nottkin): "Rate and Ratio of Socialist Reproduction" p 2). Therefore, the notion that "if the base is big, the growth rate will be slow" does not conform with the law of the development of science, technology and production. This notion ignores the reality that modern science and technology always develops at a high speed.

In order to speed up the development of our industry we should first break through the old habit of, whenever increasing production is mentioned, thinking only about carrying out capital construction, building new enterprises and developing new setups. We should instead attempt to expand production capacity on the basis of existing technology, equipment, materials, technological procedures and products. In particular, we should not proceed solely from the interests of our own localities, departments and units and ignore the relevant stipulations laid down by the state, continuing to build those small enterprises, such as small tobacco processing plants, small distilleries and small textile mills, which always compete for raw materials and energy with large enterprises with advanced equipment. The reason for this is that running small local enterprises will not help raise the growth rate of the economy, and moreover this can hold down the utilization rate of equipment in large enterprises and make them operate below capacity, resulting in a decline in social productivity and economic results. It should be realized that apart from the necessity of concentrating some funds on developing energy and transport as well as some newly emerging branches of industry, we must mainly concentrate our efforts on technical transformation in existing enterprises and give guarantees of funds and materials for this work. So long as we no longer "love the new and hate the old," wear down the vast number of old enterprises, freeze technological progress and stake economic development solely on the building of new enterprises, and instead exert great efforts to do a good job in carrying out technical transformation in existing enterprises, our production development is bound to speed up.

Along with the change of economic construction policy, we must, as Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "formulate within a relatively short time an equipment replacement policy that is in line with conditions in our country and favorable to economic development. The depreciation rate for fixed assets of enterprises must be gradually raised, based on the conditions of different trades and enterprises, so as rationally to shorten the equipment replacement cycle of enterprises."

On the question of raising depreciation rate, there have always been different views in our economic circles. In the article "Starting With the Need To Reform the Equipment Management System of 'Reproducing Antique Equipment and Freezing Technical Progress'" published in HONGQI No 6, 1979, I said: "To enable the hundreds of thousands of existing old enterprises to fulfill this great task, that is, develop production in a short time at a speed no slower that that already reached in the First 5-Year Plan, and thereby bring about a marked improvement in the people's livelihood, then... we must completely change the equipment management system of 'reproducing antiques' and 'freezing technology's still being practiced in the industrial sector. For this reason, we must first raise the depreciation rate and shorten the depreciation time." If we cannot shorten it to about 4 or 5 years as in the case of advanced industrial countries, at least we must not fall behind the replacement cycle already reached by Western countries in the 19th century. In other words, depreciation time cannot exceed 10 years. What I have said regarding the problem that the present depreciation rate is inclined to be too low conforms to objective reality. Recently, Comrade Zhou Guanwu, introducing the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, talked about actual conditions in his company. He said: "In the past, of the depreciation fund which was 3.3 percent of the total fixed assets received by the enterprise, 50 percent had still to be handed over to the state. Actually, the enterprise only received 1.65 percent. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has a lot of old quipment, such as the boilers produced by the Ford Company in 1918 and an old type of turbine left over from the Qing Dynasty, which are still in use. We reckon that it will take 60 years to replace and transform all the old equipment based on this depreciation rate for fixed assets. The old methods for the major repair of equipment and plants stipulated: 1) There is to be no change of locality. 2) There is to be no increase in area. 3) There is to be no addition of floors. In fact, we could only reproduce 'antiques' in the same old way. All this has seriously hindered technical progress." (RENMIN RIBAO 30 October, 1982)

However, some comrades hold that the present depreciation rate is not low. For example, Comrades Liu Biao and Tian Chunsheng said in an article that according to the statistics of the 1978 end-of-year accounts, the average depreciation rate of fixed assets for industrial enterprises was 4.1 percent and the depreciation time was 24 years. If the funds allocated by the state and the funds in the form of loans used for the replacement and technical transformation of the fixed assets of enterprises are added, then the actual depreciation rate of our country's industrial enterprises would be above 6 percent. They also said: "At present, some comrades advocate raising the depreciation rate, but they seldom or basically never take into consideration material or technical conditions. They seem to think that with the raising of depreciation rate, 'antiques' will become 'fashionable goods,' old equipment will be eliminated and there will be only advanced equipment. This is not realistic." To defend their argument, they also listed as an example that the average depreciation rate of the United States was also only about 8 percent. (Liu Biao and Tian Chunsheng: "Several Questions Regarding Depreciation of Fixed Assets in China," JINGJI YANJIU No 9, 1980)

It should be mentioned that the "comrades" refuted in the article included myself. However, I am of the opinion that their view is unconvincing and its basis untenable. If their formulation can be established, then the development of the history of capitalist society is retrogressive. As everybody knows, "Das Kapital" written by Marx more than a century ago, clearly pointed out that a capitalist economic crisis occurs approximately once every 10 years, and its material basis is determined by the fact that capitalist society replaces its fixed assets about once every 10 years.

Marx said: "The development of fixed capital extends the length of this life on the one hand; it is shortened on the other by the continuous revolution in the means of production, which likewise incessantly gains momentum with the development of the capitalist mode of production. This involves a change in the means of production and the need for their constant replacement, on account of invisible depreciation, long before they expire materially. One may assume that in the essential branches of modern industry, this life cycle now averages 10 years.... True, periods in which capital is invested differ greatly and far from coincide in time. But a crisis always forms the starting point of large new investments. Therefore, from the point of view of society as a whole, a crisis, to a greater or lesser extent, forms the basis for the next turnover cycle." (Das Kapital vol 2, "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 24, pp 206-207). This means that in the preceeding century and more, the depreciation rate of fixed assets in capitalist society was about 10 percent. Since then, as a result of the further development of capitalist production techniques, world science and technology in recent decades are again in a state of high speed development. Correspondingly, for the sake of strengthening competitiveness, some capitalist countries and enterprises have speeded up depreciation, further shortened depreciation time and raised depreciation rate and replacement of fixed assets once every 3 to 5 years or 5 to 7 years is nothing new. This is also a reason as well as material basis for the shortening of the capitalist economic crisis cycle to 4 or 5 years in recent decades. However, Comrades Liu Biao and Tian Chunsheng have instead ignored these facts and insisted that the depreciation rate of capitalist society has not been raised but lowered. If the depreciation rate of fixed assets is 8 percent as they claim, then the replacement cycle of fixed assets in capitalist society would be 12 to 13 years or the capitalist economic crisis cycle would be longer, not shorter than before. This neither conforms to objective reality nor to theoretical logic.

The present low depreciation rate in China is a generally acknowledged fact, and has also become a factor restricting our country's development in production and technology. I have repeatedly pointed out that the depreciation rate should be gradually increased to 10 percent. My proposal is based on the fact that our country is now short of fiancial resources and burdened with the heavy task of carrying out technical transformation for fixed assets and updating equipment in existing enterprises. Such a task has built up over the past 30 years, so it is difficult to accomplish it overnight. A 10 percent depreciation rate is an interim measure only. It should be gradually raised further in the 1990's when our country's economy enters a new vigorous stage of development.

In order to carry out gradual technical transformation in existing enterprises, the depreciation funds, in principle, should be kept and used by these enterprises. No doubt, the depreciation funds of those enterprises which should be closed down or stopped from further development, should be forwarded to the state ot keep and utilize under a unified plan. The technical transformations of ordinary enterprises should rest on depreciation funds.

The problem of depreciation rates for fixed assets should be in no way underestimated in the building of socialist civilization. In an editorial entitled "Exploring the Diversification of China's Economy" published in the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN on 20-21 October 1982, Keizi Samejima, deputy editor-in-chief, said: "In China, neither members of relevant economic departments nor management personnel of enterprises can really know the importance and necessity of depreciation rate, because they think that when machines or equipment become obsolete, they can be renewed with allocated state funds. When such thinking prevails it is probably natural that the issue of depreciation rate is somewhat neglected. When visiting industrial bases in Changchun and Shenyang, northeast China, I heard the opinion that if all depreciation charges were at least recognized by enterprises, then a first step would be made toward improving the present situation."

Increasing the depreciation rate and allowing enterprises to keep and use these funds, coupled with other financial measures, will give the enterprises the needed financial resources to carry out technical transformation. However, we should be aware that giving the needed financial resources to enterprises may not solve all problems. Just as in his important speech at a recent national meeting giving awards for scientific and technical achievements Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out, in order to intensify efforts of enterprises in promoting technical development, not only should we give them the needed strength, but we should give them also motive force and pressure. This involves the system of economic management. As a result of applying the old managerial system our enterprises still regard quantity as superior to quality, concentrate on increase of output value, but neglect the improvement of labor productivity, product properties and profit rate, and like to build new projects and augment equipment, but neglect technical transformation and the updating of equipment. If no major and essential reforms are made to such a managerial system, which is now hampering technical transformation, then the following situation will appear: enterprises will not make use of their funds to update the outdated equipment and promote technical transformation, but will continue to follow the old path of building new projects of augmenting equipment.

At the same time, in promoting effective technical transformation in existing enterprises, the state should give the enterprises guidance and supervision and make overall arrangements. First, funds earmarked for technical transformation in existing enterprises are not to be diverted to any other purpose, and in particular should not be used to build meeting halls, houses or new workshops. Owing to the greater autonomy accorded to enterprises, including financial power, generally speaking enterprises now have sources of funds for promoting technical transformation. But, the problem is that such funds are sometimes diverted to other purposes. For this reason, strict financial supervision should be exercised. In addition, funds should be clearly divided into three portions -- C,V, and M. The depreciation funds in the C portion should be mainly used for updating the equipment and carrying out technical transformation. In funds of the M portion, except a small amount of funds drawn from profits to be retained by enterprises, 90 percent of them should be forwarded to the state for making new investments and used for non-productive expenses. Expenses for trial manufacture of new products and new equipment and for new technology will be mainly allocated by the state, that is to be paid by the funds drawn from surplus products (M). Funds for trial manufacture of new products, which are drawn from profits retained by enterprises, are also of the same nature. Second, in carrying out technical transformation of all types of existing equipment, including those installed in the time of the Qing Dynasty, professional departments of all trades should invite specialists for discussions to work out overall plans and draft unified policies. Thus, not only can the work of technical transformation be done with leadership and planning, and be undertaken group after group and at different times, but also the autonomy accorded to enterprises can be fully respected and everything will not be put under too much control.

In a recent interview conducted by Itsuro Tagawa, member of the editorial board of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN with Konosuke Matsushita, an influential entrepreneur in Japan, Konosuke said: It will take China a century to realize her modernization." What is the basic concept of a century? In Japan, it meant the whole period of modernization from the Meiji Reformation in 1868 to the late 1960's. I maintain that we will only trail behind foreigners at a snail's pace and will hardly catch up with them if we make no change in our system of reproducing "antiques" and "freezing" technical development.

However, so long as, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and in line with the 12th party congress spirit, we strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and attach great importance to the role of technical progress, we will surely be able to overcome difficulties and obstacles on the road of progress and bring credit to the Chinese nation and socialism. We will be able not only to fulfill but also overfulfill the targets in our strategic objective for the coming 20 years so that we will shorten the course of our modernization and accomplish the four modernizations in less than a century.

STATE COUNCIL ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION MEETING

OW212121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the national leading group for enterprise consolidation called for all localities and departments to check and accept the first group of consolidated enterprises in accordance with the requirements set forth in the central authorities' relevant documents. Enterprises must be checked according to the high standards and strict requirements and can be accepted as consolidated enterprises only when they meet such standards and requirements. This must not be done perfunctorily.

At a meeting on the work of enterprise consolidation done by various departments under the State Council, which opened today, this responsible person pointed out: It has been discovered recently that enterprises that had not yet been consoldiated well were checked and accepted as consolidated enterprises in some localities. For example, 13 of the first 15 enterprises in Mianyang Prefecture, Sichuan Province, designated for consolidation, had been checked and accepted as consolidated enterprises by the end of August. The provincial department responsible for this work discovered that these enterprises which were checked and accepted as consolidated enterprises had not consolidated themselves in accordance with the requirements set forth in the documents of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In particular, they had not even dealt with several knotty problems, such as the problems of consolidating their leading bodies and labor orgnaizations. Thus the provincial department responsible for this work required them to continue to consolidate themselves.

In view of this situation, the responsible person of the national leading group for enterprise consolidation called for doing a better job in checking enterprises and accepting them as consolidated ones and made it a rule that enterprises remaining in one of the following five situations are not to be accepted as consolidated enterprises:

-- Enterprises whose consolidation of their leading bodies and primary party organizations is not up to the standard set by the Organization Department of the party Central Committee.

-- Enterprises which have not yet divided their economic responsibility to the state among various levels, have not yet had their workshops, shifts, sections and individual workers fulfill such responsibility and have not yet done away with the practice of "sharing food from the same big pot" and egalitarianism in distributing bonuses.

-- Enterprises which have not yet organized production according to their fixed number of workers and production quotas, and are overstaffed but have not yet dismissed their superfluous personnel. Even if they have done so, they have not yet trained and made proper arrangements for the dismissed superfluous personnel.

-- Enterprises which have not yet conscientiously implemented the "Regulations on Rewards and Penalties for Enterprise Workers and Staff Members" and the "Rules for Workers and Staff Members," and whose labor discipline is lax and their financial management cannot meet the six standards set in the "Report on Strengthening State Enterprises' Financial and Accounting Work."

-- Enterprises whose technical and economic indices have not yet reached their past record highs in these regards, whose variety and quality of their products cannot satisfy their customers and have not yet noticeably improve their economic results.

This responsible person also said: The year of 1983 will be a critical year for the all-round consolidation of enterprises. All localities and departments should continue to consolidate vigorously the first group of enterprises designated for consolidation before the end of this year and pay attention to summing up experiences in order to lay a solid foundation for enterprise consolidation next year.

CPC LEADING COMRADE ON TIANJIN COMMERCIAL WORK

OW212100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently wrote his instructions on a written report his instructions on a written report on Tianjin Municipality's experience in establishing 594 collective commercial service outlets within 3 months by breaking through the unnecessary and overelaborate formalities involved. He pointed out that Tianjin Municipality's experience is a good example and such a work style should be popularized among all departments.

Acting in accordance with his instructions, the Ministry of Commerce and XINHUA's Tianjin branch conducted a joint investigation in Tianjin Municipality and recommended the municipality's revolutionary spirit and new work style in developing collective commercial undertakings to a national conference on commercial work.

The Research Office under the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat has issued a circular on Tianjin Municipality's experience and pointed out that the experience shows everything depends on human efforts. The circular said: Many things seem to be difficult to handle, but they can be readily tackled so long as the leadership is resolved, has a good work style, relies on the masses and is bold in and good at solving practical questions.

CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL ORDER

OW191037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Political and Legal Affairs Committee under the CPC Central Committee held a telephone conference this evening to draw up plans for improving social order this winter and next spring. It was pointed out at the conference that organizations in all parts of the country, inspired by the 12th party congress' guidelines, should exert further efforts to improve social order this winter and next spring on the basis of marked improvements.

Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, delivered a speech at the conference with Liu Xiazhi, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Political and Legal Affairs Committee, presiding.

Since the beginning of this year, all local organizations have done a great deal of work to improve urban and rural public security under the leadership of party committees and the people's governments at various levels. Social order and security have turned for the better.

Statistics indicate that the number of criminal cases in the first 9 months of this year throughout the country dropped by 15.7 percent compared with the same period last year. The purpose of the telephone conference was to exploit this victory and to take the lead this winter and next spring in fulfilling Comrade Hu Yaobang's call at the 12th Party congress that, in the next 5 years, we should "strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the party's style."

Chen Pixian pointed out at the telephone conference: The party Central Committee and the State Council are greatly concerned about current social order. A marked improvement in this field has been made since the beginning of this year. We must, however, adhere to the concept of "one dividing into two" regarding achievements and shortcomings. We must understand the urgent need to improve social order and understand the arduous and protracted task involved. Further efforts to ensure continuous improvements are still needed in areas where social order has turned for the better, still greater efforts should be made immediately in areas where public security and order has deteriorated.

As a rule over the years, winter and spring are the seasons in which problems of public security and order frequently occur, Chen Pixian pointed out. Only by thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the national work conference on political and legal affairs and by improving social order this winter and next spring, will we be able to consolidate and exploit the achievements we have made this year in improving urban and rural public order and security and lay a good foundation for scoring still greater achievements next year.

Chen Pixian continued: The key to success in improving social order and security lies in party committees and governments at all levels who should attach great importance to, and strengthen their leadership over, public security. Problems concerning social order and public security should be comprehensively tackled. The political and legal affairs departments have great responsibilities in such problems, but we cannot rely only on those departments. Under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, it is necessary to mobilize the forces of all sectors, explicitly define the functions and responsibilities of the departments and units concerned and establish various systems of personal responsibility to include everyone at both upper and lower levels. Leading cadres are required to work on duty shifts by rotation and to see that plans carried out are supplemented by supervised followup action. Those who have rendered meritorious service should be commended and rewarded, while those who have failed to perform their duty should be criticized and educated.

Party committees and governments at all levels are required to pay great attention to research on the new conditions and tendencies of social order. They should discover new questions, sum up fresh experience and take new measures to deal with such questions, so that our work can keep abreast of the times.

Chen Pixian urged political and legal affairs departments at all levels, their cadres and the police handling such affairs to brace up, unite as one, concert their actions and contribute to common efforts aimed at improving social order this winter through next spring. He called on them to tackle earnestly and systematically important problems concerning public order and security in local areas, strengthen work at grassroots levels, preempt potential crime, forestall any possible escalation of civil disputes into criminal cases, and prevent transformation of contradictions among the people into animosity.

Efforts are needed, he said, to coordinate with various departments in carrying out political and ideological work aimed at strengthening education in communist ideology, in publicizing the legal system and in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct.

To do so, it is necessary to give full play to our democratic work style, forge close links with, and fully arouse, the masses and rely on them so that we shall be able to establish a mighty contingent of activists in safeguarding public security and social order. Political and legal affairs departments at various levels should conscientiously improve work style, go deep into realities, strengthen investigations and study at grassroots level units and give them specific guidance.

Concluding his speech, Chen Pixian urged local organizations in all localities to get mobilized and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's social order and public security this winter through next spring while working hard to create a new situation in political and legal affairs work.

Also speaking at the telephone conference were Wang Wentong, vice minister of public security; Li Shiying, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Zeng Hanzhou, vice president of the Supreme People's Court; Zhu Jianming, vice minister of justice; Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs; and Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department.

Taking part in the conference at the other end of the telephone were principal responsible comrades of the party committees and people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities directly under the central government; party committee secretaries in charge of political and legal affairs; responsible persons of political and legal affairs committees, departments of public security, people's procuratorates and courts, and departments of justice and civil affairs; leading comrades of the PLA's military regions in charge of political and legal affairs; and responsible persons of various security departments, procuratorates and courts.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CHAIRMAN DIES

OW211309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrades Yang Dongsheng (of Tibetan nationality), vice chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress and Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, died of illness despite all treatment on 13 November 1982 in Beijing at the age of 64.

According to Comrade Yang Dongsheng's last wish, the funeral arrangements for him should conform to the principle of simplicity and no memorial meeting should be held for him.

Deng Xiaoping sent a wreath to him. Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Liu Lantao, Pagblha Geleg Namgya and others also sent wreaths to him and visited him in the hospital when he was critically ill. They paid their last respects to the deceased at the Beijing Hospital on 20 November. Comrade Li Weihan also sent a wreath to him and visited him in the hospital.

Also sending wreaths were responsible persons of the units concerned and Comrade Yang Dongsheng's friends, including Yang Jingren, Yin Fatang, Tian Bao and Zha-xi-wang-xu.

A native of Jinchuan County, Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, Comrade Yang Dongsheng joined the revolutionary ranks in 1935 and the CYL in 1936. He was admitted to the CPC in August 1938. He served in the 5th Red Army Group during the Long March and successively served in the 4th Division of the New 4th Army and the 12th Column of the East China Field Army during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation.

After nationwide liberation, he successively served as deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Committee for Xizang work, deputy secretary of the committee, secretary of the Xizang regional party committee, vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Region and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee. He was elected delegate to the 8th party congress, alternate delegate to the 12th party congress, deputy to all the National People's Congresses and the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee.

Comrade Yang Dongsheng was loyal to the party and the people. He resolutely supported and implemented the party's lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, assidiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and upheld the four fundamental principles. His death is a heavy loss to us in the work among the nationalities and in Xizang.

Under the sponsorship of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Raidi, Zhang Xiangming, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Yang Zongxin, Samding Doje Pamo, La-min Suo-lang-lun-zhu, Jiang-zhong Ping-cuo-ci-dan, Zha-xi-duo-ji, Gai Yuxian and Ji-pu, responsible persons of the party, government and army organizations and the CPPCC committee in the region, as well as people of various nationalities and circles mourned before a portrait of the deceased on 17 November.

BAINQEN ERDINI RETURNS FROM GANSU, SICHUAN TOUR

OW201353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, returned by train after a two-month inspection tour of two Tibetan autonomous prefectures in southeast Gansu Province and in northwest Sichuan Province.

"Wherever I went, I saw the party's policies were implemented. Gratifying results were achieved in political, economic and other fields. The Tibetan people were contented as their material life was noticeably improved.

"All this accredited to the party and government's deep concern shown towards the minority nationalities. It has again proved only by uniting under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party can the Tibet and other nationalities have a bright future," he said.

Bainqen Erdini, also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, visited pastoral and agricultural areas, factories, schools and hospitals. He had wide contact with cadres and people of various nationalities. During his visit he talked about the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, the significance of unifying the country and strengthening unity among the nationalities. He also made suggestions about policies and programs.

He was met at the railway station by Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

ZHAO ZIYANG HAILS SHANXI COUNTY'S SUCCESSES

OW190615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Taiyuan, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- Pinglu County in Yanbei Prefecture -- a well-known poor county in Shanxi Province -- has reaped a good harvest this year, thus removing at one stroke the label of a poor county that had always relied on the state for grain supply over the past 20 years. On 1 November Premier Zhao Ziyang wrote a letter to the Pinglu County CPC Committee and the people's government, congratulating them for their achievements.

In his letter, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: Northwest Shanxi is one of the areas for which the party Central Committee and the State Council are extremely concerned. It is highly encouraging that this year Pinglu County has reaped a bumper harvest. I hope that, in this victorious situation, you will keep clear-headed, seriously sum up your experiences, do your work soundly, continue to stabilize and improve the agricultural production responsibllity systems, popularize agricultural science and technology, pay attention to maintaining ecological balance, strive for sustained growth in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, industry and sideline occupations, and do a still better job in building Pinglu County.

In June this year, Comrade Zhao Ziyang went to this poor country in northwest Shanxi to investigate the situation in its rural areas. At that time, the county CPC committee reported to him that owing to the implementation of the production responsibility system of making payments on the basis of output, the practice of paying full attention to farming with a scientific approach and the rational readjustments in crop pattern, they were confident that the country's agricultural production figures this year would reach the three "7's" -- 70 million jin of grain crops, 7 million jin of oil-bearing crops and an average per capita income of 70 yuan. If everything went well, it was possible that these figures would reach the three "1's" -- 100 million jin of grain crops, 10 million jin of oil-bearing crops and an average per capita income of 100 yuan.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Pinglu County is one of the poorest counties in the entire nation. A report must be submitted to the State Council if Pinglu realizes its goal of pushing production figures to the three "1's." The results show that Pinglu Country's total grain output has actually surpassed the 100 million jin mark after the autumn harvest. Its output of oil-bearing crops has exceeded the 10 million jin mark and the average per capita income has reached more than 190 yuan.

The county CPC committee and the people's government are greatly inspired by Comrade Zhao Ziyang's letter in reply to their report. In the course of discussion, the cadres warmly expressed their determination to respond with actual deeds to the solicitude to the people in the hilly areas by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

HK190640 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by Liu Shiping [0491 2514 1627] and Zhai Qiyun [5049 0796 6663]: "Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Elects New Leadership"]

[Text] After the conclusion of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Congress, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, advisory commission and discipline inspection commission respectively held plenary sessions from 14 to 15 November to elect their new leading bodies. The newly elected leading bodies consist of: Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi, secretaries Jiao Ruoyu, Chen Xitong, and Zhao Pengfei; Municipal Advisory Commission Chairman Jai Tingsan, vice chairmen Ye Lin, Wang Chun and Ye Zilong; and Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission Chairman Jiao Ruoyu, vice chairmen Li Zhenhai [2621 2182 3189], Cui Xudong [1508 2485 2639], and Meng Zhiyuan [1322 1807 0337].

At the end of the plenary session of the Municipal CPC Committee, Duan Junyi put forth his opinions on the current work of Beijing in five points: 1. Continue to thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and further implement the spirit of the congress. Based on a thorough understanding of the spirit of the documents, more closely integrate our ideological understanding with the actual work, continue to eliminate "leftist" influence, further emancipate our minds and seek unity of action. 2. Speed up organizational reform and consolidate the leading bodies at all levels. 3. Conscientiously promote the building of spiritual civilization and further improve social security. 4. Conscientiously do a good job in economic work; try our best to fulfill or overfulfill this year's work; try our best to fulfill or overfulfill this year's national economic plan. 5. In preparation for the future party consolidation, conscientiously carry out current party consolidation on a trial basis.

When talking about party consolidation, Duan Junyi pointed out that the basic state of the vast number of party members and party organizations in Beijing was generally good. He asserted that this was the dominant aspect. However, there are indeed quite a few problems. At present, about 10 percent of the grassroots organizations are facing a relatively large number of problems, and some of them simply cannot operate. Nearly 30 percent of those people found to be economic criminals wiped out the "five types of people." Such circumstances show that party consolidation is imperative.

He said: The Municipal CPC Committee decided to start party consolidation on a trial basis in December. At the same time, the Municipal CPC Committee will comprehensively carry out three things: 1. Deal penetrating blows at serious criminal activities in economic and other fields, and further wipe out the "five types of people" from the party, in particular from leading bodies. 2. Promptly solve any problems emerging within the party in connection with unhealthy tendencies. 3. Make preparation for party consolidation by giving potential rotational training to party members.

Party Committee Elected

OW171840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Duan Junyi, re-elected first secretary of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, stressed maintaining extensive ties with the masses in his address to the first plenary session of the new Fifth CPC Beijing Committee.

Duan said in the November 14 address that party consolidation will be started on a trial basis in December.

Greater importance will be attached to socialist civilization, communist ideological education and development of science and education, Duan said.

The Fifth Beijing Committee of 62 members and 16 alternates was elected by secret ballot at the Fifth Beijing Municipal Party Congress, which closed November 13.

Jiao Ruoyu, Chen Xitong and Zhao Pengfei were elected secretaries.

The number of secretaries in the Beijing committee was reduced from 11 to four and Standing Committee members from 22 to 13.

The new committee members have an average age of 54, about 3 years younger than the previous committee. Eighty-two percent are newcomers, 83.3 percent have an educational level of college or technical secondary school, 10.3 percent are women and 6.4 percent are of minority nationalities.

The fifth congress approved the work report made by Duan on behalf of the Fourth Beijing Party Committee and elected a 39-member Beijing Advisory Commission and a 42-member Beijing Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Jia Tingsan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, was elected as chairman of the Advisory Commission and Mayor Jiao Ruoyu was elected as secretary of the other commission.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL CPC CONGRESS HELD

OW151531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Congress closed today. The congress elected the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing CPC Advisory Committee and the discipline inspection committee.

When the congress was in session, the delegates earnestly and penetratingly discussed the report entitled "Resolutely Implement the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and Create a New Situation in all Fields of Socialist Modernization in the Capital" -- a report made by Comrade Duan Junyi on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. They pledged that they would unite all the party members and people in Beijing, continue to emancipate their minds, heighten their spirit and make still greater contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the capital.

The delegates maintained that after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, leading cadres at all levels in Beijing have achieved salient success in eliminating the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology. However, they pointed out that because the discussion of the criterion of truth began fairly late in Beijing -- although the discussion was accomplished later -- the development has been uneven, and this has made it particularly important for Beijing to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas.

Certain delegates said that with regard to adopting the system of responsibility in agricultural production, certain localities in Beijing still have been unable to detach themselves from the restrictions of "leftist" ideology, and that the responsibility system has not been satisfactorily implemented and development has been slow. They pointed out that in order genuinely to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants, it is imperative to break through the bondage of "leftist" ideology and do a good job in implementing the system of responsibility in agricultural production. Many delegates pointed out that while studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and implementing its guidelines, it is necessary to continue to emancipate their minds, continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology and be at one with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically. They said that this is an important guarantee for attaining the goal of creating a new situation in the capital.

The delegates also analyzed the favorable and unfavorable factors of creating a new situation in Beijing. They maintained that there are many favorable factors for creating a new situation in Beijing: Beijing has great potential since it has a relatively sound foundation in the industrial, agricultural, construction and other departments of material production; it has strong scientific and technological strength since there are many scientific research and designing institutes and schools of higher education; as a capital, it has bright prospects for developing commerce, foreign trade and tourism, and there are many opportunities for utilizing foreign capital and importing advanced technology; and Beijing has already become experienced in enlivening the economy.

However, they pointed out that there are also unfavorable factors in Beijing since there are limited areas for agricultural production and for construction and since there is a shortage of energy, water, capital and raw materials. They maintained that as long as the leading cadres at all levels are spiritually sound, heighten their spirit, fully utilize favorable factors, combat unfavorable factors, and are men of action in creating a new situation and leading the masses to work hard and act indomitably, they can certainly turn the goal of creating a new situation in Beijing into beautiful reality.

The delegates maintained that, according to the requirements of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, the leading groups at all levels in Beijing must be built into strong headquarters capable of leading the fight to create a new situation.

Many delegates pointed out that to solve the problems of aging and intellectually incompetent leading groups and overstaffed and inefficient organizations, the central authorities' plan of boldly and effectively restructuring the administration must be followed, and firm and effective measures must be adopted to promote a large number of middle-aged and young cadres -- who are ethically and professionally competent and who are in their prime of life -- to the leading groups so that there will be cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. The delegates firmly believed that only when leading groups throughout Beijing have enhanced their understanding of policies and are professionally proficient and dedicated to their work and reject personal gain, will the masses trust them, follow them and work hard wholeheartedly for attaining the new goal.

Many delegates maintained that leading cadres at all levels must significantly change their work style and method and foster the work style of creating a new situation.

They said that to create a new situation, leading cadres at all levels must not remain on the surface but should go deep into reality and among the masses to gather first-hand information and should consult with the masses. These delegates pointed out thay only by doing this can they make the correct decisions and solve the many difficult problems more promptly.

When the congress was in session, the delegates, after repeated deliberations, elected the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Beijing Municipal CPC Advisory Committee is composed of Duan Junyi and others; the advisory committee is composed of Jia Tingsan and others; and the discipline inspection committee is composed of Jiao Ruoyu and others.

The presidium of the Beijing Municipal CPC Congress also accepted the requests from four veteran comrades -- Chen Peng, Fan Rusheng, Su Zhan and Xiao Zekuan -- that they not be nominated as candidates for the advisory committee. The Presidium has sent them letters to express its respect for their requests.

BEIJING PROMOTES YOUNGER, MORE EDUCATED LEADERS

OW130347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has promoted 3,600 better educated leaders with an average age of 40 during the past three years, according to the Organization Department of the Municipal Party Committee.

The leaders, whose predecessors averaged in their fifties, now administer districts, counties, institutes of higher learning and major companies, the department said.

One thousand and two hundred of the new leaders are college graduates and another 1,000 have attended technical schools or senior middle schools. Cadres with educational levels above secondary school make up 35 percent of the total above district and bureau level. In some organizations, the rate has reached 50 percent, as compared with 28 percent before 1980, the department said.

In the capital iron and steel complex, with a staff of 66,000, one hundred and forty young and middle aged people, of whom 98 are professionals, have been promoted at various factories and other units within the complex. The majority of the leaders of the complex's factories and mines are college graduates. Engineers account for 81 percent of all factory directors and managers, the department said.

Because of the changes, in 1981, despite state quotas 10 percent lower for iron and 6 percent lower for steel than 1980, the complex turned over 8.9 percent more profits to the state.

With the adoption of the economic responsibility system, reforms in production planning, the wage system, personnel administration and with technological improvement, the complex, within the next three years, will hand profits to the state equal to the net value of the complex's fixed assets in 1981.

The complex has won approval for renovating its technique with the accumulated profit of its own. Leading economist Xue Muqiao described its practice as "beneficial experience for the comprehensive reform of China's industry".

Before 1978, no college graduates were among the heads of the Beijing bureau of livestock farming. Now, however, four of the eight bureau heads are college graduates. The bureau's 15 chicken or pig farms are all led by specialists or veterinary surgeons with a college education.

Beijing formerly relied on imports of eggs and meat from other provinces, but now 66 percent of the city's egg supply and 77 percent of its meat are produced locally. Bureau leaders expect the city will be self-sufficient in eggs and meat by 1984.

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK170717 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The 17th standing committee session of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress opened on 27 October.

The session was presided over by Shi Jiyan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

The session will approve the decision on convening the fifth session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, regulations regarding the management of water resources in Shanxi Province and items on personnel appointments and removals.

Attending the session were 38 persons, including Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Kaiji, Feng Sutao, Ren Yinglun, Hu Xiaoquian and Chen Sigong, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and some Standing Committee members.

Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were Li Zhimin, Yu Lin, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi and Wang Dingnan, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and some CPPCC Committee members in Taiyuan. Also attending the session as nonvoting delegates were Li Fushan, deputy chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate and some responsible comrades of the provincial government organizations concerned, the Taiyuan Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and some 25 municipal, county and (district) people's congress standing committees.

People's Congress Set for December

SK170850 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] At today's plenary meeting, the 17th Standing Committee session of the Provincial People's Congress approved a decision on holding the fifth session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress in December.

Following conscientious examination and discussions, participants at the session expressed satisfaction at the report of the provincial people's government on markets, commerce and scientific and technological work and at the explanation on the Shanxi provincial regulations for water resource management (draft). They also offered some positive opinions and suggestions for the work. They urged: in carrying out scientific and technological work, efforts should be made toward solving the problem of discriminating against and even suppressing competent people and paying attention to and selecting experts to lead scientific and technological work.

The commercial front should intensify education in conducting businesses in a civilized manner and earnestly solve the problem of poor services. They also called on people throughout the province fully to understand the province's serious water shortage and do a good job in protecting our water resources.

Today's plenary meeting also adopted a resolution approving the Shanxi provincial regulations for water resource management, which is to be published and enforced by the provincial people's government. It also approved some personnel changes.

Chairman Ruan Bosheng, who presided over today's plenary meeting, stressed that scientific and technological work should better serve economic construction and that we should rely on scientific and technological improvements to develop the economy.

SHANXI COMMENDS ADVANCED PARTY BRANCHES, MEMBERS

SK161110 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Party organizations of provincial government organs have extensively unfolded activities to emulate advanced party branches and groups and fine party members. This has effectively inspired primary party organizations and the masses of party members to give full play to their role as combat bastions and as vanguards and models while ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the carrying out of their various tasks. A large number of advanced party branches and groups and fine party members have emerged in the activities. At a commendatory meeting held by the party committee of the provincial government organs on 26 October, 47 advanced party branches, 10 advanced party groups and 251 fine party members were commended and awarded.

Compared with last year, activities this year not only are larger in scale but also set higher demands and standards for advanced party branches and fine party members. In addition, leading party cadres at all levels have strengthened leadership over the activities, set themselves set themselves as examples and energetically made efforts to be advanced. Many units have regarded requirements for advanced party branches and groups and fine party members as requirements for regular party activities and instituted the system of frequently measuring themselves by these requirements. For this reason, the quality of the selected advanced party branches and fine party members is higher this year. Among selected fine party members, six are leading cadres at and above the office or bureau level, 74 are scientific and technical workers and 60 are staff members and workers at the frontlines of production. Some of them are tried, fine veteran party members. Some are fine new party members who have set strict demands on themselves according to the criteria for party members and have made outstanding contributions. This shows that the party's ranks in the provincial government organs are increasingly stronger. The quality of party members is increasingly improving and the party's combat strength increasingly enhanced. This also reflects the vigorous mental outlook of party organizations of the provincial government organs, effectively promotes the improvement of a party organs' workstyle and steels their confidence in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle in 5 years.

Comrade Hu Xiaoqin, Standing Committee member and director of the Organization Department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

SHANXI ARTICLE ON PUNISHMENT OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

SK170708 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Xuquan [2799 4872 0356] and Zhai Quanqing [5049 0356 3237] entitled: "It Is Reasonable and Legal To 'Imprison' and 'Fine' at the Same Time;" from the column "Comment on the Legal System"]

[Text] When we are sternly punishing economic crimes, we often hear two kinds of arguments.

One of them is "Do not fine those who are imprisoned." This means that once the criminals are put into jail, they do not have to return or pay compensation for what they have illegally taken. The other is "Do not imprison those who are fined." This means that once the criminals return or pay compensation for what they have illegally taken, they do not have to be put into jail. Both of these arguments are wrong and legally groundless.

Our law has explicit stipulations on punishment for economic criminals -- regarding those who commit serious crimes of smuggling, selling smuggled goods, profiteering, swindling, embezzlement, theft and giving and receiving bribes. Chapter III, "Acts Against the Socialist Economic Order;" Chapter V, "Encroachment on Property;" and Chapter VIII, "Malfeasance" of the specific provisions of the criminal law not only stipulate that they should be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment or detention, but also stipulate that they can "concurrently be sentenced to fines" and "concurrently be sentenced to have their property confiscated."

"The decision on severely punishing offenders who do great damage to the economy", the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress," regarding the punishment of economic criminals for serious offenses, stipulates not only that they should be "sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than 10 years, to life imprisonment or to death" but also that they can "concurrently be sentenced to have their property confiscated." All the stipulations demand both "imprisonment" and "fines" for serious economic criminals.

The arguments "do not fine those who are imprisoned; do not imprison those who are fined" and satisfy the very intention of some economic criminals. The intention of most economic criminals is to seize a great amount of money and wealth to satisfy their extremely excessive desire for comfort. To these people, imprisonment is nothing serious. As long as they can keep the money and wealth, they still can enjoy them a few years later. Such people "prefer to be imprisoned rather than fined." Some other economic criminals "prefer to be fined rather than imprisoned." When their problems are exposed, they go around pleading for mercy and absolution, and would rather pay a tremendous amount of property than to be imprisoned. They think that "as long as the green mountains are there, they need not worry about firewood," vainly attempting to stage a comeback.

Regarding the abovementioned economic criminals, whether they "prefer to be imprisoned rather than fined" or "prefer to be fined rather than imprisoned," we should sternly punish them according to law. We should sentence them to fixed-term imprisonment according to the seriousness of their crimes and also recover what they have illegally taken so that they cannot gain any economic profit. This is reasonable and legal. Toward those who try to plead for mercy and absolution and replace imprisonment with economic punishment, public security organs should handle them impartially in strict accordance with law. Of course, those who frankly confess their crimes and try hard to return or pay compensation for what they have illegally taken should be treated leniently or be exempted from punishment according to the seriousness of their offenses.

PLA UNIT PRAISED FOR TIANJIN ENGINEERING WORK

OW171035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- (XINHUA editor's note): The fact that armymen of a division under the Beijing PLA units, led by its party committee, have overfulfilled this year's construction target by 200 percent tells us that it is necessary to be in a good mental state in order to implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress.

If we are in a good mental state, we will be able to overcome all sorts of difficulties and continuously create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. [end editor's note]

(Report by XINHUA reporters) -- The party committee of a division under the Beijing PLA units has courageously and creatively led its commanders and fighters to overfulfill this year's tunnelling task by 200 percent for the project of diverting water from the Luan River into Tianjin. They have set a new record in terms of their work's speedy completion, good quality and high safety. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have praised them for setting a good example in creating a new situation.

Diverting water from the Luan River to Tianjin is a large-scale hydraulic engineering project aimed at solving the water supply problem in Tianjin. The division was assigned the taks of digging a tunnel to divert water through a hill. This was a key project and full of hardships and difficulties. In order to bring benefits to the people, the armymen worked very hard with no fear of difficulty or danger.

In their struggle to create a new situation, the division's party committee became the command headquarters. Engineering progress had somewhat slowed down since early May when armymen started to work on the main tunnel. However, work progress was greatly accelerated after Xie Zhengrong, the division's commander, personally stayed at work sites for half a month to gather firsthand information, analyze the situation, sum up new work experience and encourage the whole division to persist in its work.

TIANJIN RIBAO ON ILLEGAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

SK220531 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, letters from many readers have recently revealed a problem in the administration of Tianjin's urban construction that urgently needs a solution. Some units arbitrarily put up shacks or shabby houses in public places in violation of construction regulations. These letters have pointed out that in the past year, many illegally built shacks and shabby houses were dismantled in line with [words indistinct]. Great changes took place in the appearance of the city. However, since the beginning of this year, the phenomenon of arbitrarily putting up shacks or shabby houses has reappeared and become more serious each day. The readers have urged leading departments concerned to adopt resolute countermeasures.

From the present situation, we can see:

1. Some people build shacks in streets and byways;
2. Some build workshops and storehouses on vacant land in residential areas to pile up articles and materials;
3. Some build shacks on vacant land where illegal houses have already been dismantled; and
4. Some units even build houses in parks.

Why have these unhealthy situations become so serious? The reasons are as follows:

1. Urban construction departments in some districts approve construction licenses in an unplanned way, thus encouraging this evil trend.
2. Some units take advantage of positions and powers to build houses arbitrarily in spite of the construction plan.
3. Departments responsible for checking illegal housing construction are unclear about policies and irresolute in deeds.

The tendency to build shacks and houses arbitrarily shows that liberalism and anarchism exist in some units.

Moreover, because the departments responsible for checking illegal housing construction have weak organizational functions, it is difficult for them to adopt powerful measures to check this unhealthy tendency, thus making the tendency more serious each day.

Checking the illegal housing construction is, indeed, a struggle against an evil that has no organization, discipline or government laws and regulations. But if we fail to check it, there will be serious consequences. Therefore, in the course of strengthening ideological education, it is necessary to reaffirm the relevant regulations of the government, strengthen leadership and enforce discipline. Punishment should be given to those who commit the serious mistake of building illegal shacks. More severe punishment should be given to construction law violators.

CCNAA APPOINTS NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO U.S.

OW210142 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA) -- Fredrick F. Chien has been appointed as the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] new representative in the United States, a spokesman for the CCNAA said Saturday. To make it possible for him to step into his new job, Chien was relieved of his post as the political vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday. A private organization, the CCNAA is the counterpart of the U.S.-American Institute in Taiwan. Chien, 47 and a native of Chekiang Province, graduated from National Taiwan University and obtained his bachelor's and doctor's degrees from Yale University in the U.S. The new appointment for the outgoing CCNAA's chief in the United States, Tsai Wei-ping, is not known.

CNA ON DENG CAMPAIGN FOR PRC PRESIDENCY

OW191321 Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 19 (CNA) -- Teng Hsiao-ping's faction has been launching a nationwide campaign to help Teng gain Red China's newly reinstated presidency of state, according to sources from behind the bamboo curtain. The sources said that Teng's faction recently issued a document for intra-party circulation saying that "Teng Hsiao-ping is the most suitable candidate for president of state after considering domestic and foreign situations." The letters have been sent to local government, autonomous areas and military regions across the China mainland, the sources added. In spite of denouncement by anti-Teng forces, Teng's faction members are trying to make a favorable atmosphere on the China mainland to help Teng capture the throne. They hope to lobby Teng's nomination for state president through the upcoming fifth session of Red China's Fifth National People's Congress, the sources said.

IMPORT BAN ON ADDITIONAL JAPANESE GOODS LIFTED

OW200335 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Economic Affairs Friday announced the lifting of ban on the import of another 689 items of Japanese goods. However, Japanese video recorders will still not be allowed to be imported.

Speaking at a news conference, Vice Economics Minister Wang Chou-ming called on Japan to take more effective steps to improve its trade imbalance with the Republic of China. In February this year, the Chinese Government imposed a ban on the import of 1,546 items of Japanese products. In July, Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, led a mission representing Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party to hold talks with Chinese officials here on the trade disputes between the two nations. In view of the sincerity shown on both sides to improve the trade imbalance, the Chinese Government made first move by lifting ban on the import of 842 items of Japanese consumer goods in August.

Vice Minister Wang said that although Sino-Japanese trade imbalance cannot be corrected overnight, Japanese side should make more efforts to show sincerity in reducing tariff and non-tariff restrictions on the Chinese goods. He said that Japan will send a purchasing mission to this country in April next year in addition to strengthening technical cooperation with the Republic of China.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR KEEPING TAIWAN SECURE

OW190929 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Keeping This Bastion Secure"]

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-suan has once again reminded the people on this island to remain watchful and alert in the face of the Chinese communists' ambition to invade from across the Taiwan Strait.

Speaking at a recent meeting, the premier remarked, "despite the Chinese communist regime's various united front maneuvers toward the international community, its ambition to invade Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu has not changed.

"Therefore, we must remain on guard and not relax our preparedness for war. We must, instead, think of possible perils despite ostensible peace and keep this island of national revival secure while expanding the nation's strength."

This warning from the premier is enlightening and timely in view of the growing threat posed by communist expansion and the tendency among people here to pursue material comforts and to neglect the still trying situation of the country. Such a tendency is cause for concern, if not for alarm. It is eroding our morale and will to fight communism. If not checked, it could eventually make this island powerless in the event of a communist attack.

Furthermore, there is the even more severe danger posed by a handful of malcontents and plotters inside and outside the country. They resort to all types of devices to defame the government and, most probably aided by the communists, create civil unrest for the purpose of toppling the government.

Just recently the internationally famed Soviet writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn advised us not to "permit the youth of your country to become soft and placid, to become slaves to material goods until finally they will prefer captivity and slavery to the struggle for freedom."

Well aware of the evils of communism and the weakness and decadence of the Western world, Solzhenitsyn pointed out that "the fact that for 33 years you have lived peacefully does not mean that you might not be attacked in the following three years. You are not a serene, care-free island; you are an army, constantly under the menace of war."

The Soviet Nobel prize winner has the same wisdom as countless Chinese sages of the ancient times who kept warning their contemporaries and posterity against entertaining a false sense of security in times of turbulence and confusion.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is in a unique situation which few outsiders can fully appreciate. As Solzhenitsyn has pointed out, our goal is not only defense and self-preservation, but also the liberation of our billion compatriots on the mainland. The success of the ROC on Taiwan, in fact, is exerting a strong influence on conditions of the mainland. The existence of the ROC Government is therefore not only to the interest of the 18 million people on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu; it gives the billion of mainland Chinese the hope for freedom and a good life.

Any attempt to disrupt political order on this island bastion, thus jeopardizing the security of its 18 million residents, is a threat to the whole Chinese nation. He who makes such an attempt is putting his own self interest above the good of the billion Chinese who are struggling to carve out a brighter future. All of us in this last stronghold of the anti-communist movement should, instead of being narrow-minded, think of the future of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu in the larger context of the whole Chinese nation. The fate of this stronghold is dependent on that of the Chinese nation, and vice versa.

If we continue to be safe, strong, and prosperous, we will have an even stronger impact on the mainland where people have long been disillusioned with communism.

It is altogether imperative that we take every step to keep out island bastion secure and stable. To achieve that goal, every citizen must live a disciplined life and help maintain the orderliness of our society. We would have nothing to gain, but much to lose, if we should do anything that does harm to the unity and stability of our society.

SERIOUS SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS NOTED

OW220453 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 22 (CNA) -- The average population in the Taiwan area now is 508 persons per square kilometer, the highest population density in the world. It is expected that the high birth rate will continue for many years, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang said last Saturday.

He said that the target of the nation's population policy is to cut the natural population growth rate to 1.25 percent by the end of 1989.

Lin also reported the administrative situation of the Interior Ministry at the interior committee session of the Legislative Yuan.

He pointed out that the Taiwan area has only a limited inhabitable land area, but its population is increasing steadily. By the end of June, the population had reached 18.27 million, an average of 508 persons per square kilometer. The figure tops the list of the population density in the world.

For this reason, social and environmental problems, such as air pollution, traffic congestion, public facilities shortages, employment and school-attendance difficulties as well as the rising criminal rate, are getting serious.

PRESIDENT CHIANG VIEWS TIES WITH PRC, U.S.

PM191151 Paris LE FIGARO magazine in French 13-19 Nov 82 pp 102-107

[Interview with Republic of China President Chiang Ching-kuo by Henri-Christian Giraud -- date and place not given]

[Text] Henri-Christian Giraud: Mr president, the Chinese communists very recently launched a new "peace offensive" directed at the Republic of China. What is the practical significance of their proposals and why has your country paid no attention to them?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: The Chinese communists' ultimate aim in launching their peace offensive is to isolate and then destroy Free China in order to establish communism in it. They are merely adapting their methods to the events. They recently tried to prevent the Americans from selling us defensive weapons and then, after opposing it in vain, they tried to sabotage the women's world softball championship which was held in Taipei. They even went so far as to forbid other countries to open representation offices in Taipei. Despite attempts to camouflage it, it is obvious that the peace offensive is merely a ruse. The Chinese communists are assuming peaceful airs to deceive the world and eliminate us from the community of nations. I would really like the countries of the Free World to see their true face and not be taken in by their tactics.

Henri-Christian Giraud: In the West the news from mainland China is very incomplete and often conflicting, especially as regards the regime's present situation. How do you explain that and do you think mainland China has changed fundamentally since Mao Zedong's death?

President Chiang Ching-Kou: The explanation is simple: The mainland is a completely closed society under the communists! It is important not to be deceived: The "liberalized" zones and spheres (in other words what is shown to the foreigner -- tourist or politician -- who has come to find out for himself) are merely the regime's "high spots." That is why the outside world has difficulty in understanding what is really happening there. According to our information the communists are in fact encountering insuperable difficulties on all sides. The strict controls imposed by the party inhibit the population's enthusiasm, hence great reductions in yield and a drop in production. The present bureaucracy whose essential characteristics are corruption, privileges for officials and violent power struggles, is the most inefficient that has ever existed. That means that the population no longer has any confidence at all in the party and the regime's very foundations have been shaken. The problems of unemployment and young people are very serious. Society is disintegrating. The inefficiency of the economy and the government merely aggravate its ills and are leading the mainland to disaster. Those problems are all inherent in the communist system and changing the people in power cannot solve them. That was the situation under Mao Zedong and is still the situation under Deng Xiaoping. I must stress that Deng Xiaoping's apparent moderation is deceiving because the ideological principles remain the same and the party's control over people's minds and the government is still complete. Fundamentally there has been no change.

Henri-Christian Giraud: Since the recognition of the communist regime by the Western countries, the latter seem to have maintained official and peaceful relations with it. Do those ties really herald peace and tranquility?

Chiang Ching-Kou: Despite their official and peaceful relations with the PRC, the Western countries must never forget that the Chinese communists are Marxist-Leninists and, as such, have one ultimate objective: to establish communism in the Free World. Moreover their "anti-imperialist" and "anticolonialist" slogans are heard throughout Southeast Asia, and in Latin America and Africa. But they do not stop at propaganda. What is more serious is that throughout those regions they support anti-government and anti-Western movements. One example of their duplicity can be seen in Malaysia which asked them to stop supporting the rebel Malaysian communists. Do you know what they did? They dodged the issue by claiming that support depended on the party and not the "government!"

Henri-Christian Giraud: It seems that we are now witnessing an attempt at rapprochement between communist China and the Soviet Union. What do you think of that?

President Chiang Ching-Kuo: It is vital to go beyond appearances because relations between the Chinese and Soviet communists are complex and subtle. Why? Because they are both antagonistic and cooperative. They are antagonistic because the two parties are vying for leadership of the world communist movement (that is why the Chinese communists constantly call for "anti-hegemonistic" struggle). They are cooperative because they are communists and both preach world revolution. Moreover their views on and actions toward the Middle East, Poland, Southern Africa, the Korean Peninsula and the Caribbean are comparable. As regards relations between the Chinese and Soviet communists, therefore, it is dangerously misguided to try to predict their future disagreements. Instead it is necessary to monitor their hostile attitude toward the democratic and free societies. Even if they do not change substantially and continue to oppose each other the Free World has nothing to gain from a confrontation between them.

Henri-Christian Giraud: The Republic of China's achievements in Taiwan are inspired by the three principles of the people. Could you explain what the three principles of the people are?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: The spirit of the three principles of the people can be compared with the French Revolution's slogan: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" and with President Lincoln's expression: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people." Its goal is to establish democracy and freedom in China and promote peace and happiness in this world, which corresponds to the Chinese people's aspirations.

Henri-Christian Giraud: The Republic of China has set itself the mission of saving the mainland and reunifying China. Is not that mission actually impossible in view of the huge disproportion in surface area and forces?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: Communism's failure on the mainland proves that it is not suitable for China, whereas what we have achieved in Free China in around 30 years is the proof that the three principles of the people suit the Chinese. The Chinese people's culture and personality make them completely impervious to the communist doctrine and system and the mainland's population has now realized that the only path to salvation is to abandon communism and adopt the three principles of the people which are the source of democracy, freedom, peace and happiness. Our mission is to encourage that attitude: The communist dictatorship will be overthrown not so much by arms as by popular feeling. Of course the Chinese in Free China will support their mainland compatriots to the end in this difficult and implacable anticommunist struggle. They are already channeling all their strength into that.

Henri-Christian Giraud: The XINHUA agency has not ruled out any means of rejoining Taiwan to the mainland. In addition, hostilities between the two Chinas in the Taiwan Straits have never stopped. Do you think that the communists might launch military action?

President Chiang Ching-Kuo: The communists hope to seize our bases at Kinmen, Matsu, Taiwan and Penghu. That is laid down in their "constitution." It is common knowledge. The existence of the Republic of China, a beacon of democracy and freedom over the mainland is a considerable threat to them and that is why they only think of destroying it. However they know that they are not strong enough to seize Taiwan and that is why they have adopted a "cooperative attitude" by calling for "reunification by peaceful means." Their objective is to deceive the Free World, undermine the support which the Republic of China has in the international community and sap our morale in order to be able to launch a military attack.

Free Economy

Henri-Christian Giraud: The Republic of China will shortly have four nuclear power stations. Your country's armed forces could use them to manufacture nuclear weapons and restore some balance of forces. Will your country abandon that idea?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: Our principle has always been to use nuclear energy peacefully in order to improve the lot of the whole population. That is how we have acted and how we will act. We have already made known our decision not to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Henri-Christian Giraud: At the same time as strengthening its relations with the Chinese communists the United States is trying to maintain its ties with Taiwan. Is that not inconsistent?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: We have already explained our opposition to the strengthening of relations between the United States and communist China on several occasions. Those countries have nothing in common. On the other hand the Republic of China and the United States have in common a free economy and a democratic government, are long-standing allies and cooperate in many spheres. The strengthening of their relations is not only in the two countries' interest but also contributes to the prosperity and regular progress of the free countries in the West Pacific. The Reagan administration has stated several times that it would honor the law on relations with Taiwan and would boost their relations.

I am sure that cooperation between the Republic of China and the United States, which is mutually beneficial to us, will constantly be increased.

Henri-Christian Giraud: Does your country not have common interests with the Soviet Union?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: The terrible afflications that the Republic of China has suffered for decades all stem from the Communist International's intrigues. Thus our policy is and remains firmly anticommunist. The Republic of China has no common interest with the Soviet communists who follow Marxist-Leninism and who have the evil plan of "spreading communism throughout the world."

Henri-Christian Giraud: What is the state of relations between the Republic of China and the Common Market? In what directions are they heading?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: Because of geography and the traditional economic support provided by their capital, their raw materials, their investments, their advanced technology and their support in winning foreign markets, we are particularly attentive to the quality of our relations with the United States and Japan. But we are making every effort to diversify our markets and extend our relations with Europe. However, although it is composed of democratic countries, Europe discriminates against us and does not allow us to enjoy customs advantages that are enjoyed by countries at the same stage of development as us. This is not only unjust but contravenes the principles of equality in free trade. We are perfectly well aware that commercial relations must be balanced if they are to be healthy. Thus, before the participants in the multilateral commercial negotiations in Geneva even reach agreement, we have taken the inititive of implementing a differentiated customs system and enabling the West Eruopean countries to benefit froma preferential customs tariff. We have also taken positive action by staging exhibitions of European products and increasing our imports from Europe. Western Europe has now become an important trade partner. From that viewpoint our relations are making constant progress. For several years the European banks have been hurriedly opening a branch of representation office in Tapei. For their part the International Commercial Bank of China and the First Bank have opened representation offices in Paris and London. I hope that this trend will continue.

Henri-Christian Giraud: Your imports from Japan are much too high, whereas that country has reduced its investments in Taiwan. Is that not having a harmful influence on your country? Can Europe not take the place occupied by Japan?

President Chiang Ching-kuo: The trade deficit between the Republic of China and Japan is a serious problem that we are trying to solve. That deficit, which constantly increased in recent years, reached $3.45 billion in 1981. Mr Ezaki Masumi, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's international economic relations commission, came to Taiwan in July at the head of a delegation. That was an opportunity for a sincere exchange of views and we succeeded in ensuring that Japan will increase its imports, remove obstacles other than tariff barriers and encourage its nationals to come and invest in Taiwan.

A number of agreements in principle were signed. I think that this trade deficit problem will gradually improve. Furthermore economic and commercial relations between the Republic of China and the West European countries are increasingly close. There is reason to be optimistic about the future of those relations because at present our industry, which is moving on to a higher stage, urgently needs equipment, new technology and advanced European industrial products.

PREMIER SUN COMMENTS ON PRC-USSR RAPPROCHEMENT

OW190345 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 19 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said that both Moscow and Peiping are playing games against the U.S. in pretending to talk with each other.

In an interview with the "ASIA MAGAZINE" published in Hong Kong Thursday, the premier pointed out that in order to seek Western technology, investments and trade, the Peiping regime has to come close to the West, particularly to the U.S. because the Chinese communists know well that the Soviet Union cannot give them assistance. From the long-term viewpoints, Premier Sun said, both Moscow and Peiping are firm believers in communism with aims to communize the Free World. He stressed that the Republic of China will continue to maintain its basic national principles and policy of self-reliance because it does not want to play games of power politics. The premier also reaffirmed to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the nations in this part of the world. He then expressed concern about the future of Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong, indicating welcome for them to join the task of national reconstruction in Taiwan.

Premier Sun said the Republic of China will never recognize the Peiping regime's claim of sovereignty over Hong Kong. The Peiping regime is currently engaging more than 200,000 people in the united front warfare against this country, he told the magzazine. Under such circumstances, he said, this country is not in a position to life the "martial law" which actually has not interfered with the normal ways of life in Taiwan.

Turning to the question of forming new political parties, the premier emphasized the government's stand to prohibit the setting up of new parties at present in view of the special conditions existing in the nation. However, he said that the government has always allowed individuals to take part in the elections and politics.

As to the economic problems facing the nation, he said the government will try to cultivate more personnel with advanced training so as to accelerate the transformation of economic structure from the labor-intensive stage to the technology-intensive level.

He again stressed that Taiwan and mainland China are inseparable and should be reunified under freedom and democracy so as to give the whole Chinese people happiness and good life.

The premier then predicted that President Chiang Ching-kuo will be reelected to a second term because he is in good health and enjoys popular support from the people in Taiwan, the compatriots on the mainland and the overseas Chinese around the world.

TA KUNG PAO: DENG XIAOPING MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR

HK190752 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Special feature: "Deng Xiaoping Meets Yuan Shaowen" -- remarks by Professor Yuan Shaowen, chairman of the American delegation to the Sino-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment held in Beijing, on 13 November meeting with Deng Xiaoping]

[Text] "During the meetings our revered Mr Deng mainly talked about the Sino-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment and affirmed its achievements. I was unexpectedly gratified to see that he was hale and hearty. Looking at my white hair, he asked how old I was. I answered that I was 68 years old. He said that he was 10 years older than me. At the old age of 78, he is really a rare example of someone who has preserved his swift judgment and shows no sign of senility. The only bad thing is that he smokes too much.

"Our revered Mr Deng cordially asked me where I had visited. I said that I had already been to my home town, Shaoxing. He said: Then you are a townsman of Premier Zhou's? I said: A schoolmate too -- I studied at Nankai University in Tianjin. Mr Deng has a good memory. In our conversation, he even talked about my father-in-law Hu Bijiang, the former chairman of the Jiaotong Bank in those years. He also mentioned some personages of the financial and economic circles at that time. All those present at the meeting, including myself, knew very little about what Mr Deng referred to."

The above is a statement by Professor Yuang Shaowen of George Washington University of the United States, who talked in Hong Kong on 16 November about his meeting with Deng Xiaoping on 13 November. Having done valuable work, he was received by the Chinese leader. This shows that Chinese leaders today are concentrating on national construction and attaching importance to the contributions of foreign scholars. Professor Yuan was the chairman of the American delegation to the Sino-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment held in Beijing 7 - 12 November. He stopped over in Hong Kong en route to the United States.

Energy, Resources and Environment

Such a conference held when our country is concentrating on the four modernizations is of great significance. To study energy, resources and the environment as a whole is a new concept of the modern era, or rather an understanding that industrialized countries have reached after suffering from the disastrous effects of industrial development in the last few decades. The best example to illustrate this is the City of London that in its early years, was blocked by thick smoke and suffered from polluted water in the Thames. Today, once again it is enjoying a pure and fresh atmosphere on fine days and trout can be seen swimming in the river. According to Professor Yuan, the relationship between a country's economic construction and its energy supply, resources and environment is like that between man's livelihood and food, clothing and housing. Each of these things is equally important. However, their integration is even more important. Through overall planning we can avoid those divergent courses that our countries have taken in the past.

Unlimited Resources Should Be Utilized

The exploitation of energy is a problem that draws special attention in our country's construction. According to Professor Yuan, during the conversation Mr Deng asserted that China has abundant water resources. However, only 4 percent of those resources have been exploited thus far.

Although hydropower projects require vast funds, a long period of time to implement and enormous manpower, they provide long-term utility and are free of pollution once they are completed. Our country has done quite well in developing small-sized water power projects, but has moved too slow on large projects.

Our country has an extremely rich reserve of coal. Professor Yuan pointed out that the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air will increase terribly if we fail to pay attention to preventing pollution when using coal as a source of energy. Most of our country's petroleum is exported in exchange for foreign exchange. The reserve of energy resources, both petroleum and coal, will be reduced as it is exploited. For this reason, we must, at the same time, pay attention to exploiting unlimited resources, such as solar energy and wind power. If we can store the abundant heat energy of summer for use in winter, and preserve ice in winter for use in summer at low cost, we will be able to save a considerable amount of petroleum and coal, and thus greatly raise the people's living standards. When asked if it is possible to develop and mass produce a solar energy collecting device that is as easily available as refrigerators and washing machines and can help solve the problem of household energy supply, Professor Yuan smiled and said yes, but asserted that our generation may not see such a development -- solar energy equipment is too expensive at present.

It should be noted that besides Yuan Shaowen, Leonard Woodcock and Melvin Calvin were also among the American representatives to the conference. Leonard Woodcock is the former chairman of the United Auto Workers of America and was U.S. ambassador in China during the Carter presidency. He is now a professor in politics at the University of Michigan. By making a speech on the theme of the conference, he made the conference a more constructive one and added a new chapter to his long-term effort to improve the Sino-U.S. relations. Melvin Calvin, a Nobel Prize winner, is a professor in Chemistry at the University of California. He read a thesis entitled "Fuels For Tomorrow That Can Be Recycled," inspiring a new approach to solve the energy problem. He decided to go to Xishuanbanna after the conference to study the possibility of planting a type of petroleum tree that he discovered in Brazil. Just as rubber trees produce rubber, petroleum trees produce petroleum naturally. The theses published at the conference by the above two participants and other Chinese and foreign specialists and scientists have already been compiled by Yuan Shaowen into a collection of more than 600 pages, available to all the participants for further study.

On the Chinese side, the organs participating in the conference included the China Scientific and Technological Association and the China Energy Research Association. All members of the Chinese Central Advisory Commission are vanguards of Chinese scientific, technological and academic circles, including Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Xuesen, Ma Hong, Wang Ganchang, Wu Zhonghua, Zhang Wei, and so on.

A Wish To Make Contributions to the Four Modernizations

Professor Yuan said that he was really moved by Mr Deng's cordiality in inviting him to come again with his wife. As an American citizen, he has lived in the United States for half a century. As Leonard Woodcock pointed out in his speech, Professor Yuan is a man of high standing in American academic circles. He is enthusiastic about making contributions to his ancestral country. "It is an honor to work with such a man," Leonard Woodcock asserted. The Chinese nation is not inferior in intelligence. Many overseas Chinese, including American-Chinese, who have shown their talent and are acknowledged as specialists in scientific and technological fields are eager to make contributions to the four modernizations of China.

On the other hand, quite a few foreign specialists and scholars are also willing to help us. The current Sino-U.S. conference on energy, resource and environment is one of the best forms to import foreign technology into China to facilitate its construction. At the old age of 78, and as chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping still found time to meet with Yuan Shaoven although he was really busy. Professor Yuan regards this reception as a distinguished honor. Such a reception clearly shows that China welcomes all technological imports and all friends from all over the world who want to assist in her construction.

WEN WEI PO ON ZHANG AIPING APPOINTMENT

HK200321 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 3

["Random Talk on the News" by Chao tung: "Zhang Aiping Appointed Minister of Defense"]

[Text] The NPC has appointed a new defense minister: Zhang Aiping has taken over from Geng Biao.

Everyone is very familiar with Zhang Aiping, an old general who presided longest over the National Defense Science and Technology Commission. He put in a lot of hard work for China's first atomic bomb explosion, the launching of its first satellite, the launching of its first ICBM carrier rocket and its first launching of a carrier rocket from a submarine.

Zhang Aiping's appointment as defense minister is quite appropriate today, when China's armed forces are striving to develop modern weapons and become revolutionized, regularized and modernized.

Zhang Aiping joined the CYL in 1926. He took part in the Long March. During the war of resistance against Japan he served as political commissar of the 8th Route Army Column, commander of the subcolumn, deputy commander of the 3d Division of the new 4th Army and commander of its 4th Division. In 1949 he became naval commander in the East China Military Region, and after founding of the state he was made chief of staff of the 3d Field Army. In 1962 he became vice chairman of the National Defense Science and Technology Commission (the chairman was Nie Rongzhen).

Zhang Aiping is both a resourceful and skilled general and also an expert well versed in military science. In 1939, when Liu Shaoqi, secretary of the Central Plains Bureau, was surrounded by puppet forces in the Hongze Lake region in Northern Jiangsu, Zhang Aiping devised a clever strategem for enabling Liu Shaoqi and the other leaders of the Central Plains Bureau to break out of the puppet forces' encirclement. Liu Shaoqi greatly appreciated this. During the National Liberation War, with the strength of only one army, Zhang Aiping checked the Kuomintang's Qiu Qingquan Corps several times its size in the Huaihai campaign. He fought a heroic and stubborn battle that enabled the main force to completely annihilate the Qiu Corps. The fame of this exploit resounded throughout the army.

Zhang Aiping has also made great efforts to become an expert in national defense science and technology. During one rocket launching instruments indicated abnormal voltage during the countdown. At the time the weather had been poor for many days, and advantage had to be taken of the slightest break. If the launch were halted, the experiment would be delayed. Relying on his scientific knowledge, Zhang judged that the malfunction was minor and would not affect normal launching. He decisively gave the order to launch, and the result was successful.

Zhang Aiping is very astute in grasping modern military trends.

Not long after the United States had successfully tested the neutron bomb, he wrote a poem brimming with both pride and scientific spirit: "Alloy steel is not unyielding, and there is nothing difficult about the neutron bomb. Mastering science and technology, the heroes dare to break through all barriers." RENMIN RIBAO published this in 1977. It can be imagined that Zhang Aiping, who was presiding over the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, attached considerable importance to the power of this weapon in thwarting a mass attack by enemy tanks, took accurate aim, and immediately organized an effort to tackle the major technical hurdles so as to acquire new weapons and tactics. Thus the hard steel alloy of the polar bear's tanks would become "not unyielding," and their attack would be smashed.

It is precisely at the time when the military expert Zhang Aiping has been appointed minister of defense that the three old marshals, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, have instructed the army to do a good job in logistical work, pointing out that this work must make still greater contributions to modernizing national defense.

Logistical work includes the manufacture of new weapons and the successful operation of defense industries. The National Defense Science and Technology Commission has sophisticated research projects in hand that will transform the fruits of new national defense science and technology into new weapons for the entire armed forces. This effort depends on the logistics departments. It appears that China's Armed Forces are now speeding up their regularization and taking on a new appearance.

WEN WEI PO ON 'OPTIMISTIC' SINO-SOVIET PROSPECTS

HK210218 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Optimistic Outlook for Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] When Huang Hua, China's special envoy and former foreign minister, returned to Beijing after attending the funeral of Brezhnev, he told reporters at the airport that the next round of Sino-Soviet talks would be held in Moscow. He said he was optimistic when asked about prospects for the talks.

There are reasons for Huang Hua's "optimism." There are three aspects:

1. Since Brezhnev spoke in Tashkent on 26 March 1982 calling for improved relations with China, there has been some easing of the tense confrontation between China and the Soviet Union. That the two great countries that have been at drawn daggers and also engaged in bloody clashes at Zhenbao Island and on the Xinjiang border can engage in calm discussions is in the interests of world peace and not just in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. China certainly does not want a war. China hopes for a peaceful international environment for carrying out its four modernizations, and so she is sincere in her desire to put an end to the tense confrontation between herself and the Soviet Union. And in the past 9 months, the Soviet Union has indeed taken a series of steps and also dispatched Deputy Foreign Minister Ilyichev to Beijing for talks in order to discuss "possible ways of strengthening mutual trust in the border region between the Soviet Union and China." The chief editor of PRAVDA has also revealed that the large-scale military confrontation on that border may be gradually changed, and that both sides have started to talk about proportional troops withdrawals there. In the past 9 months Sino-Soviet relations have advanced toward the goal of normalization.

2. After Andropov succeeded Brezhnev, he adopted a clear-cut approach and held a series of dialogues with China, the United States, Japan, West Germany and Pakistan (on the Afghan issue) calling for an easing in relations. This indicates that the Soviet Union is now in a period of transition when new people are taking over from old. Due to the aging of the leadership during the last years of Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's efficiency in handling affairs declined, and the piled-up problems of domestic economic deterioration and thorny issues in foreign affairs need to be cleared up by new leaders. As far as Andropov is concerned, changing the Soviet Union's situation of making enemies and behaving aggressively every where and seeking an easier international environment will help consolidate the position of the new Soviet leadership. In fact, the Soviet Union is unable to swallow China, while China will not invade the Soviet Union. The sharp confrontation between China and the Soviet Union was an affair of the Brezhnev era. Andropov is not burdened with this problem, so for him to change this situation will not affect his own prestige but will in fact help him create a new situation.

3. Due to economic instability and recession in the West, one after another rulers in Japan, West Germany, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands have been dismissed from office. Reagan's Republican Party also suffered a setback. This economic recession is not only a matter for the West. It has also occurred in the Soviet Union's Eastern Europe bloc. If the present rulers fail to devote their energy to the economy for the time being, fail to adopt the popular measures of cutting military spending and increasing foreign trade channels, and fail to ease international relations somewhat, they will find themselves in a very isolated position. Hence Reagan, who strikes the pose of an anti-Soviet hero, has had to cancel his embargo on the shipment of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, increase grain exports to the Soviet Union when that country is short of grain, and ask the Soviet leaders to expand the scope of hot-line dialogue. That leading politicians of so many Western countries went to Moscow to attend the funeral shows that, based on the interests of the West, they hope for dialogue with the Soviet Union instead of still sharper encirclement and military confrontation. And that the new Kremlin leaders were quick to respond indicates that the possibility of seeking solutions by peaceful means has emerged in the world.

The peoples of the world do not want war, and it is ultimately a good thing that the antagonistic factors and misunderstandings that could lead to war should be reduced somewhat. China's foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands is to do more to benefit peace and also more to resist hegemonism.

XISHA QUNDAO DESIGNATED RESTRICTED MILITARY ZONE

HK220122 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 22 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Hong Kong fighermen were recently informed by the Chinese authorities not to fish in the Paracel Islands [Xisha Qundao] as the area has been designated a military restricted zone in August.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Fishermen's Welfare Association Chairman Keung Yin-man said they were informed by Shenzhen Fisheries Association in a meeting two weeks ago.

He said they were also told two months ago that Chinese soldiers were instructed to fire at vessels intruding on the zone.

"Not all Hong Kong fishermen knew about this when shooting incident occurred in mid-October," he said.

Then, a Cheungchau fisherman was shot dead and his brother seriously injured while seeking refuge from a typhoon on Yezi Island in the Paracels.

It was learnt that Chinese personnel on the island had been on a red alert since China's relationship with Vietnam deteriorated. The island is part of the Paracels group also claimed by Vietnam.

Mr Keung said at the meeting with the Shenzhen Fisheries Association, the Chinese authorities told them the soldiers who fired, had acted correctly and according to instruction.

However, the Chinese authorities had shown sympathy to the victims' family members, he said.

After the shooting a representative of Hong Kong fishermen visited China to investigate the tragedy.

Mr Ng Kam-chuen returned after three days and reported that Guangdong authorities would send a team to probe the shooting.

Meanwhile, Mr Keung Yin-man said his association members would be further warned not to approach the military restricted zone to avoid a possible similar tragedy.

12 Mile Limit Announced

HK220208 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Local fishermen have been given an urgent warning to stay away from Paracel chain of Islands, where a fisherman was shot dead last month by the Chinese.

The Hong Kong and Kowloon Fishermen's Welfare Association Chairman, Mr Keung Yin-man, said he was told by Shumchun fisheries officials about two weeks ago that the islands have been put on a "first degree" military alert since September.

Fishermen from all countries have been warned to stay at least 12 nautical miles from the islands. Sovereignty of the Paracel chain is in dispute between China and Vietnam.

Hong Kong people who want to fish Chinese waters are asked to register at monthly meetings in China. Mr Keung said he was told by Chinese officials that the islands had been declared a restricted zone both for Chinese and for Hong Kong fishermen, at a meeting before the zone came into force.

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UN COMMITTEE APPROVES TELEVISION SATELLITE PLAN

OW230343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. special political committee approved today a set of draft principles for governing international direct television broadcasting by satellite which have been under negotiations for years.

A draft resolution which contains these principles stresses that access to the technology in this field should be available to all states without discrimination on terms mutually agreed by all concerned.

It provides that "a state which intends to establish or authorize the establishment of an international direct television broadcasting satellite service shall, without delay, notify the proposed receiving state or states of such intention and shall promptly enter into consultation with any of those states which so request."

International direct television broadcasting by satellite should be carried out "in a manner compatible with the sovereign rights of states, including the principle of non-intervention as well as with the right of everyone to seek, receive and impart information and ideas as enshrined in the relevant United Nations instruments," (?the resolution) adds.

The draft resolution was supported by most developing countries, but opposed by certain developed countries. The draft resolution will be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly for adoption.

XINHUA VIEWS SCHEDULED GATT SESSION IN GENEVA

OW192332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 19 Nov 82

["Background Material: Developing Countries Expect Equal International Trade Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Trade ministers from the 88 members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will meet in Geneva Nov. 24-27 to work out ways to settle worldwide trade frictions.

At the meeting, the first of its kind in 10 years, the developing countries are expected to cry for improvements on the equality of international trade and on the worsening trade conditions they are facing. Analysts believed that whether they will achieve their goals or not, the developing countries have every reason to do so.

In recent years, the economy of the developing countries has been not only affected by the continuing Western economic crisis, but also hit hard by protectionist measures taken by the developed countries. Facts are telling:

-- Many developed countries have adopted various measures to limit or reduce imports from the developing countries while dumping more manufactured goods into the latter. Compared with 1980, the total export of the Western countries increased by 2 percent in 1981, of which 60 percent went to the developing countries. But the latter's export of mineral products and oil was reduced by 12 and 15 percent respectively.

-- The discriminative tariff barriers, imposed by the Western countries, have barred the developing countries' export of agricultural goods, processed goods in particular. According to Western reports, Japan makes an average levy of 3.3 percent on imported foodstuffs coming from other developed countries. But it makes an average levy of 54.3 percent on foodstuffs imported from the developing countries. Similar unequal duties are also seen in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States.

-- The developed countries have further forced down prices for raw materials such as mineral and agricultural products, from which the developing countries earn 75 percent of their foreign exchange. In 1981, prices for raw materials on the world market were reduced by 15 percent as compared with 1980. However, they fell further by 8 percent to the lowest point in 35 years in the first half of this year as compared with the same period of 1981.

Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) show that in 1981 prices for coffee, cocoa and sugar on the world market fell by 24, 20 and 37 percent respectively. Prices for rubber and copper were also reduced by 21 and 20 percent respectively, according to the statistics.

As a result of the Western protectionist measures, the trade deficit of the developing countries in the past two years totalled 192.7 billion U.S. dollars, amost equal to the total of their trade deficits in the 1970's. This has certainly hindered their national economic development.

However, the slowed economic development in the developing countries, partly resulting from the unequal trading pattern, is also harmful to the Western developed countries, for they heavily depend on raw materials and agricultural goods of the developing countries and vast markets there for their manufactured goods. The EEC admitted that the European and world economic crisis cannot be overcome if economic relations with the developing countries are not expanded.

Since the beginning of this year, representatives of the developing countries, at the U.N. General Assembly and other international conferences, have strongly demanded that the unequal economic and trade relations between the North and the South be changed. Their demand has won sympathy and support from public opinion and figures of insight in the world.

Now, the developing countries hope that the GATT meeting will play an active role in weakening protectionism and abolishing the discriminative measures imposed on them. They believe that this is beneficial not only to the developing countries but also to the recovery and development of the Western economy and improvement on the North-South relations.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING

OW230302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A plenary meeting of the CPSU (the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) Central Committee was held on November 22, according to a TASS report.

The meeting heard a speech by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

The plenum of the Central Committee promoted G.A. Aliyev from alternate member to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

N. I. Ryzhkov was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A. P. Kirilenko was relieved of the duties of Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting also heard reports by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee N. K. Baybakov "on the state plan of the USSR's economic and social development in 1983" and by Minister of Finance V. F. Garbuzov "on the state budget for 1983."

Further Details

OW230554 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0253 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- The CPSU Central Committee held a plenary meeting today in Moscow to discuss the economic plan and personnel issues, according to a TASS report.

The meeting heard, discussed and endorsed the report on the economic plan for 1983 by Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the report on the 1983 state budget by Minister of Finance Garbuzov.

It is reported that "on the basis of Kirilenko's physical condition and at his own request," the plenary meeting relieved him of the duties of Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting promoted Aliyev from alternate member to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. Aliyev is an Azerbaijani. Born in 1923, he has worked for the Azerbaijani Committee for State Security for a long time. In 1969 he was appointed first secretary of the party Central Committee in Azerbaijan SSR.

The plenary meeting elected Ryzhkov, first vice chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The plenary meeting endorsed the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers on forever cherishing the memory of Brezhnev.

Andropov Address

OW231016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- TASS report: Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee delivered a speech at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee on 22 November. He said that the Soviet Union would continue the foreign policies formulated by the three latest national congresses of the CPSU.

He said: Under the present international situation, the Soviet Union "should fully consider defense requirements and provide the armed forces with everything necessary."

He said that the Soviet Union wants to reach agreement with the United States and other Western nations in talks on limiting the arms race, but it will not disarm unilaterally. He also reiterated the proposal on freezing the strategic nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States.

On Soviet-Chinese relations, he reaffirmed the proposals made by Brezhnev in his speeches at Tashkent and Baku. Andropov said that the Soviet Union "pays great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side."

On domestic questions, Andropov admitted that the Soviet Union failed to fulfill a series of very important targets in the first 2 years of the current 5-Year Plan period and that the failure has affected next year's plan. He said that the Soviet Union has "many national economic tasks that demand prompt fulfillment." He called for accelerating the improvement of the entire economic leadership, including management, planning and operational structure.

DK'S PRIME MINISTER SON SANN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW201242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 20 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived here by plane this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Welcoming him at the airport were Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; leading members of departments concerned; and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China. The Chinese Government will hold a ceremony tomorrow to welcome the prime minister.

Official Welcome

OW210334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome here this morning to Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, presided over the ceremony at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Today, the national flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea flew over the plaza. Premier Zhao Ziyang warmly shook hands with Prime Minister Son Sann upon his arrival at the plaza. A young girl presented Son Sann with a bouquet.

The military band played the national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Son Sann reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Waving bouquets, children cheered greetings to the distinguished guests from Kampuchea.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Also present were General Dien Del and other distinguished guests accompanying Prime Minister Son Sann on his visit and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW211146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks here this morning with Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It is learned that both sides exchanged views on world situation and, in particular, Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggressors.

Zhao Ziyang said the Kampuchean people have won tremendous victories in their struggle against Vietnamese aggressors. However, the struggle is a protracted and arduous one, and calls for vigilance.

To develop the excellent situation in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam, Zhao said, it is important to consolidate and enhance the alliance of the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea and strengthen thei role in the anti-Vietnamese struggle. The Chinese premier appreciated Son Sann's view that alliance, once formed, should keep.

Zhao said China supports the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea resisting Vietnamese aggression, and will not favor one against another. China has no intention to establish its sphere of influence in Kampuchea, he added. The Chinese premier said, "We hope that the three forces of Kampuchea will place the national interests and their united struggle against Vietnam above everything else, and cherish and strengthen their alliance."

"We wish to see an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea and a national union government which unites all patriotic forces of Kampuchea," he said. Zhao stressed that it is not an expedient measure but a long-term fundamental policy for China to support the alliance of the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea resisting Vietnamese aggression.

Outlining the situation in Kampuchea, Prime Minister Son Sann said the Kampuchean people, in high spirits, are taking the initiative in waging a guerrilla war throughout the country. "We maintain that the united struggle against Vietnam by the three patriotic parties represents the supreme interests of the Kampuchean nation. We shall exert ourselves in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until our country is liberated," he stated. Son Sann also thanked China for its assistance to the Kampuchean people over a long period.

Taking part in the talks were Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Dien Del and Hing Kunthon, members of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Liberation of the Khmer people (F.N.L.P.K.), and Eang Chin Han, secretary general of the Executive Committee.

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW211728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Speaking first at the banquet, Zhao Ziyang said: "The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reflects the desire of the Kampuchean people and conforms to their interests. It also accords with the common aspiration of all justice-upholding countries in the world. It marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's efforts to strengthen their unity, resist the Vietnamese aggressors, and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

"Since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea its three principal leaders have carried out active diplomatic activities, extended the influence of the coalition government and won wider sympathy and support." The Chinese premier described Son Sann as "a patriot who has made contributions to defending national independence and the fatherland's liberation and uniting all the patriotic forces in Kampuchea to resist the Vietnamese aggressors."

Zhao Ziyang said: "For more than three years, the Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, have intended to annex Kampuchea by armed strength. But its dream of wiping out Kampuchea was smashed by the resistance of the valiant Kampuchean armed forces and people. The Vietnamese aggressors are now bogged down in a quagmire."

He said: "The Vietnamese authorities have not changed their policy of aggression and expansion. They continue to refuse to carry out the U.N. resolution and pull out its troops from Kampuchea. They are preparing for a new operation on the Kampuchea theater. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have employed various intrigues to sow dissension among the patriotic forces of Kampuchea in an attempt to obstruct and undermine their coalition." Premier Zhao quoted Prime Minister Son as saying: "Closing our ranks is our answer."

Zhao Ziyang said: "We believe that if the patriotic forces in Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, strengthen their unity and persist in the struggle, they realize the aspiration of the Kampuchean nation and liberate their country from the iron (?heels) of the Vietnamese aggressors.

"Justice and truth are on the side of the Kampuchean people. All the peace-loving and justice-holding countries and peoples in the world are siding with the Kampuchean people. Final victory certainly belongs to the heroic Kampuchean people."

Son Sann, in his speech, said, "the Khmer people are waging a heroic struggle to beat back the Vietnamese aggressors." He strongly condemned the Vietnamese invaders for "their barbarous suppression, expansion and incorporation of the Kampuchean territory into their own."

The Kampuchean prime minister said Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea has created an increasingly intense and unstable situation in this region. "The Soviet Union has done its utmost to strengthen its strategic position in Southeast Asia by having access to the naval bases in Cam Ranh, Danang and Ream and providing more and more military, financial and other aid to Vietnam. The Soviet Union stands by the side of Vietnam in the Kampuchean conflicts," he said.

He said the countries which concern themselves with the safeguarding of regional and world peace and stability, the ASEAN nations in particular, have made unremitting efforts to work out a peaceful and fair political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Son Sann said the three resistance forces of Kampuchea are aware of their mission for Kampuchea's liberation. As prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, he declared that the three forces that form the coalition government will mobilize all their forces to wage struggles in political, diplomatic and other fields so as to fully restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He said, "to lead an effective struggle for the liberation of the Khmer people, we are determined to take all necessary actions to maintain and develop the mutual knowledge, trust and understanding among the various parties of the coalition government and to realize the national harmony on the basis of respecting each other's obligations and the acknowledged and agreed principles."

Son Sann said, "in the face of the subversive activities of the insidious enemies of the Kampuchean state and people, we shall make every possible effort to safeguard the prestige of the coalition government at home and abroad." Son Sann called on all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people to aid the Kampuchean people fighting for national liberation.

Son Sann thanked the Chinese Government and people for their continuing support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. Son Sann said: "When we drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea and win final liberation, we shall build Kampuchea into a truly independent, neutral and non-aligned country with no foreign military bases on our territory."

Present were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; State Councillor Huang Hua; Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leaders of other departments.

Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, was also present.

Son Sann Visits Great Wall

OW221220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, today visited the Great Wall and a tomb of the Ming Dynasty, in the company of Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PENG CHONG HOSTS BANQUET IN BANGKOK 18 NOV

OW191148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Thai parliamentary leaders stressed here yesterday the importance of Sino-Thai friendship to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This was the key tone of the speeches of Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Commiteee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) and head of the visiting NPC delegation, and Harin Hongsakun, speaker of the Thai National Assembly, at the return banquet given by Peng Chong at the end of the delegation's week-long good-will visit to Thailand.

Peng Chong said, "the continuous consolidation and development of Sino-Thai friendship is not only in accord with the aspirations and interests of the two peoples, but is also of profound influence to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia."

In reply, Harin Hongsakun said, "the mutual understanding and close relations between our two nations are conducive to promoting peace in Southeast Asia. Some countries are skeptical about this, but I deeply believe that the one billion Chinese people and the Thai people are unanimous in their views. We shall cooperate like kinsfolk and make our contribution to peace and progress in Southeast Asia."

Buntheng Thongsawat, deputy speaker of the National Assembly and president of the House of Representatives, Sa-ad Piyawan, vice-president of the House of Representatives, and high government and military officials as well as former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan were present at the banquet. Wang Buyun, charge d'affaires ad interim on the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

Delegation Leaves for Malaysia

OW191840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, Nov. 19 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) headed by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here today for Malaysia after a week-long visit.

During its stay here, the delegation visited factories, markets, TV stations, elephant taming centers and cultural and historical sites in Bangkok and northern Thailand.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Speaker of the National Assembly Harin Hongsakun met and feted the Chinese visitors. During a meeting between the Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Peng Chong, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Peng Chong Hails ASEAN

OW191844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 19 (XINHUA) -- China today praised the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as "an important force" in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

In a speech over a dinner given in his honor here this evening, Peng Chong, head of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), said the ASEAN countries upheld justice and oppose foreign aggression and occupation including that of Kampuchea.

Peng, vice-chairman of China's NPC Standing Committee, flew here this morning with his delegation after a week-long visit to Thailand.

He said China supported the ASEAN's proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

China is ready to establish and develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries.

Hosting this evening's dinner, Mohamed Zahir Ismail, speaker of the House of Representatives, said Malaysia has sought to extend its links with other countries for a peaceful international environment which is vital to its economic growth.

The speaker expressed his belief that Peng Chong's visit will strengthen the good and friendly relations between the two countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

OW200746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, left here by air this morning for a friendship visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Deputy leader is Liu Danian, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and director of the Institute of Modern Chinese History under the Academy of Social Sciences. Members of the delegation are Ma Bin, N.P.C. deputy; Namra, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Wang Weiyu, N.P.C. deputy.

They were seen off at the airport by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Australian ambassador to China, H.A. Dunn, and New Zealand ambassador to China, F.A. Small.

Dinner in Sydney

OW222004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Sydney, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Senate President of Australia Harold Young hosted a dinner here today in honor of a delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) from the People's Republic of China.

The delegation, led by Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of NPC's Standing Committee, arrived here this morning to begin a nine-day visit to Australia at the invitation of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament. Present at the dinner were other members of the Senate and Chinese ambassador here Lin Ping.

Young, speaking at the dinner, said that during his visit to China last April, he saw the Chinese people working hard for modernisation. He believed China not only hopes to live in a peaceful circumstance, but is also making great contributions to its maintenance.

In response, Zhu Xuefan said that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries were of great significance to peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region. He hoped the visit would further enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Australian people.

The Chinese delegation will also visit other cities in the country including Canberra and Melbourne.

LIAO CHENGZI: PRC TO RECOVER HONG KONG BY 1997

HK210054 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0849 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi said when meeting a Hong Kong factory owners' association delegation here this morning: China will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997 at the latest, and Hong Kong will be ruled by Hong Kong people. After recovering Hong Kong, China will maintain its prosperity and stability, Hong Kong's system will remain, as will the inhabitants' way of life, and its status as a free port and financial center will be unchanged. We are full of confidence over Hong Kong's future.

Liao Chengzhi hoped that friends in Hong Kong industry and commerce would contribute to promoting Hong Kong's prosperity.

Speaking on China's domestic political situation, Liao Chengzhi said, some people say that there are many political changes in China. This is correct, if it refers to the 10-year period of internal turmoil. But now, we have convened the 12th party congress, and the basic guidelines have been laid down. I do not think they will be changed.

The reception was held in the Jiangsu Room of the Great Hall of the People.

The Hong Kong factory owners' association delegation headed by association Chairman Huang Jian arrived in Beijing on 17 November. The delegation held talks with responsible persons of the Bank of China and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on 18 November.

On 19 November the delegation visited the Beijing No 2 cotton textile mill, and toured the Imperial Palace. Beijing Vice Major Lu Yu gave a banquet for the delegation. This afternoon the delegation held talks with the China International Trust and Investment Company.

The delegation will leave Beijing on 22 November for visits to Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shekou.

UK ARMY CHIEF CITED ON HONG KONG DEFENSE PLANS

PM221403 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Nov 82 p 7

[Graham Earnshaw Beijing dispatch: "UK Plans for Defense of Hong Kong"]

[Text] Britain's Army chief, General Sir John Stanier, indicated in Hong Kong yesterday that contingency plans existed to defend the British colony from an attack by China, a statement certain to further anger the Beijing government.

Secret Sino-British talks on the future on Hong Kong are underway, but China has said repeatedly that it regards the colony as Chinese territory and intends to recover sovereignty over it no matter what.

"Obviously you do not have military forces anywhere in the world without making contingency plans, but it is not our policy to discuss these openly," he told a press conference.

Britain has five battalions based on Hong Kong, including about 5,000 Gurkhas from Nepal.

Asked if the troops would defend Hong Kong against a Chinese invasion, General Stanier said:

"The question is hypothetical, but you have got armed soldiers and in the defence cost-sharing agreement (between Hong Kong and London) Britain is prepared to maintain the integrity and security of the colony."

PRC TO HELP FIJI PROMOTE RICE PRODUCTION

OW220732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- China will help Fiji promote rice production under a protocol signed in Suva today, according to a report from Suva.

The protocol stipulates that China will help Fiji develop about sixty hectares of paddy fields in Navua District and provide small-size farm machinery and expertise.

The protocol was signed by Chinese Ambassador Shen Zhiwei and Fiji Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries Jonati Mavoa.

INDIA SENDS INVITATIONS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW221757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 22 (XINHUA) -- India has started sending invitations to the 97 member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to attend its 7th summit to be held here next March.

Official sources here said that more than 2,500 delegates, including some 80 heads of government or state, are expected to attend the summit.

In addition, 20 observers and 18 guests from some international organizations and non-member countries are likely to come.

THE STATESMAN reported today that along with the invitations, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as chairman of the summit, has addressed personal letters to all the leaders, listing some of the controversial issues that are likely to come up and the problems the movement is facing as a whole.

They naturally include the Afghan situation, the Iran-Iraq war, the problem of West Sahara, the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, the Cypriot question and the Palestinian problem.

In the economic aspect, the summit will deal with global negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order, a review of South-South cooperation and the possibility of a North-South dialogue.

In preparation for the summit, the Indian External Affairs Ministry has set up four committees headed by secretaries to deal with economic subjects, political issues, publicity and logistics.

About 1,000 foreign journalists are expected to come for the summit.

CHEN XIAN ATTENDS INDIAN PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

OW222039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Indian President Zail Singh gave a reception here this evening in honor of the officials of the sports delegations to the Asiad from various countries and regions.

During the reception, President Singh had a friendly conversation with Chen Xian, vice-minister of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

President Singh expressed his thanks to China for sending an outstanding sports delegation to the current Asian games. Chen Xian replied: "We came here not only to achieve good results at the Asiad, but also to promote the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples."

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met Chen Xian yesterday evening after presenting medals to the Chinese women's gymnastic team along with other teams.

LU JIAXI FETES INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT

OW221812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening gave a dinner for a delegation from the Indian National Science

Academy led by its president Professor M.G.K. Menon. They had a warm and friendly conversation.

The Indian guests arrived here November 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN PAKISTAN

OW221140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the relations between Romania and Pakistan are based on the principle of equality, independence and mutual benefit.

He was speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Karachi last night. The Romanian president made a five-hour stopover in Karachi on his way to Indonesia.

In his toast, President Ziaul Haq also stressed the principle of non-intervention. He said that the two countries agreed to their commitment to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty as stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

He expressed his earnest desire for a speedy end to the Afghan tragedy, and his support for the recent proposal put forward by Arab leaders at Fes on the Middle East problem.

President Ceausescu was welcomed by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq at Karachi Airport yesterday.

Accompanying the Romanian president on his current official visit to Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia are Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The Romanian president left Karachi for Jakarta today.

PRC, BRITAIN TO COOPERATE IN SHIPBUILDING

OW191154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Britain shall cooperate in shipbuilding on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in order to make the shipbulding industry of both countries more competitive in the world.

Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, said this in an interview with XINHUA today.

The corporation and the British shipbuilders, he said, have recently concluded an agreement to this effect. Cooperative items shall include ship design, construction, sales, supply of marine equipment, technical training, scientific research and credit finance.

"This represents part of China's efforts to expand technical and economic cooperation and trade relations with European countries," Chai Shufan said.

Under the agreement, both parties will cooperate in the development of new designs and in renewing or upgrading the existing ship designs. They will also cooperate to promote the sales of vessels built in China and Britain and exchange international ship market information regularly.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH TURKEY TO BE PROMOTED

OW201534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, November 20 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Turkish joint committee on economic cooperation ended its first session here Friday by giving priority to technical exchanges between the two countries. The two sides agreed to cooperate in the fields of hydro and thermal electricity generating.

While continuing to increase trade, the two countries decided after the three-day consultations that the Sino-Turkish technical cooperation should be promoted. It is learned that China would receive several Turkish study groups on rice, silk and pottery production, while some Chinese would go to Turkey to study milk production, angora goat and rabbit raising as well as cotton and tobacco production.

The Sino-Turkish joint committee on economic cooperation was set up in the framework of an agreement signed in Beijing last December.

POLISH ARMY INSPECTION TEAMS TO VISIT COUNTRYSIDE

OW230359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 22 (XINHUA) — Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation, has decided to dispatch teams of military inspectors to most of the country's towns and villages as of November 23.

A report of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) said that the measure is aimed at "surveying recent changes in the functioning of local government and local economic links, and find out the character and range of the changes and study the large numbers of letters and demands from the masses."

Before the imposition of the martial law, the middle of last December, similar military groups were sent to all parts of the country.

GU MU MEETS ROMANIAN BANKING DELEGATION 20 NOV

OW201238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with a delegation from the Agricultural and Food Industry Bank of Romania led by its President Ion Rusinaru at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. They had a cordial conversation.

Present on the occasion were Han Lei, president of the Agricultural Bank of China, and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu.

QIAO SHI MEETS, FETES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW221242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) — Qiao Shi, alternative member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, today met and feted Sava Obradovic, new Yugoslav ambassador to China.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN PLANS VISITS TO PRC, USSR, U.S.

OW221555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, November 21 (XINHUA) -- King Husayn of Jordan left here yesterday for home pledging to cooperate with Turkey in all areas. During his two-day state visit here, the king held talks with Turkish President Kenan Evren on bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

At a dinner held in Husayn's honor Thursday evening, Evren stated that Turkey would continue its support for Palestinian self-determination and the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any future peace negotiations on the Middle East.

In reply, the king said peace and stability in the region could be accomplished only by solving the Palestinian problem. In this respect, he went on, Turkey "should play a vital role."

Both leaders urged an early end to the prolonged Iran-Iraq war on the basis of mutual trust and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Husayn, assigned the task of explaining the Arab countries' latest plan for Middle East peace to the U.N. Security Council permanent members, said he would soon visit the Soviet Union, China and the United States.

YANG DEZHI HOSTS DINNER FOR OMANI OFFICIAL

OW221609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A dinner for Omani Deputy Prime Minister Fahar Ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id was given tonight by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Fahar, in charge of defense and security, arrived yesterday at the head of a group of ranking military officers and officials.

Yang Dezhi paid tribute to the Omani Government led by Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id, for its nonaligned policy and support for both Arab unity and the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their rights.

He said the Omani Government and people have condemned hegemonists for their threat, infiltration and expansion on the Gulf states, and contributed to defense of peace and stability in the region.

Yang Dezhi also praised the Omani people and armed forces for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, developing their national economy and culture and strengthening defense capabilities. "We are glad to see," Yang Dezhi said, "since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. There has been an increase in exchanges in the political, economic, military and cultural fields."

He said Fahar's visit would contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and armed forces.

Thanking China for its hospitality Fahar said "My visit to China comes at a time when Oman-China relations and military cooperation are developing." He hoped the friendship between the two countries would continue to improve. Fahar also praised the achievements of the Chinese people, and he wished the nation prosperity and progress.

He conveyed the respect and greetings of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id, the Omani people and the army to the P.L.A.

Present at the banquet were Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari, Omani ambassador to China.

This morning, Deputy Prime Minister Fahar attended a welcoming ceremony given by the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. Accompanied by Yang Dezhi, Fahar reviewed a guard of honor made up of the P.L.A. ground force. After the ceremony, Yang Dezhi held talks with Fahar on furthering friendly relations of cooperation between China and Oman and other questions of mutual interest.

Fahar also placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes this morning.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

HK210747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 6

[Dispatch from Correspondents Yu Chengxiu [0205 2052 4423] and Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "Middle East Peace Talks Hard To Keep Going"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov -- An Arab League delegation headed by King Husayn of Jordan has visited France for talks with President Mitterrand on the Middle East peace issue. This is the second permanent member of the UN Security Council to be visited by the delegation. At the same time, U.S. presidential special envoy Habib has arrived in Beirut where he has begun meeting with countries concerned on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and on promoting President Reagan's peace proposals. These events are linked to the new Middle East peace talk process.

This new process began in September with the Arab summit in Fes and Reagan's proposals, but so far there are no prospects of a solution. The main obstacles are concentrated in two issues: how to force the Israelis to withdraw their forces from Lebanon; and how to effectively prevent Israel from building new settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

It is very difficult to create a new situation in the Middle East peace talks while Israel hangs on in Lebanon. Even the United States recognizes this. Besides refusing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon under the pretext that the Syrian Army and the PLO armed forces are there, Israel has also arrogantly demanded that the Lebanese Government guarantee that the southern part of the country will be a "security zone" and also that Lebanon establish "a kind of relationship" with Israel. In addition, there are reports that the Begin authorities are also preparing to extend the control zone of the Hadad forces in southern Lebanon, 40 to 50 kilometers to the north, to the town of Sur. This zone was single-handedly propped up by Israel. Thus Israel has taken a new step forward along the path of dismembering Lebanon.

According to reports, Habib's current visit to the Middle East aims at achieving the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon by the end of the year. People are all watching the United States to see if it can exert sufficient influence on Israel to attain this goal. Lebanese President al-Jumayyil recently visited Saudi Arabia where he expressed his solemn and just stand in demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia personally cabled President Reagan demanding that the United States take swift action. Some people in the West have pointed out that Reagan sent Habib on his Middle East mission precisely because the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon endangers U.S. efforts to maintain the momentum of the peace talks.

The other major obstacle in the peace talks is that Israel recently made the brazen announcement that it would build or expand 20 settlements in the Sinai and the Gaza Strip and planned to increase settlements there from the current 103 to 160 within 5 years, with the number of Jews there increasing to 100,000. It is held that the Arab states and the PLO acknowledge certain "positive factors" in the Reagan proposals, meaning the United States' declaring it would not recognize Israeli "sovereignty" over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and advocating freezing the settlements there. But what has happened now is quite the contrary. In France King Husayn of Jordan warned that this Israeli move would "completely wreck the Middle East peace talks process." During Begin's recent visit to the United States, President Reagan declared that he wanted to "find a way to overcome this obstacle." But at the same time he stated that he wanted to avoid controntation with Begin. The Western press has reminded the United States that if it allows this situation to continue, the Reagan proposals will be totally defeated.

Apart from this, simultaneous mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel is held to be an essential precondition for starting new Middle East peace talks. The PLO's stand has already been conveyed to the United States by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali; this stand is that the PLO will only consider talks if the United States treats it as equal with the Arab states in participating in the peace talks. It remains to be seen what substantial policy decision the U.S. Government will make. At the same time, there is also concern over what new decisions will be taken by the imminent Palestinian National Council meeting.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON IMF TREATMENT OF ZAMBIA

OW230309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: IMF's Unequal Treatment to Zambia" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lusaka, November 21 (XINHUA) -- The different attitudes of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to Zambia and South Africa in terms of its loans are being questioned and challenged. The Zambian Government and IMF officials are holding negotiations on loans in Lusaka.

It was reported that the IMF demands, as a condition of giving loans to Zambia, that the country close down some of its seriously loss-making copper mines and, especially, devaluate kwacha, the country's currency by over 30 percent. K.S. Musokotwane, Zambian finance minister, recently said the IMF's conditions for loans were "tough".

The IMF has promised to give a loan of 800 million kwachas, the equivalent of 976 million dollars, to Zambia in a period of three years. The country received a loan of 300 million kwachas from the IMF last year. But this year, the IMF has been reluctant to give a loan of 200 million kwachas as it promised.

Rounds of talks have taken place between the Zambian Government and the IMF both in Washington and Lusaka since last May. But no result has so far been reached.

At the same time, however, the IMF, in defiance of strong opposition from world public opinion, has decided to offer a loan of 102 million dollars on favourable terms to the racist South African regime by the end of this month.

Is it just for the IMF to adopt different attitudes towards Zambia and South Africa in terms of loans? In offering loans to South Africa, it did not require the South African regime to devaluate its currency or close down its seriously loss-making copper mines as it did in Zambia.

The IMF claimed that it decided to give loans to South Africa on "purely technical and economic grounds, without political considerations." The South African regime gave a footnote by saying that it needed IMF loans to "compensate for the drop in the price of gold" in the world market which had brought it economic difficulties. All those remarks are not convincing.

It is well known that South Africa is an economic power in Africa. The manufactured goods and farm products it exports to other African states have been increasing year after year. Its economic problems have not come out of the drop in the price of gold in the world market. "Strategic Survey, 1981-82", published in London, pointed out that "the cost to South Africa of carrying war to her neighbours, and particularly her highly aggressive campaign in Angola were substantial." The South African defence budget rose thirty percent to the record level of over 3 billion dollars for 1981-1982, it added.

So it is easy for people to come to the conclusion that South Africa's economic difficulties are mainly attributable to its big increase in military expenditure, aggression and expansion.

Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Musuka [as received] was right when he said that giving loans to South Africa was "tantamount to providing the racist regime with carte blanche to terrorise frontline states."

The IMF's loan to South Africa despite strong opposition from the majority of the U.N. member states has made people believe that it was done out of "political considerations" under the pressure of a superpower.

It is hoped that the IMF would change its pro-South Africa attitude and make a just decision in terms of giving the second-year loan to Zambia.

ANTIGUAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW220620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Kingston, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Antigua stands against any adventures in the Caribbean by any country and calls on the superpowers to refrain from using the Caribbean as an arena for their power struggle, Antiguan Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird has told XINHUA in an exclusive interview.

Bird also reaffirmed his country's principled position and independent foreign policy.

The deputy prime minister, who had attended the just concluded third Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit meeting in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, warned the superpowers not to infiltrate and destabilize the Caribbean countries against the will of the people of this region as expressed at the summit.

Antigua does not intend to be a satellite of any country and believes that the people have the right to take part in their own political, economic and social development, he said.

He stressed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

On domestic issues, Bird said that Antigua is fighting the impact of recession and to maintain the growth rate it enjoyed over the past four years. The government is laying emphasis on infrastructure development with a plan to establish proper energy and water supply systems. The government is also reviewing a development program formulated last year which requires an investment of some 70 million U.S. dollars, he added.

ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM REPORT ISSUED

OW230423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- Departments concerned recently pointed out that currently it is necessary to concentrate on the following five tasks in perfecting the economic responsibility system in industry: 1) seriously implement the principle of ensuring the leading role of the planned economy, supplemented by market regulation; 2) strive to improve the economic responsibility system enforced within enterprises; 3) correctly handle the relationship between the state, enterprises and workers regarding their respective interests; 4) combine the perfection of the economic responsibility system with the technological transformation of enterprises; and 5) plan overall and strengthen leadership.

The State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance submitted a report on this to the State Council, which approved and circulated it among various localities and departments.

The report analyzes the development of the economic responsibility system in China's industry and the notable results achieved. It points out: The economic responsibility system is a system of production management which aims at raising economic results in society and which brings close integration of responsibility, rights and benefits, all under the guidance of state planning. Practice shows that the economic responsibility system has played a positive role in promoting the readjustmer of the national economy and improving the financial state. In addition, it has opened up a new path restructuring the industrial management system. All localities and departments should act in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, achieve greater unity in ideology and action, seriously sum up past experience, study the new conditions and resolve the new problems in order to further improve and upgrade the economic responsibility system.

On the implementation of the principle of ensuring the leading role for the planned economy supplemented by market regulation, the report says: To enforce the economic responsibility system it is necessary first to define an enterprise's economic responsibility to the state and to give the enterprise certain decisionmaking powers. The foremost responsibility of an enterprise is to fulfill the state plan to the full. An enterprise should take the interests of the whole into consideration and have the courage to take on assigned work. It should fulfill not only the state profit target, but also the various technological and economic targets, such as output, quality, variety, consumption and cost. Planning departments should strive to raise the scientific standards of plans, achieve overall balance and gradually ensure that various planned targets are relevant to each other and that the targets are issued by a responsible department.

The report says: Enterprises should have different degrees of decisionmaking power in planning in light of the different forms of planning enforced. They should strictly implement plans of a mandatory nature. When they discover that the plans do not accord fully with the actual conditions, or when they are unable to overcome the shortages in raw or semifinished materials and in energy supply despite their efforts to overcome the shortages, they may propose the higher planning department revise the plan and make adjustments after the proposal is approved. Enterprises have the right to tap their production potentials and to produce, in light of market needs and availability of energy and raw and semifinished materials, more readily salable products to make up for inadequacy in planning, provided that the state plans have been, or will be, fulfilled. In fulfilling plans of a mandatory nature, enterprises have the right to formulate specific plans in light of the market supply and demand and to submit them to the responsible department for record and then make arrangements for production.

Enterprises are allowed to arrange, in light of market supply and demand changes, the production of commodities under the "market regulation" category. However, in doing so they must observe state policies, laws and decrees. Regardless of the form of planning enforced, supply, production and marketing departments should gradually establish a contract system among themselves and strictly observe the contract.

The report says: To enliven the economy, it is necessary to give the enterprise the right to sell a certain proportion of the products themselves. This applies to all products, except for those which the state specifically forbids, including products procured, distributed and sold under unified state plans and those in short supply. The proportion of self-marketing shall be decided by responsible departments concerned, after studying the case of each product. Provisions of the state provisional regulations governing commodity price control must be strictly observed regarding the price of the self-marketing products.

On the basis of the experience of a number of advanced units, the report asks that the following tasks be accomplished, in order to improve the economic responsibility system within the enterprise:

1. In light of the demand of the state macroscopic plan and the enterprise's economic responsibility to the state, enterprises should set an objective for struggle, with particular emphasis on raising economic results. This objective should be carried out at each level, from section, work and teams down to individuals.

2. Seriously strengthen basic and specialized administrative work. Particular efforts should be made to perfect the system of fixed production quotas, measurement and inspection, safekeeping of original records and performance evaluation.

3. Reform the award system. By strictly enforcing the evaluation system, overcome egalitarianism in the distribution of bonuses and ensure that they truly reward the advanced and spur the backward. No ceiling should be broken in bonus distribution. Units should be rewarded according to their performance. Individuals should be promoted or demoted according to their merit.

4. Seriously consolidate labor organizations.

5. Strengthen democratic management and rely on the vast numbers of staff and workers, the masters of the enterprise, to run the enterprise well.

6. Uphold the principle of ideology taking the lead, carry out deepgoing and meticulous ideological-political work and combine the strict economic responsibility system with a high sense of political responsibility.

7. Readjust leading bodies. This will be the decisive factor in the success of reorganizing enterprises and perfecting the economic responsibility system.

In explaining how to handle correctly the relationship between the state, the enterprise and the worker regarding their respective interests, the report stresses: In distribution, enterprises must see to it that the state receives more revenue to enable it to concentrate proportional financial resources for major construction projects. The increase in the enterprise and worker's income should be achieved through improvements in management and the tapping of the potential of the enterprise. All localities and departments should sum up their experience and, on the basis of this summing up, readjust profit-retaining measures, the ratio of profits retained and the quota base.

The readjustment should guarantee a greater increase in state revenue for major construction projects and, at the same time, protect the legitimate interests of the enterprise and provide it with the conditions for technological transformation and for improving the workers' life so that the enterprise has greater initiatives in production.

The report says: In allowing enterprises to retain a portion of the profits, the principle of rewarding the diligent and penalizing the lazy should be implemented. Within the level of the total amount of retainable profits authorized by the state, various responsible departments may appropriately raise the profit-retaining ratio for those enterprises which made special efforts in production, brought their various key technological and economic targets to the advanced levels in their departments and made greater contributions to the state because of successful management. The ratio of profits retained should be lower for poorly managed enterprises.

The report says: It is necessary to combine efforts to perfect the economic responsibility system with technological transformation of enterprises. The creation of a new situation in socialist modernization and the realization of the magnificant goals before the end of this century should rely mainly on technological advance and on the renewal of equipment and technological transformation of existing enterprises.

The report says: The enterprise production development fund and the equipment renewal and technological transformation fund should be used in the right direction. They should be used mainly for technological development and transformation and for trial production of new products. In the reward fund, a fixed amount should be set aside for rewarding workers who have made contributions to technological advances. The responsible department of enterprises should make plans for the industry's technological transformation, guide enterprises in rationally using funds, and carry out technological transformation of industry and enterprises systematically. Higher prices should be set for better quality products to encourage enterprises to raise product quality, develop new products and speed up technological advances. It is necessary to study the proper use of surplus funds kept by various enterprises to promote the transformation of the industry's major sectors. Bank loans should also be extended for the use of technological innovation and transformation on a priority basis.

The report concludes by asking all localities and departments to make overall plans and give appropriate guidance in perfecting the economic responsibility system. All localities and departments should correctly define the decisionmaking power of the various enterprises in production, commodity flow and distribution, in accordance with the position and role of the respective enterprises in the national economy, and put forward different demands on them. Main efforts should be made to perfect the economic responsibility sywtem of large enterprises in succession. Plans should be mapped out to help large enterprises improve their management and speed up their technological innovation and transformation, in order to make full use of their potential as quickly as possible. At the same time, a number of small enterprises may also pay income tax and assume responsibility for profits and losses. Efforts should be made to continue the study of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience in the context of the situation in their respective locality or unit. At the same time, efforts should be made to sum up and popularize local experience and promote the perfection of the economic responsibility system from selected units to the entire area. Efforts should be made gradually to improve and perfect the economic responsibility system in industry within the next 2 to 3 years.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY CONSTITUTION FEATURES

HK221226 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The New Party Constitution's Special Features of the Era"]

[Text] The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress has attracted attention throughout the party, and many friends outside the party have also evaluated it highly. In their study, many comrades have, in light of their intimate knowledge of party life, paid attention to comparing this new party constitution with those of the past and have thus recognized many new regulations and special features of the new party constitution and deepened their understanding of it. This is a desirable study approach and method. However, it is not enough just to know the differences in wording and specific clauses between the new party constitution and those of the past: it is also necessary to further understand that the party's present environment and era are different from the past, and that the demands on party organizations and members are higher now, and to recognize how the new party constitution expresses the needs of this era. In this way the party members can grasp the new party constitution's basic spirit and its special features of the era, and more spontaneously regard it as their guideline in action.

The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress differs fundamentally from those adopted by the 9th and 10th party congresses, which were drawn up when there were serious "leftist" errors in party guiding ideology during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The new party constitution also differs from that drawn up by the 11th party congress, when "leftist" guiding ideology had not yet been corrected. It also differs from that drawn up by the seventh party congress, which was formulated during the years of revolutionary war, when our party had not yet gained political power throughout the country. It also differs from that drawn up by the eighth party congress, when the party had only been in power for 7 years. The new party constitution has been drawn up when our party has 33 years' experience of holding power, has corrected the errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the guiding ideology, brought about the great historic change, and also when it is facing the historic task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Hence, it has fresh characteristics and special features of the era.

1. The new party constitution meets the needs of the ruling party in the new period. There is no change in the party's working class nature and its aim of endeavor of ultimately realizing communism; however, there are very great changes in the party's status and the tasks it faces after taking power compared with the period prior to taking power. These changes bring new special features in party building. The main one is that we must be skillful at correctly exercising leadership over the state political power, pay more attention to maintaining and strengthening our ties with the masses, and effectively avoid the danger of becoming divorced from the masses. This is also the hope and demand placed on us by the people of the whole country, and the new party constitution must fully express this point. The constitution of the eighth party congress only touched on part of the question of the ruling party. The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress has fully considered the status of the ruling party and made many appropriate provisions in this respect. The new party constitution first scientifically analyzes the main contradictions in China's society in the current stage, stipulates the party's general task, and also lays down clear-cut regulations with regard to exercising party leadership correctly after the party comes to power. It points out that "party leadership is mainly political, ideological and organizational leadership."

The question of party work style is an issue related to the life and death of the ruling party. Lenin said: A ruling party that wants to go on existing cannot tolerate the slightest wavering over the issue of its life or death. In order to avoid and correct various unhealthy tendencies of becoming divorced from the masses, the new party consitution stresses that "throughout the entire process of leading the masses to realize the communist ideal, the party must constantly share weal and woe with them and keep the closest ties with them. No party member is allowed to become divorced from the masses or place himself above them." The new party constitution puts forward stricter demands on party members than previous ones, pointing out in extremely clear language: "The members of the CPC are forever ordinary members of the laboring people. Apart from the personal interests and work powers defined by systems and policies, party members may not pursue any private interest or special powers whatever." The new party constitution also has added a chapter on "party cadres," which points out that the party's cadres are all servants of the people. It sets higher demands on party-member cadres than on ordinary party members. By unswervingly acting in accordance with these demands of the new party constitution, we can ensure that our party will never become divorced from the masses or become corrupt and degenerate when it is holding power.

2. The new party constitution suits the need to continue to bring order out of chaos in party life. Bringing order out of chaos is expressed in many aspects, first of all in ideological and political line. As a result of several years' efforts, the problem in this aspect has now been fundamentally solved. The task of the party constitution is to further confirm and consolidate this process. Another important aspect of bringing order out of chaos is to implement democratic centralism in party life. This is also expressed with extreme clarity in the new party constitution. Democratic centralism is our party's fundamental organizational principle. However, beginning in the latter part of the 1950's, party political life became more and more abnormal, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism were weakened and even wrecked, and individual autocracy and personality cult became more and more serious in the party. This was one of the main social and historical reasons for the outbreak of the "Great Cultural Revolution." A major reason why our party was able to bring order out of chaos rapidly and effectively after the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was precisely because it revived and upheld the principle of democratic centralism. The new party constitution sums up the positive and negative experiences, regards upholding democratic centralism as one of the party's three basic principles, and lays down more systematic and comprehensive provisions regarding democratic centralism than any previous constitution. In particular, it stipulates that "the party prohibits personality cults in any form" as one of the basic principles of democratic centralism, and "no party member, no matter how high or low his post, may decide on important issues by himself." The new party constitution also makes detailed provisions on every aspect of democratic centralism, including full democracy within the party, the exercise of a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy, and on strict organizational discipline, and so on. In this way individual autocracy and also lack of organization and discipline can be effectively prevented.

3. The new party constitution meets the needs of socialist modernization and the needs of the "four transformations" of the cadre force. The new party constitution points out that although the class struggle in China will continue to exist to some extent for a long time, it is no longer the main contradiction, which is now the contradiction between the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people and backward social production; and so, "the focus of the work of the CPC is to lead the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out socialist economic modernization."

The task of socialist modernization demands that we integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice in the new period and master the objective laws of construction. The new party constitution stipulates the party's ideological line, and also points out: "The whole party must, in accordance with this line, scientifically sum up the experiences of history, investigate and study the new situations, solve new problems that arise in domestic and international affairs, and oppose all erroneous 'leftist' and rightist tendencies." In order to ensure the accomplishment of the modernization task, the new party constitution also puts forward corresponding demands on party members, party cadres and the party organizations at all levels. The "study of science, culture and professional matters" has been specially added to the duties of party members. In the chapter on "party cadres," it is clearly laid down that it is necessary to "strive to make the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized," while the party's leading cadres at all levels are required to have a strong sense of the revolutionary cause and of political responsibility, and to possess organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge so as to be able to carry out leadership work competently. The new party constitution also points out in particular that party cadres must undergo training by the party. This is an important provision for ensuring that our cadres will be able to competently handle the modernization task. Only by undergoing training will the cadres be able to sum up and renovate their experiences and knowledge, and thus be able to master modern scientific knowledge and modern management methods.

4. The new CPC constitution caters to the needs of building socialist spiritual civilization, developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. The new CPC constitution stipulates that "the CPC leads the people in building a high degree of material civilization as well as a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization." Our party's ideological building is the mainstay of the spiritual civilization and building of the whole society; and the exemplary role of CPC members in the field of ideology and morality may exert a positive influence on the mental outlook of the members of society and on the moral habits of society. As far as this aspect is concerned, the new CPC constitution has laid down strict requirements. In brief, the various stipulations on the obligations of party members require the latter to cultivate communist consciousness and revolutionary ideals, improve their moral standard and strengthen their sense of discipline. Undoubtedly, we will vigorously advance the building of spiritual civilization of the whole society if we keep in line with these requirements of the new CPC constitution. On the other hand, the new CPC constitution also provides that "the CPC leads the people in developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship." Here the new CPC constitution, while affirming the role of the party as the leading core of our country's socialist cause, stipulates that the party must work within the framework of the constitution and the law, and that it must ensure that the legislative, judicial and administrative organ of the state, economic and cultural organizations, and nongovernmental bodies can enthusiastically, actively, independently, responsibly and coordinately work together. This is a problem which was not solved in past party constitutions. The new CPC constitution stipulates the basic principle affirming the leading role of the party and the appropriate position of the party in state affairs and the people's life, clearly defines the party's relationship with state organs and nonparty organizations, and thus draws a clear demarcation line between the party and the government. Such an arrangement will help develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system.

Finally, the new CPC constitution also conforms with the needs of achieving the three basic changes. The 12th CPC Congress asserted, in accordance with the general task in the new era, that we must strive to realize within the next 5 years the basic changes for improvement in the financial and economic conditions of the state, the general mood of society and the work style of the party. The basic change for improvement in party style is the key to realizing the basic change in the other two aspects. Aiming at solving solving certain existing problems of unhealthy party style, the new CPC constitution has laid down stricter requirements on our party members and cadres in the political, ideological, organizational and other fields. As for party members' obligation, the new constitution bans all practices of jobbery, activities of harming public interests to benefit oneself, and factionalism, and asks party members to support good people and good things courageously while opposing bad people and bad things, and so on. As for the basic requirements for leading cadres at all levels, the new CPC constitution requires them to adhere to the party's principles, resolutely struggle against all activities of abusing one's power to seek personal benefit, and so on. As for strengthening the party's discipline and consolidating the party's discipline inspection organs, the new CPC constitution has also laid down important regulations. All these regulations are very realistic and just in aiming at practical problems. They are the powerful weapons to achieve the three basic changes, in particular a basic change for the better in party style.

By and large, it can be seen that the new CPC constitution has not only correctly represented the role of our party as the ruling party and reflected the actual situation our party is facing after the historic turning point achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but also has catered to the needs of improving the quality of our party members, increasing the fighting power of party organizations, strengthening the party's leadership standard and building the party into a strong leadership core in our socialist modernization.

There have been 12 party constitutions during the 61 years since the founding of the CPC. Seven of them were formulated in the new democratic period, and five in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Of course, each party constitution emerged under certain historical conditions, and therefore, each constitution inevitably bore the features of its era. However, this does not mean that all of them completely and correctly reflected the objective needs of social evolution and party building in their era. Since the party constitution formulated at the seventh party congress correctly reflected the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause and party building in the period of the new democratic revolution, it was the best party constitution at that time. Similarly, since the new party constitution adopted by the 12th congress has correctly reflected the features of our era and the current needs of party building, and is the summation of all historical experiences of our party and the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the whole party, we have every reason to believe that this constitution is the best for the socialist period.

It is not easy to formulate a new party constitution which correctly reflects the needs of the evolution of the era. However, to carry out the constitution in order to push ahead the progress of the era needs even more arduous work. Party members: Let us move, be prepared and organized according to the new party constitution and strive hard with the people throughout the country to achieve the historic tasks put forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER ON HIGHER EDUCATION

HK230319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yang Lianghua [2799 5328 5478]: "Accelerate the Development of Higher Education in China -- Leading Member of Education Ministry Answers Questions by This Reporter"]

[Text] Our reporter called at the Ministry of Education the other day to inquire about how the ministry was going to speed up development of higher education in implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Deputy Minister Huang Xinbai answered our reporter's questions.

The Current Basic Circumstances of Higher Education

Question: Since the 12th CPC Congress, educational work, which is of strategic importance in the development of the whole national economy, is drawing more and more attention from various circles. Can you talk about some basic circumstances of higher education in this connection?

Answer: Education is a sector which cultivates qualified personnel, and higher education is the base which directly supplies economic construction and cultural work with high-level specialists. Therefore, educational work, including higher education, plays a decisive role in the development of the national economy and in the realization of modernization. At the 12th CPC Congress, education and science, together with agriculture, energy and communications, were mentioned in the same breath and set as key tasks of strategic importance in the development of the national economy. This is indeed a very correct and necessary decision.

Our higher education has developed rapidly since the founding of the PRC. The number of full-time institutes of higher learning was 205 when China was liberated and has increased to more than 700 today; and the number of students has increased from 117,000 to 1,140,000, an increase by 800 percent or more. However, since our country has a poor foundation in higher education and, in addition, we have been suffering from "leftist" interference, especially the destruction caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," we face several notable problems in higher education. First, the scope of our higher education is limited and enrollment is relatively small. At present, only 11 of every 10,000 people are being enrolled in colleges. This ratio, much lower than that of developed countries and relatively low compared with other developing countries, falls behind the needs of the four modernizations. Second, the quality of our education needs to be improved. Quality refers to various elements including moral, intellectual and physical education. And intellectual education not only means academic performance and the level of understanding in knowledge learned, but also the composition of knowledge, and the comprehensive ability of cultivated qualified personnel in renewing and applying their knowledge. And third, the proportion between different disciplines within the higher educational framework is out of balance. We have to raise the proportion of such subjects as finance and economics, management, politics and law, and liberal arts to the level of other subjects, as well as the proportion of those subjects including light industry, textiles and so on to the level of engineering subjects. Moreover, the proportion of specialized courses to regular college courses should also be increased.

By and large, at present, both the development of our higher education and national economy do not completely conform with the needs of the whole society. We now face the task of further readjustment, reform, reorganization and improvement; and we have to increase actively and steadily the quantity and improve, in particular, the quality.

The Prospect for the Development of Higher Education

Question: What is the prospect for the development of higher education?

Answer: We must base developing higher education on our national conditions, the needs of the modernization construction and also our ability. In this way, we should establish step by step a socialist system of higher education with Chinese features. We must provide many levels in terms of educational content, adopt many forms of running schools, and depend on various circles in promoting education.

The major target of the national construction for the first 10 years from 1981 to 1990 is to lay a solid foundation, accumulate strength and create conditions for the economic take-off in the following 10 years. In the first 10 years, the development rate of higher education should be higher than economic growth. At present, the Ministry of Education is working out the plan. According to our tentative idea, the number of students recruited for full-time colleges will be doubled through efforts in the 1980's. In other words, the recruiting capacity, which was 280,000 students in 1980, will be increased to 400,000 in 1985 and to more than 600,000 in 1990. The enrollment of college students, which was 1.14 million in 1980, will be increased to 1.3 million in 1985 and to about 2 million in 1990. The development speed of other branches of higher education, namely, workers' universities, peasants' universities, correspondence colleges, broadcasting and television universities, and so on, will exceed that of the full-time universities in terms of both the number of recruited students and student enrollment. As post-graduate education will be restored and growing in the next few years, its developing speed will also be very high. In 1981, we recruited only 3,600 new graduate students because of a limited source of students. This year, the number of recruited graduate students increased to 11,000. The recruiting quota will further increase to 20,000 in 1985, and to more than 800 percent of that figure by 1990. Therefore, in short, the growth of higher education will be at least doubled in the decade.

As for development in the later decades, we still have to do more survey work to probe into the prospects and work out the future plan. As expected, further development will also be relatively remarkable.

Five Measures for Expanding Higher Education

Question: To attain the above-mentioned objectives for developing higher education, what measures will be taken in these few years?

Answer: Attaining the above-mentioned objectives is a strenuous task. Continuous development of the national economy and our further efforts to attach importance to investment in the exploitation of intellectual resources are basic conditions for such development. Apart from that, the reforms of some relevant systems, including management, personnel, labor, wages and so forth are also needed. There are five measures to be taken to expand higher education:

1. We should establish some new colleges and universities and additional departments and specialities should also be set up in the existing universities and colleges, in particular those branches of learning which we badly need, including finance, economy, management, political and legal studies and so forth. We should do well in this respect. The percentage of specialized courses is too small. Therefore, new universities, colleges and departments should set up more specialized courses.

2. We must tap the potentials of the presently existing universities and colleges to recruit more students under the prerequisite of enhancing educational quality.

Insufficient student dormitories is a key problem which hampers our efforts to recruit more students. Apart from continuing to build more dormitories in a planned way, we should do our utmost to recruit more nonresident students. It is possible for universities and colleges in urban areas to recruit more nonresident students. Those universities and colleges which are further away from urban areas may work out plans for setting up their branch schools in urban areas or in an area bordering urban districts and suburbs. By sending more teachers who live at home to teach those day students, we will train more qualified personnel without spending too much money.

3. We should develop short-term vocational universities. In some areas and medium-sized cities, the economy has developed rapidly. They urgently need specialized personnel of the middle rank or above. It is impossible for the state to provide them with too many specialized personnel of this type and those who are assigned to them might be unsuitable. Therefore, they propose that higher education be run locally. The period of study of such universities is generally 2 years. More practical specialities can be set up. Those nonresident students are locally recruited. Generally speaking, the state will not assign jobs for them after their graduation. The cities and areas concerned may choose the best graduates to employ. Such new universities have surfaced in recent years. They are welcomed by localities because not so much manpower and material resources are needed to establish them. Universities which can produce rapid effective results and have great vitality include Jinling University in Nanjing, Jianghan University in Wuhan and so forth. These universities have developed in recent years. The development of short-term universities means that the former two-level system for running universities and colleges in our country has now been replaced by the three-level system. In other words, universities and colleges are now run by institutions at the central level, provincial, municipal, autonomous regional and city levels. In this way our higher education system will improve. This plays a good role in promoting local economic construction.

4. Under the guidance of unified guiding principles and policies, we should develop various kinds of higher education, including universities for staff members and workers, peasant universities, correspondence universities, radio universities, television universities and so forth. We should also promote the system of encouraging students to take part in examinations after studying on their own. At present, there are 386,000 students studying at television universities which produce great influence over the society and are praised by people in various quarters. People place great hope in television universities. From now on, television universities should effectively integrate broadcasting, television and correspondence courses to provide more people with education, enrich the contents of teaching and gradually enhance teaching quality to make greater contributions. Big cities should arrange a special television frequency for educational use as early as possible to provide more courses to students.

5. Universities and colleges should shoulder the task of training cadres in rotation. They should take up the work of training cadres for government organs, enterprises, mass organizations and so forth and include this in their day-to-day work. The academic qualification of cadres who have studied in training classes for more than 2 years should be recognized. Those relevant units and departments should provide universities and colleges with necessary conditions to shoulder this task.

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

OW190815 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[WEN HUI BAO Commentator's article: "To Develop the Economy, It Is Imperative To Develop Education First"]

[Excerpts] Recently, this paper has been continually publishing views of personages in education on how to restructure the present education system.

These views and suggestions are right on target and have aroused widespread response from all sides.

To establish firmly the strategic position of education in economic modernization, a current urgent task is to root out completely the erroneous view that education is unimportant. Over a long period, to many comrades construction has come to mean only material construction, namely industrial and agricultural production, and has little or nothing to do with education. Some comrades hold that, since our economy is still underdeveloped, we have to promote production first and education later. Some comrades, though themselves engaged in education, have regarded education merely as a social "welfare program" and looked down on education departments as being simply "consumer units." Therefore, without thoroughly eliminating these prejudices against education, it would be impossible to establish the concept that education holds an important strategic position in economic modernization.

Of course, the development of education depends on economic conditions. But we must also realize that education plays a tremendous role in promoting economic development. China's experience and experience in foreign countries show that education has always played a vital role in bringing prosperity and strength to a nation. The strategic significance of education in our modernization program lies in the fact that it plays an important role in raising labor productivity.

Thus, to develop the economy, it is necessary to promote education vigorously. If our education succeeds, we will be able to propel our economy forward in giant strides. If our education fails, it will become a heavy burden on our economy and adversely affect the four modernizations.

Education is not only a basic condition for building material civilization but is also an important factor in building socialist spiritual civilization and a high degree of democracy. Therefore, education is also important to the future of a nation.

To open up new vistas in education work, on the one hand, we must correctly understand the important role of education in socialist construction, and on the other hand, we must further emancipate our minds, do away with our narrow-mindedness about education and boldly carry out practical educational reforms. The 12th CPC Congress called on us to take our own road in building socialism with distinct Chinese characteristics. This is the basic guiding ideology of the entire modernization program. It is also the basic guiding ideology for developing China's education. Although some readjustments had already been made to our education system in the past, many problems still exist in the overall system, structure and management of our education, and it has still failed to meet the needs of the developing situation. Following the development of socialist modernization, this inadequacy has become increasingly acute. Therefore, it is necessary to sum up experience, analyze new situations, study new problems and systematically carry out readjustments and reforms to our ecucational system.

To develop the economy, it is necessary to develop education first. Following the rising tide in economic construction, reform in education is a must. We must seriously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, firmly establish the concept that education occupies an important strategic position in economic modernization and make new contributions in making China's education a success.

COAL MINISTRY, FUJIAN TAKE LEAD IN EDUCATION

HK230314 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] It has long been a practice in China that whenever production requires more funds, education funds are cut. Now that education is a priority in the country's development programme, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the provincial government of Fujian are taking the lead.

The ministry has allocated more than 100 million yuan to education since 1980. It has also upgraded the educational facilities under its control. At the same time, the leadership of educational institutions have been reshuffled, and 53 training schools have been established for cadres for coal mines nationwide.

The ministry also decided that institutes and coal industry bureaus should co-operate to bolster technical manpower. It increased funds to colleges and schools under its administration, demanding improved management.

Funds Increase

In east China's Fujian Province, the party provincial committee held a special meeting on education. The committee decided that the province should keep the rate of increase in education funds above six percent in next several years.

"This displays a spirit worth emulating," commented RENMIN JIAOYU (PEOPLE'S EDUCATION), China's leading magazine on education, "especially when the central government and local governments are faced with many difficulties, financially in particular."

Rural Education

Fujian's emphasis is on universal primary education in all rural areas, and the development of secondary vocational schools. "Effective measures should be adopted," the committee said, "to prevent rural children, especially girls, from missing the chance for an education."

The committee expects the province to have 45,000 university students and 2,000 postgraduates in 1990, compared to 30,300 and 500 respectively now. Large-scale adult education in rural areas is also being encouraged.

"The reason grain output and diversified economy cannot develop rapidly, management in many enterprises has remained chaotic and the competitive edge of our products low, is the neglect of education," said Xiang Nan, secretary of the party provincial committee.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG URGES RESPECT FOR TEACHERS

HK210418 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts from article by Hunan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong in issue No 12 of RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION]: "The Whole of Society Must Respect and Support the Glorious Work of Teachers"]

[Text] The article says: Education is carried out by means of the labor of teachers. There can be no question of running schools well or developing education without the painstaking labor of teachers. At present, whether or not the leaders at all levels and the whole body of cadres, and indeed the whole of society, truly respect and support the glorious labor of teachers is an important issue related to implementing the strategic goal and focus proposed by the 12th party congress and accomplishing the general task for our country in the new era.

The article points out: The key to protecting and developing the cause of education lies in implementing seriously the 12th party congress spirit, further eliminating leftist influence, and enhancing the understanding of the cadres and masses, and especially of the leaders, regarding the status and role of education and teachers.

The article stresses: At present, the question of how to create in the whole of society an excellent mood of respecting teachers and caring for schools and resolutely halt the bad practices of insulting and beating teachers and seizing and looting school property is an extremely urgent issue. If we fail to solve this problem, not only will the development of education be hampered, it will also be difficult to consolidate the present education position.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong's article says in conclusion: Developing the cause of education is an extremely arduous task. We will have to do a lot of work for a long time in running and developing education well. This is the task of the whole party and the whole of society, not just of education departments. The party committees at all levels, all systems, departments and units and the whole of society must attach importance to this issue.

BEIJING COMMENTS ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN PLA

OW190237 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "The PLA Must Strive To Train Dual-Purpose Personnel"]

[Text] The party committee of a certain unit under the Shenyang PLA units has done a good job in conscientiously improving elementary education in the unit. Science and education are important components of socialist spiritual civilization. For the PLA, they are also essential requirements for modernizing the national defense as well as for raising the ideological consciousness and moral standards of cadres and fighters. The people's army is composed of people's soldiers who can fight when carrying guns as well as engage in construction when they are out of uniform. Therefore, they must master some scientific and cultural knowledge in order to become dual-purpose men serving both the army and the localities in construction.

Cadres and fighters are in their youth and full of energy. They want to improve and study, and the PLA is a large school providing better conditions for them to study. As long as the leadership in the PLA units grasps elementary education seriously, it will produce results.

A leading comrade of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee once said: In order to make the PLA units more lively, doing things only to meet a unit's own needs is not enough; we must also think of meeting the needs of cadres and fighters transferred to civilian jobs in various localities.

From a long-range and realistic view point, elementary education in units is of great significance. Party committees and political organs at all levels in PLA units must enhance understanding, seriously study and adopt effective measures to make this fundamental task a success.

PLA ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STUDY

OW200915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department issued a directive to the armed forces on 17 November stressing that the study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents must be integrated through practice.

The directive says: The principal task of the armed forces' political education during the first half of 1982 will still be the penetrating study and implementation of the 12th CPC National Congress documents and using the documents' guidelines to unify the thinking and actions of the cadres and fighters and to heighten their revolutionary spirit so that they will strive to realize the various fighting tasks put forward by the 12th party congress and create a new situation in the building of the armed forces.

The directive says: In penetratingly studying the 12th party congress documents, we must pay special attention to the key points so that we grasp the fundamental spirit of the documents. We must link theory with practice and, by reviewing how the party Central Committee has been gradually correcting its ideological line since its third plenary session, examine our understanding of the principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee for setting things to rights and why we are more successful in implementing certain principles and policies than others. We must earnestly sum up our experiences, specifically analyze the situation and continue to remove all sorts of erroneous ideologies, particularly the influence of the "left" ideology. Our ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee and our implementation of the party's principles and polices must be elevated to a new level. All units and departments must formulate their own effective measures for implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress and creating a new situation.

The directive says: While studying the 12th party congress documents, we must launch education of communist ideology among the fighters, unify the propagation of communist ideology with the execution of existing policies, and integrate our love for the armed forces, our love for our work and the fulfillment of various missions. While we must realize that what we do every day are communist practices, we must help everybody understand that the realization of the communist social system requires the arduous struggles of people of many generations. We must reaffirm our communist conviction and work energetically to propagate and advocate the spirit of dedicating ourselves to the people's interests and the selfless communist style of sacrificing our own interests for the sake of others so that the broad-masses of fighters will become a generation of new people with lofty ideals, socialist ethics, general knowledge and a sense of discipline.

The directive urges leading cadres at all levels in the armed forces to take the lead in study and take the initative, regularly correct the study attitude of cadres and fighters, and combat the idea that study should be completed quickly. It says that the general and tendentious problems which appeared during the study some time ago -- problems which have not yet been thoroughly resolved -- must be conscientiously resolved in a planned manner in the course of penetrating study.

CIVIL APPLICATION OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE NOTED

OW230215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Yu Jingqi: "An Undertaking Which Revitalizes the Chinese Nation and Benefits Its People -- on Nuclear Science and Technology Applications Exhibition"]

[Text] Chengdu, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- Nuclear energy is not a dreadful thing, for it can be harnessed by science and technology· it will yield inexhaustible power; when widely applied it will benefit the people and revitalize the nation. -- Zhang Aiping.

A tiny dot is surrounded by several constantly revolving and interlocking circles indicating the trajectories of electrons. It is all about the potential of this tiny dot that China recently held its first large scale, comprehensive exhibition on nuclear science and technology in Chengdu.

This tiny dot represents an atomic nucleus.

Visitors enter the strange world of nuclei when they step into the exhibition hall, which is bright with many colors. The demonstration boards, with their flashing lights and narratives, tell the secret of the nucleus. Based on the knowledge now available to man, nuclei provide two sources of energy -- atomic energy and radiation. Under different conditions, many different kinds of particle rays can be emitted from the nuclei of a radioactive element. Radioisotopes, which are produced by artificially transforming a nonradioactive element, and natural radioisotopes are also able to emit different kinds of particle rays. Man's efforts to explore and use the sources of energy of the nuclei have brought about the application of nuclear science and technology.

China began its study and application of nuclear science and technology as early as the 1950's. At present, the focus of China's nuclear science and technology has been shifted to applying it to civil use. The achievements we have made in many sectors of the national economy with nuclear science and technology are like fairytales. For example, by relying mainly on the application of beams of particle rays and radioactivity of isotopes, we have developed technical means and analytical methods with which we can determine the structure of, and the elements contained in, a solid body, determine the time, change the characteristics of some matter and living things, and disinfect, sterilize and prevent corrosion and mold. Such techniques have already been widely adopted in many professions and trades in China, including that of metallurgy, machinery industry, geology, chemical industry, building materials, foods and archaeology. After Jilin was hit by a meteorite shower,China's scientific research personnel launched their study of the composition of the meteorites. The means employed by these scientists was to use neutron radiation beams to induce nuclear reaction of the elements contained in the meteorites and then analyze and determine them. Eventually, they found what they were looking for.

The oil pipeline of Daqing, buried deep under the northeast plain, sometimes springs a leak. This normally calls for a general inspection and overhaul every few years, which means a big waste in human and material resources. For this reason, the isotope tracing method has been adopted. As expected, the fluid containing isotopes which is piped into the line will leave a trace at the leakage spot. By probing its radiation, the leakage can be traced.

The many new varieties of farm crops on display in the agriculture exhibition hall are a most convincing proof of the success in changing the characteristics of some matter and living things through radiation exposure. Among the crops cultured through radiation treatment, the varieties of rice have long ears and large kernels, those of wheat have plump ears with high protein content and those of cotton have large and numerous bolls. The cocoons treated with radiation are snow-white and large.

In the past 20 years, more than 150 new crop varieties have been successfully cultured in various localities of China by applying the method of radiation treatment. The new grain varieties alone, which are planted to a total area of more than 100 million mu, have brought an additional harvest of 5 billion jin. Among the new crop varieties, the "lu mian no. 1" cotton is widely known.

Examinations conducted before a disease can be accurately diagnosed often cause untold suffering to the patient. Today, it takes only a single drop of blood for nuclear technology to reach the same diagnosis. This method of radioactivity immunization analysis is being applied on a broader scale.

One strong, salient point for adopting nuclear technology is the fact that it requires a relatively smaller investment, with a short recovery period, but the results are enormous and the scope of application wide. To meet its scientific research needs, the Chenguang Chemical Industry Research Institute in Sichuan has built a radiation treatment facility. Three years ago it produced three new macromolecular products with the radiation treatment method. Now, the net income it has gained from two of the products has already exceeded the total amount of investment. The eight silkworm seed-breeding farms in Sichuan Province required an investment of only a few thousand yuan each. But the 600,000 sheets of seeds treated with radiation have earned over 7 million yuan for the farms.

The large shining reactor, accelerator models and relevant charts and data on display at the exhibition hall provide an inspiring clue to the new development in recent years in building reactors and accelerators, which can be used both for scientific research and for turning out particle beams and isotopes. China's first high-flux reactor and its 18 accelerators -- some of which are still under construction -- will further increase China's capacity in nuclear research and application.

Models on display at the exhibition hall tell us that our country has also made a giant step forward in utilizing nuclear energy. Some people still have doubts about using nuclear technology and link it with explosions, radiation sickness and death. But evidence shows that controlled use of nuclear technology for energy and radioactive rays will not produce the kind of uncontrollable chain fission of atomic bombs. Besides, our environmental protection law enforces strict rules against radioactive pollution. Scientific research and production units have also manufactured dozens of instruments designed to measure and guard against pollution.

Today, China possesses a fairly comprehensive network of nuclear research and production. As an important scientific and technological department in our national economy, it will definitely display a greater role and make greater contributions to achieving the magnificent goals set at the 12th CPC Congress.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE VIEWS DOMESTIC TRADE

HK230312 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Brisk Trade at Home"]

[Text] China's 800 million peasants will henceforth be able to sell more of their farm and sideline produce directly on the market and mostly at negotiated prices.

Collective and individual entrepreneurs will do a larger share of the nation's wholesale and retail business of consumer goods and take over most of the catering and service trades.

And consumers will have access to better services and goods in greater variety, and buy more durables on an installment basis.

These are the cheering prospects offered by a three-week national conference on domestic trade that ended in Beijing earlier this month. Important policy changes were made at the conference to decentralize and activate domestic commerce as part of the effort to further promote the national economy.

It has been the role of state-operated commerce to monopolize or assume strict control over the purchase and sale of most farm products in order to ensure supplies to the populace of basic needs as grain, cotton, cooking oil, meat and sugar.

Conditions have changed a lot, however, since the 1950's and especially during the last three or four years. With the implementation of the responsibility systems, the peasants are producing more and willing to sell their products often in quantities larger than the state can handle.

It has thus been decided that henceforth the state will exercise control over the purchase and sale of 22 instead of the present 46 kinds of farm and sideline produce. The producers can sell all other kinds of produce, and what remains of the 22 minus a fixed quota purchased by the state, directly on the market at negotiated prices. What is more, aside from grain, the producers, marketing co-operatives and individual peasants can traffic in, set up stores in cities to sell farm produce wholesale or retail.

Because of the inadequacy in market research and a tendency of manufacturers to concentrate on quantity alone, overstocking of manufactured goods has been serious.

The differences between wholesale and retail prices will be enlarged, durable goods can be bought on an instalment basis and more travelling salesmen will be sent out to the countryside to encourage sales. Unmarketable goods will henceforth be the liability of the manufacturer.

More Shops

The number of shops engaged in commerce, catering and service trades in cities and towns was reduced by 82 percent between 1957 and 1978. All of the private shops were banned, and out of a total of 790,000 co-operative shops, all but 77,000 were squeezed out of business. Although these shops have been doubled since 1978, they still fall far short of demand. The most common complaints of the consumer are the bureaucratic airs and bad service in state-run shops and restaurants where the attendants are guaranteed their jobs and pay irrespective of their performances of duty.

To encourage the revival and development of co-ops and private shops, they will be given a 30 percent share of both the wholesale of manufactured goods and the purchase of farm and sideline produce, and 40 percent of the retail business. Seventy percent of the catering and service trades in cities and towns and all of them in the countryside will hence be operated by co-ops and private entrepreneurs.

The further broadening of the channels of domestic commerce is both a result of the boost of rural economy and an impetus to the growth of the national economy as a whole.

CHINA DAILY REPORT EXAMINES RAILWAY EXPANSION

HK230318 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 82 p 4

[Report: "China Lays Groundwork for Expansion of Railway"]

[Text] Despite its rapid growth, the Chinese railway system is still a stumbling block in the nation's efforts to modernize.

China now has 52,300 kilometres of railway lines (not counting those in Taiwan), which, with the exception of Xizang (Tibet), extend to all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In 1981, Chinese railways handled 1,048 billion tons or 70 percent of the total volume of freight and transported 942 million people.

33 Years Ago

In 1949, at the time of liberation, there were only 22,000 kilometres of rail lines. The Beijing to Guangzhou trunk line alone grew fourfold. And, five trunk lines have been built to link the northwest region with the rest of the country.

Along with the building of new railways, old lines are being improved to raise transport capacity. Doubling-tracking and electrification of rails are proceeding at a rapid pace.

Passenger Trains

The number of passenger trains has tripled and that of freight trains quintupled since the early years after liberation. The average freight load per car has increased from 32 tons at the time of liberation to the present 51 tons.

Railway communication signals have also been greatly improved. More than 6,300 kilometres of rails are now equipped with automatic blocking devices while 37,000 kilometres have semi-automatic blocking devices.

But, this progress aside, China's rail transport capacity still falls far short of need. Large quantities of commodities are piled up waiting for shipment. This is especially true of the coal from Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia, coal and phosphate ore from Yunnan and Guizhou, and stockpiles of industrial goods in harbours and along the coast.

In the past three years, the volume of passenger transport increased abruptly to 150 million persons, an average annual increase of 50 million persons. More than 120 pairs of passenger trains have been added, but this is still not enough. And, rail technology is still backward. Most locomotives are still driven by steam engines.

But according to a three-year development programme worked out by the Ministry of Railways, 1,700 kilometres of single railway tracks and 1,500 kilometres of double tracks will be built and 2,000 kilometres of existing railway lines will be electrified in the next three years.

Switching Yards

In addition, seven switching yards are scheduled to be completed and three large passenger stations are to be built in Shanghai, Shenyang and Shijiazhuang. The volume of freight transport will reach 1.2 billion tons and that of passenger transport will come to 1.1 billion by 1985. This represents only the groundwork for reaching the goal of raising the present freight and passenger transport volume by 40 percent by 1990 and of faster development thereafter.

XI ZHONGXUN, GU MU WATCH OPERA IN BEIJING 21 NOV

OW221401 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 28

[Text] After their performance tour of Xian and Wuhan, members of the Shanghai Kunqu Opera Troupe, led by noted demonstrative artist Yu Zhenfei, premiered at the Shouda People's Opera House in Beijing on the evening on 21 November, according to a JIEFANG RIBAO report from the capital. The audience packed the opera house, creating a warm and dynamic atmosphere.

Central leading Comrades Xi Zhongxun and Gu Mu watched the troupe's performance and later mounted the stage to congratulate members of the troupe on their successful performance.

The 81-year old Yu Zhenfei presented his speciality known as "Li Taibai Paints When Drunk." His outstanding performing skills silenced an audience of nearly 1,000. The artistic performance by (Wang Zhiquan), (Liu Yilong), (Liang Guing) and (Ji Zhenhua) was also praised by the audience.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

HK230138 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "'Drug Route Via China' Refuted"]

[Text] China will never allow its territory to be used as a transit point for international drug trafficking, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said on Saturday.

The spokesman also said: "China prohibits trafficking and taking of narcotics and has all along firmly opposed international narcotics trafficking."

He made the statement when asked by foreign correspondents to comments on charges by a U.S. congressman that heroin from the infamous "Golden Triangle" in Indochina was passing through China on its way to markets.

HEBEI SYMPOSIUM ON STUDYING 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK120251 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 November, the CPC committee of the Hebei provincial organs held a symposium of the organs on the study of 12th party congress documents. Over 1,400 people attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC Zhang Shuguang, Zhao Yimin, Li Feng, Lu Zhiguo, Ding Tingxin, Huang Hua, Yang Naijin, Zhang Xiaodong and (Ye Yigang) attended.

Provincial CPC committee executive secretary Zhang Shuguang gave four views on how further to deepen study of the 12th Party Congress documents:

1. Further enhance understanding of the great importance of studying the 12th party congress documents. How this problem is solved is the key to deepening study further. At present the great majority of cadres attach importance to studying the documents, and their study is relatively earnest. However, muddled and erroneous views exist in varying degrees in a few units and among a few comrades. Some comrades are satisfied with half-baked study, thinking that this is almost enough. Some even hold erroneously that it does not matter whether they study or not, since all they have to do is what higher authority says. Certain leading comrades set study against work. They either say they have no time to study because of work pressure, or fear that study will affect work. Hence, in order to deepen study of the 12th party congress documents, it is necessary first to sweep away various ideological obstacles, enhance spontaneity in study, overcome erroneous ideas and muddled concepts in study, and concentrate on enhancing understanding in the study of 12th Party Congress documents.

2. Make big efforts to appreciate and master the 12th party congress spirit. All documents adopted by the congress must be studied. It is not sufficient to study just one or two. In order to deepen understanding of the 12th party congress spirit, beginning in the first half of next year it will also be necessary to study relevant writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Comrade Mao Zedong, and the chief central documents and important speeches of leading central comrades since the 3d plenary session. Through study, people should understand profoundly the historic position and great significance of the 12th party congress, the correct program for creating a new situation in all fields, the correct program for party building in the new period, and the profound significance of and work principles for cooperation among new and old cadres and replacement of the old by the new. Thus we can correct our thinking, brace our spirit, and work hard to achieve the strategic goal of economic construction in the next 20 years and the 3 fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years.

3. Enhance understanding in connection with reality and unify thinking with the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. In light of the demands of the congress report and in connection with the state of mind of the cadres in Hebei, at present we should concentrate mainly on solving the problems of continuing to emancipate the mind and correct the ideological line, of bracing revolutionary spirit, of strengthening unity, of strengthening a sense of discipline and of improving work style.

In emancipating the mind, we should continue mainly to break through the bounds of leftist ideology, profoundly realize the harmfulness of leftism is connection with our own state of mind, shed the fetters of dogmatism and personality cult, criticize the erroneous ideas of those who say that "left is better than right," and firmly establish the ideological line of seeking truth from fact and proceeding from reality.

In bracing revolutionary spirit, we must on the one hand break down the "theory of quick results" -- which can only see the bright side and not the difficulties -- and on the other, break down the pessimistic tendency to fear difficulties and lack confidence. In study, we must concentrate on solving this passive tendency to lacking confidence and must criticize this pessimistic view.

We must promote great revolutionary unity in order to ensure implementation of the principles and tasks put forward by the 12th party congress and create a new work situation in Hebei. Through study, we continually should overcome factionalism and strengthen party spirit, act unselfishly in an open and aboveboard way, and eliminate prejudice. Comrades should trust, support, make allowances for and yield to one another. We should not say or do things that do not benefit unity. In particular, leading cadres at all levels must play an exemplary role in strengthening unity. As for words and deeds that run counter to the 12th party congress spirit and violate party discipline and state law, party leading cadres must adopt identical attitudes and actions, struggle resolutely, and handle them severely, so that people who break and flout the law will have no hole to crawl into.

4. Further strengthen leadership over study. In studying 12th party congress documents, the task of party committees at all levels is, on the one hand, to do a good job in their own study and, on the other, to organize the cadres and masses' study well.

HEBEI OFFICIALS BOOST QUADRUPLING OF OUTPUT

HK160746 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "What Are the Main Tasks To Tackle in Quadrupling Industrial and Agricultural Output?"]

[Text] From 17 to 27 October, Liu Bingyan, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of Hebei, and Yue Zongtai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Hebei, visited certain counties in Cangzhou municipality, Hengshui prefecture and Shijia Shijiazhuang municipality to carry out an investigation. They held seminars and discussions with cadres and masses in the places they visited on how to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our province. At the seminars, comrades Liu Bingyan and Yue Zongtai discussed four aspects, pointing out that it is impossible to rely on old ways to realize the strategic goal of guadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- as proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress -- and that it is necessary to suit measures to local conditions and to promote a start to new levels of economic work. Agriculture must be based on perfection of the responsibility system and a high level of stable production to promote diversification vigorously and ensure the success of commune and production brigade enterprises. Industry must be based on overall rectivication so as to promote technical transformation vigorously. In the circulation sphere, we must carry out necessary reforms, arouse the enthusiasm of the masses and combine communist education with current policies.

Discussing the quadrupling of the gross annual value of agricultural production, Comrade Liu Bingyan and Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out that to quadruple the gross annual value of agricultural production, it is very difficult, even impossible, to rely on an increase in grain production alone. It is necessary to rely on the continual perfection of the responsibility system in order to promote diversification and county, commune and production brigade enterprises vigorously.

In this way, sideline production supports agriculture and agriculture industry and sideline production are simultaneously developed. In 1980, in Ji County, the per mu production of grain in the Erpu production brigade of Chengguan commune was more than 1,000 jin. If the figure is doubled, that means more than 2,200 jin; and if the figure is quadrupled, that means more than 4,400 jin. It is impossible to achieve this figure at the end of this century. What shall we do? The only thing to do is vigorously to promote diversification, sideline production and commune and production brigade industries. In 1980, the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production of this production brigade was 820,000 yuan, of which agricultural production accounted for 60,000 yuan. In 1982, the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production will be 4,100,000 yuan, with agriculture accounting for about 80,000 yuan and industrial and sideline production accounting for 4,020,000 yuan. Compared with the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production in 1980, the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production is quadrupled in 1982. But the gross annual value of agricultural production increases by only 20,000 yuan and industrial and sideline production accounts for the major part of the figure. This tells us that we should rely principally on diversification and industrial and sideline production. Of course, we cannot slacken our efforts in grain production and use fields intended for grain production for other purposes. It is necessary to promote diversification vigorously on condition that a high and stable production of grain and self-sufficiency is ensured.

How can we make a success of diversification and sideline production? The most important thing is to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and liberate our thinking. If thinking is not liberated, all channels will be closed. Consequently, diversification and industrial and sideline production will not advance. By liberating thinking, we mean to proceed from reality and the current situation, combine the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress with the reality of our own region and our own department, dare to bring forth new ideas and be good at innovating. Superior local features must be promoted. We should determine to do this when appropriate. The promotion of commune and brigade industrial and sideline production requires proceeding from local resource conditions to developing planting, breeding and processing. In mountain areas we can organize the masses to work in mining. We should not sell raw materials alone or promote simple processing alone; we should develop more complex processing. In the raising of chickens, for example, in addition to running a chicken farm we can run hatcheries, fodder plants, chicken meat processing plants and chicken pest prevention stations. Chicken raising by specialized households in Renqiu County is managed this way. Commune and production brigade enterprises should combine. They can combine with industrial undertakings run by the counties or coordinate with urban industrial enterprises. Qing County takes this road. Coordination worked out for production of bricks and tiles, silk drawing, garment making, bamboo weaving and winter vegetables processing has produced good results.

When industrial and sideline production of counties and communes is developed and the economy thrives, city and town construction development will follow. Good plans must be made for the prefectures. The two or three small cities or towns in every prefecture can promote agricultural and other economic developments. Consequently, they form economic centers. It is not necessary for small cities and towns to develop many forms of heavy industry but to develop light industry, food processing and collective enterprises. In this way, an industrial structure and a product structure with distinctive local characteristics are formed.

Talking about quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial production, Comrade Liu Bingyan and Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out: In order to quadruple (or more than quadruple) the gross annual value of industrial production, we rely chiefly on enterprise rectification for the vigorous promotion of technical transformation, which includes the application of new technology, new equipment and new crafts. In addition, new designs must be invented and varieties increased. It is impossible to rely on old equipment, old crafts and old products to quadruple the gross annual value of indusstrial production. Even if we succeed in quadrupling the gross annual value of indusstrial production, nobody wants to buy our products and they are long kept in stock in warehouses and become useless. That is wasteful. Hebei products are rustic and people ridicule them as being "unearthed cultural relics." It is impossible to change this situation without technical transformation. The Chengguan heating radiator factory is a good factory. In the past few years, its workers have improved techniques and transformed equipment and crafts. Consequently, the quality and quantity of their products is better. Now their products are sold throughout the country except in Xizang and Taiwan. However, there is keen competition. The situation forces them to renew their equipment and improve the quality and quantity of their products. If they do not take this road, they will not be competitive or hold their ground.

There is a problem of capital in technical transformation. At present, enterprises have their own difficulties. Under such conditions, Bo township amasses capital for technical transformation by handing over its own share of money -- which it gets by sharing the profits of an enterprise equally with the enterprise itself -- to the enterprises for technical transformation. The township itself is responsible for borrowing money from well-off enterprises to help those that are finding it difficult to promote technical transformation. For example, the Bo township bicycle factory is an enterprise which borrows money to carry out technical transformation. In conclusion, in local industry it is necessary to carry out a policy of allowing enterprises to "rest and recuperate." We should not drain the pond to get all the fish and press too hard. Let enterprises have a certain degree of independence. Do not worry about the large sum of money an enterprise absorbs and encourage enterprises to transform themselves technically with their own money so as to make them intrinsically vital.

Talking about necessary reforms in the circulation sphere, Comrade Liu Bingyan and Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out: In order to quadruple the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production as soon as possible, problems in the circulation sphere must be solved. The existence of many problems in the circulation sphere is strongly reflected by the masses. Reforms must be carried out resolutely. The reforms should alter the system, change practices, readjust certain concrete policies, reduce the number of intermediate links, open channels and revitalize the economy. Local authorities at lower levels should be allowed to buy products from the state at wholesale prices. Commercial undertakings established in rural areas should be in charge of both purchasing and marketing so that products are directly available to consumers. This facilitates the circulation of industrial products in rural areas. Many commodities do not have markets in urban areas. However, when sales teams are organized and products are delivered to the homes of commune members. Products are sold out and the pressure of overstock is reduced. This facilitates information feedback. The circulation sphere does not create values itself, but is like the human circulatory system in promoting industrial and agricultural development. If the circulation of blood stops, it is impossible to have economic activity.

Thus, the smoother channels are, the better. Therefore, it is necessary to solve the circulation problem resolutely. In this way, the circulation of commodities is invigorated and production spurred on by the market.

Talking about the combination of communist ideological education with current policies, Comrade Liu Bingyan and Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out: When this problem is solved, direction for the three problems mentioned earlier will appear. At present, we are practicing the policy of distribution according to work. When egalitarianism is overcome and the policy of distribution according to work realized, the enthusiasm of the masses will become greater. The state must get the larger share, collectives the smaller share; and individual what is left. When production is developed, state income increases, collectives accumulate more money and workers are paid more. However, it is necessary to pay attention to public accumulation and to the fact that there are different incomes for different kinds of labor, to encourage laborers to keep their minds on their work, do a good job of public welfare, appeal to people to consider the overall situation, promote the communist spirit and overcome the emphasis on "looking at everything in terms of money."

Comrade Liu Bingyan pointed out: In past years, we relied on communist ideology as our guide to train cadres, formulate policies and tackle problems. Communism is a social system. In addition, it is also a movement. Leading cadres at all levels should use economic and ideological methods to guide the masses to look at the great communist goal, not to be preoccupied with their personal gains and losses, build up the communist attitude toward labor, make contributions to the four modernizations and give all they have for the communist cause.

CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES NPC DEPUTIES IN TIANJIN

SK230906 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] National deputies and CPPCC committee members who are staying in Tianjin left for Beijing by train on the morning of 22 November to attend the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the fifth session of the fifth national CPPCC committee. Leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee including Chen Weida, Huang Zhingang, Yan Dakai, Li Ruihuan, Wang Enhui, Lu Da, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Zhu Ziqiang, Zhou Ru, (Li Shizhen), (Zhao Yuqing), Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, Wu Tingqiu and (Chen Yunren) met with deputies to extend cordial regards to them and held talks with them before their departure.

NEI MONGGOL PLANS TO RESTRUCTURE GOVERNMENT ORGANS

SK230735 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 November, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee held a meeting of leading cadres of organs subordinate to the regional government to relay the directives on effective organizational restructuring and to encourage and formulate plans for the regional government organs to implement restructuring. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, (Jin Fengyuan), (Ni Weiran), Shen Xinfa, Peng Mengyu, Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen and (Liu Guiqian), responsible persons of the regional people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee, and leading cadres of various departments, committees, offices, sections and bureaus.

Comrades Ting Mao and Kong Fei relayed the important central document on organizational restructuring and the important speeches of leading central comrades. Comrade (Liu Guiqian) introduced the regional financial bureau's efforts and experiences in being the first to conduct organizational restructuring. Comrade Wang Duo chaired the meeting and, on behalf of the regional CPC committee, spoke on plans to restructure regional government organs. Comrade Wang Duo said: Conditions are ripe for regional government organs to implement organizational restructuring. They should follow the guidelines of central directives on organizational restructuring and learn from the experiences and methods of central party and government organs so as to restructure the organs in our region successfully in a well-guided, well-planned and orderly manner. They should have firm determination and do a meticulous job in order to carry out the work. They should also strengthen centralized leadership, make unified plans and do penetrating and careful ideological and organizational work.

Comrade Wang Duo said: In compliance with the central demands, the regional CPC committee decided basically to complete, before the spring festival, the assignments of personnel to leading bodies of government organs at the regional level and the restructuring of the administration of departments, committees, offices, sections and bureaus and the assignment of major leading cadres for their leading bodies. Restructuring of other organs and other work will be carried out step by step later.

Comrade Wang Duo continued: We should boldly and resolutely select to install -- in leading bodies of departments, committees, offices, sections and bureaus -- a group of fine young and middle-aged cadres who have both political integrity and abilities and are capable of creating a new situation and properly solving the problem of replacement of old cadres with new cadres and succession of the old by the new. We should strive to select more young cadres, on the premise that they are revolutionary, meet college education standards, or higher, and are professionally competent. We should attach importance to the assignments of minority and women cadres. In the meantime, we should make good arrangements for the political life of veteran cadres who are retired or on convalescent leave.

Comrade Wang Duo stressed: In the course of readjusting leading bodies, we conscientiously should liquidate five types of people. If they are already in leading posts, we should resolutely remove them. None of them should remain in leading posts.

Comrade Wang Duo pointed out: In the entire course of organizational restructuring, we should: 1) Strengthen party leadership and do penetrating and meticulous ideological and political work; 2) Set the minds of the masses at rest and enable them to participate positively in the restructuring; and 3) Heed the opinions of all quarters and pool wisdom to select the best plans for restructuring government organs and the cadres and, at the same time, correctly practice centralism in a timely manner.

Comrade Wang Duo emphasized: This organizational restructuring has a bearing on success of the regional modernizatinn drive and on the long-term and fundamental interests of people of various nationalities. We cannot afford failure in this work. We should carry it out through to the end, never leaving it half-done.

Comrade Wang Duo concluded: As long as we have firm determination and do our work penetratingly, meticulously and thoroughly, we will certainly accomplish this organizational restructuring in a steady and timely manner.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI DISCUSSES PUBLIC SECURITY

SK180436 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The autonomous regional work conference on public security pointed out that the region's current tasks for public security work should be to take the 12th CPC Congress guidelines as a guide for upgrading the people's understanding and unifying their thinking so that they will be more conscious and righteous in concentrating their major efforts on safeguarding the achievement of socialist modernization.

The work conference sponsored by the regional CPC committee was held in Hohhot Municipality on 6-16 November. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Yun Shiying and Bu He. Comrades Zhou Hui and Yun Shiying held a discussion with all conference participants and made important speeches during the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible persons of the leading public security group under the autonomous regional people's government, including (He Yao), Li Wenjing and Han Shijin.

The conference noted: Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the public security departments at all levels throughout the region -- under the leadership of party committees at all levels -- have focused the improvement of social order and, according to law, have dealt strict, timely blows to various criminals who seriously endangered public security. They have also scored marked achievements in consolidating public security comprehensively and in strengthening the work in various fields -- such as bringing cases to trial, conducting procuratorial procedure, reforming criminals through labor, enforcing civil affairs and enlarging the contingent of public security personnel.

The conference noted: We should, however, also see where we lag behind. Major manifestations in this regard are that some departments are still ineffective in implementing the principle of dealing in a timely manner and according to the law with major and vicious criminals who seriously endanger public security and arouse great indignation among the people, and that some still cannot meet the need of the new situation in applying the law to punish counterrevolutionaries and deal blows to criminals. Therefore, while continuously eliminating leftist influence, we should pay attention to preventing or overcoming the revivial of rightist ideas and earnestly do a good job in solving the problem of striking ineffectively at counterrevolutionaries and vicious criminals.

The conference stressed: To create a new situation in public security work in the region, it is necessary to unify thinking, upgrade understanding and adopt a correct attitude toward the issue that social contradictions and phenomena with the character of class struggle still exist in our country. Efforts should be made to uphold the state function of exercising the people's democratic dictatorship and of giving fierce elements who endanger socialism no opportunity. Meanwhile, it is imperative to carefully distinguish and deal with the contradictions between the enemy and us and those within the people.

The conference urged party committees at all levels throughout the region to attach great importance to and strengthen leadership over public security work. Leading cadres at all levels in the public security sector have to go deep into reality to conduct investigations and studies so as to discover new symptoms of a trend and to solve new problems.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG HOSPITAL MEETING

HK230752 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional conference on hospital work was held recently. The conference pointed out: "The work personnel of the hospitals must emphasize civility and courtesy and have lofty medical ethics, and the hospitals must have a tidy, quiet, beautiful and good environment for medical treatment and constantly improve the quality of medical and nursing service to strengthen the sense of confidence of the masses of all nationalities in the hospitals. Only by doing so can the hospitals create a new situation in their work and give play to their important role in building socialist spiritual civilization."

The conference held: "To create a new situation in hospital work, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of making hospital personnel revolutionized, younger, professional and more educated and to build a leadership group which is small in number but highly trained, united, has a firm political orientation, a high level of understanding the policies and good work style and is devoted to work. It is imperative to grasp vigorously and well building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core and to help medical work personnel establish lofty medical ethics and work style of wholeheartedly serving the people."

The conference pointed out that hospitals are places where intellectuals gather and it is extremely important to fully understand the role of knowledge and intellectuals in the four modernizations. It is necessary to further arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals so that they will contribute more toward creating a new situation in public health work.

Regional CPC committee first secretary Wang Enmao and regional chairman Ba Dai attended the conference in order to visit all representatives present and also to speak at the conference.

NPC TO DISCUSS STRATEGY FOR RECOVERING HONG KONG

HK200727 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Recovering Hong Kong Is China's National Strategy"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth NPC will open in Beijing next Friday. As preludes to this, meetings of the committee for revising the constitution and the NPC Standing Committee have been held, and a NPC session preparatory meeting is now imminent.

The main agenda of this session will be to adopt China's new constitution, and to listen to and discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the execution of this year's state budget and the draft of next year's budget.

Corresponding with the new constitution, the session will also revise the organic and electoral laws for the NPC, State Council, and local government at all levels. The building of democracy and legal system in China thus enters a new stage. The new party constitution recently adopted by the CPC stipulates that the party must conduct its activities within the framework of the constitution and the law. Putting democracy and the legal system on a sound basis is without doubt an important premise for improving the party work style and also the social mood.

As a result of readjustment in recent years, China's economy has embarked on the path of healthy development, while the financial deficit has been reduced. Zhao Ziyang's report on the 5-year plan and Wang Bingqian's financial report will let people know the current state of the economy and the arrangements for the future.

The 12th party congress put forward the tasks for the next 5 years, which are, to strive for fundamental turns for the btter in finance and the economy, in the social mood, and in party work style. The CPC session opening next week will be a powerful stimulus for accomplishing these three fundamental turns for the better.

There are tasks for 5 years and also tasks for 10. Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th party congress: "Stepping up socialist modernization, striving for the reunification of the motherland, including Taiwan, opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace are the three great tasks for the people of our country during the 1980's."

There are also tasks for the 20 years, Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th party congress: "During the 20 years from 1981 to the end of the century, the general target for endeavor in China's economic construction is, under the premise of continually improving economic returns, to quadruple the total annual output value of industrial and agricultural production."

Hu Yaobang mentioned China's three national strategies when talking to Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday afternoon: first, devote all our efforts to the four modernizations; second, unify our country, by bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and recovering Hong Kong; and third, oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace.

It is evident that the three national strategies mentioned by Hu Yaobang are the same as Deng Xiaoping's three main tasks for the 1980's. Deng Xiaoping spoke of striving for the reunification of the motherland, including Taiwan, while Hu Yaobang specifically explained that reunifying the motherland means bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and recovering Hong Kong.

Earlier, an editorial in RENMIN RIBAO stated that the recovery of Hong Kong was a party principle, and this has now been explained as a national strategy.

A national strategy represents the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country and is unchanging. Of course, as with the four modernizations, making efforts in this respect in the 1980's does not mean that the tasks will be completed within this decade.

An editorial in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST last Thursday hinted that there were differences between the Chinese leaders on the Hong Kong issue, and also thought that there were differences in meaning between "recovering Hong Kong" and "recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong." In fact these differences only exist in the imagination of the editorial writer. The CPC principle and the national strategy is to recover Hong Kong, including sovereignty over ruling power, without changing the social system.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS LIAO REMARKS ON HONG KONG

HK220835 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Liao Chengzhi on Hong Kong People Ruling Hong Kong"]

[Text] Mr Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC, told Mr Huang Jian, chairman of the Hong Kong Factory Owners Association: China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997 at the latest and Hong Kong will be ruled by the people of Hong Kong. After the reversion, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will be retained, Hong Kong's system and lifestyle will not be changed and Hong Kong will remain a free port and financial center.

Although the statement is a short one, it involves the time of the regaining of sovereignty over Hong Kong, the method of management after the reversion and the basic policies. In a word, it has commented on the main points in the solution of the Hong Kong situation.

It was said that the reversion of Hong Kong would take place when the time was ripe. What does the "ripe" time refer to? Now, we have a definite answer: by 1997 at the latest. The words "at the latest" have profound implications and call for deep thought. In short, in regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, China will not restrain herself to the time indicated in the three unequal treaties, but will see whether or not the conditions and the time are ripe. What then do the conditions and time mean? Perhaps this refers to the frank consultations being carried on between China, Britain and Hong Kong, and the various preparatory work made before the reversion. It is obviously wrong to regard the progress of the four modernization of China as the standard for ripe conditions and time.

How will Hong Kong be administered after the reversion to China? Some people say that Britain can be entrusted as an administering agent of Hong Kong. These people are wrong because they separate sovereignty and administration and underestimate the unified will and ruling ability of our Chinese people. But due to history, present conditions and the future of Hong Kong, the CPC Central Committee will not appoint any officers to form the Hong Kong Government but let the Hong Kong Government organ be composed of the people of Hong Kong themselves. This is called "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong." Hong Kong has many talented people. The rapid development of Hong Kong's economy over the past 10 years or so has proved this point. A number of administrative experts will certainly emerge as the times require. The problem is not only one of capability, but also social connections and influence. Of the 1 billion Chinese people we could surely find a person who could shoulder responsibility as "Hong Kong governor!" But, that person would not possess the social connections and influence among Hong Kong people that plays a significant role in maintaining the popular morale of Hong Kong. The Chinese people are certainly not willing to retain the vestiges of colonialism in Hong Kong. It also is not appropriate for the Chinese Government to appoint officers to rule Hong Kong. Hong Kong people are also Chinese. Therefore, the most ideal scheme is to let "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong."

The management method and personnel system is related to administrative policies. "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" will enable the implementation of the policy of an "unchanged system and lifestyle and the continuance of a free port and financial center."

Saying that the system will not be changed refers to the social system, which is, first of all, one of private ownership of large and small enterprises and also encompasses the law, currency, employment and various other aspects with capitalism as their spirit and core.

When it is said that the lifestyle will not be changed, this includes the living standard and social style. Along with the maintenance and development of economic prosperity, we must maintain and improve the living standard of the people of Hong Kong. Horse racing, mahjong playing and traveling abroad should remain as forms of entertainment and means of relaxation for the people of Hong Kong after their busy work.

To say Hong Kong will remain a free port and financial center means that there will be no tax or less tax levied. The goods of any country can be freely imported and exported from Hong Kong and be processed, sold and stored in Hong Kong. Hong Kong will continue to be a trading center and purchasing paradise. It is necessary to retain Hong Kong's position as a financial center so that Hong Kong will continue to have gold, silver and stock markets and be a market with huge capital and a center of credit, investment, trade, and gold and stock trade, in the Asian and Pacific region.

The overall plan for the solution of Hong Kong is still pending further discussion between Britain and China. Later the discussions will be opened to the public. But the above basic points show the general idea and direction.

Can the peoples' minds be set at ease? Certainly, we need more time, but at least we are fully prepared for what is coming.

More on Liao Remarks

HK210106 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by Daniel Chung: "Beijing Hints at Self-Rule"]

[Excerpts] Hong Kong will be administered by its local people after China regains sovereignty over the place, a senior Chinese official said yesterday. And China hopes to regain it not later than 1997.

The statement on Hong Kong's future, considered the most explicit and concrete so far, was given by Director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office Liao Chengzhi when he met the delegation of Hong Kong industrialists in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

In a long-distance telephone interview, the leader of the Hong Kong delegation of industrialists, Huang Jian, told the STANDARD more details were disclosed by Mr Liao during the meeting.

Mr Huang, chairman of the Hong Kong Factory Owners Association, said Mr. Liao talked on a wide range of issues concerning Hong Kong's future. Mr Liao told the delegation that China would not interfere with the Hong Kong Government after China regained the sovereignty. Mr Huang quoted Mr Liao as saying that there would be no election of the future head of the Hong Kong Government as it might not be fair under the circumstances. "We were told that the future head of the Eong Kong Government would not be called the governor. This person would be chosen through compromise among the various associations," Mr Huang said.

Mr Liao stressed that the future leader would definitely not be appointed by China and, Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Zone, would not be changed for a very long time.

"We were told that the current pragmatic and stable policy was a determined policy and people should not worry that it would change," Mr Huang said.

According to Mr Huang, some other details made by Mr Liao were:

-- The new Hong Kong Government will continue to employ the current force of civil servants. Expatriate civil servants may stay on with their jobs if they wish.

-- The Chinese national flag and a Hong Kong flag will fly side by side on Hong Kong soil.

-- The Hong Kong dollar will be retained as an international currency.

-- Horse racing will be allowed except that the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club will have the word "royal" deleted. All other entertainment establishments will continue as Hong Kong citizens see fit.

-- Passports for Hong Kong citizens will bear the description of nationality "China-Hong Kong."

-- Hong Kong citizens will continue to have the freedom of overseas travel.

-- Present judiciary and legal system will be maintained, but all legal proceedings confined in Hong Kong. There will be no appeals to the British Privy Council or to China.

Mr Liao also disclosed that China would complete drafting plans for Hong Kong's future in around a year.

The delegation leader said he was also told that a provision in the Chinese Constitution allowing Hong Kong to maintain its special status would be discussed in the forthcoming national congress to be held this week.

Mr Liao's statement on Hong Kong's future was apparently aimed at ending months of speculation on what mode of administrative system Hong Kong would have after China regained it.

'HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE' DETAILED

HK190741 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No. 122, 16 Nov 82 pp 6-8

[Article by Yu Huai: "'The Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone' Will Absolutely Not Be Modelled After the 'Shenzhen Special Economic Zone' -- China's Social Scientists Mention Six Differences Between the Two Kinds of 'Special Zones'"]

[Text] Since Mrs Thatcher's visit to China and the following talks between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong, "recovering sovereignty, establishing a special zone, administering Hong Kong with local people and maintaining prosperity" have become hot topics of discussion among Hong Kong residents. More and more people have come to realize that China will not transform Hong Kong into a city like Guangzhou or Shanghai after it recovers sovereignty in 1997 but will rather make Hong Kong a "special administrative zone", maintaining Hong Kong's position as a free port and an international financial center. As to what form the special administrative zone will take, this is a question to which no unanimous answer has yet been given. Some newspapers believe that the future Hong Kong speical administrative zone will be similar to the present Shenzhen Special Zone. There was even one press commentator who said: "If Hong kong is turned into another Shenzhen Special Zone, her prosperity and stability can by no means be maintained."

A magazine published in October even went as far as to say: China's setting up of the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Zones was a tactic right from the start to first let Shenzhen and Zhuhai become like Hong Kong and Macao then when the economy in Shenzhen and Zhuhai has mixed with the economy in Hong Kong and Macao, China will conversely make Hong Kong and Macao become like Shenzhen and Zhuhai. The above are merely examples of the many other ideas on the subject.

This writer recently made a tour of Beijing and Guangzhou and took the opportunity to visit five economists and lawyers in the Chinese Academy of Social Science and consult with them on the above question. They are all enlightened scholars and each aired his own views. As regards are understanding of the Hong Kong special administrative zone in 15 years time, they unanimously believe that it will not take the same form as the present Shenzhen Special Zone.

What, then will be the main differences between the future "Hong Kong special administrative zone" and the present Shenzhen Special Economic Zone? I have summarized the opinions of the five scholars on the considerable differences between the two zones into the following six points:

I: Difference in the Nature of the Social Systems

China's special economic zones are areas within socialist China that were selected to absorb foreign capital in a concentrated way by reducing and remitting tariffs. They are different from free trade zones and export processing zones in capitalist countries. Of course, compared with Guangzhou, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone indeed has many special characteristics but these "specialities" are mainly "special economic policies." In the fields of politics, the army, diplomacy and culture, there are no special features. Therefore, the social system in the special economic zones is still socialist in nature. For this reason, in the draft of China's new constitution, although there is only one particular article dealing with the establishment of special administrative zones, there is no article dealing with special economic zones.

The situation of the future Hong Kong special administrative zone will be quite different because the nature of its social system will be the same as it is now. That is to say, it will retain its capitalist nature. Why is it necessary to set up a few special capitalist zones in a powerful socialist country? It is because of the following considerations: Hong Kong has been ruled by Britain for more than a century and has developed into a modern capitalist society. Whether in her socio-political and economic system or in her way of life, Hong Kong is totally different from other places in our country. This state of affairs, shaped by history can never be changed in a short time after the recovery of sovereignty. So as to maintain Hong Kong's position as a free port and international financial center and accommodate our Hong Kong compatriots' business, daily living and work customs and to guarantee the economic interests of Chinese and foreign consortiums in Hong Kong, it has been decided that a "Hong Kong special administration zone of China" will be set up after the recovery of sovereignty so as to differentiate Hong Kong from China's socialist system and keep her nature as a capitalist society unchanged. This is the so-called "capitalism under the five-star red flag" which was first mentioned by the monthly KUANG CHIAO CHING. We could say that this will be an unprecedented creation in the world.

II. Difference in Economic Structure

Experience in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone over the past 3 years shows that there are five economic components in the composition of the ownership system: 1) State-owned economy. In the areas of industry, communications, enterprises, construction, finance and tourism, state-owned economy makes up a fairly large proportion.

In the fields of production and circulation, it plays a dominant role. 2) Collective economy. This mainly exists in a section of light industry, retail commerce, service trades and rural communes. 3) Individual economy. This mainly refers to the household business undertakings under licences issued by the government. In Shenzhen City there are now more than 1,300 households doing business in this way. 4) Sino-foreign joint venture economy. This mainly involves enterprises run jointly bv state-owned units and Hong Kong companies and others in the form of processing imported materials, compensation trade etc. 5) The economy solely operated by foreign capitalists. Of the above-mentioned five economic components, state-owned economy and collective economy are socialist in nature. Individual economy is always to be found "at the crossroads." It has the possibility of developing into socialism, but it can also tend toward capitalism. The section of joint ventures owned by foreign capital and the economy solely operated by foreign capitalists are, of course, capitalist economic components, but joint ventures, because of the participation of Chinese state-owned units, can be counted as a form of state capitalism or semi-socialism. The economic sector operated solely by foreign capitalists is still now not great. Even if in future, this sector continuously increases, it will not be a very large proportion of the economy of the special zone as a whole. So, to sum up, the economic composition of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is: a variety of economic components reflected by different forms of ownership systems coexisting under the dominance of socialist and state-capitalist economies. Viewed as a whole, the economy in Shenzhen is still part of the socialist system and is not part of the capitalist system.

The future Hong Kong special administrative zone will certainly be different from this. Hong Kong's economic structure has been always dominated by capitalism. Individual economy is also attached to capitalism. In the future when the special administrative zone is set up, the ownership system will not change and because of this its economic structure will be part of the capitalist system, and will not resemble that in the current Shenzhen Special Economic Zone which is mainly socialist in character.

III. Difference in Political Power Setup

The economic system of the future Hong Kong special administrative zone will be completely different from that of the present Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Because of this, there will be many marked differences in the superstructure of the two "special zones." As far as the structure of politcial power goes, the government of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is subordinate to the Quangdong Provincial People's Government but the future Hong Kong special adminsitrative zone will be a municipality directly under the Central People's government. As far as the organization of government goes, the political power in Shenzhen has the same character and organizational setup as other cities and provinces in China. Its administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs are all elected by its people's congress and must be responsible to and are supervised by the people's congress. However, things in the future Hong Kong special adminsitrative zone will obviously be different.

In September last year, Ye Jianying pointed out in his speech on the problem of Taiwan returning to the motherland: Special administrative zones will "enjoy a high degree of autonomy," and "the central government will not interfere in the local affairs of Taiwan." Judging from the policies toward Hong Kong's future revealed by some Beijing high-level officials in recent months, we can believe that in the future China will take the same measures toward Hong Kong. The so-called "enjoyment of a high degree of autonomy" means that this special zone will be like a state in a federal country, for example, like Guam's position in the United States. As Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy when it becomes a special administrative zone, a council representing the entire Hong Kong region will be set up and function as the organ of supreme authority.

This council will be composed of Hong Hong patriots from all walks of life. Principal government administrators will be elected by this council and approved by central government. At the same time, since it will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, the setup of governmental organs will not necessarily be the same as in other places on the mainland. Rather, Hong Kong will continue to maintain its present effective government setups, such as the legislative council, the executive council etc. Moreoever, current officials from Britain can continue to be employed in leading positions in the government, or some of them may act as senior advisors. In addition, since Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, there will be no large numbers of cadres being sent from the mainland to take over the work in various governmental departments. Instead, Hong Kong will rely mainly on the local people who are qualified and have specialized knowledge to administer the city. These officials will not be required to support the unification of the motherland. All current civil servants, police personnel and government officials, so long as they are competent, will remain at their posts and continue their work. This is what has been advocated by the media in Hong Kong as "administrating Hong Kong with local people."

IV. Difference in Laws and Decrees

The laws of the two different types of "special zones" most certainly cannot be mentioned in the same breath. The laws in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone are the same as laws in other provinces and cities of China. The fifth article of the PRC Constitution, which will soon be approved, stipulates: "The state safeguards the integrity and dignity of the socialist legal system. No laws, decrees and regulations are allowed to violate the constitution."

But in the special administrative zones things will be different. The 30th article of the new constitution clearly stipulates: "The system implemented in a special administrative zone shall be stipulated by law according to the specific conditions." That is to say, it is not necessary to rigidly copy the whole set of systems and laws implemented within China. Because the future Hong Kong special administrative zone will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, this indicates that it will also enjoy a high degree of independent legislative and judicial power and will be able to maintain the validity of current laws, decrees and regulations. Of course, one thing is bound to be changed. That is that at present, the power of final judgement lies in London. Anyone who refuses to accept the judgment of a Hong Kong court can appeal to London's Privy Council. But in the future, as a special administrative zone, Hong Kong will no longer retain this colonial legal procedure. This, however, does not mean that appeals can be lodged in Beijing. Rather, Hong Kong's Supreme Court will be authorized with the power of final judgment through legislative procedure. In addition, because the current legal system in Hong Kong is extremely different from that on the Chinese mainland, some people have suggested that the National People's Congress should formulate a "Hong Kong charter" providing the fundamental law for Hong Kong. This will certainly give the people in Hong Kong firmer confidence in the future special administrative zone.

V. Difference in the Power Over Foreign Affairs

Foreign Affairs in the Shenzhen Economic Zone are handled by foreign departments at and above provincial level. No "special" foreign policy is enacted in the Shenzhen Special Zone. But things in the future Hong Kong special administative zone will be different. Except for state-to-state exchange and talks that should be handled by the Foreign Ministry of the central government, the special administrative zone will have considerable power over foreign affairs.

For example, it will be able to independently sign economic and cultural agreements with other countries and regions and join various international economic and cultural organizations etc.

As we know, Hong Kong, in its status as a British dependency, is now engaging in international economic activities. It can take part in bilateral trade talks as an "independent tariff region" and join various international organizations and sign various international agreements in official, semi-official and popular capacities. When the future special administrative zone is founded, these practices will be continued and Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy. It will still be able to participate in international economic activities as an "independent tariff region."

VI. Difference in the Degree of Democracy and Freedom

With respect to democracy and freedom, the current Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is basically the same as other provinces and cities on the mainland, but differences will be seen in the future Hong Kong special administrative zone. According to many remarks made by Chinese state leaders, we can believe that Hong Kong's law in future will stipulate in explicit terms that the people in Hong Kong can enjoy more and better democracy and freedom. Freedom of personal correspondence, tours to other countries, speech, press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and strike will be guaranteed by law and their freedom of religious belief will be larger than that in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

As everyone knows, since the downfall of the "gang of four," the CPC's policy toward religion has been gradually implemented. At present, in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, we can see various religious activities. Catholicism, Christianity, Buddhism and Taoism all have their religious organizations. They hold servies, conduct sermons, publicize their religious doctrines and freely publish their sermons, publicize their religious doctrines and freely publish their scriptures. However, the future Hong Kong special administrative zone, in consideration of its traditions formed by history, will have wider freedom of religious belief. For example, religious organizations that have direct relations with foreign churches will be able to continue these ties, raise funds to contribute to these churches and carry on normal international religious contacts. All this is different from the "three-self" principle carried out by the religious groups on the mainland.

Moreover, the Hong Kong special administrative zone will have many differences in ways of life from the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. For example, horse racing, the Mark Six lottery and mahjong playing are habits of life shaped over a long period in a capitalist society. In the future, they must be allowed to exist for a fairly long period in Hong Kong.

In short, what the Chinese social scientists have described is the completely new form of the future Hong Kong special administrative zone: It will have a maximum of autonomy, a high degree of legislative power, independent judicial power, sufficient power over foreign affairs, unchanged social and economic systems and unchanged lifestyle.

Some people are doubtful. How can the CPC regime allow three capitalist regions, namely, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, to exist in its socialist state? In fact, it is not difficult to understand. This is called "showing respect for history and reality." The total population of these three regions is merely 20 million odd people and accounts for less than 2 percent of a large socialist country with a population of 1 billion.

This will never radically influence the system of the state and the national government. As for when these three regions will take the road of socialism, this is already a question that will not be solved by this generation of people. That is to say, in the next four to five decades, Hong Kong will remain a capitalist Hong Kong and capitalism in Hong Kong will last even longer than that. Only when future generations feel that the society must be reformed will it then be peacefully reformed in a natural way.

Why should we fear that the sky will fall on our heads?

TA KUNG PAO ON SHIDAI DE BAOGAO RESHUFFLE

HK220338 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 3

["Special Feature" by Lau Yu [0525 0151] "Report on SHIDAI DE BAOGAO"]

[Text] An Explosive Incident in the Literary and Art World

Not long ago, an explosive incident occurred in the literary and art world in Beijing. That is, the journal SHIDAI DE BAOGAO which had for a time enjoyed considerable fame, was criticized, and its chief editor, Huang Gang, was dismissed. Amid loud demands for the reorganization of the journal's editorial board, it has been stipulated that in the future, this journal should be restricted to publishing straight reportage and that it should not publish commentaries on literary and art problems, or try to order people about arbitrarily.

For the last month, whenever people in literary and art circles have met, they have talked about this incident. When a critic said humorously, "it is 3 to 1 this time," people smiled knowingly. This was a metaphor that compared this victory in eliminating "leftist" ideology in the ideological debate with the overwhelming victory of the Chinese womens' volleyball team in the world championship competition. Naturally, people are pleased by this victory.

The criticism of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was caused by the following incidents:

The first was the journal's ideas on the problems related to the "relationship between literature and politics." Since 1979, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Qiaomu have repeatedly explained that we should no longer raise the slogans "Literature and art serve politics" and "Literature and art are subordinate to politics." Because this issue is closely related to the decades of leftist mistakes in the spheres of literature and art, those who have long been influenced by "leftist" ideology are especially sensitive to it. It seems to them that if these slogans are abolished, they will lose their shelter in literary and art circles. That is why they always try to act in opposition. The No. 6 issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO published two long articles by well-known personages in the literary and art world. These articles tried many means to emphasize the correctness and necessity of the slogan that literature and art serves politics. They held that this slogan "cannot be negated," and that those who think that this slogan plays a negative role are "too extreme." They even go so far as to adopt a lecturing tone, saying "Why not be a bit calmer?" This phenomenon of putting on a public show of direct opposition to the cetnral authorities has really been very rare in recent years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. According to the view of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, we should simply turn the clock of history back to 6 years ago. Of course, this can never be allowed.

There Was Malicious Intent Behind the Phrase "There Has Been No Difference in the Past 16 Years"

The second is the problem related to the view that "There has been no difference in the past 16 years." The No. 2 issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO published an "editor's note" that alleged that "during the 16 years since the start of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' the 'talks' (referring to Mao Zedong's 'talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art') have suffered distortion by both 'leftists' and rightists." This lumped together the decade in which Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk created turmoil throughout China, with the recent few years in which we have been bringing order out of chaos in accordance with the policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have created a stable and bright political situation for our four modernizations. This view was propagated in the very first issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, which stated that "there was no essential difference" between the period which Lin Biao and Jiang Qing staged a rebellion, and the present period. This time, they used a few non-essential phenomena that had emerged in the course of bringing order out of chaos as grounds to describe the past few years as being a period of complete darkness, stating that there was a "situation of complete confusion" in these years and calling them the most rightist period in the past few decades. By publishing these groundless views, they were publicly attacking the policies of the Central Committee. It was natural that they would fail to win the support of the broad ranks of readers and masses.

However, it was by no means easy to win victory in this debate. Since the publication of the first issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO in 1980, some people have deceived and lured a few people they regarded as being influential into supporting them, and tried to bully people by flaunting their connections with those influential personages. The journal chose targets of criticism at will and thus caused all the people in the literary and art circles to look askance. When they published the "editor's note," they thought they could exploit the opportunity of commemorating the "talks" to attack the cadres, writers and artists in literary and art circles. Unexpectedly, they suffered the stern resistance and criticism of the WENYI BAO and literary and art journals from Anhui, Liaoning, Shanghai, Fujian, Hunan and other places. Moreover, their polemics were reported by RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO. This enraged the chief editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO who threatened that he would "fight to the bitter end." On the one hand, in the seventh and eighth issues, they published a number of so-called articles written by the masses of workers and peasants and a number of editor's articles, and used sophistry to refute the criticism of other journals, calumnously stating that WENYI BAO and other journals were creating disturbances and mobilizing press circles to beseige them. They even alleged: "It will not be favorable for the unity of the literary and art world if all the old accounts are dug up and settled." On the other hand, they lavished praise on themselves, saying: "Among a thick forest of various kinds of journals, I find that SHIDAI DE BAOGAO has maintained a solemn, simple and rigorous style." At the same time, they went all over the place pouring out their "grievances" and published an ultimatum demanding that RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO give the same space and treatment in reporting about the articles in SHIDAI DE BAOGAO. They time and again sent people to the office of GUANGMING RIBAO to pester the people there, but no one paid any attention to them.

Forcing the Central Committee To Make Known Its Position By Criticizing "Unrequited Love"

In criticizing "Unrequited Love" last year, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO denounced it as a scenario with mistakes and defects, and as a "big poisonous weed that opposes the party and socialism." They sent people to hawk their journals in the busiest areas of Beijing and said that "the big poisonous weed of the reactionary writer Bai Hua should be criticized."

The hue and cry they raised was aimed at forcing the Central Committee to make known its position.

In fact, some people even carried out a series of behind-the-scenes activities. For example, they sent people to various areas to make preparations to exploit their "success" in criticizing "Unrequited Love" and runing Bai Hua in order to pull down all those leading cadres in literary and art circles who were thorns in their flesh. In April, last year, some one even went to give a report at a meeting of the reporters of the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO. This person put forward a so-called "global strategic viewpoint," and advocated treating literary and art issues with an attitude that regarded class struggle as the key link and war as inevitable. He threatened that if the leaders of the literary and art circles did not have these attitudes, they "could not evade the condemnation of history." These wanton viewpoints went against the current literary and art policies of the CPC Central Committee and could not win any support from the people.

At a time when the people want to eliminate the poisonous influence of "leftism" and maintain the situation of stability and unity, only these people are the people who "desire to see the world plunged into chaos." However, all they got in the end was a rebuff.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON CHIANG CHING-KUO'S ERRORS

HK150821 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Erroneous Utterances of Chiang Ching-Kuo"]

[Text] On the 13th, Chiang Ching-kuo granted an interview to Li Ou [2621 2962], editor-in-chief of the French magazine LE FIGARO. Giving himself up to the mood of the occasion, he talked eloquently on the "national policies" of the Taiwan authorities.

The most important part of this "national policy" is still the question of China's unity. It involves the orientation and the future of Taiwan -- to be reunited with the motherland, or to be like a lonely orphan across the sea. Continued separation will be anathema to the people. Furthermore, it is an anachronism. For the Taiwan authorities, not reunifying undoubtedly means digging their own grave. Look around, is it not the case that more and more compatriots and overseas Chinese at home and abroad are demanding peace talks between the KMT and the CPC? Last month, Fei Hsi-ping and Tao Pai-chuan, "members of the Legislative Yuan" also did so. So, recently, did Feng Yuxiang's son Feng Hongzhi. The CPC, for its part, has suggested that every effort be made to achieve peaceful reunification between the mainland and Taiwan in the 1980's. As time goes by, in the absence of talks and peace, the Taiwan authorities will surely be thrown into a harder plight.

However, Chiang Ching-kuo in his talk, obviously failed to take into account this inevitable trend in the development of history. He still adheres to the "national policy" of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" and of "no change in position in the face of every possible change in the situation." What is the situation on the mainland of China? What is the will of the people of Taiwan? Chiang Ching-kuo still does not know. Or, he knows and has purposely distorted things, being afraid of facing up to reality.

Reading through Chiang Ching-kuo's whole talk, we can see that a most serious mistake is his assessment of the mainland. Chiang Ching-kuo holds that "with Deng Xiaoping in power, the crisis is deeper." There is no explaining what the crisis is. However, everyone knows that since the downfall of the gang of four, through readjusting policies and the economy, the mainland of China has brought order out of chaos. There has been unprecedented political unity and stability.

A balanced and steady growth of the economy has been noticed. The people's living standards have shown an appropriate improvement. Where is the "crisis?" What suggests "a deeper crisis?" If one wants to say that China has problems, to be sure, there are problems. They are: How to introduce the production responsibility system in various economic departments; How to accelerate the development of socialist spiritual civilization; How to improve and strengthen leadership at all levels; and so forth. These can be described as problems concerning the progress of China and are not the least to do with a "crisis."

A wrong assessment inevitably leads to a wrong conclusion. Therefore, Chiang Ching-Kuo has again harped on the old tune of "exerting every effort to achieve final victory." However, who will believe his claim about "final victory?"

Another serious mistake in Chiang Ching-kuo's talk is his assessment of the will of the people of Taiwan. The reason why Chiang Ching-kuo has been so resolute in his refusal to have peace talks with the CPC is that peace talks on reunification would "make the people relax their cherished aspirations and morale." People cannot help asking: Do the "cherished aspirations and morale of the people" of Taiwan, after all, call for unity or division, peace or war? Even in the strictly controlled Taiwan press, we can read a lot written about the Taiwan compatriots' yearning for the motherland, their longing for their relatives on the mainland, and their ceaseless hopes for reunification with the motherland and for free communication between both sides of the straits. Even in government circles in Taiwan, the appeal for peace talks is often heard. Dissatisfaction with the policy of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" is also often revealed. Fei Hsi-ping and Tao Pai-chuan, who were mentioned above, are only two cases in point. We can conclude that if Chiang Ching-kuo continues following his own course, more cries and a greater sense of dissatisfaction will be aroused. The will of the people of Taiwan calls for peaceful reunification with the motherland. This is an indisputable argument. This is a natural product of historical consciousness and cultural traditions of the Chinese nation over several thousand years. Anyone who acts against it will be isolated. Chiang Ching-kuo is afraid that peace talks may "make the people relax their cherished aspirations and morale." Does this not only serve in reverse as an indication of the trend in the people's cherished aspirations and morale?

Chiang Ching-kuo still believes that he can maintain a stable government by relying on an anticommunist stand. This is the political consciousness and traditional line of a small number of people represented by Chiang Ching-kuo and has nothing to do with the masses of people. This has been proved by past history and will surely continue to be proved by the future development of facts. An anticommunist stand is unpopular, because this is going against the trend. We advise Chiang Ching-kuo to seriously study a bit the national conditions of the mainland and the will of Taiwan and not to cling to his own erroneous view.

MING PAO REPORTS GUANGDONG PERSONNEL CHANGES

HK180320 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou by Shi Ruo [2457 5387]: "Guangdong Personnel Transfers Begin"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 17 Nov -- The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government have recently undergone important personnel changes.

The readjustment of the leading bodies of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government is now being speeded up. The current personnel changes involve many aspects and relatively high levels.

The recent rumor that Wang Quanguo would be appointed governor of Guangdong Province has now been clarified. He has recently received an official transfer order from the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, and is to be transfered to take up the post of executive secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee. His former post was that of a provincial CPC secretary and vice governor of Guangdong. As a cadre of action in his prime, he was elected a member of the 12th CPC Central Committee in September of this year.

Luo Tian, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee executive secretary, recently sent in his resignation. His retreat to the second front has been approved. His former posts as first secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, commissioner to the administrative district and first political commissar of the Hainan Military District are now taken up by Lei Yu [7191 1342].

Le Yu is an experienced cadre adept at organizational work. He has long been in charge of industrial and communications work and has made prominent contributions. Of Guangdong origin, he graduated from the Harbin Industrial University and is now 48 years old. He enjoyed the trust of Ren Zhongyi long ago when the latter was holding the post of first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee. Thus, he was appointed director of the Industrial and Communications Bureau of the Liaoning Provincial Government. Admiring his ability, Ren Zhongyi brought him to Guangdong and appointed him deputy director of the Guangdong CPC Committee General Office.

As Wang Quanguo has already received the transfer order and is to take up his new post in Hunan Province soon, the rumor that he will be appointed governor of Guangdong Province has been clarified. However, who will take up the post of governor, since former Governor Liu Tianfu is going to retire soon? Some sources recently disclosed that there are two likely candidates, namely, Liang Lingguang and Lin Ruo [2651 5387].

Both Liang Lingguang and Lin Ruo were elected members of the 12th CPC Central Committee in September of this year. As a young cadre whose ability was admired by Zhao Ziyang when the latter was holding the post of first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Lin Ruo has given full play to his talent in recent years. Despite his short period of service, he is an outstanding personage in power.

Before the Cultural Revolution, Lin Ruo had been secretary of the Donguang County CPC Committee. Showing concern for the people's livelihood and practicing a benevolent rule, he was well-supported by the local peasants. Later, he was cruelly persecuted by the revolutionary rebels. The peasants hid him and treated him to steamed chickens. Thus, he survived the disaster. At present, he is secretary of the Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee. He has devoted much effort to increase grain production and has been successful.

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UN URGES ABOLITION OF VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM

OW230832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly plenary meeting today called for the early abolition of the vestiges of colonialism and the speedy eradication of racism and apartheid.

The General Assembly this morning began its debate on the implementation of the 1960 declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Faruk Adhami (Syria), rapporteur of the Special Committee on Decolonization, told the Assembly that the special committee had formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by states and U.N. organs to accelerate the pace of decolonization.

Frank Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, said that his committee had given intensified consideration to the question of Namibia. He regretted that certain states contributed to the continued existence of the problem by taking part in the exploitation of the territory. All such collaboration with South Africa must cease and increased support must be extended to the Namibian people and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), he stressed.

Abdullah said that the committee had given considerable time and attention to other smaller territories in the Caribbean and in the Indian and Pacific regions. The administering powers concerned, he went on, must permit the peoples of those territories to make their decisions freely and without inducement.

Indian representative D.P. Chattopadhyaya announced that India's sympathy, understanding and support for liberation struggles would continue until the last vestiges of colonialism were eradicated.

Cypriot Representative Andreas Konstandiou said that colonialism and racist oppression remained in southern Africa, Namibia, Palestine and other places where the colonial powers continued to exploit the indigenous population, to plunder the natural resources and the wealth of those territories and to keep their oppressed victims in perpetual bondage. There were still over four million people in the remaining colonial territories who had yet to achieve the goal of self-determination and independence, he noted.

Georges Razanakoto of Madagascar reiterated his country's support for liberation movements. He said that should the transition toward independence be too slow, the United Nations should proclaim Namibia's independence.

Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba expressed support for Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES FAO COUNCIL IN ROME

OW240147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Kong Candong, head of the Chinese delegation to the 82nd Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) council meeting, today called for increased food and agricultural production in the Third World and a change for the better in international trade of agricultural produce.

He was speaking at the FAO council meeting which began here yesterday.

He pointed out that the world has gathered another good harvest this year which, he said, is indeed good tidings.

However, he continued, many developing countries, falling a victim to the economic crisis exported by some developed countries are still unable to ensure themselves sufficient food supplies and are suffering from a soaring international payment deficit from their disadvantageous position in gaining access to markets and in pricing, thus entailing mounting foreign debts. The international economic situation as a whole looks very grim, the Chinese delegation leader said.

He made the appeal for the creation of a new, just and fair international economic order.

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma, when speaking at the opening meeting yesterday, pointed out that the world economic situation seemed never so bad as it is today, and never so distressing. The decline in world trade has caused losses in the developing countries which are two times the official aid they have received, thus plunging them into deeper financial troubles.

The representatives of Romania, Brazil, Kenya and Mexico all underlined in their speeches at the meeting the importance of developing grain production in developing countries.

During the council meeting, discussions were centered on questions concerning the food and agricultural situation and international readjustment of agriculture. Representatives from 49 council member countries attended the meeting which will end Dec. 3.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES DECISION ON MX DEPLOYMENT

OW231132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced in a statement here today that he has decided to adopt the "closely spaced basing" plan for the controversial MX missile -- an essential first step in deploying this giant intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) system.

Reagan described the strengthening of U.S. land-based missile system as "absolutely essential" to maintain America's deterrent capability to deter war and to protect the nation. He disclosed that the missile work is now nearly complete and the first test flight is scheduled for early next year.

The MX, a new generation of ICBM, carries 10 warheads. It is more accurate and has greater range and targeting flexibility than the present Minuteman ICBMs. The Reagan administration plans to spend 26 billion dollars to deploy 100 missiles in Wyoming.

Hours later, in a televised speech to the nation tonight, Reagan announced that he had made some suggestions to the Soviet leadership on reducing the risks of accident and misunderstanding between the two countries. But there was actually not much new in these suggestions which included "advance notification of all U.S. and Soviet test launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles" and "advance notification of major military exercises".

An AP dispatch interpreted these two statements as a "carrot and stick" approach in dealing with the Soviet Union, a reference to the President's statement that he intended "to search for along two parallel paths -- deterrence and arms reduction."

But others considered the second statement was designed to alleviate the public fear that the deployment of the new ICBMs would touch off a new round of the nuclear armament race.

To convince the U.S. Congress as well as the public, Reagan stressed that the new system was not only crucial to U.S. security but would also prove helpful to negotiate an arms control agreement with the Soviets. He repeated his allegation: "Today, in virtually every measure of military power the Soviet Union enjoys a decided advantage." However, an ABC evening news commentary held that congressional approval of the new ICBM system "is very much in doubt" in view of the current economic woes, huge budget deficits and public sentiments against nuclear arms race.

CAAC, BOEING SIGN MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR CONTRACT

OW231938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and the U.S. Boeing Company today exchanged a 170 million U.S. dollar contract for 10 advanced 737-200 twin engin jetliners.

At the press conference for the contract exchanging ceremony, Hu Yizhou, CAAC's deputy-director general, said negotiations on the purchase of two Boeing 747 planes is still under way.

The 10 short-to-medium range 129-seat 737s will be delivered by Boeing beginning in February next year.

"China is a big country with a population of more than 1,000 million," Hu Yizhou said. "We will upgrade and modernize our air fleet, and import advanced equipment. CAAC intends to develop economic cooperation and trade relations with all aircraft manufacturers in the world."

CAAC operates 173 domestic air routes on more than 210,000 kilometers, serving 86 cities in China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan. International service operates 20 routes on more than 190,000 kilometers, serving 22 cities in 18 countries and regions.

CAAC, since 1979, has earned steady profits, netting 160 million yuan last year, Hu Yizhou said. He expects to earn more in 1982.

"The key to our success is the strength and improvement of CAAC's management, reliance on the efforts of our staff, lower production costs and the superiority of the socialist system," he said.

Thorton A. Wilson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Boeing, said "we have made substantial progress in the step-by-step development of an industrial cooperation program that will lead to an even stronger bond between us... We intend to continue our cooperative efforts for the benefit of both of our peoples."

FORMER U.S. ENVOY WOODCOCK ENDS PRC VISIT

OW222319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Leonard Woodcock, former U.S. ambassador to China, left here for home today at the end of his visit to China.

Woodcock arrived in Beijing November 6 to attend the U.S.-China conference of energy, resources and the environment.

After the conference, Woodcock and his wife made a tour of Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou and Shanghai as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

YURIY ANDROPOV SPEAKS TO CPSU PLENUM SESSION

OW231114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 22 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) Yuriy Andropov said in a speech today at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that Soviet foreign policy "continues to be determined by the decisions" of the last three party congresses.

He said: "Defense requirements as usual have been taken into account. The Political Bureau considers it essential, particularly with the present-day international situation, to provide the army and the navy with everything they require."

He said that the Soviet Union is ready for talks with the U.S. and other Western countries on slowing the arms race and for reaching agreements. "But let no one expect unilateral disarmament from us," he said. He also repeated the proposal on freezing Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear weapons.

Referring to Soviet-Chinese relations, he spoke of the ideas proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speeches in Tashkent and Baku. "We pay great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side," he said.

Talking of the domestic problems, Andropov admitted that a series of extremely important targets for the first two years of the present Five-Year Plan had not been fulfilled, and this will affect the plan for next year. He said that "there are many things to be done in the national economy" of the Soviet Union. "The main thing is to speed up work to improve the entire sphere of economic management, including administration, planning and the economic mechanism," he said.

AFP: USTINOV GREETS NEW PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

OW240722 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov. 24 (AFP) -- Soviet Defence Minister Dimitriy Ustinov has sent a congratulatory note to new Chinese Defence Minister General Zhang Aiping, a reliable source said here today, in what observers saw as another sign of Moscow's willingness to continue its overtures toward Beijing. The content of Mr. Ustinov's note is not yet known.

It seems that no Soviet contratulatory note was sent to Mr. Wu, who took over from Huang Hua last week.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS KWP DELEGATION 20 NOV

OW201550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 20 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met here this evening with a delegation from the International Department of the Korean Workers Party led by Yi Hwa-son, alternate member of Korean Workers Party's Central Committee and vice-director of its International Department.

Present at their meeting were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qian Liren and Jiang Guanghua, deputy heads of the department; Liu Xinquan, adviser to the department; and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

Xi Zhongxun gave a banquet for the Korean guests after their meeting. The Korean guests had visited Guangdong and Shanghai before they arrived here and will leave for home soon.

XI ZHONGXUN FETES KOREA'S HWANG CHANG-YOP

OW231954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his party.

Before the banquet, Xi Zhongxun, who is also vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with the guests. In his toast at the banquet, Xi Zhongxun said: "The friendship between China and Korea is deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples. Reciprocal visits by leaders of the two countries have helped enhance this friendship."

Hwang Chang-yop said in return: "We regard the achievements of the Chinese people as our own. We sincerely wish the Chinese people still greater success in the socialist modernization drive following the 12th party congress."

Hwang Chang-yop and his party are making a stop-over in Beijing on their way to other countries.

WANG ZHAOGUO MEETS DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION 21 NOV

OW211624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, met with and feted a Korean youth delegation led by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth, here this evening. They expressed the hope to strength and develop the militant friendship between the youth of the two countries.

FRENCH ENVOY DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

OW231955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The French president's special envoy Francois de Grossouvre pledged yesterday that France would spare no efforts to contribute to the reunification of Korea.

KCNA quoted Grossourre as saying at a banquet in his honor after his arrival here yesterday that France and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have further developed their friendly relations and enhanced their mutual contacts.

Grossouvre also expressed France's solidarity with the Korean people who have suffered from the unjust partition of the country.

DPRK Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said in reply that the special envoy's visit to DPRK reflected the common desire of the French and Korean peoples to further develop friendly relations between them. The broadening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and France would be contributive to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia, Europe and the world as a whole, he added.

KYODO: JAPAN, PRC AGREE ON DPRK TRADE ROUTE

OW201009 Tokyo KYODO In English 0936 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20 KYODO -- Chinese and Japanese traders have agreed to use North Korea as an entrepot for two-way trade between Japan and two northeast Chinese provinces on an experimental basis, trade and shipping sources said Saturday.

The plan, first conceived by Chinese trading officials to shorten shipment delays, has reportedly received the blessings of the North Korean authorities, the sources said. The plan calls for shipping Chinese goods produced in Jilin and Heilongjiang by train to North Korean port of Chongjin for transhipment to Japan.

The sources stressed that the transit plan is purely on an experimental basis and said the first consignment is expected to set sail for Japan next January.

Trading officials from Heilongjiang and Jilin brought up the transit idea during a visit to Japan last October. They told their Japanese trading partners that the transhipment through North Korea would ease congestion problems at the Chinese port of Dalian and speed up delivery, the sources said.

KANG KEQING RECEIVES JAPANESE WOMEN'S GROUP

OW230037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and feted a Japanese goodwill delegation of women activists led by Yoko Tsuchida here this evening.

MORE SRV TROOPS REPORTED AT THAI BORDER

OW191337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Fresh Vietnamese troops, many from crack divisions armed with new long-range artillery, have been moved closer to the Kampuchean-Thai border, according to reports from the border areas. From the southeastern Thai Province of Chanthaburi to the northeastern Province of Ubon Ratchatani, Thai defense forces now face beefed-up Vietnamese units before the dry season sets in.

The latest Vietnamese weapon which caused serious concern among Thai officers is an improved version of the 130mm field gun with an accurate range of 35 kilometres. The BANGKOK POST here reported today that intelligence and field sources have confirmed the movement of Vietnamese troops and the presence of tanks, assualt rifles and helicopters near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

It quoted a source based at the border town of Aranyaprathet as saying that it's going to be a very hot winter at the border, for Thailand as well as the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea.

However, secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Soonsiri said earlier this week that the Vietnamese troops would still be unable to wipe out the Kampuchean resistance forces in the dry-season offensive. The military situation would remain fundamentally unchanged in the next few years, he said.

DK PRIME MINISTER SON SANN CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW231118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met here this morning with Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party.

Hu Yaobang praised the Kampuchean prime minister for his contributions to the salvation of his country by resisting the Vietnamese aggressors and to peace in Southeast Asia. He said that the Kampuchean people are now engaged in a difficult but great struggle on the outcome of which hinges the destiny of the Kampuchean nation, the future of coming generations, and the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

The general secretary said that it will take a tremondous effort to win the victory of saving Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors. "In our opinion", Hu said, "there are at least two prerequisites for such a victory. The first is the close unity and heroic struggle of the various patriotic forces of Kampuchea. The three patriotic forces should discard their differences with each other and unite to resist the foreign aggressors. The second is to gain support from the world community, that is to say to get the overwhelming majority of countries and peoples of the world to take the stand of upholding justice and supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people."

Hu emphasized that China stands unswervingly on the side of the Kampuchean people.

Son Sann said: "Our consistent opinion is that the various resistance forces in Kampuchea should sincerely unite so as to employ every means to promote our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. That is why we joined the coalition government last June. We have the utmost hope for our coalition. We will be as good as our word."

He continued: "I would like to reiterate solemnly and clearly that we will do everything we can to keep the coalition government going since we have joined it. We are determined to spare no effort in our struggle which we will continue until the last Vietnamese aggressor is driven off."

Present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Press Conference

OW231541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, held a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Son Sann described the Kampuchean people's resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He condemned the Vietnamese use of chemicals and toxic gas to kill innocent people.

"The office of the prime minister condemns the use of chemicals and toxic gas by the Vietnamese aggressors, whose forces occupy Kampuchea in contempt of all international laws and principles, and the Charter of the United Nations," he said.

"In the face of the genocide and the expansionist and annexationist policies of Hanoi, all the patriotic forces in Kampuchea shall continue to mobilize all efforts in all forms to fight the Vietnamese occupation troops until the complete liberation of the motherland," he said.

"I was warmly received in China. I have held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. The conversation between General Secretary Hu Yaobang and us today was very inspiring," Son Sann said.

He said: "Vietnam's attempt to disrupt the unity of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea is futile. The only way to solve the Kampuchean issue is for the Vietnamese to withdraw and let the Kampuchean people solve their own problems. Vietnam must follow the United Nations' resolution on the Kampuchean issue.

"We are determined to carry on the coalition of the three parties. We have united to resist the aggressors. The Kampuchean people's struggle is a just cause and our people are bound to win. After Vietnam withdraws Kampuchea will be a non-aligned country, independent and neutral, and respecting human rights," he said.

BEIJING REPORTS REORGANIZATION OF LAO CABINET

BK231012 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Over the past few months, the Lao Government has changed the posts of a number of high-ranking officials.

Organizations are also being changed continuously. Nouhak Phomvihan, deputy prime minister, has been relieved of his post of finance minister. The chairman of the State Planning Committee, the minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, and the minister of public works and transportation have also been removed from their posts.

Foreign diplomats in Vientiane believe the reorganization of cadres has resulted from the deterioration of the economic situation in Laos over the past few years.

COMMENTARY NOTES GOOD PRC-THAI RELATIONS

OW230613 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Ya Ming): "The Path of Sino-Thai Friendship Is Widening," commenting on Thai Prime Minister Prem's visit to China]

[Text] The Chinese Government and people gave a warm welcome to and several receptions between 17 and 20 November in honor of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, the distinguished guest from the banks of the Mae Nam River and a respected old friend of the Chinese people. In these 4 short days, he met separately with our state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Prem held talks on two occasions dealing with the international situation, relations between the two countries and other issues of mutual concern. Foreign ministers of the two countries also held talks.

Whether at the banquets or during sincere and friendly talks, the enthusiastic atmosphere showed that Sino-Thai relations are growing and the path of Sino-Thai friendship is widening. China has always cherished good feelings towards Thailand. This is because the people of these two countries have been maintaining close ties, like relatives, since ancient times, and China profoundly admires Thailand's new achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. China also highly praises the just stand taken by Thailand in international affairs, especially its stand toward the Kampuchean question. Just as Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out at his meeting with Prime Minister Prem, it is China's consistent national policy to maintain long-term, good neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation with Thailand.

At present, the friendly cooperation between China and Thailand is developing very smoothly in the political and economic fields, as well as in the fields of science, technology and culture. Sino-Thai friendship and cooperation, built on a basis of mutual trust and support, will be further developed through Prime Minister Prem's visit. The talks between the Chinese and Thai premiers revealed that both sides share broad, identical views on important current international issues and on the situation in Southeast Asia. The premiers of both countries unanimously agreed to continue support for the Kampuchean people's united struggle against Vietnam and for the coalition government formed by the three patriotic forces. The two premiers also urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN General Assembly resolutions in order to bring about peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese authorities have not only rejected the UN resolutions, but have rushed weapons and troops to the Kampuchean-Thai border areas in an attempt to start a new military adventure there.

The Thai Government and people have sternly expressed their determination to safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Chinese leaders have also reiterated this time that if the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Thailand by force, the Chinese Government and people will resolutely stand at Thailand's side and fully support the Thai people's just stand against aggression. This shows once again that China has always adhered to a basic principle in its foreign policy, that is, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's visit will further strengthen Sino-Thai friendship. The development of Sino-Thai friendship will not only serve the basic interests of the two people, but also peace and security in Southeast Asia.

PENG CHONG-LED NPC DELEGATION VISITS MALAYSIA

OW240201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The Chinese NPC delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the afternoon of 19 November for a formal, friendly visit at the invitation of the Malaysian side. The Chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malaysia Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail.

Peng Chong delivered a written address at Subang International Airport. He said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malaysia has added a new chapter to the history of traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of our countries, on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence, have been increasing with each passing day.

Ismail gave a banquet to welcome the Chinese NPC delegation, headed by Vice Chairman Peng Chong, on the evening of 19 November. Speaking at the banquet, Ismail expressed the belief that the Chinese NPC delegation's visit to Malaysia would further enhance the friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence.

In his speech, Peng Chong praised the role played by the ASEAN countries in international affairs. Touching on the Kampuchean issue, he said: The ASEAN countries have upheld justice and opposed the armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by foreign countries. The ASEAN countries have persistently supported a just and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean issue in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations and the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Peng Chong expressed his support for the suggestion made by the ASEAN countries to turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful, free and neutral zone. He said: In the course of opposing hegemonism and defending world peace, China particularly wants to strengthen its unity and cooperation with the Third World countries. He pointed out: The countries in Southeast Asia are our dear neighbors and have had good relations with China. We hope that the countries in Southeast Asia will promote unity, stability and prosperity. We also hope that our friendly relations with them will continue to develop.

Meets With Prime Minister

OW221958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed accepted an invitation to visit China today when he met Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

During a cordial conversation with Peng Chong and the NPC delegation he leads, Dr. Mahathir said that he would make the trip as soon as possible. Peng Chong conveyed the best regards of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Dr. Mahathir when he reiterated Zhao's invitation to the Malaysian prime minister.

Later, the Chinese delegation attended an afternoon session of the Malaysian House of Representatives and toured the Parliament house accompanied by Speaker of the House of Representatives Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail. Peng Chong invited the Malaysian speaker to visit China and the invitation was accepted. In the evening, Peng and his party were guests at a dinner party given in their honor by the speaker.

The Chinese delegation returned here last night from a two-day tour of Johor Baharu, Malaysia's southern tip city, where they were impressed by a number of development projects they saw, which included a palm plantation, a palm oil refining factory and a settlement for landless farmers.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

OW221347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, this afternoon met with Mr Yang Zhiyun, general manager of the Miramar Hotel in Hong Kong, and his wife at the Great Hall of the People and had a cordial chat with them. Present at the meeting was Wang Yueyi [3769 6390 3015], deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Bureau.

Mr Yang and his party arrived in Beijing on 14 November at the invitation of the China Travel and Tourism Bureau. They will visit Xian and go to Zhongshan County, Guangdong Province, to attend a ceremony marking the completion of a hospital which Yang Zhiyun donated to his native place.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL MEETS ZHU XUEFAN

OW240033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Canberra, Nov. 23 (XINHUA) -- Australian Governor-General [Sir] Ninian Stephen received here today Zhu Xuefan, head of a Chinese National People's Congress (N.P.C.) delegation. Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese N.P.C., arrived here this morning from Sydney.

The Chinese delegation called on Harold Young, president of the Australian Senate, when they visited the Parliament House this afternoon.

Chinese Ambassador Lin Ping gave a reception this evening in honor of the Chinese delegation. Australian senators, members of the House of Representatives and government ministers attended the reception.

The Chinese delegation leaves here tomorrow for Melbourne to continue its visit to Australia.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS CYPRIOT COMMERCE MINISTER

OW240105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) — Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks here today with a Cypriot Government trade delegation led by Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and industry.

They discussed the expansion of trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Chen Muhua gave a banquet in honor of the Cypriot guests in the evening.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

They will leave here for a tour of Shanghai on November 25.

NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS CITED ON MISSILE PLANS

OW230910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 22 (XINHUA) -- New Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers today pledged to continue the preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Dutch territory, according to a report from The Hague.

In his inaugural speech at the parliament, Lubbers said that the preparations are meant to exert pressure on the Soviet Union, which is now negotiating with the United States in Geneva on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

The outcome of the talks will be a very important factor in deciding on Dutch deployment, he said.

He described the North Atlantic alliance as the principal instrument of Western cooperation and stressed Dutch loyalty to the alliance and its NATO commitments.

The Netherlands will increase its annual defense spendings by 2 percent in the coming four years, Lubbers declared.

NORWAY APPROVES NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PAYMENT

OW240143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Stockholm, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Norway's parliament last night approved by a 77-76 vote government payments to NATO for the deployment of medium-range missiles.

Reports from Oslo said the Conservative government's defense budget for 1983 which includes the payments caused a heated debate in parliament Monday.

The opposition Labor Party, which opposed immediate payment for the deployment, won support from a minority of parliamentarians of the Socialist Left Party, the Liberal Party, the Center Party and the Christian Democrats Party.

The Conservative Party argued that Norway should keep the promise made by the previous government of the Labor Party and honor payments on schedule.

It stressed that a delay in the payment would send the Soviet Union a signal that NATO is not making preparations for the deployment of new medium-range missiles, which would cause difficulty to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations now being held in Geneva.

With the support of a majority of parliamentarians of the Center Party and the Christian Democrats Party, the Conservative government's defense budget was approved.

UK'S CALLAGHAN VIEWS UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

OW191301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan today dismissed unilateral nuclear disarmament as an "illusion" and called on the British Labour Party to rethink its policy on that issue.

"Unilateral disarmament does not offer a way out," Callaghan said. "To do so would be to hand to the Soviet Union something valuable with no prospect of anything in exchange."

"Why should we unilaterally give away any bargaining counters whilst negotiations are in progress?" he asked.

In an address to the Fabian Society in Cardiff, Wales, Callaghan, prime minister of the last Labour government, criticised the British Labour Party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament as an "insular illusion which overestimates Britain's importance".

Callaghan said that the Labour Party's policy of unilateral disarmament was attractive but wrong. He warned that any unilateral action might eventually lead to the "unravelling of NATO".

He suggested that a future Labour government should retain Britain's Polaris fleet, keep U.S. bases in the country and cooperate in the storage of cruise missiles, and concentrate on conventional rather than nuclear weapons. However, he said that the present Conservative government's Trident program should be discarded.

HUANG HUA FETES OMANI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

OW231933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Huang Hua met here this evening with Fahar Ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for defense and security. They discussed development of cooperation between China and Oman.

After the meeting, Huang Hua gave a dinner in their honor. Present on both occasions were Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister, Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari, Omani ambassador to China.

This morning, Fahar and his group visited an air force unit and a division of the ground force of the Beijing unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A. The Omani guests watched a demonstration of light weapons in the ground force division. They also visited the unit's barracks and the service center.

This afternoon, the guests went to Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province, to visit the Shanxi machine tool plant.

Muscat Report

GF240724 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Chief of the Central Staff of the PRC People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi gave a banquet yesterday in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honor of His Highness Shaykh Fahar Ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and the delegation accompanying him on a visit to the PRC.

In a statement at the banquet, the chief of the General Staff of the PLA lauded the government of the sultanate under the flourishing era of His Majesty Sultan Qabus. He also praised the foreign policy of Oman which is based on nonalignment, peace and neutrality. The Chinese official stressed the importance of strengthening PRC-Omani relations and improving them in the various political, economic, military and cultural fields. His highness Shaykh Fahar Ibn Taymur responded by thanking the Chinese officials. He expressed satisfaction with the achievements of the Chinese people and wished them greater success and prosperity. He also conveyed the wishes of the sultan to the PLA.

The banquet was attended by Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Wen Yezhan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA Yang Yong, senior officials and the Omani ambassador to the PRC, Badr ash-Shanfari. In addition, his highness Shaykh Fahar Ibn Taymur today visited the palace museum in Beijing.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL DEMANDS TO LEBANON CONDEMNED

HK231106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Peremptory Demands"]

[Text] The key to relaxing tension in Lebanon lies in the withdrawal of Israeli aggressor troops from the country.

However, the Begin authorities are adopting a rude and unreasonable attitude to provide an excuse for refusing to pull their troops out of Lebanon. It has been reported that Israel has told Lebanon of the conditions for withdrawal of its troops from the country, which include Israeli authority to control the territorial airspace and waters of Lebanon, the establishment of Israeli radar stations on the top of the Baruk Mountain located in the southern part of Lebanon, the opening up of Lebanon's market to Israeli products, and so forth. These conditions put forth by Israel are obviously not aimed at Israeli troop withdrawal. Instead, Israel is trying to turn Lebanon into its dependency or colony. Naturally, the conditions have been rejected by the Lebanese Government. Israel invaded Lebanon on the pretext of the Palestinian problem. Now it regards Lebanon as a defeated nation and is making territorial and sovereignty claims. Such an act fully proves that its invasion of Lebanon was a step in its overall plan of aggression and expansion. The fact that it has set peremptory demands on Lebanon further exposes its ambition as a local hegemonist.

Israel has put forward conditions which no sovereign country would accept. Its purpose in doing so is only so that it can refuse to withdraw its aggressor troops from Lebanon in order to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and so that it can continue to occupy and annex Arab territory. It is obvious that so long as Israel continues its local hegemonist ambitions, there is no hope for peace in the Middle East. The United States is a firm supporter of Israel. Now U.S. special envoy Habib is shuttling back and forth in the Middle East, carrying out diplomatic activities. It is reported that his goal is to solve the problem of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon in order to find a settlement of the Middle East problem. Whether the United States acts according to its word will be tested by its attitude toward the Begin authorities.

MITTERRAND ON NEED FOR INDEPENDENT PALESTINE

OW240059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, November 23 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has called for an independent Palestinian state and mutual recognition between Arab countries and Israel. The mutual recognition will lead to peace in this region, he said. Mitterrand made the statement, on the eve of his visit to Egypt, in an interview published here today in the newspapers AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR. Mitterrand said he believes it is necessary to give the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative an adequate chance. This plan calls for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Although France does not approve of all the conditions of the Fes summit resolution it is a good "basis" to start the negotiations process, Mitterrand said. The Fes resolution calls for creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, and guarantee of peace for all states in the region, an implicit recognition of Israel's right to exist.

"We might find ourselves forced to return to the Egyptian-French plan," Mitterrand said. This proposal, introduced at the United Nations last August, calls for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel and self-determination for the Palestinians. The French president said it is not possible to determine the future of the Palestinians without their participation in the negotiation. He said withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon is a necessary condition to achieve a solution to the Middle East problem. On Franco-Egyptian relations Mitterrand said cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and military fields is proceeding positively.

CONSTITUTION REVISION BODY APPROVES NEW DRAFT

OW231322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The new draft of the revised Chinese Constitution was approved by the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution here this afternoon. It will be submitted for deliberation to the National People's Congress session scheduled to open November 26.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the committee, said that it had taken the committee 26 months to prepare the new draft, solicit opinions among the poeple, and finalize the document on the basis of the nation-wide discussions which began last April.

Some 80 to 90 percent of the adult population on the mainland, as well as overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, took part in the discussions and contributed to the revision.

Since it was founded in 1949, the People's Republic of China has promulgated three constitutions -- in 1954, 1975 and 1978. Owing to the limitations of the historical conditions at the time of its adoption, and to the changes that have taken place since, the 1978 constitution, in many respects, is no longer in keeping with the present political and economic life of the Chinese people and their need to build a modern country. On the proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress decided to revise the constitution and establish a special committee for this purpose.

While incorporating a number of major changes to the 1978 constitution, the new draft retains those provisions in the three previous constitutions that are still valid. The important revisions include:

-- Restoration of the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the state.

-- Expansion of the functions and powers of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, enabling it to make laws and decrees and supervise the implementation of the constitution.

-- Implementation of the system of sole responsibility of the premier for the State Council. A Standing Committee of the State Council is to be formed by the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors and secretary-general. A new auditing organ to be set up under the State Council will independently supervise the revenue and expenditure of the state in accordance with the law.

-- Restoration of local government in the rural areas. The people's communes will serve only as collective economic organizations and the commune system that incorporates governmental and economic functions will be changed.

Chinese law specialists say the new draft pending adoption represents a new constitution which is uniquely Chinese and in conformity with the needs of the socialist modernization drive.

NPC DEPUTIES, CPPCC MEMBERS ARRIVE IN BEIJING

OW240339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- With the arrival this afternoon of the Xinjiang regional delegation, delegations to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have all arrived in Beijing.

The Beijing delegation also checked in with the congress this morning. CPPCC members of the Fifth CPPCC have also completed checking in.

People in China's capital warmly welcomed the arrival of NPC deputies and CPPCC members. The Great Hall of the People and the CPPCC Auditorium as well as the 22 hotels, restaurants and reception halls assigned for the reception of the deputies and members, have made adequate preparations for the success of the congresses. Everywhere places are bright and clean and service is warm and good. Shoudu Motor Transport Company and Beijing Municipal Taxi Company assigned over 500 vehicles for the use of the congresses. Medical centers have been set up at various hotels, restaurants and reception halls, staffed by more than 100 medical personnel from 24 local and army hospitals.

The NPC and CPPCC Secretariats are working at full swing. The motions office, the bill office, the budget office and other offices of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have already begun work.

WANG WEI EXPLAINS NEW FOOD HYGIENE LAW

OW231256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- China's new food hygiene law is intended to protect people's health by strengthening supervision and disease-prevention measures, said Wang Wei, vice-minister of public health, in an interview today.

Explaining the salient points in the new law, which was passed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday and will be put on trial use on October first, 1983, the vice-minister said that eight out of the 45 articles in the law set the hygiene standards of food, food production and those of food additives. Two articles list the kind of food banned.

He noted that food containers and packaging made of such material as paper, plastics and rubber should, according to the new law, be manufactured by specially appointed factories. Pesticides, fertilizer and other chemicals affecting the quality of food must be examined by the health departments as regulated by the law.

Special care, he added, has been shown on baby food with one article ruling on staple and non-staple food for babies.

He pointed out that food producing or processing enterprises jointly run by Chinese and foreign businessmen also come under this law. Imported food must accord with the standards set by this law, he said.

Defining foods, the vice-minister said they refer to products that are edible and used both as food and medicinal purposes but does not include such strictly medicinal products as ginseng.

In conclusion, he stated that offenders will be punished according to the severity of their violation, ranging from fines, closure and license suspension to criminal liability in the event of death or disability.

Vice-Minister Wang pointed out that the replacement of the old regulations by the new law was necessitated by the pollution of food that followed China's industrialization and the rising living standards of the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPORTANCE OF FOOD HYGIENE

HK240616 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Ensure Food Hygiene; Guarantee the People's Health"]

[Text] The "Food Hygiene Law (for trial implementation) of the People's Republic of China," which was adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, has been formally published. The publication of this law has shown the great importance attached by the party and the state to people's health and marked a new development in food hygiene work.

Food hygiene is closely related to people's health and the security of their lives. In the early 1950's, China implemented the regulations for controlling food hygiene, and formulated and published "Food Hygiene Administrative Regulations" and standards and measures for all kinds of food hygiene. However, in the previous hygiene law, most regulations were based on moral regulations without specific stipulations for dealing with those who violate the law or the responsibility they should assume. Consequently, those who undermined the law were not duly prosecuted and even some serious cases such as food poisoning accidents or other serious food-related diseases resulting in death were not handled due to the absence of law. In recent years, food poisoning factors and opportunities have increased following the growth of food trade channels, and the previous hygiene law failed to adapt to the developing situation. The recently published "food hygiene law" is based on the experiences of food hygiene supervision and administrative work since the founding of the state and it corresponds to the legitimate right of the people's demand for food safety and hygiene. All food-processing manufacturers and retailers must observe the law.

Some comrades think that at present the most important thing is to stimulate food production, and stressing food hygiene will affect production development and the profits to be turned over to higher authorities. It is absolutely wrong to set the development of food production against food hygiene work. What the proverb says is quite true: Illness finds its way into the body through the mouth. Food production development will mean nothing if foods are contaminated and endanger people's health. We should proceed in all work from the interest of the people and hold ourselves responsible to the people. Socialist production aims at meeting the people's demand and certainly not at merely increasing production and profits in isolation from people's interests.

Other comrades consider that considerably more investment will be needed to grasp food hygiene and improve conditions in food production. This is not an all-round idea. Most problems existing in food hygiene can be resolved by strengthening management and strictly implementing the regulations. For instance, personnel engaged in food production must wash their hands, food sellers must use utensils, tableware must be sterilized, cooked food and raw food must be separated, and so on. These do not need a lot of money, but they will greatly help to ensure food hygiene. Of course, some of the problems are caused by bad equipment and so on. To hold themselves responsible to the people, the departments concerned should improve their food processing and marketing facilities in line with the technical reform of the enterprise and it is necessary to make some investments in this respect.

In order to strictly implement the "food hygiene law", from now on, the contents of this law should be extensively publicized in all areas, so that all personnel engaged in food production and marketing will come to understand their responsibility for ensuring food hygiene, and take practical and effective measures to improve food hygiene conditions. After the "food hygiene law" comes into force, those who violate the law will be investigated and prosecuted in accordance with the law and each specific case.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES CULTURAL RELICS PROTECTION

HK231041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Protect Cultural Relics; Enforce the Law Strictly"]

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee has adopted and promulgated "The Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC." This is an important measure to protect our country's historical and cultural heritage and a major event in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

As a united multinational country with a long history, our country has an extremely rich store of historical and revolutionary relics. Since the founding of the PRC, the people's government has promulgated a series of relics protection ordinances and has achieved great success in the work of protecting and administering relics. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the cultural relics of our country were destroyed on an unprecedented scale. Large-scale destruction like this was halted after the smashing of the "gang of four." However, due to the influence of the 10 years of internal disorder, destruction of cultural relics is still occasionally to be seen in certain places. In the last few years we have even found activities of smuggling and profiteering from cultural relics in some places, some of which were rather serious. The promulgation of the cultural relics protection law has provided us with a legal weapon to strengthen protection of cultural relics against various destructive activities.

The cultural relics of our country are the valuable treasure of the whole people; no unit or individual is allowed to destroy or seize these relics. The cultural relics protection law clearly provides that "all government organizations, mass organizations and individuals have the obligation to protect our country's cultural relics." The protection of cultural relics is not only the responsibility of the cultural relics administration departments but also the common responsibility of all departments concerned. All departments should support cultural relics protection work. At present, some units are occupying some ancient buildings owned by the country. They claim that they themselves are the proprietors of the premises, refuse to move, and even arbitrarily demolish, rebuild and extend the buildings. Some places and units have taken forcible possession of unearthed cultural relics, some communes and brigades have openly excavated ancient tombs to take treasure and regarded these activities as a kind of sideline production and in some instances, ancient buildings have even been demolished and sold with the approval of leading people. All these practices are extremely wrong and should be immediately corrected and strictly banned. Those serious cases must be conscientiously handled and legal responsibility for the cases must be assigned.

In enforcing the cultural relics protection law, we must strictly adhere to the law and seriously prosecute all violators of the law. Anyone who violates the cultural relics protection law must be prosecuted according to law. Cultural relics workers who embezzle state property must be seriously penalized. At present, we must punish according to the law those major criminals who smuggle and make profits from cultural relics while dealing blows at the economic criminal activities. Those major cases of deliberate destruction of the state's precious historical relics and smuggling of cultural relics must be seriously handled and publicly denounced in the newspapers so as to educate the masses. The present attitude of the departments concerned in some places which is indulgent toward major cases and fails to deal strong blows at serious criminal activities should be absolutely changed.

In order to properly carry out the work of cultural relics protection, we must depend on the broad masses. We must make use of every propaganda medium to educate and mobilize the masses, to deepen their understanding in the great significance of cultural relics protection work and to imbue everyone with the idea of "everyone being responsible for protecting cultural relics."

Most of the important archaeological discoveries in our country since the founding of the PRC were based on clues provided by the masses and were then excavated by professional archaeologists. Many cultural relics were preserved during the 10 years of internal disorder just because the local people, in cooperation with our cultural relics workers, conscientiously stopped destructive activities. Practice has shown that dependence on the masses of people is the important guarantee for the work of cultural relics protection. We must regard the mass cultural relics protection work as an important part of mass cultural activities, and actively and extensively promote it.

The purpose of the protection of cultural relics is to make full use of cultural relics. Cultural relics are the witnesses of history. Vividly reflecting from various aspects the political, economic, cultural and social conditions of our country at different stages of historical development, cultural relics can not only help the people to understand their own history, remind them of their creative ability, strengthen their national self-esteem and confidence, and kindle their patriotic enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit, but can also provide important reference materials for our socialist economic construction. In recent years, some archaeological results provided some departments and units, including water conservancy, seismic prediction and so on, with quite a few valuable reference materials. For this reason, these departments and units now attach more importance to cultural relics protection. This also shows that protecting cultural relics and giving full play to the role of cultural relics complement each other and help each other along. The better cultural relics play their role, the more attention they will draw from the society, and the more advantageous that will be to cultural relics protection. The cultural relics administration departments at all levels should strengthen the organizational work for scientific studies in cultural relics, extensively carry out various propaganda and educational activities, give full play to the positive role of cultural relics in various fields, and thus enhance the cultural relics work to a new level.

The task of cultural relics protection is arduous and glorious. The people's governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership of cultural relics work, consolidate cultural relics administration organizations, coordinate the relations between different aspects concerned, conscientiously implement various specific stipulations of the cultural relics protection law, and thus bring about a new situation in the cultural relics work and make due contributions to socialist modernization.

CPPCC MOTIONS PROMPTLY HANDLED, ANSWERED

OW230854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- In a written report submitted to the 21st Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee today, the Motions Examination Committee of the 4th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee reports that, as of 10 November, 92 percent of the motions presented by CPPCC members since the 4th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee had been processed and answered.

The report notes: The Motions Examination Committee received a total of 840 motions from CPPCC members, of which 643 were received during the 4th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee and 198 were received after the session and before last September 30. These motions were submitted by 716 CPPCC members, or 35 percent of the total number of CPPCC members. After reviewing each and every motion, the Motions Examination Committee sent copies of those that had been adopted to all CPPCC members as well as the departments concerned with taking charge of, and assisting in, the processing of the motions.

The report continues: The motions submitted by CPPCC members covered a broad area, involving the state's political, economic, educational, scientific, technological and cultural affairs. Many of the motions also included positive opinions and suggestions on how to achieve greater economic results and build a socialist spiritual civilization in the course of modernization as well as on such major issues as accomplishing national reunification with the early return of Taiwan to the motherland. The motion submitted by Cheng Yuqi and 18 other CPPCC members regarding the comprehensive development and ase of mineral resources has been regarded by the State Council departments concerned as a suggestion of major reform. They said that they would take the motion under consideration while formulating the state's long-term economic plan. The suggestions contained in the motion submitted by member Shen Zuxian on developing wind-cooled power generation in areas rich in coal but difficient in water will also be studied as a major research project by units concerned.

The report adds: Various departments and the people's governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have attached great importance to the handling of the CPPCC members' motions. The Ministry of Education has already processed 107 of the 112 motions submitted by CPPCC members. The Commisson for Discipline Inspection of the CPC Central Committee has sent special investigation teams to handle the major issues pointed out by some CPPCC members in their motions. The State Scientific the Technological Commission has organized specialists to study solutions for the key issues of the research projects proposed by some CPPCC members. After receiving CPPCC member Wang Fuzhong's criticism and proposals on publication of children's books, the CYL Central Committee immediately instructed the Chinese Youth Publishing House and the Chinese Children's Republishing House to examine their work and take positive steps to correct the problems pointed out in the motion. The Tianjin Municipal People's Government paid great attention to the motion submitted by CPPCC member Bai Yang and others on the development of nontoxic paints. A year ago it instructed the departments concerned to make preparations for trial production. Now nontoxic paints have been successfully developed and production has also started. Mass production will begin after the samples have been assessed by the motion sponsors during the 5th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee.

ANTISMUGGLING ACTIVITIES REPORTED STEPPED UP

OW230838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 900 ships involved in small scale smuggling were caught in the first nine months of this year, according to an anti-smuggling group of the State Council.

The value of the captured smuggled goods totaled 59 million yuan (about 28 million U.S. dollars), a large drop compared with the same period last year, the group said. Fewer smuggling cases were also recorded in Chinese customs.

An official of the group told XINHUA that at present large scale smuggling in China's southeastern coastal areas has been stopped and smuggled goods markets banned, he said.

The smuggled goods into mainland China mainly are watches, radios, nylon cloth and products, TV sets; and out of it mainly are antiques and medicinal herbs.

For more than two years the party Central Committee and the State Council have focused on combating smuggling and the sales of smuggled goods. Special meetings have been called to cope with such activities and regulations governing anti-smuggling activities have been enacted.

As a result, the official said, more people are fighting smuggling and exposing offenders. More smugglers have turned themselves into the security departments or confessed their offenses.

In Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces, from September of last year to March this year, more than 200 offenders were jailed according to the law. Some 140 smugglers in Zhejiang Province received lenient treatment after they turned in themselves.

From June 1980 to June 1982 more than 51,000 smuggling cases, with a value of the captured smuggled goods totaling more than 159 million yuan (about 79 million U.S. dollars), were solved by the Chinese customs. Last year alone 1,251 ships were caught smuggling on the seas; and the value of the captured smuggled goods totaled more than 205 million yuan (about 102 million U.S. dollars).

The official said that China's customs and anti-smuggling personnel will continue their alert to combat smuggling activities this winter and in the spring when there is usually a smuggling wave.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS SHENZHEN SMUGGLERS' ARREST

HK240556 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 4

[Report from Shenzhen: "Shenzhen Judicial Department Orders Arrest of Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang for Smuggling"]

[Text] An in-depth investigation by the "Shenzhen branch-case" inspection team of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and by the Guagndong Provincial People's Procuratorate has definitely proved that smuggling, tax evasion, giving and accepting bribes and illegally buying and selling foreign exchange committed by Zhou Zhirong and his accomplices in the Shenzhen branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation have violated the criminal law and are economic crimes. On 30 October, Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang were legally arrested and held responsible for their crimes.

Since the Shenzhen branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation (shortened hereafter to branch) was set up in May 1980, Zhou Zhirong, the former principal responsible person of the branch's administration and secretary of the branch's provisional party committee, Xu Zhiliang, a former leader of the branch's storage and transport department and their accomplices have, in order to gain windfall profits, disregarded party discipline and state law, colluded with lawbreaking Hong Kong businessmen and adopted such dirty tricks as underrating in customs declarations the number, nature and value of the goods imported, smuggling goods under cover of declared imported goods and falsely declaring assembled sets and components as spares to wantonly carry out criminal activities of smuggling and tax evasion. According to the results of the investigation, from December 1980 to September 1981, they engaged in smuggling activities on 26 occasions and the value of the electronic products smuggled totalled more than 23 million yuan. The smuggled goods included 24,700 television sets, 87,539 radio-cassette recorders, 100,000 cassette tapes, 4,342 clock radios, 43,400 spare parts for receivers in and 19,900 spare parts for the recorders in radio-cassette recorders. In addition to smuggling, they have viciously misappropriated 1.48 million yuan in customs duties that they had been assigned by other units to pay when they imported electronic products for these units. The responsible person of the General Administration of Customs pointed out that in terms of the amount of goods smuggled and taxes evaded and in terms of the vicious nature of their tricks, Zhou Zhirong and his accomplices' case of smuggling and tax evasion has been a rare and major one in the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC.

As far back as February 1981, the Kowloon customs office discovered the Shenzhen branch's tax evasion activities and time and again warned and fined it. However, Zhou Zhirong and his accomplicies paid no heed to the warning. Instead, they continued to even more seriously collude with law breaking Hong Kong businessmen in smuggling and tax evasion. Moreover, after the State Council issued the regulation on exerting strict control over the import of machinery (including television sets and recorders), they used the tricks of changing the date of purchase contracts to obtain import licenses from the state. Our investigation has proved that they produced 81 contracts with changed dates and illegally imported 550,000 television sets, 340,000 radio-cassette recorders, 1.35 million cassette tapes and 20,000 calculators, the value totalling U.S. $47.5 million. These imported goods have been put on the market by 460 units in 15 provinces, municipalities and regions throughout the country, have a shocking effect on the market against similar products made by our country and impair the development of our national electronics industry.

Furthermore, Zhou Zhirong and his accomplices have violated the foreign exchange management regulations of the state and illegally bought and sold foreign exchange worth U.S. $16 million. They illegally imported and recorded 150,000 cassette tapes, of which 100,000 have already been sold in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Most of these tapes were of Hong Kong and Taiwan decadent songs that have seriously polluted the general mood of our society.

Zhou Zhirong and his accomplices have sold at excessively low prices 730 television sets, 800 radio-cassette recorders and record players and 19,000 recorded and blank cassette tapes to the units in the former 4th Ministry of Machine Building and other units with which they have an under-the-counter relationship. Some of these goods were sold by them as disguised bribes at a low price in order to facilitate their economic crimes. After gaining some benefits from them, some people turned on the green light for their criminal activities in violation of state regulations or defended their illegal and criminal activities. This has added difficulties and resistance to the investigation of this big smuggling case.

Zhou Zhirong has moreover accepted bribes in Hong Kong and Chinese currencies and wristwatches from lawbreaking Hong Kong businessmen.

He and his accomplices' illegal and criminal activities of smuggling and tax evasion have caused tremendous economic losses to the state and enabled lawbreaking Hong Kong businessmen to gain windfall profits. They helped Hong Kong businessmen to import and market a large number of low-grade components and television sets and radio-cassette recorder spare parts, many of which cannot form complete sets and become worthless stock in our warehouses. According to the data collected from the number 750 state-owned factory and the 5 units in Nanjing Radio Company, 270,000 of the 380,000 sets of television and radio-cassette recorder components that the branch imported for these units through 18 contracts with lawbreaking Hong Kong businessmen, cannot be assembled because of lack of parts. These units therefore suffered losses.

The central leading comrades have paid close attention to the "Shenzhen branch case." They have issued important instructions enjoining the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has resolutely carried out the instruction of the central leading comrades. Last December it organized a joint investigation team with other relevant central departments. This team carried out a painstaking investigation and gradually discovered many serious problems. Concerning these problems, this newspaper gave two reports on 11 March and 22 April this year.

In May this year, on the basis of the material transferred by the "Shenzhen branch case" investigation team of the Central Commission for Dscipline Inspection, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate placed this case in its file and began its investigation. It kept watch on Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang's residences and after 5 months of investigation and checking, found a great deal of conclusive evidence in depositions and material evidence and finally clarified the facts of Zhou Zhirong and his accomplices' illegal and criminal activities of smuggling and tax evasion and indicted them on a serious smuggling charge.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS MOURN LIU MENGCHUN

OW231043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrade Liu Mengchun [0491 1322 4783], member of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China KMT Revolutionary Committee, died on 6 November 1982 in Beijing at the age of 78 as a result of coronary heart disease. A memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Mengchun was held at the auditorium of the Barbaoshan Cemetary for Revolutionaries this afternoon.

Wreaths were sent by Deng Xiaoping, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, Seypidin and Zhu Xuefan, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the China KMT Revolutionary Committee and the Beijing Municipal Committee of the China KMT Revolutionary Committee.

Those who attended the memorial meeting included Wang Zhen, He Changgong, Burhan, Qian Changzhao, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui, Gao Dengbang, Qu Wu, Pei Changhui, Li Shizhang, Zheng Dongguo, Wu Maoxun, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, Sun Yueqi and Tao Zhiyue from various circles and Comrade Liu Menchun's friends and relatives.

Comrade Liu Mengchun was a native of Huizhou Municipality, Guangdong Province. Influenced by Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary theory, he took part in the northern expedition when he was young. Before liberation, he assisted Mr Zhang Zhizhong for a long time in his cause of persisting in peaceful negotiation and KMT-CPC cooperation and opposing splittism.

Comrade Liu Mengchun warmly greeted the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. In spite of his serious illness, he studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and pledged to do his share of implementing the guidelines of the congress. During his life, Comrade Liu Mengchun was very much concerned about his friends and relatives in Taiwan and had hoped that reunification of the motherland would be realized at an early date. He made efforts toward this end. He had ardently hoped that the Kuomintang and the CPC would hold talks as soon as possible so as to realize the cooperation between the two for the third time in making contributions toward fulfilling the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

XINHUA TALKS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT

OW240049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The fundamental task for Chinese social sciences today is to study and solve theoretical and practical problems in the country's drive for modernization, said Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in an interview with XINHUA today.

The academy's 62-year-old president said that after recent discussions of the goal set by the 12th party congress the faculty posed such questions as "what should we rely on to quadruple gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century? Should we follow the old path or pave a new one? Does the goal mean that every department, unit and enterprises should quadruple its production?"

These questions, he said, call for an intensive study of such subjects as the strategy for social progress and development of China's economy, the economic structure, the reform of the economic system, the economic management of socialist enterprises, the development of the rural economy, the price system and its management, employment and the wage system, population, and trends in the contemporary world economy and its influence on China.

Other subjects such as the theoretical significance as well as the practice of building a socialist civilization, a socialist democracy, and China's relations with other countries must also be studied, President Ma Hong said.

Most of Ma Hong's own writings touch on present economic issues. He has headed seven economic institutes under the academy and has recently published "A Preliminary Study of the New Strategy for Developing China's Economy," "Economic Structure and Economic Management," and "The Readjustment, Reform and Development of China's Economy."

Summing up the work of the past six years, the president said that after the downfall of the gang of four, social scientists broke the fetters of dogmatism and the cult of the individual. Branches of learning such as sociology and political sciences have been reinstituted and new subjects such as population science, journalism and juvenile issues have been added. The study of economics has been strengthened and the study of international issues has been expanded. A number of new institutes of social sciences have been set up.

President Ma underlined the fact that Chinese social scientists are guided by the basic principles of Marxism, a scientific truth which has stood the test of practice.

Refuting the allegation in the capitalist world that Marxism is outdated, he said, Marxism will never be outdated but will draw lasting youthfulness and vigor from the development of history and science.

But it is really impractical, Ma Hong continued, to expect to find ready-made answers in the Marxist classics.

In scientific discussions the policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" should be followed, he said. Ma Hong is against a relapse into oversimplification or heavy-handed interference in academic discussions which might result in stagnation.

Ma Hong, who recently toured Japan, the U.S.A., France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Austria, said it is necessary to know the present trends in the social sciences throughout the world. China must pursue the study of the different schools of social sciences in foreign countries and there must be international exchanges in the field. "China should retain its own characteristics in social sciences, but should make its contributions to the development of these sciences in the world," he said.

WAN LI APPROVES SUGGESTION ON SCHOOL REFORM

OW231048 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] (Wen Yuankai), a promising young chemist and associate professor of the Chinese University of Science and Technology, recently wrote Vice Premier Wan Li to suggest a reform of present scientific and technological education organization. In his letter to the responsible person of the party committee of the Chinese University of Science and Technology, Wan Li pointed out that the suggestion is worth a try and asked the university to support and lead the experiment. Vice Premier Wan Li praised (Wen Yuankai's) initiative and enthusiasm for the four modernizations.

The party committee of the Chinese University of Science and Technology has discussed and approved (Wen Yuankai's) suggestion on the reform. It has decided to first carry out on a trial basis an organizational reform of the chemistry teachers office of the department of chemistry. (Wen Yuankai) has been appointed director of the chemistry teachers office and concurrently secretary of the party branch of the department of modern chemistry and been put in charge of the experimental organizational reform.

(Wen Yuankai's) suggestion on the reform consisted of eight points. They included:

1. The teachers office be put in the charge of the director, with the director serving concurrently as the party branch secretary and with the addition of a deputy director in order to reduce haggling and avoid shifts of responsibility;

2. A hiring system be practiced to gradually enable personnel to come and go;

3. The director of the teachers office be given added power and responsibility;

4. Operational funds be set up for the teachers office; and

5. The faculty members and workers be permitted and encouraged to hold part-time jobs, including teaching and technical consultation jobs and particularly the jobs for industrial departments, provided they have fulfilled their work quota; no limit should be set on their extra income, but income tax may be levied on the excess of income according to the income tax law.

SHOUDU IRON, STEEL COMPANY DOUBLES PROFIT

OW240551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0031 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Xu Renzhong, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company netted a profit of more than 309 million yuan between January and October this year, nearly doubling the amount for the same period in 1978.

It is learned that the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's actual contributions were larger than the above amount. In 1978, that company delivered to the state a profit of 180 million yuan, but received an allocation of 150 million yuan from the state. This meant the state was a little over 23 million yuan ahead in the true sense. This year, however, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company delivered a profit totaling more than 230 million yuan to the state during the first 10 months, but received no money from the state at all. So the actual amount of profits received by the state was nearly nine times bigger than the amount turned in during 1978.

More significantly, 1978 was the year in which the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company scored the highest peak in economic and technical targets in 30 years; in other words, it doubled its profits on a relatively elevated basis, and all its products sold without much problem.

That the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company scored such an outstanding success in less than 4 years, was primarily attributed to its consistent implementation of the policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to reinvigorate the economy. The workers and staff correctly used the power given them by the state to make their own decisions. By creatively implementing the economic responsibility system, actively improving management and adopting advanced techniques for raising economic results, they are achieving better results, year after year. Energy consumption for producing one dun of steel has, on the average, dropped from 1,247 kilograms of standard coal in 1978 to 974 kilograms in the first three quarters of this year. It is expected that more than a million dun of coal will be saved this year. Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's profit percentage in relation to output value and capital funds ranked first during the first 10 months of this year compared with other enterprises in the same category, registering an increase of 65.6 percent and 95.6 percent respectively compared with the same period in 1978.

NATIONAL RURAL ENERGY MEETING IN CHENGDU ENDS

HK231512 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The second national academic seminar on rural energy concluded in Chengdu on 22 November after 7 days in session. This meeting was held after the state leading departments and scientific research units concerned had organized large numbers of experts, professors, research and engineering and technical personnel to carry out a relatively long period of investigation and study. As China's rural population is large and there is a notable shortage of firewood, and in particular, as the population has increased, people's living standards have improved and production technology has progressed, rural energy needs have increased all the more, and there are extremely prominent contradictions between supply and demand for rural energy. All sectors attached very great importance to convening this meeting.

Lu Dingyi, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the CPPCC, specially wrote a letter of congratulation to the meeting. As commissioned by Comrade Tan Qilong, Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Chao greeted the meeting on behalf of the committee. In his opening speech at the meeting Yang Jike, vice governor of Anhui, deputy director of the China Energy Research Association and professor of the China Science and Technology University, reviewed the importance of solving China's rural energy problem. Bian Jiang, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and Lin Hanxiong, director of the China Energy Research Association and a responsible person of the State Economic Commission's Science and Technology Office, made speeches during the meeting.

The meeting held: Rural energy is a major affair related to the production and daily life of 800 million peasants, to the growth or decline of the rural economy and to the degree of agricultural modernization. Since rural energy construction is a comprehensive topic, being directly related to agricultural ecological balance, agricultural management, rural planning, peasants' daily life, closing the hillsides to facilitate afforestation, and environmental protection, it is essential that all sectors cooperate and coordinate their actions to solve the problem properly.

Over 150 experts, professors, researchers, engineers and technicians, and rural energy workers from all parts of the country exchanged academic information at the meeting. The fruits of their researches reflected the splendid progress in rural energy research work in recent years. During the meeting the participants visited the construction and utilization of small methane installations, hydroelectric stations and coalmines in Sichuan's Guangxian County. They also visited Chengdu research units concerned with methane, farm machinery, biology and so on.

A number of experts and professors also put forward very good suggestions on the exploitation and use of new energy sources in rural Sichuan. They held: Sichuan has a large population. Solving the rural energy problem is thus all the harder. However, there are many superior features for solving this problem. That is, the province is crisscrossed by large and small rivers and there are abundant water conservation resources. There are fine prospects for further developing small hydroelectric stations. Sichuan has popularized relatively early methane and biological energy and accumulated a certain degree of experience. So long as this experience is consolidated and enhanced and developments are carried out in light of local conditions, the results will be all the more outstanding. In addition, it is also possible to carry out planned research, exploitation and utilization of peat and solar energy on the northwestern Sichuan grasslands, solar energy, wind-power and water conservation resources in Liangshan, Ganzi and Aba Prefectures, and the abundant geothermal resources.

In conclusion, the meeting set up the rural energy special committee of the China Energy Research Association, and elected 36 committee members. Yang Jike was elected director.

NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS EXHIBIT OPENS IN CHENGDU

OW181242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, November 18 (XINHUA) -- China's first nuclear technology exhibition opened yesterday for 20 days at the Sichaun Province exhibition hall in Chengdu, provincial capital.

The exhibition, sponsored by both the Chinese and the Sichuan Nuclear Societies, bring together 87 nuclear research institutes and nuclear technology consumers throughout the nation. Lectures, films and technical data will all be presented.

The exhibition is designed to introduce visitors to basic knowledge of nuclear physics, radiation protection, nuclear energy and nuclear power plants.

Zhu Guangya, vice-president of the Chinese Nuclear Society, said the purpose of the exhibition is to provide education and promote cooperation among research institutes, production units and users.

The show chronicles the nation's 27-year progress in the atomic age, reflecting achievements in nuclear research, industry and higher education Displays describe application of isotope and radiation technology to agriculture, industry, medicine and food preservation, while also showing the study and designs of nuclear power plants, including fast-breeder neutron reactors, fusion technology and other equipment.

One of the exhibition's most prominent displays is a model of China's first high-flux atomic reactor and another model of the first 300,000-kilowatt power station. Sketches and maps of stations under design are also displayed.

Zhu Guangya said that after 27 years, China has developed complete facilities for both nuclear research and industry. The focus of the industry now is on the national economy and living standards, thus opening vast vistas for the peaceful application of nuclear technology.

PRC EXPECTS TO SET COAL OUTPUT RECORD FOR 1982

OW231406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- China's coal output this year is expected to be around 643 million tons, 18 million tons more than the planned figure or 7.5 million tons over that of the record year 1979, a top official in charge of the country's coal production said here today.

Speaking at a national conference on coal industry now in session here, Yu Hongen, Chinese vice-minister of coal industry, said that the expected figure would be 3.5 percent greater than the actual 1981 output.

In the January-October period this year, the vice-minister recalled, China cut more than 534 million tons of coal, which was about 85 percent of the annual plan. Among the January-October output, more than 291 million tons came from the country's major mines, which are directly under the Ministry of Coal Industry. These mines topped their their plans for the period by more than five million tons. Local mines which are run by governments of the provincial level cut more than 243 million tons, 14 million tons or more above the annual quota.

The country's leading coal producer -- Shanxi Province in north China, whose output accounts for one-sixth of the national total, Yu Hongen said, topped its plan for the January-October period by 2.43 million tons, more than 45 percent of the national increased total.

The Chinese vice-minister then listed the achievements in other aspects of coal production. The January-October output of dressed coal came to more than 42.67 million tons, outstripping the planned target by 3.04 million tons.

The January-October tunnelling footage reached 652,700 meters, over 70,000 meters above the planned target.

Mechanization in China's major mines has gone up to the present 40.7 percent from 39.8 percent last year. As a result, machine-cut output has gone up by 10 million tons.

Coal mining machinery producers completed their annual production plans by the end of October, two months ahead of time.

Yu Hongen said China has added 20,000 million tons to the nation's known coal reserves (640,000 million tons).

The Ministry of Coal Industry said early this week that 102 coal mining projects with a combined annual production capacity of 104.13 million tons are being opened across the country. Of these, 34 are mines each with an annual production capacity of 900,000 tons or more.

COAL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY, EQUIPMENT IMPORTED

OW231408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- China has imported technology and equipment worth one billion U.S. dollars for coal production, according to the national conference on coal industry now in session here.

China has also used 700 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds to boost coal production, conference materials said.

Mines being developed with foreign funds will have a combined production capacity of 21 million tons, and projects still under negotiation will have a total production capacity of 40 million tons.

In March, an agreement was signed for jointly conducting a feasibility study on the development of the Antaibao open-cut mine in the Pingshuo mining area, Shanxi Province, North China, between the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Island Creek Coal Company of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States.

An open-cut mine with an annual production capacity of 15 million tons only needs to employ 1,200 people and the average output of a miner will be 40 tons per day. Such a mine would take two years to dig and would reach capacity output in the third year of operation, the conference said.

The Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry also collected 700 million yuan RMB (about 350 million U.S. dollars) from some provinces, cities and counties to speed up coal production.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH 43 COUNTRIES

OW231022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- China has signed 808 contracts with 43 countries and regions for contract construction and labor cooperation projects since entering this market in 1979, according to Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

He was speaking at the opening session this morning of a national meeting on the work of contracting construction and labor cooperation with foreign countries.

Vice-minister Wei said there are at present 23 corporations in China under central and local governments which undertake projects in foreign countries. These include the construction of highways, bridges, power stations, housing projects, parks, wharves, geological prospecting, channel dredging and drilling of wells.

At present, China has a big potential for construction projects abroad and also can send engineers and technicians to install complete sets of equipment and give technical training to workers, the vice-minister said. Another kind of contract labor is seamen and cooks.

The vice-minister also said, in undertaking construction and labor projects, contracts are honored and quality of work is guaranteed.

PLA OFFICIAL ON RELYING ON SCIENCE IN LOGISTICS

OW230243 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Zhang Ruguang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, pointed out at a recent PLA logistics conference: It is necessary to rely on science and technology to create a good situation in logistics work. It is also necessary to open the way for applying scientific and technological results in logistics building and to serve logistics in combat readiness.

Zhang Ruguang said: Marked progress has been made in scientific and technological work in the PLA in support of logistics since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with more than 2,600 scientific and technological results winning fifth-class or above prizes. However, many more scientific and technolocal results have still not been publicized, put into use or popularized. In doing logistics and other work in the future, only by relying on science and technology and by putting into use scientific and technological results can we broaden the sources of income and reduce expenditures, raise the effectiveness in using limited military expenses and materials, improve the economic results and successfully fulfill the defense role in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Zhang Ruguang also put forth specific suggestions on how to apply scientific and technological results to improve logistics work.

PEASANTS INCREASE FARM MACHINERY PURCHASES

OW230840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- China's domestic sales of farm machinery came to 4,190 million yuan in the first nine months of 1982, a 5.8 percent increase over the same 1981 period, according to the China Agricultural Mechanization Service Corporation.

Sales have risen this year in most parts of the country, a spokesman for the corporation said. A more than 20 percent increase was recorded in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and Yunnan, Guangdong, Gansu, Guizhou and Anhui Provinces. The spokesman admitted however that the peasants' purchasing power had been underestimated and the supply of hand-tractors, pumps and sideline product processing machinery cannot meet the demand.

From January to October this year, Chinese peasants bought 208,500 hand-tractors, 63,970 more than during the same 1981 period. Many peasant families now buy machinery jointly or independently, as a result of the establishment of the responsibility system, which has increased rural income.

Nearly 10,000 peasant families in Yutai County, Shandong Province, have bought 1,021 small tractors, 3,718 pumps, 1,500 threshers and other processing machinery. The county has 20,000 hectares planted to wheat, which averaged 3.75 tons per hectare this year, up 0.75 tons over that of last year, despite serious drought.

The Wangguanji People's Commune in Suqian County, Jiangsu Province, has collectively purchased 35 large tractors and 115 hand-tractors. The commune has mechanized sideline product processing and farm work on its 2,130 hectares of farmland.

COMMERCIAL, SERVICE ENTERPRISES REPORTED TRIPLED

OW231036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- The number of commercial enterprises in China has tripled since 1979, mainly through the increase in the number of collective and individual enterprises, the Ministry of Commerce said.

In 1981, the nation had 3.04 million commercial, catering and service trade enterprises. Of these, 600,000 were state owned, up 28 percent; 940,000 were collectively owned, 49 percent more; and 1.5 million were owned by individuals, an increase of 33 times, the ministry said.

The expansion of the commercial network has eased the difficulties in buying things, getting repairs and services. These difficulties, the ministry said, resulted from the drop in the number of commercial enterprises by more than 80 percent during the merging of shops and nationalization drives in 1958 and the 1966-1979 "Cultural Revolution" and the growth of population.

This year, the ministry said, the number of commercial booths and shops has continued to grow.

Grain stores, groceries, vegetable stalls and radio and T.V. set repair shops have been built under new high-rise apartment buildings in the cities as required by municipal governments. Stalls, shops and make-shift stands have been built along the streets. Small restaurants have been opened by individuals, and cobblers on the street and stands selling vegetables, cigarettes, wines offer customers immediate service.

In China's third most populous city of Tianjin, the municipal government has set up a provisionary office headed by Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan for erecting shops and booths for commercial use. The office meets with department leaders to decide where these shops should be located, thereby shortening the approval time.

In July, August and September, 594 shops were built in Tianjin with a total floor space of more than 30,000 square meters. The shops are engaged in catering, repairing, tailoring and other services, and selling native produce, general merchandise and furniture.

Under the new method, within three to five days permission is granted and work is started on the construction, and within another 20 days or more a new shop is open. In the past it used to take six months to gain approval before construction could be started, the ministry said.

In Changzhou, a medium-sized city with a population of 480,000 in Jiangsu Province, 1,236 shops and service units were set up by collectives and individuals in the last three years, more than double the original. Many of these shops and service units are managed by collectives or individuals who entered into contracts with state commercial enterprises. They are owned by the state, but managed independently with full responsibility for profits or losses and for handing in a fixed amount of profits to the state each year.

In remote Tibet where the population is largely scattered, there is a shop now for every 600 persons in the region. In the Himalaya Mountains local peasants and herdsmen can now buy what they need from nearby shops or from traveling businessmen with goods on horseback.

During the 1979-1981 period, the increase in the number of commercial and service trade businesses created jobs for more than 4 million jobless young people. Changzhou and 27 other medium-sized and small cities have reported full employment, the ministry said.

CYL SECRETARY URGES YOUTH TO LEARN FROM ZHANG HUA

OW231224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Calling on young people throughout the country to learn from Zhang Hua, a 24-year-old college student who gave his life to save an old peasant, Wang Zhaoguo, new secretary of the Communist Youth League, said Zhang Hua had high ideals as well as socialist morality, culture and discipline.

In a press interview published in today's Beijing papers, Secretary Wang said life becomes meaningless without ideals. What was most inspiring about Zhang Hua, he continued, was that he did not just talk about ideals but worked for them each day of his life.

Commenting on recent reader's letters on whether a promising young college student should have sacrificed his life for a 69-year-old peasant, Wang Zhaoguo said, he felt that Zhang Hua's dedication to duty showed a great wealth of spirit which demonstrates that in China it is possible to build a new-type of relationship of mutual respect and solicitude, including the sacrifice of one's life if necessary. This is a tremendous spiritual force which can rally the entire society to work for the country's modernization.

The discussion is continuing in the papers. Fang Yaomei, of Tongji University of Shanghai said it is the people of China who give students the opportunity to study, to acquire knowledge to serve the people. Their knowledge, should not be taken as capital with which one can bargain. A person with such mentality would be worthless even if very learned.

Another reader's letter took issue with the argument that described college students as "gold" while an old peasant as "stone". The reader said the country spent quite a substantial sum in training a college graduate and part of that money came from the peasants. A college student should understand this point and adopt a correct attitude towards the people and himself.

A young man wrote that the value of one's life cannot be measured like commodities. Anyone who felt it was not worthwhile to sacrifice a college student for a peasant was actually looking at himself as a commodity.

ANHUI PLANS FIFTH CONGRESS SESSION IN DECEMBER

OW111101 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The 16th Session of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which was held in Hefei from 8 to 9 November, decided to hold the 5th Session of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress in Hefei this December. The main agenda of this congress will be to relay, study and implement the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and to hear work reports from departments concerned.

The standing committee meeting also heard a report from the provincial people's government on the handling of motions raised by deputies at the fourth session of the provincial people's congress, discussed the standing committee's work report to the fifth session of the provincial people's congress and approved relevant appointments and removals.

Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Li Guangtao and Chen Yuanliang, vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session of the standing committee meeting.

Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue and (Zhao Kai), vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also attended the meeting.

Wei Xinyi, vice governor; (Shi Jian), vice president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court; (Wang Wenzhi), deputy chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of other provincial departments concerned attended the meeting as observers.

ANHUI TO HOLD PLA, MILITIA CONGRESS IN JANUARY

OW171041 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] With the approval of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district recently issued a joint circular on holding a congress in January of 1983 for advanced elements to promote spiritual civilization in PLA and militia units in Anhui Province and put militia building on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. The purpose of the congress is thoroughly to implement the 12th Party Congress guidelines, promote the modernization and regularization of PLA units in Anhui and step up militia building in the province.

The circular urged party committees and government organizations at all levels to conscientiously conduct investigations and study in PLA units and in grassroots militia contingents and to sum up their experiences. It called on the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters and militia members in the province to greet the congress with concrete actions and outstanding achievements so that they can contribute to common efforts to create a new situation for socialist spiritual civilization in PLA units and militia contigents throughout the province.

ANHUI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CIVIL OFFENSE TRIALS

OW230625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Third Anhui Provincial Work Conference on Trials of Civil Offenses and Disputes ended in Hefei today. It was pointed out at the conference that the task of political and legal affairs work for this winter and next spring is to improve social order and public security.

Such a task should be regarded as an important measure for implementing 12th party congress guidelines and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct.

Cadres responsible for trying civil offenses and disputes were urged by the conference to make contributions to comprehensive improvement of social order and public security.

The guidelines of the third national work conference on trials of civil offenses and disputes were conveyed to, and studied by, the participants. New situations and problems regarding trials of civil offense and dispute cases were studied in the light of actual conditions in the province. The provincial work conference defined various tasks under the new historical conditions and formulated specific measures for carrying out those tasks.

The conference was addressed by Chen Zhenya, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Vice President of the Court (Su Ying) delivered a report entitled: "Enhance Our Understanding, Work Hard To Do a Good Job in Trials of Civil Offenses and Disputes."

On behalf of the provincial party committee, (Liu Lianmin), standing committee member of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. He said: Improving social order and public security should be the central task of our political and legal affairs work. While we should strike at active criminal activities, we should also strengthen our crime-prevention work, implement measures to improve social order in a comprehensive way and combine temporary solutions of problems with measures for getting at the root of problems. Trials of civil offenses and disputes are a glorious, yet arduous task.

Comrade (Liu Lianmin) stressed: We should enhance our understanding of the importance of trying civil offense and dispute cases and increase our awareness of the need to do a good job in conducting trials. Cadres handling trials of civil offenses and disputes should raise their understanding of our legal system, act strictly in accordance with the law in handling legal cases and ensure fairness in trials. Party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over trials of civil offenses and disputes, help solve practical problems and make big efforts to create a new situation in such trials.

ANHUI RADIO COMMENTS ON SOLVING CIVIL DISPUTES

OW231106 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Strengthen the Administration of Justice in Handling Civil Cases, Promote the Fundamental Improvement of Social Customs"]

[Text] The law of civil procedure of the People's Republic of China was put into effect on a trial basis beginning 1 October of this year. This was a major event in building the legal system in our country. Civil cases are now handled strictly in accordance with the law of civil procedure. This will have an important bearing on protecting the people's legitimate rights, strengthening our country's democracy and legal system and promoting the fundamental improvement of social customs.

In accordance with our country's actual situation, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to shift the focus of the party's work to economic construction and pointed out that class struggle was no longer the principal contradiction in our society. At present, when we compare the number of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and the number of contradictions among the people themselves, we can see that the latter is more conspicuous and numerous.

Civil disputes are due to differences between advanced and backward conditions and between correct and erroneous views and attitudes or due to actual problems in the people's production and daily life. If we look at the surface of those civil disputes, they appear to be nothing but disputes among older and younger people, among neighbors or between husband and wife, and many of those disputes were caused by trifling things. However, we must see clearly that all those civil disputes are related directly to the people's production, daily life, happiness and bitterness, personal interest and harmony in the family. They also have an impact on social stability and the building of the four modernizations. Therefore, the administration of justice in handling civil cases is an important work which requires correct ideology and policy.

By correctly handling civil disputes and adjusting financial relations and personal relations in accordance with the law, we shall be able to solve problems for the litigants, remove obstacles in industrial and agricultural production, turn negative factors into positive factors and promote stability and unity.

In order to implement the law of civil procedure and handle civil cases properly, all judicial workers should concentrate firmly on serving the people wholeheartedly, improve their style of work, rely on the masses, conduct investigations and study, make greater efforts to mediate civil cases, conduct hearings on points of dispute and settle civil cases properly, in accordance with law. Cadres in charge of handling civil cases should visit the litigants and explain law and reason to them personally. They should convince the people with law and treat the people with courtesy and sincerity. They should integrate their efforts to solve disputes with their efforts to solve people's ideological problems. They should strive to mediate civil cases and find solutions amenable to both parties. In addition, they should pay attention conscientiously to preventing, lessening and solving contradictions in order to reduce trouble. They should make new contributions to promote the fundamental improvement of social customs in the whole province.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN JUDICIAL MEETING

OW100530 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The 8-day Fujian provincial meeting on the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary closed in Fuzhou this afternoon. Following the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the provincial meeting further conveyed and implemented guidelines of the national meeting on the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary, analyzed the present situation of Fujian's public order and arranged the primary tasks for 1983 of Fujian's public security, procuratorial and judicial departments. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. On behalf of the public security, procuratorial and judicial committee of the provincial party committee, Yuan Gai -- a standing committee member of the provincial party committee -- made a work report entitled: "Implement the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, Create a New Situation of the Work of Public Security, the Procuratorate and the Judiciary and Struggle To Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Public Order." (Ding Qi), deputy secretary of the public security, procuratorial and judicial committee of the provincial party committee, delivered a report of conveying the guidelines of the national meeting on the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary. Comrade Jin Zhaodian delivered a summing-up speech.

The meeting held: With the improvement of the national political and economic situation and with the constant advancement of efforts to enforce law and order, public order in Fujian's urban and rural areas has clearly improved.

Public security, procuratorial and judicial workers in the province have done a great deal of work and made great achievements in the struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere.

The meeting emphasized: Public security, procuratorial and judicial organs are important instruments for exercising the people's democratic dictatorship. They shoulder the arduous twofold task of protecting the people's democracy, security and legitimate rights and resolutely striking blows at antisocialist hostile elements and various serious criminals. They are important functional departments for improving public order. Public security, procuratorial and judicial departments at all levels must understand and handle correctly class struggle which still exists within certain limits. They should work under the leadership of the provincial party committee and party committees at all other levels, use the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress as their motivational force, make the protection and promotion of socialist modernization their central task, uphold the four cardinal principles and adhere to the party's line, principles and policies and the law. They should adhere to the principle of combining people's efforts with the efforts of government organs to strike resolute blows at criminals who seriously sabotage socialist economy, counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents and spies, those who commit serious crimes of endangering public order and red-handed saboteurs among remnants of Lin Biao's clique and the gang of four. They should strive thus to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order in the next 3 or 5 years and insure good production order, living order and social order in the interest of socialist modernization.

The meeting called on public security, procuratorial and judicial departments in the province and their personnel seriously to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, unify their thinking and enhance their vigor to make new contributions toward creating a new situation for public security, procuratorial and judicial work and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Some 500 persons attended the meeting. They include responsible persons of various prefectural, municipal, county and district party committees in charge of public security, procuratorial and judicial work; responsible persons of public security, procuratorial, judicial and civil affairs departments and courts; responsible persons of public security, procuratorial and judicial offices of various prefectural and municipal party committees; and responsible persons of legal committees of the provincial people's congress and the Fuzhou and Xiamen Municipal People's Congress.

XU JIATUN LEADS JIANGSU NPC DELEGATION TO BEIJING

OW230331 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu delegation to the Fifth NPC Session left Nanjing for the national capital, Beijing, this afternoon. More than 120 deputies from various areas and all walks of life throughout the province -- under the slogan of striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress -- will take part in discussing important matters such as the fundamental law of the state and economic construction.

Members of this delegation included: Hui Yuyu, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and acting Jiangsu governor; Xin Shaobo, He Binghao, Dai Weiren, and Liu Shuxun, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Jin Xun, Wu Yifang and Chen Ketian, Jiangsu vice governors; and Gong Weizhen, adviser to the provincial people's government.

Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC members to the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee also left for Beijing today.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ATTENDS MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW201419 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The people's armed forces committee under the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee on the morning of 19 November held its first committee meeting since the readjustment of its membership. The meeting discussed how to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress in order to create a new situation in Jiangsu's militia work.

The meeting was presided over by Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, acting governor of Jiangsu and chairman of the people's armed forces committee and political commissar of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, and (Che Jilin), director of the office of the people's armed forces committee under the provincial CPC committee and chief of staff of the provincial military district command, spoke on Jiangsu's strategic position and tasks, its achievements in militia work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and its plan for next year's militia work.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, came to the meeting to visit comrades of the people's armed forces committee.

Comrade Han Peixin made a speech at the meeting. He affirmed Jiangsu's achievements in militia work after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and pointed out that the most important task at present was to implement the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines and create a new situation in militia work. He said: First of all, it is necessary to do a very good job in organizing militiamen and militia cadres conscientiously to study the 12th congress documents so as to unify their thoughts on implementing the 12th congress guidelines. Great attention should be paid to solidifying and improving the militia after readjustment has been made in militia organization. Militia building should be strengthened throughout according to the requirement that militia building must be done well and carried through organizationally, politically and militarily. It is imperative to continue building contingents of full-time people's armed forces cadres and militia cadres in accordance with related documents of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. We must educate militiamen to implement exemplarily the party's various principles and policies, take the lead in doing production work well, maintaining social order and striving for the three fundamental turns for the better and for realization of the grand goals set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

(Li Yousheng), vice chairman of the people's armed forces committee and commander of the provincial military district; Li Zhizhong, vice chairman of the people's armed forces committee and vice governor; and (Tian Natian), vice chairman of the people's armed forces committee, were present at the meeting.

NANJING PLA UNITS STRESS ROLE OF EDUCATION

OW190441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Nanjing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Nanjing PLA units party committee has stressed that education on science and general knowledge must be intensified so as to create a new situation in the armed forces, that the misconception that one still can win a battle without knowledge must be rectified and that a new atmosphere of earnestly studying science and general knowledge must be encouraged in the armed forces.

While studying documents on the 12th CPC National Congress, members of the Ninjing PLA unit's party committee have also reviewed the present situation in the armed forces and discussed the need to create a new situation in the armed forces by intensifying education on science and knowledge. Commander [of the Nanjing PLA units] Xiang Shouzhi pointed out: Promoting education on science and knowledge in the armed forces not only makes those who have little schooling more knowledgeable and satisfies needs in the armed forces' modernization but it also encourages armymen to improve themselves through studying hard. He said: This is significant for training more knowledgeable and more professionally competent cadres. At present we must continue to liquidate the influence of "left" ideology and adopt effective measures to deepen and effectively promote education on science and knowledge.

Dung Ping, former political commissar [of the Nanjing PLA units] said: After they have become more knowledgeable it will be easier for cadres and fighters to accept new things because they will have become more broadminded. Otherwise they will be shortsighted and they will hardly be able to do their jobs well. For this reason we must work energetically to intensify the armed forces' cultural construction. If intellectually and physically capable, those veteran cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines should play a positive role in this task. Some may become teachers, and some may take charge of certain tasks on behalf of the party committee.

After discussion, the Nanjing PLA Units Party Committee presented the following specific measures for intensifying education on science and general knowledge in the armed forces:

1. Broadly propagate the significance of stressing education on science and knowledge and continue to liquidate the influence of "left" ideology toward despising science and knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals.

2. Continue to intensify extension education among the cadres. Units at and above the corps levels must sponsor extension education classes for the cadres to study the courses of senior middle schools and technical middle schools. Those cadres whose educational level is below that of the senior middle school must be retrained by stages and by groups on a rotational basis.

3. Training of teachers must be intensified. To strengthen the teaching staff and guarantee the quality of teaching the armed forces must, in addition to selecting teachers from the armed forces, contact the local educational departments so that each corps unit can borrow three or four college graduates to teach their specialty in the armed forces.

4. The cadres' general and special knowledge must be strictly tested before they can be promoted. The educational level of the young cadres to be transferred to work in armed forces organizations must at least be up to the technical school level. Cadres selected from among fighters must be strictly tested; only those who pass the test will receive further training in colleges or schools.

5. Study on one's own shall be encouraged. Assistance will be given to cadres and fighters who enroll in night schools and in televised and correspondence courses.

SHANGHAI PRESS COMMENTATORS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

17 Nov WEN HUI BAO

OW231132 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "No Relaxation of Efforts During the Crucial Moment"]

[Excerpts] Our struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere in the whole city of Shanghai has been intensified since the beginning of July 1982. Leading cadres at various levels have taken up this matter personally, thereby accelerating the progress of investigation and the handling of important cases.

What merits our attention at this moment is that we must overcome the idea of relaxing our efforts and fearing hardships and difficulties. Some comrades have said that the struggle against economic crimes is a long-term task and that we can slow up the tempo since there are many other tasks facing us. After completing the investigation and handling of a number of economic criminal cases, some organizations thought that their problems had been solved and that it was time to end the struggle.

The report to the 12th CPC National Congress points out that criminal elements in the economic sphere "cause tremendous damage to economic construction, upset social stability, debase the standards of social conduct and corrupt people's minds and life. They are termites undermining the edifice of socialism." The struggle of the broad masses of people against grave economic offenses is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere under new historical conditions where we are pursuing a policy of opening to the outside and taking flexible measures to invigorate our domestic economy.

Our success in this struggle has an important bearing on our striving to bring about a fundamental turn for the better during the next 5 years in our country's financial and economic situation. In accord with standards of social conduct and party style, it is one of the four important guarantees for persisting in the socialist road and concentrating our strength on our modernization drive. The party Central Committee has, therefore, issued a call: the whole party must enhance its understanding of this struggle, take a firm stand in it and unswervingly carry it through to the end.

The struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere has now entered a crucial moment. On the basis of our investigations and study, we should concentrate our main energies on taking up the big and important cases so that we can exploit our achievements in this struggle. We are enthusiastic for China's modernization, enthusiastic for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party and in the standards of social conduct. We must brace up, have full confidence, remove all difficulties and obstructive forces, and unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end.

17 Nov JIEFANG RIBAO

OW231420 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Intensify the Struggle by Putting the Stress on Cracking Down on Major, Important Cases -- Further on Never Slackening Efforts To Strike at Grave Criminal Offenses in Economic and Other Spheres"]

[Excerpts] On 16 November the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of party members and cadres to exchange experiences in the struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere. The meeting also made important arrangements for the next stage of work. This will surely help carry on the struggle in an intensified and sustained way.

Judging from the situation of Shanghai as a whole, the struggle is being intensified and the general situation is good. However, the development is uneven as the leading cadres of some units think that they may take their time. They are not paying attention to the struggle and are comparatively slow in starting it.

At present, criminal offenses in the economic sphere are still quite conspicuous. In this situation, we particularly need to pay more attention to the struggle and we should never slacken our efforts.

How can we pay more attention to the struggle? First we should grasp the key issue of investigating major and important cases. We should conduct a thorough investigation and study truly to find out what has happened. In this way, we will be able to know the facts and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at those who commit grave criminal offenses. At present, organizations at and above the ward, county and bureau level and major enterprises and institutions should pay attention to doing a good job in investigation and study. We should see soberly the clear characteristics of the economic crimes in recent years -- that is, collusion between a small number of personnel of state organs, enterprises and institutions and some lawless persons in society, each using the other for his own ends, in committing crimes together under the cover of bad customs and habits. Some of them are even supported by certain leading cadres. Therefore, in order to strike at grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere, we particularly should pay attention to ferreting out the small number of criminals hidden in party and government organizations, enterprises and institutions.

Next, we should expedite the handling of exposed cases, especially major and important cases. Leading cadres at all levels personally should take a hand in handling major and important cases in close coordination with public security, procuratorial and judicial organs.

Third, we should pay attention to plugging loopholes and carrying out ideological education well. In the struggle against economic crimes, we should be aware of our management problems and our cadres' being seriously corrupted by capitalist thinking. We accordingly should improve management, institute and improve various rules and regulations and strengthen anticorruption ideological education.

SHANGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC CRIME

OW171034 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a meeting at the auditorium of the municipal people's government on the afternoon of 16 November to exchange experiences in striking at grave economic crimes.

After reviewing and summing up the struggle against economic crime that has been carried out since the beginning of this year, the meeting made arrangements for performing work in this regard. The meeting emphatically pointed out: The struggle against grave economic crimes is now at a critical stage. Guided by guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality should have a clearer understanding of priorities in the struggle and carry them out persistently and extensively.

Information provided by the meeting shows that a large number of economic criminal cases have been discovered in the municipality so far and that 37.7 percent of such cases have been investigated and handled.

The struggle has been developing in a normal and healthy manner, and achievements made in the struggle are remarkable. Ths struggle is now focusing on the investigation and handling of major and important cases and on the investigation and study of loopholes and problems in leading bodies at or above the ward, county or bureau level.

Yang Di, member of the municipal party committee's leading group for public security and judicial work and director of the municipal public security bureau, presided over yesterday's meeting.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and (Wang Yaoshan), head of the preparatory group for setting up the municipal party committee's discipline inspection commission, spoke at the meeting.

At the meeting, representatives from the party committees of the municipal light industry bureau, Nanshi ward and other units made reports on their experiences in carrying out the struggle against grave economic criminal offenses.

SHANGHAI TO BUILD INDUSTRIAL, CONSTRUCTION ZONES

OW230553 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Development plans for the new Minhang industrial and Hongqiao construction zones in Shanghai Municipality have been completed, according to contributing reporter (Mo Xin) of the SHINJIE JINGJI DAOBAO. Efforts to form the two development corporations are being stepped up; preparatory work in various areas is already underway.

The new Minhang industrial and Hongqiao construction zones are expected to offer better conditions for Shanghai to develop its economic relations with foreign countries and a better investment environment for overseas investors. Foreign businessmen are welcome to enter joint ventures in both of the two new development zones. To establish plants and erect highrise buildings there, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government will take measures to offer preferential treatment to overseas investors in joint ventures.

It is also reported that, during anniversary celebrations of the Shanghai municipal trust and investment corporation from 24 to 26 November, foreign and Hong Kong businessmen by the hundreds will come to Shanghai for business meetings on economic and technical cooperation. The corporation will brief these guest businessmen on the development of Shanghai's various trades and professions and the envisioned future of the new Minhang industrial and Hongqiao construction zones. The corporation will also give its recommendations on the first 60 joint venture projects open for negotiation and join the guest businessmen in exploring ways and means for the latter to make direct investment in Shanghai and develop economic and technical cooperation with the city.

(Xu Pengfei), general manager of the Shanghai municipal trust and investment corporation, noted, in answer to a question by the SHINJIE JINGJI DAOBAO reporter, that the 60 projects represent only a start. He said there is a much greater area and scope for possible cooperation and a far greater number of projects which may be open for joint venture negotiations. He added that the guest businessmen are also welcome to express their own intentions and propose projects which interest them. This will broaden the scope of and add new content to, the forthcoming businees meetings.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON AIDING THE POOR

SK231112 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government recently sponsored a forum in Bin County to discuss the issues of providing for and helping oneself by engaging in production and of supporting and assisting the poor.

The forum concentrated on exchanging experiences gained by various localities in this regard and held extensive and in-depth discussions. Comrade Yang Yichen addressed the forum and Comrade Chen Junsheng delivered a summing-up speech.

The forum contended that, following the implementation of 12th CPC Congress guidelines, the rural situation in the province had thrived. Popular feelings among the broad masses of rural people have been stable in spite of natural disasters this year. Though there is a reduction in grain output, rural people have greatly developed a diversified economy. Following natural disasters, various localities in the province have provided early disaster relief and scored marked achievements in the work to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and to support and assist the poor.

The forum pointed out: Only by earnestly implementing 12th CPC Congress guidelines and doing a good job in providing disaster relief and helping the poor will localities in the province certainly be able to reach the target -- within a year -- of making up losses caused by 2 years of natural disasters and to fulfill the task of creating a new situation in preparation for quadrupling agricultural output value by the end of this century.

The forum pointed out: To do a good job in providing for and helping oneself by engaging in production and supporting and assisting the poor, it is imperative to uphold the principle of laying stress, first, on self-reliance and, second, on assistance and support from the state and collectives, open more avenues in production and vigorously develop a diversified economy. This is a way both to provide disaster relief and to become wealthy. Efforts shoud be made to arouse the masses to analyze their local conditions so as to develop whatever strong points they have and to open whatever production avenues they can find. Attention should be paid first to making arrangements for this winter and next spring. Households that have difficulties in tiding over the winter should get proper relief. Particular importance should be attached to consuming grain in planned and frugal ways.

The forum noted: Steadily to enact and improve the responsibility system of sygning contracts in accordance with one's output and to implement party policy on the rural economy -- such as releasing private plots, fodder-growing plots and new afforestation land -- are of vital importance in changing the backward situation of poor production brigades and teams. In developing a diversified economy, it is necessary to parallel individual tasks with collective ones. This means that production suitable to individuals should be undertaken by commune members and that those suitable to collectives should be undertaken by units. Those who have expertise, if conditions of their collective's permit, may be allowed to earn their living outside. The departments concerned should support counties which are disaster victims and poor production teams to develop a diversified economy and formulate policies suitable to local conditions so as to benefit the people.

To release private plots, fodder-growing plots and new afforestation land is a major way for peasants to become wealthy. Efforts should be made to implement policies in this regard down to every household within the winter-spring period.

While encouraging commune members to become wealthy, it is necessary to support and help poor households. Effort should be made to publicize the experience gained by households that were first to become wealthy and to urge them to help poor households become wealthy also.

The forum pointed out: The work to provide successfully for and help oneself by engaging in production and to support and assist the poor is aimed not only at overcoming current difficulties but also at laying a foundation for quadrupling agricultural output value by the end of this century. Party organizations at all levels and all industries and trades should regard this work as a practical step in implementing 12th CPC Congress guidelines and creating a new situation in rural areas, put this work into their daily schedule, grasp the work successfully, meticulously and thoroughly and bring about marked effectiveness in the work. Departments concerned at all levels should organize outstanding investigation groups to go deep into disaster areas to grasp the suffering of every production team and household and to conduct guidance by classifying their extent of suffering. Departments at all levels should engage in and exercise leadership over the enactment of production responsibility systems and adopt measures for implementing immediately various responsibility systems down to every poor production team and household under their jurisdiction in line with the situation prevailing in these teams and households. It is necessary to integrate the work to provide for and help oneself by engaging in production with the task of consolidating party organizations and leading bodies. The broad masses of party members, by carrying forward the spirit of workstyle rectification, should plunge into the work to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and into the work of supporting and assisting the poor, and they should adopt the practice of assuming heavy duties while facing serious disasters and taking the lead in facing difficulties. Efforts should be made to encourage party member households to set up coordination systems. It is also necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among the masses and conduct timely education among them, aimed at specific problems on the state of affairs, collectivism, self-reliance, practicing economy and on policies and the legal system. Efforts should be made to encourage the masses to raise their spirit to overcome difficulties. Those who loot food grain and oil-bearing seeds and indulge in gambling, robberies, unlawful felling of trees and the practice of feudal and superstitious activities should be strictly punished.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades from six agricultural prefectures, 18 agricultural communes and from the provincial level departments concerned. After hearing the briefings given by the party committee of Bin County, one of the counties plagued by serious disasters this year, and by party branches of two communes, the forum organized its participants into visiting groups to go deep into the eight production teams of the four communes to grasp their situation and suffering. Comrades, including Yang Yichen, Chen Junsheng, (Wang Yusheng) and Wei Zhimin, went deep into every production team and household to learn in detail about their living and production situation and held discussions with commune members on how to become wealthy.

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RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS U.S. MX DEPLOYMENT PLAN

HK251440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 6

["Newsletter from America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "A Look at the U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks From the MX Missile Deployment Plan"]

[Text] Nuclear disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are now underway in Geneva. The United States has revealed that it will propose to the Soviet Union a new scheme on arms control. President Reagan delivered a television speech on 22 November, putting forth the new U.S. plan of defense deployment of MX missiles on land. This development shows that although a subtle situation in U.S.-Soviet relations has emerged at present, neither superpower will slow down its pace in strengthening its own forces and weakening each other's superiority.

As reported, the MX missile is a new type of extraordinarily powerful intercontinental missile with a high percentage of accuracy. According to its design specifications, this missile can carry 10 nuclear warheads. In recent years, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in intercontinental missile armaments both in terms of quantity and payload and is catching up with its rival in terms of the quality of its missiles. The United States holds that its existing 1,000 or more Minuteman and Hercules missiles are already obsolete and can easily be destroyed by the Soviet Union in its first nuclear strike. Therefore, the United States has planned for a long time to deploy MX missiles to offset Soviet superiority. However, disputes in the last few years over how to deploy these missiles have yet to be settled. The last tentative plan of the Carter administration was to deploy 200 MX missiles together with a number of fake missiles, both of which were constantly to be moved between 4,600 underground blindages in the valleys of Nevada and Utah so that the Soviet Union could not aim at all the targets. This plan, which had many problems, could provide only uncertain reliability at tremendous expense. Therefore, it was opposed by many people. In his election campaign, Reagan criticized this plan as "absurd and ridiculous." After he assumed the presidency, his military experts put forth many different proposals. As a result of the disputes lasting more than a year, the Pentagon adopted a so-called "dense pack" deployment scheme, in which 100 MX missiles will be concentrated in a series of "extra-strong" underground launch silos built in the mountainous area of west Wyoming, with the launching silos 500-600 meters apart from one another and the total area of the deployment zone about 52 square kilometers. As reported, with such a deployment plan, only a small number of MX missiles will be destroyed even if Soviet missiles hit the deployment zone. The radiation produced by the explosion of the first invading nuclear bomb would detonate other Soviet missiles which follow, thus preventing the rest of the MX missiles from being destroyed. Consequently the United States would be able to preserve its nuclear retaliatory force. Having adopted this scheme, Reagan declared that if Congress approved this scheme, the first 10 MX missiles would be deployed in 1986, and the deployment of a total of 100 MX missiles would be completed by 1989.

Just like the scheme selected by the preceding administration, the "dense pack" scheme adopted by the Reagan adminstration has also been criticized by some people as "absurd and ridiculous." Some people point out that since the explosion of the first invading Soviet nuclear bomb would make other following Soviet nuclear bombs "destroy themselves," it can also prevent MX missiles from being deployed.

Some people hold that if one of the Soviet nuclear bombs explodes in the deployment zone, the collapse of those fragments of concrete which weigh tons may detonate a certain MX missile warhead underground and thus destroy all 100 MX missiles. Some others predict that the Soviet Union, by improving its nuclear weapons in such a way that the warheads will explode underground, will be able to destroy all densely deployed MX missiles with just one warhead. Even officials concerned at the Pentagon cannot deny such a possibility but argue that with the "dense pack" deployment scheme they can ensure the safety of U.S. land-based intercontinental missiles within at least 10 years. In refuting this argument, the opposition points out that -- according to official sources -- the expense for deploying these missiles is estimated at $26.4 billion, the installation of the antiballistic missile system in the neighborhood of the deployment zone would cost about $10 billion and the construction of a number of false launch silos would cost another $2-3 billion. Since under present conditions the United States is facing tremendous deficits, it seems more economical to install an antiballistic missile system in the existing Minuteman missile base as a means to prevent the enemy's assault than to spend $40 billion in deploying the MX missile system whose reliability is uncertain. By the way, the United States surely has a second nuclear strike force since it already owns nuclear submarines.

To be sure, both those for and against the MX system can only argue on the basis of theoretical hypotheses and can hardly reach a definite conclusion because it seems that no experiment has been devised so far to test the result of an attack against a deployment of MX missiles. However, this proposal by Reagan still shows a certain intention of the United States toward the current disarmament talks or even the whole sphere of U.S.-Soviet relations.

For the Reagan administration, strengthening the U.S. position in the U.S.-Soviet balance of nuclear power is one of its most important goals.

Reagan holds that the Salt II treaty concluded between the Carter administration and the Soviet Union is unfavorable to the United States. He discourages Congress from approving this treaty because it has "fatal flaws". After resuming nuclear disarmament talks with the Russians, he purposely proposed restrictions on nuclear warheads and payloads to deprive the Soviet Union of its superiority and speeded up the rearmament program at home. The deployment of MX missiles is an exact and important step in the U.S. efforts to strengthen its military forces.

In his television speech, Reagan cited on the one hand a series of graphs and charts to demonstrate the inferior position of the United States in the U.S.-Soviet balance of nuclear power and to emphasize the importance of the deployment of MX missiles in preventing war and pushing ahead disarmament talks. On the other hand, in affirming the Soviet Union's serious attitude toward the talks, he voiced the expectation that the talks would result in an agreement. American newspapers pointed out that Reagan's purpose was to send a signal to the new Soviet leaders as well as some people at home and in West Europe, assuring them that he was willing to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. In the meantime, he tried to avoid such an overwhelming reconciliatory atmosphere that the U.S. efforts to strengthen its military force would be spoiled. He also hoped that the United States decision to deploy intercontinental missiles would help to remove the obstacles it was facing in deploying medium-range missiles in Europe so that the United States would be in a favorable position in the disarmament talks.

TASS TERMS MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION 'DANGEROUS'

OW251228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS has issued commentaries in the past two days, describing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to deploy 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles as a "dangerous decision".

TASS said that the decision represented a "new dangerous step" along the path of stepping up the strategic weapons race and preparing for a nuclear war. It was aimed at "upsetting the rough strategic parity between the USSR and the USA and ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union."

The Soviet agency asserted that the U.S. has advantages in the total number of nuclear charges of strategic forces provided with delivery vehicles, in the number of strategic bombers and the number of nuclear charges rried by them. These advantages alone, not to mention other ones, "more than make for the Soviet Union's certain superiority in the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launch silos," it added.

Upholding the new deployment plan, U.S. President Reagan had stressed that it was not only crucial to U.S. security but would also prove helpful to negotiating an arms control agreement with the Soviets. "In virtually every measure of military power the Soviet Union enjoys a decided advantage," and it is engaged in a relentless military build-up, Reagan said.

The charges and counter-charges between Moscow and Washington have cast new dark shadows on the S.T.A.R.T. talks which reopened in early October but have made little progress because each of the two wants to maintain its own nuclear superiority.

U.S. ARMY: PERSHING TEST RESULT UNSATISFACTORY

OW241146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Army announced today that the Pershing-2 missile "did not achieve the desired accuracy" in its latest test carried out on November 19. It was the third test the U.S. Army made in a month.

The Pershing-2 has a range of 1,100 miles, more than twice that of the Pershing-1, and is 10 times more accurate. It could carry a smaller nuclear warhead.

Under a NATO agreement in December 1979, 108 Pershing-2s are to be deployed in West Germany beginning December 1983 to counter some 300 Soviet SS20 missiles based in Soviet European territories.

To meet the NATO deployment deadline, the Pershing-2 is on a hurry-up schedule of 18 flight tests. But so far few satisfactory results have been yielded. Its first test in July ended in failure when it was exploded 17 seconds after launching. On November 4, the second test was halted by onboard batteries' failure. A test scheduled on November 12 was postponed due to discovery of bad electrical components in the guidance system.

The United States Government has given high priority to the Pershing-2 project. The U.S. Army was reported to have committed more than 600 million dollars in advanced production funds for the missile.

BEIJING VIEWS U.S. DECISION ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW240859 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Review" program: "Why the United States Made Concessions to Western Europe on the Issue of Implementing Embargoes on Exporting Oil and Gas Equipment to the USSR"]

[Text] On 13 November U.S. President Reagan announced in a radio address that the United States and its Western European allies had reached an important agreement on the

issue of their economic relations with the Soviet Union, and, consequently, he had decided to lift U.S. sanctions against Western European companies supplying oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union.

As reported, the agreement reached with Western countries -- about which Reagan spoke -- chiefly means many measures limiting the granting of favorable credits to the Soviet Union and the transfer of the newest technology, as well as the question of studying measures to avoid dependence on Soviet energy resources.

If one compares this agreement with the position the seven leading Western industrial countries expressed in July 1982 in the Versailles declaration, then it is not difficult to see that the United States has wasted the attempt to lift sanctions in exchange for large concessions from Western Europe on trade with the Soviet Union and that the promise made by Western Europe was not contained in the Versailles declaration. Therefore, the agreement between the United States and Western European countries essentially signifies a U.S. concession to Western Europe.

People still remember that Reagan forbade U.S. companies to export oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union after the establishment of martial law in Poland in December 1981. On 18 June 1982, he also announced that he was prepared to extend this order to affiliates of U.S. companies in Western Europe and West European companies using U.S. patents for the production of oil and gas equipment. The Reagan government's position regarding European states selling oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union was quite a rigid one. It imposed sanctions on a number of French, UK and West German companies and announced more than once that it would not abandon its position.

However, events have shown that the U.S. sanctions did not frustrate the agreement between Western Europe and the Soviet Union on constructing a pipeline. On the contrary, it inflicted economic losses on the United States and Europe and aroused the greatest indigniation of Western European allies. However, how does one explain U.S. President Reagan's announcement on the lifting of sanctions? There can only be one explanation: This practice is unrealizable. First and foremost, it was unpopular within the United States. The economic sanctions implemented by the Reagan government against the Soviet Union inflicted an enormous disaster on the United States itself. Companies in industrial states with an enormous number of unemployed, particularly a company in Illinois, lost the opportunity to conclude a contract for $90 million. Western public opinion believes that these sanctions inflicted an even larger disaster on U.S. industrial circles than on Europeans.

Moreover, it was also very important that a deep rift appeared in the Western alliance as a result of the sanctions of the Reagan government. West European countries, particularly France, received the U.S. decision with indignation. Completely ignoring this Reagan government decision, they continued to supply oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. This forced the United States to realize that Western European countries are no longer obedient partners, but allies, that their striving for self-dependence and independence are becoming stronger and that the taking of unilateral actions without consulting them and even interfering in their internal affairs can only lead to injuring the Western alliance.

Under such difficult circumstances, the Reagan government had to find a compromise in order to set U.S.-European relations into motion and to mollify opposition in the country. This is one of the main reasons the U.S. Government, not having achieved its projected aims, revoked the decision on implementing the embargo on importing oil and gas equipment into the Soviet Union.

AFP: SPOKESMAN URGES IMPROVED SOVIET TIES

OW251124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 25 (AFP) -- China today urged the new Soviet leadership to "make new efforts" to clear obstacles standing in the way of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

Commenting on new Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov's call for improved bilateral ties, a Chinese official spokesman said "We hope to see the new Soviet leadership make new efforts in eliminating the obstacles hindering the normalization of relations between the two countries.

There are three obstacles from Beijing's point of view. They are the deployment of Soviet troops along the two countries' common border, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Last month China and the Soviet Union had a first round of exploratory talks on their relations. These talks are to be continued alternately in Beijing and Moscow.

In his recent speech to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Andropov said his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev had made an appeal for improved Sino-Soviet relations and he added "We attach great importance to a positive response by the Chinese party."

In recent weeks, China has made a number of gestures to the Soviet Union notably by sending then foreign minister Huang Hua to Moscow for Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

Mr. Huang took what observers saw as the most conciliatory stand taken by China towards Moscow since the rift between the two communist giants in the early 1960's. It is not the first time China has called on the new Soviet leadership for "new gestures" to remove the obstacles to a normalization of relations. Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping made a similar call even before Mr. Andropov's speech.

The Chinese spokesman today also confirmed that Soviet Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov had sent a message of congratulations to his newly appointed Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping. He did not, however, give any indication of the contents of the message.

Observers said the mere fact it had been sent at all constituted another sign of Moscow's desire to continue its overtures toward Beijing.

YOMIURI CITES USSR, PRC COMMENTS ON BORDER TALKS

OW251351 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition

[By Moscow bureau]

[Text] 24 Nov -- Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, speaking at the 24 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, intimated that an agreement had been reached on resuming contacts between the Soviet Union and China over their border issue. This is presumed to signify resumption of the Sino-Soviet border negotiations which have been suspended since 1978. Since the border issue has been the crux of the Sino-Soviet confrontation, it is believed that it would be difficult to reach an agreement all of a sudden on specific details even if the border negotiations should be resumed.

However, it is possible that as a result of this the ongoing moves to normalize bilateral relations might make further progress.

Commenting on this, a Chinese source here said: "No precise agreement has been reached on resuming the so-called border negotiations. However, if it is true that the Soviet side has said that, I think it is referring to the various contacts made in many border areas. It is possible that border negotiations might be resumed sooner or later."

ANDROPOV ELECTED TO PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET

OW250117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting on 23 November at which Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The president of the Presidium will be elected shortly. The meeting discussed the economic plan and state budget for next year.

In his report to the meeting, Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said: The national income of the Soviet Union this year is expected to reach 460 billion rubles, an increase of 2 percent over that of last year. This shows that the original plan, which calls for an increase of 3 percent, has not been fulfilled.

Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, said in his report: In the state budget for next year, revenues will be 354 billion rubles while expenditures will be 353.8 billion rubles. He announced that Soviet military expenditures for the next year will be 17.05 billion rubles, equivalent to 4.8 percent of the total expenditures in the national budget.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CLOSES 24 NOV

OW250824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The two-day meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR closed in the Kremlin today.

At the meeting, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Stepan A. Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and Nikolay G. Basov, chairman of the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Society of the USSR, were elected members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Newly elected Politburo member Geydar A. Aliyev was appointed first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Tangiz Menteshashvili was elected secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to replace the late Mikhail Georgadze.

Nikolay K. Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, delivered a report at the meeting on the economic plan for 1983.

The meeting discussed and approved the economic plan and the state budget. A law on the state frontier of the USSR was also approved.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PREMIER SON SANN'S VISIT

Son Sann Press Conference

HK250108 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Nov 82 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, said at a press conference held in Beijing yesterday that the coalition government would ceaselessly fight Vietnamese invasion forces until the country's independence and territorial integrity had been restored. He said the 200,000 invaders, backed by the Soviet Union, had been trying desperately to kill off the Khmer identity and Khmer soul. They wished to transform Kampuchea into a southwestern province of Indochina under Hanoi's rule, but they had met stiff resistance.

He warned that the Vietnamese forces were preparing a new offensive and they had restored to the use of chemical weapons. It was necessary to increase guerrilla activities everywhere in Kampuchea, he said.

"I was warmly received in China, the conversation between General Secretary Hu Yaobang and us today was very inspiring," Son Sann said.

He said "Vietnam's attempt to disrupt the unity of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea is futile. The only way to solve the Kampuchean issue is for the Vietnamese to withdraw and let the Kampuchean people solve their own problems. Vietnam must follow the United Nations resolution on the Kampuchean issue." He appealed to all countries and peace-loving people to provide aid for the national liberation of Kampuchea.

Zhao Ziyang 21 Nov Speech

BK241528 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, gave a banquet in Beijing on 21 November to welcome Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and his party. Zhao Ziyang and Son Sann gave speeches. Zhao Ziyang said: [begin Zhao Ziyang recording in Mandarin fading into translation]

Your Esteemed Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, esteemed distinguished Kampuchean guests, dear friends and comrades: His Excellency Son Sann is an old friend of the Chinese people. Today I am very happy to offer a warm welcome, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, who is on a friendship visit to China. As a patriot, His Excellency Son Sann has for years joined in the struggle to resist the Vietnamese aggressors and defend the national independence and the cause of the fatherland's liberation. In July this year his excellency signed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Khieu Samphan a statement on the formation of the CGDK, thus making new contributions to uniting all the patriotic forces in Kampuchea to resist the Vietnamese aggressors. The formation of the CGDK reflects the desire of the Kampuchean people and conforms to their interests. It also accords with the common aspiration of all justice-upholding countries in the world. It marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's efforts to strengthen their unity, resist the Vietnamese aggressors and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

Since the formation of the CGDK, its three principal leaders have carried out active diplomatic activities, extended the influence of the coalition government and won wider sympathy and support. The 37th UN General Assembly supported Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the United Nations by an overwhelming majority.

It also adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, thus once again frustrating the Soviet-Vietnamese schemes. All these are of great significance to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region. The Chinese Government and people sincerely express their great joy over and warm welcome to all the delightful victories scored since the formation of the CGDK.

For more than 3 years the Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, have tried to annex Kampuchea by armed strength. Out of their evil aim to forever occupy Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have sent 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea, destroy the Kampuchean territory and sovereignty at will and barbarously and cruelly suppress and massacre the Kampuchean forces and patriotic people. But Vietnam's dream of wiping out Kampuchea was smashed by the resistance of the valiant Kampuchean armed forces and people. The Vietnamese aggressors are now bogged down in a quagmire. The Vietnamese authorities have yet to change their policy of aggression and expansion. They continue to refuse to carry out the UN resolution and pull their troops out of Kampuchea. They are preparing for a new operation on the Kampuchea battlefield. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have employed various intrigues to sow dissension among the various Kampuchea patriotic forces in an attempt to obstruct and undermine their coalition. It is correct for Prime Minister Son Sann to say that closing our ranks is our answer.

We believe that if the patriotic forces, under the CGDK leadership, strengthen their unity and persist in the struggle, they will realize the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean nation in liberating their fatherland from the iron yoke of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Justice in on the side of the Kampuchean people. All the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world are siding with the Kampuchean people. Final victory certainly belongs to the heroic Kampuchean people.

Now, I would like to propose a toast to the new, continuous victories of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, [applause] to the national unity and coalition of the Kampuchean patriotic forces, [applause] to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples, to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann, to the health of all the distinguished Kampuchean guests, to the health of all friends and comrades present here. [end recording]

Son Sann Speech

In his speech Son Sann said: [begin Sonn Sann recording in French fading into translation]

Esteemed Excellency Mr Premier, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: The great, friendly people of China and their outstanding leaders have always given active support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Today I have the great honor and pleasure to come to the PRC in order to express my respect and salutations to them.

At present the Khmer people are following the example set by the great, friendly people of China by waging a heroic struggle to beat back the Vietnamese aggressors. Before 1975 Vietnam had friendly relations with Democratic Kampuchea. However, almost 4 years ago, that is, at the end of 1978, Vietnam sent its army to launch a large-scale, gross intervention against Kampuchea, invading and occupying it. At the beginning of 1979, Vietnam installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh and forcibly formulated a so-called 25-year treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in order to impose its colonialist yoke on Kampuchea for 25 years.

In order to realize this goal, Vietnam has increased the number of its occupation troops from 100,000 to 200,000 and sent thousands of North Vietnamese cadres to control with force of arms at all levels, from top to grass-roots levels, of Kampuchea's administrative organs under its control. After that the Hanoi leaders sponsored rigged elections in Kampuchea in an attempt to legalize their occupation and keep the weak Heng Samrin regime alive. As you know, the Vietnamese occupation troops have carried out their barbarous suppression, expansion and annexation activities in Kampuchea. It is known to all that Vietnam's ambition has been to create an Indochina federation under its control since time immemorial. At each stage of the Kampuchean history, Vietnam has tried to cause trouble and to intervene. All peace-loving and justice-holding countries and peoples in the world, particularly the great, friendly people of China, have clearly seen all these Vietnamese activities. At present, Vietnam has tried to eliminate the Kampuchean entity and soul. It has turned our country into one of its provinces in the southwestern part of Indochina. In history it was said that Vietnam had helped to liberate the neighboring countries. In reality, the independent Champa Islamic state that existed before the 13th century lost its name completely. More recently the Khmer territory in Kampuchea Kraom, or Cochin China, was probably annexed at the end of last century. The so-called Vietnamese liberation of Kampuchea was planned dozens of years ago. The Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have committed all kinds of dishonest activities. This is why our compatriots were compelled to desert their homes, farms and property and fled to the Kampuchean - Thai border to escape massacre. The two goals of the Vietnamese occupation troops are to send the Vietnamese nationals to settle with the Kampuchean people in Kampuchea and to make neighboring Thailand unstable. They have intentionally obstructed the aid destribution and humanitarian relief in order to prevent humanitarian aid from timely reaching the hands of the Kampuchean people, who are suffering from hunger, in order to send this humanitarian aid to Vietnam for their own benefit. Aside from using all kinds of pretexts to bleed our people white, they have arrested and detained tens of thousands of our compatriots, accusing them of launching counterrevolutionary activities. This is in an attempt to wipe out the struggle and efforts to oppose the occupation troops in our country.

Since Vietnam is a member of the United Nations, its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea constitute a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, and this causes untold misery for the innocent, patriotic Kampuchean people. During the past 4 years Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea has created an increasingly intense and unstable situation in this region, causing well-known adverse consequences. As for the Soviet Union, it has done its utmost to strengthen its strategic position in Southeast Asia by having access to the naval bases in Cam Ranh, Danang and Ream and providing more and more military, financial and other aid to Vietnam. The Soviet Union stands by the side of Vietnam in the Kampuchean conflict. It has constantly launched direct activities. If this is allowed to go on without obstruction, all the Soviet activities will be realized in the long run.

For the past 4 years, that is, in 1979, 1980, 1981 nad on 28 October 1982, the UN General Assembly adopted four resolutions demanding in particular the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and respect for Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

Likewise, in July 1981 the International Conference on Kampuchea, which was attended by delegates from over 90 countries and the parties concerned, unanimously adopted a communique and a resolution recalling the spirit of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. This conference called for negotiations to be held in order to ensure a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, the implementation of measures to safeguard order and peace in Kampuchea and the holding of a free election under the UN supervision to enable the Kampuchean people fully to exercise their right to self-determination, free from any interference.

Vietnam is a UN member and has been deeply involved in the Kampuchean conflicts. If Vietnam really wants peace and stability to be restored in this region, it will certainly be able to find some beneficial factors to enable it to honorably attend the International Conference on Kampuchea to be held in accordance with the announcement and current resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The countries that concern themselves with safeguarding regional and world peace and stability, the ASEAN nations in particular, have made unremitting efforts to work out a peaceful and fair political solution to the Kampuchean issue. Thus, if Vietnam is willing to respect and comply with the UN resolutions by consenting to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and, through this, shows its willingness to find peaceful solution to the Kampuchean people's tragedy caused by the unjust occupation of their country by the Vietnamese troops, the following point cannot be ruled out, that is, negotiations with Vietnam might be considered and possibly carried out.

Being aware of their noble mission for Kampuchea's liberation, the three resistance forces of Kampuchea unanimously approved the statement establishing the present CGDK on 22 June 1982. The official establishment of the coalition government was announced on Kampuchean territory on 9 July 1982.

As prime minister of the CGDK, I declare that the three parties that form the coalition government pledge to resolutely mobilize all their forces to wage struggles in political, diplomatic and other fields so as to fully restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. To lead an effective struggle for the liberation of the Khmer people, we are determined to take all necessary actions to maintain and develop the mutual knowledge, trust and understanding among the various parties of the coalition government and to realize the national harmony on the basis of respecting each other's obligations and acknowledged and agreed principles. In the face of the subversive activities of the insidious enemies of the Kampuchean state and people, we shall make every possible effort to safeguard the prestige of our coalition government at home and abroad.

We call on all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, first of all the great, friendly people of China, to give all forms of urgent aid to the Kampuchean combatants who are fighting for national liberation. The Kampuchean combatants who are struggling for national liberation are determined to fight more vigorously and fearlessly against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory and the fatherland is totally liberated. We are convinced that the great, friendly people of China will respond to our appeal because we still remember the wise remark made by the late Excellency Zhou Enlai during his first official visit to Kampuchea following the end of the Bandung Conference in 1958 that China would not implement the policy of big-nation chauvinism. This outstanding remark greatly impressed us. As time has passed, I have become increasingly impressed by the significance and profound influence of this remark.

The attitude and activities of the PRC's high-ranking leaders are always forever. I would like to express my salutations to them for all these noble deeds. In all negotiations with the Soviet Union, the PRC has not forgotten to mention the Kampuchean and Afghan issues. The peoples of these two countries are all suffering from the oppression and domination yoke of hegemonism, that is, present-day colonialism. The Kampuchean people know that the PRC's support for them in all fields is resolute and unswerving support. The Kampuchean people and I would like to express our salutations to the PRC's high-ranking leaders for their noble attitude, that is, they always keep their promise. His Excellency Deng Xiaoping has stated that China will give similar aid to the Kampuchean combatants who are fighting against Vietnam's aggression and for national liberation. I can testify and confirm that concrete actions have been made since this statement. China has really given political and diplomatic support and military and other aid to the Kampuchean combatants fighting against the Vietnamese occupation troops. The resistance combatants of Kampuchea are now rallying in the CGDK.

The great, friendly people of China have given continued and active support to the historic, decisive struggle waged by the Kampuchean people for national liberation. The Kampuchean people will forever remember this support. When we drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea and win final liberation, we shall build Kampuchea into a truly independent, neutral and nonaligned country with no foreign military bases on our territory. There will truly be democracy and the Kampuchean people will enjoy peace, freedom, fundamental human rights, fundamental rights as citizens and a just and honorable life in our society. In the future, Kampuchea will become a country which cordially and warmly welcomes its guests, loves peace and enjoys happiness. To defend peace and freedom and to safeguard stability and progress, Kampuchea will pursue a policy of harmonious and peaceful coexistence and cooperate sincerely with all countries near or far.

Your Excellency Mr Premier, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to express, on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the solemn sentiments of gratitude to the great, friendly people of China for their active and constant support for the Kampuchean people's struggle for national liberation. On behalf of the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I would like to extend sincere wishes to the PRC for its prosperity, glory and powerful strength.

Long live the PRC, long live the friendship between the great, friendly Chinese people and the Kampuchean people, long live the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people will win. [end recording]

Zhao Ziyang Sees Son Sann Off

OW242158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left here this morning for Kunming, with Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Prior to Son Sann's departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guesthouse to bid him farewell.

Son Sann thanked the Chinese Government for the reception accorded him during his stay in Beijing.

Zhao Ziyang said Son Sann repeatedly told him he would continue the unity of the coalition government and the resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors. "We highly appreciate this position," he said.

The Chinese premier said "To persist in unity and resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors is of prime importance and serves the fundamental interests of the Kampuchean people. It is also of key importance to the development of the situation in Kampuchea."

Son Sann was seen off at the guesthouse and airport by Pech Cheang, ambassador to China of Democratic Kampuchea.

Son Sann was met at the Kunming airport by Meng Qi, vice-governor of Yunnan Province, Zhu Kui, mayor of Kunming, and other local leaders.

In the evening, the guests attended a banquet hosted by the provincial government.

The guests visited the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities this afternoon.

Son Sann Leaves Kunming

OW261320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, concluded his visit to China and left Kunming this morning for home via Guangzhou.

Son Sann and his party were seen off at Kunming airport by Meng Qi, vice-governor of Yunnan Province.

Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the guests to Guangzhou and saw them off at Guangzhou airport with Liang Weilin, vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

During their short stay in Guangzhou, the guests were given a luncheon by the Guangdong Provincial Government.

PENG CHONG, NPC DELEGATION VISIT SOUTHEAST ASIA

Report on Thailand Visit

HK260339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Thailand" by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "Kinsmen Are Getting Closer and Closer -- on NPC Delegation Visit to Bangkok"]

[Text] In November in Beijing the earth is covered with frost, but in Bangkok there is a blazing sun overhead and green vegetation everywhere. The NPC delegation led by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Bangkok in the afternoon of 12 November. Boonteng Thongsawasdi, speaker of the House of Representatives, and many other Thai friends went to the airport to greet the delegation. That night Harin Hongsakul, president of the Senate, held a banquet in the Senate Club to welcome the delegation. President Harin and Vice Chairman Peng Chong made warm addresses at the banquet. They unanimously held that developing friendly Sino-Thai relations is in keeping with the common interests of the people of the two countries and, in addition, helps to uphold peace in the region and the world. They stressed that the Kampuchea issue is the root of the turbulent situation in this region. Only when the Kampuchea issue is settled can there be genuine peace in Southeast Asia. On the eve of his visit to China, Prem Tinsulanon, the Thai prime minister, met and entertained Vice Chairman Peng Chong and the entire delegation at a banquet in his residence. Priem Minister Prem said: "The friendship between China and Thailand will continue to be strengthened. The vice chairman's visit improves relations."

Wherever the delegation went it was warmly welcomed and entertained. In Lampang in northern Thailand, the members were entertained at a "kangdu" [1660 4648] banquet. The "kangdu" is a traditional supper with a strong local flavor. People in northern Thailand use it to entertain guests from afar. With floral leis around their necks, members of the delegation sat on the floor and tasted typical local dishes. At the banquet, the mayor of Lampang invited Vice Chairman Peng Chong to dance the Thai dance "Nanwang" [0589 2489] with him. The gaiety of the banquet reached its climax when members of delegation danced with their Thai friends to the joyous and relaxed melody.

The visit to the Floating Market enabled the NPC delegation to gain a more profound understanding of the life of the Thai people. That morning, Peng Chong and other members of the delegation were driven in a car to Dannushadao [0030 0505 3097 6670] County in Rat Buri which is 80 kilometers away from Bangkok. The place is situated in the Lue Klong River valley. There is a criss-cross network of 270 streams of different sizes and water communciation lines extend in all directions; natural conditions are favorable for the Floating Market. Every morning -- with straw hats on their heads -- peasants from different places row their boats which are full of bananas, coconuts, mandarin oranges, fresh kidney beans, white gourds, persimmons and so on to the Floating Market. The Floating Market bustles with noise and excitement. The arrival of the delegation enhanced the excitement there. A handicraft merchant presented a sword with both hands to Vice Chairman Peng Chong and said: "According to Thai custom, sharp weapons are normally not given to people as gifts. Thus, one who receives a sharp weapon should give 1 baht in return to show that he has 'bought' the weapon." Vice Chairman Peng Chong immediately gave him 2 baht, smiled and said: "According to Chinese custom, fortunes never come singly, so I 'buy' your sword with 2 baht." All their Thai friends laughed. A lady shopkeeper waited, with handicrafts in her hands, on the jetty which the delegation would pass. She told the reporter that: "I give these things to the Chinese people as gifts of my own accord. They are not worth much, but they are a token of our regard. Two days ago, I heard that the NPC delegation would come to Thailand. I was extremely happy. Our prime minister is visiting China now. It is nice to have frequent contacts." Talking about this visit Comrade Lin Liyun, one of the delegates, said: "We felt that we were in our own homes." This is what all the delegates wanted to say.

The beautiful scenery, the hard-working people, the hospitable hosts and the friendly relationship have provided the delegation with sweet momories. In the afternoon of 19 November, the vice chairman and the delegation left Bangkok to visit Malaysia and the Philippines. When the delegation members spoke parting words to their host who had come to see them off, they promised that there would be frequent contacts between the people of the two countries. At that moment, one could not help being reminded of what President Harin said at the return banquet: "Our senate has been entertaining many delegations. However, we do not treat your excellency, Mr Peng Chong, as our guest; we treat you as our kinsman."

Meet Malaysia's Musa Hitam

OW250107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Malaysian Government appreciated the close cooperation between Malaysia and China on the Kampuchean issue.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs Musa Hitam made the statement when Peng Chong, head of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, called on him this afternoon.

"Malaysia is happy to see that China is always sympathetic with and supporting the stands and positions of Malaysia and ASEAN in their opposition to the aggression of Kampuchea by Vietnam in many international forums," he said.

He also said: "China joins the ASEAN countries in denouncing Vietnam for the destruction of Kampuchean cultural heritage. China always supports the principle of sovereignty, independence and self-determination of Kampuchea."

The deputy prime minister said that he believed China's support will continue.

Peng Chong reiterated China's firm and consistent stand on the Kampuchean issue. He said: "The Chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression until the final victory."

Peng believed that the Kampuchean people, with the support of peace-loving peoples including peoples of ASEAN, will surely defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

Host Banquet in Kuala Lumpur

OW250441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail, speaker of the Malaysian House of Representatives, stressed today that the visit of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation here had promoted the good relations between the two countries.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given by Peng Chong, head of the visiting Chinese NPC delegation, Ismail said: "We have exchanged views on questions of mutual concern and this is beneficial to both of us." He also expressed the hope that bilateral trade would be further expanded.

Peng Chong in his farewell speech stressed that the steady increase of exchanges and contacts between the two countries and consistent [word indistinct] on of mutual understading and trust [word indistinct] very important to the development of national economy of both countries as well as to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

Peng Chong called on the president of the Senate, Tan Sri Datuk Ismail Khan, this morning. Ismail Khan expressed the belief that the relations between Malaysia and China are very important to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the Pacific region." [Words indistinct] the Malaysian government thinks it important to develop relations with China," he added. The Malaysian Senate president accepted China's NPC Standing Committee's invitation to visit China.

Arrive in Manila From Malaysia

OW260544 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Manila, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- President Ferdinand E. Marcos received and had a cordial conversation with Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC standing committee, and his party here this evening. Speaker of Batasang, Pambansa Querube C. Makalintal and Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Mo Yanzhong were present on the occasion. Peng Chong is leading an NPC delegation on a visit here at the invitation of the Philippine Batasang Pambansa (Parliament). The Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon from Kuala Lumpur after a two-day friendship visit to Malaysia. In [words indistinct] made upon arrival at the Manila International Airport, Peng Chong said that he hopes that the visit will be conducive to the promotion of contacts between the Chinese NPC and the Philippine Batasang Pambansa, as well as to the further strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC OPENS 26 NOV

Presidium Elected 25 Nov

OW250300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, declared today that all preparations for the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress have been completed. The session, which opens tomorrow, will last for 15 days.

Peng Zhen made this statement at a preliminary meeting of the N.P.C. session in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The preliminary meeting was attended by 2,957 deputies.

Officiating at the meeting, Peng said the main items on the agenda of the coming session include examination of the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China and examination of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

The constitution is the fundamental law of the state as well as the cardinal guideline for running the country, Peng said. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a program of action for achieving the splendid goals of modernization in China, he said.

Both are major events of great interest to the people of China, he said. "These two events are of paramount importance for achieving China's socialist modernization, making China a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy, and mobilizing people of all our nationalities to work with one mind and fulfill this monumental task," Peng stated.

The preliminary meeting elected a 253-member Presidium with Yang Shangkun as secretary general and adopted the agnda for the N.P.C. session. It also decided the composition of the Motions Examination Committee with Luo Qingchang as chairman and elected Wu Xiangbi (Miao nationality) as a new vice-chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Agenda Approved

OW250356 Beijing XINHUA in English 0344 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The agenda for the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was approved at a preliminary meeting here this morning. It reads as follows:

1. Report on the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China delivered by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution.

Adoption of the constitution of the People's Republic of China.

2. Endorsement of a resolution regarding the anthem of the People's Republic of China.

3. Report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan delivered by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

4. Report on the implementation of the 1982 national budget and a draft plan for the 1983 national budget delivered by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report.

5. Explanation of four draft laws made by Xi Zhongxun, vice-president of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and chairman of its Commission of Legislative Affairs.

Adoption of the organic law of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the organic law of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and endorsement of resolutions on revising some provisions in the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments at various levels, and on revising some provisions in the electoral law of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the local people's congresses at various levels.

6. A written report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee delivered by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding the report.

7. A written report on the work of the Supreme People's Court delivered by Jiang Hua, president of the court.

A written report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate delivered by Chief Procurator Huang Huoqing.

Endorsement of a resolution regarding these two reports.

8. Explanation concerning the number and election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress delivered by Yang Shangkun.

Endorsement of a resolution on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth N.P.C.

9. Miscellaneous.

Presidium Holds Meeting

OW250422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0406 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress held its first meeting here this morning.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected 20 executive members of the Presidium. They are Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Su Yu, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and Zhu Xuefan.

The meeting decided that Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Wu Xinyu, Wang Hanbin and Zeng Tao will serve as deputy secretaries general at the present session.

The meeting approved the formation of a group in charge of the work concerning the constitution, with Hu Sheng as head of the group. The task of the group, which is under the leadership of the Presidium, is to make necessary revisions to the draft of the national constitution in accordance with opinions advanced by deputies in panel discussions and to submit a report on its work to the Presidium.

The Committee for the Revision of the National Constitution has completed its task by presenting the draft of the revised constitution to the congress.

Today's meeting heard and approved a report delivered by Song Renqiong, chairman of the Credentials Committee, on the general situation of the deputies and the examination of the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The Credentials Committee held its meeting earlier this morning.

The report said that 32 deputies died and eight others were recalled by their constituencies since the Fourth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. Eight new deputies were elected.

The Credentials Committee examined the qualifications of the eight new deputies and affirmed the validity of their representation. The number of deputies to the Fifth N.P.C. Now totals 3,421.

The meeting also decided to submit a draft resolution regarding the anthem of the People's Republic of China to the congress for examination.

The schedule for the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. was also adopted at the meeting.

Presidium Namelist

OW251136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- The following is the namelist of the members and secretary general of the Presidium of the Fifth NPC Session:

Presidium (number of members: 253; names listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ding Guangxun, Yu Guangyuan, Cedain Zhoma (female), Wan Da, Xi Zhongxun, Ma Wenrui, Ma Qingnian, Ma Hengchang, Ma Haoqian, Wang Ping, Wang Shitai, Wan Bicheng, Wang Yeqiu, Wang Kunlun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Enmao, Wang Duo, Wang Ganchang, Wang Qian, Wang Ruichang, Wang Zhen, Tian Bao, Wei Guoqing, Zhaxi Wangque, Ou Tangliang (female), You Taizhong, Bei Shizhang, Mao Wenshu (female), Mao Zhiyong, Ulanhu, Ba Yikai, Ba Jin, Basang (female), Deng Xiaoping, Deng Diantao, Deng Yingchao (female), Yu Rong [3768 2837] (female), Gan Weihan, Shi Zhongqin (female), Puncog Wangjie, Lu Shenghe, Ye Fei, Ye Shengtao, Ye Jianying, Ye Honghai, Tian Fuda, Shi Laihe, Shi Liang (female), Bai Rubing, Bai Shouyi, Feng Jixin, Pu Chunzi [2613 2504 1311] (female), Bi Ken (female), Lu Shuxiang, Lu Ji, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Xuefan, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wu Chan, Ren Zhongyi, Hua Luogeng, Xiang Layu (female), Zhuang Xiquan, Liu Tianfu, Liu Zhijian, Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932] (female), Liu Jie, Liu Minghui, Liu Nianzhi, Liu Fei, Guan Shanyue, Jiang Yizhen, Jiang Weiqing, An Pingsheng, Xu Jie, Xu Dixin, Xu Jiatun, Xu Dengheng, Namra, Ting Mao [1694 2021], Ruan Bosheng, Yin Fatang, Yan Youmin, Yan Zheng, Yan Jici, Yan Jiaan, Lu Guojun [5684 0948 0193], Keyum Matniyaz, Su Buqing, Du Xinyuan, Li Renlin, Li Jingquan, Li Shizhang, Li Yamin (female), Li Zhen (female), Li Jianzhen (female), Li Chang, Li Huang, Li Tinggui, Li Qiang, Li Ruishan, Li Fuzhong, Li Jukui, Li Desheng, Yang Yongqing [2799 3057 7230] (female), Yang Chengwu, Yang Xiufeng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Shangkui, Yang Yichen, Yang Yong, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Hua, Xiao Jingguang, Wu Xianfeng, Wu Kehua, Wu Ruoan (female), Wu Chengqing, Wu Huanxing, Wang Yuxia (female), Wang Feng, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tianfang, Zhang Wenyu, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Tingfa, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Binggui, Zhang Jinbang, Zhang Guizhen (female), Zhang Fucai, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, A-yi-tu-la (female), Chen Yuniang (female), Chen Zaidao, Chen Weida, Chen Xiaoshun, Chen Yisong, Chen Jingrun, Chen Dengke, Chen Fuhan, Wu Xinyu, Fang Zhongzhi, Mao Yisheng, Lin Yishan [2651 0001 1472], Lin Qiaozhi (female), Lin Lanying (female), Lin Liyun (female) Lin Yiping, Lin Tie, Lin Huiqing (female), Guojimugu, Luo Qingching, Luo Shuzhang (female), Luo Dengyi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Ji Fang, Zhou Zhanao, Zhou Shutao, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Haiying, Xiang Nan, Zhao Puchu, Zhao Lin, Zhao Zhongyao, Zhao Zukang, Zhao Dezun, Zhao Yanxia (female), Hao Shucai [6787 2885 2088], Rong Yiren, Hu Ziang, Hu Lijiao, Hu Jiwei, Hu Sheng, Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Yaobang, Kui Bi

[1145 3880], Duan Suquan, Duan Junyi, Hou Zhanyou [0186 0594 0645] Hou Baolin, Rao Shoukun, Hong Sisi, Hong Xuezhi, Zhu Xingfa [4376 2502 4099], Fei Yiming, Bainqen Erdini, Qoigyi Gyaincain, Qin Jiwei, Yuan Renyuan, Nie Rongzhen, Mo Wenhua, Li Youwen, Jia Tingsan, Xabchung Garbo, Gu Zhuoxin, Yan Dakai, Qian Sanqiang, Qian Xuesen, Tomur Dawamat, Tie Ying, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Ai-xin-jue-luo Pu-jie [1947 2450 6030 5012 3302 2638], Gao Houliang, Guo Lanying (female), Guo Linxiang, Tang Kebi (female), Pu Jiexiu (female), Hai Yuchen, Tao Zhiyue, Cuo Mu [2238 1192] (female), Huang Kecheng, Huang Bingwei, Huang Oudong, Huang Rong, Huang Juxiang (female), Chang Xiangyu (female), Sheng Wan (female), Kang Keqing (female), Liang Biye, Liang Jiquan, Peng Chong, Peng Dixian, Peng Zhen, Dong Tianzhen, Dong Qiwu, Han Ningfu, Han Quanhua [7281 2938 5478] (female), Su Yu, Zeng Sheng, Zeng Siyu, Xie Bingxin (female), Xie Ming, Xie Tieli, Rui Ban, Chu Tunan, Yi Shijuan (female), Pei Changhui, Liao Hansheng, Liao Zhigao, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin, Tan Youlin, Tan Qilong, Tan Shanhe, Tan Zhenlin, Miao Yuntai, Pan Duo (female), Pan Chengxiao, Huo Shilian, Ji Chunguang, Dai Nianci.

Secretary general: Yang Shangkun.

Motions Committee Namelist

OW251206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- Namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: (59 persons):

Chairman: Luo Qingchang

Vice chairmen: Hong Xuezhi, Yan Jici, Li Shizhang, Huang Rong, Qin Lisheng, Kang Yonghe.

Members (names listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Ding Guangxun, Ma Zhijie [7456 1807 2638], Ma Hengchang, Zha-xi-la-mu (female), Ou Tangliang (female), Fang Zhichun, Batu Bagen, Ba Jin, Deng Liqun, Shen Jilan [3947 4764 5695] (female), Shi Huaibi [0670 2037 3880], Cheng Fangwu, Cheng Shengsan, Ren Xinmin, Hua Fengxiang [5478 7685 5046], Hua Yuqing, Zhuang Mingli, Liu Yi, Li Furong, Wu Guozhen [0702 0948 4394], Wu Xuezhou, He Xian [0149 6343], Zhang Pinghua, Lu Rongshu, A-yi-nu-la A-pi-zi (female), Lin Lanying (female), Lin Jiamei (female), Jin Minghan, Zhou Li, Zhou Gucheng, Zheng Ying [6774 5391], Zhao Fasheng, Zhao Puchu, Zhao Tingguang [6392 1694 0342], Zhao Zukang, Zhao Ximing [6392 0823 2494], Hao Deqing, Shi Jiaming [2457 0857 2494], Mo Naiqun, Jia Tingsan, Qian Sanqiang, Xu Boxin, Xu Meisheng, Ling Yun, Guo Dihuo, Pu Jiexiu (female), Tao Zhiyue, Peng Dixian, Hui Yuyu, Tong Shaosheng, Zeng Zhi (female), Xie Bingxin (female).

Fifth NPC Opens 26 Nov

OW260932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (N.P.C.) opened at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Ye Jianying, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, declared the congress open at three p.m. A military band played the national anthem.

A total of 3,155 deputies attended today's meeting which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution, delivered a report on the drafting of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee and its chairman, Ye Jianying.

Peng Zhen said the present draft maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and drawing on international experience. It also takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development.

He said this session of the National People's Congress assuredly can promulgate a constitution that is distinctively Chinese, suits the needs of China's socialist modernization in the new historical period and will remain valid for a considerable period of time.

Peng Zhen explained the basic content of the draft of the revised constitution in the light of the opinions gathered during nation-wide discussions. His explanation consists of six parts: 1. China's state system, the people's democratic dictatorship; 2. China's socialist economic system; 3. socialist spiritual civilization; 4. the structure of the state; 5. unity of the country and unity of all the nationalities; 6. China's independent foreign policy.

At today's meeting, the Presidium put forward a draft resolution on the national anthem of the People's Republic of China for deliberation by the congress. The Credentials Committee made a writeen report on the general situation of the deputies and the examination of the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The other executive chairmen at today's meeting were Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain.

Members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended today's meeting as observers.

Attending today's meeting as observers were also members of the State Council; leading members of the departments under the N.P.C. Standing Committee; leading members of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the organizations directly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council; leading members of the general departments, various arms and services and military academies of the Chinese Poeple's Liberation Army; and Chinese diplomatic envoys to foreign countries who are now in Beijing.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to China and foreign correspondents attended the meeting as guests.

Peng Zhen on Constitution

OW260854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution now submitted to the current National People's Congress session for deliberation is a product of two years' revision and discussion which effectively pooled the wisdom of the people. This was stated by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C. which opened here today.

In his report on the drafting of the revised constitution, Peng Zhen said the concensus of the nationwide discussion from late April through August is that the draft scientifically sums up the historical experience of China's socialist development, that it reflects the common will and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country, conforms to the situation in China and meets the needs of socialist modernization.

Peng Zhen pointed out that the constitution currently in force was adopted by the Fifth N.P.C. at its First Session in March 1978. Since then, the country has passed through a period of important historical change. Enormous changes have taken place in the country's political, economic and cultural life. The constitution as it stands no longer conforms to present realities in many ways, nor does it suit the needs of the life of the state. Thus, an all-round revision is necessary.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth N.P.C. at its Third Session on September 10, 1980, a Committee for the Revision of the Constitution was set up. The committee and its secretariat solicited opinions widely from all localities, departments and quarters, closely studied them and, in February 1982, submitted a draft for discussion.

After further discussions and revisions, the draft was made public by the N.P.C. Standing Committee in April and submitted to the people of all nationalities in the country for discussion. In the light of the opinions and suggestions raised in the nationwide discussion, the secretariat of the committee made further revisions of the draft in September. After approval by the committee on November 23, the draft is now submitted to this N.P.C. session for deliberation.

Peng Zhen said: "The drafting was done under the overall guidance of the four cardinal principles, namely, adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party of China, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These cardinal principles form the common political basis for the united advance of the people of all our nationalities and are the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization."

The four cardinal principles, Peng Zhen noted, are both a reflection of the law of historical development that is independent of human will and the decisive choice of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people in the course of long years of struggle.

Peng Zhen said that the first constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted in 1954 was a very good one. But at that time China had just begun socialist transformation and construction.

Since enormous changes have taken place in China, Peng Zhen said, it is natural that the 1954 constitution no longer fully meets the current situation. The present draft maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and drawing on international experience. It also takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development.

Therefore, Peng Zhen said, this session of the National People's Congress assuredly can promulgate a constitution that is distinctively Chinese, suits the needs of China's socialist modernization in the new historical period and will remain valid for a considerable period of time.

Peng on Rights of Citizens

OW260906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- China's state system of the people's democratic dictatorship and her socialist social system provide de facto and de jure guarantees that the Chinese citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made this remark at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

In his report on the drafting of the revised constitution, Peng Zhen said the draft explicitly stipulates that "all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." This is the kernel of China's state system and a fundamental principle governing it, he said.

The draft has reinstated the provision in the 1954 constitution that all citizens are equal before the law, Peng Zhen said. China's laws are drawn up by the whole nation under the leadership of the working class and are the concentrated expression of the will and interests of the people.

"No citizen is allowed to enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law," Peng Zhen stated. "It is imperative to reinstate this provision, for it represents a basic principle that ensures the application of socialist democracy and legality."

He quoted the first article of the draft revised constitution which says: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This determines the nature of the state and constitutes China's state system, he said.

In essence, the people's democratic dictatorship in China is a dictatorship of the proletariat, Peng Zheng explained. The people's democratic dictatorship, a form created by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, suits the conditions and revolutionary traditions of China.

Since an extremely broad united front has been formed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the long years of revolution and construction, Peng Zhen said, China is in a position to practise democracy among the greatest number of people while narrowing the target of dictatorship to just a handful of persons. The formulation -- the people's democratic dictatorship -- clearly shows the democratic nature of China's state power.

Peng Zhen said the right to elect and to stand for election are important indicators that the people exercise state power. According to statistics from the 1981 general election, 99.97 per cent of the citizens at and above the age of 18 enjoyed these rights. This fully demonstrates the broad scope of socialist democracy in China, Peng Zhen said.

In the light of historial experience and the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution," he said, the draft has not only restored what was relevant in the provisions on the fundamental rights of citizens in the 1954 constitution, but made these provisions more specific and explicit and added new content.

He mentioned the additional provision on the inviolability of the personal dignity of citizens, the more specific provisions on citizens' freedom of person and religious belief, the inviolability of their homes, the protection of their freedom and privacy of correspondence by law, their right to criticize and make proposals to any organ of state or its functionaries, and to make appeals, complaints or charges against violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any organ of state or its functionaries.

The draft stipulates: "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens."

Peng Zhen explained that freedoms and rights with absolutely no restrictions have never existed in the world. As China is a socialist country, the interests of the state and society are in basic accord with the citizens' personal interests. "Only when the democratic rights and fundamental interests of the people as a whole are ensured and extended will it be possible for the freedoms and rights of individual citizens to be effectively ensured and fully realized," Peng Zhen said.

The draft also specifies the citizens' duties to the state and society. "Only when all observe and perform their fundamental duties as citizens can they be sure of enjoying their civic rights as prescribed by the constitution," he said.

Peng Zhen noted that democracy among the people is one aspect of the people's democratic dictatorship, the other being dictatorship exercised by the entire people over their enemies. With the elimination of the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes, the targets of this dictatorship are no longer complete reactionary classes, and the number of people involved is much smaller. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time, and may even sharpen under certain conditions.

Therefore, he said, it is essential to uphold the function of the state as an instrument of dictatorship and, in accordance with the constitution and the law, suppress treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities and strike at dangerous criminals who attempt to undermine and overthrow the socialist system in the economic and other fields.

It is imperative to uphold these functions in order to ensure successful implementation of the socialist modernization programme and safeguard and promote socialist democracy, Peng Zhen said.

Peng on Reunification

OW260916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Establishment of special administrative regions to suit the special situation arising from the future reunification of Taiwan with the mainland of China is one of the new provisions in the draft revised constitution.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, said this at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

An article in the draft says: "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be instituted by the National People's Congress in legal form in accordance with their specific conditions."

In his report on the draft revised constitution, Peng Zhen said an early end to the separation of Taiwan from the mainland will be highly conducive to the prosperity of the Taiwan region and the motherland as a whole, and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East and in the whole world.

It is an inevitable trend in accord with the desires of the people, and no political party, force or individual can resist it, Peng Zhen said. It is an internal affair of China, and no foreign country has the right to interfere in it.

Peng Zhen quoted the statement made last year by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who said that, after peaceful reunification, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of self-government as a special administrative region. This power of self-government means, among other things, that the present social and economic systems in Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged.

Peng Zhen said: "We are absolutely unequivocal on the principle of safeguarding China's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time, we are highly flexible as regards specific policies and measures and will give full consideration to the concrete situation in the Taiwan region and the wishes of the people in Taiwan and those of all personages concerned. This is our basic position in handling problems of this kind."

Peng on Foreign Policy

OW260922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Independence, as the basic principle of China's foreign policy, has been written explicitly into the draft of the revised constitution, stated Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

"No matter what happens outside China, we will adhere to the policy of independence," he said. "As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party: 'No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests.'"

Peng Zhen said China's independent foreign policy involves developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with various countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intereference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism; strengthening unity with the people of other countries; supporting the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies, and striving to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

He said: "Our adherence to these principles of foreign policy is dictated by the nature of our state and our social system." The establishment of the socialist system has rooted out the social causes both of China's submission to any foreign oppression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad in any form, he noted.

"The world today is in the throes of intense turbulence, and this turbulent situation will not end so long as imperialism and hegemonism exist in the world. No matter what happens outside China, we will adhere to the policy of independence," he declared.

"We will also persist in the treating all countries, big or small, as equals and consistently stand on the side of all oppressed nations and developing countries as well as all other countries and people working for world peace. China will never seek hegemony and will never allow any hegemonists to subdue it," he added.

Peng Zhen said that China follows the policy of opening to the outside world on the premise of independence and will continue to do so in the future. China will continue to expand its economic, technical and cultural exchanges with other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The draft stipulates that foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners can invest in China and enter into economic cooperation with Chinese economic organizations. All foreign economic organizations in China must abide by the laws of the people's Republic of China, and their lawful rights and interests will be protected by the laws of the People's Republic of China.

In accordance with international practice, he said, China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad, and at the same time, calls on them to abide by the laws of the country in which they take up residence and to live in harmony with the people of that country. China protects the legitimate rights and interests of foreigners residing in China and, at the same time, requires that they abide by the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Peng Zhen said China's foreign policy represents the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and is in conformity with those of the people of the world. The draft stipulates that the state shall educate the people in both patriotism and internationalism. The tradition of patriotism and internationalism of the Chinese people must be handed down from generation to generation. "This is the basic guarantee for adhering to our independent foreign policy," he added.

Peng on Economy

OW260934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0925 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Resolutely shifting the focus of the nation's work to socialist modernization of the economy is a major strategic principle in China and all other work should serve this new focal point.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made this statement at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

Peng Zhen said the consolidation and strengthening of the country, the stability and prosperity of Chinese society and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life will, in the final analysis, be determined by the development of production and the success of the modernization program.

This strategic principle must be implemented unswervingly unless there should be a large-scale invasion by enemy forces, he said. Even in that event, economic construction required by the war and permitted by the actual situation must still be carried out. Recording this principle in the constitution is entirely necessary.

The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates in its preamble: "The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization" and "...to modernize industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology step by step and turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy."

The people of all nationalities in China must work in concert to fulfill this great task, Peng Zhen said.

Peng on Drafting Constitution

OW260954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution scientifically sums up the historical experience of China's socialist development, reflects the common will and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country, conforms to the situation in China and meets the needs of socialist modernization.

This was stated by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, in his report on the drafting of the revised constitution at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here this afternoon.

Peng Zhen said that two years had been spent on discussing and revising the constitution conscientiously, carefully and meticulously. By exercising democracy, the nationwide discussion effectively pooled the wisdom of the people.

Dwelling on the guidelines for the revision of the constitution, Peng Zhen pointed out that the monumental changes brought about by the Chinese revolution over the past century and more have led the Chinese people to the fundamental conclusion: But for the Chinese Communist Party there would be no New China, and only socialism can save China.

This is why, he said, the four cardinal principles -- adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party of China, and to Marxiam-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought -- constituted the overall guidelines for drafting the revised constitution.

Peng Zhen gave a six-point explanation on the basic contents of the draft revised constitution.

1. Concerning the people's democratic dictatorship, Peng Zhen said this is a system created by the Chinese people under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party that conforms to China's realities and revolutionary traditions.

The nature of the state as a people's democratic dictatorship, he said, determines that in China the people are the masters of the state.

The fact that one billion people wield state power is a reliable guarantee for the fundamental interests of the people, Peng Zhen stressed. It also ensures that China will be able to weather any storm. China's state system and social system provide de facto and de jure guarantees that Chinese citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights.

2. On China's socialist economic system, Peng Zhen said that the draft reaffirms socialist public ownership of the means of production as the foundation of this system.

While upholding the leading position of the state sectors of the economy, he noted, diverse economic forms must be developed so the whole national economy will flourish.

3. Discussing socialist spiritual civilization, Peng Zhen pointed out that efforts must be made to expand education and improve its standards, raise the educational level of the workers, peasants and cadres, broaden the ranks of intellectuals and train all types of professionals.

Modernization of science and technology, Peng Zhen added, is a key link in the country's modernization program. The development of natural and social sciences, and the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge are of paramount importance for socialist construction.

Peng Zhen stressed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the fundamental principle guiding ideological work.

Citing the articles concerning education in ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the law and the advocacy of the civic virtues of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, he said these provisions are intended to imbue more and more citizens with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline so that a new standard of social morality is fostered and the Chinese nation acquires a vigorous, revolutionary mental outlook.

4. On the structure of the state, Peng Zhen said that a number of new and important provisions about the state structure have been incorporated into the draft. They mainly deal with the following aspects:

— Strengthening the system of people's congresses;

-- Restoring the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the state;

-- Establishing a State Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the whole country;

-- Putting overall responsibility for the State Council on the premier;

-- Strengthening the local organs of state power under the unified leadership of the central authorities;

-- Changing the system of the rural people's commune which now combines government administration and economic management, and establishing organs of political power at the township level. The people's commune will be solely an organizational form of the rural collective economy; and

-- Stipulating that state leaders, including the chairman and vice-chairman of the state, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council, shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

5. On the unity of the country and the unity of all the nationalities, Peng Zhen said that to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people including the compatriots in Taiwan. It is an inevitable trend in accord with the desires of the people and no political party, force or individual can resist it, Peng Zhen added. It is an internal affair of China and no foreign country has the right to interfere in it, he said. After peaceful reunification, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of self-government as a special administrative region, he stated.

He said it is a basic principle followed by the Communist Party of China and the government to work for the equality, unity and common prosperity of all nationalities. The system of autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities is a correct system which has proved in practice to be suited to China's conditions.

6. The draft stipulates that the basic principle for China's foreign policy is independence, Peng Zhen said. This means development of diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, strengthening unity with the peoples of other countries, supporting the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve a national independence and develop their national economies, and striving to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

In conclusion, Peng Zhen said that after the draft of the revised constitution is formally adopted by the National People's Congress, it will go into ffect as the fundamental law of the state with supreme authority and legal force. It will be the general statute for running the country and ensuring its stability in the new historical period, he stated.

Peng Zhen's 17,000-character speech drew warm applause.

Ye Jianying Interviewed

HK250756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Ye Jianying Makes Important Statements When Interviewed by Our Reporters on the Eve of the NPC Session"]

[Text] On the morning of 24 November, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying received RENMIN RIBAO reporters Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525], Jiang Feng [5592 6912] and Luo Zisu [5012 5261 5685] for an interview, during which he made important statements.

Chairman Ye, in excellent spirits, spoke happily of the imminent Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He said this session will adopt a new constitution. This new constitution has been formulated after the party led the people of the whole country to discuss and revise it. This is a coustitution drawn up by the people themselves, and the people have the duty to supervise its implementation and to supervise the government in acting in accordance with it. After the new constitution is adopted, the whole body of party members must publicize it and act as models in practicing it.

When reporters asked him about his hopes for the younger generation, Chairman Ye said: I am old now, more than 80 years of age. China's future belongs to the young people. Young people are full of vigor and vitality, and after all, the future of China is theirs. For the sake of the future, the young people must cooperate with the old people and guarantee the implementation of the constitution.

Chairman Ye expressed earnest hopes in the old cadres. He said the old cadres have gone through the twists and turns of history, following a winding track, and they have been engaged in revolution for a relatively long time. They posses abundant experience and have relatively profound experience of struggle. Our high-ranking cadres followed Chairman Mao in making revolution for several decades, and were educated and cultivated by Chairman Mao for a long time. But for Chairman Mao's leadership, we might still be living today in the Shanghai concessions.

The old cadres should regard their memoirs as material for educating the young, and pass on to them the lessons of defeat and the experiences of success. This new constitution has been gained after long struggle and after countless successes and failures. We must greatly cherish it, and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

On the modernization of the armed forces, Chairman Ye said the army is the pillar of state political power. The morale of our armed forces is very high and there is great solidarity between all levels. This is a place where we have made progress. The cadres and workers in the factories have turned out advanced weapons, and the people who use those weapons must master them. The armed forces must implement and defend the constitution.

Deputies Interviewed

OW251004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Encouraging news from all parts of the country has been brought in by deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which opens November 26.

Veteran labor hero Wang Chonglun, a new member of the Communist Party Central Committee, is enthusiastic about the Sixth Five-Year Plan to be adopted at the forthcoming session. Known as "the man running ahead of time" for his technical innovations in China's earlier five-year plans, Wang stressed that success "depends mainly on the effort and the initiative of the Chinese people, including the workers, as masters of the country."

A deputy to the National People's Congress since 1954, Wang is now vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. He called on workers throughout the country to work conscientiously for the fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. "I am planning a veteran labor heroes' meeting for this purpose," he said.

Deputies from Daqing brought to Beijing the oil workers' pledge to fulfil the 1982 state plan.

Started in the early 1960's, Daqing oil field has won national fame for its self-reliant, hard-working spirit. Now accounting for half of the country's total crude oil output, it already fulfilled the state production quota for the first ten months of this year ahead of time.

Zhou Zhanao, a Daqing pioneer and today one of the trade union leaders there, said the annual oil output of Daqing will stay above the 50-million-ton mark during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, though many of its oil wells are aging.

A seasoned rural cadre and party secretary of Wenjiang Prefecture, Gao Weilong from Sichuan expressed the joy and wishes of the peasants.

Sichuan ranks first in China in terms of population and grain output. Guanghan County in Gao's prefecture is one of China's first rural areas to introduce a system of responsibility in agricultural production, which has helped it increase its income per capita by 15 percent this year over 1981. A further increase of about 18 percent is planned for 1985.

The peasants welcome the responsibility system and wish to see it guaranteed by law, Gao Weilong said. The 12th party congress held last September encouraged peasants to get better off through labor. The peasants are really jubilant, he said.

"We peasants attach great importance to the Sixth Five-Year Plan," he said. "Actually, many have their own five-year plans to produce more and earn more." To develop and stabilize the responsibility system is a "must" if the country is to quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the centry. The peasants wish to achieve the goal, so do the rural cadres working at the grass-roots level, he said.

Ma Xingyuan, governor of coastal Fujian Province in southeast China where special economic policies are being implemented, expects the new constitution and the Sixth Five-Year Plan to be adopted at the coming N.P.C. session to "propel the development of our special economic zones". The Xiamen Special Economic Zone has been developing satisfactorily. More and more businessmen are coming from abroad for business talks, he said.

Fujian has about 9.4 million hectares of mountain areas and a coastline of 3,300 kilometers. The governor believed the new five-year plan will enable Fujian to bring out its strong points in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, light industry, foreign trade, cash crops and science and education.

Zhao Ximing, who is in charge of the communist youth league's cultural, recreational and sports activities, said young people across the country are interested in the questions to be discussed at the N.P.C. session, particularly in China's modernization program.

China has 200 million young people between the age of 14 and 25, Zhao Ximing said. They are studying and working hard. "Their enthusiasm is a key factor in fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan," he noted.

Long Mei and Yu Rong of Mongolian nationality, known as "heroic little sisters on the grassland" for protecting a herd of sheep in a snowstorm 18 years ago, came to the session with a joint proposal for cultivating among the young people love for the country and the collective. Both are young mothers now and work as youth league activists.

Deputies from Taiwan Province expressed the belief that the new constitution will promote the reunification of the country. The prospects held out by the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan will be helpful to that cause, they said.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS OPENING OF NPC, CPPCC

HK261024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Create a New Situation With Concerted Efforts -- Greeting the Opening of the Fifth Sessions of the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC opens today in Beijing. This session will discuss and adopt the new constitution and several laws, examine and approve the report by Premier Zhao Ziynag on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and adopt a corresponding resolution. The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, which opened 2 days ago, will discuss and adopt the new CPPCC constitution, and all members of the CPPCC National Committee will also attend several meetings of the NPC as observers and join in discussions on national affairs. These two sessions are two extremely important meetings in our efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization after the 12th CPC National Congress. We extend our cordial congratulations on the opening of these two sessions and hope that they will achieve success.

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang expounded the problem of building a high degree of socialist democracy. He pointed out: "The steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization." "We must closely link the building of socialist democracy with that of the socialist legal system so that socialist democracy is institutionalized and codified into laws." He reiterated that our party would continue to adhere to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe," that our party will continue to strengthen its cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, personnages of minority nationalities, and patriots in the religious circles, and expand the patriotic united front. The NPC is our country's highest organ of state power; the CPPCC is the important organization of the Chinese people's patriotic united front, as well as an important foum to give full play to socialist democracy in our country's political life. As provided by the new constitution which is to be adopted soon, strengthening the roles of the NPC and the CPPCC is of extremely great significance to the building of socialist democracy, to the improvement of the socialist legal system, and to uniting the people of all nationalities and all circles throughout the country in our efforts to create a new situation with concerted efforts.

The people are the masters in a socialist country. The people's congress system is a basic political system that enables the Chinese people to exercise their powers and administer the country as its masters. From the first session to the current session of the Fifth NPC, our country has undergone a profound course of setting to right things which had been thrown into disorder, and has effected a historic change. The NPC and its Standing Committee have completed a great deal of work in this course and played important roles in developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system. As far as legislation is concerned, the second session of the NPC adopted seven laws, including the criminal law, the law on criminal procedure, and so on; the third session adopted four laws, including the revised marriage law and nationality law; the fourth session adopted the law governing economic contracts and the law governing income taxes for foreign enterprises, and approved in principle the draft law of civil procedures. At the same time, the NPC Standing Committee also adopted other laws and regulations of legal nature such as the law governing environmental protection (for trial implementation), the law governing cultural relics protection, the law governing food hygiene, and so on. All these show that our country has already made a big step forward in improving socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in China.

The absolutely lawless situation which emerged in the period when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were running amok is gone forever. In order to further improve socialist democracy and guarantee the people's right to be the master, the system of the people's congress has also been constantly improved. According to the related laws adopted at the second session, deputies to county people's congresses are elected directly by electors, and the people's congresses at and above the county level have to set up their standing committees. In recent years, as the responsible people of the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have attended the NPC Standing Committee sessions as observers, we have managed to maintain a closer link between the superior and the subordinate. All these measures help the people's congress to more effectively reflect the will and needs of the people and exercise the power which the people entrusts to it. In the new constitution which is to be submitted to the current session for examination and approval, we have taken a new step toward the improvement of the people's democratic system of our country.

This constitution has provided more thorough, more complete and more realistic definitions of citizen's rights and obligations, expanded the competence of the NPC Standing Committee, and, through a series of stipulations governing state organs, effected an important reform of the state system. We can be sure that the adoption and implementation of this new constitution will enable a further development of socialist democracy and the legal system of our country, and thus ensure prolonged stability of the country. In this way, the new constitution will provde an essential condition for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The CPPCC is an organization of the patriotic united front formed in the course of the Chinese people's revolution and construction over a long period. During the new democratic revolution, the united front was named by Comrade Mao Zedong as one of the three major "magic weapons" for winning victory in the revolution; in the period of socialist construction, although the exploiting system and exploiting classes have been eliminated, it is still possible and necessary to expand rather than abolish the united front. The 12th party congress pointed out: It is necessary to exert all our efforts to further consolidate and strengthen the widest patriotic united front consisting of all socialist laborers and patriots who support socialism and the unification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as overseas Chinese. The united front is still an indispensable "magic weapon" for fulfilling the general task of our party in the new historical period, for realizing the four modernizations step by step and for the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland. The Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC will revise the CPPCC constitution on the basis of these reasons and the new constitution will better express the position and role of the patriotic united front in the new period, so as to better adapt the work of the CPPCC to the demands of the new historical stage.

Inspired by the 12th CPC National Congress, the Chinese people are energetically creating a new situation in socialist modernization. We have decided our general tasks in the new historical period and the strategic objective in economic development within this century. In order to realize this grand strategic objective we have also decided to take two major steps in our strategy: In the first decade, we will mainly concentrate on laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating conditions; in the second decade, we will usher in a new period of economic prosperity. It is precisely based on this strategic plan that we worked out the Sixth 5-Year Plan which will be examined and approved by the coming session of the National People's Congress. This plan will continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. It is designed to further solve various problems left over by history which hinder economic development, to settle all sorts of important issues arising in our new practice, to strive for a decisive victory in realizing the fundamental improvement of the state financial and economic situation, and to lay a more solid foundation and create better conditions for the national economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. To turn China, once an economically and culturally backward country, into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country with modern industry, is indeed one of the greatest creative projects in human history. We must encourageously advance ahead with an unswerving revolutionary spirit and in a down-to-earth manner. We must advance our cause through efforts of one 5-year plan after another, through struggle in one yearly plan after another, by settling one problem after another and improving one area of our work after another.

Since the 12th CPC National Congreee, the whole nation has been full of confidence. We believe that the Fifth Sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC will certainly express the desire of the people of all nationalities and all walks of life and will make their due contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization!

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC OPENS 24 NOV

Deng Opens Committee Session

OW241120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) opened in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Warm applause burst forth when Dent Xiaoping, chairman of the National Committee, declared the session open, and the band struck up the national anthem.

Deng Xiaoping said that over the past five years, great progress has been made in the work of the united front and that of the C.P.P.C.C., paving the way for greater development.

"Our united front has expanded on an unprecedented scale, comprising not only all socialist laborers but also patriots who support socialism and those who support the unification of the motherland. It is the broadest united front of patriots," he stated. "We must adhere to the policy of 'long-term coexistence and mutual supervision' and the principle of 'treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe', strengthen cooperation with the democratic parties, non-party personalities and all other patriots, and work together to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of the country and in the work of the C.P.P.C.C."

The C.P.P.C.C. is an important instrument for promoting socialist democracy in China's political life. Its National Committee is composed of representatives of the Communist Party, the democratic parties, non-party persons, people's organizations, minority nationalities, various walks of life, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and returned overseas Chinese, as well as specially invited people.

The current session, the last of the Fifth National Committee, will examine and adopt a revised constitution of the C.P.P.C.C. and discuss the work of the C.P.P.C.C. in the new historical period. The National Committee members will also attend the forthcoming Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress as observers and participate in the deliberation of affairs of the state.

Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and of the Committee for the Revision of the C.P.P.C.C. Constitution, made an explanation of the draft of the revised document.

He said that the decision to revise the constitution was taken at the third plenary session of the Fifth National Committee in September 1980. This was because the work of the united front and the C.P.P.C.C. had entered a new historical period as a result of the tremendous progress in the country's political, economic and cultural field since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Decmeber 1978.

The draft submitted to the session for examination, he explained, incorporated a wide range of opinions and suggestions from members of the C.P.P.C.C. national and local committees, the democratic parties and people's organizations.

He said the draft sets out the tasks and role of the C.P.P.C.C. in more explicit terms. The united front will continue to be an important instrument of the Chinese people for uniting and striving to build the country and reunify the motherland.

In the new historical period, Liu Lantao said, the C.P.P.C.C. should try its best to help modernize the country, promote the reunification of the motherland and defend world peace.

He described the primary functions of the C.P.P.C.C. as conducting consultations on the major policies and important affairs of the state and issues relating to the life of the people, and supervising the work of the state organs by making suggestions and criticism.

Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, delivered a report on the work of its Standing Committee.

Outlining the work done in the past year, he said C.P.P.C.C. members took an active part in deliberating state affairs through consultations, exercising democratic supervision over state organs by presenting their views in a variety of ways, and making new contributions to the country's socialist modernization.

He called on people of all nationalities in the country, the democratic parties, non-party democrats, patriotic religious figures and other patriotic compatriots at home and abroad to strengthen unity and work to make China a powerful, modern socialist country.

The First Session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee was held in 1978. Each National Committee sits for a term of five years. The fifth National Committee had 2,054 members at the time of its fourth session last year, and 59 of them have died of illness. Professor Fan Shoukang, who returned from the United States last April to settle on the mainland, and Huang Zhicheng, a former major and flight instructor in the Kuomintang air force who flew a military plane to the mainland from Taiwan last year, have been added to the fifth National Committee.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Beijing attended today's meeting.

Hu Ziang Work Report

OW241300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) has made much progress in its work since the first session of its fifth National Committee was held in 1978.

This was stated by Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, at its fifth session which opened here today.

As the broadest patriotic united front organization in China, the C.P.P.C.C. has enjoyed a rising status and played an increasing role in the nation's political life, Hu Ziang said. It is now entering a new stage of historical development.

Hu Ziang made these statements in his report on the work of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee over the last year.

In the nation-wide discussions on the draft of the revised national constitution, Hu Ziang said, the C.P.P.C.C. organized special forums on socialist modernization, the socialist legal system, the basic rights and obligations of the citizens, and nationality and religious affairs. Many valuable ideas and proposals were put forward at these forums. The National Committee also drafted a new constitution for the C.P.P.C.C.

Hu Ziang said the C.P.P.C.C. also organized professionals among its members to make investigations into certain special subjects in various areas. The proposals they tabled on the basis of their findings include ways of improving the living and working conditions of middle-aged intellectuals whose workload is heavy, measures for protecting cities of historical and cultural significance and scenic sites, strengthening physical education in middle and primary schools and controlling hepatitis. These proposals received much attention from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government departments concerned.

The C.P.P.C.C. has also helped the growth of education by encouraging the running of non-governmental schools. It called a meeting of leaders of the democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Vocational Education Society to discuss the issue. As a result, some 600 spare-time schools with a total enrollment of 100,000 have been set up by democratic parties and people's organizations.

This is in line with the government policy of encouraging people's organizations and other institutions to run spare-time schools and special courses in order to train qualified professions as rapidly as possible.

Hu Ziang said the C.P.P.C.C. has done a lot of work for the reunification of the country including Taiwan. The C.P.P.C.C. has also helped departments concerned and local governments improve the living and working conditions of compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, dependents of overseas Chinese and people who are now in Taiwan, and former Kuomintang personnel who have crossed over.

The C.P.P.C.C. sent a top-level delegation to visit Japan last year, invited Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese prime minister, to speak to the C.P.P.C.C., and received 50 other foreign statesmen, visitors and journalists.

A special committee under the C.P.P.C.C. has in the past year collected and solicited 1,400 articles and documents of historical and cultural interest, which run to a total of some 14 million words, and reprinted more than 30 books and journals of a similar nature, Hu Ziang said.

On the C.P.P.C.C.'s future tasks, Hu Ziang said it will work with other departments concerned to create conditions that will enable intellectuals to play a greater role in China's modernization program. It will keep closer contacts with people from various walks of life and hold consultations on matters relating to cardinal government policies, the nation's political, economic and social life and other questions of major importance. It will also exercise democratic supervision through proposals and criticisms and help state organs improve their work and raise their efficiency.

He said the C.P.P.C.C. will strengthen ties and solidarity with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, strive to establish ties with people of various walks of life in Taiwan, and make new contributions to the great cause of reunifying the motherland. It will carry out people-to-people diplomacy so as to promote and enhance unity and friendship between the Chinese people and people of other lands, Hu Ziang said.

Liu Lantao on Constitution

OW260239 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The following is the text of the explanation of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution made by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee:

Explanation of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution by Liu Lantao on 24 November 1982.

Chairman, vice chairmen, members of the CPPCC National Committee:

Entrusted by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and on behalf of the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee, I am going to explain the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution.

The CPPCC had two constitutions before; one was adopted in 1954 and the other in 1978. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution that has been presented to you for examination now is the third constitution of the CPPCC. The constitution adopted in 1978 was formulated by the First Plenary Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee after the crushing of the Jiang Qing conterrevolutionary clique. This constitution played a positive role in reinstating and developing the work of the CPPCC. However, under the influence of the left guiding ideology, some of its contents still followed the erroneous theory and wording of the Cultural Revolution. Following the tremendous changes in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in our country brought about after the crushing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPPCC's organizational work and operation also underwent great changes. The work of the united front and the CPPCC entered into a new historical period of development. For this reason, the CPPCC felt that its constitution must reflect the new situation and tasks so that its work would better suit the needs in the new stage. In view of this situation, the Third Session of the CPPCC National Committee decided in September 1980 to revise the CPPCC constitution and formed the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as its chairman and Liu Lantao, Zhu Yunshan (deceased), Shi Liang and Hu Juewen as its vice chairmen. Shortly afterward, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee held its first meeting, during which Chairman Deng Xiaoping explicitly set forth the principles and tasks in revising the CPPCC constitution. That meeting also decided to set up a Secretariat to take charge of the day-to-day affairs of revising the constitution.

In June 1982 the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee held its second meeting, during which the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution was discussed and adopted. In July the same year the 19th Meeting of the 5th CPPCC National Committee adopted a resolution to hand over the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution to all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and various local CPPCC committees as well as various democratic parties and mass organizations for their review and to request their opinions on the revision. The work of soliciting opinions was extensively carried out throughout the nation from July through September. It was unprecedented in CPPCC history, considering the great number of people of various sectors participating in the review of the draft. While it was an extensive discussion of the CPPCC constitution, it was also a restudy of the party's unified front theory and policies. Seen from the situation of the discussion, everyone basically supported the draft. They maintained that the draft was reflected the party's principles and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, eliminated the erroneous left theory and wording in the 1978 constitution, summed up the CPPCC's basic experiences gained from its work of over 30 years, and reflected the requirements for the united front and the CPPCC during the new historical stage of development. At the same time, they also put forward many fine opinions about the revision.

In the light of these opinions and under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPPCC Constitutional Revision Committee's 3d and 4th sessions held in mid-November made the final revision and additions to the draft. The final draft has now been presented for your review.

I would now like to make a concise explanation of certain major issues in the draft.

First, the nature of the CPPCC. In the course of revising the CPPCC constitution, the nature of the CPPCC was everyone's concern. After the discussion, it was unanimously ascertained that the state's supreme power must be exercised in a unified manner by the NPC and that the CPPCC is a united front organization under CPC leadership.

Our country's patriotic united front was formed and developed in the protracted process of revolution and construction. In the course of the new historical period, the number of united front targets has kept on increasing, not decreasing, and the scope of united front work has become increasingly broader, not narrower. The united front is still an important and vital magic weapon with which the people of our country will fight in unity to construct and unify their motherland. In view of our long historical experience and the necessity of the united front in the new period, the CPPCC will continue to be a highly effective organization for consolidating and developing the patriotic united front.

In its general program, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution has clearly defined the nature of the CPPCC as a united front organization. It must be emphatically pointed out here that the stipulations concerning the CPPCC's nature in the draft of the CPPCC constitution are entirely identical with the relevant elaborations in the preamble of the draft of the revised PRC constitution. This is the first time that the CPPCC's nature, status and functions have been stipulated in explicit terms in the state's cardinal law. This will have important guiding significance and far-reaching influence on our country's united front and CPPCC operations.

Second, the CPPCC's tasks. It was pointed out in the report of the CPC Central Committee adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress: The general task of the CPC in the new historical period is to unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly in achieving step by step the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and in making China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. The report added: We shall pursue the great aim of reunifying the motherland, and we shall carry on the struggle against hegemonism in defense of world peace. It continued: In the next 5 years, we should strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the party.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress: In a long period to come, we must diligently do the following four things: restructure the state administration and the economic setup, build a socialist spiritual civilization, strike at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that undermine socialism, and rectify party style and consolidate the party organization.

The CPPCC will do its utmost and, guided by the four cardinal principles, continue to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and work hard to accomplish the above-mentioned four tasks and create a new situation of socialist modernization. In this regard, explicit terms have been stipulated in the general program and general principles of work of the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution in accordance with the CPPCC's specific conditions and its previous experience.

The 12th CPC National Contress clearly pointed out: While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

We must emphasize here that with regard to building a spiritual civilization, the CPPCC must fully understand and use its favorable conditions and do a good job in this regard with great enthusiasm and initiative. On cultural construction, the CPPCC should resort to all possible means to bring the CPPCC members' specializations and role into play since the overwhelming majority of CPPCC members are intellectuals. On ideological construction, a great number of CPPCC members should make use of their rich experiences to set an example for other people and educate other people. When these conditions have been fully utilized, the CPPCC can make still greater contributions to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

Third, political consultations and democratic supervision. According to historical experience, the principal functions of the CPPCC are conducting political consultations regarding the major policies of the state and important local affairs as well as matters concerning the people's livelihood and relations within the untied front and exercising democratic supervision by way of making suggestions and criticisms.

Political consultations within untied front organizations are an important means by which the Chinese people develop socialist democracy under CPC leadership — a fine tradition in China's political life. The plenary sessions of the CPPCC National Committee and all CPPCC local committees, the sessions of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and all other meetings are important ways to conduct political consultations. Members of the CPPCC committees at all levels are also invited to attend the NPC sessions at the corresponding levels and the related sessions of the NPC Standing Committee as observers and participate in the discussion of important issues concerning state and local affairs. This has been carried out for years and has produced very good results. The trend of developments shows that the channels of political consultations will gradually increase while the content of consultations will also become increasingly richer.

The pooling of wisdom through earnest consultations can help the CPC and the govenrment uphold truth and rectify errors in their work, help readjust the relations between all aspects of the united front and help mobilize the initiative of all quarters to work with one heart and one mind and run the country well. It can help the masses grasp the policies and laws of the state and translate them into the material force of socialist modernization.

The CPPCC, all democratic parties, mass bodies and personages in all fields can exercise supervision by way of making suggestions and criticisms on state affairs. This is also a fine tradition in China's political life. This supervision is different from that of the people's congress. The kind of supervision exercised by the people's congress using state power has a legal binding force, whereas supervision by the CPPCC is a kind of democratic supervision which is not of the nature of state power and therefore does not have that binding force. With regard to the guarantee of exercising state power, the people's congress is fundamentally different from the CPPCC. However, in terms of building a high level of socialist democracy, this difference can make the two organizations supplement each other.

The basic form of the CPPCC's democratic supervision is making suggestions and criticisms. Its constructive purpose is to help state organs improve their work, raise their efficiency and get rid of bureaucracy. If the CPPCC organizations at all levels seriously conduct investigation and study and make constructive suggestions and pertinent criticisms accordingly, they will certainly play very well their active role of democratic supervision and will be welcomed and supported by state organs and organizations concerned.

Fourth, the principle of voluntarism in study. To mobilize and organize the people to study has always been the CPPCC's important work.

In order to carry out socialist modernization, a magnificent cause unprecedented in China's history, we must have a very rich, modern knowledge of culture and science. We especially need correct advanced ideology to guide us and to succeed. Therefore, we advocate studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. However, we must adopt the principle of voluntarism when organizing the people to study. We must not force people to study; if we do, we will not be able to achieve any practical results.

It is necessary to develop the fine study style of integrating theory with practice, emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, upholding the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and making sure not to seize on other's faults, not to slap labels on people and not to wield the big stick.

Fifth, the relations between CPPCC organizations at all levels. All constitutions in the past stipulated that the relationship between the higher organization and the lower one should be that of guidance. All CPPCC local committees must observe and fulfill CPPCC National Committee resolutions of countrywide nature, and lower CPPCC local committees must observe and fulfill higher CPPCC local committee resolutions of local nature. Aside from that, the relationship of leaders and followers between the CPPCC organizations does not exist. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution also sums up our past experience and makes stipulations on how the higher and lower CPPCC organizations can strengthen their ties so as to bring the role of guidance of higher organizations to lower ones into full play. This not only shows the political unity of CPPCC organizations at all levels but also helps local CPPCC committees at all levels do their work in line with local conditions independently and dutifully.

Sixth, the Chairman's Council. Along with the development of the situation, the CPPCC's work has become increasingly heavy. The Standing Committee which is in charge of CPPCC affairs cannot hold meetings often to do the work because it has a relatively large membership. In order to strengthen the leadership over important day-to-day work, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution stipulates that the chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and the CPPCC local committees should be in charge of the Standing Committees' work and that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general should form the Chairman's Council to handle the Standing Committee's important day-to-day work. This practice has actually existed for some time. It is now systematized to implement democratic centralism and bring the role of collective leadership into full play.

Seventh, the establishment of local committees. Generally speaking, the CPPCC organizations are developing in China as a whole. However, we should determine whether a CPPCC organization is or is not set up in line with local conditions. The draft of the revised CPPCC constitution stipulates that all autonomous prefectures, municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, counties, autonomous counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government should set up CPPCC local committees if necessary. Compared with the stipulations in the 1978 CPPCC constitution, the draft has shown tremendous progress in guiding ideology. It meets the needs of the continuous development of the present patriotic united front and is therefore appropriate.

All members: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution has, under the guidance of the line, principles and policies laid down at the 12th CPC Congress and on the basis of the CPPCC's historical experience, incorporated a wide range of opinions and suggestions from all sides. Therefore, it may be called a product of integrating the party's line, principles and policies, particulary the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, with the concrete practice of the CPPCC. It is also the crystalization of the collective wisdom within the united front.

Personally founded by Chairman Mao Zedong and Chairman Zhou Enlai, the CPPCC traversed its glorious course under their leadership. Chairman Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai took great pains to develop the CPPCC. Their imperishable contributions will always be cherished and are worth learning from. After discussion and approval by this plenary session, the draft of the revised CPPCC constitution will be the third CPPCC constitution. It will certainly play an important role in creating the new situation in the work of the CPPCC in the new historical period and prepare the way for the successful opening of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

I submit the above explanation to the session for discussion.

NIE RONGZHEN PRAISES FRONTIER SOLDIERS

OW240429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, expressed cordial regards and respect to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters guarding the motherland's islands and frontiers. He praised them as the most lovable people.

On 20 November, after watching the PLA General Logistics Department's videotapes of its investigation of the PLA units on the frontiers and islands. Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote a letter to Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and Wang Ping, political commissar, praising the department's investigation. He wrote: You have done a tremendous thing in sending so many cadres to travel thousands of li on a difficult journey to visit the vast numbers of commanders and fighters guarding the frontiers and islands of the motherland.

Nie Rongzhen said: The life of cadres and fighters guarding the frontiers and islands is extremely difficult. Seeing that they fought and lived in such a difficult environment and dedicated their youth and strength for the security of the motherland, I was deeply moved. They are the most lovable persons.

He said: Our leadership at all levels should show concern for the difficulties of the cadres and fighters on the frontiers and islands and should do what they can to help them resolve their difficulties.

During the department's investigation tours, the commanders and fighters' moving deeds in overcoming difficulties and guarding the frontiers and islands, as well as the true picture of all aspects of their life -- clothing, food, housing, transportation, lighting, water, rescue and treatment of the wounded and the sick, cultural life, logistic training and farm and sideline production -- and the difficulties they faced were recorded and reported to the leading comrades of the Military Commission. In accordance with the instruction of the leading comrades of the Military Commission, the General Logistics Department has appropriated a special fund and is proceeding to resolve the over 5,000 big and small problems reported during the investigation.

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GATT SESSION CONTINUES DESPITE DIFFERENCES

OW281910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon because of great differences over some main issues, conference chairman Allan MacEachen of Canada announced here today. The meeting had been planned to end today.

At today's meeting, which was mainly one of private consultations, the representatives expressed the hope that the differences would be solved through final efforts. Observers here think that as the gaps are so big the 88-nation trade conference can only reach some face-saving agreements.

The United States wants the European Economic Community to phase out agricultural export subsidies over a two-year period. American trade officials have threatened that if the EEC should refuse to yield on agricultural export subsidies, the United States would have also to subsidize the exports of its own farm products and dump billions of dollars' worth of surplus U.S. dairy products on the world market. But the EEC side still refused to do so today.

The United States and the EEC tentatively agreed to put off their dispute over agricultural subsidies to a ministerial meeting between the two sides in Brussels next month.

On the question of banking, insurance and other non-merchandise transactions, many developed countries remained in opposition to U.S. attempts to extend GATT's free trade rules to these areas. They considered the U.S. proposal as favorable to banks and insurance companies with rich resources in their effort to infiltrate Third World countries and to bring under their control banks and insurance trade in these countries.

On the rules for safeguards, or temporary import curbs, developing countries contended that it is unfair to single out any one exporting nation for applying safeguard controls. But the EEC countries want to continue selecting individual countries as targets for import controls.

On the question of fighting protectionism, the developing countries, together with Australia and the United States, were in favor of including into the final political declaration a sort of commitment to a standstill in future protectionist actions. However, the EEC refused to make any commitment on this question, saying that it is unrealistic to do so.

As matters stand now, the meeting is not likely to agree on a "package deal". An EEC spokesman has made it clear that the EEC will issue a separate declaration in view of its differences with other countries on a number of issues, the issue of agricultural trade in particular.

PRC Observer Speaks

OW252003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 25 (XINHUA) -- China is ready to explore the possibilities of further developing relations with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a Chinese representative said at the GATT Ministerial Conference here today.

Pu Zhaomin, speaking in his capacity as an observer at the conference, said that China hopes that progress will be made "in improving the existing trading system."

He said that the world economic organization should "play its due role in improving the north-south relations" and "in respecting and giving special attention to the interests of the developing countries."

The Chinese representative said that great changes have taken place in international trade in the past three decades. He referred especially to the emergence of Third World countries. "To adjust to the changed circumstances, establishment of a new international economic order has become an unavoidable task," he said. He noted that the GATT should improve some of its provisions to accommodate to the changes.

The Chinese representative expressed support to the Third World demand that the developed countries refrain from setting new tariff or non-tariff trade barriers and reduce and abandon their protectionist measures.

He said, "The special needs of the developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, should be taken care of, and their terms of trade should be improved."

He urged the conference to make contributions to an early solution of these problems which, he said, would help revitalize the world economy to the benefit of both the developing and developed countries.

On China's trade policy, Pu Zhaomin said China will firmly carry out the policy of "opening to the outside world" and make efforts "to expand economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit."

The GATT ministerial meeting opened here yesterday with the participation of 88 signatory states and some countries as observers. The conferenece is scheduled to last through Nov. 27.

RENMIN RIBAO on Meeting

HK241042 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 7

["Short Commentary": "A Difficult Meeting"]

[Text] The GATT meeting being attended by trade ministers from 88 countries opened today in Geneva. The meeting is being convened at a time when the economic crisis in the Western world continues, trade friction is aggravated and a new trade war might inflict greater economic catastrophe on the whole world. Its success or failure will have a bearing on the prestige of GATT, which aims at removing trade barriers and realizing free international multilateral trade. It is also a severe test as to whether leading trade groups and countries of the Western world can cooperate with one another to overcome economic difficulties.

At present, rising protectionism and the aggravation of a trade war are actually a matter between the EEC, the United States and Japan, whose export volume accounts for more than 50 percent of the total export volume of the world. In order to evade the most serious economic crisis since the war, they have placed restrictions on the products of their opponents exported to their markets while doing their utmost to sell their products in their opponents' markets. While taking various "protectionist" measures, they are shouting the slogan of "resolutely oppose protectionism" to deal with their trade opponents. This is the main reason why people have not placed much hope on the ministerial meeting in Geneva.

Of course the main victims in this trade war are primarily Third World nations which are numerous. The export quantity of their primary products has decreased and prices have dropped drastically. The export of their finished products such as textiles, shoes shoes, agricultural products, tropical products and so forth to developed countries has also been restricted rigidly. People are not optimistic over a settlement of this problem.

Trade may promote economic development; however, protectionism in the West only obstructs economic growth. It is unfortunate that protectionism always gains ground when an economic crisis is aggravating. This was the case with the economic depression period during the 1930's; there is no exception today. Overcoming the present predicament is a difficult problem facing the meeting.

EDITORIAL SEES THIRD WORLD ECONOMY WORSENING

HK231251 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Xiaoping [7115 1420 1627]: "Why the Economies of Developing Countries are Worsening"]

[Text] Economic conditions of the developing countries obviously have been worsening over the past few years because the developed countries have done their utmost to shift their crises to the Third World. This situation is becoming more and more serious.

-- Production is stagnant, economic growth rates are falling drastically, urban unemployment rates are hitting alltime highs, and the speed of economic development is generally slowing down. The annual GNP growth rate of all developing countries -- including petroleum exporting countries -- reached an average of 6.1 percent during the 1966-1976 period but decreased for 4 years after 1978 and dropped to 0.6 percent in 1981, being the lowest level in 20 years and lagging far behind the 7 percent annual increase target specified by the United Nations for development during the 1980's. What deserves particular attention is that the Third World countries that export manufactured goods have shown a negative growth for the first time. These countries maintained a relatively high economic growth rate during the 1970's. Their growth rate went from 9.4 percent in 1973 to minus 0.2 percent in 1981. With production down, the urban unemployment rate of the developing countries has escalated to an alltime high of about 30 percent at present.

-- Exports have decreased, prices of raw materials dropped and earnings from exports declined drastically, resulting in huge deficits in international payments. In 1981 the volume of international trade decreased for the first time since 1958 and the exports of mineral products and petroleum from developing countries dropped by 12 percent and 15 percent respectively. At the same time, world prices of raw materials fell by 15 percent in 1981 compared with 1980 and dropped by a further 8 percent in the first half of this year as against the same period of last year, hitting a 35-year low. As a result, the developing countries' international payments deficits increased from $35.9 billion in 1975 to $109.7 billion in 1981. It can be caluclated in advance that deficits will continue to increase this year. The 13 member states of OPEC will have international payments deficits amounting to $9.5 billion for the first time in more than 20 years.

-- Being heavily in debt, many countries find it difficult to pay back the principal plus interest and even more difficult to attract an influx of funds. In 1972, the developing countries incurred debts amounting to only $98 billion. Today, 10 years later, their debts have increased to $629 billion -- more than 6 times greater than in 1972. The developing countries have gradually lost their ability to repay their huge debts; they can only request resetting a date for paying off their debts.

In 1981, 17 countries rescheduled their debts. In 1981, 26 developing countries have requested rescheduling of their debts. The loss of paying ability makes it more difficult for many developing countries to get new loans. These countries have to cut their expenses and postpone their development plans.

--Inflation is serious and the people's living standards have fallen. Since the 1970's, commodity prices in developing countries have been rising steadily. In many of these countries, prices have soared more desperately than in the developed countries. In developing countries which do not produce petroleum, the annual increase in consumer goods prices was 20 percent in 1978, rising to about 32 percent in 1980 and 1981. In 1981 and 1982, serious inflation caused a decrease in actual per capita income in the developing countries for the first time since 1950. At present, living standards in the developing countries are generally falling and about 800 million people are in absolute poverty.

The worsening of the developing countries' economies is caused chiefly by the old, unequal international economic order and by the developed countries' policies and measures of shifting their economic crises.

The protracted rule and exploitation of colonialism led to the abnormal economic development of many developing countries. The commodity production set up in these countries is still characterized by the export of raw materials. Take the developing countries as a whole. Their income from the export of primary products accounts for three quarters of their foreign exchange earnings. The bulk of manufactured goods and grain they need is imported chiefly from the Western developed countries. At present, the world's commodity market is controlled basically by monopoly organizations of the developed countries, thus putting the developing countries in an extremely unfavorable situation in international trade. The developed countries adopt various means on the one hand to force down the prices of primary products, while on the other hand they continue to raise the prices of their manufactured goods and thus shift their inflation to the developing countries. This results in the daily widening difference between the regular income and expenditure of the developing countries. It is noteworthy that supply exceeding demand in the international oil market is due to the continued economic recession in developed countries in the past few years, the initial results produced by the energy conservation measures and the availability of energy substitutes. The Western countries took the opportunity to dump their stocks of oil to force oil prices down, thereby causing huge economic losses to OPEC member states.

During an economic crisis, the developed countries usually try to solve their economic difficulties at the expense of the developing countries. To defend their industries and stop the increase in unemployment, they adopt protectionist measures of various descriptions such as increased tariffs, import quotas and "voluntary restrictions on exports." These measures hinder the products and manufactured goods -- particularly of the developing countries -- from entering the developed countries' market and add more obstacles to the developing countries' exports. At present more than 100 varieties of the developing countries' fabric and garment products are subject to restrictions other than the tariff barrier. Finding no market, the textile, garment and shoe industries of many developing countries cannot easily be maintained. News about the bankruptcy of companies dealing with these industries is reported from time to time.

To restore an economic balance at home and abroad and to stem inflation, the Western developed countries have also tried to stabilize their economies by reducing the circulation of their currencies, thus causing a rise in the interest rate on the international capital market.

The interest rate on U.S. dollar loans in the European currency market has long remained in double digits (as high as 18 percent in 1981), so that the amount of money paid each year by the developing countries on the principal plus interest accounts for more than 80 percent of the amount of money they borrowed years ago. In 1981 the money paid by the developing countries amounted to $48 billion, being almost 60 percent more than that paid in 1980. This is an important reason why the developing countries have been getting deeper and deeper into debt.

With the developed countries forcing down the prices of raw materials and pushing protectionism, the developing countries earn much less foreign exchange with which to pay off their debts. When their abilities to pay debts dwindle, they have no alternative but to obtain new loans to pay their debts. However, they cannot get loans from reluctant Western commercial bankers because of their deteriorating ability to pay off their debts. As a result, they are incapable of paying off their debts. The developing countries are now caught in this vicious circle.

To cut their budgets and stem inflation, the United States and other leading industrial countries have reduced their spending on aid to foreign countries. They have also extended the period of payment regarding the multilateral governmental development aid which they promised to give. This is actually a way of cutting their aid to foreign countries. At the same time, they have laid down harsh terms for giving new loans. This has a bad influence on many developing countries, forcing them to reduce their imports further and slow down their economic development. Conditions are still more serious in the most underdeveloped countries which rely mainly on foreign governmental aid to develop their economies and solve their difficulties.

There are internal reasons for the worsening of the economies of the developing countries. For example, in drawing up policies for economic development, they have been overanxious in seeking industrial modernization at the expense of the production of grain crops. As a result, their industry and agriculture are seriously disproportionate. They do not have enough grain for self-sufficiency, and they have to use a huge amount of foreign exchange to import grain every year. Their national economic resources cannot cope with their overambitious and hasty industrial development plans. Their heavy fiscal burdens lead to serious inflation, great deficits in international payments and heavy foreign debts. Apart from this, their annual population growth rate is about 2.5 percent. The great increases in population have swallowed a greater part of the economic fruits of developing countries and caused more difficulties in solving employment problems.

In short, the causes of the worsened economies of the developing countries are numerous and complicated. The most fundamental cause is the old international economic order. At present, the international economic order is still controlled by the developed countries. The developed countries monopolize the international division of industry, the international trade and the internatinal money market. The economic arteries of many developing countries are controlled by the developed countries. Under these circumstances, the developing countries find it difficult to exercise sovereignty effectively over their own resources, trade and finance and to protect their economies by adopting effective countermeasures against the shifting of economic crisis by the developed countries. For this reason, to solve the serious economic difficulties confronting them, the developing countries must exert efforts gradually to change the existing international economic order and establish an equal, just and new order.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE ELECTED PRIME MINISTER

OW260822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64-year-old president of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was elected prime minister by the lower house of the Diet this afternoon.

He received 287 of the 497 votes cast, showing his party's majority of 287 seats in the 509-member lower house.

The upper house is to vote later today. Nakasone is guaranteed acceptance by the two houses because of the LDP's big majority in both houses.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his 20-member cabinet resigned en masse this morning, paving the way for his successor. Suzuki announced his resignation on October 12, after two years in office.

Nakasone is to name his cabinet later today after the upper house vote. Nakasone and his new cabinet will be formally inaugurated by Emperor Hirohito Friday night.

Discusses National Policy

OW272210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, newly elected prime minister, today made his first policy speech at a news conference held in his official residence. Nakasone touched on major questions of both internal and external affairs.

On foreign affairs, he advocated alliance with Western countries which, he said, forms the foundation of Japan's foreign policy. Nakasone said that the Japan-U.S. security system is the axis of the two countries' relations, and that only on the basis of this system can relations with communist countries be developed.

Nakasone said his government will, under the guidance of this policy, promote economic cooperation and friendly relations with China.

However, he said, Japan is waiting to see what Japan policy the Soviet Government under Yuri Andropov will produce. "I deem it dangerous not to cultivate dialogue with the most terrible adversary," he said.

When asked how the new cabinet will deal with the U.S. demand for a strengthened Japanese defense system, Nakasone said efforts will be made as far as public opinion and national budget will allow to meet the U.S. requirement. "Japan and the United States are partners in terms of security and safety," he said.

Talking on domestic affairs, Nakasone said the most urgent task in front of the incumbent cabinet is to carry out administrative reform and financial reconstruction. While promising adherence to "financial reconstruction without tax increase" as set forth by Zenko Suzuki's ex-cabinet, he conceded it is "rather difficult" to attain the aim.

On amendment of the constitution, a question which has aroused fears among its neighbors about Japan's revival of militarism, Nakasone said as a veteran of the "Great East Asian War" he knew very well how wars inflict misery. However, he said "No laws and systems are perfect. Review should be made of the constitution."

When questioned about the government's decision to allocate 1 percent of the country's annual gross national product to defense, Nakasone said he will do his best to respect this decision although defense spending may be affected by annual changes in budget appropriations, the financial situation and the gross national product.

Strengths, Weaknesses Assessed

HK270856 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 82 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by correspondents Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1792] and Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046]: "The Japanese Political Situation Reflected by the Nakasone Cabinet"]

[Text] The Suzuki cabinet, which had held office for 2 years and 4 months, came to an end on 26 November, and Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] President Yasuhiro Nakasone was elected Japan's 29th postwar prime minister -- that is, the 45th prime minister in Japan's history -- at the 97th Diet session. Nakasone completed the organization of his cabinet the same evening, and the formation of the new cabinet was announced.

After being elected LDP president, Nakasone repeatedly stated that he would establish an "all-party cooperative system." Judging by the composition of the new cabinet, he has indeed drawn in figures from all factions of the party. The 21 cabinet members include 6 members of the Tanaka faction, 4 of the Suzuki faction, 3 of the Nakasone faction, 6 members of the non-mainstream Fukuda, Komoto and Nakagawa factions, and 2 who are unaffiliated or neutral. It is not strange that the Tanaka and Suzuki factions should hold such obviously strong positions in the new cabinet. The Nakasone faction is a rather small one in the LDP and Nakasone came to power by relying on the full support of the two big Tanaka and Suzuki factions rather than on his own faction. The Tanaka and Suzuki factions have become the two main props of the Nakasone cabinet. This situation reflects the strength of the Nakasone cabinet and also illustrates its limitations and weaknesses. If, during his office, obstacles arise in the alliance of the Nakasone faction with those of Tanaka and Suzuki, the foundation of Nakasone's political power will be shaken.

The establishment of the Nakasone cabinet shows that the leadership stratum of the ruling LDP has reached the stage of "the new replacing the old." Beginning with the final period of the Sato cabinet 10 years ago, the leaders of 5 factions in the party -- Miki, Tanaka, Ohira, Fukuda and Nakasone -- have all held the office of prime minister, and the last named of these old hands has now formed his cabinet. At the same time, the so-called "new leadership stratum" composed of people such as Abe and Nakagawa has also started to show its hand in the just-completed election for the presidency of the LDP. Eleven of the 21 cabinet members are joining the cabinet for the first time. After his election as president, Nakasone repeatedly stressed the principle of "cooperation between three generations -- those born in the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras -- probably because he realized that in the replacement of the old by the new, he would need the support of politicians of the older generation yet not neglect the strong desire of the new generation of politicians to share political power.

It is still too early to depict the color of the Nakasone cabinet.

At present there are certain unknown factors regarding the policies it will pursue in domestic and foreign affairs. On the afternoon of 25 November, speaking on his policies and aspirations at his first press conference after being elected party president, he said that he would endeavor for "easy-to-understand government, politics addressed to the people, and the pioneering of a fresh type of politics." He mentioned in particular that 25 November was the 92d anniversary of the convening of the "first Imperial Diet session" in the 23d year of the Meiji era." He declared that he would "inherit the tradition of the 'Imperial Diet'" and carry out "further great development." When asked about the revision of the constitution, Nakasone had high praise for the "historic role and significance" of the present constitution. He said that the present constitution has "the fine principles of freedom, peace, respect for fundamental human rights and international cooperation," which must be "resolutely maintained." On the other hand, however, due to "changes in the times and the people's thinking," "the correct attitude is to take a good look at and review the constitution in the light of our postwar experience and strive to make it a better constitution." On domestic policies, Nakasone said he would pursue the principle laid down by the Suzuki cabinet of "achieving fiscal reconstruction without tax increases," but added that he had "decided to review" the goal of endeavor set by the Suzuki cabinet of ending the deficit-covering bond issues by 1984, on account of difficulties in the present situation. Answering questions on foreign policy, he said that what he "attaches the greatest importance to is the relationship with the United States." On the basis of this relationship, he would proceed to "develop East-West relations, improve North-South relations, attach importance to cooperative relations with ASEAN and with neighboring countries" and "pursue policies of disarmament and of preserving peace."

The formation of the Nakasone cabinet has evoked varying reactions among economic circles, the governing party and public opinion. According to the Japanese press, the chairman of the Economic Groups Federation and the president of the Japanese Commerce and Industry Council hoped that the new cabinet would unite as one, focus its policies on fiscal reconstruction and administrative reforms and "eliminate economic friction with foreign countries" by means of summit diplomacy. Apart from that, they hoped the cabinet would adopt policies to deal with the gloomy economic scene and support medium and small enterprises. Socialist Party leader Hishima said in a statement that he hoped the new premier would pay attention to the question of "curbing militarization." Komeito Party leader Takeiri said he was worried that the new cabinet would "abandon social welfare" under the pretext of fiscal reconstruction. New Liberal Club leader Tagawa said he was watching carefully to see whether the Nakasone regime would "revise the constitution and increase military strength." Japanese public opinion hopes the new prime minister will resolve to develop "a freshtype of politics," establish "political ethics" and form a cabinet that seriously pushes administrative reform and, in foreign affairs, pays attention to harmonizing relations with the United States, Europe and other countries.

Taking a general view of the Japanese political scene, as Japanese public opinion has pointed out, the Nakasone cabinet is facing "a huge heap" of problems. In particular, in the field of fiscal reconstruction and administrative reforms which the Suzuki cabinet was unable to solve, it is impossible for the new cabinet to take a detour. People here are waiting with uneasy, mixed feelings to see where the "Japanese ship of state" with Premier Nakasone at the helm will head.

PRC DENOUNCES VIETNAM 'SCHEME' IN BEIBU GULF

OW281604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 28 Nov 82

["China Exposes Vietnamese Scheme To Encroach Upon Chinese Territory in Beibu Gulf" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government today solemnly declared that "the so-called boundary line in the Beibu Gulf as asserted by the Vietnamese Government is illegal and null and void."

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry reiterated in a statement issued here today that "Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands are an inalienable part of China's sacred territory."

The statement says: In its "declaration on base line of Vietnam's territorial waters" issued on 12 November 1982, the Vietnamese Government groundlessly declared that the boundary-delimitation convention signed between China and France in 1887 "had defined" the maritime boundary line in the Beibu Gulf, and even described China's Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands as Vietnam's islands, announcing that base lines would be drawn for their territorial sea. This is a willful distortion of the historical Sino-Vietnamese boundary-delimitation convention and a gross violation of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It must be pointed out that the Sino-Vietnamese Boundary-Delimination Convention signed between China and France in 1887 did not in any way delimit the maritime area in the Beibu Gulf. On 26 December 1973. The Vietnamese Government formally stated to the Chinese Government that "owing to the fact that Vietnam has been in a state of war, the maritime area of the Beibu Gulf has so far not been delimited between the two countries." This clearly indicated that originally, the Vietnamese Government also recognized the fact that China and Vietnam had not delimited the Beibu Gulf.

The statement says: The Vietnamese Government's "declaration on base line of Vietnam's territorial waters" has fully revealed the expansionist designs of the Vietnamese authorities to appropriate a vast sea area of the Beibu Gulf and to encroach upon China's territory. It is also a deliberate new step to further aggravate Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Vietnamese authorities must bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences that may arise therefrom.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Peng Zhen on Socialist Economy

OW270212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Socialist public ownership of the means of production is reaffirmed in the draft revised constitution as the basis of China's socialist economic system, said Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, in his report to the National People's Congress.

Peng Zhen said that China's economy consists of three sectors -- state, collective and individual. They have their own advantages in different spheres and all of them are indispensable, although they have different status and functions.

He stressed the need to develop diverse economic forms while upholding the leading position of the state sector, so that the whole national economy will flourish.

Ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people are the two forms of socialist public ownership in China, Peng Zhen said. The draft stipulates: "The state economy is the sector of socialist economy owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy." This is the decisive factor ensuring that the collective economy of the working people advances along the socialist road, that individual economy serves socialism and that the growth of the entire national economy conforms to the overall and long term interests of the working people.

The draft stipulates: "The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the development of the collective economy." The draft also provides for the development in the rural areas of people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives, and other forms of co-operative economy such as producers', supply and marketing, credit, and consumers' co-operatives.

Peng Zhen said this is because other forms of economic association for diversified production exist and grow alongside the people's communes in the rural areas. In the cities and towns, where the state economy dominates, the development of co-operative economy is suitable for many kinds of handicrafts, industries, the building trades and transport, as well as commerce and service trades.

On the question of ownership of the land, the draft makes clear-cut stipulations that land in the cities is the property of the state. Land in the villages and suburban areas is the property of collectives except for portions which belong to the state by law. There are provisions of principle regarding private plots of cropland and hilly land that are for the long-term use of rural households but are not their private property.

These provisions are of great significance in ensuring the growth of socialist economic construction in China, and particularly in ensuring the socialist orientation in the growth of the agricultural economy, Peng Zhen said.

The draft affirms that the individual economy of working people in cities and the countryside, within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy, Peng Zhen said. It is still necessary for such economy to exist for a considerable period and to grow to a certain extent.

Peng Zhen pointed out that the planned economy is the basic system of the socialist economy and an important hallmark of socialism's superiority over capitalism. While specifying that "the state practises economic planning on the basis of the socialist public ownership," the draft stipulates that "it ensures the proportionate and coordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market."

He said that in view of the excessive and rigid control over planning and administration, the draft introduces two specific stipulations:

"The state enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management, within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the state and fulfil all their obligations under the state plan".

"Collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws."

Peng Zhen said that the present restructuring of China's economic system has already brought significant results, and it will be continued in a comprehensive and deep-going way. The relevant provisions of the draft lay down the principles for this work.

"Proceeding along these lines, we can assuredly build and develop a socialist economy with distinctive Chinese features so as to make China a prosperous and powerful country step by step," Peng Zhen said.

Peng on Spiritual Civilization

OW270238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Increase of articles on socialist spiritual civilization marks an important step forward taken in the revision of the constitution.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made this statement in his report on the draft revised constitution to the Fifth Session of the Fifth N.P.C.

With regard to the cultural aspects of building socialist spiritual civilization, Peng Zhen said, the draft revised constitution has more articles with richer content on education, culture, science, public health and physical culture than its predecessors.

He said that the expansion of education is not only the foundation for the growth of science and culture as a whole and a condition for raising the people's political consciousness, it is also an indispensable prerequisite for developing material civilization.

The state will allocate adequate resources for educational purposes, Peng Zhen said. It will encourage all social forces, including economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings, public organizations and individuals who have the approval of the state, to run educational facilities in various forms and with mass support.

Peng Zhen said that modernization of science and technology is a key link in China's modernization. The development of the natural and social sciences, technologies, research in basic and applied sciences, and the popularization of scientific and technological knowledge are of paramount importance for socialist construction.

Public health and physical culture undertakings, literature and art, the press, publishing and other cultural undertakings are also important, he said. Their development cannot rely solely on the resources of the state but requires efforts by all social forces and mass participation in a wide range of activities.

With regard to the ideological aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization, Pen Zhen quoted this stipulation: "The state strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in ideals and morality, general education and education in disciplines and the law, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas."

This means that efforts must be made to imbue more and more citizens with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline so that a new standard of social morality is fostered and the nation acquires a revolutionary and vigorous mental outlook, he said.

Peng Zhen said that communist ideology is the heart of socialist spiritual civilization. Only when education in communism among all cadres and the people throughout the country is strengthened will it be possible to keep China's modernization drive in the direction of socialism and to ensure that China's social development keeps heading for the correct goal and retains its ethical motivation.

The draft stipulates that "decadent capitalist ideas, surviving feudal ideas and other decadent ideology shall be combated." This sets the fighting task on the ideological front, Peng Zhen said. "Historical and practical reasons as well as domestic factors and the international environment make this fighting task protracted, and we should in no way relax our efforts," he said.

Peng on State Structure

OW270250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, has dwelt on a number of new and important provisions about China's state structure, which have been incorporated into the draft of the refised constitution.

Speaking at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday, Peng Zhen said these provisions have been worked out in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism governing the operations of Chinese state organs. They cover mainly the following points:

(1) Strengthening the system of people's congresses. Some of the functions and powers which originally belonged to the National People's Congress are now delegated to its Standing Committee. The functions and powers of the Standing Committee have been expanded, and the committee has been strengthened organizationally. Both the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state.

(2) Restoring the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the state. Practice since the founding of the People's Republic proves that these posts are necessary for a sound state system and are better suited to the customs and wishes of the people of all nationalities of China.

(3) Establishing the State Central Military Commission to lead the armed forces of the whole country. Its chairman is elected by the National People's Congress and is responsible to it and its Standing Committee.

The People's Liberation Army, created and led by the Chinese Communist Party, has been the national army since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party over the armed forces will not change with the establishment of the commission.

(4) The premier exercises overall responsibility for the State Council; executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the premier, the vice-premiers, the state councillors and the secretary-general of the State Council; the premier convenes and presides over executive and plenary meetings of the State Council.

(5) Strengthening the building of the local organs of state power under the unified leadership of the central authorities. The local people's congresses at and above the county level establish their standing committees. The people's congresses of the provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and autonomous regions and their standing committees have the power to adopt and issue local statutes.

(6) Changing the system of the rural people's commune, which now combines government administration and economic management, and establishing organs of state power at the township level. The people's commune will be solely an organizational form of the rural collective economy. This change will serve to strengthen the organs of state power at the grass-roots level in the rural areas and also to expand the collective economy.

(7) It is stipulated that state leaders, including the chairman and the vice-chairman of the state, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the premier and vice-premier of the State Council, shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. Thus, the de facto system of life-long tenure of leading posts is abolished.

Peng Zhen said these provisions are made for the following purposes: first, to enable the whole people to exercise state power better; second, to enable the state organs to guide and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively; and third, to enable the different state organs to co-operate with one another better on the basis of a proper division of labor.

Peng on Nationality Policy

OW270304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- It is a basic principle followed by the Communist Party of China and the state to work for the equality, unity and common prosperity of all nationalities of China.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, said this in a report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

He said China is a unitary multinational country created by all its nationalities jointly. The system of autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities is the correct system which proves suited to China's conditions through the test of practice, he added.

Peng Zhen said that after the founding of the People's Republic, the nationalities of China established a close political, economic and cultural relationship of interdependence and mutual assistance along the common road of socialism.

Regional national autonomy within a unified country not only can ensure the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and speed up the economic and cultural development of the areas they inhabit, but also serve to resist aggression and subversion from outside and guarantee the independence and prosperity of the country as a whole.

The provisions on regional national autonomy in the draft of the revised constitution have restored some important principles contained in the 1954 constitution and, moreover, acquired new content in line with the changes which have taken place in China, Peng Zhen said. It is stipulated that the chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the standing committee of the people's congress of an autonomous region, zhou or county shall include a citizen or citizens of the nationality, or the nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned; that the administrative head of an autonomous region, zhou or county shall be a citizen of the nationality, or one of the nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned; that organs of self-government independently administer local economic development as well as education, science, culture, public health and physical culture in those areas; and that in developing natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas. It is also stipulated that the state shall give financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development and help the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas. All these provisions extending the power of autonomy of the national autonomous areas show that the state fully respects and ensures the democratic right of the minority nationalities to manage their internal affairs.

Li Xiannian Meets Hubei Group

OW280224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian met at his home this morning with some deputies of the Hubei provincial delegation now attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and had cordial conversations with them.

Comrade Li Xiannian said to them: This session is another extremely important meeting after the 12th party congress and every effort should be made to hold it successfully. This session is not only to enact the fundamental law of the state but to discuss the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

He pointed out: It took 2 years to draft and discuss the new constitution, and people throughout the country participated in discussions and made suggestions. Therefore, it reflects the will of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This draft revised constitution, a summing-up of our country's experiences -- both positive and negative -- in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30-odd years, conforms to our country's conditions and meets the requirements of the four modernizations. It is a relatively flawless draft constitution.

Li Xiannian said: It is essential that we uphold the four basic principles. Our country must develop democracy and strengthen the legal system. After the constitution is adopted, we still need to make some other laws in accordance with the essential principles of the constitution in order to further strengthen our country's legal system.

All workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres should do a good job in studying and publicizing the new constitution. Squares and circles cannot be made without a compass and a T-square, and the new constitution is our country's great compass and T-square.

During the meeting, a deputy said: Deputies feel that this session is really important, that they are proud to be able to attend the session to adopt the new constitution and decide on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and that the burden on their shoulders is very heavy. Li Xiannian said that as deputies they should have such a sense of responsibility.

Li Xiannian said: The situation in the country as a whole, especially in the countryside, is very good. It is entirely correct to have instituted the agricultural production responsibility system. There are grounds for the 12th party congress to have set the goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, and we are confident of achieving it. He stressed: Stability and unity are essential to the modernization drive. All people should unite as one and make concerted efforts to successfully build the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Li Xiannian said: People hope for high speed in construction. However, stress should be placed on the quality and marketability of products and on economic results.

He also mentioned the importance of science and technology in the national economy. He said: It is necessary to rely on science to develop agriculture and it is also necessary to rely on science to make developments in industry and communications and on all other fronts. You should have a clear understanding of this point and make efforts to develop scientific and educational undertakings. In carrying out construction, it is of course also necessary to handle correctly the relationship between consumption and accumulation and to concentrate funds properly on key construction projects. It is necessary to practice diligence and economy, to oppose extravagance and waste and to strike at criminal economic activities.

Deputy Chen Pixian said to Comrade Li Xiannian: "You are a deputy from Hubei. We know you are very much concerned about the work in Hubei, and we have come here today to brief you on the situation in the province this year." Deputies mentioned that Hubei's grain output this year was 38 billion jin and its late-rice output topped its highest record in the past.

Li Xiannian happily said: There are also great prospects for fishery in Hubei. He hoped that in the excellent situation people should bear the nation's overall interests in mind and make more contributions to the state. He asked them to give his best regards to all other deputies from Hubei.

Also present at the meeting were Han Nigfu, Zhang Xiulong, Lin Musen, Zhu Yekui, Liu Huinong, Xia Juhua, Wang Yuzhen, Hu Hengshan, Li Xi and Qiu Fazu, deputies from Hubei.

Panel Discussions Begin 27 Nov

OW290111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 5th Session of the 5th NPC on 27 November began panel discussions on the draft revised constitution. With a high sense responsibility as the masters of the country, NPC deputies from all localities and fronts in the country earnestly studied and discussed the draft revised constitution and Peng Zhen's report on the drafting of the revised constitution. A lively and warm atmosphere prevailed in the panel discussions. The speakers emphatically pointed out: With the four basic principles as overall guidelines, the draft revised constitution reflects the common will and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country and is the general statute for running the country and ensuring its stability. After it is adopted, it will certainly play a great role in promoting victorious advances in China's socialist modernization.

The Draft Revised Constitution Embodies the Party's Consistent Policy Toward Minority Nationalities

NPC Deputy Ulanhu said: The provisions in the draft revised constitution for the question of nationalities are very good and will inspire the socialist enthusiasm of all minority nationalities in production and cultivate their patriotism, thereby safeguarding the unity of nationalities and the unification of the country.

Ulanhu said: Nationalities work is a major question concerning the modernization program and having a vital bearing on the survival or destruction, as well as the development of the country. After summing up the experience in the past more than 3 decades since the founding of the country, the central authorities have attached great importance to nationalities work and have shown kind concern for minority nationalities. The draft revised constitution reflects the central authorities' kind concern and the party's consistent policy toward minority nationalities. The drafting of the constitution is a major event in the economic, political and cultural development in regions inhabited by minority nationalities. After the adoption of the constitution, it will be necessary to conduct extensive education so that the people of all nationalities can understand the great significance of safeguarding national unity and maintaining good relations with other nationalities. Through the enforcement of the constitution, we will achieve great advances in promoting socialist relations among all nationalities, in economic construction in nationality regions and in the entire undertaking of modernization.

Yang Dezhi on Constitution

OW271620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said today that the draft revised constitution "conforms to the common will and interests of the Chinese people and also reflects the wishes and demands of the 4.2 million men of our army."

General Yang is head of the P.L.A. delegation to the ongoing National People's Congress session.

The over 400 army deputies broke into groups today to discuss the draft constitution and the report delivered by Peng Zhen yesterday.

The concensus of views at the panel discussions is that the draft marks a new stage in the development of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in China and that upon adoption it will serve to guarantee the fulfilment of the task of pushing forward socialist modernization as set at the 12th party congress last September.

Yang said: "Now that it has entered a new historical period of socialist modernization, China badly needs a constitution that matches the country's political, economic and cultural life and codifies the country's major principles, policies and systems so as to unify the thinking and action of the entire nation.

"The present draft meets this requirement. It conforms to China's conditions perfectly and is the best we have had since 1949."

Since the constitution is the fundamental law of the country, every citizen must abide by it, Yang said. All members of the P.L.A. must perform the basic rights and obligations of the citizens in an exemplary manner and resolutely carry out the tasks the constitution assigns the armed forces.

Yang Dezhi called for greater efforts to build the P.L.A. into a revolutionized, modern and regular army, raise its combat capability in modern warfare and become a vital force in defending the socialist motherland and building socialist spiritual civilization.

Qin Jiwei, commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units, analyzed the necessity and significance of setting up a Central Military Commission of the state. He said that this is in full accord with the basic tenets of Marxism since Marx, Engels and Lenin all described the army as an important component of the state apparatus.

Previous constitutions lacked explicit stipulations on the status of the army in the state, giving rise to the misunderstanding that the P.L.A. is an army of the Communist Party and not of the state. Establishment of a Central Military Commission of the state will serve to perfect the state system.

Army building is closely linked with national construction, Qin Jiwei pointed out. Inclusion of the military leadership in the state leadership will enable the state to give better overall consideration to army building and offer more effective resistance to foreign aggression.

Dong Qiwu, 84, an ex-army commander and now vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, hailed the forthcoming birth of a new national constitution at the present N.P.C. session.

"This constitution will prove to be a national charter that benefits the people and the country," Dong Qiwu said at a panel discussion among N.P.C. deputies.

Dong had taken part in five discussions on the draft revised constitution as a member of the Legislative Affairs Commission. Comments and suggestions had been solicited from all quarters during the nation-wide discussion, he said.

"It is rare in the world that such extensive democracy has been practised in the revision of a constitution," Dong said.

He predicted that the new constitution will remain stable over a long period because it is born at a time of genuine political stability.

Zhu Xingfa, a company officer from the regiment in which the late communist fighter Lei Feng once served, said that inclusions of provisions for building socialist spiritual civilization is of great significance.

He said communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization, of which Lei Feng was an exemplar. His spirit embodied the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army.

Every P.L.A. fighter should emulate Lei Feng, foster a deep love for the motherland and the people, and for labor, science and socialism, display the communist spirit and be a vanguard in building socialist spiritual civilization, Zhu Xingfa said.

Qin Jiwei on Military

OW281431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the PLA delegation's group discussion on the draft of the revised constitution on 27 November, Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, talked specifically about the importance of establishing the Central Military Commission for the state.

He said: Establishment of the Central Military Commission for the state completely conforms with the Marxist principle. As early as 1871, Marx already had pointed out: "The primary condition for the dictatorship of the proletariat is an army of the proletariat." Engels also said: "An army is an organized armed group maintained by the state for offensive or defensive purposes." On many occasions Lenin also said that state apparatus is first the regular army.... From here we know the army is an important component in the state apparatus.

He said: Establishment of the Central Military Commission for the state is also absolutely necessary for the state structure. The constitution should make explicit stipulations about the role of the army in the state, otherwise the state structure is not perfect. In the past, China's constitution lacked explicit stipulations in this matter and the people came to misunderstand the army as the army of the party, not the state. The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates that the state establishes the Central Military Commission. This not only perfects the state structure but will also improve and strengthen the party's leadership over the army.

Qin Jiwei said establishment of the Central Military Commission for the state is also good for strengthening army buildup and for coping with aggression from without. When the army's leading organs are incorporated into the state leading organs, the state will be able to better consider army building in an all-round way. The draft of the revised constitution contains many explicit stipulations in this respect. It stresses that the state strengthens the work of revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the armed forces. The articles on citizens' rights and obligations reaffirm that military service is an honorable obligation of every citizen and that the state safeguards the livelihood of disabled servicemen, takes care of family members of martyrs and gives preferential treatment to armymen's families. This fully shows that the state attaches importance to and is concerned about the army. This will greatly help to reinforce army units. Incorporating the army leading organs into the state leading organs will also help to strengthen unified leadership and will better guarantee that our army will swiftly switch to the wartime system of leadership when the state is subjected to aggression from without.

In conclusion, Qin Jiewi said: This stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution is an important policy decision with tremendous immediate significance as well as far-reaching historical significance. We should work harder to shoulder the honorable and historical task entrusted to the army by the state.

Duan Junyi, Ren Zhongyi Comment

OW271748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- More than 3,000 deputies to the National People's Congress, including some party and government leaders, began panel discussions on the draft revised constitution here today.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that the new constitution to be adopted embodies in legal form the historical experiences since the founding of the People's Republic and especially those acquired over the last few years.

It ensures the correct orientation of socialist construction by upholding the four cardinal principles and stressing both material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, he said.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, stressed the need to stabilize China's constitution and laws.

"Some of our own people and our foreign friends and business partners are still worried about the changeability of our policy, and this is not without reasons," Ren said.

He quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying that, in the past, what leaders said was regarded as "law" because there was no perfect legal system and that the "law" changed when the attention of the leaders turned. This state of affairs has improved considerably, Ren said.

"In order to ensure the stability of policy and increase people's confidence in its stability," Ren said, "it is necessary to put down in legal form our successful experience, practices, policies and theories that reflect the fundamental interests of the people.

"Thus, our political situation will be more stable and the cadres and masses more steadfast in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies."

Han Peixin, acting governor of Jiangsu Province, said that the provisions in the draft revised constitution concerning the state system, the government system, the political system, the economic system and socialist spiritual civilization are in conformity with the present situation in China. The new constitution will ensure long-term political stability in China.

He spoke highly of the provisions concerning the development of a diversified economy and criticized the previous practice of restricting the cooperative and individual sectors of the economy.

The institutionalization of the status and functions of the three sectors of the economy -- state, collective and individual -- in the new constitution conforms to the actual conditions in China, he said.

Han Peixin reported that, of the 33,800 industrial enterprises in Jiangsu Province, 85 percent are collective enterprises and those in the countryside are mainly collective undertakings.

Lu Dadong, governor of the most populous province in Sichuan, praised the draft constitution as "a good basic law that embodies the interests of the people and the policy of the Communist Party."

Liu Guomin, Communist Party Committee secretary of the Vanguard People's Commune in Jiangjin County, Sichuan Province, said the peasants are satisfied that the revised constitution reaffirms the production responsibility system now prevailing in the rural areas.

Professor Zhou Gucheng from Fudan University, who is also vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, said the draft constitution will guarantee the building of a modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

He said that the consensus in the nationwide discussion that no organization or individual is allowed to stand above the constitution shows that the sense of rule by law has gone deep into the hearts of the people.

Deputies from Taiwan Province highly commended the provision in the draft constitution that special administrative regions may be set up if necessary. Cai Zimin said this gives due consideration to the present conditions in Taiwan while taking into account the aspirations of the people there.

Fang Zhichun from Jiangxi, an old revolutionary base area, was most pleased with the stipulation that all power belongs to the people. This power was won by the Chinese people through protracted struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party, he said. More than 700,000 revolutionaries in Jiangxi gave their lives for this, he added.

"To safeguard and augment our fruit of victory," Fang said, "we must adhere to the four cardinal principles outlined in the draft constitution and make our socialist country prosperous."

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, cited achievements in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields in Tibet to illustrate how the party's policy for regional autonomy in minority nationality areas is embodied in the draft constitution.

Politically, he said, equality, unity and mutual help among different nationalities in Tibet have replaced oppression, separation and discrimination. The stipulation in the draft constitution that leading members of the local people's congress standing committees and people's governments in national autonomous areas must be people from the local nationalities is already a fact in Tibet. Cadres at the grassroot level are mostly members of the local nationalities.

In Tibet, Yin added, freedom of religious belief is guaranteed, the Tibetan language is respected, and the local people are assured of the freedom to retain or alter their customs and habits.

Peng Zhen Joins in Talks

OW271852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Beijing deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (N.P.C.) discussed the draft of the revised constitution at panel meetings this afternoon.

Peng Zhen, one of the deputies and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, joined the second group in their discussion. The group is composed mainly of scientists, engineers, doctors and artists. They all spoke highly of the draft revised constitution and held that it will be a fundamental law with unique Chinese characteristics.

The deputies had a lively discussion on how to maintain the stability of the constitution for a long period to come.

Referring to this question, Peng Zhen said 1,000 million Chinese people are interested in the draft revised constitution. This would be the fundamental guarantee for its long-term stability. The draft constitution has been discussed by the people all over the country. This not only has helped to perfect the draft, but has enabled the people to grasp its meaning and spirit. The stability of a constitution depends on its correctness and comprehensiveness; if it is correct and comprehensive, it is powerful. The better the masses of the people understand it and apply it, the surer the guarantee for the stability of the constitution, he said.

Peng Zhen also spoke on questions the deputies raised during the discussion, such as the significance of the revision, the Chinese Communist Party's role in implementing the constitution, democracy and rule by law.

Deputies on Regional Autonomy

OW281550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Provisions concerning national regional autonomy in the draft revised constitution represent a new development of the relevant policy in the new historical period.

This is the consensus of views expressed in panel discussions by leader of autonomous regions who are here for the National People's Congress session.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the People's Congress Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said that national regional autonomy is a correct policy suited to China's conditions and tested in practice. This policy has enabled the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to press forward on the road of equality, unity and common prosperity along with the rest of the Chinese people.

He said experience in Xinjiang shows that training national minority cadres and bringing their role into full play is an important aspect of national regional autonomy. The revlevant stipulations in the draft revised constitution are more explicity and specific than previous ones.

A case in point, Tomur said, is the stipulation that the people's congress standing committee of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall include at least one citizen from the local minority nationalities serving as its chairman of vice-chairman.

The administrative head of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the nationality, or one of the nationalities, exercising national regional autonomy in the area concerned.

National regional autonomy would be out of the question without national minority cadres holding major leading positions.

He reported that the chairman of the people's congress standing committee, the chairman of the people's government, and the heads of 13 prefectures and 76 counties in Xinjiang are member of minority nationalities. Many minority people hold government posts at various levels.

Tomur, who is a peasant of Uygur nationality, said that it was well nigh impossible for a minority person to become a county magistrate before liberation.

Minority nationalities in Xinjiang boast more than 9,000 college students, 1,200 of them now studying in Beijing or other cities outside fo the region, he said. The number of scientific and technical personnel of minority nationalities has increased from 460 in 1950 to almost 30,000.

The draft constitution also calls for respecting the cultural heritage of the minority nationalities, helping them develop their culture and using their languages in areas where they live in compact communities, Tomur said.

Xinjiang radio uses five languages -- Uygur, Han, Mongolian, Kazak and Kirgiz. Regional documents are generally written in Uygur and Han, and prefectural and county deocuments in four or five languages, he said. All this shows that the right of the minority nationalities fully guaranteed.

Ting Mao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, said that the draft has clear and specific provisions on the state's commitment to accelerate economic and cultural development in minority areas by way of providing financial aid and training technical personnel.

Due to historical reasons and mistakes arising from the ultra-left line, he said, the economy, culture and education are comparatively poor in minority areas. To change this situation rapidly, the central authorities have given tremendous assistance to this region in funds, materials and personnel.

Since 1979, Ting Mao said, the central government has granted the region one million tons of grain and more than one billion yuan each year. Most of the funds for building the large industrial projects in this region comes from the central government.

Ting Mao said that the rapid development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in Inner Mongolia in recent years is inseparable from the support given by the state and other parts of the country. On the other hand, he said, Inner Mongolia has helped the rest of the country by supplying minerals, animal products and certain industrial products.

Ma Qingnian of Hui nationality, who is chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, said that the central government has helped this autonomous region with a population of 3.8 million by extending financial aid totalling 5,600 million yuan since it was established in 1958.

Thanks to the assistance given by the state and other parts of the country, Ningxia has built 1,100 industrial enterprises.

Deputies on Religious Freedom

OW281532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- A leading Chinese Buddhist said today the provisions for the freedom of religious belief in China's draft revised constitution "meet the wishes of religious circles in the country."

Zhao Puchu, chairman of the Chinese Buddhist Association and the deputy to the National People's Congress (N.P.C.), said in an interview with XINHUA that the new constitution being considered at the current N.P.C. session conforms to China's reality and sets to rights the confused and mistaken ideas that existed before.

He said the draft has stipulated that citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief, that the state protects legitimate religious activities, that no organs of state, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion, and that no religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country. He described these stipulations as "a brilliant summation of China's policies on religion and its work in this field over the past three decades."

The provisions relating to religion in the draft, Zhao Puchu said, represent a return to and a development of the correct policy on religion contained in the 1954 constitution, the first of New China. "They have corrected the 'leftist' errors shown in the 1975 and 1978 constitutions," he added.

He said the Communist Party and the government have always stressed that the freedom of religious belief includes both the freedom to believe and the freedom to disbelieve in religion. Considering that this freedom was violated during the "Cultural Revolution," the present draft clearly stipulates that Chinese citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief and the state protects legitimate religious activities. Thus this freedom is guaranteed by the fundamental law.

Professor Ren Jiyu, director of the Institute of World Religions under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said the provisions concerning religious belief in the draft revised constitution represent an improvement on those of the 1954 constitution by stipulating that no organs of state, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion.

"I say this because in some of the areas where religious people live in compact community, there were cases in which people who do not believe in religion were despised and discriminated against," Ren Jiyu said. "The draft revised constitution forbids such discrimination."

Professor Ren Jiyu said the draft also stipulates that no one may use religion to carry out activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state.

"This stipulation is very important," the professor added, "considering that in some localities there were people who tried to substitute religious education for primary education, and witchcraft for medical care, both in the name of religious belief. Such malpractice must be stopped with the enforcement of the constitution."

Professor Ren Jiyu noted that some foreign religious forces have attempted to interfere with religious activities in China. "Chinese religious circles are resolutely opposed to such interference, and they support the stipulation in the draft that no religous affairs may be dominated by any foreign country," he said.

Guangdong Leaders Comment

HK290257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, people's deputy and Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said at a NPC session panel meeting on 28 November: This year there are two major affairs in the political life of the Chinese people. One is the 12th party congress, which formulated the strategic principle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the new party constitution, and the other is the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. This session will formulate the general program for ruling the country, the new PRC constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Ren Zhongyi said: Strengthening the socialist legal system is an important guarantee for achieving the four modernizations. To achieve the four modernizations, correct policy alone is not enough; we must also have a soundly based socialist legal system, and especially a state constitution that reflects the will of the people of the whole country and meets the needs of socialist modernization.

Ren Zhongyi said: It is very important to draw up a good constitution, and it is even more important to adhere to it. The CPC has led the people to formulate the new constitution, and it will also lead the people to uphold and implement this new constitution.

People's deputy and Guangdong provincial delegation leader Li Jianzhen said at an NPC session panel meeting on 27 November: After the new constitution is adopted, it will be an important hallmark in developing socialist democracy and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis since the founding of the state. The most important issue in the future is to ensure the implementation of the new constitution.

She said: To ensure the implementation of the constitution, we must first carry out systematic and deepgoing propaganda and education work.

Second, we must continue to get a good grasp of legislative work in accordance with the basic principles stipulated by the constitution. Third, we must organizationally set up the organs on a sound basis for supervising the implementation of the constitution to guarantee its implementation. Fourth, the party must educate and supervise the party members in taking the lead in adhering to the constitution and the law.

Jilin Leader States Views

SK281238 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Qiang Xiaochu, deputy to the National People's Congress and first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, talking to XINHUA reporters, said: The people across Jilin Province are happily expecting the birth of a new constitution. The new constitution that will be approved at the session will be the best since the PRC's founding because it is generally guided by the four basic principles, it inherits and carries forward the correct guidelines and contents of the constitution formulated in 1954 and it is a fundamental and principal law having Chinese characteristics and governing the mission to run the country well and to give the people peace and security. The approval of the new constitution will certainly benefit the work to accelerate the construction of socialist democracy and our countery's legal system and to legally assure long-term order and peace for our country.

Qiang Xiaochu stated: A vast number of people have received an in-depth education on democracy and the legal system through their discussions on the revised draft of the constitution. Therefore, the new constitution that will be examined and approved at the session is based on the opinions of the broad masses of the people, is a crystalization of the wisdom of people of various nationalities throughout the country and will certainly win an active observation and support from all the people. We, as well as the people of various nationalities across Jilin Province, are determined to do a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution.

Referring to the state's future major task set forth by the revised draft of the constitution in regard to concentrating of building socialist modernization and referring to the Sixty 5-Year Plan that will be approved at the session, Qiang Xiaochu stated: Over the past 2 years, the situation prevailing in industrial and agricultural production throughout Jilin Province has become better and better. Despite having had this year the most serious drought we have suffered since the country's liberation, by giving a free hand to the masses in enacting agricultural production responsibility systems, Jilin Province has brought into full play the peasants enthusiasm in combating the natural disaster to achieve a bumper harvest, with the result that the serious drought was brought under control and a good harvest was achieved. The industrial production this year was also good.

Jilin Province is endowed with abundant natural resources and has a relatively solid industrial foundation and enough technological forces. It is also endowed with 120 million mu of forests, 40 million mu of grassland and lots of mountain slopes suitable for livestock. The province also has a large capacity for developing special local products including ginseng, antler and herb medicines and has great latent power in both industry and agriculture. Only by doing things according to economic law and further implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and the Fifth NPC session's spirit will Jilin Province be able to totally fulfil the task imposed by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said that efforts should be made to bring into full play the province's strong points and make due contributions to bulding socialist modernization in the country.

Gansu's Feng Jixin Comments

HK290549 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA: The provisions on economic system stipulated by the draft of the revised constitution accord with China's national condition. This was stated by Gansu Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin in a panel discussion meeting at the NPC session.

He said: China's economy is rather backward, and there is also great imbalance in economic, technical, cultural and other development between different areas, departments and enterprises. In actual economic life, there are many things that the state cannot manage which are suited to management by the collective. There are also many things related to people's daily life that are uneconomic for the collective to run, and are better operated by individuals. In view of this, the economy of ownership by the whole people, the economy of ownership by the collectives of laboring people, and the economy of individual laborers each has its superior features within a certain scope, and so all of them must exist.

Feng Jixin said: The economic system practiced in China of having a variety of economic forms coexisting cannot lead to capitalism. This is because state-owned and collective economy have absolute predominance in the national economy, and the proportion accounted for by individual economy is very small and cannot affect in the slightest the overall situation of socialist public ownership of the means of production. At the same time, planned economy is the basic system of China's economy. State-owned, collective and individual economic activities must all be guided and constrained by the state's unified plans. The state also controls various effective economic measures, such as prices, taxes credit, raw material supply and so on. These economic measures can be applied to support and help the development of undertakings beneficial to the national economy and the people's life, and to control economic activities that harm the interests of state and people. Apart from that, we can apply the methods of strengthening party leadership, using the functional role of the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship, and carrying out administrative intervention to solve problems in socioeconomic activities.

At present, the problem is that we must deepen understanding of these provisions, clear away leftist influence, further emancipate our minds, broaden our vision, carry out bold innovations, and mobilize the positive factors of all sectors to build and develop a socialist economy with Chinese charactierstics and accomplish the vast goal proposed by the 12th party congress.

Shanxi's Huo Shilian Comments

HK290320 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The 29 November SHANXI RIBAO prints a speech made by people's deputy and Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Huo Shilian at a panel discussion at the NPC session. Comrade Huo Shilian said: The draft of the revised constitution has set down the law of the land. This is a reliable guarantee for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the entire social mood.

He said: During the 10 years of internal chaos, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques did away with the party discipline and state law that had been based on Marxism-Leninism. They acted lawlessly and did whatever they liked, ruining the party work style and popular practice.

Huo Shilian said: Our party and state are resolved to correct party work style and the social mood.

It is satisfying that the draft of the revised constitution upholds the dialectical relationship between rights and obligations and stresses that citizens' rights cannot be separated from their obligations. It clearly stipulates that no citizen is allowed special rights that go beyond the constitution and the law. When exercising their rights, citizens are forbidden to harm the interests of the state, society and the collective and the legitimate rights of other citizens. This will be better able to thwart the erroneous trends of extreme democracy and extreme individualism. At the same time, the provisions of the draft of the revised constitution regarding the popularizing of education in ideals, morality, culture, discipline and legal system and advocating love for the motherland, the people, labor, science, and socialist morality will certainly be able to play a role in establishing a new social mood. With these provisions, we have the guiding principles that every citizen should observe [words indistinct].

Beijing Television Report

HK270948 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 November carries a 10-minute filmed report on the 26 November opening of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a long shot of Beijing's thoroughfares. This is followed by several long shots of many buses and limousines in a parking area outside the Great Hall of the People and several hundred deputies to the NPC walking toward or entering an anteroom and many other deputies talking with one another in the room.

The camera then cuts to show a very large national emblem of the PRC which is flanked by 10 red flags on the wall behind the back row seats of the rostrum. After that, the camera zooms in and pans to show all those present on the rostrum and the deputies who are seated in the front rows in the main auditorium of the hall. The first close-up shot is of Ye Jianying (wearing an audiophone), identified by the announcer as "executive chairman of today's session," who is seated at the center of the front row on the rostrum and who is seen holding and looking at a paper. This is followed by a medium shot of Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun and Ulanhu sitting in the front row.

A female attendant is seen standing behind Ye during this medium shot. The film then gives a medium shot of other executive chairmen at the session who are seated on the right-hand side of Ye Jianying. They are: Deng Yingchao, Wei Quoing, Li Jingquan, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Xi Zhongxun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, in this order. Those executive chairmen at today's session who are seated on the left-hand side of Ye Jianying are: Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Ulanhu, Tan Zhenlin, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Hu Huewen and Shi Liang, in this order. While the film is giving a close-up shot of Ye and several medium shots of the above executive chairmen sitting in the front row, the announcer is heard reading a list of the executive chairmen, in this order: Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Yang Shangkun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Li Jingquan, Tan Zhenlin, Liao Chengzhi, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xiao Jingguang, Hu Huewen, Xi Zhongxun, Shi Liang and Bianqen Erdini Quogyi Gyaincain. After this, the film gives another close-up shot of Ye, who is seen holding a paper and saying a few words and is also seen and heard saying: "The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is now delcared open." Immediately after this close-up shot, a military band is seen and heard playing the national anthem.

During the playing of the national anthem, the camera pans to show the executive chairmen standing on the rostrum. While all those present on the rostrum are shown standing, a male attendant is seen standing behind Liao Chengzhi, a female attendent is seen standing behind Deng Yingchao, a female and a male attendant are seen standing behind Ye Jianying, a male attendant is seen standing behind Tan Zhenlin and a female attendant is seen standing behind Shi Liang. After the playing of the national anthem, Ye Jianying is seen and heard holding a paper and mumbling a few words while the announcer says the following in the voice-over: "After that, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao presided over the implementation of various items on the agenda." Next, while Deng Yingchao is seen seated in the first row and is heard asking Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, to deliver a report on the drafting of the revised constitution, the aforementioned female attendant is no longer seen standing behind Deng Yingchao. Then, the camera pans to show Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun and Ulanhu applauding. At this point, only a female attendant is seen standing behind Ye Jianying. The camera then gives a close-up shot of Peng Zhen reading the report. During Peng's report, Hu Yaobang is seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum. After this, the film gives a medium shot of Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li sitting in the second row and listening to the report, and a close-up shot of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping (wearing an audiophone and holding a cigarette) sitting in the third row of the rostrum and listening to the report. The camera then pns to show Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen, Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Song Renqiong and Zhang Tingfa (in PLA uniform) sitting in an unidentifiable row of the rostrum and listening to Peng Zhen's report. According to a XINHUA radiophotograph, Xu Xiangqian is sitting next to Deng Xiaoping on the rostrum. This is followed by several shots of lesser PRC officials on the rostrum and deputies in the auditorium who are seen listening to Peng's report.

The film then gives another close-up shot of Peng Zhen reading the report. During this close-up shot, which lasts more than 1 minute, Zhao Ziyang is seen sitting behind Peng Zhen in the second row and Hu Yaobang is seen sitting behind Zhao Ziyang and smoking a cigarette in the third row of the rostrum. While Peng Zhen is seen and heard reading the report, the announcer summarizes the report in the voice-over. While Peng is heard reading the report and the announcer is heard summarizing the report, the camera pans to show some of the many deputies and foreign diplomatic envoys to China and foreign correspondents in the auditorium listening to Peng's report. After this, the camera gives a medium shot showing Peng Zhen reading the report and Yang Shangkun and Ulanhu listening to the report in the first row of the rostrum; Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Yao Yilin and Yu Qiuli listening to the report in the second row of the rostrum; and Hu Yaobang listening to the report in the third row of the rostrum. After that, the film gives one more close-up shot of Peng Zhen reading the report, which lasts half a minute. During this close-up shot, Zhao Ziyang is again seen sitting behind Peng Zhen, and Hu Yaobang is again seen sitting behind Zhao Ziyang. At the end of this close-up shot, Peng Zhen stops the reading. The camera then gives a medium shot showing Yang Shangkun and Ulanhu applauding in the first row; Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and Yao Yilin applauding in the second row; and Hu Yaobang applauding in the third row of the rostrum. This is followed by a long shot of the deputies applauding in the auditorium.

Next, the film gives a close-up shot of Deng Yingohao, who is seen and heard saying: "Now let us come to the second item on the agenda. The meeting of the Presidium has adopted and put forward a draft resolution on the national anthem of the PRC for deliberation by the congress. Copies of the draft resolution and the notes in explanation have already been made and distributed to all deputies. They are now submitted to you for consideration. The meeting of the Presidium has also adopted the Credentials Committee's written report on the general situation of the deputies and the examination of the credentials of the newly elected deputies. Copies of the written report have also already been distributed to all deputies."

After that, the film shows several groups of people in the auditorium who are identified by the announcer as members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; members of the State Council; members of the committees under the NPC; "responsible persons" of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the organizations directly under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; "responsible persons" of the general departments, various arms and services and military academies of the PLA; Chinese diplomatic envoys to foreign countries who are now in Beijing; and foreign diplomatic envoys to China and foreign correspondents. The film ends with a long shot of the deputies applauding in the auditorium. While this last shot is shown, the announcer says the following in the voice-over; "Tomorrow, the congress session will hold group discussions."

At about 1145 GMT, the station shows a 20-minute special news feature which is entitled "Comrade Peng Zhen's Report on the Drafting of the Revised Constitution (a Summarized Account)." This news feature begins with a close-up shot of Peng Zhen reading the first part of the report in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. The camera then pans to show a huge national emblem of the PRC which is flanked by 10 red flags on the wall behind the back row seats of the rostrum of the auditorium. It also gives a long shot of PRC officials on the rostrum. After this segment, which lasts half a minute, the news feature shows a female and a male announcer reading excerpts of Peng Zhen's report, in turn.

WANG BINGQIAN ARTICLE ON FINANCIAL WORK

HK280215 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Bingqian [3769 0014 0051]: "Certain Questions of Financial Work"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress put forth the general goals of our country's economic construction, that is, under the premise of constantly raising our economic results we must strive to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in the next 20 years so that the people's material life will reach a comparatively well-off level. This magnificant goal is based on facts and can be attained. However, it needs great efforts in all trades and professions. As far as financial work is concerned, we must seriously solve three major problems: 1. On the basis of promoting production development and increasing economic returns, we must make a breakthrough in financial revenues. 2. While concentrating funds to guarantee key projects and continuously improve the people's livelihood, we must maintain a basically steady financial balance, strive to achieve a complete balance, gradually increase financial reserves and accumulate strength for vitalizing the economy in the future. 3. We must reform and improve the basic systems in the state's financial work, taxation and financial work in enterprises, further eliminate the methods of "eating out of the same big pot," try as soon as possible to set up the economic responsibility system linking duties with power and interests and give full play to the initaitive of localities, departments, units and workers. If these three problems are properly solved, financial work will change from a passive to an active state and a new situation will be created and consolidated. To achieve this, we must change our ideology, work and style and raise our financial work to a new level.

Shift the Focus of Financial Work To Promoting Production and Increasing Economic Returns

At present, our country's financial situation is changing for the better. In 1981, we achieved a basic financial balance and in 1982, we will maintain this basic balance. At present, the tendency of a drop in financial revenue has been halted, the fiscal currency issue has basically been controlled and market prices are basically stable.

Viewing the country as a whole, most problems caused by "leftist" mistakes in the past years, during the "decade of turmoil" in particular, have been solved by means of readjustment measures taken by the state. The most difficult period in our economy is over and marked progress has been made in economic readjustment. Under these new circumstances, we must make a great change in financial work. Besides continuing to control and cut spending, we should shift the focus of our work to promoting production and increasing economic returns and strive to increase financial revenue by a relatively big margin through a few years of effort.

Financial departments are integrated departments characterized by extensive connections and sensitive reactions. We must make full use of these characteristics and support and promote production development by means of policies, funds and our work. In the past, financial departments "supported, assisted and promoted" production development, and this was much welcomed by the enterprises. In the past few years, we have seldom mentioned work in this respect, and we have not done enough either. We must earnestly strengthen our work in this respect. From now on, financial departments at all levels must be well-informed about market information, analyze economic trends and acquire overall balance in order to increase the production of goods in short supply and light industrial and textile products that are orientated to the market and sell well, promote reorganization and merging of enterprises, support the development of new products, promote the increase of patterns and varieties and improvement of quality, and expand circulation channels. In this way, new financial sources will be developed and stockpiling and waste in production and circulation will be reduced. Financial departments must not only do a good job in managing revenue and expenditure, they must also study economic problems and problems concerning financial and taxation policies, actively support production development, restrict what should be restricted and give full play to the role of economic levers. The broad masses of financial cadres must also make efforts in this respect in order to change the face of financial work.

In supporting and promoting production, financial departments should stress "intension" -- tapping potentials and increasing economic returns by means of technical transformation. This is the chief way to increase revenue. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang said, major technical progress can help the state raise funds. Therefore, we must make great efforts to give financial support to technical transformation in industry, agriculture, old factories and new factories and enable enterprises to base their production on new and advanced technology and create more social wealth. At present, funds allocated by the state and depreciation funds that can be used for tapping potentials, technical transformation and developing new products are quite considerable, totaling about 30 billion yuan. Besides, on the average, loans granted by several banks in the past years have increased by several billion each year.

The problem at present is that the funds used for technical transformation are relatively too scattered and most of them are used in "extension," with relatively low economic returns. How to appropriately manage and use these funds is a big question involving the issue of whether we will be able to carry out technical transformation in the national economy according to plans, step by step and with focal points in order to build a solid foundation for vigorously developing the economy in the future. According to past experience, there are many disadvantages if these funds are entirely centralized and controlled by the state. However, if they are all given to enterprises, they will be too scattered and not much can be achieved. It seems that a better way is for the state to appropriately centralize a portion of these funds and use them for transforming trades and professions or key projects, and for enterprises to control most of these funds and use them for renewing equipment and technical transformation.

However, another thing must be stipulated by law: without the approval of the state, funds concentrated by the state or retained by enterprises may not be used on extension. Otherwise, no matter how much is added, there will not be enough funds in this respect. Besides, the capital construction front will be further extended, minor projects will squeeze out major ones and key projects will be hit. In order to make better and quicker progress in technical transformation, we must also pay great attention to supporting scientific and technical work and scientific research and let achievements in this respect be used and play their part in production as soon as possible.

Whether the financial situation of an enterprise is good or not has a great influence on economic returns and financial income. Viewing the country as a whole, only a small number of enterprises are doing well in financial management. Financial work in most enterprises is chaotic. Losses and waste are serious and necessary rectification is needed. Within 2 or 3 years, financial departments in various localities must seriously produce good results in rectifying and strengthening financial work in enterprises in connection with the enterprise reorganization that is underway. If we do a good job in this respect, we will have a reliable basis for increasing financial revenue. In rectifying financial work in enterprises, while strengthening economic accounting and basic work and keeping an appropriate number of financial workers, we must earnestly strengthen management of assessment targets and link them with the economic responsibility system within an enterprise. At present we have many assessment targets for production and construction units, but we must stress the assessment of several overall targets. We should mainly grasp firmly three "rates" -- the rate of incoming funds of enterprises, the turnover rate of funds for circulation, and the rate of recovery of investment on fixed assets -- in order to assess and reflect economic results in an overall way. These three rates should be linked with profits retained for enterprises. Penalties or awards should be given accordingly. Requirements for the first two rates already exist and the problem is that they are not fulfilled or seriously assessed. As for the third rate, no one has attached enough importance to it, and clear stipulations should be formulated and seriously implemented. According to calculations, if the first two rates can reach a relatively high historical level, over 10 billion yuan in additional tax will be yielded and about 10 billion yuan in circulation funds will be saved each year. We must see that these overall targets are attained within enterprises. In particular, large enterprises and key enterprises with a decisive affect on the overall sitaution of the national economy must act like the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company by separating the targets into several groups within the enterprise, integrating them with the entire professional work of the enterprise and the observation of rules and regulations, ensuring that they will be fulfilled by workshops, work teams and individuals and linking them with distribution, in order to truly establish the economic responsibility system.

In the next few years, besides grasping the work of key enterprises and key trades and professions, each prefecture must plan to grasp the work of some key counties and increase production and income there and use the experience of selected units to promote work over the entire area. Of course, production in counties is mainly production that uses local materials, produces marketable products and does not compete with large industrial enterprises for raw materials. This is particularly true in farming and breeding. In order to make a relatively major breakthrough in financial revenue, we must firmly grasp the work of enterprises and also the financial work counties (municipalities). Only in this way can we have a reliable basis.

Appropriately Concentrate Financial Resources and Do a Better Job in Allocating and Using Funds.

On the basis of achieving a market increase of economic returns and a relatively major breakthrough in financial revenue, we must appropriately concentrate our financial resources and do a better job in allocating and using funds in order to ensure the needs of the three strategic key points in economic construction and to continue to improve the people's living standards.

In the three strategic key points, funds needed for the development of agriculture mainly depend on accumulation in agriculture itself, but the state should also give necessary assistance. Funds for the construction of energy and communications projects mainly come from state investment and construction in this respect will be our key capital construction for several years to come. Funds for education and science are an investment in brains, and education and science are key links in fulfilling the modernization program. We should pay more attention to them and continue to increase spending on them to a certain extent. Viewing the overall situation, the contradiction between the needs and feasibilities of funds will exist for a long time. Therefore, financial resources of the state should be appropriately concentrated. It is necessary to further study and formulate major policy levers in the relationships between revenue and allocation. The percentage of fianancial revenue in the national income, for example, should be appropriately increased. Can it gradually be increased from 25.9 percent at present to 28-30 percent? Again, for a period to come, it is better to maintain the income retained by various enterprises at the level after reorganization. In handling the increasing profits each year, we must adhere to the principle of handling over more to the state and keeping less in the enterprises. Again, at present, various financial subsidies exceed 30 percent of the state's total financial expenditure. It is difficult to keep this up for a long period. This problem should be solved step by step in a few years on the basis of development of industrial and agricultural production and increase of economic returns, and in connection with reforms in pricing and the wage system. We should gradually reduce the amount of fianancial subsidies to about 20 percent of total state financial expenditure. Of course, concentration of funds involves interests in all aspects and is closely linked with policies. We must act according to the principles laid down by the central authorities. We must resolutely change the situation of excessive decentralization of funds, appropriately concentrate a portion of funds and at the same time ensure that various sectors have decisionmaking powers and take their actual needs into account.

Investment in fixed assets and circulating funds are main components of funds. Proper management and use of funds in these two major aspects have an important bearing on attaining the goal of economic development. At present, investment in fixed assets throughout the country totals about 80 billion yuan each year (including funds in addition to those of the budget and loans granted by banks and loans from foreign countries that are used for investment in these aspects), and over 300 billion yuan of circulating funds remain unused this year. Proper management of these funds will greatly increase results in using them. This is the key point in paying attention to using funds. To achieve this, besides controlling scales of construction, properly orientating investment, arranging production according to social needs and attaching importance to the quality of products and their marketability, we can also achieve much by improving the management of funds.

Existing problems in the management of investment in fixed assets are: excessive funds channels, lax management, lack of clearly-defined responsibility, and low economic returns. In order to change this situation, from now on, all funds allocated for capital construction and loans for capital construction must be handled in a unified manner by the construction bank, which must act in strict accordance with the procedures for capital construction.

These funds must be used in accordance with the progress of the construction, and the bank must play its role in supervision. Funds for renewing equipment and transformation of enterprises must be earmarked only for their specified purpose as approved by the state so that they can truly be used for renewing equipment and technical transformation and not for new projects. Funds for technical renovations can be handled by the People's Bank of China and the construction bank, with a rational division of work. Loans should be granted according to plans of technical transformation, the locations fixed for production, and the specified amount for various trades and professions as fixed by the state. The bank should suprevise their use.

In the management of circulating funds, joint management by financial departments and banks is not conducive to giving full play to the function of loans and interests as levers. It would be better for the People's Bank of China to handle them alone and grant loans for whole amounts, in order to enhance rational arrangements for production in enterprieses, expand circulation channels and speed up the turnover of funds and materials through management of funds.

We must effectively dispose of the large amount of stockpiled steel products and mechanical and electrical products according to the State Council's stipulations. After examination and verification, some of them may be regarded as useless and sent back to the furnaces, some may be used after modification, and others may be allocated by the state. In the future, enterprises must seriously pay attention to relationships between production, supply and marketing and to the management of circulating funds. They must not report losses to the state and to the bank resulting from disposing of stockpiled goods, and at the same time continue to purchase and produce commodities that are not marketable or are stockpiled, thus causing additional losses and waste.

We should continue to popularize the system of payment for use of the two major kinds of funds. Our tentative view is that in the future, the rate of payment for using fixed assets can be designated according to requirements for the turnover period of investment, in order to make enterprises economize in investment and increase the rate of utilization of fixed assets. Even if the way of granting loans for whole amounts is not used for circulating funds, charges should still be paid for the use of funds allocated by the state. Since funds allocated by the state are given to enterprises for circulation over a very long period, the rate of charges of using them should be equivalent to the bank's interest rate for loans, in order to make enterprises strengthen their economic accounts and increase the turnover rate of funds.

Besides doing a good job in the above-mentioned work, we must also make great efforts to increase income and cut expenditure and resolutely oppose extravagance and waste. This is also an important measure in guaranteeing the construction of key projects and maintaining basic financial balance. At present, losses and waste are rather serious in various fields. This is not only a loophole in the economy, which scatters and wastes a lot of funds each year, but also gives rise to a corrosive influence, causing damage to the party's work style and corrupting the cadres. We must strengthen supervision over financial work and resolutely struggle against extravagance and waste. We must formulate laws and regulations for punishing serious losses and waste. In this way our economy will be greatly benefited and we will also win political support from the broad masses of the people.

Establish a Stable and Balanced Financial Situation in the Country

To establish a stable and balanced financial situation in the country is a requirement of bringing about a basic improvement in finance and the economy, and also a necessary condition for the fulfillment of the general task in the new period. In order to strive for a basic improvement in the financial position in the coming 5 years, it is necessary first of all to steadily maintain basic financial balance from now on and, on this basis, achieve a complete balance after a period of hard work. Unstable and unbalanced finance not only hampers the progress of economic construction but also undermines political stability and unity.

When serving as minister of finance in 1954, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that we must establish the national finance on a constant, stable and reliable basis. He said: The policy for building our country must be formulated on the basis of dealing with foreign invasion and unexpected eventualities. As we now have an unstable financial situation in the country, we cannot talk big, and are unable to withstand the severe tests. But we must achieve stable finance in the country. We must spend several years establishing the national finance on a stable base. Therefore, it is necessary for us to strengthen the reserve forces and lay down a good foundation in all fields year by year. With enforcement every year, we will gradually establish a good base. The present financial situation in our country is quite different from that time, and the conditions are much better in all fields. But we are still facing the task of consolidating the balance of revenue and expenditure. We must not only do our utmost to wipe out deficits and achieve balance of revenue and expenditure, but also must gradually increase financial reserves so as to accumulate strength for future economic development.

According to the practical experience since the founding of the PRC, we have two channels for achieving balance of revenue and expenditure. One is, in the circumstance of excessive allotment of funds, to make every effort to cut down expenses and narrow the difference between revenue and expenditure. This method of cutting down expenses is a necessary one, but we have no choice. Therefore, financial balance achieved by this means is unconsolidated. The other one is to proceed from the development of production and the raising of economic returns, and pay attention to the means of making money, accumulating funds and using money to increase income and save expenses. By doing so, we can guarantee the key construction of the country and continue to improve the life of the people. This balance established on the stable base of economic development is consolidated and substantial. In the future, we must swiftly turn to mainly adopting the latter means to achieve balance of revenue and expenditure by creating more money-making channels and in increasing income. Of course, while laying stress on changing the means of achieving balance, we will not abandon strict control and the practice of economizing expenditures. In our future work, we will still adhere to the principle of achieving comprehensive balance and acting according to our own ability. We will adhere to the practice of doing things according to our funds and spending less money to achieve more. We must prevent the practice of carrying out work regardless of plan and budget and the excessive allotment of fufnds. Instead, we must properly allocate funds, strengthen management, arrange national funds according to an overall plan and use money where it is needed most.

While achieving balance of revenue and expenditure in the budget, we must strengthen the management of the funds not covered by the budget and the credit funds, and achieve a unified balance. At present, various funds not covered by the budget have actually become a second budget of the state, holding up half the sky. According to estimates, such funds reached a total of 62 billion yuan in 1981 and they are still increasing. If we take a laissez-faire attitude toward such a large sum of funds that is outside the plan and budget, it will certainly lead to blind construction and to hampering the readjustment and restructuring of the national economy. The amount of loans granted by banks for capital construction projects and technical renovation is becoming larger and larger; and a greater protion of funds have been spent on capital construction projects. It is, therefore, necessary for us to do our utmost to properly use and manage them. As for the funds not covered by the budget we must, under the premise of leaving policies unchanged and protecting the legal interests of all areas, departments and units, coordinate them with the requirements of the macroeconomy of the state through straightening out and strengthening of the management, and bring their economic returns into full play. In the future, we must rigidly establish a budgeting and final accounting system for funds not covered by the budget, bring them into line with the overall plan of revenue and expenditure and arrange and use them according to an overall plan.

Besides regular expenses, these funds should be used for the technical renovation of the old enterprises and the urgent construction projects of the state. We must also strengthen management in a planned way of the loans released by banks for capital construction and technical transformation, and solve the problem of the channels of investment. Loans must be released in a planned way, and the yearly total amount of loans must be controlled to a certain limit; it must not be increased too sharply. It is necessary to adhere to credit requirements. Loans must not be released to units that have no economic returns or repayment ability. While releasing loans, banks must demand that the enterprises concerned retain a certain amount of funds. Only when enterprises have insufficient funds, can they apply for credit from banks. While making repayments, enterprises must first of all use a part of their own funds to repay, and the remainder can be repaid from the newly-yielded profits resulting from the operation of the investment projects. They must not live off their previous funds. When there are no economic returns in the enterprises that obtain loans from banks, the banks and enterprises concerned must bear all economic responsibilities. Financial departments and banks at all levels must have good cooperation and jointly guarantee the release and repayment of loans.

In addition to achieving overall balance in domestic funds, we must also vigorously and effectively use foreign funds and achieve unified balance. According to our experience in recent years, the keys to carrying out this work well are: 1. We must make a good selection of projects for investment and draw up plans for the utilization of foreign funds; 2. We must make good preparations for the work of the initial stages of all construction projects and strengthen research into feasibilities; 3. We must make good arrangements for the proper allotment of domestic funds. As a result of the implementation of the open-door economic policy to foreign countries and the increasing use of foreign funds in construction in various areas, not only must the Ministry of Finance earnestly carry out the above-mentioned three tasks; the financial departments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must also grasp this work well in cooperation with the departments concerned. In particular, they must do a good job in such fields as the financial examination of foreign capital, the proper allotment of domestic funds, repayment ability, and the appropriation, application and use of funds. In short, we must, together with the departments concerned, make every effort to carry out the above-mentioned work well and to strive for a benign cycle of appropriate loans, accelerated construction, higher economic returns, repayment on schedule, and a sharp increase in financial income.

Three Relationships To Be Handled Well in Carrying Out Financial Reform in the Near Future

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some reforms have been carried out in financial work, in the financial system and in the tax revenue system. On the whole, the orientation is correct and the results are good. While carrying out financial reforms in the near future, we must stress the proper handling of three relationships to meet the requirements of economic development.

First, we must correctly handle the relationship between the state and enterprises. We must first perfect the system of retaining a certain percentage of profit in enterprises, concentratedly resolve the problem of assessing the target in business operation and implement targets for every workshop, every group and every individual. There are now four targets of assessment, namely, quantity, quality, contract of goods supply, and profit. But in practical implementation, people merely pay attention to the assessment of profit target and neglect that of other targets, thus encouraging the trend of neglecting quality and the practice of making great effort when there is more profit and less effort when there is less profit. It seems that we may, according to the different situation in different trades, add some targets for assessment in order to vigorously strengthen the economic responsibility system in enterprises.

Second, we must speed up the research and implementation of the system of collecting profit tax from state-owned enterprises and submit to the state the greater part of the profits of enterprises as income tax. Due to certain factors such as price and the conditions of production, some enterprises make excessively large profits. Before levying profit tax on them, an extra income readjustment tax or balancing tax should be levied on them. We must appraise and decide on the proportion for the state and that for retention in the enterprises regarding the profits after the levy of income tax, based on the principle of not exceeding the original level of retention and in accordance with the different conditions of different trades. This policy must remain unchanged for several years. It will not only beneficially guarantee a steady increase of financial income for the state but also will help eliminate the present practice of "eating out of a big pot."

Another problem is that we must correctly handle the relationship between the state and the peasants, staff and workers. "First feed the people, second build the country" is the basic principle governing our economic work. In recent years, the party and government have made great efforts to solve the problems left over from history for many years and there has been outstanding improvement in the living standards of the people. This is extremely necessary. In the future, we must, on the basis of developing industrial and agricultural production and raising economic returns, continue to take necessary measures to gradually improve the living standard of the people in the cities and the countryside. In the long run, however, we cannot separate raising the living standard of the people in the cities and countryside from the level of the development of production, and depend on reduction of funds for construction that the state needs most. Otherwise, the basic and long-term interests of the people will be harmed. For example, in the future, peasants must increase their income by relying on the development of production in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, not mainly on the increase of prices for agricultural products or on the reduction of the rate of requisition by purchase and the expansion of the scope of price negotiation. For another example, from now on, staff and workers must increase their average income by relying on the development of industrial production and the raising of economic returns, and the extent of income increase must be lower than that of productivity. All comrades engaged in financial work must master these policies well in our future work.

Still another problem is that we must correctly handle the relationship between central and local finances. The financial system of "division of revenue and expenditure and revenue-sharing" can only be revised slightly in the near future, and a thorough change is not suitable. When there is an overall improvement in the financial and economic situation, a new system with the division of different kinds of tax as its main contents will be introduced on the basis of the reform of tax system, to replace the two-tier finances at central and local level. All the tax income will be divided into central and local income according to the different kinds of tax, and the central and local levels will share the income, to guarantee stable and reliable revenue sources at both levels. In order to meet the requirements of economic development and the reform of the economic system, we must speed up the reform of tax revenue system and further bring into play the role of tax revenue as an economic lever. In order to promote coordinatiom between specialized departments and economic combination, we must levy an all-round tax on increase in value on some trades. We must also study and formulate some new methods of tax revenue in light of the new situation in present economic life.

While promoting reform of the financial system, we must strengthen financial legislation and supervision. It is our intention to first establish and perfect the basic laws and regulations in the fields of budget, tax revenue and finance, and some must be formulated as soon as possible, if conditions are ripe.

Earnestly Promote the Building of the Contingent of Personnel Engaged in Financial and Tax Revenue Work

In order to fulfill the financial task in the new period, we must deeply and thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, closely integrate with the reality and take various measures to raise the financial work to a new level as soon as possible. There have appeared in our country's economic field many new situations, problems and experiences, and more new situations, problems and experiences will emerge in the future when we carry out readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading in the national economy. We are, therefore, required to constantly study economic trends, provide economic information, master the changing situation and put forward appropriate new policies and measures. For example, reform of the economic system, the further readjustment of economic structure, the reform of price and salary systems, the upgrading and replacement of industrial products and the technical renovation of the existing industrial enterprises, the vigorous development of science and technology, the more effective use of foreign investment, and the appearance of a buyers' market in the domestic commercial field at present, are all closely linked with the financial allotment of revenue and expenditure and the reform of the financial and tax revenue system. Therefore, we must more systematically study financial and economic theories and the party's financial and economic policies and make strenuous efforts to more deeply and thoroughly research practical problems. The financial cadres, and particularly the leading cadres at the levels of the Ministry of Finance and of the provincial bureaus of finance, must further improve their work style and methods, cater to the broad masses, go deep into reality, strengthen investigations and study, get hold of first-hand information, earnestly sum up experiences, integrate themselves with the wisdom and strength of the broad masses, further raise the level of financial work and regain the initiative. All in all, in the new period, we must study diligently and think incessantly. We must be bold in carrying out reform and practice. We must be skillful in handling money and business management and carry out financial work better.

To create a new situation in financial work, we should conscientiously grasp the building of cadre contingent and make it revolutionized, professional, younger and better educated. This is an important problem facing our present work and a key issue that determines whether we can carry forward our present financial work and forge ahead into the future. At present, there are 400,000 cadres working in the departments of finance and taxation throughout the country. Apart from that, there are 2 million financial and accounting workers in various enterprises. Generally speaking, this contingent is comparatively good. The present existing main problem is: the contingent of our finance, taxation and accounting workers is in a transitional period characterized by the succession of the old by the new. The number of young cadres recruited in recent years accounts for about 50 percent of the total number of our contingent. Generally speaking, these young cadres have not received professional training and have not grasped policy well. In addition, they are not familiar with their work. The elderly cadres also have a problem of restudy in the new situation. In recent years, financial departments at all levels have done a lot in training cadres. They should continue to do so in the future. In order to speed up the training of financial and taxation workers, we should establish training schools for cadres and develop correspondence education and sparetime education through television universities. We should regularize and systematize education for staff members and workers and make it a regular practice. We should do well in running secondary and higher financial and accounting schools to extensively train cadres who have both ability and political integrity. After working for another 3 to 5 years, we should considerably change the situation of the contingent of financial cadres. In the meantime, we should strengthen ideological and political work so that the broad masses of workers and staff members will raise their political awareness, consciously resist corrosion by the decadent bourgeois, observe discipline, be honest in performing their official duties, work hard and carry out their tasks devotedly.

ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE ON LOGISTICS WORK HELD

Zhang Aiping Addresses Meeting

OW281814 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping said: To meet the requirements of modern warfare and bring about a new situation in logistic work, large numbers of commanders and fighters in the logistics departments of the armed forces must exert themselves to study science, culture and professional knowledge so that they will be competent at their jobs in knowledge and ability. This is a very urgent task now facing us.

Zhang Aiping made these remarks at an all-army conference on logistics work today. He said: "Food and fodder have gone before troops and horses" since ancient times. This always applies to the army no matter how developed its equipment is. In a future war the tasks in this regard will be more important and complicated, and going first should be not only food and fodder needed by troops and horses but also fuel needed for weapons and equipment.

Zhang Aiping said: As our national economy develops, the main characteristics of our army's modern weapons and equipment are: automation, high speed, flexibility and complexity resulting from a high degree of mechanization and computerization [dian zi hua 7193 1311 0553]. This sets ever more arduous and complicated tasks in ensuring logistics support. The means of ensuring logistics support should also be modernized in order to be suited to the automation, flexibility, high speed and complexity of warfare.

Zhang Aiping said: Modern warfare calls for modern weapons and equipment as well as persons who can grasp and use such weapons and equipment. This requires logistics personnel to enhance their scientific, cultural, professional and technical knowledge. One must make great efforts to acquire such knowledge. On the one hand, we should rely on academies and schools to train qualified personnel; and on the other hand, it is more important for personnel to be engaged in planned studies on the job in order to raise their scientific and cultural level. Since weapons continue to develop, we must continue to study.

Yu Qiuli Speaks at Meeting

OW290150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at today's all-army conference on logistics work, Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out that while making an all-round and systematic study of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the whole army must pay particular attention to the section on strengthening army revolutionization and regularization and deepen their study in light of the army units' actual conditions.

Yu Qiuli said, since the conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress, all units of the entire army have regarded conveying and studying the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress as a task of primary importance. As a result, a vast number of commanders and fighters have enhanced their ideological understanding, changed their work styles and improved their work. At present, it is necessary to seriously analyze the results so far achieved and dig out problems that have not yet been fully resolved, thereby further deepening the campaign of study. Emphasizing political work particularly, Yu Qiuli talked about several problems on studying the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress.

1. It is necessary to do well in organizational reforms. Organizational reform is a major task in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and building a modern regularized army.

2. It is necessary to be resolute and bold in trying to make the leading groups and the cadre contingent revolutionized, rejuvenated, knowledgeable and professional organs. It is necessary to emancipate our thinking and break rules in order to promote middle-aged and young cadres. At the same time, it is also necessary to adopt all possibile means to raise their scientific, cultural and professional levels.

3. It is necessary to do a good job in the army's ethical, ideological and cultural construction. In ideological construction, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen education in communist ideology so that every member of the army is imbued with a high degree of the spirit of self-sacrifice and a revolutionary style of strictly obeying organizational discipline, for these are important guarantees for building a modern regularized army.

4. It is necessary to reform and build up party organizations at all levels and the contingent of party members as well in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution in order to fundamentally improve the party style as soon as possible.

Yu Qiuli pointed out emphatically that further eliminating "left" ideological influences is important work for deepening the study of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, and that it is also necessary to resist tendencies of bourgeois liberalism. Only when these problems are fully resolved can we better implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, truly maintain a high degree of ideological and political harmony with the party Central Committee, further emancipate our thinking and be daring and resolute enough in opening up new vistas for the fulfillment of various army tasks.

ARMY LEADERS ATTEND BEIJING PLA FOOD EXHIBIT

OW280144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Commission; Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the PLA General Staff Department; and Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department; on 23 and 24 November visited the farm and sideline production and pickling exhibition sponsored by the Beijing PLA units. They praised the Beijing PLA units for fine achievements in farm and sideline production and their companies for the good pickles they have prepared. They called on the whole army to popularize the experience of the Beijing PLA units in order to offer improved food services at the company level.

In the past few years the Beijing PLA units have reduced the number of soldiers engaged in farm and sideline production and the acreage of cultivated land. This year they have once again gathered an all-round bumper harvest with unprecedented economic gains. Most companies can now meet 85 percent or more of their meat requirements and have become more than self-sufficient in vegetable supply. All companies have basically achieved self-sufficiency in pickle preparation. This practice has played a positive role in offering more diversified dishes to the fighters and ensuring that vegetables are available during slack seasons and do not rot when there is a surplus. Moreover, it also helps to curb expenses and gives expression to our army's glorious tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle. Praising this practice, the fighters say: Pickles and preserves play an important role in diversifying dishes. They are economical and practical. We love them.

Director Hong Xuezhi and Political Commissar Wang Ping of the PLA General Logistics Department highly appreciated this practice of the Beijing PLA units and invited leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, General Staff Department and General Political Department as well as some of the army deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC to see the exhibition and offer opinions.

On display in the exhibition hall are various kinds of farm and sideline products and over 1,000 kinds of pickles and 100 types of side dishes. When viewing this superb collection of delicacies, Yang Shangkun and the other leading comrades made remarks to one another and also sampled some of the soup, sweet, salty and hot foods. They praised the food, repeatedly saying: Not bad, not bad. They said that this practice is immensely beneficial and must be promoted. All PLA units must do a good job in promoting farm and sideline production and popularize their experience to improve this undertaking in order to benefit livelihood, training and combat readiness.

Deputy Directors Xu Guangyi, Li Yuan and Fan Ziyu of the General Logistics Department and Commander Qin Jiwei and Political Commissar Fu Zhongbi of the Beijing PLA units also viewed the exhibition.

DENG YINGCHAO INSPECTS SHANGHAI SCHOOL FOR BLIND

OW290028 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by (Hong Jinghao), reporter for the Shanghai television station, Deng Yingchao, member of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, accompanied by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and others recently inspected the Shanghai municipal blind childrens' school to the warm welcome of schoolteachers and students. This school was a so-called charity school established in 1912 by foreigners. After liberation, the government revamped the school and hired teachers to improve teaching at the school, thereby popularizing junior-middle-school education among blind children. In the past 20 years or more, some 600 students have graduated, found jobs and become educated workers who are handicapped but not useless. Many of them were selected as advanced producers at all levels and some were even appointed responsible persons of factories.

After hearing the briefing, Deng Yingchao said happily to the teachers: "As teachers, you have been working very hard and should feel proud of it. Teaching the blind is much more difficult than teaching the sighted. It takes a lot of patience and tenacity. It is a tough job." Deng Yingchao carefully inquired about the blind students' study, lives and health.

Comrades Deng Yingchao and Chen Guodong also attended a concert performed by the blind students. After the concert Deng Yingchao addressed teachers and students of the school, congratulating the students for being able to live happy lives in a new society and under a new political system. She hoped the students would understand how their happy life was made possible, study communist ideology well and become good children with ideals, moral sense, good education and discipline. Chen Guodong also spoke, encouraging the students to study hard and report to Granny Deng with good results in their study.

PRC MAY RECOVER HONG KONG 'AT ANY TIME'

HK290016 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 30

[Text] Details about Hong Kong's future will be announced in a year, a leading industrialist said yesterday following a meeting in Peking with a senior Chinese official.

But the official, Mr Liao Chengzhi, the director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, warned that China would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong "at any time" if the local economy continues to deteriorate.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Factory Owners Association, Mr Huang Jian, said Mr Liao told his group that the Chinese authorities are now holding talks with the British Foreign Office on "how to recover sovereignty" and how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity during this transitional period.

Mr Liao said it is the responsibility of the Hong Kong Government and industrialists to tide the territory over its economic hardship, Mr Huang said.

"Mr Liao said in principle, sovereignty over Hong Kong will revert to China in 1997.

"But if the Hong Kong Government and industrialists do not help the ailing economy and if it continues to deteriorate, China will recover Hong Kong at any time."

Mr Huang said they were told that after China regains sovereignty, land here will be owned by China, but individuals will be allowed to own their flats.

Mr Huang said Mr Liao assured investors that Hong Kong would be allowed to retain its capitalist system and continue to prosper "for ever" after China regained sovereignty over the colony.

Mr Huang said Mr Liao told them that China understands that Hong Kong is suffering economically.

He said China hopes the Hong Kong Government will abolish the high land price policy, which is harming the colony's economy.

Mr Huang said that when he discussed with Mr Liao the previously-stated Chinese view that Hong Kong should be ruled by Hong Kong people, the Chinese official told him that the top post would be held by a Chinese.

"The governor or the mayor of Hong Kong will be a Chinese and not 'a gweilo' because 98 percent of the population is Chinese," Mr Huang said.

However, this official would be appointed, not elected by the people, Mr Huang added.

"He will probably be selected through consultation and compromise with various big societies and organisations."

In addition, Mr Huang said he understood that after Hong Kong's sovereignty returns to China, it would become a special administrative zone under Article 31 of the new draft Chinese constitution now under discussion at the Fifth National People's Congress in Peking.

He said that officials he had met in Canton, Shenzhen, and Shekou had been confident that the article would be adopted by the NPC.

"Hong Kong will become a special administrative zone together with Macao and Taiwan," Mr Huang said.

Apart from visiting Peking, the delegation also had a first-hand look at industry and commerce in Shanghai, Canton and Shenzhen.

Mr Huang said that after his discussions in China, he felt "relieved" about Hong Kong's future and was happy to learn what China proposes for Hong Kong after it regains sovereignty in 1997.

He said he will now increase investment in Hong Kong and believed that other delegation members will do the same.

"We industrialists will definitely invest in Hong Kong," he said.

"All our property and money is here and we have never thought of leaving."

In addition to their meetings with Chinese Government officials, Mr Huang said they had met officials of the Bank of China and had learned that the bank is considering offering low-interest loans to help Hong Kong industrialists weather the economic difficulties.

He said his association will shortly meet officials of the Bank of China in Hong Kong to discuss how they can assist local industry.

He said in their talks with top officials at the Bank of China he had been told that the bank would consider offering 25-year or 30-year mortgages to Hong Kong people seeking loans to buy houses or flats.

He had asked the Bank of China officials why they had not followed the example of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which had already announced a scheme for 20-year mortgages.

"The top officials of the Bank of China," had explained to him, he said, "that they had been approached by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank earlier to co-operate on the long-term loan scheme and the Bank of China agreed to consider the scheme.

"However, while the Bank of China had still been considering the proposal, the Hong Kong and Shanhai bank suddenly announced their offer.

"Therefore, the 13 Bank of China branches in Hong Kong could not make a similar offer at such short notice."

On a lighter note, Mr Huang said that after China regains sovereignty, every aspect of Hong Kong's way of life would be preserved -- even horse racing.

"But the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club will have to be renamed 'the Hong Kong jockey club' with the word 'royal' deleted," he said.

Summing up their visit, Mr Hwang said there were two important points:

-- Hong Kong can keep its capitalist system and continue to prosper indefinitely.

-- Local industrialists now have a better knowledge of China's policy towards foreign investors and this will help to increase and strengthen the contacts between the two sides.

On Shenzhen he said, China is erecting an internal "border" around the zone at a cost of about RMB 90 million (about HK$270 million) and the project will be completed in April. After that, he said, the departure and arrival procedures for Hong Kong businessmen into and out of Shenzhen will be simplified.

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'INTERNATIONALIZING' HONG KONG

HK280838 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Forget About Internationalization"]

[Text] Former British Attorney-General Lord Shawcross recently visited Hong Kong as a guest of top British officials here. An English newspaper published an interview with him 3 days ago, headlined "Shawcross Says: Internationalize Hong Kong." One official made a special point of recommending that people read the interview.

At the same time, an English weekly published here carries a report in this week's issue quoting unidentified sources as asking why the Hong Kong issue should not be internationalized. The report says, the United States and Japan both have big stakes in Hong Kong, and Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and Australia might also be prepared to get involved for various political, commercial and financial reasons: "Some sources suggest Britain should at least arrange a meeting of countries with significant interests in Hong Kong, to establish common ground and do some gentle lobbying in Beijing."

There is nothing strange that these notions of "internationalizing" Hong Kong should have emerged at this moment. Since China made plain its solemn and just stand on recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong, those people who would like to extend the unequal treaties have felt more and more apprehensive at not being on solid ground, and so they are trying to drag some outsiders in order to feel stronger.

The advocates of "internationalization" cite as their pretext Hong Kong's international value as a commercial and financial center; so they say that the issue is not just a matter for talks between China and Britain, but that other countries should be drawn in.

It is true that Hong Kong has established extensive financial and commercial ties throughout the world, and China has paid full attention to this point. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly stated that three things will remain unchanged after China regains sovereignty, that is, "no change in Hong Kong's system, no change in its inhabitants' ways of life, and no change in its status as a free port and financial center." Moreover the legitimate interests of foreigners in Hong Kong will be protected. This means preserving Hong Kong's international business and being willing to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with all countries for a long time. However, all this will be within the scope of sovereignty being exercised by China. Sovereignty over Hong Kong absolutely cannot be internationalized at any time, and it cannot become an international zone.

Even though Hong Kong's financial business has developed very fast in recent years, it can still only boast today of being the third financial center in the world, not the second or first. World financial centers naturally all engage in international business, and if their administration should be internationalized on that account, with every country allowed to interfere in their internal affairs at will, should not "internationalization" first be carried out in London and New York, the world's two leading financial centers? Should China, Japan, France, Germany, the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries that have established banks in London hold joint meetings to establish common ground, study how London should be "internationalized," do some lobbying with the British Government, and tell it how to run London so as to accord with international interests?

The day when a gunboat policy could be applied to force the extension of unequal treaties is gone, and never again will a joint eight-nation army commit aggression against China and carve it up. People daydreaming about "internationalization" had better wake up quickly!

China's guidelines regarding Hong Kong are to recover sovereignty, establish a special region, have Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong, make no changes in the system, and maintain its prosperity. These are fair and reasonable and provide the guarantee for Hong Kong's future. Many Chinese and foreigners, such as Newbigging of the Jardine Group, have expressed full confidence in Hong Kong's future. Those people who have become isolated because of their stubbornness and want to perform the magic trick of turning beans into brave soldiers will only end up outsmarting themselves.

HSIN WAN PAO EXAMINES HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK230229 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The 16 Characters Depicting Hong Kong's Future"]

[Text] The future of Hong Kong can be summarized in 16 Chinese characters, that is, regain sovereignty, set up a special zone, let Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong and maintain prosperity.

This outline depicting the future of Hong Kong was sketched recently by the Chinese leaders on several occasions with personages of various circles in Hong Kong. It is obvious that Hong Kong people are most concerned about their own destiny, and in their visits to Beijing, they have seized every opportunity to ask questions and get appropriate answers. Foreigners have also shown their concern for the future of Hong Kong, but that is concern of another kind.

Regaining the sovereignty of the whole of Hong Kong and formally putting an end to the historical vestiges of foreign people ruling Chinese people in a territory of China not only suits the national condition of China today and but also conforms to the contemporary trends of the world. The final solution of the problems left over by the opium war of a century ago is of course the national aspirations of the Chinese compatriots and the people of Britain will also greet it with pleasure.

Regaining its own sovereignty is the sacred right of China and there is no room for compromise. At present, the consultation held between Britain and China in Beijing involves maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and not its sovereignty. China's management scheme for the future of Hong Kong is in the range of exercising sovereignty. Hong Kong puts forward questions, Beijing provides answers and both hold cordial consultations. This is fair and reasonable. Some people say that Beijing should not mention sovereignty and administration in the Sino-British talks. As a matter of fact, this has nothing to do with the substance of the talks and is not influential.

After sovereignty reverts to China, Hong Kong will become a special administrative zone. This special zone is somewhat different from the Shenzhen Economic Zone. Shenzhen is a special zone that practices special economic policies under a socialist system, whereas the future of a Hong Kong special zone will be special both in administration and social system, which is different from that carried out in China. There is an old saying in the West: "The exception proves the rule" and it further says: "No exception constitutes a rule." According to the draft of the new constitution, China adheres to socialist system and is led by the communist party. This is the case to the whole country with the Hong Kong special zone as an exception that will practice a capitalist system, and the person who rules Hong Kong need not be a communist party member.

The Chinese leaders have confidence in the future of Hong Kong and at the same time place their confidence in the people of Hong Kong. The people of Hong Kong must get rid of weak and incompetent ideas and have confidence in administering Hong Kong well under the special system. They must not only maintain prosperity but improve it and transform the superficial prosperity of the past to a more practical basis.

Principally speaking, these 16 characters depicting the future of Hong Kong are the most ideal means in the solution of Hong Kong problems at present.

WEN WEI PO NOTES HU YAOBANG'S REFORM WORK

HK230727 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Telephone dispatch from Beijing by Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Hu Yaobang Recently Inspected Various Places To Arrange the Reform of the Administrative Structures in Provinces and Municipalities"]

[Text] After the successful launching of the reform of the administrative structure of the party and government of the CPC Central Committee, the reform of administrative structures at the local government level has recently started. The CPC Central Committee intends a few conditionally prepared provinces and municipalities to lead the way and accumulate experience in the reform of the administrative structure at local government level throughout the country. Recently, Hu Yaobang gave instructions on the reform work of the experimental provincial and municipal units when he inspected various places.

It is understood that those provinces and municipalities selected as experimental units have recently held a mobilization meeting. In accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, from now up to the end of this year will be the preparatory period for the reform of these provinces and municipalities and from January to March next year will be the enforcement period of the reform.

During the reform, stress will be laid on solving well the following three problems: 1) set up a simplified administrative structure, improve our leading work style and method and raise effectiveness in our according to the principle of simplifying, unifying, economizing and combating bureaucratism; 2) be bold in selecting a number of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity to various leadership groups according to the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent; and 3) reduce staffing levels, establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility and further reform our economic management system, so that the party and government organs can better serve the basic levels and the economy.

The experimental provinces and municipalities will adopt concrete measures, including the following aspects:

1. Reduce the provincial level party and government organs, cut down the amount of staff, establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility and remove all overlapping organizations in the provincial level party and government organs. Those businesses that are similar should be merged, those who engage in independent economic activities should be transformed into economic entities. Administration and enterprises should be separated and administrative structure should not be allowed to replace economic organizations. The levels should also be reduced at the same time by practicing a two level system with the provincial government directly leading the departments and bureaus.

2. Readjust the leading bodies and accordingly arrange the personnel, so that after the readjustment, the leading bodies are more efficient. Select a number of cadres who are in the prime of life to the various leading bodies at the provincial level. All leading cadres at the provincial department, commission and bureau levels who exceed the age of retirement, except those who are the main leading figures and professional backbones, whould be principally withdrawn to the second and third line.

3. Young and middle-aged cadres who have been newly selected to leadership bodies must conform to the stipulations in their age, education and professional requirements. Those "five kinds of people" that have seized leadership through beating, smashing and looting during the "Cultural Revolution" must be seriously cleared out of the leadership bodies.

4. Veteran cadres should be appropriately arranged: those veteran cadres who have reached retirement age, except for a very small number of them who are needed for work and have been appointed by the organizations concerned as advisors, must be retired. After retirmenet, these veteran cadres must be specially cared for politically and the latter part of their life be appropriately arrnaged.

5. The training of cadres in rotation should be actively arranged. From now on, the level of education, qualification and working experiences must be an important basis in selecting, using and promoting cadres. All the provinces, prefectures, municipalities and counties should work out plans to train cadres in rotation.

The CPC Central Committee intends that the experimental provincial and municipal units present their experiences as soon as possible so as to successfully launch the reform of the administrative structure in various localities.

SHENZHEN OFFICIALS FIGHTING RAIL TICKET RACKET

HK240200 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Senior officials in Shenzhen are determined to stop a Guangzhou rail ticket racket involving visitors from Hong Kong and Macao. Many of the racketeers are former Hong Kong residents who have formed links with Shenzhen residents to prey on visitors who are eager to get to Guangzhou on the first available train. The ticket touts use Shenzhen residents to buy Guangzhou tickets with local currency and then sell them in Hong Kong currency to visitors at prices up to 500 percent higher than the face value. The price of a ticket to Guangzhou from Shenzhen is three yuan (about HK$10) but the ticket gangs are known to have sold them for as much as HK$60 each. The Shenzhen authorities, sources said, are aware of this malpractice and they are determined to put a stop to it.

During the first nine months of this year about 550 people -- both Shenzhen and Hong Kong residents -- have been arrested for ticket racketeering, according to statistics issued by the Shenzhen authorities. Many of those arrested were fined for first offences, but they have been warned that heavier punishments will be imposed if they continue with their illegal trade. One source said the racketeers are also illegally exchanging Chinese money into Hong Kong dollars -- at greatly-inflated exchange rates.

Officials said genuine travellers and local residents mingle at Shenzhen railway station and they say it is difficult to detect the racketeers. In an effort to stop the ticket trade a new subway is now under construction beneath the station. It is expected to be completed after the lunar new year and will keep apart commuters and non-travellers.

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PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TOUR NOTED

OW292006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 29 Nov 82

["News Analysis: Behind Reagan's Latin American Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of a news analysis by Zhou Shuxia and Lin Minzhong, entitled "What Is Behind Reagan's Visit to Four Latin American Countries?":

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is beginning a five-day visit tomorrow to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. As this is Reagan's first official visit to Latin American countries since he was sworn in as president, it is commanding much attention in Latin America.

The United States had for a long time considered Latin America as its "backyard" where it had maintained important economic and strategic interests. However, in the past six months, its traditional relations with Latin American countries have been weakened and damaged because of its support for Britain over the Malvinas (Falklands) issue.

Moreover, quite a number of Latin American countries are faced with the gravest economic crisis since the 1930s and some are seized with political unrest -- especially those of Central America where violence is increasing daily. All this has made the United States uneasy. Reagan's visit at such a time might be intended for the following purposes:

First, mending the crack in the U.S.-Latin American relations subsequent to the Malvinas war. During that war, many Latin American countries thought that the U.S., having betrayed pan-American unity at a crucial moment, proved to be an unreliable ally. That also made Argentina and other countries lose confidence in the "pan-American system" which the U.S. had energetically sold as one for "an America of the Americans". As a result, some South American countries have been considering building up their defense capability to safeguard their security on their own. This centrifugal trend of the Latin American countries from the United States is certainly unfavorable to the interests of the U.S. global strategy and beneficial to the other superpower's efforts to infiltrate into Latin America. In fact, the United States is trying desperately to improve relations with Latin America. Washington has voted for the Latin American proposal for the resolution of the Malvinas conflict through Argentina-Britain negotiations, both in the United Nations and the Organization of American States. The fact that Reagan is going to Brazil and Colombia, both playing an important role in Latin American affairs, is another sign.

Secondly, ironing out or solving the series of differences that exist between the United States and the Lation American countries on economic questions. The serious economic recession in the world has greatly affected the Latin American countries. Nearly all have difficulty in export, resulting in a drastic cut in their foreign exchange earnings and a sharp increase in their foreign debts which now stand at 300 billion U.S. dollars.

At the recent annual meeting of the Organization of American States, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador criticized the United States for its protectionist policies, demanding the establishment of a new international economic order. The United States is Brazil's biggest trading partner. But more than a dozen of Brazilian commodities, including textiles, leather shoes and cast iron, are limited in their access to the U.S. market. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said recently that it is still difficult for his country to reach an agreement with the United States on certain global questions such as the establishment of a new international economic order. So it is beyond doubt that Reagan will consider economic problems a major issue in his tour.

Thirdly, strengthening the defence front of Central America to curb further expansion and inroads of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The situation in Central America has grown even more tense since the Malvinas war and has become one of the troubled areas in the world that are worth noting.

In El Salvador, the civil war between the anti-government guerrillas and the army has continued for three years and there has been fierce fighting in the past few months.

Violence is also increasing in Guatemala and there have been repeated border conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras.

It seemed the White House is quite upset by the strained situation in the region. It was announced that President Reagan is going to meet the presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala while visiting Costa Rica and Honduras. Since the Sandinist National Liberation Front took power in 1979, Washington has always had the fear that Nicaragua would produce an impact on the other countries in the region. Therefore, the United States is planning to increase its military and economic aid to Central American states other than Nicaragua to help authorities surpress the anti-government armed activities in these countries. However, it is hard to predict whether Washington could succeed in achieving the goal.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S AFRICA VISIT ASSESSED

HK261035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 6

["Dispatch:" Bush Concludes Tour of Seven African Countries]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush visited seven African countries from 10 to 23 November. After concluding his visit to Cape Verde, Senegal and Nigeria, Bush rushed to Moscow to attend the funeral ceremony of Brezhnev and then went on to visit Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya and Zaire.

Bush visited these African countries at a time when the United States was at odds with them. Recently, the United States declared a relaxation of restrictions on the entry into U.S. territory of military personnel from South Africa and of the restriction of the export to South Africa of electronic equipment for the army and police forces. It has also decided to supply advanced technical installations and nuclear fuel to South Africa and in particular has approved the decision made by the IMF organization to grant a loan of $1.1 billion to South Africa. All these have further intensified strained relations between the United States and the African countries.

Bush expressed the opinion that his visits to these African countries served the following purposes. First, the United States wants to provide aid to African countries and to establish a new partnership with Africa. Second, the United States is determined to contribute to making Namibia independent as soon as possible and to change the ever more serious and tense situation in southern Africa. Third, the United States wishes to "promote mutual understanding of the important bilateral issues and regional problems between the African countries."

During his visit, Bush held discussions with the leaders of the African countries, centering on the Namibian issue. In addition they held talks on the situation in Africa, the North-South dialogue, the Middle East issue and other relevant international problems. Great differences of opinion existed on the Namibian issue. Bush repeatedly said: "Despite the opposition of the African countries, the United States has consistently held that the Namibian issue can be resolved only if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola." But the African countries do not subscribe to the view of the United States which lumps the Namibian issue together with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe criticized the United States, saying: "The problem of Namibia is not connected with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, and no one can deprive Namibia of its intrinsic right to achieve independence and self-determination." Kenya's President Daniel Teroitich arap Moi criticized U.S. behavior, saying it was obviously "a trick to deter Namibia from achieving final independence." Leaders of Nigeria, Cape Verde and Senegal also strongly opposed the "cooperation between the United States and the racist regime of South Africa." They contend that U.S. behavior serves as a block to the progress of peace talks on the Namibian problem and to the end of apartheid in South Africa.

Answering questions put by correspondents, Bush admitted that during his visit, the African countries "flatly and harshly" criticized the United States and he had heard such criticism everywhere in Africa.

Western public opinion holds that the United States hoped to improve its relationship with the African countries through Bush's visit. Some African public opinion also holds that "it was not worth it for Bush to trek all the way to Africa" although he "had promised to help the African countries deal with the present economic crisis." Nevertheless, wherever he went and whichever country he visited, there existed "great differences of opinion between the United States and the African countries" on the Namibian issue and "not a single country supported the view of the United States."

GEORGE SHULTZ MEETS SOUTH AFRICA'S BOTHA

OW272310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha here today to discuss ways of seeking a negotiated settlement of the Namibia issue.

A senior State Department official explained that this was not a "negotiating session" but an opportunity for the two men to discuss a "sustainable basis for constructive relations" between the United States and South Africa.

Emerging from the meeting, both Botha and Shultz denied to reporters that the negotiations for a Namibian settlement are at an impasse. However, Washington press reports indicated that negotiations over the Namibia issue have been stalled because of South African and U.S. insistence on Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola.

South Africa holds out for the demand that Namibia's independence be linked to the withdrawal of about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. The United States, supporting this position out of "security" considerations, insists that the two issues are related. There is a "practical requirement for parallel movement," the U.S. official was quoted as saying today.

During his just-concluded seven-nation African tour, U.S. Vice-President George Bush had referred repeatedly to the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a precondition for a settlement of Namibia.

The U.S. stand has come under strong fire in Africa. Kenyan President Moi characterized Bush's insistence on the linkage as a "delaying tactic" against realizing independence for Namibia. Angola has accused the United States of using a carrot-and-stick approach, holding out the promise of diplomatic recognition and assistance while encouraging incursions by South Africa into Angola.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. official said today that the United States remains committed to seeking an agreement leading to Namibia's independence and will continue to play "the role of catalyst" through intensive diplomacy.

U.S. CLAIMS PROOF OF USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

OW301123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department charged with new "convincing evidence" today that the Soviet Union is continuing to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan and supply such weapons to Vietnamese troops for use in Kampuchea and Laos.

A report presented to the U.S. Congress and the United Nations by Secretary of State George Shultz today listed more than ten attacks this year against the people in each of the three countries during which Soviet-produced chemicals were used.

The toxic material was spread by aircraft or helicopters, artillery or armored vechilces, bombs or rockets, in the form of "yellow rain" or sometimes in white or red smoke or powder, which caused illness and deaths.

The report said 350 samples of toxins have been collected with blood and tissue taken from victims.

An earlier U.S. report said that a minimum of 10,000 persons have been killed in these countries by Soviet chemical weapons.

Since 1980, the Soviets have used toxic agents in Afghanistan, the report said. Two Soviet gas masks acquired from Afghanistan have been proved to be contaminated with deadly mycotoxins.

One of them was displayed at a State Department news briefing today. A Soviet chemical attack on September 13 this year caused 73 deaths in Afghanistan. During the recent attacks, the victims' bodies decomposed rapidly, and the flesh peeled away when attempts were made to move the bodies.

Vietnamese and Lao troops, under direct Soviet supervision, have continued to use lethal and incapacitating chemical agents and toxins against resistance forces in Laos, causing victims to experience vomiting, bleeding, blistering, severe skin lesions and other symptoms, according to the report.

The report showed that in Kampuchea, many people were taken ill after Vietnamese-launched chemical attacks. Vietnamese military defectors from Kampuchea have provided information in 1981 and 1982 on the use of chemical weapons and on the Vietnamese chemical warfare program, and have reported that some types of agents are supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is a signatory to the 1925 and 1972 agreements banning the use of poison gases, biological warfare and toxins.

Secretary of State George Shultz stated today that the report "was designed to bring the issue to the attention of the world community."

REAGAN ASKS FOR HIGHER NATIONAL GASOLINE TAX

OW241140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 23 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan announced here today that he would ask the lame-duck session of Congress to raise the national gasoline tax which he called "user fee" to finance a multibillion-dollar highway-repair and jobs program.

In his announcement today before he left for Thanksgiving vacation at his California ranch, Reagan suggested that the gasoline tax be raised from four cents to nine cents per gallon. This would cost the average motorist 30 dollars a year. By doing this, Reagan hoped to put an estimated 320,000 people to work on the roads.

This is one of the steps the President has decided to take to deal with the deep economic trouble. It came as a surprise to the nation since only two months ago, he told a press conference that he did not "see the necessity" for an increase in gasoline tax.

It is believed that President Reagan changed his mind under the pressure of the 16-month-long recession, especially the jobless rate, now at a 42-year high of 10.4 percent.

The President told the Americans that he would be considering other proposals that would help to give the U.S. economy "a fresh boost as we head into 1983." There is doubt, however, whether the measure could really produce any magic remedy.

SRV DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA FORESEEN

HK250834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Be Alert Against a Vietnamese Dry-Season Offensive"]

[Text] All signs point to a dry-season offensive being prepared by the Vietnamese authorities against the patriotic anti-Vietnam Kampuchean forces. This will be the fourth such offensive since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. The previous dry-season offensives usually started at the beginning of October, but this year there was a delay in its launching. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities have run into still greater difficulty and that the situation on the battlefield is even more unfavorable for them.

The current most unfavorable factor in Kampuchea for the Vietnamese authorities is the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] Coalition Government and the growth and development of the three groups of patriotic armed forces participating in that government. This is because this event has greatly raised the morale of the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people in the struggle for national salvation and against Vietnamese aggression, brought broader support in the world for their just struggle and put the Vietnamese authorities and their supporters into ever greater isolation. This is the first dry season since the formation of the DK Coalition Government. It can be predicted that the Vietnamese authorities' dry-season offensive will be aimed mainly at wrecking the coalition of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. According to Western estimates, the Vietnamese army of aggression against Kampuchea first may launch an attack on the armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann, striking at the weakest link. However the possibility certainly cannot be eliminated of the Vietnamese authorities launching a sudden attack on the DK patriotic forces while also attacking the patriotic armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann. In order to demonstrate that they can still control the battle in Kampuchea in the current international situation, the Vietnamese authorities have made extensive preparations for this dry-season offensive. However, so long as the patriotic army and people in Kampuchea unite as one and maintain a good degree of alertness, no disruptive activities of the Vietnamese authorities will be able to attain their goal.

A new Vietnamese military adventure in Kampuchea will further aggravate tension in Southeast Asia. Thailand is prepared both mentally and materially for "all eventualities" on its border with Kampuchea. It can be predicted that if the Vietnamese authorities dare to burn Thailand with the flames of aggressive war, Thailand certainly will not be alone and unaided.

The trial of strength between the patriotic army and people of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese aggressors has already passed through its most difficult period, and they now have more confidence and organization in the struggle; while the Vietnamese aggressors are on the wane in their strength and are heading irrevocably for a quagmire. There is an old Chinese saying: "A fighter, very bold, fights aggressively in order to finish the fight early, he soon tires, and then becomes exhausted." Under the blows of the patriotic Kampuchean forces, the morale of the Vietnamese aggressor troops on the Kampuchean battlefield is sinking; they have run into all sorts of trouble and now are unable to summon up any boldness. If the Vietnamese aggressors launch a dry-season offensive, it will be as doomed to defeat as in the past.

Soviet Support Scored

HK300648 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 15 Nov 82 p 9

[Li Yongming article: "Vietnam Is Preparing For New Adventures"]

[Text] Hanoi has just sent more than 20,000 troop reinforcements to Kampuchea and has raised its troop strength along the Kampuchean-Thai border to seven divisions in preparation for new, large-scale military actions.

Large quantities of sophisticated military equipment, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and heavy artillery have also been moved into west, northwest and southwest Kampuchea. Reports say that Vietnamese troops have brought several truckloads of chemical weapons to their base near the Kampuchea-Thai border. In the past few months, they have also built highways, bridges, logistic depots and airstrips in the border region.

These manoeuvres followed an "important strategic conference" of the commanders of the invading Vietnamese forces in Phnom Penh not long ago.

Hanoi's Designs

These activities indicate that Vietnam is preparing for new military efforts in Kampuchea to extricate itself from its present predicament.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, formed this past summer by the three patriotic resistance forces, has won increasing support of the Kampuchean people. As more and more Kampuchean people and patriotic forces unite under the banner of the coalition government, the rising morale and effectiveness of the resistance forces pose an increasingly great headache to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Internationally, the coalition government has won support and sympathy from a growing number of nations, as the acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea by an overwhelming majority of the members of 37th session of the UN General Assembly clearly proves.

It is clear that Vietnam is beefing up its armed forces in preparation for an attempt to destroy the Kampuchean resistance forces and the coalition government during the dry season which begins this month. By bringing the war to the borders of Thailand, Hanoi is also attempting to force Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to accept the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. While visiting Indonesia recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach argued that the ASEAN countries should adopt a realistic attitude. The puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh has even threatened the ASEAN countries, saying that its patience has limits.

Moscow's Support

When Truong Chinh, a top Vietnamese leader, visited Moscow last month, the Soviet Union promised Hanoi its "faithful and reliable " support. Moscow then sent a military-political delegation to visit Vietnam, after which hundreds of Soviet-made tanks, large quantities of long-range artillery and other weapons poured into Kampuchea. Moscow must be held responsible for Hanoi's unbridled adventurism.

While strengthening their military forces on the battle-field, the Vietnamese authorities have announced a spurious "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. They have attacked world opinion opposing and exposing Vietnam's military actions as being motivated by "sinister intentions," but Hanoi's devices fool no one. The world will be watching closely Vietnam's next move.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

OW271308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, arrived here by plane this afternoon for a six-day official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government held a welcoming ceremony inside the Great Hall of the People this evening for the president. Premier Zhao Ziyang shook hands and exchanged greetings with President Ershad when he arrived at the hall at 6:40 p.m. A girl Young Pioneer presented President Ershad with a bouquet.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ershad stepped onto the reviewing stand and the military band played the national anthems of Bangladesh and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Ershad reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the ceremony were Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xiao Xiangqian, Chinese Ambassador designate to Bangladesh; A.R. Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister; Shafia Khatun, minister of social welfare and women's affairs; and C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

Feted by Zhao Ziyang

OW271716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

Speaking at the banquet, which was held in the Great Hall of the People, Zhao Ziyang said, "Our two countries share identical views on major international issues; we support each other and conduct close consultations with each other in international affairs; and in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields, we learn from and help each other and are carrying out very fruitful cooperation."

"The amicable relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh are in the interest of our two peoples and conducive to peace and stability in Asia as well."

He said he believed that the current visit by President Ershad would make a new contribution to the strengthening of Sino-Bangladesh friendly relations.

Zhao Ziyang praised Bangladesh for its active and important role in international affairs. He said, "Adhering to an independent and non-aligned foreign policy, Bangladesh upholds principles and justice and opposes aggression and expansion."

"In recent years, Bangladesh has made an effort to improve relations with its neighbours on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to strengthen its unity with other Islamic and Third World countries. The South Asian regional cooperation proposed by Bangladesh has made encouraging progress in the past two years through the common efforts of the countries concerned."

He said, "We share the view with Bangladesh and other South Asian countries that the improvement of relations among the South Asian countries through friendly consultations and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and the gradual realization of the South Asian regional cooperation will play an important role in enhancing the prosperity and development of the countries concerned and consolidating peace and stability in the region."

Zhao Ziyang also praised the government and people of Bangladesh for their gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy.

Concluding his speech, Zhao Ziyang said, "China will, as always, continue to consolidate and develop its friendly relations and cooperation with Bangladesh and other Third World countries and peoples and will work together with them to develop our respective national economies, establish a new international economic order, oppose aggression and expansion and maintain world peace."

In his speech, President Ershad said that Bangladesh continues "to adhere firmly to an independent foreign policy based on a principled stand, arising out of our abiding commitment to the policy of non-alignment and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

He said: "It is only through consistent and sustained endeavours to strengthen the rule of international law and uphold respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, non-use of force or the threat of use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes that we can hope to usher in a more secure, stable, peaceful and equitable world order."

He said, "Bangladesh cannot condone the violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states which is so clearly evidenced in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Such a violation threatens the very fabric of international conduct and inter-state relations."

"We firmly believe that all foreign troops must be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea and Afghanistan enabling the peoples of these two countries to decide their own future free from outside interference."

He also demanded a change in the unjust and irrational global economic order.

"I have consistently maintained that our relations with all our neighbours including our largest neighbour India should be based on goodwill, trust and understanding," he said.

"It is our sincere hope that we can together with our neighbours generate new momentum to the process of cooperation and reconciliation which will in time make our region truly a zone of peace and friendship, a region free from conflict and confrontation and more than that an area of friendly and good neighbourly cooperation," he said.

Referring to Bangladesh-China relations, he said the continued contacts between leaders of the two countries have always been imbued with a warm spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation. The relations between the two countries has been further fortified because of the goals and interest shared by them, he added.

Attending the banquet were: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, foreign minister, Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; leading members of other government departments, the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the All-China Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Islamic Association of China and Xiao Xiangqian, Chinese ambassador designate to Bangladesh.

Among the Bangladesh guests present were A.R. Shamsud Doha, foreign minister, Dr Shafia Khatun, minister of social welfare and women's affairs, and other members of Ershad's party. C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to China, was also present.

Confers With Deng Xiaoping

OW290839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received the president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, H.M. Ershad, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping greeted President Ershad cordially and said that China and Bangladesh, both developing countries can count on each other for support. "Our relations are of mutual trust and support," he said. "We share identical views on international issues. Cooperation between our two countries should be very long-term."

President Ershad thanked the Chinese Government and people for their cordial and friendly sentiments towards the people of Bangladesh.

"My current visit is to renew my friendship with China's leaders," the president said. He said his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang had been very satisfying and that the two countries share the same views on international issues.

Discussing China's future Deng Xiaoping said that the economic readjustment is going smoothly and will help lay a solid foundation for economic development in the 1990s. The on-going fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress will discuss and approve the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan. "We believe that China's economy will continue to develop smoothly and in proportion," Deng Xiaoping siad. He went on to say that considering the worldwide economic gloom China's economic situation is fairly good.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor Huang Hua, advisor to the Foreign Ministry Fu Hao and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian.

Also present were Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, Minister for Social Welfare and Women's Affairs Dr Shafia Khatun and Ambassador to China C.M. Murshed.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW291602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke highly of the good and friendly relations between China and Bangladesh in a meeting with Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

Meeting in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Hu said, "Relations between us are the relations of mutual trust and mutual assistance, and our hearts are linked together". He said he is confident that cooperation between China and Bangladesh will expand.

Both Hu and Ershad said they were happy to have the opportunity to make the acquaintance.

Hu paid tribute to the efforts made by Bandladesh for strengthening unity among Islamic countries and for developing good relations with its neighbors. He said China is willing to establish lasting friendly relations with Bangladesh and other South Asian countries.

Ershad said the Bangladesh people take the Chinese people as their true friends. He said he hoped that the relations between the two countries continue to develop.

At the meeting, the two leaders briefed each other on the economic construction in their countries.

Principal members of the president's entourage and China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were present.

Before the meeting, Hu spoke with Bangladesh reporters and answered their questions.

Hu told the reporters that China has good relations with Bangladesh. President Ershad's visit will further such good relations, he said. "The relations between the two countries are those between friends in need. The two countries trust and support each other."

"I hope such a relationship of mutual trust and support will be continued permanently and all countries in South Asia will be good neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," Hu said.

On security of the Pacific region, Hu said: "The Pacific is no longer pacific. I hope all peace-loving countries and peoples in the Pacific region will unite and strive to safeguard the peace in the regions of the Pacific, the Indian Ocean as well as in the whole world."

Hu also said China opposes any move harmful to peace. "We were, we are, and we shall be against acts interfering in other countries' internal affairs, particularly armed intervention," he said.

When asked about China's political situation, Hu said: "There have been great changes indeed, but don't overestimate these changes. It will take us 20 to 50 more years to rank China among the economically most advanced."

He said China is now focusing its attention on construction at home. "We wish to coexist peacefully with all countries and develop friendly relations with other countries," he said.

Sees PLA Chief Yang Dezhi

OW280814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, went to the state guest house today to call on Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

They had a cordial conversation.

Attends Cultural Soiree

OW281748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, attended a cultural evening in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Accompanied by China's Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Ershad watched a performance by the Beijing Song and Dance Ensemble, the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble and the China Beijing Opera Theatre.

At the end of the program, Ershad presented the performers with a flower basket and shook hands with them.

Places Wreath at Monument

OW290817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in the Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Fu Haq, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Then, he went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay his respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW291612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, said his China visit has been successful at a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the Chinese guests present were Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; and Wu Xueqian, foreign minister.

Ershad said in his toast that his China visit "has not only been successful but eminently satisfying."

He said his talks with the Chinese leaders have been comprehensive, educational and extremely fruitful.

Ershad said the talks were held in an atmosphere of "utmost cordiality, goodwill, understanding and openness." He said the talks showed that both sides share identical views and principles on the issues of defending national sovereignty and resistint hegemony, and ensuring regional as well as world peace and stability. China and Bangladesh seek a speedy solution to the problem facing them in West Asia, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said.

Ershad said that during his visit he has seen the great changes the Chinese have achieved for the upliftment of the people. He said, "There can be no doubt that with the enlightened and pragmatic policies of the Chinese Communist Party, your collective efforts are bound to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity."

Zhao Ziyang said in his address that Ershad and Chinese leaders had sincere and friendly talks, which have helped to deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

"Our two sides share identical views on a wide range of major international issues," he said. "We are highly satisfied with the development of friendly relations between China and Bangladesh, and are determined to continue our intensive and fruitful cooperation in the economic, trade, technological and cultural fields." He said, "Our two countries have signed a new agreement on economic loans and decided to set up a joint economic committee, which will promote the friendly cooperation between us."

"To strengthen Sino-Bangladesh friendship is the common aspiration of our two peoples and conforms to their fundamental interests. The Chinese government and people will make persistent efforts to this end," he stressed.

In an interview after the banquet, Ershad told Chinese reporters about his impressions of China and regional cooperation between Bangladesh and other South Asian countries.

Loan Agreement Signed

OW291846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on providing a loan by the Government of China to the Government of Bangladesh was signed here this evening.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council, and Hussain Mohammed Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, were present at the signing ceremony.

We Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, and A.R. Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

The loan is provided by the Chinese Government in accordance with the needs of the Bangladesh Government for developing its national economy. The loan will be used to pay for projects provided under the agreement between the two governments.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Group Discussions 29 Nov

OW291928 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0257 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC today continued to hold group discussions on the draft revised constitution.

Group discussions were held in an enthusiastic atmosphere, and deputies took the floor one after another. While conscientiously discussing the draft revised constitution and Peng Zhen's report according to actual conditions, many deputies earnestly summed up historical experiences and spoke glowingly of the political and economic situation throughout the country that has gotten better and better since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In their speeches, many deputies said: This draft revised constitution has not come easily. We must resolutely support this new constitution which will soon be adopted, implement it in an exemplary way and use it to ensure the realization of the grand objective set by the 12th party congress.

Constitution's Implementation

OW291119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Deputies attending the current session of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.) have stressed the importance of guaranteeing the implementation of the new constitution and its stability.

During panel discussions of the draft revised constitution, Hu Sheng, leader of the congress working group on the constitution, said the document has made "complete and detailed stipulations" on the rights and duties of citizens.

But the implementation of these provisions needs supervision by the people's congresses at all levels and the people throughout the country, he added.

"Therefore," he said, "all citizens must learn to defend their rights and prevent anyone from undermining the constitution."

Li Jianzhen, a 76-year-old deputy from Guangdong, described the proposed constitution as an important indication of the development of China's socialist democracy and socialist legal system.

Li, who is secretary of the provincial party commission for discipline inspection, said that in order to guarantee the implementation of the constitution, it is necessary, first of all, to widely publicize the constitution among the people so that everybody would understand it, abide by it and uphold it.

Secondly, she said, more laws and decrees should be worked out in accordance with the fundamental principle of the constitution, so that all departments, organizations and individuals would have something to abide by in handling relevant problems.

Thirdly, the organizations supervising the implementation of the constitution should be strengthened, Li Jianzhen said.

Yang Xiufeng, a noted jurist, said at a group meeting of Tianjin deputies that while strengthening legislative work, it is necessary to uphold the authority of the constitution and the law.

"Every citizen must fulfil his duties as required by the constitution, and nobody should have the privilege to transcend it," he stressed.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party, said the proposed constitution has embodied the line and policies of the party and reflected the will of the people of the whole country.

"Ensuring observance of the constitution is ensuring party leadership," he said. "Therefore, all party organizations and all party members must be models in carrying out the constitution and must act within its limits. This will propel the development of China's socialist modernization."

Peaceful Reunification Viewed

OW291947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- At group discussions today, deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and delegates attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee enthusiastically endorsed the stipulation of the draft revised constitution on "the establishment of special administrative regions." They held that this stipulation completely accords with the aspirations and interests of the people throughout the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan, and embodies the motherland's boundless solicitude and loving care for the people in Taiwan. This stipulation is bound to give an impetus to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

NPC Deputy Cai Zimin of Taiwan origin said: The draft revised constitution explicitly points out the sacred duty of the Chinese people to accomplish the great cause of reunifying their motherland and provides that the country may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The autonomy of such special administrative regions is different from national and ordinary local autonomy, but it is a high degree of autonomy. On the premise of the motherland's unified sovereignty and territorial integrity, this stipulation ensures no change in a special administrative region's social and economic systems, way of life, and economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. This stipulation confirms in the fundamental law of the country the principles and policies on Taiwan stated repeatedly and clearly by leaders of the central authorities. This is completely in keeping with the aspirations of the compatriots in Taiwan.

He said: After the draft revised constitution was published, I met in Japan in June a number of Taiwan compatriots living abroad or traveling to Japan from Taiwan and discussed this stipulation with them. They all felt inspired and supported the stipulation. They also indicated that they would do their share in promoting the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.

Guo Ruiren, NPC deputy and former vice governor of Fujian Province, said: The stipulation on "the establishment of special administrative regions" shows that we are by no means vague on the principle of safeguarding the unified sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. However, we are very flexible in specific policies and measures. It is guaranteed that the people in Taiwan will be able to engage in production as usual and their living standards will not be lowered after the reunification of the motherland. As to what to do in the future, we can sit down and talk it over.

Tian Fuda, NPC deputy and vice chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League (of Gaoshan nationality), said: Article 31 of the draft revised constitution clearly deals with the questions about which the Taiwan people are most concerned. So the compatriots in Taiwan now can set their minds at rest because the CPC means what it says. Not only has the CPC said it but the state has guaranteed it in law.

Fei Yimin, NPC deputy and director of TA KUNG PAO published in Hong Kong, said: After the new constitution is adopted, every Chinese citizen has the duty to implement it and to contribute to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. He said: After the recovery of Taiwan following the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I visited Taiwan and deeply felt that the compatriots in Taiwan love the country. He said: Under the impact of the international market Taiwan's economy is now in a serious depression. After Taiwan returns to the motherland, we can supply the raw materials it needs and the mainland has a very good market for its products. I believe that when the constitution is published our principles and policies will soon be understood by the compatriots in Taiwan.

Li Youwen, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress, said: The stipulation of the draft revised constitution on the return of Taiwan to the motherland provides a legal guarantee for the future of Taiwan after its peaceful reunification with the motherland. It is the trend of the times and the desire of the people to put an end to the separation of Taiwan from the motherland at an early date. The fact that the Kuomintang and the Communist Party cooperated with each other twice in the past shows that the historical trend cannot be resisted by any parties, forces and individuals. The Taiwan authorities should put national interests above everything else, take the road of the Kuomintang cooperating with the Communist Party for the third time, join the patriotic united front stipulated by the constitution and work together with the people throughout the country to achieve the four modernizations and to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Liao Canhui, NPC deputy and chairman of the Tianjin chapter of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: The stipulation of the draft revised constitution gives full consideration to the current situation in Taiwan, and its content is feasible, fair and reasonable. I have the hope that the Taiwan authorities will judge the hour, size up the situation, put national interests above everything else, hold Kuomintang-Communist Party talks as early as possible and make concerted efforts to promote the achievement of the great cause of peaceful reunification.

Xu Mengshan, member of the CPPCC National Committee and secretary general of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: Article 31 of the draft revised constitution on the establishment of special administrative regions fully shows our good faith in solving the Taiwan question by peaceful means. Now the nine-point proposal is given the highest legal guarantee. This shows that the nine-point proposal is not "an expedient measure" but our national policy.

Liang Rongruo, member of the CPPCC National Committee and visiting professor at the Beijing Normal University who returned from Taiwan through the United States to settle down on the mainland in April 1981, said: The draft revised constitution is the product of pooling the wisdom and revolutionary experiences of the people throughout the country. Article 31 of the draft stipulates the establishment of special administrative regions. Ye Jianying and Peng Zhen clearly stated time and again that Taiwan may become a special administrative region and enjoy a high degree of autonomy, including such rights as no change in its current social and economic systems, way of life and economic and cultural relations with foreign countries.

This is a magnanimous way to seek common ground, which shows the utmost tolerance and patience. If the Taiwan authorities obstinately cling to their course they will be unable to justify it in history.

Wang Peidong of Li nationality, woman member of the CPPCC National Committee from Hainan Island, Guangdong Province, said: Taiwan is separated from the mainland of the motherland only by a strait, but the compatriots in Taiwan have been artificially separated from those on the mainland for more than 30 years. As a result, family members cannot be reunited. This goes against the interests and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Article 31 of the draft revised constitution is greatly conducive to bringing this separation to an end at an early date and has a great bearing on the prosperity of Taiwan and the motherland. I earnestly hope that the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland can be accomplished at an early date.

Fu Jingxian of Hezhe nationality, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: We minority nationalities are most concerned about the reunification of the country and the unity of the nationalities because they are of great significance for the prosperity of the Chinese nation as a whole. The great cause of reunifying the motherland has not yet been accomplished, and we must redouble our efforts to accomplish it. Taiwan is part of the motherland's sacred territory, and it is the sacred duty of the people of all nationalities to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. The draft revised constitution stipulates that "citizens of the PRC are dutybound to uphold the unification of the country and the unity of all nationalities throughout the country." This conforms completely to the fundamental interests and common will of all nationalities throughout the country. We hope that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

At group discussions, Mei Zixin, NPC deputy, chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee, and Huang Tifei, member of the CPPCC National Committee, standing committee member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, also expressed their views on article 31 of the draft revised constitution. They hoped that the Taiwan authorities would free themselves from doubts and misgivings and contribute to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Group Discussions 30 Nov

OW300858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC continued to examine the draft of the revised constitution at group discussions this morning. In their discussions the deputies generally maintained that the draft of the revised constitution reflects the collective opinions of the people of all nationalities in the country and is a crystallization of the people's wisdom. The various meeting places were permeated with a warm atmosphere and many deputies took the floor to speak. Some deputies proposed specific changes in the draft during the discussion. A plenary session will be held this afternoon to hear a report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Remarks on 1997 Issue

HK300716 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0113 GMT 30 Nov 82

["NPC Deputy Wang Kuancheng's [3769 1401 6134] Three Sentences on Hong Kong Issue" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Because article 31 of the revised draft of the constitution stipulates the establishment of special administrative regions, the future of Hong Kong has become a popular topic of conversation.

In order to hear the views of Wang Kuancheng, deputy to the NPC and chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on this issue, our reporter interviewed him.

"The regaining of the sovereignty of Hong Kong is a natural development, since it is provided in the UN Charter that all treaties signed under military pressure are invalid. Hong Kong, like Taiwan, may be turned into a special administrative region after its sovereignty is regained." With this sentence Deputy Wang Kuancheng began the conversation.

"Some people are worried about the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

"I would like to make three remarks on this problem," Wang Kuancheng said.

"First of all, I want to point out that the status quo of Hong Kong will remain unchanged in the next 15 years."

"Second, from 1997 on, there will be no more governor, no more British flags, and the modifier 'royal' will no longer be seen in Hong Kong. All other things apart from this will remain unchanged: the social system of Hong Kong will remain the same, the economic system will remain the same, the way of life will remain the same, and so on. The stock exchange will be operated as usual, horse racing will continue, and people will be allowed to patronize ballrooms. What is to be feared if Hong Kong is governed by the Hong Kong people?

"The third thing I would like to say is a fact which is emerging before our eyes but is overlooked by most people. To be sure, Hong Kong will prosper within 4-5 years as rich oil reserves are discovered in the South China Sea and many countries are bidding against one another for the oil exploration projects. A few years later, when the exploitation of oil succeeds, various types of equipment and tremendous funds will be needed and this will open a bright prospect for Hong Kong. Just remember that today Britain's prosperity is based on the North Sea oilfield. Can the Hong Kong economy not prosper with an immense oilfield under exploitation in its neighborhood? Hong Kong is merely a small place like a little bird. How many grains of rice can such a little bird eat? The oil projects will surely be able to feed Hong Kong."

More and more excited, he kept on saying: "It must also be noted that both agriculture and industry are growing in China and the country has become more and more prosperous since the CPC third plenary session. As the 1 billion Chinese people are getting rich, Hong Kong will easily find a great market for its products. The sales volume will be marvelous if everyone just buys one product. Thus huge market equals three European Economic Communities. In fact, there is nothing to worry about."

All of us laughed when hearing Wang Kuancheng's remarks. Laughing loudly, he said: "I have told some of my friends in Hong Kong the above three things. They also laughed when they heard what I said."

Zhao Begins Delivering Report

OW300710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang began delivering a report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) this afternoon at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The congress met at 3:00 p.m. for a plenary session today after three days of panel discussions of the draft revised constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Zhao Submits Sixth 5-Year Plan

OW300921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0505 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China expects to increase its gross value of industrial and agricultural output to 871 billion yuan by 1985, 21.7 percent above the 1980 figure. This represents an average annual rise of 4 percent.

Submitting the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) for deliberation at the National People's Congress here this afternoon, the premier reported that total investment in fixed assets for this period is to be 360 billion yuan while a number of modern projects will be built and major technical transformation effected in key enterprises.

He said that funds for developing education, science, culture and public health service will be 96.7 billion yuan, an increase of 68 percent over the 57.7 billion yuan appropriated under the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages a 22 percent rise in the per-capita consumption level in the urban and rural areas, which means an average annual rise of 4.1 percent, he said. During this period, China will try to strike a balance by and large between revenue and expenditure, and between credit receipts and payments, and keep commodity prices largely stable.

Premier Zhao said that during this period, China will continue the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy.

China will also make further efforts to solve all kinds of problems left over from the past which hamper economic growth, win the decisive victory of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and do better spade-work for economic and social development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, he said.

Fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is of paramount importance to the future of the whole modernization program and the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, he added.

Zhao on Output Value

OW300927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang announced today that China's total value of industrial output and that of agricultural output will both rise by an annual average of 4 percent between 1981 and 1985 and efforts will be made to increase it to 5 percent.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan at the National People's Congress here this afternoon, Zhao said that the gross value of agricultural output will go up from 218.7 billion yuan in 1980 to 266 billion yuan by 1985 and that of industrial output from 497.2 billion yuan to 605 billion yuan.

By 1985, grain output is expected to reach 360 million tons, an increase of 12.3 percent over 1980; cotton, 3.6 million tons, up 33 percent; coal, 700 million tons, up 12.9 percent; electricity, 362 billion kWh, up 20.4 percent; and steel, 39 million tons, up 5.1 percent.

The premier recalled that, in the 28 years from 1953 through 1980, the gross value of agricultural output grew at an average annual rate of 3.4 percent. So, considerable efforts must be made to attain the 4 to 5 percent annual increase set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, he noted.

The plan envisages a much lower industrial growth rate compared with the average rate of the previous 28 years, Zhao said. This is because the task of industrial readjustment remains very arduous and complicated, energy output cannot increase markedly in the immediate future and the strain on transport cannot be changed radically in a short period, he explained.

The economic results of industrial growth in the previous 28 years were very poor, whereas the Sixth Five-Year Plan is anchored on better economic performance, he went on.

The targets set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are safe and appropriate, allowing room for overfulfilment, the premier said. In the first two years of the period covered by this plan, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output increased by an annual 5.2 percent, surpassing the annual average of 4 percent set for the 1981-1985 period.

He predicted that, with the fulfilment of this five-year plan, relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will be more harmonious, and significant headway will be made in the training of personnel and in technological progress. The growth rate in subsequent years will certainly be still higher, thus ushering in a new period of vigorous economic development in China, he added.

Zhao on Capital Construction

OW300937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will work on 890 large and medium-sized construction projects during the 1981-1985 period and 400 of them will have been completed before the end of 1985, Premier Zhao Ziyang announced today.

Addressing the on-going National People's Congress this afternoon, Zhao said total investment in capital construction under the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be 230 billion yuan, roughly the same as under the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Energy and transport, being priorities, will receive 38.5 percent of the total investment, he said.

A total of 17.9 billion yuan will be invested in the coal industry, chiefly for developing the coal fields in Shanxi, northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia, and also those in western Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu and Guizhou Provinces during the five years, work will begin on coalmines with a total annual capacity of 220 million tons, of which collieries with a combined capacity of 80 million tons will have been completed before 1985.

A total of 15.4 billion yuan will go to the oil industry, to be used mainly for prospecting for oil in the Songliao Basin of northeast China, the Bohai Bay, the Puyang region of Henan Province and the Eren Basin of Inner Mongolia.

Prospecting will also be stepped up in the Junggar Basin of Xinjiang and the Qaidam Basin of Qinghai as well as in the old oil and gas fields in the eastern part of China. Energetic efforts will be made to prospect for and exploit offshore oil deposits.

In the five years ending 1985, China's oil extraction capacity will increase by 35 million tons and that of natural gas by 2.5 billion cubic meters.

The power industry will receive 20.7 billion yuan, mainly for building a number of large hydroelectric stations along the upper reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, the upper and middle reaches of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River, and the Hongshui River.

At the same time, a number of pithead power stations and thermal power plants will be constructed in coal-rich Shanxi Province, eastern Inner Mongolia, Huainan and Huaibei regions, western Henan Province, areas north of the Weihe River, and Guizhou Province, as well as in Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan Provinces. A nuclear power station will be built with an installed capacity of 300,000 kw. During the five years, work will begin on power projects with a total capacity of 36.6 million kw, of which power plants with a total capacity of 12.9 million kw will be operating by the end of 1985.

A sum of 29.8 billion yuan will be invested in the transport and communications service, mainly for railway and harbor construction, inland navigation projects along the Changjiang and other rivers.

The plan calls for the laying of 2,000 kilometers of rails and the construction of 132 deep-water berths in 15 harbors so that by 1985 the cargo handling capacity of the country's seaports will total 317 million tons as against 217 million tons in 1980.

In agriculture, Premier Zhao Ziyang said, emphasis will be laid on strengthening the anti-flood facilities along the Huanghe, Changjiang, Huaihe and Haihe Rivers. Three large water conservancy works (two reservoirs and one water supply project) will be completed to alleviate the shortage of water supply for industrial and agricultural purposes in the Beijing-Tianjin area.

Efforts will continue to build commodity grain bases in Heilongjiang, Jiangxi, Hunan and Anhui Provinces, as well as the shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China to check soil erosion in areas along the middle reaches of the Huanghe River and the process of desertation in the northwest.

Premier Zhao said in the five years China will earmark 130 billion yuan for updating equipment and carrying out technical transformation in existing enterprises. This sum accounts for 36 percent of the total fixed asset investment. In the 28 years between 1953 and 1980, funds for such purposes made up just about 20 percent.

Zhao on Education, Science

OW300055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will spend 96.7 billion yuan on education, science, culture, public health and physical culture during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

This acconts for 15.9 percent of the 1981-1985 government expenditure. Appropriations for the same purpose made up only 11 percent fo the total expenditure under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

Addressing the National People's Congress session today, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the 1985 spending on these undertakings will account for 16.8 percent of the year's government expenditure. With the development of China's economy, the premier said, more will be spent in the years to come.

Premier Zhao listed the following major targets in the field of education:

-- By 1985, universities and colleges will have a total of 1.3 million students, 13.6 percent more than in 1980; 1.5 million university students will graduate in five years; there will be a substantial growth of radio, television, correspondence and evening courses in higher education; 20,000 graduate students will be enrolled in 1985, 5.5 times the 1980 figure, and 45,000 graduate students will be trained in five years.

-- Serious efforts will be made to strengthen systematic education of undergraduates and graduate students in the basic theories of Marxism. They must be trained as workers with socialist consciousness as well as general and professional knowledge.

-- Work will continue to restructure secondary education and establish intermediary vocational schools of various types, particularly those relating to farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation, fishery, medical service, finance and trade, and political science and law. Part of the senior middle schools in the rural areas will be converted into agricultural schools.

-- Efforts will be made so that, by 1985, primary education becomes universal or almost universal in most counties and junior middle school education becomes universal in the cities.

In science and technology, 40 major achievements concerning agriculture, light and textile industries, energy, electronics and machine-building will be popularized and 100 important subjects in 38 areas tackled.

Research in basic theories will be intensified, while the focus remains research for application and development purposes, and all research work should be geared to the needs of economic construction and the expansion of production.

Information centers, analysing-measuring-testing centers, metrological and computing centers, and applied math consulting service centers for public use will be established systematically in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to help scientific research and economic development.

Research will also be intensified in political economy, management, philosophy, jurisprudence, political science, pedagogy, sociology, history, literature, linguistics and philology and efforts made to explain and solve major theoretical and practical problems arising from China's socialist modernization.

Production of feature films will increase from 82 in 1980 to 120 in 1985, and efforts will be made to improve the quality of radio and television programs in terms of ideology, informativeness, artistry and technology, so as to increase the number of listeners and viewers.

An additional 600,000 people will be trained as medical workers and 250,000 new hospital beds added. Great efforts will be made to improve the technical standards of contraception so as to ensure success in controlling population growth.

Zhao Ziyang stressed that all cultural works must have communist ideological content and serve the purpose of raising the scientific and cultural level of the people.

All cultural and research undertakings must serve the people and socialism, he said. They must continue implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the policy of opposing bourgeois liberalization and combating decadent feudal and capitalist culture.

Zhao on Expanding Trade

OW300957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0941 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China will expand foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

He made the announcement at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Zhao disclosed that by 1985 the total volume of China's import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 51.8 percent over 1980. The average annual increase will be 8.7 percent.

Out of the grand total, he added, the volume of export trade will reach 40.2 billion yuan, growing at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent, which is higher than the 4 percent growth rate of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production for the same period. The volume of import trade will reach 45.3 billion yuan, increasing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent, which is slightly higher than the growth rate of export.

The Chinese premier said that efforts will be made to increase the export of textiles and other light industry goods, artware, native produce, and particularly the portion of machinery and electrical products in the total volume of export.

Export of petroleum, rare metals and other such minerals which are plentiful in China will be organized in a planned way, he said.

In line with the needs of national construction, Zhao Ziyang added, China will improve the import mix by appropriately raising the proportion of new technology and major equipment in the total volume of import.

He called for continued efforts to make effective use of foreign loans, accept direct investment by foreign businessmen or start joint ventures with them so as to increase the use of foreign funds on an appropriate scale.

Special attention will be paid to the role of coastal cities in expanding economic and technical exchange with foreign countries, Zhao said. While Guangdong and Fujian continue to implement special policies and flexible measures, Shanghai, Tianjin and other coastal cities will be given greater decision-making power so that they can make use of their advantages and take greater initiative in introducing and assimilating imported technology, utilizing foreign funds, transforming old enterprises and expanding their sales on the international market.

Expansion of economic and technical exchange with foreign countries is aimed at enhancing China's capability of self-reliance and it must in no way harm or even weaken the country's economy, the premier said.

Zhao on Living Standards

OW301003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China's total payroll will increase from 77.3 billion yuan in 1980 to 98.3 billion yuan in 1985. This means an average annual increase of 4.9 percent, or 4.2 billion yuan.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said this in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the National People's Congress session here today.

He said that last year saw a wage increase for part of those working in the fields of education, public health and physical culture. This year and the next three will see a pay raise for other workers and staff; the salaries of middle-aged intellectuals will be increased by a bigger margin, he added.

By 1985, he said, a total of 29 million people in cities and towns will have been employed.

The average net income per capita among the peasants, he said, will grow from 191 yuan in 1980 to 255 yuan in 1985, registering an average annual increase of 6 percent. This is higher than the average annual rate of 4.3 percent over the 26 years between 1955 and 1980, he said.

During the five-year period, the average per-capita consumption in city and countryside is expected to rise by 22 percent, or an average annual rise of 4.1 percent. This is higher than the average of 2.6 percent over the 28 years between 1953 and 1980.

Living conditions for people in both the urban and rural areas will continue to improve. Housing with a total floor space of 310 million square meters will be built by state-owned units in cities. This breaks down to an annual average of 62 million square meters, 2.6 times the average annual figure for the 28 years between 1953 and 1980.

Houses with an estimated total floor space of 2.5 billion square meters and public welfare facilities totalling 300 million square meters in space are expected to go up in the countryside.

There must be strict control of population growth during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Zhao said. The annual natural population growth rate must be kept under 13 per thousand so that, by 1985, the total population on the mainland of China will be around 1.06 billion.

The premier stressed that practical and feasible measures must be taken to control population growth, or it will affect China's national economy and the improvement of people's living standards.

Zhao on Minority Aid

OW301004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0956 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government will earmark a special sum of 2.5 billion yuan in the1981-1985 period to help construction work in the national minority areas and economically underdeveloped regions.

The special fund is 2.2 billion yuan more than the appropriations made for the same purpose under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

Addressing the current National People's Congress session today, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the government will continue to support the national minority areas with materials and technical personnel.

Financial allowances for these areas will increase every year, he added.

Zhao on State Revenue

OE301007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0957 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China will rationally arrange and control expenditures to minimize its financial deficit during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

He told the National People's Congress that the government will also strictly control the issuance of currency to ensure a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit and receipts and payments.

He disclosed that the total state revenue in this period is set at 595.3 billion yuan. The sum envisaged for 1985 is 127.4 billion, an increase of 18.9 billion over 1980. The total state expenditure is set at 609.8 billion yuan, of which the 1985 figure is 130.4 billion, an increase of 9.2 billion over 1980.

There was a 2.5 billion yuan deficit in 1981 and efforts must be made to increase revenue, strictly control spending and strive to keep the deficit in each of the remaining four years under three billion yuan.

The premier said that, in planning government expenditures, priority will be given to key construction projects. The government will gradually increase expenditures on educational, scientific, cultural, public health and sports undertakings while ensuring essential military and administrative spending and paying off the principal and interest of foreign loans on time.

Zhao Ziyang emphasized the need to keep market prices by and large stable so as to guarantee a secure life for the people.

Since the beginning of this year, the premier added, various localities have conscientiously implemented the State Council's "Circular on Resolutely Stabilizing Market Prices" and the situation has been good. The general level of retail prices in the January-September period was about the same as at the end of last year.

Zhao Ziyang said that in the next few years the prices of a few commodities which are most unreasonable will be readjusted either upward or downward so as to stimulate production. But such readjustments should be made on condition that the general level of market prices is kept stable by and large.

Zhao on Training Programs

OW301013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1003 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China will do everything possible to raise the level of cadres, technical personnel and workers in ideological and political consciousness, modern science and culture, and production skills.

Premier Zhao Ziyang made this statement in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the National People's Congress session here today.

The premier described this as "a strategic task."

Regular colleges, schools and training courses in various forms will be set up to train cadres and workers in different trades.

He expressed the hope that the Communist Youth League, trade unions, women's federation and other mass organizations will pay attention to this work.

Premier Zhao said that regular education for workers requires strict admission standards and examination systems, adequate teaching materials which meet practical needs and qualified and competent teachers. These are essential if the students are to improve their political and professional levels at the end of their study, he added.

He said it is necessary to educate the workers in the history of social development, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution, in communist ideology, conviction and ethics, in the communist attitude toward labor, in revolutionary discipline, professional ethics, the legal system, patriotism and internationalism, and in fine aesthetic standards and the socialist way of life so that more and more workers will be imbued with high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline.

Zhao on Social Conduct

OW301027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the fostering of fine social conduct and good relations among people is a very important aspect of building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhao made this statement in his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party called for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct in the next five years, Zhao Ziyang continued.

To this end, efforts should be made in town and country to achieve a general improvement in public order and production and work order, he said. He called for continuous efforts to foster a better attitude toward labor, office work and services, and combat all manifestations of extreme irresponsibility and malpractices for selfish ends and other erroneous behavior.

All this is possible under the firm and correct leadership of the Communist Party and the guidance of communist ideology, and with the socialist system based on public ownership of the means of production, with the powerful state machinery of the people's democratic dictatorship and with progressive public opinion, he said.

It is also possible to foster powerful forces throughout society to resist all unhealthy trends and evil practices and cultivate a new type of relationship between people, namely, mutual respect, care for each other, mutual help and friendly cooperation. All these are characteristics of socialist spiritual civilization, he added.

Premier Zhao said that hard work should be done to improve the standards of social conduct considerably during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and create a favorable social atmosphere so that the people will gladly devote themselves to the modernization drive.

Zhao on Major Targets

OW301059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1014 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- An average annual increase of four percent in industrial and agricultural output value;

A total investment of 360 billion yuan in fixed assets;

Completion of 400 big and medium-sized projects and construction of 490 others;

An annual 4.9 percent increase in wages and 6 percent increase in peasants' income; and

An increase of 60 percent in expenditure on education, science, culture and public health service.

These major targets announced by Premier Zhao Ziyang today underline China's Sixth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development (1981-1985).

Reporting on the plan at the National People's Congress session this afternoon, Zhao Ziyang said China will carry on the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy in this period.

He envisaged a decisive victory in the endeavor to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, thus paving the way for a greater development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

Today's meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Peng Zhen.

Zhao Ziyang's report consists of three parts: the basic tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan; its implementation in the first two years (1981-1982); and the major measures to ensure its all-found fulfillment.

Other important facts and figures mentioned by the premier include:

In 1985, the gross value of China's industrial and agricultural output is expected to reach 871 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 percent over 1980, or an average annual increase of four percent.

Of this total, the gross value of agricultural output will reach 266 billion yuan and that of industrial output, 605 billion yuan.

An average annual growth of four percent is planned for both industry and agriculture, but efforts will be made to achieve a five-percent rise.

Total investment in fixed assets will be 360 billion yuan. Of this, 230 billion yuan, roughly the same amount for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, will go to capital construction, while 130 billion yuan will be used to update existing enterprises. Priority will be given to energy and transport.

China will spend 96.7 billion yuan on education, science, culture, public health service and physical culture, a 68 percent increase over the Fifth Five-Year Plan. This sum represents 15.9 percent of total government expenditure, as compared with 11 percent in the fifth plan.

Zhao Ziyang said China will expand its foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. By 1985, the total volume of import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 51.8 percent over 1980, or an average annual increase of 8.7 percent.

He pointed out that China will continue to make use of foreign loans, draw direct investment from foreign businessmen or set up joint ventures with them.

All this is intended to increase China's ability to be self-reliant, Zhao Ziyang stressed. It must not weaken or hamper the development of China's national economy, he said.

The 1985 national payroll will reach 98.3 billion yuan, representing an average annual increase of 4.2 billion, the premier said. The net income per peasant is expected to grow at an annual rate of six percent on the average.

By 1989, the average per-capita consumption level in the cities and countryside will go up 22 percent over 1980, representing an average annual increase of 4.1 percent.

It is estimated that houses with a total floor space of 2.5 billion square meters will be built by the peasants for personal use in the 1981-1985 period. Public welfare facilities with a combined space of 300 million square meters will go up in the countryside. Housing totalling 310 million square meters will be completed in these five years by state-owned units in cities and towns.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, he said, the annual population growth rate must be kept under 13 per thousand. The population on the mainland must be kept around 1,060 million by 1985.

Premier Zhao stressed that it is the firm policy of the Communist Party and government to help the national minority areas and economically backward regions develop their economy and culture. While increasing financial allowances for these areas every year, the government will allocate a special fund of 2.5 billion yuan to help them with their development in the five-year period. This will be 2.2 billion yuan more than in the 1976-1980 period.

In the second part of his report, the Chinese premier listed the achievements of 1981 and 1982, the first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

He said China's total industrial and agricultural output value in 1981 rose 4.5 percent over 1980 and a further increase of 5.7 percent is expected in 1982.

In agriculture, the output value of 1981 was 5.7 percent higher than that of 1980 and it is expected to go up five percent again this year over 1981. There has been an all-round development in agricultural production, resulting in growing prosperity for the rural areas. This is an important factor accounting for the steady improvement in China's economic and political situation, the premier said.

He said that production of industrial goods has grown rapidly so that there is more and more plentiful supply of commodities in the market, thus considerably relieving the shortage of consumer goods.

Never has there been such a development in China since the late 1950s, he said. The trend of continuous decrease in state revenues over the years has started to change, and there has been a favorable balance of foreign exchange earnings and expenses for two years running.

The above facts, he added, show that the task begun in 1979 in readjusting the proportion between accumulation and consumption and the proportion between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has been basically accomplished. The readjustment of the national economy has now entered a new and more advanced stage.

In the third part of his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that shifting the entire economic work to improvement of economic performance is the key to realizing in the next three years the portion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan about economic development.

To this end, he said, the following measures must be taken:

One. Strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and ensure the completion of key projects and the technical transformation of enterprises according to plan.

Two. Carry out resolute readjustment and all-round consolidation of existing enterprises and work hard to improve their management.

Three. Work energetically for technical advances and bring into full play the role of science and technology in promoting economic construction.

Four. Actively and steadly speed up the process of restructuring the economic system. This is an important guarantee for improving economic performance comprehensively and achieving socialist modernization.

Discussing China's agriculture, Premier Zhao said that the main reason for the excellent situation in rural China in recent years has been the implementation of correct policies and various forms of the production responsibility system, which have fired the enthusiasm of the peasants.

For the overall fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Chinese premier noted, it is imperative to implement firmly the principle of building both socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Efforts must be made to improve the institutions of socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system and defend more effectively the right of the Chinese people of all nationalities as masters of the country in accordance with the new constitution to be adopted at the current N.P.C. session, he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the 1983 plan, to be approved and published by the current N.P.C. session, will set clear-cut immediate objectives for the Chinese people and link their present work closely with long-range development, thus encouraging them to advance firmly toward the splendid goals set for the end of this century.

He said that there are still many difficulties ahead and it is essential to bring into full play the enthusiasm of all manual and mental workers and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work. "Our great motherland will surely grow in strength and prosperity from yearto year," he declared.

Premier Zhao's report drew warm applause from the hall.

Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the meeting as observers.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC

Panel Discussions 25 Nov

OW261911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Participants in the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference expressed satisfaction in panel discussions today with the growing role the C.P.P.C.C. is playing in China's political life and modernization program.

Many commended the organizing of investigations on special subjects as an important way for the C.P.P.C.C. to exercise democratic supervision.

Chen Mingshao, vice-president of Beijing Institute of Technology and a researcher in underground water, and Qian Weichang, a noted specialist in mechanics described their experience in investigating the sources of energy and environmental protection in southwest China and in inspecting six famous cities in historical and cultural significance.

In response to their suggestions, the Yunnan Provincial Government has adopted measures to protect tropical rain forests in the province. The Jiangsu Provincial Government has taken effective steps to stop further damages to historical sites in the picturesque Tianping Mountain area.

Qian Weichang said suggestions and criticisms made by C.P.P.C.C. members on the basis of serious investigation and study have received great attention from the people's government.

Jing Shuping, deputy secretary general of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and member of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, called for concerted efforts by all quarters to help achieve the country's magnificent goal of modernization by the end of this century.

"Many C.P.P.C.C. members are experienced in economic, scientific, technical and educational work," he said. "It is now the best time for us to contribute our part in improving economic performance, training qualified personnel and raising the people's scientific and technical level.

"I've had the strong feeling these years of participating in a cause full of vitality and have, in turn, drawn fresh vigor from this invigorating cause," he said.

Lhalu Cewangdoji, Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. Tibet Regional Committee and commander-in-chief of the former Tibetan army of the local government, said that patriots in Tibet are playing an increasing role in the local political, economic, cultural and educational affairs.

Thanks to the correct policies of the party and government, he added, the situation in Tibet is becoming better and better. The last two years saw a big growth in farming and animal husbandry and a marked improvement in the life of the Tibetan people. That is why more and more Tibetans residing abroad wish to come back to visit their relatives or settle down.

"Two brothers of mine who are now abroad have learned about the changes in Tibet through correspondence and both have expressed the desire to come back for an early family reunion."

Pan Chenglian, 73, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and director of the Hangzhou Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, said most of the members of his party are medical and health workers. He and his colleagues established the Qianjin Spare-time Medical School in Hangzhou three years ago when the C.P.P.C.C. called on professionals to help train qualified personnel for China's modernization program. The school has since trained more than 400 professionals for the city's hospitals, factories, mines and army units.

At present, the number of spare-time schools run by units under the C.P.P.C.C. has exceeded 600, with a total enrollment of more than 100,000.

PRC Constitution Discussed

OW271804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1745 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The new constitution now being examined by the National People's Congress will inspire the socialist enthusiasm of the 1,000 million Chinese people and encourage them to work harder for the prosperity of the country.

This was the unanimous view expressed by members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference while discussing the draft of the revised constitution.

Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, said he took part in drafting both China's first constitution of 1954 and the present revised constitution.

The new draft has made concrete and clear-cut provisions on a series of major questions, including the people's democratic dictatorship, the socialist economic system, socialist spiritual civilization and national unity, Burhan Shadidi said. This, he said, will be a most reliable guarantee for the democratic rights of the Chinese people, for the equality and unity of all nationalities of China and for the success of China's modernization program.

Wu Yifang, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said the draft of the revised constitution has incorporated some of the suggestions put forward by the central and local organizations of the association.

"For example, I suggested the constitution should have provisions for the development of pre-school education, because the children today will be the main force in China's modernization drive by the end of the century. We should pay attention to their education and train them into citizens with lofty ideal, moral integrity, knowledge and a sense of discipline. I'm happy to see that my suggestion has been included in the draft of the revised constitution." Wu Yifang said.

Mushayev (of Uygur nationality), member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, said that he was satisfied with the draft of the new constitution which will ensure national equality, unity and mutual assistance, strengthen national regional autonomy, and promote the political, economic and cultural development of the autonomous regions.

He said this will provide a legal guarantee for the removal of the de facto economic and cultural inequality and among different nationalities left over from the past.

Xu Zhifu, member of the Standing Committee of the Zhi Gong Party, said that the draft constitution reflects the fundamental interests not only of the people on the mainland but also of the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese.

He said he was sure that overseas Chinese would acclaim the draft constitution which provides for the setting up of a commission for overseas Chinese affairs and for protecting the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of overseas Chinese.

Hong Kong Issue Discussed

HK280310 Beijing XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0222 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a panel meeting of the Hong Kong-Macao group of the CPPCC, the members discussed their views on the recovery of Hong Kong in light of article 31 of the draft revised constitution concerning the establishment of special administrative regions.

In their speeches the members unanimously supported the motherland's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong and refuted the absurd theories of "validity of the treaties" and "continuation of British rule." They held, the central leaders concerned have put the Hong Kong issue very clearly, that is, China will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, establish a special region, have Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people, institute no changes in the system, and maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. They praised this guiding principle.

Li Zisong, a CPPCC member and publisher of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO, said, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out in his report that China is absolutely unequivocal on the principle of safeguarding its sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time, it is highly flexible as regards specific policies and measures. This is China's basic position in handling problems such as that of Taiwan. I think the same also applies to Hong Kong. Hong Kong will also be established as a special administrative region after its recovery. As soon as Hong Kong is recovered, the shame of losing national territory which has endured more than a century will be washed away. This is highly significant. We Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members and the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao bear still greater responsibility and duty in this respect.

Huo Yingdong, a CPPCC member and director of the Hong Kong Yau Lok Company Ltd said, as soon as New China was established it announced the abrogation of all unequal treaties, and so the recovery of Hong Kong has been China's consistent stand, and certainly not something we are only talking about now. Many British officials with whom I have contacts also know that Hong Kong will certainly be recovered. The current problem is that we should preserve Hong Kong's economic stability and prosperity during the transition period prior to recovery. The present economic problems in Hong Kong are mainly caused by the world economic recession; some are also caused by certain people playing tricks. He held: All Chinese agree with the recovery of Hong Kong. After Hong Kong is recovered it will become a special administrative region; article 31 of the draft constitution clearly states that the systems practiced in such regions can be regulated by law according to the specific circumstances. This means that after Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region, there need be no changes in its systems, way of life, management guidelines and so on. The central authorities have firmly stated this principle, so I think everyone can enjoy still more ease of mind.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

OW282042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 29 November RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Study the New Party Constitution; Be a Qualified Party Member."

The 12th party congress put forward a program for socialist modernization and a program for party building according to the requirements of the historic tasks for the new period. The decisive condition for accomplishing this great undertaking, unprecedented in Chinese history, is to successfully build the party and to make every party member become a Communist Party member worthy of the name, a member who will respond with actual deeds to the expectations of the people and the times.

Ever since our party was in the position to lead the country every Communist Party member has been faced with new tests. The people have entrusted us with power. Should Communist Party members use the power to serve the people better and to fulfill their pledge to fight all their lives for the cause of communism or to seek personal gain? Most problems concerning what are called unhealthy party style, there being no fundamental turn for the better in party style, and impurities in ideology, work style and organization have something to do with this. We must thoroughly assess this situation and firmly believe that there will be a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC we have made great achievements in the socialist cause after going through various twists and turns. Particularly in the several short years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the socialist cause in our country has been advancing by leaps and bounds and thriving in every aspect while bringing order out of chaos. We have effected a historic change. All this would have been out of the question without the spirit of devotion displayed and a heroic struggle carried out by tens of millions of Communist Party members. Facts show that the ranks of our party members are good and that our party has a fighting capacity. Our cause is advancing, and so are our people and Communist Party members.

Where there is the brilliant victory of socialism, there are Communist Party members who are fighting. In the Lanzhou oil refinery, 77.7 percent of the model workers are Communist Party members. Communist Party members account for 70 percent of the model workers at the county and commune levels in Zhuanghe County, Liaoning Province. Of the 265 heroes and model persons emerging from the struggle against flood and for relief work in Shaanxi Province, 180 are Communist Party members, accounting for 68 percent of them. The masses said: "Most of the really fine examples are still Communist Party members." Although Communist Party members who are in the "intermediate state" have failed to play their role well as advanced elements, they have made some progress under the party's leadership. This is the basic fact before us, the main aspect of nearly 40 million party members and the effective basis for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style.

As far as the education of party members -- the ideological and political work within the party -- is concerned, tremendous progress has been made in the past few years. Particularly the study, propagation and implementation of the "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of the documents of the 12th party congress have played an important role in unifying the understanding of all party comrades and in raising their political consciousness. But we should see that our party has laid down a Marxist line that has been proved correct in practice as well as a series of principles and policies suited to conditions in various fields. In this situation, it is increasingly significant and urgent to step up the education of party members and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style in order to make the qualities of party members meet the requirements of the historic task of socialist modernization.

The new party constitution adopted by the 12th party congress is the best since the founding of the party. This new party constitution, which has summed up our party's historical experiences, is a powerful weapon for strengthening party building. Party organizations at all levels should use the new party constitution to educate all party members. Every Communist Party member should systematically study the new party constitution, first of all, its stipulations on the qualifications, duties and rights of a party member, in order to understand this: A Communist Party member must dedicate his whole life to communism and be ready to make any personal sacrifices, serve the people wholeheartedly, be at all times an ordinary member of the working people and seek no personal gain or privileges, although he is allowed personal benefits and job functions and powers as provided for by the relevant regulations and policies.

Studying the new party consitution is for the purpose of implementing it. Every Communist Party member should strive to be a qualified one while working at his post. Party members who are cadres in leading positions at various levels in particular should set stricter demands on themselves and take the lead in studying and implementing the new party constitution and being qualified party members and cadres.

Party organizations at all levels should put the education of party members as an important item on their agendas. They should change the situation in which the party does not take care of its own work and party work is not separated from government work, a situation which has formed for years. They should free themselves from the situation in which they take on all administrative work in order to effectively educate and supervise party members. The party leads the cause of socialist modernization and our country's work in all fields. In addition to formulating correct lines, principles and policies, the party exercises its leadership by educating all its members to set an example with their own conduct and by playing a leading and exemplary role as vanguard fighters of the working class. Only by doing ideological and political work well within the party first will party organizations at all levels be able, through party members' actual deeds, to draw and unite the broad masses of people to fight together for the victory of the communist cause.

Large numbers of party members are good or basically good. Hostile and degenerate elements who have sneaked into the party are a tiny minority. In addition, some comrades have some shortcomings or mistakes in varying degrees, and some of them do not even understand what a qualified Communist Party member is. An important reason for this situation is that for years the party leadership has relaxed its efforts to educate party members. As long as party organizations at all levels effectively step up the education of party members and our party members and cadres are strict with themselves, we believe that large numbers of party members certainly will gradually raise their Communist and political consciousness and strengthen their sense of political responsibility. Then, the advanced elements will become more advanced, party members in the "intermediate state" will try hard to catch up and those unqualified or basically unqualified will also make some progress. By conducting extensive education in the new party constitution our party will have a stronger fighting capacity and become an increasingly strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization, and we will be able to win greater victories in the cause of socialist modernization.

STRENGTHENING PARTY MEMBERS EDUCATION STRESSED

OW291123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Strengthening Party Members Education Is the Central Link in Party Building"]

[Text] In order to reach the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th CPC Congress and fulfill the party's general task in the present stage, we must strive hard to build the party into a staunch leadership core for the cause of socialist modernization. Strengthening political-ideological education among party members is the central lin in party building.

Our party is the vanguard of the working class. It is a staunch contingent which has been educated with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on a long-term basis and brought up amid tests of repeated success and failure. Though suffering serious damage in the 10 chaotic years, the main current of our party is still pure and strong. Particularly since the party's recuperation and reorganization in the past few years, the situation of our party has greatly improved, while our party's prestige has been restored and is rising.

However, we must be sober-mindedly aware that within the party there do exist questions of impurities in ideology, style and organization. In order to solve these questions, the party Central Committee has decided to consolidate the party by stages and at different times within 3 years from the latter half of next year. To do this work well, it is necessary to deepen education among party members seriously and in a widespread way with the new party constitution as the principal guideline. This is important ideological preparation for consolidating the party well.

To strengthen party members' education, it is necessary to use communist ideology as the core so that each party member will strengthen his belief in communism. It is particularly important for each party member to study well the provisions in the new party constitution on party members, requirements and duties, so that he will wholeheartedly serve the people, dedicate his whole life to the realization of communism and be ready to make any personal sacrifices.

In strengthening party members education, we must pay attention to results and methods and let party members understand clearly at what the education is aimed. It is necessary to persist in integrating theory with practice and conduct criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary not only to prevent the "left" approach of exaggerated and indiscriminate criticism, but also to oppose the liberal attitude of keeping on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle and living in peace with each other. Only in this way can we clearly distinguish between the correct and the erroneous, strengthen unity among comrades and reach the goal of heightening awareness.

To conduct party members education well, it is necessary to first grasp leading cadres' study. It is necessary to overcome the erroneous viewpoint that party members education is only for party members at large and that leading cadres can be exempted. Those who educate others must themselves first be educated. Only by taking the lead in studying the new party constitution, implementing it and setting an example can leading cadres win the party members trust and effectively exercise leadership over the educating of party members. Party organizations at all levels must include party members education work in important agendas of party committees, seriously solve the question of division of work between the party and the government and truly change the situation in which party members education has been long ignored and nobody is paying attention to the party's work. This is the key to conducting party members education well.

HU QIAOMU ON TREATMENT OF LATE SCIENTISTS

HK300900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606]: "My Wishes After a Period of Painful Mourning" -- on late scientists Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu]

[Text] For over a month now, practically every day GUANGMING RIBAO has published the deeds of Jiang Zhuying and articles written in memory of him. Jiang Zhuying was a model party member and an associate research fellow of the Changchun Precision Machinery Research Institute in Julin. GONGREN RIBAO has nearly every day published the deeds of Luo Jianfu and articles written in memory of him.

Luo Jianfu was a model party member and engineer of the Lishan Microelectronics Corporation. Of these two comrades, one passed away on 15 June in Chengdu at the age of 43, the other passed away on 16 June in Xian at the age of 47. Comrades Fang Yi [2455 3015] and Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395] and other comrades and several important party organizations have written articles or made resolutions to call on the masses to learn from the two deceased comrades. In fact, the deeds of these two comrades are similar to those of the two model party members Zhao Chune and Zhang Hua who died before and after them. All of their deeds are extremely moving. I think most readers must shed tears when they read articles written in memory of them. There are so many noble, holy and pure members in our party and so many faithful, firm and persevering people in our country. Their great quality is almost unbelievable! This is the honor and pride of our party and people, and the guarantee for them to implement the magnificent goal proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress. Meanwhile, we feel sad at the loss of these people; they only reached middle age and they had made many important contributions to the country. How hard we should work to make up for the loss caused by their unfortunate premature death!

At present, it is not necessary for me to tell of their deeds and quality once again; I cannot bear to do so. There are detailed reports; readers should look for them in GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO (chiefly GUANGMING RIBAO's "The Glorious Model Who Sacrificed His Life for the Rise of China" on 10 October and GONGREN RIBAO's "Luo Jianfu" on 5 November). After a period of painful mourning, I simply want to express my wishes.

First, I certainly wish we (not only the intellectuals, but all party members, CYL members and young people and laborers with high political consciousness) will learn from them. In particular, I wish those who still cannot trust intellectuals and who dare not have confidence in them and those who blindly scramble for wealth and fame, who have no confidence in their socialist motherland and who envy the capitalist "paradise" will read more about their deeds. Much of what they have done cannot be easily achieved by ordinary people. They were experts in the sciences. They were our major hopes in developing science and revitalizing the economy in our country. The specialized knowledge they mastered through continuous hard efforts reached world levels. It is not so easy for us to master it. However, they had firm and unshakable loyalty to their communist motherland and the communist faith (their loyalty did not change whether they were under favorable or adverse circumstances); they thought wholeheartedly about the interests of the people, they were always the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort, and never considered personal gains; whenever their motherland or the people had problems of science and technology, they bravely and tenaciously studied them regardless of whether or not they fell within the sphere of their job or whether or not they had studied the problems before. They never tired. When they worked, they forgot hunger, thirst and illness; such noble qualities are what every Communist and every patriot (we should not forget that although Comrade Jiang Zhuying filled the membership application form before his death, he was admitted only posthumously as a member of the party by the Jilin CPC Provincial Committee) can and should learn. Even if we learn only half of what they had achieved, what we have learned can be combined to form a formidable force which can overcome all the obstacles and obstructions in our way.

Second, I hope every party organization, every party member and every upright citizen of the organs in which there are advanced persons will be able to be more concerned with these advanced persons. In fact, other than the period which made all of us suffer, we should not blame the Changchun Precision Machinery Research Institute and the Lishan Microelectronics Corporation for not looking after Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu.

However, we should draw a lesson from bitter experience. We should think of the shortcomings in this aspect. Why did we not pay attention to their illness at an earlier stage and save their lives before it was too late? Why could we not adopt more strict "compulsory measures" and let them have better working and living conditions and the necessary rest? People, party members, you do not have the right to be indifferent to the people and things around you. Let us talk about Jiang Zhuying. He had already gone through such a prolonged test. Why was it necessary for the provincial committee to wait until after his death to fulfill his wish to become a party member? Of course, I do not know about the details of the relations between the two party organizations and the two comrades, but precisely because I have not had the opportunity to read the relevant explanations by these two party organizations, I cannot help raising the question. My hopes are not directed only toward these two party organizations and the middle-aged intellectuals, but toward all party organizations and patriotic citizens. In no matter which position, there exist advanced and lovely people. Let us try our best not to wait until they die to learn from them, expressing our regret that we have not cared for them only after their death!

Third, I want to say something to the living Jiang Zhuying's and Luo Jianfu's. Communist Party members fear neither hardship nor death. They are always ready to sacrifice all they have for the interests of the communist cause, the socialist motherland and the 1 billion people. We are not the people who hold that a university student "should not bother" to sacrifice his life for a peasant. Such people, under some other circumstances, certainly would neither risk their lives to save a primary school student nor fight with evildoers who commit armed crime. This is one aspect of the issue. But there is another aspect. I consider it possible that Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu could have survived (I know nothing about medical science; I do not know whether the "malignant lymphadenoma" which Comrade Luo Jianfu suffered from and the many dangerous diseases which Comrade Jiang Zhuying suffered from could be cured at an early stage or not, I just assume they could). If they were still alive and in good shape, even if the newspapers did not credit them with a lot of space, there is no doubt that they would be able to contribute more to the motherland and the people. We always promote the practice of self-sacrifice, but we do not mean that the life and health of a Communist Party member or an advanced person is not important. Life and health is our asset in defeating all enemies and building the great socialist motherland. It does not belong to ourselves but to the motherland and the people. The health and life of a party member belongs to the party. We object to actions which seek private gain at public expense and cravenly cling to life instead of braving death under the pretext of protecting one's life and health. However, when we are afflicted with diseases, in particular serious diseases, we must receive treatment and be cured. The situation is similar to a battle. In a battle, we must not fear death but we must strive to lower the death rate. The wounded should be cured and strive to return to the front if circumstances permit. Communists are not ascetic monks; the purpose of our self-sacrifice is not to die but to live and to bring happiness to the people (including ourselves, of course), not misery to ourselves (still less to other people). Apart from death which cannot be avoided, we should live and struggle with the spirit of self-sacrifice. In this way, we can lead the people to implement successfully the lofty communist goal.

Finally, I have one more wish related to the press circles. GONGREN RIBAO has used a great deal of space to introduce Luo Jianfu, an engineer of the department of space industry. This shows that GONGREN RIBAO is loyal to the policies of the Central Committee in that it sees both the intellectuals and the workers as equally reliable forces in building socialism. Both GONGREN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO have played their own roles. This is a very good thing.

However, as far as I can see, other than the article "Jilin Provincial Committee Resolves To Develop the Activity of Learning From Jiang Zhuying" published in RENMIN RIBAO, 16 November, p 4, the article "Many Readers Send Letters to GONGREN RIBAO To Express Wish To Learn Luo Jianfu's Communist Spirit of Sacrifice" broadcast by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, a report published in JIEFANGJUN BAO on learning from Luo Jiangfu and the large space devoted to reporting the relevant information by the newspapers of both Jilin and Shaanxi, other newspapers have paid little attention to these two model persons who are of national importance. People cannot help feeling sorry that they are so "specialized" in division of labor. GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO have a large readership, but the scope is still limited. Thus, there are many people in the country who still do not understand the great achievements, virtues and arduous struggles of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, the two model party members. I hope that our newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting and television stations will only attend to their own business, and will let the masses of readers, listeners and audience know as many facts as possible. In this way, they can get the education they need.

LAYOUT OF FIRST NUCLEAR POWERPLANT BEGINS

OW270435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 22 (XINHUA) -- A 40-member study team will begin layout of roads, water and power supply facilities and the foundation of China's first nuclear power plant at the end of November, according to Zhejiang provincial authorities.

Groundbreaking will start early next year.

The site is on the northern shore of the Hangzhou Bay, 92 kilometers northeast of that city, and 126 kilometers southwest of Shanghai. The pressurized water reactor will be built on the 22-meter deep bedrock of Qinshan Mountain.

The site was chosen from among 16 places in Jiaxing, Wenzhou and Taizhou Prefectures. An eight-meter-high, 1,700-meter-long protective sea dyke will be built along the coast.

The plant will be divided into six sections: the central, waste treatment, water supply, frontal, repair and power supply and storage. The area for construction will cover 85,000 square meters.

The whole project will take seven years, according to engineers, and the Ministry of the Nuclear Industry and the Zhejiang Provincial Government will form a joint command headquarters to oversee the project.

CHINA POST ON PLOT TO FOMENT CIVIL DISORDER

OW261121 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beware of the Plot"]

[Text] In recent months malcontents here have been taking actions that point to a despicable plot to foment civil disorder for the purpose of changing the state of government and the structure of the nation.

In September a meeting was held by some nonpartisan politicians in the Taipei city hall. They made a six-point announcement at the meeting advocating the lifting of martial law, an end to the ban on the organization of new political parties and a reorganization of the parliament, among other things.

There is a questionable motive behind the announcement of these views. The ideas the nonpartisans put forward can do great harm to the country and society as they are contrary to the interests of the people on Taiwan, China's last stronghold of anti-communism. They signal a plot to make this island bastion of national recovery an independent country.

It must be realized that this island bastion is in a potentially dangerous situation, facing a constant threat from communist incursions. The Chinese communists have written into their "constitution" their plan to seize Taiwan, a plan they will never give up. This is because the Government of the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan is believed to be the most formidable threat to the survival of the communist rulers on the mainland. The appeal of the comfortable life on Taiwan for the mainland Chinese is causing them to recognize that communism does not work for the Chinese.

This is exactly the reason why the ROC must continue to exist. It does not exist only for the 18 million people now living on this island; it exists for the purpose of freeing all of China from communism and making it a land of affluence and opportunity for all Chinese.

We would be doing a great wrong to the Chinese on the mainland and those overseas if we should ever sever our relations with the mainland, completely putting behind us the fate of the billion mainland Chinese.

Also, any attempt to make Taiwan an independent country would place this island in immediate jeopardy. The communists would soon make an incursion, knowing that the mainland people would hate to see the island's secession. Furthermore, none of the our allies would be able to intervene, for the communists would claim they were trying to "suppress a rebellion."

In the last three decades the ROC Government has been making an earnest and vigorous effort to develop the island into a model province under the guide of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people. The result of that effort, as everyone can see, is high living standards for all of the 18 million people and a fair share of freedom and democracy.

Without the leadership of the ROC Government, Taiwan would have been occupied by the communists in the 1960's and the people here would have been deprived of their freedom, human dignity and comfortable life.

The communists are well aware they are at present unable to take Taiwan by sheer military force. The strong armed forces of the ROC and the high morale and solidarity of people on Taiwan would make a communist invasion a suicide. Therefore, they are resorting to their old strategy of "attacking from within" to pave the way for an attack from without. This is why they are seeking to disintegrate this island bastion by colluding with malcontents from Taiwan is sowing discord among people on the island.

The truth of this is evidenced by the visits made to the mainland by some of these malcontents. They have openly declared their intention to practice Marxism-Leninism on Taiwan.

Marxism-Leninism is an aberration that does not suit mankind in general nor the Chinese nation in particular. Its failure began some time ago and its final collapse is inevitable. The ROC on Taiwan, with its tremendous success, is a strong force pushing the mainland away from communism toward freedom and democracy.

That is why we must do everything in our power to preserve the security and integrity of this island bastion. We must not allow anyone or any group to disrupt and destroy the good order that is essential to the ROC's existence.

MONTHLY NOTES TAIWAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEMS

OW292349 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Message Revealed by Mainland People's Flocking to Freedom"]

[Excerpts] In the past couple of years, people from the Chinese mainland across the Taiwan Strait have been flocking to the Free World in a constant flow, leaving their families behind and even risking their lives. What has made these people of different professions, different family backgrounds and different ages turn their backs on the Chinese mainland, where they grew up, and choose the road of exile to plunge themselves into a completely strange environment?

In a nutshell, this phenomenon is a reflection of the failure of the Chinese communists' rule over the Chinese mainland in the past 30 years. It is true that the problems of the Chinese mainland today should be attributed in part to the impoverishment resulting from a century-long state of national weakness. But a more important factor is the disastrous damage caused by the totalitarian rule of the communist system. In other words, it is nothing more than a demand for basic human rights, which has motivated these people to seek freedom.

People on the mainland yearn for Taiwan because they can find the same kind of society of Han nationality here and they do not need to worry about living under somebody else's roof. But more importantly, it is because they have been convinced by the development respectively of the mainland and of Taiwan under different political, economical and social systems in the past 30 and more years that Taiwan can provide a happy life and restore the dignity of human nature to them. This shows that if the Kuomintang wants to make Taiwan a free and cherished island, where people on the mainland pin their hopes, all it has to do is to ensure a life style of freedom and happiness. The only way for it to achieve this end is to make real, earnest efforts to materialize the ideals of the three principles of the people.

In the past 30 years, in spite of the fact that we have been enjoying a higher level of material life than our mainland compatriots, we have not attained a corresponding level of human rights. According to the indexes of political freedoms in 133 countries compiled by the IMF magazine in 1978, the Republic of China rated in the 8th class, with 42 points, and ranked 50th. The recent human rights reports released by the U.S. State Department, Amnesty International and the World Human Rights Association, all contained considerable criticisms against the current human rights situation in Taiwan.

This shows that, although we have earned many more points than the Chinese communists in human rights, we still fall far behind many countries of the world. Human rights represent a criterion to gauge the degree of democracy and freedom, as well as a goal for a constitutional government. The fact that we have made such a shameful showing in human rights definitely calls for a serious self-examination on the part of our government and people.

Democracy is valuable because it provides the pipeline for government participation by the whole people, and insures the functioning of this pipeline on the basis of reasonable stability as well. Moreover, it makes it possible for us to establish the authority of the rule of law and water down the role of rule by persons exercizing absolute control. The more than 30 years of Chinese communists' rule on the mainland have proved that they are running in the opposite direction in this respect. However, although we have never experienced the kind of political chaos like the Cultural Revolution that occurred on the mainland, we cannot say that there is no problem whatsoever in our political stability. Martial law, bans against new parties, restrictions on newspapers, refusal to open the door to general elections of the provincial governor and city mayors, the unreasonable provisions in the law of election and recall of government officials, military control of the press and publication, and so on -- all this is an indication of restrictions in the pipeline to participation in government and the lack of a reasonable and stable basis. It makes us still more apprehensive when we take a look at such problems as the power structure of the Kuomintang, the personnel changes at the leadership level, the way in which political successors are to come forward and the continued survivability of the parliamentary bodies' legally constituted authorities. We have no idea what those mainlanders feel when they find that, after going through many hardships and reaching Taiwan in their quest for democracy and freedom, Taiwan has yet to establish a really stable political system that can guarantee the government a long and stable rule.

The current wave of freedom-seekers from the mainland has caused a great deal of embarrassment to the Chinese communist regime. On the other hand, the Kuomintang, which has been locked in a protracted struggle with the Chinese communists, has gained a momentary upper hand in propaganda and some encouragement as well. In our view, however, the Kuomintang must guard against becoming conceited just because it has had a winning streak. It should not allow conservatism to become swollen with arrogance and it should never suppress the movement for democratic reform. On the contrary, it should cherish the national resources accumulated through more than 30 years of social development, make progress in practicing democratic constitutional rule and establish a stable and reasonable political system.

PREMIER SUN DISCUSSES SHRINKING EXPORTS

OW260345 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 25 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Thursday instructed related government agencies to take concrete measures to cope with the nation's decreasing exports.

The Economics Ministry, the Board of Foreign Trade, and the Industrial Development Bureau, Premier Sun exhorted, should step up their efforts to find out the real reasons for the decline in exports. They should further provide necessary assistance to help traders and industrial interests make a breakthrough, he said.

Premier Sun gave the directives after hearing a report from K.H. Yu, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD], on the nation's economic situation and the new measures to relieve the demands of local enterprises for capital during the yearend and the lunar new year spring festival period.

The government has taken a series of financial and banking measures to help traders resolve problems in the wake of prolonged economic recession, but the nation's exports still show signs of shrinking, he said.

Government units should analyze the situation and compare with other countries to explore the actual causes other than economic recession, and take measures to overcome them, he urged.

He asked the CEPD to put its measures into practice soon so as to bring some benefits to trade and industry.

Free Trade Zone Viewed

OW260351 Taipei CNA in English 0311 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Thursday the long-term aim of the government is to gradually transform the whole Taiwan area into a free trade zone so as to maintain this nation's continuing economic development.

Speaking at the weekly Executive Yuan meeting, Premier Sun said although the current project of setting up a free trade zone will start from a small area, eventually this area will be expanded into a big zone in order to meet the needs of the nation.

During the meeting, the premier also instructed the related trade organs to carry out market research on Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East in order to further increase this nation's trade with those areas.

Work for Unity Urged

OW300339 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 29 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday called on the overseas Chinese to solidify unity and assist the government in promoting constitutional democracy and overcoming difficulties in order to accomplish the task of mainland recovery under the three principles of the people.

Premier Sun made the remarks in a reception held at the Executive Yuan building in honor of members of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

The government will continue to maintain domestic stability and economic prosperity internally, while at the same time it will make efforts to crush the Peiping regime's United Front tricks and safeguard the nation's status in the international community, Premier Sun said.

He stressed the government will further strengthen trade, cultural, economic and technological cooperation with the U.S., saying that overseas Chinese have also to promote the people-to-people relations with the American people.

"We will also expand our ties of friendship with the free nations in Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East," he added.

On national defense, the premier said, the government will spare no effort in establishing its own defense industry and diversifying the sources of weapons supply from foreign nations.

The government is placing special emphasis on the development of missiles and jet fighters, and new breakthroughs on the weaponry system may be achieved in the next few years, Premier Sun pointed out.

He asserted that the government welcomes the overseas Chinese to make investments here, and will open the stock market to foreign capital, transform the nation's economic structure to the technology-intensive level, and set up a free trade and financial zone in the country.

He urge the overseas Chinese to keep vigilant against the Chinese communist infiltration and subversion in the communities of their residence.

PRESIDENT CHIANG ADDRESSES KMT WEEKLY MEETING

OW242329 Taipei CNA in English 1446 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 24 (CNA) -- In his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday called on the KMT members to emulate the spirit of martyrs by implementing the instructions of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the late President Chiang Kai-shek on the national mission of revolutionary democracy.

Presiding over the weekly KMT Central Standing Committee meeting which coincided with the 88th anniversary of the KMT on Nov. 24, President Chiang delivered a speech on "Tsungli's founding of the Kuomintang and national revolution during the past 88 years."

He said that since Dr Yat-sen launched the national revolution, modern China's history had been written by the revolutionary martyrs with their blood and dedication.

The first Sino-Japanese war in 1894 served as a cataclysm for Dr Sun to establish the first revolutionary party -- Hsiang Chung Hui in Honolulu, what is the forerunner of the KMT -- 88 years ago, declaring his aims to rescue the people from sufferings and the nation from collapse, the president said.

During the last 88 years, the destiny of KMT cannot be separated from the fate of the Republic of China because the KMT had accomplished the task of northern expedition, unified China, led the war of resistance against Japanese aggressors, and restored Taiwan and Penghu back to the folds of motherland. Furthermore, the KMT has continuously opposed the evil communism, launched campaigns to expel communists from its organization, and strived for the national freedom and democracy with full strength from the earliest stage, the president added.

He stressed that the reason for the KMT to struggle with reinvigorated strength is due to the following four revolutionary principles inherited from Tsungli and Tsungtsai:

-- The principle of unselfishness: Every party member has dedicated himself to the three principles of the people instead of to his personal gains.

-- The principle of sincerity and purity: Every party member has used trustfulness and righteousness as his personal guidance in eliminating hypocrisy and treachery.

-- The principle of sacrifice and dedication: Every party member has devoted himself to the services of revolution for the happiness of other people.

-- The principle of continuing reforms: After completing every revolutionary task, the KMT has continued to implement reforms by recruiting new and talented party members so as to carry out other historic missions in the future.

The president expressed his firm belief that humankind will never tolerate the terror, slavery and power struggles of communism and its oppressive regime for long. For example, many young people who were born and bred on the China mainland have decided to seek freedom in the West, giving the Chinese communist regime a strong impact and shock.

President Chiang then pointed out that the glorious achievements made under the three principles of the people in Taiwan have crushed the United Front tricks launched by the Peiping regime.

The common aspiration of the Chinese people on the two sides of the Taiwan straits today is to reunify China under the banner of the three principles of the people, he asserted.

The president quoted [words indistinct] the late President Chiang as saying that winning over the hearts of the people and promoting psychological reconstruction are the most important tasks in the course of national revolution.

Although the nation is still facing many difficulties, the president said, the KMT members should not become despondent but should insist on the revolutionary spirit and principles by winning over the hearts of the people and implementing the policy of benevolence in order to glorify the national mission of revolutionary democracy as instructed by Dr Sun and the late President Chiang.

Chiang's Health 'Excellent'

OW200333 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 19 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo's health is excellent. The finding was stated in a report on his routine physical checkup at the Veteran's General Hospital Nov. 17-18, the Government Information Office [GIO] announced in a formal news release Friday. The checkup was jointly conducted by Dr Chiang Pi-neng, chief of the General Medicine Department, and other leading doctors of other departments. The examination employed techniques in radiography, electronics and hypersonic analysis of his lungs, nervous system and brain, the upper parts of his stomach and intestines, and the functions of his liver, kidneys and heart. Results showed they are all functioning normally, the GIO quoted the hospital report as saying. Weighing 66 kilograms, President Chiang showed satisfactory blood pressure readings and urine sugar level, the report said. President Chiang underwent an operation on his left eye last February. Now he has totally recovered. The neuritis of the nervous system in his feet, caused by a long period of diabetes, has responded remarkably well after effective treatment. All the doctors who took responsibility for the checkup expressed their satisfaction over the results.

GOVERNMENT RESTATES CLAIM TO SPRATLYS, PARACELS

OW261443 Taipei CNA in English 1429 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China Friday reiterated its sovereignty on the Nansha Chuntao (Spratly Islands) and Hsisha Chuntao (Paracel Islands), two groups of islets in the South China Sea.

Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said at a news conference that the islets are the territory of the Republic of China. It is an undeniable fact judged in view of historical records, treaties and international law, he added.

(?He made the statement) while answering an query from reporters about the recent wire service news reports that Vietnam has announced that its sea [words indistinct] the two groups of islets.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly reaffirmed its stand on the islets, he said. The stand will not be changed by whatever claims other parties make, he said.

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UN VOTE SEEKS USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

PRC Envoy Supports Resolution

OW291143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- The UN General Assembly began discussing the Afghan issue today. Speaking at the meeting, delegates from China and other Third World countries urged the UN General Assembly to continue to press for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so as to reach an equitable and reasonable settlement of the Afghan issue.

Pakistan and 44 other countries put forward a draft resolution at the meeting, demanding the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and calling for efforts by all countries toward an early political settlement of the Afghan issue.

Addressing the meeting, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said: "The Soviet Union has all along disregarded the strong wish of the international society and thus far has refused to withdraw its occupation troops from Afghanistan in compliance with the UN resolution. It has spared no efforts to take advantage of the new tense situation in other parts of the world to divert people's attention in a vain attempt to cool the Afghan issue and to have the international society gradually accept the outcome of foreign invasion of Afghanistan."

Ling Qing said: Over the past year the Soviet Union has, on the one hand, refused to comply with the UN resolution and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. On the other hand, it has expressed willingness to solve the Afghan problem politically and described the "proposal" which the Karmal regime made on 24 August 1981 as something that provides a "sound basis" and an "opportunity" for a political solution of the Afghan problem. However, the key point of this "proposal" is that the Afghan situation caused by foreign invasion is a question of "Afghanistan's internal affairs" which should not be discussed; that troop withdrawal can be decided upon only through consultations between the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime; and that other countries should "provide an international guarantee" before they decide upon such troop withdrawal. In reality, this proposal still wants to base the political solution on the fait accompli created by foreign invasion and is designed to legitimize that invasion. This attitude of the Soviet Union, of course, can in no way indicate that it is genuinely sincere in solving the problem.

Ling Qing voiced support for the draft resolution put forward by Pakistan and other countries. He said: "China is a neighbor of Afghanistan.... It is China's hope that an early and equitable settlement of the Afghan crisis can be achieved so that an end could be put to the suffering of the Afghan people and peace and stability restored to Southwest Asia. The prerequisite for any political settlement must be the withdrawal of foreign troops." He continued: "There does exist a basis and an opportunity for a political settlement of the Afghan issue, and it is to be provided by strict implementation of the correct principles contained in the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly as well as the summit meeting of the Islamic countries and the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting -- namely, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan, which will enable the Afghan people to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference, and the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and nonaligned character."

As pointed out at the meeting by Pakistani, Nepalese, Egyptian, Tunisian and Costa Rican delegates, the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has neither a legitimate nor a moral basis.

To ensure that the Afghan people will be masters of their own fate and handle their own affairs freely on the basis of their national aspirations and principles, the Soviet troops must be withdrawn totally and unconditionally from the Afghan land, and all political solutions must be based on upholding Afghanistan's state sovereignty and territorial integrity as a premise.

Delegates from Western countries -- such as Denmark, the United States, Britain, Japan and Australia -- also attacked the Soviet Union for "intending to pursue its goals by using its mighty military potentials." They demanded that the Soviet Union immediately stop its military interference and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

In his speech at the meeting, the Soviet delegate showed no willingness to withdraw the troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally but expressed the intention to seek a solution based on the fait accompli resulting from the Soviet invasion of that country.

U.S., UK Demand Withdrawal

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Several Western nations joined in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan to pave the way for a political solution to the Afghan question, when the U.N. General Assembly began its debate on the situation in Afghanistan today.

Danish representative Wilhelm Ulrichsen, on behalf of the ten member states of the European Community, said: "The large-scale Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its three years of continuing occupation are a clear testimony of the willingness of the Soviet Union to pursue its aims by using its massive military potential."

He called for a political solution enabling Afghanistan to return to its traditional independent and non-aligned status free from external interference, and with the Afghan people having full capacity to exercise their right to self-determination. "This requires above all the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan," he stressed.

U.S. representative Jeane J. Kirkpatrick said that the aggression committed by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and its proxies elsewhere had and continued to have a great impact on the climate and course of East-West relations.

She condemned the Soviet Union for its effort to subjugate the Afghan people and impose upon them a form of alien and totalitarian rule. She said that far from respecting the call of the General Assembly to withdraw its forces, the Soviets, over the past year, had augmented their forces in Afghanistan to approximately 105,000.

British representative John Thomson said that it is difficult to imagine a more cynical intrusion by a great power into the internal affairs of a small nation than the Soviet invasion. He called for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops, the restoration of Afghanistan's former independence and non-aligned status, self-determination for the people and the creation of conditions in which the refugees could return in peace and honour.

French representative Pierre Joxe said that France considered unacceptable the Soviet Union's intervention and occupation and had stated that its relations with that country had been affected as a result of their intervention. Whatever arguments were used to justify the occupation, world opinion condemned it as a violation of a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, he added.

Masahiro Nishibori of Japan insisted that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "should be terminated at once and that the Soviet troops withdraw immediately." He said: "The problem must be resolved in accordance with the principles of non-interference and respect for the right of self-determination of the Afghan people."

He supported the present draft resolution on the Afghan question, saying that "It reflects the will of the international community and confirms the basic principles for the settlement of the problem."

R.A. Woolcott of Australia emphasized that "The starting point to any serious negotiations must be recognition that withdrawal of foreign forces is the central objective." If the new Soviet leadership "is prepared to settle for a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan, subservient to no great power, more normal relations will be possible," he said.

But, if on the other hand,the new leadership "continues to insist on an Afghanistan under its domination and run by a regime which most of the Afghan people manifestly do not want, the prospect can only be one of continuing travail both in Afghanistan and for international relationships at large," he said.

The Soviet Union showed no sign of willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovskiy claimed that a solution could be found in the proposals put forward by the Soviet-installed Kabul regime. He unreasonably demanded what he called "an end must be put to armed interference from outside Afghanistan, and there must be no interference in the internal affairs of that state." In other words, such a solution is based on the fait accompli created by the Soviet invasion.

More Envoys Decry USSR Actions

OW270220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 26 (XINHUA) -- More nations demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and respect the rights of the Afghan people to self-determination, as the U.N. General Assembly continued to debate on the Afghan question today.

Saudi representative Gaafar M. Allagany said that the aggressor in Afghanistan was one of the superpowers, a country with special responsibilities for preserving peace and preventing aggression. He urged the Soivet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and to permit the people of Afghanistan to decide their own future, either through a plebiscite, or through elections conducted under United Nations supervision.

Thai representative Birabhongse Kasemsri said that a militarily stronger country had invaded its weak neighbor. Such a trend could not continue. The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to world peace.

Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, said that as the Kampuchean people had fought against Vietnamese-Soviet expansion, the Afghan people had struggled against Soviet expansionism. Neither increased equipment nor increased Soviet troops would succeed in subjugating the Afghan people or prevent the differing patriotic forces from uniting for national liberation, he noted.

K.M. Safiullah of Bangladesh reaffirmed the obligation of all states to refrain in their international relations from the use or the threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state.

"We sincerely hope and believe that the momentum of the present diplomatic initiative will be maintained and all parties concerned will make sustained efforts with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem," he said. Hernand Duran Dussan, representative of Colombia, pointed out that United Nations resolutions had repeatedly called for Soviet troops withdrawal and for the Afghan people to be permitted to choose their own destiny. Yet the will of the United Nations was being disregarded. Colombia had always supported the principles contained in the draft resolution before the Assembly, of which his country was a sponsor, he declared. Representative of Yugoslavia Ignac Golob called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, saying that encroachment on the freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any independent state was unacceptable. He stated that Yugoslavia would vote in favor of the draft resolution because it contained elements necessary for the political settlement that would ensure that the Afghan people will be able to determine their own destiny free from outside interference. Bryce Harland of New Zealand charged that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had been a disaster. This Soviet action did more than anything else to halt the process of detente, he said.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK010826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "Another Disastrous Defeat"]

[Text] After a heated debate, the 37th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Afghan problem by an overwhelming majority of 114 votes on 29 November. It reiterated the principles affirmed in resolutions passed in previous sessions and demanded the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, thereby forcefully smashing the Soviet Union's various ploys to obstruct this resolution. This was yet another disastrous defeat for Soviet hegemonism in the forum of the United Nations.

This was the fourth similar UN resolution on the Afghan problem. However, the Soviet Union has stubbornly refused to implement the resolution because it does not want to withdraw its troops from that country. In the past year, the Soviet Union started a diplomatic "peace offensive" by advocating a "political solution" for the Afghan problem, but at the same time it strengthened its military buildup in that country and repeatedly encircled and suppressed the Afghan resistance forces. All the facts show that the Soviet Union has never given up its hegemonist ambition of long-term occupation of Afghanistan, from where it could thrust southward into the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The possibility still exists for a political solution to the Afghan problem. However, unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the UN resolutions, the Afghan people cannot determine their own fate and restore the independence and nonaligned status of the country free from outside interference. Nobody will be deceived by the Soviet trick of supporting a "political solution" to cover its reluctance to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The resistance forces of the Afghan people are increasingly growing strong. They are dealing a heavy blow to the Soviet aggressors. Afghanistan has become a heavy burden on the Soviet Union. All peace-loving and justice-upholding states and people in the world should continue to support the Afghan people's struggle against aggression and put strong pressure on the Soviet Union so that the UN resolutions on the Afghan problem will be implemented.

Afghanistan is one of China's close neighbors. Therefore, the Soviet invasion of that country and its massive military buildup on Afghan territory bordering China have posed a great threat to the security of China. In order to relieve the Afghan people from the distress and to restore peace, security and stability in Southwest Asia, the Chinese people, who firmly support the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet hegemonism, will work hard with peace-loving people all over the world to strive unswervingly for the implementation of all UN resolutions on Afghanistan.

U.S. SCORES USSR ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

OW010909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today called the latest Soviet pronouncement on the deployment of new medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe a "propaganda campaign" against the modernization of NATO forces.

The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI said in an article yesterday that the planned deployment of 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing by NATO from December 1983 created a new situation.

Soviet military circles, it said, now believed that detection of a nuclear missile approaching Soviet territory would "demand inevitably from the Soviet Union instantaneous action in reply."

The publication of the article coincided with a meeting in Brussels this week of NATO defense ministers who reaffirmed their decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as scheduled.

Responding to the NOVOSTI article, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said that "The Soviet Union was waged one of the heaviest propaganda campaigns in years" against NATO's LRINF (Long Range Intermediate Nuclear Force) modernization.

"The Soviet objective is clear: To preserve their overwhelming monopoly of LRINF missiles while undermining Western will to redress this imbalance," Romberg said.

He urged the Soviet Union to demonstrate its concern about avoiding deployment of such missiles "at the negotiating table by accepting the U.S. offer to eliminate the entire class of LRINF missiles on both sides."

WEINBERGER DEFENDS DEPLOYMENT OF MX MISSILES

OW290821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 29 Nov 82

["U.S. Defense Secretary Defends Deployment of ICBM" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington November 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today tried to justify the Reagan administration's decision to proceed with the deployment of the new generation of intercontinental ballistic missile -- the "Peacekeeper" system. As a step for the survival of the U.S. and "for the survival of the Free World."

In an ABC TV interview today, the secretary was asked that in view of the huge budget deficit, if he thought now is the time to spend 26 billion dollars on this program. He stressed that "It is spent because we need it. It is spent because of the nature of the (Soviet) threat against us which is very large, very dangerous, and growing."

Weinberger also repeated President Reagan's theme that the program was designed as an "incentive" to promote "nuclear disarmament" agreements. "The Soviets have no incentive to stay at Geneva if we don't have a credible, in-being plan of maintaining an effective deterrent," he asserted.

President Reagan announced on Nov. 22 that he had chosen the "closely-spaced basing" plan for the new ICBM system, signaling going-ahead for the controversial program. The initial reaction from the U.S. Congress was reported "skeptical," while Representative Joseph P. Addabbo charged that the whole plan was "a waste of money." Senator Carl Levin held Reagan's decision "would make the world more insecure than it is today." Senator Henry Jackson predicted in a TV interview today that the program would face "deep trouble" in the Congress, which reconvenes tomorrow.

The "NEW YORK TIMES" reported on Nov. 24 that there were different opinions among those who opposed to the new ICBM program. One group believed that the new system represented a distortion of national priorities and that the money could be better spent on more pressing domestic and military needs; other critics argued that the system simply would not do the job it was supposed to do; and a third group held that the plan could abrogate existing arms control agreements with Moscow and lead to a new escalation of arms spending by both sides, the newspaper said.

Commentary on U.S. Deployment

OW 291147 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has proposed the deployment of MX nuclear missiles in the United States. This is a major step in America's nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union and is worth the world's attention. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in the number of intercontinental missiles, and the payload capacity and the quality of its missiles is also improving. To counter Soviet superiority, the United States has been discussing deployment of the MX missiles. However, disputes have been going on for years over how the missiles should be deployed.

Now the Pentagon has decided on the so-called dense pack plan. This calls for the siting of 100 MX missiles in the mountainous areas of Wyoming in the western United States. The missiles would be installed in a cluster of supersolid silos, each about 500 to 600 meters apart. It is said if a Soviet missile got a direct hit on the area, it would destroy only a small part of it and other missiles would not cause further damage because the heat and radiation resulting from the first one could make them explode in midair. Therefore, according to this logic, America would be able to retain the rest of its MX missiles and its ability to retaliate.

Reagan has now accepted the Pentagon's plan. He said if Congress approved it, the first 10 MX missiles would be deployed in 1986 and the rest by 1989. However, not everybody likes the plan. Some think it is ridiculous. They doubt the reliability of this dense pack deployment. They say the Pentagon officials have not considered all possible situations. The officials say only that with this dense pack deployment American land-based missiles will be safe for at least the next 10 years. Opponents also argue that the plan is too expensive. They say it will cost up to $14 billion. In a time of huge government deficits, the opponents say it would be more practical to install anti-missile systems in Minuteman missile bases. They say the MX missile system is too expensive and nobody is sure that it will work.

Apparently there is no way to test how the dense pack deployment would stand up to a nuclear attack. Supporters and opponents can only argue on a theoretical basis and neither can convince the other. Reagan's decision indicates only a tendency in the arms talks between the superpowers and their relationship. The Reagan administration's goal is to strengthen America's position in the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. Reagan believes that the Salt II agreement with the Soviet Union negotiated by the Carter administration has vital shortcomings, and therefore, he is against it being approved by Congress.

After more negotiations with the Soviet Union, he put forward a plan aimed at limiting the number of nuclear warheads and the payload capacity of missiles so as to reduce Soviet superiority. At the same time, he stepped up arms programs in the United States. The deployment of MX missiles is one major step in beefing up U.S. military strength.

In his television appearance, Reagan used pictures and charts to try to convince the U.S. that America is inferior to the Soviet Union in nuclear capability. On the one hand, he stressed that the deployment of MX missiles will help prevent war and stimulate disarmament talks. On the other, he said the Soviet Union has been sincere in disarmament talks and he hoped agreement will be reached in those discussions.

Some U.S. newspapers say that Reagan is making a gesture to the new Soviet leaders. At the same time, he is trying to tell the American people and Western European countries that he is willing to improve relations with Moscow, but not to the extent that would hamper U.S. efforts to beef up its military might. The papers say Reagan hopes the deployment of MX missiles would also iron out obstacles to the siting of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and strengthen America's negotiating hand in disarmament talk.

XINHUA ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

OW010357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Roundup: Prospects for U.S. Economic Recovery -- by Chen Hegao" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. is still in the grip of a lingering economic recession and there are few signs of a quick recovery.

President Ronald Reagan has taken a series of measures to boost the economy since the recession began in July 1981, but very little good has resulted. For now the economic picture remains gloomy.

Unemployment, which Reagan termed a "dark cloud" hanging over the lives of Americans, is the number one problem in the U.S. economy. Another 291,000 Americans lost their jobs in October as the unemployment rate climbed to a postwar record of 10.4 percent. Total unemployment rose to 11.55 million, up more than 3.7 million in little over a year. Commerce Department chief economist Robert Oetner said, "I think that the unemployment rate will very likely go even higher."

Economist Michael Evans predicted a jobless rate of 11 percent for most of next year because "Business is getting the message a boom is not on the horizon." Under the impact ofthe economic recession, bankruptcies this year doubled that of last year. By the end of November, total bankruptcies had amounted to 22,587, on an average of 491 failures each week. This compared with only 15,243 failures during the corresponding 1981 period.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board reported on November 17 that U.S. factory use was at 68.4 percent of capacity in October, the lowest rate in at least 35 years. The survey indicated that the October factory use rate declined 0.8 percentage points from the September rate of 69.2 percent. It was the biggest decline since last April and the 13th decline in 15 months since the recession began.

Industrial production also declined at 0.8 percent in October, the sharpest since April and the 13th in the last 15 months. The decline was mainly caused by a big cut back in auto production. Automobiles in October dropped sharply to an annual rate of 4.7 million units from the 5.5 million units in August and September. The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that the steel industry is operating at only 40 percent of capacity. Imports have captured about a quarter of the domestic steel market. Steel industry unemployment is close to 45 percent with some 200,000 steel workers laid off.

In the third quarter of this year, the top 1,000 U.S. process industries invested only 18.7 billion dollars -- the lowest such figure since the end of 1970, and [figure indistinct] percent less than in the second quarter of this year.

A study, by an employer research institute, predicted U.S. industrial investment will continue to fall and is not likely to recover noticeably before 1984.

The U.S. trade deficit widened to 5.3 billion dollars in October, virtually assuring record red ink for the full year, the government said on November 26. The October figure brought the deficit for the first 10 months of this year to 35.1 billion dollars, fast approaching last year's figure of 39.7 billion dollars and the record 1978 deficit of 42.3 billion.

The federal budget deficit in 1982 reached a record of 110.7 billion dollars, almost double that of 1981. The deficit for fiscal 1982, which ended on September 30, was 52.8 billion dollars higher than in 1981 U.S. Treasury Department said. A Treasury report estimated a fiscal 1983 deficit of 150 billion dollars. Economists are talking in even larger numbers, 180 billion dollars or more.

The president's chief economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, said on November 10 that the United States would experience an unprecedented series of budget deficits in years ahead unless dramatic actions were taken.

In an October [word indistinct], the [words indistinct] predicted that the economy would crawl ahead at a weak 0.8 percent annual rate of growth in the third quarter, but it reported on November 19 that the gross national product increased little during the period. A number of economists now expect that the gross national product in the fourth quarter will decline again, indicating that recovery may not start this year.

However, there are two positive factors in the troublesome economy. The inflation rate has come down within 12 months from 8.9 percent to 5 percent. in 1980 the rate was 12.4 percent. Another is the reduction of interest rates, which have come down from 20.5 percent in May 1981 to 12 percent now.

Reagan's economic record is the worst of any president since World War II, says a statistical analysis by two professors at the University of California at Berkeley. The study scored each president's term on 16 key indicators of economic performance. The Reagan administration ranked last in 10 of the 16 measures and next to last in three others. Because of the failure of Reaganomics, the Republicans suffered some losses in the U.S. midterm election. The Democrats got the upper hand in the election of congressmen and governorships.

Facing the current economic state, economists and government officials differ over the prospects for economic recovery in 1983.

President Reagan says the decline in the interest rates and a drop in inflation indicate an end of the recession. "America is on the road to a lasting recovery," he said. He also hailed the recent surge in stock prices as evidence that his economic program was starting to work. "America is recovery bound," adding that "this one is built to last."

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted that the gross national product will increase 3.5 to 4 percent next year. "This recovery could be one of the great recoveries of all time in duration unless something goes really awry," he said. But he admits that some top government officials are keeping a watchful eye on the possibility of the economy sliding "into a deep recession or even a depression." George Stigler, the winner of this year's Nobel Prize for economics, said the U.S. economy has gone beyond recession into depression.

A CHICAGO TRIBUNE report says that many economists feel that contrary to optimistic estimates, the economy is still weakening, despite aggressive new efforts by the Federal Reserve Board to spur a recovery. C. J. Silas, president of Phillips Petroleum Co. said he expected the economy to improve, but not until [passage indistinct]. "By mid-1983, the nation's total output of goods and services will be only slightly above where it was at the beginning of 1980. [passage indistinct]

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS CONDEMN CSSR, DRA OCCUPATION

OW281844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, November 28 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Communist Party (PCI) said today the military occupation of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan violated the principle of independence and impeded the process of detente.

A document adopted by a joint session of the PCI Central Committee and supervisory committee said the party opposes outside interference and adheres to a policy of self-reliance. The document was prepared for the party's 16th national congress to be held next March.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WESTERN EUROPE ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

HK010605 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Ren Zhengde [0117 2973 1795]: "The Serious Impact of the Economic Crisis in Western Europe"]

[Text] The economic crisis in various West European countries which began at the begin beginning of the 1980's is still lingering, industrial production is declining, financial and monetary circles are turbulent, the deficit is hastily rising and unemployment is sharply increasing. The governments of various West European countries are perplexed by all these difficulties. Western press cry in alarm, "The economic panic of the 1930's is coming again." Compared with the economic crisis in the mid-1970's, the present economic crisis -- in addition to the sustained economic stagnation" -- has some new characteristics.

First, the crisis has lasted for quite a long time, since early 1980 West European countries successively have encountered economic recession, but "recovery" as repeatedly estimated by some economists has not appeared so far and the economy is still very weak and bogged down in a deep slump. In 1981, industrial production in Western Europe declined by 2 percent, with a decrease of 0.5 percent in the GNP. The industrial production index of the 10 EEC countries decreased by 2.5 percent in June, July and August this year, compared with that of the corresponding period last year. The total production growth rate of the seven EFTA countries is almost nil this year. West European countries have experienced an economic recession for almost 3 years and such a long-drawn-out recession has been rare since the war.

Second, it is also rare that almost all West European countries are engulfed in the crisis. Previously, crises appeared only in several countries and the economy in other countries was fairly good. It was, therefore, possible for countries which suffered from a crisis to shift the crisis to other countries and still have room to make changes at the international level. However, with rapid development in production and the internationalization of capital, economic relations between West European countries are becoming closer and closer. All countries, without exception, are influenced by the crisis. The tumultuous waves of the present economic crisis have swept over all of Western Europe and even over the entire Western world. Even Switzerland, previously known as "a haven of peace" cannot escape by sheer luck.

Third, a large number of enterprises have closed down and the unemployment has reached a new high after the war. Enterprises in West European countries have gone bankrupt successively with a number surpassing that of the crisis in the 1970's, and reaching even a new high in West Germany and other countries since the war. As a result of the economic recession and enterprises going bankrupt, the number of unemployed persons had doubled and guadrupled. The number of unemployed people in the 10 EEC countries reached a high of 10.9 million in August and increased by 300,000 in September. The EEC countries have an unemployment rate of 10.1 percent, a figure double that of the economic crisis of 1975.

The present crisis has already seriously influenced the situation in the Western Europe.

Struck by the economic crisis, the political situation in West European countries is becoming more and more unstable. Economic recession necessarily leads to hardships. Various political factions are unable to halt the crisis; instead, they shift responsibility onto others and fight one another. As a result, various basic social contraditions are intensifying and governments of West European countries are engulfed in the crisis. Over the past year or so, governments in 13 countries have fallen from power; in Spain, Italy and Denmark, governments have changed twice. Not long ago, the Italian Government was engulfed in a crisis and the Pertini government was forced to resign.

Appalling unemployment and tightening policies -- such as the reduction of welfare expenditures and restrictions on and freezing of workers' wages, adopted by various governments to get rid of the economic recession -- have aroused strong opposition from the broad working masses. Large-scale strikes and demonstrations have been held in some countries. But workers in other countries have done their utmost to contain the strike movement out of fear of losing their jobs. They have created another kind of social trouble by taking part in various antigovernment pacifist movements or organizations to give vent to their grievances against the authorities. Social turbulence is sweeping over all of Western Europe.

Western countries suffering from a crisis are all doing their utmost to shift the difficulties to other countries in order to protect the economy in their own countries, thus intensifying the trade war between various countries and enlarging the rifts within the alliance. Trade protectionism is now prevailing in all Western countries, which are shifting crises to each other. Western Europe, the United States and Japan first engaged in the interest rates war, the steel and iron war and the automobile war, then were locked in a fierce struggle over the issue of the natural gas pipeline project. Although a compromise was reached not long ago by both sides on the trade of iron and steel and the natural gas pipeline project issue, it only helped to ease strained relations temporarily and the contraditions have not yet been resolved. Now a fight has already begun between Europe and the United States on agricultural products.

In such circumstances, Western Europe is experiencing stagnation or even retrogression in achieving economic integration. According to relevant stipulations, tariffs on industrial and agricultural products have been abolished for quite a long time within the EEC. But due to the sustained economic recession all member countries, in order to protect the market in their own countries, have rebuilt non-tariff barriers -- thus causing frequent trade wars within the EEC. Following the establishment of the European monetary system in 1979, the EEC scheduled establishment of the European monetary funds in March 1981 as an advance to the second phase. However, due to the economic predicament and numerous contraditions in these countries, the schedule has been postponed indefinitely. All West European countries are now doing their utmost to deal with the economic crisis and it is impossible for them to give consideration to economic integration.

In seeking a way out, the developed West European countries and the United States are shifting the crisis to the Third World countries. As a result, foreign trade in the Third World countries is deteriorating, deficits are arising and debts are increasing. All this has aroused strong opposition from the Third World countries and undermined relations between the Western countries and the Third World countries. West European countries and the United States once shared different views on the North-South dialogue and the issue of the Third World countries.

Previously, some countries were eager to develop economic connections with the Third World; but now they are obsessed with difficulties themselves, hence force down prices of raw materials of the Third World countries, build tariff barriers and only pay lip service to increasing economic aid.

It is impossible for the economy in West European countries to recover this year and it is also difficult to estimate whether there will be a recovery next year. Anyhow, the serious impact of the economic crisis will be profound and lasting.

EUROGROUP CONTRIBUTION TO NATO DETAILED

OW300555 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 29 (XINHUA) -- NATO's European countries "reaffirmed their determination to help strengthen the alliance by making the European contribution as strong and cohesive as possible", said the Eurogroup in a communique at the end of its one-day winter conference here today.

The communique said that the Eurogroup countries participating in NATO's integrated military structure constitute a substantial and significant contribution to the alliance's military power. Their active armed forces total some 2.5 million men and they provide approximately 75 percent of NATO's readily available ground forces in Europe, 75 percent of the tanks, 65 percent of the air force and 60 percent of the warships. Eurogroup countries plan to introduce a wide range of new equipment into their armed forces in 1983.

John Nott, British secretary of state for defense and chairman of the conference, expressed the "great concern" of the Eurogroup over a bill of amendment in the U.S. Congress on withdrawing U.S. troops from Europe. But, he said, "There was also confidence that the bill would not go through." He hoped that the U.S. Administration would persuade the Congress successfully. The ministers endorsed additional measures to give wider publicity, particularly in the U.S., to the European defense effort, Nott noted.

Another major item on the agenda of the conference was transatlantic cooperation in military procurement. The ministers stressed that it is important to achieve a reasonable balance in the two-way flow of defense material across the Atlantic. They expressed concern over legislation now being considered in the U.S. Congress with respect to the 1983 defense appropriations bill, and urged the U.S. Administration to continue its efforts for overcoming obstacles to genuine cooperation.

The Italian defense minister, who is the current chairman of Eurogroup for 1982, was absent due to the formation of a new government in Italy. At the invitation of the meeting, the Norwegian defense minister agreed to take over the ministerial chair of Eurogroup from January 1983. The ministers agreed to meet again in the spring of 1983.

WAN LI MEETS BELGIUM'S MAYENCE-GOOSSENS 27 NOV

OW271421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Mme Jacqueline Mayence-Goossens, secretary of state for development and cooperation of Belgium, and her party.

Wan Li thanked the Belgian Government for helping train Chinese harbor administrative personnel. He said it is China's consistent policy to develop trade and cooperation in scientific, technological and other fields with Belgium and other E.E.C. countries. He expressed the hope that China and Belgium would increase exchanges of experience in transport and communications.

Mme Mayence-Goossens said she hoped that Sino-Belgian cooperation will develop at a faster pace.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang and Belgian Ambassador to China Roger Denorme.

The guests arrived November 24 at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. They have discussed ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries with leading officials of Chinese economic departments.

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS OUTLINES POLICY TOWARD USSR

OW251246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Belgium would remain firmly committed to the collective efforts of the Atlantic alliance to preserve equilibrium of forces and unity of the allies, and to conduct dialogue with the Soviet Union with confidence and dynamism for the sake of world security and limitation of armaments.

This was declared by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external relations, at the parliament today.

He pointed out that Soviet behavior in the past few years was not in harmony with the principles of the Helsinki final documents. He considered it necessary to spell out this position of the Belgian Government at the time of change of Soviet leadership.

On Afghanistan, he stressed that restoration of a really independent, neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan is the only solution to the Afghan problem. This position is shared by the great majority of the U.N. member states, especially China and the Moslem world, he added.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East, Tindemans said that the future of the Palestinian people remains the center of any solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. Without an equitable settlement of the problem, there could be no peace in the region. Israel must put an end to its policy of colonization in its occupied territories, he said.

DENG XIAOPING CALLS FOR MOBILIZING SCIENTISTS

OW301640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the C.P.C. Central Committee, has called for mobilization of scientists and technologists to tackle China's major development problems.

He said that the preliminary work should be started for major key development projects, which, in accordance with the 12th party congress, involve energy, transport and other branches of the national economy.

"It is not that we do not have talented people, the problem is whether we can better organize them and tap their initiative and use their talents to the full extent," he said.

During a recent conversation with leaders of the State Planning Commission, Deng Xiaoping said that quadrupling gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000 depends on future work.

"At least good arrangements must be made for the next three years," he said. "You (planning commission leaders) have proposed starting the survey and designing of some major projects in addition to the projects already planned for construction, and this work must be done conscientiously so that construction work may begin as soon as conditions are ripe."

"We must press on with determination no matter how difficult it might be. If money and materials are not enough, we would rather cut back on projects undertaken by localities, especially those general processing industrial projects, since small projects, whatever their number, would get us nowhere."

He said it is necessary to seize the opportunity and start the large key projects as soon as possible according to a practicable arrangement. "Otherwise, we would leave them to the next century," he said.

The preliminary stage of work for the construction of those projects includes the development of agriculture, he said, which depends on policy and progress of science. "It is important to rely on policy to mobilize the initiative (of the peasants), but there is a limit and it will not go any further at a given period of time. The development and role of science and technology, however, is inexhaustible."

He said that there is great potential to tap in regard to the introduction of good strains of seeds and the application of fertilizer and other farming techniques. "Freshwater fish raising also promises a bright future, at least in Hubei Province, which is dotted with large and small lakes," he said. "If work is done well, the peasants can become better-off very quickly and the urban fish supply problem can be solved as well."

To do the preliminary work well for the construction of major projects, Deng Xiaoping said, it is necessary to mobilize a large number of scientific and technical personnel.

He called for an end to the enforced idleness due to poor organization of work and the phenomena of learning what is not to be applied and doing what one is not proficient in.

He said that a powerful organ is needed that has the authority to command scientific and technical personnel scattered in the national defense and civilian organizations, research institutes and institutions of higher learning.

"The first thing to do in the mapping of the 20-year development program and in implementing the policy toward intellectuals is to do a good job in the management and use of scientific and technological personnel."

"This is the most pressing problem that must be solved as soon as possible," he said.

He said the planning, designing and examination work of the key projects should be entrusted to people who are most capable of the jobs and they should choose the personnel so that work can proceed faster. Some items may be relegated to universities, with the participation of scientific and technical personnel.

Really capable persons will emerge through practice and they must be boldly promoted and given important jobs, he said. "Only when talented people keep emerging, can we have a bright future."

All talented people (not all intellectuals are talents), if they are really capable, should be given more material benefits, he said. But if one cannot produce any result within a long period of time, he should be transferred to another job and his material benefits should be reduced.

Deng Xiaoping endorsed the practices of advertising for talented people to fill vacancies. He called to work out specific methods for examination and selection of scientific and technical personnel.

38 KEY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS SELECTED

OW010225 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- China has selected 38 key scientific projects to be tackled in the next three years. This period will coincide with the completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981 -- 1985).

According to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, altogether about 100 subjects were listed, involving agriculture, light industry, energy exploitation and saving, machinery and electronics, transport and communications.

The projects involving agriculture include selecting and breeding fine seed strains of rice, wheat, soybeans, corn, cotton, sugarbeets, oil-bearing crops and vegetables.

Listed among the industrial items are research on mass production of large-scale integrated circuits, exploitation and long-distance transportation of coal, construction of large hydropower stations, energy conservation, technology and equipment for spinning, weaving and finishing of chemical fibers and fabrics, technology for comprehensive utilization of petroleum, technology for comprehensive utilization of composite minerals, and technology for dressing low-grade haematite.

Also included as key research projects are control of pollution, prevention and treatment of viral hepatitis and cancer, development of better contraceptives and technology for processing and preservation of food.

The 38 research items were selected jointly by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission, on the basis of items proposed by the various ministries.

Research and experimental work on some of the items has already been started and progress has been made in some projects.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Zhao on Economic Situation

OW010228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial and agricultural output has grown by an average annual rate of 5.2 percent in 1981 and 1982, the first two years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

This was disclosed by Premier Zhao Ziyang when he reported on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday.

The growth rate in 1981 was 4.5 percent and that for 1982 is expected to reach 5.7 percent as against the planned figure of 4 percent, he said.

There has been an all-round development of agriculture in the two years, with the output value growing by an annual rate of 5.3 percent.

China's grain output has risen year after year despite serious droughts and floods, the premier said. It is estimated at 335 million tons this year, increasing by 10 million tons over 1981 and surpassing the record harvest of 1979.

Compared with 1980, the 1982 output of cotton is expected to rise by 21.9 percent; oil-bearing crops, up 39 percent; sugar-yielding crops, up 29.2 percent; tea, up 21 percent; and pork, beef and mutton, up 6.8 percent.

He said production of industrial consumer goods has grown rapidly so that there is a more and more plentiful supply of commodities in the market, thus considerably relieving the shortage of consumer goods.

The output value of light industry in 1981 increased by 14.1 percent over 1980, and it is expected to go up by another 5.1 percent in 1982. This means an average annual increase of 9.6 percent for these two years.

The output of yarns, woolen fabrics, knitting wool, sugar, bicycles, sewing machines, T.V. sets and washers this year will increase by a big margin over 1980, the premier went on. The quality of many consumer goods is improved and variety increased.

In heavy industry, he said, production has turned from decrease to increase, thanks to the efforts to increase the production of energy and economize on its use and to change from serving heavy industry itself to serving agriculture and light industry by supplying them with more materials and equipment.

The gross output value of heavy industry this year is expected to be 7 percent more than in 1981, so that the average annual increase for 1981 and 1982 will be 0.9 percent.

Compared with 1981, the 1982 output of coal is expected to rise 4.6 percent; crude oil, 0.5 percent; electricity, 5.1 percent; rolled steel, 1.9 percent; and cement, 8.6 percent.

Zhao Ziyang said that the upward trend in the output of heavy industry after readjustment is an important indicator of the healthy development of China's national economy.

He said the trend of continuous decrease in state revenues over the last three years will end this year with the improvement of China's economic situation and due to the measures taken to increase revenue and economize on expenditure. It is estimated that state revenues will resume their upward trend next year.

Educational, scientific and cultural undertakings have made new progress in the two years, Zhao said. The number of institutions of higher learning increased from 675 in 1980 to 729 in 1982, and the annual enrolment of freshmen from 280,000 to 310,000. More than 6,000 major research results were reported in these two years, and about 1,000 new materials developed. The recent success in the underwater launching of a submarine-based rocket carrier indicates the new advances in China's science and technology, he said.

Zhao Ziyang attributed the continuous improvement of China's economic situation in the past two years to the intensified effort in building a socialist spiritual civilization and to the resolute struggle against serious offences in the economic sphere.

In short, much has been achieved in carrying out the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the past two years, he said. However, many problems left over from the past remain to be solved, and new problems have cropped up in the economy. There are still many shortcomings and difficulties. It is necessary to work diligently to achieve still greater successes in the next three years.

Zhao on Economic Crime

OW010242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 1 Dec 32

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang declared that China has by and large checked the once rampant, unscrupulous activities of smuggling thanks to the recent struggle waged against economic crimes.

A number of serious offenders guilty of graft, offering or accepting bribes, speculation and swindling have been dealt heavy blows, he said. All this has helped safeguard China's socialist economic system and the cause of socialist modernization.

In his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said that thanks to the measures taken by all quarters, there has been a marked improvement in public order.

The rate of criminal offences in the country between January and September this year was 15.7 percent less than in the corresponding 1981 period.

A total of 136,024 criminal cases in the economic sphere were handled in the same period, of which 44,663 cases have been wound up with 26,227 offenders sentenced according to law. Meanwhile, 44,874 offenders surrendered themselves to the judicial departments and made a clean breast of their crimes.

Among these cases, the Chinese premier pointed out, some were major and appalling ones involving huge sums of ill-gotten money.

However, he added, among the more than one hundred thousand criminal cases so far uncovered in the economic field, only a small number involve, in varying degrees, certain senior leading cadres. For instance, some have been taken in by the offenders because of serious bureaucratism, others have not been strict enough with their children who have thus degenerated into criminals, and still others have themselves tainted with unhealthy tendencies to some extent. These cases either have been or are being dealt with in all seriousness.

He said that until now no senior leading cadres in the party or government have been found guilty of serious economic offences. Facts show that the leading cores at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels are trustworthy.

Zhao Ziyang said the recent struggle against criminal offences in the economic field has been waged on a very large scale and yet it has progressed satisfactorily. There have been no unfavorable social repercussions and no adverse effect on the country's political stability and unity or on the implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

This shows that the party and government have greatly improved their art of leadership and are now doing a much better job, he noted.

Zhao on Capital Construction

OW010339 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said China will strictly control the total volume of investment in fixed assets in 1981-1985 so as to ensure investment for energy, transport and other key projects and for technical transformation of existing enterprises.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said China will allocate 360 billion yuan for launching new projects of capital construction and carrying out technical transformation of existing enterprises. To exercise effective control over and make proper use of this fund will contribute enormously to augmenting China's economic strength, he noted.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has suffered several major setbacks in economic construction, all of which, apart from political reasons, could be attributed economically to the blind extension of capital construction. This is indeed a painful lesson for China and China cannot afford to, and must not, make such a mistake again, he said.

Experience gained in China's economic construction over the past 30 years or more has time and again proved that the volume of investment in capital construction must suit the nation's economic strength, Zhao added. This is a basic condition for stabilizing the national economy as a whole.

The premier said in order to exercise strict control over the volume of investment and get greater investment returns, the State Council has made the following regulations:

-- All investments in fixed assets, including those covered by state budget, self-financed or financed by bank loans, must be subjected to overall balancing by the planning departments and incorporated into the state plan.

-- All construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures governing capital construction, including prospecting and designing, feasibility studies and technical and economic confirmation.

-- For all construction projects already decided on, it is imperative to fix the scale of construction, the total amount of investment, the schedule, the investment effectiveness and the conditions for cooperation with other units. At the same time, the system of responsibility must be strictly applied.

Zhao on Technological Progress

OW010836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) calls for the effort to promote technological progress and make full use of science and technology in economic construction.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said it is all the more necessary to give full play to the enormous role of science and technology in the endeavor to quadruple China's annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century and proceed to scale even greater heights.

Zhao Ziyang asked the State Science and Technology Commission, Planning Commission and Economic Commission to work out development plans for different trades and regions as well as the national program for the development of science and technology, in conjunction with the other departments concerned and specialists in all branches of science and technology.

He said it is necessary to formulate technological policies that suit China's conditions, and set the technological levels to be reached by the end of this century.

The premier stressed the necessity of tapping the specialized knowledge of scientists and technologists and organizing them to tackle key problems in scientific and technological research on the basis of division of labor and cooperation.

Zhao said the import of advanced technology is an important way of promoting China's technological progress. On the basis of investigation and study and unified planning, it is necessary to further simplify the related procedures and take prompt action to import badly needed production technologies which are not available at home in a short period of time. Moreover, scientific and technical personnel and workers should be organized to assimilate and spread such technologies. China plans to import 3,000 items of advanced technology in the next three years in an effort to reinforce the technical transformation of existing enterprises, he said.

Zhao Ziyang also called for the establishment of technological development centers for different trades and enterprises, and multiform associations combining scientific research, designing and production. Future assessment of enterprise performance, he said, should take as a major criterion the manufacture of new products and the adoption of new technologies for lowering costs and increasing production.

He disclosed that the system will be instituted whereby the state issues licenses for the manufacture of major products, banning the making of substandard ones. He stressed the need to carry out the policy of fixing prices according to the quality of products, enact a patent law, practise the system of rewarding the manufacture of new products and technical innovations, and abolish those rules and regulations that hinder technological progress. It is necessary to encourage the enterprises and workers to promote technological progress and improve management.

Zhao Commends Two Scientists

OW010908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Two middle-aged scientists who scored world-standard achievements were commended as examples for the nation by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the current National People's Congress session.

Jiang Zhuying, 43, an associate research fellow at the Optical Precision Machinery Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was known for his breakthroughs in the study of optical transmission functions and the optical aspect of television technology.

Luo Jianfu, 47, an engineer in an electronics corporation under the Ministry of Astronautics, developed China's first graphics generators.

Both died of illness in June this year while working on important research projects.

But what the Chinese premier commended them for was not just their brilliant scientific achievements but, more important, their selflessness and sense of devotion.

Since graduation from college, Premier Zhao said, they devoted themselves to the development of science and technology in China, always placing the interests of the country above everything else and never thinking of their own gains or fame.

Zhao Ziyang called on all communists, youth league members, young patriots and other workers in science, technology and other fields to follow the example of the two outstanding middle-aged scientists.

Premier Zhao also urged all organizations to improve their attitude toward intellectuals, fully trust and take good care of them, so they can contribute all their talent to the cause of building a modern, socialist country.

Long articles describing the achievements of the two scientists appeared in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today and yesterday.

Earlier, the GUANGMING DAILY, a newspaper for intellectuals, and the WORKER'S DAILY, a trade union paper, had carried a series of articles and reportages on the life and work of the two scientists.

Zhao on Economic Restructuring

OW011154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of economic system was a major guarantee for improving economic performance and realizing socialist modernization, Premier Zhao Ziyang said.

It is imperative to accelerate this work energetically and steadily he added.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang outlined three things to do for this purpose in the next three years:

(1) Improve relations between the state and the state-owned enterprises by replacing profit delivery with taxation as a measure to collect revenues from them;

(2) Give full play to the role of pivotal cities and solve the contradictions between the departments and regions at different levels; and

(3) Reform the commodity circulation system and promote commodity production and exchange.

He said all-round restructuring of the economic systems is expected to unfold step by step during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed the principle of ensuring the leading role of planned economy supplemented by regulation through the market. The state must concentrate on overall balancing of the national economy, and strengthen centralized administration of major economic activities that affect the important relations of proportion between the various branches of the economy.

In actual work procedures, he said, it is imperative first of all to keep tabs on the key enterprises and the manufacture and distribution of the major industrial and agricultural products covered by mandatory planning while adopting flexible measures in regard to small enterprises and small commodities subject to market regulation.

As for the enterprises and products belonging to the intermediate category, that is, those covered by guidance planning, the administration method will be worked out step by step in conjunction with the reform of the pricing, tax and credit systems through more experiments at selected points to gain experience, he said.

The premier said substitution of tax payment for delivery of profit by enterprises to the state is the general way to follow. The tax system should be reformed to accelerate the above process, he added.

Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to give scope to the role of all trades and cities in organizing economic activities. National corporations and a few large key enterprises should be put under the direct administration of the appropriate departments, while vast numbers of other enterprises should gradually come under the administration of city authorities, he noted.

Production and circulation of commodities should be organized under unified guidance, with economically more developed cities as centers to bring along the surrounding rural areas, and economic regions centered around cities should be formed gradually.

It is necessary to reform the system of commodity circulation, Zhao Ziyang went on. While state commerce plays a leading role in commodity circulation, attention should be paid to the positive role of collective commerce and the individual traders and pedlars and the role of the manufacturing enterprises in marketing their own products. It is necessary to explore more avenues for circulation, and reduce the intermediate links so as to form a really unified socialist market and facilitate the flow of commodities, he said.

Zhao on Agriculture

OW011232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said the institution of multiform production responsibility system in the rural areas has ensured the peasants of their decisionmaking power in production and management and helped overcome egalitarianism in distribution, thus releasing their enthusiasm in production.

The rural situation has been very good these years, he added.

Reporting on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the National People's Congress yesterday, Premier Zhao said all kinds of responsibility system should be allowed, including "all-round contracting system" for production teams and the system of contracted responsibilities on household or group basis with remuneration linked to output, which is favored by the peasants. Active support should be given them and steps taken to help solve the problems that may arise, he added.

With the growth of commodity production in the rural areas, formation of economic associations is becoming a necessity dictated by the actual situation and popular demands, the premier went on. Such associations, catering to the expansion of commodity production, help improve services preceding and following the production progress, and facilitate cooperation in such specialized and socialized services as popularization of technology, supply and marketing, processing, storage, transport, plant protection and supply of information.

Through the multi-layered, multiform associations, the contracting system and other means, close economic ties can be formed between the economic activities undertaken by peasant households or groups on the one hand and large state-owned socialist industrial enterprises, transport services, commercial establishments, farms and scientific reasearch institutes on the other.

Such economic ties and cooperation will serve to strengthen planned guidance for the peasants and bring their principal economic activities into the orbit of state planning Premier Zhao said.

Zhao Ziyang said China, with a vast population but limited arable land, must pay great attention to grain production. On the other hand, China should not concentrate all labor power on the limited farmland. Instead, it should set eyes on the vast expanse of its territory and make full use of its rich agricultural resources in the hilly and mountainous areas, on the grasslands and the waters. Diversified undertakings should be boldly developed while ensuring a steady growth of grain production and keeping the ecosystem from further deterioration.

The premier also spoke of the application of science and technology in agriculture, and urged the establishment at the earliest possible date of a network of research and popularization of science and technology to serve agriculture.

Government investment in agriculture will be used mainly for projects beyond the peasants' own resources, such as large-scale water conservancy works, the development of key forest areas, trunk highways and telecommunications facilities.

Zhao on Government Reform

OW011236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang announced the reform of Chinese Government institutions will be completed by the spring of 1984.

In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday, Zhao Ziyang said that, since the beginning of this year, the reform of the departments under the State Council has in the main been completed, so far as the readjustment of the leading bodies and the organizational setup is concerned.

But there is still a long way to go to reach the final objectives, he said. Unswerving efforts must be made to carry on the reform of government institutions, he added.

At present, the premier pointed out, low efficiency and the bureaucratic style of work still persist to a rather serious extent. All departments under the State Council must establish strict systems of responsibility and resolutely eliminate the bad work style of shirking responsibilities onto others and acting dilatorily, he said.

The premier urged government functionaries to go among the masses, get a deep understanding of the realities, make systematic investigation and study and firmly get rid of the bad habit of making decisions on important matters subjectively without any investigation or study.

He said that the reform of government institutions at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region level and at the prefectural and city level will start this winter and finish in the first half of next year. Reform at the county and grass-roots levels is to be completed between the winter of 1983 and the spring of 1984.

Wang Bingqian on State Budget

OW010635 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said here today that the implementation of the state budget for 1982 has been satisfactory.

He predicted overfulfilment of both the targets for state revenue and expenditure and a basic balance between the two.

With the steady improvement of the economic situation, he said, the downward trend in revenue has come to a halt and a steady upturn can be expected to start from next year.

The switch from a downturn to an upturn in revenue marks a turning point. It shows that the country's financial situation has begun to improve tangibly and that the work of economic readjustment is entering a new and more deep-going stage, he noted.

The minister said this in a report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983 to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here this morning.

Deng Yingchao, executive chairman and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over this morning's session. Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were present as observers.

Minister Wang said total state revenue will increase from 108.95 billion in 1981 to 110.69 billion yuan in 1982, which is 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure, thus reversing the trend of decline prevailing in the previous three years.

Total expenditure for 1982, he said, will be 113.69 billion yuan, or 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure. The financial deficit can be kept within the three billion figure specified in the budget, he noted.

The implementation of the 1982 state budget shows that China has succeeded in striking a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure this year as in 1981, he said.

While the basic balance of last year was attained mainly through drastic retrenchement in expenditure, he noted, this year's balance has been achieved despite increases in expenditure. The fulfillment of this year's state budget marks a new victory in the endeavor for a fundamental turn for the better in China's financial and economic situation, he added.

Although the present economic situation is excellent and augurs well for China, he said, the growth of revenues still cannot keep pace with the needs of economic and social development. It is imperative to work doubly hard to keep a constant balance between revenue and expenditure and further improve the state financial situation.

The finance minister defined the main guidelines for planning state revenues and expenditures for 1983 as:

Continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy, promote production, improve economic results, tap new financial resources and increase revenues;

Concentrate adequate financial resources to ensure the construction of key projects in energy, transport and other fields;

Develop culture, education, science, public health service and continue to improve the people's living standards; and

Continue to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure through constant improvement of work.

He said the draft state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123.2 billion yuan and total expenditure at 126.2 billion yuan, with a deficit of 3 billion yuan. Efforts must be made to reduce this deficit in the course of implementing the budget, he noted.

The total budgetary revenue for 1983 is 11.3 percent above the estimated revenue for 1982. After deducting those items of which no comparison can be made between the two budgets, the 1983 revenue shows an increase of 5.8 percent.

The rate of increase in total revenue set for the 1983 budget, he said, surpasses that of the gross industrial and agricultural output value and it is to be realized mainly through developing production and improving economic results.

The minister pointed out that the present situation in the whole country is excellent and there are many favorable conditions. Moreover, he (?said), the State Council has adopted many important measures to solve the problems in the economic field. It is entirely possible to fulfil this budget, he noted.

Yang Dezhi on Armed Forces

OW301327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1714 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The stipulations in the draft of the revised PRC constitution concerning the armed forces' nature, functions and tasks in the nation reflect the state's tremendous trust in the armed forces. This was the unanimous view expressed by the 400 or so PLA representatives attending the 5th NPC session during group discussions. These military representatives indicated that they would resort to actual deeds to accomplish the glorious historical tasks stipulated in the new constitution which will be adopted soon.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the PLA and head of the PLA delegation to the NPC session, said: The stipulation in the new PRC constitution concerning the establishment of a Central Military Commission of the state is very important. Before the founding of New China, the PLA's task was to struggle under the party's leadership to seize political power. Since the founding of New China, the PLA's task has been to struggle to defend and consolidate political power. At this time the armed forces have become an important part of the state apparatus. For this reason, the armed forces belong to the state and are the state's armed forces. Of course, this does not contradict with the party's leadership over the armed forces because it is the party that exercises leadership over the state's affairs in various sectors. The draft of the revised constitution now stipulates that the state will set up a Central Military Commission which will be taken charge of by a chairman and which will hold itself responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. This has clearly defined the role of the armed forces' leading organ in the state and this will facilitate the party's and the state's unified leadership over the armed forces. We must, under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, intensify building our PLA into a more revolutionary, modernized and regular armed forces and improve their self-defense capabilities under modern conditions so that they will not only become a great steel wall defending our socialist motherland, but also important forces in building a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization.

Meng Xiangcheng, chief of staff of a certain base under the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission who took part in a submarine-based carrier rocket launching test from under water, said: The draft of the revised constitution has clearly stipulated that "the state will strengthen the building of its revolutionary, modern and regular armed forces in order to strengthen its defense." This is a great encouragement to us. To carry out the tasks the constitution has entrusted to the armed forces to consolidate the national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland and defend the people's peaceful labor, we must strive to upgrade our country's science and technology for defense and continue to equip our armed forces with modern weapons.

Yang Wenting, NPC deputy and chief of staff of the Second Artillery Corps, said: The constitution's stipulations that the PRC's armed forces belong to the people and the state and that the armed forces' leading organ be incorporated into the state's leading organ reflect the armed forces' wishes and are favorable for military-government and military-people unity and for the modernization of defense. The Second Artillery Corps is a new, highly technical arm with complex weaponry. To accomplish the glorious but arduous tasks entrusted to it by the constitution, it must 1) continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. Its cadres and fighters must have the spirit of sacrificing their personal interests for the interests of the state and the people; 2) it must dare to do practical work and explore a new way for building the Second Artillery Corps; 3) it must diligently study science and technology, intensify technical training, enhance its professional competence and political consciousness and upgrade its tactical and technical levels.

Lin Ziquan, NPC deputy and deputy political commissar of a regiment under the Guangzhou PLA units, said: The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the state's future fundamental task is to concentrate its strength on socialist modernization. This calls for the need to strengthen the armed forces in order to counter possible foreign aggression and defend the people's peaceful labor, which is a sacred responsibility the state has entrusted to the armed forces. We will never disappoint the state for trusting us and we must do a good job in safeguarding our motherland. Of course, every armyman is also a citizen. We must regard the constitution as the guiding principle for all of our acts and be avid propagators, exemplary followers and brave defenders of the constitution.

Jiangxi's Bai Dongcai Comments

OW291131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- "The new constitution to be adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC will certainly serve as an extremely important political guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in China," said Bai Dongcai, Fifth NPC deputy and first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, in an interview with a XINHUA reporter.

Bai Dongcai said that we should fully appraise the significance of holding the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and adopting a new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress. He said, now we can see the important functions of the new constitution to be adopted soon:

-- It provides a new guarantee for implementing the tasks put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

-- It will bring to a new stage the work of perfecting socialist democracy and the legal system in China. China is a big country with 1 billion people. Without sufficient democracy it is impossible to extensively arouse the masses' enthusiasm. Without the legal system, all human and natural laws would be defied and it would be impossible to consolidate the achievements already attained, to say nothing of creating new situations. Therefore, we will adopt a new constitution that is characteristically Chinese, that can meet the needs of socialist modernization in the new historical period and that will remain stable for a long period. This signifies a new stage in the development of socialist democracy and the legal system in China.

-- It will provide a new outlook for the work of building political power in China -- the people's democratic dictatorship. The draft of the revised constitution contains many new and important regulations about state organs, such as strengthening the system of people's congresses, restoring the posts of state chairman and vice chairman, establishing the Central Military Council and changing the system of integrating government administration with economic management in rural people's communes. The implementation of these new regulations will definitely help to consolidate the political power in China, thereby effectively promoting the development of a socialist economy so that the whole people can better exercise state powers.

Sichuan's Tan Qilong Comments

HK010408 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, NPC deputy and Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong said at an NPC session panel meeting on the draft of the revised constitution: Every party member must observe the constitution in a model way, beginning with himself and his own family.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: Compared with previous constitutions, the draft of this revised constitution is the best and the most complete. I believe that the new party constitution about to be adopted will certainly further mobilize the initiative and creativity of the people of all nationalities and provide a reliable guarantee for bringing about a long period of tranquillity in the country and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Tan Qilong said: Formulating this constitution is the desire of the masses. The masses are most afraid of turmoil and policy changes. We have now summed up the positive and negative experiences and applied the form of law to make specific provisions regarding the economic system based on the four basic principles and socialist public ownership, which permits the coexistence of various economic components, and the citizens' rights and obligations.

The people's hearts are thus at ease. Hence, the new constitution we are about to adopt is the fundamental law of the land for ensuring a long period of tranquillity.

However, adopting and promulgating the constitution is by no means equivalent to bringing about a long period of tranquillity. We must also seriously implement it. The party committees at all levels and the party members must first take the lead in this respect. They must start with themselves, with their own families, with the leaders at all levels, with the 3,000 people's deputies, and with the party members among them. Our lesson from the past is that we ourselves did not do well in implementing the constitutions we formulated ourselves. This is a painful lesson of history. We now have the conditions for implementing the constitution well. One condition is that the party Central Committee has summed up the positive and negative experiences of history and absorbed the lessons. It profoundly realizes that the authority of the constitution is related to political stability and the destiny of the state. Another is that the Central Committee has instituted democratic centralism and upheld collective leadership. So long as everyone from top to bottom keeps the law, we will have the guarantee for implementing the constitution, and a new situation of long tranquillity and prosperity will emerge in our state, and we will also be able to attain the vast goal set by the 12th party congress.

Xizang's Yin Fatang Comments

HK010337 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, NPC deputy and Xizang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang said at a panel discussion meeting at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC: The draft of the revised constitution, which reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the 1 billion people, fully embodies the party's nationality policies and the state's concern for the minority-nationality autonomous areas. The promulgation and implementation of the draft of the revised constitution is bound to stimulate more rapid prosperity in Xizang.

He said: Apart from [words indistinct] the draft of the revised constitution sets out the issues of nationalities and nationalities work. It also treats preserving nationality unity as an obligation of the citizenry. The draft of the revised constitution is the general program for ruling the land well and uniting the people of all nationalities to build modernization.

Yin Fatang cited the current political, economic and cultural situation in Xizang to show that the draft's stipulations on the nationality issue accord with the situation in minority-nationality regions. Some of the issues have already been handled in Xizang in accordance with the spirit of the draft. He said: In Xizang, new nationality relations of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance have now replaced the old relations of nationality oppression, separation and discrimination. Tibetans or comrades of other minority nationalities are now the principal responsible persons of people's congress standing committees and governments at and above county level. All the grassroots cadres are Tibetans or other minority nationalities. Xizang can also practice autonomy rights in light of local political, economic and cultural features. When certain state laws are not suitable for Xizang, Xizang can adapt them to its own circumstances. On certain issues on which the state has not promulgated laws, Xizang can formulate its own local laws in light of local conditions and institute them after gaining approval from higher authority.

Yin Fatang said: Economically, the central authorities and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have given great support to Xizang for many years. In this respect, he stressed the series of special policies for enlivening the economy in Xizang. For instance, the proportion of private plots and privately-owned livestock is rather great. In some places the number of privately-owned livestock is 30 to 40 percent of the number owned by the collective.

The peasants and herdsmen have gained tangible benefit as a result of the state's waiving tax and procurement quotas for several years in succession, and raising the purchasing prices of a number of agriculture, animal and sideline products. For instance, as a result of readjustment the purchasing price of Chinese caterpillar fungus in Biru County or Naqu Prefecture, nearly 20,000 people in the county have each gained several tens of yuan in income.

Yin Fatang said: After this session adopts the new constitution, the people of the whole country will have a common charter, and there will be still more of a basis and guidline for us in carrying out the nationality policies. He believed that the new constitution would stimulate economic and cultural construction in Xizang and create a new situation there.

Taiwan Delegate Comments

HK010134 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Dec 82 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The establishment of a special administrative region upon reunification of Taiwan with the mainland of China, as stipulated in the draft revised constitution, reflects the desire of the Taiwan people and accords with the interests of the nation as a whole, said Cai Zimin, deputy head of the Taiwan Province delegation attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC) now under way in Beijing.

In an exclusive interview, Cai, 62, told CHINA DAILY that the provision represents a good way to end as early as possible the long-term separation of Taiwan from the mainland and a fundamental way out for the authorities of the island.

"This gives full consideration to the present conditions in Taiwan and shows high flexibility as regards specific policies and measures," he said.

Cai, a native of Zhanghua County of Taiwan Province, is now cultural counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, Japan.

The provision for setting up special administrative region when necessary means, according to the statement made last year by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC, among other things, that the present social and economic systems in Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged.

"This will ensure the Taiwan people a high degree of administration and thus safeguard full exercise of their democratic rights, for which they have fought for decades," Cai said.

In addition, he said, establishment of special administrative region would be highly conducive to prosperity of both the island and the mainland.

"At present," he said, "Taiwan is deeply influenced by the recession in the world economy and finds it difficult to develop further its own economy, which is founded on a lopsided basis. The setting up of a special administrative region would provide Taiwan with a vast and stable market and the island might become more prosperous through trade with other provinces on the mainland."

The draft revised constitution has incorporated suggestions put forward by people of all nationalities, including the Taiwan compatriots living abroad, Cai said.

CENTRAL ORGANS DISCUSS EDUCATING CPC MEMBERS

HK010657 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "CPC Central Committee Organization and Propaganda Departments Hold Joint Meeting on Education Among Party Members in Jinan 14 - 24 November"]

[Text] Entrusted by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee jointly held a work conference on education among party members in Jinan from 14-25 November. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, the conference stressed that at present and in a few years to come, we should strengthen the work of education among party members centering on teaching the new party constitution and called on all the party members to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the new party constitution, strive to become qualified party members that satisfy the requirements of the new party constitution and play exemplary roles in the construction of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of and director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended the conference and gave important speeches.

The comrades who participated in the conference conscientiously studied the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches of the central leading comrades, discussed and analyzed, in light of practical conditions, the present state of affairs in the ranks of our party members and the significance in strengthening the education work among party members, summed up and exchanged experiences in education work among party members in various areas in the past few years, and focused on studying the question of how we are to strengthen education among party members in order to make them mentally prepared for party consolidation that will be carried out in the latter half of next year.

The conference pointed out that our party is a pioneer force of the working class that is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, it has more than 39 million members and has assembled all the fine elements of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people. In spite of the serious damage caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," the ranks of our party remain generally pure and powerful. After years of restoration and reorganization, the situation related to our party has greatly improved, the party's fine tradition and work style is being developed, its ties with the masses are being strengthened and its prestige is being increased day by day. However, because we have not completely eliminated the remnant evil influence of the 10 years of civil disorder and because, under the new situation, the various kinds of ideology of the exploiting class at home and abroad have exerted a corrosive influence on our party, problems of ideological, work style and organizational impurity have indeed cropped up in our party. It is urgently necessary for us to strengthen education and overhaul our party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels have paid attention to the education work among party members. In 1980, 32.09 million party members received rotational training centering on studying the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "Guiding Principles" and the draft of the revised constitution. In 1981, 31.07 million party members received rotational training centering on studying the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the past more than 2 years, we have carried out widespread training of party members throughout our party. This large-scale and great number in attendance has seldom been seen for many years.

In quite a few areas, a system of routine party education lessons has been established and the regular activities system of party organization has been perfected. More than 2,000 party schools have been restored or established and 33 educational journals for party members have been established in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Through diverse forms of education, we have raised the awareness and consciousness of our party members and brought order out of chaos in political, ideological, organizational and other spheres. This has played a very satisfactory role in ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee and in developing all undertakings of the state. Moreover, it has also created conditions for further strengthening future party building.

The conference emphatically pointed out that the new party constitution is the best of all the party constitutions that we have ever adopted since the founding of the CPC, that the work of education among party members should center on teaching the new party constitution and make all the party members systematically study it, especially the part related to the qualifications and duties of a party member, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and the spirit of not grudging when giving all one has in serving the people, that all party members should strive to correct unhealthy trends and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and that they should foster a communist world outlook, heighten their firm confidence in communism and consciously practice communism. We should make education in communist ideology permeate all processes of education work.

The conference stressed that in the process of studying the new party constitution we should combine theory with practice, develop criticism and self-criticism, confirm our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and correct our mistakes. This should be carried out in a gentle and mild way by paying attention to methods, as well as being carried out in a serious and careful manner in order to adhere to principles. Thus we will be able to rectify our work style and correct our mistakes while studying and will be able to prevent the formalism and malpractice of making a show of study. Our party member leading cadres should set examples and take the lead in receiving education and making self-criticisms and they should resolutely correct the erroneous viewpoints that education among party members is only limited to common party members and leading cadres can be excluded from those who should receive it. In carrying out education among party members, we can adopt diverse forms and methods. We should combine giving full-time rotational training courses with carrying out day-to-day education and gradually make education among party members regular and systematic.

The conference is of the opinion that strengthening education among party members is an important task and that party committees should take charge and all the party members should take part in fulfilling this task. The party committees at all levels must act in accordance with the stipulations of the new party constitution, carry out division of labor between party and government organizations, strengthen building their organizations and strive to put an end to the previous malpractice of neglecting education among party members and of party organizations failing to take care of their members. The organization and propaganda departments of our party committees should each be responsible for their duties of office, carry out division of labor between themselves and give good proposals to the party committees in order to be good advisers and assistants to the party committees.

Liao Jingdan, an adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the conference and gave speeches. Bai Ru and Su Yiran, principal responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, also attended the conference.

Also attending the conference were the secretaries of all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CPC committees who are in charge of party and mass affairs, the responsible persons of the organization and propaganda departments of these committees, the chief editors of the journals of education among party members in all areas and the relevant responsible comrades of the central organs of the party and state and those of the PLA General Political Department, totaling more than 250 people.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI URGES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK160744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843]: "Strive To Achieve a Basic Improvement in Party Style"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has attached great importance to the problem concerning party work style, regarding it as a matter of life and death for a ruling party. The 12th CPC Congress has also laid down the goal of bringing about a basic change for the better in party work style as one of the great tasks for the next 5 years in creating a new situation. All these moves have fully shown that the problem of party work style is an extremely important matter. Properly solving this problem conforms to the common will of the whole party and the people; it is a lofty historical mission and an urgent task entrusted by our era to the party. "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China." When sung by our people more than 30 years ago, this was a song of praise to our party's achievement in leading the people throughout the country to overthrow the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in old China. Today, it represents the people's sincere faith in our party's leadership in accomplishing the great cause of building our country into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. We should, with full confidence and in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee, make unremitting efforts to realize the basic change for the better in party style and build our party into a strong core leading socialist modernization.

In the last few years, in unswervingly carrying out the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have come to a deep understanding of the great importance of correcting party work style. Only by upholding a healthy party work style can our party members politically keep in line with the party's Central Committee, unswervingly carry out the party's guiding principles and policies, act in a down-to-earth manner according to the will of the broad masses of the people and promote smooth development in all fields. If our party style degenerates, our party members will not be able to keep in line with the party's Central Committee politically and will be half-hearted about or even go against the party's cause. They will only partially carry out the party's principles and policies, or even overtly agree with but covertly oppose them. In their actual work, they will seek personal gains by making use of their power, violate the law and discipline and infringe upon the people's interests, destroying the party's reputation.

We cannot just depend on one single department or the leading organs at a single level but must mobilize the whole party to engage in the drive to correct party work style. First of all, we must begin from the provincial CPC committee and party committees of all prefectures, municipalities and counties. The leading organs at all levels must take the lead in correcting party work style. Every superior level must take care of its immediately subordinate level and, in particular, the number one responsible persons of the party committees at all levels must set themselves up as examples in correcting party work style, and personally engage in examination so as to produce marked effects.

Since 1979, every year we have transferred more than 1,000 cadres from provincial, prefectural and county organs to form working teams. With leading comrades as their heads, these working teams have been sent all over the province to promote the drive to correct party style and help with the central task. For example, last year our working teams disclosed a total of 1156 cases of breaches of party discipline, of which 166 were handled directly by the teams themselves. The provincial CPC committee even directly intervened in, supervised, and dealt with those typical cases of breaches of discipline which had widespread influence and constituted a serious hindrance. For example, to deal with the case of the Chenghe mining bureau which violated the policy on recruiting workers, the provincial CPC committee sent a working team to conduct a thorough investigation and carry out meticulous ideological work; it then dismissed a total of more than 140 workers, including relatives of certain leading cadres, who got their jobs "though the back door," and dealt seriously with all those who had committed grave mistakes in this case. When the conclusion of this case was published, it immediately caused a shock both inside and outside the party. Our cadres and the masses asserted: "Such methods of correcting party style will never fail."

Going no further than general discussion, applying our energies solely to organizing meetings, and concentrating on trivial matters are not enough to correct party work style. We must also try hard to carry out investigations, select typical problems of universal significance, and then push ahead the drive to redress party work style step by step, in a down-to-earth manner and in a planned way. In the light of the CPC Central Committee's work plan and the actual situation in Shaanxi Province, we have promoted the drive of correcting party work every year, concentrating our efforts on certain aspects. In 1979, because of the incompleteness of previous examinations, we removed all obstacles, vigorously carried out a supplementary exposure, criticism and examination drive to redress party work style, went a step further in breaking down the bourgeois factionalist system, removed a number of elements belonging to the "three types of people" who had managed to sneak into leading bodies at different levels, investigated and processed more than 2,000 major political cases occurring during the 10 years of turmoil, redressed 190,000 unjust, false and wrong verdicts, and thus reduced the discontent of the broad masses of cadres and people, strengthened unity and brought about a new situation in all aspects of our work. In 1980, in order to implement the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" laid down by the CPC Central Committee, we took the lead in encouraging the leading bodies of party committees at various levels to hold democratic life meetings and conscientiously carried out "small scale rectification" in accordance with the "Guiding Principles" and, at the same time, stipulated certain regulations, thus further improving party style. Since last year, we have discovered quite a few malpractices in "recruitments" (the recruitment of workers, students and cadres), the "procedure of changing status" (the procedures of changing one's status from rural to urban resident, from rural youth to school graduate transferred to the countryside, and from casual worker to official employee), and the problem of "housing" (occupying excessive areas of housing owned by the state and illegally building private houses). After conscientious deliberation, we have made up our minds to carry out examination and correction starting this year, while resolutely dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field. At present the number of cadres proved to be involved in these issues totals more than 4,400, accounting for 1.2 percent of the total number of cadres; of these, 660 are cadres at and above the county level, accounting for 8 percent of the cadres at these levels. Some cadres have practiced fraud in "recruitment" and the "procedure of changing status" by such means as taking others' places by assuming their names, asking privileges from one another, and so on. In distributing houses and building private houses, they have encroached on the interests of the masses, practiced jobbery, illegally occupied land, embezzled public funds and misused the collective's labor force, thus seriously harming the party's prestige and encouraging unhealthy practices in society.

The masses are very discontended with this situation. We have already dealt seriously with all these problems.

In correcting party style, we should not just treat the symptoms without treating the disease. Instead, we should tackle the key problem by strengthening ideological cultivation, enhancing education in party spirit, and setting up and consolidating the philosophy of wholeheartedly serving the people. For this reason, our provincial CPC committee drafted and published in 1980 the following three articles: "Oppose Individualism," "Adhere to Party Spirit and Eliminate Factionalism" and "A Communist Must Be Honest." In these articles we analyzed some major problems existing in the thinking and work style of our party members and cadres, and proposed corrective measures. We printed and distributed these articles as teaching materials in party lectures to the party organizations at all levels. Later, using the "Guiding Principles" and "The Resolution of Certain Problems in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" respectively as the basic content, and in the forms of giving lectures to party and cadre schools, organizing rotational training classes and study classes, launching mass discussions on "how to become a qualified Communist Party member," and so on, we carried out an extensive drive for education in party style and party discipline and the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session among the 1.24 million party members throughout the province. This year, by carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign and that of building spiritual civilization, we have promoted education in communist ideology and morality and the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people, tried to enhance the ideological and political consciousness of the vast number of party members and cadres, and thus facilitated the improvement of party style and increased the combating force of the party.

What we have achieved in correcting party style is still far from the requirements laid down by the party in its new constitution. However, these actual achievements have shown that all pessimistic viewpoints and ideas of inertia which cast doubt on the possibility of achieving a basic change in party work style are utterly groundless. We are aware that correcting party style is indeed a difficult task, and cannot be completed in one go; that it is much more complicated and difficult to heal the wounds left by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the fields of ideology, spirit, party style and general social mood than the wounds they inflicted in the economic field. We must make a realistic estimate of this situation. On the other hand, we should also see that we have as our core the strong and united CPC Central Committee, which is highly trusted by the whole party and the people throughout the country; that we have, as our guidance, a complete set of lines, principles and policies which have emerged and been constantly improved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; that we have, as our starting basis, the achievements and experiences we have gained in correcting party style in the last few years; that we have, as our models, those heroes and exemplary roles who have emerged on all fronts; and finally, that we can expect the enthusiastic cooperation of the whole party and the strong support of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, we have confidence in restoring our party's fine traditions and style through implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, redressing the party style and rectifying party organizations step by step and in a planned way, and thus strive for the basic improvement in party style in the next 5 years.

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS SHOULD SERVE PEASANTS

HK300823 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Undertakings, Ideals, Sentiment"]

[Text] Cherishing feelings of admiration, we recommend this news story to our readers.

After suffering torment for more than 10 years, the first thing Wang Suxiang, a woman stock breeding specialist in her fifties, was to do when she returned to her working post was go to stay in the countryside of Tongwei County, Gansu Province, to gain firsthand experience. She did not ask the people for compensation or consider how to arrange a cozy nest for herself, nor did she take into account her personal honor, disgrace or status. The rural areas of Tongwei County are regarded as the most miserable place in the world. The suffering of the people there deeply grieved her. She thought: "This place needs me. I will stay here." Before she made that decision she could have chosen to stay in a large city and do scientific research or she could have chosen some other place with better conditions. She could even have chosen to retire and lead an easy life in her remaining years. However, this woman comrade, who grew up in an affluent area, came instead to the poorest peasants in Shenjiashan and contributed her scientific and technological knowledge to them, to the people living in the dry areas in Gansu Province. She designed and put into effect a blueprint for eliminating poverty in this mountainous area and bringing prosperity to it. What a lofty sentiment this is! This embodies the spirit of the new generation of intellectuals who have been educated by the party and who are loyal to the party's cause and love the people.

At present, there are still some places in China like the dry mountainous area in central Gansu. Besides their poor natural conditions, these places were not properly transformed in the past. For a long time, there existed a vicious circle that can be described as "the poorer they were, the more their land was subject to reclamation; the more land that was reclaimed, the poorer they became." Peasants in these places could not procure a decent livelihood. The party and the people's government show much solicitude for the people in these places and transfer large quantities of relief grain, funds and materials almost every year to these places and even provide potable water in times of serious drought. However, providing relief is not, after all, a radical measure. The fundamental assistance to the people in these places should be the taking of steps to transform their poor natural conditions in a suitable way and to gradually improve the ecological environment there so as to restore and develop agricultural production. The people in those areas eagerly hope that scientific and technological workers will lead them to struggle against nature.

That is what Wang Suxiang has done. Filled with ardor and sincerity, she brought scientific knowledge to poor Shenjiashan and worked together with peasants there to seek methods for turning vicious circles step by step into benign circles. Now, they have achieved initial results and some useful experiences. By taking the problems that urgently need to be solved in production as her scientific research project, Wang Suxiang links her own ideal and career closely with the desire of the peasant masses. This is the most valuable spirit of our scientific workers and this ideal is the most magnificent and lofty one.

Nowadays, the vast number of peasants are expecting that scientific and technological workers will come among them and solve various problems in production together with them. We hope that more experts in agriculture and animal husbandry and scientific and technological workers who work in mountainous areas will follow the example of Wang Suxiang and go to the forefront of agricultural production in the mountainous areas where difficulties exist, seek ways of developing mountainous areas and create new situations in the development of mountainous areas.

Border Areas Need Experts

HK230629 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Building Up of the Ranks of Scientific and Technological Workers in Border Areas"]

[Text] The border and remote areas of our country, including the whole of Nei Monggol, Xizang, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang and parts of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan constitute 64 percent of our country's territory and are inhabited by 11 percent of our population, and many minority nationalities. These areas possess rich natural resources and great potential for developing production. Their strategic position is very important. A rapid development of the economy, science and culture in these areas is of great significance to the recovery of our country's economy, the consolidation of our national defense and the strengthening of the unity between various nationalities.

The construction of these areas requires all kinds of scientific and technical workers. At present, the ranks of scientific and technical workers in these areas are very weak and we are a long way from being able to tap the great potential of economic construction and fulfill the heavy tasks there. These areas have more than 75 percent of our country's forest and waterpower resources and 60 percent of the total number of domestic animals in our country. They have a great variety of industrial crops and a great part of the mineral deposits of our country. However, the number of scientific and technical workers in these areas constitutes less than 10 percent of the nation's total scientific and technical work force. In Qinghai Province, one of the four largest livestock breeding areas, there is, on the average, only one scientific and technical worker for 200,000 mu of grassland. In Yunnan Province, one of the major forest areas in our country, there is, on average, only one forestry scientific and technical worker for 150,000 mu of forest. This is a widespread phenomenon in all these border and remote areas. In order to create a new situation in economic and cultural construction in these areas, we must vigorously strengthen the building up of the ranks of scientific and technical workers there.

From a long-term point of view, we must vigorously raise economic and cultural levels in in these areas and, on this basis, build up the ranks of scientific and technical workers who are minority and Han nationality residents in these areas. These ranks will gradually come to shoulder the main responsibility for economic and cultural construction in these areas. In order to achieve this aim, all these areas must begin by paying great attention to basic education -- middle and primary school education -- in order to raise the scientific and educational level of the people of all nationalities there. They should select some of these people and train a large number of scientific and technical workers. At the same time, they should train -- in a planned manner -- the existing 80,000 minority nationality scientific and technical workers, focusing on training those related to key fields in order to gradually raise their level of competence. None of these measures, however, can bring about many results in a short time. At the present stage, we must simultaneously stress properly doing work concerning the scientific and technical workers who have been sent from the coastal and inland areas to support the border areas. Since the founding of the PRC, batch after batch of professionally competent scientific and technical workers have responded to the party's call and gone from the coastal and inland areas to the border areas. A fairly large proportion of the hundreds of thousands of all kinds of scientific and technical workers working in the border and remote areas are those who have come from other areas. Together with the minority nationality scientific and technical workers, these workers from the coastal and inland areas constitute the scientific and technical force developing the border and remote areas. Under very difficult conditions, these people have made great contributions to construction in these areas.

However, in the past few years, owing to various reasons, some scientific and technical workers there were unwilling to stay and work in these areas and vied with one another to transfer to the big and medium-sized cities of the coastal and inland areas. This has already had an adverse influence on the development of the economic and cultural causes there. We should gradually formulate, on the basis of investigation and study, a set of policies to attract scientific and technical workers to come and work in these areas and give play to their initiative and professional competence. These policies should also ensure that when these workers become old, they can return to their home areas. Thus we will be able to rely on our policies, attract personnel and stabilize the work force.

As our country's territory is very large and the conditions in various border provinces and regions differ greatly, it is bound to take quite a long time for the central authorities to formulate a set of unified policies. At present, these border and remote provinces and regions should promptly do whatever they can in accordance with the unified principle of the central authorities. For example, in some border and remote provinces and regions scientific and technical workers are not willing to stay because the policies related to intellectuals have not been satisfactorily implemented. The scientific and technical workers there suffer political discrimination. They cannot give play to their initiative in their work and are not properly taken care of. This improper practice of looking down upon science and technology and neglecting scientific and technical workers is very harmful to construction in the border and remote areas and must be immediately overcome. Some of the work of implementing the policies related to intellectuals does not incur any expense. It can be done immediately if the leadership really pays attention to it. Some of this kind of work does not cost much and the key to doing the work well lies in appropriate arrangement. Of course, some of this work does incur considerable expense. Giving relatively favorable treatment to the workers in the border and remote areas requires unified arrangement by the state and localities. This problem will be solved step by step. At present, all localities are perfectly able to formulate relevant policies to solve those problems not requiring any specific funds allocated by the state. These problems include transferring separated husbands and wives to work in the same area, giving leave and providing travel assistance for these workers to visit their families, helping them to return to their hometowns when they retire and giving their children preferential treatment regarding education and employment.

Supporting the border and remote areas is the bounden duty of the coastal and inland provinces and municipalities. These provinces and municipalities should consciously set up long-term support relationships with specific border provinces and regions. They should provide them with different forms of assistance such as employing specialists to hold concurrent posts in border and remote areas, organizing people to give lectures and work for a short time there, offering technical cooperation and helping in personnel training.

As far ago as the initial period after the founding of the PRC, we succeeded in establishing among the broad masses of people, especially the youths, a tradition of regarding supporting the border areas and going to these areas to settle down and help develop them as a glorious deed. Now the modernization cause of border and remote areas is calling even more urgently for all kinds of workers. We must vigorously restore and develop this glorious tradition and enable the scientific and technical work force in our border and remote areas to grow rapidly.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF CPPCC OPENING REPORTED

HK010251 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 November carries a 10-minute filmed report on the 24 November opening of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a long shot outside the Great Hall of the People. After a medium shot of several Chinese and foreign reporters there is a long shot of the rostrum where unidentified people are seated. This is followed by a medium shot of Deng Xiaoping walking toward his seat on the rostrum. Deng waves to people in the auditorium. Ulanhu and Liu Lantao are then shown following Deng Xiaoping and walking toward their seats on the rostrum. Another medium shot shows other CPPCC leaders walking or taking their seats in the front row of the rostrum. As Deng's arrival is shown, the announcer in the voice-over says: "Attending the opening ceremony are Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Ulanhu, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee."

The camera then zooms in and pans to show all those present on the rostrum and the CPPCC members who are seated in the front rows in the main auditorium of the hall. The first close-up shot is of Deng Xiaoping, who is seated at the center of the front row. Deng says: "Members, the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee is now declared open. [applause] All rise. Play the national anthem." After this, there is a medium shot of Ulanhu and Liu Lantao standing on either side of Deng and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Hu Juewen is seen in the second row standing behind Deng. A military band is seen and heard playing the national anthem.

This is followed by another close-up shot of Deng, who says: "Now let us come to the various items on the agenda. 1. Discuss the agenda and schedule of this session. The draft agenda of the 5th Session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee was discussed and approved at the 21st session of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC National Committee. Because of lack of time, the Standing Committee did not discuss the draft schedule. We now ask the session to discuss it. According to our usual practice, this session and the NPC session are held simultaneously. During this session, all CPPCC National Committee members will attend the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC as observers and listen to a report on the drafting of the revised constitution, a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and other reports. All discussions in this session will be held in groups. Members, if you have any opinions on the draft agenda and the draft schedule, please express your opinions." This is followed by several long and medium shots of people in the auditorium and on the rostrum putting up their hands. According to the announcer, the show of hands means that the participants in the session unanimously adopted the draft agenda and the draft schedule as well as the namelist of the motions examination committee members.

Another close-up shot shows Deng saying: "Now we come to the third item on the agenda. We now ask Comrade Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the CPPCC Constitution, to explain the draft of the revised CPPCC Constitution." The camera pans to show Liu Lantao while he is reading.

Deng Xiaoping is then shown in a close-up shot saying: "Now we come to the fourth item on the agenda. We now ask Vice Chairman Hu Ziang to report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee." Hu Ziang is then shown reading the report.

After Hu Ziang's report, Deng Xiaoping is shown in a close-up shot saying: "This session is the last session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Over the past 5 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the United Front work and the work of the CPPCC have developed greatly. A vigorous situation has appeared. Our United Front has expanded on an unprecedented scale, comprising not only all socialist laborers but also patriots who support socialism and those patriots who support the unification of the motherland. It is the broadest patriotic United Front. It has a brilliant and bright prospect. We must adhere to the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, strengthening cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty democratic personalities and all other patriotic friends outside the party, and working together to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of our country, in the patriotic United Front and in the work of the CPPCC."

Immediately after Deng's speech, there is a medium shot of many people applauding on the rostrum. The film ends with a long shot of many CPPCC national committee members applauding in the auditorium.

NPC, CPPCC DEPUTIES ATTEND CONCERT 28 NOV

OW291135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to a report from XINHUA correspondent Tang Xiaoke, wonderful singing echoed in the CPPCC Auditorium in Beijing on the evening of 28 November. It was punctuated by warm applause from the audience. The Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe gave an excellent performance for the deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, and let the deputies who come from all parts of the country enjoy this artistic performance from south China.

Among the audience were Ni Zhifu, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, Rong Yiren, Zhou Weizhi, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min and other comrades.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, this is the last performance of the Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe in Beijing. Showing no regard for their own fatigue, they had visited the Beijing No 2 cotton mill, Beijing University, Qinghua University and other units to entertain the workers, teaching staff and students, in addition to their regular performances in the theater. Their performances were warmly praised by the people in the capital, who hope that the Shanghai artists will come to Beijing more often.

The Shanghai storytelling and ballad troupe will leave Beijing for Tianjin tomorrow.

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UN RESOLUTION URGES TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

OW300547 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations General Assembly today adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The resolution, the fourth of its kind since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1978, was approved by a vote of 114 to 21 with 13 abstentions. It once again showed the international community's strong demand for an end to the military aggression and occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

The resolution reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever.

The document urges all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem, it says.

It also calls for the creation of necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honor. It renews its appeal to all states and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance, with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees.

The General Assembly expressed its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the U.N. secretary-general in the search for a solution to the problem. It also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Implications for International Peace and Security".

Ling Qing Addresses UN

OW250539 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing today urged the U.N. General Assembly to continue to press for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan so as to pave the way for a genuine settlement of the Afghan question.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, Ling Qing said: "The crisis in Afghanistan has resulted from a superpower's hegemonist strategy of expanding southward. The question of Afghanistan is, in essence, that of armed invasion against, and military occupation of, a non-aligned Islamic Third World country by a superpower."

He said: The Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan "have also wantonly trampled upon the U.N. Charter and the norms of international relations and seriously jeopardized peace and security in South Asia, the Gulf region and the world at large."

He censured the Soviet Union for refusing to withdraw from Afghanistan in compliance with the U.N. resolution. On the proposal put forward by the Babrak Karmal regime which the Soviet Union describes as a "sound basis" for a political settlement of the Afghan question, Lirg Qing said: "The political settlement called for by this proposal is, in effect, still based on the fait accompli created by foreign invasion and designed to legitimize that invasion. "There does exist a basis and opportunity for a political (?solution) of the Afghan problem, and it is to be provided by the strict implementation of the correct principles contained in the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly as well as the summit meeting of the Islamic countries and the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting. Namely, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan, which will enable the Afghan people to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference, and the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and nonaligned character," he continued. "The grave situation in Afghanistan resulting from foreign intervention cannot but cause grave concern to China. We hope that an early and equitable settlement of the Afghan crisis can be achieved so that an end could be put to the suffering of the Afghan people and peace and stability restored to South-west Asia," he said.

He stressed that "the prerequisite for any political settlement must be the withdrawal of foreign troops." "The Chinese delegation wishes to reaffirm that after the Afghan issue is settled in accordance with the principles set forth in the U.N. resolutions, China is ready to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee for non-interference, by whatever means, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and non-occupation or use of Afghan territory to violate the independence and sovereignty of any other state in the region." He added [words indistinct] that the Chinese delegation is in favor of the [word indistinct] resolution cosponsored by Pakistan and 44 other Third World countries, "The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Implications for International Peace and Security", which reaffirms the basic principles of the three previous resolutions of the General Assembly. He proposed that the (?General) Assembly consider and adopt it.

PAKISTAN TIMES Hails Vote

OW020646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 1 (XINHUA) -- "PAKISTAN TIMES" in an editorial today hailed the adoption of the resolution on Afghanistan at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly as a reflection of "the stance consistently taken by Pakistan" on the Afghan problem. The votes that endorsed the resolution, the editorial said, "have been cast to uphold the U.N. Charter that obliges the member states to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any states." The editorial said: "Pakistan cannot keep a low profile on the issue and allow it to stagnate simply because it cannot indefinitely offer shelter and succour to the 2.8 million Afghan refugees now exiled on its soil." "The refugees can return home only if the conditions outlined in the U.N. resolution are met by the parties concerned," it stressed.

REAGAN BEGINS LATIN AMERICAN TOUR 30 NOV

OW010837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here this morning to begin his 5-day Latin American trip to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras.

Before his departure, Reagan said: "I have long held that one of the highest priorities of this administration would be to improve our relations with our neighbors in this extraordinary hemisphere." "Our trip is an opportunity to demonstrate first hand our concern for our neighbors," he added.

This shows the main purpose of his trip is to heal the ill feelings among the Latin Americans caused by U.S. support for Britain during the British-Argentine war over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Some Latin American governments have reportedly sought to maintain a distance from the United States following its involvement in the Malvinas (Falkland) conflict.

Observers here believed that Reagan will also discuss with leaders of the four Latin American countries their serious national economic difficulties and the U.S. role in the region.

Latin American governments have reportedly been blaming the United States for high interest rates which, they held, had aggravated their financial and economic problems, and for the U.S. protectionist measures against Latin American commodities.

Reagan acknowledged in his departure statement that "The steps we all need to take to get our domestic economies back on the path to growth" was one of the critical issues "we certainly have a lot to discuss."

But a government official made it clear earlier that "This is not a trip designed to produce spectacular new assistance programs for any country."

Political analysts here have paid special attention to Reagan's visit to Costa Rica and Honduras as well as his scheduled talks with provisional President Alvaro Magana of El Salvador in San Jose, Costa Rica, and with President Efrain Rios Montt of Guatemala in San Pedro, Honduras.

This is because Central America is now in a great turmoil, and the United States has been engaged in a "covert war" against Nicaragua by training and supporting the Nicaraguan exiles in Honduras, while increasingly meddling in the civil war in El Salvador.

An article in today's NEW YORK TIMES accused the Reagan administration's Latin American policy of "fueling the arms race in Latin America."

"The Reagan administration by using Honduras to wage its 'secret war' against Nicaragua, by discouraging negotiations in El Salvador, by abandoning neutrality in the Falklands war, and by actively seeking to increase arms sales to Latin America in effect has approved military solutions to regional conflicts," the article said.

Arrives in Brazil

OW011214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brasilia, November 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here tonight to begin his 3-day visit to Brazil, the first stop in his 4-nation Latin American tour.

Reagan was greeted at the airport by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

In his welcome speech, President Figueiredo expressed the hope that the visit will promote the understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

The visit took place when Brazil was tormented by economic difficulties, particularly by its huge foreign debts and troubled trade relations with the United States.

In an interview before his departure from Washington, Reagan told three Brazilian newspapers that the aim of his visit is to strengthen bilateral relations, reexamine the existing problems between the two countries and explore the possibility of bilateral relations.

During the visit, Reagan is scheduled to have two rounds of talks with President Figueiredo. He will go to Sao Paulo on December 2 and fly to Colombia the following day.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has announced that no agreement or specific accord will be signed at the end of Reagan's visit.

U.S. OPPOSES REDUCTION OF TROOPS IN EUROPE

OW010939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today warned against congressional proposals to reduce the number of American troops in Europe, indicating that the proposed cuts would affect U.S. interest and a unified Western alliance, and allow the Soviet Union to exploit the situation.

The administration is concerned about the Senate version of the proposed 1983 appropriations act which called for the reduction by 18,900 troops of the American force planned for the end of fiscal year 1983, the elimination of funds to procure heavy equipment for prestocking at two sites provided by Belgium and the Netherlands, the elimination of the American portion of the funding for 93,000 German reservists and cuts in funding for the ground-launched cruise missile.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said that "U.S. interests cannot be insulated from events across the Atlantic." He said U.S. alliance with other Western countries is "vital to our nation's security and prosperity." "We cannot retreat to a fortress America, nor safely disengage from European affairs," he added.

In addition to the fact that the United States and Western Europe are trading and political partners, he said, "Western Europe is quite literally our first line of defense. It is the center of our global competition with the Soviet Union and by far the most alluring object of Soviet ambitions."

Pointing out that Soviet foreign policy has become "more assertive and aggressive," he said, "If they (the new leadership in Moscow) see an America drawing inward, a demoralized Western alliance, and our European partners in doubt about the U.S. commitment, their incentive to act with greater restraint will be diminished,"

Talking of the effects of a possible enacting of the force reduction provisions, Eagleburger said U.S. allies would interpret these cuts "as the beginning of a more general American retreat from Europe."

"The Soviets would undoubtedly try to exploit the inevitable doubts and fears of the Europeans," he said. "Dividing us from our allies and pushing us out of Europe are, of course, central goals of Soviet foreign policy." Besides, he said, reductions, especially reductions in the number of American troops in Europe, would send the "worst possible signal" to the European public "about the importance of a strong defense" and unilateral U.S. troop withdrawals would "damage prospects for arms control."

U.S. OFFERS ADDITIONAL MILITARY AID TO TAIWAN

OW020237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration has offered to provide another 97 million dollars of military vehicles for Taiwan in addition to the previous decision to extend the agreement on co-production of F-5E aircraft in Taiwan which was announced immediately after the Sino-U.S. joint communique was released in mid-August.

In a notification to the U.S. Congress, made public yesterday, the U.S. Defense Department said that it was to send a "letter of offer" to the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for the sale of 164 M113A2 armored personnel carriers, 72 M125A2 mortar carriers, and 31 command post vehicles. The estimated cost of this sale is 97 million dollars. "These vehicles will be used by Taiwan to equip armored units," the notification said. "The sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region," it asserted.

According to the U.S. legality procedure, the U.S. Congress has 30 days to consider this proposal and the "letter of offer" would be delivered then if not objected by the congress.

This new deal was projected for the current fiscal year 1983, a Defense Department press officer said today.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS PRAVDA EDITOR AFANASYEV

HK020756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Cun Shu [1317 3219]: "How Can You Gain?"]

[Text] Afanasyev, chief editor of "PRAVDA," recently told American reporters that the Soviet Union's continued presence in Afghanistan was "a great waste of manpower and materiel" which "could not yield any good result" and was the root of "international irritants." These words acknowledge that the Soviet Union has worked fruitlessly, with losses outweighing gains, in its invasion of Afghanistan. They merit attention.

Afanasyev hoped for a "political solution" to the Afghan issue. Actually, there is nothing difficult about this, nor would anyone oppose it. If Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, the Afghan people will be able to decide their own destiny without external interference. Is this not a "political solution?" However, Afanasyev actually demanded that the so-called "problem of an undeclared war" against Afghanistan" be solved first. This gets us back to square one again. People recall that the pretext given for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 3 years ago was the so-called existence of "external aggression" against Afghanistan. Yet who but the Soviet Union has been waging "undeclared war" in Afghanistan for the past 3 years? Afanasyev wants to get out of the mess without discarding the pretext for invading Afghanistan. How can you have both the fish and the bear's paw?

JAPAN'S NAKASONE TELEPHONES ZHAO ZIYANG 1 DEC

OW011534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMt 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The new Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone from Tokyo called China's Premier Zhao Ziyang at 5:30 p.m. today to express his willingness to further develop Japan-China friendship, according to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nakasone said it is one of "the pillars of Japan's foreign policy to develop friendly and stable relations between Japan and China."

Zhao Ziyang thanked Prime Minister Nakasone for his phone call and congratulated him on his becoming Japan's prime minister, the Foreign Ministry said.

Nakasone conveyed the resigned Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's greetings to Zhao. He said Suzuki expressed his thanks for the warm reception given to him during his China visit two months ago. Premier Zhao asked Nakasone to convey his regards to Suzuki.

Noting that this year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Premier Zhao said: "In the past 10 years, China-Japan relations have developed satisfactorily."

Premier Zhao said he hoped that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will grow on the present basis after Nakasone assumes the office of prime minister. "The Chinese Government is willing to make common efforts for this purpose together with the Japanese Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone," he said.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the Japanese prime minister said he shares converging views with Premier Zhao on the development of Japan-China relations. Nakasone said conditions are favorable for Sino-Japanese relations marked by timeliness, topographical advantages and harmony between the peoples. He said he hoped to work for the further development of friendly relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE RECEIVES PRC ENVOY, VIEWS TIES

OW301251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Hasuhiro Nakasone told Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang here today he will continue to work for Japan-China friendship and for developing relationship of mutual trust between the two countries.

Song Zhiguang extended his congratulations to the new prime minister and thanked him for his meeting him soon after he took office.

Prime Minister Nakasone said Japan will not change its policy towards China although the Cabinet has been reshuffled.

He said he will continue to work for the development of friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Recalling his three visits to China since 1954, Nakasone asked the Chinese ambassador to convey to the Chinese Government and friends his wish that Japan and China "should develop the relationship of mutual trust and economic cooperation."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICIES

OW281455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Saturday the Japanese Government will develop a diplomacy based on the principles that Japan is an Asian country and that "Japan-U.S. relations are the axes of its foreign policy."

In an interview with Japanese reporters yesterday, the new foreign minister said the diplomacy of the new government led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will give priority to deepening relations of trust with the United States on the basis of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Referring to the frictions caused by Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, Shintaro Abe said that the two packages of market opening measures announced in 1981 and earlier this year have been well received by the United States.

Asked about the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, he said the Japanese Government would maintain its demand for the return of Japan's four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government would carefully watch the attitude of the Soviet Government towards Japan, he added.

As for the concern shown by the other Asian countries about the revival of militarism in Japan, the foreign minister siad that the charge is "groundless."

He cited Japan's basic defense policy based on its war-renouncing constitution.

JAPAN'S EDUCATION MINISTER DISCUSSES TEXTBOOKS

OW261929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Japan has decided to take a step forward to solve the history textbook issue.

In the 1981 authorized school history textbooks, Japan's aggression against other Asian countries including China and Korea in World War Two was whitewashed as an "advance," which met strong protests.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa told a press conference here Wednesday that new criteria for screening textbooks will be employed to improve the concrete wording of the textbooks now already in use.

Ogawa said the new textbook screening standards will become effective this year. However, he said, no errata will be made to the textbooks approved in 1981. But he said that the new standards will be applied to the textbooks to be revised in 1983, one year ahead of schedule.

He reiterated Japanese adherence to the Japanese-Chinese joint communique signed in 1972 when the two countries normalized diplomatic relations.

Ogawa said the Education Ministry considers it extremely important to respect for the spirit upheld by the Japan-China joint statement and work hard to promote mutual understanding and friendly cooperation with neighboring countries.

He demanded that schools and education departments work in light of the spirit of international understanding and coordination with Japan's Asian neighbors and other countries. Observers here believe Ogawa's announcement Wednesday is a further step towards the correction of mistakes in the textbooks. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said last August the Japanese Government would heed the amendment of the controversial history textbooks but he didn't say when and how.

Both Ogawa's talk and the newly revised textbook screening standards will be carried in the "Education Bulletin" of the Education Ministry and distributed to schools and education committees throughout Japan.

Ogawa revealed the new content in the revised textbook screening standards:

"Due consideration should be given in light of international understanding and coordination when dealing with facts and phenomena in connection with Asian neighboring countries in modern and contemporary history."

Now that Ogawa's speech was published, observers held the Japanese Government should keep its word and earnestly correct the mistakes in the history textbooks.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW011618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade ledby Shigeichi Koga, vice-chairman of the association.

Bo Yibo briefed the Japanese guests on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan for economic construction and expressed the wish for further strengthening Sino-Japanese cooperation in economy and trade.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present at the meeting.

JAPANESE CULTURAL EXCHANGE GROUP VISITS PRC

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW231958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Freindship With Foreign Countries, met this evening with a delegation from the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association led by its Chairman Yasushi Inoue.

Deng Yingchao said Yasushi Inoue and the others present had worked for Sino-Japanese friendship for nearly 30 years. "I express thanks for this. The friendship between the two countries will be long-standing. Non-governmental exchanges will play an important role in the enhancement of our relations," she said. She said she hoped to see cultural exchanges grow.

Inoue said: "All of us are very excited to be received by Vice-Chairman Deng in Beijing. We shall carry out our forerunners' efforts for Japan-China friendship, and work actively to promote it." After the meeting, Wang Bingqian, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet in their honor. The delegation arrived this afternoon as the guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Meets Liao Chengzhi

OW270807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a delegation from the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association led by its Chairman Yasushi Inoue in the Great Hall of the People here today.

ZHAO HOLDS TALKS WITH BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD

Beijing Reports Talks

OW281210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks here this morning with H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh.

It is learned that the two leaders exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern and on bilateral relations in an atmosphere of cordiality and harmony.

Explaining Bangladesh foreign policy, H.M. Ershad said that his country works for the maintenance of world peace and hopes to see comprehensive and thorough disarmament. He called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea so as to let the people there decide their own destinies. He reiterated that Bangladesh wants to foster relations of understanding, trust and goodwill with neighbouring countries. He once again voiced support for Nepal's proposal of making Nepal a zone of peace.

Discussing the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said that superpower contention for world hegemony remains the root cause of the tense and turbulent situation in the world today. Therefore the maintenance of world peace calls for opposition to hegemonism. China will continue to strengthen unity with other Third World countries and their people and join all countries and people that love peace and uphold justice in the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace.

The Chinese premier showed appreciation of Bangladesh efforts to promote regional cooperation in South Asia. He expressed the hope that countries in South Asia, big or small, will treat each other as equals, live in friendliness and develop regional cooperation among them. This will promote the social development of these countries and help maintain peace and stability in the region as well.

Zhao Ziyang said that China and Bangladesh are in agreement on a large number of important international issues. He paid tribute to Bangladesh for adhering to principle and upholding justice on the Afghan and Kampuchean problems.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the smooth development of the friendly cooperation between China and Bangladesh in political, economic and other fields over the past few years. They were confident that such cooperation will continue to expand in years to come.

Taking part in the talks on the Bangladesh side were Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, Minister of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs Shafia Khatun, Ambassador to China C.M. Murshed, Major General A. Mannaf and additional Foreign Secretary Reaz Rahman.

On the Chinese side were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Advisor to the Foreign Ministry Fu Hao, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army He Zhengwen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming and ambassador-designate to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian.

Talks were also held this afternoon between Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha. They exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest.

Dhaka Notes Talks

BK300515 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad has said his current visit to China has not only been satisfactory but [words indistinct]. He was speaking at a return banquet hosted by him in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing tonight. The CMLA said one of the fundamental objectives of his visit was to renew and reaffirm the close ties of friendship existing between Bangladesh and China. He said I am happy to say that this objective has been achieved.

About his talks with the Chinese leaders General Ershad said the discussions have been comprehensive, educative and extremely fruitful. The talks, he said, have (?fastened) every aspect of bilateral relations including internal, regional and international (?issues). The utmost cordiality, goodwill and understanding shown during the talks gave testimony to the special relations existing between the two countries. The CMLA referred to Bangladesh government's commitment for the creation of a strong, stable and self-reliant society and noted with satisfaction that his visit has resulted in creating an arrangement enabling China to enter into a long-term economic cooperation with Bangladesh. We eagerly look forward to the operation of the joint economic commission, he added.

About our foreign policy, General Ershad said it is firmly anchored to an independent and principled stand while seeking friendship with all nations. It is on this principle that both China and Bangladesh seek a speedy solution of the problems in the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. In this connection, the CMLA referred to the Bangladesh Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Democratic Kampuchea whom Bangladesh has already accorded recognition.

General Ershad deeply appreciated the role that China has played in supporting the cause of the Third World in every significant aspect of the current global economic issues. Extending his invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Bangladesh, General Ershad expressed the hope that the people of Bangladesh will soon be able to see the Chinese leader in Dhaka.

In reply, Premier Zhao Ziyang said General Ershad's visit to China has made a new contribution to further consolidating and developing Sino-Bangladesh friendship. He said they are highly satisfied at the development of friendly relations between China and Bangladesh and are determined to continue intensive and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, technological and cultural fields.

The Chinese premier said during General Ershad's visit the two countries have signed a new agreement on economic loan and decided to set up a joint economic committee to promote more friendly cooperation between them. He referred to General Ershad's meeting with General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping and said these meetings and talks have consolidated mutual understanding and friendship. The two countries have identical views on a wide range of major international issues. Premier Zhao said China and Bangladesh have similar historical experiences and now face the common cause with a constructive [word indistinct].

Earlier, CMLA Lt Gen H.M. Ershad had an hour-long meeting with Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Social Welfare and Women's Affairs Minister Dr Shafia Khatun, accompanying the CMLA, had a separate meeting this morning with the vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, accompanied by some members of the entourage, visited the Great Wall of China this morning.

Bangladesh Paper Hails Visit

OW011740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Dhaka, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The official newspaper "THE BANGLADESH TIMES", [words indistinct] editorial today Bangladesh and China have come even closer due to Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad's visit to China.

The editorial, entitled "Friendship Strengthened," says "Not only has been a real scope for long-term bilateral cooperation created, the two countries now look forward to bridging their efforts on an international plan for strengthening world stability."

The editorial says it is particularly significant that the two [word indistinct] "have been holding identical views" on important international issues.

The editorial points out that the areas in which Bangladesh and China can cooperate are "really immense."

Ershad Leaves For Hebei

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammed Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, left here this morning for a visit to Shijiazhuang. He was accompanied by Fu Hao, adviser to the ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Hebei provincial capital, a few hundred miles south of Beijing.

Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guest house to bid farewell to the Bangladesh guests before their departure. Zhao said Ershad's China visit has been very fruitful. Despite its short span, the visit has enhanced mutual understanding and friendship, he said. "I believe the friendly relations existing between our two countries will continue to develop," he said.

Ershad said he was leaving Beijing with " a very pleasant feeling." He said his talks with Chinese leaders were satisfactory, and both sides have a much better understanding of each other's views. "I have no doubt that the friendly relations between our two peoples will increase steadily," he said.

Upon his arrival in Shijiazhuang, Ershad was greeted by Hong Yi, Vice-Governor of Hebei Province. The Bangladesh guests visited an army school where they watched a demonstration of light weapons and inspected domitories.

This evening, Ershad attended a banquet hosted by the Hebei Provincial People's Government.

Ershad Feted in Guilin

OW011612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Guilin, December 1 (XINHUA)-- Hussain Mohammed Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, was guest of honor at a banquet given by the people's governments of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guilin City.

Zhou Guangchun, vice-chairman of the autonomous region's people's government, and Ershad proposed toasts at the banquet, wishing for continued development of the friendship between the two countries.

The Bangladesh guests, accompanied by Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived here this morning. After their arrival, the guests took a cruise on the Lijiang River and visited reed flute cave.

AGRICULTURE-FISHERY DELEGATION VISITS BANGLADESH

OW011608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Dhaka, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Assanuddin Chowdhury said Bangladesh and China should further cooperate and exchange experience in agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry to benefit the two peoples.

He added Bangladesh and China have not only cooperated in major international issues but also in developing the two countries.

He made these remarks while receiving Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery and leader of the Chinese agricultural delegation, at the presidential house here today.

The president said Bangladesh is proud to have China as her friend and his government and people have always treasured the friendship with China.

He expressed the hope that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will be further consolidated and strengthened in the future.

The president expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for the warm welcome to Hussain Muhammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, who is now visiting China. He also expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks held between the leaders of the two countries in Beijing.

Science Pact Signed

OW232003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Dhaka, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh and China signed a protocol here today on scientific and technical cooperation.

Chinese Vice-Minister for Forestry Dong Zhiyong and Secretary of the External Resources Division of the Bangladesh Ministry of Finance and Planning Mafizur Rahman signed the protocol.

Under the agreement, in 1983, Bangladesh will study China's silk industry, mini-hydropower station, bio-gas and renewable energy technology, cottage industries and pottery. China will study Bangladesh's management and utilization of bamboo groves; medium- and small-scale jute and textile enterprises; production, technology and equipment of jute carpet backing; flood control and harnessing of water resources along the lower reaches of the Ganges River; and fishery and aquatic products.

ALBANIA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

OW301038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Albanian people of all circles held a rally on November 28 in the city of Vlora, where the country's independence was declared, in celebration of the 70th anniversary of independence, according to an ATA report. Albanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani delivered a speech at the rally. Ramiz Alia, the new president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and others attended the rally.

Beijing Embassy Reception

OW291223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Albanian Ambassador to China Janus Mersini and Mrs Mersini gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 70th anniversary of the independence and 38th anniversary of the liberation and the victory of the people's revolution of Albania. Among the guests at the reception were Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wang Pinqing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading members of other government departments. Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

OW242143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- The 39th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was marked at a reception given here this evening by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Wang Bingnan, president of the friendship association, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, toasted further development of the friendship between the two peoples. Present at the reception were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, and Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Officials of the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslav experts and students in Beijing were also present.

QIAO SHI MEETS RCP WORKERS GROUP IN BEIJING

OW291347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a group of Romanian Communist Party vactioning workers led by Gherghisan Dumitru, first vice-chairman of the People's Council of Dimbovita County.

UN OBSERVES PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

OW301223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The international community today called for an equitable and early resolution of the Palestinian problem at the special meeting to commemorate the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Opening the meeting, Massamba Sarre (Senegal), chairman of the Palestinian rights committee, said the events in the past few months highlighted more than any event in the past the urgent need for an equitable resolution of the Palestinian problem. He pointed to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the atrocities committed in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps. He stressed that to settle the problem the Palestinian people must be permitted to exercise their inalienable rights in their own independent state, and the security of all states in the area must be guaranteed.

Imre Hollai, the current General Assembly president, pressed for the early solution of the Palestinian problem. A solution to this problem "is one of the utmost urgency if we are to prevent further violence and bloodshed," he said. "As long as the problem of the Palestinian people is not solved, international peace and security will continue to be endangered."

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that "the tragic culmination of the events in Lebanon this past summer underlined once more, and with telling poignancy, the urgent need to seek a peaceful solution." He called for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of all states in this region to live in peace, including the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat in a message criticized the United States for its support to Israel. Its continued military aid to Israel reinforced Israeli intransigence, and the new plan announced by President Reagan needs to be backed by action, he stated. He urged that there must be absolute recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, its sole, legitimate representative. The revolution would continue until victory, he vowed.

An annual observance of 29 November as the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people was decided by the U.N. General Assembly in 1977 to reinforce the international support to the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and independence.

Zhao Ziyang Message

OW280810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier ZhouZiyang sent a message to the New York meeting marking an international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, expressing his sympathy with and support for the Palestinians and other Arab peoples in their just struggle.

The message reads: "On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our high respects and cordial greetings to the Palestinian people.

"The situation in the Middle East has become increasingly turbulent over the past year. In particular, beginning from 4 June this year, Israeli troops launched an unscrupulous and massive invasion into Lebanon and massacred in cold blood large numbers of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian armed forces and deny the Palestinian people their national rights. This has aroused strong condemnation by the just opinion of the world. The heroic Palestinian fighters, in defiance of brute force, have waged a valiant struggle, fully demonstrating the Palestinian people's spirit of dedication and their conviction that they will win victory. Their just cause has gained increasing sympathy and support from the international community.

"The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle. Our firm position is that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination and the right to establish a state. I am convinced that under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian people who have stood the test of arduous struggle will close their ranks, strengthen their unity with Arab countries and all the other justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world and continue to win victories in their just fight to regain their national rights."

XINHUA 'Roundup' on Mideast

OW280918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 28 Nov 82

["Roundup: Palestinians Continue Struggle for National Rights" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The Palestinian fighters have shifted the focus of their struggle for the restoration of their national rights to the political and diplomatic front after their withdrawal from Lebanon last August.

The Palestinian people withstood a rigorous test last June when more than 90,000 Israeli troops supported by over 10,000 armored vehicles and hundreds of planes thrust into Lebanon and besieged West Beirut. The isolated Palestinian fighters bravely fought the invaders for more than 70 days. After arduous negotiations with the United States and Israel through Lebanese leaders, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) decided to withdraw from Lebanon in order to preserve its strength. This decision crushed Israel's plot to wipe out the PLO's military strength and write off the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The 35-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict has seen four wars and ten Israeli intrusions into Lebanon. Israel has occupied vast Arab territories, and about four million homeless Palestinians have gone into exile. Under the blessing of the United States, the Begin regime has been obstinately clinging to its policy of aggression and expansion in an effort to annex all occupied Arab territories and bring the neighboring countries under its control.

The past and the present show that the Palestine issue constitutes the crux of the Middle East problem. Unless this issue is solved, there could be no peace in the Middle East. The Arab League summit, which was held in September in Fes, Morocco, adopted a peace plan that decided the common strategy of the Arab countries. The plan suggested that the U.N. Security Council assure coexistence among the countries of the region on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and respect for the right of the Palestinian people. The plan provided a reasonable basis for a just solution to the Palestinian issue. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, held that the success of the Arab League summit is of positive and great significance.

Since early September, 'Arafat has visited eight Arab states, encouraging the PLO fighters there to persist in the struggle and in training. He also discussed strategies with the leaders of these countries. The Palestinians living on the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights have never stopped fighting against the Israeli occupation, combating Israeli expansion and annexation in every way.

In an attempt to gradually annex the West Bank, the Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank fired five Arab mayors of Gaza and four other towns in the occupied territories last March, thus arousing the local Palestinians' indignation. More than half a million people on the West Bank held demonstrations last September to protest against the massacre of Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps following the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from West Beirut. Teachers and students from colleges and schools on the West Bank went on strike in protest against the killing of a 15-year-old secondary school student by an Israeli soldier last month. This struggle is still going on.

The Palestinian people's just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion have won support from the people all over the world. So long as they sum up their experience, both positive and negative, and persist in struggle, they will surely bring their revolution to victory despirte the temporary difficulties and setbacks they have suffered.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK290756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Unite for Struggle and Create a New Situation"]

[Text] Today is the "international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people." Peace-loving people who uphold justice all over the world are expressing support in various ways for the struggling Palestinian people.

The Chinese people take this opportunity to again extend sincere regards to the Palestinian people who are struggling for their national existence, and pledge resolute support for them.

The Palestinian people are heroic people. They have waged an extremely hard and difficult struggle against imperialism and Israeli expansionism for several decades for the sake of recovering their expropriated political rights and rebuilding their homes. Although their struggle has encountered numerous setbacks due to a great disparity in strength, the Palestinian people, who dearly yearn for peace, have certainly not become pessimistic or hopeless; instead they have continually summed up the lessons and continued to unite for struggle. Their will has become still stronger because of the cruelty of the struggle, and their pace has become more in step because of the roughness of the road. The just struggle of a strong and unyielding people like this will certainly gain final victory.

The persistent and dauntless struggle of the Palestinian people has won the high admiration of the world's peoples and the evergrowing support of the international community. The UN General Assembly has on numerous occasions held special debates on the Palestinian issue and has also adopted resolutions demanding that Israeli aggression and expansion be curbed and that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people be realized. At present, a total and fair solution to the Palestinian problem has become a major issue closely related to peace and stability in the world and in the Middle East. This issue is gaining more and more concern and attention of the people of all countries.

That the Palestinian people have been wandering in strange lands for more than 30 years now is mainly because, with U.S. connivance and protection, the Israeli authorities have stubbornly pushed a policy of aggression and expansion. The Israeli authorities have seized and occupied the homeland of the Palestinian people and large tracts of Arab land. This culminated with the launching of an invasion of Lebanon and carrying out bloody massacres in West Beirut in a vain attempt to strangle the Palestinian people's just struggle. Contrary to their subjective wishes, however, the Palestinian cause is still developing and forging ahead. It has gained still warmer sympathy from peace-loving states and peoples all over the world who uphold justice, while the Israeli aggressors have incurred unprecedented condemnation and opposition at home and abroad. If the Israeli authorities are stubborn to the end, they are bound to eat their own evil fruit.

The Chinese people have always taken the side of the Palestinian people and resolutely supported their just struggle. Although the Palestinian people's just struggle has for the moment encountered difficulty, so long as they strengthen unity, persistently wage struggle, and strengthen ties with the Arab states and the peoples of the world, they will certainly be able to get through the difficulties and create a new situation in their struggle.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON ISRAEL, BEIRUT MASSACRE

HK020857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "The Begin Authorities Can Hardly Evade Responsibility for the Crime"]

[Text] The Israeli judicial commission investigating the Beirut massacre has demanded that Begin and others defend their actions of "neglect and dereliction of duty" in the West Beirut massacre. The truth of this crime plotted by Begin, Sharon and others is gradually coming to light. The facts are these: They took advantage of the discord between cerain people in Lebanon and the Palestinians to deliberately perpetrate this incident, in an attempt to strike at the Palestinian revolutionary forces by making use of others to get rid of their adversaries. The Begin gang of murderers now stand in the dock before just and fair world opinion.

The Israeli investigation commission only said that Begin, Sharon, Shamir and others should bear the responsibility for "neglecting their duties" in the Beirut massacre. This in fact is not going far enough. There was absolutely no "dereliction of duty" or "morality and justice" on the part of the aggressors with regard to their victims. The true essence of the "dereliction of duty" of Begin and company is only that their actions were too stupid and had too many weak points.

At present the Israeli investigation is still going on. It is not hard to predict that Israel's self-investigation will not be able to make public all the facts of the crime, still less pronounce a final, just sentence on it. Still more is it like asking a tiger for its skin to expect the Begin authorities to bow their heads and admit their guilt and receive the punishment they deserve. However, no matter what the results of the investigation are, it is absolutely impossible for Begin, Sharon and company to evade responsbiliity for the Beirut massacre they caused.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PALESTINE ISSUE

OW011003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Israel was urged to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and independence, when the U.N. General Assembly began its debate on the question of Palestine today.

Massamba Sarre (Senegal), chairman of the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, said that the Palestinians must be granted their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence, and the security of the countries in the Middle East must be guaranteed. He reiterated that the settlement of the problem must be based on the return of the Palestinians to their homes, their self-determination and independence, the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on an equal footing with other parties in conferences and deliberaitons on the Middle East, Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and the right of the countries of the region to live in peace.

Faruq Qaddumi, observer from the PLO, condemned Israel for its aggressive and expansionist policy, saying that this policy was solely responsible for the permanent tension in the Middle East. He also called upon the United States to shoulder its responsbility and stop supplying Israel with weapons and funds and to adopt a balanced policy. Referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East proposals, he said that these initiatives were "devoid of the basic components" without which there could be no lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, namely, the recognition of the PLO and its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state on their national soil, and the necessity of a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo called for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and for the creation of a free and sovereign state of Palestine. The Palestine Liberation Organization was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he declared.

Ahmad Meguid of Egypt noted that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories and a Palestinian state must be established. Both the Palestinian people and Israel must have the right to exist and have their security, he added.

Om Pradhan of Bhutan urged Israel to pull out from all the occupied territories and to remove the settlements established in those territories. He asserted that any solution must take into account the recognition of the true status of the PLO by all, and the PLO must be fully involved in the negotiations.

Konstandinos Mousioutas of Cyprus said the question of Palestine was the most dangerous hotbed of crisis in the world, primarily because of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and its denial to the Palestinians their rights. Israel must withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all occupied territories, and Jerusalem must be returned to Arab sovereignty, he stressed.

PRC UN Envoy Speaks

OW020453 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing today renewed his demand for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their rights to self-determination and independence.

[Words indistinct] plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, he said that the crux of the Middle East question is the restoration to the Palestinian people of their legitimate national rights and the first step towards easing tension in the region is the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

He said: "In order to achieve a fair and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question, it is essential that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, that the Palestinian people should recover their legitimate rights, including the right to national self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish a state of their own, that (?the Palestine Liberation) Organization as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people should be entitled to participate in all negotiations with a bearing on peace in the Middle East and that all countries in the region should enjoy peace and the right to existence."

He strongly condemned Israel for its serious crimes against the Palestinian and Arab peoples during the past year and expressed the deep sympathy of the Chinese Government and people for the victimized Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples.

"Israel's audacity to invade Lebanon in open violation of the territorial integrity of a sovereign state and its obstinate persistence in a course of aggression and expansion are attributable to the United States' connivance, shielding and support. The United States has not only provided Israel with powerful military support but has also done everything possible to give it diplomatic protection. Therefore, the United States bears an unshirkable responsibility for the grave consequences of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East," he noted.

"The problem of Palestine has always been the core of the Middle East question. There can be no peace or stability in the Middle East until the Palestinian people have regained their legitimate national rights and a just solution to the Palestine question has been achieved," he stressed.

He acclaimed the eight-point plan presented by [words indistinct] last September at Fes as "a sound basis" for the just and equitable solution [words indistinct] of Palestine and the Middle East.

In conclusion, Ling Qing declared that the Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples and will join all the governments and peoples that love peace and uphold justice in striving to seek a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS GOLAN FORCES MANDATE

OW300535 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. Security Council today decided to extend for another six months the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) dispatched to the Golan Heights, Syria, to separate the Israeli and Syrian forces there.

A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously by the Security Council this afternoon.

The present six-month mandate is due to expire on November 30, 1982.

'ARAFAT CITED ON MIDEAST, HITS REAGAN, HABIB

OW281106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat said Friday that there will be no solution to the Mideast problem nor peace in the region until the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Speaking at a memorial service for the late PLO deputy military commander Abu Walid at the Damascus university, 'Arafat pointed out that Ronald Reagan and Menahem Begin planned to solve the Mideast issue by ignoring the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights. That was pure illusion.

He said that the situation in Lebanon had entered a new stage since the PLO withdrew from Beirut. The PLO must rely on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation to foil all plots, he added.

The PLO leader also repudiated U.S. envoy Philip Habib's idea of weakening the Palestinian forces through their dispersal, saying the PLO had instead obtained nine new revolutionary bases.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Wang Bingqian On 1982 Budget

OW020253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Finanace Minister Wang Bingqian said that China's total revenue for 1982 is estimated at 110.69 billion vuan as compared with 108.95 billion yuan in 1981.

This means a reversal of the trend of decline in revenues prevailing in the previous three years, he noted.

Reporting to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here yesterday, Wang said the estimated state revenue for 1982 represents 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure.

According to present estimates, he said, the total expenditure for 1982 reaches 113.69 billion yuan, or 100.2 percent of the budgeted figure. The financial deficit can be kept within the budgeted three billion mark. There is a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure this year, as in 1981, he said.

Of the total state revenue for 1982, taxes amount to 67.95 billion yuan, or 105.2 percent of the budgeted figure: income from economic enterprises 31.1 billion yuan, or 90.4 percent fo the budgeted figure; income from state treasury bonds 4.2 billion yuan, or 105 percent of the budgeted figure.

Wang Bingqian pointed out that the continued improvement of the contry's financial situation in 1982 is a composite result of the steady growth of the national economy in the course of readjustment this year.

This country's gross value of agricultural output in 1982 is expected to rise by five percent over that of last year and the gross value of industrial output is expected to exceed last year's by about six percent.

There is an increasingly plentiful supply of commodities on the market, and prices have remained stable by and large. This ensures the smooth implementation of the 1982 budget, he added.

The continued improvement of China's financial situationin 1982, he said, is closely related to the correct financial and tax policies such as subsidizing the purchasing prices of farm and sideline produce and stabilizing agricultural tax even if output increases, and to the institution of the multiform economic responsibility system in state-owned enterprises.

Of the total state expenditure in 1982, appropriations for capital construction amount to 30.27 billion yuan, or 101.8 percent of the budgeted figure; funds for tapping the potential of existing enterprises, financing their technical transformation and trial manufacturing new products total 6.07 billion yuan, or 112 percent of the budgeted figure; additional allocations of circulating funds account for 2.3 billion yuan, or 95.8 percent of the budgeted figure; expenditures for aid to rural people's communes and other operating expenses amount to 7.65 billion yuan, or 100.5 percent of the budgeted figure; expenditures on culture, education, science and public health work total 19 billion yuan, or 109.6 percent of the budgeted figure; expenditures on national defence and preparations against war account for 17.87 billion yuan, or 100 percent of the budgeted figure.

The finance minister said that investment for capital construction is appropriately increased in 1982. Funds directly appropriated in the state budget are estimated at 1.6 billion yuan above the 1981 outlay, and the increased portion is mainly for building energy, transport and other infrastructural projects.

Funds allocated this year for culture, education, science and public health work are estimated at 1.86 billion yuan more than in 1981. Allocations in this field account for 16.7 percent of the total expenditure this year as against 15.4 percent in 1981.

By the end of this year, he said, the state will have provided jobs for more than five million people in cities and towns. Because more people are employed and the pay of part of the workers and staff is raised, the total payroll this year is 7.6 percent more than last year.

The peasants' income continues to rise this year with the growth of production and the expansion of diversified undertakings following the raise of the purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products in the previous few years.

Generally speaking, the finance minister said, the implementation of the 1982 state budget has been good. However, he added, problems still exist in economic and financial work.

The economic effectiveness in the spheres of production, construction and circulation is still very low. There has not been much change in the chaotic management in many enterprises. Financial control and supervision is inadequate. The growth of revenues has not been able to keep pace with the increase of industrial production, he noted.

The minister called for redoubled efforts to do a good job and further improve the financial situation.

Draft Budget for 1983

OW020259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- China's draft budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123.2 billion yuan and total expenditure at 126.2 billion yuan, 11.3 percent and 11 percent more than the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1982 respectively.

This was announced by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress yesterday.

In his report on the draft budget for 1983, Wang Bingqian outlined the guidelines governing the arrangement of budgetary revenues and expenditures for 1982 as:

Continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy, promote production, improve economic results, tap new financial resources and increase revenues;

Concentrate adequate financial resources to ensure the construction of key projects in energy, transport and other fields while continuing to bring into play the initiative of all concerned;

Support the development of culture, education, science, public health service and continue to improve the people's living standards on the basis of rational arrangement of expenditures in accordance with the needs and possibilities; and

Do a better job in overall balancing and budget management through constant improvement of work and continue to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure.

The Chinese finance minister said that the increase of revenues for 1983 is to be realized mainly through developing production and improving economic results. This marks a good beginning of gradual expansion of the state financial resources, he noted.

Wang Bingqian gave the breakdown of the budgetary expenditures for 1983 as follows:

(1) Appropriations for capital construction total 36.18 billion yuan, an increase of 5.91 billion yuan over the estimate for 1982.

(2) Funds for tapping the potential of existing enterprises, financing their technical transformation and trial manufacturing new products amount to 6.57 billion yuan, of which funds for the development of technologies and the trial manufacture of new products are 900 million yuan more than in 1982.

(3) Additional circulating funds allocated to enterprises total 2.25 billion yuan, slightly less than the estimate for 1982.

(4) Expenditures for aiding rural people's communes and other operating expenses for agriculture total 7.75 billion yuan, slightly more than the 1982 estimate.

(5) Operating expenses for culture, education, science and public health work total 20.4 billion yuan, an increase of 1.4 billion yuan or 7.4 percent over the 1982 estimate.

(6) Expenditures on national defence and preparations against war amount to 17.87 billion yuan, the same as the estimate for 1982.

(7) Administrative expenses come to 8.5 billion yuan, an increase of 500 million yuan over the estimate for 1982.

(8) Funds for the disabled or families of the deceased and social relief funds amount to 2.4 billion yuan, and funds for creating jobs for school-leavers in cities and towns 380 million yuan, both on a par with the estimates for 1982.

(9) Expenditures for repaying the principal and interest of foreign loans total 5.1 billion yuan, an increase of 130 million yuan over the 1982 estimate. By the end of 1983, the total sum of outstanding foreign loans borrowed as part of the state revenue will be estimated at some four billion U.S. dollars.

(10) General reserve funds amount to two billion yuan.

Wang Bingqian said that the estimated expenditure in the 1983 draft budget exceeds the estimated revenue by three billion yuan. Efforts will be made to reduce that deficit in the course of implementing the budget, he added.

In order to ensure a satisfactory implementation of the 1983 budget, the finance minister set out the following measures:

Promote production and tap potential so as to increase state revenue.

Reorganize and improve the management of financial affairs in the state-owned enterprises.

Maintain an appropriate relationship between national construction and improvement of the people's livelihood and give attention to both.

Push ahead the reform of the financial and tax systems and step up legislation related to financial work; and tighten financial control.

Television Covers 30 Nov Meet

HK020734 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 November carries a 10-minute filmed report on Premier Zhao Ziyang delivering a report on China's Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) on 30 November at the Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress which is being held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a long shot of many deputies to the NPC sitting in the main auditorium of the hall. It then gives a medium shot of NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Zhen and Premier Zhao, who are seated in the front row of the rostrum of the auditorium and who are seen speaking to one another. Several people, including NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Wei Guoqing, Hu Juewen and Ulanhu are seen walking toward or taking their seats on the rostrum. The announcer says that "executive chairmen of today's session are: Peng Zhen, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Shangkun, Yan Dakai, Li Huang, Xu Jiatun, Yang Shangkui, Wan Da, Li Tinggui, Wang Shitai and Ba Sang." A close-up shot of Peng Zhen addressing the session is shown. During this shot, the announcer says that "Peng Zhen, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, is presiding over the session." An attendant is seen standing behind Peng Zhen. At the end of this close-up shot of Peng Zhen, which lasts less than half a minute, Peng Zhen states: "We now ask the premier of the State Council, Premier Zhao Ziyang, to deliver a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan."

When Peng Zhen announces Zhao Ziyang's name, the camera pans to show the premier, sitting on the right-hand side of Peng Zhen, putting down his teacup and preparing to deliver the report. Hu Yaobang is seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum; Deng Xiaoping is seen sitting on the left-hand side of Hu Yaobang and putting on headphones; and Gu Mu, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Yang Shangkun and Wan Li are seen walking toward their seats on the rostrum. After this, Peng Zhen is seen applauding; Zhao Ziyang is seen looking at the audience in the auditorium and is then looking at a paper in his hands: Hu Yaobang is seen applauding; Deng Xiaoping (wearing headphones) appears to be waiting for Zhao's report; and Chen Xilian (in PLA uniform) is seen sitting behind Hu Yaobang in the fourth row of the rostrum and is applauding.

Next, Premier Zhao is shown in a close-up shot and is heard reading the report. The camera pans to show people on the rostrum listening to Zhao's report and the huge PRC emblem hanging on the heavy curtain at the back of the rostrum. This is followed by another close-up shot of Zhao reading the report. The film then gives several medium shots showing Zhao reading the report; Hu Yaobang and Chen Xilian (wearing glasses) listening to Zhao's report: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme sitting on the right-hand side of Premier Zhao and listening to the report: Deng Yingchao sitting behind Zhao Ziyang in the second row of the rostrum and a female attendant whispering in Deng Yingchao's ear; Ulanhu sitting on the right-hand side of Deng Yingchao and listening to the report; and Wei Guoqing (wearing glasses) sitting on the right-hand side of Ulanhu and listening to the report: Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi and Hu Juewen sitting in the second row of the rostrum and listening to the report; Yang Shangdun sitting on the left-hand side of Peng Zhen and listening to the report: Wan Li, Yao Yilin and Yu Qiuli listening to the report in the second row of the rostrum; Gu Mu speaking with Fang Yi in the second row of the rostrum; and Chen Muhua listening to the report in the second row of the rostrum. The camera then gives one more close-up shot of Premier Zhao reading the report. After this shot which lasts half a minute, the film gives a medium shot of Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu and Wei Guoqing listening to the report in the second row of the rostrum. This is followed by another medium shot of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping listening to the report in the third row of the rostrum. After this, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Yu Qiuli and Fang Yi are shown listening to the report in a medium shot; and Wang Zhen, Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Song Renqiong and Zhang Tingfa (in PLA uniform) are all wearing glasses and listening to the report in a medium shot. the film then shows the following PRC leaders on the rostrum listening to the report: He Changgong, Liu Lantao (wearing headphones and glasses), Ni Zhifu, Gu Mu and Chen Muhua.

Next, the film gives several long and medium shots of many deputies to the NPC in the auditorium listening to Zhao's report. While Premier Zhao is heard reading the report, the announcer summarizes the report. After these shots, the aforementioned leaders on the rostrum are shown listening to the report in several medium shots. After that, Zhao is shown reading the report in another close-up shot which lasts half a minute. This is followed by several more medium shots of PRC leaders on the rostrum including Xi Zhongxun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan. The camera also shows many people in the auditorium listening to the report. They include Yang Jingren and some PRC ministers who are attending the session as observers. Some foreign correspondents are also shown listening to Zhao's report in the auditorium. More shots are given of Zhao reading the report and people in the auditorium listening to it. A 1.5-minute close-up shot of Zhao concluding his report is given. The film then ends with a medium shot of Zhao sitting on the rostrum and Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Xilian and many unidentifiable people in the rear rows applauding.

At approximately 1144 GMT, the station carries a 22-minute special news feature entitled "Comrade Zhao Ziyang's Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan (A Summary)." This news feature begins with a shot of a female and a male announcer. The female announcer says that this news feature will give a summary of the first part of Zhao's report. A film is shown, with a close-up shot of Zhao who is seen and heard reading the first portion of the first part of the report. It also shows many deputies to the NPC listening to Zhao's report in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the Peoplel After this segment which lasts 4 minutes, the film shows a male and a female announcer reading excerpts of Zhao's report, in turn. After this, Zhao is seen and heard reading the "conclusive portion of the first part of the report" in a close-up shot, as explained by the female announcer. This segment lasts 1.5 minutes and ends with a long shot of many people applauding in the auditorium. Immediately after this long shot, the male announcer is shown and says that the station will report on the second part of Zhao's report tomorrow.

PLA Delegates Comment

HK020653 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by Ji Xichen [4764 1585 2525] and Luo Zisu [5012 5261 5685]: "NPC PLA Deputies Pledge To Carry Out and Defend New Constitution, Saying It Is Above Everything"]

[Text] When examining the revised constitution draft, the PLA deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC unanimously stated that the constitution is supreme and that the PLA must faithfully implement and defend it.

Comrade Xiao Hua, a deputy to the NPC and political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, said: The formulation of the new constitution is an important matter with a bearing on the future and destiny of our Chinese nation. We must make the commanders and soldiers of our troops realize that the constitution is a general charter for us to govern and administer the country. It is supreme above everything. The army must consciously safeguard the sanctity of the constitution and thoroughly eliminate the evil practice described as "however great a national law is, it cannot compare with a single word of the senior officer."

Comrade Xiao Hua siad: The new constitution has three characteristics: 1) It has complete and substantial content. By summing up the positive and negative experience of the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, the new constitution has new stipulations and expressions about our country's national system, the appointment of a state chairman, and the rights and obligations of citizens.

2) It has clear and concrete guiding ideology and has eliminated the influence of "leftist" mistakes. The new constitution has made revisions on the points of dictatorship, strikes, continuous revolution and the four big freedoms. This is perfectly correct. 3) It is based on reality and takes the future into account, thus it accords with conditions in China. The army is the mainstay of the state power and has a tradition of observing discipline and law. In the joint pledge of supporting government and cherishing the people formulated by the Eighth Route Army's rear garrison in the border region of Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia in 1943, the first article was "Observe Government Decrees." Today when our socialst legal system is being perfected, our army should be the model of implementing and defending the new constitution.

Comrade Yang Chengwu, the deputy to the NPC and commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, said: The revised constitution draft embodies the will of the whole nation. The army should take the lead in implementing the constitution. First of all, it is necessary to study earnestly and understand the guideline of the constitution and the implications of its articles. We should link the study of the constitution with the study of the documents of the 12th party congress. We should study them on a word-for-word basis. Only thus can we gain a thorough understanding of the constitution and implement it faithfully.

He said: Our army has its own characteristics. Each year we have a problem of recruiting new soldiers and old soldiers retiring. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct systematic and realistic education and propaganda in a repeated and persistent manner. To lead and organize the study of the constitution, we can run study classes and train backbone members to act as guides, and should also go to the units to make investigation and study so as to find timely solutions to problems and continue the elimination of "leftist" influence. Therefore, we should further emancipate our minds and take bolder steps. So long as we act in this way, we will achieve good results in our study, really unify our thinking and actions, and arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and soldiers.

Marshal Ye has instructed the units to implement and defend the constitution. We must actively publicize and resolutely implement his instruction so that the constitution can become the action guideline for all commanders and soldiers of the whole army.

Comrade Chen Zaidao, a deputy to the NPC and commander of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps, pointed out: The constitution is a great historical document. It reflects and embodies the people's aspirations and fundamental interests. It guarantees the long-lasting order of our country.

Our nation has experienced many twists and turns and many sufferings. During the "Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" led our country into a lawless situation. The new constitution sums up the historical experiences and lessons. It is formulated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the four basic principles. This fundamental law is supreme over everything. No political party, organization or individual can violate it. Only thus can we maintain a situation of stability and unity for socialist modernization.

He said: Our country has entered a new period of socialist construction. Great changes have occurred in industrial and agricultural production. The people's livelihood has also been greatly improved. In Huanggang Prefecture of Hubei Province, the 1979 per capita income was 80 to 100 yuan, but this year the figure has increased to 195 yuan. Practice has proved that stability and unity can promote economic development. The constitution stipulates that the army should actively participate in state construction. Since its founding in 1948, the PLA Railway Engineering Corps has participated in the building or rebuilding of 12,325 kilometers of railway lines, among which 9,105 kilometers are new railway trunk lines and feeder lines. These achievements are remarkable. I believe that inspired by the new constitution, a new production upsurge will emerge throughout the country and economic construction will speed up.

Yang Yichen Comments

SK020055 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon 27 November, Yang Yichen, deputy to the NPC and first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the panel discussion on the draft revised constitution at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He said: We should link our study of the new constitution with the study of China's modern and contemporary history, conduct education among the people on patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and education on dialectical materialsm and historical materialism and oppose capitalist corrupt ideas, remnant feudal ideas and other corrupt ideas.

Yang Yichen said: The study of modern and contemporary history will, first, enable the people, particularly young people, to know history and understand the history of the struggles waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; second, enable the people to understand that only the Communist Party could lead the Chinese people to victories and that only with the working class and the Communist Party could the new democratic revolution and the socialist transformation be completed; and third, enable the people to understand that without economic and military strength and without advanced science and culture, we will always be suppressed. As we often say, without the Communist Party, there could have been no New China; only socialism can save China. Our success will be out of the question without achieving socialism and promoting economy.

Shanxi's Huo Shilian Comments

OW020818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Shanxi, one of China's leading coal mining areas, is planning to double its output in support of the country's modernization drive. Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee, told XINHUA today that the province saw an annual increase of more than 10 million tons in coal output over the past few years. He expected its output to surpass 140 million tons this year, overfulfilling the state quota.

By the end of the century, he said, Shanxi's annual coal output will exceed 300 million tons, more than double the 1981 figure.

Huo Shilian is here attending the National People's Congress. He said: "It's encouraging that Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his report to the congress, has listed the development of the Shanxi coal-fields among the major projects for increasing China's energy supply during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period."

He said Shanxi has a verified coal reserve of 202.1 billion tons, or one third of the national total. It's coal is of good quality, buried close to the surface and easy to mine.

"While increasing our coal mining capacity, we will build more power plants and chemical works to make better use of coal," Huo Shilian siad.

He said Shanxi has one of the country's ten major iron and steel complexes and a sizable manufacturing industry capable of making locomotives, cars, giant mining machinery, communications equipment and precision instruments.

This, he said, will help the province improve the transport system which now handicaps the development of its coal industry.

He said that Shanxi plans to update trunk railways throughout the province and build more feeder lines and highways, in addition to the inter-provincial railways now being built by the state.

He estimated that the capacity to ship coal out by train will be doubled by 1990.

Another measure to ease the strains in railways, he said, is to turn coal into electricity and transmit it out of Shanxi. In the past few years, Shanxi's power generating capacity has increased by more than 600,000 kilowatts, More power plants are being built or expanded. A 500,00-volt transmission line now under construction will carry electricity from Datong in Shanxi to Beijing, Tianjin and other places.

"We are also studying the gasification and liquefaction of coal," Huo Shilian said. "This will both boost the chemical industry and enable us to send the products out of the province through pipelines."

WORKERS, PEASANTS VIEW ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL

OW020806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- The important role of Chinese intellectuals in the country's modernization drive should be fully appreciated and their social status and well-being improved.

This is a consensus of views of workers and peasants attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.).

Speaking at a discussion, they responded positively to the call made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the National People's Congress that the whole nation should emulate the fine qualities of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, the two outstanding scientists who died in their forties recently.

Statements made by the worker and peasant delegates at the discussion were carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

Sun Jianzhong of the trade union council of Jiangsu Province, east China, said he was deeply moved by the deeds of Jiang and Luo.

"They displayed the fine qualities of the working class such as selflessness, far-sightedness, lofty ideal, fine ethics and a strong sense of discipline," Sun said. "They are outstanding respresentatives not only of the Chinese intellectuals but also of the Chinese working class."

Guo Shude, a former chief engineer of the locomotive named after Mao Zedong, said: "The Chinese revolution could not have succeeded without intellectuals, and they are all the more indispensable to China's socialist modernization."

Ma Liuhai, a model worker from Shanxi's Datong coal mines, said: "We workers have practical experience, but intellectuals have theoretical knowledge. The gigantic task of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output by 2000 requires efforts of not only the workers and peasants but also the intellectuals. Workers, peasants and intellectuals must work in concert for its fulfilment."

Xue Guobang from the Daqing oilfield, Wu Xuzhi from the Kailuan coal mines, and Ni Haibao from the Shanghai No. 9 cotton mill cited instances to show how intellectuals in these enterprises worked to boost production through technical innovation.

Wang Jiming, a peasant from Guanghan County, Sichuan Province, southwest China, said that an outstanding issue in the rural areas today is the application of agricultural science.

"We need science not only in seed breeding, soil improvement and the use of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, but also in the processing of farm produce.

"Our newspapers should give more coverage to the role played by our intellectuals like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu," he added.

Speakers suggested that intellectuals should not only enjoy a higher social status than it is now but should be provided with better working and living conditions.

Lian Weidong of a factory under the Ministry of Aviation industry pointed out: "Intellectuals often have to work extra hours in the evening, studying and doing research. Their work load is usually very heavy. Yet generally their pay is fairly low and their living conditions are far from adequate. We workers can fully appreciate the need to improve their working and living conditions."

Nie Rongzhen Writes Book Title

OW010101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0322 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to a GUANGMING RIBAO report, on 25 November Comrade Nie Rongzhen inscribed the title for the Book "Jiang Zhuying, an Outstanding Representative of Intellectuals" compiled and published by the GUANGMING RIBAO Publishing House. The 70,000-character book comprises correspondence, stories, notes and letters of Jiang Zhuying, memoirs of his colleagues, relatives and friends, as well as photographs.

Comrade Jiang Zhuying was an associate researcher at the Changzhun Optical Precision Machinery Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He dedicated himself to the life-long struggle for revitalizing the Chinese nation. He was an outstanding example of contemporary intellectuals. Since his deeds were published in newspapers, an ardent response has been aroused among the reading public, particularly in the science and technology circles. Campaigns of learning from Jiang Zhuying are being extensively unfolded in intellectual circles throughout the country. This book is intended as learning material for the reading public.

ECONOMIST XUE MUQIAO EXPRESSES OPTIMISM

OW020621 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A leading Chinese economist said today China is fully able to quadruple its industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

Xue Mugiao, director general of the State Council Economic Research Center, said in an interview here that the target "is not something within easy reach. But it can be attained and may even be surpassed if we apply ourselves to it."

Analysing the question from a theoretical and historical point of view, he said:

1. To reach the goal, China needs to increase its gross industrial and agricultural output at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent. Actually, in the 32 years 1950-1981, we already achieved an annual rate of 9.2 percent.

Of course, the first three years after the founding of New China was a period of economic rehabilitation, when the growth rate was exceptionally high. Even if we deduct that period from the calculation, we still had an annual rate of 8.1 percent.

Statistics show that in the 32 years, we surpassed the 7.2 percent mark in 21 years, equalled it in one year and fell below it in 10 years, including four years when production suffered greatly from an erroneous guideline and the "Cultural Revolution." But for those setbacks, we should have advanced even faster.

2. Some people believe economic growth rates would diminish with the increase in base figures. This is a one-sided view. According to Marxist theories, surplus labor, a prerequisite for expanded reproduction, grows with the development of production. The primitive society produced little surplus labor, so its development was the slowest. Several hundred thousand years had passed before the Stone Age was replaced by the Bronze and the Iron Age.

A higher growth rate was recorded with the increase of surplus labor in the slave society, and then the feudal society. Yet it still took 3,000 to 4,000 years to reach the age of the steam engine.

Capitalist society produces far more surplus labor than was ever conceivable before. That's why its development in the past 200 or 300 years has far exceeded what was accomplished in 3,000-4,000 years in the slave and the feudal society. Despite the periodic economic crises caused by the contradictions inherent in capitalism, its growth rate has gone up from century to century, so it's groundless to say that growth rates would inevitably be smaller when the base figures become bigger.

3. Developing countries may advance faster than developed capitalist countries where the average annual growth rate is about 3-4 percent in general and a 5-6 percent increase would be considered fairly high. Our economy already has a firm foundation. The problem is with technology and management. This points to our potential. By learning from advanced experience we can catch up with the advanced or even surpass them.

The most developed capitalist countries are today faced with the problem of unemployment and a dwindling market for huge amounts of idle capital, and their industries are operating about 30 percent under capacity. We are in a different position. Our supply of producer and consumer goods still falls behind the demand. With a population of one billion and a relatively low standard of living, we don't have to worry about the market even when we have tripled or quadrupled our output. When we complete our economic readjustment, which will ensure a balanced development, we will be able to go faster in increasing production and raising our living standards, advancing in a benign cycle in which higher output would bring a higher standard of living, which in its turn would stimulate production.

4. China's policy of self-reliance enables it to keep free from the impact of the world economic depression, which is the end-result of a shrinking market. Some developing countries and regions also suffered from the depression because they are largely dependent on the world market -- about 40 percent of their goods are for export. As a socialist country, China develops its economy self-reliantly. It sells more than 90 percent of its products on the home market. That's why we have been able to avoid the blow of the world depression.

Though we have purposefully lowered our growth rate in recent years during the economic readjustment, it is higher than that of many developed countries.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan outlined by Premier Zhao Ziyang will pave the way for a somewhat faster development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. The two five year plans will usher in a new period of vigorous economic growth in the 1990s.

An important factor to be considered in this calculation is that China has gained much experience, both positive and negative, in the past three decades. It enables us to keep our heads cool and to spot and solve problems as soon as they come up, thus preventing any major policy reversal.

FOREIGN CONTRACTS CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

HK011129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent Hui Yuanying [1920 0337 5391] and reporter Zhang Yushu [1728 37 8 2579]: "First National Conference on Foreign Contract Projects and Labor Service Cooperation Recently Held in Beijing"]

[Text] The first national work conference on foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation was held in Beijing recently. The conference stressed that it is necessary to act concientiously in accordance with the basic principles of "abiding by contracts, ensuring quality, making small profits and laying stress on righteousness" and act with courage and confidence in order to do a good job of foreign contract projects and labor services cooperation.

In the past 3 years and more, we have set up 23 foreign contracting corporations in succession, which have signed 808 contracts for engineering projects and labor-service cooperation with 43 countries and regions with a total volume of business of more than U.S. $1.2 billion. At present, more than 30,000 people are carrying out the tasks abroad. The engineering projects for which we have signed contracts include the building of highways, bridges, power stations, and housing, well-digging, parks, geological drilling, dredging of navigation lines and construction of habors. The scope of labor service cooperation is more extensive than of contract projects.

Since the 1970's, contract projects and labor service cooperation have speedily developed internationally. They are large in scale. Particularly in the Middle East, the volume of contracts for various projects increased to U.S. $81.6 million in 1981. Compared with this, the volume of our contract projects is very small. In the past few years, our foreign contracting corporations have mainly sent laborers abroad or cooperated with a third party in undertaking certain engineering projects. The proportion of independent contracting projects is relatively small. In the future, we should increase this proportion. With respect to labor service cooperation, we should bring our superiority into play and adopt various forms of cooperation.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. She pointed out that foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation constitute an important aspect of China's policy of opening to the outside world. Every contracting corporation should gradually become an economic entity and promote the development of foreign trade.

RENMIN RIBAO 1 Dec Editorial

HK011303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Abiding by Contracts, Ensuring Quality, Working for a Modest Profit and Attaching Importance to Obligations -- On Actively Developing Foreign Contract Projects and Labor-Service Cooperation."]

[Text] Foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation is an effective means to develop our country's foreign economic contacts and a new cause beneficial to the socialist modernization of the country.

China has gradually developed foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Practice in the past 3 years or so has shown that the development of this cause can accumulate funds for the socialist construction for modernization, give an impetus to the export of China's mechanical equipment and construction materials and promote technical exchanges between China and other countries. Particularly, a whole variety of economic and technical cooperation including contract projects and labor service cooperation between China and the Third World, characterized by mutual assistance, is an important channel to develop China's friendly relations with the Third World on political and economic affairs.

Foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation is a means of economic cooperation popular in many countries. At present, the amount of money involved in the contracts signed between China and other countries accounts for only 1 percent of the total amount of money on the international market, a very small percentage. China has many favorable conditions for developing this cause. We have already established a great variety of departments in the national economic system and are able to export full sets of equipment. We have abundant labor resources and have established a comparatively good technical contingent. Through many years' work of aiding foreign countries, we have accumulated experiences and our technology and installations are relatively practical, to better meet the requirements of the developing countries. China's engineering and technical personnel and workers are both law-abiding and hardworking. They have already established a good reputation in the world. Many Third World countries are willing to further strengthen economic ties with us. Some contractors of developed countries also wish to have more cooperation with us. There are bright prospects for developing this cause.

Hearing that labor service personnel would be sent abroad, some people recalled the misery suffered by the "Chinese laborers" of the old society in foreign countries. These are matters of two entirely different natures, which cannot be mentioned in the same breath. Laboring people in the old society were oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and lived miserably. They were compelled to leave their native places to sell their labor. At that time, the fact that the "Chinese laborers" wandered destitute abroad demonstrated the suffering of the Chinese nation. Today, our country has stood on its own feet in the family of nations and the laboring people have become the masters of their own country, labor service personnel, mandated by the state and people, are sent abroad in a guided and organized way. The party protects them politically and cares for their wellbeing. They use their own labor and knowledge to make contributions to the efforts of establishing political and economic relations with foreign countries. They are also accumulating funds for the "four modernizations" of the motherland. This is a very glorious task. Developing foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation is neither an expedient measures nor a temporary, inessential task. We should not neglect it while we are heavily engaged in production tasks at home. The practice of carrying it out only when we are not busy is not appropriate either.

This work should be included in the economic plans of the state and regions and placed on the agenda of leading persons concerned. It should be regarded as an undertaking to be done positively and well.

Abiding by contracts, ensuring quality, working for a modest profit and attaching importance to obligations constitute our fundamental guiding principles for conducting economic relations with foreign countries. Abiding by contracts means that we should stand by an agreement, do our work well and strictly fulfill contracts which are legally binding. Those who are sent abroad should observe laws and decrees and respect the customs and habits of the masses of the countries concerned. Ensuring quality means that we should be conscientious and meticulous in construction and production according to agreements and technical standards to ensure the quality of the contract projects and facilities. At the same time, all personnel who are sent abroad should meet the requirements and accord with demands. Working for modest profit means that the rate of the contract projects and labor service should be based on scientific economic analysis and economic accounting. By so doing, we will be able to act according to market situations and promote more business based on modest profit. Attaching importance to obligations means that we should carry forward the lofty style of a socialist country for carrying on economic work in foreign countries, value friendship and unity and regard construction in friendly countries as our own affair and refrain from doing things harmful to the developing nations. Some specific policies should be worked out or improved according to this fundamental guiding principle and the relevant stipulations of the state. The implementation of this fundamental guiding principle and various policies has a direct bearing on our country's prestige in foreign countries and our ability to compete on the international market. We should on no account treat it lightly.

So far, our management system, organizations, material supplies, labor contingent, information service and so forth are not yet able to meet the demands of the work of developing foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation. We should adopt effective measures to conscientiously solve existing problems. In accordance with the principle of implementing unified plans and policies and taking concerted action to deal with foreign countries, all departments concerned should strengthen leadership and coordinate their management. All companies concerned which are engaged in foreign contract projects should actively create conditions to gradually separate the work and responsibility between the government and the enterprises, promote vocational work, and strengthen technical training and political and ideological work among workers.

We have just started our work for developing foreign contract projects and labor service cooperation. Since we have good prospects in this respect, we should broaden our field of vision and make great efforts to do our work well.

YUAN BAOHUA ON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS CONSOLIDATION

OW261133 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission and leader of the national enterprise consolidation leading group, said today that leaders should shift the focus of their energy in time to consolidate labor organizations after reorganization of leading bodies of the enterprises has been basically completed, and strive to achieve good progress in this area. He was speaking in the seventh regular meeting of the various State Council departments on the work of consolidating enterprises.

Yuan Baohua pointed out that, based on the experience of those units which have achieved improvements in labor organizations, the key to the successful accomplishment of this task lies in the following points: 1) leaders must firmly resolve to be tough and have the courage to resist pressure from all quarters; 2) unnecessary personnel must be reduced, given training or job placement by establishing labor and everyday life service corporations; 3) labor and other concerned departments at all levels should actively coordinate their efforts to see that the work is carried out well.

Yuan Baohua noted that, in consolidating labor organizations, it is important to know how to give due consideration to both providing employment and enhancing labor efficiency with unified planning and how to adopt economic means to make the enterprises and their workers and staff display motivation for the reasonable use of the labor force and a higher level of fixed quotas.

Yuan Baohua said that next year would be crucial to achieving all-round streamlining of enterprises. This consolidation work should be carried out in the manner of all-round consolidation, with emphasis on key links, guiding the work in accordance with different categories of professions and checking and approving the results accomplished by the various enterprises by groups.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES COAL-SAVING DIRECTIVE

OW270739 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The State Council recently issued its No 5 directive on energy conservation, stressing the need to develop selective coal processing and promote reasonable use of this source of energy.

The directive noted that only about 30 percent of the over 600 million dun of coal now produced in China each year is going through the processing step of selection. This leads to a high percentage of gangue and ash, unqualified specifications of coal and low heat efficiency. As a result, we have suffered great losses and waste of coal. The transportation facilities have also to shoulder an added load and coal customers added processing expense as well.

The directive called for developing coal processing by selection in order to gradually abandon the practice of supplying and using raw coal and adopt the practice of mainly supplying and using processed commercial coal. This is an important matter pertaining to both technical and economic policy.

Currently, price parity between coal products is unreasonable. This has dampened the enthusiasm of the production departments in developing selective coal processing.

The State Council's directive set out specific requirements to be met in order for the coal production departments to the practice coal selection process by stages and groups before 1990 and new policy regulations on coal supply to be gradually implemented. It called for setting the price of commercial coal supplied according to its quality to ensure certain economic profits for both coal mines and customers.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS SHENYANG PLA CONGRESS

SK200547 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The Sixth CPC Congress of the Shenyang PLA units was held in Shenyang from 9 to 19 November. The congress penetratingly studied the documents of the 12th party congress, examined the work report of the Fifth CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units and the work report of its discipline inspection committee and elected members of the Sixth CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units and members of its discipline inspection committee.

At the first session of the Sixth CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units, Comrade Li Desheng was elected first secretary; Comrade Liu Zhenhua, secretary; and Comrade Jiang Yonghui, deputy secretary.

Li Desheng delivered the opening speech. Liu Zhenhua made a work report on behalf of the Fifth CPC Committee of the Shenyang PLA units. Jiang Yonghui spoke at the closing ceremony.

Comrade Li Desheng said: The 12th CPC National Congress urges us to strengthen the building of the PLA and build our's into a strong, modern and regular revolutionary army so as to enhance our army's self-defence capacity under conditions of modern warfare. We must, under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th party congress, enhance our spirit, be firm and indomitable, work hard and remain unyielding, strive to make new contributions to building a socialist spiritual civilization, a regularized army, a modernized cadre contingent and to building the party so as to improve training for war preparedness, logistics work and militia work.

Participants in the congress freely spoke their minds and put forward many good suggestions on building the army and creating a new situation in this regard.

ZHU MUZHI ADDRESSES MEETING ON CULTURE, ART

OW011313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- China published about 1.5 billion children's books, picture-story books and journals last year, Luo Ying, secretary general of the national council on cultural and art work for children, said today.

Speaking at a council meeting, which opened here today, she said the circulation of children's books and journals last year quadrupled the 1977 figure and more than 1,400 children's libraries and reading rooms have been set up at county level and above.

On cultural exchanges with foreign countries, Luo said that these activities have enhanced the friendship between Chinese children and children of other countries.

Addressing the meeting, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, stressed the importance of the work for children and pledged "great efforts" by the Ministry of Culture in this field.

The six-day conference will sum up the council's work and work out a new program.

SCIENCE, RESEARCH EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW011311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of science and research opened today at the Nationalities Palace of Culture.

The exhibition focuses on achievements in agriculture, industry, energy, natural resources, computer technology, lasers, semi-conductory, remote sensing technology, nuclear technology, new materials, scientific instruments, environmental protection, basic research and training.

A spokesman for the exhibition said its purpose is promotion of both scientific exchange and relations between the academy, technology, consumers and institutes of higher learning.

One of the exhibition's most prominent displays is a model of a computer, now in trial operation, capable of 10 million calculations per second.

Also on display is nickel-less stainless steel, zeolite cement, a continuous wave ring dyed laser, a fast laser punch, molecular beam extension equipment, ballistic cameras, a scanning electronic microscope and energy-saving technology and products including fast electroplating solution, high-voltage sodium bulbs, for infrared heat coating and laser heat treatment.

During the exhibition, the academy will discuss the transfer of technology of more than 1,000 research results with consumer organizations, and future cooperation. Eighteen lectures will be given on such subjects as prevention of metal corrosion, material science, application of computer, laser and remote sensing technology and polymer chemistry.

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HK020340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 7

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ANHUI HANDLES SERIOUS POLITICAL INCIDENT STERNLY

OW230826 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hefei, 22 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to a report by XINHUA correspondents Chen Baoshan and Tian Xuexiang, in early November the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular approving and circulating a report submitted by its discipline inspection commission on a serious political incident sternly handled by the Huainan municipal party committee. Personnel who had played a major role in the incident were severely dealt with.

In May of this year Yin Xueli, a convicted criminal sentenced to reform through labor, was allowed to go to Huainan Municipality under the "escort" of two cadres responsible for his internment and reeducation. The municipality was the place of his residence before his arrest. Upon arrival, he openly engaged in speculation in coal supply by using the tactic of "getting in through the back door." His under-the-table dealings were not only uninterrupted but supported by a number of leading cadres and Communist Party members.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the convicted criminal Yin Xueli was "chief for operations" under the Huainan municipal "rebellion general headquarters" and concurrently "commander of the Huainan peasants rebellion headquarters." He committed serious crimes by plotting and organizing an incident of armed struggle in which 13 persons lost their lives. He was arrested in 1978 according to law and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in 1980. The sentence passed on him was later reduced to 6 years' imprisonment. He was sent to the eighth production brigade under Anhui's Baihu farm to undergo reform through labor.

On 25 May of this year, Luo Rufa, head of the production brigade, instructed two cadres responsible for internment and reeducation to take Yin Xueli to Huainan in order to use this convicted criminal's long-established relations with the local organizations there to get coal for the brigade-run smeltery by dealing under the table. Upon their arrival in Huainan, the two "escorting" cadres immediately checked into a hotel, setting the convicted criminal Yin Xueli free to go home. On the same evening, Yin Xueli installed a 200-watt lightbulb at the entrance to his house and gave a banquet in his home, serving two tables of food and drinks to entertain 18 guests. In the following 20 days, he gave dinner parties at home on six occasions and was invited to 13 banquets hosted by others. Among the 34 guests and hosts were 18 Communist Party members. They included Zhang Xiaowu, director of the Huainan Municipal No 1 Light Industrial Bureau and deputy secretary of the bureau's party committee; Zhang Xinggui, secretary of the party committee of the municipal petrochemical machinery plant; Gao Wenpeng, deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative; and Wang Huayi, head of the Bagongshan public security subbureau's internment station. The two cadres responsible for internment and reeducation from the Baihu farm's eighth production brigade were invited to almost every banquet or dinner party. The local residents indignantly commented: Yin Xueli does not look like a criminal who has been sentenced to reform through labor. He looks like a high-ranking official who has returned with high honors and granted great powers.

How could a convicted criminal, sentenced to reform through labor, be so arrogant? How could some Communist Party members and leading cadres treat him so well? The answer is they were "friends of a faction" during the "Cultural Revolution" with serious factionalist ideas and that they were not thoroughly screened. Zhang Xiaowu, a cadre who joined party work in 1945, was a deputy commander directing struggles by force during the "Cultural Revolution."

Being a leading member directing armed struggles, his notoriety attracted Yin Xueli. Upon Yin's return to Huainan Municipality, Zhang Xiaowu wrote four letters maneuvering to open a "back door" for Yin's speculation in coal supply. During a drinking spree, he said to Yin Xueli: You have 4 months to go before you will be free and return. Unfortunately, others cannot be a substitute for you in serving prison terms. If it were possible, I would be more than willing to be your substitute in serving the remaining 4 months imprisonment.

While drinking to renew their friendship, Cui Xinyi, also a Communist Party member, expressed to Yin Xueli his grievances. Zhang Xinggui invited Yin to his home to celebrate the former's remarriage and his wife's giving birth to a child. The convicted criminal Yin Xueli was honored at a hotel "welcome-home" banquet hosted by Zhou Changqing, deputy secretary of the party committee of Dongshan Commune, who resorted to deceptive means to help Yin get motor vehicles for transporting coal.

The Huainan Municipal CPC Committee and the Anhui Provincial Public Security Bureau paid great attention to this incident. Yin Xueli was arrested by the Huainan Municipal Public Security Bureau during his third trip to the municipality and an investigation of personnel involved in the incident was conducted by the municipal CPC committee's discipline inspection commission. After instructing the Baihu farm party committee to investigate the incident and punish those of the farm who were responsible for the offenses, the Anhui Provincial Public Security Bureau issued a circular on the incident to public security cadres, police and units in charge of reform through labor throughout the province.

The Huainan Municipal CPC Committee decided to dismiss Zhang Xiaowu from the party, remove him from the post of deputy secretary of the municipal No 1 light industrial bureau's party committee and recommend his removal from the post of director of the bureau; to dismiss Zhang Xinggui from the post of secretary to the municipal petrochemical machinery plant's party committee; and to remove Gao Wenpeng from the post of deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the municipal supply and marketing cooperative. Others involved in the incident were sternly dealt with, criticized and educated respectively. The Huainan Municipal CPC Committee proposed to various departments of justice that the case of the convicted criminal Yin Xueli be reviewed once again and that he be given additional years of imprisonment. The party committee of the provincial public security department's labor-reform bureau decided to give a serious warning to Luo Rufa, head of the eighth production brigade under Baihu farm, to give him the administrative penalty for rendering a discredit to public service and to remove Liu Yulin from the post of deputy head of the farm's internment and reeducation division.

In their respective circular and report, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and its discipline inspection commission pointed out in explicit terms: the above was a serious political incident created by the "gang of four's" remnant elements. We must resolutely deal telling blows to these elements. The circular urged party organizations at all levels, Communist Party members and cadres to earnestly discuss this incident, strengthen the concept of adhering to the legal system and enhance principles of party spirit.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ON DEVELOPING MODEL WORKERS

OW011317 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The forum of representatives of model workers in Jiangsu Province opened in Nanjing this morning. Attending were nationally known model workers in the industrial, transport, finance, trade and capital construction fields and representatives of provincial and municipal model workers from 14 prefectures and municipalities as well as responsible persons of trade union organizations.

Among them were (Ji Jinbao), vice manager of the Wuxi pharmaceutical plant, who has carried out 19 technical renovations in the past 19 years and made remarkable contributions in socialist construction; (Wu Yucai), a worker of the Suzhou farm chemical machinery plant, who performed good deeds for the masses and was selected a pace setter in learning from Lei Feng; and (Wang Lanman), keeper of the Changzhou mass general store, who made outstanding achievements in developing spiritual civilization.

Also attending was Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, who spoke about launching a campaign to develop more advanced producers and advanced workers in the province in an extensive and deepgoing way.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Advanced personalities are fine representatives of advanced levels of productivity. They are glorious fighters who have advanced ahead of time. They have used their advanced deeds to influence, help and lead others around them to move ahead together promoting both production and work. They have also set good examples in attracting, inspiring and encouraging the masses to promote the new communist mood. Therefore, the leading role of these advanced personalities must be put into play at all times.

How can we promote the campaign to develop more advanced producers and advanced workers? Comrade Xu Jiatun outlined the following five points:

1. It is necessary not only to put the role of veteran model workers and veteran advanced personalities into play but also to discover and bring up new model workers and new advanced producers, especially those young model workers and young advanced personalities.

2. It is essential not only to bring up advanced individuals who work diligently in defiance of hardships but to also discover and select Zhu Geliang-type advanced personalities who study painstakingly and dare to attempt new things.

3. It is necessary not only to select model workers from among productive workers but also from among scientific, technical and management personnel. We should not exclude intellectuals of true ability and knowledge who have made outstanding achievements in scientific and technological work.

4. It is necessary, in launching this campaign, to emulate the advanced not only in state- and collective-run enterprises but also in commune- and brigade-run industries as well as advanced individual workers. All those who have made important contributions to social development should be commended and awarded, especially those key, specialized households that have emerged in the rural areas to help develop agricultural economy with high productivity. Naturally, these advanced personalities should be recognized and respected in society.

5. It is necessary to vigorously develop this campaign not only in the economic field but also in the science, education, culture, physical culture, public health, public security and judiciary fields and in other professions and trades so as to mobilize a mighty army of advanced workers to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization with concerted efforts.

Comrade Xu Jiatun hoped that the model workers and advanced producers attending the forum would maintain the distinctive character of an ordinary worker, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, play an exemplary and leading role in building a material and spiritual civilization and make new contributions toward realizing the lofty goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress and in advancing the socialist cause.

CHINA NORTH SEA FLEET CONDUCTS NAVAL PARADE

SK301051 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to our sources, the China North Sea Fleet recently conducted a naval parade to comprehensively review the achievements scored by naval forces in military and political training so as to create a new situation in building the navy. Yang Li, commander of the China North Sea Fleet, and other leading comrades reviewed the naval forces. This parade was conducted while the China North Sea Fleet was vigorously making the year-end inspection on military and political training. Over the past year, large numbers of commanders and fighters of the China North Sea Fleet have remarkably accomplished the tasks of tactical training, tactical patrol, escort and protecting fishing boats and fishermen. In the meantime, many units have advanced in training work. Participating in the parade were new-type guided missile destroyers that were designed and made by China and have outstandingly and repeatedly fulfilled the ocean-going tests; submarines that have submerged many times and have successfully completed the war preparedness tasks; and minesweepers that have navigated safely for 22 consecutive years and have been awarded the collective merit citation class II. The review has fully manifested the unity between navy officers and sailors, the spirit of solidarity and militancy and the sailors' solemn discipline and appearance.

SHANDONG READJUSTS MILITIA ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

SK020438 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The provincial people's armed forces departments and militia organizations at all levels have conscientiously eliminated the leftist influence, exerted efforts to study the new situation and solve new problems in militia work and scored pronounced achievements in building the militia. In line with the guidelines of the central directives, our province has successfully conducted a readjustment of militia organizations. Through readjustment, the militia ranks have become more capable. Militia work has been carried through organizationally and the militia cadre ranks have greatly improved. At present, the average age of militia company leaders has dropped 2.6 years as compared with the past and the proportion of party-members in the militia is 85 percent. The political work of the militia has greatly strengthened. About 38 percent of the militia companies in the province has established youth homes for militiamen and many militia companies have instituted the system of giving a political class every day. Militiamen throughout the province have launched activities on five stresses and four beauties and thousands and thousands of learn-from-Lei Feng groups have been formed to do lots of good deeds for the people in every corner of the urban and rural areas. Since last year, a number of heroes and model personages have emerged in our province, including (Xu Zhaozhong), a Lei Feng-type militia platoon leader; (Zhang Xixiang), a good militiaman who sacrificed his life to save another; (Sun Yuxian), a first-grade citation militiaman who saved persons at sea on four occasions; and (Zhang Zishan), a model militia instructor. Some 20,000 advanced units and individuals have attended the experience exchange meeting on building the spiritual civilization, sponsored by the Jinan PLA units. The quality of militia military training in the province has greatly improved and the conditions for taking care of weapons for the militia have much improved. This year, our province's militiamen have made relatively good achievements in the first phase of training and about 82.2 percent of the militiamen have taken part in training in 2 successive years. About 83 percent of communes have attained the new requirements for taking care of weapons for the province's militia.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY

OW300911 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Implement the 'Double Hundred' Policy"]

[Excerpts] In the course of studying the 12th CPC National Congress' documents, scientists and cultural workers have had warm discussions on the question of how to create a new situation.

In their study, some comrades raised this question: "The 'double hundred' policy was not mentioned in the 12th National CPC Congress or in the draft of the revised constitution. Has this policy changed?" In his speech at the recent national conference on the planning for philosophy and social sciences, Comrade Hu Qiaomu gave an explicit reply to this question. He said: "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is not written into the draft of the revised constitution because it is an artistic, not juristical, phrase. The "double hundred" policy was not mentioned in the report to the 12th party congress because the report had to be terse. Because of its limited space, the report did not dwell on policies that had been implemented all along the repeatedly affirmed. This does not, in the least, imply that our party has wavered on the "double hundred" policy.

The positive and negative experiences in the past two decades and more since the policy was set forth have shown that whenever the "double hundred" policy was properly implemented, our literature and art flourished and science advanced, and whenever the policy was interfered with and impaired, our literature, art and science suffered.

For a long period in the past, under the influence of the "left" ideas, many comrades indiscriminately regarded dissenting views in academic research and literary and art discussions as direct manifestations of a struggle between the "two classes, lines and world outlooks." They handled the question of academic contention in science and art as they did class struggle. Practice showed that this yielded poor results. Along the long river of understanding truth, man invariably comes across spindrifts of all kinds. Class struggle is by no means the only cause of dissension and disputes. Man's cognitive process is filled with all kinds of contradictory factors such as cognition and practice, subjectivism and objectivism, phenomenon and essence, onesidedness and all-sidedness, and relativity and absoluteness. This is why man will always have different views and disputes in understanding concrete things.

Even when disputes occur between Marxists and non-Marxists and even when the nature of the disputes truly reflect problems in world outlook, we should not treat every dissenting view as a matter of principle and wage a class struggle against it or try to solve it through political struggle. We should solve the problem through discussions and criticisms and reason things out. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has firmly demanded that science, literature and art be guided according to their laws of development and has achieved good results.

In order to correctly implement the "double hundred" policy, it is imperative to uphold the four basic principles which are the common political foundation for the unity of the whole party and the whole people and are the fundamental guarantee for the success of socialist modernization. The key lies in correctly carrying out criticism and self-criticism. Implementing the "double hundred" policy is, by no means, "opening up" without "contending." Criticism and self-criticism are indispensable. Creation is one form of contention and so is criticism. We should not be nervous and afraid to make contention when we are criticized.

We should modestly accept the criticism if it is right to the point. If the criticism is off the mark, we can counter it with criticism. Erroneous things will be eliminated only through criticism and correct things will be developed only through struggles.

In our approach toward criticism, we should be aware of two tendencies: On the one hand there are people who tend to infinitely exaggerate other's mistakes, pin labels and wield clubs when they find people in the wrong. This kind of "criticism" is undesirable because it will only hamper the implementation of the "double hundred" policy. On the other hand there are those who are unwilling or afraid to make criticism, who are too careful not to hurt other's feelings and who ignore principles; or those who refuse to accept correct and well-meaning criticism by arguing that the criticism is a "club." The attitude of the latter is also incorrect. If erroneous things cannot be criticized, then the line of demarcation between truth and falsehood, proletariat and bourgeoisie, and socialism and capitalism will be blurred. "Do not make flagrant interference" does not mean that there is no need to uphold truth and rectify mistakes, that there is no need for correct and positive criticism and that we can let things go unchecked. Correct criticism is not "flagrant interference" but an important method for the party to exercise leadership over literature and art.

On our road of advance toward the grand goal laid down by the 12th party congress, we are bound to encounter many new situations and problems that need to be explored, studied, experienced and solved. Therefore, we should continue to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend." We will certainly make greater contributions as long as we uphold the four basic principles, uphold the correct line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, oppose the "left" deviation that attempts to revert to the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the preceding period, and oppose the right deviation of bourgeois liberalization that doubts and negates the four basic principles.

SHANGHAI GARRISON STUDIES CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW010153 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] At the meeting of leading cadres in charge of political work, which ended today, the party committee of the Shanghai Garrison District made arrangements for deepening the study of the 12th party congress documents, stressing the need to eliminate the influence of the "left" and other erroneous ideas and to strive to create a new situation in the work of army units.

The garrison district party committee has inspected and analyzed the results of study in the previous stage. In his speech, Political Commissar Zheng Chen urged all subordinate units to prevent laxity and to deepen their study. He pointed out that, after the meeting, it is necessary to systematically solve the common problems encountered in the study and see to it that cadres at and above regimental level earnestly apply themselves to study. Leading cadres should take the lead in integrating study with the actual situation, earnestly review the process of straightening out the ideological line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, sum up past experiences and lessons and continue to eliminate the influence of erroneous ideas, particularly the "left" ideas. At the same time they should also experiment with the study of the new party constitution in selected units. He also urged all units to take practical and effective steps to create a new situation in the work of army units.

PRC CLAIMS UK TURNS DOWN SELF-RULE FOR HONG KONG

HK020114 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 2 Dec 82 p 1

[By Christine Cheung]

[Text] The British Government has turned down a Chinese proposal for self-rule in Hong Kong after China regains sovereignty, local industrialists said, quoting Chinese Politburo member Liao Chengzhi.

Tam Po-nan, a member of the 30-member delegation of the Hong Kong Factory Owners Association, said they were not told when this proposal was made. He said members were told explicitly that Hong Kong would be administered by local people after July 1997.

Mr Tam, speaking at a press conference yesterday, quoted Mr Liao as saying that Hong Kong would be allowed to retain its capitalist system "for a few centuries."

"Hong Kong and Macao as well as Taiwan would be special administrative zones and this proposal would be included in the draft constitution to be submitted to the National People's Congress at present in session in Beijing," Mr Tam said.

Reading from his notes at the press conference yesterday, Mr Tam said: "China had long decided to have Hong Kong people administer this as a special economic zone...but talks with the British on this point is deadlocked."

Reporting on British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Beijing, Mr Tam said they had been told there had been no concrete agreement reached during those sessions. He quoted Chinese officials as saying that Mrs Thatcher failed to specify "the obligations of the British Government on Hong Kong."

The vice-chairman of the delegation, Mr Lau Chi-hung, also quoted Liao Chengzhi's remarks. He claimed that Mr Liao had said China would "learn from the experience of Hong Kong though it will not follow its pattern of development."

Mr Lau added that Mr Liao remarked that to have Hong Kong absorbed into the Chinese system "will take at least one or two centuries."

The factory owners repeated China's oft-expressed intention to "maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and ways of life."

They said that Mr Liao expressed the hope that "during the next 15 years, the Chinese Government will hope to cooperate with the British authorities in maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity."

Huang Jian, chairman of the Hong Kong Factory Owners Association, at the press conference said that Mr Liao told them "only the governor and the flag would change after China regained sovereignty.

"Liao's message was that Hong Kong people will be free to travel overseas and there will be freedom of speech and publication as at present. While China will take over defence responsibilities and foreign policy matters, the local police will maintain law and order. China does not intend to send a single soldier or staff member here..."

Along other things, the delegations said Mr Liao Chengzhi told them:

-- Land: In China the land belongs to the government while the people may own the properties on them. In the case of Hong Kong, it will be up to the local people to decide.

-- Immigrants: Legal entries will be allowed at the most 10 per cent of the present number per year.

-- Finance: China will recover Hong Kong's reserves from Britain and apply them to local needs.

-- Law: The legal system in Hong Kong will be retained but there will be no appeal to the Privy Council.

-- Civil Service: This will remain as it is. Expatriates will be allowed to stay if they so wish.

-- Currency: The Hong Kong dollar will still be an international currency with the two banks continue to issue banknotes.

"Both the Chinese Government and Hong Kong will have the same aim of an improved livelihood for Hong Kong people; and China would tolerate differences if the common goal remains," Mr Huang said.

PENG CHONG INSPECTS SHENZHEN SPECIAL ZONE

HK020851 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Telephone dispatch on 1 December by Kuang Yu: "Peng Chong Inspects Shenzhen Special Zone"]

[Text] While making an inspection of the Shenzhen special zone today, Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, pointed out: The policy of the central authorities to develop special economic zones will remain unchanged and special zones must be continuously developed. He also affirmed the achievements made during the short period of 3 years since the trial implementation of the Shenzhen special zone and particularly the snowballing principle in business operations of the holiday resort in Shenzhen's Xili Reservoir, which is worth promoting and learning from.

The vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC arrived at the Shenzhen special zone for a visit today, accompanied by Qing Wenjun, vice-director of the Guangdong Provincial Management Committee for Economic Special Zones. They and their entourage were greeted by Zhou Ding, vice-mayor of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government, and Zhen Xipei, secretary general of the municipal people's government.

Vice Chairman Peng Chong arrived at the Shenzhen special zone this morning on train No 95. In the afternoon, he and his entourage visited the holiday resort of Xili Reservoir and some enterprises involving Chinese and foreign capital in the Shekou industrial zone. During the inspection, he made detailed inquiries of the enterprises in the special zone. Later that evening, he listened to the introduction made by Vice Mayor Zhou Ding and other people concerned on development in the Shenzhen special zone over the past 3 years. He also gave some instructions.

Peng Chong came to Shenzhen special zone for a visit after a short rest in Guangzhou following his tour of Thailand and Malaysia. Vice Chairman Peng will go to big and little Meisha to make an inspection on 2 December and then leave Shenzhen after the inspection.

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U.S., ISRAEL SIGN AGREEMENT ON WEAPONS STUDY

HK030922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "Devils' Feast"]

[Text] The United States and Israel have signed an agreement to study the Lebanon war and to compare the effect of the military installations and weaponry of the United States and the Soviet Union. Israel will "obtain the results of the United States' study and improvement of weaponry," and the United States will "share the experience gained by Israel in the Lebanon war."

The United States and Israel launch their study at a time when the gun smoke of the Lebanon war still hangs in the air and the bloodstains of the Beirut massacre have not yet dried. This shows that the Lebanon war was not only a step taken by Israel to expand its aggression but also another round in the United States' and the Soviet Union's struggle for world hegemony. They fought to control important strategic positions and strategic materials in the Middle East and treated it as a testing ground for their weapons. After carrying out tests at the cost of the flesh and blood of the people of the Middle East, Israel will of course make its weaponry more excellent and the United States will also greatly improve its military installations and weaponry. As a result, the people of the Middle East once again will be used for conducting tests. No one would deny that it is appropriate to call the Lebanon war but another "devils' feast."

U.S.-SOVIET ARMS REDUCTION TALKS ADJOURN

OW030353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Both the strategic arms reduction talks (START) and the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union have recessed here without any results announced by either side.

According to a press communique issued by the U.S. Mission in Geneva today, the START talks will resume on February 2 next year, while the medium-range nuclear weapons talks will open again on January 27.

The press communique says that the recess of the two parallel talks will enable the negotiating delegations of the two countries to "consult their national capitals".

Observers here noted that the marathon-type nuclear disarmament negotiations between the two superpowers have now come to a deadlock. No sign indicates that there will be any possible breakthrough or even major progress in the talks.

UN URGED TO INVESTIGATE CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

OW010923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, November 30 (XINHUA) -- U.N. member states have called on Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to investigate the illegal use of chemical weapons in warfare.

The call was made in a resolution adopted by the General Assembly's Political Committee last night by a vote of 70-18 with 31 abstentions.

The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to arrange for a group of qualified experts to collect on-site evidence of possible violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol Banning the Use of Chemical Weapons in War.

The U.S. State Department said yesterday that it has evidence that the Soviet Union has used deadly chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

Last week, the committee approved an appeal for a negotiated ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons "as a matter of high priority."

NATO GROUPS MEET, PLAN MILITARY STRATEGY

Nuclear Planning Debated

OW010953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The NATO Nuclear Planning Group ended its one-day winter ministerial meeting here today with a communique stressing the necessity of possessing a spectrum of forces in face of a significantly increased Soviet threat. During the conference, the ministers discussed a wide range of security matters including trends in the balance of nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, preparations for NATO's intermediate nuclear force (INF) missiles deployment and the status of the Soviet-American nuclear talks in Geneva.

Sources said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave a report on the strategic nuclear situation. The communique said that other participants expressed support for the recent U.S. decision on the MX missile basing and for the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva. They also welcomed the continuous and close consultations among allies on the progress of these negotiations.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns told a news conference at the end of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group meeting: "The U.S. Government is ready to discuss any proposal at Geneva. The zero option is an ideal solution but we never said it was the only solution."

Britain's Defense Secretary John Nott told reporters that the West would be ready to look at any alternative or lower proposal in a constructive spirit. Diplomats said although NATO has said from the start that the number of new missiles to be deployed in Western Europe would depend on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations, it was the first time today that NATO officials and ministers stressed alternatives to the zero option.

The Nuclear Planning Group final communique said: "The ministers again welcomed the fact that the United States remains prepared to give full consideration to any serious Soviet proposals which would enhance chances for effective and verifiable arms control agreements and would take into account legitimate Western security concerns."

But Caspar Weinberger reacted angrily to further questions on a shift of emphasis at Geneva, saying he did not want to undermine the U.S. negotiating position there. "What we will do in Geneva is not up to defense ministers sitting here," he added.

The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI suggested on Nov. 29 that Moscow might adopt a "launch on warning" military policy if new NATO missiles were deployed in Europe. But Weinberger rejected the Soviet charge that Western alliance missiles scheduled for deployment next year would increase the danger of accidental nuclear war.

John Nott described the Soviet assertion as "utterly unscrupulous propaganda."

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting pointed out that the Soviet Union has not yet made any move on the central issue in Geneva talks, but continues to improve the entire spectrum of its nuclear forces from strategic to short-range, particularly longer-range INF. It has now deployed 324 SS-20s with 972 warheads.

The American defense secretary told the press conference today that the first aim of the Soviet Union is to destroy NATO territories and the second, to prevent NATO from deploying new missiles. The British defense secretary strongly supported a credible second strike force for NATO.

Against this background, the meeting reiterated that in the absence of a concrete arms control agreement, the deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in NATO's Europe would begin according to schedule at the end of 1983. However, sources said, two of the basing countries -- the Netherlands and Belgium -- have not yet adopted their formal positions.

In view of recent reports in news media about General Rogers' proposal on the strengthening of NATO's conventional forces, the meeting also reaffirmed that NATO's strategy of deterrence remained unchanged. Problems in this context are going to be discussed in the defense ministers' conference beginning tomorrow.

Conventional Buildup Discussed

OW030153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 2 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Defence Planning Committee ended a routine two-day winter conference of its ministerial session here today reiterating the views of the NATO Bonn summit last June on the military balance, strategy and plan, and the outside area security.

In contrast with the Nuclear Planning Group meeting right ahead, this conference focused on the conventional build-up. A communique said that the ministers discussed the 1982 annual defence review and adopted the NATO force plan for 1983-1987, and agreed to provide resources to implement the necessary force improvements against the background of the continuing numerical superiority of Soviet conventional forces and the growing application of advanced technologies.

The conference re-emphasized the importance of continuing presence of the U.S. forces in Europe and reaffirmed the intent to give due attention to the "fair burden-sharing" among allies. Secretary-General J. Luns stressed at a press conference here that the Soviet Union showed no signs of change and continues to devote 14 to 15 percent of its national income to defence. But he noted that in this context NATO allies also have made significant progress, with the United States achievement of 6.5 percent increase of its annual defence budget. The figures are 6 percent for the United Kingdom and 4 percent for Turkey and Norway.

The other nations are difficult in the economic field that they cannot reach the 3 percent target, he added. [sentence as received]

The ministers stressed their common interest in the stability of the countries outside the NATO area and the respect for a genuine non-alignment.

Concerning the military strategy, the conference received a U.S. paper on taking advantage of the emerging technologies to improve conventional capabilities. Reaffirming their adherence to the "flexible response" strategy, the ministers endorsed the effort for seeking ways to exploit new technologies. Reports said that the European nations urged continued common efforts to restrict the transfer of militarily relevant technology to the Warsaw Pact.

During the conference, Turkey and Greece restated each other's stand on their bilateral disputes, creating an unpleasant atmosphere for the alliance, and as in last year Greece reserved her position on several sentences in the communique on problems such as nuclear weapons.

Military Strategy Agreed

OW011936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 1 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Military Committee unanimously agreed that the strategy of "forward defence and flexible response" was entirely appropriate both to present circumstances and to the foreseeable future, said Admiral R.H. Falls, chairman of the committee at a press conference here this afternoon.

But, of course, the admiral continued in briefing reporters on the Military Committee meeting held last Monday, the implementation of that strategy -- the tactics -- would be modified from time to time due to the accelerated pace of technological change. He stated that the development of tactical concepts and long term planning guidelines for each of their commands is the responsibility of the major NATO commanders, and the Military Committee is responsible for the overall implementation of alliance strategy. Referring to the new doctrine made public by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, in some widely reported speeches, Admiral Falls noted that the Military Committee is in complete accord with him. And "indeed, there would be something seriously wrong with Western military thinking if we were to refuse to adapt our tactics in the light of scientific progress."

Answering questions, Admiral Falls stressed that the new doctrine should not in any way lead to the conclusion that NATO would have a "no early first strike with nuclear forces", though it is expected to have impact on the time and place of using them. Study is underway in NATO's high level group of reducing the battle field nuclear weapons after reassessment of the total requirements of NATO. He also expressed optimism over the prospect of more money to be spent on defence by NATO member countries whom he expected to have an upturn in economy next year.

Admiral Falls did not give his usual report on the military threat of the Warsaw Pact at the meeting of the Defence Planning Committee (DPC) which began here this morning. Instead, it has now become traditional for the three major NATO commanders to brief the ministers on the state of their commands at the annual DPC conference.

U.S. SUPPORTS JAPAN'S CLAIM TO NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW251655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Tokoyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Washington today reaffirmed support for Japan's reclamation of its northern islands from Soviet occupation, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported.

During a meeting in Washington with Naohiro Dogakinai, head of the "Hokkaido Representatives to Promote the Return of Northern Islands." U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge said Washington firmly supports Japan's demand for the return of the four northern islands.

Soviet occupation of the islands is unreasonable and the United States was watching Soviet buildup of military bases there, Holdridge said.

Holdridge believed the northern islands issue will be an outstanding problem demanding the attention of the new Japanese prime minister, and said Washington will try to help solve the problem.

Dogakinai, who is governor of Japan's northern prefecture of Hokkaido, held talks with officials of the U.S. National Security Council this afternoon, seeking U.S. cooperation on the issue.

The Japanese delegation went to the United States Nov. 21 and will visit the United Nations to request help with this problem.

U.S. READJUSTS ENERGY CONSUMPTION STRUCTURE

OW021315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Daily oil consumption in the United States will fall by 17.6 percent this year, from 18.8 million barrels in 1978 to 15.5 million barrels, the U.S. Energy Information Administration anticipated.

According to U.S. press reports, the United States' energy consumption, following a 7.6 percent drop in the past three years, declined by one percent in the first five months of 1982 as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Accordingly, the United States has steadily reduced its energy imports, particularly oil products. Last year, the country's oil imports stood at a daily average of 5.4 million barrels, 37.2 percent lower than the daily 8.6 million barrels in 1977. For the first seven months of 1982, 45 percent of all U.S. oil imports were from OPEC countries as compared with 69 percent in 1978.

The drop in energy consumption, especially in oil consumption and imports, is certainly connected with the prolonged economic recession in the country. A large number of enterprises are now operating under capacity. For instance, the utilization of capacity of the steel and iron and of the automobile industries, whose energy consumption are relatively high, is only 40 and 50 percent respectively.

However, the readjustment of energy consumption structure and the policy on increasing coal production and consumption also played an important part in reducing oil consumption and imports. The five bills on energy including "The Law on Use of Fuel", passed on October 15, 1978 made it clear that oil and natural gas must not be used in principle in newly-built electric generating equipment and most of industrial burners, which must use coal as fuel.

The statistics of the U.S. Coal Association show that the United States' coal output increased to 805 million tons last year, 823.1 percent higher than that of 1978, and coal consumption jumped from 625.2 million tons to 738 million tons.

In addition, the United States has achieved good results in its energy saving activities. Some U.S. newspapers disclosed that millions of individuals have turned to smaller cars. A large number of inhabitants insulated their homes, turned down their thermostats in winter, settled for less air-conditioning in summer, and concerved their use of electricity. In 1980, residential oil use was 31 percent below its 1970 peak.

Virtually every industry has found ways of using less energy: more energy efficient equipment is being purchased, energy-saving methods of production have been developed, and excess heat has been recovered and reused. U.S. oil consumption in 1980 was 10 percent below the 1978 level while the GNP increased by three percent. Technology assessment researchers warned recently that "substantial contributions to oil import reductions from production of synthetic fuels appear to be less certain than substantial contributions from the (oil conservation) options."

Energy consumption in the United States is known to be the highest in the world and there is much waste in energy as well. Since oil still accounts for 40 percent of the country's energy consumption, it is not easy for the country to reduce its energy consumption by a big margin and to change the existing energy structure whoch is mainly made up of oil.

In a report entitled "Energy Projections to the Year 2000" published in July, 1982, the U.S. Department of Energy predicted that oil imports in 1985 will be about (figure indistinct] million barrels per day and in the year 2000, 4.6 million barrels per day.

U.S. MILITARY MEDICAL DELEGATION FETED 30 NOV

OW301528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held a banquet here this evening in honor of a U.S. military medical delegation led by John Beary, assistant secretary of defence (health affairs) of the United States.

Hong Xuezhi said in his toast that the contacts between the military medical personnel of China and the United States will help enhancing friendship between the people of the two countries.

The delegation arrived here November 29 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

U.S. REJECTS ADDED RESTRAINTS ON PRC MUSHROOMS

OW010858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan has decided not to impose additional restraints on imports of canned mushrooms from China, trade representative Bill Brock announced here today.

Brock said Reagan has accepted the view of the two U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) members that imports of China's canned mushrooms are not disrupting the U.S. market.

The American Mushroom Institute filed a petition with the USITC on June 30 saying that mushroom imports from China have disrupted the U.S. domestic market and restrictions should be imposed.

After two public hearings in August and September, the USITC was evenly split on the question of market disruption.

Two members of the commission held that canned mushroom imports from China have not disrupted in any was the American market and there is not need for restrictions.

The other two members urged the administration to impose a maximum quota of 21 million pounds annually on mushrooms imported from China for three years. However, the USITC presented on September 22 the two different recommendations to the President for his final decision.

In his announcement today, Brock said that since the administration's relief program for mushroom has been in effect in November 1980, imports of canned mushrooms from China have risen substantially. However, he noted that this increase has been offset by falling imports from other countries, resulting in an overall decline in mushroom imports.

The U.S. trade representative added that the president had directed him specifically to monitor imports from China for the purpose of considering whether future action may be appropriate.

While the American Mushroom Institute's petition was being investigated, a Michigan based mushroom corporation filed on October 13 an "anti-dumping" petition with the USITC against canned mushrooms from China. On October 19, the USITC voted for the petition. The case now is being handled by the Department of Commerce.

SOVIET VIEWS ON NATO DEPLOYMENT OF PERSHING II

HK030929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zheng Yuan [6774 0955]: "Special Function"]

[Text] The Soviet news agency is another Soviet semi-official propaganda organ. Therefore, it can exercise a kind of special function. This news agency recently published an editorial, saying that if NATO persists in deploying the U.S.-made Pershing II guided missiles and others which can be launched at the Soviet border in a short time, the Soviet Union would "carry out a retaliatory nuclear attack to punish it." The editorial added that such "retaliatory attack" would destroy not only the launching sites of the U.S. guided missiles, but also "populous areas in Western Europe" where "a number of arsenals are located."

If the views of the Soviet news agency are tenable, might Western Europe not also announce that it will carry out a "retaliatory attack to punish" the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty on the pretext that the Soviet SS-20 missiles might be launched at the border of the Western European nations in a short time? The nuclear deterrent competition between the Soviet Union and the United States is a kind of contested game. Both sides pretend to be fierce and arrogant, but neither of them dares to perish together with the other side. The more the Soviet news agency talks about nuclear retaliation, the more impractical its attitude is. Due to the fact that the Soviet news agency irresponsibly unleashed nuclear threats, some responsible Soviet politicians asserted that they bear no responsibility for its views. What special functions the Soviet news agency is exercising!

PRC, USSR SCHOLARS ATTEND MEETING IN PAKISTAN

OW010927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The first international conference on the strategy for peace and security in South Asia today called on the South Asian countries to promote their cooperation.

The three-day conference was sponsored by Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies and Quaid-E-Azam University's regional studies centre.

A statement issued here this evening by the conference said "The peace and security of South Asia is the responsibility of the states of the region itself and its maintenance and promotion require faithful observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

"Through better mutual understanding, the states of the region could also strengthen an environment free of outside intervention or interference in the internal affairs of any of the countries of the region. The policy of non-alignment provides a framework conducive to the avoidance of outside involvement in the peace and security of the region," the statement added.

It stressed the importance of further cooperation among the South Asian countries in the fields of science, technology, education, commerce, tourism and culture.

The statement also welcomed frequent contacts between Pakistan and India.

Among the participants in the conference were also scholars from China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

JAPAN'S CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

OW020217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Japan's Political Situation Following Nakasone's Election as Prime Minister -- by Xu Wixin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- The turbulent political situation in Japan caused by the internal struggle within the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] has finally calmed down for the time being, following the election of Yasuhiro Nakasone as president of the LDP and prime minister of Japan. When the results of the LDP presidential primary election were announced on 24 November Nakasone, one of the four candidates, took the lead by winning an overwhelming majority of nearly 560,000 votes (accounting for 58 percent of the total vote). Although Toshio Komoto and Shintaro Abe were qualified for run-off, they decided not to run because Nakasone had obtained a large majority in the primary. Thus, at an extraordinary session of the LDP held on 25 November, Nakasone was elected its 11th president. He was elected the 71st prime minister of Japan at an extraordinary session of the Diet on 26 November.

Commenting on the reasons for Nakasone's victory, public opinion in Japan noted that the most important reason is that Nakasone had the backing of the powerful Tanaka and Suzuki factions during his presidential campaign. To assure Nakasone's victory, these two factions did not nominate their own presidential candidates in order to help Nakasone win more votes. Since there were no serious differences in the political views of the four candidates, the key to winning more votes lay in securing the support of the various factions. The Tanaka, Suzuki and Nakasone factions organized a powerful campaign in various areas, took control of the votes commanded by the Diet members of their factions and won over uncommitted voters -- as well as some supporters of their opponents -- through the use of carefully planned ballot-winning tactics such as telephoning voters, writing to them and visiting them at their homes.

Since 1947, Nakasone has been elected member of the House of Representatives 14 times and has held the post of secretary general and executive council chairman of the LDP. His prestige far exceeds that of his three opponents. A Japanese newspaper commented: "Unlike the last election, Nakasone did not reveal his hawkish stance on such policy matters as constitutional amendments and defense buildup, thus weakening the resentment of the party rank and file. This also constitutes one of the reasons for his victory."

In addition, because local elections are to be held nationwide next spring, influential LDP members --largely local LDP Diet members -- supported Nakasone at the polls after finding him in a comfortable lead during the month-long primary in order to draw support from the three mainstream factions. A number of LDP members voted for Nakasone in order to save the party from a split over the conflict between the mainstream and nonmainstream factions.

The Japanese press held that the pillars of support for the Nakasone cabinet are the Tanaka and Suzuki factions. Hence, the composition and policy of his cabinet will be strongly pro-Tanaka in nature. However, after becoming LDP president, Nakasone said he would select competent personnel for his cabinet by putting factional interests aside.

After assuming power Nakasone indicated that, internally, he would continue Suzuki's policy on carrying out administrative and financial reforms, seeking stable economic growth and tackling problems brought about by the economic recession.

In foreign affairs, he indicated that he would "strengthen the relations of mutual trust between Japan and the United States" and attach importance to relations with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. During his tenure as cabinet member of past administrations, Nakasone attached importance to the fundamental policy of strengthening Sino-Japanese relations and cooperation and supported the government in strengthening this policy. He said: "Japan and China should strengthen good-neighborly relations and economic cooperation. This will benefit the world."

DEMANDS FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA CITED

OW271544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Many countries have demanded that Washington withdraw its troops from South Korea, Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported.

These demands were made on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the resolution adopted at the United Nations General Assembly which asked all foreign troops pull out from South Korea. But the United States has turned a deaf ear to the resolution.

A statement by the "International Liaison Committee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification" said Korean reunification cannot be achieved with 40,000 foreign troops stationed in South Korea. A U.S. pullout from the Korean Peninsula is a prerequisite for the Korean reunification which is an affair of the Koreans, which should be interfered by nobody, said a statement from the committee's Peru branch. The U.S. presence in South Korea is an interference in Korean internal affairs and a violation of both the Korean armistice agreement and the U.N. Charter, said the Committee's Ghana branch. The Committee's Zimbabwe branch demanded that Washington accept Pyongyang's proposal on turning the Korean armistice into a peace agreement.

In a letter to U.N. secretary general Perez de Cuellar, Iranian parliamentarian Zalheulli said a U.S. pullout from South Korea will help ease world tension. In a message to Perez De Cuellar, the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association said it would try to get the U.N. resolution carried out.

PRC, DPRK BANKS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS

OW281124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China and the Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed here this afternoon three agreements on the trade and non-trade payment and settlement and the exchange of the currencies of the two countries.

The documents were signed by President of the Bank of China Jin Deqin and President of the Foreign Trade Bank of Korea Pang Ki-Yong.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD ENDS VISIT; LEAVES FOR HOME

Leaves Guangxi for Guangzhou

HK030226 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Having concluded their visit to Guilin, General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, and his party left the city for Guangzhou by special plane at 0930 this morning. Zhou Guangchun, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Liang Shan, mayor of Guilin; (Jiang Jinghe), director of the foreign affairs office of the regional people's government and other leading comrades went to the airport to see them off.

As the Bangladesh guests were boarding the plane, Vice Chairman Zhou Guangchun and others hastened forward to shake hands with them, cordially saying good-bye and wishing them a pleasant journey.

The Bangladesh guests arrived in Guilin at 1130 yesterday morning, in the company of Fu Hao, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and other officials. They toured the Li Jiang and the Ludi Grotto. In the evening, Ershad and his party were feted by the Guangxi Regional and the Guilan Municipal People's Governments.

Visits Guangzhou

HK030942 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, and his entourage arrived in Guangzhou from Guilin by special plane this morning for a visit, accompanied by Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Li Jianan, vice governor of Guangdong Province; (Yang Yi), vice mayor of Guangzhou Municipality; and responsible persons of the quarters concerned went to the airport to warmly greet the guests. Young Pioneers offered flowers to President Ershad.

At noon, the provincial people's government gave a banquet at the oriental guest house to welcome the visit of the guests from Bangladesh to Guangzhou. At the banquet, which was charged with a warm atmosphere, Vice Governor Li Jianan and President Ershad toasted the continuous development of the friendly cooperative relations between China and Bangladesh and the friendship between the people of the two countries. Adviser Fu Hao, Vice Mayor (Yang Yi) and others were present at the banquet.

This afternoon, accompanied by Vice Governor Li Jianan and others, President Ershad and other guests from Bangladesh went to visit the Lianhe Commune in the suburbs of Guangzhou.

Leaves for Home

OW021331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 2 Dec 82

[TExt] Guangzhou, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, wound up his China visit and left here for home this evening. Seeing him off at the airport were Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province. Prior to his departure, Ershad said his visit was a success, and he felt very satisfied. He said he believes the frienship between the Bangladesh and Chinese peoples will develop. Ershad and his party arrived here from Guilin this morning, and were given a luncheon by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government. This afternoon, the guests visited a people's commune and inspected an irrigation works.

GREETINGS MESSAGES SENT TO ALBANIAN OFFICIALS

Ye Jianying to Alia

AU021206 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Ye Yianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I beg you to accept my sincere greetings. I wish you success in carrying out this high function.

Zhao Ziyang to Carcani

AU021230 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani on occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

I express my cordial greetings on the occasion of your reappointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. I wish you success in your work.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW030358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, today received Chinese Ambassador An Zhiyuan who will be leaving for home at the end of his term of office.

During their conversation which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed the common desire to further develop their bilateral relations.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov also received An Zhiyuan and gave a dinner in his honor the same day.

GDR'S AXEN ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW260800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), today expressed his country's wish to normalize relations with China.

In his report to the fifth plenum of the 10th party congress, Axen pointed out that further normalization of the relations with China would be in the interest of safeguarding world peace. He said: "Our party earnestly hope that the Sino-Soviet talks would have positive results. The German Democratic Republic is taking constructive steps to seek normalization of relations with China on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutual non-interference."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF OMANI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW242119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this afternoon with Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for defense and security of the Sultanate of Oman.

Zhao Ziyang said Sino-Omani diplomatic relations, since their establishment, have developed very well. "We express satisfaction with this," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said he hoped to see further development of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese premier said that under the leadership of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id and the Omani Government, the Omani people have achieved great success in defending their national independence and developing their national economy. "The Chinese people rejoice at your success," he said.

He said the talks between the deputy prime minister and the Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi showed the two sides shared identical or similar views on many international issues.

He said Sultan Qabus and the Omani Government follow a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned policy. They oppose hegemonism and have developed wise policies to enhance the unity and strength of the Gulf countries and the unity among Arab countries, he said.

"We always regard unity among the Arab countries as the crux of solving the Middle East question," Zhao Ziyang said.

Fahar said "During our visit, we saw China's achievements. We wish China prosperity.

"The contacts between Oman and China have a long history. Oman-China relations have developed in recent years. We are glad to have China as our faithful friend," he said.

Present were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense.

Also present were Mohammed Sa'id Zahran al Ruqaishi, private assistant to Fahar, and 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari, Omani ambassador to China.

Yang Dezhi at Reception

OW242150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Omani Ambassador to China 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari gave a banquet in his embassy this evening for visiting Deputy Prime Minister Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id.

Among the Chinese guests present were Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of P.L.A. This morning, the deputy prime minister and his party visited the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.

Leaves for Home

OW250455 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Defense and Security Fahar ibn Taymur and his party left here by air this morning at the end of their successful visit to China. They were seen off at the guesthouse by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief.

In a cordial conversation, the hosts and guests agreed that there will be more exchanges between the peoples and armed forces of China and Oman who are bound by very friendly ties.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 7-9 DEC

OW021129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of China between December 7 and December 9 at the invitation of the standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government.

To Lead Arab League Group

OW021648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will pay a visit to China beginning December 5.

Members of the delegation include 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice-premier and minister of foreign affirs; Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia; M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Marwan Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister for foreign affairs; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

MORE COUNTRIES AT UN CRITICIZE ISRAELI POLICY

OW021043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 1 (XINHUA) -- More countries today condemned Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and demanded its unconditional recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as the General Assembly continued its debate on the Palestine problem.

Clovis Maqsud, permament observer of the Arab League to the United Nations, declared that the issue between the Arabs and Israel "is not whether we acquiesce in a state of Israel but whether Israel acquiesces in the right of the Palestinians to build an independent state in their homeland."

Referring to U.S. President Reagan's September 1 plan, Maqsud said: "The Arab states and the Arab people, including the PLO, neither reject outright the entirety of the Reagan initiative or plan, nor do they accept the Reagan plan in its entirety."

Syrian representative Diya' Allah al-Fattah said it was time to force Israel to give the rights which had been continuously denied to the Palestinians. He also accused the United States of its support for Israel, saying that the U.S. assistance to Israel was 675 dollars per capita per annum.

Saudi representative Ja'far al-Ghani said Israel's purpose was to turn all of Palestine into a Jewish state where there would be no resident Arabs. Israel resorted to the argument of security to justify its colonization program and turned down initiatives for peaceful settlement, the most recent being the declaration of the Fes summit by Arab leaders.

The only way out of the impasse, he went on, was to remind Israel and its friends that defying international law was a perilous course and would only increase Arab resistance.

Muhammad Abu al-Hasan of Kuwait noted that the Israeli leaders did not want any solution which would deal with the core of the Middle East crisis, namely the Palestine question, but rather wished to leave for itself freedom of action in the region after establishing its military domination.

Abdul al-Hadawi of Iraq charged Israel with occupying Arab lands, turning Jerusalem into its own capital, trying to stop refugees from returning to Palestine, and perpetrating massacres.

He said the Palestinians' resistance had been reinforced through recent struggles and they would never give up their struggle.

Danish representative Wilhelm Ulrichsen, speaking on behalf of the 10 member states of the European Community, said events of the past year had once again demonstrated the need for a negotiated, comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They confirmed that there could be no real peace or stability in the Middle East unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people were recognized, he said.

The 10 European Community countries, he noted, had recently said a settlement should be based on the principles of security for all states in the region, including Israel's right to exist, justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that implied, and mutual recognition by all the parties involved.

Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia said the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and establishment of their own state were at the core of the Middle East crisis. Stubborn attempts by Israel to solve the question of Palestine by war and terror were a constant threat to security in the Middle East and the world.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS BENIN VISIT 1 DEC

OW021734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Lome, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation concluded its visit to Benin and left for home yesterday evening.

During its visit, the delegation, headed by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, attended a ceremony for handing over to Benin a comprehensive stadium built with Chinese aid.

The Chinese delegation exchanged views yesterday with Justin Gnidnehou, Benin minister of yourh and sports, on sports cooperation between the two countries.

Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Tiamiou Adjibabe received the delegation yesterday.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS SOUTH AFRICA'S 'AGGRESSION'

HK280743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 6

["Short commentary": "What Are the South African Authorities Up To?"]

[Text] Under the pretext that Mozambique had supported a "terrorist" attack on Komatipoort on the South African border, the South African racist regime recently concentrated large numbers of troops for military exercises on the Mozambique border and also threatened to take "military action" against Mozambique, in order to "punish a neighboring country that supports terrorists." The affair is now developing further. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this new military provocation and armed threat of the South African racist regime, and resolutely support the anti-aggression struggle of the Mozambique and African peoples.

The move of the reactionary South African authorities in repeatedly carrying out armed aggression and making armed threats against neighboring countries and causing tension in southern Africa is obviously linked to the Namibia issue. Since Zimbabwe gained independence, the Namibian people's struggle for national independence has developed vigorously, and the international community's demands that the Namibian independence issue be solved as soon as possible have grown ever louder. As a result, the reactionary South African authorities are in an unprecedentedly difficult position. They have been forced to accept the new three-stage scheme put forward on the Namibian independence issue by five Western countries. Just as the forces concerned were about to sign the cease-fire agreement, the South African authorities have again deliberately raised obstacles, proposing that agreement can only be reached on the Namibian independence issue if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola. The Namibian independence talks have thus reached deadlock again.

The aim of the South African racist regime in creating pretexts now for threatening Mozambique is to force the African frontline states to make still more concessions at the negotiating table and to solve the Namibian issue in the way the South African authorities want, so that they can continue to practice colonialism in that country. This conspiracy of the South African authorities will certainly not succeed.

It should be noted that the South African authorities carried out this armed threat against Mozambique as soon as the U.S. vice president had visited Africa, and also that they used the same method that Israel had used in invading Lebanon. As everyone knows, the South African authorities have consistently enjoyed U.S. favor and support. People are right to point out that the United States will bear unshirkable responsibility should the South African authorities turn their threat to invade Mozambique into reality.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Presidium Meets 3 Dec

OW030736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress today decided to submit the draft revised constitution, which was further improved on the basis of panel discussions in the last few days, to the current session for approval.

The meeting held here this morning, which was the second of the Presidium, heard a report made by Hu Sheng, leader of the group working on the constitution.

Hu Sheng said that, starting from the afternoon of November 27, the deputies have discussed the draft revised constitution and the report delivered by Pend Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution. While expressing satisfaction with the draft in general, Hu Sheng said, the deputies also put forward proposals for further revision.

The working group made additional changes in the draft after a detailed study of the suggestions, he said. He then gave an account of the specific revisions.

Peng Zhen, one of the executive chairmen of the Presidium, spoke on the basic principles for the revision and ways of ensuring the enforcement of the constitution.

After discussion, the Presidium approved Hu Sheng's work report and decided to submit the further revised draft to the congress for approval.

Today's meeting also adopted draft resolutions on the functions and powers of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee and the anthem of the People's Republic of China, and decided to submit them to the congress for approval.

In accordance with a decision of the Presidium, the current congress will vote on the constitution by secret ballot. The Presidium meeting also approved a draft list of scrutineers and the chief scrutineer which will be submitted to the congress for approval.

Yang Shangkun, another executive chairman of the Presidium, presided over today's meeting.

Zhao, Others At Group Talks

OW021610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan has won warm acclaim from people's deputies for its "down-to-earth spirit" and "deep insight."

Analysing the report with statistics from their own areas, provincial leaders agreed that the planned targets are "both encouraging and practical," having made a due allowance for unforeseen circumstances.

Discussion of the report started this morning when the deputies to the National People's Congress met in some 100 groups. A number of provinces began discussing their own development programs in the light of the national plan.

Deputies from Daqing announced the oilfield had produced 47,498,000 tons of crude oil by the end of November, 277,000 tons more than in the same period last year. Its annual output is expected to reach a record 51.85 million tons by the end of the year and to stay around 50 million tons in the next three years.

Wang Luming, vice-governor of Heilongjiang Province, who attended the meeting, told the Daqing deputies that the whole province "will support you in your effort."

Zhong Min, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, described the Sixth Five-Year Plan as having embodied China's 30 years experience in economic construction. "It fits in with the realities of the country," he said.

Noting the plan's emphasis on good economic results, he said it's important to "update existing enterprises in order to improve economic results, and Shanghai as China's largest industrial city will do its share in fulfilling the national task."

Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Communist Party Shanxi Provincial Committe, outlined a program to turn the province into a leading coal center of China. Xu Bin, mayor of Qinhuangdao, presented a plan to build the city into one of the world's leading coal ports.

Premier Zhao Ziayng, a deputy of Sichuan, joined other deputies from the province this morning in discussing how to improve economic results. He was first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee from 1975 to early 1980.

Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Congress, said he believed that the Sixth Five-Year Plan "can be overfulfilled through our common efforts." Zhejiang saw an annual increase of 15.5 percent in the total output value of industry and agriculture in the four years 1978-1981.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, said he fully supports the decision to go on expanding economic, technological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"We are opposed to the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideas," he said, "but we are not xenophobes."

Ren Zhongyi on Trade Expansion

OW021616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A leader of Guangdong Province today pledged full support for continuing the policy of opening to the outside world as proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the current National People's Congress.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Guangdong Province, said at a panel discussion that facts in recent years have proved the policy to be correct.

Introduction of foreign funds and technology has helped the growth of industry and agriculture in Guangdong which has, in turn, increased its contributions to the state in terms of revenues, foreign exchange earnings and major factory and farm products, Ren said.

With their income and livelihood improved, the local people are very glad and eager to have such a good policy continued, he added.

Ren Zhongyi said the people in Guangdong favor in particular the special policies and flexible measures which Premier Zhao said in his report should be continued in Guangdong and Fujian, the two coastal provinces in southern China.

Ren also supported the ideas of increasing the use of foreign funds to an appropriate extent and giving the two largest coastal cities, Shanghai and Tianjin, greater power of decision in economic exchange.

Foreign trade and technical and cultural exchange are essential to social progress and this is true of any country, Ren said. A country which pursues a close-door policy would inevitably fall behind, he added.

Opposing decadent influence from other countries does not mean rejecting everything foreign, he said. "Advanced science and technology from capitalist countries and their progressive culture should be welcomed."

Ren Zhongyi recalled how China was favorably influenced by the outside world during the 1911 revolution and the "May fourth movement" of 1919 which paved the way for a thorough-going democratic revolution in China.

The Chinese Communist Party itself was founded thanks to the influences of Marxism and Leninism, and all these influences helped promote social progress in China, he said.

On the other hand, Ren said, China has influenced the rest of the world tremendously with its ancient civilization and particularly the four great inventions -- compass, gun powder, printing and paper making -- as well as Mao Zedong Thought. "Therefore, influence is reciprocal."

Huang Huoqing on Legal System

OW021359 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] During the group discussion at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 27 November, Huang Huoqing, NPC deputy and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, commented on the issue of democracy and the legal system. He said: The draft of the revised constitution contains more specific sitpulations on a citizen's rights and how such rights will be protected. The strengthening of the people's congress system and the expansion of the NPC Standing Committee's authority are organizational means to ensure the NPC's role as the highest power organ and to further ensure the people's role as the masters of their own country.

Huang Huoqing pointed out: While socialist democracy must be strengthened and the people's democratic rights and other rights must be fully ensured, the socialist legal system must also be safeguarded. These two are closely integrated. If there is no strict legal system and if a small number of people are allowed to do whatever they want and infringe upon other people's rights, the democratic rights of the broad masses of people cannot be safeguarded. For this reason, our country must continue to formulate and perfect its various laws and intensify the propagation of the legal system. The judicial organs must strictly abide by the law when doing their work, and they must strike harshly at those criminal elements who have jeopardized socialism so that socialist modernization can progress smoothly.

Huang Huoqing added: After the new constitution has been adopted and promulgated for implementation, we must organize all the cadres to study and implement it earnestly. We must also intensify the training of cadres so that their political consciousness and professional capability can be further enhanced. We must continue to improve our procuratorial work and work hard to create a new situation in procuratorial work.

CHEN YUN SUPPORTS CONSTITUTION, ZHAO REPORT

OW021321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (SINHUA) -- Chen Yun, one of the Chinese Communist Party's top leaders, said today he fully endorsed the draft revised constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

He said the task of quadrupling China's total annual output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century should be accomplished in two stages. The first decade should be devoted to the laying of a solid foundation so the economy can enter a period of vigorous growth in the second decade.

Chen Yun, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and also an N.P.C. deputy, is unable to attend the current session because of his advanced age. He welcomed the visitors from Shanghai to his home with warm handshakes.

Since the Sixth Five-Year Plan covers the first five years of the first decade, he said, the rate of economic growth scheduled under the plan cannot be too high.

Chen Yun said he approved Zhao Ziyang's proposal that emphasis should be laid on improving economic performance during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Provided the relationships in the economic field could be straightened out and the ground work for the major construction projects done well during the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plan periods, he said, the rate of growth in the second decade would be much faster and the goal of quadrupling total industrial of agricultural output could be fulfilled.

He said it was necessary for the state to earmark adequate funds for strengthening the weaker links such as the energy industry, transport services, science and education and to ensure the construction of key projects.

Chen Yun emphasized the importance of subordinating local interests to national interests in organizing economic construction.

He supported Zhao Ziyang's proposal that construction of large and medium-sized projects must be approved by the State Planning Commission and that additional, unscheduled large and medium-sized projects must first be reviewed for overall balance by the commission and then submitted to the State Council for approval.

Technical transformation of existing enterprises is a major task in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Chen Yun said. This should be a new road for developing China's industry.

In most cases, he said, the practice of raising the rate of depreciation to accelerate the updating of equipment, introduce advanced technology and carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises, yields better results than building new enterprises.

Shanghai, which has a lot of old enterprises, should pay particular attention to this, Chen Yun said.

He described the stiff competition with Shanghai products offered by consumer goods from other parts of the country as a welcome development. Shanghai should not use administrative measures to block their entry but should take up the challenge and compete with them by stepping up technical transformation to improve quality and cut production costs, he said.

Chen Yun stressed the need to invigorate the economy under the guidance of state planning.

He compared the relationship between enlivening the economy and economic planning to that between the bird and the cage. "You mustn't hold the bird in your hands too tightly, or it would be strangled. You have to turn it loose, but only within the confines of a cage; otherwise it would fly away," he said. "The size of the cage should be appropriate. It is not necessarily confined to a province or a region. It may go beyond the limit of a province or region, and may even reach out to other countries and continents."

Chen Yun added that the cage itself should be readjusted from time to time just as the five-year plan should be revised when necessary.

"In short," he said, "enlivening the economy and regulation through the market can only operate within the framework of state plans, and must not depart from the guidance of planning."

Chen Yun said that remarkable results have been achieved by following the policy of invigorating the economy since the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee in December 1978.

Shops are now stocked with goods, and the seller's market is changing into a buyer's market. "This is a very good situation we have not seen for a long time," he noted. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0852 GMT on 2 December adds that visitors from Shanghai were led by "Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress," and included "Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Shen Hong, adviser to the State Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council; Liu Jingji, chairman of the Shanghai committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association"; and others]

GUANGDONG, HUBEI, JIANGXI REPORT GOOD HARVESTS

OW021139 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Agricultural departments in Guangdong, Hubei and Jiangxi Provinces report good grain, including rice, and industrial crop harvests, with resultant rises in peasant incomes.

Guangdong -- one of China's major rice producers -- harvested 18.75 million tons of grain, mainly rice, 2.3 million tons more than 1981 and 750,000 tons above the peak year of 1980, according to the provincial agricultural department.

The province, also a major sugarcane producer, reaped 16.23 million tons of the crop, hitting an all-time high, and 645,500 tons of peanuts, also setting a record. The province, a major fruit-growing center, also recorded increases in fruit output.

Following the harvests, Guangdong peasants expect an average per-capita net income of 380 yuan this year, 16.9 percent higher than last year, the department said.

The department attributed the harvests to popularization of good rice varieties to reduce losses from cold and typhoons.

The province planted early-maturing hybrid rice varieties on 667,000 hectares, 70 percent of the total, resulting in an average increase of 0.75 to 1.5 tons per hectare more than conventional varieties.

One traditionally low-yield prefecture in southern Guangdong harvested 650,000 tons more rice this year, as a result of popularization of hybrid varieties.

Hubei Province -- another major grain producer -- harvested 1.94 million more tons of grain this year than last or an increase of 11.4 percent, the provincial agricultural department reported. Average per-hectare grain output was 375 kilograms more than last year.

The harvest is due largely to popularization of fine grain varieties, application of soil survey results, increased use of fertilizer and improved management. High-yield rice varieties were planted on 90 percent of the total rice acreage, cotton varieties on 91 percent, and oil-bearing crops on 81 percent, all the biggest percentages ever, the department said.

The provincial commercial department topped the state grain purchase quota by the end of November 20 -- three million tons -- 850,000 tons more than the same 1981 period.

Despite a serious flood, Jiangxi Province expects grain output to be 13.25 million tons this year, 300,000 tons above the record year of 1979, an increase of two percent. The figure also represents a four percent increase from last year, the department said.

Under the responsibility system, peasants have transformed low-yield fields into fertile farmland. As a result, 14,000 families in Nanchang County alone each sold five tons of grain to the state. Many people's communes and production brigades will supply five tons of grain per household to the state, while some peasant families will each sell 15 tons to 50 tons.

ZHAO ZIYANG PRAISES SUN YEFANG'S 'GOOD ARTICLE'

HK030410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Zhao Ziyang praises Sun Yefang for Writing a Very Good Article on Main Reliance on Technical Transformation -- The Noted Economist, Though Seriously Ill, Is Still Highly Concerned About Socialist Construction"]

[Text] In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that, though seriously ill, Comrade Sun Yefang, noted economist, was still highly concerned about socialist construction and wrote a very good article entitled " There Are Not Only Political but Also Economic Guarantees for Quadrupling Output Value in 20 Years," expounding the question that it is necessary to rely chiefly on technical transformation in order to quadruple output value.

Sun Yefang pointed out that the phenomena characterized by "big base, low speed" does not constitute a law of development for social production but is the result of overlooking technological transformation of existing enterprises; and that, so long as we no longer "freeze technology" and "reproduce outdated equipment" but carry out technological transformation on the hundreds of thousands of existing enterprises with emphasis and step by step, the development of production will certainly accelerate. He deemed it necessary to gradually raise the depreciation rate for fixed assets and shorten the depreciation time.

Zhao Ziyang said that the State Council considered these arguments correct. In the future, it is necessary to adopt a positive attitude and gradually raise the depreciation rate according to the state's financial capabilities.

The State Council has instructed the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance to study this problem together and put forth concrete plans for implementation so that enterprises can gradually command more financial resources to renovate equipment and engage in technological transformation.

ZHANG AIPING MEETS ZHEJIANG MILITARY COMRADES

OW030644 Hangzhou Zhehiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Zhang Aiping recently met with Kang Mingcai, commander of Zhejiang Provincial Military District; (Luo Tingtao), political commissar; other leading comrades and some retired veteran comrades in Hangzhou. Comrade Zhang Aiping said: The key to implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC congress and creating a new situation in the work of PLA units lies in strengthening the building of leading bodies.

Comrade Zhang Aiping pointed out: Only the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old can guarantee that our leading bodies at all levels are filled with a new and dynamic atmosphere at all times and that our revolutionary cause can be carried forward and developed. At present, in the course of the succession of the new to the old, we old comrades must do our work in the following three aspects:

1. It is necessary to pick the good. It is necessary to select for leading posts comrades who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life and can competently do their jobs. Each old comrade has the responsibility to recommend to leading bodies at all levels middle-aged and young cadres who meet the requirements.

2. It is necessary to yield one's position to a more talented person. When revolution calls for our advance, we must be able to press on in the teeth of difficulties; when revolution calls forus to yield our positions to others, we should resolutely retire at the height of our official careers.

3. It is necessary not to feel jealous of the good. Middle-aged and young comrades are knowledgeable and full of vigor. They are courageous and resourceful. We must foster them and help them work well.

PLA LOGISTICAL MEETING STRESSES BETTER WORK

OW020319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The all-army logistical work conference, which ended today, pointed out that only by earnestly studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, conducting in-depth investigation and study to get a clear picture of the situation at the grassroots level and creating a new situation for logistical work can a solid and reliable foundation be laid for future work.

The conference emphatically discussed how to create an all-round new situation for logistical work with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guide and in compliance with the directive of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. The participant comrades held that modern warfare and army building have put forth new demands on logistical work. What kind of logistical system should be built in order to cope with the needs of building the PLA into a regular, modern and powerful army is an important question that should be studied and solved conscientiously by comrades engaged in logistical work. The broad masses of logistical cadres should, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, first of all adapt their own thinking to the new situation before they can make progress in logistical work.

The General Logistics Department was commended by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee for organizing work teams to conduct investigation between February and October this year in frontier islands to get a clear picture of the situation and for solving problems in a realistic way.

Discussing other topics in the light of this event, participating comrades held that conducting in-depth investigation and study in the realities of life is an important matter relating not only to the method of leadership and the style of work but also bearing on whether or not the party's ideological line is consistently implemented. In order to create a new situation, we must enhance our spirit and conduct investigation deep in the realities of life. We must grasp this work in all fields and study the problems one by one and work out principles, policies and measures for solving problems with a definite object in view so as to lay a good foundation steadily creating a new situation.

The conference discussed and mapped out specific plans and measures for creating a new situation for logistical work.

Attending the conference were leading cadres from major units in the army responsible for logistical work and representatives of advanced units in logistical work in various army units.

Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Departments; and Wang Ping, political commissar; spoke separately at the closing session today.

DENG YINGCHAO, LIAO CHENGZHI AT ALLEY BANQUET

OW021856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Rewi Alley, an old friend of the Chinese people, was given the title of honorary citizen of Beijing at a banquet to celebrate his 85th birthday here this evening.

The title was conferred on him by the People's Government of Beijing Municipality at the banquet given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; and Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, talked with Alley and extended their congratulations.

Shaking hands with Alley, Deng Yingchao said: "We wish you a long life and an ever-deepening friendship with the Chinese people along with each passing day."

Wang Bingnan, president of the Friendship Association, speaking at the banquet said: "This is no ordinary birthday party, but an occasion to express our gratitude to Comrade Alley."

Wang said: "During his 85 years of life, Alley has spent 55 in China. In more than half of a centruy, he shared the common lot, weal and woe with the Chinese people. He consistently sympathizes with, supports and participates in the Chinese people's struggle. Despite his age, he still keeps up with his writing and concerns himself with various problems encountered in China's construction."

Wang Bingnan said in the past year Alley played host to more than 300 hundred visitors from abroad, briefing them on China's history and present condition. He also replied to more than 1,000 letters from Chinese people and people from other countries.

"With more than 50 years in China," President Wang said, "Comrade Alley has always kept close links with the common Chinese People. Though in Beijing, he has always been concerned with the development of rural and mountainous areas."

While celebrating the birthday of Alley, Wang said, "we should learn from his spirit of sparing no effort in the performance of his duty for a cause he believes in. [Word indistinct] should also emulate his spirit of being concerned about the weal and woe of the people, maintaining close ties with the masses and follow his example as a man of action."

Quoting Deng Xiaoping's comments on Alley's 80th birthday five years ago, Wang said: "It is not easy for Comrade Rewi Alley to have done so much for the Chinese people 50 years on end, whether in the years when we experienced untold difficulty, or when we were fighting for the victory of the revolution, or in the post-victory years. That is why he commands the due respect of the Chinese people."

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu of Beijing said in his toast that during his 50 plus years in China, Alley has lived and worked in Beijing for nearly 30 years. He said Alley's long sojourn in Beijing has resulted in "profound friendship" with the people of the capital. "he concerns himself very much with the construction and development of Beijing. His solicitude is indeed a great impetus to our work," the mayor said.

On behalf of the Beijing people's government, Jiao presented Alley with the certificate and badge of honorary citizen of Beijing.

Alley said in his speech that he felt greatly honored this evening and found it hard to put into words his gratitude. He said he feels proud to share some of the struggles of the Chinese people for about 56 years. "It has been their spirit of self-sacrifice, their ability to work together, whoch has inspired me to carry on through the years, and which has laid the foundations for the immense changes that are now taking place, bringing China once more to the forefront," he said.

He said he has been to many places in China in his years here and gained strength from "the sight of people doing things, and doing them better, making two blades grow where but one grew before, cooperating and ever adding meaning to their lives."

He thanked the leaders and people of Beijing for making him an honorary citizen. He said he felt it a great honor. "I hope that I can continue to be worthy of your trust and regard."

Present at the banquet were Alley's close friends, including Xia Yan, Hu Tunan, Zhang Wenjin, Ou Tangliang, He Biao, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Rose Smith and Feng Jixin (first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Gansu Province).

F.A. Small, New Zealand ambassador to China was also present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REALISTIC, PRACTICAL LEADERSHIP

HK030241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Zijian [0919 1311 0256]: "Go Deep Into Realities, and Deep Among the Masses"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward to the comrades throughout our party that we should "pluck up our spirit, blaze a path of progress and perseveringly carry on our ceaseless struggle on the basis of going deep among the masses and deep into realities." Going deep into realities and among the masses is a basic concept in upholding dialectic materialism and historical materialism.

It is also our party's basic method for exercising its leadership and its fine tradition. Now that we have entered a new historical period, we must create a new situation in our socialist modernization and buld a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. History has assigned us a very arduous task which demands that we conscientiously change our work style in exercising our leadership, improve our method of leadership, go deep into realities and among the masses, conduct investigation and study, sum up experiences and do our work soundly.

In understanding and changing the world, one can never divorce oneself from practice. Practice is the source of knowledge and the only criterion of truth. By practice we mean the social practice of the millions of the masses of people. This is why going deep into realities and among the masses is an important channel for communists to understand and change the world. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the process of making decisions, some of our central leading comrades have often gone to factories, villages and other basic-level units to investigate the situation, sum up fresh experiences, guide work and solve problems. This work style of going into realities and among the masses has set an example for us and greatly educated us. Under the influence of the central leading comrades, I have also made some efforts in this respect in the 2 years and more since I came to work in Anhui. Though what I have done is very limited, my experience has made a deep impression on me. In the process of practice, I have come to realize that it is very important for people assigned leading jobs in the new period of socialist modernization to fix in their minds the concept that the masses of people are the creators of history, adhere to the work method of mass line and formulate principles and policies which conform to reality.

Only by going deep into realities and among the masses can we genuinely manage to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in all our actions.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Seeking truth from facts is the foundation of the proletarian world outlook and the ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism. By relying on seeking truth from facts we have achieved all our revolutionary victories in the past. Equally, at the present, only by relying on seeking truth from facts can we achieve the four modernization." Seeking truth from facts is the essence of Marxism, but it is not easy to really practice this principle. In order to do this, we must go deep into realities and among the masses to discover and understand their immediate interests and demands. If we depart from this basic point, seeking truth from facts will be merely empty talk, and it will naturally be impossible for us to exercise correct leadership. Take for example, the managing of the mountainous areas in our province. In the spring of last year I went to make an investigation in the Dabie Mountain areas in the Liuan, Jinzhai and Huoshan Counties of western Anhui. At that time, the grain quotas for the masses in the mountainous areas had already been raised to the stipulated standard, but the malpractice of reclaiming land by destroying forests remained uncurbed. In some areas, the practice was "reclaiming hills up to the top, and high mountains to the middle of the slopes, so that every family living deep in the mountains lacked fuel." This had not only hampered the development of forestry and construction in the mountainous areas, but also water and soil conservation and the ecological balance. What is the cause of this problem? Why should this malpractice continue to prevail since the grain supplies had already been raised to the stipulated standard? After going deep among the masses to discuss the matter with them, we found that the problem was that people in mountainous areas had to climb mountains and do heavy labor, therefore, the stipulated quantity of grain was insufficient for their basic needs. Moreover, farm land was in very short supply deep in the mountains. That is how things really stood there.

After investigation and study, the provincial CPC committee consistenely proceeded from reality and solved the problem of insufficient grain supply standards by seeking truth from facts. As soon as the correct policy and measure was implemented, the malpractice of reclaiming land by destroying forests was eliminated and the development of forestry in the mountainous areas was promoted. This has proved that only by going deep among the masses to discover the real situation can we understand and solve problems.

Let me give another example. Over the past few years agricultural production in Anhui has developed quite speedily because the policy has been implemented fairly well and the production responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, and of fixing output quotas for individual households was implemented at a relatively early date. However, as far as agricultural production is concerned, due to the complicated natural conditions and vast regional differences in the province, such as between the plain to the north of the Huai He, and the hilly areas between the Chang Jiang and the Huai He, and the areas along the rivers, and the mountainous areas in western and southern Anhui, agricultural production is still restricted to a large extent by geographical locations and weather conditions. It is impossible to follow a uniform pattern in guiding agriculture. We can only adjust measures to local conditions. To this end we went to the four types of areas enumerated above and carried out relatively thorough investigations and study. We discussed with cadres and masses the principles for developing agriculture and forestry and determined the main areas in which we should concentrate our efforts. This enabled the various areas to develop speedily according to their special features. We especially conducted repeated investigations and studies in the area to the north of the Huai He frequently hit by natural disasters. This area suffered from extraordinary floods this year. There was a drop in production in the more that 10 million mu of crops along the Huai He hit by natural disasters. More than 4 million mu of crops which were soon to be harvested were flooded and completely lost. The broad masses of people in the flooded area suffered huge losses. Recently we went deep into the disaster area in an effort to solve the problems of the people in both production and livelihood and to discover a way to solve the problems once and for all. Through investigation and study we found out the crux of the problem. For many years we have made great efforts to regulate the upper and lower reaches of the Huai He and this has played a great role in agricultural development. However, the flow on the upper reaches of the river is rapid and it has many tributaries in the province, which have not been completely brought under control. When there is a heavy rainfall, the lower reaches often reach a high water level. If we block the water up at the lower reaches, this inevitably causes floods and waterlogging. The area to the north of the Huai He is an important grain-producing area in our province, accounting for 50 percent of all its cultivated land. In order to make it an area with high and stable yields, it is necessary to bring the Huai He permanently under control. At the same time, we should also transform the 17 million my of sandy soil. Great efforts should be made to solve these problems. Provided that the two problems are solved, grain production will double and redouble. The commodity percentage of grain and industrial crops will also be raised by a big margin. Therefore, it is very import for us to make a thorough investigation, proceed from actual conditions, formulate plans and measures for bringing the Huai He under control, step up capitia construction in agriculture and improve conditions in agricultural production. This also conforms to the interests and the demands of the broad masses of people.

Only by going deep into realities and among the masses is it possible to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

In order to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, we must avoid degenerating into subjectivism and acting recklessly without regard for the actual conditions. It is necessary to conscientiously guide the masses in correctly understanding the party's line, principles and policies through practice and conducting vigorous, creative activities. As far as our province is concerned, it is vast in territory and widely different in its conditions. The consciousness and demands of the people also vary. Moreover, objective conditions change constantly. Even though the instructions of the higher authorities are correct, we should also put forth feasible suggestions and methods in the light of specific conditions in our locality. In this way we can effectively mobilize the broad sections of cadres and masses to strive for this common objective. No unit or leading cadre should act as an "office for receiving and dispatching mail" or copy and transmit instructions word for word. In our practical work, we often discover the following cases: When the leading comrades of some units effectively transform the party's line, principles and policies into conscious action by the masses, the work in the units is vigorous and highly fruitful; but where this is not the case, there is no improvement in the work. For example, after the implementation in our province of the agricultural production responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and of fixing output quotas for individual households, a new issue in our rural work is how to stabilize and improve it. The principal leading members of the provincial CPC ommittee and party organizations at various levels promptly went deep into the rural areas. After summing up typical experiences, they extensively popularized the contract system in the rural areas and, on the basis of full discussions and giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, they signed contracts with the peasants. This method of doing things received the warm welcome of the broad masses of peasants. The contract system not only enables the state to guide production through planning, but also helps the grassroots units to exercise leadership and arouses the initiative of the peasants for production. By signing contracts we can rationally adjust the interests of various parties and ensure that the peasants have autonomy in their production work.

With respect to the policy of purchasing farm produce and sideline products, in order to strengthen planned guidance of the state on agricultural production, better meet the needs of state construction and the people's livelihood, and give consideration to the economic interests of the producers, we determined, on the basis of investigation and study, the basic purchasing figures of 28 major farm produce and sideline products. The amount in excess of the basic figures may either be purchased by the state at higher or at stipulated prices, or handled by the peasants themselves. In this way we integrated a sense of principle with flexibility in implementing policy, gave consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and vigorously implemented the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. The results are satisfactory.

In short, it is necessary for a leader to determine his working principle according to actual conditions, constantly analyze new situations, sum up new experiences, solve new problems and integrate the party's line, principles and polices with the specific conditions in a locality.

Only by going deep into the realities of life and among the masses is it possible to constantly improve the level and art of leadership.

The level and art of leadership should be gradually cultivated and improved through practice. It is absolutely impossible for a leading cadre to enhance his abilities by shutting himself in a house, divorcing himself from the masses and from reality without going into the realities of life and engaging in painstaking work.

Naturally, it is also impossible for him to lead the masses to create a new situation. This is a fundamental reason why we should oppose the way of thinking of the coward and the sluggard. At present, some comrades still lack an adequate understanding of this point and they also lack the experience of conducting thorough investigation and study. Therefore, it will be difficult for them to understand the ideas of the masses and appropriately arouse their initiative. Some comrades fail to adapt themselves to the new situation because they rely on their past experience and because they have a lot of conventional ideas. Consequently they fail to open up a new situation. Comrade Chen Yun said: In formulating a policy, the leading bodies should spend more than 90 percent of their time on conducting investigation and study and spend less than 10 percent in finally discussing and deciding on the policy. Practice has proved that this is entirely correct. By going deep into the realities of life and among the masses, leading cadres can prevent bureaucratism, get rid of routinism and free themselves from conference tables, piles of documents, and routine work. They can concentrate their energies on implementing the party's line, principles and policies and on grasping major work that has a strong bearing on the overall situation. If we act like this, we shall be able to understand the true situation, directly grasp first-hand material, and know how things stand. We shall be able to put forth correct proposals and avoid giving vague, general, arbitrary or impracticable directions. Comrade Mao Zedong said: A commander's correct orders stem from correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from correct judgments, and his correct judgments stem from thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance. Although this refers to war, the principle applies to the improvement of the level and art of leadership as well. In the past 2 years we have gained the initiative in our work because we have paid considerable attention to going deep into the realities of life and conducting investigation and study. We have come into contact with a lot of vivid and lively new things, nourished by the masses of people, and broadened our knowledge.

The CPC committees at various levels and the various units at the provincial level in our province are conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th party congress, grasping the essence of the documents and, by proceeding from the actual conditions in their own localities and units, realistically formulating the objective of struggle and plans for the next 20 years and the next 5 years in order to make their due contribution to the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FARM MACHINERY POPULARIZATION

HK010305 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Select and Popularize Farm Machines With Good Quality"]

[Text] Since the introduction of the production responsibility systems in the rural areas, most places have increased output and income for several years running. The vast number of peasants now have the eager desire to continue the expansion of reproduction and also have the purchase power for acquiring more capital goods. This has provided a favorable condition for the development of the farm machinery industry. The new starting point of improving farm machinery work in a down-to-earth way is to select and popularize some low-cost and applicable agricultural machines so as to meet the demands of the peasants.

Why should we popularize farm machines after selection? Because we have to take into account the economic results of their on-the-spot utilization. Our country has a vast territory and natural and economic conditions differ greatly from one place to another. Really applicable farm machines should be selected in accordance with local conditions and be popularized in various places so that the peasants can afford them and really benefit from them.

Only when farm machines are welcomed and trusted by peasants can we have a good market for farm machinery products and thus rapidly develop agricultural mechanization. For a long time in the past, under the guidance of erroneous "leftist" ideology, farm machines were blindly required to be used in a big way and to be popularized within a set time. Moreover, farm machines were not treated as commodities which users have the right to choose, but instead were popularized by mandatory administrative means from top to bottom. Little attention was paid to the economic results in both the production and utilization of these machines. As a result, many farm machines were poor in quality and high in price, and some were even inapplicable, thus causing great economic losses to the peasants. At the same time, these poor products stemmed their markets and were stockpiled. This in turn hindered the development of the farm machinery industry. At present, things have greatly changed. The departments in charge of farm machinery production have summed up experiences and drawn lessons. Rural production collectives and peasants now have decisionmaking power. The work of manufacturing and popularizing farm machines must be greatly improved. Only by selecting and popularizing applicable farm machines with good quality and low prices can peasants' demands be met and their interests be conformed with and only thus can the market be opened widely.

When selecting and popularizing farm machines we must pay attention to the development level of productive forces in the rural areas and the level of peasants' purchasing power. Under the current condition that energy is insufficient, we should select and popularize those farm machines which consume comparatively less energy or those which can utilize manpower, wind power and solar energy in place of fuel and electric power. When household operations have become more and more popular, we should also pay attention to small-sized, diverse and convenient farm machines with good quality and low prices, because the achievement of the best economic results is always based on actual production and economic conditions. Otherwise, no matter how advanced the farm machines are, they will be of no use in the countryside or the peasants will not be able to afford them, and these machines will play no role after all.

Selecting and popularizing farm machines can also promote technical innovation in farm machinery production. In the past, the farm machinery department had the exclusive right to sell farm machines. Farm machinery plants did not pay attention to the quality of their products and the utility results of these products. They did not worry about sales and handled production by sticking to old conventions. Some products even stayed at the 1950's level. The situation in which they did not make efforts to carry out innovation thus became more and more unfavorable to production development. Now when we select and popularize products with good quality, the situation of "eating from the same big pot" can be overcome. We popularize whichever products are good, and the factory which can produce better products can gain more returns. This will certainly encourage the progressive, spur the backward and stimulate competition, so that technical innovation in farm machinery production will be greatly promoted.

When we select and popularize a number of low-priced and applicable agricultural machines throughout the country, we should also further strengthen the work of farm machine management, technological services and energy conservation. In particular, we should give timely technological training to individual and associated peasant households who have bought farm machines and rationally distribute fuel among them. In this way, we can guarantee the smooth popularization and utilization of farm machines and achieve satisfactory economic results.

MANAGEMENT ENCYCLOPEDIA TO BE PUBLISHED

OW011305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to compile and publish a "China Enterprise Management Encyclopedia" to provide a useful tool for managerial, research and teaching personnel.

The decision was made by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Economic Commission.

Yuan Bachua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, will head the editorial board composed of economists and scholars including Ye Lin, Ma Hong, Fang Weizhong, Hua Luogeng and Chen Yu, and economist Deng Liqun will be advisor to the editorial board.

Preliminary design of the layout and entries was made in August and September at work conferences called by the State Economic Commission and the China Enterprise Management Association. Articles will include the evolution of enterprise management in China, experience in enterprise management and an introduction to management theory and practice in foreign countries.

The writing, which is to be undertaken by teachers and experts in the field, is expected to be finished by next spring and prepublication copies will be out in the spring of 1984.

HAO JIANXIU WATCHES DRAMA ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW011347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Summary] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- "The Three Brothers and Their Wives," a drama about planned parenthood presented by the Qingdao municipal drama group, greatly amused the audience during its premiere in the capital on 28 November.

The drama tells the story of a production team leader who is busy making money and is totally unaware of the fact that his wife is pregnant with their third child, whereas one of his brothers still wants a boy to inherit his property although he already has a girl. It also tells the story about the fiancee of his other brother whose first job in the commune's family planning clinic is to perform surgery for her future sister-in-law.

Over 170,000 people watched the drama when it was staged in Shandong on 150 occasions. The drama is being staged in Beijing at the invitation of the Beijing Planned Parenthood Committee and the Beijing Cultural Bureau.

"Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qian Xinzhong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, watched the drama. They hailed the Qingdao municipal drama group for having successfully used artistic form to propagate the fundamental national policy of family planning. They hoped that the drama will add color to the month-long activities to promote family planning during the new year and Spring Festival."

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG REVIEWS PRODUCTION PLANS

OW291431 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government held a cadres meeting on 25 November calling on all party organizations and leading economic departments to extensively mobilize all cadres and masses to fulfill this year's production plans, make preparations for next year's work and make even greater contributions to creating a new situation for the development of socialist modernization in the country. At the meeting, Chen Jinhua, vice mayor of Shanghai, and responsible persons of departments concerned conveyed the instructions issued by the leading comrades at the central level on economic work and the guidelines laid down by the economic departments at the central level at various vocational meetings.

Attending and addressing the meeting were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of Shanghai.

They hoped that the cadres and masses in all fields of work would fully realize the current favorable situation. They said: It is necessary to realize that the emergence of the buyers' market at present constitutes a major turning point in our economic work and a gigantic motive force to improve our economic work. We must feel the pressing need to improve our work in all fields. They emphatically pointed out: We must politically and ideologically identify ourselves with the central authorities. We must earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to create a new situation.

As for the production plans for next year, they called on all units and departments to pay full attention to production speed and the market and to making progress in science and technology, improving management and increasing economic results. They called for efforts to work harder than ever before in order to continue developing Shanghai's economy to meet competition at home and abroad.

SHANGHAI WORKERS CRITICIZE IMPRACTICAL IDEAS

OW240521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondent Shen Yongyue and reporter Zhou Yongkang reported: In organizing party members in the plant to study documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPC committee of the Shanghai silicon sheet steel plant has, in the light of prevailing conditions, launched criticism and self-criticism against the "three cannot's" ideas of "cannot see," "cannot reach" and "cannot wait" being cherished by some party members towards the strategic target of quadrupling the total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Through discussion and self-criticism, the party members all raised their ideological awareness, enhanced their revolutionary spirit, strengthened confidence and pledged to "plant more trees, cover greater distances and climb more slopes" for the realization of this lofty strategic target.

From "Cannot See" To "Planting More Trees"

Cherishing this "cannot see" idea are mostly workers and staff members over 50 years of age, who will soon retire. They felt that, in view of their advancing age, they would possibly not live to see the day when the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value would quadruple and the people's living standard reach a comfortable level.

Reaching this goal, therefore, would not have much bearing on them. In the course of study, by referring to the oath they took on joining the party and by comparison the revolutionary vision of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the different happenings in the old and new societies, as well as the profound changes that have taken place in various fields since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, they came to realize that this "cannot see" idea is incompatible with the lofty ideals of a communist.

From "Cannot Reach" To "Covering Greater Distances"

This "cannot reach" idea is popular among middle-aged party members, who are about 40 years of age and are the backbone force in the plant. Their wage income is comparatively low, but their financial burden is heavy, having to take care of both young and old in their families. Pragmatic ideas have grown more noticeably among these party members in recent years. After the closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, some party members figured that they would have retired by the year 2,000 and that they "would reach old age before becoming well-off and the fruits of distribution would be out of reach."

From "Cannot Wait" To "Climbing More Slopes"

Some young party members cherished the "cannot wait" idea to a varying degree. They held that becoming well-off by the year 2000, like distant water, cannot quench the present thirst. Some young married couples hoped that "electrification" would be realized in their small families; other young people getting married are planning to save up more money for the happy event. What kind of "sense of urgency" do the young people have after all? How can they put the individual interests and the lofty goal in the proper prospective? These have become issues that should be clarified among young party members in the plant in the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The First Step in the Journey of 1,000 Li Has Begun

The broad masses of party members of the silicon sheet steel plant reached a unanimous view in discussing the lofty goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress: The reaching of the targets of struggle in the next 20 years does not happen suddenly, whether in quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value or in attaining the comfortable level in the people's standard of living throughout the country. In fact, our economic work has been reinvigorated and the people's livelihood gradually improved since the party adopted the correct line, principles and policies after the third plenary session. Many party members said: By looking back at the previous 4 years and looking forward to the next 18 years, our confidence has strengthened. Their mental outlook has undergone considerable changes since they straightened out their way of thinking. They have achieved excellent production results since October.

SHANGHAI USES LOANS, IMPORTS TO BOOST INDUSTRY

OW291017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai in the past three years has used nearly 200 million U.S. dollars to import technology and equipment for the revamping of 300 projects of existing enterprises, municipal authorities said. Light industry and textile items account for 60 percent of the imports. Textile mills have imported about 1,000 sets of equipment, resulting in an annual additional output value of 750 million yuan.

The projects were undertaken with short-term loans from the Bank of China, or in the forms of compensation trade, processing with materials supplied by overseas clients, buyers' credit, joint ventures or co-production.

Between January 1978 and September 1982, the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China loaned 180 million U.S. dollars to 246 projects for importation of technology and equipment, and purchase of materials in short supply in China. Most of these projects have begun operation, and the loans for 145 projects have been repaid.

Of nearly 8,000 factories in Shanghai -- China's largest industrial city and leading foreign trade port -- 1,700 turn out products for export.

A polyacrylic fiber mill of the Shanghai Jinshan general petrochemical plant recovered total investment in eight months and increased its annual output by 45 percent, following installation of equipment imported from Japan and West Germany, which is capable of producing 8,000 tons of imitation wool polyacrylic knitwear annually.

The Shanghai bulb plant recorded an extra output value of 45 million yuan, in one year of operation of a production line imported from Japan and designed to produce 1.6 million 12-inch black-and-white TV picture tubes each year. The plant has thus repaid foreign exchange loans and will be able to recover total investment this year.

The city's garment industry has imported 700 special sewing machines for 55 production lines making shirts for export. As a result, it exported eight million more shirts a year.

SHANGHAI INSTALLS LARGE BLAST FURNACE

OW240438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Installation of China's largest blast furnace was completed Saturday at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex near Shanghai, following placement of gas discharge facilities and an auxiliary platform.

The No 1 blast furnace -- with a volume of 4,063 cubic meters -- is 113 meters high and 17 meters in diameter. It weighs about 30,000 tons, including 11,000 tons of steel structural parts.

The computer-controlled furnace will be able to produce more than 10,000 tons of pig iron daily. Installation began in July 1980.

Construction of the Baoshan complex, which will be the largest in China and equipped with modern technology, was started in December 1978.

The No 1 furnace is one of the 22 projects to be built in the first stage of construction, including two 300-ton pure oxygen top-blown converters.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PUNISHING SHENZHEN SMUGGLERS

HK240331 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and Party Group of Ministry of Electronics Industry Decide To Expel Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang From Party and Abolish Temporary Party Committee of Shenzhen Branch"]

[Text] Recently, the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and the Ministry of Electronics Industry respectively made the following decisions: to expel Zhou Zhirong, a former leader of the Shenzhen branch of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation and secretary of the branch's provisional party committee, and Xu Zhiliang, a former leader of the branch's storage and transport department, from the party; to remove them from their former administrative posts; and to disband the branch's provisional party committee and set up a new provisional leading group of the branch.

Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang defied party discipline and the law and took part in smuggling and tax evasion, thereby committing serious economic crimes. They have completely lost even the most rudimentary qualifications for members of the Communist Party. When approving the "decision on expelling Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from the party," the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee pointed out: When working in the Shenzhen branch, both Zhou and Xu practiced smuggling and tax evasion by mean tricks. According to the decision of the judicial department, they have committed a serious criminal offense. In accordance with the "Constitution of the CPC" and the spirit of the "Decision on Cracking Down on Serious Economic Criminal Activities" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and after investigation, it has been decided to expel Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from the party.

At the same time, the ministerial meeting and the party group of the Ministry of Electronics Industry also decided to remove Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from their administrative posts as leaders of the Shenzhen branch and the branch's storage and transport department respectively to disband the CPC Provisional Committee in the Shenzhen branch of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, and to set up another provisional leading group to take charge of the overall affairs of the party and the administration of the branch.

On the afternoon of 12 November, the Shenzhen branch held a meeting of all party members, cadres, workers and staff members. At the meeting, members of the investigation group sent by the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission and responsible comrades of the Jiulong Customs Department gave an account of the facts involved in this case and the progress of the investigation. Relevant leaders of the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and the Ministry of Electronics Industry respectively read the above mentioned decisions and the name list of the new provisional leading group of the Shenzhen branch.

Increased Vigilance Urged

HK231405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Raise Understanding and Deepen the Struggle"]

[Text] After more than a year's investigations of the case of the Shenzhen branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate recently found Zhou Zhirong, a former responsible member of the Shenzhen branch, and others, guilty of the serious economic crime of smuggling and tax evasion, approved the arrest of Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang and investigated the responsibility for the crime.

Why did they take so much time to investigate and deal with the case? This of course reflects the complexity of the case, but more important, is partly due to the resistance encountered as a result of the differences of view among some comrades. In investigating and dealing with this case, some erroenous views have been exposed. Such views are somewhat typical at present, and they hinder the penetrating development of the struggle of some localities to crack down on serieus criminal activities in the economic field. Therefore, analyzing the conditions of the case of the Shenzhen branch and raising our understanding will further help us to exploit the victory and unswervingly carry out the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field through to the end.

First, in the process of investigating and dealing with the case of the Shenzhen branch, although some of the comrades acknowledged that Zhou Zhirong and others had problems, they nevertheless stubbornly emphasized the objective reasons and did not consider the activities of Zhou Zhirong and others as economic crimes, but only mistakes caused by lack of work experience. Such views are wrong and try, in fact, to absolve Zhou Zhirong and others from blame.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has implemented the policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries and livening up the economy at home. This is necessary and correct. However, because we temporarily still lack experience, the appearance of this or that kind of problem is difficult to avoid. In handling problems of this nature, we should take into consideration the objective conditions of the time and generally sum up experiences and draw on lessons. However, we must point out that the policies of the party and the laws and decrees have never permitted at any time or under any condition such illegal activities as smuggling and tax evasion. At any time or under any conditions, they have never permitted any unit to illegally import things, pass them on and resell them throughout the country for exhorbitant profits. Compared with problems that occur through lack of experience, smuggling, tax evasion and giving and accepting bribes are prlbems of another nature. They are illegal criminal activities that have always been prohibited by state laws and decrees. Could it be possible that Zhou Zhirong and others are not aware of this? No, it is precisely because Zhou Zhirong and others are fully aware of the nature of their deeds that they have adopted the disgusting means of importing more and reporting less, as well as smuggling. If not, why did they do it? Why did they engage in such shameful activities? Since Zhou Zhirong and others have violated the law, it is entirely correct to punish them according to the law. Otherwise, we will violate the principle of seeking truth from facts and will not be able to uphold the dignity of party discipline and state law.

We must point out here that the criminal activities of smuggling and tax evasion mainly took place after January 1981. In January that year, the State Council issued its stipulations on the importing of machinery equipment (including television sets and tape recorders). The Juilong Customs, 2 months before, had investigated the tax evasion violations of the Shenzhen branch, and on many occasions issued warnings and imposed fines. However, for the sake of making exhorbitant profits, Zhou Zhirong and the others still ignored the laws and decrees of the state, continued to collaborate with lawless Hong Kong merchants, adopted the method of signing lopsided contracts, wrangled import permits from the state and imported large quantities of television sets and tape recorders. Could we say that Zhou Zhirong and others had done this because they lacked experienced? Naturally, we can not. This was a deliberate violation of the law. For the sake of ill gotten gains, they had collaborated with lawless Hong Kong merchants to undermine the foundations of socialism.

Some comrades said: "Zhou Zhirong and his company did not put their gains from smuggling and tax-evasion into their personal pockets. Therefore, they cannot be considered as committing criminal offenses. At most, this is a problem concerning the relationship between the public interests of a big group and the public interests of a small group."

It is also necessary to clarify the problem raised by this confused idea. According to the stipulations of China's law, whether a person commits a criminal offense is not judged by his motive, which may be to seek private interests or seek interests for a collective. It should instead be judged by whether his actions has offended the law. If he has violated the ciminal law and caused serious harmful consequences, then he has committed a crime. In the economic field, reaping staggering profits by illegal means, such as smuggling and evading taxes, definitely constitutes a criminal offense and this cannot be negated whether the offender directly pockets these gains or uses them for a small collective. This will be taken into consideration only in the measurement of the penalty. Serious economic criminal activities, whether committed by individuals or in the name of a collective, all undermine the socialist cause and harm society and the state. Crimes committed in the name of a collective are even more harmful than those committed by individuals.

In the case occurring in the Shenzhen branch, Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang reaped ill gotten gains under the signboard of a state organ and state-owned enterprise. Although the two accused did not directly pocket their illegal gains, their criminal activities have harmed the interests of the state and the masses, had a bad effect on China's foreign trade, disturbed the domestic market and interferred with the development of China's electronic industry, thus causing a serious consequences.

We must take the stand of safeguarding the overall interests of the state and uphold a clear notion of enforcing the legal system when we draw a line between criminality and noncriminality. We must never be blindfolded by the interests of a small group or a small collective. Moreover, a great deal of facts have shown that some people committed criminal offenses under the pretence of seeking benefits for the collective. They did not keep their hands clean as some comrades think, rather, most of them did reap some private profits directly or indirectly.

In the current serious struggle of hitting at economic crimes, the reasons why these erroneous viewpoints arose can be found in the following points: 1) Some comrades did not earnestly study the relevant party documents, thus they did not have a correct understanding of the party's line, principles and polcies and class struggle under the new historical conditions. They did not realize the importance, necessity and urgency of the struggle to hit at economic crimes. 2) Onesidedness still exists in the thinking method of some comrades. They tend to see superficial phenomena but fail to catch the essence. As a result, they are apt to be misled by false appearances and unwittingly plead for criminals. 3) Some people themselves are not clean either. They have also gained some advantages from the illegal activities. Therefore, they spare no efforts to pleading for the criminals. In order to guarantee the healthy and profound development of the struggle of hitting at economic crimes, we must stop various erroneous ideological tendencies. We must strengthen political and ideological work, and overcome erroneous ideas by waging a proper ideological struggle. As for some comrades who have violated the party and administrative discipline, we should still take necessary disciplinary actions against them.

Since the party Central Committee issued the "urgent circular" and the party Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the "Decision on Hitting at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field," the struggle has scored initial achievements because party committee at all levels take it seriously. This struggle has dealt heavy blows at a large group of diverse economic criminals who have take part in smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods, corruption and embezzlement, the giving and acceptance of bribes, and speculation and swindling. By dealing these blows we defend our socialist economic base and the construction of the four modernizations and guarantee that our nation can better advance along the course of the four cardinal principles.

However, this struggle is far from at an end. We are still faced with an arduous and complex task. We should never relax our efforts, but rather, we should make mental preparations for carrying out a protracted struggle. In his report at the 12th party congress, Cormade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The whole party must enhance its understanding of this struggle, take a firm stand on it and unswervingly carry it through to the end. This will be an important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road." We firmly believe that under the inspiration of the 12th party congress, comrades of the whole party will certainly make persistent efforts and carry the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes through to a more profound extent.

SHENZHEN PUNISHES, WARNS HONG KONG TRIADS

HK020615 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Shenzhen Municipal Public Security Bureau issued a notice on 1 December announcing that 7 persons including (Li Xianhua] and (Wu Yanqiang), who had taken part in criminal activities of Hong Kong Triad organization, had been sent for education through labor for 1 to 3 years, in accordance with the law. On 20 November, the municipal people's government issued a notice banning Triad organizations that have infiltrated into Shenzhen from Hong Kong. (Li Xianhua) and the other six were caught and dealt with before the notice was promulgated.

According to the municipal public security organs, since the municipal government's notice was issued, several score Triad members have voluntarily registered at the public security organs. However, there are also some who are trusting to luck and attempting to get by under false pretenses. Hence, it is 1 December notice, the municipal public security bureau severely warned all Triad members engaged in illegal activities in Shenzhen to register with the public security organs by 10 December, otherwise they will be mercilessly punished.

CHENGDU PLA UNITS HOLD WORK CONFERENCE

HK160144 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units held a work conference from 9 to 13 November. Commander Wang Chenghan delivered a report on behalf of the units CPC Committee entitled "Seriously Implement the 12th Party Congress Spirit and Strive To Create a New Situation in Work in the Units." Political Commissar Wan Haifeng made a speech. Also present were Deputy Commanders Chen Mingyi, (Yan Shouqing) and, Zhang Zhili, and Deputy Political Commissars (Wang Jinquan) and Niu Ji.

Commander Wang Chenghan pointed out in his report that the orientation of endeavor in creating a new situation in work in the units is: Under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, and aiming at fulfilling Central Military Commission Chairman Deng's instruction on building our army into a powerful, modernized and regularized revolutionary army, to work in concert with great efforts and do a thoroughly sound job in all work. We must cultivate cadres and fighters with relatively high political awareness, advanced military thinking, and relatively high standards of science and culture, and build the Chengdu PLA units into a force with keen-witted and capable administrative structure, agile command, fine training quality, rapid in response, high efficiency, and strong combat effectiveness.

Hence, in 1983 we must fulfill 10 work tasks: study and implement in depth the 12th party congress spirit; seriously do a good job in system reform, streamlining and reorganization; further promote preparedness against war; vigorously step up military training; seriously promote management education; vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization; continue to hit at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that sabotage socialism; strive to do a good job in logistics work; further improve militia work; and tangibly strengthen party building.

Political Commissar Wan Haifeng stressed in his speech that at present the primary task of the units is to study completely and appreciate the 12th party congress spirit and bring the thinking of every comrade onto the track guided by the 12th party congress. There will then be a common standard and guiding principle for our action, and we will then be able to more spontaneously maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. We must make big efforts in three respects in order to deepen study of the 12th party congress spirit: 1) in reading the documents with care; 2) in solving problems of understanding; 3) in correcting the style of study.

Political Commissar Wan also pointed out: The firm unity of the leadership groups is an important guarantee for creating a new situation. The mental attitude of the leading cadres is the decisive factor for whether or not a new situation can be created. The leadership groups at all levels must seriously implement the party's democratic centralism, rely on the wisdom of the collective, strengthen collective leadership, do a good job of cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of old by new in the course of streamlining and reorganization, and fulfill the task of making the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized.

XIZANG CONFERENCE ON PLA PERSONNEL RESETTLEMENT

HK291120 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Summary] The first Xizang regional conference on the resettlement of retired servicemen and retired cadres in the army was held in Lhasa from 10-16 November.

Attending were leading comrades of all prefectures, municipalities, military subdistricts, divisions, some county people's governments and county people's armed forces departments and relevant departments. Regional people's government Vice Chairman Yang Zongxin and regional military district Deputy Chief of Staff (Li Xingnie) attended and spoke at the conference.

Yang Zongxin said: Doing well in resettling retired servicemen and retired cadres in the army is an extremely important work. All places must strengthen ideological education for retired servicemen, seriously mobilize them to study the documents of the 12th party congress and universally carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization, with having ideals, stressing morality and observing discipline as the central work. We must teach retired fighters to establish ambition and play the role of models and vanguards at their new work posts.

Yang Zongxin went on to say: At present and in the future, in our region's resettlement work, we must continue to implement the State Council's principle of returning to the places where we came from and mainly resettle retired servicemen in rural and pastoral areas. The policy in resettling retired army cadres is to step up preparations, receive them on schedule, make proper resettlement so that each is in his proper place, and to shoulder responsibility to this end. Governments and relevant departments in all places must help demobilized servicemen who return to rural and pastoral areas resolve their practical difficulties in production, livelihood, housing, medical treatment and marriage. They must vigorously help them to do well in agricultural, livestock and sideline production and take the road of becoming wealthy through labor. They must promptly resettle demobilized servicemen in urban areas in accordance with relevant regulations. It is necessary to strictly implement the policy, adhere to the principle, handle a matter impartially and resolutely resist unhealthy trends. We must promptly correct violations of policy and deal severely with serious cases of violation.

In his speech, (Li Xingnie) expressed hopes that the army and local relevant departments will closely coordinate and cooperate with each other. All military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments must serve as assistants of the CPC committees and governments of localities as well as civil affairs departments.

The conference studied and arranged for the work of the resettlement of retired army cadres. It also made specific demands.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME TALKS ON XIZANG AUTONOMY

OW230321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November (XINHUA) -- The key to national regional autonomy is having sufficient minority nationality cadres said Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, in an interview with BEIJING REVIEW, a Chinese weekly published in five foreign languages' editions. The interview was carried in the latest issue of the journal.

"Today the proportion of full-time cadres of Tibetan nationality in the region has increased to 54.4 percent from 31.9 percent in 1965," he said. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, who is also vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, added: "Already, most of Tibet's prefectural commissioners, county heads, bureau directors and heads of mass organizations are Tibetans."

He talked about use of the Tibetan language and how it reflects the correct implementation of the party's policy on national regional autonomy.

"Ever greater importance is being attached to the use of the Tibetan language in schools," he said. "To gradually make Tibetan the principal language in the region's school, more Tibetan personnel are being trained and more teaching materials are being compiled and translated into Tibetan." At present, Tibet has more than 6,000 primary schools, 74 middle schools and technical schools and three institutes of higher learning. There were no schools in Tibet before its liberation in 1951.

More official documents are printed in the Tibetan language. He told BEIJING REVIEW that during his recent visit to a county in Tibet, "I saw that all county documents and notices are now in Tibetan and the people there were truly applying themselves to learning the Tibetan language."

In judicial affairs, the minority leader said local laws and regulations stipulate that Tibetan is the principal language used in investigation, prosecution and trial. However, he stressed: "This does not mean that the Han language is neglected. Only by learning and using both languages, can the development of Tibet be benefitted and unity and exchange among the different nationalities strengthened", he said.

The chairman spoke highly of the advances Tibet has made in revising and developing Tibetan culture and art. Regulations on elections in Tibet have also been issued and changes made in the laws in accord with the special characteristics of the region. "For instance, the proportion of Tibetan and other minority nationality deputies to the people's congresses at all levels in the region must not be less than 80 percent," he explained, "and the right of Tibetans who have gone abroad to vote and to be elected are guaranteed when they return."

Now in his seventies, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme was one of the highest officials of the former Tibetan local government. In 1951, as chief representative of the former Tibetan local government, he signed the agreement on the measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet with representatives of the central government.

One major element in the agreement was "practice of national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the central people's government". Over the past 30 years, Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme has made important contributions to the unity of China, the BEIJING REVIEW article said.

In his interview with the weekly, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme urged that the party's policies on national minorities be further implemented. He expressed his belief that "with the concern of the party and government and with the help of fraternal provinces and regions, the people of different nationalities in Tibet are sure to build a united, prosperous and culturally developed socialist new Tibet on the 'roof of the world'."

YUNNAN 'FACTIONAL REMNANT ELEMENT' ARRESTED

HK270523 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] (Peng Shaoqing), an incorrigible factional remnant element in Baoshan Prefecture, has clung to his factional stand and broken the criminal law by fabricating the facts, laying false accusations against the prefectural CPC committee and its leading cadres, and so on in a vain attempt to reverse the verdict on factional criminal elements. The prefectural public security office arrested him according to law at the beginning of this month.

During the Great Cultural Revolution the factional remnant element (Peng Shaoqing) rigged up factions in Baoshan Prefecture and engaged in a whole series of conspirtorial activities for usurping party and state power. He was expelled from the party in 1977 and sent for 3 years of education through labor. On completing this term at the beginning of 1981, (Peng Shaoqing) was far from showing repentance; he continued to stubbornly cling to his reactionary stand and resorted to vicious means by falsely claiming to act in the name of 30 party members and a member of the masses and write numerous letters to the central authorities and the provinical CPC committee, fabricating the facts, attacking investigatory work, laying false charges against the prefectural CPC committee and 3 of its leading cadres, and vigorously crying the grievances of people who had undergone investigation. By completely negating the investigatory work in the prefecture, he vainly attempted to reach his aim of reversing the verdict on factional criminal elements.

In order to ascertain the facts, the provinical CPC committee sent a joint group to the prefecture in July last year, which conducted serious and strict investigations and repeatedly verified the facts. This proved that the so-called problems reported by (Peng Shaoqing) were not true; some of them were cases of making something out of nothing in order to create confusion, others were instances of seizing on one fault and ignoring the overall picture, while others were reversals of right and wrong and black and white. He also pinned unwarranted charges on the prefectural CPC committee and three of its leading cadres. These were pure fabrications.

In order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in Baoshan Prefecture and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, with the approval of the prefectural branch procuratorate, the prefectural public security office arrested (Peng Shaoqing) according to law on 2 November. His criminal responsibilities will be investigated.

BEIJING ENTERPRISES' PROMOTIONS DISCUSSED

OW300035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Overcome Ideological Obstructions and Let the 'Sensible People' Join the Enterprises' Leading Bodies, by XINHUA Reporter Yu Huiyin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- Many enterprises in Beijing Municipality are now paying close attention to consolidate and rebuild the leading bodies in accordance with the 12th CPC National Congress' guideline of promoting cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. Some old cadres have volunteered to retreat to the second and third lines of leadership and have actively recommended capable people to fill their vacated posts. As a result, a large number of middle-aged and young cadres, who have both ability and political integrity, have assumed leadership posts and have vigorously led the broad masses of workers and staff members to work hard in creating a new situation. However, in some units there are still capable people who have not been promoted and no progress has yet been made in their work. According to an investigation of the concerned department, among the leading bodies of the 154 enterprises that have undergone initial consolidation, 9 percent do not meet the necessary demands and need to attend crash classes.

Experience tells us that the key to properly consolidating the enterprises' leading bodies lies in whether the leaders recognize the need for consolidation and are resolved to carry it out. Why is it that in the advanced units leaders can be so resolute? Why is it that in some other units there are still 'sensible people' who have not been promoted? What has limited the leaders' vision and bound their hands and feet?

First, it is required that the leading cadres, including the major leading cadres of the enterprises and of the enterprises' upper organs, should show dedication to their work and possess a sense of esponsibility. Consolidation of the leading bodies does not merely mean changing the positions of a few people. It is, in fact, a long-term strategic task of restructuring the ranks of the cadres in order the meet the needs of modernization. Such restructuring is bound to encounter obstruction from force of habit or interference from "leftist" thinking. Without a strong sense of responsibility and without great resolution, the leaders cannot possibly overcome these obstacles.

Some advanced enterprises, such as the Capital Iron and Steel Company, the No 9 Beijing Municipal Radio Component Plant, the Beijing Municipal Paper-Making General Plant and the No 3 Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Plant, have successfully readjusted their leading bodies and raised the enterprises' economic returns.

However, in some departments the leading cadres, who lack vitality and have not emancipated their minds, prefer to stick to the old practice and do not strive for progress. Therefore, in judging the leading body of an enterprise, the leading cadres only pay attention to whether the cadres have maintained unity and met the basic work requirements. The leading body of an enterprise is seldom judged on whether it has created a new situation.

Where the leading body of an enterprise has failed to perform its job and is in need of readjustment, the choice of new leaders is often from the existing ranks of cadres and seldom solicited from other sources. As for individual cadres, most of them only care about arranging jobs for their children and other family members before retirement. They pay no attention to using "sensible people." A handful of cadres, jealous of other people's political integrity and capability, only seek to promote incapable and obliging people to succeed to their vacated posts instead of soliciting those who are capable of creating a new situation. Such comrades must first be imbued with the revolutionary spirit and be able to understand their historical mission in the new period. Only then will the leading comrades actively solicit talented people.

Second, to restructure and rebuild a leading body conforming to the demands of the "four modernizations" must require that some cadres be withdrawn from the leading body, either because of age, poor health, a low cultural level or incompetence. Young cadres have difficulty in entering the leading body because old cadres are reluctant to withdraw. There are two different attitudes in tackling this problem. One is that: Proceeding from consideration for public and the party's interests, high criteria and strict requirements are followed in transferring, dismissing and promoting cadres. In conjunction with this, ideological work and organization arrangement are meticulously and properly carried out. Such is the attitude taken by the Capital Iron and Steel Company. In 3 large-scale consolidations, the company has transferred 205 plant and departmental leading cadres from various leading bodies. Among them, 87 have become advisors or have retired for recuperation, 66 have assumed leadership work at sectional level or have taken up technical management work and the remaining 52 have returned to their former posts.

Another attitude in tackling the problem is that of "fear." Some leading cadres fear to offend other people, hurt other's feelings and undermine connections with other people. Consequently, they choose to take a wait-and-see attitude. Thus, they are slow to act and dare not make progress. The party group of the Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Bureau recently held a meeting to discuss ideological guidelines. The party group organized the major leading cadres on the chemical industrial front to seriously analyze why some leading cadres have such "fears" and enabled them to understand that such "fears" derive from "selfishness." Some leading cadres have said that they fear to offend people. But, why do they not fear to adversely affect the cause of the party? Why do they not fear to obstruct the progress of the modernization program?

Before the meeting, the bureau party group worried that the old comrades were reluctant to withdraw from the first line of leadership. However, through study at the meeting, the old comrades have emancipated their minds and volunteered to withdraw as soon as possible, so that young people could shoulder more heavy responsibilities. Some old comrades proposed that, after withdrawing to the second line, they should organize an enterprise management research group to give advice to the young comrades. Presently, the Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Bureau is paying close attention to consolidating the enterprises' leading bodies.

Third, some leading cadres still have prejudices against those cadres who are intellectuals. This is one of the major ideological obstacles in promoting "sensible people." Such comrades have not completely extricated themselves from the influence of "leftist" thinking. They continue to allege: "The family background of the intellectuals is bad, their social relations are complicated and they are not at one with the party." "They lack the necessary qualifications and experience in leadership and are therefore incapable of shouldering heavy responsibilities."

Such comrades have failed to understand that, since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has long declared, at many meetings and in many resolutions, that intellectuals belong to the working class. Together with workers and peasants, intellectuals are the forces for building socialism. It is entirely wrong to regard intellectuals as belong to the petty bourgeois or even the bourgeois class. The intellectuals have shouldered increasingly important responsibilities in building socialist modernization. Science and technology are also productive forces. The development of science and technology cannot be achieved without intellectuals. Practice shows that, where prejudices against intellectuals are eliminated, the role of capable people can be brought into play and work can be quickly improved. By discarding our erroneous viewpoints, we will be able to discover more talented people.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW230734 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, stressed in his speech at the recent Beijing municipal family planning propaganda work conference: The implementation of family planning is a basic national policy, this issue is very important throughout the country, especially in Beijing.

Duan Junyi analyzed the urgency of pushing family planning a step further. He said: Beijing has a population of 9.23 million in an area of 16,000 square kilometers. The birth rate was at its peak during the past several years. The birth rate of the city last year was 16 per 1,000, a net increase of nearly 100,000 people. It is estimated that the birth rate this year will be 20 per 1,000. Even if the birth rate is reduced to 12 per 1,000 in the next 18 years, the city's population will still register a net increase of approximately 1 million by the end of this century. This will bring forth a series of problems such as food. In our daily greetings, we often asked: Have you eaten yet? This shows that feeding ourselves is a primary concern. Next comes housing. Although Beijing has been building five million square meters of housing annually, it still cannot meet the urgent needs of its residents. If the population is increased by another one million, more houses will have to be built. There are also other problems such as nurseries for children and the children's education. All this shows that while flexible measures have to be taken to reinvigorate our economy, family planning should remain inflexible.

Duan Junyi said: Beijing must march ahead of others in the four modernizations. It must also march in the forefront in family planning in the whole country. To this end, we must strengthen our work, carry out propaganda extensively and education patiently. We must get the whole city mobilized and must not slacken in our efforts come what may. While drawing up production plans, we must also work out family planning and link the production responsibility system with the birth control responsiblity system. Propaganda work must be done patiently especially in the rural areas. As long as we do our work sincerely, the masses will be inspired. We must promote the communist spirit and regard family planning as an important aspect of developing socialist spiritual civilization and overcome the feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women and of more sons meaning more blessings. Since we have to raise a child, we must also educate him or her well.

This conference, jointly sponsored by the propaganda department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal family planning committee, also planned "for family planning propaganda month" activities between 1983 new year and the spring festival.

GAO YANG SUPPORTS HEBEI CORRUPTION CASE HANDLING

OW012333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Wang Qin, Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee, recently urged and supported the leaders of Xingtai Prefecture in sternly handling the long-standing case of Communist Party member Xu Xiuying, who was suppressed and attacked for 5 long years. The leading cadres concerned of the Second Bureau of Light Industry, who doggedly refused to implement the decision of the higher authorities, were penalized according to party and administrative discipline. Xu Xiuying was commended for upholding his principles.

When Communist Party member Xu Xiuying was the responsible person of the Political Work Office of the Management Department of the Second Bureau of Light Industry, she reported to the bureau leaders that warehouse keeper Chen Zhenhua had used his post and power to resell steel products at a profit, that the management department had privately exchanged steel products for timber, flour, sesame oil, peanuts and bicycles, and that vice manager of the Management Department Liu Xintong had falsified his seniority to get a promotion. Having exposed these problems, Xu Xiuying did not get any encouragement and support, but was suppressed and attacked by the leaders of the Second Bureau of Light Industry and the Management Department, was removed from the Political Work Office, and was actually relieved of the post of responsible person of the Political Work Office. Since April 1978, Xu Xiuying had repeatedly appealed to leading organs at a higher level, as well as the departments concerned, but the case remained unsolved. In August this year, Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote a letter to the major responsible persons of the Xingtai prefectural party committee, urging them to solve Xu Xiuying's problems as soon as possible. The prefectural party committee sent an investigation group to look into the case and found that Xu Xiuying's problems were basically true. Based on the findings, the major responsible persons of the prefectural party committee made the following instructions: 1) Xu Xiuying should be commended for her courage in struggling against corruption and theft; 2) investigate and affix the responsibility for the embezzlement of more than 60 dun of steel products by Chen Zhenhua; 3) let Xu Xiuying resume her work in the political work office and pay her the wages withheld during the period of petition. However, because the leaders concerned of the Second Bureau of Light Industry doggedly refused to carry out the higher authorities' instructions, Xu Xiuying's problems were still not solved. Chen Zhenhua, who had embezzled steel products, was not punished.

Comrade Gao Yang inquired about his case when he conducted investigation and study in Xingtai Prefecture recently. He sternly told the leaders of the prefectural party committee: How can the Second Bureau of Light Industry refuse to carry ou the prefectural party committee's instructions for handling the case when the problems exposed by Xu Xiuying were found to be true? Can the prefectural party committe not do something about it? Comrade Gao Yang particularly pointed out: It takes great courage for a female comrade to struggle against corruption and theft, oppose the leaders' evil practices, and keep making petitions and exposing problems, despite the leaders' suppression and attack. This is really commendable. You were aware of a problem of obvious right and wrong, yet you tolerated the disobedience of your subordinate cadres!

The leading cadres of the prefectural party committee were greatly shocked by Comrade Gao Yang's sharp cirticism. That night, the standing committee of the prefectural party committee convened a meeting to discuss the lessons they had learned from handling Xu Xiuying's case.

They all agreed that the prefectural party committee was partly to blame for letting Xu Xiuying's case drag on for 5 long years. The leadership's incompetence and its inability in supporting the upright and suppressing the evil had dampened the party's cause. The standing committee of the prefectural party committee made the following decisions: Since warehouse keeper Chen Zhenhua's corruption and profiteering in steel products is a serious problem, it is suggested that the judicial authorities detain and try him; manager Gang Zhinqin of the Management Department will be relieved of all posts inside and outside the party for the serious mistakes he made in suppressing and attacking Xu Xiuying; responsible person of the management department Liu Xintong will be dismissed from his administrative post; Director of the Second Bureau of Light Industry Wu Zhixi had threatened to resign and refused to carry out the correct instructions of the higher authorities even after being criticized. He will be relieved of all posts inside and outside the party. The judicial authorities have already detained Chen Zheuhua according to law.

Recently, Xu Xiuying was appointed by the prefectural administrative office deputy director of the Second Bureau of Light Industry.

SHANXI RIBAO URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK020646 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Text" of 2 December SHANXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Deepen Study of the 12th Party Congress Documents in Connection With Reality"]

[Excerpts] In the past 2 months and more, the party organizations at all levels have regarded study for the 12th party congress documents as the cardinal task, and adopted various means such as holding rotational classes and organizing publicity and explanation teams to lead the party members, cadres and masses to seriously study and profoundly appreciate their spiritual essence. As a result of this period of study, many comrades have enhanced ideological understanding, got a clear idea of the targets for endeavor, braced their revolutionary spirit and strengthened confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. This shows that the 12th party congress spirit is going ever deeper into people's minds, and has become a powerful motive force stimulating all work.

However, we must also realize that the province has only made a good start in studying the 12th party congress documents. We certainly cannot be satisfied with the achievements so far scored in study. The progress of study varies from unit to unit. In particular, many units have not done enough in linking study with their reality, summing up experiences and lessons, continuing to emancipate the mind and carrying out the necessary reforms. Viewed either from the Central Committee's demands on us or from the actual situation, the party organizations at all levels must further strengthen leadership and continually deepen study of the 12th party congress documents.

First, we must make great efforts to appreciate in depth the basic spirit of the 12th party congress documents and unify our ideological understanding. It is quite normal that the cadres and masses should show varying ideological responses and put forward all kinds of questions in the course of study, and there is no need to be alarmed at this. As for certain muddled ideas and erroneous viewpoints, we must conduct analysis and give appropriate and correct answers. This requires that we guide everyone to study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in connection with the contents of the documents. We must also study the important documents and important talks and articles of leading central comrades since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should further deepen our comprehension of the 12th party congress documents by integrating theory with practice.

Secondly, on the basis of enhancing understanding and and unifying thinking, we must, in close connection with the reality of our areas, departments, and units, solve a number of problems that should and can be solved, and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in our own work. A major condition for linking study with reality and solving problems is to continue to clear away the influence of leftist ideology and the two whatevers, so as to further open people's eyes, emancipate their minds more, carry out reforms more boldly, and truly implement the 12th party congress spirit.

Of course, while clearing away the influence of leftist ideology, we must also thwart rightist interference. We must proceed from reality, oppose leftism or rightism as appropriate, and persistently wage the struggle on two fronts.

In the course of studying the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in depth, we must also pay attention to seriously summing up and fully publicizing the achievements and experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 12th party congress is a continuation and development of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

SHANXI RADIO COMMENTS ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK230205 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Tackle the Problems in a Comprehensive Way and Strive For a Fundamental Turn For the Better in Shanxi Social Order"]

[Excerpts] The grand opening of the provincial meeting representatives of progressive collectives and individuals on the political and legal front illustrates the excellent situation of victorious development of political and legal work. We fervently greet and extend a lofty salute to the representatives of progressive collectives, heroes and models attending this meeting and also the comrades on the political and legal front throughout the province.

The province's social order has taken a notable turn for the better in the past 2 years. Straightening out social order is a protracted and arduous task. We must correctly apply the weapon of law and concentrate efforts to deal resolute blows at serious economic crime, the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, and the sabotage activities of remnant elements of Lin Biao and the gang of four. As for criminals who seriously endanger social order, we must be prepared for taking measured action to deal blows at them. We must punish them severely and swiftly according to law. As for gambling, feudal superstition, trafficking in women and children and other social evils that endanger spiritual civilization, we must launch the masses to curb them and investigate them according to law in connection with launching the five stresses and four beautifuls drive.

The key to tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is that the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and mobilize and organize all departments and units to set up security responsibility systems. Such systems should be linked with the production and work responsibility systems. The focus in tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is to step up education for young people and juveniles. We should apply the principle of educating, transforming and saving youths and juveniles who have committed minor crimes. The basis of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is to strengthen grassroots organizations and basic-level work, show more initiative in anticriminal precautions, promptly mediate contradictions among the people and thus solve large numbers of public order problems at the budding stage.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS TU CONGRESS

SK200657 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] According to our reporter, the Heilongjiang Provincial Congress of Trade Union Activists ceremoniously opened in Harbin on 19 November. Attending the opening ceremony were excellent trade union activists and cadres and representatives of excellent trade union collectives, totaling 523 persons. Also attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the people's government, the people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Hou Jie, Chen Yuanzhi, Xie Yungqing, Wang Jun, Sun Ziyuan and Sun Xiqi.

The congress summed up and exchanged the experiences of trade union activists and the work experiences of trade unions at the grassroots level. The congress also commended excellent trade union collectives, activists and cadres and mobilized the broad masses of workers and staff throughout the province to conduct an advanced producer campaign and carry out technical transformations so as to contribute to fulfilling the magnificent program of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th party congress.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, spoke at the congress. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government , he extended sincere solicitude and congratulations to congress participants. Comrade Chen Jianfei said: Along with the penetrating development of our country's socialist construction, great changes have taken place in the contingent of the working class and young workers have become the main part of the working class. In the new historical stage of socialist modernization, party and government departments and trade union organizations at all levels emphatically should strengthen the ideological and political work and the cultural and technical education among young workers and gradually build a workers' contingent imbued with lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge, good discipline, unity and vitality.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Chen Jianfei said: The provincial CPC committee urges all trade union organizations, cadres and activists in the province penetratingly to study and understand the guidelines and documents of the 12th party congress, get a full understanding of the position and role of trade union organizations in the new stage of socialist modernization and improve the building of a workers' contingent centered on communist education. It is necessary to give play to the role of worker congresses, implement and perfect the system of worker congresses and raise the enterprise democratic administration to a new level. It is also necessary to strengthen the activity of making contributions to the four modernizations drive and the activity of learning from and catching up with the advanced, while working for more and better economic results. Trade union organizations should maintain close ties with workers, staff and the masses, make mass organizations serve the masses and create a new situation in our province's workers' movement and trade union work.

Trade Union Congress Concludes

SK240127 Harbin Helongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The 5-day provincial congress of trade union activists held a closing ceremony this afternoon.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading persons of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC committee, including Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Xie Yunqing, Sun Ziyuan, Wang Jun and Sun Xiqi. Comrade (Wang Min), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the closing ceremony. A decision of the Heilongjiang provincial trade union council on commending outstanding trade union collectives, activists and workers was read at the ceremony.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON WORK CONSOLIDATION

SK231017 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC committee held a work forum on consolidating party organizations. The forum analyzed the province's situation in consolidating party organizations, summed up experiences, discovered some existing problems and discussed ways to check the first group of selected units scheduled for consolidation, ways to consolidate party organizations on a wider scope by 1983 and ways to further strengthen leadership over consolidation work.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of all prefectural, all municipal and some county offices in charge of consolidation work. All standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee heard the report.

After summing up the basic experiences of the province in consolidating party organizations, the forum held: It is good practice to combine consolidation of party organizations with rectification of party work style. This results in effectively upgrading the quality of party organization consolidation and party work style rectification. Through success in consolidation, all units can attend practically to principal contradictions and have the courage to face difficulties in solving existing problems in leading bodies, labor organizations, the economic responsibility system and technical innovation. Units which have been consolidated know how to readjust and reform in conducting consolidation work.

With regard to the method of leadership, leaders at the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels should take the lead in consolidating the party organizations of selected units and using the experience of selected units to promote work in all units. This will be well received by the masses. At the same time, leaders should help working groups and bring their roles as advisers into full play to consolidate party organizations successfully by relying on the internal strength of the units.

Having heard the report of the forum, the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee stressed that consolidation work was a major event. Consolidation work must be of high standards and high quality in line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Consolidation of party work style lies in ideological consolidation; hence, we should concentrate our efforts on education so as to upgrade the ideological awareness of party members. The key to consolidation lies in solving problems in leading bodies. We must attend to it. We should, at the same time, be devoted to dealing blows at serious criminals in the economic field and rectifying unhealthy trends within the party. The units scheduled to be checked in their consolidation work at the end of 1982 and at the beginning of 1983 must score new achievements in all fields.

Some specific suggestions were set forth on further upgrading the quality of consolidation work, on checking and accepting the first group of selected units scheduled for consolidation and on conducting the consolidation work in 1983.

GANSU SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK170154 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial in Mandarin 2305 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The 15th meeting of the 5th Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Lanzhou on 16 November. The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will open in Lanzhou on 20 December. The meeting also decided to relieve Vice Governor Wu Junyang of his post and to appoint (Li Ziqi) vice governor. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Wang Shitai presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairman Li Peifu, Gao Jinchun, Qiang Zixiu, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Wu Zhiguo, He Jianshan, Yang Fuxin, and (Li Zhengting). Present as observers were provincial Higher People's Court President Wu Sihong, Deputy Provincial Procurator (Jiao Shenghong), and responsible persons of provincial government departments concerned.

GANSU PLA LEADER ON IMPROVING CADRE STANDARDS

HK290624 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Gansu Military District Commander Li Bin said at a meeting of cadres of units stationed in Lanzhou, convened by the military district on 27 November: In creating a new situation, we must start on a number of stirring undertakings right away and produce good results.

Comrade Li Bin said: In connection with streamlining and reorganization, the provincial military district must assign to leadership posts at all levels middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who have strong party spirit, correct work style and good standards and abilities, and are adept in work and capable of creating a new situation. Focusing on the cadres, we must get a good grasp of cultural and scientific studies, so as to train talented people for modernizing and regularizing the army and also for enabling cadres transferred to local work to take part in economic construction.

By means of continuing cultural studies, we should ensure that cadres at and below regimental level in the military district who have not reached junior secondary school education level all achieve this level by 1985. By 1990, all the cadres should have the education levels of senior secondary school or of graduate of secondary technical school, or higher. The provincial military district organs are preparing to set up a cultural studies center next year, to create conditions for the organ cadres' cultural studies.

Li Bin said: By conducting rotational training, we should ensure that divisional and regimental cadres and political work cadres aged below 45 complete courses in Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, and the history of China's revolution by 1990.

Comrade Li Bin stressed: In the next few years we must make great efforts to solve problems in logistics construction for border defense and guard units, to fundamentally improve the living and working conditions of the units.

QINGHAI TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS MEETING OPENS

HK280610 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Summary] The first Qinghai representatives meeting of trade union activists opened in Xining on 25 November. The meeting is being attended by 299 representatives. Song Lin, Ma Wanli and Zhuojia, responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and government, attended the opening ceremony.

Ma Wanli, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech. "He hoped that, encouraged by the 12th party congress spirit, the participants would sum up work, exchange experiences, learn from each other's strong points to make up for their own weaknesses, raise their own work to a new level, and create a new situation in trade union work in the province."

SHAANXI GOVERNMENT BEGINS STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK210546 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Reform of the administrative structure of the Shaanxi Provincial Government officially started on 20 November. According to the restructuring scheme, the current 62 committees, offices, departments and bureaus under the government are to be streamlined and amalgamated into 39. The total number will be 40, including the newly-established provincial auditing office. The present number of provincial government work personnel will be reduced by one-third. The restructuring will be completed by the 1983 Spring Festival.

The namelist of responsible persons of the new committees, offices, departments and bureaus was announced at a provincial government plenary meeting on 20 November. Vice Governor Bai Jinian presided. Vice Governor Jiang Yi made a speech mainly dealing with measures for ensuring the smooth progress of the restructuring work. He also demanded that all the committees, offices, departments and bureaus organize the cadres to serious study the Central Committee and State Council documents on reform of the administrative structure and bring everyone's thinking into line with the central line, principles and policies. The leadership groups must be formed by following the mass line. It is necessary to pay full attention to bringing into play the backbone role of old cadres.

Comrade Jiang Yi particularly emphasized: The new committees, offices, departments and bureaus must have a clear idea of their work responsibilities, and improve their leadership style and work efficiency. When instituting the reform, one group in an organ must carry out the reform while the other gets on with routine work. We must avoid the problem of having too many things to take care of at the same time.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES APPLYING SCIENCE

HK200504 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization rally in Urumqi on 19 November to implement the 12th party congress spirit and make science and technology serve economic construction. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao made an important speech. He said: To achieve the target for endeavor in the region's economic construction, we must rely on the progress of science and technology. The science and technology workers of all nationalities must unswervingly and firmly establish the idea of serving economic construction, and make new contributions in promoting the progress of science and technology, developing production and improving economic returns.

Wang Enmao said: In speaking of relying on science and technology, in a certain sense we mean relying on science and technology experts, and bringing their role into full play. Xinjiang has nearly 120,000 natural science and technology personnel, distributed in all areas, departments, trades and sectors. This is a very great force. The key lies in how we make use of this force. The leaders at all levels must attach great importance to this question. We must in our actual work adopt various methods to bring into full play the role of science and technology personnel.

We must employ them boldly and get them to take part in planning economic, social and science and technology development and in economic policymaking. We must change the purely administrative method of guiding economic work and production, and mobilize to the maximum the enthusiasm of science and technology personnel for building socialist modernization.

Wang Enmao said: In order to meet the needs of the new situation and tasks, we must further strengthen party leadership over science and technology work and speed up the development of science and technology in Xinjiang. We must augment and strengthen the science and technology force and build a force suited to the demands of the region's economic construction. We must adopt special measures to speed up the cultivation of talented minority-nationality scientists and technicians. We must work hard to improve the professional standards of the existing science and technology personnel, and form them into a research capability as quickly as possible. The existing scientific research units in the region should be rationally readjusted. We must vigorously develop science and technology work in factories and mines and other enterprises, and strengthen the building of agroscientific experimental bases with superior characteristics. We should gradually improve the conditions for research work and suitably increase expenditures for science and technology and investment in capital construction for science and technology.

Wang Enmao said: Whether we can correctly evaluate and bring into play the role of the intellectuals directly affects the success or failure of socialist modernization. The great majority of intellectuals in Xinjiang are very good. They work hard at their posts, and have made contributions for the people of all nationalities and the socialist cause in Xinjiang. Our Xinjiang is a fine place, with extremely broad prospects for developing socialist modernization. Xinjiang's socialist construction and its people of all nationalities cannot do without intellectuals, and need them to an extremely great degree. There is a great future for intellectuals here. The comrades working in Xinjiang, including science and technology personnel and intellectuals, should further set their minds at ease. As for those who have left, no matter when they left, we sincerely and warmly hope they will come back to work in Xinjiang, and will welcome them. We must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, correct our understanding and attitude regarding intellectuals, make correct arrangements for their work, and bring their role into full play. Rational readjustments must be made for those intellectuals who are misemployed. We should solve problems in intellectuals' working and living conditions, so that they can get on with their work with ease of mind. We should boldly promote talented and genuinely able intellectuals to important posts. Those who have made major contributions can be given exceptional upgrading and salary raises. We should fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the intellectuals.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Qi Guo and Deputy Secretary Janabil presided at the rally.

CCNAA REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW250327 Taipei CNA in English 0309 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 25 (CNA) -- Dr Fredrick F. Chien, the newly appointed representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) Office in the U.S., said Wednesday he will do his best to improve and enhance the Sino-American relations.

Answering question at a press conference at the CCNAA Office here, Chien pointed out that he will try to:
-- work out a consensus upon which the Sino-American relations will be promoted:
-- make more American friends on a vast and general basis;
-- strongthen the development of Sino-American cooperation in such fields as science and technology, culture and tourism.

In addition, Chien said he and the CCNAA staffs in the United States will try to increase contacts with American academic, mass media, congressional and government personnel to promote understanding and seek their support.

He said the CCNAA will also provide better services for more than one million overseas Chinese and Chinese students in the United States.

Notes PRC-USSR Ties

OW011045 Taipei CNA in English 1007 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 30 (CNA) -- Fredrick Chien, who has just been named chief representative in Washington, D.C. of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA), is telling a TV audience that "our main job is to let our American friends understand how peoples in Asia feel about Communist China."

In a pretaped TV program, "News Magazine", slated to go on air at 9:30 P.M. today on CTS [China Television Station], Chien, 47, who was relieved of his job as vice foreign minister late last month, discusses with four other political scientists how not to let the United States play the so-called "China card".

Government leaders and people in Southeast Asia have made it clear in public as well as in private that they fear the expansion of Communist China more than the Soviet Union. "If we can persuade our American friends to see this clearly, it will help improve relations between the Republic of China and the United States," Chien says. He says the United States must be made to realize that it is dangerous to play the so-called "China card". Besides it isn't worth it," he adds.

No American politicians admit that they are playing the so-called "China card". They say they share some common geopolitical interests with the Chinese communists. "It isn't true. They have no common interests to speak of," Chien insists. For instance, the United States considers Poland a serious issue, accusing the Kremlin and Polish martial law leaders. But Peking and Moscow see eye to eye on the Polish issue.

The quarrel between Peking and Moscow has stemmed largely from endogenous issues. When they disappear, they will make up. No amount of outside pressure and persuasion, including those of the United States, can drive a wedge between them, Chien says. The Soviet Union and the Chinese communists have had complicated relations. Ideological dispute has receded to the background. The Chinese communists now are disputing with the Kremlin on hegemony in three areas only -- Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, and the Indochina Peninsula. If the Soviet Union gives up any of the three places, Peking is ready to talk peace. he says.

"We shouldn't rule out the possibility of Moscow and Peking making it up. It is precisely because of this possibility that we must remind the United States of the danger of playing the China card," he continues.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW CCNAA ENVOY's APPOINTMENT

OW240329 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Probably millions of Americans believe that there is still a ROC [Republic of China] Embassy in the United States. There is not. President Carter decided that the Chinese communists should have the embassy and broke formal diplomatic relations with the ROC. That was back in 1978. Subsequently the U.S. Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, that set up supposedly unofficial organizations to represent the United States in Taiwan and the ROC in the United States. Ahtough not embassies, these offices do most of the same work.

The ROC has 10 offices in the United States. Aside from the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] in Washington, which is the head office, these establishments operate much the same as the old consulates. They do about the same kind of work. There are lots of problems involved. Protocol is the very heart of diplomacy, but much of this is denied under the new system. Government officials do not talk to government officials. Before they join the CCNAA or the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] they must resign from their respective foreign services. Suppose Dr Rsai Wei-ping, the representative of the CCNAA in Washington, wanted to confer with President Reagan, he would not be able to unless Mr Reagan broke down the system established by Mr Carter. So Dr Tsai was compelled to maintain a low profile, no matter how friendly the American people may be.

It is a frustrating job. The ROC is obviously a country by every test ever laid down by the political scientists. It is in fact bigger and stronger that most of the countries of the world. Soon Dr Tsai will be moving on to a new assignment. Taking his place in Washington is an old friend of many Americans and a graduate of Yale University -- Frederick F. Chien. His Chinese name is Chien Fu. He has lived in America and has travelled widely there. Two of his books are on relations with the United States. Dr Chien will no doubt be frustrated too on occasions, but he is going to try to travel around the United States and tell American friends what is going on in Taiwan and about the relationship with the Chinese communists. He leaves his post as vice minister of foreign affairs for politics to take up his new assignment. Other diplomatic changes are also in prospect, involving some of the most important of the ROC's posts. The Foreign Ministry is not reshuffling because of failure but to assure that new and capable men will bring a new outlook to the world situation.

These are interesting changes, because the Americans attempt to strengthen [as heard] the diplomatic arm of the ROC at a time when the Chinese communists are trying to get together with the Soviet Union. Some Americans understand the seriousness of this. Others do not. Some think that the United States must buy off Peking with the surrender of the ROC. This is, of course, exactly what the Chinese communists have in mind. They want to frighten the Americans into isolating Taiwan and leaving the ROC without defenses. The assignment of Dr Chien will be to convey the realities to Americans.

Dr Isai was already doing so quietly, and he did a good job. But as a young and energetic diplomat, Dr Chien wants to take the representation of Free China's view on a wider front. These diplomatic changes are evidence that the ROC is not only alive and and well, but possessed of the energy and the imagination to move forward in the world of international affairs. They are further proofs that the ROC is not isolated and that the Chinese communists' conspiracy to bring that about has already failed.

The year of 1983 promises to be an active and interesting diplomatic year for Free China, one that could push the Peking-Moscow plot to the back burner.

CHINA NEWS SCORES TIME MAGAZINE'S 'PREJUDICE'

OW301441 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 30 (CNA) -- The CHINA NEWS, an English-language evening newspaper in Taipei, editorialized Tuesday to comment on TIME magazine's "prejudice" in its reporting on the Republic of China on Taiwan. The editorial reads:

Journalistic prejudice is common -- maybe even usual. The Republic of China has experienced a great deal of it. In possession of an island of fewer than 19 million people and 14,000 square miles, we are fighting for the freedom and prosperity of a huge Chinese subcontinent.

We haven't won the battle yet. But we have created in our own little sphere Asia's third or fourth ranking economy. Only Japan, Mainland China and (on occasion) South Korea are bigger.

As an industrial power we are far ahead of any of the ASEAN countries. Yet such is the bias of TIME magazine that a cover story on "Outlook for the Pacific" (including Australia and the United States) mentions the Republic of China on Taiwan (in passing) only a couple of times. TIME has a board of economists for the Pacific area. They come from Japan, South Korea, Australia, the United States, Hong Kong and Thailand. The outstanding economists, businessmen and industrialists of the Republic of China are ignored.

Maybe this isn't very important. It is a reflection of the rather widely held Western belief that the ROC will one day cease to exist and Taiwan will fall into the hands of the Chinese communists. Yet this flies in the face of the Red Chinese failures and the Taiwan successes. The impression is given that the ROC-Taiwan doesn't matter very much. We don't count for anything regardless of the size of our gross national product or per capita income. We are used to being pushed around and do the best we can to answer.

This time some of the people who know something about our economy can be expected to raise their voices and ask, "Whatever happened to Taiwan?" They can answer that it is still here and doing very well [words indistinct] be prospering as we did, but then who is? Our growth is not negative. Our people are well fed, sheltered and clothed. Above all, we have confidence that recovery is assured and that we are going to continue proving ourselves in competition with the Chinese communists despite all the obstacles against us.

Not long ago, NEWSWEEK had a cover story on the Republic of China. We raised some objections. It could have been more objective. But we at least were given credit for a creditable existence.

Incidentally, maybe it wasn't so bad to be [words indistinct] weak attempt to present the Pacific and its prospects. If anyone wants to figure out where Asia and the Pacific stand from reading this article, they had better peruse it through a crystal ball.

JOURNAL URGES FLEXIBLE FOREIGN POLICY

OW270847 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Nov 82

[Article by Chen Pi-sheng: "The Various Propositions About the Status of Taiwan"]

[Excerpts] China was officially divided into two different systems and two different political powers after the KMT withdraw to Taiwan. During the past 33 years, Taiwan's international status has always been a knotty problem in international law, since there is neither a theoretical nor practical analog in history that can be referred to in explaining and comparing this issue. Under this special circumstance, which is unusual in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere, Taiwan can enjoy even less privileges in the international community than many mini-states. Not only is Taiwan treated unequally within the diplomatic circle,s Taiwan's future survival and development are also not protected by international law.

The deterioration of Taiwan's international status has long been the cause of worry for scholars and experts who are concerned with Taiwan's future, and, therefore, they have tried to seek a solution to the issue by presenting a variety of "theories" and "formulas." Among the relatively familiar ones are the German formula, the Singapore formula and the commonwealth formula, and the theories on nongovernmental exchange between Taiwan and mainland China, Taiwan autonomy, democratic unification, economic unification, cultural unification, the multi-system state formula, convocation of a national congress and constitutional conference, unification under the three principles of the people, and so forth.

In a written interpellation to the Executive Yuan in April 1979, legislators Kang Nin-Hsian and Huang Hsin-chieh urged the authorities setting Taiwan's foreign policy to thoroughly review our foreign policy and diplomatic measures. They said: "During the last 30 years, we have persistently confused our fundamental national policy with our foreign policy. Because our fundamental policy is anticommunism, resistance against against Soviet aggression and recovery of the Chinese mainland, we have adhered to the stand of never compromising with the communists. Under such circumstances, there is simply no diplomatic leeway. Even when our survival is threatened by the communists, we still stick to the stand of better to die in glory then to live in dishonor." This is precisely the fundamental reason why Taiwan's international status has fallen so low, as we mentioned earlier.

While reviewing our previous and current situation, we maintain that we must consider our foreign policy as a means to achieving our fundamental national policy under the practical principle of survival, that we must not confuse our foreign policy with fundamental national policy, and that we must have a strategy, and not merely tactics, in our diplomatic work. Only by doing this can we be effective in promoting our relations with other countries, based on eqality and law, can we play a more positive role within the international community.

TAIWAN, FRENCH AGENCIES DISCUSS NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW011335 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 1 (CNA) -- Taiwan Power Corp. is contacting with French agencies on matters concerning technological cooperation in power generation, G. Monod, president of the Center Francais de Commerce Exterieur (French External Trade Center) said Tuesday. At a news conference before the opening of the seminar on advanced Franch technology, Monod said related agencies of the Republic of China and France have been discussing technological cooperation in nuclear power-generation recently. Construction work will be begun as soon as agreement is reached, he added. Taiwan Power Corp. reportedly intends to dispatch personnel to France to collect information about power generation technology.

Energy is one of the topics of the seminar. The French nuclear fuel company, the French Atomic Energy Commission and the French power company have dispatched delegates to attend. The French nuclear fuel company and its affiliate, the French atomic energy commission, both of which will be dealing with Chinese agencies, do mainly uranium mine exploration, uranium enrichment and waste disposal.

SWISS TRADE OFFICE OFFICIALLY OPENS IN TAIPEI

OW260347 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- Switzerland trade office in Taipei was officially opened here Thursday. Max W. Schaelchlin, chairman of the Swiss-Taiwan trade council, held a cocktail party at Taipei Hilton Hotel Thursday. He said that the trade office here is aimed at expanding and balancing the two-way trade between Switzerland and the Republic of China and further enhance the interflow in other fields. To realize the goal, the office has already worked out concrete programs including making survey and research on Taiwan market and inviting businessmen of the Republic of China to visit Switzerland.

Switzerland is the ninth West European country to set up a trade office in Taipei, and the office is the 11th of its kind here.

Walter Muler, first director of the trade office, was present at the reception to meet more than 100 Chinese and foreign dignitaries including Ambassador Louis Vorster of South Africa and Wang Fei, director of European affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LESOTHO, TAIWAN PREMIERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW300335 Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 30 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Lesotho share common ideal and stand, and on this basis the relations between the two countries will be further cemented, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Monday. Premier Sun hosted a dinner at the Grand Hotel in honor of Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, and V.M. Molapo, minister of foreign affairs and information.

In his speech, Premier Sun pointed out that at present communism is the root of disasters in the world, and that the Republic of China has always insisted on its anti-communist stand, strengthening its relationship with other free nations in order to maintain democracy and stability of the Free World. In March 1980, Premier Sun visited Lesotho and received warm reception there. He extended his thanks to the enthusiastic greetings he received in Lesotho, and he also expressed his hearty welcome to the visit of Prime Minister Jonathan.

In reply, Prime Minister Jonathan expressed his thanks to the Republic of China's cooperation in helping Lesotho develop its economy and agricultural technology. He stressed that such cooperation should be further strengthened in the future.

Chiang Meets Lesotho Premier

OW021435 Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 2 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo received Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan at the presidential office Thursday afternoon. Prime Minister Jonathan was accompanied by V.M. Molapo, minister of foreign affairs, information and broadcasting, and R.P. Matete, senior secretary to the prime minister of Lesotho, at the audience.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome to them for their visit to this country. It is a special pleasure to see Prime Minister Jonathan again, President Chiang said. President Chiang asked the prime minister to convey his regards to King Moschoeshoe II after he returns. During the meeting, the president also exchanged opinions with the dignitaries on matters of mutual concern and world situation.

President Chiang and Prime Minister Jonathan both stressed that relations between the two countries are becoming closer because government officials and people often exchange visits to promote economic and technical cooperation. They expressed their confidence that under the joint efforts, the friendly relations will surely further grow in the years ahead. Those also present at the meeting were Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary general, and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW011417 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 1 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho signed two agreements and a memorandum Wednesday to strengthen ties of economic cooperation between the two nations. The agreements signed are the Sino-Lesotho trade agreement and the Sino-Lesotho investments promotion and protection agreement as well as a memorandum on loan for Lesotho.

Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and the Bank of Taiwan General Manager Wang Chih-ta also respectively inked a supplementary agreement on the Sino-Lesotho technical cooperation and a loan agreement with Lesotho Foreign Minister V.M. Molapo.

Those present at the ceremony at the Executive Yuan included Economic Minister Chao Yao-tung, government information office Director General James Soong and R.P. Mateto, senior secretary of the prime minister of Lesotho.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE

OW030321 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 3 (CNA) -- Jose del Carmen Marcano, minister of industrial and commercial affairs of the Dominican Republic, called on Vice Economics Minister Chang Hsuin-Shuen at the Economics Ministry Thursday. They exchanged views on matters concerning economic development and cooperation between the two countries. Chang agreed to act upon a request by Marcano that the National Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine help the Dominican Republic to set up a system to raise the quality of its products. The Republic of China will also help the Caribbean country in planning the establishment of an export processing zone. Marcano, who led a five-member mission now visiting here, extended an invitation to Chinese manufacturers to invest in his country. He also expressed his hope that the ROC will buy more Dominican products, thus balancing the Sino-Dominican trade. Members of the Dominican mission, including Rafael Subervi Bonilla, minister of tourism, and three other officials, Dr Rafael Cuello Hernandez, Julio A. Peralta, and Simon Alfredo Diaz, arrived here Wednesday for a weeklong visit. While here, they will call on government leaders, and visit cultural and economic centers of activity here. They are scheduled to depart on Dec. 7.

KMT LEADER ADDRESSES OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

OW011415 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 1 (CNA) -- Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general of the Kuomintang, said the most important mission of the nation now is to promote China's reunification under the three principles of the people. Speaking at the closing ceremony of member [words indistinct] meeting of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission [OCAC], Tsiang called on the attendees to encourage the overseas Chinese, students, and scholars in the countries of their residence to join the historic mission of mainland recovery by overthrowing the Peiping regime. He also asked those mainland compatriots who are now studying or working overseas to openly reject the Peiping regime and seek freedom in the West.

Tsiang stressed that facts have proved the three principles are suitable for solving China's problems and can serve as a guiding force in reunifying China. He then expressed his firm belief that freedom-loving Chinese at home and abroad will join hands to crush the Peiping regime's United Front tricks.

Meanwhile, during the past three days, the meeting had adopted many important resolutions which include:

-- expand local overseas Chinese organizations into regional bodies in all continents of the world so as to strengthen their functions;
-- promote Chinese language education and cultural activities in the overseas Chinese communities;
-- encourage overseas Chinese to make more investments in the future free trade zone;
-- cultivate more young overseas Chinese technicians in order to further develop industries in their countries of residence.

Also speaking at the closing ceremony, Mo Sung-nien, chairman of the OCAC, again urged the members to work hard in their respective posts for the cause of anti-communism and mainland recovery.

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MOCKERY, DECEIT CHARGED AT U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

HK040820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "Mockery and Deceit"]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva adjourned again on 30 November without making any substantial progress. The point at issue was that the United States complained that the purpose of the "overall freeze plan" worked out by the Soviet Union was to reduce U.S. nuclear status to inferiority. The Soviet Union maintained that the "zero plan" formulated by the United States was intended to induce the Soviet Union to carry out "unilateral disarmament." They accused each other of trying to obtain military superiority and refraining from taking any step on the path of disarmament.

The same day the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva were adjourned, Defense Ministers of the NATO states held a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group. The communique of the meeting said that in face of the increasing Soviet threat, NATO should strengthen its military power, and that if no results were achieved in the Geneva talks NATO would deploy 572 U.S.-made modern nuclear missiles in Western Europe according to plan by the end of next year.

The Soviet Union was not willing to be outdone. It also announced that it would "seriously pay attention to the fact that its defense capability will be maintained at the necessary level to defend peace."

Both the United States and the Soviet Union oppose unilateral disarmament. However, under the signboard of "defending peace," they carry out limitless arms expansion unilaterally. The history of the past 40 years, since the League of Nations, has proved that the practice of carrying out disarmament by resorting to arms expansion is ridiculous. However, the superpowers today still take great pleasure in continuing to do such a foolish thing. This is a mockery and deceit to the people of various countries.

UN CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING PEACEKEEPING ROLE

OW040942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling for strengthening the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

The resolution emphasizes that the imperative need to strengthen the U.N. role and effectiveness is indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, for the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, for the strengthening of international cooperation on the basis of sovereign equality and for the promotion of economic and social development and of human rights.

Deeply disturbed by the continuing deterioration of international relations, the General Assembly reaffirmed that genuine and stable peace and security in the world can be achieved, if the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and laws governing international relations are strictly adhered to.

The Assembly requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The Assembly asked the secretary-general to continue his efforts for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role as envisaged for it in the Charter.

PRC PROPOSES NEW ECONOMIC ORDER AT FAO MEETING

OW040340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 3 (XINHUA) -- China has proposed that "promoting establishment of a new international economic order" be included in the report of the Council meeting of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, which ended here today.

The 82nd session of the FAO Council, which opened on November 22 and attended by 49 member states, focused on the food and agricultural situation in 1982 and agricultural readjustment in the world.

During discussions on the report to the session yesterday, leader of the Chinese delegation Kong Candong made the said proposal. This matter is of primary importance, he said, because establishment of a new international economic order was written down in "declaration" and "action program" of the sixth U.N. General Assembly special session in 1974, and has been accepted by the international community.

In view of the growth of world economies in recent years, he added, it has become an urgent matter. And what is more, he said, global negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order is under discussion at the current U.N. General Assembly session. This opportunity should be taken to include the problem of food and agriculture in such global negotiations, he noted.

The Chinese proposal was supported by Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Congo, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Philippines, Mexico and Panama.

The FAO Council has decided to include in the guiding principle of the Council's report the Chinese proposal "Taking the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as the Main Target of World-Wide Agricultural Readjustment." Report will be submitted to the 22nd FAO conference for discussion.

Western Media Hail Plan

OW032014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The world's media has been commenting on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan at the fifth session of the fifth national congress, saying that the plan is so sound that it can be achieved.

Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE says that China's Sixth Five-Year Plan will continue the current policy of adjustment. The plan is a good one. Meanwhile, China tries to set a comprehensive economic basis for speedy growth by the end of this century, it says.

It adds that the planned investment in energy and transport, the present situation of which is regarded as a big obstacle to China's economic development, is a sensible 38.5 percent of the total volume of investment in capital construction. The news service also notes that the plan envisages an increase of 68 percent in expenditure on education, science, culture and public health service.

Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN says that people think that the target of China's five-year plan can be reached.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN , another Japanese newspaper, held that the Sixth Five-Year Plan does not aim at too high a target but seeks more fruitful results.

The keynote of China's five-year plan is viable and stable, the Japanese newspaper YOMIRUI SHIMBUN" says.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan pays special attention to expansion in energy and transport industries and postpones new major construction projects. Success of the plan will offer bright prospects for the objective of quadrupling the output, says NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, another Japanese newspaper.

The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says, the plan "sets ambitious but achievable goals" and "accelerates the pace of urban housing and increases expenditures on education, science and culture." "In this sense it is a people-oriented plan, contrasting with the previous plan, which emphasized consumer needs", the paper says.

GATT MEETING ADOPTS DECLARATION ON PROTECTIONISM

OW291756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) closed here early today after adopting a declaration calling for the removal of protectionism and the promotion of liberalization in international trade. The declaration says free trade remains the basic principle of the GATT.

As the multilateral trading system "is seriously endangered" by various protectionist pressures, it says, the GATT contracting parties commit themselves to reduce trade frictions, overcome protectionist pressures, avoid using export subsidies and quantitative trade restrictions which are inconsistent with GATT rules, and promote the liberalization and expansion of trade.

The declaration says the GATT signatories undertake to implement the GATT provisions concerning the developing countries with a view to "furthering the dynamic role of developing countries in international trade." They will "ensure special treatment for the least-developed countries, in the context of differential and more favorable treatment for developing countries, in order to ameliorate the grave economic situation of these countries," it says.

Analyzing the world economic situation the declaration says, "the deep and prolonged crisis of the world economy has severely depressed levels of production and trade."

"Many countries and particularly developing countries now face critical difficulties created by the combination of uncertain and limited access to external markets, declining external demand, a sharp fall in commodity prices and the high cost of borrowing," it adds.

The declaration also lays down specific regulations on the issues of agricultural trade, safeguards, dispute settlement, and trade in textiles and tropical products.

Speaking at a press conferences held at the end of the five-day ministeral meeting, both Allan MacEachen, chairman of the conference and Canadian deputy prime minister, and A. Dankel, GATT director general admitted that serious differences between various parties on agricultural trade and some other issues remain unsolved.

Apparently, they included the European Economic Community's refusal to make a compromise on the U.S. proposal for a reduction of EEC agricultural export subsidies. The proposal was backed by developing countries, whose agricultural export are threatened by the EEC's export subsidies.

GATT 'Failure' Noted

HK020408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 7

["Short Commentary": "Why Did the Geneva Meeting Fail?"]

[Text] After heated bargaining, the GATT ministerial meeting in Geneva was closed hastily with the adoption of a general manifesto opposing protectionism and reiterating the principle of free trade. Since some countries participating in this meeting -- particularly EEC members whose trade volume accounts for 40 percent of the total world trade volume -- had reservations on certain points of this manifesto, the Geneva meeting actually failed to reach any substantial conclusion to facilitate trade liberalization.

The result of the meeting was nothing more than what people had expected. For 3 years the Western world has been suffering from the most serious postwar economic crisis. The struggle between different countries for markets has become a matter of life-and-death importance. No sooner had the United States and West European countries cooled down their trade war to restrict the import of Japanese cars and electronic products than the United States and Japan again erupted into disputes over the issue of exporting agricultural products. At the same time the EEC and the United States were engaged in heated arguments, respectively, on the iron and steel issue and the Soviet natural gas pipeline issue. While the United States and the members of EEC are jointly trying to restrict the import of textile products, shoes and toys from developing countries, seriously harming the latter, their scramble for the world agricultural products market has become white-hot. The main reason for the failure of this Geneva meeting was that the EEC vetoed the United States' request to put the problem of the former's subsidization of exported farm products on the agenda and thus deadlocked the meeting.

The failure of the GATT meeting in Geneva to reach any agreement once again shows the aggravation of the world economic crisis and the sharpening of the struggle between different countries to scramble for markets. However, if a worldwide trade war really breaks out, the consequence will be even more catastrophic. The meeting finally adopted a manifesto appealing for the elimination of protectionist measures and facilitation of free trade. This indicates that the different parties concerned will continue to seek ways to stop aggravating the international trade situation.

EEC EFFORTS TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

OW051940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 5 Dec 82

["Commentary: EEC's Joint Effort To Overcome Difficulties -- by Xie Linfeng" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Copenhagen, December 4 (XINHUA) -- The two-day semi-annual summit of the ten European Economic Community (EEC) countries ended here today after achieving better-than-expected results and reaching an agreement to make joint efforts to tide over the present mounting difficulties.

A report presented to the summit called attention to the serious and dragging economic crisis besetting the community. It said the gross domestic product of the 10 EEC countries increased only 0.3 percent in 1982. Unemployment reached 11 million, or an average unemployment rate of more than 10 percent. The report forecast an economic stagnation with even higher unemployment next year which, the EEC countries feared, would create explosive social problems.

To deal with this possibility, the summit concentrated its discussions on a strategy to coordinate measures in improving, first of all, the economic structures. It was decided to support all efforts in creating new jobs and in increasing investment. The summit participants agreed to defend and strengthen the community's internal market.

Differences within the community, such as the fishing allocation dispute between Britain and Denmark and France's import limits, were calmed down temporarily as a result of the restraint shown by the parties concerned.

On the international trade scene, the community is confronted with strong pressure and fierce competition from the U.S. and Japan. The U.S., shortly after cooling its attitude over import curbs on European steel and the Soviet-European gas pipeline sanction, now threatens to dump in the international market 3 billion dollars worth of daily products to counter the Community's farm exports. The growing Japanese industrial exports to the EEC countries have resulted in huge payments deficits of the Community.

To face up to the U.S. and Japanese challenges, it was urged at the summit meeting that industrial production be reorganized within Europe and its markets unified in order to beef up its competitive power. Cooperation in the financial field was also called for among the EEC members in order to reduce to the least extent the use of the U.S. dollar as a trading currency in the community.

Some participants called for actions against foreign technological domination and some others appealed for an agreement to be signed with Japan to make it curb its exports automatically.

The summit meeting also discussed the forthcoming visit to the United States by its executive president, Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, to examine the strained relations between the United States and the EEC. The meeting endorsed continued dialogue with the United States.

In short, the just-concluded summit meeting has demonstrated the will of the EEC nations to close ranks against outside nations and to join efforts to chart a way out of its current difficulties.

However, the current international economic situation and the protectionist trend within the community will make it hard for the EEC nations to coordinate their actions, and every step forward will be painstaking.

UN CALLS FOR SEA LAW RREATY RATIFICATION

OW041028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations General Assembly in a resolution today called upon all states to sign and ratify at the earliest possible date the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea due to open for signature in Montego Bay, Jamaica, from December 6 to 10.

The 27-nation sponsored resolution was adopted by a vote of 135 to 2 (the United States and Turkey) with 8 abstentions.

The resolution says that the United Nations Assembly "appeals to the governments of all states to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the convention or defeating its object and purpose."

The Assembly approved financing from the U.N.'s regular budget of a preparatory commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to be set up under the convention. It also approved the stationing of an adequate number of Secretariat staff in Jamaica for servicing the commission.

The United States and Turkey submitted an amendment asking the signatories to the convention to be responsible for the expense of the commission. Their amendment was defeated.

The Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by an overwhelming majority of states last April after eight years of negotiations. The United States, the leading opposer, argued that the rules on sea-bed mining laid down in the convention inhibit free enterprise, put too much financial burden on private companies and give too much privilege to the mining arm of the sea-bed authority. It has been lobbying its allies to reject the treaty. The U.S. attitude has aroused strong resentment among most of the developing countries.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR ASSESSED

Reagan Stops in Colombia

OW041845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Bogota, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancourt told visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan today that "peace can only be achieved through indiscriminate aid and broad dialogue rather than pressure and isolation."

Betancourt hosted a banquet for Reagan shortly after his arrival here for a five-hour visit on the second leg of his Latin American tour.

"In recent years," the Colombian president continued, "the American territory has been turned into a stage of struggle between the local people and outsiders and the Central American and Caribbean region a scene of duel for outside combatants." "We cannot remain indifferent and devote ourselves to the discussion of abstract questions within hemispheric organizations" as war flames are raging as a result of social injustice and external interference, Betancourt said.

He also made known Colombia's decision to join the Non-aligned Movement and criticized the United States for its protectionist policies against Latin American exports.

In response, President Reagan said that he came to Colombia to gain a better understanding and try to overcome the differences and issues existing between the two countries. Earlier, the U.S. President had described differences of opinion between two sovereign states as normal.

The U.S. President's short visit to Colombia was a center of attention since new President Betancourt has pursued a more independent external policy. The Spanish news agency EFE, in reporting the visit, said, "Widening divergence of views between the United States and Colombia has cast a shadow over today's Bogota meeting between Reagan and Betancourt."

During Reagan's visit, anti-U.S. demonstrations were reported from other cities in the country.

The U.S. President left here today for Costa Rica to continue his Latin American tour.

President Ends Visit

OW051623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] San Jose, December 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan ended his tour of four Latin American nations Saturday after talks with President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras and President Efrain Rios Montt of Guatemala.

Reagan's five-day visit to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras had been aimed at patching up differences between the United States and Latin American countries arising in the wake of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and at easing Latin American complaints over U.S. assistance.

During his tour, President Reagan reaffirmed his country's commitment to the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty and the inter-American collective security system. He also promised to increase economic credits to Brazil, Costa Rica and other Latin American states. Reagan time and again expressed his deep concern over the situation in Central America, saying U.S. assistance to the region would increase.

The U.S. President arrived in Honduras Saturday from Costa Rica where he held talks with President Luis Alberto Monge on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region.

Commenting on Reagan's visit, observers said it had got things moving in the improvement of U.S.-Latin American ties but sharp political and economic differences could not be eliminated in the foresseable future.

XINHUA 'Roundup' on Visit

OW051921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 5 Dec 82

["Roundup: U.S. President Winds Up Latin American Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday winded up his first Latin American tour after he took office despite of his repeated assertion of the "traditional" U.S. relations with countries in the region, some differences still left unsolved.

In his five-day Latin American tour which carried him to four countries, Reagan met separately with heads of six countries to discuss how to strengthen political and economic cooperation between the United States and these countries. They also exchanged views on other problems.

It is known to all that since the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis, the United States, because of its taking side with Britain, has caused a distrust of Washington by many Latin American countries. The distrust is becoming increasingly serious.

Sensing a growing threat to the political and economic interests of the United States in the region stemmed from this distrust, the U.S. Government urgently hoped that its relations with Latin American countries could be mended as soon as possible by Reagan's visit. Therefore during his tour, Reagan repeatedly declared that his government would strictly observe the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty and maintain the inter-American collective security. He also expressed the hope that the United States would like to join the Latin American countries in seeking to solve disputes in the region. Obviously, his mission is to persuade the Latin American countries out of their distrust in the United States and to arouse once again their concern for the inter-American system so as to keep the inherent U.S. influence in the region.

During his visit, Reagan expressed appreciation of the region's democratization process and time and again demanded Latin American countries pool their efforts in dealing with challenges from outside forces. This is clearly directed against the Soviet and Cuban expansion in the region, and Central America in particular,

When meeting separately with leaders of four Central American countries, he showed extreme concern over the turbulent situation in Central America and the guerrilla activities and border clashes in some countries. He reiterated his government's support for the "democratic political systems" in El Salvador and Honduras and condemned the intention of external forces to impose a "non-democratic political system" upon the region. In order to help deal with the anti-government guerrillas now active in the region, Reagan promised to increase economic and military aid to El Salvador and Guatemala.

During the visit, Reagan adopted a posture of trying to enhance economic cooperation with Latin American nations. Most of Latin American nations are facing grave economic difficulties as a result of a worldwide economic recession. Many of them are bitter over the United States' high interest rates and its protectionist measures in trade.

During his visit in Brazil, Reagan announced the decision of rendering 1,230 million U.S. dollars in credit to that country and promised to give an impetus to the negotiations between the International Monetary Fund and the Brazilian Government to grant credits to that country to overcome its economic crisis. Reagan also announced that the United States will ease restrictions on sugar exports to the United States by Latin American nations. He also promised more aid for Costa Rica.

It is believed that Reagan's Latin American tour has eased to some extent economic and political contradictions between the U.S. and some Latin American nations. But the basic differences and contradictions between them defy an easy solution.

During Reagan's visit to Colombia, the Colombian president, in the presence of Reagan, criticized the U.S. policy toward Central America, disapproved U.S. support for Britain during the Malvinas conflict and the U.S. protectionist measures in bilateral trade. The Colombian president also announced his country's decision to join the Non-aligned Movement.

The Costa Rican president made clear that his country will "remain neutral" and "will never serve as an instrument for superpowers."

Reagan's visit to Brazil and Colombia brought anti-American demonstrations there.

Other Latin American countries, Venezuela and Mexico for example, expressed displeasure too. They thought that Reagan's policy to "isolate" Nicaragua would not contribute to the stability in that region. Nicaragua said the U.S. President's tour was aimed, in fact, at supporting "aggression" against it.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK060740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Reagan's Tour of Four Latin American Countries"]

[Text] From 30 November to 4 December, U.S. President Reagan visited four Latin American countries, where he met six national leaders. Reagan styled this, his first visit to Latin America since becoming President, "a trip to promote democracy and peace."

It is not hard to see that the main aim of Reagan's trip was to demonstrate the U.S. Government's attention to the Latin American region, consolidate its "backyard," and strengthen U.S. influence in Latin America.

The United States openly favored Britain and took sanctions against Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. This caused discontent among the Latin American countries and brought U.S. prestige to a low point among the peoples of these countries. U.S. moves in trade protectionism and in shifting the economic crisis onto others have also caused all kinds of difficulties for Latin American countries, with the result that the political situation in certain countries has become still more turbulent and centrifugal tendencies against the United States have developed further.

What worries the United States even more is that political and economic crises continually occur in the Latin American region, especially in Central America. All kinds of complex contradictions are sharpening in certain countries between the people and military dictatorships and between military dictatorships and forces demanding democratic reform, between the governments and peoples of various countries on the one hand and superpower hegemonism on the other, and also between the countries of Latin America. This unstable situation provides opportunities for external penetration and control and threatens U.S. interests in its "backyard." In these circumstances, the U.S. Government needs to readjust its Latin American policies in order to stabilize the situation in its "backyard" and preserve its important and strategic interests in Latin America.

This presidential tour of Latin America may ease the tension between the United States and the Latin American countries to some extent, but cannot solve the basic contradictions between the United States and Latin America, which is part of the Third World. The tension in the Central American region in particular has profound social and economic roots. So long at the United States fails to change its Latin American policies or to respect the national and democratic aspirations of the peoples of Latin America, it is impossible for the situation in the Central American region to stabilize. Hence, the influence and results of President Reagan's four-nation Latin American tour may be limited.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY VISITING YUGOSLAVIA

OW051602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, discussed here today with the U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar W. Weinberger, the urgent problems in international affairs and the ways to promote the relations between the two countries, according to a TANJUG report.

During their meeting, Weinberger handed over a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Weinberger arrived here yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence Branko Mamula.

Mamula held talks with Weinberger yesterday evening on the relations between the two countries and other urgent problems of common interest.

U.S. FINANCIAL AID TO ISRAEL DENOUNCED

HK060235 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Guo Zhang [0948 4545]: "Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Completely disregarding repeated opposition from the U.S. Government, Israeli authorities continuously have constructed Jewish settlements on the West Bank

of the Jordan River which they have occupied in their lust for expansion. What is the reason for this?

In his recent remarks, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that the United States will not relate its economic aid to Israel with the latter's expansion of settlements on the West Bank. He emphasized that "we have made this very clear from the very beginning," and that "we have never acted this way."

What does this mean? As a matter of fact, the amount of U.S. economic aid to Israel equals the money Israel has spent on building the settlements. In other words, Israel, which is now in a financial predicament, is using U.S. aid to set up the settlements. So, by making these remarks, Shultz simply meant to tell Israel: Feel free to do whatever you like. We will not force you to stop building the settlements by suspending our aid. No wonder Israel is becoming more and more aggressive in building the settlements. This is so-called "mutual understanding."

'TRAGIC EXPERIENCE' OF IMMIGRANTS IN U.S. SCORED

HK031251 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Xu Binghe [1776 3521 0735]: "The Tragic Experience of Foreign Immigrants in the United States"]

[Text] The United States is facing another new flood of immigrants. Every year about 1 million people enter the United States, most of them Latin Americans and Asians. They dream of getting good jobs and living comfortably in the United States. However, actual conditions are just the opposite of what they had wished for. With the exception of a small number of doctors, artists and scientists who can earn higher salaries because of their educational background and specialized skills, most of the immigrants are exploited and oppressed and suffer from poverty. They live in disillusionment and agony.

Immigrants First Entering Are Blackmailed and Exploited

Every year about half of the 1 million immigrants who enter the United States are illegal immigrants. To avoid border patrols, they are helped by smugglers to steal across the border into the United States. To do so, they pay a lot of money to the smugglers. According to a report by "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" on 13 September this year, an illegal immigrant had to pay $150 to $200 in order to get to Los Angeles from the border, $4,000 to come from Central America to the United States and $400 to $500 to go from El Paso to Chicago. Therefore smuggling illegal immigrants -- just like trafficking in narcotic drugs -- has increasingly become a money-making business. For instance, a big smuggling syndicate was uncovered this year. The syndicate employed at least 40 drivers and some secret agents and rented several safe houses. The syndicate smuggled aliens to the U.S. Midwest and earned $15 million a year.

Slave Labor in Farms

Although the United States has enacted laws to protect immigrants over the past 20 years, many workers who formerly were immigrants are still homeless on the fertile lands of the United States. They are maltreated and live miserable lives on farms.

In vegetable and tobacco farms located in the scorchingly hot eastern part of South and North Carolina, more than 27,000 immigrants are engaged in forced labor. When these laborers work in the field, they have no fresh water to drink or even clean water to wash their insecticide-stained hands.

According to a report by "U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT" on 9 August this year (Dick Hardeen) aged 33, has worked on a farm in South Carolina for 7 years. His hands have been burned by insecticides. He said that once he had signed the employment contract, his boss could do anything he liked to with him. He would whip him bitterly or bully him. (Dick Hardeen) did not care to say no.

(Hardeen), severely exploited, decided to run away. All he owned after 7 years' hard work was $1.65 and several knifing scars on his face.

"Sweatshop" Exploitation

In Union City, New Jersey, a 21-year-old girl from El Salvador named Maria lives with her two brothers and her sick father. This girl, who formerly was an illegal immigrant, was compelled to work in a "sweatshop" (an underground workshop which brutally exploits workers) in order to escape arrest and deportation and earn money to pay her father's medical expenses. She earns only 8 cents for sewing a pair of lady's overalls. Every day she works 12 to 14 hours. When the boss of the workshop pays her weekly wages of $65 he extorts $10 from her.

In a number of big cities in the United States, many illegal immigrants work as dressmakers in "sweatshops," odd hands in restaurants, coolies in warehouses and so forth. Such kind of lowpayed jobs do not require special skills. U.S. officials in California estimate that more than 70 percent of nontechnical work in certain areas of the state is done by aliens. They work under extremely bad conditions and lead a miserable life.

"Lenience" of the Exploiters

The fact that several million people in the United States are frequently unemployed shows that the United States' labor force is not lacking. Such being the case, why should the United States be so "lenient" in allowing so many illegal immigrants to to enter the country? According to material provided by some U.S. magazines there are mainly two reasons for this: 1) Illegal immigrants are a far cheaper labor force than those unemployed American workers. A worker without a work permit said: "When the boss's business is good, he wants me to work day and night without giving me any overtime pay." There are about 2 million illegal immigrants in California, who are a cheap labor force exploited by American capitalists; 2) Those illegal immigrants benefit federal and state tax revenues. In order to get a job, illegal immigrants have to buy fake security cards and birth certificates. Although their certificates are fake, they have to pay income tax and social security and medical insurance fees. Due to their social status, those illegal immigrants are not able to derive any benefits from these social amenities. It is not strange at all that the U.S. monopolist bourgeoisie and their government adopt a "lenient" attitude toward most illegal immigrants and wink at their illegal entry.

The miserable sufferings of a great number of illegal immigrants in the United States show that under the capitalist system, although U.S. factories employ advanced techniques, the land is fertile and the country is rich in material resources, all these are mastered by a monopolist bourgeoisie and big plantation owners. Just like other American workers, most foreign immigrants and laborers are not allowed to enjoy the wealth they have produced. They can only be brutally exploited and oppressed.

MEDIA REACT TO NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

OW040912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Soviet mass media have for two days accused the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of reaffirming plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe beginning December 1983.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced in August 1981 a plan to produce and later deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe to counter the 300-plus SS-20 intermediate-range rockets deployed in Eastern Europe.

The Brussels meeting of NATO defense ministers this week decided to deploy 572 American Pershing-II and cruise missiles and to increase conventional arms spending as well.

The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA said in a commentary that NATO's decision is a "dangerous plan," which will aggravate tension in the world.

The Soviet party paper PRAVDA wrote that Washington intended to upset the current strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, to gain a military superiority and prepare a European war far away from America.

Soviet news agency TASS warned Thursday that NATO's plan can only lead to the increasing danger of a European military confrontation, and can never decrease the danger of this confrontation being turned into a nuclear war.

Last month, the semi-official Societ news agency NOVOSTI said in a televised statement to Western news agencies in Moscow that Kremlin is ready to adopt a "launch on warning" military posture if NATO's plan goes ahead.

The short flight time of the Euro-missiles to reach the Soviet border from their West European launching sites rules out the possibility of preventing a conflict by non-military means, NOVOSTI said. Faced with an infinitesimal warning time, the agency continued, the only possibility is a nuclear retaliatory strike and there is no other alternative.

SOVIET MISSILES REPORTEDLY INSTALLED IN KABUL

HK060357 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 6

[Report by Xiang Guang [6272 1342]: "Strange Use of the SAM-6"]

[Text] According to reports, the Soviet Union has recently installed SAM-6 missiles in Kabul, for the express purpose of "defending against possible air attacks." This would appear to be looking for trouble. Where would the Afghan guerrillas get planes to fly to Kabul? Clearly, it is not likely that the Soviet invading forces really intend to use the missiles against the guerrillas, which would be like using antiaircraft guns to shoot sparrows. To date, the only foreign planes to enter Afghan airspace have been Soviet, and the SAM-6 missiles are hardly going to be used against them.

So why transport the missiles to Kabul? The only explanation is that they serve to authenticate the threat of "outside invasion," thereby justifying the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Perhaps one day the Soviet Union, to prove the existence of "outside invaders," will bring SAM-6 missiles to the negotiating table to find a "political solution."

SOVIET NAVAL ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM BRITAIN

OW060555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 3 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet naval attache has been ordered to leave Britain because of (?illegal) activities, the British Foreign Office announced here today.

In a brief statement issued this morning, the Foreign Office said that Britain has requested the Soviet Union to recall within a week Captain Anatoliy Zotov, naval attache at the Soviet Embassy in London. "There was clear evidence that he had been engaging in activities incompatible with his official status," the statement said. (?The British) last expelled on the (same charge) Victor Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in August, 1981.

Britain has recently been beset with a number of security scandals in which several people were tried and imprisoned for spying for the Soviet Union.

ANDROPOV MEETS KING HUSAYN, ARAB DELEGATION

OW030830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov met King Husayn of Jordan, who arrived here today at the head of the delegation of the "committee of seven" of the Arab League, to discuss bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

The delegation comprises the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Algeria, and member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Mahmud 'Abbas. It was set up by the Arab summit for contacts with the leaders of the permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council on question of settling the Middle East conflict. The Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi came with the delegation.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the delegation and foreign minister of Syria, and exchanged views with him on strengthening bilateral relations on the basis of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation.

TIKHONOV MEETS FRENCH RESEARCH MINISTER 3 DEC

OW030834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov met here today with Jean-Pierre Chevenement, French minister of state for research and technology, and exchanged views with him on bilateral relations and certain urgent international questions, according to a TASS report. Both sides re-affirmed their hope to develop Soviet-French political dialogue and cooperation in trade, economy, science, technology and culture.

Another report said that Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev yesterday discussed with a group of prominent Italian industrialists and commercial figures on the continued development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MOSCOW AGRICULTURE MEETING

OW011435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1701 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to a PRAVDA report today, Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 26 November presided over a meeting of various Soviet socialist republics and various oblast party committees. The meeting discussed the question of implementing the "Food Program" adopted last May by the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee.

As stated in the report, the meeting decided on measures to raise the purchase prices of agricultural products and to give price subsidies to low-profit and deficit-suffering units, beginning January 1983. The meeting also studied how to give full play to the role of various rayons in implementing the program. In addition, it urged the departments concerned to take good care of livestock during the winter, make timely preparations for spring farming and meet by all means the 1983 production and procurement targets of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products.

Agriculture has always been a weak sector in the Soviet national economy. Especially since 1979, Soviet agriculture has been chracterized by successive poor harvests, which have had a direct, adverse effect on the growth of the national economy and on the food supply for the people. Because of this, the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee last May adopted a "Food Program" with a determination to take such measures as raising the purchase prices of agricultural products and improving the management of agricultural departments. However, over the past few months, since the "Food Program" was promulgated, it has not worked satisfactorily. This year the Soviet Union has again suffered a poor harvest, and, as a result, the shortage of supplies on the market, in particular food supplies, has become increasingly serious. The people are quite discontented with this.

In view of these circumstances, Soviet leader Andropov stressed at a recent plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee: "Our plan is centered on taking measures in the interest of implementing the "Food Program," and "the work of fulfilling the "Food Program" cannot be delayed." Moreover, he urged the leadership at all levels to hold meetings to discuss how the "Food Program" is being carried out. The above-mentioned meeting, attended by secretaries in charge of agriculture of the party central committees of the Soviet socialist republics and various oblast party committees, was such a meeting held in the wake of Andropov's remarks.

TURKEY'S TURKMEN CITED ON USSR RELATIONS

OW041619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said here yesterday afternoon "the establishment of a climate of understanding between the two countries and exchanges of views on high levels would serve the interests of both countries." He made the statement at the Ankara airport upon his return from a five-day official visit to Soviet Union.

"Though Turkey is a NATO member, she definitely wants to maintain her relations with her northern neighbor in a climate of mutual trust and constructive cooperation." Informed sources here said his visit marked the improvement of Turkish-Soviet relations following several years of stagnation. They said that during the talks in Moscow, the Soviets said they want both countries to cooperate in both the political and economic fields, but the Turks preferred further cooperation in economic and trade areas.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS VIETNAM'S XISHA ISLANDS CLAIM

HK060807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by You Jun [1635 6511]: "A Reflection of Other Things"]

[Text] The Vietnamese magazine TAP CHI CONG SAN recently carried a slanderous article saying that "the nature of Chinese expansionist hegemonism has not changed," citing as proof the fact that "Chinese troops are still occupying Vietnam's Hoang Sa Islands."

The Le Duan clique calls China's Xisha Islands the Hoang Sa Islands, and also resorts to sophistry in insisting that the Xishas are Vietnamese. However, everyone in the world knows that the Xishas have been Chinese since ancient times. This is even affirmed by a formal, official government document signed by the premier of the Vietnamese Government. If the Le Duan clique feels there is still insufficient proof, then there is no harm in providing them with some supplementary material: "On 9 September 1962, another U-2 aircraft invaded Chinese airspace over the Xisha Islands, Guangxi, and was shot down by the Liberation Army. This caused panic in America." If they do not believe it, they should refer to NHAN DAN of 13 September 1962.

Of course, since the Le Duan clique has not awakened from its hegemonist dreams and keeps breaking into anti-China hysterics, there is no point in providing any amount of proof. This is just an exmple, just a reflection of other things.

DAILY VIEWS HANOI'S DENIAL OF OFFENSIVE PLANS

HK020817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Jian [0149 7035]: "Who's Lying?"]

[Text] The Hanoi propaganda machine has launched a vigorous counterattack against international opinion for exposing the preparations of the Vietnamese Army of aggression against Kampuchea to launch a dry-season offensive, describing this as "a monstrous lie." Who, in fact, is lying? The facts are the touchstone for distinguishing truth from falsehood. In the past few months Vietnam has reinforced its army in Kampuchea and sent in large numbers of Soviet-built tanks and guns. Several tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops are concentrated in western Kampuchea, where they are sharpening their knives. A few days ago, the Vietnamese Army dispatched 5,000 troops and used heavy weapons in a strong attack on Democratic Kampuchean forces in the Pailin area. How can the "rumorscotching" statements of the Vietnamese authorities conceal the smoke and flames on the Kampuchea-Thai border?

The Vietnamese authorities are used to playing the trick of reversing right and wrong and acting like a thief crying "stop thief." People can discern a rule from observing Vietnam's words and deeds in these past few years: The thing that they most vigorously deny is the thing that they are most anxious to accomplish. The "rumorscotching" of the Hanoi propaganda machine is the latest example of this.

Thai Sources on Preparations

OW301211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 30 (XINHUA) -- A Vietnamese infantry battalion established a base over the weekend at Ban Nimit on Highway Five in western Kampuchea, just 12 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, today's BANGKOK POST quoted a Thai field military source as saying yesterday.

The sources said that the battalion was made up of North Vietnamese troops from the Ninth Division's base in Sisophon District of Battambang and that they were equipped with two 130mm heavy field guns and a number of T-54 and PT-76 tanks. He added that the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops had sent military engineers to upgrade and fortify Highway 502 in preparation for a dry season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean bases at Phnom Makhuen.

Meanwhile, Maj-Gen Piboon Panuwat, commander of the Thai Army's Second Division stationed at the eastern border, said yesterday that the army was building bunkers and supplying sandbags to protect villages along the border. He said Thai troops had reinforced the area near Ban Nong Ian, where several Vietnamese shells had landed, in order to guard against any incursions into Thailand by foreign forces.

Another Thai military source predicted that the Heng Samrin troops might shortly try to attack the resistance forces led by Son Sann in northwest Kampuchea, opposite the Thai villages of Ban Sangae, Nong Samed and Ban Nong Chan, he added.

DK ASKS CONTINUED CONDEMNATION OF SRV OCCUPATION

OW301203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea today appealed to the international community to continue to condemn Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. Pointing out the hypocritical nature of the "flexibility" Hanoi has made believe to adopt in solving the Kampuchea problem, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today that Hanoi's aim is to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to dissolve the efforts of the international community in support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Actually, since the end of the rainy season, Vietnamese troops have been massed along the Kampuchean-Thai border in preparation for a new dry-season offensive, said the commentary. This showed that Hanoi has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea, it added.

Calling on the international community to maintain vigilance against Vietnam's scheme, the commentary said Democratic Kampuchea hoped that the international community would continue the diplomatic, political and economic pressure on Vietnam so as to force it to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

VODK WELCOMES UN ACTION ON SRV 'CRIME'

OW051646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea today welcomed the adoption by the 37th U.N. General Assembly of a resolution to investigate into Vietnam's crime of using chemical weapons in Kampuchea.

This was carried in a Radio Democratic Kampuchea commentary today.

The resolution was adopted by the political committee of the 37th U.N. General Assembly to investigate into activities in violation of the 1925 Geneva "Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare."

The Radio Democratic Kampuchea commentary said that the adoption of the resolution showed grave concern of the international community over the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It also showed the strength of the world's peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in fighting against the Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion, safeguarding international law and defending world peace, it said.

The commentary pointed out that Vietnam began using chemical poisons in the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area in 1979 and are still wantonly using them to slaughter people in some cities and towns under its occupation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam also used chemical and bacteriological weapons in Afghanistan and Laos respectively, it said. They are now using such weapons in a big way to save themselves from defeats, it said.

The commentary said that the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea support the U.N. resolution and hope that the international community will stop the chemical warfare launched by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

DK DEMANDS RESTORATION OF NONALIGNED SEAT

OW252041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchea today demanded that the seventh non-aligned summit conference restore its legitimate rights in the non-aligned movement.

The demand was set forth in a commentary broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The commentary pointed out that as a legitimate member of the non-aligned movement, Democratic Kampuchea was illegally deprived of its seat by the Cuban leader who chaired the sixth non-aligned summit conference held in Cuba in 1979, in defiance of opposition from most of the member states.

It said Vietnam and its followers are conspiring by all means to have the Heng Samrin regime represented in the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi with the aim of obstructing the restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate rights.

However, it said, Democratic Kampuchea which has, in the past four years, won overwhelming support in the United Nations is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea. If Heng Samrin is allowed to attend the summit, it would mean recognition of the fait accompli created by Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, it said.

The commentary appealed to the non-aligned countries to defeat the schemes of Vietnam and its followers and help restore Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the movement.

KHIEU SAMPHAN HAILS SUCCESS OF COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW241200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan has said that the success achieved by the coalition government in the United Nations was an inspiration to the Kampuchean people to win still greater victories over the Vietnamese aggressors, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

Khieu Samphan made the remarks in an interview with the radio last Sunday on the acheivements made by the coalition government since its founding last July.

He said that the success made in the United Nations General Assembly session was due to the good cooperation of the three parties of the coalition, particularly the consultations among the three leaders on various questions.

Khieu Samphan said that his side abides by the Kuala Lumpur declaration in the interest of the united struggle against Vietnamese aggression and will never do anything detrimental to that cause.

He said that they would continue to uphold the sacred tripartite principle, with all three parties taking part in any important activity. In this way, the coalition government is sure to win victory after victory until complete success in the struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

LAO NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

OW030908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Over one thousand people met in Vientiane yesterday morning to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, according to a KPL report.

Among those present at the rostrum were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khamsouk Keola, vice-president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly, and Souvanna Phouma, government advisor. In his speech at the meeting, Thongmavy Thip Anmachanh, acting chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee, reported on Laos' achievements in the First Five-Year Plan of the state.

PRC Sends Greetings

BK021230 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Today the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the PRC Government sent a message to the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], greeting latter on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Lao National Day.

The message reads: On the occasion of the seventh founding anniversary of the LPDR, we would like to extend our wholehearted greetings to the SPC, the LPDR Government and the Lao people. We wish the Lao people more success in their cause of national construction.

The message continues: China and Laos are neighboring, Third World countries which have maintained a history of time-honored cooperation and friendly visits to each other. The Chinese Government and people sincerely hope to see the Chinese-Lao relations of friendship restored and developed [hai mitsamphan chong dai hap kan fuenfou le kha-gnai tua ok] on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and are pleased to make active efforts [le yindi pha gna gnam yang kha gnan khan kheng] for this.

ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT 10 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

OW041639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told diplomatic envoys to China from 10 African countries here this afternoon that his coming trip to Africa is an important diplomatic step taken by the Chinese Government following the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. "It shows that China attaches great importance to developing its friendship and cooperation with African and Third World countries," Zhao said.

The 10 African countries that Zhao is going to visit are Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Zhao said that the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C. reiterated China's foreign policy with China's unity and cooperation with the Third World countries as its basic point. The objective of his coming visit to Africa is to learn from African countries and their peoples, and to promote understanding, friendship and cooperation, he said.

Zhao said he is expecting to exchange views with leaders of the 10 countries on further development of friendship and cooperation between China and these African countries as well as on issues of common concern. He said he also hopes to exchange views with these countries on how to conduct economic cooperation with African countries so as to put sound political relations on a solid economic basis. Zhao said he is convinced that prospects are great for developing economic cooperation between China and other Third World countries.

On behalf of the diplomatic envoys present, Abderrahim Harkett, Moroccan ambassador to China, said that the premier's coming visit to Africa shows that the Chinese people and the government attach great importance to the development of their friendly relations with Africa. He said he believes that Premier Zhao's visit will be successful, and the friendly cooperation between China and African countries will surely be strengthened.

Zhao said that his proposal to visit these 10 African countries was welcomed by leaders and governments of these countries "who have made very nice arrangements." He said this shows the friendly sentiment of these countries towards China. He asked the diplomatic envoys to convey his thanks and regards to their leaders.

The other nine countries' diplomatic envoys to China present were: Zairian Ambassador Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika; Zambian Ambassador W.R. Mwondela; Kenyan Ambassador J.S. Odanga; Congolese Ambassador Matoko Albert; Guinean Ambassador Thierno Habib Diallo; Zimbabwean Ambassador Gabriel Phineas; Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb; Egyptian Ambassador 'Umar al-Aziz Sharaf; and Tanzanian Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim S.A. Mbenna.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor Gu Mu; Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; and Vice-Foreign Ministers Gong Dafei and Wen Yezhan.

Visit To Begin 20 Dec

OW031043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing Nov 3 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will begin a month-long tour of African countries on December 20 following the current National People's Congress (parliament) as part of China's effort to enhance its relations with the Third World, diplomatic sources here disclosed Friday. Chinese authorities have not yet revealed what nations Zhao will visit but he is expected to tour about 10 nations, including Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia and Guinea.

This will be Zhao's seventh overseas trip since he became premier in September 1980. He will become China's first premier to visit Africa in 17 years. The late Premier Zhou Enlai made an official visit to Algeria in 1965.

Through Zhao's African tour, China apparently hopes to demonstrate its close relations with African countries over which the United States and the Soviet Union have been competing for influence. Another aim will probably be the promotion of Chinese exports of both technology and products to African nations through closer economic cooperation between China and those countries.

HUSAYN, ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVE 5 DEC

OW051527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan arrived here this evening.

The committee of Arab League was formed under a resolution passed at the 12th summit meeting of Arab states in September. The meeting also decided to send delegations to visit the five countries who are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations to explain the stand of Arab states on the solution of the Middle East problem.

Members of the delegation include Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Sa'ud Ibn Faysal Al Sa'ud, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia; M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister for foreign affairs; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; Mahmoud Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Wu Xueqian, foreign minister; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lin Zhong, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and diplomatic envoys from various Arab countries and head of the mission from the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION -- Beijing, Nov 2 (XINHUA) -- Algerian Ambassador to China Abdelkarim Ghraieb gave a reception here today to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Among those attending were Li Dongye, Chinese minister of metallurgical industry, and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 2 Nov 82 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Constitution Adopted

OW041046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- A new constitution of the People's Republic of China, the fourth of its kind, was endorsed at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here this afternoon.

Three thousand and thirty-seven deputies voted by secret ballot in favor of the constitution which was hailed at panel discussions as distinctively Chinese and suited to the needs of China's socialist modernization.

Stormy and prolonged applause shook the Great Hall of the People when the result of the vote was announced by the executive chairman.

This constitution is the fundamental law of the state that has the highest authority and legal binding force.

The consensus of views expressed at panel discussions on its draft is that it scientifically sums up China's historical experience in socialist development and reflects the common wish and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in China. It is the general statute for running the ship of state in the new historical period of development.

Xi Zhongxun, executive chairman, presided over today's session which started at 3:00 p.m.

The full text of the draft revised constitution submitted to the session for endorsement was read out at the meeting.

The executive chairman then declared the voting begun. Deputies cast their votes in 30 boxes placed in different areas of the auditorium. A special mobile balloting box was prepared for the aged and infirm. Ye Jianying, Tan Zhenlin and some other N.P.C. deputies cast their ballots in this box.

The ballots were printed in Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak and Korean languages.

At 5:45 p.m., the executive chairman announced that a total of 3,040 ballots were distributed, 3,040 ballots were cast and 3,037 votes were for the adoption of the constitution. There were three abstentions. Then he declared that the constitution of the People's Republic of China was officially endorsed.

Later, the National People's Congress issued an announcement on the publication and enforcement of the constitution.

The constitution consists of a preamble and 138 articles in four chapters, namely, chapter one: General Priniciples; chapter two: The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens; chapter three: The Structure of the State; and chapter four: The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital.

The new constitution inherits and develops the fundamental principles embodied in the 1954 constitution. It sums up the rich experience in the development of socialism in China while assimilating international experience. It takes into consideration both present-day realities and future development. There are many changes and additions in content as compared with the third constitution passed in 1978.

The new additions include: Reinstatement of the posts of president and vice-president of the People's Republic (formerly translated as chairman and vice-chairman); institution of a Central Military Commission to direct the armed forces; extension of the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and institution of the system of the premier's overall responsibility for the State Council; change in the institution of combining rural people's commune management with government administration; and establishment of special administrative regions when necessary.

Today's meeting also adopted a resolution on the functions and powers of the present National People's Congress Standing Committee. The resolution stipulates that prior to the election of the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China in accordance with the new constitution, the current N.P.C. Standing Committee and its chairman and vice-chairmen countinue exercising their functions and powers as prescribed in the constitution of 1978.

The meeting also passed a resolution on the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, restoring the original words of the "March of the Volunteers" to the national anthem and repealing the March 5, 1978 resolution of the First Session of the Fifth N.P.C. on the new wording of the national anthem.

Present at the meeting as observers were delegates attending the on-going Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Powers of Standing Committee

OW060044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec [XINHUA) -- The Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Functions and Powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 4 December 1982)

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress decides:

Before the president and vice president of the PRC and the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC are elected by the First Session of the Sixth NPC according to "the constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted by this session, the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC and the chairman and vice chairmen of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee shall continue to exercise their respective functions and powers as prescribed by articles 25 and 26 of "the constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted in 1978 by the First Session of the Fifth NPC.

Appendix: Article 25 and Article 26 of the 1978 Constitution

Article 25

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;

2. To convene the sessions of the National People's Congress;

3. To interpret the constitution and laws and to enact decrees;

4. To supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

5. To change and annul inappropriate decisions adopted by the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government;

6. To decide on the appointment and removal of individual members of the State Council upon the recommendation of the premier of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;

7. To appoint and remove vice presidents of the Supreme People's Court and deputy chief procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

8. To decide on the appointment and removal of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;

9. To decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states;

10. To institute state titles of honor and decide on their conferment;

11. To decide on the granting of pardons;

12. To decide on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack on the country when the National People's Congress is not in session; and

13. To exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 26

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee; receives foreign diplomatic envoys; and in accordance with the decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee promulgates laws and decrees, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states and confers state titles of honor.

The vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress assist the chairman in his work and may exercise part of the chairman's functions and powers on his behalf.

Anthem's Words Restored

OW041018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1001 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- China's National People's Congress (N.P.C.) this afternoon approved a resolution to restore the original words of the national anthem, the "March of the Volunteers".

An enthusiastic outburst of applause greeted the announcement by Xi Zhongxun, executive chairman at today's meeting, that the resolution was adopted. The resolution also repeals a N.P.C. resolution of March 5, 1978, that changed the words of the anthem. The "March of the Volunteers" was composed in 1935 after the Japanese imperialists had occupied three northeast China provinces. It was a critical moment when the fate of the Chinese nation was hanging in the balance. The song, with words written by the noted writer Tian Han and music by the noted composer Nie Er, voiced the strong resolve of the Chinese people to rise and defend the nation against foreign aggression, and thus gained instant popularity.

In 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) decided to use the "March of the Volunteers" as the national anthem before an official anthem was adopted, to show the Chinese people's determination to maintain vigilance in peacetime as in the war years and carry forward their revolutionary and patriotic tradition. Over the years, the song has taken roots among the Chinese people.

The 1978 N.P.C. decision to change the words of the song drew complaints from various quarters. Many N.P.C. deputies, members of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution and people of various circles proposed that the original words be restored.

When a draft resolution to restore the words was submitted by the Presidium of the current N.P.C. session, many deputies voiced warm support for it.

Lu Ji, a N.P.C. deputy and president of the Association of Chinese Musicians, said: "The song 'March of the Volunteers' served as a clarion call to arms during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war. Today, it will inspire and encourage the Chinese people to work in high spirits for the country's modernization."

Eighty-three-year-old Xia Yan, a noted writer and member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, said: "The C.P.P.C.C. decision on the eve of the founding of New China to use the 'March of the Volunteers' as the national anthem expressed the aspirations of the 450 million Chinese people of the time. From the bottom of my heart I support the move to restore the original words of the song."

The Secretariat of the current N.P.C. session received large numbers of letters demanding the restoration of the original words of the national anthem.

6 Dec Meeting

OW060243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- A plenary meeting of the current Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was held here this morning.

The meeting heard a report made by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee, on the revision of four draft laws. They are "The Organic Law of the National People's Congress," "The Organic Law of the State Council," "The Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments" and "The Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses."

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, made an explanation of the number of the deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress and their election.

Three written reports were distributed to the deputies for deliberation at today's meeting. They are: Yang Shangkun's report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Jiang Hua's report on the work of the Supreme People's Court, and Huang Huoqing's report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Liao Chengzhi.

Yang Shangkun on Sixth NPC

OW060741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- China's Sixth National People's Congress will have just 3,000 deputies, 500 fewer than the fifth congress, and the election will have been completed by the end of April, 1983.

This was announced by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the current N.P.C. session here today.

A total of 3,500 deputies were elected to the Fifth National People's Congress for a term of five years ending February 1983.

Explaining the draft resolution on the number of deputies to the Sixth N.P.C. and their election, Yang Shangkun said that the size of the N.P.C. has to do with the issue of carrying forward the principles od democratic centralism and giving full play to the role of the supreme organ of state power. This is of great concern to the people of all nationalities in China, he said.

In the nation-wide discussion of the draft revised constitution, he said, many people, including N.P.C. deputies, suggested the number of deputies be reduced.

China is a multi-national socialist country with a vast territory and a huge population, he said. If the number of deputies is too small, it would not be able to assume the necessary representation. Therefore, he said, the N.P.C. Standing Committee suggested after discussion that the number be around 3,000.

On the distribution of quotas, Yang said in the rural areas one deputy is to be elected out of every 1.04 million people and in the cities and towns one out of every 130,000. This is in accordance with the stipulation in the electoral law that the number of people represented by each deputy elected in the rural areas should be eight times the number of people represented by each deputy from the urban areas.

However, Yang said, not less than 15 deputies should be elected from any of the sparsely populated provinces and autonomous regions like Qinghai, Tibet and Ningxia.

Thirteen deputies representing Taiwan Province are to be elected for the time being, the same as at the Fifth National People's Congress. The balance of the quota, to be elected in proportion to the population, will be reserved.

The representation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which participates in the National People's Congress as a unit, will be smaller than at the fifth congress.

Besides the Han nationality, there are 55 minority nationalities in China which between them account for 6.7 percent of the total population. The number of deputies from these minority nationalities, however, make up about 12 percent of the total number of the deputies to the National People's Congress, according to the draft resolution. Even the smallest nationalities are entitled to have at least one N.P.C. deputy each, Yang said.

Returned overseas Chinese will be represented by 35 deputies, who are included in the number of deputies to be elected from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in proportion to their population.

The draft resolution says that the N.P.C. Standing Committee may apportion, according to specific conditions, a certain quota of deputies to areas with an exceptionally small population or a large concentration of representative persons and to very small nationalities. These deputies are to be elected in provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities to which such cases apply.

Yang Shangkun also explained the method of election.

Yang on Standing Committee

OW060824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Publication of the draft constitution for nation-wide discussion and adoption of a civil procedural law for trial use were among the jobs done by the National People's Congress Standing Committee over the past year.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and its secretary general, made this statement in his written report on the committee's work to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

Other laws and decrees enacted by the Standing Committee this year include the food hygiene law, the law for the protection of cultural relics, and a decision on severely punishing offenders doing serious damage to the country's economy.

The Standing Committee, Yang said, has focused its attention this year on building a sound legal system to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and ensure smooth progress of socialist modernization.

Expanding socialist democracy, and having it institutionalized and codified, is the common wish of the entire Chinese people, he said.

The enactment of the above-mentioned laws, he said, serves to ensure by way of legal procedures the enforcement of all civil and enconomic laws and relevant administrative decrees. It will also help protect the people's rights, maintain public order and guarantee the modernization program, he said.

With the growth of China's socialist modernization, it is increasingly necessary to enact economic laws, he noted.

The N.P.C. and its Standing Committee, he said, have since 1979 adopted regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction, the law on marine environmental protection and the trade mark law and other such laws and regulations. They have already yielded initial results in serving national economic development, he said.

Additional laws and decrees will be formulated to ensure success in the current economic readjustment and consolidate economic achievements, Yang said. New economic laws, including those governing cooperation with foreign businessmen, will have to be instituted with the progress of the economic readjustment and the reform of the economic systems and the growth of China's external economic relations.

Enactment of local laws in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities is an important aspect of China's legislative work, Yang Shangkun said. The N.P.C. Nationalities Committee is drafting a law on national regional autonomy, and supplementary regulations for enforcing the marriage law have been enacted in some autonomous regions and provinces.

Between November 1979 and September 1982, 355 local laws and bills were instituted by various provincial, autonomous region and municipal people's congresses or their standing committees, and were reported to the N.P.C. Standing Committee for record.

Enactment of local laws and bills would help various localities bring their initiative and enthusiasm into play in the light of local conditions, Yang said.

He called for strict observance of the laws so they will become an inviolable force which everyone must respect.

He stressed the need to draft bills suited to China's actual conditions and the principles of socialist legality so as to build an independent legal system which is distinctively Chinese. He also emphasized the importance of following the mass line, serving the people's interests, and maintaining the stability and continuity of the law.

Speaking of its supervisory role, Yang said the N.P.C. Standing Committee has examined reports submitted by the State Council on the economic readjustment and the reform of the council's organization.

Many N.P.C. deputies, he said, have put forward constructive proposals concerning the use of state funds, opposition to waste and import of unnecessary items, increase of investment in education, improvement of people's livelihood, enforcement of the retirement system, and training of cadres by rotation.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee has, through appointments and removals, made the staff of the State Council and its subordinate organs younger and more revolutionized, knowledgeable and professional. By bringing young and old cadres together, this makes it easier for the transition from the old to the young, Yang said.

The N.P.C. Standing Committee has in the past year processed all the 2,318 motions presented by deputies at the last session and handled 69,000 letters from the people.

It has sent delegations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, and received parliamentary delegations or leaders from the D.P.R.K., Australia, the Sudan, Colombia, Norway, France, Britain and the United States of America.

Friendly exchanges with parliaments of Third World countries, he said, have deepened friendship and understanding between China and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Xi Zhongxun Explains Laws

OW060342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Four draft laws governing state organs, worked out by revising or rewriting existing ones, were submitted today to the current National People's Congress session for deliberation.

The four draft laws are: "The Organic Law of the National People's Congress," "The Organic Law of the State Council," "The Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments," and "The Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses."

Explaining the draft laws, Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee, said it is necessary to revise or rewrite these laws related to the constitution in order to improve the state leadership, the political structure and the socialist legal system and to develop socialist democracy.

He said the present draft organic law of the National People's Congress includes major changes and supplements made to the N.P.C. organic law of 1954 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the new constitution.

The important changes and additions he cited are:

-- The qualifications of N.P.C. deputies will henceforth be examined by a Credentials Committee set up by the N.P.C. Standing Committee which conducts the election and the list of deputies will be published before the convocation of the first session of each congress. In the past, this was done by the Credentials Committee after the opening of the first session of each congress.

-- Candidates for leading personnel in state organs and other officials to be elected by the congress shall be nominated by the Presidium. N.P.C. deputies may object to the nominations of the Presidium or nominate other candidates. The formal list of candidates shall be decided upon by the Presidium according to the majority view of the deputies after discussion and consultation among the delegations.

— Bills for recalling members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the president and vice-president of the People's Republic, members of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, may be presented through prescribed procedures.

-- Inquiries addressed by deputies shall be submitted to the organizations concerned on the decision of the Presidium. The organizations' replies may be provided in written form, or orally by their leaders at meetings of relevant special committees or at meetings of the Presidium. Inquiries may also be addressed by Standing Committee members through prescribed procedures.

These stipulations make it more convenient for the deputies and the Standing Committee members to exercise their right of inquiry and enable inquiries to be handled in an orderly way, Xi Zhongxun said. They help the N.P.C. and its Standing Committee exercise supervision over the state organs, and make it possible for the inquired organizations to prepare responsible replies.

-- In line with the stipulations in the constitution on the establishment of special committees under the Standing Committee, the draft organic law defines the major functions of these committees as: Deliberating motions and inquiries handed down by the N.P.C. or its Standing Committee and drafting relevant bills to be submitted to the congress for deliberation. Members of the special committees are to be elected from among the N.P.C. deputies because the committees are part of the N.P.C. and exercise some of the functions of the N.P.C. and its Standing Committee.

The National People's Congress may appoint a number of specialists who are not deputies to be advisors or adjunct advisors to the special committees.

The draft organic law of the State Council, Xi Zhongxun said, was written on the basis of the 1954 law and in accordance with the relevant stipulations in the new constitution. It also draws on the practical experience in the work of the government over the years, particularly the experience gianed in the organizational reform in the past year.

With a view to perfecting the organization and various work systems of the State Council and improving the efficiency and quality of the work of the state administrative organs, the draft law has made important alterations and additions to the composition, functions, leadership system and meeting system of the State Council, the establishment of ministries, commissions and other organs under the council, the number of their leading personnel, and the functions of the ministries and commissions.

He said the organic law of the local people's congresses and governments adopted in 1979 is on the whole suited to China's conditions as shown in practice over the past three years.

The draft resolution on the revision of this law includes alterations and additions made in accordance with the new constitution and practical experience.

Xi Zhongxun said that the electoral law for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses adopted in 1979 still holds good in principle. Only minor changes will be made in certain specific articles.

6 Dec Presidium Meeting

OW060356 Beijing XINHUA in English 0328 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress today approved three draft documents to be submitted to the congress for deliberation.

They are a draft resolution concerning the report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a report on the examination of the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983, and a draft resolution concerning the report on the implementation of the budget for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983.

The draft resolution concerning the report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan says that the plan is a fairly comprehensive plan which serves as a guide to action for China's socialist modernization.

The tasks set for economic and social development are both forward-looking and reliable, and can be fulfilled given necessary effort. The principal measures listed in the plan are realistic, effective and feasible, The plan has been satisfactorily implemented in the first two years (1981 and 1982), putting the national economy on the track of sound development.

Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the Budgeting Committee of the Fifth N.P.C., made a report on the examination of the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the draft state budget for 1983.

The implementation of the 1982 state budget has been satisfactory, he said, adding that China's financial situation has begun to show marked improvement.

The 1983 draft state budget ensures the priorities while giving over-all consideration to other needs. It reflects the need for continued efforts in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, the need to maintain a basic balance in state finance and the need to improve the people's material and cultural life on the basis of increased production.

The Budgeting Committee proposes that the National People's Congress approve the 1983 state budget as well as Finance Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the draft state budget for 1983.

The meeting adopted a draft resolution approving the State Council's report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the 1983 state budget.

Today's meeting was presided over the Executive Chairman Peng Zhen.

Scientists View 5-Year Plan

OW040336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0316 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- China should work out as soon as possible a national program for developing science and technology to help achieve the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Ye Duzheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said this at a panel discussion of the current session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Various sectors of the national economy should correlate their development plans to this national program, the noted meteorologist added.

He suggested that organisations should be set up at both central and local levels to popularize scientific and technological achievements in production departments.

Compulsory education should be enforced so that workers and peasants will acquire essential technical knowledge that may be required by the year 2000, Ye Duzheng said.

Wang Shouguan, director of the Beijing Observatory and a deputy to the current N.P.C., said that special research institutions should be established to study scientific and technical development policies and enterprise management so as to provide consulting service for various enterprises and organizations.

Lin Lanying, a semi-conductor specialist and N.P.C. deputy, proposed that a national advisory commission be set up to work out plans and polices for developing large integrated circuits in China. Microelectronic development centers should be established in Beijing and Shanghai, she added.

At another panel discussion on the premier's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the China Association for Science and Technology, said it is correct to stress economic performance in expanding industry and agriculture.

This calls for higher productivity and better product quality and management, he said. "All this requires new advances in science and technology and greater efforts by scientific workers," Zhou Peiyuan said.

Price Policy Supported

OW040308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Liu Zhuofu, adviser to the State Administration of Commodity Prices and a deputy to the National People's Congress, said today that he fully agrees to the policy of maintaining a basic stability of prices proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

In an interview with XINHUA, Liu Zhuofu said: "The policy of controlling and stabilizing commodity prices in a planned way has in the past 30 years played a positive role in ensuring the growth of the socialist economy and the security of the people's livelihood."

Meanwhile, he added, an upward or downward readjustment of some most unreasonable prices will be made as is necessary for the development of production. "This does not conflict with the principle of keeping prices stable. In fact, such readjustment will be made on the condition that the general price level is maintained," he said.

Premier Zhao emphatically pointed out that no enterprises will be allowed to use such readjustment as a pretext to raise prices and shift the burden onto consumers, he noted.

Liu Zhuofu said an all-round plan is being prepared for a reform of the country's price structure in line with the requirements of its planned economy supplemented by regulation through the market. The prices of the major commodities will be set by the state; those of the ordinary commodities will be allowed to float within a limit set by the state; and those of small commodities are to be set by the industrial enterprises or through consultation between them and the commercial department.

He said the price reform should proceed in step with a wage reform to ensure higher wages on the basis of increased consumer goods. Thus the people's living standards will rise steadily. Some initial reforms to this end have already been carried out in recent years, Liu Zhuofu said. They include:

-- Increasing the purchasing prices of farm produce by 38.5 per cent and reducing the disparity between the prices of industrial and agricultural products by 26 per cent in 1978-1981;

-- Readjusting the factory prices of coal, pig iron, rolled steel and building materials;

-- Raising the retail prices of cigarettes, wines and liquors while lowering those of chemical fiber, watches, radios and some other consumer goods;

-- Allowing floating prices, negotiated prices and free prices to exist alongside government list prices.

"Facts show that these measures have helped improve market supply, ensure the stability of the people's livelihood and stimulate the growth of our economy," Liu Zhuofu said.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON NEW CONSTITUTION

HK050718 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 5

[Editorial: "The General Charter for Managing State Affairs and Giving the State Peace and Security in the New Period"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has adopted the "Constitution of the PRC." This is a major affair in our country's political life and joyful news for the people of all nationalities in the country. Coming as it does when China has experienced 10 years of lawlessness and disorder, and completed the historical task of bringing order out of chaos, and when the people of the whole country are working in concert to create a new situation in socialist modernization, the adoption and institution of this constitution is the indispensable legal guarantee for a long period of tranquillity in the whole country, for the peace and contentment of the people of all nationalities, for achieving modernization of China's industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, and for building China into a socialist state with a high degree of civilization and democracy. As many deputies said at the NPC session, this constitution accords with the national condition and the popular will; it is a "vitalization law" for keeping the land stable and peaceful, a "happiness law" for enriching the state and benefiting the people, and the fundamental law for guaranteeing socialist construction.

China is a large country of 1 billion people, and we cannot do without laws, and still less without a constitution, in order to govern and build the country well. The constitution possesses the highest authority and legal force in the state'e entire legal system. The formulation of all laws, administrative and local regulations must be based on the constitution. The constitution is the "mother" of ordinary laws, and the ordinary laws are its "sons." The most important thing in ruling the country by law is to draw up a constitution that will be stable for a long time, that reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, and that considers both present reality and also future development prospects. There have been three constitutions since the founding of New China. The first constitution, that of 1954, suited the needs of the transition period from the new democracy to socialism and ensured the smooth process of this historic change. It was generally acknowledged as a very good constitution. The 1975 constitution was a product of the 10 years of internal disorder, and many of its provisions were loaded with fancy "leftist" slogans. The 1978 constitution was, owing to the limitations posed by the historical conditions at the time, unable to make a clean sweep of "leftist" guiding ideology; it has long been unsuited to the tremendous changes in the state's political and economic life. The constitution now adopted has been formulated by inheriting and carrying forward the basic principles of the 1954 constitution, absorbing the quintessence of historical Chinese legal codes and consulting a large number of foreign constitutional documents, and in particular, by summing up the positive and negative experiences of socialist development in China; it has also been discussed, including discussion by the whole people, for as long as 2 years. In the form of the fundamental law of the land, the constitution lays down clear-cut stipulations regarding the country's fundamental political and economic systems, the future fundamental tasks of the state, the basic rights and obligations of the citizens, the establishment and scope of duties of the state organs, and similar major issues. It can indeed be called the general charter for managing state affairs and giving the state peace and security in the new period.

The moment the new constitution is promulgated, we must seriously and conscientiously endeavor to implement it and act according to the law.

Upholding the dignity of the construction and ensuring its implementation are related to political stability, economic prosperity, the people's happiness and the flourishing of the land. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must shoulder their solemn responsibility to uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation. It must be admitted that the concept of a legal system is rather weak in our country, including among some party members and even certain responsible party cadres. During the long period of feudal society, "imperial decrees" were the law. The law could not represent the will of the feudal ruling class and was fundamentally opposed to the people's interests, and so the people too ignored its existence. In "Water Margin" there is the story of how Lu Zhishen beat Zhen Guanxi to death with three blows of his fist, which illustrates how the people used fists, not the legal system, to punish evil tyrants who cheated and oppressed them. The laws of the Kuomintang were oppressive. The CPC waged not legal but armed struggle in leading the people to overthrow Kuomintang rule. This caused a certain misunderstanding among the people, including a number of party members: After the people set up their own regime, it seems it does not matter much whether a legal system is stressed and laws exist or not. The 10 years of internal disorder gave us what could be described as an unforgettable lesson in the legal system: The moment the proletariat gains political power, it must strengthen the building of a legal system and apply the legal system to guarantee the interests of the proletariat and the people. Only bad persons, not the people, benefit if there is no stress on the legal system, the laws are not observed, or there is complete lawlessness. We must always remember this painful lesson.

To ensure the implementation of the constitution, we must solve the question of the relationship between the state organs, the political parties and the social bodies on the one hand and the constitution on the other, and espeically the question of the relationship between the CPC and the constitution. The new constitution clearly points out that all state organs, the armed forces, the political parties, social bodies, and all enterprises, undertakings and organizations must regard the constitution as the fundamental guideline for their activities, and all of them bear the responsibility of upholding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its implementation. The "all" mentioned here means that there are no exceptions at all. As the governing party, the CPC holds the leading position in the entire political life of the state; but in the fact of the constitution and the law, our party must, in common with other political parties, bodies and organizations, conduct its activities within the framework of the constitution and the law. The party led the people to formulate the constitution, and it must also lead them to implement it. The party organizations at all levels must adhere to the constitution in a model way. The CPC has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the people. Our party's correct ideas and policies which come from the people are already reflected in the various provisions of the constitution. Hence, strictly implementing the constitution means strictly implementing the party's policies and ideas. The notion of setting implementation of party policies against adherence to the constitution and the law is intolerable and must be discarded. The new party constitution formulated by the 12th party congress clearly stipulates that "the party must carry out its activities within the framework of the constitution and the law." In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly demanded that the activities of the party organizations at all levels from the Central Committee down to the grassroots must not conflict with the state constitution and the law. So long as the party does this and truly adheres to the constitution and the law in a model way, the democratic parties, the popular bodies and the people of all nationalities in the country will certainly act in the same way. This is the key to ensuring the implementation of the constitution.

In ensuring the implementation of the constitution, it is also necessary to solve the question of the relationship between the individual and the constitution, especially that between the leading party and government cadres at all levels and the constitution. Article 53 of the new constitution states: "The citizens of the PRC must adhere to the constitution and the law." Clause 3 of Article 33 states: "Every citizen enjoys the rights laid down by the constitution and the law, and also has the obligation to observe the constitution and the law." Clause 4 of Article 5 states: "No organization or individual may have special rights transcending the constitution and the law." This means that every citizen and individual, whether a worker, peasant or soldier or a leading cadre of the party or government, has the obligation to adhere to the constitution and the law, and has no special rights transcending the constitution and the law. If certain people take no notice of the constitution, holding that their position is high and their power great, they will be looking down upon the constitution and may then embark on the dangerous path of violating it. The press discussion of the question of which is higher, the constitution or the county party committee, was a criticism of the erroneous viewpoint that, with power in one's hands, one can ride roughshod over the constitution. Now there can be no more such talk or deeds of looking down on the constitution. No person, no matter how high his position or how great his power, has special powers transcending or overriding the consitution; everyone must adhere to it. This is a major condition for ensuring the implementation of the constitution.

In ensuring the implementation of the constitution, it is also necessary to publicize it with great fanfare and organize the cadres and masses to study it, so that everyone will know about the constitution and understand it. An old saying had it that a law will not carry out itself. This means that however good a law, implementation of it will not be automatic. People have to adhere to it and apply it. Our country's new constitution is indeed a good constitution and a powerful weapon for assuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations. However, weapons have to be used by people. No matter how good a weapon is, it is useless if nobody uses it and it is left laying around. After our new constitution is promulgated, people must adhere to it and apply it, and not leave it laying around. To ensure that everyone will adhere to it and apply it, everyone must study and master it. So long as the 1 billion people can all master the constitution, learn how to apply it, and grasp their own fate and that of the country, there will be a firm guarantee for the implementation of the constitution. As NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Zhen said in his "Report on the Draft of the Revised Constitution:" "It is a tremendous force if the 1 billion people cultivate the concept and habit of everyone adhering to and upholding the constitution. The new constitution which embodies the people's will and the correct ideas of the CPC, and whose implementation is ensured by the efforts of all the people and the party members, will certainly be able to play a tremendous role in stimulating the victorious development of our country's socialist modernization cause."

FORMER TAIWAN PROFESSOR DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION

HK060234 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Report by Luo Zisu [5012 5261 5685]: "Sending a Message to Taiwan About Reunification -- Interview With Fan Shoukang, Newly Elected Member of the CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] When speaking about his second home, Taiwan, 86-year-old Fan Shoukang could hardly constrain his intense emotion. When the war of resistance against Japan began, our revered Mr Fan was director of the Third Bureau under the Political Department of the Military Commission. Later, he was a professor of philosophy at Taiwan University. From 1945 to the summer of last year, he lived in Taiwan -- nearly 37 years. He returned to the mainland last summer and settled down. His personal experience of the past 37 years has enabled him to fully cherish deep feelings for the soil of the motherland and his kinsmen. Such feelings cannot be separated by the roaring waves of the Taiwan Strait or a manmade fence. Our revered Mr Fan highly and sincerely praised Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the draft of revised constitution that says that the reunification of the motherland "is the trend of the times and the desire of the people." He stressed that such remarks voice the aspirations of the people in Taiwan.

Professor Fan Shoukang talked about his personal understanding and experience. He said that the people in Taiwan are proud to be the successors of the dragon. Those who are natives of Taiwan or are from the mainland, and those who are young or old ardently worship the two great national heroes and patriots -- Zheng Chenggong and Qiu Pengjia. They came to Taiwan from the motherland to shed their sweat and blood for the precious island of the motherland and made great achievements, respected and admired by their descendants. Qiu Pengjia, a native of Chaozhou in Guangdong Province, was a successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations of the Qing dynasty. After the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, he led the people of Taiwan to fight against the Japanese occupiers for many years. To commemorate him, the people of Taiwan established Pengjia University. Professor Fan Shoukang stressed that all Chinese look forward to the prosperity of the Chinese mainland and early reunification of the Chinese mainland and Taiwan. This is their common desire!

"The intrinsic culture of a nation is the basis of nationality unity, because it has a powerful polymeric force that cannot be affected by outside interference. During its 50 years' occupation of Taiwan, Japan made great efforts to try to make people in Taiwan 'subjects of the Japanese Empire' and even force them to adopt Japanese names. Japan tried to use education, books and newspapers to change the culture and language of the Chinese." While talking about this subject, our revered Mr Fan smiled contemptuously. He added: The habits, customs and ethics of the elderly and middle-aged people in Taiwan have fully preserved the Chinese traditions. I asked: How about the younger generation? Our revered Mr Fan replied smilingly: "As for youths, I know them perfectly well. From their childhood, students in Taiwan pay attention to their education in Mandarin and training in the national phonetic alphabets. They can speak Mandarin more accurately than many young people on the mainland. They are proud of the civilization of their motherland, which has lasted for several thousand years."

Our revered Mr Fan has been a teacher all his life and has students everywhere in Taiwan. He is familiar with Taiwan youths. Yearning for the Chinese mainland and loving the culture of the motherland is the common desire of youths in Taiwan. "With such a solid basis and close links of the hearts, are there not bright prospects for the unity of the motherland and the reunion of our kinsmen? This is a reality that cannot be resisted by any political parties, forces or individuals."

Our revered Mr Fan continued: The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution points out that "Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the PRC. To accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan." People in Taiwan should shoulder this duty and do their best to urge the authorities to cooperate with the CPC to discuss together the national affairs and accomplish this historical mission. He mentioned that there is an antithetical couplet in Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's residence presented as gift by Mr Yu Yu-jen. The couplet reads: "With regard to interests, you should first consider the interests of the whole world; with regard to fame, you should seek fame that will last all ages." If Mr Chiang Ching-kuo can keep the whole situation in mind, now is a good opportunity for him to practice this motto. Mr Fan hoped that he would keep abreast with historical trends and the desire of the people.

SUN CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL TIES

OW031125 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] The government envisions establishing Taiwan as an important commercial, finance and shipping center in the Far East through a series of innovative breakthroughs, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said yesterday.

The premier was addressing the opening ceremony of 47th annual convention of the Chinese Institute of Engineers in Kaohsiung yesterday.

Various Methods

In his speech, Premier Sun took note of all the various methods being employed by the Chinese Communists in attempts to isolate the ROC in international relations and weaken real relationships with friendly countries. For this reason, the people of this country most direct their attention to this plot and devise "breakthroughs" to help strengthen real relations with other nations in the world, making it essential for the best interests and the security of the nations concerned to maintain and improve relations with the ROC, Sun said. He stressed that such breakthroughs "are needed in the very near future."

Present Situation

In speaking of the present economic situation facing this country, Sun conceded that the economy had suffered from a number of short-term setbacks. The government, however, has drawn up a series of measures attacking the problem in both the short and long term, which are to be adopted according to the requirements of the domestic and international situation, making it possible for businessmen here to be able to overcome such difficulties and make a fresh start.

The yearly convention opened yesterday at the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Center. President of the Chinese Institute of Engineers Chang Ming-che presided over the meeting yesterday morning which was followed by afternoon seminars.

PREMIER SUN VIEWS NEED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS

OW051834 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Plan designs and trial production on the Republic of China's own jet fighter plane and high precision missile system should be completed within the next five to six years, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said yesterday, stressing the fact that the ROC must develop a national defense based on its own strength.

In speaking of national defense needs, the premier emphasized the fact that the ROC must, within the shortest possible time, develop an independent basic national defense industry, update weaponry, diversify market sources for armaments, while developing new armaments at home, especially sophisticated air craft and various types of missiles which meet the special needs of the Taiwan Strait.

OCAC Meeting

Speaking at a tea reception hosted by Premier Sun to mark the opening of this year's Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission plenary meeting, Premier Sun reported that since the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, the national defense industry fund has already proved its worth, taking in NT$3.7 billion in contributions from the public.

In addition to these contributions, the government has donated another NT$7 billion. All of the money donated to the fund goes to research and development, experimentation and production in the national defense industry, Sun said.

An Integral Part

Premier Sun reminded the overseas Chinese in attendence for the meeting that the Chinese Communist regime is dead set on doing anything and everything in its power to isolate the Republic of China from the world community. The response from this side has been to make every effort to make the economy of Taiwan an integral part of the world economy, so that it becomes in the best interest of the advanced industrial countries to forego threats from the Chinese Communist regime and show open support for the ROC.

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission plenary meeting meets once a year to discuss matters pertaining to the situation in the overseas Chinese communities throughout the Free World. The meeting will continue today and tomorrow, with participants from all over the world attending to discuss matters of import to these communities.

To Strive for Unity

Yesterday's opening session was presided over by Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission Mo Sungnien, who urged all of the participants to strive for unity and self-reliance to frustrate any united front tactics employed by the Chinese Communists in attempting to factionalize overseas Chinese communities abroad.

At the present, the goal is to unify all overseas Chinese and the democratic forces throughout the Free World to lend unstinting support for the government here so as to ensure the freedom of the enslaved compatriots on the mainland at an early date, he said.

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW052039 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Red China has been deceived by its own duplicity. When the Chinese Communists signed a communique with the United States on August 17, they thought Washington was promising to stop selling weapons to the Republic of China on Taiwan. That wasn't [illegible]. The United States was saying that arms sales would be terminated if the Chinese Communists made peace with the Republic of China and China was unified.

Washington even made mention of the communists' 9-point peace proposal, but this was merely represented as a [words indistinct] said to the effect that the Republic of China would have to accept a proposition with which it disagreed. The United States was not promising to turn Taiwan over to the Chinese Communists. [Words indistinct] the other day in two statements from the Reagan administration. Lawrence Eagleburger, the under secretary of state for political affairs, said the United States has certain commitments to the Republic of China and will continue to keep them. Another administration official said the arms pledge contents of the communique did not alter the pledge of the United States to fulfill its responsibilities to the Republic of China. When President Reagan said the United States would fulfill the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act, he meant exactly what he said.

The Chinese Communists have deceived themselves. The Taiwan Relations Act obligated the United States to supply defensive weapons to the Republic of China on Taiwan. This is a law of the land in the United States as passed by the Congress and signed by the president. The August 17 communique is a statement of presidential policy and not a law.

The communists may have been deceived by that, maybe not. What surely deceived them was their own lies. In the communique, Peking [as heard] pledged itself to the peaceful unification of China. The United States said in return that if the Chinese Communists continue to work for peaceful unification of China, the sales of weapons would be gradually reduced.

Whether sales would be terminated depends upon interpretation of the communique's language. The Chinese Communists say "Yes," the Americans said simply "No." But the Chinese Communists have never done anything to contribute to peaceful unification. They have made a couple of propaganda statements of which the United States took notice. That is all.

The Republic of China has made proposals. These have been completely ignored by the communists. Actually, the free Chinese have insisted that the communists give up communism and the communists have insisted that the Republic of China give up freedom, terminate its sovereign existence and accept communism. This mean that there are no meaningful peace proposals. The United States is not obligated to reduce or eliminate arms sales to the Republic of China, because there is no peace and no prospect of peace. This is as true under the communique as in the Taiwan Relations Act. Why should the United States [words indistinct] through the (?policy) of the Taiwan Relations Act? Because some members of the Reagan adiministration wanted the United States to play the Red China card against the Soviet Union. Red China said virtually nothing about arms sales to the Republic of China the time it gained recognition from Jimmy Carter. Then Ronald Reagan won the presidency. He was known to be a friend of the Republic of China. He had said that he would like to resume recognition of free China. The Chinese Communists started running scared and made weapons a big issue. They claim that the Taiwan Relations Act was an infringement on their sovereignty. So, the Reagan administration decided to give them the unofficial arms assurance. It couldn't be official without the approval of Congress and the signature of the president. The quid pro quo was pledge of peaceful unification, the [words indistinct] is that communists' promise of peace is worthless and has never been backed up by any concrete action. Peking [as heard] is still reserving the right to unify China forcibly. It wasn't Ronald Reagan who lied but Teng Hsiao-ping.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH LESOTHO SIGNED 3 DEC

OW031431 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 3 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Lesotho Friday pledged to continue nurturing the growth of their close relations by further pushing ahead cooperation in cultural, industrial and agricultural fields between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and his Lesotho counterpart, C.D. Molapo, signed a joint communique Friday at the conclusion of the six-day visit of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and his party.

In the communique, the two governments also agree they will step up efforts for cooperation in the international field to promote mutual interests.

CHISHIH NIENTAI ON CPC POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG

HK060741 Hong Kong CHISHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 12, 1 Dec 82 pp 27-30

[Article by Shih Hua: "Communist China's Policy Toward and Perception of Hong Kong"]

[Text] "Long Term Planning and Full Utilization"

Since the Korean war in the early 1950's, Communist China's basic policy toward Hong Kong has always been "planning on a long term basis and full utilization." These two phrases are, in fact, not complete. The real implication of "planning on a long term basis" is that: calculation on a long term basis is necessary when approaching Hong Kong's current political status that should not be changed in a reckless way. The so-called "full utilization" really implies that it is necessary to make full use of Hong Kong's current political status to seek benefits for China. These two phrases were even defined as the basic principle for Hong Kong and Macao work by the CPC central leadership.

In 1959, Mao Zedong instructed: "We had better not recover Hong Kong in the near future. There is no hurry. Hong Kong is of use to us at present."

Zhou Enlai also set great store by making use of Hong Kong. When China's economy was in difficulties, Zhou Enlai gave a directive that supplies to Hong Kong and Macao in particular must be properly handled. He instructed: "This position has become more and more important. Guaranteeing supplies to Hong Kong is in fact a political task."

Because Mao and Zhou took up this matter personally, the CPC's policy of maintaining Hong Kong's status quo has not been principally disturbed for a long time.

In the past, the authorities of Communist China tried, whenever possible, not to mention the problem of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Even when the 1967 rebellion developed to its utmost, the strongly worded RENMIN RIBAO editorials still avoided the issue of recovery of sovereignty but only condemned the British authorities in Hong Kong, blaming them for suppressing patriotic compatriots and calling on Hong Kong's compatriots to deal blows against the British imperialists in the fields of politics, economy and culture.

The sole occasion of openly stating its position was a RENMIN RIBAO editorial in 1963 in which the CPC replied to criticism from the American Communist Party on the Hong Kong and Macao question. The editorial said: "Treaties concluded by former Chinese governments with foreign countries should be treated separately in accordance with their contents. Some should be recognized, but others should be abrogated, still others should be revised or rewritten." "As for some unsolved problems left over by history, our constant position is that they can be solved through peaceful negotiations when conditions are ripe. For example, the problems concerning Hong Kong, Kowloon and Macao will be dealt with in this way." The editorial added: "The Chinese people have no need to show military prowess in dealing with the Hong Kong and Macao questions. They need not prove their courage and resolution of opposing imperialism in this way."

Three Conditions for Maintaining the Status Quo

In the 1950's, Britain followed the United States in taking an anti-China and anti-communist policy. The British authorities once connived with KMT secret agents to conduct harassing and wrecking activities against China in Hong Kong. The most serious events were: 1) a bomb was placed on an airplane that carried a Chinese delegation to the Asian and African conference in 1955. The plane was destroyed and all people on it were killed when the bomb exploded during the flight.

It was said that Zhou Enlai was the target of this assassination and, fortunately, he missed this accident; 2) KMT elements waged a rebellion in Kowloon in 1956 and attacked many leftwing organizations. The British authorities in Hong Kong did not take effective steps to stop the event, but to a certain extent connived with the troublemakers.

Zhou Enlai then lodged protests with the British charge d'affaires against the above two events. Afterwards, when the then Hong Kong governor, Grantham, visited Beijing, Zhou Enlai again made three conditions for the maintainance of Hong Kong's status quo; 1) Hong Kong cannot serve as a military base for international anti-Chinese forces; 2) no subversive activities against China are allowed to be conducted in Hong Kong; 3) the safety of Chinese official personnel must be guaranteed.

As for these three conditions, the first was directed at the United States. That means that Hong Kong cannot be a base for the 7th Fleet of the U.S. Navy. The second condition required the Hong Kong authorities to take responsibility for stopping various activities that were designed to conduct sabotage by infiltrating into the Chinese mainland. The third referred to the personnel in Chinese official organs in Hong Kong.

These three conditions are reasonable and unexceptionable. This, in the main did not involve the internal administration of the Hong Knog authorities. After understanding the three conditions, the British authorities in Hong Kong have kept on good terms with the communist authorities in China for a long time.

Dispute Caused by Immigrants from Mainland China

If the 1956 Kowloon rebellion was the first test for Communist China's policy toward Hong Kong, then the second test was the refugee tide in 1961. At that time, the authorities in Communist China opened the border and allowed people to flee to Hong Kong. The Guangdong CPC Committee even issued an instruction that people should be encouraged to "break through the imperialist blockade and win the freedom of visiting relatives." The public security bureaus issued a kind of so-called "river bank pass." People with this pass could freely go to the bank of Shenzhen River and the Chinese Army would not bar their way. For several months running, the Hong Kong authorities were weighed down with the work of tackling this fugitive tide. At last, the British charge d'affaires could not but request to see Zhou Enlai and told him the difficulties that the Hong Kong authorities were encountering. Only then, the communist authorities in China ordered that this emigrant tide should be stopped.

However, the emigration of people in mainland China to Hong Kong has always been a controversial issue between British and Chinese authorities. As early as in May 1950, the Hong Kong Government issued a decision on restricting people in China from entering Hong Kong. But the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged a protest and demanded that this decision be abrogated. The British Government did not react to this.

After the 1962 fugitive tide, the Hong Kong authorities set a precise limit to the number of legal immigrants every day. In 1978, with the implementation of reasonable policies in mainland China in the wake of the Cultural Revolution, a large number of returned overseas Chinese were permitted to leave China. In addition, many cadres tried one after another to send their relatives and children to Hong Kong. As a result, this once again invoked the dispute over the quota of legal immigrants. At that time, the "Hong Kong and Macao Office" subordinate to Beijing's Commission of the Affairs of Overseas Chinese even required Hong Kong left-wing papers to criticize the Hong Kong authorities' immigration policy. Some papers said that it did not matter if Hong Kong's population increased to even 10 million. However, the Foreign Ministry, while being confronted with talks with Britain, seemed not to agree with the "Overseas Chinese Office." At last, it was the Chinese side that took the initiative in limiting the number of emigrants.

The greatest test of Communist China's policy toward Hong Kong was the "anti-British and antiviolent repression struggle" in 1967. In July of that year, the Chinese Foreign Ministry was controlled by ultraleftists. Because the Hong Kong authorities arrested five leftwing journalists, the Chinese Foreign Ministry went as far as to issue a 48-hour ultimatum to the British authorities. The Hong Kong authorities, however, did not release the arrested journalists before the deadline, Red Guards in Beijing then burned the office of the British charge d'affaires. Not long after that, Zhou Enlai again took control the situation and he personally apologized to the office of the British charge d'affaires for this event.

During "the struggle of opposing the British authorities and resisting violent repression," mainland China was immersed in revolutionary and nationalist fanaticism. But, except for the event of burning the office of the British charge d'affaires, Mao and Zhou in the main took a sensible attitude toward Hong Kong. The Guangzhou trade fair was only suspended for one session. Moreover, China never suspended Hong Kong's supply of drinking water and food.

"Not Recovering Hong Kong Is in the Interests of the People"

In early 1969, though the Hong Kong leftwing had not declared the end of the "struggle of opposing the British authorities and resisting violent repression," an instruction had already been circulated saying that the policy of the Chinese central authorities is not to recover Hong Kong in the near future. It was also said that "not recovering Hong Kong is in the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world." This, in effect, was a return to the policy before the Cultural Revolution. A few years before that revolution, or starting from the late 1950's, leftwing organs in Hong Kong began to send their personnel to the mainland to "visit and study." When receiving these people, the responsible personnel of Beijing's Hong Kong and Macao work group always emphasized that maintaining Hong Kong's status quo was in the interests of the Chinese people. On several occasions, when Liao Chengzhi received leftwing workers from Hong Kong, he frankly indicated that maintaining Hong Kong's status quo was "profitable," but recovering Hong Kong would only produce another Qingdao and would not bring substantial benefits to the Chinese people. After the Cultural Revolution was waged in China, due to the world revolution being advocated, another reason was added -- "not recovering Hong Kong is in the interests of the people of the world." The specific explanation of this point could be, for example, that Hong Kong could be used to publicize Mao Zedong Thought toward other places in the world.

In order to reassure the Hong Kong leftwing who were agitated in the "struggle of opposing the British authorities and resisting violent repression," the CPC leadership in Hong Kong put forward a theory on analyzing social contradictions in Hong Kong. In those days, Lin Biao had analyzed the world situation in his political report to the Ninth CPC National Congress and he summarized the four major contradictions in the world. Correspondingly, the Hong Kong leftwing also summarized four major contradictions in Hong Kong society: 1) the contradiction between imperialism (mainly the United States and the Soviet Union) and the Chinese people; 2) the contradiction between the British rulers in Hong Kong and the Chinese compatriots there; 3) the contradiction between the CPC and the KMT, that is, the contradiction between leftwing and rightwing; and 4) the contradiction between Hong Kong capitalists and laboring people.

The CPC's habitual practice in explaining their reasons for changing policies and analyzing problms is to talk about all sorts of contradictions, big and small, or principal and secondary. It seemed to be a convincing summarization by listing the four major contradictions in Hong Kong society. But its purpose was to indicate the principal contradictions.

Obviously, the contradiction between the U.S. and Soviet imperialists and the Chinese people was to take precedence over the others, because flames of battle were raging through Vietnam where the people were fighting against U.S. imperialism and saving their nation, while on China's northern borders, the battle on Zhenbaodao had just finished and Chinese and Soviet armies were in a tense confrontation. It was, of course, in the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world to put the contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese people in the first place. But the real function of this analysis was to put the struggle of "opposing the British authorities and resisting violent repression" to a secondary or even insignificant position so that it could come to a silent end. However, the formula of the four major contradictions maybe remains so far the foundation for approaching Hong Kong for the CPC cadres in Hong Kong and the leftwing personnel.

The Angle of Class Struggle

In discussing the future of Hong Kong, many Hong Kong people think that from the standpoint of practical interests and for the sake of retaining her economic interest in Hong Kong, Communist China has no intention of changing the political status of Hong Kong. If we take the words consistently expressed by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liao Chengzhi in the 1950's and 1960's regarding Hong Kong, this kind of understanding could be taken as correct. However, conditions are complicated in China. Actually, not many of the cadres are genuinely concerned about the practical interests of the Chinese people, and many of them are concerned instead with the stability and prestige of the communist regime.

What should be explained is that the above-mentioned pragmatic policy of the communist higher levels regarding Hong Kong in the 1950's and 1960's is only one aspect of the policy mainstream. There is another aspect that plays quite an important role and that is public security and propanganda work.

For a long time, influenced by the climate of class struggle advocated in mainland China, Hong Kong has been regarded as the antithesis of class struggle. Moreover, the class struggle in this respect is not vague and general but specific. Its manifestations are: 1) in the early period of liberation, large numbers of capitalists, landlords and rich peasants escaped to Hong Kong; 2) for a long time, Hong Kong's economy, goods and culture have been "corroding" mainland China; 3) actual social problems have been created by the "Hong Kong wind" and "escape to Hong Kong wind" in the mainland; 4) secret agents who entered the interior by way of Hong Kong have been uncovered from time to time; 5) China's policies, measures, gloomy features and unhealthy phenomena have for a long time been directly, promptly and even sharply critized by the Hong Kong media. This has not only made the bureacrats used to uniform public opinion uneasy, but they also think that the back flow of such propaganda into the interior might even affect popular feeling, morale and political stability.

Having understood this, we will not be surprised by the RENMIN RIBAO editorial entitled "Correctly Appraise and Handle Class Struggle at the Present Stage" on 6 November regarded the status quo of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as the primary reason for the existence of class struggle in the Chinese society. When explaining the existence of class struggle in Chinese society at present, the editorial wrote:

"In the first place, the exploiting class has only been eliminated under the jurisdiction of the PRC. There is still a part of the territory (Hong Kong and Macao) of the PRC we have not recovered and there is still a part (Taiwan) we have not reunified. Is it conceivable that the presence of bourgeoisie in those places has not the slightest influence on us? We must recover those places and we must accomplish the great undertaking of reunifying the motherland. After the recovery of these places and after reunification, based on the policy of the party, there will be no changes in the social system there. In other words, the bourgeoisie there may still exist.

"Most of the bourgeoisie there are patriotic. They hope for the early reunification of the motherland and are willing to make contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland. However, there are also some people who not only use economic means, but also noneconomic means, political means and other filthy means to influence and corrode some irresolute and unpatriotic elements. Taiwan radio stations have unceasingly broadcast reactionary propaganda and Taiwan secret agents have conducted all kinds of activities to sabotage our system and our socialist construction. They are the enemy of the Chinese people. Therefore, class struggle very obviously exists in this respect.

Judging from this paragraph of the article, regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong is not so much a matter of national principle but a matter of "is it conceivable that the presence of the bourgeoisie in those places has not the slightest influence on us?" because this is followed by the sentence "We must recover those places." As for the analysis of "those places," then apart from the patriotic bourgeoisie "who hope for the early reunification of the motherland and are willing to make contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland" (the editorial holds that such people are the overwhelming majority), there are also "some people" who "use... means to influence and corrode some irresolute and unpatriotic elements." Although the article did not explain who they are, but according to the following sentence "Taiwan radio stations," obviously those influenced and corroded are the people of mainland China. Precisely because there are such "people" in Hong Kong and Macao and moreover "they are the enemy of the Chinese people," "therefore, class struggle very obviously exists in this respect."

Some poeple think that the logic of this passage is confusing. It is said that there are class enemies in Hong Kong and Taiwan and that the class struggle is very obvious, yet it is also said that after the recovery and reunification "there will be no changes in the social system there." Is it conceivable that they will permit the continued existence of the class enemies? No, this is not likely. Actually, the logic of these words is very clear; because there are such filthy things in Hong Kong and Taiwan and the class enemies there are influencing and corroding mainland China, therefore, they must be recovered and reunited. After recovery and reunification, all noneconomic, political and filthy things and all reactionary propaganda and class enemies must, of course, be eliminated. However, as the overwhelming majority of the bourgeoisie are patriotic, therefore the social system may remain unchanged and they may continue to be bourgeoisie and "hope for the early reunification of the motherland and are willing to make contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland."

The reason many people feel that the logic of this passage of the RENMIN RIBAO editorial is confusing is because they are reading these words based on their understanding of reality in Hong Kong and Taiwan (in the actual world of Hong Kong and Taiwan, people understand what the intention of the overwhelming majority of bourgeoisie and common people is.) However if they read these words from another angle, based on the public security and propaganda needs of the communist cadres, the logic is perfectly clear.

This editorial has explained the mentality of many communist cadres. On the question of regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong, their point of departure is neither the angle of economy nor the angle of national principle but purely the angle of public security and the angle of propaganda. These two points together are precisely the angle of class struggle.

To understand the policy of Communist China toward Hong Kong, the angle provided by this editorial probably merits our greatest attention.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TRIP

HK071128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Trends in Latin America"]

[Text] After a brief exchange of formalities with President Reagan, Colombia's President Belisario Betancourt quickly dispensed with diplomatic language and sharply said to the distinguished American visitor, "in the past, every U.S. president who came to Colombia always told the people here what they must be thankful for." According to reports, Reagan at that time forced himself to laugh and replied, "I agree with your view. However, this time I have come to listen."

At the welcome dinner President Betancourt as expected frankly expressed his view toward the United States for Reagan to hear. He pointed out that the United States should revise its Latin America policy in line with the reality of this continent. In dealing with its relations with Latin American countries, the United States should respect the authority and needs of these countries. A U.S. reporter wrote, during President Betancourt's entire speech, President Reagan lowered his head to study the text of the speech without once lifting his head to look at his host. After the event, the WASHINGTON POST commentary said that this speech made by President Betancourt was "the sharpest speech made by a foreign leader to Reagan."

This scene, which took place in Colombia during Reagan's Latin American visit, is full of meaning. It profoundly shows that in the Latin America formerly regarded by the United States as its "backyard," safeguarding national independence and striving for national equality have become an irresistible historical trend.

The battle for the Malvinas has caused many Latin American countries to feel that they can only submit to the will of the United States but cannot protect their own interests in the so-called "pan-Americanism system." People in Latin American political circles have proposed "replacing pan-Americanism with Latin Americanism" to oppose the infiltration and intervention of this region by the superpowers by means of the solidarity of Latin American countries. For the sake of preventing the further development of this trend, the United States is endeavoring to mend its ties with Latin American countries. The recent U.S. support for the UN motion calling for the discussion of the question of the Malvinas despite British opposition is for the sake of changing its image in Latin America. This time the fact that Reagan has ignored the mountains of problems at home and has taken 5 days off for a visit to Latin America is to try and show the importance attached by the United States to Latin America.

Reagan's tour of Latin America also served the purpose of winning the support of the Latin American countries for the U.S. policy on Central America. For quite some time, a view has risen and gained ground among Latin American countries that all disputes should be resolved through peaceful consultations resulting from their disapproval of the U.S. policy on Central America. This time, when Reagan was visiting Costa Rica and Honduras, the leaders of El Salvador and Guatemala also went to those countries, respectively, to hold talks with Reagan. Obviously, this was an effort made by the United States to strengthen the arrangements of its policy on Central America.

During his 5-day tour, Reagan spend 3 days in Brazil. As a principal Latin American country, Brazil plays an important role in the area.

Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela all hold that disputes should be resolved through peaceful consultations on the Central American issue and there exists a great difference between them and the United States. Influenced by the present economic recession in Western countries, Brazil is facing some economic difficulties and urgently needs international credit to settle the problem of the repayment of its foreign debt. Centering Reagan's tour on Brazil, the United States, therefore, decided to grant a short-term loan to Brazil, relaxed some restrictions on Brazil in foreign trade and also established a joint work group with Brazil to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. U.S. officials have given enormous publicity to the matter, saying the United States and Brazil will establish a "special relationship" through Reagan's visit.

However, President Figueiredo of Brazil, in his speech delivered at the national banquet, particularly stressed that Brazil will adhere to its independent foreign policy. On the Central American issue, he pointed out that the source of the turmoil in the region lies in "universal poverty and social instability," reiterating that settlements can only be sought through "a peaceful process." On the African issue, he expressed his support for the independence of Namibia. The U.S. media hold that this speech showed that Brazil will not change its foreign policy to obtain U.S. economic aid. As for the "special relationship" between the United States and Brazil, an official of Brazil's Foreign Ministry says: "Let us forget the phrase: It is impossible."

Reagan's tour of Latin America has shown that the days when the United States could control the policies of Latin American countries are gone forever. Observers here believe that as the political trend is so evident in Latin America, the future crux will be whether the U.S. policy will follow this trend or go against it.

U.S. ADMITS UNDERSTATING ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

HK070610 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The United States Understates Arms Sales to Taiwan by 90 Mortar Carriers"]

[Text] It was reported from Washington that the U.S. Department of Defense announced on 2 December that an omission of 90 mortar carriers had been made in its notification to Congress on arms sales to Taiwan made public 2 days earlier.

The Pentagon said the omission was "due to an oversight." Moreover, in the notification made public earlier, it was not stated that 24 of the 164 armored personnel carriers would be refitted into ambulances. However, the two changes would not affect the total amount of $97 million of arms sales to Taiwan.

QIAN QICHEN VIEWS FUTURE OF TALKS WITH USSR

AU071229 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7-8 Dec 82 p 1

[Thomas Chorherr dispatch from Beijing: "China Makes Concessions to Soviet Union in the Dialogue"]

[Text] Beijing -- Chinese-Soviet consultations on improving mutual relations will most likely continue swiftly in the coming year. As the Chinese delegation leader, Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, announced in talks with a group of Austrian journalists in Beijing on Monday, China no longer attaches importance to a simultaneous fulfillment of all items of that package of demands which the People's Republic had originally placed on the negotiating table. This means that China is evidently also interested in an intensification of bilateral relations.

The next round of talks will take place in Moscow. No date has been fixed, but Qian Qichen pointed out that Moscow obviously feels the "need" to establish closer contacts with China again. "We are ready for this, too. After all, we have common border of 7,000 kilometers, the longest land border in the world," the deputy foreign minister stated.

A complete normalization of relations is only possible, however, if: First, "the threat to China's northeastern border," where the Soviet Union has stationed 50 divisions is eliminated; second, the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afgahnistan; and third, the Soviet Union agrees to a solution of the Cambodia problem along Chinese lines. This implies withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and an international guarantee for Cambodia which should be a neutral, free country.

"It is hardly possible for the Soviet Union to solve all these problems at once, but even if there were changes with respect to one or another item this would lead to an improvement of relations," the deputy foreign minister stated.

Relations with the United States are not free from problems either. "Do people think we will put up with a violation of our sovereignty out of fear of the Soviet Union? We certainly shall not do this," Qian Qichen stated, referring to U.S. arms deliveries to Taiwan. "So long as there is hegemonism we shall pursue an antihegemonistic policy."

'Little Steps Must Be Taken'

AU071233 Vienna KURIER in German 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Hans Rauscher report from Beijing: "Interview: China: Skepticism About Dialogue With Moscow"]

[Text] How seriously should the talks about a rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union be taken? An Austrian journalists' delegation was able to inform itself about this international puzzler at first hand in Beijing. PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who conducted the pertinent negotiations with the Soviet representative Ilichev and will resume them next year in Moscow, appears skeptical but not stiffly intransigent. "The talks will last a long time. They will be marathon talks."

Qian stated that China has acknowledged the fact that the Soviet Union desires better relations but "before that, obstacles must be eliminated." These obstacles comprise the great Soviet troop concentration on the Soviet-Chinese border, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and support for the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian also hinted in the talks that it will hardly be possible for the Soviet Union to solve all these problems. "Little steps must be taken concerning these items to improve relations."

The Chinese-Soviet rapprochement is being watched with interest and probably not without concern, particularly in the United States. Qian stated in this respect: "We do not want to play the Soviet card. But we do not wish to play the American card either. Nor will we permit anybody else to play China as a card. The relations between the United States and China on the one hand and those between the USSR and China on the other are not interconnected at all."

Throughout the entire conversation Qian underscored that China continues to look very skeptically at Soviet aspirations to domination. Concerning the peace movement in Western Europe, he said it elicits China's sympathy but added: "The members of the peace movement will find out where the real danger comes from."

Talks To Resume Next Year

OW070858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 7 Dec 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpt] Beijing, Dec. 7 (AFP) -- Sino-Soviet relations could improve if Moscow makes concessions on one of the three fundamental conditions set by Beijing for a normalization between the two countries, a senior Chinese official has indicated.

Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, China's negotiator at the Sino-Soviet discussions begun recently, also stressed that China would continue to regard the Soviet Union as "hegemonist" so long as the three Chinese conditions were not met, Austrian sources said here today.

Mr. Qian made the remarks yesterday while welcoming a delegation of Austrian journalists currently visiting China.

When it resumed its dialogue with Moscow, suspended for nearly three years because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, China publicly stated that it saw the large deployment of Soviet troops along its borders, an end to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Kremlin's support for Vietnamese control of Cambodia as a threat to its security.

Informed circles here generally believe that a reduction of forces along the 7,500-km (4,500 miles) Sino-Soviet borders offers the best chance for mutual concession by the two communist giants.

Chinese sources recently described as important remarks made last month by PRAVDA Editor-in-chief Viktor G. Afanasyev, a member of Moscow's Central Committee, who told Japanese journalists that the Sino-Soviet discussions over bilateral relations could lead to an agreement on troop reduction along both sides of the borders.

Beijing already indicated in recent weeks that the three "obstacles" it sees to improved ties with Moscow should not necessarily be lifted simultaneously.

Meanwhile, Chinese leaders have just made a gesture toward Moscow by dispatching then Foreign Minister Huang Hua to the funeral of the [words indistinct] Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow last month. Mr. Huang returned from Moscow after a 90-minute meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, declaring that he was "quite optimistic" about the prospects of talks now underway between China and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Qian told the Austrian journalists that the talks would resume in Moscow next year. But the vice minister ruled out any restoration of party-to-party ties between Beijing and Moscow in the next two years.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW031832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1710 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, said here this afternoon that China's economic adjustment has been successful in a meeting with a delegation from the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation is led by Shigeichi Koga, vice-chairman of the association.

Zhao said the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a preparation as well as a foundation for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and future economic development. According to the past experience, China's economic construction requires a stable progress, he said.

"The present adjustment of the economy has been very successful which has brought about a turn for the better in the country's economic situation. At this moment, we should remain clear-headed and never forget past lessons. We must work steadily," Zhao said.

Zhao said that the steady and smooth development of China's economy will provide favorable conditions for economic cooperation between China and Japan. He said that peace and friendship between the two countries, and mutual benefit and long-term stability will be the basis for the development of such cooperation.

Koga said that during their stay in China, they have met with officials of many Chinese departments and learned about China's Sixth Five-Year Plan. He said these meetings have left a deep impression on delegation members.

Yasue Katori, Japanese Ambassador to China, was present at the meeting.

This evening, Koga gave a return banquet, which was attended by Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Bo Yibo, state councillor; Du Xingyuan, secretary-general of the State Council; Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and other people from China's economic and trade organizations.

BO YIBO VISITS JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

OW031234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo paid a visit to the Japanese light industrial machinery and technology exhibition at the Beijing exhibition center here this afternoon.

Accompanied by Vice-Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Ma Yi, and Vice-Chairmen of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association Teiji Hagiwara and Shigeichi Koga, Bo Yibo inspected the electronic products, teaching aids, photographic apparatuses, and textile, food processing and woodworking machinery on display.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Japan International Trade Promotion Association which was opened on Wednesday will wind up on December 10.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

OW031856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The newly elected Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today outlined his foreign and domestic policies to the Diet (Japanese parliament), showing that he would continue by and large the policies of former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

On foreign relations, Nakasone said that "Japan's basic foreign policy is to exert independent diplomatic efforts" in cooperation with the U.S. and West European countries. He described the United States as "Japan's most important partner", pledging to "further strengthen the relationship of trust between Japan and the United States."

Nakasone also pledged to "further strengthen mutual understanding and friendly relations with the countries of Asia." He said, "I would like to play a positive role for the peace and prosperity of this region which is geographically so near to us." He also stressed that Japan would make greater efforts to promote cooperation with developing countries in the economic and technical fields.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Nakasone said that he would make "every effort to establish stable relations" with that country on the basis of genuinely mutual understanding after the settlement of the territorial dispute over Japan's northern territories occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of the last world war, and the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries.

On Japan's defense policy, Nakasone said his government would keep the Japan-U.S. security treaty and try to achieve "a qualitative defense buildup necessary for self-defense." However, he pledged, "Japan will not become a major military power and will pay attention not to be of any threat to its neighboring countries."

On internal affairs, Nakasone said that the economic situation was in severe circumstances. He said that his government would try to expand domestic demand and implement measures to help slumping industries and combat unemployment. He also pledged to tackle the current financial difficulties as one of the most urgent tasks.

Meets Shanghai Group

OW061740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed the hope here today that the friendly relations between Japan and China will be further developed in all fields. Meeting the Shanghai Municipal People's Government delegation headed by Wang Daohan here this afternoon, Nakasone said the Baoshan Iron and Steel Mill, now being built in the suburbs of Shanghai, is "the symbol of Japan-China friendship," and Japan hopes to further cooperate in the future.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government delegation arrived in Japan on November 25.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS USSR AMBASSADOR

OW061656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov today that Japanese-Soviet friendship could not be established unless the dispute over Japan's northern islands is settled. During their 40-minute talks, the foreign minister told Pavlov that the settlement of the problems of the northern islands is the prerequisite for improving relations between the two countries. The friendship treaty and the development of economic relations between the two countries cannot be materialized when these problems are set aside, the minister said.

The Soviet ambassador told Abe that the Soviet position on the northern islands has not changed.

JAPAN, U.S. BEGIN MILITARY JOINT EXERCISE

OW061658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 6 (XINHUA) -- The largest ever Japanese-U.S. joint exercise involving 1,500 Japanese and 600 American ground troops began in central Hokkaido Sunday, according to Japanese press reports. The 5-day exercise, codenamed "Yamasakura III," is the third command post exercise to be carried out in Japan this year.

It is reported that the exercise is designed to further Japanese-U.S. military cooperation in fighting a common enemy with Hokkaido as the imaginary battleground. The exercise will center on the effective battlefield resistance and transport of U.S. ground forces into Hokkaido directly from the U.S. mainland and Hawaii.

The exercise is being carried out on the supposition that 50,000 Japanese troops confront a 30,000-strong hypothetical enemy comprising two Soviet motorized infantry divisions on the coastline of Hokkaido and are forced to effect a gradual withdrawal to the inland. Finally the Japanese troops push the invaders back to the sea with close military backup from 40,000 U.S. troops.

Local mass organizations staged a demonstration against the joint exercise.

JAPANESE MEDIA ON ZHAO SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

OW031314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese press generally believes that China's Sixth Five-Year Plan as reported by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the Fifth National People's Congress is realistic and can be fulfilled.

KYODO, a leading Japanese news agency said that the plan is solid in content. It will lay a comprehensive economic foundation for a high growth rate of the national economy toward the end of the century, it said. For this aim, it said, China will continue with its current economic readjustment program in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

It noted that the Sixth Five-Year Plan has called for the allocation of 38.5 percent of its capital investment to energy and transportation, the sectors generally believed to be the biggest obstacles to China's economic development. The percentage is solid. Referring to the 68 percent increase of investment alloted to science and culture over that of the last five-year plan, KYODO said this shows that China attaches importance to building a sound economic foundation.

ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that many people believe that China's Sixth Five-Year Plan can be fulfilled. MAINICHI SHIMBUN said Premier Zhao's report shows that China seeks no excessively high targets but attaches importance to economic effect. YOMIURI SHIMBUN considers the key note of China's Sixth Five-Year Plan is to realise a comprehensive and steady development of the national economy.

Commenting on the great importance attached to developing energy and transportation networks as compared with construction of large industrial projects, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said if these sectors fare well, the prospects for the planned four-fold increase in output are bright.

SHANGHAI, OSAKA SIGN EXCHANGES AGREEMENT

OW060259 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] According to a WEN HUI BAO special dispatch from Osaka, a summary of talks was signed in Osaka on the morning of 30 November by the responsible persons of Shanghai Municipality and Osaka Prefecture. According to the summary, Shanghai and Osaka will promote friendly exchanges in 10 fields, beginning in 1983, on the basis of the three principles: equality and mutual benefit, good will and cooperation, and stability and development. The summary was signed by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Osaka Governor (Yasuoka).

The exchanges in 10 fields include: industrial technology, economy and trade, agricultural technology, medicine, culture, science, education, physical culture, youth and architectual technology. The summary of the talks was agreed upon at the third session of the meeting to promote friendly exchanges between Shanghai Municipality and Osaka Prefecture, which was held on the morning of 30 November.

NODONG SINMUN ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION PRINCIPLE

OW070959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN points out in an article today that Korea's reunification problem must be solved on the basis of the principle of national independence. The article says the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea has prevented democratization in South Korea for it is aimed at controlling that part of Korea and prolonging the split of the country. The article condemns the Chon Tu-hwan clique for suppressing South Korean students and patriots, who demand social democracy in South Korea and reunification of the fatherland.

PENG CHONG MEETS AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS 6 DEC

OW061534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation of Austrian journalists led by Professor E. Mayer.

Peng Chong briefed the Austrian journalists on the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress now in session in Beijing.

Peng said the exchanges of visits between press circles of China and Austria will promote the understanding and friendly relations between the two countries. Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador to China, was present.

DANISH BILL WOULD SUSPEND NATO APPROPRIATIONS

OW272254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Stockholm, November 27 (XINHUA) -- The Danish Folketing (parliament) adopted a bill Friday calling for the suspension of Denmark's NATO appropriations that would be used in deploying 572 medium-range missiles in Europe. The bill was tabled by the opposition Socialist People's Party and the left-wing Socialist Party, with the backing of the Social Democrats and Radical Liberals.

The parliament decided to set up a committee to study the issue and further debate was planned pending a final resolution during the parliament session.

Prior to this, the Social Democrats, formerly the ruling party, had identical views with other political parties over the country's security and foreign policies, and the Social Democratic Party signed NATO's "double decision" in 1979 when in office. The shift of stand on the part of the Social Democrats was condemned by the present government on the grounds that it would sap Denmark's position in NATO.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW030413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, December 2 (XINHUA) -- President Francois Mitterrand today met with Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang, who is leaving for home at the end of his tenure of office, and discussed further development of France-China relations.

Yao Guang gave a farewell reception tonight. Among the 400 people present on the occasion were Minister of State for Transport Charles Fiterman, Minister of sea area [Maritime Affairs] Louis le Pensec, Minister Delegate in charge of youth and sports at the Entertainment Ministry Edwige Avice, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Jeannou Lacaze, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France Georges Marchais, Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac, and diplomats of other countries.

President of the Senate Alain Poher and Mayor Chirac met with Yao Guang on separate occasions December 2 and December 1.

VISIT BY HUSAYN-LED ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE

Peace Plan Discussed With Zhao

OW061210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with the delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

It was learned that the talks proceeded in a sincere, friendly and harmonious atmosphere.

King Husayn outlined the Arab peace plan adopted at the 12th summit meeting of Arab states in September.

He said the Palestinian issue is a key to the Middle East question. If this issue does not have an overall and just solution there will be no peace and security in the Middle East. He condemned Israel for denying the Palestinian people their national rights and for killing Palestinian and Lebanese people in Beirut.

The Jordanian king said the Arab peace plan was based on resolutions of the United Nations. It emphasizes that no armed force should be used to seize territories of other countries, that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, and that the Palestine people must regain the right to establish their own state.

King Husayn urged permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council to work for an overall and just solution of the Middle East question.

The Chinese premier thanked King Husayn for leading an Arab delegation to China to brief the Chinese Government on Arab countries' position on the Middle East question.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the eight-point plan for the solution of the Middle East question adopted at the 12th summit meeting of Arab states provides a good basis for solving the question in a reasonable, practical, overall and just way. "We appreciate and support it," he said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government always holds that to bring about a sustained peace in the Middle East Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including return to their homeland, national self-determination and the right to build their own state. Only on this basis can all countries in the Middle East enjoy their rights to independence and peaceful existence. The Arab peace plan coincides with China's position.

The Chinese premier said, "We hold that all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries should support the Arab peace plan and so should the U.N. Security Council."

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that in the final analysis, the recovery of the Palestinian people's national rights and the overall and just settlement of the Middle East question depends on Arab unity. He said the 12th summit meeting of Arab states reflected the Arab people's aspiration and determination and contributed to Arab unity.

Discussing the settlement of the Middle East question, Zhao Ziyang said that the most pressing issue today is to check Israeli aggression and force Israel to pull out all its aggressor troops unconditionally from Lebanon. The Chinese Government holds that Israel's ferocity in committing aggression is directly connected with the United States' connivance and support. The U.S. should correct its policy of shielding Israel and ignoring the Palestinian people's national rights.

Speaking of the traditional friendship between China and Arab states, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China and Arab states have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli aggression and expansion and for developing their national economy and safeguarding world peace. He said that China hopes to promote friendly relations with all Arab countries. He declared that whatever happens in the world, the Chinese Government and people will continue to firmly support the just cause of the Arab and Palestinian people.

King Husayn thanked China for rendering consistent support to the Arab and Palestinian people in their just struggle. He said that support has added to the Arab people's confidence. The Arab countries' position on settling the Middle East question, he said, embodies the Arab people's feelings and China's position coincides with that of the Arab countries. He expressed the hope that relations between the Arab states and China will develop on the basis of mutual respect and trust.

Taking part in the talks on the Arab side were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Sa'ud ibn al-Faysal minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia; M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister for foreign affairs; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League; and Ahmad Lozi, chief of royal cabinet of Jordan.

On the Chinese side were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and advisor to the Foreign Ministry He Ying.

Hu Backs Arab Struggle

OW061306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, told the seven-member committee of the Arab League in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon China will support the struggle of the Arab people till the final victory.

Hu said the delegation, led by Jordan's King Husayn, is devoted to peace in the Middle East. The Chinese people warmly welcome the delegation.

He said the disastrous effects of Israeli aggression and expansion must be eliminated and the national rights and dignity of the Palestinian people restored, while recognizing the Israeli people's right to peaceful existence.

Hu told the delegation the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people is a just one. He said he hoped the Arab people will strengthen their unity, win as many countries and people as possible to their side and distinguish the belligerent forces in Israel from the Israeli people.

He said he was convinced that as long as the Arab people continue their efforts and struggle, they are bound to win the final victory.

Husayn said the delegation's discussion this morning with Premier Zhao Ziyang was quite helpful. Both sides share an identical stand, he said. He thanked China for its consistent support to the Arab people and that they are fully confident of victory.

Hu Yaobang asked the foreign ministers of the Arab countries and the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization present at the meeting to convey Chinese leaders' regards to their countries' leaders and Chairman 'Arafat.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was present.

Zhao Hosts Banquet for Group

OW061630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet for the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by Jordan's King Husayn in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Zhao Ziyang said: "The delegation briefed us on the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views with us. This manifests the trust and friendship of the Arab people toward the Chinese people.

"The Chinese Government and people are converned about the Middle East situation. Peace and stability in the Middle East not only are closely linked with the interests of the people of countries in the Middle East, but also affect world peace and security," he said.

"Israeli authorities maintain a policy of jingoism and have long wantonly engaged in military aggression against Arab countries. The perverse acts of the Israeli authorities have caused the intense and turbulent situation in the Middle East," he said.

"Only when the aggressive expansion of Israel is contained, and the national rights of Palestinian and other Arab people restored, can a just, all-round and permanent peace be achieved in the Middle East," he said.

Zhao said the United Nations and its Security Council have the responsibility to realize peace in the Middle East, restore the national rights of the Palestinians and uphold the international justice. He said all permament members of the Council have the duty to promote any programs which are conducive to solving the Middle East problem in a just and all-round way instead of hampering or undermining these programs.

He said the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn Israeli aggression and expansion, and firmly support the people of various Arab countries in their efforts for a solution of the Middle East problem.

Zhao said the eight principles on solving the Middle East problem put forward at the recent summit meeting of Arab states in Fes, Morocco, has provided a sound basis for solving the Middle East problem. The Chinese Government appreciates and supports this effort.

On relations between China and Arab countries, Zhao said China and Arab countries all belong to the Third World. There has been a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Arab peoples.

"We have always sympathized with and supported each other, both in the struggles against imperialists, colonialists and the Israeli aggression and expansion, and in the common cause of developing our national economies and safeguarding world peace," Zhao said.

He said it has been the consistent stand of the Chinese Government that united and powerful Arab countries are not only vital to the interests of the Arab people, but are also the common aspiration of the Chinese people and the peoples of the world.

Zhao reiterated the Chinese people's stand on the side of the Arab people. He also emphasized the nation's aspiration to develop friendly relations in political, economic, trade and cultural fields with Arab countries.

King Husayn said the delegation had a long talk with Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning. The premier was brief on the situation confronting Arab countries and on the Arab and Palestinian peoples' sufferings resulting from the Israeli occupation and the escalating Zionist aggression.

"China understands very much our objectives, our views are converging and identical with China's," the kind said.

He said the Arabs reached agreement on the resolution of the Fes summit, which led to the unity among them. Now they are making efforts to talk with various countries and are working continuously and earnestly to restore their rights and liberate their land under occupation since 1967. Primarily, he said, they want to liberate the symbol of justice and peace -- Arab Jerusalem, so that Arab and Palestinian people, like all other peoples who have won their freedom, may exercise their right of self-determination.

Husayn said the Arab people don't want to involve themselves in international disputes. They oppose the greedy hegemonists who covet their natural resources and interfere in their internal affairs.

"They have their own capability to carry out the responsibility for their own security and realization of social prosperity ," he said.

After reviewing the traditional friendship between the Arab and Chinese peoples, Husayn said "Ever since the rewawakening and the struggle for freedom of your great nation, the relations between the Chinese and the Arab nations have become closer each passing day. On the Palestinian and all Arab questions, the Arab people have always found supporters and sympathizers in you.

"As a united Arab delegation living among you, we would like to convey to you once more the friendship of the Arab people. We have been hoping to cooperate with you in all fields beneficial to both of us," he said.

"The great Chinese people advocate the principles of justice, freedom, cooperation and friendship among nations and peoples, as well as independence, through self-reliance and the pursuit of freedom. They give full play to the feelings of the nation's citizens of being masters of the country, thus making them willing to devote their all for their contry. In these aspects, the Chinese people have made great contributions," Husayn said.

"The delegation's visit reflects the fact that the Arab people are willing, and endeavor, to increase the cooperation between the Arab countries and China, and enhance the existing friendhsip between them," he said.

Present were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Wu Xueqian, foreign minister, Chi Haotian, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese Poeple's Liberation Army.

Also on hand were diplomatic envoys of Arab countries and an official of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.

Prior to the banquet, Wu Xueqian gave a party for the foreign ministers of the committee and the P.L.O. representative.

Significance Noted

OW051659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 5 Dec 82

["Mission for Fair, Comprehensive Solution to Mid-East Issue" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA Correspondent) -- China is receiving with open arms the Arab League's committee of seven delegation led by Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal, which arrived here this evening on another leg of its tour of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

There is every reason to welcome these envoys who are bringing with them an Arab peace plan, which constitutes the basis for a fair and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem that has agonized the Arabs and disturbed other peoples too much and for too long a period to allow any delay in resolution.

Adopted at the 12th Arab League summit held last September in Morocco's Fes, the plan consists in eight principles which struck home in solving the matter at issue by calling for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and a U.N. Security Council guarantee of peace for all the states in the region.

It goes without saying that these are the indispensable criteria if there is going to be any fair and comprehensive solution to the problem at all, and they are in full accord with the U.N. resolutions related to the matter.

What is more, the Fes plan is the product of an Arab consensus and solidarity. The whole question is now left to the behavior of Israel and its patron on whom the eyes of the public are fixed.

The root cause of the protracted Middle East trouble and unrest has been the unbridled external expansion and aggression of Israel under U.S. aegis. The United States, which regards Israel as its closest ally and a beach-head in its pursuit of hegemonic interests in the Middle East, has been giving it seven million dollars a day in aid, in addition to large quantities of sophisticated arms. Although there seemed to be some change in the U.S. stance in recent months, the Reagan administration still refuses to admit that Israel has committed flagrant acts of aggression abroad and to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent state, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

An Israel steeped in evil plus continued U.S. support for it constitutes the major block in the way of the Arab peace plan, and makes it all the more necessary for the peace and justice loving people all over the world to countenance it.

The European Economic Community, which also has vital interests in the Middle East, looks at the Middle East issue in a different way. At the Venice summit in June, 1980, it recognized the right of the Palestinian people to full self-determination and acknowledged the need for PLO connection with any peace talks on the matter. Furthermore, France recognized the Palestinians' right to establish a state of their own, to the welcome of the Arab world.

What is regrettable, however, is that the seven-member committee delegation has failed to realize its planned trip to Britain because of the presence of a PLO representative in the mission. The refusal of Britain to receive him has added to the complexities which the Arab world is facing in advancing its peace objective in the area.

It is the hope of the Chinese people that the Arab peoples will further increase their unity in combating their common enemy and surmounting the difficulties in the way so that the Middle East problem can be solved comprehensively and fairly.

Commentator on Arab Issues

HK070943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "The Problems of the Middle East Must Be Solved Fairly and in Their Entirety"]

[Text] On behalf of the Arab League, a delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League has come from afar to visit China -- which is a permanent member of the UN Security Council -- and to brief the Chinese leaders on the Arab states' plan and principled stand on a solution of the Middle East problem. This important step taken jointly by the Arab states to solve the Middle East problem in a just and comprehensive way fully manifests the Arab states' sincerity and realism in solving the Middle East problem. The Chinese people warmly welcome and highly appraise them.

The Middle East is one of the hot spots of the world today and developments in that situation greatly affect the peace and stability of the world. All countries of the world today are concerned about ways to solve the Middle East problem. Some countries have proposed several different plans. Among them, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new proposal has been much talked about. This new proposal has some positive factors but indicates that the United States basically has not changed its wrong stand of disregarding the Palestinian people's legal rights and being partial to Israel. Therefore, it cannot truly solve the Middle East problem.

Summing up their experiences of struggle in the past several decades and proceeding from reality, the Arab states put forth their plan for solving the Middle East problem at the 12th summit of the Arab League held in September this year. This plan stressed that Israel must withdraw from its occupied Arab land. It reiterated that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinian people had the national right to build a Palestinian state. It also asked the United Nations Security Council to guarantee peace in the countries (including the independent Palestinian state) in the region.

This was the first workable and constructive plan for solving the Middle East problem jointly put forth by the Arab states since the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It fully expressed the common wishes and voices of vast numbers of Palestinians and Arabs. Adhering to their consistent stand of firmly supporting the Palestinian people in their just struggle, the Chinese Government and people appreciated and supported this plan as soon as it was put forth.

At present, the plan put forth by the Arab States and the vigorous efforts they have made to implement this plan have won extensive approval from all countries and people of the world that uphold justice. The Chinese people are deeply convinced that whatever Begin and his like may do to hamper and undermine this plan, the Middle East problem may and surely will be solved in a just, reasonable and comprehensive way provided the Arab people become more unified and the heroic Palestinian people fight bravely and unremittingly under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENT ACTS RAPPED

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK040836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "New Provocation of the Begin Authorities"]

[Text] According to reports, the Begin authorities have decided to establish Jewish towns on the West Bank of the Jordan and to increase the Jewish population there by 300 percent to 75,000 within 3 years. This is yet another provocation by the Begin authorities against the world's people.

The Israeli authorities have been clamoring for a long time that the West Bank, inhabited by Palestinians, is ancient Jewish land and a component part of Israeli territory. The unceasingly have built Jewish settlements in that area -- so far over 100. The Israeli authorities thus are vainly attempting to claim the West Bank for themselves and to obstruct and sabotage a just and fair solution of the Palestinian problem. The behavior of the Israeli authorities consistently has been strongly opposed by the international community. Even the U.S. Government, which supports Israel, holds that Israel should freeze its expansion of settlements.

Far from retracting amid international condemnation, the Israeli authorities now actually have intensified their efforts and speeded up their annexation of the West Bank, openly taking this to the point of wanting to build Jewish towns, increase the proportion of the Jewish population, change the West Bank's affiliation, and completely obliterate the Palestinian cause. The international community cannot tolerate these arrogant moves of the Begin authorities.

The new tricks of the Begin authorities are also a challenge to the Reagan Middle East plan. The Begin authorities came out with this trick just after the United States had announced it was providing Israel with a huge sum in economic aid. People are closely watching to see if this time the United States again will resign itself to the situation.

West Bank Ex-Mayors' Views

OW061754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Damascus, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Israel is pursuing a policy of colonial occupation on the West Bank and Gaza, former mayor of Halhoul Mohammed Milihim told XINHUA recently.

Milihim is one of the former mayors in the West Bank who have been forced to leave West Bank because of their opposition to the Israeli annexation. In an interview in Amman, the capital of Jordan, a few days ago, he talked about the intensifying Israeli control and annexation of West Bank and Gaza.

Milihim said Israel has set up 138 settlements on West Bank and 12 others on Gaza since 1967. 40 of them were set up by Israeli troops. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said those troops' settlements are part of the Israeli armed forces.

He said these settlements have cut up and encircled the Palestinian land, indicating the Israeli annexation attempt. He said one of the reasons for his expulsion in 1980 was his opposition to the Jewish settlements when he was a mayor. Since then, the Israeli authorities have tried to appoint their own man to be the mayor, but their attempt failed because of the Palestinian people's opposition. "This in itself shows our people's strength and determination," he stressed.

The former mayor of Khalil, Fahd Gawasmi, said that the Israelis used to set up their settlements around the city, but they are moving their homes to the city center now. The new settlers, armed with automatic rifles, beat residents in the street, terrorizing the atmosphere in order to compel the Palestinian people to leave. "About 5,000 people have left their homes since Israel's occupation of the city in 1967," he noted.

In Amman, former dean of the Nablus University Munzer Salah told XINHUA that since last September, the Israeli authorities have been forcing the teachers of the university to sign a "letter of pledge." The letter warned that they will be expelled from the West Bank if they still promise to support the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The teachers rejected the authorities' unreasonable demand, he confirmed.

Salah himself was relieved of the post of dean of Nablus University because of his rejection of Israel's "letter of pledge."

Salah claimed that the Israeli authorities have failed in their attempt to show the world that the intellectuals in the West Bank do not support the PLO. Instead they have declared to the world with their deeds that they are participants in, and defenders of, the Palestinian cause, he stated.

The former mayor of Bireh, Abdul Jawad Salah, told XINHUA that Israel is attempting to wipe out the Palestinian armed force through its invasion of Lebanon and then to press the Palestinian people in the occupied areas to give in. But the Palestinians are still fighting for the restoration of their national right and an independent Palestinian state, he added.

TEXT OF NEW PRC CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

OW041134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the new constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress at its fifth session here this afternoon.

Constitution of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted on December 4, 1982, by the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its fifth session)

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Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Preamble

China is one of the countries with the longest histories in the world. The people of all nationalities in China have jointly created a splendid culture and have a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Feudal China was gradually reduced after 1840 to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. The Chinese people waged wave upon wave of heroic struggles for national independence and liberation and for democracy and freedom.

Great and earth-shaking historical changes have taken place in China in the 20th century.

The Revolution of 1911, led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, abolished the feudal monarchy and gave birth to the Republic of China. But the Chinese people had yet to fulfill their historical task of overthrowing imperialism and feudalism.

After waging hard, protracted and tortuous struggles, armed and otherwise, the Chinese people of all nationalities led by the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Zedong as its leader ultimately, in 1949, overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and boureaucrat-capitalism, won the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China. Thereupon the Chinese people took state power into their own hands and became masters of the country.

After the founding of the People's Republic, the transition of Chinese society from a new-democratic to a socialist society was effected step by step. The socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production was completed, the system of exploitation of man by man eliminated and the socialist system established. The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, which is in essence the dictatorship of the proletariat, has been consolidated and developed. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army have thwarted aggression, sabotage and armed provocations by imperialists and hegemonists, safeguarded China's national independence and security and strengthened its national defence. Major successes have been achieved in economic development. An independent and fairly comprehensive socialist system of industry has in the main been established. There has been a marked increase in agricultural production. Significant progress has been made in educational, scientific, cultural and other undertakings, and socialist ideological education has yielded noteworthy results. The living standards of the people have improved considerably.

Both the victory of China's new-democratic revolution and the successes of its socialist cause have been achieved by the Chinese people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and by upholding truth, correcting errors and overcoming numerous difficulties and hardships. The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people of all nationalities will continue to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and follow the socialist road, steadily improve socialist institutions, develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and work hard and self-reliantly to modernize industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology step by step to turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy.

The exploiting classes as such have been eliminated in our country. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come. The Chinese people must fight against those forces and elements, both at home and abroad, that are hostile to China's socialist system and try to undermine it.

Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. It is the lofty duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan, to accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland.

In building socialism it is imperative to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals and unite with all the forces that can be united. In the long years of revolution and construction, there has been formed under the leadership of the Communist Party of China a broad patriotic united front that is composed of democratic parties and people's organizations and embraces all socialist working people, all patriots who support socialism and all patriots who stand for reunification of the motherland. This united front will continue to be consolidated and developed. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is a broadly representative organization of the united front, which has played a significant historical role and will continue to do so in the political and social life of the country, in promoting friendship with the people of other countries and in the struggle for socialist modernization and for the reunification and unity of the country.

The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state built up jointly by the people of all its nationalities. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been established among them and will continue to be strengthened. In the struggle to safeguard the unity of the nationalities, it is necessary to combat big-nation chauvinism, mainly Han chauvinism, and also necessary to combat local-national chauvinism. The state does its utmost to promote the common prosperity of all nationalities in the country.

China's achievements in revolution and construction are inseparable from support by the people of the world. The future of China is closely linked with that of the whole world. China adheres to an independent foreign policy as well as to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence in developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries, China consistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, works to strengthen unity with the people of other countries, supports the oppressed nations and the developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies, and strives to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

This constitution affirms the achievements of the struggles of the Chinese people of all nationalities and defines the basic system and basic tasks of the state in legal form; it is the fundamental law of the state and has supreme legal authority. The people of all nationalities, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation.

Chapter One

General Principles

Article 1

The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 2

All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels.

The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law.

Article 3

The state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels are instituted through democratic election. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision.

All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and under whose supervision they operate.

The division of functions and powers between the central and local state organs is guided by the principle of giving full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of the local authorities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Article 4

All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited.

The state helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.

Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs.

Article 5

The state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the constitution.

All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the constitution and the law must be looked into.

No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law.

Article 6

The basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Article 7

The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy. The state ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

Article 8

Rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives, and other forms of co-operative economy, such as producers, supply and marketing, credit and consumers' co-operatives, belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people. Working people who are members of rural economic collectives have the right, within the limits prescribed by law, to farm private plots of cropland and hilly land, engage in household sideline production and raise privately owned livestock.

The various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and service trades, all belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people.

The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the growth of the collective economy.

Article 9

Mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the state, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, moutains, grasslands, unreclaimed land and reaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. The appropriation or damage of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 10

Land in the cities is owned by the state.

Land in the rural and suburban areas is owned by collectives except for those portions which belong to the state in accordance with the law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are also owned by collectives.

The state may in the public interest take over land for its use in accordance with the law.

No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or lease land, or unlawfully transfer land in other ways.

All organizations and individuals who use land must make rational use of the land.

Article 11

The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operated within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy.

The state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by exercising administrative control.

Article 12

Socialist public property is sacred and inviolable.

The state protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damage of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 13

The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other lawful property.

The state protects by law the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 14

The state continuously raises labour productivity, improves economic results and develops the productive forces by enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people, raising the level of their technical skill, disseminating advanced science and technology, improving the systems of economic administration and enterprise operation and management, instituting the socialist system of responsibility in various forms and improving organization of work.

The state practises strict economy and combats waste.

The state properly apportions accumulation and consumption, pays attention to the interests of the collective and the individual as well as of the state and, on the basis of expanded production, gradually improves the material and cultural life of the people.

Article 15

The state practises economic planning on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and co-ordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market.

Disturbance of the orderly functioning of the social economy or disruption of the state economic plan by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 16

State enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the state and fulfill all their obligations under the state plan.

State enterprises practise democratic management through congresses of workers and staff and in other ways in accordance with the law.

Article 17

Collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws.

Collective economic organizations practise democratic management in accordance with the law, with the entire body of their workers electing or removing their managerial personnel and deciding on major issues concerning operation and management.

Article 18

The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China and to enter into various forms of economic co-operation with Chinese enterprises and other economic organizations in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of China.

All foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations in China, as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment located in China, shall abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 19

The state develops socialist educational undertakings and works to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

The state runs schools of various types, makes primary education compulsory and universal, develops secondary, vocational and higher education and promotes pre-school education.

The state develops educational facilities of various types in order to wipe out illiteracy and provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants, state functionaries and other working people. It encourages people to become educated through self-study.

The state encourages the collective economic organizations, state enterprises and undertakings and other social forces to set up educational institutions of various types in accordance with the law.

The state promotes the nationwide use of putonghua (common speech based on Beijing pronunciation).

Article 20

The state promotes the development of the natural and social sciences, disseminates scientific and technical knowledge, and commends and rewards achievements in scientific research as well as technological discoveries and inventions.

Article 21

The state develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, encourages and supports the setting up of various medical and health facilities by the rural economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings and neighbourhood organizations, and promotes sanitation activities of a mass character, all to protect the people's health.

The state develops physical culture and promotes mass sports activities to build up the people's physique.

Article 22

The state promotes the development of literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television undertakings, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings, that serve the people and socialism, and sponsors mass cultural activities.

The state protects places of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 23

The state trains specialized personnel in all fields who serve socialism, increases the number of intellectuals and creates conditions to give full scope to their role in socialist modernization.

Article 24

The state strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the legal system, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas.

The state advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labour, for science and for socialism, it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas.

Article 25

The state promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development.

Article 26

The state protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and remedies pollution and other public hazards.

The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

Article 27

All state organs carry out the principle of simple and efficient administration, the system of responsibility for work and the system of training functionaries and appraising their work in order constantly to improve quality of work and efficiency and combat bureaucratism.

All state organs and functionaries must rely on the support of the people, keep in close touch with them, heed their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and work hard to serve them.

Article 28

The state maintains public order and suppresses treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities; it penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist economy and other criminal activities, and punishes and reforms criminals.

Article 29

The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their tasks are to strengthen national defence, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the people's peaceful labour, participate in national reconstruction, and work hard to serve the people.

The state strengthens the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces in order to increase the national defence capability.

Article 30

The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

(2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;

(3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas.

Article 31

The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions.

Article 32

The People's Republic of China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners within Chinese territory, and while on Chinese territory foreigners must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China may grant asylum to foreigners who request it for political reasons.

Chapter Two

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 33

All persons holding the nationality of the People's Republic of China are citizens of the People's Republic of China.

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Every citizen enjoys the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the constitution and the law.

Article 34

All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, regardless of nationality, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except persons deprived of political rights according to law.

Article 35

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.

Article 36

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination.

Article 37

The freedom of person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except with the approval or by decision of a people's procuratorate or by decision of a people's court, and arrests must be made by a public security organ.

Unlawful deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by detention or other means is prohibited; and unlawful search of the person of citizens is prohibited.

Article 38

The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.

Article 39

The home of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Unlawful search of, or intrusion into, a citizen's home is prohibited.

Article 40

The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law. No organization or individual may, on any ground, infringe upon the freedom and privacy of citizens' correspondence except in cases where, to meet the needs of state security or of investigation into criminal offences, public security or procuratorial organs are permitted to censor correspondence in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

Article 41

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant state organs complaints and charges against, or exposures of, violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any state organ or functionary; but fabrication or distortion of facts with the intention of libel or frame-up is prohibited.

In case of complaints, charges or exposures made by citizens, the state organ concerned must deal with them in a responsible manner after ascertaining the facts. No one may suppress such complaints, charges and exposures, or retaliate against the citizens making them.

Citizens who have suffered losses through infringement of their civic rights by any state organ or functionary have the right to compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 42

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right as well as the duty to work.

Using various channels, the state creates conditions for employment, strengthens labour protection, improves working conditions and, on the basis of expanded production, increases remuneration for work and social benefits.

Work is the glorious duty of every able-bodied citizen. All working people in state enterprises and in urban and rural economic collectives should perform their tasks with an attitude consonant with their status as masters of the country. The state promotes socialist labour emulation, and commends and rewards model and advanced workers. The state encourages citizens to take part in voluntary labour.

The state provides necessary vocational training to citizens before they are employed.

Article 43

Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to rest.

The state expands facilities for rest and recuperation of working people, and prescribes working hours and vacations for workers and staff.

Article 44

The state prescribes by law the system of retirement for workers and staff in enterprises and undertakings and for functionaries of organs of state. The livelihood of retired personnel is ensured by the state and society.

Article 45

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill or disabled. The state develops the social insurance, social relief and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right.

The state and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions to the families of martyrs and give preferential treatment to the families of military personnel.

The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mute and other handicapped citizens.

Article 46

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the duty as well as the right to receive education.

The state promotes the all-round moral, intellectual and physical development of children and young people.

Article 47

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits. The state encourages and assists creative endeavours conducive to the interests of the people that are made by citizens engaged in education, science, technology, literature, art and other cultural work.

Article 48

Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, including family life.

The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women alike and trains and selects cadres from among women.

Article 49

Marriage, the family and mother and child are protected by the state.

Both husband and wife have the duty to practise family planning.

Parents have the duty to rear and educate their minor children, and children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents.

Violation of the freedom of marriage is prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited.

Article 50

The People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad.

Article 51

The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens.

Article 52

It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the unity of the country and the unity of all its nationalities.

Article 53

Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property and observe labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics.

Article 54

It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the security, honour and interests of the motherland, they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honour and interests of the motherland.

Article 55

It is the sacred obligation of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honourable duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and join the militia in accordance with the law.

Article 56

It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to pay taxes in accordance with the law.

Chapter Three

The Structure of the State

Section I

The National People's Congress

Article 57

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 58

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state.

Article 59

The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, and by the armed forces. All the minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation.

Election of deputies to the National People's Congress is conducted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the manner of their election are prescribed by law.

Article 60

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years.

Two months before the expiration of the term of office of a National People's Congress, its Standing Committee must ensure that the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress is completed. Should exceptional circumstances prevent such an election, it may be postponed by decision of a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all those on the Standing Committee of the incumbent National People's Congress, and the term of office of the incumbent National People's Congress may be extended. The election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress must be completed within one year after the termination of such exceptional circumstances.

Article 61

The National People's Congress meets in session once a year and is convened by its Standing Committee. A session of the National People's Congress may be convened at any time the Standing Committee deems this necessary, or when more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress so propose.

When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 62

The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to amend the constitution;

(2) to supervise the enforcement of the constitution;

(3) to enact and amend basic statutes concerning criminal offences, civil affairs, the state organs and other matters;

(4) to elect the president and the vice-president of the People's Republic of China; (previously translated as chairman and vice-chairman of the People's Republic of China -- translator's note)

(5) to decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon nomination by the president of the People's Republic of China, and to decide on the choice of the vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers in charge of ministries or commissions and the auditor-general and the secretary-general of the State Council upon nomination by the premier;

(6) to elect the chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon his nomination, to decide on the choice of all the others on the Central Military Commission;

(7) to elect the president of the Supreme People's Court;

(8) to elect the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(9) to examine the approve the plan for national economic and social development and the reports on its implementation;

(10) to examine and approve the state budget and the report on its implementation;

(11) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

(12) to approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government;

(13) to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there;

(14) to decide on questions of war and peace; and

(15) to exercise such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise.

Article 63

The National People's Congress has the power to recall or remove from office the following persons:

(1) the president and the vice-president of the People's Republic of China;

(2) the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers in charge of ministries or commissions and the auditor-general and the secretary-general of the State Council;

(3) the chairman of the Central Military Commission and others on the commission;

(4) the president of the Supreme People's Court; and

(5) the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 64

Amendments to the constitution are to be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the congress.

Statutes and resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of more than one half of all the deputies to the National People's Congress.

Article 65

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following: the chairman, the vice-chairmen; the secretary-general; and members.

Minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The National People's Congress elects, and has the power to recall, all those on its Standing Committee.

No one on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold any post in any of the administrative, judicial or procuratorial organs of the state.

Article 66

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is elected for the same term as the National People's Congress; it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the succeeding National People's Congress.

The chairman and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 67

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers;

(1) to interpret the constitution and supervise its enforcement;

(2) to enact and amend statutes with the exception of those which should be enacted by the National People's Congress;

(3) to enact, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to statutes enacted by the National People's Congress provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes;

(4) to interpret statutes;

(5) to examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development and to the state budget that prove necessary in the course of their implementation;

(6) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(7) to annul those administrative rules and regulations, decisions or orders of the State Council that contravene the constitution or the statutes;

(8) to annul those local regulations or decisions of the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government that contravene the constitution, the statutes or the administrative rules and regulations;

(9) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the choice of ministers in charge of ministries or commissions or the auditor-general and the secretary-general of the State Council upon nomination by the premier of the State Council;

(10) to decide, upon nomination by the chairman of the Central Military Commission, on the choice of others on the commission, when the National People's Congress is not in session;

(11) to appoint and remove the vice-presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee and the president of the Military Court at the suggestion of the president of the Supreme People's Court;

(12) to appoint and remove the deputy procurators-general and procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of its Procuratorial Committee and the chief procurator of the Military Procuratorate at the request of the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and to approve the appointment and removal of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

(13) to decide on the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;

(14) to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states;

(15) to institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and of other specific titles and ranks;

(16) to institute state medals and titles of honour and decide on their conferment;

(17) to decide on the granting of special pardons;

(18) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the country or in fulfillment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;

(19) to decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization;

(20) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government; and

(21) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress may assign to it.

Article 68

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes its meetings. The vice-chairmen and the secretary-general assist the chairman in his work.

Chairmanship meetings with the participation of the chairman, vice-chairmen and secretary-general handle the important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 69

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports on its work to the congress.

Article 70

The National People's Congress establishes a nationalities committee, a law committee, a finance and economic committee, an education, science, culture and public health committee, a foreign affairs committee, an overseas Chinese committee and such other special committees as are necessary. These special committees work under the direction of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress when the congress is not in session.

The special committees examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills and draft resolutions under the direction of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 71

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may, when they deem it necessary, appoint committees of inquiry into specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions in the light of their reports.

All organs of state, public organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply the necessary information to those committees of inquiry when they conduct investigations.

Article 72

Deputies to the National People's Congress and all those on its Standing Committee have the right, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to submit bills and proposals within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 73

Deputies to the National People's Congress during its sessions, and all those on its Standing Committee during its meetings, have the right to address questions, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to the State Council or the ministries and commissions under the State Council, which must answer the questions in a responsible manner.

Article 74

No deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or placed on criminal trial without the consent of the presidium of the current session of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, without the consent of its Standing Committee.

Article 75

Deputies to the National People's Congress may not be called to legal account for their speeches or votes at its meetings.

Article 76

Deputies to the National People's Congress must play an exemplary role in abiding by the constitution and the law and keeping state secrets and, in production and other work and their public activities, assist in the enforcement of the constitution and the law.

Deputies to the National People's Congress should maintain close conact with the units which elected them and with the people, listen to and convey the opinions and demands of the people and work hard to serve them.

Article 77

Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to the supervision of the units which elected them. The electoral units have the power, through procedures prescribed by law, to recall the deputies whom they elected.

Article 78

The organization and working procedures of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are prescribed by law.

Section II

The President of the People's Republic of China

Article 79

The president and vice-president [zhu xi, fu zhu xi 0031 1598, 0479 0031 1598] of the People's Republic of China are elected by the National People's Congress.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and to stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as president or vice-president of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office of the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China is the same as that of the National People's Congress, and they shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 80

The president of the People's Republic of China, in pursuance of decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgates statutes, appoints and removes the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the auditor-general and the secretary-general of the State Council; confers state medals and titles of honour; issues orders of special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and issues mobilization orders.

Article 81

The president of the People's Republic of China receives foreign diplomatic representatives on behalf of the People's Republic of China and, in pursuance of decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Article 82

The vice-president of the People's Republic of China assists the president in his work.

The vice-president of the People's Republic of China may exercise such parts of the functions and powers of the president as the president may entrust to him.

Article 83

The president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new president and vice-president elected by the succeeding National People's Congress assume office.

Article 84

In case the office of the president of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the vice-president succeeds to the office of president.

In case the office of the vice-president of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new vice-president to fill the vacancy.

In the event that the offices of both the president and the vice-president of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new president and a new vice-president. Prior to such election, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall temporarily act as the president of the People's Republic of China.

Section III

The State Council

Article 85

The State Council, that is, the central people's government, of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

Article 86

The State Council is composed of the following:

The premier; the vice-premiers; the state councillors; the ministers in charge of ministries; the ministers in charge of commissions; the auditor-general; and the secretary-general.

The premier has overall responsibility for the State Council. The ministers have overall responsibility for the respective ministries or commissions under their charge.

The organization of the State Council is prescribed by law.

Article 87

The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The premier, vice-premiers and state councillors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 88

The premier directs the work of the State Council. The vice-premiers and state councillors assist the premier in his work.

Executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the premier, the vice-premiers, the state councillors and the secretary-general of the State Council.

The premier convenes and presides over the executive meetings and plenary meetings of the State Council.

Article 89

The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to adopt administrative measures, enact administrative rules and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution and the statutes;

(2) to submit proposals to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;

(3) to lay down the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions of the State Council, to exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and to direct all other administrative work of a national character that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the ministries and commissions;

(4) to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at different levels throughout the country, and to lay down the detailed division of functions and powers between the central government and the organs of state administration of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

(5) to draw up and implement the plan for national economic and social development and the state budget;

(6) to direct and administer economic work and urban and rural development;

(7) to direct and administer the work concerning education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and family planning;

(8) to direct and administer the work concerning civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, supervision and other related matters;

(9) to conduct foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign states;

(10) to direct and administer the building of national defence;

(11) to direct and administer affairs concerning the nationalities, and to safeguard the equal rights of minority nationalities and the right of autonomy of the national autonomous areas;

(12) to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protect the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad;

(13) to alter or annul inappropriate orders, directives and regulations issued by the ministries or commissions;

(14) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions and orders issued by local organs of state administration at different levels;

(15) to approve the geographic division of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, and to approve the establishment and geographic division of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;

(16) to decide on the enforcement of martial law in parts of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

(17) to examine and decide on the size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the law, to appoint, remove and train administrative officers, appraise their work and reward or punish them; and

(18) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee may assign it.

Article 90

The ministers in charge of ministries or commissions of the State Council are responsible for the work of their respective departments and convene and preside over their ministerial meetings or commission meetings that discuss and decide on major issues in the work of their respective departments.

The ministries and commissions issue orders, directives and regulations within the jurisdiction of their respective departments and in accordance with the statutes and the administrative rules and regulations, decisions and orders issued by the State Council.

Article 91

The State Council establishes an auditing body to supervise through auditing the revenue and expenditure of all departments under the state council and of the local governments at different levels, and those of the state financial and monetary organizations and of enterprises and undertakings.

Under the direction of the premier of the State Council, the auditing body independently exercises its power to supervise through auditing in accordance with the law, subject to no interference by any other administrative organ or any public organization or individual.

Article 92

The State Council is responsible, and reports on its work, to the National People's Congress or when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

Section IV

The Central Military Commission

Article 93

The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China directs the armed forces of the country.

The Central Military Commission is composed of the following:

The chairman; the vice-chairmen; and members.

The chairman of the Central Military Commission has overall responsibility for the commission.

The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

Article 94

The chairman of the Central Military Commission is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Section V

The Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments at Different Levels

Article 95

People's congresses and people's governments are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns.

The organization of local people's congresses and local people's governments at different levels is prescribed by law.

Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. The organization and working procedures of organs of self-government are prescribed by law in accordance with the basic principles laid down in sections V and VI of Chapter Three of the constitution.

Article 96

Local people's congresses at different levels are local organs of state power.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level establish standing committees.

Article 97

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and cities divided into districts are elected by the people's congresses at the next lower level; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns are elected directly by their constituencies.

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at different levels and the manner of their election are prescribed by law.

Article 98

The term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts is five years. The term of office of the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns is three years.

Article 99

Local people's congresses at different levels ensure the observance and implementation of the constitution, the statutes and the administrative rules and regulations in their respective administrative areas. Within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, they adopt and issue resolutions and examine and decide on plans for local economic and cultural development and for the development of public services.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level examine and approve the plans for economic and social development and the budgets of their respective administrative areas and examine and approve reports on their implementation. They have the power to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of their own standing committees.

The people's congresses of nationality townships may, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, take specific measures suited to the peculiarities of the nationalities concerned.

Article 100

The people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, and their standing committees, may adopt local regulations, which must not contravene the constitution, the statutes and the administrative rules and regulations, and they shall report such local regulations to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

Article 101

At their respective levels, local people's congresses elect, and have the power to recall, governors and deputy governors, or mayors and deputy mayors, or heads and deputy heads of counties, districts, townships and towns.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level elect, and have the power to recall, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the corresponding level. The election or recall of chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be reported to the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the next higher level for submission to the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding level for approval.

Article 102

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts are subject to supervision by the units which elected them, deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns are subject to supervision by their constituencies.

The electoral units and constituencies which elect deputies to local people's congresses at different levels have the power, according to procedures prescribed by law, to recall deputies whom they elected.

Article 103

The standing committee of a local people's congress at and above the county level is composed of a chairman, vice-chairmen and members, and is responsible, and reports on its work, to the people's congress at the corresponding level.

The local people's congress at and above the county level elects, and has the power to recall, anyone on the standing committee of the people's congress at the corresponding level.

No one on the standing committee of a local people's congress at and above the county level shall hold any post in state administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs.

Article 104

The standing committee of a local people's congress at and above the county level discusses and decides on major issues in all fields of work in its administrative area; supervises the work of the people's government, people's court and people's procuratorate at the corresponding level; annuls inappropriate decisions and orders of the peoples government at the corresponding level, annuls inappropriate resolutions of the people's congress at the next lower level, decides on the appointment and removal of functionaries of state organs within its jurisdiction as prescribed by law; and, when the people's congress at the corresponding level is not in session, recalls individual deputies to the people's congress at the next higher level and elects individual deputies to fill vacancies in that people's congress.

Article 105

Local people's governments at different levels are the executive bodies of local organs of state power as well as the local organs of state administration at the corresponding level.

Local people's governments at different levels practise the system of overall responsibility by governors, mayors, county heads, district heads, township heads and town heads.

Article 106

The term of office of local people's governments at different levels is the same as that of the people's congresses at the corresponding level.

Article 107

Local people's governments at and above the county level, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, conduct the administrative work concerning the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural development, finance, civil affairs, public security, nationalities affiars, judicial administration, supervision and family planning in their respective administrative areas; issue decisions and orders; appoint, remove and train administrative functionaries, appraise their work and reward or punish them.

People's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns carry out the resolutions of the people's congress at the corresponding level as well as the decisions and orders of the state administrative organs at the next higher level and conduct administrative work in their respective administrative areas.

Article 108

Local people's governments at and above the county level direct the work of their subordinate departments and of people's governments at lower levels, and have the power to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of their subordinate departments and people's governments at lower levels.

Article 109

Auditing bodies are established by local people's governments at and above the county level. Local auditing bodies at different levels independently exercise their power to supervise through auditing in accordance with the law and are responsible to the people's government at the corresponding level and to the auditing body at the next higher level.

Article 110

Local people's governments at different levels are responsible, and report on their work, to people's congresses at the corresponding level. Local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible, and report on their work, to the standing committee of the people's congress at the corresponding level when the congress is not in session.

Local people's governments at different levels are responsible, and report on their work, to the state administrative organs at the next higher level. Local people's governments at different levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the state council and are subordinate to it.

Article 111

The residents' committees and villagers' committees established among urban and rural residents on the basis of their place of residence are mass organizations of self-management at the grass-roots level. The chairman, vice-chairmen and members of each residents' or villagers' committee are elected by the residents. The relationship between the residents' and villagers' committees and the grass-roots organs of state power is prescribed by law.

The residents' and villagers' committees establish committees for people's mediation, public security, public health and other matters in order to manage public affairs and social services in their areas, mediate civil disputes, help maintain public order and convey residents' opinions and demands and make suggestions to the people's government.

Section VI

The Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas

Article 112

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas are the people's congresses and people's governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

Article 113

In the people's congress of an autonomous region, prefecture or county, in addition to the deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the administrative area, the other nationalities inhabiting the area are also entitled to appropriate representation.

The chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the standing committee of the people's congress of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall include a citizen or citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

Article 114

The administrative head of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the nationality, or of one of the nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

Article 115

The organs of self-government of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties exercise the functions and powers of local organs of state as specified in Section V of Chapter Three of the constitution. At the same time, they exercise the right of autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by the constitution, the law of regional national autonomy and other laws, and implement the laws and policies of the state in the light of the existing local situation.

Article 116

People's congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to enact autonomy regulations and specific regulations in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the areas concerned. The autonomy regulations and specific regulations of autonomous regions shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval before they go into effect. Those of autonomous prefectures and counties shall be

submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they go into effect, and they shall be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

Article 117

The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas have the power of autonomy in administering the finances of their areas. All revenues accruing to the national autonomous areas under the financial system of the state shall be managed and used by the organs of self-government of those areas on their own.

Article 118

The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of state plans.

In exploiting natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas.

Article 119

The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently administer educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture affairs in their respective areas, protect and cull through the cultural heritage of the nationalities and work for the development and prosperity of their cultures.

Article 120

The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas may, in accordance with the military system of the state and concrete local needs and with the approval of the State Council, organize local public security forces for the maintenance of public order.

Article 121

In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas, in accordance with the autonomy regulations of the respective areas, employ the spoken and written language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 122

The state gives financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development.

The state helps the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of different professions and trades from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas.

Section VII

The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorates

Article 123

The people's courts in the People's Republic of China are the judicial organs of the state.

Article 124

The People's Republic of China established the Supreme People's Court and the local people's courts at different levels, military courts and other special people's courts.

The term of office of the president of the Supreme People's Court is the same as that of the National People's Congress, he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's courts is prescribed by law.

Article 125

All cases handled by the people's courts, except for those involving special circumstances as specified by law, shall be heard in public. The accused has the right of defence.

Article 126

The people's courts shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 127

The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by the local people's courts at different levels and by the special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by those at lower levels.

Article 128

The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power which created them.

Article 129

The people's procuratorates of the People's Republic of China are state organs for legal supervision.

Article 130

The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the local people's procuratorates at different levels, military procuratorates and other special people's procuratorates.

The term of office of the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is the same as that of the National People's Congress; he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's procuratorates is prescribed by law.

Article 131

People's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the law, exercise procuratorial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 132

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate directs the work of the local people's procuratorates at different levels and of the special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at higher levels direct the work of those at lower levels.

Article 133

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power at the corresponding levels which created them and to the people's procuratorates at the higher level.

Article 134

Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use the spoken and written languages of their own nationalities in court proceedings. The people's courts and people's procuratorates should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages in common use in the locality.

In an area where people of a minority nationality live in a compact community or where a number of nationalities live together, hearings should be conducted in the language or languages in common use in the locality; indictments, judgments, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 135

The people's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs shall, in handling criminal cases, divide their functions, each taking responsibility for its own work, and they shall co-ordinate their efforts and check each other to ensure correct and effective enforcement of law.

Chapter Four

The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital

Article 136

The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 137

The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is Tiananmen in the centre illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

Article 138

The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

Constitution Promulgated

OW060001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 4 Dec 82

["Announcement by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Constitution of the People's Republic was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 4 December 1982. It is hereby promulgated and put in force.

[Signed] The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, 4 December 1982, Beijing.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Television Coverage

HK070206 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 December carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast a 6-minute filmed report of poor reception on a 4 December plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC which is being held in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a close-up shot of a huge PRC emblem hanging on the heavy curtain at the back of the rostrum of the main auditorium of the hall. This is followed by a long shot of many people on the rostrum and in the auditorium attending the plenary meeting. It then gives a medium shot of Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun sitting in the first row of the rostrum. During this shot, Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li are seen sitting in the second row of the rostrum; and Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping are seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum. At this point, the announcer begins to read the following namelist: "Executive chairmen of today's meeting are: Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Li Jingquan, Wei Guoqing, Seypidin, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Liao Chengzhi, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Xiao Jingguang, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Ting Mao, Hu Lijiao, Xiang Nan, Han Ningfu, Du Xingyuan, Ma Wenrui and Tomur Dawamat." While the namelist is being read, the camera pans to show the other executive chairmen of the meeting sitting in the first row of the rostrum in several medium shots. During these shorts, Yu Qiuli, Fang Yi, Gu Mu and Chen Muhua are shown sitting in the second row of the rostrum.

Next, Xi Zhongxun, identified by the announcer as executive chairman of the meeting and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, is shown in a close-up shot and is heard addressing the meeting. The camera then pans to show many deputies to the NPC applauding and then raising their hands. At this point, the announcer says the meeting has ensorsed the namelist of 62 scrutineers with Chen Zhibin and Du Dihua as chief scrutineers.

Next, a series of medium shots are given of the following PRC leaders casting their ballots into a ballot box on the rostrum: Hu Juewen, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Li Jingquan (being assisted by a male attendant), Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun. After this, Wei Guoqing and Peng Chong are shown following Yang Shangkun and waiting their turns to cast their ballots. Next, many deputies to the NPC are shown walking toward ballot boxes in the auditorium to cast their ballots. This is followed by another series of medium shots of the following PRC leaders casting their ballots into a ballot box on the rostrum: Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Fang Yi, Yi Qiuli, Wan Li, Zhao Ziyang, Zhang Tingfa, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Li Desheng, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Wang Zhen. It then shows many deputies to the NPC casting their ballots into ballot boxes in the auditorium.

Next, a close-up shot is shown of Ye Jianying casting his ballot into a ballot box in an unidentified room. This is followed by a medium shot of Tan Zhenlin casting his ballot into a ballot box in an unidentified room. While Ye Jianying is shown casting his ballot, the announcer says: "The meeting has prepared a mobile ballot box for the aged and infirm. Ye Jianying, Tan Zhenlin and some other NPC deputies cast their ballots into this mobile ballot box."

A medium shot is shown of several people standing with their backs to the camera and casting their ballots into a ballot box on the rostrum of the auditorium. This is followed by a close-up shot of Xi Zhongxun, who is seen and heard saying: "According to a report made by the chief scrutineers, a total of 3,040 ballots were cast with 3,037 votes for the adoption of the constitution and no opposing votes. There are three abstentions. It is now declared that the PRC Constitution has been endorsed by this meeting." The camera then pans to show people on the rostrum and in the auditorium applauding.

The following segment shows Xi Zhongxun asking the NPC deputies to raise their hands to adopt a resolution on the functions and powers of the present NPC Standing Committee. The film then gives a medium shot of Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li raising their hands. During the shot, the announcer says the meeting has adopted the resolution. This is followed by a medium shot of many people applauding on the rostrum and several long and medium shots of many NPC deputies sitting in the auditorium. Next, the film gives a long shot of many NPC deputies in the auditorium raising their hands to adopt a resolution on the PRC national anthem. The filmed report ends with a long shot of many deputies in the auditorium applauding the adoption of the resolution.

Leaders at 30 Nov Meeting

OW030353 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC opened its second plenary meeting in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Peng Zhen, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, declared the plenary meeting open at 1500.

Other executive chairmen for the meeting were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Shangkun, Yan Dakai, Li Huang, Xu Jiatun, Yang Shangkui, Wan Da, Li Tinggui, Wang Shitai and Basang. Members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee attended the meeting as observers. Also present at the meeting as observers were personnel of the State Council, responsible persons of commissions of the NPC, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and departments directly under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, responsible persons of the various general departments, arms, services and military academies of the PLA, and Chinese envoys to foreign countries currently in Beijing. Foreign diplomats to China and foreign correspondents in Beijing attended the meeting as visitors.

Leaders at 1 Dec Meeting

OW011452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0410 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) — A meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Entrusted by the State Council, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian delivered a report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983 to the NPC session. Deng Yingchao, executive chairman and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Also attending today's meeting were Executive Chairmen Wei Guoqing, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Pan Chengxiao, Li Youwen, Tie Ying, Zhao Lin, Li Jianzhen, An Pingsheng, Zhaxi Wangqug and Ma Qingnian.

Also attending this morning's meeting as observers were CPPCC members attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee; staff of the State Council; responsible persons of the various NPC committees; the Supreme People's Court; the Supreme People's Procuratorate; the organs under the direct administration of the CPC Central Committee; the organs directly under the State Council; responsible persons of the various PLA general headquarters, the various services and arms of the PLA and the military academies; and the Chinese envoys to foreign countries who are in Beijing.

Also present at today's meeting as observers were the envoys of various countries to China and foreign news reporters who are in Beijing.

Leaders at 6 Dec Presidium

OW061015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC held the third meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. It discussed and approved the draft resolutions and the report on the examination of the 1982 state budget and the draft state budget for 1983 to be submitted to the congress for deliberation.

Today's meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, executive chairman of the presidium.

Also attending today's meeting were Executive Chairmen of the Presidium Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain.

Leaders at 6 Dec Meeting

OW062357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- A plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was held at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 6 December to hear explanations given on four draft laws and on matters concerning the number and election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress.

Liao Chengzhi, executive chairman of the plenary meeting and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the 6 December meeting.

Attending today's meeting were Executive Chairmen Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Yang Dezhi, Yuan Bosheng, Zhao Dezun, Ku Zhuoxin, Liu Jie, Huang Rong and Lin Liyun.

PLA Deputies on Zhao Report

OW040553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA) -- At the panel discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, PLA deputies pledged to carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's army and, while fulfilling the tasks in military training and war preparedness, actively take part in the construction of the country in order to contribute their share to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. [passage indistinct]

Fu Chongbi, NPC deputy and political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, said: (?In order) to meet the needs in the development of the national economy, PLA units should make great efforts to train talented people needed for army and local construction. We may use our spare time to organize cadres and fighters to study physics, electricity and other specialized knowledge needed by the army and the local people, to contribute our share to the construction of the country.

Hong Xuezhi, NPC deputy and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, said: PLA units must take the initiative in increasing income and reducing expenditures, tapping the potential for increasing income, and making the best use of the current military budget in order to lighten the government's burden and increase strength for economic construction. The army expects to harvest a total of 1.25 billion jin of grain this year, and income from sideline production has also increased by a fairly big margin. In this way the PLA supports the construction of the country. From now on, PLA units should engage in agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production whenever conditions permit.

Xu Guangyi, NPC deputy and deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, and Li Chunming, NPC deputy and deputy director of the finance department under the PLA General Logistics Department, pointed out: Despite the reduction in the military budget in recent years, the financial situation in the army is still good, mainly because the whole army, from top to bottom, has unified their thinking and understanding and done work in order of importance and urgency, by making the part subordinate to the whole, immediate interests subordinate to long-range interests and filling needs in accordance with the availability of material resources. Therefore, we were able to achieve a little surplus in the military budget last year and spent a portion of the budget on solving problems needing to be solved right away. The whole army, cadres and fighters alike, volunteered to share the difficulties of the government. The task of purchasing state treasury bonds was overfulfilled by 42.2 percent. The army also did its share helping various localities combat natural calamities last year. According to incomplete statistics, PLA units delivered a total of 4.5 million jin of food and 1.48 million articles of clothing, dispatched some 90,000 vehicles and 6,000 airplanes and vessels, transported 800,000 dun of supplies and sent out 2,700 medical teams. The deputies said: The PLA will continue to contribute to the construction of the country.

Xiao Hua, NPC deputy and first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, said: We should constantly remind ourselves that ours is a big country with a vast population and weak foundations. We should not [words indistinct] in our socialist construction. It is necessary to bring into full play the Yanan spirit and rely on ourselves in achieving the goal of "ensuring a 4 percent, and striving for a 5 percent, growth in the economic output value" at an early date. He said: Imbued with the glorious tradition of supporting local people's construction, the Lanzhou PLA units have, in recent years, done an enormous job in helping local people build water conservation facilities, highways and railways, plant trees and control deserts. We will take a more active part in the construction of the country and speed up the pace of economic development in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Yang Chengwu and Fu Kuiqing, NPC deputies and respectively commander and political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, said: The army shoulders an unshirkable duty in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Recently, during his visit to Fujian to conduct investigation and study, Comrade Hu Yaobang urged the province to take the lead in national economic development, by relying on the five forces and mobilizing the five positive factors, of which the army is one. He called on armymen to actively take part in mobilizing people's thinking, giving technical guidance and building difficult engineering projects. Yang Chengwu and Fu Kuiqing said: In supporting local construction in the future, the Fuzhou PLA units will concentrate their efforts on major social undertakings and difficult engineering projects in order to contribute their share to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Text of Peng Zhen Report

OW050149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the report on the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China delivered by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution, on November 26, 1982, at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress:

Members of the Presidium and fellow deputies,

I am entrusted by Chairman Ye Jianying of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution with the task of reporting on the draft of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee.

The constitution currently in force was adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress at its First Session held in March 1978. Since then, our country has passed through a period of important historical change. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party convened in December 1978, the party and the state led the whole people in rectifying the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" in all fields, summed up in a deep-going way the historical experience gained since the founding of the People's Republic and restored, or in the light of the new situation formulated, a series of correct principles and policies which have enormously changed the country's political, economic and cultural life.

The constitution as it stands in many ways no longer conforms to present realities or meets the needs of the life of the state; thus, all-round revision is necessary. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted last year by the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Sixth Plenary Session and the documents adopted by the twelfth national party congress this year received support from the people of the whole country and provide a sound basis for revising the constitution.

We have for two years discussed and revised the present constitution conscientiously, carefully and meticulously. At the suggestion of the party Central Committee, the Fifth National People's Congress at its Third Plenary Session on September 10, 1980 decided to set up a Committee for Revision of the Constitution to be responsible for the work. After being set up, the committee and its secretariat solicited opinions widely from all localities, departments and quarters and closely studied them and, in February this year, submitted the draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion. The committee at its second session spent nine days in discussing and revising the draft. Revisions were also proposed by members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, by some members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, by leaders of democratic parties and people's organizations, and by leading members of departments under the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, of departments under the State Council, of leading bodies of the People's Liberation Army and of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The committee at its third session in April carried on a nine-day discussion on the draft and adopted it, which was made public by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and submitted to the people of all nationalities in the country for discussion.

The extensive scale of the nationwide discussion, the vast number of participants and the wide impact demonstrate the surging political enthusiasm of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other sections of the people in managing state affairs. Through the discussion and the exercise of democracy, the wisdom of the people has been pooled more effectively for revising the constitution. Such discussion was in fact an experience in national mass education in the legal system, and it has raised the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in abiding by the constitution and upholding

its dignity. The consensus is that the draft scientifically sums up the historical experience of development of socialism in China, that it reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities, conforms to the situation in China and meets the needs of socialist modernization. During the nationwide discussion, many opinions and proposals of all kinds were put forward. The secretariat of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution made further revision of the draft in accordance with them. Many important and rational proposals were adopted. While the substance of the original draft remains unchanged, nearly 100 additions and amendments were made in regard to specific provisions, not including changes in wording. Other proposals, though good, were not incorporated because the conditions for giving them effect do not yet exist or the necessary experience is still lacking, or because it is more appropriate to include them in other laws and documents rather than in the fundamental law of the state. After article-by-article discussion for five days by the committee at its 4th session, the draft was approved after further revisions by the committee at its 5th session on November 23. It is now submitted to the National People's Congress for consideration.

What are the guidelines for the revision of the constitution?

The drafting was done under the overall guidance of the four cardinal principles, namely, adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party of China, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These cardinal principles form the common political basis for the advance of the people of all our nationalities in unity and are the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization.

The preamble of the draft reviews the history of the Chinese revolution in the past century and more. It points out that great and earth-shaking historical changes have taken place in China in the 20th century. Of these, four historical events are of the utmost importance. Apart from the revolution of 1911 which was led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the three others all resulted from the efforts of the entire Chinese people led by the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Zedong as its leader. These three major events are: the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and the founding of the People's Republic of China; the elimination of the system of exploitation lasting for several thousand years and the establishment of the socialist system; and the forming, in the main, of an independent and fairly comprehensive system of industry and the development of socialist economy, politics and culture. The revolution of 1911 was of great historical importance, but it fell short of fulfilling the task of China's national-democratic revolution. The three later events have brought about a fundamental change in the destiny of the Chinese people and in our society and state. These great historical changes led the Chinese people to the fundamental conclusion: But for the Chinese Communist Party there would be no New China, and socialism and socialism alone can save China. The four cardinal principles are both a reflection of the law of historical development that is independent of human will and the decisive choice of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people in the course of long years of struggle.

With the establishment of the socialist system, China entered a new period of historical development. The basic characteristic of this new period is that exploiting classes have been eliminated as such and that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in Chinese society. This basic characteristic requires a substantial change in the focus of work of the state and in its guiding principles. To adhere to the four cardinal principles under the new historical conditions, it is imperative to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's socialist construction and to blaze a path for socialist construction with distinctive Chinese features. We have scored great successes and also made many mistakes since we began exploring this correct path in the mid-1950s. Initiation and continuation of the "Cultural Revolution" constituted a grievous mistake. Of course it was not because we adhered to the four cardinal principles that we made mistakes but because we failed to implement them correctly. As for the sabotage by the

Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques during the "Cultural Revolution", it was carried out under the banner of these principles, but constituted a complete betrayal of them. Overthrow of the two counter-revolutionary cliques and correction of the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" represent a triumph for these principles. Now we have set our guiding ideology to rights and formulated a correct programme for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. All this has enormous and far-reaching significance for the prosperity of our country. Bringing about this historic change has been a process of restoring the true features of the four cardinal principles and of adhering to them and developing them. These principles have been substantiated to a large degree in the new historical period and have acquired new and richer content.

A major strategic policy in setting things right has been the resolute shifting of the focus of the work of the state to socialist modernization of China's economy. This must be the focal point for all other work which should serve it. The consolidation of the state and the prosperity of our country, the stability and growth of Chinese society and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life will, in the final analysis, be determined by the expansion of production and the success of our modernization programme. We must from now on implement this strategic policy unswervingly unless there should be a massive invasion by the enemy. Even in that event, we must still carry on whatever economic development is required by the war and permitted by the actual situation. The recording of this policy in the constitution is entirely necessary. While stressing economic development as the focus of our work, we must pay full attention to building a socialist spiritual civilization and to developing socialist democracy. The draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates in its preamble: "The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization" and "to modernize industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology step by step to turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy". The people of all our nationalities must work in concert to fulfil this great task.

The first constitution of the People's Republic of China, namely, the constitution of 1954, was a very good one. But at that time China had just begun socialist transformation and construction. Enormous changes have taken place in our country and society, so it is quite natural that the 1954 constitution no longer fully suits the current situation. The present draft maintains and develops the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while incorporating a careful summary of the rich experience of China's socialist development and draws on international experience; it takes into account both the current situation and the prospects for development. Therefore, this session of the National People's Congress assuredly can enact a new constitution that is distinctively Chinese and meets the needs of our socialist modernization in the new historical period and that will remain valid for a long period of time.

Now I would like to give some explanations about the basic content of the draft of the revised constitution in conjunction with opinions and questions raised during the nationwide discussion.

1. Our State System, the People's Democratic Dictatorship

The first article of the draft revised constitution stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This defines the nature of our state and sets forth our state system.

Our people's democratic dictatorship is in essence a dictatorship of the proletariat. This is made explicit in the preamble of the draft. The dictatorship of the proletariat takes different forms in different countries, and the people's democratic dictatorship is a form created by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party that suits the conditions and revolutionary traditions of our

country. The term the people's democratic dictatorship is used to define our state power in the common programme of 1949, in the constitution of 1954 and in the documents of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held in 1956, and we continue this usage in the present draft. The working class is the leading class in our country. Although it comprises a minority of the entire population, it has the vast numbers of peasants as its steadfast ally, and an extremely broad united front led by the Communist Party has taken shape in the long years of revolution and construction. Our country is in a position to practise democracy among the greatest number of people while the targets of dictatorship are only a small number of persons. The people's democratic dictatorship is a formulation which accurately states the present condition of the classes in China and the broad basis of our political power, and it clearly shows the democratic nature of our state power.

The term the people's democratic dictatorship in the current draft is not to be taken as mere restoration of the formulation and its content in the 1954 constitution. The people's democratic dictatorship of the early years of the People's Republic corresponded to the circumstances and tasks of that transitional period when the chief task of the state power was to carry the new-democratic revolution to completion, proceed to the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, and bring about the transition from new democracy to socialism. With the establishment of the socialist system, however, the task of our state power under the people's democratic dictatorship became primarily to safeguard the socialist system and to guide and organize socialist construction. There has already been a significant change in the class composition of this political power. The working class is much bigger, having grown several fold in size, and carries greater weight in the political life of the state. With the socialist transformation, the vast numbers of peasants have changed from peasants engaged in individual farming to those engaged in collective farming. The number of intellectuals has also grown several fold. Taken as a whole, they have become part of the working class. The exploiting classes no longer exist as such; the overwhelming majority of their members have remoulded themselves and become working people earning their own living.

The workers, peasants and intellectuals constitute the three basic social forces in our socialist construction. Summarizing the views put forward in the nationwide discussion of the draft, we have added the following sentence to the preamble: "In building socialism it is imperative to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals and to unite with all the forces that can be united." Here, the intellectuals are placed on a par with the workers and peasants in terms of their mode of work. Then why does the first article of the draft not say "the alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals"? That is because, under the socialist system, the difference between the intellectuals and the workers and peasants is not one between classes; as regards their relationship to ownership of the means of production, or class character, the intellectuals do not constitute a class distinct from the workers and peasants. The first article defines the nature of our state, that is, our state system, from the viewpoint of class relations. The formulation "based on the alliance of workers and peasants" includes the intellectuals.

The nature of our state as a people's democratic dictatorship determines that in China it is the people and the people alone who are the masters of the state and society. The draft explicitly stipulates: "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." This is the kernel of our state system and a fundamental principle governing it. The draft specifically stipulates: "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels. The people administer state affairs and manage the economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law." One billion people wielding the state power provides a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the fundamental interests of the people and ensuring that our state will be able to weather any storm.

The provisions on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens are an extension of the stipulated principles concerning the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist social system in the chapter on general principles. Our state system and social system provide both legal and practical guarantees that our citizens enjoy extensive and genuine freedoms and rights. The draft has reinstated the provision in the 1954 constitution that all citizens are equal before the law. China's laws are drawn up by the whole nation under the leadership of the working class and are the concentrated expression of the will and interests of the people. All citizens are equal before such laws, which apply to all citizens equally; no citizen is allowed to enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law. It is imperative to reinstate this provision, for it represents a basic principle that ensures the application of socialist democracy and legality. The right to vote and the right to stand for election are important indicators that the people exercise state power. Since the elimination of the exploiting classes, the number of people enjoying the right to vote and the right to stand for election in proportion to the total population has steadily grown. According to statistics from the 1981 direct elections at the county level throughout the country, 99.97 per cent of the citizens attaining the age of 18 enjoyed these rights. This fully demonstrates the broad scope of our socialist democracy. In the light of historical experience and the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution", the draft has, in its provisions on the fundamental rights of citizens, not only restored what was relevant in the 1954 constitution, but made it more specific and explicit and added new content. For example, there is the additional provision on the inviolability of the personal dignity of citizens, and there are more specific provisions than before on citizens' freedom of person and of religious belief, the inviolability of home, the protection of their freedom and privacy of correspondence by law and their right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or functionary and to make complaints and charges against, or exposures of, violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any state organ or functionary, and so on. The draft also stipulates relevant basic policies and measures to be adopted by the state to materialize and gradually extend citizens' rights.

Freedoms and rights with absolutely no restrictions have never existed in the world. As ours is a socialist country, the interests of the state and society are in basic accord with the citizens' personal interests. Only when the democratic rights and fundamental interests of the people as a whole are ensured and extended, will it be possible for the freedoms and rights of individual citizens to be effectively ensured and fully realized. Hence the draft stipulates: "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens."

The draft stipulates: "Every citizen enjoys the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the constitution and the law." In accordance with this fundamental principle, the draft specifies the duties of citizens to the state and society. Only when all observe and perform their fundamental duties as citizens, can they be sure of enjoying their civic rights as prescribed by the constitution.

Democracy among the people is one aspect of the people's democratic dictatorship; the other is dictatorship by the entire people over their enemies. After the elimination of the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes, the targets of this dictatorship are no longer complete reactionary classes, and the number of targets has dwindled. However, owing to certain domestic factors and foreign influences, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time, and may even sharpen under certain conditions. Our people must still fight against those forces and elements at home and abroad that are hostile to China's socialist system and try to undermine it. Therefore, the function of the state as an instrument of dictatorship cannot be abolished at this time. Suppression of treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities and striking at dangerous criminals who deliberately attempt to undermine and overthrow the socialist system in

the economic and other fields are both functions of the state in exercising dictatorship in accordance with the constitution and the law. It is imperative to uphold these functions in order to ensure successful implementation of the socialist modernization programme and safeguard and promote socialist democracy.

2. Our Socialist Economic System

The draft of the revised constitution truly reflects the fact that a socialist economic system has been established in our country and that it is growing ever stronger. It affirms socialist public ownership of the means of production as the basis of our socialist economic system.

Ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people are the two forms of socialist public ownership in our country. The draft stipulates: "The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy." This is the decisive factor ensuring that the collective economy of the working people advances along the socialist road, that individual economy serves socialism and that the growth of the entire national economy conforms to the overall and long-term interests of the working people. The draft stipulates that, among the natural resources, all mineral resources and waters are owned by the state; and that all forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land and beaches are owned by the state, except for those owned by collectives in accordance with the law. With the permission of the state, some natural resources owned by the state may within certain limits be allocated to collective economic organizations or even individuals for their use.

Collective ownership by the working people is the principal economic form in our countryside. It is suited to the present stage of development of our agricultural productive forces. Apart from the people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives and other forms of co-operative economy such as producers', supply and marketing, credit, and consumers' co-operatives exist and are growing in our rural areas. Even in the cities and towns, the state economy cannot run everything. The development of co-operative economy under collective ownership is suitable for a fairly big portion of handicrafts' industries, the building trade and transport, as well as commerce and service trades. The draft stipulates: "The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the growth of the collective economy."

On the question of land ownership, the draft makes clear-cut stipulations proceeding from the realities in our country. Land in the cities is owned by the state. Land in the rural and suburban areas is owned by collectives except for those portions which belong to the state in accordance with the law. House sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are for the long-term use of rural households but are not their private property. The state may in the public interest take over for its use in accordance with the law land owned by collectives. "No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or lease land, or unlawfully transfer land in other ways." These provisions of principle are of great significance in ensuring our socialist economic development, and particularly in ensuring the socialist orientation in the growth of our agricultural economy. It should be explained here that in article 10 of the draft, land in the towns was originally put on a par with land in the rural and suburban areas. During the nationwide discussion, it was pointed out that conditions differ in various parts of the country and some towns of a fairly large scale will continue to grow and actually become small cities. That is why the provision about land in towns has been deleted. The question of land-ownership in towns can be dealt with in each case in the light of the actual situation.

It will be necessary for the individual economy of the working people to exist for a considerable period in urban and rural areas and to grow to a certain extent. The draft affirms that this individual economy, within the limits prescribed by law, is

a complement to the socialist public economy; the state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy, and guides, helps and supervises it by means of administrative control. The draft also stipulates: "Working people who are members of rural economic collectives have the right, within the limits prescribed by law, to farm private plots of cropland and hilly land, engage in household sideline production and raise privately owned livestock."

In short, state economy, collective economy and individual economy all have advantages in different respects and are all indispensable, although they have different status and functions. The presence of individual economy, which occupies only a small part of the national economy, does not prevent socialist public ownership from being the foundation of our economic system or hamper the successful growth of public economy. Given the premise of upholding the leading position of the state economy, we must develop diverse economic forms so as to promote the prosperity of the whole national economy.

The establishment of socialist public ownership makes it objectively possible to eliminate anarchy in social production and to practise economic planning. The planned economy is the basic system of the socialist economy and an important hallmark of socialism's superiority over capitalism. Our national economy must be developed in a planned way, while our system of administration through planning must be adapted to the actual situation, that is, to the existence of diverse economic forms in our country and to the real level of our economic development. While specifying that "the state practises economic planning on the basis of the socialist public ownership", the draft stipulates that the state "ensures the proportionate and co-ordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market". That is to say, the state should put the production and circulation of essential goods under unified planning, consisting of mandatory and guidance planning. As for the enterprises producing goods which fall outside the unified plans, the state allows them the freedom to adjust production according to variations in market demand and supply. To ensure the proper functioning of the social economy and the authority of the state plan, the draft stipulates: "Disturbance of the orderly functioning of the social economy or disruption of the state economic plan by any organization or individual is prohibited."

The state in the past tended to exercise excessive and rigid control in planning. In view of this drawback, apart from the adoption of diverse forms of planning to suit different conditions, enterprises should be given varying degrees of decision-making power so as to combine unified leadership through state planning with initiative by the production units. The draft stipulates that "state enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the state and fulfil all their obligations under the state plan" and that "collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws". Furthermore, the draft stipulates that the state must institute "the socialist system of responsibility in various forms". All this will be of great importance in enhancing the enthusiasm and initiative of production units and workers, invigorating the economy and pooling the knowledge and efforts of the people for socialist modernization.

With the establishment of socialist public ownership, the system of exploitation of man by man was abolished, and "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" became a basic principle in our socialist economy. This is reaffirmed in the draft. The principle of "to each according to his work" is linked to that of "from each according to his ability". In applying the principle "to each according to his work", we must do ideological work among the workers while providing material benefits so that they will work for society to the best of their ability. Though conditions are still lacking to enable everyone to develop his talent in an all-round

way, the nature of work in our socialist society has fundamentally changed compared with that in a society under an exploitative system. The draft stipulates: "All working people in state enterprises and in urban and rural economic collectives should perform their tasks with an attitude consonant with their status as masters of the country." On its part, society, in which work is planned and organized, should see to it that the workers are paid according to the quantity and quality of their work and that all possible conditions are created for them to develop their talent.

Our economy is rather backward. To change this situation and build China into a modern socialist country as quickly as possible, it is imperative to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, fully mobilize the broad masses of the people, rely on our own efforts and work hard. Furthermore, as China has a vast territory, its economic, technological and cultural development is very uneven between different regions, departments and enterprises. Our socialist economy must be guided by principles and have flexibility, must be both unified and diversified. This will help bring into full play the enthusiasm of the localities, departments, enterprises and workers under the centralized and unified leadership of the central authorities and suit our measures to differing conditions in terms of locality, time, issue and persons involved, so that both human and material resources, including land, are turned to best account and a free flow of goods is achieved. It is in this spirit that the articles on the economy are formulated. The present restructuring of our economic systems has already brought significant results, and it will be continued in a comprehensive and deep-going way. The relevant provisions of the draft lay down the principles for this work. Proceeding along these lines, we can assuredly build and develop a socialist economy with distinctive Chinese features so as to turn China into a rich and powerful country step by step.

3. Socialist Spiritual Civilization

The Chinese people have the fundamental task of striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization in building socialism. The addition of articles on socialist spiritual civilization marks an important step forward in the revision of the constitution.

With regard to the cultural aspect of building a socialist spiritual civilization, the chapter on general principles in the draft, in accordance with opinions expressed in the nationwide discussion, devotes an article each to education, to science, to public health and physical culture and to culture. This carries more weight than the composite article contained in the original draft and also enriches the content.

The expansion of education includes both making it universal and improving its standards so as to raise the educational level of the workers, peasants and cadres, to increase the number of intellectuals and to train specialized personnel in all fields. This is the foundation for the growth of science and culture as a whole and a condition for raising the people's political consciousness; it is also an indispensable prerequisite for developing material civilization. Citizens have the duty as well as the right to receive education, which includes compulsory primary education for school-age children, proper types of political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for working adults and pre-employment vocational training. The general cultural level in China is rather low. A more rapid growth of education calls for both regular schooling and spare-time education in various forms. The state will allocate adequate resources for educational purposes and at the same time encourage all social forces, including economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings, public organizations and individuals who have the approval of the state to run educational facilities in various forms and with mass support. Modernization of science and technology is a key link in our four modernizations. The development of the natural and social sciences, research in basic and applied sciences, and the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge are of paramount importance for socialist construction. Obviously public health and physical culture undertakings are important in protecting the people's health,

building up their physique and raising their efficiency in work and study. Literature and art, the press, publishing and other cultural undertakings are also essential for enriching and improving the people's cultural life. The development of all these undertakings, however, cannot rely solely on the resources of the state; efforts by all social forces and wide-ranging activities of a mass character will be needed. These principles and requirements are incorporated in the relevant articles of the draft.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is not included in the articles on cultural work. This was based on the following considerations: First, the draft already includes among the fundamental rights of citizens freedom of speech and of the press, and freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits, that is, the substance of the policy is embodied in legal terms and, moreover, is given a broader interpretation. Second, apart from this policy, there are other basic policies governing work in science and culture, and it is unnecessary and impossible to write them all into the constitution. Of course, there is no doubt that "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" remains one of the basic principles guiding our scientific and cultural work and that it must be firmly implemented to make socialist science and culture flourish.

With regard to the ideological aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization, it must be noted, first of all, that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is our fundamental guiding ideology. This is expressed in the preamble as one of the four cardinal principles.

Article 24 of the draft stipulates: "The state strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the legal system, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas." This means that efforts must be made to imbue more and more citizens with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline so that a new standard of social morality is fostered and our nation acquires a revolutionary and vigorous mental outlook.

The same article also stipulates: "The state advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labour, for science and for socialism." This has been developed on the basis of the five requirements (love of the motherland, the people, labour and science, and care of public property) defining civic virtues in the common programme adopted in the early years of the People's Republic. These five requirements were explicit and plain. They proved to be useful in educating the masses of people and left a deep impression on them. In the conditions prevailing then, it was not yet opportune to put forward "love for socialism" as a requirement in the common programme. Today, it has become a matter of course to include it, and so it replaces "care of public property" in the original five requirements. Love for socialism is not an abstract idea. The care of public property is an important part of it.

Article 24 also calls for ideological education in communism among the people. Communist ideology is the heart of socialist spiritual civilization. In the period of the new-democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong already pointed out clearly: "So far as the orientation of our national culture is concerned, communist ideology plays the guiding role." Now that we have established the socialist system, we should and can strengthen nationwide education in communism among cadres and the people, with everyone taking part. Only in this way will it be possible to keep the socialist orientation in our modernization drive and to ensure that our social development keeps heading for the correct goal and retains its ethical motivation. Education in communist ideology should take the form of helping a growing number of citizens acquire a dialectical and historical materialist world outlook and the work

ethic of serving the people wholeheartedly, and integrate personal with collective and national interests, integrate immediate with long-term interests, and subordinate immediate personal interests to long-term common interests. Such education, of course, does not mean skipping a stage of historical development and pushing an economic and social system that can be realized only at a higher stage, the stage of communism with its highly developed productive forces. On the contrary, it must be in line with socialist principles such as "to each according to his work" and clear-cut economic responsibility to which we firmly adhere in our economic and social life at the present stage. Only under the guidance of such ideological education can socialist principles and policies be implemented fully and correctly.

Another provision in the same article is that the state "combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas", which sets the fighting task on the ideological front. Historical and practical reasons as well as domestic factors and the international environment make this fighting task protracted, and we should in no way relax our efforts.

Here I would like to make one further point: The requirements for building socialist spiritual civilization are in fact implied in many of the articles in the draft on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens. In our socialist country, ideological education, public opinion, standards of social conduct and the law are interrelated. Our constitution provides for the rights of citizens and at the same time requires that they raise their consciousness as masters of the country and society and safeguard and exercise their rights in a correct manner. Safeguarding one's own rights and respecting those of others are inseparable. This requires that every citizen should safeguard the interests of the state, society and the collective and respect the freedoms and rights of others while safeguarding his own rights. The duties of citizens stipulated in the constitution are legally obligatory. But it is more important that, as the country's masters, citizens should enhance their sense of responsibility to the state, to society and to other citizens and conscientiously perform their duties, including those of safeguarding the socialist system and the unity of the country and of all our nationalities, safeguarding the security, honour and interests of the motherland, observing the constitution, the law, discipline and public order, and taking care of public property. In order to build socialist spiritual civilization in the whole society, it is important that all citizens raise such consciousness and sense of responsibility, handle their relations with the state and society and with other citizens on the princples of socialism and collectivism, cultivate a recognition of their rights and duties and a sense of organization and discipline consonant with the socialist political system, and acquire awareness as socialist citizens.

4. The Structure of the State

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that "the state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism". In the light of this principle and the experience we have gained over the last thirty and more years in the building of state power, a number of new and important provisions about the state structure have been incorporated into the draft. They mainly deal with the following aspects:

(1) Strengthening the system of people's congresses. Some of the functions and powers which originally belonged to the National People's Congress are now delegated to its Standing Committee. The functions and powers of the Standing Committee have been expanded, and the committee has been strengthened organizationally. Both the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state; while the basic statutes are enacted by the former, other statutes are enacted by the latter. Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee may not hold posts in any of the administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state, which means that a considerable number of them devote their full time to this work. The work of the National People's Congress is strengthened by the establishment of

special committees to examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills or draft resolutions under the direction of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

(2) Restoring the posts of president and vice-president of the People's Republic. (Previously translated as chairman and vice-chairman of the People's Republic -- translator's note.) Practice since the founding of the People's Republic proves that these posts are necessary for a sound state system and are better suited to the custom and desire of our people of all nationalities.

(3) Establishing the state Central Military Commission to direct the armed forces of the country. The chairman of the Central Military Commission exercises overall responsibility for the commission. He is elected by the National People's Congress and is responsible to it and its Standing Committee. The People's Liberation Army, created and led by the Chinese Communist Party, has been the national army since the founding of the People's Republic. On the basis of summing up the historical experience since the founding of the People's Republic and in accordance with the actual conditions and needs of our country, the draft properly defines the position of the armed forces in the state system. The leadership by the Chinese Communist Party over the armed forces will not change with the establishment of the state Central Military Commission. The party's leading role in the life of the state, which is explicitly affirmed in the preamble, naturally includes its leadership over the armed forces.

(4) The premier exercises overall responsibility for the State Council; executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors and secretary-general of the State Council; the premier convenes and presides over executive and plenary meetings of the State Council. The ministers exercise overall responsibility for the respective ministries or commissions under their charge; the ministers convene and preside over executive meetings or commission meetings of the ministries or commissions under their charge.

In order to strengthen supervision over finances and financial and accounting activities, the State Council newly establishes an auditing body which will independently exercise its power to supervise through auditing in accordance with the law. Local governments at different levels also establish auditing bodies correspondingly.

(5) Strengthening the building of the local organs of state power under the unified leadership of the central authorities. The local people's congresses at and above the county level establish their standing committees. The people's congresses of the provinces and municipalities directly under the central government and their standing committees have the power to adopt and issue local regulations. Local people's governments at different levels practise the system of overall responsibility by governors, mayors, county heads, district heads, township heads and town heads. These provisions apply to the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas as well.

(6) Changing the system of the rural people's commune which combines government administration and economic management and establishing organs of state power at the township level. The people's commune will be solely an organizational form of the rural collective economy. This change will serve to strengthen the organs of state power at the grassroots level in the rural areas and also to expand the collective economy. As for the concrete step to separate government administration from economic management, this calls for meticulous efforts, and the authorities in different localities should, in the light of the actual local conditions, conduct the work under leadership, step by step and in a planned way, refraining from rashness.

The status and role of self-governing mass organizations such as residents' committees and villagers' committees, which have long proved to be effective, are written into the constitution.

(7) It is stipulated that state leaders, including the president and vice-president of the People's Republic, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council, shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. Thus, the de facto system of life-long tenure of leading posts is abolished.

Now, I would like to explain in particular the intentions of the above provisions and the requirements embodied in them.

First, to enable the whole people to exercise state power better.

Any reform of our political institutions and establishment of state organs should be aimed at ensuring politically and organizationally that the whole people wield state power and are real masters of the country. According to this principle, the main thing to do at the level of the central authorities is to strengthen the National People's Congress. As China is a big and populous country, the number of deputies to the National People's Congress should not be too small; but too large a number will make its regular work cumbersome. The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the National People's Congress, and all those on the committee can be dsecribed as executive deputies to the congress. Being few in number, they can meet frequently and carry a heavy load of legislation and day-to-day work. Therefore, appropriate extension of the functions and powers of the Standing Committee is an effective way to strengthen the system of the people's congress. At the local levels, the main thing to do is to broaden the democratic basis of organs of state power at different levels (including those at the grass-roots level) and, at the same time, extend their functions and powers appropriately so that, under unified central leadership, the localities may carry out their own development plans in the light of their own conditions. The mass organizations of self-management in grass-roots community life ought to be strengthened so that the people are mobilized to manage their own public affairs and social services. Putting these provisions into practice will develop socialist democracy in China more fully.

During the nationwide discussion, it was suggested that, while extending the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, we should fully ensure the status of the National People's Congress as the highest organ of state power. This opinion is correct. Therefore, the qualifying clause "provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes" is added to the third item of the functions and powers of the Standing Committee contained in article 67 of the draft, which originally says that it may introduce, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to the statutes enacted by the National People's Congress. Besides, an item -- the 11th -- which reads, "to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress", is added to article 62 which stipulates the functions and powers of the National People's Congress.

Second, to enable the state organs to guide and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively.

State organs should be established and their functions and powers defined in the following spirit: Organs of state power, namely, the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses, should fully discuss the formulation of laws and policies on major issues and decide on them through democratic procedures so that they truly concentrate the will and represent the interests of the people; and there must be a strict system of responsibility in implementing laws and major policy decisions so as to raise efficiency. The system of responsibility is indispensable in developing socialist democracy and ensuring that the people exercise state power. The will of the people can be carried out only when the decisions they have made through the organs of state power are implemented promptly and effectively by the administrative organs.

Third, to enable the different state organs to co-operate with one another better on the basis of a proper division of labour.

Under the socialist system, there is a community of fundamental interests of the whole people. Therefore, the people's congresses can and must exercise state power in a unified way. Given this premise, there should at the same time be a clear division of power among the administrative, judicial and procuratorial authorities and leadership over the armed forces so that the organs of state power and the other state organs, administrative, judicial and procuratorial, may work in concert and harmony. The president of the People's Republic, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are all elected or created by the National People's Congress, and they are all responsible to it and subject to its supervision. The National People's Congress, the president of the People's Republic and other state organs all work within the scope of their respective functions and powers. The rational division of labour among state organs can avoid over-concentration of power and at the same time serve to enhance the efficiency of work by the state in all fields.

At present, the work of restructuring the state organs is going on in our country. The provisions of the draft on the state structure give expression to the principles and results in this respect and will serve to push the work further ahead.

5. Unity of the Country and Unity of All the Nationalities

The history of the thirty and more years since the founding of the People's Republic shows that the unity of the country and the unity of all our nationalities achieved so far are of tremendous importance for the advance of our socialist cause and the well-being of the whole Chinese nation. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong put it: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."

At present, reunification of our great motherland is not yet complete, and we must strive to accomplish it. The preamble of the draft states: "Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. It is the lofty duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan, to accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland." The separation of Taiwan from the motherland in the last three decades and more is absolutely contrary to the interests of our nation and the wishes of our people. An early end to this separation will be highly conducive to the prosperity of the Taiwan region and our motherland as a whole, and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East and in the whole world. It is an inevitable trend in accord with the desires of the people, a trend which no party, political force or individual can resist. It is an internal affair of China, which brooks no interference by any foreign country. On the eve of the National Day last year, Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, pointed out in a statement that, after peaceful reunification, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region. This autonomy means, among other things, that the current social and economic systems in Taiwan, its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries will remain unchanged. Considering the needs of this particular situation, article 31 of the draft stipulates: "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions." We are absolutely unequivocal on the principle of safeguarding China's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. At the same time, we are highly flexible as regards specific policies and measures and will give full consideration to the concrete situation in the Taiwan region and the wishes of the people in Taiwan and those of all personages concerned. This is our basic position in handling problems of a similar kind.

It is a basic principle followed by the Communist Party of China and the state to work for the equality, unity and common prosperity of all our nationalities. We have scored tremendous success in this respect in the thirty and more years since the founding of the People's Republic. But we also committed "left" mistakes during this period, especially during the "Cultural Revolution", when the policies of the party and the state on nationality affairs were distorted and undermined, and many cadres and ordinary folk of minority nationalities were made to suffer. This is a serious lesson. In revising the constitution this time, we have paid full attention to summing up the historical experience in this respect and drawn on the important results of setting things to rights in our work among the minority nationalities in recent years.

The preamble of the draft points out: "In the struggle to safeguard the unity of the nationalities, it is necessary to combat big-nation chauvinism, mainly Han chauvinism, and also necessary to combat local-national chauvinism." This is because both are harmful to the unity of our nationalities. Combating big-nation chauvinism chiefly means combating it among the people of Han nationality. This is determined by the fact that the Han nationality makes up for the overwhelming majority of China's population and exerts the greatest influence on the political, economic and cultural life of the country. Comrades of Han nationality should be highly conscientious and mindful in guarding against and overcoming big-Han chauvinism. Like combating big-nation chauvinism, combating local-national chauvinism is also necessary to guarantee unity among all our nationalities. However, the mistake of grieviously broadening the scope of struggle in this regard was committed in the past: First, many comrades not guilty of local-national chauvinism were wrongly accused; secondly, ideological mistakes were wrongly dealt with as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. Like big-nation chauvinism, local-national chauvinism is a matter of wrong thinking and understanding which belongs to the category of contradictions among the people, except in cases of those who engage in rebellious and secessionist activities in collaboration with foreign quarters. Big-nation chauvinism and local-national chauvinism should be combated in a correct way, mainly through ideological education and adoption of necessary political, economic and cultural measures.

The system of autonomy in regions inhabited by minority nationalities is a correct system which proves suited to our country's conditions through the test of practice. China is a unitary multi-national country jointly created by all our nationalities. Suffering in common from imperialist aggression before liberation, the Han people and the people of minority nationalities forged close ties of mutual help in times of dire need. After the founding of the People's Republic, all our nationalities established a close political, economic and cultural relationship of interdependence and mutual assistance while advancing along the common road of socialism. Regional national autonomy within a unified country not only can ensure the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and speed up the economic and cultural development of the areas they inhabit, but also serve to resist aggression and subversion from outside and guarantee the independence and prosperity of the country as a whole. That is why the draft stipulates that "all the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China", and that "it is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the unity of the country and the unity of all its nationalities". This fully accords with the fundamental interests and common will of all our nationalities.

The provisions on regional national autonomy have restored some important principles contained in the 1954 constitution and, moreover, acquired new content in keeping with the changes which have taken place in our country. It is stipulated in section VI, "The Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas", in the chapter on the structure of the state that the chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the standing committee of the people's congress of any national autonomous area shall include a citizen or citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned; that the administrative head of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the nationality, or of one of the

nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned; and that organs of self-government independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of state plans and independently administer educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture affairs in their areas. It is also stipulated that, in exploiting natural resources and building enterprises in the national autonomous areas, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas; that the state shall give financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development and help the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of different professions and trades from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas. The provisions in the draft on the right of autonomy of the national autonomous areas show that the state fully respects and ensures the democratic right of the minority nationalities to manage their internal affairs.

6. Independent Foreign Policy

The preamble of the draft lays down the basic principles of China's foreign policy. They are: independence; development of diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, strengthening unity with the people of other countries, supporting the oppressed nations and developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies, and striving to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

Our adherence to these principles of foreign policy is dictated by the nature of our state and our social system. Having suffered for a century before the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese people know full well that without national independence, the people of a country have no possibility to enjoy democratic rights and build a prosperous and powerful country. From their experience in the long years of revolution and construction, the Chinese people are deeply aware that their own future is closely bound up with that of the people of the world. The establishment of the socialist system has rooted out the social causes both of China's submission to any foreign oppression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad in any form. The world today is in the throes of intense turbulence, and this turbulent situation will not end so long as imperialism and hegemonism exist in the world. No matter what happens outside China, we will adhere to the policy of independence. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party: "No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests." We will also persist in treating all countries, big or small, as equals and consistently stand on the side of all oppressed nations and developing countries as well as all other countries and people working for world peace. China will never seek hegemony and will never allow any hegemonists to ride on its back.

Our country follows the policy of opening to the outside world on the premise of independence and will continue to do so in the days to come. China will continue to expand its economic, technical and cultural exchanges with other countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The draft stipulates that foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners may invest in China and enter into economic co-operation with Chinese economic organizations. Of course, all foreign economic organizations in China must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China, and their lawful rights and interests will be protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

In accordance with international practice, China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad, and at the same time, calls on them to

abide by the law of the country in which they reside and to live in harmony with the people of that country. China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners residing in China and, at the same time, requires that they abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. These are all set forth in the draft.

The Chinese people have waged protracted and arduous struggles to win and safeguard their national independence. Our foreign policy represents the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and accords with those of the people of the world. The draft stipulates that the state shall educate the people both in patriotism and in internationalism. The Chinese people's tradition of patriotism and internationalism must be handed down from generation to generation. This is the basic guarantee for adhering to our independent foreign policy.

Fellow deputies, after its discussion and formal adoption by the current session of the National People's Congress, the draft revised constitution will go into operation as the fundamental law of the state with supreme authority and legal force. It will be the general statute for China's good administration and stability in the new historical period. We are convinced that the new constitution will be strictly observed and implemented. Summing up both the positive and negative historical experience in formulating and implementing the constitutions since the founding of the People's Republic, the preamble of the draft clearly states that: "The people of all nationalities, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation."

Both the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have the function and power of supervising the enforcement of the constitution; the local people's congresses at different levels should ensure the observance and implementation of the constitution in their respective administrative areas. In his report to the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Hu Yaobang solemnly declared: "In particular, party members should be educated and urged to take the lead in observing the constitution and laws. The stipulation in the new party constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and laws of the state' embodies a most important principle. It is impermissible for any party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grass roots, to act in contravention of the constitution and laws." The Chinese people and the Communist Party of China fully recognize that the authority of the constitution concerns the political stability and the future of our country, and that it is absolutely impermissible to undermine the constitution in any way. All power in our country belongs to the people. The destiny of our country is in the hands of the awakened people. The Communist Party of China is the political party of the working class that represents the interests of the Chinese people and acts on their will. It has no interests of its own apart from the interests of the people. The Chinese Communist Party has attached great importance to the revision of the constitution, on which the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of its Central Committee conducted special discussions. Most of the members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat are concurrently members of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution, and the opinions of the party Central Committee have found full expression in the draft. Having led the people in formulating the new constitution, the Chinese Communist Party will uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation together with the people of all our nationalities and the democratic parties and people's organizations. After the constitution is adopted, it is necessary to give the constitution wide publicity by various means so that it will be made known to every household. When our one billion people all cultivate the consciousness and habit of observing and upholding the constitution and fight against all acts violating and undermining the constitution, this will become a mighty force. With efforts by all the people and the Chinese Communist Party to ensure its implementation, the new constitution that embodies the will of the people and the correct propositions of the Chinese Communist Party is bound to play a great role in promoting the success of China's socialist modernization.

Hebei Deputies on Constitution

OW051802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1801 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Hebei provincial delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC held group meetings in the past few days to discuss the draft revised constitution. The deputies held earnest and in-depth discussion on the role and meaning of the constitution and how to implement it.

Huang Hua, NPC deputy and state councillor, said: The draft revised constitution scientifically sums up China's historical experience and, after its adoption by the current NPC session, will become the country's fundamental law with the supreme authority and legal force and will be the general statute for running the country and keeping its stability in the new historical period. The new constitution will play a great role in promoting both the construction and an independent foreign policy of our country.

Liu Bingyan, NPC deputy, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and acting governor, said: The new constitution is to be adopted at an important time when the 12th CPC National Congress has just put forward the gigantic goal of quadrupling China's economic output value by the end of this century. The new constitution prescribes, in the form of fundamental law, a series of regulations concerning economic construction, culture, education, science, technology and other activities, thereby providing reliable guarantees for the realization of this gigantic goal.

Pan Chengxiao, NPC deputy and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, suggested that various means be used in propagating the constitution and incorporating the education on the constitution into middle and primary school textbooks. Party and government cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying and safeguarding the constitution. People's congresses and their standing committees at various levels should consciously supervise the implementation of the constitution by the government.

Zhejiang's Tie Ying Comments

OW060031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1748 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- The deputies from Zhejiang attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress examined and discussed the draft of the revised constitution from 27 to 30 November. After discussion, deputies unanimously believed: The draft revised constitution reflects the common aspirations and basic interests of all the people in the country. It is the best constitution since the founding of the nation.

Tie Ying, NPC deputy and first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, emphatically pointed out the significance of the provisions in the draft revised constitution on population, land, environmental protection and so on. He said: Land protection, family planning, the protection of the environment and ecological balance are major issues affecting economic construction and the people's livelihood. They are included in our state policy. So far as Zhejiang is concerned, the current economic situation is fine. However, there remain potential dangers. They are population growth, the reduction of arable land and environmental pollution.

He said: All these problems are major ones which would affect our own destiny. We must not ignore them. We must carry out education extensively among the masses of cadres and people on our state policy regarding population and land, strictly enforce family planning, and do a good job in protecting land and the environment.

Deputies also expressed their determination to play their exemplary role well in earnestly studying, popularizing and implementing the new constitution and to safeguard the dignity of the constitution after it is adopted by the NPC session.

Yunnan's An Pingsheng

HK040241 Kumming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] According to XINHUA, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC started panel discussions on 2 December on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The meetings were imbued with liveliness and enthusiasm, with the deputies in high spirits. Deputies from all fronts and areas were greatly encouraged when studying the Sixth 5-Year Plan and full of confidence in accomplishing the strategic goal put forward by the 12th party congress.

They stressed: The Sixth 5-Year Plan comes from the great practice of the masses. It has a fully scientific basis and its measures accord with reality. It has a solid mass foundation. Under the guarantee of the new construction, with the people of all nationalities throughout the country uniting as one and working hard, the blueprint of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be translated into brillant reality.

Yunnan deputy An Pingsheng said: I have been greatly encouraged by listening to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In particular, when the current world economy is in a poor way, China's economy is actually prospering daily. Not only we have seen this point; farsighted people throughout the world have perceived it too. The 12th party congress has formulated a vast goal of endeavor for us, while the current NPC session will adopt the new constitution and the report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is bound to greatly encourage the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan covers the first 5 years in accomplishing the great goal forward by the 12th party congress. Viewing the results in the previous 2 years, the growth of industrial and agricultural production has exceeded the annual growth rate stipulated by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In common with the whole country, Yunnan's situation has been very good during these 2 years. The province's total industrial and agricultural output value in 1980 set a record, and an increase of 8.1 percent was recorded in 1981. The figure for this year is estimated to show a rise of more than 9 percent over 1981. Economic returns are also improving all the time.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: We recently convened an enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee to implement the 12th party congress spirit. The cadres and masses of all nationalities in Yunnan are in very high spirits. We will organize a mass discussion in the province to thoroughly implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the goal of endeavor set by the 12th party congress, we must be earnest and down-to-earth, work steadily and make solid progress, and do a good job in all our work.

Guangxi's Qiao Xiaoguang

HK040352 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1129 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang said at a panel discussion at the NPC session on 2 December: By the year 2000, Guangxi's total industrial output value will be quintupled while its total agricultural output value will be tripled; put together, total value of industrial and agricultural output will thus grow by 340 percent to reach over 68 billion yuan, at an annual growth rate of 8 percent.

He said: This growth rate leaves a margin, because according to the calculations of departments concerned, total value of industrial and agricultural output might reach more than 80 billion yuan; and as far as agriculture is concerned, tripling is calculated purely from agriculture, and if processing industries and commune and brigade industry and commerce are counted also, then quadrupling could be achieved.

Qiao Xiaoguang said: Guangxi should advance in 2 stages in achieving the 20-year goal of endeavor. In the first 10 years, that is by 1990, total industrial and agriculture output value should reach some 27 billion yuan, including an increase of slightly more than 200 percent in industry, to reach some 16 billion yuan, by rising at an annual average of 7 percent; and total agricultural output value should reach some 11 billion yuan, rising at an annual average of 5 percent.

As for the plans for the current 5 years, by 1985 total industrial and agricultural output value should rise to 19 billion yuan, an increase of 30 percent over 1980, growing at an annual average of 5.5 percent. This includes an increase in total industrial output value to 10.5 billion yuan, rising at an annual average of 6 percent, and an increase in total agricultural output value to 8.6 billion yuan, rising at an annual average of 4.5 percent.

Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: There is a scientific basis for the above-mentioned 20-year scheme and the plan for the current 5 years, which can certainly be accomplished. The basis consists of three main factors: 1) The region achieved a similar growth rate in the past 15 years. This was despite the unfavorable fact that we pursued a closed-door policy, were influenced by "leftism" in guiding ideology and organized single-product economy in agriculture. Since agriculture and industry were able to develop to this extent then, they will certainly be able to develop at a still faster rate over the next 20 years, with conditions in all aspects very favorable. 2) The region could more than double its total industrial output value merely by carrying out technical improvements in the existing enterprises. 3) The future increase in investment in fixed assets will stimulate relatively fast growth rate in industrial and agricultural production. The key projects arranged by the state in Guangxi in the next 20 years include the Hongshui River stepped powerplants, the exploitation of non-ferrous metals, and construction of the Nanning-Fangcheng and Nanning-Kunming railroads. Investment in these projects, plus locally-raised funds and loans and the use of foreign investment, will total several tens of billions of yuan.

Speaking on current work, Qiao Xiaoguang said, we should concentrate on tackling the following issues:

1. Solve the investment problem by making use of a variety of channels. First, we should strive to get more state investment in view of the facts that the region possesses abundant water conservation, non-ferrous metal and building materials resources, and the stepped powerplants at Tianshengqiao, Yantan, Longtan and Datengxia on the Hongshui River, the Dachang tin mine, the Pingguo lead mine, and the Nanning-Fangcheng and Nanning-Kunming railroads are key state projects. Secondly, we should increase our financial revenue by working hard to develop production and improve economic returns. Thirdly, we should mobilize and raise various funds in society, including investment from various departments, enterprises, municipalities, counties, communes, and brigades, right down to individuals, and use it in an appropriate way through various channels. Fourthly, we should make use of foreign investment. In accordance with the central principles and policies, under the premise of preserving national sovereignty and having the capacity to repay, we should strive to use more foreign investment to organize joint ventures, compensation trade and so on, or to import advanced technology and equipment for improving existing enterprises and raising their economic returns. Fifthly, we should actively promote various kinds of economic and technical cooperation with fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

2. Vigorously develop the processing and comprehensive utilization of agricultural and sideline products.

3. Further enliven the economy, under guidance by state plans.

4. Vigorously promote the production of meat and vegetables and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in meat and vegetable supply for urban and industrial areas within 3 years.

5. Strictly control population growth.

Shaanxi's Ma Wenrui Comments

OW051754 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the NPC panel discussion on the draft revised constitution, Ma Wenrui, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Shaanxi Provinical CPC Committee, said that the draft revised constitution has pooled the wisdom of the people and received the oroadest support of the masses.

Ma Wenrui said: The draft revised constitution has inherited and carried forward the fundamental principles of the 1954 constitution, while making overall revision of the 1978 constitution, in light of the enormous changes in China's political, economic and cultural life in the new historical period. A prominent feature of the draft revised constitution is that it has overcome the "leftist" influence, eliminated "leftist" content, words, phrases and reflected the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and 12th CPC Congress. Using the four cardinal principles as the overall guidance, the draft revised constitution represents the fundamental interests and common will of the people of the whole country.

Ma Wenrui also stressed the importance of studying, propagating and implementing the new constitution. He said: After the draft revised constitution is adopted, it must be enforced as the fundamental law of the country with the supreme legal force and authority. Due to the "leftist" influence over a long period of time, especially due to the trampling on the constituion by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, the prestige of the constitution was severly damaged. Some people thought that it was not necessary to have and abide by the constitution. This is very erroneous and harmful. After the new constitution is promulgated, we must extensively publicize, consciously safeguard the dignity of, and set a good example in observing the constitution. The revision and formulation of the constitution were made under the party's leadership. All stipulations in the constitution embody the party's line and policies and reflect the common will of the people of the whole country. Enforcement of the constitution means the realization of the party leadership. Therefore, party organizations at all levels and all party members in Shaanxi must, in accordance with the requirement put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, take the lead in observing the constitution and conducting their activities within the limits permitted by the constitution. So long as we conscientiously implement the new constitution, we will be able to promote the victorious advances in China's socialist modernization and ensure the smooth realization of the gigantic program set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

NPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ASIAN TOUR 3 DEC

OW031904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from China's National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, returned here this evening after visiting Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Meeting them at the airport were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affaris; and diplomatic envoys and officials from the three Asian countries in Beijing.

NIE RONGZHEN ON CPC'S POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

OW041011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0915 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrade Nie Rongzhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, received Xiong Fu, chief editor of HONGQI journal, at the former's residence on the afternoon of 25 November and issued an important talk saying that without intellectuals it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations nor fulfill the grand task of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: The party's current policy toward intellectuals is unequivocal. In the foreword of the constitution (revised draft) which is being examined at the current NPC session, it is clearly stated that in China's socialist construction we must rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals. This shows that workers, peasants and intellectuals constitute the three basic social forces in China and the main body of the Chinese people. We must educate the vast number of cadres and the masses to fully appreciate the intellectuals' position and role in China's socialist modernization program.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party reexamined and reaffirmed its policy toward intellectuals and has regarded the intellectuals as a component part of China's working class. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly talked about this question. Happy and with an ease of mind, intellectuals have worked hard and made tremendous contributions on various fronts.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: At present, the party's policy toward intellectuals has not been thoroughly implemented in some departments and areas, and resistance against the policy is still strong both inside and outside the party. The major cause of this resistance is that some "left" ideological influence has not been completely eliminated. Many people, particularly cadres, still harbor various prejudices against intellectuals, look down on them or discriminate against them. On the question of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, our press and public opinion agencies must loudly appeal to the public and make the vast number of cadres and masses realize this fact: Without scientific and technological progress, we can neither realize the four modernizations, nor vigorously develop our economy, build up the two civilizations or quadruple our industrial and agricultural output by the end of this centruy. Of course, we can introduce advanced technology from foreign countries, but the four modernizations cannot be bought with money. Therefore, we say, without intellectuals it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations or fulfill the grand task of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output.

Recalling the Guangzhou conference of 1962, Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: At that conference long ago, we "threw away the old hats worn by intellectuals and gave them crowns to wear instead." At that time, a heated debate was going on which focused on the party's policy toward intellectuals. At that conference Premier Zhou Enlai, Comrade Chen Yi, Comrade Guo Muruo and I held several discussion sessions. Even at that time we maintained that since we had trained the majority of intellectuals since the founding of the new republic, how could one still label them as bourgeois intellectuals? We proposed to "throw away the intellectuals' old hats and give them crowns," which meant ridding them of the label of bourgeois intellectuals and announcing that they were the working class' intellectuals. Premier Zhou, Comrade Chen Yi and I all spoke at the conference and a conclusion was reached. However, this conclusion was later overthrown by the "Great Cultural Revolution." Under the destruction of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the intellectuals were labelled "bourgeois reactionary authorities" and the "stinking ninth category" and mercilessly persecuted almost beyond recovery.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in its effort to bring order amidst chaos, the party reestablished the policy toward intellectuals giving them a chance to stand up and bring their intelligence and wisdom into play in the four modernizations.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: Not long ago I talked with a GUANGMING RIBAO reporter on the question of intellectuals. The majority of the people agreed with me on this question. However, I offended a number of people. What could I do about this? For the sake of national interests and in order to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-round way, we have to launch a struggle.

Despising and discriminating against intellectuals are reflections of foolishness and backwardness. However, they have had a long history both in Chinese society and inside our party. During the 10 years of disorder of the "gang of four," these prejudices were pushed to their extreme and their pernicious influence has still not been thoroughly uprooted. Therefore, against these influences we must launch open criticism against these prejudices or, if necessary, even a struggle.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen talked with a great deal of concern about the problem concerning middle-aged intellectuals. He said: The middle-aged intellectuals in their 40's and 50's form the backbone nucleus on various fronts. The heavy burden of building up the two civilizations, developing modern science and technology and raising the entire nation's scientific and cultural levels has fallen squarely on their shoulders. Their work load and family responsibilities are heavy. However, as far as these intellectuals are concerned, the party has failed to thoroughly implement its policy toward intellectuals. Many departments and localities have failed to solve the problem of improving their working and living conditions. This problem merits the attention of leading cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres of plants and institutes. Touching on the early death of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jiangfu, two middle-aged scientific and technological cadres, Comrade Nie Rongzhen expressed his deep regret. He said: They were both outstanding representatives of China's intellectuals. Not only did they make tremendous contributions, but they also had very promising futures. Wang Dahang, a noted opticist of China, trained Jiang Zhuying to be his successor. However, while they were still alive, responsible persons of some of our party organizations failed to do what they should do to improve their working and living conditions and failed to take better care of and protect them. This is a lesson from which we should learn.

RADIO BA YI COMMENTS ON NEW PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

OW032307 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] It is very natural that the appointment of Comrade Zhang Aiping as defense minister has aroused wide reaction in the whole army. This is the sixth defense minister since the founding of New China. Army building had run into mounting difficulties in the period starting from Comrade Peng Dehuai and ending with the release of Comrade Geng Biao. The above-mentioned comrades had been under heavy pressure from dictatorial politics as some people, from ulterior motives, schemed to replace defense ministers and undermine their prestige. As a result, those comrades were forced to resign and others were persecuted to death. Some people now ask: Can Comrade Zhang Aiping, the sixth defense minister, shoulder his responsibilities without much trouble?

From the standpoint of principle, the great majority of commanders and fighters thought that with his rich work experience and enormous military ability, Comrade Zhang Aiping would be capable of carrying the heavy responsibilities as defense minister.

Comrade Zhang Aiping is a senior member of our army and was Comrade Peng Dehuai's old comrade in arms. Especially significant was that, together with Comrades Zhang Wentian, Huang Kecheng and Zhou Xiaozhou, Comrade Zhang Aiping resolutely supported Comrade Peng Dehuai in opposing the leftist adventurous line at the Lushan conference in 1959. Even though they were repeatedly attacked and persecuted after the Lushan conference, Comrade Zhang Aiping and other comrades did not capitulate or abandon their principled stand. In the light of these past truths, we have to say that Comrade Zhang Aiping is taking over as defense minister at a most difficult and crucial time for our army. When we say crucial time, we mean that some people, under the signboard of reforming the leftist influence, are attempting to carry out a new purge among leading cadres in the upper echelon of the army, in order to get rid of the so-called highranking cadres they dislike. Losing those experienced and prestigious cadres will naturally weaken our army's fighting capabilities and bring about greater hardships. The rank and file throughout the army must therefore make efforts to turn this adverse situation around.

Some comrades remarked: Only by playing his leading role unswervingly as defense minister can Comrade Zhang Aiping contribute towards realizing the goal of turning the PLA into a regular, modern and powerful army, a goal put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress. It is hoped that Comrade Zhang Aiping will, using our army's respected Old Commander Peng as a shining example, boldly stick to the correct stand, uphold the correct line and always bear in mind what Old Commander Peng once said: A communist should have no fear. Our heads may roll, but we must uphold the correct stand for the sake of the party, the army and the interests of the people!

YOUTH PAPER CONDEMNS KILLING OF BABY GIRLS

HK070416 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Fan [2254 1581]: "Save the Baby Girl"]

[Text] Recently, many readers have written letters to the editorial department, reporting on cases of abandoned baby girls that occurred in some localities. The innocent babies were left at crossroads or street corners and, in some isolated cases, were drowned. These inhuman and brutal acts should not be tolerated. We deem it necessary to issue a call to the whole society: Save the baby girls!

It has been explicitly stipulated in the marraige law: "Drowning babies and other acts of murdering babies are prohibited." Parents should never resort to this unlawful practice. The departments concerned should also step up publicity on the legal system. With respect to those people who have committed crimes by murdering their babies, it is necessary to punish them according to law.

Many readers pointed out: The fact that these baby girls were abandoned or murdered was primarily due to the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women, which is still seriously fettering the minds of some people. Quite a few people hold that without a son there will be no descendants. Consequently, in an effort to have a son, they cast away or murder baby girls in secret. The persons who have done this have failed to take this into consideration: Is there a more vicious act in the world than taking the lives of their own children for the sake of their remaining years? It is true that people have to be provided for when they reach old age. However, this does not mean that only sons can shoulder this task. According to the regulations of the marriage law, a daughter has the same duty to support her parents as a son does. At present, in the families of cadres, staff and workers in cities and towns, not only have a great many females assumed this duty as daughters, but more often than not they care for their parents more attentively and satisfactorily than sons do.

In the rural areas, although in a majority of cases a female settles in the husband's house after she gets married, however, following the improvement of a woman's status in society and the family, the duty of a daughter to support her parents will also receive more and more reliable guarantee. Moreover, with the development in building the material and spiritual civilizations, society will also give more cadre and support to old people. Many commune and production brigades have started implementing the system of issuing pensions to old commune members. They make great efforts to run the homes for the aged so that "people have something to live on in their old age." Therefore, young couples at the present time should be farsighted. They should not be so shortsighted as to commit an ugly act that is utterly devoid of conscience.

In human development, the law of multiplication makes it inevitable that the ratio between men and women in society will be approximately in balance. If these acts of murdering and killing baby girls remain unchecked, this will artifically disrupt the balance. According to statistics, serious imbalance characterized by a ratio of 312 between male and female babies that have been born and have survived in the past 2 years has occurred in some communes. If this phenomenon is not checked immediately, there will be a very serious social problem in 20 years' time, in which a large number of young men will be without spouses. May we offer a piece of advice to young parents: You should never do foolish things liable to be criticized by the next generation.

HU YAOBANG'S 24 OCT-1 NOV ANHUI TOUR DETAILED

OW060853 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, had pointed out during his recent inspection tour in Anhui: With the development of the situation of our country, we leading cadres at various levels have been charged with heavier responsibilities. Our comrades should be concerned about the four modernizations, pay attention to working methods, take a broad and long-term view and work hard in a down-to-earth way to make new contributions to realizing the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

From 24 October to 1 November, Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected Dangshan and Xiaoxian Counties of Suxian Prefecture and Huaibei and Hefei Municipalities in the company of Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui, and Cheng Guanghua, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Anhui. He then inspected Chuxian and Chaohu Prefectures, Wuhu Municipality, Xuancheng and Huizhou Prefectures and Tongxi Municipality in the company of Comrade Cheng Guanghua.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said it had been many years since his last visit to Anhui and that he came at this time to see the new situation and to discuss new plans. Throughout the inspection tour he paid attention to familiarizing himself with the rural situation and seriously listening to briefings by the provincial party committee and the party committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned. He had cordial conversations with leading cadres at various levels and with the peasants.

Those who successively accompanied Comrade Hu Yaobang on the tour were Hu Qili, a member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Qiao Shi and Hao Jiaxiu, alternate members of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the General Office and a member of the CPC Central Committee; Li Peng, a member of the CPC Central Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power; Lu Liangshu, an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Jiang Xi, vice minister of the Ministry of Commerce; and Chen Haosu, secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the work done by the people of the party oranizations at various levels in Anhui and of the excellent situation in the countryside since the implementation of the system of responsibility for agricultural production.

He said: After the party Central Committee solved the problem concerning the leadership of the Anhui provincial party committee in the second half of 1977, the new provincial party committee headed by Comrade Wan Li implemented the principle of solving problems and stabilizing the situation at the same time, proposed taking production as the central task, actively advocated and implemented the system of responsibility for agricultural production and rapidly improved the bad political and economic situation that was caused by the gang of four. In particular, it improved the rural economic situation, resolutely corrected longstanding leftist mistakes and used correct policies to fire the broad masses of peasants with enthusiasm. We should say that the 2 years of hovering did not exist in Anhui Province. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of cadres in Anhui Province, guided by the line, principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee, have continued to work hard for the prosperity of the province. The general situation has been constantly improving. Taking the lead in making improvements, some comrades in Anhui have made contributions and great achievements in opening new prospects for agriculture.

With these good achievements as a foundation, Anhui Province has constantly increased its production since 1977, in spite of 3 years of serious natural disasters.

Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Xiaoxian and Danshan to learn about the situation there. The two countries were struck by bad floods after successive, extraordinarily heavy rains this summer. Fortunately, these counties have enhanced their ability to combat natural disasters since they generally implemented the system of responsibility for agricultural production -- the system of fixing output quotas on the household basis and the system of bao gan dao hu [under unified management of the production team, each household retains everything produced on the land assigned to it after paying taxes and contributing its share to the accumulation and public welfare funds as a member of the collective] -- after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Working under the unified arrangements made by the provincial party committee, they actively relied on their own force to restore production and finally overcome the disaster. Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the cadres and people there for what they did to combat the floods and what they did afterwards.

At present, all localities in the province are working hard to achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production before the end of the century. During the briefings given him by various localities on their plans for achieving the objective, Comrade Hu Yaobang often cited advanced typical cases and advanced experiences of other provinces to guide the leading cadres to emancipate their minds and widen their views. He urged them to study problems in light of new circumstances and the trends of economic development in China and Anhui and urged them to free themselves of old practices.

Hu Yaobang said: When we study how to deal with a problem, we should broaden our minds and study how to deal with it step by step. The leading cadres should visit the grassroot units more often to study the situation themselves and should not merely rely on the written information relayed to them from one level to another.

He stressed: To make a correct policy decision one must first have a great deal of reliable information. This is not merely a matter of a method of work, it also concerns how we understand a problem and concerns our ideological line. Only by intensifying investigation and study can we really understand how to give play to the local strength and potentials and resolve the new problems before us. Hu Yaobang continued: It is still 18 years until the year 2000. Let us compete and do our work with boldness and resolution.

Chuxian is one of the prefectures in Anhui where the system of responsibility in agricultural production was carried out quite early. During the past 4 years, the prefecture's total grain output was increasing at an average of 16.9 percent annually. Instead of buying "resold grain" from the state to feed its people, as had been the case for years in the past, the prefecture's contributions to the state have become bigger and bigger. During the last 4 years, the prefecture sold 4.1 billion jin of grain to the state. When the Chuxian prefectural party committee reported that it planned to develop the prefecture into a base of commercial grain, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: We should have a new concept of the meaning of a base of commercial grain because of the new situation. If we merely build a base to produce nothing but commercial grain, its value is insignificant because the income will be low and the freight for grain export will be high. But we can turn a base of raw grain into a base for processing food and feed. In that case, while we can continue to work hard to produce more raw grain, we can also process food, produce mixed feed, extract edible oil from rapeseeds and produce other products.

At the same time, when we have more food grain, we can go on to raise dairy cattle and dairy goats by utilizing the abundant supply of hay and forage, and then we can go on to produce dairy products and meat. Not only will this enable us to accomplish better economic results but it will also spur local industrial production with the agricultural and sideline products.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also visited two families in (Shangzhuang) production team of (Huayuan) brigade in (Langya) Commune whose living standard is above average in Chuxian County. Gao Jinlan, a female peasant, jubilantly replied to the general secretary's cordial questions. Under a contract, Gao's family of three is taking care of 11 mu of cropland. Her husband works at a commune-run enterprise. In addition to working in the field, she has to take care of one child. This year her family reaped 9,650 jin of grain, and there were also rapeseeds and peanuts.

Comrade Hu Yaobang asked her: Do you have pigs and chickens?

She replied: We used to have 4 pigs, but we recently sold a big one; and we have 45 chickens and 20 geese. Our income, which includes the income from sideline occupations and my husband's salary from the commune-run enterprise, averages 1,013 yuan per person.

She then guided the leading comrades of the central authorities on a tour of her spacious three-room brick house, which also has a separate kitchen and a storage room. In addition to the modern style of furniture, there are a television set and an electric fan.

The situation of her next-door neighbor Zhou Jiaping, another female peasant, is very similar. The Zhou family and another family also shared the expenses for the purchase of a walking tractor.

Comrade Hu Yaobang was pleased to note the upswing of Anhui's agriculture and the improvement of the peasants' livelihood. He said: Quadruplication of agricultural production is a matter of primary importance. When agricultural production has been enhanced and when the peasants have become well-off, the solutions to other problems will be easier. The current situation in the rural areas is indeed improving. This improvement will give a great impetus to the improvement of the entire economic and political situation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang told the leading cadres from various localities that they should go all-out to mobilize and lead the peasants to explore various new ways to become affluent through working hard. He said: To promote agricultural production, we must reaffirm the concept of bringing about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and processing industry. While we must never slacken the efforts in producing food grain, we must energetically promote economic diversification, promote breeding of aquatic products and planting cash crops in an effort to broaden production. When we do this, the surplus manpower in the rural areas will have a way out and we can accelerate the process of helping the peasants to become more affluent.

During his inspection in Anhui, Comrade Hu Yaobang urged the leaders at different levels to heed and support those households engaged in specialized trades and production as well as the new economic complexes that are formed according to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. He pointed out: All this indicates the development of division of agricultural work. The further agricultural work divides, the higher the commodity rate of agricultural products will become; division of labor in society can boost commodity exchange in society. This is an economic law independent of man's will. Our country's rural economy certainly will head in this direction.

At present, certain localities fail to accurately foresee the future of agriculture and the trend toward a highly socialized agriculture. Consequently, they have fallen short of the demands of the times in many ways.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang was travelling in southern Anhui and saw the vast tracts of bamboo groves in the mountainous areas there, he said excitedly: What beautiful bamboo groves! He told the leading members of the Xuancheng prefectural party committee: Your special district's agricultural group should assign several people to make a special study of bamboo. They should study this issue thoroughly, not casually or half-heartedly. Bamboo grows quickly; it has many uses; and its transport is easy. In areas where there is plenty of bamboo, every household should have 2 or 3 fen [1 fen equals 0.1 mu] of bamboo and engage in producing bamboo wares.

With regard to many areas' difficulty in selling their grain and agricultural and sidelines products and buying handicraft, problems derived from selling more grain to the state, Comrade Hu Yaobang urged the leading cadres to be aware of the new problems that have appeared under the new situation and to be ideologically prepared for the motivating force a thriving agriculture has brought to all professions and trades. He said: When agriculture has developed, when the supply of raw material for industrial production has increased and when the demand for industrial goods has increased, there will be the question of how to broaden the avenue of commercial exchange between urban and rural areas and how to develop the domestic market.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We have a vast market in our own country. This is a highly favorable factor. We cannot rely on the efforts of the state-owned commercial units alone to develop the domestic market, particularly the vast market in the countryside. New channels have to be opened. All localities must combat the idea of eating out of the same big pot and focus their attention on relying on the efforts of all quarters and the masses.

When Dangshan County reported that because of excess of inventory and poor sales several years ago large quantities of pears -- a famous local product -- were destroyed, but that as a result of broadening the market and additional market channels in the past 2 years the losses have dropped and the masses are happy because they have additional income from selling pears, Comrade Hu Yaobang said approvingly: The fundamental issue is blocking and broadening the circulation channels. We must be determined to reform the commercial structure in the rural areas so as to enliven the supply and marketing cooperatives in counties and smaller areas. We should promote a new cooperative economy by encouraging the peasants to pool their money to start their own undertakings, be shareholders of their own businesses, manage their businesses democratically and determine the amounts of their own bonuses.

On procurement of grain, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: There should be a policy for taking care of grain. Since the state does not have enough warehouses, the grain must be taken care of by various other means. Large-, medium- and small-sized warehouses must all be utilized. Peasants and households engaged in specialized production can also be entrusted to keep the grain, and they will be paid by the state for their service.

Upon learning that certain localities, despite the overstocking of agricultural and sideline products, do not permit the peasants to travel long distance to market their products, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: When the masses demand to unblock the buying and marketing channels, the leading cadres at all levels should not block their efforts. Why are there people known as "two-way peddlers"?

As there is a large variety of agricultural products and the villages in the countryside are often far apart, the peasants, after selling to the state the products the state wants, often find themselves with small quantities of all types of products which they themselves and the state do not need. So they have to seek the assistance of somebody who can help them collect these products, sell them in other places and bring back something the peasants need. It is perfectly normal for these people to get reasonable pay for thier service. They have provided a good service in enlivening the urban and rural economy. So long as such a service is properly guided and administered bysome regulations and limits, the negative effects from such a service can be avoided. The title of "two-way peddlers" should be eliminated, and the policies toward these people should be changed.

While inspecting the coalfields north of the Huai He River, Comrade Hu Yaobang acquainted himself -- through investigation -- with the coal industry in Huaibei Municipality and its plans and measures to step up the development of energy resources and save energy. He encouraged the broad masses of workers and staff members to work hard in high spirits in order to increase production according to economic priorities. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Efforts should be made to properly solve problems in coal processing and in making multipurpose use of it, which will help improve labor productivity.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: It is necessary to continue to carry out reforms in economic work. Leading bodies in charge of economic work should make efforts to solve problems in management first.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also gave important instructions on the development of small hydropower stations. The data he brought along included information about the water resources in southern Anhui. After analyzing water resources in the country's more than 2,000 counties, he put forward his idea of achieving electrification in some of these counties in 10 to 15 years.

While talking with leading cadres of the (Xuancheng) prefectural party committee, he raised a new question for the prefecture by saying: First, vigorous efforts should be made to build small hydropower stations in the two counties of Jingxian and Ningguo where conditions permit. Later, efforts should be made to achieve electrification in the two counties -- to achieve all-round electrification from lighting to electric power for processing, television sets, televised cultural courses and for heating and cooking purposes. This will help peasants improve working conditions, prevent environmental pollution, engage in the processing of agricultural products, protect forests and receive an education. The measures to be taken in this regard are that peasants should build, manage and use such small hydropower stations themselves. Power rates should be reduced so that peasants can afford to use electric power.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: An analysis of various aspects of conditions shows that it is not difficult to realize this idea through hard work. The key question in this regard is whether leading cadres at various levels have an eager desire to do so. Why have foreigners been able to achieve all-round electrification while we Chinese dare not think of doing so? The development of the power industry will bring along the development of electrical appliances for daily use as well as nonferrous metalwares.

Leading cadres at all levels bear the historic responsibility for achieving the grand strategic objective. While receiving leading cadres of the party, government and army organizations in the province, Comrade Hu Yaobang discussed with them the most important and glorious historical task at present for the old comrades. The 1st Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee decided to carry out organizational reform at the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional level and at the prefectural or municipal level this winter and in the coming spring. In carrying out this reform it is necessary to achieve the four purposes of streamlining the administrative structure, raising work efficiency, making arrangements for old comrades and taking in fresh blood. Where people begin this reform early and carry it out quickly, they can achieve the initiative in this regard; otherwise, if they put off this work, they will put themselves in a passive position. When we use the correct method, follow the mass line to the letter and are bold and resolute in carrying out this reform, we can accomplish it early. This calls for the long-tested old comrades who are trusted by the party and the people to step forward, proceed from the party's cause as a whole and the program for development in the next several decades, take the lead in publicizing this reform and solve problems in this regard. To maintain the long-term stability and continuity of our party organizations, maintain and carry forward our party's fine traditions and continuously implement its lines, principles and policies, it is necessary for the old comrades to observe and support comrades in their prime, recommend them for more important positions, pass on their experiences and give help to and set an example for the latter. A good job must be done in succession from old comrades to new ones. This problem must be solved according to the line and the organizational system. A number of retiring old comrades should not worry that there will be no work for them to do. They will have a lot of work to do -- at least in the next 5 years. It is necessary to do the following work: First, to carry out organizational reform; second, to carry out party consolidation; and third, to carry out economic reform in an all-round way. All this should be done by relying on old comrades retiring to the second line to make investigation and study, participate in planning, provide their experiences and persuade the masses. To do our work well, it is necessary for our organizations at all levels to: First, be good at dividing and organizing the work; and second, pay close attention to work methods, reduce the authority to command, give people a greater say in matters and make more investigations and studies.

Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed: The requirements I set for you comrades are to concern yourselves with the four modernizations and pay close attention to work methods. I hope that you will continue to march ahead of others in performing the first formidable task for this winter and the coming spring and make fresh contributions to satisfying the needs of the people.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC MINISTERS CONTINUE VISIT

Meet Premier Sun

OW070329 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 6 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday received Jose del Carmen Marcano, the Dominican Republic's minister of industrial and commercial affairs, and Rafael Subervi Bonilla, that nation's minister of tourism. He exchanged views with them on matters of business, agriculture and tourism between the two countries. During their stay here, they have called on government leaders, and visited centers of cultural and economic interest. The two dignitaries who came here Dec. 1 will depart Tuesday.

Communique Signed

OW070335 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 7 (CNA) -- The Republic of China will assist the Dominican Republic in developing science and technology, according to a communique signed Monday between Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Jose del Carmen Marcano, minister of industrial and commercial affairs.

The communique reaffirms the traditional friendship between the ROC and the Dominican Republic, saying that the two nations share common ideals of freedom and democracy.

It pledges that the two countries will continue to strengthen ties of cooperation in various fields including:

-- ROC will help Dominican Republic build port facilities for the purpose of exporting industrial as well as agricultural products.
-- ROC will encourage its private companies to transfer their agricultural techniques to produce vegetables in the Dominican Republic and help that nation develop vegetable exports.
-- ROC will encourage its investors to set up factories in the Dominican Republic for manufacturing and assembling of products for exports.
-- ROC and Dominican Republic will cooperate in developing fishery techniques and resources.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH KINGDOM OF LESOTHO SIGNED 1 DEC

OW061207 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan of the Kingdom of Lesotho set their hands to two agreements and a joint memorandum yesterday in a document signing ceremony held at the Executive Yuan in Taipei. Both men acted on behalf of their respective countries in inking a trade agreements between the Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho and an agreement between the two governments for the promotion and protection of investments.

Memo of Understanding

A memorandum of understanding by and between the Republic of China and the Kingdom of Lesotho was also signed by Premier Sun and Lesothon prime minister, the subject of which was loans. The matter of loans between the two countries was also taken up in a separate agreement signed by representatives of the governments of the two countries.

A loan agreement between the Bank of Taiwan of the Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho was signed by the president of the Bank of Taiwan, Wang Chih-tao, representing the ROC and Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting Charles D. Molapo.

Molapo also signed a supplementary agreement on technical cooperation between the two countries, with Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung signing on behalf of the Republic of China.

Agri. Cooperation

The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Lesotho first entered into formal agreements with the signing of a joint agricultural cooperation agreement between the two governments in 1968 which provided for the sending of Chinese agricultural teams to the south African nation to help in the upgrading of agriculture there. Another initial agreement on technical cooperation was signed in 1976 which must be renewed every three years.

The agreement on technical cooperation signed here yesterday was not a new agreement, but a supplement to the existing technical cooperation agreement.

The government here has always encouraged investments by local businessmen in Lesotho and yesterday's agreements are seen as a measure to strengthen this encouragement with official backing in the form of signed agreements.

ADVANCED WAR INFORMATION DISPLAY DEVICE NOTED

OW041441 Taipei CNA in English 1415 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 4 (CNA) -- The national defense research unit Saturday displayed a set of advanced war information display device, capable of plotting the position of invading forces and tracking them.

To their capabilities, the Chinese Armed Forces are gradually replacing obsolete advanced warning systems with this system.

The system developed by the Chung Shan Science Research Institute is being exhibited at the information week exhibition grounds at the Shung Shan airport now.

According to the Chung Shan Science Research Institute, the system is capable of automatic plotting and tracking of objects appearing on the screen and accurately predicting the invaders' potential courses.

By tying in sonar with radar, the device can detect the location, height, depth and speed of aircraft and submarines. At present, the Chinese Air Force and Navy have begun to replace their old equipment with the system and it is expected to greatly increase the battle capacity of the Chinese Armed Forces.

Some of its hardware was imported from abroad, but the system's software was designed wholly by local experts.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON RECENT PRC RESHUFFLE

OW020449 Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peking Regime's Reshuffle"]

[Text] The recent reshuffle ordered by the Peking regime presages greater power struggle and instability on the Chinese mainland.

The replacement of Huang Hua, 69, foreign minister for the past six years, by his deputy, senior foreign minister Wu Hsueh-chien, 60, the day after Huang's return from Moscow was a suprise move. Huang went to Moscow as a "special envoy" to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. He had a conversation with new communist party chief Yuriy V. Andropov, who showed him more than routine courtesy and treated him on near equal terms as a head of state. He also had a 90-minute talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and discussed further normalization moves. Huang also issued some optimistic statements after the talks and upon his return to Peking.

The announcement of his replacement one day after Huang's return was surprising even though Huang had wished to retire for some time due to his urinary tract ailment. If he really has a serious health problem, he should not have been sent to Moscow in the first place. It would be more logical to have him replaced by Wu before the Moscow visit rather than sending him to Moscow and have him replaced right after his return. It would indeed be interesting to ascertain the real background of this sudden shift. Could it be a move to discourage the Soviets from playing the China card against the United States? Or could it be a move to intimidate the United States to make further concessions by removing the person who is already well known to the United States?

The removal of Keng Piao as "defense minister" and replacing him with Chang Aiping, 72, is less mysterious. Keng's replacement had generally been expected since last September when he lost his Central Committee and Politburo seat at the 12th CPC Congress between September 1 and 11th of this year. As Keng was the appointee of Hua Kuo-feng, his downfall was a matter of time. Keng's replacement, Chang Aiping, has been a close associate of Teng Hsiao-ping and is credited with directing Red China's recent development of the submarine-launched ballistic missile. He was appointed to carry out further modernization programs of the military as well as to pacify existing grievances in the military against Teng. But Chang is a naval officer. Whether he can exercise a great influence in other branches of the military, the army and the air force, remains to be seen.

All the recent changes affecting the military and foreign affairs represent a thorough grabbing of power by Teng to offset Hua Kuo-feng's residual influence in the government and the party. Whether Teng can succeed is quite uncertain. Teng's campaign to weed out nearly 20 million party members from all branches of the government is truly a gigantic if not an impossible task.

CHENG MING REVIEWS PLA PERSONNEL CHANGES

HK061130 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 62, Dec 82 pp 47-50

[Article by Hsu Hsing [6079 5887]: "The PLA's 'Earthquake'"]

[Text] One of the most glaring incidents in the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress is the great personnel changes in the army. So far, the changes that are already known are: changes in the General Political Department, Navy Headquarters, the Donghai Fleet and the Guangzhou, Chengdu, Nanjing, Wuhan and Lanzhou Military Regions. Besides this, there must be some other personnel changes in some important military departments that have not been announced or that it is inadvisable to announce.

Origin and Development of the "Zhao Yiya Incident"

Within the CPC, there has always been a force that resists reform. By some people, it is called the "leftist pernicious influence." This "leftist" influence exists more seriously within the army than in other departments and units because the army is a well disciplined organization that lays much stress on obedience and on the education in Mao Zedong Thought. The leading officers in the army, though they made meritorious contributions in the past and during the wartime, have generally a low cultural level and lack world knowledge. They are not actually engaged in economic affairs. This is why they have always blindly worshiped the old conventions of Mao Zedong Thought and whenever they find any social practice disagreeable to them, they easily complain and bear resentment against the present reforms being carried out by the Deng-Hu faction. This is the force that opposes the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and that is officially criticized.

So far as we -- the outsiders -- can see, this force was concretely expressed in the incident of criticizing Bai Hua that occurred last year in SHIDAI DE BAOGAO and the Zhao Yiya incident that occurred on the eve of the 12th CPC National Congress in JIEFANGJUN BAO. Zhao Yiya was originally deputy chief editor of JIEFANGJUN BAO. On 28 August, he wrote an article for JIEFANGJUN BAO entitled "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." There were three points in this article that differed with what Deng and Hu had said: 1) on the class character of spiritual civilization, Zhao Yiya laid stress on this while the Deng faction held that not all spheres of general cultural knowledge bear class character; 2) on the content of spiritual civilization, Deng Xiaoping talked about it twice. He talked about three criteria on one occasion, that is, "ideals, morality and sense of discipline" and on the other, he talked about four criteria: "ideals, morality, culture and sense of discipline." Zhao Yiya only emphasized the former three and was thus criticized as disregarding culture; 3) Zhao Yiya criticized several responsible cadres in the theoretical, literary and art and press circles for supporting "bourgeois liberalization." This resulted in the resentment of others against him.

Undoubtedly, Zhao Yiya's opinions have the smell of the "pernicious leftist influence." However, if the Communist Party allows academic freedom and really implements the policy of "letting a hundred schools contend," open polemics should be held on these different opinions. But the Deng faction also prefers to bully people on the strength of its power and position. As a result, the editorial board of JIEFANGJUN BAO was forced to carry a self-criticism article on 28 September and to criticize Zhao Yiya's opinions.

Behind this incident, there were serious power and line struggles within the CPC.

As with the immediate response by Shanghai's JIEFANG RIBAO when SHIDAI DE BAOGAO launched criticism against Bai Hua, Zhao Yiya's article was reprinted in JIEFANG RIBAO immediately after it was carried in JIEFANGJUN BAO.

Formation of the Conservative Faction in the Army

There are usually interrelations in the struggle between the inner-CPC factions. Obviously, Zhao Yiya, who was deputy chief editor of JIEFANGJUN BAO, was backed by Hua Nan, director of the paper, in writing the article. Hua Nan was deputy director of the PLA General Political Department. He was probably backed by Wei Guoqing, director of the department.

Likewise, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was originally edited by some army writers with the purpose of preserving a publication front for themselves. From 1980 to 1981, its executive chief editor was Huang Gang, who was called "Yao Wenyuan the second." In 1982, he was replaced by Wei Wei, who was deputy director of the Literature and Art Office of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department and now is director of the Cultural Department of the Beijing Military Region. Wei Chuantong, director of this publication house, was a poet during the Long March. He has long been engaged in the literary and art activities in the army and is now an adviser to the Propaganda Department of the PLA General Political Department and concurrently head of the PLA Art Academy. They all have connections with Liu Baiyu, who is in charge of literary and art work in the General Political Department and, in the final analysis, have connections with Wei Guoqing.

These intellectuals in the army have had a close relationship with Chen Yi, who is in the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. This is why, when they attacked Bai Hua and carried Zhao Yiya's article, they were supported by Shanghai's JIEFANG RIBAO.

These are visible connections that we can see. The invisible connections may cover a wider range. From this we can see that Wei Guoqing has become an important figure in the army. Various forces that are discontent with Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have gathered around him. If he is allowed to go on developing his forces, two cores will inevitably be shaped among the second generation leaders of the CPC: one of Hu Yaobang and the other of Wei Guoqing, and they will grow into two powerful forces in the political circles after Deng Xiaoping's death. Conflict between them will be quite possible.

Lightning Dismissal of Wei Guoqing

Now we still cannot discover the direct influence of the personnel arrangement of the 12th CPC National Congress (such as the removal of Hua Guofeng, Xu Shiyou, Geng Biao and Peng Chong from the Politburo, and the removal of Wang Renzhong from the central Secrearist) or the removal of Wei Guoqing. However, we can draw inference from this that Wei Guoqing was removed from his post only after the conclusion of the 12th party congress, and the removal was a lightning one. The 12th party congress concluded on 12 September, and the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was convened on the same day, and Wei Guoqing was still elected a member of the Politburo. When the PLA Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department held meetings on 18 September to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, Yang Dezhi, Wei Guoqing and Hong Xuezhi also spoke at the meetings. But on the evening of 24 September when Kim Il-song, the DPRK president, gave a banquet in Beijing's Great Hall of the People to entertain Chinese party, government and army leaders, the leaders of various PLA departments who attended were: Zhang Zhen (deputy chief of the General Staff), Liang Biye (deputy director of the General Political Department) and Hong Xuezhi (director of the General Logistics Department). Wei Guoqing was not present. It was quite possible that he had already met with trouble on his position by this date. On 1 October, National Day, things became more clear. It was not Wei Guoqing but Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department, who was in the open car to direct the National Day military review held in Beijing by this department and its subordinate units. Thus, people all knew that Wei Guoqing had been dismissed from office.

According to the above-mentioned facts, the actual date Wei Guoqing was dismissed from office should be between 18-24 September.

Wei Guoqing's failure in the army was inevitable, for he was the mainstay of the forces able to contend with Hu Yaobang. In the past, Wei Guoqing was rather active in the movement to support Deng Xiaoping to resume his post. If he was really cleared out, it would naturally be regarded as "casting aside like an old shoe" in the army. Its aftermath merits our attention.

SHIDAI DE BAOGAO Reorganized

Being involved in the Wei Guoqing incident, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was reorganized and JIEFANGJUN BAO made a self-criticism. The self-criticism article by the editorial board of JIEFANGJUN BAO on the Zhao Yiya issue was published on 28 September, but when Hong Kong learned that SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was reorganized, it was already near the end of October. As a matter of fact, beginning with its October issue, the front cover of this journal has been changed: the original unrestrained cover design of the earth was encircled by three big circles and the namelist of director, editors, executive chief editor and deputy chief editors was deleted from the title page and was replaced by five Chinese characters, "Edited by the Editorial Board."

It is said that the reorganization of the journal was decided by the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee. It instructed Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, to deal with this matter. Before the editorial board of this journal was reorganized, it launched public polemics with Wenyi Bao and many other newspapers and magazines on the assessment of the 6 years after the Cultural Revolution. Huang Gang and others held that Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art was distorted by the "leftists" during the Cultural Revolution and was distorted by the "rightists" during the 6 years after it. The spearhead was obviously pointed to those of the Deng-Hu faction who were in power in the literary and art circles.

Now all literary and art workers in the editorial board of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, who belong to the army, have withdrawn from this office. The essence of this journal has been changed, although its title still exists.

From these events, we can imagine that there must be some other departments that were involved, such as the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department, the Editorial Board of JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Editorial Board of Shanghai's JIEFANG RIBAO. No concrete information has come in on the changes in these departments.

Major Personnel Changes in the Navy

The two powerful slogans used by the Deng-Hu faction in clearing away dissident forces within the CPC are: streamlining organizations and the four requirements for cadres (revolutionization, rejuvenation, intellectualization and specialization). The organizational reform of the State Council had been completed before the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress. The organizational reform of the party organs was also reflected during the congress. But the changes of leading cadres in the army began mainly after the conclusion of the congress.

The change in personnel in the army's General Political Department has been mentioned above. That was the prelude to major personnel changes in the army after the congress.

The following change was made in navy personnel. Ye Fei, former commander of the PLA Navy, was suddenly replaced by Liu Qinghua. At the concluding meeting of the 12th congress on 12 September, Ye Fei, 68, was still elected a member of the CPC Central Committee. He was not assigned to the Central Advisory Commission for reasons of health or age. But his position in the army was given to Liu Qinghua in late September.

Liu Qinghua had been part of the Fourth Front Red Army in his early days. In the liberation war, he was political commissar of the Eighth Division and head of the Political Department of the Third Column of the Zhongyuan PLA Field Army led by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping. After that, he was appointed deputy political commissar of the 11th Army of the 2d Field Army. In 1950, the 32nd Division of the 11th Army was turned into a naval force, and Liu Qinghua was shifted to work in the navy and held the rank of rear admiral. He worked successively as political commissar of the Luda Naval Base, deputy political commissar of the South Sea Fleet and deputy political commissar of the navy (when Xiao Jingguang was commander and Su Zhenghua was political commissar). After that, he was appointed deputy director of the Commission for National Defense Science (when Nie Rongzhen was director), deputy chief of staff of the navy and deputy general chief of staff of the PLA. He was neither a member nor an alternate member of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but at the 12th congress, he was elected a member of the Central Committee. It can be seen that things were arranged in advance.

After the change in naval commander, Zheng Guozhong, commander of the East Sea Fleet, also was removed. He was replaced by Xie Zhenghao. This was revealed in the JIEFANG RIBAO report on a large-scale military game conducted by the East Sea Fleet.

An Earthquake in the Guangzhou Military Region

Furthermore, news of personnel changes at the military region level have continued to pour in since early November. The most influential change was that that occurred in the Guangzhou Military Region. Former Commander Wu Kehua, 69, who was born in Yiyang County, Jiangxi Province in 1913, was assigned to the Central Advisory Commission at the 12th party congress. Wu is a general who had once studied in the Soviet Union. He has a close relationship with Huang Yongsheng. In 1950, when Huang Yongsheng was commander of the 15th Army Corps, Wu was a deputy commander of this army corps. Afterwards, he took part in the Korean war with Huang Yongsheng and was appointed deputy commander of the 13th Army Corps of volunteers. After the Korean war, he returned to China with Huang Yongsheng and was appointed chief of staff of the Central South Military Region. After that, he was promoted to the position of commander of the PLA artillery and commanded missile forces. He was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution and was relieved of his post for self-examination. After being rehabilitated in 1975, he was appointed commander of the Railway Engineering Army Corps. After that, he successively held the positions of commander of the Chengdu Military Region in 1977, commander of the Xinjiang Military Region in 1979 and commander of the Guangzhou Military Region in 1980. Now he has retreated to the second front earlier than expected, perhaps because he has had a close relationship with Huang Yongsheng.

You Taizhong, born in Sichuan Province, had been part of the Fourth Front of the Red Army in his early years and had worked in the 129th Division of the 8th Route Army. During the liberation war, he was a brigade commander of the Sixth Column of the Hebei-Shanxi-Henan Field Army led by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping. Before he was recently transferred to the position of commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, he was commander of the Chengdu Military Region.

What was puzzling was that Wang Zhen, a venerable general in the army and a member of the CPC Politburo, had to be requested to personally come to Guangzhou for the sake of this personnel change. He summoned officers at and above the division level and delivered a speech to them. A group of former leaders who had been removed from their posts, such as Deputy Commanders Huang Ronghai and Ye Jianmin, Deputy Political Commissar Jiang Lindong, Yang Shugen and other responsible people, Deng Yifan, Yan Deming, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, Zhu Ying and so forth, also participated in the meeting. Wang Zhen on the one hand affirmed the achievements of the Guangzhou PLA units, and on the other hand, encouraged the units to continue to eliminate the influence of "leftism," and do a good job in maintaining unity between new and old cadres and in succession of the old by the new in leading bodies.

Obviously, Wang Zhen's speech was of dual significance and was a speech of both pacification and appeasement.

Those received by Wang Zhen included all the new and old leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region: Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng, Deputy Commanders Xu Chunfang, Zhu Yuehua and Zhang Xudeng, Deputy Political Commissar Shan Yinzhang and Lu Weiru. In facing this group of current leaders, Wang Zhen encouraged them to forge firm internal unity, required them to be sincere and frank between comrades, learn from each other's strong points and carry out criticism and self-criticism. The implication of his speech precisely indicated that this great change of personnel in the Guangzhou Military Region had been a shock to the Guangzhou units.

What new personnel arrangements have been made in the Chengdu Military Region since You Taizhong was transferred to Guangzhou? There has been no revelation so far.

Nie Fengzhi of the Nanjing Military Region Has Been Replaced by Xiang Shouzhi

Among the military region commanders and political commissars assigned to the Central Advisory Commission at the 12th party congress, there were Nie Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan Military Region; Du Yide, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region; Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; and Bai Rubing, political commissar of the same region. This indicated that all these commanders and political commissars had to retreat to the second front and be relieved by others.

It has been learned that Nie Fengzhi's position of commander of the Nanjing Military Region was given to Xiang Shouzhi. People thought that those withdrawing to the second front would all be senile, but that is not the case. Nie Fengzhi, 65, born in 1917, was a hero during the wars. He captured well-known KMT General Wang Yaowu and defeated both the Huang Baitao and Qiu Qingquan Army Corps. He has also commanded troops that stormed and captured Shanghai. In the army, he had a close relationship with Xu Shiyou. In early 1947, when Xu Shiyou was commander of the Ninth Column of the East China Field Army, Nie Fengzhi was commander of the 25th Division of this column. By the end of that year, when Xu Shiyou was promoted as commander of the East Front Army Corps of the East China Field Army, Nie Fengzhi succeeded Xu as commander of the Ninth Column. In the early days after the liberation war victory, Nie Fengzhi was appointed dean of training in the East China Military and Political University. Then he was transferred to the air force and was appointed air force commander of the East China Military Region. He took part in the battles on Yijiangshan Island and the Dachen Islands. Afterwards, he was appointed air force commander of the Nanjing Military Region and deputy commander of this region and took part in the battle on Jinmen Island. The reason for his recent removal perhaps was of the same character as that for Xu Shiyou.

Xiang Shouzhi, who replaced Nie Fengzhi, was former deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region. He had been part of the 25th Army of the Red Army. He previously had a close relationshp with Qin Jiwei. When the 224th Regiment of the 75th Division of the Red Army's 25th Army was redesignated as troops subordinate to Taihang Military Regional Command and Qin Jiwei was commander of the 1st Military District of the Taihang Military Region, Xiang Shouzhi was the commander of the 10th Regiment of this military district. In August 1947, when Qin Jiwei was appointed commander of the 9th Column of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Field Army (Huang Zhen was political commissar of the column then), Xiang Shouzhi was commander of the 26th Brigade of this column. In February 1949, the 9th Column was redesignated as the 15th Army of the 4th Army Corps of the 2d Field Army. Qin Jiwei was appointed army commander and Xiang Shouzhi was commander of the 44th Division of this army. Now Qin Jiwei is commander of the Beijing Military Region and was elected the second alternate member of the CPC Politburo at the 12th party congress. He is now a favorite in the army. At the same time, Xiang Shouzhi takes charge of the Nanjing military region, replacing

Nie Fengzhi. This is closely related to the vicissitudes at the top of the PLA. It is by no means an accidental arrangement.

As for the questions of what changes will occur in the positions of political commissar, deputy commanders and deputy political commissars of the Nanjing Military Region and what changes will happen in the Wuhan, Lanzhou and Jinan Military Regions after Zhang Caiqian, Du Yide, Xiao Wangdong and Bai Rubin have retreated to the second front, no official news has been available so far and we have to wait and see.

In short, the series of great changes of personnel in the army can at least be counted a new movement of purifying the ranks, if it cannot be regarded as a movement of purging dissidents. This is concurrent with the stable control of power by the troika of Deng-Hu-Zhao. Deng Xiaoping apparently wants in his remaining years to eliminate all forces that will possibly oppose the new leadership headed by Hu Yaobang. The event involving Wei Guoqing was the most important step. This step has not only eliminated the core of leftism inside the army, but also prevented the situation in which the army stands against the party from appearing in the future. The personnel changes in major military regions should not be merely regarded as a step for modernizing the army and enabling army leaders to be younger and more knowledgeable. These changes are in fact closely related to the expansion of influence of the new leadership.

PRC-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE ASSESSED

HK061011 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 62, Dec 82 pp 12-14

[Report from Beijing by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "Sino-British Contention -- Scene One"]

[Text] A Telefilm Placed on Ice

A girl from the mainland arrives in Hong Kong, taking with her a multicolor dream, in a place where scene after scene of human tragedy is enacted, she sinks into an abyss of misery....

This threadbare story has been made into a 30-minute telefilm by the Central Television Station and Qingyi Film Studio in Beijing. It was originally scheduled to be broadcast in Beijing. However, it was slow in arriving. Up to 16 November, we still "heard the sounds of footsteps at the stairs but did not see any person coming down."

Why was this so?

It was said that some VIP's held that the broadcast of the telefilm in Beijing would touch the sensitive issue of Hong Kong and consequently the telefilm could only be placed on ice for the time being.

Is This "Anti-British Propaganda"?

However, since Mrs Thatcher left Beijing, newspapers and periodicals in Beijing have published a succession of articles on how Britain occupied Hong Kong 140 years ago. For example, GONGREN RIBAO, in an article on 26 October, called the treaty of Nanjing "a treaty signed under the muzzle of a gun." On 9 October, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO published an article entitled "Origins of the Hong Kong Issue -- The Outcome of the Unequal Treaties," pointing out that the three treaties involving Hong Kong and Kowloon "were the outcome of British imperialist 'gunboat policy' and aggression toward China in the 19th century." In conclusion the article said: "Recovering China's sovereignty over Hong Kong is a sacred duty of the Chinese Government and people." It might be a coincidence or a concerted action, but JIEFANGJUN HUABAO devoted four pages in its October issue to pictures and captions, illustrating the whole process of the opium war and the cession of Hong Kong.

Can we say that China is engaging in anti-British propaganda?

Probably not. The articles in the Chinese press may be considered as a response to Mrs Thatcher's "theory of the validity of the three treaties" advanced in Hong Kong on 27 September. Naturally, there are some national sentiments. The groups of pictures published in JIEFANGJUN HUABAI have evoked the idea of "never forgetting national humiliation."

A Maneuver -- "The Theory of the End of Hong Kong"

"On the Hong Kong issue, China has been forced to react under pressure from Britain." This remark was made by a top ranking Chinese official. A document transmitted to various institutions in Beijing has stressed this point. It says that China was most annoyed at two acts by the British side. One was the British prime minister's "theory of the validity of the three treaties"; the other was a maneuver by the British side.

It is believed that Britain presented the "theory of the validity of the three treaties" at the negotiation table. Up to now, negotiations between China and Britain on the Hong Kong issue were conducted in the highest secrecy. It is perhaps impossible for reporters to penetrate this mysterious fortress. After a series of sorties on news gathering missions, I succeeded in hearing two sentences. The first was: "We will regain not only our sovereign rights but also our administrative rights. On this question of principle, we shall not retreat even a single inch." This was an important instruction given by Chinese policymakers to the personnel taking part in the negotiations. It was uttered with curt finality more definite than that of the "iron lady." It can be imagined that disputes on the three treaties must have made the atmosphere in the negotiations rather tense. It is believed that the Chinese side must have expressed its unwillingness to talk about the issue again.

A friend in Beijing, who has certain contacts with the relevant authorities, told me: "Outside the negotiation table, the British Government has also attempted to exert pressure on Beijing from two sides in order to strengthen Britain's favorable position in the Sino-British talks. This is maneuvering by the British side."

"Can you give me specific details of this 'maneuvering' by the British side?" I asked.

"First, in both London and Hong Kong, the British side continuously spreads the 'theory of the end of Hong Kong,' such as 'as soon as China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the economy of Hong Kong will immediately collapse.' For example, THE TIMES published an article, indicating that the confidence upon which the prosperity of Hong Kong relies depends more and more on Beijing's actions. The reason for the British side spreading such remarks is to aggravate the instability of Hong Kong's finances."

"In Hong Kong, however, there are also quite a few residents who hold the same view," I said.

"This is another question. Some Hong Kong residents indeed hold a similar view. However, it is believed that, unlike the British side, they do not want to create confusion. On the contrary, they hope the situation will be stabilized."

"What is the other maneuver by the British side?"

A Maneuver -- Stirring Up Trouble in the Stock Market

"We hold that the recent financial storm in Hong Kong was purely manmade. Before Chinese and British leaders held talks, an unusual situation had emerged in Hong Kong's financial markets. Shares were down and the Hong Kong dollar was weak. On one day, the Hang Seng index dropped by 100.31 points. The emergence of this

situation has made people suspicious that this was prompted by some "big shots" in order to bring about a certain atmosphere in the talks, that is, to exert pressure on the talks."

"Later, when both Chinese and British leaders laid their cards on the table, the stock market continued to fluctuate to a greater or lesser extent. Can we rule out the psychological factor of the Hong Kong residents?"

"The pyschological changes of some residents might exert some influence, but this influence was very little. A major reason for the steady fall of the stock market is perhaps the fact that some super investors were selling shares in big quantities. We have also noted that, in Hong Kong, a foundation has been mentioned publicly by name. Some people have also mentioned a multimillionaire who has hurriedly transferred his funds to the United States."

The "super investors" my friend refers to have another name, that is, the "political and financial power." I believe that his remarks reflect the view of senior circles in Beijing: The fluctuations in the Hong Kong stock and financial markets before and after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing were instigated by these political and financial powers. Their purpose was to suit the needs of some people (including the political and financial powers themselves) to prevent any changes in the status of Hong Kong, to enable the British side to win the initiative in the Sino-British talks and to "maintain" the "status quo" of British rule over Hong Kong. Top ranking officials in Beijing hold that it is unwise for the British side to engage in maneuvers and create confusion, for this does not contribute to the talks. "The British Government must shoulder the responsibility of stabilizing the situation in Hong Kong, recognize the principle that the sovereignty of Hong Kong belongs to China and to find together through negotiations the ways and means to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong." The last sentence within the quotation marks was the second sentence I heard when I was gathering "news relating to the talks." Naturally it was not a remark by the delegate of the Chinese side but a demand on Britain from Beijing.

"I think both China and Britain should calmly find the best solution for the Hong Kong issue," I said when expressing my views. "Recently, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation [HSBC] announced that the time limit for the repayment of housing loans was to be extended to 20 years. Does not this measure contribute to the stability of the situation?"

"Maybe it does and maybe it does not. According to the information I have acquired, the HSBC had not notified the Bank of China before announcing the implementation of this new method. Originally, the banks of Chinese capital had intended long ago to take this measure, that is, to announce the extension of the time limit for repayment of loans over 1997. However, the HSBC stole a march on the Bank of China and then notified it as a formality. This has landed us in a passive and awkward position. The plan of the Bank of China has crumbled. For a time, it did not want to follow the HSBC and consequently reaction in the stock market was poor. By doing so the HSBC intended to indicate that it was more concerned about the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong than other people. However, in view of the overall situation, the Bank of China still supports the plan of the HSBC."

Twenty Plans and the Lease System

Not only do top ranking officials in Beijing detest the British "theory of the validity of the three treaties," they are also dissatisfied with the various propositions made by some people in Hong Kong, such as the independence of Hong Kong, the separation of sovereign and administrative rights and the proposition that China regains its sovereign rights over Hong Kong while Birtain retains its administrative rights. A report submitted to Beijing from a certain relevant quarter in Hong Kong has listed more than 20 plans put forward by the people of Hong Kong for solving the

Hong Kong issue. Those people in Beijing who have read the report hold that many plans are "quixotic and weird." They have a common tendency, that is, they advocate British rule over Hong Kong for a considerably long period of time. "This is a mentality characteristic of Li Hongzhang." According to some cadres in Beijing, "these remarks have, objectively speaking, supplied Mrs Thatcher with firepower so that she can 'speak more plausibly and at greater length' about 'representing the public opinion of Hong Kong' and speak in favor of the 'theory of the validity of the three treaties" and the 'maintenance of the status quo.'" Under these circumstances, an instruction has been issued to the leftist newspapers in Hong Kong to the effect that it is necessary to appropriately organize the writing of articles and contributions to justly and forcefully publicize the righteousness of China's recovery of its sovereignty (including its administrative rights) over Hong Kong and refute the absurd arguments. They will also ask the British who have talked glibly about the outstanding achievements of British rule over Hong Kong to make a self-examination and see the miserable and shabby state the economy of their mother country is in. At the same time, they will also analyze, in accordance with facts, the various reasons contributing to the prosperity of Hong Kong and point out the important role played by the Chinese mainland in bolstering and supporting Hong Kong.

"It is believed that many of the British methods, such as its administration of Hong Kong, urban construction and economic development, have something to recommend them. With respect to the role the British have played, some aspects should be negated and some others should be affirmed. Is that so?"

My friend nodded slightly without making any reply.

"With respect to the plans for Hong Kong," I said, again expressing my view, "I think it is necessary to study and not negate them immediately no matter what views or plans the Hong Kong residents have put forward. Did not Hu Yaobang raise the question of the lease system too? It now seems that this question is no longer mentioned, is it not?"

"Yes. It is very difficult to realize it."

The Latest Tentative Plan of the Policymakers

"Does not this show that someone, whoever he may be, may put forward some views or plans that are not entirely geared to actual circumstances?"

"Quite right. Things always develop."

"However, I still admire the lease system. Do the policymakers now have the latest tentative ideas?"

My friend told me the following five points:

1. "Four unchanges:" China's stand to simultaneously regain its sovereign and administrative rights over Hong Kong does not change; "one state, two systems," that is, the policy and principle of maintaining the capitalist system and ways of life over a long period of time, does not change; the principle of eliminating colonialist influence and tinges does not change; and the method of making Hong Kong a special administrative zone does not change.

2. The setting up of Hong Kong municipality, which is a special municipality of the PRC. The five-star flag is to be hoisted (but Hong Kong can have its own municipal flag). A Hong Kong resident may or will replace the British governor. The mayor can be elected indirectly.

3. With the exception of national defense and foreign affairs, all other local affairs, such as law and administration, will be handled by Hong Kong residents. Consequently, it will have a much greater decisionmaking power than such autonomous regions as Xinjiang, Nei Monggol and Xizang.

4. Various laws, regulations remain basically unchanged. But, in their operation, links with Britain will be severed.

5. Hong Kong's status as a free port and financial center will be preserved.

These five points basically coincide with the conception of China's policymakers, on which CHENG MING has reported in the past. In July this year, CHENG MING was the first to report on China's policy decision on Hong Kong, which includes two most important points: regaining China's sovereignty over Hong Kong; and practicing "one state, two systems," with Hong Kong preserving its capitalist system. It is said that some people (perhaps an extremely small number of people) still refused, until very recently, to believe the tentative idea of "one state, two systems." With an attitude of being responsible to the readers, I now repeat: Chinese conception of "one state, two systems" (a remark by Hu Qiaomu) has been explicitly confirmed. However, I reckon that its implementation, whether five or six points, will meet with a lot of problems. In practicing socialism, the communists still find it difficult to move a single step, let alone in practicing capitalism.

A Remark by RENMIN RIBAO Was Wrong

Since it is permissible to preserve the capitalist system in Hong Kong (for at least a considerably long period of time), we should permit the existence of certain things derived from capitalism. If these things violate the capitalist law, it goes without saying that we should punish them according to the capitalist legal system. Since Hong Kong will be a special administrative zone within a socialist state, therefore, if some people undermine the security and interests of the state by their actions, it also goes without saying that we should punish them according to the special codes that should be formulated in the future. However, in its editorial entitled "Correctly Appraise and Handle Class Struggle at the Present Stage" published on 6 November, RENMIN RIBAO discussed in very general terms the class struggle against "some people" of the bourgeoisie after Hong Kong has been regained. This gives the impression that the method of class struggle waged in the socialist state can be applied in Hong Kong, which practices capitalism. Is it appropriate to say so? It is believed that some enlightened and wise leaders had not gone over this editorial. This article, which contained the pernicious influence of leftist ideas, is detrimental to the Chinese people and also to the stability of Hong Kong.

In Beijing, some intellectuals hold that the paragraph dealing with the Hong Kong and Macao issue in the RENMIN RIBAO editorial is not only confusing in logic but also self-contradictory. I agree with their views. This erroneous paragraph was written at a wrong time and with erroneous logic. Viewed from this editorial, the problem China will face after the recovery of Hong Kong will not be so simple as was originally reckoned.

China now demands that the situation in Hong Kong be stabilized and that its prosperous situation be preserved. This is entirely correct. In order to achieve this, however, it is insufficient to rely on the mouth or pen to criticize Britain's faults and to constantly publicize to Hong Kong residents the "16 characters" (regaining sovereignty, preserving the original system, practicing self-rule by Hong Kong people and maintaining prosperity and stability). What is important is to take actions that can evoke the confidence of the people. With respect to the paragraph in RENMIN RIBAO, it would have been better not to have published it.

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UN SAYS USSR, SRV MAY HAVE USED TOXIC CHEMICALS

OW071309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 6 (XINHUA) -- The use of toxic chemicals by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos could not be excluded, a U.N. report said today.

The report, submitted by the U.N. investigation group to the secretary-general, says although the group was unable to prove the use of chemical weapons in these areas, "it could not disregard the circumstantial evidence suggestive of the possible use of some sort of toxic chemical substance in some instances."

The report, containing evidence collected by a four-member scientific and medical team headed by Egyptian Maj Gen 'Ismat 'Izz, was ordered by the Assembly two years ago, when the Soviet Union and Vietnam were accused of conducting chemical warfare in the three Asian countries.

In some cases, the report says, the group has found toxic chemicals contained in samples handed over by victims during its on-site visits to Pakistan and Thailand. But the presence of these toxic chemicals could be explained by natural pollutions or conventional weapons other than chemical weapons, it says.

The difficulties for the group to obtain hard evidence lie in the fact that the Soviet Union and Vietnam barred it from entering the areas where chemical warfare was reportedly conducted, it added.

In one case, the report says, the group regarded the samples of yellow powder from Laos as being significant, but felt it difficult to ascertain whether or not these samples were obtained from areas that had been exposed to chemical attacks.

The report says another reason for the group's failure to detect signs and symptoms pathognomonic of exposure to chemical attacks is the prolonged lapse of time between the exposure to toxic chemicals and the time when it conducted the interviews and medical examinations of the victims.

Before the release of the report, the First Committee of the General Assembly adopted another resolution asking the secretary-general to investigate chemical warfare accusations and to prepare lists of experts and laboratories to make inquiries.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SCHLESINGER, HOLBROOKE

OW071646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with James Schlesinger and Richard Holbrooke, senior advisers to the Lehman Brothers Inc., this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

Premier Zhao reiterated China's independent foreign policy. "This policy is based on the principles of opposition to hegemonism, the safety of world peace and conduct the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world," he said. [Sentence as received]

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1600 GMT on 7 December in its report on Zhao meeting with Schlesinger and Holbrooke, renders this sentence as follows: "This policy is based on the principles of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and proceeding from the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world," he said.]

Premier Zhao said China's policy of attaching importance to developing its relations with the United States remains unchanged.

Briefing the premier on his views about world economic issues, Scheslinger said China's economic situation is good, with balanced international payments and small foreign debts. China should exploit the favorable conditions in the international money market to raise funds for development of its offshore oil.

The premier said he agreed with Scheslinger's suggestion, and said China will solicit some loans for its modernization program if conditions are suitable. He hoped Lehman Brothers Inc. would cooperate with the Bank of China in this regard.

Referring to China's energy resources, Zhao Ziyang said, "China lacks advanced technology in this regard, in addition to problems of poor management and comparatively great waste.

"We should make improvements in two respects: Exploration of energy resources such as coal, hydropower and oil and construction of nuclear power stations, and adoption of energy conservation measures including technical revamping and equipment renewal, especially the use of energy-saving equipment. There is great potential," he said.

Present were Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Charles W. Freeman, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

The other two guests, Henry Breck and Henry Miller, senior managing directors of Lehman Brothers Inc., were also present.

The guests arrived December 5 at the invitation of the Bank of China. In the past few days, they have discussed with leading officials of economic departments the steady development of business cooperation between the two sides.

U.S. SPOKESMAN ON USSR'S BALLISTIC MISSILE TEST

OW071616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has flight-tested a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile, the U.S. State Department said here today.

Deputy Spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that the Soviet Union had informed the United States of the recent test. The Soviet Union told the United States that it tested a new type of missile "permitted by the unratified SALT II agreement," Romberg said in a statement.

Under the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States "may flight test and deploy one new type of light ICBM."

The spokesman said that the Soviets began their testing prior to Reagan's November 22 announcement of his decision to deploy the MX missiles. It was reported that one such test, taking place on October 26, ended quickly over the failure of the missile's first stage rocket motor.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, defence minister of the Soviet Union, told TASS today that if the United States begins to deploy MX missiles, the Soviet Union will deploy new intercontinental ballistic missiles of the same grade.

MX FUNDS DENIED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OW080919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. House of Representatives voted this evening by 245 to 176 to deny a 988 million dollars fund for the production of the first five of the disputed MX missile.

When the House began considering a 231.6 billion dollar defense appropriation bill this afternoon, an amendment was tabled asking for eliminating the 988 million dollars for the initial production while leaving intact 2.5 billion dollars for further research and development. After several hours' debate, the amendment was carried.

This was considered by the news media here as a "serious set-back" for President Reagan in view of the fact that he had repeatedly urged for speeding up the deployment of the new missile system and had personally led an intense lobby effort prior to the vote and that as many as 50 of his fellow Republicans had deserted him to join the Democrats in voting for the amendment.

Hours later, Reagan issued a written statement calling the vote a "tragic mistake" and accusing the majority who voted for the amendment of "choosing to go sleepwalking into the future". "Unless reversed in coming days, it will seriously set back our effort to protect the nation's security and handcuff our negotiators at the arms table," he warned.

The Senate will take up this issue later this week. While the Republican is in the majority there [as received] it is far from certain whether the fund for production will not be deleted as well. However, even if the Reagan administration suffers another defeat in the Senate, it could still demand the Congress finance the program next year.

A vehement debate on the MX program has been underway since Reagan announced on Nov. 22 his decision on a basing plan for the missile. While some of the opponents based their opposition on the ground that the government's basing plan could not assure the invulnerability of the costly weapon system, others voiced their concerns over the program's potential impacts on the superpowers' nuclear arms race as well as on the U.S. economy, which is undergoing a serious recession.

U.S. RAPPED FOR RESTRICTING CHINESE TEXTILES

HK080852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "A Group of U.S. Businessmen Accuses U.S. Administration of Restricting Chinese Textile Imports Unilaterally"]

[Text] According to a report in the U.S. WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY the U.S. Importers and Exporters Association, composed of some of the largest retailers and importers, recently brought a suit in the International Trade Court against the U.S. administration's unilateral imposition of restrictions on Chinese textile imports, demanding an immediate end to these restrictions.

According to the report this association, in a complaint lodged with the International Trade Court on 29 November, said: in the past 2 years the U.S. administration has taken no less than 73 measures restricting imports, which are "illegal in several key aspects." Association members "feel especially disturbed" over the administration's restrictions on China's export commodities because this has "caused irreparable losses" to their commercial activities, forcing them "to arrange for some relatively expensive and not so reliable supplies as substitutes for these products." The U.S. Importers and Exporters Association requested the International Trade Court to "pronounce an open verdict." This would force the administration to make a thorough revision of procedures followed in restricting imports and to abolish its unilateral restrictions on 12 categories of Chinese textiles and clothing.

In September 1980, China and the United States signed their first textile trade agreement, but four times since the agreement was signed the U.S. administration has augmented restrictions on Chinese textile exports to the United States. The number of restricted categories has increased from 8, as originally stipulated in the agreement, to 15. Another four categories are being negotiated. Before reaching agreement through negotiation, the U.S. side on many occasions has announced unilateral restrictions, not only causing losses to China in its production and export of textiles but also harming the interests of U.S. importers. The first textile trade agreement will expire at the end of this year. In order to sign a new textile trade agreement, Chinese and U.S. trade representatives have held talks three times since last August. Because the United States at the talks has made extremely unfair suggestions, imposing severely discriminatory restrictions on China's exports to the United States, both sides have failed to reach an agreement.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO SOAR IN U.S.

OW032017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. unemployment rate soared to a new high of 10.8 percent in November with 444,000 more people joining the jobless ranks and a total of 12 million Americans out of work last month, the U.S. Labour Department reported today.

It is the seventh successive monthly increase of unemployment in the country since the rate reached a 42-year record level of 9.4 percent in April with 10.3 million Americans out of work. In a seven-month period, the jobless increased by 1.7 million.

The report said that the unemployment rate among blacks was 20.2 percent, the same as in October. Jobless rate among black teenagers rose to 50.1 percent last month from 46.7 percent in October.

As the economic recession has lasted 16 months, the number of people who have been out of work for a long time also increased. In November, 38 percent of the unemployed had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer, and more than half of those had been out of work for more than six months. The average duration of unemployment was 17.2 weeks, but the number of long-term unemployed continued to rise.

Meanwhile, the Labour Department reported yesterday that the number of people drawing state unemployment checks in November increased by 196,000 to 4.84 million, the highest since the unemployment compensation program began in 1935.

Unemployment has been the major problem in the current recession. Economists predicted that it will be getting even worse in the months ahead.

New High Rate 'Shakes' U.S.

OW061746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 6 Dec 82

["New Unemployment Figure Shakes U.S. -- by XINHUA Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The newly-released U.S. unemployment rate, 10.8 percent for November, has shaken the U.S. Government and public.

When the Commerce Department reported today that 12 million people were out of jobs last month, President Ronald Reagan, who was visiting Colombia, immediately admitted that the figure presented "a continuing tragedy."

The Democrats said that the jobless situation was caused by the government and that it was "a national disgrace," or "a harbinger of an economic depression."

Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO, warned that "If all else fails and people come to the conclusion that the only way they can get people's attention is to create a turmoil in the streets, well then I guess perhaps we have to go out and organize some turmoil."

The soaring unemployment rate was the outcome of a long recession. Both joblessness and bankruptcies set records for the last 40 or 50 years.

The current recession, which began in July, 1981, has lasted 16 months, longer than the average duration of the previous seven recessions.

The present recession has not only hit the old industries in the northeastern part of the country, but the rising industries in the southwest, 19 of the 22 production industries reduced the number of workers earlier this month, and three of the five big service enterprises followed suit.

The worsening unemployment showed the failure of the Reagan Administration's economic policy. In his "economic recovery program" put forward in the spring of 1981, Reagan put income tax cuts in the first place. He intended to cut the income tax by 30 percent in three years to push the unemployment.

With increasing joblessness and the deepening economic crisis, the Government has found its financial resources limited. In addition to the increase of the defense budget, public spending has been higher than before.

In these circumstances, the government can in no way bring down the financial deficits as planned. The deficit in fiscal 1982 has climbed to 10.7 billion dollars. It is expected to reach 18 to 20 billion dollars in 1983.

The government has to borrow from the money market, while encouraging high interest rates and counteracting the effect of future tax-cuts.

Martin Feldstein, President Reagan's economic advisor, acknowledged that it will take five or six years to bring the present unemployment level down to six or seven percent.

Earlier last month, Reagan said that he would take measures to reduce unemployement. He would have his third tax-cut program carried out six months in advance, beginning in January 1983, and cut unemployment benefits to encourage people to look for jobs and lower young people's wage standards. But all these measures were opposed at Capitol Hill.

The Democrats demand that in addition to the 5.5 billion dollar gas-tax, the government take 5 billion dollars from the budget to create jobs. They also proposed cuts in defense spending so as to reduce financial deficits. Reagan has rejected these proposals, but he cannot find a way out of the unemployment problem.

Unemployment Tax Idea Scored

HK080915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Xiao Xi [5135 6007]: "The Brain Trust at Its Wit's End"]

[Text] Faced with the largest postwar unemployment rate of 10.8 percent, the brain trust of the U.S. Administration and the "economic committee" of the cabinet -- after racking their brains -- have hit upon a wonderful idea: Taxing all those people who receive unemployment relief funds. Such a step allegedly could add to the national income. It could also "encourage" the unemployed to create conditions for finding work again.

This would mean cutting flesh off the unemployed to repair their sores. This really is a most farfetched idea. At present the United States has more than 10 million unemployed people. With the imposition of unemployment taxes quite a tidy sum of course could be extracted. But this policy was too harsh; there was a public outcry against it. President Reagan was forced to announce hastily that this was not his decision. He also said the suggestion was being dropped.

All along the White House brain trust has advocated tax reduction as an important part of the "economic recovery plan." Given the increased economic difficulties, the Reagan administration was forced to increase taxes not long ago. Now it has even turned its attention to those who receive unemployment relief funds. This shows that, faced with mounting economic problems, these economic experts really have reached the end of their resources.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN U.S. 6 DEC

OW071906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq started an eight-day visit to the United States today, hoping that the U.S. Congress would approve a 3.2 billion dollar aid program committed by the Reagan administration following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Making his first state visit to the United States, President Zia is expected to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan tomorrow for talks centering on American military aid to Pakistan, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the refugee problem caused by the invasion.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, before his departure for Europe, met President Zia immediately after his arrival. They signed a document for the setting up of a joint commission to strengthen economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced today at the time of Zia's arrival that the two sides had reached an agreement on U.S. supply of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan. The first batch of such planes are expected to go to Pakistan soon, the spokesman said.

INDIAN MARXIST P.D. GUPTA DIES IN BEIJING

OW051557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- P.D. Gupta, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI (M)] and secretary pf the Secretariat of the C.P.I. (M) West Bengal state committee, died of illness in Beijing November 29 at the age of 73.

Taking part in the struggle against British imperialism in his teens, Gupta later became a well-known leader in the communist movement in India. He was also a friend of the Chinese people.

A ceremony to pay last respects to his remains was held this afternoon in Beijing hospital where he had been hospitalized. Wreaths were sent respectively by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the Liaison Department; Beijing hospital; the C.P.I. (M) Central Committee, the committee's Political Bureau, M. Basavapunnaiah, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.I. (M) Central Committee; the C.P.I. group in parliament; the Secretariat of the C.P.I. (M) West Bengal State Committee; Indian ambassador to China; and embassy officials and Indian experts in Beijing.

Present at today's ceremony were Qiao, and other leading members of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Basavapunnaiah; B. Bhattacharya, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.I. (M) West Bengal State Committee; A.B. Pathwardhan, minister of the Indian Embassy in Beijing; some members of the delegation from the all-India memorial committee for Dr Dwarkanath Kotnis; Indian experts and students in Beijing.

At the ceremony, Qiao Shi expressed deep sympathy to Basavapunnaiah on Gupta's death.

The coffin containing Gupta's body is to be escorted to Calcutta tomorrow by Basavapunnaiah and others.

During Gupta's hospitalization, he was visited by Qiao and other leading officials of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

FANG YI MEETS INDIAN SCIENCE DELEGATION

OW011616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Indian national academy of sciences headed by its president, M.G.K. Menon. They had a friendly conversation.

The delegation arrived here November 20 for a friendly visit and scientific exchanges. Among those present was Li Xun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

WANG BINGNAN FETES INDIAN MEMORIAL DELEGATION

OW262024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening gave a banquet for a delegation from the all-India memorial committee for Dr Kotnis led by its president Dr Bijoy Kumar Basu, and Kotnis' relatives. Kotnis was a member of an Indian medical team in China helping Chinese armed forces in their fight against Japanese aggressors during World War II. The guests came to China on the 40th anniversary of Kotnis'death. Wang Bingnan recalled Kotnis and other Indian doctors who supported the Chinese resistance to the Japanese. He said the Indians came to China at a very difficult moment for the Chinese people. "We will never forget their contributions," he said. He said the forthcoming commemorative activities for Kotnis, and another Indian doctor, Menhanlal Atal, who died 25 years ago, would enhance Sino-Indian friendship.

Basu, also a member of the Kotnis' and Atal's medical team, said "we also received a lot of help from the Chinese when we were here." He presented Wang Bingnan his diary, written in China between 1938 and 1943, hoping people would learn how Indian and Chinese anti-fascists worked together. Vithal Shantaram Kotnis, Kotnis' younger brother, hoped to follow his brother's efforts in development of Sino-Indian friendship.

During the banquet, the delegation presented a shawl and a work of art handicrafts from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Guo Qinglan, Kotnis' widow.

Prior to the delegation's departure to China from India, Basu said, Gandhi told him she wished the delegation a successful visit. She also said she hoped relations between India and China would further improve.

Present at today's banquet were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Huang Shuze, adviser to the Ministry of Public Health; friends of Kotnis; Rewi Alley; Dr Ma Haide (George Hatem); Jiang Yizhen; and A.B. Patwardhan, minister of the Indian Embassy in Beijing.

NEW DELHI RECEPTION MARKS SINO-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

OW300059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Delhi branch president of the India-China Friendship Association Lajpat Rai said today "We consider India-China friendship to be in the interests of India, of China, of Asia and of the whole world and therefore make all efforts to promote it." Lajpat Rai said this at a reception held by the India-China Friendship Association here today in honor of the Chinese sports delegation: artists and journalists who are here for the 9th Asian games. The reception hall was decorated with the national flags of India and China and slogans written in Chinese reading "Long live the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples!" The guests were presented with garlands. Lajpat Rai, professor with Delhi university, also spoke highly of the Chinese sportsmen and education system in China.

Chinese sports delegation head Chen Xian likened China-India friendship to the Yangtze River and the River Ganges.

Singers of the China Central Song and Dange Troupe attending the festival of the Asiad performing arts presented songs at the reception to warm applause.

MEETING ON NEPAL'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HELD

OW291856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Kathmandu, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The solidarity ministerial meeting for cooperation in the industrial development of Nepal was inaugurated by King Birendra of Nepal here today. The five-day meeting, co-sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Government of Nepal, is being attended by delegations from 18 developing countries and one region -- Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Nepal as well as South Korea.

The Chinese delegation is led by Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Also present as observers at the meeting are representatives from a number of international organizations.

In his inaugural address King Birendra expressed the hope that this solidarity meeting will definitely contribute to exploring ways and means of increasing mutual co-operation.

The meeting is aimed at identifying specific projects to promote Nepal's industrial development and ways and means to facilitate the flow of technical and financial assistance required for implementing these projects through concrete agreements. Nepal has already submitted to each of the participating countries a list of 57 project proposals for consideration and expects cooperation from these countries in forms of loans, grants, joint ventures, technical collaboration or assistance, training of manpower or industrial research.

The Kathmandu solidarity ministerial meeting is the eighth of its kind held in the world and the third in Asia under the patronage of UNIDO since the adoption of the Lima declaration and plan of action on industrial development and cooperation at the second general conference of UNIDO.

Chen Jie Addresses Meeting

OW301618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Kathmandu, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China supports solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries and desires to take positive steps to advance diversified forms of economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries. This was stated today by Chen Jie, head of the Chinese delegation, in his address to the solidarity ministerial meeting for cooperation in the industrial development of Nepal, which began here yesterday.

Chen Jie said, economic and technical cooperation between the Third World countries help "enhance their self-reliance" and constitutes "an important element in the establishment of a new international economic order."

"China has already established economic and technical cooperation relations with more than 70 countries and regions in the past 30 years and more," he recalled.

After reviewing the growing cooperation between China and Nepal in the past decades, he declared that as a modest contribution to this meeting the Chinese Government has decided to render Nepal a grant for constructing an industrial glove and apron manufacturing plant as proposed by the Nepalese Government. He said China is also ready to discuss ways of cooperation in some other light industry development projects in Nepal.

At the end of his speech, Chen Jie expressed the hope that this meeting will contribute greatly to promoting solidarity and cooperation among developing countries, and be conducive to the industrial development of the Kingdom of Nepal.

King Birendra Meets PRC Group

OW301702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Kathmandu, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Nepal attaches great value to her friendly relations with China -- an intimate and reliable neighbor of Nepal, King of Nepal Birendra said last night. King Birendra made the remarks to Chen Jie, leader of the Chinese delegation and representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, at a reception given by the king and queen at the royal palace in honor of the delegates attending the solidarity ministerial meeting for cooperation in the industrial development of Nepal beginning yesterday. The king told Chen Jie that his recent visit to China was successful. China is a close and trustworthy friend of Nepal, and Nepal cherishes her friendship with China, he added.

Premier Thapa Meets PRC Group

OW021737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Kathmandu, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said here today he hopes the Chinese people will achieve their modernization goals. He added a modernized China will surely exercise immense influence over the world's politics. The prime minister made these remarks when he received the Chinese delegation to the Kathmandu solidarity ministerial meeting with Chen Jie as the leader and Ma Muming as deputy leader.

In his conversation with the Chinese delegation, Thapa expressed his satisfaction with the good relations between China and Nepal. He said in recent years there has been excellent cooperation between Nepal and China especially in economic matters. He noted the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries has further consolidated and promoted the friendship between them. Thapa praised the Chinese technicians working in Nepal for their devotion to the China-Nepal cooperative projects.

Meeting Ends; PRC Group Leaves

OW060613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Kathmandu, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The five-day solidarity ministerial meeting for cooperation in the industrial development of Nepal ended here today stressing the need for strengthening economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries. A report unanimously adopted at the meeting stated that the promotion of solidarity among developing countries and the bu8lding up of their collective self-reliance "are essential towards the establishment of the new international order."

It was reaffirmed that solidarity meetings provided a pragmatic approach in promoting cooperation among developing countries and hoped that the Kathmandu meeting would result in commencement of numerous programs of nutual cooperation which would assist in the industrial development of Nepal.

The ministerial meeting is co-sponsored by Nepal and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which has since - [word indistinct] initiated - [words indistinct] ministerial meetings of the kind aimed at providing necessary assistance to the least [words indistinct] ministerial meeting of [word indistinct] development countries proves to be an arena facilitating them [words indistinct] more creative, practical [words indistinct]. (?This) is regarded as a step forward [words indistinct] the South-South cooperation which is in the interests not only of a particular country but also of the Third World in general. In the past two days consultations between Nepal and the participating countries were held on specific economic cooperation and reached agreements in diverse forms of technical assistance, setting up of joint-ventures, providing complete sets of equipment either on the basis of deferred payment or compensation trade as well as (?grants-in-aid). During the [words indistinct] of the projects proposed (?by) the host country were agreed upon and would be further discussed afterwards.

China has agreed to give Nepal a grant for constructing an industrial glove and apron manufacturing plant and also agreed to supply a complete set of cotton spinning equipment on the basis of deferred payment.

The Chinese delegation (?led) by Chen Jie, representative of minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here for home this afternoon.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH NEPAL SIGNED 6 DEC

OW061530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Kathmandu, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Nepal signed a contract with China here today in the mode of tender for the first-stage construction of the Sunsari Morang irrigation project.

Wang Bingkuan, representative of China's hydraulic engineering corporation, and R.B. Shah, acting manager of the Sunsari Morang irrigation project of Nepal, signed the contract.

Located in the border district of Morang, southeast Nepal, the project is a comparatively large one to be undertaken by China in the form of tender. The initial-stage construction, with a designed irrigated area of 11,200 hectares of land, will cost some 14.50 million U.S. dollars.

China has participated in the international tenders for Nepal's various projects since early this year. Before this, China entered into two other bonds with Nepal in the same mode of tender for providing Nepal with equipment for five small hydropower stations and for undertaking the power transmission project for the construction of the Marsyandi hydropower station.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR 3 DEC

OW031230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with Sava Obradovic, Yugoslavian newly-appointed ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS POLISH SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

OW021031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this morining with a Polish scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by A. Zor, assistant minister in the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. The delegation is attending the 15th meeting of the Sino-Polish scientific and technological cooperation committee which is being held in Beijing between November 25 and December 3.

After meeting with the delegation, Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony of a protocol on the 15th meeting. A. Zor, chairman of the Polish side, and Liu Hui, chairman of the Chinese side of the joint scientific and technological cooperation committee and vice-minister of coal industry, signed the protocol. Polish Ambassador to China Wladyslaw Wojtasik, was present on both occasions.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI REBUTS U.S. CRITICISM

OW41106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski today strongly condemned the U.S. authorities for attacking Poland and interfering in her internal affairs. Speaking at a meeting in celebration of the miners' festival at the southern mining city of Jastrzebie, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and prime minister said, "if this hostile campaign continues, if the American administration does not observe the norms of international law, the Polish Government will find itself under the obligation of limiting its spheres of cooperation with that country."

He spoke of the worsening of Polish-U.S. relations after the imposition of the state of seige, and accused the U.S. administration of exerting pressure time and again on Poland. He said that it is not only "unreasonable" but also "ridiculous" for a foreign government to put pressure on Poland because of her decisions made within the framework of her domestic policies. He said: "Hardly a day goes by without some administration official making new demands, epithets and threats." What is more, he said, the U.S. ambassador in Warsaw went so far as to slander the Polish authorities, which maintain normal diplomatic relations with the United States. This is not acceptable by the civilized world, he added.

Jaruzelski said, "The United States has applied unprecedented limits on granting visas to the official representatives of Poland. We will therefore be obliged to take appropriate measures."

"All Polish institutions and representatives would break off their relations with the United States Information Agency."

"In the interest of state security," he declared, "it will also be necessary to...adopt rules concerning contacts between Polish citizens and U.S. delegations and agencies." However, Jaruzelski expressed his country's wish to establish a relationship of equal partners with the United States.

On the same day, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said in a statement that U.S. Defense Minister Weinberger's recent remarks about Poland are "unparalleled and personal attacks, based on invention, (which) are a sign of primitive manners in present U.S. politics."

Weinberger, in a current affairs program shown last Sunday by the U.S. television network ABC, said, "Poland at the moment is not free. Poland is a country that is run by a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform and the policies are virtually identical."

Poland Releases 327 Internees

OW301217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 29 (XINHUA) -- The Polish authorities today announced the release of 327 people interned under the state of siege, said the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP.

PAP said that the decision was based on "further progress in the stabilization of social life and the improvement in security and public order in the country."

The Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs made the decision in accordance with a proclamation by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski who said at a National Assembly session on October 9 that large numbers of internees would be released as a result of the improvement of the country's security and order.

The first group of 308 internees was freed on October 11.

Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said at a Warsaw press conference on October 16 that there were still about 1,000 internees at that time.

ROMANIA SEEKS BROADER TRADE TIES WITH EEC

OW041020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Burcharest, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Romania and the European Economic Community (EEC) will further strengthen their economic cooperation in face of the current worldwide economic and financial crisis, according to AGERPRES today. This was stressed during the talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Vice-Chairman of the EEC Commission Wilhelm Haferkamp here today.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, who is in charge of EEC's foreign affairs, is here to attend the second meeting of the EEC-Romania mixed commission.

AGERPRES said that both sides outlined the new areas of cooperation and charted their course of action.

Both sides considered it a pressing need to increase trade and adopt new forms of economic cooperation between states. This is called for by the current worldwide economic and financial crisis.

The two sides stressed that it is necessary to carry out a new world financial policy to promote international cooperation and abolish a high interest policy which hinders the economic development of various countries and developing countries in particular.

The EEC-Romania mixed commission held a two-day meeting during which both sides exchanged notes concerning the execution of the agreements reached at the meeting.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW071007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) — King Husayn of Jordan started his official visit to China today at the invitation of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government.

This morning, the Chinese Government held a welcoming ceremony in his honor at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Premier Zhao Ziyang shook hands and exchanged greetings with King Husayn upon his arrival at 9:30. A girl presented the king with a bouquet.

The military band played the national anthems of Jordan and China. Accompanied by Premier Zhao, King Husayn reviewed an honor guard made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Some 200 children waved flowers and beat tambourines to greet the king, who nodded to them in return.

Present at the ceremony were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; and Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.

Also present were Prince Abdullah Bin al-Husayn and the king's entourage.

Holds Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW071257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan held talks at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

It was learned that the two sides exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and discussed other international issues of common concern and bilateral relations.

The two leaders shared converging views on a wide range of international issues. They agreed that there are broad prospects for the development of friendly cooperation between China and Jordan.

King Husayn invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Jordan at a time convenient to him. Zhao Ziyang accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Present on the Jordanian side were Ahmad Lozi, chief of royal cabinet, and Kamal al-Hamud, Jordanian ambassador to China.

On the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, adviser to the foreign ministry, and Huang Shixie, Chinese ambassador to Jordan.

Attends Zhao-Hosted Banquet

OW071638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang hosted a banquet here this evening to welcome Jordan's King Husayn.

Zhao Ziyang said "In the last few days, we have fully exchanged our views on the Middle East situation with King Husayn. We have furthered our mutual understanding and reached a convergence of views. We both oppose Israeli aggression and expansion, and condemn Israel's brutal slaughtering of Lebanese and Palestinian people. We both recognize the Middle East problem must be solved in a just and all-round way. That is to say, Israel must withdraw from the Arab land it took in 1967, including Jerusalem, and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored."

He said the Chinese Government and people will stand forever for the just cause of the Arab and Palestinian people.

"We are fully confident that as long as the great Arab nation strengthens its unity and continues its struggle, it will reach its lofty goal with the support of the world's people," Zhao said.

"Over the past two decades, the people of Jordan have scored marked progress in developing their national economy and culture," he said.

"In international affairs the Jordanian Government pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, opposes Israel's aggressive expansion, and makes efforts to promote unity among Arab countries, safeguard the national rights of the Arab and Palestinian people and realize an overall and just solution of the Middle East issue," Zhao Ziyang said.

"Sino-Jordanian relations have achieved gratifying results on the five principles of peaceful coexistence since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries," he said. "This not only accords with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also is conducive to the struggle waged by Third World against hegemonism and for the defense of world peace."

Premier Zhao said he was convinced King Husayn's visit will contribute to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Husayn said he had long hoped to visit China, convey the friendship of the Jordanian people to the Chinese leaders and people, and express the sincere desire to strengthen Jordanian-Chinese cooperation.

He condemned Israel for its aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries.

"The Palestinian issue is the cause of the Middle East question and should be taken seriously as an important matter. We sincerely hope Israel be forced to curb its aggression and withdraw its troops from Lebanon," he said.

"Achievement of this is a criterion of the concerted efforts of all countries in the world, and a test of the sincerity of the defense of world justice and respect for the human will. Such an action will help concentrate all efforts on solution of the Palestinian issue and Israel will withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967. The Arabs could regain their legitimate rights to Jerusalem," he said.

On relations between Jordan and China, Husayn said the close friendship between the two countries is growing continuously, demonstrating the successful cooperation between the two, based on friendship, equality, mutual respect and mutual trust.

"In the last two days, we held talks with Chinese leaders and came into contact with Chinese people. All this has deepened our friendship and respect. What needs special mention here is the frankness, modesty and sincerity of China's leaders, who, in the interests of the people, have made an objective re-evaluation of past work during a long period. They have maintained what is right and corrected what is wrong, in a scientific and realistic way," he said.

He said China has adopted a new constitution recently and is carrying out a plan for overall reform in a step-by-step way. All this is designed to boost the country's prosperity, and conforms to people's aspirations. He extended his congratulations on the adoption of the new constitution.

Among the guests at the banquet were King Husayn's son Prince Abdullah bin al-Husayn. The king's entourage and Kamal al-Hamud, Jordanian ambassador to China.

Also present were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wu Xueqian, foreign minister, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, Cui Yueli, minister of public health, Chi Haotian, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, other Government officials, leaders of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign COuntries, the People's Government of Beijing Municipality, and the Islamic Association of China; and Huang Shixie, Chinese ambassador to Jordan. This afternoon, Husayn, accompanied by He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the Great Wall.

Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW080915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party said to visiting King Husayn that China firmly supports the Arab people's just cause.

In talks with the Jordanian monarch in the Great Hall of the People today, Deng Xiaoping expressed the hope that the Arab countries will act in unity in face of the challenge of hegemonism and work for the early settlement of the Middle East problem.

He continued that China and Arab states, with similar experience, are all developing countries. The Chinese nation and the Arab nation have made great contributions to world culture. He expressed the conviction that the Arab nation will make greater contributions to future generations of the humanity.

King Husayn once again thanked the Chinese Government and people for consistently supporting the Arab people's just struggle. He described his visit, though very short, as highly fruitful. The visit has helped him know more about China's past and present and see the Chinese people's confidence in their future. He pledged continued efforts to work for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Jordan and China. Present at the meeting were Ahmad al-Luzi, chief of royal cabinet; and Kamal al-Hamud, Jordanian ambassador to China.

Also present were Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister; Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister; He Ying, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Huang Shixie, Chinese ambassador to Jordan.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Deng Xiaoping.

King Husayn and his party had a tour of the palace museum this morning.

Lays Wreath at Heroes Monument

OW080255 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- King Husayn of Jordan placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning, accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan.

ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE DEPARTS CHINA

OW071534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the Arab countries and the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the Arab League Committee of Seven concluded their visit to China and left here yesterday and today respectively.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANON

HK080635 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "Bullies Breathe Through the Same Nostrils"]

[Text] When Germany invaded Czechoslovakia 43 years ago, Hitler declared that that territory was "part of the living space of the German people" and that "Germany now decides to take drastic intervention in accordance with the law of self-defense." By a strange coincidence, when Israel invaded and occupied Lebanon this year, the chief of staff of the Israeli Army, Refa'el Eytan, declared on 2 December, that for the sake of the security of the northern part of his country the Israeli troops in Lebanon "will stay as long as necessary." In comparison, these two declarations are in the same vein.

It appears that throughout the ages, all aggressors who try to justify their actions also experience difficulties in finding a new guise and can only wave this tattered banner. Their rude and ugly features of utter defiance also seem to come from the same mold.

The Israeli authorities are imitating Hitler's Germany. They are like bullies who breathe through the same nostrils and their highhanded methods are similar. If they do not repent their evil ways, we fear that the outcome for them will also be similar.

ISRAEL ATTACKED AT UN DEBATE ON MIDDLE EAST

OW071225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Israel, a major source of tension in the Middle East, was under a scathing attack today at the United Nations General Assembly when it began debate on the situation in the region.

Jordanian representative Hazim Nusaybah said that instead of terminating its 15-year occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, Israel invaded last summer a fourth independent sovereign Arab country -- Lebanon. He denounced Israel for its attempt to colonize southern Lebanon as it had done in Jerusalem, the rest of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

Algerian Representative Abdelouahab Abada said that repeated Israeli aggression against its Arab neighbors, the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the invasion of Lebanon, the annexations of the occupied Arab territories were all part of the same problem centered on the Palestinian question. He noted that as long as the Palestinians remained deprived of their sovereign state and the occupied Arab territories were not returned, no solution would be found to the Middle East problem.

Egyptian representative Amre M. Moussa said that no viable peace in the Middle East could be achieved without the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The acceptance of the existence of the State of Israel should lead to the acceptance of the right of the Palestinians to enjoy equal rights. He urged the Reagan administration to contact all parties concerned without exception. "A constructive dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should start as soon as possible," he added.

Zain Noorani of Pakistan said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the savage massacre of hundreds of innocent Palestinian men, women and children in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps had aroused the strongest condemnation by the internatinnal community. Israel may have made some temporary military gains, but its outrageous actions had exposed the nature of its aggressive policies to the world, he said.

Israeli Pullout Demanded

OW080417 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 7 (XINHUA) -- More nations renewed their demands for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories during the General Assembly debate on the Middle East situation today.

Syrian Representative Diy 'a Allah al-Fattah accused Israel of annexing the Golan Heights and Jerusalem. He said Israel today constituted the greatest danger to the world's security. He also charged the United States for its military and financial support to Israel.

Kuwaiti Representative Muhammad Abu al-Hasan said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June was a severe violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of a peaceful state and member of the United Nations. The crimes which Israel had committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people shocked the conscience of mankind in an unprecedented way.

'Abd al-Aziz Baaysa of Democratic Yemen said that it was high time to put an end to the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. Without the self-determination of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories, destabilization would continue in the Middle East.

Malaysian Representative Mark Koding called for the immediate, unconditional and total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the fulfilment of Palestinian aspirations, including their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination and independence, and the restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia said that Israel's policy of aggression and expansion had turned the whole Middle East region into one of the most dangerous hot-beds of crisis and that Israel had continued with its occupation of Arab territories contrary to United Nations decisions and was making plans for the annexation of new territories.

Karl Fischer of Austria said that an essential element for resolving the Middle East question was the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. He announced that Austria had welcomed the Middle East peace plan submitted by the Fes Arab summit in September, 1982.

Palestine Issue Reviewed

HK040850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 6

["Review" by correspondent Chen Yichun [7115 2011 2625]: "UN General Assembly Concludes Debate on Palestinian Issue; People Doubt Whether the United States Will Fall In With the Just Demand of the International Community"]

[Text] United Nations, 2 Dec -- The plenary session of the UN General Assembly concluded its 2-day debate on the Palestinian issue this afternoon. The session will vote on four resolutions related to this issue at the appropriate time.

The drafts of these resolutions, which have already been distributed in the assembly, include the following contents: The assembly proclaims that all Israeli policies and actions aimed at annexing Palestinian and other Arab land (including Jerusalem) are violations of international law and relevant UN resolutions; the assembly demands that Israel totally and unconditionally withdraw from all Palestinian and other Arab land (including Jerusalem) it has occupied since June 1967; it also urges the Security Council to provide a provisional peace force to facilitate this withdrawal; the assembly will decide that after Israeli withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territory, the United Nations will -- for a short time -- take control of the areas from which Israel has withdrawn, and during this period, the Palestinian people will exercise their right of self-determination.

The draft resolutions also decide to actively prepare for the convening of an international conference on the Palestinian issue in Paris next August, and propose that the Security Council take action at an early date to promote a just and all-round solution of this issue.

These resolutions reflect the international community's grave concern over Middle East tension, and its sympathy and support for the just cause of the Palestinian people. They are also political and moral blows against Israel, which make it even more isolated internationally.

However, in light of past experience, people doubt whether Israel and its supporter, the United States, will carry out these resolutions. For more than 30 years, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council have debated and dealt with the Middle East problem practically every year and have passed a whole series of resolutions on it. However, the more they have examined and discussed the matter, the more numerous the problems have become, and the national rights of the Palestinian people -- the core of the Middle East problem -- have not yet been restored. In addition, the two superpowers take advantage of the Arab-Israeli conflict to wage fierce rivalry, causing still greater turmoil in the Middle East.

The UN General Assembly has demanded many times that the Security Council take action to levy sanctions against Israel's aggressive expansion and to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, but the United States has vetoed this every time. As a result, it has been impossible for the Security Council to adopt any resolution that would help bring about a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

Talking to reporters, representatives of a number of countries bluntly point out that the United Nations has indeed done some work in dispatching peace units and aiding Palestinian refugees. However, the United States and Israel in collusion have vigorously worked to block these moves, with the result that the Middle East problem has remained insoluble for so long. Certain people also have told reporters that the guideline of the United States is to bypass the United Nations as much as possible and to manipulate a political solution to the Middle East problem by itself, so as to expand its forces and eliminate intervention by the other superpower. The intensive shuttle activities in the Middle East by the U.S. special envoy, undertaken when the UN General Assembly was examining and discussing the Middle East problem, is proof of this.

PLO observer Terce pointed out with emotion when talking to correspondents on the UN General Assembly debate: "Palestine is struggling for its life. We demand a return to our homeland and restoration of our national rights. We demand that the Security Council take practical steps to implement the resolutions adopted by the full session of the General Assembly." He stressed that no plan that rejected the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights and the return to them of Palestinian territory could lead to a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem.

LEBANON URGES U.S. PRESSURE ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

OW030918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut, December 2 (XINHUA) -- President Amin al-Jumayyil has called on the United States to exert pressure on Israel to withdraw its troops from outside Beirut.

The appeal was made as Christian and Druze Moslem militiamen today fought gunbattles in the mountains southeast of Beirut a day after top Druze leader Walid Junblatt narrowly escaped death in an assassination attempt in West Beirut.

In a meeting with U.S. Middle East Envoy Morris Draper and the French and Italian ambassadors, President al-Jumayyil called for "prompt and effective measures to free the mountains from Israeli occupation." Al-Jumayyil also asked the three countries to increase the size of the 4,100-man peace-keeping force to help restore order.

Lebanon's state-run national news agency said that "the president appealed to the United States through U.S. Envoy Morris Draper for increased efforts to arrange an Israeli withdrawal from the mountains," which, he said, would help deploy the Lebanese Army and units from the Multi-National Peacekeeping Force in the embattled regions to end the sectarian hostilities.

President Amin al-Jumayyil conferred here tonight with Druze leader Walid Junblatt on the situation in the central mountains. Former President Camille Chamoun who is now head of the coalition of Christian conservative parties and a number of top Lebanese Army officers were also present on the occasion.

QIAO SHI-LED CPC GROUP DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

OW041642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) headed by Qiao Shi flew to Algeria for a visit this evening. Qiao Shi is a member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, alternate member of the secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation was invited by the Algerian party of the National Liberation Front. Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Xuming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria, are delegation members.

Seeing them off at the airport were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Qian Liren and Jiang Guanghua, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department; and Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador to China.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING GABONESE ENVOY

OW251210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Huang Hua met here today with Gabonese Ambassador to China Alain Maurice Mayombo, who is leaving at the end of his term of office.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS OUTGOING TOGO AMBASSADOR

OW020909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met with the outgoing Togolese ambassador to China, Bloua Yao Agbo, here this morning.

XIAO JIANGUANG LEADS CPC DELEGATION TO TOGO

OW240112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Assembly of Togo, a goodwill delegation from the Chinese Communist Party led by Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, left here today for Togo to attend the inauguration of the home of the assembly and pay a visit.

Received By Togo President

OW021812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1754 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Lome, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema met here today a good-will delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The president praised China's support for the Third World and expressed his hope that cooperation will be strengthened between Togo and China. He expressed satisfaction at the quality of the building of the Rally of the Togolese People (RTC) which was constructed with China's aid.

The Chinese delegation head Xiao Jianguang, in the name of the CPC, invited a delegation of the RTP to visit China next year, which was accepted by President Eyadema.

The CPC delegation arrived here November 25 at the invitation of the RTP.

Good-Will Visit Concludes

OW041002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Lome, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party concluded its 8-day visit to this country and flew home today. The delegation is led by Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of China's Gansu Provincial Party Committee.

A working meeting was held yesterday between the delegation of the Rally of the Togolese People and the Chinese party delegation on issues of party work and the political and economic situations of the two countries. Last night, Administrative Secretary of the Rally of the Togolese People Yao Kunale Erlo gave a dinner for the Chinese guests.

During their stay, the Chinese party workers toured five prefectures of this West African nation. The delegation arrivedhere on Nov 25 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS ZAIRE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

OW250111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Zairese ambassador to China, gives a reception here this evening at the embassy to mark the tenth anniversary of the normalization of Zaire-China relations. Present were Wu Xueqian, and Gong Dafei, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs. Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika and Wu Xueqian toasted the growth of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC ENVOY

OW051634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i received out-going Chinese Ambassador Zhuang Yan at the presidential palace today. The president told the ambassador that the Islamic Republic had definitely decided to develop a friendly relationship of cooperation with China. The ambassador expressed good feelings and friendly wishes towards Iran on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The ambassador met on December 2 Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who assured that Iran attaches great importance to developing friendship with China.

CHEN MUHUA RECEIVES OUTGOING MAURITANIAN ENVOY

OW260804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with Ba Mohamed Abdellahi, outgoing Mauritanian ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW070901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister for foreign affairs, here this morning in the Great Hall of the People. They were satisfied with the development of Sino-Tunisian relations and agreed to expand economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

ULANHU RECEIVES NIGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW011021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Aussiel Pierre, new ambassador of the Republic of Niger to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

MAURITANIAN LEADER SEES VICE MINISTER GUO ZIHENG

OW070925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Nouakchott, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Mauritanian head of state Mohamed Khouna O. Haidala said today, "Sino-Mauritanian cooperation is the best because it is the most effective, the most important and the most appropriate." He made these remarks while receiving Guo Ziheng, Chinese vice-minister of public health.

He said the doctors of the Chinese medical team sent here to serve the Mauritanian people have done excellent work under most difficult conditions. The Mauritanian people deeply appreciate the Chinese doctors, he said.

Guo Ziheng, leader of the Chinese delegation of public health, arrived here Nov 27 for a two-week visit.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS OMANI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW071029 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Muscat, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah said today that Oman opposes big power interference in Gulf affairs. He reiterated that it is the responsibility of the Gulf states to safeguard the region's security.

He told XINHUA in an interview that the best way to safeguard Gulf security is to ensure the security and stability of the surrounding areas. Factors such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Middle East war, the Israeli occupation of Arab land, the deprivation of the Palestinian people's national rights and the Iran-Iraq war threaten the security of the Gulf region, he said.

'Abdallah said the Gulf states are opposed to the Soviet-U.S. rivalry for spheres of influence, which, he said, threatens peace and security in the world. He said Oman opposes any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, in particular military interference, for Oman adheres to the principles of national independence, non-interference in others' internal affairs non-alignment and neutrality. It supports the people of the world in their struggle for independence and sovereignty.

Abdallah praised the Gulf Cooperation Council for its economic and social achievements as well as those in security and defense since it was established in May last year. The council comprises Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. He is optimistic about the return of Egypt to the Arab community, saying that many factors are bringing this about. He also spoke highly of the normalization of relations between Oman and Democratic Yemen, an agreement on which was signed last October. He believed that both countries have sincerity to implement the agreement and that their relations will be improved steadily.

'Abdallah said Sino-Omani friendship benefits not only the peoples of Oman and China but is also conducive to cooperation in the Third World. Sino-Omani relations set an example for relations among Third World countries, he said. "We look forward to seeing such fruitful relations of cooperation between China and other Gulf states, which will benefit peace and security in the region," he said.

'JADE TIGER' MILITARY EXERCISE ENDS IN OMAN

OW081133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force ended its five-day land, air and sea maneuvers involving 2,500 troops in Oman yesterday, according to reports from Manama. The exercise, called "Jade Tiger," was aimed at protecting U.S. interests in the Gulf region. It also involved two American B-52 strategic bombers and six F-15 fighters.

The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force was formed to protect American interests in the Gulf region, the reports said. It is also reported that Oman and the rest of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have been exploring broader measures of defense in order to eventually end the reliance on foreign powers and build adequate military power to protect the oil-rich region.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

2 Dec Group Meetings

OW071341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC held group meetings today to earnestly examine and discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Noted economist Xu Dixin said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan has several distinctive features. First, it stresses economic results and the integration of progress in production with economic efficiency. Second, it emphasizes the importance of using our existing equipment to develop production and of the role of technical reform in developing production. Third, it links economic development to science, technology and culture; and fourth, it stresses the importance of population control. Linking economic development to the issue of population conforms to the situation in this country.

Han Peixin, a deputy from and acting governor of Jiangsu, pointed out: Historical experiences were drawn and the current conditions in the country were taken into consideration in the course of formulating the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The target set forth in the plan can be safely attained and leaves some leeway. The guiding idea of improving economic efficiency is correct. After reviewing the actual conditions in Jiangsu, Han Peixin said the key to invigorating the economy is to start technical reform. The total value of Jiangsu's industrial output for 1981 topped that for 1977 by more than 19 billion yuan of which 41 percent, or 8 billion yuan, were earned from technical reform, he said. Of the 2.3 billion yuan of additional revenue for 1981, 76 percent, or 1.8 billion yuan, came from the achievements in technical reform.

Bai Rubing, a deputy from Shandong and the first secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, said: As far as the situation in Shandong is concerned, we have the confidence and conditions to fulfill the fundamental task set forth in the premier's report. I say this in light of the following three specific areas:

1. In Light of the Pace of Historical Development

Since 1953, Shandong's economic growth rate has been maintained at an average of 7.3 percent. The total production output value of 19 counties and 614 communes in the province has quadrupled in 4 years since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

2. In Light of Our Material and Technical Foundation and Our Natural Resources

Shandong Province has a fairly complete industrial system and has started to make further arrangements for improvement. As for agriculture, it has great potential for development because 52 percent of its uncultivated land has not yet been fully utilized.

3. In Light of the Political Situation

We have the correct leadership by the party Central Committee and the correct programs formulated by the 12th party congress and the current NPC session. We are confident that we can fulfill the call issued by Premier Zhao Ziyang to guarantee a 4 percent increase in our annual economic growth and that we can strive for an annual increase of 5 percent on the premise of improving economic efficiency.

Zhao Zengyi, a deputy from and acting governor of Jiangxi, said: Raising our economic efficiency is extremely important in order to win a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Jiangxi has lagged behind other provinces in this aspect.

We should have a correct guiding principle and change our deep-rooted idea of purely pursuing output value into actions of raising economic efficiency. We are determined to declare next year a year for raising economic efficiency so that we can lay a sound foundation for future development.

Ma Xin, a deputy from Ningxia and chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, said: The state will appropriate an additional sum for financial subsidies for Ningxia during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period to support its construction projects. This represents the solicitude of the party and the government for the regions of minority nationalities. With support from the state, we are determined to proceed from realities in Ningxia and to learn to rely on our own efforts in developing the region.

Liu Tianfu, a deputy from and governor of Guangdong, pointed out: In his report to the current NPC session, Premier Zhao Ziyang touched on the achievements in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the current excellent situation. These must be affirmed. Liu Tianfu elaborated on Guangdong's achievements in economic construction since it adopted special policies and flexible measures after the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. He said that an average increase of 7.4 percent in Guangdong's total industrial and agricultural output value has been realized annually in the past 3 years and the structure of the national economy has gradually been harmonized. The province has achieved a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Its foreign trade purchase and export value has doubled in the past 3 years and the province has stepped up construction of special economic zones. All these show that the principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee are correct.

Meng Fulin, a deputy from and vice governor of Anhui, said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's analysis of the current rural situation completely conforms with the actual conditions in Anhui. The implementation of the production responsibility system in Anhui's rural area since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee has aroused the peasants' enthusiasm and brought about a tremendous change in the rural economy. The main form of the responsibility system is the comprehensive contracting of farming work. This is especially true in Fengyang, Dingyuan, Guzhen, Yingshang and Guangde Counties where every household has bank savings and surplus grain. These counties used to suffer from crop failures in past years. This change fully reflects the correctness of the party's agricultural policy.

Qiang Xiaochu, a deputy from Jilin and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, said: The situation in our province has become better since the beginning of the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Despite the drought unprecedented since liberation, Jilin has reaped a bumper harvest this year. People said that the responsibility system in production won first class merits in making this year an abundant year in the harvest of all crops and in animal husbandry.

Li Linzhi, a Sichuan deputy and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, said: According to a survey of 125 production teams in Sichuan's 40 key counties of rural economy, the average annual income of commune members for the 3 years following the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee quadrupled that of the 20 years preceding that session. This shows that the rural policies of the party and the government are completely correct. So long as we adhere to the 12th party congress guidelines, the fundamental task set forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the current NPC session can be fulfilled.

Wu Zhonghua, a noted scientist and deputy from Beijing, said: As a worker engaged in research of engineering science, I am very glad to know that economic construction in the future will rely on development of science and technology, which is a broad road for building a socialist modern society through self-reliance.

Wu Zhonghua suggested that the scientific research, design and production units of big projects be organized into combined organizations, saying that this practice should be feasible.

(Yuan Longting), a deputy from Hunan and a research fellow of the Hunan Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, said: In his report to the current NPC session, Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of scientific and technical personnel and placed great Hope on them. I was greatly encouraged by his report. Practice in many years in hybrid rice research has convinced me that science and technology mean productive forces. The fine strains of hybrid rice have won state special class prizes for scientific research. Our research, however, has not reached its pinnacle, though a new breakthrough has been made in the past 2 years. I am determined to learn from Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu in demonstrating the spirit of devoting one's life to the four modernizations and to continue my research in hybrid rice.

Sun Daguang, a deputy from Shanghai and minister of geology and minerals, said: In his report to the current NPC session, Premier Zhao Ziyang especially stressed the need to strengthen geological prospecting. This is very necessary in ensuring the smooth progress of economic construction. Acting in line with the Sixth 5-Year Plan's principle on concentrating strength on carrying out major projects construction, including energy projects, we are ready to start a thorough prospecting program in the large mining districts in east China which have been included in the state construction and development plan. This program is to provide the scientific basis for the long-term development and rational distribution of the coal industrial enterprises.

Wang Duo, a deputy from Nei Monggol and permanent secretary of the Nei Monggol autonomous regional party committee, said: Four of the five big open-cut coal mines to be built first as decided by the Sixth 5-Year Plan are located in Nei Monggol which is vast in area and has rich natural resources. We will certainly do our utmost to develop coal production in the region during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period so that the region will contribute to the state's energy development program.

Huo Shilian, a deputy from Shanxi and first secretary of the party committee of that province, said: Shanxi is one of this country's important coal bases. To fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we will certainly give full play to the superiority of Shanxi's coal industry and promote coal production in efforts to support the whole country and stimulate export so that we can make new contributions to the nation's modernization drive.

In their joint statement at a group meeting, Henan's deputies from the Pingdingshan mining bureau, (He Daiwen), (Cao Su), (Yuan Tiancheng) and (Wang Kengchen), said that they will learn from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, formulate an economic responsibility system, and call everyone's attention to attaining economic efficiency so as to promote coal production. By so doing, the common effort to quadruple the country's industrial output value will not be frustrated.

Chen Liemin, a deputy from Heilongjiang and secretary of the Daqing municipal party committee, said: During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the annual petroleum output will be required to maintain at the 100-million-dun level. The Daqing oilfield will have to turn out 50 percent of it. The party and the people have placed great hopes on us. Daqing's output has been high and steady for 7 consecutive years. We must continue to tap potentials to ensure that the Daqing oilfield's annual yield will be maintained at the 50-million-dun level.

Yang Shutang, a Lianoning deputy and advisor to the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, said: The inclusion of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company into the existing enterprises' key technical reform program for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period represents the attention and solicitude of the party Central Committee and the State Council for the Anshan Iron and Steel Comapny. We feel that we have a great responsibility for this.

One of this country's important iron and steel bases, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is, however, an old enterprise which must undergo technical reform. We have an initial tentative blueprint for this reform. So long as we can fully utilize the advantages we have while taking feasible measures, we are sure that the technical reform at the company will be a complete success.

Xu Ping, a deputy from Hebei and mayor of Qinhuangdao Municipality, said: Qinhuangdao is a main port for transporting coal and petroleum fuel to the coastal provinces and municipalities in south China. It has been included in the Sixth 5-Year Plan as a key construction project. In 1979 the state began expanding the coal wharves at this port. To ensure the success of this important construction project of the state, we must establish the viewpoint of taking the overall situation into consideration and mobilize the people throughout Qinhuangdao to render manpower and material support to the construction of this key project.

Jiang Hua's Report

OW080411 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- People's and railway courts in China handled 24,636 cases of economic crime between January and September this year, of which 22,331 have been wound up with 26,227 defendants sentenced according to law.

In his written report to the current National People's Congress session, Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, said 250 of the cases involved a sum of 100,000 yuan each, and 1,062 offenders each received more than 10,000 yuan in ill-gotten money.

Among the convicted, he added, 3,706 were former government functionaries, of whom 29 were cadres at the county level or above.

Combating economic crimes is an important guarantee for China's socialist orientation and modernization, Jiang Hua said. It also helps the policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the country's economy.

He said that people's courts at various levels handled more than 203,000 criminal cases between October 1981 and September 1982, dealing timely and effective blows at the reactionaries and criminals.

In the past year, he continued, the people's courts also helped resolve a number of long-standing and difficult disputes between enterprises relating to economic contracts and new ones arising in the course of readjusting the national economy.

During the same period, Jiang Hua said, the people's courts also handled more than 300,000 appeals and redressed or corrected many injustices and wrong cases.

These efforts helped protect the people, improve public order, preserve stability and unity, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship and facilitate the economic readjustment and the modernization drive, Jiang Hua said.

In combating economic crimes, he said, the people's courts have adhered to the principle of striking at the minority while trying to win over, disintegrate and educate the majority. They have also followed the policy of combining punishment with leniency, treating those who confess to their crimes more leniently and punishing those who refuse to do so more severely.

Jiang Hua said it is a protracted and important task to strike at serious cases of economic crime.

The people's courts should not only deal with such cases according to law but should analyze their special features and root causes, he said. The courts should also help organizations involved intensify political and ideological education for their workers and staff, improve rules and regulations and strengthen management, so as to prevent or reduce such cases.

In conclusion, Jiang Hua said that the enforcement of the new constitution adopted at the current N.P.C. session will greatly strengthen China's socialist democracy and socialist legal system. It will enhance political stability and unity among various nationalities in China, promote socialist modernization and further consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship.

Fang Yi, Xiang Nan at Talks

OW080235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- Over the past few days, NPC deputies of the Fujian delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have seriously discussed Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The deputies held that the objectives and measures set out in the report are realistic and practical. The various tasks laid down in the report will surely be accomplished, as long as we steadfastly carry out the relevant measures, they stressed.

Fang Yi attended the group discussion as an NPC deputy of Fujian Province. He said: In his report, Premier Zhao presented many new viewpoints. The grand objective of quadrupling China's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century calls for both growth in production and improvement in product quality. For example, in steel production we should develop more alloy steel, because of its much higher value.

He continued: There is now incorrect thinking that quadruplication means to build more new plants, while paying no attention to technical transformation of old factories. We have altogether 300,000 enterprises, some of which are backward. If we solely build new plants instead of technically transforming old ones, the new plants will become old plants in another 2 years. Therefore, I fully support Premier Zhao's proposal for raising economic results. Of course, we must build new energy and railway projects, but we must also pay attention to the economic results of projects.

Fang Yi also said: In agricultural production, we must rely on science. The implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas has produced good results. However, to further develop production, it is necessary to rely on progress in science and technology.

NPC deputy Xiang Nan focused attention on economic results and the streamlining of various organizations. He said: In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that all economic work in the next 5 years must be focused on raising economic results. This is absolutely correct. We must maintain a certain speed of development. However, such speed must be effected on the basis of better economic results, because we can no longer afford to blindly pursue growth in output value without paying attention to quality, production costs and the people's needs. There is no practical significance in quadruplication if we pay no attention to economic results.

He added: An important issue facing Fujian Province is how to gradually transform its over 6,000 old enterprises. It is important that we utilize the imported technology and funds to transform the old enterprises, lower production costs, improve product quality and enhance our products' competitiveness on the international market.

Xiang Nan stresses: To create a new situation for the four modernizations and to achieve the strategic objective of quadruplication, it is necessary to do well at the work of streamlining organizations. Presently, the work efficiency of many departments and organizations is very low because of duplication in administrative setups and redtape. If the organizations are not properly streamlined, all the objectives and programs will come to nothing. We must, therefore, quicken the tempo of streamlining the organizations according to the plans laid down by the central authorities.

NPC deputy Lu Jiaxi said: it is absolutely correct that the 12th party congress has decided to strategically develop agriculture, energy, communications, education and science.

Han Peixin on Jiangsu's Output

OW071045 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December (XINHUA) -- Han Peixin, acting governor of the east China province of Jiangsu, described the Sixth Five-Year Plan submitted by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the National People's Congress (N.P.C.) as a "realistic program which has combined immediate development with long-term objectives."

Speaking at a N.P.C. panel discussion, Han Peixin illustrated his point with statistics from his province.

Jiangsu plans to bring its total annual industrial and agricultural output value to 78.5 billion yuan by 1985, representing an average annual growth of 4.9 per cent, he said.

This growth rate is much lower than the 8.9 per cent attained in the period 1950-1981, but it takes into consideration the economic readjustment to be made in the coming years that will pave way for a faster growth, Han Peixin said.

He said he is satisfied with Jiangsu's implementation of the plan in the first two years. The province's industrial and agricultural production was up 8.2 per cent in 1981 over 1980, and a further increase of 5.4 per cent is expected this year.

Han Peixin said it is his belief that economic readjustment plus technical tranformation will greatly boost production and prepare conditions for China to quadruple its total industrial and agricultural output value in two decades.

Jiangsu has more than 33,000 industrial enterprises, he said. They form a fairly complete system embracing the light, textile, electronics, chemical, machine building, building materials and other industries. But many enterprises are outdated.

Experience shows that technical transformation of existing enterprises is an effective measure to improve their economic performance, Han Peixin pointed out. Jiangsu's industrial output value increased by 19.4 billion yuan in 1981, compared with 1977, of which eight billion were gained through technical transformation.

The acting governor said that through technical transformation, the province aims mainly at saving energy and improving the quality of products.

New technologies and equipment will be adopted to ensure that most of the major industrial products made in Jiangsu will have a competitive edge on the international market in the 1990s, he said.

Meanwhile, Han Peixin said, a reform of the administrative setup will be carried out for Jiangsu's 11 cities and 1,900 towns. The aim is to build a balanced economic, cultural and scientific system, in which the cities will serve as the centers with the rural areas as their bases and the numerous towns as the ties between them.

He emphasized the importance of technical transformation for Jiangsu's existing enterprises, pointing out that the province has about the same amount of equipment and about the same number of industrial workers as Shanghai but its industrial output is only about one-third of the latter.

"We hope the situation will be changed by restructuring and updating our enterprises," Han Peixin said.

PLA Deputy on Intellectuals

OW070447 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The noted Chinese scientist Qian Xuesen said it is excellent that China's new constitution puts intellectuals alongside workers and peasants as one of the three basic social forces in building socialism.

Qian Xuesen said this at a panel meeting of the National People's Congress. He is a deputy from the People's Liberation Army.

Intellectuals as a rule are dependent on the ruling classes and serve the ruling classes, he said. "But today the intellectuals of China have departed from that rule of identifying themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants. This is a great historic change they should be proud of," he said.

There may be some people who still do not quite understand the new role of the intellectuals as a part of the working class, he said. But there is no need to blame them, for the influence of old ideas that have existed for several thousand years can not be eliminated overnight.

Qian Xuesen said he is deeply moved by the admirable qualities of Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, the two eminent middle-aged scientists commended by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the congress for their devotion to the country that continued till their last breath.

"I have much to learn from them," Qian Xuesen said. "At the same time, I wish to call attention to the fact that there are thousands of others like Jiang and Luo, who are playing a leading role in science and technology. We count on them to carry on our cause. We must not wait till their death to cite them as heroes, model workers or model communists. Some of their problems are crying for a solution. This is something related to our endeavor to build a modern socialist country. Though it has been emphasized by the central authorities and in the premier's report, great efforts will still be needed to solve the problems."

On the other hand, Qian Xuesen continued, intellectuals should not be smug and relax their effort to improve themselves because of the attention the central authorities and the new constitution have paid to them.

"As the late Premier Zhou Enlai said, one should keep learning and improving oneself so long as one lives," Qian said. "We should admit that intellectuals, too, are susceptible to the influence of feudal ideas. We should acknowledge our shortcomings and not allow our merits to become a hindrance to progress."

The well-known physicist said it's necessary to improve the living conditions of intellectuals, but he objected to their indiscriminate promotion to administrative posts as a sign of respect.

"This would immediately spoil their specialities," Qian said. "Because scientists are different. Some are good administrators while others are not. Capable scientists are not necessarily capable leaders."

Qian Xuesen said he spent 20 years in the United States and has returned to China for 27 years. By comparison, he said, Chinese scientists are very remarkable, at least not inferior to their foreign colleagues. They have a deep love for the country and exert themselves indefatigably with a zeal rarely seen in other countries.

"I'm sure that no difficult scientific problems can baffle us Chinese scientists," he said. "The only thing we are afraid of is the hindrance of imperfect management and administration."

HE DONGCHANG SAYS EDUCATION MUST BE EXPANDED

OW061241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The provision about compulsory primary education in China's new constitution represents "a significant move forward," said He Dongchang, minister of education, in an interview with XINHUA here today.

In the drive toward modernization, he said, China needs also to restructure its secondary education and expand its higher and secondary vocational education, particularly in view of the needs of the rural areas.

A deputy to the National People's Congress, He Dongchang said he was pleased with the new constitution adopted by the congress yesterday. "It is the first time that compulsory primary education is included in a Chinese constitution," he noted.

Vast progress has been made in education, compared with the situation in 1949 when more than 80 percent of the people were illiterate, He Dongchang said. But, he said, the latest census shows there are still about 23 percent of Chinese who are illiterate or functionally illiterate.

To solve the problem, he said, it is necessary to take into consideration the conditions (?of) China which has a rural population of 800 million, and vast mountain and pastoral areas where people are thinly distributed or are constantly on the move.

"So we must run our schools in different ways in different areas," he said.

He Dongchang estimated that, by and large, primary education will become universal in China by 1985, except in a few areas where the conditions are most difficult and longer time would be needed to reach the goal.

"By that time," he said, "we may have popularized junior middle schools, too, both in the cities and in a number of better-off counties. This pace would not be slow for a country with a population of one billion."

Regarding the restructuring of secondary education, He Dongchang called attention to the constitutional provision that "the state provides necessary vocational training to citizens before they are employed." He described this as "an important stipulation to ensure the success of China's modernization."

At present, he said, only a fraction of the population can enter college, while large numbers of middle school students who would begin working upon graduation lack the vocational training necessary for their jobs.

He said many localities have begun to solve the problem. In Liaoning Province, for example, vocational training is being offered in 41 percent of the senior middle schools, and Shandong Province is making investments to ensure that there is at least one agricultural technical school in each county.

"When all quarters pool their forces," he said, "the restructuring of secondary education may proceed quickly. It may go faster in the rural areas than in the cities. He said it is his hope that about half of the middle school graduates would have received vocational training by 1990.

He Dongchang continued that a number of colleges and intermediary vocational schools will be reorientated to meet the needs of rural areas -- training teachers, public health workers, agronomists, civil engineers and other specialists for them. The students will come from the countryside and return there upon their graduation.

In this way, He Dongchang said, a diversified multi-level education system geared to the needs of rural areas will take shape, which will promote modernization of the countryside.

"If we do all this well in the 1980s," he said, "we shall have built a sound base for the further development of our education."

XU DIXIN COMMENTS ON SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK080418 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0843 GMT 7 Dec 82

["Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450] Talks About the Sixth 5-Year Plan" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Xu Dixin, a famous economist and advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a plan that is based on reality, takes into account overall interests, gives priority to the key points and makes advance in a steady manner. The 12th CPC National Congress decided to strive to quadruple the total annual output value of industry and agriculture within 20 years by concentrating on laying a solid foundation in the first 10 years. The Sixth 5-Year Plan is designed to lay a foundation for that foundation.

It was when taking in part in the discussion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC that Xu Dixin gave his opinion to the ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter.

Xu Dixin said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan has four prominent characteristics. The first of these characteristics is that the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production is connected to the improvement of economic results and stress is placed on the latter. The Sixth 5-Year Plan treats the improvement of economic results as the focus of all economic work and requires that product quality continuously improve, product variety and assortments meet the social needs, and production cost be lowered to a considerable extent.

Through the implementation of this plan, economic results in all fields and all trades will be greatly improved so that the people's needs in their material and cultural lives can be satisfied. This is in full conformity with the purpose of the development of the socialist economy.

He said: The second characteristic of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is that it places stress on technical transformation of existing enterprises and increasing production by tapping inherent potential. This corrects the previous idea of increasing production mainly by building new enterprises and expanding setups. The Sixth 5-Year Plan requires that the great role of science and technology in economic development be brought into full play and requires all enterprises and departments to strive for technological progress. The plan shows a new way to speed up construction by placing stress on technical transformation in old enterprises.

Xu Dixin pointed out: The Sixth 5-Year Plan not only deals with production, it also takes the development of education, science and culture as a premise for production development. This is its third characteristic. In 1985, expenditure in the fields of education, science and culture will account for 16.8 percent of the total amount of the national financial expenditure. This may be increased in the course of implementation. This shows that the Sixth 5-Year Plan gives the training of professionals and the education for workers a very important place. It combines development in the fields of economy, science, technology and society, so it is a plan for overall development.

The fourth characteristic of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is that it correctly handles the relationships between the development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood and between the improvement of the people's livelihood and the growth of the population, said Xu Dixin. He said, based on the actual capacity of the nation, the Sixth 5-Year Plan embodies the principle of "both feeding the people and building the country." The targets set forth in the plan are both inspiring and achievable, because the plan takes into account both the needs of building the country and improving the people's livelihood. He said: China's population now exceeds 1 billion. It is right that the plan requires that the population should be controlled below 1.06 billion in 1985, and this requirement is very important. If the population is not under control, both the development of social production and the improvement of the people's livelihood will be affected.

Xu Dixin added: The Sixth 5-Year Plan stipulates three important measures for the next 3 years: gradually replacing handing over of profits by state-owned enterprises to the state with taxation; giving full play to the role of key cities in the field of economic organization; and reforming the commodity circulation system so as to promote commodity production and exchange. By replacing profit delivery with taxation, the enterprises have no choice but to strive for good business results, because taxes are fixed and the enterprise must pay their due taxes no matter how good their business results are, but in the case of delivering profit, they may do it when they reap profits and they also have the right not to turn any funds over to the state when they incur losses in business. That is where the advantage of this measure lies. He said: By subjecting enterprises to the administration of authorities in large and medium-sized cities, we can avoid the maladies of separating urban areas from rural areas, too many leaders, and mutual restrictions that used to exist in our economic life. This can help break the blockade between localities and departments and help promote the development of production. He also said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan requires that apart from giving a dominant role to state-owned commerce, full scope should also be given to collective and individual commerce so as to form a commercial network which combines state-owned, collective and individual commerce and self-marketing by enterprises. In this way, commodity circulation will be conducted more smoothly. Doing a good job in the above three matters, the work of restructuring China's economic system as a whole will be promoted.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS ECONOMIST SUN YEFANG

HK080604 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter by reporter Bai Sheng [2677 3932]: "Remembering You -- Visiting With Comrade Sun Yefang"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 December, the weather in Beijing was fine and sunny and the early winter sunlight was as warm as in spring. I accompanied Comrade Xu Xuehan, an old specialist in economic work, to Beijing Hospital to visit our famous economist Comrade Sun Yefang. Despite his illness, Old Sun is still in very good spirits. He smiled and shook our hands.

Old Sun is a member of the Fifth CPPCC. He has not been able to attend this conference because of his illness but he is still very interested in reports on the conference. He insists that his family members read to him the documents and newspaper reports on this conference. In a soft voice he expressed to us his regret for not being able to personally hear Permier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

We congratulated him because, when reporting on the Sixth 5-Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang praised him for the excellence of his article "There Are Not Only Political but Also Technical and Economic Guarantees for Quadrupling Output Value in 20 Years" written for RENMIN RIBAO. He smiled and told us that despite his heavy schedule, Premier Zhao Ziyang still visited him at the hospital.

His wife, Hong Keping, and his grandchild also told us how glad and excited he was on the day Premier Zhao Ziyang visited him.

Premier Zhao Ziyang intimately said to him: Old Sun, the last time we met was in Sichuan, 4 years ago! Since coming to Beijing, I have not seen you. I heard that you were sick, so I purposely came to see you today.

Sun Yefang's eyes lit up with excitement and he said: You are so busy and still you come to see me.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said: You have been very successful in your research and the Central Committee has fully affirmed your work. Although I have not seen you since coming to work in Beijing, I always attach great importance to your viewpoint. I read your article published in the newspaper a few days ago; your viewpoint on quadrupling production is very good and your criticism of "high base and low speed" is very forceful. During the discussion of the 5-year plan, Comrade Chen Yun made special reference to your viewpoint and Comrade Yaobang also attaches great importance to your article. You have done a great deal of work for the party.

Sun Yefang gratefully said: I hope that I can still work a few more years for the party.

Premier Zhao Ziyang smiled and asked: Old Sun, what are your present plans?

Sun Yefang excitedly said: I am still working on a book about socialist economy!

Zhao Ziyang said with concern: You are not well; you can dictate and let your assistant write it down for you!

Sun Yefang laughed and said: Comrade Ziyang, I have developed a strange habit over the years, and I must do the writing myself!

Premier Zhao Ziyang kindly said: You can also change!

Sun Yefang pondered a moment and said to Zhao Ziyang: I hope that the Central Committee will pay attention to statistical work. Statistical work must be independent of other work before it can be reliable.

Zhao Ziyang said: Your view is correct, for without statistics there is no planning.

As Comrade Zhao Ziyang shook hands and left, he advised Old Sun to take good care of himself and, after his recuperation, to work a few more years for the party.

This famous economist is already 75 years old. He was elected a member of the Central Advisory Commission at the 12th party congress. At present, he is also an adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and its Economics Institute, and not long ago, he attended the 12th party congress. Even in his illness he still enthusiastically provides counsel for creating a new situation in socialist construction. In the 1920's, after his graduation from the Moscow Far East University, he became a translator of political economics courses at the university and worked with the famous Soviet economist Leontyev. Since then, he has worked nearly 60 years in the field of economics.

A distinguishing feature in his study of economics is that it is not separated from actual socioeconomic life. As early as the 1930's, in the polemics of a social nature in China's countryside, he criticized the fallacies of the Trotskiyites and expounded the semicolonial and semifeudal nature of the socioeconomics of old China. After the founding of New China, he applied great concentration to the study and writing of economic theory, because it is a vital practical problem in socialist economic construction, and therefore, also a vital theoretical problem in socialist political economy. Even in his recent illness, he still constantly thinks about the magnificent goal of guadrupling production put forth by the 12th party congress as well as the rate of development of industrial and agricultural production and the question of economic benefit in the Sixth 5-Year Plan discussed by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the 5th Session of the 5th NPC.

He has full confidence in the Sixth 5-Year Plan presented by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the present congress. As an economic specialist, he has long considered the question of raising economic benefit in our socialist country. This is also precisely a focal point of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

When we discussed the contents of the talks between Comrade Chen Yun and some of the deputies from Shanghai published in the newspaper that day with him, Old Sun was delighted. He highly approved of Comrade Chen Yun's words and said that he also shared the same view. Our national condition is one in which there are many old enterprises. Relying on the technical transformation of old enterprises as our new path of speeding up the four modernizations will require less investment and produce better results than building new plants.

People who have read Old Sun's economic theory will know his strong emphasis on economic work must be carried out in accordance with economic laws. He holds that socialist society must take planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by market mechanism as the supplementary factor. We must pay attention to enlivening the economy under the guidance of state planning. If we arrange production entirely based on market supply and demand price fluctuations, then there will be no difference between our economy and capitalist economy.

Old Sun is not only an outstanding economist, but he is also a farsighted practical economic worker. As early as the 1950's when he was deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau and director of the Economic's Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, he had proposed a series of constructive ideas for reforming the planning, statistical and financial management systems. He emphasized the important role played by the law of value in socialist economy and proposed with perfect assurance the need to pay attention to socialist profits.

However, this veteran party member who joined the CPC in 1924 and engaged for a long time in revolutionary as well as economic theory work, this honest and outspoken scholar with knowledge and original ideas, who for the sake of safeguarding and upholding his academic viewpoint, and moreover, who had proved the correctness of his viewpoint in practice, was persecuted by Kang Sheng and Chen Boda in the early 1960's. During the 10 years of turmoil, he was again handcuffed and thrown into prison for 7 years, and this consequently ruined his health. However, he still continued to work day and night at his research and writing.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, his views on economic theory have gradually been accepted by more people and they are now playing an important role in the four modernizations. He is extremely interested in applying economic theory and research to solve actual problems in economic life, and he is not afraid to express his own opinion on controversial issues in economic circles and has written a number of important articles. He has for a long time attached great importance to the training of new people. Today, many of our middle-aged economists have been taught and trained by him.

When we visited him at the hospital, the moment the current problems in economic reform and economic theory were brought up, he could hardly refrain from setting forth his views. From the smile which lit up his face, we could see the demeanor and radiance of a scholar.

On the way back from the hospital, I could not calm my excitement for a long time. I was deeply touched by the noble character as well as dedicated spirit of this economist who is not afraid to look and to struggle for truth. I wish him an early recovery.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES THEORY OF SENIORITY

HK080715 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 5

["Study Notes on Reading History" by Sui Xiwen [7131 0823 2429]: "We Should Break With the 'Theory of Seniority'"]

[Text] The practice of taking seniority into consideration in employing people was followed in China intermittently for more than 1,000 years. This seriously affected the development of people's abilities. The first author of this theory was generally believed to be Cui Liang of the latter period of the Kingdom of Wei. In the second year of Emperor Shengui of Later Wei (A.D. 519), Cui Liang was appointed a government official with the title of shilang. He was in charge of matters concerning the civil service examination and the appointment and dismissal of officials. For the sake of convenience, he "requested in a petition to the king the implementation of a length-of-service system. No matter what a man's qualifications, he is judged for promotion by the length of his service. Though his skills are immediately required, if he has not served long enough, he is to be passed over for promotion. Mediocre people are given preference after a given period of service. All those with long service are regarded as capable." ("Weishu" [Book of Wei], vol 66) This means that the promotion of officials is based on seniority without regard to qualifications. An official gets a promotion after a given length of service. No matter how competent, he has to wait before he qualifies for promotion. This system is hailed by mediocre fellows, but makes for serious neglect in the use of capable young people. Therefore, this system met with heated opposition at that time. Xue Shu, an administrative official of Luoyang, said in a petition to the emperor: "If officials are promoted on the basis of length of service and lined up like fishes strung on a piece of rope without regard to qualifications, then what is the purpose of the civil service examination system we have established? Liu Jingan, Cui Liang's niece on the maternal side, also pleaded with Cui Liang in a letter: Your following the "system of promotion based on the length of service" will make people lose the drive to get ahead. "Who would study hard in order to reach the top!" ("Weishu," vol 66)

But these criticisms were all written off as nonsense and not acted upon. According to historical records, due to Cui Liang's following the "system of promotion based on length of service," "people of ability are treated like all others with no distinction between the competent and the incompetent. The loss of talent by the Kingdom of Wei began with Cui Liang."

The system followed by Cui Liang was abolished after being followed for more than 20 years. In the 4th month of the 18th year of Emperor Kaiyuan of the Tang Dynasty, Pei Guangting, an official with the title of shangshu, again imitated Cui Liang following the "system of seniority." He put the theory of seniority on a systematic basis. Whether competent or incompetent, "officials must wait for a period of time before they can be promoted, step by step. There is promotion, and no demotion, for all those who wait in line." Therefore, the "mediocre people are all happy, equating the system with a 'sacred book.' Those who are capable and competent are dissatisfied." ("Wenxian Tongkao" [Literature for General Reference], vol 37) Song Jingceng with the official title of gong openly opposed this system at that time. But for lack of support, he eventually failed. After Pei Guangting died, Xiao Song, an administrative official with the title of zhongshu, wrote a petition to the emperor. He said: The "system of seniority" does not help the selection of talent. Only then was the system abolished. But this system was only nominally abolished.

Rating people according to seniority became popular only in the middle part of the period of Chinese feudal society. Before that, and especially in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, inheriting given official titles from generation to generation was the common practice. But the exceptional employment of outstanding men of ability was often seen. Of those cases one well known one was 12-year-old Gan Luo who was promoted to a high-ranking official post of the Kingdom of Qin for his meritorious services. He had gone on a mission to the Kingdom of Zhao and succeeded in capturing the area of the Kingdom of Yan. Up to the period of Western Han, not much attention was paid to qualifications in employing people. For example, Zhang Shi got stuck in the same rank for 10 years. The Yang Xiong's did not get promoted to a higher rank for three generations. On the other hand, Gong Sunhong was made prime minister when still a commoner. In his twenties, Jia Yi rose in one year to the position of a high official with the title of dafu of Taizhong. At the age of 21, Huo Qubing was made a great general in charge of cavalry. Of course, according to a survey by scholar Qiu Jun of the Ming Dynasty, "the theory of promoting people on the basis of seniority was already known in the Han Dynasty." ("Supplement to Daixue Yanyi" [University Notes]) But turning the practice into a system prescribed by law was indeed what happened after the period of Northern Wei. Moreover, it was "passed on to later generations and followed without any change." ("Wenxian Tongkao," vol 37) Why was it followed without any change? The reason was that officials through the ages "followed the system of promotion based on seniority just to save trouble" ("Rong Zhai Sui Bi" ["Notes by Rong Zhai"]) Is it not a saving of time and trouble to "judge people by the length of service" and "promote those with long service?" As time went on, it was generally regarded as abnormal to "relegate the aged to the background and put latecomers in the lead." This tradition of indolence permeating the administrative organs at all levels has become a chronic disease. For over 1,000 years it has proved difficult to cure.

Under the shackles and suppression of these traditional influences, officials generally were on the old side. Young and capable people had no chance to shine forth. Government organs at all levels became seriously affected by bureaucratism and inefficiency. Therefore, the practice naturally met with heated opposition from those people bent on making reforms. Sun Zhu of the Song Dynasty listed several big faults in the theory of seniority: "The competent working under the incompetent is due to the restrictions of the policy of seniority. If vocational skills are neglected by officials, this is the consequence of seniority. If people show a lack of courtesy, this is due to the assertion of seniority.

"If the people are subjected to tyrannical rule, this is because many go for seniority. If everything goes wrong, if all officials become lax in discipline and if the legal system is ruined, all these are the faults of seniority." ("Guanzhi Men" [The System of Officials], "Qunshu Kaosuo" [A Collection of Books for Reference and Exploration].) This was actually a criticism of the practice of seniority. From another point of view, Qiu Jun of the Ming Dynasty in the "Supplement to Daixue Yanyi" pointed out the defects of the theory of seniority: "All the people employed are old and weak. The old and weak are ubiquitous. It is thus difficult to take care of things and give the people peace. With things not properly taken care of, the people can have no peace. This is an omen of trouble." ("Gujin Tushu Jicheng" [A Collection of Ancient and Contemporary Books], vol 686) Of the many people opposing seniority in ancient China, Sun and Qiu were perhaps the two most heated and passionate in their speeches.

In the history of China, all the most important emperors and officials were mostly against the use of people on the basis of seniority. They favored "installing officials of ability and putting things in the hands of men of qualifications," and did not let seniority interfere with the use of men of ability. As Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty said in an imperial edict, officials and men of ability "can become generals and ministers and join in the running of the country" ("Hanshu" [Book of Han], vol 6) Cao Cao employed men of ability regardless of their humble backgrounds. Wang Anshi recruited many young people in the political reform. After founding the great Ming empire, Zhu Yuanzhang employed people in a break with the norm and instructed the relevant department: "There is no need to consider seniority in promoting people." ("Sequel to Wenxian Tongkao," vol 36) Another who was worthy of praise was Wan Yanyong, an emperor of the Jin Dynasty. He had a deep understanding of the defects of the theory of seniority and opposed the practice many times. He scolded officials who adhered to the system of seniority, saying: "The policy of seniority is applied to ordinary people. But if someone distinguishes himself for his outstanding abilities, how can he be bound by the usual norm? Men of ability must be recruited in running state affairs. You people do not know how to use men of ability and many things are not properly taken care of. I am not good at the art of using people. But you people adhere to the system of seniority and do not think of using men of ability. How can you regard the use of men of ability as a threat to your own position? If you think so, this is the view of ignorant people." ("Jinshi" [History of Jin], vol 8)

These remarks by Wan Yanyong not only opposed the theory of seniority but also in a way revealed an important reason why the theory of seniority has for a long time not been given up. The reason is that "the use of men of ability will threaten my own position." There was no lack of people in the history of China who analyzed this problem. Many people thought that the lack of a sense of responsibility and the desire to save trouble were the main cause. For example, Dong Chang of the Tang Dynasty decided the selection of officials by a throw of the dice. During the year of Emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty, the method of selecing officials by drawing lots was followed. All these supported this argument. In addition, equating the appointment of high officials with the settlement of officials of merit is of course also one of the reasons why such a traditional habit of stressing seniority has for a long time been maintained.

In contemporary times, it is of course rare to openly cherish the "system of seniority" as a law. But the tradition of indolence is still playing a role in real life. Now is the time to thoroughly get rid of the spirit of that "theory of seniority" both from our thinking and our system, which has haunted our political life for more than 1,000 years!

JIANGSU RADIO ON HU YAOBANG INSPECTION OF NANJING

OW030531 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently inspected Nanjing and heard a report by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee on the situation there. Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the work done in Jiangsu Province, saying great achievements and contributions were made by the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county party committees, as well as by the masses. Comrade Hu Yaobang laid special stress on agricultural problems, saying that the modernization of China must be based on the steady growth of agriculture and that the various kinds of professional households have a very bright future. He hoped that Jiangsu Province would make good use of its 26 million mu of water surface.

On quadrupling the total annual value of industrial and agricultural production by 2000, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Jiangsu Province leads the nation in terms of absolute total industrial and agricultural output value. Quadrupling output is tough and difficult. To achieve this, Jiangsu Province must put in great efforts and stress product quality. First, the province should overcome difficulties in the next few years to lay the fondation for the construction work in the 1990's.

In a room where the model of the Nanjing Chang Jiang bridge was displayed, Comrade Hu Yaobang was briefed by chief engineer (Shen Liufu) on traffic conditions on the bridge and river since the bridge was completed. He also visited railway and highway bridges, as well as bridge towers. At the Nanjing woolen textile plant, Comrade Yaobang was briefed by deputy chief of the plant office (Zhang Liying) on the plant's operations. He was told that more than 5,000 spindles in the plant were imported with foreign loans, which were paid off in 1 year and 3 months, instead of the originally scheduled 2 years. Comrade Yaobang praised the plant for the good results it had obtained by simultaneously engaging in construction and production.

At the Nanjing alkylbenzene plant, Comrade Yaobang inquired about the wage and housing conditions from the accompanying deputy plant director (Feng Zichang), a 1964 college graduate. Before leaving the plant, Comrade Yaobang had cordial talks with workers seeing him off and inquired about their schooling, wages and living conditions. When inspecting the construction site of the Jinling Hotel in Nanjing, Comrade Yaobang visited the rooftop helipad after inspecting the revolving restaurant on the 36th floor. He also discussed with the responsible persons of the provincial tourist departments and the hotel the question of making better use of the hotel.

During his stay in Nanjing, Comrade Yaobang also viewed the works of famous calligraphers was painters of Jiangsu, as well as industrial arts and crafts of the province.

QUANGXI, JILIN, SHAANXI REPORT GOOD HARVESTS

OW071315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Agricultural departments in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Jilin and Shaanxi Provinces report good grain and industrial crop harvests, as a result of the responsibility system and scientific farming.

Guangxi's grain output was 12.7 million tons this year, ten percent more than last, despite a decrease of 467,000 hectares in the growing area, the regional agricultural department said.

Guangxi -- one of China's major sugarcane producers -- harvested one million more tons of the crop than last year, following an expansion of 26,700 hectares in area of cultivation. The region also reaped 15,000 more tons of peanuts, an increase of ten percent.

An increase of 65,000 tons or 23 percent was registered in output of subtropical fruits, including oranges, bananas, pineapples and litchi. Output of tea rose 48 percent, silkworm cocoons, 42 per cent and tobacco, seven percent.

By the end of October, Guangxi peasants had sold 1.3 million tons of grain to the state, 250,000 tons more than in the same 1981 period.

Jilin Province -- a major wheat producing center -- harvested 9.43 million tons of grain this year, 215,000 tons above the record year of 1981, despite a severe drought, according to the provincial agricultural department.

Shaanxi Province brought in 8.95 million tons of grain this year, 19.3 percent more than than last, the provincial agricultural department said.

The province's cotton output topped 100,000 tons, an increase of 60 percent. Output of oil-bearing crops was 150,500 tons, next only to the peak year of 1981, despite a 13,000-hectare decrease in growing area. Big increases were also recorded in output of sugarbeets, flue-cured tobacco, silkworm cocoons and tea.

Shaanxi's agricultural output value is estimated at 5,618 million yuan this year, hitting an all-time high and representing a 10.4 percent increase over last year.

In addition, trees were planted on 343,000 hectares, more than at any time since 1949, exceeding the annual quota by 47 percent.

MILITARY CHEMICAL MATERIALS ADAPTED TO INDUSTRY

OW071147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Hangzhou, December 7 (XINHUA) -- China is adapting and popularizing in industry new chemical materials formerly only used by the military, according to the second national symposium on special macromolecular compounds held here December 1 to 5 and sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Twenty-one research projects on new chemical materials were selected at the conference as priority projects for the Ministry of Chemistry in the next three years, a period which coincides with the completion of the sixth five-year national economic plan.

The new chemical materials include special macromolecular, light-sensitive and magnetic materials as well as special gases, and other reagents. The materials include some of highly advanced technology, the commission said. In the past, these chemicals were mainly put to military use in China. Since 1978, efforts have been made to apply them to civilian use in the electronics, petroleum, chemistry, machinery, construction, textiles, food, medicine, transport and communications industries.

For example, organic compounds of silicon and fluorine as well as new plastics are now being used in processing of textiles, chemical antisepsis, and preservation of farm produce and protection and leak-proofing of buildings.

Treatment with silicon compounds has raised the quality of China-made polyester fibers, the commission said. In 1981, China exported polyester fiber equivalent in value to 8 million U.S. dollars.

Last year, the Shanxi fruit research institute used a silicon compound film for preserving 510 tons of apples which remained fresh for eight months. Shanghai also used the film to preserve cauliflower for 60 days.

ZHANG AIPING, YANG DEZHI VISIT ART EXHIBITION

OW080537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0928 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- The exhibition of paintings by the late old revolutionary fighter and veteran painter Li Yimin [2621 6654 3046] was officially started at the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum today. On display were 95 paintings carefully selected from among more than 400 of Li Yimin's artistic works.

Li Yimin was a native of Longquan County, Zhejiang, and joined the CPC in 1925. He was an active participant in the first revolutionary civil war and the Nanchang uprising and an experienced and outstanding leading cadre in political work in our army.

Attending the preview for the "exhibition of the works of the late Li Yimin" were leading comrades, including Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi.

ZHANG AIPING VISITS BEIJING PHOTO EXHIBITION

OW060157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 1-month exhibition in Beijing of over 400 photos taken by China's veteran photographers during the revolutionary war years has won wide acclaim from various quarters.

After a visit to the exhibition, Comrade Zhang Aiping said, the photos are genuine historical records of the revolutionary war and are invaluable. Many of them are of high artistic quality and can be used as lively material for carrying out education in communist ideology among the people and in revolutionary traditions among photographic workers.

Over 10,000 people from various circles including responsible persons of units concerned and well-known personages visited the exhibition. Some schools organized teachers and students to visit the exhibition to carry out education in revolutionary traditions. Some students wrote in the visitor's book: "The revolutionary forefathers pioneered a cause with their own blood and sweat. We of the younger generation must be their worthy successors." A veteran PLA fighter wrote: "The exhibition makes people understand the revolutionary army's past and exhorts them to work hard for the motherland's four modernizations." Some readers have written to their newspapers, suggesting that the photos be published in albums so that more people can be educated in the history of the revolution. Publishing units concerned will select photos of great historical significance and artistic value and publish them in albums.

YU QIULI PRAISES NANJING PLA FOR TRAINING WORK

OW052251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0353 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, commended a certain division under the Nanjing PLA units for doing an excellent job in training a large number of qualified personnel who can both go to war and promote socialist construction. This was done to the satisfaction of the army, the local people, the fighters and their families.

In the past 2 years, 95 percent of the division's companies organized study groups to learn various professions, including radio, photography, fine arts, martial arts, finance and accounting, horticulture, sewing and cooking. Over 90 percent of the fighters joined these study groups.

Those fighters who took part in the division's study groups were welcomed by the local people when they retired from the army. Incomplete statistics indicate that among the fighters from rural areas who retired from a certain regiment after 1980, 55 have found jobs at radio stations, newspaper offices, publishing houses, hospitals and agro-scientific institutes; 31 are engaged in their own business, running watch repair shops, photo studios, barbershops or small restaurants; and 5 others have been admitted to universities after passing examinations. Retired fighter Wang Tiancai, who mastered photographic technology while he was in the army, opened a photo studio in his hometown after his retirement last year and has been commended as a model of "becoming well-to-do through labor" in the county. The broad masses say admiringly: The People's Liberation Army is truly a large school where fighters are trained to become high-minded.

WAN LI STRESSES AGROSCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

OW071311 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, said in his meeting on 3 December with the fourth group of leading agricultural cadres attending a study class, that in order to continuously develop the excellent situation in agriculture and to realize the modernization of agriculture, leading agricultural cadres at all levels must have modern ideas and acquire modern scientific knowledge. In addition, it is also necessary to raise the scientific and cultural level of the broad masses of peasants.

Comrade Wan Li said: If all those who lead are amateurs and know nothing about science, they are bound to make the mistake of giving arbitrary and impractical directions and go against the law of nature as well as economic law and in the end impede agricultural development again. Leading agricultural cadres must extend their supportive role and study agricultural science and management knowledge.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out with emphasis: In order to improve and strengthen party leadership over agriculture and put leading cadres in charge of agriculture through universal training within 1 or 2 years, provinces and prefectures must work hard to achieve this goal. Various localities must increase their investments in acquiring knowledge. They must have a strategic viewpoint and run primary education well and disseminate agricultural science. He said: Considerable progress in agriculture can be expected in our country by the 1990's if all our peasants are no longer illiterate or ignorant in science and all our cadres become professionals.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHERS MOURN DEATH OF YUAN KEFU

OW070507 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yuan Kefu [5913 0344 2591], member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and advisor to the Lanzhou PLA units, died on 5 December 1982 at 75, as a result of lung cancer after failing to respond to medical treatment. When he was living, Yuan Kefu left word that no memorial meeting should be held for him after he died and that the funeral should be simple.

Comrade Yuan Kefu was a native of Hongan County, Hubei Province. He joined the CYL in January 1929 and the guerrillas in March of the same year. He became a CPC member in December 1930.

Comrade Yuan Kefu was a fine CPC member and an experienced and tested leading cadre in political work. He made contributions in early years in the building of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui and the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary bases.

The CPPCC National Committee and party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Li Desheng and Qin Jiwei sent condolence messages, mourning the death of Comrade Yuan Kefu.

FOLLOWUP ON REPORTED FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROJECTS

OW061229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- China is having follow-up discussions on the 70 projects on which letters of intent were signed in June this year at the China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Examination of these projects by the ministry showed that the second round of talks have already been held on 50 projects and new instruments have been signed on 20 of them. Final contracts are expected to be signed in 1983, the ministry said.

A recent State Council decision authorized sponsors of these projects to approve the documents and include them in their current construction program.

Some of the provinces and cities have already appropriated funds to carry out feasibility studies. Some have appointed committees to oversee collection of funds and construction of infrastructure.

By the end of October, foreign partners in 44 projects had come to China for spot surveys and talks. The French, Austrian, Australian and Spanish Embassies in China sent people to investigate projects and hold talks. China is sending people abroad to pursue discussions.

An official of the investment office of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization made a special trip to Beijing to follow up on the Guangzhou investment promotion meeting. He said his office would actively promote these projects and help find overseas investors for more projects.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI AT EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

HK231313 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial congress of advanced educational workers and advanced educational workers and advanced collectives of the general education system concluded this afternoon. Leading comrades of the party and the government in the province, including Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Wang De, Ou Mengjue, Yang Yingbin and Yang Kanghua, attended the closing ceremony. They also awarded citations and prizes to advanced units and individuals.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the closing ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he extended earnest greetings to the delegates present at the congress and, through them, to all teachers, staff members and workers in all places, particularly in mountainous areas, on islands and in distant border areas, throughout the province, who engage in general education work. He expressed the hope that: "They will work hard and make new contributions toward creating a new situation in educational work in our province."

"This congress has lasted 5 days. This was a mobilization congress which whipped up an upsurge in learning from and catching up with the progressives on the general education front throughout the province. Four hundred outstanding collectives, outstanding educational workers and outstanding teachers who were attending the congress were commended. Six hundred advanced collectives, advanced educational workers and advanced teachers who had been assessed before the congress was held were also commended by the congress."

The congress emphatically pointed out that all places must carry out the activities of learning from and catching up with the progressives. The education departments of all prefectures, municipalities and counties must establish a system of regularly commending and rewarding teachers and also regularly hold meetings of the representatives of the advanced educational workers and advanced collectives.

At the closing ceremony, all delegates attending the congress issued a written proposal to all educational workers of the general education system throughout the province. The written proposal calls on all educational workers throughout the province to work hard to create a new situation in general education and socialist construction.

Views Public Order Work

HK230342 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee's political and legal committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 22 November to convey the spirit of the telephone conference of the central political and legal committee and the important speech of provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi on getting a good grasp of social order work this winter and next spring, and to make arrangements for social order in the province this winter and next spring. The provincial CPC committee and government demanded that the party committees and government at all levels strengthen leadership, tackle the problems in a comprehensive way, deal resolute blows at various criminal activities and let the people of the whole province pass a still more peaceful new year.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: The 12th party congress has just been held. There have been new developments in the province's industry and agriculture this year and new successes have been scored in all work. We should let the people of the whole province pass the new year in still greater cleanliness, joy and peace. To have still greater peace, we must do still better in promoting order and also make a good start to the new year. First, we must continue to deal blows at serious economic crime.

At the same time, we must also do a good job in handling other counterrevolutionary and and criminal cases that sabotage socialism. Murder, arson, robbery, burglary, rape and other criminal activities and crimes committed by bands of thugs directly endanger the masses, who have the greatest loathing of them. We must deal vigorous blows at these criminal activities. We must be effective in handling cases, otherwise we will have failed to carry out our duty of protecting the people.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: In promoting social order, we must tackle problems in a comprehensive way and organize joint battles. The party, government, army, people, schools and all departments and sectors must take the initiative to cooperate with each other. The party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership. All departments must take immediate action to promote social order work during the winter and spring so that the masses can rejoice, while the enemies and villains will be in disorder and panic.

GUANGXI CPC COMMITTEE 10-11 NOV PLENARY SESSION

HK220359 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee was held in Nanning on 10 and 11 November. Regional CPC committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Secretary Qin Yingji presided. Present were 67 members and 25 alternate members of the regional CPC committee and over 300 observers including responsible comrades of the regional organs, prefectures, counties, Liuzhou railroad bureau, institutes of higher education and a number of factories, mines and transport stations.

The meeting analyzed the initial situation in the study of the 12th party congress documents by the region's party members, cadres and masses, discussed arrangements for studying thedocuments in depth and adopted a resolution to this effect.

The resolution said: In-depth study can generally be done in three stages, and different points of emphasis can be grasped. In the first stage, from now to year-end, people should concentrate on studying contents of the 12th party congress documents that deal with socialist modernization. In connection with this, they should also study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's important speech on a strategic question in economic development and the relevant central instructions. On the basis of appreciating the spiritual essence of the documents, people should emancipate their minds, broaden their vision, go all-out in a truth-seeking way and establish firm confidence in accomplishing the vast goal. It is also necessary to seriously study how to create a new situation in economic construction in our own areas, departments and units and formulate targets for endeavor for 20 and 10 years and specific plans and practical measures for developing industrial and agricultural production, developing education and science, controlling population growth, reforming the economic system and improving the commodity circulation channels in the next 5 years.

Industrial production plans must be on a reliable basis. There must be ample raw materials, guaranteed energy and transport, sales outlets for and competitiveness of the products. There must also be a corresponding technical force. We must base our efforts on self-reliance, tapping the potentials of existing enterprises and improving economic returns.

In agricultural production plans, we must correctly handle the relationship between grain and diversification and bring about all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. We should strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the next 3 years in production and supply of meat, vegetables and other staple foodstuffs for the urban and industrial areas.

We must regard reliance on the progress of science and technology to vigorously develop the economy as a basic, guiding idea in future economic construction. We must further implement the policies on intellectuals and properly solve a number of problems that should be solved, so as to fully mobilize the role of intellectuals in the modernization drive.

In the second stage of study, in the first quarter of next year, in connection with the new year, spring festival and the civility and courtesy month, we should concentrate on studying contents of the congress documents that deal with building socialist spiritual civilization. In the urban areas we should further solve problems of dirt, disorder and bad service. In the rural areas we must further strengthen ideological and political work, conduct education in taking care of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, formulate rural pacts, launch a drive for civilized and hygienic villages and five-good households, boycott feudal superstitutions and resolutely arrest the bad trends of gambling, indiscriminate tree felling, indiscriminate occupation of farmland for building houses and looting and stealing state and collective property.

In the third stage, in connection with the reform of the administration structure in the organs, we must organize the party members and cadres to concentrate on studying the new party constitution and the contents of the congress documents that deal with party building.

The plenary session called on the CPC and CYL members, cadres and people of all nationalities in the region to seriously study and implement well the 12th party congress spirit and maintain a high degree of political unity with the Central Committee. Under the leadership of the Central Committee they should hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles and work in concert to strive for fundamental turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, social mood and party work style in the region and fulfill all the combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PROMOTES JOINT VENTURES -- Over the past 3 years, Guangdong Province has done well in using foreign investment to promote joint ventures. Foreign firms have invested $2.1 billion in joint ventures. At the provincial symposium on joint ventures which recently concluded, the participants held that in future it will be necessary to develop these joint ventures even more boldly. According to statistics, between July 1979 and August this year the joint ventures throughout the province engaged in 605 items of work which included industry, repairs, agriculture, animal husbandry, tourism and its affiliated service work, communications, posts, telecommunications, culture, education, public health, science, technology, languages, books and housing with foreign investment. Although the majority of these items of work are being prepared or are under construction, their economic results will be completely apparent in a few years' time. However, some advantages have already begun to emerge. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 20 Nov 82 HK]

PRESIDENT CHIANG ON UNITY AGAINST COMMUNISM

OW080255 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 7 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday called on the free nations of the world to solidly unite in the common struggle to crush both the communist ideology and system.

Human freedom, he said, will surely thus be safeguarded and world peace maintained.

President Chiang made the remarks in his written congratulatory message to the joint opening ceremony of the 15th Conference of the World Anti-Communist League and the 28th Conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, and the Fourth Conference of the Asian Youth Anti-Communist League held in Tokyo Tuesday.

The full text of the president's message follows:

The joint conferences of world peace-loving, anti-communist leaders in Tokyo, Japan, to deliberate the solemn proposition on establishing "a global strategy to safeguard human freedom" -- assume epochal meaning. I warmly congratulate you on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of China.

The major disturbances in the world since World War Two have resulted from the expansion of Marxism-Leninism. Since both the Chinese and Soviet communists are Marxist-Leninist disciples, and they are now discussing restoration of friendship, it should be obvious that they will never abandon their common goal of "communizing the world and enslaving humankind," regardless of whether they are united or divided. The Free World should not toy with the idea of cooperating with one communist regime in order to counterbalance the other in an attempt to buy temporary peace. It should realize that the solution to world problems hinges on the strengthening of the anti-communist forces. Only when the free nations of the world solidly unite in the common struggle to obliterate both the communist ideology and system, will they surely safeguard human freedom and maintain world peace.

Since their inauguration, your leagues have contributed greatly by insisting on justice, uniting the forces of freedom, and vigorously promoting the world anti-communist movement. We are convinced that freedom is destined to prevail over slavery and that democracy, to reign over totalitarianism. I hope your leagues will further establish a global anti-communist strategy. You should enmesh such strategy with the common pursuit by people everywhere of freedom and democracy, in order to strengthen the anti-communist ideology. You should, of course, directly link your strategy with all peace-loving free nations and peoples of the world in order to strengthen anti-communist organization. Moreover, you should coalesce your strategy with the struggle against slavery and totalitarianism, and for freedom and human rights, behind the Iron Curtain. This is the pathway to eradication of the communist scourge and to the creation of a glorious era of freedom, democracy, and peace.

I wish the conferences great success, and all of you good health. Thank you.

LORD MACLEHOSE SPEECH ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK070401 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Dec 82 p 2

["Text" of speech delivered on Friday 3 December in London by Lord MacLehose to the Hong Kong and China Association]

[Text] I agreed to speak on "Hong Kong, Past, Present and Future."

Of this trio our interest now is on the "future," although no doubt in practice we have a good deal of time to spare for the threat of protectionism, the course of world recession on exports, the state of the dollar, the Hang Seng Index and the property market and a good many other things.

Though such things make the life-blood of Hong Kong I will leave them on one side today, except for repeating words of cheer said to me by a visiting minister in the dark period of 1975.

"Remember Hong Kong is so quick and flexible a puff of demand anywhere will fill its sails.

"Let us hope such a puff will come in 1983."

Perhaps it is a good omen a bilateral agreement under the multi fibre agreement has now been agreed with the European Economic Community and the recent GATT meeting on the rising forces of protectionism and indeed of trade anarchy were at least fought to draw, or even slightly thrown back.

But getting back to my theme, the present is certainly relevant because the present is the basis from which the future must be discussed.

To my mind the past is only of interest to the extent it shows how totally different the modern Hong Kong, whose future is for discussion in Beijing, is from the original British trading post and naval station established by force on the edge of China 140 years ago.

During its first 110 years, say to the time of the final defeat of the nationalists, the essential character of Hong Kong did not change very much.

Steam and oil replaced sail, a few industries, shipyards and public utilities were added to the entrepot and merchandising businesses, life became healthier and more comfortable, some schools, hospitals and clinics were built and a unity established.

But the population, on average, scarcely exceeded a million at the end of the period; administratively and commercially it was essentially expatriate dominated, though the numbers and wealth of local Chinese were very great.

Trade in all directions at the end of this period did not exceed pound 500 million (about HK$5.25 billion).

It was during the years after the Chinese people's government assumed power Hong Kong diverged so rapidly and radically from its past form.

I will come back to this, but at this stage would like to make one or two general points.

With the influx of population, cutting of the entrepot trade with China by the United Nations embargo and consequent rapid industrialization, Hong Kong's commercial links developed west to Europe and subsequently very strongly east to North America and later Japan.

With these commercial links developed, new educational and social ties, particularly with North America though also with the United Kingdom and unhappy and traumatic events in China in that period reinforced this tendency.

These ties are now a feature of modern Hong Kong.

Though the import of foodstuffs and other materials from Guangdong and other provinces grew very substantially -- even to be of some significance in China's foreign exchange earnings -- it was only in comparatively recent years the new, welcome and very large two-way trade and investment and entrepot trade developed.

This phase, up to the oil price crisis, coincided with a period of unprecedented expansion in world trade and Hong Kong's new industry for export took full advantage.

As industrial and commercial activity expanded, so did financial services and communications; and with the development of Hong Kong as a place of worldwide repute came the new industry of tourism.

The expansion of wealth at all levels during this period was phenomenal and for instance, the annual growth rate of the gross domestic product in real terms between 1962 and last year was about 10 percent a year compound.

Though all benefited, the element of the population of Chinese, say 98 or 99 percent, naturally predominated; and this wealth and financial power in aggregate and in family fortunes far out-stripped that of expatriates, though individual firms retain great strength and influence and provide a widely recognized element of stability.

During this period the British forces that had been stationed in the Far East since the middle of the 19th century were progressively withdrawn.

The existence of Hong Kong clearly depended on a certian relationship between China and the United Kingdom and Hong Kong, but the physical power of Britain was no longer a significant element in it, since China had vast local superiority.

Against this background, during my governorship, I concluded the status quo was maintained because this was the policy of the Chinese Government, having regard both to Sino-British relations and to their evaluation of the role of Hong Kong.

For a decade or more Chinese spokesmen had been accustomed to say Hong Kong and Macao were the product of unequal treaties not recognised by China and were problems left over from history whose settlement was entirely within China's sovereign right and they would be settled in an appropriate way when conditions were ripe.

And in 1972 this position was embodied in a formal letter to the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation.

Some people ask why this situation could not have been left alone to drift on perhaps indefinitely.

I don't think it could.

If Hong Kong were much smaller and less important, this might have been possible if and this is a big if, acceptable to the Chinese Government.

But with Hong Kong a centre of industry and finance and communications on a worldwide scale, with all the accompanying financial and legal transactions and investment this involved, its future after 1997 had to be clearly and satisfactorily defined very soon if confidence was to be maintained in the run-up period.

If it were not, obviously the unique concentration of plant, skills, services and capital would be dispersed through uncertainty or fear and great distress would be caused to the population.

Moreover it had long been apparent Chinese leaders regarded 1997 at least as a significant date, while of course the British Government was bound by it.

Finally, against such a background, speculation in Hong Kong itself would sooner or later erode all confidence if people did not get a clear statement of what their future would be.

This situation became as apparent to the Chinese Government as it did to the British and Hong Kong Governments.

The Chinese Government had taken the initiative, notably in 1979, in endeavouring to reassure the Hong Kong business community; progressively they appeared to conclude like us something more definite than general assurances were necessary; and during the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's recent visit, while restating their position on sovereignty, they readily agreed to start talks to work out measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Before I turn to these discussions, I would like to take a further look at the Hong Kong they are talking about because it is the special character of Hong Kong that makes these discussions so necessary and important.

As I have said, since the revolution it has entirely changed.

The population has grown by more than four million to about 5-1/2 million so it has become quite a large city by world standards.

The value of trade -- that is the sum of exports, re-exports and imports in Hong Kong dollar terms -- rose by about 3,500 percent between 1950 and last year, putting Hong Kong in the top league of world trading communities.

Similarly, in the financial sector, from 29 listed banks in 1954, by this year there were 125, with many finance houses in addition.

Virtually all major banks in the world were represented.

So in this field too Hong Kong had become a major world centre.

The same is true of communications.

The port had developed to be among the first four in the world in the number of containers handled; the number of aircraft arriving had increased from 5,000 in 1950 to 55,000 in 1980.

And since the present leadership's administration in China there has been a vast expansion of communications with other parts of China by water, land and air, with corresponding increase in freight and passenger movements.

Similarly tourism increased from about 100,000 visitors in 1950 to 2.5 million today.

The figures illustrate the staggering change in scale in economic terms.

This economic expansion was accompanied by massive social change.

Firstly, the standard of living was transformed.

But also progressive provision was made for a wide range of medical, educational, housing, social, cultural and recreational services and labour legislation.

In spite of the frustration of constant dilution by immigration and in spite of obvious imperfections, taken together, these services are better than anywhere in Asia outside Japan and indeed better than most communities in the world.

This change is the product, not only of new wealth and liberal government, but also of the pressure of a new Hong Kong-born generation looking on Hong Kong as home rather than as a refuse, used to the capitalist system of Hong Kong with its British law and high degree of social as well as economic freedoms, insistent on the maintenance of these freedoms and social standards and wishing to have a direct or indirect voice in the administration of their home.

Without underrating the very important part played by the comparatively small number of expatriates, or the genius and capital resources of the older generation, it is this new class which is becoming more and more the backbone of the public services, industry, the tertiary sector and the intellectual life of the community.

If I were to personalise the future of Hong Kong, it would be of the fortunes of this group that I would think and of the enormous contribution they can make if they stick with Hong Kong.

The implications of this section of what I have to say about Hong Kong as it is can be best summed up by the statistic that while the GNP per head of population in Japan in 1980 was approximately U.S.$10,000 (about HK$65,000) and U.S.$8,000 (about HK$52,000) in the United Kingdom and about U.S.$4,400 (about HK$28,600) in Hong Kong and Singapore, most other parts of Asia achieved only a fraction of this figure, for instance in the Philippines it was U.S.$700 (about HK$4,550) and in many other countries considerably less.

So with all its problems, Hong Kong has become a modern, basically Chinese city, of international stature in all its aspects and with all the attributes necessary to move itself up the scale of industry, technology, finance and education so as to continue to compete and earn its way in world markets.

This is something worth preserving for the sake of its people and also for the sake of what they can contribute in the modernization of China.

Moreover, Hong Kong has become a focal point in the western Pacific basin, which is the fastest growth area of the world; and its worldwide trade and financial dealings have attracted the interest of many countries other than the United Kingdom.

Though for the United Kingdom it is in fact its biggest export market in East Asia.

In other words, Hong Kong is a unique phenomenon, not only on the mainland of China, but also among other great cities of the world and whether we like it or not, the eyes of the world are on it.

This then is the problem the Chinese Government faces, as does the British Government and the Government and people of Hong Kong.

How to preserve the essentials of all this in a form acceptable to China and therefore compatible with its long-held and oft repeated position on Hong Kong, but which also carries with it a promise of the continuity and insurance against violent change I am sure the people of Hong Kong want.

These are obviously prerequisites for retention of prosperity and stability based on business confidence, whether local or international.

This is what I see the discussions in Beijing to be about and it was high time they were started.

Their object was clearly defined, agreed at the highest level and announced in a joint communique.

Both Britain and China have the strongest motives for achieving it.

Surely this is something we should all welcome with relief and on which the prime minister and Chinese leaders should be congratulated.

Since then there has been a flood of unofficial, semiofficial and official comment and criticism and countercriticism.

This seems to be inevitable with such a long-awaited issue, on whose solution there have long been many views.

But is is also confusing to people in Hong Kong who are after all desperately anxious about their future and willing to clutch at any piece of news purporting to suggest what it might be.

They should remember what matters for their future is not the mass of secondhand commentary that washes about their heads now, but only what will come out of the discussions in Beijing eventually.

It is only this that will be of real significance.

Much of the commentary and rumour has come from people who have related things allegedly said to them in China or from official or leftwing press sources.

There has of course been a mass of speculation too in all media.

I have heard expressions of criticism and dismay, that the British and Hong Kong Governments have not as it were thrown their hats into the ring and joined issue with what might be described as a propaganda offensive.

For my part I can only say I would regret the need of anything of the sort.

Surely this should be an exercise in Sino-British cooperation; it should reflect the friendly relations and unique co-operation over Hong Kong that have so well developed in recent years.

These provide a good basis of mutual understanding for frank and productive discussions.

At this juncture, deliberately to degenerate this habit of co-operation into further confrontation would be regrettable and irresponsible.

It takes two to make a tango, but I do hope all concerned will try to cool it and create an atmosphere in which the discussions in Beijing can prosper and people in Hong Kong be permitted to await this outcome with composure.

Obviously this period of waiting and uncertainty will be an anxious one and it is very bad luck it should have coincided with the impact on Hong Kong of world recession.

And it is also bad luck the long expected slide in property prices and consequent fall in equities should have all come at the same time.

It would have been much easier to get through this period in a glow of commercial well-being.

Nevertheless, this is how the cards have fallen and Hong Kong will just have to wait with the patience and realism that have carried it through so many difficulties in the past.

Though I hasten to add, it is the future of the people of Hong Kong that is at stake and if they have views on it they should make them known.

Mind you, it is worth pointing out that in spite of all these problems the economy of Hong Kong is standing up pretty well.

A four per cent growth rate may be poor by Hong Kong standards but it is enviable in the recessionary world of today.

Moreover good new firms are continuing to open in Hong Kong because of its natural advantages.

I appreciate that discussions, necessarily in confidence, are not exactly confidence-building until their outcome can be stated.

But because, until recently, I have been taking part in this dialogue since it started nearly four years ago, I do feel it important to make one point about what I believe to be the Chinese Government's attitude, since alleged versions of it have apparently shaken confidence in Hong Kong.

From the start the Chinese leaders volunteered Hong Kong was a special case, that whatever changes there were its position as a free port and international centre of commerce and finance under its capitalist system would be preserved and obviously its administration would be quite different anywhere else in China.

And since then much fine print -- what validity I don't know -- has been added but all tending to underline the need for unique or even semi-autonomous treatment.

This at least reflects a perception of the situation of Hong Kong consistent with what I have tried to describe and this perception has wide implications which I presume will be explored in the discussions in Beijing.

But it would be foolish not to add there can be wide differences of opinion as to what these implications are and what practical arrangements are therefore appropriate.

Nevertheless from the start it is at least accepted that Hong Kong is a special phenomenon and the essentials of its present systems be preserved.

While therefore I think eventually some change inevitable -- I think everyone in Hong Kong has always realised that -- what comes out of these discussions should be an assurance of a future which Hong Kong people can live with and in which businessmen have confidence.

Considering the enormous mutual interest in achieving this result I cannot conceive a failure of common sense so massive as to frustrate it.

Question and Answer Session

Mr John Swire, chairman of the Hong Kong association:

There is one point that is worth asking.

We have all heard a lot of controversy about the validity of the treaties and the background to the treaties and we would all like to hear what Lord MacLehose feels on that particular point.

Lord MacLehose:

This is the question which I think is in most of your minds and if you have not asked it, it is out of consideration for my situation.

All our minds are on the future, not on the past and whatever may have been the basis of British administration in Hong Kong and whatever may be the legal definition of it, what we are concerned about is good arrangements about the future.

And if good and satisfactory arrangements can be made which will ensure the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, I cannot believe anything will be allowed to stand in the way of the implementation of such arrangements.

PRC PROPOSES COMMISSIONS FOR SPECIAL REGIONS

HK071000 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "A Proposal For Establishing Special Commissions For Special Administrative Regions"]

[Text] After adopting the new constitution, the NPC held another preliminary session today to study ways to revise the rules and regulations of the people's congresses at various levels according to the new constitution and the organic as well as electoral laws of the central government and local governments at all levels. Today's session was presided over by Liao Chengzhi, with whom people in Hong Kong are quite familiar.

According to the new constitution, all power in the PRC belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels. People's congresses at various levels are elected democratically, responsible to the people and subject to their supervision.

Therefore, the supreme organ of state power is the NPC rather than any political parties or organizations. The Chinese people accept the leadership of the CPC, but legislative power, administrative power and judicial power belong to the people.

According to the new constitution, elections will be conducted early next year throughout the country and the new NPC will be established by next April. The Sixth NPC will be opened next May or June. At the congress, the state organs will be established and state leaders elected and the new democratic system in China will be set up.

According to new regulations under discussion, the names of the elected people's deputies will be announced before the opening of the NPC. This practice is different from the previous one. According to past practice, the qualifications of the deputies were examined after the opening of the NPC. After that, the names of the people's deputy were announced. According to the new regulations, people know who will exercise power on their behalf before the opening of the congress.

The people's deputies are elected according to the proportion of the population in the rural and urban areas and those deputies will represent views from all quarters. The new constitution guarantees that all adult citizens have the right to elect and to be elected. The following provision is added to the new constitution: "All people with PRC nationality are citizens of the PRC." This provision, which was not included in previous constitutions, is different from the existing laws of some countries. For example, the newly adopted British Nationality Act maintains that people with British nationality are not necessarily British subjects. Some British passport holders do not enjoy the same rights as those of British natives.

Within the territory of China, not all people can fully enjoy citizen's rights. Due to some historical and practical reasons, citizens in Taiwan and Hong Kong do not enjoy electoral rights to elect state organs. In Hong Kong, officials of the Hong Kong Government admit that no democratic system exists in Hong Kong today. In Taiwan, martial law is still in force. It is impossible to conduct a true democratic election in Taiwan. The Chinese mainland is the only place on Chinese territory in which a democratic constitutional government is exercising its full power. There are a handful of people abroad who oppose the Chinese system under the pretext of promoting "democracy;" this is wishful thinking that runs counter to basic reality.

The new constitution has a provision that special administrative regions will be established in Taiwan and Hong Kong and that the rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law by the NPC according to specific conditions. We believe that the NPC elected through a democratic election will fully reflect the will of the people. It will wisely and properly handle the affairs of the special administrative regions to ensure the rights and interests of the people in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The new constitution also stipulates that various special commissions may be established, whose members might be people's deputies. They may also appoint experts who are not people's deputies as advisers. Due to special conditions in Taiwan and Hong Kong, we also propose that the NPC establish special administrative commissions for special administrative regions and invite some people from Taiwan and Hong Kong to take up the posts of advisers to discuss future legislation and the system to promote the reunification of the motherland.

HU YAOBANG URGES FUZHOU PLA TO SUPPORT LOCALITIES

HK070358 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Fuzhou: "Hu Yaobang Speaks in Fujian on PLA Support for Local Construction"]

[Text] During his recent inspection in Fujian, Hu Yaobang urged the commanders and soldiers of the Fuzhou PLA units to make greater efforts in helping local construction. He pointed out: "Now, it is necessary to make a further study on how to enable the army to make more contributions to local construction of the four modernizations. It is not really necessary to transfer large numbers of the labor force, for the army itself is quite busy with training. We must study methods. The army can offer technical guidance, give ideological mobilization talks and help local units build important and difficult projects. For example, it can offer technical guidance for the construction of roads and hydropower stations."

When talking about strengthening the unity between the old and new cadres in the construction of the four modernizations, as well as the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people, Comrade Hu Yaobang recalled what Chairman Mao said in 1948: "The army marches on, production grows by an inch [as published]; strengthen discipline and the revolution is victorious." Hu Yaobang said: We are carrying out construction of the four modernizations now, and we can say: "Order has been brought out of chaos; unite and march on; give play to initiative and the four modernizations are bound to triumph." All of us must unite. Old and new cadres, the army and the people and the army and the government must unite.

REN ZHONGYI MEETS HONG KONG, MACAO NPC DELEGATES

HK030432 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Ren Zhongyi Assesses Major Contributions of Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots in Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, took part in a group discussion by deputies to the NPC from the Hong Kong and Macao region on Thursday. He highly evaluated the role of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the four modernizations and pointed out that most of them are patriotic and upstanding. After hearing Ren's speech, all deputies attending the discussion meeting were deeply inspired.

Ren Zhongyi said: The vast number of patriotic overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have made major contributions to the four modernizations. Taking Guangdong as an example, in this province most of the imported technical equipment and economic cooperation projects are provided by overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Patriotic overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots also have contributed money to build roads, brigades, hospitals and schools and run other social welfare undertakings in their home towns and villages. Facts have shown that loving the motherland and home towns and villages is a common characteristic of most overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. We must cherish their feelings and aspirations and show concern for their undertakings.

Ren Zhongyi said: In the drive to crack down on economic crimes in Guangdong, a large number of facts have also shown that most overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao businessmen are upstanding and law-abiding. They, too, bitterly hate the economic crimes inside our country. On this point, we all hold the same position.

Ren Zhongyi also said: Many understandable problems have occurred since the open-door policy was put into effect. The correctness of this policy adopted by the central authorities should first be affirmed. In order to make progress, any society must come into contact and carry out cooperation with the outside world. The closed-door policy once stagnated China's social progress and led it into a backward and ill-informed position. By looking at Chinese history, we find that whenever the open-door policy was adopted, the society prospered. Especially at present, when science and technology are developing day after day, if we still confine ourselves, we will certainly lag behind. This is our experience and lessons. Over the past few years, the open-door policy has played an active promoting role in China's progress. This must be realized. Things are the same in Guangdong Province -- wherever the open-door policy is properly implemented, the economy and technology there will develop more rapidly. Facts have shown that an open-door policy is beneficial to us, while a closed-door policy is detrimental.

Ren Zhongyi continued, saying that it is necessary to approach the outside influence with a viewpoint of dividing one into two. He said: We can never blindly oppose foreign things. We can oppose filthy things and the decadent side of capitalism, but can never take a xenophobic attitude. Xenophobia only reflects the lack of self-confidence. If someone refuses to go out for fear of catching a cold, he will be more susceptible to colds for the lack of tempering through wind and rain. We should actively assimilate rather than exclude the advanced science and technology and the outstanding cultural achievements of capitalism. China's 1922 revolution, the May 4th movement and even the founding of the CPC are all effects of foreign influence. This foreign influence is a good thing. I feel that we should also analyze the influence from Hong Kong and Macao in this way.

Ren Zhongyi held: In general, the implementation of the open-door policy is now only in the initial stage. But some people, once they encounter problems, advocate that the door has been opened too excessively. In my opinion, the open-door policy has been put into practice from the point of view of the whole country. The central authorities have reaffirmed that this policy is invariable. In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang also put forth concrete measures for further implementing this policy and solving the problem that our door has not yet been opened enough.

Finally, Ren Zhongyi said: Guangdong Province will continue to implement the central instruction on the implementation of special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian. Guangdong will be further opened to the outside and more relaxed on the inside and try to become prosperous as soon as possible. If several places can become prosperous in a shorter time, this will promote the whole country. This will not only benefit the two provinces but also the whole country.

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'ABSURD,' 'BARBARIC' MISSILE RIVALRY SCORED

HK090841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 6

["Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "Who Is More Barbaric?"]

[Text] President Reagan met with groups of congressmen to demand that they support his so-called "dense pack" MX missile deployment plan. According to reports, this plan would cost $26.4 billion. Its opponents say that this is not only financially unsupportable but also "absurd," while its supporters hold that a lot of money has to be spent in the nuclear contest with the Soviet Union, and that the Soviets must be forced to spend their last kopek before they can be brought to sit down and discuss disarmament.

Subsequently, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov announced on 6 December that the Soviet Union too would deploy "similar ICBM's in no way inferior to the MX."

According to anthropologists, when conflicts occurred between two primitive tribes, the tribal chiefs personally would lead their tribes to the confrontation and vie with each other to see who could provide the greatest sacrifice. If A could kill a sheep, B would kill an ox so as to surpass him; if A wanted to win, he would have to sacrifice something still more valuable. Both sides would go on until one or the other could go no further. The loser then had to obey the conditions set by the winner. Reading these accounts in today's society, one no doubt would be struck by their "absurdity" and "barbarism." However, who is being the more absurd and barbaric in this "sacrificial contest" between the United States and the Soviet Union in their nuclear rivalry?

SEA LAWS TREATY'S FINAL SIGNING SESSION AT UN

OW071035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 6 (XINHUA) -- The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea today held its final session for the signing of a new U.N. sea law convention and the final act of the conference.

Opening the five-day session here this morning, Tommy Koh, president of the conference and ambassador of Singapore, said: "The new convention constitutes a very significant improvement on the pre-existing law and it has succeeded in promoting several interests of the world community." He expressed the hope that no nation will "put asunder this landmark achievement of the international community."

The convention was adopted in New York last April by a vote of 130 to 4 with 17 abstentions. It took nine years and 11 long sessions as well as a series of key informal negotiations in between to reach agreement on a comprehensive, delicately balanced package of 320 articles.

It was reported that the United States, Britain and some other countries have declared that they will not sign the convention.

In his welcoming address Edward P.G. Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, said that this conference presented a multilateral undertaking of the greatest significance and its successful conclusion will be a "historic event".

He said the new convention "is a remarkable attempt to arrive at a compromise between the legitimate concerns of all interest groups including the developing countries". Without mentioning by name, he criticised some big countries for trying to boycott the convention with their "mini-treaty". But this mini-treaty could not occupy "any legal status", he said.

He declared that Jamaica accepted the new convention "because though it could not meet all our demands it best represented the collective interests of the international community" and it reflected the collective will of the international community to promote peace and security and economic development.

Attending this session were more than 150 delegations including the Chinese delegation headed by Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

'Mini-Treaty' Criticized

OW090746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The "mini-treaty" proposed by the United States and some other Western countries which is in violation of the new sea law convention was under criticism in and outside the final session of the law-of-the-sea conference.

Speaking at a press conference on December 6, president of the law-of-the-sea conference Tommy Koh said that the "mini-treaty" was "illegal". On another occasion, he said the "mini-treaty" would not be effective.

Addressing the session, Unison Whiteman, foreign minister of Grenada, declared that his country would reject attempts to conclude a so-called mini-treaty which was designed "to accord priority to transnational corporations."

Rabbie L. Namaliu, minister for foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea, said that "Activities to be undertaken by any country outside the sphere of the convention in relations to deep seabed mining cannot be justified and would be illegal under international law."

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga pointed out that the "mini-treaty" could not occupy any legal status. "It is contrary to the provisions of the law-of-the-sea convention."

Dozens of countries have announced their intention to sign the convention. It is believed that some 110 countries would sign the convention on December 10. Many countries have urged the U.S. to re-examine its position and to sign it too.

Among major Western industrial countries, France announced today its decision to sign. French Minister of the Sea Louis Le Pensec said that the text of the convention contained numerous positive aspects, though he regretted some "imperfections" in regard to "mandatory transfer of technology and the financing of the International Sea-bed Authority." Japan praised the convention as worthy of signature. However, its representative Topu Nakagawa said that the new Japanese Cabinet was unable to complete the necessary review for signing the convention at the conference. Britain said that the convention would remain open for signature for two years and there was time for revision before the United Kingdom needed to take a final decision on signature. West Germany rejected the convention.

GATT SESSION HIGHLIGHTS U.S.-EEC TRADE 'WAR'

OW081922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Round-up: U.S.-EEC Trade War Heats Up" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The confrontation at the recent General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meeting in Geneva between the United States and the European Community (EEC) over agricultural subsidies has highlighted their protracted trade war.

In their rivalry for more markets for their farm exports, both the United States and the EEC nations held to their original stands at the meeting with the United States unsuccessfully urging the EEC to phase out farm subsidies.

The issue became more acute since the United States diverted a greater share of its resources to beef up its defense capabilities at the expense of subsidies destined for farm exports. From the resulting weaker position, the United States has been calling on the EEC nations to reduce their farm subsidies to open up more chances for U.S. farm exports.

However, the issue of agricultural subsidies concerns the basic policy of both sides and so defies an easy solution.

In post-war years, half of U.S. farm exports went to Western Europe and contributed significantly to its favorable balance of trade.

With the establishment of the European Community, however, the Western European nations formed a customs union and adopted a common agricultural policy. This has boosted EEC's agricultural production and dealt a blow to U.S. grain exports.

EEC's share of farm exports to world markets increased from 9.5 percent in 1973 to 11.1 percent in 1980. Moreover, EEC's grain production this year has hit an all-time of 127.88 million tons with surplus wheat reaching 22 million tons and stockpiled milk products totaling 400,000 tons.

In the meantime, however, the U.S. share of farm exports from 1973-1980 dropped from 19.8 percent to 18.9 percent. The stockpiled U.S. milk products are valued at 3 billion U.S. dollars, equal to half the volume of this item annually traded on world markets. All this has posed for both sides the serious problem of overproduction of grains and has led to repeated disagreements between them.

To find a way out, the United States has lifted the grain embargo on the Soviet Union and threatened to sell grains to other nations at lower prices. It has also been calling on the EEC to phase out its subsidies for agricultural products.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block had threatened before the deadlocked GATT Geneva meeting that if the EEC nations held to their origianl stand, the United States would take a "more aggressive" policy toward them.

Ignoring the U.S. call, the EEC nations, in a preemptive move, have sold 25,000 tons of butter to the Soviet Union and threatened to raise import taxes for grain. They also appealed at the same time to the United States to reduce its farm exports to Western Europe.

However, to avoid further harm to their alliances, both the United States and the EEC nations have expressed the desire for continued negotiations over the issue of farm exports. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will lead a high-level U.S. delegation here this month for consultations with EEC leaders to prevent the farm exports issue from degenerating into a political one.

Though concessions are expected from the forthcoming meeting on some specific points, the essential issue of agricultural subsidies can hardly be fully resolved, and the struggle between them over the their basic differences in farm policy will continue for a long time to come.

BEIJING RADIO LECTURE ON CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW080207 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The commune program now continues to broadcast the 16th in a series of popular lectures on studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, entitled "Study China's Foreign Policy, Develop the Patriotic and Internationalist Spirit."

Part five of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th CPC Congress deals with adhering to an independent foreign policy. Today we will dwell on China's foreign policy in accordance with the guidelines of the report.

We will deal with China's foreign policy in terms of three basic points, five principles and two kinds of spirit. The three basic points mean the three basic aspects of China's foreign policy. The first basic point is that our country will strengthen unity and cooperate with countries of the Third World and firmly come over to their side. Compared with the superpowers, the Third World countries have a bigger population, larger territory and richer resources. If the Third World really could unite, its power certainly would surpass the superpowers. The two superpowers would find it hard to dominate the destiny of the world, and the superpowers' aggression and expansion could be halted. China attaches great importance to unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, because China is also a country of the Third World.

The second basic point is to oppose hegemonism. What has caused the turbulent situation in the world today? The root cause lies in the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- scrambling for world hegemony. The Soviet Union dispatched troops to occupy Czechoslovakia in the late sixties and occupied Afghanistan by force 2 years ago. It also supported Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. In addition, it has practiced expansionism in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and many other regions of the world.

As for the Untied States, it has always supported the South African racist regime in southern Africa and obstinately supported Israel in the Middle East in opposing the African and Arab peoples. In Latin America, the United States supports reactionary forces opposing local people's democratic and national movements. In South Korea, the United States refuses to withdraw its forces and obstructs Korea's peaceful reunification. As for dealing with China, some high-ranking officials in the U.S. Government still take an inflexible stand on the "Taiwan Relations Act" and persistently interfere in China's internal affairs.

The third basic point is to maintain world peace, which is the aim of China's foreign policy. China is carrying out the heavy task of promoting socialist modernization and raising the people's living standard. We need a long-term peaceful international climate. How can one engage in construction while fighting a war? To maintain world peace not only meets our need but also is in the common interest of the people of all countries. We believe that if people throughout the world really can unite against hegemonism and expansionism, world peace can be safeguarded.

We have just discussed the three basic points in China's foreign policy. We now deal with the five principles. What are the five principles? They are the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutaul benefit and peaceful coexistence. We always have followed the five principles in dealing with other countries. You all know that aggression and expansionism are inseparable from the exploitation system. Imperialism and colonialism engage in aggression and expansionism because their exploiting class wants to plunder the resources of other countries and enslave their peoples. Ours is a socialist country in which the exploiting class has been eliminated and the people are the masters. We must devote ourselves to socialist modernization. What we need is to promote friendship and cooperation with people of all countries. Aggression and expansionism -- in an attempt to exploit people of other countries -- contradict communist ideology which we embrace. We believe that communism eventually will certainly prevail throughout the world. However, revolution cannot be exported. It can come to fruition only after people of all countries choose it.

We now deal with the two kinds of spirit -- patriotism and internationalism. China's foreign policy is permeated by patriotism and internationalism, whose integration is our basic point of departure in handling our external relations.

We are patriots. For more than 100 years the Chinese people have conducted a heroic struggle against foreign aggression and enslavement and for national liberation. In 1949 our democratic revolution was victorious and the semifeudal and semicolonial old China became New China -- attaining independence and seizing the initiative in its own hands. Today our right to maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands is the fruit from ground irrigated with the blood of numerous martyrs. It is the most precious thing in the world. No one can damage it.

The patriotism we now touch on is patriotism of the proletariat. It is closely integrated with internationalism of the proletariat. We believe China's future is inseparable from the future of the world. China's revolutionary and construction victories are a strong support for the revolutionary cause of the world's people. Conversely, the struggle of the world's people for progress also supports us. Our national interests are in keeping with the general interests of all mankind. We must implement our independent foreign policy to maintain not only our national interests but also the noble duty of internationalism, making our due contributing to safeguarding world peace and promoting the progress of mankind.

PRC, UNITED NATIONS HELP ASIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW301656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Jinan, November 30 (XINHUA) -- China and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have since 1981 established seven research and training centers in China to help promote development in countries of Asia and the Pacific region.

According to officials of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade attending an international seminar on integrated rural development which closed today in Huangxian County, Shandong Province, Beijing's international acupuncturist center has run 27 training sessions since 1969. Three hundred medical workers from Asia, the Pacific region, Africa and the Middle East were trained. The center runs two sessions annually in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing, each for 15 trainees.

The other six centers are the marsh gas training center in Chengdu, Sichuan Province; the training center in small hydroelectric power stations in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province; a fish farming training center in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province; the training center of sericulture in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; the international center of cooperation in public health work in rural grassroots units; and the integrated rural development center in Huangxian County.

The public health center has established pilot projects in Jiading County under the Shanghai Municipality, Conghua County of Guangdong Province and Yexian County in Shandong. The Food and Agriculture Organization helped start the Huangxian County center, which mainly serves demonstration purposes.

Office and classroom buildings, laboratories, libraries and dormitories for trainees are built at the expense of the Chinese Government, while teaching facilities, including video and other electronic devices, were provided by the UNDP and other U.N. organizations.

PRC ENVOY ADDRESSES UNESCO ON MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

OW272332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Development figured prominently in the 3-day general debate at the fourth session of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Many delegates held that development concerns not only developing countries but also developed countries because they are also facing the most serious economic recession since World War Two.

Delegates from Third World countries said that most of the political-independent countries have not achieved real independence because of the existing unjust global economic order.

They demanded technical transfer from developed countries to developing countries and urged the UNESCO to assist the latter in their efforts for promoting education and culture.

The debate centered on the medium-term plan proposed by the organization's director-general Amadon Mahtar M'bow Wednesday. The huge plan for 1984-89, which consists of five tasks and 13 major programs, gives priority to development in developing countries.

Some delegates attacked the mounting arms race and complained that a lot of advanced technology is being used for threatening world peace instead of eliminating poverty.

Elaborating China's views on the UNESCO's medium-term plan during the debate, the head of the Chinese delegation Gao Yi expressed his appreciation for the plan, particularly because it is in favor of developing countries.

"The general development of the Third World countries and the continuous growth of their strength are of great importance to world peace and stability," he said.

He held that the UNESCO should actively support the developing countries in their studies on the development strategy so that they could formulate their own plans which best suit their own conditions.

He urged the UNESCO to give more attention and make a greater contribution to the important task of improving the South-North relations in the fields of economy, culture and communication.

The general meeting and group meetings have proceeded simultaneously. The general meeting discusses the world situation and development while the two group committees debate educational and cultural exchanges as well as natural resources protection.

THIRD WORLD'S ASSERTIVE ROLE IN UN DISCUSSED

HK060952 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 6

[Commentary by Chen Yichun [7115 2011 2625]: "The Third World Is Asserting Itself in the United Nations"]

[Text] New York, 2 Dec -- In the 37 years since the founding of the United Nations, the international situation has undergone tremendous and profound changes. One important indicator of such changes is that a large number of Third World countries have united successively in the United Nations as a political force not to be overlooked -- a force which is playing an ever-important role in the United Nations.

When the United Nations was founded, of the 51 charter member nations there were only 13 Asian countries. The people that accounted for almost one-third of the world's population then were still under the yoke of colonial rule. The latter part of the 1940's and the early 1950's was when Asia emerged. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the convening of the Bandung conference gave a hefty boost to the vigorous growth of the national liberation movement. In the 1960's the African continent quickly woke up. By the mid-1970's more than 70 newly independent countries had joined the United Nations. UN membership today has increased to 157, of which Third World countries account for more than two-thirds. The composition of the United Nations has undergone tremendous changes.

Under the influence of the spectacular national liberation movement, the United Nations after its funding took a series of decolonization measures to speed up the decolonization process. The 16th UN General Assembly decided to establish the "Special Committee on Decolonization" (now composed of 25 member countries). The problem of decolonization became one of the important items on the agendas of many UN General Assembly sessions. The Third World countries also demanded the enjoyment of a fair share of representation and decisionmaking in important UN organs. According to a charter amendment which became effective in 1965, the number of nonpermanent members sitting on the Security Council was increased from 6 to 10. The number of vice presidents of the general committee was increased from 13 to 17. In 1973 the membership of ECOSOC increased from 18 to 54. In these organs there was an increase in the number of members from Third World countries.

An important event that took place in the United Nations in the 1970's was that in 1971 the 26th UN General Assembly passed by an overwhelming majority the restoration of the PRC seat in the United Nations, thus further adding to the strength of the Third World in the United Nations. China persistently has stood on the side of the Third World, showing mutual support and fighting shoulder to shoulder with Third World countries. It has made its own contributions toward maintaining world peace and security and fighting hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

At the UN General Assembly last year, China joined forces with Third World countries in electing Peruvian diplomat Javier Perez de Cuellar as UN secretary general. This represented a major victory for the Third World in the United Nations. China's just stand won the warm praise of the majority of Third World countries.

The United Nations was for a long time under the manipulation and control of the United States and later became the site for the contest for hegemony and behind-the-scene deals between the United States and the Soviet Union. Since the mid-1970's, a large number of small, poor and weak countries in the Third World which were once despised have united to form a powerful force. This force has waged a persistent and ceaseless struggle in the United Nations against hegemonism and power politics represented by superpowers. It has won one victory after another, gradually changing the situation in which the United Nations has been controlled by superpowers. The veto lever of the superpowers has gone out of order. The time when they could dictate the fate of small nations and did as they wished is gone forever. The large number of Third World countries have reared their heads, full of confidence. At present, the nonaligned countries, the "group of 77" (whose membership has now increased to 125 countries), the Organization for African Unity, the Arab League, the ASEAN and other regional organizations are playing an ever prominent role in the United Nations. They have constantly taken united actions putting forth various important resolutions at the general assembly.

At the Third World countries' suggestion the UN General Assembly, for four consecutive terms since 1970, has refused to accept the full status of the representative of South Africa -- which is supported by the United States and other countries. In 1974 the 29th UN General Assembly also adopted a resolution of the General Assembly president refusing to let the African delegation participate. This event was the first of its type in the history of the United Nations. The General Assembly also passed other resolutions to adopt sanctions against South Africa.

On the Middle East problem the United Nations passed a series of resolutions condemning the act of aggression in the Middle East by Israel, which was supported and shielded by the United States. It recognized the national rights of the Palestinian people and invited the PLO to participate in the General Assembly with observer status.

After the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet invaison of Afghanistan, the UN General Assembly successively passed by an overwhelming majority resolutions on many occasions demanding that South Vietnam and the Soviet Union immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, respectively. All this shows that today's United Nations has become an important international forum for the Third World in maintaining its rightful interests and exposing, indicting and condemning the crime of superpower hegemonism.

In the United Nations, the Third World countries are uniting to cope with the drastic challenge of certain developed countries which are shifting the economic crisis through trade, tariffs, currency and other means. They are striving to break the old pattern of international economic relations and establish a new international economic order of equality and mutual benefit. As a result of Third World initiative, the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly held in April 1974 passed the "Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order" and the "action program." In September 1975, the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly again specially discussed the problem of development and international economic cooperation. It also passed a resolution stipulating the adoption of certain measures to speed up the development of developing countries and to narrow the gap between developing and developed countries. In the mid-1960's the UN General Assembly also decided to regard the "UN Conference on Trade and Development" as one of the permanent UN organs and to establish the UN Industrial Development Organization to stimulate and speed up the industrialization of developing countries and coordinate the industrial development activities of the UN system. In December 1972 the third session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development passed three resolutions, including "On International Trade Relations and Policies and Principles" put forth by the "Group of 77." In September 1980 the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly passed the international development strategy for the 3d development decade -- which began in January 1981 -- in coordination with long-term development plans of the Third World countries.

After nearly 9 years of talks, various kinds of obstruction and sabotage from superpowers have been removed. The 11th session of the 3d UN Maritime Law Conference passed, by an overwhelming majority 130 votes, the draft of the "Maritime Law Pact" providing for the right of coastal countries to own a given speical economic zone of 12 knots [corrected to 200 knots, according to a correction carried in RENMIN RIBAO on 4 December] and recognizing that "the international seabed area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind." This came as an effective blow to superpowers in their attempt to assert hegemony and to control the sea and to maintain the old maritime order. Despite the refusal by some Western powers to affix their signatures, the United Nations will sign this pact in Jamaica in December this year.

The Third World has also made a strong appeal for the early global talks in order to establish a just,new international economic order. It has called for the strengthening of South-South cooperation, for following the road of relying on our own resources collectively and individually, for coping jointly with the Western way of shifting the economic crisis, and for stimulating the Third World economic development.

In the past 10 years there has been a marked increase in the scope of authority at the United Nations as well as in the variety of its activities. But many important resolutions adopted by the United Nations constantly have met with resistance and sabotage from the superpowers. The United Nations has yet to develop its proper role in solving certain major issues. In the United Nations there is still an acute struggle between forces that seek and forces that resist control. The Third World countries must strengthen their unity further and continue to struggle. They surely will achieve still greater victories in the just struggle to maintain world peace, fight hegemonism and colonialism and boost the progressive cause of mankind.

UN PROTESTS PLANNED EXECUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

OW071922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations General Assembly in a resolution adopted today urged the racist regime of South Africa not to proceed with the execution of six South African freedom fighters and to commute the death sentences as soon as possible.

The six freedom fighters, namely Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu, David Moise, Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosloli and Marcus Motaung, are members of the African National Congress of South Africa. They have been condemned to death for their strong opposition to the apartheid policy of the South African authorities.

The resolution, adopted with a vote of 127 in favour to none against with one (the United States) abstention, requests that the Security Council should direct an appeal for clemency to the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the six freedom fighters.

NATO SECRETARY GENERAL ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 8 (XINHUA) -- While talking about possible new relations with the Soviet Union, the West should not forget the fact that Moscow has consistently manipulated the West's desire for peace to serve its own purpose, NATO Secretary-General J. Luns said here today. Speaking at a press conference on the eve of a two-day conference of 16 NATO foreign ministers, the secretary-general said Moscow's assertions of willingness to improve relations with the West have little meaning without positive steps.

But if such steps are forthcoming, he said, the NATO allies will quickly respond constructively because they have already offered for better relations with it at the Bonn summit last June.

However, Luns also said the NATO ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, will send "a signal to Moscow, and I think this time it will be important because of the new set-up in the Kremlin."

Referring to the recent discussion on nuclear weapons and their role in NATO strategy, Luns said a reply to armed aggression and the possible use of nuclear weapons constitute the essential part of NATO's defense strategy. If NATO's capability of deterrence suffers, he said, chances of conflict will increase.

The secretary-general criticized the proposition that NATO should abandon the first-use-option of nuclear weapons. Such analysis will gratuitously assist Soviet attempts to play upon fears of a nuclear war as part of Moscow's campaign to block NATO's deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) short of progress in the Geneva talks, he said.

In the context of the transatlantic strains, Luns said there is nothing especially novel about occasional differences within the alliance. NATO allies will continue to find common ground whenever this is in their common interest, he added.

ASIAN REMOTE SENSING MEETING HEARS PRC REPORT

OW061908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Dhaka, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Asian scientists on remote sensing today called for greater regional cooperation in using this technology for better harnessing the earth's resources and predicting natural disasters.

The scientists made the call at the Third Asian Conference on remote sensing which concluded here today.

During the four-day conference, 170 delegates and observers from 20 nations and U.N. bodies exchanged academic and technical information and discussed ways to develop this technology in Asia. They presented 10 national reports and 50 technical papers on remote sensing.

The Chinese national report delivered at the conference said that China has achieved preliminary results in the application of remote sensing in geology, agriculture, water conservancy, oceanography, meteorology mineral exploration, environmental monitoring and other fields. More than 20 departments and agencies in China conduct application researches on remote sensing.

It was decided at the conference that the next three annual conferences of the Asian association remote sensing will be held in Sri Lanka, India and Nepal respectively.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS SCHLESINGER, HOLBROOKE 9 DEC

OW091122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met with James Schlesinger and Richard Holbrooke, senior advisers to the Lehman Brothers Inc., and other U.S. guests, this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Also present were in Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Charles W. Freeman Jr., charge d'affaires ad iterim of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

U.S. REFUTES SOVIET ACCUSATION ON MX PLAN

OW081157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today refuted a Soviet accusation that the projected U.S. deployment of "MX" nuclear missiles was aimed at "achieving military superiority over the U.S.S.R."

The Soviet accusation was intended to "cast the MX in the role of another excuse (for the Soviets) to build more missiles," said White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes in a statement issued here today.

According to a TASS report, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy F. Ustinov charged in Moscow yesterday that the "MX" program marked an "extremely dangerous round of the nuclear arms race" and it meant that the United States was preparing "for an all-out nuclear war." He warned that the Soviet Union would respond by deploying a new ICBM "not inferior" to the American weapon.

Speakes contended that the "MX" was projected "to redress the balance of power which the Soviet union has upset" by its deployment of 308 SS-18 and 300 SS-19 ICBMs. The Soviet Union had just undertaken a flight test of its next generation of ICBMs, he noted.

The White House spokesman termed Ustinov's statement, made on the eve of a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on a defense appropriation bill involving the "MX" program, "a clear effort to influence the American political process".

The "MX" (acronym for "Missile, Experimental") is a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile which carries 10 warheads and has a range of 10,000 kilometers. It has been regarded by President Reagan as a necessary defense against increasingly accurate Soviet nuclear attack.

According to Reagan, the "MX" missiles will be housed in capsules that act as the launchers. With the entire system based in silos for protection, they will be deployed in a "dense pack" grid in southeastern Wyoming.

SHULTZ REAFFIRMS U.S. STAND ON TALKS WITH USSR

OW081556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, December 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirmed here today that his country will negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

Speaking at a press conference after talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Shultz said that the goal of disarmament will come true only when the West gets stronger. Shultz arrived here this morning for a two-day visit.

The U.S. secretary of state told reporters that he and Genscher discussed the issue of disarmament, NATO's double-decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and East-West economic relations.

Shultz rejected an assertion by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov yesterday that the U.S. development and deployment of MX missiles runs counter to the terms of the SALT II treaty. "The problem is to the contrary," he said, adding that the Soviet Union has already developed missiles that now "oblige" the United States to match.

Shultz said he is satisfied with the negotiations among Western countries on a common policy to deal with the East-West trade. He said the Western countries are working on principles concerning the issue and he will discuss it with West European leaders.

Referring to the Middle East, Shultz made it clear that the United States will not make any direct contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) before it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

The West German foreign minister said his country will adhere to the Ostpolitik (eastern policy), but the Soviet Union should see clearly that it ought to make response to the Western initiatives.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl also exchanged views with Shultz on the future East-West relations.

Shultz is scheduled to leave for Brussels tomorrow to attend a meeting of NATO foreign ministers. He will also visit the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain before returning to Washington December 19.

XINHUA ANALYZES REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICA TRIP

OW090129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- The following is a news analysis by Sun Guowei on the conclusion of Reagan's visit to Latin America. It is entitled: "Lots of Sweet Talk, Very Few Substantive Accomplishments."

Following his meetings with the presidents of Honduras and Guatemala in Honduras' San Pedro Sula on 4 December, U.S. President Reagan headed home, concluding what he termed a "trip to promote democracy and peace."

The U.S. magazine NEWSEEEK today summed up the topics of the discussions Reagan had with the presidents of the six Latin American countries as: 1) to enhance democracy; 2) to ensure the region's freedom from outside interference; and 3) to strengthen the region's economic ties with the United States. The weekly maintains that during the visit, "Reagan could only say a few encouraging words and make a few warm gestures with his own charisma, but could not establish friendly relations with generous gifts."

On the first leg of his trip to Latin America, Reagan and Brazilian President Figueiredo had "serious talks" on the two countries' financial and trade issues and on their foreign policies. They decided to set up some committees to study the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the military, nuclear production and space fields. The United States hoped that, through Brazil, it can "maintain a powerful defense" in the Western Hemisphere. The Brazilian Government has indicated that, with regard to nuclear production, any bilateral cooperation between it and the United States should not be construed as a commitment on the part of Brazil to support the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The two countries had signed a nuclear treaty earlier; but it was later terminated because of a bill passed by the U.S. Congress. The bill prescribes that Brazil will not receive further U.S. aid unless it signs the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

During his visit to Brazil, Reagan announced the U.S. decision to grant $1.23 billion in credit to Brazil and promised to give an impetus to the negotiations between the International Monetary Fund and the Brazilian Government to grant credit to that country in order to overcome its economic crisis. Although it was "the most substantive thing" in Reagan's Latin American trip, the American President's "generosity" is far from adequate for Brazil, which has a foreign debt reaching $80 billion.

News agencies in the West maintain that the main purpose of Reagan's whirlwind visit to Colombia was to learn more about the new government of President Betancur because, instead of following the U.S. leadership as his predecessor did, the new administration has adopted a more independent policy, a policy of edging toward the Third World. Its current relationship with the United States is all but a "courteous but estranged" one. The meeting between Betancur and Reagan touched upon the crisis in Central America, the Caribbean situation and the two countries' differences caused by U.S. protectionist barriers against Colombia's sugar, flowers, textile products and other export commodities. They also explored ways and means to strengthen the two countries' cooperation in striking at drug trafficking, since 70 percent of the marijuana consumed by Americans comes from Colombia. Betancur also asked Reagan to urge the American Development Bank to reach a loan agreement with Colombia. He criticized the acts of representatives of U.S. financial circles for always being "rigid and irrational." During the meeting, he criticized the U.S. policy towards Central America and its support for Britain during the Britain-Argentina dispute over the Malvinas, and annofinounced Colombia's decision to join the Nonaligned Movement. This has "cast a shadow" on the already increasing differences between the United States and Colombia.

Reagan then had short meetings with the presidents of four Central American countries: Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. Before the presidential plane "Air Force 1" arrived in Central America, Secretary of State Schultz, who accompanied Reagan on the trip, declared that Reagan would give some military aid to certain Central American countries in order to deal with "rebellions and the threat from Nicaragua," and that no other new assistance plans would be announced.

During Reagan's visit to Central America, the only document that needed to be signed was an agreement with Costa Rica regarding extradition. During the visit, Reagan glibly praised the "democratization process" in Latin America and repeatedly urged the Central American countries to pool their efforts in dealing with the "challenge from outside forces." Without naming names, he denounced the Soviet Union and Cuba for attempting to impose a "non-democratic political system" on countries in that region. He also indicated orally that the United States would strengthen its economic cooperation with Latin American countries, relax U.S. trade restrictions and increase the amount of economic aid. However, Reagan's pages and pages of empty verbiage, assurances and promises can in no way help the Latin American countries surmount the serious and urgent problems caused by the worldwide economic recession.

The British newspaper THE TIMES pointed out that the United States is eager to mend its relations with Latin America, but that Reagan's visit was merely a signal, which "at best can create a more harmonious atmosphere and pave the way for a substantive decision in the future."

Reagan's trip to Latin America involved a lot of people. He was accompanied by six helicopters and two bullet-proof automobiles. Wherever he went, thousands of security personnel had to be mobilized. There was even a "dress rehearsal" with somebody who acted as Reagan's stand-in. But the Latin American people did not show their respect for his "good-will" visit. In Brazil and Colombia, people held meetings and demonstrations to voice their protest and they expressed their hatred toward the "exploitative eagle that makes the hungry workers live in poverty" by shouting "Reagan get out!" and "Down with imperialism!"

USTINOV SAYS U.S. MX PLAN CHALLENGES USSR

OW071253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov said today the Soviet Union would deploy a new kind of missile if Washington insists on deploying MX missile.

"If the present White House leadership...challenges us by starting MX missile deployments, then the Soviet Union will respond by deploying a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class in every way matching the MX," he said.

He told the Soviet news agency TASS in an interview that Moscow could, if necessary, "respond effectively and promptly to Washington's other threats."

The Soviet marshal's speech was apparently directed at U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent announcement about basing 100 MX missiles in Wyoming, and at NATO's reaffirmed plan to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The U.S. plans to establish superiority over the Soviet Union and start a new phase of arms race, he said.

Addressing a party activists' meeting of the Moscow Military District today, Ustinov said the U.S. pursues a policy of "an increasingly dangerous character," and the Soviet armed forces should double and triple its vigilance and enhance their combat capability and preparedness.

Washington has launched "an economic, political and ideological offensive" against the Soviet Union, he said.

REAGAN, ZIA HOLD TALKS ON U.S.-PAKISTAN TIES

OW081151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 7 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized in their talks here today that Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan.

Both parties noted with satisfaction the recent overwhelming favorable vote of the U.N. General Assembly on the non-alignment resolution on the situation in Afghanistan. "We obviously shared the view that an early negotiated settlement for Afghanistan must be found which includes Soviet troop withdrawal, Afghan self-determination, Afghan independence and non-alignment, and return of the 2.8 million refugees with safety and honor," a senior U.S. administration official said.

President Zia is on an eight-day state visit to the United States, beginning December 6. This was the first meeting between the heads of state of the two countries since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In his welcoming remarks before the talks, Reagan stressed the importance of close ties between the two countries. President Zia said in reply that he looked forward to the strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

During the talks, which lasted more than an hour, the two presidents reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged assessments of the regional and world issues.

The U.S. side praised Pakistan for its help to Afghan refugees in Pakistan and warmly welcomed the improvement of the India-Pakistan relations.

President Zia and Secretary of State George Shultz signed a document yesterday on the establishment of a joint commission to strengthen economic, commercial, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The U.S.-Pakistan relations have notably improved since the Soviet invasion of Afghaniatan, with Pakistan playing a more important role in the context of the security in the Persian Gulf. In September 1981, the United States agreed to provide Pakistan with a five-year 3.2 billion-dollar military and economic aid package, beginning fiscal year 1983. In addition, it has agreed to sell Pakistan 40 F-16 aircraft, the first 6 of which will be delivered soon.

"We emphasized that the U.S. will continue to make every effort to continue to provide the proposed assistance" to Pakistan, the senior administration official said.

PAKISTAN PRESENTS GIFTS TO CHINESE ATHLETS

OW081900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Dr Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistan ambassador to China, on behalf of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, presented bicycles to each player of the Chinese women's volleyball team, which won the ninth world women's volleyball championships in September.

The ceremony took place in the Pakistan Embassy here, where Dr Bhatty and Mrs Fatimah Bhatty gave a reception for the team.

"When news of the Chinese team's victory reached Pakistan, his excellency President Ziaul Haq and the Pakistan people were very happy and excited. The president decided to present the team with Pakistan-produced bicycles," the ambassador said.

"At the recently concluded Ninth Asian Games," he said, "the Chinese women's volleyball team scored another gold medal for China and captured the champions in the Asian games for the first time. President Ziaul Haq took great pleasure in that news."

Bhatty hoped the Chinese athletes would achieve greater progress.

Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, expressed his as well as the team's thanks to President Zia.

"We see the president's gifts as a symbol of Sino-Pakistan friendship, and a credit to Chinese athletes," he said.

Xu Yinsheng hoped the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan people and sportsmen would consistently develop.

Sun Jinfang, on behalf of the team, said the gifts are an honor and encouragement given by the Pakistan Government and people. She said the team would train harder to achieve still better results.

Among those present were Li Menghau, minister of the Chinese commission, and Chen Songlu, deputy director of the Asian department of the Foreign Ministry.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF EC SUMMIT

HK080347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 7

["Short commentary": "Aspiration and Reality"]

[Text] The summit conference of 10 European community [EC] countries was centered on how the EC should deal with present economic difficulties, resolve economic contradictions between the United States and Europe and coordinate actions so as to jointly overcome difficulties. Through the conference, the leaders of the 10 countries expressed an aspiration to strengthen the community's unity and to ease contradictions between the United States and Europe. However differences still exist on some thorny issues concerning gains and losses.

The conference was convened in the wake of the GATT ministerial meeting. At the GATT meeting, differences between the United States, Western Europe and Japan remained the same on the international trade issue. Various disputes still exist within the EC, which are undermining its consolidation. Furthermore, there is still no sign of an economic recovery. In such circumstances, the EC summit conference was faced with a serious problem: Should the EC countries sit tight and just look at the crisis they are suffering and watch the EC's role in the world fade away, which leads to undermining the interests of all countries, or should they strengthen their coordination, promote cooperation and protect the development of the EC.

According to the resolution of the conference, although there were differences, the EC countries exercised comparative restraint. On the issue of relations with the United States, they made some compromise to avoid a new trade war between the United States and Europe.

However, while the capitalist world is suffering a serious and sustained economic crisis, there is little room for the capitalist countries to make a compromise. Therefore, disputes still exist on some crucial issues, both within and outside of the EC.

QIAO SHI MEETS SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

OW031913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of a delegation on the Swedish Communist Party led by its chairman, Roland Pettersson. Qian Liren, and Zhu Liang, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department, and Feng Xuan, adviser to the department, were present.

The Swedish delegation arrived here this afternoon. Tomorrow, Pettersson will hold talks with Qian Liren to exchange views on the relations between the two parties and issues of mutual concern.

SWEDISH PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR FREE ZONE IN EUROPE

OW090824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The Swedish Government today launched an initiative that would free a European zone of tactical nuclear weapons.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom told a press conference that the initiative sprang from a proposal made last June by the independent commission on disarmament and security issues under the chairmanship of Olof Palme, who is now Swedish prime minister.

In an initial phase, according to the plan, a nuclear-free zone would be established in Central Europe and thereafter it would be expanded along the southern and northern flanks of both the power blocs -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO military alliances. Such a zone would have a total breadth of 300 kilometers, or 150 kilometers on each side of the borders between the two power blocs. Its exact geographical extent should, however, be the subject of negotiations between the parties concerned.

The commission's proposal also implies that neither nuclear warheads nor storage space for nuclear weapons would be allowed within the nuclear-free zone. Bodstrom said the Swedish Government was contacting all members of both military alliances and the neutral and non-aligned states in Europe, such as Finland, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Austria, through diplomatic channels. The purpose was to identify the conditions necessary for a zone free from tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and to ascertain the views of these states on the initiative.

The foreign minister recently visited other Nordic capitals to discuss the possibility of a nuclear-free zone being established to cover Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

DENMARK SUSPENDS FUTURE NATO MISSILE FUNDING

OW090954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The Folketing (parliament) passed an opposition motion yesterday evening to freeze further contributions to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

According to the new bill, Denmark will continue to allocate the 26 million crown (3 million dollars) NATO payment already committed by the former Social Democratic government, but decisions relating to future instalments on the total 75 million crown (about 8.9 million dollars) Danish contribution to the new missiles will be left in abeyance "until further notice." Government officials said this would depend on results from the Geneva arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. The bill was adopted by a vote of 49 to 13 with 90 abstentions and 27 absent after a four-hour heated debate.

The decision was opposed by the Conservative-led government, which supports NATO's plan to deploy U.S.-made cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe to counter the more than 300 Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at the continent.

But the minority government, which commands only 66 seats in the parliament, abstained during the vote to avoid possible passage of a more radical proposal by two far left parties. The Social Democrats had said they would back the radical proposal if theirs was voted down, and that would trigger off an election when the government was only three months in office. Earlier on November 26, the parliament adpoted an opposition motion to suspend Denmark's NATO appropriations for the nuclear missile deployment. Yesterday's bill was a compromise version tabled by the Social Democratic Party after a meeting between Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Social Democratic leader Anker Jorgensen.

CPC PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY

OW020400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party, a delegation from the party school of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party led by its dean, Professor Song Zhenting, left here today for a friendship visit to Italy. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

FRENCH LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW082130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang today left here for home at the end of his term. Louis Mermaz, president of National Assembly, and Pierre Mauroy, prime minister, met the Chinese ambassador yesterday. Minister of Foreign Affairs Claude Cheysson held luncheon in honor of Yao Guang before his departure. Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party of France, gave a banquet on December 6 in honor of the Chinese Ambassador. Earlier, French President Francois Mitterrand, President of the Senate Alain Poher and Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac met Yao Guang separately.

RENMIN RIBAO TO REOPEN PARIS BUREAU

PM071503 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 82 p 40

["M.L." dispatch: "RENMIN RIBAO To Be Represented in Paris Again"]

[Text] Beijing -- RENMIN RIBAO, CPC central organ, will very shortly be represented in France by two permanent correspondents, according to a source close to that newspaper. The two future correspondents -- Mr Zhai Xiangqian and Mr Ma Meiming -- are due to leave for Paris in mid-December. Mr Zhai is an expert on economic questions and Mr Ma an expert on French political life. Both are excellent French-speakers and have already visited France several times as special correspondents.

RENMIN RIBAO had not been represented in Paris since relations between the CPC and Communist Party of France were broken off in the mid-sixties. The decision to carry out an exchange of correspondents between the two parties' central organs had been made during Marchais'recent visit to China.

PRC SENDS ALBANIA GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081427 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The Standing Committee of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China write in their telegram addressed to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation we send the Albanian people greetings on their holiday. We wish the Albanian people new successes in construction.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW090155 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu today met and held a cordial talk with outgoing Chinese ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang.

Chen Shuliang gave a farewell reception last evening. Present on the occasion were First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, member of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Iosif Uglar and Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Emilia Sonea.

CSSR'S HUSAK MEETS WARSAW PACT COMMANDER

OW090350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Prague, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic, met here today with Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Unified Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Soviet Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the unified Warsaw Pact armed forces, was also present. The two military leaders were here on a short working visit.

According to the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY (CTK), the host and guests discussed the present international military and political situation as well as the cooperation of the Czechoslovak People's Army with the Soviet Army and other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact members.

Kulikov's visit is reportedly to make preparations for the Warsaw Pact summit meeting and the defense ministers meeting to be held here early next year.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Attends Acrobatic Performance

OW081852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Jordan's King Husayn, accompanied by Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, watched an acrobatic performance here this evening.

The display by the China acrobatic troupe was enthusiastically received by the guests. Husayn presented a basket of flowers to the performers at the end of the show.

Given Final Greeting by Zhao

OW090607 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan left Beijing for Japan by a special plane this afternoon after a successful official visit to our country.

Before the king's departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang called at the Diaoyutai state guest house to see him off. The guest and the host warmly bid each other farewell.

Zhao Ziyang said: Your visit has been a very successful one. It has promoted understanding and friendship between our two countries and has contributed significantly to the further development of friendly Sino-Jordanian relations.

King Husayn replied: I have been among friends these few days. This visit will give me the best memories of my life. Relations between Jordan and China are based on the most solid foundation. I hope that relations between our two countries will continue to develop. I also hope that friendly relations between the two great peoples, Chinese and Arab, will develop further. He wished China success in its endeavors to make itself a strong country and to enhance the well-being of its people in future generations.

Zhao Ziyang asked King Husayn, on his return home, to convey China's good will to the Jordanian people.

King Husayn was seen off at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Wen Yanzhan and others.

Departs for Japan

OW090824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Jordanian King Husayn and his party left here for Japan by air today at the end of their official friendship visit to China.

Bidding farewell to the visitors at the Diaoyutai guesthouse, Premier Zhao Ziyang described the Jordanian monarch's visit as "highly successful." He said that it had helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship and made great contributions to future development of friendly relations between China and Jordan.

King Husayn thanked his hosts for according him such warm hospitality. The visit would remain a wonderful memory, he said. He said that a solid foundation had been laid for friendly relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that there would be further development in the relations not only between Jordan and China but also between the Arab world and China.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENDS JORDAN'S DIPLOMACY

HK090348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by An Guozhang [1344 0948 4545]: "Jordan's Fruitful Diplomacy"]

[Text] In the Middle East political arena the voice and image of Jordan have drawn widespread attention. In particular -- after Israel launched the invasion of Lebanon on 4 June, Jordan actively carried out diplomatic activity and has scored considerable achievements.

Jordan's diplomatic activities were focused mainly on the following two aspects: 1. It tried to restore and strengthen the unity of Arab nations and to prevent and resist the control of the Middle Last by the superpowers. 2. It tried to promote realistic and feasible measures for reaching an overall and just solution to the Middle East problem by winning agreement from other Arab countries.

The Jordanian Government always has been concerned with the stability and security of the Middle East. After the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan, King Husayn pointed out that the Soviets who stayed in Afghanistan might go on to Iran and expand their influence to the Strait of Hormuz, the Strait of Mandeb and the Red Sea. In this event, another superpower would intensify its presence in the Middle East region so that the fundamental cause of the Arabs would be harmed. He also held that the Arab world must take a united stand to cope with this threat. At the end of last year the Arab League's 12th summit meeting had to be suspended due to differences over ways to solve the Middle East problem between the countries attending the meeting, which was held in Fes, Morocco. The unity of the Arab world then faced a serious test. At that time, King Husayn said that he would try to promote the unity of the Arab ranks and suggested that Arab countries should work out a coordinated peace plan on the basis of Saudi Arabia's 8-point proposal. For this purpose, King Husayn visited most Arab countries in the Gulf region. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Arab countries, including Jordan, the 12th summit meeting of the Arab League finally resumed in September this year and worked out a realistic program for solving the Middle East problem. This important contribution to the settlement of the Middle East problem has won the universal praise of the international community.

The Jordanian Government also has actively improved its relations with Egypt and appealed to other Arab countries to welcome Egypt's return to the Arab fold. Husayn said: "One of the most eager desires of the Arabs is to see the Arab race, including Egypt, march forward again in unity." The Jordanian Government sent a military delegation to visit Egypt which was met by Egyptian Defense Minister Ghazalah.

In order to solve the Palestine problem in a realistic and just way, the Jordan Government actively improved its ties with the PLO. In late August this year, when the PLO decided to withdraw from West Beirut, Jordan was the first country to show its willingness to receive the PLO armed forces. During the Fes conference, King Husayn reached agreement on the Middle East peace program with PLO leader 'Arafat. After that, King Husayn worked out further concrete measures and suggested establishment of a "federal union" between Jordan and Palestine. He invited 'Arafat to visit Jordan and their talks "achieved great success." They agreed to strengthen relations between Jordan and the PLO. At the end of last month, 'Arafat once again was invited to visit Jordan. That was the second high level meeting between Jordan and the PLO within a little over a month.

According to reports, both sides seriously discussed the issue of forming a "federal union" and set up a commission headed by Jordanian Prime Minister Badran and 'Arafat to deal further with this issue. At the same time, in order to deal with the United States -- which refuses to recognize or to carry out any dialogue with the PLO but is a decisive binding force on Israel -- both sides suggested forming a joint delegation consisting of Jordanian delegates and Palestinians approved by the PLO to engage in a dialogue with the United States and force it to change its erroneous pro-Israeli Middle East policy. This would facilitate a reasonable solution to the Middle East problem. The strengthening of Jordan-PLO relations and their idea of forming a "federal union" have drawn close attention from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

In the meantime, King Husayn also visited Turkey not long ago. Turkey is a country showing close concern for the Middle East problem. At present, Husayn is leading an Arab 7-member delegation to visit five countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council. He will visit the United States soon and explain to the Reagan administration the Arab countries' position on solution of the Middle East problem. The diplomatic efforts made by Jordan have played and will continue to play an active role in the stability of the Middle East situation.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

9 Dec Presidium Meeting

OW090404 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- At its fourth meeting held at the Great Hall of the People this morning, the Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the drafts of some resolutions to be voted on at the plenary session.

Peng Zhen, permanent chairman of the Presidium, chaired the meeting.

The draft resolutions adopted by the Presidium today are: the draft of the NPC organic law; the draft of the State Council organic law; the draft resolution on the regulations governing the revision of the organic laws of the local people's congresses and people's governments at different levels; the draft resolution on the regulations governing the revision of the electoral laws of the NPC and the local people's congresses at different levels; the draft resolution on the work report of the NPC Standing Committee; the draft resolution on the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and the draft resolution on the quota and election of deputies to the Sixth NPC.

The plenary session will also vote on a report submitted by the Motions Examination Committee of the current NPC session on the examination of motions.

Draft Organic Laws Discussed

OW081850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- National People's Congress deputies held panel discussions today and yesterday on the four draft organic laws and the draft resolution on the number of deputies to the next N.P.C. and their election now under deliberation.

Speakers expressed their approval of the draft organic laws of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the local people's congresses and governments, the draft electoral law for the national and local people's congresses, and the draft resolution.

Wang Shitai, a deputy from Gansu Province, said that the four draft laws embody the principle of democratic centralism set forth in the new constitution. They will serve as a guideline for the building of organs of state power at all levels, he added.

Speaking of the changes in the method of electing N.P.C. deputies, Guo Zhi from Hebei Province, north China, said that in the past when the qualifications of deputies were examined only after the N.P.C. was convened, the work could not be done thoroughly.

Now that the qualifications of the deputies are to be examined by a credentials committee set up by the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the list of the deputies is to be published before the convocation of the first session of each congress, he said, the work can be done more effectively.

Deputies agreed that the reduction in the number of N.P.C. deputies -- from 3,500 to 3,000 -- will make it more convenient for this supreme organ of state power to make decisions while guaranteeing adequate representation.

Tian Fuda, a deputy of Gaoshan nationality from Taiwan, said he was particularly satisfied with the provision that 13 deputies will be elected to represent Taiwan for the time being, the same as at the Fifth N.P.C.

This shows that the people of all nationalities in China are eager to have compatriots from Taiwan join them in running the country, he said.

Huang Juxiang, a deputy of Li nationality from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, said she particularly appreciated the stipulation that every nationality in China, however small, must be represented on the National People's Congress. "This is a strong proof that our country is indeed a great socialist family in which all nationalities enjoy equal rights and live in harmony and unity."

Motions Reviewed

OW090930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress have proposed 2,102 motions, Luo Qingchang, chairman of the committee to examine motions, reported at a Presidium meeting here this morning.

These constructive motions centered around the strategic goals, emphases and dispositions of China's modernization program, he said.

Of these motions, 161 or 7.8 percent of the total involve construction of commodity grain producing bases, building or renovation of water conservancy projects, increase of funds for forestry, and interflow of goods between town and countryside.

Another 185 motions, or 8.8 percent of the total, suggest building bridges and highways, opening certain waterways to navigation, increasing other transport facilities, strengthening the exploration of energy resources and developing nuclear power.

The 379 motions on education, science and technology, which account for 18 percent of the total, call for increasing funds, paying attention to the role of the intellectuals, strengthening workers' education and technical training, spreading primary education in the rural areas, and improving educational facilities in remote border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

One hundred and twenty-nine motions, or 6 percent of the total, have to do with the strengthening of the socialist legal system and the extension of socialist democracy.

There are also motions concerning finance and trade, national defence, nationalities affairs, foreign relations, employment, price control and housing.

In view of the tremendous growth of agricultural production as a result of the responsibility system, a number of motions urge strengthening scientific and technical work in the rural areas, facilitating the peasants' sale of grain, cotton and vegetable oil to the state and building more warehouses and cold storages.

Luo Qingchang suggested that the motions be referred respectively to the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate for study and implementation.

Education Stressed

OW091012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to China's National People's Congress (N.P.C.) are paying more attention to education and science and less to social problems this year than they did last year.

This change is revealed in a preliminary analysis of the 2,102 motions which have so far been put by the deputies before the current N.P.C. session.

A spokesman of the office under the N.P.C. Motions Examination Committee told XINHUA that 379 motions, or 18 percent of the total, call for efforts to intensify technical and other training for workers, popularize primary education in rural areas, improve education in minority and border regions and increase spending on education and scientific research. By contrast, he said, these questions accounted for less than 10 percent of the motions during the 1981 session.

"N.P.C. motions usually reflect the most urgent questions of the time, changing with the general situation," the spokesman said.

For example, he said, the deputies focused their attention last year mainly on such problems as employment, wages and bonus, which made up 25.6 percent (598) of the 2,318 motions at the 1981 session. Such motions have become far less in number and percentage at the current session, because the situation has improved, he added.

An outstanding feature of this year's motions, the spokesman said, is that many of them include detailed specific suggestions to facilitate the nation's modernization. Apart from education and science, they are more or less focused on the following questions:

-- Faster development of marketable grain producing centers; building of more water conservancy projects; improvement of commerce to expedite urban-rural interflow of goods; and more investment in forestry.

-- Greater efforts to improve transport and communications and develop energy resources and more attention to the development of nuclear energy.

-- Formulation of a family planning law, laws on education and revision of some laws.

A staff of 58 members drawn from departments under the State Council are helping in the work of the Motions Examination Committee, the opinions of which will be transmitted to the departments concerned upon approval by the congress.

The spokesman said that 70 percent of the problems raised in the motions to the 1981 session have been or are being solved, 20 percent have to wait until the conditions are ripe, and 10 percent are not accepted for various reasons.

He said Chinese Government departments pay great attention to N.P.C. motions. The Ministry of Education has assigned a vice-minister to attend to motions on education.

"No matter how they are handled," the spokesman said, "all motions will get due replies."

Chen Muhua on Trade Goals

OW031250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- China's foreign trade goals set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-1985) will be attained, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said today. She made this statement at one of the panel discussions of the current National People's Congress session.

The economic development plan sets the total volume of import and export for 1985 at 85.5 billion yuan (approximately 57.4 billion U.S. dollars) and the average annual rate of increase for the five-year period at 8.7 percent.

The minister said that China will make use of both internal and external resources, both the domestic and the international markets, and both the skills for national reconstruction and those for expanding foreign economic relations in developing China's socialist modernization.

This further clarifies the strategic position of external economic activity in China's modernization program, she said.

According to the five-year plan, the total volume of export for 1985 will reach 40.2 billion yuan (27 billion U.S. dollars), or growing at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent, higher than the growth rate of 4-5 percent for the gross value of industrial and agricultural output. The total volume of import will reach 45.3 billion yuan (30.4 billion U.S. dollars), or growing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent. By the year 2000, China's annual volume of export and import will be 160 billion yuan, four times the present figure.

Chen Muhua gave the following five reasons for the possibility of reaching these goals:

(1) Generally speaking, China's imports and exports have been on the rise over the last 32 years. The average annual rate of increase in the world's total volume of exports from 1950 to 1980 was 12.3 percent while that of China was 12.4 percent. The annual rate of increase in the world's total volume of exports from 1970 to 1980 averaged 20.2 percent while that of China 23.2 percent. China's exports increased by 14.5 percent in 1981, at a time when the world's exports were on the decline due to the economic recession.

These figures show, Chen said, that the past increase of China's exports has always been higher than the international level and the growth of total industrial and agricultural production in China. It is also higher than the average annual growth rate of 8.1 percent set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

(2) China's total volume of exports accounts for a very small portion of the world's total volume. It stood at only 1 percent of the total of almost 2,000 billion U.S. dollars in 1981. So, there is much room in the international market for Chinese export commodities. It is necessary to broaden the range of export, change the product mix, develop new varieties of commodities, and reach out to new markets, particularly in the Third World.

(3) The international demand for capital goods is diminishing due to the world-wide economic recession but consumer goods are still in heavy demand. This situation is very favorable for China's export of this category of commodities.

(4) There are broad prospects for the export of Chinese-made machinery and chemicals. China's export of machinery, electrical appliances, instruments and meters accounts for only 0.14 percent of the world's total and chemicals (including petroleum) only 0.42 percent.

(5) With the adoption of various flexible practices in foreign economic exchange, China will be able to find many channels for her exports. Construction of projects and provision of labor service abroad will entail greater export of Chinese machinery, electrical appliances, building materials and light industry products.

Chen Muhua urged all industrial and agricultural departments to aid the country's export trade by increasing production of commodities which have a ready market abroad.

To do this, she said, the producers have to improve quality, increase variety and reduce costs through well-planned technical transformation.

Huang Huoqing on Public Order

OW081353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- A 15.7 percent drop in criminal cases was registered between January and September this year as against the same 1981 period, but further improvement of public order remains a drawn-out and arduous task in China. Huang Huoqing, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said this in a written report he submitted to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

In the January-September period of 1982, he said, procurators around China issued warrants for a total of 180,086 arrests, instituted prosecution against 184,441 accused, and appeared in court to support public prosecution involving 117,635 legal cases.

"These acts exposed criminal activities in good time and dealt telling blows to the offenders," he said. "As a result, public order has markedly improved."

In strengthening public security, he said, stress has been laid on punishing murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who did grave damage to society.

Huang Huoqing said the procuratorates have cooperated closely with the police and judicial departments and worked in concert with people of various nationalities. Order has improved considerably in many cities and towns and along railway lines.

More and more people have stepped forward boldly to fight against criminal elements and an increasing number of offenders have surrendered themselves under public pressure, he said. "All this has served to consolidate and develop political stability and unity in the country."

Since the beginning of this year, Huang said, the procuratorates have actively involved themselves in dealing with offences that inflicted serious damage to the country's economy.

Between January and September, the procuratorates placed 32,605 serious economic offences on file for investigation, of which 2,512 were major cases involving over 10,000 yuan each, and 12,698 offenders were arrested.

The procuratorates also issued warrants to security organs for arresting 4,345 offenders and instituted prosecution in court against 10,966 people including smugglers, embezzlers, racketeers and offenders guilty of stealing state or collective property.

There is evidence, he said, that certain remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques are still trying to stir up trouble and undermine the country's socialist economy. "Unless resolute and timely steps are taken to bring such rampant economic crimes under control," he said, "China's modernization program would sustain heavy losses and damage."

He said the procuratorates have also been successful in encouraging offenders to give themselves up and make a clean breast of their guilt so as to have their punishment lightened.

The struggle has won initial success in stemming economic crimes and the people have learned useful lessons in combatting corrosion, he added.

Huang Huoqing stressed the need to intensify education for juvenile delinquents who account for about half of the criminal offences. It is imperative to mobilize all social forces, including the organizations and schools where the offenders work or study and their families, to help them amend their ways, the procurator-general said.

Although public order has improved remarkably, there are still many problems in both city and countryside, he said.

Now that the new constitution has been adopted, Huang said, the procuratorates should work even more conscientiously to safeguard the modernization program, develop socialist democracy, strengthen socialist legality and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship.

Resolution on National Anthem

OW090205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the national anthem of the People's Republic of China (adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 4 December 1982):

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress decides: The "March of the Volunteers" is hereby restored as the national anthem of the People's Republic of China and the resolution adopted by the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 5 March 1978 on the national anthem of the People's Republic of China is hereby annulled.

FURTHER COVERAGE FIFTH CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Standing Committee Meeting

OW090639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 22d session of the Standing Committee was held at the Hall of the CPPCC National Committee this morning.

The session's principal agenda was: To discuss the adoption of the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee regarding the "constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" (draft); the political resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee (draft); the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee regarding the work report of its Standing Committee (draft); and the resolution on the work report of its Standing Committee (draft); and the resolution on the report submitted by the Motions Examination Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee regarding the examination of motions (draft). The meeting, after consultation, also approved the namelist of candidates for additional members of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

The members had heated discussions on the drafts of the several resolutions. They also presented numerous important opinions regarding implementation of policies towards intellectuals, bringing the intellectuals' role into fuller play, strengthening the legal system, developing education and creating a new situation in the work of the CPPCC, and so forth.

The Standing Committee meeting today was chaired by Ulanhu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Liu Lantao, Li Weihan, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, He Changgong, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

Members Hail Constitution

OW090818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- China's new constitution with its stress on an independent foreign policy and friendship with the people of all lands has won acclaim at the current session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Many members of the committee described the foreign policy provisions in the constitution as "a combination of patriotism and internationalism."

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said in a XINHUA interview that these provisions "have reflected China's role in world affairs and summed up its expereince in foreign affairs over the past three decades."

Before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he recalled, China was unable to make its voice heard at major international conferences and many vital issues concerning it were settled behind its backs.

Wang Bingnan said: "Only socialist China can pursue an independent foreign policy, which means that it will not yield to any foreign pressure or control, that it will not attach itself to any foreign power or power bloc, that it will not allow any foreign country to infringe upon its national interests, and that it will not play any foreign card or allow any foreign country to use China as a card in its games."

Only by adhering to this policy will China be able to render effective support to the struggle of all oppressed nations for independence, firmly oppose imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, and effectively safeguard world peace and promote human progress, he said.

Yang Gongsu, who represented China in foreign countries as ambassador for many years, said the five principles of peaceful coexistence set forth by China in the early 1950s have won admiration and support from many countries. "The inclusion of these principles in our constitution will help the development of China's foreign relations," he said.

Qian Duangsheng, the 82-year-old professor of law, said the foreign policy provisions in the new constitution are more comprehensive and clear than previous constitutions. It is "a constitution which embodies both patriotism and internationalism," he said.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, pointed out that the constitution, in its preamble and article 18, includes provisions for developing economic exchanges with foreign countries and permitting foreign enterprises and economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China in accordance with Chinese law.

These provisions, which will protect the lawful rights and interests of such investors, will "strengthen China's friendship and economic exchanges with foreign countries," Wang Yaoting said.

Enforcement of Constitution

HK090944 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yu Huanchun [0151 3562 2504]: "A Basis for Establishing Oneself and Handling Problems -- CPPCC Members on Enforcing the New Constitution"]

[Text] The new constitution has been adopted!

When the NPC deputies attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC passed the new constitution in the afternoon of 4 December 1982, the CPPCC members who were present in the session as observers were very excited. Some of them burst out:

"This is an historic event in our country during the 1980's! It is an important matter that decides the future development of our country!"

"It is an achievement gained through struggle and a summary of experience!"

"It is paid for with blood!"

With these words the CPPCC members fully expressed their excitement and joy.

Now that the new constitution has been adopted, the question now is how it should be enforced. Will the new constitution be enforced without fail after it has been promulgated? The CPPCC members are generally concerned about this question. In the past few days, they warmly and seriously discussed this question while discussing the draft of the revised constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the draft of the revised constitution.

"Will the new constitution become a mere scrap of paper as the 1954 constitution became during the 'Great Cultural Revolution'?"

"What should be done if someone violates the constitution? Who will enforce discipline and supervision?"

"Will the phenomena that 'law is changeable' and 'lawlessness is justified' reappear in the future?"

In short, they still have worries. The sad memories of wanton violation of the constitution during the "Great Cultural Revolution" have not yet been completely dispelled from their minds. Many of the CPPCC members had similar experiences of being deprived of their civil rights and suffering from the situation caused by "defiance of laws human and divine." Today, with the adoption of the new constitution, they treasure all the more the rights they have regained. They recall this chapter of miserable history and put forth these questions for the mere purpose of urging all to set an example in observing the constitution and to actively fight to defend its sanctity.

As history enters the 1980's, it is impermissible for the constitution to be violated again. Ye Duyi, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and member of the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee, said: "I am confident about this. We have learned a bitter lesson. Comrade Hu Yaobang declared solemnly in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: 'It is impermissible for any party organization or member to act in contravention of the constitution and laws.'

"With the abolition of the system of the leading cadres' life-long tenure of office, with the extermination of the personality cult and with the ideas of rule by law gradually imprinted in the people's minds, there is a guarantee for the enforcement of the constitution."

Wang Guangmei agreed that there was a guarantee. She said: "The political situation of stability and unity, the continuous rectification of party style, the continuous improvement of the general mood of society, the people's growing understanding of the law, the stipulation in the constitution requiring all political parties and individuals to abide by the constitution, and the rule laid down by the central authorities forbidding the 'five kinds of people' to take leading posts -- all these guarantee the enforcement of the constitution."

Rong Zihe held an optimistic view. He said: "Summing up its lesson paid for with blood, the CPC Central Committee is firmly determined to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system. The stipulation in the new party constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and laws,' and the exemplary role played by the more than 30 million party members in observing the constitution, are the most important guarantee for its implementation. It is laid down in the general principles governing the work of drafting the new rules and regulations of the CPPCC that the CPPCC 'National Committee and local committees will publicize and implement the constitution and the law and various guidelines and policies of the state.' The exemplary role played by the CPPCC members in publicizing and carrying out the constitution and their democratic supervision of the enforcement of the constitution will serve as another guarantee for implementing the new constitution. This constitution has been discussed by the whole people and therefore has an extensive mass base. This will serve all the more as a guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution."

Of course, promulgation of the new constitution does not mean that its implementation will be plain sailing. We are required to take exemplary action, display our courage in struggle and adopt effective measures.

Wang Guangmei said: "In his report on the constitution in 1954, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: 'After the promulgation of the constitution, things which contravene the provisions of the constitution will not disappear by themselves. But the constitution provides us with a powerful weapon and enables us to wage an effective struggle to wipe them out.' In a sense, this new constitution has been paid for with blood. We should strive to guard the new constitution. The party members should all the more impose strict demands on themselves and play an exemplary role in observing and enforcing the constitution."

Wu Yifang, vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and vice governor of Jiangsu, said: Even if the new constitution is still better, there will still be people who try to take advantage of its loopholes. The key lies in letting all people know that they have the right and duty to implement the constitution and that mass supervision is the most effective way of supervision. In Chinese society, there is the notion that "the tea house is the judge," which means that the masses are the arbitrators. Therefore, the masses should be made aware of the legal system and get rid of the idea of "minding one's own business."

Some CPPCC members said: Rule by man and rule by law are opposed to each other. To establish the rule by law, it is necessary to negate rule by man. In the past several thousand years, China was ruled by man and the practice of "what one person says goes" was deeprooted. For this reason, the road to rule by law will be beset by great difficulties. We must emulate the spirit of Bao Zheng, an ancient upright judge, and show no fear of sacrifice in guarding the new constitution.

Shen Panwen, professor of Nankai University, said: "Party and government discipline should be subordinate to law so as to guarantee enforcement of the constitution. Just like disciplinary action within the party, administrative disciplinary measures are defective in that an administrative leader may protect those he likes and retaliate against those he dislikes. In Shanxi's Hongdong County, the transformer of a factory was damaged in a fire, resulting in a great loss. Afterward, the factory leadership held a model worker of this factory responsible for this loss and were going to 'prosecute him according to law' if he refused to assume responsibility. The legal department rejected this case on grounds of insufficient evidence. However, the model worker was dismissed from the factory and his residence registration and food supply were cancelled. He was innocent but has been an 'illegal resident' for the past year. I voluntarily acted as his legal counsel. After many setbacks, the case was lodged with the Shanxi provincial court of justice. The case is still pending. The practice of taking administrative disciplinary measures has serious defects." For this reason, he proposed setting rules governing the adoption of administrative disciplinary measures, so as to prevent the leaders of some units from doing whatever they liked and placing themselves above the law.

Guo Rengjiang, vice chairman of Xiamen Municipal CPPCC Committee, said: "If a party member who holds a post has violated the law, it will not do just to dismiss him without prosecuting him. Otherwise, it will be difficult to establish the party's prestige and endorce the new constitution."

Du Renzhi, Liao Mosha, Wang Fu and other CPPCC members made many proposals on guarding the sanctity of the constitution and guaranteeing its enforcement. Their proposals can be summed up as follows: 1) The work of publicizing the constitution and educating the masses in it should be carried out systematically. The contents of the constitution should be implemented in pedagogical work in universities and middle and primary schools and written in the textbooks for middle and primary schools so that everyone knows that the constitution is the base for establishing oneself and handling problems. 2) Rules and regulations should be formulated, so as to embody the principles of the constitution. 3) It is necessary to establish and strengthen organs for supervising enforcement of the constitution. The NPC Standing Committee may organize special investigation committees and the people's procuratorates and courts of justice should set up special organs for guarding the constitution, so as to guarantee its implementation. 4) From now on, it is necessary to strike at those who violate the constitution and at deeds of violating the constitution, just as in hitting out at serious crimes in the economic sphere. 5) The ruling party must take the lead in strictly observing the constitution, so as to really create a situation in which all are equal before the law, the law is enforced wherever necessary and punishments are meted out impartially. It is imperative to resolutely oppose privileges and all other unhealthy tendencies.

The CPPCC members believed that the new constitution will definitely be observed and enforced. As Peng Zhen said in his report on the draft of the revised constitution: "When our one billion people all cultivate the consciousness and habit of observing and upholding the constitution and fight against all acts violating and undermining it, this will become a mighty force." "The authority of the constitution concerns the political stability and the future of our country, and it is absolutely impermissible to undermine it in any way."

LEADERS AT PARTY FOR NPC DEPUTIES, CPPCC MEMBERS

OW082257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- Laughter swept the banquet room of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of 8 December as the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, NPC Nationalities Committee, State Nationality Affairs Commission and Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, jointly sponsored a party to welcome NPC deputies and CPPCC members from minority nationalities, religious circles, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and of the CPPCC National Committee, addressed the gathering. First, he extended a warm welcome and greetings to NPC deputies and CPPCC members. He said: This has been an eventful year, during which we have accomplished several important things. First, our party has triumphantly convened its 12th national congress, defined the new program and general tasks in the new historical period and pointed out the direction for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Second, the current NPC session has adopted a new constitution. The enactment of this general statute for running the country and keeping its stability during the new period will certainly harness the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities in our country to strive to quadruple the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Third, the completion of the work to draw up the Sixth 5-Year Plan has provided the Chinese people with a clearer fighting goal for their near future and will encourage the people of all nationalities to advance more steadfastly towards the gigantic goal at the end of this century.

Ulanhu said: These three major events are of vital importance for the prosperity of our party, country and people of all nationalities, as well as for creating sound foundations for future generations. He urged NPC deputies and CPPCC members from minority nationalities, after returning from the sessions, to set good examples among the masses of minority nationalities in further enhancing unity with the Han people and marching along the direction pointed out by the 12th CPC National Congress with one heart and one mind.

Seated at round tables and each holding a cup of tea, the 1,400-odd NPC deputies and CPPCC members chatted freely and expressed their feelings in different nationality languages. The central theme of their conversation was to bring back the spirit of the current sessions to their localities, strengthen the grand unity of people of all nationalities and circles, and, under the CPC leadership, strive to contribute more to the socialist modernization of the motherland until they meet again.

Attending the party were Xi Zhongxun, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Baiqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Liu Lantao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhou, Dong Qiwu, Jiang Hua, Wang Feng and Qiao Liansheng, as well as responsible persons of all departments concerned, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Yang Jingren, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department and chairman of the State Nationality Affairs Commission, presided over the party.

Literary and artistic workers' excellent performance at the party won continuous applause from NPC deputies and CPPCC members.

HONG XUEZHI DISCUSSES MILITARY SPENDING CUTS

OW080247 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Special interview by XINHUA reporter (Guo Diancheng) and station correspondent (Zhou Zhongmai) with Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission and director of the PLA General Logistics Department]

[Text] One recent morning we visited the General Logistics Department. While we were making clear to Comrade Hong Xuezhi's secretary what we had gone there for, he came in. When he heard that we were looking for him, he said candidly: Please come in and sit down.

He warmly invited us into his office and told a staff member to bring two glasses of water for us. Please tell me what you want to see me for? he asked us in a strong Anhui accent.

Big and tall, he was full of vigor and had a broad smile on his face. However, he, a battle-tested old general, had been subjected to repeated suffering in political movements.

We said: Would you please tell us how logistics work should be done in the army when the expenditure for national defense is reduced?

After hearing our request, Comrade Hong Xuezhi said: The question you have raised is indeed a big one. Since logistics work involves army building and every aspect of army life, as well as the country's economic construction, this question naturally attracts people's attention. Reducing expenditure for national defense is a major measure to further readjust the national economy as a whole. National economic construction is the foundation of national defense construction. Only when economic construction is developed will we be able to have a reliable material guarantee for national defense construction. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out that national defense construction should be commensurate with national economic construction. It is in accordance with this guiding principle that all army commanders and fighters, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, conscientiously take the overall economic situation into consideration and resolutely support the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council to reduce military spending. We are determined to do army work well, within the limited expenditures for national defense, and in the spirit of being responsible to the state and the army.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi continued: In the past 2 years, while alloting the budget, we have carefully and rationally planned our projects, according to our capability and in order of their importance and urgency, and resolutely eliminated nonessential capital construction projects. We have thus ensured funds for essential projects and spent the limited amount of funds in the most effective manner. Regarding management, we have mobilized the entire armed forces to make careful calculations and strict budgeting, practice economy, check warehouses and storage rooms to tap potential, resolutely cut nonproductive expenses, strictly follow the standardization system and strive to do more jobs properly and economically. Furthermore, we have mobilized the entire armed forces to develop production and, under the guidance of the state's economic planning, tried to enliven economic work in the military and create more material wealth for the state and the armed forces. Let me give you an example from our agricultural production and sideline occupations. Although certain areas were hit by serious drought and floods this year, the armed forces' grain output is still higher than that of last year. Economic diversification and multipurpose use of resources have also been developed. This has lessened the state's burden, made up the shortage of supply and improved the armymen's well-being.

While striving to ensure production of military supplies, military enterprises have also worked energetically to develop production of civilian goods. The gross output value of the first 9 months of this year was 4.1 percent higher than the same period last year. Thanks to these measures, what is essential for armed forces' operations, training, combat readiness and normal work has been ensured at a time when the defense budget has been cut. We have also settled certain problems left over from the chaotic decade, and the armymen's well-being has been substantially improved.

We could not help expressing our heartfelt respect after listening to Comrade Hong Xuezhi's briefing. It is really impressive that the measures he cited have achieved such remarkable success when the defense budget has been cut. Soon after we uttered our praise, Comrade Hong Xuezhi laughed heartily and said: Such measures were really not invented by us. They are simply a manifestation of our army's old tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle in the new period.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi also repeatedly stressed: If there is any success to speak of, it is because of Comrade Xiaoping's fine leadership over the work of the Military Commission and because of the joint efforts of the broad masses of commanders and fighters. We in the Logistics Department have merely done what we should have done.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi was born in an impoverished peasant's family in the Dabie Mountain area of Jinzhai County in 1913. His parents died when he was still young. He had worked as a hired hand tending cattle and had been an apprentice. In 1929 he took part in a rebellion and joined the Red Army. Later, he served as a guerrilla fighter [words indistinct] and squad, platoon and company commander. He had been a political worker, served as a company political instructor as well as a regimental, divisional and corps political department director. In the military field, he had served as a military district commander and first deputy commander of a corps. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, when Marshal Peng Dehuai was commander in chief of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Comrade Hong Xuezhi was his deputy and concurrently commander of the logistics service. After returning home, he was appointed first deputy director, and later director, of the General Logistics Department. He held the post until 1959. During the following period lasting nearly 20 years, Comrade Hong Xuezhi's life was full of frustration and he suffered immensely from injustice. After the crushing of the gang of four, his mishandled case of injustice was completely redressed and he was reappointed to work in the General Logistics Department in 1980. We learned that Comrade Hong Xuezhi's revolutionary life of over half a century has been marked by integrity, outspokenness, loyalty to the party, and by practical and solid work.

Our conversations proceeded in a happy and relaxed atmosphere. When we realized that certain problems left over by history had been resolved, despite the cut in the defense budget, we expressed our interest in the General Logistics Department's past efforts in organizing combined investigation groups to solve the problems concerning the defense of the border and coastal areas. We asked: Why should such a large-scale investigation be conducted with such great determination?

Comrade Hong Xuezhi said frankly: After my return to the General Logistics Department, I felt that improvement of the work style of our administrative organs was highly important for strengthening the logistics service. After thorough study, the standing committee of the General Logistics Department party committee put forward a proposal, saying that 1/3 to 2/3 of the staff workers of the administrative organs must go down to work at the grassroots units. At that time, some comrades did not understand how that could be done. They maintained that they were already too busy with the work in the administrative organs to work at the grassroots units.

In fact, the busier the staff is with work in the administrative organs, the more disputes over trifles will be, the harder it is to resolve problems, and the old habits of doing things become even more difficult to change. To change the work style of our administrative organs, the staff must be sent to conduct investigations and study at the grassroots units.

The investigation at the border areas and offshore islands was conducted at a time when the administrative organs were engaged in the particularly busy work of streamlining and reorganizing themselves. But we were determined to carry out the project. Thus, with the comrades of the logistics departments of the miltiary regions and the naval and air force units concerned, 10 combined investigation groups, composed of hundreds of cadres, were formed and sent to conduct investigation and study at the grassroots units. The project lasted 6 months. Although a large number of staff workers were withdrawn from the administrative organs to work at the grassroots units for as long as 6 months, the administrative organs' operation was greatly enhanced, and not delayed. Facts prove that, if the leading authorities have put forward the great call of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the issue of whether the leading organs and cadres are willing to investigate and study the actual situation at the grassroots units is not merely an issue regarding their method of work and work style, it is also an important issue concerning whether they are able to effectively combine the call of the party Central Committee with the actual situation at the grassroots units, and an important issue concerning whether their leadership meets the requirements of the new period and the new situation. Investigation and study is a fundamental requirement of the administrative organs and an important measure in creating a new situation. To boost the logistics service, the leading cadres must go down to work at the grassroots units. The investigation and study which was conducted at the border and coastal defense units was only the first step to creating the new situation. We are determined to continue to sum up our experience and institutionalize our practice so that this task can go on in an organized and planned manner and on a selective and long-term basis, and so that still greater contributions can be made to the building of a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

The topic of discussion then turned to how to create a new situation in the logistics field. After taking a sip of tea, Comrade Hong Xuezhi stood up, walked round for a short while, sat down beside us and then continued: A great part of our logistics service involves economic affairs in the military. Not only must it meet the requirements of military operations and modern warfare, it must also adapt itself to national economic development. This means that it must serve to coordinate the needs of military construction with our country's economic capabilities. When we consider how to strengthen the logistics service and create a new situation of logistics work, we must have a clear idea of the overall situation. He said: At present, our army has entered a new period of building itself into a modern, regular and revolutionary army, and the logistics service is an important part of the entire military operation and of the armed forces' fighting strength. What kind of logistics service should we provide in order to meet the requirements of building a modern, regular and revolutionary army is an issue we people in the logistics service must earnestly study and resolve.

Following the fast development in modern military science and technology, weapons and military equipment have become more and more advanced, the army has become more and more organized, the army's reliance on logistical support has become greater and greater, and it has imposed even stricter demands on the logistics department. Modern logistics work is definitely not a simple procedure of receiving and issuing supplies. The logistics department has a double duty of orgnaizing supplies and directing military operations.

If we still cling to our old thinking and fail to see the new problems and requirements which modern warfare and a modern army have posed for the logistics department, we will not be able to make progress in doing logistics work and ensure the prompt delivery of logistics supplies to the army in time of war. We may have to pay a heavy price for all this. It is under this situation that we propose to build a militant logistics department which can not only fight but also ensure victory in time of war, while keeping in mind the general target of building a modern, regular, revolutionary army.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi said: Recently, we held an all-army logistics work conference. Taking the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress for our guide, we implemented the directives issued by the Central Military Commission and studied issues on how to create a new situation in logistics work. We were full of confidence at the conference. When he made this remark, he clenched his fists to show his confidence. The happy feelings of the old general deeply touched us. He pondered for a short period, twisting his pencil. He said: On the basis of the militant goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress and the guidelines laid down by the Central Military Commission in close connection with the actual situation in logistics work, we believe that while paying attention to the work of ensuring logistics supplies, we must carry out the following tasks well in order to create a new situation in doing logistics work:

1. Efforts must be made to reform the logistics system, simplify procedures and turn the logistics department into a highly efficient military organization.

2. It is necessary to strengthen education and training of the logistics cadres and build a contingent of cadres who are revolutionary, younger, more educated and professionally more competent.

3. It is essential to strengthen preparedness against war and raise the logistics department's capability in preparing for all eventualities.

4. Efforts must be made to strengthen operational measures in handling logistics affairs, set up scientific and regular rules and regulations and make the logistics operation systematic, scientific and regular.

5. It is essential to strengthen political and ideological work, and step up efforts in developing spiritual civilization in the field of logistics. We must conduct communist education on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, help personnel working in logistics departments raise their political and ideological level, identify ourselves with the central government ideologically and politically, and resolutely implement the line, principles and instructions of the central government and the Central Military Commission. It is necessary to strengthen education against corruption, encourage healthy trends, combat unhealthy practices and resolutely strike at criminal activities in the economic sphere. In doing logistics work, we must adopt an overall point of view, strengthen praparedness against war, maintain close ties with the masses, implement the policy, observe discipline, and practice economy. We must give full play to the militant work style of doing logistics work rigorously, speedily, accurately and meticulously; adhere to principle; observe discipline and laws; perform our official duties honestly; work harder than ever before; and wholeheartedly serve the army and the task of strengthening preparedness against war.

Our conversation did not end until noon. When we bid farewell to Comrade Hong, he said, with profound feeling: The central government and the Central Military Commission are greatly concerned about logistics work. They have issued many important instructions regarding our work. We must carry out logistics work well under the guidance of the principles laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, continuously create a new situation, and let the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission feel at ease and let all the comrades in the army and all the people throughout the country rest easy.

CPC DISCIPLINE BODY HOLDS CHENGDU, XIAN FORUMS

OW081251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection recently held a forum of southwest provinces (regions) on discipline inspection work in Chengdu Municipality and a forum of northwest provinces (regions) on discipline inspection work in Xian Municipality.

Han Tianshi, secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, successively presided over and addressed the forums.

The forums concentrated on exchanging information and experiences on the struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere, the situation of the style of the party and the efforts to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party in various southwest and northwest provinces (regions). The forums also discussed the primary tasks of the commissions for discipline inspection for a period from now on.

The southwest and northwest provinces (regions), implementing the instructions of the central authorities, have made great achievements in waging struggles against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere. They have investigated and handled a number of cases, struck powerful blows at those who committed serious economic crimes, prevented some economic crimes and redeemed a number of cadres. They have greatly helped improve the style of the party, the general mood of the people and the public order and begun to gain some experience of the struggle. At the forums, the participants analyzed the situation of the struggles in the southwest regions.

They held: Although great achievements have been made, there are still many backward units in the struggle. Particularly, the struggles waged by some units directly under provincial (regional), prefectural and county authorities and some enterprises directly under central departments and provincial (regional) authorities are not good enough. At present, there are two problems that obstruct the deepening of the struggles. First some leading cadres' insufficiently understand the great significance of the struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere. Second, a slack mood exists among some cadres. For instance, some cadres think that the struggle has been "just about enough."

The forums emphasized: The party committees at all levels should organize the leading cadres at various levels to study and understand the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, know the importance, protracted nature and imperativeness of the struggle firmly strengthen their leadership, overcome various resistances and concentrate their time and energy to deepen the struggle.

The forum also studied how to correct unhealthy tendencies and strive for a turn for the better in the style of the party, and made relevant arrangements.

RENMIN RIBAO ON URBAN COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

HK090326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Boldly Develop the Collective Economy in Cities and Towns"]

[Text] In recent years, the state has adopted a policy of actively supporting the collective economy in cities and towns. This has resulted in the corresponding development of the collective economy. According to statistics, the number of staff members and workers employed in collective enterprises in cities and towns throughout the country now amounts to 25.68 million, an increase of 5.2 million persons over 1978 and accounting for 23.5 percent of the total number of staff members and workers throughout the country. The collective economy has become an important force that should not be ignored in the national economy.

Due to the long-term influence of "leftist" guiding ideology, a few comrades still lack an ample understanding of the importance and urgency of developing the collective economy in cities and towns. Some comrades are still skeptical about the collective economy and even go so far as to interfere in or restrict it. Some comrades hold that the collective economy is an "elementary" form of public ownership. They always try to bring collective enterprises in line with the "pattern" run by the government and, at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind, they will make an example of the collective enterprises by toppling a number of them. Under these circumstances, it is very important to continuously eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology and attain a unified understanding of guiding ideology.

Has the collective economy been sufficiently developed? Take Beijing for example. The proportion of the collective economy (not including the big collectives) is still very small. Judging from the total turnover of social commodities, it accounted for only 5.5 percent in 1980, 6 percent in 1981, and about 7 percent this year. In the catering trade, the business proportion of the collective catering trade accounted for 40 percent of the entire trade in the city in 1956. It had dropped to 6 percent in 1974. Although it developed to some extent in 1981, it still accounted for only 16 percent of total trade. Thus it can be seen that the collective economy should still be developed relatively faster and to a greater extent.

Does the collective economy have a dubious future? A review of history shows that the collective economy has taken a tortuous path. The period from post-liberation to 1957 witnessed the first great development; starting from 1958, under the guidance of "leftist" ideology, most of the collective enterprises were "upgraded" and "amalgamated" and then "accomplished the transition" into state-run enterprises; in early 1960's, following the readjustment of the national economy, the collective economy attained the second great development; during the "Cultural Revolution," the collective economy again suffered destruction and a great many enterprises were again "upgraded" and changed into state-run enterprises. The result was that the networks of collective enterprises decreased drastically, which has brought great inconvenience to the masses of people in the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation and so on. Although the collective economy has undergone several ordeals, it has not disappeared. It has managed to survive tenaciously. This shows that the collective economy has demonstrated its immense superiority; it is set up at a great many points covering a large area; it is scattered all over the place and operates on a small scale; it is flexible, mobile and highly adaptable. It assumes sole responsibility for its profits or losses and practices the system of distribution according to work, thus avoiding the malpractice of "eating from the same pot and receiving equal benefits." It does things simply and thriftily, requires little investment and is therefore in a position to employ more manpower. It is precisely due to these superiorities that it displays such vitality. It has very bright prospects.

Does it constitute a retrogression to develop the collective economy? First of all, it is necessary to make clear what we mean by progress and what we mean by retrogression. With respect to changes in the relations of production, all relations of production that liberate the productive forces and promote the development of productive forces are progressive. Conversely, those that surpass the level of development of the productive forces under the name of "productive forces" are retrogressive. In actual economic life, the collective economy is full of vitality in its operation because it practices independent accounting and assumes sole responsibility for its profits or losses. In some enterprises under collective ownership, the staff and workers take great pains to build up enterprises, serve customers solicitously and thus win the welcome of the broad sections of consumers. A few small state-run factories, retail shops and restaurants have attained marked results after they have been contracted to the staff and workers for collective management. They assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses and deliver profits to the state in the form of taxes. Thus it can be seen that developing the collective economy does not constitute retrogression but real progress.

The level of development of the productive forces in our country is still low and uneven and the needs of the people in their livelihood differ in thousands of ways. This determines that it is necessary to maintain the state, the collective and the individual economy for a long time to come. Only with the rational disposition and development of diversified economic elements will it be possible to promote economic prosperity and facilitate the people in their livelihood. As a basic form of socialist economy, the collective economy is indispensable. In the future, job opportunities in cities and towns will primarily come from the collective and individual economies. Without a relatively developed collective economy in cities and towns and without an appropriate amount of individual economy, it is impossible for China's economy to develop soundly. It is precisely an important feature of the Chinese-style socialist economy to rely mainly on the state economy and supplement it with the collective and individual economy.

At present, in order to speed up the development of collective economy, it is imperative to emancipate the mind, strengthen leadership and make overall plans and all-round arrangements. It is necessary to resolutely put an end to acts of discriminating, restricting, vilifying and swallowing up the collective economy and substitute them with the policies and measures of supporting, guiding, encouraging and promoting the collective economy. Practical efforts should be made to solve the problem of excessive economic burdens sustained by the collective economy. No department or individual is allowed to indiscriminately transfer, embezzle, swallow up or privately divide up the capital and goods of collective enterprises under any pretext, or to transfer the labor force of the collective enterprises without any compensation. It is necessary for collective enterprises to conscientiously implement the principle of voluntary association, sole responsibility for profits or losses, distribution according to work and democratic management, step up ideological education toward staff and workers and strictly practice the economic responsibility system. At the same time, it is also necessary to penetratingly study and promptly solve some specific problems concerning policies for consolidating and developing the collective economy so that they can play an increasing role in the national economy.

ZHOU YANG ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK090801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Comrade Zhou Yang Speaks to Reporters, Stresses Need To Firmly Implement Policy Toward Intellectuals and Uphold the 'Double-Hundred' Principle"]

[Text] On the morning of 4 December, reporter Du Sikun of the Central People's Broadcasting Station and reporters Lan Ling and Zheng Ronglai of RENMIN RIBAO called on CPPCC Standing Committee Member Comrade Zhou Yang who was then attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC. The reporters asked him for his views on the further implementation of the policy toward intellectuals.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: This is indeed a very important question. Both the NPC and the CPPCC have this time placed particularly strong emphasis on the question of education, science and education, the question of intellectuals and the question of capable people and have also regarded them as a great strategic task and a fundamental measure for the building of a high level of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization of the whole party at present to be brought before the whole party and people throughout the country.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: In his report to the NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang hopes that all units with intellectuals can further correct their understanding of intellectuals, conscientiously implement the policy toward intellectuals and allow them free rein to display their aspirations for building the socialist motherland. Apart from this, the people who definitely possess organizational ability and are suitable for holding administrative and leading posts, we must allow to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their own specialized line of work. Comrade Zhao Ziyang expresses deep sorrow over the unfortunate early death of promising middle-age scientists Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu (here, comrade Zhou Yang wept and paused for a long time unable to speak); he has highly praised Comrade Sun Yefang, who -- though seriously ill -- still shows concern for the cause of socialist construction and offers many very good suggestions on the question of how to carry out the technical transformation of our existing enterprises. This is an important call as well as a great encouragement that warms the hearts of the people and inspires fighting will.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping has brilliantly set forth the party's policy toward intellectuals. He said, "We are not without capable people. The question is whether or not we can properly organize and make use of them, arouse their enthusiasm and give full play to their professional knowledge or skill." He said that there are capable people everywhere. The question is how to boldly select, employ and train them. We must cherish capable people and use them in a rational manner. We must have a plan for allowing the rational circulation of capable people so that they can give full play to their ability.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: Comrade Nie Rongzhen has even more clearly pointed out that the cause of socialist construction must rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals, for they are the three basic forces of our country. When he said that the four modernizations cannot succeed without intellectuals, he spoke with curt finality.

The reporters asked Comrade Zhou Yang for his view on the question of how to further implement the "double-hundred" policy, initiate a new situation in literary and art creation, and promote the flourishing development of socialist literature and art. Comrade Zhou Yang began by discussing the talk given by Comrade Chen Yun on the question of economy. He said: Comrade Chen Yun has stated that our country is now faced with the magnificent task of a major revolution and a major construction and has pointed out how to correctly link up the tasks of major revolution and construction of the whole country with the minor revolution and construction of the localities.

Our economy is livening up and remarkable results have been achieved. We must continue to liven it up and definitely cannot let it die down. He also pointed out that the livening up of the economy must be carried out under planned guidance, and not divorced from the planned guidance of the state. "Letting a hundred flowers blossom" must also be conducted within the confines of socialism. The building of socialism is an undertaking of the broad masses of people and without the consciousness, enthusiasm and creativity of the masses in their millions nothing can be done. Only by fully arousing the enthusiasm and creativity of the scientific and literary and art workers can our scientific, educational, cultural and artistic undertakings really become invigorated. We must allow their wisdom and imagination to freely take flight. The problem is, we must guide their flight in the correct direction along the orientation in keeping with the interests of the people. We must not squeeze them to death, and we must also not let them fly away and disappear without a trace. Deviating from socialist orientation and always thinking in terms of money is pure and simple liberalization and we must oppose it. This requires us to do a great deal of practical and difficult work. This is also our responsibility.

In conclusion Comrade Zhou Yang said: I wish to say something about attaching importance to the border regions and minority nationalities regions. This is an infinitely vast area with extremely rich resources that has, however, not been properly developed. Some comrades have suggested that we should pay attention to developing and building up the northwest. I think that this is correct. They say that people only want to go to the developed regions of the southeast and are unwilling to go to regions where conditions are more difficult. Some who have gone there also want to return. There is a saying: "The peacock flies to the southeast and the water of the river flows eastward." This situation should be changed. We must create more and better conditions because of this.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PREJUDICE TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK090952 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Luo Zhufeng [5012 4554 7685]: "It Is Imperative To Fight Against the Prejudice of Discriminating Against Intellectuals"]

[Text] We often say "labor created the world." But how did we understand this viewpoint in the past? It usually referred to manual labor and such a viewpoint is a prejudice. The correct way to understand this viewpoint is that it must include mental labor. It is also necessary to correctly understand the phrase: "Knowledge is strength." Knowledge comes from practice and the latter naturally includes the two areas of physical strength and intelligence. Intellectuals mainly engage in mental labor, that is to say, they are serving the people and society mainly with their intelligence.

Strictly speaking, without the assiduous labor of intellectuals, it would be difficult to carry out revolution. Would it be possible to disseminate Marxism-Leninism in China without the introduction of this theory by the older generation of the proletarian revolutionaries? The key reason for the victory of the Chinese revolution is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De opened up this road of integration and completed this task and they each were persons of great learning. The accomplishments made by intellectuals can in no way be belittled. On the contrary, they must be recorded in letters of gold.

During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the question of coordination between armed struggles and cultural struggles and expounded the relations between these two areas. He also stressed the importance of intellectuals. He pointed out that the problem was not that there were too many intellectuals but that there were too few. He pointed that it was imperative to absorb tens of millions of intellectuals into the revolutionary ranks so as to strengthen the force against Japanese aggression. It shows that intellectuals are also very important even during times of war.

From the beginning of the new democratic revolution and into socialist revolution and socialist construction, up to the march toward the more grand goal of communism, we can in no way depart from the joint efforts of the broad masses of workers and peasants and intellectuals. At the present stage, in particular, when the modernization program is being carried out in our country, it has become more urgent to fully display the talent and wisdom of intellectuals so as to accomplish this arduous and glorious historical task. The end result of the modernization program is to realize material civilization and spiritual civilization and these two goals complement and condition each other. Nor will it be possible to build material civilization or spiritual civilization without the labor of intellectuals. Communist ideology is formed on the basis of inheriting and developing the fine cultural wealth of mankind while intellectuals have shouldered important tasks in the process of building socialist spiritual civilization with a communist ideology as the core.

And yet we have traversed a tortuous path in dealing with such a major question that should be treated conscientiously. The prejudice of discriminating against intellectuals is a common phenomenon; it is just like an iceberg that is changing, disappearing and reappearing amid the waves of the oceans. In the early 1960's, Comrade Zhou Enlai suggested that we "take off our hat in respect" for intellectuals. If we correctly handle this question from that moment on and thus put an end to the situation in which intellectuals are in a dilemma, in difficulties trying to make progress with heavy burdens and living an extremely unhappy life, the contributions made by intellectuals in our socialist construction will no doubt be much greater. It is a pity that in this aspect we let time slip by without accomplishing anything and for quite a long period we have hesitated in solving this problem. The prejudice against intellectuals developed into an almost obsessive position during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Zhang Cunqiao and Yao Wenuuan and their like brazenly advocated a slogan, saying that "the more the intellectuals there are, the more reactionary they become" and consequently the violence of discriminating against, attacking, persecuting and trampling upon intellectuals was at its height during this period.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress: "Because of 'leftist' thinking and the bondage of the concept of small-scale production, in the past, the wrong concept of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals generally existed within our party for quite a long time. Such an attitude has seriously hampered the building of material and spiritual civilization in our country." In its effort to restore order and thoroughly change this situation, the CPC Central Committee has taken a series of effective measures since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to reinstate intellectuals, implement policies and correct in a big way the prejudice of discriminating against intellectuals. Good achievements have been made in this work. Yet we must understand that the influence of "leftist" thinking is far from eliminated. In the past and at present, there are still some people who are proud of posing themselves as "uneducated, rough-and-ready fellows" and it seems to them that the lower their cultural level, the more firm their revolutionary will. This attitude represents an abnormal psyche of neglecting culture and discrimination against intellectuals. We must understand that the lack of culture is a "scar" of the era and we can in no way praise this situation; otherwise how can we understand the pure motive of such lovely persons as Lei Feng and others who are so eager to study culture in their effort to make up for their "lack of culture?"

The thinking of discriminating against intellectuals comes from the theory of the unique importance of class origin. Most of the intellectuals of the older generation are not from worker-peasant families and consequently they have been regarded as petty bourgeoisie or bourgeoisie and naturally they have been treated as needing to be reformed. Eventually, some people have all along grasped the formula of "uniting, educating and reforming" and they have been particularly interested in the concept of "reforming," which they have constantly kept in their mind. Such a formula was necessary in the early days of liberation or under particular historical conditions. At that time most intellectuals were from the old society and therefore inevitably they were tainted with certain filth. But after more than 30 years of study and work, these intellectuals of the older generation have become basic members of the socialist society, just like workers and peasants. The intellectuals trained by ourselves since the founding of New China not only have the same consciousness as workers and peasants -- they were born in New China and have grown under the red flag -- but their so-called class origin is also different from that of the intellectuals who entered from the old society in the early liberation days because of the changes of class relations. What are the reasons then to constantly use the incantation, "reform", as the golden hoop against intellectuals?

Another reason for discrimination against intellectuals is a wariness of them. That is to say, intellectuals are not treated as friends. On the contrary, they have been put into the position of "dissidents". Eventually, there has appeared a thinking to "control" and "reform" them. Such a prejudice has resulted in unjust treatment; all achievements are related to workers and peasants while intellectuals are held responsible for all shortcomings and mistakes. Contributions made in certain technical reforms in industrial production are attributed to workers, without mentioning technicians, as if they did not exist. In the field of literature and art, there is also a saying: "Leadership puts forth the thinking, the masses provide reference material through their life and writers are just to write." All this means nothing but to negate the roles of intellectuals. Such deeds and concepts are not only unjust but also wrong and they will naturally and seriously influence the initiative of intellectuals.

Today it is not only intellectuals that have to be reformed; we cannot tighten the screw on the pretext of a world outlook that has not been reformed well. It is not only intellectuals whose world outlook is yet to be reformed, but also communists. Does it not mean that to reform the party work style is a kind of reform of party members?

Since our grand goal is communism, we cannot say that we have left nothing to be desired. To speak from this point, it is naturally a golden saying when we say it is necessary to keep on learning and reforming as long as we live.

The 12th party congress stressed the importance of simultaneously grasping material civilization and spiritual civilization. These two tasks penetrate and promote each other and consequently it is imperative for intellectuals to display their roles. It will not be possible to build material civilization without science and culture. We would not be able to launch satellites without research achievements made by nuclear physicists and other scientists; nor would it be easier to develop fine species of agricultural crops without experiements and guidance by agroscientists. Would it be possible for hundreds of millions of youths and teenagers to grow up without the education and nurturing of tens of millions of teachers? Cultural education is an effective weapon for improving people's morality and changing their social habit, while the true "soul engineers" represent an indispensable basic strength for building a modern socialist country with high civilization and high democracy and therefore they must be respected by society.

For this purpose, we must create a social atmosphere in which intellectuals are respected and we must fight against all prejudices of discriminating against intellectuals. We must understand this question from the strategic point of the socialist modernization program, and it must be measured from that point whether or not we are conscientiously implementing the program of the 12th party congress. To stress the importance now of fighting against the prejudice of discriminating against intellectuals is totally in the interest of the people and socialism; it is also in the interest of the party.

Such struggle may be protracted. People's ideological inertia often consciously or unconsciously hinders great changes in history and this situation is often termed as "bad old practices die hard." Therefore it is necessary to have the spirit of carrying out "tenacious" and protracted "war".

PROVINCES RECORD INCREASES IN GRAIN OUTPUT

HK090832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Seven Provinces Record Increase in Grain Output"]

[Text] Shandong, Jilin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Hebei and Shanxi Provinces have recorded increases in grain output this year.

Despite the reduction of more than 8 million mu of grain fields and the reduction of more than 900 million jin of summer grain due to the drought, Shandong's total grain output this year still reached more than 47 billion jin, an increase of about 1 billion jin over last year.

In Jilin, an important commodity grain base in China, drought was conquered and the total grain output reached 18.87 billion jin, which is an increase of 430 million jin over 1981, a year of bumper harvest.

Jiangsu Province has recorded a continuous increase of grain output season after season. The total grain output this year reached 52.2 billion jin, which is an increase of more than 6 billion jin, or 12.1 percent over last year.

The total grain output in Zhejiang Province this year reached 31.4 billion jin, which is an increase of more than 4.7 billion jin or 15 percent over last year and is an all time high.

In Shaanxi Province, the total grain output was more than 17.9 billion jin, an increase of 19.3 percent over last year.

Hebei's total grain output reached 33 billion jin, an increase of 8.5 percent over last year.

The total grain output in Shanxi was 16.5 billion jin, which is an increase of 500 million jin over the previous historical high in 1979.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL PRESIDENT VIEWS CONSTITUTION

HK090547 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Dec 82 p 4

[By Li Xing: "Constitution Guarantees Religious Belief"]

[Text] Chinese Christians welcome the new constitution, Bishop K.H. Ting, principal of Nanjing Theological College and president of the China Christian Council, said in an interview with CHINA DAILY. They are especially pleased by the change in working of the statement on freedom of religious beliefs and the support given by the constitution to the independence of Chinese churches, Ting said.

"It took more than two years for the committee on the revision of the constitution to work out the new one," he said. "The whole period was a very good process of consultation. The committee paid attention to suggestions of religious groups and accepted them."

Ting, who is also chairman of China Three-Self Movement, said that the constitution's stipulation that "religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination" approves and lends support to the Chinese Christians' movement for self-government, self-reliance and self-propagation.

He explained that early in the century, some Christians began to advocate the three-selfs. "They realized that Christianity could hardly take root in China unless it did away with its foreign image," he said.

He said that for a long time, people regarded Christianity as a foreign religion. It came with colonial expansion. Western churches took China as the largest mission field and spent a lot of money. "But they won few converts," the bishop said.

By 1949, there were about 700,000 Protestants in the country after 100 years of preaching by foreign missionaries. He quoted an old saying: "One more Christian, one fewer Chinese."

Council

After liberation, the Chinese Christians under Dr Y.G. Wu started the Three-Self Movement. They have tried to make the religion more Chinese. In the last 33 years, the number of Protestants has increased to more than two million. "Protestantism in China entered into its post-denominational stage in the 1960's," the chairman of the movement said.

The China Christian Council was set up in 1980. Since then, the council has published one million Chinese Bibles of the 1919 version.

More than 700 Protestant churches, which were closed during the "Cultural Revolution," have been reopened thus far. "There are many small groups of Christians who are worshipping in homes and they are under the care of the Three-Self Movement," he said.

Besides Nanjing Theological College, theological training centres have been founded in two other cities.

There are 72 students now in Nanjing Theological College and 40 per cent are women. The average age of the students is 25. "Theological students are similar to students in other colleges," said Ting, the principal. "Besides theological studies, they take courses in music, painting, literature, and English. They like to play volleyball and take part in other kinds of activities."

The Christian Council is compiling a Chinese hymnal, which will be ready next year. One hundred of its 400 hymns are entirely Chinese in both music and words.

As to the future of Christianity in China, Ting said that he was confident that it will become more and more Chinese. Sinicizing will continue and more people will want to know what Christianity is all about, although Christianity will most likely remain a minority religion in China, he said.

On the invitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop K.H. Ting recently headed a Chinese Christian delegation to visit the United Kingdom and then to tour to the Republic of Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Kenya.

"I feel the visits were successful," Ting said. "We were warmly welcomed wherever we went. Many people attended our lectures and sermons."

But he said the visit to Kenya was the most significant. "The visit was historical," he said. "For the first time, our churches have set up relations with the churches in Africa. The established contacts will help Chinese churches and African churches to support each other and co-operate with each other."

CHINA DAILY EXAMINES STATUS OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

HK090551 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Dec 82 p 3

[By "our staff reporter" Jiang Lei: "Dairy Cattle Thrive at Heartening Pace"]

[Text] Milk cows are becoming firmly established in China; they have been bred at a quickening pace since 1979, an average increase of more than 10 per cent annually.

In 1978, the country had some 470,000 fine-bred head of dairy cattle. The number reached 700,000 in 1981. And another big increase is expected this year.

They are raised by state farms, collectives or individual families. Recently individual and collective raising have grown rapidly owing to the government's encouragement of family sideline production.

In Heilongjiang Province, 2,200 families raise a total of 25,000 cows — and their number is increasing.

Two-thirds of the dairy cattle are raised near big cities. In 1981, Beijing had 24,126, Shanghai 29,913 and Tianjin 9,207. The three make up nearly 10 per cent of the total for the country. Now all the big and medium-sized cities across the country have set up their own dairy industries.

But more and more small cities and counties have started raising cows. There are more than 100,000 head of dairy cattle in Heilongjiang Province — its Anda County alone has 15,000 head. Most of the counties along the railway lines linking Harbin and Manchouli in the province have become dairy bases which not only produce milk but also turn out all kinds of milk products.

In 1981, China set up more than 300 dairy factories turning out 79,000 tons of milk products.

China has been trying to improve the quality of its milk cows in the past few years and has achieved satisfactory results. Scientific breeding and artificial insemination have helped.

Milk cows in Beijing, Tianjin and Shenyang can all produce an average of 5,000 kilograms of milk annually, while in Shanghai the yield is as high as 7,000 kilograms.

But in general, China's dairy industry is still weak. The number of its milk cows still needs to be increased and their quality be improved so as to ease the shortage of milk and milk products in the big cities.

China sees it as important to import some fine breeds of foreign cows to help improve the quality of its native cattle.

GEOLOGY MINISTER DISCUSSES MINERAL RESOURCES

OW090852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The mineral resources China needs to fulfil its plan up to 1990 have been largely located, and work has started to look for new deposits necessary for its economic development in the last decade of the century.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Minister of Geology and Minerals Sun Daguang said China has enough minerals, with only a few exceptions, to meet the needs of its modernization drive. The reserves are so rich that a great variety of minerals can be exported. "The survey of energy resources now tops the list on the ministry's working schedule," he said. All kinds of minerals known in the world have been found in China and the amount of reserves has been verified for some 140 varieties of them, the minister said.

A nationwide survey of the distant prospects of coal resources will be completed before 1990, except for some far-off border areas. This will provide scientific data for a long-term development program of the coal industry, Sun Daguang said.

Intensive prospecting will be conducted in a number of big mining areas in eastern China to find more workable reserves to ease the energy supply in that part of the country.

China's crude oil output increased rapidly for two decades following the discovery of the Daqing oilfield toward the end of the 1950's, but lingered at 100 million tons in recent years. Sun Daguang said the main problem lies with the work of surveying and prospecting, which has lagged behind the need.

"The prospects for oil are good," he said.

Geological surveys show that there are more than 300 promising sedimentary basins with a total area of 4.5 million square kilometers. In addition, there are 1.2 million square kilometers of continental shelf where the long-term oil-gas prospects are very good. A rough estimate shows that China's oil reserves range from 30 to 60 billion tons.

Sun Daguang said efforts will be made to quicken the pace of surveying for more oil reserves in eastern and central China, step up the geological survey in the Tarim, Junggar and Caidam Basins in western China, and solve the technical problems in the geological and physical survey of carbonate rock areas in the south.

He expected a new development in China's petroleum production in the late 1980's.

China will also strengthen its cooperation with foreign companies in opening up the continental shelf and off-shore areas where the oil-gas prospects are good, he said.

Geological survey of non-ferrous metals, precious metals and non-metal minerals will be intensified, the minister said. By the end of the century, China's production of non-ferrous metals will triple the present output, he said.

YANG SHANGKUN COMMENDS BEIJING PLA UNIT

OW052222 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Under the leadership of the party committee at the higher level, cadres and fighters of a certain PLA division stationed in Tianjin have made great contributions to the project of diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin, one of China's major projects now under construction.

They have created a new situation in fulfilling the task of digging a tunnel. Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, recently paid an inspection tour to this construction unit and pointed out: There are two reasons why the commanders and fighters participating in the project of diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin has achieved such good results. They relied on revolutionary enthusiasm on the one hand and on the scientific approach on the other.

On 15 May, 1981, a meeting was in full swing at the Tianjin municipal guest house which was surrounded with green bamboos and willows. The meeting was called by the State Council to discuss how to solve Tianjin's water shortage problem. Responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal People's Government made reports in rather worried tones. Vice Premier Wan Li suddenly stood up, walked up to the center of the conference room, made a gesture and expressed his views. Experts in water conservation, geology, engineering and finance from all over the country aired their views. Many experts were gathered together to discuss the water shortage problem. Tianjin Municipality, China's second largest industrial city with a population of 7.7 million people, was faced with the severest water shortage problem of the past half century. Water, water! Who can do without water!

After careful consideration, the party Central Committee and the State Council finally decided on the strategic policy of diverting the water of Luan He originated in (Bayantukuer) of the Zhangjiakuo area into Tianjin through the (Panjiakuo) dam in the Tangshan area and through the (Dapeiqin) dam in the lower reaches of the river.

The key to the success of this bold project was whether the project digging a tunnel for diverting water could be completed on schedule. The tunnel starts from the lower part of the (Dapeiqing) dam, goes through the watershed and reaches the (Zhagaodian) village in Zunhua County.

(Yan Dongmao), commander of a certain PLA army unit stationed in Tianjin Municipality, courageously volunteered to take up this task with support from the party committee of the Beijing PLA units. Commanders and fighters resolutely said that they would definately fulfill the task in order to bring benefits to the people of Tianjin Municipality.

The whole project of diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin is just like a game of chess. The progress of the tunnelling project is of great importance to the whole project. The Tianjin municipal command of the project to divert the water of the Luan He to Tianjin has worked out a plan to channel the water once the tunnel is completed.

During the 12 CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang mentioned the project to divert water from the Luan He to Tianjin at the panel discussions. Comrade Wan Li held several talks with leading comrades of Tianjin Municipality and repeatedly stressed that the project should be completed speedily, with good quality, and economically.

At present, cadres and fighters of the division are working untiringly shoulder to shoulder with other fraternal units and broad masses of workers and hand in hand with the people of Tianjin Municipality so that the water can be smoothly diverted through the tunnel to Tianjin on National Day next year.

CAAC OFFICIAL ON ROUTE, AIRPORT EXPANSION PLANS

OW071351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- China plans to open international air routes to Southeast Asia and Oceania in the next three years, Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said today.

In due course, the airlines will provide air service from China to both north and west Africa, to complete the country's international air route network, he said.

He said China's civil aviation should be developed rapidly along with the development of the national economy and foreign relations.

Shen Tu made his remarks at the current CAAC's planning meeting now in session in Beijing. As for the regional flights to Hong Kong, Shen said, CAAC will continue to operate chartered flights from Chengdu, Fuzhou, Guilin, Xian to Hong Kong while offering scheduled flights from Beijing, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Kunming, Shanghai and Tianjin to Hong Kong.

In the next three years, he said, CAAC will provide air service to all large cities and major medium-sized cities in China, and particularly increase flights from Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou as well as tourist areas and outlying regions.

CAAC plans to purchase a number of long and medium range carriers and about 100 planes for industrial and agricultural purposes between 1983 and 1990 in order to meet the needs of China's civil aviation development and national modernization program, he said.

The CAAC director said China plans to expand five domestic airports in Changsha, Chengdu, Dalian, Kunming and Hohhot and build airports and open new air routes in tourist areas and regions where returned overseas Chinese live, including Chongan in Fujian Province and Wenzhou in Zhejiang Province.

CAAC's total passenger, cargo and mail loads will go up from 429 million ton/kilometers in 1980 to 650 million tons/kilometers in 1983, and 800 million tons/kilometers in 1985, he said.

OCEANGOING FLEET EXPANDS CAPACITY, ROUTES

OW040920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- China's oceangoing fleet's cargo shipping capacity has been expanded 45 times in the past 21 years, reaching 10 million tons this year, the China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO) said today.

The company has 552 ocean-going vessels, including roll-on and roll-off, container and general cargo ships, bulk carriers, oil tankers, refrigerator ships and passenger vessels.

This year, China opened two new container shipping routes to both the east and west coasts of the United States and increased regular container ship service on international shipping routes from north China to West Europe and West Africa.

A COSCO official told XINHUA: "The company has opened direct regular shipping services between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, Europe, Africa, the Americas and Oceania. China's oceangoing vessels call at 425 harbors in more than 100 countries and regions."

Founded in April 1961, the China Ocean Shipping Company had then only 28 vessels with a capacity of 220,000 tons, which traveled to 13 harbors in seven countries of Southeast Asia. Most of China's export goods were then handled by chartered ships.

From January to October this year, COSCO's fleet shipped a total of 35.13 million tons of cargo and is expected to carry 42 million tons of cargo by the end of the year, said the official. Last year the fleet carried 41.53 million tons.

Up to November this year, China has concluded ocean shipping agreements with 32 countries. COSCO has offices or representatives in Australia, Belgium, Britain, Egypt, Japan, the Netherlands and West Germany.

The Ministry of Communications said recently that China's ocean shipping fleet should be modernized and upgraded with various types of vessels. The fleet's shipping capacity should be raised to 20 million tons by 1990 to meet the growing needs of a fast developing national economy and increased foreign trade, it said.

By the end of this century, the fleet is expected to have a shipping capacity of 30 million tons, the ministry said.

CHEN PIXIAN ON MATERIALS FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

OW060035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA) -- At today's meeting on the complation of teaching materials for legal education Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat said: On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress on further improving the socialist legal system, we must offer education courses on the legal system in various types of schools. Therefore, the compilation and writing of teaching materials for training, education and propaganda work are essential.

Chen Pixian said: Under the solicitude of the party Central Committee, specialists, scholars, professors and lecturers have compiled and written teaching materials, totaling more than 17 million words, within a short period of a little over 2 years. Their achievements are tremendous, and they have rendered highly meritorious service to legal education and propaganda work on the legal system. He hoped that those who are engaged in compiling and writing such teaching materials would work ceaselessly and unremittingly on what has already been achieved, and fulfill their task of compiling and writing the teaching materials on time and in high quality.

Chen Pixian said: In compiling and writing teaching materials for legal education, it is essential to uphold the four fundamental principles, and on the basis of the new constitution which will be adopted soon, to make the basic guidelines and specific stipulations in the constitution a part of the teaching materials. It is necessary to maintain close touch with reality, conduct investigation and study in the course of practice, proceed from actual conditions and from those problems needing to be solved in practice, and strive to write more teaching materials on legal education with distinguishing Chinese features.

The meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and the editorial department for compiling and writing of teaching materials on legal education under the Ministry of Education. Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Yang Xiufeng, honorary president of the law society; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and others. Wang Min, chief editor of the editorial department for compiling and writing teaching materials on legal education, made a report on the work being done by the editorial department.

Those who spoke at the meeting included Jiang Hua; Peng Peiyun, vice president of education; Wang Tieya, chief editor of "International Law" and professor of Beijing University; He Chunchao, chief editor of "History of International Relations" and assistant professor at the Beijing No 2 Foreign Language Institute; We Jiali, chief editor of "Study of Constitution" and vice president of Ningxia University; and Gao Mingxuan, chief editor of "Science on Criminal Law" and assistant professor of the People's University of China.

HU QILI ATTENDS NATIONAL ARCHIVES CONFERENCE

OW070639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0908 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- This reporter has learned from the national archives work conference, which opened today, that China is gradually opening historic archives to the public to serve socialist modernization. There are currently more than 2,500 archive halls of different levels and categories in our country, keeping large quantities of precious historic archives. In the meantime, various government organs, mass organizations and enterprises and business units have also set up and perfected document-filing and archives management systems to make available for the first time a more comprehensive set of archives by category.

With the development of the economy, the formulation of developmental plans and the compilation of specialized and local histories, the archives departments are now playing a large role in providing more and more archives, especially those on scientific and technological subjects.

In order to make the archives serve socialist modernization even better, many archives halls have installed modern equipment for protecting, reproducing and micro-filming archives. To exchange experience in archives work and activities, some departments concerned have put out magazines, such as ARCHIVES WORK and HISTORIC ARCHIVES. At present, archives departments at all levels are actively engaged in collection, compilation and categorizing archives, and have introduced many ways to provide archives in the service of socialist modernization.

Attending the conference were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and responsible persons from other departments concerned Yang Hanzhong, Kang Yimin, Wang Fulin, Zeng San, Yu Guangyuan and Li Qi.

FUJIAN IMPLEMENTS HU YAOBANG'S INSTRUCTIONS

OW031215 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a plenary meeting yesterday to earnestly discuss the question of implementing the instructions that Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, had given during his inspection tour of this province. The meeting was attended by leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government as well as various departments, and comissions and offices concerned. This meeting followed the one of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees which was held on 8 and 9 November.

The meeting unanimously pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang fully affirmed the achievements of the work of our province since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly during the last 1-2 years, and expressed the hope that Fujian would march in the van of the program of four modernizations. This is a great stimulus to the cadres, armymen and civilians in our province and has further increased their determination and confidence in creating a new sitaution of work on their respective fronts.

In discussions, the participants held that in order to implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions, continued efforts should be made to eliminate the "left" influence so that the mind would be further emancipated and thus become more resourceful. Fujian has great potentials for further exploiting its mountain, sea and land resources for better utilization of its leadership and for striving for solid results in building small hydroelectric power projects; in breeding aquatics; in carrying out the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the economy; in correcting the frameups, false charges and wrong verdicts; in promoting spiritual civilization; and in strengthening the unity between the army and the people.

With regard to mobilizing the masses to run electric power projects, the participants pointed out the need to take a more active attitude in this regard and to carry out the principles of having the people run electric power projects with government assistance, using the revenue earned to support the operations of such projects and considering the needs of both production and people's livelihood so as to achieve a relatively high level of electrification of the Chinese style. In developing education in mountain areas and training competent workers for construction in those areas, they said, it is imperative to get rid of the old habits and conventions so as to change the long backwardness of mountain areas in culture and education.

In addition, the participants pointed out: We should dare to do [illegible]hing that we believe is in the interest of creating a new situation of the work o[illegible] [illegible]our modernizations in Fujian. When we meet with difficulties and obstructions in our work, we should courageously step forward to overcome them instead of worrying about this or that. As to the problems encountered in the areas of resturcturing of organizations, education in science and flow of commodities, we should earnestly study them and work out solutions.

The meeting also asked all units, departments and localities to seriously discuss how to implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions while studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and make suggestions for creating a new situation of their work. Discussions on this subject will be continued by the provincial CPC committee in the future.

FUJIAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY

OW052045 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The political and legal affairs commission under the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee called a telephone conference on the evening of 23 November to make arrangements for the public security work in the coming winter and next spring. The conference urged party committees and political and legal affairs departments at various levels to take immediate action and adopt effective measures for public security in the winter and spring.

Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conference. Also speaking at the conference were responsible persons of the provincial public security department, people's procuratorate, higher people's court and judicial and civil affairs departments. Responsible party and government leaders from various provincial departments, municipalities and prefectures attended the conference.

Comrade Hu Hong said: Our province has achieved noticeable progress in consolidating social order in recent years and the public security work has improved considerably. Compared with the same period last year, the crime rate in the first 10 months of this year declined by 29.2 percent, including an 11.5 percent decrease in major criminal cases. However, problems remain. We must fully understand the urgency and protracted time required for consolidating social order, make great efforts and pay keen attention to the work. Especially in view of the new year and spring festival period, we must take effective measures to reinforce public order. It is necessary to penetratingly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, continue to implement the guidelines of the national and the provincial political and judicial work conferences and recent telephone conference called by the central commission of politics and law, and pay keen and timely attention to the work in all fields. In light of the reality in Fujian, it is necessary to pay attention to the public security work in the following three fields in the winter and spring.

1. It is necessary to swiftly and severely punish major crimes offenders caught on the spot.

2. It is necessary to formulate a comprehensive program to combat crime with the security responsibility system as the main content.

3. Party committees must pay attention to and strengthen the leadership over the work.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING VIEWS SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK080939 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] According to a XINHUA report reprinted in DAZHONG RIBAO, in a panel discussion for the Shandong provincial delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Bai Rubing, a deputy to the NPC and first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: Having listened to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, I find that the tasks and measures for the near future have become more clear, confidence in fulfilling the strategic object set forth by the 12th party congress has become stronger and the sense of urgency and responsibility in work has become more solid.

Bai Rubing said: Our confidence in fulfilling the quadrupling goal and the Sixth 5-Year Plan is based on three reliable bases. First, the past. We have had the same growth rate as that called for by the quadrupling goal. Second, we have solid material and technical foundations and rich natural resources.

Third, viewed from a political angle, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, leading bodies at all levels have further strengthened unity and all people in the province have been in high spirits, shown no differences in understanding and have acted in unison. Meanwhile, through implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, leaders at all levels have accumulated much experience in economic work.

After making a concrete analysis of these three bases, Bai Rubing said: Having confidence and a foundation is not tantamount to turning something into reality. An important thing is concentrating our efforts on the present work while keeping long-term interests in view. We should, in line with the measures set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, pay more attention to work in the latter 3 years, especially 1983. To this end, Comrade Bai Rubing put forward some tentative plans as follows:

1. Further straighten out our guiding ideology in agriculture, persist in the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and in the integration of agriculture, industry and commerce and vigorously develop the diversified economy, processing industry, transportation and marketing. Over the past few years, the province's agricultural front has adopted three steps, one after another: 1) in Yantai Prefecture and some other localities whose economic base is relatively good, great efforts have been made to develop the diversified economy while continuing to develop grain production; 2) in the four prefectures in western and northern parts of the province, efforts have been made to bring about an upswing in cotton production so as to solve the long-standing problem of the semi-paralysed economy; 3) beginning this year, we have comprehensively developed the mountainous areas that account for over 40 percent of the total acreage of the province. Achievements have already been scored in these three steps. The fourth step is to march towards the utilization of water areas and seek wealth from oceans, lakes, rivers and reservoirs.

2. Resolutely open a new situatuion in the circulation of industrial products. In developing industry, stress should be put on the following four fields: 1) Continually pay attention to trades and enterprises which are under readjustment and pay attention to product mix and the improvement of economic results. 2) Pay special attention to enterprise readjustment. 3) Vigorously perfect the economic responsibility system. 4) Concentrate efforts on technical transformation to adopt the path of first tapping potential and then making technical progress. In the circulation of industrial products, another four methods should be stressed. 1) Expand in a planned manner the retail sales of daily necessities, catering trade, repair trade, service trade and [words indistinct] run by collectives and individuals. 2) Contract the state-run medium-sized and small commercial projects to collectives or individuals. 3) Gradually change the rural grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives into collective commerce. 4) Allow collectives and individuals to transport and market their goods.

3. Pay attention to energy resources and foreign trade. Solving the energy shortage should depend on exploitation and conservation. We should make full use of the province's relatively rich resources of coal to vigorously build small coalpits to increase production and utilize energy resources well. Those localities with the right conditions should build small hydropower stations through their own efforts and should run and utilize these stations themselves. At the same time, they should try every means to conserve energy resources. In addition, we should make full use of our province's favorable conditions for developing foreign trade to vigorously develop such trade.

4. Speed up the development of an intellectual force and the training of competent persons. We should accelerate the popularization of middle and primary school education, transform educational structure and vigorously develop secondary professional education. Some senior middle schools should be changed to vocational senior middle schools. In the coming few years, only one regular middle school can be retained in each of the various counties in rural areas and the rest should be changed to vocational schools of various kinds. By 1985, the number of vocational senior middle schools is projected to increase from the present 27 percent to 50 percent of the total. At present, the most urgent thing is to further implement the policy towards intellectuals. The province should conduct a reexamination in this work and strive to solve intellectuals' practical problems in study, work and livelihood so as to bring their initiative into full play.

5. Pay attention to the readjustment of and installation of personnel in leading bodies. Those comrades who have strong party spirit, a high educational level and good professional knowledge and who are in the prime of life should be promoted to leading bodies at all levels. Reorganization of leading bodies of organs directly under the provincial people's government should by completed around the spring festival and that of organs at prefectural and municipal levels should be completed in the coming spring.

Bai Rubing said in full confidence: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, 19 counties and 614 communes have quadrupled their industrial and agricultural output value in 4 years. Now that we have a correct leadership of the party Central Committee, such good policies of the party Central Committee, such a good new constitution and such a good Sixth 5-Year Plan, the only thing that remains for all people in the province is to work hard so as to win a victory step by step.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

OW060101 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 29 November, the Shanghai municipal party committee convened a cadres meeting at the Shanghai exhibition hall and made arrangements for public security work in the coming winter-spring period. At the meeting, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai party committee, first relayed the full text of the important speech given by Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat in charge of political and legal affairs, at a telephone conference convened by the political and legal affairs committee of the CPC Central Committee on 18 November. Comrade Chen Guodong also made an important speech on how Shanghai should further implement the guidelines of the telephone conference, particularly on how to fully arouse the initiative and enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres, Communist Party members and the masses to form a powerful army of security-safeguarding activists to strengthen security work at factories, enterprises and grassroots units. At the meeting, Yang Di, vice mayor and director of the municipal public security bureau, Chen Tinghuai, deputy chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate, Guan Zizhan, president of the municipal higher people's court, (Wang Zhuangxiao), deputy director of the municipal bureau of justice, and (Sun Chengguo), deputy director of the municipal civil affairs bureau, separately voiced their opinions on how to properly carry out public security work in the coming winter-spring period in accordance with the guidelines of the telephone conference. Wang Kai, deputy commissar of the Shanghai Garrison district, also spoke at the meeting.

Wang Jian, deputy chief of the municipal party committee's political and legal affairs leading group, chaired and addressed the meeting. He stressed: Party committees at all levels should fully understand the importance of this telephone conference and, according to the 12th party congress' guidelines, fully realize that the coming winter-spring period is a starting point for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in public security and the social atmosphere. Therefore, if we start with successful public security work it will have an important effect on bringing about the "three fundamental turns for the better."

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ADDRESSES MILITARY MEETING

OW052211 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Seventh CPC Congress of the Zhejiang Military District was ceremoniously held in Hangzhou from 15 to 19 November. Comrade Tie Ying delivered an opening speech. On behalf of the provincial military district party committee, Comrade Luo Qingtao made a work report entitled "Follow the Guidance of the 12th Party Congress' Guidelines, Strive To Create a New Situation in Army and Militia Building in the Provincial Military District." Comrade Kang Mingcai delivered the closing speech.

After reviewing the course of struggle in the 13 years since the sixth party congress of the provincial military district was held in December 1969, the provincial military district party committee's work report said: During the 10 years of internal disorder, instructed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the factional forces of Zhejiang directed their spearhead against the provincial military district and brought serious disaster to it. Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members, commanders and fighters of the provincial military district repeatedly waged fierce struggles against the factional forces and withstood rigorous temperings and tests. Most comrades were firm and clear-cut in their stand during the struggle and displayed their high-level political consciousness and firm adherence to principles. After the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of party members, commanders and fighters of the provincial military district have done away with all obstacles and interferences, thoroughly carried out the struggle to expose and criticize the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, investigated the people and incidents connected with the cliques' conspiratorial activities, implemented the party's line, principles and policies, effected a switch in work emphasis and scored marked results in preparedness against war, training and other work of army units.

During the session, after carrying out full discussions, all delegates unanimously endorsed the work reports of the provincial military district party committee and of the committee's commission for discipline inspection. The Seventh CPC Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District and the committee's commission for discipline inspection were elected by the congress after full deliberations in accordance with the requirements of the new party constitution.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR URGES STUDYING CONSTITUTION

HK080723 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular today on seriously studying and publicizing the PRC constitution.

The circular reads: The provincial CPC committee holds that party committees at all levels must attach great importance to and earnestly do a good job in publicizing the constitution and carrying out education in this respect. We must carry out an extensive and thoroughgoing education on the legal system through publicizing the constitution among the people. We must endeavor to help everybody understand the constitution and foster the mentality and habit of observing and safeguarding the constitution.

The circular puts forth the following requirements:

1. All party members, leading cadres at all levels in particular, must take the lead in studying and publicizing the new constitution, play an examplary role in implementing and observing the constitution and struggle against acts undermining the constitution.

2. Integrate the study of the new constitution with that of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. At present, concentrate a little more time on the study of the former. Organize sufficient people to publicize the constitution among the masses.

3. Newspapers, publications, cultural organizations, radio, television and other units and means of propaganda must make great effort in publicizing the new constitution and good deeds and people in observing and safeguarding the constitution.

GUANGXI COUNTY LEADERS RESIST CENTRAL INSPECTION

HK090709 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] After the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the urgent circular on stopping the random felling of trees, some leaders in Wuming County deliberately concealed the fact that they had violated this directive and refused to correct their mistakes. When they knew that the inspection groups sent by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the regional authorities would come to their county, they ordered the masses to hide the lumber which had been gathered by random felling of trees.

The county leaders' deceptive action and their resistant attitude toward the inspection of the central and regional authorities aroused anger and resentment among the masses and cadres. They exposed and denounced this evil practice to the inspection groups. The inspection groups took it seriously and immediately made investigations. The regional party committee and people's government have indicated that they will seriously deal with this case as soon as possible.

HAINAN PLA COMMENDS PROGRESSIVES IN PRODUCTION

HK070803 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 December, the agricultural and sideline production summing up and commendation rally of the Hainan Military District commended 13 advanced units and 11 advanced individuals in agricultural and sideline production. Since the beginning of this year, the units of the Hainan Military District have reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural and sideline production, including grain, sugarcane, meat and vegetables.

Among the advanced units and individuals who were commended at this time were some old progressives who have done well in agricultural and sideline production for many years and some who are new typical examples who have changed their backward outlook over recent years. At the rally they introduced their experiences in doing well in agricultural and sideline production.

At the commendation rally, Jiang Hai, commander of the Hainan Military District, and (Sun Fengzhang), deputy commander, spoke, demanding: All PLA units must strive to attain and exceed local levels in the production of grain, sugarcane, meat, vegetables and other industrial crops next year. The PLA units' rate of self-sufficiency in vegetables must reach about 80 percent and the profits of their farms must increase by 100 percent. The PLA units must make new contributions toward lightening people's burdens and pressure on the market, improving their livelihood and guaranteeing the fulfillment of their training task for preparing against war and other tasks.

HENAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WORK CONCERNING WOMEN

HK091008 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The conference on work concerning women in rural grassroots units which was held by the Henan Provincial Women's Federation concluded in Zhengzhou on 5 December. The conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on work concerning women in rural grassroots units and of the forum of six provinces which was held by the All China Women's Federation. The conference exchanged work concerning women in the rural grassroots units in our province and of protecting the legal rights of women and children.

Vice Governor Cui Guanghua attended the conference and made a report on the new rural situation. (Peng Yifeng), chairman of the provincial women's federation, made a summing-up report. Comrade (Peng Yifeng) stressed: Work concerning women in rural grassroots units must include continuously doing well in grasping the study and publicity of the spirit of the 12th party congress and completely understanding Comrade Hu Yaobang's important statement on work concerning women, which is contained in the report. In the new situation, we must continue to do work concerning women well. We must penetratingly unfold the five good family activities and build spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. In close coordination with relevant departments, we must universally conduct publicity of and education in the legal system resolutely strike blows at the criminal activities of ruining and persecuting women and children, really protect the legal rights of women and children and do well in grasping the readjustment and building of grassroots women's organizations.

Directors or deputy directors of all prefectural and municipal women's federations who are in charge of work concerning women in rural areas and cadres of some county and commune women's federations attended the conference.

GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING ADDRESSES WORK CONFERENCE

OW031213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Guiyang, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- At a recently held provincial party committee work conference, Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, said that leading cadres at various levels should be pioneers and not "door bars," on the march to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Chi Biqing said: To create a new situation in socialist modernization in Guizhou, the key lies in emancipating the mind and boldly carrying out reforms.

After citing the difficulties and criticisms confronting some households engaged in two or more occupations, key households, households engaged in individual farming or households jointly engaged in a specialized line of production in their development, he pointed out: Some comrades are hampered by ideas of small-scale peasant economy and contented with a "full stomach" and have no desire to reform and advance. Some departments and some leading cadres use old conventions and patterns to judge the new things and new experiences emerging in the process of reforms, forbid people to do this or that and do not allow some people and units to become prosperous first. Some cadres in provincial-level organizations still think they should take care of everything and suppress the masses' creativeness.

Chi Biqing said: Without emancipating our minds we cannot move a single step toward reform. Emancipating the mind means having the courage to break through the shackles of old conventions and patterns, adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and respecting the masses' initiative. New things should be supported, helped and guided and must not be opposed, suppressed and strangled. In dealing with talented people who have made outstanding contributions and important suggestions, we should boldly promote them to leading posts at various levels and in various departments. On the premise of adhering to the four fundamental principles and giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and under the guidance of state plans, all pioneering work and people that can contribute to the high-speed development of a commodity economy should be firmly supported. All well-considered reform plans should be firmly implemented, and conscientious efforts should be made to sum up experiences and popularize them.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

HK220633 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Summary] On 17 November 3,000 representatives of the Xizang regional organs, Xizang Military District and Lhasa municipal organs held a memorial service for Yang Dongsheng, vice chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, chairman of the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, who died of illness in Beijing on 13 November. Also present at the service were regional party, government and army leaders Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Redi, (Zhang Xiangmin), Yang Zongxin, (Tao Xu), Duojie Caidan and Xia Chuan. Among the organizations sending wreaths were the Xizang offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Xian.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG ADDRESSES CPC MEETING

HK100732 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade An Pingsheng, first secretary of Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report on five problems at the fifth enlarged meeting of the third provincial CPC committee.

First, review and prospects of economic construction. Comrade An Pingsheng said: Since the downfall of the gang of four and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at various levels of our province have led all the party members and the people of various nationalities in gradually shifting the focus of our work toward economic construction. The entire economic work has achieved marked results. The serious imbalance of proportion in the national economy has been readjusted and the speed of development has been accelerated. The total output value of industry and agriculture of the whole province from 1977 to 1981 has increased by an average of 10.5 percent annually. Economic returns are increasing. We have passed the most difficult period in the economy. The national economy has stepped on the path of steady and normal development. By the end of this century, the annual total output value of industry and agriculture of our province must also be quadrupled.

Second, grasping agriculture well remains a primary task. Comrade An Pingsheng said: Our rural population covers 89 percent of the whole province. Eighty-five percent of the consumer goods of the people come from agriculture and the processing industry of agricultural and sideline products. Over 80 percent of the raw material of light industry also comes from agriculture. Over 60 percent of exported goods are agricultural or processed goods. These facts show that agriculture occupies a decisive position in the economy of our province. Provided agriculture is promoted, the entire national economy will have a reliable base and the standard of our life will be improved. Leading comrades of the party, government and concerned departments of the whole province must raise their consciousness in this respect.

Third, constantly improving our management level and carrying out technical transformation on the basis of relying on the existing industry is the main channel in developing industry. Comrade An Pingsheng said: By relying on the existing industrial base, we must constantly improve our management level and carry out technical transformation. This is the main channel in developing our industrial production. The key for quadrupling and developing industry in the first 10 years is to give full play to the potentials of the existing industrial enterprises and accelerate our speed under the prerequisite of attaining better economic results.

Fourth, create a new situation in the fields of finance, commerce and banking. Comrade An Pingsheng said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been new developments in the collective economy in cities and towns and in rural enterprises, but it is not perfect enough in general. Yunnan is located in the border region, has a vast territory and is multinational. The development of economy and culture in various localities in Yunnan also differs greatly. The basis of our collective economy is weak and its proportion low. Due to these conditions, it is necessary to accelerate the speed of collective economy in the future and give priority to it. We must grasp it as a strategic task. We must also create a new situation in the fields of finance, commerce and banking.

Fifth, it is necessary to lay stress on the work of education, science and technology. Comrade An Pingsheng said: Yunnan is rich in natural resources, but the level of our economic development is not high enough. One of the important reasons is that our science and education have been in a backward situation for a long time. Without developed education there can be no developed science and economy. It is imperative for the party committees and responsible comrades of the party and government at various levels of our province to realize the importance and urgency of this problem at a strategic level.

We must earnestly regard education and science as a fundamental link in economic development, firmly grasp it well and create a new situation in the fields of education and science.

Finally, Comrade An Pingsheng also spoke on family planning. He said: It is a basic policy of our country to practice family planning and improve the quality of our population. This is a matter of prime importance that concerns the building of a high level of socialist spiritual and material civilization. The key to controlling population in our province is to grasp the family planning work well in rural areas. Party committees and governments at various levels must grasp this work for a long time.

Session Concludes 18 Nov

HK200606 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Kunming on 18 November. The closing session adopted a resolution pointing out: This enlarged plenary session has listened to Comrade Liu Minghui's report conveying the spirit of the 12th party congress and has further studied and discussed the congress documents. The participants unanimously express loyal support for the 12th party congress resolutions and pledge to resolutely implement them.

The session agreed with the work reports delivered by Comrades An Pingsheng and Li Qiming on behalf of the provincial CPC committee standing committee. The session held: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, relying on the party organizations, party members and people of all nationalities in the province, the provincial CPC committee has seriously implemented the line, principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee and scored notable success in all work. The province has made very great progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, in the building of socialist democracy and legal system and in party building. Thus an excellent foundation has been laid for further development in the future.

The future task is, under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, to enhance ideology, unify understanding and, in connection with Yunnan reality, mobilize and organize the people of all nationalities in the province to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The key to accomplishing this great task lies in promoting economic construction and party building. So long as we continue to embrace revolutionary spirit, making unstinting efforts and do not relax a single day in grasping work in the next few years, the province will certainly be able to accomplish the great target of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

The session called on the party organizations throughout the province to lead the whole body of party members and CYL members, together with the masses of all nationalities, to study and implement the 12th party congress documents in depth and thus further emancipate the mind, be bold in reform, forge ahead step by step by proceeding from the province's realities, fulfill outstandingly well the work tasks proposed by this session and strive for fundamental turns for the better in financial and economic conditions, in social mood and in party work style in the next 5 years. In this way the province's economy may develop, nationality unity strengthen, people's living standards improve and border defense be more consolidated every year, and Yunnan can be built into a prosperous new border region making new contributions to China's socialist modernization.

Comrade An Pingsheng outlined the tasks for this winter and next spring at the concluding session.

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

HK080354 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government issued a circular requiring all localities and departments throughout the province to use 3 months, up to February next year, to carry out a mass discussion on the way to achieve the grand objective set forth by the 12th party congress. This discussion should be carried out in leading organs at all levels and grassroots units in urban and rural areas.

The circular said: This mass discussion is the continuation to a deeper degree of the study of implementation of the 12th congress spirit in this province. People must connect this discussion closely with their actual thinking and work, sum up experience and lessons, overcome and correct ideological tendencies which are at variance with the 12th congress spirit, boost their confidence, morale and spirits, work hard, further enhance their consciousness in implementing principles and policies adopted by the 12th congress and make due contributions to achieving the grand objective set forth by the congress.

The circular required that, through this discussion, all localities and units should work out their long-term plans for social and economic development which are in accordance with their actual situation and are practicable. It is necessary to carry out a discussion of the question of what we shall do, when the whole nation is striving to quadruple the output value under the guidance of the 12th congress documents, to mobilize the masses and further emancipate our minds. People should be asked to suggest ways and means for the realization of the great objective.

The circular said: This mass discussion should not only work out long-term plans, but should also place stress on the current work. Localities and departments should carefully review and analyze their work this year, discover the most prominent contradictions and weak links in their work and concentrate their efforts on effecting measures down to the grassroots units for the fulfillment of next year's economic plans, first doing a good job in industrial and agricultural production this winter and next spring. Effective organization work should be done to achieve a continued growth of industrial and agricultural production next year.

BRIEFS

XIZANG AGRICULTURAL STOCKRAISING MEETING -- Lasting for 7 days, the regional conference on the popularization of technology in agriculture and animal husbandry concluded on the afternoon of 1 December. At the conference, the regional agricultural and animal husbandry department and the regional peasants' association awarded certificates of merit and bonus to those advanced individuals and collectives having made remarkable contributions to the popularization of technology in agriculture and animal husbandry this year. (Hu Shongjie), deputy director of the regional agricultural and animal husbandry department and deputy director of the council of the regional peasants' association, assigned the 10 major tasks of agricultural production and animal husbandry for this winter and next year, which included further improving the production responsibility system for agriculture and animal husbandry, properly carrying out resistance against natural disasters, vigorously promoting tree planting, carrying out pilot projects of mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in Nedong and Damxung Counties and so on. (Hu Shongjie) also talked about the work of the peasants' association for next year in principle. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82 HK]

HEBEI DETAILS ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING PLANS

HK300601 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Meeting of Responsible Persons of Provincial Organs To Mobilize and Do a Good Job in Administrative Restructuring of the Provincial Organs"]

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the morning of 18 November to restructure the provincial level party and government organs. Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee presided over the meeting. Liu Bingyan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and acting governor delivered a mobilization report and Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee made a speech.

The principal comrades in charge of the provincial CPC committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial political consultative conference and the various provincial level departments, commissions and bureaus, in all over 360 people, attended the meeting.

In his mobilization report, Comrade Liu Bingyan pointed out: The restructuring of administrative organs is a major strategic decision issued by the CPC Central Committee in accordance with the entire situation. It is an important subject in implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and a most important task for the present situation that brooks no delay. He said: At present, in the provincial level party and government organs, there exist the problems of departments existing in great numbers, complexity in the division of labor, levels overlapping, too many links, aged and overstaffed leadership groups and so on. Moreover the party and government, the government and enterprises and the government and institution are not separate from each other. Due to the existence of the above defects, the phenomena of unclear responsibility, disputing over trifles, documents traveling from one department to another, slowness in doing things and low work efficiency have developed. All these have encouraged the growth of bureaucraticism, red tape and other pernicious habits. If we do not conduct such restructuring, it would be empty talk to accomplish the tasks of the 12th CPC Congress and open a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Hebei Province. We must fundamentally deepen our understanding of the necessity and urgency of the restructuring and profoundly realize that it is the objective demand of historical development and a serious historical task to abolish the system of holding lifelong leadership posts and organize well the cooperation and replacement of old and new cadres.

After expounding the great significance of administrative restructuring, Comrade Liu Bingyan said: In accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the principles and demands of the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has decided that the administrative restructuring of our province must be firmly grasped and that it is "better to be in front than to lag behind and better to be early than to be late." The administrative restructuring of the provincial level party and government organs will start in November and be finished by next March. The restructuring of various prefectures and municipalities will be carried out in succession and finished before next June. The restructuring of county and commune levels will follow on the basis of accomplishing the restructuring work of the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels. The whole work is to be completed by early 1984. The present administrative restructuring covers two aspects: 1) to simplify administration and raise working efficiency; 2) to restructure the cadre system and cadre ranks.

How can we properly carry out the administrative restructuring in the provincial level organs? In his speech, Comrade Liu Bingyan stressed the following points:

1. In order to simplify the provincial level organs, we must consider that the setting up of an organization should accord with the organizations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and also be closely linked to the practical conditions of our province. It will not be necessary for the lower level to be geared to the higher level. Overlapping organizations must be removed, those business that are similar must be merged and irrational installations must be readjusted. It is imperative to resolutely change the situation of a multilevel leadership system and departments existing in great numbers and also change the state of the party and government, the government and enterprises, and the government and institutions not being separated. In the light of the above principles, the tentative plan is as follows: The working organs of the provincial CPC committee will be simplified from the present 12 to 7, a reduction of 41.7 percent and the working organs of the provincial government will be simplified from the present 70 to 44, a reduction of 37.1 percent.

There is one point that merits our attention, namely that the present government structure is "over blown" and must be "deflated." The comrades seriously considered further simplification and whether the present government organization could be reduced to under 40 in number. This is quite possible. We must combat the idea that "the more people that handle affairs the better" and oppose the opinion that leadership bodies should be enlarged and more organs be set up for the sake of strengthening leadership and the scientific division of work. Government administration must be efficient, flexible in command, firm in work style, quick in reflection and high in efficiency.

2. On the basis of simplifying the administration, it is necessary to rationally assign the range of responsibility and the limits of authority of various departments. There must be rules and regulations laid down for the responsibilities each organ, the sort of affairs they handle, the number of people allowed in their office and the relationship between departments, so that they know their duty, responsibility and authority. How can the internal administration of each department be restructured? The assignment of duty and relationships between offices must also be considered and properly solved. Each unit must work out a system of personal responsibility, strict assessment and reward and punishment for the working personnel of the organ, and thoroughly change the phenomenon of working or being idle, good or bad service all meriting the same treatment.

3. The key link for administrative restructuring is to select cadres according to their political integrity and ability, equip and build well capable leadership bodies. According to the range of their duties and tasks, the departments, commissions and bureaus should have one head with one deputy head or with two to three deputy heads, but not more than four and their age should not exceed 60. The office levels should have one head or one head and one deputy head, but not more than two deputy heads. We must carefully chose talented personnel so that our cadre ranks will be more capable. According to the demands of more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent cadres, it is necessary to select large numbers of cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life to the various leadership posts as early as possible, so that the situation of aging leadership bodies can be conspicuously changed and we can make a decisive step in replacing the old with the new. It is important to withdraw from leadership bodies but it is more important to select people into the leadership bodies. We must be steady in withdrawing and good in entering, but we must never allow the "five kinds of people" to be selected into the leadership bodies. Those of this category who have already entered the leadership bodies must be thoroughly cleared out. In consideration of the present condition of the cadre ranks and the transition necessary for replacement, some old cadres who are at their posts may remain in office for a period after approval, even though their ages may be a bit high.

4. The retirement and withdrawal of old cadres to the second line must be appropriately arranged. We must conscientiously implement the policies and stipulations of the CPC Central Committee on arranging old cadres and make the retirement and the withdrawal of these cadres to the second line a system. There are a substantial number of cadres at the provincial level who have reached or exceeded retirement age. Among these old cadres, some will be arranged as advisors or hold honorary posts but more comrades will retire. We must appropriately arrange and care for these old comrades and also pay attention to giving full play to their role so that they can continue to make contributions to the prosperity and long-term stability of our country.

In the process of adminstrative restructuring, one of the decisive factors that ensures the victory of this revolution is to have full confidence and rely on old cadres and bring their active role into full play. Old cadres must actively help the building up of new leadership bodies and make new contributions for the revolution. They must become advisors who know and make good use of people, and select large numbers of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts. They must enthusiastically greet young and middle-aged cadres who have lower qualifications and less experience than themselves and believe that through study and practice, these young people will certainly catch them up. The responsibility of these old cadres is to pass on experience, give help and set an example in training new hands, praise their strong points and avoid their shortcomings and never apply the viewpoint of metaphysics to oppress and stifle real talents. In a word, we must pave the way for the growth of young cadres and be bold in selecting those cadres who are capable of creating new situations to leadership posts. Old cadres should take the lead in abolishing the system of holding life long leadership posts that now exists and be happy to retire or withdraw to the second line. Old cadres consciously withdrawing from the first line is a contribution to an important aspect of selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. When a cadre is old enough to withdraw from the first line, his political treatment remains and he enjoys preferential treatment for the rest of his life. This fully shows the concern of the party and the superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, they must not inappropriately ask for more from the party organization, but happily submit to the arrangements made by the higher level organizations. Before leaving their posts, these old cadres must try to be fine examples in sticking fast to their posts and observing discipline. In the course of restructuring, all cadres and working personnel must be conscientious and devoted to their duty and not take a wait-and-see attitude or relax in their work, so that we can ensure the normal operation of the work of the organs.

5. Train cadres who are in office in rotation, by stages and in groups. We must raise the political quality and the level of professional knowledge of the cadres' ranks through training in rotation. This is an important measure in reforming the structure of the cadres' ranks, gradually making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, improving our working efficiency and meeting the needs of the building of socialist modernization. The present administrative restructuring has laid down conditions for training cadres in rotation. We must resolutely promote this work. It must be a system to assess cadres accordingly in the course of their study and work.

At the end of his report, Comrade Liu Bingyan stressed that leadership work in administrative restructuring must be strengthened. Although the time and conditions for the present restructuring is ripe, we must be aware that there are extreme difficulties in the work, the conditions are complicated and a wide range of problems is involved.

Therefore, it is imperative for party committees (party groups) at all levels to strengthen leadership. Comrades in charge of the party organizations at all levels, in particular, should personally take a hand in the work, have great determination, painstakingly organize and carefully work to guarantee the successful progress of this revolution and reach the desired results.

It is necessary to persist in the principle of ideology taking the lead. We must conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work well, use communist ideology to educate the vast number of party members, cadres and the working masses and unify the thinking of all of them on the principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee. All cadres must take the interests of the whole into account, have the cardinal principles in mind, practice unity, observe discipline, be open and aboveboard, upright and just, speak in front of others and act strictly in accordance with the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and the new party constitution.

It is imperative to practice the mass line well. We cannot merely rely on a few people of the organizational departments in setting up an organization, determining the staff and setting the leadership body, but must delegate the work to the party organizations of various departments and generally accomplish it by mobilizing the cadres at various levels. We must mobilize the masses in holding discussions, pool the wisdom of the masses, encourage the free airing of views and let the people say and express their thoughts. Through repeated deliberations, we must widely listen to the opionion of the people. We must resolutely oppose the decadent ideological style of "the words of the high carry heavy weight"; "the words of the low carry little weight"; "not rejecting an opinion because of the speaker"; being unwilling to listen to "words or advice unpleasant to hear" and so on. In this way, we can avoid such defects as stifling real talent and not selecting the right person or even selecting the wrong person.

We must carry on the restructuring step by step in groups and by stages. In no case must we impose uniformity on everything.

When the restructuring of administration starts, all commissions, departments and bureaus must form two groups, one grasping the daily routine work and the other administrative restructuring, so that neither daily routine work nor administrative restructuring suffer.

Comrade Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee further emphasized party discipline at the mobilization meeting. He said: The provincial CPC committee expects all the comrades present to be conscientiously responsible in their work. Even if they are comrades who have passed 60 and who are to be retired, they must work in an exemplary way until their replacement. I hope that in the following few months -- which is an important time -- everything will be done to implement the decisions of the higher levels and see to the proper running of affairs. Not implementing the decisions of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government is an act of neglecting one's duty. The provincial CPC committee has determined to resolutely and rapidly implement all the principles, policies and measures determined by the 12th CPC Congress and never be indulgent toward those who violate discipline. I hope that you will set strict demands on your subordinate cadres. From now on, the provincial CPC committee will investigate and fix responsibility when anyone is discovered who has behaved in a lax and undisciplined way in handling affairs, who has connived with the cadres under his leadership, tolerated their violating discipline and improved other cadres.

HEBEI RIBAO ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE IN 5 YEARS

HK070933 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Feng Yunting [1409 0061 0080]: "Strive For a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style in 5 Years"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated the general task of the party in the new historical period and, according to the requirements of the general task, put forth to strive for three fundamental turns for the better within 5 years, from this congress to the next. That is, a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in social mood and in party style. The fundamental turn for the better in the three fields are closely linked. The bringing about of a fundamental turn for the better in party style certainly plays an important role in promoting a fundamental turn for the better in the other two fields.

There is a saying that unhealthy practice in society is totally caused by unhealthy party style. This is not completely true. Some unhealthy practices do not appear and exist first within the party, and the spread to society. However, we must realize that an unhealthy party style certainly has a bad influence on social mood. Only by setting to right party style and raising the prestige of the party among the masses, can we promote and improve social mood with fine party style and justifiably correct and eliminate unhealthy practices in society.

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang made a penetrating analysis of the state of affairs of the party, saying. "In the course of leading the people in effecting this historic change, our party has withstood tests and remolded itself. It has done much to rectify party style, gradually revived its fine traditions and become more mature and firmer in the course of struggle." He also pointed out: "In the last few years the Central Committee, local party committees and party discipline inspection commissions at all levels have attained notable results in their major efforts to uphold party discipline and correct party style." Such analyses and estimates totally correspond with the situation in our province.

In recent years, there has been considerable improvement in party style in our province, but no fundamental turn for the better so far.

A handful of cadres, violating financial discipline, have embezzled public funds to build residential houses, established relations with people with connections while building high-standard residential houses for leading cadres and sought special treatment for their children.

Since the promulgation of the "regulations and laws," the unhealthy practice of illegally transferring registered agricultural households into nonagricultural ones has lessened, but not yet been completely eliminated. It is still very popular in some areas. From the beginning of 1980 to November 1981, some cadres, staff and workers in Chongli Country transferred some agricultural households to nonagricultural ones by moving them to other areas and then transferred them back to their original places again. Some even went so far as to neglect all normal procedures in transferring household registration.

They simply transferred those agricultural households into nonagricultural ones by filling names on the blank household registration forms and documents of grain and edible oil allotment, all of which they obtained from other areas. Such nonagriculture households transferred from agriculture ones are described as "flying households". According to investigations, there are now a total of 631 people of "flying households" in the country, and 15 communes and 35 factories, mines, enterprises, institutions and departments directly under the county authorities are involved. Among them, five are members of the Standing Committee of the county CPC committee and vice chairmen of the county revolutionary committee.

It is a common occurrence that public funds and properties are used to entertain guests and sent to others as gifts, and goods are bought at low prices by those who take advantage of their positions or powers to obtain more commodities in short supply for the benefit of their children or to establish "connections".

There still exist in certain areas cases in which feign compliance is practiced and perfunctory attitudes adopted in carrying out the guiding principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. For example, it is a major decision made by the CPC Central Committee to eliminate from all leading organs "people of three categories," but some areas have failed to earnestly implement this regardless of repeated instructions given by the central authorities. A handful of people with serious factional ideas still adhere to factional activities. Some cadres who were relieved of their leading posts because they belonged to the "people of three categories" or made serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, have been slack in work and disobeyed new assignments. In one county, some cadres who have been justly punished for their mistakes, even have gone so far as to refuse to shoulder responsibilities any longer and party organizations there have not taken prompt measures to deal with them.

In my opinion, the following three points must be adhered to in order to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style: 1) We must resolutely implement the tasks put forth by the 12th CPC Congress, carry out our work in accordance with the strategic plan drawn up by the 12th CPC Congress and maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee; 2) We must recognize difficulties. It is a hard task to completely eliminate the poisonous influence of the 10 years of internal disorder, correct unhealthy practices and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and we will meet many difficulties and obstacles. We are, therefore, required to double our efforts and earnestly carry out our work; 3) We must have confidence. There has existed, since the implementation of "Guiding Principles Governing Inner-Party Political Life," the problem of confidence, which has not yet been completely resolved. We must fully realize that we possess very favorable conditions to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

First the CPC Central Committee has always attached great importance to the issue of party style by considering it a matter of the life and death of the party, and considered the straightening out of party style and party organizations as one of the important guarantees in building socialism, thus educating the whole party to have a complete understanding. A series of measures have been taken by the central authorities to set to right party style and a decision has been made at the 12th CPC Congress to carry out an overall party rectification and improvement of party style. Meanwhile, organizational reforms and readjustment of leading organs will make it possible for leading bodies at all levels to take the initiative in setting to right party style and to vigorously eliminate unhealthy practices. Education in ideals, morality and the observance of discipline conducted in the drive to build spiritual civilization will certainly give impetus to the promote the development for setting to right party style.

The fierce struggle launched against criminal activities in economic and other fields will relatedly expose and get rid of unhealthy practices in all fields. That is to say, all these important undertakings are linked with the setting to right of party style and will also create favorable conditions for improving party style.

Second, the study of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, the new constitution in particular, will certainly give impetus to setting to right party style and strengthen the party spirit of the vast numbers of party members. Therefore, party members will set to right party style, observe discipline and vigorously raise their consciousness to be qualified communist party members.

Third, as regards the whole party, the vast majority of party members have maintained the fine tradition and work style of our party and are the healthy force in the struggle against unhealthy practices. There are only a handful of people who engage in unhealthy practices and violate law and discipline.

We enjoy the common aspirations of the people and the party in carrying out the work of setting to right party style. The vast numbers of party members will give warm support and assistance to the party. According to the practical situation in correcting unhealthy practices over the past few years, no matter how serious or how widely spread the unhealthy practices are provided we are resolute and have a good method. We can effectively get rid of unhealthy practices or severely restrict them.

Facts have shown that the "theory of pessimism" that treats unhealthy practices as an incurable disease and lacks confidence in setting to right party style does not tally with the actual situation, and is hence groundless.

Some party members act as onlookers on the issue of getting rid of unhealthy practices. They hold: It is almost impossible to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and I would like to see whether you can make any achievements. On this serious issue, they stay aloof from the matter and do not think of making contributions to setting to right party style in their capacity as party members. Still others, engaging in liberalism, turn a blind eye to all affairs. They fail to see unhealthy practices and refuse to detest, expose, criticize and struggle against illegal activities. Worse, some veteran comrades hold that by offending fewer people, they will get more benefit after their retirement and on convalescence leave and more people will deliver wreaths after they die. Some people are weak and incompetent and either delay solving the problem of unhealthy practices in their own departments or units, or pass on difficulties to the leadership. Some people have engaged in unhealthy practices, but refuse to take the initiative to make self-criticisms or correct their mistakes and shortcomings. Conversely, they conceal their faults for fear of criticism or only confess their mistakes verbally, yet refuse to correct them practically so as to achieve the purpose of "confessing one's mistakes for a while, yet becoming easy for the whole life." They even go so far as to suppress democracy when others expose and criticize them. This is absolutely wrong. These comrades must, in the course of studying the new party constitution, seriously think it over in connection with the obligation of party members and the basic requirements of cadres and rectify their incorrect attitude. It is a task of the whole party to set to right party style, and party organizations at all levels must pay full attention to the matter and earnestly carry out the work. All party discipline inspection organizations must take up important responsibilities and all discipline inspection cadres must brace themselves, be staunch and just and bring into full play their roles in the setting to right party style.

HEBEI REGULATIONS ON INTELLECTUALS REPORTED

HK071414 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government Regulations on Bringing Into Play the Role of Intellectuals and Improving Their Working and Living Conditions"]

[Text] The party's 12th national congress put forward the magnificent goal of quadrupling the annual total output of industry and agriculture by the end of this century. The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. Intellectuals are a vital force in the construction of the four modernizations. In order to mobilize their enthusiasm, bring into full play their wisdom and talent and make great contributions to the party and the people, the following regulations have been made according to the successive instructions of the Central Committee and the gist of the talk made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the awards ceremony at the national conference of science and technology as well as considering the practical situation of our province.

1. The government and party committees at all levels should earnestly list the work of intellectuals on the important agenda. The government and the party committees at all levels above the county should have one responsible member in charge of the work of intellectuals. The government and the party committees should study the report of responsible departments at regular intervals so as to be able to have a timely understanding of the situation, study the existing problems and find a solution for them.

The government and party committees at various levels should attach importance to the correspondence from intellectuals and visits paid by them, study the situation and earnestly solve the problems reflected by them and investigate the people and events responsible for suppressing, excluding and harming intellectuals. Those problems of a serious nature should be handled severely.

In the future, one of the important marks judging the work of a unit and a region will be whether they have mobilized the enthusiasm of the mass of intellectuals and whether they have brought their talents into full play and reaped fruit.

2. To continuously solve well the remaining problems of carrying out the policies of intellectuals, it is necessary to make a thorough reversal of the unjust, false and mishandled verdicts that have not been thoroughly reversed. Archives should be put in order and documents should be thoroughly sorted out. Salary that was deducted and stopped during the "Cultural Revolution" should be paid in arrears. Units who have financial difficulties can clearly state the situation and pay back at regular intervals later on.

3. To be concerned about the progress of intellectuals politically, it is necessary to organize them to study Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought, reinforce the ideological education of communism and uphold the four basic principles and strive hard to be both red and expert. The party organization at various levels should enthusiastically and in a planned way recruit party members from the intellectuals especially from among the middle-aged intellectuals and admit into the party those who are qualified to be party members so as to bring into play their exemplary avant-garde role in the construction of the four modernizations.

4. High ranking intellectuals who do not hold a leading position in the party and the government or those who do not hold a leading position in the technological field and in administration should receive remuneration of the rank of county (regiment). Middle ranking intellectuals should receive the renumeration of the section of a county (bureau).

3. Middle-aged and young cadres with specializations and techniques who have both ability and political integrity as well as organizational and leading ability should be promoted to the leading post at various levels, so that their expertise is fully brought into play. Intellectuals who are party members and those who are not should be treated equally and without discrimination. Respect the opinions and suggestions of experts and technical personnel. Let them have powers and authority of office and responsibility. Earnestly carry out "the tentative regulations on the system of job responsibility of general engineers" issued by the provincial people's government in 1980. Give them decisionmaking powers on problems about expertise and technology that are within their range of functions and powers.

6. Professional and technical cadres who are not working at their own profession or are not working at what they are most good at should change jobs. No units should stand in the way. If the person is reluctant to change his job, regardless of the fact that the other job needs him, do a good job in persuading him and talk him into it. The senior organization and personnel department have the right to transfer and reassign those who are not properly used and those whose own units are not eager to help them transfer. In the future, the job assignment of graduates from institutions of senior education and technical secondary schools should emphasize fitting the graduate with their specialiies and prevent new cases of having people work in areas that they have not studied. Individuals who really cannot find a suitable unit can be temporarily assigned to departments close to their special field. Since there is no fixed authorized size of staff, there is nothing to affect the assignment of graduates from institutions of higher education and technical secondary school to professioal posts. It is possible to admit extra newcomers.

7. Enhance the vocational level of professional and technical cadres. Every region and department should make plans to train professional and technical cadres and adopt a variety of forms to train them. Regions and departments that have not yet established training centers should actively create conditions and plan their building as soon as possible. Institutions of higher education should respectively hold refresher courses and short-term training courses, to train in rotation the middle-ranking personnel and the middle-aged and young professioal backbone personnel. The provincial bureau of higher education will work together with the associated departments to stipulate plans. The committee of planning should include this in their plans of capital construction while local finance should include this in the budget.

Every 3 years,high ranking and middle ranking professional and technical cadres should generally be given 3-6 months for further study. Each unit should make active overall planning. In principle, we should take self-study as the main way for further study, but it should be supported by a self-study plan and summing up report. Those who need to take refresher courses or make investigation tours in places other than the province can apply for reimbursement for their travel and board expenses with the permission of the leadership. Those who have difficulties in dealing with their living can receive subsidies according to their situation.

8. Each unit should supply the professional and technical cadres with necessary working and study conditions such as books and reference materials, apparatus and equipment. Each unit should reduce extra work, guaranteeing that five sixths of the professional and technical cadres' time is spent on vocational work.

Each year, professional and technical cadres of any kind can apply for reimbursement of a certain amount of specialized books and reference materials in the unit they are working at according to the needs of the job. Concrete measures for implementation can be stipulated by each unit.

9. The spouses and children under 16 of middle ranking technical cadres (including those who do not enjoy home leave) who have agricultural domiciles and who, in keeping with the conditions set by the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Food and the State Personnel Affairs Bureau are not qualified to transfer their agricultural domiciles, can have their original domiciles transferred to towns and cities. Likewise, permission will be granted to personnel who meet the following conditions: are above the level of middle rank; started their jobs before 1965; have fairly good working ability; have made certain contributions; and can report to the provincial personnel department if their spouses and children under 16 are in agricultural domiciles. After examination and approval their domiciles can be transferred to towns and cities. The same thing can be applied to professional and technical cadres who are above the level of middle-rank (whose spouses have domiciles in towns or cities yet their children under sixteen have agricultural domiciles.)

As for professional and technical cadres of the various counties that are in mountainous areas, Zhang Jiakou and Cheng De plain whose spouses and independents are not qualified to transfer their agricultural domiciles, we can make proper exception to allow them to transfer. Concrete measures can be drawn by the local regions and they submit to the provincial government for approval of the implementation.

10. An award and promotion system for professional and technical cadres should be established and perfected and rewards should be given those who do their bit in creation and invention or in economic profits. This can very well be regarded as an important basis for promotion. Those who have made special contribution can be promoted at any time, even if it means breaking the rules to promote them.

Politically mobilize and encourage the professional and technical personnel to go and work in the forefront of production and to work in places where conditions are hard, while at the same time, giving them the best treatment materially. Professional and technical cadres who are appointed to work in regions where conditions are hard, should be given good treatment by the employing unit according to the contract.

Personnel who are directly engaged in scientific research, technology, design and experiments in enterprise units practising the bonus system should get the same bonus as workers working at the forefront of production.

11. Local regions and departments can employ professional or technical personnel of their own in order to solve the problem of the shortage of technical force, or employ competent self-taught personnel to work for a certain period of time, offering them satisfactory salaries.

Teachers or technicians of institutions of higher education can go to production units and help solve technical problems or train capable hands during the holidays. A certain amount of pay shall be given by the employing unit.

12. The living conditions of intellectuals should be improved. According to the special needs of intellectuals' working and studying, from this year on, a certain proportion of houses under unified construction should be spared for distribution among middle ranking and high ranking intellectuals who have housing problems. Units constructing residences with saving funds should also give first thoughts to the middle-ranking and high-ranking intellectuals and other middle-aged vocational backbone personnel who have housing problems. In provincial, local, municipal units (including municipalities under local authorities) or medium-size and small enterprise units, intellectuals are relatively concentrated, yet these units are unable to solve their housing problems. Local finance organs can allocate funds for the construction of part of the residence so as to give priority to solving the housing problems of middle-aged intellectuals.

By the end of this year, a one time temporary subsidy should be given to intellectuals above the middle rank and middle-aged professional and technical backbone personnel. For intellectuals working in party, political organizations and institutional units, from the provincial budget a special sum of 800,000 yuan will be allocated to solve their problems. For those working in enterprise units, the solution can be made through deducting a percentage from the funds or profits of the enterprises. Applicable measures will be drawn by the provincial bureau of finance together with associated departments.

Each unit should carry out an annual body check on intellectuals above the middle rank. The fee should be paid by the unit itself.

Agricultural technical personnel (including popularization and management personnel) should be entitled to the same treatment in politics and in living as personnel in agricultural and scientific research. As for technical personnel in agriculture below the county level working in the forefront all the year round, each month each person should be offered an extra post subsidy and necessary equipment for labor protection (payment should stop on departure). Concrete measures will be taken by the provincial committee of agriculture, together with associated departments of finance and personnel. They will be submitted to the government and then carried out after approval.

These regulations will be implemented from the day they are issued. Local regions and departments can stipulate concrete measures according to their practical situation.

NEI MONGGOL RADIO REPORTS ON 'DEGENERATE' CADRE

SK080914 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Newsletter by reporters of RENMIN YOUDIAN BAO: "The Degeneration of a National Model Worker -- The Story of (Tian Fenglin)"]

[Text] At around 1400 on 28 October, public security police came to the Nei Monggol postal and telecommunications machinery plant and arrested a man in his late forties. The arrested individual is an eminent criminal, (Tian Fenglin), who was once elected a national model worker and later became secretary of the party branch of the machinery plant and concurrently its director. (Tian Fenglin's) degeneration into a corrupt criminal is a thought-provoking story that provides profound lessons for us.

Those who have heard reports about him will remember that he left his famine-stricken home and became a beggar when he was 3 years old. At 14 he was hired by a government organization as an errand boy. Tempered by his experience before liberation, he displayed a will to get ahead and worked hard after liberation. Consequently, he was elected to attend the 1959 national conference of outstanding workers. However, life in the old society had tainted him with the habits of (?rascals). For example, he is good at debating and can delineate anything extravagantly and vividly. He has an inclination for brotherhood. He is very obliging to people who act in submission to him and stops not at nothing to make the life of those who have offended him miserable.

During the 10-year internal turmoil, (Tian Fenglin), then a leading cadre who had assumed office only a few months before, was accused and denounced by the rebels. His house was searched, his property confiscated and he himself was locked up in a cowshed. From this experience he came to realize a so-called truth: Act in submission to the rebels to minimize immediate losses. At criticism sessions he outdid his critics by roundly cursing himself. When ordered by the rebels to watch others' activities, he made more reports than others and his reports were more exhaustive. Therefore, he was soon released from the cowshed and began clamoring the slogan: Seize state power through rebellion.

In 1972, (Tian Fenglin) regained power when he assumed control of the personnel, supplies and financial affairs of the postal and telecommunications machinery plant. After he regained power, his bourgeois individualism malignantly cultivated in him during the Cultural Revolution spurred him to reconsider and replan his future -- how to firmly grasp power and how to use his power to get whatever he wanted as the rebels had done. The first thing on his mind was to establish himself as a model worker. In less than a year after he regained power, he impatiently submitted a report to the higher level without the knowledge of his party branch and other higher administrative units. In the report he fabricated and synthesized the deeds of others as the exemplary deeds of (Tian Fenglin), the model worker. He even directed scenes in which he acted as a model worker attired in a boiler suit working for a while at a workshop, while reporters were on the scene took photographs. His pictures were printed in the newspapers and his story beamed on the air. These tricks, sure enough, again made him a glittering model worker.

Meanwhile, he did not forget to use his positions as secretary and plant director to seek personal advantage. While seeking one advantage after another, the born-again power holder (Tian Fenglin) preached the philosophy: What is life all about if we do not enjoy good food, have fun and enjoy ourselves. His pet phrase is: Enjoy yourself while you are alive; money is no good for a dead man. His early years in the old society as a refugee and beggar from a famine-stricken area were completely wiped out of his memory and his mind was occupied with creature comforts. Governed by the world outlook of the bourgeiosie, he set out to pursue the so-called modernization of life. Although in those years he was promoted two grades within a span of 2 years, his monthly salary of 80 yuan or so was far from meeting his desire of pursuing the modernization of life. In addition to applying for reimbursement for his personal expenses and encouraging workers to send gifts and cash to him, he did what he could to make a bigger fortune and get the thing that is more valuable than money -- the power to exchange things. By using this power of exchange he turned his hold on the postal and telecommunications machinery plant and his control over the plant's worker recruitment quotas, the promotion and wage increase of workers and the materials in the warehouse that were in short supply into power over labor employment, personnel affairs, the transfer of commodities and the use of newspapers. At one time, for example, he illicitly gobbled up more than 20 of the 30 employment quotas earmarked exclusively for the children of the plant's staff members and workers. Nobody could fathom how much use value was represented by these quotas.

He arranged for several people to advertise for him. In 1979 the machinery plant convened four summing-up meetings on the advanced deeds of (Tian Fenglin). These meetings were invariably followed by lengthy and tedious newsletters and large-sized photos advertizing (Tian Fenglin) as a good secretary who worked wholeheartedly for the four modernizations and a selfless leader who had the utmost interests of the masses in mind and so on. These extremely incredible and abstruse flattering advertisements brought to this national model worker innumerable political titles such as representative of the people, standing committee member of a trade union and member of the leading party group of the postal and telecommunications machinery plant and so on and so forth.

For (Tian Fenglin), reputation, money and power have become a regular pattern. Under the cover of the many political titles, (Tian Fenglin), sure enough, would not forget to amass more money and property. Incidents like this began to occur in the machinery plant -- today a newly assembled motorcycle was missing. The next day the frame and engine of a motorcycle deposited by other unit for repair disappeared. Nobody bothered to look for them, for it was understood that it was old (Tian) amassing his fortune.

In his sinking into the abyss of crime (Tian Fenglin) formed an exaggerated opinion of his abilities. He did not attend the party cell meetings and the study sessions for party members anymore. He considered the study of the guiding principles as an attack on him by innuendo and would not allow others to attend the study sessions. When the party organization was carrying out ideological and political work, he remarked: How productive can a ready tongue be?

The masses dearly cherish the party. They could not stand to see (Tian Fenglin) lead the only motorcycle assembling plant in Nei Monggol on the road of ruin, and they were burning with anxiety. They wrote one letter after another to report on him and asked competent leading departments to investigate the problem of (Tian Fenglin).

When (Tian Fenglin) learned of these developments, he convened many rallies to issue warnings to his informers. He threatened on many occasions to identify the handwriting and ferret out the backstage supporters, intimidating those who resisted him with ruin and promising those who submitted themselves to him with prosperity. People were forced to leave the machinery plant with resentment. In the 9 years during which he held sway at the machinery plant -- which had a payroll of 165 -- 105 staff members and workers were transferred from the plant.

After expelling batches and batches of people whom he considered mischievous, (Tian Fenglin) became even more frenzied in fishing for personal gain. He engaged in blackmail and extortion in a big way. A production team sold raw materials worth more than 3,000 yuan to the plant. (Tian Fenglin) took 1,425 yuan of the payment, telling the team to collect the money after it send him 2,000 jin of (?fish). He sold coupons and certificates. An overseas smuggling group selling motorcycles asked him to issue certificates stating that the motorcycles were put out by his plant so that the buyers could use them to apply for vehicle licenses. (Tian Fenglin) issued two receipts certifying that the motorcycles were sold for 4,855.26 yuan. By a stroke of pen, he earned himself half of the aforementioned amount of money.

(Tian Fenglin) took part in swindles and resold goods at a profit. Once he purchased two cars. He resold one car at the price equivalent to the original purchasing price of the two cars, earning 4,500 yuan for his partners and himself. He established connections with (Zhong Jialun), a boss of a swindling group in Beijing and, by turning in two reports, drew 255,000 yuan of public money to engage in the smuggling of woolen fabric, woolen blankets and imported motorcycles. After (Zhong Jialun) was arrested, the machinery plant found its public fund 62,300 yuan short.

(Tian Fenglin), a man who once considered himself unexcelled in the world, is now caught in the net of justice. His serious economic crimes are now under investigation by the judicial department. However, this case provides a profound lesson to the people. Cannot we party members, leading cadres of the party in particular, draw any lesson from it?

Circular Issued

SK051021 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the regional CPC committee recently issued a circular on the subject of (Tian Fenglin) who became morally degenerate and ended up an economic criminal. The circular urged party committees at all levels in the region, in the light of the on-going struggle to crack down on economic crimes and rectify the malpractices within the party, to carry out in-depth education on countering the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology with the case of (Tian Fenglin) as a negative example so as to increase the capacity of the vast number of party members to identify and resist the corrosive influence of the various ideologies of the exploitative classes and enhance their understanding of communist ideology and their sense of party spirit.

The circular reads: (Tian Fenglin) was an influential person on the industrial and communications front of our region. Twice elected national model worker, he attended national meetings of representatives of advanced elements many times and was received by the leaders of the party and state. However, it was none other than he who, since 1977, abused his position and power to unscrupulously embezzle public money and fleece the state by engaging in illegal sales at extraordinary profits. His degeneration into a vicious economic offender is at once distressing and thought-provoking.

The circular points out: The fact that (Tian Fenglin) degenerated into a criminal shows that a party member must, under all circumstances and at all times, not abandon his banner of ideals, that is, communism. What we need most at a time when we are struggling for the cause of socialist modernization is the inspiration of communist ideology. Those who have forfeited communist ideals will certainly end up being the [word indistinct] of the revolutionary ranks and eliminated by the trend of history.

The fact that (Tian Fenglin) became morally degenerate also shows that a party member should properly use the power vested in him at all times and foster a revolutionary outlook on life characterized by serving the people wholeheartedly. Otherwise, he will get into trouble when he assumes a position and holds the attendent power, as (Tian Fenglin) did.

The circular calls on party organizations at all levels in the region to make the 12th party congress guidelines an impetus for promoting education in countering corrosive influences and rectifying the party's workstyle, to gradually enhance the ideological understanding of party members while carrying out the various tasks of the party, to improve the party's workstyle step by step and to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's workstyle in 5 years.

HEILONGJIANG FORUM DISCUSSES NPC GUIDELINES

SK300355 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] This morning the provincial CPPCC committee invited various democratic parties and noted non-party personages to a forum to study and discuss the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. With an attitude of being masters of the state, participating comrades enthusiastically and freely talked about their personal feelings of the convocation of the NPC and national CPPCC Committee sessions.

The forum was chaired by Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. He delivered a speech in which he said: These two sessions are important ones convocated in the course of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in China following the 12th national party congress. The new constitution and the CPPCC constitution to be adopted at the sessions have taken the four basic principles as their guiding ideology, fully reflecting the desire of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. (Wang Zhiqian), vice chairman of the provincial branch of the China Democratic League, (Wang Dejin) and (Li Jiejian), vice chairmen of the provincial branch of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, (Ma Xingming), vice chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce, (Lin Beiqing), chairman of the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese, (Wan Yongcai), chairman of the board of directors of the Taiwan Compatriots Fellowship Society, (Zheng Nenghui), noted personage of the religious circles, and (Huang Yushou), noted non-party personage, delivered speeches at the forum. They held that the NPC and CPPCC constitutions to be adopted soon are a guarantee for promoting the work of the democratic parties and for winning victories in the four modernizations. They said: The new constitution to be adopted will affirm and guarantee that the people of all nationalities and all social strata will fully enjoy the democratic rights in politics, economics, culture, social affairs and other fields of work. This kind of affirmation and guarantee will greatly arouse the enthusiasm of the people throughout the country to go in for socialist construction and expedite the pace of the four modernizations drive. The new CPPCC constitution to be adopted has further reflected the status and role of the patriotic united front in the new period. It will certainly promote the work of the people's CPPCC to meet the demands of the new historical stage. They expressed the determination to study, publicize and implement the new NPC and CPPCC constitutions well and contribute to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

(Zhang Shuchun), (Fu Zhentong), (Li Dezhi), (Zhu Qiuming), (Yu Xianzhi), (Liu Guozhang) and (Hu Lichang) also delivered speeches at the forum.

8 Dec Meeting

SK090655 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec

[Text] The provincial people's congress standing committee convened a forum of noted personages in our province this afternoon to discuss and study the new constitution. Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the forum. Forum participants unanimously pointed out: The constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC at its Fifth Session is the best one since the founding of the PRC. It reflects the common will and the fundamental interests of the entire people of the country. It is a constitution for running the country well and giving the people peace and security in the new period. The constitution lays down the regulations governing the activities of people of all nationalities in the country, all state organs, the armed forces, the political parties, the various social organizations, enterprises and establishments.

(Wang Jintian), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said: The promulgation of the new constitution is an important event in the political life of people of all nationalities of our country. The new constitution provides explicit stipulations on the status of workers, peasants and intellectuals, the popularization of education and the development of secondary vocational education. These stipulations cannot be found in the previous constitutions. Many of us members of the China Democratic League are engaged in educational, medical and public health work. We are determined to contribute to developing educational and public health undertakings.

(Huang Dexin), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, said: The new constitution provides explicit stipulations on the return of Taiwan to motherland. It reflects the common wish of the people throughout the country, including compatriots on Taiwan. This constitution will certainly advance the achievement of the unification of the motherland to an early date.

(Ma Xintong), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the provincial federation of industralists and businessmen, said: The promulgation of the new constitution represents a basic guarantee for the four modernizations. The constitution, with the four basic principles as its guiding ideology, reflects the common wishes of people of all nationalities in the country.

(Li Weiqing), chairman of the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese, said: The new constitution expressly provides the legitimate rights and interests of the returned overseas Chinese, Chinese living abroad and their family members. We are greatly inspired by it. In implementing the new constitution, I am determined to organize the intellectuals from among the returned overseas Chinese so that they will contribute to the achievement of the general task of the party.

HEILONGJIANG'S CHEN LEI VIEWS 1983 PRODUCTION

SK030500 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] In a speech delivered at the provincial government-sponsored telephone conference held last evening, Governor Chen Lei said: We must enhance our spirit, attend to production in the last month of this year and make good preparations for next year's production. Chen Lei said: At present, it is a critical moment to make 1 month's work benefit 2 years. Doing a good job in this work is of decisive significance in ensuring the fulfillment of the annual national economic plan and in creating a new situation in next year's economic work. We have only 1 month left this year, therefore we must realistically grasp the current production and next year's production preparations well.

In agricultural production, at present, we must truly solve the practical problems in the production and daily life of the people in the disaster-stricken areas so as to ensure the livelihood of the masses, to safeguard the production forces and to guarantee next year's production. In addition, we must do a good job in preparing for next year's production. Leaders at all levels must urge the cadres and the masses to learn a lesson from the 2 successive years of serious drought and waterlogging and exert efforts to build more pumped wells. Meanwhile, we must attend to draining waterlogged fields so as to intensify the disaster combating capability, strive to change as soon as possible the situation in which agricultural production is at the mercy of the elements and do all we can to achieve high and stable yields.

In industrial production this year, we must resolutely realize the goal of increasing our province's industrial output value by 5 percent and conscientiously make preparations for creating a new production situation next year, especially preparations for making a good start. Industrial departments at the provincial level and in various localities must mobilize the masses to earnestly examine the implementation of industrial plans. Units which can fulfill the production tasks in the last month of this year must strive to overfulfill their production quotas; units which have difficulties in fulfilling the production tasks must try all possible means to overcome difficulties and strive to fulfill their tasks; and money-losing units must try to find a way to reduce deficits. Efforts must be made to sepcifically implement the December work plan level by level, item by item and down to every person and to make outstanding achievements in energy production and conservation. All energy-consuming industrial departments and enterprises must find new ways to conserve energy and strive to conserve more energy.

Communications and transportaiton departments must guarantee the transport of grain, coal and timber this year and make arrangements for transporting major raw materials for next year's industrial use.

In this speech, Comrade Chen Lei called on all localitites to make good arrangements for the markets during the new year and spring festival period, do a good job in procuring, allocating and transporting grain and in supplying grain to urban and rural areas. He called for efforts to do a better job in producing and supplying nonstaple food with an emphasis on vegetables, poultry and fish to ensure ample port supplies and to guarantee that commodities are in sufficient supply in the market during the spring festival period. He said: Leaders at all levels must grasp the work on the economic benefits of industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises and on maintaining a balance in state revenue and expenditure firmly and well, attend to year-end revenue and strive to economize on expenditure. Efforts must be made to resolutely check extravagance and waste and guard against lavish spending during the year-end.

Comrade Chen Lei also urged all localities to further sum up and perfect all forms of economic responsibility systems, examine and sum up experience in this year's consolidation work and map out plans for next year's consolidation work.

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STUDIES NEW CONSTITUTION

SK090841 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress living in Changchun gathered together on the afternoon of 8 December to discuss glowingly their understanding of the new constitution. Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the forum. He said: The new constitution reflects the common will and fundamental interests of people of all nationalities. It is the country's law with supreme legal power.

As a legislative organ, the provincial people's congress standing committee should abide by laws and, what is more important, understand the law. The provincial people's congress standing committee and the deputies to the provincial people's congress should take the lead in studying the constitution together with people of all nationalities in the province, publicize and abide by the constitution, safeguard its dignity and struggle against activities of any kind which violate or disrupt the constitution. This is a basic guarantee for the implementation of the constitution. It will also help facilitate the creation of a new situation in our province for socialist modernization.

(Zuo Jingoun), member of the provincial people's congress standing committee and professor with Bethune Medical College, said· The constitution expressly provides for the freedom of individuals and inviolabilit the personal dignity of citizens. These are indispensable stipulations which corre· the common aspirations of the people and constitute a basic guarantee for uniti obilizing the entire people to struggle for the four modernizations.

(Sun Yunzhong), member of the provinci congress standing committee and head of the advisory group of the provincia .. district, said at the forum: The new constitution puts forth the purpose of e people's army, that is, to strive to serve the people. The vast number of cadres and soldiers are determined to study and implement the constitution well and contribute to the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT COMMERCIAL WORK MEETING

SK250903 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial commercial work conference held by the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and people's government called on all leading persons on the commercial front to continue emancipating their minds and be vanguards in creating a new situation in commercial work.

The provincial commercial work conference was held from 16 to 23 November in Shenyang. Deputy Governor Wang Jiyuan relayed the guidelines of the national commercial work conference and delivered a report. He pointed out that, according to the guidelines of the national commercial work conference, the fundamental task for commercial work in the new period is to promote commodity production, expand commodity circulation, enliven urban and rural economy and serve the people's growing material and cultural needs and socialist modernization.

The conference noted: Over the past few years, we have relied on emancipation of the mind to score achievements. Today, when we are striving to fulfill the great task of opening up a new situation, we should still rely on emancipation of the mind and enhance our awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies. This is the key to a new situation in commercial work.

The conference noted: In conducting commercial work, we should conscientiously readjust and implement the policies toward the purchase of farm and sideline products while adhering to the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of the market regulation. We should adopt a flexible policy on the delivery and marketing of farm and sideline products. We should allow multichannel marketing and delivery of farm and sideline products of the third category and those of the first and second categories, except for grain, after the state purchase quotas are fulfilled. We should adopt a flexible policy toward the delivery and marketing of small industrial products of the third category so as to invigorate the circulation of such products. We should energetically set up and develop small commodity markets and allow self-employed peddlers to deliver and sell, wholesale or retail, small industrial products of the third category. Urban peddlers with licences are allowed to deliver to and sell small commodities in rural areas. Licensed rural peddlers may deliver to and sell small commodities in urban areas. Licensed peddlers are also allowed to deliver and sell small commodities in and outside their own localities. We should continue to develop collective and individual commerce and service trades and earnestly conquer their difficulty in obtaining licenses, finding places and securing goods supplies.

We should learn from the revolutionary spirit and work style of the principal leading comrades of Tianjin Municipality who attended to the work personally, relied on the masses, went to the reality of life and were bold in a good at solving problmes. Concerning the institution of the enterprise operation responsibility system in a planned and energetic manner, we should ensure that the state can increase its revenues, enterprises can retain more profits and individuals can have more income.

The conference stressed the need to make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood centering on grain supply and to do a good job in the procurement of grain and oil-bearing seeds.

Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference. Comrade Zhang Zhengde, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

LIAONING FORUM STUDIES NEW CONSTITUTION 5 DEC

SK060850 Shanyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee and some people's deputies attended a forum to study the new constitution in Shenyang on the afternoon of 5 December. Comrade Huang Oudong, advisor of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the people's congress standing committee, presided over the forum. In a speech he said: The new constitution reflects the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities in China and the general regulations for running the country well and maintaining the state's stability.

He called on the people of all levels, to serve as models in studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution.

Zhou Chiheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Xiao Zuohan, Fu Zhonghai and Tang Hongguang, vice charimen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, (Zhou Lin), (Guo Qiang) and (Ma Yulan), representatives of intellectuals, and (Zhong Guilan) and (Mao Fengyun), model workers, also delivered speeches in which they unamiously said that the formulation and enforcement of the new constitution indicate that our country's socialist democratic development has entered a new stage. In the course of formulating the new constitution the broad masses of people have actively participated in discussions and set forth opinions on the revision of the constitution with the attitude of being masters of the country. The new constitution has collected the wisdom of millions and millions of people. They all expressed the determination that they will conscientiously study and resolutely implement the new constitution which embodies the socialist democracy, guard the sanctity of the new constitution, resolutely act in accordance with the law and struggle against all persons and deeds that violate the new constitution. They all believed that through the enforcement of the new constitution the enthusiasm of the people of all quarters will be greatly mobilized and our country will be able to maintain stability for a long time and become more prosperous, and the grand objective set forth by the 12th National People's Congress will surely be achieved.

SHAANXI MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES CONSTITUTION

HK081003 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] On 6 December, the Shaanxi Provincial Miltiary District CPC Committee held a forum to study the relevant articles on the building of the army and militia which are contained in the new constitution. They all held: The promulgation and enforcement of the new constitution is of important significance to strengthening the state machine and speeding up the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our army. At the forum they all said: The addition, for the first time, of the article on the important policy decision vividly embodies the importance which the state and the poeple attach to the army and the concern which they show for the army. It reflects the practical situation and requirements since the founding of our country and is a major event in the history of our army-building. It will vigorously strengthen and promote the modernization of national defense.

While dealing with the passage in which the new constitution reiterates that joining a militia organization in accordance with the law is the glorious obligation of every citizen, they all declared that, in compliance with the provisions of the new constitution and under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, it is necessary to create a new situation in our province's militia work. At the forum, they all stated that in the coming winter and spring CPC committees of PLA units and people's armed forces departments at all levels must universally publicize the new constitution among the PLA units and militia and do well in firmly grasping publicity as a major matter. They must closely link the study of the new constitution with the study of the documents of the 12th party congress and teach commanders, fighters and militiamen to serve as models in enforcing and upholding the new constitution.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON RESTRUCTURING SHAANXI ORGANS

HK030520 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Mobilization Rally on Restructuring Provincial Party and Government Organs"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 November the provincial CPC committee called a mobilization rally on the restructuring of provincial party and government organs. Attending the rally were members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and advisers; responsible comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC; members of party organizations of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level, deputy directors and cadres at and above the level of adviser; and retired cadres at the bureau level. The attendants totaled more than 600. Comrade Zhang Ze, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a mobilization report on the proper handling of the work of restructuring provincial party and government organs. The report dealt with five problems: 1) the program to be implemented in restructuring provincial party and government offices and organs; 2) making a penetrating effort to arouse people ideologically and to realistically strengthen organizational leadership; 3) selecting and appointing competent personnel and reinforcing and properly building leading groups; 4) relying on old comrades and giving full play to their role; and 5) doing a good job in training cadres on a rotating basis and continuously improving the quality of the ranks of cadres.

Referring to the first problem, Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out that the work of restructuring organs is a matter of top importance taken up by the CPC Central Committee this year. Early this year the central party and government organs made a good start and set a very good example. In March of this year preparations for the restructuring of our provincial organs started. In order to work out a feasible program for the restructuring of provincial party and government organs, we first let provincial organs put forth views on restructuring their own systems or departments -- doing so under the guidance of the spirit of the instructions of CPC Central Committee and the State Council and in light of the experiences of central party and government organs in restructuring organs and the actual conditions of our province. Then we repeatedly compared and summed up these views. An initial program thus formed. According to this program, the number of provincial party and government organs is to be reduced from 76 to 55, or reduced by 35.5 percent. The number of their personnel is to be trimmed by around 30 percent. The number of organs under the provincial CPC committee is to be cut from 14 units to 10 and the working staff reduced by 20 percent. The provincial government plans to integrate the existing 62 units and reduce their number to 39. A total of 40 auditing bureaus are also to be set up. Concerning other administrative departments, except for the organs of democratic parties and groups whose structure is not to be streamlined, the number of people's organizations in principle is to be reduced by 20 percent on a proportionate basis. The same principle of simpler administration applies to procuratorates and courts.

The restructuring of provincial party and government organs must be started immediately. We must not take a wait-and-see attitude. By the spring festival, we must basically complete the first stage of work. This stage chiefly involves two tasks: 1) we must fix the number of organizations and organs and the number of working personnel and define the basic tasks for various departments, the limits of duties or authority and the relations among them; and 2) we must properly select persons to man the leading groups of new organs and properly settle the retired old cadres.

Referring to the second problem, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "Streamlined administration" is our party's glorious tradition. Simplifying the administrative structure is of deep significance. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "This is a revolution. Of course, if is a revolution directed not at people but at the system." In the current administrative reform we mean to remove redundant workers in overstaffed organs, to change the irrational structure or system and to change the bureaucratic style in various forms. Our aim is to further improve and strengthen the state system of people's democratic dictatorship within the limits of the leadership system. Comrade Ma Wenrui said that since administrative restructuring is a revolution we must accomplish it in a revolutionary spirit. It should be noted that this task covers a wide area and involves complicated circumstances and much work. A massive administrative structure has become a way of administration taken for granted by us. To change this way of administration we must change our pattern of activity and our way of thinking. This inevitably gives rise to various conflicts and clashes involving our own way of thinking, our habits and our individual interests. The complicated and arduous nature of the task at hand can be imagined. The leading comrades of party and government organs at all levels must act in accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions: "Be a bit more emancipated in thinking and a bit bolder in making reforms." They must be firm in their resolution and prudent in their approach to work. Concerning organizational leadership, the leading groups of various departments must respectively split into two groups in the process of administrative reform -- one devoted to reform and the other to routine work.

Both administrative restructuring and routine work must be handled well. Those units slated for abolition or integration must continue to do their routine work well before action on them is taken. They cannot neglect their normal duties or upset the usual work schedule. This cannot be allowed. Meanwhile, they must energetically take good care of relevant preparatory work. In the political and ideological fields, they must do their work in a thorough and prudent manner, arousing the cadres and the masses ideologically, organizing the study of relevant central documents, making things clear to them, relieving them of unnecessary worries and raising everyone's ideological awareness. They must make a point of following the mass line and cannot just rely upon organizing a small number of people in an organization or department to get things done, from the establishment of an organ and the fixing of a system to the job of manning a group.

On the third problem, Comrade Ma Wenrui said that the party Central Committee pointed out: "The problem of restructuring provincial party and administrative organs focuses on properly manning leading groups by resolutely following the principle of simpler administration and the guideline calling for people more revolutionized, younger, more knowledgeable and more specialized." Through this administrative reform, we must seriously try to overcome the common situation existing among the leading groups of our provincial organs -- a situation marked by a staff which is a bit too old, which has too low a cultural level and which has very few specialized personnel. We must properly man the leading groups of various departments. From March last year to April this year, we reorganized the leading groups of 87 provincial departments in three separate groups, basically solving the problem of lack of unity, lack of enthusiasm and impurity. We seriously worked on withdrawing the old and weak comrades to the second and third lines and selecting fine and younger cadres for promotion, with relatively satisfactory results. But we did not go far enough in staffing the leading groups with people more revolutionized, younger, more knowledgeable and more specialized. In the current administrative reform we must continue to seek a solution, so that the leading groups of various departments can have a proper composition in regard to age, knowledge and quality. The matter of age means that the ages of the leading members of groups at all levels must be brought in line with the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee, the proportion of younger cadres to be fixed. Administrative leading groups have a relatively heavy schedule in regard to everyday economic matters and so forth. Their members should be younger than those of the leading groups of party committees. The matter of knowledge means that we must seriously select a number of cadres with the cultural standards of a specialized college for promotion to leading groups at various level. It must be noted that selecting middle-aged and younger cadres for promotion to leading groups at various levels actually means promoting intellectuals. The chief responsible comrades of party committees at all levels must personally tackle this matter. They must widen their horizon and flexibly select talent from various fields. Those elite workers can be specially promoted in a departure from set standards.

The matter of quality has a many-sided meaning. Here, we chiefly stress its three aspects: 1) the newly reorganized groups must maintain complete unity with the central authorities politically and ideologically; 2) newly reorganized groups should be ones capable of boldly creating a new situation and ones highly militant and highly efficient in getting things done; 3) every member of a group must be equal to the new duties assumed. The current effort in manning groups must be a very prudent job. Quality must be guaranteed. In no way can we let the "five categories of people" make it into the leading groups.

On the fourth problem, Comrade Ma Wenrui said that the provincial CPC committee hoped that our older comrades would make new contributions and perform new deeds of merit in the current administrative reform, win honor for the party through their own exemplary acts and lofty style and set examples for the younger generation. They must play a leading role in the process of combining the new with the old and replacing the latter with the former and in selecting elite and younger cadres for promotion. We must make proper arrangements and realistically care for retired old cadres. Work related to old cadres must be assigned to special organs and designated personnel. It must be entrusted to comrades who have strong party spirit, a good work style, a good grasp of policy and profound feelings for old cadres.

Touching on the last problen, Comrade Ma Wenrui said that after the reorganization of our provincial organs and organizations and the fixing of their working personnel, over 2,600 people, perhaps a bit more, will be in excess. Therefore, we must immediately proceed with preparations for the proper training of cadres on a rotating basis in separate groups over different periods of time. Through training, we must continuously improve on the quality of the ranks of cadres.

URUMQI PLA'S XIAO QUANFU ON DOCUMENTS STUDY

HK070211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Addressing the first congress of progressive units and individuals of units directly subordinate to the Urumqi PLA units on 4 December, Urumqi PLA units Commander Xiao Quanfu stressed: In studying the 12th party congress documents, it is necessary to work hard to carry out study in depth and continually deepen it. He put forward the following demands on deepening the study in light of the situation in the units' study of the documents:

1. Continue to enhance understanding. Judging by the current study situation, many comrades are satisfied with half-baked study, holding that it is enough to have heard and read the documents. This is a universal problem that hampers the deepening of study. Hence, it is necessary to do a good job in ideological mobilization, continually correct the attitude to study, enhance spontaneity in study, overcome slackness and the idea that the job is almost complete, change the attitude of being content with superficial understanding and deepen study of the 12th party congress documents in a thoroughly sound way.

2. Grasp study by the cadres. The cadres have a dual responsibility in studying the 12th party congress documents: to organize study in the units and to do their own study well. Comparing these two, the latter is even more important than the former.

3. Do a good job in providing guidance for study. The contents of the 12th party congress documents are extremely abundant and they also have a very strong theoretical nature. In order to carry out the study in depth, it is necessary to make big efforts to master theory. For instance, some fighters have raised the question of whether quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century means again making a rash advance, as in 1958 and 1978, and of whether communism is actually something dimly remote. It is essential to help the fighters to understand these points by combining theory with practice. It is necessary to train a force of backbone theorists.

4. Do a good job in linking theory with reality. This mainly means linking with the reality of work and ideology in the units and among the individuals.

5. Establish typical examples to guide the way.

XINJIANG SUCCESSFULLY COMBATS ECONOMIC CRIME

HK030246 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to XINJIAN RIBAO, the region has scored very great success in striking at serious economic crime. From January to October, 27 percent of the economic cases brought to court were concluded. Large amounts of ill-gotten goods and money were recovered and effective blows were dealt at economic crime.

After the central authorities issued an urgent circular last January on striking at serious economic crime, the regional CPC committee promptly looked into and made arrangements for this work and set up a work group headed by principal leading comrades. The party committees at all levels have attached great importance to this struggle and assigned it an important place on their agenda.

The struggle against serious economic crime has been actively supported by the masses of all nationalities. They have reported and exposed economic crime to the party organizations at all levels and conducted ideological and political work on people with economic problems. Under the power of party policy, 182 people in the region have voluntarily given themselves up, made restitution and confessed and exposed their problems.

Apart from frightening economic criminals, the struggle against serious economic crime has also saved a number of cadres and played a stimulating role in inspecting financial discipline and straightening out the enterprises. It has also promoted turns for the better in party work style, popular mood and social order.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING -- Lasting for 5 days, the 2d session of the 2d committee of the provincial science and technology association concluded yesterday morning. The session adopted a resolution calling on science and technology associations at all levels and their subordinate bodies and members to make their contributions to fulfilling the goal of quadrupling the province's total industrial and agricultural output value. Zhang Ze, exectuive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech to the session, emphasizing the role of science and technology in serving economic construction; calling for strengthening studies in applied sciences and social sciences; and encouraging comprehensive research and cooperation between different disciplines. He urged the science and technology associations at the prefectural and county levels to play active roles in popularizing scientific knowledge. During the session, specialists, professors and scientific researchers presented their opinions and submitted their proposals on certain existing practical problems. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Nov 82 HK]

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC CONSTITUTION, HONG KONG

HK090701 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 9 Dec 82 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Text] Over a Hundred Alterations

Comparing the draft (published April this year) and the final version of the constitution adopted by the NPC, one finds that most of the 100-odd alterations made in the course of public and congress discussions are aimed at setting the present political trends more firmly on course. Here we can only cite a few examples.

Article 20 in the draft has been split into a number of articles, each taking care of one of the cultural tasks listed in the original article. Thus the new articles are able to go into more details on each of the items.

For example, the state is also made responsible for the provision of educational facilities for state and government workers, apart from those for people in general. This legalizes the periodical training of cadres in rotation for improving their capability and professionalism. To supplement the state, the collectives, state enterprises, and other social organizations and individuals are also called upon to set up educational institutions of various types. This was once suggested by Liu Shaoqi and other leaders, but was never written into law. Pre-school education is also to be developed.

In Article 25 (draft Article 23), the clause "The state advocates and encourages family planning" seems to have been made more binding on the people by deleting the words "advocates and." In fact, Article 49 stipulates that married couples have the duty to practise family planning.

A system for the appraising of the government functionaries has for the first time been written into law.

Special Administrative Regions

Article 31 (draft Article 30) stipulates: "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions."

This has been interpreted by some observers in Hong Kong as if the NPC would be drawing a whole set of laws for such regions. A careful reading of the text will show that the NPC is only called upon to enact or give lasting legal authority to whatever final settlements that would be reached on maintaining the present systems, but not to draw up and enact a whole set of statutes for such regions.

This provision certainly does not contradict Liao Chengzhi's views that the laws in Hong Kong, for example, will remain basically unchanged.

A complete new provision is found under Article 32 which stipulates that "The People's Republic of China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners within Chinese territory, and while on Chinese territory foreigners must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China." This is obviously made necessary by the open-door policy. Writing it into the constitution gives more lasting force to that policy.

Attached to this a completely reworded clause on political asylum. It stipulates unequivocally:

"The People's Republic of China may grant asylum to foreigners who request it for political reasons."

Individual Economy

Individual economy of the urban and rural working people, which had almost completely disappeared from China's economic scene, has been revived and encouraged to develop. It is now put under the protection of the constitution.

A change in the Article (11) on individual economy is, however, interesting. In the draft it is stated: "The state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by means of administrative measures and through the economic links of the state and collective economy with the individual economy."

In the final version, this whole sentence has been contracted into: "The state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by exercising administrative control." The public and collective sectors have been left out of the controlling setup. Here the legislators obviously try to protect the individual economy from unnecessary constraints it might come under if it were in any way controlled by the public sector.

In Article 62, a clause has been added to give the NPC the power "to supervise the enforcement of the constitution."

This shows a genuine concern over the enforcement of the constitution. The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial published on the day after the promulgation of the constitution called upon the nation to study the constitution in order to observe, apply, and have it fully enforced. The editorial deplores the days when "little attention was paid to the rule of law; when the law, though it existed, was ignored; and when people were encouraged "to defy laws and heaven.'" This, the editorial says, "only benefited bad people."

Freedom and Rights

Of course, the constitution cannot be put into practice in its entirety overnight. For example, the constitution accords to every citizen the right, as well as the duty, to work. But unemployment and under-employment will certainly not disappear at a stroke. Economy has to be greatly developed before every able-bodied man and woman will be productively employed, or self-employed.

The constitution stipulates, "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens." To be able to abide by this provision without abusing it, both the cadres and people have to be educated. On the question of freedom of speech and the related freedom of publication, how far can people go without infringing upon the interests mentioned above? This limit can only be clearly defined in the future practice of such freedoms and rights as related laws are being perfected. In the meantime the abuse of power by law-officers or arbitrary officials must be guarded against. Furthermore freedom of publication is bound to be limited by the printing facilities available, and can only expand with the expansion of the latter.

A good omen is the publication early this year of two novels by Dai Houying. The first, "The Death of a Poet," was first written by this woman author in 1978 and rewritten in 1979. Probably because of its content and its author being a renegade Cultural Revolution activist, it had not been accepted for publication. The second, "Man O Man!" was first published in 1980 to become an instant best-seller. But after severe criticism in the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO, the book was withdrawn. Now they are even distributed here.

PRC 'ANGRY' AT JAPAN MINISTRY ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HK090813 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Special dispatch: "Japanese Education Ministry Goes Back on Its Word; People in Beijing Feel Angry"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec -- Many people in informed circles in Beijing are angry over an "Education Ministry circular" recently published by the Japanese Education Ministry, and the textbook issue involving this ministry may compel the Chinese people to again register a strong protest.

The Japanese textbook issue caused an uproar in the countries and regions of Southeast Asia some time ago. The clamor was pacified when Japan stated that a correction would be made, in the wake of former Premier Suzuki's visit to China. However, the Japanese Education Ministry recently went back on its word; its "circular" states that "there were no errors in the screening" of the textbooks, and it would continue to entrust to each teacher the handling of the issues of aggression," "marching in" and so on.

People in Beijing concerned with the Japanese Education Ministry textbook issue say that this is perfidious behaviour on the part of the Japanese. The Chinese side may react strongly to this. For this reason the Japanese Education Minister's visit to China may come to nothing.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

China

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U.S., USSR IN 'NEW ROUND' OF ARMS RACE

HK100559 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 48, 29 Nov 82 pp 11, 12

[Article by Fang Ming: "Soviet-U.S. Disarmament Talks Lead Nowhere"]

[Text] Fact: Ninety-six per cent of the world's 50,000 stockpiled nuclear warheads are owned by the Soviet Union and the United States. The two superpowers' enormous nuclear arsenals are a constant threat to international security and peace.

Fact: Despite their talk about disarmament, both Moscow and Washington are expanding, and not reducing, their military buildup.

In face of mounting world-wide protest, the two superpowers apparently feel compelled to make some gestures towards disarmament. During the current UN General Assembly session, three disarmament negotiations were resumed -- the Warsaw Pact-NATO talks on Mutual Reduction of Forces in Central Europe, the talks on Limitation of Nuclear Arms in Europe and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). All this glib talk may create the impression that the two superpowers are enthusiastic about reducing their nuclear forces, but reality shows that their words and their deeds are poles apart.

Talks on Arms Reduction in Central Europe

The talks have been on and off for nine years now, and the current round is the 28th.

Both the Warsaw Pact and NATO have frequently expressed a desire to reduce the level of military presence in Central Europe, where they deploy 2 million conventional forces. But so far, the talks are still bogged down in old controversies about the scope of the reductions, the manner of implementation and the base figures from which the reductions are to be counted. The Soviets have stressed all along that the two blocs have roughly equal strength of ground and air forces in the area and, therefore, their armed forces should be reduced by an equal percentage. The Americans insist that the strength of the Warsaw Pact forces is greater than NATO estimates by a margin of 150,000 to 170,000 troops and that reductions must be made proportionately.

Earlier this year, each of the two sides put forward a new proposal. The Warsaw alliance proposed that Moscow and Washington should first cut their ground forces by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively, then hold further talks and finally reduce their strength to an equal level of 700,000 ground and 200,000 air forces for each side. Washington proposed the same final ceiling of the two blocs' armed forces in Central Europe, but, according to its calculation, it demanded that Warsaw Treaty Organization withdraw 280,000 troops in seven years. The two sides have wrangled incressantly over these issues without any real progress in the talks.

Nuclear Arms Cut Talks

The Vienna Talks on Limitation of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Weapons in Europe and the START also are deadlocked because both the Kremlin and the White House simply do not want to reduce their nuclear strength, but instead each hopes to bargain for something from the other. The basic U.S. policy towards either the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe or the reduction of strategic nuclear forces is to pare down the Soviet superiority in land-based missiles. On the contrary, the Soviet principle is to try by every means to maintain such superiority and prevent the United States from further improving its nuclear technology. Their intentions can be clearly seen in their disarmament proposals.

On the issue of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, President Reagan's "zero plan" was designed to diminish Soviet land-based missiles in the area, including SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5.

It proposed that Moscow dismount these missiles in exchange for Washington's non-deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The Soviet proposal was aimed at freezing the NATO forces at their present level by obstructing Washington from deploying new types of missiles in Europe and to reduce the area's nuclear forces, including British and French nuclear forces on their own soils. Under this proposal, the powerful Soviet SS-20 missiles would be untouched. On strategic nuclear forces, according to Reagan's plan, Soviet land-based missiles and the number and payload of nuclear warheads would be slashed considerably while the U.S. nuclear forces would not be much affected. Obviously, Washington wants to maintain its strength by reducing Soviet superiority. In contrast, the Kremlin insists that the primary target should be to freeze existing nuclear arsenals at their present level and to prevent them from being modernized. The aim of the Soviet proposal is to keep its superiority in land-based missiles and curtail the U.S. drive for nuclear armament improvement.

Both Washington and Moscow are sticking to their propositions and waiting for opportunities to force their opponent to make concessions. Meanwhile, they continue to develop or improve new implements of war to strengthen their bargaining position in the negotiations. According to rough estimates, between January and September this year the United States conducted 16 underground nuclear tests and the Soviet Union ran 13. Washington is going ahead with its six-year plan to reinforce its nuclear arsenal. The United States reportedly is in the process of manufacturing MX-missiles and researching B-1 long-distance bombers. The second U.S. Trident submarine already is in service, with six others planned. The U.S. space-based cruise missile test launching finished in October and the missile will soon be put to use.

The Soviet Union is not lagging behind. Apart from speeding up the replacement of old missiles with new ones, Moscow is trial-manufacturing Typhoon-class nuclear submarines equivalent to the Tridents, and will soon commission them. The new SSNX-20 warheads for the submarines are being test-launched. In addition, a new Soviet strategic bomber, similar to the U.S. B-1, is under research. All indications show that Moscow and Washington are locked in a new round of the arms race, not disarmament.

DELEGATES ADDRESS SEA LAW TREATY CONFERENCE

U.S., USSR Positions Noted

OW100324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The United States declared here today that it would not change its position on not to sign the new sea law convention.

Addressing the final session of the conference, U.S. representative Thomas Clingan declared that "the deep seabed mining regime that would be established by the convention is unacceptable," though he admitted that "certain aspects of the convention represent positive accomplishments."

The Soviet Union announced at today's plenary session that it would sign the convention. Soviet Minister of Mercantile Marine Timofey B. Guzhenko criticized the United States for seeking "to torpedo the convention." The conference concluded hearing statements by governments on the convention today. A signing ceremony would be held at the Rose Hall Beach Hotel here tomorrow. A special representative of the U.N. secretary-general announced yesterday evening that 110 countries would sign the convention.

Han Xu: PRC To Sign Treaty

OW091930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 9 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to formally sign the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This commitment was declared here today by Han Xu, Chinese deputy foreign minister and chairman of the Chinese delegation to the third U.N. sea law conference.

Speaking at the final session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, Han Xu said that China, as a member of the Third World, has always supported the Third World countries in their struggle against maritime hegemonism, stood for the formulation of new convention on the law of the sea which ensures the legitimate rights of states and actively participated in the work of drafting the convention. Comparing with the old convention on the law of the sea, Han Xu noted that the new convention is quite an improvement on the old one. He said that the new convention has laid down a number of important legal principles and regimes for safeguarding the common heritage of mankind and the legitimate maritime rights and interests of all states and brought about a change in the situation in which the old law of the sea only served the interests of a few big powers. However, he pointed out, there are still shortcomings and even serious defects in the provisions of quite a few articles in the convention. He pointed out that in the articles of the convention relating to the innocent passage through territorial sea there were no clear provisions regarding the regime of the passage of foreign warships through territorial sea. In addition, the relevant provisions in the convention also contain shortcomings as regards the definition of the continental shelf and the principle of delimitation of the exclusive economic zones and continental shelf between opposite and adjacent states. The Chinese delegation had stated its principled position on this matter. He noted that the "resolution II governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules" of the conference has done too much in the way of meeting the demands of a few industrial nations and given them and their companies some privileges and priorities. "China considers that inappropriate," he said. He stressed that any acts concerning the exploitation in the international sea-bed beyond the limits of the convention on the law of the sea, such an unilateral legislation or the so-called "minitreaty", are "illegal and null and void."

GEORGE SHULTZ DISCUSSES TRADE WITH BELGIUM

OW091626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The United States and Belgium today reaffirmed their support for free trade and the unity between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) to avoid a trade war.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived here to attend a formal session of the NATO council of ministers, spoke this afternoon with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Minister of Foreign Relations Leo Tindem s on the EEC and trade issues.

A Foreign Relations Ministry spokesman said Tindemans suggested a West summit to discuss the problems between the United States and the European Community. Shultz supported the idea.

The two sides also discussed U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva over nuclear missiles. The Belgian Government will continue to support the 1979 NATO dual decision on deployment of nuclear missiles, the spokesman said.

UN RESOLUTION URGES ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

OW241043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today called for all necessary steps to eradicate colonialism completely and speedily.

In a resolution adopted this afternoon the General Assembly called upon the administering powers to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the colonial territories to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The General Assembly reaffirmed that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations -- including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to supress national liberation movements -- "is incompatible with the U.N. Charter" and "poses a serious threat to international peace and security."

The assembly condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the declaration with respect to the colonial territories, particularly Namibia. It requested all states to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence has been restored. It called upon the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

In another resolution adopted today, the General Assembly called for concrete measures through all the media to disseminate information on the evils and dangers of colonialism and on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. The specific territories the special committee of the General Assembly has recommended to grant independence include: Gibraltar, Brunei, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Tokelau Islands, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla and Montserrat.

U.S. SETS UP MILITARY COMMAND TO COVER MIDEAST

OW091850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Department of Defense today announced the formation of a new military command to safeguard U.S. interests in the oil-rich Middle East and Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. The department said the command will be empowered to direct, in case of emergency, 250,000-member rapidly deployable force consisting of army, air force, navy and marine troops, based mainly in the United States. The region encompassed by the command covers 19 countries from Pakistan in the east to Egypt in the west, and from Iran in the north to Kenya in the south. The command, to be put under direct leadership of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will begin operation January 1. Headquarters will be opened at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida, where the rapid deployment planning force is located. A U.S. official said it is the hope of the United States to have "a forward headquarters element" in the area covered by the central command. In peacetime, the central command will plan for possible wartime operations, function as a "peacetime military liaison" with leaders in the area and assume supervision of military aid programs. Defense Department officials said this move will demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the United States is "serious" about safeguarding its interests in the area.

U.S. ASTRONAUTS VISIT, DISCUSS SPACE TECHNOLOGY

OW091508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jun, Chinese minister of astronautics, gave a dinner for the American astronauts Col Jack R. Lousma and Col Charles G. Fullerton of the Columbia Space Shuttle this evening. Lousma, commander, and Fullerton, pilot, guided Columbia on its third flight beginning March 22 and ending eight days later. The delegation they are leading is from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.). Zhang Jun congratulated the astronauts on their successful mission. Hosts and guests proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the Chinese and U.S. peoples, and cooperation in space science and technology between the two countries. During their weeklong stay in the Chinese capital, the two astronauts saw the Beijing engineering environment test center where China's 12 satellites were tested before launch. In a scientific instrument plant, they inspected duplicates of three Chinese satellites including the nation's first, which plays "The East Is Red." The Americans inquired about the application and operation of the satellites and praised Chinese scientists and technicians for their achievements.

Lousma and Fullerton also visited a space medical engineering research institute for space biology and space medicine. During the visit, they answered questions about Sky Lab, the shuttle mission and their personal feelings in the initial state of flight.

The visitors also had a technical discussion with Chinese officials and experts in space science and technology, at which Zhang Jiqing, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Society of Astronautics, briefed the guests on the development of China's space science and technology. Outlining future activities, he said China will launch its first experimental communications satellite in 1983 or 1984.

The delegation will leave Beijing tomorrow for Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou before returning home. They are guests of the Chinese Society of Astronautics.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES OUTLINED

Nakasone at Diet

OW091910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Japan's fundamental principle for foreign affairs is to cooperate for world peace and prosperity to become a trustworthy country. Answering questions on domestic and foreign policies at a plenary session of the House of Representatives here yesterday, Nakasone reaffirmed that Japan and the United States are most important partners. He added when he visits the United States in January he will speak with President Ronald Reagan about the international situation, U.S.-Japanese politics, economy and defense, to strengthen their mutual trust.

On Japanese-Soviet relations, Nakasone said Japan will continue talks with the Soviet Union to settle the northern territories problem and then conclude a peace treaty for long-term stable relations.

Japan and China have built a foundation for stable relations during the past decade, he said, pledging to continue cooperation in the political, economic and culteral fields.

He said Japan would upgrade its defense capabilities as needed while paying due heed to the war-renouncing constitution, the policy of arming solely for defense purposes and the government's three anti-nuclear principles. There is no need, at present, to lift the 1 percent ceiling for defense expenditure in the gross national product, he added. Speaking on the question of constitutional amendments, Nakasone said the constitution will be reevaluated, but for now this issue will not be placed on the political agenda.

Relations With USSR Cited

HK101012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xiang Guang [6272 0342]: "Sunlight in the Midst of Cold Air"]

[Text] Someone in Soviet press circles said recently: "The strength of warm sunlight is stronger than that of the north wind. This fable is also applicable to Soviet-Japanese relations."

Several days later, the Soviet ambassador to Japan paid an official visit to the Japanese foreign minister. He placed great hopes on the Japanese economic delegation, which is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union next year. He held that relations between the two countries must be improved through economic and cultural exchanges, but at the same time, he kept to the Soviet stand on the question of returning the northern territories to Japan.

It seems that the Soviet Union is regarding the development of Soviet-Japanese economic relations as the sunlight and the demands of Japan for the return of the four northern islands as the north wind. In other words, the Soviet Union thinks that in order to develop its economic relations with the Soviet Union, Japan will, sooner or later, give up its claims for recovering the northern territories.

However, a fable is not reality. In order to deal with the worldwide economic recession, Japan certainly would like to get into the Soviet Union's market. However, it is no less than playing the bully to think that Japan would submissively surrender its northern territories to the Soviet Union just for some economic gains. Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese foreign minister, solemnly pointed out in the presence of the Soviet ambassador that the good neighborly relations and the mere improvement of economic relations regardless of the territory issue are incredible. This remark gets to the heart of the matter.

Sunlight is really lovely, and cold wind is hard to bear. When the Siberian cold air attacks the Japanese islands, where can people find the warmth of sunlight?

Trade With PRC Noted

HK100321 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Dec 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] Trade between China and Japan hinges on both oil and machinery.

While oil-rich China can export more energy resources to Japan, she can also introduce more investment from Japan to speed up her construction, says Shigeichi Koga, vice-chairman of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan (APITJ).

Koga, who is in Beijing for an APITJ exhibition of Japanese consumer goods, told CHINA DAILY in an interview that he is impressed by China's Sixth Five-Year Plan.

China, unlike Japan, whose commodity sales rely completely on the overseas market, produces goods which are sold mainly in her domestic market, so she is less affected by the worldwide fluctuations. This is most favourable to China for carrying out her Sixth Five-Year Plan, Koga said.

In order to quadruple her gross industrial and agricultural production value (in real terms) by the end of this century, China's steel production must be expanded, he said.

Shanghai's Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, for example, is still in its initial stages of production with only one blast furnace.

It is far from completion, Koga said.

"To take a human as an example, only a man who has two lungs deserves to be called complete. The present Baoshan is only a one-lung project. When the second stage is finished, the project will be able to fulfill its economic potential," he said.

During his first visit to China, Koga said, he had a long talk with Premier Zhou Enlai.

He said: "Zhou had realistic views on China's economic situation but China lacked funds at the time."

"Shortly after the gang of four was smashed, China began to speed up her modernization efforts by building a few petrochemical bases the size of Daqing and a few steel works as big as Baoshan. We thought at the time that China was too radical and impulsive.

"It is quite different now, compared with a few years ago. The current China seems to have solid strength, and this (the Sixth Five-Year) Plan looks to be a reliable and dependable one," he said.

There are broad vistas for the development of light industry which China has taken a lot of measures to improve, he said.

But he said, China now entered a new era one of diversification, in which only quality commodities can be sold.

Thus, manufacturers and suppliers must adapt themselves otherwise it will lead to a inflation.

"I have frankly put forward this question to Premier Zhao Ziyang," Koga said.

Koga and his party arrived in Beijing on November 29 and leave for home on Friday. In Shanghai, they plan to visit the Baoshan Iraon and Steel Complex.

Increase in Trade Foreseen

OW091216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Japan is willing to strengthen cooperation with China in its development of energy, communications and transportation and technical transformation of existing enterprises, a Japanese trade official said. "I am sure the economic and trade relations between the two countries will develop further," said Teiji Hagihara, vice-president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, in an interview with XINHUA. Hagihara is in China to oversee the Japanese light industrial machinery and technology exhibition, which will close tomorrow.

China plans to quadruple its gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and has made agriculture, energy, communications and transportation the key points for development. "This is in accordance with China's conditions and the goal will surely be realized," he said. "Not only are the Chinese people full of confidence in China's modernization, Japanese economic circles also place much hope in this," he said.

In the last few years, China reduced the import of complete sets of equipment from Japan to readjust the national economy. This for a time had affected somewhat the enthusiasm of the Japanese business people to invest in China, Hagihara said. However, since July their confidence has begun to grow once again, he said. The prospects for the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries are bright, he said. This is because, on the part of China, its readjustment of the national economy has been successful, its internal situation is stable, finances are better, foreign exchange reserves have increased, he said.

The reform of the administrative organs will greatly raise work efficiency, Hagihara said. "China has summed up its experience in developing the economy and drawn necessary lessons and has placed its plans on a firmer ground. Its import plans are also more reliable," he said. On the part of Japan, he said, although it now faces a worldwide economic recession, the country always needs China's raw materials and its market. "China's economic development will surely provide more opportunities for the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries," he said.

The vice-president predicted that the total value of trade between the two countries this year will reach around 9,000 million U.S. dollars, which will be 13 percent lower than that of last year. Since more contracts have been signed between the two sides since July, the trade value between the two countries will rise to around 10,000 million U.S. dollars by 1984, he said. Hagihara recalled the history of the development of Japan-China trade. He said that due to efforts made by both sides in surmounting difficulties, the trade between the two countries has developed very fast in little more than two decades. While total trade value between the two countries in 1956 was only 150 million U.S. dollars, the figure rose to 1,100 million U.S. dollars by 1972, the year when Japan-China diplomatic relations were normalized. By 1981, the figure rose sharply to 10,400 million U.S. dollars, almost 10 times that of 1972, he said. Hagihara said that during this period, each side has sponsored exhibitions on many occasions in the other country. Trade delegations and study groups have been exchanged and technical discussions held. "These have played a good role in promoting trade and economic and technical exchanges between the two countries," he said.

JAPAN CONCLUDES TRADE TALKS WITH UNITED STATES

OW081201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 7 (XINHUA) -- The two-day Japan-U.S. trade talks which ended here today showed that Japan has to "draw up a new package of measures to open its market dramatically to American imports, especially agricultural products," according to a KYODO report. The U.S. delegation to the fifth bilateral subcabinet meeting was led by W. Allen Wallis, under-secretary of state for economic affairs, and the Japanese side was headed by Nobuo Matsunaga, deputy foreign minister.

"Subjected to strong U.S. pressure at the talks -- which included a meeting of the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee Friday and Saturday and high working-level Japan-U.S. consultations Monday and Tuesday, the Japanese side all but pledged to draft a new market-opening package before Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Washington in mid-January for talks with President Ronald Reagan," KYODO quoted observers here as saying.

During a joint press conference today, Allen Wallis said "we noted the growing protectionism in the United States and how critical it is for Japan to open its market to more produce, particularly agricultural...."

At a cabinet meeting earlier today, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on his cabinet to work out new market-opening measures to help ease the strained trade relations with the United States. "Resolving trade friction with the U.S. and European countries is the government's greatest concern," he said.

However, KYODO in another report today said, Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko told reporters after the cabinet meeting that his ministry has no intention to accept either quota expansion or liberalization as demanded by the United States".

JAPAN'S SUZUKI MEETS SHANGHAI DELEGATION 7 DEC

OW071548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here today the new cabinet of Yasuhiro Nakasone will surely carry on the line of the former cabinet to pursue unswervingly the policy of Japan-China friendship. While meeting the Shanghai Municipal People's Government delegation, Suzuki stressed that to develop the Japan-China friendly ties, it is necessary to further increase people-to-people contacts and exchanges between local governments of the two countries.

Wang Daohan, head of the Chinese delegation, told Suzuki the three-point principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long standing stability put forward by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang when he visited Japan is not only a principle guiding bilateral relations at national level, it also applies to the development of friendly ties between the local governments of the two countries.

Suzuki asked Wang Daohan to convey his warm regards to Premier Zhao, party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

JAPAN'S KOMEI PARTY ENDS NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW051610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Komei Party concluded its 20th national congress today with five resolutions passed and the party's new leading body elected. Yoshikatsu Takeiri retained his chairmanship.

A guideline for the party's work next year passed during the three-day congress points out that the current world situation is unstable and full of tensions. The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has far surpassed what is needed to safeguard their security, and the danger of resorting to force is increasing. The grave economic recession in Western countries and the increasingly intensified trade frictions have resulted in the aggravated relations between different countries.

The resolution on the party's basic policy maintains that Japan should work earnestly to cultivate peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, and "to contribute to peace and development of the international community." The resolution says: "The maintenance and strengthening of the Japan-U.S. relations of peace and friendship is a prerequisite and foundation of Japan's diplomatic policy." It stresses that Japan will truly implement all the principles specified in the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty by contributing to peace and stability in both Japan and China as well as in the whole Asia. The resolution points out that Japan and China will further expand and develop the enduring relations of peace and friendship between them in the economic, cultural, educational and other fields.

About the Japan-Soviet relations, the resolution says that it is the view of the Komei Party that the Soviet Union must return the Japanese inherent territory, the four northern islands, and that only then can a Japan-Soviet peace and friendship treaty be concluded.

The resolution also stresses that Japan should establish and develop peaceful and friendly relations with all the countries in Asia, the Pacific region, the Middle East, Africa and Central and South America.

The national party congress also expounded its views and policies on the political, economic, defense and other issues at home.

CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

SK260745 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] According to our sources, (Mu Chun Yi San), chairman of the council of the personnel department under the Japanese international trade promotion association, (Chang Qi Bei Yi), manager of the Japanese [words indistinct] electrical appliance company, and their party left Tianjin on the evening of 25 November. During their 3-day visit in Tianjin, Mr (Mu Chun) and Mr (Chang Qi) conferred on ways to transform techniques and equipment. They talked extensively with relevant industrial departments and exchanged suggestions on long-term comprehensive cooperation and technical interchange.

Leading comrades of the Tianjin CPC Committee and the People's Government, including Chen Weida, Li Ruihuan, Hap Tianyi and Li Zhongyuan, received the Japanese friends on 24 November and had a frank conversation with them.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY

OW071233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this morning with Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They had a friendly discussion on trade between the two countries.

The Korean minister is here for a stopover after his visit to Iran.

ZHU MUZHI MEETS, FETES DPRK PUBLISHING GROUP

OW081411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, minister of the Ministry of Culture, last night met with and gave a welcoming banquet for the Korean publishing delegation led by Yi Pong-su, director of the bureau of publishing guidance of Korea.

Also present at the meeting were Chen Xinren, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, and Chon Cong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK embassy in China.

The Korean delegation arrived in Beijing on 30 November.

BEIJING REVIEW CALLS FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

HK100539 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 48, 29 Nov 82 p 11

[Article by Ming Ming: "An End to Korea's Division"]

[Text] Seven years have elapsed since the resolution to "create conditions favourable to the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea, to convert armistice into permanent peace" was adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly.

During these seven years, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have worked unremittingly for the realization of the UN resolution promoting the peaceful renification of Korea. The DPRK first proposed holding north-south talks in the hope that the dialogue would expand contacts between north and south and pave the way for the country's reunification.

However, U.S. interference and the insincerity of South Korea's Chon Tu-hwan clique have prevented implementation of the UN resolution on Korea's reunification. Nearly 30 years after the end of the Korean War, U.S. troops remain in South Korea in defiance of the UN resolution. The Reagan administration has not only gone back on its predecessor's commitment to partial troop withdrawal but has further strengthened U.S. military forces in South Korea while continuing the attempt to create "two Koreas." The U.S.-backed Chon Tu-hwan clique, while paying lip service to preparing for negotiations with the north, has been intensifying its suppression and persecution of patriots. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are chiefly responsible for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The division of the Korean Peninsula should end. The Chinese people strongly demand the implementation of the U.N. resolution on Korea, the withdrawal of U.S. troops and arms from South Korea, and an end to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's sabotage of Korea's peaceful reunification. China firmly supports the great cause of Korea's peaceful reunification and is convinced that no force on earth can prevent its realization.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION VISIT TO DPRK REPORTED

HK100834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Gao Liang [7559 4752]: "20 Days After 30 Years -- Random Notes on a Visit to Korea"]

[Text] The RENMIN RIBAO delegation stayed for 20 days in Korea -- our fraternal neighboring country. Because of the Korean comrades' meticulous arrangements we were able to visit many places in a short time.

From 1950 to 1953 I was a member of the volunteers resisting the United States and assisting Korea. For 3 years I led a fighting life in Korea. In those days I saw personally the destruction done by the U.S. aggressors. Many Korean cities and villages were turned into ruins. After 30 years I returned to Korea. Wherever I went in these 20 days I found no trace of war scars; instead, I saw many newly built cities and villages and a new Korea full of vigor and prosperity.

Great Changes in Pyongyang

Pyongyang is a heroic city. During the 3-year Korean Liberation War, it was bombed wantonly and indiscriminately more than 1,400 times. In those days Pyongyang had a population of only 400,000, yet the U.S. aggressors dropped more than 428,000 bombs on the city. Pyongyang as a whole was thus reduced to rubble.

Today not a trace of the old war scars can be found in Pyongyang. The new buildings' magnificence is even greater than in prewar times. In the urban area there are many tidy boulevards dotted with fountains and sculptures. Inside various huge buildings, there are all kinds of large and varied facilities. Colorful flowers are planted on all balconies. In fact Pyongyang has become a garden city.

At the center of Pyongyang city there is a new building that looks like a palace. It is the people's great study hall and has a total floor area of nearly 100,000 square meters. Inside the building there is a multistory library with a capacity for 30 million books and more than 600 rooms for other purposes -- including lectures, reading, recording, reporting, and collecting information. Modern scientific and technological facilities are installed in lecture rooms and reading rooms so that readers can enjoy maximum convenience. Everyday an average of 12,000 people come to this hall to read and listen to lectures. It is not merely a library, it is rather a comprehensive university with advanced facilities.

Pyongyang now has developed into a productive city with modern industry and a cultural city with a highly concentrated cultural and educational life. Pyongyang's metro lines are reasonably designed. On holidays residents can use the metro and easily reach the Kim Il-song square, the Mansodae Art Theatre, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Moran-bong Stadium and the Taesong-san Recreation Ground. All metro stations are decorated with pictures and paintings showing the achievements of the Korean people in their revolution and construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. All these stations resemble artistic palaces.

Remembrance in Wonsan

Wonsan, a picturesque city, is the capital of Kangwon-do. Because it borders on the sea on the east and is close to the 38th parallel line, this city more than 30 years ago became a battlefield that was intensely fought for by our forces and the enemy. In those days, not only were all the buildings in Wonsan destroyed, also the city's ground was blasted with innumerable deep craters. In the face of frenzied behavior by the U.S. aggressors, the people of Wonsan did not yield. They buried their beloved people's bodies and then moved into mountain valleys, continuing to help their troops resist the enemy. In those hard days the volunteer troops that I was part of fought side by side with the Kangwon-do people on this land for 3 years. We went through thick and thin together with the people here and were helped and cared for by the Korean people. Therefore we cherish special feelings toward everything here.

On the evening of 25 October, the 32d anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entering Korea to take part in the fighting, Kangwon-do's Party Secretary Comrade (Kim Chong-son) gave a banquet in honor of our delegation. At the end of the banquet two young woman attendants brought two plates of red apples. This sight at once reminded me of the war-ridden years more than 30 years ago. Then, we were stationed in mountainous Changdo north to Kumsongri. On one occasion, Kangwon-do people came to show solicitude for the volunteers. Two Korean girls, after singing the "song of spring," brought a big basket of apples to us. Since that was a most difficult period for Kangwon-do's people, how could we accept the apples? When we declined their gifts, the two girls said with tears on their faces: "Uncles, please accept them! Our mother was killed by Americans; we want you to avenge us!"

The command at last decided to accept these apples. The girls' request was repeated in leaflets sent to the companies along with the apples. The companies then used these apples as teaching material for frontline mobilization during the enemy's autumn offensive. The slogan of "Avenging the Young Girls!" echoed in our positions for time to time. The fighting was extremely furious and lasted for 6 days and nights. It was in these battles that famous battle hero Liu Dongwu ended his life along with more than 50 American soldiers by detonating a Bangalore torpedo after he was badly wounded. We annihilated a total of 58,000 U.S. and Rhee troops. When we cleared the battlefields and collected our martyrs" remains, we found the apples presented by the Korean girls just where they had been placed -- but they looked redder than before because they were dyed with the martyrs' blood. When cherishing the memory of the unforgettable years, the apples in the banquet seemed to have become the apples in the battle positions. Where are those two girls now?

Aspirations in Kaesong

Kaesong is the ancient Korean capital. Because it is situated south of the 38th parallel line it was once under the control of the South Korean authorities after Japan surrendered. The Korean People's Army liberated this city in the Liberation War. Since then, Kaesong all along has stood firmly in our frontline position through fighting and negotiation.

After arriving at Kaesong, a natural thing was to visit Panmunjom which is located on the Military Demarcation Line. A senior captain of the Korean People's Army told us the story about the negotiations in those days and the situation since armistice was put into effect. Now, 29 years have passed since the armistice agreement was signed but the U.S. aggressors still violate it continually and carry out military provocations against us. The South Korean authorities even have built a barrier of reinforced concrete along the Military Demarcation Line to separate North and South Korea. After briefing us about this situation, the Korean comrade showed us the meeting place of the Military Armistice Commission. Pointing at a flag on the other side of the table he told us that this was the U.N. flag. In the past, it was by hoisting this flag that the U.S. aggressors mustered some other countries to assist in the aggression toward Korea. Now, many countries have stated their withdrawal and the United Nations has also passed a resolution to disbanding the so-called U.S. troops. However, the U.S. aggressors still hoist this flag and continue in Korea, refusing to clear out. While the Korean comrade was sternly condemning U.S. behaviour, three U.S. soldiers outside the room leaned on the windows and listened carefully. I woundered what they were feeling.

Chung, Kaesong's party secretary, is an old comrade-in-arms of ours, who in those days fought with us. He told us there are now 300,000 people in Kaesong and 70 percent of them have relatives in South Korea. Many people often look tearfully to the south and hope that their relatives will return. However, people's aspirations for reunion have been thwarted by the military demarcation line. For nearly 30 years many people have missed their parents, brothers and spouses but they cannot reunite with their beloved people. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, announced a 10-point administrative principle for reunification of the motherland which was heartly supported by the people. We hope all separated families in Kaesong may be reunited and that North and South Korea will soon be reunified, peacefully.

I. 10 Dec 82

This time we revisited many familiar places in Korea. In this short 20-day visit we found a sharp contrast between the new and the old and gained a deeper impression of the great achievements scored by the Korean people. All this was very touching and won our admiration.

S. KOREAN SOLDIER CROSSES OVER TO DPRK

OW091510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (XINHUA) -- A South Korean soldier crossed over to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday, according to the Korean Central News Agency report.

PFC Pak Hyon-mun crossed over to the north from the military demarcation line in the eastern sector of the front.

The soldier was welcomed by Korean authorities.

ZHAO ZIYANG, GU MU MEET HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

OW091608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor Gu Mu met separately today with Gordon Y.S. Wu and Eddie P.C. Ho, managing director and deputy managing director of Hopewell Holdings Ltd., and Cheng Yu Tung, chairman of the board and managing director concurrently of the New World Development Co. Ltd. They discussed economic and technological cooperation between Hong Kong and the mainland. Present was Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

UK ENVOY TO PRC IN HONG KONG FOR TALKS ON COLONY

OW081233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec. 8 (AFP) -- British Ambassador to Beijing Sir Percy Cradock has been in Hong Kong since Monday for high level talks on the future of the territory, a government spokesman confirmed today. Sir Percy's arrival has been kept a secret. During his stay here he has been briefing Lord Belstead, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Charge of Hong Kong Affairs, and the governor, Sir Edward Youde, on Sino-British talks in Beijing on Hong Kong's future. Lord Belstead will chair a meeting in Bangkok on Monday for heads of British missions in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Sir Percy who will also attend the Bangkok meeting will leave on Sunday.

KHIEU SAMPHAN ON DK UNITY, RESISTING SRV ATTACKS

OW091920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, has said that as long as the Kampuchean people intensify their struggle, the Vietnamese aggressors can be driven out of Kampuchea, according to Radio Peking. Khieu Samphan made the remarks when he met Chinese broadcasting and television correspondents in a Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area on December 6.

Due to the good cooperation of the three resistance forces of Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan said, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea scored a great victory at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. He stressed that "we will continue to consolidate and develop the national united forces and fight the Vietnamese aggressors till all of them are driven out of the Kampuchean territory." Khieu Samphan said Vietnam has met with tremendous difficulties not only on the battleground in Kampuchea but also at home. However, he added, there is no sign till now that Vietnam will pull out its troops from Kampuchea.

On the dry season offensive launched by Vietnam, Khieu Samphan said, "we see clearly that the Vietnamese are attacking us in a planned way. But we are taking the initiative in unremittingly wearing down the enemy by guerrilla warfare. We are cutting off the enemy transportation lines and wiping out enemy strongholds to enlarge the areas under our control. If we persist in doing so we can put the enemy in a passive position."

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES NHAN DAN 2 DEC ARTICLE

HK080911 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Jiang [0149 3068]: "Just This Much Meaning"]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have been recklessly singing their hackneyed anti-Chinese songs even louder. One example of this is the article entitled "Who Is the Aggressor and Who Is the Expansionist?" in the December 2 edition of Vietnam's NHAN DAN.

This lengthy article basically comes out with all the lies it has told so many times before, slandering China for its "hegemonism," "Han chauvinism," and "bourgeois racism." It uses these lies as proof that Vietnamese forces remain in Kampuchea in order to deal with China's "invasion" and "expansion," and are "entirely lawful." It claims that only when the "threat" from China is "eliminated" will "Vietnamese forces withdraw back to their country." Before this happens, "there is no question of Vietnam withdrawing its troops."

This is just harping on the same old theme. With the passing for the fourth time of the resolution by an overwhelming majority at the UN General Assembly, demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the question of who was invading and who was expanding was made clear. Does the NHAN DAN article, loaded with rumors and calumnies, really have the magical power to persuade the world that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea was "lawful" and that its troops did not need to withdraw from that country?

The article's so-called "great reasoning," "great truth," and "great righteousness," cooked up out of all the old anti-China themes, is in fact utterly worthless. All it does is to reflect the fact that Vietnam, having failed in its invasion of Kampuchea, and having no way to back down, finding itself in even more dangerous domestic and international circumstances, has no choice but to hoist the battered anti-Chinese flag again in an attempt to hold its ground. From this point of view, the article has little meaning.

BEIJING HITS HANOI DENIAL OF KAMPUCHEA OFFENSIVE

OW060227 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82

["Short commentary": "Who Is Telling Lies?"]

[Text] Faced with the world public's glaring exposure of the Vietnamese aggressors' preparations for a new dry-season offensive in Kampuchea, the Hanoi propaganda machine has tried, in vain, to fend off the attack. It, therefore, has recklessly said that the accusation is all lies.

Who, in fact, is telling lies? Let us try to find out the truth. Over the past several months, the Le Duan clique has sent more troops and Soviet-built tanks and artillery pieces to Kampuchea. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, massed in western Kampuchea, are ready for action. A few days ago, 5,000 Vietnamese troops, supported by heavy weapons, launched fierce attacks against the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the Pailin area.

How can the Vietnamese authorities hope, with a simple statement, to refute the so-called fabrication, to conceal the flames of war along the Kampuchean-Thai border? The Le Duan clique is used to making black white and resorting to the "thief crying stop thief" trick. A rule can be deduced from what the clique has said and done over the past many years: What it tries hard to deny is the very thing it schemes to do. The so-called rejection of fabrications by the Hanoi propaganda machine is the latest example.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ CONTINUES VISIT TO U.S.

Comments on PRC Relations

OW100256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] New York, December 9 (XINHUA) -- "Pakistan's ties with China have withstood the vicissitudes of time," said Pakistan President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq here today. Speaking at a luncheon given by the Foreign Policy Association, Ziaul Haq said Pakistan's relationship with China "has proved its strength and durability and has remained constant despite the changes that have occurred in the external and internal environments of the two countries."

He pointed out: "Whether in the purely bilateral or in the international context, China has stood by us as a dependable friend." "This enviable relationship has been facilitated by our shared commitment to principles and our consistent adherence to the universally acknowledged norms of inter-state conduct," he added. On his visit to China last October, he said his discussions with Chinese leaders "served the useful purpose of reaffirming the desire of the two countries for a sustained growth in our relations."

Views USSR Invasion of DRA

OW091232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said here today the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan consitutes a "grave threat" to Pakistan's national security and well-being of the region.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the U.S. National Press Club in his honor, the visiting president also praised the Afghan people for their "unsurpassed courage...in an epic struggle against foreign domination." Ziaul Haq said as Afghanistan is an important strategic point not far from the warm waters of the Indian Ocean, he does not believe the Soviet troops will withdraw from that Asian country in the near future. He said Afghan resistance needs political, material and moral help and it will last as long as the spirit of freedom continues.

On the Middle East, Ziaul Haq believed today is the right moment to find a solution to that issue and both the Arab plan adopted at Fes and Reagan's September 1 initiative have many positive aspects. But he said the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and "their inherent right of finding a homeland" are "the basic ingredients" of a solucion to the Middle East problem.

Ziaul Haq was confident that the U.S. Government will honor its commitment to Pakistan with regard to economic and military assistance. He said he has come here for "reaffirmation," and he is "quite satisfied" with his mission. The United States has promised a five-year aid package of 3.2 billion U.S. dollars to Pakistan beginning 1983.

Remarks on USSR Relations

OW100346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0330 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] New York, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The situation in Afghanistan is a "major problem which continues to cause the deepest concern" to Pakistan, said President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq here today.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Foreign Policy Association in his honor, Ziaul Haq said the situation in Afghanistan resulted "from the Soviet military intervention and continued presence in that country."

"This move on the part of a superpower to seek a unilateral strategic advantage has not merely violated the independence and integrity of a small, non-aligned country but has far-reaching implications for the region as a whole," he added.

He noted that the USSR's intervention has effectively eliminated Afghanistan as a buffer between South Asia and the Soviet Union and brought its military might from across the Oxus right up to the gates of the Khyber Pass, which has witnessed, over centuries, the march of a host of foreign armies." The Oxus is a river separating the USSR and Afghanistan, and the Khyber Pass is a famous defile between Afghanistan and Pakistan. He called for a settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, respect for the independence and non-aligned status of that country, the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future in keeping with their national aspirations and the creation of conditions in Afghanistan conducive to the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honor. However, he said, "there is no occasion to believe that a solution to this grave problem is at hand."

Referring to the relations between Pakistan and the USSR, he said: "The crisis in Afghanistan has, in fact, exercised an overriding influence in our relations with the USSR. Pakistan's principled and steadfast opposition to the Soviet military intervention and continued presence in Afghanistan and the fact that in all international forums Pakistan has remained in the vanguard of efforts directed towards ensuring the restoration of Afghanistan's freedom, has raised the Soviet Union's ire against us."

"While we have not been overwhemed by the shadow of Soviet power, one hopes that the USSR has also realized that it cannot always gain from ill-advised and precipitated actions as in Afghanistan," he noted. On the relations between Pakistan and the United States, the president of Pakistan said that the Reagan administration agreed to a meaningful economic assistance and military sales package with Pakistan on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. "This agreement has laid the foundation for a credible and enduring relationship between the two countries," he stated.

ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS REPORTED

OW081844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan freedom fighters have since mid-November tightened their pressure on Soviet-controlled cities and are conducting urban guerrilla warfare, according to AAP reports. The resistance forces — the Mojahedin -- captured four enemy trucks loaded with flour, sugar and other foodstuff traveling from Ghazni to the airport on the evening of Nov. 22. They also frustrated a Soviet-Karmal attack in the northeastern part of the city after destroying three tanks.

On Nov. 25, the Soviet troops lost three more tanks and 14 soldiers somewhere near Jamal Khel village along the Ghazni-Qandahar highway. At least a dozen government supply trucks were destroyed by rocket fire and mine blasts.

The guerrillas in Qandahar ambushed a Soviet jeep Nov. 26, killing all seven Soviets. In clashes Nov. 22 and Nov. 23 along the Qandahar-Herat highway, a Soviet tank, two armored personnel carriers and an oil tank were destroyed by the Mojahedin.

Two Karmal soldiers joined the Mojahedin in Qandahar Nov. 23, bringing with them a Soviet-made 'Dashka' anti-aircraft gun of which the guerrillas are in dire need. On Nov. 20, the freedom fighters launched a successful attack on Soviet-Karmal troops at Baisood Bridge near Jalalabad town, killing more than 50 Soviet-Karmal troops.

Resistance Leader Comments

OW091908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 9 (XINHUA) -- An Afghan resistance leader today called on the Afghan masses to intensify their attacks on the Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan to prove that the superpower can never subjugate the Afghan people. The call was made by engineer Gulbudin Hikmatyar, vice-president of the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mojahedin, shortly before the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which occurred on December 27, 1979.

In a press interview in Islamabad, he said: "The Soviet Union had intruded into the homeland of Afghans without any justification," The resistance movement would continue unabated unless the Soviet aggression was undone by withdrawal from Afghanistan, he pointed out.

Earlier in Peshawar, the vice-president told reporters that the Soviet Union has made a great mistake in Afghanistan, saying that "though powerful in strength, the Soviet occupation troops are gripped in a sagging morale and war-weariness. The Afghan people will never subdue to their aggression and the superpower cannot possibly maintain a lasting occupation of Afghanistan."

SRI LANKA ORDERS U.S. DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE

OW081141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Colombo, December 8 (XINHUA) -- A United States diplomat in Sri Lanka who had been asked to leave the island by the Sri Lanka Foreign Ministry for his attempt to interfere in its internal affairs, left here last night, DAILY NEWS reported today.

Kenneth Munro Scott, U.S. Embassy's first secretary in Sri Lanka, was reported to have "attempted in some way to interfere in the internal political affairs of Sri Lanka" and "spoken out of turn," authoritative sources said.

An ultimatum that he leave the country within a week's time was given after last Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

A U.S. Government request that Scott be allowed to complete his stay here which was to end next July, has not been agreed to by the Sri Lanka Government.

BEIJING REVIEW DENIES WEAPONS SOLD TO IRAQ

HK100513 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 48, 29 Nov 82 p 3

[From the "Notes From the Editors" column by international editor Mu Youlin: "About Weapons Sales"]

[Text] Is it true that, as one foreign journal alleged, one-fourth of the weapons purchased from abroad by Iraq came from China?

No, it is not true. China has not sold any weapons to Iraq because this is incompatible with our principled stand on the war between Iraq and Iran.

China maintains friendly diplomatic relations with both countries and strict neutrality regarding the war between them. This is well known. It is our sincere hope that the two countries will settle their disputes through peaceful negotiations. China will not change its stand; this has been so in the past and will be so in the future.

The Iranian-Iraqi war is catastrophic for both countries. In the present turbulent world situation, Third World countries need to rally together against hegemonism. Both Iran and Iraq are Islamic countries. For them to stop fighting and live in peace is not only in the interests of the people of the two countries, but will help ease the tensions in the Middle East. This also conforms to the common wishes of the peoples of all countries.

PDRY REACTS TO U.S. EXERCISE ALONG OMANI COAST

OW082124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Aden, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Yemen in a statement today expressed resentment over the U.S. maneuver being carried out along the Omani coast close to Yemen's territory.

The statement pointed out that the maneuver, beginning Dec. 2 with the participation of the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise, B-52 aircraft and marines, would hurt the positive results of negotiations between Democratic Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman.

Objecting to the U.S. action, the statement said the maneuver showed the United States was a source of both danger to world peace and tension in the region, and Yemen would adopt all measures essential to protect its security and sovereignty.

ANGOLA, SOUTH AFRICA HOLD DIRECT TALKS 8 DEC

OW091220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Angola and South Africa held direct talks on the Namibia issue in Cape Verde yesterday, their first since Angola's independence in 1975, according to reports from Praia, capital of Cape Verde.

The meeting, announced by the Cape Verdean state radio, involved Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan of South Africa and Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues of Angola. They returned home after the talks yesterday.

No details about the talks were disclosed, but a REUTER report quoted diplomatic sources in Johannesburg as saying that the two sides agreed to meet again at a place and on a date to be decided later. The sources said Pretoria agreed to return the bodies of Angolan soldiers killed in southern Angola where South African forces have staged frequent raids.

South Africa, supported by the United States, has insisted on a pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola before agreeing to grant independence to Namibia which it rules in defiance of U.N. resolutions. Angola has rejected such a linkage. Thousands of Cuban troops were flown to Angola with Soviet support during Angola's 1975-76 civil war.

The talks took place against the backdrop of a visit to Washington late last month by South African Foreign Minister Botha and a recent tour of several black African states, including some front-line states, by U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg Wednesday described the talks as "a positive development" which could enhance prospects for a resolution of regional problems.

MAURITANIAN LEADERS RECEIVE PRC DELEGATION

OW090840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Nouakchott, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla received a Chinese communications delegation headed by Zi Gang, vice-minister of the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

During the meeting, Haidalla expressed satisfaction with the co-operation between the two countries and with the projects the Chinese experts are now conducting in Mauritania. His country values this cooperation, he said. Mauritanian Prime Minister Mauwiya Ould Taya received the Chinese vice-minister yesterday.

WU XIEQIAN ATTENDS UGANDAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW081912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Ugandan Ambassador to China George Paliel Ufoyuru gave a cocktail reception at the embassy this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uganda and China.

Present were Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and other government leaders.

Ufoyuru said "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, Ugandan-Chinese relations have achieved fruitful results. We share identical views on many important issues and have cooperated in the economic, technological and scientific, and cultural fields."

He said Uganda follows China's modernization efforts with great interests, and that his country expects to cooperate still closer with China in the future.

Wu Xueqian said: "The past 20 years have proved the friendship between China and Uganda. We sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and develop our national economies. Sino-Ugandan cooperation has yielded satisfactory results."

He said the Chinese Government treasures the friendship between the two nations, which accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. Wu Xueqian said he is convinced the friendship between the people of China and Uganda will continue to grow.

HAN XU LEADS DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA

Departs 27 Nov

OW270745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here by plane today for a work visit to Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Jamaica. He will also head the delegation of the Chinese Government to attend the third U.N. conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Jamaica Dec. 6 to 10.

Visits Trinidad, Tobago

OW030900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Trinidad and Tobago President Ellis Clarke Wednesday met Han Xu, vice foreign minister of China, and had a friendly talk with him.

After his arrival in Trinidad and Tobogo on November 28 for a working visit, Han Xu met Dr Basil Ince, foreign minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and exchanged views with him on international issues of common interest and on further development of bilateral relations.

Han Xu left for Barbados on December 1.

Meets Barbados Foreign Minister

OW061223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu left Barbados for Jamaica yesterday after concluding a working visit to that country, according to a report from Bridgetown.

Han Xu and Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull exchanged views on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations in their talks on December 3.

Han Xu and his party arrived in Bridgetown on December 2.

XINHUA DIRECTOR GENERAL MEETS MEXICAN PRESIDENT

OW030852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City, December 2 (XINHUA) -- New Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said today he thanked the Chinese press for its concern for his country.

Madrid made the remark when meeting with Director-General of China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Qing and journalists from other countries who came here to attend the president's inaugural ceremony December 1.

Mu Qing had a cordial conservation with the president. He arrived here on November 29.

XINHUA VIEWS MEXICO'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, FUTURE

OW030423 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 3 Dec 82

["Commentary: Mexico's New President Faces Up To Difficulties -- by Correspondent Mu Guangren" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Mexico City, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Mexico's new President Miguel de la Madrid, in his inaugural speech yesterday, faced up to the economic difficulties besetting his country, explored their causes and put forward measures for a prompt readjustment of the economy. His courageous stand in face of the crisis leaves a deep impression on the audience.

Inflation in the country is expected to rise 100 percent this year. Government deficits have hit an all-time high. Economic growth rate has sunk to zero. And foreign debts are the heaviest in the world. To a new president, to tell the congress and the people such a grave situation needs courage and insight, which constitute one of the conditions for tiding over difficulties.

De la Madrid spoke of the adverse effects on his country by the Western world's economic recession. He cited the trade wars among developed nations, protectionism under the cover of free trade, the imposition of high interest-rates, preference for short-term loans, forcing down of raw material prices, and higher prices for manufactured goods. All this constitutes a means of shifting their economic crisis to the Third World nations.

Mexico, being endowed with rich natural resources and the fourth biggest oil producer of the world, had registered an annual growth rate of more than eight percent over the last few years. Now that this more prosperous of the developing countries is finding itself in such dire straits, it would not be difficult to imagine how the other Third World countries, with less resources and more difficulties, are suffering under the economic crisis shifted on to them by the developed nations.

Naturally, Mexico's present economic difficulties have their internal causes. According to a high government official, economic growth "increased too fast" in the past two years, and there should have been a readjustment last year which did not take place.

The ten-point program put forward by the new president in his inaugural speech is highlighted by a slowing down of the development program. This is aimed at a realistic readjustment. He gave priority in investment to all urgent projects, reduced investment in unessential ones, and killed all high-cost unnecessary projects. The president's readjustment program also includes plans of public spending cuts, control over government debts, strict limits on imports and anti-corruption measures. Another important decision is de-centralization of "state life", meaning delegation of power to lower levels to arouse enthusiasm in running economic affairs.

Timely readjustment in economic development requires courage and determination and will inevitably come up against difficulties. Establishment of a new international economic order to shake off the economic burden forced upon the Third World countries by the big powers, depends on unity and coordination among the developing nations. But hope is placed on the new president to bring Mexico out of its economic difficulties.

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC CONCLUDES 10 DEC

OW100907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The 15-day-long Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was brought to a successful conclusion at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The congress calls on the people of all nationalities in the country to display the revolutionary spirit of building the country through hard struggle and strive for an all-round fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and for creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

This is the last session of the Fifth National People's Congress whose term of office expires next February.

This session endorsed the fourth Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Sixth Five-Year Plan, thus accomplishing its historic tasks.

When the executive chairman declared the session closed, the 3,040 deputies present rose and sang the national anthem -- the "March of the Volunteers." At the end of the song, all lights in the huge auditorium were turned on amid prolonged, stormy applause.

Today's final meeting was presided over by Yang Shangkun, executive chairman of the session and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

In a speech at the closing ceremony, Ye Jianying, chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, said: "In a period of historic change for our motherland, the present National People's Congress, living up to the trust and expectations of our people, has done an enormous amount of work in the performance of its duties and played its role as the highest organ of state power."

He said the new constitution adopted at this session is the best since the founding of the People's Republic. He expressed the conviction that its promulgation and implementation will usher in a new stage of development for China's socialist democracy and legal system and for its socialist modernization.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, he added, is the first blueprint for attaining China's strategic objective between 1981 and the end of this century. He expressed hope that "all fellow deputies will unite with our people throughout the country and together we will bestir ourselves and work arduously with one heart and one mind to ensure the realization of our goal."

Ye Jianying called for joint efforts to make a success of the preparatory work for the convening of the next National People's Congress and see to it that outstanding young and middle-aged cadres are elected to posts of leadership. He urged veteran and young cadres to work in unity and create a new situation for China's socialist cause. "We people of the older generation will then feel gratified from the bottom of our hearts and will have no more worries," he said. Ye Jianying's speech drew a round of warm ovation.

The congress adopted a resolution ratifying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Sixth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development and the plan for national economic and social development in 1983.

The resolution points out that the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a major step toward achieving the magnificent goal of quadrupling gross value of annual industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000 as well as a program of action for China's current socialist economic construction.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's report and the tasks set forth in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development are forward-looking and realistic and can be fulfilled through hard work, the resolution says.

The congress also adopted a resolution ratifying the State Council report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the state budget for 1983. It says the carrying out of the 1982 state budget has been satisfactory and the arrangements in the state budget for 1983 are appropriate.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

-- The resolution endorsing the report on the work of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

-- The resolution endorsing the report on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

-- The resolution determining the number of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress and their election.

The congress adopted the rewritten organic law of the National People's Congress and organic law of the State Council, and the resolutions on the revision of the organic law of the local people's congresses and governments and the electoral law for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

The congress also approved the report made by the Motions Committee on the examination of motions.

There was one abstention each when two organic laws and the Motions Committee report were put to vote. Two deputies abstained from voting on the resolution approving the revision of the electoral law.

Other executive chairmen present at the closing ceremony were Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Nagpoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain.

Delegates to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the ceremony as observers.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to China and foreign correspondents in Beijing were present as guests.

Ye Jianying Addresses Closing

OW100819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Ye Jianying of the National People's Congress Standing Committee said here today that the promulgation and implementation of China's new constitution will usher in a new stage of development for the country's socialist democracy and legal system and its modernization drive.

He called on all fellow deputies to unite with people throughout the country and work hard to achieve the country's strategic goal by the end of this century.

He also called for earnest preparations for the convocation of the next National People's Congress and election of outstanding young and middle-aged people to leading positions. Ye Jianying made these remarks in a speech at the closing session of the Fifth National People's Congress this afternoon.

He said: "Our present session is an important one, and I am glad that it has been fruitful."

"The new constitution adopted at this session is the best we have ever had since the founding of our People's Republic. It crystallizes both the positive and negative experiences gained in the past three decades or more and the wisdom of the people of all our nationalities. I am deeply convinced that its promulgation and implementation will usher in a new stage of development for our socialist democracy and legal system and for the socialist modernization of our country."

"Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a good one with which I fully agree, as the first blueprint for attaining our strategic objective between 1981 and the end of this century, it sets out a clear and inspiring aim along with practical and effective measures. I hope that all fellow deputies will unite with our people throughout the country and together we will bestir ourselves and work arduously with one heart and one mind to ensure the realization of our goal.

"The term of office of the current National People's Congress will expire in February 1983. These five years have been an unusual period in which we have won major victories in setting things to rights. In a period of historic change for our motherland, the present National People's Congress, living up to the trust and expectations of our people, has done an enormous amount of work in the performance of its duties and played its role as the highest organ of state power.

"The recent Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has brought about fairly satisfactory cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. This fully demonstrates that our socialist cause is thriving and that competent people are coming to the fore in large numbers. The party's twelfth national congress has set an example in solving the problem of this co-operation and succession. According to the provisions of the new constitution, the system of the people's congress will be strengthened and the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress extended as both an organ of power and a working body. We face new and heavier tasks. I hope that, through our joint efforts, we will make a success of our preparatory work for the convening of the next National People's Congress. When considering the formation of the new National People's Congress and its leading bodies, we should see to it that outstanding young and middle-aged cadres are elected to posts of leadership, so that veteran and young cadres will be able to work in unity and close cooperation to create a new situation for our socialist cause. We people of the older generation will then feel gratified from the bottom of our hearts and will have no more worries."

Resolution on 5-Year Plan

OW100743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- China's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) drafted by the State Council is an important step toward achieving the magnificent target of quadrupling gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

This is stated in a resolution adopted today at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

As a fairly comprehensive blueprint, the resolution points out, the five-year plan is a program of action guiding China's present socialist economic construction.

Realistic as well as forward-looking, the tasks for economic and social development set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report and the Sixth Five-Year Plan can be fulfilled through hard work, the resolution says, adding that the principal measures proposed are practical, effective and feasible.

The realization of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the resolution says, will enable China to achieve a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation. This will also prepare better conditions for the economic development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period and for a tremendous growth of the economy in the decade following the year 1990.

The resolution says that the N.P.C. session hereby approves Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Sixth Five-Year plan for the national economic and social development of the People's Republic of China, and the 1983 plan for economic and social development which is based on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been satisfactory in its first two years, the resolution says. The national economy has followed a path of healthy growth.

Agricultural production is experiencing an all-round upsurge and the rural economy is gaining increasing prosperity. Production of light industry has been growing rapidly and heavy industry has improved its orientation of service and product mix.

A basic balance has been maintained between revenue and expenditure. Commodity supplies on the market are increasingly plentiful and prices remain stable by and large. New progress has been made in the educational, scientific and cultural fields.

The session expresses its satisfaction with the work of the State Council in the last two years, the resolution says.

The session calls on the workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities in China, and all other working people and patriots who support the socialist motherland, to implement resolutely the strategic plan mapped out at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, carry on the revolutionary spirit of building the country through hard work and the down-to-earth style of work, and strive to fulfil in an all-round way the various tasks specified in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the plan for 1983 and to create a new situation in the country's socialist modernization.

Resolution on State Budgets

OW100749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- A resolution ratifying the State Council report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the state budget for 1983 was adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress today.

The session deems the carrying out of the 1982 state budget satisfactory, the resolution says. The state financial department has made great efforts this year in promoting the economic readjustment, supporting the development of production, expanding cultural, educational, scientific and public health facilities, and further improving the life of the people, while continuing a basic balance between revenue and expenditure.

This is a success achieved by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the people's government in the struggle for a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, the resolution says.

Having examined the draft state budget for 1983, the resolution says, the session holds that the remarkable growth of revenue and expenditure over 1982, as arranged in the draft budget, reflects the demand for continued readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy, the need to guarantee the key projects in national reconstruction by concentrating funds on the basis of improving economic results, and the requirement to improve the people's livelihood, while maintaining a basic balance between revenue and expenditure. Such arrangements are appropriate, the resolution says.

The session decides, the resolution says, to approve the state budget for 1983 and the State Council report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0848 GMT on 10 December in a similar items adds the following: The session holds that while the state financial situation has clearly begun to improve, we must conscientiously and strictly implement the budget in order to maintain the steady improvement and further solve financial problems.]

The congress calls on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, who are guided and inspired by the spirit of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to work hard to expand production, practise strict economy, combat waste and improve economic results so as to guarantee the increase of revenues and retrenchment of expenditures and strive for a successful implementation of the state budget for 1983 and a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, the resolution says.

Resolution on Committee Report

OW101216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0919 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the work report of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982.

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress made by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman and secretary general, and expressed satisfaction with the Standing Committee's work.

The session maintained that since the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted by this session has endowed the Standing Committee with important functions and powers including the supervision of the implementation of the constitution, the Standing Committee should bring into full play its role as a permanent part of the organization with supreme state power in strengthening the socialist legal system and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship to safeguard and promote the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

Presidium Adopts Four Laws

OW091732 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- At its fourth meeting held at the Great Hall of the People this morning, the Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the drafts of some resolutions to be voted on at the NPC session.

Peng Zhen, executive [chang wu 1603 0523] chairman of the Presidium, chaired today's meeting.

At the meeting Xi Zhongxun, another executive chairman, made an explanation on opinions raised by deputies in the course of examining four draft laws.

The bills committee of the Fifth NPC submitted a report on the examination of the four draft laws to the Presidium meeting. The report says: All deputies attending the current NPC session examined the four draft laws: the draft organic law of the National People's Congress, the draft law of the State Council, the draft resolution on some regulations governing the revision of the organic law of the local people's congresses and people's governments and the draft resolution on some regulations governing the revision of the electoral law for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses. They also examined the explanations on the four draft laws and raised many good opinions. The bills committee held three meetings on 7 and 8 December to conscientiously examine the four draft laws article by article according to the opinions raised by the deputies. The bills committee holds that the four laws will be the first to be enacted following the adoption of the constitution and will play an important role in developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system.

The report says: The bills committee considers the four draft laws generally feasible. At the same time, it suggests that the four draft laws be submitted to the NPC session for approval after making some revisions in light of the opinions raised by the deputies.

The meeting adopted the report by the bills committee and decided to submit the four draft laws to the NPC session for voting.

Today's Presidium meeting also adopted a draft resolution on the report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, a draft resolution on the reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and a draft resolution on the number of deputies to the Sixth NPC and their election, and decided to submit them to the NPC session for voting.

After hearing a report on the examination of motions by Chairman Luo Qingchang of the Motions Examination Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, the meeting adopted the report and decided to submit it to the NPC session for voting.

Other executive chairmen of the Presidium attending today's meeting were Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang and Yang Shangkun.

ZHANG AIPING ON NEED FOR ECONOMIC SUCCESS

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Success in economic construction is the material basis for strengthening national defence capabilities, Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping said in an interview carried in today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. It is essential, he said, to retrench defence expenditure in peace time to ensure a rapid development of the national economy, and a powerful economy will, in turn, fortify national defence against the eventuality of aggression.

At the same time, the defence minister said, it is also necessary to reside [as received] the resources of defence departments in various sectors of the national economy so it will be able to change over smoothly from a peace-time to a war-time basis when the need arises.

The armed forces should participate in national reconstruction not only in terms of personnel but also in terms of science and technology, Zhang Aiping said. Breakthroughs in science and technology often originate in the military area and their application will promote the economic growth, he added.

The defence minister, who is attending the fifth session of the fifth national congress, said that the new constitution explicitly provides for the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the People's Liberation Army and the strengthening of national defence.

In the present-day world, he said, peace can be preserved only when the most thorough-going preparations are made against aggression. Preparedness against war, the minister said, not only concerns the armed forces but the whole nation as well. Defence of the country and resistance against aggression is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China as stipulated in the constitution, he added.

In time of peace, he emphasized, continued efforts must be made to educate the people to be vigilant against a possible war of aggression.

The mobilization of the armed forces in the event of war is not only a matter of mobilization of personnel. A more important and complicated job is the mobilization of logistic support.

Minister Zhang, who commanded the P.L.A.'s first combined ground-sea-air operation in the mid-50's in liberating several offshore islands, stressed the modernization of logistics.

It is imperative, he said, to raise the scientific and technical level of logistic personnel, improve the technical equipment of the logistic services, and get industrial, commercial, medical and transport departments involved in preparedness against war so they can be quickly mobilized to aid the logistic services in time of war.

While carrying on its glorious revolutionary traditions, Zhang Aiping said, the People's Liberation Army must press forward and adapt itself to the new circumstances.

ZHAO, OTHER LEADERS MEET ASIAN GAMES GROUP 9 DEC

OW091536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and other party and state leaders met with the Chinese Asian games sports delegation, which recently returned from New Delhi, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang said "The Chinese athletes did very well at the Asian games and won honor for our country. This is an encouragement to all the Chinese peoples."

"The sports front has made good progress in recent years. The achievements have spilled over from the sphere of physical culture and boosted the people's confidence in the four-modernizations program. If the sports front can scale high peaks why couldn't other fronts? It all depends on human effort," he said. "We must analyze the progress in sports and promote it further. Chinese athletes must make still harder efforts, thus displaying their full skills to the world," he said.

Wan Li said "The Chinese athletes achieved excellent results at the Asian games. This is not a small thing. It will play a big part in encouraging our nation's fighting will. We should thank you. Ours is a socialist country. At the Asian games, our athletes demonstrated good manners, discipline and sportsmanship. This is our country's honor and is very valuable," he said.

Also present were other party and state leaders Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Liao Chengzhi, Peng Chong and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme; Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao, Xiao Ke and Qian Changzhao; leading members of the departments concerned; leaders from across the nation who are attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and Lin Liyun, head of the Taiwan delegation to the congress.

After the meeting, party and state leaders were photographed with both the athletes and the representatives of the national Wushu (Chinese martial art) work meeting being held here.

Wan Li and others also attended a tea party for the delegation given by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation.

RENMIN RIBAO RECALLS BIRTH OF NEW CONSTITUTION

HK100726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Jin Feng [6855 7685]: "All Power Belongs to the People -- Notes on the Solemn Passage of the New Constitution at the 5th Session of the 5th NPC"]

[Text] It was 4 December, 1982. The sky was clear and the wind was piercingly cold in Beijing's early winter. But it was warm as spring and bright and splendid inside the grand and magnificent Great Hall of the People. Under the high oval ceiling, several hundreds of lights were shining like the bright stars in the sky. Mercury vapor lamps on both sides of the hall emitted a brilliant radiance. More than 3,000 deputies to the NPC, full of joy and in high spirits, calmly entered the Great Hall of the People. They came, on behalf of 1 billion people, to exercise the supreme power of the state and vote on the adoption of the 4th Constitution of the PRC.

More than 3,000 pink voting slips in 6 languages, Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Kazakh and Korean were sent to the delegates. They earnestly wrote down their opinions on the slips and then solemnly passed through the conference hall of the NPC, casting their votes into 30 red ballot boxes sealed with the national emblem.

Yuan Xuefen, deputy from Shanghai and a famous Yueju opera actress, was suffering from illness, but she came, propped up by two people, to cast her vote. Shiliang who is over 80 came in wheelchair to cast his vote. Some elderly and ailing deputies cast their votes seperately at home or in the hospital. This was not an ordinary vote but a vote representing the sacred will of the people all over the country concerning the future of the motherland and the destiny of the nation. The delegates delightedly said that this was a vote for the prosperity of the motherland and for the happy life of the people all over the country.

This was a historic moment. Time almost stood still. The delegates could not refrain from thinking of the revision, examination and discussion of the new constitution.

The revision of the constitution received active, meticulous, cautious and attentive work over 2 years and 2 months. The draft constitution promulgated by the Standing Committee of the NPC in April this year was discussed by the broad masses of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, Taiwanese compatriots, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese. According to estimates, about 80 percent of the citizens of the country participated in the discussion. This is a precious practice of 1 billion people directly administering state affairs, which is perhaps unprecedented in Chinese history and in the history of the world. It fully shows that all powers of the PRC belong to the people and that people are the main force of state power. NPC deputies from Guizhou disclosed that in their remote province alone, 2,286 discussion meetings were held, attended by some 46,000 experts, scholars and people from all walks of life. Similarly, numerous meetings were held all over the country to discuss the constitution. Thousands and thousands of valuable suggestions reached the constitution revision committee and the members of the committee made an overall revision of the draft constitution to be submitted to the NPC for examination and approval.

The 3,000-odd delegates attending seriously observed the duty of the organization of the supreme state power and they, on behalf of the 1 billion people, exercised the power of administering state affairs, examining, approving and formulating the fundamental law of the state.

Workers, peasants, PLA officers and soldiers, intellectuals, minority nationalities, overseas Chinese, and delegates from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao all actively delivered speeches at the conference and, from different angles, talked about how the new constitution guarantees the interests of different areas, nationalities, levels and organizations which they represent and the expansion of the rights of the people to be their own masters in state affairs. They deeply felt that it is the essence of the new constitution that all powers belong to the people. This is decided by the state nature and social system of our country which has the public ownership of means of production as its base.

How can we ensure that all powers belong to the people? Hu Sheng, a delegate from Shanghai and also a famous historian who took part in the work of the constitution's revision, stressed that this can be accomplished through the system of the people's congress as stipulated by constitution. He said that the new constitution has enlarged the power held by the NPC, the Standing Committee of the NPC in particular. When the Standing Committee of the NPC genuinely becomes the resident representative, it can effectively exercise legislative and suprevisory power on behalf of the people. That all powers belong to the people, also means people may, in accordance with laws, run state, economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various forms. The constitution also stipulates that state-run enterprises practice democratic management through the congress of workers and staff and other means and in collective economic organizations, all laborers elect and discuss the management personnel and make decisions on the important problems in business operation and management.

In addition, people's delegates below the county level should be directly elected by the electorate. The neighborhood urban committees and village committees in rural areas are the autonomous organizations of masses, handling public affairs and public welfare in localities. All these stipulations in the new constitution ensure the rights of the broad masses to be masters of their own affairs.

Hu Sheng also said that being a delegate to a people's congress must not be an honorable post only. A delegate must be a people's statesman, know state affairs, be well versed in law and be capable of exercising legislative power and playing the role of the organ of state power on behalf of the people of the whole country. A delegate from Beijing, Hi Helin, and many other delegates called for the strengthening of the activities of the delegates to people's congress and the strengthening of the connections between the delegates and electorate, thus bringing into full play the role of the system of the people's congress and genuinely ensuring that all power belongs to the people.

After the formulation of the constitution, the delegates, on the grounds of the historical experince, have paid much attention to the implementation and stability of the constitution. Some delegates wished to have an authoritative organization to supervise the implementation of the constitution. Comrade Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, spoke at the meeting of the Presidium, saying that the constitution has stipulated that the NPC is the organization of supreme state power and the Standing Committee of the NPC, the chairman of the state, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate all spring from and are supervised by it. It is hard to imagine the existence of a more authoritative organization. As the NPC holds one session every year, the power of the Standing Committee of the NPC must, therefore, be strengthened and both the NPC and the Standing Committee of the NPC have the power to supervise the implementation of the constitution. Six special committees have been established within the NPC and its Standing Committee in accordance with the constitution. Any problems which the NPC and its Standing Committee deem to violate the constitution may be submitted to relevant special committees for study. Members of the Standing Committee of the NPC may expose any deeds violating the constitution and all delegates, citizens and units may report offences and submit them to the special committees of the Standing Committee of the NPC for study. Meanwhile, the standing committees of the people's congresses at all local levels must also bear such responsibilities. If the Standing Committee of the NPC fails to properly exercise the supervisory power on the constitution, the NPC may cancel, change and recall all personnel of the Standing Committee of the NPC. At the same time, the delegates to the NPC must be supervised by the units from which they are elected and the original units may recall one or two disqualified delegates. In short, all deeds violating the constitution must be severely dealt with.

As for the stability of the constitution, Han Feizi, a famous representative of Legalists in ancient China, said: "The best legal system is a stable one." And "if we frequently change laws in administering a large country, people will suffer." Even ancient people 2,000 years ago sensibly realized the importance of the stability of law. Delegates from Beijing remembered many important suggestions made by Peng Zhen, the vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, while they were discussing and examining the draft constitution in groups. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "The stable implementation of the constitution depends on whether the content is correct or not. The constitution of 1975 cannot be stabilized because some of its contents were wrong and people did not approve of it. The constitution of 1978 did not conform to objective reality either and needs to be revised.

"The constitution formulated this time after summing up both the positive and negative experiences in the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, the serious revision lasting 2 years and 2 months, the discussion of people all over the country, and the examination and approval of the NPC, conform to reality and the people's will and interests, hence proving to be a more stable one. Of course, with the development of objective reality, certain provisions might be revised or added, but the essence would not be denied. For example, we cannot change the provision that 'all power of the PRC belongs to the people.' Neither can we change the provision that all citizens are equal before the law, and the provision that all parties, organizations, members of the armed forces, cadres and masses must carry out their activities within the scope of the constitution and laws and all organizations and individuals cannot enjoy privileges beyond the constitution and laws. This being the case, as people consider the constitution a good one and demand it to be stabilized, who would then overthrow it? I believe that it will be everlasting and on the whole stable." Some comrades, out of fear of the appearance of disturbance and a tortuous road in the future, wished that it could be implemented without a hitch. With a smile, Comrade Peng Zhen said: "It is impossible that there will be no disturbances at all. There are of course some black sheep among the 1 billion people in China. Things develop all along in the process of eliminating disturbance and overcoming difficulties. It will be all right if no violent disturbance appears in the future. Where is its guarantee? The best guarantee is in the fact that the constitution is mastered by 1 billion people. Through the rigorous tests of the 'Cultural Revolution,' the 1 billion people have raised their political vigilance and abilities to distinguish things and obtained experience to deal with bad people and deeds. As the power of the constitution is in the hands of the 1 billion people, it is possible to avoid violent disturbances such as the 'Cultural Revolution.'"

Some delegates also said that what they feared was the appearance of a situation where the constitution of 1954 was actually abrogated. As a ruling party, it is very important for the CPC to maintain the authority of the constitution. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "While drafting the constitution, we took this point into consideration. The constitution explicitly stipulates that all organizations including the Communist Party and all individuals including leading cadres of the Communist Party must not enjoy privileges beyond the constitution. There was no such a provision in previous constitutions and it is due to the lessons drawn from the 'Cultural Revolution' that this provision is stipulated in the new constitution. The party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress also stipulates that the party must carry out its activities within the scope of the constitution and law. The spirit of both the party constitution and the PRC Constitution are identical. Provided that all Communist Party members establish a habit of genuinely becoming models in observing the constitution, it will become easier to handle state affairs. In the final analysis, it is the will of the people that decides the process of the life of the state. The Tiananmen Square incident is the best illustration of this. Consequently, the 1 billion people formulate the constitution and the constitution arms them. When the constitution is mastered by the people, it will become enormous material strength. All conspirators who intend to usurp the supreme power of the state will certainly break their necks."

Zheng Tianxiang, a deputy from Beijing and member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, also said that if a ruling party refuses to observe the constitution, the constitution will become a mere scrap of paper. This is a bitter lessen we have drawn from the "Cultural Revolution." If a Communist Party member observes the constitution, it means he acts in unison with the party's Central Committee.

If he violates the constitution, it means he runs counter to the party's Central Committee. If he opposes the constitution, it means he opposes the party. That Communist Party members must observe the constitution is absolutely identical with the fact that the whole party must submit to the party Central Committee. Because the constitution represents the fundamental interests of the people and the policies and ideas of the party's Central Committee, it is precisely the constitution that integrates the party's ideas with the people's will.

Many delegates also said that after the formulation of the constitution, a propaganda movement should be vigorously carried out all over the country to make every household and individual understand it. In this way, the broad masses of the people will learn how to use the constitution as a powerful weapon in safeguarding their own interests, master the destiny of their own country and resolutely struggle against all deeds and behavior violating the constitution. In future, we must do everything, including administering the state, according to law, thus bringing about prolonged stability in our country and fully guaranteeing the happy life of the people.

The new constitution is the result of hard work. Whenever the delegates now recall the process of formulating the new constitution and the examination, discussion and approval of it, they really feel an upsurge of emotion and are very excited.

After the delegates cast their votes, the scrutineer opened the ballot box in public. Then the person in charge of the calculation counted the secret ballots of the delegates to the NPC and reported it to the presiding chairman.

The presiding chairman of the congress, Xi Zhongxun, solemnly disclosed: the number of delegates who should be present is 3,141; those who actually were number 3,040. The result of the vote was 3,037 in favour of the new constitution and 3 abstentions. According to the procedure of the revision of the constitution, with an adoption by over two thirds of the delegates, the new constitution went into effect legally and was to be promulgated by the Presidium of the congress after the conference. At that time, the conference hall burst into thunderous applause. This historical scene was immediately caught by photographers and television cameras.

After a protracted and tortuous struggle, the Chinese people have finally formulated and adopted a general program for stabilizing the country and administering the state. People all over the country may believe and feel relieved that our country will certainly march forward victoriously along the course of the new constitution.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES ROLE OF MAJOR ENTERPRISES

HK100849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Seriously Grasp Major Enterprises"]

[Text] Recently, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that in order to attain better economic results and accelerate economic construction, it is imperative to seriously grasp the major enterprises, which are of vital importance to the national economy as a whole. The major enterprises are the base for invigorating the national economy. Grasping the major enterprises is of great significance in attaining the great objective set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress.

According to statistics for 1980 supplied by the State Statistics Bureau, there are 380,000 industrial enterprises in the country, of which 1,020 are major enterprises, each submitting more than 10 million yuan of taxes and profits to the state annually.

These major enterprises account for only .27 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises but their total output value accounts for 31.2 percent of the total output value of the industry as a whole, and the amount of their taxes and profits submitted to the state account for 51.7 percent of the total amount of taxes and profits submitted by the industry as a whole. These major enterprises are the lifeblood of the national economy. They have great potential. They can make still greater contributions to the state if the socialist enthusiasm of their workers and staff can be fully aroused. Around these major enterprises are a large number of well-coordinated small- and medium-sized enterprises. The technical improvement and production development of the major enterprises will bring about the technical improvement and production development of the small- and medium-sized enterprises and subsequently motivate the quick development of the national economy as a whole.

To bring the role of the major enterprises into full play, it is necessary to consolidate them in accordance with the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the all-round consolidation of state-run industrial enterprises. The key to consolidating the enterprises is to build their leading groups in such a way that they will be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. A summary of the experience over the past years shows that two basic conditions are required to run an enterprise well. First, it is necessary to carry out the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. Second, there must be a good leading group. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has formulated a number of correct principles and policies. Different enterprises may score different results in implementing these principles and policies because their leading groups are in different conditions. For this reason, as in selecting the best cadres to grasp the 156 engineering projects years ago, a number of outstanding cadres versed in the trade and capable of creating a new situation should be posted as secretaries of party committees or directors of major enterprises. With their leading groups established and consolidated, the enterprises will consciously consolidate themselves according to state requirements. The major enterprises should consolidate themselves better, prove themselves advanced in the level of leadership and management and technical level and in scoring economic results, turn out beautiful, cheap and salable products and render good service to the users' satisfaction, so that they may set examples for small- and medium-sized enterprises of the whole country to follow.

It is necessary to continuously raise the business management level of major enterprises and gradually modernize their management. Management is a branch of study. It is necessary to seriously sum up our country's experience of business management in the past three decades and more, take in foreign experience useful to us and gradually set up a management system suited to the characteristics of various enterprises of different trades. It is necessary to further strengthen democratic management by the staff and workers and to improve all-round planned management, all-round quality control and all-round economic accounting. To attain better economic results and combine production with business management, it is necessary to proceed from reality to make corresponding changes in the ideology guiding enterprise management, in the way of doing business, and in organizational structure, management system and methods of work.

The series of reform measures, including giving enterprises greater decisionmaking power, adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in the past few years have played a major role in developing the national economy. The purpose of these measures is to institute the economic responsibility system in enterprises, whereby responsibility, power and profits are combined and assumption of responsibility is put in the first position. The fundamental aim is to make the staff and workers cherish the sense of being masters of their country and enterprises and fully display their initiative and creativeness in building socialism.

With the economic responsibility instituted, an enterprise will assign the state's economic responsibility to its various sections and offices and to every workshop, workers and staff member, so that all will join efforts in carrying the heavy load. The results of enterprise management are linked with the material interests of every worker and staff member. By creating an extra bit of wealth for the state, the workers and staff members will earn extra income and their collective welfare will be a little better. It is not easy for major enterprises to combine responsibility, power and profits together, to strictly follow the state plan and at the same time to keep the initiative in their own hands. To attain this goal, we should improve the economic responsibility system on the basis of summing up experience.

The major enterprises should gradually shift their production to the base of advanced technology. It will not do just to build new factories with advanced technology without carrying out technical innovation in the old factories. If so, when a few hundred new factories are established, the machines of the old factories will stop. Our major enterprises should work hard for a period of time and strive to extensively adopt the advanced production technologies that were universally adopted by economically developed countries during the 1970's or the early 1980's and are suitable to our country's needs. To achieve modernization and technical progress, major enterprises require a plan for developing their production and carrying out technical innovation. On the basis of arousing all its workers and staff members to penetratingly discuss problems, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company developed a plan to carry out 12 items of major technical innovation in 3 years. The funds needed were obtained through internal accumulation and profits gained from technical innovation. It also formulated a plan for improving the well-being of its workers and staff members. Thus, the workers and staff members can see to what extent production can be developed and their livelihood improved through their own efforts. The road paced by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is the new road that we have been advocating for developing the economy.

The major enterprises are the focus of our economic work. It is proposed that various localities and departments will first of all concentrate forces to grasp one or two major enterprises through to the end and with good results.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY STAGNATES

HK100223 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Dec 82 p 4

[From CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL: "Individual Traders Held Back by Wrong Ideas"]

[Text] In recent months, the development of the individual economy has stagnated in both cities and countryside. The primary reason is that long-standing "leftist" ideology has not yet been entirely liquidated.

Some comrades have a poor understanding of the role of the individual economy during socialist construction. Others are still wary of it. Therefore, they frequently discriminate against it.

In some places, applications for business licenses must be approved by many units. In some districts, individual dealers are forced to move from place to place because there is an over-emphasis on keeping the city tidy.

Some individual dealers have met restrictions on their sources of goods, compelling some to stop their dealings.

Some licenses have been rescinded and some have to pay high charges or fines under all sorts of pretexts.

Unless these things are corrected, it will be difficult to invigorate the urban and rural economy.

Developing the individual economy is a long-term policy of our party and state.

It is not an expedient. Although there has been some revival of the individual economy in various degrees throughout the country over the past few years, it has been inadequate, however, for invigorating the economy, making life more convenient and creating more job opportunities.

CHINA DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON PORT EXPANSION

HK100259 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Dec 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by Jiao Xuan: "Growing Economy Spurs Expsnsion of China's Ports"]

[Text] In order to keep up with the rapid development of our country's economy and foreign trade, priority has been given to the reconstruction of the ports that dot China's 18,000-kilometre coast line and 108,000-kilometre of navigable rivers.

In 1980 and 1981 many old harbours were upgraded and 11 10,000-ton-class berths were built or expanded for handling containers, coal, ore, grain and general goods.

Advanced loading and unloading facilities and modern management have been introduced at these harbours, of which some have installed electronic piloting equipment.

These harbours are mainly located at the principle seaports, such as Tianjin in northern China, Nantong in the east and Huangpu in the south.

The yearly handling capacity of China's seaports has soared from under 10 million tons in the early 1950's to over 200 million tons.

Shanghai, the country's biggest harbour, has built seven new berths since 1980. Out of its some 100 berths, 50 are deep-water berths of 10,000 tons. With the introduction of programmed belt conveyors, electronic remote control and television monitoring, the harbour handled more than 83 million tons of cargo last year.

The country's first modern specialized wharf for containers was completed and put into operation in Tianjin Harbour last year.

In the same year two wharves each with an annual handling capacity of 670,000 tons of sundry goods were also built.

Tianjin now has altogether 20 deep-water berths of 10,000-ton-class, and the harbour's annual handling capacity has increased to 11.75 million tons.

The nation's major foreign trade ports had a total of 141 deep-water berths of 10,000 tons by the end of 1981.

Seaport construction, hwoever, cannot meet the need of the rapid development of the country's foreign trade. There are often jams and crowding at the harbours.

To augment the handling capacity, plans have been made by the communication departments to build deep-water berths at 15 major seaports, such as Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shijiugang, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu, and so on.

Coal Export

In the near future stress will be given to the construction of wharves for coal export.

At Qinhuangdao Harbour the first-phase project of a 50,000-ton berth and a 20,000-ton berth will be completed next year, and the second-phase project of two 50,000-ton berths will be finished in 1984.

When this programme is completed Qinhuangdao will be the biggest port for coal export.

At Shijiugang, the newly-built port in Shangdong Province, the first-stage programme is a 100,000-ton berth and a 50,000-ton berth, in addition to a 300-kilometre railway from the port to Yanzhou coal mine.

The completion of the Qinhuangdao and Shijiugang programmes by 1985 will increase the country's coal export capacity by 35 million tons a year.

Another emphasis for port construction is to expand container transportation. China's six major ports including Shanghai and Tianjin handled more than 100,000 standard containers in 1981. Among the 50 deep-water berths under construction now, seven are specialized container wharves, which, when completed, will help boost the country's total handling capacity to 700,000 containers.

River transport development is focused on the Yangtze, and the Grand Canal between Beijing and Hangzhou.

More 10,000-ton-class berths for ocean-going ships will be built at the harbours of Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Zhangjiagang and Nantong. And the major coal wharves at the ports of Pujiang, Hankou and Zhicheng will be expanded.

The Grand Canal between Xuzhou and Yanghou will be developed to raise the capacity of coal transport.

OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

HK031026 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] After the sinking of a high-yielding oil well in the Baibu Gulf of the South China Sea in a joint Sino-French operation, good news has again come from the Sino-French cooperative area in the Baibu Gulf. A well jointly drilled by the branch of the South China Sea Petroleum Company and the (Daotaer) [0451 6671 1422] petroleum company of France poured forth fine-quality industrial oil and gas [words indistinct]. It was a high-yielding well.

The designed depth for this well was 2,600 meters. The actual depth reached was 2,269 meters. The No 4 Nanhai drilling platform of the branch of the South China Sea Petroleum Company had undertaken this drilling. Only 36 days were spent from the beginning of drilling to access to the targeted layer. Of several layers probed [words indistinct], only one emitted a daily output of 240 pounds of crude oil and 27,000 pounds of natural gas.

CHEN MUHUA INSPECTS SHANGHAI ISLAND 'RECENTLY'

OW031407 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, entrusted by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, recently inspected Chongming Island and had discussions with the leading comrades in Shanghai on the feasibility of developing Chongming Island's foreign trade.

It has now been planned that preparations will be carried out for building a large corporation for dismantling old ships and producing rolled steel on the island. On the morning of 27 November, the departments concerned participating in the preparatory work held their first joint session to discuss specific details.

LIAO CHENGZHI ADDRESSES OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

OW090900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1703 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, NPC deputies and CPPCC members representing returned overseas Chinese at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee attended a meeting held at the Great Hall of the People tonight to discuss how to further improve overseas Chinese affairs.

NPC deputies and CPPCC members representing returned overseas Chinese in Guangdong and Fujian pointed out in their speeches: Great accomplishments have been achieved in the field of overseas Chinese affairs since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The new constitution adopted by the current NPC session has immensely encouraged overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese because it has prescribed, in the form of law, that the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese and the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad will be protected. They indicated that they would carry forward the patriotic tradition and contribute their efforts to the motherland's socialist modernization.

During the meeting, they also presented many constructive opinions on improving the federations of overseas Chinese, implementing the overseas Chinese affairs policies, bringing the returned overseas Chinese role into fuller play, and so forth.

Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, attended the meeting. In his speech, he reviewed the situation of overseas Chinese affairs during the 33 years since the founding of the republic. He said: It is highly significant that the policies governing overseas Chinese affairs have been written into the state's fundamental law. Overseas Chinese affairs are very promising. Under the new situation, we must work in close coordination with departments concerned, handle our overseas Chinese affairs well in a down-to-earth manner, and bring the enthusiasm of the broad masses of overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad into fuller play. He also urged those who are engaged in managing overseas Chinese affairs not to seek false reputation, do more solid work and be willing to be unknown heroes.

Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and leading members of departments concerned, Chuang Mingli, Hong Sisi, Lin Yixin, Lin Xiude, Lian Guang, Peng Guanghan, Zhuang Yanlin, Huang Dingchen and others attended tonight's meeting.

LABOR MINISTER VIEWS NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN

OW031902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel, has described China's Sixth Five-Year Plan as a program to promote the country's modernization and improve the people's living standards.

In an interview with XINHUA, Zhao Shouyi said it is necessary to raise living standards on the basis of increased production, particularly by increasing labor productivity, and not by cutting back necessary construction funds.

Therefore, he said, the increase in average wages will necessarily be lower than that of productivity.

According to the Sixth Five-Year Plan outlined by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the current session of the National People's Congress, the average annual increase of the peasant's per-capita income will be six percent and that of the total payroll for workers and staff, 4.9 percent.

Zhao Shouyi said the present wage system must be reformed step by step to overcome the influence of equalitarianism.

On the question of employment, Zhao Shouyi stressed the expansion of the urban collective and cooperative economy as a major measure to help provide 29 million people with jobs, as required by the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The minister recalled that from 1978 to 1981, the government spent 140 billion yuan on raising the purchasing prices of farm and side-line produce, increasing wages and creating job opportunities for urban youngsters.

In less than four years, 26 million job-seekers were employed in urban China, he said Out of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 24 have give jobs to all 1980 and earlier school leavers. Unemployment has become a question of the past for more than 20 medium-sized cities.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HEAD ON FUTURE TASKS

OW060851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said today he expects science to play a major role in realizing China's goal for the year 2000.

A deputy to the National People's Congress, the renowned physicochemist said scientific work must be geared to the needs of economic development if China is to quadruple its gross industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century.

"Half of the success would depend on science," he said in an interview with XINHUA.

Chinese scientists are encouraged that Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan, listed education and science as one of the three strategic factors making for attainment of the goal, he said.

Lu Jiaxi welcomed the increase in government spending on education, science, culture, public health and physical culture, which will account for 15.9 percent of the total expenditure during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, as against the 11 percent under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. "This also means an increase in our responsibility as scientists," he said.

Lu Jiaxi cited some of the major subjects to be studied by the academy to meet the needs of economic development. They include integrated circuitry, computer technology and software, genetic engineering, new materials, laser and optical instruments, and remote sensing technology.

Emphasizing the importance of computers for technological progress and better economic performance, he said: "China has a fairly strong contingent of scientists and technicians. We need not follow in the footsteps of the West and concentrate on large-scale computers. We may produce smaller ones with new designs."

China also has favorable conditions in developing software, he said.

"Our students generally are given a sound mathematics training all the years from primary school to college," he said. "We can develop software entirely through our own efforts."

With regard to remote sensing and optical technology, Lu Jiaxi said Chinese scientists have done much work in this field, the results of which have been reflected in pre-construction studies for hydro-electric power stations, the detection of the sources pollution in Beijing, Tianjin and the Bohai Bay, and in other projects.

"Theodolites made by our Changchun Precision Optical Instruments Institute are among the best in the world," he said. "We are going to set up two research service centers, one for the development of optical instruments and the other for that of remote sensing technology."

He expected China's spending on scientific research to increase further with the development of the national economy.

"This will make greater demands on us scientists," he said, "but we are happy about that."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ZONING FORUM HELD

OW080009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- At present, 1,680 counties throughout the country have embarked on investigating agricultural resources as well as on agricultural zoning. In some countries, medium- and long-range plans for agricultural development, on the basis of agricultural zoning, are being formulated in keeping with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. The national forum, recently held in Beijing on agricultural zoning in some counties, recommended the steps taken by Hunan's Huaihua County and Shanxi's Ji County. By linking their agricultural development plans with the responsibility system of contracting based on output, these two counties have merged the overall development plans with the people's individual plans to achieving prosperity. In this way, the various targets of struggle in the agricultural development plans will be implemented by production brigades, teams, households and individuals respectively and, at the same time, the mass enthusiasm generated by the responsibility system of contracting based on output will also be geared towards fulfilling the development plans.

Huaihua County has only 372,000 mu of farmland, 130,000 mu of water area but 2.29 million mu of hilly land. The per-capita hilly land for the farming population averages 8 mu. On the basis of in-depth investigation on the resources and on agricultural zoning, this county decided, in its agricultural development plan, that it will engage in diversified undertakings with emphasis on afforestation in the days to come.

Ji County in Shanxi Province on the other hand also included forestry, animal husbandry and capital construction in its responsibility system under the agricultural development plan. Under the responsibility system, a contract will run through a connected sequence covering the cultivation of saplings, soil preparation, planting and management in afforestation with one or several households taking care of the above tasks totally.

Another form is contracting by jobs such as cultivation of saplings, soil preparation, planting and management in afforestation which are to be taken care by a number of households separately. Hilly land can also be contracted for specific purposes.

At the forum, the participants held that, while it is a good way to let household and individuals meet the demands of an agricultural development plan by dint of the responsibility system of contracting based on output, it is essential to pay attention to the scientific character and practicality, if it is to be effectively implemented and accepted by the masses.

FARM MACHINERY INDUSTRY FULFILLS ANNUAL TARGET

OW030926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- China's farm machinery industry fulfilled its 1982 quota two months ahead of schedule, the farm machinery bureau of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry announced here today.

By the end of October, the industry had produced 236,800 tractors under 20 horse power, 576,000 water pumps and 7.72 million hand-operated sprayers, increasing 45.9 percent, 47.1 percent and 39 percent, respectively from the same 1981 period. The state output balue target of 5,930 million yuan was also met, the bureau said.

Output of farm machinery in the first 10 months of 1982 in Hebei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Shandong and Guizhou Provinces, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Shanghai Municipality all increased more than 16 percent.

Output of large and medium-sized machines and implements was less than last year, while that of smaller machines increased sharply. The smaller ones consume less oil and are light and durable. They have proven popular and affordable with peasants, who operate on household basis.

The bureau said farm machine production still fell short of demand, especially for hand tractors, water pumps and rubber tyre carts.

At a recent national meeting held in Changsha, Hunan Province, for plancing orders for farm machines next year, the total orders almost doubled that at last year's meeting at Changzhou in Jiangsu Province, reaching 890 million yuan. The biggest orders for small machines came from Jiangsu, Shanghai, Henan, Shandong, Liaoning and Jilin, the bureau said.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON CONSTITUTION STUDY

OW100845 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] In an interview with station reporters, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, said that the provincial CPC committee must take the lead in studying, publicizing, implementing and safeguarding the constitution. He also stressed that party committees at all levels and every party member must also take the lead accordingly.

Han Ningfu, second secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, said we must adopt various measures to energetically publicize and intensively study the new constitution. Party members and cadres must be models in implementing and safeguarding the constitution and in waging struggles against all acts detrimental to the constitution, he stressed.

SHENYANG PLA UNITS DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

SK090731 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec

[Excerpt] According to our sources, over the past few days, large numbers of commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units have warmly studied the new constitution and, one after another, pledged to guard it.

(Wang Gongyi), a national fighting hero, said: That the state has established the Central Military Commission to lead the national armed forces in line with the stipulations of the constitution is an important strategic decision. It reflects the fact that the state and the people show concern for and pay attention to the army. As the fundamental law of the state, the constitution clearly defines the army's position in the state system. This totally conforms to the Marxism and Leninism viewpoint that the army is a major part of the state. This also reflects the actual situation and demands of the army since the PRC's founding and is thus conducive to the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces. We will certainly carry forward the glorious tradition and accomplish with concrete actions the glorious mission entrusted to the army by the new constitution.

(Zhu Chenghan), a 68-year-old intellectual and the second chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat section of the general hospital of the Shenyang PLA units, had been subjected to persecution during the 10-year turmoil. After the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, he was liberated politically, his professional speciality was restored and he joined the party in June 1981. After reviewing these experiences, he said with feeling: That the new constitution regards, in a legal form, intellectuals, together with workers and peasants, as the backbone force in socialist construction shows that the state and the people are concerned with and have confidence in intellectuals. I will make the best use of my remaining life to help create a new situation in medical work.

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SEA LAW CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN JAMAICA

117 States Sign Convention

OW110744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 10 (XINHUA) -- One hundred and seventeen sovereign states signed the new sea law convention at a ceremony held at the Rose Hall Beach Hotel here today, an official source of the conference announced. This is the largest number of states ever to sign a convention in the history of international law.

China is among the 117 signatures.

Cook Islands, a New Zealand dependency, and the U.N. Council for Namibia, also signed the convention.

The United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan were among those which declined to sign.

The convention will remain open for two years and will enter into force one year after it has been ratified by 60 states.

One hundred and fifty states and organizations signed the final act, a non-binding account of what has been accomplished.

Only Turkey which has a long-running dispute with Greece over the Aegean Sea declined to sign any document.

The preparatory commission will hold its first session in Kingston, Jamaica, next March, to draft a detailed mining code and arrange for the establishment of the sea-bed authority. All signatories to the convention are to participate in the commission's work, while governments that signed the final act only may send non-voting observers.

Final Session Closes

OW111150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Tommy Koh, president of U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, today urged all signatory states to ratify the new Convention of the Law of the Sea as soon as possible.

While declaring the successful conclusion of the eight-year-long sea law conference at the closing session here this afternoon, the president indirectly appealed to the United States to reconsider its position on the new convention. The United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan were among the countries which declined to sign it.

He warned that any attempt by any state to mine the resources of the deep sea-bed outside the convention, "will earn the universal condemnation of the international community and will incur grave political and legal consequences."

Speaking at the closing meeting, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the new law of the sea "is not simply the result of actions and reactions on the part of the most powerful countries but the fruit of the determination of an overwhelming majority of nations, situated in every corner of the world and having levels of development and diverse geographical features in relations to the oceans, which came together bringing a 'wind of change' at the universal level."

Hugh L. Shearer, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Jamaica said that the convention is undoubtedly the most far-reaching international document negotiated since the United Nations Charter.

However, he pointed out, the task has not yet ended. There is still the need to get the requisite ratifications to bring the convention into force. "We must always bear in mind that although we have come a long way we still have a long way to go," he noted.

XINHUA Reviews Session

OW121549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, December 11 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The Rose Hall Beach Hotel here witnessed a victory of the Third World countries when 119 [as received] countries signed the new Convention of the Law of the Sea yesterday.

Applause and cheers lasted minutes after the sea law conference chairman Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore announced the birth of the new sea law convention signed by the largest number of states ever in the history of international law.

Participants in the conference were gratified with the success considering their 8-year-long arduous efforts for the convention.

At the first meeting of the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea held in Caracas of Venezuela in 1974, many Third World countries demanded rewriting the old sea convention, chiefly the four passed in Geneva in 1957, which benefited major world marine powers.

The demands included:

Territorial seas running 12 nautical miles off shore from coastal states and an exclusive economic zone up to 200 nautical miles out to sea. Beyond that the sea is the common heritage of mankind.

The ocean's minerals and other riches, which are worth trillions of dollars but the Third World was deprived the right of exploitation for various reasons, should be shared among the countries signing the new convention.

However, certain marine powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, have since put up stubborn resistance against the demands on the pretext of freedoms of navigation, fishing and the high seas.

Even up to date when the majority of countries favored the new convention, a small number of countries proposed a "mini-treaty" as an alternative legal regime to the convention.

Among those countries that declined to sign the new convention were the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan.

Although the convention has shortcomings and limitations, it basically embodies the common aspirations and interests of most countries of the world in the exploitation of marine resources and the use of sea by mankind.

The convention will remain open for two years and will enter into force one year after it has been ratified by 60 states. There is sufficient reason to believe that the aim of the new convention will be realized so long as the signatories continue to work in the spirit of understanding, cooperation and consultation, and that the sea will be finally turned into a real asset of mankind.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK120822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Congratulations on the Birth of the New 'Law of the Sea'"]

[Text] After 9 years of arduous sessions, the third UN law of the sea meeting finally concluded in victory with the birth of the new "Law of the Sea."

This important event marks the increasing growth and maturity of the Third World countries in the complicated and constantly changing political struggles and has shown that these countries already have become a force that cannot be neglected in the international political arena. These countries have paid attention to their strategy, worked to unite the majority, won over the most universal support and finally overcome obstruction by the superpowers and achieved a historic victory.

As a member of the Third World, China always has supported the Third World countries' struggle against marine hegemony. It always has advocated the formulation of a new law of the sea that would safeguard the proper rights of all countries and has taken an active part in formulating this new law. There are still some shortcomings in this new law, but basically it reflects the common wish and interests of most of the countries in the world concerning the exploitation of marine resources and the problems of man's exploitation of the sea. This law is the outcome of the prolonged struggle and efforts of a large number of Third World countries. Therefore, the government of our country has decided to sign the "UN Treaty on the Law of the Sea," and at the same time it has also pointed out its shortcomings and explained China's stand.

In implementing and enforcing the new "Law of the Sea," we undoubtedly will meet many kinds of resistance. This requires that all the countries that have attended this meeting, especially the Third World countries, carry out a resolute and unswerving struggle to safeguard what they have achieved and really to turn the seas into the common wealth of man.

RENMIN RIBAO Hails 'Victory'

HK120757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Wang Shifang (3769 1102 5364): "The Struggle Around the 'Law of the Sea'"]

[Text] The "UN Treaty of the Law of the Sea" finally has been signed after 9 years had been spent and many twists and turns undergone before agreement could be reached. As many as 119 [as published] nations and organizations signed, much more than the 60 needed to ratify a treaty. This is a tremendous victory for the member nations, especially the Third World countries, in repeated trial of strength with the two superpowers.

The New and the Old Treaties Are Utterly Different

The current "UN Treaty on the Law of the Sea" is different in essence from the four law of the sea pacts adopted by the first conference on the law of the sea in 1958. Only 80 countries attended that meeting, and due to the limitations imposed by historical conditions, only half of them were from Asia, Africa and Latin America. The four pacts drawn up under the manipulation of the major powers fully benefitted the superpowers in their pursuit of marine hegemonism but did not benefit the developing countries in defending their national sovereignty and preserving their national economic interests. The new treaty expresses the demands and principles long maintained by their world: Coastal states possess 12 nautical miles of territorial waters and establish outside those waters a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone, and it is affirmed that "the international seabed and its resources are the commonly-inherited property of mankind." The treaty takes care of the interests of developing countries and also looks after the interests of developed countries and of both coastal and landlocked countries. Hence, this is a relatively rational treaty acceptable to the majority of countries. UN Deputy Secretary General Bernardo Suraita announced jubilantly: This "historic document" is "the first affirmation in history that the seas and their resources are the common property of man."

Of course this treaty is not absolutely perfect.

As China's delegate pointed out at the meeting: "The treaty's clause on innocent passage of territorial waters has not made clear-cut stipulations regarding the system for the passage of warships through territorial waters," and "there are also defects in the treaty's clauses regarding the definition of the continental shelf and the demarcation of exclusive economic zones and continental shelves between the neighboring and bordering states." Therefore, many clauses in the treaty will need to be perfected in the process of implementation.

Many Twists and Turns, No Easy Outcome

The new treaty was concluced only after clearing away all kinds of difficulties and obstacles.

At the strong urging of the developing countries, a second law of the sea conference was held in Geneva in 1960 specifically to discuss the questions of extent of territorial waters and scope of fishing zones. Although many medium and small countries waged a struggle at this meeting against the superpowers' marine hegemonism, the meeting was unable to reach agreement on these issues. By the early 1970's, in the changes in the international political situation, the number of independent Asian, African and Latin American states increased, and the voice of the developing countries became louder on the international scene. Due to their common efforts, the 25th UN General Assembly session in 1970 passed a "Declaration of Principles Regarding the Seabed and the Undersea Layers Outside Tettitorial Waters." This clearly stipulated: The international seabed and its resources are the commonly inherited property of man. This laid the foundation for the new treaty of today. The Assembly also adopted a resolution on deciding to convene a third UN Law of the Sea Conference to draw up a new all-embracing law of the sea.

This third conference was formally convened at UN Headquarters in December 1973. The meeting was held in stages. After many years of revision and drafting, a unified "unofficial comprehensive negotiating text" was adopted in April 1980 (this was the embryo of the new treaty). The official treaty draft then was gradually formulated on the basis of this text. The 10th session of the conference, held in August 1981, passed a revised "comprehensive text" which paved the way for the formal "Treaty on the Law of the Sea."

The contents of this draft covered a broad scope, including: Systems for the exploration and exploitation of the international seabed, the 12-nautical-mile territorial waters, the 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone, continental shelf boundaries, and marine environmental protection, together with free passage in international straits and so on. The first of these issues was the crux of the argument at every session of the conference. It actually reflected two diametrically opposed viewpoints: The Third World countries headed by the "Group of 77," together with relatively small developed countries, upheld the principle that "The international seabed and its resources are the commonly inherited property of man" and stressed that every country -- large and small -- had the right to share in the international seabed resources; and a few developed countries headed by the United States insisted on following the so-called "freedom of the seas" principle and would accept no restraints on their exploitation of deep sea seabed resources in an attempt to monopolize all of it for themselves. Both sides waged a tit-for-tat struggle. However, no matter how much the United States opposed it, the 10th session still passed the draft treaty.

The Struggle Is Not Yet Over

After the 10th session the United States roped in a number of developed countries to agree on a "little treaty" to counteract the Law of the Sea Treaty. Giving as its reason the fact that the treaty's provisions regarding exploitation of seabed minerals did not accord with U.S. interests, the United States announced that it would refuse to sign the treaty. Under U.S. manipulation the United States, Britain, France and West Germany signed a so-called agreement on exploitation of seabed minerals (the "little treaty"). This was aimed at taking advantage of the capital and technology they possessed privately to carve up the resources of the sea, which are the common property of man.

At this Montego Bay meeting the United States not only refused to sign the treaty but also exerted itself to "advise as many more countries as possible not to sign." This U.S. stand provoked extensive criticism from Third World countries. Premier Edward Seaga of Jamaica, the host nation, pointed out: The "little treaty" signed by the United States and a number of West European countries has no legality and "violates the provisions of the Treaty on the Law of the Sea." In fact, at this meeting on the law of the sea, even France -- one of the participants in the "little treaty" -- signed the new treaty. This shows that the United States certainly finds it difficult to influence others to cling obstinately to its course of boycotting the law of the sea.

Now the new "UN Treaty on the Law of the Sea," the focus of world attention, has been passed. Its birth is a hallmark of tremendous changes that have taken place in the balance of forces on the international political scene. Although all kinds of obstacles yet may be encountered on the way ahead, the floodgates have now been opened and an enormous flood is inevitable.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION HELD IN BRUSSELS

Opening Session Held

OW101940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The NATO foreign ministers' session today mainly discussed East-West relations and reaffirmed their determination to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

In his opening speech for the two-day session, honorary president of the session and Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said NATO's approach to East-West relations would be one of "firmness in policy and openness in approach."

He said that "further we should stress our willingness to pursue and improve the dialogue and to develop substantial and balanced East-West relations aimed at genuine detente."

He also called on new Soviet leader Yuriy V. Andropov to make the necessary contributions to improving relations between East and West.

The foreign ministers agreed that a political solution of the Afghan crisis would make an important contribution to improving East-West relations.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed support for the U.S. position of insisting on its "zero option" proposal at the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons.

The alliance also once again showed its determinatioan to go ahead with the deployment in Western Europe late next year of 572 intermediate-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles unless the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle its 333 SS-20 missiles which have been already deployed.

Ellemann-Jensen also called for better consultations between NATO member countries.

He said that only through consultations can NATO "maintain political solidarity" and "develop co-ordinated policies which can be expected to hold."

Final Communique Issued

OW110758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 HMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 10 (XINHUA) -- NATO's foreign ministers conclude their two-day winter conference here today with a call to the Soviet Union for substantial actions to improve its relations with the West.

A final communique issued by the 16 foreign ministers said the participants "desire to improve relations with the member states of the Warsaw Pact and to extend areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit."

But the allies also "look to the Soviet leadership for tangible evidence that it shares their readiness to act in this spirit," the communique said.

It said the allies are "open to all opportunities for dialogue, will welcome any positive move to reduce tension, and desire, if Soviet attitudes allow, to cooperate in re-building international trust."

Speaking at a press conference after the meeting, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns also said, "NATO will reply positively to all chances, to all suggestions for a better understanding with the Soviet Union on the basis of reciprocity."

"In the face of the continuing and massive Soviet arms buildup," the communique said, "the legitimate security concerns of the allies remain and must be recognized."

The participants restated NATO's 1979 decision to begin the deployment in Europe next year of 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles homed in on Moscow, unless the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 missiles pointed at Western Europe.

The communique said that the allies agreed to maintain conventional and nuclear forces adequate to deter aggression and intimidation.

It said the allies call upon the Soviet Union "to accept a political solution which would bring an end to the sufferings of the Afghan people and allow the return to their homeland of over 3 million refugees."

However, this solution must be based "on the withdrawal of Soviet forces and respect for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan," it added.

The communique said the foreign ministers reaffirm "their readiness to cooperate with Third World countries on the basis of equal partnership" and call upon all states to make an effective contribution to the struggle against under-development and to refrain from exploiting those nations' economic and social problems for political gains.

Referring to the economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, it said these relations must be consistent with the NATO states' broad security concerns which include the avoidance of contributing to Soviet military strength.

During the meeting, the foreign ministers also discussed the differences among the allies.

Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters after the meeting that problems exist between the United States and its NATO allies. But, "they have not spilled over, this meeting was a strong, determined meeting, a meeting of unity," he added.

Conventional Arms To Expand

OW122017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- An NATO defense ministers' meeting, which ended on December 2 in Brussels, decided to expand NATO's conventional armament. It adopted a "six-year program" aimed at a large purchase of weapons and a modernization of its military equipment to counter the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armament.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan stressed at NATO summit held in Bonn last June that the security of the alliance depends on the supply of enough conventional armament by all the allies and that a strong conventional forces can move conventional or nuclear conflicts further away.

General Bernard W. Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe, repeatedly called for the buildup of conventional forces. The Western press said that this is a new idea in NATO's strategies.

The change in NATO's strategies resulted from the development of the world situation in recent years, especially the change in the balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization.

With the strengtheneing of the Soviet nuclear forces and the waning of the U.S. nuclear supremacy, the two superpowers have found their rivalry in a nuclear deadlock. In these circumstances, Western Europe has become more and more suspicious of the U.S. nuclear power. Even some U.S. Government officials are not very confident of their own nuclear deterrent.

According to a survey by the NATO general headquarters in May, the conventional force of the Warsaw Pact organization is twice as strong as that of NATO's.

In recent years, calls against weapons and nuclear war have become louder and louder in Europe, exerting a strong pressure on West European governments.

If NATO's member countries in Europe strengthen their conventional arms, the United States would be able to shift its forces to deal with the Soviets in other regions of the world.

Therefore, the member countries of NATO have supported Rogers's appeal to build up conventional forces and increase military spending.

However, that is not an easy job. As NATO countries are in a deep economic recession, they cannot afford to expand their conventional armament.

What is more, NATO is facing the controversial question of where it is going to place its orders for the huge amounts of conventional armament. Manfred Woerner, minister of defense of Federal Germany, suggested at a recent NATO meeting that the job should be divided in a fair way between the United States and West European countries so that each of the latter could play its role in developing more advanced conventional weapons.

Meanwhile, the West European allies are worried that the United States might disengage itself from West European defense.

Although all NATO countries wish to expand their conventional armament, they have different ideas and domestic difficulties and contradictions. NATO still has a long way to go before reaching its goal.

East-West Relations Examined

HK131003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 82 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by Reporter Yao Li [1202 4539]: "NATO Foreign Minister Conference Discusses Relationship Between East and West"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec -- A 2-day NATO foreign minister conference concluded here today. A communique issued after the conference disclosed that the NATO countries are willing genuinely to relax the relationship between the West and the East, and reiterated that NATO will start deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles at the end of next year if the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles ends in failure.

The final communique of the conference said that NATO wishes to improve the relationship with the Warsaw Pact countries and to expand the fields of cooperation. It also wishes that the new leaders of the Soviet Union will uphold the same spirit. The communique also admitted that mutually beneficial exchanges with the East will promote the establishment of a constructive relationship between the West and the East. Meanwhile it pointed out that the development of economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries must serve the interests of security in the West and must not increase the military power of the Soviet Union. The communique reiterated NATO's support for the "zero option" raised by the United States at the Geneva talks and condemned the Soviet Union for its continuing occupation of Afghanistan and its use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and in the Afghanistan war.

Foreign Minister Moran of Spain's new government attended the NATO conference for the first time but did not sign on the final communique. He issued a statement saying that the Spanish Government of the Socialist Workers' Party holds that cooperation among the Western countries does not necessitate Spain's joining of NATO. He criticized the previous government for its failure to consult with the people on the issue of joining NATO. Moran's attitude caused much disturbance among the participants.

Greece also adopted a reserved attitude toward the deployment of missiles and other issues.

Claud Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, held that 1983 will be the hardest year for NATO since the end of World War II. This is due partly to the economic crisis in the West and partly to the implementation of NATO's plan to deploy missiles in Europe. On the eve of the conference, the U.S. House of Representatives rejected Reagan's proposal to manufacture the first batch of MX missiles and Denmark also temporarily froze the funds required for the deployment of medium-range missiles. As a result, the Western media fear that some new difference will appear in 1983 between the United States and Europe and it will not be easy to persuade the Western public to understand the necessity of deploying medium-range missiles.

U.S.-EEC TALKS DO 'LITTLE' TO SOLVE DIFFERENCES

OW110810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The high-level talks between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) here today seemed to have done little to solve their differences over farm subsidies.

However, both sides attached importance to the alliance and expressed their will to seek a negotiated solution.

At a joint press conference this evening following the three-hour talks, Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, said, "We had a frank and excellent exchange of views on various issues including agricultural trade problem and East-West relations."

He stressed that the EEC's common agricultural policy is not negotiable and only specific problems can be negotiated.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters that "we don't comment on the EEC common agricultural policy. We only talk about the problems which the EEC's common agricultural policy caused."

The United States has long complained that the Common Market's exports of food produced by government-subsidized farmers are unfairly robbing American farmers of world markets. It has been pushing for some time to have the subsidies reduced, but the EEC has refused.

At the conference of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held in Geneva last month and after, the United States threatened to take retaliatory actions by considering giving U.S. subsidies to agricultural products to counter the EEC subsidies.

At today's press conference, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block held open options for the U.S. to retaliate against EEC farm subsidies. "We have not changed our views and we cannot specify actions to be taken," he stated.

Participating in the talks on the U.S. side were State Secretary George Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Agriculture Secretary John Block, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and United States Trade Representative William Brock. It is the largest delegation of senior U.S. Cabinet officials to join the EEC Commission this year in a bid to find a mutually agreeable path away from an agricultural trade war.

The EEC delegation was composed of its President Gaston Thorn, Vice-Presidents Francois-Xavier Ortoli, Wilhelm Haferkamp, Etienne Davignon, commissioner Poul Dalsager.

The talks also covered East-West relations and international monetary system. But the two sides differed on export credits and transfer of high technology.

U.S., NETHERLANDS CONCUR ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW121637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz discussed nuclear arms with Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Secretary Hans van den Broek yesterday on the third leg of his seven-country European tour.

Shultz said at the end of the talks that the United States and the Netherlands have no differences over nuclear arms policy and the Netherlands Government will prepare for the deployment of cruise missiles if the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on nuclear arms reduction fail.

Netherlands Foreign Secretary van den Broek told reporters after the talks that his government supports the "zero option" proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and will decide whether to deploy intermediate range missiles in the Netherlands next fall.

Reports say the two countries have had disputes over the position of the United States on Nicaragua and El Salvador. Shultz defended the U.S. position saying the region's stability is upset by the Soviet Union's provision of arms to Cuba and Nicaragua.

Shultz left yesterday for Rome.

U.S.-ASEAN MILITARY COOPERATION REVIEWED

OW101217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 3 Dec 82

["United States Strengthens Military Cooperation With ASEAN (exclusively for TIANJIN RIBAO)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA) -- Roundup by Ji Zonghua (1323 1350 5478), The United States Strengthens Military Cooperation with ASEAN:

Military cooperation between the United States and the ASEAN countries has been strengthened noticeably over the past year. This has been reflected mainly in the close strategic relations between the United States and ASEAN, the strengthening of joint military exercises and the increased military aid to ASEAN.

Southeast Asia is situated at a point where the Pacific and Indian Oceans converge; countries along the Strait of Malacca -- which connects the two oceans -- are ASEAN members. For this reason, in the struggle with the Soviet Union for control of the sealane the United States has paid special attention to strengthening military cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

With Soviet military forces moving southward -- especially with Cam Ranh Bay being used by the Soviet Navy and Air Force -- the Reagan administration has changed its policy of ignoring Asia following the Vietnam War. As soon as he assumed office Reagan declared that "The United States will support its Asian allies in the same way it supports its European counterparts."

The ASEAN countries hold that their own armed forces are weak and are no match for Vietnam even if the five countries join forces. Only by relying on the United States can they contend with Soviet and Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia. The five ASEAN countries ardently have hoped that the United States would enhance its security responsibility in the region.

Six months ago the Reagan administration formulated a set of new global military strategies with the strengthening of Asian defense as the key point, stipulating that in time of crisis the United States would redeploy its military forces from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia and important navigation routes to the Persian Gulf.

In recent years the fighting strength of the 7th Fleet, the key U.S. defense force in the western Pacific, has been increased by 20 percent. This fleet has 175 large and small vessels. The number of Army personnel in the Asian-Pacific region has increased by 11,000.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet has been modernized. This year the United States has equipped the 7th Fleet with cruise missiles, and the first U.S. Trident nuclear submarine also joined the Pacific Fleet on 1 October. The United States also plans to deploy cruise missiles with conventional warheads in the Far East this year and to switch to nuclear warheads in 1984. In June next year, the large 58,000-ton warship "U.S.S. New Jersey" will be stationed in the western Pacific.

The United States also has decided to form a united command on 1 January next year to lead a rapid deployment force of over 200,000 men "to check Soviet aggression in Southeast Asia": It has an operational periphery that includes 20 countries in the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa and the Southeast Asian region. The headquarters will be in Florida.

Both the frequency and scale of mutual visits between the United States and ASEAN countries during the Reagan administration are far greater than in past administrations. The mutual visits have cemented strategic relations between the two sides.

The United States and Thailand started joint logistical operations in May last year to improve Thailand's logistical supplies and simplify the current security aid procedure to cope with any future crisis. In September last year, the United States and Thailand reached an agreement on the establishment of a command emphasizing defensive more than offensive missions.

During his visit to Thailand in November, Weinberger said that the United States has agreed to increase U.S. military loans to Thailand from U.S. $9.9 million to U.S. $12.5 million, making the military loan for fiscal 1982 total over U.S. $80 million. He also promised to speed up delivery of the weapons purchased by Thailand. The United States has also agreed to sell "Harpoon" missiles and "Red Eye" air-to-air missiles to Thailand this year.

The United States also drew up a joint defense plan with the Philippines in May this year. During Marcos' visit to the United States in September, the United States and the Philippines agreed to increase the contacts between the defense secretaries of the two countries and to discuss how the United States would help modernize the Philippine Armed Forces. The United States held that in view of Soviet activities in the region, the time was ripe to set up a joint military committee with the Philippines; the United States decided to establish such a strategic relationship with the Philippines.

During the 5-year period beginning 1979, the United States will provide U.S. $500 million in military aid in the form of rent for its bases in the Philippines. The Philippines has demanded higher rent, and the United States has agreed to discuss the issue ahead of time before April next year when the lease contract is due for renewal. The United States has sold U.S. $64 million worth of weapons to the Philippines this year.

The United States and Indonesia have strengthened strategic relations greatly since Suharto's visit to the United States in October and Weinberger's visit to Indonesia in November. This is especially true since the two countries decided to carry out a certain kind of "unofficial cooperation" in defense of the security of the territorial waters of Indonesia -- the "country with a thousand islands" -- particularly the security of the three major straits. Shortly thereafter the Indonesian defense minister again visited the United States to discuss U.S. help in modernizing the Indonesian forces.

Weinberger disclosed during his visit to Indonesia that the United States had provided U.S. $40 million in loans to Indonesia for purchasing weapons in 1982 and will provide another U.S. $50 million for fiscal 1983.

The United States also has established relations of military cooperation with Malaysia and Singapore. This year Malaysia spent U.S. $351 million to purchase 88 A-4L Skyhawk fighter planes to be used in 1984. Singapore has purchased position-finding radar systems for mortars from the United States.

Since the beginning of this year joint military exercises between the United States and ASEAN countries have increased noticeably. In September this year the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Singapore Air Force staged their first openly declared joint air exercise over the Strait of Malacca followed by a regular joint military exercise in the South China Sea in October. Joint military exercises between the United States and Thailand have become more frequent, increasing from twice in 1975 to 12 times this year. Similar joint military exercises also were held in late May between the United States and the Philippines.

The U.S. 7th Fleet constantly stages joint exercises in telecommunications and tactics with the ASEAN forces in the form of "visits." It is reported that the U.S. 7th Fleet spends half of each year cruising around ASEAN countries. These activities will help raise the fighting capability of the ASEAN countries and also lay the groundwork for future joint operations.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-GREECE MILITARY BASES TALKS

OW101307 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Commentary by (Zhang Qihua) from the "International Current Events" program entitled "The Talks Between the United States and Greece on Military Bases"]

[Excerpts] After World War II, the United States set up dozens of military bases in Southern Europe including Greece, Spain and Portugal and stationed thousands of troops there. In recent years the situation in the region has become unstable and the governments of some of the countries have changed. U.S. military bases have become a troublesome and sensitive issue between the United States and South European countries. Therefore the United States is compelled to hold talks with these countries on the issue of military bases.

The resumption of talks between the United States and Greece is a conspicuous example. The current talks between the United States and Greece started at the end of October. The purpose of the talks is to discuss the future status of the four U.S. military bases in Greece. These U.S. military bases are in fact the component part of the Southern Military Command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Accordingly, the success or failure of the talks not only will influence the bilateral relations between the United States and Greece but also will have a bearing on NATO's southern defense.

In 1974 the Greek military regime instigated a coup d'etat in Cyprus which prompted Turkey to send troops to Cyprus. This caused serious antagonism between Greece and Turkey. In this particular incident, Greece complained that the United States did not stand on Greece's side and decided to pull out from NATO's military system. At the same time Greece objected to the use of military bases in Greece by the United States and asked the United States to review the status of its military bases. As a result, formal talks on the issue of military bases were held between Greece and the United States in 1975. Two new defense cooperation agreements were signed by the two countries in 1976 and 1977.

In 1976 the United States and Turkey signed a new defense treaty. Two years later the United States cancelled its ban on the shipment of weapons to Turkey. These two developments evoked unhappy sentiments in Greece. Greece viewed the U.S. action as an indication that the United States was paying more attention to Turkey than to Greece. As a result, Greece again challenged the United States on the issue of military bases and postponed the defense agreement signed earlier.

In October last year, when the Greek Socialist Party took power, relations between Greece and the United States faced a new test. The socialist government warned the United States that it would not be allowed to use Greek military bases if it did not guarantee that Greece would not be invaded by its neighboring countries. The socialist government also warned that Greece would pull out from NATO.

The growing disagreement between the United States and Greece delayed the resumption of talks between the two countries. Since 1975 Greece and the United States held talks off and on with many setbacks. During that period, owing to the strong demands made by Greece, the United States was forced to reduce its original seven bases to only four. In addition the United States ended its troops' extraterritoriality. Meanwhile the United States increased its military aid to Greece. However, both sides have not been satisfied with the results and disagreements still exist. There are still many disputes. The three main points are:

1. In contending for sovereignty over the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey, Greece wants the United States to guarantee that Turkey will not invade Greece. The United States, however, holds that it cannot give any guarantees since both Greece and Turkey are members of NATO.

2. On military aid, Greece wants the United States to maintain the ratio of 10 to 7 in its aid to Turkey and Greece in order to ensure the balance of power of the two countries in the Aegean Sea. However, the United States holds that military aid should be based on the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and has refused to meet the Greek demand.

3. On the question of the use of these military bases, Greece insists that they should serve only NATO's purposes and opposes their use for any other purposes, much less their use against friendly countries. However the United States, in order to meet the challenge of Soviet expansion, wants to use these military bases in its strategy covering the Persian Gulf and the Mideast. Besides, Greece wants actual command power over these military bases and to have Greek military officers as commanders. The United States, however, suggests that both sides assign commanders and jointly control the bases.

The resumption of talks between Greece and the United States on military bases has been realized following a year of Greek Socialist Party rule. At the beginning the new government stressed that it would push an independent foreign policy and oppose the two major military groups. It even wanted to get rid of the U.S. military bases. The socialist government also claimed that Turkey was its main threat. However, based on actual developments during the past year, the present Greek Government's attitude toward the U.S. military bases has softened. It has said that Greece will not take any unilateral action and has hinted that Greece will let the United States extend the duration of its use of military bases. It hopes that the disputes between the United States and Greece will be solved through talks.

Western analysts are convinced that the change in the Greek attitude is due to its concern over the possibility that its excessive demands might cause the United States to tilt further toward Turkey and bring about unfavorable results for itself. On the other hand, in order to strengthen its military strength and consider its own best interests, the United States is also eager to resume the talks with Greece. Therefore the United States' initial reaction has been to promise to increase its military aid to Greece. The talks between Greece and the United States on military bases have now resumed following the deadlock in 1981. This can be interpreted as a result of concessions made by both sides. At present the talks have just begun. It is estimated that the talks may take more than half a year. Owing to the many contradictions there certainly will be some sharp bargaining in the talks. It is still hard to predict whether the two parties will sign a new defense agreement.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS NEW U.S. MILITARY COMMAND

HK110756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 7

["Short commentary": "A Step in Intensifying Rivalry"]

[Text] The United States has announced that it will formally establish a new military command -- the central command -- on 1 January to exercise unified command over 230,000 men in the army, navy and air force in the Rapid Deployment Force. The broad scope of this command extends in an arc, centered on the U.S. base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, from Pakistan in the east to Kenya in the west. It is very obvious that this U.S. decision is aimed at strengthening its military forces in the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean region, so as to contend with the other superpower in this region.

The situation has long been turbulent in this region, where contradictions are complex and fighting is breaking out all the time. This is the key post for the West's oil supply and its oil routes; it is a vital area for Western interests. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and pushed its forces southward, the Carter administration immediately prepared plans to set up a Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East and openly announced it would not shrink from using force to defend the region. The Reagan administration has greatly speeded up the organization and formation of the Middle East Rapid Deployment Force. This latest U.S. decision shows that U.S. deployments have now been made specific and have reached the stage where they can be used in actual combat. This is bound to intensify U.S.-Soviet military confrontation and rivalry in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean region. The struggle of the peoples of the whole world and of this region to preserve peace and security in the Middle East will become still more arduous and complex.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS LOS ANGELES GOOD-WILL MISSION

OW111256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a Los Angeles good-will mission led by Mayor Tom Bradley.

The mission came to China to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between Guangzhou and Los Angeles.

Present at the meeting were Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

WANG BINGQIAN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW110740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance, left here by air this morning to attend the third meeting of the China-U.S. joint economic committee to be held in Washington, U.S.A.

Deputy leaders of the delegation are Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK101038 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 7

[Commentary by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Increasingly Serious Unemployment Problem in the United States"]

[Text] The unemployment rate in the United States rose further to 10.8 percent in November. When the Labor Department issued this figure on 3 December, even those economists who had issued pessimistic forecasts were surprised.

The mid-term elections held not long ago showed that unemployment has become the number one concern of the American public. According to official statistics, the number of unemployed throughout the country in November was 12 million. However, a number of private institutions have pointed out in their investigation reports in recent months that the actual total of unemployed exceeds 20 million and that the proportion of adult unemployed workers with families to support is increasing rapidly. At the same time the government has cut unemployment relief drastically. In such circumstances, millions upon millions of families have fallen into a quagmire. Workers who are still employed are extremely worried about losing their jobs. Continued unemployment, in turn, adversely affects the economy. As a result, social consumption drops and industrial and commercial markets shrink. It is more difficult to effect economic recovery. Discontent among the unemployed leads to urban disturbances. Such things have happened in the past. It is not unrealistic that some people regard the unemployment problem in the United States as a "dangerous time bomb."

Will the present serious unemployment problem in the United States take a turn for the better? It is obvious that, in the foreseeable future, the prospects remain gloomy. Not long ago, Martin Feldstein, the newly appointed chief economic adviser to the President, predicted that the unemployment rate in 1983 would be 9 percent. This means 10 million people will still be unemployed. Some economists believe that next year's unemployment rate will be as high as 11 or even 12 percent.

The unemployment rate in the United States in July of last year was 7 percent. Since August of last year, the situation has worsened. In March of this year, the unemployment rate was 9 percent, the highest since the great depression in 1930's. The rate has continued to rise since then. This was caused by continued depression. President Reagan promised time and again that economic prosperity would come soon and that the unemployment situation would improve. However, there has as yet been no sign of improvement. In recent months, government officials have changed their tune and refrained from making any optimistic predictions. They stress that it is not easy to achieve rapid results in changing a difficult situation which has existed for several decades.

While talking about the problem of unemployment, Martin Feldstein also said that the unemployment rate would not drop to 6 or 7 percent in 5 or 6 years. Reportedly, the main reason is that the U.S. economy is undergoing a great reorganization. This will inevitably cause structural unemployment. He believed that the situation would improve after the completion of the reorganization.

In recent years, as the entire capitalist world has suffered through an economic crisis, U.S. economists have held the view that the present temporary difficulties occurring in the process of reorganization have resulted from scientific and technological development.

According to their view, at present, the United States and the West are undergoing a transition from the previous economy to a new one. Traditional industrial items such as iron and steel, textiles and so forth have declined, and new industrial items such as the computer industry and others based on advanced technology are emerging. In the process of the new replacing the old, problems occur. After the new industry is established, greater economic prosperity will occur. Some economists in the United States disagree with such a viewpoint. They point out that science and technology develop continuously. Naturally, productive forces in human society are constantly enhanced. However, this does not solve basic contradictions in the Western economy. They maintain that the problem which the Western economy faces is not the low level of productive capability or its failure to meet demands. The situation is exactly the reverse. In recent decades, governments of various Western countries have expanded demands artificially, according to the Keynesian theory. This has given rise to long-term inflation. Various countries are compelled to adopt "retrenched measures" to deal with economic difficulties. The occurrence of new industry will stimulate investments within a certain period of time so that economy improves. However, contradictions between supply and demand remain unsolved. On the contrary, they are aggravated. The debate is now going on. However, judging from the history of the United States and other Western countries, one thing is certain: The idea that scientific and technological progress and the occurrence of new industry will bring profits to capitalists and help workers avoid the calamity of unemployment is untenable.

USSR TO CONDUCT PACIFIC BOOSTER ROCKET TESTS

OW100306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union will test-fire booster rockets from Dec. 12 to 22 in two areas of the Pacific Ocean and warned ships and aircraft to stay away, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

TASS said the firing will be in a radius of 60 nautical miles of two locations with these coordinates:

29 degrees 20 minutes north latitude and 176 degrees 00 minutes east longitude, and 23 degrees and 50 minutes north latitude and 177 degrees 00 minutes east longitude.

Planes and ships are asked to avoid the two areas from 12:00 to 16:00 local time during the 11-day test period.

Observers here noticed the Soviet test takes place at a time when the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms race is being stepped up.

SOVIET COSMONAUTS RETURN AFTER 211 DAYS IN SPACE

OW110754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Two Soviet astronauts returned safely to earth Friday night after a record space flight of 211 days aboard the Salyut-7 orbital station, TASS reported.

The Soyuz-T-7 space ship carried Lieutenant-Colonel Anatoliy Berezovoy and Flight Engineer Valentin Lebedev home at 10:03 p.m. Moscow time, the report said. Berezovoy and Lebedev, both 40, spent nearly seven months in space, exceeding by almost a month the 185-day space endurance record set in 1980 by their countrymen Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin.

The descent module landed in the "designated area" in the Soviet central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan and a medical checkup on landing showed the spacemen were "feeling well."

During the flight, they carried out some 300 scientific experiments including stellar constellations study, smelting semiconductors, medical biological experiments and some 20,000 photos of the earth's surface, the report said.

The crew mothballed the Salyut-7 station earlier Friday before uncoupling their space vehicle some two and a half hours before the landing.

The medical checkup on the spot showed that "they withstood well the long period of weightlessness," the report said.

The descent module floated down under a parachute and a special retrorocket was fired just before touchdown to cushion the landing. The capsule took ten minutes to touch down at night not far from the Baikonur space center in Kazakhstan where they were fired into space last May 13.

Weather conditions were good when the module reached the landing site. The temperature was minus 15 celsius, with high thin clouds and a light wind, the report said.

A special lighthouse equipped with a strong beam was installed at the site to guide helicopters with ground crews to assist the astronauts.

The Soviets began their space age on Oct. 4, 1957 when they for the first time in human history launched into space the artificial satellite "Sputnik-1." The Soviet program has been shrouded in secrecy since its inception although joint flights have been carried out with East Europeans and even Americans.

French Test Pilot Jean-Loup Chretien joined two Soviets last June in a space visit to Berezovoy and Lebedev who last August also received Svetlana Savitskava, the second spacewoman after the 1963 orbital flight of her countrywoman Valentina Tereshkova.

More than 100 satellites of different kinds are launched in the world each year, and U.N. data revealed two out of three are for military purposes.

TIKHONOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND 11 DEC

OW111915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union N.A. Tikhonov ended his three-day visit to Finland and left for home today.

According to a communique issued at the end of the official visit, he and the Finnish president had talks over international situation and bilateral relations.

The communique said that the two sides made known their deep concern over the aggravation of the world situation, the increase in the danger of a nuclear war, and the continuing arms build-up.

Finland and the Soviet Union stressed the significance of the United Nations as an instrument for maintaining international peace and security and developing peaceful cooperation among all nations. They held that the United Nations' effectiveness should be increased, the communique said.

The communique adds that the Soviet Union and Finland noted the historical importance of the decree signed by V.I. Lenin which recognized Finland's independence and has formed the foundation for good neighborly relations between the two countries.

Both parties expressed their desire to develop their economic, scientific and technological cooperations and maintain high-level official contacts between the two countries.

SRV BEGINS DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW112020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 11 (XINHUA) -- A Thai woman became the first victim of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces during fierce fighting in western Kampuchea yesterday.

Riem Mayotha was killed by shrapnel when two mortar shells slammed into her house in Aranya Prathet District, Prachin Buri Province.

Today's BANGKOK WORLD quoted an informed source as saying the two forces engaged in fierce artillery, mortar and rocket fire at Sihanoukville about five kilometers from the Kampuchean-Thai border, throughout yesterday afternoon. This battle was one of the biggest between the two sides during the past two months, he said.

Yesterday, a Thai patrol unit found about 30 unidentified armed troops about 500 meters inside Thailand at Kok Sabaeng village. The Thai soldiers fired machineguns forcing them to flee into Kampuchea.

Thai troop reinforcements have been sent to the area and put on alert to prevent any skirmishes inside Thailand.

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK130723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "Changing Trades"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach denied that the Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea would launch a dry season offensive against the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces. He said: "It is not worth it. There is no need to cast a big net for small fish."

Nguyen Co Thach knows best whether the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces are "small fish," or bones that stick in the Vietnamese authorities' throat. It is this very man who has cast a net all the way from Southeast Asia and West Europe to the United Nations, in order to catch these so-called "small fish." He has ended up by failing to catch these "small fish." Instead, these small fish have become bigger and bigger. Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities are deploying troops and generals to launch a new dry season offensive against the patriotic armed forces. Nguyen Co Thach is also changing trades -- from casting nets to laying smokescreens -- in order to support this action. So long as the Vietnamese aggressor troops do not withdraw from Kampuchea, no one knows how many times the "versatile" Nguyen Co Thach will have to switch trades.

'DEADLINE' WILL NOT HAMPER HONG KONG ECONOMY

HK030905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 3

["Special Dispatch from Hong Kong": "Wang Kuan-cheng says the 'deadline' question has no substantive effect on Hong Kong's economy, saying it is necessary to have a correct understanding of the socialist motherland"]

[Text] In speaking about internal and external causes of Hong Kong's current economic difficulties at a party to mark the appointment of new members of the 33d Executive Board held on 17 November, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Wang Kuan-cheng said that he believed that after a short period of economic readjustment, a new stable and prosperous situation would be created.

He said: The temporary economic difficulties in Hong Kong at present are caused by the influence of the global economic recession. He also emphasized in his analysis the undesirable effects brought about by Hong Kong authorities' past policies of excessive land prices, excessive inflation and excessive social welfare -- the "three excessive policies". He pointed out, however, that many people have attributed Hong Kong's current economic difficulties to the 1977 "deadline". As a matter of fact, this question has no substantive effect on Hong Kong's economy. Some people have exaggerated it unduly and others have taken advantage of this kind of publicity to indulge in speculation and profiteering.

Wang Kuan-cheng stressed: Hong Kong and Macao compatriots must have correct understanding of the socialist motherland. At preseht, the modernization program is being carried out in the interior and the economic situation there is stable. This is the greatest guarantee for maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTACK ON LESOTHO CONDEMNED

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK120829 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Yet Another Bloody Atrocity"]

[Text] Before dawn on 9 December, the South African racist regime sent its forces to outrageously attack Maseru, capital of Lesotho. They attacked the residential areas in the city and killed more than 30 residents including women and children. This was yet another bloody crime of invasion of a neighboring country committed by the reactionary South African authorities.

The reactionary South African authorities have time and again brazenly invaded and carried out armed provocation against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and other neighboring countries. This shows that on the one hand the South African racist regime has already become a serious threat to peace and security in southern Africa and on the other hand that this reactionary regime has already got into an extremely isolated position of being besieged from all sides. The aggressive activities of the South African authorities cannot but arouse the strong condemnation of the African people and the peace-loving people throughout the world. The UN Security Council has already decided to discuss the question of the South African authorities' aggression against Lesotho. The Chinese people resolutely demand that the international community apply severe sanctions against the South African authorities and put an end to their aggressive activities.

In carrying out their atrocious activities, the South African authorities are supported by and conniving with the United States. On the very day they invaded Lesotho, 10 resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority in a session of the UN General Assembly denouncing South Africa's apartheid policy and its aggressive activities against its neighbors. However, the United States voted against 9 of the 10 resolutions. By standing on the side of such a reactionary racist regime and acting as the enemy of the African people and the people of all the world's countries that uphold justice and love peace, the United States will surely reap the fruit of the trouble it has sown.

XINHUA Commentary

OW111922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 11 Dec 82

["'South African Racist Regime Commits New Crime' -- Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- The South African racist regime has committed another serious crime against the African people by attacking Lesotho's capital -- Maseru -- Thursday morning after months of armed provocations against it.

Backed by its military strength, South Africa always ignores the basic principles governing international relations. Its aggressor troops have raided Mozambique, invaded Angola and Botswana and carried out harassing and subversive activities against Zimbabwe and other countries. Their acts have posed grave threats to these countries' independence and sovereignty and aggravated the tensions in southern Africa. All this shows the South African racist regime has been a major source of trouble in that region.

South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against its neighboring countries are obviously aimed at destabilizing their society and discouraging their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people so as to weaken the liberation movements in southern Africa as a whole. But as Kenyan President Arap Moi pointed out, it can never succeed in its attempt.

It is only logical that the South African authorities' barbarous acts have been condemned by African countries and the public in the world. The U.N. General Assembly, for instance, adopted by an over-whelming majority ten resolutions on Thursday condemning South Africa's "ever escalating aggression" and calling for effective actions by the international community to eliminate the apartheid policy.

However, the United States voted against nine of the ten resolutions. This is added proof of its partiality for the South African racist regime.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION RESULTS IN SOCIAL CRISIS

HK130819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xi Zuo [5045 0146]: "Outwardly Strong But Inwardly Weak"]

[Text] On 7 December, 400,000 government functionaries in Israel went on strike for higher wages. As a result, government offices, schools and hospitals all stopped working, television and radio broadcasts were suspended, and even overseas embassies halted their business. A desolate scene prevailed on all sides.

Propped up by the United States, the Israeli authorities have, over the past years, wantonly engaged in military aggression for territorial expansion. However, "a country which maintains large forces for a long time depletes its treasury."

In Israel today, the economy is depressed, prices are soaring, the people are boiling with resentment, and strikes are being staged one after another. Now, even government functionaries throughout the country have come out on strike. This fully shows that the social crisis in Israel is extensive and deep. The Israeli authorities have already laid bare their true nature of outward strength but inward weakness, though they are still adopting a swashbuckling posture. As a matter of fact, Israel could not possibly carry on if the United States did not continuously give her shots in the arm.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO EGYPT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW121538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador Ding Guoyu presented his credentials to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak here today. When receiving the Chinese ambassador, the president expressed his satisfaction with the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Egypt and China. He said he was looking forward to the forthcoming visit by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and was confident that the visit would be a success. The new ambassador arrived here on December 10 and met Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali the following day.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

RENMIN RIBAO 11 Dec Editorial

OW102102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 11 December RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "The Most Effective Guarantee -- Written at the Conclusion of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC."

The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has come to a close. This session discussed and adopted "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. In the struggle to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the people of our country now have a new constitution suited to our country's conditions and conforming to the people's will that gives consideration to both the present realities and the prospects for development, as well as a positive and comparatively safe and reliable 5-year plan that can be carried out through effort. These are two major events. We warmly congratulate the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on its successful conclusion and express our warm congratulations on the promulgation of the new constitution and the birth of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The new constitution is one the people of all nationalities throughout the country have achieved after decades of struggle, a constitution that fully reflects the aspirations and will of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriotic personages in various circles. The Sixth 5-Year Plan is an inspiring and very realistic plan. Now, the people are most concerned with how to ensure the implementation of the constitution and the realization of the plan. The constitution and the plan, no matter how well they are written or worked out, would be a mere scrap of paper if they were not implemented. How to ensure the implementation of the good constitution and the good plan is a very important question indeed.

At the NPC session, people's deputies discussed extensively the question of how to ensure the implementation of the constitution and the realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and raised many valuable opinions in these regards. Their common understanding is that the most effective of all guarantees is the people. The constitution stipulates: "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." "The people administer the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs according to the provisions of the law, through various channels and in various forms." The most effective guarantee for the implementation of the constitution and the realization of the 5-year plan is to hand the constitution and the plan over to the 1 billion people. The people, and the people alone, are a motive force in the development of history. This is an irrefutable truth. Ours is a socialist country of the people's democratic dictatorship. The nature of such a country determines that only the people are the masters of the country and society. Our plan for the development of the national economy and society is a socialist construction plan for the well-being of the broad masses of people. The nature of this plan determines that it can mobilize the enthusiasm of the people and rely on their efforts to carry it out. The will of the poeple is irresistible, and their power is invincible. History, no matter how many twists and turns it goes through, will eventually subordinate to the will of the people and develop by relying on their strength. In those years, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques ran wild and forgot themselves in their excitement. However, they were doomed to defeat because their perverse acts went against the will of the people. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our various undertakings have been going ahead by leaps and bounds. This has resulted from the fact that the party's lines, principles and policies have reflected the will of the people and that the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the party's leadership, have exercised their right as the masters of the country and have brought their initiative, enthusiasm and creativity into full play.

Now that all the powers of our country are in the hands of the people, our constitution will not be pigeonholed and our 5-year plan will not be a mere scrap of paper.

Tempered in a protracted revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the CPC, the people of all nationalities throughout the country are politically conscious, courageous, resourceful and have a sense of historical responsibility. They are worthy of being called a great people. "The Great Cultural Revolution" educated the people by negative example, and numerous facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have educated the people in a positive way. Now, the people fully understand the effects of their strength and the importance of taking their destiny into their hands. The people demonstrated their extremely great, historic initiative in revising the constitution. While the draft revised constitution was being discussed by the whole people, the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution and the just concluded NPC session, the people expressed their opinions in various forms. It is precisely for this reason that the new constitution fully reflects the will of the people and includes comprehensive and explicit stipulations on how the people's congresses and their standing committees should effectively exercise their state powers, on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and on questions of immediate concern to the people of all nationalities. The leading position of the working class has been reaffirmed. Peasants have noticed that various forms of the production responsibility system, which they regard as a magic weapon for them to become better-off, have been written into the fundamental law of the state. Thus, they no longer need to worry lest such forms of the responsibility system are changed. Intellectuals have noticed that they are mentioned in the constitution as are the workers and peasants. Thus, they are no longer listed in the other register as the "stinking ninth category." Minority nationalities have noticed that upholding the unity of nationalities and implementing the system of regional national autonomy are further and fully reflected in the new constitution. Individual working people in urban and rural areas have noticed that the constitution stipulates the protection by the state of their lawful economic activities as a complement to the socialist sector of the economy owned by the public. Taiwan compatriots can see that the constitution has opened the door wide for the return of Taiwan to the motherland. All this fully shows that this constitution deserves to be called a constitution of the people. The constitution which has been formulated by the people under the leadership of the CPC is the people's constitution. The people have formulated this constitution and they can certainly ensure its implementation through their own supervision, through the supervision of deputies elected by themselves and through the supervision of the people's congresses and various organs of state power elected by the people's congresses.

Likewise, it is necessary to rely on the efforts of the people to carry out the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is a plan for steady development in the course of readjustment. To achieve our objective for the next 2 decades, we must take the following two steps: In the first decade, we aim mainly at laying a solid foundation and creating the necessary conditions for ushering in a period of vigorous economic development in the second decade. The Sixth 5-Year Plan is the first 5-year plan in the first decade during which time the growth rate will not be too fast. However, this does not mean that it is an easy job to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan. A fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic situation has not yet taken place. We are implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan without sufficient financial and material resources. The state has made the greatest possible efforts to maintain the same level of capital construction in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period as that during the Fifth 5-Year Plan. In allocating investment funds, the state has given priority to what should be given priority, such as the development of energy resources and communications, and the equipment renewal and technical transformation of existing enterprises.

The state has made proper arrangements for projects for which such arrangements should be made, such as arrangements for construction projects in agriculture, the light and textile industry, metallurgical industry, and chemical industry, as well as in education, science, culture, public health, public utilities in urban areas, commerce and foreign trade. The safest way for all enterprises and departments to increase production and the variety of their products, improve product quality and start collective welfare projects is to rely on the masses of people, mobilize their strength effectively, achieve better economic results by improving management and making technical progress and do more work with the financial and material resources and manpower they have. The CPC's experiences over the past several decades show that to do anything it is necessary to mobilize the masses of people to work together. We must focus our eyes on the masses and rely on them. All of us at both higher and lower levels must make concerted efforts. Only thus can we accelerate our constitution. This is a strategic concept. This is also a problem not only to be solved in industrial and agricultural production and capital construction, but also in afforestation, urban construction, the building of bridges and highways, environmental sanitation and scientific, cultural and educational undertakings. As long as we bring the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of people into full play, we can certainly accomplish the tasks set in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and CPC members are the advanced elements among the people. Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members should play an exemplary role in observing the constitution and strive to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The party, as did the people, suffered poignantly from the damages caused by lawlessness and constant changes in policy. The party and people share identical feelings and common interests on this and other major questions. It is precisely because of the past suffering that the party has regarded the improvement of socialist democracy and the legal system as a matter of prime importance and stressed the necessity to conduct investigation and study while formulating a plan. We trust that, after summing up the historical experience of the party since the founding of the country at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party will never again make an error such as the "Great Leap Forward" in willfully changing the state plan on the basis of subjective wish, still less allow a repeat of the tragedy of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

We cannot say for certain that violations of the constitution and state plan by individual party members or organizations will never occur. If violations do occur, violators must, of course, be punished by law. Party organizations at various levels must strengthen the education on the legal system and the concept of planning among party members and include the upholding of the dignity of the constitution, the guarantee for its enactment and the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan as an important agenda.

The one billion people are the greatest power and most reliable guarantee for enforcing the constitution and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We must extensively and penetratingly publicize the new constitution so that it can be known to every household and so every Chinese citizen can foster the habit of observing and upholding the constitution and dare to struggle against any violator of the constitution. We must also extensively and penetratingly publicize the Sixth 5-Year Plan so that it can strike root in the hearts of the people and so that the one billion people can also know our resources and fighting goal and make their share of contributions to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Resolution on Local Law

OW102150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0855 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on revising certain stipulations of the "Organic Law of the Local People's Republic of China at Various Levels" -- adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982:

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China has decided to make the following revision to the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1979:

1. "People's communes" in various articles should be changed to "townships, nationality townships," "the people's communes' chairmen, vice chairmen and committee members" should be changed to "heads of townships and deputy heads of townships" and "the basic accounting units of the people's communes" should be changed to "rural collective economic organizations." Appropriate revisions should be made to related articles of this law.

2. Article 5 should be revised to read: "The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts are elected for a term of 5 years. The people's congresses of counties, autonomous countries, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns are elected for a term of 3 years."

Article 34 should be revised to read: "The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts are appointed for a term of 5 years. The people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities, townships, autonomous townships and towns are appointed for a term of 3 years."

3. The first paragraph of Article 16 should be revised to read: "The candidates for provincial governors and deputy governors, autonomous regional chairmen and vice chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, prefecture heads and deputy heads, county heads and deputy heads, town heads and deputy heads, the personnel forming the standing committes of local people's congresses at and above the county level, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be recommended by the presidiums of or recommended jointly by deputies of the congresses at the same level. Elections may be conducted by the method that the number of candidates are greater than the number of people to be elected, or preliminary elections may be held first to determine the namelists of formal candidates and then the formal elections are to be conducted."

4. Make paragraph 2 of Article 26 read as follows: "The members of the standing committees may not concurrently assume posts at the organs of state administration, people's courts and people's procuratorates. Anyone assuming the above concurrent posts must resign from the standing committees."

5. Add an additional paragraph to Article 27 and make it the second paragraph: "The standing committees of the people's congresses of the municipalities where the provincial and autonomous regional people's governments are located and of the comparatively large municipalities authorized by the State Council may draw up drafts of local statutes in accordance with the actual needs of their respective municipalities to be submitted for examination and formulation by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the respective provinces and autonomous regions, and report to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record."

6. Make item 8 of Article 28 read as follows: "To make decisions on appointments and dismissals of secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs, directors and section chiefs of the respective people's governments and to submit them to the people's governments at the next higher level for the record."

7. Add an additional paragraph to Article 29 and make it the third paragraph: "The chairman and vice chairmen of the standing committees organize conferences to handle the important, routine daily work."

8. Add the following at the end of item 1 of Article 35: "The people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, as well as municipalities where the provincial and autonomous regional people's governments are located and the comparatively large municipalities authorized by the State Council, may also formulate regulations according to the relevent laws and the State Council's administrative laws and regulations."

9. Add an additional paragraph to article 37 and make it the first paragraph: "Practice the responsibility system of the people's governments at various levels by delegating responsibility onto the governors of provinces, the chairmen of autonomous regions, the mayors of municipalities and the heads of prefectures, counties, districts and towns."

Make the former first paragraph the second paragraph.

"The organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress should make corresponding revisions according to this resolution and should be promulgated anew.

Resolution on Electoral Law

OW110636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0908 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on revising certain stipulations of the "Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at Various Levels" adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982:

With regard to the "Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at Various Levels," adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1979, the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress has decided to make the following revisions:

1. The term "people's commune" in articles be revised as "township or nationality township," the term "people's commune administrative committee" be revised as "township or nationality township people's government."

2. Article 6 be revised as: "Returned overseas Chinese should be properly represented in the National People's Congress and in the local people's congresses in districts where there are a fairly large number of returned overseas Chinese."

3. One more section be added in Article 1 to become section 2, which reads: "When a town in a county's or autonomous county's administrative district has an exceptionally large population, or the number of workers and staff members of an enterprise or undertaking not under the leadership of the people's government at and above the county level makes up a fairly large percentage of the total population of the entire county, the ratio between the number of people represented by one deputy in a rural area and the number of people represented by such a town or enterprise or undertaking may be smaller than 4:1 until this ratio reaches 1:1 if the standing committee of the people's congress of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government so decides."

4. Sections 2 and 3 of Article 16 be revised separately as: "Where the population of a national minority exceeds 15 percent of the total population of all national minorities in areas where national minorities live in compact communities, the number of people represented by each of its deputies shall be equivalent to the number of people represented by each deputy to the local people's congress". "Where the population of a national minority is less than 15 percent of the total population of all national minorities living in the area, the number of people represented by each of its deputies may be 50 percent less than the number of people represented by each deputy to the local people's congress. In an autonomous county where regional self-government is excercised and the population of a national minority is exceptionally small, the number of people represented by each of its deputies may be less than 50 percent if the standing committee of the people's congress of a province or autonomous region so decides. A national minority with an exceptionally small population should be represented by at least one deputy."

5. Article 30 be revised as: "The electoral committee should introduce the candidates for deputies to the voters. The parties, organizations or voters that recommend the candidates for deputies may introduce the candidates they recommend at the voters groups meetings, but they must not wait and introduce the deputy candidates on the day of election."

6. Section 3 of Article 38 be revised as: "When the number of deputy candidates who have obtained more than half of the ballots falls below the number of deputies to be elected, another election shall be held among those who have not been elected. Those who obtain the majority of votes are considered elected. However, the number of ballots they have won should not be less than 1/3 of the total number of ballots."

7. One section be added to Article 42 as section 2 which reads: "When a deputy to the local people's congress is transferred or moves out of the administrative district during his tenure of office, he is automatically disqualified as a deputy in that district. A by-election will be held to fill the vacancy.

The original section 2 be revised as section 3.

The "Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at Various Levels" adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress will be duly revised on the basis of this current resolution and promulgated again.

Resolution on 6th NPC Election

OW110438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0926 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress -- adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982:

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the electoral law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses, the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress made the following resolution on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress:

1. Regarding the number of deputies to the National People's Congress to be elected from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the rural areas, 1 deputy is to be elected for every 1.04 million people; in the cities and towns, 1 for every 130,000.

The number of deputies shall not be less than 15 in sparsely populated provinces and autonomous regions.

For the time being, 13 deputies representing Taiwan Province shall be elected from people of Taiwan origin in the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities as well as from the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The remaining number of deputies to be elected in accordance with the law shall be retained.

2. Two hundred and sixty-five deputies to the National People's Congress shall be elected from the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

3. The number of deputies representing China's minority nationalities shall account for around 12 percent of the total number of deputies to the National People's Congress.

At least 1 deputy shall be elected to the National People's Congress from a nationality with only a small number of people.

4. Thirty-five deputies to the National People's Congress representing overseas Chinese shall be elected from returned overseas Chinese.

5. To ensure that sparsely populated areas, nationalities with only a small number of people and areas where people representing all walks of life live in fairly compact communities have appropriate numbers of deputies to represent them, the National People's Congress Standing Committee shall, in light of the actual conditions, assign a fixed quota to the relevant provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for the election of such deputies from the total number of deputies to the National People's Congress.

6. The term of the Fifth National People's Congress expires in February, 1983. In light of the fact that a certain period of time is required for the preparation of the election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the resolutions adopted at the current session on revising several provisions of the electoral law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses, the term of the Fifth National People's Congress shall be extended to the beginning of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. The election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress shall be completed by the end of April, 1983. New people's congresses shall be held in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to elect deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress before the end of April, 1983.

Resolution on Supreme Court

OW101355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the work reports by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982.

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China approves the work report of the Supreme People's Court made by President Jiang Hua and the work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate made by Chief Procurator Huang Huoqing. The session maintains that the people's court and the people's procuratorate should, in accordance with the functions and powers vested in them by the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," adopted by this session, bring into full play the functions of judicial organs and legal supervisory organs and, in the course of their work, persist in ensuring that laws are observed, that law enforcement is strict and that lawbreakers are dealt with. They should protect the rights and interests of the state and the people and safeguard the successful development of socialist modernization.

Group Meetings on 5-Year Plan

OW111120 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] At today's group discussions, deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC held that the primary tasks and major measures set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan are realistic, practical and reliable and can be accomplished if we work hard.

Han Zheyi, NPC deputy and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, held that the Sixth 5-Year Plan has set forth definite tasks and effective measures. He said: In view of Shanghai's experience in implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan in 1981 and 1982, we are confident that the plan can be accomplished despite all difficulties. As one of China's most important industrial bases, Shanghai is charged with heavy tasks during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. What should Shanghai rely on in boosting its economy? It should rely on progress in science and technology.

Yin Fatang, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, held that the Sixth 5-Year Plan has given expression to the unity and firm will of the people of various nationalities in accomplishing the immediate and long-term objectives. He said: The 5-year plan has appropriated special funds for supporting economic development in the minority nationality areas. It has also paid special attention to cultural development in these areas. The party and the state have shown much concern for the minority nationalities. Although Xizang differs from others parts of China in various aspects, the autonomous region must not differ from the rest of the country in creating a new situation by strenuous efforts.

The NPC deputies have seriously examined the primary tasks set forth in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The deputies of various areas and various departments have fully expressed their views in light of the conditions of respective areas and units. State Councillor Chen Muhua, NPC deputy from Zhejiang Province and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, pointed out that the objectives for foreign economic relations and trade as presented by Premier Zhao Ziyang's report are realistic and can be accomplished by making efforts. She said: China's exports have been growing at a faster rate than growth for industry and agriculture in the past years. China's current exports only make up a small percentage of the total world exports and we still have a broad international market for expansion.

Although the current world economic recession has eroded the demand for capital goods, the demand for daily necessities continues to grow. China has a wide range of daily commodities for export and also has strong potential for the export of machinery, industrial chemicals and building materials. Thus, we can see that China still has a broad prospect in developing its foreign economic relations and trade.

Ma Xingyuan, NPC deputy and governor of Fujian Province, said that Premier Zhao has called for special attention to bringing into play the role of the coastal cities in expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. We are particularly encouraged at hearing this. Personally, I consider this is a policy decision with strategic significance and will give impetus to promoting immediate economic construction and to achieving long-term strategic objectives. We must, therefore, seriously study and utilize Fujian Province's superior conditions. We must also further emancipate our minds ideologically and make still greater efforts in our work so as to accelerate our economic construction.

On education work, He Dongchang, NPC deputy from Beijing and minister of education, said that some comrades have only paid attention to higher education and have not attached due importance to secondary and particularly primary education. The particular attention given by the Sixth 5-Year Plan to secondary and primary education is entirely correct, he stressed. The minister of education has proposed the following for improving educational work: In the first place, it is necessary to mobilize all the people to support the popularization of primary education as set forth in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Popularization of primary education must be regarded as an important task that bears on the future of the nation. Secondly, it is important to pay attention to restructuring the secondary educational system and strengthening vocational education. Thirdly, it is essential to strengthen and reform education in the rural areas to catch up with the rapid changes there and ensure that the 800 million peasants will become well-to-do as soon as possible.

Railway Minister at Meeting

OW111058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA) -- Chen Puru, NPC deputy and minister of railway, said at the group meeting of the Liaoning provincial delegation examining Premier Zhao Ziyang's report: In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang clearly pointed out that the Sixth 5-Year Plan should concentrate funds on key projects to ensure that requirements are met for the development of energy resources and transport services and for the technical transformation of existing enterprises, and that the improvement and strengthening of energy and transport, the two weakest links, is necessary for the entire national economy to seize the initiative. This shows that railway work has entered a new period.

Chen Puru said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, remarkable achievements have been made in railway work. At present, railways account for 70 percent of the freight transport and more than 60 percent of the passenger transport of the country. Railway freight and passenger transport in 1982 increased by 12 percent and 37 percent respectively over 1978. However, because of too many problems which have remained unsolved for a long time, the railways at present fall far behind the requirements of national economic development and the increasing demands of the people.

To make railways meet requirements in achieving the strategic goals, Chen Puru made a seven-point suggestion: 1) really foster the idea of focusing on increasing economic results; 2) shift emphasis from simply fulfilling production tasks to paying special attention to management and administration; 3) rely on progress in science and technology rather than on past experience; 4) fully implement the economic responsibility system and consolidate enterprises; 5) speed up construction of new lines and pay attention to the technical transformation of old lines; 6) set up a strict responsibility system at every level from the leadership of the ministry to railway sections and to each worker and staff member, fostering a strong sense of responsibility and a strict sense of discipline; and 7) foster a good railway work style, providing high-quality services, respecting passengers, taking good care of freight and ensuring safety and punctuality of trains.

He said: In addition to these things, it is imperative to strengthen political and ideological work, and it is also necessary to have the concern and support of governments at various levels in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

He believed that if the seven-point suggestion is put into effect, the conditions of the railways assuredly will take a turn for the better within a short period of time.

Television Coverage of Closing

HK112352 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 10 December carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast an 11-minute filmed report on the 10 December closing session of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress which is being held in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a close-up shot of the central ceiling of the main auditorium of the hall. This is followed by several long shots of many people in the auditorium and on the rostrum attending the closing session on the afternoon of 10 December. During these shots, a very large national emblem of the PRC is seen hanging on the heavy curtain behind the back row of the rostrum.

The camera then cuts to show Yang Shangkun (wearing glasses) sitting on the right-hand side of Ye Jianying in the first row of the rostrum, leaning toward Ye Jianying (wearing glasses) and turning over several white papers in front of Ye, in a medium shot. During this shot, Ye Jianying is seen sitting at the center of the front row of the rostrum and is also looking at the papers which are being turned over by Yang Shangkun; Peng Zhen is seen sitting on the left-hand side of Ye Jianying; Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li are seen sitting in the second row of the rostrum; and Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping are seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum. At this point, the announcer begins to read the following namelist: ..."Executive chairmen of today's meeting are: Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain."...

While the announcer is reading the namelist, the film gives its first close-up shot which is of Ye Jianying who is seen wearing an audiophone, and holding and looking at a white paper. During this shot, Zhao Ziyang is seen sitting in the second row and Deng Xiaoping is seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum. After this, the announcer is still heard reading the namelist, and the camera first pans to show those executive chairmen who are seated on the left-hand side of Ye Jianying and then pans to show those executive chairmen who are seated on his right, in several medium shots.

Sitting on the left-hand side of Ye are: Peng Zhen (holding and looking at a white paper), Ulanhu (facing the camera), Tan Zhenlin (holding and looking at a white paper), Peng Chong (holding and looking at a white paper), Liao Chengzhi (looking at a paper in front of him), Xu Deheng (holding and looking at a white paper), Xiao Jingguang (holding and looking at a white paper), Xi Xhongxun (looking at a paper in front of him) and Bainqen Erdini Qgogyi Gyaincain (looking at a paper in front of him), in this order. Sitting on the right-hand side of Ye are: Yang Shangkun (holding a pen and looking at a paper), Deng Yingchao (looking at a paper), Wei Guoqing (holding and looking at a white paper), Li Jingquan (looking at a paper in front of him, Seypidin (holding and looking at a paper), Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme (holding and looking at a paper), Hu Juewen (looking at a paper in front of him) and Shi Liang (looking at a paper in front of her), in this order. During these medium shots, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Yu Qiuli, Fang Yi, Gu Mu and Chen Muhua are shown sitting in the second row of the rostrum; Deng Ziaoping is seen looking at a paper in front of him in the third row of the rostrum.

Next, the film gives its second close-up shot, which is of Yang Shangkun, who is identified by the announcer as executive chairman of the session and vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and who is also seen and heard addressing the session: "A total of 3,140 deputies checked in at the session. A total of 100 deputies asked for leave of absence. A total of 3,040 deputies are present at today's meeting. We have a quorum now. Now let us adopt various resolutions and laws. The first item on the agenda is to adopt a resolution to ratify the State Council report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan." During this close-up shot of Yang Shangkun, which lasts more than half a minute, Hu Yaobang is seen drinking tea in the third row of the rostrum; and Chen Xilian (in PLA uniform) is seen sitting behind Hu Yaobang in the fourth row of the rostrum; he is first seen taking off his glasses and then putting them on. The close-up is followed by two long shots of many people in the auditorium and on the rostrum raising their hands, and a medium shot of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping raising their hands to adopt the resolution.

After that, the film gives a long shot of many people in the auditorium and on the rostrum. This is followed by a medium shot of Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and Yao Yilin sitting in the second row of the rostrum. During this shot, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen, Li Desheng and Yang Dezhi are shown sitting in the third row of the rostrum. Next, Nie Rongzhen (wearing an audiophone), Wang Zhen, Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform) and Song Renqiong are shown sitting in the third row, in a medium shot. The camera then pans to show other people on the rostrum and many people in the auditorium.

The film then gives another close-up shot of Yang Shangkun addressing the session. This is followed by a medium shot of Yang Shangkun, Deng Yingzhao, Wei Guoqing, Li Jingquan and many other people raising their hands on the rostrum. As this point, the announcer is heard saying that the session is adopting a resolution ratifying the State Council report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the draft state budget for 1983. The camera then cuts to show many people in the auditorium. This is followed by a long shot of many NPC deputies in the auditorium raising their hands to adopt the rewritten organic law of the NPC and the organic law of the State Council. The following segment shows many deputies in the auditorium raising their hands to adopt the resolutions on the revision of the organic law of the local people's congresses and governments and the electoral law for the NPC and the local people's congresses. Next, the camera pans to show many deputies sitting in the auditorium. At this point, the announcer is heard saying that the session has adopted the resolution endorsing the report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee.

While the announcer is heard giving a summary of this resolution, the film gives a medium shot of Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing and Li Jingquan raising their hands on the rostrum. The camera then pans once again to show many deputies sitting in the auditorium. At this point, the announcer is heard saying that the session has adopted the resolution endorsing the report on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. While the announcer is heard reading a summary of this resolution, the film gives several medium shots of many deputies in the auditorium raising their hands and a long shot of many people on the rostrum. The announcer then says that the session has adopted the resolution determining the number of deputies to the Sixth NPC and their election, and the film shows Yu Qiuli, Fang Yi, Gu Mu and Chen Muhua sitting in the second row of the rostrum. Next while the announcer is heard reading a summary of this resolution, the film gives a long shot of many deputies raising their hands in the auditorium; a medium shot of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping applauding on the rostrum; several medium and long shots of other people on the rostrum applauding; and finally a medium shot of Ye Jianying, Yang Shangkun, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, and Li Jingquan applauding on the rostrum. After that, while the announcer is saying that the session has approved the report made by the motions committee on the examination of motions, the film gives a close-up shot of Yang Shangkun who is seen and heard saying in a soft voice: "We now ask NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying to deliver a speech." After this, Yang Shangkun, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are seen applauding. The film then gives a close-up shot of Ye Jianying sitting in the first row of the rostrum. During this close-up shot, Yang Shangkun is seen speaking with Ye and using his left hand to point at a sheet of paper among several papers in front of Ye; and Ye is then seen and heard reading only the first sentence of his speech: "Fellow deputies, our present session is a very important one, and I am very glad that it has been very successful." While Ye is seen and heard reading this sentence in the close-up shot, Zhao Ziyang is seen listening to Ye in the second row, and Deng Xiaoping is seen listening in the third row of the rostrum. This close-up shot of Ye, which lasts 40 seconds, does not end with Ye reading this sentence. After Ye completes this first sentence, the close-up shot of him continues for another 12 seconds. During these 12 seconds, Ye Jianying is seen taking out a piece of paper from several pieees in front of him; and Zhao Ziyang sitting in the second row and Deng Xiaoping sitting in the third row of the rostrum are seen looking at Ye after Ye stops reading his speech; and the announcer is heard reading an excerpt of Ye's speech.

Next the film gives a medium shot of Yang Shangkun holding a piece of paper, leaning toward Ye Jianying and speaking with him. During this shot, Zhao Ziyang is seen looking at a paper in the second row of the rostrum; Hu Yaobang is seen looking at a paper in the third row of the rostrum; and Deng Xiaoping is seen sitting on the left-hand side of Hu Yaobang. The camera then pans to show other leaders on the rostrum including Chen Xilian, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing and Li Jingquan. This segment ends with a medium shot showing Ye Jianying taking off his glasses and holding up a piece of paper.

The film then gives many medium and long shots of NPC deputies sitting in the auditorium and of the aforementioned NPC, party and state leaders sitting on the rostrum. During these shots, the announcer is heard reading excerpts of Ye's speech, and Bo Yibo and Huang Hua are shown sitting in the second row of the rostrum. When the announcer finishes reading excerpts of Ye's speech, the film gives a long shot of many deputies in the auditorium applauding.

The following segment begins with a medium shot of Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing and Li Jingquan sitting in the front row of the rostrum. During this shot, a female and a male attendants are seen standing behind Ye Jianying; a female attendant is seen standing behind Deng Yingchao; and a male attendant is seen standing behind Li Jingquan. This is followed by a close-up shot of Yang Shangkun who is seen and heard declaring the NPC session closed. Yang is then seen and heard in a close-up shot asking all those present to rise and sing the national anthem -- the "March of the Volunteers." After this, a military band is seen and heard playing the national anthem. This is followed by a close-up of the national emblem of the PRC hanging on the heavy curtain behind the back row seats of the rostrum; and a medium shot of Yang Shangkun, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Li Jingquan (being assisted by a male attendant), Seypidin and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme standing on the rostrum. During this shot, a female attendant is seen standing behind Deng Yingchao. The camera then cuts to show many deputies standing and singing the national anthem in the auditorium. The film then ends with a long shot of many deputies standing in the auditorium.

COVERAGE OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN MADE PUBLIC 12 DEC

Construction Projects Outlined

OW120128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China will complete 400 big and medium-sized capital construction projects in 1981-1985, according to its Sixth Five-Year Plan which was made public today.

The plan gives priority for capital investment to energy, transport and communications. A due proportion of the investment will go to agriculture and the light and textile, metallurgical, chemical and building materials industries, and to education, science, culture, public health and urban construction.

The 400 projects to be completed and put into operation in the sixth five-year plan period include:

-- coal mines with an annual coal-cutting capacity of 80 million tons;

-- 10 hydro-electrical power stations, 27 thermal power plants and part of the generating sets of other projects, with a total generating capacity of 12.9 million kw, of which 3.2 million kw are generated by water power;

-- oil extraction facilities with an annual capacity of 35 million tons of crude oil;

-- new railways (2,067 kilometers), electrification of railways (2,511 kilometers), and double-tracking of railways (1,689 kilometers);

-- 54 deep-water berths with an annual cargo handling capacity of one hundred million tons;

-- 25 cement plants with an annual production capacity of 12.4 million tons;

-- timber felling and transporting facilities with an annual capacity of 3.2 million cubic meters;

-- 12 chemical fiber projects with an annual production capacity of 380,000 tons; six cotton mills (300,000 spindles); six woolen mills (200,000 spindles); and replenishment, improvement and addition of 4.4 million cotton spindles and 270,000 woolen spindles in other mills;

-- new installations with an annual sugar-refining capacity of 500,000 tons, paper-making capacity of 310,000 tons and salt-refining capacity of 1.03 million tons. (In addition, the capacity of existing sugar refineries, paper mills and salt fields will increase by 1.48 million tons, 750,000 tons and 340,000 tons respectively through replenishment and technical transformation);

-- blast furnaces and other installations for the first phase of the Baoshan iron and steel complex, a key project of China's metallurgical industry, with an initial annual production capacity of three million tons of iron, three million tons of steel and 500,000 tons of seamless steel tubes; and

-- new installations for the chemical industry with an annual production capacity of 1,525,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, 46,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer and 115,000 tons of ethylene.

Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the government will also allocate funds to facilitate the work of pre-construction scientific research, technoeconomic studies, surveying and designing for 279 other projects to prepare conditions for future development.

1985 Goal: 1.03 Trillion Yuan

OW120136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China's Sixth Five-Year Plan sets the goal of gross social product for 1985 at 1,030 billion yuan, exceeding the 1980 figure by 180 billion or growing at an average annual rate of four percent.

The gross social product, calculated in terms of the prices of 1980, includes all social products from the industrial, agricultural, building, transport and commercial departments.

The plan also sets the total output value of industry and agriculture in 1985 at 21.7 percent above that of 1980, or growing at an average annual rate of four percent.

According to the plan, that part of total output which goes into the national income will reach 445 billion yuan in 1985, or 78.3 billion yuan more than in 1980. The average annual rate of increase will be four percent.

The part of the national income for 1985 which goes into consumption will account for 71 percent of the total. The accumulation fund will make up the balance.

The rate of growth of both the gross social product and the national income, as stipulated in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, depends primarily on the improvement of economic performance.

As provided in the plan, state revenues for 1985 are expected to reach 127.4 billion yuan, or 18.9 billion yuan more than in 1980, increasing at an average annual rate of 3.8 billion yuan or 3.3 percent. Total state revenues for the five years (1981-1985) are set at 595.3 billion yuan.

State expenditures for 1985 will be 130.4 billion yuan, or 9.2 billion yuan more than in 1980. Total state expenditures for the five years will be 609.8 billion yuan. A breakdown shows:

-- Allocations for capital construction (including foreign loans): 170 billion yuan, averaging 34 billion yuan a year, or 27.9 percent of total expenditures;

-- Funds for education, science, culture and public health: 96.7 billion yuan, averaging 19.3 billion yuan a year, or 15.9 percent of the total;

-- Aid to agriculture: 38.7 billion yuan, averaging 7.7 billion yuan a year, or 6.3 percent of the total, and roughly the same as during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period; and

-- Appropriations for national defence and preparations against war: 88.3 billion yuan, averaging 17.7 billion yuan a year, or 14.5 percent of the total, and proportionately two percent lower than the 16.5 percent during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

Income from credit fund will increase by 192.5 billion yuan and use of credit fund will increase by 217 billion yuan. An additional amount of currency will be issued according to actual needs.

Two Major Economic Zones

OW120144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China is planning to build two major economic zones, one on the Yangtze River Delta in east China and the other around Shanxi Province in north China.

Programs for the development of the two zones shall be ready before 1985, according to the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) which was promulgated today.

The Yangtze Delta economic zone will center around Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, while Shanxi will be the center of the other zone which will include the western part of Inner Mongolia, the northern part of Shaanxi, the whole of Ningxia and the western part of Henan, and will concentrate on the development of the coal, chemical and other heavy industries.

According to the Sixth Five-Year Plan, China's coastal areas will tap their existing scientific, technical and management potential to develop high-grade, precision, advanced and new industrial products and promote foreign trade.

Inland areas will quicken the development of energy resources, transport and raw materials industries, increase consumer goods production in a planned way, and tap agricultural potential to expand the production of grain and other crops.

The state will continue to help the areas where minority nationalities live in compact community develop agriculture and animal husbandry, and expand such industries as are feasible under local conditions. Financial subsidies to the minority areas will grow by 10 percent annually. At the same time, the state will allocate a special fund of 500 million yuan each year to help the minority areas and other underdeveloped areas.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for inter-regional economic cooperation through the exchange of goods, materials and technologies and through other forms.

Development Plans Charted

OW120152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- All Chinese cities are expected to map out their urban development plans by the end of 1983.

According to the Sixth Five-Year plan endorsed by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, China will strictly control the growth of large cities, appropriately expand medium-sized cities and actively develop small cities.

The plan also stipulates that, in principle, large and medium-sized industrial projects should be built in small and medium-sized cities or suburbs of large cities. Town planning should incorporate technical transformation of local industries.

Super-large cities and some of the large cities, where conditions permit, should develop satellite towns systematically. Urban construction should be guided by the principle of all-round development.

The national program of development for rural towns is to be completed by stages by 1985. Management in the construction of towns should be strengthened and stricter control and economy exercised over the use of land. Peasants should mainly rely on themselves in building houses whereas collective economic undertakings should mainly concern themselves with financing public utilities in rural towns.

The five-year plan envisages the construction of housing with a total floor space of 310 million square meters in cities and towns and peasant homes with a combined space of 2.5 billion square meters. It calls for the construction of more highrise apartment buildings in big cities and more multi-storey houses in small and medium-sized cities and industrial and mining districts.

China will also encourage individuals to own houses and several cities will be selected to try out the sale of houses.

The plan urges transformation and construction of urban public utilities systematically according to their order of priority. The projects include water, electricity, heat and gas supply systems, flood prevention facilities, roads, bridges, public transport services, sewage systems, parks and woods, and environmental hygiene.

A number of sanatoria and rest resorts will be built and arrangements made for workers and functionaries to use these facilities.

The plan also provides for the allocation of 12.67 billion yuan for social relief and subsidies to the disabled and families of the deceased in the five-year period.

15,000 To Study Abroad

OW120200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China is to send 15,000 students to study abroad during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), averaging 3,000 a year. According to the plan, which was made public today, these students shall mainly study natural sciences and technology, particularly those specialties which are lacking or not sufficiently developed in China.

But there will also be a certain number of students majoring in politics, economics, law, education and languages.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for the formulation of training programs for senior and secondary personnel, based on a 10-year and a 20-year forecast of the needs of China's socialist modernization.

It says that in the five years, the government will spend 700 million yuan to improve laboratory facilities for a number of major universities and colleges. These will include computer centers, analyzing and testing centers, and electronics, dynamics and bio-chemistry experimental centers.

During the 1981-1985 period, 1.5 million students are expected to graduate from colleges and 45,000 from post-graduate schools.

Planning and education departments should organize schools, research institutes and other organizations concerned to work together in drawing up plans for enrolling and and training post-graduate students.

Secondary vocational schools should enroll more students of finance, economics, political science and law, management, and specialties relating to the light, textile and building industries to meet the needs of China's economic and social development. During the 1981-1985 period, 2.3 million students will graduate from secondary vocational schools.

Cadres, workers and staff members shall receive training by rotation, the plan says. Managerial personnel of enterprises must be organized to study management and other professional skills so that they will gradually become experts in economic work. Directors of big and medium-sized factories should be given further training, so that they will at least attain the cultural and scientific level of a secondary school graduate, know their jobs well and be familiar with the laws and regulations relating to their business.

Engineers and technicians should be encouraged to increase their expertise and keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology both in China and abroad.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC

Session Closes 11 Dec

OW111234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) closed at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

A political resolution endorsed at the closing ceremony calls on C.P.P.C.C. committees at all levels, the democratic parties and the people's organizations to set an example in implementing the national constitution, to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, help the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government improve their work, and together do a good job of running state affairs.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, declared the meeting open at 3:30 p.m. and Vice-Chairman Ulanhu officiated at the ceremony.

The meeting endorsed a new C.P.P.C.C. constitution which came into force as of today. The old one was endorsed at the First Session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee in 1978.

The new C.P.P.C.C. constitution stipulates in explicit terms the nature, tasks, functions, and general principles governing the work and organization of the C.P.P.C.C.

Today's meeting endorsed a resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

While expressing satisfaction with the Standing Committee's work over the past year, the resolution enjoined the Standing Committee to make a good summary of the experience of the C.P.P.C.C. and take specific steps to handle the suggestions and criticisms put forward at the session.

The meeting endorsed a report submitted by the Motions Committee. A total of 539 motions were tabled at the session between November 24 and December 8, and the 390 motions that have been examined will be referred to departments concerned for handling. The committee will continue to process those left over after the conference is over.

MaBi (Maa Bih), former director of the monthly POLITICAL REVIEW in Taiwan, and Fan Shoukang, former professor at Taiwan University and curator of its library, were elected at today's meeting as members of the Standing Committee, making the total number 292. Ma Bi came back from Taiwan to settle on the mainland last year and Fan Shoukang returned from the United States in April this year.

During the 18-day session, the C.P.P.C.C. Members attended the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and observers, discussed the draft revised national constitution, heard Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan and other reports.

In his closing speech, Ulanhu said that the C.P.P.C.C. members, with a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the state, held conscientious discussions on major affairs of the state and the C.P.P.C.C. in a democratic atmosphere.

He called on C.P.P.C.C. committees and their members at all levels to carry forward their important role in building socialist spiritual and material civilization.

When Deng Xiaoping declared the session closed at 5 p.m., all present rose and sang the national anthem.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in China and Beijing-based foreign correspondents were present at today's closing ceremony as guests.

Constitution Adopted

OW110924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will play a still greater role in the future in the country's socialist modernization and in the struggle for the reunification of the motherland including Taiwan, against hegemonism and in defence of world peace.

This is stated in the new constitution of the C.P.P.C.C. adopted at the closing ceremony of the Fifth Session of its Fifth National Committee today.

The new C.P.P.C.C. constitution consists of 50 articles in 5 chapters.

The C.P.P.C.C., the constitution says, is an organization of the patriotic united front of the Chinese people.

This broad united front was formed by the Chinese people in the course of revolution and construction over a long period. Led by the Communist Party of China, it consists of the democratic parties, non-party democrats, the people's organizations, public figures of national minorities, all other people working for socialism, and patriots who uphold socialism and the reunification of the motherland, as well as compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad.

The C.P.P.C.C. constitution points out that, in the past 30 years or more, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have abolished the system of exploitation and built a socialist system, effecting a fundamental change in social classification.

The worker-peasant alliance is more consolidated than ever and the intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are a force underpinning the cause of socialism.

Most of those who belonged to the exploiting classes have become working people who earn their own living.

The democratic parties founded by bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals have become political alliances of those people working for socialism and patriots upholding socialism who maintain close ties with these parties. The democratic parties are therefore playing an increasingly important role.

After reviewing the part the C.P.P.C.C. has played in the country's political and social life and in its own friendly exchanges with foreign countries since its inception in September 1949, the constitution says that, in the new historical stage of today, the Chinese people's patriotic united front remains an important instrument for their united struggle to build and reunify the motherland. It will be further consolidated and developed.

The constitution explicitly stipulates that the C.P.P.C.C. is an important vehicle for promoting socialist democracy in the country's political life.

In line with the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe" between the Chinese Communist Party and the democratic parties and non-party democrats, the C.P.P.C.C. conducts political consultations on major policies of the state and key issues concerning the well-being of the people, and exercises democratic supervision over the work of the Chinese Communist Party, the people's government and other state organs through proposals and criticisms.

In all its activities, the C.P.P.C.C. takes the Constitution of the People's Republic of China as the basic norm of conduct.

The constitution defines the general principles guiding the work of the C.P.P.C.C. national and local committees as:

-- Participate in varous ways in discussing important issues concerning state and local affairs;

-- Encourage social forces to take an active part in building socialist material and spiritual civilization;

-- Maintain close contact with people of all walks of life, reflect their views and demands and those of the people who keep in touch with them, make proposals or critidsms on the work of state organs and their functionaries, help state organs improve their work and efficiency and overcome bureaucracy;

-- Actively spread progressive ideas in a variety of ways, and carry out education in the moral code of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism as well as in revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline;

-- Organize inspection tours, visits and investigations for C.P.P.C.C. members so they can keep abreast of the developments, study key issues concerning various undertakings and the well-being of the people, and make suggestions or criticisms to state organs and other related organizations;

-- Work actively to contact compatriots of various circles in Taiwan and promote the great cause of reunifying the country; strengthen ties and unity with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and encourage them to work for the construction and reunification of the motherland;

-- Publicize and help implement the state policy towards the intellectuals so as to bring into fuller play their role in socialist modernization;

-- Publicize and help implement the state policy on nationalities, and contribute to the cause of developing the economy and culture in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, safeguarding their lawful rights and interests, improving and developing the socialist relations among various nationalities, enhancing the great unity of the people of all nationalities and safeguarding the unification of the motherland;

-- Publicize and help implement the state policy on religion and unite with noted religious figures and religious believers in working for the construction and reunification of the country;

-- Strengthen ties and unity with Chinese nationals residing abroad and encourage them to work for the great cause of building and reunifying the country; and

-- Actively carry out people-to-people diplomacy and strengthen friendly exchange and cooperation with the people of other countries.

On organic matters, the new C.P.P.C.C. constitution stipulates:

-- The C.P.P.C.C. National Committee is composed of representatives from the Chinese Communist Party, the various democratic parties, non-party democrats, the people's organizations, various minority nationalities, all walks of life, compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and returned overseas Chinese as well as specially invited figures;

-- The units participating in each National Committee and the number of members and their (?selection) are to be decided by the Standing Committee of the outgoing National Committee by way of consultations;

-- Each National Committee serves for a term of five years and holds a plenary session each year;

-- The National Committee is composed of the chairman, vice-chairmen and secretary-general; its Standing Committee is responsible for routine affairs;

-- All provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous (?zones), cities, counties, autonomous counties and districts of big cities may set up local C.P.P.C.C. committees where conditions permit, and their composition is to be decided with reference to that of the National Committee.

This new constitution is the third since the founding of the C.P.P.C.C. in 1949. The first one was adopted in 1954 and the second in 1978.

The present constitution was drafted by a committee headed by Deng Xiaoping over a period of two years.

Political Resolution Adopted

OW111228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which closed here today, pledged to implement China's new constitution, the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the new constitution of the C.P.P.C.C.

A political resolution adopted at the session points out that China's new constitution, which is a scientific summing-up of the positive and negative experience since the founding of the People's Republic, serves the maximum interests of the Chinese people.

The resolution says that earnest implementation of the new national constitution will enhance political stability and unity in the country and forcefully promote the progress of socialist modernization.

The political resolution calls on all C.P.P.C.C. members to set an example in abiding by the new national constitution, which is the basic norm of conduct for all activities of the C.P.P.C.C.

The C.P.P.C.C. should exercise its function of democratic supervision, wage a resolute struggle against violation or sabotage of the national constitution and make due contributions to its enforcement.

Thanks to the united struggle waged by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, the resolution says, the national economy has embarked on a sound path of steady development and the economic situation has improved continuously over the last two years. The session holds that the Sixth Five-Year Plan is a forward-looking plan which seeks a healthy growth of the economy in the course of readjustment.

While plenty of favorable conditions exist for meeting the targets set in the five-year plan, the resolution notes, there are also many difficulties and obstacles ahead. It is imperative to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of building the country through hard work, thrift and diligence.

The resolution stresses that the C.P.P.C.C. national and local committees should conscientiously carry out the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the Chinese Communist Party and the democratic parties and non-party people and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe", and consolidate and expand the patriotic united front.

They should canvass views from all quarters, open broad avenues for able people to use their talent, bring into full play the initiative, enthusiasm and creativeness of their members, help the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government improve their work and efficiency, and together with them do a good job of running the state.

Various forms should be adopted to conduct political consultation and democratic supervision in an effort to bring into better play the important role of the C.P.P.C.C. in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The resolution says that the C.P.P.C.C. should pay attention to the intellectuals, especially the middle-aged ones, and do its best to help all concerned carry out the policy for the intellectuals.

The First Session of the Sixth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. is to be held next year, the resolution adds. After the present session, the Standing Committee will concentrate on making preparations for that meeting.

10 Dec Meeting

OW101429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 22d meeting of the 5th CPPCC National Committee ended this morning at the CPPCC Auditorium.

The meeting adopted the "(Draft Revised) Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" and the (draft) resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee on the "Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference," the (Draft) Political Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference," (draft) Political Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the Work Report of the Standing Committee," the "(Draft) Report of the Motions Examination Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the Situation in the Examination of the Motions" and (draft) resolution and presented them to the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee for voting. The meeting also adopted a namelist of candidates for election as additional members of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and presented it to the session for voting.

Peng Youjin and Sun Qimeng, deputy secretaries-general of the CPPCC National Committee, separately made reports and explanations on the situation in the group discussions held by the members since the opening of the session and on the situation in revising the draft revised constitution and the draft political resolution.

Ulanhu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over today's meeting. Attending the meeting were CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

RENMIN RIBAO 12 Dec Editorial

HK130158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Great Future, Vast Prospects -- Warmly Hailing the Victorious Conclusion of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee closed in triumph. This session was held under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress. The session participants conscientiously discussed with a great sense of responsibility the major issues related to the major administrative principles and policies of the state and the CPPCC. This has fully reflected their love for the motherland and the socialist cause. The session was a very satisfactory one and marked the further development of the patriotic united front and the great unity between all nationalities. The publication and implementation of the various resolutions of the session will surely have an important bearing on the magnificent cause of building and unifying our motherland and will blaze a broad path for the creation of a new situation in the work of the CPPCC.

Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great progress has been made in the work related to the united front and the CPPCC. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at the opening of this session, a vigorous situation has emerged. Ahead of us is a great future and vast prospects. The scope of our country's united front will become increasingly great and the number of people whom it intends to include will become increasingly large. Now this united front has already become a broad patriotic united front joined by all the democratic parties, nonparty democrats, mass bodies, minority nationality personages and patriots in all circles, a united front of all the socialist laborers and all the patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland including Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and overseas Chinese. It is more greatly consolidated and developed than any period in the past and is becoming increasingly active.

During the prolonged struggle for the new democratic revolution the united front was one of the three magic weapons with which we achieved our victory. During the new historic period of building socialism, the united front continues to expand and strengthen. This shows that it still imbues a strong vitality and remains one of the major magic weapons of our party. We can safely say that as long as our state and the CPC exist, the united front led by our party will exist. Therefore, satisfactorily doing united front work is a long-term strategic task for our party. The new party constitution has already included the frequent discussion and inspection of the united front work in the duties of our party's central, local and basic-level organizations. The united front needs the leadership of the CPC and the CPC needs the development of the united front. This was, is and will be true. This is something that all our cadres and masses, particularly party members, must clearly understand.

The CPPCC is an organization of the patriotic united front that is led by our party and represents a vast section of the community. Under the guidance of the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," the CPPCC will increasingly develop its work and organization. At present the number of the organizations of the CPPCC ranging from the central level to the county level already exceeds 1,600 and their members have increased to more than 100,000. Most of the CPPCC members are the representative personalities of the democratic parties, mass bodies, the various nationalities and the various circles. Quite a lot of them are specialists, scholars and people of talent and are widely connected with the community. The CPPCC organizations at all levels pay attention to performing political consultation and democratic supervision functions and to giving play to the role and professional competence of their members. They have done a large amount of work and have played a positive role in the political, economic and cultural lives of the state.

Political consultation within the united front is an important form for developing socialist democracy among our people under the leadership of the party. It is also a fine tradition in our country's political life. A conscientious consultation and a comprehensive collection of all the beneficial ideas from all circles will help our party and government to satisfactorily do their work and correct their mistakes. It facilitates the satisfactory readjustment of the relationships of all the sectors of the united front and gives full play to the initiative of all these sectors. It also helps the masses to master the principles and policies of the state and enables them to make concerted efforts to satisfactorily do all the jobs of the state.

Democratic supervision within the united front is also a fine tradition in our country's political life. The application of this method in putting forward suggestions and carrying out criticism is a basic way to carry out democratic supervision. Assisting the state organs to improve their work, raise their work efficiency and overcome bureaucracy is the aim of democratic supervision. During the past few years, the channels of democratic supervision have gradually increased and the content of democratic supervision has been much more enriched than before. This kind of supervision performed by the CPPCC does not have any legal binding force. In this respect, it differs from the supervision of the people's congress over state power. However these two different kinds of supervision supplement one another in building up a high degree of socialist democracy. We hope that the CPPCC will be able to systematically sum up its experiences and conscientiously promote the performance of all those roles. Thus it will surely be able to continue to play a conducive role in building a high degree of material and socialist spiritual civilizations in our country.

The new CPPCC regulations that were examined and approved in the session were significant achievements of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC. These regulations were formulated by summing up, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, the experiences and lessons in the work of the CPPCC since the founding of the PRC and by eliminating the impact of the "leftist" guiding ideology of the "Great Cultural Revolution." More than 2 years were spent in widely soliciting opinions, studying and discussing the draft constitution before it was finally formulated. This is the third set of regulations for the CPPCC and it clearly stipulates the nature, position, tasks and roles of the CPPCC. It is a correct program for the CPPCC for the creation of a new situation in its work in the new historical period. We believe that all participating units and individuals of the CPPCC, including CPC members, will surely conscientiously observe and implement these new regulations and satisfactorily perform their duties.

Naturally, in doing their work, the CPPCC organizations at all levels must get the active support of the CPC committees at all levels. Under the present situation, we should continue to strengthen the propaganda on the importance of the united front work and the work of the CPPCC in the new period. For quite a few comrades the problem of how they are to understand the importance of these works has not yet been solved. This is an obstacle to the continuous development of the united front work and the work of the CPPCC. Therefore, it is imperative for us to publicize and explain the theory about the united front on a large scale in order to make these comrades' understanding conform with the theory and policies of the CPC Central Committee. In particular, the comrades in our united front work departments and other relevant departments must even more conscientiously study the party's united front principle and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, study Comrade Mao Zedong's exposition on the problems related to the united front, deepen their understanding through combining theory with practice and thus lay the ideological foundation for satisfactorily doing united front work.

We should adopt actual measures to give full play to the initiative of all the CPPCC members from the various democratic parties, mass bodies and the patriotic democrats in all circles in doing the work of the CPPCC and enabling them to pool their strength and wisdom to make common efforts to create a new situation in the work of the united front and the CPPCC. We must continue to eliminate the influence of "leftism" and prevent and overcome the tendency of closed-doorism. Furthermore, we should provide conditions for the CPPCC organizations at all levels in order to facilitate the development of their work. This is very necessary.

The people's CPPCC was personally founded by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and has a glorious history under their leadership. Since our country entered into a new historical period, it has continued to make vigorous progress in carrying out the cause of building socialism. We believe that under the leadership of the CPC, the people's CPPCC will surely earnestly implement its new regulations in light of the actual conditions and make greater contributions to the fulfillment of the three major tasks for the 1980's and the general task for the new period!

CORRECTION TO HONG XUEZHI ON MILITARY SPENDING

The following correction should be made to the article entitled "Hong Xuezhi Discusses Military Spending Cuts" published on page K 12 of the 9 December China DAILY REPORT:

Page K 14, paragraph 2, line 10 should read: "...leading authorities have the resolve, there is no reason why the staff of the administrative organs cannot be sent to work at the grassroots units.

This veteran general's firm and forceful remarks were indeed thought-provoking. Facts indicate that, to streamline the logistics service, investigation and study must be energetically intensified. The 10 combined investigation groups formed by the General Logistics Department visited all the border defense divisions, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons, squads and posts, as well as the offshore islands, to study the situation. Their investigation and study led to the solution of over 5,000 problems involving the armymen's shelter, water supply, illumination, transport, communications, medical and health service for the border and coastal defense units with nonbudgetary funds appropriated by the General Logistics Department and approved by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. This accomplishment was hailed by the armymen and acclaimed by the leading comrades of the Military Commission.

Comrade Hong Xuezhi pointed out: Now the 12th CPC National Congress has put forward...."

FUZHOU PLA UNITS REPUDIATE 'LEFT' IDEAS

OW121057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Fuzhou PLA units recently held a meeting of advanced representatives in studying science and culture. After summing up experiences gained by these units in carrying out scientific and cultural education, the meeting emphatically pointed out that only by constantly eliminating the influence of "left" ideas and smashing the bonds of the concept of small-scale production can education in science and culture be placed in a strategic position.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fuzhou PLA units have exerted vigorous efforts to carry out scientific and cultural education and set up more than 10,000 teaching and self-study classes. They have made headway in this drive by establishing an educational system commensurate with the PLA units' scientific and cultural levels. An examining and evaluating program has been completed by Fuzhou PLA units and more than 35,000 cadres and fighters have received certificates of graduation from similar junior middle schools or of completion of courses at the same educational levels.

The meeting studied and put forward the following proposals for carrying out better education in science and culture:

1. While studying the 12th party congress' documents, all units should conscientiously sum up experiences in scientific and cultural education, gain a comprehensive understanding of the strategic principles for building a socialist spiritual civilization and exert utmost efforts to promote cultural education in the same way they carry out military and political training.

2. All units should promote study programs for cadres and, beginning by the end of this year, initiate cultural training courses for cadres at and below the regimental level who have not reached the age of 40. Efforts should be made to help these cadres attain an educational level similar to that of secondary professional school or college.

3. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly those in charge of cultural education, should display a creative spirit, conduct investigations and study at grassroots units and take the initiative in exercising leadership over cultural education while promoting work in an effort to produce quick results.

JIANGSU HOLDS MEETING ON AIR DEFENSE WORK

OW120838 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial government and the provincial military district held a commendation meeting for the advanced collectives and individuals in the people's air defense work on the morning of 7 December. The meeting was held at the newly built auditorium of people's air defense in Nanjing Municipality.

Attending the meeting were representatives of 103 advanced collectives and 159 advanced workers who had made outstanding contributions to people's air defense work, as well as responsible leading comrades of the concerned departments. Responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the provincial military district and the provincial air defense committee Zhou Ze, Li Zhizhong, Lin Yousheng, Dong Changyun, (Li Guohou), and (Wang Zibo), deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and (Qu Zhigeng), responsible comrade of the Nanjing Municipal People's Government, attended the opening ceremony.

Deputy Commander (Wang Zibo) extended congratulations to the meeting and greetings to the cadres and workers on the air defense front on behalf of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units and the air defense committee.

Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, vice provincial governor and director of the provincial air defense committee, delivered a work report. He said: Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the commendation meeting must seriously sum up the province's air defense work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, exchange experiences and commend the advanced. The meeting must also mobilize the cadres and the masses in key cities and towns to make efforts in creating a new situation in the people's air defense work.

NANJING PLA DUAL-PURPOSE TRAINING CITED

HK110300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Report by Wu Dongfeng [0702 2639 1496]: "Make Efforts To Train Dual-Purpose Personnel To Defend and Build the Motherland -- Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849] Says the Experience of a Certain Unit of the Nanjing PLA Units Ought To Be Popularized Throughout the Army"]

[Text] Hearing the report on the experience of a certain unit of the Nanjing PLA units in training dual-purpose personnel to defend and build the motherland, Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, said: "The PLA fighters have settled down to serve in the Army because of the measure of training dual-purpose personnel, and after they are demobilized their parents, they themselves, the localities and the army will be satisfied with this measure. This is a good thing. This experience ought to be popularized throughout the army. At the same time, this shows that the proposal put forward by Deng Xiaoping in 1977 to train 'dual-purpose personnel' in the army is correct."

Since the end of 1980, a certain unit of the Nanjing PLA units, apart from military and political training, has been running various professional training courses and arranging for young fighters to study professional sciences needed in society so that they are able to acquire dual skills in defending the motherland and in building the four modernizations. For the past 2 years the unit has run various training courses such as photography, arts and crafts, radio operations, gardening, sewing and cooking. Some 90 percent of the soldiers have attended training courses. To date, 1,380 PLA fighters have acquired one or two professional skills. They have raised their cultural and technical levels. They are fully confident about their future life in the event they are demobilized so they feel at ease during their term of military service.

According to initial statistics, since 1980, of the demobilized soldiers of peasant origin of a certain regiment, 55 persons have been employed in radio stations, newspaper offices, painting and calligraphy units, hospitals and agricultural science research units; 31 persons have become self-employed by running watch repairing shops, photo studios, barber shops and small restaurants; and 5 have been admitted to universities.

JIANGXI PLA ARMY SCHOOL STUDIES CONSTITUTION

OW121050 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Commanders and fighters of the PLA army school in Nanchang have conscientiously studied and discussed the country's new constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC at its Fifth Session.

They are striving to fulfill the glorious task of the people's army as prescribed in the new constitution; they are determined, together with the people, to be loyal fighters safeguarding the new constitution while earnestly deferding the interests of the motherland and the masses.

This army derives from the people and serves them, and adhering to the constitution embodies this army's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, said Commandant (Wang Mingde).

Recalling 1943 when he was a guard at the Eighth Route Army headquarters in the Taihang Shan, Vice Commandant (Hong Guoxi) said: During the war years, Commander-in-Chief Zhu De exhorted us to keep the people's interests in mind at all times. An article pledging to support the decrees of the local governments and demanding every commander and fighter strictly adhere to the government's rules and decrees was always included in the convention on supporting the government and cherishing the people. We should carry forward the fine traditions of the people's army, resolutely support the new constitution and take the lead in implementing it.

Comrade (Yang Zuoxin), a veteran Red Army fighter and deputy political commissar of the (?cadet department), who is currently on convalescence leave, said at a session to study the new constitution: To win final victory in the Chinese revolution, numerous revolutionary martyrs, one stepping into the breach as another fell, heroically laid down their lives. On the Long March, on the battlefields in the war against Japanese aggression and in the war for liberation, they yearned for the establishment of a new adn glorious China, longing for a cardinal law of the state protecting the people's status as masters of the country and safeguarding their interests. The new constitution is that law, dreamed of by the people. It is a law that will lead our four modernizations to success. We should defend it with our lives and our blood.

During their sessions to discuss the new constitution, cadres, fighters and cadets of the PLA army school in Nanchang linked their discussion to present realities and expressed their determination to conscientiously study and enthusiastically publicize the new constitution. Each and every one of the 107 cadets of the school's 11th group wrote a letter home to disseminate the new constitution, propagating its significance among his parents and relatives and urging them to act as models in adhering to the constitution and to take the lead in implementing it.

SHANGHAI GARRISON LEADERS AT MEETINGS OF ADVANCED

OW071305 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] PLA Unit No 83302 and PLA Unit No 83304 stationed in Shanghai held separate congresses of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in developing socialist spiritual civilization from 1 to 4 December. These two units achieved gratifying results in developing socialist spiritual civilization in the past year with more than 300 advanced collectives and over 2,100 advanced individuals coming to fore. The CPC committees of these two units commended the advanced at the congresses and singled out a number of pacesetters.

Representatives at the meetings earnestly studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, exchanged experience and discussed plans for creating a new situation for army building.

Zhang Chen and Wang Jingkun, political commissar and deputy political commissar, respectively, of the Shanghai Garrison command, addressed the congresses urging the representatives to continue to play an exemplary role and to create a new situation for army building with great enthusiasm and fighting spirit.

ZHEJIANG NUCLEAR POWERPLANT PREPARATIONS BEGIN

HK130421 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Curtain Lifts for the Start of the Construction and Engineering Work for China's First Nuclear Powerplant"]

[Text] Special dispatch from Haiyan by Chen Qingmei [7115 1987 2812]: "The curtain was officially lifted here on 4 December for the start of the construction work for China's first nuclear powerplant. Personnel from the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, headed by secretary of the CPC committee and director of the plant, who are making preparations for the powerplant's construction, moved into the construction site on 3 and 4 December. Now, work is being stepped up for roadbuilding, electricity and water supply so as to make full preparations for breaking ground in starting the project in the first quarter of next year.

The Qinshan nuclear powerplant will be equipped with a nuclear pressurized water reactor with capacity for generating 300,000 kilowatts of electricity, which is completely of Chinese design. After a long-term survey and following various comparisons, the State Economic Commission finally approved on 2 November the placing of the project site at Qinshan in Haiyan County of Zhejiang Province and decided that it would be included in the key projects to be built during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Qinshan nuclear powerplant is located about 10 kilometers south of the county town of Haiyan along Hangzhou Bay and at the foot of the Qinshan Mountains. With hills behind and the East China Sea in front, the plant also has convenient communications and a good geological structure. Comrade Zhang Aiping recently paid an inspection visit to the construction site and put forward some important suggestions on the project.

Comrades of the office for preparatory work told this reporter: We need more than 1,200 mu of land for building the whole project, but we will wrest most of the land from the sea and will only use 30 mu of farmland and woodland. The local people said with applause: "Nuclear power will benefit the people, it is safe and cheap, and only a small part of farmland will be used."

In making preparations for the powerplant, great support and assistance were rendered by various departments of the State Council and from Shanghai Municipality and Zhejiang Province in various respects such as selection of blueprints, manufacutre of equipment, choice of location of the plant and engineering work. In order to ensure progress of the project, the departments concerned have set up their command and coordination headquarters. The Ministry of Nuclear Industry has placed the building of the project as one of its most important tasks and dispatched its personnel to the construction side to give a hand to the office for preparatory work for the project. The major sets of equipment for this powerplant have been prepared by China herself and most of them will be manufactured in Shanghai.

According to the state plan, this nuclear powerplant will go into operation by 1988. A responsible person told this reporter at the construction site: Building this plant is really a very tough job. It must be finished and put into operation within 6 years. We must fulfill high quality requirements. He also asked this reporter to convey to the people of the country: "All technical staff, workers and cadres are resolved to carry on and develop the hard working spirit in buidling China's first group of nuclear devices. They pledge themselves to fulfilling the task on time, or ahead of time, so as to supply a greater energy source for the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG MUNICIPAL BUREAU HEAD RELIEVED OF POST

HK100910 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Jiang Weiping, secretary of the leading party group and director of the Maoming municipal industrial and commercial administrative and management bureau, obstructed and undermined the implementation of the party's policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, seriously damaged the reputation of the party and infringed upon the interests of the people, thus creating an extremely bad impression inside and outside the party.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has repeatedly stressed the importance of setting things to rights, calling on all units to realistically redress unjust, false and wrong cases, handle issues left over from the past and rectify unhealthy work style. Jiang Weiping, however, adopted a method of opposition and procrastination with respect to the unjust, framed and wrong cases in the industrial and commercial bureau. Even after stalling for a long time, he refused to organize forces to reexamine the cases and to rectify them promptly, thus arousing the strong dissatisfaction of the masses. Early last year the letter and reception section of the Maoming municipal government and the procuratorate made a spot check of the 26 cases which were claimed to have been reexamined. About 50 percent of the cases that were spot checked had not been reexamined, had not been rectified although they were wrong and had not been wound up or handled properly. In May last year, Zhang Yutian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor, personally called together responsible persons of the departments concerned. Together with Jiang Weiping, they studied 10 of the cases 1 by 1, determining the nature of each case and formulating the methods of rectification. Zhang Yutian also instructed Jaing Weiping to rectify them within the specified time and to report the results to the higher authorities. However, Jiang Weiping still refused to follow this instruction. Later, after repeated pressure from the leaders of the municipal CPC committee and government, he reluctantly handled two of the cases.

As the director of the industrial and commercial bureau, Jiang Weiping refused to follow the instructions of the State Council on strengthening the market management and on striking at profiteering and smuggling activities. On two occasions early last year, he sent cadres and cars to Zhongshan and Wuchuan Counties to purchase nylon cloth, shirts and trousers which had been smuggled into the country. He then handed this contraband over to youths awaiting jobs in the bureau for resale at a high profit in the Maoming markets. In September 1980 Jiang Weiping also printed, without the approval of the municipal tax bureau, Maoming municipal certificates for the reimbursement of farm produce and sideline products bought in the rural markets and then distributed them to various centers of the bureau and other industrial and commercial offices. These certificates were used not only as invoices for the purchase of farm produce and sideline products, but also for the maintenance of machinery, repair and construction of projects, the purchase of industrial products and service work. According to statistics from the departments concerned, the amount of certificates used as invoices amounted to more than 38,000 yuan. Of this, more than 7,200 yuan was for the purchase of products subjected to tax payment. In this way he disrupted the state invoice management system and created a serious effect in tax evasion.

Furthermore, under the control of Jiang Weiping, the Maoming municipal industrial and commercial administrative management bureau frequently acted in its own way in implementing the state's financial system.

It willfully retained fines that should have been delivered to the state, embezzled or exaggerated funds for various expenditures in the market and refused to deliver cash surplus to the state at the end of the year. Consequently, the state suffered huge economic losses.

In the past couple of years the central, provincial and Maoming Municipal People's Governments have promulgated a series of documents on checking indiscriminate distribution of bonuses. In the first place, the Maoming municipal industrial and commercial administrative and management bureau distributed an average of 508 yuan of bonuses to each person last year, including bonuses in kind. This exceeded by a big margin the bonus limit prescribed by the policy and made it a unit within the municipality distributing bonuses in a fairly serious manner. However, Jiang Weiping did not restrain himself at this. At the end of last year he submitted a report under the name of the bureau to the leading group of the municipality for striking at profiteering activities with the aim of drawing from the bank more than 19,000 yuan as bonuses. Later, the municipal CPC committee and people's government decided to distribute 70 yuan to each of the 19 full-time cadres who worked in the offices of the leading group for striking at profiteering activities and who rendered great service in handing over the balance of the money to the financial bureau. Jiang Weiping refused to execute this order. At a meeting of the bureau's leading party group in February this year, he acted in his own way by formulating a plan for the distribution of bonuses. As this act ran counter to the financial management system, it was impossible to draw the cash from the bank. Therefore, he again instructed the persons in charge of this work to resort to deception. By concocting various pretexts, such as drawing funds for striking at profiteering activities and for reserve funds, they managed to collect more than 14,000 yuan of cash and distributed the money as a bonus, each person in the bureau receiving an average of 180 yuan.

In view of the fact that Jiang Weiping had committed the above-mentioned serious errors, the Maoming Municipal CPC Committee made a decision in early March to temporarily relieve Jiang Weiping of this post for self-examination and circulated this decision throughout the municipality. In accordance with the demands of the masses, the municipal CPC committee also sent an investigation group to conduct an overall investigation of his problems and strictly deal with him.

HUNAN PARTY HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK130255 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] The 6-day provincial party discipline inspection meeting concluded yesterday afternoon in Changsha. At yesterday's meeting, provincial party committee Secretary Zhao Chuqi gave a speech on three aspects of the problem of striving for a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style: 1) rectifying the party's style is a matter of importance involving the whole party. Party committees at all levels must pay close attention to it and make good preparations for next year's movement of consolidating the party; 2) the most important thing in striving for a fundamental improvement in the party's style is to strengthen the education of party members and enhance their ideological consciousness and political quality; 3) party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over discipline inspection work and give more support to this work so as to make discipline inspection department a powerful strength.

Comrade (Shi Jinshan), member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial commission for discipline inspection, also gave a speech at the meeting.

KUNMING PLA CADRES STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION 9 DEC

HK130313 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] The leaders of the Kunming PLA units CPC Committee and organs have conscientiously studied and discussed the new constitution and have made up their minds to take the lead in studying, publicizing, observing and safeguarding the new constitution and striving to fulfill the sacred tasks that the new constitution assigns to the people's army.

On the afternoon of 9 December, the leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units CPC Committee held a forum to discuss the new constitution with some of the responsible comrades of the organs of the units after they had conscientiously read and studied the constitution on their own. During the forum, they talked freely about the great significance of the promulgation of the new constitution and praised it as the most perfect constitution we have formulated since the founding of the PRC. They also praised it because it pays great attention to, shows great concern for and treasures the people's armed forces. They unanimously expressed their will to set examples in studying, publicizing, observing and safeguarding the new constitution.

Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the units, said in the discussion that the new constitution is the guiding principle for the actions of the people throughout the country and is the general program for running the country well and bringing about peace and stability. It is the legal guarantee for the modernization. It is suited to our national conditions and conforms with the will of the people, the party and the army. We will warmly support and resolutely observe it.

(Xie Zhenhua), political commissar of the units, pointed out that it was our historical experience that we must enforce and observe the law we had promulgated and that if the law were not enforced there were bound to be turmoils in our country which would ruin our country. Now that we have a new constitution, our country's long-term good rule and stability are therefore guaranteed and so is the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output value. We must treasure and defend this new constitution.

In their speeches, the other leading comrades of the units expressed their will to lead the units to satisfactorily study, publicize, observe and enforce the new constitution and strive to fulfill the sacred task that the new constitution assigns to the people's armed forces.

At the conclusion of the forum, Comrades Zhang Zhixiu and Xie Zhenhua proposed to adopt diverse methods such as inviting the deputies to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the comrades from the local judicial organs to the units to give guidance lectures in organizing the cadres and fighters to conscientiously study the new constitution while studying the new party constitution and thus make them resolutely support, vigorously publicize, consciously observe and bravely defend the new constitution.

NEI MONGGOL MEETING TO STUDY CONSTITUTION HELD

SK120400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 10 December, the regional people's government held its 16th office meeting of various organs to conscientiously study and discuss the new constitution. Participants unanimously held that the new constitution is a fundamental general law for running the country well and for maintaining the state's stability in the new period. During discussions, they talked freely about the great significance of the promulgation of the new constitution.

Comrade Kong Fei said: The new constitution, formulated by taking the four basic principles as its general guiding ideology, is the general law for running the country well and for maintaining the state's stability. The constitution clearly points out that, in the future, the state's fundamental task is to concentrate our efforts on building the four modernizations. He stressed: It is necessary to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals for carrying out the socialist construction undertakings. This fundamental general law affirms the important status of intellectuals. We must further eliminate the pernicious leftist influence on intellectuals, boldly promote and employ middle-aged and young intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity and see to it that all talented persons will be fully used so as to quicken our pace in the region's four modernizations drive.

In a speech, Comrade Ba-Tu-Ba-Gen said: The new constitution, making its appearance as the state's fundamental general law, clearly defines the most important issues concerning the state's political and economic systems, the state's basic tasks in the days to come, the citizens' rights and obligations and the establishment and scope of functions and powers of state organs. We believe that the enforcement of the new constitution is an indispensable legal guarantee for bringing a long period of prosperity to the state, ensuring peace and contentment for the people of various nationalities as they work, modernizing industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and building China into a socialist country with highly developed culture and democracy.

Comrade Hao Xiushan said: In the preface of the new constitution, it is pointed out that the state will try its best to promote the common prosperity of the people of various nationalities. For various historical reasons, the pastoral, remote and mountainous revolutionary base areas in our Nei Monggol Autonomous Region are relatively backward in culture and economics. We must actively adopt measures to expedite the construction of pastoral, agricultural and mountainous revolutionary base areas so as to gradually eliminate the inequalities existing in these areas.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HAILS CONSTITUTION

SK131014 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Lin Xiaoming), on the morning of 11 December, the regional people's congress standing committee invited well-known personages and model laborers of various nationalities in cultural, educational, scientific and technological circles in Hohhot Municipality, responsible persons of various mass organizations and members of some people's congress standing committees to a forum on studying the new constitution to speak glowingly of the great significance of the new constitution.

At the forum, Shen Xinfa and Qi Junshan, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, said: The new constitution carries forward the basic principles of the 1954 constitution and, in particular, sums up both the positive and negative experiences in our country's socialist development. Since the new constitution is formulated through comprehensive discussions of the people of various nationalities on all circles in our country, it totally conforms to the national condition and to the will of the people and is a fundamental law in the new stage for maintaining the state's stability and for running the country well.

(Ge Wa), deputy president of the Nei Monggol social sciences academy, said: The general guiding ideology of the new constitution is the four basic principles. These four basic principles are the common political foundation for the people of all nationalities across the country to unite as one and go forward, as well as the basic guarantee for smoothly developing the socialist modernization.

(Man-Gon-Si), deputy secretary general of the regional people's congress standing committee and a cadre of the Ewenki nationality, said with feeling: Like the people of all other nationalities across the country, we, the people of Ewenki nationality, deeply feel that this fundamental law thoroughly eliminates national oppression and discrimination and fully reflects the fact that all nationalities are equal politically, regardless of their numbers, education level or economic situation. In the national big family, which is composed of more than 1 billion people of over 50 nationalities, the people of the Ewenki nationality, which is composed of only 10,000 people and is backward in economy and culture, share the concern and warmth of the great national big family towards minority nationalities. In view of this, I feel that this new constitution is a law for ensuring the equality and well-being of the minority nationalities.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- Ih Ju league and Baotou Municipality in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region overfulfilled their 1982 annual grain procurement tasks. As of 31 November, the league had procured 32.48 million jin of grain and 20.02 million jin of oil-bearing crops and Baotou Municipality had put 50.57 million jin of grain in storage. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 82 SK]

NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- During the January-November period, Nei Monggol region's industrial output value reached 6.65 billion yuan, up 15 percent over the correspondeing period in 1981. Profits earned from every 100-yuan worth of industrial goods was 6.6 yuan, an increase of 1.15 yuan over 1981, prefulfilling the annual profit plan by 1 month. The output value of heavy industrial products in the first 11 months of 1982 increased by 8 percent over 1981's total. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82 SK]

TIANJIN SOCIAL INSURANCE -- Some 30 newly founded collective enterprises in Tianjin Municipality accede to the implementation of the social insurance system. Some 1,000 workers and staff members at these enterprises enjoy medical care and pensions. Some of the enterprises rebate 17 to 20 percent of worker's wages every month to accumulate pension funds and 2 yuan from every worker for medical care funds. Some rebate 9 yuan from each worker's monthly wages for accumulating pension funds. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Dec 82 SK]

URUMQI'S WANG ENMAO VIEWS SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK100234 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The following is an article written by Comrade Wang Enmao, entitled: "The Sixth 5-Year Plan Is an Important Step To Realizing the Strategic Goal in Economic Construction Proposed by the 12th Party Congress." Comrade Wang Enmao's article mainly deals with three questions: 1) basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan; 2) the situation in Xinjiang; 3) the resolute implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and striving for greater development in economic construction.

In speaking about the situation in Xinjiang, Comrade Wang Enmao said: As in other places throughout the country, the situation here is very favorable. In 1982 the situation has become even more favorable since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and Xinjiang has developed rapidly. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, a series of important instructions on work in Xinjiang issued by the CPC Central Committee has been resolutely implemented, the party's traditions in work for minority nationalities have been revived and leftist mistakes in work for minority nationalities have been corrected so that work for minority nationalities has again embarked on a correct path.

With the further implementation of the party's policies for minority nationalities, a social mood of cadres and the masses of the people of various nationalities trusting, respecting, supporting, learning from and understanding one another has grown. Unity among various nationalities has been further strengthened. The problem of Han cadres being unwilling to work in the border region has largely been solved.

A large number of intellectuals, college graduates and ex-servicemen have written letters asking to be allowed to work in Xinjiang and contribute their strength to defending and constructing the border region. Leading groups at various levels have been further strengthened and a number of cadres from among minority nationalities have been selected to posts with leading groups for the same purpose.

The relationships between the army and the government, the army and the people and production and construction corps and local administration have been further improved. The army cherishes the people and the people support the army. There are numerous touching examples of production and construction corps and local administration helping and supporting one another. In implementing the party's policies for minority nationalities and in educational activities to strengthen unity among nationalities, many advanced units and individuals who have promoted unity among nationalities have emerged.

A stable social order and a favorable political situation of stability and unity prevails over the Nanjiang and Beijing rivers, cities, rural areas and pastures. Thanks to this situation, CPC committees at all levels are able to concentrate their strength on economic construction and have truly shifted the focus of their work to economic construction, thus further developing economic construction.

The special features of this year's economic development are: 1) there is an overall increase in production. In agriculture, the production of grain crops, industrial crops and animal husbandry has increased. In industry, the production of light industry has increased and that of heavy industry has also increased, with rapid growth; 2) the range of increase is bigger than last year. Agricultural output value will increase by over 6 percent and industrial output value will increase by over 8 percent; 3) there is an increase in economic returns. Profits handed over to the state by industrial enterprises have increased and losses have been reduced;

4) the continuous drop in financial revenue in the past 3 years has been stopped. Financial revenue from January to October this year already exceeded the annual plan by 14.9 percent; 5) the industrial and agricultural production of the production and construction corps has also increased. On the basis of succeeding in changing losses to gains last year, greater gains have been made this year; 6) the markets are very brisk and prices are basically stable. This is particularly so in Urumqi, where there is plentiful supply of vegetables at low prices. On the basis of development in production, the people's living standard has been further raised. The average income from distribution of the collective of commune members through Xinjiang has increased from 117 yuan last year to 125 yuan this year.

In speaking about resolutely implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan and striving for a greater development in economic construction, Comrade Wang Enmao said: 1) do a good job in agricultural production and animal husbandry, stabilize the party's economic policies in rural areas, improve the responsibility system in various forms in agricultural production, suiting measures to local conditions, implement in an overall way the policy of never slackening efforts to strive for an increase in grain production and of energetically developing a diversified economy, do a good job in water conservation, make great efforts in cultivating grassland and pastures, plant more trees and extend afforestated areas and strengthen scientific and technological work in agriculture; 2) step up industrial development, do a good job in developing energy supply and communications, develop cotton and woolen textile, tanning and foodstuffs industries which obtain raw materials from agriculture and animal husbandry, speed up construction of new industrial projects while strengthening work in technical transformation of existing enterprises and increasing economic returns of industrial enterprises; 3) accelerate development in education, science, culture, health work and physical culture; 4) strive to increase financial revenue; 5) continue to raise the living standard of people of various nationalities on the basis of developing production.

URUMQI MILITARY REGION CITES ADVANCED UNITS

HK100954 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The units directly under the Urumqi Military Region held their first meeting from 4-9 December to commend advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. The meeting called on commanders and soldiers in the units directly under the military region to conscientiously study the new constitution under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, to carry out activities of building socialist spiritual civilization thoroughly and consistently and to strive to create a new situation in strengthening the army.

At the meeting, experiences gained by the units directly under the military region in building socialist civilization were summed up and exchanged. There were 335 advanced units and 1,444 advanced individuals commended and awarded. Five examples for units and six for individuals were set up, and measures were discussed for further carrying out the activity of building socialist spiritual civilization. Since the beginning of this year, party organizations at various levels in the units directly under the Urumqi Military Region have firmly grasped the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The mental outlook of the broad masses of commanders and soldiers has taken on an entirely new look. They have firmer faith in communism and have made up their minds to stick to their posts in the border areas. A new atmosphere has emerged in all aspects of the work.

Some 934 aid, agriculture and industry groups of the units directly under the military region often go to the streets, railway station, schools and shops to help the masses remove refuse, repair roads and beautify the environment. They are spoken of highly by the masses of people from various nationalities for their many good turns.

Xiao Quanfu and (Ma Sun), responsible comrades in the Urumqi Military Region, gave speeches at the meeting. They expressed the hopes that the units directly under the military region would continue to carry out in-depth education in ideals, morality, culture and discipline and education in love for the party, socialism and the motherland. They urged these units to launch an activity among the broad masses of commanders and soldiers to learn from the iron sentry post of Kala Kunlun, to foster the communist ideal and strengthen their faith in communism and to strive to be vanguards in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The meeting also put forward a proposal to carry out in depth the building of spiritual civilization.

XIAN HOLDS 'TIDYING UP' SOCIAL ORDER RALLY

HK130234 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday morning Xian Municipality held a mobilization rally for tidying up social order this winter and next spring. At the meeting, He Chenghua, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made a speech, emphasizing that the responsibility system must be adopted for tidying up social order. From now on, all districts, units and departments must take responsibility for this work. If public security is not properly maintained, principal leaders of the relevant districts and departments will be blamed.

He Chenghua said: Over the past 2 or 3 years, Xian's social order has improved noticeably, but there are still quite a lot of problems. He said: In order to tidy up social order it is necessary to effectively implement the general principle of comprehensive administration laid down by the central authorities. This work should not merely be handled by the judicial departments; all trades and all parties concerned should pay attention to it.

This meeting was presided over by (Zhang Tieming), Xian mayor and secretary of the municipal party committee. (Li Sengui), member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and secretary of the provincial judicial committee, also spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

XINJIANG ENERGY SAVING SYMPOSIUM -- A regional experience exchange meeting on saving energy opened 4 December and urged all prefectures, units and enterprises to strengthen leadership and continue to do a good job in saving energy and take it as a major measure for carrying out the decisive strategic policy of the 12th party congress. The regional iron and steel company, the regional oil management bureau and Urumqi railway bureau introduced their experiences in saving energy at the meeting. The meeting urged all prefectures and units to study the experiences of the advanced units, check up on energy saving work and earnestly launch energy saving campaigns. Bai Chengming, regional CPC committee standing committee member and Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the regional government, attended the meeting and delivered speeches. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Dec 82 HK]

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Zhao's Report on 5-Year Plan

OW130126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development which was approved at the National People's Congress session on December 10:

Fellow deputies, on behalf of the State Council, I now submit a report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for China's Economic and Social Development for examination and approval by the present session.

The Basic Tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan

In 1980, the last year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the State Council worked out the general outline and main targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85). Objective conditions were then lacking for drawing up a fairly comprehensive five-year plan as the whole country, in the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was busy setting things to rights, the national economy was undergoing further readjustments, detailed studies of many problems had yet to be made in the course of practice, and essential data were not available due to damage during the decade of domestic turmoil. The State Council has conducted careful investigation and study of our economic work in the past two years while stepping up economic readjustment. In the report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, it put forward ten principles for the development of the national economy centered on achieving better economic results, which the session discussed and approved. The State Council then mobilized the relevant quarters to study and discuss several times the major issues involved in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Our national economy has now embarked on a sound path of steady growth. The drawing up of the draft Sixth Five-Year Plan has been completed.

The Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party formulated the strategic objective, priorities and steps of our economic development. This calls for quadrupling the gross annual value of China's industrial and agricultural production in the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century on condition that economic results are steadily improved; it calls for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in China's financial and economic situation in the five years from 1983 to 1987, that is, striking a balance between state revenue and expenditure by significantly improving the economic results in all trades and professions and all enterprises while ensuring a gradual increase in the funds for economic and cultural development and a gradual improvement in the people's living standards. To accomplish this, we must continue the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, make further efforts to solve the various problems left over from the past which hamper economic growth, win decisive victory in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and lay a better foundation or create more favourable conditions for economic and social development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. In the five years from 1981 to 1985, we plan to increase the gross value of our industrial and agricultural production by 21.7 per cent, an average annual increase of 4 per cent. Total investment in fixed assets is planned at 360 million yuan, and we will build a number of modern projects and carry out major technical transformation in a number of key enterprises.

Funds for developing education, science, culture and public health service will be 96.7 billion yuan, an increase of 68 per cent over the 57.7 billion yuan appropriated in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The per-capita level of consumption in urban and rural areas will rise by 22 per cent, averaging an annual rise of 4.1 per cent. We shall during this period maintain a basic balance of state revenue and expenditure and of credit receipts and payments, and basic stability of commodity prices. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a plan for steady development in the course of readjustment, for promotion of China's modernization and for continued improvement in the people's living standards. Fulfilment of this plan is vital to the future of our whole modernization programme and to the interests of the people of all our nationalities.

The draft of the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been distributed to all the deputies. I would like here to explain its main points and some relevant questions.

1. The Rate of Industrial and Agricultural Growth and Economic Results

An important principle guiding the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to maintain an appropriate rate of growth in China's industrial and agricultural output on the premise of improving economic results. Under the plan, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output in 1985 will come to 871 billion yuan, or 155.1 billion yuan more than the 715.9 billion yuan in 1980. Of this, the gross value of agricultural output will go up from 218.7 billion yuan to 266 billion yuan and that of industrial output from 497.2 billion yuan to 605 billion yuan. In other words, both are to rise annually by an average of 4 per cent, and efforts will be made to bring the figure up to 5 per cent in the course of carrying out the plan. In the gross value of industrial output, light industry is to grow by an annual average of 5 per cent and heavy industry by 3 per cent. By 1985, the country's grain output is to reach 360 million tons, an increase of 12.3 per cent over 1980; cotton, 3.6 million tons, an increase of 33 per cent; yarn 3.59 million tons, a rise of 22.8 per cent; sugar, 4.3 million tons, a jump of 67.3 per cent; coal, 700 million tons, an increase of 12.9 per cent; electricity, 362 billion kWh, a growth of 20.4 per cent; and steel, 39 million tons, a rise of 5.1 per cent. Materialization of this plan will establish a better ratio among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

In the 28 years from 1953 to 1980, gross value of agricultural output grew by an average of 3.4 per cent annually. The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for an average annual increase of 4-5 per cent. This is by no means a low rate, and considerable efforts will have to be made to attain it. The plan projects an industrial growth rate lower than the average in the previous 28 years. This is because the task of industrial readjustment remains very arduous and complicated, energy output cannot be increased significantly in the near future and the pressure on transport cannot be relieved radically. The rate of industrial growth in the previous 28 years was not low, but economic results were very poor. The Sixth Five-Year Plan therefore stipulates a slower rate predicated on better economic results. The plan demands that the quality of products should be improved steadily, varieties and designs should meet the needs of society and the consumption of materials per unit-product should be substantially reduced. All these demands are far more rigorous than in the past. A salient feature of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is its emphasis on better economic results.

Our experience shows that putting the plan targets on a sound basis through overall balancing while allowing some leeway helps protect and heighten the enthusiasm of the working people and production units and ensure a proportionate and coordinated growth of the national economy. The 1981 and 1982 plans will bring the growth of industrial and agricultural output above the average annual growth rate set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and this is good news for the whole nation. For the reasons given, we do not propose to raise the growth rate for the last three years of the plan. When, through our efforts in the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the relations between the various sectors are brought into better balance, the work of consolidation is accomplished, a number of key construction projects in preparation for the Seventh Five-Year Plan are completed, and technical transformation of certain major items are carried out and certain key scientific and technological problems solved, the growth for the seventh five-year period is bound to be higher than that for the present five-year period. Provided we work in a down-to-earth manner and, in particular, make significant headway in training personnel, building key construction projects and improving technology, the growth rate for the eighth and ninth five-year periods is certain to be still higher, thus ushering in a new period of vigorous economic development for our country. In this way, we can realize the magnificent objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the turn of the century in accordance with the strategic plan worked out at the party's twelfth national congress, a plan which calls for two steps in two decades.

2. The Scale and Priorities of Capital Construction and the Technical Transformation of Enterprises

Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan, total investment in capital construction throughout the country will be 230 billion yuan, roughly the same as for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Altogether 890 large and medium-sized projects will be undertaken during these five years, far fewer than during the previous five-year period. This is based on the lessons of the past when our capital construction was too large in scale and overextended, so yielding poor returns from investment. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, energy and transport are priorities and will receive 38.5 per cent of the total investment in capital construction, a somewhat higher figure than before. Meanwhile, appropriate arrangements are made for development in agriculture, the textile and other light industries, the metallurgical industry and the chemical industry, as well as for education, science, culture, public health service, urban public utilities, commerce and foreign trade. Four hundred large- and medium-sized projects are to be completed before the end of 1985, and the rest will be carried over for continued construction during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Funds totalling 130 billion yuan are earmarked for updating equipment in the existing enterprises and for their technical transformation. In the 28 years between 1953 and 1980, such funds accounted for about 20 per cent of the total investment in fixed assets. The figure is raised to 36 per cent in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This is a big step forward. It will help improve the technology of our industry and speed up the modernization of the national economy as a whole.

I would now like to speak at some length about the development plans for energy, transport and agriculture and about the priorities for the technical transformation of the existing enterprises.

The coal industry will receive 17.9 billion yuan in investment during the five years. The funds will be used chiefly for exploiting the coal reserves in Shanxi, northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia; at the same time, the coalfields in western Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu and Guizhou provinces will also be developed. Twenty-eight large coal mines will be added, each with an annual capacity of over one million tons. This, plus the opening of small and medium-sized mines, will increase the total capacity of China's coal industry by 220 million tons. The plan provides for a production capacity of 80 million tons to be available before the end of 1985, with work continuing during the next five-year plan period for the remaining 140 million tons. To speed up the expansion of the coal industry, we should, on the one hand, concentrate on exploiting the big open-cast mines and, first of all, on building as soon as possible five such mines at Huolinhe, Yiminhe, Pingshuo, Yuanbaoshan and Junggar, which are rich in coal deposits. On the other hand, we should step up the technical transformation of the existing mines, build small- and medium-sized ones and tap potential. Thus we will be able to produce more coal with less investment at an earlier date, and we can increase our coal output appreciably in the next few years or within this decade and at the same time lay the ground for greater expansion of our coal industry in the following decade.

A total of 15.4 billion yuan will be invested in the petroleum industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Efforts will be concentrated on prospecting in the Songliao basin of northeast China, the Bohai Bay, the Puyang region of Henan Province and the Eren basin of Inner Mongolia. General survey and prospecting will also be stepped up to a proper extent in the Junggar basin of Xinjiang and the Qaidam basin of Qinghai, and such work will be steadily continued for present oil and natural gas fields in east China. Our goal is to verify the reserves of a number of new oilfields and to actively prospect for and exploit offshore oil deposits. In these five years, production capacity for oil will increase by 35 million tons and for natural gas by 2.5 billion cubic metres. This should help make up for the depletion as a result of continued exploitation of oil wells now in operation and maintain our annual oil output level at 100 million tons during the 1981-85 period.

A total of 20.7 billion yuan will be invested in the power industry in the same period. It will be used chiefly for continued exploitation of hydraulic resources along the upper reaches of the Huanghe River and the upper and middle reaches of the Changjiang River and in the Hongshui River basin, and for building a number of large hydroelectric stations. At the same time, a number of electric power stations will be constructed near the coal mines in coal-rich Shanxi Province, eastern Inner Mongolia, Huainan and Huaibei regions, western Henan Province, areas north of the Weihe River and Guizhou Province, as will be a number of thermal power stations in Shanghai and Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan Provinces where enormous amounts of electricity are consumed. These five years will witness the construction or continued construction of 15 hydroelectric stations each with an installed capacity of 400,000 kW or more, 45 thermal power stations each with an installed capacity of 200,000 kW or more, and one nuclear power station with an installed capacity of 300,000 kW. Added to the small stations to be set up, this will mean a total increase of 36.6 million kW of electric power for the whole country. Of this figure, 12.9 million kW will be available before the end of 1985, while work on the remaining 23.7 million kW will continue in the next five-year plan period.

Since these arrangements still fall short of fully meeting the power requirements of China's economic growth, efforts will be made, wherever possible, to step up construction of electric power stations in the course of implementing the plan, while strictly economizing on the use of electricity.

Twenty-nine point eight billion yuan will be invested in transport and post and telecommunications services over the five years, mainly for railway and harbour construction. The Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for laying 2,000 kilometres of rails, double-tracking 1,700 kilometres of the present railways and electrifying 2,500 kilometres. By 1985, the capacity of transporting coal from Shanxi, western Inner Mongolia and Ningxia to other places will have increased from 72 million tons in 1980 to 120 million tons and that to northeast China from 14 million tons in 1980 to 29 million tons. Construction of 132 deep-water berths is scheduled for 15 harbours including Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shijiusuo, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu and Zhanjiang so that the handling capacity of the country's coastal harbours will total 317 million tons by 1985 as against 217 million tons in 1980. Work will continue on inland navigation projects along the Changjiang and other rivers. More roads will be built so as to improve the rural transport conditions. In the meantime, efforts will be made to increase the post and telecommunications facilities. Completion of these tasks will relieve the strain on transport and post and telecommunications services.

In agriculture, stress will be put on augmenting the flood control capacity of the Huanghe, Changjiang, Huaihe and Haihe rivers and on completing the construction of the Panjiakou and Daheiting reservoirs in Hebei Province and the Tianjin project for diverting water from the Luanhe River so as to ease the shortage of water for industrial and agricultural use in the Beijing-Tianjin area. Continued efforts will be made to build commodity grain bases on the Sanjiang plain in Heilongjiang Province, in the Poyang Lake area in Jiangxi Province, the Dongting Lake area in Hunan Province and the Pi-Shi-Hang irrigation area in Anhui Province. A network for breeding and popularizing improved seeds should be set up and improved step by step. Shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China will continue to be built so as to check soil erosion in the areas along the middle reaches of the Huanghe River and the shifting of sand dunes in the northwest. We should make sustained efforts to conduct the nationwide afforestation campaign in order to cover our motherland with trees. Land reclamation on the pasturelands of the minority nationality areas is forbidden. We should expand the total area of artificially sown pastures from the 32 million mu (one mu equals 1/15 hectare) in 1980 to 100 million mu in 1985. A number of farms producing good poultry and animal strains, livestock farms and feed-processing plants will be set up. Between 1981 and 1985, the plan is to increase the area for fresh-water aquiculture by 16 million mu and that for seawater aquiculture by 800,000 mu. All this will help improve conditions for farming, animal husbandry and fishery.

To facilitate economic construction and provide the necessary mineral resources and geological data for future development, we should do more geological prospecting, hunt for mineral deposits, assess natural resources and do better work in hydrogeology, engineering geology and environmental geology during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

In the technical transformation of the existing enterprises during this period stress should be put on the following: saving energy and raw and semi-finished materials; improving the product mix; enhancing the properties and quality of products; and increasing the production capacity for certain urgently needed products which are in short supply. Measures will be taken in these five years to carry out in a planned way the technical transformation of a considerable number of key enterprises such as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Baotou Iron and Steel Company, the Changchun No 1 Motor Works, factories in the power equipment manufacturing bases in Harbin and Shanghai, the large Datong, Kailuan and Fushun coal mines and the large caustic soda plants in Tianjin and in Hubei, Liaoning, Sichuan and Shandong provinces. The purpose is to gradually raise the technological level of these key enterprises that have bearing on the national economy as a whole. As the supplier of equipment for diverse fields, the machine-building industry must be ahead of others in carrying out technical transformation. In the 1981-85 period, mechanical and electrical products that are mass produced and widely used, especially motor vehicles, tractors, internal-combustion engines, industrial boilers, water pumps, air blowers and small and medium-sized electric motors that consume much energy should be improved technically and updated. Research and development of a group of key equipments such as precision and highly efficient machine tools, instruments and meters should be undertaken, and efforts should be made to update many kinds of instruments, components and basic parts. We should turn out equipment of a fairly high technical level for farming, animal husbandry and fishery as well as for the textile and other light industries. We should also strive to improve the technology of manufacturing complete sets of large equipment used in power generation, steel rolling, mining, coal washing, transport, offshore oil prospecting and the petrochemical industry. Success in these endeavours will mean a gratifying improvement in the technological level of our national economy.

3. The Development of Education, Science and Culture

Constantly raising the educational, scientific, technological and cultural levels of the whole people is a major guarantee for building a modern material civilization and also a major aspect in building a socialist spiritual civilization. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, allocations for education, science, culture, public health and physical culture account for 15.9 per cent of total state expenditure (the coreesponding figure will reach 16.8 per cent in 1985), a fairly big increase over the 11 per cent of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The funds allocated for these undertakings are admittedly still insufficient, but this is what we can afford at present in the context of our limited financial resources. Appropriations for these undertakings will gradually increase along with the future growth of our economy.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan calls for a rise in the number of newly admitted full-time students in institutions of higher education from 280,000 in 1980 to 400,000 in 1985, an increase of 42.2 per cent, while total enrolment is to reach 1.3 million, 13.6 per cent more than in 1980. The number of graduates from these institutions is to be 1.5 million for the five years covered by the plan. Meanwhile, there will be considerable expansion of higher education through radio, TV, correspondence and evening courses. In 1985, a total of 20,000 postgraduate students is to be admitted, 5.5 times the number in 1980, and 45,000 are to complete their postgraduate studies in the five years under review.

The state will appropriate special funds for the construction of fairly advanced teaching and laboratory facilities in a group of key colleges and universities, and for the building or expansion of a number of experimental centres so as to raise the standard of instruction in these institutions. Specialities in colleges and universities will be readjusted and teaching methods improved. Over the years, specialities have been too finely divided and consequently students can acquire only a limited scope of knowledge. This falls short of the requirements of practical work in various fields and for advanced studies and often creates difficulties for the graduates to get employment or to switch to other specialized fields of work. This situation must be changed.. Systematic education of our undergraduates and postgraduates in the basic theories of Marxism must be stepped up and ideological and political work among them should be done regularly, purposefully and effectively. We must ensure that our students are trained to be educated workers with socialist consciousness and professional knowledge. We must continue to restructure secondary education, set up secondary vocational schools of different types, particularly for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, the medical and nursing services, finance and trade, public security and procuratorial and judicial affairs, and culture and education. Some vocational and technical subjects are to be added to the curricula of regular secondary schools. It is essential to create the necessary conditions for transforming a number of regular senior middle schools in the rural areas into secondary vocational schools serving agriculture. More attention should be paid to pre-school education and teachers' training. We should strive to make primary school education universal or almost universal by 1985 in most counties and to make junior middle school education universal in the cities. Schools of all types and levels should try to enhance the professional competence of the teachers and their teaching level in an all-round way and gradually to improve the conditions for both teaching and learning. Educational workers throughout the country face the most arduous and pressing task of making primary and junior middle school education universal and eliminating illiteracy among young and middle-aged people, and the whole nation should go into action and give this work full support. Those provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and those prefectures, cities, counties and grass-roots units which have done good work in developing education and those teachers, educational administrators and other people who have made positive contributions to education should be commended; educational functionaries who are lackadaisical in their work should be criticized; and those people who misuse school funds, obstruct teachers in performing their duties or even insult or injure them should be punished severely. We should make respect of educational work a standard of good social conduct so that everybody will realize that it is the very foundation of our modernization drive.

In science and technology, we will, under the Sixth Five-Year Plan, put into nationwide use the verified results of 40 key scientific and technological research projects in agriculture, the textile and other light industries, energy, the electronic and machine-building industries, raw and semi-finished materials, the chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry, transport, and post and telecommunications. To meet the needs of economic and social development, we should tackle 100 major problems in 38 scientific and technological research projects vital to production and construction, and try to bring a considerable number to fruition and widely apply the results during this period.

While focusing on research in development and application, we should step up basic research so as to provide China's scientific and technological development with sound guidance and a reliable foundation. In line with the characteristics of the specific disciplines, research in both basic and applied sciences should be geared as much as possible to the needs of economic development and expanding production. We should put the application and dissemination of the results of scientific research on a par with research itself, commend and reward successes in this field and overcome the tendency to underrate its importance. It is necessary to set up, in a planned way and step by step, public centres of information, forecasting and analysis, measurement, calculation and consulting services in applied mathematics in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to serve scientific research and growth of the national economy.

While energetically expanding research in the natural sciences, we should attach importance to studies in the social sciences, in political economy, departmental economics, management science, philosophy, law, political science, education, sociology, ethics, psychology, history, ethnology, literature and art, linguistics, international relations, and so on. We should do our best to expound and solve the major theoretical and practical problems raised in the course of our socialist modernization so that we can use the results of creative studies to help build the socialist material and spiritual civilization and develop our socialist system. Gaps in our social studies should be filled in; weak links strengthened and working conditions improved.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, there will be an appropriate growth in such cultural undertakings as literature and art, the cinema, television, broadcasting, the press, publishing, libraries, museums and cultural centres and in public health service and physical culture. There should be more feature films provided quality is improved, and it is planned to increase them from 82 in 1980 to 120 in 1985. Efforts should be made to produce more science films and documentaries. We should improve the ideological and intellectual content of the radio and TV programmes, raise their artistic and technical quality, improve their production and transmission, and bring them to a wider audience. The total volume of publication of newspapers, magazines and books will amount to 45.6 billion printed sheets in 1985, 22 per cent more than in 1980. We should take steps to improve the techniques and quality of papermaking, printing and publishing and change the present backward conditions. In the main, all cities will have museums, all counties libraries and cultural centres, and all townships cultural stations. Serious efforts should be made to improve the cultural facilities in the national minority areas and border regions. Although most of our intellectual products appear in the form of commodities, the leading cadres at all levels concerned should be fully aware that the purpose of expanding their production is, first and foremost, to develop our socialist spiritual civilization. They must therefore see to it that our intellectual products have communist ideological content and serve to increase the people's scientific and general knowledge, instead of merely seeking profits. In all our cultural and artistic undertakings and academic research, we must keep to the orientation of serving the people and socialism, continue to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", eliminate the erroneous influence left over from the decade of domestic turmoil and, at the same time, oppose bourgeois liberalization and decadent feudal and capitalist culture.

We should keep deepening the mass patriotic health campaign so as to reduce the incidence of diseases and swiftly wipe out virulent infectious diseases that are yet to be eliminated. We should tighten our customs quarantine control so as to prevent inroads from abroad of epidemic diseases already stamped out in China. In health work, we should adhere to the policy of laying equal stress on the cities and the countryside and of combining Chinese and Western medicine. Between 1981 and 1985, there will be an increase of 600,000 people specializing in health work and an addition to 250,000 hospital beds. Vigorous efforts should be made to improve techniques of birth control so that we can carry out our plan for population control. We should encourage physical culture and sports in both town and country, so as to build up the people's physique and raise the level of physical culture and sports.

4. The Expansion of Economic and Technological Exchange With the Outside World

During the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we will continue to expand trade and economic and technological exchanges with the outside world in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, of unified plan and policy and of concerted action towards our foreign counter-parts. The total volume of import and export trade is planned to reach 85.5 billion yuan by 1985, an increase of 51.8 per cent compared with 1980 and an average annual increase of 8.7 per cent. Of this figure, the total volume of exports is to reach 40.2 billion yuan, averaging an annual rise of 8.1 per cent, which is higher than the growth rate of gross value for industrial and agricultural production in the same period; the total volume of imports will reach 45.3 billion yuan, rising annually by an average of 9.2 per cent, which is slightly higher than the growth rate of exports. This will help speed up production and construction in our country.

Boosting the production of commodities for increased exports is the basis for expanding our foreign trade and other economic exchanges. We should work hard to increase exports of textiles and other light industrial goods, arts and crafts, native products and local specialities and, in particular, raise the proportion of machinery and electrical products in the total volume of exports. There should be planned exports of oil, coal and some rare metals, the resources of which China has in abundance, while the export of commodities whose production consumes too much energy should be restricted. Measures should be taken to adapt all our export goods to changes in the international market and make them more and more competitive. This will provide an impetus for raising the quality of our products and cutting down production costs. In line with the needs of domestic construction, we should change the import mix and properly raise the proportion of new technology and key equipment in the total volume of imports. Efforts should be continued to use foreign loans efficiently, encourage direct investment by foreign businessmen or the setting up of joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment in order to increase the use of foreign funds to a suitable extent. We should, in particular, stress the role of the coastal cities in expanding foreign economic and technological exchanges. Apart from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces which can continue their special policies and flexible measures, we should grant more decisionmaking power to Shanghai, Tianjin and other coastal cities so that they can utilize their favourable conditions to turn their initiative to better account in importing and assimilating technology, making use of foreign funds, transforming outmoded enterprises and developing the role of these cities in the world market.

The aim of expanding our foreign economic and technological exchanges is of course to raise our capacity for self-reliance, and definitely not to weaken or impair the development of our national economy. Under no circumstances should we waver on this point.

5. Improvement of the Living Standards of the People and Population Control

During the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the living standards of the people in both urban and rural areas will continue to rise. Expansion of the state economy, the collective economy and the individual economy will provide jobs for 29 million people in cities and towns after they have received proper training. The average net income of each peasant is to rise from 191 yuan in 1980 to 255 yuan in 1985, that is, an average annual increase of 6 per cent. This is higher than the annual average of 4.3 per cent attained in the 26 years between 1955 and 1980. The payroll for workers and staff in the whole country was 77.3 billion yuan in 1980 and is to reach 98.3 billion yuan in 1985, an average increase of 4.9 per cent a year, or 4.2 billion yuan. Some of the workers and staff in the fields of education, public health and physical culture got a wage increase last year. This year and in the next three years there will be a pay rise for the rest as well as those working in other fields, group by group, and preparations will be made for reforming the wage system. As the present pay of most middle-aged intellectuals is too low and their burdens are heavy, their salaries should rise more. We believe that our workers and cadres throughout the country will appreciate this.

With the growth of industrial and agricultural production and the increase in the income of the urban and rural population, their consumption level will go up substantially. By 1985, average per-capita consumption will be 22 per cent more than in 1980, averaging a 4.1 per cent annual growth as against the 2.6 per cent for the 28 years between 1953 and 1980. Of this, people living in cities and towns will get an average annual rise of 3.2 per cent and those in the countryside 4.2 per cent. The total volume of retail sales is to reach 290 billion yuan by 1985, 40 per cent over 1980, averaging an annual increase of 7 per cent.

Housing for the people in the cities and countryside will continue to improve. Within the five years under review, it is estimated that 2.5 billion square metres of housing will be built by the peasants for themselves, apart from 300 million square metres of public amenities and facilities to be built in the countryside. Residential housing totalling 310 million square metres will be completed in these five years by state-owned units in cities and towns. This averages out at 62 million square metres a year, which is 2.6 times the average annual figure for the 28 years between 1953 and 1980. Meanwhile, urban public utilities are to be installed faster, environmental pollution resolutely checked, and the environment in key areas improved.

Population growth must be strictly controlled during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The census taken on July 1 this year shows that China's population exceeds one billion. From now on, the annual natural population growth rate must be kept under 13 per thousand which means the total population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must be kept at around 1.06 billion by 1985. The past two years again saw a somewhat higher net growth rate of our population, and for some years from now the total number of births will be at a peak as more and more young people will reach the marriageable and child-bearing age.

Therefore, to attain our goal in population control is going to be an extremely important and strenuous task. The whole society must pay full attention to this problem. We must take effective measures and encourage late marriage, advocate one child for each couple, strictly control second births and resolutely prevent additional births so as to control population growth. Otherwise, the execution of our national economic plan and the improvement of the people's living standards will be adversely affected. Persuasive education must be conducted among the people of the whole country, especially among the peasants, to change radically the feudal attitude of viewing sons as better than daughters and regarding more sons as a sign of good fortune. We must, in particular, protect infant girls and their mothers. A couple that has only one daughter and brings her up well deserves greater commendation, support and reward than a couple that has only one son. The whole society should resolutely condemn the criminal activities of female infanticide and maltreatment of the mothers, and the judicial departments should resolutely punish the offenders according to law.

6. The Basic Balance in Finance and Credit and Basic Stability in Commodity Prices

The downward trend in state revenues should be reversed during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan through expanding production, improving economic results and exploring new sources of revenue, and this should be done on condition that a normal rise in the people's income is guaranteed and the appropriate decision-making power of enterprises ensured. Expenditures for various purposes should be properly arranged and controlled, financial supervision strengthened and waste resolutely combated so as to minimize the financial deficit. At the same time, issuance of currency should be strictly controlled to ensure a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments.

The plan sets total state revenues for 1981-85 at 595.3 billion yuan, those for 1985 being 127.4 billion yuan, an increase of 18.9 billion yuan over 1980. Total state expenditures in the five years will be 609.8 billion yuan, the figure for 1985 being 130.4 billion yuan, an increase of 9.2 billion yuan over 1980. In state expenditures, we will, first of all, guarantee funds for the construction of key projects, gradually increase expenditures on educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture undertakings, and at the same time ensure the essential needs for military and administrative spending, repay foreign debts plus interest on time, and give due consideration to expenses in other fields. It is the consistent policy of the party and government to help the minority nationality areas and the economically underdeveloped regions develop their economy and culture. During the years 1981-85, apart from annually increased financial subsidies to these places, the state will allocate a special fund of 2.5 billion yuan -- an increase of 2.2 billion yuan over the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan -- to assist such development.

It is planned to have an average annual deficit of around 3 billion yuan in these five years, the concrete figure being 2.5 billion yuan in 1981. In implementing the yearly plans, we should strive to increase revenues and strictly control expenditures so as to keep the deficit under 3 billion yuan.

Market prices affect the very livelihood of the people. During the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we should strive to keep market prices basically stable so as to guarantee the people a secure life. Since the beginning of this year, the localities have conscientiously implemented the State Council's "Circular on Resolutely Stabilizing Market Prices".

Generally speaking, the situation in this respect is good. There have been no big fluctuations in state-set prices, and the prices of some commodities have even gone down somewhat. The general level of retail prices in the first three quarters of this year was about the same as at the end of last year. To stimulate production, there will be some necessary readjustment, either upwards or downwards, in the next few years, in regard to a small number of commodities whose prices are very unreasonable. This, however, must be done on condition that the general level of market prices is kept basically stable.

Fellow deputies, our Sixth Five-Year Plan is a comprehensive plan for overall economic and social development, which encompasses the building of both material and spiritual civilization. As regards building socialist spiritual civilization, there are many important aspects besides the development of the cultural undertakings that I have just discussed, and much more work remains to be done. The party's twelfth national congress drew up a general guideline in this connection which we should implement step by step. Here I would just like to speak on two points, namely, education of workers and staff and improvement in standards of social conduct.

We now face the strategic task of significantly raising the ideology and political consciousness of the ranks of cadres, technical personnel and workers and their familiarity with modern science, their general knowledge and their production skills. We must, in particular, set up regular colleges and schools of all types to train cadres at various levels and workers in different trades and, at the same time, set up short-term training courses teaching fewer subjects, so as to put the education of workers and staff on a regular basis in a relatively short time. Apart from the existing schools that must undertake their share in training workers and staff, all trades and those enterprises which have the facilities should set up schools and training courses. We also hope that the Communist Youth League, the trade unions, the women's federation and other mass organizations will all pay attention to this. Regular education requires strict admission standards and examination systems, suitable teaching material that meets practical needs and qualified and competent teachers. It should enable the students to acquire a systematic knowledge of the basic theories of Marxism and professional knowledge in different fields, so that they will have far better political and professional levels by the time they finish their study. Besides providing systematic education, we must do effective ideological and political work among the workers and staff in line with the policies of the party and government and the tasks of different periods and solve the problems they have in ideology and understanding. We must seek and create new way of conducting ideological education and strive to make it more lively and militant, more appealing and convincing. We must strive to teach more and more people the history of social development, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution, spread education in communist ideology, convictions and ethics, in the communist attitude towards labour and in revolutionary discipline, professional ethics, the legal system, patriotism and internationalism, and cultivate fine aesthetic standards and the socialist way of life. All this is aimed at promoting the revolutionary spirit of love for the motherland, the people, labour, science and socialism, heightening the resolve to invigorate the Chinese nation, enhancing the sense of national dignity and honour and enabling growing numbers of workers and staff to become working people with high ideals, moral integrity, general education and a sense of discipline.

Fostering high standards of social conduct is a very important aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization. The twelfth national congress of the party called for making a fundamental turn for the better in the next five years in standards of social conduct.

To this end, efforts should be made in town and country to achieve a general improvement in public order and order in production and other work; to establish better work ethics in production units, offices and the service trades; and to combat all such unhealthy tendencies as sheer irresponsibility, putting money above all else, asserting departmentalism and anarchy, engaging in malpractices for selfish ends and abusing one's powers to secure advantages for others. We must help the cadres and the masses to realize that, while promoting socialist commodity production and exchange, it is essential to do everything to combat and check the shameful practice of selling one's moral integrity, conscience and human dignity and commercializing human relations, as is common in capitalist society. To this end, we should, apart from consolidating the party in accordance with the criteria set out in the new party constitution, encourage the drawing up of rules of conduct and common pledges by people of all walks of life, create villages and neighbourhoods where civility reigns, and organize publicity networks and other forms to promote healthy trends, eliminate the unhealthy and combat in a systematic way things deleterious to society. And we have the ability to do this, since we have the firm and correct leadership of the party, the guidance of communist ideology, the socialist system based on public ownership of the means of production, the powerful state machine of the people's democratic dictatorship and progressive public opinion. Furthermore, we should be able to evoke powerful forces throughout our society to resist all sorts of bad things and establish and develop a new type of relations between people which embody socialist spiritual civilization, namely, mutual respect, care, assistance and friendly cooperation. We should strive to raise the standards of social conduct significantly during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and create a good social atmosphere so that the people can devote themselves to the modernization drive wholeheartedly and with ease of mind.

Fellow deputies, along with the draft of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, I would like, on behalf of the State Council, to submit for your examination and approval the draft of the 1983 plan for economic and social development.

The tasks for production and construction set in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are both forward-looking and realistic and, provided we exert ourselves, they can be fulfilled. Though earnest efforts have been made to achieve an overall balance in preparing the plan, there may be points needing further deliberation, which will be handled properly in accordance with concrete conditions in the course of its implementation. The entire nation, from central to local levels, should close ranks, work in a down-to-earth way and strive to solve all sorts of practical problems so that this important plan can be carried out with full success.

Implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the First Two Years

Nearly two years have elapsed since we began implementing the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Here, I would like to report on the results so far.

Before formal submission of the Sixth Five-Year Plan to this session for examination and approval, the State Council worked out separate plans for 1981 and 1982 in accordance with its preliminary outline, and these were approved after examination by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The progress has been satisfactory. The actual growth rate of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output reached 4.6 per cent in 1981 as against the planned figure of 3.7 per cent; the growth rate in 1982 is expected to reach 6.4 per cent as against the planned figure of 4 per cent. The annual increase for these two years averages 5.5 per cent. The economic situation as a whole is improving each year and this is a gratifying change.

A sustained overall upsurge in agricultural production has brought prosperity to the rural areas. This is an essential basis for steady improvement in the economic and, moreover, the political situation throughout the country. Compared with 1980, the gross value of agricultural output increased by 5.7 per cent in 1981, and the 1982 figure is expected to be 5 per cent higher than the previous year. Average annual increase for these two years works out to 5.3 per cent. Although many regions suffered from successive serious droughts and floods, the country's total grain output has continued to rise year by year. The national figure for this year is expected to be over 335 million tons, an increase of more than 10 million tons over 1981 and higher than the record year of 1979. Compared with 1980, the 1982 output of cotton is expected to rise by 21.9 per cent; of oil-bearing crops, by 39 per cent; of sugar-yielding crops, by 29.2 per cent; of tea, by 21 per cent; and of pork, beef and mutton as one unit, by 6.8 per cent. There has also been a fairly rapid growth in other fields of the diversified rural economy. Agricultural production having expanded, the peasants' income has gone up by a big margin. Especially gratifying are the changes that have taken place so rapidly in just a few years over wide areas which used to be relatively backward in agricultural production. This situation, almost without precedent since the founding of the People's Republic, is conclusive proof that the rural policies of the party and government are absolutely correct. With more trust than ever in the party and government, the 800 million peasants are full of confidence in the bright future of the socialist system.

The production of manufactured consumer goods has grown rapidly so that there is an ever more plentiful supply of commodities on the market, thus relieving the shortage to a considerable extent. We have not seen such a situation in China since the late 1950s. Compared with 1980, the gross output value of light industry increased by 14.1 per cent in 1981 and is expected to go up by another 5.1 per cent in 1982. This means an average annual increase of 9.6 per cent for these two years. It is estimated that the 1982 output of yarn will be 13.3 per cent over 1980; woolen fabrics, 12 per cent; knitting wool, 42 per cent; sugar, 33 per cent; bicycles, 78 per cent; sewing machines, 61.7 per cent; TV sets, 100 per cent; and washing machines, 990 per cent. Many consumer goods are now of higher quality with better designs and greater variety. The commercial departments have successfully stimulated the interflow of commodities between town and country, expanded the service networks and improved work attitudes. Retail sales volume for 1981 registered a 9.8 per cent increase over 1980 and the estimated increase for 1982 is 8.9 per cent over the preceding year. This gives an average annual increase of 9.4 per cent for these two years. While the people's level of consumption has gone up a great deal in the past two years, the supply of foodstuffs, clothing and other daily necessities has also been fairly adequate for the most part, thus allowing the consumers more choice. For a country like ours with a population of one billion, it is indeed no small achievement to effect such a rapid improvement in market supply.

In heavy industry, which is now being readjusted, production has gradually turned from decrease to increase, thanks to the efforts made to raise the output of energy and use it economically and to readjust the service orientation and product mix. Gross output value was down 4.7 per cent in 1981 compared with 1980, but the estimated 1982 figure is 9 per cent over 1981, so that the average annual increase for these two years will be 1.9 per cent. Heavy industry is no longer serving its own expansion to excess and is now providing a larger portion of its products to agriculture and light industry in the form of raw and semi-finished materials and equipment for technical transformation. Many heavy industrial enterprises are manufacturing durable consumer goods directly for the market.

The output of fuels, power and some important raw and semi-finished materials has gradually picked up again following two years of stagnation or even decline. Compared with 1980, the 1981 output of coal increased by 0.2 per cent, electricity by 2.9 per cent and cement by 3.8 per cent, while the output of crude oil dropped by 4.5 per cent and steel products by 1.7 per cent. It is estimated that, compared with 1981, the 1982 output of coal will rise by 4.6 per cent, crude oil by 0.5 per cent, electricity by 5.1 per cent, steel products by 1.9 per cent, and cement by 8.6 per cent. The upward trend in heavy industrial output following readjustment is a significant indicator of the sound growth of our national economy. The transport and post and telecommunications departments have also played an active part in promoting the development of industry, agriculture and work in other fields.

The trend of continuous decrease in state revenue over the years has started to change, reflecting in a comprehensive way the obvious success of China's economic readjustment. State revenue dropped for three years in a row starting in 1979 as a result of economic readjustment and efforts to solve a host of long accumulated problems, especially those carried over from the decade of domestic turmoil. Compared with 1978, state revenue from domestic sources in 1981 was down more than 10 billion yuan, a decrease of almost 10 per cent. With steady improvement in the national economic situation and the adoption of many measures to increase revenue and reduce expenditure, the downward trend may end this year, and it is expected that state revenue will start to rise again next year. At the same time, there has been a favourable balance of foreign exchange earnings and outlays for two years running, which provides favourable conditions for us to expand foreign economic and technological exchanges.

There has been fresh development in education, science and culture. The number of institutions of higher education has risen from 675 in 1980 to 729 in 1982 and total new enrolment of students from 280,000 to 310,000. Initial successes have been achieved in readjusting the specialities offered by these institutions and in restructuring secondary education. More efforts have been made to disseminate and apply scientific and technological achievements. In the past two years, altogether more than 6,000 major research projects were successful, as was the manufacture of about 1,000 new materials following research. All this is playing an increasingly significant role in economic development. The recent successful under-water launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket indicates the new advance in our science and technology. Continuous progress has been made in such undertakings as the press, publishing, broadcasting, the cinema, television, literature and art and health work. In particular, a number of new inspiring results have been achieved in sports.

The above facts show that through the readjustment in the past few years, the proportion between accumulation and consumption and the ratio of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry have tended to be basically in balance. The readjustment of our national economy has now entered a new, more advanced stage. Provided that overall arrangements are made both for the people's livelihood and for production and construction, we should now focus on continued readjustment of the structures of agriculture and industry and their product mix as well as the structure of enterprises so as to achieve far better economic results in the course of steadily expanding our national economy.

The sustained and encouraging growth of our economy is in sharp contrast to the current worldwide economic depression. In recent years, many countries, one after another, have experienced varying degrees of economic difficulties, with production stagnating or declining, rising unemployment, crushing debts, and inflation.

The rate of unemployment and index of price rises in some countries have reached the highest level since the Second World War. In quite a few countries, the economic recession has become so unbearable and serious as to affect political stability. Many countries are struggling to find a way out of their plight. At a time when the economy in other countries is beset with such difficulties, China's national economy is forging ahead by overcoming all kinds of difficulties. This fully demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system and testifies to the correctness of the line, principles and policies our party had adopted since the Third Plenary Session of its Eleventh Central Committee.

Why is it then that we still have some financial deficits even though our economic situation has steadily improved in recent years? The answer to this question requires a historical analysis of our economic construction. In the 20 years between 1958 and 1978, and especially during the decade of domestic turmoil, the state invested heavily in production and construction. However, owing to the domination of "left" ideas, our economic structure was far from appropriate, there were quite a number of defects in economic systems and enormous waste in the fields of production construction and circulation. The economic results were very poor, and problems as regards the people's life piled up. During this period, the wages and salaries of workers and staff were not regularly raised, parities between the prices of manufactured goods on the one hand and those of farm and sideline products on the other were quite unreasonable, the urban housing shortage grew increasingly acute, and large numbers of young people waited for jobs. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the party, the party and government have made immense efforts to solve these problems. From 1979 to 1981, expenditures to cover the increase in the purchase prices of farm and sideline products amounted to 44.2 billion yuan; the rise in the wages and salaries of workers and staff and the introduction of the bonus system, 30 billion yuan; the employment of 26 million people in cities and towns, 10.5 billion yuan; and the building of more housing for workers and staff in cities and towns, 15.2 billion yuan. These, plus the expenditures to cover tax cuts or exemptions for rural areas and the increased price subsidies for imported goods, totalled more than 140 billion yuan. Many such items led to higher state expenditures and lower revenues. Furthermore, the economic results of our production and construction remained very poor for a long time, and this situation was not and could not be drastically changed in a few years. Hence our difficulties in balancing state revenue and expenditure. At the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the State Council made a point of raising the question of improving economic results, and has since adopted a series of measures for that purpose. Through a year's arduous work, things are beginning to pick up. We should, on this basis, work even harder to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in China's economy and finance.

Fellow deputies, the steady improvement in our economic situation over the past two years is inseparable from our redoubled efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization and from our resolute struggle against serious crimes in the economic and other spheres. The campaign of "five stresses and four points of beauty" spreading across the country proves to be effective. (The five stresses are: stress on decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals. The four points of beauty are: beauty of the mind, language, behaviour and the environment.) Higher standards of social conduct are becoming more common, and there are more advanced persons and exemplary deeds in all fields, shining with the radiance of communist ideas. Since the party's twelfth national congress, a "three loves" campaign to foster love for the motherland, for socialism and for the party has been unfolded in many places.

It is merging with the campaign of "five stresses and four points of beauty" into a movement of "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves". The deepening of this movement will no doubt greatly help spread the civic virtues of "five loves" (i.e., love for the motherland, the people, labour, science and socialism) put forward in the new constitution. Our all-round effort over the past two years to ensure better public order has achieved notable results. The number of criminal offences in the country as a whole was 15.7 per cent less in the first three quarters of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. In the same period, we handled 136,024 criminal cases in the economic sphere, of which 44,663 have been disposed of, with 26,227 offenders sentenced according to law. Under the impact of this struggle and the influence of our policy, 44,874 offenders turned themselves in and made a clean breast of their crimes. Some of these cases were major and appalling ones involving huge, illegally acquired sums, and people call the chief culprits "big tigers". There are some people who now complain that "we are only swatting flies, not hitting big tigers". In their view, we will be hitting "big tigers" only when we bag offenders from among senior leading cadres. The host of cases handled in our struggle against economic crimes this year have proved that this view does not tally with facts. Of the total of over one hundred thousand criminal cases uncovered so far in the economic sphere, only a very small number involve, to varying degrees, senior leading cadres. Some were taken in by the actual offenders due to serious bureaucratism, others were not strict enough with their children who degenerated into criminals, and still others have been tainted with unhealthy tendencies. These cases either have been or are being dealt with in all seriousness. However, until now we have not found any senior leading cadre who should himself be held accountable for any serious irregularities in economic matters. Facts have shown that the overwhelming majority of our cadres are good or fairly good, and that the leading cores at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels are trustworthy. Our recent struggle against criminal offences in the economic sphere has been waged on a very large scale and yet it has progressed satisfactorily; cases were handled in the light of proven evidence and in accordance with the law. As a result, there have been no unfavourable social repercussions and no adverse effects on our political stability and unity or on our implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. This shows that our party and government have greatly improved their art of leadership and are nowdoing much better work. Through our recent struggle, we have by and large checked rampant, unscrupulous smuggling and sale of smuggled goods, and a number of serious offenders guilty of graft, embezzlement, offering or accepting bribes, speculation and swindling have been dealt heavy blows. We have thus safeguarded our socialist economic system and our socialist modernization. Of course, the struggle against criminal activities in the economic, political, cultural and social spheres is a long one. In order to ensure the steady advance of our socialist society and a secure and happy life for all our people in town and country, we must in no way relax our struggle against those criminals who refuse to mend their ways.

In short, we have achieved much in the past two years in carrying out the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Nonetheless, a lot of problems left over from the past remain to be solved, and new problems have cropped up in our economic work. For example, in the wake of a marked increase in the output of consumer goods, there has appeared the problem of overstocking and sluggish sales. This is bound to affect future production unless the matter is tackled effectively on the basis of conscientious study. Our work still suffers from many shortcomings; and we are still faced with a host of difficulties.

We must work diligently in order to score ever greater achievements in the last three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Major Measures for the All-Round Fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan

As far as economic growth is concerned, the key to all-round fulfilment of the last three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to make the attainment of better economic results the heart of all our economic work in conformity with the guidelines set by the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress last year and the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party last September. Judging by the present overall situation of our national economy, this means we must exercise effective control over all planned investment in fixed assets and use it properly, resolutely readjust and consolidate the existing enterprises, do everything to expedite the technological advance of production, and continue to reform current economic systems. Only when we make significant headway in these four aspects, plus marked improvement in the managerial ability of our economic cadres at all levels, can we win a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in our financial and economic situation and succeed in creating more favourable conditions for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and for China's subsequent economic growth. I would like now to discuss the four aspects in detail before coming specifically to the question of agriculture, the foundation of our national economy.

First, exercise strict control over the volume of total investment in fixed assets and ensure the completion of key construction projects and the technical transformation of enterprises as scheduled.

To ensure a growing capacity for expanded reproduction, we must maintain investment in fixed assets at a certain level for new capital construction projects and technical transformation of existing enterprises. Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan a total of 360 billion yuan is to be allocated for these purposes. Effective control over and proper use of these funds, the completion and operation of the planned key construction projects according to schedule and attainment of outstanding results in the technical transformation of existing enterprises will contribute enormously to augmenting our economic strength.

Experience in our economic construction over the past 30 and more years has proved time and again that the volume of investment in capital construction must suit national strength. This is a basic condition for stabilizing the national economy as a whole. Since the founding of our People's Republic, we have suffered several major setbacks in economic construction, all of which, apart from political reasons, can be attributed economically to the blind extension of capital construction. Such overextension not only strains the supply of building materials and lengthens the construction cycle but is bound to affect production and maintenance and the people's well-being, making it difficult for enterprises to carry on normal production or for necessary improvements to be made in the people's life. When things came to a head, the economy had to be readjusted and many capital construction projects had to be discontinued, causing overstocking and even total waste of large amounts of equipment, a decline in production or even its suspension in many plants serving capital construction, and holding up the work of construction workers. Such drastic curtailment in the wake of excessive extension brought the most serious waste and harm to our economic construction in the past. Once things started to go well after readjustment, people tended to repeat the mistake, again rushing without forethought into a lot of capital construction. This is, indeed, a painful lesson for us, and we cannot afford to make this mistake again.

Proper arrangements have been made under the Sixth Five-Year Plan with regard to the volume of investment in fixed assets. However, signs of sharp increases in such investment have now reappeared. Many localities and units have embarked on quite a few construction projects not included in the plan. We must pay serious attention to this problem and deal with it with a firm hand.

While strictly controlling the total volume of investment in fixed assets, we must see that funds are used properly in the right order of priorities. That is to say, we must first of all ensure investment in key energy and transport projects and in technical transformation of existing enterprises. These areas are the essential basis for vigorous development of our national economy. In order to ensure them adequate funding, we must slash, with the utmost determination, ill-considered projects launched to increase the capacity of ordinary processing industries.

Concentration on key projects centered on those for energy and transport so as to improve and reinforce these two weakest links in our national economy -- this is a major measure for us to gain the initiative in developing the national economy and, therefore, a matter of vital significance for economic construction as a whole. Unless this problem is solved, it will be impossible to invigorate the entire economy; even its partial development will inevitably be hampered, and any rapid growth will be out of the question. The next few years will be a period of great importance to us, during which we must bestir ourselves and pool funds and materials from various quarters for key energy and transport projects, shorten their construction cycle and wrest better returns from investment. There is a shortage of funds for key projects included in the state plan at present, whereas funds in the hands of the localities and enterprises have increased by a big margin and construction projects outside the plan have increased considerably. We must take measures to muster an appropriate amount of funds for the key projects. The State Council has made the decision that, except for a few specified items, all localities, departments and units are to turn over a certain proportion of their receipts not covered in the state budget to the state and all large economic collectives in cities and towns a certain proportion of their profits after taxation as a contribution to funds for the key energy and transport projects. This is their bounden duty, and they should keep the overall interests in mind and pay the stipulated sum to support this important measure that benefits both the state and the people. At the same time, we should adopt correct policies and measures and give proper guidance so as to make funds in the hands of the localities, enterprises, the people's communes and their production brigades and teams available for construction projects that the country badly needs.

In order to exercise strict control over the volume of investment, ensure the proper use of construction funds and get greater returns on investment, the State Council has laid down the following regulations:

(1) All investments in fixed assets, including those covered by the state budget, self-collected funds or bank loans, are subject to overall balancing by the state planning commission or its provincial, municipal and autonomous region counterparts before their final incorporation into the state plan. No locality or department shall make investments in fixed assets outside the plan without prior approval by the appropriate higher authorities. If it does, it will be called to account and punished accordingly for having violated discipline in financial and economic work.

(2) All large- and medium-sized capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the State Planning Commission; small capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the provincial, municipal and autonomous region planning commissions and relevant departments of the State Council. No unit or individual has the power to decide on capital construction projects without going through overall balancing by the State Planning Commission or its provincial, municipal and autonomous region counterparts. Except for those which the enterprises are entitled to undertake according to state regulations, all projects for technical transformation are subject to joint examination and approval by the appropriate planning commissions and economic commissions at different levels. All large- and medium-sized construction projects and abovenorm projects for technical transformation outside the state plan are subject to overall balancing by the State Planning Commission before being submitted to the State Council for examination and approval.

(3) All construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures for capital construction. No project shall be included in the annual construction plan, still less shall it be started hastily, without prior feasibility studies and technical and economic appraisal, or without such preparatory work as adequate prospecting and designing. Whoever violates this regulation must be called to account.

(4) As regards all construction projects already decided on, the following must be done: to fix the scale of construction, total amount of investment, time schedule, returns on investment and conditions for co-operation with other units. At the same time, the system of responsibility must be strictly applied. On the basis of the worked-out scheduling of a project, the planning department and the one in charge of the project must allot sufficient funds each year and ensure the annual supply of materials needed. Through various forms of responsibility system, the unit for which the project is being built is required to complete its annual plan within the funds allotted, and the building company to guarantee work quality and fulfilment on time.

(5) Investments in capital construction are to be placed under the centralized control of the Bank of Construction of China, which is to supervise their use according to plan. The bank must carry out its duties faithfully and malfeasance must be looked into and dealt with according to law.

Our measures for controlling the volume of investment in fixed assets and ensuring investment, for energy and transport projects and for technical transformation of existing enterprises all have a positive purpose, and we must be firm and very strict in this respect. The ministries or commissions charged with the responsibility of examining and approving projects of capital construction and technical transformation must stick to principles and strive for higher efficiency. In accordance with the principle of different levels holding different responsibilities, they must handle well whatever is within their purview. Construction projects that require their examination and approval must be processed in good time and according to established procedures, and favouritism, arbitrary decisions, delays and shifting responsibility are all impermissible. To facilitate the growth of production, enterprises may themselves take measures, financed with their own funds and suited to their own conditions, to update equipment and carry out technical innovations that will lead to lower energy consumption and greater variety and improved quality of products.

Second, firmly readjust present enterprises, consolidate them in an all-round way and strive to raise the efficiency of operation and management.

The present irrational structure of enterprises and their backward operation and management constitute major obstacles to improving economic results.

This is a long-standing problem and a hard nut to crack. During the decade between 1971 and 1980, our industrial enterprises (not including those run by the production brigades and teams in the rural areas) increased from over 195,000 to more than 377,000, almost double the 1970 figure. This played a certain role in China's economic growth, but there was a good deal of blind expansion due to the prolonged "left" mistakes in the guidelines for our economic work, plus a lack of necessary knowledge on the part of quite a few cadres. Many enterprises operated under capacity or were unable to go into operation at all due to inadequate supplies of raw and semi-finished materials and energy. Because of backward technology and technique, some enterprises were heavy consumers of materials and turned out poor-quality products or even overstocked goods that nobody wanted. In the absense of the most elementary system of economic accounting, some enterprises set no quotas for consumption of material nor did they calculate production costs and thus ran at a loss for years. The management of some others was chaotic, lacking the most indispensable rules and regulations, so that no one assumed responsibility and discipline was lax and the waste appalling. With readjustment and consolidation in the past few years, things have begun to improve, but the problems involved have not yet been fundamentally solved. To this day, quite a number of enterprises have still not matched their best past technical and economic norms; nearly 30 percent of the state-owned industrial enterprises practising independent business accounting incur losses, the total sum of which may well exceed 4 billion yuan this year. The irrational structure of enterprises and their backward operation and management have made it impossible for many advanced enterprises to operate at full capacity because the energy and raw and semi-finished materials they need are used by the backward enterprises, which consumer these valuable supplies and turn out substandard products. This has exacerbated the shortage of energy and raw and semi-finished materials throughout the country and increased the state's financial burden, gravely affecting the growth of state revenue. Unless this situation is changed, it will be very difficult to continue improving economic results in industrial production as a whole, accelerate its growth rate, and make a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. Moreover, the large number of backward enterprises will continue to find it all right to rely for their survival on the fruit of the labour of advanced enterprises. Instead of encouraging advanced enterprises and transforming the backward ones, this will encourage many unhealthy tendencies to grow and spread because of the scramble for energy, raw and semi-finished materials, transport facilities and markets, and the normal functioning of the socialist economy and good standards of social conduct will be undermined. Therefore, we must be very firm in readjusting and consolidating our enterprises. Government at all levels and all those doing economic work must understand this clearly and, setting store by the overall interests of the national economy, take resolute and effective measures to do the job well without wavering or further delay.

The State Council has decided that from now on relevant departments shall promptly form according to the products competent leading groups with their local counterparts to draw up programmes for different trades and plans for readjusting enterprises. The following three categories of enterprises must be the first to close down, suspend operations, amalgamate with others or switch to the manufacture of other products: (1) those that are heavy consumers of material, turn out poor-quality products and have been running at a loss over the years due to inefficient operation; (2) those with production in excess of demand and those with large overstocks of goods; and

(3) backward enterprises that contend with the advanced ones for energy, raw and semi-finished materials, transport facilities and markets, and especially those set up without justification that hamper production in the advanced enterprises. The regions and departments concerned must draw up two-year plans for closing, suspending and amalgamating such enterprises and for switching their production. They must provide lists of the enterprises to be closed or suspended, and propose measures to carry out the plans. All enterprises that have incurred heavy losses because of poor operation and management must begin to earn profits within a given time limit. Those that fail to do so must suspend operation pending consolidation. No doubt there will be considerable resistance to overcome and unavoidable problems will have to be solved properly, but this work must be done, and done well. The economic commissions at all levels will be responsible for ensuring implementation of the plans and for supervising and checking up on their progress. The workers and staff in state-owned enterprises that are closed or suspend operations must accept state assignment to other jobs. Those for whom no new jobs are available for the time being should be organized to study or do some work useful to society, and they must strictly observe discipline in all cases. People should be appointed especially to protect the property and materials of the enterprises that close down or suspend production. Such disruptive activities as mass seizure of public property and its divison in private are absolutely forbidden. People who engage in such activities will be severely punished according to law, and the administrative leaders of the factories and local departments concerned will be called to account. Approval and business licenses must be obtained from the departments for industrial and commercial administration before new factories may open; any factory operating without a license shall be closed down according to law. The industrial and commercial administrative departments should exercise their functions and powers in accordance with the law, and no obstruction or interference by any other department is allowed. The socialist system is an advanced social system under which the productive forces can be rapidly developed and labour productivity increased. Therefore, our socialist state encourages the advanced and must in no way protect the backward. The many tax, price and credit systems and regulations that serve to discourage advanced enterprises while protecting backward ones must be revised step by step.

Present enterprises must be consolidated more quickly and effectively. This work must be completed in all of them within the next three years. Three things are essential in this connection: one is to establish competent leading bodies, another is to work out and improve the rules and regulations for management and the system of responsibility, and the third is to draw up plans for technical transformation with the stress on reducing the consumption of energy and raw and semi-finished materials and to set appropriate objectives for the development of products. An enterprise can be said to be well consolidated when all its workers and staff, including its leading cadres, have clearly defined responsibilities, which are linked with the results of production; when labour discipline and work attitude have distinctly improved; when the products meet the needs of society; and when the major economic and technical norms and overall economic results are appreciably better than before consolidation. Consolidated enterprises must be inspected one by one and approved by joint work teams from the relevant departments at a higher level in accordance with the standards set by the central government, and substandard enterprises must be consolidated again.

In doing consolidation, we must, first of all, pay attention to major enterprises so that they may take the lead in raising operational, managerial and technical efficiency and improving economic results. The leading responsible members of the central departments and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must direct the work themselves and help one by one the all-round consolidation of a few major enterprises that have great potential in production and are vital to the national economy as a whole. If leading comrades of the localities and departments in charge of economic work do not personally oversee the process in one or two major enterprises nor join the masses in gaining first-hand practical experience but merely issue general calls, they will never be able to acquire the knowledge and initiative needed to lead our modernization drive and will not be competent to continue their present work of leadership.

In conjunction with enterprise readjustment and consolidation, we should tighten financial, price, tax and credit control and strengthen financial and economic discipline. Unlawful appropriation, misuse and withholding of state funds, as well as unjustified additions to production costs and withholding profits in violation of state regulations -- all these things must be checked and the funds recovered in full. The prices of products set by the state must be strictly upheld, and no wilful changes are allowed. Those who violate price regulations should be dealt with seriously according to law. No locality or unit has the authority to change state tax regulations. Unauthorized tax reductions and exemptions must be resolutely corrected and the sum fully paid. Enterprises that evade taxes or are in arrears must pay the state treasury retroactively within a specified time limit together with fines. All undertakings financed by state funds and appropriations must fulfil the economic requirements as set in the plans and designs and must not incur loss or waste. Credit control must be centralized, and no bank at any level may issue loans unless provided for in state plans or by state policies, and no one can compel a bank to issue loans. Resolute and effective measures must be taken to stop the illegal appropriation of state property for use by individual units or the seeking of private interests at the expense of public interests. The constitution provides for an auditing system under which the auditing bodies have the authority to supervise through auditing the revenues and expenditures of departments under the State Council, local governments at different levels, state financial and monetary departments and enterprises and institutions; no other administrative organ, public organization or individual may interfere with this work. Leading cadres at all levels, in particular, should play an exemplary role in observing and upholding state financial and economic discipline. Whoever violates such discipline must be called to account, and those involved in serious cases must be punished according to law. Law officers who break the law must be punished more severely than others. Comrades who adhere to principle and dare to fight against breaches of financial and economic discipline should be firmly supported and encouraged. Whoever retaliates against them must be dealt with severely according to law.

Third, promote technological progress and give full play to the role of science and technology in economic development.

It is a fundamental matter of principle that vigorous economic development must rely on scientific and technological achievements and that science and technology must serve economic development. Generally speaking, the technological level of production in present-day China lags far behind advanced world levels. This is our weak point, and it means that we have a lot of hard work to do conscientiously. We must rely on advanced technology in production to a large extent for all-round fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Looking still further ahead towards the magnificent objective of quadrupling the gross annual output value of China's industry and agriculture by the end of this century and then scaling even greater heights, we need all the more to give full play to the enormous role of science and technology. This quadrupling is not just a quantitative concept, and it will be impossible to reach the target if we mark time at our present low technological level. All branches of our national economy must gradually apply the advanced technologies that have been in common use in the economically developed countries since the 1970s or the early 1980s and which are applicable in China. All enterprises and industrial departments should strive for technological progress. We must all recognize the extreme importance of this question. When talking about expanding production, some comrades tend to think solely of building new factories or starting new establishments, rather than the technical transformation and technological advance in present enterprises. If they stick to this approach and continue to direct production and construction with their outdated concepts and methods, the national economy as a whole will be unable to raise effectiveness significantly, even if a number of new enterprises that use fairly advanced technology are set up, since the large number of present enterprises will still have outmoded equipment, techniques and technologies and will continue to turn out old products. In that case, it will be impossible to narrow the economic and technological gap between China and the developed countries; indeed, the gap may even widen, a situation which we must of course do our best to avoid.

Comrade Sun Yefang, the noted economist, who remains very much concerned about the socialist construction despite serious illness, recently wrote a very good article on the need to rely mainly on technical transformation for quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output. In this article, which was published in RENMIN RIBAO (PEOPLE'S DAILY) on November 19, 1982, he pointed out that "a big base figure leading to a low growth rate" is not a law governing the development of production but mainly the outcome of neglecting the technical transformation of the existing enterprises. Production will definitely grow at a faster rate, he said, if we no longer "freeze technologies" and "reproduce 'antiques'" but systematically undertake technical transformation of the existing enterprises in their hundreds of thousands with emphasis on the key ones. He suggested that the rate of depreciation for fixed assets should be raised gradually to shorten the depreciation period. The State Council holds that his views are correct. In the future, as far as the financial resources of the state permit, we should take a positive attitude towards steadily raising the depreciation rate. The State Council has instructed the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance to study this question jointly and then work out a concrete plan so that the enterprises will have increasing financial resources for renewal of equipment and technical transformation.

The most important thing in stimulating technological improvement is to organize the scientific and technical personnel to draw up plans and tackle key problems. In conjunction with the departments concerned and with the cooperation of specialists in all branches of science and technology, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission should set to work right now to draw up plans for the development of various trades, for the development of regions with large- and medium-sized cities as their cores and for the technical transformation of key enterprises, and a programme for China's scientific and technological advance. In the process, they should work out realistic policies on technology, specify the technological levels that should and can be reached towards the end of this century, and decide on concrete measures to replace outdated techniques step by step.

For example, we should make full use of China's fairly abundant mineral resources to produce alloy steel, low-alloy steel in particular, and increase their proportion of total steel output as a major policy for the technological development of our metallurgical industry. The use of the rotary kiln with a precalcinator for cement production, which can cut energy consumption by more than one-third, should likewise be established as a major policy for the technological transformation of the cement industry. All trades and professions should proceed from their concrete situation and work out the orientation of their technological advance based on their own characteristics with a view to achieving good results. This is of major importance for China's economic and technological progress. We should pay close attention to the development of the electronics industry which has a particularly important role to play in China's modernization, and should gradually apply electronic technology to different branches of our national economy. Large- and medium-sized cities in the coastal and inland areas with higher technological level should help the minority nationality areas and the outlying border areas raise the technological level of their production. In line with the needs of expanding production in the country as a whole, we should co-ordinate research on various scientific and technological subjects centering on those projects that may yield important economic results, and take forceful measures to mobilize the specialized skills of scientific and technical personnel in all fields to tackle key problems on the basis of a division of labour and co-operation. In particular, we should organize the specialists concerned to take part in the technological and economic appraisal of major construction projects as well as to survey and design them; we should pay attention to their views to ensure better preparation for launching such projects. In this connection, the State Council will organize the departments concerned to make unified plans and work out measures for their execution so as to open up new prospects within the next two to three years.

Importing advanced technology is a major way to promote China's technological progress. Although we have made certain progress in this respect during the past few years, much remains to be done. Following investigation and study and according to unified planning, we should simplify procedures and take prompt action to import urgently needed technology that will not be available at home in a short time. Moreover, we should organize scientists, technicians and workers to assimilate and popularize imported technology. The state will provide the foreign exchange and the funds for the manufacture of the supporting facilities at home. The State Economic Commission has, in co-operation with other departments concerned, drawn up a plan for importing 3,000 items of advanced technology in the next three years to strengthen the technical transformation of the existing enterprises, particularly small- and medium-sized ones. Measures should be taken to execute this plan item by item according to schedule. First of all, domestic resources should be fully mobilized to solve problems which can be solved by relying on our own scientific, technological and productive capabilities, and it is impermissible to seek abroad whatever is available within the country.

We should use administrative and economic means to stimulate the enthusiasm of our enterprises for improving their technical performance. Centres for technological development should be established for different trades and enterprises, and combination in various forms of scientific research, designing and production should be promoted. The production and construction plans of the state and the localities, departments, trades and professions should specify both the making of new products and the eliminating of outmoded ones. Future appraisal of enterprise performance should have as a major criterion the introduction of new products and techniques for increased production at lower costs.

Since the technical norms for many products have become outdated, the State Economic Commission should organize the departments concerned to revise them, beginning from 1983. We should institute a system of state licences for the manufacture of major products, banning the making of substandard items. We should firmly carry out the policy of fixing prices according to the quality of products, enact and enforce a patent law, practise the system of reward for new products and technical innovations and abolish those rules and regulations that hinder technological progress. We should mobilize the masses to learn from pacesetters and to make rationalization proposals, and encourage enterprises and their workers and staff to take vigorous steps to promote technological progress and improve operation and management.

Scientists, intellectuals in other fields and other sections of our people have been honouring the memory of Comrade Jiang Zhuying, a middle-aged scientist in the Changchun Institute of Precision Optical Machinery, and Comrade Luo Jianfu, a middle-aged engineer in the Lishan Microelectronics Company in Shaanxi, and pledged to learn from them. Both of them were exemplary Communist Party members who made scientific and technological inventions and innovations of advanced domestic or world level which our country needed urgently. Throughout their careers, they worked painstakingly amid all kinds of difficulties, often forgoing food and sleep, and devoted all their energy and wisdom to China's scientific and technological development. They did not stop working even when they became seriously ill. They were the first to bear hardship, and the last to enjoy comfort. They placed the interests of the party and state above everything else and gave no thought to personal fame or gain. Their deeds provide vivid examples for education in communist ideology. We hope that all members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, all patriotic young people and the rest of the working people in scientific, technological and other professional fields and in all other trades will follow their examples. We hope that all units where intellectuals work will take a correct attitude towards them, conscientiously implement the relevant policies, put full trust in them and show concern for them so that their can realize their aspirations for contributing their all to the building of the socialist motherland. All intellectuals, except for those with organizational ability who are suitable for posts of administrative leadership, should be able to devote themselves to their own specialities. This is the way, we believe, to ensure that our science and technology will develop by leaps and bounds.

Fourth, energetically and steadily speed up the restructuring of economic systems.

Restructuring economic systems is a major guarantee for improving economic results comprehensively and achieving socialist modernization. Socialist transformation of private industry and commerce in the 1950s ended the exploitation of workers by the capitalists. The current restructuring aims at breaking the convention of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and "giving everybody an iron rice bowl" and truly applying the principle of more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work. It is no less significant than the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. The initial reforms carried out in the past three years have yielded positive results and enriched our useful experience. As the national economy is being readjusted, the ratio of its major branches is becoming more balanced, and this provides favourable conditions for continuing to reform the economic systems. Comprehensive reform should be preceded by careful study and, wherever possible, by experiments so as to enrich our experience. Nevertheless, those reforms which have become possible and imperative under present conditions should be started without hesitation. The on-going consolidation and readjustment of enterprises, encouragement of technical transformation, control over the volume of investment in fixed assets, invigoration of commodity circulation and so on are all bound up with the economic systems, without whose reform we will find it very difficult to go forward.

Therefore, it is both possible and imperative to step up the reform to some extent. Comprehensive reform is to take place gradually during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. In the next three years, while sparing no effort in drawing up an overall plan to reform our economic systems and working out concrete measures for its implementation, we should go a step further and actively test specific reforms.

Experience over the years tells us that the steady and co-ordinated growth of the national economy requires the correct application of the principle of ensuring the leading role of the planned economy supplemented by market regulation and of exercising strict control over major economic matters through planning while adopting a flexible policy towards lesser ones, which are to be controlled mainly through industrial and commercial administration and economic levers. The state must devote its main efforts to overall balancing of the national economy, and do a better job of centralizing the administration of major economic activities that affect the proportions among the key branches of the economy. In particular, it must strictly control, according to the state plan, the volume and priorities of investment in fixed assets, the key capital construction projects and the increase in funds for consumption. Depending on the circumstances, diverse forms may be adopted for the operation and management of enterprises, the purchase and sale of commodities, the opening of more channels of commodity circulation, employment and the services trades. In terms of concrete steps, we should first of all keep tabs on the key enterprises and the manufacture and distribution of major industrial and agricultural products covered by mandatory planning, and adopt flexible measures with regard to small enterprises and minor commodities covered by market regulation. As for enterprises and products in the intermediate category, namely, those covered by guidance planning, we have to decide on the specific control measures step by step in conjunction with the reform of the price, tax and credit sytems and after accumulating experience through more testing at selected points, because the situation is rather complicated and, furthermore, the role of the various economic levers has not yet been brought into full play.

Both in mandatory planning and in guidance planning, we must make conscious use of the law of value. In order to help enterprises overcome the defects of ignoring social needs and technological progress and to impel them to improve economic results, we must give full scope to the regulatory role of various economic levers, particularly pricing, in the light of the specific conditions of different enterprises and products. For long-standing historical reasons, price parities between various commodities are for the most part irrational at present. This often tempts enterprises to develop in unwanted directions, seriously impedes the smooth progress of economic reforms, adversely affects normal state revenue and expenditure and, in the final analysis, hinders the general improvement of the people's living standards. Reform of the current price system is imperative. However, since this is a major issue affecting the overall situation, it must be handled with discretion according to well thoughtout plans, and we cannot afford the least rashness in this matter. The State Council holds the view that conditions will not yet be ripe for comprehensive reform of the price system in the last three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. But readjustment -- upward or downward -- in the exceedingly unreasonable prices of a small number of products can be made on condition that basic stability in the general level of market prices is maintained. As for the vastly different rates of profit between various enterprises, the problem should first be solved gradually through some such means as settlement according to an internal price scale. The excessively low prices of fuels for industrial use and of some raw and semi-finished materials should be gradually readjusted when practicable, since they hurt production, discourage thrift and can only lead to blind growth of the processing industry.

However, such readjustment is intended to encourage enterprises to reduce consumption of fuels and materials, and no enterprise is permitted to use this to raise the price of its products without authorization, thereby shifting its burden onto the consumers. As for the pricing of minor commodities of the third category, the current method may be changed, by stages and in groups, to that of consultation between industrial and commercial units within the limits specified by the state, or to that of decision by the enterprises themselves. This means that the prices of such commodities may be allowed to fluctuate in line with market conditions. Judging by the results of experiments at some selected localities, this approach is beneficial to both producers and consumers. It has helped to encourage production and satisfy market demands and the everyday needs of the people without destabilizing the general price level. We must resolutely fix commodity prices according to quality and set reasonable price parities between the wholesale and retail trades and according to season and region as a measure to raise the quality of commodities and to promote and regulate their circulation.

In the next three years, on condition that there is no substantial price readjustment, we should reform the tax system and hasten the substitution of taxes on enterprises for profits delivered to the state. This will give greater scope to the regulatory role of taxation in economic activities and improve the relations between the state and enterprises. The old method of management of unified state allocations for state-owned enterprises and unified collection of receipts from them, a method of "everybody eating from the same big pot", shackles the growth of the productive forces. To change this situation, experiments in substituting taxes for delivery of profits have been conducted in over 400 industrial enterprises in the last three years. Some of the experiments cover a city or county while others involve an entire trade in one city. On the whole, the results are fairly satisfactory. In all the experimental enterprises, the growth in income from sales of products has been markedly higher than that in gross output value and, in particular, the growth of both profits earned by the enterprises and taxes turned over to the state is much higher than that in gross output value and, in particular, the growth of both profits earned by the enterprises and taxes turned over to the state is much higher than that of gross output value and income from sales. This means a sharp rise in economic results. Moreover, both the state and the enterprises benefit, with the state receiving a greater part of the increased profit in the form of taxes and payment for the use of state funds, and the enterprises earning more income than previously. Therefore, this substitution should be affirmed as a positive measure. Such reform should, however, be carried out step by step on the merits of each case. There should be two steps for big- and medium-sized state enterprises. The first step, to be started in the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, provides for both taxation and profit sharing, that is to say, a certain proportion of an enterprise's profit is paid to the state as income tax and local tax, while the remainder is divided appropriately and in different forms between the state and the enterprise. The second step provides for the collection, when the price system has in the main become appropriate, of a progressive income tax in accordance with the amount of profit. We plan to adopt, by stages and groups in the next three years, such diversified forms of operation for small state-owned enterprises as contracting or leasing them to collectives or to workers and staff members as individuals, with the state collecting taxes and the enterprise paying for the use of state funds and assuming sole responsibility for its own profit or loss.

Meanwhile, to meet the needs of economic development, the rates of industrial and commercial taxes on some products will be duly readjusted and some new taxes introduced wherever necessary. This will give fuller play to the role of taxation in accumulating funds and regulating production, circulation and distribution. These reforms in the system of taxation and profit delivery will profoundly change enterprise operation and management, facilitate adoption by enterprises of the system of economic responsibility and enlarge their decision-making power. They will help to link the interests of an enterprise better with its performance and growth.

Some of the irrationalities in our current economic life, such as creating barriers between town and country, between higher and lower levels and between different departments or regions, excessive manufacturing of identical products, blocking the channels of circulation, misuse of transport facilities, duplication of leadership, and departments and regions hamstringing one another, are related to the present administrative system and structure. Unless this state of affairs is changed, it will be virtually impossible to do anything that needs to be done or to reduce waste throughout society. To solve this problem, we must give scope to the role of all trades and that of the cities, particularly that of big- and medium-sized cities, in organizing economic activities. Guided by this principle, we should gradually and in an appropriate way readjust the system of administering enterprises in the course of their reorganization and amalgamation. National corporations and the small number of large key enterprises should be put under the direct administration of the relevant leading departments of their trades at the central level, while the vast number of other enterprises should gradually come under the administration of city authorities. With regard to enterprises in the latter category, the relevant leading departments should, based on the overall situation, take charge of their development plans, economic and technological policies, technical norms, dissemination of new technologies, creation of new products, and so on. With regard to enterprises in the former category, the authorities of the city where the enterprise is located should continue to be responsible for co-ordination in production, and so on. As for the enterprises within one city, regardless of their trades, the city authorities should be responsible for gradually organizing specialized production and socialized services with independent operation and accounting so far as the casting, forging, heat treatment, machine repair, electroplating and other processes and service facilities in these enterprises are concerned. Production and circulation should also be unified, centering on the more economically developed cities so as to carry along the surrounding rural areas and gradually form city-based economic regions of different sizes and types. This is an objective of the reform that should be gradually carried out under guidance after preparations are made and experience is accumulated in pilot projects.

The Jiangsu Provincial Government recently decided to embark on some experiments in the forthcoming administrative reform so as to adapt the administrative system and structure to meet the requirements for restructuring the economic systems. The main ideas are as follows: departments and bureaus at the provincial level will, as a rule, not be directly responsible for province-owned enterprises, which are to be put under the administration of the cities where they are located; in more economically developed prefectures, the administrative departments at the prefectural and city levels will be merged, with the city exercising jurisdiction over the surrounding counties;

In economically underdeveloped prefectures, the commissioner's offices will, as the representative agency of the provincial government, supervise and check up on the work of their subordinate counties, with the enterprises originally under the administration of the commissioner's offices now put under the authority of the city or county where they are located. In recent years, Qingyuan County in Guangdong Province has made a fruitful experiment in which the county economic commission exercised unified control over the economic activities of the enterprises within the county. Obviously, these reforms help simplify administration, reduce organizational overlapping and raise work efficiency and greatly encourage the integration of town and country and of departments and regions at different levels and facilitate rationalization of enterprise structure and of the geographic distribution of productive capacity.

A new feature of our present economic situation is that far greater supplies of farm and sideline products and manufactured consumer goods are now available on the market. In contrast, the system of commodity circulation has grown increasingly out of keeping with the objective demands. It has been handed down almost unchanged from the 1950s. In those years, it served to restrict and transform private industry and commerce and control commodities in short supply. But objective conditions have changed tremendously in the past two decades and more, and it is now essential to make its reform an important item on the agenda. State commerce should without doubt play a leading role in commodity circulation. At the same time, we should give scope to the positive role of collective commerce and individual traders and pedlars and to the part productive enterprises can play in selling their own products. We must resolutely break regional blockades, unclog the channels of circulation between town and country, and explore more avenues for commodity circulation and reduce the intermediate links so as to form a really unified socialist market and facilitate commodity interflow. The State Council has, therefore, instructed the Committee for Restructuring the Economic Systems to organize the departments concerned and theoretical and practical workers who specialize in commodity circulation to study this question, make an appraisal and draw up at the earliest possible date a short-term plan for reforming the system of commodity circulation, together with necessary and effective measures for its implementation.

There is much to be done in the many-sided reform of the economic systems. Apart from working out a plan for comprehensive reform, we should in the coming three years focus our work on the following: (1) to gradually replace profit delivery with taxation for state enterprises as a measure to improve the relations between the state and enterprise; (2) to bring into play the role of key cities in resolving the contradictions between departments and regions at different levels; and (3) to reform the system of commodity circulation so as to promote the production and exchange of commodities. The accomplishment of these three tasks will set in motion the reform of our economic systems as a whole.

Finally, I would like to discuss in particular the question of agriculture and work in the rural areas.

The situation in the countryside has been very good in recent years thanks mainly to application of a series of correct policies and to the introduction of diverse forms of the responsibility system for production, which have unleashed the peasants' enthusiasm.

The all-round contract system created in practice by the masses was initiated in outlying poverty-stricken areas and soon spread to well-off areas that are more developed economically. This has now become the principal form of the responsibility system in most rural areas, adopted not only by economically backward brigades and teams that engage in one-crop farming, but also popularized in turn among economically advanced brigades and teams that have a highly specialized division of labour. In the course of this process, the all-round contract method has been enriched and refined into a form of production responsibility contracted by a household or group under unified or separate management, or a combination of both, where payment is reckoned according to output, and the households or groups contribute a fixed share to the collective and state. Diverse in form, this contract system is invariably characterized by direct benefits, clearly defined responsibilities and simple procedures. It gives the peasants decision-making power in production and management and helps overcome egalitarianism in distribution. With great flexibility, adaptability and vitality, the system has yielded satisfactory results. Many places report that, with the introduction of this responsibility system. production has gone up, the relationship between cadres and peasants has markedly improved and bureaucratism, arbitrary orders, corruption, waste and other obnoxious practices have declined sharply. This system has now spread from a few areas to most parts of the country, from the countryside to towns and cities and from agriculture to other spheres. It is by no means accidental that this system is gaining ground across China, much to the acclaim of the people. It has proved to be an effective form for bringing out the superiority of the socialist economic system in the rural areas at the present stage. The task for us now is to stabilize and improve the responsibility system for agricultural production. The responsibility system can be allowed to take various forms which may be improved in the course of practice. We must never try to prevent the masses from adopting the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, or any other forms that they like. Instead, we should encourage them and help solve problems that crop up. We must proceed from the actual situation and study how to solve the problems in unified or separate management and the forms of contracted work in conformity with the local economic level and other characteristics.

As the output-related system of contracted responsibilities has spread, as a large number of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation have come to the fore and as there has been a steady growth of rural commodity production, economic combination has become a necessity and reflects popular will. This is not a combination of the old type. Serving the expansion of commodity production, it helps improve the work before and after production and facilitates co-operation in such specialized and socialized services as the dissemination of techniques, supply and marketing, processing, storage, transport, plant protection and supply of information. Through diverse forms and different levels of combination, the contract system and other means, the economic activities of the peasant households or groups are linked with the big state-owned socialist industries, transport services, commerce, farms and scientific research institutes, leading to close economic ties with them. It should be realized that with the predominance of the socialist state economy, such economic ties and co-operation help to strengthen planned guidance over the peasants' main economic activities and bring them more effectively within the orbit of state planning and make them an organic part of the socialist economy.

From a long-term point of view, the development of economic combination before and after the production process on the basis of a division of labour and of the system of contracting specialized jobs will greatly stimulate commodity production in the rural areas and the prosperity of the rural economy as a whole, thus opening up a correct and distinctively Chinese road and bright prospects for the growth of socialist agriculture. Some embryonic forms of combinations have already appeared, including the combination of specialized productive undertakings, the combination of production, supply and marketing and the combination of technical services. We should guide these properly according to circumstances, help various forms of combination to improve in the course of practice and sum up experience from time to time, instead of rashly approving this form and rejecting that. In short, on the question of combination we should be realistic, adhere to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, respect the initiative of the masses, and move ahead only when conditions are ripe, thus ensuring steady progress.

"Spare no effort in promoting grain production and actively develop diversified undertakings" is our comprehensive policy for agricultural production, and the slightest neglect of either aspect will result in one-sidedness. Ours being a country with a vast population but limited arable land, feeding the people has always been a matter of prime importance, and we may pay the closest attention to grain production. It must be laid down as a long-term policy admitting of no wavering whatsoever on our part that all land suitable for growing grain crops must be used for that purpose and not others. Certain specific policies should be adopted to ensure that peasants in the main grain-producing areas derive benefit from their productive activities. On the other hand, precisely because we have a huge population and a scarcity of arable land, we must not concentrate all our labour power on the limited acreage under cultivation but must turn our eyes to the vast expanse of our country's territory and make full use of our rich agricultural resources in the hilly and mountainous areas, the grasslands and the waters. On the premise of ensuring the steady growth of grain production and preventing the deterioration of the ecological environment, we should boldly develop diversified economy. This will absorb more labour power, particularly woman and subsidiary labour power, put funds in the rural areas to better use and rationally exploit our natural resources, and it will also provide more favourable conditions for protecting and promoting grain production. In this way, our human, land and material resources can be turned to best account.

In developing agricultural production, we must attach great importance to the role of science and technology and, as soon as possible, set up a scientific and technological research and dissemination network in the service of agriculture. The peasants should be encouraged to provide themselves with various scientific and cultural facilities within their means so as to raise the level of their scientific and general knowledge. At the same time, we must try to improve the conditions for agricultural production and call on the peasants to rely on themselves and, through the accumulation of funds and the investment of labour, to carry out agricultural capital construction projects as local conditions permit. State investment in agriculture should be used mainly for projects that the peasants cannot afford, such as large-scale water conservancy works, development of major forest areas, main roads and telecommunications facilities.

At present, two bad practices prevail in the countryside: one is seizing farmland to put up houses, and the other is indiscriminate felling of forests, both entailing grave consequences.

The Central Committee of the party and the State Council have already taken some measures and will take more wherever necessary to check such practices without hesitation. We must educate the cadres and the peasants to keep in mind the interests of the whole country and the well-being of future generations and not just pursue local and immediate interests at the expense of national and long-term interests.

Fellow deputies, overall fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan requires that we firmly implement the principle of building both the socialist material and spiritual civilization and continue to step up socialist political development and improve ideological and political work. Under the guidance of the new constitution to be adopted by this session, we should continue to improve socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system the better to protect the rights of the people of all our nationalities as masters of the country. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic and other spheres must be continued and public order improved. In the next three years, we should mobilize all government departments and the whole of society and give full scope to the role of the public security, procuratorial and judicial organs in reducing the crime rate substantially, dealing resolute blows at the counter-revolutionary activities of the hostile elements who attempt to undermine the socialist system, and eliminating threats to the safety of women and children and other vile practices that debase social morality, thus winning a decisive victory in making a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. The aim is to create good public order and order in production and other work for successful implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We must continue to strengthen national defence, raise the level of scientific and technological research in this field, the standard of the equipment of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and its military capability and political consciousness, step up militia work and increase our defence capabilities so as to safeguard our socialist modernization.

We should persevere in restructuring government departments during the next three years. Restructuring of departments under the State Council as regards the leading bodies and the organizational set-up has in the main been completed. But there is still a long way to go and our task remains arduous. At present, low efficiency and the bureaucratic style of work remain rather serious. We must solve these problems, or we shall find it difficult to arouse the initiative of the cadres and masses and may very well face the danger of losing what we have achieved in the reform. All departments under the State Council must establish strict systems of responsibility so that every functionary has clearly defined responsibilities and every kind of work has someone to be held accountable for it. We must eradicate the undesirable work style of shifting responsibility onto others and putting things off indefinitely. We must go deep among the masses, acquire a better understanding of objective reality, investigate and study matters more systematically, and stamp out the bad habit of deciding important matters subjectively without investigation or study. Restructuring of government institutions at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region as well as the prefectural and city levels is to start this winter and is expected to be completed in the first half of next year. Restructuring at the county and grass-roots levels is to be completed between the winter of 1983 and the spring of 1984. Thus, the restructuring of government institutions will be completed throughout the country in the spring of 1984. This will give us greater initiative in doing our work.

Fellow deputies, inspired by the spirit of the party's twelfth national congress, the people of all our nationalities are striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

With promulgation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the annual plan for 1983 upon approval by this session, our people will have more clearly defined immediate objectives to strive for, and they will be able to link their present work closely with the long-term development of the country. This will be an encouragement to the entire people who will become even more determined in their march towards the great goal set for the end of this century. Government at all levels shoulder heavy loads of work and tremendous responsibilities. To bring about a new situation, we should boldly engage in creative endeavours and at the same time study diligently, work in a down-to-earth manner and advance step by step. There are arduous tasks and numerous difficulties ahead of us. We must give free rein to the initiative of the broad sections of mental and manual workers and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of building our country through hard work. United and through strenuous effort, we will certainly be able to complete the Sixth Five-Year Plan, achieve one success after another for our socialist cause, and make our great motherland more powerful and prosperous with each passing year.

RENMIN RIBAO 13 Dec Editorial

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[Editorial: "A Great Call -- Happy To Read the Excerpts of the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper publishes the excerpts of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) for the National Economic and Social Development of the PRC." This plan has already been approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Its full text consists of 36 chapters and 100,000 characters. The excerpts being published today consist of 30,000 characters. Though it is shortened, all the major features of the plan, including the basic tasks, and all the targets, principles, policies and major measures are included. This plan is closely related to the immediate interests of every Chinese citizen. We believe that the 1 billion Chinese people will try to understand and will study all its content with great concern. They will all relate this plan to the conditions in their areas and units and with their labor, work and study and strive to turn it into their own actions.

When the First 5-Year (1953-57) Plan was approved by the Second Session of the First NPC in 1955, it was also published in the newspapers and well-accepted by the people of all nationalities throughout our country. That plan greatly inspired the people to conscienciously plunge into large-scale economic construction. Following the beginning of the Second 5-Year Plan, because of our persistence in "regarding class struggle as the key link" and our frequent engagement in movements of political criticism, the next few 5-year plans were not presented to NPC sessions for examination, dicussion and approval or disclosed to our people. A careful reader might casually find in passage published on our newspapers something related to these plans, such as "welcome the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan" or "this year is the year in which we begin our Fourth 5-Year Plan." However, the broad masses of the people did not have access to the details of the targets or fulfillment of these plans. Owing to the joint efforts of the party and the people, we have scored great achievements in our socialist construction in the past few decades. However, our failure to inform the people of these plans often resulted in the plans themselves failing to be feasible or well-conceived and even in taking 1 year to make a 1 year plan. This made it impossible for us to guarantee the people's full exercise of their right as masters. Furthermore, it could not help but seriously hinder giving play to the superiority of the socialist system.

After more than 20 years, we once again can read our 5-year plan in our newspapers and this has aroused a feeling of finding something we have missed for a long time.

This itself shows that our country's political and economic life has resumed its orbit of healthy development. As masters of the country, the people of all nationalities have the right to know the inside state of affairs of their country. They are entitled to know the revenue and expenditures and the focus of the investment of their country; to know what difficulties our country is faced with in its economic life and what measures will be adopted to overcome these difficulties. They are entitled to know what change will be brought about in the economic and social features of their country after 5 years of construction and to what degree the people's livelihood will be improved. Our people have the right to know all these. When they know about the "inside state of affairs" of their country, they can unite as one and perform their duties as masters to increase our country's wealth and fulfill and overfulfill the 5-year plan.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan is comprehensive in its content. Its focus is conspicuous, its tasks are clearly put forth, its measures are vigorous and the steps it stipulates are sound and feasible. This plan has been formulated by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to sum up the historical experiences in our socialist construction including the work of planning and through a thorough investigation and study. It has materialized the strategic goal, focuses and steps for our economic construction that were put forward by the 12th party congress. It is a feasible short-term plan for the realization of our magnificent goal. It enables us to clearly know the short-term tasks of our struggle and to relate our current work with our long-term development. The fulfillment of our Sixth 5-Year Plan can be regarded as the first battle in creating an overall new situation in our socialist modernization. A victory in this battle has a great bearing on laying the foundation for development in the 1980's and for making our economy prosper in the 1990's.

After carefully reading the Sixth 5-Year Plan we can see that the formulation and implementation of this plan has an ample objective and scientific basis. It is a positive and safe plan. There are neither excessively high targets nor impractical slogans throughout its content. According to the plan, the gross value of industrial and agricultural production will increase by 21.7 percent, with an average progressive increase of 4 percent annually. Of this, both the gross value of agricultural production and that of industrial production are to increase at an average rate of 4 percent a year and, in the implementation of the plan, efforts should be made to strive for a 5 percent increase. This is what is usually referred to as "ensuring a 4 percent increase and striving for 5." As far as the rate of progressive increase of agriculture is concerned, in the 28 years between 1953-1980, our agriculture increased at an average rate of 3.4 percent annually. Therefore, the target of increasing the rate of progressive increase from 3.4 to 4 percent is not a low one and great efforts should be made in order to attain it. As far as the rate of progressive increase of industry is concerned, the target of 4 percent is lower than the average rate in the past 28 years. This is because we have taken into account the fact that it will be impossible for energy production to see a considerable increase in the near future and that it will also be impossible to completely change the strain on communications and transport. At the same time, the task of readjusting industry is still quite arduous. The fact that we are not fixing a high target is helpful to the readjustment of proportions and fuller preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Judging from every aspect, the Sixth 5-Year Plan is one that has been carefully worked out. A positive achievement of the planning department in setting things right and eliminating "leftist" ideas, it is a plan that can be fulfilled through efforts.

A notable feature of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is that it stresses the improvement of economic results. The historical experience of our economic development has proved that that improving economic results in the fields of production, circulation and capital construction is the core of the matter.

The tendency to concentrate on speed and output value without paying attention to economic results has resulted in the waste of a large amount of valuable energy and raw material and overstocking of large quantities of goods and materials. We have suffered great losses in our attempt to seek an undeserved reputation. This is a very profound lesson. In the field of capital construction, for a long time in the past we were keen on "going in for" or "developing" something "in a big way." We concentrated a large sum of money on the construction of big factories that required heavy investment and had a long cycle, thus using a large amount of financial and material resources. Even after being delayed for a long time, production capacity could not be brought into play. This was also a very profound lesson. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we have drawn upon these lessons by taking the improvement of economic results as a precondition. It demands a speed that does not depart from economic results, but rather a realistic speed that concentrates on economic results. In defining the scale of investment for fixed assets, the plan takes into account the fact that it should not only be adapted to the financial resources of the state but also improve the economic results as far as possible. This reflects, from one aspect, that our understanding of the objective law governing economic construction has greatly improved.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the outlay for education, scientific, cultural, health and sports undertaking has been increased to some extent. The number of students to be enrolled in full-time colleges and universities will be increased considerably. Higher education, such as broadcasting and television, correspondence and evening universities also will be greatly developed. In science and technology, the 40 major scientific and technological achievements will be popularized in an all-round way; efforts will be made to tackle 100 subjects of the 38 scientific and technological items that are of crucial importance to production and construction. Corresponding development will also be made in various cultural undertakings, such as literature and art, movies, television, broadcasting, press, publications, libraries, museums and cultural centers, and health and sports undertakings. The living standard of the urban and suburban population and their housing conditions will both continuously improve to some extent. The conditions of middle-aged intellectuals characterized by excessively low pay and heavy workload will change to some extent. All these are encouraging news.

The First 5-Year Plan implemented from 1953 was a plan that had been formulated and implemented in a relatively good manner. Even so, when we read the figures in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and compare them with the figures when we started on our journey, we are still greatly moved. When the First 5-Year Plan was started, our country produced only 1.35 million tons of steel a year. In 1957, we produced 5.35 million tons of steel. We now have more than 30 million tons of steel and its quality, varieties and specifications are incomparable to those at that time. From this example we can see that great development our country has made in its economy. We have made some mistakes, some of them serious, since the First 5-Year Plan. However, once we soberly sum up historical experiences, our past mistakes become our valuable treasure. We should never have too high an opinion of ourselves, nor should we underestimate our capabilities. The people of all our nationalities have high aspirations. Through the efforts of several 5-year plans, we will certainly be able to build our country into a highly democratic and culturally advanced modern socialist country.

Wang Bingqian's Budget Report

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[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of Finance Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983, which was approved at the National People's Congress session on December 10:

Fellow deputies, I have been entrusted by the State Council with making the report on the implementation of the state budget for 1982 and the draft state budget for 1983, which I now submit for your examination.

I. The Implementation of the State Budget for 1982

The state budget for 1982 has been in operation more than ten months, and the situation as a whole is fairly good. Much fruitful work has been done by all the localities and departments under the leadership of the State Council since the beginning of this year. There has been much headway in readjusting and restructuring the national economy, and production, construction and endeavours in other fields have made new advances; structural readjustment of the central state institutions has been almost finished; and marked successes have been scored in the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the struggle against serious economic crimes. On this basis, the state budget for 1982 will be overfulfilled.

According to present estimates, state revenues for 1982 will total 110.69 billion yuan, or 100.2 per cent of the budgeted figure; expenditures will total 113.69 billion yuan, or 100.2 per cent; on balance, the financial deficit can be kept within 3 billion as specified in the budget.

Implementation of the 1982 state budget shows that there will be a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures as in 1981. Although the basic balance is similar in these two years, the specific circumstances are vastly different: It was achieved last year mainly through drastic retrenchment of expenditure, while this year it will be achieved despite increased expenditures. The state this year appropriately increased necessary expenditures to ensure the steady growth of the national economy; meanwhile, efforts have been made to increase state revenues by expanding production, enhancing economic results and exercising stricter financial supervision and control. It is under these new circumstances that a basic balance between revenue and expenditure is being achieved this year. It should be said that the fulfilment of the 1982 state budget marks a new victory in our effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. It is the result of continuing the policy of further economic readjustment and greater political stability by the people of all our nationalities under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government.

Of the total state revenue for 1982, tax receipts come to 67.95 billion yuan, or 105.2 per cent of the budgeted figure; receipts from enterprises 31.1 billion yuan, or 90.4 per cent; state treasury bonds 4.2 billion yuan, or 105 per cent. Compared with last year, total revenue will rise from 108.95 billion yuan to 110.95 billion yuan, reversing the downward trend in the previous three years.

As we know, between 1979 and 1981 the state allocated more than 140 billion yuan through revenue deductions or defrayment appropriations for readjusting the economy and solving the host of problems left outstanding over the years, especially those left over from the decade of domestic turmoil, namely, raising the purchase prices of farm and sideline products, reducing or remitting taxes in the rural areas, providing employment for young people in cities and towns, raising the wages and salaries of workers and staff, building more housing for them, speeding up urban construction, etc. As a result, state revenues dropped for three years in a row.

Steady improvement in the economic situation and the gradual solution of the aforesaid problems have halted the decline in revenue, and we anticipate a steady upturn beginning next year. The rate of revenue increase, of course, cannot be very fast for some time. However, the switch from downturn to upturn is a crucial change which shows that the country's financial situation is beginning to improve notably and that our economic readjustment is entering a new and more deep-going stage.

The continued improvement of the country's financial situation in 1982 is the concentrated expression of the steady growth of our national economy in the course of readjustment during the year. Although there were rather severe natural calamities in some areas in 1982, the gross value of China's agricultural output is expected to rise by 5 per cent over last year, and the yield of major crops such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops will increase by big margins. Apart from the fact that the state has given the rural areas the necessary assistance, this is because the rural economic policies of the party and government have been adhered to and the various forms of the system of production responsibility earnestly implemented in different parts of the country, thus spurring peasant enthusiasm in production. Light industry has continued to grow this year on the basis of rapid expansion for three years running. Production in heavy industry has begun to pick up after two years of readjustment. The country's gross industrial output value is expected to exceed the 1981 figure by about 7 per cent. Following the growth of agriculture and of the production of goods for everyday consumption, the market supply of commodities has become more ample while prices have for the most part remained stable. Now there is an excellent economic situation throughout the country, and bright prospects are opening up before us. This is heartening. The economy is the foundation of finance. Without the continued improvement in the national economy, it would have been impossible for the 1982 state budget to be fulfilled smoothly.

The sustained improvement in 1982 of the financial situation is also closely related to our correct financial and tax policies and to the active application of the varied forms of the system of economic responsibility in state enterprises. To stimulate the growth of agriculture and give it increased aid, the state has this year continued the policies of providing subsidies for the purchase prices of farm and sideline products and of keeping the agricultural tax unaltered even when output increased. Present estimates put state expenditure for all price subsidies in 1982 in excess of 33 billion yuan. Of this, around 17 billion yuan are subsidies for the purchase prices of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops and the additional prices for above-quota purchase of these. The state allocated considerable funds this year for updating equipment in present enterprises and for their technical transformation and trial manufacture of new products. Together with depreciation funds earmarked for enterprises and special-purpose loans, the total comes to nearly 30 billion yuan in this respect. The state has backed up the enterprises' decision-making power in operation and management and strengthened the economic responsibility system in 1982 by allowing them to keep around 17 billion yuan at their disposal through permission to set aside enterprise funds, retain a portion of their profits and practise the system whereby they are responsible for their own profits and losses. Enterprises have used these funds to expand production and provide more welfare facilities for their workers and staff.

The state has also readjusted the tax rates upwards or downwards on a small number of industrial products this year to facilitate readjustment of the national economy and continue to make use of the function of taxation in encouraging or restricting production. These measures have yielded good results and played a positive role in developing the national economy and improving the financial situation.

Total state expenditures in 1982 work out thus: appropriations for capital construction 30.27 billion yuan, or 101.8 per cent of the budgeted figure; funds for tapping the potential of present enterprises, financing their technical transformation and subsidizing the trial manufacture of new products 6.07 billion yuan, or 112 per cent; allocations of circulating funds for enterprises 2.3 billion yuan, or 95.8 per cent; financial aid to rural prople's communes and other agricultural undertakings 7.65 billion yuan, or 100.5 per cent; expenditures on culture, education, science and public health work 19 billion yuan, or 105.6 per cent; expenditures on national defence 17.87 billion yuan, or 100 per cent. Compared with the previous year, total expenditure rises from 111.49 billion yuan to 113.69 billion yuan.

Investment for capital construction increased appropriately in 1982 to speed up the building of key projects. It is estimated that direct budgetary appropriations in this respect will rise by 1.6 billion yuan over the previous year, mainly for projects for basic facilities like energy and transport. The tempo of construction of some major projects has accelerated and the returns on investment for some projects have increased. First-stage construction of the Meishan iron base for Shanghai, installation of the No's 3 and 4 generator sets of the Gezhouba dam hydroelectric power station in Hubei Province and construction of the Datun coal washing plant in the Datun mining area in Jiangsu Province have been completed and the projects put into operation. The 1982 annual plan for creating new productive capacity for cotton textile spindles, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer and depots for commercial oil was completed ahead of schedule.

More funds have been earmarked for cultural, educational, scientific and public health undertakings, and this has contributed to their development. The increase is estimated to be more than 1.86 billion yuan over last year, raising the total outlay for such undertakings from 15.4 per cent of state expenditures last year to 16.7 per cent this year. Thanks to the efforts by the departments concerned, educational work has expanded this year. New student enrolment in institutions of higher learning came to 314,000, a rise of 35,000 over last year, and admissions to vocational and agricultural middle schools totalled 490,000, an increase of 220,000 over 1981. Scientific and technological research has been more successful, its results are better popularized and applied, and scientific and technological consulting services for production and construction have continued to spread. Public health, cultural and physical cultural departments have made advances in treating and preventing diseases, improving the people's physique and protecting their health, promoting family planning and encouraging mass cultural and sports activities.

The state has also given financial help to provide jobs for urban youth and raise the wages and salaries of a portion of workers and staff, and the living standards of the poeple in town and coutry have continued to rise. By the end of this year, it is estimated that the state will have created jobs in various forms for more than 5 million people in cities and towns. More urban public utilities and housing for workers and staff are being built.

To solve gradually the problem of remuneration for workers and staff in government administrative departments and institutions where no bonus system is practised, the state raised, in the fourth quarter of last year, the salary of teachers in primary and secondary schools and of a section of the medical and physical cultural workers; it will in the last quarter of this year, a pay rise to part of the workers and staff in government administrative departments and institutions referred to above. Since employment and pay have risen, the payroll for workers and staff this year is estimated to be 7.6 per cent more than last year. Increased purchase prices for farm and sideline products in the past few years and growth of production and expansion of the diversified economy combine to ensure a further rise in peasant income this year.

Generally speaking, the 1982 state budget is being carried out well. But we recognize that quite a few problems remain in our economic and financial work. The economic effectiveness of production, construction and circulation is still very low. There has not been much improvement in the chaotic operation and management in many enterprises. Financial control and supervision are inadequate. All this has prevented financial revenues from growing in step with industrial output. Another fairly conspicuous problem is the hasty increase of investment in fixed assets, and in particular there have been too many capital construction projects financed by various units themselves. Coupled with the irrational structure of investment, this has brought poor returns on investment and made it impossible to achieve maximum economic effectiveness. In terms of state finance, this means that the growth of revenue cannot keep pace with the needs of economic and social development in our country, and that achieving a balance between revenue and expenditure remains a rather serious problem. We should work harder and better to keep improving state financial affairs.

II. The Draft State Budget for 1983

In his report to the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that we should, in the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century, strive to quadruple China's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production and make our people fairly well-off both materially and culturally. This great strategic objective requires a fundamental turn for the better in China's financial and economic affairs in the five years from 1983 to 1987. It is a glorious but hard task. Based on these requirements, the main guidelines for state budgetary revenue and expenditure in 1983 should be: to continue the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy, encourage the growth of production, work for better economic results, tap new financial resources and increase revenues; to concentrate adequate financial resources for construction of key projects in energy and transport while continuing to stimulate the initiative of all concerned; to expand culture, education, science and public health services and keep raising the people's living standards through proper arrangements for expenditures based on needs and possibilities; and, through constantly improving work, to do a better job of striking an overall balance, achieve better budgetary control and maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure.

The draft state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123.2 billion yuan and total expenditure at 126.2 billion yuan, the latter being 3 billion yuan over the former. We should try to reduce this deficit in the course of carrying out the budget.

Total budgetary revenue for 1983 shows a rise of 12.5 billion yuan compared with the estimated 1982 revenue, or a 11.3 per cent increase. After deducting such non-comparable factors as foreign loans and funds raised for key projects in energy and transport, revenue is to increase by 6.11 billion yuan, a 5.8 per cent growth rate.

The breakdown is essentially as follows: tax receipts 72.97 billion yuan, receipts from enterprises 32.39 billion yuan, basic depreciation funds turned in by enterprises to the central financial departments 2.2 billion yuan, receipts from the issuance of state treasury bonds 4 billion yuan, foreign loans 5.4 billion yuan, and construction funds raised for key projects in energy and transport 6 billion yuan.

The 1983 increase in revenue over the previous year marks a good beginning of the gradual expansion of state financial resources. The margin of increase for total revenue in the 1983 budget exceeds that for gross industrial and agricultural output value and is to be realized mainly through expanding production and improving economic results. In 1983, the state calls for speeding up the consolidation of enterprises, vigorously promoting their technical transformation, effective tapping of potential and cutting back production and circulation costs so as to eliminate enterprise losses. At the same time, financial and tax administration should be strengthened so that any revenue lost, including that illegally withheld by some units, is spotted and collected. Provided these requirements are met, revenue is bound to increase to some extent. In working out budgetary revenue, we have made deductions for factors causing decreased revenue such as larger price subsidies due to more purchase of farm and sideline products, the need to create more jobs for urban young people, and the rising costs of simple reproduction in some trades. As a whole, the 1983 arrangements for state budgetary revenues are forward-looking and can be fulfilled if we exert ourselves.

Some explanation is needed on the construction funds to be raised for key projects in energy and transport as listed in the 1983 budgetary revenue. In order to hasten economic construction and invigorate the national economy as a whole, the state has decided to raise 20 billion yuan for the aforesaid key projects during the remaining three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, beginning from 1983. The following methods will be used to raise the funds: increased profit delivery and long-term loans from banks are to account for 6 billion yuan; direct state budgetary expenditures will contribute 2 billion yuan; and the remaining 12 billion yuan will be made available through raising "state construction funds for key projects in energy and transport" from the extra-budgetary funds of various localities, departments and units and from after-tax profits of big collectively owned economic enterprises in cities and towns. The three items together will come to an annual average of over 6 billion yuan.
At present, we have the following problems in our economic development: on the one hand, energy shortage and pressure on transport have become major bottlenecks in China's economic growth, making it imperative to speed up their expansion which, however, is impeded by insufficient funds; on the other hand, some localities, departments and enterprises have used quite a lot of extra-budgetary funds for projects in the processing industry, leading to overlapping investment and blind construction and a haphazard use of funds. Now it has been decided to adopt the methods mentioned above so as to concentrate a fair portion of the over-decentralized funds for projects the state badly needs. This can develop energy and transport more rapidly and also help readjust the structure of investment in capital construction. It has been decided that, to raise construction funds for key projects in energy and transport, the state shall requisition, with the exception of a small number of exempted items, 10 per cent of the extra-budgetary funds of various localities, departments and units, while leaving at their disposal the remaining 90 per cent.

Their regular expenditures will not be affected, provided management is improved and good arrangements are made. We believe that this measure taken by the state to concentrate funds on key projects will win enthusiastic support from all quarters concerned.

As revenue picks up, total state budgetary expenditure for 1983 will be 12.5 billion yuan more than that estimated for 1982, an 11 per cent increase. After deducting such non-comparable factors as investments in capital construction using foreign loans and investments in new key projects in energy and transport to be included in next year's plan, there will be a rise of 6.1 billion yuan in expenditure, or a 5.6 per cent increase. The breakdown is essentially as follows:

(1) Appropriations for capital construction total 36.18 billion yuan, an increase of 5.91 billion yuan over the estimate for 1982. Of this sum, capital construction investment directly provided for in the state budget comes to 19.63 billion yuan, and newly added investment in key projects for energy and transport 6.5 billion yuan (including the 500 million yuan from budgeted expenditure). The two items total 26.13 billion yuan, 6.53 billion yuan over the estimate for 1982. This will mean considerably more construction in energy, transport and other key fields. Moreover, reserve funds for capital construction and investments from stand-by local financial resources total 4.65 billion yuan, 1.02 billion less than the estimate for 1982. Investments using foreign loans amount to 5.4 billion yuan, an increase of 400 million yuan over the 1982 estimate.

(2) Funds for tapping the potential of present enterprises, financing their technical transformation and for subsidizing trial manufacture of new products amount to 6.57 billion yuan. Of this sum, funds for development of technology and trial manufacture of new products are 900 million yuan more than in 1982. Increased production and better economic results in the future will come mainly from tapping the potential of present enterprises, encouraging their technical transformation and adopting advanced scientific and technological achievements. More expenditure for these purposes next year is entirely necessary.

(3) Allocations of circulating funds for enterprises total 2.25 billion yuan, slightly less that the estimate for 1982. At present, a large amount of circulating funds has been tied up by state-owned enterprises, and this must be reduced by speeding up their turnover. The above-mentioned budgetary allocations will be used mainly for new enterprises and for increasing reserves of certain materials.

(4) Expenditures for aiding rural people's communes and other operating expenses for agriculture total 7.75 billion yuan, slightly more than the 1982 estimate. Agriculture is a strategic priority in the development of the national economy. Since the adoption of various forms of the system of responsibility in rural production, agriculture and diversified rural economy have grown rapidly and peasant income has increased considerably. The peasants will make more investments in agriculture, but state financial support is still indispensable. The state funds for agriculture will be used mainly to develop grain production, encourage construction of selected projects for forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, undertake agricultural scientific research and popularize new farming techniques.

(5) Operating expenses for culture, education, science and public health services total 20.4 billion yuan, an increase of 1.4 billion yuan or 7.4 per cent over the estimate for 1982.

Of this sum, operating expenses for culture will go up by 9.1 per cent, for education by 7.3 per cent, for science by 9.3 per cent, and for public health work by 7 per cent, all being higher than the margin of increase in total expenditures and revenues. More intellectual investment and modernization of science and technology are a key link in China's four modernizations. However, funds for these purposes can only increase to a limited extent for the time being because present financial difficulties make it impossible for the state to allocate huge sums. As the financial and economic situation improves, expenditures for them should grow.

(6) Expenditures for national defence account for 17.87 billion yuan, about the same as the estimate for 1982. A certain amount of budgetary expenditures is indispensable for modernizing national defence and building regular armed forces.

(7) Administrative expenses come to 8.5 billion yuan, an increase of 500 million yuan over the estimate for 1982. The increase will be used mainly for salary payments and operating expenses in the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments.

(8) Funds for the disabled and survivors of those who die in the line of duty and for social relief come to 2.4 billion yuan, and funds for creating jobs for school-leavers in cities and towns 380 million yuan, both items being about the same as the estimates for 1982.

(9) Expenditures for repaying the principal and interest on foreign loans total 5.1 billion yuan, an increase of 130 million yuan over the estimate for 1982. By the end of 1983, the total of outstanding foreign loans borrowed as part of state revenue will be an estimated 4 billion U.S. dollars.

(10) General reserve funds amount to 2 billion yuan.

The 1983 state budget provides for a marked increase in both revenue and expenditure compared with 1982. In working these out, consideration has been given to the need for further readjusting the economy, building key construction projects, developing culture, education, science and public health work and steadily improving the people's living standards. At the same time, in preparing the budgeted figures for revenue and expenditure, consideration has been given to the necessary expenditures to cover various price subsidies and various special-purpose funds at the disposal of enterprises and the portion of profits retained by them. It should be noted that the draft state budget for 1983 incorporates the guideline of ensuring the needs of major areas while making all-round arrangements. It is a budget that does not leave much leeway. Reaching the budgeted revenues will demand tremendous efforts, and expenditures must be adequately controlled and economy practised. This will be hard work. But we should realize that the present situation in the country is excellent and many favourable conditions exist. Moreover, the State Council has adopted a number of important measures to solve current problems in economic work. It is, therefore, entirely possible to execute this budget. We must conscientiously apply the various economic and financial measures and do our work well in all fields, actively increase revenues and vigorously curtail expenditures so that the 1983 budget is fulfilled successfully.

III. Strive To Carry Out the 1983 State Budget and Further Improve the Financial Situation

The year 1983 will be one of crucial importance in carrying out the Sixth Five-Year Plan. To satisfactorily execute next year's budget, further improve the state financial situation and do spade work for gradually striking a balance in the next five years between state revenues and expenditures, we must pay special attention to the following aspects:

First, efforts should be made to expand production and tap potential as a basis for increasing state revenues. The key to a steady growth of revenue next year is to focus on improving economic results and making this the first priority in our economic work. Stress was often laid in the past on output value and growth rate to the neglect of economic results. This was a big flaw in our work. We have paid attention to this question in the past two years and the situation has improved. However, it cannot be said that the problem as a whole has been fundamentally solved. For example, taxes and profits delivered by state-owned industrial enterprises per 100 yuan of fixed assets and circulating funds were 30 yuan in 1965, but are expected to be only 24.1 yuan in 1982. The turnover time for circulating funds in state-owned industrial enterprises was 74.8 days in 1965 and is expected to be 111 days in 1982. Fixed assets put to use per 100 yuan of capital construction investment were 93.6 yuan in 1965 and are expected to be 80 yuan in 1982. Poor economic results in financial work are reflected in the failure of revenue to increase in phase with increased production and investment, or in a relatively slow production growth accompanied by a rapid increase in appropriated circulating funds. This situation is to a large extent related to the present irrational economic structure, backward technologies and poor operation and management. We must readjust the economic structure, renew equipment, carry out technical transformation, apply advanced scientific and technological achievements and, in particular, improve operation and management so that all industries and trades can achieve significantly better economic results. In this connection, special attention should be paid at present to improving overall economic results. In judging these results achieved by an enterprise, it is necessary to assess the amount of income from the funds used, the turnover time of circulating funds and the recovery rate of investment in fixed assets. These are substantial criteria. Only when successes are achieved in these three aspects can state revenues grow in pace with or faster than industrial output value and full use be made of all production and construction funds. We should also tighten control of funds allocated for non-productive purposes, pay attention to results of their use and strive to do more and better with less funds.

Second, financial management in state enterprises should be improved in real earnest as an enterprise is readjusted and consolidated. At present, operation and management in many enterprises are chaotic, and loss and waste are serious. About 30 per cent of the industrial enterprises operate at a loss and their total deficit is expected to exceed 4 billion yuan this year. The deficit results mostly from high consumption of materials and energy, low quality of products, poor planning and faulty operation and management. Commercial and foreign trade enterprises, too, have incurred considerable losses due to poor operation and management. Overstocking of goods is quite serious in industrial and commercial enterprises. At present, more than 18 million tons of rolled steel are sitting in warehouses and the total value of machinery and electrical products in stock exceeds 58 billion yuan.

How well enterprises are operated an managed has a vital bearing on the stability and progress of state finance. The State Council has decided to consolidate the enterprises by stages and in groups over the next three years, demanding that adequate attention be given to the straightening out of financial affairs in the process. The latter aspect means improved financial management in enterprises, better groundwork, business accounting and a system of economic responsibility, all aimed at bringing order out of chaos, eliminating losses due to poor operation and management and minimizing overstocking and thus reducing loss and waste and improving economic results. All enterprises must in real earnest improve accounting, statistical, metrological and inspecting work, keep careful records of production and management, establish and improve the quota system for production and use of labour, integrate the assessment of enterprise performance according to fixed norms with the system of economic responsibility, and ensure punishments and rewards based on actual performance. In the course of instituting the system of economic responsibility and putting its financial affairs in order, the Capital Iron and Steel Company has apportioned its major economic norms among the departments, workshops, work groups and individuals concerned and linked this with income distribution so that "everybody has a share in fulfilling the various norms and the overall tasks of the enterprise." Thus the company has been able to increase income when production goes up and even when production is down. In Hunan Province, the food departments have annually purchased nearly 5 million tons of grain and 100,000 tons of edible oils over the past few years. Though the state purchase prices of farm and sideline products were greatly raised in 1979, these departments have increased their income, reduced loss and waste, cut down overstocking and minimized transport costs through improving their work and diversifying operations; as a result, they have reduced operational losses by 22 per cent, excluding price subsidies. This shows that it is possible for an enterprise to tap potantial, create more wealth for the state and lighten the state's burden by setting financial affairs to rights and improving the system of economic responsibility. This is of great practical significance for balancing state revenue and expenditure.

Third, we must work within our capability and properly handle the relation between national construction and improving the people's livelihood. Both aspects demand that we act in accordance with our capability, do nothing beyong our means and practise economy by meticulous calculation and strict budgeting. We must stick to the basic principle of "first, feed the people and second, built the country," giving consideration to both national construction and improvement of the people's livelihood rather than stressing one at the expense of the other. For quite a long period in the past, construction was over-emphasized to the neglect of the people's living standard. In recent years, the state has readjusted the ratio between accumulation and consumption and the people's standard of living has thus been raised significantly. This is absolutely necessary. In the years to come, we must continue to handle well the relation between socialist construction and improvement of the people's life. On the one hand, the state will continue to improve the people's material and cultural life step by step on the basis of expanded industrial and agricultural production and greater economic effectiveness. But we must not do this by cutting back funds for national construction, for that would diminish the funds indispensable for it and in turn, impair the fundamental and long-term interests of the people.

On the other hand, it is entirely necessary to increase investment in construction in a planned way now that there is a turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. But we must assuredly act according to our capability, enforce an overall balance and guarantee the needs of key projects. We must concentrate our limited funds and material resources on projects that are badly needed by national economic and social development and can yield quick results; we should refrain from rashly launching new projects and putting up establishments in order to ensure that minor projects do not squeeze out major ones and to prevent waste resulting from duplicate construction. This question warrants our attention when there are financial and economic difficulties and just as much when the financial and economic situation has improved. The 1983 plan for economic and social development and the 1983 state budget provide for both the necessary capital construction and improvement of the people's life. We must keep strictly to the plan and budget instead of attempting anything beyond our capability.

Fourth, we must take vigorous and sound measures to reform the financial and tax systems and step up financial legislation. As the economic readjustment and reform of the system of economic administration go deeper, reform of the financial and tax systems must proceed more speedily so that the two can go ahead in keeping with each other. New rules and regulations have to be drawn up in the light of the new developments and problems in our present financial and economic work. Take, for instance, the systems of setting up enterprise funds, allowing the enterprises to retain a portion of their profits and making them responsible for their own profits and losses. In the past few years of trial application, they have in general brought good results but some problems have also been revealed, so the experience should be summed up to introduce necessary modifications and improvements. This will help consolidate the system of economic responsibility in enterprises. As for taxation, we are going to introduce step-by-step changes to eliminate certain disharmonies between the present tax system and China's economic growth and so more actively use taxation as a lever in regulating income distribution. We will gradually introduce an income tax to replace a greater portion of the profits currently delivered to the state by state-owned enterprises. This will be a major reform. As regards the collective economy and the individual economy of the working people, the existing tax regulations will have to be revised in some cases and new regulations drawn up in others. In order to promote scientific and technological development, pave the way for technological advance and encourage the upgrading and updating of products and the improvement of their quality, the financial departments must not only properly solve the question of how to acquire funds needed for the trial manufacture of new products, but also work out without delay the necessary financial and tax policies and relevant rules and regulations. Besides, work on other aspects of financial legislation must be hastened so that we shall be able in the next few years to formulate and improve the basic statutes on finances, taxation and financial and accounting work.

Fifth, financial control should be tightened and financial and economic discipline strictly enforced. Over the past few years, we have devoted much effort to education in the need to observe financial and economic discipline. This has improved to a certain extent the situation where financial control was not strict enough and financial and economic discipline was lax.

However, quite a few problems still remain. The State Council organized a general check-up on the financial work of state enterprises in the winter of 1981 and the spring of 1982. This exposed rather serious problems existing to varying degrees in many units, such as general chaos in bookkeeping, false itemization of accounts, unjustified additions to production costs, misuse of specified funds and retention and misappropriation of profits that should have been state revenue. Statistics up to the end of July 1982 show that as much as 4.5 billion yuan was involved in various cases of breaches of financial and economic discipline in the past two years. Of the total, retrievable state revenue amounted to 2.1 billion yuan, most of which was recovered some time in 1981 and 1982. The drive launched this year to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field has brought to light violations of state policies and decrees and financial rules and regulations by some localities, departments and enterprises which drew up false accounts, fabricated production costs and final accounts, misused state funds, set up their own "treasuries" for no legitimate reasons and had illegal dealings in foreign currencies; a few had gone so far as to appropriate public property for their own advantage and squandered state funds. All these acts are intolerable, for they run counter to the interests of socialist construction, and we can in no way allow them to remain unchecked. The lessons drawn from some cases show that slackened control and lax discipline in the financial and economic fields not only cause excessive decentralization and waste in the use of huge state funds but also leave loopholes for criminals who engage in graft, embezzlement, speculation, profiteering and smuggling. We must, therefore, tighten financial control and strictly enforce financial and economic regulations as part of our effort to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. Leading comrades at the various levels should set an example in personally tackling this problem, and they should urge all departments concerned to go about this work conscientiously and must not regard it as the concern solely of the financial and economic departments. To enforce the law and state discipline, the following cases must be resolutely dealt with whenever they occur, with all the funds involved retrieved in full: embezzlement, mis-appropriation or withholding of state revenue; indiscriminate additions to production costs, retention of an excessive share of profits and dishonest acquisition and misuse of funds in violation of state regulations; unauthorized reduction or remission of taxes, evasion or default of tax payments, abuse in the granting of loans, seizure of public property for one's own unit, use of budgeted funds for extra-budgetary purposes, and changing enterprises under ownership by the whole people into those under collective ownership. Due punishment should be meted out in serious cases. Personnel in charge of projects undertaken with state funds or other financial allocations will be held responsible if the economic results are not up to the mark set by the relevant plans or serious losses and waste are incurred. They should not ask for state funds and do not care what returns such funds may bring. The leading bodies and leading personnel at all levels, in particular, are responsible for strengthening financial and economic discipline. Leading personnel are expected to play an exemplary role in abiding by state laws and decrees and educate cadres to observe financial and economic rules and regulations. It is impermissible to violate laws knowingly, show contempt for them, refrain from punishing law-breakers, and to tolerate or connive at their crimes.

Fellow deputies, the present political and economic situation in our country is excellent, and the entire people are conscientiously carrying out the tasks set by the Twelfth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Although there may be obstacles of one kind or another on our way forward, we shall, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the people's government, be able to overcome all difficulties by relying on the concerted efforts of the people of all nationalities. We must co-ordinate all our efforts, work with a will and in unison so as to fulfil the 1983 state budget and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our financial and economic situation.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS TWO PROFESSORS FROM TAIWAN

OW140739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping had a cordial meeting here today with two professors from Taiwan who have returned to settle on the mainland.

Ma Bi (Maa Bih), former director of the monthly POLITICAL REVIEW in Taiwan, came back to the mainland last year, and Fan Shoukang, former professor at Taiwan University and curator of its library, returned from the United States in April this year.

Both were elected to the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference last week.

Speaking in the capacity of chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Deng Xiaoping said that sooner or later Taiwan would return to the embrace of the motherland and the country would be reunified. The lead taken by the two professors would produce repercussions, he said.

Deng Xiaoping encouraged Ma Bi and Fan Shoukang to continue contributing their share to the reunification of the country including Taiwan.

Ma and Fan spoke of their joy at the growing prosperity of the motherland they had witnessed since their return and pledged themselves to do their utmost for the country's reunification and socialist modernization.

Present were Hu Yuzhi and Dong Qiwu, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, and Fan Lenian, son of Fan Shoukang and a specialist in water conservancy who returned from the United States in 1980, and his wife Wang Qiaosheng.

After the meeting, the guests joined the hosts at a luncheon in the Great Hall of the People.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH CPPCC

CPPCC Constitution

OW122119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- Constitution of the CPPCC (adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC on 11 December 1982)

General Program

During the protracted course of revolution and construction, the Chinese people have developed the broadest patriotic united front, which is led by the CPC and participated in by various democratic parties, nonparty democratics, mass organizations, personages of minority nationalities and patriotic personages of all circles, and which embraces all socialist workers and patriots who support socialism, or who support the reunification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese nationals residing abroad.

The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization of the Chinese people. In September 1949, the first plenary session of the CPPCC, exercising the functions of the NPC in an acting capacity and representing the will of the whole nation, declared the founding of the PRC, thus giving play to its important historical role. Following the First NPC in 1954, the CPPCC made important contributions by continuing to do a great deal of work in the state's political life and in social life as well as in promoting friendship with foreign countries. In the future, the CPPCC will continue to play its important part in intensifying socialist modernization, in achieving the reunification of the motherland, including Taiwan, and in struggling against hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

Under the leadership of the CPC, Chinese people of all nationalities have eradicated the exploitative system and established the socialist system. Fundamental changes have taken place with regard to the classes in Chinese society. The worker-peasant alliance has been more consolidated. The intellectuals, like the workers and peasants, have become a force upon which socialist undertakings rely. Most of those who used to belong to the exploitative classes have become laborers who earn their own living. All democratic parties, which have advanced, gone through tests and made important contributions together with the CPC in the course of people's revolution and construction, have become political alliances of those parts of the socialist workers and the patriots supporting socialism they keep in touch with, and they are playing an increasingly important part. People of all nationalities in the countries have developed a national relationship marked by unity, fraternity and mutual assistance. Patriots with religious beliefs have taken an active part in the motherland's socialist construction. Our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and our overseas Chinese ardently love their motherland, support the reunification of the motherland and support the country's modernization. Under the new historical period, our country's patriotic united front has an even stronger vitality. It is still an important magic weapon to unite the Chinese people to struggle, and to construct and reunify our motherland, and it will be further consolidated and developed.

Now that the exploitative classes have been eliminated as such, class struggle no longer constitutes a principal contradiction in our society. But owing to domestic factors and international influence, the Chinese people's struggle against the hostile forces at home and abroad will still be protracted, and class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time.

The principal contradictions our country faces are the contradictions between the people's increasing material and cultural needs and backward social production. The general task of the Chinese people of all nationalities in the new historical period is to rely on our own efforts and work hard to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. The CPPCC must, on the political basis of ardently loving the PRC and supporting the leadership of the CPC and the socialist cause, do its utmost to further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, bring all positive factors into play, unite with all the forces that can be united, and work with one mind and with concerted efforts to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, enhance the building of a socialist democracy and legal system and strive to create a new situation of socialist modernization and realize the general task of the Chinese people of all nationalities.

The CPPCC is an important form of fostering socialist democracy in our country's political life. In accordance with the CPC's policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" with all democratic parties and nonparty persons, the CPPCC will carry out political consultations on the state's cardinal policies and the important issues of the people's livelihood, and will, through making proposals and criticisms, bring its democratic supervisory role into play.

The PRC Constitution is the fundamental guiding principle for all the activities of the CPPCC.

Chapter One: General Principles of Work

Article 1: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC operate according to the CPPCC constitution.

Article 2: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC participate in the discussion of important issues of the state and local affairs by various means.

The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC, in accordance with the proposals of the CPC, or democratic parties and people's organizations, hold consultative meetings attended by leading members of various parties and organizations and representatives of patriotic personages of all circles.

Article 3: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and implement the state's constitution, laws and various principles and policies, give impetus to social forces to actively take part in building a highly material civilization and a civilization with a high socialist spirit, and assist state organs in striking at criminal activities undermining socialism in the economic and other spheres.

Article 4: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC maintain close ties with the personages of all quarters, reflect their opinions and demands and those of the people they keep in touch with, give suggestions and make criticisms of the work of the state organs and state functionaries, assist the state organs in carrying out organizational and administrative reforms, improve operation, increase efficiency and combat bureaucracy.

Article 5: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC readjust and handle the relationship among all spheres of the united front and the important matters concerning cooperation within the CPPCC.

Article 6: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC, through various means, actively propagate advanced thought, launch propaganda and education on the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism as well as on revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline.

Article 7: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" -- a principle of developing science and flourishing culture -- maintain close ties with the state organs and other organs concerned, carry out investigation and study in the political, legal, education, scientific and technological, cultural, and art, medical and health, sports and other fields, encourage the free airing of views, open all avenues for people of talent and bring their members' specializations and roles into full play.

The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC give impetus and render assistance to social forces to start all types of undertakings conducive to socialist construction.

Article 8: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC organize their members to inspect, visit and investigate so that they can understand the various situations, study the various undertakings and the important issues regarding the people's livelihood, and submit proposals and criticisms to the state organs and other organs concerned.

Article 9: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC organize and promote the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the study of current events and political matters and the study and exchange of professional, scientific and technological knowledge on the basis of voluntary participation so as to improve the ability of each to serve the motherland.

Article 10: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC popularize and participate in implementing the state policy with regard to the reunification of the motherland, actively develop ties with the compatriots and the people of all walks of life in Taiwan and promote the realization of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Efforts must be made to strengthen ties and unity with the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and encourage them to make contributions to building and reunifying the motherland.

Article 11: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and help implement the state's policy on intellectuals, so as to create favorable conditions for bringing the role of intellectuals into full play in socialist modernization.

Article 12: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and help implement the state's nationalities policy, reflect the opinions and demands of the national minorities, and make contributions to developing the economies and cultures of districts inhabited by people of national minorities, to safeguarding their lawful rights and interests, to improving and developing socialist relations among all nationalities, to strengthening the great unity among the people of all nationalities and to defending the reunification of the motherland.

Article 13: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and help implement the state's policy on religion, and unify the patriots in the field of religion and religious believers in offering their share to building and reunifying of the motherland.

Article 14: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and help implement the state policy on overseas Chinese affairs, strengthen ties and unity with Chinese residents abroad and encourage them to make contributions to building the motherland and to the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Article 15: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC propagate and help implement the state's foreign policy, actively and on their own initiative develop people's diplomatic activities according to specific conditions, and strengthen the exchange of friendly visits and cooperation with the peoples of various countries.

Article 16: The National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC engage in compiling, studying and publishing reference materials on modern and contemporary Chinese history on the basis of their special feature as an united front organization.

Article 17: The National Committee of the CPPCC strengthens its ties with its local committees, facilitates the flow of information on the current situation, exchanges experiences and joins the local committees in studying problems of a common nature.

Chapter Two: General Organizational Principle

Article 18: The CPPCC sets up a National Committee and local committees.

Article 19: The National Committee of the CPPCC is composed of representatives of the CPC, the various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personnel, various people's organizations, representatives of the national minorities, compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, returned overseas Chinese and specially invited persons. The local committees of the CPPCC are formed according to local conditions and with reference to the formation of the National Committee.

Article 20: With the consultation and concurrence of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC, those parties and organizations that agree with this current constitution may participate in the National Committee of the CPPCC. Individuals may participate in the National Committee of the CPPCC after consultation and upon invitation by the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC. Those that participate in the local committees are handled by the local committees at various levels according to the above-mentioned provision of this article.

Article 21: The units and individuals participating in the National Committee or local committees of the CPPCC have the obligation to abide by and implement this constitution.

Article 22: The local committees of the CPPCC have the obligation to abide by and implement nationwide resolutions adopted by the National Committee, and a local committee at a lower level has the obligation to abide by and implement region-wide resolutions adopted by the local committee at a higher level.

Article 23: The relations between the National Committee of the CPPCC and its local committees and the relation between a local committee at a high level and local committees at a lower level are one of guidance.

Article 24: A motion at the plenary session of the National Committee of the CPPCC should be adopted only after the motion has won the support of more than half of the members of the plenary session. A motion put forward to the Standing Committee of the National Committee should be adopted only after it has won the support of more than half of the Standing Committee members. All the units and individuals participating in the CPPCC have the obligation to abide by and implement its resolutions. If they have different opinions, they may announce that they have reservations while resolutely implementing the resolutions. The local committees may do the same.

Article 25: Members of the National Committee and the local committees of the CPPCC have the right to vote, elect and stand for election in the CCPPCC meeting at the corresponding level and to offer criticisms and proposals on the work of the meeting.

Article 26: The units and individuals participating in the National Committee and the local committees of the CPPCC have the right to participate in discussing the major policies of the state and the major events in their own localities and in offering proposals and criticisms on the work of state organs and state functionaries through the CPPCC meeting and organization of the corresponding level.

Article 27: The units and individuals participating in the National Committee and local committees of the CPPCC have the freedom to announce the withdrawal of their participation.

Article 28: If the units and individuals participating in the National Committee and the local committees of the CPPCC have seriously violated the CPPCC constitution or the resolution adopted by the CPPCC plenary session and Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the National Committee or that of a local committee can separately issue a warning to the offender on the basis of the seriousness of the case, or cancel its qualification to participate in the National Committee or local committees of the CPPCC.

If the unit or individual disagrees with the judgment, he or it may request to have the case reviewed.

Chapter Three: The National Committee

Article 29: The participating units, the number and the choice of members of each National Committee of the CPPCC are decided on by the Standing Committee of the previous National Committee through consultation.

When the National Committee deems it necessary to increase or change the participating units or the number and the choice of members during its term of office, its Standing Committee should make decisions through consultation.

Article 30: The National Committee of the CPPCC is elected for a term of 5 years. In exceptional circumstances, its term of office may be extended, such an extension must be approved by a majority vote of more than 2/3 of all the members of its Standing Committee.

Article 31: The National Committee of the CPPCC has a chairman, a number of vice chairmen and a secretary general.

Article 32: The National Committee of the CPPCC holds a plenary session once every year. When the Standing Committee deems it necessary, extraordinary sessions may be convened.

Article 33: The following functions and powers of the National Committee of the CPPCC are exercised by the plenary session:

1. revising the CPPCC constitution;

2. electing the chairman, a number of vice chairmen and the secretary general of the National Committee and members of its Standing Committee;

3. hearing and examining the report on the work of the Standing Committee;

4. discussing and deciding the CPPCC's major working principles and tasks; and

5. Participating in discussions on the general orientation and major policy decisions of the country and offering suggestions and criticisms.

Article 34: The National Committee of the CPPCC sets up a Standing Committee to handle its affairs.

The Standing Committee is composed of the chairman of the National Committee, the vice chairmen, the secretary general and a number of members. Candidates for the Standing Committee are nominated through consultation by the participating parties, organizations, nationalities and personages from various circles of the National Committee, and elected by a plenary session of the National Committee.

Article 35: The Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC exercises the following functions and powers:

1. convening and conducting plenary sessions of the National Committee of the CPPCC; the first plenary session of each National Committee elects a presidium to conduct the session;

2. organizing efforts to fulfill the tasks as provided by the CPPCC constitution;

3. implementing the decisions of plenary sessions of the National Committee;

4. examining and approving, when the plenary session of the National Committee is not in session, important proposals to be sent to the NPC and its Standing Committee or the State Council;

5. appointing and removing deputy secretaries-general of the National Committee upon the recommendation of the secretary general; and

6. deciding on the setting up and changing of working organizations or the National Committee of the CPPCC and appointing and removing their leading members.

Article 36: The chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC presides over the work of the Standing Committee. The vice chairmen and the secretary general assist the chairman in his work.

The chairman, vice chairmen and the secretary general are the participants in the chairmanship conference to attend to the important routine work of the Standing Committee.

Article 37: The National Committee of the CPPCC has a number of deputy secretaries-general to assist the secretary general in his work. It sets up a general office to work under the leadership of the secretary general.

Article 38: The National Committee of the CPPCC may set up a number of working organizations when necessary; this should be decided by the Standing Committee.

Chapter Four: The Local Committees

Article 39: Provincial committees, autonomous regional committees and municipal committees of the CPPCC are established in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; autonomous prefectures, cities divided into districts, counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, and municipal districts, where conditions are available, may establish their own local committees.

Article 40: The participating units, the number and the choice of members of each local committee of the CPPCC are decided on through consultation by the standing committee of the previous local committee.

When a local committee deems it necessary to increase or change the participating units or the number and the choice of members during its term of office, its standing committee should make the decisions through consultation.

Article 41: The local CPPCC committees of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts are elected for a term of 5 years. The local committees of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts and municipal districts are elected for a term of 3 years.

Article 42: A local CPPCC committee at any level has a chairman, a number of vice chairmen and a secretary general. Local committees of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts and municipal districts may decide not to have a secretary general based on actual conditions.

Article 43: The plenary session of a local CPPCC committee is to be convened at least once a year.

Article 44: The following functions and powers of a local CPPCC committee are exercised by its plenary session:

1. electing the local committee chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the standing committee;

2. hearing and examining the report on the work of the standing committee;

3. discussing and approving relevant resolutions; and

4. participating in discussions on important national and local affairs and to offer suggestions and criticisms.

Article 45: A local CPPCC committee at any level sets up a standing committee to handle its affairs.

The standing committee is composed of the chairman of the local committee, the vice chairmen, the secretary general and a number of members. Candidates for the standing committee are nominated through consultation by the participating parties, organizations, nationalities and personages from various circles in the local committee, and elected by a plenary session of the local committee.

Article 46: The standing committee of a local CPPCC committee exercises the following functions and powers:

1. convening and conducting plenary sessions of the local committee; the first plenary session of each local committee elects a presidium to conduct the session;

2. organizing efforts to fulfill the tasks as provided by the CPPCC constitution and implementing the decisions of a country-wide nature made by the National Committee and those concerning an entire area made by a higher local committee;

3. Implementing resolutions of the plenary session of the local committee;

4. Examining and approving, when the plenary session of the local committee is not in session, important proposals to be sent to the local people's congress at the corresponding level and its standing committee or the people's government;

5. Appointing and removing deputy secretaries general of the local committee upon the recommendation of the secretary general; and

6. Deciding on setting up and changing work organizations of the local committee and appointing and removing their leading members.

Article 47: The chairman of a local CPPCC committee at any level presides over the work of its standing committee. The vice chairmen and the secretary general assist the chairman in his work.

The chairman, vice chairmen and the secretary general are the participants in the chairmanship conference to attend to the important routine work of the standing committee.

Article 48: A local CPPCC committee at any level may have one or more deputy secretaries general when necessary to assist the secretary general in his work.

Article 49: The local committees of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have a general office. The establishment of other work organizations should be decided by their standing committees according to actual local conditions and work requirements.

The establishment of work organizations for the local committees of autonomous prefectures, cities divided into districts, counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts and municipal districts should be decided by their standing committees according to actual local conditions and work requirements.

Chapter Five: Supplementary Articles

Article 50: This constitution will be implemented following its adoption by the plenary session of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

Television Covers Closing

HK140232 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 December carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast a 10.5-minute filmed report on the 11 December closing session of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee which is being held in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with several long shots of many people sitting in the hall's auditorium and on the rostrum on the afternoon of 11 December. There is then a close-up shot of Deng Xiaoping, who is shown looking off-camera in front of him and is then seen looking and smiling at and nodding to a person walking behind him on the rostrum. This person's face is not shown. As Deng is shown in this close-up shot, the announcer in the voice-over says: "Attending the session's closing ceremony this afternoon are Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Ulanhu, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weihan, Xu Deheng, Wang Shoudao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, He Changgong, Cheng Zhihua, Yang Xiufeng, Bao Erhan, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee."

The close-up shot of Deng is followed by several medium shots of the aforementioned CPPCC National Committee vice chairmen sitting in the front row of the rostrum. During these shots, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Hu Juewen, Shi Liang and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan are shown sitting in the second row of the rostrum.

The film then has a long shot of the rostrum showing the emblem of the CPPCC hanging on the heavy curtain at the back of the rostrum. The emblem is flanked by 10 red flags. This is followed by another close-up shot of Deng Xiaoping, who is seen addressing the closing session. During this shot, which lasts 1 minute, Deng is seen and heard saying: "The Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee had 2,054 people. It had a total of 2,054 members. (Of them), 63 died of illness. Two new members have been elected during this session. Now we have a total of 1,993 members. A total of 1,671 members checked in at the session. A total of 1,464 members are present at today's meeting. There are six items on the agenda of today's meeting. We now ask Vice Chairman Ulanhu to preside over and carry out the agenda."

After Deng is seen and heard saying this, the camera pans to show Ulanhu (wearing glasses) in a close-up shot, sitting on the left-hand side of Deng Xiaoping in the first row of the rostrum. During this shot, which lasts more that 30 seconds, Ulanhu is seen and heard saying: "Now let us come to the first item on the agenda, which is endorsing the CPPCC constitution. All our members have discussed the draft constitution in groups. It has been revised in accordance with suggestions made by our members. It has also been examined and approved at the 22d meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. The draft constitution is now submitted to this session for examination and approval."

Next, the film gives a long shot of many CPPCC leaders raising their hands on the rostrum. At this point, the announcer is heard saying that the session has adopted the constitution. This long shot is followed by another long shot of many CPPCC National Committee members raising their hands in the auditorium. The camera then cuts to show many participating members in medium and long shots. Next the camera pans to show Deng Xiaoping and many CPPCC leaders raising their hands on the rostrum and the announcer is heard saying that the session has adopted the resolution on the CPPCC constitution. During this shot, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao is seen sitting on the right-hand side of Deng Xiaoping, and Deng is seen sitting at the center of the front row on the rostrum. After this, many CPPCC National Committee members in the auditorium are shown in a medium shot raising their hands and the announcer says in the voice-over that the session has adopted its "political resolution" on implementing the PRC Constitution and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way. Next, the announcer is heard reading a summary of the resolution and the film has several medium shots of many CPPCC National Committee members sitting in the auditorium and some lesser CPPCC leaders sitting on the rostrum. During these shots, Huang Zhicheng (in PLA uniform), a newly-elected CPPCC National Committee member and former Taiwan air force pilot, is seen reading a paper in the auditorium.

The camera then pans to show Deng Xiaoping, Ulanhu, Liu Lantao and other CPPCC leaders on the rostrum raising their hands to adopt the resolution endorsing the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. Many CPPCC National Committee members in the auditorium are then seen raising their hands twice to adopt the report made by the motions committee on the examination of motions and the resolution ratifying the report made by the motions committee, and to elect Ma Bi and Fan Shoukang Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee. This segment ends with a long shot of many people applauding in the auditorium.

The following segment begins with a medium shot of Ulanhu who is seen and heard reading his closing speech. During this segment, Deng Xiaoping is seen listening to Ulanhu's speech; Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan is seen sitting behind Deng Xiaoping in the second row on the rostrum; and Lu Dingyi and Xu Deheng are seen listening to the speech in the front row on the rostrum. The camera then pans in a close-up shot to show Ulanhu delivering his speech. This shot is followed by several medium and long shots of many CPPCC leaders sitting on the rostrum and listening to the Ulanhu's speech, and of many CPPCC National Committee members sitting in the auditorium and listening to the speech.

During these shots, the announcer is heard reading excerpts of the speech. When the announcer finishes reading excerpts of Ulanhu's speech, the film gives a medium shot of some CPPCC National Committee members applauding in the auditorium and a long shot of CPPCC leaders applauding on the rostrum.

Next the camera pans to show Deng Xiaoping in a close-up shot addressing the session. During this shot, Deng is seen and heard saying: "We have completed the program for today's session. I now declare that the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee has come to a successful close."

After saying this, Deng is seen applauding and is then seen and heard asking all those present to rise and sing the national anthem. When Deng is seen rising from his chair, a female attendant is seen pulling Deng's chair backward and then pulling Ulanhu's chair backward. At this point, two attendants are seen trying to assist CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Zhuang Xiquan in rising from his chair in the front row of the rostrum. During the singing of the national anthem, the film gives a medium shot of Deng Xiaoping, Ulanhu, Liu Lantao and other CPPCC leaders standing on the rostrum. During this shot, a female attendant is seen standing behind Ulanhu and Zhuang Xiquan is seen standing and supported by two male attendants.

The film then gives a medium shot of many people standing in the auditorium and a close-up shot of the emblem of the CPPCC hanging on the heavy curtain at the back of the rostrum. There is then a long shot of many CPPCC leaders standing on the rostrum. During this shot, a man is seen standing on the rostrum, facing the auditorium and leading the singing of the national anthem. The filmed report then ends with a long shot of many people standing in the auditorium.

RENMIN RIBAO: DENG LIQUN ON CPC MEMBERS' DUTIES

Hk140847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Newsletter by reporter Wang Yongan [3769 3057 1344]: "The Lofty Duties of CPC Members -- On the Speech Delivered by NPC Deputy Deng Liqun"]

[Text] "The new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report very clearly define the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and the core of this construction is communist ideology. During the recent period, all circles have done satisfactory work in the publication of and education in communist ideology, but they have indeed also brought up quite a few problems that we should continue to study. I am going to give my personal opinions on some of the problems related to the theory and policies in order to discuss them with the comrades."

This is the opening passage of the speech of Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, at the fifth group meeting of the Shanghai delegation. These words attracted the attention of everybody and many people took out their notebooks. In the brightly-lit and tidy meeting room, laughter broke out time and again.

Hesitating Outside the Door or Already Inside the Building

A viewpoint has recently emerged that our carrying out of the socialist construction and the series of line, principles and policies, including the strategic goal for us to attain at the end of this century that we have formulated, are but the lowest program of the CPC and the Chinese people.

Concerning this viewpoint, Deng Liqun said, "although this is a problem of wording, it touches on a problem of principle, this is, whether we can correctly summarize and reflect the objective process of our socialist society's evolution. Chairman Mao once said that China's communist movement can be divided into two chapters: the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The democratic revolution is our party's lowest program while the final realization of communism through the socialist revolution is our party's highest program. Now the program of democratic revolution, that is, the lowest program, has long been realized and the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production has long been completed. At present, we have entered a new historical period and our tasks are to build a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Our progress has already pushed us into the stage of realizing the party's highest program, therefore, we will create confusion if we say that our current program is another low program. Marxist theory upholds that a socialist society does not itself constitute an independent society. It is inappropriate to call the general task for the present state the lowest program."

At this point, Comrade Deng Liqun lighted a cigarette and continued to expound to the people that "during the recent period, we criticized the idea that 'communism is a vague illusion." Some comrades have changed the wording of this idea and say that what they mean is that it is quite hopeless to realize the higher stage of communism. True, the realization of the higher stage of communism requires the struggle of several generations of people, but we must admit that we have already entered the initial stage of communism. If we regard communism as a building, we have already entered the building instead of hesitating outside the door. Recently, I visited a grand mansion that has nine inner doors. As you enter one courtyard, you find another courtyard inside that one. There is a long distance between the outermost door and the innermost courtyard and one has to go over this long distance before one comes to the main hall. However, being inside of the outermost door and being outside it are essentially different. Is there any communist factor in the initial stage of communism? Yes, there is. Exemplary heroes such as Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying who emerged on various fronts shone with the radiance of communism. A clear understanding of the stage we are in is of great significance in heightening the awareness of our party members and strengthening their confidence in communism."

We Should Not Have a Hired Hand Attitude Toward Our Own Country

In a slow and sonorous tone, Comrade Deng Liqun shifted the topic of his speech to the problem related to distribution according to labor and the communist labor attitude. He said, "distribution according to labor is a principle of socialism. Because at the socialist stage, the level of the development of the productive force only allows the members of society to carry out exchange on the basis of an equal amount of labor, and the income of a laborer as an individual can only be related to the amount and quality of the labor he has contributed to society. Only at the higher stage of communism can the income of a laborer as an individual be disconnected from his labor.

We communists have carried out prolonged and unremitting struggle for the actual implementation of the principle of distribution according to labor in our motherland and we must continue to fight for the realization of this principle. However, as CPC members, we should attain a more lofty realm of thought and must not be restricted by the principle of distribution according to labor. For we are the advanced elements of the proletariat and have to fight for communism. We must, as was advocated by Lenin, consciously and willingly carry out the labor that has not been assigned as quotas and that will not be paid for. On this problem, the Chinese people should be regarded as being the best in the whole world. They do not haggle much over their remuneration in working for their state and society. Any idea that denies this fact and finds fault with our cadres and peoples in this respect is untenable. Marx said that at the higher stage of communism, people will regard labor as a necessity of the first priority in their lives. Are there any party members in our society who have attained such a realm of thought? The answer is in the affirmative. Some comrades find it difficult for them to live if they do not work or study. They work day and night without rest and regard this is a pleasure. Has work not become a vital necessity for them? During the initial period after liberation, we already criticized those who adopted a hired hand attitude toward their own country. A CPC member should sternly criticize the hired hand attitude that upholds giving the amount of his labor according to his remuneration, because this attitude is diametrically opposed to his position as a member of the communist party.

Using Communist Ethics to Regulate Our Actions

Another viewpoint upholds that in a socialist society, we can only advocate and observe socialist morality instead of communist morality and oppose the advocation of the practice of communist morality in a socialist society. The justification for this viewpoint is that we will trespass the present stage if we regulate people's words and deeds with communist morality. How should we regard this viewpoint? "We have to approach this question by investigating the facts. Judging by the history of the communist movement, we can see that this viewpoint is untenable. Since our revolutionary teachers, the old generation of revolutionaries and the revolutionary martyrs have been able to exemplarily regulate their words and deeds with communist morality, how can it be a practice of trespassing the stage to advocate using communist morality to regulate the actions of communist party members and advanced elements at the initial stage of communist society?"

Deng Liqun went on to say that "we should not regard morality as something abstract and extremely abstruse. The attainment of morality requires self-training, but ultimately it cannot be separated from practice and has to be shown in people's behavior, that is, in their words and actions. To judge whether a communist party member has communist morality, we first of all look into the question of how he handles the relationship between his own personal interests and the party's interests."

Be On Our Guard Against the Corrosion of Capitalism

Deng Liqun explained to all the members of the group the following new situation: "The constitution stipulates that we should oppose corrosive capitalist ideology. This is very important. In implementing our policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening our economy at home, a party member should maintain his communist purity. Judging by the trend of development, some of the policies in our urban and rural areas will be made yet more flexible. What should a party member do to counter this situation? Shall we refuse to allow our party members to do what we allow non-party masses to do?"

After this, laughter broke out all over the meeting room. Sun Daguan, minister of geology and minerals, added that "Such things did happen in the northeast during the land reform and the result was very unpopular." Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee said: "If our policies are divided into two parts, one for the masses and the other, a different one for our party members, the masses dare not to act according to our policies." Deng Liqun said after Han that, "the key issue lies in education and in the communist awareness of our party members. In order to support Marx's revolutionary activities and scientific research, Engels had to run an enterprise for his father -- against his will -- and become an agent. During the years of our party's underground struggle, some comrades had to run factories or shops acting as capitalists. This is depicted in the film 'The Man Who Deals with Devils.' The situation at present differs completely with the time of underground struggle, but one thing is common, in that whatever activities a party member is carrying out, he should maintain his communist purity. Never should he lower the standard he demands himself to live up to. In carrying out the flexible policies and the economic activities that are allowed by the policies, he should never put profit-making first or do anything against his conscience. On the contrary, he must always firmly remember that he is a party member and pursue the aim of becoming rich together with the masses. He should not conceal anything about his own business including the amount of profit that he has earned. He should pay taxes according to the law and even pay a larger amount of party membership dues. He should manage to spare a part of his income to help the households that have difficulties, to develop production. Should he, as a party member, do this? I think that he should. He can still be a fine party member as long as he strives to maintain his communist purity."

Pursue No Private Interests and Seek No Privileges

Then, a tall, thin old man came to the meeting room and silently sat down. This was Zhu Gongjian, 70, who at present holds the office of vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association. He came specially to listen to Comrade Deng Liqun's speech. Deng Liqun said: "Since the CPC took over the political power over the whole country, many of our party members have been assigned leading posts. This is a serious test for us. Indeed, there have been some party members who have not been able to withstand this test and have fallen. When the CPC is in power, each of its members faces great danger. This danger is not so great and at least was not worth mentioning before our party came to power. However, since our party came to power, this danger has become a universal problem and must be carefully handled by every party member. What is this danger and problem? It is using the power of office to pursue personal interests and privilege. Most of the problems of what is called unhealthy party work style and failure to bring a radical turn for the better to party work style are closely related to this. No matter whether a party member is a high-level or low-level leader, he is not allowed to pursue private interests and privileges even if he is not a leader. We have many examples in this respect and we must draw lessons from these examples and thus be on our guard against this malpractice. However, we cannot agree to a kind of erroneous idea that upholds that since the Communist Party came to power, not only a few or a small number of its members but the party as a whole or most of its members will shift from being public servants into overlords who override the people and become their own opposites. In order to prevent bureaucracy and even degeneration and corruption, we should develop to the full inner-party democracy and people's democracy and supervise from the lower to the higher levels all the staff members of the party organizations and state organs. The stipulations on inner-party democracy and people's democracy in the new party constitution and the new constitution are more perfect than before.

"Every party member has the duty to ensure the implementation and enforcement of these stipulations. This is also a question of whether he has any faith in communism. The constitution stipulates that no organizations or individuals have any privilege that transcends the constitution and law. The party constitution stipulates that no party members are allowed to pursue any private interests or privileges. All our party members must personally act to implement these stipulations and conscientiously accept the supervision of the masses and the nonparty personalities. None of our party members are allowed to become exceptionary people who are isolated from the masses. Any party member who violates party discipline and state law must be severely punished."

Communist factors exist right among us.

Our country is vigorously forging ahead.

Comrade Deng Liqun declared his hope to the propaganda departments, saying: "Our articles and speeches are aimed at publicizing communist ideology, but the theory they expound cannot be understood or may sound dull to workers and peasants. Therefore, our propaganda workers are faced with the task of learning from the masses and in practice. They should not only learn from the masses for their practice in creating the new life, but also learn the new language that the masses create in their practice."

As soon as the speech ended, Comrade Zhu Gongjian went to Comrade Deng Liqun and shook hands with him, saying: "What you have said is full of insight. A communist must perform such lofty duties."

ZHANG AIPING ON NATIONAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

HK101203 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0747 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Zhang Aiping on the New Constitution" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report by the JIEFANGJUN BAO Zhang Aiping, the minister of national defense, said: The new constitution is the general constitution for administering and safeguarding the country. The constitution entrusts to us the tasks of upholding the safety of the country and strengthening our national defence construction. This is not only the PLA's historic mission but also the glorious duty and sacred responsibility of the whole people.

The new minister of national defense has just returned to Beijing from his trip to inspect the PLA units in northeast and southeast China and other places. In the middle of the 1950's, he directed the first joint sea-land-air battle in the history of the PLA in which the Dachen Islands along the coast of Zhejiang were liberated at one stroke. He told the reporters of JIEFANGJUN BAO: We did not have much equipment for the liberation of the Dachen Islands. Now, there are new developments in the PLA's weapons and equipment and they are continuously developing. In order to meet the demands of a future war, logistic work of the units should be done in three aspects: 1) improve the scientific and technological knowledge of the logistics personnel; 2) improve and develop the logistic equipment with the development of the modern weapons and equipment; and 3) in normal times, it is necessary to cooperate with the industrial departments, communication departments, commercial departments and medical and public health departments in making preparations for wartime mobilization. In case war breaks out, it is necessary to speedily change to wartime logistic security.

Zhang Aiping said: In this world, peace can be won only with adequate preparations for fighting against aggression. There is an old saying: A state becomes powerful when its people are wealthy. However, conversely, without a powerful state, the people's wealth can be destroyed in the flames of war. Thus, we must continuously remind people to "be prepared for danger in times of peace."

Zhang Aiping held that: The results of economic construction are the material foundation for national defence construction and the actual strength of the national defence. In case of war, many departments should provide direct services for fighting the war. If economic construction is not managed well, strengthening the national defence construction is out of the question. Thus, in normal times, we must cut the expense of national defence as much as possible in order to ensure that economic construction can develop at a greater pace. With the development of the national economy, it is necessary to accordingly strengthen the national defence construction. On the other hand, in the economic construction, there is the question of being prepared for danger in times of peace and being prepared for war in normal times. It is necessary to pay attention to embedding the national defence potential in the national economy departments so as to ensure that when the need arises in a war, we can smoothly realize a swift shift in our wartime economic system.

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS

OW120812 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0338 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department on 10 December issued a circular on studying documents of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, calling on all PLA units to organize the commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the new constitution, documents and resolutions adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The circular points out: The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC examined and adopted the Constitution of the PRC and several laws and examined and adopted the Sixth 5-Year Plan for economic and social development and certain other resolutions. This is a major event in the political life of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is of great significance in promoting the successful development of our country's socialist modernization and for the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our army.

The circular says: The new constitution is a great historical document, the best and most complete fundamental law of the state. It concentratedly embodies the party's correct stand, distinctly upholds the four fundamental principles, fully represents the common will and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, is most authoritative in nature and has the supreme legal force. It is the general rule for running the country and maintaining stability in the new historical period. All units should educate every cadre and fighter to study well, implement and defend the new constitution, carry forward our army's fine traditions and strive to be models in studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution.

The circular says: In studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the emphasis should be placed on helping everyone to clearly see that the economic situation is getting better and better, clearly understand the fighting goals for the near future, see that the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will put the country's long-range economic construction plan on a safe and reliable basis and enhance confidence in quadrupling gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

The circular calls on all units to closely combine the study of the documents of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC with the in-depth study of the documents of the 12th party congress, combining the study of the constitution with the study of the section "Strive To Attain a High Level of Socialist Democracy" in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan with the section "Strive To Attain a High Level of Socialist Democracy" in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, and the tasks entrusted to our army by the constitution with the goals for army-building set by the 12th party congress. Leading cadres and organs at various levels should take the lead in studying and train cadres to give guidance in the study. At the same time, leading cadres should go to the units to solve questions raised by cadres and fighters. In studying, it is necessary to clarify various kinds of confused ideas in light of people's actual thinking and continue to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas. The study of the constitution should be included in regular political education to help everyone cultivate the notion and habit of observing and defending the constitution. It is necessary to issue various means and forms of propaganda to make the main contents of the constitution known to every person. Cadres at various levels should also educate their children, relatives and friends to uphold and observe the constitution.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS 10 DEC

Ni Zhifu at Opening

OW101225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- China's 18,000 workers' technical cooperation organizations in cities, industrial departments and large enterprises must base development on advanced technology, said Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. These organizations involve 400,000 activists and several million workers, he added. He made the remarks at a national trade union meeting that opened here today. Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the meeting.

During the four-day meeting, a national committee of Chinese workers' technical cooperation will be established and advanced collectives and individuals in technical and advanced collectives and individuals in technical cooperation and renovation will be commended. Attending the meeting are 150 delegates from across the country.

He said: "Cooperation activities have promoted technical improvement and resulted in enormous material results." In 1981, these organizations popularized 2,809 energy conservation items involving advanced technology, thus saving 39 million yuan on energy expenses. In 1980, the Beijing technical exchange station helped conserve 110 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 45.8 percent of the total conserved in the city, by popularizing infrared heating technology and an aluminium silicate refractory fiber material. Cooperation activities were first sponsored by workers in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, in the early 1960s. Groups of volunteers composed of skilled workers helped factories solve technical problems and produce equipment needed by the state. Later, technical cooperation organizations were set up in many large- and medium-sized cities, thus forming a network for solving technical problems, he said.

The vice-president said, "Professional and workers' technical forces must cooperate with each other to modernize the nation's science and technology and base enterprise production on advanced technology."

"This cooperation embodies the superiority of China's socialist system and helps rapidly change the technical backwardness of enterprises," he said. He urged cooperation organizations to center their work on enterprise technical transformation and improving their economic results, and provide technical services for medium-sized and small enterprises to help them solve technical problems. Citing an example, he said, the Shenyang technical cooperation organization since 1981 has helped enterprises solve key technical problems, thus improving the quality of their products. As a result, 17 medium-sized and small factories have made profits instead of suffering losses.

"In the future, technical exchange and popularization should center on energy conservation," the vice-president said. There is a great gap between China's advanced and backward levels in energy consumption, which indicates the country has great potential in energy conservation. For example, he said, the advanced coke consumption rate for making one ton of iron is only 386 kilograms, while the backward rate is above 700 kilograms. He called on workers' technical cooperation organizations to popularize successful energy-conserving technology in all industries. Of all young and middle-aged Chinese workers, more than 30 million need to have additional technical and general knowledge courses, the vice-president said. Workers' technical cooperation organizations should, therefore, run training courses and lectures for these workers. Trade unions' cultural centers and clubs should facilitate these activities, he said.

Cooperation Committee Set Up

OW121620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- A national committee was established here today to organize workers, technicians and cadres for technical cooperation. The Chinese Workers' Technical Cooperation Committee will coordinate the work of the more than 18,000 local cooperation organizations with several million workers taking part. The committee will publish data, books and journals about their results and train cadres to coordinate the cooperation work.

Wang Chonglun, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was elected chairman of the committee. A national pace-setter in workers' technical innovations in the early 1950s, he devised a "universal fixture" and adopted improved working methods which enabled him to complete the quota of four years' work in 1953.

Local organizations, in cities, industrial departments and large factories throughout the country, help solve technical problems, make technical innovations and put forward rationalization proposals. They help popularize new technology, processes, materials and advanced operational methods. They also run training courses and help apply scientific research results.

Leaders Commend Advanced

OW121621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) — Peng Zhen and other party and state leaders today issued honor citations or certificates to 127 advanced groups and 290 individuals for their outstanding contributions to technical cooperation and innovations. The leaders present included Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, Ni Zhifu and Hao Jianxiu.

The meeting, called by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, inaugurated the Chinese Workers' Technical Cooperation Committee and commended advanced groups and individuals. The committee will coordinate the work of the 18,000 local workers' technical cooperation organizations throughout the nation.

The Beijing technical exchange center, one of the groups commended today, has run 1,200 training courses for 140,000 people in the past eight years, and sponsored 1,700 lectures for another 210,000 people. The center has helped Beijing's light, textile and food industries solve technical problems, thus cutting costs and consumption of raw materials, while raising product quality. The center helped factories in Beijing's Xuanwu District reduce heat-treatment workshops from 67 to 24, saving more than 10 million kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. The center exchanged experience in making bearings, dies and meters, welding, and in the foodstuffs and electronics industries with Japanese, French, British, U.S., Danish and Hongkong visitors.

Among the commended individuals is Liu Yunxu, vice-president and associate professor of the Jilin Engineering Institute. His improvement of quenching techniques has helped prevent environmental pollution and raise the quality of farm tools. Wang Tongshun, a veteran worker at the Chaoyang Heavy Machinery Plant in Liaoning Province, was also commended. He helped two production brigades and five teams repair farm machines and tools, and trained 26 apprentices, in 800 Sundays and holidays during the past 15 years.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS VISIT SCIENCE EXHIBITION

OW131717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa and Yao Yilin this evening visited the science and research exhibition at the Nationalities Palace of Culture. Sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the exhibition displays more than 2,000 major research achievements of the academy since 1978 in agriculture, industry, energy, natural resources, computer technology, lasers, semiconductors, remote sensing technology, nuclear technology, new materials, scientific instruments, and environmental protection. Accompanied by the academy's president, Lu Jiaxi, and vice-president, Yan Dongsheng, the party and state leaders viewed the exhibits and praised the academy for its contributions to the country's socialist modernization. They encouraged the scientists to work even harder to raise their research to a higher level. The exhibition has received more than 60,000 visitors since it opened November 27.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences, a comprehensive natural science research center, has 118 research institutes with more than 30,000 scientists and researchers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION

OW101600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a reception here this evening for diplomatic envoys and their wives in Beijing. Present were Huang Hua, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Yao Guang, Gong Dafei, Zhang Wenjin, Qian Qichen and Wen Yezhan, vice-ministers of the Foreign Ministry; Han Nianlong, Fu Hao, and He Ying, advisers to the Foreign Ministry. After the reception, guests and hosts listened to a concert by the Central Conservatory of Music.

CHINA POST HAILS U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW120907 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms Sales to ROC"]

[Text] After much controversy and speculation as to future U.S. policy toward the Republic of China, the latest Pentagon notification to the U.S. Congress that the administration intends to sell to the Republic of China U.S.$97 million worth of military vehicles constitutes a timely clarification. The U.S. Congress will have 30 days to indicate its disapproval if it chooses to do so, which is highly unlikely. If it does not object, then the deal will be consummated by the Executive Branch with the Republic of China.

As this is the first offer of the Reagan administration to sell the Republic of China defensive arms, it demonstrates that President Ronald Reagan is fulfilling his promises of continuing to supply the ROC with defensive weapons in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act. Even though the vehicles offered to us are comparatively small in quantity and consist of only 164 M-113 armoured personnel carriers, 72 M-125 motor carriers and 31 command post vehicles, all of which will be used to equip the ROC's armoured units, yet they represent a U.S. expression of good will and friendship in this critical juncture of our relations.

The Pentagon notification will expire before the New Year's Eve, and presumably Congress will remain silent thereby indicating its approval. Thus it will be a new year's gift for the Republic of China which its 18 million people will greatly appreciate. We hope the Reagan administration will follow up with more arms sales next year so as to greatly strengthen our defense to counter the Peking regime's threat of conquering the Republic of China.

Meantime, we should also strengthen our own defense capabilities by developing an independent defense industry without delay as Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has pointed out. We should rely on ourselves.

COSTA RICAN FIRST VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES

OW111459 Taipei CNA in English 1409 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 10 (CNA) — Alberto Fait Lizano, Costa Rican first vice president, stressed Friday that the Chinese people's diligence and patriotism are helping the Republic of China overcome many problems it is encountering, and the friendship between the two countries is flourishing, in part, due to these characteristics.

First Vice President Fait arrived in Taipei Friday for a six-day visit. In his statement delivered upon his arrival at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport the vice president said, "The Republic of China has always shown a special friendship toward our country. The numerous bilateral agreements concerning technical and cultural cooperation, the invaluable agricultural, fishing and craftmanship counsel we have received are proof of this friendship."

"International trade constitutes an important means of tightening bonds between both our countries, and although our market and commercial usages differ, the possibility of extending trade is great," he said.

He believes that substantive relations between the two countries will further grow as the Costa Rican Government's policies will foster increased trade and financial cooperation.

UK'S LORD BELSTEAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 10 DEC

HK101446 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Press conference held by Lord Belstead, UK minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office With Special Responsibility for Hong Kong Affairs, on 10 December at the information theater in Hong Kong -- live]

[Excerpts] [Lord Belstead] Ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I am sorry to have kept you all waiting for a moment or two, and thank you all very much indeed for coming to this press conference this afternoon. I am leaving Hong Kong in about 2 hours time and it follows a visit of 5 days. I realize that the visit of that length does not begin to do justice to such an important community, but at least I can say that I have been here for what, perhaps by my standard and maybe not by yours, is a working week. This is, as you may also know, the first time that I have been able to visit Hong Kong since I took responsibility for Hong Kong affairs so far as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London is concerned and that happened last April. I must say I wish that the visit I paid could have been made earlier. I certainly wish it could have been longer. Nevertheless, it has given me the chance to meet a great number of people. I have had valuable meetings with the governor, Sir Edward Youde, with our ambassador in Beijing, Sir Percy Cradock. I have also met of course members of the Executive Council and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council [UMELCO]. And I would have met with a wider range of representatives and officials, if possible. I assure you that I have noted very carefully the many expressions of views that I have received. The week that I have spent, however, has not been entirely devoted to just having meetings and talks. I have seen and heard something of Hong Kong's business activity.

One thing that has been obvious to me this week is the concern which is in everyone's mind about the future. Well, it has been immensely helpful to me to be able to hear the views of so many people on this vital question. For my part, I should like to reiterate her majesty's government's commitment to Hong Kong. When the prime minister visited Beijing in September, she and the Chinese leaders agreed to enter into talks with the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. You, indeed we, may have heard that phrase rather often recently. But don't underestimate its importance. We intend to make a success of the talks. There is no set timetable for them and as the prime minister indicated at the end of September, their contents have to remain confidential. But finally, ladies and gentlemen, just two things: first, it is the talks that count, and we really must not be prejudiced by anything which is said outside the talks; and secondly, we must seek a solution which is acceptable to the people of Hong Kong, to China and Britain. Now, we are supported in the knowledge that our relations with the People's Republic are excellent and indeed have never been better. And I cannot believe that with so much at stake for all three sides, we shall fail to find an outcome which is acceptable to all.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is the opening statement that I felt that I would like to make covering, I hope, the main aspects of my visit, and I will do my best to answer any of your observations or questions.

[Question] [Name indistinct] FINANCIAL TIMES. We last heard from the governor, Sir Edward Youde, at the beginning of October that the talks had begun.

What has been achieved in those talks since then?

[Answer] The talks, that I made clear in my opening statement, are being carried on through the diplomatic channel and they therefore are confidential. I am sorry to be unhelpful, but, I am afraid that is the answer that I have to give you.

[Question] You said that the contents must be confidential; can you tell us their form?

[Answer] No, I can't.

[Question] [Name indistinct] from the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL. We are told a number of times by both the Hong Kong Government and also the British Government that the will and the interests of the people of Hong Kong (?have got to be represented) through them in Beijing and in the process of the negotiation over the future, but I would suggest that the best way of assuring that the British delegates do their job properly in Beijing is not by just restating history [word indistinct], but by, I suggest, getting at the (?point) about what has been, and what is, and what will be happening at the negotiating table, so we can judge this by ourselves whether the British delegates to the [word indistinct]. So, with this remark in mind I would like to know what actual proposals have been put forward by the British officials in Beijing?

[Answer] Well, there are two things that I would say. The first is that I am sorry, I must repeat that the talks are confidential, not because of some reasons put forward by any particular parties, but because the leaders of the PRC and the prime minister agreed that the talks should be carried on through the diplomatic channel, and that means confidential talks. But, it is highly reasonable that you should ask the sort of question you have, and it is because I am, as I have said, sensitive to what you have said, but I am particularly glad that I happen to be in Hong Kong here at the present time. [sentence as heard] The reason I am here is that I have got the general responsibility for the relations between London and Hong Kong under the foreign secretary in London. But, I am particularly glad that I have been here at the moment because it has meant I and Sir Percy Cradock, our ambassador, have had the opportunity to meet LEGCO [Legislative Council], UMELCO and a great many other people besides.

[Question] Patrick [name indistinct] of Radio Hong Kong. How soon do you expect the Hong Kong people or the Legislative Council will hear about the form of the China-British talks of the Hong Kong future? How soon will you expect?

[Answer] As I say, I have been able during the last 5 days to hear expressions of views from a whole variety of people here in Hong Kong. This, I think, has been very valuable so far as the negotiations are concerned.

[Question] Who is negotiating on Britain's behalf?

[Answer] Sir Percy Cradock.

[Question] (?Only him)?

[Answer] Well, Sir Percy Cradock is responsible for the talks being carried on through the diplomatic channel.

[Question] Will he be supplemented by other people as the talks develop?

[Answer] What particularly do you have in mind?

[Question] Well, presumably the governor can be drawn in at some stage?

[Answer] This, I think this would be highly desirable.

[Question] [Name indistinct] the prime minister and the Hong Kong Government have repeatedly said that the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong should be kept secret and the leaders, the Chinese officials, have talked frequently on this subject. So, in so doing, is that in fact [words indistinct] also contradictory to the joint statement which was issued after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing?

[Answer] I don't think that anything which we have heard since the prime minister's visit has in anyway contradicted the joint statement which was made at the end of her visit to Beijing.

[Question] My question is this. Since both the governments have declared that the talks should be kept confidential, recently, the Chinese officials have said frequently something. In so doing, will that affect the talks?

[Answer] I take your point. But, I repeat what I said at the beginning of the statement I made: I do hope that the people won't be prejudiced by what they hear said outside the actual negotiations.

[Question] M.L. Ng from radio and television Hong Kong. In general, do you feel there is a need to open up more channels to reflect public opinion on the future of Hong Kong?

[Answer] Well, there is, as I say, I now realize at the end of 5 days, a network of lines of communications here in Hong Kong. I have endeavored to make use of that network as the representative of her majesty's government to listen and, of course, Sir Percy Cradock has been here at the same time. I would have thought that we were hearing loud and clear what it is the people of Hong Kong wish to say.

[Question] We have reports suggesting that Hong Kong will become a special administrative zone to be administered by its own people. Do you regard this proposal acceptable to her majesty's government and the people of Hong Kong?

[Answer] It is a good question because, of course, it is what people are thinking about and wondering about. But it falls precisely into the slot of me asking people not to be prejudiced by what is said outside the talks. And it is not something which has come from out of the talks.

[Question] Will that be considered?

[Answer] Well, that is a matter for the negotiators.

[Question] [Name indistinct] It has been suggested that the talks may be concluded within a time frame of about a year, which would coincide with when Mrs Thatcher has to go to the country again. Is that a sort of reasonable suggestion?

[Answer] I must say if a minister in the government is to suggest on behalf of his prime minister when a general election is going to take place, I should think probably that minister's head will probably be chopped off. Mine certainly would be. I have no idea when a general election is going to take place in Britain and I don't think, if I may say so, that the premise of your question is very sound.

[Question] Ian Whitely, Asia television. Now, back to the point about statements from China. People here, of course, are all [words indistinct] indications of what is going on. Do you think that the statements coming out from China are not important and not true? How should people react to these statements?

[Answer] I have not said either of those things. I simply said that statements made outside the negotiations really should not prejudice people in their own anticipation of what the negotiations will achieve.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] Precisely why I stressed it is the negotiations which count. The people should keep their eyes on the (?board), remain steady and wait for news from the negotiations. Not easy, I know.

[Question] Philip [name indistinct], FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Have there actually been face to face talks between Sir Percy Cradock and senior Chinese officials and, if so, have these talks been about (?substantive) issues or merely about the form with which the negotiations would take place?

[Answer] Again, forgive me. I am sorry, I am going over the same ground again. I can't start saying whether substantive issues have been discussed because we are talking about the negotiations through the diplomatic channel. They are taking place, they are continuing.

[Question] Have there been actual talks, or have there merely been exchanges of...

[Answer] I repeat, they are taking place and they are continuing.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Who represents China in the negotiations?

[Answer] This is a matter of course for the Chinese Government.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Sir, could you tell us what your impression is of what the people of Hong Kong want?

[Answer] I think from what I have been told that the people of Hong Kong want to be able to continue to live their lives in the way that they choose, in freedom and in peace.

[Question] Well, will you take part in the negotiations in the future?

[Answer] Well, this is a matter of course as to who takes part in the negotiations for consideration. At the moment, we are quite open about it through the diplomatic channel, and Sir Percy Cradock is conducting them and the British Government have full confidence in Sir Percy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would like to know whether any Hong Kong representative will be included in the negotiations?

[Answer] Well, here again, as I say, this is a matter for consideration, and obviously what the future holds when you are conducting talks through the diplomatic channel is something which I would not wish to expand on. What I have done for my part as a representative for the British Government is to leave no stone unturned to consult with LEGCO and UMELCO, and I am very glad I have had the opportunity to do so.

[Question] John [name indistinct], SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST. The prime minister went on public record during the visit here saying the British case would be argued from the basis of the three treaties of the 19th century. Can you categorically state that there has been no change in that approach on the part of the British Government?

[Answer] Well, I have nothing further to say about that particular question other than what has been said before. [Words indistinct] in some detail, but, I would just like to emphasize in this connection, what we are doing in the negotiations is looking to the future of Hong Kong.

[Question] [Words indistinct] MING PAO. Do you think that the present social system, the freedom we enjoy, the peace and lifestyle at this moment is the main factor to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong?

[Answer] I think that what I have observed, what I have been told and from what I have concluded that all that has been achieved by the people of Hong Kong depends upon the fact that the people of Hong Kong are free to go about their lives as they wish in peace. [passage indistinct]

[Question] [Name indistinct] HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL. [Words indistinct] prejudiced by anything outside the negotiations, do you mean really that what has been said by the Chinese officials in the media to Hong Kong merchants did not really, or had not been put forward by the Chinese officials in the negotiations in Beijing?

[Answer] I think that we ought to clear the ground now, I suppose I (?don't appear) rude to questioners, there really is nothing that I can say about the details of the negotiations. I really can't answer the question about the contents at all.

[Question] Australia Broadcasting Commission. Have you been told by anyone in Hong Kong that they would like the British to stay after 1997 and have they indicated for how long?

[Answer] The people who talked to me haven't started to embark upon that sort of detail.

[Question] They have not, they have not embarked on that sort of detail?

[Answer] I haven't been invited to do so. I have talked in more general terms.

[Question] They haven't volunteered such information or request?

[Answer] Well, what I mean is this: A great number of people have talked of this situation in general terms about this subject. And all of them without exception have used a particular word to me. And it is the word continuity. That is what people want. It is pretty natural when you are thinking about your families and your future.

[Question] [Name indistinct] TIMES OF INDIA. You started off by referring to a British (?signalling) system which [words indistinct] which judged by this press conference isn't working. Britain and China, in the absence of act of self-determination, Britain and China are determining the future of 5 million people in Hong Kong. From the point of view of those 5 million people, it is quite clear that the Chinese leaders are signalling whether they are talking about the negotiations or not. They are signalling what they think should be the future of Hong Kong. And in reply to this, the British Government, who is also determining the future of Hong Kong through these negotiations, is not (?signalling). Don't you think you could give a few more signals?

[Answer] A complicated question. [laughter] I will give you a very simple answer in return. What we want is something very much like a table which has got three legs. One leg is the future to be acceptable to the leadership in Beijing. The second leg is that the future should be acceptable to the British Parliament and the third leg of the table is that the future should be welcomed by and acceptable to the people of Hong Kong. All three legs are important because if one of those legs gives way, the table will give way as well.

[Question] (Stanley Cheung) from CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. Once the talks between the British and Red China are held, do you think that the problem will lead to another crisis similar to that of the Falkland Islands?

[Answer] That is a hypothetical question and with the greatest of courtesy to you, sir, it is a question, therefore, which, I am afraid, I will not answer.

[Question] Can we go back to the table with three legs? [laughter] We know from what has been coming from Beijing, what Beijing wants [words indistinct]. We know from what people in Hong Kong say, what they have told you about continuity, what the people of Hong Kong want and what is acceptable to them. Can you now tell us what is acceptable to the Parliament of the United Kingdom?

[Answer] No, I can't, because the talks are going on through diplomatic channels and the negotiations, therefore...

[Question] The question, what is acceptable, what sort of solution would be acceptable to United Kingdom Parliament?

[Answer] Parliament will decide when a report has been made to Parliament.

[Question] So, we have to wait until Parliament has decided after the event whether or not one of those legs exists at all?

[Answer] I think that you have put the wrong cart behind the wrong horse. There is no difficulty about this at all. There are three legs to the table, but, in one particular case, it is true that the leg depends upon acceptability to a parliament in a democratic country. And I am proud that I belong to a country where the final decision is taken by people who are freely elected in parliament, and that is the Parliament in Britain. [words indistinct] I would have thought no trouble at all to try to see that we solve this difficult problem by finding a solution which is acceptable, I repeat, to the Chinese leadership, to the British Parliament and to the people of Hong Kong. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

WESTERN CHARACTERIZATION OF DENG 'RIDICULOUS'

HK101055 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

["Special Feature" by Hsin Yu [2450 7183]: "Ridiculous Comments"]

[Text] Western Commentator's Impression of Deng Xiaoping

In a recent commentary on Beijing's newly drawn up constitution, a well-known Paris newspaper said: "The reformists have no choice but to make certain compromises. They have not expressly abandoned the principle of 'taking class struggle as the key link,' and there is some ambiguity on this question." Knowledgeable people say: This is a new product turned out from the old Western mold.

Either actuated by wishful thinking or hampered by metaphysical inertia, Western commentators have for a long time been invariably fond of portraying "iron man" Deng Xiaoping as so inclined to the right as to take lessons from Western politicians. In the past, what they commented on most was that Deng Xiaoping "opposed Mao" and carried out "de-emphasizing Mao," and portrayed his revival of the "double hundred" policy as similar to the liberalization of the West. In the last couple of years, they have said that he has been making compromises and concessions here and there without fully achieving his goal. For example, in the resolution on questions of party history last year and in the personnel arrangements made by the 12th party congress this year, they have all made this kind of assessment. The reason is the resolution on questions of party history failed to completely negate Mao Zedong and the 12th party congress kept such people as Hua Guofeng in the Central Committee. The present commentary of this Paris newspaper on the new constitution is probably from the same mold!

I can only say that this kind of assessment is extremely ridiculous. There is no harm in talking, but if we are just as idiotic, we could soon find ourselves becoming both deaf and blind. To understand the CPC and China, we should always pay attention to real facts.

The Political Philosophy of the CPC

The facts consist of, first, the words and deeds of the CPC leaders such as Deng Xiaoping and, second, the logic and philosophy they abide by.

What we first come into contact with is, of course, specific words and deeds. What is the actual attitude of Deng Xiaoping toward Mao Zedong? Evidently, he has boldly criticized and corrected the mistakes of Mao Zedong, or done away with superstitions and emancipated the mind, and in the last 5 years, he has largely restored order out of chaos in the legacy, which is full of leftist tendencies, left by Mao Zedong. At the same time, he has spared no efforts in protecting the image of Mao Zedong and the part of his thinking considered correct. According to my knowledge, since his reinstatement and up to the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he has on more than 40 occasions defended Mao Zedong. As a result of his perseverance, the resolution on questions of party history was finally adopted without further damaging Mao Zedong and yet was able to correct his mistakes. On the question of dealing with people who have made mistakes but do not belong to the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques, the situation is also fairly similar. The reason why Hua Guofeng and Wang Dongxing have not been dropped is precisely due to the personal advice of Deng Xiaoping and others. After the event, I heard people say that the vote they cast was in favor of that policy. This fact can only explain that Deng Xiaoping has achieved his goal!

The present CPC leading group is acting in accordance with their political philosophy. In short, this is "one divides into two" or "opposing one kind of tendency and at the same time guarding against another kind of tendency."

Removing "Taking Class Struggle as the Key Link"

In the new constitution, there is indeed still the mention of class struggle in a certain passage. However, the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" has already been completely removed. Words affirming "the Great Cultural Revolution," affirming "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and repeatedly emphasizing class struggle in the old constitution have disappeared. Moreover, articles that have a coercive effect corresponding to the "key link," such as the right of the CPC to lead the country, the right of the CPC Central Committee to nominate the premier of the government and the right of the CPC chairman to command the armed forces, have all been canceled. On the contrary, it has again stipulated that "all citizens are equal before the law" and stressed that "no organization, including the CPC organization and its members, or individuals may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law." Moreover, citizens who enjoy the right to vote, amounting to 99.97 percent of 1,008 million people, have also become the "whole people." It should be perfectly clear that the "key link" of former days has completely vanished from the new constitution. Replacing the "key link" is the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization and the building of the new order of democracy and the legal system. If the "key link" means the basic and highest criterion that commands everything, then how can there be "compromise" between this "key link" and that "key link?"

The new constitution only deals with class struggle in a short paragraph of its preamble. Altogether there are two sentences, the first being the more important one: "The exploiting classes as such have been eliminated in our country. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a time to come." The second sentence is the explanatory note and demands the corresponding phrase "exist within certain limits."

Deng Is Not the Person Favoring "Liberalization"

The words that merit most attention are "have been eliminated" and "within certain limits." They first basically negate "taking class struggle as the key link" and at the same time also negate the theory of "the dying out of class struggle."

Why do we say that this is a basic negation of the "key link?" The "key link" takes "the bourgeoisie still exist," and moreover, are very powerful even "inside the Communist Party" as its premise and foundation. This was also the start of the great curse suffered by the people of the country in the 10 years of internal disorder. The present constitution says that this is not in keeping with reality. And the reality is that they "have been eliminated." Does this not eradicate the premise and foundation of that "key link?" The second half of the sentence also very clearly says that class struggle is not found everywhere, and we cannot say that "there is still the danger of restoration." It only exists "within certain limits." Many existing contradictions do not constitute class struggle; therefore, we can no longer follow the "key link" and artificially broaden class struggle. However, there is no need for superfluous words. The new constitution still upholds the standpoint of class struggle.

This is another manifestation of the CPC political philosophy "one divides into two." The "one divides into two" on the question of class struggle in the new constitution provides a major profile and general outline of the activities of the CPC in the last 5 years. This is also why Deng Xiaoping enjoys such popular support among the people. On the one hand, it has rehabilitated millions of unjust, false and wrong cases repressed by the "key link" in the past, enabled most of the former landlords, rich peasants and capitalists to remove their label and acquire the right of "universal equality" and shifted the focus of work to the building of the four modernizations. On the other hand, it has opposed "liberalization" in the economic, political and cultural fields, and its vigorous enforcement of eliminating corruption and struggling against smuggling, swindling and other serious crimes has become one of the great events of 1982. Moreover, although the CPC has clearly pointed out that this hitting out at serious economic crimes does constitute class struggle, but regardless of how strong the emphasis, it has nevertheless abandoned the pattern of political campaign and adopted the method of doing things according to legal procedures; the life of most people on the mainland remains normal and they are not harassed. Furthermore, this struggle is in the final analysis subordinate to and in the service of the "key link" of building the four modernizations.

By "compromise," do they mean that such "reformists" as Deng Xiaoping, who were originally opposed to further emphasis on class struggle, have now been compelled to make a concession by keeping this passage in the new constitution? Isn't this kind of view ridiculous? This April Deng Xiaoping specially called on Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun. Who can say that what he discussed with them, including the passage of "opposing corruption" in his opening speech at the 12th party congress, was not his original intention or that he was not paying attention to class struggle?

I should also mention a historical fact. According to my recollection, this passage in the new constitution is precisely almost the exact words first put forward by Deng Xiaoping about 4 years ago. The only change is probably the deletion of the words that the stormy class struggle of the past is over. This minor deletion is irrelevant to the main theme. This has absolutely nothing to do with "compromise" on "taking class struggle as the key link," because the present wording has not in any way "obscured" or damaged Deng Xiaoping's original meaning. This deletion has obviously been made to make the words brief and to the point to suit the requirement of legal language, and it is purely a technical matter.

I think that if people want to know the real facts of the politics of the CPC and China, the best thing for them is still not to either intentionally or unintentionally forget the fact that "iron man" Deng Xiaoping is not a person favoring "liberalization" but a firm and devoted disciple of Marx. If they really intend to "obscure" this point, then it is almost tantamount to having no desire to understand the real facts surrounding him. If they have no desire to understand the real facts, they, of course, need not waste their energy and can do what they please.

HSIN WAN PAO ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM FOR DAZHAI

HK131104 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Dec 82 p 4

[Special dispatch: "Commune Members' Income Rises With the Introduction of the Responsibility System in Dazhai"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec -- The slogan of "learning from Dazhai in agriculture" was put forth during the Great Cultural Revolution. How are things with the Dazhai brigade now?

Song Liying, a former female chairman of the Dazhai brigade, Xiyang County, Shanxi Province, and deputy secretary of the party branch, said: In 1980, Dazhai rectified its previous "leftist" mistakes and implemented the production responsibility system. It divided into three groups, with remuneration based on production. In the past 2 years, the commune members' income has risen and its industrial and sideline undertakings have developed.

Song Liying was preparing to go back to Dazhai after the conclusion of the NPC and CPPCC sessions. Before she left, she gave an interview to this reporter.

Song Liying is a female party member of the Dazhai brigade. She said that after a democratic election, Dazhai brought in a new leading group. Guo Fenglian, former secretary of the party branch of the brigade, was transferred to work with a fruit tree research institute in Yuci County, Shanxi. Jia Changsuo, a former deputy head of the brigade, was elected as secretary of the party branch. Of the three former deputy secretaries, only former deputy brigade head Liang Xialiang is a deputy secretary. Song Liying remains as a member of the party branch committee. Recently attending the NPC and the CPPCC sessions in Beijing were former deputies and committee members, including Guo Fenglian (NPC deputy), Jia Changsuo (CPPCC member and former party branch secretary and CYL secretary), Song Liying, and Chen Yonggui.

Song Liying said that all Dazhai knew before was how to cultivate the fields; it did not get involved with a diversified economy. Now, everyone realizes what should be done. Private plots have been allocated for each person. Everyone also raises pigs and rabbits. The daily income per person rose from the previous 1.50 yuan to 2.10 yuan last year. This year their income will increase further.

Song Liying said that Shanxi Province shows great concern for the Dazhai brigade. It recently helped the brigade build a small coal pit that added to commune members' income. Everyone at Dazhai is happy.

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China

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GEORGE SHULTZ CONTINUES TOUR OF WEST EUROPE

Talks With Italian Leaders

OW141207 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani and had long talks with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Shultz and the president discussed East-West relations and the Middle East problem.

At a banquet in honor of the U.S. secretary, Colombo said that while adhering to its defense commitments, NATO should take an active part in disarmament talks. The United States and Italy will continue to work together for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, he declared. Colombo called for further coordination of the West's economic policies, including monetary policies and measures for structural reforms necessary for a revival of the world economy. He also criticized protectionism, saying it would only hamper the development of the world economy.

Shultz arrived here on December 11 and will fly to Paris to continue his six-nation European tour.

Meets Egypt's Mubarak in Rome

OW141203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, now on a European tour beginning today, held talks with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani on Mid-East issues, particularly the Palestinian question and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Usamah al-Baz told a news conference this afternoon that Egypt held that a return to normal of the Lebanese situation depends mainly on an early withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country, and no delay would be tolerated.

Mubarak also met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here today in what he later described as "frank and constructive" talks on Mid-East issues.

The Egyptian president arrived here to address an International Agricultural Development Fund meeting and left for Bonn this afternoon.

Agricultural Subsidies Discussed

OW121942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 12 (XINHUA) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States have agreed to hold talks early next month to try to prevent an all-out trade war over agricultural subsidies. But the United States still refused to rule out retaliation against the subsidies.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block told reporters that "we leave that open; there is no decision on that at this time.

On the other hand, EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn said that Europe's common agriculture policy was not negotiable.

European Community countries have been subsidizing farmers heavily to stabilize prices at home and encourage export, to the dissatisfaction of the United States. In one of its counter-measures, the U.S. Government threatened to dump more than three billion dollars worth of American butter, cheese and milk on world markets. The prospect of a possible trade war between the two sides had prompted U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the U.S. secretaries of agriculture, treasury and commerce to come here for talks with EEC officials.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTS ON 'SUPERPOWER POLITICS'

HK150121 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Dec 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator]

[Text] The eager feelers put out by and between the superpowers in the wake of the new leadership set-up in the Kremlin last month were for a time quite dazzling. They were ephemeral, however, and soon enough turned into ominous warnings and bellicose threats as is their wont.

Thus, Washington has decided that the signals from Moscow of willingness to improve relations with the West are not yet convincing.

Moscow, on its part, is accusing Washington of having launched an economic, political and ideological offensive against the Soviet Union.

Speaking for the proposed deployment of the MX missiles, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said it was to meet a relentless Soviet military buildup.

Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov warned that if the U.S. started MX deployments, the Russians would respond by deploying a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class and in every way matching the MX.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz then argued that the Soviet Union had been developing such missiles and putting them into place and that "the issue for us is to match this strength and we will be determined to modernize."

It sounds just like the age-old puzzle of determining whether an original hen had laid the first egg or the first chicken had been hatched from an original egg.

Unchanged

One can only conclude again that superpower politics is a historical phenomenon, and the relationship between the superpowers does not change with the change in leadership of either. Their relationship is, by nature, that of confrontation and contest, however much one might wish otherwise.

In their pursuit of global domination, the superpowers contend on a worldwide scale with excessive military power. They will deal with each other from positions of strength. And they will seek military superiority over each other.

The never-ending armament race, purportedly to seek a strategic balance where from disarmament is to begin, has been going on since the days of the League of Nations, and it is characteristic of superpower relationship.

The talks on reducing intermediate range nuclear weapons have adjourned after 55 fruitless bargaining sessions in Geneva. The Americans refused to accept the Soviet nuclear "freeze" proposal, which they said would perpetuate Soviet superiority. The Russians rejected the American "zero option" plan, which they said was tantamount to unilateral Soviet disarmament.

The United States and its NATO allies have reaffirmed their plan to install 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe beginning late next year if the Geneva talks fail to produce agreement. To that, the Soviet Union has said it will respond effectively and promptly.

Hotbeds of War

One hundred and five thousand Soviet troops are still engaged in bloody war against Afghan freedom fighters after invading the neighbouring country three years ago. The Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression on Democratic Kampuchea is entering its fourth year in January. With U.S. support and protection, Zionist Israelis are turning the Middle East into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis.

After reaffirming its military commitments under the 1954 Manila Pact, the United States has announced the formation of a new central command in the Middle East, which is an expanded version of the defunct CENTO and reportedly covers 19 countries, including Iran and Afghanistan. Its announced purpose is to safeguard U.S. interests against any military threats in the region.

Soviet military leadership has called on its armed forces to double and treble their vigilance and enhance their combat capability and preparedness in view of a U.S. policy of an increasingly dangerous character.

Harsh reality has repeatedly demonstrated that superpower politics will not wither away of their own accord. The people of the world must make it their most important task to oppose superpower hegemony and safeguard world peace.

TRADE FRICTION BETWEEN JAPAN, EEC INTENSIFIES

OW121613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 12 (XINHUA) — The three-day trade talks between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) ended Saturday during which "neither side made any commitments," Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. The Japanese Government thought it had been "sandwiched" between the United States and EEC in trade creating a difficult situation for Japan, the officials said.

During the meeting EEC delegation leader Raymond Phan Van Phi of France blamed the trade imbalance between the two sides on Japan, saying it is Japan's "torrential" exports strategy that caused confusion on European markets. Japan's trade surplus with the EEC totaled 12 billion U.S. dollars in 1981. EEC delegates demanded Japan further open its market to European goods and restrict exports to Europe to which Japan responded it will study measures to exereise self-restraint on exports to Western Europe. The EEC side welcomed Japan's attitude on the issue. However, the delegation considered Japan's response vague to EEC's demand to lower import tariffs on 81 commodity items.

Phan Van Phi told a news conference "what would be needed is not a piecemeal reduction in tariffs here and there, but something that would demonstrate in dramatic fashion, the political will of the Japanese Government to actually encourage importation of foreign goods." There is no sign that EEC's offensive against Japan will lessen because the economic depression is worsening with a total unemployment figure of 10 million in Europe.

Caught between the United States and EEC, Japan has its own difficulties. Japan's exports to Europe are decreasing. From January to September this year, Japan doubled its exports of video tape recorders over the same period last year, and exports of color television sets increased slightly. However, all other exports such as tool machinery, automobiles and television tubes decreased sharply. Exports of sound equipment earned less than the same period last year. On Japan's promise to restrain export, however, the local press is skeptical. ASAHI SHIMBUN called Japan's promise "a diplomatic attitude" attempting to shirk the spearhead of criticism for the time being. YOMIURI SHIMBUN advised the government to listen to the EEC to prevent the community from adopting trade protectionism. "Otherwise, Japan cannot avoid becoming an orphan among the Western countries," the paper said.

EEC Seeks Arbitration Panel

OW142335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The European Community today decided to ask for the setting up of an international arbitration panel to try to force Japan to open its markets further to imports. EEC officials said the community had taken no decision on the timing of the request to be submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, but it would be soon.

The GATT panel would have no judicial power, but if it decided in favor of community complaints it would have strong persuasive powers, EEC officials said. They noted Japan was not meeting the obligations under the GATT to open its markets fully to competition. In the first ten months of 1982, the EEC had a nearly 8 billion dollar deficit in trade with Japan which is expected to reach over 10 billion by the end of the year.

The ministers agreed to maintain statistical monitoring of certain Japanese products and allow member states to request the monitoring of other products. The Japanese know how to control themselves when they know they are being specifically watched, one official said.

The ministers also agreed today that the commission should press Japan to provide tangible assurances from 1983 onwards that "it was pursuing a policy of clearly defined and effective modification towards the community as a whole as regards sectors where Japanese exports to the community would cause significant problems," the official said.

The ministers discussed EEC trade restrictions with the Soviet Union which will run out at the end of the year. These restrictions on 58 Soviet export items were imposed in March in protest against the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The ministers also approved measures to cut production and set target prices for sales within the community in a bid to halt price-cutting.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL ENERGY HELD

OW131304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Guangzhou, December 13 (XINHUA) -- A five-day international symposium on rural energy, jointly sponsored by the Energy Department of the United Nations University and the Guangzhou Institute of Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, closed last Friday in Guangzhou. Thirty energy experts from 14 countries including Algeria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Senegal and the United States attended the symposium. They presented 15 papers on the research and development of energy in rural areas and exchanged views on the relationship between rural energy on one hand and the rural production, life and environment on the other, and related matters.

During the symposium, foreign participants visited the Xinbu production bridge, Shunde County, Guangdong Province, as an example of the application of biogas and solar energy. Located in the middle of the Zhujiang valley, the brigade has an annual sunshine of 2,000 to 2,500 hours with a solar radiation of 110 kilocalories per square centimenter. It has built 235 methane generating pits and adopted solar energy water heaters, which helped the brigade obtain 70 to 80 percent of energy needed in daily life. In addition, the brigade in 1979 built a biogas electricity generating station with a capacity of 12 kilowatts. Besides using biogas for cooking and lighting, the brigade also uses biogas generating electricity for crushing fodder, irrigation and warming silkworm rooms, and the solar energy dryers to dry cocoons and dry and sterilize rice straws for mushroom cultivation.

Professor Maurice Levy, the director of the Energy Department of the United Nations University in Tokyo, said that the experience of the brigade, which helps to promote production and keep the agricultural ecological balance, can not only be popularized in China but should also be spread among the Third World countries in particular.

PRC, TAIWAN MEMBERS OF WORLD EQUESTRIAN BODY

OW090352 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The International Equestrian Federation (IEF) today decided to accept the Equestrian Association of the People's Republic of China as its member. The decision was made at an IEF congress being held in Geneva and attended by delegates of 64 IEF member associations including the Chinese Taibei Equestrian Association. The IEF has also decided that the equestrian association based in Taibei will be represented in the IEF under the name of "the Chinese Taibei Equestrian Association".

A delegate of the Equestrian Association of the People's Republic of China attended and addressed the IEF congress after the IEF resolution on the Chinese representation was adopted.

At today's meeting, the associations of Qatar, Cyprus and Pakistan were also admitted to the IEF.

KANG KEQING MEETS, FETES UNICEF GROUP 4 DEC

OW041645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Kong Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, president of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for Defence of Children, met and feted a UNICEF delegation from Arab and Middle East countries here this evening at the Great Hall of the People. Kang Keqing spoke about pre-school education and child care work in China and stressed the need for the Third World countries to meet and exchange their experiences in this field. Prabasi, representative of UNICEF to China, was present on both occasions.

The 8-member delegation includes officials of UNICEF and officials in charge of children's work from five Arab and Middle East countries. The delegation arrived here on Thursday on a study tour of China's pre-school education, child care and public health work. After a six-day stay in Beijing, the delegation will visit Kunming, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

ASIA, PACIFIC WATERSHED MANAGEMENT MEETING ENDS

OW101930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Kathmandu, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The government meeting on watershed management for Asia and the Pacific ended its one-week session here today stressing cooperation in this field among developing countries in the region. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Government of Nepal, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) with the participation of 15 countries -- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Western Samoa and the United States. France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany and some international organizations attended the meeting as observers.

A draft report endorsed at the closing session emphasized such areas for regional cooperation as implementation of field activities, promotion of people's participation in upland conservation programs and personnel training.

The main purpose of the meeting was to identify the main problems of watershed management in the region and encourage all institutions at the regional, sub-regional and country levels to establish practical channels of technical cooperation among the developing countries for improving watershed management. The meeting provided an opportunity for the participating countries to describe their watershed management problems and measures taken to solve them. The participants will begin a three-day study tour Saturday of the Phewa watershed management project in Nepal. The activities will end Dec. 13.

HOLDRIDGE REMARKS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS NOTED

OW141640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] New York, December 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John H. Holdridge said here today that "good relations with China has served our interests well over the past decade" but he admitted that differences existed between the two countries.

Speaking at an annual members luncheon of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, he said that "the volume and value of bilateral trade between our two countries has grown tremendously in the past few years."

A "strong and lasting" relationship with China is "vital to our long-term national security interests," he said.

The assistant secretary also said differences existed between the two countries on issues concerning the Middle East, Southern Africa and the Third World.

He said that "to put it bluntly, we take exception to Chinese references to us as 'hegemonists'."

On the August 17 Sino-U.S. joint communique, Holdridge arbitrarily related U.S. arms sales to Taiwan to the question of how Taiwan will return to its motherland, which is entirely China's internal affair.

He said the U.S. position on arms sales to Taiwan "is entirely consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act, which predicates U.S. arms sales to Taiwan on our judgment of Taiwan's military needs."

WANG BINGQIAN MEETS WITH VICE PRESIDENT BUSH

OW150908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush met here today with Wang Bingqian, Chinese finance minister and leader of the Chinese delegation attending the third meeting of the China-U.S. Joint Economic Committee.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin, deputy leaders of the Chinese delegation Gan Ziyu and Jia Shi.

Wang Bingqian also met today with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. trade representative William Brock and some senators and congressmen.

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL ON ARMS REDUCTION

OW131543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 12 (XINHUA) -- The United States has rejected a Soviet proposal that the USSR cut the figure of its medium-range missiles by half in return for the shelving of U.S. deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Government sources here said that the Soviet delegation attending the nuclear arms talks in Geneva had said that the USSR would reduce its medium-range missiles from the present number of 600 to 250 if the above-mentioned condition was satisfied.

State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said today that the Soviet proposal was "unacceptable." It aimed at violating the relations between the U.S. and its allies, she added.

She accused the Soviet Union of trying to gain a monopoly of nuclear missiles by blocking the deployment of U.S. weapons in Western Europe.

U.S. SPOKESMAN SAYS USSR SEEKS NUCLEAR MONOPOLY

OW141247 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 13 (XINHUA) -- A U.S. State Department spokesman today accused the Soviet Union of seeking a monopoly on intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) in Europe.

The spokesman, Alan Romberg, said the Russians are continuing to seek "the total elimination of U.S. systems while retaining a powerful force of their own."

The accusation came in response to news reports that the Soviet Union has proposed reducing its INF by over 50 percent in exchange for the shelving of a U.S. plan to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles next year.

Romberg said the Russians "have not undertaken to destroy a single SS-20 (missile)." The Russians are only prepared to remove a certain number of these mobile systems from the European areas to some place farther to the east, he added.

The spokesman indicated the U.S. still holds to President Reagan's zero option proposal under which the Soviet Union dismantle all its INF missiles in exchange for the U.S. cancellation of its cruise and Pershing missiles deployment plan.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS U.S. STAND ON PALESTINIANS

HK140959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 82 p 7

["International Jottings: by Guo Zhang [0948 4545]: "No Surprise"]

[Text] It is right and proper that things go back to their original owner. But the U.S. Government has other brilliant views.

According to reports, on 10 December the UN General Assembly adopted four resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine issue by an overwhelming majority. These resolutions mainly required Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and demanded that the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent country be recognized.

The United States, together with Israel, voted against these resolutions because "the resolutions require Israel unconditionally to withdraw from occupied Arab territories." This really is strange logic.

Aggression is a culpable action. Aggressors should withdraw unconditionally from other nations' territories which are occupied by them. This is a principle accepted by the international community today. However, according to U.S. logic, Israel's occupation of vast Arab territories is guiltless while Arab countries' demands to recover their lost territories is intolerable. Is this not the same as advocating that a robber may do what he likes while the victim can do nothing but let himself to be trampled on? Is it not ridiculous to advocate this typical policy of the weak being the prey of the strong at the rostrum of the United Nations?

Sometimes the United States has made specious empty comments on the Palestine issue; but once confronted by the crucial problem it immediately has shown its true feathers. This is not surprising because what the United States wants is to monopolize Middle Eastern affairs. The Israeli war policy conforms precisely with United States needs, so Israel has become a mainstay for the United States in the Middle East. For this reason, when dealing with relations between Arab countries and Israel, the United States will never risk offending Israeli authorities. When we understand this point, we will not feel surprised at the behavior of the United States in the United Nations.

PRESIDENT REAGAN MEETS DENMARK'S SCHLUTER

OW141305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter told U.S. President Ronald Reagan today that Denmark "stands firmly" on NATO's two-track decision on the modernization of the intermediate-range nuclear force and on arms control.

Schluter is here on a three-day official visit in the double capacity as the president of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Danish prime minister.

At a press conference held at the Danish Embassy after his meeting with Reagan today, Schulter said he had conveyed to Reagan the evaluations of an EEC summit meeting held recently in Copenhagen where a number of vital international problems were discussed.

The prime minister said he had told Reagan that a great majority of the Danish Parliament backs Denmark's continued NATO membership and "stands firmly" on the two-track NATO decision of December 1979, noting that over the past few years the Soviet Union has strengthened their military capability drastically.

The Danish Government, he said, "is authorized" at the moment to pay 26 million Danish krone to "fulfil obligations" with regard to the NATO decision, but that any further future appropriations will have to be approved by the Danish Parliament. The two leaders discussed the "importance of the Geneva talks" on arms control and agreed that the talks should continue with the aim to obtain an agreement with the Soviet Union on the zero option.

The Danish prime minister expressed to Reagan the satisfaction of European countries with the lifting of U.S. sanctions on pipeline equipment, but he said that in U.S.-EEC relations, "obviously there are some severe problems around", especially trade frictions on agricultural products. He hoped that the two sides will find a "pragmatic solution" to the matter in future negotiations in Washington.

On the Middle East, a senior U.S. administration official said, Schluter emphasized to Reagan that the EEC is "fully behind" Reagan's September 1 initiative and they stressed the "urgent need for the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon." Schluter at his press conference urged that the United States and the ten EEC countries "orientate each other very closely" for a "positive development" in the Middle East.

U.S. CONCLUDES DEFENSE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

OW112027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Ottawa, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Canada and the United States have concluded negotiations on a new defence umbrella agreement covering weapons test.

The negotiations had stalled in recent weeks because of the United States' concern over the legal wording of the agreement and Canada's insistence on finding the right language to ensure American financial responsibilities.

A government official said yesterday that both sides now are satisfied with the text and final approval is expected by the end of the year.

This has paved the way for a separate pact allowing testing of unarmed cruise missiles in Canada.

Precise details of the cruise tests, planned for a northern Alberta weapons range beginning in early 1984, will probably take months to work out, but talks on the separate pact are likely to get under way shortly after the umbrella agreement is signed.

The United States has been seeking permission to test the weapon at northern Alberta because it considers the climate and terrain there comparable to conditions the missile would encounter in attack flights into the Soviet Union.

PRC ENVOY REVIEWS CONTACTS WITH USSR

OW150831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 15 KYODO -- Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang Wednesday said that China has been asking the Soviet Union to change its hegemonistic attitude and to remove the threat it is posing to the world and China during recent contacts between the two countries. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Japan National Press Club, the ambassador said that China maintains its diplomatic principle to oppose hegemonism and promote peace in the world.

The ambassador described the contacts with the Soviet Union as "negotiations," while official Chinese description so far has avoided the use of the word "negotiation."

Questioned about a possible shift in China's foreign policy, currently moving back toward the Soviet Union, if the United States made concessions on the Taiwan issue, Song categorically denies it and said that there is no link beween China's fundamental policies toward the United States and the Soviet Union.

The ambassador said that the Soviet Union is posing a threat to China and other countries by maintaining its troops in Afghanistan, supporting Vietnam which has forces in Kampuchea and deploying a large number of troops along the Sino-Soviet borders. Song said that China understands Japan and any other sovereign nation building up its defense capability in order to ensure its own security. In this context, he said, China would understand the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, if it is aimed at maintaining the security of Japan. The Japanese people themselves should decide whether or not their country should increase its defense capability, he said.

Citing the favorable development of Sino-Japanese relations over the past 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, Song said that the Chinese Government attached importance to ties with Japan because friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are in the interest of the peoples of both countries and contribute to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Referring to the textbook dispute last summer over description in Japan's school books which China said distorted historical facts, Song said the problem was solved in principle on the government level.

The peoples of both two countries now know that the current good ties are very valuable, he added.

On deterioration of relations with the United States which he said was caused by Washington's attitude toward Taiwan, Song said that he hoped a further development of Sino-Japanese relations would face no obstacles over the Taiwan issue.

PRC OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS STAND ON SOVIET RELATIONS

OW150030 Hong Kong AFP in English 0006 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, Dec 14 (AFP) -- A senior Chinese official reaffirmed here today that the talks already begun on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations would be extremely and he repeated China's traditional accusation of hegemonism against Moscow.

A first series of talks, shrouded in secrecy, was held here in October between the Soviet and Chinese deputy foreign minister, Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen. Further talks, officially described as "consultations," were to be held in Beijing and Moscow. The next series was to take place in the new year in the Soviet capital, the official said.

China views the main obstacle between it and the Soviet Union as Vietnam's military domination of Cambodia, the official told foreign journalists here. But the issue was not necessarily the most difficult to resolve, he added.

When last October's talks began after 20 years of hostility, China said that one of the three main threats to Chinese security was Moscow's support for Vietnamese action in Cambodia, where 150,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese troops are defending a regime challenged by Chinese-backed resistance movements. Two further threats to China were the large numbers of Soviet troops stationed along borders with China and with its neighbor, Mongolia, as well as Moscow's three-year-old military occupation of Afghanistan.

Asked if China now was leaning more toward Washington or Moscow, the official said his country intended to maintain its independence and therefore did not need to favor either superpower. Ruling out, for the moment, reestablishing relations between the Chinese and Soviet communist parties, he stressed that current talks concerned normalization of state relations only. The Chinese spokesman also refused to recognize the Soviet Union as a socialist country. He said that the Kremlin's "expansionism" and "hegemonism" was in contradiction to socialism.

PRC OFFICIAL SAYS BORDER WITH USSR 'CALM'

PM141643 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 12 Dec 82 pp 1, 22

[Siegmund Ginzberg dispatch: "Signs of a Thaw From Ussuri Now"]

[Excerpt] Harbin -- "No, the border is calm now": This is what we were told by Zhang Bin, deputy director of the Heilongjiang Province Foreign Affairs Office. He revealed that early in October there was a major military exercise across the border attended by the Soviet Defense Minister. But nothing happened. "We remained calm," he said. Some 2,700 km of river and 300 km of mountains divide China and the USSR and surround the head of the huge chicken that Chinese territory outlines on the map. This head contains half of China's oil, one-third of its coal and a large proportion of its industry. Its beak is formed by Korea.

The latest serious incident, we were told, dates back to May 1978. A platoon of about 40 Soviet troops stopped some Chinese fishermen. "Our troops were nearby but we refrained from surrounding them. Then at one point they said that they had made a mistake and apologized to the fishermen. And that was that." Where was that? "On the Wusuli, 20-30 km south of Chen Bao." Wusuli is the Chinese name for the Ussuri. Chen Bao is the islet, less than 1 square km in size, that the Russians call Damanskiy. There in 1969 bloody clashes involving dozens and dozens of casualties took place for much less cause.

"The most serious friction," Zhang continued, "was in the late sixties and early seventies. In recent years the situation has greatly improved." Zhang Bin has been concerned with the border for 20 years. He is the one who has always received foreign journalists who have traveled as far as they were permitted. He has always made meticulous lists of the "aggressions" by the other side. But this time he is cautious. "We argue that force must not be used and that matters must be resolved peacefully," he repeated continually.

He has attended almost all the bilateral meetings on the border along the rivers. The Chinese and Soviets began those negotiations in 1950. They are still at it. Last year at Khabarovsk an agreement was reached on the interpretation of the navigation treaty. In January the 25th round of meetings will take place. What do you say to each other at these meetings? We asked him.

"Often it was like the Beijing Opera," he replied smiling, "when one of the characters mimes someone groping in the dark. Sometimes the discussions last for days and days on the interpretation of a single word. Sometimes we ask them a question and they reply with another. Then we check with the interpreter whether he has translated accurately and he explains to us: The translation was correct, but evidently they are unable to give a specific answer to the question you put to them. So we pass on to another one, to avoid embarrassing them. They may be prepared to answer the first question another time. It sometimes happens that the same negotiator says different things. Then we summon the interpreters to give evidence."

But what is the climate of the talks? we asked. "Well, when we are negotiating we are very serious. Then, of course, once the official discussions are over, we are freer. But the atmosphere does not change very quickly."

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES SOVIET INTERVENTION IN DRA

HK140943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Xiang Guang [6272 0342]: "The Clumsy 'Duck Tender'"]

[Text] In its last issue, the Soviet magazine NARODY AZII I AFRIKI said in one commentary: The Afghan refugee problem has an "artificial" and "over-exaggerated" character, which "is caused by brutal outside intervention in Afghanistan," because "the people who try to defend their invasion of Afghanistan with rumors and slanders need to make use of elaborately misrepresented figures and stories." The commentary also attacked Pakistan, saying that it wanted to pocket the international aid "due to its financial greed."

What caused the Afghan refugee problem? Wasn't it caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? Because the Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan in a big way, a large number of Afghan refugees poured into Pakistan and placed a huge financial burden on the Pakistan Government. However, NARODY AZII I AFRIKI did not mention that the cause of the refugee problem was the Soviet invasion but tried to shift the blame on to other people. This recalls to us a Russian idiom: "Tending ducks." In Russian, "duck" is a synonym for "rumor." "Tending ducks" means rumor mongering. By making these remarks, NARODY AZII I AFRIKI was doing nothing but "tending ducks."

However, the "duck tender" was not very clever, because he, after all, did tell some truth. That is, the Afghan refugee problem was indeed caused by the Soviet Union's "brutal outside intervention" in Afghanistan. Therefore, it is true that the Soviet Union indeed needs to make use of those "elaborately misrepresented figures and stories" to defend its aggressive action.

RENMIN RIBAO: PRC 'WELCOMES' NAMASONE REMARKS

HK110816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Welcome Views"]

[Text] New Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone again expressed his views on Sino-Japanese relations at a full session of the House or Representatives on 8 December. Nakasone said that Sino-Japanese relations "have developed greatly over the past 10 years," that "a stable foundation has been laid for friendly cooperation," and that "in the future, we must pursue cooperation in broad fields such as politics, economics and culture." On the textbook issue, he said that "the international community has said that there was aggression, and that is a fact. We must ensure that this kind of thing never happens again." In the House of Councillors on 9 December, Nakasone said that "records of events in history textbooks must be objectively and fairly considered in accordance with generally accepted doctrine, and careful concern must also be shown for friendship with our neighbors."

Nakasone has spoken many times on developing Sino-Japanese relations of friendly cooperation since forming his cabinet. This shows that he attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. The Chinese people welcome and appreciate this.

The Chinese people attach great importance to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. When Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan this year, he clearly set forth the three basic principles for developing these relations: "Peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long stability." Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report at the 12th party congress also assigned Sino-Japanese relations the primary position in China's foreign relations. Many things can be said about Sino-Japanese friendship, but they can summarized in one sentence: The people of the two countries should be friends forever. This is required by the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries. China has abundant resources and extensive markets, while Japan possesses advanced science and technology. For the two countries to cooperate in friendship, each supplying what the other needs, will without doubt benefit their posterity and also contribute toward peace in Asia and the world.

The development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendly cooperation should be translated into action, and we should educate our posterity and ensure every generation carries on the relay baton of friendship. We believe that the desire for friendship expressed by Prime Minister Nakasone will promote further development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendly cooperation.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- A State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a Japanese economic delegation led by Shinnosuke Katsumoto, chairman of the Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd.

During their conversation, Gu Mu said he hoped the two countries will strengthen their exchanges in business management.

The delegation arrived here on December 7 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Its members include leaders of big Japanese enterprises.

PRC-DPRK PUBLISHING ACCORD SIGNED IN BEIJING

OW141111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on strengthening cooperation between publishing departments of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed here today.

The agreement was signed respectively by Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Yi Pong-su, director of the D.P.R.K. press guidance bureau [name and title as received].

Present at the ceremony were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, and Zon Zong-yong [name as received], charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing.

SRV COMBAT AT THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER REPORTED

BK131320 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] As everyone expected, when the dry season arrived the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea sent a large number of soldiers to launch military operations along the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus spreading the flames of war into Thai territory once again.

On 11 December, the Thai newspaper MATICHON reported that, according to a dispatch by its correspondent in the border area of Aranyaprathet, at 1625 on 10 December heavy fighting broke out between Democratic Kampuchean and Vietnamese soldiers on Route 502 in Kampuchean territory, about five kilometers south of Khlong Nam Sai village in Thailand's Aranyaprathet District. During the fighting, the Vietnamese soldiers used all types of weapons, including 30-mm rockets. Ten rounds of mortar shells landed inside the Thai border. Thawi, a villager in the Thai border area, was seriously wounded and his wife was killed.

According to various other sources, on 7 December Vietnamese soldiers who launched attacks on Democratic Kampuchean soldiers were surrounded by the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers inside Kampuchean territory north of Aranyaprathet in Thailand. The fighting lasted for more than 2 hours. At least five Vietnamese soldiers were killed. The Democratic Kampuchean soldiers seized a quantity of weapons. At 0915 on 7 December the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea invaded (?Khlong Yai) District in Thailand's Trat Province and fired rockets at a passenger car, killing three Thai people and wounding nine others.

The fact that the Vietnamese troops have caused the loss of life and property to the Thai people in the border area causes great concern to Thailand.

Earlier, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the NHAN DAN newspaper, mouthpiece of the Vietnamese administration, rejected reports that the Vietnamese were preparing to launch a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea. However, these lies by the Vietnamese were disproved by the mortar shells that fell into Thai territory.

Today the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO carried a short article on this matter, saying that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach refuted reports that Vietnamese troops were preparing to launch a dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean patriotic forces. He said that it was not necessary to do so, that is, to use a big net for catching small fish. The newspaper asked: Are the Kampuchean patriotic forces a small fish or a bone in the Vietnamese administration's throat? Nguyen Co Thach should know better than others. He was the one who traveled from Southeast Asia to Western Europe and the United Nations to catch this so-called small fish. The result was that he could not catch this fish, which is growing every day. This is why the Vietnamese administration is sending troops to launch a new dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean patriotic forces. Nguyen Co Thach has changed from being a fisherman into [words indistinct]. So long as the Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea, no one knows how many more types of occupations Nguyen Co Thach will have.

DK RADIO COMMENTARY WARNS OF NEW SRV OFFENSIVE

OW130924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and its army must see clearly the present situation in the battlefield and maintain high vigilance so as to smash Vietnamese mopping-up operations to be launched at any time, said radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The commentary said that the Vietnamese aggressors had started bringing large numbers of troops and great quantities of equipment into west Kampuchea since the rainy season in preparation for a dry season offensive. But Hanoi stated recently that "there is no plan for a dry season offensive." The denial is to cover up its war preparations in Kampuchea and to benumb the world opinion and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, especially to lull the Kampuchean people's fighting will, so as to launch a surprise attack

The commentary pointed out that the world is closely watching the developments in Kampuchea. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, its armed forces and people will continue to keep high vigilance, hold high the banner of national unity and are ready to give the Vietnamese aggressors a hard blow.

INDIAN MENTION AT ASIAD OF BORDER 'STATE' SCORED

OW081550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Commentary: A Discreditable Behavior" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA correspondent Li Yongming) -- The 9th Asian Games have already ended and were a complete success. The host country India made an effective contribution to them, and to the strengthening of understanding and friendship among Asian athletes and between the Chinese and Indian people. But one thing the Indian Government did is somewhat discreditable.

At the closing ceremony December 4, the Indian Government presented, among other things, two dances -- the "lion" dance and the "peacock" dance of the "Arunachal Pradesh." And the two words "Arunachal Pradesh" were included in the distributed program and announced in the ceremony's broadcast.

What is the "Arunachal Pradesh"? It is a "state" the Indian Government set up in 1972 on its border with China but one China has since refused to recognize. Most of the "state" lies in the Chinese territory south of the McMahon Line at the east section of the Indo-Chinese border. It has been illegally nibbled at and occupied by India ever since its independence.

The presentation of those two dances of the "Arunachal Pradesh" by the Indian Government was therefore not to merely delight the games' participants, but a deliberate step to propagate India's sovereignty over the "state", and to legalize it.

The Indian Government has now made the border dispute a multinational affair. It not only can do no good to Sino-Indian relations but also runs counter to one of the games' principles of strengthening friendship among Asian peoples.

The Chinese and Indian Governments are each doing their own bit to seek further improvement of relations. We sincerely wish the Indian Government will work in line with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and adopt effective measures to work for the improvement of relations together with the Chinese Government.

YE JIANYING MEETS INDIAN DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW141153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Ye Jianying of the National People's Congress standing committee met and had a cordial talk at his residence here today with a delegation from the All Indian Memorial Committee for Dr Kotnis and the late doctor's relatives.

The Indian visitors have come to take part in the commemoration activities of the 40th anniversary of Dwarkanath S. Kotnis' death and the 25th anniversary of Madanlal Atal's death.

Kotnis, Atal and some other Indian doctors came to China in an aid-China medical mission in 1938 to help the Chinese people fight against Japanese aggression. Ye Jianying had met with them on several occasions while in Wuhan and Yanan, forging profound friendship with members of the mission.

At today's meeting, Ye Jianying grasped Dr Basu's hand, saying, "I'm so glad to see you again, my old friend." He also shook hands with the other visitors in warm welcome. He said, "China and India are two big countries in Asia. We are close neighbours. Our two peoples should live in friendship from generation to generation."

Dr Basu, who has come as the head of the delegation, said that 44 years have elapsed, but he and his colleagues still cherish the memory of the care Ye Jianying gave them during the five years when they worked in Yanan and other places. Dr Basu also spoke of the successes China has made over the past three decades and of the Chinese people's happy life today. He said he was very glad that the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples has developed and consolidated.

Delegation members and Dr Kotnis' relatives presented souvenirs to Ye Jianying, who accepted them, saying, "I'll keep them forever as a symbol of friendship and goodwill."

Ye Jianying had pictures taken together with the Indian visitors.

Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Indian Ambassador to China Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WOMEN'S GROUP

OW091622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi met a Chinese women's delegation here today.

Lu Oui, leader of the delegation and member of the Standing Committee of All China Women's Federation, conveyed regards to her from leaders of the federation Deng Yinchao and Kang Keqing. Mrs Indira Gandhi also asked Lu Cui to convey her warm regards to them in the name of all Indian women.

Lu Cui expressed Chinese women's desire for further strengthening of friendship between China and India, and she wished the friendship will last forever like the ever-flowing Yangtze and Ganges Rivers. Mrs Indira Gandhi replyed that "I echo your beautiful words."

The delegation arrived here yesterday. The Chinese guests will visit schools, colleges and the All India Medical Institute (family planning centre), and hold discussions with representatives of Indian women's organisations.

INDIAN MINISTER RECEIVES HEALTH DELEGATION

OW082128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Indian Union Health Minister Mr B. Shankaranand said today that India and China are facing similar problems in health area. The exchanges and learning from each other would strengthen the friendship and understanding between the two countries.

He said this when he received Chinese health delegation headed by Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of the Ministry of Public Health, who arrived here yesterday.

During their talk, Mr B. Shankaranand expressed deep interest in the Chinese policy of "combination of Chinese medicine and Western medicine" and family planning.

Tan Yunhe said his delegation came for learning. There are many common points between the two countries. The Indian policy of "giving priority to prevention than cure" is same to China's. He hoped his visit would promote the cooperation in health area between the two countries.

The delegation will visit various research centers, hospitals and have discussion with Indian counterparts.

NPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA VISIT

OW111200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the National People's Congress Standing Committee returned here today at the head of a delegation from the National People's Congress after a friendship visit to Australia and New Zealand.

They were greeted at the airport by N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Gao Dengbang, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin as well as Australian and New Zealand diplomatic envoys in Beijing.

TURKISH PRESIDENT KENAN EVREN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Pre-Trip XINHUA Interview

OW101532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren told XINHUA today that he expected his coming visit to China will tap the potential of Sino-Turkish cooperation and promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

Interviewed by XINHUA three days before going to China, General Evren said he hoped that the cooperation in trade, economy and technology will be further developed.

He said that "the Sino-Turkish relations have been developing in a friendly atmosphere since the establishment of diplomatic relations." They will develop in a more diversified and active way on the basis of mutual benefit, he noted.

Referring to domestic problems, the president said his government will strive to achieve a stable and balanced economic development in accordance with the principle of social justice.

Evren condemned Israeli aggression against Arab countries and its expansionist designs in the Middle East. He pointed out that the Middle East problem should be settled on such conditions as Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and guarantee for the existence of all states in the region within internationally-recognized secured borders.

He said that "it's very good to link the Arab Fes plan with the proposal of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the negotiations for a solution to the Middle East problem." He also hoped that the efforts for an end to the Iran-Iraq war will lead to positive results.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW131202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government.

Premier Zhao Ziyang officiated at the welcoming ceremony for President Evren at the Great Hall of the People. When the Turkish president entered the hall Premier Zhao Ziyang greeted him with a cordial handshake and a Young Pioneer presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

After the military band played the national anthems of China and Turkey, President Evren, accompanied by premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed the guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.

Also present were Bayan Senay Gurvit, daughter of President Evren, Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, and Sermet Pasin, minister of state and other Turkish officials accompanying President Evren on his China visit.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly conversation with President Evren at the Great Hall of the People.

Greeting the Turkish president at the airport this afternoon were Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister, and Zhou Jue, Chinese Ambassador to Turkey.

Hosted at Banquet by Zhao

OW131557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet to welcome President Kenan Evren of Turkey and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

President Evren's visit is the first by a Turkish head of state to China, and it is also his first abroad visit since becoming president.

On behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the Chinese Government and people, Premier Zhao welcomed President Evren and his party.

In his speech, the Chinese premier said that China and Turkey have shared similar historical experiences, the two countries are now faced with the common task of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their own national economies.

"We have our own strong points. We can overcome our own weak points by learning from each other's strong points. We have our own experience and can compare notes and draw on each other's experience," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said, "The Chinese Government is willing to strengthen cooperation with the Turkish Government in the political, economic, cultural and technological fields on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence -- mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence -- in accordance with the needs and possibilities of our two sides. The development of Sino-Turkish relations conforms to the aspirations and interests of the two peoples."

Premier Zhao praised the Turkish Government and people for their acheivements in safeguarding national security, developing their national economy and raising the living standards of the people under the leadership of President Evren.

He said, "In international affairs, Turkey pursues a foreign policy of peace and friendship with all countries, opposing foreign troops' presence in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and Israeli aggression and expansion. Turkey also attaches importance to enhancing cooperation with the Third World countries, and promoting friendship and unity among the Third World countries. The Chinese Government and people highly appreciate this."

Zhao Ziyang reiterated, "China is willing to join all the justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and peoples in opposing hegemonism and defending world peace."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the countries and peoples subject to foreign aggression. We firmly support the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan in their struggles against foreign aggression. We firmly support Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights. We firmly believe that so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples the world over persist in unity and struggle world peace can be defended."

President Evren said in his speech that a deep-rooted relationship has existed for centuries between the Turkish and Chinese nations. He said the relationship has not been weakened by the great geographic distances and the different economic, social and political systems. The Turkish people always cherish friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people.

He said that through his talks with Chinese leaders, mutual understanding will be deepened and bilateral relations will develop.

Evren said serenity and peace prevail in today's Turkey, which may bring much development in Turkey's economy and social situation.

The president said the Turkish people wish that China's new constitution will be carried out smoothly, and the Sixth Five-Year Plan will enable China to achieve ever greater success.

On the world situation, Evren said the international issues have become more complicated and dangerous, feelings of insecurity increase with armed expansion and war preparations. A growing danger to settle conflicts through armed force worsens the present situation, he said.

"Afghanistan and Kampuchea are still occupied by foreign troops, and continuous conflicts have brought great losses not only to the people of the two countries but also to their neighbors," he said. Afghanistan and Kampuchean questions can be settled only when foreign occupation ends and the U.N. resolutions are carried out, Evren said.

Referring to the Middle East, he said that it is impossible to settle the conflict between Israel and Arab countries as long as Israel does not withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories, and as long as the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own country, are not recognized.

Evren also said that he hoped that the Iranian-Iraq conflict will be settled peacefully.

The Turkish president said an important factor uniting Turkey and China is their identical objective in the world. "This objective is to safeguard world peace and create a more stable and safer environment for the world," he said. He expressed his appreciation for China's efforts in maintaining world peace and security.

Attending the banquet were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, and Cui Yueli, minister of public health, and leading members of other departments.

Also present were Senay Gurvit, daughter of President Evren, Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, and Sermet Refik Pasin, minister of state and other Turkish guests.

Also among the guests was Admiral Nejat Tumer, member of the National Security Council and naval commander of Turkey, who is making a stop-over in Beijing on his way to Japan.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW141011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning, accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan.

Holds Talks With Zhao

OW141138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks here this morning with Turkish President Kenan Evren in the Great Hall of the People.

Sources said the two leaders discussed the current international situation and relations between the two countries.

The talks, which proceeded in a sincere and cordial atmosphere, demonstrated that both sides shared converging or similar views on major international issues.

The two leaders agreed that foreign troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be settled in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions.

Condemning Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, the two leaders reiterated the support of both nations for the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle to recover the lost land and to restore their national rights, as well as for the unremitting efforts of the Arab countries in seeking a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem.

Premier Zhao and President Evren expressed their satisfaction with the development of Sino-Turkish relations.

The Chinese premier said it is important to the Chinese Government to upgrade relations with Turkey. He said he hoped that the two countries would increase consultations in international affairs and explore ways to expand their economic cooepration on the basis of equality. Such a relationship should enable China and Turkey to learn from each other, to offset each other's deficiencies, supply each other's needs and achieve common development. "There are great potentials and bright prospects for trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries," the premier said.

President Evren said the friendly relations and cooperation between Turkey and China have grown well since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Particularly in the past two years economic and cultural links between the two countries have been enlivened, he said, voicing the hope that the two countries would strengthen cooperation in different fields on the basis of understanding each other.

The two leaders exchanged views on their respective domestic political and economic situations.

Attending the talks on the Turkish side were: Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Minister of State Sermet Pasin and Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel.

On the Chinese side were: Foreign Minster Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, Adviser to the Foreign Ministry He Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue.

Attends Musical Performance

OW141658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren and his party attended a performance of singing, dancing and Beijing opera at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

The distinguished guests were accompanied at the performance by Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture.

The performance was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and presented by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble and the No. 3 troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater.

Young soprano Ren Yan presented a Chinese song "My Dear Motherland" and a Turkish song about the four seasons. Her signing drew warm applause from the audience and praise from the Turkish president.

President Evren told Ulanhu that Ren Yan sang the Turkish song beautifully with accurate pronunciation of the Turkish. He said that this evening's performance was excellent.

At the end of the performance, President Evren went on stage and presented the performers with a basket of flowers, congratulating them on their performance.

This afternoon, the Turkish guests toured the Great Wall.

Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW150912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said today that China and Turkey have broad-ranging agreement on international issues and their ties are marked by mutual trust.

He said this at a meeting with Kenan Evren, president of Turkey, and the principal members of his party in the Great Hall of the People.

The two leaders recalled the similar experiences of the two countries in past history and exchanged views about bilateral relations and the international situation.

President Evren's talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang said, showed the two sides shared convergent views on a wide spectrum of international issues.

A relationship of mutual trust exists between the two countries, Hu said. "We won't bully you, nor will you bully us, so we can enjoy a lasting friendship," he said. China is also interested in expanding friendly ties with Turkey in trade and economic cooperation, he added.

Evren said the people of Turkey entertain very friendly feelings toward the people of China. Leaders of the two countries should increase contacts which benefit mutual understanding, he said.

President Evren wished China constant new successes and expressed the hope that Chinese leaders will visit his country.

China's State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were among those present.

Prior to the meeting, Hu Yaobang had a brief conversation with the Turkish journalists accompanying President Evren on his current tour.

Both China and Turkey are Asian countries with an ancient civilization and similar experiences in history, Hu said. At the turn of the century, he said, these two countries produced two great leaders -- Kemal in Turkey and Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China.

Both countries are now facing the task of preserving their national independence and expanding their national economy, Hu said. Conferring in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual trust and cooperation, he said, President Evren and Chinese leaders produced very good results in their talks.

Hu Yaobang asked the Turkish journalists to take back to the Turkish people the best wishes of the leaders and people of China.

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW150918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey and the principal members of his party.

The two leaders expressed their pleasure at making each other's acquaintance. They talked about future Sino-Turkish relations and discussed the international situation.

Deng Xiaoping said there are no contradictions between China and Turkey and that the two countries share almost identical views on major international issues.

"In the past," he said, "our two countries did not often exchange visits. From now on we should increase mutual understanding and expand cooperation."

President Evren said relations between Turkey and China are good. Turkey hopes to promote friendly relations with China and develop friendship with all countries.

Later, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon for the Turkish guests.

Also present were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

CHINA DAILY Cites Friendship

HK140211 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Dec 82 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter Yang Chongguang]

[Text] There is a special kind of friendliness between the Chinese and Turkish peoples, I discovered on a recent visit to Turkey. It is widespread among workers as well as the intelligentsia and officials.

One day while traveling from the capital of Ankara to the town of Goreme, something went wrong with our car. My companion asked some highway workers where there was a cafe where we could wait. Instead, they invited us into their office for tea. When they learned I was from China, they said: "We love the Chinese people."

They called me "a guest of god," their term for someone who comes from afar. And they gave us lunch.

I wondered the Turkish people should have such friendly feelings for us Chinese as we traveled to Istanbul and Izmir and Efesus.

Efesus, before Constantinople (now Istanbul) was built, it had been the end of the "silk road" that carried the products of ancient China to the Western world -- tea, silk, porcelain.... China and Turkey had close links even back then, and the evidence is still to be seen.

The Turks, like the Chinese, respect elderly people, seeking their opinions and expecting their children to support them if necessary.

China and Turkey also have similar outlooks on the international scene. Seyfi Tashan, director of the Foreign Policy Institute of Turkey, told me: "Both countries have the same points of view on collective security and co-existence as international policy. We have a common basis to further develop our friendly relations."

U.H. Bavulken, acting foreign minister and defence minister, discussed the visit of President Kenan Evren to China. He said: "This is the first visit of the Turkish head of state to China. We believe this visit will get positive results. We'll further develop our economic and cultural relations to benefit the peoples of both our countries."

Turkey and China are far apart geographically, but our friendship has a long history and is flowing onward like the Yellow and Yangtse Rivers and the Tigris and Euphrates.

RENMIN RIBAO Praises Turkey

HK141037 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Wan Yuelin [8001 2574 2651]: "The Turkish Government's Achievements in Governing the State"]

[Text] Since it came to power on 12 September 1980, the Turkish Government headed by Kenan Evren gradually has lead Turkey onto the road of steady development.

Before "12 September," cases of terror, violence and murder had emerged one after another. On an average about 20 or 30 people were killed a day and social order was greatly disturbed. Soon after it came to power the present government adopted stern measures to ban the activities of all political parties and proclaimed martial law. It also sent out security troops to destroy the headquarters of terrorist organizations and search for and collect scattered guns and munition. Reportedly over the past 2 years or so some 17,600 people have been arrested on charges of participating in terrorist activities. Nearly 30,000 cases have been tried by the military court and about 26,000 people have been sentenced. Since security measures were adopted social order has improved markedly. In the first year of military control cases of violence were reduced by 75 percent in this country, and the following year they were reduced further by 81 percent. Once terrorist activities in Turkey basically had been brought under control and social order had become more and more stable with each passing day, the curfew imposed on 67 provinces in the country for nearly 2 years was lifted in August this year.

Over the past 2 years the economy also has been greatly developed in Turkey. Before "12 September," the Turkish economy was on the verge of bankruptcy. The inflation rate reached 115 percent and only half the capacity of enterprises was utilized. Market supplies and daily necessities were in short supply. In the face of this situation the Turkish Government continued to implement the "new economic policy" designed to foster private enterprise, increase export, encourage foreign investment and receive foreign aid. It also adopted appropriate measures to carry out a series of economic reforms. All this has played an important role in stabilizing, restoring and developing the Turkish economy.

First, the inflation rate has been reduced. In 1981 it dropped to 35 percent and this year it is expected to be kept at about 30 percent. Second, export value has increased rapidly at a speed unprecedented in Turkish history; in the past 2 years it increased by 93 percent. In 1981 it reached $4.7 billion, a 65 percent increase over the preceding year. In the first half of this year it reached $2.54 billion, an increase of 30 percent over the corresponding period last year. Third, national income has increased. In 1981 the national economic income rose by 4.4 percent and per capita income was raised from $1,180 in 1980 to $1,219. It is estimated that this rate of increase can be maintained this year.

The favorable turns in social order and the economic situation have created favorable conditions for the Turkish military government to realize its promise of "returning administration to the civilians" made when it took power. On 23 December 1981, the military government established a "consultative conference" which was part of the constitutional parliament. At the end of last November a constitutional committee was elected to revise the 1961 Turkish Constitution. In July this year, drafting of the new constitution was finished and on 7 November, referenda were held throughout the country. More than 20,000,000 people voted in these referenda. As a result the draft constitution drawn up by the military government was approved and Kenan Evren, head of state and chief of the General Staff, was elected seventh president of the Turkish Republic for a term of 7 years. The adoption of the new constitution was a great event in the state life of Turkey. It showed that the military government that had been in power for more than 2 years was changed to a civil government and the transition to the democratic parliamentary system was complete.

For more than 2 years the Turkish military government has been advancing forward despite difficulties and has scored spectacular achievements. However, the Turkish Government is still faced with a lot of problems in maintaining social order, developing economy and building up the prestige of the state. It still has much work to do.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES URGED AT MEETING

OW131946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Athens, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Participants of a three-day conference sponsored by peace movements that ended here yesterday urged European governments to establish nuclear-free zones in the continent by themselves.

A final declaration issued at the end of the Conference on Nuclear Free Zones in Europe said that governments in the continent should not make their efforts and initiatives dependent on the ongoing Geneva negotiations because of "the clear limitations and dangers included in that negotiation process (only two superpowers are at present talking over the heads of the peoples concerned)."

The declaration also called for a meeting of Balkan governments on the denuclearisation of their region.

The peace movements are planning to organise a special conference in Palermo on the denuclearisation of the Mediterranean region, the document added.

The declaration said the participants expressed their "strong opposition" to the deployment of new missiles in Europe, East and West. It noted the peace movement in Western Europe will continue its struggle against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

At the opening session last Friday, Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou stressed the danger of a nuclear war with the acceleration of arms race between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. "Basically the danger to peace centers on Europe, which is the most likely theater for a limied nuclear war," he warned.

"The only way to avoid the conflict is nuclear disarmament" which could consequently be facilitated by "accords for the establishment of nuclear-free zones."

The conference was organised by Greece's movement for national independence, world peace and disarmament and the Hague-based international peace communication and coordination center.

It was attended by delegations and representatives of peace movements from West European Mediterranean, Balkan and Nordic countries, Representatives of Yugoslav Peace League and Romanian Peace Organisation also participated in the conference.

Swedes Demonstrate in Favor

OW131631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, December 13 (XINHUA) -- More than 5,000 people paraded here Sunday afternoon to demonstrate against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

The demonstrators marched through downtown streets with torches and placards demanding "a nuclear-free Europe".

Similar rallies or parades were also held in other major cities of the country.

OFFICIALS CONFER WITH SWEDES IN BEIJING

Xi Zhongxun Meets CP Group

OW131618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation here today with a delegation from the Swedish Communist Party led by its chairman Roland Pettersson.

After the meeting, Xi Zhongxun gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

Present were Qian Liren and Zhu Liang, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, adviser to the department.

Chen Muhua Receives Envoy

OW150316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met here today with Swedish Ambassador to China Lars Bergquist.

ITALY SAYS SOVIET PROPOSAL ON MISSILES NOT NEW

OW141153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet proposal to remove 150 SS-20 missiles is a new presentation of its old position, the Italian Foreign Ministry pointed out in a statement today.

The statement said the Soviet proposal does not mean to eliminate any of its 333 SS-20 missiles, since it only suggests that 90 such missiles be moved to the other side of the Urals. As these missiles have a range of 5,000 kilometers and are movable, the proposal is only a reproduction of its 1979 position, the statement added.

The statement said the Soviet Union, while insisting that NATO forsake its plan of deploying 572 cruise and Pershing-II missiles, does not intend to make any concession itself. The SS-20 missiles not only are targeted on Western Europe, but also on Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea and North Africa. Judging by the new proposal, The Soviet Union is still aimed at forcing NATO to reduce its medium-range missiles to zero, while refusing to accept the "zero option" for itself, the statement concluded.

FRANCE'S MAUROY IN MALAYSIA, SCORES DK TIES

OW142333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said in Kuala Lumpur today that France shared the desire of Malaysia and other Southeast Asian nations for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region, according to reports reaching here.

Mauroy, who has wound up a three-day visit to Malaysia, told a press conference before his departure that "We condemn the occupation by foreign troops of Kampuchea and Afghanistan and we shall relentlessly press for the implementation of the U.N. resolutions, calling for the evacuation of territories occupied by force and illegally."

Mauroy said that during his two rounds of talks with Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, France was asked to influence Vietnam, a country with which it had traditional ties, for a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"France is certainly ready in the framework of the new relationship between Malaysia and France to do all she can to further a settlement" in Kampuchea, he told the press.

However, contrary to the Southeast Asian nations which support the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, France declined to recognise the coalition.

Asked why, Mauroy said France recognised states and not governments. "We have at present no diplomatic relations with the present (Heng Samrin) government of Kampuchea," he added.

Commenting on his talks with his Malaysian counterpart and other Malaysian officials, Mauroy said that the climate had been created at the government level for enhanced economic cooperation between the two countries.

He said France had not had any great involvement in Southeast Asia but his Malaysian visit had provided "a renaissance in trade and economic relations."

During his stay in Malaysia, a protocol was signed between the two governments on a French loan of 250 million francs (about 40 million U.S. dollars) to Malaysia beside a French offer to provide 1.15 billion francs (162 million U.S. dollars) to help Malaysia build power plants and other projects.

FOURTH EUROPEAN POPULAR PARTY CONGRESS ENDS

OW091830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, December 8 (XINHUA) -- The fourth congress of the European Popular Party ended here today with a communique underlining the need to strengthen the Atlantic alliance and get rid of "the narrow concept of nationality."

The three-day congress mainly discussed the security and defense affairs of Europe and questions concerning economic and political alliance.

Federal Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Kohl said yesterday at the congress that the Soviet Union has for years taken advantage of detente to carry out "super-armament." Therefore, he said, the West must abide by NATO's dual resolution of negotiating while preparing for deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. Only by so doing can peace be secured in Western Europe, he stressed.

Belgian Minister of External Affairs Leo Tindemans who was elected again president of the European Popular Party said the goal of party will remain the consolidation of political solidarity of Europe and further, the realisation of a European alliance.

The European Popular Party was formed on July 8, 1976, by Christian democratic or Catholic democratic parties of seven countries, including Belgium, France, the Netherlands and West Germany, to promote the unity of Europe.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON NEW SPANISH POLICIES

HK130721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The New Government of Spain Adopts New Domestic and Foreign Policy Measures"]

[Text] The new Spanish Government held its first cabinet meeting on 7 December. At this meeting a number of new domestic and foreign policies were adopted. The government declared an 8 percent depreciation of the peseta (Spanish currency) and decided to raise the prices of gasoline and other fuel by an average of 20 percent. With respect to foreign policies, the government made a point of declaring that it would reopen its border with Gibraltar to pedestrian traffic on 15 December. The border was closed because of the dispute with Britain. The government also reexamined the U.S.-Spanish defense cooperation agreement and the problem of Spain's joining NATO. These measures reflected the line that the Socialist Workers' Party would adopt to guide its domestic and foreign policies.

Since it won in the general elections held in late October, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has organized the first socialist government in Spain since the end of the Civil War and its general secretary Felipe Gonzalez has taken the office of prime minister. The current government has 17 members with an average age of 40. Except for a few nonparty personages, most of them are members of the Socialist Workers' Party and its ally, the Democratic Action Party. Nine of the Cabinet members are economists. This shows that the government is determined to bring the difficulty-ridden Spanish economy under control. According to Prime Minister Gonzalez' speech on his administrative program, the government will retrench its economic policy to attain the basic objectives of increasing next year's domestic output value by 2.5 percent; decreasing the inflation rate from 15 percent to 12 percent; and creating 800,000 jobs in a period of 4 years (the current number of unemployed is 2 million).

In the field of diplomacy the new government will continue to strengthen its cooperation relationships with countries in Latin America, the Arab world and Africa and strive to realize the objective of joining the EEC. For a long time Spain has disputed with Britain over the sovereignty of Gibraltar. In order to create a favorable atmosphere for the negotiations, the new Spanish Government has decided to lift the blockade of Gibraltar. The new government has also readjusted other foreign policies. It indicated that it would freeze the talks on joining NATO military bodies and would hold a referendum on whether Spain should remain in NATO. It has took a reserved attitude toward a recent NATO conference. It also considers it necessary to reexamine and even renegotiate the defense agreement signed by the former Spanish Government and the United States. The new government will also sign the treaty preventing nuclear proliferation and forbid the installment of nuclear weapons in Spanish territory.

AVIATION COOPERATION PACT WITH W. GERMANY SIGNED

OW121927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, December 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese science and technology delegation left Frankfurt for home today with a protocol signed with West Germany on cooperation in the civil aviation radio navigation system.

The delegation, headed by Zhao Dongwan, vice-chairman of China's State Science and Technology Commission, attended a three-day meeting of the binational Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which ended December 9 here.

The immediate result of the meeting was the protocol, which was signed by Zhao Dongwan and Hans-Bilger Haunschild, secretary of state of the Ministry of Research and Technology of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Both sides said the two countries will also cooperate in the research of peaceful use of nuclear power, radio astronomy and aerolites.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

OW150224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leader of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker received here today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

According to an ADN report, the two sides agreed that the machinations of the aggressive imperialist circles in the U.S. and other NATO states require high vigilance and further efforts to consolidate peace and the people's security.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

OW091616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- A protocol of the 21st session of the Sino-Hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today. The document was signed by Shen Liechu, Chinese vice-minister of the machine-building industry, and Gabor Andras, Hungarian vice-minister of industry, both cochairmen of the commission.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was present at the ceremony, and met with the guests before the signing. She said the two countries should learn from each other and expand their cooperation in science and technology through exchanges of study groups. Robert Ribanszi, Hungarian ambassador to China, was present at both the meeting and ceremony.

WARSAW DENOUNCES U.S. COMMENTS ON POLAND

OW120440 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Poland today strongly demanded that the United States stop interfering in Polish internal affairs.

In a speech on December 10, U.S. President Ronald Reagan described the Polish administration as a tyrannical dictatorship in a country under foreign occupation.

Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the Polish Government, in a statement today said Reagan's speech once again hurt the dignity of the Polish people.

He reaffirmed that independent Poland will resolve its own problems and overcome its difficulties by its own efforts and will never submit to U.S. demands and conditions.

He also denounced the U.S. negative attitude towards the Polish decision to lift the martial law very soon. President Reagan had said he was not satisfied with such a change and looked at it in a negative way.

The Polish Government acts in the interests of the Polish people, not those of a North American power, he said.

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND TO BE PARTIALLY LIFTED

OW130846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 12 (XINHUA) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, announced in a televised speech tonight -- the eve of the first anniversary of the state of seige -- that the martial law restrictions would be partially lifted by the end of the year.

Jaruzelski, who is also the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and government prime minister, said that conditions have arisen for suspending martial law.

The general said that "the detailed proposals" concerning the suspension of the state of siege will be submitted to the National Assembly tomorrow, an important step towards the complete lifting of martial law."

But he said, "only the provisions directly protecting the essential interests of the state, creating a shield for the economy and reinforcing the security of the citizens, will remain temporarily in force."

Jaruzelski said it was not possible to completely lift the martial law at this time because of continuing threats from "internal and external enemies."

POLISH LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW101646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Poland Li Zewang left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

When meeting the outgoing Chinese ambassador on December 8, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State expressed satisfaction with the growth of the Poland-China cooperation in science, technology and culture. He hoped that further measures be taken to promote the development of economic relations between the two countries.

On the same day, Polish Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski also received Li Zewang. They exchanged views on bilateral economic cooperation and trade and the prospects for closer economic relations between the two countries.

WANG ZHEN MEETS ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW130908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the Romania-China Friendship Association led by I. Botar, secretary general of the Romanian Institute of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The visitors, who arrived on November 29, were honored at a dinner given by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES ROMANIAN ACADEMY DELEGATION

OW130912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial talk with a Romanian delegation from Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Acadamy led by its leading member Ion Iordache.

Present was Jiang Nanxiang, first vice-president of the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RECENT VISIT

OW091940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud said in Riyadh yesterday that the visit to China by the delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League achieved a very positive result and the delegation had fruitful talks with Chinese leaders. Al-Faysal made the remarks in a statement through Radio Rayadh after he returned home from Beijing. He was one of the members of the delegation in its two-day visit to China. He said that the delegation's visit to the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council was to explain to them the Arab problem, particularly the Palestinian problem as well as the results of the Fes summit conference of the Arab states.

Al-Faysal urged the U.N. Security Council members, particularly the United States, to take their responsibility for the Middle East.

The Saudi Arabian newspaper ARAB NEWS carried on December 7 an editorial entitled "Clear Peking Stand", saying that "China has never wavered from its principled approach to the Middle East question and the plight of the Palestinian people." It added, "Chinese policy has been clear and steady. The Palestinians must have a homeland in Palestine, Israel must withdraw from the occupied lands of the Arabs."

EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

OW112002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Kuwait, December 11 (XINXUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today it is impossible for Iran to defeat Iraq, and held the Soviet Union and the United States responsible for the continuing war.

In an interview with AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, a Kuwaiti newspaper, 'Ali said the Gulf and Middle East region is an arena for the Soviet-U.S. rivalry which has intensified following the downfall of the Iranian shah and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Although the two superpowers have voiced many objections to the Iran-Iraq war, their disagreements have made it impossible for them to work in coordination to end the war, 'Ali said.

Instead, their continuous arms supply to the two warring sides has helped escalate the war, 'Ali added.

On contacts between Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), he said his country is seeking a direct dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

He appealed to Arab countries and the PLO to hold immediate talks on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace proposal. PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist would lead to a dialogue between the United States and West European countries and the PLO and to the inclusion of PLO in all negotiations for a Middle East settlement, he said.

Referring to an Israeli-run hotel at Taba in the Sinai Peninsula, 'Ali charged Israel with violating an agreement on border disputes signed with Egypt last April. The Taba is Egyptian territory which the government is determined to recover, he said.

Egypt has carried out military exercises in the Sinai Peninsula recently that, 'Ali said, used Israel as the mock enemy.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY URGES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

OW110226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 10 (XINHUA) — The U.N. General Assembly by an overwhelming majority today adopted four resolutions urging Israel to pull out from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independence.

One of the resolutions reaffirms that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the exercise and attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights.

The resolution requests the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the U.N. Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine.

It asks the Security Council to take the necessary measures, in execution of the relevant U.N. resolutions, to implement the plan which, among other things, recommends that an independent Arab state shall come into existence in Palestine.

In another resolution, the General Assembly called upon all member states to participate in an international conference on the question of Palestine to be convened in Paris in August 1983 for a comprehensive effort to seek effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to attain and to exercise their rights.

It was announced that the fifth draft resolution on the question of Palestine will be put to vote on a later date.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST ISRAEL

OW121530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Damascus, December 12 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat yesterday called for unified efforts in winning the battle of destiny against the Zionist enemy.

Speaking at a seminar sponsored by the General Federation of Arab Writers, 'Arafat urged Arab writers to continue playing their pioneering role in serving just Arab causes.

The seminar, which is also being attended by Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum, will discuss the experience of the Palestinian and Lebanese people during the U.S.-backed Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Secretary General of the Federation Ali Oqla Orsan, who also spoke at the seminar, stressed the importance of benefiting from the Lebanese-Palestinian experience, which, he said, is a human and national duty.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ENDS VISIT TO JAPAN 12 DEC

OW121534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 12 (XINHUA) -- King Husayn of Jordan ended his four-day visit here today after talks with Japanese leaders on economic cooperation.

During a meeting with new Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday, the king demanded increased Jordanian exports to Japan and proposed regular governmental meetings between the two countries and the opening of an air route between Tokyo and Amman.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito met King Husayn Saturday.

This was King Husayn's second visit to Japan. He last came here in 1976.

LEBANON'S SALIM URGES FOREIGN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW150844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim said here today Lebanon wants "immediate withdrawal" of all foreign forces from Lebanon which deserves to be independent and free.

"There is no reason for any foreign power to stay in Lebanon beyond today. Everybody that has entered Lebanon has entered for a reason and that reason no longer exists and therefore the Israelis, the Syrians and the PLO should all withdraw from Lebanon today, immediately," not next month, nor in the coming few months, the foreign minister declared.

Salim, answering reporters' questions after meeting with acting U.S. Secretary of State Kenneth Dam today, disclosed that U.S. envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper are going back to the Middle East this week with "some fresh ideas and new suggestions." He expressed optimism for a "significant progress" in the coming few days.

The minister rejected the idea of partial withdrawals, saying that Lebanon is interested in a "package deal", a political decision to get everybody out and then discussions on a timetable may follow in the context of that package.

He also said he was seeking an increase in the multi-national forces deployed in Lebanon to ensure the withdrawal. France has agreed to increase its force, while Italy and the United States are considering the request.

Salim is here on a three-day visit. Yesterday, he criticized Israel for its refusal to withdraw. "We reached the conclusion that Israel at present does not want to negotiate," Salim said, noting that Israel wants Jerusalem to be a venue for negotiations. He added that Lebanon would not "kneel" before Israel. "We want a Lebanon that has dignity, credibility and access to the Arab world."

In exchange for the withdrawal of its troops which invaded Lebanon last June, Israel reportedly wants to impose on Lebanon normalized political relations. It also wants to reach agreement with Lebanon on establishing a 27-mile buffer zone in south Lebanon. And most recently, it has demanded that talks take place alternately in Jerusalem and Beirut.

Lebanese officials have refused to meet Israeli officials in Jerusalem because negotiating in Jerusalem tends to have the implication of accepting Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem which it captured in the 1967 war.

WU LENGXI MEETS OMANI JOURNALISTS GROUP 8 DEC

OW081916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, met here this afternoon with an Omani journalists delegation led by Abdallah Sachar Amri, department director of the Ministry of Information.

This evening, Hao Pingnan, vice-minister of radio and television, gave a banquet for the guests. The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television.

CPC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party (CCP) delegation left here for home today with an agreement with an Algerian National Liberation Front Party delegation to promote the relations between the two parites.

During a nine-day visit here, the Chinese delegation had talks with the Algerian delegation on ways to promote good relations and encourage cooperation between the parties as well as the two countries.

The Chinese delegation was led by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat, head of the international liaison department and member of the Central Committee of the CCP.

The Chinese delegation was received by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, Political Bureau member responsible for the permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member, who is also foreign minister, and other Algerian party and government leaders.

The Chinese delegation arrived here December 5 at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

CHEN MUHUA, WU XUEQIAN MEET GABON ECONOMIC GROUP

OW111304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here today separately with an economic delegation from Gabon led by Sylvestre Ratanga, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The delegation arrived here December 9. During their stay in Beijing, the guests held discussions with Chinese departments concerned on developing the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS MADAGASCAR EMBASSY DINNER

OW142141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Madagascar ambassador to China, Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, and Mrs. Rakotofiringa gave a dinner party here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Madagascar and China.

Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice-foreign minister; Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; and Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture.

The ambassador said Madagascar and China both belong to the Third World. Cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields have developed well during these 10 years, he said.

Wu Xueqian said the Chinese Government treasures the cooperation between the two countries. He said such cooperation and friendship will develop continuously through the joint efforts of both sides.

PRC DELEGATION TOURS PROJECT IN MAURITANIA

OW120728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Nouakchott, December 11 (XINHUA) -- Mauritanian chief of state Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla today inspected the construction site of the friendship port here, a China-aid project. Haidalla, who is also president of the Military Committee of National Salvation, expressed satisfaction with the progress of the construction.

He was accompanied by Premier and Defense Minister Maawipa Ould Sid'ahmed Taya, some members of the Military Committee of National Salvation, Chinese Vice-Minister of Communications Zi Gang, and Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao.

Earlier, Haidalla had inspected the construction site several times. Construction of the friendship port started in April 1979. A 732-meter-long bridge approach has been completed and the rest of the project is under construction.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR END TO APARTHEID

OW100455 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted ten resolutions calling for urgent efforts to eliminate apartheid in South Africa.

The resolution on the situation in South Africa strongly condemns the South-African apartheid regime for its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killing of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters.

It reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle. The resolution condemns the apartheid regime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states. It demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola.

The resolution on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid urges all states and organizations in the world to co-operate fully in effective international actions to eliminate apartheid in South Africa, to promote the establishment of a democratic society, in which all the people of that country will enjoy human and political rights, and to secure peace in the region.

It appeals to all states and organizations to deny any assistance, direct or indirect, to the racist regime of South Africa and provide all necessary assistance for the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in this crucial period.

The resolution on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa requests all governments and organizations to continue implementing the program for the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa beyond 1982.

It urges all states, especially Western states concerned and Israel, to cease all collaboration with the South African racist regime and requests the Security Council to consider actions leading to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

UN URGES S. AFRICA TO END NAMIBIA OCCUPATION

OW141337 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 13 (XINHUA) -- South Africa was once again urged to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and let the Namibian people gain their genuine independence, when the United Nations General Assembly began its consideration of the question of Namibia today.

Paul J.F. Lusaka (Zambia), president of the U.N. Council for Namibia, said that 16 years after the United Nations terminated its mandate over Namibia, the apartheid regime in South Africa was still occupying the territory illegally. He declared that his council had remained committed to the implementation of the settlement plan for Namibia's independence as embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

He accused South Africa and its allies of their attempts to obstruct the independence of Namibia by linking the independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. "The only parties to the conflict in Namibia are South Africa, as the illegal occupation power on the one hand, and the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on the other," he noted.

Frank Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), chairman of the special committee on decolonization, condemned South Africa for obstructing the efforts to bring about genuine independence in Namibia. He said that the South African minority regime continued to resort to force and political strategems to prolong its illegal occupation of Namibia and to deny the oppressed people of that territory their most basic rights and fundamental freedom.

The only political solution for Namibia, he stressed, was one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and withdrawal of its forces and, secondly, on the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia.

Peter Mueshihange, observer from SWAPO, strongly denounced South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for turning the territory into an armed fortress of its colonial military and police forces. He endorsed the call, both by the African states and the movement of non-aligned countries, for an early meeting of the Security Council to reassume its responsibilities to fix its new time-frame for the implementation of the U.N. plan on Namibia without further delay.

He deplored that the major North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) powers continued to intensify their collaboration with South Africa in disregard of the relevant U.N. resolutions. Because of introducing extraneous issues into the Namibian talks by the United States, he pointed out, "the process of bringing Namibia to independence through a negotiated settlement has now come to a virtual stand-still."

Indian Representative A.A. Rahim said that it had been four years since the Western contact group (U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada) took upon itself the task of implementing the U.N. plan for Namibia.

The international community had waited and watched in the hope that South Africa's attitude of intransigence and blatant defiance might perhaps be curbed by those best in a position to influence it. That hope had thus far been belied, and the signs on the horizon were far from promising, he said.

One of the principal explanations for South Africa's reluctance to release its hold over Namibia, as also perhaps for the ambivalent attitude of some of its supporters, was the enormous economic stake that these countries had in Namibia, he pointed out.

Danish Representative Wilhem Ulrichsen, speaking on behalf of the 10 member states of the European Community, said that in the view of the Ten, the United Nations plan endorsed in Security Council Resolution 435 provided the only possibility of a peaceful transition to internationally recognized independence for Namibia. He urged all parties concerned to facilitate the conclusion of the negotiations without further delay and to refrain from any action which could endanger the agreement reached.

PRC Envoy Denounces S. Africa

OW142021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 14 (XINHUA) -- China today called for strict arms embargo and effective new sanctions against South Africa, denouncing its authorities as being "the chief obstacle to Namibia's independence" and "the main menace to peace and security in southern Africa."

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing said these measures were necessary for compelling South Africa "to implement all U.N. resolutions and plans on Namibia and enabling Namibia to achieve genuine independence at an early date."

The Chinese representative condemned South Africa for obstructing Namibia's independence by refusing to implement Security Council Resolutions 385 and 435, for cruelly suppressing the national liberation movement there and for using Namibia as a base to carry out its military provocations against and armed incursions into neighboring countries.

Ling Qing also accused the United States of providing South Africa with political, economic, military and other assistance to preserve its vested interests there.

He said for some time now, the United States and South Africa have even attempted to create a new obstacle to the independence of Namibia by demanding that this question be linked with the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola.

The Chinese Government, as always, firmly supports the Namibian people's struggle against the South African colonial rule and for national liberation and independence, he said.

UN CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN INVASION OF LESOTHO

OW150228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today unanimously adopted a Libya-sponsored resolution, denouncing South Africa for its invasion of Lesotho on 9 December, which resulted in the loss of innocent lives and destruction of property.

It commends the Government of Lesotho for its opposition to the apartheid policy of the South African racist regime and for the sanctuary it is giving to South African refugees.

It urges the Security Council to take immediate steps to deter South Africa from repeating its acts of aggression against and destabilization of Lesotho and other neighboring independent African states.

The United States expressed its reservations on the resolution.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH TUNISIA SIGNED

OW141331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- A cultural exchanges program for 1982-1984 was signed here today between the Chinese and Tunisian Governments.

The program is based on the cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries signed in 1979 to promote cultural exchanges and friendly relations. The cultural exchanges program covers education, culture and arts, information and sports.

Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Tunisian Ambassador to China Ridha Bach-Baouab signed the program on behalf of their respective governments. Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi was present for the signing.

At the end of the signing ceremony, Lu Zhixian and Bach-Baouab said that the signing of this program marks the furtherance of the friendly relations between China and Tunisia, thus opening broader prospects for enhancing cultural exchanges and cooperation in other fields.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

State Council Organic Law

OW141159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0017 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Organic Law of the PRC State Council (adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982)

Article 1

This organic law is formulated in accordance with the stipulations concerning the State Council provided by the PRC Constitution.

Article 2

The State Council is composed of a premier, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers in charge of ministries, ministers in charge of commissions, an auditor-general and a secretary-general.

The State Council applies the system of decision by the premier. The premier directs the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and state councillors assist the premier in his work.

Article 4

The State Council holds the plenary meetings of the State Council and the executive meetings of the State Council. The plenary meetings of the State Council are composed of all members of the State Council. The executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the premier, the vice premiers, the state councillors and the secretary general. The premier convenes and presides over the plenary meetings and executive meetings of the State Council. The important issues in the work of the State Council must be discussed and decided by the executive meetings of the State Council or the plenary meetings of the State Council.

Article 5

The decisions, orders, administrative rules and regulations issued by the State Council, the bills submitted by the State Council to the NPC or the Standing Committee of the NPC, and the appointment and removal of personnel of the State Council are signed by the premier.

Article 6

The state councillors are entrusted by the premier with taking charge of the work in certain fields or certain special tasks. They may handle foreign affairs on behalf of the State Council.

Article 7

The secretary general of the State Council, working under the direction of the premier, is responsible for handling the day-to-day work of the State Council.

The State Council has a certain number of deputy secretaries-general who assist the secretary-general in his work.

The State Council establishes a general office which is led by the secretary-general.

Article 8

The establishment, dissolution or merger of ministries and commissions of the State Council is recommended by the premier and decided by the NPC, or by the Standing Committee of the NPC when the NPC is not in session.

Article 9

Each ministry has a minister and a two to four vice ministers. Each commission has a minister, 2 to 4 vice ministers and 5 to 10 commission members.

The ministries and commissions apply the system of decision by the ministers in charge of ministries or commissions. The ministers in charge of ministries or commissions direct the work of their respective departments, convene and preside over their ministerial meetings of commission meetings and commission work meetings, and sign important requests or reports submitted to the State Council and the orders and instructions issued to lower level units. The vice ministers or commissions assist the ministers in charge of ministries or commissions in the latter's work.

Article 10

The principles, policies, plans and important administrative measures concerning the work of the ministries and commissions should be reported to, and decided by the State Council. The ministries and commissions may issue orders, directives and rules and regulations within the limit of their powers in accordance with laws and the decisions of the State Council.

Article 11

According to work requirements and the principle of simplified organization, the State Council may set up a certain number of directly-subordinate organizations in charge of various specialized businesses and a certain number of working bodies that assist the premier in handling specialized businesses, with each organization or working body having two to five responsible persons.

Promulgation Decree

OW140457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec 82 (XINHUA) -- Decree of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC, No 14:

The organic law of the PRC State Council was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC of the PRC on 10 December 1982, and is hereby promulgated for enforcement.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC, 10 December 1982.

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES SUPPORT CONSTITUTION

HK150301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The China Democratic League, China Association for Promoting Democracy and Jiusan Society Separately Hold Meetings To Call on Members To Safeguard the Dignity of the Constitution and Ensure Its Implementation"]

[Text] The China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Jiusan Society separately held enlarged meetings of their Central Committee Standing Committees. The meetings approved resolutions or issued circulars calling on organizations at all levels and the members in these parties to study, observe and safeguard the new constitution.

On 12 December the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League held an enlarged meeting and approved "The Resolution of the Democratic League on Studying, Publicizing and Implementing the 'Constitution of the PRC.'" The resolution calls on all members of the league to exemplarily observe the constitution, safeguard its dignity and resolutely fight against any activities that violate it. Shi Liang, chairman of the committee presided over the meeting and vice chairmen of the committee Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Peng Dixian, Sa Kongliao, Li Wenyi, Fei Xiaotong and Wen Jiasi attended the meeting.

All those who spoke at the meeting were unanimously of the opinion that for the first time the clear stipulation in the constitution on intellectuals being a force to rely on like workers and peasants in developing the cause of socialist construction greatly encouraged and spurred on the league which is formed mainly of intellectuals. The China Democratic League must regard the constitution as the basic principle for its activities and has shouldered the responsibility of safeguarding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its implementation; therefore it must implement the new constitution with a high sense of being the master.

The 18th enlarged meeting of the Central Committee Standing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed on 12 December. The meeting issued a circular calling on the association's members and organizations at all levels to set examples in studying, publicizing, observing and safeguarding the new constitution. Zhou Jianren, chairman of the Central Committee of the association and Ye Sentao, Zhao Puchu, Wu Yifang, Lei Jieqiong, Wu Ruoan and Xu Boxin, vice chairmen of the committee attended the meeting. Many committee members expressed the view that the clause in the new constitution pointing out that the intellectuals, like workers and peasants are a force to rely upon in building socialism, enormously encourages intellectuals. They are firmly determined to exert all their efforts to make contributions to the motherland.

The meeting also approved Xu Boxin's report on the association's affairs.

On 12 December the Jiusan Society held the 17th (enlarged) meeting of its Central Committee Standing Committee in Beijing. The meeting discussed and approved "The Resolution on Calling on All the Members of the Society To Conscientiously Study, Publicize and Implement the New Constitution" and the "Resolution on Calling on All the Members of the Society To Strive To Carry Out the Sixth 5-Year Plan."

Xu Deheng, chairman of the society, gave a speech at the meeting. He said that safeguarding the dignity of the constitution and ensuring its implementation was our sacred duty. He called on the society's organizations at all levels to conscientiously organize the broad ranks of society members to study and publicize the constitution in combination with the study of the 12th congress documents and to make due contributions to the implementation of the constitution.

Pan Shu, Yan Jici, Jin Shanbao and Sun Chengpei, vice chairmen of Jiusan Society, attended the meeting, which was presided over by Vice Chairman Ke Zhao.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES RULES FOR AIRLINE SECURITY

OW142052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has issued a set of security inspection rules on airlines.

In a public notice published today, the State Council orders security inspections to be made of all Chinese and foreign passengers, their luggage and carry-on articles, unless specially exempted. Passengers must pass through inspection doors equipped with metal detectors and their luggage will be X-rayed. Body and luggage searches may be conducted when deemed necessary.

Those refusing inspection will not be allowed to board the plane, the notice adds.

The notice strictly prohibits carrying into the airport or into the plane articles that endanger the flight, including firearms, ammunitions, lethal weapons, as well as inflamable and highly poisonous articles and radioactive articles.

China's judicial organs will "severely punish in accordance with law" persons found guilty of using violence or other methods to hijack a plane, or of damaging planes or civil aviation facilities by explosion and other means, the notice says.

The notice also contains rules for guaranteeing security of airports.

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Public Security published a notice specifying some security rules on domestic airlines, following an abortive attempt by five men to hijack a plane flying from Xian to Shanghai.

The hijackers were overwhelmed by the crew and passengers, and were later executed in Shanghai.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CADRES' STUDY OF SCIENCES

HK140755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A Farsighted Measure"]

[Text] In the last 3 years, a very good job has been done by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. That is, it asked leading cadres at and above prefecture level to study agricultural science and technology in Beijing for a period of several months in groups. These cadres were able to temporarily leave their daily work and concentrate on studying science. They listened to the lectures given by specialists and personally did some scientific experiements. Four study classes of this kind have been run so far and good results have been achieved. After returning to their work posts, students have noticeably improved their leading work.

The development of agriculture relies on both correct policies and scientific measures. Since the production responsibility system was universally adopted in rural areas, the production enthusiasm of the vast number of peasants has been fully aroused. This has made the problem of agriculture relying on science and more and more prominent. To realize the struggling objective of quadrupling the total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, the work in agriculture will still rely on policies and science.

Therefore, the work of training leading cadres at all levels and raising their level of scientific and technological knowledge has become an extremely urgent matter. The earlier we pay attention to it, the more initiative we will gain in our work. The central authorities required the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries to train leading cadres at and above the prefectural level with firm determination and take the lead in this aspect. This is a farsighted measure.

Our country's agriculture did not develop at a high speed for a long time in the past and even passed through some twists and turns. The fundamental reason for this is that we did not respect science and did not act according to objective laws. This was also related to the fact that many of our leading cadres in charge of agricultural production did not have scientific and agricultural knowledge. Most of these cadres have long-term experience of revolution and rich experience of actual work. For historical reasons some comrades do not have a high education level and more comrades have not received any special education in agricultural scientific and technological knowledge. Though quite a few of them did grow up in the rural areas, what they are familiar with is at most some traditional farming skill prevailing under small farming economy. In the early 1950's, our party did attach importance to the knowledge training of agricultural cadres. Unfortunately, this work was suspended due to the interference of "leftist" ideology. For a certain period, agricultural production was subject to reckless management and was handled by foolhardy practices nearly everywhere. Slogans violating science, such as "as great as a man's aspiration is, so great is the output the land can yield," were in fashion for a while. This is a serious lesson that we should never forget.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our agriculture has gradually moved onto the track of acting according to objective laws. A gratifying situation of steady growth has emerged. A genuine upsurge of the masses "studying and using science" has sprung up in the rural areas throughout the country. Since the masses have gone into action, leading agricultural cadres at all levels should take the lead in better studying and using science. All comrades need to study and even those who have worked in the countryside for a long time and have some scientific and technological agricultural knowledge also need to study and to acquire newer knowledge. Without modern knowledge, they will not be able to shoulder leading work in the modernization drive. In the 1960's and 1970's, science and technology, including agricultural science and technology, in economically developed countries advanced by leaps and bounds. But in this period we did not attach importance to the study of modern agricultural science and technology and we have wasted at least 10 or 20 years. We must immediately make up for the time we have lost and rouse ourselves to catch up with advanced world levels. We must genuinely master modern agricultural science and technology and apply them to the concrete conditions of various places in our country so as to effectively speed up agricultural development and to gradually realize agricultural modernization.

When organizing cadres to study modern agricultural science and technology, we should take various forms and make the study both systematic and regular. To make it systematic, we should let agricultural leading cadres have a period of time for concentrating on study by releasing them in turns from their daily work. Agricultural specialists should be invited to give lectures to them so that they can study some basic knowledge in a systematic way. To make the study regular and constant, they should continue their study in connection with their daily work and apply what they have learned to improving their work.

Not only should the agricultural leading cadres at and above the prefectural level be organized to study modern scientific and technological knowledge, but cadres at the county, district, commune and brigade levels should also be organized to study. At present, many provinces, autonomous regions, prefectures and counties have embarked on dealing with this work. This is necessary.

The localities where this work has not been carried out should start to go into action as soon as possible. We should try to generally train cadres at all levels within a few years time. So long as cadres' scientific level is raised, the work of popularizing science among peasant masses will be guaranteed.

LU DINGYI ON INTELLECTUALS' HISTORY IN CHINA

HK140800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Jin Feng [6855 7685] and Yu Huanchun [0151 3562 2504]: "The Whole Party Must Give Serious Attention to Science and Technology and Intellectuals -- Visiting With Lu Dingyi, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee"]

[Text] Comrade Lu Dingyi is an old fighter of the CPC. From 1945 to before the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was the director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, directing the party's propaganda and education work. At the very beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was cruelly persecuted by the counter-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he has been elected and added to the number of the members of the CPC Central Committee and later became the vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. At the 12th CPC National Congress, he was elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission. He is almost 70 years old; however, he is still concerned about the important affairs of the state and the party. We heard that he had delivered a very important speech concerning the problem of intellectuals at the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Thus, we have made a special visit to him.

When we met, he said with good humor: "People called the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, of which I was once in charge, the 'palace of hell'." You dare come to the 'palace of hell' to meet me?"

We laughingly replied: "We are the 'little devils' of the 'palace of hell'. We were liberated long ago. Of course we dare come to see you."

We learned from Comrade Lu Dingyi's secretary that Comrade Lu Dingyi still keeps the habit of tense work. Every day, in addition to taking part in some important meetings, he spends his time reading documents, books and materials. Usually he does not go to bed until midnight. Sometimes when he writes something, he does not go to bed until 3 o'clock in the morning. Now he is enthusiastically talking about the features of his speech which he delivered in the group discussion of the CPPCC.

He said: "There are some friends outside the party who misunderstand that the Communist Party pays little attention to the intellectuals because most intellectuals are not Communist Party members. In fact, in our party, there are also intellectuals, experts, scholars and leading cadres who have met with misfortune. A few days ago, I went to see Comrade Sun Zhifang. He is an economist who joined the party long ago. He has special knowledge, however he has not had a successful career. When he was studying in the Soviet Union, Wang Ming called him a "Troskyite suspect.' After the liberation, he was called a 'right deviationist' and a 'revisionist' for a long time. It was not until the 'gang of four' was smashed that he was rehabilitated. His economic theory finally won its victory now and the Central Committee attaches great importance to it. Has Comrade Zhao Siyang not specially mentioned him in his report concerning the Sixth 5-Year Plan?"

"Comrade Sun Zhifang has refuted one of the Soviet Union's very influential economic theories which holds that 'the greater the base, the slower the rate of development.' The theory has prevailed in our country before and it was expressed as the so-called 'tapping the potentialties,' meaning the continual tapping of the potential of the old machines. We can tap the potentialities, however, the potentialities to be tapped are limited.

"Only if we continue to adopt new technologies and carry out technical transformation can we quicken the pace of production. In order to carry out technical transformation, first it is necessary to respect and trust the intellectuals, and second, the cadres and party members must strive to study scientific and technological knowledge and management knowledge. The two are indispensable."

Comrade Lu Dingyi said that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has straightened the party's ideological and political lines; the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has solved the historical problems; the 12th CPC National Congress has solved the problems of the program and party constitution; while the 5th Session of the 5th NPC has passed the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In order to smoothly implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to pay attention to technical transformation and the intellectuals. A new feature in the new constitution is that in the preamble to the constitution, the intellectuals, workers and peasants are listed together as the backing forces of socialism. All these encouraged and exited him.

Comrade Lu Dingyi graduated from the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Jiao Tong University in Shanghai in 1926. He joined the party during the great revolution. He has for a long time led the work concerning intellectuals. Thus he has a profound understanding of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Proceeding from the angle of the party's history, he has talked about the different attitudes and viewpoints in treating the intellectuals which have existed in our party for a long time. In addition, he has talked about the role intellectuals play in revolution and construction.

He said: "Since the founding of the CPC in 1921, we principally did our mass work in the cities. We worked among the students, workers and the urban poor. At that time, there were domestic struggles inside the party on the issue of KMT-CPC cooperation. At first, there was the struggle against Zhang Guotao (who was against KMT-CPC cooperation); later, there was the struggle against Chen Duxiu and Peng Shuzhi (who were the capitulationists on the united front). Chen Duxiu did not know the extreme importance of the revolutionary war in our country's revolution. He even did not agree to let Zhu De, who had rich military experience, join the party. Thus he could not but fail."

"After the failure of the 1927 great revolution, the focus of the revolutionary movement shifted to the rural areas. The principal feature of the revolution was the peasants' revolutionary war led by the Communist Party. Inside the party, in the cities or rural areas, three kinds of people emerged. First, those who established the Red Army and the soviet areas emerged. They were almost without exception revolutionary intellectuals. Among the most famous of them were Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Liu Bocheng, Chen Yi, Liu Zhidan, Fang Zhimin, Peng Bai, Deng Dinghui, Zhang Dingcheng, Xu Jishen and so on. They united with the peasants to arm the peasants and establish peasant associations and a state power of workers and peasants. They made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. Unfortunately, many of them were killed or overthrown by Wang Ming's 'leftist' opportunist line. Liu Zhidan, the last one persecuted, was saved by the Central Red Army led by Comrade Mao Zedong. If he had not been saved, the Central Red Army would not have had its last foothold. Another kind of people who emerged was Wang Ming's dogmatic clique. They held that the peasants are backward and politically pliable. 'There is no Marxism in a ravine.' The party should attack the big cities where there are workers. The party and an army should be developed among the workers. They thought that they themselves were the only '100 percent Bolsheviks;' all other people were 'right opportunists.' There was another kind of people who wavered between the two. The Zunyi meeting had overthrown Wang Ming's clique and corrected the leftist line; the Chinese revolution could then succeed."

"After liberation, in 1956, the socialist transformation of China succeeded. The Eighth CPC National Congress had provided that the party's central task was economic construction. The party had to make a success of construction, unite with the workers, the peasants and the masses of intellectuals. The Central Committee had specially held a meeting on the issue of intellectuals. Later, there were two opposite stands inside the party on the question of whether the party should unite with intellectuals. One stand, held by people including Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, Nie Rongzhen and Wang Zhen and so on, paid attention to and could unite with the intellectuals. The other stand, held by people including counterrevolutionaries such as Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and so on, said things like 'the more knowledge one has the most reactionary one is;' 'intellectuals are the bourgeoisie,' 'the stinking ninth category' and 'the enemy' who should be overthrown! The 'Great Cultural Revolution' was started with the overthrowing of the intellectuals. There were still others who held views somewhere in between. For example, I was one of these people. I was in charge of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and I had made many 'leftist' mistakes in treating the intellectuals; however, in 1956, at a meeting of the party, I had suggested the correct opinion of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.' The counterrevolutionary harm and danger of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing was thoroughly exposed in the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' Finally, they were overthrown by the whole people. However, many of their pernicious influences have not yet been liquidated."

"Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committe, the party has set things right, paid attention to promoting the role played by the intellectuals and adopted many measures to improve the treatment and status of intellectuals. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has clearly announced that generally speaking, the intellectuals are a part of the working class. People then said: 'the intellectuals have gone to the heaven,' 'the intellectuals are getting cocky.' Many comrades still do not know that such ideas are extremely harmful and disadvantageous to socialist construction. In our party, there are many cadres of peasant origin. It is easy for them to integrate with the workers and peasants. It is difficult for them to integrate with the workers and peasants. It is difficult for them to integrate with the intellectuals and it is even harder for them to become knowledgeable. However, without intellectuals, without an understanding of science and technology, it would be impossible to make a success of our construction and be difficult for us to quadruple the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production by the year 2000. The counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing was against knowledge and intellectuals. We must seriously learn a lesson from this and act in a diametrically opposite way. If we pay attention to knowledge and the intellectuals, then we really pay attention to construction. In society, there are people who say that 'the intellectuals have gone to the heaven,' and, in many places, the policy toward intellectuals has not been seriously implemented. This is because inside the party there are cadres who to varying degrees hold such views. Thus, it is necessary to carry out education throughout the whole party and unify understanding."

Comrade Lu Dingyi excitedly said: "We must make the cadres of our party, in particular the cadres of worker or peasant origin, really understand that the Chinese intellectuals are very different from the intellectuals in countries where capitalism is flourishing."

He then mentioned an unusual phase of history: "In the white terror period between 1927 and 1937, the KMT practiced the fascist policy of 'rather wrongly kill 1,000 than let off one.' Inside the party, there are Wang Ming's 'leftist' opportunist line. Consequently, the party organizations in the white areas were almost completely destroyed. In 1935, Li Zhusheng and Sheng Zongliang betrayed the party.

"In Shanghai, the party organizations from the central bureau level to the branch level were all destroyed. At that time, a new force suddenly came to the fore. Nonparty communists such as Soong Ching Ling, Lu Xun, He Xiangning, Shen Junru, Zou Taofen and Tao Xingzhi emerged. They propagated the Communist Party's stand for national salvation and the communist world outlook. They made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. In addition, this shows that at that time, the outstanding Chinese intellectuals (not only the Communist Party members) understood that only communism could save China.

"In 1949, the Chinese revolution won its victory. The Chinese intellectuals were different from the Russian intellectuals in the October Revolution (1917) in that few of them fled to foreign countries. On the contrary, many intellectuals, including famous scientists such as Li Siguang, Wian Xuesen, Wu Zhonghua and so on, abandoned their excellent pay abroad and strived to return to their motherland by every possible means to serve the cause of socialist construction."

"During the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' almost all the intellectuals, including primary school teachers, were attacked and subject to wrong treatment. After their rehabilitation, most of them did not complain. They continued to faithfully work for the people in straitened circumstances. Recently, have not the newspapers reported the advanced deeds of Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying?"

"The Chinese intellectuals are very good. There are not many of them in the world. They should be respected and trusted. They should not be discriminated against again."

"Now there are fewer cases in which people use the big stick and stick labels on the intellectuals. However, there are still many cases in which the correct opinions suggested by them are neglected. It is said that in some places, when the intellectuals make suggestions, the leaders would ask them whether they want to be led by the Communist Party or not. If they still want it, they must 'listen to me.' This is to 'equate the party with oneself.' This is politically or organizationally impermissible."

"The whole party and the whole people should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and transform their world outlook. We do not emphasize that only the intellectuals should do this. Of course, the intellectuals should pay attention to studying so that they can be both Red and expert."

Finally, the comrade earnestly said: "If the whole party and all the cadres can learn from the historic lesson and fully promote the role played by the intellectuals, the socialist construction will certainly be successful and a powerful China can be expected soon."

REN ZHONGYI ON POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK130753 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing by A Shan [7093 1472]: "Ren Zhongyi Speaks on Implementing Policies on Intellectuals"]

[Text] At a press interview held by the Guangdong delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on the day before yesterday, Comrade Ren Zhongyi told the reporters that intellectuals are on the whole good. with more intellectuals there will be more knowledge, and various works will develop more rapidly.

When talking about implementing policies on intellectuals, Ren Zhongyi said that actual difficulties in the work and livelihood of intellectuals, and middle-aged intellectuals in particular, could and must certainly be solved as quickly as possible and those which could not be immediately solved must be gradually solved.

However, in implementing policies on intellectuals, the most fundamental aspect is that of solving the question of understanding the intellectuals. In the past, intellectuals were classified as bourgeois. Since 1957, they have been the target of criticism or attack in almost every political movement. And this reached its apogee in the "Great Cultural Revolution" resulting in a very serious damage. For example, the statement "a rebellion of scholars will not succeed in three years" has been used to prove the inability of intellectuals to accomplish anything. As a matter of fact, many leaders of rebellions in Chinese history were intellectuals. Hong Xiuquan was one of them. We must attach great importance to the workers and peasants, but it is incorrect to belittle the role of the intellectuals. In the present constitution it is written: "Socialist construction must rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals and unite with all the forces that can be united." Intellectuals have become a part of the working class and, in theory, this question has been settled. However, there are still many problems in actual work. For example, there is a tendency of "leftist" close-doorism in some places on the question of intellectuals joining the party. A worker comrade has said to me: Now that the intellectuals have become popular, we have become not so popular and are mentally under pressure. This kind of thinking is incorrect. However, we also cannot blame them because they have been too deeply affected by the criticism and belittling of intellectuals in the past. Even in the plays and literary works of the past, many of the intellectuals were also depicted as conservative and the "rustic" and uneducated people were always smarter than they. Those who studied more would evolve into "bourgeoisie." The existence of such incorrect understanding about intellectuals in the minds of some people has been caused by our propaganda and opinion over the years. How can we possibly blame them!

Ren Zhongyi said: The former practice of only putting stress on promoting cadres from among the workers and peasants and not paying attention to promoting cadres from among the intellectuals is a "leftist" thing. At present, the situation has still not taken a turn for the better. Several years ago, some university graduates were promoted as cadres at the divisional level in counties and factories, but very few of them were promoted as cadres at the departmental level. The unwillingness to promote cadres from among the intellectuals has something to do with the consistent misunderstanding of intellectuals in the past. We must eliminate "leftist" thinking. "Leftist" actions are brought about by "leftist" thinking.

There are many difficulties in the livelihood of the middle-aged intellectuals at present, but they are still so diligent in their work. What they rely on are their consciousness and dedication. I have talked about Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu with some of the older comrades, and we feel very bad. We must keep their ideas alive. To implement their policies, we must get rid of "leftist" thinking. "A gentleman is ready to die for his intimate friend." I am using this old remark in a new sense. As long as we correctly deal with the intellectuals, we will be able to greatly arouse their enthusiasm. This is an extremely important matter in the building of socialist modernization.

DENG LIQUN AT PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCES FORUM

OW150557 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences today held a discussion meeting which was attended by experts and scholars of philosophy and social sciences who are not members of the academy. At the meeting more than 40 experts and scholars pointed out that in order to create a new situation for social sciences in our country and make social sciences serve socialist modernization, it is necessary to correct the thinking of "attaching importance to science and paying little attention to liberal arts" in the minds of some people in society and some leading cadres.

Those experts and scholars came from various localities to attend the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC or the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. At the discussion meeting, they offered many constructive opinions and made many good suggestions on how to fulfill the tasks of developing philosophy and social sciences as prescribed in the state Sixth 5-Year Plan. Many of them mentioned that at present some people in society are inclined to "attach importance to science and pay little attention to liberal arts" and some people even consider social sciences "outmoded." They pointed out: A country and a nation, in order to prosper and develop, must not overlook social sciences. We cannot create a new situation for socialist modernization without promoting the development of social sciences. Philosophy and social sciences have now been included in the Sixth 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development. This has fully showed us that the party and the state have paid good attention to social sciences.

Professor Zhou Gucheng said: "'Attaching importance to science and paying little attention to liberal arts' has become a thing of the past and now we should work hard against time. Although I am quite old, I will strive to do a good job in research work and make contributions to ward promoting socialist modernization."

The experts and scholars attending the discussion meeting expressed their satisfaction over the recently formulated Sixth 5-Year Plan which calls for developing philosophy and social sciences in the whole country. They said: So long as we follow the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, develop the superiority of China's social sciences, adhere to the guiding principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, persist in linking theory with practice, implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and advance step by step in a solid manner, we can certainly fulfill the tasks for developing philosophy and social sciences set forth by the Sixth 5-Year Plan and gradually establish a system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics.

Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, expressed his appreciation of the opinions and suggestions made by the experts and scholars on behalf of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He said: These opinions and suggestions are very good. They can be used as reference in implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the days to come, the plan for developing philosophy and social sciences will be implemented in various fields. I hope you experts and scholars and various societies and research institutes associated with you will actively take part in developing philosophy and social sciences, make suggestions and be our advisers.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended and spoke at the discussion meeting. He hoped that experts engaged in social sciences research work would take care of their health, maintain good physical condition and use their knowledge to help teach the younger generation.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Mei Yi, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Sun Shangqing, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, spoke at the meeting on a plan and initial arrangements for promoting the development of philosophy and social sciences.

Also speaking at the meeting were Rong Bao, Wu Liangping, Wu Fuheng, Zhang Bilai, Wu Dakun, Fang Guoyu and Wu Tingqiu.

NI ZHIFU, CHEN WEIDA SEE PLAY IN TIANJIN

SK141220 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82

[Text] A full-length modern drama "Life on Earth" staged by the Liaoning people's art theater with noted movie actor Li Moran as the protagonist is warmly welcomed by the masses of audiences.

Last night, Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and Li Ruihuan, acting mayor, watched the drama at the people's theater and, after the performance, mounted the rostrum to meet with the performers. Ni Zhifu and Chen Weida warmly praised the drama and said to Li Moran: "This is a good drama which timely reflects real life." Comrade Li Ruihuan said: "The audience watched your performance attentively and checked themselves against the various characters in the play. Thank you for bringing a good play to us Tianjin people."

CPPCC DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL GAN CISEN DIES

OW121223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- Gan Cisen, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, suddenly fell ill in Beijing on the night of 8 December. All rescue measures proved ineffective and he unfortunately passed away early this morning at the age of 68.

Comrade Gan Cisen was a modern writer and economist. He actively took part in progressive activities since his youth. He did many useful things in the movement to resist Japanese aggression and save the country and in the democratic movement. After the founding of New China, he was a director of a department of the People's Control Commission of the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, assistant minister of the control department, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and deputy director of the Propaganda Department. [as received] He made important contributions to consolidating and developing the united front work.

Following his death, responsible persons of departments concerned including Liu Lantao, Qu Wu, Peng Youjin, Li Ding, Yang Zhengmin, Chen Xin, Li Xiaolu, Huang Dingchen, Wu Maosun and Jia Yibin called on Comrade Gan Cisen's relatives and expressed their deep sorrow over his death.

ANNUAL PLANS FOR 57 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FULFILLED

OW121258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporters have learned from the State Statistical Bureau that the annual production plans of 57 of the 100 major industrial products incorporated in the national plan were overfulfilled at the end of November, 1 month ahead of time. These products include sewing machines, television sets, recorders, cameras, cloth, wool fabric, cigarettes, paper, natural gas, pig iron, steel and steel products.

A number of products that were in short supply, such as chemical fertilizers, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, cement and plate glass, registered fairly large margin increases.

Their annual production plans were overfulfilled from 1 to 18 percent and were fulfilled 1 month or more ahead of time. More gratifying is the fact that energy production has also exceeded the production target set by the national plan. Total energy output reached 595 million dun (in terms of standard coal) during the first 11 months this year, representing 95 percent of the annual target and up 5 percent from the same period last year. Within it, coal output was 588 million dun while power output was 296.1 billion kWh, both more than (?16) percent higher than that of the same period last year.

China's industrial production has been developing steadily since the beginning of this year. Total industrial output value for the first 11 months amounted to 505.2 billion yuan, up 7.7 percent from that of the same period last year. The output value of light industry was 254.5 billion yuan, up 6 percent, while that of heavy industry was 250.7 billion yuan, up 9.5 percent.

It is worth pointing out that among the overfulfilled products, some products were in the category of "limited production" and some were old-model machinery with low energy efficiency, such as motor vehicles and internal combustion engines. The number of these products produced far exceeded what was forecast in the national plan. Among light industrial products, certain models of bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches and television sets which sell poorly also greatly exceeded their targets. Departments concerned pointed out that this phenomenon should arouse the concern of all localities.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE

Yuan Baohua on Output

OW101149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- China's gross industrial output value is expected to rise more than 6 percent this year, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, said here today.

Addressing a work conference called by the commission, the vice-minister said China's industrial production has had fairly balanced growth this year. Total industrial output value rose by 7.7 percent in the January-November period above the same 1981 period (registering a total output value of more than 500,000 million yuan). The output value of light industry went up 6 percent, while that of heavy industry, 9.5 percent, Yuan Baohua said.

Yuan Baohua said great efforts are needed to secure a 4 or 5 percent growth rate next year on the basis of what have been achieved this year.

He proposed the following measures for China's industrial and communications departments:

-- To work out concrete plans and make preparations for next year's production and, in particular, take measures to ensure the supply of energy and raw materials. Emphasis should be laid on production of farming equipment and building materials for the construction of rural housing. The production of consumer goods should be done well, for China has a large domestic market.

-- To improve the production of household utensils and other articles of daily use.

-- To make products that are inexpensive, of good quality and have a mass appeal, and coordinate industrial production and commerce

Yuan Baohua said cadres should be organized by various ministries and departments to conduct research and investigations in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to help increase production in the first quarter of 1983.

1983 Production Stressed

OW121126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission today urged leading cadres of the industrial and transportation departments in all localities to go down to grassroots units, join workers there in taking concerted measures and work hard to promote industrial production and transportation service for the first quarter of 1983.

A responsible person of the State Economic Commission spoke this morning at a production work meeting of leading members of the State Council's economic departments concerned. He said that Premier Zhao Ziyang announced at the Fifth NPC's Fifth Session plans to increase by 4 percent this country's industrial production next year and strive to achieve a 5-percent increase. This target is not high, but will require strenuous efforts to attain it, because industrial production for this year will surpass the original plan and is expected to increase by more than 6 percent. With the base figure raised, a continuous growth will not come so easy. Shortages of energy supply and transportation means will become still more tense due to the arrival of the bitter cold season and the expected increases in passenger transport volume during the New Year's Day-Spring Festival period. With the requirement of raising economic results stressed, industrial production and transport service will face still more difficulties. Leading comrades of our industrial and transport departments should bear this in mind and make early arrangements for the first quarter of next year.

He said: Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly stressed that cadres engaged in economic work should have in their possession firsthand information and should conduct investigations and studies at grassroots levels while summing up experiences and solving problems. Leading comrades of the industrial and transport departments in various localities should act in accordance with this instruction, go to industrial and transport enterprises and join the workers there in solving problems related to industry and transportation. Special attention should be paid to big enterprises and efforts are needed to promote work. It is necessary to make early arrangements for production in the first quarter of next year, promote production of small articles for daily use, and strengthen transport and communications which is a weak link in our national economy. Cooperation and coordination between industry and commerce should be strengthened and efforts are needed in carrying out winter proofing and antifreeze work.

He said that administrative restructuring is underway in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and the leading bodies of many enterprises are being readjusted. All these are completely necessary and should in no way effect exercising leadership over production. In carrying out administrative restructuring, all localities should set up special work groups to promote industrial production and transport service so that the restructuring process and our industrial production and transport operations will not hamper but promote each other.

Lu Dong on Technology

OW121158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- In order to speed up technological progress, the State Economic Commission recently proposed the following four points: it is necessary to firmly shift the guilding principle for economic work to relying on technological progress; it is necessary to formulate specific policies for various trades' technology and equipment; it is necessary to grasp well the concrete work of promoting technological improvement; and it is necessary to draw up a good plan and policy and strengthen organizational leadership.

The above was mentioned by Lu Dong, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, at a meeting on production work today. Lu Dong said: We must clearly understand that in order to develop our economy we must rely on scientific and technological improvements. This is a fundamental and principled matter. The grand target of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production between 1981 and the end of this century is not merely a quantitative concept. We must strive to raise the level of production. If we remain at the present level of backward technology, we won't be able to accomplish the task of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. Therefore, we must rely on progress in science and technology to raise economic results and speed up economic development.

Lu Dong called on scientific and technological workers to actively gear their work to the needs of economic construction. He said that scientific research work must not be divorced from the needs of economic construction and serve academic purpose only.

Lu Dong also stressed that all enterprises must place scientific and technological work in an important place and immediately take effective measures to promote scientific and technological work. He emphatically pointed out that in order to improve technology we must rely on technical cadres and scientific and technical personnel.

Lu Dong put forward the following specific plan to improve technology:

It is necessary to adopt international standards, organize our forces to solve technological difficulties, vigorously develop new products, actively import new technology, promote the use of new technology, strive to raise the quality of products, improve our technology in conserving energy, actively promote the use of computers, set up technological development centers for various trades, promote the widespread use of new technology, establish technological consulting services, make active preparations for implementing the patent system, encourage the masses to make reasonable suggestions and engage in activities for technical innovations and strengthen training work for staff members and workers.

Lu Dong pointed out: In order to promote technological improvement, it is necessary to study and formulate various policies and regulations including regulations for awarding the invention of new technology and new products, regulations for pricing in accordance with the quality of products and setting higher prices for better products, regulations for increasing the depreciation rate, regulations for awarding outstanding designs, regulations for gradually eliminating and banning the use of backward products and policies for solving the problems of closing down or combining various enterprises which are technologically backward.

In conclusion, Lu Dong emphatically pointed out: The work of promoting technological improvement should be done in the spirit of filling in the links to complete a chain. Various units of our country are generally divided into planning, production, capital construction and scientific and technological departments. Without good organizational work, those departments cannot coordinate their work well and will be out of line with each other. Some departments may lag behind other departments, resulting in a waste of time and inefficiency. Therefore, the leading comrades of various units must personally lead the work and organize various departments and organizations to work in coordination so as to achieve faster and better results.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS INCREASED INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

HK110204 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] China's total industrial output value in the January-November period of this year reached 505.2 billion yuan, 7.7 per cent higher than the same period of 1981, the CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL reported yesterday.

Gross industrial output value for the whole of 1982 is expected to rise more than 6 per cent this year, according to Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission Yuan Baohua.

The newspaper said that the country's industrial production was increasing steadily in the first 11 months of this year.

The total output value of light industry during this period reached 254.5 billion yuan while that of the heavy industry reached 250.7 billion yuan, nearly 6 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively more than that of the same period of last year.

In November alone, it said the nation's industrial output value stood at 49 billion yuan, the monthly record of this year.

The figure is 4.8 per cent higher than that of October and 3.7 per cent higher than that of the same month last year.

Satisfactory

The paper said that energy production in the first 11 months of this year was also satisfactory.

The total output of the energy industry during this period equalled 595 million tons of standard coal, which amounted to 95.2 per cent of this year's production quota.

In the January to November period kilowatt hours coal output totalled 589 million tons, oil 93.32 million tons and electricity 296.1 billion kilowatt hours.

Among the 100 major industrial products, such as sewing machines, TV sets, cameras, cloth, silk, paper, steel products, fertilizers, cement, trucks and engines, 57 kinds had already fulfilled their yearly quotas by the end of last month, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the paper said, the total output of chemical fertilizers reached 11.98 million tons, 4.3 per cent more than the same period of 1981.

Although industrial production is still progressing well, some consumer goods have become overstocked and factories in northeast, north and east China are suffering from power supply shortages.

However, all the departments concerned are now trying to work out practical measures to solve these problems, the paper added.

EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

OW110854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Tianjin, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Equipment Management Association of China was established in Tianjin today.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, presided over the inauguration meeting. Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting and delivered speeches. Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, sent a representative to deliver a written statement to the meeting.

The Equipment Management Association of China is a mass organization under the leadership of the State Economic Commission. It is formed by the responsible persons of related departments, enterprises and undertakings, professors, scholars and experts as well as those comrades with practical work experience. Its main task and important activities are carried out under the guidance of the State Economic Commission. Its task is to study the theories, policies and measures with regard to equipment management, exchange and promote the advanced experiences in improving work on equipment management and transforming equipment and in introducing outstanding achievements in research in order to continuously raise the economic results in equipment management and maintenance work.

The Equipment Management Association of China invited Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee who had always concerned himself over equipment management work and known a great deal about equipment management, as the association's honorary chairman; and Hu Ziang and economist Ma Hong as its advisers.

The association elected Ma Yi, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, as its chairman and Xu Chi, Zou Jiahua, Li Ming, Zhang Peng, Li Tianxiang, Zhao Minsheng, Guan Yeshan, Zhao Weichen, Li Zongtang and Zheng Shuangxi as vice chairmen.

'RADIO BEIJING' NAME TO BE USED FROM 1 JAN

OW141041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The name of "Radio Peking" will be changed to "Radio Beijing" starting from January 1, 1983, according to the station.

According to a decision made by China's State Council, the Chinese phonetic alphabet system has been adopted since 1979 instead of the Wade-Giles spelling in romanization of Chinese place and personal names. But, the name "Radio Peking" was temporarily retained to allow listeners abroad to gradually get used to the new romanization of Chinese names and places.

The station's other language services in French, Hindi, Urdu, Sinhalese, Hausa and Swahili will also use Beijing instead of Peking.

ZHEJIANG WORKERS PAPER WILL RESUME PUBLICATION

OW120942 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] With approval by the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, ZHEJIANG GONGREN BAO [ZHEJIANG WORKERS PAPER] will resume publication on 1 January 1983.

ZHEJIANG GONGREN BAO was a newspaper run by the Zhejiang provincial trade union council for staff members and workers in Zhejiang Province and was inaugurated on 7 December 1949. It ceased publication on 5 February 1961.

ZHEJIANG GONGREN BAO will be a quarto newspaper as before. It will be published once a week for a period and changed to twice a week and then later a daily.

The main purposes of the paper are as follows: Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, the paper will vigorously create public opinions for promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, raising the consciousness of the broad masses of staff members and workers for communism and mobilizing and organizing staff members and workers of the whole province to plunge themselves into the great struggle of building the four modernizations and fulfilling various tasks set forth by the party.

ZHEJIANG GONGREN BAO will adhere to the policy of working for the workers, writing about the workers, publishing workers' writings and reading by the workers. The broad masses of staff members and workers will be its principal readers. Reports on building socialist material and spiritual civilization by the staff members and workers and on advanced people will be the paper's main contents. The paper will use writings on things of interest to and welcomed by the staff members and workers as its subject matter and consider protecting the just rights and reflecting the reasonable opinions of the staff members and workers as its own duty.

At present, post offices in various localities have begun accepting readers' subscriptions to ZHEJIANG GONGREN BAO.

AGRONOMIST FORESEES CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE

OW120919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Lu Liangshu, president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, today predicted a substantial change in the composition of China's agriculture by the end of the century.

He said in an interview with XINHUA that by the year 2000 about two-thirds of China's agricultural output value will come from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and the rest from cultivated crops.

This would be a complete reversal of the ratio for 1979, when crop cultivation accounted for two-thirds of the output value, he pointed out.

A rational proportion between crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery is a matter of prime importance, the 57-year-old agronomist said. And the proportion must vary for different farming zones where conditions are different.

As a deputy to the National People's Congress, he said Premier Zhao Ziyang correctly stressed the need to improve economic results in his report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan.

In agriculture, Lu Liangshu said, this calls for a diversification of the rural economy while ensuring the growth of grain production. "If we fix our eyes only on our 100 million hectares of farmland, it would be difficult to increase farm output value by big margins," he said. "We must make full use of mountain slopes, hills, grasslands and water surface."

China gained an average annual increase of 2.4 percent in grain output over the past 30 years and more. An estimate by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences puts China's grain output in 1985 at 360 million tons, with an annual increase of 5.5 million tons. It may reach 460 million tons or even 500 million tons by the year 2000.

"This estimate is well-founded," Lu Liangshu said. "The key to achieving the targets lies in the development of agricultural sciences."

Before 2000, he said, China must renew the strains of its major grain crops twice, simultaneous with improvement in the cropping system and agro-techniques, expansion of irrigated areas and measures to increase the fertility of soil. Prevention of insect pests and plant diseases must be stepped up to reduce crop losses by at least five percent.

He said scientists at his academy predict that in 2000 China's output of meat may quadruple that of 1979 and there will be big increases in the output of eggs and dairy products.

"To achieve our goal, we must improve our agricultural technique popularization network so that the results of research may reach the peasants quickly," Lu Liangshu stressed. "We must also develop education in rural areas and spend more on agriculture, particularly on agricultural sciences."

RICE EXPERT AIMS AT NEW, BETTER TARGET

OW120921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0341 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Yuan Longping, a leading Chinese rice expert, said today that he and his colleagues are cultivating another rice strain that may give higher yield and keep its hybrid vigor for a longer period.

Fifty-two-year-old Yuan Longping is a research fellow of the Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences. A hybrid rice strain he and his colleagues bred has won a special-class national science award.

He said the present strain's hybrid vigor lasts only one generation. Seeds have to be prepared every year and this would take up a lot of manpower and space. "We wish to improve it," he said.

Yuan Longping is here attending the current session of the National People's Congress. He said he fully agrees with Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement about the importance of science and technology for the development of agriculture.

"Scientific farming is key to higher output," Yuan Longping said. "For instance, the replacement of tall-stalk rice by short-stalk rice in the 60's boosted per-hectare yield in China and elsewhere from around four tons to about six tons."

But facts in the ensuing years showed that the potential of output increase through morphological changes alone is limited, he added. "Only by integrating morphological and physiological changes did we succeed in raising per-hectare yield to about 7.5 tons. This represented another breakthrough in rice cultivation."

Yuan Longping said: "China is a leading rice producer in the world, but each person has only one-thirtieth of a hectare of paddy fields on the average. To ensure a rapid increase in output, we must rely on scientific farming."

In 1973, Yuan and his colleagues succeeded in cultivating a new hybrid rice strain, which gives a much higher yield than conventional fine strains. The area sown to the new strain in 1982 totalled 5.7 million hectares, accounting for 17 percent of China's total paddy fields. This measure alone is expected to bring in 4.5 million tons more rice for the country.

The Chinese Government issued a special class award to Yuan and his colleagues last year in recognition of their outstanding contribution. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery plans to expand the area sown to that strain to 6.7 million hectares in 1983 and to 10 million hectares in 1985.

Yuan Longping disclosed that his team has tried out some new combinations which, in addition to high yield, have shown greater resistance to insect pests and plant diseases. This will help reduce production costs and pollution, because less insecticides will be needed. Moreover, the new strain has a shorter growing period (about 120 days), making it a suitable choice for double cropping.

FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA MONTH CIRCULAR ISSUED

OW111057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0844 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- On 6 December, the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, the Chinese PLA's General Political Department, the State Family Planning Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the All-China Federation Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation jointly issued a circular on carrying out national family planning propaganda month activities. The circular pointed out that, to effectively control the momentum of next year's population growth and to create a new situation in family planning work, activities will be carried out throughout the country under a family planning propaganda month from New Year's Day to the Spring Festival next year, with emphasis on the rural areas.

The circular said: To fulfill the target of population control as specified by the 12th CPC National Congress, the country's yearly net population increase must be controlled at 10.37 million and the rate of natural yearly average increase must not be allowed to exceed 0.95 percent. This will be a very difficult task which must be fulfilled with great efforts. Therefore, family planning work should never be slackened at any rate, especially in the first 10 years and the next 3 years in paticular. This is a major issue that has a bearing on our country's task of building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. It is hoped that departments of propaganda, education, family planning, culture, public health, trade unions, CYL and women's federations at all levels will make it mandatory to conscientiously grasp the family planning propaganda month activities and carry out the activities well.

The propaganda month should be based on the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, with the principle that propaganda on family planning is the focal point of our country's fundamental national policy. It should succeed in making the matter known to every household and understandable to everyone.

It should enable leading cadres at all levels to enhance their understanding of the important strategic significance of implementing family planning and to truly succeed in "grasping the two kinds of production at the same time" and establish the "two kinds of responsibility system" at the same time. It should enable party members, CYL members and cadres to truly succeed in "taking the lead in three things," namely, taking the lead in doing propaganda, taking the lead in implementing family planning and taking the lead in doing away with feudal ideology. It should make it known to the broad masses, especially every couple of child-bearing age in the rural areas, that implemenation of family planning is a fundamental national policy. It should enable them to understand the knowledge about birth control and eugenics so that they may consciously adhere to late marriage, late childbirth, fewer children and eugenics and implement birth control measures. It should discover and bring up the old and the new activists in family planning work, build a backbone family planning contingent and a propaganda network and establish a necessary and permanent working system.

The circular demanded: During the propaganda month activities, principal leading comrades of the party, government and army at all levels should personally conduct propaganda and lectures among the cadres and masses; newspapers, radio and television stations should issue editorials, commentaries, news reports and other related articles; and loudspeaker, film, television, slide projector, theatrical, folk art, musical and other propaganda, literary and art units should use all kinds of propaganda forms to propagate family planning. Trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations, public health, educational, railway, communications, commercial, service enterprises and other related departments should mobilize their forces to extensively carry out propaganda education. At the same time, they should vigorously commend and propagate advanced units and personages in the implementation of family planning. Besides doing a good job in propaganda work as a foundation, it is necessary to implement planned parenthood and birth control measures and to protect female babies and the women who gave birth to girls from prejudice and mistreatment.

SHANGHAI DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HAIL CONSTITUTION

OW132321 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League, the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Shanghai Branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the Shanghai Association of Taiwan Compatriots separately held a discussion meetings on 6 December to warmly celebrate the promulgation and implementation of the new constitution.

At their meeting, members of the China Democratic League held that members of democratic parties are dutybound to study, publicize and defend the new constitution.

Members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party said at their meeting: Now is an excellent opportunity for the democratic parties and intellectuals to play their roles. We should do more work for the implementation of the new constitution.

Responsible persons of the Shanghai Branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the Shanghai Association of Taiwan Compatriots and Taiwan compatriots from various circles in Shanghai pointed out: The stipulation in the new constitution that when necessary the state may establish special administrative regions is completely in keeping with the wishes and interests of Taiwan compatriots and embodies the solicitude and care of the government for the people of Taiwan. We should make greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations and the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

Some returned overseas Chinese in Shanghai also held a meeting on 5 December to celebrate the promulgation of the new constitution. (Shen Guang), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; (Zhou Bichu), an old returned overseas Chinese painter; (Tang Fengxiang), a returned overseas Chinese from Japan; and (Liao Zhixin), a municipal model worker and returned overseas Chinese from Indonesia, cited articles in the new constitution concerning the protection of overseas Chinese and their families. They deeply felt the solicitude of the great socialist motherland for its children abroad and their relatives. They said with excitement: Returned overseas Chinese and families of overseas Chinese at home are very happy about the promulgation of the new constitution as are Chinese nationals residing abroad.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VIEWS OPEN-DOOR POLICY

HK110350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter by reporter Chen Min [7115 2404]: "The Open-Door Policy Is Beneficial to the Country, to the People and to the Modernization Effort -- Visiting NPC Deputies Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Li Jianzhen" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In his report on the revised draft constitution, Comrade Peng Zhen said: "Opening the country to the world under the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is a policy that our country has carried out and will persistently uphold." At the recent session of the NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: We must enlarge technical exchanges with foreign countries in order to increase our ability to rely upon our own resources. Opening our country to the world has become an important national policy. What is the significance or role of the open-door policy as far as our national construction and the livelihood of the people are concerned? Guangdong has led the way in carrying out the open-door policy and in developing economic, technical and cultural exchanges. Everyone wants to know about its conditions, its experiences and its way of thinking. For this reason, this reporter visited NPC Deputies Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Comrade Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong; and Comrade Li Jianzhen, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection.

THE THRIVING GROWTH OF MANKIND'S ECONOMY AND CULTURE IN THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Comrade Ren Zhongyi began by saying: "You may have already noted my speech at the meeting of the Hong Kong and Macao group. Now, some people at home and abroad still have various concerns about our open-door policy. My speech was given with this in mind." He said: "Let me begin with history. Mankind's economy and culture have thrived only in the course of exchange. The Tang Dynasty of our country had a period marked by vigorous economic and cultural development. It was called the thriving Tang. It also coincided with the peak of our exchanges with foreign countries. The cultures of India, the Middle East and Europe were brought to China and our culture was also spread abroad. Was there not the silk road? Regarding Japan, this is a nation good at absorbing foreign cultures. In ancient times it was greatly influenced by the culture of our Tang Dynasty. After the Meiji restoration, it drew on Western culture. Since the end of World War II, it has again liberally introduced advanced science and technology from other parts of the world. Only thus has Japan become what it is today. The 'May 4th Movement' was the beginning of our new cultural movement. Were not Mr Sai [6357] (science) and Mr De [1795] (democracy) invited from abroad? Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical basis now guiding our thinking was also introduced from abroad. The advanced science and technology of today's world represent the wealth of all mankind, including ourselves. We have a right to draw on this wealth and also the responsibility to add to human wealth. Are not the four great inventions of our ancient China, the revolutionary experiences of today's China and Mao Zedong Thought contributions to mankind? Especially today, in the 1980's, only by enlarging these exchanges can we speed up the pace of our construction. The experience of Guangdong Province also shows that where the door is kept wide open to the world, economic and cultural development is quicker. Where the door is closed, development is slower. In the past, imperialism imposed a blockade on us, interfering with our exchanges with foreign countries.

"Now we have smashed through the blockade. We have no reason to further shut ourselves out from the world, failing to take full advantage of the favorable conditions available with the door open. We must resolutely fight foreign aggression and the invasion of decadent capitalist thinking. But, we must develop economic, technical and cultural exchanges with foreign countries and be firm and unswerving in implementing an open-door policy. Our slogan is to fight what is filthy but not what is foreign."

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Some comrades are afraid to mix with foreigners. In fact, Chairman Mao said long ago: We look upon others as foreigners; do others not also regard us as foreigners?"

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stopped here and rose to say: "The party Central Committee called on us to exploit two kinds of resources: domestic and international; and acquire two sets of skills: in both national construction and the development of economic relations with foreign countries. Now the world situation greatly favors us. Many countries are in an economic crisis. Many people want to trade with us. The contemporary Chinese have the responsibility to work for their own country in creating a new situation." His words reminded me that this college student of the period of the "December 9th movement" had contributed toward creating a new situation in a patriotic movement under the leadership of the party and toward continuously expanding revolutionary forces during the war years. Now this fighter of over 60 (many secretaries of our provincial party committee as old as he) is again shouldering a heavy burden in an effort to rejuvenate China.

TO OPEN THE DOOR IS TO INCREASE THE ABILITY TO RELY ON OUR OWN RESOURCES

What changes will a thriving economy sought through opening the door bring to Guandgong? What are the advantages?

Comrade Liu Tianfu, governor of the province, is an old comrade who has fought in Guangdong for several decades. Touching on the achievements scored by Guangdong in the past 3 years through introducing an open-door policy, taking flexible measures and experimenting with a special economic zone, he said happily: Let me first provide you with some figures: Guangdong was once a very affluent place. But 3 years ago the growth rate of its total industrial and agricultural output value was lower than the average national figure. Now, in the past 3 years, total national industrial and agricultural output value has shown an average annual increase of 6.7 percent, but Guangdong has claimed an increase of 7.4 percent, exceeding the national average rate of growth. The increased income obtained by the peasants in these 3 years approached the total achieved from 1956-1976, a 3 years being the equivalent of 20 years. Workers' income also showed a great increase. The average pay for workers in 1981 showed an increase of 40 percent compared with 1978. Taking into account an increase in commodity prices, the workers's actual income rose 14.8 percent. In 3 years, the whole province arranged work for 1.34 million people. Toward the end of last year, the whole province had basically solved the employment problem left over from the past.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: "The special economic zones are considered to have changed the most quickly. Industrial output value in special zones rose 150 percent in 3 years. Shenzhen and Zhuhai were once deserted, remote counties. Now they have become initially fair-sized cities. Shekou of Shenzhen, in particular, has changed in just 2 years from an expanse of desolate beach into a thriving industrial port."

I asked: Would the introduction of the open-door policy weaken our ability to rely upon our own resources? This was a problem of concern to some people.

Comrade Liu Tianfu smiled and then replied: Judging from the experience of our Guangdong Province, flexible measures, such as "three cases of supply and one case of compensation" (processing raw materials supplied, assembling parts supplied and processing based on samples supplied, and compensatory trade), and so forth, can be equated with the Chinese saying: "One move that serves several purposes."

Then Comrade Liu Tianfu spelled out the advantages, which he counted on his fingers, one by one: 1) We have brought foreign investment to our country, adding to funds for construction. In the past 3 years, the whole province signed more than 14,000 contracts of various kinds with foreign businessmen. Of over $2.6 billion provided for in the contracts, more than $550 million has been made available. 2) We have introduced advanced technology and equipment. In the past 3 years, we have obtained more than 100,000 units or sets of equipment, improving our province's industrial and technical levels and stimulating the technical transformation of existing enterprises. Some advanced technical equipment has filled gaps in our province's supplies, bringing about gratifying changes in the features of our province's industry and technology. For example, the electronics industry was in the very weak in the past. Now, many electronic products like electronic watches, radio receivers, television sets, and household appliances can be produced indigenously, reaching a relatively advanced level. 3) We have strengthened the competitiveness of our products on the international market and increased export trade. For example, the vitasoy produced by the Guangming farm of Shenzhen by introducing fine-breed milk cows and using germ-free fresh milk-processing equipment accounts for 70 percent of the fresh milk sales on the Hong Kong market. In the past 3 years, our province's total value of imports has doubled. Last year foreign exchange handed over to the state by Guangdong amounted to $1.83 billion. 4) We have trained technical and management forces, with the result that our trained personnel know modern techniques. Through cooperative operations and joint ventures, we have introduced technology and equipment. We have thus actually spent nothing or little to set up many training classes and colleges. All this shows that the introduction of the open-door policy has not weakened out ability to rely upon ourselves. Instead, it has helped increase the wisdom of our industrious and courageous people. It may be best described as a case of "adding wings to a tiger." This enables us to advance more quickly on the road to modernization.

THIS IS A CASE UNDER THE NAME OF "SHE" [socialism] and not under the name of "ZI" [CAPITALISM]

Some people think that opening the door will turn our country to capitalism. Some foreign correspondents and Hong Kong newspapers have made much of this. A Hong Kong newspaper came out with a sensational report that "U.S. troops" had appeared in Guangzhou. It said: "The writer noted that many young men had on U.S. Army jackets. They looked well attired in this way. They were in their element as they strode through main and side streets full of confidence, their heads held high." For this reason, YANGCHENG WANBAO specially sent a reporter to look for "U.S. troops" on the street. He tried for several days without success. The reporter related the real facts. This was hailed by the youths and the masses of Guangzhou, as they felt they had received justice. Comrade Liu Tianfu said that in the Hong Kong press there had recently appeared another strange report. It said that gambling houses had operated in Donggun County of Guangdong with an unending flow of clients. Things were described in vivid detail. The provincial CPC committee, the prefectural CPC committee and the county CPC committee immediately sent a joint investigation group to look closely into the matter.

It was found that the whole story was sheer fabrication. These so-called reports, prompted by ulterior motives, also created confusion in some people's minds as they affect the people of our country. But all those who have come to visit Guangdong and Shenzhen personally will no longer swallow such rumors.

Continuing, Comrade Liu Tianfu said: In the past, imperialism used guns to break open the gate of ancient China. China was forced to remain open and colonization naturally resulted. Today political power is controlled by the people. We already have a powerful socialist economy and an industrious and courageous people imbued with socialist consciousness. We also have the strong leadership of sober-minded Marxists. We have kept the initiative completely in our own hands. On the one hand, we can freely draw on everything from the capitalist world that is useful to us, such as advanced science and technology, scientific management methods in social mass production, specialized division of labor, and so forth. On the other hand, we can also draw on the strength of the people's regime to resolutely resist all things that are harmful to us, such as the capitalist exploitation system, the idea of worshipping money and also the decadent capitalist lifestyle. Therefore, we can answer this problem well and righteously. The open-door policy is a case under the name of "she" and not under the name of "zi."

SPECIAL ZONES MUST PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO BUILDING SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

The reporter of this newspaper also visited Comrade Li Jianzhen and asked her to talk about how the people of Guangdong waged an anticorruption struggle while introducing the open-door policy.

Comrade Li Jianzhen joined the revolution in 1926 under the influence of the peasant riots in Haifeng and Lufeng. She acted as a county party secretary in her twenties and went on the Long March. She is a well-known lady and commands the respect of everyone. She is now over 70. But she still has a straight back and walks briskly.

Mrs Li said: Guangdong is at the southern gate of the motherland. It is not only a base for the use of foreign capital and technology, but also a show window for the propagation of socialist thinking and culture. As far as special zones are concerned, we have stressed all along that in special zones we must pay particular attention to building socialist spiritual civilization and can never allow people to seek privileges or allow the existence of privileged party members and privileged citizens who can defy party discipline and state laws. Therefore, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we must never take a soft line in cracking down on economic crimes. The whole province has lined up for investigation of over 6,000 cases of economic crimes. We concentrated forces on tackling the major cases and resolutely punished criminals like Wang Zhong, former secretary of Haifeng Country, who appropriated confiscated goods and received bribes; Peng Guoxian, vice chairman of the political department of the border affairs bureau of Shenzhen Municipality, who received bribes in defiance of the law; and so forth.

Continuing, Lady Li said: There is still a decadent, evil force that calls for our particular attention. Some underworld societies of Hong Kong have tried every means to infiltrate the special zone of Shenzhen. There they have developed organizations which engage in smuggling and drug peddling, help people to escape, induce girls to be prostitutes, commit murder and robbery and generally do as they wish, upsetting our social order. With the help of the people and through close surveillance, the Shenzhen municipal public security organs have brought them to give themselves up within a given period of time. In dealing with this evil force, we must relentlessly strike blows and never give them room for operation.

Lady Li said that we must develop our special zones in such a way that they have an especially strict legal system and rules of discipline, particularly good social order and moral practices, unusually thriving educational, scientific research and public health undertakings, a particularly rich, colorful and healthy cultural or athletic life and specially clean environment. Only in this way can they embody the features of our socialist special economic zones. Due to the emphasis on the building of spiritual civilization, people now have a quite keen demand for science and culture. It has become common practice for the masses of cadres and workers to study culture, technology and foreign languages. Many people have devoted their spare time to study. Various special zones have conducted socialist, patriotic and collectivist education, carried out "five stresses and four beauties" activities and directed efforts toward rectifying party style and overhauling social order. The people of special zones now show more passionate love than ever before for the party and for socialism. They are especially sincere in supporting the party's line and general and specific policies followed since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. People's spiritual outlook and their social style are continuously improving.

In conclusion, Lady Li said: "The new situation is just beginning. There are surely many defects and problems in our work. But we have confidence in putting the hearts of the party and the people throughout the country at ease. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, Guangdong can surely become the prosperous and powerful socialist southern gate of the motherland."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI URGES JOBS FOR YOUTHS

SK140900 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] According to our sources, during his recent work inspection tour in Ulanqab League, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee, pointed out that efforts should be made to create a new situation in arranging jobs for urban youths awaiting work by vigorously developing collectively and individually owned enterprises in urban areas.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: To find employment for youths constitutes a major task of urban administrative work. In arranging jobs for such a large number of people, it is impossible to depend only on the state-run enterprises, because they already have enough manpower. Since these state enterprises cannot cover all job arrangements, what is to be done? The answer to this question is that efforts should be made to further emancipate minds, relax the restrictions of policies and open more avenues of employment by means of developing collectively owned enterprises and encouraging youths to personally open a business. At present, leading comrades in some areas have not widened their horizon in this regard because they do not profoundly understand and effectively implement the CPC Central Committee's decisive policy on the long-term coexistence of various economic forms. The major reason jobless youths are not willing to get a job in collectively owned enterprises is that they worry about the cost of childbirth, old age, illness and burial arrangements because they would be without social insurance. The most important reason for this unwillingness, however, is that, through the long influence of leftist ideas, we have failed to put collectively and individually owned enterprises on a due position. Only by solving this problem ideologically, according to the policy, will we increase the number of youths who obtain jobs in collectively owned enterprises and open businesses by self-reliance. Concerned party organizations and departments at all levels should adopt an active attitude toward the problem and resolutely and rapidly improve former principles and measures that discriminate against, impose restrictions on and deal blows at collectively and individually owned enterprises. In addition, efforts should be made to devise principles and measures to guide, encourage, promote and support these enterprises. As to the former provisions, it is necessary to earnestly conduct studies according to the central authorities' new guidelines and put forward concrete measures for improving these provisions. Each comrade should be clearly informed that the development of urban collectively and individually owned enterprises is closely related to the issue of employment. Where there is a new prospect in developing these enterprises, there is a new prospect for employment of urban labor forces.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: There are currently a lot of problems in commodity circulation channels. Units in various fields have enacted rigid rules. Though there are a lot of youths awaiting work, a lot of service businesses cannot be opened. Some businesses that youths are willing to work in are not allowed to open. Some businesses that should be opened suffer from the lukewarm attitude of responsible personnel. Some youths who are willing to open a business, however, are unable to do so because of a lack of professional knowledge. In addition, there are many new trades that need to be opened. All of this requires that we give a helping hand and create conditions for enabling them to achieve great development as soon as possible.

In answering some comrades' questions on whether food and lodging service business are too saturated to be developed, Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Continuous efforts should be made to analyze the saturation point in this regard. Now that the approved number of hotels has been exceeded, why do some people still want to open new ones? And why do more travelers prefer to seek lodging at certain collectively and individually owned hotels? I think that this state of affairs is largely due to their full service and politeness. In this sense, I suppose that state hotels should learn from collectively and individually owned ones. It is natural to maintain a balance in developing hotel business among the state, collectives and individuals. However, it is important to first stimulate development and allow hotels to have a little competition, under which they would achieve great development.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Collectively and individually owned enterprises involve wider areas and more units and individuals. Their business operations are complicated and require a high sense of following the state's policy. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen the administrative work over them. Efforts should be made to educate them to carry out their business operations within the provisions of the policy and to refrain from following the old and rigid business way. Problems stemming from their business operations should be solved in a timely manner by conducting guidance. By no means shall we simply impose restrictions on them. Efforts should be made to help them steadily develop along a correct orientation.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Hui stated: It is necessary to vigorously publicize the importance of establishing collectively and individually owned enterprises to draw the attention of various circles. By showing our work achievements in this regard, we should vigorously upgrade the people's understanding on the importance of collectively and individually owned enterprises so as to improve the thinking of those unable and unwilling. Households that have scored achievements in this regard should be commended politically. All in all, efforts should be made to further emancipate minds to catch up with the new situation prevailing in development.

SHANXI 'REBEL' ARRESTED IN PORNOGRAPHY CASE

HK120316 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, the Taiyuan Municipal CPC Committee made a decision on 7 December to expel from the party (Huang Ruian), who illegally peddled pornographic audiotapes and committed many crimes in the economic, political and cultural fields. In view of (Huang's) crimes, the municipal public security bureau arrested him for investigation on the evening of 11 December.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, (Huang Ruian) was a secretary in the general office of the Shanxi provincial people's council. He became leader of factional organization at the start of the 10 years of turmoil. He took an active part in seizing power in Shanxi and attacked and persecuted large numbers of old cadres. He became a member of the standing committee of the provincial revolutionary committee, deputy director of the provincial revolutionary committee general office, deputy secretary of (Fujiao) District CPC Committee of Taiyuan Municipality and vice chairman of the district revolutionary committee, and deputy secretary of the Beicheng District CPC Committee of Taiyuan Municipality. In August 1980, due to having taken advantage of the investigatory drive in order to continue persecuting old cadres, he was demoted to the post of a secretary in the municipal metallurgical and coal bureau.

After his demotion, (Huang Ruian) was dissatisfied and failed to come to work for a long time, pretending to be ill. During this time he went in for speculation in a big way and engaged in criminal activities such as peddling pornographic audiotapes. The circulation of these pornographic tapes seriously corrupted the thinking of the masses, especially young people and juveniles, and was extremely harmful for the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The 12 December SHANXI RIBAO carries a short commentary on this episode, which says: People are very glad that the rebel leader (Huang Ruian) has been expelled from the party and arrested according to law for illegally peddling pornographic tapes. This affair tells us that there are serious criminal activities in the cultural field, too. They are linked with economic crimes and menace the great house of socialism, like white ants. This is an important expression of the class struggle in the new historical conditions.

In recent years reactionary and pornographic songs and publications have come in by various channels to poison people, especially young people and juveniles. As a result, some people have been induced to embark on the path of crime. This has become a social problem attracting universal concern. The party organizations at all levels and the departments concerned must resolutely ban these reactionary pornographic things and severely punish according to law those criminal elements who peddle and circulate spiritual rubbish.

It should be noted that certain rebel leaders and beaters, smashers and looters of the Great Cultural Revolution period have turned to economic or cultural crime after collapsing politically. They thus continue to confront us. Painful lessons tell us that we must by no means underestimate their capacities and influence. At present, leading comrades in certain units lack vigilance against people of this type. The masses are very worried about this. We hope that the report openly exposing the illegal activities of rebel leader (Huang Ruian) will sharply awaken these politically colorblind people.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK111324 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, Comrade Bai Qian, adviser of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, unfortunately died of a sudden heart attack in Shenyang at 1548 on 29 November 1982, at the age of 64, after all rescue measures proved ineffectual. A memorial service for Comrade Bai Qian was held this morning at the office auditorium of the provincial CPC committee.

Party and state leading personages, including Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Wan Li, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Yang Yong, Huang Huoqing and Cheng Zihua sent condolence messages and wreaths. Also sending condolence messages and wreaths were (Wang Tongwu), Chen Yeping, (Zhang Leihan), Chen Puru, Li Dongye, Mo Wenxiang, Wang Lei, Gu Zhuoxin, Ping Jiesan, Zhou Lin, Zhou Huan, Yu Ping, Guan Shanfu, (Su Yunbei), Yang Shoushan, Hu Ming, Wu Shaowen, Bu Ke, Duan Junyi, Jiao Rudyu, (Chen Guodong), Yang Yichen, Li Lian, (Xiao Yidong), Qiang Xiaochu, Yu Lin, Ren Zhongyi, Tie Ying, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Su Yu, Xiao Quanfu, (Fang Huiqiu), (Wang Jiadao), (Shen Ziwen), (Han Ao), (Ye Chao), Wang Yuhuai, (Chang Zhonglian), (Wang Chengzhou), (Yang Dingsheng), (Zhao Jinglong), (Liu Haiping) and (Fang Yingzhong). Also sending wreaths were the organizational department of the Party Central Committee, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District as well as various democratic parties, the departments directly under the people's governments in various municipalities and prefectures and various people's groups.

Also sending condolence message and wreathes were the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, where Comrade Bai Qian worked in the past. Attending the memorial service were Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Huang Oudong, adviser of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Jiang Yonghui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units; and Hu Yimin, Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Xincun and Li Tao, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee. Sending wreaths were Li Huang, Zhang Zhengde, (Song Li), Zhu Chuan, Zhang Tiejun, (Wang Liang) and Qiu Youwen. Li Lian, second secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, made a special trip to Shenyang to attend the memorial service. Also attending the memorial service and sending wreaths were leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wang Guangzhong, Liu Yiyun, (Chen Xiguang), Chen Suzhi, Luo Dingfeng, (Sun Weiben), (Ge Xifan), (Quan Shuren), Zhou Chiheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Tang Hongguang, Chen Beichen, Xie Huangtian, Tan Liren, Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyuan, Zhang Zhiyuan, Peng Xiangsong, (Wang Jinhua), (Yuan Zhiyuan), Chen Meifu. Liu Baotian, Tang Duo, Zhao Zhuohua, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Wei Zhi, Miao Baotai and Fang Ming. Also attending the memorial service were cadres of organs directly under the provincial people's government, totaling 600 persons. A representative of Henan Province's Nanle Country -- hometown of Comrade Bai Qian -- made a special trip to Shenyang to attend the memorial service and sent a wreath. Bai Qian's wife, (Lu Qi), and his children and realtives also attended the memorial service and sent wreaths and poetry. Comrade Guo Feng presided over the service. Comrade Xu Shaofu delivered a memorial speech.

TAIWAN APPEALS FOR STUDENTS TO RETURN FROM U.S.

HK150734 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter from Washington staff reporter Kou Zhizhong [1379 5267 0022]: "Taiwan Students Become 'Detainees' After Studying in the United States"]

[Text] "Come back! Taiwan U. students" is currently a popular topic of the media in Taiwan. The "Taiwan U. students" referred to are the graduates of "Taiwan University" to go back to Taiwan. This appeal to call back the souls of those away from home has been made by Chao Yao-tung, the "minister of economy" of Taiwan.

According to statistics compiled by the Taiwan authorities, of the 53,613 students approved by the Taiwan "Ministry of Education" for studying abroad (not including those who left Taiwan under the designation of visiting relatives) in the last 20 years, only 6,200, representing less than 12 percent of the total figure, returned to Taiwan after graduation. In the last 5 years, 94.6 percent of the students studying abroad in the United States have taken up natural sciences, and most of them, actually about 92 percent, are also "studying ways to become 'detainees.'" Among them, 23.7 percent are "Taiwan U. students." Sun Yun-hsuan, "president of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan, lamented: "We have already lost the most valuable part of our precious source of skilled personnel" and "can no longer endure the loss."

Since this year, the Taiwan authorities have sent a "talent hunting delegation" to the United States on two occasions and organized three tours "for scholars who studied in America to visit Taiwan." They have also held all sorts of meetings under such names as "backflow of skilled personnel meeting" and "parents of students who are studying abroad forum" and called for developing an "overseas residents returning home to visit their parents movement." Some people have suggested levying a "studying abroad tax" to be deposited with the bank. The money will be handed back with interest to the students on their return, otherwise, it will be confiscated. Li Kuo-ting, a member of the Administrative Committee of Taiwan's "Executive Yuan," said: To win back skilled personnel, "we must provide them with more attractive salary and working conditions. But in this way, we will in turn again produce the side effect of encouraging the outflow of skilled personnel." "This dilemma has made the government (the Taiwan authorities) very perplexed."

The U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL holds that this question has reflected the disappointment of the people over "Taiwan's economic miracle," however, the more important reason is their dissatisfaction of Taiwan's political autocracy. Chen Jo-hsi, a female writer of U.S. nationality, pointed out: "Clean and just political administration is the best trump card for getting the people to return to the country. Many Taiwan students have expressed that if spies continue to run amuck and people are always making secret reports, they would rather lead a vagrant life overseas." Chen Jo-hsi said: A friend of mine at the University of California was greatly shocked by the death of Chen Wen-cheng last year. He said: "Chen Wen-cheng's criticism of the government (the Taiwan authorities) was not likely to be stronger than my own. What would happen to me if I went back?" Another reason why students studying abroad are not returning is because they have lost faith in the Taiwan authorities. In the words of Mei Ko-wang, president of Tunghai University of Taiwan, the "desire" for "building" Taiwan has diminished. Taiwan's CHUNG YANG JIH PAO blamed the parents of some of the students studying abroad for deliberatly encouraging their children to stay in America so that they could one day go and spend the rest of their life there.

This summer when the joint university entrance exam was held in Taiwan, the campus of the "Taiwan University" was filled with colored posters. Some read: "Come, come, come to Taiwan University; go, go, go to the United States." This is perhaps an omen that the appeal "Come back! Taiwan U. students" will continue.

TAIPOWER CONTRACTS TO BUY FRENCH, UK URANIUM

OW140355 Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- Taiwan Power Co. (Taipower) has recently signed two purchase contracts for uranium, one worth U.S. $600 million with the French Cogema Co, which will supply 2,000 tons of enriched uranium over a 10-year period, and the other with the British RTZ Co., which will provide 4,000 tons over a 15-year period.

Taipower has also signed an easy-term agreement with Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and four other French banks to borrow 1.5 billion French francs to help finance the deal with the French firm.

The state-run power company noted that this is the first time the ROC will purchase enriched uranium from sources other than the United States. The 1.5 billion French franc loan is also the largest ever extended to the ROC by French banks.

Taipower noted that both Cogena Co. and the British RTZ Co. will start to supply the nuclear fuel in 1989.

CABINET WARNS AGAINST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

OW140351 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan Monday warned compatriots in this country not to be deceived by falling into the trap of those persons or groups who have issued statements in favor of the Peiping regime or overtly advocated changes in the organization of the state.

In answer to interpellations raised by legislator Huang Huang-Hsiung, the cabinet in a letter stressed that this small group of elements having conspired to overthrow the government or engage in other subversive activities will be outlawed as seditionaries.

Law-abiding citizens should draw a clear line against dealing with these elements, the cabinet letter noted, calling on the people here not to be cheated and drawn into their trap.

Overseas Chinese, individuals or groups, will be entitled to the same protection and treatment of the government as citizens residing here if they stand behind the government and give support to the nation's cause, the letter indicated.

In fact, a great majority of the people born in Taiwan who have become overseas Chinese are law-abiding and loyal to the Republic of China, and the government will certainly keep close contact with them and give them necessary assistance, the letter said.

BRIEFS

THAI FISHERY AGREEMENT -- Kaohsiung, 3 Dec (CNA) -- The Thai Government has agreed to allow this nation's fishing ships to operate inside its 200-mile marine zone. The agreement was reached through the assistance of the Kaohsiung Fengkuo Fishery Company. Chinese fishing ships can buy their daily necessities and sell their catches at Bangkok. Local fishing boats can operate off the Thai coast after their applications are approved by the Thai Government. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0301 GMT 3 Dec 82 OW]

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RENMIN RIBAO. U.S., USSR WANT NUCLEAR MONOPOLY

HK180726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 7

["Short commentary": "What Unanimity"]

[Text] In the short space of 2 months or so, the United States and the Soviet Union have twice held talks on nuclear nonproliferation, displaying remarkable enthusiasm.

At present the United States and the Soviet Union are staging a new round of nuclear arms race, with an intensity in no way inferior to that of the 1970's; each seeks to overwhelm the other. But the fact that they dwell on nuclear nonproliferation with such great relish and exert themselves to prevent other countries from acquiring nuclear technology or developing nuclear industry shows that their interests coincide to a remarkable degree on this issue.

Since the United States and the Soviet Union developed nuclear weapons more than 20 years ago, their intention has been to maintain their monopoly in this field. Together they concocted a "partial nuclear test ban treaty" in an attempt to prohibit other countries from developing nuclear defenses, and they also erected obstacle after obstacle to the transfer of nuclear technology in order to stop other countries from using nuclear energy to benefit themselves. They even came up with a theory that the more countries acquired nuclear technology, the more would be the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the greater would be the danger of nuclear war. This is pure deceit. Ninety-six percent of the nuclear missile stockpile in the world is in the hands of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Moreover, they are further developing new weapons. The great majority of countries in the world demand that they first tangibly reduce and then proceed to completely abolish nuclear arms, but that is precisely what these two superpowers refuse to do. Who, in fact, is threatening world peace? It is evident to all. To put it bluntly, the interest of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in nuclear nonproliferation is nothing but a desire to continue to maintain and consolidate their hegemony and monopoly in the nuclear field. That is all there is to it!

'FIERCE BARGAINING' ON MISSILES IN EUROPE SEEN

OW190442 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Nobody should expect the Soviet Union to make a series of concessions as the date of U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe is drawing near, says an article carried in today's PRAVDA. Earlier, at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union suggested cutting its medium-range missiles if the U.S. would not deploy new missiles in Western Europe. The proposal was disclosed and turned down by the Reagan administration.

The PRAVDA article says that the U.S. administration "gave a distorted interpretation of the state of things at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe." It says that the Soviet side suggested cutting both Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles now in Europe by two-thirds, leaving no chance for missiles and bombers to escape the agreement and banning the deployment of dangerous new nuclear weapons, certainly including the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

PRAVDA calls upon the U.S. "to give up plans for a build-up of nuclear weapons" and go over to serious quest for a solution to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Observers here think that the PRAVDA article showed that fierce bargaining is going on between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear weapons in Europe, and people have to wait and see what the outcome would be.

VIENNA ARMS REDUCTION NEGOTIATIONS END 16 DEC

OW171313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The 28th round of negotiations on arms reductions in central Europe ended with its 326th plenary session here today without any substantial progress as in the past. Representatives of the Warsaw Pact bloc and the NATO group blamed each other for bringing the negotiations into a blind alley for lack of a "spirit of realism."

Head of the Soviet delegation V. Mikhaylov said that the talks were "not satisfactory" because the NATO countries stuck to a "non-constructive stand." He criticized the West for seeking military superiority and trying to force unequal treaties on Warsaw Pact countries. On the other hand, the representatives of Western countries blamed the Soviet Union for lack of sincerity to reduce its own superiority in conventional arms.

At a news conference jointly sponsored by the two sides, head of the Dutch delegation W.J. de Vos Van Steenwijk said that the Western countries' proposal of July 8 in the form of a draft agreement contained specific schedules and means to reduce the ground and air force troops of each side stationed in central Europe to 900,000 and it showed the political desire of the West to sign a just agreement acceptable to both sides.

In the talks, he said, the West also handed over to the Warsaw Pact countries a draft agreement and two related documents based on the proposal, but they were rejected by the Warsaw Pact Organization. The next round of talks is scheduled to start January 27 next year.

LIAOWANG ARTICLES ANALYZE FIVE WARS IN WORLD

OW200158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- THE OBSERVATION POST, an authoritative and comprehensive monthly magazine published in Beijing, carried articles in today's issue analyzing the five wars in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Lebanon, between Iran and Iraq, and between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas (Falklands) issue.

These articles said the Kampuchean war is four years old. The patriotic Kampuchean armymen and civilians have been fighting the Soviet-backed 200,000 Vietnamese invaders under extremely difficult conditions. But the invaders have landed themselves in a mire and their hegemonist expansion has been contained.

1982 is the third year of the Afghan people's heroic resistance against Soviet aggression. The 100,000-strong Soviet troops have been stranded in Afghanistan, which has become a heavy burden to the Soviet Union. As the Soviet authorities have refused to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, the war will continue.

The Iran-Iraq war has entered into the third year. Iran carried the war into the Iraqi territory during the "Ramadan operation" last July. As a result, a new picture of the war has emerged. The war situation shows the warring parties are a match to each other in military strength. Iran has become very active in offensives while Iraq is active in defense and counter-attacks. Since for the time being neither of them can emerge victorious, the war tends to drag on.

The air and sea engagements between Britain and Argentina over the issue of the Malvinas Islands highlighted the turbulent international situation in April this year. Britain now maintains a 4,000-strong garrison on the islands.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June was another aggressive war against the Arab nation. It has brought greater tension and complicity to the Middle East situation. With Israel occupying more than one-third of the Lebanese territory and inventing excuses to delay the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, the war clouds are still hovering over the land.

The monthly also carried an article entitled "What Do the Five Wars Show?" The article says the five wars have proved that the international situation, far from experiencing a detente, is featured by greater upheavals and growing tensions. The whole world feels threatened by these wars despite their regional character, the article notes. The two superpowers' rivalry for global hegemony remains the major source of disorder in the world, it says.

It points out that the Soviet Union is the aggressor on the Afghan battlefields. Moscow is also behind Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. In the case of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Britain's war with Argentina, people notice that the United States supported one of the conflicting parties.

All these wars were or have been fought in Third World countries, who have therefore become the first victims to the two superpowers' contention for hegemony, the article says.

The article adds that developments in the past year have shown that the superpowers' ability to influence the world situation has greatly diminished. The Soviet Union is bogged down in Afghanistan while the United States has become the object of denunciation in the Middle East because of its connivance in Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Superpower competition is generally the root cause of conflicts in the world. In certain circumstances, national or religious contradictions and other disputes, including issues between nations left over from history, especially from the colonial times, may become acute and develop into wars, the article says.

SECRETARY SHULTZ WRAPS UP WEST EUROPE VISIT

OW180900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that he felt "a great sense of reassurance" about the unity and determination of the NATO alliance during his two-week-long visit in Western Europe. Shultz, now in London on the last leg of his seven-nation European tour, had talks today with his British counterpart Francis Pym on a wide range of issues, including East-West relations, NATO defence, the Middle East and the world economy.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Pym today, Shultz said that his talks with leaders of all the countries he had visited had reached a great depth of understanding. Relations between the United States and its Western European allies had been strained recently by disputes over sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline and trade and other issues.

Asked about American policy towards the Soviet Union, Shultz said that it had to be realistic and strong in the face of Moscow's strength and its willingness to use it, as in Afghanistan. The West alliance should not indulge in any "wishful thinking" in dealing with the new Soviet leadership, he added.

Shultz said that control of the 160 cruise missiles due to be deployed in Britain from next winter was a matter for the NATO alliance and should be discussed on this basis. British Foreign Secretary Pym indicated that there was "no particular likelihood of any change" to the present arrangements under which the missiles would be under American control.

Commenting on anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe, Shultz noted that he well understood their fears. "But when you are confronted by a strong aggressor, the worst thing you can do is to allow your defences to decline and let fear lead you into appeasement," he said.

RENMIN RIBAO 28 Dec Comment

HK200822 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Shultz' West European Tour"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz completed a 2-week trip to Europe on 18 December. He visted seven countries -- West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain. This was his first visit to West European countries since becoming secretary of state. Shultz made this trip at a time when the Soviet leadership is changing and U.S.-European economic contradictions are intensifying once again.

Shultz held a series of talks with West European leaders centered on East-West and U.S.-European relations. The United States is currently concerned about coordinating with its allies its strategy toward the Soviet Union, pushing forward the formulation of a common East-West trade policy and easing U.S.-European economic contradictions. These topics were also the main aims of Shultz's visit.

Since the death of Brezhnev, both the United States and the Soviet Union have expressed the desire to improve relations but their race for military supremacy is still intensifying. The United States is demanding that the West European allies continue to strengthen their armaments. However, the West European countries, sunk in economic crisis, hope that the new Soviet leadership will change its policy so that they can get their breath back. In this situation, the United States urgently needs to unify its ideas and plans with the countries of Western Europe. Hence, at the NATO foreign ministerial conference and in his talks with West European leaders, Shultz discussed the situation facing East-West relations and the common stand of the West following the coming to power of a new Soviet leadership. The NATO foreign ministerial conference reiterated NATO's twofold resolution of 1979 on medium-range ballistic-missile deployment and its stand of support for the U.S. "zero option" and also declared its willingness to continue the East-West dialogue and its welcome for any Soviet move for easing tension and for the "reestablishment of trust." This shows that the two sides reached a compromise on the basis of mutual concessions, but under the precondition of identity of fundamental U.S. and European interests, there will be certain differences between them regarding assessment of the situation and relations with the Soviet Union. Hence, in the new year the Soviet Union will continue to adopt both hard and soft tactics to do everything possible to wreck the implementation of NATO's twofold resolution, while certain West European countries will encounter difficulties in reaching a decision on medium-range-ballistic-missile deployment. Hence, certain West European leaders have termed 1983 "the testing year for NATO" and "the most difficult year since the war."

Another issue discussed by Shultz during his visit to Western Europe was that of East-West trade. There are serious differences between the United States and Europe on this issue. The West European countries do not agree to strictly limiting trade with the Soviet bloc and restricting credit for it and oppose the pressure put on Western Europe by the United States over the question of selling the Soviet Union natural gas pipeline equipment. During his visit to Europe, Shultz tried to mend the cracks between the United States and Europe on this matter. The West European countries declared that they "hoped not to fight an economic war with the East" and held that trade was a factor in the endeavor to attain stability and peace, but they did agree to study a common strategy. The French took a particularly hard line, insisting on their own decisionmaking powers in foreign trade and forbidding the United States to "issue orders" to France. They reiterated that France was an ally, not a "slave." France expressed support for the U.S. stand in defense matters but stressed that there is no such thing as "an economic NATO" and that France "would do business with anyone it chooses." Hence, when speaking of the U.S.-French talks and relations between the two countries, Shultz said that the talks had been fruitful but also acknowledged that "there are still problems" and that the two sides "have not cooperated fully."

Shultz also held wide-ranging talks on the U.S.-European agricultural products trade dispute. The United States has not ruled out retaliatory measures, while Western Europe insists that the European Community's agricultural policy is not negotiable. However, for the sake of gaining "the most elementary unity of views," Shultz took a "low-key approach," with the result that the atmosphere eased somewhat and both sides agreed to delay the solution of the problem until next year.

Shultz' West European trip was another important visit made by high-ranking U.S. officials for the purpose of harmonizing U.S.-European relations, following President Reagan's visit to Western Europe in June. Since he put emphasis on the points of unity between the United States and Europe and avoided enlarging the differences, some progress was made in coordinating the Soviet policy of the United States and its European allies, consolidating NATO, promoting mutual understanding and easing the contradictions.

However, in the wake of the ever-deepening global economic crisis and the intensification of U.S.-Soviet rivalry for hegemony, more and more problems will accumulate between the two sides, and Shultz continues to face a situation fraught with difficulties.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES BILL FOR MX PRODUCTION

OW181021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The controversial MX project survived a Senate vote late last night when the fiscal year 1983 defense appropriation bill, which contains 988 million dollars for producing the first five MX missiles, was approved by a 56 to 42 margin.

However, the government is not free to use the funds until it can convince the Congress sometime after next March 1 that the current basing plan for the missile is sound enough, or it can present a better one.

The House of Representatives voted down the funds for the initial production of the missile on Dec. 7 on the ground that many experts, both inside and outside the government, had expressed doubts on whether the current basing plan -- the so-called "closed space basing" -- could ensure the invulnerability of the costly missile.

Their doubts were further supported by a revelation by General Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the next day that three of the five-member Joint Chiefs of Staff had some reservation on the plan. But after a new round of lobbying efforts, President Reagan succeeded in persuading the Republican controlled Senate to make a compromise.

The bill is still pending a House-Senate conference decision early next year and the Democratic House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill has spread the word that the compromise is not acceptable to the house. So it is believed here that the Senate vote last night meant nothing more than a mere face-saving "victory" for the President.

COMMENTARY RAPS VIETNAMESE ANTI-CHINA 'SLANDERS'

HK190746 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "How Can This Be?"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities currently regard China as their scapegoat and are attempting to pin onto China, lock, stock and barrel, the blame for the domestic consequences of their invasion of Kampuchea.

Due to this invasion, Vietnam's domestic economy is in a perilous state and there is social turmoil and seething popular discontent. A NHAN DAN editorial of 15 December acknowledged that "negative phenomena" such as "speculation, hooliganism, corruption, theft, and graft" have appeared in society, and that certain people take advantage of "loopholes in management to sabotage the economy." It is evident to everyone that all these so-called "negative phenomena" are expressions of popular discontent.

Actually, if Vietnam withdrew all its more than 100,000 troops from Kampuchea, stopped its aggression and expansion, halted the waste of manpower, material and money, and actively engaged in economic construction to enable the people to live contented lives, these "negative phenomena" would naturally disappear. However, NHAN DAN went so far as to pin the blame for these "negative phenomena" on China, racking its brains in babbling that these constituted "psychological warfare" waged against Vietnam by China in order to "invade, occupy and annex" Vietnam and also "many-faceted sabotage warfare" waged by China "economically, politically, ideologically, militarily, culturally and in lifestyle and so on." There was much more in this vein. However, the further this gets from common sense, the more absurd it is shown to be. The more all-pervasively NHAN DAN accuses China of "sabotage warfare," the more ridiculous it shows itself.

We wish to ask: If China was really so infinitely resourceful and capable of seizing every opportunity to wage "sabotage warfare" in Vietnam, would that not make fatheads of their excellencies, the Hanoi authorities? In slandering China, NHAN DAN thus ends up ridiculing itself.

Of course, NHAN DAN's purpose is none other than to make use of a clamor for "resolutely smashing" "China's sabotage warfare" to mobilize the Vietnamese army, police and agents to step up their action against those "negative phenomena", that is, to suppress the discontented people, to enable the Hanoi authorities to go on with their hegemonist policy. However, the people's discontent cannot be pacified unless there is an end to aggression and expansion. What is the use of carrying out suppression under an anti-China pretext? It is impossible to calculate how many times China has been slandered and attacked by the Vietnamese authorities, and there is no need to haggle over the figure. The problem is, how can the Vietnamese authorities persist in their reactionary domestic and foreign policies under an anti-China signboard without any sign of repentance, even though they are at a dead end?

NGUYEN CO THACH ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC 'PRESSURES'

OW181956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach concluded a three-day visit to India today after signing a bilateral agreement on the setting up of a joint commission to promote economic and technical cooperation between India and Vietnam.

The agreement is the third one concluded by the two countries in a few weeks. In November, India agreed to provide Vietnam with an assistance credit of one billion Indian RS (roughly 10.3 million U.S. dollars). The other agreement is a trade protocol signed in New Delhi last week.

India also agreed to provide training facilities for the Vietnamese in remote sensing techniques, new energy sources and in science policy and management under a plan of action for cooperation between the two countries in science and technology in 1983 and 1984.

During his stay here, the Vietnamese foreign minister held talks with his counterpart.

In an interview broadcast by the India radio, Nguyen Co Thach made it explicit "Vietnamese troops would stay on in Kampuchea."

Referring to the situation in Indo-China, he attacked the so-called "pressures and hostile activities" from China and the ASEAN countries.

In a meeting held by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, he said Vietnam wants the Kampuchean seat to remain vacant during the seventh non-aligned summit meeting scheduled to be held here in March.

"Not only should the seat remain vacant as decided by the sixth non-aligned summit, but my country also wants that the Kampuchean question should not figure in the summit deliberations," he said.

DK DEMANDS RESTORATION OF NONALIGNED SEAT

OW181038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary broadcast today demanded that the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit should restore the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Non-aligned Movement.

The commentary pointed out that Democratic Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state, is a member of the United Nations and one of the sponsors of the Non-aligned Movement. Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea at the end of 1978 was a flagrant violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter and of the principles of the Non-aligned Movement. Therefore it has been opposed and condemned by most of the U.N. member countries. The sixth non-aligned summit held in Havana 1979 should have condemned the criminal Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea and demanded withdrawal of its troops in accordance with the principles of this movement. But, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, by taking advantage of his capacity as chairman of the conference, illegally deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the meeting in defiance of opposition from most participants.

As the seventh non-aligned summit is approaching, the commentary said, Vietnam has started seeking support from certain countries for its attempt to obstruct once again the restoration of the Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the Non-aligned Movement. In order to defend the principles of non-alignment, the seventh summit should uphold justice by restoring the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea.

Cambodian Service on Debate

BK191434 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] On 17 December, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in New Delhi that Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries will remain vacant as during the sixth summit. He also said he opposed to the coming summit discussing this question.

Kampuchea was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. In 1979, the Cuban leader -- using his position as chairman of the sixth summit -- deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend without taking into consideration the protest of the majority of the countries attending the summit.

Recently, the ASEAN countries have tried to restore Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat. They have argued that the fact that Democratic Kampuchea was not invited to attend the summit was illegal. Democratic Kampuchea should be invited to attend the seventh summit to be held in New Delhi in March next year.

SIHANOUK SAYS RELATIONS WITH PRC 'EXCELLENT'

OW191106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing Dec. 19 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the recently formed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition, has denied rumors that he was having disagreements with China.

In a message received here today by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here today, the former head of state, who now lives in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, called his relations with the Chinese Government "excellent".

According to observers here, Prince Sihanouk may have felt some resentment following China's reception last month of the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, the vice-president of the coalition, while Prince Sihanouk was also in Beijing.

He then cancelled a visit he was to make this month to Cambodia, to areas not controlled by the Vietnamese army and where he had announced his intention to hold a coalition government meeting. The cancellation was interpreted by many as a sign of irritation.

Since then, Prince Sihanouk has said that he will go to Thailand and Cambodia sometime next year.

During Khieu Samphan's visit to Beijing he met individually with Chinese leaders, who treated him at least as well as they did Prince Sihanouk.

In his message the prince also called his relations with his coalition partners "excellent". The alliance of Cambodian movement opposing the 150,000 - 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers now defending the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh regime, was formed last June with the backing of the non-communist countries in Southeast Asia and China. Long discussions were needed to work out the differences dividing the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian leaders.

DK'S SON SANN HOLDS TALKS WITH SINGAPORE LEADERS

OW191942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Son Sann has pledged to make efforts to keep the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government working until "a complete pullout of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a free election in his country."

According to reports from Singapore, he told a press conference in that city Saturday he would try by all means to achieve this aim.

Son Sann, who arrived in Singapore for a visit December 18-21, said he came to express gratitude to this country for its assistance in Kampuchea's struggle for national liberation.

It was Son Sann's first visit to Singapore since the coalition government was formed by three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance factions last June.

Son Sann and Singapore's leaders including Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam are expected to discuss Kampuchea's seat at the summit of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi next March.

WU XUEQIAN AT NEW ZEALAND EMBASSY BANQUET 16 DEC

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Ambassador to China F.A. Small and Mrs Small gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between New Zealand and China. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, and Han Xu, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

WU XUEQIAN AT AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY BANQUET 17 DEC

OW171858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- H.A. Dunn, Australian Ambassador to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Australia and China.

Among the guests were Wu Xueqian and Han Xu, Chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and leading members of other departments.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS WITH HONG KONG GUEST 17 DEC

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Robert H.C. Chan, general manager of the Television Broadcast Ltd., Hong Kong.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, was present.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG TELEPHONE -- Beginning today, direct telephone lines between Zhaoqing Municipality and Huidong and Puning Counties in Guangdong Province and Hong Kong are put into operation. In the past, there were no direct telephone lines between these places. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Dec 82 HK]

ZHAO ZIYANG DEPARTS FOR MIDDLE EAST-AFRICA TRIP

Holds Press Conference

OW200510 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council left Beijing by a special plane on the morning of 20 December for an official goodwill visit to Egypt. After the visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang will pay official goodwill visits to African countries in the following order: Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Accompanying Zhao Ziyang on the visit are Gu Mu, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Gong Dafei and Wen Yezhan, vice ministers of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Ziya, adviser of the ministry of machine-building industry and chairman of the board of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation; and Wang Letian, deputy director of a department under the General Staff Department of the PLA.

Present at the airport for the sendoff were Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council; Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Chen Muhua, state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

Before he boarded the plane Premier Zhao Ziyang held a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists on the purposes of his visit to the 10 African countries. He answered questions presented by the reporters.

Zhao Ziyang said: My colleagues and I are delighted to be embarking on a trip at the invitation of the governments of 10 African countries. African countries and people obtained national independence and liberation after prolonged struggles against imperialism and colonialism. They now are struggling to develop their own national economy and build prosperous and powerful countries.

He said: Africa is a continent full of vigor and vitality. We have maintained good relations with African countries. The purposes of my visit are further to enhance mutual understanding and friendship, strengthen unity and expand cooperation. All African countries have their own strong points. We could learn from many of their experiences. The visit will provide us a good opportunity to do so. I am also delighted that I again will have the opportunity to meet many of our old friends. We will exchange views on how to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between us and other questions of mutual concern. We will discuss, in particular, how to intensify economic and technical cooperation under the new situation.

Zhao Ziyang expressed the belief that the visit will be successful and that friendly relations and cooperation between China and Third World countries in Africa will be further enhanced.

When asked by a foreign reporter if Israel had the right to exist, Zhao Ziyang said: China consistently has called for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and for restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights -- including the right to establish their own country. On this basis, all countries in the Middle East can enjoy the right of independence and existence. Please note, I said on this basis.

In answer to a question on whether the visit will be extended Zhao Ziyang said: Many chiefs of state and heads of government of African countries have visited China. We owe them a lot. My visit to the 10 countries will take about a month. If I could have my own way I would like to spend 2 years visiting African countries.

In response to a reporter's question on China's aid to Africa Zhao Ziyang said: As I have just said, we will discuss the question of how to intensify economic and technical cooperation under the new situation during the visit. China will continue to assist African countries' construction as it supported the national liberation movement in Africa in the 1950's and 1960's.

Present at the airport for the sendoff were also Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; Chen Chu, deputy secretary general of the State council; Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the general office under the CPC Central Committee; Yao Guang, vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser of the ministry of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA; and Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China; as well as envoys and staff members of the embassies of Morocco, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Egypt, Algeria, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Tanzania and Pakistan.

Cites Friendship, Cooperation

OW200736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today the purpose of his visit to 10 African countries is to enhance understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation with them.

In a statement to Chinese and foreign journalists at Beijing airport, Zhao said these African countries have their own merits and experience worth studying.

"This visit will provide me with an opportunity to learn from African countries and peoples," Zhao said. "What rejoices me in particular is that I will be able to reunite with many old friends."

He and his colleagues were leaving for Africa with great pleasure, Zhao said.

"African peoples have won national independence successively as a result of protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and they are now working to develop their national economy and make their countries powerful and prosperous," Zhao said. "Africa is a continent full of vigor and vitality."

The Chinese premier said he expects to exchange views with African leaders on expanding relations of friendship and cooperation and other issues of mutual interest. "We will, in particular, explore ways of strengthening our economic and technical cooperation in the new circumstances," he added.

"I hope my visit will be a success and that China's relations of friendship and cooperation with African and other Third World countries will grow still further," Zhao said.

The premier also answered questions raised by foreign correspondents.

A correspondent of the Long Island NEWSDAY from the United States asked if Premier Zhao's itinerary may extend to include Nigeria. Zhao said: "I don't have the plan as yet. Many African heads of state and government leaders have visited China on several occasions and we are owing a heavy debt in terms of exchange of visits. My present visit to the 10 countries will take me about a month. Personally, I would like to spend two years visiting in Africa."

In reply to a question asked by a REUTER correspondent about China's attitude toward aid to African countries, Zhao said: "I just said that we will explore ways of enhancing economic and technical cooperation in the new circumstances. China will continue supporting African countries in their economic construction just as it had aided their national independence movements in the 50's and 60's."

Answering an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent's question about Israel's right of existence, Premier Zhao said: "It has always been China's position that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it is occupying and that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights including the right to build their own country. On this basis, all countries in the Middle East should enjoy the right of independence and existence."

The Chinese premier said to the journalist with an emphatic tone: "I think you have noticed the phrase 'on this basis' which is used."

Leaves for Egypt

OW200828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang left here by special plane this morning for Cairo, capital of Egypt, starting his official friendly visit to ten African countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

After Egypt, the Chinese premier will visit nine other African countries of Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Together with Premier Zhao Ziyang on the visit are Gu Mu, state councillor, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, Gong Dafei, and Wen Yezhan, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Wang Ziyi, advisor to the ministry of machine-building industry, and Wang Letian, deputy department director of the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Zhao Ziyang told reporters the purpose of his visit is to further the understanding, friendship and unity between China and the ten African countries. All African countries have merits and experience worth studying. "This visit will provide me with an opportunity to learn from African countries and peoples," he said.

Zhao Ziyang also shook hands with Hu Yaobang and diplomatic envoys and officials from the ten African countries and Pakistan, who came to see him off.

Also seeing the premier off at the airport were Du Xingyuan and Chen Chu, secretary general and deputy secretary-general of the State Council, Yang Dezhong, first deputy director of the general office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Shen Tu, director general of Civil Aviation Administration of China.

RENMIN RIBAO on Zhao's Tour

HK201046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Major Event in the History of Sino-African Relations"]

[Text] Beginning on 20 December, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will be making a friendly, official visit to African countries that include Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya. The fact that Premier Zhao Ziyang is going to make his first visits to the African countries after the 12th CPC Congress indicates that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation between African countries and China and to enhancing the profound friendship between the Chinese and African peoples.

Long-standing friendship exists between the Chinese and African peoples. As early as the second century China traded with Egypt. Later, friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges between China and countries in North Africa and on the eastern coast of Africa increased with each passing day. These friendly contacts were obstructed and undermined after the Western colonialists' aggression in Africa and China. After World War II, the stormy national liberation movement swept across Asia and Africa. The Chinese people booted out imperialists and founded a new China. African countries won their independence one after another. The visit to Africa by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1963 greatly promoted and strengthened the traditional friendship between the Chinese and African peoples and their militant unity was forged in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The 19 years since then have seen substantial development in the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and African countries. As of now, our country has established official diplomatic relations with 45 African countries and has signed friendship treaties, economic and technical cooperation agreements, trade payment agreements and cultural exchange agreements with many of them. Mutual visits by leaders and people from all walks of life in our country and in many African countries have taken place one after another. The Chinese and African peoples learn from one another and support one another in building their respective countries. This has further enhanced mutual relations of friendship and cooperation.

Great changes have taken place in the African political situation since the early 1960's. Except for Namibia and South Africa, where the people still are fighting against colonial rule and racism, the African countries fundamentally have accomplished the great historic task of achieving national independence. They now are working for the development of their national economies so as to consolidate their political independence with economic independence. This is the main trend of developments in Africa. However the African Continent still remains unstable due to disturbances and destruction caused by South Africa's racists, who are putting up a desperate struggle, and to rivalry for spheres of influence between the superpowers. This has seriously affected the stability and development of African countries. Besides, developed countries of the West are plundering and exploitating through unequal exchanges. This also is an important deterrent to rapid economic development of the African countries. In the past few years in particular, the international economic situation has been deteriorating continuously. The Western countries have spared no effort to shift their economic crisis onto the Third World countries, making the economic situation in African countries still more difficult.

Under such circumstances the demand for economic independence and the establishment of a new international economic order voiced by African countries and other Third World countries has become a major political issue closely linked to the maintenance of world peace. While opposing outside interference and maintaining peace and stability in Africa, the African countries in recent years have made unremitting efforts to promote a "South-North dialogue" and "South-South cooperation." This has given great impetus to the establishment of a just and reasonable new international economic order. No force in the world can block the great historical trend of the African peoples to build their new life.

China is a developing socialist country and belongs to the Third World. To oppose hegemony and defend world peace is the guiding principle of China's independent foreign policy. To enhance the unity and cooperation between China and other Third World countries is the basic starting point of China's foreign policy. China shares similar bitter experiences with the Third World countries and is faced with the same problems and tasks as theirs. China always holds that it is her sacred internationalist duty resolutely to support the African and Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, South African racism and Israeli expansionism. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the African countries and peoples in their efforts to develop national economy, seek economic independence and establish a new international economic order.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming friendly visit is the second one ever paid by a Chinese premier to Africa and follows Premier Zhou Enlai's visit in the 1960's. This is an important event in the history of relations between China and African countries. On behalf of the one billion Chinese people, he will extend cordial regards to the African peoples and through the visit study their experience of construction. His visit will further enhance understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation between China and African countries. We are deeply convinced that the premier's visit undoubtedly will further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the African countries. The friendship between the Chinese people and the African peoples will be similar to flowers in spring that grow more and more luxuriantly and beautifully.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK NOTES NEW ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

OW181558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 18 (XINHUA correspondent) -- "Egypt has entered a new stage of an economic management and reformation program," President Husni Mubarak declared at the recent congress of the ruling National Democratic Party.

This signifies that Egypt is making efforts to readjust its economic policies with a view to improving its economic condition.

The "open door" policy adopted in 1974 has brought about radical changes to Egypt's economy. Its GNP saw an increase of 8-9 percent annually since 1975 with the figure reaching 34.4 billion Egyptian pounds (about 41 billion U.S. dollars) in 1981-82. However, the policy had certain negative aspects. The bulk of the foreign aid went to non-productive sectors while industry and agriculture were more or less neglected.

This gradually led to an imbalance between consumption and production and between import and export. The inflation kept going up with the financial deficit in fiscal 1981-82 reaching 3.9 billion Egyptian pounds (about 4.6 billion U.S. dollars). Industrial and agricultural production slowed down and the country had to depend more heavily on foreign aid.

President Mubarak began to seek ways of reviving the economy after he assumed office in October last year. He declared that while the "open door" policy should be adhered to, some readjustments and reforms were necessary.

He stressed the need to "turn a consuming economy into a productive economy", that is, economic policies should be beneficial to the country's industrial and agricultural developments on the basis of self-reliance. Accordingly, the government in this fiscal year allocated 900 million Egyptian pounds (about 1,080 million U.S. dollars) for reclamation of land and food production, and 1.5 billion Egyptian pounds (about 1.8 billion U.S. dollars) for industrial investments.

Priority has been given to industry and agriculture in the current five-year plan (1982-1987) which was made public later last month.

Private investments from domestic resources are encouraged. According to a law recently adopted by the government, Egyptian private investors enjoy the same rights as their foreign counterparts, including exemption of commercial and industrial profit taxes for five years. While domestic private investments are expected to rise to 24 percent of the total during the period of the current five year plan, foreign investors are also welcome.

The government has also taken measures to reform the management system of state-run enterprises which have 80 percent of the country's total capital. Production in these enterprises will be managed by a board which can work out its own policies on prices and wages for its employees.

Strict limitation has been put on the use of privately owned foreign exchanges and the influx of luxurious consumer goods. At the same time, export items have been granted tax-free treatment and their prices have been adjusted to relieve the deficit in foreign trade.

President Mubarak has called on the people to make strenuous efforts to carry out the reformation program. Although there are bound to be twists and turns on the way forward, it is the common aspiration of the Egyptian people to reform their economy and to consolidate their political independence through economic independence.

REAGAN: FOREIGN TROOPS MUST LEAVE LEBANON 'NOW'

OW171942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said in an interview yesterday that "the time is now" for foreign troops to withdraw from Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST, which reported the interview today, quoted administration officials as saying that Reagan was growing impatient with Israeli demands that all remaining forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization be withdrawn from Lebanon before other troops leave.

"The Government of Lebanon should be sovereign over its own territory, and we think the time has come now for the foreign forces that are in there -- Syria, Israel and the remnant of the PLO that is in there -- to get out," said Reagan.

He added that "for those countries to delay in getting out now places them in the position of being occupying armies."

THE WASHINGTON POST also reported that U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper have been in the Middle East for weeks to help negotiate foreign troop withdrawal but little progress has been made because Israel has put forward unreasonable conditions during the negotiations.

It noted that Reagan's remarks reflect the growing concern shared by high officials in the administration that the stalemate on the troop withdrawals is getting in the way of serious discussions of the Middle East peace initiative he put forward last September 1, and that the initiative will lose its initial momentum when Israel and other foreign forces remain in Lebanon indefinitely.

It also noted that Reagan made the comment before he is to meet King Husayn of Jordan in Washington next week. The United States has always wanted Jordan to participate in the Middle East peace process, but this certainly cannot be done when Israel still occupies one third of the Lebanese territory.

ISRAELI 'CONCESSIONS' MASK DOMINATION OF LEBANON

OW191852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 19 Dec 82

["Commentary: U.S. Proposal for Partial Troop Withdrawal and Israeli New Trick -- by XINHUA Correspondent Rui Yingjie" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, December 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and his assistant Morris Draper have been back to the Middle East for shuttles between Beirut and Jerusalem with a new U.S. proposal.

They were reported to try to break the deadlock in negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. Only a couple of days after their arrival, it was reported that headway had been made in their talks with leaders of Lebanon and Israel. Israel expressed optimism as Prime Minister Menahem Begin said on Wednesday in Jerusalem that he believed that his country would soon conclude an agreement with Lebanon.

All this created an impression that thanks to U.S. efforts and Israeli concessions, a step forward, somehow, seemed to have been taken in negotiations on the pullout of foreign troops from Lebanon.

It is, however, easy to know what exactly all this means if only one pays attention to the "concessions" the United States has required Israel to make and the prerequisites demanded by Israel before making "concessions".

According to the new U.S. proposal, Syrian and Palestinian troops will withdraw from the north to the Al-Biqa' Valley, east Lebanon, while Israeli forces will withdraw from their occupied 'Alayn mountains along the Beirut-Damascus international highway to th areas between the coastal town of Damur, 15 kilometers south of Lebanon, and the Ash-Shuf Mountains, a withdrawal of less than 10 kilometers.

Israel also demanded that after the limited withdrawal of Israeli troops, the Lebanese Government must negotiate with it to conclude an "non-aggression agreement" as a prerequisite for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

As disclosed, the Israeli "non-aggression" calls for:

-- Israeli maintenance of its military positions near the Al-Biqa' Valley about 10 kms to the southeast of Beirut;

-- Establishment of a security zone between south Lebanon and Israel;

-- Supervising Lebanese territorial sky and waters;

-- Recognition of the legal presence of the Israeli-supported troops in south Lebanon;

-- Establishment of an Israeli diplomatic organ in Beirut;

-- Opening borders to Israel to let its merchants move freely and dump Israeli goods into Lebanese market.

The Israeli requests show that Israel is trying to replace its present military occupation by more naked, overall military, political and economic controls of Lebanon.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil made it clear in a speech on December 16 that Lebanon will refuse the Israeli requests.

Meanwhile, reports from Washington said the United States would make efforts for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon in the first quarter of 1983. However, it made no mention of the Israeli demands while talking about withdrawal.

The U.S. is assuming a righteous posture as if it has devoted itself to establishing Lebanese security and stability. But as a matter of fact, it always stands on the Israeli side. Both the U.S. and Israel are trying to exploit some Lebanese' eager aspiration for an earliest possible withdrawal of foreign troops to force these people to swallow that bitter pill concocted by Israelis.

The Lebanese question can never be solved by so doing.

STATE COUNCIL PUBLISHES 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW190820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The State Council today published the national economic and social development plan for 1983 adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Following is a summary of the plan:

The main task for the 1983 national economic and social development is to continue implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and place improving economic results above all. Specific tasks and major indices are as follows:

1. Ensure a steady increase in grain production, while boosting a diversified economy and bringing about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

The total agricultural output value in 1983 is planned to rise four percent over the estimated figure of 1982. Grain output will be 342.5 million tons, 7.5 million tons above the expected 1982 output, and cotton, 3.37 million tons, an increase of 70,000 tons over this year's estimated figure.

It is imperative to continue implementing various rural economic policies formulated by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, consolidate and perfect all forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production and further enhance peasants' enthusiasm for action.

2. Further readjust the product mix, and strive for the improvement of economic results and a sustained, steady increase in industrial production.

The 1983 industrial output value is planned to grow four percent over the estimated figure of 1982, and a five percent increase is the goal in implementing the plan. The output of yarn will be 3.32 million tons, 0.3 percent more than 1982's expected output; sugar, 3.7 million tons, an increase of 8.2 percent; and there are to be fairly big increases in output of bicycles, wristwatches, washing machines, cameras and other durable consumer goods. Coal output will be 670 million tons, up 3.1 percent, compared with this year's estimated output. The output of crude oil will be 100 million tons, maintaining the same production level in each of the past two years. Electricity output will be 338,000 million kilowatt-hours, a four percent increase.

Because of the energy shortage, steel output is targetted at 35.5 million tons, one million tons less than this year's estimated figure. Output of chemical fertilizers will be 12.55 million tons, roughly the estimated figure for 1982. Cement output will be 92 million tons, up 2.2 percent, and timber output, 50.85 million cubic meters, an increase of 1.7 percent.

In transportation, the 1983 volume of cargo carried through railways is set at 1,120 million to 1,140 million tons, 20 million to 40 million tons more than the estimated figure of 1982.

Short-distance transport should be handled through waterways and highways as much as possible in order to ease the strain on railways. Efforts must be made to develop posts and telecommunications and civil aviation.

3. Strive to increase revenues and reduce expenditures, and continue to maintain the balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments.

The state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123,200 million yuan, 12,500 million yuan more than in 1982. Total expenditure is set at 126,200 million yuan, an increase of 12,500 million yuan. On balance, the deficit will come to 3,000 million yuan.

4. Exercise strict control over the volume of total investment in fixed assets, accelerate construction of key energy and transport projects and selectively promote technical transformation of existing enterprises.

The 1983 total investment in fixed assets is set at 74,700 million yuan, 4,300 million yuan less than in 1982. Of this, investment in capital construction will amount to 50,700 million yuan, a decrease of 1,800 million yuan, and funds for financing equipment replacement and technical transformation of existing enterprises will come to 24,000 million yuan, 2,500 million yuan less.

Of the total investment in capital construction, there will be fairly big increases in construction of key projects. The funds for equipment replacement and technical transformation will be used mainly to save consumption of energy resources and raw materials, reduce costs, restructure the product mix, upgrade the product property and quality, raise the multi-purpose utilization rate of resources and improve the environment so as to achieve real technical updating.

5. Better organize circulation of commodities and aim to expand foreign trade.

The purchasing power for 1983 is planned to be 276,000 million yuan, 20,000 million yuan or 7.8 percent more than the estimated figure of 1982. Of this, cities and towns will increase 6,800 million yuan and the rural areas will increase 13,200 million yuan. Commercial departments must strengthen market prediction and organize well the supply of commodities.

The total volume of import and export trade is set at 68,400 million yuan, an increase of 14.5 percent over the estimated 1982 figure. Of this amount, export volume will be 32,800 million yuan, up 4.8 percent and import volume will be 35,700 million yuan, up 25.3 percent. Efforts will be made to increase export, especially the export of machinery and electrical products. Active efforts will be made to continue to use foreign funds effectively and import in a planned manner advanced technology that meets the needs of the country, especially the need in technical transformation of the industry.

6. Strengthen scientific and technical research and popularization and application of scientific research results and intensify the training of personnel.

In 1983, systematic efforts will be made to tackle key technical problems and to popularize scientific and technical results outlined in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. A long-term plan for development and research is slated to be worked out and technical personnel will be organized to participate in the execution of the technical transformation program of various trades and industries.

Colleges and universities are scheduled to take further steps to readjust their course structures and fields of study and strive to improve teaching quality. In 1983, colleges and universities will enroll 341,000 students, increasing an estimated 27,000 from 1982 and secondary technical schools will enroll 434,000 students, increasing an estimated 18,000 over 1982. All forms of adult education should be supported. These include television colleges, correspondence colleges and evening colleges. Meanwhile, work must be done well to train cadres.

7. Continue to improve the material and cultural life of the urban and rural population on the basis of production being developed.

Further efforts are needed for family planning to work well successfully in controlling the growth of the population, especially in the countryside. The national natural population growth rate in 1982 is estimated to be 13.5 per thousand and in 1983 the figure will be controlled at under 14 per thousand.

Primary education and secondary must be run well. All approaches should be adopted to organize the peasants and workers to improve their general knowledge and learn political and scientific knowledge in order to raise their cultural and scientific knowledge level.

Efforts will be continued to increase employment in rural and urban areas. In 1983, jobs for 5.5 million young people will be arranged.

The incomes of urban and rural population will be further increased. In 1983, the payroll in state-owned units is planned to increase 3,000 million yuan over the 1982 estimated figure to reach 74,000 million yuan. The peasants' income will continue to rise on the basis of increased agricultural production and lowered production costs.

Great efforts will be made to continue to improve the living conditions for urban workers and staff members and efficiently organize the production and supply of building materials needed in the countryside. Further steps will be taken to protect the environment and reduce pollution, strengthen labor protection and encourage safety production.

The mass patriotic sanitation campaign will be carried on in depth to reduce the incidence of diseases.

Further development will be made in art and literature, radio broadcasting and television, press and publication and other cultural undertakings. The creative atmosphere for art and literature will be encouraged.

In order to fulfill or overfulfill the 1983 plan, it is necessary to improve economic results. This calls for continued efforts to restructure and readjust the existing enterprises, institute and perfect the economic responsibility system, encourage technological progress and actively improve planning and management.

STATE COUNCIL'S FIGURES FOR 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW190303 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- China's 1982 national economic plan is expected to be fulfilled or overfulfilled, with a five percent increase in agricultural output value and a seven percent increase in industrial output value from last year, according to figures released by the State Council today.

Grain output is estimated to increase more than 10 million tons from 1981 to reach 335 million tons, topping the peak 1979 figure. Cotton output is estimated to be 332,000 tons more than last year to reach 3.3 million tons. The output of oil-bearing seeds is estimated to be 11 million tons, 800,000 tons more than 1981. Increases will also be registered in the output of sugar-bearing crops, silkworm cocoons, tea, pork, mutton and beef.

1982 will be the fourth consecutive year of increases for light industry, registering a growth rate of 5.1 percent in terms of output value.

Output of bicyles is expected to be 32 percent up from last year; sewing machines, 19.5 percent, and washing machines at least doubled. Big increases are also expected in sugar beer, synthetic detergents and plastic products.

Chemical fibers, chemical fabrics, salt, household porcelain and radio sets, whose production has been under control, showed some decreases compared with last year.

Heavy industry recovers fast after two years of economic readjustment, with total output value expected to increase 9 percent from last year.

Coal output will reach 650 million tons, 28 million tons more than last year, an increase of 4.6 percent. Crude oil output will be 101.7 million tons, about the same as last year. Electricity output will be 325,000 million kilowatt-hours, 15,700 million kilowatt-hours and 5.1 percent more than last year. Increases are also estimated for rolled steel, timber, cement, glass, acids, soda, chemical fertilizers, plastics, walking tractors, power generating equipment, motor vehicles, locomotives, railway wagons, ships and medical apparatus.

Plans for transport and posts and telecommunications can also be overfulfilled.

State revenue is projected to be 110,700 million yuan by the end of the year, 1,700 million yuan more than last year. State expenditure will reach 113,700 million yuan, 2,200 million yuan more than last year, showing a deficit of 3,000 million yuan.

Investment for capital construction is expected to reach 52,500 million yuan, 8,200 million yuan more than last year. The pace of construction of key projects has been quickened and investment returns on some projects improved. The investment for fixed assets is expected to reach 79,000 million yuan. Of this amount, investment for replacement and technical transformation projects will reach 26,500 million yuan, 4,000 million yuan more than last year.

Retail sales are expected to reach 256,000 million yuan, 21,000 million yuan or 8.9 percent more than last year. Retail sale prices have remained at the same level as at the end of last year but slightly higher than last year's average. There are no big changes in official market prices. Prices in rural markets rose slightly.

Total volume of import and export is expected to reach 59,800 million yuan, 92.6 percent of the planned figure, and 0.6 percent less than last year. Export quota is expected to be fulfilled and show a 0.5 percent increase from last year while import plan can be fulfilled by 85.7 percent and will be 1.9 percent less than last year.

Plans for scientific research is well fulfilled, with more research results and better application of the research results and better application of the research results carried out than before. The successful launching of a carrier rocket by submarines marked a new progress in science and technology.

Universities and colleges reported a total enrollment of 314,000, which is 35,000 more than last year. Enrollment in vocational and agricultural middle schools is expected to reach 490,000, which is 220,000 more than last year. The number of hospital beds is expected to be 43,000 more than last year.

Incomes continue to rise nationwide. The value of agricultural and sideline produce sold to the state by the peasants is estimated to be 10,000 million yuan more than last year. The payroll of workers and staff will reach 88,000 million yuan, 6,000 million yuan more than last year. The bank savings of rural and urban people at the end of October was 11,700 million yuan more than at the beginning of this year, with the total being 64,100 million yuan.

WAN LI TO ACT AS PREMIER DURING ZHAO'S ABSENCE

OW200122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li will act as premier during the absence of Premier Zhao Ziyang who is visiting ten African countries, it was stated in a State Council announcement issued here today.

Sixth 5-Year Plan 'Excerpts'

HK171002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 82 pp 1-4

[Text] The Sixth 5-Year Plan of the PRC for National Economic and Social Development (1981-1985)

(Approved by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982) (Excerpts)

Preface

The Sixth 5-Year Plan of the PRC for National Economic and Social Development (1981-1985) has been formulated on the basis of conscientiously summing up our long experience in socialist construction after an overall analysis of the present situation in national economic and social development and in accordance with the strategic arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee for economic construction before the end of this century. This 5-year plan, which proceeds from the realities in China in taking a new socialist road for building a modern economy, is a continuation of the policy to readjust, restructure, reorganize and upgrade the national economy and enable it to develop steadily and healthily and will further promote the socialist modernization and improve the Chinese people's livelihood.

While steadily working for more and better economic results, the strategic objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in order to place China in the front ranks of world countries in terms of gross national income and output of major industrial and agricultural products, give a strong impetus to modernizing the entire national economy and enable the Chinese people to be comparatively well off both materially and culturally. To realize this objective, we must keep a firm hold on agriculture, energy and transport, and education and science, the three strategic priorities for promoting the national economy as a whole. To realize this objective, we must take the following two steps in our strategic planning: in the first decade, aim mainly at laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions; and in the second, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development. To accomplish this planning is a very arduous but glorious historical task.

The formulation and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is a major step for realizing the gigantic objective for the two decades. During these 5 years, it is necessary to adopt effective measures in order to achieve stability and a certain growth rate in the economy and create better conditions for future economic and social development.

Part One: The Basic Task and Composite Targets

Chapter 1: The Basic Task

The basic task of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is to continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, further solve the various problems left over from history that have obstructed the economic development, achieve a decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, and lay better foundations and create more favorable conditions for national economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The specific requirements of the basic task follow:

1. While working for more and better economic results, it is necessary to plan for a 4-percent annual increase and strive for a 5-percent increase in the implementation of the plan in industrial and agricultural production.

2. It is necessary to vigorously increase the production of farm produce, light and textile industry products and other manufactured goods for daily use needed by the people, increase the supply and improve the quality of consumer goods to meet the needs of growing purchasing power and changes in consumer structure, and maintain basic stability in market price.

3. It is necessary to energetically readjust the service orientation and product mix of heavy industry, lower the consumption of materials -- especially energy consumption -- and maintain a general balance between the production of the means of production and the means of subsistence.

4. It is necessary to carry out technical transformation of the existing key enterprises in a planned manner, extensively promote technical innovations with the emphasis on energy conservation, and at the same time concentrate necessary funds on stepping up the construction of energy and transport projects in order to do a good job in preparing for development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

5. It is necessary to unify and organize the scientific and technical forces throughout the country in solving difficult scientific and technical problems and popularizing and applying the fruits of scientific and technical research, strive to develop education, science and other cultural undertakings, and promote the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

6. It is necessary to intensify the building of national defense and the national defense industry, study and develop new-type conventional and strategic weapons, and modernize the army's equipment.

7. By developing production, raising economic results and appropriately concentrating funds, it is necessary to stop the downward trend in the state financial revenues and enable the state to start to increase revenues so as to gradually increase expenditures for economic and cultural undertakings and ensure a basic balance between financial revenues and credits.

8. It is necessary to vigorously expand foreign trade, effectively utilize foreign capital and actively import advanced technical know-how in order to promote economic and technical development in the country.

9. It is necessary to strictly control the population growth, properly solve the employment problem of the urban labor force and continuously improve the urban and rural people's material and cultural livelihood on the basis of the development of production and evaluation of labor productive forces.

10. It is necessary to step up environmental protection, stop further environmental pollution and improve the environment of some key areas.

Chapter 2. Gross Social Product, National Income and Economic Results

1. Gross Social Product: By 1985, the gross social product produced by agriculture, industry, building industry, transport and commerce, estimated on the basis of fixed 1980 prices, will reach 1,030 billion yuan, an increase of 180 billion yuan over the 850 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average annual growth rate of 4 percent. Of this gross social product, the total output value of agriculture will be 266 billion yuan; an increase of 21.7 percent over the 218.7 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average growth rate of 4 percent. The total output value of industry will be 605 billion yuan, an increase of 21.7 percent over the 497.2 billion yuan in 1980, achieving an average annual growth rate of 4 percent.

2. National Income: By 1985, the total national income will reach 445 billion yuan, an increase of 78.3 billion yuan over that in 1980, achieving an average annual increase of 15.6 billion yuan or an average annual growth rate of 4 percent, approaching or equivalent to the planned growth rates of the total output values of industry and agriculture.

By 1985, the consumption funds will account for 71 percent of the utilization amount from the national income, and the accumulation funds will account for about 29 percent of the utilization amount from the national income.

3. Economic Results: Improving economic results must be made a prerequisite in increasing the gross social product and national income. The following standards must be reached for various economic and technical targets:

(1) The quality of industrial products must meet the standards specified by the state. In addition, efforts must be made to raise the ratio of quality products. Departments in charge of industry should revise the current technical standards for industrial products so as to raise these standards still higher.

(2) Energy consumption per 100 million yuan worth of total industrial output value will drop from 81,500 dun in 1980 to between 71,500 and 68,200 dun in 1985, achieving an annual energy-saving rate of between 2.6 and 3.5 percent.

(3) By 1985, the steel products utilization rate of the key enterprises in the machine-building industry will be 3 percent higher than that in 1980.

(4) The productivity of the entire labor for state-run industrial enterprises will be heightened by an average of 2 percent annually.

(5) The comparable product costs of state-run industrial enterprises will be reduced 1 to 2 percent annually.

(6) The expenditures used by state-run commercial enterprises for the circulation of commodities will be reduced 1 to 2 percent annually.

(7) In state-run industrial enterprises, the number of days allowed for turnover of circulating funds will be shortened from 114 days in 1980 to 105 days in 1985; in state-run commercial enterprises, the number will be shortened from 165 days in 1980 to 163 days in 1985.

All leading organs, economic management departments and grassroots economic units must give priority to raising economic results. In accordance with the overall needs of the country, they should clearly define their respective economic and technical targets and adopt effective measures to supervise and ensure their fulfillment.

Chapter 3: Finance and Credit

Section One: State Revenues

The state financial revenues will reach 127.4 billion yuan in 1985, 18.9 billion yuan more than in 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.8 billion yuan, or 3.3 percent. The state financial revenues will total 595.3 billion yuan in the 5 years.

Section Two: Expenditures

The state expenditures will reach 130.4 billion yuan in 1985, an increase of 9.2 billion yuan over 1980. The state expenditures will total 609.8 billion yuan in the 5 years, including 583.6 billion yuan for domestic expenditures and 26.2 billion yuan for expenditures on capital construction projects built with foreign loans.

In state expenditures, we will, first of all, guarantee funds for the construction of key projects, gradually increase expenditures on educational, scientific, cultural, public health and physical culture undertakings, and, at the same time, ensure the essential needs for military and administrative spending, repay foreign debts, give due consideration to expenses in other fields, and help the minority nationality areas and the economically underdeveloped regions develop their economy and culture. Arrangements for the main expenditures during the 5 years follow:

1. Appropriations (including foreign loans) for capital construction total 170 billion yuan, an average of 34 billion yuan per annum, 29.9 percent of the total expenditure, and 10.2 percent less than the 38.1 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

2. Allocations for education, science, culture, public health and physical culture amount to 96.7 billion yuan, an average of 19.3 billion yuan per annum, 15.9 percent of the total expenditure (including 16.8 percent in 1985), and 4.9 percent more than the 11 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

3. Appropriations for financing agriculture amount to 38.7 billion yuan, averaging 7.7 billion yuan annually and consisting of 6.3 percent of the total expenditure, roughly, the same level as in the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

4. Expenditures on national defense and preparations against war account for 88.3 billion yuan, an average of 17.7 billion yuan annually, 14.5 percent of the total expenditure or 2 percent less than the 16.5 percent during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

5. Expenditures on administration and management amount to 40.8 billion yuan, an average of 8.2 billion yuan per annum, 6.7 percent of the total expenditure, or 1.8 percent more than the 4.9 percent in the previous 5-year plan.

6. Development funds in aid to the minority nationality areas and the economically underdeveloped regions take 2.5 billion yuan, 2.2 billion yuan more than the 300 million yuan during the previous 5-year plan.

7. Payments on the principal and interest of foreign loans take 24.3 billion yuan, averaging 4.9 billion yuan per annum.

8. The central reserve funds account for 4 billion yuan and the local working capital [ji dong cai li 8541 0520 6299 0500] and reserve funds take 6.8 billion yuan.

Section Three: Measures For Increasing Revenues and Retrenching Expenditures

The balance of financial revenues and expenditures during the 5 years shows an annual deficit of about 3 billion yuan. The deficit in 1981 was 2.5 billion yuan. In implementing the annual plan from henceforth, we must strive to bring the deficit below 3 billion yuan. The basic measures for achieving this target are increasing production, raising economic results, and, at the same time, changing the situation in which funds are excessively scattered so that the state can concentrate necessary funds, maintain an appropriate proportion of state revenues in the entire national income, and ensure a balance between central financial revenues and expenditures.

Section Four: Credit Receipts, Payments and Issuance of Currency

The sources for credit funds will increase 192.5 billion yuan and the utilization of credit funds will increase 217 billion yuan. In light of the reality, some currency are issued.

Vigorous efforts must be made to overfulfill the savings deposit plan and strictly control issuance of loans in accordance with the plan in order to ensure a basic balance between credit receipts and payments, and to prevent credit inflation. It is necessary to effectively supervise loans and control issuance of currency.

Chapter 4: Investment in Fixed Assets

In the 5 years, total investment in fixed assets for units owned by the whole people throughout the country will be 360 billion yuan, including 230 billion yuan for capital construction and 130 billion yuan for updating equipment and technical transformation.

Section One: Capital Construction

Of capital construction investment, energy and transport are priorities, and appropriate arrangements are made for agricultory development, the textile and other light industries, the metallurgical industry and the chemical and building materials industries, as well as for education, science, culture, public health service, urban public utilities, commerce and foreign trade.

Investment funds are distributed among various sectors as follows:

The fuel and power industries will receive 58.63 billion yuan, of which 17.93 billion yuan are earmarked for the coal industry, 15.47 billion yuan for the petroleum industry, 20.73 billion yuan for the power industry, and 4.5 billion yuan for major energy-saving measures.

Communications and transport services will receive 29.83 billion yuan, of which 17.29 billion yuan are earmarked for railways, 9.61 billion yuan for other transport facilities, 580 million yuan for civil aviation, and 2.35 billion yuan for post and telecommunications services.

Agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorological services will receive 14.13 billion yuan.

The textile and other light industries will receive 13.98 billion yuan.

A total of 7.28 billion yuan will be invested in the forestry and building materials industries.

The metallurgical industry will receive 17.51 billion yuan.

The chemical industry will receive 11.43 billion yuan.

A total of 1.49 billion yuan are earmarked for geological exploration.

The machine-building industry will receive 2.89 billion yuan.

Other industries will receive 8.46 billion yuan.

A total of 9.43 billion yuan will be invested in science, education, culture, public health service and physical culture.

A total of 6.26 billion yuan are earmarked for the development of commerce and foreign trade.

A total of 17.88 billion yuan are earmarked for housing for workers and staff members, urban public utilities and environmental protection.

A total of 30.8 billion yuan are earmarked for earthquake rehabilitation in Tangshan and Tianjin, support for underdeveloped areas and other construction projects.

A total of 890 large- and medium-sized construction projects will be undertaken, of which 400 will be completed. The remainder will be carried over for continued construction during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

New production capacities to be added to the major industries and transport services are as follows:

Coal industry: One hundred one coal pits will be built, adding 80 million tons in new production capacity;

Power industry: Ten hydroelectric power stations and 27 thermal power stations will be completed. These and the partially completed power stations will add 12.9 million kilowatts in installed capacity, of which 3.2 million kilowatts will be hydroelectric power;

Petroleum industry: Production capacity for crude oil will be increased by 35 million tons;

Railways: The plan provides for laying 2,067 kilometers of rails, electrifying 2,511 kilometers and double-tracking 1,689 kilometers of the present railways.

Harbors: Fifty-four deep-water berths will be completed, increasing the handling capacity of China's harbors by 100 million tons;

Building materials industry: Twenty-five cement factories will be completed, increasing cement production capacity by 12.4 million tons;

Forestry industry: Logging and hauling capacity will be increased by 3.2 million cubic meters;

Textile industry: Twelve chemical fiber projects will be completed, increasing chemical fiber production capacity by 380,000 dun. Six cotton spinning plants and 6 woolen spinning plants will be completed, adding 300,000 new cotton spindles (and another 4.4 million spindles through equipment updating and technical transformation) and 200,000 new woolen spindles (and another 270,000 spindles through equipment updating and technical transformation);

Light industry: Sugar production capacity will be increased by 500,000 tons, paper production capacity by 310,000 tons and salt production capacity by 1.03 million tons. In addition, equipment updating and technical transformation will further increase sugar production by 1.38 million tons, paper production capacity by 750,000 tons and salt production capacity by 340,000 tons.

Metallurgical industry: Priority will be given to the first stage construction of the Baoshan steel complex so that its blast furnaces will start operation in 1985 with an initial production capacity of 3 million tons of iron, 3 million tons of steel and 500,000 tons of seamless steel tubes;

Chemical industry: Production capacity of synthetic ammonia, phosphate fertilizer and ethylene will be increased by 1,525,000 tons, 46,000 tons and 115,000 tons respectively.

Specific funds are earmarked for scientific research, technical and economic appraisal, exploration and design and other preliminary work on 279 selected projects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period to make it dovetail with long-range development plans.

Section Two: Equipment Updating and Technical Transformation

A total of 130 billion yuan will be invested for equipment updating and technical transformation. Of this amount, 13.1 billion yuan will come from the state coffer; 38.5 billion yuan will be bank loans; and depreciation funds and other self-raised funds (including use of foreign investment) of localities, departments and enterprises will make up the remaining 78.4 billion yuan.

Updating and transformation should be aimed at improving product mix and enhancing product property and quality with the emphasis on saving energy and raw and semifinished materials. The plan includes updating the equipment and technology of the existing enterprises, rational use of resources and bringing serious pollution under control, popularizing the application of the results of scientific and technological research that are proved effective, and increasing the production capacity of light industrial products which are in short supply.

Section Three: Strive To Increase Investment Returns

It is imperative to strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets ensuring that the needs of energy, transport and other key projects and of the technical transformation of the existing enterprises are met, while curtailing blind construction to expand the capacity of the processing industries in general. The stress of every capital construction, equipment updating and technical transformation project should be to shorten the building cycles and reduce construction costs. Every effort should be made to increase the investment returns.

The major measures for controlling the scale of investment and increasing investment returns are:

1. The overall scale of investment in fixed assets, including state budgeted funds, self-raised funds and bank loans, must go through overall balancing by the State Planning Commission and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional planning commissions and must be brought in line with the unified state plan.

2. All large- and medium-sized capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the State Planning Commission; small capital construction projects are subject to examination and approval by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional planning commissions and relevant departments of the State Council; and, except for those that the enterprises are entitled to undertake according to state regulations, all projects for technical transformation are subject to joint examination and approval by the appropriate planning commissions and economic commissions at different levels according to their authorities.

3. All construction projects must be undertaken in strict compliance with the procedures for capital construction. No project shall be included in the annual construction plan, still less shall it be started hastily, without prior feasibility studies and technical and economic appraisal, or without such preparatory work as adequate prospecting and designing.

4. It is necessary to improve designing and strengthening construction management. It is necessary to revise and draw up engineering and construction standards and norms and to strengthen basic work focusing on increasing economic results. It is necessary to consolidate the construction enterprises in an all-round way, improve management and administration, increase labor efficiency and ensure engineering quality.

5. It is necessary to reexamine and set reasonable standards for budgetary estimates and budgets of investments in fixed assets, as well as reasonable standards for charges, in order to reduce project costs.

6. As regards large- and medium-sized projects already decided on, the following must be done step-by-step: fix the scale of construction, total amount of investment, time schedule, returns on investment and conditions for cooperation with other units.

7. It is necessary to improve the system under which a project is checked, accepted under completion and put into operation.

8. It is necessary to continue to implement the system of construction investment under which charges are made for use of the completed project and to implement step by step the system under which the construction of projects is undertaken by contractors.

9. All types of investments in capital construction are to be placed under the centralized control of the Construction Bank of China, which is to supervise their use according to plan.

Chapter 5: Goals of Scientific and Technological Development and Training of Competent Personnel

By taking major scientific and technological problems in economic and social development and popularizing the application of results of scientific and technological research, our goals are to achieve some breakthroughs in solving the key technical problems that exist in the weak links of the national economy, mainly energy saving and exploitation, communications and transport, agriculture and multipurpose use of resources; to make some progress in environmental protection, urban and rural construction, medical and public health services, family planning and other social undertakings; and to get well prepared in science and technology for development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In science and technology, the state will mainly tackle 100 major problems in 38 scientific and technological research projects in 8 fields. The most important projects are:

1. to breed a number of superior new varieties of rice, wheat, soybean, corn, cotton, sugar crops, rape, and animals and fowls, and to set up perfect breeding systems;

2. research in large-scale integrated circuit technology and its industrial production technology and equipment as well as development of computer technology;

3. energy exploitation and energy-saving technology;

4. research in chemical fiber spinning technology and fabric dyeing and finishing equipment;

5. research in raising the level of crude oil processing and comprehensive utilization of petrochemicals;

6. research in comprehensive utilization of the associated ores in the three big mines at Jinchuan, Panzhihua and Baotou; improve red hematite ore dressing technology; and new types of key materials urgently needed by the defense, electronics and other industries.

7. development of the 2,050-millimeter hot continuous rolling machine, the 600,000-kilowatt thermal power generating unit, extra high-tension alternating current transmission and transformer equipment, offshore petroleum drilling and extraction equipment and other complete sets of large equipment.

Some of the above-mentioned projects are to be completed or will make important progress during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

In popularizing the results of scientific and technological research, the state will put into nationwide use the results of 40 key scientific and technological research projects.

Basic research will be steadily developed while tackling key scientific and technological research projects, popularizing results of scientific and technological research and strengthening research of key application and development projects.

Vigorous efforts will be made to strengthen the training of competent personnel in all fields. On the basis of improving the quality of teaching, higher education and secondary professional education will be developed and the rotational training of on-the-job cadres will be carried out. The number of newly admitted students in institutions of higher education in general will increase from 280,000 in 1980 to 400,000 in 1985, and the total enrollment in these institutions will increase from 1,144,000 in 1980 to 1.3 million in 1985. In the 5 years, 1.5 million students will

graduate from colleges, and in 1985 there will be 1.5 million students attending television, correspondence and evening courses. In 1985, a total of 20,000 postgraduate students will be admitted, 5.5 times the number in 1980, and 45,000 are to complete their postgraduate studies in the 5 years.

Chapter 6: Goals of Development of the People's Livelihood and Social Undertakings

The annual natural population growth rate will be kept under 13 per thousand during the 5-year period.

A total of 29 million new jobs will be provided in cities and towns during the 5-year period.

The total payroll for staff and workers will increase at an average of 4.9 percent annually.

The peasants' per capita net income will increase at an average of 6 percent annually.

The consumption level of residents in cities and rural areas will go up at an average of 4.1 percent annually.

A total of 310 million square meters of housing will be constructed in cities and towns throughout the country during the 5-year period; 2.5 billion square meters of new houses will be completed in the rural areas.

The number of hospital beds will increase by 250,000, and the number of professional health workers will increase by 600,000.

There will be a fairly big development in the cultural, art, radio and television broadcasting, newspapers, publishing, sports and other fields.

Part Two: Development Plans of the Economic Departments

Chapter 7: Agriculture

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, agriculture will continue to be placed at an important strategic position so that the agricultural economy will continue to be enhanced.

All forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas must be stabilized, and these systems must be perfected and improved, step by step, on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experience. New agricultural science and technology must be energetically adopted and popularized so that the conditions for agricultural production will be improved. To achieve an overall increase in agricultural production, production of cereal crops must never be slackened and economic diversification must be actively developed.

Section One: Agricultural Crops

The targets for major agricultural outputs by 1985 are as follows:

Grain: 360 million dun, an increase of 12.3 percent over 1980. Of this amount, 11.5 million dun will be soybean, an increase of 44.8 percent over 1980;

Cotton: 3.6 million dun, an increase of 33 percent over 1980;

Oil-bearing crops: 10.5 million dun, an increase of 36.5 percent over 1980;

Sugar crops: 46.7 million dun, an increase of 60.4 percent over 1980. Of this amount, 35.88 million dun will be sugarcane and 10.82 million dun will be beets;

Tobacco: 1.3 million dun, an increase of 81 percent over 1980;

By setting the areas for growing major agricultural crops and the amounts of products to be procured, by making procurement contracts and by carrying out correct pricing policies, the peasants will be guided in making rational plans for various crops so that the supply of agricultural products will be compatible with the needs of society. Areas for growing cereal crops must be maintained at 1.7 billion mu nationwide and must not be reduced any further; but the size within a province or autonomous region may be appropriately adjusted according to local conditions. Areas for growing cotton must be maintained at about 85 million mu nationwide; rational readjustments may be made among different localities. Areas for growing rapeseed must be controlled. Areas for growing tobacco must be kept at about 8 million mu. The state will set the requisition base through purchase and other procurement quotas for major agricultural and sideline products. Certain products that exceed the base amounts or quotas will be purchased at higher or lower prices; other products that are not purchased by the state may be marketed by the peasants themselves.

To further arouse the production enthusiasm of the peasants in the grain producing areas, the state will give them preferential treatment in terms of investment and allocation of supplies and will intensify the construction of bases for production of cash crops in a planned manner. At the same time the state will actively support those provinces and autonomous regions that have to import foodgrain to develop grain production.

With regard to agricultural production know-how, positive efforts will be exerted to select and popularize fine seed strains; more fertilizer will be used and composition of chemical fertilizer and know-how in applying fertilizer will be improved; construction of water conservancy works and control of insect pests will be intensified; modern agricultural know-how will be energetically popularized and developed; supply of diesel oil, electricity, farm machines and implements essential for agricultural production will be ensured; and state-owned farms will be better run by improving their management.

Section Two: Animal Husbandry

By 1985 the output of pork, beef and mutton will reach 14.6 million dun, topping that of 1980 by 21 percent. Output of eggs and milk must be increased and the breeding of various fine strains of animals, fowls, bees and rabbits peculiar to certain localities, and the breeding of such rare animals as minks and musk deer should be developed.

All policies must be earnestly implemented. Animal husbandry should be developed with state, collective and individual efforts. Household breeding businesses and professional breeding households should be promoted. The internal structure of animal husbandry should continue to be readjusted. This means that while developing pig raising, the breeding of cattle, sheep and rabbits -- which are principally herbivorous -- should also be developed. The composition of livestock should be restructured. The number of female animals should be increased. The measures for fattening young livestock for slaughter during the same year should be popularized. The construction of pastures and grassland should be expedited. By 1985, the area of artificial pastures will be expanded to 100 million mu from 32 million mu in 1980. Feed processing should be developed by various means such as the setting up of a factory with joint efforts in order to make full use of byproducts such as chaff, bran and rice dregs from food processing. The breeding of dairy cattle and dairy goats by collectives and individual rural households should be energetically developed in the outskirts of large- and medium-size cities and in the vicinity of large industrial and mining districts so that cities' milk supplies will increase.

Section Three: Aquatic Production

By 1985, the output of aquatic products should reach 5.1 million dun, an increase of 13 percent over that of 1980. By 1985, the output of fresh water products should

reach 1.6 million dun, topping that of 1980 by 78 percent, and the output of sea water products should reach 550,000 dun, or a 25 percent increase over 1980.

The right to use lakes, small reservoirs, dams, various types of water surfaces and beaches must be further ensured. Breeding by professional contractors and rural households, which are mainly composed of professional and selected households, should be actively developed. All forms of joint operations should be encouraged. By 1985, there should be 59 million mu of water surfaces, or 16 million mu more than in 1980, for fresh water breeding, and there should be 2.5 million mu of sea water surface or 500,000 mu more than in 1980, for sea water breeding.

Section Four: The Rural Industry and Sideline Occupations

The value of industrial output and sideline occupations in the rural areas should increase faster. The existing rural enterprises engaged in industrial and sideline production must be restructured and improved, and their operation and management must be strengthened. All localities must clearly chart a course for the development of the rural enterprises engaged in industrial and sideline production in accordance with the state's relevant laws and regulations and the principle that such production is beneficial for agricultural production, will not undermine the natural resources and will not compete with the large industrial enterprises for energy and raw materials. These enterprises must also be assisted in improving their operation, management and production of marketable, quality products.

Section Five: Water Conservancy Projects

The principal goal is to consolidate the existing flood-control capabilities of such large rivers as the Huang He, Chang Jiang, Huai He and Hai He in order to ensure the safety of the important dams and major cities. Water supply problems in northern China's major areas are to be resolved. Efforts are to be exerted to complete the Panjiakou and Daheiding Dams and the project to divert the water of the Luan River into Tianjin so that the water shortage problem in Beijing and Tianjin can be eased. Water conservancy projects in such major commodity grain producing areas as the Sanjiang plain in Heliongjiang, and the areas surrounding Jiangxi's Poyang Lake, Hunan's Dongting Lake and Anhui's Pi-Shi-Hang irrigation district are to be carried out so that the irrigation systems of these areas can be improved step-by-step.

Local water conservation construction will be strengthened. Besides, peasants will further be mobilized to accumulate funds through labor for carrying out effective water conservation projects.

Section Six: Meteorological Work

According to the requirements for "accuracy, promptness and economy," essential modern know-how will be adopted, the existing technical potential will be tapped, and meteorological intelligence, weather forecast and climate information and other means will be used to serve economic construction and national defense so that favorable weather conditions can be utilized and losses caused by natural disasters can be reduced.

Chapter 8: Forestry

Section One: Afforestation

Shelterbelt networks in northwest, north and northeast China will continue to be planted. Vigorous efforts will be made to plant farmland forest networks in plains and waterway areas and to promote tree-planting around houses and villages and along rivers and roads. Concentrated efforts should be made to plant fast growing, high-yield forests and economic forests.

A total of 290 million mu will be afforested across the country. Efforts will be made to guarantee the quality of forests planted and to raise the preservation rate to over

60 percent by 1985 so that the percentage of forest-covered land in our country will be further increased.

Efforts will be made to fully arouse the initiatives of all sectors to carry out a well-organized, all-people, obligatory, tree-planting campaign. Mountain and forest rights will be defined and maintained, and the system of responsibility in various forms will be established and perfected. The policy of attaching equal importance to planting and management should be seriously implemented, and the management and protection of forests should be strengthened. People who have infringed on other's forest rights and who have damaged forests shall be punished by law.

Section Two: The Cutting and Shipment of Timber

A total of 55 million cubic meters of timber will be produced by 1985, an increase of 2.6 percent over 1980. Of this, 31 million cubic meters will be delivered to the state, up 1.3 percent from 1980. During the 5-year period, the area of reforestation will be 39.1 million mu, of which 31 million mu will be artificially reforested. The newly added timber production capacity will reach 3.2 million cubic meters.

The state timber policy should be seriously implemented, and the amount of felling should be strictly controlled. It is not permitted to assign state-owned forests to the collectives or individuals, and the collectives should not assign tracts of forest to the masses. Firm and forceful measures should be taken to stop wanton felling of trees. The timber production and delivery plan worked out by the State Council should be strictly implemented.

No felling should be carried out beyond the planned quota, and no timber destined for the state should be intercepted or retained locally. The planned purchase and marketing of timber by the state should be strictly enforced. Free timber markets should be closed, and the trading of timber at negotiated prices, either disguised or otherwise, will be banned.

Section Three: Forest Industry

Vigorous efforts should be made to develop the production of plywood, using leftovers from timber felling, lumbering and processing as raw materials. Continued efforts should be made to carry out the multipurpose use of timber and the production of rosin, tannin extracts, shellac and other forest chemical products.

Chapter 9: Consumer Industry

Section One: Textile Industry

Cotton textile industry: A total of 3.59 millions tons of yard and 15.3 billion meters of cloth will be produced in 1985, up 22.8 percent and 18.3 billion meters respectively from 1980. The cotton textile capacity will be increased by 4.7 million spindles in 5 years. This is achieved mainly through expansion and transformation of old plants and the establishment of an appropriate number of new plants in cotton growing areas in the course of readjusting the distribution of cotton textile plants.

Wool and hemp industry: A total of 180 million meters of wool fabric will be produced in 1985, up 78 percent from 1980. The wool spinning capacity will be increased by 470,000 spindles in 5 years. The production capacity of wool tops will be increased by 30,000 tons, through expansion of old facilities or the establishment of new ones in Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and other wool producing areas and in Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin, where great quantities of wool are imported. The hemp textile capacity will be increased by 90,000 spindles in 5 years.

Silk industry: Efforts will be made to develop our traditional silk production technology, produce more products with distinguishing national or local features and

increase the variety of products. A total of 43,000 dun of silk and 1 billion meters of silk fabrics will be produced in 1985, an increase of 23 percent and 32 percent respectively from 1980.

Chemical fiber industry: A total of 780,000 tons of chemical fiber will be produced in 1985. The chemical fiber production capacity will be increased by 380,000 tons in 5 years. China will be basically self-sufficient in the raw materials for chemical fiber by 1985.

Section Two: Papermaking Industry

Product structure will be readjusted. While guaranteeing the production of paper used in the cultural and publication field and in the industrial technological field, efforts should be concentrated on the production of commercial packing paper and paperboard and of increased quantities of high-grade printing and processed coated paper. The output of paper should reach 6 million tons by 1985, an increase of 12 percent over 1980. The papermaking capacity will increase by 1.06 million tons in 5 years. The production capacity of various kinds of paperboard will rise by 500,000 dun through expansion and transformation of existing facilities.

Section Three: Food Industry

Sugar: Sugar output will reach 4.3 million tons by 1985, up 67.3 percent from 1980. Sugar processing capacity will increase by 1.88 million tons in 5 years.

Beer: The production capacity will increase by 1.5 million tons in 5 years: a total of 2 million tons will be produced in 1985, an increase of nearly 2-fold over 1980.

Cigarettes: A total of 20 million cartons will be produced in 1985, up 32 percent from 1980. Production will be conducted strictly in accordance with a unified plan, following the consolidation of enterprises and the exercise of centralized management and operation by the state.

Salt: A total of 16.5 million tons will be produced in 1985.

Various localities should actively develop, in light of the local resources and market needs, the production of beverage, candies, cakes, dairy products, baby foods, instant foods, canned foods, wine, millet wine, fine-quality popular white spirits and other food items and condiments.

Section Four: Durable Manufactured Consumer Goods

The outputs of major products in 1985 are: 33 million bicycles, a 1.5-fold increase; 14 million sewing machines, up 82 percent from 1980; 45 million wristwatches, up 98.5 percent from 1980; 3.5 million washing machines, a 13-fold increase from 1980; 4.5 million recorders, a 5-fold increase over 1980; and 7 million television sets, a 1.8-fold increase from 1980.

The volumes of electric fans, alarm and master clocks and recorders shall be controlled and their quality raised.

The distribution of durable consumer industry and the increase of its production capacity shall strictly follow the provisions of the plan and the policy of distribution. A blind rush to set up plants and increase the production capacity should be avoided.

Section Five: Household Chemicals Industry

Efforts should be concentrated on the production of plastic products, detergents, photosensitive materials and cosmetics. Marked results should be made in raising the grades and developing new generations of products.

Section Six: Other Light Industries

Efforts should be made to actively develop leatherware, domestic ceramics and glassware, hardware, garments, shoes, hats, arts and crafts and furniture. Efforts should also be made to actively develop electric lighting, cultural and educational goods, articles for minority people and various small commodities.

Chapter 10: Energy

Section One: Energy Conservation

The total output of the primary energy resources (coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydropower) in the whole nation will be 682.9 million dun of standard coal in 1985 with an increase of 45.7 million dun over that of 1980 and an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. The average annual 4 percent growth rate in industrial production during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be achieved mainly by conserving energy and using less energy resources.

It is required that within the 5-year period, energy resources equivalent to 70 to 90 million dun of standard coal be saved by conserving and using less energy resources. Energy conservation must be emphasized in east China, northeast China and other areas such as Beijing, Tianjin and Sichuan and in power, metallurgical, chemical, construction material, petroleum, railway and communications and other departments where a great deal of energy is being consumed.

Within the 5-year period, the state will make arrangements to develop 1,303 projects for energy conservation including 195 major products for technical transformation that will cost more than 10 million yuan each.

It is required that fuel oil consumption in 1985 be reduced by approximately 10 million dun as compared with 1980. In order to replace the boilers in power stations that use oil and to increase coal supplies, arrangements will be made to appropriate special funds for the development of related projects within the 5-year period.

After the implementation of various energy conserving measures in 1985, the energy consumption index per-unit production value in industry will be reduced an average of 2.6 to 3.5 percent per year. The per-unit energy consumption for 17 major industrial products such as steel and power generation will be reduced by 3 to 12 percent each within the 5-year period.

Section Two: Coal Industry

The output of raw coal in the country by 1985 will reach 700 million dunn, an increase of 80 million dun over 1980 with an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent. Included in the above-mentioned figure is the production output of 385 million dun of coal produced by collieries monopolized by the state for marketing, representing an increase of 41 million dun over 1980. The coal output is Shanxi will reach 160 million dun, representing an increase of 40 million dun over 1980 and accounting for 50 percent of the coal output increase in the whole country.

The principal measure taken to increase coal production will be to speed up the technical transformation of the existing coal mines and bring into full play their production potentials. Strenuous efforts will be made to help existing coal mines achieve a net increase of 18 million dun of coal production by 1985 after making up the losses from those collieries that are too old or abandoned and to complete a batch of new coal mines on time and help them go into full operation in order to increase coal production by 23 million dun in 1985. Attention must be paid to the work of consolidating coal mining enterprises. It is required that the overall efficiency for collieries monopolized by the state for marketing be raised from 0.912 dun per coal miner per day in 1980 to 0.965 dun in 1985. Positive efforts will be

made to develop mechanization in coal excavation, tunnelling and transportation as well as in pit prop replacement. The level of mechanization for all collieries monopolized by the state for marketing in the country will be raised from 37 percent in 1980 to 44 percent in 1985. We will increase the total capacity of the nation's coal industry by 220 million dun. Coal mines with a total production capacity of 80 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985 with work continuing during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period for the remaining 140 million dun.

The general plan for the construction of coal mines in several key regions is as follows:

Shanxi and Hebei in northern China will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 93 million dun with Shanxi's capacity to be increased by 78 million dun and that of Hebei by 15 million; coal mines with a total production capacity of 29 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

Northeast China and the eastern part of Nei Monggol will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 50.8 million dun with the eastern part of Nei Monggol's capacity to be increased by 25 million dun and that of Liaoning by 11.4 million dun; coal mines with a total production capacity of 16.5 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

The east China region will increase the total capacity of their coal mines by 52 million dun with Shandong's capacity to be increased by 21.5 million dun and that of Anhui by 21.4 million. Coal mines with a total production capacity of 22 million dun are to be completed and commissioned by 1985.

In addition, proper arrangements will be made for the development of coal mines in central-south, northwest and southwest China. Central-south China will increase the total capacity of its coal mines by 13 million dun, that of northwest China by 8.2 million dun and that of southwest China by 7.7 million dun.

Section Three: Petroleum Industry

The annual output of crude oil will remain at the 100 million dun level in 1985. The output of natural gas in 1985 will be 10 billion cubic meters with 5 billion cubic meters to be produced by natural gas fields in Sichuan. Within the next 5 years, the production capacity for crude oil will increase by 35 million dun and for natural gas by 2.5 billion cubic meters.

For the next 5 years, efforts will be concentrated on oil prospecting in the Songliao basin of northeast China, the Bohai bay area, the Puyang region of Henan Province and the Eren basin of Nei Monggol. General survey and prospecting will also be stepped up to a proper extent in the Junggar basin of Xinjiang and the Qaidam basin of Qinghai in an effort to find some new oilfields as soon as possible. The general survey and prospecting for natural gas will be concentrated in the Sichuan region. Active efforts will be made to cooperate with foreign countries for the surveying and exploitation of offshore oil deposits.

Section Four: Power Industry

By 1985, China will be generating 362 billion kWh of electricity, an increase of 61.4 billion kWh over 1980 with an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent. We will try to surpass this goal in the course of implementing the plan. Hydropower stations will be generating 70 billion kwh of electricity in 1985 with an increase of 11.8 billion kWh over 1980 and an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent.

The construction of some large hydropower stations will still be concentrated in the upper reaches of the Huang He and in the upper and middle reaches of the Chang Jiang and its tributaries as well as in the Hongshui He basin. Arrangements will be made to build some medium-sized hydropower stations that are close to the center of the electric load and less prone to flood, these require engineering work on a smaller scale, need less investments and bring about quick economic results. Efforts will be made to develop small hydropower stations according to local conditions in energy deficient northeast China, east China, Guangdong and other regions. The construction of thermal power stations will mainly be carried out in coal rich Shanxi, four leagues in east Nei Monggol, Huainan and Huaibei regions, and areas north of the Wei He to build some power stations in the vicinity of coal mines and gradually form a base area for thermal power stations. Depending on transport conditions, required thermal plants will be built in the fairly large city of Shanghai and the provinces of Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Sichuan. These 5 years will also witness the construction of a nuclear power station with a power-generating capacity of 300,000 kW.

During this 5-year period, the construction of power stations will mean a total increase of 36.6 million kW in electric power with hydropower stations that will generate 15.6 million kW of electricity. Of this figure, 12.9 million kW will be generated by power stations to be completed and commissioned by 1985 with hydropower stations that will generate 3.2 million kW of electricity. The work on the remaining 23.7 million kW will continue in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Of this figure, hydropower stations will generate 12.4 million kW, and thermal power stations will generate 11.3 million kW of electric power.

We will continue to speed up the construction of power transmission projects. Five hundred thousand-volt high tension transmission lines will be extended by 5,640 km. Two thousand seven hundred km of such transmission lines will be completed within the 5-year period.

Section Five: Rural Energy Resources

According to the principle of suiting measures to local conditions, supply each other's needs in energy, making comprehensive use of energy and paying attention to practical results, efforts will be made to rationally use and save rural energy resources.

The principal measure is the popularization of 25 million firewood and coal saving stoves and boilers so that this kind of boiler or stove will be used by one-seventh of the peasant households in China. While improving the existing 6.5 million march gas ponds, efforts will be made to steadily develop 3.5 million new marsh gas ponds. An additional fifty million mu of firewood forests will be developed. More small hydropower stations will be developed in rural areas where hydraulic power is abundant. Positive efforts will be made to develop solar and wind power and make use of geothermal energy.

Chapter 11: Metallurgical Industry

Section One: Iron and Steel Industry

Steel output in 1985 will be 39 million tons, 5 percent more than in 1980; to meet requirements to save energy and lower the iron-steel ratio, pig iron output will be between 34.5 million tons and 35.1 million tons, a drop of 9.3 percent to 7.7 percent from 1980; iron ore output will be 117 million tons, an increase of 3.9 percent over 1980.

Alloy steel output in 1985 will be 3 million tons, an increase of 63.3 percent over 1980; and ordinary low-alloy steel output will be 3.5 million tons, an increase of 15.2 percent over 1980.

Output of steel products in 1985 will be 29.3 million tons, 7.9 percent more than in 1980; the rate of standard products will be 80 percent, or 3 percent higher than in 1980; output of steel products in short supply such as steel plates, steel tubes, silicon steel sheets and strip steel will be 11.15 million tons, an increase of 3 million tons or 37 percent over 1980.

The iron and steel industry must strive to reduce materials consumption and especially to achieve marked progress in reducing energy consumption. It is necessary to strictly control the production of high-energy-consumption products such as ferroalloys in northeast and east China where energy is in short supply, and to shift their production step by step to the northwest and southwest regions where there is abundant hydroelectric power. Technical transformation will be started at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the largest iron and steel complex in China, so that it will increase varieties of steel products, improve product quality, reduce energy consumption and solve the problems of insufficient blooming capacity.

The scale of construction in the 5 years is to increase steel production capacity by 3.33 million tons, iron production capacity by 3.37 million tons, and steel products capacity by 1.72 million tons. The first stage construction of the Shanghai Baoshan iron and steel complex, with an annual capacity to produce 3 millions tons of steel and 3 million tons of iron, will be completed in the main. The scale of construction of iron mines in the 5 years is to increase iron ore production capacity by 33.55 million tons.

Section Two: Nonferrous Metals Industry

Based on the existing foundation, we will give priority to developing aluminum production, make vigorous efforts to increase production of lead and zinc, conditionally develop copper production and make positive arrangements for the production of other products in short supply so as to provide more and better raw materials and new materials required by industrial and agricultural production, national defense construction and the most advanced branches of science and technology.

The 1985 output of 10 nonferrous metals, copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, antimony, mercury, magnesium and titanium, will increase by 12.7 percent over 1980.

Efforts will be made to develop gold and silver production and to increase production of rare-earth metals and rare metals.

Chapter 12: Chemical Industry

Section One: Chemical Fertilizer Industry

The development of phosphate fertilizer and potash fertilizer production will be accelerated to gradually increase the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers in the total output of chemical fertilizers. Output of chemical fertilizers in 1985 will be 13.4 million tons, 8.8 percent more than in 1980. This total includes 2.8 million tons of phosphate fertilizer, up 21.2 percent; 50,000 tons of potash fertilizer, up 150 percent; and 10.55 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, up 5.6 percent.

In the 5 years, work is to be started on projects to produce 8.33 million tons of standard phosphorous ore, of which facilities for 2.43 million tons will be completed and put into production; projects to produce 3.69 million tons of standard iron pyrites ore, of which facilities for 2.9 million tons will be completed and put into production; projects to produce 500,000 tons of concentrated phosphate fertilizer and complex fertilizer, adding 46,000 tons in new capacity; projects to produce 2.12 million tons of synthetic ammonia, adding 1.52 million tons in new capacity; and projects to produce 2.87 million tons of urea, adding 2.24 million tons in new capacity.

Section Two: Agricultural Chemicals Industry

Efforts will be made to increase production of agricultural chemicals that are highly effective, less toxic and of low residual effect, reduce production of agricultural chemicals that have a high residual effect, and replace the BHC [benzene hexachloride] step by step.

Section Three: Basic Chemical Industry

Output in 1985 of sulphuric acid will be 8.1 million tons, 6 percent more than in 1980; that of soda ash will be 1.9 million tons, 18 percent more than in 1980; and that of caustic soda will be 2.1 million tons, 9 percent more than in 1980. The total scale of construction for soda ash in the 5 years is to produce 1.39 million tons, adding 260,000 tons in new capacity.

Section Four: Petrochemical Industry

In 1985 output of ethylene will be 700,000 tons, 43 percent more than in 1980; that of plastics will be 1.05 million tons, 17 percent more than in 1980; and that of synthetic rubber will be 170,000 tons, 38 percent more than in 1980.

The scales of construction for the petrochemical industry are: ethylene, 1.01 million tons; plastics, 660,000 tons; synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons; and chemical fibers and raw materials of chemical fibers, 780,000 tons. The newly added production capacities are: ethylene, 115,000 tons; plastics, 33,000 tons; and synthetic rubber, 95,000 tons.

Section Five: Fine Chemical Industry

With regard to fine chemical products such as dyestuffs, paints, photosensitive materials, magnetic tapes and various kinds of chemical reagents, solvents and catalysts, efforts are to be made to improve quality, increase new varieties and develop new technology in preparation for further development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Chapter 13: Building Materials Industry

Priorities are to be given to cement, sheet glass and sanitary ceramics. At the same time, attention is to be paid to developing new types of building materials and non-metallic mines.

Cement output in 1985 will be 98 million tons, an increase of 23 percent over 1980. Of this total, 32 million tons will be produced by large- and medium-sized cement factories, an increase of 25 percent over 1980. In the 5 years, 25 large- and medium-sized cement factories including the Jidong factory in Hebei, the Huaihai factory in Jiangsu and the Ningguo factory in Anhui will be completed; a number of key large and medium-sized cement factories will be renovated and expanded; and technical transformation will be started on a number of small local cement factories where conditions are favorable.

Output of sheet glass in 1985 will be 42 million standard cases, an increase of 52 percent over 1980. Concentrated efforts are to be made to build 15 large glass factories including those in Luoyang, Henan, Qinhuadao, Hebei, and Lanzhou, Gansu.

Output of sanitary ceramics in 1985 will be 4.5 million units, an increase of 54 percent over 1980.

Chapter 14: Geological Prospecting

Geological prospecting is to be strengthened vigorously and step by step to accelerate the progress in looking for mineral deposits and evaluation of resources, do a good job in comprehensive prospecting for mineral reserves, extend the scope of services and prepare the necessary data of mineral resources and geological information for production and construction in the 1980's and economic growth in the 1990's.

Attention is to be paid to geological surveying and prospecting for energy, particularly petroleum and gas, to increase exploitable reserves. In the 5 years, 48 billion tons of new coal deposits are to be found. Preparatory engineering and geological exploration work for hydroelectric power construction should be carried out to meet the development requirements of hydroelectric power.

Overall arrangements should be made with regard to geological work for both metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits to expand sources of large-quantity minerals and certain specially needed minerals. In the 5 years, new deposits of 2.4 billion tons of iron ore, 600 million tons of phosphorus ore and 180 million tons of iron pyrites are to be found. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop hydrological, engineering and environmental geological work. At the same time, efforts should be made to strengthen basic geological work and develop geological science.

Chapter 15: Machine-Building and Electronics Industries

It is necessary to make improving quality, developing new varieties and raising the technological level the central tasks, to strengthen work on key scientific and technological research projects and development and research on new products, to import applicable advanced technology and to transform our backward technology step by step. Further efforts should be made to readjust the service orientation and expand the scope of services. Active attention should be paid to drawing up plans for the reorganization of the major trades and machine-building and electronics enterprises in central cities and industrial bases and to promoting specialization production technologies and basic products.

The total output value of the country's machine-building and electronics industries in 1985 will be 25.6 percent higher than in 1980, representing an average annual increase of 4.7 percent. The output value of machinery and electrical products for production purposes is to increase by 7.2 percent over the same period, averaging 1.4 percent per year; and that of consumer machinery and electrical products, by 84 percent, averaging 13 percent per year.

Section One: Development Plan for Major Machine-Building Trades

In the electrical machinery manufacturing trade vigorous efforts are to be made to perfect the thermal power generating units of 100,000 kilowatts or higher capacity that are already in production, and produce on a trial basis still larger and higher efficiency thermal power generating units; to produce a quantity of large hydroelectric equipment, and actively develop large water-pumping and energy-storing units [chou shui xu neng ji zu 2132 3055 5552 5174 2623 4809] and high-head power generating units; and to develop 300,000-kW nuclear power station equipment. In 1985, the plan calls for the production of power generating equipment with a total capacity of 3.5 million kW. Efforts are to be made to update and replace the high-energy-consuming electrical machineries that are produced in large quantities and widely used such as industrial boilers, small motors, small- and medium-sized transformers, industrial resistance furnaces and small electric arc welding machines. In the 5 years, 171 new varieties and 22 series of these 5 categories of products are to be developed.

In the motor vehicle manufacturing trade the priorities are to improve the old models of vehicles such as the "Jiefang" and "Yaojin" trucks, the "Beijing" lightweight cross-country vehicles and the "Shanghai" sedans so that their major overhaul mileage will be

increased from the present 100,000 kilometers to 150,000-200,000 kilometers, and their fuel consumption will be reduced by about 20 percent from what it is now. In 1985, the country is to produce 200,000 motor vehicles, basically of improved and new models.

In the machine-tool and tool manufacturing trade the priority is to improve the precision and efficiency of products and the level in forming complete sets of equipment, and to maintain stable and reliable property and performance. In 1985, 100,000 units of machine tools will be produced.

In the mining and general-purpose machinery manufacturing trade the priorities are to produce a number of coal-mining equipment, coal-dressing equipment and safety equipment; and to manufacture small billet continuous casting machines, large aluminum sheet rolling machines and urban gas equipment. Vigorous efforts are to be made to develop offshore petroleum exploitation equipment, large steel rolling equipment, complete sets of large open-cut mining equipment and complete sets of ore-dressing equipment. Vigorous efforts should be made to update and replace the general-purpose machines that are produced in large quantities and are high-energy-consuming, such as industrial pumps, wind blowers, compressors and oxygen-producers. In the 5 years, 43 series and 281 new products will be added to these types of general-purposes machines.

In the instrument- and meter-making industry emphasis is to be placed on manufacturing instruments and meters for measuring, inspecting, regulating and controlling energy consumption, which are needed for the technical transformation of the nearly 700 enterprises and industrial boilers, kilns and heating furnaces, each of which consumes over 50,000 dun of standard coal annually; on producing complete sets of instruments and meters for all types of large equipment and projects and for the technical transformation of the key enterprises of all trades; and on providing inspecting and gauging instruments needed in scientific and technological research.

In the agricultural machinery manufacturing industry machinery products and ruggedly-built "light, simple, inexpensive and durable" farm implements, mechanical or semi-mechanical, needed for the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, are to be developed. In 1985, the output of tractors will be 60,000 units, and the output of walking tractors will be 280,000 units.

Construction machinery manufacturing industry, civil ship-building industry, light industrial and textile machinery manufacturing industry and medical apparatus manufacturing industry have all worked out their own major development plans.

Section Two: Development Plans of the Major Electronic Industries

Electronic component industry: Efforts will be made to improve the technology of components production, increase the variety of electronic components and improve their quality and lower the production cost.

Computer industry: Emphasis will be given to the development of miniature- and small-size calculators and single-board [dan ban 0830 2647] miniature computers and computers for industrial control, to further improve the systematic functions, to expedite the upgrading of products and to develop the capability of mass production. The large- and medium-size computer series will be actively developed. The development of system and application softwares will be strengthened, and the system of processing information rendered in Chinese characters will be developed.

Radio and television industry: Mass production of all-channel [quan pin dao 0356 7340 6670] color and black and white television sets will begin; multipurpose television to serve the economic departments will be developed and popularized; multipurpose radio receivers and recorders of top and medium grades will be developed; the development of color videorecorders will get actively underway.

Other civil electronic industries: Emphasis will be given to the development of electronic equipment for oil exploration of the sea, air traffic control, numerical microwave communication system, optical cable communication system, wired and wireless communication system, and so forth; modern electronic products and equipment to serve agriculture, industry, science and technology, culture and education, and public health will be developed.

Section Three: Scientific and Technological Research of the Machinery and Electronic Industries

The technology of the production of parts and basic components will be improved, and the research and development of fundamental technology will be strengthened.

The development of new products and complete sets of equipment will be intensified so that more advanced technological equipment will be available to various departments.

Technical standards are to be upgraded, products designs are to be improved, and the capability of developing new products is to be strengthened. The work of organizing people to tackle the key problems of the state's scientific and technological projects and to develop new products is to be strengthened.

Section Four: Reorganization and Technical Transformation of the Machinery and Electronic Industries

The regional organs of the automobile, ship-building and electronics trades as well as the specialized coordination of such technologies as casting, forging, heat treatment, electroplating are to be further improved and developed.

Technical transformation of the machinery and electronic industries will be one step ahead of other projects, and attention will be given to the upgrading of products manufactured by these industries. To improve the quality of basic components and basic machinery, to replace production of products that consume a large amount of energy and to develop production of major products conducive to expanding export, a number of main engine manufacturing plants, auxiliary plants and research and design units are to be transformed systematically.

Chapter 16: Construction

Construction and installation projects involving 210 billion yuan and the construction of 700 million square meters of different types of houses and buildings have been planned. By 1985, 55 percent of the buildings under construction will have been completed. This will be 2.3 percent higher than 1980, which was 52.7 percent.

Construction methods are to be improved so that the time for construction can be shortened and the quality of construction can be improved. According to our country's situation, new standards for the designs of the major professions and trades buildings are to be set. Centering on conservation of energy and raw materials and on improving the construction quality, the existing plants engaged in producing structural components and parts are to be transformed in a planned manner. Outmoded machinery will be replaced or refitted with auxiliary equipment so that the degree of mechanization can be raised in every way. Research of architectural science and technology is to be intensified so that the technical and economic performance of buildings can be enhanced.

Chapter 17: Transport, Posts and Telecommunications

Section One: The Total Volume of Transport and Postal and Telecommunications Service

The targets of the freight volume for the major transport and communications departments and the targets for the total postal and telecommunications services in 1985 are as follows:

Volume of railway freight will be 1.2 billion dun. This will be 10.5 percent over that of 1980 and it represents an average annual increase of 2 percent; the rotation volume of freight transport will be 660 billion dun kilometers, or an increase of 15.6 percent over 1980. It represents an average annual increase of 2.9 percent.

Volume of freight carried by ships and barges will be 460 million dun, or an increase of 16.4 percent over 1980. It represents an average annual increase of 3.1 percent. The rotation volume of freight will be 566.1 billion dun, or an increase of 12 percent over 1980 and an average annual increase of 2.3 percent.

The volume of freight handled by coastal ports will be 260 million dun, representing an increase of 19.6 percent over 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.7 percent.

The volume of freight handled by highway transportation will be 650 million dun, which represents a 20.8 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 3.8 percent.

The total rotation volume of freight handled by civil air transport will be 800 million dun kilometers, which represents a 86.5 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 13.3 percent.

The total postal and telecommunications service will reach 2.37 billion yuan, which is a 27.4 percent increase over 1980 and an average annual increase of 5 percent.

Section Two: Railway Construction

Technical transformation and construction of railways, which center on increasing coal delivery capabilities, will be carried out in the following sectors:

To increase Shanxi's coal export and to increase the transport capabilities of the railways that lead to northeast China through Shanhaiguan. With the completion of the projects electrifying and double-tracking several important trunk lines, Shanxi, western Nei Monggol and Ningxia will be able to increase their coal export capabilities from 72 million dun in 1980 to 120 million dun in 1985; and the capabilities of delivering coal to northeast China through Shanhaiguan will be increased from 14 million dun in 1980 to 29 million dun in 1985. This will be generally compatible with Shanxi's coal export capabilities. The coal and phosphorous ores export cababilities in the southwest will be increased. By 1985, the goods export capabilities of Yunnan and Guizhou through the Guizhou-Kunming, Hunan-Sichuan and Sichuan-Guangxi railway lines will reach 12 million dun, an increase of 4 million dun over 1980. The strained transport situation along the coastal areas in southeast China will be alleviated and the transport capabilities of northeast and northwest China will be strengthened when the projects of building and rebuilding a number of double-track and electrified railways are completed.

More passenger transport facilities will be built. Within the 5-year plan period, additional passenger terminals will be built in Shanghai, Shenyang and Shihjiazhuang.

Nationwide, 2,067 kilometers of new railways and 1,689 kilometers of double tracks will be built and 2,511 kilometers of railways will be electrified. There will be an additional 2,350 locomotives, of which 300 will have electrical engines and 900 will have internal combustion engines, and there will be an additional 6,380 coaches and 72,000 flatcars.

Section Three: Construction of Water Transportation

The main emphasis will be placed on strengthening the construction of harbors and inland water transportation, especially the construction and technological transformation of docks for seagoing vessels.

Construction of 132 deepwater berths will begin in 15 harbors, including Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shijiusuo, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu and Zhenjiang. Efforts will be made to complete 54 of them during the 5-year plan period. The total cargo handling capacity of our ports will increase from 217 million tons in 1980 to 317 million tons in 1985.

In inland water transport, construction will center on the main streams of the Chang Jiang, Jinghang canal and Xi Jiang. The coal-loading capacity of the various ports on the Chang Jiang will be increased from 15.7 million tons in 1980 to 30 million tons in 1985, through technological transformation and the expansion of coal transfer wharves in Pukou, Hankou and Zicheng harbor. The coal transport capacity of the Jinghang canal in the section between Xuzhou and Yangzhou will be increased from 5 million tons in 1980 to 10 million tons in 1985 by dredging the waterways, constructing additional multiple-lane shipping locks and expanding coal piers.

Efforts will be made to dredge the waterways of the Xi Jiang so that, by the time the Seventh 5-Year Development Plan begins, 1,000-ton barges will be able to sail directly from Guangxi's Guixian harbor to Guangzhou.

During the 5-year period, the tonnage of vessels for coastal transportation will be increased by 1.5 million tons, either through renovating old vessels or constructing new ones, the tonnage of oceangoing vessels by 4.26 million tons and the tonnage of barges for sailing the Chang Jiang by 670,000 tons. Passenger capacity in both freighters and passenger liners will be increased by 61,000. The number of voyages of the existing passenger lines will be further increased and new lines will be opened.

Section Four: Highway Construction

Concentrated efforts will be made to build or renovate seven trunk highways, including Qingzang highway, Xinjiang-Tianshan highway and the highway between Gansu's Lanzhou and Shaanxi's Yichuan, which will expand the trunk highway network in the southwest and northwest regions; the Pingquan-Shuangjingzi highway, which links Hebei and Eastern Nei Monggol; and the Sixian-Pukou highway, which connects north Jiangsu with east Anhui.

The method of using civilian workers [min gong jian qin 3046 1562 1696 0530] and the method of people sponsorship with government support [min ban gong zhu 3046 6586 0361 0504] will be continued in building roads in counties and communes to improve rural transportation.

Section Five: Civil Aviation Construction

Final works on the Urumqi and Beijing airports will be completed. Airports in a number of cities and localities will be renovated or expanded to raise their technological standards and traffic capacities.

New international and domestic routes will be opened and the old ones readjusted. The number of scheduled flights will be increased. Special aeronautical service will be developed to serve the needs of agriculture and the exploration of energy resources. The daily utilization and carrying rate of aircraft will be gradually raised, flight safety insured and service further improved.

Section Six: Postal and Telecommunications Services

Concentrated efforts will be made to strengthen telephone services in cities, especially downtown telephone lines in major cities, to increase long-distance calling capacity and to raise the international telecommunications capacity. A total of 700,000 downtown telephone lines will be added in 5 years, 6,200 km of long-distance telecommunications cables will be erected or laid, and 2,700 urban and rural telecommunications offices will be expanded or built.

Chapter 18: Domestic Commerce

Section One: Balance Between Supply and Demand in Market Commodities

The value of retail commodities sales in 1985 will total 290 billion yuan (not including the value of retail sales by peasants to nonpeasant residents), up 40 percent from 1980, or an average of 7 percent a year. The value of retail commodities sales in rural areas will grow at an annual rate of 7.5 percent, while the rate for urban areas will be 6.3 percent.

To maintain a balance in supply and demand and basic commodity price stability, commerce departments should make a concerted effort with production departments to increase the production and supply of readily salable goods to the market. At the same time, commerce departments should strengthen their unified leadership and planned management of markets, improve commodity flow, reduce unnecessary links, organize supply in a rational way and strengthen retail work.

Vigorous efforts will be made to develop commerce-run industries and catering and other services. The 1985 business value of catering and other services is targeted at 14.4 billion yuan, up 43 percent from 1980.

Section Two: Commodities Structure

While insuring the dominating role of state-run commerce, efforts will be made to develop collective and individual commerce in order to gradually form a commodity circulation system incorporating different economic forms and possessing a multiple of circulation channels and fewer links.

There will be 4.4 million retail, catering and service points in China's urban and rural areas by 1985, an increase of 2.38 million or 1.2 times. This represents a 4.3 points per 1,000 people, an increase of 2.2 points from 1980. The number of people employed will reach 16 million, an increase of 6.73 million or 73 percent.

Section Three: State-Run Commerce Management

All commercial enterprises shall enforce and perfect the system of responsibility in management. They should further carry out well the allocation and transfer of commodities, strengthen the control of funds and organize commodity flow by economic zones.

Efforts must be made to strengthen the political-ideological work of the workers, seriously improve their service and attitude, and raise their cultural, professional and technical standards.

Efforts will be made to conduct a market forecast and to publish it on a regular basis.

Chapter 19: Economic and Trade Relations With Foreign Countries

Section One: Export and Import Trade

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of unified planning and consistent policy, maintain unity in dealing with foreign countries, and harness the enthusiasm of various localities, departments and enterprises in developing foreign trade. It is also necessary to conscientiously study changes in the international market situation and readjust the export and import mix in good time to improve trade conditions and continuously increase the economic results.

By 1985 the total volume of China's import and export trade will reach 85.5 billion yuan, an increase of 52 percent over 1980. The average annual increase will be 8.7 percent. Out of the grand total, the volume of import trade will reach 45.3 billion yuan, increasing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent. The volume of export trade will reach 40.2 billion yuan, growing at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent.

In import trade, efforts will be made to import new technology and major equipment in accordance with the needs and available funds, ensure the import of materials in short supply in production and construction, and effectively organize the import of materials for the domestic market and for supporting export. In arranging imports, all localities and departments should follow the unified planning and should not blindly import goods and equipment, especially consumer goods for daily use that can be made and are available in China so as to protect and promote the development of national industry.

In export trade, the export of important materials having a bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood must be organized in strict accordance with the state plan. Efforts will be made to actively expand the export of textiles, other light industry goods and artistic items by bringing into full play the superiority of China's traditional artistry and massive labor forces and by using imports to support exports. It is necessary to raise the technical level of machinery and electrical products and promote their sales in international market. It is necessary to organize the export of nonferrous metals, rare metals, nonmetallic mineral products, and chemical industrial and pharmaceutical products which are plentiful in China or have great production potential. Procurement and export of farm, subsidiary, native, special and animal products must be organized in a planned manner. Export of certain commodities whose production consumes much energy must be limited.

Section Two: Utilization of Foreign Capital

It is necessary to actively but safely utilize foreign funds in accordance with the needs of national construction and domestic capabilities, to import and make effective use of the imported equipment and repay the debts in order to promote the development of production and construction in China. Utilization of foreign funds must be concentrated on the construction of energy and transport projects and technical transformation and new equipment for existing enterprises, thereby combining utilization of foreign funds with import of new technology and technical transformation.

Section Three: State Foreign Exchange Revenue and Disbursement

Efforts must be made to actively increase earnings from foreign exchanges, strive to cut down foreign exchange disbursement, and strictly control expenses not related to foreign trade in order to maintain a basic balance in foreign exchanges.

Section Four: International Economic and Technical Assistance and Cooperation

Efforts must be made to render assistance to foreign countries and at the same time develop economic and technical cooperation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Section Five: Special Economic Zones

Special economic zones have been set up in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian on a trial basis. It is necessary to sum up their experience in building and managing well special economic zones.

Section Six: Tourism

The number of tourists visiting China will reach 2 million in 1985, an increase of 70 percent over the 1.16 million in 1980. It is necessary to appropriately expand the construction of tourist facilities, develop more tourist areas and improve service quality.

Section Seven: Customs and Merchandise Inspection

While making things convenient for people leaving or entering the country, it is imperative to strictly prohibit smuggling and other illegal activities. It is necessary to properly readjust tariff in order to encourage or limit the export and import of

certain goods so that we can expand economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries while protecting and promoting the development of production in the country. It is also necessary to strengthen the inspection work of export and import merchandise.

Part Three: Regional Economic Development Plans

Chapter 20: Coastal Regions

It is necessary to make full use of the existing economic foundations in the coastal regions and to give full play to their strong points to promote the further economic development of the interior.

It is necessary to give full play to forces in scientific research and to make full use of favorable conditions in technology and management to develop industrial production in the direction of high quality and new, choice and sophisticated products. Efforts should be made to readjust major industrial departments, especially the production of industrial processing, and to change the product structure according to social needs and the principles of less consumption of energy and raw materials, less transport facilities needed, being less in "three wastes," highly intensive technology, highly intensive labor and earning more foreign exchange.

It is necessary to step up the exploration and conservation of energy resources and to accelerate the building and technical transformation of harbors and railways in order to gradually ease the strains in energy and transport and to effectively give full play to the capacity of turning out industrial products needed by society.

It is necessary to make full use of favorable conditions to vigorously expand our economic and trade relations with foreign countries. Full play is to be given to the special characteristics of abundant manpower, relatively high processing technology and convenient transport facilities to develop the export of processed products made of imported raw materials. At the same time, it is necessary to make use of some foreign funds and to introduce some suitable, advanced technologies in a planned way.

Chapter 21: Inland Regions

It is necessary to accelerate construction in transport, energy industry and raw materials industry in order to support the economic development of the coastal regions.

The existing machine building industry should be readjusted and reorganized in order to link up its parts to form a whole system.

On the condition that fulfilling the tasks of transferring cotton, wool, hemp, silk, sugar crops and tobacco to other areas is ensured, it is necessary to develop consumer goods industry according to the characteristics of local natural resources and increase in a planned way the degree of self-sufficiency in industrial products for daily use.

The agricultural potential of the interior should be brought into full play.

Chapter 22: Minority Nationality Regions

It is necessary to continue to give vigorous support and effective assistance to the minority nationality regions to develop their production and bring about a prosperous economy.

It is necessary to make full use of favorable conditions in agriculture and animal husbandry and to make efforts to increase the output of agricultural and livestock products.

Industrial construction should be strengthened in a planned way and according to the characteristics of local natural resources.

Efforts should be made to develop the production of products particularly needed by minority nationalities and to improve trade among various nationalities.

Continued financial, material and technical assistance should be given to the minority nationality regions. The fixed amount of state financial subsidies should increase at an average rate of 10 percent a year. At the same time, the state will allocate 500 million yuan as special funds for supporting economic development in the minority nationality regions and economically undeveloped areas.

Chapter 23: Cooperation Among Regions

It is necessary for various regions to cooperate economically and technically with one another in a planned and systematic way and on the basis of summing up experiences.

The main forms of cooperation among various regions are material and technical cooperation and inter-unit economic combination.

In developing economic and technical cooperation among various regions, it is necessary to uphold the principle of "coordinating the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game," to strengthen planning management, to conscientiously practice the system of signing contracts, to establish step by step a national management system in economic cooperation and to effectively do legislative work in economic and technical cooperation among various regions.

Chapter 24: Development and Management of National Lands

It is necessary to work out plans for the development and management of national lands in some areas, first of all, the plan for the economic zone in the Chang Jiang delta with Shanghai as its center and the plans for the economic zones of heavy, chemical and coal industries bases with Shanxi as their center, including western Nei Monggol, Northern Shaanxi, Ningxia and western Henan.

It is necessary to make comprehensive surveys and special studies of major regions, to further do a good job in the survey of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning, to step up work in water and soil conservation in some major regions and to strengthen the management and use of water resources. Efforts should be made to survey and develop marine resources and to do a good job in this regard.

Legislative work should be stepped up with regard to national lands.

Part Four: Scientific Research and Educational Development Plan

Chapter 25: Science and Technology

Within the next 5 years, efforts should be made to achieve some major scientific and technological results in urgently needed areas to narrow China's gap with the advanced world level, improve production techniques of some major trades, within the various sectors of the national economy, and make necessary scientific and the technological preparations for the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as for long term development thereafter.

Section One: Popularization of Scientific and Technological Results

The state has decided to popularize 40 major scientific and technological results within the next 5 years. The principal ones are technologies for raising agricultural output and for processing and preserving agricultural produce, new light and textile industrial products and technology, energy-saving and energy-development technology,

new machinery and electronic technology, raw and processed materials industry and construction technology, chemical industry and pharmaceutical technology, transportation and post and telecommunications technology.

All departments, areas and enterprises must actively adopt scientific and technological results for the purpose of lowering energy and raw and processed materials consumption, increase the variety of products, improve product quality and raise labor productivity. In popularizing and adopting scientific and technological results, they should pursue the necessary policies on commodity prices and loan interest rates, in order to encourage and support the adoption of scientific and technological results.

Section Two: Tackling Key Scientific and Technological Problems

In line with the needs of economic and social development, efforts should be made at various administrative levels to speedily solve the major scientific and technological problems in production and construction, as well as scientific and technological problems in social development. Within the next 5 years, the state will concentrate on solving problems in 8 areas and on tackling 38 major scientific and technological problems. The eight areas are: 1) agrotechnique; 2) food processing and light and textile industrial technology; 3) energy development and energy-saving technology; 4) geological and raw materials development technology; 5) machinery and electronics technology; 6) transportation technology; 7) photoconductive fiber communications technology, remote sensing technology, laser technology, superconductivity technology, isotope, radiation and other new technologies, as well as gene engineering application technology; 8) other technological problems relating to the development of new contraceptives, research on treatment for virulent hepatitis and cancer, environmental protection and pollution control.

About three-quarters of the state's scientific and technological items to be tackled are aimed at solving equipment and technological problems for the major construction projects or technical transformation projects during the Sixth or Seventh 5-Year Plan periods; a considerable number of these items will yield results and be applied to production during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. They will play an effective role in promoting economic and social development.

Section Three: Research in Basic Sciences

Basic sciences should meet the needs of the state for tackling scientific and technological problems. While strengthening research in relevant basic theories, we should pay attention to, and carry out, research on major scientific theories related to mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and astronomy, so as to lay a foundation for the longterm development of the national economy.

Section Four: Measures for Developing Science and Technology

Improve and carry out the major technical and economic policies on agriculture, energy exploitation and conservation, machinery equipment, transportation, comprehensive utilization of resources, environmental protection and other fields, as well as improve and carry out the respective technical and economic policies of each trade.

Readjust the research organs and reform the research system. Apart from establishing some research centers and bases for industrial experiments and the demonstration of agricultural modernization, generall[illegible] independent scientific research organs will not be established. Existing resear[illegible]entific rese[illegible]h organs will be readjusted and reorganized where necessary. Units engaged in appl[illegible] [illegible]earc[illegible] and developmental research should gra[illegible] develop tow[illegible] [illegible]ocial[illegible] tio[illegible] [illegible]djusting scientific research organs, big e[illegible]s should be [illegible] to de[illegible]lop [illegible]echnologies and set up technic[illegible] development c[illegible]rs f[illegible] [illegible]gy [illegible] consumer go[illegible] [illegible]oducing trades and other enterprises. V[illegible]ious fo[illegible] of associ[illegible] combining [illegible]ic rese[illegible] and produc-tion should be [illegible] [illegible]erimental [illegible]is, and the [illegible] royal[illegible] for scientific rese[illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rength [illegible]he ties between s[illegible] and t[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an[illegible] [illegible]nt on the other.

The organization and management of scientific and technological contingents should be strengthened. The existing scientific and technological personnel should be rationally organized, on the basis of cooperation and division of work, to actively participate in tackling major scientific and technological problems, in technical transformation, in preparatory work for major prospecting and designing projects and in drawing up plans for scientific, technological, economic and social development.

Efforts should be made to improve the means of scientific research and working conditions. The expenses needed for tackling key projects and popularizing major scientific research results selected by the state should, in accordance with specific use, be included separately in the scientific and technological, technical transformation, capital construction and credit fund plans at different levels. This means that special funds should be used for a special purpose and that the necessary materials should be assured. Foreign scientific and technological documents and data should be imported in a planned way. Also, both foreign and domestic scientific and technological documents and data should be collected, rearranged, reproduced and reported in a planned way. Efforts should be made to strengthen the exchange of scientific and technological information within the country to speedily form a scientific and technological information network well suited to China's scientific and technological development.

Activities to popularize scientific and technological knowledge should be actively launched. Particular attention should be paid to popularizing science among the young people and to encouraging them to love and learn science.

Chapter 26: Philosophy and Social Sciences

It is necessary to achieve relevant development in the study of philosophy and social sciences. Efforts must be made to further organize various forces studying philosophy and social sciences to intensify the study of Marxist theory, history and the present situation in China and foreign countries, and various subjects in social sciences, especially the study of major theoretical and practical problems that must urgently be solved in China's socialist modernization in order to use the fruits of creative research for building a highly cultured and democratic socialist country and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In doing the research, it is necessary to continue to uphold the guidelines of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, implement the principles of integrating theory with practice and of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," advocate the fine study styles of seeking truth from facts and daring to explore questions, bring forth new ideas, uphold truth and correct mistakes, and actively participate in the discussion and struggle of major ideological and theoretical questions at home and abroad.

Study of philosophy and social sciences must be concentrated in the following 12 fields: 1. study of the fundamental theory and philosophy of Marxism; 2. study of economics and practical economic problems; 3. study of political science and the science of law; 4. study of sociology; 5. study of nationality problems; 6. study of literature and art; 7. study of linguistics; 8. study of historiography; 9. study of problems in education; 10. study of problems concerning religion; 11. study of international issues; and 12. compiling philosophy and social sciences in the "Encyclopedia Sinica," dictionaries and other reference books, as well as collating ancient books and historical archives.

The study of military science, journalism, library science, the science of archives, political geography and social psychology must also be intensified as well.

It is necessary to readjust research institutions of social sciences, set up institutions of new subjects and strengthen those with weak management. Libraries, information centers and other facilities necessary for scientific research must gradually be set up.

Chapter 27: Primary and Secondary Education

Efforts will be made to actively develop preschool education, reinforce primary education, consolidate and upgrade junior middle schools, readjust and reform senior middle schools, develop vocational and technical education, and liquidate illiteracy in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

Preschool enrollment will increase from 11.51 million in 1980 to 18 million in 1985.

Efforts will be made so that by 1985 primary education will become universal or almost universal in most counties in the country. Other localities must also make efforts to create the condition to accommodate more school-age children. Primary school enrollment will reach 130 million in 1985. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should adopt effective measures to increase the school attendance rate, especially the number of children attending school regularly, in the vast countryside. frontier areas and regions inhabited by minority nationalities.

Efforts will also be made so that by 1985 junior middle school education will become universal in the cities. Senior middle schools must be restructured and strive to achieve steady progress in the course of reform. In 1985, ordinary senior middle schools will enroll a total of about 2.8 million new students, 1 million less than in 1980, while vocational and agricultural middle schools will enroll 1.4 million new students, 1.16 million more than in 1980. Compared with 1980, vocational school enrollment will increase by 550 percent and agricultural school enrollment by 610 percent in 1985.

It is necessary to readjust specialized subjects and types of training in production in technical schools in order to raise their training quality. Technical schools that are not fully filled should undertake the task of training workers for factories or offer training to youths awaiting employment, but they are not responsible for job assignments.

Chapter 28: Higher and Secondary Vocational Education

Section One: Institutions of Higher Education

1. Regular colleges and colleges for professional training: The number of newly admitted students in regular colleges and colleges for professional training will rise to 400,000 in 1985 while total enrollment is to rise from 1.144 million in 1980 to 1.3 million, an increase of 13.6 percent. The number of college graduates will be 1.5 million in the 5 years covered by the plan.

Serious efforts will be made to improve the projection of the required number of people with professional skills, and 10-year and 20-year training programs will be drawn up based on the projection.

The mix of college departments and the distribution and contents of special fields of study will be readjusted. The proportion of colleges for professional training will be raised. A number of professional schools and short-term vocational colleges will be set up on a trial basis to achieve greater educational purpose with less money spent. These schools and colleges should try to enroll only day students and may charge them some tuition. Upon graduation, these students should be employed on the basis of their academic records. The number of students studying courses that are urgently needed should be increased appropriately, and the number of students in departments that are not needed at the present should be reduced. To strengthen the students' adaptability to work after graduation, the contents of certain fields of study should be broadened and relaxed in light of the needs of economic and cultural construction, the trend of scientific and technological development and the specific conditions of the school.

Construction and management of teaching and laboratory facilities will be strengthened. The state will appropriate 700 million yuan as special funds for the construction and expansion of a number of experimental centers in a group of key colleges and universities, including experimental centers for computer science and its application, electronics, mechanics and biochemistry.

2. Graduate students: In 1985, a total of 20,000 postgraduate students will be admitted, 5.5 times the number in 1980, while total enrollment will reach 50,000, an increase of 28,400 from 1980. In the 5-year period, a total of 45,000 students will graduate from their postgraduate studies.

Necessary reform of the postgraduate enrollment system will be made to gradually raise the proportion of college graduates who have completed more than 2 years of employment and workers who possess the same educational level. Planning and education departments should call various schools, research and personnel units together to jointly draw up an enrollment and training program. Graduate schools should be set up on a trial basis.

3. Students studying abroad: Efforts will be made to send out 15,000 students in the 5-year period, an average of 3,000 a year. The number of students returning from study abroad will reach 11,000 in the 5-year period. Natural science and engineering technology will be the principal fields of study abroad, and the emphasis will be placed on disciplines and fields that are relatively weak in our country and need to be developed. At the same time, a certain number of personnel will be sent out to inspect and study foreign politics, economy, law, education and languages.

Section Two: Secondary Vocational Schools

The number of newly admitted students in secondary vocational schools in 1985 will be 500,000 while total enrollment will reach 1.25 million. A total of 2.3 million students will graduate from secondary vocational schools during the 5-year period. Enrollment in special fields of study such as finance, economics, political science and law, administration and management, light and textile industry and architecture will be increased appropriately.

Section Three: Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education for Adults

It is necessary to organize rotational training of cadres in stages and in groups and establish step by step a regular and standardized cadre rotational training system. Office cadres should leave their jobs temporarily for 6 months of study every 3 years. Special training courses for cadres will be developed step by step at institutions of higher education to train young and middle-aged leading cadres. The number of cadres admitted to these special training courses in institutions of higher education should reach 15,000 in 1985.

Workers and staff members with secondary education level will receive training in stages and in groups. In the 5 years, workers who have an educational level equivalent to that of senior middle school or secondary vocational school graduates will be organized to study politics, culture, technological theories, technological processes and operational techniques so that a considerable number of them will have an educational level of college graduates. Management personnel of enterprises will be organized to study management and administration and professional and technical knowledge so that they will become, step by step, experts in economic work. Directors of large- and medium-sized factories should basically meet the standards stipulated in the "provisional regulations governing directors of state-owned factories," that is, they should possess a secondary or higher level of general and scientific knowledge, be familiar with their respective fields of production and operations, understand the relevant economic laws and regulations and be competent in management and administration. Engineering and technical personnel should be organized and encouraged to pursue advanced studies, constantly acquire advanced science and technology from both China and foreign countries and strengthen their professional knowledge.

It is necessary to actively develop television, correspondence, evening, workers and peasants universities and encourage people to educate themselves. The educational level acquired by those who have attended these universities or who have taught themselves will be recognized after passing unified graduation examinations given by the state.

Part Five: Social Development Plan

Chapter 29: Population

Section One: Strict Control of Population Growth

By 1985 we aim to have the total population on the mainland at 1.06 billion, with a birth rate of about 1.9 percent and a natural growth rate of under 1.3 percent.

Family planning should also be practiced in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities, and family planning programs should be drawn up in accordance with each area's economic and natural conditions and population situation.

Section Two: Measures To Control Population Growth

A good job should be done in propaganda and education. Family planning commissions at all levels should closely coordinate with the propaganda, public health and civil affairs departments and trade union, women's federation and CYL organizations to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking propaganda, education and ideological work.

It is necessary to vigorously encourage each couple to have only one child. Vigorous efforts should be made to increase the percentage of one-child couples, strictly control the number of couples having the children and firmly put an end to having more than two children. To achieve this goal, while he must persist mainly in ideological education, we should at the same time adopt necessary supplementary economic and organizational measures. In rural areas, while various forms of production responsibility systems are being implemented, it is imperative to establish corresponding family planning responsibility systems so that family planning will be carried through to each commune, production brigade and team and individual.

Technical guidance on family planning will be strengthened as will be health care for women and children.

Family planning work organizations will be improved, and their staff will be strengthened.

Chapter 30: Labor

Section One: Labor Employment in Cities and Towns

In the 5 years, units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units in cities and towns will each increase the number of workers and staff members by 11 million; self-employed workers will increase by 1.5 million; units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units will hire approximately 5.5 million additional people to fill jobs vacated by natural attrition. Thus, a total of 29 million people will be employed. By the end of 1985, the new work force in cities and towns throughout the country will in the main find jobs.

When recruiting workers from society according to plans, both units owned by the whole people and collectively owned units at and above the county (or municipal district) level must follow the principle of public recruitment, voluntary application, all-round examination and employment of the best qualified. The retirement of workers and staff members and the departure of cadres from their posts for convalescence must be handled strictly according to the stipulations of the State Council without

exception. A good job should be done in the pre-employment training of young people awaiting employment in cities and towns. Those who have received the training will be selected by the hiring units on their qualifications. The state will not handle all job assignments.

Section Two: Strengthening Labor Protection

In conjunction with enterprise consolidation and technical transformation, serious efforts will be made to solve the outstanding problems in safety techniques and labor sanitation, effectively improve working conditions, strive to prevent accidents resulting in injuries and deaths, and reduce the incidence of occupational diseases to below the lowest past level.

The labor protection system will be perfected and labor protection and welfare measures will be improved.

Chapter 31: Residents' Income and Consumption

Section One: Residents' Income

In 1985, the average per capita net income for peasants will be about 255 yuan, which is 33.5 percent higher than the 191 yuan in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 6 percent. The proportion of cash income will be increased by a rather large margin.

In 1985, the total wage earnings of the country's workers and staff members will be 98.3 billion yuan, which is 21 billion yuan more than in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 4.2 billion yuan or 4.9 percent. In the 5 years, most of the workers and staff members of units owned by the whole people, with the exception of a small number of cadres in the upper grades, will receive a promotion of one grade on the wage scale. Wages for most middle-aged intellectuals are too low and their burdens are heavy. They will be given relatively greater increases in wages.

Section Two: Residents' Consumption

In 1985, the level of average per capita consumption of residents in urban and rural areas will reach 277 yuan, which is 50 yuan higher than in 1980 and represents an average annual increase of 4.1 percent. This is higher than the average annual increase of 2.6 percent between 1953 and 1980. Respectively, the average per capita consumption of residents in cities and towns will be 547 yuan in 1985, an increase of 79 yuan over 1980, and that of rural residents will be 212 yuan, an increase of 39 yuan over 1980.

In terms of the material things being consumed, consumer goods for urban and rural residents will become more varied.

Chapter 32: Urban and Rural Construction and Social Welfare

Section One: Urban and Rural Construction

The principle of keeping the size of large cities under control, rationally developing medium-sized cities and actively developing small cities will be earnestly implemented. Generally, new large- and medium-sized industrial projects should not be built in large cities, but should be located -- as much as possible -- in small- and medium-sized cities or suburban areas. Industrial technical transformation should be linked with city planning. Extremely large cities and some favorably conditioned large cities should develop satellite cities and towns in a planned way. Urban construction should be conducted according to the principle of comprehensive development.

The national village and small town planning should be completed by stages and in groups before 1985. It is necessary to strengthen supervision over construction in

villages and small towns and strictly control and save the use of land. Peasants' housing will continue to be mainly built by the peasants themselves, while the collective economy mainly concerns itself with assisting in the construction of public utilities in villages and small towns. In the 5 years, it is estimated that new homes built by peasants will total 2.5 billion square meters in floor space, and that newly built public welfare facilities will total 300 million square meters in floor space.

Section Two: Resident Housing in Cities and Towns

It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of the central government, local authorities, enterprises and individuals; make use of different channels and forms of funds; and carry out housing construction in a planned way in order to further improve the housing situation for people in cities and towns. In the 5 years, it is planned to build houses totaling 310 million square meters of floor space in cities and towns, averaging 62 million square meters each year. The living conditions of residents in cities and towns who do not have homes of their own or are living under crowded or inconvenient conditions will be improved somewhat.

Urban housing construction must be coordinated, in step with city development programs and placed under the overall planning and construction of municipal public utilities and ancillary projects. Work will begin on the sale of houses on an experimental basis, and individuals are encouraged to buy homes.

Section Three: Urban Municipal Public Utilities

It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of the central government, the local authorities and the enterprises to carry out the transformation and construction of various municipal public utilities in cities by stages and in groups in order of importance and urgency.

Attention must be paid to expanding the water supply capacity in cities where the water supply is insufficient, effective and appropriate arrangements must be made for the construction of water supply facilities especially in Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Xian, Shenyang, Taiyuan and other big cities where there is a serious water shortage. The objective for the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is to complete new facilities with a total water supply capacity of 10 million tons per day, which means an average annual increase of 3 million tons in daily water supply capacity. At the same time, serious efforts must be made to save water.

Large cities, where conditions are available, should make their own arrangements for the construction of gas facilities, relying mainly on local efforts. The overall scale of construction calls for facilities to supply about 8 million cubic meters of gas per day, adding about 3.5 million cubic meters per day in new capacity.

Based on local financial and material feasibilities, cities in north China should build boiler rooms in key districts to expand the area served with central heat supplies.

The local governments should appropriately increase funds and properly arrange for the construction of public utilities in cities. Urban maintenance funds and construction funds drawn from industrial and commercial profits must be used for the specific purposes for which they are drawn.

Section Four: Social Welfare

It is necessary to fully tap the potentials that can be put to use from all quarters and adopt many ways to actively initiate various types of social welfare work.

It is necessary to take good care of the livelihood of the households entitled to the five guarantees [childless and infirmed persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] and families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers in rural areas.

It is necessary to appropriately develop a number of sanatoriums and rest homes and arrange for workers and cadres to recuperate and rest by stages and in groups.

In the 5 years, funds to be spent by the state as pensions to families of the deceased and for social relief will total 12.67 billion yuan.

Chapter 33: Cultural Undertakings

Section One: Films and Art

In the field of films and art, the stress should be placed on raising the ideological level and artistic quality of motion pictures and works of art and, on this basis, energetically increase the quantities of such works. In the 5 years, the number of new feature films produced per year will be increased from 82 in 1980 to 120 in 1985, averaging two new feature films to be shown each week. Vigorous efforts will be made to develop science and educational films, improve and develop documentary films and increase the number of cartoons, puppet films, etc., and television films. At the same time, efforts will be made to promote creative work in modern dramas, traditional operas, operas, dance dramas, music, dancing, quyi, acrobatics, puppet shows, leather-silhouette shows, painting, sculpture, photography and so forth to enrich productions of art and performance programs and, especially, to increase the proportion of items on modern themes.

Section Two: Press and Publishing

Journalistic and publishing means will be actively improved; all publishing, printing and distributing organs will be properly streamlined and reformed; and the quality of books and magazines will be increased on the basis of improvement in their quality. The total number of printed sheets will reach 45.6 billion, or an increase of 8.2 billion sheets over 1980.

Book publishing will be improved. By 1985, there will be 13,000 distribution points throughout the country, or 1.5 times over 1980.

Section Three: Radio and Television Broadcasts

Radio and television broadcasts will be appropriately developed and continual efforts will be exerted to improve their service and perfect the means of service. Special attention will be given to strengthening the means of program transmission, particularly the means of transmission for televised programs so that these programs can cover a larger area.

Within the 5-year period, a central color television building will be constructed in Beijing and new television centers will be built in some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Section Four: Cultural Relics, Museums, Libraries

The preservation of cultural relics will be strengthened and the work concerning cultural relics will be further developed. By 1985, 850 organs will have been set up to take care of cultural relics. To strengthen scientific research on cultural relics, institutes engaged in scientific research of cultural relics will be established and improved.

The existing museums will be replenished and improved. Museums will be gradually set up in those cities where there are no museums at the present stage.

Construction of public libraries will be stepped up. Special attention will be attached to the construction of the Beijing library, Public libraries will be set up step-by-step in those provinces, municipalities and counties where there are no public libraries at the present stage. Children's libraries will be built in large- and medium-size cities.

Section Five: Cultural Work and Mass Cultural Work in Areas Inhabited by National Minorities

Cultural work in areas inhabited by national minorities, particularly the frontier areas, must be actively developed. Libraries, cultural halls, museums, theaters and other cultural facilities in these areas must be set up and expanded. Roving cultural groups, such as the Mongolian cultural troupe mounted on horseback, should be set up in those counties and banners where there are currently no theatrical troupes. The work of translating the Han language into minority languages and dubbing motion pictures with the national minorities' spoken languages will be improved.

The publishing of books and journals of the national minorities must be done properly, reference books in minority languages will be compiled, and books about the cultural legacy of the national minorities will be compiled and published.

Mass cultural activities will be actively promoted and construction of cultural facilities for the masses will be stepped up.

Section Six: Cultural and Art Exchanges with Foreign Countries

To promote cultural and art exchanges, exchanges of visits of personages of the cultural and art circles and acting groups between China and foreign countries, particularly countries of the Third World, will be expanded.

Chapter 34: Public Health and Sports

Section One: Medical and Health Work

The principle of giving consideration to both cities and rural areas and combining Chinese and Western medical knowledge will be upheld, the medical and health organs in cities and rural areas at different levels will be strengthened, and efforts will be exerted to promote medical and health services so that the medical and health services for the people will be further improved.

Within the 5-year period, there will be 250,000 additional hospital beds, or an average of 50,000 each year. Principal attention will be directed to increasing the number of beds for the obstetrical, pediatric, contagious disease, tumor and mental disease and other special departments in cities, and to increasing the number of beds in hospitals where Chinese medicine is practiced.

Within the 5-year period, there will be an additional 600,000 professional health workers, or an increase of 120,000 health workers on the average each year. Within these 5 years, there will be an additional 230,000 doctors [yi sheng 6829 3932] of Chinese and Western medicine; among them, 180,000 will be certified doctors [yi shi 6829 1597]. By 1985, there will be a total of 4.21 million professional health workers and 1.38 million doctors of Chinese and Western medicines, including 890,000 certified doctors. The three forces -- doctors of Chinese medicine, doctors of Western medicine, and doctors who practice a combination of Chinese and Western medicines -- are to be united so that their roles can be brought into full play. Training and improvement of barefoot doctors, rural medical workers and midwives will be intensified.

The policy of putting prevention first in medical work will continue to be implemented and the patriotic health movement will be launched among the masses in a penetrating and sustained manner.

Section Two: Pharmaceutical Work

The pharmaceutical industry must step up its scientific research, work energetically to improve the quality of products and their curative effects, and increase the output of medicines in short supply. Along with consolidation and reorganization of enterprises, substandard pharmaceutical enterprises must be closed with resolve and products of poor quality, which are harmful to people's health, must be eradicated.

Section Three: Sports

Sports in urban areas will be energetically promoted, special attention will be given to promoting physical education in schools, and sports activities in factories, mines, enterprises and the rural areas will be actively promoted.

Efforts must be exerted to consolidate and upgrade the technical standards of sports and physical exercise. The advanced world levels of table tennis, badminton, women's volleyball, gymnastics, "wei qi" [Chinese chess game] and diving must be maintained. The level of other sports must also be improved by a relatively great margin.

Construction of stadiums must be appropriately intensified.

Chapter 35: Environmental Protection

Ravage of the natural environment must be prohibited, development of new pollutants must be checked, continual deterioration of the ecological environment must be energetically put under control, special attention must be given to resolving prominent pollution problems, and the environmental conditions of such major scenic sightseeing cities as Beijing, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Guilin must be further improved.

Antipollution installations for new constructions must be designed, built and put into operation simultaneously with the main buildings in accordance with the State Council's regulations; the discharge of various types of harmful substances must be conducted according to regulations stipulated by the state so that new sources of pollution can be avoided and checked.

Special attention must be given to harnessing, by groups and stages, pollution caused by the old enterprises and efforts must be exerted to heighten industrial enterprises' capabilities for disposing of the "three wastes" [waste gas, waste water and industrial residue] and making multipurpose use of their resources.

Planned guidance on environmental protection must be strengthened and financial resource problems must be rationally resolved. All responsible departments must work up general plans for carrying out enterprise consolidation and reorganization, technical transformation and antipollution control simultaneously. Environmental monitoring and scientific study of the environment must be stepped up and efforts must be made so that a national environmental monitoring station and 64 other major stations can be equipped as soon as possible, and so the Chinese institute of environmental science can be basically established and a selected number of local scientific research institutes can be properly equipped during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Legislation of the environmental protection law and the execution of such a law must be properly carried out.

Chapter 36: Social Order

A good social order must be maintained in cities and rural areas so that people can work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

Activities of "five stresses and four beauties" must continue in a penetrating manner, public pledges on civilized behavior and a code of conduct for staff, workers and students must be broadly promoted in urban and rural areas so that a marked improvement in social conduct can be achieved.

Public order must be further improved: Elements who are hostile to socialism and criminal elements must be rebuffed with resolve.

Serious criminal activities in the economic sphere must be resolutely rebuffed so that the socialist economic system and modernization can be safeguarded.

Note: These are excerpts of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan of the National Economic and Social Development of the PRC"; the full text of which will run more than 100,000 words.

PLA Guidelines on NPC Session

OW161313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The headquarters of the PLA General Staff Department, the PLA General Political Department and the PLA General Logistics Department held meetings of 14 and 15 December respectively to disseminate the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The leading members of the three general departments including Yang Dezhi, Zhang Zhen, Yan Jinsheng and Wang Ping spoke at these meetings on how to implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC by various units of the three general departments.

They stressed the need to educate all armymen on the new PRC Constitution and the strategic goal of economic construction. They called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters, staff members and workers and dependents to launch an upsurge in studying and publicizing the new constitution and forming a new habit of implementing, knowing and obeying the law. They also called on the commanders and fighters to make contributions to fulfilling the strategic plan formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress and tasks set by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Local People's Congress Law

OW170633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Organic Law for the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the PRC (Adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth NPC on 1 July 1979 and Revised in Accordance With the "Resolution on the Revision of 'Some Provisions of the Organic Law for the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the PRC'" Adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 10 December 1982)

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Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1

People's congresses and people's governments shall be established in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns.

Article 2

Standing committees shall be established in the local people's congresses at and above the county level.

Chapter II: Local People's Congresses at Various Levels

Article 3

Local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power.

Article 4

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts shall be elected by people's congresses at the next lower level; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns shall be directly elected by the voters.

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at various levels and the manner of their election are prescribed by the electoral law. There shall be an appropriate number of deputies representing the people of minority nationalities in various administrative districts.

Article 5

The term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts is 5 years. The term of office of the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns is 3 years.

Article 6

In light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate and promulgate local statutes on the condition that these do not contravene the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and general administrative statutes of the state, and they shall report them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

Article 7

Local people's congresses at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to ensure the observance and implementation in their respective administrative area of the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and general administrative statutes as well as the resolutions of people's congresses at higher levels and to ensure the implementation of the state plan and the state budget;

2. to examine and approve the economic plans, budgets and final accounts of their respective administrative areas;

3. to discuss and decide on major matters in political, economic, cultural, educational, public health, civil affairs and nationality work in their respective administrative areas;

4. to elect the members of their respective standing committees;

5. to decide on the choice of provincial governors and deputy provincial governors, autonomous region chairmen and deputy autonomous region chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, prefecture heads and deputy prefecture heads, county heads and deputy county heads or district heads and deputy district heads;

6. the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall elect the presidents of the people's courts and the presidents of the intermediate people's courts at the corresponding level. The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall elect the presidents of the people's courts at the corresponding levels.

7. the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates and the chief procurators of the branches of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.

The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.

The names of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates elected should be reported to the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the next higher level for approval by the standing committee of the people's congress at that level.

8. to elect the deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level;

9. to hear and examine reports on the work of the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels;

10. to hear and examine reports on the work of the people's government, courts and procuratorates at corresponding levels;

11. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at corresponding levels;

12. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions of people's congresses at the lower level and inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at the lower level;

13. to protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property; maintain social order; and safeguard the citizens' personal and democratic rights and other rights;

14. to protect the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;

15. to protect the rights of national minority people;

16. to protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, and other rights between men and women.

Article 8

The functions and powers exercised by people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns include:

1. to enforce the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state and to implement decisions by people's congresses at the next higher level in their respective administrative areas;

2. to adopt and publicize resolutions within their own jurisdiction;

3. to decide on construction plans in their respective administrative areas for economic, cultural and public services on the basis of the state plan;

4. to decide on plans for carrying out the work of civil affairs in their respective administrative areas;

5. to elect heads and deputy heads of townships and heads and deputy heads of towns;

6. to hear and examine reports on the work of people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns;

7. to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns;

8. to protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property; maintain social order; and safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;

9. to protect the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;

10. to protect the rights of national minority people;

11. to protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women.

In exercising their functions and powers, the people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns inhabited by national minority people must adopt concrete measures which conform with national minority features.

Article 9

Local people's congresses at various levels shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of people's governments at the same level. Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of standing committees of people's congresses at the same level and heads of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates elected by the standing committee. Dismissal of the chief procurator of a people's procuratorate must be submitted through the chief procurator of the higher-level people's procuratorate to the standing committee of the people's congress at that level for approval.

Article 10

Meetings of local people's congresses at and above the county level shall be convened by the standing committees of people's congresses at the same level.

Meetings of people's congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns shall be convened by people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns.

Article 11

Meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be convened at least once a year.

Temporary meetings of people's congresses may be convened at the suggestion of one-fifth of the deputies to the congresses at the same level.

Article 12

When meetings of local people's congresses at various levels are to be convened, presidiums shall be elected to preside over the meetings.

There shall be one secretary general and several secretaries general for meetings of local people's congress at and above the county level. The choice of the secretary general shall be approved at a meeting of the people's congress while the choice of the deputy secretaries general shall be decided by the presidium.

Article 13

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, they may establish credentials committees, motions committees and other necessary committees. These committees shall carry out their work under the leadership of presidiums.

Article 14

When local people's congresses hold meetings, the presidiums, the standing committees, the people's governments at the same level and the deputies (provided more than three deputies second a motion) may put forward motions.

The motions put forward for the meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be submitted by the presidiums to the meetings for discussion, or they may be handed over to the motions examination committees, which after examining the motions, will submit them to the meetings for discussion.

Article 15

In order to elect or to adopt resolutions, local people's congresses at various levels must have over 1/2 of the votes of all of the deputies.

Article 16

The candidates for provincial governors and deputy governors, autonomous regional chairmen and vice chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, autonomous prefectural heads and deputy heads, county heads and deputy heads, district heads and deputy heads, township heads and deputy heads, town heads and deputy heads, the personnel forming the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be nominated by the presidiums of people's congresses at the same level or nominated jointly by the deputies of the congresses. The number of candidates should be greater than the number of persons to be elected. If necessary, a preliminary election may be held in order to determine the namelist of final candidates before the formal election.

Secret balloting will be adopted for these elections. Congress deputies may cast a vote for or against the candidates, and may elect any other voters [xuan min 6693 3046] or may abstain.

Article 17

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, responsible personnel of all departments under the people's governments, the presidents of people's courts and the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the same level may attend as nonvoting delegates.

Article 18

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, inquiries addressed by the deputies to the people's governments and all departments under them, the people's courts and the people's procuratorates at the same level shall be handed, through the presidiums, to the organizations to which the inquiries are addressed. These organizations must answer the inquiries at the meetings.

Article 19

Deputies to local people's congresses at and above the county level shall not be subject to arrest or trial without the approval of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the same level. If a deputy is detained as a criminal caught in, before or immediately after the act, the organization that detains the deputy must immediately notify the standing committee of the people's congress at the same level for approval.

Article 20

When deputies to local people's congresses at various levels attend people's congress meetings or carry out their duties as deputies, the state shall provide them with round trip travel expenses and the necessary material conveniences or allowances according to their needs.

Article 21

Deputies to local people's congresses at various levels should maintain close contacts with their own electoral units or the electors, publicize laws, decrees and policies, assist the people's governments at corresponding levels in their work, and reflect the opinions and demands of the masses to the people's congresses and their standing committees and the people's governments.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities with administrative districts under them may attend the meetings of the people's congresses of the units which elect them as nonvoting delegates.

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns should divide the work of maintaining contacts with the electors; residential districts and production units with more than three deputies may organize groups of deputies to help the people's governments at corresponding levels carry out their work.

Article 22

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities with administrative districts under them are subject to supervision by their electoral units; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities without administrative districts under them, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns are subject to supervision by the electors.

The units that elect deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels and the electors have the right to replace at any time the deputies they elect. The replacement shall be made with the approval of more than 50 percent of the entire body of deputies from the electoral units, or with the approval of more than 50 percent of the electors from the electoral districts.

Article 23

When deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels are not able to assume their duties for various reasons, by-elections shall be held by the original electoral units or by the voters of the original electoral districts.

Article 24

The self-government organs of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties exercise autonomy within the limit of their authority as prescribed by law, in addition to exercising the functions and powers as specified by this law.

Chapter III: The Standing Committees of Local People's Congresses At and Above the County Level

Article 25

Standing committees are to be established for the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts.

The standing committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level are permanent organs of the respective local people's congresses and are responsible and accountable to them.

Article 26

The standing committee of the local people's congresses at and above the county level consists of one chairman, several vice chairmen and several members to be elected from among the deputies by the respective local people's congresses.

The members of the standing committees may not concurrently hold posts in state administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs. If a member of the standing committee wants to assume the above-mentioned posts, he must submit his resignation to the standing committee and resign from the post in the standing committee.

The standing committees are composed of the following numbers of members:

1. thirty-five to 65 members for each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government, and not to exceed 85 members in a province with an extremely large population;

2. thirteen to 35 members for each autonomous prefecture and city, and not to exceed 45 members in a city with an extremely large population;

3. eleven to 19 members for each county, autonomous county and municipal district, and not to exceed 29 members in a county or a municipal district with an extremely large population.

Article 27

When the respective people's congresses are not in session, the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may draw up and promulgate local statutes in accordance with the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, provided that these statutes do not contradict the constitution, laws, policies, decrees or administrative orders of the state, and report to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

The standing committees of the people's congresses of the cities where people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions are located and of those relatively big cities approved by the State Council may draw up draft local statutes as necessary in their respective cities, submit them to the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces and autonomous regions for examination and enactment and report them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

Article 28

The standing committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to exercise leadership over and conduct elections of deputies to the respective people's congress;

2. to call sessions of the respective people's congresses;

3. to discuss and make decisions on the important tasks in political, economic, cultural, educational, health, civil affairs and nationality work of the respective administrative areas;

4. to make decisions on partial revisions of the national economic plans and budgets in the respective administrative areas in accordance with theproposals of the people's government at corresponding levels;

5. to supervise the work of the people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at corresponding levels, to maintain contacts with deputies of the respective people's congresses and to receive and handle appeals and opinions from the masses of people on the above-mentioned organs and state personnel;

6. to revise or abolish improper decisions made by the people's congresses at the next lower level;

7. to make decisions on appointments and dismissals of deputy governors, vice chairmen of autonomous regions, deputy mayors, deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, deputy heads of counties and deputy heads of districts when the respective people's congresses are not in session; to make decisions on the choice of acting governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and heads of autonomous prefectures, counties and districts when they are unable to perform their duties for various reasons;

8. to make decisions on appointments and dismissals of secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs, directors and section chiefs of the respective people's governments and to report to the people's governments at the next higher level for the record;

9. to appoint and dismiss vice presidents, chief justices, deputy chief justices, members of judicial committees and judges of the people's courts and to appoint and dismiss or approve the appointments and dismissals of deputy chief procurators, members of the procuratorial committees and procurators of the people's procuratorates in accordance with the provisions of the organic laws of the people's courts and the people's procuratorates;

10. to elect additional deputies to fill vacancies of the people's congresses at the next higher level and replace individual deputies when the respective people's congresses are not in session;

11. to make decisions on conferring local honorable titles.

Article 29

Standing committee meetings shall be convened by the chairman; such meetings are to be held at least once every 2 months. Resolutions of the standing committees are to be approved by more than 50 percent of the total members of the standing committees. The chairman and vice chairmen of the standing committee are the participants in chairmen's meetings to handle the major day-to-day work of the standing committee.

Article 30

Work organs shall be established by the standing committees in accordance with their work needs.

Chapter IV: Local People's Government at Various Levels

Article 31

The people's government at various levels are the executive organs of the local people's congresses at various levels and also the local organs of state administration at various levels.

Article 32

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses at corresponding levels and to the state administrative organs at the next higher level. The local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible and accountable to the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels when the respective people's congresses are not in session.

All local people's governments at various levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and subordinate to it.

Article 33

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are composed of governors and deputy governors of provinces, chairmen and vice chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and deputy mayors of municipalities, as well as secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs and commission chairmen.

The people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts are composed of heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, heads and deputy heads of counties, mayors and deputy mayors of cities and heads and deputy heads of districts as well as bureau chiefs and section chiefs.

The people's governments of townships and nationality townships have heads and deputy heads of townships. The people's governments of towns have heads and deputy heads of towns.

Article 34

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts have a term of office of 5 years. The people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships and towns have a term of office of 3 years.

Article 35

The local people's governments at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to carry out the decisions of the people's congresses and their standing committees at corresponding levels as well as the decisions and orders of the state administrative organs at the higher level, formulate administrative measures, and issue decisions and orders. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and cities where provincial and autonomous regional people's governments are located as well as those relatively big cities approved by the State Council may draw up regulations in accordance with the law and the State Council's administrative regulations.

2. to exercise leadership over the work of all subordinate departments and the work of the people's governments at lower levels;

3. to revise or rescind the inappropriate orders and directives of subordinate departments and the inappropriate decisions and orders of the people's governments at lower levels;

4. to appoint, remove, reward and punish personnel of state organs according to the provisions of the law;

5. to implement economic plans and budgets and administer economic and cultural construction, civil affairs, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas;

6. to protect the property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain social order and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;

7. to safeguard the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;

8. to safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits. Provincial people's governments shall assist areas inhabited by minority nationalities in their respective provinces in effecting regional autonomy and help minority nationalities develop political, economic and cultural construction projects.

9. to safeguard equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women;

10. to handle other matters as instructed by state administrative organs at higher levels.

Article 36

The people's governments of townships, nationality townships and towns exercise the following functions and powers:

1. to carry out the decisions of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels and the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels and to issue decisions and orders;

2. to exercise leadership over the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the corresponding levels;

3. to convene sessions of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels;

4. to administer the economic and cultural construction, civil affairs, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas;

5. to protect the property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain social order and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic and other rights;

6. to safeguard the proper power of decision of rural collective economic organizations;

7. to safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits;

8. to safeguard the equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women;

9. to handle other matters as instructed by the people's governments at higher levels.

Article 37

The local people's governments at various levels apply the system of decision by governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities and cities and heads of prefectures, counties, districts, townships and towns.

The governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities and cities, heads of prefectures, counties, districts, townships and towns are respectively in charge of the work of local people's governments at various levels.

Article 38

The local people's governments at various levels shall establish necessary working departments in accordance with the needs of their work and the principle of efficiency.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of departments, bureaus, commissions and other working departments under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be reported by the respective people's governments to the State Council for approval.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of bureaus, sections and other working departments under the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall be reported by the respective people's governments to the next higher people's governments for approval.

Article 39

Departments, bureaus, commissions and sections shall install department directors, bureau chiefs, commission chairmen and section chiefs respectively and may install deputy directors, deputy chiefs and vice chairmen if necessary.

General offices and offices shall install directors and, if necessary, may install deputy directors.

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts shall each install a secretary general and several deputy secretaries general.

Article 40

The various working departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be under the unified leadership of the respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the State Council's departments responsible for the work.

The various working departments of the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall be under the unified leadership of the respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the higher people's governments' departments responsible for the work.

Article 41

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts shall assist state organs, enterprises and establishments that are located in their respective administrative areas but are not under their jurisdiction in carrying out their work and supervise them in abiding by and implementing laws, decrees and policies.

Article 42

When necessary, the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions may establish several administrative offices as their agencies with the approval of the State Council.

When necessary, the people's governments of counties and autonomous counties may establish several district offices as their agencies with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

The people's governments of municipal districts and cities not divided into districts may establish several neighborhood offices as their agencies with the approval of the next higher people's governments.

Trademark Law

HK170249 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Dec 82 pp 2, 6

["Trademark Law of the PRC" -- adopted at the 24th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on 23 August 1982 -- translation by the Trademark Office]

[Text] Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1

This law is enacted for the purposes of improving the administration of trademarks, of protecting the exclusive right to use a trademark, and of encouraging producers to guarantee the quality of their goods and maintain the reputation of their trademarks, with a view to protecting consumer interests and to promoting the development of socialist commodity economy.

Article 2

The Trademark Office of the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council shall be responsible for the registration and administrative control of trademarks throughout the country.

Article 3

Registered trademark means a trademark which has been approved and registered by the Trademark Office. The trademark registrant shall enjoy an exclusive right to use the trademark, (which right shall be) protected by law.

Article 4

Any enterprise, institution, or individual producer or trader, intending to acquire the exclusive right to use a trademark for the goods produced, manufactured, processed, selected or marketed by it or him, shall file an application for the registration of the trademark with the Trademark Office.

Article 5

Where the state prescribes that certain kinds of goods must bear a registered trademark, registration of a trademark must be applied for in respect of such goods. Where no trademark registration has been granted, such goods shall not be sold in the market.

Article 6

Any user of a trademark shall be responsible for the quality of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used. The administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels shall, through the administrative control of trademarks, exercise supervision over the quality of the goods and shall stop any practice that deceives consumers.

Article 7

Any word, design, or their combination, used as a trademark, must be distinctive so that it be distinguishable. Where a registered trademark is used, it should carry the indication "registered trademark" or a sign indicating that it is registered.

Article 8

In trademarks, the following words or designs shall not be used:

(1) those incidental with or similar to the state name, national flag, national emblem, military flag, or decorations, of the PRC;

(2) those identical with or similar to the state names, national flags, national emblems, emblems, or military flags, of foreign countries;

(3) those identical with or similar to the flags, emblems, or names, of international intergovernmental organizations;

(4) those identical with or similar to the symbols, or names, of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent;

(5) those relating to generic names or designs of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used;

(6) those having direct reference to the quality, main raw materials, function, use, weight, quantity or other features of the goods in respect of which the trademark is used;

(7) those having the nature of discrimination against any nationality;

(8) those having the nature of exaggeration and deceit in advertising goods;

(9) those detrimental to socialist morals or customs, or having other unhealthy influences.

Article 9

Any foreigner or foreign enterprise intending to apply for the registration of a trademark in China shall file an application in accordance with any agreement concluded between the PRC and the country to which the applicant belongs, or according to the international treaty to which both countries are parties, or on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

Article 10

Any foreigner or foreign enterprise intending to apply for the registration of a trademark, or to deal with other matters concerning a trademark in China, shall entrust the organization designated by the state to act on his or its behalf.

Chapter II. Application For Trademark Registration

Article 11

Any application for the registration of a trademark shall, in a form, indicate, in accordance with the prescribed classification of goods, the class of the goods and the designation of the goods in respect of which the trademark is intended to be used.

Article 12

Where any applicant intends to use the same trademark for goods in different classes, a separate application for registration shall be filed in respect of each class of the prescribed classification of goods.

Article 13

Where a registered trademark is intended to be used in respect of other goods of the same class, a new application for registration shall be filed.

Article 14

Where any word and/or design of a registered trademark is to be altered, a new registration shall be applied for.

Article 15

Where, after the registration of a trademark, the name, address or other registered matters concerning the registrant change, an application regarding the change shall be filed.

Chapter III. Examination For, and Approval of, Trademark Registration

Article 16

Where the trademark for which registration has been applied for is in conformity with the relevant provisions of this law, the Trademark Office shall, after examination, preliminary approve the trademark and publish (it).

Article 17

Where the trademark for which registration has been applied for is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the this law, or where it is identical with or similar to the trademark of another person which, in respect of the same or similar goods, has been registered or, after examination, preliminarily approved, the Trademark Office shall refuse the application and shall not publish (the said trademark).

Article 18

Where two or more applicants apply for the registration of identical or similar trademarks for the same or similar goods, the preliminary approval, after examination, and the publication shall be made for the trademark which was first filed. Where applications are filed on the same day the preliminary approval, after examination, and the publication shall be made for the trademark which was the earliest used, and the applications of the others shall be refused and (their trademarks) shall not be published.

Article 19

Any person may, within three months from the date of the publication, file an opposition against the trademark which, after examination, has been preliminarily approved. If no opposition is filed, or if it is decided that the opposition is not justified, registration shall be approved, a trademark registration certificate shall be issued and (the trademark) shall be published. If it is decided that the opposition is justified, no registration shall be approved.

Article 20

The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board, established under the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council, shall be responsible for handling trademarks disputes.

Article 21

Where the application for registration of a trademark is refused and no publication of the trademark is made, the Trademark Office shall notify the applicant in writing. Where the applicant is dissatisfied, he may, within fifteen days from the receipt of the notification, apply for a review. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision and notify the applicant in writing.

Article 22

Where an opposition is filed against the trademark which, after examination, has been preliminarily approved and published, the Trademark Office shall hear the opponent and the applicant state facts and grounds and shall, after investigation and verification, make a decision. Where any party is dissatisfied, it may, within fifteen days from the receipt of the notification, apply for review, and the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision, and notify the opponent and the applicant in writing.

Chapter IV. Renewal, Assignment and Licensing of Registered Trademarks

Article 23

The period of validity of a registered trademark shall be ten years counted from the date of the approval of the registration.

Article 24

Where (the registrant) intends to continue to use the registered trademark beyond the expiration of the period of validity, an application for renewal of the registration shall be made within six months before the said expiration. Where no such application could be filed within the said period, an extension period of six months may be allowed. If no application is filed by the expiration of the extension period, the registered trademark shall be cancelled.

The period of validity of each renewal of registration shall be ten years.

Any renewal of registration shall be published after approval.

Article 25

Where a registered trademark is assigned, the assignor and assignee shall jointly file an application with the Trademark Office. The assignee shall guarantee the quality of the goods in respect of which the registered trademark is used.

The assignment of the registered trademark shall be published after approval.

Article 26

Any trademark registrant may, by signing a trademark license contract, authorize other persons to use his registered trademark. The licensor shall supervise the quality of the goods in respect of which the licensee uses his registered trademark, and the licensee shall guarantee the quality of the goods in respect of which the registered trademark is used.

The trademark license contract shall be submitted to the Trademark Office for the file.

Chapter V. Adjudiction of Disputes Concerning Registered Trademarks

Article 27

Any person disputing a registered trademark may, within one year from the date of approval of the trademark registration, apply to the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board for adjudication.

The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall, after the receipt of the application for adjudication, notify the interested parties and request them to respond with arguments within a specified period.

Article 28

Where the trademark, before being approved for registration, has been the object of opposition and decision, no application for adjudication, based on the same facts and grounds, may be made.

Article 29

After the Trademark Review and Adjudication Board has made the final decision maintaining or cancelling the disputed registered trademark, it shall notify the interested parties in writing.

Chapter VI. Administration Control of the Use of Trademarks

Article 30

Where any person who uses the registered trademark commits any of the following, the Trademark Office shall order him to rectify (the situation) within a specified period or shall cancel the registered trademark:

(1) where any word, design, or their combination, of the registered trademark is altered unilaterally (that is, without the required registration);

(2) where the name, address or other registered matters concerning the registrant of a registered trademark are changed unilaterally (that is, without the required application);

(3) where the registered trademark is assigned unilaterally (that is, without the required approval);

(4) where the registered trademark has ceased to be used for three consecutive years.

Article 31

Where the registered trademark is used in respect of goods which have been roughly or poorly manufactured, or whose superior quality has been replaced by inferior quality, (so that) consumers are deceived, the administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels shall, according to the circumstances, order the rectification (of the situation) within a specified period, and may, in addition, circulate a notice of criticism or impose a fine, or the Trademark Office may cancel the registered trademark.

Article 32

Where the registered trademark is cancelled or has expired and not been renewed, the Trademark Office shall not approve, during one year from the date of the cancellation or the removal (on account of expiration), applications for registration of trademarks identical with or similar to the said trademark.

Article 33

In the case of any person violating the provisions of Article 5 of this law, the local administrative authoritives for industry and commerce shall order him to file an application for registration within a specified period, and may, in addition, impose a fine.

Article 34

Where any person who uses an unregistered trademark commits any of the following, the local administrative authorities for industry and commerce shall stop the use of the trademark, order him to rectify (the situation) within a specified period, and may, in addition, circulate a notice of criticism or impose a fine:

(1) where the trademark is falsely represented as registered;

(2) where any provision of Article 8 of this law is violated;

(3) where the manufacture is rough or poor, or where superior quality is replaced by inferior quality, (so that) consumers are deceived.

Article 35

Any party dissatisfied with the decision of the Trademark Office to cancel the registered trademark may apply for review within fifteen days from the receipt of the (corresponding) notice. The Trademark Review and Adjudication Board shall make a final decision and notify the applicant in writing.

Article 36

Any party dissatisfied with the decision of an administrative authority for industry and commerce imposing a fine under the provisions of Article 31, Article 33 or Article 34 may institute proceedings with the people's court within fifteen days from the receipt of the (corresponding) notice. If no proceedings are instituted or if there is no performance (complying with the decision imposing the fine) by the expiration of the said period, the administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned may ask the people's court for compulsory execution.

Chapter VII. Protection of the Exclusive Right To Use Registered Trademarks

Article 37

The exclusive right to use a registered trademark is limited to the trademark which has been approved for registration and to the goods in respect of which the use of the trademark has been approved.

Article 38

Any of the following acts shall be an infringement of the exclusive right to use a registered trademark:

(1) to use a trademark which is identical with or similar to the registered trademark in respect of the same or similar goods without the authorization of the proprietor of the registered trademark;

(2) to make or sell, without authorization, representations of the registered trademark of another person;

(3) to cause, in other respects, prejudice to the exclusive right to use the registered trademark of another person.

Article 39

In the case of any of the acts infringing the exclusive right to use a registered trademark as provided for in Article 38 of this law, the party whose right was infringed may request the administrative authority for industry and commerce, at or above the county level, of the location (domicile or establishment) of the infringer to handle (the matter). The administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned shall have the power to order the infringer to stop the infringing act immediately and to compensate the party whose right was infringed for the damages suffered. The amount of compensation shall be the profit which the infringer has earned through the infringement during the period of the infringement or the damages that the party whose right was infringed has suffered through the infringement during the period of the infringement. If the circumstances are serious, the said authority may, in addition, impose a fine. Any dissatisfied party may institute proceedings with the people's court within fifteen days from the receipt of tht notice. If no proceedings are instituted or if there is no performance (complying with the decision imposing the fine) by the expiration of the said period, the administrative of the said period, the administrative authority for industry and commerce concerned may ask the people's court for compulsory execution.

Where the exclusive right to use the registered trademark was infringed, the party whose right was infringed may institute proceedings directly with the people's court.

Article 40

Any party that passes off (a trademark as) a registered trademark of another person -- including any party that makes or sells, without authorization, representations of the registered trademark of another person -- shall compensate for the damages suffered by the party whose right was infringed and additionally shall be imposed a fine; furthermore, any person directly responsible (for the passing off) shall be prosecuted, according to law, by the judicial organs in respect of criminal responsibility.

Chapter VIII. Supplementary Provisions

Article 41

Any application for trademark registration and any other proceeding in trademark matters shall be subject to the payment of a fee. The rate of the fees shall be prescribed separately.

Article 42

The implementing regulations of this law shall be drawn up by the Administrative Authority for Industry and Commerce under the State Council. They shall enter into force after they have been submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 43

This law shall enter into force on March 1, 1983. The "Regulations Governing Trademarks" promulgated by the State Council on April 10, 1963, shall be abrogated on the same date, and any other provisions concerning trademarks contrary to this law shall cease to be effective at the same time.

Trademarks registered before this law enters into force shall continue to be valid.

CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS 20 DEC IN BEIJING

Preparatory Session

OW191724 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- The preparatory session of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Liu Weiming, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, presided over the preparatory session. He announced that there were a total of 1,995 deputies to the 11th National CYL Congress and that 1,954 deputies attended today's preparatory session.

Delegates at the session elected the 172-member congress presidium with Gao Zhanxiang as the general secretary of the congress and approved a list of the members of the Credentials Committee with Wang Jiangong as its chairman to examine the credentials of the delegates to the 11th National CYL Congress.

It was decided at the preparatory session that the agenda for the 11th National CYL Congress, which will open tomorrow, will be as follows:

1. Discuss and approve the work report of the 10th CYL Central Committee;

2. Discuss the draft of the revised "Constitution of the Communist Youth League of China" and approve the "Constitution of the Communist Youth League of China";

3. Elect the 11th CYL Central Committee.

Delegates attending today's preparatory session also endorsed a resolution on the decisions of the 2d, 3d and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 10th CYL Central Committee on adding more members to the league's Central Committee. They affirmed the decisions of these three plenary sessions to add Li Ruihuan, Keyum Bawudun, Wang Jiangong, Chen Haosu, He Guangwei and Wang Zhaoguo as members of the 10th CYL Central Committee.

After the preparatory session, the presidium of the congress held the first meeting and elected 12 persons, including Wang Zhaoguo, as permanent members of the presidium. The presidium meeting also endorsed the report of the Credentials Committee on screening the credentials of the delegates and approved a list of deputy general secretaries of the congress.

Leaders Greet Opening

OW200112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League, revolutionary veterans express their hopes for the youth league and the younger generation. They are Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen and Lu Dingyi.

Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, sent a message from Chengdu to the presidium of the national youth league congress scheduled to open tomorrow.

He urged the 48 million youth league members to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and steadfastly follow the road of socialism and communism.

"I hope all the youth will broaden their general knowledge, sutdy science and production techniques and become skilled hands with high ideals, morals and culture and observing discipline in various fields of socialist modernization," he said.

Deng Yingchao said the youth league should carry on its fine revolutionary traditions, act as the good assistant of the Communist Party, play an exemplary role among the youth of all nationalities in China and rally the broadest section of young people to work for the country's modernization.

Marshal Xu Xiangqian said that in China young people had always been in the van of revolutionary struggles. The youth league had the fine task of training millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause. Young people should become politically sound and professionally competent.

Nie Rongzhen urged the nation's young people to become the most active force in building the country. The youth league should become a school for young people to learn communism in practice.

Wang Zhen said that the 250 million young people in China were the most active and vigorous force working in various fields. Ever since the opium war, many revolutionary movements in China had been started by young people and many revolutionary veterans of the party had begun their revolutionary career by doing youth work. The best time of a person's life was his youth. Young people should have lofty ideals, study hard dare to scale new heights in various fields of science and overcome all difficulties to fulfill their glorious tasks.

Lu Dingyi said that many revolutionary veterans had laid down their lives to overthrow the rule by imperialism, the landlord class and the comprador bourgeoisie, so that China could become prosperous and powerful. Today's younger generation should take over this great cause and work for this aim.

"We should proceed steadfastly on the road of building socialism. Young people should concern themselves with world affairs and affairs of the state. They should work selflessly and honestly and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause," he added.

Hu, Deng, Others at Opening

OW201007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League opened here today amidst thunderous applause. The Great Hall of the People rang with the singing of the national anthem by the youthful voices of the 10,000 participants of the opening ceremony.

Party and state leaders attending were Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Peixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Tan Chenlin, Li Weihan and others.

Veteran youth leaders including Xu Deheng and former youth league secretaries attended.

The center of the rostrum backdrop was decorated with the golden and red league emblem of a bright sun, a league flag, a cog wheel and an ear of wheat. Veteran leaders mixed with the youth league leaders as they took seats on the rostrum.

Attending the 11-day congress are 1,995 delegates and 150 observers, representating 48 million youth league members all over the country. The youth of Taiwan are also represented. Delegates consist of outstanding league members and youth leaders, workers and peasants who have made achievements, combat heroes, model teachers, scientists, writers, engineers as well as outstanding students. 637 delegates have won national or provincial honors.

The average delegates' age is 29.5. There are 616 women delegates, accounting for 30.9 percent of the delegates total. All the 55 minority nationalities of the country have their own delegates who account for 11 percent of the total number.

The atmosphere of the congress was livened up by 800 Young Pioneers who entered the hall playing their band and waving bouquets. Young Pioneers recited a poem of greetings.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, conveyed the party's expectations of the young. He said: The Communist Party must arouse the consciousness of youth, rely on their strength and bring their vanguard role into full play so as to make the Chinese revolution and construction victorious. The young people must follow Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism, be one with the people and keep to the correct political orientation in order to take a real part in revolution and construction.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the league Central Committee, delivered a work report entitled "Youth of the Whole Country Unite and March Towards the Brilliant Future of Socialist Modernization!" He reviewed the youth league's work in the past four years and called upon the nation's young people to be pace-setters in the modernization drive.

Before the congress started, jubilation prevailed as the delegates from different parts of the country challenged each other for songs for over half an hour. The hall resounded with popular revolutionary songs of the 1950s and 1960s, including "Socialism Is Good" and "Without the Communist Party There Will Be No New China."

Hu Qili Addresses Opening

OW201017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the 11th National Congress of the Communist Youth League which opened here today.

Greeting the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee, Hu Qili said the youth league had worked hard as a close helper of the Communist Party in the past four years during which China had been undergoing a great historical change. "The younger generation has made inspiring adaptations as the country is forging ahead in construction and reform," he said.

Two important conclusions could be drawn from China's youth movement, he said. One, the Communist Party must arouse the consciousness of youth, rely on their strength and bring their vanguard role into full play so as to make the Chinese revolution and construction victorious. Two, the young people must follow Communist Party leadership and Marxism-Leninism, be one with the people, and keep to the correct political orientation in order to take a real part in revolution and construction.

China's progressive young people, he said, were motivated by a firm, scientific belief in the communist movement and the cause of the people. "With this belief, one sees the full meaning of life, has the strength to overcome difficulties, and is ready to sacrifice personal interests, even life itself, in the interests of the people," he said.

"This is not an impulse of the moment, nor religious belief", he said. "The revolutionary martyrs and the older generation brought this faith to victory. We will resolutely take over the torch and continue the struggle," he said. "The future belongs to the youth".

Fulfilment of China's aim to quadruple gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century and the country's future advance had to a great extent become the historical task of the younger generation. Their attitude toward work, study and life would determine the future of the country.

"The youth league is entrusted in this period with the task of rallying all young people in the country to reach this historical goal," he said. The league should strongly support advanced youth, help young people solve their problems and dispel their doubts in a reasonable way, and encourage erring youth to turn over a new leaf.

Hu Qili said: "Our young people love their country and the country nurtures them. They love the party and the party is leading them to a bright future. They love socialist society and society accepts responsibility for their development. They respect the older generation of revolutionaries and the veterans are helping them to press further ahead.

"These relations of socialist society rally the people and encourage the nation's creativity in its drive for socialist modernisation."

Wang Zhaoguo Addresses Opening

OW201140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, described the youth of today's China as a young generation that has been "tempered" to become "more promising" and "able to accomplish more."

In his report to the youth league congress today, Wang Zhaoguo said that as the confusion caused by the "Cultural Revolution" was clarified, what were "left" errors and tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization were being understood better. Young people had come to realise that their personal future was closely linked with that of the motherland and the Communist Party and were steadily following the party in the great historical change taking place in the country.

China today had 250 million people between 15 to 28 years old, he pointed out. Half of the working class was under 28 years old, and over 70 percent of the country's youth were in the countryside. One million young people had won national recognition as pace-setters. Half of the youth league's 48 million members had been recruited in the past four years.

In line with the orientation of the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the youth league had adopted the policy of arming young people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and modern science and general knowledge. It emphasised as the main task of the youth working for modernisation and was correcting the past error of focusing on class struggle. The league had returned to its role as the core uniting and educating young people.

Youth should be pace-setters in China's modernisation drive, he stressed. He called upon young people to work and study hard and set an example of socialist morals, ever-ready to answer the country's call to work at any job anywhere, including doing their part to help less developed places move ahead. Dedication and solid work would be the hallmark of revolutionary heroism in the new period.

In China, he said, all labour that created the wealth of society, that benefited the people, merited social respect.

He urged young people to become competent workers for China's modernisation. They should study politics, general knowledge and science and link their studies with the needs of the country and the people. Moral quality was important, he said. Selfishness would be backsliding. Social progress depended on alert, questing minds.

Young people should stand at the forefront of the national effort to improve social relations. In a socialist society, Wang Zhaoguo said, the relations between people should be mutual respect, mutual concern, mutual help and friendly cooperation. The Communist Youth League should publicize among the young people a correct world outlook, socialist morals, discipline and respect for the law and upgrade their overall educational level.

League work among the young people would be improved, he said, if youth league leaders kept in mind that this generation had grown up during the chaos of the "Cultural Revolution". They wanted to get at truth through their own practice and thinking rather than accept ready-made conclusions. So dogmatism should be avoided. There was a new interest among young people in studying the writings of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong. This should be encouraged.

Wang Zhaoguo pledged that the youth league would work to rally youth and be active in defending their interests. This included assisting the departments concerned to help the several million young people who enter the labor force every year to get technical training, organize spare-time study and cultural and sports activities, defend the rights and interests of the young people guaranteed by the constitution while educating them in the correct use of their democratic rights.

The young people of China, he said, wanted to join hands with the youth of all countries to work in defence of world peace, oppose hegemonism and strive for a better future for mankind.

"The world has a bright future and it belongs to the young," he said.

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MADRID CSCE SESSION ADJOURNS UNTIL FEBRUARY

OW181646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The 35-nation and two-year-long follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) today adjourned until February 8 after making no progress since reconvening in early November.

Leader of the Austrian delegation Franz Ceska said in a meeting today that things had become more difficult for neutral nations such as Austria to function as a bridge and propose dialogues between East and West. He said that to their disappointment, not even informal understandings on certain aspects had been reached in this session.

Leader of the Soviet delegation Anatoliy Kovaliov proposed Tuesday to call the gathering as "useful and constructive," but Western countries refused it.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz accused the Soviet Union here yesterday of violating the 1975 Helsinki accords.

The present session was convened on November 9 after a suspension of eight months, the sixth round of the Helsinki follow-up conference beginning in Madrid in November 1980.

Western delegations proposed since the opening of the session that more than 10 proposals of theirs concerning Poland and human rights be written into the draft of the final document. They also proposed that improvements of human rights conditions in the Soviet Union and East European countries be set as a requirement of exchange for the convening of the European disarmament conference.

The Soviet Union and East European countries accused Western delegations of making the proposals to interfere in their internal affairs. Neutral nations tried to mediate between East and West and put forth time and again compromise proposals, but their efforts had no results.

OPEC MINISTERIAL MEETING OPENS IN VIENNA

OW202345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened its 66th ministerial meeting here today with a joint determination to defend the present 34-dollar bench-mark oil price. But its 13 member nations still have wide differences in producing agreement on production quota, which is regarded as the key to saving the organization from price structure collapse.

"We all agree to keep the price at dlrs 34. Now we are trying to see how to do that," said Venezuelan Minister of Petroleum Humberto Calderon Berti. Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah insisted that the member nations attain genuine accord on production quotas and production rate. "It is either this or no accord at all," he said.

Conference sources said the ministers agree that the only way to prevent OPEC's price from collapsing is to reduce the flow of oil to the market, making it more scarce and therefore more expensive. But several countries want to increase their production quotas assigned them last March when the OPEC set up a 17.5-million-barrel-a-day ceiling.

Other countries raised their production to replenish their war coffer or to pay foreign debts in violation of the March agreement. Earlier, Iran stated it would block any agreements by the organization that did not boost Iranian output at the expense of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said his country had honoured the March agreement and did not agree to Iranian demands that Saudi Arabia slash her output.

In opening the conference, Nigerian Oil Minister Umaru Dikko said: "Conservation and substitution are biting harder than before. There has been a substantial rise in non-OPEC oil production, which is steadily displacing OPEC supplies." We must act with resolve to prevent this period of difficulty from becoming a time of crisis which could conceivably engulf us all," Dikko said in the capacity of the conference's president.

TANJUG CITES PRC SOURCES ON USSR, AFGHANISTAN

LD172319 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (TANJUG) -- Beijing believes that the Soviet Union "cannot subdue the Afghan guerrilla", but, at the same time, that "it does not want to abandon Afghanistan as a strategic base for penetration to the south."

Official sources in the Chinese capital consider that Moscow is attempting to impose a political solution. Reports published here Friday claim that such a political solution would actually constitute legitimization of the pro-Soviet regime of Babrak Karmal. In this way, the Soviet Union would achieve what it has not succeeded in achieving on the military level, assesses Beijing.

The Soviet Union will not withdraw from Afghanistan until it is dealt heavy blows by the united struggle of the Afghan people, China assesses. Beijing believes that pressure by world public opinion could influence the Soviet Union to pull out.

At the same time, China has launched a thesis that Afghanistan is a burden for the Soviet Union just as Vietnam was a burden for the United States. On the basis of this claim, it may be concluded that the Soviet Union will be compelled to pull out of Afghanistan sooner or later. Beijing is very interested how and when this will be done.

China also expects the Soviet Union to show greater understanding in respect to the resolving of the Kampuchean crisis. A withdrawal from Afghanistan and settlement of the Kampuchean problem would create much better conditions for the Chinese-Soviet talks which are to resume early next year in Moscow.

HABIB CHATTI REPORTEDLY URGES USSR TO QUIT DRA

OW202018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference today demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, according to reports received here.

Chatti said at a news conference in Jakarta that the people of Afghanistan should be allowed to determine their own destiny. He pledged that the Organization of Islamic Conference supports the struggle of the Afghan guerrillas.

Chatti arrived in Jakarta yesterday from Kuala Lumpur and is scheduled to leave for Pakistan tomorrow. After his arrival, he held talks with Indonesian President Suharto for an exchange of views on the Middle East, Afghanistan and other regions of the world.

HU YAOBANG MEETS RETIRED U.S. ADMIRAL RICKOVER

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a cordial conversation with Hyman G. Rickover, retired admiral of the United States, Mrs Rickover and their party.

Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Liu Huaqing, commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

The American guests arrived here December 16 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

REACTION TO PRAVDA AFGHAN GUERRILLAS EDITORIAL

OW181622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The United States today warned the Soviet Union from making incursions into Pakistan in pursuit of Afghan guerrillas.

A decision to permit Soviet and Afghan Government troops to pursue Afghan guerrillas into Pakistan would cause world repercussions, Alan Romberg, the State Department spokesman, told reports. He said a PRAVDA editorial Thursday made references to the "lawful right" of the Soviet and Afghan Government troops to pursue guerrillas across the Pakistan border. The editorial gave no "evidence of a concrete change in Soviet policy," he said.

"We would view with grave concern anything that threatens Pakistan or risks enlarging the war," he said.

Romberg reaffirmed the U.S. position on the Afghan issue, saying that the United States is always alert for evidence of Soviet willingness to negotiate a settlement in Afghanistan which will lead to the withdrawal of their troops, a political settlement "allowing for the establishment of an independent and non-aligned Afghan Government chosen by the Afghan people themselves, and an honorable return of the refugees."

"We would welcome concrete Soviet moves in this direction," he said.

CHINA DAILY QUESTIONS RECENT CRITICISM FROM U.S.

HK210139 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Zhao Jinglun: "Why Does the Media in U.S. Paint a Grim Picture of China?"]

[Text] China accounts for a quarter of mankind. America accounts for a quarter of the world's gross product. Their combined weight is overwhelming and can serve as the most positive single factor in world affairs. To lump the two countries together is not sheer fantasy. There is a solid basis for cooperation.

China and America have overriding common interests -- and not just in terms of strategy. What is more, in spite of the immense differences in culture, social system, and ideology, there is an unmistakable, if inexplicable, temperamental affinity between the Chinese and American people. Indeed we sometimes become infatuated with each other.

All this is no mystery, and is appreciated by most unbiased Americans. There would have been no need to belabour the point had it not been for the recent spate of media reports that paint a grim picture of the People's Republic. It is amazing how far China's critics are willing to go. HARPER'S says China "stinks." William Buckley calls the Chinese system "odious and repressive." Congressman John Leboutillier, on the authority of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, asserts the Chinese are worse than the Russians under Stalin, and THE NEW YORK TIMES's Fox Butterfield describes China as a sinister police state.

Facts

As the value schemata are fundamentally different, the debate will go on indefinitely. But certain basic facts are beyond controversy. Compared with the rest of the Third World, China has not done so badly.

A billion people are adequately fed and clothed in spite of the fact that China has only 7 percent of the world's arable land. Widespread famine resulting from flood or drought plus misrule is a thing of the past. There is a rudimentary but effective system of health care.

Life expectancy has nearly doubled. Those who sneer at China's backwardness should be reminded that China is one of a few countries that have orbited and recovered earth satellites and synthesized insulin.

It is true the state of affairs in China still leaves much to be desired. When the industrialized countries were making rapid progress during the late '50s and the '60s, China was its own worst enemy. I am, of course, referring to the ill-fated "Big Leap Forward" and the catastrophic "Cultural Revolution," and power has corrupted not a few.

But why this flood of criticism at a time when the present leadership is doing everything to correct past mistakes? What are China's critics up to? Are they calling for a U.S. (Western) crusade against China as well as the Soviet Union? Have they lost all sense of reality?

Source

It would be interesting to try to locate the source of this curious phenomenon.

A theory of conspiracy has been offered to explain this outpouring of venom. It is well-known that the CIA enlists the services of certain journalists and has a clandestine book-publishing operation. The Taiwan lobby is doing its best to poison the atmosphere. But the American system seems to operate too openly for conspiracies of such magnitude. Picking on China simply has become fashionable.

But the real culprit is ideology -- anticommunism of a particularly intolerant kind... (but) we all live on a shrinking planet and share many common problems. We would do well to set it aside and get down to more urgent business.

RENMIN RIBAO CONSIDERS 1984 U.S. ELECTION

HK190816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zheng Yuan [6774 0954]: "No One Knows How It Will Turn Out"]

[Text] Who will be entering the White House in 1984? It seems too early now to be making predictions. However, a planning group in the White House is already anxious and fearful; it recently used a computer to run a simulated election campaign to see how it would turn out. The result showed Reagan losing.

This caused quite a stir. The White House assistant press secretary stated: "Neither the President nor I believe this estimate." He also conveyed a White House order: No more simulated elections of this kind will be allowed in the future.

It is very common in America to use computer forecasting, from football games on the small scale to the economic situation on the large. Sometimes these forecasts are relatively correct, and sometimes they are rather wide of the mark; there is no need to take offense at that. However, to forecast the presidential election 2 years hence is no laughing matter. The White House originally intended to make use of this to create a little public opinion and improve the prestige of the incumbent President and never thought it would end up outsmarting itself. Forecasting that President Reagan would be unable to serve a further term might have an inestimable effect on the American electorate. Thus, the White House hurried to come out with a ban on forecasting and also announced that Reagan was "confident" in victory. Actually, the computer forecast of the White House planning group was of course a bit impatient, but Reagan's announcement of confidence in victory was really a bit too early, too. It is impossible to predict how the U.S. economic situation will develop in the next 2 years, and so it is impossible to forecast whether Reagan can serve another term. It is safer to say that no one knows how it will turn out.

JOURNAL ON U.S. DOMESTIC, EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

HK151240 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 21 1 Nov 82 pp 24-25

[Article by Shi Feng [2514 7364]: "A Random Talk on American Broadcasting"]

[Text] The United States has the most developed television and broadcasting industry in the world. In 1920 its first broadcasting company had only a 50-kilowatt transmitter for broadcasting news and mercantile advertising programs. By the end of the 1970's, the country had more than 810 broadcasting companies, over 8,400 radio broadcasting stations and over 1,400 television broadcasting stations, with a total transmitting power of 86,000 kilowatts. The United States leads the world in terms of the number of television and radio broadcasting stations and receivers. There are many types of broadcasting stations in the United States, most of them commercial. Only a few are noncommercial (that is, educational) stations. There are also some stations which specialize in news, music or religious programs. Most of these stations use medium wave amplitude modulation in their broadcasts (Note 1), although some of them use ultrashortwave frequency modulation (Note 2). (Note 1: AM broadcasting can be used in long, medium and shortwave broadcasts. Its advantage is that it occupies a fairly narrow bandwidth and can accomodate a fairly large number of broadcasting stations on quite a narrow medium or short wave frequency band. The signals can be picked up by ordinary receivers and thus AM is widely used.) (Note 2: FM broadcasting occupies a wider bandwidth and usually functions within the ultrashortwave frequency band. Its advantage is that it produces better sound quality and is less susceptible to interference.) The overwhelming majority of the broadcasts are in English, but there are also some foreign language programs for immigrants.

Three Major Domestic Broadcasting Companies

There is no "government-run" national broadcasting network in the United States. Nearly all the domestic broadcasting stations are commercial ones whose main source of revenue comes from advertising. They are controlled, either directly or indirectly, by broadcasting companies of major monopolistic capital groups like Morgan, Rockefeller and Mellon.

Among them, the three largest national broadcasting networks are ABC, CBS, and NBC, which deal with both television and radio broadcasting. Politically, however, they are controlled by the government's "Federal Communications Commission." Licenses for radio and television stations have to be approved by this commission.

At the top of the echelon of the three major American broadcasting companies is a board of directors. The chairman of the board is the biggest shareholder or founder of the company. Administratively, the top person is the general manager. There are quite a number of assistant managers, each responsible for a special department. Among the various business departments, the news department, which supplies news, commentary and public affairs programs to radio and television networks, is the largest and usually takes orders directly from the general manager.

Aside from running a great number of subordinate stations, the three major companies also have interests in more than 200 television stations and in numerous subsidiary radio stations and have resident correspondents all over the country and the world. Competition is very keen between the companies. Take ABC for example. It used to be the youngest and smallest of the three major companies. Through competition in the last decade or so, it has grown substantially and has become the biggest and strongest company with the greatest number of viewers and listeners. Today, this company has more than 250 television stations and over 1,700 radio stations subordinate to it. It has four broadcasting networks: a contemporary network with 421 stations which specialize in contemporary music and songs for youths; an adult listeners' network with 496 stations which specialize in classical music and songs; an FM network with 193 stations which specialize in music programs; and an archive network with 592 stations which specialize in news, archive and information programs.

Sophisticated electronic techniques are widely used by the three major companies in their news coverage and editing to achieve higher efficiency. Each company transmits about 130 newscasts a day and each network broadcasts at least 60 minutes of news programs (each lasting for about 5 minutes) a day.

Most of the major American broadcasting networks are on the air from early morning until late at night, with broadcast hours ranging from 18 to 24 hours. Broadcast programs all strive for novelty and originality. Stereotyped material is fatal and could force a network out of business. Broadcast programs fall roughly into three main categories: news, entertainment and service. News programs include news, commentaries, press summaries, discussions and talks on political issues, forums and reports on international events.

Entertainment programs include music, songs, jokes, small humor, drama series and western adventures, as well as programs depicting sex and crime. With the development of the television industry, recorded reports and radio dramas, which used to be very popular, seem to be giving way to television. At present, most of the AM broadcasting stations specialize in music programs. FM is more suitable for classical music. FM broadcasts have gone stereo in recent years and have become very popular.

The service programs of American broadcasting stations are many and varied. Commercials are service programs. They are also the source of revenue of commercial stations. For this reason, the broadcast programs are heavily interpolated with commercials of every description. In addition, there are also listeners' mailbags, weather forecasts, local traffic reports and other programs which are aimed at serving the listeners.

A local radio station in the United States thus stipulates in its work regulations: "Remember that your listeners are tuning in while otherwise engaged in their kitchens, bedrooms, bathrooms and cars. Bear this special point in mind." I once visited a radio station in Washington. It was during the morning rush hour and traffic congestion was reported somewhere near the station. A reporter was immediately dispatched to fly a helicopter and report on the traffic condition to the station so that the drivers could be informed not to take this road and waste their time.

Three Major External Broadcasting Stations

With a view to serving the global strategy of American foreign policy, more than 10 external broadcasting stations have been set up in the United States. They belong to four systems: government, army, "civilian" and church. Among them, the major ones are "Voice of America," "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty."

The "Voice of America" (VOA for short), established in February 1942, is the only radio station run by the U.S. Federal Government. It only carries external broadcasts. For the past 40 years, it has been loyally serving U.S. foreign policy. During the cold war, its chief task was to "fight communism." It preached that aggression was justified, vilified the national liberation struggles in some countries and regions and publicized the American way of life. During World War II, it belonged to the U.S. Wartime Information Bureau. In August 1953, the U.S. Information Service was set up for the purpose of conducting a global "psychological warfare" and VOA came under its leadership. Over the years, the U.S. Government has steadily increased funds for VOA. In the early post-war years, the annual outlay only amounted to about $8 million; now it has gone up to $110 million. During the Carter administration, VOA was put under the International Communication Agency, a merger of the USIS and the Education and Cultural Affairs Bureau. President Reagan proposed a reduction in administrative expenses shortly after he assumed office, but the outlay for VOA was not cut. Not long ago, President Reagan announced that he was going to propose a modernization of the U.S. international broadcasting system so that American broadcasts could be heard by more people throughout the world.

VOA has more than 2,100 employees (one-third of them are foreign nationals). Its director is appointed by the President himself and acts in unison with him. It has 109 transmitters (about two-thirds are overseas), with a total transmitting power of 21,840 kilowatts. It began broadcasting programs via satellite in 1977. At present it is broadcasting to the whole world in 41 languages, with total air time of 950 hours per week. Aside from direct broadcasts, it also supplies foreign radio stations with music programs, musical tapes and scripts. It is said that nearly 4,000 broadcasting stations in various parts of the world are relaying or repeating its programs.

Since the beginning of the 1970's, the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States has steadily intensified and America's position of strength has gradually weakened. Along with this change, VOA modified its propaganda tactics and methods and no longer barefacedly preaches "aggression is justified" as it did in the past. According to the "Regulations for VOA" passed by the U.S. Congress on 12 July 1976, VOA "must win the attention and respect of its listeners," its new broadcasts "must clearly and effectively expound American policies," and so on. Not long ago, the new VOA director John Hughes, said VOA will strengthen propaganda aimed at reflecting U.S. Government views. ICA boss Charles Wick said he intended to make VOA "acquire the velocity of an artillery shell" in order to counter Soviet propaganda.

Each language section of VOA is headed by a diplomat who is replaced every 3 years. The staff of the VOA policy room is directly appointed by the State Department. Various language sections must broadcast commentative programs approved by the policy room. All translations must be absolutely faithful to the original and no deletion or change is allowed. Script writers and engineers have to be screened by the Federal Bureau of Investigation before they can be hired by VOA. In terms of languages offered, stress is laid on nonallied countries. For example, its Asian broadcasts do not include Japanese and its European broadcasts are not beamed to countries like West Germany, France, Britain, Spain or Italy.

Before the shah of Iran was overthrown, broadcasts to Iran were suspended because relations between the two countries were harmonious. As soon as political power changed hands in Iran, VOA resumed its broadcasts to that country. Air time increased from 1/2 hour per day to the present 6 hours. After the Polish incident broke out, VOA increased its Polish broadcasts from 2-1/2 hours to 7 hours per day. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, VOA broadcasts to the Soviet Union increased both in terms of air time and in terms of language types.

"Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" were set up by the United States after World War II for the purpose of conducting propaganda toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. They are products of the cold war. A characteristic of these two radio stations is that they both appear as "civilian" setups. Actually, in the early years, 85 percent of their funds came from the Central Intelligence Agency and only 15 percent from private donations. Since 1971, they have been getting appropriations from the federal budget. Both stations are under the Board for International Broadcasting in Washington. They have their broadcasting centers set up in Munich, West Germany. The principal responsible persons are Americans and most of their staff are immigrants who have worked in or are in some way associated with intelligence departments. In 1976 the two stations merged. At present they have 1,730 people working in Munich. Among this number, about 400 are researchers and auxiliary staff members of "Radio Free Europe," about 250 belong to "Radio Liberty" and the rest are technicians.

"Radio Liberty" broadcasts round the clock to the Soviet Union in Russian and 17 other nationality languages. According to 1978 statistics, total air time amounted to 455 hours per week. "Radio Free Europe" broadcasts to East European countries in six languages. Total air time amounted to 554 hours per week.

Both stations widely make use of news releases of Western, Soviet and East Europeans news agencies. They also produce programs specially catering to the interests of scholars and mid-ranking officials. Since the 1970's, the two stations have been making changes in their content and form of broadcast. The directors have been trying to convince their listeners that they are tuning in to a local station rather than to a foreign one.

BEIJING FILM RECEPTION MARKS USSR ANNIVERSARY

OW211251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a film reception here this afternoon marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. Soviet Ambassador to China Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the Soviet Embassy here were present. Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese Amity Association, and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Wang Bingnan extended festival greetings to the Soviet people. Shcherbakov expressed thanks in his toast. A Chinese colored feature film "Tea House" was shown.

Wang Bingnan Remarks

HK211344 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1305 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association held a film and cocktail party this afternoon at the international club to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qishen attended the party.

Chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan and Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov, respectively, delivered toasts at the party. Wang Bingnan indicated that the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association will, as always, persistently work hard for the development of the friendship between the Chinese people and the Soviet people.

Other diplomats in the Soviet Embassy and their wives were also invited to the party.

BEIJING CITES TIKHONOV STATEMENTS IN FINLAND

OW171033 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] On 11 December, Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, completed his visit to Finland and left Helsinki for home.

Speaking at the dinner organized in his honor by the president of Finland, Tikhonov said that the Soviet Union does not demand unilateral disarmament from anybody and, it goes without saying, that nobody should demand this of the Soviet Union either.

It was stated, in the communique published at the completion of the visit, that talks were held between Tikhonov and President of Finland Koivisto on the international situation and bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. It was said in the communique that the two sides expressed deep concern over the aggravation in the world situation, the growing threat of nuclear war and the continuing accumulation of arms. It was noted in the communique that the Soviet Union supported proposals on proclaiming north and south a nuclear-free zone [as heard].

At the dinner organized in honor of Tikhonov, the president of Finland stated that Finland supported the calling of a disarmament conference in Europe to discuss questions of military security.

FEDORCHUK NAMED USSR INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

OW171922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Committee of State Security (KGB) Vitaliy Fedorchuk was appointed minister of internal affairs, the TASS reported today. The report said Nikolay Shchelokov, former minister of internal affairs, was relieved of his post and will be assigned a new job. Viktor Chebrikov, who has served as vice-chairman of the KGB for 14 years, replaced Fedorchuk as chairman of the agency, it said.

USSR APPOINTS TWO NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

OW171303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Mikhail Kapitsa and Victor Kimplektov have been appointed deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, the SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS reported today. Mikhail Kapitsa had been Soviet ambassador to Pakistan and held the posts as chairman of the Department of South-East Aisa, and the First Far Eastern Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Viktor Kimplektov had served as head of the Department of the United States at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WEINBERGER PROPOSES F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

OW171932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The United States Wednesday reiterated its proposal to deploy F-16 fighter-bombers in Misawa Base, northern Japan, to improve the military balance in the Far East.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in Washington on December 15, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the Soviet Backfire bombers deployed in the Far East recently "can only be countered by an adequate and effective early warning and air defense posture."

Misawa, he said, is the best choice for basing F-16's in view of its strategic location and its potential for base expansion to accommodate the new squadrons without reduction in other military activities. However, he added, the Misawa deployment is in no way a substitute for required Japanese air defense nor is it a substitute for any units already in South Korea.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS 47TH CONGRESS

Leadership Reshuffled

OW172010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) today concluded its 47th national congress after a leading body reshuffle and the passage of a batch of documents. The reshuffle involved all members of the party's top leadership except Chairman of the Central Executive Committee Ichio Asukata, who has retained his post.

Takeshi Hirabayashi, a representative of the Socialist Study Society, became general secretary to replace Masashi Ishibashi [as received]. Hirabayashi, 61, was general sercretary of JSP's Committee on Diet Policy and has been a Diet member for many years.

Ina press interview this afternoon, Asukata said that with this reshuffle, the party has completed the process of adopting a confrontational position against the Nakasone cabinet. He stressed the necessity to consolidate the party's unity in anticipation of the "decisive political battle in 1983" which will center around the unified local election and the upper house election.

A document of guidelines for the party's action adopted by the congress pointed out that the intensified arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has aggravated their economic situation, which, in turn, has brought more difficulties to them in their pursuit of the "position" of strength policy.

The document stressed that the party will adhere to the neutral policy of non-armament and non-alliance and develop relations with socialist countries. It also demanded the abolition of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the signing of a Japan-U.S. peace and friendship treaty.

As set forth in the document, the goal of the party's struggle in the next year will include prevention of tax increases and the administrative reforms with the Liberal Democratic Party as its prime mover, improvement of the current economic policy and campaigning against nuclear weapons and the arms race.

A resolution passed at the congress criticized the government for distortion of history as is shown by the toning down of the war crimes committed by Japanese militarists during World War II. It said that the criticism from China, Korea and other Asian countries is justified as they see the dangers of a revival of Japanese militarism. It said that the mistakes committed by Japan in the past must not be repeated.

Action Program Reported

OW190537 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] has confirmed at its national congress that it will continue to carry out activities for Japan-China friendship.

The 47th JSP National Congress was held in Tokyo for 3 days from 15 to 17 December and the action program for next year, adopted at the congress, states that the JSP will strive to deepen Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship in accordance with the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It also states that the JSP will send a delegation to China and, at the same time, invite a delegation from China to help deepen exchanges.

The JSP's action programs for next year also clarify its support for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, its demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and its call for normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK.

GU MU MEETS WITH JAPANESE NIPPON STEEL OFFICIAL

OW171246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Shunzo Fujiki, senior adviser to the Nippon Steel Corporation. They discussed matters related to the technical transformation and management of China's steel industry. Present were Li Dongye and Zhou Chuandian, minister and vice-minister of metallurgical industry.

DAILY: RELEASE SOUTH KOREA'S KIM TAE-CHUNG

HK210850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary:" "Kim Tae-chung Should Be Released Immediately"]

[Text] On 16 December, the South Korean authorities suddenly announced the transfer of patriotic and democratic personage Kim Tae-chung from prison in Chongju to Seoul National University Hospital. The authorities also added that if Kim Tae-chung himself or his family members were willing, he might go to the United States for medical treatment. This is a trick played by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in order to maintain its reactionary rule.

Kim Tae-chung has demanded democracy and hoped that the 50 million Korean compatriots could live and work in peace and contentment and be freed from the agony of separation. Should he be found guilty because of this? However, over the past 9 years, he has been arrested and put under house arrest by the South Korean reactionary authorities on 4 occasions. A host of charges such as "conspiracy to instigate civilian uprising," "opposing the government" and so forth were fabricated against him. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should fully restore the freedom of Kim Tae-chung. It is a futile effort to try to deceive world public opinion by allowing him to receive medical treatment outside the prison.

Circumstances forced the Chon Tu-hwan clique to make the above-mentioned decision. World public opinion has condemned the South Korean authorities for persecuting Kim Tae-chung. This has turned the South Korean authorities into defendants. This year, South Korea has encountered an increasingly serious economic depression and the rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is unstable. During the first half of this year, Chon Tu-hwan was compelled to change his "cabinet members" on five occasions. It is expected that he will have a very hard time next year.

Under such circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has tried to ease up the condemnation of the world public opinion by allowing Kim Tae-chung to receive medical treatment outside the prison in order to stabilize its reactionary rule.

However, peace-loving and justice-holding people throughout the world have demanded the Chon Tu-hwan clique not only immediately release Kim Tae-chung, but also end its fascist rule. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is playing tricks in order to maintain its reactionary rule. However, nobody will be taken in.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH DPRK TRADE DELEGATION

Hosts Banquet

OW191554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of the government trade delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

In her speech, Chen, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that during their visit to China, Minister Choe and his party will discuss and sign a goods exchange protocol for 1983 between China and Korea.

She said: "The people of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The two countries have done what they can to support and help each other in their socialist revolution and construction. The trade relations between our two countries are developing smoothly. This conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of China and Korea."

Minister Choe said the two sides will sign a goods exchange protocol in Beijing following the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement last October. He said that the coming negotiations between the two sides would be successful.

The Korean delegation arrived here earlier today.

Holds Talks 21 Dec

OW201105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks this morning with the government trade delegation from the memocratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

The two sides discussed the further development of the economic relations and trade and goods exchange in 1983 between the two countries.

Chen Jie, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, were present at the meeting.

QINGHAI UNIVERSITY DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

Agreement With DPRK School

OW172016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Another pair of Chinese and Korean universities became sister universities today as a token of friendship between the two socialist countries.

Zhang Sijing, head of the delegation of China's Qinghai University, and Om Chang-muk, vice president of Kim Chaek Polytechnic University, signed here today an agreement under which the two universities will exchange lectures, seminars, teaching materials and books and cooperate in scientific research.

Beijing University and Kim Il-song University became sister universities in June, 1981. The four universities are among the best in their own countries.

During a meeting with Zhang Sijing here Thursday afternoon, Korean Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki said that almost every Korean department is making efforts to implement Kim Il-song's often-repeated instruction to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship.

Delegation Meets Kim Chong-il

SK181342 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, met on 16 December with the delegation of China's Qinghai University.

In the meeting, he said that President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il have been telling them to make efforts to strengthen friendly relations with China and that many sectors of Korea are making every effort possible to strengthen Korea-China friendship.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki also said that the Korean people are very happy about the high successes being registered in socialist construction in China. Noting that the 12th congress of the CPC will be a new milestone for the Chinese revolution, he said that the Korean people truly wish that the Chinese people will maintain the four fundamental principles, implement the line of the four modernizations and register greater success in the struggle to return Taiwan. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to the DPRK, attended the meeting.

On 17 December, the Qinghai University of China and Kim Chaek Industrial College of Korea signed agreement on cooperation in the fields of education and technology at the Pyongyang Hotel.

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISE

OW171325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a commentary here today said that the eighth annual U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit 1983" military exercise is a military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and against the entire Korean people.

According to reports quoting a spokesman for the United Nations command in Seoul, the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise will be held from early February to mid-April next year in South Korea with some 118,000 South Korean and 79,000 U.S. troops taking part.

The U.S. participants will include not only the 40,000-men force stationed in South Korea but also troops from the Pacific command and the continental United States.

THAI GENERALS COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

OW181824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Thai border troops have a high morale and are capable of controlling the area bordering Kampuchea, said Lt Gen Phat Uraildet, commander of the First Army Region of Thailand, here yesterday.

The reinforced border troops have also prepared for helping the local people in the forthcoming late-rice harvest, he said.

Addressing a meeting of the Thai Teachers Occupational Association yesterday, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, assistant chief of staff of the Thai Army, said that the threat to Thailand's security comes from Indochina, especially Vietnam, according to a press report here today.

Commenting on the present political and economic situation in Vietnam, he stressed that in its unjust war of aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam has been confronted with the strong Kampuchean resistance forces.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS THAI TROOPS ON ALERT

OW180848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Thai troops near the Thai-Kampuchean border have been put on the alert following the latest round of fighting inside Kampuchea, reported the BANGKOK POST today quoting Thai field military sources.

The sources said that as the fighting opposite the Thai villages of Non Chan, Nong Samet and Ban Sa-ng intensified, the Second Army division responsible for guarding the Prachin Buri border was put on the alert for any spillover.

According to the sources, the Vietnamese were reported to be moving reinforcements and artillery from Thmar Puok, some 20 kilometres from the Thai border north of Ta Phraya District, into the area near the border. The movement of troops from the Vietnamese second border defence regiment, who patrol the area near the Thai border opposite Aranyaprathet, has also been detected, the sources added.

The sources disclosed that Thai troops with the Second Army Region, in charge of the security along the Sisaket, Buriram, and Surin borders with Kampuchea, have also been placed on the alert.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting has reportedly continued into the seventh day on Highway 502 near the Phanom Mark Huen Mountain in Kampuchea, south of the Thai District of Aranyaprathet.

The Democratic Kampuchean (DK) guerrillas and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces were engaged in rocket and mortar duels in the area only five kilometres from the Thai border. Both the DK and Vietnamese forces had been pouring reinforcements into the battle. Thai soldiers are now protecting farmers in the border area who have just finished harvesting 30 per cent of their paddy crops.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PHILIPPINES SIGNED

OW162151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Manila, December 16 (XINHUA) -- China will undertake 12 Philippine projects and the Philippines will engage in 10 for China in a year of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries during 1983.

This is contained in a protocol signed here today following the conclusion of the fifth session on scientific and technical cooperation between the governments.

Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade for China and Ramon Cardenas, deputy minister of economic planning and deputy-general of the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the protocol, Philippine teams will study breeding techniques and management of freshwater fish in China, the participation of blind and deaf mute people in social production and massotherapy (a medical treatment by massage), cotton growing, harvesting, processing and pest control, development of acupuncture anaesthesia, and the methods and techniques used in measuring volume of soil erosion, surface run-off, and water holding of small watershed areas.

The Philippine side will undertake such Chinese projects as tobacco preparation and flue-curing, earthquake activity, observation and research, control of citrus virus and prawn breeding technology.

At the fifth session on scientific and technical cooperation, the two sides reviewed with satisfaction the implementation of the scientific and technical cooperation between them for the year 1982.

During their stay here, the Chinese delegation to the meeting visited Bataan export processing zone, the international rice research institute and the Philippine heart center for Asia.

DATE OF TIES WITH AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND MARKED

OW201236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia and between China and New Zealand was marked here today at a cocktail party given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Present were the association's President Wang Bingnan, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu, Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn and Mrs Dunn, New Zealand Ambassador to China F.A. Small and Australian and New Zealand friends in Beijing. They drank to the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between China and the two Oceanian countries.

A Chinese feature film was shown at the party.

PRC Dinner in New Zealand

OW201437 Beijing (XINHUA) in English 1301 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Wellington, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen and New Zealand Foreign Minister W. E. Cooper toasted the growth of Sino-New Zealand friendship at a dinner here today to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Present at the dinner in the Chinese Embassy were Deputy Prime Minister D. MacIntyre and Minister of Transport G.F. Gair.

PRC ANTARCTIC RESEARCHERS END AUSTRALIA VISIT

OW191952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Canberra, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A four-member Chinese delegation of Antarctic research today left Sydney for home after discussions with Australian scientists on further cooperation in Antarctic research during a 10-day visit.

This is the first visit to Australia by members of the Chinese national Antarctic research committee with Director Wu Heng as head of the delegation.

At present, there are three Chinese scientists working at three Australian Antarctic stations (Mawson, Casey and Davis) together with Australian scientists.

The delegation visited New Zealnad before its arrival in Sydney on December 7.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES PAKISTAN FOR HOME

OW190921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A military college and school delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Yang Zhen left here for home today after a ten-day visit to Pakistan.

During their visit, the Chinese delegation met with Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Deputy Chief of the Army Staff General Sawar Khan, the Chief of the Naval Staff Admiral Karamat Rehman Niazi, Chief of the Air Staff Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim. They exchanged views on bilateral ties and issues of common interest.

The visit of the delegation has further promoted friendship and unity between the armies and peoples of the two countries.

During their stay in Pakistan, the Chinese guests visited the Pakistan army headquarters and some military academies and units.

PAKISTAN TIMES HAILS ZIAUL HAQ'S U.S. VISIT

OW202349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The PAKISTAN TIMES today described President Ziaul Haq's recent tour of the United States and Canada as "successful beyond expectation".

The paper, in an editorial, said President Ziaul Haq had achieved his basic objective in the visit: projection of Pakistan's point of view in an important part of the world and establishment of closer ties with old friends.

"An immediate gain for Pakistan," it said, "has been the reassurance received from the U.S. on the 3.2 billion dollars aid package concluded last year."

The editorial said Afghanistan was a priority issue in the visit, and Pakistan was able to secure a re-endorsement of its principled stand on the issue. "Pakistan's care for the three million Afghan refugees has won new and increased appreciation," it added.

On the nuclear issue, the editorial said, President Ziaul Haq was able to remove doubts and misgivings planted in the Western mind, and reaffirmed the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear research program.

It noted that President Ziaul Haq's bold advocacy of Palestinian rights had particular importance in the fact that "it was made in a land known for its blind partiality for the Zionist entity."

"President Ziaul Haq also delcared unambiguously that Pakistan would not be drawn into any military scheme drawn up for the Gulf area, nor would it lend itself to furtherance of the global strategy of any superpower," it added.

ZIAUL HAQ DISCUSSES AFGHAN PROBLEM SOLUTION

OW180950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Ottawa, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said here today that the Afghan problem must be solved on the principle that "the foreign intervention by one hundred thousand Russian troops must finish."

The visiting president said at a press conference that Pakistan has been trying to solve the Afghan problem on the principle that "the Soviet troops must withdraw, 2.8 million refugees in Pakistan must return to their home to live with honor and dignity, and the status of non-aligned Afghanistan, which has been disturbed by a superpower, must be restored to its original form."

"We wish to let the Afghan people select what type of government they want," said Zia.

He said the 50 million Afghans refused to accept a person who has come riding on the tanks. He refuses to negotiate directly with the Soviet-backed regime and said he is convinced the Soviet invasion will not be permanent.

He made clear his intention to continue to accept the refugees, adding that the Pakistani people are on guard against any retaliation from the other side of the border.

During his five-day visit to Canada aimed strengthening bilateral relations, Zia and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau discussed bilateral and multilateral issues. [as received] According to a high-ranking Canadian official, Trudeau and Zia spent mot of their time discussing the situation in Afghanistan and the refugees in Pakistan.

During Zia's trip, the Canadian International Development Agency approved a contribution of 120,000 Canadian dollars (about 100,000 U.S. dollars) to help identify and promote industrial joint ventures with Pakistan.

PAKISTAN PAPER ON PRAVDA'S 'HOT PURSUIT' CLAIM

OW202347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The danger of a Russian attack on Pakistan has become "more ominous" as a recent PRAVDA commentary hinted the "right of hot pursuit" of Afghan guerrillas, Pakistan paper JANG writes, in an editorial today.

It says: "Numerous incidents of Afghan troops barging into Pakistan territory occurred in the past but Pakistan had ignored these. Now, however, it would be intolerable for Pakistan if Afghan soldiers start violating Pakistani borders constantly with Russia's backing and it would be forced to adopt every measure considered necessary to safeguard the sanctity of its borders."

"PRAVDA'S effort to justify an aggressive action by Russian and Afghan forces on the basis of international laws is a crude attempt," it points out.

"In relying on wrong logic," the editorial says, "PRAVDA forgot that it is precisely the Russian armed intervention that is violation of all international laws and the United Nations' Charter. The Russian forces not only disputed internal peace by entering a neighboring country but also committed massacres of hundreds of thousands of Afghan citizens. Due to their intervention, millions of Afghans were forced to flee to Pakistan and Iran."

The Pakistan paper JANG was refuting a commentary of Soviet newspaper, PRAVDA, on December 17 which claimed that the Soviet Union has the right to chase the Afghan mojahedin across the Afghan border into Pakistan.

USSR CHEMICAL ATTACK IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

OW192002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Soviet troops in Afghanistan used chemical and toxic weapons and killed many innocent civilians in a mopping-up operation launched in Lowgar Province from November 26 to December 3, according to AAP today.

A report from that province said that on December 2, Soviet helicopter gunships dropped chemical bombs in Badkhab Shana area, about 30 kilometers from the provincial headquarters, killing 84 people.

White-bluish gas, eye witnesses said, spread over the area and the affected persons died within several minutes.

The bodies of the dead were disintegrated and the effects of the chemical gas remained in the stricken area for many days, the witnesses added.

Meanwhile, the Afghan information and documentation center today quoted defected Afghan Lt General Siddiq as saying that the chief of Khad (Afghan intelligence agency) in Bamian Province once told him in a letter that poisonous gas had been used in that province as well. Siddiq sought refuge in Peshawar of Pakistan recently after defecting from the Karmal troops.

RENMIN RIBAO ON AFGHAN RECRUITMENT PROBLEMS

HK180731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zheng Xue [2398 1331]: "At the End of Their Rope"]

[Text] According to reports, the Karmal regime recently ordered universities to delay student enrollment for the sake of expanding the army to 170,000 men; thus a large number of December high school graduates would have no choice but to await the draft. That the Karmal regime even has designs on secondary school students for the sake of expanding its army shows that it has reached a grave situation of being at the end of its rope for troop resources.

The Karmal regime has carried out a recruiting drive every year since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, yet its army has grown smaller every year; it fell to only 30,000 or 40,000 men compared with an original 90,000. This year the Karmal regime has repeatedly amended the draft law and resorted to all means such as dispatching large numbers of military police to engage in street "press-ganging," relaxing the age limits for military service, extending the term of service, and raising military pay and awarding military ranks to entice young people to join the army, and so on. As a result, after enormous efforts, the army's manpower only rose to 45,000. Now, at the orders of its Soviet masters, this regime is again coming out with new tricks in a vain attempt to forcibly draft, in the form of a disguised "press-gang," a number of secondary school graduates into the army. However, even if the army is increased to 170,000 men by next March according to plan, Karmal cannot be at all certain that this despondent and unpopular puppet army will enable the Soviet aggressor troops to complete their dirty business.

REAGAN, PORTUGAL'S PREMIER DISCUSS DEFENSE ISSUES

OW171946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao ended a two-day visit today with the Reagan administration strongly committed to helping modernize Portugal's armed forces. The two leaders said after a meeting yesterday that they found substantial agreement on defense cooperation between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies.

Balsemao said, "Portugal is a reliable partner, which wants to fully assume our responsibilities in security terms and interests." At his meeting with Reagan, Balsemao asked for U.S. military and economic aid, U.S. investment in Portugal and more opportunities to increase Portuguese exports to the United States.

Mr Reagan said, "Portugal and the United States share a common responsibility for the defense of the West, and our security relationship is important to both countires as well as to the NATO alliance." He said both sides agreed that the negotiations on the Azores base rights, which expire in February, "should lead to an early and mutually satisfactory conclusion."

The Azores base, set up in line with a common defense treaty signed by Portugal and the United States in September 1951, has been used as a re-fueling station for U.S. aircraft on their way to Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFLICTS

HK200431 Beijing Renmin Ribao in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 6

["Special Yearend Article" by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "U.S.-European Economic Contradictions of the Past Year"]

[Text] Throughout 1982, trade wars between the United States and Europe have emerged wave after wave. The main reason for these wars is 3 consecutive years of world economic recession. As the two parties are closely related, they both seek a compromise amid the conflict.

One of the special features of U.S.-European relations in 1982 is the contradictions and conflict between the two parties in the economic field throughout the year and the unprecedentedly fierce trade war. At the very beginning of the year, Western press circles forecast that trade would become a "major issue" in 1982. Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig called 1982 a "year of economic crisis for the allies" and a "year of confrontation." The development of the situation this year has proved that this forecast is not groundless.

As soon as 1982 began, three contradictions emerged between the United States and Europe on the issues of steel, agricultural products and natural gas pipeline and these contradictions have gradually intensified. On 11 January, seven U.S. steel corporations jointly appealed to the court against the EEC countries for dumping iron and steel at a low price by means of providing large amounts of subsidies by the governments of these countries. Western Europe rejected this accusation. The United States decided to levy an excessive "punitive" anti-dumping tax on steel and iron imported from Western Europe. Western Europe called this "economic aggression" and threatened to retaliate.

After more than 10 months of haggling negotiation, the two parties were barely able to make a forced compromise 2 hours before the time that had been fixed by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the beginning of the levy of the additional heavy tax. At the same time, the two parties clashed on the issue of natural gas pipeline less than 1/2 month after the summit meeting of the seven Western countries in Versailles. This clash developed into a confrontation because President Reagan announced the expansion of the embargo. The U.S. press exclaimed that nearly every Western leader had been "involved in this daily aggravating conflict." It was not until a month ago that this "unprecedentedly" fierce dispute in the history of the allies began to ease a little. Western Europe gave a general promise to coordinate the policies on the trade between the West and the East in exchange for the United States' lifting of the embargo.

For a time, the dispute of the two parties over the trade of agricultural products was convered by their difference on steel trade and natural gas pipeline issue. At the beginning of the year, United States Trade Representative Brock declared that the United States would criticize the EEC for its policy of subsidizing the export of agricultural products at the GATT meeting scheduled to be held in November this year. Before the confrontation related to steel and the natural gas pipeline was solved, the contradiction had already become fierce. The United States accused the EEC of giving excessive subsidies to facilitate the export of agricultural products and thus squeezing the United States out of its traditional market. It called this a violation of the principle of "competition on an equal footing" in international trade and demanded that the EEC countries reduce these subsidies step by step. The EEC, on the other hand, declared that agricultural subsidies conform to the regulations of the GATT and pointed out that the United States itself subsidized its export of agricultural products by an annual amount of $11 billion and enjoyed a considerable surplus in its trade of agricultural products with the EEC countries. On this problem, the United States adopted a tougher policy than that of any previous U.S. administration. This dispute became one of the major topics at the recent GATT meeting of 88 countries. During the meeting, the EEC firmly rejected any suggestion of the revision of its policy of subsidizing export of agricultural products and stressed that the common agricultural policy was the cornerstone of the EEC. The United States threatened to dump $3 billion of milk products onto the international market. The meeting passed only a concluding statement of "ambiguous wording" and ended in discord.

As soon as the meeting ended, the United States launched a trade attack. The international press is of the opinion that the meeting failed to hinder the development of world-wide trade protectionism. On the contrary, it aggravated the agricultural products trade war between the United States and Western Europe.

The U.S.-European economic contradictions are of long standing, but in this year, they have developed to a fierce extent. The main reason for this is the 3 successive years of world economic recession. In all Western countries, quite a lot of production capacity lies idle, the output of production is dropping, the market contracting, some enterprises have closed down and the number of unemployed has risen sharply. The problem of unemployment has become one of the most serious economic and social issues since the Great Depression in 1929. According to the most recent statistics, the number of unemployed in the United States has already reached 12 million, setting a record for the past four decades. Reagan called this a "sustained tragedy." The number of unemployed in the EEC now totals 11 million, setting a record for the postwar period.

Economic recession leads to a fall in international trade. World trade reduced by $30 billion last year and may decrease by an additional $80 billion this year. This is the first time in 30 years thatthe total amount of trade in the capitalist world has dropped. The prosperity after the war in the Western countries, especially the major European industrialized countries, depends on export growth.

That is why, for Western Europe, "trade is vital." In the United States, 5 million jobs are provided by foreign trade, but the trade deficit of the United States will soon exceed the $42.3 billion record set in 1978. The economies of the Western countries are closely related. In order to break away from the economic recession, all the countries have adopted selfish methods to restrict imports, protect their markets at home, expand exports, invade into other countries' markets and desperately scramble for a larger share of the international market. As a result, protectionism prevails and the trade wars have become increasingly intense, causing the worsening world economy to sink into a vicious circle.

The policy of high interest rates adopted by the United States to cope with inflation is another major factor that has aggravated the economic contradictions between the United States and Europe. The interest rate in the United States once reached the high of 21.5 percent and has averaged around 16 percent this year. In order to prevent outflow of funds, the Western European countries are forced to raise their interest rates and have thus led to a contraction of investment and an end to the hope for economic recovery. The leaders of Western Europe called the U.S. high interest rate the chief factor that has caused a world economic slump and regarded it as "actually lethal." The Western European countries have expressed their strong indignation against this and time and again demanded that the United States lower its interest rates. The high interest rate has led to a rise in the value of the U.S. dollar. During the past 2 years, the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar to major European currencies have risen by 40 percent and set historical records. This has greatly aggravated the Western European countries' burdens of expenditures in importing energy and raw materials and further worsened their situation of international receipt and payment. The United States has rejected its European allies' request for interfering in the financial market and stabilizing the U.S. dollar. As the U.S. budget deficit has already reached as high as $150 billion, in spite of the drop in interest rate during the latter half of this year, Western Europe still worries that the interest rate may rise again and allow the U.S. dollar to remain strong. Thus, the tense economic relations between the two parties cannot basically ease.

Because of the continuous depression in the Western economy, the U.S. press is of the opinion that the U.S.-European economic contradictions are a "core issue" even more glaring than the issue of installing medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe and other issues, and that disputes in this respect will time and again break out in the future. Indeed, Europe militarily depends on the United States and the economic interests of the two parties are "too closely mixed." Therefore, French President Francois Mitterrand is of the opinion that the continuance of the economic wars will "make it difficult to maintain an alliance" and that "a minimum unity" must be sought. It seems that the two parties will seek compromise in their conflicts. This is well shown by the atmosphere of reconciliation of the American and European delegates who recently attended the talks on trade of agricultural products in Brussels. Neither party can sustain the continuous escalation of trade wars. However, it is obvious that the room for compromise is very limited.

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION REVIEWED

OW211027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Review of Britain's Political and Economic Situation in 1982 -- By Correspondent Yang Yi" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Harsh economic problems, frequent industrial actions, increasing violence in North Ireland and the Malvinas (Falklands) issue have put the British Conservative Government to a serious test in the outgoing year of 1982.

Unemployment registered an all-time high of over 3 million at the start of this year, up 140 percent from the time when it came into office more than two years ago. In mid-January, 25,000 railway workers staged a 6-week long strike which caused a loss of over 2 hundred million sterling. [as received]

Against this background, opinion polls conducted early this year gave the government only a more than 20 percent approval, while the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance and the leading opposition, the Labour Party, were given much more support.

In local government elections held at the turn of 1981, the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance won 125 seats while the Conservatives lost 57 seats in the contests for 235 seats.

This situation came to a turn only after the April Malvinas conflict when the government's hard line seemed to have gratified the strong "national sentiments" aroused by the conflict.

In local by-elections last May, the Conservative Party won 18 more seats, creating a by-election record for a ruling party in post-war Britain. However, the factors affecting Britain's political situation still remain.

On the Malvinas issue itself, though Britain has taken back the islands at a high price, the issue is far from being resolved. Argentina's sovereignty claim over the Malvinas islands has won the support of Third World countries, particularly the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Non-aligned Movement. On the other hand, the British action on the disputed islands not only damaged its political and economic relations with the Third World countries but also weakened NATO's defence to the discontent of other allies.

At home, people of insight called on the government to show a sensible attitude and agree to accept the U.N. November resolution which urged Britain to resume negotiations with Argentina to seek a just and fair solution to this issue left over by colonialism.

An Economy of Stagflation

In the economic field, the British Government has made some adjustment in its financial policy in this year's budget and, therefore, eased the opposition from inside and outside the ruling party. The monetarist policy followed by Mrs Thatcher in the last three years has yielded some results. For instance, the inflation rate has dropped from the peak of 21.9 percent to the present 6.3 percent, the lowest in a decade, and the minimum lending rate has fallen from 16 percent in October 1981, to the present 10 percent. Money supply and public borrowing have been brought under control and productivity has shown some improvement. However, what has been achieved, though at a high cost, still can not stop the decline of Britain's economy and the continuous swelling of its dole queues.

The chief symptom of the "British disease" is "stagflation." It is estimated that this year the gross domestic production will increase by one percent and industrial production will increase 0.5 percent only. Except for oil industry, manufacturing output will remain at last year's level.

In fact, the October figures show the manufacturing industry was down to its lowest ebb in 15 yea s. Besides, British manufactured goods are not very competitive in both domestic and international markets and, as a result, the balance of payments in the trade of manufactured goods was in the red for the first time in more than a century. As imports grew faster than exports, the balance of international payments surplus this year was less than half of last year's. Meanwhile more and more enterprises are threatened with bankruptcy.

According to official forecasts, Britain's inflation rate next year is likely to come down to 4-5 percent and the interest rate may drop to single figures. However, there can hardly be any effective remedies for Britain's two "chronic maladies" -- unemployment and stagnation of production.

The deterioration of Britain's economy has also aggravated its contradictions with its allies. Not long ago, Britain, which had always been more unanimous with the U.S. on foreign policies, took concerted actions with other Western European countries on the issue of supplying equipment to the Soviet natural gas pipeline in defiance of the U.S. sanctions. Within the European Community, Britain also had clashes with other member countries on some problems of vital interests.

Forthcoming General Election Year

The forthcoming 1983 election year is expected to make a considerable impact on the domestic political and economic scene.

The Conservative Party, while vowing to stick to its monetarist policy, has in fact begun to make some adjustments to stimulate the sagging economy in an effort to win electoral support. Tax reductions and credit measures to increase investment by hundreds of millions of pounds are planned in next spring's budget. Free market economic theory will be pushed further by denationalising more state-owned enterprises in the hope of achieving better economic results, further curbs on trade union powers and delineation of constituency boundaries are also being considered. All this are designed to gain a better position for the Conservative Party in an election year.

The opposition Labour Party and the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance have also been geared up for the election by attacking the Conservative policies. However, neither the Labour Party nor the Social Democratic-Liberal Group has produced any inspiring formula as to how to revitalise the economy.

As the Conservative Party's adjusted economic policies still need time to be put into effect, most observers here predict that next October would most possibly be chosen for the next election. But, some government officials regard June as the best time because they fear the increased Conservative popularity resulting from the Malvinas (Falklands) war with Argentina could disappear as time passes.

As to the results of the election, most political analysts choose to assume a cautious attitude till the economic situation becomes clearer.

WEST EUROPEAN POLITICAL CRISIS ANALYZED

OW180926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 18 Dec 82

["Year-ender: West European Politics Rocked by Economic Crisis" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The outgoing year has witnessed changes of governments in a series of West European countries highlighted by the fall of the West German Government under Helmut Schmidt in October. This is rare in West Europe's post-war history.

This political unrest can be traced back to the same root cause -- effects and impacts from a long-drawn-out economic crisis.

Since mid-1980, one West European nation after another has been hit by economic recession, now in its third year. To various degrees they all suffer from declining production, running inflation, rising unemployment and other "economic illness." Even Switzerland, known as the "haven of peace", is no exception. Grave economic woes and the resulting social problems have given rise to endless squabbles and sharpened conflicts in these countries between the ruling and opposition parties and even within the ruling parties themselves.

In West Germany, to chart its way out of a slumping economy, the Social Democrats called for large-scale borrowings from abroad and higher taxes while the Free Democrats favoured a cutback in social welfare funds and encouragement of private investment. As both sides held to their propositions, the two parties broke up their 13-year coalition.

In Italy, differences within the government over economic policy found expression in an endless quarrel between former Christian Democratic Minister of the Treasury Beniamino Andreatta and former Socialist Minister of Finance Rino Formica. This led to the collapse last month of Italy's 42nd post-war and three-month-old cabinet.

In the Netherlands, the tripartite coalition government formed in September last year was twice pushed to the brink of collapse because of sharp differences over budget and economic policy. It had to call general elections in September this year, two years and eight months ahead of schedule.

The Danish minority government formed late last year resigned last September after failing to reach agreement with the opposition parties over the country's austerity economic package plan.

Economic difficulties are also a key issue in the wranglings among political parties in West European countries this year. In the Spanish general elections last October, the Socialist Workers' Party made use of the country's economic problem to defeat the ruling party, the Democratic Center Union, and rose to power for the first time in the 43 years after the Spanish civil war.

In Sweden, as the central-liberal coalition government failed to extricate the country from recession, many disappointed Swedes switched their allegiance to the Social Democratic Party. As a result, the Social Democrats, defeated at polls six years ago, swept back to power in the elections last September.

Haunted by economic crisis, the European Economic Community (EEC) faltered on the road of "integration" in the passing year. Protectionism is gaining ground within the community, and member states are squabbling over issues like the community budget, agricultural and fishery policies. Meanwhile, rifts over trade with the United States and Japan have surfaced one after another. The economic troubles have also slowed down the pace to enhance the NATO's military potentials, as the alliance's most member states were unable to meet the set target on military spendings. The governments in Western Europe have tried every possible means to find a way out of economic straits. However, no panacea is yet at hand.

The Mitterrand government of France, in power since May 1981, resorted to an inflationary policy, including state intervention, increasing public spendings and stimulating consumption. But the policy has also led to two devaluations of the franc currency, a decline in foreign exchange reserves, mounting foreign trade deficits and higher unemployment rate. On the contrary, the British Conservative Government has been following an austerity policy of public spending cuts and tighter control on monetary supplies. It is true that inflation has been brought under control, but the number of jobless people has jumped to more than three million, topping all other West European countries. The former West German Government, which took a middle road, also failed to pull the economy out of the recession.

Looking into the next year, there is no reason to be optimistic. A recent EEC commission report predicted a fourth year of recession for the West European countries. Given the gloomy picture in economy, there can hardly be plain sailing in the political situation of Western Europe in the coming year.

ITALY ORDERS SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE TO LEAVE

OW182000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry has expelled Deputy Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy Ivan Mikhailovich Scelch because he had conducted "activities unmatched to the status of a diplomat," the press here reported today. According to the reports, the Foreign Ministry told the Soviet Embassy December 16 that Lieutenant Colonel Scelch was "persona non grata" and should leave Italy within 48 hours.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolay M. Lunkov told reporters yesterday that Scelch had left Rome because "his official duties here have been accomplished."

Scelch came to Italy to work for the Soviet Embassy in April 1979.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE ENDS

OW201127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, December 19 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Gerardo Iglesias reaffirmed at a party conference closing here today that the Spanish Communist Party would implement the Euro-communist strategy and proposed that a party congress be called by the end of next year.

Iglesias made the remarks in a report which was adopted Saturday at the national conference of the Spanish Communist Party beginning December 17 and attended by 500 party leaders at various levels.

He called for a change in the party leadership in order to end the party crisis as soon as possible. The Spanish Communist Party, he said, would cooperate with the ruling Socialist Party, but not without conditions. It would "criticize those measures that will be unfavorable to the interest of the working people," he said.

The conference was also focused on municipal elections set for March next year and measures to vitalize the party.

The conference adopted five proposals concerning amendment of the voter's registration law, commemorative activities next year, for the centenary of the death of Karl Marx, and some of the government's economic measures.

DENMARK REJECTS SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PLAN

OW181836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Denmark has rejected a Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone running through central Europe, said Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen in Copenhagen today. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen made the announcement at a press conference after his talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, who was on a one-day visit to Denmark, according to Swedish news agency reports.

The Danish foreign minister said that the Swedish proposal is not a good one because it specifies one particular zone and is not a global solution to the issue of nuclear disarmament. "We fear that the setting up of such a limited zone would render the disarmament talks currently going on in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union even more difficult," the Danish foreign minister said.

Concerning the talks on a nuclear-free zone in north Europe between the foreign ministers of Sweden and Denmark, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said north Europe does not claim any nuclear weapons in the first place and Denmark is not inclined to change the situation. Therefore, he said, no agreement is needed to confirm the status quo.

U.S. OFFERS $200 MILLION AID TO TURKEY

OW201339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The United States has extended 200 million dollars to Turkey in the form of grant-in-aid, according to an agreement signed between the two countries last Friday. Official sources here said that the grant, part of the U.S. economic aid for 1983, will be used to improve Turkey's balance of payments. U.S. economic and military aid to Turkey has increased dramatically in the last few years. It was 753 dollars [as received] in 1982 as against 450 million in 1980 and 547 million in 1981.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CP CONGRESS

OW180343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President and Communist Party leader Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a long speech at the Romanian Communist Party National Conference opened here today. The conference will appraise the present situation and prospects for development of socialist Romania, and work out programmatic development policies, he said.

In the period since its liberation in 1945, industrial production has increased about 49 times, agricultural production 2.5 times, and national income 14 times, he said. In the 1970-1980 period industry grew about two times and agriculture some 50 percent. In 1982 fixed assets totaled more than 2,000 thousand million lei, of which over 80 percent were made in the past 15 years, he said. The great achievements Romania has made fully shows the correctness of its policies, he said.

Ceausescu said Romania plans to pay off half of its foreign debts by the end of 1985 and the whole of them in the first two or three years of the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

Talking on the implementation of the current five year plan (1980-1985), he said in the first two years gross industrial product grew by some 7 percent and commodity output by some 5 percent. In agriculture, he continued, farm output in 1982 was 7 percent more than in 1980 and recorded for the first time a per capita 1,000 kg of cereal production. But he pointed out that some industrial departments have leaned a bit too much on imports and have not tackled difficulties in the spirit of self-reliance, and there has been disproportionateness among the various branches of national economy.

Meanwhile, international economic crises have gravely affected the Romanian economy, he said.

He said stress should be put on solving problems in the spirit of self-reliance even at the cost of speed in development. In the report Ceausescu also stressed the importance of raising the socialist consciousness of the masses and strengthening of theoretical and educational work.

Talking about the international situation, Ceausescu said in view of the prevailing gravity of the situation, people must further enhance international cooperation, relax world tensions by solving disputes through negotiations, stem arms race and set to work for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. He called on NATO and Warsaw Pact member states to withdraw their forces and dismantle their military bases in other countries. The two military blocs should solemnly commit themselves not to deploy any kind of nuclear weapons on the soil of other countries, nor to use such weapons against countries that possess no such weapons.

Romania wished, he said, all countries in the two blocs, and the Soviet Union and the United States in particular, should understand their responsibility for the arrest of arms race and the preservation of world peace. Ceausescu stressed that hegemonism and power politics which engender interference in the internal affairs of small and medium-sized countries in various forms should be brought to an end.

Anyone or any nation, no matter how powerful he is, cannot claim the right to issue orders, instructing another nation what to do and what not to do.

He said power politics and the policy of domineering must be eliminated and the right of the peoples to choose their own road of economic and social development be absolutely respected.

Ceausescu Report Approved

OW181700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A two-day national conference of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] ended here this afternoon after unanimously endorsing General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's report. Also approved at the conference were a number of resolutions and documents including the program for self-supply and self-administration and the resolution of the national conference.

CP Conference Concludes

OW190748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, December 18 (XINHUA) — The national conference of the Romanian Communist Party closed here today with emphasis on the development of energy, raw material production and agriculture.

The closing session unanimously adopted the report delivered by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at this session and his report made at the plenary session in June this year on the work of socialist construction, theoretical and ideological problems and political education. The session also adopted the program on energy production in the 1981-85 five-year plan period and development of the country's energy base until 1990, as well as six other programs. The session elected nine new members to the party Central Committee, including former Premier Manea Manescu, and 25 new alternate members.

Ceausescu emphasized increased production in his closing speech. He said, "We have already eliminated exploitation and oppression. However, what we should build is a socialism of prosperity, not of poverty."

Stressing the importance of developing agriculture, he said, "that a certain number of peasants may become too rich is nothing to be worried." He added that anyone can make money and get rich "only if he achieves this through his own labor." Ceausescu called for a reform of the present system of agricultural cooperatives to lift the restrictions on the number of livestock kept by the peasants.

On the achievements of industrial production, Ceausescu said, "Without such a powerful industry, we couldn't have coped with the difficulties in the world economy." He also stressed the importance of stimulating production so that the laboring people and all citizens will be able to increase their income as much as possible.

"We can declare with confidence that the Romanian Socialist Republic has demonstrated her own strength and vitality. She has the ability to surmount all hardships and difficulties to advance towards her strategic aims," he said in conclusion.

POLAND'S PLANS TO SUSPEND MARTIAL LAW NOTED

OW200310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland decided today that martial law will be suspended. The decision was signed by Council President Henryk Jablonski.

Martial law was first enforced on December 13, 1981 and will have lasted 383 days when it is lifted by the end of the year.

State of Siege Slated To End

OW190744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 18 (XINHUA) — The Polish National Assembly (Sejm) met again today and adopted two bills on the suspension of the state of siege. The suspension date will be announced by the Council of State.

The first bill stipulates that the Council of State has the right to suspend or restore the state of siege on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

The second bill says that during the period of suspension of martial law, most of the present legal restrictions will be no longer valid. This means that people will no longer be jailed or interned without formal charges; travel restrictions within the country will be lifted; censorship and telephone bugging will no longer be routinely carried out; the decree on banning strikes and protest actions will be lifted, but these actions must abide by other laws concerning them; and restrictions on organizing gatherings, sports events and entertainment, as well as militarization in most factories and enterprises, will be lifted.

Before adopting the bills, the Sejm heard and discussed some restrictions that will continue to be valid after the suspension of martial law.

Workers Disband Factions

OW191546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, December 18 (XINHUA) -- All factional organizations within the ruling Polish United Workers' Party are to be disbanded in the interest of the party, its Politburo has decided.

The Politburo considered improper the continual existence of inner-party associations and clubs whose doings have weakened the party and benefited no party unity in its political, ideological and organizational work, said press reports here today.

In a decision on the strengthening of the party's unity and discipline made Friday, the politburo also instructed its central organs to do "a comprehensive study" of journals that have made differences of opinion and activities of certain ideological, scientific and educational institutions.

In the past few years of disturbances, there emerged in the party many associations and clubs backed by various factions of different political colors, press reports said.

ZHAO FLIES TO EGYPT, FIRST LEG OF 10-NATION TOUR

OW201357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, left Beijing by special plane this morning for Cairo, capital of Egypt, starting his official friendly visit to 10 African countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council; Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

After Egypt, Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the nine other African countries of Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya.

Accompanying premier Zhao Ziyang are Gu Mu, state councillor; Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Gong Dafei and Wen Yezhan, vice ministers of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Wang Ziyi, advisor to the Ministry of Machine Building Industry; and Wang Letian, deputy director of a department under the General Staff headquarters of the PLA [zong can fu bu zhang 4920 0639 0479 6752 2022]

Premier Zhao Ziyang told reporters that the purpose of his visit is to further mutual understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation between China and the 10 African countries. He said: All African countries have merit and experience worth studying. This visit will provide me with an opportunity to learn from African countries and their people.

The weather in the capital is fine today. Premier Zhao Ziyang wore a thin wool overcoat. He shook hands warmly with, and said goodbye to, Hu Yaobang and other comrades, as well as envoys from the 10 African countries and Pakistan and other diplomatic officials at the ramp.

Also seeing the premier off at the airport were Du Xingyuan and Chen Chu, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the State Council; Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the general office of the CPC Central Committee; Yao Guang, vice minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

Envoys and diplomatic officials from various countries, who saw the premier off at the airport were: Ambassador Harkett from Morocco; Ambassador Mwondela from Zambia; Ambassador Odanga from Kenya; Ambassador (Qisaisai) from Zimbabwe; (Mubeina), charge d'affaires ad interim from Tanzania; (Xialabi), charge d'affaires ad interim from Egypt; (Meiawubi), charge d'affaires ad interim from Algeria; (Duer), charge d'affaires ad interim from Guinea; (Jiyelei), charge d'affaires ad interim from the Congo; (Dongjia), military attache of the Embassy of the Republic of Zaire in China; and (Geli), charge d'affaires ad interim from Pakistan.

After the plane took off, Hu Yaobang and Wan Li met with the foreign envoys and diplomats present at the airport and extended greetings to them.

Arrives in Egypt

OW201540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here this afternoon for an official and friendship visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

This is the first leg of his four-week Africa trip which will help enhance friendship and promote cooperation between China and African countries.

Statement at Cairo Airport

OW201618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that "China enjoys friendly relations with Egypt and various other countries in Africa." "The purpose of my visit is to promote understanding and friendship, strengthen solidarity and cooperation and learn from the African people." Premier Zhao Ziyang made the statement this afternoon at Cairo airport upon his arrival on an official and friendly visit to Egypt.

The Chinese premier said that "I am very glad to have the opportunity to come to Egypt and Africa on a visit. This is my first visit to Egypt, a country with a long history and ancient civilization and also my first visit to this awakened continent full of vitality.

"As I set foot on this beautiful land, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, our high respects and warm greetings to the Egyptian Government and people."

He said, "I am looking forward to friendly talks with his excellency President Mubarak and leaders of other African countries, and to the exchange of views with them on bilateral relations as well as on international issues of common concern.

"We are also looking forward to seeing for ourselves the efforts made and achievements scored by the Egyptian people and the people of other African countries in their cause of safeguarding their national independence and building up their respective countries."

"I hope that my current visit will further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Egypt and other African countries and be conducive to the maintenance of world peace," he said.

Further Report on Arrival

OW201856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China arrived here this afternoon on an official and friendship visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

Premier Zhao and his entourage were accorded a ceremonious welcome by President Husni Mubarak and ranking government officials.

The four-day visit to Egypt is the first leg of a ten-nation African tour, the first in 19 years made by a Chinese premier since the late Premier Zhou Enlai's ten-nation African tour in 1963-1964.

The special plane carrying Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage that included Councillor Gu Mu of the State Council and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian touched down at Cairo airport at 16:30. As Chinese premier descended from the plane, he was warmly greeted by President Husni Mubarak at the ramp side.

With the premier and the president stepping on a red-carpet-covered platform, a welcoming ceremony befitting a head of state took place. 21 salvos were fired both the five-star Chinese national flag and the triple-color Egyptian flag fluttered in the winter breeze. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and the Arab Republic of Egypt were played. Accompanied by President Mubarak, the premier previewed a guard of honor.

Present at the airport to welcome the Chinese premier were Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Mustafa Khalil, speaker of the People's Assembly Soufi, Abu Talib, speaker of the Shura Council Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Premier for Production Ahmad 'izz ad-Din Hasan Hilal, Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Premier and Minister of Defense 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, and deputy premier for services Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of Chinese residents in Egypt as well as Chinese Ambassador Ding Guoyu, who is also a member of the premier's entourage during his visit to Egypt.

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, Premier Zhao Ziyang, in the company of President Mubarak, drove to the Al-Qubbah Palace in the city center.

Zhao, Mubarak Confer in Cairo

OW201928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak held private talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Al-Qubbah Palace here this evening soon after his arrival in Cairo.

According to sources concerned, during their warm and friendly talks, President Mubarak expressed warm welcome to Premier Zhao's visit and wished it successful.
The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the development of the friendly relations between Egypt and China.

Accompanied by President Mubarak, Premier Zhao drove from the Cairo international airport to the Al-Qubbah Palace, the residence of the distinguished Chinese guest.

National flags of Egypt and China were flying on the lamp posts all along the route from the airport to the palace. Enthusiastic masses were standing on the roadside to greet the Chinese guests.

The Al-Qubbah Palace was brightly illuminated this evening. The green trees in the beautiful garden of the palace were decorated with multi-colored bulbs. A huge streamer with big Chinese characters "Welcome to the Distinguished Chinese Guests" was strung at the entrance of the palace.

Premier Zhao had a stopover at the Karachi international airport on his way to Cairo to begin his ten-nation Africa tour. He was greeted at the airport by Lt General S.M. Abbasi, governor of Sind Province, M.M. Usamani, commissioner of Karachi Division, and Niaz A. Naik, representative of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin and Consul General in Karachi Wang Disan were also present.

More Talks With Mubarak

OW211240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak this morning held a successful talk in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

It was disclosed by authoritative sources that they discussed the problems of the Middle East, Africa, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and South-South cooperation as well as bilateral relations. The two sides held identical or similar views on many important international problems. They are satisfied with the development of Sino-Egyptian relations. The two sides both willing to strive for the further promotion of their friendship [as received]. The Sino-Egyptian friendship conforms with the common wishes of the two peoples and is beneficial to the maintenance of world peace.

CHINA DAILY Comment on Trip

HK210111 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "A Visit to Friends"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang is leaving for a round of visits to 10 African countries. They are Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya. He will also make a brief stop-over in Gabon.

Since the late Premier Zhou Enlai made his first extensive visit to Africa in 1963, great changes have taken place in the continent. There are now 50 independent countries instead of the 34 two decades ago, and the number of countries that have diplomatic relations with China has grown from a dozen to the present 45.

The entry into the international arena of more African and Third World countries is an event of primary importance of our times. They have become increasingly more formidable a challenge to imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and expansionism, so much so that the superpowers can no longer manipulate the destinies of the world at will.

Socialist China belongs to the Third World. China and the African countries have undergone similar painful experiences in winning their national independence, and they are facing the same tasks of safeguarding state sovereignty and national honour, developing their national economy and improving the lot of their people. In view of this, their mutual assistance and support is of special significance.

Open Policy

China always formulates her foreign policy independently in line with the interests of her own people and those of defending world peace and promoting human progress. China will continue unswervingly her policy of opening to the outside world and expanding economic and technical exchange with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Such exchange is aimed at enhancing China's capability of self-reliance, and China will see to it that it will in no way bring harm to her economy.

China is herself a developing country that shares a common fate and will forever be true friends with Third World countries. The Chinese people always loathe the idea and behavior of adulating the haves and abhorring the have-nots, of bowing to the strong and bullying the weak. China will never seek hegemony. As her socialist modernization advances, her friendly co-operation with Third World countries is bound to be closer and closer.

The 10 African countries the premier will visit have all made remarkable progress along their different roads of economic development. China has much to learn from each of them. China's economic and technical cooperation with these countries, as part of the "South-South cooperation," is not only mutually beneficial, but also of great strategic importance in establishing a new international economic order. Needless to say, China has her own experiences which other Third World countries may share to their benefit.

Common Task

These African countries and China have the common task of preserving the world peace against hegemonism. China firmly stands by the African people in their struggle against South Africa's apartheid and expansionism. China will always adhere to her principled position of supporting the struggle of the Arab people to recover their lost territory from Zionist Israel and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish their own state.

There are still discords and disputes among some African countries which sadden their true friends and gladden their real foe. It is hoped that the countries concerned will seek common ground while reserving minor differences, strengthen their solidarity and avoid outside interference so as to secure the stability of peace in Africa and concentrate their efforts on economic development.

Uganda Paper Hails Tour

OW160815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Kampala, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's African tour scheduled to start next week is timely and will further strengthen the relations between Africa and China, the government-owned newspaper UGANDA TIMES said in an editorial today.

The paper said: "China stands out as the most important partner in the development of Africa in particular and developing world in general." The reason, it added, is obvious: "The same colonial yoke we wore is also what China wore. We are today together with China in the Third World."

It also said, "The end of his visit will see a fast swing in relations for the better between Africa and China. It will also herald a new and strong base of cooperation between the two sides."

Cairo Media Accounts of Trip

For Cairo media accounts of the visit to Egypt by Premier Zhao Ziyang, including an arrival statement and talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 21 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GUANGMING RIBAO SCORES U.S. ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

HK201115 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 4

[Newsletter from GUANGMING RIBAO staff reporter in Cairo Fang Jianxin [2455 1696 2450]: "What Role Does the U.S. Play in the Middle East?"]

[Text] A signed article published by Egypt's AL-AHRAM on 12 November said: Some people hold that the United States is playing three vital roles in the Middle East simultaneously: "Full partner, lawyer and spokesman of Israel and translator." The writer also holds that the United States is also Israel's "missionary" and the Arab people often have come to grief and have been fooled because they are not clear on this point.

Even in the recently published Carter memoir, this former president also admitted that in the course of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks, Egyptian Pressident as-Sadat showed too much faith in the American people.

Not long ago, when the Arab summit delegation visited America, the United States refused to receive the PLO representative and insisted on the unilateral recognition of Israel by various Arab countries -- including the PLO -- as a precondition for dialogue with the PLO. On the other hand, the United States only lightly "censured" Israel verbally for the outrageous building of settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Not only did it not exert any political and economic pressure on Israel, but also it warned the Arab delegation that failure to agree on the recognition of Israel might lead to annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during this year.

Chairman 'Arafat recently pointed out: In the agreement for PLO withdrawal from Beirut, the United States assumed the responsibility of guaranteeing the safety of the Palestinian refugee camps. However, the massacre at the Beirut refugee camps took place just a few days after the PLO withdrawal. Now people are worried whether or not sending U.S. special envoy Habib to Lebanon this time again will force the Lebanese Government to accede to the Israeli condition for withdrawing its troops and thereby cause further disaster to the Arab people.

Even now Israel still refuses to leave the last part of the territory it has occupied in Egypt. It also has delayed talks on the border dispute and insisted peremptorily on the return of the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel as a condition for the talks. Moreover, it is still building a hotel in the Taba [1044 1572] area. Vice Prime Minister ('Ali Kamal Hasan) of Egypt recently issued a solemn statement in Washington; In the talks for the complete Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory, the United States has undertaken the responsibility and should not be noncommital on the Taba question.

Facts have taught the Arab countries that the hegemonists' words are unreliable. They are always saying one thing and doing another. This AL-AHRAM article calls on all Arab countries to help one another and to speak with one voice to the U.S. authorities and Israel. They must firmly oppose the "brinkmanship policy" waged by the United States and Israel in the talks. Egyptian Minister of Defense Abu Ghazalah recently also appealed to Arab countries to strengthen their national defense capacity and to cooperate in military production. He holds that only by relying on the manpower and resources of the Arab people themselves can they have reliable backing for the peace talks.

UN AGAIN DEMANDS MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

OW202351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) - - The U.N. General Assembly today renewed its demand for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

A resolution, adopted today with a vote of 113 in favor and 17 against with 15 abstentions, reaffirms the main principles for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, that are: The immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights including the right to return and the right to establish an independent sovereign state in Palestine and the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people.

It condemns Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, including the expropriation and annexation of territory, the establishment of settlements, and the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices.

On December 16, the General Assembly adopted five other resolutions relating the situation in the Middle East.

UN Urges Israeli Withdrawal

OW202353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today called for Israel's complete withdrawal from Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

In a resolution adopted with a vote of 123 in favor and two (Israel and U.S.) against with 19 abstentions, the General Assembly demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact. The resolution reaffirms the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state in Palestine. It says Israeli annexation of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, is a violation of international law and of the relevant U.N. resolutions.

The document recommends that, following the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations. During the period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination. The assembly urged the Security Council to facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal and to take early action to promote a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine.

'ARAFAT CLAIMS PLO, JORDAN AGREE ON CONFEDERATION

OW181832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan have agreed on a future confederation between an independent Palestinian state and Jordan, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published today. In an interview with Beirut weekly AN-NAHAR ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL, 'Arafat said the two sides have reached agreement on the creation of a Palestinian state on the Israeli occupied West Bank. "We will be two united countries not one," he said. "Two people carrying two separate identities, but under a united state."

"Arafat also told the weekly the PLO will cooperate with the Lebanese Government to impel Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanon.

On U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, 'Arafat said it was the first time a U.S. President refers to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as Israeli-occupied and says they must be freed. He said it was also new for a U.S. President to say the future of Jerusalem could be negotiated. But 'Aragat noted that the Reagan plan failed torecognize the PLO, and made no mention of an independent Palestinian state or the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland. 'Arafat called on Arab people not to "give up military option"while waging a political struggle. "Otherwise," he said, "there would be no peace for Arabs."

Speaking yesterday at the opening ceremony of the 11th Congress of the Radio Broadcasting Federation of Arab States held in Tunis, 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian revolution will not stop moving forward. The Palestinian people will continue their struggle until Jerusalem is liberated, 'Arafat said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'DETERIORATED' ISRAELI ECONOMY

HK170930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Le Shan [2867 1472]: "The Israeli Economy Is Tied to the Chariot"]

[Text] Israel's economy has deteriorated as a result of its protracted aggression and expansion against other countries, especially its recent war of aggression against Lebanon.

According to an announcement by the Bank of Israel on 10 November, Israel's foreign debts in 1982 amounted to $18.6 billion. Israel has to pay $3 billion each year for debts which are due and for interest on existing debts. The Israelis now have become the people most heavily in debt. They owe foreign debts amounting to $5,000 per capita -- higher than the per capita national income.

Israel's inflation rate is the highest in the world. In early 1981 it was 131.5 percent, surpassing the inflation rates of Turkey and Argentina, which respectively were 118 percent and 112 percent. It rose to 132 percent soon afterward. Now, as a result of the war in Lebanon, it again has increased to 135 percent.

Due to the continued Western economic recession Israel's diamond exports, which account for 30 percent of its gross export commodity value, have greatly declined. Tourism has been the principal source of Israel's hard currency, earning $917 million in 1981. The number of tourists has decreased by 20 percent since the outbreak of the war in Lebanon and the massacre in Beirut. Israel's foreign trade deficit has continued to increase. Its trade deficits, excluding the purchase of military equipment, amounted to $2.8 billion, topping that in 1981 by $500 million. They would hit the $40 billion mark if the purchase of military equipment were included.

As a result of military aggression, Israel's annual military expenditure accounts for 31 percent of its budget. It is estimated that its direct and indirect military expenditures on the war in Lebanon amounts to anywhere between $2 billion and $3 billion and eventually total may total $4 billion.

The heavy debts, appalling inflation and increasing foreign trade deficits are economic difficulties caused by the Begin clique's policy of aggression and expansion. The Begin clique now relies wholly on the United States to sustain its rule. This year the United States has given Israel $2,585 billion in aid: $1.9 billion in military aid, half of it gratis; $2.1 billion of it economic aid given gratis [figures as published]. The United States will give aid amounting to $3.1 billion to Israel during the 1983-84 period.

Implelled by the militarization of the economy, the munitions industry has become the most important trade in Israel's economy. Its arms exports account for 40 percent of the total value of its commodity export. Israel is now the capitalist world's fifth largest munitions merchant, ranking only behind the United States, France, Britain and West Germany. Its higher education also has been brought into line with the war industry. Nearly 1/3 of the 60,000 students of its 7 institutes of higher learning are studying science and engineering courses related to the munitions industry.

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES JORDAN FOR EGYPT

OW151958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese youth delegation led by Vice Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation Zhu Shanqing left Amman for Cairo yesterday after a week-long visit, according to a report from Amman. During its stay in the kingdom, the delegation toured the youth city of Hussein and other youth centers and visited universities, army units and places of historic interest. It was received by Ma'n Abu Nuwar, Jordanian minister of culture, youth, tourism and antiquities.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES AFRICAN ECONOMIC UNITY SUMMIT

HK200912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Contributing to 'South-South Cooperation'"]

[Text] The heads of state and plenipotentiaries of 11 east and south African countries held a 2-day meeting in Lusak, the capital of Zambia, and decided to intensify economic cooperation among member countries of the preferential trade region in east and south Africa to develop the establishment of an economic community in the region. The meeting was a great effort by countries of the region to promote national economy and consolidate political independence, and also contributed to the promotion of "South-South cooperation."

Many countries in east and south Africa long were oppressed and exploited by imperialism and colonialism. After winning independence they all are faced with the urgent task of promoting national economy. Hard-won political independence can hardly be consolidated without economic independence. Speaking precisely, President Kaunda of Zambia pointed out: "Our political independence is jeopardized for the time being because of our failure to take an independent stand in the economic field."

Certain developed countries -- particularly the superpowers -- are unwilling to change the old world economic order and to let the developing countries be extricated from their influence, especially at a time when Western countries continuously are economically depressed and find it difficult to make a breakthrough in global economic negotiations. To promote national economy and be independent economically, the developing countries should strengthen their own economic cooperation, depend on their own strength and become self-reliant through common efforts. Countries in east and south Africa are rich in natural resources with spacious land. Among them are common experiences worth learning from each other. This provides them with a good basis for cooperating with one another. Such mutual cooperation surely will help them surmount current economic difficulties and advance forward together.

President Kaunda described the meeting as a "good example of South-South cooperation," We believe that member countries of the preferential trade region in east and south Africa, with common design and determination and in line with the principle of mutual benefit, surely will make contribute greatly to "South-South cooperation."

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOZAMBIQUE

OW201427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Maputo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Wang Hao presented his credentials to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel here today. After receiving the credentials, President Samora had cordial and friendly talks with the Chinese ambassador. Present on the occasion was Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Alberto Chissano. Ambassador Wang Hao arrived in Mozambique on December 13.

AGROTECHNICAL CENTERS HANDED OVER TO TANZANIA

OW201121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, December 19 (XINHUA) -- An agrotechnical center built with Chinese assistance in Msolwa in the Morogoro region of Tanzania was handed over to the government at a ceremony yesterday.

A similar agrotechnical center in southwestern region of Mbeya was handed over to the government last month.

The centers were built in accordance with the letters of exchange between the two governments in 1979. The construction of the projects were aimed at popularizing agrotechniques in the planting of maize and other food crops.

CHINA ASSISTS YAR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Red Cross Donates Medicine

OW171217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate three tons of medicine to help the rescue work in the Arab Yemen.

A strong earthquake hit the Arab country recently. A total of 185 cities and villages were reported to have sustained enormous damage and the death toll has reached more than 2,000 in addition to over 1,000 injured and near half a million people made homeless.

All Yemen people are mobilized to take part in the rescue work which has freed thousands of victims. Many countries have rushed to aid the Arab Yemen.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries has also sent a message to the Confederation of the Yemen Cooperative Development Associations, expressing sympathy to the earthquake victims.

Ambassador Makes Presentation

OW190353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Sana, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani of the Yemen Arab Republic today informed foreign diplomats that Monday's earthquake had claimed 1,507 lives and injured 1,538 people.

He said that 274 towns and villages were damaged to different extents and about 40,000 people made homeless.

Chinese Ambasssdor Zhong Hanjiu expressed to the prime minister his deep condolences for the victims and presented three tons of medicine on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China.

All Chinese personnel working in the Yemen Arab Republic will donate three days' wage to the afflicted areas.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Xi Zhongxun's Speech

HK200941 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 3, 4

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of NPC Standing Committee and concurrently chairman of the Legislative Commission, explaining four draft laws delivered on 6 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

The PRC Constitution adopted by the current NPC session has laid down a series of new important stipulations on the structure of the state in order to perfect the institutions of the state leadership and our political structure, develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. At the same time, some new conditions and new problems have also emerged in practice. Therefore, it is necessary to revise or rewrite a few laws governing the structure of the state in accordance with the constitution. The "Draft Organic Law of the NPC," which is to be submitted to the current session of the congress for deliberation, was drawn up by the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee and the Legislative Commission on the basis of the "Organic Law of the NPC" adopted in 1954. The "Draft Organic Law of the State Council" was rewritten by the State Council on the basis of the 1954 "Organic Law of the State Council." "The Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments" and "The Electoral Law for the NPC and the Local People's Congresses" were revised in 1979. This time, the Legislative Commission has worked out a draft resolution on the revision of the laws and has made some necessary revisions in accordance with the new constitution. At the same time, in order to maintain the stability of our laws, we have not revised those parts whose revision was optional. In October of this year, these draft laws were sent to various central departments, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government for the soliciting of opinions and were further revised according to opinions from all parties concerned. They have been deliberated over by the NPC Standing Committee at its 25th session and it was then decided to submit them to this congress session for deliberation.

Now, I would like to explain the main contents of these four draft laws in order as follows:

I. "The Organic Law of the NPC (Draft)"

This "Draft Law of the NPC" has summed up the experience of work since the NPC was founded in our country and has included some major alternations and additions made to the NPC Organic Law of 1954 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the new constitition. This is mainly reflected in a series of concrete stipulations on the organization and working procedures on the NPC and its Standing Committee.

1. The Examination of Deputies' Qualifications

In the past, the qualifications of the NPC deputies were examined by the Credentials Committee after the opening of the first session of each congress. According to the relevant provisions of the constitution, this has been revised in the new draft law that stipulates that the qualifications of NPC deputies will henceforth be examined by a Credentials Committee set up by the NPC Standing Committee, which conducts the elections, and the list of deputies will be published before the convocation of the first session of each congress. In this way, the work of examining deputies' qualifications will be completed before the formal convocation of the congress. This will be more convenient.

2. Deputations

Because the number of NPC deputies was large, for many years in the past, it was mainly through deputations or deputy groups that the NPC deliberated various motions. Now the draft law affirms this effective measure and stipulates the position and role of deputations in the NPC. Before the convocation of formal NPC sessions, they will discuss the preparatory matters raised by the NPC Standing Committee. During the congress sessions, they will deliberate all motions submitted to the congress. Heads of deputations or representatives chosen by deputations may state their views on the motions deliberated at Presidium meetings or plenary meetings. They may consider and talk over the list of candidates for leading posts of state organs nominated by the Presidium. Deputations can also function as units to submit motions and bills of recall and inquiry to the congress.

3. The Presidium

For many years, the Presidium has played an important role and has done a series of work from submitting motions to deputations for deliberation to working out corresponding draft resolutions through revision and addition. According to this practical experience, the draft law stipulates that the Presidium will preside over all NPC sessions; decide the formal list of candidates for leading post of state organs that will be finally decided by the congress through election; decide the deliberation procedures for dealing with motions and bills of recall and inquiry submitted by deputations and deputies during congress sessions; and draw up draft resolutions that are to be deliberated and approved by plenary meetings. All these stipulations are necessary for guaranteeing the smooth and effective work of the congress.

4. Motion

Motions deliberated by the NPC should generally be submitted by the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and other state organs after sufficient preparation. At the same time, the draft law stipulates that a deputation or a group of deputies with more than 30 people can also submit motions that will be subject to the decision of the Presidium on whether they should be included in the NPC sessions' agenda or will first be scrutinized by a special commission that will then put forth its opinion on whether the motions should be included into the congress agenda. At the same time, it also stipulates that members of the NPC Standing Committee can, through prescribed procedures, submit motions to the NPC Standing Committee. Here it specifies that deputations, deputies and members of the Standing Committee must follow prescribed procedures to submit their motions, because the bills and motions deliberated and approved by the NPC or its Standing Committee will all have a certain binding force and some of them will be established as laws. This practice is different from the previous one in which deputies submitted a large number of motions at each NPC session. These motions were mainly suggestions and critical opinions that covered all fields of work and many of them involved problems that did not fall within the scope of the functions and powers of the NPC. For this reason, the congress did not adopt substantial resolutions on these motions but only transferred them to the quarters concerned for study and settlement. Now, the draft law stipulates that henceforth when deputies raise suggestions and critical opinions on the work in all fields to the NPC or its Standing Committee, these will all be transferred to organs and organizations concerned for study and to be dealt with. These relevant bodies will be responsible for reporting back to the deputies. These suggestions and opinions will no longer take the form of motions of the NPC. This is a realistic stipulation that can enable deputies to make suggestions and express opinions that will be properly dealt with and answered and can also simplify the working procedures of the congress.

5. Election and Recall

The draft law stipulates that candidates for leading posts of state organs should be nominated by the Presidium. For many years, state leaders elected by the NPC were generally nominated by the Presidium after consideration and before that, the central leadership of the CPC first consulted with various democratic parties and made its proposals. In discussing the nomination of the Presidium, deputations could raise different opinions or suggest other candidates. After deliberation and consultation of deputations, the Presidium would decide on the formal list of candidates according to the majority's opinion. The draft law affirms this successful practice.

With regard to bills of recall, the draft law stipulates that three or more than three deputations and one-tenth or more deputies can render bills to recall members of the NPC Standing Committee, the president or vice president of the People's Republic, members of the State Council and of the Central Military Committee, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the bills should be submitted to the congress for deliberation through the Presidium. The draft law lays down a fairly strict procedure for dealing with the bills of recall, because these bills are related to some extremely serious matters and need to be treated meticulously.

6. Concerning the Motions To Address Inquiries

In accordance with the stipulation of the constitution that the deputies have the right to address questions to the State Council or the ministries and commissions under the State Council, the drafts have made the following provisions for the procedures through which the deputies propose motions to address questions and the questioned organs answer the questions: A deputation or 30 or more deputies can propose a motion to address questions. The Presidium decides whether the question should be given a written answer by the questioned organ, or be answered orally by the leaders of the questioned organ at the Presidium meeting, a meeting of the special commission concerned or the meeting of the deputation concerned. In addition, it is provided that the NPC can propose motions to address questions through the proper procedures. The provisions make it convenient for the deputies and members of the NPC Standing Committee to exercise their rights to address questions and facilitates the smooth addressing of the questions. In addition, they help the NPC and its Standing Committee promote their roles in supervising the state and help the questioned organs make responsible answers.

In the past year, in the process of considering the motions, the deputations or the deputies frequently put forward questions that they did not understand or comprehend to ask the organs concerned to explain. In the future, it will still be necessary to do the same thing. Thus, in addition to providing for the procedures through which the deputies make motions to address questions, the drafts have also provided that the deputies may ask questions and the questions are answered by the people sent by the organs concerned at the group meetings of the deputies or at the meetings of the deputations.

7. Concerning the Special Commissions

In accordance with the stipulations of the constitution concerning the establishment of the special commissions of the NPC, the drafts have correspondingly given the provisions for the common task of the special commissions. Principally, these are: to consider the motions and to address questions presented by the NPC or its Standing Committee; to draft the motions concerned that are presented to the NPC for consideration; to study and investigate the problems related to the special commissions and that are within the limits of the NPC's or its Standing Committee's functions and powers.

The drafts provide that in addition to exercising the common powers of office enjoyed by the special commissions, the nationalities committee can study and investigate the question of strengthening national unity and make suggestions. It can also consider and report to the Standing Committee of the NPC on the regulations regarding autonomy in the autonomous regions and the specific regulations presented by the autonomous regions to the NPC Standing Committee for approval.

In order to facilitate the upholding of the unity of the legal system and to avoid incoherence and contradictions between the laws, the drafts provide that the legal commission is responsible for the unified consideration of the draft laws presented to the NPC or its Standing Committee. The other special commissions can give their opinions and make suggestions to the legal commission on the draft laws that concern them.

Since the special commissions are the component parts of the NPC that exercise part of the powers of office of the NPC and its Standing Committee, the drafts thus provide that the members of the special commissions should be elected from the deputies to the NPC. In addition, since experts are needed in the work of the special commissions, the drafts provide that the NPC Standing Committee can appoint experts who are not deputies as part or full-time advisers. These advisers can attend the meetings of the special commissions as nonvoting delegates, express their opinions and make suggestions to the motions considered by the special commissions.

In addition, the drafts provide that the NPC Standing Committee can establish a working committee as work requires. The working committee is the administrative body of the NPC Standing Committee that works in accordance with the decisions of the NPC Standing Committee. However, it cannot exercise part of the powers of office of the organs of state power as the other special commissions can. Precisely for this reason, the posts of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the working committee are not limited to the deputies to the NPC.

II. Concerning the "Organic Law of the State Council (Draft)"

The "Organic Law of the State Council (Draft)" drawn up this time is based on the "Organic Law of the State Council" formulated in 1954 and on the practical experience of government work over many years and on the State Council's experience in reforming the organs in the past year that are summarized in accordance with the related stipulations of the constitution. In order to further perfect the organization of the State Council and the work systems and promote the work efficiency and quality and quantity of work of the state administrative organs, the drafts have made some important amendments and supplements to the old organic law. Principally, they have made the following points:

1. Concerning the organization, powers of office and leading system of the State Council: In order to avoid repeating the articles of the constitution, this aspect of the articles was not written down in the old organic law. This time, in order to make the Organic Law of the State Council more complete, provisions have been made for the organization of the State Council, the responsibility system of premiership practiced and the duties of the state councillors and the secretary general have been formulated in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the constitution and the actual needs.

In accordance with the constitution, the drafts provide that the auditor general is a member of the State Council. As for how the accounting organs concretely organize and carry out their work, since we do not have enough experience, the drafts have thus not made concrete provisions.

2. Concerning the system of meetings of the State Council: The old organic law provides that the State Council must hold a plenary session once a month. Resolutions and orders issued by the State Council must be passed by the plenary session of the State Council or the standing session of the State Council. As for the time and features of the meetings of the State Council, according to the practical experience of the past years, it is not good to lay down hard and fast rules. Thus, the drafts have made the following provisions in principle: "Important issues in the State Council's work must be discussed and decided by the standing session of the State Council or the plenary session of the State Council."

3. Concerning the installation of the ministries and commissions: The old organic law listed all the ministries and commissions of the State Council. In the past 20 or more years, there were many changes in the installation of the ministries and commissions and, in the future, with the gradual carrying out of the reforms in the state administrative management system and the economic management system, there will be more changes. In order to maintain the stability and solemnity of the laws, the drafts have not enumerated the names of the ministries and commissions, however, it is provided in principle that: "The installation, removal and combination of the ministries and commissions of the State Council should be proposed by the premier and decided by the NPC; when the NPC is not in session, the issues should be decided by the NPC Standing Committee."

4. Concerning the installation of the organs directly under the State Council: It was provided in the old organic law that the installation of the organs directly under the State Council should be approved by the NPC. This has been changed to the decisions being made by the State Council in the drafts. This is because the responsible persons of the organs directly under the State Council are not members of the State Council, their appointment and removal does not have to be approved by the NPC Standing Committee, thus, it is not necessary to report the installation of these organs to the NPC Standing Committee for approval.

5. Concerning the number of the leading persons: In order to consolidate the results of reform in the government organs, adhere to the principle of being small in number but highly trained, improve work efficiency and get rid of bureaucracy, it is provided in the drafts that: "There is 1 minister and 2 to 4 vice ministers in every ministry and 1 minister, 2 to 4 vice ministers and 5 to 10 members in every commission." "There are two to five leading persons in every organ directly under the State Council."

6. Concerning the power of office of the ministries and commissions: In order to maintain unity in the political orders, prevent the phenomenon of too many people issuing orders, expand the power of office of the ministries and commissions and reduce the work of the State Council, it is provided in the drafts that: "The ministries and commissions should report the principle, policies, plans and important administrative measures of their work to the State Council and ask for instructions. Decisions should be made by the State Council. The ministries and commissions may issue orders, directives and rules and regulations within the limit of their powers in accordance with laws and the decisions of the State Council."

III - Draft Resolution on the Revision of Some Provisions of the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments"

The "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Governments", adopted in 1970 at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC, has now been in practice for 3 years and is, by and large, applicable. Most of the clauses in the revised draft resolution have been revised in conformity with the constitution. At the same time, in the light of the suggestions and actual needs of various localities, we have made revisions and supplemented the following three points:

1. It was originally stipulated in the "local organic law" that the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have the right to enact local statutes. Quite a few localities proposed that, in addition to municipalities directly under the central government, it is also necessary for some relatively big cities that have a relatively important political, economic and cultural status to enact local statutes in the light of the local conditions. In the light of the actual needs of these cities and in conformity with the provision of the constitution that only provinces, autonomous regions and municipalties directly under the central government have the right to enact local statutes, an additional provision has been made in the draft specifying that both the cities that are the seats of people's government in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and, with the approval of the State Council, the standing committees of people's congresses of relatively big cities may enact draft local statutes needed for the cities. These local statutes should be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and muncipalities directly under the central government for formulation and promulgation and reported to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

2. With respect to appointments and removals of secretaries-general, provincial department heads, bureau heads, directors and section chiefs in the local people's governments, it was originally stipulated in the "local organic law" that they should be submitted for approval to the government at the next higher level after a decision has been made by the standing committee of a people's congress at a corresponding level. Quite a few localities propose that, according to this stipulation, appointment and removals of provincial department heads, bureau heads, directors and section chiefs should be reported to the government at the next higher level for approval, while those of vice governors, vice mayors and deputy county heads need not be reported to the government at the next higher level for approval after a decision has been made concerning them by the people's congress or its standing committee at a corresponding level. Comparatively speaking, this is inappropriate. At the same time, after a decision on appointments and removals has been made by the standing committee at a corresponding level, it is also inappropriate to directly report it to the government at the next higher level for approval because it is still necessary to report to the government at the same level for approval. This is a tedious procedure. In accordance with the suggestions of various localities, the draft has changed the provision from reporting to the government at the next higher level for approval to reporting to the government at the next higher level for the record.

3. With regard to the electoral method of leading personnel of local people's governments, forming the standing committee of people's congresses, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates, it was originally stipulated in the "local organic law" that the number of candidates is generally greater than the number of people to be elected. If too many candidates have been recommended, a preliminary election may be held in order to determine the namelist of formal candidates in accordance with majority opinion. It was suggested by some localities that, in addition to the provision of allowing the electoral method of difference of votes, it is advisiable to adopt the method of first determining the namelist of candidates through preliminary election and then conducting an election. This provision, which is relatively more flexible, is adaptable to different and complicated conditions. Consequently, it has been revised in the draft as follows: "In an election, the method of having a greater number of candidates than the number of people to be elected may be adopted: It is also advisable to determine the namelist of candidates through a preliminary poll and then conduct an election."

IV. Draft Resolution on the Revision of Some Provisions of the "Electoral Law for the NPC and the Local People's Congress"

The "Electoral Law for the NPC and the Local People's Congresses" adopted in 1979 at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC is still applicable in principle. However, there are also some specific problems on which some additional provisions should be made. There are six points on which the revised draft resolution has made additional regulations and revisions:

1. It was stipulated in article 6 of the "electoral law" that regulations governing the election of overseas Chinese deputies shall be made separately. Practice has proved that it is inadvisable to elect overseas Chinese deputies separately. They should be elected in regional elections from among the returned overseas Chinese. It is inadvisable to formulate a separate electoral method. Therefore, in the draft, this clause has been changed into: there should be a suitable number of returned overseas Chinese deputies in the NPC and the local people's congresses in regions where a relatively large number of returned overseas Chinese reside.

2. It was stipulated in article 10 of the "electoral law" that the number of deputies to the people's congresses of a county and an autonomous county shall be distributed in accordance with the principle that the number of people represented by one deputy in a rural area is equal to four times the number of people represented by one deputy in a town. It was reported by various localities that some towns directly under the county authorities have a particularly large population or that the number of staff and workers in enterprises and other institutions not under the leadership of the people's governments below the county level accounts for a considerable proportion of the total population in the county. The number of deputies in the rural areas is too small if it is distributed according to the above-mentioned proportions. Therefore, an additional provision has been made in the draft specifying that, with respect to a county and an autonomous county that have the two above-mentioned special circumstances, at the decision of the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, the proportion between the number of people represented by one deputy in a rural area on the one hand and the number of people represented by one deputy in town or in enterprises and other institutions on the other can be smaller than 4 to 1 up to 1 to 1.

3. It was stipulated in article 16 of the "electoral law" that where the population of a national minority is less than 10 percent of the total population in the area, the number of people represented by each of its deputies may be less than the number represented by each deputy to the local people's congress, but it shall not be less than one half. Although certain preferential treatment has been given to minority nationalities with less population, it is still unable to completely suit the actual needs in some national autonomous regions. Moreover, some autonomous counties practicing regional national autonomy have reported a national minority with an especially small population, such as the Elunchun Autonomous Banner and the Ewenkizu Autonomous Banner. According to this stipulation, the number of deputies distributed to the nationalities practicing regional autonomy is still too small. For this reason, in the draft, the figure "10 percent" in the stipulation that where the population of a national minority is less thatn "10 percent" of the total population in the area has been changed to "15 percent;" an additional stipulation has also been made, specifying that with respect to autonomous counties practicing regional national autonomy where there is a national minority with an especially small population, at the say of the standing committee of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, the number of people represented by each deputy of the nationality practicing regional autonomy can be 50 percent less than the number of people represented by each deputy of the local people's congress.

4. It was stipulated in article 30 of the "electoral law" that all parties, organizations and voters may publicize their candidates for deputies with various forms of propaganda. This enables voters to relatively fully understand the candidates. In the course of practice, however, we note that this stipulation has not been sufficiently precise and is liable to different understanding. Therefore, a more specific stipulation has been made in the draft specifying that the election committee should introduce the circumstances of the candidates and that the parties, organizations or voters that recommend and represent the candidates can also introduce, at group meetings of voters, the circumstances of the candidates they recommend.

5. It was stipulated in clause 3 of article 38 of the "electoral law" that when the number of deputy candidates who have obtained more than half of the ballots falls below the number of deputies to be elected, another election shall be held for the balance of the deputies to be elected. In practice, it sometimes happens that after the second election, the number of deputy candidates who have obtained more than half of the ballots still falls below the number of deputies to be elected. If another by-election is held, the work load is very heavy and the voters also consider it a burden. Therefore, an additional stipulation has been made in the draft, specifying that with respect to the balance of the deputies to be elected, another election should be held among the candidates who fail to be elected; those who obtain the most votes are elected but the number of votes should not be less than one-third of the votes.

6. The draft has made an additional stipulation on article 42 of the "electoral law," specifying that the credentials of deputies automatically come to an end when deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels are transferred or moved out of the administrative regions during their term of office; and that another by-election shall be held to make up for the vacancy. As these deputies have left their jobs in the original areas, they cannot do their duties as deputies. It is only appropriate to make such an additional stipulation.

It is hoped that the meeting will consider the above four draft laws.

Jiang Hua's Report

HK201047 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 2

[XINHUA: "Report by Jiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court, on the Work of the Supreme People's Court; Delivered on 6 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Fellow deputies: I am fully in favor of the "Report on the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the PRC" made by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, and the "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan" made by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, the Supreme People's Court and local people's courts at various levels have, in accordance with the "Resolution on the Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate" adopted by this session, and in line with the policies, principles, laws and decrees of the state, tried and handled large numbers of criminal and civil cases as well as large numbers of cases involving disputes over economic contracts and appeal cases.

In order to strengthen the trial of criminal cases, the Supreme People's Court held the third national conference on the trial of criminal cases last November to examine the work of the people's courts in carrying out the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, sum up their experiences in this respect and set tasks for the future. After the conference, the people's courts at various levels continued to conscientiously implement the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure.

From October 1981 to September 1982, more than 203,000 criminal cases were tried and brought to a conclusion, most of them being concluded within the legal time limit. Judging from the general situation, through the trial of criminal cases, the people's courts have dealt timely and forceful blows at counterrevolutionary criminals and serious and active criminal offenders.

Over the past year or so, the people's courts at various levels have strengthened their work in handling civil and economic cases. According to statistics, from October 1981 to September 1982, more than 767,300 civil cases and a number of cases involving disputes over economic contracts were handled by the people's courts at various levels. Through the handling of these cases, they solved large numbers of problems involving family and marriage issues and disputes over property ownership and large numbers of big and difficult long-standing problems between some enterprises involving disputes over economic contracts and also such disputes as emerged in the recent readjustment of the national economy. After the promulgation of the "law governing economic contract of the PRC" and the "law of civil procedure of the PRC (trial provisions)," the Supreme People's Court issued a circular in March this year which demanded the people's courts at various localities to organize cadres and police to conscientiously study and publicize the two laws, to strengthen the trial of civil and economic cases, to clearly check and handle the long-pending cases, to make experiments and acquire new experiences and to make preparations for the implementation of the two laws. Over the past several months the people's courts at various localities have, in accordance with the provisions of the law governing economic contract and the law of civil procedure (trial provisions), gained some initial experiences through experiment. In July and September this year, the Supreme People's Court separately convened the third national conference on the trial of civil cases and the forum of the presiding judges of the economic courts of some higher people's courts, in which the new situation and new problems of the present civil cases were discussed. Through exchanging experiences and discussing the situation of the trial of economic cases, especially through discussing the situation of the trial of economic cases, especially through discussing the problems in implementing the law of civil procedure (trial provisions), the participants had a better understanding of the importance of handling civil cases.

Over the past year or so, the people's courts at various levels have attached more importance to and firmly grasped the handling of the people's letters, visits and appeal cases and have scored remarkable achievements. From October 1981 to September 1982, more than 180,600 appeal cases were handled by local people's courts at various levels (of which over 173,200 concerned criminal and more than 7,300 concerned civil cases). More than 124,200 letters of appeal were handled (of which more than 112,000 concerned criminal and more than 12,200 civil cases), and people who lodged appeals were received on more than 30,000 occasions (of which more than 17,700 occasions concerned criminal, and more than 12,300 occasions concerned civil cases), by the Supreme People's Court. Through handling these cases, some frameups and wrong sentences were corrected.

During April and March this year, the Supreme People's Court held two forums separately for Hebei and six other provinces and for Jilin and seven other provinces (regions) on the work with regard to the people's letters, visits and appeals. They discussed the problem of long-pending appeals received by the people's courts, focusing on the handling of long-pending appeals lodged by the people who had frequently come to Beijing for this purpose. After carefully studying such cases, the two forums suggested that they should be dealt with by the relevant people's courts as soon as possible or be jointly dealt with by the relevant people's courts and cadres sent by the Supreme People's Court. By the end of September, of the 957 cases which had been submitted to the people's courts at lower levels, 538 were properly handled, in which 185 frameups and wrong sentences were corrected. Through joint efforts by the people's courts at various levels, the number of appeals, letters and visits concerning criminal cases has been reduced. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, the appeals concerning criminal cases received by local people's courts at various levels from January to September this year were reduced by 24.2 percent, letters concerning this received by the Supreme People's Court were reduced by 23.7 percent and visits were reduced by 24.6 percent.

Through various judgment activities as mentioned above, the people's courts at all levels have, with the cooperation of other departments, punished criminals and protected the people. They have played an active and promotive role in strengthening social order, preserving stability and unity, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and ensuring the smooth development of the economic readjustment and the construction of the four modernizations.

Fellow deputies! At the beginning of this year, the CPC Central Committee urged us to carry out struggles against serious criminal activities in the economic field and made it a central task this year for the whole country. On 8 March, the 22nd session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee adopted a "Resolution for Severely Punishing Criminals Who Do Great Damage to the State Economy." On 13 April, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council adopted a "Resolution on Hitting at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field." These two resolutions clearly put forward the policies and principles for hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field, which provided a substantial legal basis for punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy. I would like to continue by reporting to the NPC session about the work of the people's courts at various levels throughout the country in implementing the above-mentioned two resolutions and handling economic criminal cases.

On 15 March, the Supreme People's Court issued a circular on resolutely carrying out the "resolution" of the NPC Standing Committee, which demanded that the people's courts at all levels conscientiously study and resolutely implement the "resolution" and give first priority to the handling of economic criminal cases. At the forum for presidents of all higher people's courts and special people's courts, which was held in July, arrangements were further made for hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Through studying the two "resolutions," the judicial officers of the people's courts at all levels improved their understanding of the urgency and necessity of the struggle and took an active part in it. According to statistics, from January to September this year, 24,636 economic criminal cases were handled by the local people's courts at various levels and the railway transport courts. By the end of September, 22,331 cases had been brought to a conclusion, of which there were 186 cases of smuggling and selling smuggled goods, 5,243 cases of graft, 1,138 cases of bribery, 2,011 cases of speculation and profiteering, 2,278 cases of swindling of public property, 10,290 cases of stealing public property, 32 cases of stealing and selling valuable cultural relics and 1,153 other cases. Some 26,227 criminals were sentenced and punished.

In handling the economic criminal cases, the local people's courts at various levels have paid attention to handling them in order of importance and urgency and have given priority to the handling of major and serious cases. They have concentrated strength on the handling of the cases involving large sums of money and active and serious cases, especially those committed by cadres in the state organs, enterprises and institutional units, including responsible cadres occupying some important posts, as well as those committed by these cadres in collusion with lawless people in society and they have passed more serious and swifter sentences on them according to law, after ascertaining the facts. According to statistics, from January to September this year, of the economic criminal cases handled by the local people's courts at various levels, there were 250 cases which involved more than 100,000 yuan each. There were 1,062 criminals whose illicit incomes were all over 10,000 yuan, of whom 3,706 were originally state personnel (including 29 county-level cadres). Severe punishment and heavy sentences were given to those who committed serious and major cases according to the criminal law and the relevant provisions in the "resolution" of the NPC Standing Committee.

In handling cases of economic crimes, the regional people's courts at various levels have seriously carried out the criminal law and the "decisions" of the NPC Standing Committee, upheld the traditional guideline of hitting out at the minority and striving to split off and transform the majority of people from the enemy camp, and implemented the fundamental policy of combining punishment with leniency and taking a lenient approach to those who confess their crimes and a severe attitude to those who refuse to. Those who committed crimes before the implementation of the "decisions" and who gave themselves up before 1 May this year, or those already arrested who frankly confessed all their crimes and who also reported criminal facts about other criminals, have been treated with leniency according to the relevant laws before the implementation of the "decisions." This was to encourage a number of criminals in the economic field to give themselves up and confess their crimes. Those who continued to conceal their crimes and refused to give themselves up, or who refused to confess all their crimes and also failed to report the criminal facts about other criminals before 1 May this year have been severely dealt with by resolutely following the "decisions" and the provisions of the criminal law. Thus, a small number of criminals disrupting the economy have been given severe punishment.

In handling criminal cases in the economic field, the regional people's courts at all levels have seriously carried out the law of criminal procedure. They insist on taking facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, investigating facts and verifying evidence. Concerning those complicated cases covering a wide scope, they go deep among the masses to make investigations. Thus, facts are established, evidence is clearcut, the verdicts are accurate, the punishment meted out is appropriate, and the procedure is legitimate. In handling criminal cases in the economic field, the people's courts in various areas have tried cases openly and pronounced verdicts openly in accordance with the laws. Together with the propaganda departments, they have also made public the results of judgment on major and important cases and have combined these cases with the propagation of the legal system. This has effectively dealt blows to the pride of criminals in the economic field and has provided the masses of cadres and people with education and inspiration. In light of the problems existing in the work of certain relevant units, as reflected in criminal cases in the economic field, some people's courts have also made suggestions to these units. This has played a stimulating role in improving the work of these units, perfecting their rules and regulations, plugging the loopholes and preventing crimes.

In judging criminal cases in the economic field, the people's courts at various levels, while meting out punishment according to the law, pay attention to recovering stolen money or property. Where the need arises, a fine is imposed and property is confiscated in addition to a prison term being given. According to incomplete statistics, from January to September this year, the state recouped an economic loss of more than 38,468 million yuan from appropriated funds and stolen goods recovered, fines imposed and property confiscated through the people's courts.

Since May this year, the Supreme People's Court has given timely guidance in regard to policy execution and the application of laws for the people's courts in various areas in judging a number of major and difficult criminal cases in the economic field. Through analyzing and studying every case, they have paid attention to distinguishing the line between economic criminal acts and errors in work and between the unhealthy practices in the economic field and violations of the economic laws. In pronouncing verdicts, a distinction is made between personal corruption and cases of sacrificing the interests of the big collective to the small collective. This is to prevent the blurring of the line between what is a crime and what is not a crime and imposing a too light or too heavy a sentence.

In the second half of this year, the Supreme People's Court and some higher people's courts also selectively edited and published some data on typical cases of economic crimes where relevant policies and laws have been carried out in a relatively satisfactory manner. This data is for the reference of people's courts in various areas in handling cases. This work has provided the regional people's courts at all levels with some guidance in handing out correct verdicts and improving the quality of judgment.

On the whole, in the past year, the people's court at all levels throughout the country have been resolute, positive and serious in carrying out the two "decisions" in handling criminal cases in the economic field. The quality of the cases handled is basically good. Through trials, severe punishment has been meted out to criminals seriously disrupting the economy -- criminals convicted of smuggling and illegal peddling, corruption, bribery, speculation, deception, and the theft of state and collective property. This has played a definite role in correctly implementing the policy of opening the country to the world and enlivening the economy at home and safeguarding socialist modernizations. Of course, of the criminal cases in the economic field handled by the people's courts, there are also a small number, where facts have not been clearly established, criminal evidence has not been verified, or the line between what is a crime and what is not a crime has been blurred, or too light or too heavy a sentence has been imposed. We must pay adequate attention to these defects and problems and strive to correct them.

Resolutely cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major long-term task. It is an important guarantee for our doggedly following the socialist road and carrying out modernization and also an important measure for upholding the policy of opening the country to the world and enlivening the economy at home. At present, this struggle is deepening. The people's court at all levels throughout the country must continuously carry out these two "decisions" and further tackle the following several tasks well:

1. WITH A CRACKDOWN ON PRIORITY CASES IN MIND, WE MUST CONTINUE CONCENTRATING FORCES ON THE PROPER HANDLING OF MAJOR AND IMPORTANT CASES. In handling cases of this kind, we must be fair and impartial and strictly observe the law. On the basis of finding out the criminal facts, we must resolutely mete out severe punishment according to the law and make the relevant case known to the public, thus strengthening the propagation of the legal system. Only in this way can we more effectively crack down upon and control criminals, inspire and enlighten the masses of cadres and people and improve the results of judging cases.

2. WE MUST CORRECTLY CARRY OUT POLICY AND LAWS, DISTINGUISH BETWEEN WHAT IS A CRIME AND WHAT IS NOT AND ACCURATELY CRACK DOWN ON CRIMINALS WHO SERIOUSLY DISRUPT THE ECONOMY. Those who violate the criminal law and have been found guilty must be solemnly dealt with according to the law concerning those general offenses against the law not serious enough to constitute crimes. It is suggested that the departments deal with the persons concerned in accordance with relevant party discipline, administrative rules of discipline, or administrative laws and regulations. Those proper economic activities that agree with relevant policies and laws should be resolutely protected. To guide the people's courts at the lower levels in better carrying out relevant policies and applying laws, the Supreme People's Court and various higher people's courts must continuously do a good job of selecting and providing typical cases.

3. WE MUST STRICTLY HANDLE CASES IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUDICIAL PROCEDURES. In judging criminal cases in the economic field, the people's courts must seriously make investigations and studies, do their work conscientiously and set store by evidence instead of readily accepting confessions. Those criminals facts and evidence on which a conviction is based must be seriously checked and verified as true, so that a judgment can stand the test of history.

Concerning major and important cases, we must especially go deep among the masses to seek verification and listen to the masses' views on how to handle them. Economic crimes which are complicated, cover a wide scope and have a bearing on policy take time and effort in their handling. Therefore, judgment must be strict and in line with the judicial procedure to ensure the quality of the cases tackled.

4. WE MUST COMBINE THE HANDLING OF CASES WITH FURTHER EFFORTS IN MAKING JUDICIAL SUGGESTIONS. Criminal elements often take advantage of certain loopholes in the work pattern or system of certain organs, enterprises and units serving the people to carry out criminal activities disruptive to the economy. Therefore, the people's courts must not only handle cases according to the law but also make a point of analyzing the features and causes of economic crimes. They must make relevant suggestions to the relevant units in light of the problems reflected in given cases and urge the latter to strengthen political and ideological education among the cadres and workers to establish and perfect regulations and systems, to improve economic management and to plug the loopholes in order to prevent and reduce the incidence of crimes.

5. IN THE STRUGGLE TO CRACK DOWN ON SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, WE MUST TEMPER AND TEST THE RANKS OF CADRES AND POLICEMEN OF THE PEOPLE'S COURTS. We must conduct education among policemen and cadres impressing upon them the need to maintain communist purity and oppose decadent capitalist ideas. Those judicial personnel who are firm in their stand, honest and faithful in serving the public, just and impartial in judgment and strict in upholding the law must be cited. Concerning personnel whose offenses against the law have been exposed in the course of struggle, we must seriously get at the facts and solemnly deal with them.

Fellow deputies, this session has adopted the new constitution. This is a great event in our country's effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This constitution based on the four fundamental principles has profoundly summed up our country's experience of over 30 years of socialist revolution and construction. It takes into consideration not only existing realities but also future development. It is a new constitution of a long-term and stable nature which has the features of China and is geared to the needs of socialist modernization. It is a main charter for a stable government in the new historical period of our country. The approval and implementation of this constitution will greatly strengthen the building of our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system, further promote the political stability and unity of people of various nationalities, and stimulate the development of the cause of socialist modernization, enabling our system of people's democratic dictatorship to be further consolidated. The cadres and policemen of our people's courts at all levels must, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, strive to study the new constitution, energetically preach it, strictly observe it and resolutely carry it out. Within the limits of the constitution and the law, they must strive to do their own duties well, making proper contributions toward the gradual realization of the great goal of socialist modernization defined at the 12th CPC National Congress and turning our nation into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country.

Concerning the above report, all deputies are asked to examine and correct it.

GUANGMING RIBAO Editorial

HK200853 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Make More Contributions to the Victorious Fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan — Greeting the Victorious Closing of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] The 15-day Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC victoriously concluded yesterday.

The Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee was also convened at the same time and all members of the CPPCC National Committee attended several meetings of the NPC as nonvoting delegates and discussed state affairs together with the delegates of the NPC. As a result of the strenuous efforts made by all delegates of the NPC and the members of the CPPCC National Committee, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the new constitution, exmained and discussed the report made by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the development of the national economy and the Sixth 5-Year Plan and made corresponding resolutions. We warmly hail all these remarkable achievements made by the conference.

The new constitution adopted by the conference is the fundamental law for governing the country and giving it security in the new period and the best one since the founding of the PRC. It not only sums up the historical experience of China's socialist development, but also absorbs the wisdom of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. We must conscientiously study, vigorously propagate, and resolutely carry out the new constitution, thus pushing the construction of China's socialist democracy and legal system to a new stage and ensuring the smooth progress of socialist construction for modernization.

The formulation and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is an important step to achieve the strategic objective of our country's economic construction put forth by the 12th CPC Congress and the foundation to achieve the goal of quadrupling the annual output value of China's industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century. The basic task of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is that we must continue to carry out the policy of readjustment, reform, reorganization and upgrading, further solve various problems left over by history which hamper economic development, achieve a decisive victory in bringing about a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, and lay down a better foundation and create better conditions for the national economy and social development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This is a 5-year plan which ensures our country's national economy will embark on a road of healthy development and represents a new road of developing the socialist economic construction for modernization full of Chinese characteristics. Various technical and economic targets formulated by the plan are not only inspiring but also practical, giving us grand expectations and invincible confidence in the future of our country's national economy and social development.

What shall we rely on in order to successfully accomplish this plan? First, we must rely on gradual implementation of reform in the economic system and serious implementation of various guiding principles and policies in economic construction. Second, we must rely on science and technology, the basis of which lies in education. Only by treating education, science and technology as a strategic point in economic development, can we continuously raise economic results, strive to reach a higher speed of development and bring about economic prosperity in our country. The development of education, science and technology is also an important part in strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the state has greatly increased its investment in education, science, culture, public health, and sports, compared with that in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Meanwhile, specific stipulations have been made in developing university education and the continuous reform of the secondary educational structure, in striving for the basic popularization of primary school education in the vast majority of counties and the popularization of junior middle school education in cities throughout the country by 1985, in promoting effectual remarkable scientific and technical achievements, in tackling key scientific and technical problems, in strengthening the research of applied science and basic science, in paying great attention to the development of social science, and in developing literature and art, movie production, television, broadcasting, journalism, publishing, libraries, museums and cultural centers, and public health and sports.

All these stipulations have fully showed that the Sixth 5-Year Plan is a comprehensive plan for the national economy and social development which includes both the construction of material and spiritual civilization. This once again shows that we have, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the elimination of "leftist" ideology, greatly improved our understanding of the objective laws of national economy and social development. The Sixth 5-Year Plan provides us a glorious prospect and puts forth more difficult and glorious tasks to intellectuals in the country. The burden is heavy and the road is long. Vast numbers of intellectuals must, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, make more contributions to victoriously fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan together with all workers.

Our country's intellectuals have already made great contributions to the five 5-year plans which have been fulfilled. It is not necessary to conceal that fact that due to the influence of the "leftist" ideology and the neglect shown by the small production habitual forces in education, science and knowledge since the late 1950's, and the "Cultural Revolution" in particular, it was impossible for the vast number of intellectuals to bring into full play their enthusiasm for building a powerful socialist motherland and give full play to their talent and wisdom. Since the third plenary session, the party and the state have carried out a series of measures to bring order out of chaos, taken many effective measures to develop education, science and culture, and attached importance to bringing into full play the role of intellectuals. The 12th CPC Congress and the present 5th Session of the 5th NPC went a step further to treat the development of education and science as one of the important strategic points in the development of China's economy. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has also made corresponding stipulations. Particularly, the new constitution has, in the form of a fundamental law, affirmed the role of China's intellectuals as a backbone force in socialist construction, which creates good conditions for our country's intellectuals to bring into full play their proper role. "The wide sea allows the fish to leap about and the vast sky the birds to fly." In the course of fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and fighting for the realization of the strategic goal in the development of the national economy which was formulated at the 12th CPC Congress, intellectuals of our country may make greater contributions and give full play to their abilities. This is indeed inspiring and encouraging.

Of course, many efforts have to be made in order to carry out the policy of intellectuals and bring into full play their role due to some historical reasons. And many difficulties and obstacles may arise in developing education and science as a result of the limitations imposed by the present material conditions. However, we believe that the vast number of intellectuals, educated by the party for quite a long time, will certainly, with an enterprising spirit, an indomitable will and all their wisdom and energy, overcome difficulties and hardships in the process of marching forward, create a new situation in the fields of education and science and make more contributions to developing our country's education, science and culture, to capturing one stronghold after another in the scientific field, to developing the national economy and to raising the scientific and cultural level of all the people, thus proving themselves to be a part of the working class. Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu are exactly the examples for us to follow.

Since the convocation of the 12th CPC Congress, the whole country has become more energetic and confident. The new constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has legalized our fighting goal and the adopted Sixth 5-Year Plan has made it more concrete. We believe that with the joint and concerted efforts made by the vast number of intellectuals and the people throughout the country, the new constitution will certainly be carried out in real earnest, the Sixth 5-Year Plan will certainly be fulfilled to all satisfaction and our great motherland will certainly become more and more prosperous.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR ON CONSTITUTION

OW180423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department recently issued a circular on publicizing the new constitution.

The circular pointed out that the "Constitution of the PRC" is an extremely important historical document. The new constitution reflects the common wishes and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities of the country and bears the greatest authoritativeness and the highest legal effect. It is the general program for running the country and ensuring stability for the new period in China and the fundamental norms of activities of the people of all nationalities of China, all state organs and armed forces, all political parties and social organizations as well as all enterprises. Therefore, we must attach great importance to and conscientiously do a good job in publicizing the new constitution and organize the people all over the country to conscientiously study it. We must let the vast masses of people understand the underlying spirits and the various important stipulations in the new constitution through propaganda and education, and through organized study let them understand the importance of the constitution in the nation's political life and the necessity of abiding by the constitution so as to make everyone form the idea and habit of abiding by and upholding the constitution. In particular, the vast number of party members, cadres at all levels of the party and the workers of state organs at all levels should take the lead in studying and publicizing the constitution, understanding the substance of the constitution, strengthening the concept of rule by law, conscientiously upholding the dignity of the constitution and setting examples in implementing and abiding by the constitution in their work.

The circular said that the publicizing and study of the constitution should center on the "Constitution of the PRC" and the "Report on the Draft Constitution Revision" made by Comrade Peng Zhen. We should also link such publicizing and study with the publicizing and study of the documents of the 12th party congress. The constitution is the integration of the party's correct propositions and the will of the people and the nation, and is consistent with the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. The general tasks of the people all over the country in the new period, the fundamental guidelines for the building of a socialist economy, spiritual civilization and socialist democracy and legal system, and the principles that play a leading role in the state's and party's political life and the requirement that the party must act within the provisions of the constitution and law set forth in the documents of the 12th party's congress are all incorporated in the constitution. In particular, the constitution has systemized and legalized the underlying goals and tasks of building a high level of socialist democracy set forth in the documents of the 12th party congress. This will bring the development of China's socialist democracy and legal system into a new phase. Therefore, the two can be completely combined in publicizing and study.

The circular said: The following key points should be emphasized in publicizing the constitution: 1) the importance of the constitution in the state's political life, in socialist construction and in building socialist democracy and a socialist legal system; 2) the substance of the constitution, the general guiding ideology of the constitution, including the four basic principles, and the important stipulations on China's politics, economy, cultural system, the basic rights and obligations of the people, the system of people's congresses and the state organs; 3) the whole party and the people of all nationalities of China should abide by the constitution, uphold the dignity of the constitution and fight against all acts which undermine the constitution, for this is the underlying guarantee for implementing the constitution.

Through publicizing and study we should strengthen the people's concept that all state power belongs to the people, strengthen the people's consciousness of themselves as the masters of the country and strengthen their sense of responsibility for the state's work and social undertakings.

The circular pointed out: In publicizing the constitution we should pay attention to two aspects. First, we should explain the meaning, the main spirit and the basic principles of the constitution and the importance of the constitution to the building of a socialist democracy and legal system politically and theoretically. Since relatively comprehensive propaganda work was done earlier when the draft of the revised constitution was discussed by the people of the whole country, we should now explain it in a more penetrating manner in the light of the spirit of the documents of the 12th party congress and the mental outlook of the people both within and outside the party. Therefore, various newspapers may publish some deep and weighty key articles. Second, we should carry out propaganda work on knowledge of the constitution by integrating realities. We should explain the substance of the constitution in a systematic, specific, precise and simple manner. We should explain the constitution chapter by chapter, section by section and every important article in it in order to make every household and all the people understand the important stipulations of the constitution. The people of our country, including the broad masses of party members and cadres at all levels, and in particular the younger generation, generally lack a concept of a legal system and knowledge of law. The report of the 12th party congress pointed out: "It is necessary to repeatedly conduct propaganda and education work on the legal system among the people of the whole country" and "it is necessary to strengthen education on the constitution, civil rights, civil obligation and civil morality."

We should now conduct extensive and penetrating education on the legal system for the people of the whole country through publicizing the constitution. In addition to the newspapers, we should explain the constitution orally and use other forms in our propaganda work. Departments concerned should publish some booklets written in simple language on the explanation of the constitution for use by grassroots level units in urban and rural areas in giving lectures to the masses or as reference materials in studying the constitution.

SONG RENQIONG SPEECH ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK200300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Speech delivered by Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522] on 19 November 1982 at national conference on educating party members: "Educate the Party Members in the New Party Constitution, Make Ideological Preparations for Party Rectification" -- reprinted from HONGQI issue No 24]

[Text] Comrades, this national conference on educating party members is an important meeting for implementing the 12th party congress spirit, studying and making arrangements for education of party members in accordance with the demands of the new party constitution, and preparing for party rectification. I now want to give some views.

I. The New Party Constitution Is the Best Since the Founding of the Party

The new party constitution since its promulgation has drawn a strong response inside and outside the party and at home and abroad. Many comrades hold that the new party constitution "is the quintessence of the party's historical experience and of the wisdom of the whole party" and is "the weapon for rectifying and building the party." The new party constitution affirms in charter form the correct line since the third plenary session, and there are great prospects for our party and our cause.

A number of foreign publications and press agencies have also held that the new party constitution is "sober and realistic in tone," "expresses the resolve to refurbish the party work style," and has laid down a "Chinese-style path for building socialism."

How should we judge whether a communist party constitution is good or not? There can only be one criterion and that is whether it is solved well or not the question of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of a country's revolution. I will now apply this criterion to analyze the question of why we say that the constitution of the 12th party congress is the best since the founding of the party.

1. The new party constitution meets the needs of the governing party. Ours has been the governing party for more than 30 years. The constitution of the eighth party congress touched on this question. However, as the state had not been in existence long at that time, the conditions for solving this question were not sufficiently ripe. The constitution of the 12th party congress takes full consideration for the position of the governing party and has appropriately made a series of specific regulations for ensuring that the organizations at all levels of the governing party and all its members have rules to follow. The party constitution includes for the first time the stipulation that "the party must conduct its activities within the framework of the constitution and the law." Ours is the governing party that leads political power in the whole country. The party's line, principles and policies are the concentrated expression of the common interests and will of the people of all nationalities throughout the land. Through the constitution and the laws formulated by the state organs of power, our party's leadership of the people of the whole country is also the concentrated expression of the common interests and will of the people of all nationalities throughout the land, and has also become the will of the state. Hence, under our socialist system, the will of the people, the state and the party are identical. For Communist Party members, no matter what post they hold, practicing and adhering to the constitution means carrying out the will of the party. Any tendency of setting the constitution and the law against the tasks of the party, of weak concept of law and discipline, or of failure to observe the law or to strictly enforce it will weaken the position of the governing party. All such tendencies are intolerable. Everyone still remembers the incident that occurred a few years ago: The masses asked us "whether the constitution or the county CPC committee is the greater." This is a simple question and also a sharp criticism. The new party constitution has now made a totally unequivocal reply to this question. The position of the governing party poses new demands not only on the framework of the party's activities but also on the party members and cadres. The constitution of the 12th party congress lays down regulations suited to the position of the governing party with regard to the rights and obligations of party members, the basic conditions for party cadres, and the tasks of the party organizations at all levels. The new party constitution demands that the party members "always be ordinary members of the laboring people," that "party cadres are the people's servants," that "apart from individual interests and work duties within the framework stipulated by the system and policy, no party member may pursue any private interest or special powers," and that "the party's leading cadres at all levels, whether they were democratically elected or appointed by the leading organs, do not hold their posts for life, and all of them can be transferred or relieved of their posts." The appearance of these stipulations in the new party constitution shows that our party has become a mature governing party.

2. The new party constitution meets the needs of bringing order out of chaos. Many of the clauses of the new party constitution can be described as correcting the mistakes of the 10 years of internal disorder and consolidating the results of bringing order out of chaos.

The new party constitution gives a complete and scientific outline of the party's ideological line: "Proceed from reality in everything, link theory with reality, seek truth from facts, and test and develop the truth in the course of practice." This is a summation of the party's positive and negative experiences in ideological line for a long time in the past, and is also the ideological weapon for continuing to bring order out of chaos in all respects in the future. The new party constitution stipulates that "the party prohibits any form of personality cult." This shows that our party has absorbed the serious lessons of indulging in personality cult in the past and is resolved to establish correct relationships between the leadership and the party and between the leadership and the masses in accordance with the historical materialist viewpoint. The new party constitution also stipulates that "no party member, no matter how high or low his post, may decide himself on major issues." This has always been our party's consistent principle. It has also been put forward in the light of the serious damage suffered by the party in the past as a result of the individual autocracy with "one person having the say" that appeared in our party for a time in the past.

3. The new party constitution suits the needs of socialist modernization. In accordance with the main contradictions in Chinese society, the party's general task in the present stage, and the focus of party work, the new party constitution gives prominence to socialist modernization. This is the first time that a party constitution has assigned such an important position to the task of modernization. The new party constitution also stipulates that "party leadership is mainly political, ideological and organizational leadership." This has thus solved in principle the major question of how to uphold party leadership in the cause of China's socialist construction, and has prevented lack of division of party and government and of party and enterprises, with low work efficiency, from continuing to affect the progress of the cause of socialist construction. The new party constitution stipulates that the rank of party cadres must be revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized, that the party cadres must "undergo party training, investigation and examination," and that the leading cadres at all levels must meet six basic criteria. The party's cadres are a backbone force in the socialist modernization cause, and building a high-quality cadre force is precisely a stipulation of strategic significance that our party has laid down in order to meet the needs of the new period.

4. The new party constitution suits the needs of building socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy. Enhancing the masses' communist awareness, so that the people will genuinely become the masters of the country, is an expression of the superiority of socialism, and is also an historic task shouldered by the party. The new party constitution points out in its general program: "While leading the people to build a high degree of material civilization," the party "leads them to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization," and it must "lead the people to develop socialism, put the socialist system on a sound basis, and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship." The new party constitution therefore puts forth a whole series of specific demands regarding the stipulations on the tasks of party members, party cadres and party organizations at all levels.

5. The new party constitution suits the needs of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The three basic demands put forward by the new party constitution regarding a high degree of ideological and political unity, wholehearted service for the people, and the upholding of democratic centralism express in concentrated form the strong will of our party to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in its work style. In order to fulfill the three basic demands in party building, the new party constitution lays down a whole series of regulations in the chapters on party members, party cadres, the party's organizational system, the party's grassroots organizations and the party's discipline.

The five "suitings" mentioned above show that the reason why the new party constitution is good is because it fully embodies a high degree of integration of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, and a high degree of integration of Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the vanguard force of the proletarian with the practice of party building. The entire contents of the constitution's 10 chapters and 50 articles are closely linked to our target of endeavor, to the destiny of the state and people, and to the tasks of revival and reform facing us. Engels said that the value of the resolutions of a party congress depends on their scientific nature. The five "suitings" we have spoken of as properties of the new party constitution are precisely the outstanding hallmarks of the scientific nature of this party constitution.

Engels was one of the writers of the "Communist Manifesto." Throughout his life, he took part in revising, examining and approving many party constitutions and programs. In this respect, he gave some very pithy expositions. He once held the viewpoint that the history of a party is the best exposition on the party's constitution. In our previous passages, we evaluated the party constitution approved by the 12th party congress from the angle of its scientific nature. Now we are going to use this viewpoint of Engels' and proceed from the evolution of the party's history and of its previous constitutions to look into the question of whether the 12th congress' constitution is one of the best party constitutions since the founding of the CPC. During the 61 years since the founding of the CPC, it has formulated 12 party programs and constitutions (all are party constitutions, except the one approved by the first party congress which was called the "Program of the CPC.") In the 24 years from the founding of the party to the time before the seventh party congress was held, six party programs and constitutions were formulated with the direct assistance and guidance of the Comintern. This was a result of the international and domestic political conditions at that time. The constitution of the seventh party congress was the first party constitution that was independently formulated by our party after the dissolution of the Comintern. It was an exercise in integrating Marxism-Leninism with China's revolutionary practice and was a party constitution that facilitated the prosperity and development of the party and guided the revolution in vigorously developing until nationwide victory was achieved. The constitution of the eighth party congress was the first party constitution that was formulated after we seized state power. It inherited the strong points of the seventh congress' constitution and put forward new requirements for the party in order to make sure its position as a party in power. What is especially valuable was that the report on the revision of the party constitution given at the eighth congress fully expounded on the question related to the personality cult. The eighth congress' constitution was a good one. It was a pity that some of the regulations of this constitution were not carried out. The constitutions of the 9th and 10th party congresses reflected our party's mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The 11th congress' constitution was formulated not long after the smashing of the "gang of four." As the party was not sufficiently mentally prepared for the overall elimination of the "leftist" mistakes, this party constitution was not free from the guidance of the "leftist" ideology, though it had played some positive roles. It was precisely through drawing on both the positive and negative experiences of the previous party constitutions and through making further developments and improvements on the basis of the 7th and 8th congresses' constitutions that the constitution of the 12th congress was formulated through 3 years of collecting the wisdom of the whole party. Compared with all the previous party constitutions, the 12th party congress' constitution deserves to be regarded as being the best one since the founding of the CPC.

A recent report reflects the idea of some people that regarding the 12th congress's constitution as the "best party constitution since the founding of the CPC" will lead to negating the history and give rise to difficulties in evaluating the party constitution of the 13th and 14th party congresses. This idea is wrong. By regarding the 12th party congress' constitution as the best one, we mean that it inherits the previous constitutions and facilitates further development. Since it inherits the previous ones, it certainly does not negate the past nor the party's history. On the contrary, it scientifically confirms the history of the party. Since it facilitates future development, it has not yet been 100 percent perfect and should be tested in practice. If it is found that some of the stipulations of this constitution are not suitable or need additions, the 13th and 14th party congresses must and can revise it, add something to it and develop it in order to improve it. These comrades' apprehension for negating the party's history precisely proves that they are not familiar with the party's history and their fear of a harmful influence on precisely evaluating the future shows that they do not really understand our infinitely bright future.

II. A Good Party Constitution Is Formulated To Be Implemented. Therefore, We Must Act in Accordance With the New Party Constitution.

"A step of actual action is more important than a dozen programs." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 3) This well-known saying by Marx tells us that we should not pay attention only to the formulation of the program but fail to practice it. It is very relevant to use these words of Marx to explain the importance of implementing the new party constitution. Since the founding of the CPC, 12 party constitutions have been formulated. None of the victories of our revolution could have been achieved if our party had not formulated and implemented its correct constitutions.

Since its promulgation, the new party constitution has been unaminously well received, both at home and abroad. However, there are some people who have expressed their worries that some of the stipulations in the constitution cannot possibly be carried out. These worries are not completely groundless. Quite a few of the correct stipulations in the eighth party congress' constitution have not been satisfactorialy carried out and soon after the congress there emerged the movement of fighting against rightist deviation and then the 10 years of civil disorder caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution." Should we allow, then, people's worries to continuously exist? No, we should not. We have to do some work in order to establish in people's minds confidence in the unquestionable implementation of the 12th party congress' constitution. We should tell people that the implementation of the 8th congress' constitution was hindered beause of certain historical conditions. These historical conditions were: 1) dogmatism and personality cult seriously fettered the party's ideology; 2) the "leftist" tendency seriously existed in our party; 3) the inner-party political life, especially the political life of the high-level leading stratum, was abnormal and democratic centralism was undermined; and 4) though the shift of the emphasis of the party's work had been put forward, it could not have been carried out because of the "leftist" mistakes in the theory and practice related to the problem of class struggle. Now all these problems have been sorted out and resolved. First, ideologically speaking, we have broken away from the long-standing serious fetters of dosmatism and personality cult and have reestablished the ideological line of Marxism-Leninism. Second, we have already sorted out and eliminated in an overall manner the "leftist" mistakes arising during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Third, inner-party democratic life has already embarked on a route of normal development. In this respect, the CPC Central Committee has taken the lead in setting an example. Fourth, we have already carried out a systematic criticism of and eliminated the erroneous theory of "regarding class struggle as the key link" and "carrying on the revolution under the proletariat dictatorship" that was put forward during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

The emphasis of the party's work has already been shifted on socialist modernization. The new party constitution and all other important documents of the 12th party congress were formulated by the party after profoundly summing up its historical experience, comprehensively analyzing the actual conditions and evaluating all the favorable and unfavorable conditions. Our full confidence in the implementation of the new party constitution is scientifically based. In my opinion, if we clearly explain to these comrades the above-mentioned reasons, they will be confident rather than worried about the implementation of the new party constitution.

As for a few others, they have confidence neither in the implementation of the new party constitution nor in any of our causes and communism. Often these people cannot be convinced by mere reasoning. We should allow them to watch for 1 year or several years and then let them use facts to correct their mistakes in understanding by themselves. However, this only applies to the people outside the party. Our party members are not allowed to spread any erroneous ideas that may injure the serious nature of the new party constitution. Nor are any of our party members allowed to refuse to implement the party constitution on the excuse of lacking confidence. This is the discipline of the party.

The implementation of the new party constitution begins on the day when it was approved, that is, 6 September 1982. This is effective on a large scale for every party organization and member. It cannot be delayed until confidence is established or until the party rectification is carried out. Our publicizing and implementing of the new party constitution is aimed at laying a foundation for the party rectification next year. We should first carry out education and then examine the results. At a later time after education we will evaluate whether a party member is qualified or unqualified and criticize him for his shortcomings, and thus we will be able to make them gladly accept criticism and evaluation. When we were in Yanan, we rectified the party work style first and then held a party congress. After the party rectification, we unified the thoughts of the whole party and formulated a correct line. As a result, the seventh congress became a congress of unity and victory. This time, we held the 12th party congress first and then began to carry out party rectification. Our party is such a big party that in order to satisfactorily carry out party rectification, we have to spend some time in publicizing and educating people on the party constitution after the congress was held before we carry out an overall party rectification. We must very carefully do all the preparatory work and must pay extremely close attention to this work. It is wrong to think that this work can be delayed until next year when the party rectification has begun and thus slacken our efforts at present. Of course, during and after party rectification, we should continue to study and publicize the new party constitution. We must clearly explain this to all the comrades of party committees at all levels and to comrades of the propaganda, organization and discipline inspection departments of these committees.

III. In Order To Implement the New Party Constitution, We Should First Grasp Education

In order to implement the new party constitution, we should conscientiously pay attention to educating our party members. In the document concerning the strengthening of education among party members, a very comprehensive stipulation has been made on the requirements of educating party members in the party constitution. The problem now is to satisfactorily carry out this stipulation.

Our party has more than 39 million members who are organized into more than 2 million basic party branches. To carefully, vigorously and soundly organize party members to study and implement the new party constitution is a very arduous task.

We all know that our ideological education and our work of education among the party members is still a weak sector. In other words, we have a lot of outstanding work in this field. It is precisely for this reason that we have to make great efforts to lay a foundation for satisfactorily doing this work. Otherwise some party members will remain ignorant of the stipulations of the new party constitution a few months, or even 1/2 or 1 year after the new party constitution came into force. As a result the instances of violating the party constitution will frequently occur and even become a common practice. This will actually aggravate some people's doubt about the possibility in carrying out the new party constitution.

The joint investigation report on the situation in the education among party members in 19 provinces, municipalities and regions that was made by the organization and propaganda departments of the CPC Central Committee in June and July of this year has raised a question that calls for deep thought: Why have our party members failed to play the same great role that they did at the initial period after the founding of the PRC, since the proportion of party members in the national population now is 1 to 25, which is four times the 1 to 100 proportion of that period? In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Yaobang answered this question. He said that this was because we have as yet failed to completely eliminate the pernicious influence of the 10 years of civil disorder, because under the new conditions the corrosive influence of the various kinds of ideology of the exploiting classes have aggravated the situation and because the problem still exists of impurity in ideology, work style and organization in our party. The document on strengthening education among party members points out that the actual reflection of this problem tells us that in order to create an overall new situation in our socialist modernization, we should first create a new situation in our party building and in educating our party members.

In this article, we are going to recommend a good experience of satisfactorily carrying out education among party members. This is the experience of the Hunan Changling oil refinery in developing the education movement of "becoming qualified party members." Through careful investigation, the party committee of this factory has learned of the problems among the ranks of party members there. How should these problems be solved? After repeated analysis, they found through repeated discussion an idea that made a breakthrough. This idea is that they should put an end to the previous practice of paying attention only to the people at both ends and neglecting education among those people who are in the intermediate state, and instead, they should pay attention to educating those party members who are in the intermediate state and who form the majority of the party members. They organized party members to study the documents about party building and systematically expound for them on the basic knowledge about the party. Then every party member compared what he had studied with his own behavior and found what requirements he had satisfied and what requirements he had failed to satisfy, and then fixed a goal for him to make further efforts to achieve. During the process of study and comparison, the cadres of the party committee and branches engaged in heart-to-heart talks with the party members and consciously help those whose work performance, work style and thoughts were in an intermediate state to catch up with the advanced. Then they carried out the evaulation and comparison movement of "becoming qualified party members." After this educational activity, 1,000 of the 1,100 party members who were in an intermediate state in the factory remarkably raised their level of awareness and 300 of them caught up with the advanced party members. The change in the intermediate party members greatly shocked the originally-backward party members. The old "isolation of the advanced" has already been put to an end and the practice of "vying with one another to become advanced" has greatly developed.

This factory has, furthermore, extended the movement of "becoming qualified party members" and turned it into an education movement of "becoming four qualified," that is, "becoming qualified cadres," "becoming qualified CYL members" and "becoming qualified workers." The change in party work style has brought a change in the general mood in the factory and the erroneous idea of "looking for money in everything" has gradually lost its market.

To be effective, education among the party members should be relevant and should be carried out in the manner of being particular about methods. There is still a great deal of the remnant influence of "leftism" in our methods of ideological and political work. In one of his speeches, Comrade Yaobang pointed out that in exposing, criticizing and investigating, many localities still adopt the old methods of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Are there now any old fetters and conventions of old ideology in the methods of some of our people in considering problems, inspecting people and doing ideological work? I think there are. For example, some areas are still using the "leftist" methods of indiscriminately carrying out criticism in an unfair and exaggerated manner. Of course, we must oppose the liberalist practice of keeping on good terms with everybody and maintaining peace at the expense of principle. The combat effectiveness of ideological and political work lies in its relevance, but maintaining its relevance is aimed at effectively stirring up rather than injuring the initiative of our party members. In carrying out education among party members in some localities, there has emerged a practice of calling some people party members of the "Great Cultural Revolution." This depressed the comrades who joined the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and hurt their feelings. The party members who joined our party during the "Great Cultural Revolution" constitute 40 percent of our party's total membership.

Indeed, there are some of them who were abruptly admitted into the party, but we should not indiscriminately say that none of them is qualified or indiscriminately call every of them a rebel. There are indeed among them many good party members. Of course, there are also some who have committed mistakes, some even serious ones. However, these mistakes were committed under the historical conditions at that time. If only they are not the "three kinds of people," we should not hold them individually responsible for these mistakes. These comrades should be helped and educated with meticulous care, both in the educational activities of studying the new party constitution now and in the party rectification next year. Thus, we will make them feel the warmth of the party organizations' concern and become more close to the party organizations. As for those who joined the party before the "Great Cultural Revolution," during the educational activities of studying the new party constitution, we should tell them that the longer one has been educated by the party, the better one should take the lead in implementing the new party constitution. We should make them understand that "qualified party members" cannot always remain unchanged and that a qualified party member of the past may become an unqualified one under the new conditions if he fails to make efforts to study and implement the new party constitution.

IV. The Key to the Implementation of the New Party Constitution Lies in Cadres

By treating cadres as the key to the implementation of the new party constitution, we mean that party cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, must pay attention to and be good at educating party members. Moreover, they should set examples in taking the lead in implementing the new party constitution.

Reflected in the sphere of party building, the tendency to neglect ideological and political work means neglecting education among party members.

Seeing that the 12th congress documents stress ideological and political work, the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and the education among party members, some cadres have put forward the question of "policy and education, which is more powerful? "What they mean is that since we have the policies of enlivening the economy at home and opening to the outside world and the various policies related to politics, culture, education and cadres, it is enough to rely on giving play to the force of these policies and there is no need to stress ideological and political work or education among party members. This is, of course, an incorrect view. Indeed, correct policies are powerful. However, the implementation of these policies depends on the ideological and political work publicizing and explaining these policies. This is the first point. The second is that ideological and political work shoulders an even more important task than publicizing the current policies. This task is to train people to foster communist ideology. Comrade Mao Zedong said that political work is the lifeline of all economic work. The political work he meant here is ideological and political work that is also very powerful. Both the view of regarding policies as being so powerful as to enable us to dispense with ideological and political work and that of regarding ideological and political work as being so powerful as to enable us to dispense with policies are one-sided views. We suffered quite a lot in the past because of these two one-sided views. Now we must be vigilantly on our guard against them. There has been yet another view that holds that ideological and political work is weak by nature and therefore we cannot rouse people to pay attention to it in spite of our emphasis on it. This, in fact, misunderstands ideological and political work. Comrade Zhou Enlai once sharply criticized the practice of looking down upon ideological and political work. He said, "It is never a fault of the political work itself that our political work becomes empty talk. The blame lies in our political workers' failure to carry out genuine revolutionary political work." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" vol 1, p 93) This has made a point for us that our cadres should not only pay attention to ideological and political work and to the education among our party members, but should also learn to be good at doing this work and do this work very effectively. Have we not said that we should "strike a chord in people's hearts?" When our ideological and political work and our education among party members can strike a chord in people's hearts, this work and education can be regarded as highly effective.

The report to the 12th party congress points out that the construction of socialist spiritual civilization relies on four contingents: the contingents of ideological and political workers, cultural workers, scientific workers and educational workers. The education among the party members relies mainly on the contingent of ideological and political workers. According to a rough calculation, this contingent consists of more than 3 million people. This is quite a large number, but the trouble is the insufficient political quality of this contingent. The responsible comrade of the Helongjiang Provincial CPC Committee has gone down to investigate the situation. He has found that some party committee secretaries could speak quite a lot about the production, but could not give any clear idea about political work or education among party members. He called these comrades "directors of factories in the true sense, but false secretaries." I think that this is a reasonable criticism. Of course, a director of a factory should also do ideological and political work. It will not do for a "director in its true sense" to fail to do ideological and political work. It seems that some people have a few muddled ideas on the problem of being professionally competent. Originally, our advocation of being professionally competent meant that our cadres should be experts in their jobs. This means that those who take charge of management should be management experts, those who undertake horticulture should be expert horticulturists, those who engage in education should be education experts and those who do ideological and political work should be expert ideological and political workers.

If a secretary of a party committee or a director of the propaganda or organization department does not understand the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, is not familiar with the history of the party, does not have basic knowledge about the party, does not know how to talk with the masses, give party lectures or do ideological and political work, he cannot be regarded as being professionally competent. This should be included in future evaluation regulations. We should gradually form an idea that ideological and political work and the work of education among party members is a type of science. It is a science for running the party and the state. The millions of cadres holding posts in this work should strive to become versed in this science, and thus a large number of them will become experts in doing ideological and political work and will be able to fulfill the task assigned them in the new period.

The idea that the key to the implementation lies in cadres has another even more important implication, that is, our cadres must take the lead in observing and implementing the new party constitution. For a long time, some of our comrades had a kind of erroneous idea. It seemed to them that the ideological and political work meant only how to educate the masses and it seldom struck them that this also meant that leading cadres must first of all receive education. This had already been made very clear in Comrade Yaobang's article entitled "On The Problem Related to Ideological and Political Work." We must correct this erroneous idea. In the northeast, there is a country called Sunwu County where a loud cry for changing the party work style was raised for a long time. But no substantial results were achieved. Later, the criticism of the masses made the comrades of the county CPC committee see their errors. The masses said that the committee spoke loudly about changing the party work style, but it was "anxious only in words and slack in deeds and it only blew the bugle but never began its march a step forward." In accordance with the masses' criticism, the county CPC committee first rectified itself. It sorted out and corrected one by one all the unhealthy practices of the leading group of the committee in the past few years, including using public funds to give banquets, embezzling public property and shifting the rural residence register of their relatives into nonrural residence registers. The committee published all this, making the news available to the whole county. The leadership disclosed without reserve to the masses all its unhealthy practices and how these practices were being corrected and requested the lower levels and the masses to supervise it. This showed a Marxist's breadth of vision and was also the best method for education. By doing this, the leadership, in fact, called on the lower levels and the masses as if saying "I have corrected my errors, now what are you going to do?" However, this time the call was no longer given in vain because it was not a call criticized by the masses for being loud in words but slack in deeds. This method is very effective. Now in Sunwu County, a new situation in party work style and the general mood of the people has already emerged.

Some comrades who have studied the ideological and political work have given the following viewpoint: The argument that can teach people is half formed by words and half formed by deeds. I think that this is a correct viewpoint and it confirms to the argument that those who educate others in Marxism must themselves receive education first. If an educator acts in a way different from what he orally advocates, he criticizes the people from the platform, but is criticized by them behind his back, what right does he have to teach the others? Here I should furthermore mention that the cadres whom we regarded as being the key to the implementation of the party constitution are not only the cadres in charge of ideological and political work, but are also all the cadres, especially the leading cadres of the party at all levels. In July this year, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a forum of fine party members. At this forum, Comrade Ding Shie, a well-know Shanghai opera actress, presented a very moving idea.

She said: "First, I must treat myself as a party member and I should not treat myself as being an artist first," thus I will be able to overcome the tendency of treating myself as being special and becoming self-important. Here, she has put forth a very poignant question: Should our party members who are engaged in theoretical, educational, scientific and technical or literary and art work, or who hold leading posts, treat themselves first as being party members or first as being experts, well-known personages or leading cadres? Indeed, this question is worth the deep consideration of some of our comrades. In this activity of education in the new party constitution that is being carried out throughout our party, we should remind those comrades who do not observe the party constitution and disregard party discipline that the criteria for a "qualified party member" is the same for any party member and that our party welcomes those of its members who are brave to correct the mistakes they have committed, but will not allow any special party members, who cling to refusing to implement the party constitution, to remain in the organization of the pioneers of the proletariat.

PLA CIRCULAR ON MILITARY, CIVILIAN WORK TRAINING

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[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular on the experience of a certain division under the Nanjing PLA units in training competent personnel for both military and local work, calling on all PLA units to pay serious attention to this task of great strategic significance.

The circular says: The 12th party congress called for vigorous efforts to strengthen cultural and ideological construction, develop education of various types and at various levels and train specialized personnel in all fields. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: "Our armed forces should become more lively. It is not enough to focus only on the needs of the armed forces own development, we must also pay attention to what will be required of cadres and fighters when they are demobilized or transferred to civilian work in the localities." "It is necessary to acquire knowledge in many fields. Training should enable our cadres and fighters not only to fight but to work for socialist construction." Training cadres and fighters to be competent personnel for both military and local work is a major task of strategic significance in building up the armed forces in the new period, and an important task of political work. Party committees and political organs at various levels should make it an important part of the work to create a new situation in army-building and make serious efforts to do it well in conjunction with implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

The circular points out: In training competent personnel for both military and local work, it is necessary to take communist ideology as the guidance and put the stress on army-building. Cadres and fighters should be taught to diligently acquire military, political and general knowledge for building a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary armed force and, on the premise of guaranteeing to do their own jobs well and to fulfill their training and preparedness-against-war tasks, acquire some specialized knowledge and skills which will be needed when they are demobilized and transferred to civilian work in the localities, tempering themselves into revolutionary fighters with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, and competent personnel who can be both soldiers and civilians and can work for both the armed forces and the localities, so that our armed forces will become not only a great wall of steel guarding the socialist motherland but an important force in building the socialist material as well as spiritual civilization.

The circular calls on all units to proceed from the actual situation, adopt many forms, develop more opportunities for learning, make progress in an orderly way and step by step, raise educational standards gradually, and encourage cadres and fighters to study and become educated on their own. Importance should be attached to the learning of general and basic knowledge. It is necessary to strengthen investigation and study, earnestly solve new problems arising in the course of learning, grasp the typical examples and sum up experiences. Special attention should be paid to bringing into play the assistant role of the CYL organizations and the role of the revolutionary army men's committees to do this work conscientiously and well.

LEADERS VISIT PLA AFFORESTATION EXHIBITION

OW161407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the central authorities including Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi and Yu Qiuli today visited the all-army afforestation exhibition.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army have launched mass activities of planting trees inside and outside military camps in an extensive way in response to the call issued by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and are determined to implement the "Resolution on Launching Voluntary Tree-Planting Movement by the Whole People" adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The central leading comrades gladly visited the exhibition with interest and repeatedly said: "Very good, very good." They encouraged the commanders and fighters to sum up experience, develop their achievements, continue their efforts and make still greater contributions to the afforestation movement in the coming year.

Together with the central leading cadres, Hong Xuezhi, chairman of the all-army afforestation committee, also visited the exhibition.

Write Inscriptions

OW171229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Ringzhen and Yang Shangkun, vice chairmen of the commission, wrote inscriptions for the all-army afforestation meeting, which will summarize achievements in afforestation and commend outstanding army units and individuals. They urged the PLA commanders and fighters to enhance revolutionary vigor and fulfill China's tree planting target.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription reads: "Plant trees to cover the motherland with greenery for the benefit of future generations."

Comrade Ye Jianying's inscription reads: "Strive to fulfil the grand target of covering the motherland with greenery."

Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscription reads: "Regard the work of covering the motherland with greenery as a long term strategic task for socialist construction and do it well."

Comrade Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: "Sum up our experience, carry forward our achievements and strive to create a new situation in afforestation."

Comrade Yang Shangkun's inscription reads: "All PLA commanders and fighters should learn from the outstanding units and individuals in afforestation and play an exemplary leading role."

Wan Li Addresses Meeting

OW171215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the Central Greening Committee, praised the PLA for responding to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council to plant trees everywhere and make the country green and for playing an exemplary, leading role in this regard throughout the country.

Wan Li made the remark at an all-army meeting to sum up experiences in planting trees and commend advanced units and persons in this regard, which opened today.

He said: The PLA has always been a pace setter and file leader in the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. The "Resolution on Launching a Nationwide Obligatory Tree-Planting Campaign" adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC last year called for everyone to voluntarily plant three to five trees a year. The PLA has taken the lead in overfulfilling this task, thus playing the role as a file leader once again. He expressed thanks to all PLA commanders and fighters for this on behalf of the State Council.

This meeting was sponsored by the all-army greening committee. At the meeting, Hong Xuezhi, chairman of the all-army greening committee, read out the inscriptions written by the chairman and vice chairmen of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission for this meeting.

In their speeches at the meeting, Yang Shanghkun, Yu Qiuli and Yang Dezhi emphatically pointed out: It is a common duty for the people throughout the country to plant trees, and our army should march ahead of others in this regard. First of all, PLA members should play an exemplary, leading role in planting trees and making their base areas green. At the same time, they should play an exemplary, leading role in supporting local people in planting trees. In addition, they should also play an exemplary, leading role in cherishing and protecting forests. Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli and Yang Dezhi called on all PLA units to make even greater contributions in 1983 to planting trees everywhere and making the country green.

Present at the meeting were Jiao Ruoyu, chairman of the Beijing greening committee; Yong Wentao, vice chairman of the Central Greening Committee; and responsible persons of various PLA general departments and the Ministry of Forestry.

WANG ZHEN AT YOUTH LITERARY AWARDS CEREMONY

OW180523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- At a meeting held this morning to give "'4 May' youth literature prizes" for short stories, Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, cordially encouraged young literary workers to "study and study again, make progress and make more progress because literary workers are an indispensable force in the drive for the four modernizations and the struggle for the realization of communism."

Soliciting of short stories for the "'4 May' youth literature prizes" was sponsored by the editorial department of the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN journal. The journal's notice soliciting contributions for short stories received an enthusiastic response from large numbers of young people. Since the publication of the notice in May of this year, the journal received more than 51,000 short stories.

When Wang Zhen, a revolutionary of the older generation, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, as well as noted writers and critics Ding Ling, Feng Mu and Wang Yuanjian presented prize-winning writers with prizes, more than 200 young literary workers, literature lovers and veteran writer members of the appraisal and selection committee gave them warm applause. Those present congratulated the prize-winning writers on their having taken a gratifying step in literary creation.

On behalf of the Chinese Writers' Association, Feng Mu, noted critic and vice chairman of the association, extended warm greetings to the prize-winning writers.

In his speech at the meeting, Chen Haosu, member of the appraisal and selection committee and secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: Socialist literature should promote heroism and idealism and portray model heroes of our times with communist ideas so as to educate and influence people and to help them understand and build a happier life. He called on literary workers to write more about young people, CYL life and CYL cadres.

Guan Zhihao, director and chief editor of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN, presided over the meeting, and members of the appraisal and selection committee were present.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS LITERARY AWARDS CEREMONY

OW160955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The six writers who had won the Mao Dun literature prize, holding the bronze medals in their hands, extended greetings to the people who had come to congratulate them. Six hundred people of the literary and art circles attended the first Mao Dun literary prize awarding ceremony in the Great Hall of the People today.

Ba Jin, who has been ill, wrote a message to the awards ceremony. He noted that he was glad to see that a sound foundation has been laid in the field of literary creation and that many talented people are engaged in this field. He and other writers have been studying the best way to improve the quality of long novels. He has earnestly advised budding young writers to familiarize themselves with real life, learn from their predecessors' experiences and turn out literary works that are worthy of the people and can stand the test of history.

Addressing the ceremony, Zhou Yang put forward an important topic for discussion: uphold the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and advance the work of art criticism. He said that literature and art can flourish only through discussions and competitions and that the variety of forms and styles of art and a deepgoing study of the problems in art will help writers to have an ease of mind and a sense of social responsibility. He emphasized the need to cherish talented people so that there will be greater breakthroughs in literary creation.

Attending the ceremony were Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, He Jingzhi, Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Weizhi, Wang Bingnan, Li Yimang, Bai Jiefu, Xiong Fu, Tao Dun, Cao Yu, Ding Ling, Wei Junyi, Feng Zhi, Feng Mu, Ai Qing, Liu Baiyu, Zhang Guanghua, Sha Ding, Chen Qixia, Chen Huangmei and Xie Yongwang.

LEADERS MEET DAIRY FARMING SPECIALISTS

OW171924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINUUA) -- Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli and Hu Qili this afternoon received in the Great Hall of the People 500 dairy farming specialists from across the country.

The meeting spotlighted the central leadership's concern for milk production now falling behind demand in most provinces.

The specialists had attended yesterday's inauguration meeting of the China Dairy Farming Association. This is a mass organization which, operating under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, will coordinate scientific research in China and promote use of both Chinese and foreign scientific research results to increase milk output.

Zhang Linchi, former vice-minister of state farms and land reclamation, was elected president of the association.

China now has more than 700,000 milch cows. Of the 29 provinces, municipalties and autonomous regions on the Chinese mainland, supply of milk is ample only in Xinjiang. Heilongjiang and Fujian.

PLA DEPARTMENTS ISSUE FAMILY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

OW182318 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] With the approval of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA recently jointly issued two documents. One is entitled: "The Division of Responsibilities Between the Army's Family Planning Leading Groups at All Levels and the Relevant Departments." The other is entitled: "Temporary Provisions on Several Issues Regarding Family Planning in the Army."

The three general departments have also issued a circular on the implementation of these two documents, calling on all party committees to firmly strengthen their leadership over family planning work. The circular points out: All departments concerned must closely cooperate with each other to take a firm grip on family planning work and strive to create a new situation in doing such work in the army.

MAIN POINTS OF FAMILY PLANNING MONTH CIRCULAR

OW180305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and eight other organizations issued to the whole country a "Circular on Carrying Out National Family Planning Propaganda Month Activities" on 6 December. At the same time, they also issued "The Main Points in Propaganda for Implementing the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and Further Controlling Population Growth." Excerpts of "the main points" are as follows:

1. Family Planning Is a Basic Policy of Our State

The 12th CPC National Congress has decided on family planning as a basic policy of our state. This is an important strategic policy decision that the congress made after summing up our experience and lessons with our population problem in the 3 decades and more since the founding of the People's Republic.

For a considerable period after the founding of the PRC, we put undue emphasis on the advantages of a large population. As a result, our population has grown excessively fast and incommensurately with our national economic development. In the past 32 years, our population has increased by 459,400,000 persons. The increase is double the population of the United States or four times the population of Japan. During the period we made tremendous development in the national economy. Comparing 1981 with 1953, our GNP rose by 450 percent, but our per capita income increased by only 220 percent; our total grain output increased by 94 percent, but per capita grain increased by only 14 percent. Although our total grain output has exceeded that of the United States, our per capita grain is far below that of the United States and it is also below the world average of 800 jin per person. From 1953 to 1981, our total consumption funds (the national expenditures on the people's livelihood) increased by 390 percent. The increase was not small, but our per capita consumption increased by only 190 percent.

We have recently had a very large increase in rural population, causing the farmland area per capita to diminish year by year. A large population with insufficient farmland has become a very acute problem in the countryside. The per capita food ration and cash income among the rural people are also comparatively low.

The urban residents are also encountering great difficulties in housing, transportation, education, employment and public health.

China's population will exceed 1.3 billion by the end of this century if we let it grow at the average annual growth rate of the last 9 years. Moreover, the total number of births in China is now at its peak and the peak will last as long as 15 years. Therefore, to enforce family planning will be a long-term and strenuous task. It is entirely correct for the party and the government to make it a basic policy of our state.

2. We Must Strive To Keep Our Population Within 1.2 Billion by the End of This Century

To keep our population within 1.2 billion is an indispensable and important condition for achieving the objective of quadrupling our total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. If we cannot effectively control the population growth, our industrial and agricultural growth will be offset by the over-rapid population growth, directly affecting our investment for expanding reproduction and causing difficulties in achieving the objective of quadrupling output value. According to the national census data, in the 18 years since 1964, 30 percent of our increased means of subsistence and 52.7 percent of our grain increase were consumed by the newly-added population.

We must keep our annual population growth rate under 9.5 per thousand in the next 18 years if we are to keep China's population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. However, our present situation is that our population is large, with young people accounting for a large proportion -- 500 million people, or 50 percent of the total, being persons under 21. From now on, some 11 million young couples will reach the marriageable and child-bearing age each year. Therefore, we must popularize the practice of one child for each couple, strictly control second births and resolutely prevent additional births. We should also promote family planning among national minorities, but we may relax the demands for them as appropriate.

The marriageable age stipulated by "the marriage law" is the minimum marriageable age. In order to enable young people and study in a still better way, slow down the population growth and improve the quality of the population, we should continue to advocate late marriage, late childbirth, fewer births and eugenics. Family planning should be achieved primarily by contraception. Contraception is a responsibility shared by both husbands and wives. It is a lopsided view to regard contraception as solely the responsibility of women. We should resolutely avoid marriage among close relatives because it produces many harmful effects. We should pay attention to examinations for hereditary diseases so that the children will grow well and healthily into persons of ability.

3. Enforcing Family Planning Is an Important Task of Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization

Family planning is an important content of the socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. We can consciously practice family planning only if we foster communist ideals and morality and break with old thinking, old habits and old traditional ideas and at the same time constantly raise our educational level and popularize scientific knowledge and population theories. We should all strive to raise our consciousness of communist ideology, overcome the old view that males are better than females and do away with the decadent idea that "only sons are the successors." In some localities today, women are left out in the cold by the whole family if they bear daughters. Some of them are even persecuted. This is impermissible because men and women are equal in our country and women's economic, political and cultural rights are protected by law. We should understand the truth that "the times have changed and now men and women are the same." If we have borne a daughter, we should also take good care of her.

Someone says that we are now "farming our own land, eating our own grain and if we bear more children, we ourselves will raise them." It is wrong to view childbirth as a private business. In our socialist country, we have to rely on the state and the collective to raise a child. For instance, we cannot solve alone such problems as a child's education, medical care and daily necessities and his employment when he grows up. We will inevitably increase the burdens of the state and the collective if we have more children.

At present, some people in some rural areas think that "a family must have more children in order to become rich." This is not correct either. A child cannot become a producer until he is at least 15 or 16. He is primarily a consumer before this age. Therefore, it is unrealistic to depend on more children to become rich. The problem of a large population with insufficient farmland has become very acute in our country. If the population grows further, the per capita land share will become even smaller. Therefore, it is impossible to rely on more family members to become rich.

4. CPC and CYL Members and Cadres at All Levels Must Take the Lead in Practicing Family Planning

All CPC and CYL members and all cadres must foster a correct outlook on marriage and childbirth, resolutely implement the principles and policies concerning family planning and take the lead in practicing family planning. They should educate and urge their relatives to marry late and exercise birth control. At the same time, they should take the initiative to understand the thinking of the masses around them, actively and patiently publicize and promote family planning among the masses and lead the masses in enforcing family planning well together. This is a solemn demand for family planning set by the party for CPC and CYL members and cadres. This is also the key to whether or not we can make a success of family planning work. We surely can achieve the objective of keeping our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century if the whole nation, from the leadership to the masses, has a unified understanding, makes joint efforts and resolutely implements the basic national policy of practicing family planning laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress.

BANK ISSUES THIRD QUARTER MONETARY STATISTICS

OW190138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- China's monetary statistics for the third quarter of 1982 was published today in the 24th issue of BANKING IN CHINA, a financial monthly published by the People's Bank of China.

China's gold reserves at the end of September were 12.67 million troy ounces, 0.13 million less than at the end of the third quarter of 1981, and foreign exchange reserves were 9,228 million U.S. dollars, 5,410 million more.

Total deposits amounted to 209,377 million yuan (RMB) at the end of the third quarter, 26,699 million more than at the end of the third quarter of 1981.

Total loans came to 276,671 million yuan, 28,697 million more than at the end of the third quarter of 1981. Of this, short and medium term loans for buying equipment were 12,135 million yuan, 5,625 million yuan more than at the end of the third quarter of 1981. Industrial and commercial loans to collective and individual enterprises in cities and towns went up to 11,381 million yuan, 2,510 million yuan more than in the same period of last year.

Deposits in rural credit cooperatives by the end of the third quarter were 31,033 million yuan, 6,682 million yuan more than at the end of the 1981 third quarter, and loans from the credit cooperatives came to 16,588 million yuan, 3,445 million yuan more than in the same period of last year.

1982 PLAN FOR POWER OUTPUT PREFULFILLED

OW201115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- China topped its 1982 plan for power output 12 days ahead of time, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power announced here today.

The ministry said that by December 19, China had produced 313.6 billion kWh of electricity. The ministry estimates that compared with 1981, the overall 1982 output of electricty will rise by 5.6 percent.

The annual plan for hydro-electricity was completed 85 days ahead of schedule with an output of 70.2 billion kWh -- 15.2 billion kWh more than the target, which is equivalent to nine million tons of coal, the ministry added.

Power generating equipment with a total capacity of about two million kW is to be added this year, the ministry said.

OIL PROSPECTING, PRODUCTION PLANNED TO INCREASE

OW181810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- China will step up its search for petroleum to fuel the country's economy -- set to quadruple the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the turn of this century -- according to Xia Guozhi, vice-minister of geology and minerals. Speaking at a petroleum geology conference being held in Beijing, he said that the target for the survey is to locate sufficient reserves to produce 200 million tons of oil by the year of 2,000, double the present output. "This is possible," he told participants at the meeting.

Such a goal means extending the present survey from continental strata to marine ones, from Mesozoic and Cenozoic to Palaeozoic era, from north to south, and from eastern coastal areas to western parts of China.

Moreover, the vice-minister added, drilling will be deeper, beyond 3,000 meters, and the search will shift from outcrops and shallow, simple oil and gas bearing structures to complex ones.

54-year-old Xia Guozhi, an expert in geophysical prospecting, pointed out this would be the second round of large-scale oil prospecting conducted in the country. China began oil prospecting following nationwide liberation in 1949. Since then, Chinese geologists have located more than 300 sedimentary basins, with sedimentary rocks covering 4.5 million square kilometers. Over 270 oil and gas fields have been found, pushing China's annual oil production from some 100,000 tons in the early years after liberation to the present 100 million tons.

COAL MINE SAFETY CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW181854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A total of 625 million yuan (about 312 million U.S. dollars) has been allocated to improve safety in the country's coal mines since 1979 when the readjustment of China's national economy began.

Ye Qing, Chinese vice-minister of coal industry, announced the figure at a national conference on safe operation of coal mines, which opened here today. He said the amount was more than 11 times the 1978 figure.

Some 380 people who are responsible for the safety operations of coal mines in various parts of the country are attending the conference.

The vice-minister said that since 1979, the country's coal mines have completed or are still working on 1,143 major safety projects, which have resulted in fewer accidents each year.

In the 1979-1982 period, Ye Qing said, coal mines across China restored, improved or introduced safety regulations and rules. Mines have also introduced a safety responsibility system to the leaders and technicians and engineers at all levels.

In the four years, he said, training courses were sponsored on safety information and safety regulations and rules. More than 700,000 people from the country's major coal mines received such training and they included 80,000 coal production leaders and 260,000 technicians.

To strengthen guidance over the safety efforts, the vice-minister added, the Ministry of Coal Industry set up a safety supervision department in 1980 and similar agencies were established in various parts of the country. Today, the state owned mines have a total of 160,000 miner-supervisors.

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CHINA DAILY EDITOR DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY

HK210207 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

["Letter to the Editor" column: "The Question of Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] Editor:

China's position that both the US and the USSR should drastically cut their armaments is admirable, but its refusal to change its own nuclear weapons policies until they do does not serve the cause of peace.

The only use of nuclear weapons is to deter one's opponents from using them against oneself. China has sufficient weapons for this purpose. There is no need for China to produce one more nuclear weapon or to develop new types of weapons. Thus, there is no need to test any more nuclear weapons.

Atmospheric nuclear weapons testing produces fallout. It causes cancers in a percentage of the population that it falls upon. This has been proven by the great increase in cancers in the populations downwind from the U.S.'s atmospheric nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s.

China, by continuing to test its weapons in the atmosphere shows a disregard for the health of its own citizens and those of other countries on which the fallout might drop (often the U.S.).

If China would announce a cessation of testing and a freeze on current nuclear weapons it would add great weight to its calls, and those of the rest of the world, for the two superpowers to limit their own nuclear arsenals. The people of the world are calling on the superpowers to stop this madness; China could well serve the cause of world peace by taking these steps without any sacrifice on her part.

[signed] Douglas Foxvog

Hefei Polytechnical University

Hefei, Anhui.

Dear Mr Douglas Foxvog:

We welcome your letter which discusses a major international problem.

The Chinese Government has always stood for the complete banning and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons to be followed by the prohibition of nuclear tests.

As a first step, an agreement should be reached by all the nuclear states not to use nuclear weapons. Pending such an agreement, each nuclear state should, without attaching any conditions, undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states, and not to be the first to use such weapons against each other. It is quite clear that to ban nuclear weapons, is the most realistic step for lessening the danger of war.

At present the two superpowers, on account of their long-drawn-out arms race, possess over 95 per cent of the world's nuclear arsenal, which they use as a tool for expansion and hegemony.

This constitutes a serious threat to world peace and the safety of the people all over the world. Thus the threat of nuclear war can be eliminated only if the two superpowers take the lead in reducing their nuclear arms.

In 1978, the "Final Document" passed by the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament pointed out that "countries with the most important nuclear arsenals" should "bear special responsibility" toward disarmament. If no distinction is made and all countries are required to bear the same responsibility, then to limit the development of the defence capabilities of the others against the nuclear threat of the two superpowers -- whose nuclear arsenals greatly surpass theirs -- will obviously help these two powers maintain and strengthen their nuclear monopoly, conduct nuclear blackmail and prepare for nuclear war, thus seriously impairing world peace and international safety.

China was compelled to develop nuclear weapons for defence. We have conducted a very limited number of tests since 1964. In the past three years we have conducted only one. When we conducted nuclear tests, we adopted many measures to prevent as much as possible the pollution of the environment. But according to data published by the Atomic Energy Commission, from 1945 to 1969, nuclear test fission in the earth's atmosphere was equivalent to a total of 203.24 megatons of explosives; and 94.55 per cent of this came from tests by the United States and Soviet Union. Currently the United States and the Soviet Union have turned to underground nuclear testing, but mishaps often cause a great deal of radioactive pollution.

You wish that China would declare a cessation of nuclear testing and a freeze on current nuclear weapons so as to push the two superpowers to limit their nuclear arsenals. We thank you for your trust in China and for your evaluation of China's role. But we believe that the arms race between the two superpowers is determined by their foreign policies of world hegemony. In order to carry out such policies, they must have military superiority. Chinese initiative in arms reduction would in no way affect their arms race.

China declared in 1964 that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. In the 18 years since that time our nuclear testing has been very limited. Nor have we taken part in the arms race.

In June 1982 at the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, we pledged "three stops and one decrease" (see Huang Hua's speech), which amply showed the good faith of the Chinese Government in international peace and safety, and in nuclear disarmament and a nuclear test ban. But the superpowers have no intention of restraining themselves; they are still intensifying their nuclear effort. Nevertheless, China will continue to align itself with the majority of the world's peace-loving people in our effort to attain the common goal.

[Signed] Editor, CHINA DAILY

37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS 21 DEC

OW220236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly, concluded its three-month regular meetings of the 37th session today, stressed its role in maintaining peace and security of the world.

Many small and medium-sized countries expressed deep concern over the deteriorating political and economic situation of the world.

They directly and indirectly accused the two superpowers of rivalry for world hegemony regardless of the interests of other nations.

President of the General Assembly Imre Hollai pointed out in his closing statement today, that the session "has reflected the tensions, divisions, and dangerous tendencies that characterize the contemporary international scene."

Imre Hollai told a press conference this morning that the General Assembly had resisted the temptation to "become an arena where the spirit of confrontation rules" and had made it possible to discuss a number of items and to reach conclusions that are "forward-looking" and "constructive."

But the president also said: "The session has not been immune from the tensions and confrontational stance that are, regrettably, so apparent on the international scene."

UN SECRETARY GENERAL DELIVERS YEAREND MESSAGE

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today called for efforts to make the United Nations an "effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security."

In an end-of-the-year message, Perez de Cuellar described 1982 as a year full of conflicts and disruption. Stressing the importance of international co-operation, he said, "We must use our present capacities to the fullest and develop new techniques of co-operation and negotiation, when necessary, to take the place of violent confrontation."

He noted that protagonists in the conflicts should make critical decisions to solve their problems even if they refuse to communicate with one another at the beginning.

On world-wide economic recession, the secretary-general said: "We must initiate a decisive turn in international economic policies and structures designed to foster, through co-operative effort, economic development and a recovery and re-organization of the world economy."

In conclusion, he called on the world community to create "a better world for ourselves and our children."

UN CALLS FOR USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

HK200651 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 50, 13 Dec 82 pp 6-7

[Article by Ren Yan: "Call for Immediate Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Afghanistan']

[Text] After three days of heated debate, the 37th UN General Assembly on November 29 adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The resolution, the fourth of its kind since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1978, was approved by a vote of 114 to 21 with 13 abstentions. It once again showed the international community's strong demand for an end to the military aggression and occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

Common Condemnation

Most of the international community had condemned Moscow for its invasion and cruel suppression of the Afghan people and has strongly rejected the Soviet pretexts and rationalizations for its aggressive action. Many UN members have also stressed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the root cause of the tensions in southwest Asia that have made this region a new focal point of international conflict. The Soviet Government has obstinately refused to implement the UN resolutions demanding Soviet withdrawl from Afghanistan. It also refuses to abandon its southward thrust strategy. Its invasion not only violates the principles of the UN Charter, but also seriously jeopardizes the peace and security of the world, of southwest Asia in particular.

The question of Afghanistan is, in essence, one of armed invasion and military occupation of a Third World, non-aligned and Islamic country by a superpower. Representatives of some countries said that aggression by a larger military power against a weak and small neighbouring country can no longer be tolerated.

Correct Political Settlement

One current trend worth noting is the tricks by which the Soviet Union is attempting to extricate itself from its Afghan quagmire. By emphasizing other major world events it tries to draw attention away from the Afghan question, hoping the international community will forget this issue. On the other hand, it glibly proposes a "political settlement" to the Afghan problem as a ruse to disguise its intended permanent occupation of Aghanistan.

The Soviet representative to the UN described the August 24, 1981 proposal of the Karmal regime as a "sound basis" and "opportunity" for political settlement of the Afghan question. However, this proposal calls the foreign invasion an "internal matter of Afghanistan" which cannot be discussed by the United Nations. The Soviet representative also said that there must be a guarantee against outside aggression before the Soviet Union can withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

This Soviet scheme was immediately exposed and rejected by the representatives of many countries who pointed out that the prerequisite and only correct way to any political settlement is the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people, they argued, must be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference and pressure and to restore Afghanistan's independence and non-aligned status. At the same time, Afghan refugees must be allowed to return home safely.

Afghan People Supported

The growing resistance forces of the Afghan people are seriously hurting the Soviet invaders. It is imperative for all peace-loving and justice-upholding states and peoples of the world to continue to support the Afghan people's struggle against aggression. The Soviet Union must be pressured to implement the UN resolutions on the Afghan issue.

Afghanistan is a neighbour of China. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and deployment of its troops along the Sino-African border constitute a grave threat to China's security. To end the suffering of the Afghan people and restore peace and stability in southwest Asia, the Chinese people, who firmly support the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet hegemonists, together with all peace-loving peoples of the world continue to press for an early implementation of the UN resolutions on the Afghan problem.

SOVIET WAR CRIMES IN AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED

OW220155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The People's Permanent Tribunal, made up of leading lawyers, historians and scientists from many countries, today condemned the Soviet Union for violating the rules of war in Afghanistan.

The tribunal, after hearing testimony in the past five days, concluded that Soviet soldiers tortured their captives and killed their prisoners of war as well as civilian Afghans.

A report submitted by an investigation mission said Soviet troops burned alive 105 villagers last September 13.

From evidence collected so far, the use of chemical weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan could not be dismissed, the tribunal said.

The tribunal is moral body set up in Italy in June 1976. It condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at an earlier sitting in Stockholm in May 1981.

UN RESOLUTION URGES END TO NAMIBIAN OCCUPATION

OW220422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted with an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for an immediate end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

The draft recommended by the U.N. Council for Namibia was adopted by a vote of 120 to 0 with 23 abstentions. China, together with most of the Third World countries, voted for it. Most Western countries abstained.

The resolution, entitled "Situation in Namibia Resulting From the Illegal Occupation of the Territory by South Africa", strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of U.N. resolutions concerning Namibia.

It criticizes certain Western countries for supporting South Africa and creating obstacles to the early realization of independence of Namibia.

The resolution calls upon the international community to give full support and assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle against South Africa's occupation.

The resolution reaffirms "the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia", "as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa."

"The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people," it says. It declares that all attempts by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia are "illegal, null and void".

It demands that all assistance by certain Western countries to South Africa in the political, military and cultural fields "be immediately terminated."

The resolution also strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including the occupation of a part of Angola's territory. Today's resolution also urges the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Along with this resolution, other four resolutions concerning the question of Namibia were also adopted today by the General Assembly. One of them condemns the attempts to link the independence of Namibia with totally extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

UN FAILS TO LAUNCH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TALKS

OW211107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations today announced that it had still not succeeded in launching global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development.

The U.N. General Assembly this afternoon accepted a proposal by its President Imre Hollai to keep open its agenda item on the launching of global negotiations to allow informal consultations to continue after the suspension of the session tomorrow.

It decided that it would reconvene on short notice to any agreements that might emerge from those consultations. Many representatives, particularly those from developing countries, regretted that it had been impossible to overcome the deadlock concerning the launching of global negotiations at this session.

They pointed out that the prime reason for the deadlock was the stubborn position of some Western nations against the establishment of a new world economic order and their unwillingness to promote the solution of the economic problems of the developing countries.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW THAI, NIGER ENVOYS

OW211257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon on separate occasions with Orachun Tanaphong, new Thai ambassador to China, and Pierre Aussiel, new Niger ambassador to China.

U.S. SAYS ANDROPOV MISSILE PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States today rejected the latest Soviet proposal on reducing intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) as "unacceptable". Only hours after Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov made his offer to reduce Soviet medium-range missiles in the Soviet European territories to the number possessed by France and Britain, the State Department said in a statement it is "unacceptable because it would leave the Soviets with several hundred warheads on SS-20s, while denying us the means to deter that threat."

The statement, read by spokesman John Hughes, indicated that the U.S. still insists on President Reagan's "zero option" proposal under which the Soviet Union must dismantle all its SS-20 missiles in exchange for the halting of the NATO plan to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. The statement said, "We cannot accept that the U.S. should agree to allow the Soviets superiority over us because the British and French maintain their own national deterrent forces."

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 highly mobile SS-20 missiles, each with 3 warheads, together with hundreds of older SS-4s and SS-5s also capable of hitting Western Europe.

"Nor can we agree", the statement added, "that INF limits should apply only in Europe." "This would leave the Soviets free to threaten our Asian friends as well as to maintain a highly mobile missile force that can be moved at any time into position to threaten NATO," it said. "In sum, we hope the Soviets will now come to realize that we cannot give up the means to counter the nuclear threat they post to NATO unless the threat is eliminated altogether," the statement said.

In a background briefing on the U.S. response to the new Soviet proposal, a senior U.S. official said Andropov's proposal is an attempt to drive a wedge into U.S.-European relations. "It is an attempt to get the U.S. nuclear presence out of Europe, and then take advantage of the consequences," he said.

Commenting on Andropov's call for an agreement with the U.S. to renounce the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons, the official said it was "a purely rhetorical statement."

REAGAN URGES FOREIGN TROOPS TO LEAVE LEBANON

OW190925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 18 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today urged all foreign countries to withdraw their troops from Lebanon, saying that the main thing now is "to get the armies of occupation" out of that country. In a radio interview, Reagan said that before he sent special envoy Philip Habib back to the Middle East, he told him, "we're no longer talking about a peace plan, we're talking about action."

"Let's get the forces withdrawn so that we can proceed with the other steps" of the U.S. Middle East proposal, he said.

In a speech broadcast before the interview, Reagan said, "The United States will redouble its efforts to restore sovereignty to Lebanon, and to renew negotiations for an end to turmoil and bloodshed in the Middle East."

The White House confirmed yesterday that President Reagan has sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the details of which were not disclosed. It was reported to be an attempt to prompt faster action by Israel in withdrawing its troops from Lebanon.

REAGAN, JORDAN'S HUSAYN DISCUSS MIDEAST PEACE

OW221005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan met here today to exploit possibilities for Jordan to join Egypt and Isreal in the Middle East peace talks. Their talks in the White House focused on the peace process in the Middle East. It is known that Reagan believed Jordan could play a key role in moving his September 1 initiative forward, and he hoped chat Jordan could enter a broader peace process as soon as possible.

A senior U.S. official said he did not expect a "dramatic breakthrough or announcement" about Jordan's intention whether to join the negotiations or not.

After the meeting President Reagan said that he and King Husayn "shared a sense of urgency" to succeed at the commitment to a lasting peace in the area. Reagan also said during the meeting Husayn reviewed his efforts to help in the peace process, "particularly his effort to encourage the Palestinians to join him in efforts to take bold steps toward peace."

Husayn before leaving the White House, reaffirmed his "commitment for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East" and, promised to "continue to do our utmost" to move the peace process forward.

According to the U.S. official, the king made it clear during the meeting that continued Israeli settlement activity was viewed as "irreputable evidence of the unwillingness of the Israeli Government to enter negotiations in good faith."

Close advisors to both Reagan and Husayn will continue their discussions today and tomorrow and the two leaders themselves will meet again later this week before the king leaves Washington Thursday.

U.S. VOTES AGAINST BANNING HARMFUL EXPORTS

HK220832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Jiang [0149 3068]: "Inglorious Isolation"]

[Text] By a 146-to-1 vote without abstentions, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution urging various countries not to export prohibited goods that are harmful to the health or environment of other countries. The only country that cast a negative vote was the United States.

It was not accidental that the United States took such a stand. A case was exposed in the United States in 1977: A U.S. manufacturer exported a type of children's wear treated with chemicals. The sale of such goods had already been banned in the United States. Later, President Carter issued an administrative decree in order to prevent the occurrance of accidents in the future. However, President Reagan maintained that this was a "unnecessary decision."

This was tantamount to the U.S. Government's announcement to the world that it would persist in exporting goods that are harmful to the people of other countries. The U.S. Government, bent upon profits, does not care whether other people live or die. The United States has gone so far as to bring such an attitude of benefiting itself at the expense of others to the forum of the United Nations in such an arrogant way. No wonder the United States has fallen into a passive position. But this is an inglorious isolation.

U.S. FARMERS 'BESET WITH DIFFICULTIES'

OW220157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Roundup: U.S. Farmers in Difficulties" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States has reaped a bumper harvest this year, but many American farmers are beset with difficulties. In recent years, some major grain-producing nations have gathered good harvests and grain output in the world has increased considerably. Meanwhile, as the major capitalist countries are gripped by recession, their need for grain has declined sharply. In addition, because some developed countries have shifted their crisis onto others, many developing countries are having financial difficulties and have to cut their imports. Therefore, large quantities of grain are kept in stock. According to the U.S. magazine TIME, 216 million tonnes of grain have been overstocked in the world in 1982. The overstocking is more serious in the United States due to the unfavourable impact of the rise of the exchange rates of the dollar. One-third of U.S. corns, half of its beans and two-thirds of its wheat are for export, but by the end of fiscal 1982, which ended on September 30, the export of U.S. farm products declined by 4.7 billion dollars as compared with the previous year.

The second problem confronting American farmers is the heavy losses they suffer in production. The large amounts of overstocked grain have forced down grain prices. It was reported that by October this year, grain prices in the U.S. have fallen seven times within 15 months. As many of the small and medium American farmers rely heavily on loans in running their farms, the high interest rate and soaring costs in irrigation and machinery have boosted the cost of grain production by a big margin. According to the estimates of the U.S. National Association of Wheat Growers, the average cost of wheat production in the United States is 224 dollars per ton this year -- more than double the selling price. The U.S. Agricultural Department assumed that the selling price of cereal crops were no more than two-thirds of their production costs. This year, the net income of the 2.4 million American farms is estimated at 15 billion dollars, the lowest since the Great Depression of the 30's, after taking inflation into account. With smaller incomes and swelling expenditures, many farmers are heavily in debt. The gross borrowing of American farmers is reported to have reached 200 billion dollars already. As many farmers could not repay their debts, the number of debtors in arrears have tripled to 218,000 in the last three years, with debts totalling more than 14 billion dollars. During the first 10 months of fiscal 1982, nearly 7,000 farmers have gone bankrupt. The so-called surplus crisis in U.S. grain production is a product of the inherent contradictions of capitalism and cannot be solved fundamentaly despite various moderating measures taken by the U.S. Government. In fact, the U.S. Agricultural Department has predicted that 1983 will be another ominous year for American farmers.

ANDROPOV SAYS USSR TO COUNTER U.S. MISSILES

OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov declared today that the Soviet Union would counter the U.S. challenge by deploying corresponding Soviet weapon systems.

In his speech marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, he said: "We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own -- an analagous missile to counter the MX missiles, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are now testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile."

U.S. policy has escalated world tension to a dangerous level, said Andropov, who became Soviet Communist Party general secretary after Leonid Brezhnev died Nov. 10. "No program of further (U.S.) arms buildup will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions," he said.

Talking on the medium-range Euromissiles, Andropov said Moscow would "retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France."

The Soviet Union would reduce one-fourth of its strategic weapons, but the U.S. should make corresponding reduction, he added. "Along with this there must also be an accord on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of medium-range nuclear-delivery aircraft stationed in this region by the USSR and NATO countries," he said.

On domestic affairs, Andropov said the Soviet nationalities issue has not disappeared from the daily agenda and called on the Soviets to combat supremacy of certain nationalities and the disrespect of other nationalities. Andropov made his speech at a Kremlin gathering attended by delegates from 15 Soviet republics and delegations from various countries. Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng attended the meeting at invitation.

ULANHU, HUANG HUA AT SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW221159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Ambassador to China Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Among the guests were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Hua, state councillor, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

NEW SOVIET LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS DISCUSSED

OW211317 Beijing Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] In the little over a month since Andropov succeeded Brezhnev as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union has replaced some of the central apparatus cadre workers [kadrovykh].

As reported by TASS on 17 December, Fedorchuk, who in May of this year replaced Andropov in the position of the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, has been appointed minister of internal affairs.

Shchelokov, who for 16 years occupied the post of minister of internal affairs, is released from the responsibilities of that office in connection with his transfer to another job. Chebrikov, who has worked as a deputy chairman of the KGB since 1968, has been appointed its chairman.

Before this, Tyazhelnikov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was released from that position. He was replaced by Stukalin, former chairman of the state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade.

Pastukhov, former secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee has been appointed a chairman of this committee. Mishin has been elected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Pavlovskiy, minister of the USSR railways, was removed from his post. He has been replaced by Konarev, former first deputy minister. Khitrov, minister of rural construction, has retired. His post has been taken by Danilenko, first deputy minister.

Kapitsa, chief of the First Far Eastern Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Komplektov, chief of the United States of America Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been appointed deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

According to other Soviet press reports a lot of leaders, including members of the Bureau and Secretariat of the republics' Central Committee and ministers of governments were subjected to personal criticism at recent plenums of the party's Central Committee of different republics.

USSR ECONOMY PROGRESSES AT SLOWER PACE

OW220118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet economy has made some progress in 1982 but it moves at a slower pace than last year, according to Moscow press reports.

National income has increased by 2 percent to reach 460 billion rubles (638.9 billion U.S. dollars), and industrial output value by 2.8 percent to reach 722 billion rubles (1,002.8 billion U.S. dollars). Both percentages are smaller than the respective planned figures of 3 and 4.7 percent.

Natural gas, agromachinery, meters and instrument, auto-machine tools and their parts, TV sets and furniture increased by more than 5 percent in the first 10 months of 1982 than the same period of last year. However, the output of coal, chemical fertilizer, steel and cement dropped in the same period, according to official statistics.

The output of grain, oil-bearing crops, potatoes and beet roots has surpassed that in low-yielding 1981, but it falls far short of the planned quotas. Grain output is estimated at 180 million tons -- a far cry from the planned 238-243 million tons.

The Soviet economy has slowed down in the past decade or more. The annual increase of national income dropped from 6.2 percent in 1965 to 3.2 percent in 1981. Meanwhile, industrial output value dropped from 8.7 percent to 3.6 percent.

JAPANESE PREMIER URGES INCREASED DEFENSE FUNDS

OW211209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday expressed his intention to increase Japan's defense spending by 7 percent next fiscal year to "honor a pledge" Suzuki made in Washington last May.

Nakasone visited the coastal city of Toyama to support his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party candidate for a House of Councillors election.

Referring to Japan's defense friction with the United States, Nakasone, who succeeded Zenko Suzuki as Japanese prime minister November 26, told reporters in Toyama yesterday that he did not regard outlays as "sacrosanct". But he said that Japan must take "appropriate" steps in order to maintain favorable international relations.

According to a KYODO report, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has been pressing Japan to shoulder an increased burden in the defense of the nation to meet what it called a Soviet military buildup in this part of the world."

Nakasone is scheduled to visit Washington in mid-January for his first meeting with Reagan. He said his government would try its utmost to map out the Japanese fiscal 1983 budget before the end of this year.

The Suzuki administration had budgeted 2,500,000 million yen (about 10,000 million dollars) for defense in the current fiscal year ending next March 31. This amount was 0.93 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP) and represented an increase of 7.56 percent from the 1980 fiscal year's defense budget.

If Japanese defense spending next fiscal year reached the seven percent level, as the United States has been urging, it would amount to about 2,700,000 million yen (about 10,800 million dollars).

KYODO reported yesterday that "the Japanese Finance Ministry has been reluctant to boost defense spending that much, citing the current deficit in Japanese state finances."

ASEAN STATES CITED FOR SOLIDARITY, COOPERATION

OW211115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Year-ender: ASEAN States Strive To Safeguard National Economic Interests" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, December 21 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Junli) -- The year 1982 has witnessed continued solidarity and cooperation among the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in their effort to safeguard their economic interests against the developed countries' attempt to shift their economic crisis on to them.

In contrast to the 1970's when they registered an average annual economic growth rate of 7.6 percent and were called "the green land" in the capitalist world, all the five ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia -- have been adversely affected by the economic recession of the West.

They are now in a difficult time of slow economic growth and their economic difficulties have worsened this year. The chief manifestations are stagnant production, sluggish trade and sharp drop in economic growth rate. The actual average annual growth rate for 1982 fell 2.6-6.0 percent. Exports declined markedly, international payments deficits increased, foreign debts further piled up, and inflation deteriorated.

ASEAN's economy is based on exports. Export items are mainly agricultural, forest and mining raw materials, primary products and certain light industrial products, all of which heavily depend on Western markets. It is reported that ASEAN exports to Japan, the U.S. and Western Europe account for 75-90 percent of their total exports. In these circumstances, the forcing down of the prices of raw materials and primary products, the practice of protectionism and the import cuts by the Western countries constituted a hard blow at ASEAN's economy.

In face of the deteriorating economy of the West, the ASEAN states have increasingly taken concerted actions to combat protectionism and the discriminatory trade policies of the industrialized countries. At the 14th ASEAN economic ministers conference last month, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew stressed that the ASEAN states, as trading nations, will not tolerate exclusion from international markets. They demanded observance of the principle of free trade by the industrialized countries. At the recent ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, the five jointly pressed for the elimination of all non-tariff measures inconsistent with GATT provisions, a halt to new tariff and non-tariff barriers against exports, and a time limit for the phasing out of the remaining trade restrictions, especially those affecting the exports of the developing countries.

The ASEAN states have entered into dialogue this year as a single unit with the United States, Japan and the EEC to seek better trade terms with these countries, expand ASEAN exports and introduce foreign capital and advanced technology. In face of America's dumping of its stockpiled tin on world markets, the ASEAN tin-producing countries -- Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia -- have repeatedly called for an end to the dumping. The ASEAN states have also pressed for a favorable revision of the buffer stock price range together with other rubber-producing countries to ensure a stable income for rubber-producing countries. They have taken a common stand against the protectionist measures taken by the West in the export of such ASEAN products as textiles, garments, iron and steel, marine products, timber and tropical fruit.

They are also working for the conclusion of an international agreement on the export of tin, rubber, vegetable oil, cane-sugar, cocoanut oil, palm oil and textiles to deal with the increasing pressures of protectionism.

To strengthen and expand regional economic cooperation is yet another major step taken by the ASEAN states to safeguard their economic interests, tariff preferences have been put on 8,563 export items within the ASEAN region, and tariff cuts have been raised from the original 10 percent to the present 20-25 percent. Last month, they approved an overall tariff cut of 20-25 percent for any imported product totalling more than 10 million U.S. dollars. To expedite their pace of industrial cooperation, they have recently signed a basic agreement on industrial joint ventures to stimulate ASEAN private enterprises and foreign investors to join the ASEAN regional program on industrial cooperation. This is another progress in ASEAN economic cooperation.

The ASEAN states have actively readjusted their external trade policies this year and enhanced their economic ties with other Third World countries. They have despatched high-ranking officials, economic and trade elegations to many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the South Pacific region and Eastern Europe to investigate and study market trends, and held international fairs in a bid to open up markets for ASEAN products. To expand exports, they are working for the establishment of an international trade center, an increase in exports processing zones, restructuring of exported products, offering of various export preferences and simplification of export formalities. Now the ASEAN states have established joint committees and other economic cooperation bodies with other Third World countries and held regular meetings to study new areas of cooperation. Joint venture projects have become a major form of economic cooperation between the ASEAN and other Third World countries in recent years and have made rapid development. Singapore has established joint venture projects with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; Indonesia with India and Pakistan; Malaysia with Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates; the Philippines with Saudi Arabia and other countries. This will be conducive to promoting economic growth in the countries involved.

All these efforts made by the ASEAN states will not only serve to minimize ASEAN's economic dependence on Western states and develop their own national economy in an independent way, but also as an impetus to the ultimate establishment of a new international economic order.

RECEPTION MARKS 10 YEARS OF PRC-AUSTRALIAN TIES

OW220235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia was marked at a reception given by the Chinese Ministry of Culture today in the Beijing hotel.

Attending were Hugh Alexander Dunn, Australian ambassador to China and more than 100 Australians in Beijing.

Also present were Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

After the reception, an Australian color feature "Breaker Morant" was shown.

NEW ZEALAND LEADER HOPES TO FURTHER PRC TIES

OW220153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Wellington, December 20 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon today said his country and China have made "notable progress in developing political and economic links" since establishing diplomatic relations in 1972.

He expressed, in a press statement, his confidence for "a further expansion of these ties."

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has accepted an invitation to visit New Zealand next year, Muldoon said, and Foreign Minister Warren E. Copper will visit China in March.

Muldoon met Zhao during his visit to China in September 1980 and said he expects to continue discussions with the Chinese premier on cooperation between the two countries and international issues.

AFGHAN REBEL ATTACKS ON USSR TROOPS REPORTED

OW171952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan guerrilla forces scored fresh successes in their recent attacks on the Soviet-Karmal troops, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today.

On December 6, the freedom fighters in Samangan Province ambushed a moving military convoy consisting of tanks and armored cars in large numbers. They killed 50 Soviet-Karmal soldiers, destroyed six tanks with rocket launchers, and finally forced their enemies to retreat to their stronghold at Mazat Sharif. The freedom fighters also succeeded in shooting down a helicopter gunship as the enemy aircraft started bombing the battle front in revenge.

Early this month, a 450-men guerrilla contingent launched a surprised attack on a strong Soviet-Karmal convoy proceeding from Kabul to Qandahar. In the 13-hour battle, the freedom fighters destroyed many tanks and armored cars. The enemy troops retreated towards Ghazhim after picking up the dead bodies in the evening. After their defeat, however, the Soviet-Karmal troops bombed the area, destroying houses and shops along the road and killing many cattle.

On December 5, guerrilla units captured 12 trucks in their attack on a Soviet convoy at Kaji in Lowgar Province. Seven Soviet soldiers and 15 militiamen were killed in the clash.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN SECRETARY ON TALKS WITH INDIA

OW220128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The forthcoming Pakistan-Indian secretary-level talks in New Delhi "would give further impetus to the efforts of India and Pakistan to have an understanding accomodation," said Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik here this evening.

Addressing a press conference at the Foreign Ministry, Naik said that the subjects in his talks in New Delhi would include the drawing up of an agreed draft for a joint ministerial level commission and consideration of Pakistan's draft for a non-aggression treaty and India's draft for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The establishment of the joint ministerial commission was decided upon between Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq during their meeting in New Delhi on December 1. Asked what were the objectives of the joint ministerial commission for which he and his Indian counterpart would prepare the agreed text, Naik said the aim was to strengthen understanding andpromote cooperation in specific fields.

Replying to a question whether the signing of a treaty of non-aggression or of friendship would affect the position of the two sides of the Kashmir dispute, Naik said that, as already agreed upon between the two countries at foreign minister's level, the conclusion of any treaty between the two countries would neither add to nor subtract from their existing stands under the Simla agreement. Foreign Secretary Naiz Naik will leave here for New Delhi tomorrow to hold talks with his Indian counterpart on December 23 and 24.

UK'S THATCHER REJECTS USSR MISSILE REDUCTION PLAN

OW220122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 21 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected an offer from the Soviet Union to reduce its number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to match those deployed by Britain and France.

Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mrs Thatcher dismissed the offer as designed to leave the United States without any medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe while the Soviet Union would still have "a very considerable number left."

She stated that the effect of the offer would be to destroy the balance of nuclear power between East and West. "That does not seem to me to keep the essential balance which is required for our security," she added.

Earlier, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson also rejected the Soviet offer, proposed by Soviet leader Andropov in a Kremlin speech to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Moscow wanted to divert attention from the imbalance of nuclear weapons in Europe, Cheysson said.

Britain has a fleet of submarines armed with 64 Polaris missiles while France has five operational nuclear submarines, each with 16 missiles.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

OW211305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met here today with new Spanish Ambassador to China Mariano Ucelay de Montero.

EAST EUROPE MAKES ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1982

OW220953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Year-ender: East European Countries Make Economic Progress" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic have made economic progress in varying degrees in 1982 and official statistics show that most of them will fulfil or overfulfil their annual economic plans.

The national income of Bulgaria is expected to surpass the planned target with a 4.8 percent increase over that of 1981. Industrial output value is expected to have a 5.3 percent increase against the planned 4.5 percent. The country reaped a second good harvest in 1982 after that of 1981. The average annual growth rate of agriculture in the past two years is 5.1 percent, or 1.7 percent over the planned target. The output of grain, meat, milk and other farm and livestock products all registered considerable increases. Labor productivity and net output value are higher than those of last year. Foreign trade increased by 9.0 percent, bringing the country a favorable balance.

In Hungary, a communique recently issued by the Council of Ministers said that the major targets of the annual economic plan have been fulfilled. National income is estimated to have a 1.0 percent increase. Industrial output value is estimated to increase by 2.0 percent, slightly behind plan. Progress was also made in the mining, electricity, machinery and foodstaff industries. But the building material, chemical and light industries remained at last year's level. The metallurgical industry suffered a slight decline. However, Hungary reaped a good harvest this year. Grain output is estimated at 14 million tons, the highest record in the history of the country, and the total value of farm produce increased by 5.0 percent. Foreign trade went up 3.0 percent in the first nine months of the year.

Poland's economy has taken a turn for the better this year. Industrial production, which had decreased for two straight years, began to rise last August. In the past four months, the stateowned industries increased one, four, five and eight percent respectively as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. The continuous decline in the processing industry has also stopped in the past three months, with production picking up month after month. The country's foreign trade has also been improving, exports in the first 11 months increased 8.9 percent and imports decreased 11.4 percent as compared with the same period of last year. There was a huge trade deficit last year, but the first ten months of this year have registered a considerable favorable balance of trade. At present, the country can guarantee supplies of rationed goods, but is still short of other commodities, especially industrial goods.

According to the Czechoslovak press, Czechoslovakia can "expect a fulfilment of the targets of the economic plan for this year". What is most important is that the target for economizing in basic raw materials can be reached. Under the present five-year plan, this year is to save fuels by two percent and metals by five percent. Czechoslovakia has also made some achievements in the development and application of science and technology, in the reform of industrial structures and in increasing the output of new products and improving the quality of products.

In the first half of this year, new products accounted for 15.4 percent of all industrial products of the country, sophisticated products made up 11 percent, and low-quality products dropped 8.3 percent. There is also an increase in foreign trade over last year. Total agricultural output value is estimated to have a 3 percent increase. However, grain output is 7 percent behind plan.

Industrial production in the German Democratic Republic in the first ten months this year is 4.2 percent more than the same period of last year. Productivity increased 3.5 percent and productive national income in the first six months is 3 percent more than the same period of last year. It is believed that some major targets of the annual plan can hardly be reached. However, the country's speed of economic development is comparatively higher among the East European countries. The German Democratic Republic has achieved some gains in improving foreign trade. Exports to the West are estimated to have increased 10 percent while imports dropped 3 percent, thus winning a favourable balance of 3.8 billion marks in foreign exchange. Foreign debts have also dropped markedly.

XINHUA REVIEWS YEAR OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

OW220237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Year-ender: One Year of Martial Law in Poland" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, December 2 (XINHUA correspondent Jing Wuwu) -- A little over one year since the imposition of the state of siege in Poland last December 13, the Polish Council of State today decided to "suspend" the martial law in the country on December 31, 1982. At the time when the Polish authorities declared martial law, the country was faced with a most dangerous political and economic situation since World War II. Therefore, at the beginning of the martial law, the authorities interned more than 5,000 Solidarity union leaders at all levels as well as other opposition personages, outlawed all activities of the trade unions and other mass organizations, banned strikes, demonstrations and mass rallies, and placed over 200 state enterprises and economic units under military control. But some of the Solidarity leaders and activists went underground to unfold "resistance movements". The Polish authorities hoped to attain two major aims by declaring the martial law: First, "to realize stability in the country" and second, "to bring the economy out of the crisis." Thanks to the year long efforts, the serious economic recession has been initially checked, and tensions in the country relaxed. However, many more difficulties have yet to be overcome before the said two aims can be fully attained.

Since the beginning of this year, the Polish authorities have adopted one measure after another to effect political and economic reforms in order to improve the seriously imbalanced economy, cope with the Western economic sanctions and solve the problems arising from drastic cut in raw material imports and the serious under-capacity operation of the processing industry. Under the pre-condition of "ensuring the leading role of the United Workers' Party", the authorities pushed ahead with a program for "enlarging the government's social bases." They allowed more leaders of other parties, organizations and religious organizations to take part in the government with a view to promoting social understanding. With the assistance of the Citizens' Committees for National Salvation in various places of the country, a new united front organization -- the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth -- was established to carry on the program of national understanding and consultation which was introduced at the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party.

In addition to these measures, government representatives tried several times at the beginning of the martial law to have talks with interned Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa on the future and role of the trade unions. Later they had contacts and dialogues with underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak and others through church persons. But no result was achieved owing to their very big differences. On October 8 this year, the Polish National Assembly (Sejm) adopted a new "trade union law", outlawing all trade unions including the Solidarity union and deciding to reestablish trade unions. Through these measures, the authorities brought the situation under their control. Since the people longed for stability, the over a dozen street demonstrations and clashes with police in the past year did not spread and develop into nation-wide unrest. As the situation relaxed, the authorities lifted the curfew all over the country and some other martial law restrictions and restored activities of most of the mass organizations beginning from last May.

In the economic field, industrial production, which had dropped drastically since 1980, began to turn for the better last February and started to rise last August. The country got a rich grain harvest this year. Its foreign trade has also been improved with a rapid increase in export and a slow-down in the dropping of import. The huge trade deficit last year turned to become a surplus of 61.8 billion zloty (about 710 million U.S. dollars) in the first ten months of this year. Some experts put this year's GNP at only one percent or two percent lower than that of last year. However, all this does not mean that Poland, now in deep crises, will begin to go smoothly in every field. The reason is obvious: All kinds of social contradictions have not been resolved, the society is far from regaining its confidence in the authorities, the problem of Solidarity union is not solved with the adoption of the new trade union law and the establishment of new unions, and the underground activities of the Solidarity will not die down. What is more, Poland's economy is still very difficult. Market supplies are short, inflation and the decline of the people's living standards have not been stopped but are worsening. All these are elements of instability.

In a word, Poland's road in the future will not be easy though a local paper says: "A dim light has been seen at the end of the tunnel."

BEIJING PLA DIVISION MARKS YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

OW211435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 commanders and fighters of a division of the Beijing garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a rally here this morning celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Yusoslav People's Army.

Present at the rally were Pan Yan, commander of the Beijing Garrison; Zhang Bingyu, adviser to the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Col Joze Turk, armed forces attache of the Yugoslav Embassy.

A documentary film on the growth of the Yugoslav People's Army was shown at the rally.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO EGYPT

Zhao, Mubarak Talk

OW212347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed international problems, the Middle East issue in particular, and bilateral relations during their second round of talks here this morning.

The talks held at the Al-Qubbah Palace proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The president and the premier shared each other's views on many international issues. They held that in order to settle the Middle East question, Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the national rights of the Palstinian people must be restored, and the Arab people must adhere to their unity and get ready for a protracted struggle.

President Mubarak said the visit to Egypt by a leader fromfriendly China manifests profound friendship between the two countries and the sincere feelings of the Chinese people towards the Egyptian people.

President Mubarak praised China's position on the question of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China and Egypt have many points in common and their friendship is blessed with a solid foundation. The Chinese Government has noted with satisfaction the development of relations between the two countries in the past 20 years, he added.

He said China and Egypt have always sympathized with and supported each other. Both of them follow a foreign policy based on independence and self-reliance, oppose imperialism and hegemonism, stand for an all-round and just solution of the Middle East question, oppose acts of expansion and aggression by Israel, support the struggle of the Palestinian people for national rights, and support the struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples against foreign invasions.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed thanks for Egypt's support to China's restoration of her legitimate rights at the United Nations and to her cause of reunification.

Zhao said that it is China's consistent policy to develop Sino-Egypt friendship. He noted that the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries has had a very good beginning.China will make efforts to further develop this cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, better practical results, more diversity in form andmutual development, and is ready to explore new areas and new ways of cooperation between the two countries.

Joint Press Conference Held

OW212320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak held a joint news conference at the Al-Qubbah Palace here this afternoon. They answered questions put by reporters.

On the Middle East question, Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's support for the efforts by Arab states towards a just and all-round solution to the Middle East question. He stressed that Israel must withdraw from the Arab land it had occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people must regain their right to self-determination.

The Chinese premier expounded in particular China's consistent foreign policy.

At the news conference, Egyptian President Mubarak made a high appraisal of the friendship and cooperative relations between Egypt and China. He said Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit is a success.

Mubarak Notes Friendly Ties

OW212326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak made a high appraisal of the friendship and cooperative relations between Egypt and China at a press conference he held jointly with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today.

Answering a question put by a XINHUA correspondent, Mubarak said that the friendly ties between Egypt and China have a long history. Egypt is the first Arab country which established diplomatic relations with China. Since then the two countries have continuously developed their friendship. He said that he himself had visited China twice and each time he received a warm welcome in China and each time it was a success.

Expressing welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit, Mubarak said, "The current Egypt visit by the Chinese premier embodies the friendship between the two countries. From year to year, our friendship has grown and our relations have been strengthened."

He pointed out that the talks between the two sides have been constructive. Judging from the results of the talks, Premier Zhao's visit is a success, he said. He expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries will continue to grow steadily.

At the press conference, Premier Zhao Ziyang said he fully agreed with President Mubarak's appraisal of the Egyptian-Chinese relations and of the current visit.

Zhao Supports Palestinians

OW211734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed here today China's support for the right of the Palestinian people to national existence and establishment of a state as well as for all the efforts by Arab states to seek an just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

Premier Zhao reiterated China's position at a news conference held jointly with President Husni Mubarak at the Al-Qubbah Palace here this afternoon.

Answering questions on the Middle East, Zhao said, "What pleases us is that Arab states universally hold that Israel must withdraw from the Arab land occupied since 1967 and that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights including the right to national self-determination and the right to establishment of a state."

Zhao said, "China appreciates and supports all proposals and efforts that are helpful to a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question. As for what a concrete plan to take, China respects the choice made by Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization. China does not like and will not make indiscreet remarks on this matter."

Referring to the proposal on the settlement of the Middle East issue which was adopted at the Arab Fes summit, Premier Zhao reaffirmed China's support for the proposal and said that China considers the proposal as reasonable and realistic and the "basis on which to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue." He said that the reason why China supports the Fes proposal is that it "conforms with China's consistent position" and that "the Fes summit marks the unity of the Arab countries which is very precious."

Premier Zhao said: "On the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands it occupied in 1967 and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national right to existence, all the Middle East countries including Israel will have the right to independence and existence." He said: "But, the right of all countries to independent existence and mutual recognition by each other are two different concepts. It is common knowledge which needs no explanation."

Then, President Mubarak said: "On the Middle East issue China has always supported the Palestinian people's rights including the right to return to their own native land, self-government and self-determination".

Zhao on Foreign Policy

OW212316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- "China's foreign policy is consistent, with two basic points: First, to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace; and second, to firmly unite and cooperate with the broad section of Third World countries," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon.

Speaking at a news conference held jointly with President Husni Mubarak, Premier Zhao said: "This policy was reiterated at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The first countries I visit after the 12th party congress are Egypt and other African countries. This shows that China will further carry out the policy of firmly strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, as was reiterated at the 12th party congress."

Zhao said, "China has always highly appreciated the role of the Non-aligned Movement in international affairs, and firmly supported the principles of independence, self-determination and non-grouping of the Non-aligned Movement and its position of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and any form of foreign domination. China will continue to take this stand in the future."

Referring to Sino-Indian relations, he said: "China and India are two big Asian nations. The two peoples have a long-standing friendship. In the 1950s, there existed very good relations between the two countries. Subsequently, there was an unhappy historical period between China and India, but in terms of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples, this is a very short period. Now that the relations of the two countries have been improved, both sides share the desire to strive for further improvement of these relations. The main obstacle to the development of the relations between the two countries is the border issue which, of course, is a problem left over by history."

He said, "We hold that it is not so difficult to have the problem solved so far as both sides work in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and through friendly negotiations."

"Sino-Indian friendship is in the interest of the people of both countries and beneficial to stability in Asia," he said.

Turning to Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao said, "China hopes to maintain a normal relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. This hope of China is sincere. We hope the new Soviet leadership will make new efforts to remove the obstacles in bilateral relations."

Text of Press Conference

NC211522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Press conference held by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on 21 December at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo -- Zhao speaks in Mandarin with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [unidentified moderator] In the name of merciful and compassionate God, we open the press conference with President Husni Mubarak and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. On behalf of the Egyptian press and the foreign press in Egypt, we welcome the visit of the distinguished Chinese guest.

The first question is from Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM.

[Question] Mr Premier, you are visiting Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take you to 10 African and Arab states. Will China -- under the new leadership and after the recent changes -- return to the Third World, and what is China's position toward nonaligned states in general?

[Zhao Ziyang] The foreign policy which is being pursued by the Chinese Government is firm. It is based on [words indistinct]. First, China adheres to its struggle against hegemony and for safeguarding world peace. The second thing is that China adheres to its solidarity and cooperation with the [words indistinct] of the Third World states. The 12th national conference of the Chinese Communist Party, which was held not long ago, affirmed this policy. After the conference, I left for Egypt on the first leg of a tour that will take me to some Arab and African states -- which proves how the Chinese Government has designed its foreign policy, that is, to implement what was stipulated at the 12th national conference on the Chinese Communist Party. We stand firmly on the side of the Third World countries. China always appreciates highly the role that the Nonaligned Movement plays in international affairs. China always supports the position of the Nonaligned Movement states on independence, nonalignment and the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony. China will continue to follow this policy and adopt this position.

Question by the XINHUA correspondent in Cairo. The question is addressed to His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. On the occasion of the visit of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang to Egypt, can His Excellency the president shed light on the development of friendship between China and Egypt?

[Mubarak] Actually we and China have been linked by very strong relations for a long time. Egypt, as the brother premier of the State Council said, was the first Arab state to establish relations with China 26 years ago -- I believe in 1955. Relations between Egypt and China since have developed for the better. When I was vice president I visited China in April 1976 at the request of the late president of the republic. The visit was successful. During the visit we exchanged views on international issues, the Middle East issue and bilateral relations. The visit was successful. A warm welcome was accorded by China to a representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt. My second visit was in January 1980, and it too was successful. It was a continuation of the strong relations which existed between the two countries.

The visit of the premier of the State Council to the Arab Republic of Egypt is within the framework of the friendship between the two countries -- a friendship that grows stronger year after year and relations that develop year after year. I consider this visit, after the talks we have held, to be very successful, and it has led and will lead to a better and stronger development in relations between the two countries in all fields. I welcome the brother premier of the State Council, and I always look to better relations between us and China.

[Question by Sana' Sa'id] The question is to President Husni Mubarak. What is your visualization regarding the role that a state like China can assume in the Middle East peace process, especially since you see that the cards of the Middle East issue have been and are still in the hands of the United States?

[Interjection by an unidentified Chinese speaking in Arabic] I have a suggestion. I think that such a question which pertains to the Middle East issue does not belong to one news agency, but perhaps there are many other news agencies that have the same question. Therefore, I think that it would be better if we grouped all the questions on the Middle East problem and then they can all be answered together.

[Mubarak] Are there any other questions on the Middle East? Is there any one who has another question on the Middle East?

[Khalil al-Jumaini from Egyptian radio] The question is addressed to the State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. The seven-member committee formed by the Fes summit conference under the chairmanship of King Husayn recently visited China. Does China see in the Fes conference resolutions a reasonable basis for the achievement of a comprehensive settlement, and what are the most important points of these resolutions which China considers as the reasonable basis for a settlement?

[Unidentified AL-AKHBAR correspondent] Mr Chinese Premier, before you left Beijing you stated that all the Middle East states have a right to independence and existence. You also expressed support for the Fes conference resolutions. In addition you stated that Israel has the right -- that you are ready to recognize Israel provided it withdraws from all the territories it occupied in 1967. Does this mean that China recognizes Israel? Does this mean that the Chinese Government recognizes Israel?

['Asim Abd al-Muhsin from REUTER] The question is to the Chinese premier. There currently are three plans for the solution of the Palestinian issue -- President Reagan's initiative, the Fes conference plan and the Egyptian-French plan. Does the premier think that one of these plans represents the most exemplary solution for the Palestinian issue, or is it necessary to merge the three plans and come out with a new plan to solve the problem?

[Mubarak] We shall now answer these questions and then we shall consider others.

[Zhao Ziyang] China is very satisfied to see that all Arab states are insisting that Israel withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people be restored -- including their right to self-determination, to a return to their homeland and to the establishment of a state in it. China [word indistinct] and (?supports) all the proposals and plans which lead to the finding of a just and fair solution of the Middle East issue. As for choosing a specific plan to be adopted by the Arab states, actually [words indistinct] China always respects the decision which the Arab states and the PLO adopt in this respect. China does not want to make any [word indistinct] or (?comment) about this.

Regarding the visit of the seven-member Arab committee under the chairmanship of King Husayn: During the delegation's visit to China it explained the Fes conference resolutions in detail.

After we heard this explanation we expressed our appreciation and support of these resolutions, because we consider that these resolutions are reasonable and realistic and constitute a basis for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue. China also thinks that these resolutions agree with what China always advocates for a solution of the Middle East issue. Furthermore, the Fes conference resolutions have contributed to the establishment of unity and solidarity in the Arab East.

At Beijing airport, I said that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. On this basis all states in the Middle East will enjoy the rights of independence and existence -- of course, all states in the area, including Israel. For a state to enjoy this right is one thing and recognition of a state is something else. These are two different concepts. This [words indistinct] which I do not think it would be necessary for me to explain in detail.

[Mubarak] With regard to Mrs. Sana' as-Sa'id's question on China's role, I think that China's role is clear from the answers of the State Council premier to the previous questions. I want to say that when any international issue is raised, strong support by the other states becomes necessary. With regard to the Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, China supports a just solution of the Palestinian issue. It often has reiterated the need for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state. This requires international support. China is one of the states which has supported this right since the beginning of the Palestinian problem. China has supported this right in all international organizations -- in the United Nations and in all the forums in which China takes part. It supports the right of the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights and their right to self-determination.

[Question] The question is for the president and the premier. What is your opinion about the most important results achieved by the Chinese premier's visit to Cairo, and what do you predict regarding the future of Egyptian-Chinese relations?

[Mubarak] At the beginning of my statement I gave an idea about the talks which took place between me and the brother Chinese State Council premier. I said that the talks were constructive. I spoke about Chinese-Egyptian relations, and I said that we are always working to develop them. I reviewed part of the history of our relations with China and the beginning of our diplomatic relations with China. As for the results of the visit, I expect that they will be excellent, although it has not ended yet. Why speculate? If we talk about the results of the visit today, what about the rest of the days? Let us wait until the end of the visit and then [words indistinct]. Thank you.

[Question by Hamdi Fu'ad from AL-AHRAM] Again I would like to ask the Chinese State Council premier his opinion about the improvement of relations between Beijing and India, on the one hand, and between Beijing and Moscow on the other. I also would like to hear responses from the president and the premier on the possibilities of beginning peace talks between Israel and Lebanon with the participation of the United States. What are the opinions of the president and the premier on this subject?

[Zhao Ziyang] China and India are considered two big states in Asia. Traditional friendship has existed between the two peoples for a long time, and especially in the 50's relations between China and India were excellent. However, for a certain period of time relations between China and India witnessed unhappy developments, but this period was short compared with the long history of friendship between China and India.

Relations between China and India now have improved and the two countries wish to exert further efforts to improve their relations. The main factor keeping the problem between China and India alive is the question of borders. This problem was left by history. We are confident that as long as the two countries adhere to the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual [word indistinct] and friendly consultation, it will not be difficult to find a solution to this problem. We see that Chinese-Indian friendship agrees with the joint desire and basic interests of the two peoples and also serves the achievement of stability and peace in that area and the world.

China hopes to establish cordial neighborly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. This desire by China is genuine. China looks forward to the exertion of new efforts by the new Soviet leadership for the removal of obstacles that stand in the way of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified speaker] A question on Lebanon concerning the opinion of the Chinese state council premier and the Egyptian president regarding possibilities for the start of talks between Lebanon and Israel with the participation of the United States within the coming few days, which is a very important development in the area.

[Mubarak] Possibilities for the resumption of relations?

[Question] The negotiations.

[Mubarak] Let us wait until we see what Habib will do, and then we shall comment on this subject. I do not see any point in commenting on anything until we see Habib and until after King Husayn's talks in Washington and Habib's return to the area and see what Habib's efforts will produce regarding the talks or the withdrawal of the forces from Lebanon. I think that it would be better for us to wait. This is my opinion.

With this, we consider the conference closed. Thank you.

Mubarak Hosts Banquet

OW212354 Beijing XINHUA in English 2235 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Egypt will open new prospects for the enhancement of relations between the two countries in all domains, said Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at a banquet in honor of the Chinese premier here this evening.

President Mubarak expressed his warm welcome to the Chinese premier. He attached high importance to the fact that Egypt is taken to be the first station of the Chinese premier's African tour.

He praised the Chinese people as "faithful brothers and sincere and honorable friends who have always remained true to their pledges, dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values, while remaining bound to the very essence of solidarity among all peoples of the Third World."

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that in the past two days, he had held talks with President Mubarak in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question and other international issues of common concern as well as on ways to further develop Sino-Egyptian friendly relations.

"Our talks are fruitful," he said, adding that "both sides hold identical or similar views on many major international issues. We are both satisfied with the development of Sino-Egyptian relations and are ready to continue our efforts to further promote Sino-Egyptian friendship." Zhao Ziyang said, "Thanks to our joint efforts, my visit has been crowned with success."

The banquet proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and other cabinet ministers as well as Speaker of the National Assembly Sufi Abu Talib were present at the banquet.

Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao's entourage as well as Chinese Ambassador Ding Guoyu were also present.

Zhao Cites Egyptian Ties

OW212340 Beijing XINHUA in English 2202 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that his visit to Egypt "has been crowned with success."

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Ab'din Palace, Zhao Ziyang said, in the past two days, "our talks are fruitful". "Both sides hold identical or similar views on many major international issues. We are both satisfied with the development of Sino-Egyptian relations and are ready to continue our efforts to further promote Sino-Egyptian friendship."

After recalling the long history of friendly relations between China and Egypt, the premier said, "The historic meeting at the Bandung Conference in 1955 between the late President an-Nasir and Premier Zhou Enlai, two outstanding leaders of our countries, brought Sino-Egyptian relations to a new stage. Egypt was the first among the Arab and African countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. Over the past 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily, our mutual understanding has been enhanced steadily and the scope of cooperation broadened daily."

Premier Zhao said, "Situated astride the continents of Asia and Africa, Egypt has a glorious history of struggle. The Egyptian people have waged protracted and heroic struggles to achieve national independence and safeguard state sovereignty. In April this year, Egypt recovered its own territory the Sinai Peninsula. Now, under the leadership of President Mubarak, Egypt is striving to realize the three major objectives of ensuring security, building up national defence and stepping up economic construction. Egypt is a founding member of the Non-aligned Movement and it has always supported the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, supported the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples in their just struggles against foreign aggression and actively developed its friendly relations and cooperation with other Third World countries, thus playing an important role in international affairs."

Premier Zhao recalled the remarks made by the late Premier Zhou Enlai when he visited Egypt and other African countries at the end of 1963: "The morning sun of freedom has risen and the colonial system of imperialism on the African continent is inevitably heading towards disintegration."

Zhao said, "We are pleased to note that profound changes have taken place in Africa over the 19 years since then. Africa has stood up, full of vigour and vitality and is now a powerful component of the Third World. This is the trend of history which no one can hold back. Gone are the days when imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism could wilfully manipulate the destiny of the world."

The Chinese premier went on, "In the present tense and turbulent international situation, the trouble-ridden Middle East commands the attention of the world. The development of the Middle East situation has a bearing on the vital interests of the peoples in this region and the interest of world peace as well. Israel has long clung to its policy of aggression and expansion, which gravely upsets tranquility and stability in the Middle East and the world at large.

The question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East issue. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples have fought heroically to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights."

Premier Zhao declared, "The Chinese Government and people have always stood on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and firmly support them in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion. In order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East question, Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem; the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own state. And on this basis, the countries in the Middle East are entitled to the right of independence and existence."

Premier Zhao said "China has embarked on a road of healthy development in all aspects of its national construction." "To build up our country, we want peace, friendship and cooperation. This is a desire shared by the people all over the world. The Chinese Government has consistently pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and is ready to develop relations with other countries on the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. We will, as always, work unswervingly with the people of all other countries to combat hegemonism and maintain world peace."

"As a member of the Third World," Premier Zhao stressed, "China attaches special importance to its friendship with the Arab, African and other Third World countries and works to strengthen its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. During his visit to Africa in 1963-1964, the late Premier Zhou Enlai put forward five principles guiding China's relations with the African and Arab countries. These principles are: China supports the Arab and African peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence; it supports the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of the Arab and African countries; it supports the desire of the Arab and African countries to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of thier own choice; it supports the Arab and African countries in their efforts to settle their disputes through peaceful consultations; and it holds that the sovereignty of the Arab and African countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from any quarters should be opposed. We will continue to abide by these principles."

The Chinese premier said that his Africa visit is aimed at "learning from the African people, promoting understanding and friendship and strengthening solidarity and cooperation." "The understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Chinese and African peoples are not only of great importance to the building of our respective countries, but also in the interest of the maintenance of world peace," he noted.

Text of Zhao Speech at Banquet

NC212034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has called on Israel to withdraw its forces from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

In his speech at the dinner banquet which President Husni Mubarak hosted in his honor tonight, Zhao Ziyang stressed the need to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, determine their future and establish a Palestinian state.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also emphasized that his country, people and government will continue to side with the Palestinian people and all the other Arab peoples and that it firmly supports their just struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion and for finding a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

The following is the text of the speech which the Chinese State Council premier delivered at the dinner banquet:

Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dear friends:

It is our great pleasure to visit Egypt at the beginning of our African tour. As soon as we set foot in your beautiful land we were accorded a warm and sincere welcome by your government and people. His excellency the president is now hosting this grand banquet, an occasion which has deeply touched us. In the name of the Government of China and our people and on my own behalf and that of my colleagues, permit me to express our profound gratitude to his excellency President Husni Mubarak and the Government of Egypt and its people.

Both China and Egypt are states with an ancient civilization and history; the Great Wall and the Pyramids have become symbols of the two shining civilizations. A long time ago -- more than 2,000 years ago -- the Chinese and Egyptian peoples initiated friendly contacts which contributed to the spread of man's civilization and its interaction. In modern times our peoples have continued to exchange affection, support and encouragement in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the sake of attaining and safeguarding national independence. Thanks to the historic meeting which took place between the departed prominent leaders of our countries namely, President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and State Council Chairman Zhou Enlai at the Bandung Conference in 1955, Chinese-Egyptian relations entered a new stage. Egypt was the first Arab and African state to establish diplomatic relations with China.

In the 26 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the ties of friendship between our countries have developed satisfactorily, mutual understanding has deepened increasingly and the scope of cooperation has expanded with the passage of time.

Egypt, which is located at the juncture of the Asian and African continents, is famous for a glorious history of struggle. The Egyptian people have waged a valiant and long struggle to win and keep national independence and sovereignty of the state. Egypt regained its territory in the Sinai Peninsula last April. Under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, Egypt now is struggling hard to realize three great goals: providing security stability, developing the defense capacities and strengthening the economic structure.

Egypt is one of the states which founded the Nonaligned Movement. It always supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and backs the Afghan and Cambodian peoples in their just struggle against external aggression. It actively develops ties of friendship and cooperation with all the Third World states and plays an important role in international affairs.

Friends, at this exciting and happy moment we cannot but remember what Zhou Enlai, the departed chairman of the State Council, said when he visited Egypt and other African states as the Chinese people's messenger of friendship in 1963.

He said then: The dawn of freedom has broken forth and the colonialist system of imperialism in the African continent is now heading toward its inevitable collapse. We note with satisfaction that deep changes have taken place in Africa in the 19 years since then. Africa is now standing on its feet and it is full of activity and vitality. It has become a great power in the Third World. This is the historic course which no one can resist. The days when imperialism and the trend of hegemony and colonialism played havoc with the fate of the world have gone forever. The current international situation is marked by tensions and disturbances. The Middle East is considered an area fraught with events on which the world's attention is focused. Developments in the Middle East have a bearing on the interests of world peace, in as much as they have a bearing on the vital interests of the peoples of the various countries in the Middle East.

Israel has been adhering stubbornly to an expansionist and aggressive policy for a long time. This constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the Middle East. The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question. The Palestinian and all the other Arab peoples have waged heroic and unbendable struggles to regain their usurped territories and restore their national rights. China -- both government and people -- always stands on the side of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. It firmly supports their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion and for finding a comprehensive and just settlement. Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. The national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including their rights to return to their homes, determine their future and establish their state. On this basis all the states in the Middle East will enjoy the right to independence and existence.

China, oh friends, is a developing socialist state. In recent years we constantly have summed up experiences and lessons and amended and completed the policies concerned. We have started proceeding along the sound path of development in various fields of construction. Our aim is gradually to modernize our industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology in an effort to attain a comfortable standard of living and culture for our people before the end of the 20th century. This is a great and difficult task. We will continue to exert utmost efforts and carry out our duties in a sincere and balanced way. We are confident that we will attain our goal.

To build our country we need peace, friendship and cooperation. The peoples of the world share this desire with us. The Chinese Government always pursues an independent foreign policy based on peace. It is eager to develop its relations with the various states of the world on the basis of the five principles represented in the reciprocal respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in domestic affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

We will strive firmly, as in the past, to resist hegonomy and safeguard world peace in cooperation with the peoples of the various states of the world.

In its capacity as a member of the Third World, China gives special attention to its friendship with the Arab and African states and the various states in the Third World. It works hard to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Third World states. During his visit to Africa in 1963 and 1964, the departed leader of the State Council Zhou Enlai announced the five principles guiding China's relations with the African and Arab states.

They are: Supporting the peoples of the Arab and African states in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in order to win their national independence and safeguard it; supporting the policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment which the governments of the Arab and African states pursue; supporting the desire of the Arab and African states to achieve unity and solidarity the way they choose; supporting the efforts of the various Arab and African states to settle their disputes through peaceful consultations; and advocating that the sovereignty of the Arab and African states must be respected by all and that aggression and interference by any side must be opposed. We will continue to adhere to these principles.

This is my first visit to Egypt and Africa. Our objective is to learn from the African peoples, increase understanding and friendship and strengthen solidarity and cooperation. China and the African states had similar bitter experiences in the past. Today they confront difficult common tasks. Understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Chinese people and the African peoples not only are very important to the construction of all our countries but also serve the cause of safeguarding world peace. I hope that this visit by me and my colleagues will contribute usefully to further strenghening and developing the friendly relations which exist between China and Egypt and the other Arab and African states.

Finally, I wish prosperity and well-being to the Arab Republic of Egypt and happiness to its people. I also wish constant development to the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt and good health to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and to the friends who are present here.

Zhao Lays Wreaths

OW220048 Beijing XINHUA in Enlgish 1846 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon laid wreaths at a memorial of unknown soldiers and the tombs of the two late Egyptian presidents.

Accompanied by an Egyptian protocol corps, the Chinese premier drove from the Al-Qubbah Palace to a 30-meter-high, pyramid-style memorial at the Nile embankment in Nasr City to commemorate those who had devoted their lives to the defense of their motherland in the October, 1973 war against Israel.

Premier Zhao observed a one-minute silence as a tribute to the memory of the fallen Egyptian soldiers.

He then went a few yards off to place a wreath at the tomb of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Afterwards, he drove to the tomb of the late President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and laid a wreath there. He signed on the visitors' book.

Comment on Tour'Significance'

OW520526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Station Commentary: "A Visit of Great Significance"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang of the PRC State Council will start a visit to Africa from 20 December at the invitation of the government of 10 African countries. This is a major event in China's relations with Africa and is of great significance for strengthening China's relations with Third World countries, especially African and Arab countries.

The purposes of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Africa are to enchance mutual understanding and friendship, strengthen unity and cooperation and learn from the African people. As a member of the Third World, China consistently has carried out an independent foreign policy and sided firmly with the Third World in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding universal peace. To strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World is the foundation of China's foreign policy. Continuing to implement the five principles on China's relations with African and Arab countries -- proclaimed by Premier Zhou Enlai during his trip to 10 African countries 19 years ago -- China consistently has supported the African and Arab countries' struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and against Israeli expansion and racism in South Africa. China also has received effective support from the African countries in safeguarding national sovereignty and building the country. Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit will further strenghtn friendly relations and cooperation and enhance friendship and unity between China and the African countries.

Gratifying achievements have been made in economic and technical cooperation between China and African countries. This cooperation is of special importance at present. Due to the economic crisis in the capitalist world in the past few years, the capitalist countries have adopted -- through manipulating the existing unreasonable international economic order -- various measures unfavorable to the Third World in order to shift the crisis into Third World countries thereby causing them serious losses. While consolidating their political independence, Third World countries have developed and achieved economic independence by relying on themselves and strengthening mutual economic cooperation, learning from others' strong points to offset their own weakness, and helping each other. Talks between Premier Zhao Ziyang and the leaders of the African countries and their joint efforts to explore the forms and fields of economic and technical cooperation actively will contribute to the enhancement of self-reliance and the promotion of the national economy by both sides.

May Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to Africa be successful!

MOROCCAN KING RECEIVES ENVOY, VIEWS ZHAO VISIT

OW220418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 20 (XINHUA) -- King Hassan II said today that he welcomes the forthcoming visit to Morocco by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and will "hold fruitful talks with him."

He made the statement tonight in Marrakech, the ancient capital of the country, when receiving the credentials of Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Qin Jialin.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, King Hassan said, "I don't know your premier, but I used to know the late Premier Zhou Enlai very well."

He stressed, "The relations between our two countries have always been excellent. No African or international problems can influence our bilateral relations."

Earlier, Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and minister in charge of foreign affairs Mohemed Boucetta have received the Chinese ambassador separately.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PANAMA

OW201113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Panama City, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions ended its visit to Panama and left here for home today.

During the visit, the delegation, led by Wang Xun, alternative secretary of the federation, had talks with officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Central Union of Panamanian Workers and other trade unions. The delegation also visited factories, workers' training centers and some places in the countryside.

The delegation which arrived here on December 14 is the first Chinese trade union group that visited Panama in more than 30 years.

PERU'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS JOURNALISTS

OW220337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Lima, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today stressed the need to further develop regional cooperation by Latin American countries and enhance their positions with industrialized nations.

Speaking to a visiting Chinese journalists group, the minister said improvement of cooperation was needed to establish a new international economic order and deal with serious negative impact of the economic recession in the capitalist world.

Arias said Peru had taken an active part in the work of the organizations of regional cooperation in Latin America. For Peru, he continued, the most important was the Andean Pact organization which is seeking a common market and developing industry through common efforts of its members countries. Even though the world economic crisis has impeded the process, the countries would work to revitalize the Andean Pact organization, he added.

On Peru-China relations, Arias said there has been considerable development between the two countries in the cultural, financial and economic fields. He hoped technological cooperation would be opened up as well.

The Chinese group arrived here December 16 for a 10-day visit to Peru.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

Hu Qili Speech

OW210634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- Congratulatory speech by Hu Qili at the 11th National CYL Congress on 20 December 1982: "Ardent Expectations."

Comrades! The 11th National CYL Congress opened today. In the past 4 years since the 10th National CYL Congress, the CYL, as the core of young people across the land and as the party's close assistant, has worked hard on various fronts as our country has undergone a historic change. With the development of national construction and reform, gratifying changes have taken place in the mental attitude of young people and the conditions of CYL organizations. CYL activities have now become an increasingly active factor in the political life of our country. The party and the people have shown great concern for and attached great importance to your present congress. Entrusted by the party Central Committee, I extend warm congratulations to the congress and extend cordial regards to CYL members vigorously working on various fronts, to the young people of all nationalities and to youth workers.

More than 3 months ago, our party held its 12th congress which will produce a far-reaching influence on the course of Chinese history. The 12th party congress summarized the party's rich experiences in bringing order out of chaos in the period of great historic change and laid down a correct program for bringing about a new situation in socialist modernization. This program reveals a magnificent picture of the new historical period before the people and youths of all nationalities across the land. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, which has just come to a victorious conclusion, adopted the new "Constitution of the PRC," the general charter for running the country and bringing it stability, as well as the Sixth 5-Year Plan which is of great significance for achieving the strategic objective for the next 20 years. Thus, in building a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy, we have a definite objective as well as political, ideological and organizational guarantees for achieving the objective; we have a correct road to follow in undertaking socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, as well as a set of principles, policies and methods adopted according to our country's actual conditions. A situation of greater economic prosperity and greater political unity and progress is now before us. The convening of the 11th CYL Congress immediately after the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC to discuss the new situation and new tasks facing the CYL and the younger generation is very timely. This shows that the party fervently hopes that young people will make bigger contributions on the new historic march. It also shows that the CYL is loyal to the party's cause and is determined to be the first to rise with force and spirit and to shoulder the new heavy responsibility with which the times has entrusted the CYL and young people.

Under new historical conditions and in the course of bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, it is more necessary now than any previous period for the party and the state to call on young people to be conscious, work hard and inherit and carry forward the fine traditions fostered by the party in carrying out the youth movement. In the more than 60 years of struggle since the "May 4th" movement in 1919, young people in our country have indeed performed numerous heroic and moving deeds. Two important historical conclusions are inscribed on the glorious record of the youth movement in our country. The first historical conclusion is: To lead the revolution and construction to victory, our party must arouse the consciousness of young people, rely on their strength and give full play to their role as a vanguard and shock force in all undertakings.

The second historical conclusion is: To accomplish something in revolution and construction, young people must accept the party's leadership and Marxist-Leninist guidance, be one with the people and keep to a firm and correct political orientation. A firm and correct political orientation was different, specific contents in different historical periods. Today, a firm and correct political orientation means upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, party leadership and Marxism- Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These four fundamental principles are a concentrated expression of the will of the people, a choice made by history and a common scientific conclusion reached by numerous truthseeking young people after summarizing their different experiences in struggle. In carrying out the great task of bringing about a new situation in all fields, members of today's younger generation must vigorously carry forward the glorious traditions of the youth movement and keep this historical conclusion firmly in mind.

All the progressive young people in China are motivated by a firm and boundless scientific belief in the cause of the party and people, the socialist society we are building, and the communist movement which has been put into practice. With this belief, one sees the full meaning of life, has the hope for a bright future, and is capable of defying and overcoming all difficulties on the road of advance. Without this belief, one is vulnerable to various shades of ideological corrosion by the exploiting class, leads a spiritually empty and unfulfilled life, or even goes astray. With this immortal scientific belief, one has a tough mind and is full if vigor, never wavers in the face of difficulty or setback, and, fearless of enemy and danger, is ready to sacrifice personal interests, even life itself, in the interests of the people. This is not a moment's impulse, nor religious belief. The revolutionary martyrs and the older generation brought this faith to great victory. We will resolutely take over the torch and continue the struggle to win greater victories.

Comrades, the 12th National CPC Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC pointed out the direction and road for China's youth. The party has put forth the call for striving to bring the ranks of cadres to become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. This call explains that the fulfillment of the magnificent goal to quadruple China's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and the country's future advance after the goal is fulfilled have, to a great extent, become the historical task of the current generation of young people. Their attitude toward work, study and life in general will determine the outlook of our great motherland from now until the end of this century and will determine whether we will be able to create a great socialist China with modern industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology, and a high level of material and spiritual civilization and democracy. As the older generation of revolutionaries often said, the future belongs to the young people. This truth has never been more concretely and explicitly put forward before the Chinese youths than today. The CYL's task is to unite and lead the young people of the whole country in advancing bravely and with a high sense of responsibility toward the motherland and people, and in shouldering this great historical task.

Needless to say, we have made conscious efforts and scored outstanding achievements in this aspect. However, to a large country with 250 million young people, our work still obviously lags behind the needs of history and reality. There are only 48 million CYL members throughout the country, less than 20 percent of the total youth population. Due to inadequate work and other social factors, a good number of CYL members have failed to play the leading model role. The number and quality of CYL members cannot cope with the needs of the arduous task they shoulder.

After the current congress, CYL organizations at various levels must, while recruiting new members, intensify the ideological and organizational building of the league in order to strengthen the CYL as an advanced mass organization and continuously recruit thousands upon thousands of qualified CYL members from all regions, nationalities and fighting posts in all trades and professions throughout the country. They will, like seedlings full of vigor and vitality, unite and lead the youth of the whole country, blossom and bear fruits on the good earth of the motherland, and become an invincible force in revitalizing the country.

In order to fulfill the task of uniting and educating the youth, the CYL must proceed from the actual situation of the young people's labor, work, study and life, consider their characteristics and enthusiastically and vigorously carry out independent CYL activities by seeking truth from facts. It must strive to achieve effective and good results in all of its ideological work and in its service to youth. Young people are full of vigor, vitality and initiative, but they generally lack the experience of social life and political struggle. Therefore, some of them are easily deceived when they are under the influence and corruption of decadent capitalist thinking and the thinking of other exploiting classes. In view of these weaknesses of the young people, the CYL should make great efforts to strengthen ideological and political work, and guide and help young people to foster lofty communist ideals, correctly understand and handle various problems in their real life and enhance their ability to resist various erroneous thinking. The CYL organizations at all levels should become "homes of the youth" and the CYL cadres at all levels should be "friends of the youth." We should assume a clearcut stand to support and help the advanced youth, fairly and reasonably help youth solve various questions concerning ideological understanding and enthusiastically help some backward youth. We should sincerely be concerned about the small number of youth and juveniles who have committed mistakes; help, enlighten and respect them; believe that they will mend their ways; help them develop confidence in life; pluck up their courage to advance; "bid farewell to yesterday;" and keep pace with the onward march of others. The Young Pioneers are flowers of the motherland and tomorrow's CYL members. The CYL organizations should carry forward the traditions of "the whole CLY leading the Young Pioneers" and firmly strengthen their leadership over the work of the Young Pioneers. While uniting and educating the youth and juveniles, the CYL organizations should strengthen their own building. All CYL organizations, from the central organ down to grasseoots organizations, should work in a revolutionary spirit. From among the CYL ranks we should train one group after the other of persons of action who are politically dependable, ideologically up to the mark, diligent in study and capable of creating a new situation in work.

Comrades! While solemnly pointing out the historical mission of the young generation and the CYL, we also fully understand the important responsibility of the party leadership. It has always been our party's fine tradition to be concerned about the future of young people and attach importance to the work of the CYL. At this crucial moment when our party wants to fulfill its general tasks in the new period amid the cooperation between new and old cadres and amid the succession of the new to the old, we hope that the party committees at all levels will work with communists' foresight and sagacity, a sense of responsibility to the party's cause and firmly strengthen and improve their leadership over the work of the CYL, particularly the work of the CYL organizations in the countryside. The party committees at all levels should take the consolidation of the rural grassroots CYL organizations as a part of the all-round consolidation of the party organizations and seriously strengthen CYL building in the countryside organizationally and ideologically. The leading party cadres at all levels should keep close contacts with the youth, understand them and personally do ideological work among them.

The leading party cadres should show concern for the youth politically and ideologically and for their life as well to ensure their healthy growth, and do all they can to help the youth solve various practical problems. We should pay attention to discovering and training persons of ability from among young people and open a broad avenue for them to become qualified persons. We should seriously assign outstanding young party members to do CYL work and timely recruit party members from among outstanding CYL members that meet the qualifications of the party membership in order to bring into full play the role of the CYL as a reserve force of the party.

To be concerned about young people and CYL work is an important task for the whole party, as well as an important task for the whole society. All party and government departments, all democratic parties and mass organizations and all public figures who are concerned about the future of the motherland and who love the youth and youngsters, particularly the teachers of various schools and the personnel doing ideological and political work in various enterprises, should share the work and closely cooperate with each other to actually support CYL work, create good conditions for the healthy growth of youth and juveniles, and do their utmost to train tens of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause.

Then, in our great socialist motherland, our young people will love their country while the country nurtures them. They will love the party while the party leads them to a bright future. Remembering from where their happiness comes, they will respect the revolutionaries of the older generation while the revolutionaries of the older generation, with great foresight, help them surpass the oldtimers. Then, our society will be a moving scene and the new relationship among people will increase the Chinese nation's great rallying force and creativeness ten-fold or even one hundred-fold and thus promote the development of socialist modernization daily.

All CYL members and youth of various nationalities throughout the country, enhance your vigor and strive to forge ahead! The glorious future of the socialist motherland belongs to you! The honor belongs to the young generation that turns its face to the communist future!

RENMIN RIBAO 20 Dec Editorial

HK201310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Reinvigorate China Requires the Awakening and Struggle of Young People -- Greeting the Opening of the 11th CYL National Congress"]

[Text] The 11th CYL National Congress opens today. We warmly hail the victorious convocation of the congress and congratulate, in advance, its success.

Not long ago, the 12th CPC Congress formulated a fighting program to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, pointed to us a road of socialist construction for modernization that is full of Chinese characteristics and provided a grand and glorious prospect to the people of various nationalities and the younger generation throughout the country. The recently concluded Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC approved the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan and formulated a general program for us in governing our country and giving it security, as well as a short term plan for fulfilling the fighting goal in the coming 20 years. The 11th CYL National Congress is now being held in the wake of the two historic congresses of the party and the state, which means that in the great undertaking of building socialist modernization, the party and the state cherish great expectations for the younger generation in the belief that the young people will act as pioneers in order to stand in the forefront of the struggle.

We are convinced that the members of the CYL, as the close associate and reserve force of the CPC, will never let the party and people down but will, with their loyality to the party's cause as in the past, unite the broad masses of the young people and play their role as pioneers and shock workers in the new historical march.

Our country is now in a new period of historical development and is confronting new, heavy tasks of construction and reformation. The young people's consciousness and fighting, their adherence to the party's glorious tradition are required more now than before so as to push forward the great cause initiated by the veteran revolutionaries. The contemporary youth movement in our country has all along developed under the leadership of our party, and the historical destiny of the Chinese youth and the party's cause have stood together through thick and thin. History has already shown that the Chinese youth, as an important force in the whole revolutionary movement led by the party, have always accepted the advanced ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the program and proposal of the CPC above all, and fought courageously in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks to make great contributions to the people's revolution and socialist construction, whether in war years or in the period of peace construction.

The present younger generation in our country has grown up under a special historical situation. As a result of the historical wounds caused by the 10 years of internal disorder and the new tests brought by the policy of opening up to foreign countries, not only some people who harbor vicious ideas have cherished the self-imposed illusion about the so-called "crisis of faith" of the Chinese youth, but also some kind comrades once worried about the ideological tendency of some young people. Accompanying the great historical changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, young people in our country have ideologically experienced a process of bringing order out of chaos and the development of old things replaced by new ones. The party's concern, education and guidance have given young people confidence, courage and strength. Many people have, in the practice of study and exploration, continuously corrected their direction in order to march forward and consciously corrected some wrong ideas. The young people have seen with their own eyes the great changes which have taken place in the national life over the past 4 years and the resolute measures taken and practical progress made by the party in eliminating both the "leftist" and right incorrect tendencies, in rectifying party style, in hitting hard at serious economic crimes and in safeguarding the sovereignty of the state. They have firm faith in the party and socialism and resolutely support the party's line, guiding principles and policies since the third plenary session. The carrying out of the mass movement of "five stresses and four beauties" and "three loves," and the emergence of thousands upon thousands of "shock workers in the new Long March" fully show the revolutionary initiative of the broad masses of the young people. The 12th CPC Congress pointed out: "Although the 'Cultural Revolution' did them immense harm during their formative years, the overwhelming majority of them are good politically and they have made marked progress in the past few years; the negative features displayed by a small number of young people can be changed through education." Just as what the CPC Central Committee expected 4 years ago, facts have more and more clearly shown that the younger generation in our country is a promising generation which can give full play to its abilities.

To open a new situation in socialist modernization, the key lies in our efforts to train our young people of this generation to be new socialist people who have ideals, morals and knowledge and observe discipline. We should educate and encourage young people to carry out creative labor in all places and posts which the motherland needs and to study hard in order to master knowledge and skills needed in the modernization drive and to become vanguards in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct.

In the practice of labor, study and struggles, we should truly do well in training and educating youths so that many of them will successively become various kinds of talented personnel who have both communist consciousness and professional knowledge. This is a matter of primary importance which will determine the success or failure of our four modernizations and the face of our party and state in the future. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee shows special concern for the CYL work and the convening of its national congress. The CPC Central Committee has issued a series of important instructions in this connection. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to youth work and resolve to change the present situation in which youth work lags behind the requirements in practical life. With communist foresight and sagacity and a sense of full responsibility for the party cause, party committees at all levels should truly strengthen and improve their leadership over CYL work. Responsible cadres of the party and government should get in touch with youths, understand them and personally do ideological work for them. Young people are simple-minded and enthusiastic, but lack experiences of political struggle and social life. Hence, they can be easily influenced by the bourgeois decadent ideology and the ideology of other exploiting classes. While setting demands on youths and assigning tasks to them, we should pay attention to their immediate interests, provide them with more guidance in life and take active measures to serve them. The entire party should attach importance to youth work and the whole society should show concern for their growth. This is our party's fine tradition and a specific manifestation of the advantage of our country's socialist system. All departments, organizations and units should do their best in this respect.

The convening of the 11th CYL National Congress is an important matter in the political life of our country. The congress will become an important milestone in our country's youth movement, which is developing vigorously. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us closely unite with youths of various nationalities throughout the country to march toward the bright future of socialist modernization and contribute all our youth, wisdom and strength to the prosperity, thriving and unity of our motherland.

JOURNAL URGES REFORMING CADRE PERSONNEL SYSTEM

HK220122 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Dec 82 p 4

["Opinion" column "From the Monthly TALENT": "Present Cadre System Needs Reforming"]

[Text] Reforming the existing personnel system is an arduous, but urgent task. The present drive to readjust the nation's economy requires a corresponding change in the personnel and management system. Problems such as "feeding at the public trough," "the iron rice bowl" (job security) and life-long tenure are obstacles to the country's modernization drive.

The existing channels for employing cadres are: through state assignment, through transfers and through nationwide and local examinations.

However, the present system is in disorder. For instance, some cadres are employed or promoted arbitrarily, and some vacant posts are filled by the children of retired cadres.

As a result, the ranks of cadres has swelled to some 20 million, but quality of cadres is dropping. All these errors should be corrected.

We should clearly define "cadre" and make a distinction between cadre and professional.

More than 20 million cadres can be put into two categories. One category is the executive workers in the party and government bodies or institutions. They can be divided into those in leading posts and those in charge of routine work. The second category is the professionals: researchers, teachers, doctors, nurses, actors, engineers, technicians and so on. The first group should be called cadres, while the second are generally called intellectuals.

The number of executive cadres should be restricted but the professionals should be increased as much as possible.

Hiring

We should develop regulations for hiring cadres. All candidates should undergo strict examination before they are hired.

And there should be a standard set of job qualifications that candidates must meet before they are hired or promoted.

We should also encourage self-study. Those with special abilities, or whose education has reached university levels through self-study can be employed if they pass the examination. They should be given titles and wages commensurate to their ability and jobs.

A checking system is necessary for the reform of the existing cadre system as an important means of cultivating qualified cadres.

Such a system would also provide records for transfers, promotions, demotions, raises, bonuses, and fines.

Such a system should include cadre's political consciousness, professional knowledge, ability and work record.

For scientific and technological professionals the emphasis should be on their professional ability and achievements; for cadres in the party and government agencies, it should be their work and their political and ideological awareness; while for those in leading positions, the assessment should be based on the results of their work and the comments of others.

Movement

The movement of professionals from one industry to another should be subject to the needs of the country's economic readjustment. Professional technicians may go from scientific research institutions to industry, from military to civilian industries, from state-owned enterprises to collectively-owned ones, and from places with a strong technological force to places where technicians are lacking.

Professionals can also be engaged for part-time jobs, say, as advisers or teachers.

Those with no tasks in their factories or institutions can be lent, through contracts, to where they are badly needed.

Places or units in need of technicians can seek, through advertising, qualified applicants.

Units in remote areas can attract professionals by offering higher wages. The income of the professionals already working there should be raised, too.

Experts working on the country's key projects can choose their partners and assistants from other sources with the permission of the departments concerned.

A law should be worked out to protect talented professionals. To discover talented people, make full use of them and protect them should be regarded as important tasks of personnel and discipline inspection departments.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE ON EDUCATING CPC MEMBERS

HK220801 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 23, 10 Dec 82 pp 6-8

[Article by Qu Jianchong [2575 1696 1504] and Yuan Wenzhong [5913 2429 1813]: "Be Worthy of the Glorious Title of a Communist -- Sidelights on the National Conference on Education of Party Members"]

[Text] "We communists should be worthy of the glorious title of a party member." This was the common aspiration of all comrades who attended the national conference on the education of party members.

Our party is the pioneer force of the Chinese working class. It loyally represents the interests of the people of all nationalities and is the leadership core of China's socialist cause. It has already had more than 39 million members. All the participants at the meeting were of the opinion that the question of whether all comrades in our party can consciously practice the various requirements put forward in the new party constitution and be qualified party members is of great significance in fulfilling the magnificent mission of the party in the new historical period. Therefore, strengthening the ideological construction of the party and doing a good job of educating party members becomes a major issue of strategic importance.

During the meeting they discussed the significance of strengthening education among party members and exchanged their experiences. During the past 4 years, experiments of party rectification have been carried out one by one in Heilongjiang Province. After rectification and education, most party members in the units where the experiments were carried out could play exemplary roles, the number of the party members who could not play such roles was greatly reduced, the combat effectiveness of party organizations and the party's prestige increased greatly and both work and production took a turn for the better. Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee said that practice has proved that doing a good job of educating party members is indeed the key to party rectification. In the future, we should further strengthen, on the basis of summing up our experiences, our leadership of this work in order to score even greater achievements in this work.

Through practice, the Huichang County CPC Committee of Jiangxi Province has gradually understood that the education of party members is the foundation of work in our rural areas and is one of the committee's long-term fundamental tasks. In order to put an end to the previous malpractice of the party failing to run the party, they have adopted three measures: 1) an appropriate division of labor between party and government. The party committee concentrates its energy mainly on the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. It pays attention to the party's ideological and political work, the construction of party organizations, major production issues and the inspection and enforcement of financial and administrative discipline. The day-to-day economic and administrative work should be done by the government and its relevant departments in order to give full play to the roles of the government departments; 2) putting an end to the long standing practice of assigning members of the county CPC committee standing committee long-term responsibility for the work of certain areas of the county and making them de facto heads of areas.

They have divided up their labor anew according to the daily work of the standing committee and given priority to the party's ideological and political work. As a result, they have overcome the malpractices of indiscriminately paying equal attention to both important and unimportant affairs and of party organization failing to run the party or pay attention to party building; 3) it was stipulated that the party committees at the county and commune levels must hold at least one discussion on the problem of educating party members every 3 months. Zhong Yaoting, secretary of the county CPC committee said that during the first half of this year, the committee specifically held six discussions on the education of party members. Because of the great attention that they have paid to educating party members and building up basic-level party organizations, they have comparatively smoothly carried out the party's line and policies, brought a remarkable turn for the better to the party work style and general mood of the people and society throughout the county and relatively quickly developed their production, setting a new record for the county's grain output last year.

During the meeting many comrades mentioned that in order to strengthen the education of party members, we must grasp communist education as the core. During the past few years, we have carried out more education among our party members in the situation and tasks and in the party's line, principles and policies. This education has played an important role in heightening party members' sense of policy and eliminating the influence of "leftism." However, we have yet failed to systematically teach our party members basic knowledge and theory about the party and especially to carry out sufficient communist education. In the future, we must focus on carrying out communist education with revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline as its main content.

The comrades from the Shgnahai municipal party committee said that since the 12th party congress, the municipal party committee had organized the party members, cadres and masses to study the new party constitution and had carried out education in communist ideology. As a result, the party members have a firmer confidence in communism and the masses have rallied closer around the party organizations. This new atmosphere is heartening. According to statistics from 12 higher education institutions, the number of party constitution study teams has increased from 172 before the 12th party congress to 563 now and the number of their members has increased from 1,900 to 5,700. Quite a few comrades have handed in an application for party membership. In Henan Province, in addition to sending some party members to attend courses in batches in the party schools, more than 1.5 million party members were organized to take part in the education activities of learning from the deeds of Zhao Chune, a good party member. This has satisfactorily promoted raising the communist awareness of the broad ranks of the party members and heightening their party spirit.

In the past, people often thought that education of party members meant the education among the ordinary party members in the basic level units such as factories, villages, schools and shops. Some party member leading cadres also thought that the task of a leader was educating others, but they themselves did not need to receive any education. The participants at the meeting were of the opinion that this time during the education among party members, we should of course pay attention to the education among the broad ranks of ordinary party members. However, we should pay particular attention to the education among our party member leading cadres and require them to take the lead in performing the duties of party members, observing the party constitution and acting as qualified party members. This is the key to improving our party work style.

Huang Zhengxu, director of the Propaganda Department of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee said that in carrying out the education in party spirit, discipline and work style which centered on rectifying party work style, the committee stressed starting from the leadership, starting with itself. It treated the leading groups of the organizations directly under the municipal authorities and the county and district organizations as the focal points, grasped the work and set examples levels by level. The municipal CPC committee took the lead in examining its unhealthy practices. It took the lead in making self-criticism in meetings of all the leading cadres of the municipal departments and districts, in correcting unhealthy practices and in returning what had been unlawfully taken or compensating for it. Because the municipal committee adopted a resolute attitude, it has basically put an end to the unhealthy practices which the masses resent of giving meals and presents, getting jobs and housing through pull and embezzeling public property. It has educated the party members and to a certain extent satisfied the masses. Many facts have proved that if the departments and units pay attention to educating party member leading cadres, the education among party members there is more effective.

In exchanging experiences, they mentioned that in carrying out education among our party members, we should proceed from reality, have a definite object in view and pay attention to effect. Zhang Hongrong, Liaocheng Prefectural CPC Committee deputy secretary, said that Liaocheng Prefecture is situated in the northeast plain of Shandong Province and that in the past the prefecture depended on the state for grain supplies and lived on relief funds from the state for a long time. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there have been great changes in their prefecture and the total prefectural industrial and agricultural output value this year was to be double that of 1978. The masses happily say: "In the past, dried pumpkins were our main foodstuff, our hens were our banks and the commune members were as poor as church mice. Now, our grain store is abundant, oil fills our jars and we have new clothes and houses. Even those who have been single for a long time have married. Our life grows increasingly prosperous." The cadres and masses have expressed the view that there have been a few developments that they never imagined would happen. They never imagined that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee would have such a powerful influence. They never imagined that the responsibility system would be so effective. They never imagined that changes would be so rapid and the situation could be so wonderful. How has this wonderful situation come about? He said that it is mainly the result of education in the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee which has been carried out in the manner of taking into account the state of affairs of the party members' and cadres' minds. It is also the result of the elimination of the influence of the "leftist" ideology, the readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture to suit local conditions, the implementation of the policy of overcoming the tendency of engaging in unitary undertakings and paying attention to both grain and cotton production centering on cotton production and the conscientious implementation of the agricultural production system. Our cadres and masses unanimously expressed the view that: "The responsibility system and the cultivation of cotton are the two cures for Licheng's poverty." Zhang Sijing, deputy secretary of the CPC committee of Qinghua University, said that during the period of the great historical turning point, a part of the party member intellectuals did not, for a time, understand the principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They worried that they might commit rightist mistakes and lacked confidence in the prospects of the four modernizations. In order to solve these problems, since 1979, the university CPC committee has time and again educated their party members in "the situation, line, prospects and confidence" centering closely on maintaining political identity with the party Central Committee.

As a result, they have helped some comrades to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" and rightist ideology, draw a demarcation line between a series of rights and wrongs and strengthen their confidence in the party and in socialism.

The comrades who attended the meeting unanimously experssed their determination to implement the spirit of this meeting in their actual work, do a good job of educating party members and strive to create a new situation in the work of educating party members.

HONGQI ON POLITICAL UNITY WITH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HK200400 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Liu Zhijian - [0491 1807 1017]: "Be More Conscientiously and Resolutely Politically in Line with the CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] It is a matter of prime importance for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all naticnalities throughout the country to study, publicize and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. At present, the vast number of commanders and soldiers in our army are conscientiously studying these documents. They are making efforts to unify understanding and action in the light of the program, policies and principles put forward by the 12th party congress, and are striving to fulfill the glorious tasks the party and the people have entrusted to them and to make more contributions in safeguarding and building our socialist motherland. We have much work to do. But to the people's army, which is under the leadership of the party, the most important thing to do is to keep political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. This is a principle of party spirit, which all communist party members and party organizations at all levels must adhere to. It is also a political principle and an organizational principle that all cadres and fighters must abide by. Consciously keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee is an important sign of whether we are conscientiously studying and implementing the documents of the 12th party congress and an important guarantee for creating a new situation in modernizing and regularizing our revolutionary army under the leadership.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in accordance with the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the CPC committee of our PLA units has repeatedly emphasized that keeping political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee is a matter of fundamental importance that must be firmly grasped in doing party committee work and political work. It has also put forward concrete demands and measures on this fundamental problem and has done much work. Judging from the overall situation, since this problem has been grasped firmly and consistently, most cadres and soldiers are able to conscientiously implement the party's line, policies and principles in the prcess of shifting the focal point of our party's work, and marked progress has been achieved in various aspects of our work. However, we must not be satisfied with these achievements. Instead, we must realize that the 12th party congress has set a higher demand for us on the question of keeping political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. We must further do a good job in this respect.

In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the CPC Central Committee pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen party building and enhance the fighting strength of the party to suit the needs and characteristics of the new historical period. Ours is a party of militancy. In order to make it a strong core of leadership in socialist modernization construction, it is necessary to preserve a high degree of centralism and unity in our party. This is a matter of great importance. We must practive democracy within the party, but we must also have a high degree of centralism on the basis of a high degree of democracy.

Only thus can the whole party take concerted action in fighting for the common goal, and only this type of party is really militant.

The fighting strength of the party is chiefly displayed through the role played by the core of the party leadership. But how does the core of party leadership display its role? First it must work out and implement a correct line and correct policies and principles, and must do a good job in organizational work as well as in propaganda and education. Second, it must give play to the exemplary role of all party members in various jobs and in social life. A Marxist political party attaches great importance to the formulation of a correct program, for it is a banner from which the masses of people can recognize the party and decide whether they support it. Simultaneously, a Marxist political party also attaches great importance to concrete action. It holds that, in a sense, concrete action is more important, for only when the whole party takes concerted action in fighting for the realization of the party's program can it rally its determination and win real support and the faith of the broad masses of people. For this reason, all party members must take the requirements of making concerted efforts in the whole party as a fundamental principle in dealing with relations between the individuals and the party organization. They must firmly and consciously keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. If this principle is sabotaged by unorganizationed and indisciplined action, the unity and fighting strength of the party will be undermined and the fundamental interests of the people will be damaged.

Political unanimity must be achieved on the solid basis of ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee. The organizational principle of our party has always been: The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the organizations at lower levels are subordinate to those at higher levels, and various organizations of the whole party and all party members are subordinate to the party's national congress and the Central Committee. This principle and discipline of democratic centralism was established on the ideological basis of a high degree of consciousness. The line, policies and principles of our party are formulated by integrating Marxist-Leninist principles with the concrete conditions of our country. They were from, and are adhered to by, the masses of people. Therefore, without the masses' deep understanding and conscientious support, the party's program and its policies and principles cannot be well implemented merely by means of administrative orders and organizational measures. Thus, when we emphasize the importance of keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee, it is first necessary to require that all party members have a profound understanding of the party's line, policies and principles both in theory and in practice so that their consciousness can be enhanced in implementation. In other words, we must not only organizationally obey the spirit of the central authorities and make a statement to show our resolute support of it, we must also change our past attitude of knowing only the how without knowing the why and change the status of having only half of the knowledge. Only when political unanimity with the party Central Committee is achieved on the basis of unified understanding and a high level of political consciousness can it be firm and reliable and be able to withstand the test of tortuosity and complications in the process of practice. Now, the 12th CPC National Congress has already put forth fighting programs and tasks for the new historical period and has formulated a series of policies, principles and measures. We must first endeavor to get a deep understanding of the essence of these programs, policies and principles, and grasp their spirit so that we can solve various problems in our recognition by linking them with practice and unifing our understanding in light of these policies and principles.

There is another question that needs to be clarified. When we emphasize the basis of ideological unanimity, we do not mean that if we do not understand the party's policies and principles, we can disregard them and do whatever we like. On the contrary, it means a higher demand for keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee in action. Being Communist Party members, both our words and actions must always be in keeping with the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. We must not say or do anything that is not in keeping with, or is even against, the central authorities. This is the political discipline which we must abide by.

We must take concrete action to keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee is not an empty slogan, but a principle of concrete action. A fine tradition of our party is that when we say it, we must do it. The proletarian political party and the people's army always act on they have said. This shows that they are highly responsible for the people. We must resolutely carry out the fighting program of the 12th CPC National Congress and adhere in a down-to-earth manner to the party's line, policies and principles display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and do our bit for the rejuvenation of the country and the people's happiness. When we say or do anything, we must take the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as our guide, take the documents and directives of the party Central Committee as our standard, and obey the unified leadership of the party Central Committee. All party members must unexceptionally and resolutely carry out the principle of democratic centralism which the new party constitution has reiterated, that is, "various organizations of the whole party and all party members are subordinate to the party's national congress and the Central Committee." We will not allow such practices as saying yes but meaning no, complying in public but opposing in private, overtly agreeing but covertly opposing, feign compliance and implementing this principle according to one's likes and dislikes. We will not allow any factional action. We will not allow any pragmatic attitude toward the directives of the central authorities, that is, implementing only that part of the central directives that conforms to the partial interests of some people or their units. We resolutely oppose the trend of ultra-democracy and the decadent behavior of liberalism.

We must actively and creatively implement in our practical work the spirit of the directives of the central authorities. Keeping unanimity with the party Central Committee does not mean to blindly and mechanically carry out the directives of the Central Committee. Instead, it means to implement them in the light of the concrete conditions in our localities and units. We must carry out the directives of the Central Committee in a correct way rather than copy them mechanically in a simplified way. Only thus can we create a lively new situation in our practical work. The CPC Central Committee ardently expect that the PLA will continue to be a great wall of steel guarding our socialist motherland in the great struggle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and be an important force in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must, in light of the actual conditions of the army, make concrete efforts to score new achievements in various aspects, such as in strengthening military and political training and enhancing the fighting strength of the army, in carrying out a long-term activity of learning from the advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization, in training a generation of new people who have ideals, morality, cultural knowledge and sense of discipline, in speeding up construction of the frontier defense and in fulfilling the arduous tasks of guarding the frontier and guarding the four modernizations construction. We must make new contributions through our actions for the realization of the party's program and tasks.

In order to keep political unanimity with the party Central Committee, it is necessary to overcome all obstructions of the "leftist" and right erroneous tendencies.

As to various wrong words and deeds, we must carry out education or criticism, sometimes even necessary struggles against them, according to the seriousness of the errors. The present political situation of stability and unity is one of the best in our country since it was established. Permanent stability is an inevitable trend. However, since the pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" has not yet been completely eliminated, and due to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and the remnants of feudal ideas, various erroneous ideological trends still exist to different extents within our party, our revolutionary ranks and society. Some people who have been more seriously influenced by "leftist" ideology or bourgeois liberalism do not quite understand the party's line, policies and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Proceeding from "leftist" or right ideologies, they have misinterpreted, doubted and even resisted the party's policies. A small number of people with ulterior motives have adopted an antagonistic attitude toward the party's present policies. Some of them are trying to preserve the erroneous practices of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and some are fundamentally opposing the four basic principles. There are actually a small number of the remnants of the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four" who are still occupying some leading posts, waiting for an opportunity to make trouble and opposing the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must keep a clear head toward all this. We must make a concrete analysis of these problems with the scientific methods of Marxism and treat different problems in different ways. Problems of recognition must be solved through persuasion and education; but obstructions from either "left" or right must be resolutely removed, or struggled against if necessary.

Emphasizing political unanimity with the party Central Committee is the need of safeguarding the fundamental interests of the party and the people, and the need of implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It is also a common desire of the broad masses of cadres and soldiers. The unity between the people of all nationalities throughout the country achieved on the basis of the whole party keeping political unanimity with the party Central Committee is a fundamental guarantee of the victory of our socialist modernization drive. We must fully understand this and take effective action.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

HK170807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 5

[Report by Jing Zhiping [2529 5268 1627]: "Actively and Properly Accelerate the Reform of the Economic System -- On the Forum Held by the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System"]

[Text] At a forum recently convened by the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System, some economists and responsible comrades of economic departments in Beijing enthusiastically supported the strategy put forth by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC -- to actively and properly accelerate the reform of the economic system.

The comrades participating in the forum held that it was correct to place the focus of reform on three tasks -- substituting taxes for delivery of profits, giving full play to key cities and reforming the commercial circulation system -- in the next 3 years. If we can make a breakthrough in these fields, we will not only be able to help forward the whole economic system reform but also create a completely new state of affairs in the economic situation throughout the country.

Our existing economic system has so many weaknesses that it simply must be reformed. For example, such conventional practices as "everybody eating from the same big pot" and "everybody keeping a secure job" and the phenomena of enterprises showing no concern for society's demands and the development of technology, divorce between rural and urban areas and between departments and regions, and so on have seriously obstructed our country's economy from rapidly developing. Therefore, how to conscientiously make use of the law of value and to give full play to the roles of various economic levers such as salary, price, taxation, credit and so on within the scope of planned economy has become an important problem in the reform of the economic system. Our economists hold that, under the present circumstances of the infeasibility of thorough reform being carried out in such fields as the pricing system and so on, it is a correct and completely feasible measure to quicken the pace in substituting taxes for delivery of profits. For this reason, they emphasize that we must train a great number of economic management personnel in such branches as statistics, accounting, taxation and so on, and improve our work in collecting the basic appropriate information.

Our economists hold that we must be more courageous in carrying out the reform. We must take those cities with a relatively developed economy as key cities, help forward the neighboring rural areas, unify production planning and circulation and thus build up different types of economic zones with different scales. In those areas with a relatively developed economy, we must merge perfectural organs with municipal organs and entrust the cities with the leadership over those counties around them. All existing enterprises subordinate to provinces should be administered instead by the cities where they are located. All the above-mentioned measures are examples of bold reform. These steps of great significance will surely have influence on various economic sectors. Also, if this experiment succeeds, the productive force will be greatly liberated and a new situation will certainly emerge in the socialist relations of production in our country.

At present, a prosperous socialist market is emerging. The key link to enhancing commodity circulation between rural and urban areas is to make production, exchange, distribution and consumption form a real benign cycle. In a certain sense, the problem of commerce has become the major contradiction in our present economic work. The State Commission for Reforming the Economic System has, following the directive of Premier Zhao Ziyang, organized the practitioners and theorists concerned to work out and examine the draft plan for reforming the commercial circulation system.

The responsible comrades of the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System hope that theorists and practitioners of the economic circles throughout the country will actively engage in the theoretical studies in the economic system reform and in the practice of various reform experiments. The economic system reform, which is the basic guarantee for the realization of the strategic goal put forth by the 12th CPC Congress, urgently needs the joint efforts of all people in our country who are determined to carry out the reform.

This forum was presided over by Comrade An Zhiwen, vice chairman of the State Commission for Reforming the Economic System. More than 20 comrades, including Yu Guangyuan, Xu Dixin, Pan Yao, Yang Jun, Zhou Taihe, Tong Dalin, Liao Jili, Wu Junyang, Lin Zili, Jiang Yiwei, He Kuang, Yang Peixin, Wang Jue, Wang Daming and Shang Backun, participated in the forum.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

HK211125 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 5

[Academic report by Jiang Yingguang: [5592 2503 0342]: "Eleventh Symposium on Problems of Economic and Social Development Strategy Held"]

[Text] On 22 December the symposium on problems of economic and social development strategy held its 11th forum. The discussion centered on the problem of economic development strategiesin China's agriculture.

Those comrades who delivered speeches all held that since the third plenary session, the party has taken a series of important measures to shift priority from heavy industry to that of agriculture in economic work. The bumper harvests in 4 consecutive years promoted the development of the consumer goods industry and the upturn in heavy industry has significantly changed the economic situation. Confronted with the new situation in the economic development of agriculture, we are therefore required to make new breakthroughs in all fields of industry and commerce. Agriculture is the essential element to make the national economy get onto the track of a benign circle. Meanwhile, industry, commerce and other trades must be centered on the track of treating agriculture as the basis. While talking about agriculture, we must give consideration to industry and commerce as well. Otherwise, it is still the view of small agriculture.

In order to achieve the strategic goal of economic development in the coming 20 years, a basic changed is needed in the economic development strategy of agriculture.

1. We must have a clear understanding of modern agriculture, which consists of both the part of the overall development of grain, industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing, and the part from production to processing, and the further development from industry, agriculture to circulation. Modern agriculture is developing toward specialization and socialization. We must change our previous agricultural idea which put grain above everything else into the present conception of large agriculture. This change may rectify the previous work style of pressing for sowing and harvesting and reporting disasters and good tidings, overcome the previous shortcoming of carrying out agriculture by administrative means and prevent the occurence of long-term shortages of some agricultural and sideline products as in the past.

2. We must change the previous practice of merely grasping the 1.5 billion mu of arable land to the proper exploitation and utilization of the total land throughout the country, and resolutely carry out the policy of never relaxing our efforts in developing the production of grain and diversified economy.

3. We must continue to implement the party's various economic policies in rural areas and perfect and develop various responsibility system in agricultural production. Those comrades who delivered speeches stressed that the responsibility system in agricultural production, with the all-round contract system as its main form, has created a new situation in the economic development of agriculture and is a major breakthrough in the economic work in rural areas. Those engaged in the work of economic theory must research this change and go to the practice of the masses to sum up experiences, discover and develop new theories.

4. We must comprehensively utilize science and technology and speed up economic development inagriculture. Sustained development in agriculture needs science. At present many peasants treat science and technology as "the god of wealth." To adapt ourselves to the situation, we must establish and perfect various service systems of agricultural technology, establish agricultural technological centers in various areas and popularize and promote various suitable technologies.

We must establish advanced systems of agricultural education and train agricultural technical personnel in various fields. We must gradually create necessary working and living conditions for the technical agricultural personnel.

5. We must develop commodity production so as to bring about the development of the change from self-sufficiency toward specialization and socialization in our country's agricultural economy, and change the mere production of raw material to the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. It is a big problem that the circulation outlets are not active in rural areas. We must continue to take a more liberal policy, make all channels smooth and enliven the economy in rural areas.

6. We must protect agricultural resources and maintain the ecological balance. There exists a serious problem now in this field with loss of water and erosion of soil, environmental pollution, damage of resources and ecological imbalance. All this has produced disastrous effects on the development of the agricultural economy. It is a very urgent task to protect agricultural resources, including the maintenance of stability of arable land and the establishment of a fine ecosystem.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EXPLOITING RURAL TALENT

HK210921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Exploitation of Intellectual Resources in the Countryside"]

[Text] Increasing the exploitation of intellectual resources in the countryside plays an important role in promoting present agricultural production and has strategic significance in laying the foundations for the long-term development of agriculture.

Exploiting intellectual resources means exploiting talented people. Talented people are the basis for construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in the countryside has been flourishing, and there is consequently an extremely urgent need for talented people there. Due to the gradual implementation of the economic responsibility system and other rural economic policies, the peasants' enthusiasm and initiative for production is at an unprecedentedly high level, and the lively situation of learning and applying science has arisen all over the countryside. However, our existing agrotechnological contingent is still too small, and is nowhere near sufficient to cater to the demands of the development of production. The flourishing of diversified economic management, and the appearance of embryonic forms of commodity production such as specialized households, specialized groups and economic associations, has pushed the structure of the rural economy toward the multiple development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry and commerce, and brought about a gradual transition toward specialization and socialization of production. The continued exploitation of local people of talent, and bringing fully into play the function of skilled craftsmen and intellectual youth, will take the invigoration of the rural economy a step further; but if the majority of these people have mastered only traditional production skills, they will find it difficult to adapt to the needs of the creation of a new situation in the modernization of agriculture. Only by concentrating our efforts on training a new group of talented people, establishing a contingent of people who have grasped the modernized technology involved in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry and commerce, and a contingent of people who has grasped the management of agricultural economy, will we be able to promote and guarantee the realization of modernized agriculture.

In order to exploit intellectual resources, we must increase investment in them. In some places people are quite willing to spend money on production and construction, but cannot bear to increase investment in intellectual resources. The result of this is that, due to a lack of talented people and of science and technology and scientific management, much of the investment in production and construction fails to produce the economic results it should, and even serious waste occurs. To develop production, investment in production and construction is absolutely necessary, but should be coordinated with investment in intellectual resources, so that the latter can conform to the needs of economic development. Investment in intellectual resources does not produce big returns in a short time, but once a big group is trained and puts its skills to use, it can increase the benefits obtained from investment in production and construction by several times. From the point of view of long-term strategy, investment in intellectual resources is the most economic and the most beneficial form of investment; this has already been proved by the experience of economically developed countries. We must have this sort of farsighted approach, and make investment in intellectual resources a matter of prime importance to their exploitation and to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Ours is a big country with many people and a poor foundation. Rural investment in intellectual resources must rely on the state, but even more on the economic strength of localities and collectives; all three must be used. Regular schools and institutes of higher education must train talented people at high levels for the countryside, and the economy of localities, countries and collectives must foster them at primary and middle levels. Only in this way can we exploit intellectual resources in the countryside more quickly and satisfy the need for different kinds of intellectual resources there. Shazhou, a relatively economically developed county in Jiangsu Province, used its own money and worked out its own methods to train a group of talented elementary students of polythechnic school standard, threby ameliorating the situation of urgent demand for talented people in the areas of agriculture, sideline production and industry. This country's experience could provide reference material for areas with the same conditions; and counties whose conditions are less favorable than those in Shazhou can, based on their needs and capacities, do whatever and however much they are capable of, so as to gradually create the conditions to increase the exploitation of intellectual resources.

Intellectual resources must be exploited by combining all the special characteristics of the rural areas. When training peasants to grasp science and technology, great attention must be paid, when deciding on content, to their production needs and economic interests. Material must be presented in many forms and in a short time. A minority of key people can take turns to be released from work for study, while the majority of study in their spare time, depending on how busy their are; they should be sent out of the area to study, teachers should be invited in, and so forth. Those young people in the countryside who have graduated from elementary or middle school are our prime targets in the work of investing in intellectual resources and fostering talented specialists.

Our millions of hardworking peasants have rich experience in traditional production and techniques, representing a great and valuable store of knowledge. If we can open up this valuable store and use it to cultivate modernized agricultural science and technology and economic management, it will certainly help in the promotion of the construction of agricultural modernization. Party and government organs at all levels, and all agricultural and educational departments, must exert great efforts toward education in the countryside. The main leading cadres of all provinces, prefectures and counties must strengthen the work of leading the exploitation of intellectual resources in the rural areas and must draw up plans and measures, and make concerted efforts to carry out this strategically significant work well, so that the talented people in our rural areas can come forth in great numbers!

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES CHERISHING INTELLECTUALS

HK210218 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Cherish Still More the Living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus"]

[Text] Jiang Zhuying was the most promising scientist of the country in the field of optical research, and Luo Jianfu was an outstanding electronics engineer. Both of them contributed to scientific and technical inventions at the international level, which the country is badly in need of. One was only 43 years old and the other was 47. In respect of the era, they were living in a golden time of scaling new heights in science and technology. What a contribution they could have made to the socialist modernizations if they had been able to continue their work for another 20 or 30 years! However, they suddenly died, and how could people keep from shedding tears! Jiang Zhuying, in particular, was known by the people to be tirelessly studying and working for 20 years and they called him a "perpetual motion machine". Nobody could ever have thought that of him when he was suddenly ill, lying on a hospital bed, when a doctor detected an egg-sized malignant tumor in his liver and other serious symptoms. People were surprised by his sudden death which made us ponder deeply: For many years, the working conditions and standards of living of the intellectuals and the middle-aged intellectuals, in particular, have not improved. They have done a lot of work but their earnings are very low. According to statistics, the death rate is high for middle-aged intellectuals from departments in various areas. An increasing number of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus will die prematurely if we fail to improve their working conditions and their living standards and fail to cherish them. This will greatly affect the four modernizations.

The realization of the four modernizations is based on science and education and the development of science and education depends on intellectuals and their inventive initiative. It is impossible to realize the four modernizations and to fulfill the great task of quadrupling the total annual output in industry and agriculture in this century without the participation of intellectuals. At present, the intellectuals around 40 and 50 years old, in particular, who are shouldering the responsibility of furthering scientific, technical and educational development, are the backbone of various fronts. They are undertaking the arduous task of catching up with advanced international levels of science and technology and raising the scientific and cultural levels of the people of our nation and building a higher degree of material and socialist spiritual civilizations than that of capitalism. To be more concerned for and to cherish the 5 million or so middle-aged intellectuals, in particular, the tens of thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus, is the vital interest of the 1 billion people and is the bright prospect for realizing the four modernizations. To take good care of the middle-aged intellectuals means taking good care of the vital interests of the people and to cherish the middle-aged intellectuals means ensuring the realization of the four modernizations.

It is true that our state is relatively poor, and the working conditions and the living standards of the workers, peasants and cadres engaged in manual labor ought to be improved. However, in respect of work and responsibility, the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals, and the middle-aged intellectuals in particular, are in need of immediate improvement. Actually, there are bright prospects for improving the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals in light of the present conditions of the state. Some problems can be resolved easily by spending a little money or not even spending a cent. But why is it that some easy problems have not been handled promptly in various areas and departments?

This is mainly because they fail to attach importance to intellectuals. Precisely as Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: "It is a manifestation of ignorance to underestimate the role of intellectuals, but this prejudice has long existed in the history of our society and of our party." During the 10 years of turmoil, the "gang of four" went far beyond the limit in despising and discriminating against intellectuals. Since the 10 years of internal disorder, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of intellectuals of the country are a component part of the proletarian rank; this was announced by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the Central Committee in March 1976. However, up to now, because of the "leftist" tendency which has not yet been eliminated, some comrades have failed to acquire a better understanding of the proposal put forward by the Central Committee and hold that those who have picks in their hands, or those who run the lathes, are workers' and that those who are engaged in scientific research or laboratory work are not laborers; and some comrades even hold that the intellectuals are "living off" others. Now we intend to make all leading cadres as well as the workers understand that all intellectuals are a component part of the proletarian rank and that mental labor has become even more important and plays an irreplaceable role in modernization. If we are clear on this point, we will strive to improve the working conditions and living standards of the intellectuals and we will take the initiative in attaching importance and cherishing the tens of thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus.

In order to take good care of and cherish the intellectuals, the middle-aged intellectuals in particular, we should not only vigorously improve their living standards, but also attach great importance to giving full play to their work skills; in this way, they can give full play to their wisdom. Politically speaking, we should fully trust them and truly regard them as forces on which our party can rely, and take good care of them. Of course, the units in which Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu worked took care of them. However, in various departments and units, there is still a serious situation by which the intellectuals cannot give full play to their skills, and we can see everywhere the phenomena that politically the intellectuals are not respected, and it is very difficult for the intellectuals to join the party. This situation has not changed. Cases of suppressing and retaliating against intellectuals are very common. We should not allow this situation to go on.

The purpose of the party and the state in training talented persons is to encourage them to give full play to their skills and to shoulder the arduous tasks of building socialism. If we pay attention only to their weak points, and neglect their strong points, this will fetter and suppress the enthusiasm of intellectuals, and this will be a great loss to the cause of the party and the state. The waste of talented personnel is the greatest waste. The key to implementing the policy on intellectuals is to encourage them to practice what they have learned. We should clear away all the stumbling blocks and promptly resolve the problem of misemployment, and encourage intellectuals to give full play to their initiative in the socialist modernizations. At the same time, we should take good care of their political enthusiasm and politically encourage them to make progress. We should admit qualified intellectuals into the party. The stirring deeds of the tens of thousands of intellectuals like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu have incontrovertibly proved that the majority of the intellectuals of the country are a real component part of the rank of the working class and many of them are outstanding representatives of the working class of the country. The party will strengthen its fighting force and raise its prestige among the masses of people if we have even more communists like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu in our party.

Leading cadres at all levels should, first of all, take the lead in taking good care of and cherishing the living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jiangfus, and all workers and the whole of society should also shoulder this unshirkable duty. We should whip up public opinion in taking care of and cherishing the intellectuals throughout the country.

Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu have left us rich spiritual wealth. Their premature deaths have given us a warning: We must take good care of and cherish still more the living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus in order to make our socialist country a modern and powerful state.

PARTY, STATE ISSUE DIRECTIVE ON 'DOUBLE SUPPORT'

OW210809 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee, State Council and Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee have called on the people and armymen throughout the country to promote activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents, support the government and cherish the people through celebrating the 40th anniversary of the "double support" during the 1983 Spring Festival.

This directive is transmitted by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and office of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee in circulating the "Report Concerning the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the 'Double Support Movement' and Launching of 'Double Support' Activities" submitted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and PLA General Political Department.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, State Council and Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee point out: It has been 40 years since the initiative in 1943, of the annual Spring Festival activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents, support the government and cherish the people, which have become a fine tradition of our party, government, army and people of all nationalities in the country. However, the close relationship between the army and the government, and between the armymen and the people, was seriously damaged during the decade of internal turmoil. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and along with the gradual implementation of various policies and principles, relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people have improved markedly through the common efforts of the party, government, armymen and people. The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated the correct program, policies and principles for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To build closer relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people and strengthen the unity between them is an important guarantee for accomplishing the gigantic task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. During the Spring Festival in 1983, all leading party, government and army organs and trade union, CYL, women's federation and militia organizations at various levels must, in combination with the work to publicize and study the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, and in accordance with the actual situation in each locality and department, conduct extensive and in-depth education on the great significance of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to army dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people and other relevant policies and regulations among the masses of people, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters and thoroughly solve some problems left over from history, affecting relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people. Local party and government organizations at various levels should take the initiative in helping solve some problems in army building and teach the cadres and people to show concern for, and cherish, the PLA and safeguard its honor. PLA units should make greater efforts to support and assist local construction. For example, PLA units can, in accordance with needs and available resources, give technical guidance at construction projects, help the masses combat and overcome natural disasters and assist and construction of projects strategically located and difficult of access.

It is necessary to advocate the practice of learning from and helping each other between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people in jointly launching the activities on socialist spiritual civilization, establishing and developing new relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people reflecting socialist spiritual civilization, and striving to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, prevailing social practices and the party's style, and for building China into a modern socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy.

The "report" submitted by the Civil Affairs Ministry and PLA General Political Department said: Around the Spring Festival in 1943, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region government issues a directive on launching a month-long activity to support the army. The rear detachment also proposed a month-long activity to support the government and cherish the people, thereby forming a high tide in "double support." Subsequently, all revolutionary bases launced the activities without exception, thus promoting the grand unity between the party and government and between the armymen and civilians and giving a strong impetus to ensuring the struggle against the enemy and promoting production. The Spring Festival in 1983 will mark the 40th anniversary of the "double support movement" launched in Yanan. During the period around the Spring Festival, the armymen and people throughout the country should launch extensive and in-depth "double support" activities in order to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, establish and develop new relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people, reflecting socialist spiritual civilization, and help promote a new situation in unity between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people.

The "report" calls for carrying out penetrating education on supporting the army and cherishing the people during the "double support" activities in 1983. It is necessary to organize the broad masses of armymen and people to conscientiously study and vigorously publicize the thesis put forth by the report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress concerning "striving to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization." It is necessary, in light of reality, to conduct education to love the CPC, socialism and the PLA and on the great significance and glorious tradition of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to army dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as other relevant policies and regulations. Party and government leading organs at various levels must pay keen attention to the education of cadres. First of all, leading cadres at various levels must fully understand the significance of building closer relations between the army and the government and between the armymen and the people and strengthening the unity between them under the new situation and effectively correct the idea of some cadres in neglecting "double support" work.

The "report" calls for joint celebration, in various forms, by people's governments, at and above country level, and PLA leading organs, at and above regimental level, around the Spring Festival. Local party and government leading organs should send responsible comrades to visit PLA units to earnestly solicit their opinions on local work and help PLA units stationed locally to solve problems in preparations against war, military training, performance of duty and practical life and educate the masses to maintain the safety of military installations, in order to enable PLA units to smoothly complete various tasks. All localities must also inspect the implementation of the policy to give preferential treatment to army dependents. PLA units should send responsible comrades to visit local party and government leading organs and inspect the implementation of the policy to support the government and cherish the people and other relevant policies and regulations.

It is necessary to actively assist local construction and public undertakings and give technical assistance to the construction of projects strategically located and difficult of access. It is also necessary to help local people build "civilized villages," "civilized streets" and "civilized schools," so that the army can become important in building both material and spiritual civilization for the local people and a reliable force in maintaining social stability. Local and army leading organs at various levels should conscientiously analyze the situation in the unity between local army units and governments and between the armymen and the people, summarize the "double support" work in 1982, revise the "double support" pledges, and study and formulate better measures for carrying out "double support" work.

STATE COUNCIL DECIDES TO ISSUE TREASURY BONDS

OW161325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0417 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- In order to properly pool financial resources from various quarters to accelerate the development of energy, transport and other priority projects, the State Council has decided: The issuance of treasury bonds will continue in 1983, with a total face value of 4 billion yuan. Of the 1983 issuance, bonds amounting to 1.8 billion yuan will be sold to state and collectively-owned units, while people in both rural and urban areas will be called on to buy the rest, amounting to 2.2 billion yuan. The treasury bonds sold to individuals carry an 8 percent annual interest.

In order to do a good job in the issuance of the treasury bonds, the State Council recently issued a "Circular on the Issuance of Treasury Bonds in 1983."

The circular says: Our national financial situation at present has made a remarkable turn for the better. However, shortage and decentralization of funds is still a conspicuous problem in our economic work. A fundamental way to solve this problem is to strive to develop production, practice economy and improve economic results. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt appropriate measures to raise a portion of the funds from various units and people in both urban and rural areas. It is feasible to continue to sell a certain amount of treasury bonds to people in both urban and rural areas, because their income has remarkably increased and so has their bank savings in recent years. While studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, all localities should seriously do a good job in publicizing the issuance of treasury bonds, make the broad masses of people further understand the political and economic significance of buying the treasury bonds and thus make them combine their enthusiasm for fulfilling the party's fighting tasks with actions to support national construction.

The circular emphasizes: In issuing the treasury bonds, we should adhere to the principle of rational distribution and voluntary purchase. The people's governments at all levels should make rational distribution of the bonds according to local situation and the financial ability of the people in both urban and rural areas. The people's governments must first do good ideological work as a basis and adhere to the principle of voluntary purchase. They should not divide the bond equally among the people, nor should they arbitrarily apportion the bonds to the people and then make deductions from the latter's wages.

The circular also calls on newspapers, journals, radio and television stations and other media to give good publicity to the issuance of the treasury bonds.

Regulations on Bonds

OW162330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0410 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Regulations governing 1983 Treasury Bonds of the PRC (adopted at the regular meeting of the State Council on 21 September 1982)

Article 1

In order to concentrate the financial power of all quarters for the promotion of socialist modernization, it has been decided to issue 1983 treasury bonds of the PRC.

Article 2

The treasury bonds will be sold to state and collectively owned enterprises, departments in charge of various enterprises, local governments, institutions, mass organizations, PLA units, public undertakings, well-off rural communes and production brigades, and individuals in urban and rural areas.

Article 3

The total amount of treasury bonds will be decided by the State Council. The treasury bonds will be issued beginning 1 January 1983.

Deadline of payments: The payments by various units are to be concluded by 30 June and the payments by individuals are to be concluded by 30 September.

Article 4

Interest on treasury bonds: The treasury bonds purchased by various units will bear an annual interest of 4 percent, while the treasury bonds purchased by individuals will bear an annual interest of 8 percent.

All interest will be calculated from 1 July 1983. Interest will not be paid for the period of payments made before 1 July 1983.

The interest for the treasury bonds will be paid in a lump sum at the time of the repayment of the principal. They will not be calculated on a compound interest basis.

Article 5

The unit of calculation for the treasury bonds will be renminbi. Receipts will be given to various units that purchase the treasury bonds. The receipts may be registered with names and the units that purchase the treasury bonds may report the loss of the receipts for redocumentation. The treasury bonds will be issued to individuals who purchase the treasury bonds. The denominations of the treasury bonds will be 5, 10, 50 and 100 yuan.

Article 6

The repayment of the principal and interest of the treasury bonds will be made starting the sixth year after the issuance of the treasury bonds. Individuals who purchase the treasury bonds will draw lots once for all [yi ci chou qian 0001 2945 2132 4706]. Five annual repayments will be made to individuals in 5 years and 20 percent of the total amount of the treasury bonds purchased will be repaid each time. Various units that purchase treasury bonds will not participate in drawing lots. The total amount of treasury bonds purchased by various units will be repaid in five annual installments in 5 years.

Article 7

The issuance of and the payment of principal and interest for the treasury bonds will be handled by the People's Bank of China and organizations under its jurisdiction.

Article 8

The funds obtained through the issuance of the treasury bonds will be handled and used in a centralized way by the State Council to facilitate the development and stabilization of the national economy.

Article 9

The treasury bonds shall not be used and circulated as bank notes and private buying and selling of the treasury bonds are prohibited.

Article 10

The forgery of treasury bonds or acts that cause damage to the credit of the treasury bonds will be punished in accordance with the law.

Article 11

The explanation of the regulations governing 1983 treasury bonds will be handled by the Ministry of Finance as authorized by the State Council.

COMMENTATOR ON AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK220255 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out Agricultural Capital Construction by Relying on the Strength of the Masses"]

[Text] With regard to agriculture, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress: "Our country has abundant resources of labor power, so we must pay close attention to increasing the investment of labor. In rural areas we must put their rich manpower to good use in agricultural capital construction according to their local conditions." It is a good opportunity to concentrate our forces in carrying out agricultural capital construction during the idle season between winter and spring. We must lose no time in grasping this work well.

In the past few years there has been rapid development and restoration in agricultural production in China. But generally speaking, the basis of agriculture is still weak and we are still a far cry from freeing ourselves from the state of "depending on nature." In order to attain the grand objective of developing the economy put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and to enable agriculture to have a great leap forward, one of the indispensable and important measures is to strengthen all capital construction in agriculture and improve production conditions. Since we have implemented the responsibility system in rural areas there has been a marked increase in labor efficiency and we have large amount of surplus manpower. Through increasing the investment of labor, we will have more favorable conditions to strengthen agricultural capital construction.

When we talk of strengthening agricultural capital construction, some comrades instantly link it with the mistakes of "left" deviation, deem it unnecessary and dare not spend more efforts in carrying it out.

In the past we did do some foolish things that wasted money and manpower; for instance, we did not proceed from reality, run things according to natural law, seek economic results, but practiced formalism, arbitrarily gave orders and engaged in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. We will never do such foolish things again in the future. But we must also be aware that we did score great achievements in agricultural capital construction in the past. Just imagine, without the large amount of farmland water conservation construction since the founding of our country, how could our agriculture have achieved the present results? Therefore, in the days to come, we must continue to strengthen agricultural capital construction and lay a solid foundation for a more rapid development of agriculture. Particularly in recent years, through rehabilitation and in places where the problem of providing the masses with sufficient food and clothing has been basically solved, we must accumulate forces to gradually and fundamentally change the situation of low and unstable yield and strive to transform poverty into prosperity.

At present, agricultural production is operated mainly by each respective family, therefore, there occurs a new problem of how agricultural capital construction can be carried out under this new condition. The practice of some localities shows that it is not difficult to solve this problem provided we consult with the masses. Since we have carried out the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, good or bad operation has been more closely connected with the interests of the peasants. Those peasants who have grain and money to spare are eager to further increase their yield and income and become richer. Therefore, they are willing to invest money and labor on agricultural capital construction that benefits them economically. They also ask the leadership to help them solve all sorts of relevant problems. Recently, we have witnessed moving stories in a number of places that peasants have formed into joint families and teams to reclaim barren hills, build water conservation projects, set up bases and repair highways. This provides most convincing evidence.

Agricultural capital construction is a mass activity of millions of peasants in building modern socialist agriculture. The range of this activity is wide and the amount of projects enormous; therefore, it cannot and should not be run totally by the state. The investment of the state can only be focused in some large and key projects and the large amount of construction should rely mainly on the strength of the masses themselves. In other words, it would mean to rely on the financial resources of the locality, and draw funds and labor investment from the collective economy and the broad masses. It is imperative to mobilize the peasants to work on the land they contract, built water conservation projects and improve the soil. Through consultation with the masses it is necessary to stipulate a certain amount of working days every year for each family to put into public agricultural capital construction. Therefore, we must adhere to the policy of "whoever benefits should be responsible." The key to accelerating the speed, raising the quality and bringing about early benefits from each construction project is to run the various forms of responsibility system well. Some localities have adopted the systems of "contracting specialized jobs and reckoning payment according to fixed quotas," "fixing the tasks, quality, payment, rewards and punishment," "fixing contracts for teams, tasks for households and output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion" and so on. They have closely combined "responsibility, rights and benefits" together and have achieved relatively good economic results.

In order to do a good job in agricultural capital construction it is imperative to rely on the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. We must connect this job closely with the interests of the masses. We must act according to our capability, pay attention to efficiency and strive to succeed and gain benefits wherever projects are carried out. Provided the masses get benefits, they will make concerted efforts and attain good results in this cause.

STATE'S FARM PURCHASES REPORTED AT RECORD HIGH

OW520159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Government purchasing agencies throughout China have bought more grain, cotton and cooking oil this year than any previous year, the Ministry of Commerce announced today. By December 15, they had purchased 51,019,500 tons of grain; 5,350,000 tons more than in the same period of 1981. The amount of cotton purchased reached 2,819,000 tons, exceeding the corresponding 1981 figure by 336,500 tons.

Government purchasing agencies had by December 15 procured 2,203,040 tons of edible oil, accounting for 93.8 percent of the annual purchasing quota. Peasants are still selling cooking oil to the government, averaging 3,000 tons a day.

Purchases of pigs, poultry, eggs, vegetables, tea, wool, skins and other products also increased. The government has bought enough vegetables to ensure that people in most northern cities may consume half a kilogram of vegetables per person per day throughout this winter and the next spring.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS GRAIN OUTPUT INCREASES

HK520256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Qinghai, Tianjin, Guizhou and Hunan Increase Grain Output"]

[Text] Qinghai Province's total grain output this year reached 1,867 billion jin, an increase of 271 million jin, or 17 percent compared with the preceding year -- an output second only to the record of 1.91 billion jin in 1980. This was the second peak year in total grain output since liberation.

The suburbs of Tianjin Municipality triumphed over serious drought this year. Total grain output reached more than 2.4 billion jin, an increase of 11.8 percent compared with the preceding year. Total cotton output reached 930,000 jin, an increase of more than 100 percent over the preceding year. Total output for oil-bearing crops reached 84 million jin, with an average per mu yield of 141 jin. This was the second year of a bumper harvest since the founding of the PRC. Total output of vegetables put on the market reached 1.55 billion jin, an increase of more than 200 million jin compared with the preceding year.

Total grain output for Guizhou Province this year could reach 13.3 billion jin, an increase of more than 1.9 billion jin, or more than 17 percent over the preceding year, exceeding the highest level in history. Total output of rapeseed, a main economic crop, reached 9.2 million dan, an increase of more than 40 percent over the preceding year. Output of flue-cured tobacco showed an increase of approximately 30 percent over the preceding year, and that of tea leaves an increase of 4.4 percent.

Hunan Province this year reaped a bumper harvest for crossbred rice planted in 17 million mu of land. Total output reached 11.5 billion jin, an increase of 1 billion jin compared with last year's peak, with an average per mu yield of 676 jin, an increase of 10 jin over last year.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES MAJOR PROJECTS

OW211427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Nine major agro-scientific projects that were planned for this year have opened and gone into trial-operation on schedule, a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery confirmed today.

Of these, seven belong to provincial agro-scientific institutions which also serve regional and national needs, and the other two are under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. They are all equipped with modern scientific instruments and other facilities, the ministry spokesman said.

A computerized testing center of the Institute of Pedology and Fertilizers under the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences, for example, conducts 500,000 tests of 100,000 samples a year. One testing system is able to resolve trace elements from one-1,000 millionth part of a sample the spokesman noted.

This and four other newly-constructed projects -- the central laboratory of the Sichuan Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the agricultural testing center of the Hubei Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the central laboratory of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the loess highlands agricultural testing center of the Shaanxi Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- specialise, entirely or in part, in soil science and fertilizer, indicating the great importance China has attached to soil improvement. Earlier news reports said that since the winter of 1978, soil surveys had been conducted in nearly 1,500 of China's more than 2,100 counties.

At least two projects are devoted to improvement and development of seed strains. One is a seed chamber at the crop strain resource institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in which seeds of improved strains may be preserved for a maximum of 30 years without their quality being affected.

The other is the agro-biological genetics and physiological research center under the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The last two projects are the rice institute under the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the soybean institute of the Jilin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

While conducting research and tests, said the Ministry of Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Fishery spokesman, the nine projects also help train specialists of senior middle ranks. Meanwhile, they serve as centers of international academic exchanges.

The seven projects at the provincial level also serve regional and national needs. The agricultural resting center in Hubei, for example, is designated to serve the Yellow and Red soil areas in southern China, in addition to Hubei Province.

WORK BEGUN ON THREE LARGE PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

OW220857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHHA) -- Development and construction work on three large particle accelerators have begun in Beijing, Lanzhou and Hefei, said Xie Jialin, deputy director of the Institute of High Energy Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The Beijing electron positron collider will be built in the western suburbs of Beijing. The High Energy Research Institute is in charge of the project. Initial designing of the project has been completed, and pre-fabrication research on various key components has been started. The project will be completed in 1987.

The main building of the accelerator will be 325 meters long and more than 80 meters wide. Together with affiliated facilities, the project will cover an area of 60,000 square meters.

The energy of the accelerator's single electron and positron beam will be 2.8 billion electron volts, and its available energy will be 5.6 billion electron volts.

The accelerator will also be able to produce synchrotron radiation as a byproduct, which has many uses. The completion of the accelerator will play an important role for theoretical and experimental research of basic particles and the application of synchrotron radiation, Xie said.

The Lanzhou heavy ion accelerator is to be built by the Lanzhou Institute of Modern Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Its main part will be a separated sector cyclotron accelerator and the injector will be a sector focused cyclotron accelerator. Between the main accelerator and the injector will be a 60-meter long beam transport system. The beam energy will be 100 million electron volts, the deputy director said.

Construction on the main building for the project was begun in 1978. Production of magnets for the main accelerator, radio frequency cavity, and vacuum chamber with a volume of 90 cubic meters has also been started. All the equipment will be installed and readjusted in 1985 and is expected to go into production in 1987.

The completion of the project will greatly promote China's research of heavy ion nuclear physics, synthesis of new nuclides and application of nuclear technology, Xie said.

The Hefei synchrotron radiation accelerator will be built by the China University of Science and Technology. The accelerator is a multi-purpose large new illuminant, and the beam energy of its main equipment will be 800 million electron volts, the deputy director said.

When constructed, the accelerator will be able to provide X-ray, vacuum ultra-violet light, visible light, and highly intensive and stable synchrotron radiation in the infra-red spectrum. Such radiation can be widely used not only in the research of such basic specialities as physics, chemistry and biology, but also in various technological fields such as materials science, surface science, metrology, medicine, microscopy, and X-ray lithography of large integrated circuits. The completion of the accelerator will promote on a large scale the development of technology of various fields.

The design and pre-fabrication research for the device have now been completed. Work on engineering designing and construction has started. The whole project is expected to be completed in 1987.

1982 COAL PRODUCTION PLAN PREFULFILLED

OW211443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China completed today the 1982 plan for cutting 625 million tons of coal 10 days ahead of time, according to the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry.

By the end of this year, the ministry said, the figure is expected to be 642 million tons, 3.2 percent greater than last year's output, or topping that of the record year 1979 which was 635.5 million tons.

Since the start of this year, the ministry recalled, mines across the country topped their targets every month even in February when there was a nationwide four-day holiday as well as in the hot and rainy seasons.

Up to today, China's major coal producers, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang as well as 32 mining administrations have completed their annual production plans, according to the ministry.

Shanxi Province, the country's leading coal producer, has already produced 137 million tons more than the figure for the same 1981 period.

China's 1982 plans for the production of dressed coal and for tunnelling have also been completed ahead of schedule.

According to the ministry, improved management upgraded coal production and the rate of gangue in coal was reduced by 0.15 percent. Coal dust dropped by 0.26 percent.

The consumption of wooden mine props and sleepers in producing every 10,000 tons of coal this year was 80.06 cubic meters, 10.29 cubic meters less than in the previous best year of 1980.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI RETURNS FROM NPC SESSION

OW200636 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC has triumphantly ended after 18 days in session. Deputies from Jiangxi will return to Nanchang by a special plane this morning. This is a report from the airport. Welcoming the deputies are responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC committee and office cadres.

Dear listeners, the special plane arrives at the airport on time at 1005.

Comrades Bai Dongcai is leading the deputies off the plane, smiling and waving to the welcomers. Zhang Yuqing, (Yang Yongfeng), (An Jian), (Chen Yan), (Shang Fang) and other responsible comrades step forward and shake hands with the deputies.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS PRESIDIUM

SK190505 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress held its first session at the banquet hall of the (Nanjiao) guest house on the afternoon of 18 December. The session elected 20 executive members of the presidium. They are Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Zhao Feng, Zhang Ye, Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin and Liu Gan. The session approved a report submitted by the credentials committee on the general situation of deputies and the qualifications of deputies elected in by-elections. It also decided who are to be deputy secretaries general of the congress session, approved the agenda of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, approved the methods for the adoption of resolutions for this session and approvedthe namelist of nonvoting participants of the congress session.

The session also decided that the deadline for deputies to submit motions will be 1700 hours 23 December. Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the presidium session. The credentials committee held a meeting prior to the presidium session.

GUANGDONG MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 21st Meeting of the 5th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided today that the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress will open in Guangzhou on 23 December. This decision was made after the 46 participants had heard a report on preparations for the session. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and examined the draft agenda and other matters concerning the forthcoming provincial session. Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zhouyao, Li Xuexian, Ouyang Shan and Luo Xiongcai.

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING CONVEYS NPC SPIRIT

HK180536 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units held a report meeting on 17 December to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC to the cadres and staff of the organs. NPC deputy and Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong delivered a report. He said: The units must take the lead in seriously studying and publicizing the new constitution. We must work up an extensive and sustained study momentum.

You Taizhong said: In implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the units must first strengthen the building of the army and raise its quality, strengthen China's defense force and defend the smooth progress of socialist construction. We must promote production by the units, economize expenditures and lighten the state's burden. Our army is not only a steel Great Wall defending the motherland; it must also become a major force in building material and socialist spiritual civilization. You Taizhong stressed in conclusion: Our task is to brace our revolutionary spirit, work hard and strive to implement the new constitution, victoriously accomplish the Sixth 5-Year Plan and create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng presided and spoke at the meeting.

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190240 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th meeting of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Changsha on 18 December, committee Chairman Wan Da presiding. The meeting will deal with matters concerned with the forthcoming fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting adopted a resolution on convening this session on 27 December. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairman Gu Sen, Luo Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Qi Shduliang, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi and Liu Chunqiao.

GUIZHOU SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK190257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th Meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 18 December. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will open on 25 December. Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the meeting, which is being held to convey the spirit of the recent NPC session and prepare for the forthcoming provincial session. Vice Chairman Luo Dengyi delivered a report conveying the spirit of the NPC session, and Vice Chairman (Zeng Xianhui) conveyed the main points of Comrade Peng Zhen's speech. Also present were Vice Chairman Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Bai Lin and Geng Wanqing.

KUNMING PLA RALLY CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK190643 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 17 December, the Kunming PLA units held a rally to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. NPC deputy and Deputy Political Commissar Shi Jingban delivered a report. Over 2,300 persons, including cadres and fighters of the leading organs of the Kunming PLA units and units stationed in Kunming, listened to the report.

In his report, Shi Jingban stressed the great importance of the new constitution and the main points of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said: The new constitution is a relatively complete, scientific and mature constitution. The new constitution lays down clear-cut stipulations regarding the work and building of the armed forces. It expresses the attention and concern of the state and people for the armed forces.

He stressed: The army is the pillar of the state's political power. Every member of our army is a citizen of the state who has rights protected by the constitution and also the obligation to implement and defend the constitution. The Kunming PLA units are located on the motherland's southwestern border. We shoulder the glorious task of defending the motherland and building up the border region. Hence, every commander and fighter must seriously study, enthusiastically publicize and resolutely implement the new constitution, preserve its dignity and ensure its enforcement.

In implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we must strengthen the building of the army, step up preparedness against war, gain knowledge of science and culture, improve our military and political qualities, strengthen China's national defense force and defend the smooth progress of socialist modernization. We must make contributions to speeding up the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization and to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

After this report, Kunming PLA units Political Department Deputy Director Wang Chuanan put forward demands on the units' study of the new constitution.

KUNMING PLA COMMANDER DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK200916 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] At the recent conference on militia work of the Kunming PLA units, Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu and Political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua) spoke on the issues of inspiring revolutionary spirit and creating a new situation in militia building. In his speech, Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu put forward five requirements to do militia work well:

First, it is necessary to inspire revolutionary spirit, have firm devotion to the revolution and have a high degree of a political sense of responsibility. Second, it is essential to foster the revolutionary spirit of plain living, hard struggle, hard work, being able to endure hardship and fearing no martydrom. Third, it is imperative to strengthen building of militia leadership groups at all levels so as to make them meet the needs of the four modernizations as quickly as possible. Fourth, we must improve the leadership work style and the method of work and go deep into realities to conduct investigation and study in a down-to-earth way. We must pay attention to discovering and solving new problems in the course of work. Fifth, we must eliminate the weak links in our leadership work.

In his speech, Kunming PLA units, Political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua) put forth three views:

First, it is necessary to fully understand the role and functions of militia work and further strengthen militia building. Second, it is essential to strengthen the leadership of CPC committees, particularly CPC committees of localities over militia work. Third, it is imperative to grasp seriously and well the building of the force of full-time militia cadres, attach importance to strengthening training of full-time militia cadres and pay attention to enhancing their work level and work ability.

CHENGDU PLA RALLY COMMENDS NEW CONSTITUTION

HK180257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units' leading organs and the units stationed in Chengdu held a rally on the morning of 17 December to convey the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. NPC deputy and Chengdu PLA units Political Commissar Wan Haifeng presided. NPC deputy and Commander Wang Chenghan delivered a report. He demanded that the commanders and fighters of the units strive to be models in studying and implementing the new constitution and make greater contributions to creating a new situation in the work of the units and fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Commander Wang Chenghan said in his report: The new constitution approved by this session is the fundamental law of the land which possesses Chinese characteristics, suits the needs of socialist modernization and has the nature of long-term stability. It is the general charter for governing the land in peace in the new historical period. It is the reliable guarantee for accomplishing the vast goal of socialist modernization.

He said: The Sixth 5-Year Plan approved by the session is a major measure for accomplishing the vast goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value between 1981 and the end of the century. It is the current action program for China's socialist construction and the first bluepirnt for achieving the strategic goal envisaged for the next 20 years. The targets set by this plan are clear, and its measures are effective. It is practical and encouraging.

Political Commissar Wan Haifeng set demands on the PLA units in his speech. He said: We must at all times and in all places uphold the dignity of the new constitution and resolutely struggle against all words and deeds that violate it. The units must actively take part in socialist economic construction, work together with the masses to build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization and make greater contributions to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK170928 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMt 16 Dec 82

[Text] The 14th standing committee session of the 5th autonomous regional people's congress concluded in Hohhot on the afternoon of 16 December after a 4-day session. The session relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, studied the Constitution of the PRC and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and adopted a decision on the date for the convocation of the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress, a draft report on the work of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee, a draft resolution on the quotas of deputies to the sixth regional people's congress and problems regarding their election, a resolution on conscientiously implementing the law of the People's Republic of China for the protection of cultural relics and strengthening the protection of cultural relics, a resolution on the provisional regulations for people's courts at all levels of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to levy [words indistinct] tax on economic disputes, a resolution on the arrest according to law of (Tian Fenglin) and some personnel changes.

The session also discussed and adopted a draft agenda and schedule for the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress. It discussed and adopted draft namelists for the presidium, secretary general, permanent chairman, executive chairmen, deputy secretaries general and motions examination committee which will be submitted to the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress for examination and discussion.

Ting Mac, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting on the afternoon of 16 December. Vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee were present at the meeting. President of the regional higher people's court, chief Procurator of the regional people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the departments under the organs of the regional people's congress standing committee attended as nonvoting delegates.

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

SK190343 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the (Wulanqiate) theater in Hohhot on 19 December. At 0830 Ting Mao, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the regional people's congress, declared the session open. The hall resounded with the majestic national anthem of the PRC. Chairman Ting Mao relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress at the session.

Ting Mao said: At panel discussions of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, deputies pointed out: With the general program for creating a new situation in all fields set forth at the 12th party congress, with the new constitution for running the country well and for ensuring the state's stability and with Premier Zhao's report -- which is a good program of action for realizing the strategic objective of the four modernizations -- our state has boundless prospects so long as we work unswervingly to implement them.

Ting Mao continued to talk about his personal experiences in the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. 1) The economic and political situation of our country has become better and better year after year and has a bright future; 2) the people are full of confidence about implementing the new constitution of long-term stability; 3) the socialist democracy of our country is strengthening and developing day by day and we will create a new situation in democratic work.

Ting Mao said: Having attended the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, we deeply felt that the party and the state showed much concern for the people of minority nationalities. The new constitution and Premier Zhao's report have implemented the party's policy on nationalities, embodied socialist democracy, expanded the rights for regional national autonomy and paid much attention to accelerating the development of the economic and cultural undertakings in national minority areas.

At today's session, the delegate's credentials committee made a written report on the examination of the qualification of deputies. The fifth autonomous regional people's congress has 932 deputies. Some 774 of them attended today's session. Also attending the opening ceremony as executive chairmen were Wang Yilun, Gao Zengpei, Shen Xinfa, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Seyinbaryar, Boroldai and Ochir Hotokto. Attending today's session as nonvoting delegates were all participants in the fifth session of the fourth regional CPPCC congress. Also attending today's session as nonvoting delegates were some responsible persons of the regional CPC committee, people's government, all departments of the regional people's government and organs of the regional people's congress standing committee.

Since the afternoon of 19 December, panel discussions have been held to study and discuss all relevant documents of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

Hears Reports

SK210237 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 December, the fifth session of the fifth regional people's congress held its second plenary session. The meeting heard a government work report made by Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's congress, a report on the implementation of the 1982 national economic plan, a report on the 1983 national economic plan made by Baoyan Batu, chairman of the regional planning committee, a report on the implementation of the 1982 financial budget and a report on the 1983 financial budgetary estimate made by (Zhou Junqiou), acting director of the regional financial office.

Kong Fei's report was in three parts: 1) a year for developing economic construction in all fields; 2) striving to create a new situation of socialist modernization in Nei Monggol Region; and 3) strengthening socialist civilization.

Comrade Kong Fei urged the people of all nationalities throughout the region to hold high the banner of the 12th party congress, to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and to further rally closely round the party Central Committee in order to enhance the unity among the people of all nationalities, between the army and the government and between the army and the people for further consolidating and developing the patriotic united front and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of all fronts. We should work in unity to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our region and work hard to build Nei Monggol Region into a united, civilized region.

Gao Zengpei, presiding chairman of the session and vice chairman of the regional people's congress, chaired today's session. Attending today's session as presiding chairmen were Ting Mao, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Chang Rugang, Seyinbyar, (Cai-Qi-Er-Hu) (Zhan-Bu-La-Ga-Bu) and (Bao Yin). Members participating in the fifth session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee attended the session as nonvoting delegates. Beginning 21 December the session will hold group discussions.

SHANXI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200805 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Taiyuan on 19 December. Vice Chairman ZhuWeihua presided at the opening. Present were Vice Chairmen Li Zhimin, An Zhifan, Chen Shunli, Yu Lin, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, Wang Dingnan and 201 committee members. Chen Shunli conveyed the spirit of the national CPPCC session, and Ling Daqi delivered a provincial CPPCC standing committee work report. The meeting began group discussions in the afternoon. The participants will attend the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS PHOTO EXHIBITION

SK210537 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, leading comrades of the city including Chen Weida, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, Wang Enhui, Cao Zhongnan and Lu Da viewed an exhibition of [word indistinct], photography, fine arts and calligraphy at the municipal industrial exhibition hall. Viewing the exhibition at the same time were Zhou Yiping, leading comrade of the scientific and technological commission under the defense ministry, leading comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District, PLA units stationed in Tianjin and responsible comrades of the municipal office for defense industry, the propaganda department of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal trade union council, the municipal cultural bureau, the municipal federation of literary and art circles and other relevant departments. Many experts on photography, fine arts and calligraphy and noted personages also viewed the exhibition. Some artists drew pictures at the exhibition.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG AT PAINTING EXHIBIT

SK190143 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpt] An exhibition of calligraphical works and paintings by retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave opened at the Shenyang soldiers' club on 15 December under the sponsorship of the leading organizations of the Shenyang PLA units. A total of 67 calligraphical works and paintings are on exhibition. These works vividly reflect the spirit and high aspirations of the retired veteran cadres as well as their colorful life after retirement. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua viewed the works on exhibition.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG REPORTS ON DPRK VISIT

SK200401 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] A delegation of Liaoning Province headed by Comrade Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, visited the DPRK. After the delegation returned home, members of the delegation made separate reports on strengthening the friendship between China and Korea. In the reports, they extolled the great achievements in socialist construction and in the just cause of national unification scored by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They emphasized the need to further strengthen the friendship between China and Korea and to cherish the great, blood-cemented friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

In October 1982 the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee headed by Comrade Guo Feng visited North Pyongan Province and Pyongyang Municipality in the DPRK. The delegation returned home on 25 October. The delegation was warmly received and welcomed by leaders of the KWP and the Korean people. While in North Pyongan Province, the delegation met with Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial KWP Committee, and other comrades. Amid a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere they talked glowingly of the traditional friendship and amicable cooperative relationship between peoples in the border areas and exchanged information on their respective situations in economic construction. Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the KWP Central Committee, received and feted all the comrades of the delegation and held cordial talks with them in Pyongyang.

During the visit, members of the delegation saw for themselves the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction and in the just struggle of independent and peaceful unification of fatherland under the leadership of the KWP headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean people are industrious, ingenious, civilized and polite and have a high sense of organization and discipline. An atmosphere of prosperity prevails in all places. Two million people of North Pyongan Province, with an area of 12,000 square kilometers, are carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living, hard work and self-reliance. They produce 1.2 million tons of nonferrous metals annually. In addition to meeting its own needs, the province has surplus coal for export. It has built a heavy machinery plant which can produce 2,500-hp internal-combustion engines and 10 cubic meter excavators, the Kusong and Sinuiju textile mills with 100,000 gauze spindles and other projects. In agriculture, the province has already brought all farmland under irrigation and completed the electrification of agriculture and is marching toward overall mechanization and extensive use of chemical fertilizers. According to what they were told, the province's annual grain output is enough for 3 years' consumption.

Education has developed rapidly. There was no college in the province before liberation. Now there are 22 colleges of all kinds. Eleven-year compulsory education is being universally implemented. The people of North Pyongan Province have also achieved great achievements in spiritual construction. Wherever the delegation went, the people it met — whether men or women, old or young -- were all very polite. Factories are paying great attention to production along civilized lines. The factory areas are clean and the workshops are in perfect order. Cities are well constructed and managed and are beautiful, clean and convenient.

After the delegation returned home, Comrade Guo Feng made a report at the enlarged plenary standing committee session of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee on his visit to Korea. In the report he first conveyed the cordial greetings of the leading comrades and people of North Pyongan Province. He discussed glowingly and enthusiastically the valuable friendship and amicable cooperative relationship between the peoples in the Sino-Korean border areas and highly appraised the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in the material and spiritual civilizations. Comrade Guo Feng laid out important instructions on ways to strengthen the friendship between peoples in the Sino-Korean border areas. He said: North Pyongan Province and our province are linked by common mountains and rivers. We are as closely related as lips and teeth. The Dandong area is the gateway to this friendly neighbor country. We must follow the CPC Central Committee's instruction and the guidelines of the meetings between the leading comrades of the two parties, maintain closer ties with people in the Korean border areas, help and learn from each other, strengthen our unity and march forward together. He urged party and government organizations at all levels to take effective measures to carry out friendship work in the Sino-Korean border areas in an even better way and to contribute to creating a new situation.

LIAONING'S LI HUANG REPORTS ON NPC GUIDELINES

SK180547 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 17 December, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee and head of the delegation from Liaoning Province to the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, delivered a report to some 2,000 cadres of the provincial level organizations on the guidelines of the NPC session.

Comrade Li Huang said in his report: The 5th Session of the 5th NPC is another important meeting following the 12th national party congress. The main items on the agenda were to discuss and adopt a new constitution and to deliberate the report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said: Deputies to the session held that the new constitution is the best one adopted since the PRC's founding. They summed up 10 satisfactions over the new constitution. They were satisfactions over: 1) the interpretation of the four cardinal principles; 2) the restoration of the post of the president of the state; 3) the establishment of the Central Military Commission; 4) the expansion of the NPC Standing Committee; 5) the confirmation of the coexistence of diverse forms of the economy; 6) the expansion of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and the emphasis on the principle of all men being equal before the law; 7) the expansion of the rights to regional national autonomy and the protection of religious freedoms; 8) the recognition of intellectuals as one of the basic main forces in society; 9) the introduction of tenures for state leaders and the abolishment of the de facto system of lifelong tenure; 10) the stress on building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Li Huang said: Deputies to the NPC session held that the report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which scientifically summed up both the positive and negative experiences by seeking truth from facts, tallies entirely with the actual situation in our country. The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a plan which leaves some margin and which represents a combination of great ideals and scientific attitude. The report and the plan pointed out that the nature and measures for national economic and social development are positive and reliable. It is entirely possible to fulfill the targets if we work hard.

Comrade Li Huang said in conclusion: The tasks before us are to study the guidelines of the session and implement the resolution of the session. We must earnestly study and publicize the new constitution. We must implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan with concrete deeds, implement the strategic arrangements outlined at the 12th national party congress, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of building up an enterprise through arduous efforts and the workstyle of carrying out one's work in a down-to-earth manner, study hard and work hard to create a new situation for socialist modernization.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU VISITS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

SK210501 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Du Xianwen), the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company was established in Changchun on 20 December. This company is an economic unit which is projected to produce a whole series of products of Jiefang trademark vehicles and carry out independent production, management and accounting. The establishment of this company has broken the bounds of different localities, departments and trades, is important to the readjustment, reorganization and systemic reformation of the auto industry and will vigorously affect the development of our country's auto industry. Participating in the integration of this company are the first motor vehicle plant, the Shenyang automobile factory, the Shenyang car plant, the Shandong automobile refitting plant, the (Lianying) Auto Industrial Company, the Siping bus assembly plant, the Siping automobile refitting plant, the Shandong automobile refitting plant and the Qinghai automobile factory. At today's inaugural meeting, these units read out the written instructions of the State Economic Committee on the establishment of the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company.

Prior to the inaugural meeting, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited some trustees of the company and leading comrades of the state departments and committees concerned and of some units in provinces and municipalities concerned, who came here to attend the inaugural meeting. Speaking at the meeting were (Zhao Xiu), secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province; Feng Yingkui, second secretary of the Changchun Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality; and (Liu Shouhua), vice chairman of the board of Chinese Auto Industrial Company. Representatives of the (Dongfeng) Auto Industrial Integrated Company and the Nanjing Auto Industrial Integrated Company extended warm congratulations on the establishment of the Jiefang Motor Vehicle Industrial Integrated Company.

GANSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 16-17 DEC

HK180551 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 16th meeting of the 5th Gansu provincial people's congress standing committee was held in Lanzhou on 16 and 17 December. Committee Chairman Wang Shitai presided. The meeting heard a report on preparations for the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and dealt with various matters related to the session.

Present at the meeting were committee Vice Chairmen Liu Haisheng, Li Peifu, Gao Jinchun, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Wu Zhiguo, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Yang Fuxin, and (Li Zhengting). Present as observers were provincial higher people's court President Wu Sihong and Chief Procurator Wang Guo.

GANSU PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200652 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Gansu Provincial Committee of the CPPCC opened in Lanzhou on 19 December. Vice Chairman Wang Shijie declared the session open. Chairman Yang Zhilin delivered the opening speech.

Vice Chairman (Yamuya Luosang Jiumei Tudanqietinima) delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. He said: The work of the provincial CPPCC standing committee has made new progress in the past year under the guidance of the spirit of the national united front work conference and especially the 12th party congress. The CPPCC has organized everyone to study the spirit of the 12th party congress documents and put forward good suggestions on the quadrupling question. We have also organized discussion of the drafts of the revised constitution and the CPPCC Charter and put forward over 100 views on amendments. We have also joined in discussions on major issues in the country and the province.

The session approved its agenda. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and military district Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Li Dengying, Guo Hongchao and Li Bin attended the opening ceremony. Also present were provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Xie Songbai, Wu Hongbin, Huang Zhenqing, Lu Zhongliang, Mu Shengzhong, Lei Enjun, Wu Song, (Wang Zhiyun) and (Ma Zhuyong).

GANSU NPC DEPUTIES ON SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

OW191224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- In the past few days, NPC deputies from Gansu have been discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and the draft budget for 1983. They all point out: It is necessary to firmly grasp the key measures of fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Deputy Yan Shutang said: The implementation of the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is encouraging. Thanks to the adoption of a variety of output-related responsibility systems in agriculture, a flourishing situation has appeared; supply of commodities has greatly improved. During the period of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC we were all worried about financial deficits. However, we have stabilized the situation in the past 2 years. Heavy industry has begun to rise again; the several-year trend of steady decreases in state revenue has started to change. All this shows that the work of the government is highly effective. The tendency of the development tells us that the Sixth 5-Year Plan can certainly be fulfilled.

Deputy Kang Kai said: Grasping energy resources well is one of the key measures of fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We must not only broaden the sources of energy resources but also reduce their consumption. My suggestions run as follows: 1. It is necessary to institute the plan on the renewal of energy-consuming equipment. Old equipment that consumes too much energy must be gradually replaced. Restrictions must be set on the production of new equipment unless advanced energy consumption targets are met. 2. With regard to the technical transformation in old enterprises, we must pay attention to both technical economic targets and energy consumption targets. Technical transformation is considered unsuccessful if energy consumption exceeds the target. In this case, technical transformation must be furthered. 3. It is necessary to put energy resources to rational and scientific use. Today, China produces 100 million dun of crude oil a year. To make good use of the 100 million dun of crude oil is a great asset to the state. I suggest that the state establish a special organization to tackle this key issue.

Deputy Zheng Guochang said: In his report, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Improving economic results is the focus; science is the key; education is the foundation. At present, the foundation of China's elementary and secondary education is poor. There are many problems: poor quality of teaching, poor equipment and a shortage of teachers.

I suggest the following: 1. Readjust the ranks of teachers. It is necessary to speed up the training of those who should be trained. It is necessary to strengthen the management and assignment of the graduates of normal schools and institutes. It is necessary to establish an assignment system and discipline. To supplement the sources of teachers and guarantee the quality of teaching, we may consider establishing 4-year rural normal schools in areas where conditions are good. 2. Continuously improve the conditions for teaching and studying. In addition to appropriating a certain amount of state funds, we must greatly advocate and disseminate the experience of running schools by society. It is necessary to advocate the spirit of self-reliance and part-work and part-study systems to solve the shortage of funds for teaching and improve teaching conditions. 3. Maintain the normal order of teaching and study in middle and primary schools. 4. Conduct the education in loving the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism among teachers and students.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 20 DEC

HK210136 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress opened in Lanzhou on 20 December. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and executive chairman of the session, declared the session open.

NPC deputy and provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wang Shitai made a report on the recent NPC session's discussions and adoption of the new constitution. He said: "The constitution is the fundamental law of the land. Ensuring its implementation constitutes a serious issue. In order to ensure the implementation of the constitution in Gansu, we must make efforts to study and publicize it so that everyone will know about the significance of formulating and instituting the new constitution, its basic spirit and main contents. No citizen, be he worker, peasant or leading party and government cadres, and no matter how high his position or great his power, has any special powers transcending the constitution.

All must abide by the constitution. All organizations, that is to say, all state organs, political parties, social bodies, enterprises, undertakings and organizations must without exception take the constitution as the fundamental guideline of their actions. The party has led the people to formulate the new constitution, and it will certainly act with the people of the whole country to uphold the constitution's dignity and ensure its implementation. The people's congress standing committees at all levels in the province must, according to the stipulations of the constitution, strengthen organization and leadership over local legislative work in accordance with actual needs and feasibilities. Together with the judicial, procuratorate and administrative organs at all levels, they must unite the people throughout the province to shoulder the solemn responsibility of ensuring the constitution's implementation, wage resolute struggle against violations of the constitution and make their proper contributions to implementing the constitution."

The session is being attended by 751 deputies. The executive chairmen on 20 December included Wang Shitai, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, Sun Runhua, Li Zhengting, Li Keru, Li Peifu, Li Dengying, Wu Zhiguo and Wu Hongbin.

NINGXIA NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS 5-YEAR PLAN

OW191324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA) -- The deputies from Ningxia attending the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC have warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the state budget. They have unanimously agreed with these two reports and expressed their views on how to implement these reports in close connection with the actual conditions. Deputy Ma Qingnian said: Premier Zhao's report is good in the following four aspects:

1. The task for construction put forward by the report is positive and reliable. It can be fulfilled through our strenuous efforts.

2. The appraisal given in the report on the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the first 2 years is realistic.

3. The measures offered by the report to ensure the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan sound effective.

4. The report fully reflects the concerns of the party Central Committee and State Council over areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities. It will strengthen the courage and confidence of the cadres and masses in these areas in changing the backward conditions there.

Deputy Ma Xin said: A basic thought runs through Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. That is, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and from now on, we must rely on further readjustments, restructuring and consolidations to promote technical progress, to tap the potentials of existing enterprises and to improve management in order to vigorously develop our economy. This thinking is extremely important. We must firmly foster this thinking.

Deputy Li Yunhe said: To fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to resolutely implement the various measures put forward in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. To achieve this we must carry out the following tasks:

1. We must make the attainment of better economic results the heart of our guiding ideology.

2. We must actively popularize the economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises.

3. We must strive to carry out technical transformation and renew the equipment of existing enterprises.

4. We must pay full attention to consolidating enterprises.

5. We must rationally use funds and pay attention to key construction projects.

6. We must positively and reliably carry out the work of reconstruction.

On the part of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on education, Deputy Yuan Jiaqin expressed her belief that the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will definitely play a significant role in raising the cultural standards of the Chinese nation. She pointed out:

1. We must make good use of educational funds and truly use the funds for education.

2. We must earnestly help teachers, particularly the young and middle-aged ones, to overcome their actual difficulties and study how to reaffirm the titles of their vocational posts as primary and middle school teachers so as to further whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers.

3. We must further train the existing contingent of teachers, especially the primary and middle school teachers, and help them improve themselves.

4. We must adopt measures to consolidate those schools run by the people.

NINGXIA MEETING SCHEDULES CONGRESS SESSION

HK190232 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Yinchuan on 18 December. The meeting decided that the fifth session of the fourth regional people's congress will open on 22 December. Committee Chairman Ma Qingnian presided at the meeting, which was held specifically to prepare for the session. Also present were Vice Chairmen Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming and Ma Youde. Present as observers were regional government Vice Chairmen Li Yunhe and Ma Tengai.

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 21 DEC

HK171226 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Yesterday the Standing Committee of the 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held its 21st meeting, which decided that the 5th Session of the 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress would open in Xining on 21 December. The main agenda of this session includes a report by Sha Chundrup, deputy leader of the Qinghai delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, on the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC; report by Governor Zhang Guosheng on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government; report by Chairman Xhaxiwangxu on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; report by President Kang Shichang on the work of the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court; report by Chief Procurator (Hu Lian) on the work of the Qinghai Provincial People's Procuratorate: and an explanation by Vice Chairman (Xu Dixian) on the issues on the number of deputies to the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress and on elections and making corresponding resolutions. The meeting also discussed and adopted the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

QINGHAI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 19 DEC

HK200815 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 19 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Xining on 19 December. Chairman Zhao Haifeng presided at the opening. He said: The main tasks of this session are, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, to convey, study and implement the spirit of the recent NPC and CPPCC sessions, listen to and discuss a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC standing committee and attend as observers the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee attending the opening ceremony included Zhaxi Wangxu, (Tian Jingbo), Song Lin and Ma Wanli.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING URGES SELF-CRITICISM

HK171210 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] After recently reading an article carried in the QINGHAI RIBAO on criticizing Henan County for holding an examination, comparison and assessment meeting which produced a very bad influence, Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liang Buting gave a written instruction saying: I completely agree with the publication in a party newspaper because an unhealthy trend like this, which should be criticized and corrected, exists not only in Henan County, but also in other places. This unhealthy trend is expressed not only in the work style of a meeting, but also in other aspects. By publishing this matter, we can draw inferences about other cases from one instance, receive lessons, promote the improvement of party work style and redeem some comrades. By publishing these three articles, we can encourage people to carry forward the excellent traditions of the party, conduct proper criticism and self-criticism, encourage people to engage in the practice of correcting mistakes if they have committed them and taking a correct view of criticism and encourage party organizations at all levels to vigorously grasp the rectification of party work style and the work style of daring to speak out and exercise control. This kills three birds with one stone.

In his written instruction, Comrade Liang Buting also emphatically pointed out: Such an unhealthy trend of looking but not seeing and listening but not hearing exists not only in Henan County, but also in units and places where grievances cannot be redressed and regulations and rules cannot be enforced and which must take warning from this.

The QINGHAI RIBAO also reported that the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee had circulated Comrade Liang Buting's written instruction around all press units in our province and around the propaganda departments in all places. It demanded that all press units seriously study and thoroughly implement the spirit of this written instruction and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism on newspapers and in broadcasts.

LANZHOU PLA'S DU YIDE STRESSES NEW CONSTITUTION

HK190548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Lanzhou Military Region Commander Du Yide said at an enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Shaanxi: The unit commanders and fighters must become models in studying the new constitution and examples in implementing it.

Commander Du Yide recently inspected work at this unit. Speaking at the enlarged meeting of the unit's CPC committee, he said: The unit CPC committees at all levels must regard studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution as their central task this winter and next spring. Simply reading a bit of the new constitution is not enough. We must truly make the new constitution the guideline for the action of every commander and fighter.

Du Yide said: The cadres at all levels must take the lead in implementing the new constitution. The idea that power is greater than anything else is wrong and extremely harmful. Nobody is an exception to acting in accordance with law. Legal sanctions will be taken against anyone who violates this.

SHAANXI MEETING CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK190608 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi People's Congress Standing Committee held a report meeting in the People's Hall, Xian, on the morning of 18 December. NPC deputy and Shaanxi Governor Yu Mingtao conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

In his report, Comrade Yu Mingtao first introduced the proceedings of the session and the process of examining, discussing and adopting the new constitution, the Sixth 5-Year Plan and four laws.

Comrade Yu Mingtao said: In common with the whole country, the economic situation in our province is getting better every year. Bumper harvests have been gained in agriculture despite successive natural disasters. Total agricultural output value in 1981 was 3.3 percent more than in 1980. Total grain output this year is estimated to reach 17.9 billion jin, a 19.2 percent increase over last year. The summer grain harvest set a record. Industry has made some progress amid readjustment. Total light industry output value in 1981 was 9 percent higher than in 1980, and the value from January to October this year showed a rise of 1.1 percent over the same period last year. Heavy industry has shifted orientation and improved as a result of readjustment. Total output value in 1981 was 10 percent below 1980; from January to October this year it showed a rise of 8.2 percent over the same period last year. The living standards of people in towns and countryside are gradually improving.

He demanded that the people throughout the province seriously study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, spontaneously abide by the new constitution, actively fulfill the tasks set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan and contribute to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu presided and spoke at the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Ma Wenrui, Chang Ze, Jiang Yi, Lu Jianren and others attended the report meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial organs, Xian institutes of higher education and units at and above prefectural and divisional levels.

U.S. POLICY CAUSES 'CONFUSION', 'CONTRADICTIONS'

OW170927 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Paul Wolfowitz appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for questioning on his nomination as U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. The United States, he told members of this committee, takes no position on Red China's claim of sovereignty over Taiwan. Is this really so?

The United States has said that it recognizes the mainland as China and Taiwan as a part of China. The mainland is now held by the Chinese Communists. The United States has an embassy in Peking but not in Taipei. If the United States does not take a position on Red China's role in connection with Taiwan, then it might be considered that the U.S. (?really) regards the communist hold on the mainland as someth.ng less than permanent. Yet in connection with Taiwan, the United States said it hoped to reduce arms sales for defensive purposes as the Chinese Communists show signs of seeking Chinese unification by peaceful means.

It all seems rather confusing. The Taiwan Relations Act, which is superior to the August 17th communique between the United States and the Chinese Communists, pledged defensive arms to the people of Taiwan and indicated that an attack on them would be an act unfriendly to the United States. So the Taiwan-mainland situation seems to be confusing.

Ten years ago, President Nixon decided that the Chinese Communists were on the mainland to stay. He signed the Shanghai Communique and exchanged liaison offices with them. In 1978, President Carter formally recognized Red China and withdrew recognition from the Republic of China. The reasons for all this were clear: The administrative branch of the U.S. Government decided that an alignment with the Chinese Communists would be useful against the Soviet Union. This could be called the "1 billion people and 4 million square miles syndrome." The Republic of China is an island of fewer than 19 million people, so Red China looks bigger and more powerful, regardless of its other shortcomings. But the Republic of China is an old friend and ally with millions of friends in the United States.

How could Washington stipulate that the communists were sovereign over Taiwan and invite the handing of more than 18 million people over to communism? It couldn't, and hasn't been able to do so despite the hope of using the mainland against the USSR. This has led to a lot of confusion and a number of contradictions.

CNA REPORTS YOUTHS STEAL GUNBOAT ON HAINAN

OW180343 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 18 (CNA) -- A band of disenchanted intellectual youths in exile on Hainan Island in southern China robbed a Chinese Communist gunboat recently and planned to sail to Taiwan, sources inside mainland China report, but their effort failed. The sources say that the incident occurred early in February this year, earlier than the several airplane hijackings reported near Shanghai in July. More than 30 young intellectuals who were exiled by the Chinese Communists to Hainan Island robbed the Haikou shipbuilding plant and took away a gunboat undergoing repair after they subdued the guard. On their way to Taiwan, however, their craft was intercepted and destroyed by Chinese Communist gunboats.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VIEWS INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

OW210551 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 21 (CNA) -- Dr James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], told a group of college students Monday that what the Republic of China on Taiwan has always been, both in its spiritual basis and the bare facts of its accomplishments, "more Chinese than that being advocated by the Chinese Communists and more Taiwanese than that being supported by the Taiwan independence elements."

He made the remarks quoting phrases from a letter he received from an overseas Chinese student. He said the ROC bastion on Taiwan represents the true culture and tradition of China on which the future of the whole Chinese people depends.

"All the efforts we have made on Taiwan have been primarily to build a model and create hope for the billions of Chinese people. Our dedication should not be limited to the development and prosperity of this island itself. We must shoulder the responsibility to create free, prosperous, democratic and unified China, enabling the entire Chinese people, with the blessings of the nation, to enjoy an everlasting, prosperous and free way of life," he said.

The cultural tradition and the heritage that the Peiping regime has often bragged of to foreign people, do not belong to the Chinese Communists, he said. The Peiping regime is not entitled to the cultural property belonging to the entire Chinese people. They usurped the nation's rich resources and its diligent people over the past 30 years on the great and beautiful land, Soong reminded his youthful audience, but have not done anything good for the land or the people.

The GIO chief attributed the great tragedy on the mainland to the communist ideology that is contrary to the culture and tradition of China and it is not suited to the Chinese people at all, he said.

Talking about the Taiwan independence movement, he said that what the small group of people has advocated, either from the point of theory or from reality, is a dead end. It is quite apparent that without a free and democratic and unified China, there will be no possibility of having a safe and prosperous Taiwan.

The road the government chooses may be burdensome but is the only way to safeguard the security and prosperity that Taiwan enjoys.

HU YAOBANG 'RECENTLY' INSPECTED ANHUI PROVINCE

HK190223 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Hu Yaobang Inspects Anhui, Stresses Helping Peasants To Become Well-off"]

[Text] When recently inspecting work in Anhui Province, Hu Yaobang said that there are 18 years to go to the year 2000, during which everyone should launch an emulation drive and work with great vigor.

He said that doubling first means doubling agriculture; with agriculture improved and the peasants well-off, other things are easy to manage. It is necessary to give free rein to the peasants and lead them to open up new ways of getting rich through hard work. As regards the guiding ideology for agriculture, it is necessary to establish the viewpoint of overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and processing industries. Under the premise of not slacking grain production in the slightest, it is necessary to vigorously promote diversification, develop stockbreeding and crop cultivation, and open up more production opportunities. In this way there will be an outlet for surplus rural manpower and the peasants will be able to get rich a bit quicker. Hu Yaobang demanded that leaders at all levels attach importance to and support the specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs that have emerged in their localities, together with the new economic combines that have been organized in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit. He pointed out that these things all presage the development of division of work within agriculture. The more abundant and developed this division of work becomes, the higher will the commodity rate of agricultural products rise. Social division of work stimulates social exchange.

On the question of streamlining the administration, Hu Yaobang said that in order to do a good job in work, the administrative organs at all levels must be skilled in division of work and in organizing things, and also lay stress on work methods. They should "narrow their powers of command and increase their right to speak."

ZHAO SAYS HONG KONG TO RETAIN CAPITALIST SYSTEM

HK180254 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Dec 82 p 11

[By Donald Cheung: "Zhao Gives Support to Hong Kong"]

[Text] Hong Kong is a better place in which to invest than other Southeast Asian countries and Taiwan.

This is the view of the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, who met a local delegation of property developers during their recent visit to Peking.

This was revealed by Mr Gordon Wu, managing director of Hopewell Holdings, in an interview with the SCM POST.

He said Mr Zhao assured the five-member team that Hong Kong would keep its capitalist system. China regarded this as Hong Kong's mainstay after 1997.

Mr Zhao said that the special economic zones were set up to take them out of China's existing national policy and economic system, and China would not force Hong Kong into socialism, according to Mr Wu.

"You have nothing to worry about if you invest in Hong Kong. Just carry on and you will not suffer...we will not allow you to suffer," Mr Zhao was quoted as saying.

"Your investments in China are guaranteed; the investments you have in Hong Kong also have no problems," the delegation was told.

Mr Zhao told the property developers that China would never nationalise investment from Hong Kong in China and this policy would be long-term and stable.

The prime minister was aware of the 1997 worries in Hong Kong, but said that the outflow of Hong Kong capital was "not that much."

He told the developers that Hong Kong could enter into commercial contracts with foreign parties "independently" after 1997.

Under this same principle, Mr Zhao said Hong Kong could "set up its own congress, elect a government, and administer itself."

Although no details about the Sino-British talks were given, China's position was clearly spelt out by Mr Zhao.

He told the group that China had never recognised the unequal treaties relating to Hong Kong and could recover the territory at any time.

But he was quick to add that this definitely would not take place before 1997.

He told the visitors that China's policy is for "Hong Kong people to administer Hong Kong" when it regains sovereignty over the territory.

China had a responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, Mr Zhao was quoted as saying, and it was "unacceptable" for Britain to administer Hong Kong after 1997.

Mr Zhao also told the group that it was necessary to change the flag and quoted Mr Deng Xiaoping as suggesting that Hong Kong can be called "China-Hong Kong."

Mr Wu was also assured by Mr Zhao that there would be no class struggle in Hong Kong after 1997, when he asked if he would be considered a class enemy.

Mr Wu said the same assurance had also come from other top Peking officials in the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The five-member team, which included the managing director of New World Developments, Mr Cheng Yu-tung; Hopewell's deputy managing director, Mr Eddie Ho; a company director, Mr Henry Lee; and its legal adviser, Mr Charles Lee.

In addition to the major discussion with Mr Zhao, the group also met a state councillor, Mr Gu Mu; and the director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, Mr Liao Chengzhi, during their 11-day visit.

Based on information he has gathered from Peking, Mr Wu said he was confident about Hong Kong's future.

"I was told by Mr Liao not to worry and to do more business (in Hong Kong)," he said.

He said it was encouraging to see that positive results were emerging from China's agrarian policy which, he understood, was going to be extended to the cities and the industrial sector.

This policy, he said, had far-reaching consequences, one of which was a higher average income for China's one billion people.

He noted that the new Chinese Constitution enabled people in China, individually or collectively, to set up business -- although on a limited scale.

All these, he added, pointed to better economic development in China, on which Hong Kong's future hinged.

"Hopefully they will realize the role Hong Kong can play in this economic development and they will keep our status quo," he said.

WEN WEI PO CRITICIZES ARTICLE IN CHINA'S SPRING

HK200703 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 2

["Special Commentary" by Yuan Ping [5913 5689]: "Commenting on CHINA'S SPRING"]

[Text] Wang Pingzhang, a student studying abroad, has published a letter in an overseas journal, called CHINA'S SPRING, expressing the wish "to work for the development of a democratic movement in China." The letter he released to compatriots at home and abroad may be said to be a statement of the editorial policy of this journal and its ideals. However, after reading it, we not only detest its hypocrisy but we also lament its stupidity. We would in particular like to make a brief comment on the letter to compatriots at home and abroad.

First, let us take a look at its main theme: "We are no longer willing here to look through the distressful modern history of China, filled with national disgraces, national calamities and treasonable treaties. We must open a glorious new chapter of history for the Chinese nation. What we are more concerned about is the actual condition of the Chinese people."

This is a strange piece of logic. As a student studying abroad who professed his love for the motherland and the people, he is nevertheless unwilling to look through modern history which is filled with the humiliating history of national disgraces, national calamities and treasonable treaties, ignores "we must open a glorious chapter of history for the Chinese nation" and talks glibly about "actual conditions." Is this the proper attitude to take in studying and observing the process of Chinese history and fairly appraising the present political reality in China? If he is not able to study and observe the past, present and future of China based on the law of historical development, he will certainly be blinded by prejudices and will certainly fail to see the difficult steps taken by China under the heavy burden of feudal history. If he has any instinct, he will open his eyes to the difficulty of opening a glorious new chapter of history for the Chinese nation and realize that this result has been obtained through the bloodshed and sacrifice of countless noble-minded people who advanced wave upon wave. More than 30 years have elapsed since the birth of New China. Externally, she has already won a place among the powerful nations of the world and no one will again dare to bully her. Internally, she has abolished the exploiting system and helped the broad masses of workers and peasants to rise from the lowest rung to become their own masters, and they no longer have to spend their days as homeless refugees or suffer from hunger and cold. Although there was a difficult interim period caused by mistakes in policy, the atmosphere of revival, the improvement in the economic life of 800 million peasants and the vigorous scene that has appeared since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee cannot be written off. Let us also take a look at democratic progress. Is it possible that the efforts made in recent years to set up the legal system, the measures formulated and promulgated by the new constitution and the enlightened open-door policy, have nothing to do with democracy? If we were still in the days of closing the door to external intercourse, studying abroad in Europe and America would be out of the question.

Today, large numbers of students have been sent or have gone abroad at their own expense to study in Europe and America. Take the case of Wang Bingzhang for example, can we say that this is not a gift of democratic measure? We must know that we are now trying to realize the call for democracy and science made by the "May Fourth" Movement. Studying abroad in Europe and America means not only to benefit from the scientific and technical expertise but to also to draw on the useful ingredients of Western democracy to complement socialist democracy. The setting up of special economic zones in Fujian and Guangdong is no doubt of economic significance, but is it not also of democratic and scientific significance?

If CHINA'S SPRING wants to study and observe as well as show concern for the actual condition of the country and the people, it should proceed from the development of the new situation. What CHINA'S SPRING has maintained is instead a fixed concept. For example, because of the errors in line and mistakes in policy of the CPC, it had become tangled up and prejudiced and categorically asserted that there will be no permanent public order, no political stability and no bright future for China. Looking at everything in China with the attitude of gloating over its misfortunes will inevitably make one a color-blind "observer." Therefore, in the letter to compatriots at home and abroad, the editorial department of CHINA'S SPRING has likewise used such slanderous and unrealistic cliches as "the feudal dictatorship of a highly centralized power" and "uninterrupted political campaigns that devastate the country and the people...economically, the use of blind command as well as illusionary and unrealistic blueprints that run counter to objective laws" to pass judgment on present Chinese politics. At the same time, it still labeled the political situation of the 12th party congress as "the new higher level is still busy with power struggle, and the so-called consolidation of party organizations that will soon begin for a period of 3 years is in fact a purge..." Does this really conform with existing reality in China? In the consolidation of party organizations, the people rectified will be those who violated the law and discipline, those who got their start as smashers and grabbers in the Cultural Revolution, those who brought calamity to the country and the people and those harmful elements who wormed their way into the party with the help of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques. Is it possible that this kind of consolidation of party organizations is not in keeping with the wishes and demands of the people? What has CHINA'S SPRING so impatiently made such irresponsible remarks as to call it a "purge?" What is the attitude of Wang Bingzhang and his ilk, who call themselves patriotic "fighters for democracy," toward the crimes of the "gang of four" and the sabotage of their remnant elements? We have the right to suspect Wang Bingzhang's political background and his false use of the words "democracy" and "freedom" to carry out sinister tricks.

What merits attention is that the style of the so-called democratic movement of CHINA'S SPRING is not open and aboveboard. It requires the youth of the mainland to respond and engage in underground activities and "pay attention to conserving their mainstay forces and wait for a favorable opportunity." How similar is this call to the anti-communist call of the Taiwan KMT to set up a network of secret agents and spies in the mainland and to stage a "counterattack on the mainland" when the time is ripe! We warn Wang Bingzhang and his ilk that their disguise will not fool anybody. The Chinese people want stability and unity to build the four modernizations. They will stop up all sources of disturbance in order to make the country prosperous and strong and bring peace and happiness to the people. They will absolutely not allow conspirators to engage in subversion and trouble making.

CHINA'S SPRING has been acclaimed a "pioneer of the democratic movement" by the Taiwan KMT and as a "gladiator" by the anticommunist national salvation general association. When the scandal of Wang Bingzhang and the Taiwan girl, his secretary Ning Chin-chin was released, the WORLD JOURNAL of New York published on 29 November an exclusive under the headline "Youth on Both Shores Share Same Desire, a Marriage Against Communism." This has reminded us by negative example that Wang Bingzhang and his ilk are not engaged in any "movement" and knowledgeable people will not be taken in by them.

Our motherland has been through a century of misery, the Chinese people have suffered untold humiliations and oppressions and our compatriots have been discriminated against abroad because of the weakness of the KMT. All this has gone forever. Most of the Chinese students studying abroad are deeply conscious of the righteousness of their cause and understand that the state is not sending them abroad to study, not for the sake of enjoying themselves in an exotic foreign atmosphere but for the sake of studying to build up China. As long as they look back on the lot of their country in the last 100 years, they will be awe-striken by the dignity and importance of their own responsibility and will consciously make a success of their studies and return to serve their country. Although a few of those who are weak-willed and confused will be incited by people to seek "political asylum," there is also nothing extraordinary about this. Gold must be shifted from sand and refined before it can be used. Now is the time to test who are the people who genuinely love the motherland and are willing to dedicate themselves to the great cause of developing the nation. Those who seek "political asylum" must first give a thought to what asylum means. Take Hu Na for example. When has she been persecuted or wronged? Precisely because the state respects her ability, she has been repeatedly sent abroad. She has, however, failed to live up the heavy responsibility entrusted in her by the people. The people are indeed sorry for her. However, the Chinese Government has not stopped sending people abroad for studies and visits because of this. On the contrary, it will send even more students abroad to study next year and will use facts to prove that the Chinese leaders and leading level are not nervous but will proceed from the major program of working for the interests of the country. As a matter of fact, many students who went abroad to study from Taiwan have been detained overseas over the years. What is so surprising about this? Only the conduct of such people as Wang Bingzhang and his ilk, who have failed to live up to the expectations of the nation and the people who nurtured and educated him and shirked their rightful responsibility, can be called despicable. However, CHINA'S SPRING has nevertheless said such things as students who went abroad to study on public funds "upon their return to the country will take up important positions and even shoulder certain leading posts" and called on them to propagate the concept of democracy and rule by law, and "under possible condition to institute local democratic reform so as to benefit the nation and the people." However, Wang Bingzhang has instead stayed abroad separated by vast oceans and placed himself outside working for reform. Is not this kind of contradictory statement and action an exposure of his impure motives?

In short, the argument of the letter to compatriots at home and abroad of CHINA'S SPRING is untenable. It has used sophistry to cover up certain ulterior intentions. It is an attempt to negate the situation favorable to the country and the people that has appeared today and to stir up rebellion. We believe that people with intuition, perception and an understanding of the true situation will never be taken in.

PRC BUILDS FIRST OFFSHORE OIL 'JACK-UP RIG'

HK200705 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 82 Business News p 1

[By Julie Auyeung]

[Text] With the launching of China's premier jack-up rig at Canton's Huangpu shipyard, the technology employed in rig building leaves the door open for future joint ventures among leaders in the industry of oil exploration and production.

The Bethlehem-designed jack-up rig, the first built by Huangpu shipyard, marks another milestone in China's offshore engineering work because it was built to the world's standard.

The second task, to build a production platform, will soon lead the shipyard to a more advanced level in the field of oil production.

Agreement has been reached with the French UIE earlier this month and work will begin once approval is given by the Chinese and French Governments, the yard manager, Mr Luo Weicai, told Business News.

Discussions on further projects are also being conducted with several U.S. companies such as Baker Marine, Brown Group, and Ingalls.

Despite the present rig surplus hovering over the world's markets, Chinese shipyards are still spearheading rig building to meet huge domestic demand.

"We are optimistic about the future demand of drilling rigs and even in these times of economic recession we still need to build more. The Chinese shipyards have tremendous potential in rig building but they still need improvements in technology and management," Mr Luo said.

At the ribbon cutting and launching ceremony of Wah-Hai I, attended by more than 5,000 people, the chairman of Wah-Chang International Group, Mr R. H. Ho, said that such a venture with China was an ambitious one.

The initial phase of the project from keel-laying to launching took only 14 months.

The Singapore-based Wah-Chang contracted the China state shipbuilding corp to build the rig last year and construction began in February.

According to Mr Luo, much of the equipment and material used for Wah-Hai I was important [as published] and the construction met the requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS).

The JU200 MC self-elevating drilling rig is composed of a submerged mat, platform main body, cylindrical jacking column and drilling and exploration equipment.

Operating depth is 60.9 metres and maximum drilling depth is 6,700 metres. Wah-Hai I is suitable for use in offshore drilling and exploration.

For high-standard rolling, all the welders involved in the building of the rig have undergone special training, taken a welding test supervised by ABS surveyors, and obtained ABS welding certificates.

Management and operation of Wah-Hai I after delivery early next year will be done by Asia-Pacific Drilling Co which is a joint venture between Wah-Chang and Reading and Bates, the world's fifth largest drilling contractor.

Present at the ceremony were the governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Liu Tianfu; a director of the State Economic Commission (Machinery Section), Mr Fan Muhan; the deputy governor of Guangdong Province and chairman of the provincial energy committee, Mr Li Jianan; the deputy mayor of the city of Canton, Mr Tang Guoling; and the vice-president of China Offshore Platform Engineering Corp, Mr Hu Kexin.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

HK180229 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Officials of Provincial Organization Departments Go To Report in Beijing; Reform of Administrative Structure in Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions To Unfold Next Year"]

[Text] Following the initial completion of structural readjustment and establishment streamlining in the State Council, preparations are now actively underway for readjustment work in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and at all local levels, and this work will unfold in the first half of next year. In order to proceed with the work in accordance with the steps and aims stipulated by the central authorities, Beijing has summoned delegates from provincial, municipal and autonomous regional personnel and organization departments to the capital to deliver reports and hold consultations, to make sure they are able to implement the central instructions on personnel arrangements, which include investigating and screening "five category" cadres who cannot hold leading posts.

According to our information: the central authorities have demanded that the administrative structure be streamlined and administrative efficiency improved in carrying out structural readjustment in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in the prefectures and counties. Middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity should be promoted to leading posts. Proper arrangements must be made for the living conditions and political treatment of retiring old cadres. At the same time, the central authorities have called on the cadres to play a leading role in the readjustment work and make proposals and recommendations regarding successors. At present the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are drawing up readjustment plans. Many organs will be abolished or amalgamated. For instance, the provincial and municipal publishing bureaus will be implemented into the cultural bureaus, so as to avoid duplication of organs with division of powers, which would adversely affect work efficiency.

PRC RAISES WAGES FOR MIDDLE-AGED INTELLECTUALS

HK171324 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Middle-aged Intellectuals To Get 2-Grade Wage Rise"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec -- It is reported that the Chinese authorities have started to raise wages of most personnel in scientific research departments and state organs. On this occasion, many people can enjoy wage rises because their scope is relatively wide; everybody will be very happy.

Beneficiaries of the current wage rise are mainly middle-aged intellectuals in the above-mentioned departments whose wages have been on the low side for a long time. Most of the intellectuals who started work before the Cultural Revolution will be promoted by two wages grades and enjoy a wage increase of 16 to 20 yuan.

Administrative cadres, professional technicians and workers in these departments will also enjoy a wage rise of one or two grades. But people at and above administrative grade 10 and those with monthly wage of 220 yuan and above will not be given a wage rise this time.

Middle-aged intellectuals who will receive wage rises generally express satisfaction and understanding of the government. Though this wage rise has not yet changed the situation in which the wages of middle-aged intellectuals are on the low side, it still provides timely help for them and their livelihood will thus be more or less improved. They feel that the state has increased its expenditure by a big margin by implementing this wage increase. This also reflects the improvement of China's financial condition in recent years.

HONG KONG NONGOVERNMENTAL COALITION URGED

HK200147 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 20

[By Sa Ni Harte]

[Excerpts] The people of Hong Kong were yesterday urged to create a non-government coalition to speak up for the colony's future.

A former director of home affairs, Mr John Walden, said the people "must intervene now, and they must intervene strongly."

He said negotiations on Hong Kong's future had already begun and the public did not know who represented them in the talks, adding that the quickest way of getting a credible opinion was to do it through an unofficial coalition.

Mr Walden told a forum organised by meeting point -- a campaigning group which will be formed officially on January 9 -- that it was important that "the Hong Kong community should clearly understand the limitations of the Hong Kong establishment in safeguarding the interests of the Hong Kong community when under pressure."

He said the main interest of China and Britain in the talks on Hong Kong was their future relations with each other.

"In the current negotiations on Hong Kong's future the main pressure will be from China to achieve an outcome that is suitable to China. The British Government will wish to be seen to be honouring its moral responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, but will also not wish to jeopardise its good relations with China," he said.

Mr Walden questioned whether the governor, Sir Edward Youde, without active support from Hong Kong, could see that the colony's preferences were respected.

He feared that the only concessions to Hong Kong's wish to keep its present distinctive lifestyle might be "meaningless, generalised assurances of the kind that we have been hearing so often recently.

"Hong Kong people will have to make up their own minds how successful Sir Edward Youde is likely to be without the weight of organised Hong Kong opinion behind him," he said.

Mr Walden pointed out that most of the recent exhortations not to worry about the lease issue came from people who had British passports or who for other reasons, like wealth or foreign relatives, could leave the colony if the future looked ominous.

He said that senior civil servants had already secured their own future by having an "escape clause," giving them the right to British residence, inserted in the Nationality Act.

"Whether many other Hong Kong stayers are as conscious of what is at stake as the senior members of the Hong Kong civil service, and whether they can appreciate the need to take concerted action... I cannot say."

Mr Walden said the nearest parallel occurred in 1967 when the excesses of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" overflowed into Hong Kong and the Hong Kong community was scared stiff that British sovereignty would come to an end by means of internal insurrection.

At that time, he said, the Hong Kong Government badly needed the mandate of the Hong Kong community in order to take tough measures against "the troublemakers."

With a little government orchestration, over 500 public bodies submitted a petition to the government asking it to uphold law and order and deal firmly with the "trouble-makers," he said.

"It was the first time in Hong Kong history that the Hong Kong public had ever come out openly to uphold the status quo."

Calling for a concerted effort to press Hong Kong's views, Mr Walden said: "If enough people are prepared to act in this way it is just possible that some kind of coalition of responsible unofficial organisations might emerge, capable of assembling and conveying the views of a very large number of Hong Kong people to the Hong Kong, British and Chinese Governments."

Unlike in 1967, such a movement should be independent of the government, he said.

When asked how Hong Kong should prepare for its future, Mr Walden said he would like to avoid this problem for the time being because it was a complicated one and needed more time.

But he said the problem with Hong Kong's basic system was that "you have a 19th century government trying to govern 20th century people."

Official statements on the 1967 question had discouraged discussion, he said, saying "the outcome of the negotiation would be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong."

But there had been no attempt at all to find out the opinions of Hong Kong people about their future before the negotiations with the Peking Government began," he said.

He noted that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had said "firmly and in public that Britain has a moral responsibility for the people of Hong Kong."

But the British Nationality Act 1981 -- a measure apparently designed to ensure that most Hong Kong people could never hope to go to Britain -- suggested limits to this "moral responsibility."

Mr Walden said it seemed clear to him that "no prudent Hong Kong stayer should accept the official assurances so far given by the Chinese, British and Hong Kong Governments as a satisfactory basis on which to permit government officials to negotiate arrangements on his behalf."

He said that this view appeared to be shared by the former governor, Lord MacLehose.

While he was governor of Hong Kong, Lord MacLehose "complied with the official line," Mr Walden said.

But since his retirement he had twice urged Hong Kong people to make their views known.

Mr Walden warned Hong Kong people against relying on official channels. "They must realise that such channels are rarely effective when what the government wants is different from what the general public wants.

"And in this case the very last thing the Hong Kong Government will want is a strong local lobby demanding to have its views taken into account in the current negotiations, or worse, insisting that it should be consulted before the arrangements agreed with the Chinese Government are formally ratified," he said.

He also saw no hope of unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils taking a vigorous stand.

"They often do oppose the government in public, and even more vociferously in private," he said.

"But it has been shown time and time again that they see their role as basically supportive rather than adversarial."

PORTUGUESE ADVERTISEMENT ON MACAO INVESTMENT

HK150329 [Editorial Report] A full-page advertisement by the newly formed Portugese Investments Association in Macao appears in Hong Kong's Chinese-language newspapers on 10 December 1982. These include the WEN HUI PAO, the HSIN WAN PAO, MING PAO and the KUNG SHANG JIH PAO. The advertisement carries a message (in Portuguese) from the Portuguese president, a message (in English) from the Portuguese premier, and a message (in Portuguese) from the Portuguese deputy premier in charge of financial affairs. An introductory article on the establishment of the Lisbon-backed investment association defines the association's aim as providing investors with access to Portugal and other EEC countries. Also carried are guidelines to would-be investors in Hong Kong and Macao who desire to obtain residence and eventual citizenship in Portugal. It says: "Under the new Regulation No 233 enacted in Portugal, a person who invests in a project recognized by Portugal and Macao may apply for permanent residence in Portugal. A residence permit is equivalent to the green card issued by the United States, and the holder may travel to Portugal anytime without applying for a visa."

The guidelines go on to say: "It will take 6 years to acquire citizenship and be issued a passport from the time a residence permit is obtained."

However, it is pointed out that new rules recently enacted permit an investor who chooses to stay in Macao to qualify for the same treatment as if he were in Lisbon.

As for investors from Hong Kong, the guidelines say: "Since the Macao authorities impose no entry and exit controls on Hong Kong residents, an investor from Hong Kong who invests in a project recognized by Macao and the Portuguese authorities will be entitled to the above-mentioned rights."

At no point in the advertisement are investment amount requirements stated.

END

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XINHUA REVIEWS WORLD SITUATION IN 1982

OW230742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 23 Dec 82

["Year-ender: 1982 Witnesses Greater World Turmoil -- by Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- The intertwinement of the present economic crisis in the West with the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers has greatly sharpened the inherent contradictions of the contemporary world. The year 1982 witnesses greater turmoil in the world.

Subtitle: U.S.-Soviet Rivalry for Military Superiority

Beginning this year, the Reagan administration has put into operation its 1,600-billion-dollar program for comprehensive arms expansion. The program was worked out by the Reagan administration last year in a bid to regain U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union it had lost during the 1970s. During 1982, the United States has speeded up the production of medium-range missiles for deployment in Western Europe and organised the rapid deployment forces to cope with any possible Soviet challenges in the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean region. It also has decided to establish for use in the event of a nuclear war a communication and liaison system and proposed a basing plan for deployment of 100 MX missiles. The 1,600-billion-dollar program for arms expansion would undoubtedly be a shot in the arm to the U.S. economy now still in recession. However, the huge military expenditure running into astronomical figures would add increased burden to the deficit-ridden U.S. finance. Hence the Reagan administration had to make a cut in its defense budget. This can not but be a restraining factor to the U.S. drive for arms expansion.

The Soviet Union showed no signs of retreat on the new round of arms race. Soviet leaders time and again have expressed their resolve not to be "left behind" in the race of arms and military technology. The Soviet Union has spared no efforts in arms expansion. Its expenditure for developing weapons has long exceeded that of the United States. It has now deployed a large number of improved fourth-generation intercontinental missiles, with the trial-production of the fifth-generation missiles under way. Its conventional forces of the army, navy and air force have been receiving a general equipment renewal. It has also decided to cancel a large number of civil construction projects to pave the way for arms expansion on a larger scale so that it can maintain and strengthen its favorable position in the arms race. But the Soviet Union, too, is tormented by its great economic difficulties. The rate of its economic growth has reached a record post-war low. Its military build-up and external expansion have become such a drain on the economy that the choice between gun and butter is becoming more critical. This is also a restraining force to Soviet arms expansion.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are having economic difficulties. On the whole, however, the former is stronger than the latter in economic power. By exploiting its economic superiority, the United States has been compelling the Soviet Union to step up competition in arms race with it. On the other hand, it has been trying to prevent its allies from selling sophisticated technology or providing loans on favorable terms to the Soviet Union. This has further sharpened gun or butter contradiction in the Soviet Union. On its part, the Soviet Union is trying hard to woo Western European countries and other allies of the United States by taking advantage of its rich energy resources and raw materials.

On the one hand, it wants to make use of the economic strength of these countries to improve its own. On the other hand, it attempts to undermine the alliance between the United States and its allies by driving a wedge between them. All this has complicated the U.S.-Soviet rivalry for world hegemony.

Subtitle: Deepening Contradictions of United States and Soviet Union With Their Respective Allies

The serious economic recession that is sweeping over the whole Western world has caused government shifts in 14 Western European countries. Even in West Germany and Japan, known for their better economic situation, it has triggered political turbulence. In West Germany, the ruling Social Democratic Party stepped down after being in power for 13 years. Former Japanese Prime Minsiter Zenko Suzuki, who had pledged to "rebuild finance," had to resign because of a fianancial deficit.

The general recession has also deepened contradictions between the United States and its Western European allies. Before acute quarrels on such issues as interest rates and steel could subside on the two sides of the Atlantic, a new "war" on agricultrual products has begun. The conflict between the United States and Western Europe on the question of supplying natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union goes beyond economic interests. In fact, it reflected their divergence of policies towards the Soviet Union. Although tension over this specific question has been eased recently as a result of compromise between the United States and its European allies, the two sides may come to a new conflict at any time as long as the general recession continutes, and there is no guarantee that this conflict will not extend to the political sphere. In fact, the current economic crisis only serves as a catalyst to the intensification of contradictions between the Untied States and Western Europe. In early post-war years, the war-wrecked Western Europe had no way out but to rely on the United States for both economic aid and military protection. But at present, the aggregate gross national product of the 10 European Economic Community member countries has surpassed that of the United States and Western Europe has ranked first in world trade. This change in economic strength has ended an era in which the United States gave orders while Western Europe took orders. But the Ronald Reagan administration still wants to dominate Western Europe. This is resented by the Western Europeans. But on the other hand, the United States and Western Europe, having formed close economic ties and confronted by a Soviet military threat, are bound by their common interests. Therefore, both sides are eager to reconcile their differences despite conflict of interests.

The Soviet Union and the Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries are also affected by the recession sweeping the Western world. Growth rates of their troubled economies have continued to decline, and their exports encountered greater difficulties. Some of these countries are even unable to repay their foreign debts. The poor economic performance has given rise to the differences between the Soviet Union and its allies over the exchange rates between their currencies and the prices of their commodities. As a result, centrifugal tendency is growing in those allies. The greatest headache for the Soviet Union is Poland. The political disturbances, economic woes and the people's sentiments there have seriously crippled the activities of the Comecon and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Both the short-term and long-term programs formulated by the Comecon cannot go ahead in the manner contemplated by the Soviet Union.

kelying on its military power and making the best use of its energy and raw material supply to its allies, Moscow is trying hard to maintain its lordship. But it is not so easy now to subject them to the Soviet "model" as more and more of these allies are exploring ways for development suitable to their own conditions.

Subtitle: Closer Third World Unity Against Hegemonism

The intensifying scramble for strategic points is an important part of the superpowers' contention for hegemony and a major source of turbulance, or even wars, in many Third World regions. While none of the old problems thus arisen, such as Kampuchea and Afghanistan, have been resolved in the past year, new evidence has been added by the war in Lebanon.

The shifting of the economic crisis by industrial countries onto the Third World countries has deepened the contraditions among the latter and aggravated their difficulties. The sharpening of the problems left over by old-line colonialism and by history among the Third World countries has also aggravated the turbulence in these regions. Moreover, the fact that the superpowers have tried to meddle in and make use of these contraditions has further complicated the situation. The Malvinas (Falkland) war this year provided an outstanding example.

But all this also serve to awaken an increasing number of developing countries to the need of alliance and of their becoming strong. This has brought about a growing tendency of drawing away from the Soviet Union and from the United States by those which used to be close to either of them.

Regional cooperative organizations among the Third World countries have expanded their internal trade, jointly set up many plants, firms and financial businesses, and adopted measures to cope with the economic crisis being shifted onto them. Excluding the United States, the Latin American economic system adopted a "strategy of Latin America on economy, security and independence," and emphasis has been put on independent development and closer regional cooperation to deal with the threat of external aggression. While effectively carrying out economic cooperation, the six member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council have taken measures to strengthen defense cooperation. The five ASEAN nations not only have strengthened their economic cooperation but also coordinated their diplomatic actions to resist Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and expansion in the region. Thanks to the prolonged joint struggle of the developing countries, the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea this year adopted the "Sea Law Convention" which, for the first time, includes demands of the Third World countries.

Looking into the year ahead, prospects for a steady upturn of the West's economy are dim. Politically, no substantial changes will emerge in the two superpowers' strategy of world domination despite their exchange of "detente" signals following the change in Soviet leadership. The tendency of the Third World countries to be their own masters and to become strong through alliance, and the centrifugal tendency among the superpowers' allies will continue to grow. What's more, the "two-poles" structure, advocated by the superpowers for world hegemony, is under pounding, their ability to control the world situation is being weakened and their strategic plan constantly disrupted. This tendency is conducive to preventing war and maintaining world peace.

OPEC TO MAINTAIN OIL PRICE, INCREASE PRODUCTION

OW220335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, December 20 (XINHUA) -- OPEC oil ministers have decided to maintain the benchmark price of 34 U.S. dollars per barrel of oil and to increase daily total oil production. The decision, made at the two-day 66th OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministerial meeting which closed here today, specificied OPEC members will produce 18.5 million barrels of oil daily, for an increase of 1 million barrels.

The meeting was held in view of an oil glut on the international market and rifts cropping up within the organization as some of the 13 member nations including Nigeria, Iran, Libya and Iraq, have failed to observe their production quotas and the benchmark price.

It was decided at an earlier OPEC meeting in Vienna last March that to maintain the price of 34 U.S. dollars, the OPEC nations' total daily production was to be cut from 20 million barrels to 17.5 million barrels.

In an opening speech at the just-concluded session, President of the meeting and Nigeria's Oil Minister H.E. Yahaya Dikko called for heightened unity and rational distribution of production quotas among members "in order to enable each member nation to sell its agreed export quota and to observe their production quotas on a voluntary basis." He pointed out that wrangles within OPEC over the distribution of quotas and over the policy of a unified price would have negative effects on the world oil market.

Though the oil ministers arrived at a unanimous desision on OPEC's oil production level after heated debate, the distribution of production quotas among member nations remains to be resolved at the next meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

HK231107 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Zhang De Zhen [1728 1795 4176]: "The MX Missile Dense Pack Deployment Program Has Been Shelved"]

[Text] After 1 month of fierce debate and several twists and turns, a compromise scheme finally has been reached on U.S. President Reagan's plan on the "dense pack" deployment of 100 MX missiles. On 17 December the Senate approved by a majority the allocation of $1 billion for production of the first 5 MX missiles but, at the same time, stipulated that these funds cannot be used until Congress approves how these missiles are to be deployed. Moreover, Congress also demands that the government put forward a new plan for MX missile deployment before next March for Congress to take a final vote on this plan. Before this the House of Representatives overwhelmingly defeated the government's application for fund allocations for production of the first batch of MX missiles. The Senate decision has rescued the MX missile production plan but the scheme for "dense pack" deployment of the missiles has, in fact, been shelved.

This debate on MX missiles is indeed not a new one, for the deployment of this kind of missile long has been a topic of much dispute and contention. An MX missile is a kind of huge mobile intercontinental guided ballistic missile with 10 warheads. Its range and power are larger than those of the existing "Minuteman" and "Hercules" missiles in the United States. It was developed in the mid-1970's to counter the powerful Soviet SS-18 and SS-19 intercontinental missiles. Despite the tremendous efforts that American governments have made in developing this missile, they all have failed to formulate an ideal plan for its deployment. During the Carter administration a so-called "multi-emplacement deployment scheme" was approved in June 1979. According to this scheme 200 MX missiles are to be deployed in the Western states of Utah and Nevada among 4,600 emplacements. These missiles are to be shuttled constantly to baffle the enemy and avoid being destroyed. This deployment will enable the United States to preserve its second-strike nuclear force. However, before there was enough time to carry it out, this scheme was vetoed by President Reagan when he first came to office. Ever since President Reagan came to office he has regarded MX missile development as a major strategic measure to turn around the disequilibrium in military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union and to show the United States' determination to maintain a "nuclear balance." Also he has used it as an important counter for the United States in the haggling over disarmament talks. Therefore, he first hurriedly put forward a temporary plan to deploy 100 MX missiles in the existing reinforced launching silos of "Minuteman" and "Hercules" missiles. Then, after 1 year of careful consideration and discussion, he formally suggested the current "dense pack" deployment program. The aim of this program is to deploy 100 MX missiles in a narrow area of 52 square kilometers in Wyoming in reinforced launching silos, and to use the radiation and shock waves caused by explosions of the first attacking nuclear warheads to make the Soviet missiles that follow the first one "destroy one another" -- or to divert these missiles from their orbits and thus preserve the remaining 70 percent of the MX missiles as the "second-strike" retaliation force.

However, this program encountered the opposition of many people as soon as it was put forward. Even three out of five members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff oppose it. Some defense experts have pointed out that, technically, this "dense pack" deployment program is not perfectly safe. If the Soviet Union should adopt corresponding policies to counter the United States' deployment -- such as development of some kind of timing device to make the attacking warheads explode simultaneously or of a missile that could land softly and explode underground -- the result would be the destruction of the MX missiles instead of the "mutual self-destruction" of the Soviet missiles.

A WASHINGTON POST article expressed the opinion that the key to whether or not the MX missile is effective lies in the way the Russians deal with the matter instead of how the Americans view the matter. In short, because "dense pack" deployment technically is very complex and cannot be tested in practice at present, people universally believe it more prudent to seek a sound program rather than undergo the risk of this program. It is precisely because of this that the Senate decided to approve the production of MX missiles and to link production with a deployment method whereby MX missile production can go ahead only when the President and Congress agree on the method of deployment.

However, this was not the whole reason for the problem. Reagan's "dense pack" deployment plan of course was not ideal. Production of the first 5 MX missiles would require an appropriation of 1 billion at most. This was only a small sum compared with the total 1983 military appropriation of $231.6 billion. Yet this sum of only $1 billion touched the U.S. Government and public to the quick and caused a mighty uproar. The reason was that it involved military expenditures, which are a very sensitive problem in the United States at present. After becoming President, Reagan suggested a huge arms expansion plan involving the expenditure of $1.6 trillion in 5 years. Military spending has increased by more than 7 percent in 1982 and will increase by more than 10 percent in 1983. At present, however, the U.S. economy is undergoing the most serious crisis since the war, is confronted with the highest unemployment rate in 40 years, the highest rate of enterprise bankruptcy in 50 years and the largest budget deficit in history. To implement armament expansion, Reagan refused to reduce the defense budget but instead, greatly cut back social welfare expenses. This inevitably aroused public discontent.

In the mid-term elections last month many voters sharply criticized some Reagan policies. A recent public opinion poll shows that the number of people supporting increased military spending has dropped drastically and that the number of people suggesting a reduced defense budget obviously has increased. Many people disagreed with President Reagan's estimate of U.S. and Soviet military strength in his recent speech. They held that Reagan's statement that the Soviet Union had established "decisive superiority" over the United States in almost all aspects of military strength was "exaggerated" and that he said this to meet certain "propaganda" needs. This change in mood of the American public -- particularly the upsurge of the anti-nuclear movement in recent years -- inevitably will affect political life in the United States. According to an AP analysis, the congressmen who supported a nuclear-weapons freeze and suggested a reduction of military spending were an important force in forming an alliance in the House of Representatives to veto the production of MX missiles.

Of course, generally speaking, the U.S. Government and public largely favor strengthening U.S. defense. However, many people also worry about the excessive increase and misuse of military expenditures.

It easily can be seen that as a result of increasing economic difficulties there will be a growing demand to reduce military spending. In these circumstances it is not strange that the Reagan Government's "dense pack" MX missile deployment program will become the target of public criticism.

U.S. CALLS FOR SOVIET PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW231142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government today again called for the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of that country.

State Department Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said here today that "it is absolutely essential that the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan be checked."

At a news briefing Eagleburger said that the Soviet action "is an example of Soviet willingness to use its growing military might beyond its borders" and it threatens the interests of the Islamic world and the subcontinent, and the interests of the U.S. and the West in general "in an area of great strategic importance to us." "Soviet success" in such an area "would be a real blow strategically to us," he emphasized.

"Since the leadership change in Moscow there has been a great deal of press speculation and comment on the possibility of Soviet flexibility toward a negotiated solution in Afghanistan. Thus far we have had no meaningful indications of Soviet intentions," he said. The Soviet troops in Afghanistan have increased by 20,000 this year to 105,000 and there are another 30,000 troops stationed just north of the Afghan border in the Soviet Union.

He reiterated the U.S. position for a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan "in the context of a negotiated settlement", which provides for the self-determination of the Afghan people, the independence and non-alignment of Afghanistan and the return of the refugees with safety and honor.

MORE ON BEIJING MEETING ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

OW221620 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association held a cocktail party at the Beijing International Club on the evening of 21 December to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and head of the China-USSR Friendship Association; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Zineen, adviser to the PRC minister of culture and other officials were present at the cocktail party.

Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov and his wife and workers of the Soviet Embassy in China were invited to the cocktail party.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was first to propose a toast at the cocktail party. He said: 30 December 1982 is the 60th anniversary since the founding of the Soviet Union, established by Lenin, the great teacher of revolution of the world's proletariat. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, I ask Ambassador Shcherbanov, his wife and our Soviet friends to pass on cordial festive congratulations to the great Soviet people. Wang Bingnan noted that traditional revolutionary friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. We, the Chinese people, highly value friendship with the Soviet people. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association will as before be zealously working for the development of friendship with the Soviet people.

We sincerely hope that, thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese and Soviet people, traditional friendship between them will steadily strengthen and develop.

In his speech at the cocktail party Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov thanked Wang Bingnan for his congratulations. A Chinese color feature film "The Little Tea House" was shown at the cocktail party.

KCNA CITED ON 415TH ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETING

OW221910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The 415th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom yesterday as proposed by the Korea-China side, reported the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

Speaking at the meeting, Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korea-China side, strongly protested against violations of the armistice agreement by the South Korean-U.S. side.

General Han said that this year has seen frequent intrusions by spy planes of the South Korea-U.S. side into the northern part of Korea. Its military provocations have also been stepped up along the demarcation line.

Such actions, he said, amount to more than 23,300 cases. Meanwhile, the United States has transported large numbers of weapons to South Korea besides carrying out joint military exercises with South Korean troops.

He said that because of war preparations on the part of the South Korea-U.S. side, the situation in the Korean Peninsula has been further intensified.

In order to relax the tension in Korea and get rid of the danger of war, Han demanded that all U.S. military forces and facilities be removed from South Korea and the United States stop interference of all kinds in the internal affairs of Korea.

XINHUA REVIEWS CHANGES IN KAMPUCHEA IN 1982

OW231140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 23 Dec 82

["Year-ender: Encouraging Achievements of Democratic Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- A heartening change took place in Kampuchea in the year 1982: Its three resistance forces fighting against Vietnamese invasion buried their old disputes and formed a tripartite coalition government on July 9. This change marked a new stage in the war of resistance against Vietnamese invasion and for national salvation. Under the banner of the coalition government, the Kampuchean people of all walks of life have scored encouraging achievements in the political, military and diplomatic fields in a comparatively short period of time in their united struggle against the Vietnamese invaders. Shortly after the coalition government came into being, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, inspected the base areas of the three resistance forces and visited his fellow countrymen whom he had not seen since the Vietnamese occupation of Phnom Penh in January 1979. His inspection tours inspired the will and confidence of the resistance forces in carrying the protracted struggle to final victory. The formation of the coalition government has also attracted an increasing number of patriots to join in the resistance. They include many youths stranded in the refugee camps in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas and inhabitants in the enemy-occupied regions. Group after group of soldiers and even senior officers of the Heng Samrin army have defected to the resistance forces.

In the recent rainy season during which the coalition government was opportunately formed, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea launched fierce attacks on the Vietnamese troops in the western, northern and central regions, killing many enemy soldiers and destroying enemy communications. According to a war communique issued by the general headquarters of the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas on the rainy season operations, 13,000 enemy troops were killed, several hundred Vietnamese strongholds destroyed and about one hundred villages liberated.

The formation of the coalition government has also won the support and sympathy of the majority of peace and justice loving countries and people in the world. President Norodom Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann have visited many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe, thus promoting a better understanding of the Kampuchean issue on the part of these countries. Many countries have changed their stand and begun to support Democratic Kampuchea. Some of them have promised or are giving political and material support to the coalition government.

At the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly this year, 90 countries voted for retaining the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the world organization, thus defeating Vietnam's scheme to unseat Democratic Kampuchea there. After that, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by an over-whelming majority of 105 votes in favor and 23 against. All this shows that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust one finds little support and that the situation in Kampuchea is not "irreversible." The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has since its formation grown stronger in the struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression. Although Vietnam may play new tricks in the future, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the coalition government will surely win fresh victories if they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle.

ZHAO ZIYANG STATE VISIT TO EGYPT CONTINUES

Trade Agreement Extended

NC212037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak and PRC State Council Premier Premier Zhao Ziyang agreed during their meeting today to extend until December 1983 the trade and payment agreement that was signed by the two countries in 1976 and expires at the end of this month. This was stated by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id following the news conference held by President Mubarak and Zhao Ziyang.

Mutual Cooperation Discussed

NC221632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (MENA) -- A meeting was held on the ministerial level today in Al-Qubbah Palace between the Egyptian and PRC sides during which both sides reviewed issues of common concern in light of the talks held in the past 2 days between President Husni Mubarak and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. Attending the meeting on the Egyptian side were Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah; and on the PRC side Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, and a number of the PRC delegation of the State Council accompanying the premier.

MENA has learned that the meeting dealt with the Palestinian question -- which the PRC supports -- as well as the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied in 1967 [words indistinct] and from all Lebanese territory and the establishment of Lebanon's total sovereignty throughout its territory. During the meeting both sides stressed the need for giving momentum to the peace efforts to achieve a (?just) and comprehensive peace in the area -- a peace that will give the Palestinian people their right to determine their future, including the right to establish their own (?state).

During the meeting both sides discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and various African issues, particularly the situation in South Africa, the African struggle against racism and the Namibian people's right to independence. In addition they discussed Third World issues in which Egypt and the PRC are interested. They discussed bilateral relations in detail, economic cooperation, the PRC's participation in a number of Egyptian development projects, use of the PRC loan to Egypt and cooperation in the field of armaments.

PRC To Supply Fighter Planes

NC221642 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Military and economic cooperation between China and Egypt were discussed during the third day of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit here.

China has agreed to supply Egypt with 60 to 80 F-7 fighter planes, built on a Soviet MIG-21 design, which are to be assembled in Egypt, Egyptian Defence Minister Lt-Gen. 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah announced. About 30 of these aircraft are being used by the Egyptian army, and some were on show for the first time during last month's air force manoeuvres.

Egypt, keen to diversify its sources of military equipment, has been assembling military arcraft -- Alphajets, Mirage and Gazelle helicopters -- in association with France and the United States since the beginning of the year. Egypt also has a program with Britain to assemble or construct land-based heavy armaments.

Zhao Attends PRC Reception

NC221936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The PRC Embassy in Cairo this evening held a reception for Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the Council of State, who is currently visiting Egypt. The reception, which was held at the embassy building in Az-Zamalik, was attended by members of the Chinese community in Egypt.

The Chinese State Council premier earlier visited the Pyramids area. He was accompanied by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister for services and minister of state for education and scientific research, and Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, the governor of Al-Jizah. Senior antiquities inspectors in the area explained the history of the Pyramids and the ancient Egyptian civilization, the [words indistinct] where Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan presented him with the town key.

Zhao Ziyang also visited the Sphinx where he expressed his admiration and appreciation for the ancient Egyptians' art.

Zhao Tours Historic Sites

OW222056 Beijing XINHUA in English 2039 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today paid high tribute to the diligence and wisdom of the Egyptian people when he visited the Citadel of "Saladin", the Egyptian Musuem and the Great Pyramids at Giza today.

Accompanied by the Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Education Mutafa Kamal Hilmi, Premier Zhao drove from the Al-Qubbah Palace to the Citadel of "Saladin". This morning he went round the citadel and entered into the Muhammad 'Ali Mosque. The citadel is a medieval stronghold built in 1183 A.D. atop the Mokattam hill-range. It commands a strategic view of the entire capital. Together with the Muhammad 'Ali Mosque, raised by its namesake more than six centuries later within the same compound, the citadel dominates the Cairo skyline. The premier went up to the citadel's wall and enjoyed a panoramic view of the beautiful city of Cairo.

Then, Premier Zhao went to the famous Egyptian Museum which had been visited by the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during his Africa tour 1963-1964. The Egyptian Museum is one of antiquities built in 1881 and houses about 300,000 relics from 3,000-year-old Egyptian civilization, including treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb. The exquisite exhibits in the museum galleries include mummies, the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic and stone and wooden carving. The Chinese premier showed great interest in the exhibits which are of great historical and artistic value. At the end of his visit, the Chinese premier wrote in the visitor's book: "The industrious Egyptian people who created a glorious ancient civilization as a tremendous contribution to the world civilization are certainly able today to build a more beautiful future to promote human progress." He exchanged gifts with a leading member of the museum staff.

In the afternoon, Premier Zhao visited the Great Pyramids at Giza, some 15 kilometers southwest of Cairo. Pyramid as a style of tomb was adopted by the sovereigns of the old and middle kingdoms in Egypt. It has become a symbol of the ancient Egyptian civilization. The Chinese premier and his entourage went round to have a good look at the pyramid of Khufu (one of the pharaohs of the fourth dynasty), the largest and oldest of the three Great Pyramids erected on a rocky plateau of the desert some 4,500 years ago. He also went behind the pyramid to see the "sun boat" unearthed in 1954.

At the end of the visit, 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, governor of the Giza Governorate, presented a key of Giza city, a symbol of honorable citizenship, to the Chinese premier in token of the hospitality of the people of the Giza Governorate. Premier Zhao later drove to the Sphinx some 300 yards away from the pyramids. He had a photo taken together with the accompanying Egyptian officials in front of the Sphinx. Gu Mu, state councillor, Wu Xueqian, foreign minister, and other members of the Chinese party were also in the premier's company during the tour.

Egyptian Papers on Visit

OW221916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's current visit to Egypt "is an event of paramount importance in the history of relationship between Egypt and China since its development at the time of the late Premier Zhou Enlai," the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM says editorially today.

The paper underlines China's present policy of openness to the outside world to keep pace with its scientific, cultural and political progress. It adds: China invariably endeavors to consolidate its relations with the Third World countries and assert its right to liberation, progress and the investment of its potentials and resources in the service of its people and to raise their standards so that this world may be able to have the necessary balance between the two superpowers." "In this process," it goes on, "China does not count itself among the big powers: nor does it wish to share in those power's strife. With aid and cooperation it therefore approaches Third World countries as a friend on an equal footing, who shares the world's belief in the necessity of struggle against hegemony of the superpowers."

AL-AKHBAR refers in an editorial today to China's suffering from superpower hegemony and foreign interference. It points out that the Middle East is being polarized with outside forces instigating the countries against each other in wars and conflicts from which the only beneficiary is the hegemonic power. It says: "China feels special sympathy for the wronged Arab and Palestinians as well as for the African states which face similar conditions."

The editorial points out: "The current meetings between President Mubarak and the Chinese leader will have big repercussions not only for Egypt but also for the developing African countries and the whole Third World."

AL-GOMMOURIA said in an article yesterday that "with a population that constitutes almost one quarter of the world's total population, China has never sought to exercise hegemony over other countries: nor has it depended on anyone for its development. Instead, it has concentrated on developing its resources to meet the needs of its immense population."

XINHUA REVIEWS TURBULENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

OW222020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Year-ender: Another Year of Turbulence in Middle East -- by XINHUA Correspondent Zhong Dong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The coming year is expected to be another one of unrest for the Middle East, as the war-scarred 1982 witnessed the beginning of a new stage in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As the immediate result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, the headquarters and armed forces of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) were forced to evacuate from Beirut.

However, the just cause of Palestine liberation has remained. Far from being written off, it has won even greater sympathy and support in the world. Israel, on the other hand, has come under heavier fire for its unbridled aggressiveness and expansionism, and landed itself in unprecedented political isolation.

Worldwide, the urgency and importance of solving the Palestine issue have been better understood.

In the context of the new development, the Arab people have become better aware of the fact that the United States is not to be trusted and the Soviet Union is unreliable, and that only by relying upon their own solidarity and strength can they succeed in bringing about a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem. As a case in point, the Fes Arab summit of early September formulated for the first time a common Arab strategy, which provides a solid groundwork for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem. The PLO, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, has stressed the need of devotion to political struggle for the present, making it clear that it will recognize Israel if Israel recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people to return home, enjoy self-determination and establish a Palestine state.

The United States proposed a new solution to the Middle East issue on the eve of the Fes Arab summit, in an effort to ease its relations with the Arab countries, consolidate its favorable position obtained from the Lebanon crisis and push ahead with the peace process of Camp David.

The Soviet Union also advanced a six-point program, reaffirming the desirability of an international meeting on the Middle East issue.

The Reagan proposal is of interest to the Arab countries as the United States is the only country that has any binding power on Israel. During its recent visit to the United States, the seven-member committee of the Arab League indicated its willingness to bridge the gap between the U.S. program and the Arab program and continue the Arab dialogue with the United States so that peace talks on a just basis can be held.

Yet there still are many obstacles to a political settlement. The major one comes from U.S.-backed Israel, which has been using various pretexts to keep its troops in Lebanon in an attempt to consolidate its occupation.

Rejecting both the Arab program and the Reagan proposal, Israel has also declared that it will never pull its troops out of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, nor will it allow the emergence of a Palestine state.

The United States, in its intensified contention with the Soviet Union for spheres of influence, has been resorting to the double tactic of strengthening its military presence in the Middle East and promoting peace talks. Regarding Israel as its "reliable strategic ally" in the Middle East, it has backed Israel's invasion of Lebanon to strike at the Palestinian and Arab forces. Although it might, out of its own strategic interests, exert some pressure on Israel on the issue of troops withdrawal, it has never given up its policy of support and partiality for Israel. Hence, its efforts towards peace talks are so geared as to channel them into the U.S. orbit, rather than to solve the Palestinian issue genuinely. Unless its interests are seriously endangered by the present state of affairs, the United States will make no big change in its Middle East policy.

The Soviet reputation in the Middle East has steeped because of its inertia in face of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. But the deepening contradictions between the Arab world on the one hand and the United States and Israel on the other, the persistent unrest in the Gulf region, the differences and conflicts between Arab countries are all grists for exploitation for the Soviet Union.

It certainly will not stand by with folded arms and watch the United States expanding its influence in the Middle East. A new round of Soviet-U.S. rivalry is inevitable.

As for the Arab nations, it will take some time for them to achieve effective unity. While it is true that the Arab peoples are closing their ranks, the Camp David accords, the Iran-Iraq war and other contradictions are still standing in the way of Arab solidarity, which is so pivotal to curbing Israeli aggression and forcing the United States to further alter its policy, and achieving progress in the peace talks.

Taken all together, the road to peace in the Middle East remains to be long and tortuous.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO IRAN CALLED 'TURNING POINT'

OW180341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Iran's Majlis (parliament) Speaker Rafsanjani said today that Imam Khomeyni's latest message to the nation, if carried out to the letter, will signify a turning point from the turmoil in the country since the Islamic revolution four years ago.

In a speech at the campus of Tehran University as the regular Friday prayers sermon, Rafsanjani said in the Iranian revolution to get rid of the Pahlavi regime and the influence of the United States, people have also done "some harshness."

"Time has come to give people confidence and assurances" that they can live in this country comfortably "without the fear of being bothered if they did not commit any violations," Rafsanjani added.

Imam Khomeyni's message, issued Wednesday night, dealt mainly with the serious violation of the people's elementary civil rights in this country.

Rafsanjani said, "If people are not confident that they would have tranquility, that their telephone would not be bugged, their homes would not be raided for no reason, their children would not be thrown out of school for no reason, that a worker would not be dismissed from a factory for no reason...it would be like inviting a group of guests, cooking the best meal for them but adding some broken glass in it."

He also said the massive turn-out in the experts assembly election last Friday demonstrated the popularity and consolidation of the Islamic regime.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS' CONFERENCE ENDS IN MALI

OW172022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Bamako, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-seven delegations attending the international investors' conference ended here today agreed to contribute to the country's 1981-85 five year plan which gives investment-priority to 79 projects.

Wang Pinqing, head of the Chinese economic delegation, declared at the session today that China will help Mali in eight projects of industry, agriculture, foreign trade, public health and newscast.

The conference opened on December 13 was aimed at rehabilitating and developing Mali's economy.

Malian President Moussa Traore presided over the opening ceremony of the conference when he urged the international community to provide aid for the development of Mali's economy.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS' ARMED STRUGGLE VIEWED

OW230830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Dec 82

["Roundup: Salvadoran Guerrillas Persist in Armed Struggle -- by Chen Jinjun" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Salvadoran guerrillas are continuing their armed struggle despite repeated mopping-up operations against them by government troops since the March elections.

According to reports from San Salvador, the guerrilla Radio Venceremos (we shall overcome) said Sunday that the guerrillas had killed and wounded over 1,100 government troops in the 70 days since they started their October offensive called "National Military Campaign for the Heroes and Martyrs of 1979-80." During the period, they also captured 278 government soldiers and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

After fierce fightings with government troops, the guerrillas have established a 1,300-square-kilometer "arc of liberty" in the northeastern part of the country.

The government has been trying hard to stamp out guerrilla activites. Backed by artillery and air cover, some 2,000 government troops started a new anti-guerrilla drive last week on the northeast slopes of Guazapa Volcano, some 20 miles north of San Salvador. The volcano has long been a guerrilla stronghold, from which they have mounted frequent attacks on surrounding towns. Like the operations in the past, the latest government drive yielded little results.

On December 18, the guerrillas raided two army posts in the province of San Vicente, 65 kilometers east of the capital. They took control of a six-kilometer-long section of the Pan-American Highway for three hours and killed one government soldier and wounded several others in the fighting.

In addition, guerrilla ambushes against government patrols, raids on government troop strongholds and their activities to disrupt power supplies were frequently reported in the past few months.

All this has given the lie to government claims that the guerrillas were nothing but a spent force. Observers generally believe that the 25,000-strong Salvadoran army can by no means wipe out the guerrillas, now estimated at more than 5,000.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas have continued to push ahead their political struggle. When U.S. President Ronald Reagan flew to Central America early this month, Salvadoran guerrillas again urged the government to begin direct talks to seek an immediate cease-fire.

"Until we start dialogue, we are going to continue this war," said guerrilla commander Jorge Melendes over Radio Venceremos early this month.

This is the second peace initiative from the guerrillas in two months. On October 26, the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), two of the guerrillas' political organizations, called in a detailed proposal, for direct dialogues between FDR and FMLN on one side and the government, the Constituent Assembly and the military on the other to "find ways that would establish peace and social justice in El Salvador and contribute to detente in the region."

But Roberto D'Abuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and a known rightist, flatly rejected the proposal. In his response on October 29, President Alvaro Magana ruled out negotiations as long as the guerrillas carry arms.

The guerrillas' offer was also turned down by Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, but his view may not be shared by the ranks and lower officers, many of whom have become tired of the war. On November 7, a group of middle-ranking army officers reportedly broke with the armed forces high command and the rightists and called for face-to-face talks with the guerrillas.

The Christian Democratic Party, which holds 24 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, backs the efforts for negotiations with the guerrillas. The church and the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee are also supporters for talks.

But the United States, a long-time and strong supporter of the Salvadoran Government, is stubbornly opposed to peace talks.

During his visit to Central America, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stated he would ask Congress to continue military aid to El Salvador for its campaign against guerrillas. Washington is now training Salvadoran soldiers and providing that country with fighters, bombers, helicopters and other weapons.

Since the civil war started in the country in 1979, about 38,000 people have reportedly been killed, most of them being victims of rightist death squads.

Last May, the rightist-dominated assembly curtailed the land redistribution program and in October, eight opposition leaders and union officials were kidnapped by the security and put into jail.

Despite these facts, Reagan still declared that El Salvador is making "great progress against great odds" in promoting reforms and curbing human rights abuses.

However, some U.S. newspapers doubted that U.S. military support to El Salvador can clamp down on the uprising there, because the root cause of the turbulence is poverty, social inequality and suppression.

NIE RONGZHEN DISCUSSES ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

HK210837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271], with HONGQI editor's note: "Strive To Create a New Situation in China's Science and Technology Work" -- reprinted from HONGQI No 24]

[Text] HONGQI editor's note: On 25 November, Comrade Nie Rongzhen gave an interview to Comrade Xiong Fu, chief editor of this journal. He made an important statement on the issue of striving to create a new situation in our country's science and technology work. In his talk, Comrade Nie Rongzhen mentioned the major experiences that he gained during the period when he was in charge of science and technology work, particularly stressing the party's historical experience on the intellectual problem and the problems we should pay attention to at present in implementing our intellectual policies. He points out that we should teach our broad ranks of cadres and masses to understand the position and role of the intellectuals in socialist modernization, develop a new custom of the whole society respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals and strive to form a friendly alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals. His talk is of great significance in helping all our party members to heighten their awareness and unify their understanding on the problem related to the conscientious implementation of the party's policy on science and technology work and on intellectuals. Here are his remarks. [End of editor's note]

Ever since the 12th party congress, the initiative of our country's scientists and broad ranks of cadres on the scientific and technical front has been very high. They all hope that our country's science and technology work develops quickly. I can understand this mood. It has been a long time since I left my post of responsibility for science and technology work, but I am still concerned with and will support this work with all my strength. People are all very anxious and so am I.

In my opinion, the present situation is characterized by the fact that in order to fulfill the plan for the development of the coming 20 years, people throughout the country wish the science and technology work to develop more quickly. Recently, in one of his talks, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the problem of organizing science and technology ranks to tackle major technical problems hurdles, regarding it as a matter of first priority in carrying out the 20 year development plan. It is very clear that developing the four modernizations, making our economy prosper, building up the two civilizations and achieving the magnificent goal of quadrupling all depends on progress in developing science and technology. At present, the key to our modernization lies in satisfactorily developing our science and technology work and giving full play to the role of intellectuals in this field.

Take agriculture for example. We are faced with quite a large number of agricultural scientific and technical problems. How can we modernize the whole country, if we cannot solve the problems related to agriculture? The modernization of agriculture can never be divorced from science and technology. The first character of the "eight-character constitution" for agriculture is soil. Soil constitutes the foundation of agricultural production. China is so vast that the soil in its territory differs widely in its composition, physical, chemical and ecological nature and fertility. In order to develop diversified undertakings that are suited to the local conditions, we must do a large amount of work of investigate the soil conditions in a widespread manner. It will take an even longer period of time to improve our soil. In this respect, we need the joint efforts of the specialists of various fields. In the past, excessive lumbering, the creation of "Dazhai land" and the practice of reclaiming land from lake areas gave rise to serious soil erosion and undermined the ecological equilibrium of nature. We should put to an end forever to these foolish practices that go against the objective law. The second feature is water. The establishment of irrigation systems needs the joint efforts of the specialists in water conservation, geology and other fields. In this respect, there is also the problem of taking the local conditions

into account. In the north where there is little rainfall, we should not blindly develop irrigated land. Excessive use of underground water in the suburban areas will bring about serious results and may even cause the land to subside. There are also the problems related to pesticide and fertilizers. Some kinds of pesticide seriously pollute the environment and are no longer used abroad, but we continue to use them. We should pay greater attention to using biological methods to overcome pests. The excessive use of fertilizer may destroy the organic composition of the soil. All these problems cannot be solved without science and technology and must be solved through the research of our specialists. The third feature is seeds. Having fine species of seeds is an important means of increasing agricultural production. The popularization of the hybrid rice of high-land type and the No 1 Lu strain of cotton alone has already created more than 1 billion yuan of wealth. There are also the problems related to thick planting and deep plowing. The American Han Ding opposes deep plowing. These problems also should be solved by specialists through research. In short, the solution to all of these problems lies with science and technology or with the efforts of specialists in soil science, water conservation, botany, genetics, entomology and other fields. Now our party's policies are right and since the establishment of the agricultural production responsibility system, the peasants' initiative has been greatly heightened and agriculture has developed relatively quickly. However, there is a limit to giving play to the initiative of the peasants and a state of "saturation" will be reached some day.

However, the potential for increasing production that science and technology can bring to agriculture is infinite. Our peasants understand this idea and have already tasted the benefits of scientific farming, so they are eager to use science. Now agricultural technicians have already become "gods of wealth" in our rural areas. Our peasants are vying with one another in seeking the advice of these technicians. This is a very heartening phenomenon. This is also true for our industry that also has to rely on the strength of science and technology. For example, cadres in such medium-sized cities as Xiangfan, Changzhou, and Siping understood this idea earlier. As a result, the industrial development in these cities has been quicker and some of the products there has already surpassed Shanghai in their quality. We must realize this trend of development and welcome the arrival of a scientific and technical upsurge in our country.

Now the problem for which the broad ranks of cadres on the scientific and technical front show the greatest concern is now we are to create a new situation in our science and technology work. Let me mention a personal experience. In 1956, I began to replace Comrade Chen Yi as the responsible person for science and technology work. When I was in charge of this work, Premier Zhou and Comrade Chen Yi were leading the formulation of the 12-year national development plan of science and technology. Generally speaking, at that time, the number of our technical and scientific workers was small, their level was low and their working and research conditions were poor. However, because the party Central Committee paid great attention to this work and many major issues were directly handled by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, we made great progress in a very short period of time. In 1964, we succeeded in exploding an atomic bomb and 2 years and 8 months later, we again succeeded in exploding an H-bomb. Many new industrial departments have been developed to fill the gaps of our country's scientific and technical field.

I think that in order to do our science and technology work well, we should do the following:

1. We should be self-reliant. Chairman Mao said that our country is first of all poor and second of all unmarked, but that the largest number of the best pictures could be drawn on a piece of blank paper. We are not afraid of having nothing on the paper. Since there is nothing on the paper, we can draw pictures as we please. In order to satisfactorily build up our country and draw the best and most beautiful pictures, we cannot rely on anybody else. We must rely on ourselves, on our workers, peasants and intellectuals. Our principle of self-reliance can be said to be the

consequence of outward force. Khrushchev one-sidedly broke all the agreements and withdrew all his experts without leaving anything, even the blueprints, for us. Since he would not give these things to us, we had to rely on ourselves. This resulted in our success in making the atom bomb and H-bomb and the development of all sectors. It was a very fortunate that we were forced to rely on ourselves. When we succeeded in exploding our first atomic bomb, Chairman Mao humorously said that we had to grant Khrushchev a great medal weighing 1 ton as a token of our "gratitude." Of course, our self-reliance by no means signifies a closed-door policy. We should conscientiously introduce new technology and equipment and purchase patents from abroad. We should learn and take over all those that are useful to us and make them serve our modernizations. We must understand, however, that we cannot buy modernization from abroad with money. The new technology and equipment we have bought should be assimilated through study and then be transformed and developed in the light of the actual conditions in our country. On the problem of introducing things from abroad, we must always be sober minded. We wish to introduce advanced technology and equipment from some capitalist countries but these countries have publicly declared that they will only sell the second most advanced things and will not sell the most advanced ones. Some people find that it is too slow to develop by ourselves. I say that it is slow in some respects, but it is more reliable. Moreover, to take a long-term view, it is much quicker than the speed we can achieve if we completely rely on imports. Did we not quickly take the fortification of the sofisticated technology of the atom and H-bombs by relying on our own strength under very difficult conditions in the past? Now that we have such favorable conditions, it is out of the question that we can succeed by relying on ourselves. That is why I always advocate self-reliance, consider things from the viewpoint of basing things on development of our national industry, and scientific and technical undertakings and stress raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation. In the final analysis, we have to rely on our own strength. Therefore, self-reliance is our starting point. At the same time, we should pay attention to introducing advanced technology from abroad. We have done this work for decades and have already laid a certain foundation. I agree with Comrade Zhao Ziyang's view on technical transformation and on science and technology work serving economic construction expressed in his report to the recent NPC session. In my opinion, by relying on technical transformation, conservation of energy and the research into, exploitation and development of new technology, we will be able to increase production and promote the development of science. It will not do, if we import everything from abroad, rely on imports for everything or worship and have blind faith in things foreign.

2. We should formulate appropriate plans for the development of our science and technology. Having formulated a plan, we have a destination for our march and a goal to achieve through our striving. In 1956, we concentrated a few hundred scientists and technical workers to spend nearly 10 months in drawing up a 12-year science and technology development plan. Thus we clarified the key projects and persisted in developing scientific research first. This plan took into account the requirement for scientific and technical development of all sectors as well as stressing the 57 key projects. Later, because Khrushchev tore up the agreements, we shifted to stressing, regarding as key projects and organizing all the trades and professions to tackle jet propulsion technology, atomic technology and electronics. Our practice has proved that this kind of science and technology plan that gives priority to scientific research and combines key projects with common projects can play a satisfactory role in organizing and promoting the development of our country's science and technology.

3. We should organize our ranks well. After we have formulated a plan, we should organize our scientific and technical personnel to realize this plan. At that time, the numbers of our scientific and technical personnel were small, their foundations were weak, their tasks were heavy and the difficulties facing them were very great. For example, we did not know much about jet propulsion technology and atomic energy and we could only buy some materials from abroad to read. However, we could only get a rough idea from these materials because the detailed technical materials were confidential and could not be bought anywhere. What were we to do? According to the

unified national plan, we organized five contingents, namely, the research institutions, the higher education institutions, the industrial departments, the national defense science committee and the local scientific research force, and assigned to these contingents clearly defined tasks according to their strong points. Since we had a unified plan, no one could carry out his work at his will without taking into account of the work of other people and all people closely coordinated and cooperated by means of division of labor and jointly tackle the major technical problem hurdles. This was a nationwide cooperation and coordination of all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game. At that time, all the units were willing to accept whatever tasks were assigned and felt glory in doing them because these tasks were assigned and felt glory in doing them because these tasks were what all our party members, all our army and the people throughout our country wished and trusted them to fulfill. After these five contingents were mobilized, people supported one another. If only the fraternal units have the need, the coordinating units will give all-out support and facilitate things, either in technical knowhow or in material supplies. There were no malpractices of shifting responsibility or mutual blockade, therefore the work efficiency was very high.

At that time, our ranks of scientific and technical personnel were small and were to be expanded through continuously recruiting new workers. We paid great attention to the problem of distributing jobs to college graduates and returned students from abroad. If any of them was not assigned a job related to what he had studied, was not assigned a job related to what he had studied, was not properly assigned or had nothing to do through being assigned a job, we had the power to make adjustments and assign him to a new job. As we were in charge of the tackling of the major problem hurdles, we knew what kind of people were needed by which department and how to assign jobs properly. This was done in the manner of a commander in chief directing a battle. He had to know the kind of troops that were needed on which front and how many troops were needed. Having taken the personnel power in our hands, we combined the management of the tasks with that of personnel. As a result, we enabled these young intellectuals to utilize their strong points and get appropriate jobs, thus, they vigorously struggled in the van under the guidance and command of old specialists and played a material role in tackling the major technical problems hurdles. Now they have already become the backbone force on various fronts.

4. We should strengthen the centralized unified leadership. Modern science and technology differs widely from that in the 18th and 19th centuries. At that time, scientific research was often the result of the independent efforts of individuals and an individual was able to achieve many inventions and discoveries in his life. Things are vastly different now. True, some research of basic theory and technology, such as research in certain mathematical theories, can be done by adopting old methods, but the research of major basic theories and the research and manufacture of major projects and equipment must be done by means of modern experimentation. Therefore, an individual, unit or even a whole trade or local area does not have sufficient resources to carry this out and we have to concentrate the strength of the whole nation in doing it. In manufacturing guided missiles, atom bombs, airplanes, warships and computers, we needed many new-type materials and sophisticated apparatuses and precision instruments. At that time, these things were not available either at home or abroad. We organized our own force to produce them by division of labor and cooperation and fixed a deadline for the fulfillment of the tasks. At that time, we needed more than 13,000 kinds of new materials and none of these materials had ever been produced at home. Because of the centralized and unified leadership and the vigorous coordination and cooperation, however, we succeeded in testing all these materials in a short time which all satisfied the prescribed state quality standards. To satisfy the need of the development of science and technology work, we organized the force of the whole nation to test produce the "nine major equipments" for making the special types of materials that were of particularly great thickness, thinness, breadth and legnth. It was a pity that the "Great Cultural Revolution" put an end to all these efforts; otherwise, the technical level of our country's industry would have reached a higher plane. This was an obvious example of science and technology promoting industrial

development. If we had not concentrated our science and technical force and did not have the centralized command of our scientific and technical personnel, we would not have fulfilled such magnificent tasks even if we had wished to. These centralized efforts resulted in successes in making products of highly sophisticated technology, the corresponding development of many new industrial sectors and the corresponding establishment of many new branches of learning. People call this period the "golden age" of our country's scientific and technical work. This tells us a truth that in doing all our work we have to proceed from the needs of the state and that this is the starting point for us in considering and handling problems. As long as the state has the need, we should take up the management. We should not be apprehensive of managing too many things. We should manage the personnel, finance and materials because the state needs us to take them up in our management. It is also because of the state's needs that we demand centralized and unified planning, the mobilization of the five contingents and their coordination in solving the contradictions that have emerged. Thus we will be able to bring about the greatest return for our limited resources of labor, materials and funds and avoid the dispersion of the work force and duplication of scientific research projects.

At that time, we called this method of tackling major technical problems hurdles under centralized and unified leadership "developing branches of learning through the processes of fulfilling tasks." This is a good method of developing science and technology. Of course, this is not the only method. Modern science and technology is very complicated, so we should adopt many ways of developing it and should not seek a "uniform" method. We must not discriminate against the research of basic science. Basic science and applied science supplement one another. We should be more far-sighted and should not look down upon basic scientific research because it does not bring along any tangible economic results in a short time. Basic scientific research is the foundation of applied scientific research. Therefore, it is impossible to carry out applied scientific research without a certain amount of basic scientific research. Our principle must be "strengthening applied scientific research while paying attention to basic scientific research" as was pointed out in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th party congress. Premier Zhou expounded on this problem in the past and recently so has Comrade Zhao Ziyang, time and again.

The 12th party congress has already formulated a magnificent plan for socialist modernization and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC will soon examine, discuss and approve the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The prospects of socialism are as beautiful as a silk embroidery. Now the problem is the earnest implementation of the policies related to our intellectuals. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that in order to actually achieve the 20-year development plan, in order to complete the construction of a large number of major key projects and in order to tackle major scientific and technical problems hurdles, "the first thing we should do is soundly solve the problem related to the management and employment of our scientific and technical labor force." He said that "in order to break the boundaries of departments and localities, and rationally employ this force, we must unify its management. This will be impossible, if we do not have a strong authoritative organ." I fully agree with this opinion. Now, we have a scientific and technical labor force of more than 5.7 million people. This is not a small technical force. We have some fundamental scientific research equipment and a larger amount of funds. These conditions are much more favorable than those when I was in charge of this work. Now, we are speeding up the development of integrated circuits, especially the development of highly condensed ones with extremely great speed and also the new generation of computers. This is of tremendous significance in promoting the development of science and technology. As long as we overcome decentralism and departmental selfishness and strengthen our centralized and unified leadership, as long as we put an end to the malpractices of shifting responsibility to one another and of mutual blockade, but on the contrary, exercise unified planning, coordinate all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game, carry out a rational division of labor, support one another and carry out nationwide cooperation and as long as we give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, we will be able to create a new situation in our country's science and technology work and bring along a new "golden age" in this work.

The key to the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. In order to achieve the modernization of science and technology, we should rely on the intellectuals who master modern science and technology. Without intellectuals it will be impossible to achieve either the four modernizations or the magnificent goal of quadrupling. This idea has recently been repeatedly propagated in our press. However, some people are still not convinced, and think that the party has gone too far in implementing its policies related to the intellectuals. This is a very erroneous viewpoint and is very harmful to the socialist cause. We must teach these people to correct their views and to treat this problem with a strategical view. The prejudice of looking down upon knowledge and science and discriminating against intellectuals was originally the reflection of ignorance and backwardness. As a legacy of the old society, it has been of long standing in our society. This prejudice also has its influence in our party. Aggravated by the influence of the "leftist" ideology, various kinds of prejudice of looking down on and discriminating against intellectuals have emerged in the minds of some of our cadres. This also has a very long history. During the period of the Red Army, the medical and telecommunications personnel came from KMT troops. This work could only be done by employing these people because the worker and peasant cadres were not capable of doing it. With the education of the party, these people quickly became our technical cadres and some of them became ministers of our government after the founding of the PRC. They have played a very satisfactory role in our revolution and construction. At that time, they were paid salaries of money, while our commanders in chief and political commissars received their payments in kind instead of money. They led a better life than us. However, some people did not think this was right and complained. During the war of resistance against Japan, we had our base areas, field armies and border area governments and needed to set up hospitals and industrial enterprises and arsenals to make and repair weapons. Moreover, we had to carry out radio telecommunications and establish newspaper offices and broadcast stations. Thus we needed a larger number of intellectuals to join the revolutionary ranks. However, there were obstacles and the intellectuals suffered discrimination. Therefore, in 1939, the party Central Committee issued the "Resolution on Recruiting a Large Number of Intellectuals." Since then, a large number of intellectuals came to the liberated areas.

This problem was not solved after the liberation of the whole country and there have always been conflicts on it. In 1956, the party Central Committee held a national meeting on problems related to the intellectuals, in which Premier Zhou gave the "Report on the Problems Related to Intellectuals." He pointed out that at that time, the main tendency in our party on the problems related to the intellectuals was factionalism, an underestimate of the tremendous progress in politics and in their work of our intellectual circles, an underestimate of the intellectuals' important role in our socialist cause and an ignorance of the fact that the intellectuals were a part of the working class. He emphatically expounded on the position and role of the intellectuals in our socialist construction. He said: In the final analysis, the reason why we should build up a socialist economy is to satisfy, to the greatest possible extent, the constantly increasing material and cultural demands of the whole society. In order to achieve this aim, we must continuously develop a social productive force and raise labor productivity and must constantly increase and improve socialist production on the basis of a highly-developed technology. Therefore, during the period of socialism, we have a demand even more urgent than in any other period for fully raising our technology of production and for fully developing science and utilizing our knowledge of science. Therefore, apart from the necessity of relying on the conscientious labor of the working class and the broad ranks of peasants, it is necessary for us to rely on the conscientious labor of the intellectuals. In other words, we must rely on the close cooperation of manual and mental labor and the fraternal alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals, thus the problem was initially solved. However, a reverse tendency emerged in 1957 and 1958.

At the national scientific planning conference and the national conference on theatrical creation held in Guangzhou in 1962, many scientists, writers and artists again aired their views on intellectual policies. Consequently, discussions on an

intellectual issue were added to the agenda of the Guangzhou conference. Premier Zhou personally attended the conference. Premier Zhou, Comrade Chen Yi and I, as well as Comrade Guo Moruo, discussed this issue on several occasions. We held that intellectuals are not an independent class. They can serve the bourgeoisie and they can also serve the proletariat. We have engaged in socialism for many years and most of the intellectuals have been trained by us since the founding of the PRC. How can we say that they are bourgeois intellectuals? We proposed to "remove the label from the intellectuals and provide them with a halo" by removing the label of bourgeois intellectuals and proclaiming them intellectuals of the working people. Premier Zhou, Comrade Chen Yi and I spoke at the meetings. Premier Zhou delivered the first speech. He expressed his heartfelt pleasure at the growth and development of the ranks of our intellectuals. The generation of old intellectuals had succeeded in training a generation of new intellectuals, both of them forming socialist intellectual circles. They had made tremendous progress after 12 years of transformation and trials. Like the workers and peasants, most intellectuals love the motherland. The premier said, we were greatly moved by your great love for the motherland. This was the pride in our intellectuals!

Before his return to Beijing, Premier Zhou asked Comrade Chen Yi to deliver a speech announcing the removal of the label of bourgeois intellectuals. Comrade Chen Yi first transmitted to the scientists, writers and artists attending the conference Premier Zhou's words that they were the intellectuals of the people, revolutionary intellectuals, and mental laborers who served the proletariat and should be freed of the label of bourgeois intellectuals. "The workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three component parts of the Chinese working people." He emphatically said: "We should no longer put the label of bourgeois intellectuals on all intellectuals after 12 years of transformation and trials." Comrade Chen Yi made it fairly clear by saying, "They are still uncomplaining, are still willing to follow us and still do not lose confidence in the Communist Party after 12 years of transformation and trials. We can at least see a persons' heart. If the Communist Party still fails to test or distinguish a person in 8, 10 or 12 years, the Communist Party does not have foresight!" "Did Marx, Engels, Lenin or Chairman Mao ever say that the Communist Party does not respect knowledge and science? No one has ever made such a remark. Ignorance is a great enemy. Imperialism is an enemy, feudalism is an enemy and ignorance -- with hundreds of millions of people having no knowledge and no scientific knowledge -- is also a great enemy."

After being "freed from the label and provided with a halo," the broad section of our intellectuals felt warm to the bottom of their hearts. Pleased and active, they were quick in attaining many achievements in scientific research. This is the fundamental reason for the emergence of the "golden age" in our scientific and technological work.

If we look through history, we can see that we did the work of "removing the label from the intellectuals and providing them with a halo" as far back as in 1962 during the Guangzhou conference. The conclusion affirming that the intellectuals are socialist laborers and a part of the working class was reached at that time. However, the emergence of the "Cultural Revolution" overthrew all this. Under the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," intellectuals were again labeled as "bourgeoisie," "reactionary authorities" and "the stinking ninth category." They were severely hit and humiliated and were unable to stand up. It was necessary for the leading comrades of the party at various levels to actively create good working conditions for the scientific and technical personnel and take good care of them politically and in their livelihood. During the difficult period, in an effort to care for the scientists, I called in the aid of the navy for some fish, in the aid of the Beijing and Guangzhou Military Regions and the Xinjiang Military District for some meat and in the aid of some other localities for some soybeans and edible oil. In the first place, their labor was a very arduous one, and they shouldered a very important task of tackling key problems. The party should take good care of them. However, right and wrong were confounded during the "Cultural Revolution." All this was regarded as the "revisionist line" and was criticized until it was "discredited." They criticized

what they called "scientific and technical fish" and "scientific and technical meat." The "leftist" errors developed to a very high degree. This not only subjected the intellectuals to great humiliation but also China's scientific and technological undertakings and even the entire social undertaking to great damage. In the late 1950's, we marched toward the modernization of science and other new branches of learning, with such modernizations as transistors, calculators and lasers. At that time, some Western countries had also just started at the beginning. Twenty years later, the gap between foreign countries and us is greater. This is a fact known to all. Therefore, judging by the history of our party, it has never been able to dispense with intellectuals, either in its revolutionary or construction cause. Whenever we pay attention to intellectuals and adopt a correct policy toward them our cause makes progress and develops. On the other hand, whenever we discriminate against intellectuals and adopt an erroneous policy toward them our cause suffers a setback. This is particularly true in the period of socialist construction.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has, in the course of setting things to rights, reexamined and established the party's policy toward the intellectuals, reaffirming that, by and large, the intellectuals constitute a component part of China's working class. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has delivered many speeches on this issue. Consequently, the intellectuals throughout the country are pleased and have peace of mind for being able to stand up. They have made great contributions by actively working on various fronts. The party has now made clear its policy toward the intellectuals and has issued repeated injunctions on its implementation. The "Revised Draft Constitution of the PRC" submitted to the current NPC for consideration has also made clear in its preamble that in building socialism it is imperative to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals. That is to say, the workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three main social forces in our country and form the principal part of our people. It is necessary to tell the broad section of our cadres and masses to fully understand the position and role of the intellectuals in our socialist modernization.

These are some people who say that "our evaluation of intellectuals is exaggerated" and that intellectuals are "cocky once again." These words are groundless. At present, our implementation of the policies related to the intellectuals has just begun and the resistance we are encountering both within and outside our party is not small and can be regarded as being quite stubborn. I had a talk with a GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in August of this year. Most people approved of this talk when it was published in the newspaper. There were also people who opposed this talk, criticizing the comrades in the GUANGMING RIBAO office for speaking on a bourgeois stand. I have indeed offended some people on this issue. However, what is to be done? We must continue to fight for the interests of the party and state, for the four modernizations and for the overall implementation of our intellectual policies.

On the question of implementing the policy toward the intellectuals, it is still necessary for our press and press institutions to make a loud appeal to the public. It is no good to talk about it in general terms; it is necessary to make a public criticism. It is also no good to make a mild criticism; it is necessary to make a sharp criticism. Sometimes it is even necessary to conduct some struggles. Neither Marx nor Engels said that all intellectuals are reactionary. They always made a concrete analysis of intellectuals and gave different evaluations to different intellectuals. Both Marx and Engels fully affirmed and highly evaluated the contributions to human progress made by such great scientists as Newton, Galilei and Darwin. Engels also specifically said that even under the capitalist system, it is also possible to turn out from among the university students "a kind of proletariat who engages in mental labor" and who fights shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal workers engaging in manual labor. For this reason, it is necessary for us to conduct ideological education through various means to enable the broad section of cadres and masses to understand the idea that in developing modernization, making our economy prosper, carrying out the construction of the two civilizations and achieving the goal of quadrupling by the end of this century, we cannot dispense with scientific and technical progress and we cannot dispense with intellectuals.

At present, we have to pay particular attention to giving play to the role of middle-aged intellectuals. The middle-aged intellectuals ranging from 40 to 50 years old are a generation of new intellectuals who grew up under the direct cultivation of the party. They are a generation serving as a link between the past and future, carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. They love the motherland, socialism and the party and they never change their original intention, even under adverse circumstances. Having laid a relatively solid foundation in professional knowledge, they have made great contributions in the field of science and technology to the cause of China's modernization program. These middle-aged intellectuals are the backbone on all the fronts. The heavy task of developing modern science and technology, building both material and spiritual civilization and raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation rests on their shoulders. This is a glorious mission entrusted to them by history. They have a heavy work load and have made great contributions. However, their salaries are low and they have a lot of difficulties in their livelihood. The party's policy toward the intellectuals has not been completely implemented among them. In many departments and localities, they have not received their due respect and good care. The problems related to their working and living conditions have not been solved in a satisfactory manner. This merits the attention of our leading comrades at various levels, particularly the leading comrades in factories and institutions. The academic ranks and titles of intellectuals should be solved in a satisfactory manner. However, there is also the problem of pay and conditions that should be gradually solved by adopting various specific measures. In short, improving the working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals has become a very urgent issue. Marx said long ago that mental labor is a complicated one that should receive relatively better remunerations. We should considerably increase their salaries. We should practically solve this problem by overcoming the egalitarian mentality in our ranks. It is necessary to free the intellectuals of their trouble at home so that they can wholeheartedly engage in the four modernizations.

The advanced deeds of Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu publicized in succession recently by GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO are very touching. The communist spirit of these two Communist Party members is worth our learning. They had bright prospects in the first place because they had high consciousness and made great contributions to the state. Comrade Wang Daheng, director of the Changcun optical machinery research institute where Comrade Jiang Zhuying worked before his death, is a noted Chinese opticist. He had made a great contribution to the optical cause of our country. Comrade Jiang Zhuying was precisely a student of his pride, to whom he was going to hand over the future task. It was a pity, however, that Comrade Jiang Zhuying died while he was "tackling key problems." This constituted a loss for the state. Such intellectuals as Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu are excellent representatives of the contemporary Chinese intellectuals and are a valuable treasure of the party and state. We all deeply regretted their unfortunate early deaths. What is more important, however, is that the leading party and government cadres at various levels should take good care of and show great concern for thousands upon thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus. We should draw lessons from the early death of these middle-aged intellectuals. Have the leading comrades of our party and government organizations at various levels failed to do what they ought to have done and take better care of them? It should be noted that, as far as our country is concerned, our scientific and technological personnel are not many but are few. Those scientists and technical experts who love the motherland, work diligently and conscientiously and have real ability and training are our national treasure. Naturally, the intellectuals also have their shortcomings and not all intellectuals are competent persons. I hope all intellectuals will study hard, strive to make progress, overcome their shortcomings, raise their professional standards and strive to become both red and expert and make more contributions to the motherland.

On the question of intellectuals, the "gang of four" went to extremes in their contempt for and discrimination against intellectuals. It is absolutely necessary for us to eliminate the series of "leftist" things of the "gang of four" and establish throughout our society a new morality and general mood of respecting knowledge, science and intellectuals. We should have full confidence in and take loving care of the intellectuals and give full play to their wisdom and talents. Thus they will be able to make efforts to realize their lofty ambitions. Moreover, we should strive to establish a relationship of having confidence in one another, respecting, supporting and learning from one another and of unity and friendship between workers, peasants and intellectuals in order to actually realize Premier Zhou's last wish of forming a friendly alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals. This should be made an important part of building socialist spiritual civilization. This is where the fundamental interests of the people and the prospects of our country lie and this is also where the key to creating a new situation in socialist modernization lies.

ESSENTIAL POINTS OF 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN

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["Essential Points" of the PRC 1983 plan for national economic and social development, approved on 10 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC]

[Text] In accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the demands of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the economic situation at present, the State Council has formulated the 1983 plan for national economic and social development.

I. Estimation on the Implementation of the 1982 Plan

In May 1982, the 1982 plan for national economic and social development was examined and approved by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee at its 23d session. With the common efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, it is estimated that the 1982 plan will be fulfilled or overfulfilled. Agriculture and light industry have continuously developed. Heavy industry has begun to grow again. Financial revenue and expenditure remains basically balanced. There are relatively amply supplies of commodities in the market and prices are basically stable. The overall economic situation is quite good.

1. Agriculture: Despite relatively serious natural disasters which occurred in some localities this year, relatively good harvests have been reaped. It is estimated that total grain output will reach over 335 million tons, an increase of 10 million tons over last year. This will be the highest record in history, exceeding the output in 1979 when big bumper harvests were reaped. It is estimated that on the basis of big increases for 2 years running, the total output of cotton will reach 3.3 million tons, an increase of 332,000 tons over last year. The estimated total output of oil will reach 11 million tons, an increase of 800,000 tons over last year. The output of sugar crops, mulberry silk, tea, pork, beef and mutton will also be more than last year. Rural diversified economy and commune members' sideline production have also developed considerably. The estimated total agricultural output is 5 percent over last year.

2. Industry: On the basis of increases by a big margin for 3 years running, light industrial production continues to increase this year. The output of some durable consumers goods continues to rise by a big margin. The estimated output of bicycles is 32 percent more than last year; sewing machines 19.5 percent; and washing machines over 100 percent. It is estimated that sugar, beer, synthetic detergents and plastic products will also increase by a relatively big margin. Under controlled production, as planned, the output of synthetic fibers and fabrics, salt, ceramics for daily use and radios will be less than last year. The estimated total output value of light industry is 5.1 percent over last year.

After readjustment carried out in the past 2 years, heavy industry again grows rapidly. The estimated output of coal is 650 million tons, an increase of 28 million tons, or 4.6 percent. Over last year, the estimated output of oil is 101.7 million tons, basically maintaining last year's level. The estimated amount of electricity generated is 325 billion kWh, an increase of 15.7 billion kWh, or 5.1 percent, over last year. It is estimated that the output of steel products, timber, cement, glass, acides, alkaline, chemical fertilizers, plastics, walking tractors, generators, automobiles, locomotives, trucks, ships and medical equipment will also be more than last year. The estimated total output value of heavy industry is 9 percent over last year.

The estimated total industrial output value, including that of light industry and heavy industry, is about 7 percent over last year.

The quality of most products remains stable or has improved, and consumption in production has dropped. According to statistics of 75 quality indexes made by 12 industrial and communications departments from January to September, as compared with those of the same period last year, 25 of them improved, 32 remained at the same level and 18 dropped. Of the 105 consumption indexes, 46 fell lower than the same period last year, 27 remained the same and 32 increased.

Communications, transportation, post and telecommunications departments will overfulfill their plans and have basically ensured the transportation of important goods and passengers.

3. State revenue and expenditure: State revenue is estimated to be 110.7 billion yuan by the end of this year, 1.7 billion yuan more than last year. State expenditure will reach 113.7 billion yuan, 2.2 billion yuan more than last year, showing a deficit of 3 billion yuan.

4. Investment in capital construction: Investment in capital construction throughout the country is expected to reach 52.5 billion yuan, 8.2 billion yuan more than last year. Of this amount, investment from the state budget is estimated to be 19.6 billion yuan, 1.6 billion yuan more than last year. Investment with the funds of localities, departments and enterprises is estimated to be 17.8 billion yuan, 3.7 billion yuan more than last year. The pace of construction of key projects has been quickened and investment returns of some projects improved. Investment for replacement and technical transformation projects throughout the country will reach 26.5 billion yuan, 4 billion yuan more than last year. The total investment for fixed assets, including investment in capital construction and replacement and technical transformation projects, will reach 79 billion yuan.

5. Market supplies: The total retail sales volume of social commodites is expected to reach 256 billion yuan, 21 billion yuan, or 8.9 percent, more than last year. At present, market supplies of agricultural and sideline products are relatively abundant and supplies of consumer goods for daily use have also greatly improved. The favorable situation of market supplies is unprecedented for the past 20 years or more. Retail sale prices throughout the country have, on the whole, remained at the same level as at the end of last year but are slightly higher than last year's average. There are no big changes in official market prices. Prices in rural markets rose slightly.

6. Foreign trade: Total volume of import and export is expected to reach 59.8 billion yuan, 92.6 percent of the planned figure and 0.6 percent less than last year. The export quota is expected to be fulfilled and show a 0.5 percent increase over last year. Owing to changes in the import product mix and price drops in the international market, the import than is estimated to be fulfilled by 85.7 percent and will be 1.9 percent less than last year.

7. Science, education, culture and health works: Plans for scientific research and for developing new products have been fulfilled well, with more scientific and technological research results and better application of them than before. Multiple scientific and technological advisory activities to serve production and construction continue to develop. The successful launching of a carrier rocket by submarines marked new progress in science and technology.

Universities and colleges reported a total enrollment of 314,000, which is 35,000 more than last year. Enrollment in vocational and agricultural middle schools is expected to reach 490,000, which is 220,000 more than last year. The number of hospital beds is expected to be 43,000 more than last year. Medical and health work conditions have improved somewhat. Cultural undertakings such as films, television, radio broadcasting, news, publications and so on, continue to develop. New achievements have been scored in physical culture. Women volleyball players and gymnasts have again won glory for the motherland in world competitions.

8. People's income in cities and rural areas continues to rise somewhat. The total value of agricultural and sideline produce sold to state-run commerce and industrial enterprises by the peasants is estimated to be 10 billion yuan more than last year. The total payroll of workers and staff will reach 88 billion yuan, 6 billion yuan more than last year. The bank savings of rural and urban residents at the end of October were 11.7 billion yuan more than at the beginning of this year, with the total being 64.1 billion yuan.

It can be seen from the above-mentioned situation in fulfilling the state plan that as a result of further implementing the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, more positive results have been obtained. However, in the course of the development of the national economy, irrational line-ups of enterprises and malpractice and weak points in management and operation have been more and more distinctly exposed. New problems have emerged in production, construction and circulation and they need urgent solutions. At present, problems that emerged in the economic field which are worthy of attention are mainly as follows:

First, investment in fixed assets has increased too quickly. The total amount of investment in capital construction this year is projected to be 38 billion yuan in the course of fulfilling the plan. It is estimated that the adjusted plan will be exceeded by 8 billion yuan. This is largely because investment with self-raised funds has exceeded 6 billion yuan and investment with various kinds of loans has exceeded 1.9 billion yuan. At present, it has been decided that a portion of the funds will be concentrated on key projects for developing energy sources and communications. If investment in other fields, investment with self-raised funds in particular, is not reduced, the scale of capital construction will then be further expanded, a shortage of "three kinds of materials" will become more serious and the situation of ordinary projects squeezing out key projects and projects not formerly planned squeezing out planned projects will become even worse. If this does happen, the battle line of capital construction will again be overextended and achievements made in readjusting capital construction with great efforts in the past few years will be nullified.

Investment for replacement and technical transformation projects has exceeded the plan by 1.5 billion yuan. However, much of this investment has not actually been used for replacing equipment and technical transformation projects but for extending projects or building new projects, many of which are unnecessary and redundant.

Second, some products of light and textile industries are stockpiled. This shows that the production of some consumer goods does not meet the actual needs of society and is not in keeping with changes in the inhabitants' consumption. It shows that circulation channels are too narrow and that links in circulation are too numerous. It also shows that the prices of some consumer goods are irrational. If these problems are not properly solved, the products will find no good sales, the development of agricultural and light industrial production will be hampered and financial revenue will also be greatly affected.

Third, economic results are still very poor in production, construction or circulation. It is estimated, for example, that the profit and tax rates of funds of industrial enterprises owned by all the people will drop from last year's 25.1 percent to 24.1 percent. The rate of acceptance and utilization of fixed assets will drop from last year's 86.7 percent to 80 percent. The utilization rate of circulation funds by commercial enterprises will rise from last year's 47.3 percent to 48.8 percent. Owing to poor economic results, although production has increased, financial revenue has not increased synchronously. If income from treasury bonds are not counted, this year's financial revenue will only even that of last year. It will be impossible to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation if we do not obtain concrete results in properly managing and using investment for fixed assets, reorganizing in an overall manner and further readjusting enterprises, enhancing technical progress in enterprises with great efforts and further restructuring the economic system so that economic results will increase markedly.

What is mentioned above shows that much arduous and meticulous work is still needed before we can ensure steady progress of the national economy and strive for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in our country's financial and economic situation.

II. The Tasks and Major Indices for the 1983 Plan

The main task for the national economy and social development in 1983 is to unswervingly carry on the implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, virtually place improving economic results above all and further consolidate and develop achievements of a stable economy so that all economic and social undertakings will progress continously and steadily. Specific tasks and major indices are as follows:

1. Ensure a steady increase in grain production while boosting a diversified economy and bringing about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

The total agricultural output value in 1983 is planned to rise 4 percent over the estimated figure of 1982. Grain output will be 342.5 million tons, 7.5 million tons more than the expected 1982 output, and cotton 3.37 million tons, an increase of 70,000 tons over this year's estimated figure. Cotton cropping area will be reduced in 1983, but efforts will be made to raise the per unit area yield. The acreage sown to rapeseed and tobacco will be under control. Tobacco output is planned to be 1.2 million tons, 735,000 tons less than the estimated figure of 1982, but the quality of cured tobacco must be improved. A new development will also be made for other industrial crops and the undertakings of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

To attain the above, it is imperative to continue implementing various rural economic policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee, consolidate and perfect all forms of the responbility system in agricultural production and further enhance peasants' enthusiasm for action. The area sown to grain throughout the country must be kept to 1.7 billion mu. Based on the actual situation, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may make proper adjustments among themselves. It is necessary to increase the supply of the means of agricultural production (including medium-sized and small farm tools). The newly increased output of chemical fertilizer and diesel fuel must be used first in developing commodity grain bases. Efforts must be exerted to increase labor accumulation, to intensify capital construction on farms and to improve agricultural production conditions. It is necessary to energetically popularize practical agro-science and technology and advanced experiences for increasing production so as to raise labor productivity in agriculture. In order to protect and cultivate forest resources, the destructive felling of trees must be resolutely stopped.

2. Further readjust the product mix and strive for the improvement of economic results and a sustained, steady increase in industrial production.

By taking into consideration the energy supply and markets of consumer goods, the 1983 total industrial output value is planned to grow by 4 percent over the estimated figure of 1982, and a 5 percent increase is the goal in implementing the plan. The output of yarn will be 3.32 million tons, 0.3 percent more than 1982's expected output; sugar, 3.7 million tons, an increase of 8.2 percent; and there are to be fairly big increases in the output of bicycles, wristwatches, washing machines, cameras and other durable consumer goods. Coal output will be 670 million tons, up 3.1 percent compared with this year's estimated output, of which the coal output for unified distribution will account for 346-362 million tons, an increase of 1.7-2.8 percent. The output of crude oil will be 100 million tons, maintaining the same production level in each of the past 2 years. Electricity output will be 338 billion kWh, a 4 percent increase. Because of an energy shortage, steel output is targeted at 35.5 million tons, 1 million tons less than this year's expected figure. The output of chemical fertilizer will be 12.55 million tons, roughly the estimated figure for 1982. Cement output will be 92 million tons, up 2.2 percent; and timber output, 50.85 million cubic meters, an increase of 1.7 percent.

In light industry, arrangements must be appropriately made for production of various products according to market demand and different situations. While guaranteeing quality and varieties, great efforts must be made to increase production of hot items, such as salable and famous brand consumer durables, children's goods and daily necessities. Stability must be maintained in the production of the goods for which supply and demand can be coordinated, such as textile fabrics and ordinary daily industrial goods. Production of inorganic materials such as polyester fabrics and salt, must be controlled by plans before a good marketing situation is in sight.

In heavy industry, production must be carried out in a planned way according to the requirements of economic construction and the possible supply of energy and raw materials. In 1983, coal will still be in great demand. In order to meet the requirements of "guaranteeing 4 percent but strive for 5 percent" growth in industrial production, it is imperative that coal output be increased as much as possible, in particular the coal which is distributed according to unified plan. The metallurgical enterprises must make further efforts in energy conservation, readjust the percentage between iron and steel, raise the rate of utilization of products and increase the gypes of steel. Machine-building plants must vigorously promote quality checks in an all-round way, increase new products and eliminate old ones. Production of motorcars, diesel engines, tractors and other oil-consuming machines should be strictly controlled according to plans and quantity of oil supply. Main efforts should be made in upgrading old products. The national defense military industry must give priority to research in new arms and enhance the level of technologies.

In transportation, the 1983 volume of cargo carried via railways is set at 1.12-1.14 billion tons, 20-40 million tons more than the estimated figure of 1982. Coal transport must be solved as a key problem. The volume of coal moved from Shanxi Province is required to increase by 7 million tons over this year's expected figure. The volume of coal moved from Shanhaiguan will increase by 3-4 million tons. The coal supplied to east China will increase by 4-6 million tons. In order to ease the strain on railways, short-distance transportation should be handled through waterways and highways as much as possible. Great efforts must be made to improve the organizational work and management of harbors in loading and unloading and to make full use of the capacity of Bei Cang Harbor and small- and medium-sized harbors so as to ensure transport of imported cargoes. Efforts must be also made to develop posts and telecommunications and civil aviation.

3. Strive to increase revenues and reduce expenditures, and continue to maintain the balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments.

The state budget for 1983 sets total revenue at 123.2 billion yuan, an increase of 12.5 billion yuan over 1982, of which funds raised for the building of the energy industry and transport account for 6 billion yuan. Total expenditure is set at 126.2 billion yuan, an increase of 12.5 billion yuan. Total expenditures on capital construction will increase by 6.5 billion yuan. The proportions going to education, science, culture and public health will increase by 1.4 billion yuan. Expenditures on new product experiments will rise by 900 million yuan, administrative expenses by 500 million yuan. Reserve funds for central and local authorities will amount to 2 billion yuan. On balance, the deficit will come to 3 billion yuan.

In order to maintain a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures, it is necessary to earnestly implement all the measures stated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan for increasing revenues and reducing expenditures and concentrating funds so as to ensure a steady increase of revenue. Great possibilities for increasing revenue and cutting expenditure remain to be tapped. Especially, if many large-scale enterprises improve their management, increase production and practice economy, they will be able to provide more profits and taxes to the state. While striving for increasing revenues and reducing expenditures, it is necessary to cut down all administrative expenses.

In order to maintain a basic balance between credit receipts and payments, it is necessary to further promote the deposit business in enterprises, institutions, organizations and bodies and develop bank savings among urban and rural people so as to broaden sources of bank credit funds. Strict control must be placed on all kinds of loans, in particular loans for investment of fixed assests. It is necessary to control the total amounts of loans and credit lines. All loan funds must be strictly used in a planned way.

4. Exercise strict control over the volume of total investment in fixed assets, accelerate construction of key energy and transport projects and selectively promote technical transformation of existing enterprises.

The 1983 total investment in fixed assets is set at 74.7 billion yuan, 4.3 billion yuan less than the estimated figure in 1982. Of this, investment in capital construction will amount to 50.7 billion yuan, a decrease of 1.8 billion yuan, and funds for financing equipment replacement and technical transformation of existing enterprises will come to 24 billion yuan, a decrease of 2.5 billion yuan.

Of the total investment in capital construction, investment with funds from the state budget will amount to 26.1 billion yuan, 6.5 billion yuan more than the estimated amount for this year (mainly used for key projects); and investment with self-raised funds will amount to 10.75 billion yuan, a decrease of 7.05 billion yuan. According to this arrangement, there will be a fairly big increase in investment in construction of key products and a fairly big decrease in investment with self-raised funds. This is an important decision of the state. It is imperative to reiterate the State Council's decision that strict control must be exercised over the scale of capital construction. All construction projects must be carried out strictly according to procedures for capital construction. We must seriously check the construction projects. Projects that should continue and that meet the requirements of the fixed scale of construction, fixed total investment, fixed time for completion, fixed turnover of investment and fixed conditions for external cooperation must be given priority so that they can be completed and put into operation as soon as possible. Projects that, after completion, may have difficulties in fuel, power, raw and semi-finished materials or transportation must be resolutely stopped or suspended. We must carefully examine large- and medium-sized projects that have recently been started. If preconstruction preparatory work for these projects has not been properly done or if they do not meet the "five fixed" requirements, they cannot be included in the state plan. When conditions for them are ripe, they will then be examined and approved before they can be included in the state plan. Self-raised funds for investment in capital construction must all be deposited into the construction bank, which will appropriate them for use according to plans approved by the state. In order to ensure an increase in the turnover of investment, some strict measures for examination, verification and supervision will be adopted in 1983 and a strict responsibility system will be established. We must resolutely stop enlarging the scale of construction, increasing the number of projects or increasing the cost of construction.

Of funds for replacing equipment and technical transformation 2.3 billion yuan will be financed by the central authorities, 7.4 billion yuan will be granted by the bank as loans (including 2.8 billion yuan that will be loaned again after receiving payment for loans) and 14.3 billion yuan will come from depreciation funds for enterprises and self-raised funds. Funds for replacing equipment and technical transformation will be used mainly to save consumption of energy resources and raw materials, reduce costs, restructure the product mix, upgrade the product property and quality, raise the multipurpose utilization rate of resources and improve the environment so as to achieve real technical updating.

In order to ensure the construction of key projects, while concentrating funds we must also appropriately concentrate the distribution of some goods and materials. First, quotas for handing over to the state must be fulfilled as planned without keeping anything behind. Second, goods and materials of unified distribution in excess of production targets must be handed over to the state for unified distribution. Third, economic measures are to be taken in order to obtain more coal, cement and so on from various localities. Fourth, stocked and stockpiled goods and materials must be further utilized and regulation work must be done properly. Appropriate concentration of some goods and materials are conducive not only to ensuring the construction of key projects but also to controlling construction with self-raised funds and various loans.

5. Further organize well the circulation of commodities and strive to expand foreign trade.

It is planned that the purchasing power of social commodities will be 276 billion yuan in 1983, an increase of 20 billion yuan, or 7.8 percent, as compared with that in 1982. The municipalities and towns will increase their purchasing power of social commodities by 6.8 billion yuan, while the rural areas will increase theirs by 13.2 billion yuan. The commercial departments should strengthen market forecasting and try their best to make a success of commodity supply. First, purchasing and marketing of grains should be vigorously managed well. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the purchasing of agricultural products, sideline products, native products and special local products and do a good job of circulating the industrial products in the rural areas. It is necessary to improve the flow of commodities between the urban and rural areas, reduce the unnecessary links, accelerate the circulation of commodities, increase the amount of commodities sold and promote the development of agricultural and industrial production.

It is planned that the total volume of export and import trade will be 68.4 billion yuan, an increase of 14.5 percent as compared with the estimate for 1982. Of the total amount, exports account for 32.8 billion yuan, an increase of 4.8 percent; imports account for 35.7 billion yuan, an increase of 25.3 percent. It is necessary to strive to increase exports, in particular the export of mechanical and electrical products. As for the products that consume a large quantity of energy, it is necessary to limit the export of them. It is necessary to appropriately improve the structure of goods and materials imported in accordance with the needs of the development of production and construction in China. It is necessary to continue to actively and effectively utilize foreign capital and to introduce in a planned manner the advanced technologies that we need, in particular those that can be applied to technical transformation.

6. Strengthen scientific and technological research and the popularization and application of the scientific and technological results.

In 1983, it is necessary to organize and carry out in a planned manner the tasks of "tackling the key scientific and technological problems" and popularizing science and technology as provided in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It is necessary to organize China's scientific and technological force, formulate long-term scientific and technological plans and "tackle the major issues." It is necessary to have different professions take part in making technical transformation plans, to help the enterprises solve the current production problems such as technical transformation and experiments in applying new technologies and crafts and in making new products. It is necessary to carry out scientific research, technical and economic expositions and scientific and technological consultations for the important construction projects that are themselves the preparations for long-term development. It is necessary to rectify the scientific research institutions, study and reform the system of management in the field of science and technology and the rules and regulations which hinder technological advance.

The institutes of higher education must further readjust the structure of the subjects and the professional subjects and strive to improve the quality and quantity of teaching. It is planned that 341,000 students will be admitted to the regular institutions of higher education, an increase of 27,000 students as compared with the estimate for 1982. It is also necessary to readjust the professional subjects of the secondary vocational schools. It is planned that 434,000 students will be admitted, an increase of 18,000 students as compared with the estimate for 1982. It is necessary to vigorously develop all forms of education for adults, including television, correspondence and evening universities. In addition, it is necessary to seriously do a good job in the training of the cadres.

7. On the basis of production development, continue to improve the material and cultural lives of the urban and rural people.

It is necessary to resolutely and vigorously control the growth of population, in particular the growth of the rural population. It is estimated in 1982 that the rate of natural growth of the population is 13.5 per thousand. It is necessary to strive to keep the rate below 14 per thousand. It is necessary to further grasp well birth control and to mobilize forces to carry out propaganda, education and ideological and political work. In addition, the necessary measures should be adopted to increase the percentage of one-child couples, to strictly control the number of couples having two children and to firmly put an end to having more than two children. It is necessary to add to the number of scientific research personnel and medical personnel in birth control at various levels and to strengthen the technical guidance for birth control. In addition, it is necessary to perfect and strengthen the organs and personnel of birth control work at various levels.

It is necessary to conscientously make a success of primary and secondary education. It is necessary to actively develop preschool education and to strengthen primary education. In particular, it is necessary to adopt effective measures to strive to increase the school attendance rate, especially the number of children attending school regularly, in the vast countryside, frontier areas and regions inhabited by minority nationalities. It is necessary to suit measures to local conditions in developing secondary education and to further carry out the structural reforms in secondary education. In 1983, it is necessary to continue to change part of the regular senior secondary schools to vocational (agricultural) secondary schools and vocational schools and to provide vocational (agricultural) classes in the senior secondary schools. All professions should actively create conditions and establish vocational schools. In addition, it is necessary to adopt many forms in organizing the peasants and workers to learn culture, politics and science. In this way, the levels of cultural and scientific knowledge can be promoted.

Continue to arrange employment for the urban and rural labor forces. It is planned that in 1983 arrangements will be made for 5.5 million people, of which 2.8 million people will be employed in the units owned by the whole people and 2.3 million people in the units owned by the collectives. The labor services will make arrangements for 100,000 people, while 300,000 people will become self-employed laborers.

Further increase the income of the urban and rural people. It is planned that there will be an increase of 3 billion yuan in the total amount of wages of the workers in the units owned by the whole people in 1983 as compared with the estimate for 1982. That means the total amount of the workers' wages will reach 74 billion yuan. As for the incomes of the peasants, there will be constant increases on the basis of increases in agricultural production and decreases in production costs.

Continue to improve the living conditions of the urban workers and vigorously organize the production and supply of building materials in the rural areas. Protect the environment and reduce pollution. Strengthen labor protection and make a success of safe production.

Launch patriotic health movements among the masses in a penetrating manner and vigorously lower the incidence of various diseases. It is planned that in 1983 the number of hospital beds will increase by 50,000. It is necessary to improve the quality and quantity of medical service and the attitude in serving people. Actively develop sports activities in the urban and rural areas and strive to upgrade the technical standards of sports and physical exercise.

Further develop cultural undertakings such as literature, art, radio and television broadcasts and press and publishing. It is necessary to make literary and artistic creation flourish and to upgrade the ideological levels and artistic quality of the works. Strive to rectify all the publications and to improve the quality of editorial work and the quality and quantity of books and publications.

III. Strive to Increase Economic Results, Fulfill and Overfulfill the 1983 Plan

In order to ensure that the 1983 plan for social development and development of the national economy is fulfilled or overfulfilled, the key is to resolutely shift all economic work to the track of increasing economic results. We must adopt practical and effective measures to strive to bring about notable increases in economic results in the spheres of production, construction and circulation. The quality and quantity of all products and projects should reach a level that is higher than that reached in this year. It is demanded that the quantity of energy consumed be reduced by 2.5 percent and the consumption of the raw and processed materials be decreased by 1 to 2 percent. Productivity of labor in the state industrial enterprises should be increased by 2 percent or more. Thus, in 1983 the following aspects in economic work should be emphatically grasped well:

First, continue to rectify and readjust the existing enterprises.

To rectify the existing enterprises and give full play to their immense potentials is the most realistic measure for increasing economic results. According to the planned steps, in 1983 it is necessary to rectify more than 1,000 large and medium-sized backbone enterprises. The key to rectification lies in the allocation of the leading ranks. In addition, it is necessary to establish and perfect a powerful production command system and a strict responsibility system. The principal economic and technical indices and the integrated economic results in the rectified enterprises should be higher than the level achieved before rectification, and the profits achieved and handed over to the state should be greater than the rate of increase in the value of production.

In addition to rectifying the enterprise, it is necessary to practice a division of labor according to products. Before the end of 1984, the respective departments should jointly formulate plans of development for various professions with the localities and propose plans for organization of the enterprises. As for the enterprises that have a high rate of consumption, whose products have low quality and quantity and that suffer losses for a long time and the enterprises that produce more products than demanded and are overstocking products, in 1983 some must be closed down, some must stop production or change their products. It is necessary to notably lower the rate of consumption of energy and raw and processed materials. Otherwise, it is impossible to increase the economic results of the entire industrial production. It is necessary to grasp well several major industries that have had certain work foundations, such as the petrochemical industry and the tobacco industry. It is necessary to launch pilot projects in reorganization and combination throughout the country.

Second, further pursue and perfect the economic responsibility system.

It is necessary to constantly summarize experience, to further perfect all forms of the production responsibility system practiced in the rural areas and to create forms of the responsibility system that suit the characteristics of industry, commerce and the building industry. In this way, enthusiasm in various fields can be better aroused, latent potentialities tapped and economic results increased.

In practicing the economic responsibility system in the industrial and commercial enterprises, it is necessary to realize in an overall way the economic responsibility that the enterprises have toward the state and the workers toward the enterprises. The state should ensure that the enterprises and workers enjoy the proper legal rights, meaning that the economic responsibility system should take responsibility as its core, that power and profits are determined by responsibility, that responsibility, power and profits are united, that the all-round accomplishment of state plans is put in the first place, and that production is developed and management improved in strict accordance with state plans and the needs of society. In addition, it prevents the adoption of ways to blindly pursue profits and damage the interest of the state and society. In practicing the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to make a success of the pilot projects and, on the basis of summarizing experience, carry out the system from the key points to the whole area in a planned, step-by-step manner.

Third, vigorously bring about technical progress in the enterprises.

In order to bring about modernization, revitalize the economy and implement the quadrupling of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, it is certainly necessary to rely on progress in science and technology. It is necessary to clarify this guiding ideology and to adopt effective measures to realize it. Otherwise, it is impossible to fully tap the immense latent potentialities of the enterprises and to notably increase the economic results.

To make a success of the plans of technical transformation in the existing enterprises is a pressing task. At present, in technical transformation, since we lack guidance in overall planning, the proper social and economic results are not achieved. Thus, it is necessary to actively organize the forces of the planning departments, economic management departments, the scientific research institutions concerned and the institutes of higher education, to grasp and formulate practical and realistic plans for technical transformation, to propose the technological policy that suits the actual situation of our country and the new technologies that must be adopted and the ways and steps to practice the new technologies. It is first of all necessary to study and formulate the technical transformation plans for the country, the departments and the professions, and then to formulate technical transformation plans for the key cities and key enterprises. The plan should embody technological progress and good economic results. Emphasis should be placed on lowering consumption and upgrading the quality, quantity and properties of the products. Do not blindly pursue automation.

Fourth, actively improve planned management.

Improving and strengthening planned management and striving to improve the scientific character of our planning in accordance with the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation constitute a strong guarantee for the proportionate and harmonious development of the national economy and social undertakings and the improvement of socio-economic results. It is necessary to improve the planning system, to integrate long- and medium-term planning with the short-term one and to combine the economic, scientific and technological development with the social development. In order to reflect the socio-economic development, the state planning commission has initially put forth a set of targets for economic results, including the calculation of targets for all socio-economic results and the assessment of economic results for the various material production departments and grassroots enterprises. On this basis, the various localities and departments will formulate plans, implement them in 1983 and gradually improve them in the course of implementation.

In order to improve socio-economic results, it is necessary, in making arrangements for the plan, to adhere to the idea of taking the whole country into account and to correctly handle the relationship between the parts and the whole. It is necessary to give consideration to the interests of localities and departments as far as possible. However, when there is a contradiction between the partial and overall interests, the partial interests must be subordinated to the overall interests. We should resolutely refuse to do a thing that is favorable from the partial point of view but unfavorable from the overall point of view.

While paying close attention to the various tasks enumerated above, it is also necessary to conscientiously do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization. In both town and country, we should further extensively and penetratingly launch the activities of "five stresses and four beauties." Vigorously conduct education in communist ideology, belief and morality, in the idea of being masters of the state, in revolutionary discipline and in the idea of subordinating personal interests to the interests of the state and subordinating the immediate interests to the long-term ones. It will be possible in this way to contantly improve people's attitude toward labor, work and service, to develop a new type of socialist relations of unity and mutual help between the workers, peasants and intellectuals and between cadres and masses, to improve the general mood of society and to enhance the tremendous enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism. Thus, it will certainly be possible to successfully fulfill the various tasks set forth in the plan for 1983.

HUANG HUOQING'S PROCURATORATE REPORT AT NPC

HK211141 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

["Report by Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, delivered on 6 December 1982 at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

I completely agree with "The Report on the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the PRC" delivered by Comrade Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, and "The Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan" delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Now, I would like to give a brief report on the work of the procurators' offices since the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC to the current congress session for deliberation and approval.

The tasks vested by state laws in the procurators' offices are, through exercising procuratorial authority, to repress all counterrevolutionary activities, crack down on counterrevolutionary elements and other criminal offenders, safeguard the system of the people's democratic dictatorship, maintain social order, protect the rights and interests of the state and the people and defend the smooth development of socialist modernization. Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, procurators' offices at all levels have carried out strenuous and arduous struggle in order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to defend and promote socialist modernization with the focus on economic construction by actively conducting all kinds of procuratorial work that is centered on cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and on consolidating public order in both urban and rural areas.

At present, serious criminal activities in the economic field constitute an important manifestation of class struggle under the new historial conditions that our state is practicing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

These criminal activities also reflect the fact that hostile forces at home and abroad are trying to undermine and corrupt us. These serious criminal activities have led to and brought about the effects of corrupting our cadre ranks, damaging the bodies of our party, government and army and the reputation of the state, poisoning people's thinking, contaminating the general mood of society, sabotaging economic construction, disturbing social stability and interfering with the correct implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. Whether we can carry out the struggle of cracking down on these criminal activities on a long-term basis has a great bearing on the success and failure of our country's socialist modernization and the destiny of our party and state. Since the central authorities decided to start the struggle of cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field early this year, especially since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the "Decision on Cracking Down on Serious Economic Criminal Activities" and the NPC Standing Committee issued the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Have Seriously Sabotaged the Economy," we have organized the vast number of cadres and police to seriously study, effectively enhance realization and rapidly go into action in this struggle. Over the past year, procurators' offices at all levels have taken the struggle of cracking down on serious economic criminal activities as an important task. They have concentrated their strength, intensified leadership, resolutely implemented the principle of inflicting severe punishments on criminals as soon as possible according to law, cooperated with the other departments concerned in dealing with major and important cases and arrested and prosecuted a number of criminals who seriously sabotaged the economy through smuggling and selling smuggled goods, practicing speculation and swindling, indulging in graft and bribery, and embezzling state and collective properties. According to statistics, in the period from January to September of this year, cases dealt with by procurators' offices throughout the country involving serious economic crimes amounted to 32,605, of which, 2,512 cases were major ones that involved money amounting to over 10,000 yuan. A total of 12,698 people involved in these cases have been arrested. At the same time, procurators' offices have instituted public prosecutions on 24,636 cases. By looking at the cases that have been exposed and dealt with, we found that criminal activities in the economic field were relatively rampant. If we fail to deal resolute blows on them in time, our country's socialist modernization will suffer even more serious losses and damage.

In this struggle, procurators' offices at all levels have cooperated with the other departments concerned in broadly publicizing the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Have Seriously Sabotaged the Economy," calling on the people who have committed lawbreaking activities to surrender themselves to the judicial departments, confess their crimes and take the road of appealing for lenient treatment by confessing their crimes. This has achieved good results. According to rough estimates, throughout the country there have been 44,874 people who surrendered themselves to the judicial departments and confessed their crimes. Of them, 6,959 people surrendered themselves to procurators' offices. This shows that policies and laws have displayed their power under which a large number of people who have violated law were won over and redeemed and a small number of serious criminal offenders were thus isolated and attacked.

In cracking down on serious economic crimes, we must follow the party's policies and act in accordance with the state laws. The function of procurators' offices in this struggle is to deal with those cases in which criminal laws have been violated and where responsibility for crimes needs to be apportioned. In those general cases in which party and administrative discipline, but not criminal laws, were violated, they should be dealt with by the party's discipline inspection departments and other government departments. Therefore, in dealing with cases, procurators' offices have to strictly distinguish the characters of these cases -- do they or do they not involve criminality.

They have to base their judgment on facts and take laws as yardsticks so as to accurately determine the characters of the cases on the basis of conclusive evidence and irrefutable facts. At the same time, the procurators' offices have also cooperated with other departments in strengthening investigation and worked out timely solutions to some problems concerning policies. In general, the struggle in the previous period was carried out steadily and surely and the quality of case-handling was also fairly good. We have not only cracked down on serious economic criminal activities, but have also promoted the smooth implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. However, there also exist some problems in the course of implementing policies and laws. For example, the "decision" issued by the NPC Standing Committee stipulated that people who surrendered themselves to the judicial departments before 1 May 1982 should all be dealt with in accordance with the relevant laws before the "decision" was put into effect. But in a period of time, some localities understood this stipulation in a one-sided way and failed to prosecute some serious cases that should be prosecuted. It seemed that so long as a criminal offender has taken the initiative in confessing his crimes, he would always be free from any punishment. As a result, cases exempted from punishment accounted for too large a percentage for a time. After discovering this problem, we issued a timely directive to procuratorates at all levels to correct this deviation.

Through the joint efforts of the pople of all nationalities throughout the country, this struggle has achieved initial results, criminal activities in the economic field have been checked somewhat. The vast number of cadres and masses have received actual education in the field of resisting corruption. But some localities and some cadres at present still fail to realize the great significance of this struggle. Thus they fail to grasp this work closely. Coupled with some unhealthy tendencies, some obstructions have thus been formed in the struggle, resulting in slowing down the handling of some major and important cases. Some serious economic criminals have not been given timely punishments. In some localities, criminal offenders are still swollen with arrogance; all kinds of economic criminal cases are still emerging. With the deepening of the struggle, economic criminals will assume more crafty and covert maneuvers to continue their activities. Some of them will even create disturbances or do violence to seek retaliation. What is more worthy of notice is that a number of remnant elements of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques are still stirring up trouble and looking for opportunity to destroy our socialist economy. Therefore, we must strengthen our leadership, seriously sum up experiences, pay attention to investigation, keep a close watch on economic criminals' movements, continuously solve new problems in our work, and promote the efficiency and quality in dealing with cases, especially major and important cases. We must further solve problems concerning the understanding of this struggle and profoundly realize the protracted and arduous nature of this struggle, overcome the mood of relaxing our effort and fearing difficulties, prevent interference from both rightism and "leftism," and unswervingly carry out this struggle through to the end.

Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, procurators' offices at all levels, while making efforts to crack down on serious economic crimes, have also actively cooperated with public security departments and courts in continuing to concolidate social order and cracking down on counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders. Under the correct leadership of party committees at all levels and through the joint efforts of the judicial organs and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, social order has shown a distinct improvement. In the first 9 months of this year, incidence of criminal cases of all kinds decreased by 15.7 percent against that in the same period of last year. Public order and traffic order in many cities, towns and areas along railway lines have markedly improved.

The arrogance of criminal offenders has been thwarted. More and more criminals have surrendered themselves to the judicial departments and confessed their crimes. The masses feel safer now. More and more people dare to struggle against criminals. All this has further consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity.

In the course of consolidation of social order, procurators' offices at all levels actively pursue the measure of "comprehensive rectification," and continue to implement the principle of inflicting severe punishments on criminals as soon as possible according to law with the stress on inflicting blows on a number of active murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, and other criminals who seriously endanger society. According to statistics in the first 9 months this year, procuratorates throughout the country have approved the arrest of 180,086 criminals involved in all sorts of criminal cases, have decided to prosecute 184,441 criminals (including the cases transferred from last year), and have supported public prosecution in courts against 117,635 cases. All this has forcefully exposed and dealt blows to all sorts of criminal activities.

Of all the sorts of criminal cases at present, those committed by youths still account for a large percentage -- nearly 50 percent. Therefore, in consolidating social order, we must continue to implement the policy of education, reform and redemption toward juvenile delinquents. Except for a small number of serious criminals, we should mainly resort to education and reform by mobilizing social strength. In the course of dealing with these cases, we should actively help relevant units, schools and families to enthusiastically, patiently and meticulously educate, reform and help them to correct their mistakes and turn over a new leaf.

Among criminals who have been sentenced to reform through labor or delinquents who have received reeducation through labor, some had committed crimes again. This has become a prominent problem at present that endangers social order. In consolidating social order, procuratorates at all levels have upheld the principle of combining punishment with education and reform. On the one hand, they have inflicted severe punishments on a number of typical criminals who have repeatedly committed crimes and refused to reform. In the first 9 months of this year, they have dealt with a total of 8,449 cases of repeated crimes. On the other hand, in accordance with the spirit of the forum on improving reform work held by the central leadership, they have cooperated with public security departments and effected civilized management of prisons, lockups, reform-through-labor farms and places for reeducating delinquents through labor. Measures have been taken to improve the quality of reforming criminals. At the same time, procurators' offices at all levels have strengthened the examination of the situations in reforming the part of criminals who were sentenced to be supervised, probation, serving sentences outside prisons and who have been let out on parole. They have also inspected the education for the people who were exempt from being prosecuted and have helped them further realize and correct their mistakes and be good law-abiding citizens.

In consolidating social order, many grassroots procuratorates have also helped public security and other judicial departments strengthen grassroots organizations and grassroots work and supported the vast number of cadres and masses in their struggle against crime. At the same time, they have widely publicized the legal system and helped the masses establish public security pledges and village regulations so that the masses and cadres can more consciously abide by state laws and social morality. In the process of handling cases, procurators' offices at all levels have also given timely suggestions to those organs and units where cases had occurred to stop up loopholes in their management and to take steps for perfecting their systems and strengthening administration. This has played a definite role in preventing crime.

At present, though social order has distinctly improved, factors causing instability still exist in many cities. Many new problems have also emrged in rural public order. By looking at the criminal cases that occurred recently, we find that juvenile delinquency accounts for a fairly large percentage; the problem of people who have completed their terms of imprisonment or reeducation through labor and escaped convicts recommitting crimes has become very prominent; the number of criminal cases that were derived from contradictions within the people that were not properly handled has also increased. Therefore, the consolidation of public order is still a protracted and arduous task. We must unswervingly and persistently devote our efforts to this task and carry out the principle of "comprehensive rectification." Procurators' offices at all levels must, under the unified leadership of party committees, closely associate themselves with public security departments and courts, give full play to their role as dictatorship organs and continue to implement the principle of punishing the bad elements who seriously endanger society in a severe and rapid way according to law. At the same time, they must cooperate with all parties concerned in mobilizing the vast number of cadres and masses as well as the strength of the whole society to make joint efforts to maintain social order and to minimize the incidence of criminal cases so as to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in social order within 5 years.

Strengthening the building of the procurator ranks is an organizational guarantee for doing procuratoral work well and accomplishing all tasks. Since the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, procurators' offices at all levels have continued the work of consolidating and training the procurator ranks. In general, the ranks are quite good. They can seriously implement the party's principles and policies and the state laws, work selflessly for the public interest, study conscientiously and have perfectly fulfilled all tasks handed down to them by the party and the state. However, in accordance with the requirements of the situation and tasks, the political and professional quality of this contingent still needs to be further improved. This requires us to better consolidate and train our procuratorial personnel so as to meet the requirements for procuratorial work in the new period.

In consolidating the ranks, we have first paid attention to rectifying the ideology, work style and organization of leading bodies at all levels and have overcome weakness and laxness in these leading bodies. We have initially cleared away those people who rose to leading posts by following in Lin Biao and Jiang Qing in rebellion, who had serious sectarian ideas, who participated in beating, smashing and looting, who were opposed to the party central leadership's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and who committed crimes or violated discipline in economic and other fields. We have cultivated and promoted a number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres who have both capability and political integrity to leading posts so as to strengthen leading bodies at all levels. We have seriously dealt with a small number of cadres who violated law and discipline so as to further purify our ranks. At the same time, procurators' offices at all levels have taken the initiative in adopting measures for training cadres by groups and in turns in accordance with local conditions. Through consolidation and training, cadres have enhanced their ideological consciousness, policy understanding and professional levels. In particular, in the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes, the vast numbers of cadres and policemen have experienced tempering and testing and have greatly improved their ability to resist erosion by capitalist ideology. A large number of advanced figures have taken a firm stand and impartially enforced the law. Some comrades have even dedicated their lives and died in their posts defending the people's interests.

In the first half of this year, the Supreme Procuratorate began to reform its structure and reorganize its leading body. Some overlapping organs were merged and its establishment was streamlined.

The structural reform at the province, autonomous region and municipality levels will be carried out this winter or next spring. Through this reform, procurators' offices will better improve their style of work, overcome bureaucratism, improve work efficiency and raise procuratorial work to a new level. Henceforth, we will, in accordance with the demands set forth in the national judicial work conference, continue to do a good job in consolidating and training our procurator ranks, strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to build a procurator contingent that is revolutionalized, rejuvenated, intellectualized and specialized and that has lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural knowledge and a sense of discipline.

Fellow deputies, the 12th CPC National Congress, which successfully concluded not long ago, has laid down a grand program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. The new constitution adopted by the current congress session indicates that the development of socialist democracy and the building of the legal system in our country have entered a new stage. Our nation will usher in a new prosperous period. In facing the new situation and new tasks, procurators' offices at all levels need to go into action vigorously, resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, earnestly study and implement the new constitution, more consciously and definitely shift the stress of procuratorial work to the defense and promotion of socialist modernization centered on economic construction and strive to create a new situation in people's procuratorial work. It is necessary to bring the role of procurators' offices into full play so as to develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship. It is necessary to correctly assess and handle class struggle at the present stage, more effectively use laws as weapons to deal resolute blows against serious criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields that are endangering our socialist cause, guarantee the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and make contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CPPCC RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

OW201313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- Unite and Struggle for the Implementation of the New Constitution and the Fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an All-Round Way -- Political Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC (adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC on 11 December 1982).

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC is being held at a time shortly after the conclusion of the 12th CPC National Congress, when the people of all nationalities in our country are working hard to create a new situation in building socialist modernization with full confidence. The current session has adopted a new constitution for the CPPCC, heard a report by Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the committee for revising the CPPCC constitution, on the draft of the revised constitution and heard and examined a report by Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, on the work of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. The members of the CPPCC National Committee attended the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC as observers, discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC, heard and discussed a report by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, on the draft of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee, heard and discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and heard and discussed other reports and draft laws.

The participants of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC unanimously and enthusiastically support the Constitution of the PRC adopted at the NPC, the report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the constitution for the CPPCC and other reports, and pledge to firmly implement them.

The participants of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC are convinced that the new constitution is a scientific summing-up of the positive and negative experiences since the founding of the People's Republic, fully reflects the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, serves the maximum interests of the Chinese people, and is a cardinal law for running the country and ensuring stability in the new period. The constitution is in conformity with China's situation and has Chinese characteristics. It will have a very important bearing on building a high degree of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. It provides a reliable guarantee for the implementation of the grand program set by the 12th CPC National Congress. The earnest implementation of the new constitution will further enhance political stability and unity in the country, and forcefully promote the progress of socialist modernization. It is the sacred duty of people of all nationalities to protect the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation.

The participants of the CPPCC session are convinced that the constitution is the basic norm of conduct for all activities of the CPPCC. CPPCC organizations at all levels, all parties and mass organizations should conscientiously organize their members to study, publicize and implement the new constitution, while studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. The members of the CPPCC National Committee should consider studying and publicizing the new constitution as the first major task after the conclusion of the current CPPCC session.

All CPPCC members should set an example in abiding by the new constitution. The CPPCC should exercise its function of democratic supervision, wage a resolute struggle against violation or sabotage of the new constitution and make due contributions to its enforcement.

The participants of the current CPPCC session have unanimously endorsed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The participants are glad to note that, thanks to the united struggle waged by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the CPC and the people's government, the national economy has embarked on a sound path of steady development, the readjustment of the national economy has entered a new phase and the economic situation has improved continuously over the last 2 years. The financial situation is improving continually and the people are happy to note the changes. The participants of the current CPPCC session are convinced that the Sixth 5-Year Plan is a positive plan for healthy development of the national economy amid the work of readjustment. The solid implementation of the plan will establish a good foundation for the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

We have ample conditions in our favor to fulfill the targets and task set by the Sixth 5 -Year Plan. However, we must also realize that there are many difficulties and obstacles ahead. To achieve this arduous task, it is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of building the country through hard work, thrift and diligence, fill ourselves with enthusiasm, work harder than ever before, strictly practice economy and combat waste. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to score victories.

The participants at the session believe that in developing socialist modernization, one cannot deviate from educational development and scientific and technological progress. Just like workers and peasants, intellectuals are reliable forces in developing the cause of socialist construction. We must firmly create conditions, whip up the enthusiasm of the intellectuals and bring into full play their role in promoting the modernization program. This is an important task of our times. The CPPCC must constantly concern itself over and understand intellectuals, particularly the situation and problems among middle-aged intellectuals; and exert strenuous efforts to help various localities further implement the policy on intellectuals. The members of the CPPCC organizations at all levels, various parties and groups should actively respond to the call issued by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, conscientiously learn from the revolutionary spirit displayed by Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu in dedicating themselves to the lofty idea of building the socialist motherland and learn from their superior qualities in giving top priority to the interests of the state and wholeheartedly offering all their strength to developing China's socialist construction.

It was emphatically pointed out at the session that CPPCC organizations at all levels must pay full attention to the development of socialist spiritual civilization, and do a good job in carrying out propaganda and education work in this regard. In their work and actions, members who have participated in the CPPCC, including parties, groups and individuals, must earnestly fulfill the requirements, and implement the provisions, of the constitution and the CPPCC constitution on developing socialist spiritual civilization, and strive to bring about a fundamental improvement in the financial and economic situation of the state and of the social values and party style, and to ensure the healthy development of China's socialist modernization program.

At the opening of the current session, Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In developing the socialist modernization program of the great motherland, our patriotic united front has a bright future and brilliant prospects. He called on us to work together to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of the country, in the patriotic united front and in the work of the CPPCC.

The participants at the session hold: Responding to Chairman Deng's call, it is essential to conscienciously implement the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the CPC and the democratic parties and nonparty people, "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," and consolidate and expand the patriotic united front. In doing the work of the CPPCC, it is necessary to bring into full play the initiative, enthusiasm and creativity of members in all fields. Efforts must be made to create conditions and adopt various forms to further carry out activities for political consultation and democratic supervision, in an effort to bring into better play the important role of the CPPCC in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The CPPCC organizations at all levels should also canvass views from all quarters, open broad avenues for able people to use their talents, bring into full play the special skills and knowledge of their members and personnel in all fields, organize them to investigate and study special topics, offer suggestions and criticisms on major issues concerning socialist construction and the people's livelihood, help the CPC and the people's government to improve their work and efficiency and, together with them, do a good job of running the state.

The First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee is to be held next year. After the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, the Standing Committee should concentrate on preparing for the convocation of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, systematically summarize the work of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, add to its achievements, and overcome its shortcomings in order to create favorable conditions for the new National CPPCC Committee in carrying out its work even better. We believe that as long as we unite as one, pool our wisdom and efforts, firmly implement the new CPPCC constitution, and inherit and carry forward in our work the fine traditions fostered by Chairman Mao Zedong and Chairman Zhou Enlai, a new situation, full of vigor for the CPPCC, will definitely emerge before our eyes.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES FUNDING

HK220809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "A Major Measure for Reinvigorating the Economy"]

[Text] In order to promote our economic development, it is necessary to solve the problem of raising funds for construction. At present we must adopt necessary measures to concentrate scattered and idle funds and use them to meet urgent national needs, especially the needs in speeding up the construction of key projects in the energy and transportation fields.

At present there exists a very noticeable phenomenon: On the one hand, there has been a shortage of funds for key projects which are urgently needed by the state; on the other hand, funds at the disposal of enterprises and funds outside the state budgets have grown greatly and account for almost one-half of the state's budget revenue. Therefore, it is not only necessary but also possible to adopt proper measures for concentrating funds. The central authorities have now laid down the decision on concentrating necessary funds for guaranteeing the construction of key energy and transportation projects. This is an important measure and the decision is completely correct.

In order to smoothly concentrate funds, we should correctly realize that partial interests should be subordinated to overall interests. First of all, economic personnel, especially those in leading posts, are required to enhance their consciousness and be firmly implanted with the idea of coordinating all national activities like moves on a chessboard. Comrade Chen Yun said: "Our comrades who are engaged in financial and economic work are apt to get bogged down in a partial viewpoint and to be infected with selfish departmentalism and they thus neglect some matters of greater importance." He also reminded us: "It is necessary to view one's own work in the light of the whole nation. If we discover that our own practice is not concordant with the work of the whole nation, we should immediately and consciously correct it." Over the past 2 years, the state has initially reformed the economic management and enterprise management institutions and has placed more power and more mobile financial resources at the disposal of localities, departments and enterprises. This is absolutely necessary. Henceforth, localities, departments and enterprises should, within the scope of unified policies and plans laid down by the state, continue to exercise their legitimate decisionmaking power to gain greater reasonable benefits on the basis of tapping their potential and improving their economic results so as to make greater contributions to the state. But we can never exclusively pay attention to partial interests without regard to overall interests. Still less should we practice fraud to take state revenue. Now the central authorities have decided to collect funds for key energy and transportation projects from all state-run enterprises, institutions, government organs and orgnaizations, the army and local governments. This constitutes a political problem as well as an economic problem.

This is because the state's purpose in raising funds is to lay a solid foundation for economic prosperity and the realization of quadrupling output value. This is a glorious task which is related to the overall situation. The whole nation from top to bottom should take into account this overall situation and actively make due contributions to it.

Of course, when we are trying to overcome undue decentralization in the use of funds and appropriately concentrate a section of funds, we should also take into consideration the needs of localities and enterprises and give full play to their initiative. A certain amount of mobile financial resources should be at their disposal so as to expedite matters that are more suitable to be run by localities and enterprises. In particular, funds for technical transformation of existing enterprises should be guaranteed. This work involves hundreds of thousands of units and should be handled strictly according to the relevant policies and regulations laid down by the state. In short, in dealing with the financial problem of raising funds, we should strive to effect both reasonable concentration and appropriate distribution and succeed in both guaranteeing the construction of key projects urgently needed by the state and mobilizing the initiative of all quarters concerned.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES NATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

OW220231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo today endorsed the decision of a six-day national women's and children's health conference to focus their efforts on integration of maternity and child care with family planning.

He was addressing to some 100 participants attending the meeting which opened December 17. He asked them to work to limit China's population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

The meeting decided to emphasize work in the nation's rural area, where 80 percent of China's 1,008 billion people live. The work will improve delivery skills, prevention and treatment of women's and children's diseases and family planning.

He reviewed achievements in the field in the last three decades. Infant mortality, he said, dropped from pre-1949 levels of 200 per thousand to 13 per thousand in urban areas and 24 per thousand in rural areas. Deaths of women in child birth also fell.

China has 55,400 medical workers for maternity and child care, 159 maternity and child care institutions and 24 children's hospitals with 5,000 beds. General hospitals provide another 20,000 children's beds. Another 2.630 maternity and child care centers also exist. These figures, Bo Yibo said, are 30 times those of the 1949 founding of the People's Republic.

Bo Yibo called on governments at all levels to slate maternity, child care and family planning work on their agenda.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ATTENDS CONGRESS SESSION

SK220350 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress opened on the morning of 21 December at the Jinan (Bayi) auditorium. At 0830 Zhao Lin, executive member of the congress and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, declared the session open.

Su Yiran, governor of the province, delivered a report on government work. His report is divided into five parts. In the first part, Comrade Su Yiran elucidated, with vivid facts and specific figures, the achievements scored by our province over the past year in the fields of agriculture, industry, capital construction, finance and trade, culture and education as well as urban people's material and spiritual livelihood. In the second part, he set forth the 1983 provincial plan on economic and social development and the eight tasks for fulfilling this plan. In the third part, he stressed the necessity of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and enhancing the whole people's awareness of communism. In the fourth part, he urged efforts to carry out organizational reforms to raise the government's work efficiency. In the fifth part, he called for conscientiously studying, propagating and implementing the new constitution to intensify the building of democracy and the legal system.

The province's 1983 draft plan on economic and social development drawn up by the provincial people's government has been submitted to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress for examination and approval. Meanwhile, a written explanation on this plan has been made. The credentials committee of the fifth provincial people's congress made a written examination report on the behavior of deputies and the qualifications for people's deputies in the by-election. Of the existing 1,455 deputies of the fifth provincial people's congress, 1,251 attended the 21 December session.

Also attending the 21 December session were Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Gao Keting, Zhao Feng, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin and Liu Gan, executive members of the congress. Attending the session as observers were members participating in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and responsible persons of various departments directly under the provincial people's government.

Beginning from the afternoon of 21 December, deputies to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and members participating in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee discussed in groups the government work report made by Governor Su Yiran.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG GRAIN OUTPUT -- A prefecture which received 3.5 billion jin of reverse-sale grain from the state from 1959 to 1978, Dezhou Prefecture, Shandong Province, has marketed 350 million jin of grain to the state this year. At the same time, the prefecture produced a total of 4.4 million dan of cotton, an increase of 1 million dan over 1981. Despite the reduction of 500,000 mu of grain-growing fields, total grain yield has reached 3.9 billion jin, an increase of 400 million jin over 1981 and up 30 percent over 1978. By 12 December, the prefecture stored up 352 million jin of grain. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 82 SK]

REN ZHONGYI OPENS GUANGDONG ART GALLERY

HK200838 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Summary] A ceremony was held in Guangzhou on 18 December to mark the completion of the new Guangdong art gallery. NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying wrote the name for the gallery. Present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the province and municipality Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Yang Yingbin, Chen Yueping, and Yang Kanghua. Provincial CPC committee Secretary Ren Zhongyi cut the ribbon. Chen Yueping, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, made a speech.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK220154 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Summary] The 19th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Zhengzhou on 21 December. The main agenda of the meeting is as follows: To study and convey the main documents of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and call on the people of the province to study, publicize and implement the new constitution; to issue a resolution on the powers of the provincial people's congress standing committee; to issue a resolution on the number of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and on the question of electing them; and to approve appointments and dismissals. Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan presided at the meeting. Chairman Liu Jie conveyed the spirit of the NPC session. Also present were Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang, Shao Wenjie, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Hao Fuhong, Fan Lian and Ma Ruihua.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON IMPROVED AGRICULTURE

HK220257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Summary] According to HUNAN RIBAO, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong said at a provincial rural work conference on 19 December: "The province must seriously analyze the excellent situation of bumper harvest this year and its causes, boost confidence and continue to forge ahead through mass summation, exchanges and mobilization, and strive for still greater development next year."

Hunan reaped a record harvest this year. Total grain output was 46.5 billion jin, 3.1 billion jin more than last year. All 16 prefectures and major municipalities increased production, as did 87 of the 101 counties and minor municipalities. Increases ranging from 100 to 200 billion jin were recorded in Xiangtan, Ningxiang, Yueyang Municipality, Changsha Municipality, Liuyang, Xiangxiang, Changde, Taoyuan and Liling Counties. Total agricultural output value rose by 6 percent over last year. This was achieved despite serious natural disasters such as floods and autumn cold waves.

Summing up the reasons for the province's success, Mao Zhiyong said: "1) The universal popularization of the all-round contract responsibility system has mobilized the peasants' production enthusiasm to a tremendous extent. This is the main factor. 2) The province has implemented relatively well the principle of actively promoting diversification without slackening grain production in the slightest, and initially changed Hunan's single-produce economy that prevailed for many years. 3) The province has practiced scientific cultivation, especially in the selection of fine seed and scientific use of fertilizer. 4) Due to the practice of the all-round contract responsibility system, the work style of the rural cadres at all levels has shown very great improvement. Cadre-masses relations have become closer, and the masses enjoy ease of mind." Mao Zhiyong called on the comrades throughout the province to emphasize these successful experiences next year.

CHEN PIXIAN BRIEFED ON BEIJING PUBLIC ORDER

OW180145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, visited the Dongcheng District Party Committee in Beijing Municipality this morning, where he was briefed on public order in the district.

After hearing the briefing, Chen Pixian pointed out: It is necessary to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the standards of social conduct in the next 5 years and to conscientiously implement the party's principle of "tackling problems in a comprehensive way" in public order.

Dongcheng is a district of Beijing Municipality where a better job has been done in "tackling problems in a comprehensive way" in public order. After attentively listening to the briefing, Comrade Chen Pixian expressed satisfaction with the achievements made by the district in this regard. He said: When a good job is done in keeping public order in the capital, it will produce a tremendous influence on all other parts of the country. The capital should be the first to take effective measures and gain useful experiences in this regard. How should we do this work this winter and the coming spring? How should we do it next year and in the next 5 years? Beijing should map out a plan for it.

During the briefing, Chen Pixian, together with others present at the briefing, analyzed the special features of public order in the capital and expressed his expectations and made suggestions on how to "tackle problems in a comprehensive way" in public order. He said: The district party committee has briefed us on public order today. This shows that the party committee has paid close attention to public order, which is the most important prerequisite for doing a good job in "tackling problems in a comprehensive way" in public order. He called on public security personnel to strengthen the building of their ranks. It is necessary to make efforts and to spend some money to raise public security personnel's cultural and technical level. The municipality and its districts should consider the establishment of special schools for judicial procuratorial and public security cadres to study. He emphatically pointed out: It is very important to do a good job in setting up public security committees and mediation committees at the basic level. This is a good way to follow the mass line, and it is a fine tradition of our party. Successfully doing this work will lay a reliable foundation for public order.

Hearing the briefing along with Comrade Chen Pixian were First Secretary Duan Junyi of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Vice Minister of Public Security Lin Yun and other comrades.

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

SK211248 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, recently wrote an article for RENMIN RIBAO on further implementing and improving the system of large scale assignment of responsibilities and other production responsibility systems. He stressed that the current most important work in rural and pastoral areas is to continue implementing and improving, in line with specific local conditions, the system of large scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems of paying remuneration on the basis of output according to contracts.

Comrade Zhou Hui's article states: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rural and pastoral areas in the region have implemented, step by step, the double-contract system and other responsibility systems of paying remuneration on the basis of output according to contracts, particularly the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities. This has been warmly supported by peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities.

Practices have more and more clearly indicated that the double-contract system, especially the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, is indeed a great creation for peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in their practice of production. It not only has played a key role in opening up a new situation in agriculture and animal husbandry, but also has played or is playing a tremendous promotive role in first invigorating the economy as a whole and then promoting the restructuring. In the course of implementing the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems of paying remuneration on the basis of output according to contracts, however, we have encountered rather great interference, which has mainly come from a small number of responsible cadres. Most of these responsible cadres could not keep abreast of the situation because of leftist influences and a lack of study and contract with the actual situation. But there were, indeed, a very few who had a vested interest in the leftist stuff. The debate on this issue, we should say, has not been totally completed.

The article points out: Following the progress of the work to bring order out of chaos and the tests by practices, we have virtually made a breakthrough in the double-contract system, especially the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, which is being implemented and improved. Responsibility systems for vegetable-growing production teams on outskirts of cities are being adjusted and those for forestry production are just at the beginning. Although we have responsibility systems for animal husbandry, a considerable number of them are the continuation of the methods adopted prior to the Cultural Revolution. The herdsmen are not satisfied with them. Responsibility systems for many commune- and brigade-run enterprises are yet to be established, summarized and improved.

Contract systems will ultimately be applied to the exploitation and utilization of large areas of waste beaches, mountains, sands and water surface by scattered manpower, funds and technical forces. Most of the responsibility systems for agricultural production have been implemented gradually after 1980 and many of them have been implemented halfway. In addition, the implementation of the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems is a new thing and the leftist influences are deep-rooted. There are still not many places where responsibility systems are truly perfect. Therefore, concerning the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems, we should not only note the trend that they are being implemented, perfected and consolidated, but also note the arduous and protracted efforts we should exert to continuously implement, perfect and consolidate them in the future. The idea that the responsibility systems have been very perfect and the feeling of satisfaction with the achievements of the systems which leads to a refusal to improve the systems is divorced from reality and is harmful.

The article continues: The major question on current responsiblity systems is whether or not we should regard the double-contract system, particularly the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, as a revolution, and continue to improve and carry it out.

1. Are the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems a revolution in the realm of agricultural economy? Practices have vividly shown us that the double-contract system, particularly the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, is so far the most effective measure to fully arouse the production enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in the rural and pastoral areas of Nei Monggol. People say that the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities has not only freed the people's minds, given peasants a free hand and made the land and natural resources more exploitable, but has also educated the masses of cadres. Like a key, it has opened the door to broad prospects for Nei Monggol's agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the meantime, after summing up the positive and negative experiences of the 10 years, particularly the experiences of the past few years, we have adhered to the public ownership of the land and the principle of proper retention for the collective and have organized production mainly with individual households as a unit under the guidance of the state plan in our efforts to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the vast rural and pastoral areas. This is, generally speaking, in conformity with the current development of productive forces in rural and pastoral areas and conducive to production.

With regard to the procurement and allotment of farm and sideline produce, we should, of course, educate cadres and commune members to adhere to the principle of simultaneously taking into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals. The links in circulation, which have a bearing on the peasants' interests, and superstructure should be in accord with the principle. These are profound changes brought about by the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities in the realm of agricultural economy.

2. Has the function of the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems reached the limit? The article says: Our answer is: There is still great room to develop the might of the systems. Even the few more experienced production teams in Nei Monggol have implemented the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities for no more than 3 or 5 years. Most of the teams have implemented the system for only 1 or 2 years. The function of the system, instead of reaching the limit, has just begun to develop. Its potential and superiority are far from being fully displayed. Peasants and herdsmen have put it well: The good play is yet to come.

3. Will the current system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities once again be turned into a system of centralized management? This is the question the peasants and herdsmen are most concerned about. The article points out: Following the development of productive forces, the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems will also develop accordingly and various forms of integration, particularly that of the trades which serve production and that of the links in circulation, will increase day after day. However, we should be sure that such development should never be a road going back and such integration should never be brought back to the old track of the three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form. In line with the actual situation of the region, the focus of our work concerning the various responsibility systems, including the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, for the present and the next few years is to implement and improve. After they are implemented and approved, they should remain unchanged for a long time. We should regard the long-term stability of the responsibility systems as a basic policy for agriculture and animal husbandry and adhere to it for a long time.

Comrade Zhou Hui's article concludes: We should thoroughly sum up the experiences and lessons of our party in giving guidance to agricultural and animal husbandry production over the past two decades and particularly since the party's third plenary session in the course of our study of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and the relevant basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, further eliminate the leftist influences, seek truth from facts, emancipate our minds, enhance our awareness in implementing the line adopted since the party's third plenary session and continue to implement and improve the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities and other responsibility systems of paying remuneration on the basis of output according to contracts. As long as we do so, we will be able to further develop the already-created new situation in agriculture and animal husbandry.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS RURAL WORK MEETING

SK201310 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] After a 17-day session, the rural work meeting sponsored by the municipal CPC committee concluded on 19 December. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the central authorities' conferences on rural work and summed up the experience gained by the municipality in developing agriculture in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Results were gained in upgrading the understanding of enacting responsibility systems by signing contracts with households according to their grain output and in the definitive orientation of enabling agriculture to serve urban areas while developing export and of enabling both urban and rural areas to uphold cooperation and to become wealthy through labor. The meeting urged cadres at all levels to earnestly study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, to do a good job in various work by raising the spirit of reform and to build rural areas across the municipality step-by-step into new socialist villages with highly-developed material and spiritual civilizations.

The rural work meeting sponsored by the municipal CPC committee opened on 3 December. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered the concluding report at the meeting. Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made a guiding report on studying the 12th CPC congress documents. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and acting mayor of the municipality, made a report on the orientation of developing the suburban economy. Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made a report on rural work. Chen Bing, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made a report on rural ideological and political work. Bai Hua, deputy mayor of the municipality, made a report on family planning work. Liu Jinfeng, deputy mayor of the municipality, also made a report on relaying the spirit of the national conference on rural work.

At the meeting, 42 units introduced their experiences gained in rural work. Units including the municipal supply and marketing cooperative and the municipal foreign trade bureau made speeches. Participants earnestly studied the 12th CPC Congress documents and the central authorities' guidelines and, bearing in mind the actual situation, summed up experiences gained in enacting responsibility systems by signing contracts with households according to their grain output, in developing a diversified economy, in developing major households that actively sign a contract for enacting responsibility systems and households that sign a contract for specialized production and in enforcing joint ventures, resulting in upgrading their understanding, further emancipating their minds in full confidence of further creating a new situation in agriculture.

The meeting noted: The situation prevailing in rural areas across the municipality is that these areas politically prosper and economically flourish more every day. In spite of consecutive natural disasters since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipality has still scored marked development in agricultural production. The municipality is expected to score a total agricultural output value this year of 2 billion yuan, a 43.7 percent increase over the 1978 figure. The municipality scores an 11 percent increase each year in this regard. Its total grain output has reached 2.46 billion jin, an 11.8 percent increase over 1978. Its total cotton output has reached 9.3 million jin, more than twice the 1978 figure. Its total oil-bearing seed output has reached 84 million jin, a 3.2-fold increase over the 1978 figure. Its total vegetable volume in markets has reached 1.55 billion jin, a 16.5 percent increase over 1981. The municipality has achieved relatively rapid development in a diversified economy. Following the development of production, peasants throughout the municipality have steadily increased their incomes and obviously improved their livelihood.

In making arrangements for the rural work in the municipality, the meeting pointed out: Our fighting target is, on the premise of steadily upgrading economic results, to quadruple total agricultural output value by the end of this century and to strive to go beyond that target. According to this target, [words indistinct] it is necessary to vigorously map out long-term and all-round plans. The meeting held that the major task for current rural work should still focus on further improving production responsibility systems. In the current period, the responsibility systems of signing contracts with households according to their grain output have been proven as one of the effective measures to give full scope in rural areas to the superiority of our country's socialist economic system and these responsibility systems have been widely welcomed by a vast number of people. They totally consist of the three key factors of socialist public ownership, the principle of to each according to their work and distribution without exploitation. These responsibility systems are a form of management with socialist character and are creative achievements scored by Chinese people.

The meeting urged units that have not established a production responsibility system to enact these systems as soon as possible. Units suited to responsibility systems of signing a contract with the authorities according to their grain output should begin to do so and units not suited to these responsibility systems should establish or improve the system of personal responsibility for each section of a production line. Units that have signed a contract in line with their grain output in the responsibility system enactment should sum up their experiences gained in the enactment so as to further improve these systems. A good job should be done in dealing with the relationship between contracting for production responsibility system enactment with households in the entire area and with a specific household. Efforts should be made to sign as many contracts as possible with households in the entire area and with specific households so long as their condition permits. It is also necessary to integrate the contracting operation among households in the entire area with the operation among specific households. Attention should be paid to establishing or improving contract systems and to dealing well with the relationship amon the state, collectives and individuals and the relationship between distribution and collective accumulations. It is necessary to retain public funds according to policy and need.

The meeting noted: Because of the characteristic dependence of big cities on their suburban counties, the municipality should define its agricultural orientation toward serving urban areas and industries. This means that municipal agriculture should be developed in line with the city's needs and that efforts should be made to provide as many farm and sideline products as possible for saturating the needs of urban industries and urban people's livelihood. Meanwhile, the development of agriculture will contribute to peasants becoming wealthy as soon as possible.

The meeting urged localities across the municipality to vigorously develop the production of non-staple foodstuffs in the current period. In addition to continuously doing a good job in vegetable production, such as increasing the variety of vegetables and upgrading vegetable quality to fully supply markets, suburban areas should focus on the major production of milk, eggs and fresh water fish. In developing agricultural production, it is necessary to resolutely uphold the principle of vigorously developing a diversified economy while steadily grasping grain production. Efforts should be made to increase the per-unit yield so as to increase the total output. Areas not suitable for grain production should vigorously develop cotton and other cash crops.

The meeting noted: At present, we should transform the current agricultural production engaged in by individual households for their own purposes into one for commercial purposes. Efforts should be made to do a good job in commercial service before or after production seasons so as to accelerate the development of the rural economy into a cooperative one with the combination of production, supply and sales, as well as of agriculture, industry and commerce.

This is a trend that imposes important tasks on us. It is necessary to improve the system of supply and marketing cooperatives, restore cooperative commerce and enhance the organizational function of the mass line, the managerial function of democracy and the flexibility of business transactions so as to enable supply and marketing cooperatives to be major channels of commodity circulation in rural areas. In the premise of assuring the fulfillment of the state assignment, it is necessary to properly relax the purchase and sale restriction policies on farm and sideline products and industrial products. After the fulfillment of unified procurement plans and the state assignment, rural people may retain their surplus products for sale in urban markets. State commercial firms may also go deep into rural areas to sell their commodities. It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward peasants' problems of having to transport good long distances to sell them in order to further enliven the commodity circulation between urban and rural areas.

The meeting held that developing rural socialist undertakings and strengthening the build-up of spiritual civilization are very important. It is necessary to establish serve-the-peasant scientific and technological centers and educational networks so as to teach peasants new farming science and technology and to conduct education reform step-by-step. Efforts should be made to continue to do a good job in family planning in rural areas. In conducting ideological and political work in rural areas, from now on, we should conduct education centered on party members and cadres, and education on the party's current policies and on the explanation of peasants' interests and work experiences.

The meeting emphatically noted: Under the great change in the rural economy, leading personnel at all levels should catch up with developments, make a firm determination for reform and vigorously grasp production. They should boldly create new things, be good at studying new knowledge and continuously arm themselves with science and technology to further develop the new situation that has been created in agriculture. Agriculture is closely related to the urban people's livelihood. Various industries, trades and departments concerned should further foster the thinking of serving peasants and agricultural development and actively do a good job in supporting agriculture.

The meeting was convinced that only by emancipating minds and going deep into practice will the party's cadres at all levels be able to further create a new situation in municipal agriculture and to achieve an all-round upgrading of agricultural economy.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD -- Tianjin Municipality has scored gratifying achievements in planned parenthood since the third plenary session. By the end of September, the one-child rate had increased to 86.1 percent from 50 percent in 1978. The rate of planned parenthood had increased from 69 percent to 87.9 percent. The rate of multiple births had dropped from 23.7 percent in 1978 to 5 percent. By the end of the third quarter, 86.9 percent of the 378,900 women of childbearing age who already have a child had received the "one-child certificates." [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK220222 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and government held a broadcast mobilization rally on 21 December to launch the province's planned parenthood propaganda month. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Feng Jixin made an important speech. He said: "If our province can meet the demand of the 12th party congress, quadruple total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century to reach 41.6 billion yuan, and control the population below 22.2 million, on average each person can have 1,874 yuan and the people's living standards will reach a comfortably well-off level. If the population exceeds 22.2 million, to reach such a living standard can only be empty talk. To keep the province's population below 22.2 million by the end of the century, we must keep the total population growth figure below 2.63 million in the next 18 years; the average annual increase can only be 146,000. The annual birth figure cannot exceed 246,000. The average annual natural population increase must be kept below 8 per 1,000.

"To achieve this aim we must, from now on, universally advocate that each couple have only one child, strictly control the birth of a second child and resolutely stop the birth of a third. This is the decisive measure our country must adopt in its particular historical conditions. There can be no wavering on this point."

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: "The focus of this planned parenthood propaganda month will be on the rural areas. In recent years, the natural population growth rate in many prefectures and counties has risen considerably from its previous decline. Dingxi Prefecture has to consume grain resold by the state every year, but the number of babies born there is growing every year. Over half the babies born in the prefecture's seven counties are born outside the planned parenthood plans. How can we tolerate such a situation? The Dingxi Prefectural CPC Committee and commissioner's office must take practical measures to rapidly correct this situation and control the momentum of unplanned births."

Feng Jixin called on party and government at all levels to strengthen leadership and the departments concerned to work closely together in launching planned parenthood propaganda with great fanfare.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SPEAKS ON RURAL WORK

HK200357 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee enlarged meeting which concluded on 19 December decided that the central guiding ideology for rural work in the province should be to continue to implement the 12th party congress spirit, further emancipate the mind and broaden the vision, relax the policies, enliven the economy, develop the new situation which has already been created in rural work, and lead the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible. This meeting began on 10 December. The meeting studied the spirit of relevant central conferences, held warm discussions centering on the question of how to develop the new situation already created in rural work,exchanged experiences, enhanced understanding and strengthened confidence.

The meeting held: The rural situation in Gansu has become better and better in recent years, and a new situation has already been created. It can be said that the road is now open and the masses are forging ahead. The year 1983 is the first year after the 12th party congress proposed creating a new situation in all fields of modernization; it is also the first year after the institution of the new constitution and the first year of striving for long tranquillity in the land. In the new year all fronts, areas, departments and cadres must work in concert, brace their spirit, promote investigation and study, tackle the main contradictions, and bring about new progress, a new atmosphere and new success in all work, especially in agriculture.

In order to further develop the new situation already created in rural work in the province and fulfill the province's targets of endeavor in agricultural development, the meeting pointed out that it is necessary to grasp as strategic key points the building of the Hexi commodity grain base and the building of the central arid part of the province represented by Dingxi. Carrying out successful construction of these two areas will have a very important effect on consolidating and developing the excellent political and economic situation in the province. The Central Committee and State Council are very concerned for construction in these two areas. We must therefore work hard in all respects, combine formulating plans with carrying out current work, and take new and thoroughly sound steps. Practical measures must also be adopted in other parts of the province, which must make their proper contributions to achieving the province's targets of endeavor in agriculture.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Feng Jixin said in an important speech at the close of the meeting: In continuing to emancipate the mind, we must at present continue to clear away the influence of leftist ideology, break through the bindings of the small producer mentality, and change the ways of thinking and work in acting according to old conventions, experiences and habits. Comrade Feng Jixin said: We must break through ideological obstacles in four aspects:

1. We must break through the pattern of the commune in being large in size and collective in nature, strengthen the contract responsibility systems and the development of all forms of cooperative economy, and embark on a socialist agricultural development path suited to China's special features.

2. We must break through the erroneous ideological convention that to allow some people to get rich before others is bound to lead to polarization. We must boldly support and encourage the peasants to get rich through their own labor.

3. We must break through the traditional concept of self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient natural economy, and steadily develop in the direction of specialization and socialization.

4. We must break through the small peasant economy viewpoint that the peasants can only grow crops, and encourage and guide the surplus manpower shifted from agriculture to follow the path of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, commerce, field cultivation, stockbreeding, and the processing trades.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: These four points are the main problems hampering the emancipation of our minds. In connection with reality, the party committees at all levels must recall the work of the previous stage and see whether out our minds are being continually emancipated or have become stagnant. We must seriously solve the problems that hamper the further emancipation of our minds by means of study and discussion. Only thus can our thinking catch up with the situation, can we maintain the initiative in work and reduce tendencies to act blindly.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: We should consider relaxing the rural policies in the following respects:

1. Under the premise of helping to protect and develop the vegetation, we should allow the communes and brigades to assign to the peasants in a unified way barren mountains, slopes, hills, gullies, and waters for their long-term use for planting trees and grass and promoting diversification. The peasants should be allowed as individuals or combinations of households to raise capital for agricultural capital construction and small hydroelectric stations. They should be allowed to open up all kinds of (?factories), and to engage in processing of agricultural and sideline products, and in other government approved industrial and sideline production, such as mining.

2. Peasants should be allowed as individuals or as combinations of households to take up contract responsibility for all kinds of undertakings in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and industry, and also in farm machinery and tools, mechanized plowing, plant protection, animal disease prevention, scientific research, repair work and so on.

3. Peasants should be allowed as individuals or as combinations of households to cooperatively manage commerce, catering trades, and tourism.

4. Apart from grain, cotton and oil, which are under state monopoly for purchase, and pigs, eggs, skins, wool, and cattle and sheep, for which procurement quotas are assigned, all agricultural and sideline products can be marketed. Products under state monopoly purchase or for which procurement quotas are set can also be marketed, with the household as the unit, after the quotas are fulfilled.

5. Peasants should be allowed as individuals or as combinations of households to undertake long and short-distance transport of agricultural and sideline products, except grain.

6. Peasants should be allowed as individuals or as combinations of households to purchase farm machines and tools, tractors and motor vehicles. It is also necessary to avoid blind development in this respect, which would cause waste or result in losses.

7. Work exchange between peasant households should be allowed. People who have lost labor ability or who lack sufficient labor ability should be allowed to hire laborers to do chores for them, in order to maintain the necessities of life. People undertaking all types of cooperative economy or joint-household businesses should be allowed to hire helpers, specialists and technicians.

8. Individual industry and commerce operators and able people engaged in pioneering cultivation and animal husbandry should be allowed to hire helpers and train apprentices. They can refer to the relevant State Council regulations. Individual or joint stock enterprises that have hired more helpers than permitted by the State Council regulations should, under the premise of taking rational care of the interests of shareholders, guide them into various forms of cooperative economy. Those with contract responsibilities for collective enterprises that have hired relatively large numbers of helpers should be guided into instituting contract responsibility systems for managers.

9. Variations in size of shareholding should be permitted among shareholders of a joint enterprise. In addition, investment in either capital or labor should be permitted. The dividend ration should not be too great.

10. People with good education and technical specialities should be permitted as individuals or combines to open medical centers, schools, nurseries, cinemas, theaters, bookshops and other cultural undertakings.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: When implementing the above-mentioned policies on a trial basis, we must pay attention to strengthening leadership and management, and conduct education for the peasants in loving the state, socialism and the party and in simultaneously caring for the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must deal according to law with illegal behavior that violates state policies and decrees. We must strictly distinguish between the peasants' proper industrial and commercial activities and illegal behavior. We should protect all those who conform to the 10 measures mentioned above.

Speaking on the reform of the rural economic system, Comrade Feng Jixin said: If we fail to reverse the situation of reform of the superstructure lagging behind changes in the economic base, the enthusiasm of the peasants which has already surged up may be damaged afresh, and the rural economy which has been enlivened may be dampened again. We must have a sufficient understanding of the importance of this issue, which is related to the success or failure of all our undertakings.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: We must reform the commerce system and enliven the circulation channels. The way to do this is, in organizing to set up state-owned commercial companies separated from the administration and the enterprises, organize commodity circulation according to economic zones, reduce the number of layers and cardinal points in the wholesale trade, establish state-owned and state-operated, state-owned and collective-operated, or contract-operated systems according to the scale and characteristics of the retail enterprises, and gradually establish an opened-up circulation system with state-owned commerce as the dominant factor, coexistence of many different types of management system and circulation channels, and reduced cardinal links in circulations.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: We must speed up the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative system. The key points in this reform are, first to restore its nature of cooperative commerce, and strengthen its mass nature in organization, democratic nature in management, and flexible nature in operation. The county supply and marketing cooperatives should be changed into joint cooperatives of the grassroots cooperatives and turned into an economic entity. The economic functions of the grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives after their reform should be to launch various forms of joint agricultural-industrial-commercial operations in production, processing and sales, jointly operate with the communes, brigades and peasants production bases, processing enterprises and various service undertakings, and develop toward cooperative economy with joint agricultural-industrial-commercial operations.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: We must vigorously develop collective and individual economy in the urban and rural areas. Apart from large and medium shops, catering and service establishments in the towns which are invested in and operated by the state, and those in the rural areas which are operated by the supply and marketing cooperatives, we must give free rein to developing collective and individual economy. In particular, the small traders and peddlers and individual service establishments in the rural areas should be afforded the necessary support. Commune and brigade enterprises must continue to develop after consolidation. The minroity-nationality areas should develop collective and individual economy by following the principle of stressing small industry, collective ownership, hand-operated or semi-mechanized operation, use of local resources, and minority nationality staff and workers.

The enthusiasm of the peasants to learn cultural knowlege and learn and apply science is very high. An unprecedented situation has arisen in this respect. Our task is to meet the needs of the thousands of households in learning cultural knowledge and studying and applying science and provide appropriate assistance, so that scientific research and popularization and the spread of cultural knowledge will unfold on a still more extensive scale. This was stated by Comrade Feng Jixin at the conference. He said: Developing agricultural production depends on the progress of science and technology. We must get a good grasp of education in the rural areas. We must concentrate on four tasks in this respect next year:

1. Adopt various forms to popularize the results of effective scientific and technical research. We must actively organize the masses to run science themselves, promote technical contract systems, set up science and technology households, demonstration households, technical services companies, technical associations, and joint combines for engaging in production, science and technology, and so on.

2. Launch research in applied science and encourage the agricultural scientific research units and technical personnel to spontaneously serve agriculture and the peasants.

3. Actively work to reform the system of scientific research in the rural areas. We should gradually change the current systems of setting up agrotechnical popularization organs according to administrative units, and establish agricultural science and technology service centers according to economic zones.

4. Gradually reform the rural education structure and introduce universal primary education. School-age children aged from 7 to 13 in the rural areas must undergo primary education. By 1985, every country should have an agricultural or vocational secondary school. The curriculum from the primary fifth grade to secondary school must include basic agricultural knowledge or specialized lessons on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and so on. Agricultural institutes of higher education must give priority to enrolling students from the rural areas. They must also train specialized talented people on the communes and brigades.

According to recent statistics from the provincial departments concerned, 99 percent of the province's production teams have now instituted the all-round contract system. In the Hedong Region, the figure is 99.5 percent. Progress in the Hexi Region has also been very fast, having reached 97 percent. At present, what new problems should be solved in respect of stabilizing and perfecting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output? Comrade Feng Jixin said in his speech at the conference: We must pay attention to five points:

1. We must correctly handle the relationship between unified and separate management. We must proceed from reality and practice unified or separate management as appropriate. We must avoid applying unified management to rescind the decision-making powers already given the peasants. Unified management must serve separate management, not vice versa.

2. At present we still mainly rely on the thousands of households to develop grain and diversification. We must further tap the potentials of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis. The superior features of this system are now continuing to develop and will spread to all areas and to all fields of agricultural production.

3. We must support the new combines, but we must conform to nature. We should adroitly guide action according to circumstances on the basis of the needs of production and the peasants' voluntariness, and gradually popularize these combines. At the same time, the new combines should center on the needs of developing commodity production, strengthen services before and after production, and practice specialized and socialized cooperation.

4. We must attach importance to supporting and developing all types of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs.

5. In the pastoral areas, apart from acting in accordance with the above four demands, in perfecting the responsibility systems we must work in light of the characteristics of animal husbandry, pay attention to grasping pasture construction, restructuring the herds, improving strains, and doing a good job in preventing and curing diseases, and properly solve all kinds of new problems that arise.

DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN CONCLUDES MIDEAST TALKS WITH KING HUSAYN

OW241904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 23 (XINHUA) -- There was no "dramatic breakthrough" or significant announcement made today as King Husayn concluded his week-long visit to this country.

The United States was hoping for Jordanian participation in the search for Middle East peace. There was no mention, however, of whether Jordan is prepared to join in this process through the inclusion of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in negotiations with Egypt, Israel and the United States, and whether both sides had agreed on measures necessary for the successful holding of such talks.

Jordan is the focus of U.S. diplomatic drive in the Middle East. The U.S. Government wants Husayn to play a key role in the Middle East peace initiative proposed by Reagan Sept. 1.

King Husayn has publicly supported Reagan's initiative, stating that Jordan recognized the right of Israel to exist and called on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to do the same.

Jordan is working together with the PLO and others to develop a formula whereby the Palestinians would participate with Jordan in broadened negotiations. Recently, Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had positive talks on the establishment of a "special relationship" between Jordan and a future Palestinian entity on the West Bank.

Reagan's initiative calls for an Israeli settlement freeze, Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip followed by Palestinian autonomy in association with Jordan.

During his visit, Husayn had sought U.S. assurances to press ahead with its initiative, and explained to Reagan the positions adopted by the Arab Fes summit. After his first meeting with the king Dec. 21, Reagan stressed "deep commitment" to his initiative and "the sense of urgency" with respect to the peace process.

Though voicing "optimism" about "direct negotiations" on the Palestinian problem, Reagan admitted at one point that "much work remains to be done and the road ahead is tough."

Observers here indicate that the main roadblocks standing in the way of implementing Reagan's plan are that the U.S. does not recognize the PLO which the Arab summit regarded as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that Israel is still carrying on expansion and aggression.

REAGAN CALLS FOR USSR PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW270134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today reiterated the U.S. position for a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the third anniversary of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Reagan said: "For the first time since the immediate aftermath of World War II the Soviets used a large-scale military force outside their borders and Eastern Europe to try to impose their will (on other countries)."

He said: "If this aggression should succeed it will have dangerous impact on the safety of free men everywhere."

However, he said, "three years after the invasion, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is not a success," because of "the spirit and will of the majority of the Afghan people", who continue to resist the Soviet invaders.

Reagan said the United States still adheres to the position of "a negotiated settlement for Afghanistan predicated on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops."

SHULTZ'S SEVEN-NATION WEST EUROPEAN TOUR REVIEWED

OW251135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- Roundup: Shultz's West European Trip.

On 18 December U.S. Secretary of State Shultz concluded his 2-week trip tour of seven West European nations. After visiting West Germany and Belgium, he participated in the fall session of the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels and talks between the United States and the EC on farm products trade. Later, he visited the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain. This was Shultz's first trip to the West European nations since he took office in July this year.

On the eve of his trip Schultz told a reporter that he only sought to make use of the opportunity of attending the NATO foreign ministers' conference to visit West European allies and that he had no important matter to deal with such as the signing of important agreements. However, the Western press was of the view that Shultz's trip was an important U.S. act aimed at coordinating with Western Europe its policy toward the Soviet Union and at further resolving U.S.-West European contradictions.

Everyone knows that in the past few years the United States has often disagreed with Western Europe. There have been contradictions between the United States and Western Europe. Occasionally these contradictions have been quite sharp. In its policy toward the Soviet Union, the United States, proceeding from its global strategy of vying with the Soviet Union for hegemony, has firmly advocated taking a tough stand toward the Soviet Union, whereas many West European nations hope to maintain the current "detente" status and continue to maintain or even strengthen economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. The frenzied bickering between the United States and Western Europe not long ago on the trading of Soviet natural gas and West European pipeline equipment reflects the discord between the two sides on their policy toward the Soviet Union. It was at that time that the Soviet leadership changed. All this made the United States feel even more urgently the need to coordinate with the West European nations in its policy toward the Soviet Union.

During his trip Shultz adopted a more flexible attitude. On the one hand, he stressed the common interests of both sides in dealing with the Soviet Union and repeatedly emphasized that the Western nations "must maintain their military strength," while on the other hand he showed understanding of the stand of the West European nations and advocated adopting a "realistic attitude" toward the Soviet Union. His activities attained certain results. The differences between the two sides on their policy toward the Soviet Union were narrowed somewhat as a result of mutual concessions made by the United States and Western Europe. The final communique issued by the NATO foreign ministers' conference stressed that the attitude toward the Soviet Union should be "firm, realistic and constructive."

As for the issue of developing economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and other East European nations, on the one hand it stressed the need to continue to develop such relations while, on the other hand, it emphatically pointed out that this kind of relations "must be compatible with the extensive security of the NATO allies" so as to "avoid helping the Soviet Union enhance its military strength."

During his visit to Europe, Shultz also made some progress in strengthening NATO's defense and unity. After NATO decided in 1979 to begin deploying new medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe at the end of 1983, various West European nations suffered a recession and encountered financial difficulties. The pacifist movement had been on the rise in various countries, and the plan had not been carried out smoothly. However, at the NATO foreign ministers conference, only new NATO member Spain abstained. The other 15 nations unanimously reaffirmed their determination to implement the plan. Even the Dutch government, which had not decided whether or not guided missiles should be deployed on its territory, also said that it would prepare for the deployment of the guided missiles. All this is of great significance in strengthening the U.S. position in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons and in sharpening Western Europe's defenses.

The talks between Shultz and the EC leaders on the U.S.-European agricultural products trade dispute failed to yield some essential results. However, the two sides realized that a trade war between the United States and Western Europe would benefit only the Soviet Union. Therefore, they agreed to "cooperate with each other instead of fighting each other." Shultz believed that the talks had "paved the way for solving problems." Both sides agreed to continue their negotiations in January next year.

As Shultz completed his tour of Western Europe, REUTERS on 18 December carried a commentary, saying: "Shultz has scored some achievements in easing the contradictions between the United States and its allies," but he still faces a long and endless journey in smoothing out the differences that have flared up between the United States and Western Europe due to various reasons.

XINHUA ANALYZES U.S. DIPLOMACY IN 1982

OW261130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 26 Dec 82

["A Look at U.S. Diplomacy in 1982" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA correspondent Peng Di) -- For many countries, 1982 is a year of frustration and disquiet with their economies plagued by a recession which engulfs Europe and America with repercussions felt all over the world.

To the United States, the passing year is not propitious. The current economic crisis, beginning in August last year and the eighth since the end of the Second World War, has up to date shown no signs of picking up, with the number of jobless hitting a post-war high.

Things did not look up in the U.S. relations with other countries. The United States and the Soviet Union are now still locked in an all-round confrontation. Though both sides from time to time voiced appeals for relaxation and put forth disarmament proposals, they are in reality going all out to do each other down.

U.S. relations with its West European allies and Japan have also become more strained than ever, contradictions turned very sharp at times. The almost concurrent recessions have exacerbated all the long-standing conflicts of economic interests between the United States and Europe and Japan. Hard times have refueled their frictions.

The passing year saw little improvement in the U.S. relations with Third World countries as well.

Take the Middle East as an example. The United States supported and acquiesced in Israel's attempt to wipe out PLO militarily and crush it politically. It even egged Israel on to continue and enlarge its occupation of vast tracts of Arab land, to the bitterness of many Arab nations and peoples. In other places, the United States also tried to impose its own will on others.

Quite a few of Washington's closest friends are fanatic and aggressive regimes such as those in Israel and South Africa and reactionary governments notorious throughout the world. Such abnormality obviously does no good to the United States and the world as a whole.

As 1982 is drawing to a close and the new year is about to begin, many countries are re-adjusting their domestic and foreign policies according to the changing international situation. The United States seems no exception. In the Middle East, for example, it is backing down from a full support of Israel's antagonism against the Arab countries and seeking a way of conciliation. In its relations with China, instead of submitting totally to pressure from the ultra-rightists who have tried hard to undermine Sino-U.S. relations, Washington signed a joint communique as a guide to future actions. It has also made efforts to mend fences to prevent relations with its West European allies from further deteriorating.

Nevertheless, inside and outside the U.S. administration there are all sorts of power blocs, lobby groups and think-tanks. Some suggest that since the Reagan administration was known for its "conservative" character when it came to power two years ago, it should follow a set of "conservative" policies to rule the country, otherwise it would be seen as a "betrayal" of its own nature. They regard as heretical the countries different from the United States in political beliefs and social systems and the nationalism of the Palestinian people as well, and want to do everything possible to have them eliminated. They have no regard even to the sacred independence and sovereignty of other countries. If these policies were put into practice, then it can be predicted that 1983 would be another year of failure for the United States. Fortunately, they are not favored by those Americans who understand the times and take an overall view of the situation, nor are the ideas shared by all those who hold the country's political, financial and military power today. This may well be a ray of hope for the United States in the coming year.

XINHUA EXAMINES U.S. ECONOMIC RECESSION

OW250856 Beijing XHINUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Dec 82

["Roundup: Most Serious Postwar Recession in U.S. -- by XINHUA Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 25 (XINHUA) -- The United States has passed the year of 1982 in an economic recession with no signs of recovery in sight.

The current recession, the eighth and most serious since World War II, has entered its 17th month. The main official indices released recently depict the harsh reality today and the gloomy prospects for 1983.

Industrial production in the U.S. continued to decline in November and the production index has decreased by 11.9 percent from the peak before the recession which began in August 1981.

It is estimated that the real U.S. gross national product in 1982 may drop by 1.7 percent, the biggest postwar decline.

In November, operation capacity was only 67.8 percent, the lowest ever recorded. The auto and steel industries operated at 50 and 40 percent of capacity respectively.

By mid-November, the number of bankruptcies exceeded 22,000, a record high since the great depression of the 1930's.

Unemployment rate has grown from 7 percent to 10.8 percent in the past 17 months. At present there are 12 million unemployed and 6.5 million semi-employed.

Trade deficits for the first 10 months of this year totalled 35 billion dollars and that for the year 1982 may surpass 42 billion dollars, close to the record 1978 figure of 42.3 billion.

The federal budget deficit in fiscal 1982, which ended on September 30 reached a record 110.7 billion dollars. In fiscal 1983 it may be as high as 180 to 200 billion dollars.

The current recession sweeping the United States is far more serious than what the U.S. administration and economists have predicted. Ronald Reagan's efforts to revive the U.S. economy by reducing taxes to stimulate investment and consumption on the one hand and cutting government spending and tightening monetary supply to control inflation on the other have proved fruitless.

The failure of Reagan's economic recovery program is determined by the present economic situation in the United States and in the Western world as a whole.

The economic recession in the United States is first of all characterized by the grave stagnation of production complicated with inflation. Ever since the mid-70's, the U.S. economy has been struggling amidst "stagflation" -- the result of practising Keynesianism by the U.S. administrations for more than 40 years. The previous administrations' attempt to revive the U.S. economy either by stimulating production or by controlling inflation all ended in failure. Ronald Reagan wanted to cure the two maladies simultaneously. However, his tight-money measures, which forced down inflation for the time being, have brought about high interest rates. Persistent high interest rates have not only offset the benefits received by corporations and individuals from tax cuts but have also dealt heavy blows at the interest-sensitive auto and construction industries, thereby accelerating the emergence of the current economic recession.

Huge federal deficits have also brought about grave consequences. During the 20 years from 1961 to 1981, the United States' financial accounts were all in the red except for 1969 which saw a small surplus. Although President Reagan has repeatedly pledged to eliminate this monster obstructing the advance of the U.S. economy and proclaimed that a balanced federal budget would be realized in 1984, the figures in red continued to increase as tax cuts were larger than the cutbacks in expenditure in the past two years. This has caused an acute scramble between the government and private enterprises for funds and credits in the monetary markets, adding another factor to the continuous rise of interest rates.

The decline in both labor productivity and fixed capital investment rate has weakened the U.S. competitive capability. As compared with the 3.2 percent annual growth rate in the 1950's and 1960's labor productivity increased by only 2 percent in the late 1970's and early 1980's, the lowest among the major capitalist countries. The annual growth rate of the U.S. businesses' fixed capital investment fell sharply in the 1970's as compared with the 1960's. At present, national fixed capital investment only accounts for 10.2 percent of the gross national product, also the lowest among the major capitalist countries. These chronic economic illnesses are far too much for the Reagan administration to cope with.

The world economic situation and the Western economic recession have aggravated the degenerating U.S. economy. In the past, Western countries were not hit by economic recession or gained recovery at the same time, thereby enabling each country to avoid the serious impact of others. Since the 1970's however, the simultaneity of recession in the Western countries has become more obvious, making them hold back one another. Most outstanding in the current recession is the resort to protectionist policies by the United States, Western Europe and Japan to safeguard their own interests, thus intensifying to white heat the trade war for world markets. Meanwhile, the developing countries, suffering from the shifting of the economic crisis on to them by the West, are over burdened with debts and have to reduce their imports. This undoubtedly adds more obstacles to a recovery of the U.S. economy.

Forecasts of the economy are being made by the U.S. administration and the economists, but no one can provide convincing evidence to show when the economy will begin to recover. On the contrary, an almost unanimous view is that 1983 will be another year of uncertainty and difficulties for the U.S. economy.

U.S. SPECIALISTS APPOINTED MINISTRY'S ADVISERS

OW250834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- American specialists Erwin Engst and Joan Hinton have been appointed advisors to the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and deputy directors of the research institute of stockraising and chicken farming machinery under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Mechanization.

Minister Zhou Jiannan delivered the letters of appointment to them yesterday afternoon.

The American specialists were appointed in October 1979 advisors to the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, which was incorporated into the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry in May this year.

Erwin Engst majored in agricultural sciences at Cornell University, New York. In 1946, he decided to come to Yanan, the then heartland of the Chinese revolution and began his career as a dairy cattle farmer on the Guanghua farm.

Joan Hinton, a nuclear physicist by training, left the United States in 1948 and arrived also in northern Shaanxi Province after many setbacks. They were married in a cave in Yanan in April 1949. They have since then devoted themselves to the great cause of the Chinese people and their contributions were highly appreciated by Chinese people.

LIAO CHENGZHI FETES CHINESE-AMERICAN PROFESSOR

OW251517 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the Overseas Chinese History Society, recently met with and feted Professor (Wang Mingzhi), a noted Chinese-American scholar, director of the University of California's department for the studies of minority nationalities and director of the Association for Promotion of Chinese-Americans' Interests.

Liao Chengzhi inquired of Professor (Wang Mingzhi) about his life and work in the United States and asked the latter to relay his regards to his friends in the United States.

Professor (Wang Mingzhi) said: I have visited Guangdong's Taishan, Xinhui and Kaiping from which many overseas Chinese came. I have seen tremendous changes and quick construction taking place there. There is a plentiful supply of commodities on the market, and the people live and work in peace and contentment. The current situation is quite different from what I saw in 1976 when I visited these places the last time.

Professor (Wang Mingzhi) also said: Whether Sino-U.S. relations are good or bad has a tremendous bearing on the Chinese-Americans and Chinese nationals living in the United States. I am willing to work for promoting friendly relations between China and the United States.

ANDROPOV, KARMAL DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

OW240740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov discussed the Afghanistan question with chief of the Kabul regime Babrak Karmal here today, according to a TASS report.

The two sides evaded the fact that the Soviet Union is stationing large numbers of troops in Afghanistan and the patriots in that country are persisting in their resistance. Instead, they stressed that the main obstacle to peace in Afghanistan was "the continued armed intervention in its internal affairs from the outside implemented by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices."

They also ignored the repeated demand of the United Nations that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from that country, but insisted on the so-called political settlement of the Afghanistan question put forward by the Kabul regime.

SOVIETS SAID TO DROP CHEMICALS IN AFGHANISTAN

HK260833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Wen Zheng [2429 2398]: "Chemical Bombs and PRAVDA"]

[Text] PRAVDA published an article on 16 December reiterating yet again that more than 100,000 Soviet troops are occupying Afghanistan in order to enable "the Afghan people to build their life according to their wishes" and to "extend a helping hand" to the country. PRAVDA went as far as to hang a garland of "helping hand" around the neck of the Soviet authorities and to tag others with the label "harming people."

It is a pity that according to information from Afghanistan in recent days, Soviet military helicopters dropped chemical bombs in the (Bakta) and (Shana) areas, killing by poison 84 Afghan civilians. The poison gas produced by these bombs has lingered in the area many days without dissipating.

The chemical bombs dropped by the Soviet forces happen to append a footnote to the PRAVDA article: "Helpers" mean killers.

Anyone who describes the slaughter of peaceful inhabitants as "extending a helping hand" has either muddled logic or is in a state of delirium.

NAKASONE MESSAGE STRESSES BILATERAL TIES

OW250925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The unshakable Japanese-Chinese relationship of trust must be further developed, says Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a new year greeting message in the 1 January issue of JAPAN AND CHINA, organ of the Japan-China Friendship Association, which is published every 10 days.

Prime Minister Nakasone says in the greeting message: "Following the normalization of diplomatic ties between Japan and China, bilateral relations have been developing solidly in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, and this development has become the pillar of extensive exchanges between the Japanese and Chinese people."

Nakasone praises the Japan-China Friendship Association for its positive contributions to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. He says: "Today, when the relations of the two countries are entering s new decade, the mission on our shoulders is heavier than ever before. This mission is: Japan and China must continue to reaffirm their unshakable relations of trust on the foundation built during the last decade. Needless to say, this mission cannot be accomplished without the unremitting efforts and renewed enthusiasm of the people."

Greeting messages from Tokuma Ustunomiya and Toshio Kurihara, president and director-general respectively of the Japan-China Friendship Association, are also published in the current issue of JAPAN AND CHINA. In their messages, they recall the development of the Japanese-Chinese friendship movement and call on members of the association to achieve still greater successes in promoting Japanese-Chinese friendship during the new year.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN INVASION NOTED

RENMIN RIBAO 27 Dec Editorial

HK270738 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Afghan People Will Certainly Triumph"]

[Text] Three years have passed since the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan.

In these past 3 years, the heroic Afghan people have held aloft the banner of national independence and waged tough and outstanding opposition to the aggressive war in the whole country, from Kabul to the villages and mountains. Defying brute force and heedless of sacrifices, the Afghan people have bravely and stubbornly resisted the aggressors armed with modern weapons, and won tremendous victories. Hard facts have proven that the Afghan people with a glorious tradition of struggle against aggression are unconquerable. Their monolithic determination to safeguard national independence is unshakable, whereas the aggressors find their every move frustrated and bogged down in the mire.

The Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is a major step in the Soviet global strategy for world domination. Three years ago, Moscow believed that with a "limited" force and its sophisticated weapons plus the Karmal regime it had propped up, it could subjugate the small mountain state of Afghanistan in a few months and turn it into a springboard for its southward drive. However, the aggressor has overestimated its own power and underestimated the capability of resistance of a weak and small nation. For the past 3 years, the flames of the Afghan people's struggle against aggression has been raging ever more fiercely and the aggressor troops have suffered serious setbacks. It is reported that the Afghan resistance forces now control vast areas and have established local governments in some places, while the 100,000-strong aggressor troops control only some cities, military bases and major communication points and are subject to constant guerrilla attacks. According to reports, the aggressors have already suffered more than 10,000 casualties in Afghanistan. The heroic resistance of the Afghan people is forcing the Soviet Union to take step by step the same disastrous road taken by the United States on the battlefields of Vietnam. Soviet figures have recently had to admit that there can be no good outcome of the continuing Afghan crisis.

The fundamental reason for the constant success of the Afghan resistance forces is that they are waging a just war against invasion by an alien nation and for the defense of national independence. Although they began with backward weapons, thanks to their high morals, lofty fighting spirit and persistence in guerrilla war they have gained the positive support of the masses and have thus been able to go on fighting and continually scored encouraging victories. In the course of severe trials and tests over these 3 years, the Afghan resistance forces have been developed and enhanced in leadership, arms and organization. This testifies to the following irrefutable truth: Superpowers are nothing to fear. A powerful modern army may eliminate a smaller modern regular army, but it will never be able to wipe out a popular and patriotic armed force of popular resistance. So long as a people that is the victim of aggression unites as one and resolutely fights back at the aggressors, it will certainly be able to defeat an enemy that dares to invade and win great victory.

The Afghan people's struggle against aggression is an integral part of the struggle of the world's peace-loving people to safeguard world peace against hegemonism. Hence, the extensive sympathy and support they have from the people the world over. In the past years, the international community has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The UN General Assembly and other international organizations have time and again adopted resolutions calling for the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Heedless of the solemn demands of international public opinion, the Soviet Union has stubbornly and persistently clung to its policy of aggression and expansion. However, the invasion of Afghanistan has isolated the Soviet Union to an unprecedented extent on the international scene, intensified its domestic difficulties, and also checked the momentum of its rivalry with the United States for hegemony in other parts of the world. In order to extricate itself from the predicament, the Soviet Union, while intensifying its "search and destroy" operations against the Afghan guerrillas, has made gestures about its readiness for a "political solution" to the Afghan issue. But the essence of the Soviet "political solution" is to acquire international recognition of, and thereby to legalize, the fait accompli of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. PRAVDA recently published an article on the Afghan issue, which stuck to the hackneyed tune of guaranteeing an end to external interference before withdrawing the troops. This actually means regarding as the condition for withdrawal the cessation of the Afghan people's struggle against aggression and the support of the peoples of various countries for this just struggle. This is putting the cart before the horse; it is an out-and-out fraud. A "political solution" to the Afghan issue is possible only if the resolutions adopted at all UN General Assembly sessions, the Islamic summit conferences and the nonaligned foreign ministers conferences are strictly implemented, all foreign troops are withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from Afghanistan, the Afghan people are allowed to exercise their right to self-determination without external interference, the status of independence and nonalignment is restored to Afghanistan and the Afghan refugees are allowed to return to their homeland safely and with dignity. This is the only correct way to resolve the Afghanistan issue. To engage in empty talk about a "political solution" without withdrawing the troops can only show that the Soviet Union is not in the slightest degree sincere about solving the Afghan problem.

The struggle around the Afghanistan issue is one of great significance that has a bearing on the strategic situation of the world. Compromises with and concessions to the aggressor with regard to the Afghanistan issue or tolerance of the Soviet schemes to occupy Afghanistan by force will only swell the arrogance of the hegemonists and aggravate the threats to the peace and security of the whole world. Therefore, all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people of the world must increase their support for the just struggle of the Afghan people against hegemonism, continue and increase the pressure on the aggressor, and provide moral and material assistance to the Afghan people in their struggle against aggression so as to bring about an equitable and rational solution to the Afghanistan issue conforming with the interests of the Afghan people.

Afghanistan is a neighbor of China. By invading Afghanistan and massing its troops along the Afghan-Chinese border, the Soviet Union is also posing a grave threat to China's security. The Chinese people have always firmly supported the Afghan people in their just struggle and resolutely demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people may resolve their own problems free of external interference. Today, as we recall the developments and changes in Afghanistan over the past 3 years, we believe all the more strongly that the Afghan people are bound to win still greater victories in future struggle!

RENMIN RIBAO 27 Dec Article

HK270840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Shi Jingfan [2457 7234 5302]: "The Afghan Situation in the 3 Years Since the Soviet Invasion"]

[Text] The 27 December marks the third anniversary of the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan.

Three years ago today, the Soviet Union brazenly poured troops into that country in an attempt to occupy the whole country at one swoop. In the course of 3 years of repeated trials of strength on the battlefield between the Afghan people and the Soviet aggressor army, far from succeeding in its conspiracy of aggression, the Soviet Union has actually become more and more bogged in the mire. Today Afghanistan has become a heavy burden for Soviet hegemonism.

The number of Soviet troops sent into Afghanistan has grown in the past 3 years from 80,000 to over 100,000. Although the Soviet Union has used all types of modern arms on the battlefield, even employing poison gas to slaughter the Afghan people, today the Soviet Army can only control a number of main towns, military bases and main lines of communication in the country. Broad regions, especially the mountain areas, are still held by the patriotic Afghan armed forces. This year the Soviet forces have launched seven fierce assaults on the guerillas' strategic position, the Panjsher Valley, in a vain attempt to destroy the guerrilla bases there and eliminate the threat to the main road between the Soviet Union and Kabul. However, the guerillas either smashed the enemy attacks or took the initiative in attacking the enemy after taking evasive action. The Panjsher Valley remains in guerrilla hands.

Apart from directly dispatching its aggressor army to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has also sought to use Afghans to kill Afghans. However, the Karmal puppet regime lacks sufficient troop resources, their morale is low, and more and more soldiers have deserted, fled, or gone over to the side of the guerrillas. At one time the 90,000-strong-puppet army was reduced to 30,000 or 40,000. In the past 3 years the Soviets have suffered several tens of thousands of casualties of officers and men (including a number of generals); 160 aircraft have been shot down by the guerrillas, and 2,500 vehicles and tanks have been destroyed. The expenses of the aggressor army run to $6 million a day, and the past 3 years have cost more than $1 billion.

During these 3 years, far from being overwhelmed by the seemingly all-powerful Soviet aggressor army, the Afghan resistance forces have struck at the enemy with mobile and flexible guerrilla tactics, which have badly battered the Soviet aggressor army. The situation in the Afghan people's struggle of resistance to Soviet aggression is getting better and better. They have now built secure bases and expanded their areas of control. Guerrillas are active in all but 5 or 6 of the more than 20 provinces. Areas of guerrilla activity or areas under guerrilla control account for 90 percent of the total area of the country. They have also established local governments in the liberated areas.

This year the guerrillas have stepped up their activities in Kabul, Herat, Qandahar, Ghazni and Jallalabad provinces and have launched continual attacks on the enemy there. They have ambushed highways, frequently cut the enemy's communications lines and killed many of the enemy. The anti-Soviet Afghan resistance forces have now grown from 30 or 30 to more than 70, and some of them have started to fight in coordination. In May this year, seven Afghan freedom-fighter organizations formed an Islamic league of Afghan freedom-fighter organizations; they have also made efforts to consolidate and expand the joint resistance forces, thus constantly intensifying the Afghan battle against Soviet invasion and occupation. By now the number of Afghan guerrillas has grown to nearly 100,000; these fighters who persistently wage guerrilla war are high in morale and fighting spirit. They have gained the active support of the masses and also the sympathy, aid and support of the world's peoples.

Although they are still facing many difficulties, the facts of the past 3 years have shown that the flames of the heroic and unbowed Afghan people's struggle to preserve national independence and win their own decisionmaking powers cannot possibly be extinguished by the aggressors.

PRC Groups Support Resistance

OW251558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese organisations today resolutely demanded an unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

A leader of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and [the] vice president of the Islamic Association of China made this demand today in their separate speeches on the eve of the 3rd anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The leader of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries said that the Soviet occupation has violated both international law and the U.N. Charter, wantonly trampled on Afghanistan's independence and self-determination, produced a large number of Afghan refugees and seriously threatened world peace and stability.

The Soviet policy-makers thought they could easily subdue the little neighbor and make it a bridgehead for its expansion to South Asia and the Persian Gulf, but their calculation has turned out entirely worng, the leader said. The Afghan people, he said, have since put up staunch resistance, and the Soviet troops now find [it] unsafe even in their headquarters in the tightly quided Afghan capital of Kabul.

The Chinese people have all along sympathized with and given firm support to the Afghan people in their just struggle, the leader said.

China resolutely demanded that the Soviet Union implement relevant U.N. resolutions, unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan and stop its invasion of and intervention in that country so as to restore Afghanistan's independence, self-determination and non-alignment and let Afghan refugees return home safely and begin anew a peaceful life in their homeland, the leader said.

Afghanistan's cause will surely win support the world over, the leader said, quoting a Chinese proverb: "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support."

Hadji Ilyas Shen Xiaxi, vice-president of the Islamic Association of China, extended in a speech on the same day an all-out support of all the Chinese Islamics to the Afghan Islamics in their struggle against the Soviet occupation troops.

The leaders of both associations said that they believed the Afghan people will certainly drive out the Soviet aggressors out of their sacred land and win independence, freedom and final victory.

SOVIET-KARMAL TROOP CASUALTIES REPORTED

OW252000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 25 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan resistance forces have inflicted more casualties and material losses on the Soviet-Karmal troops in their intensified attacks in various provinces since winter set in.

In Kabul Province, the freedom fighters assaulted a military post in Mohman Dara County on November 25, killing 14 Karmal troops and capturing two others. Two Soviet jeeps were destroyed and four Soviet officers on board killed in an ambush in Kabul City the following day.

On December 6 in Aybak Province, the guerrillas ambushed a military convoy consisting of large numbers of tanks and armored vehicles. 50 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed and six tanks destroyed by mortar, rocket and gun fire. A helicopter gunship was shot down as the enemy conducted bombing in revenge.

In Qandahar Province, the Afghan freedom fighters killed 14 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured 12 others, including a major, in an operation in the first week of December. On December 7, they attacked a convoy near Shoor Andam area of the province, destroying one tank and two jeeps.

In a six-hour operation earlier on November 25, the guerrillas attacked a Soviet force on Qandahar-Herat highway. As a result, 25 Soviet troops were killed and five tanks and two armored personnel carriers destroyed.

In mid-November in the northern part of Afghanistan, the guerrillas cut off a 250-kilometer double pipeline which provides petrol and diesel oil for the largest Soviet Army center of Qalagai, north of the Hindu Kush Mountain, landing the occupational troops in an oil crunch. Earlier on November 2, the freedom fighters destroyed the northern part of the 2.6-kilometer tunnel on the Salang highway linking the Soviet Union with Kabul. They killed 700 Soviet troops and blocked the traffic of military supplies to the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN REBEL LEADER

OW240810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 24 Dec 82

["Afghan Resistance Forces Persist in Struggle -- by Correspondents Ma Guang and Zhang Zhinian" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, December 24 (XINHUA) -- "The mujahidin (freedom fighters) can drive their carts in and out of Kabul while Soviet advisers have to travel in armored vehicles or under the escort of tanks. This is the true situation in Afghanistan."

This was stated by Burhanuddin Rabbani, a member of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahidin. Rabbani, a noted professor, used to teach Islamic philosophy in the University of Kabul.

In an exclusive interview in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar, Professor Rabbani briefed us about the developments in Afghanistan since Soviet troops invaded the country three years ago.

"What happened in the past three years prove that the Russians have miscalculated. They have failed to attain their strategic target in their invasion," he said. When the Soviet Union launched its massive and surprise invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979, not a few people had doubts whether the Afghan people, poor and weak, could withstand the Soviet aggression.

In the past three years the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has increased from 85,000 to more than 100,000, but they can only control a number of major cities, military bases and important communication lines. "Three years of practice in war have deepened our understanding and strengthened our confidence," Rabbani said.

"In the three years of fighting," he went on, "the mujahidin have grown stronger instead of being weakened."

He recalled that in the early days of resistance, the mujahidin sometimes concentrated thousands of poorly-armed guerrillas to encircle and attack Soviet military bases. While they demonstrated an admirable undaunted spirit, they suffered heavy casualties. Now they have learned the tactics of guerrilla warfare and are better equipped, thanks to the weapons seized from the enemy. They destroy enemy military installations, ambush Soviet convoys and raid isolated enemy strongholds, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Rabbani cited the Panjsher Valley battle as an example. Since last May the Soviet occupation authorities had mobilized tens of thousands of troops supported by large numbers of aircraft and tanks to seek and destroy some 3,000 guerrillas in the valley, which is about 80 kilometers northeast of Kabul. With mines, ambushes and other flexible tactics, the guerrillas succeeded in resisting the intruders. In August, freedom fighters attacked the Kabul Airport, destroying a dozen of airplanes and an oil depot.

About the different factions of the resistance forces, he said that they are getting united in the struggle. "This is a progress for us," he noted. In March this year, three groups of resistance forces formed the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahidin. In May seven other groups got united in an organization bearing the same name, which included Rabbani's Jamiat-i Islami Afghanistan (Afghan Islamic Society). On the battlefield, the guerrillas of different tribes often cooperate with one another, the successful Panjsher Valley resistance operation was a case in point.

Rabbani said, "We are facing a common enemy. We have common interests. The founding of a national leading organization is instrumental to defeating the Soviet invaders. We will make every effort to promote the unity of various resistance forces."

About the predicament of the Soviet occupation authorities, he said, "the Soviet Union is fighting a war that it can never win."

After suffering repeated setbacks the Soviet troops have changed their tactics. They have ceased to mount all-out offensives. Instead they now concentrate their strength in operations in strategic places where the guerrillas are active. In these operations, Soviet aircraft destroy villages and render many people destitute, forcing them to flee their country and become refugees. But they have failed to wipe out the freedom fighters and, still less, make the Afghan people submit.

Rabbani said that the recent U.N. resolution adopted with an overwhelming majority and calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan shows how isolated the Soviet Union is politically in the world.

After summing up the general situation in Afghanistan, the professor said firmly, "Afghanistan has a tradition of resisting foreign aggression. The Afghans are able to fight on even in very difficult conditions."

PAKISTANI PRESS SCORES SOVIET OCCUPATION OF DRA

OW271319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani newspapers today denounced the Soviet atrocities committed in Afghanistan and demanded Soviet troop withdrawal on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of that country.

The PAKISTAN TIMES said in an editorial that during the three years of Soviet sanguinary occupation of Afghanistan, numerous villages were destroyed, tens of thousands of Afghans killed and millions made homeless.

The editorial condemned the Soviet Union for using all weaponry, including cluster bombs, 30-round grenade launchers and the most lethal gunships, against the Afghan civilians. There is also evidence of chemical weapons being used.

The editorial said, "In spite of all this savagery, the Karmal regime does not control areas 12 miles away from Kabul and the freedom fighters have kept the countryside in a state of revolt against history's most blatant military adventure."

It urged the international community to take effective measures to force Moscow to terminate its aggression against that country.

The MUSLIM pointed out in an editorial that "Moscow's image in the international community has greatly tarnished while the Russians have had to pay for their misdventure in terms of losses incurred in manpower and material." It demanded Soviet pullout from that country.

A signed article in the MUSLIM today pointed out, "The Soviet military machine is bogged down in a struggle against the Mujahidin in which it has succeeded neither in breaking the back of the resistance nor in the political consolidation of the country." The Soviet Union, it said, has been caught in a dilemma, "the longer they stay, the more they alienate the people."

HUANG HUA MEETS FORMER PAKISTANI ENVOY

OW241152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Huang Hua met and had a cordial conversation here today with Mohammed Yunus, former Pakistan ambassador to China.

WEST EUROPE COUNTRIES REJECT USSR MISSILE PLAN

'Unacceptable' to UK

OW240408 Beijing XINHUA in English 2047 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] London, December 23 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reiterated today that the Soviet proposals on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe were "unacceptable". She told Parliament that the only viable option was to get rid of all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on both sides. The Soviet Union offered to cut back on its medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe on condition that the NATO alliance scrapped its planned deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. Mrs Thatcher declared: "The policy of the government is the zero option." The danger of a nuclear war in Europe would not be reduced by Moscow's proposals, she added.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said in the House of Commons yesterday that the stationing of cruise missiles in Britain could be reviewed if the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, agreed on arms control. But he indicated that Moscow's request to include British nuclear weapons in the negotiations was an attempt to divert attention from the real power imbalance at the heart of the problem. Britain's strategic missiles could not be included in the arms negotiations at Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States, he said.

Italy Scores Proposal

OW241112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Italy said today Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's latest proposal on reducing intermediate-range missiles had no "substantial difference" from the Russian position in the past. A Foreign Ministry statement said Andropov's proposal offered "no more than the withdrawal of some of the Soviet mobile SS-20 missiles behind the Urals in exchange for the dropping of the entire NATO plan of deploying Pershing 2 and cruise missiles." This did not conform to the goal of achieving a parity in nuclear missiles between East and West, the statement noted. Andropov's proposal had some "potential factors" in speeding up the nuclear talks in Geneva but Moscow's expressed willingness to reduce its strategic weapons launchers was but a reaffirmation of its consistent position in the past, the statement said.

More Nations Decry Plan

OW240404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark expressed skepticism at the Soviet offer of cutting its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

A West German Government spokesman said Tuesday that Soviet leader Yuriy V. Andropov's offer to reduce the number of missiles to the level held by France and Britain sounded "good" but would not achieve parity. A Belgiun Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday Andropov's offer was aimed at "cheating the public opinion in the West." He views the zero option proposal as the best way to ensure security in Europe. Zero option calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle all SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Europe in exchange for an agreement by NATO not to deploy new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles there next year.

Dutch Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter said the same day there are many "negative factors" in the Soviet proposal and that "we cannot see it as a great breakthrough." Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said the offer is only a "very small step" in the correct direction and is still not strongly convincing, for it ensures Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meets Chen Muhua

OW261114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this morning with a government trade delegation from Bulgaria led by Gehrgi Vutev, vice minister of foreign trade.

Present at the meeting were Wang Pinqing, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Nayden Beltchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China.

Trade Agreement Signed

OW271255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1983 between the governments of China and Bulgaria was signed here today.

It was signed by Wang Pinqing, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Georgi Vutev, head of the Bulgarian Government trade delegation vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES PRC RELATIONS

OW270716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has expressed his country's willingness to develop bilateral relations with China.

In an article on Hungary's foreign policy carried in the MAGYAR HIRLAP yesterday, Puja said: "We can see from the line of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that the Chinese leadership is working for political stability and ensuring economic development on a more solid basis."

He said: "We, as always, are willing to develop bilateral relations with China on the basis of mutual benefit and taking all interests into consideration."

ZHAO LEAVES EGYPT; FLIES TO ALGERIA, MOROCCO

Tours More Historic Sites

OW240301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today toured the ancient city of Luxor and the Aswan High Dam in the company of Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Education and Scientific Research Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

When he arrived at Luxor, about 700 kilometers south of Cairo, he was greeted at the airport by 'Abd al-Haim as-Saidi, governor of the Luxor Governorate.

Zhao Ziyang and his party then crossed the Nile and drove to the "Valley of Kings" where the Temple of Eldear Elbahrabs Hatshpesot, built on the slope of a barren limestone hill about four thousand years ago, overlooks the vast sugarcane estates in the oasis along the west bank of the Nile River.

Luxor is now a major Egyptian tourist resort. It was part of the capital of the ancient kingdoms where 64 tombs of pharaohs have been unearthed so far. Among them is Totankhamen's tomb which was discovered in 1922.

The Chinese premier then drove to the tomb where some 4,500 antiquities were found. He visited the burial chamber where the reproduced mummy of the pharaoh is displayed, and examined with interest the wall pictures and hieroglyphics depicting the pharoah's mythical life.

After seeing the tomb of Ramses the Third, Premier Zhao returned to the east bank of the Nile to visit the site of the Karnak Temple built about four thousand years ago. When the Chinese guests came out of the temple, young Egyptian girls performed a dance popular during the ancient pharaohs' time. The Chinese premier was also presented with a piece of granite plate on which ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics are engraved.

The Chinese premier arrived at Aswan city at noon, where he was cheered by young students lining the road and holding a streamer inscribed with the words: "Long live the People's Republic of China!"

The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited the Aswan High Dam nineteen years ago when construction had just begun. When Premier Zhao arrived there he was warmly welcomed by Ahmad Matien, governor of Aswan Governorate.

In the afternoon, the Chinese premier drove to the Aswan High Dam which is 3,600 meters long, 980 meters wide and 111 meters high, and was completed in ten years time, from 1960 to 1970. The seventh biggest dam in the world, it has a huge reservoir covering an area of about 5,000 square kilometers. The hydroelectric power station consisting 13 groups of electric generators provides both electricity and water to upper Egypt.

Accompanied by Fu'ad 'Abd al-Azziz, chairman of the High Dam Authority, the Chinese guests visited the hydroelectrical station. Premier Zhao closely inspected a chart and a model of the station and visited the machine room where he was greeted by the workers. At the end of the visit, the Chinese premier signed on the visitors' book.

Premier Zhao Ziyang flew back to Cairo the same day.

Speaks to MENA on Egypt Ties

OW232158 Beijing XINHUA in English 2051 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China will attach great importance to its economic cooperation with Egypt and other Third World countries.

In an interview granted to Middle East News Agency reporters aboard the plane on his way back from Aswan to Cairo, the Chinese premier said that as developing countries, both China and Egypt are faced with the task of national construction. They both have strong points and good qualities and therefore should learn from each other to make up their own deficiencies and help supply each other's needs.

The two countries can seek ways of economic cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common development, the Chinese premier said, adding that there are broad prospects for China's economic cooperation with Egypt and other Third World countries.

Zhao Ziyang said that the Chinese and Egyptian Governments share identical or similar views on many major issues, and owing to differences of experience and different angles from which they view things. It is only natural that they do not hold completely identical views on certain issues, but this will not in the least affect the development of relations between the two countries, he said.

China and Egypt have far more identical views than differences, and I can say our differences are insignificant, the premier stressed.

He expressed thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded him by the Egyptian Government and people, and said he was convinced that under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian people will achieve greater successes and their country will become more prosperous and powerful.

Premier Zhao will end his four-day visit to Egypt today and fly to Algeria tomorrow.

Leaves Egypt

OW241558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and his entourage successfully concluded his four-day official friendship visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt and left Cairo by special plane for Algeria this morning to continue his Africa tour.

Premier Zhao and the other Chinese guests including State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were given a warm send-off by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and other high ranking officials.

During his stay in Egypt, Premier Zhao held talks with President Mubarak on international problems, the Middle East issue in particular, and bilateral relations. The talks, held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, were described by the two sides as "very successful and constructive" as their views were identical on many issues.

Premier Zhao and his entourage also took time out to visit historical sites including Great Pyramids, the Citadel of "Saladin" and the Egyptian Museum. They made a special trip to the historical city of Luxor and to Aswan in upper Egypt. They admired Egypt's ancient civilization and wished the industrious Egyptian people a bright future.

Cairo newspapers gave top prominence to the visit. They described the visit as an "event of paramount importance" in deepening China's "friendship and cooperation" with other Third World countries and in enhancing "traditional bonds" between Egypt and China in particular. They expected further cooperation between the two countries in many fields.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by President Husni Mubarak, drove from the Al-Qubbah Palace to the airport this morning, along a route bedecked with national flags of China and Egypt.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. The premier and the president reviewed the guard of honor. President Mubarak embraced and shook hands warmly with Premier Zhao to wish him a good journey.

Among the well-wishers at the airport were Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Speaker of of the People's Assembly Sufi Abu Talib and Speaker of the Shura Council Sobhi 'Abd al-Hakim. Also present at the airport were Deputy Premiers Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Mustafa Kamal Hilmi. Representatives of Chinese nationals here were on hand.

On hand were also Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Ding Guoyu and Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Umar al-'Aziz Sharaf.

Arrives in Algiers

OW241738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Zivang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here from Cairo today for a three-day official and friendship visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian Government. He was accompanied by State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and others.

Premier Zhao's special plane landed at the Houari Boumediene International Airport at local time 12:30. Stepping down the gangway, he shook hands and exchanged greetings with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Accompanied by President Bendjedid, Premier Zhao inspected the guard of honor.

In a statement at the Algiers airport, Premier Zhao said that "a profound friendship has been established between China and Algeria in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. China has always attached great importance to promoting friendly relations and cooperation with Algeria." "I am very pleased to visit beautiful Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian Government and to have an opportunity to meet with Algerian leaders and learn from the Algerian people," he said. "I hope this visit will help enhance our mutual understanding and friendship, and strengthen the unity and cooperation between our two countries," he said.

After a brief rest at the airport, Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Bendjedid, drove to the official residence of "Dar El Mithak" where President Bendjedid will have a working lunch with Premier Zhao together.

Lunches With President

OW242012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had a working luncheon here today.

At the working luncheon, the two leaders expressed the conviction that the longstanding friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed and that mutual understanding and trust will be further enhanced through the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries.

They emphasized that there exist many common grounds between the two countries and that both countries wish to learn from each other, exchange experience and to make efforts to promote unity among Third World countries. President Bendjedid and Premier Zhao will continue their talks tomorrow.

Taking part in today's working luncheon on the Algerian side were Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Minister of Planning and Territorial Management Abdelhamid Brahimi, Minister of Transport and Fisheries Saleh Goudjil and Advisor to the Presidency in Charge of Information M. Amimour.

Present on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of the entourage.

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Xu Ming was also present.

Lays Wreath at Memorial

OW251300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the newly-built Tower for Martyrs here this morning to mourn for the fighters who sacrificed their lives for Algeria's national independence.

The 92-meter-high tower built last July, is supported by three giant cement palm leaves, symbolic of the revitalization of the Algerian nation, its people's glorious struggle and the victory of the Algerian revolution.

Visits Automobile Complex

OW252130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2116 GMT 25 Dec

[Text] Algiers, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Rouiba Automobile Complex this afternoon.

Accompanied by Saleh Goudjil, minister of transport and fisheries, the Chinese premier drove from the state guest house to Rouiba, some 30 kilometers east of the capital. Upon his arrival at the entrance of the complex where the national flags of Algeria and China were flying, he was warmly welcomed by Kasdi Merban, Algerian minister of heavy industry, and representatives of the complex. Gu Mu, state councillor, and some other members of Premier Zhao's party also visited the complex.

Premier Zhao's visit to the complex was reminiscent of the warm welcome the auto workers accorded to the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai 19 years ago. Entering the complex, the Chinese guests were given an introduction about the complex by its general director.

As one of the biggest factories built after Algeria's independence in 1962, the complex occupies an area of 200,000 square meters, has more than 9,000 staff and workers and consists of four workshops with two production lines assembling 100 buses and 7,000 vehicles annually. The complex, which was originally a small auto factory assembling vehicles with imported spare parts and equipment, has started using spare parts of its own making.

The Chinese guests toured various workshops of the complex including forge, mechanical processing and assembling. In each workshop he was greeted by the workshop head who briefed him about the major work of his workshop.

Premier Zhao watched, with interest, the Algerian workers operating machines and praised their skills. In the assembling workshop, Premier Zhao attentively examined the two production lines, one for assembling vehicles and the other for buses. Coming out of the assembling workshop, the Chinese guests were shown many newly-assembled vehicles and buses lining up in the big compound of the complex.

At the end of the visit, the Chinese premier shook hands with leading personnel of the complex who bade farewell to the Chinese guests.

Confers With President

OW251706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Both China and Algeria agreed that cooperation between the two countries has been very fruitful and they wished that such cooperation will develop in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

This was demonstrated in today's talks held here between the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed the long-standing friendship between the people of China and Algeria and the new development of relations between the two countries after the Cancun conference at which the two leaders met for the first time, and particularly after President Chadli's China visit last April.

In a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders told each other the successes and experiences in their economic construction and their countries' policies and measures for promoting economic development.

Premier Zhao spoke on the great significance of the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress. He noted that China will adopt a flexible economic policy on socialist principles. He also outlined China's economic strategies to the year 2000.

Premier Zhao dwelt on China's principles in economic and technological cooperation with Third World countries: equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress.

In return, President Chadli Bendjedid briefed the Chinese guests of the Fourth Congress of the Algerian Party of the National Liberation Front. He said his country will lay stress on agriculture in its economic development program in order to tap the peasants' initiative and to right the present situation of lopsided dependence on oil revenue. Algerian economy will mainly depend on agriculture, thus enabling the agricultural population to live better and free the country from debts, he said.

Chadli Bendjedid also elaborated his viewpoints and Algeria's stand on major current international issues, the Middle East question and problems in Africa in particular.

It is learned that leaders of the two countries will continue talks tomorrow. The two countries' foreign ministers and other government officials will hold talks on bilateral relations this afternoon.

Present at today's talks were Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Minister of Planning and Territorial Management Abdelhamid Brahimi, and Minister of Transport and Fisheries Saleh Goudjil.

Talks With Prime Minister

OW252054 Beijing XINHUA in English 2040 GMT 25 Dec

[Text] Algiers, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria, called upon Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the state guest house here this evening.

They had cordial and friendly talks. The Chinese premier expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him by the Algerian Government and people. Abdelghani expressed the hope that the Chinese premier's visit will be fruitful and successful.

Attends Presidential Reception

OW252306 Beijing XINHUA in English 2236 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President Chadli Benjedid gave a grand reception in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the People's Palace here this evening.

All members of Premier Zhao's entourage were present at the reception.

Among those present on the occasion were also Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly: Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs; M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of the interior; Boualem Baki, minister of justice; Saleh Goudjil, minister of transport and fisheries; members of the Political Bureau of the Party of the National Liberation Front; and foreign diplomatic envoys to Algeria.

The People's Palace, decorated with multicolored wall pictures, was illuminated splendidly. The reception was permeated with a joyful and warm atmosphere proceeded amid the strings of Algerian music. Hosts and guests had friendly and cordial chats.

Tours Oil Refinery

OW261700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today visited the Algiers Oil Refinery and praised the good management of the plant.

He said that he felt encouraged that Third World countries were not only in possession of rich natural resources but were also able to turn out products of high quality through advanced industries. "I am especially glad to see that this plant is entirely run by the Algerians and to meet your young technicians," he said.

The Chinese premier made the tour in the company of Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industry Belkacem Nabi.

After the general manager gave a short description of the plant, Premier Zhao said: "After more than 30 years of socialist construction, we have come to realize that the management of an enterprise should not be taken care of by the government alone. While public ownership and planned economy should be maintained, attention should also be paid to firing the enthusiasm of the workers and arousing the interest of the enterprise in improving the management on its own."

The Chinese premier and his entourage then went around the refinery to see its equipment and installations. He had a chat with a 29-year-old engineer in the central control room.

The plant is the first modern refinery in Algeria. Commissioned in 1964, it turns out gasoline, diesel, kerosene and a number of other products which totaled 2.1 million tons last year. All the 548 employees of the refinery are Algerians who average 35 years of age.

Gu Mu, Wu Xueqian See Village

OW262002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited the "Staoueli socialist village" in a suburb of the capital this afternoon.

Accompanied by senior officials of the Algiers Province and the president of the Staoueli People's Assembly, the Chinese guests toured some facilities and a market of the village and saw diagrams and pictures about its development.

Gu Mu, Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao Ziyang's party were warmly welcomed by the villagers. At villager Rebban Slami's home, the Chinese guests were well received and offered milk and dates.

Construction of Algeria's socialist new villages began in 1971 and was financed entirely by the state, the villages are complete with schools, clinics, shops, cultural centers, mosques and other facilities, residents there have comparatively spacious flats. These villages provide new houses for the farmers to form new residential areas in order to attract them to stay on their farmland instead of flooding into cities. At present, 132 villages of this kind have been completed and another 224 are under construction all over the country.

Zhao, President Talk Again

OW270358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expounded here today the three principles of China's foreign policy, namely, opposition to hegemonism and defense of world peace; strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries; and development of relations with various countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

He made the remarks during the second round of talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on international issues and foreign policies of their countries.

Present at the talks were State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on the Chinese side, and Adviser to the President Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi and Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on the Algerian side.

It was reported that the two rounds of talks showed that both sides share identical or similar views on a series of international problems.

On the Middle East problem, Premier Zhao reaffirmed the consistent Chinese position that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East issue and that the latter cannot be solved unless Israel withdraws from the Arab territories it has occupied since the 1967 war and the Palestinian people recover their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland and to establish a Palestinian state. The Palestine Liberation Organization, he stressed, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and is entitled to participating in the resolution of the Middle East problem. A resolution of the problem mainly depends on the unity of the Arab countries, he added.

Premier Zhao said China appreciates and supports the resolutions adopted at the Fez conference, and is pleased that the Arab states have made a common proposition at the conference and spoke with one voice.

He also expressed the hope for an end to the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible.

President Bendjedid expressed his sympathy with and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people who, he said, should have their own country. The Middle East question cannot be settled without a solution of the Palestinian issue, he said.

The president said Algeria supports the proposals on the settlement of the Middle East question put forward at the Arab Fez summit.

On African problems, Premier Zhao said China supports the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence, and supports the South West Africa People's Organization. China opposes the South African authorities' racist policy, condemns their refusal, under the aegis of the United States, to implement U.N. Resolution 435 on Namibia, he said.

He declared that China supports mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and China will never have direct or indirect contacts with South Africa.

President Bendjedid also expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle for national independence and denounced the racist policy of South Africa.

Premier Zhao spoke of China's position on the Afghan and Kampuchean problems.

President Chadli expressed concern for the Iran-Iraq war and the Afghan and Kampuchean problems. The positions of Algeria and China on many international problems are basically identical, he said. Algeria opposes armed occupation of a sovereign state by any other, he said.

President Bendjedid hoped that both Algeria and China would work for North-South dialogue, and make contributions to world peace.

Yesterday afternoon, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Algerian counterpart Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi held talks on bilateral relations, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in particular.

It was learned that both sides acquainted each other with their own experience in economic construction and seriously studied means and ways for further strengthening cooperation in medium-and small-size industrial projects, agriculture, water conservancy and transportation between the two nations.

Meets PLO's 'Arafat

OW270340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is currently on a visit to Algeria, met here this evening with 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO].

'Arafat arrived here this afternoon on a special trip from Tunis.

When 'Arafat arrived at the distinguished guest house where Zhao Ziyang is staying, they warmly embraced each other, feeling very happy to be able to meet again here to renew their militant friendship. They held talks in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

'Arafat briefed Zhao Ziyang on the current situation of the Palestinian struggle and expressed thanks for China's full support of Palestine in all fields. He said: The Palestinian people have the determination and confidence to keep struggling for a long time.

Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of the heroic spirit and indomitable will demonstrated by the Palestinian soldiers and civilians not long ago in Beirut where they persisted in struggling under extremely difficult conditions and despite a very great disparity in strength. He held that although militarily Palestine at present has suffered a temporary setback, politically it has won wide sympathy and support from the international community -- while Israeli aggression and atrocities are being condemned strongly by people the world over.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his deep belief that final victory belongs to the Palestinian people. He said: As the Chinese saying goes, the road is tortuous, the future is bright. We are full of confidence that Palestine will win final victory.

Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed that China, as always, will support the Palestinian people's struggle and holds that Palestine's national rights must be restored including the right to self-determination and establishment of their own state. He stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should participate in settling the Middle East problem. He said that the Palestine issue is the core of the Middle East problem which cannot be solved without the restoration of Palestine's national rights.

Zhao Ziyang said in conclusion: China always will be a reliable friend of the Palestinian people. We will support consistently and firmly the cause of Palestine no matter what situation may arise in its struggle.

[Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim] Mahmud, director of the PLO office in Beijing, was present at the meeting.

Present on the Chinese side were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Vice Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan.

Makes Departure Statement

OW271514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that his talks with the Algerian president and prime minister have again proved that China and Algeria hold identical or similar views on major international issues. He was speaking to reporters at the airport here this morning before leaving for Morocco with his entourage after a three-day official and friendship visit to Algeria.

He said: "The firm Sino-Algerian relations are based on the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and on their identical fundamental interests. The successful visit to China by President Chadli Bendjedid last April made an important contributionto the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. My current visit to Algeria has been also successful. The mutual visits by leaders of our two countries have pushed our friendly relations and cooperation onto a new stage."

Referring to his talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and meeting with Algerian Prime Minister Ahmed Abdelghani during the visit, he said: "We all have a strong wish to further our friendly cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, culture and technology. We have also discussed in detail the ways and methods of developing our cooperation." Both sides are convinced that the Sino-Algerian friendly cooperation will make greater headway, he added. Premier Zhao also said that the Algerian people's encourage in building their own country has left a deep impression on him. He heartfeltly wished that the Algerian people would make new achievements in future.

A seeing-off ceremony was held at the airport with the band playing the national anthems of China and Algeria. Accompanied by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani, Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honor.

Among those at the airport were Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Minister of the Interior M'hamed Hadj Yala. Chinese Ambassador Xu Ming and foreign diplomats were also at the airport to see the Chinese premier off.

Departs Algeria

OW270846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Rabat this morning after a four-day successful visit to Algeria.

During his visit here, Premier Zhao Ziyang held two rounds of talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and conferred with his Algerian counterpart Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. They discussed bilateral relations and international issues, the Middle East and Africa problems in particular. Both sides shared idential or similar views on these matters.

The Chinese premier also toured an automobile complex and an oil refinery center near and in the capital.

Premier Zhao met here yesterday evening with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Arrives in Morocco

OW271132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, arrived here from Algiers this morning for an official and friendship visit to Morocco at the invitation of the Moroccan Government.

Traditional friendship has long existed between China and Morocco. The exchanges between the peoples of the two countries began several centuries ago. After the founding of new China, Morocco was among the first African countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. The late Premier Zhou Enlai visited the beautiful country on the shore of the Atlantic at the end of 1963, and Prime Minister Maati Bouabid of Morocco visited China last February. Premier Zhao's current visit will surely further the understanding, friendship, unity and cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Morocco Arrival Statement

OW271524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told reporters at Rabat airport upon arriving here that his visit to Morocco was aimed to learn from the Moroccan people and the African people and further strengthen Sino-Moroccan friendly relations.

The premier said that he was looking forward to exchanging views on major world problems and bilateral relations with King Hassan II and Prime Minister Maati Bouabid. "I hope my visit will help strengthen the development of the friendly relations between our two countries," he said.

Premier Zhao arrived here this morning from Algiers for a three-day visit to Morocco.

He was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta and other Moroccan ministers. Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Qin Jialin and diplomats from other countries were also present at the airport.

A Moroccan girl presented to Premier Zhao a bunch of flowers. While the band played military music, the Chinese premier reviewed a guard of honor in the company of Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, in a written speech circulated among reporters before leaving for the guesthouse, extended cordial greetings and best wishes from the Chinese Government and people to the Moroccan Government and people.

23 REPORTED KILLED IN GUANGDONG PLANE ACCIDENT

OW251850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-three of the 69 passengers and crew members on board a CAAC plane were killed in a fire accident yesterday shortly before it landed at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, XINHUA learned from the Civil Aviation Administration of China today.

A CAAC official said that the dead were identified as Neil David Konheim of the Panda Travel Service of the United States, Chen Li-fang, general manager of the China Cultural Promotion Company of Canada, and 13 Chinese citizens. The other eight bodies are still being identified by legal medical experts and technicians.

Besides, 20 passengers and crew members were injured, including a Japanese, a Mexican, and two Hong Kong comptriots. Most of them were slightly injured and are being treated in Guangzhou hospitals.

The CAAC has informed the family of Mr. Konheim of the misfortune via the U.S. Bmbassy in Beijing. The CAAC has also notified families of the killed Hong Kong compatriots and Chinese citizens.

Today, CAAC Deputy Director Yan Zhixiang and leaders of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government visited the injured in the hospitals.

The CAAC plane reached the Baiyun Airport at 17:10 yesterday. The captain cut off the circuit immediately after learning that smoke was emitting from the rear cabin, and brought the plane down at 17:21.

According to an on-the-spot survey and initial investigation, the engines and fuel tank are in good condition, and so are the luggage and goods in the cargo bay. The plane was carried away from the runway at 23:45 yesterday and normal flights resumed at the Baiyun Airport before dawn.

A work group headed by Yan Zhixiang is investigating into the cause of the fire and handling its aftermath.

The passengers who escaped the fire included a five-year-old child.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

New Constitution

OW241208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- The Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Youth League approved the work report of the league's 10th Central Committee and adopted a new league constitution at its second plenary meeting here this afternoon.

The congress' decision approves the work report as a factual presentation of the Youth League's work since 1978. The new tasks, the decision says, conform to the reality of youth work in China today.

It says that the congress calls on league members and cadres and the young people of all nationalities in China to rally closely around the party Central Committee, hold high the banner of communism and contribute to the prosperity and unification of the country.

The new Youth League constitution has a general program and eight chapters with 33 articles. It emphasizes the relations between the league and the Communist Party and reaffirms that the league is the assistant and reserve force of the party.

The constitution sets as the fundamental task of the league to cultivate a communist spirit in the young people so that they become worthy successors. The new constitution sets strict requirements for league members who must study diligently, work hard and be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort.

Opinions on the draft of the revised constitution were solicited from Youth League organizations at various levels for more than half a year before the congress opened on December 20.

Fang Weizhong, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, gave a report to the young delegates on the new structure of China's economic construction at today's plenary meeting.

Since the opening of the congress, more than 2,000 delegates and nonvoting delegates discussed the work report and the draft constitution and made suggestions for improvement. They also shared their experience in group discussions.

The congress' presidium held a meeting this morning to listen to the explanations on revision of the work report and the draft constitution and made suggestions for improvement. They also shared their experience in group discussions.

The congress' presidium held a meeting this morning to listen to the explanations on revision of the work report and the constitution. It submitted the documents to the congress for approval.

Fang Weizhong Address

OW241856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December (XINHUA) -- Fang Weizhong, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, today explained China's economic plan to delegates to the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League at its plenary meeting.

The first ten years, he said, would be devoted to laying a good foundation and the second decade is one of a new rise in the economy. This was based on China's actual conditions.

The Communist Party has summed up the experience in socialist construction since 1949 and had made a major shift in its overview of the nation's economy. Explaining the nation's new ways of socialist modernization, the vice-minister listed the following aspects: raising economic benefit in working for long-term, stable growth; increasing production by shifting from expanding capital construction to improving technology; combining growth of the national economy with social growth; encouraging various forms of economic organization and management under the prerequisite of the decisive role of the state economy; and continuing the policy of opening to the rest of the world, based primarily on self-reliance.

Fang Weizhong called on the young people of China to work hard for this 20-year goal. "We are one billion people with 2 billion hands. We have the socialist system and a strong leadership by the Communist Party. We have rich natural resources, a wide home market and a rather satisfactory international environment," he said.

Young people should be vigorous and creative, as should all the people. However, he pointed out, revolutionary spirit had to be combined with a scientific attitude and work done in a down-to-earth way. Rashness should be avoided. Subjectivism and department from reality were among the major reasons for the twists and turns in China's socialist construction. Seeking truth from facts was an important principle for success. He encouraged the young people to put their shoulder to the wheel.

Qian Qichen Report

OW251756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen today gave a report on the international situation and China's foreign policy at the Youth League congress.

The international situation, the vice-minister said, is still turbulent and tense. But the capacity of the two superpowers to control the course of world affairs is declining.

Amid general stagnation in the world economy over the past three years, he said, China's economy has embarked on a road of healthy development after readjustment. Life in the cities and rural areas across the country is steadily improving. Newspapers abroad say that China's economy is rising while the world economy is in a depression.

Qian emphasized that China adheres to a foreign policy of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries. China will never waver in the struggle against hegemonism, believing this to be the most important way to maintain world peace, he added.

The vice-minister supported the Youth League's plan for education in patriotism and internationalism among the young people. The youth of China should strengthen their friendly relations with young people in all other countries and unite with them to maintain world peace, oppose hegemonism and work for the bright future of humanity, he added.

Yu Qiuli Speech

OW251804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Young people are builders of China's socialism and also guardians of its security, Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Communist Party Central Committee's military commission, said here this afternoon.

Addressing the Communist Youth League congress at the Great Hall of the People, he called on Chinese youth to carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

Also a member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, Yu Qiuli said: "We will need a peaceful world environment for a long time in order to build up our country. But only when we are fully prepared against the aggressive war can we help maintain peace."

National defence should be strengthened on the basis of vigorous economic development and the Chinese Army should increase its self-defence ability under conditions of a modern war.

China as a socialist country would never seek hegemony nor an inch of foreign land. China's strategic policy, he said, was one of active defence.

The army's building had entered one of the best periods since the founding of New China, he said. The People's Liberation Army had developed into one with various services and arms, it had strategic weapons for self-defence and had raised its military and political levels.

Modernization of the army, he said, required people with political consciousness, military knowledge, a good education and command of modern weapons and fighting tactics, first-rate modern weapons and equipment, and a scientific military system and structure based on good use of men and arms.

In the past two years, he said, the army had made "remarkable progress" in training people with both military knowledge and competence and work skills they could use after demobilization.

"We do not support the theory that weapons alone decide the outcome of war," he said, "but we also see the importance of up-to-date weaponry. China will mainly rely on its own efforts to develop advanced military technology and import some foreign technology if conditions permit."

He stressed the importance of unity between army and people, militia work, and the theory of people's war. The people were always the main strength in war, he said. As a vast country with a large population and a fine tradition against aggression, he said, China would undertake a people's war if faced [with] aggression, a people's war under modern conditions.

Yu Qiuli encouraged the younger generation to know the country's history better, to understand the hardships of building the country and work hard to make the country strong and prosperous.

ZHANG AIPING STRESSES PLA'S MODERNIZATION

OW251431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- While inspecting a certain unit under the Beijing PLA Unit's command, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping called on officers and men, scientists and producers in the armed forces to diligently study science and general knowledge in order to help accelerate the PLA's modernization and bring about a new situation in the development of the armed forces.

Zhang Aiping inspected the unit from 14 to 17 December. Braving bitter cold, he watched a military exercise performed by the unit, visited the artillery shooting range, training grounds, repair center and warehouses, inspected the weaponry of a mechanized infantry detachment and a special force detachment, and attentively listened to the opinions of the cadres and fighters about the improvement of their weapons. He took a ride on an armored transport vehicle to understand its functions. He also called a meeting to learn how the cadres and fighters have been studying science and other professional and technical knowledge.

During a meeting attended by cadres, Zhang Aiping spoke highly of the profound spiritual change among the armed forces since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of their accomplishments in military training and administration of weaponry. He pointed out: The modernization of our armed forces must be a Chinese-style modernization, and this calls for a study of our armed forces' tactical tradition and strategic thinking and our country's terrain and economy.

Zhang Aiping added: Modern weaponry is essential for building a modern armed forces. He urged the broad masses of commanders, fighters, defense researchers and producers to diligently study science and general knowledge, speed up national defense research and development, master the operation of advanced weaponry and make active contributions to the modernization of the armed forces.

BOOK ON MAO ZEDONG'S RURAL SURVEYS PUBLISHED

OW251250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- "Mao Zedong's Writings on Rural Surveys," a book recording the author's theory and practice on the subject during 1926 and 1941, will begin to be issued in major cities across the country tomorrow.

Based on "Rural Surveys" edited by Mao Zedong and put out in 1941 in Yan'an, the present book is edited by the party Literature Research Center and published by the People's Publishing House. It includes 17 articles, some of which are essays and speeches on surveys and the rest are findings reports and land programs. Five articles have been added in the new edition, two of which are published for the first time: "A Survey of Xunwu" and "Circular of the General Political Department on Census and Land Condition Investigation."

The publication is intended to encourage people to acquire a better understanding of China's national conditions and explore a Chinese way of socialist construction.

The opening article is "Oppose Book Worship" in which Mao Zedong advanced his famous saying "No investigation, no right to speak." He wrote it in May 1930 with a view to overcoming dogmatist thinking then prevalent in the Red Army.

Published for the first time is the "Circular of the General Political Department on Census and Land Condition Investigation." He wrote it in January 1934 in the name of director of the General Political Department of the Central Revolutionary Military Commission. Apart from restating the importance of making investigation, he went a step further by declaring that "no correct investigation, no right to speak either."

"Prefaces and postscript to 'Rural Surveys'" includes the preface he wrote in 1937 and another in 1941 and the postscript of the same year. The last two pieces are contained in Volume three of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong."

"On Rural Surveys" was a speech he made at Yan'an in September 1941 to members of an investigation group on women's livelihood. Among the keys to successful investigations, he stressed the need to apply the viewpoint of unity of opposites and class struggle.

"Examples of Chinese Tenant Peasants' Livelihood" was written in 1926 on the basis of discussions with tenant peasants in Xiangtan, Hunan.

The book also includes surveys he madein Xunwu County, Jiangxi Province (May 1930), Xingguo County, Jiangxi Province (October 1930), and Changgand and Caixi townships, Jiangxi, in November 1933. The largest he ever conducted, the first investigation yielded a report running to more than 80,000 Chinese characters, which is made public for the first time. The report was a detailed description of the rise and fall of commerce and handicraft industry in Xunwu County, various means of exploitation in the countryside and peasants' agrarian struggles.

The Xingguo survey gave a statistical idea of land relationship in old China. The investigations he did in Changgang and Caixi were meant to encourage leading organizatiosn to get familiar with actual conditions at lower levels.

JOINT CIRCULAR ISSUED ON HELPING POOR PEASANTS

OW231339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Agricultural Bank of China, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Education and the state administration of supplies recently issued a joint circular that stresses the necessity of earnestly helping poor peasant households.

The circular says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, thanks to the implementation of rural economic policies and the various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system, agricultural production has been vigorously promoted in an all-round way, the peasants' livelihood has markedly improved and some peasants have become well-off. However, some peasants still experience difficulties in production and livelihood because they are short of labor, funds and production skills. To get these poor households out of poverty and enable them to get rich through hard work, the various localities have, in recent years, encouraged some peasants to get rich first while extensively carrying out the work of helping the poor. Under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels, civil affairs, finance, agriculture, commerce, education, public health and other departments concerned have helped poor peasant households develop production in a planned way. According to incomplete statistics from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, of the 2.73 million households that have been helped, some 1.02 million have ended their long standing poverty. This has helped safeguard social stability, develop rural economy and speed up the building of material and spiritual civilization. However, some localities have not paid enough attention to the work of helping the poor, hence the very uneven manner in which the work is carried out. Some places have not even started.

The circular stresses: It is the obligation of our cadres at all levels and government departments to be concerned about the masses' well-being and to help the poor who are in difficulties. It is imperative to regard helping the poor as important work, to strengthen leadership, and to systematically organize manpower and material and financial resources to actively help the poor families develop production and solve problems in their daily lives so that they can completely shake off poverty. To help the poor families out of poverty, it is necessary to adopt multifarious measures by taking into consideration the actual condition of the localities, strengthening ideological education so that the poor families may develop the will to shake off poverty and make progress, and discarding the idea of depending entirely on outside relief. It is necessary to start with developing production, try out best to help the poor families improve cultivation of the land for which they contract and their and their private plots, and enable them to engage successfully in diversified economy, seek new financial resources to increase income and shake off poverty. To help the poor, we should mainly count on assistance from the communes and brigades. State aid is secondary. The work should be carried out in groups and by stages as deemed suitable for local conditions in order to achieve marked results soon.

The circular urges the departments concerned to coordinate their efforts, regard helping the poor as their duty, share their work, perform their responsibilities and ensure further success in the work of helping the poor.

SECURITY MINISTRY ON 'CHERISHING PEOPLE' MONTH

OW230519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Public Security recently issued a "Notice on Launching Cherishing the People Month Activities During the 1983 New Year and Spring Festival Period." The notice points out: The Cherishing the People Month activities are part of a fine tradition of the public security organs, a system that has been proven in many years to be effective in enhancing ideological consciousness and improving work style, and an important part of the public security departments' efforts to build a civilization with socialist spirit. Leading organs and cadres at all levels must exercise concrete leadership over such activities and take the lead in participating in these activities in order to ensure they are successfully carried out.

The notice says: The Cherishing the People Month activities must be carried out under the guidance of the 12th CPC Congress. In accordance with the requirements on building a contingent of political and legal workers -- requirements set by the 1982 national conference on political and legal affairs -- these activities must be regarded as an education to be conducted among the broad masses of public security personnel to enhance their sense of responsibility, ethics and discipline while performing their duty. Special attention must be given to examining and enhancing public security personnel's concept of the masses and the law. Through launching the Cherishing the People Month activities, the sense of discipline and work style of public security personnel must be improved, their ties with the masses must be closer, their moral concept must be heightened, and the public security organs' fine traditions must be further fostered so that the building of a socialist spiritual civilization will be deepened among public security personnel and various public security projects can be carried out even more successfully.

The notice urges all localities to organize public security personnel to continue to study the documents of the 12th party Congress and the relevant documents of the central authorities, review "The Eight Main Rules of Discipline and Ten Points for Attention for Public Security Personnel," and examine how they have performed their duty according to law, followed the regulations on discipline and cherished the interests of the people.

The notice says: The masses' opinions must be solicited through various means. It is particularly necessary to visit and humbly listen to the criticism of those units and people who have strong opinions on certain issues and with whom the public security departments have maintained close working relations. To resolve the problems regarding police-people relations and the public security personnel's discipline and work style -- problems that have been exposed in the course of examination -- public security personnel must work out corrective measures, do something visible to and palpable by the masses, and routinely perform their duties in a civilized and polite manner.

The notice urges all grassroot units to conscientiously report their work to the masses. It says: Municipal and town police precincts may send questionnaires or letters to the urban residents or set up mailboxes to solicite the masses' opinions. This system must be institutionalized and upheld. Those collectives and individuals that have been acclaimed for their fine thinking and conduct, for having performed their duties in an outstanding manner, for examplarily obeying law and discipline and for maintaining good relations with the masses must be commended in various ways.

NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

OW211447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Hangzhou, December 21 (XINHUA) -- A national population census working conference that closed here yesterday said that census data gathered during the early stage enumeration period was very accurate.

The work in the later stages was quite demanding, including data coding, entries, calculations, tabulations, printing and analyses, the conference noted. For example, 40 billion codes must be entered in computers. This work alone will take 4,000 data entry personnel working round the clock one year and a half to finish.

In three months, 120,000 people completed the coding in the main. Data entry has begun. By the end of November, sampling data entries had been completed ahead of schedule in 11 places: Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi and Xinjiang. All census data will be completed by the end of 1984.

The conference, called by the State Council Population Census Leading Group, was attended by 120 census officials from across the country.

WAN LI ADDRESSES FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

OW261247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- A mobilization meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to launch the family planning publicity month in the capital. The mobilization meeting was jointly sponsored by the State Family Planning Commission, the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, addressed the meeting (the text of her address to be released separately).

In his speech at the meeting, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out: The population problem has become important in our country. It is therefore very necessary to carry out activities of the family planning publicity month.

Wan Li said: Regarding men as superior to women is the vestige of a feudal idea that has existed for thousands of years, and it is a major ideological obstacle to the development of family planning work at present. It is necessary to do away with the idea of regarding men as superior to women and to raise women's social status as an important content of the publicity month. Vigorous efforts should also be made to disseminate the scientific knowledge of family planning.

Wan Li stressed: It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over family planning work. Communist Party members, CYL members and PLA commanders and fighters should take the lead in practicing family planning and doing away with feudal ideas and superstitions.

Qian Xinzhong, chairman of the State Family Planning Commission and adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, chaired and addressed today's meeting. Other speakers at the meeting were Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the General Political Department; Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; and Ren Shusheng, secretary of the party branch of the Shuguang brigade under the Sijiqing commune, Haidian District, Beijing Municipality.

More than 8,000 persons attended the meeting, including responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Space Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the PLA General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the air force, the navy and the Beijing PLA units as well as responsible persons of various districts, counties and bureaus in Beijing Municipality, basic-level cadres and family planning workers.

ANNUAL OIL, NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION QUOTAS MET

OW240922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- As of today China completed the 1982 plan of producing more than 100 million tons of crude oil, seven days ahead of time, said Chen Zhongyong, spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry.

"This is the fifth consecutive year that China's annual oil output has topped 100 million tons," Chen Zhongyong stressed.

He said that by December 16, China had produced 10.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, meeting the annual quota 15 days ahead of schedule. To date, he added, the figure is 10.8 billion cubic meters.

According to the spokesman, oil and natural gas fields contributing to the fulfillment of the production plan for this year include Daqing, Huabei, Shengli, Liaohe, Jilin and Sichuan in addition to a number of shale oil refineries.

Since the beginning of this year, Chen Zhongyong said, continued readjustment of the oil industry has resulted in better management and economic performance. Among the 18 major oil fields, 12 continue to give high and stable yields.

Various oil fields have taken measures to save oil and gas consumption in production processes, Chen Zhongyong added. It is expected that China's oil industry will recover and save about 500 million cubic meters of natural gas and 150,000 megawatt hours of electricity and recover more than 100,000 tons of light oil and gas propane in the whole year.

2D NUCLEAR POWERPLANT SLATED FOR GUANGDONG

OW230818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Guangzhou, December 23 (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, China's second nuclear power station is to be built in Guangdong Province, according to provincial authorities.

The new nuclear power station will have a designed generating capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts. It will be equipped with two 900,000-kilowatt pressurized water reactor units, the authorities said.

Construction of the new station is part of China's efforts to open up new sources of energy and it expected to help gain experience for developing China's nuclear power industry.

Feasibility studies for the project were begun almost two years ago and a preliminary site has been located at the Daya Bay on Dapeng Peninsula in the southern part of Guangdong Province.

China's first nuclear power station is to be built in the East China Province of Zhejiang.

STATE PURCHASES UP; RETAIL SALES INCREASE

OW231200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- The state purchases of farms and sideline produce have increased sharply and retail sales have continued to rise during the first 11 months of this year.

The State Statistical Bureau said the total volume of purchase of farm and sideline produce by state-owned commercial businesses was 73.64 billion (73,640 million) yuan from January through November, 11.5 percent more than last year's same period.

Grain purchase by the state from peasants during the April-November period came to 53,935,000 tons, 8.62 million tons more than the same period of last year.

The purchase of edible vegetable oil was the best ever, amounting to 2,35,000 tons, an increase of 275,000 tons from the April-November period of last year.

The purchase of cotton, which started in September, amounted to 2,494,300 tons, 327,250 tons more than the September-November period of last year.

The amount of tobacco purchased from July through November came to 1,574,950 tons, topping the planned 1.1 million tons by 43.2 percent or increasing 463,400 tons above the same period of last year.

Increases were also registered in the purchases of pigs, eggs, ramie, bamboo, sheep wool, sheepskins and tea. Only the purchase of jute and ambary hemp, raw lacquer and cowhides showed decreases in varying degrees, the bureau said.

Industrial purchases by the state were also good, amounting to 158.76 billion (158,760 million) yuan in the first 11 months of this year, registering a 5 percent increase. Products that showed 24 to 47 percent increases in sales included pesticide equipment, television sets, sewing machines, bicycles, wrist watches and sweat shirts and pants.

Chemical fertilizers, sugar, cotton cloth, matches, detergents and five other products showed increases ranging between 10 to 20 percent. The purchases of blend cotton fabrics, chemical fabrics and semi-conductor radios were down 4 percent, 20.2 percent and 57.8 percent respectively, the bureau said.

Retail sales continued to increase at a fast rate, with total volume amounting to 221.28 billion (221,280 million) yuan, an increase of 8.7 percent above the January-November period last year.

The fastest growth was registered in the sales of the means of production for agriculture. The total volume of such goods sold in the first 11 months were 36.15 billion (36,150 million) yuan, growing 12.2 percent from the same period of last year, faster than the growth rate of retail sales of consumer goods, which was 8 percent.

Of this, the sales volume of chemical fertilizers was 65.08 million tons, 17.3 percent up from the same period of last year; chemical pesticides amounted to 1,574,000 tons, up 5.2 percent; pesticide equipment, 9,929,000 pieces, up 49.4 percent; and walking tractors, 225,000 units, up 44.3 percent.

Grain sales amounted to 67.98 million tons, 6.3 million tons more than the first 11 months of last year; edible vegetable oil, 1,975,000 tons, 405,000 tons more; the increases of the sales of pork, eggs, aquatic products, sugar and spirits and wines ranged 3 to 18 percent.

The sales of some winter wear rose sharply while those of cotton cloth, chemical fabrics, woolen piecegoods, silks and satin, sweat shirts and pants and rubber shoes declined 2 to 16 percent in the first 11 months.

The increases in the sales of durable consumer goods still held the lead. Among them, the sales of sewing machines was up 24.2 percent, compared wtih the first 11 months of 1981, wrist watches, up 32.6 percent, bicycles up 38.2 percent and television sets, up 11.9 percent.

The industrial sales in rural markets improved to a certain extent, the bureau said. The sales volume of industrial goods in the rural market by the supply and marketing cooperatives amounted to 89.75 billion (89,750 million) yuan in the first 11 months, up 5.1 percent from the same period of last year.

Among them, the sales of bicycles amounted to 7,062,000, up 57.5 percent; sewing machines, 4,473,000, up 39.4 percent; and polyester-cotton blends 610 million meters, up 18.5 percent. But some small commodities still fell short of demand.

FANG YI ADDRESSES MEETING ON NEW MATERIALS

OW261826 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] In his speech at a recent national conference on the scientific and technological work of developing new materials, Fang Yi, state councillor and chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has made major achievements in developing new materials. At the same time, a new situation has also been brought about in popularizing and using new materials.

Fang Yi said: According to statistics compiled by the Ministries of Metallurgical Industry, Petroleum Industry, Chemical Industry, Building Materials Industry [as heard], Light Industry, Textile Industry, Education and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, nearly 10,000 achievements have been made in developing new materials over the past 20-odd years. The annual output value of such new materials now reaches 4 billion yuan.

In his speech, Fang Yi stressed: Leaders at all levels should further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, add to such achievements, summarize experiences and bring about a new situation in developing new materials.

He said: In approving 38 key projects for tackling difficult scientific and technological problems, the State Council has given priority to developing new materials. The objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production while undertaking the four modernizations has set arduous tasks for the science of materials. Material scientists can bring their talents into full play in their vast field.

The recent national conference on the scientific and technological work of developing new materials was jointly sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense and the State Economic Commission. It was the first of its kind in the past 20 odd years.

LIU LANTAO, YANG JINGREN ATTEND ECONOMIC MEETINGS

OW240624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The second plenary meeting of the Third Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the second meeting of the Fourth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce ended today.

The meetings opened in Beijing on 17 December. During the meetings, Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, held talks with those present.

Liu Lantao said: The meetings have put forward the slogan "Firmly and unwaveringly follow the party and work for the four modernizations with all our heart and all our might." It is a good slogan. In the past few years, the two organizations have done much work in economic consultations and services. He urged the comrades to continue to give play to the specialities of the two organizations and have the courage to resist the practice of acting against economic laws and ignoring economic results.

Yang Jingren said: In creating a new situation in socialist modernization, a great deal can be accomplished by united front work. We see the trend in the consultative and service work of the two organizations and are enlightened and inspired. Many comrade among the members of the two organizations have great economic talents. This is a valuable asset. He hoped that the comrades will strive for new achievements in the new year.

Hu Juewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, attended the closing ceremony.

PRC TO CONCENTRATE ON LSI RESEARCH, PRODUCTION

OW240400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Production and technology of large-scale integrated circuits will be the focus of the electronic industry's efforts in the next few years, Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, said today.

He was addressing the opening ceremony of the five-day third national planning meeting on development of large-scale integrated circuits. The gathering, attended by Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the commission, will review research and production of the circuits, and outline future goals.

Zhao Dongwan said technology imports will supplement national efforts to construct a full-scale circuit manufacturing system, which will include basic materials, special equipment, product development, marketing and services.

The vice-minister said units with an extant infrastructure for research and production of large-scale integrated circuits would be supported, including two silicon industrial bases to be built, one in Shanghai-Jiangsu-Zhejiang, and one in Beijing-Tianjin-Shenyang.

He said the two bases will be developed first through establishment by local research institutes, universities and factories of centers and research-production complexes. After a period they will be merged to promote efficiency in accordance with the overall reformation of the economic system.

Zhao Dongwan said a number of technicians have been trained in the field with the result that more than 40 kinds of large-scale circuits have been produced already. The nation is self-sufficient in most of the necessary basic materials while basic theory and technology has made great strides. Some of the technology includes lithography without development, chemical mechanical polishing and computer-aided design. The main task now is to transform these research achievements into production forces.

Vice-Minister Zhao said the needs of the domestic market demand universal and special-purpose integrated circuits for light industry, meters and instruments, machine building, telecommunications, medical treatment and electric appliances.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS ATTEND ART TROUPE BIRTHDAY

OW231025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble, famous at home and abroad, today observed its 20th birthday. Five hundred people from various circles, who care about this "flower" in the field of art, came to offer their congratulations.

The hall in the Beijing hotel was filled with a joyous atmosphere. "Comrade Deng Yingchao has arrived:" The performers, young and old, gathered around to shake hands and take pictures of her. Leader of the ensemble Wang Kun voiced the feeling of everyone present: "It is an inspiration to us that you have come." Deng Yingchao smiled: "It is I who am often inspired by you." She added that it is necessary to train many young people to make more contributions to the country.

At the moment, people remembered the late Premier Zhou. Twenty years ago, at his proposal, the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble was established for the purpose of carrying forward the tradition of Chinese national and folk songs and dances and disseminating the art of various Asian, African and Latin American countries. He called the youthful art group "a flower of Eastern song and dance" and urged every member to maintain its glorious tradition.

Relating the ensemble's experience over the past 20 years, Wang Kun said: We have depicted life through the form of Chinese national and folk songs and dances to give the masses enjoyment in beauty and help people understand China's long history and rich culture. We have also visited more than 30 countries and enhanced friendship with the Asian, African and Latin American people.

Wan Li, Zhou Yang and Zhu Muzhi spoke at the meeting, urging all the comrades of the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble to carry forward the patriotic and internationalist spirit and achieve new successes in building socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening international cultural exchanges.

Also present at the meeting were Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Liao Chengzhi, Deng Liqun, Chou Yang, He Jingzhi, Zhou Weizhi, Lu Zhixian, Zhao Qiyang, Wang Bingnan and Han Nianlong.

ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULED IN HEFEI

OW211247 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] The 4th Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held the 19th session of its Standing Committee in Hefei on 18 and 19 December. The session's meetings were presided over separately by Zhang Kaifan, adviser to the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Zhu Nong, vice chairman and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee. Comrade Zhang Kaofan conveyed to the session the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. The session decided that the Fifth Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee will be held in Hefei on 22 December. It also decided on the agenda of the forthcoming session.

In addition, the standing committee session discussed and approved a report on the work of the standing committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and a report on the handling of proposals since the fourth meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. It examined and approved the namelist of the motions committee for the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Those who attended the meeting included Wu Yanqiu, Wang Zenong, Chai Dengbang, Liu Zhengwen, Ma Leting and Wu Xiguang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS IN HEFEI 24 DEC

OW211245 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] The 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress opened in Hefei on 19 December. The session decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Hefei on 24 December 1982. Hu Kaiming and Chen Yuanliang, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary meetings this morning and this afternoon respectively. The session discussed and adopted a decision on the date of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

Zhang Zuoyin and Xia Deyi, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, conveyed to the session the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The standing committee membersseriously studied and discussed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and also studied the new constitution and Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the draft of the revised constitution at this afternoon's meeting.

Present at today's plenary meetings were Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao and Zhao Kai, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Present at the meetings as observers were (Zheng Hauaizhou), secretary general of the Anhui Provincial People's Government; Chen Zhenya, president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court; and (Li Pengyin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

JIANGSU MEETING ON MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER

OW211135 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on political and judicial work from 23 November to 2 December.

Liu Lin, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. He emphatically pointed out that the problem of maintaining public order should be tackled comprehensively. He said: The way to get at the root of the problem is to strengthen ideological, political and organizational work.

It is necessary to do this order to tackle this problem in a comprehensive way and step by step in the various industrial and mining enterprises, government organs, schools, stores, neighborhood committees and production teams. In his speech, he also explicitly pointed out the requirements for striking at the criminal activities in the economic sphere, strengthening the legal system, doing public security work this winter and next spring, training more competent people to do political and judicial work, and strengthening the party's leadership over political and judicial work.

Hong Peilin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report at the meeting. The comrades who attended the meeting studied the documents of the party's 12th national congress and the national conference on political and judicial work and conscientiously discussed the abovementioned report.

Those attending the meeting held: Since the provincial meeting on political and judicial work in May 1981, the political and judicial organs throughout the province, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the party committees at various levels, have severely and promptly punished according to law those criminal offenders who have seriously undermined the social order. They have severely punished a number of criminals who seriously undermined our economy, and made significant progress in tackling the problem of comprehensively maintaining public order. The cadres and the masses have greatly strengthened their concept of the socialist legal system, and public security work in the province has been greatly improved. However, class struggle still exists to a certain extent, and many unstable factors still prevail in society. Serious crimes are still being reported in the economic sphere. The number of criminal cases fluctuates. Special agents, spies and counterrevolutionaries have continuously emerged in the country. There are still many general public security problems. Therefore, maintaining public order and striking at criminal activities remains a pressing, protracted and arduous task.

Those attending the meeting held: To vigorously strengthen public security work remains the focus of our political and judicial work for this winter and next spring. It is essential to carry out the following tasks:

1. Severely punish, according to law, all antisocialist hostile elements and all types of serious criminal offenders.

2. Further strengthen public security measures, resolutely strike at those who organize gambling and professional gamblers, and combat the gambling trend.

3. Strengthen the basic-level organs and carry out well the work at the grassroot level.

4. Step up efforts to keep watch on criminals and help them to reform.

5. Vigorously strengthen the struggle to curb incidents that undermine public security.

6. Help lawyers do a better job and strengthen notarization work.

The meeting called on all political and judicial organs to train more competent people, and insure that they have younger, more revolutionary and educated and professionally more competent cadres. Efforts must be made to educate public security cadres and policemen on the communist view on their vocational responsibilities and on ethics and discipline. Public security cadres and policemen must play an exemplary role in serving the people, encouraging healthy trends, combating evil practices, enforcing the law and handling cases in a civilized manner.

At the same time, they must also make fresh contributions to safeguarding and promoting socialist modernization with economic construction as the core.

SHANDONG: CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING OPENED 20 DEC

SK211100 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee opened in Jinan on the morning of 20 December. Attending the session were 425 provincial CPPCC committee members. People from all circles, of various nationalities, from all democratic parties and various mass organizations and non-party personages gathered together at the site of the meeting where the atmosphere was lively ahd enthusiastic.

The meeting started at 0830. The opening ceremony was presided over by Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Guo Yicheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, said: Since the beginning of this year, the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee has conscientiously studied and implemented the guidelines of the 12th national party congress, relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national and provincial united front work conference, studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC, studied and discussed the draft of the CPPCC constitution, gave full rein to the political consultative and democratic supervisory role of the provincial CPPCC in implementing the major policies of the state and the province and in solving some important issues of the socialist construction undertakings, actively conducted propaganda directed to Taiwan, conscientiously handled motions raised by committee members and the people's letters and visits, actively conducted work to research historical accounts of past events and strengthened contacts with the municipal and county CPPCC committees.

The motions examination committee of the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee delivered a written report on handling the motions since the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending the opening ceremony were Zhou Zingfu, Wang Zhe, Yu Xiu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang, Jiang Guodong and Fan Yusi, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. The National CPPCC Committee members who are staying in Jinan, responsible persons of various prefectural and municipal united front work departments and of the municipal CPPCC committee and counsellors of the provincial people's government, attended the session as observers.

Group discussions were held on the afternoon of 20 December. All committee members will attend the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR URGES STUDYING CPC DOCUMENTS

OW211031 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on 10 December issued a circular calling for further studying the documents of the 12th party congress in a comprehensive way and extending the first round of study of the documents to early February 1983.

The circular called for closely integrating the study of the 12th party congress documents with that of the constitution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Peng Zhen's report on the draft revised constitution, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It also called for organizing cadres and the masses to conduct an extensive and intensive study of the constitution and particularly for educating and supervising the broad masses of party members to take the lead in observing the constitution.

The circular pointed out: While conducting a comprehensive study of the 12th party congress documents, it is necessary to organize all party members in the municipality to conduct a conscientious study of the constitution and for leading cadres to take the lead in doing a good job in the study.

The circular also pointed out: To conduct a thoroughgoing study of the documents, it is necessary to have a profound understanding of the guidelines of the documents and to conscientiously integrate ideology with practice so as to solve the various ideological problems. Leading bodies of the party organizations at all levels should examine their understanding of the line, principles and policies formulated by the central authorities by reviewing the overall process of bringing order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They should try to find out in what fields they have carried out the line, principles and policies well, in what fields they still lag behind, and what the reasons are for their lagging behind. They should earnestly summarize their experiences and lessons, make efforts ideologically to align themselves with the guidelines of the 12th party congress, and politically act in unison with the party Central Committee.

In conclusion, the circular called for strengthening leadership over the study, doing a good job in publicity work among the masses, and conducting a conscientious examination of the work done.

SHANGHAI PLA UNITS SUPPORT NEW CONSTITUTION

OW221335 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The broad masses of cadres and fighters of the PLA land, navy and air force units stationed in Shanghai warmly support the birth of the new constitution and state that they will strive to act as models of studying and observing the new constitution.

During the past few days, the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, one unit after another, held meetings to conscientiously study the new constitution. The broad masses of commanders and fighters said with delight that the new constitution is a constitution for running the country well as it embodies and complies with the people's will and conforms to the national conditions. As the people's own army, we will strictly abide by and safeguard the new constitution and resolutely fulfill the mission assigned to the People's Army as stipulated in the constitution.

In the course of studying the new constitution, Zhang Chen, political commissar of the Shanghai garrison command, said that there is double significance to the study of the new constitution by the PLA units. As common citizens of the PRC, we must consciously abide by the new constitution, and therefore we must not only know the law but also understand the law. As a major part of the state apparatus, the PLA units assume the important responsibility of safeguarding the new constitution; and therefore we should not only know but also understand the law. He called on every cadre and fighter of the units under the garrison command to make efforts to study the new constitution, publicize the new constitution and abide by it. Deputy Commander Yao Xiaocheng talked of his understanding of the need to strengthen the concept of legal system by introducing his own experiences in this regard. He said that in the course of studying the new constitution, it is necessary to earnestly integrate ideology with reality, summarize experiences and lessons, and thoroughly do away with the influence of the "leftist" thinking so as to make the legal system concept take root in our own minds.

All PLA Navy units stationed in Shanghai actively organize cadres and fighters to conscientiously study the new constitution and they talk freely about the great significance of the new constitution.

In the course of the study and discussion, all fighters and commanders expressed that the birth of the new constitution provides a fundamental guarantee of the fulfillment of our country's four modernizations. And we must strengthen our grasp of the legal system and act as models in observing the constitution.

The leading organ of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai issued a notice calling on all units to link the study of the new constitution with the special study the 12th national party congress documents. During the course of the study, all participants said that the new constitution is the fundamental law of the state and that they should resolutely support it and strictly abide by the constitution.

Cadres and students of the Second University of Surgeons and the Air Force Political School as well as the political cadres of armed police force in Shanghai currently receiving training all joined in the conscientious study of the new constitution in the past few days.

SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS 23 DEC

OW211229 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee will be held on 23 December. This was the decision made at the 24th meeting of the standing committee of the municipal CPPCC committee this afternoon.

The coming session will hear and discuss the 1982 work report of the standing committee and approve various resolutions. During the session, the committee members will also attend the fifth session of the Seventh municipal people's congress as nonvoting members to hear various reports and join in group discussions.

The standing committee meeting discussed and approved the draft of the standing comittee's work report; the draft schedule and agenda for the fifth session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee; and the draft namelist for the committee to examine motions and the committee to draft resolutions.

Zhao Xingzhi, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Other vice chairmen of the committee present at the meeting were Zhang Chengzhong, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu, Xu Wensi and Tang Junyuan.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DEPUTIES CUT TO 995

OW211227 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The 24th meeting of the standing committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress today enthusiastically discussed the draft regulations on the election of deputies to the 8th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

The standing committee members of the municipal people's congress attending today's meeting unanimously endorsed these regulations. They emphatically pointed out: In electing deputies to the municipal people's congress, it is necessary to give full scope to democracy and to respect the voters' democratic rights so that the elected deputies will really represent the will and interests of the people, keep close ties with the masses and reflect their demands and opinions. At the same time, deputies to the municipal people congress should do a good job in the socialist modernization of Shanghai in coordination with the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government.

Su Buqing, standing committee member of the municipal people's congress, said: Deputies represent the people in administering municipal affairs. In electing deputies to the eighth municipal people's congress, it is necessary to elect key personnel who have forged close ties with the masses on various fronts, especially young and middle-aged intellectuals who have contributed to the four modernizations and who made achievements in education and scientific research.

In accordance with Article 9 of the electoral law for the NPC and the local people's congresses of the PRC and in consideration of the fact that the number of deputies to the Sixth NPC is to be reduced to 3,000 as compared with the 3,500 deputies to the Fifth NPC, the number of deputies to the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress will be cut down to 995 as compared with the 1,260 deputies to the seventh municipal people's congress.

The electoral regulations also include provisions on the apportioning of deputies to the eighth municipal people's congress, the nomination of candidates for deputies and their election.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO MEET 26 DEC

OW211225 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress is scheduled to open 26 December 1982. This was the decision made by the 24th meeting of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress held today.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, presided over today's meeting. Present were Zhong Min, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Wu Ruoan, Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. Vice Mayors Yang Shifa and Yang Di attended the meeting as observers.

The standing committee members of the municipal people's congress attending today's meeting discussed matters related to convening the Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress as well as a draft resolution on extending the term of office of the seventh municipal people's congress to be submitted to the fifth session of the seventh municipal people's congress for examination and approval.

The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress will hear a report by Chairman Hu Lijiao on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and a report by Mayor Wang Daohan on Shanghai's present main tasks in economic and social development. It will also discuss the municipal capital construction commission's report on an overall plan for Shanghai's construction and adopt a relevant resolution.

Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the municipal higher people's court, the municipal people's procuratorate and the municipal intermediate people's court as well as responsible persons of various commissions and offices under the municipal people's government and the standing committees of various district and county people's congresses.

ZHEJIANG CPC COMMITTEE STRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY

OW221105 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently approved a report submitted by its political and legal affairs committee on plans for public security work this winter and next spring.

The provincial party committee pointed out that intensifying public security in a down-to-earth manner is significant for consolidating and developing this year's accomplishments in improving public security in the urban areas, creating a turn for the better in public security and guaranteeing smooth progress of socialist modernization.

The provincial party committee also urged the party committees at all levels to intensify public security work this winter and next spring. It said: Leading cadres and public security personnel at all levels must take the lead in studying, propagating, implementing and defending the new constitution. They must publicize the relevant laws and regulations and solve practical issues while tackling serious economic crimes, unauthorized logging, superstitious practices, gambling, abduction of women and other public security issues in the urban and rural areas. Archcriminals caught committing serious crimes that jeopardize social order must be punished promptly according to law, and certain major typical cases of educational significance should be tried openly so that the masses can be educated and criminal activities curbed.

The provincial party committee also urged all areas and departments to earnestly implement "comprehensive control" measures, earnestly analyze the public security situation and eliminate factors of instability one by one in order to eliminate potential trouble. It said that education with emphasis on guarding against fires, theft, enemy agents and sabotage must be broadly carried out, that the masses must be mobilized to make efforts to improve public security, that education and assistance for juvenile lawbreakers must be stepped up, and that the role of the people's mediation organs must be perfected and brought into play so that civil disputes can be settled promptly and correctly, people's grievances can be promptly redressed, and many problems can be nipped in the bud.

The provincial party committee stressed that the party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership, mobilize and organize all forces, unify their thinking, and unite and work together to make this task more successful than ever before.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU WHEAT SOWING -- By 20 November, Jiangsu had basically completed its autumn sowing work. A full stand of wheat, barley and naked barley shoots has been basically ensured on more than 37 million mu of fields throughout the province. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82 OW]

NANJING SOIL SURVEY INSTRUMENT -- A conical instrument, jointly developed by the Nanjing soil instruments plant and the engineering institute of the engineer corps under the Nanjing PLA units successfully passed an appraisal in Nanjing today. This conical instrument is mainly used to quickly survey and determine subsoil and soil density. The successful development of this instrument will play an important role in national defense construction as well as in communications and transportaiton. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 82 OW]

ZHEJIANG ELECTRIC POWER -- Four tidal wave electric power generating stations have been built and put into operation in Zhejiang Province. The (Jiangxia) tidal wave electric power generation station, located near Yueqing wan, has 6 water turbine generators with a capacity of 00 kilowatts each generator. This is the largest tidal wave electric power generating station currently in China. Generating electricity by the force of tidal waves has created a new road in conserving energy in Zhejiang Province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Nov 82 OW]

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI ATTENDS EMPLOYMENT MEETING

SK230445 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Recently the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee held a work forum in Baotou on labor employment of five municipalities in the western part of the region. The forum noted: The fundamental way to solve the problems of urban labor employment is to develop the collective- and individual-owned economy.

Attending the forum were some responsible comrades of the Hohhot, Baotou, Wunhai, Jining and Linhe Municipal People's Government and labor departments. (Qian Zhenyong), deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; Peng Mengyu, standing committee member and vice chairman of the regional people's government and (Zhou He), standing committee member and secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CPC Committee, presided over and attended the forum. During the forum, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, personally delivered an important speech on labor employment work.

The forum held: Since the third plenum, our region has made great achievements in labor employment work, which is very conducive to developing the economy, consolidating the political situation of stability and unity. However, owing to the influence of the leftist mistakes in the past few years, the collective-owned economy has developed slowly. Avenues of employment are limited, as a result of the fact that the urban labor employment work is in a passive position.

The forum pointed out: The fundamental way to solve problems of urban labor employment work is to develop the collective- and individual-owned economy, that not only is an important way to solve problems of employment but has significance in promoting economic prosperity in both rural and urban areas and in improving the living conditions of the people.

The forum pointed out: Urban labor service companies at all levels should widen their fields of vision to arrange jobs for youths awaiting work and continue expanding the fields of employment. The urban collective- and individual-owned economy, that is conducive to bringing about a prosperous economy, to improving the living conditions of the people to enlivening markets and to arranging jobs for youths awaiting work, should vigorously and enthusiastically be given aid to develop.

From now on, labor service departments at all levels should systematically conduct technical education among youths awaiting work and turn labor service companies into technical training and social service centers in order to train qualified technicians to develop key industrial production.

All localities should open up more avenues for industrial, agricultural and livestock production, which can bring material wealth to the society, while opening up avenues for employment. Especially suburban areas should closely support key households and specialized households to develop crop farming, fish and poultry farming and the processing industry and simultaneously attend to developing the urban service industry with a view to improving urban resident's difficulties in having clothes made, in buying vegetables, in having repairs done and in taking care of children. Efforts should be made to popularize housework step by step.

The forum stresses: Leaders of urban party and government organs at all levels should regard the labor employment work as a great event and place the work high on their agenda. Leaders should personally, generally, conscientiously and successfully attend to it.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT LABOR FORUM

SK210953 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government sponsored a forum on 20 December with the participation of representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in obligatory labor for the construction of the project to divert the Luanhe River water to Tianjin.

In their speeches at the forum, participants unanimously expressed pledges to carry forward the communist spirit stemming in obligatory labor among various industries and trades as well as on various fronts and to yield positive results of the spirit so as to make new contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and acting mayor of the municipality, presided over the forum. Attending the forum were leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government, including Chen Weida and Chen Bing, who also addressed the forum. Attending the forum were: Representatives from various communes and brigades of suburban counties; the fronts of industry and communications, finance and trade, culture and education and public health; official organs; and PLA units -- more than 120 persons in all.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Weida delivered a speech in which he pointed out: By adopting obligatory labor, we have prefulfilled the plan for excavating open channels for the project to divert the Luanhe River water to Tianjin. At the same time, a large number of touching deeds have emerged in the operation. All of this has fully shown that our party deserves to be called a great party, that our people have proven themselves as great, that our troops are worthy of being sons and daughters of the people, and that our youths are full of promise. The communist spirit stemming in the building operation of the project enables us to further enhance our confidence in realizing the four modernizations. He urged the people across the municipality to learn from the spirit and to make still greater contributions to their own work.

TIANJIN HOLDS CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION 20 DEC

SK211310 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The sixth municipal CPPCC committee opened its fourth plenary session at the Tianjin guest house on the morning of 20 December. Attending the session were 522 members of the municipal CPPCC committee. Huang Zhigang, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the session. At the session, participants first approved the session's date and agenda amid warm applause. Zhu Ziqiang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee.

The work report consists of the following plans for the days to come; 1) Concentrated efforts should be made to become well prepared organizationally and politically for convening the seventh municipal CPPCC committee. 2) In the current period, it is necessary to organize all CPPCC members, various democratic parties, mass organizations, personages of various social circles and various district CPPCC committees to earnestly study, publicize and implement the new constitution and the new CPPCC regulations and rules, as well as to closely integrate this study campaign with the study of the 12th CPC Congress guidelines. 3) Efforts should be made to further publicize the principles, policies, new situation and new tasks of the united front work for the new historical period. According to the party's principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, utter devotion to the revolutionary cause and mutual assumption of honor or disgrace, constant attention should be paid to readjusting cooperative relationship among various sectors on the united front and to assisting social circles concerned to continuously implement the party's policies.

Efforts should be made to actively publicize and implement the principles and policies set forth by the party and the government in regard to the reunification of the motherland, and coordinate with departments concerned to further do a good job in implementing the policy on Taiwan compatriots in Tianjin, family members of Tianjin personnel residing in Taiwan and on other personnel concerned. It is also necessary to strengthen unity and increase contact with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and with overseas Chinese, as well as exert efforts to increase contact with various social circles in Taiwan so as to make new contributions to reunifying the motherland including Taiwan; and 5) Efforts should be made to strengthen work connections between the municipal CPPCC committee and various district CPPCC committees.

Li Shouzhen, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, delivered a report on relying the spirit of the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, including Yu Zhiyuan, Lou Ningxian, Zhao Jinsheng, Xing Yanzi, Zhou Ru, Han Zhen, Huang Yusheng, He Zongqian, Wu Tingqiu, Kang Tiejun, Jin Xianzhai, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui and Ha Litian. Also attending the session was Yang Jianbai, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee and standing committee member of the municipal CPPCC committee. Attending the session as observers were responsible persons of various district and county CPPCC committees.

Session Ends

SK220919 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] After a 2-day meeting, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee ended on 21 December. The meeting heard and discussed a work report submitted by the standing committee, adopted a resolution on earnestly implementing the new constitution and on making concerted efforts to strive to fulfill the 1983 glorious tasks of Tianjin Municipality.

In discussion, the session unanimously supported the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the new CPPCC constitution and the political resolution of the national CPPCC committee, and the plans of the central authorities and the municipal CPC committee on holding the first session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee next spring.

Zhang Zaiwang, permanent secretary of the municipal CPC committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. He first affirmed the important role played by the CPPCC committees in the socialist revolution and construction. He said: For over 30 years or so since the PRC's founding, we, the CPPCC committees, have gone forward hand-in-hand. As China's old saying goes, we have stood together through thick and thin. In the days to come, our objectives in the four modernizations will be all the more identical. Therefore, we should, all the more, help one another wholeheartedly, show utter devotion to one another and make concerted efforts to fulfill the great tasks.

The closing ceremony was chaired by Zhao Jinsheng, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee. Attending the ceremony were Zhu Ziqiang, Yu Zhiyuan, Li Shusen, Lou Ningxian, Xing Yanzi, Zhou Ru, Han Zhen, Huang Yusheng, He Zongqian, Wu Tingqiu, Kang Tiejun, Jin Xianzhai, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui and Ha Litian, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee. Also present were Yang Jianbai, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee and standing committee member of the municipal CPPCC committee.

LIAONING'S PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 22 DEC

SK231110 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee solemnly opened in Shenyang today. The main agenda of this session is to hear and discuss a report on the work of the standing committee, to relay the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPCC Committee, to hear reports on the development of our province's economy and on the rural situation and policies. Zhang Zengde, deputy leader of the provincial delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Zhang Yan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, relayed the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

Liu Mingjiu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee delivered a work report. He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, our province's united front work has become more lively. The work of the CPPCC committees has greatly developed. At present, the province as a whole has 68 CPPCC organizations with over 9,000 members. The CPPCC committees have played an increasingly important role in the country's political life and in the four modernizations. The competent departments of the provincial CPPCC committees and their subordinate organs and organizations have been established and improved step-by-step. They have been reinforced and strengthened continuously. Over the past few years, by holding all kinds of meetings and conducting investigations and research work, the CPPCC committees have held activities on political consultation and democratic supervision, have done much work and have scored great achievements.

He said: 1982 is about to end successfully. The recent Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee were two very important meetings. Under the guidelines of the line of the 12th CPC Congress, we must earnestly study and implement the guidelines of these two sessions and make due efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, in the country's united front and in the work of the CPPCC committees.

QINGHAI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

HK220143 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress opened in Xining on 21 December. Comrade Zhaxi Wangxu presided at the opening ceremony. In the afternoon the session listened to the government work report delivered by Governor Zhang Guosheng.

"The first part of this report reviewed the province's economic and other achievements in 1982, pointing out: This has been a year of an all-round turn for the better in the province's national economy. Part two set out the economic construction tasks for 1983. The general task for the province next year is to continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading and the 10-point guideline for national economic construction, and shift all economic work toward improving economic results. The province should concentrate on agriculture while actively developing diversification, vigorously develop local industry by tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and improvements, enliven the circulation channels, and maintain basic balance in finance and credits and basic price stability."

Governor Zhang Guosheng proposed: "The targets for endeavor next year are as follows: Total industrial and agricultural output value should reach 2.22 billion yuan, an increase of 5.2 percent over this year. On the basis of developing production, we should further improve the people's living standards and raise their material and cultural levels."

Part three of the report said: "The tasks facing us are extremely arduous. The most fundamental thing in accomplishing these tasks is to resolutely implement the 12th party congress spirit, and step up ideological and organizational building so as to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction. The province must grasp five tasks in 1983: 1) strengthen the building of spiritual civilization centered on a communist ideological education; 2) study, publicize and implement the new constitution and put socialist democracy and legal system on a sounder basis; 3) do well in reforming the administrative structure and improving work efficiency; 4) do a good job in nationality work and strengthen nationality unity; 5) strengthen confidence and go all-out.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON PRC BOMBINGS CITED

OW230357 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 23 (CNA) -- Anti-communist movement and anti-Teng activities are continuing to rise in the Yunnan Province in mainland China, threatening the stability of local political power base in that southwestern province in Red China.

According to an intelligence report reaching here from behind the bamboo curtain, bombing sabotages occured in Yunnan Province one after another. On Oct. 17 this year, a grenade exploded in a military base where soldiers and officers were watching a movie, killing nine cadres and injuring six severely. Later soldier Chao Yung-kuen was arrested for exploding the grenade. Chao was also found to have distributed posters saying "soldiers, no future: communists, no hope."

On Oct. 1, when a meeting of Communist Party cadres was being held in the Mang City in Yunnan, the platform exploded suddenly and left over 10 cadres badly injured, among them five were killed later.

Another bombing sabotage was reported on Aug. 30 on a highway between Lanchang and Menlien, in which 25 military men were killed or injured by mines planted by anti-communist workers, the report says.

CHIANG CHING-KUO SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION DAY

OW260822 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei -- President Chiang Ching-kuo said today that the Constitution of the ROC is our legally constituted authority. It is a just and honorable constitution. Advocating that the world is for all, this democratic Constitution represents the whole people and many parties. President Chiang said: The Constitution is the fundamentals of our country. We cannot and will not let anyone shake the basic guidelines of the Constitution of the ROC. We cannot and will not allow anyone to damage this great Constitution.

Addressing a commemorative meeting marking Constitution Day today, President Chiang Ching-kuo said: Some people think the Chinese Communists control a vast land. Actually, they don't. What the Chinese Communists control is nothing but outward appearance, but they can never enjoy the support of the people on the mainland. The Chinese Communists are only [word indistinct] but we are quite certain we can win.

President Chiang said: I was recently asked what the Chinese Communists had done over the past 32 years. President Chiang answered: The Chinese Communists have been digging their own graves for these 32 years and will bury themselves. We have the three principles of the people and the Constitution of the ROC, an incomparable force we feel most proud of.

President Chiang emphatically pointed out: There are two great tasks facing us now: One is to consolidate Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, our bases of rejuvenation; the other is to recover the mainland and rescue our compatriots. If we have confidence and resolution, we can certainly fulfill these two tasks. President Chiang said: The Chinese nation has an indomitable character. The more difficult the situation we are in, the more united we will be. He pointed out: The democratic method is the orientation we have already set. However, the road is very long. Only by using our wisdom and by studying time and again can we reach our goal. Under the present circumstances, if we want democracy, we must oppose communism; if we want freedom, we must abide by law.

President Chiang said: We must carry out democracy and strive for democracy. This is our determination. I hope you will all be responsible and spare no efforts to do your work well. We must trust, understand and help each other, strengthen unity, work together harmoniously, stand on our own feet, make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves and not rely on anyone's help. We must have self-confidence, help each other like people in the same boat and constantly strive to become stronger so as to fulfill our tasks.

Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said today that a constitution is the fundamental law of state and that the Constitution of the Republic of China is not only the beacon which shows all the Chinese people's support for and confidence in the Republic of China but also the [words indistinct] of the history and the legally constituted authority of the ROC. Therefore, Premier Sun said, all Chinese people must observe, implement and safeguard the Constitution of the ROC.

Addressing the 1982 annual meeting and the 17th plenary session of the forum on constitutional government held by the national assemblymen today, Premier Sun said: The provisional clauses in the Constitution [words indistinct] by the National Assembly in the period of suppressing the communist rebellion have been instituted so as to authorize the government to deal with difficulties on an emergency basis and save the nation from subjugation and insure its survival during unusual times. The purpose is to safeguard our constitutional system. These clauses have the same effect as the Constitution and they may be called a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, we must safeguard, observe and implement them as well as the Constitution.

Premier Sun said: We must adhere to the stand that we hold no talks with the Chinese Communists, be vigilant at all times and eliminate compromising remarks and splittist ideology which oppose the Constitution and our state policy so as to keep our bases of rejuvenation secure and stable.

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA STEEL AGREEMENT -- Kaohsiung, 15 Dec (CNA) -- Chen Shu-hsun, vice chairman of China Steel Corp. [CSC], said Tuesday that CSC has signed a technical cooperation agreement with South Africa Steel and Iron Co. Under the agreement, Chen said, the two parties will exchange technicians and engineers. In addition, South Africa has agreed to stop selling the Republic of China steel products which CSC can supply beginning 1 January, 1983. The agreement was reached during last October's ROC-South Africa economic meeting held in South Africa, Chen said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 15 Dec 82 OW]

BUMPER RICE HARVEST -- Taipei, 14 Dec (CNA) -- Another bumper crop for rice was registered this year with the unit area yield rising to a record high, the Taiwan Provincial Food Bureau reported. Huang Chin-feng, director of the bureau, said today yield of the rice crops in 1982 amounted to 2,406,000 metric tons, exceeding the target by over 300,000 metric tons. Huang said the rice planting acreage in the current year rose 6.62 percent to 657,844 hectares because farmers have discovered that growing rice is more profitable than planting other crops. Because of the declining rice consumption in Taiwan and the consecutive bumper crops, the storage of rice surplus has become a problem. According to official statistics, the annual rice consumption now stands at around 2 million metric tons. The cumulative surplus rice bought by the government has reached 1,300,000 metric tons, 1 million metric tons over the required stockpiling volume. The situation has forced the government to export the surplus rice at a loss. Recently, a plan was made to de-emphasize rice planting. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Dec 82 OW]

PRC MOVES TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTORS

HK230127 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 23 Dec 82

[Text] China is stepping up efforts to attract foreign investors with fresh offers of guarantees on capital returns, stable interest rates and profit margins.

Hong Kong Factory Owners Association President Huang Jian said he was told by high-ranking Chinese officials that the government return on capital investments within five years. [sentence as published]

On recovery of investment capital, profits from the investment will be divided between the investor and the Chinese Government or by investment companies of the region on a pro rata basis, he said.

Moreover, Guangdong Province investment officials have told Mr Huang that China was willing to provide up to 90 per cent of the capital required to build a factory in a joint-venture arrangement.

The interest rate on loans for investment will be fixed after negotiation. The investors profit will be earned in foreign exchange, not renminbi, he said.

This policy has been formulated to attract foreign manufacturers to invest in products of great demand within China, such as light textile products, clothes, canned food and packaging, he said.

Textile products may attract Hong Kong manufacturers, as they have the experience and expertise in this industry, he said. This policy applies all over China, Mr Huang said.

He said local manufacturers interested in such projects can contact investment companies in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangdong.

At present, all Hong Kong investments in China are producing goods for consumption outside China, he added.

At present less than 10 percent of foreign investments in China are producing commodities such as escalators, soft drinks and television sets for domestic consumption.

Mr Huang said this policy is aimed at Hong Kong and Macao investors, but Western and Japanese investors are also welcome. He anticipated that local manufacturers will respond favourably to this policy. He pointed out that capital in investment in Hong Kong can usually be returned within three to five years, which is nearly the same as the new policy in China.

However, he said the profit margin for Hong Kong factory owners is just about three per cent for this year, far from the satisfactory level of 15 per cent.

Bank of China confirm whether it will extend loans to the local industrial sector next month, but the details need further discussion, he said. [sentence as published]

He asked Bank of China and its thirteen branches to offer an interest rate of one per cent below the prime rate. He called for all banks in Hong Kong to offer the same interest rate to Hong Kong manufacturers.

Moreover he hoped the banks can establish a stabilisation period to keep the interest rate to manufactures from fluctuation so as to help the recovery of the industrial sector.

He pointed out that the present land price, generally is around $141 per square foot is still high, and only about $60 to $70 manufacturers can afford so as to buy the land to establish factories.

He said at present about 500 factories have been closed, and about 10 of these employ more than 100 workers.

Of the 2.4 million working population in Hong Kong, about 100,000 are now unemployed, and about 200,000 semi-unemployed which means working for about 12 days a month, he added.

He predicts that the present recession will carry to 1983, and Hong Kong's industrial sector will need three to four years to recover, if they gain support from government and the banks.

PRC ECONOMY REPORTEDLY BETTER THAN EXPECTED IN '82

HK230438 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing by Hou Tung-hai: "China's Economy Is Better Than Expected This Year; Total Industrial, Agricultural Output Value Rises by 7 Percent"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec -- China's economic development is better than expected this year. According to the latest estimate, the gross output of industrial and agricultural production is expected to increase by about 7 percent over last year.

It has been learned from relevant quarters that according to the latest statistics, the development of China's national economy this year will be better than predicted in Premier Zhao's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. From January to November this year, the gross value of industrial production amounted to 505.2 billion yuan, fulfilling the annual plan by 94.8 percent, an increase of 7.7 percent over the same period last year. Of this, light industry increased by 6 percent and heavy industry by 9.5 percent. By the end of November, we had fulfilled, 1 month ahead of schedule, the annual plan for 57 major products, such as steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, hydropower, cotton cloth, cars, TV sets and sewing machines; the accumulated energy output amounted to 600 million tons of standard coal, fulfilling the annual plan by 95.2 percent, an increase of 5.1 percent over the same period last year. If, in December, we can preserve our November level of increase, the gross value of industrial production this year is expected to rise by about 7 percent over last year. From January to October, the labor productivity of the entire work force increased by 3.3 percent over the same period last year. The cost of comparable products dropped by 0.1 percent. We have reaped an overall bumper harvest in agricultural production this year. The output of grain, cotton, oil and tobacco will top the best level in history. The gross value of agricultural production is expected to increase by 7 percent over last year. Up to the end of November, the state purchase of farm produce also went well. The purchase amount of grain increased by 19 percent over the same period last year, that of cotton increased by 15 percent and that of edible oil increased by 14 percent. The output of cured tobacco, tea and aquatic products also increased by a considerable margin.

In the domestic market, there is an ample supply of commodities with brisk buying and selling. From January to November, the turnover of social commodities increased by 8.7 percent over the same period last year. Of this, the turnover of consumer goods increased by 8 percent and that of the means of agricultural production increased by 12.2 percent.

According to customs statistics, from January to November, China's total import and export volume amounted to U.S. $37.74 billion, a drop of 4.4 percent over the same period last year.

Of this, total export volume amounted to $20.09 billion, an increase of 2.9 percent; total import volume amounted to $17.65 billion, a drop of 11.6 percent. Exports are $2.44 billion greater than imports. It is estimated that there will still be a considerable favorable balance for the whole year.

By the end of November, the situation was also good in state revenue and expenditure, with revenue being 780 million yuan greater than expenditure. The amount of currency put into circulation is less than both the stipulated plan and the same period of last year. With the stability of prices, the prestige of renminbi has improved and savings deposits of residents have continued to rise. By the end of November, the savings deposits of urban and rural residents amounted to 65.42 billion yuan, an increase of nearly 13 billion yuan over the beginning of this year. We have registered the biggest increase in saving deposits this year.

HU YAOBANG URGES OLD CADRES TO CONTRIBUTE

HK230233 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch From Beijing: "Hu Yaobang Demands That Old Cadres Do More Investigation and Study, Offer Their Experience"]

[Text] A few months ago, the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang inspected Liaoning, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Fujian and Anhui Provinces and, after listening to reports from leading cadres at various levels on the readjustment of organizational structure and on better troops and simpler administration, set several demands on old cadres. He held that it was unnecessary for many old cadres to worry that they would have nothing to do after they retired. In the work of reforming organizational structure, consolidating the party, rectifying party work style and readjusting the economy, they should conduct investigation and study, participate in planning, provide experiences and convince the masses. Hu Yaobang encouraged the cadres at various levels to be good at dividing up the work and doing organizational work and paying attention to work methods in order to help in making a good job of the above-mentioned work. The leading cadres at various levels "should reduce their commanding right and expand their right to speak." To this end, it is necessary to conduct investigation and study.

NEW POLICY TOWARD PRC IMMIGRANTS REACHED

HK230204 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[By Donald Cheung]

[Text] A new policy to remove overstaying mainland visitors in Hong Kong will in practice mean a substantial drop in the legal immigrant flow from China.

Officials hope the new measure will mean that about half of the 145 people from China arriving legally in Hong Kong every day will have to return after their stay here.

The government announced yesterday that from today all visitors arriving here would be required to return home on or before the expiry date of their two-way permits.

This tough measure was approved by the Chinese authorities during a meeting in Guangzhou on Friday between top Hong Kong and Guangdong officials.

The arrangements, according to a government Secretariat spokesman, are designed to facilitate genuine visits to Hong Kong.

The spokesman said that the number of legal arrivals was expected to remain at its present level -- about 145 daily in recent months -- "for the time being."

But he added that the number of those who settled here was expected to be reduced substantially.

Official statistics show that in the first 11 months of this year, a total of 33,562 mainland Chinese came here for permanent settlement. They are known as one-way permit holders.

While they have accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total number of legal arrivals this year, officials noted they had formed only about half of the total in recent months.

It was not known whether officials at the Guangzhou talks had discussed -- or come to any agreement -- on the percentage distribution of one-way and two-way permit holders.

But if the 50-50 ratio continues, it will mean that only about 75 legal immigrants a day will settle here permanently.

The government spokesman also said that steps would be taken to ensure that all such visitors did in fact leave Hong Kong at the end of their authorised visits.

They would be escorted to the border if necessary, he explained, refusing to give any further details.

"For obvious security reasons, operational details must remain confidential," he said.

The spokesman told the SCM POST that the new policy would not affect two-way permit holders already here, who would be allowed to stay for good. Although the newcomers can still apply for extensions of stay when their permits expire, the spokesman stressed categorically that such applications would be refused.

At present, all visitors from China are initially granted up to six months extension of stay in Hong Kong after their permits expire. Any further extension varies from case to case. Under the old policy, they were allowed to settle for good and attain "belonger" status after seven years. Hence they eventually came into the legal immigrant category.

Viewing the new measure as a major breakthrough in the control of legal immigration from China, officials however agreed that it was difficult to stop mainland visitors going underground when their permits expired.

"There is nothing to stop them from hiding, but we will do our best," one source said. The source pointed out that like illegal immigrants, they would not be able to live and work here without identity cards.

Officials were aware that some might marry local people during their stay here, in an attempt to strengthen their claims for legal immigration. But officials stressed that like other nationals, these visitors would still have to return to their home country before they could apply to join their spouses here. "They have to come and go as visitors," one explained.

Contacts with the Chinese authorities about visitors to Hong Kong had been taking place for some time.

These led to the visit to Guangzhou on Friday by a top-level delegation headed by the political adviser, Mr Robin McLaren.

SHENZHEN TO CONSTRUCT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

HK230404 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Shenzhen Decides To Build an International Airport"]

[Text] Along with the development of construction undertakings in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and the increase of economic contacts with foreign countries, it is clearly very important to build an international airport in Shenzhen.

Recently, based on the needs of the situation of construction, the special zone decided to build an international airport in Shenzhen and set up an office in charge of preparation for building it. Following its establishment, the office immediately started work on selecting and prospecting a site for the airport. It also invited specialists concerned to carry out a series of feasibility studies as well as the work of attracting foreign investments.

According to reports, the most suitable site for the international airport is on one side of Houhaiwan Bay. This will be close to the Shekou industrial zone of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and the soon to be constructed Chiwan deepwater port. The Chiwan deepwater port and the Shekou industrial zone will be the logistics base for the development of the South Sea oil project, and the building of an international airport here will have plenty of scope. In response to the invitation of the office in charge of preparations for building the Shenzhen airport, specialists will gather in succession in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to carry out an on-the-spot investigation and study and work out a concrete plan.

According to reports, in order to speed up the building of the airport, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is prepared to accept investments from Hong Kong and Macao as well as overseas entrepreneurs. The office in charge of preparations for building the airport has explained to businessmen, who have made inquiries on the feasibility and the specific terms of making investments, that the building of the international airport, like other large-scale projects in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, welcomes investments by businessmen and specific terms can be discussed any time. Moreover, in conformity with the spirit of running the special zone on a trial basis, investments and enterprises set up in the special zone will receive rather favorable terms.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

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PRC GREETS USSR ON 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW280308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China have sent a message of greetings to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union on the matter's 60th founding anniversary. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we extend on behalf of the Chinese people of all nationalities warm congratulations and good wishes to the great Soviet people of all nationalities. In order to promote the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and in the interest of peace in Asia and the world, China sincerely hopes that the relations between the two countries would be normalized step by step and a good-neighborly relationship would be established. The two sides should jointly work for the realization of this goal through negotiations, concrete actions and removal of obstacles.

XINHUA on Formation of USSR

OW280948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Reference Material: The 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR

The socialist revolution succeeded in Russia in October 1917. After this the Soviet regime was established successively in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Southern Caucasus. In October 1922, after eliminating foreign armed interventionists from all territories of the Soviet state, socialist construction needs and national defense tasks dictated further strengthening of the union of all nationalities of the Soviet state. Under these circumstances the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee's plenary session pointed out on 6 October 1922 that it was necessary to conclude among the four republics -- namely the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia and Southern Caucasus -- "a treaty for uniting into a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The first All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held in Moscow on 30 December 1922, and a declaration on the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (abbreviated USSR) was adopted. Since then the number of union republics has grown. By 1940 there were 15 union republics, namely RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia.

PRC, USSR AGREE ON CROSS-BORDER TRADE

LD221404 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Vladivostok, December 22, TASS -- A new stage of talks on border trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China has come to an end.

During a working meeting held in Grodekovo village (in the south of the Soviet Far East) representatives of the foreign trade organizations of Heilongkiang Province (PRC) and the Dalintorg Foreign Trade Organisation of the USSR agreed upon a list of consumer goods for two-way trade and their prices.

The two sides agreed to hold at the beginning of next year a final meeting in the city of Harbin where the first contracts on border trade are expected to be signed.

PRC, DPRK SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW261108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on goods exchange in 1983 was signed here this morning between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Choe Chong-ku, head of the Korean Government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, attended the signing ceremony.

Wan Li Receives DPRK Group

OW261514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council, met with a Korean Government trade delegation led by Choe Chong-ku, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon.

Wan Li said the Chinese and Korean Governments have cooperated closely for a long time. The signing of the protocol on goods exchange for 1983 has further consolidated the spirit of friendship, mutual assistance, unity and cooperation between the two countries. "In opposing hegemonism and undertaking economic construction, our two countries are confronted with common tasks. We will make further efforts to support each other so as to strengthen cooperation and enhance the traditional friendship between our two peoples," he said.

Choe Chong-ku said the smooth development of trade relations is beneficial to friendship between the two peoples and the promotion of the socialist construction of the two countries. "We will exert every effort to develop the friendship between the peoples and the cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Also present were Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

In the evening, Chon Chong-yong gave a banquet for the delegation. Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was among the guests.

Chen Muhua at DPRK Banquet

OW281233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in China, this evening gave a return banquet for a Korean government trade delegation visiting China. Chen Muhua and other comrades attended the banquet on invitation.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEA OCCUPATION NOTED

Andropov, Le Duan Mum on 'Fact'

OW240316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 23 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov met with General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Le Duan here today.

According to a TASS report, the two sides discussed the problem of turning Southeast Asia into a "zone of peace and stability", and also expressed the wish to continue to develop "the all-round Soviet-Vietnamese relations" in accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty.

It is noteworthy that the two leaders still did not touch on the grim fact that Vietnam is continuing its military occupation of Kampuchea and endangering the security of the neighbouring countries, which is the root cause of instability in this region.

Son Sann Interviewed

BK280920 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The anti-Vietnamese resistance movement in Kampuchea is now more united and stronger than ever before, Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, stated in Paris on 24 December.

Speaking at a press conference, Son Sann said that the Vietnamese had predicted that our alliance could not last longer than 6 months, but it has been over 7 months and our alliance is doing well.

Answering questions concerning China's assistance, Son Sann said China will provide weapons to all Kampuchean resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors regardless of ideology or religion.

Khieu Samphan Interviewed

BK251300 Beijing in Cambodia to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, received a group of our station correspondents on 6 December at a place controlled by Democratic Kampuchea and answered questions from correspondents. Here are the questions:

First Question: Democratic Kampuchea's victory at the UN General Assembly is a very important victory. What is the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] doing to strengthen and develop this great victory?

Second Question: What effort is Democratic Kampuchea making to agitate people throughout Kampuchea to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors?

Third question: Does Vietnam have the good will to withdraw its troops? In what situation can Vietnam be forced to withdraw its troops?

In his answer Khieu Samphan said:

[Begin recording] Immediately after the CGDK was set up, this government had to wage a struggle at the United Nations. It achieved a great victory. The cause was that the three sides in the coalition government cooperated well. They consulted with one another on the principle of uniting to increase the forces against the Vietnamese aggressors on the basis of the Kuala Lumpur declaration.

This was the reason we could work successfully at the United Nations, satisfying the people and army, encouraging them and making them more enthusiastic in the struggle to win victory on the battlefield. This is what we mean by uniting to increase the forces against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We will make every effort to continue down this good cooperation road. We consult with one another on all matters. We go to major places together so that together we can help one another achieve greater success. We hold that in this way we will win more successes one after another to provide the people and army with greater encouragement and make them more enthusiastic in the struggle on the battlefield. When the struggle on the battlefield is more successful, the government's work will be more successful too. The two are interrelated and complementary and will remain so until Vietnam is forced to abide by the UN resolutions to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. This is the answer to the first question.

Now let me inform you about the general situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle. In general, as you know, for nearly 4 years the Vietnamese aggressors have been inextricably bogged down in their aggression against Kampuchea. We are now in the fifth dry season. And in this fifth dry season it is apparent that the Vietnemse aggressors are weaker than before, for even in December they still have not yet launched any major operations. In the previous years they began their activities by the end of the rainy season and the beginning of the dry season -- that is, around October. Now we are already in December and there still are no major activities. This shows that they are weaker than in the past dry season because they have been worn out gradually. In saying so, I do not mean that they no longer have any ability to mobilize their forces to attack us. I only want to point out that they are weaker. I know very well that they are preparing to attack us some time, some place. However, in this dry season, even if they do attack us they are aware that they cannot change the military situation in any way. Whatever activities they are engaged in are for international publicity, just to serve their diplomatic ploy of showing and fooling world opinion that they are still powerful, as part of their deceptive diplomatic maneuvers.

In the current situation in which they are badly bogged down militarily, their main objective is to focus on diplomacy. They spread all kinds of rumors, including rumors that they agree to hold negotiations to settle the Kampuchean question. However, from what we have learned on the battlefield, we can see no sign that they accept withdrawal from Kampuchea. They only make preparations to attack us. In conducting the misleading negotiations maneuver, they aim to do the following: first, to divert world attention from their troop buildup as part of their preparations to attack us. The Vietnamese are weak now. They do not have any large-scale plan in this dry season. This is to fool world public opinion. In spreading rumors about negotations, they also aim at fooling world opinion, diverting its attention from monitoring their preparations to attack us on the battlefield. Secondly, their offer to negotiate is a ploy to split the CGDK. Thirdly, it is to confuse world opinion and its view on the countries that always have supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people to weaken support for our struggle. Fourthly, their negotiation maneuvers are an attempt to dull the fighting spirit of the Kampuchean Army and people.

We are confident that peace- and justice-loving countries of the world are well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' extremely scheming plot.

So long as they keep refusing to comply with UN resolutions to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities will only continue to put forward deceptive offers and proposals. We are confident that peace- and justice-loving countries of the world are well aware of this and further will unite in demanding that the Hanoi authorities implement UN resolutions by withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea. In so doing -- together with the struggle waged by our people and army on the battlefield -- the Vietnamese will continue to face growing difficulties until one day they are forced to abide by the UN resolutions and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

I would like to go back to the military situation. Let me stress that for nearly 4 years the Vietnamese have been experiencing mounting difficulties. They do try to extricate themselves from this predicament. But whatever they do they still are having difficulties. I said that they plan to attack us and they are making preparations for this purpose. However, we are not waiting for them to attack us. We take the initiative by continuing to launch attrition attacks against them while implementing guerrilla warfare. First, we attack and cut their main transportation lines to hamper their supplying of troops. Secondly, when they try to repair roads, we attack and wear out their forces. Thirdly, when possible we attack some of their positions to expand the zone under our control. We have proceeded consistently in this way, enabling us to have the upper hand over the enemy to an important extent. All of this is the military situation.

Another phenomenon in this same situation is that, faced with an acute troops shortage, the Vietnamese are going all out to conscript fighters. Unlike the previous years, the draft is now an emergency measure. They are causing unrest among the people because of the seriousness of their drafting efforts. For example. if they cannot lay their hands on the young, they put the parents in jail and subject them to torture. They have failed to meet their targets in conscripting soldiers, and the few who have been drafted have deserted. Their policy of imprisoning parents to force the young out of hiding has frightened people and caused many of them to flee to our Democratic Kampuchea zone.

Let me talk about the people's situation. It is natural that in such a war situation our people have to suffer greatly, as they are badly victimized. Nevertheless, such a situation has fanned the indignation of our people against the Vietnamese aggressors and caused them to close ranks further against the Vietnamese agressors. The situation of the war against the Vietnamese aggressors is different from the 1970-75 war. In the 1970-1975 period the people did not participate directly in the war. They only helped the army. But in the war against the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese have committed so many heinous crimes against the people and slaughtered many of them. For this reason the people have to fight them personally and close ranks with the army in the fight. This has increased the first-hand experience of the Kampuchean people, enabling them to understand the Vietnamese aggressors clearly and know who their enemy is. Their hatred for the Vietnamese aggressors has become a strong fighting force which is growing with each passing year.

As for the people in Phnom Penh, they can be classified into three categories: First, there are former government employees who have nothing to do with the regime of the Vietnamese aggressors. Morally and politically they oppose the Vietnamese. Although they are not directly involved in the struggle against the Vietnamese, they are opposed to the Vietnamese politically and morally.

The second category is those who are used forcibly by the Vietnamese to serve in the Vietnamese regime. In general they oppose the Vietnamese. The third category is the general public that oppose the Vietnamese, for they are victims of Vietnamese persecution and atrocities.

Therefore, the Vietnamese aggressors are in dire difficulties in both Kampuchea and Vietnam. However, no sign thus far has been seen to show that they wish to withdraw troops from Kampuchea. There is only the deceptive trick to weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces on the battlefield so that they can restore their military situation and perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea. Year in and year out the UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese authorities consistently have refused to abide by these. In this situation, to force the Vietnamese to comply with the UN resolutions, the Kampuchean people must continue the anti-Vietnamese struggle in the military field. The Kampuchean people do not want war and want only to live in peace, but since they are victims of aggression by Vietnamese who refuse to respect UN resolutions, they must carry on the struggle militarily, attacking and causing greater difficulties to them to force them to pull out of Kampuchea.

In this situation we must further strengthen and develop the forces of great national unity against the Vietnamese. We will not do anything which may weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces. We will do whatever is possible to increase the forces of great unity against the Vietnamese aggressors in the CGDK as well as throughout the Kampuchean nation. The Kampuchean people and nation as a whole will continue to wage the military struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Secondly, to force the Vietnamese to withdraw, we need continued world support. All forces opposing the aggression and expansion of Vietnam and its Soviet boss benefit the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield. Such forces can only benefit the Kampuchean people fighting for national defense, thereby contributing to the forces protecting peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world.

In summary, the Democratic Kampuchean people and army fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield and in the world should join hands in pressuring the Hanoi authorities to implement UN resolutions. Only this one day will force the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, check the aggressive and expansionist strategy of Vietnam and its Soviet boss in Southeast Asia, and thereby safeguard peace in the world.

In this connection I would like to stress that whatever is harmful to the forces of Democratic Kampuchea fighting the Vietnamese aggressors right on the battlefield cannot benefit the struggle against the aggressive and expansionist strategy of Vietnam and its Soviet boss nor the efforts to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. For it is most evident that without the forces opposing them, the Vietnamese will never withdraw from Kampuchea. [end recording]

RENMIN RIBAO 'Salute'

OW242334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1751 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO today carries an editorial entitled "Salute to the Heroic Kampuchean People." Its full text reads as follows:

Four years ago today the Vietnamese authorities unleashed a large-scale war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

They occupied large tracts of Kampuchean territory and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh in a wild attempt to reduce Kampuchea to a Vietnamese colony. Under very harsh conditions the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people rose to struggle for national salvation. Tempered by severe tests of fighting, they dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese aggressors and brought about important changes in the Kampuchean situation, thus contributing tremendously to the maintenance of national independence in Kampuchea and peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Chinese people wish to express their lofty respect for the heroic Kampuchean people.

Replying on the military superiority and support of the soviet superpower, the Vietnamese authorities tried in vain to annex Kampuchea, rig up an Indochina federation and dominate Southeast Asia in order to satisfy their ambition for regional hegemony and serve Soviet hegemonism in its expansion to Southeast Asia. For several years the Vietnamese authorities time and again have dispatched more aggressor troops into Kampuchea and launched many mopping-up offensives against the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people with airplanes, tanks and other modern weapons -- even using a inhumane chemical toxin in a vain attempt to annihilate the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and realize their criminal goal of occupying Kampuchea permanently.

However, the situation in Kampuchea has not developed as the aggressors have wished. The Kampuchean patriotic armed forces have carried out people's guerrilla warfare in the vast rural areas and jungles, striking at the enemy in a flexible manner and thus wiping out the enemy's effective forces and completely crushing the arrogant scheme of the power holders in Hanoi to win a speedy decisive victory. At present the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea can only defend scattered cities, towns, bastions and communications lines and increasingly have become passive and vulnerable to attack. The patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people have grown in strength in their arduous struggle, expanded their areas of operation, set up a coalition government and created a new situation in which the various patriotic Kampuchea resistance forces fight in unity against the Vietnamese aggressor.

The situation in the Kampuchean battlefields has become increasingly favorable to the Kampuchean people and unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Kampuchean people's just struggle of resistance to Vietnamese aggression has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the countries of Southeast Asian nations and the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people in the world. The UN General Assembly -- by an overwhelming majority on four consecutive occasions -- adopted resolutions preserving Democratic Kampuchea's lawful seat in the United Nations and demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. But the Vietnamese authorities have persisted stubbornly in their war of aggression against Kampuchea. This has made Vietnam's economy continue to worsen and its political situation increasingly unstable. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have met strong condemnation and opposition from the international community. They are finding themselves in a more difficult and isolated position.

The arduous 4-year struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against aggression has proved the truth that no matter how strong the aggressors are in these modern times, people who are subjected to aggression surely can overcome all kinds of difficulties to carry their anti-aggression struggle to final victory -- provided they rise in a resolute and protracted all-people's war for national salvation, strengthen the unity among all patriotic forces at home and win support from the international community.

Although the Kampuchean people have won great victories they still face an arduous job of struggle. Although the Hanoi authorities are deeply bogged down in a quagmire and beset by all sorts of difficulties, they have yet to renounce their ambition for regional hegemony. To get themselves out of this difficult position the Hanoi authorities are trying to initiate new military adventures during the present dry season. Meanwhile they are scheming to undermine the unity of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces so as to disintegrate the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They actively are plotting a regional dialogue among the so-called Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries in an attempt to trap other countries into recognizing the fait accompli of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and legalize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

They also spread the "threat from China" myth to sow discord between China and the ASEAN countries in an attempt to encourage the trend toward thinking about a compromise, thus finding an excuse for their refusal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people certainly will heighten their vigilance and get fully prepared to continue fighting together so as to win greater victories in the fifth dry season, smash Vietnam's political scheme and further brighten the future of the national salvation struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

Settlement of the Kampuchea issue is the key to relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia and the checking of the hegemonists' expansion in this region. The only way to solve this question is to withdraw all foreign troops from Kampuchea in accordance with relevant UN resolutions, let the Kampuchean people solve their problems by themselves and restore the country's position of independence, neutrality and nonalignment. Only by firmly supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle and continuing to exercise strong pressure on Vietnam in political, economic and diplomatic fields can the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world force Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as quickly as possible and create the condition for a rational settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

The Chinese people adhere firmly to their principled stand of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and firmly supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression. China's stand on the Kampuchea question is open and aboveboard. We are not seeking any selfish interests, but only upholding justice and fulfilling our commitments as friends of the Kampuchean people. We are willing to continue to make efforts, together with the ASEAN countries and all peace-loving countries in the world, for a just and reasonable solution of the Kampuchean question.

The development of the situation in Kampuchea during the past 4 years proves that the flames of the Kampuchean people's struggle for national salvation cannot be extinguished by anybody. The Kampuchean people under gone the most difficult stage and have taken the course of resisting Vietnamese aggressors with greater confidence and in a more organized manner. No matter how stubborn the Vietnamese authorities and their supporters are, and no matter how they struggle, the Kampuchean people will certainly win a final victory in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

XINHUA on Kampuchea Gains

OW242040 Beijing XINHUA in English 2007 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 24 (XINHUA correspondents Yang Mu and Yan Ming) -- The year 1982 has witnessed the resistance forces in Kampuchea beginning to push the battlefront into the interior parts of the country and gain a firm footing in Siemreap Province and along Highway No. 6.

This is an event of no small significance if one puts it against the background of the four-year-old fighting in Kampuchea.

Four years ago tomorrow, Hanoi sent troops into Kampuchea to subdue that country by military force. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people have since resisted the invaders using such tactics as guerrilla warfare.

In the past four years, the Vietnamese troops have fought mainly in the western Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong in an attempt to eliminate resistance forces in and around Phnom Kravank and Phnom Megai. Naturally they took pains to guard Highways Nos. 5 and 6 that link the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh and the western battlefields. They even set up a frontline general command in the city of Siemreap on Highway No. 6 and put it under the direct control of the Vietnamese military headquarters in Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in South Vietnam.

However, several divisions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army have been pressing hard on the Vietnamese along Highway No. 6 since the beginning of this year. They have forced [the] enemy to withdraw 15 kilometers from the highway in Siemreap Province, and eventually recovered Phnom Don Lanh and Phnom Ta Sos. Two or three years ago, the resistance forces could only attack the enemy flanks from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Now they are hemming in on the enemy's strategic positions in the interior parts of the country.

These strategic successes of the resistance forces may be attributed to the following factors:

-- Popular support. From 1975 to 1978, the people in the Vietnamese-occupied areas and areas of guerrilla war resented the erroneous policies followed by the then Democratic Kampuchean Government. For more than one year following the Vietnamese invasion, they still kept a wary eye on the Democratic Kampuchean Government. But a correction of policy errors by the Democratic Kampuchean Government and a comparison of experiences under different regimes made the people realize that the Democratic Kampuchea forces were the mainstay in the resistance struggle. The change of the people's attitude has led to an increasing political and logistic support to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

-- Correct strategy. They have penetrated deep into the interior areas and enemy-occupied regions, opening up new battlefronts there. They carried out guerrilla warfare which has proved to be effective.

-- Establishment of base areas in interior regions. They have set up some small base areas and grassroots guerrilla teams in the interior regions.

Nevertheless, as the invading Vietnamese troops are still superior in strength, communications and economy, the course of war will be long and arduous. But no matter how long and arduous the war may be, one thing is certain -- the Kampucheans will win.

RENMIN RIBAO Reviews Conflict

HK250824 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 6

["Review" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "Success or Failure in History Depends on Reason"]

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Dec -- On 25 December 4 years ago, the Vietnamese authorities brazenly launched a barbaric war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. What have the Vietnamese aggressors accomplished after 4 years?

1. They have become ever more deeply bogged down. The blueprint drawn up by the Vietnamese authorities at the start consisted of swallowing up Kampuchea and then inserting into Phnom Penh their puppets brought from Hanoi, in order to compel the international community to acknowledge their aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. However, the Vietnamese authorities forgot a truth: Although aggressors can succeed for a time by relying on their temporarily powerful military strength, they have no means of subduing people who refuse to be enslaved. The four "dry-season offensives" launched by the Vietnamese aggressor army have failed to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea's National Army and guerrillas and other anti-Vietnamese forces; in fact, the forces of resistance against the Vietnamese have grown ever stronger and this year a great alliance was achieved and the DK Coalition Government was established. Nearly 2 months have passed since the start of the current dry season, and on the northern battlefields the Vietnamese army that invaded Kampuchea is still clustered around the main strongholds and lines of communication. Although a number of Vietnamese troops frequently are transferred to the part of Kampuchea adjacent to Thailand's eastern border -- where they have stepped up their "dry-season offensive" preparations -- yet, as public opinion in Southeast Asia has pointed out, after 4 years of this trial of strength "it is impossible" for the Vietnamese to wipe out the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces. Kampuchea has become a bone stuck in the throat of the Vietnamese authorities, which they can never swallow. This is the reality of Kampuchea after 4 years of Vietnamese aggression.

2. The war has made Vietnam ever poorer. By using all their armed might to engage in a war of aggression the Vietnamese authorities have landed Vietnam in an awful mess and even have brought it to the stage where "there is nothing in the pot." Due to fundamental changes that have taken place on the battlefields, where the situation is becoming more and more unfavorable for the aggressor, the scheme of the Vietnamese authorities to let the war feed on itself is going bankrupt. According to the Thai press, refugees who have fled to Southeast Asia all say that in Vietnam they had nothing to eat and that the country's economy is becoming more and more wretched. Young refugees say that Vietnam is press-ganging everywhere for its army; all young people between the ages of 18 and 26 have to serve in the armed forces and are forced to go and fight in Kampuchea. Instead of getting its breath back and taking a rest, a country that had been at war for several decades immediately dispatched 200,000 troops to invade a neighbor, with the result that no longer can it even sustain its own people. This is the reality of Vietnam after 4 years of aggression against Kampuchea.

3. Vietnam has become more and more isolated and unpopular on the international scene. The result of the UN General Assembly vote on DK's seat this year illustrated yet again with the utmost clarity Vietnam's isolation in the international community. No matter how Vietnam trumpets the puppet Phnom Penh regime as "legitimate," only one country -- apart from the Soviet Union and a few others -- has recognized the Heng Samrin regime in the past 4 years despite all Vietnam's rushing around and its cries and appeals.

The battlefields of Kampuchea today are a mire for the Vietnamese aggressor army. However, the patriotic armed forces of the DK Coalition Government are as fish in water there. This is a very great change from the situation 2 years ago. With the passage of time this change will become ever more extensive and profound.

Analyzing the Kampuchean situation, the press here has described it in the words of a folk saying: "Temporary strength or weakness depends on power, success or failure in history depends on reason." This is because it is an unjust war that Vietnam has launched. The Vietnamese aggressor army may struggle on in Kampuchea for another 4 years or even longer, but it is truly impossible to reverse the general trend -- that the Kampuchean people will win the final victory.

Commentary on 'Struggle'

OW261200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Situation of the Kampuchean People's Struggle Against Vietnamese Aggression and for National Salvation Is Getting Better and Better"]

[Text] As of 25 December this year, the war of aggression against Kampuchea launched by Vietnam has been going on for 4 whole years. In these 4 years, the Kampuchean people have grown stronger with the fighting. Especially this year, the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation has developed further and rather significantly, and the achievements are encouraging.

This year, Kampuchea's patriotic anti-Vietnamese forces have taken an important step forward on the road to strengthening unity against the common enemy. In order to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea, rebuild the broken country and save the nation, the three patriotic anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean forces, through joint efforts, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982 a declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and thus achieved unity. On 9 July, Samdech Sihanouk issued a proclamation from a site inside Kampuchea, proclaiming the formation of the CGDK with Samdech Sihanouk as president, Khieu Samphan as vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sann as prime minister.

The formation of the CGDK reflects the demands and desires of the Kampuchean people, more extensively unites the people of all classes and strata and gives a powerful impetus to the development of the struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. It has won broader international support for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

The victories won since the founding of the CGDK fully demonstrate that a small and weak nation subjected to aggression and oppression will grow stronger through fighting and eventually defeat the seemingly powerful aggressor through a protracted struggle, provided it is united as one in the fight against the common enemy.

Since its formation, CGDK President Sihanouk, Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and other leaders of the coalition government paid friendly visits to a number of Asian, African and European countries and achieved satisfactory results.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by President Sihanouk, with members including Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann later attended the current UN General Assembly session. President Sihanouk delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly, which was warmly received. With the efforts of the leaders of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the representatives of many other countries, once again the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations was safeguarded.

By an overwhelming majority vote larger than last year's, a resolution on the Kampuchea question was adopted, calling for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is one of the great diplomatic successes achieved by the CGDK this year. It is also a crushing diplomatic defeat for Vietnam.

Militarily, the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression has also won inspiring victories repeatedly this year. During the dry season between October 1981 and April 1982, Vietnam committed all its forces already on the Kampuchean battlefields and brought in more than 10,000 additional men from home to mount repeated mopping-up operations on the western, eastern and central battlefields in Kampuchea; all these operations met with crushing defeats. In their fight against the mopping-up operations, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units mounted guerrilla warfare mainly of squad and sub-squad strength, constantly wearing down and wiping out the enemy's effective strength, cutting its lines of communication and dealing blows at the Vietnamese troops. In the last dry season, the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrilla units attacked, captured and destroyed 186 large and small Vietnamese strong-points, routed Vietnamese mobile units engaged in mopping-up operations on 164 occasions, mounted 40 surprise attacks on Vietnamese transport units, cut off and destroyed highways and railways at more than 500 points, cut many times the strategic Highways 4, 5 and 6 and the Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som, recovered all the townships and villages occupied by Vietnamese forces early in the dry season and liberated 17 more townships and 317 villages.

The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units not only defeated the enemy's dry season offensive but preserved and developed their own strength in the fighting. In contrast, the Vietnamese aggressors' morale is low, deserters and cases of open factional fights are on the rise, and logistic and supply services are faced with difficulties. According to incomplete statistics, during the last dry season 3,560 Vietnamese troops deserted, and 182 men were killed or wounded in open factional fights.

During the rainy season this year, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units launched even more active guerrilla operations and dealt blows at the Vietnamese aggressor troops in all parts of the country. The rainy season war communique issued by the general command of the Democratic National Army and guerrilla units on 15 October pointed out: According to preliminary statistics, during the rainy season this year, under attack by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, 13,000 Vietnamese troops were killed or completely put out of action. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units captured and destroyed more than 200 Vietnamese strong-points of platoon, company, battalion, regimental and divisional levels, recovered and liberated 9 townships and 122 villages, and cut off and destroyed highways and railways at more than 700 points.

The victories won by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units by launching guerrilla warfare once again bears out Engels' thesis: So long as the people in the country rise up and fight back courageously, even a defeated army will soon shake off the enemy's pursuit and find a safe place. When the people in enemy-occupied areas rise against the enemy, even if they are able only to constantly cut the enemy's lines of communications, the invading enemy will get closer and closer to the point where it will find itself in a helpless position.

The practice of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression over the past 4 years clearly shows that in a war of aggression and resistance to aggression, even though the aggressor has the most powerful armed forces and can possibly defeat, even wipe out, the small and weak regular army of the country being invaded, it is absolutely impossible for the aggressor to wipe out the small and weak armed guerrillas organized by the patriotic people of the invaded country.

In short, the victories won by the Kampuchean people this year fully demonstrate that the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle is getting better and better, that the most difficult moment is behind them, and that they are now better organized and more confidently fighting against the Vietnamese aggressor troops. This proves the truth: The people's just war can be put out by no force. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation surely will win final victory. The Kampuchean people certainly will succeed in building an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

Comment on People's Defense

BK270743 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Ya Ming): "For the Defense of Independence and Peace"]

[Text] Four years ago on 25 December, with the backing of the Soviets, Vietnamese aggressors in their multitude shamelessly invaded this charming country of Kampuchea. At a time when the nation was in danger, the brave sons and daughters of Kampuchea rose up to fight against the enemy with a high patriotic spirit. For the past 4 years, they have resolutely and persistently fought against the enemy in pools of blood and have won praise from people the world over. Their struggle has not only safeguarded their country's independence and sovereignty but has also checked the expansion of hegemonism and contributed to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This struggle has great significance.

The successful development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression during the past 4 years first shows that there is nothing that can stop a people's war waged by an independent country against aggression. Four years ago, the Vietnamese authorities were arrogant in their aggression and even dreamed of making Kampuchea part of Vietnam in just 1 month. However, 4 years have passed and the Vietnamese aggressors have not achieved their goal. On the contrary, their situation in the military field has become unfavorable.

In the past 4 years, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have launched many attacks and operations -- particularly their dry-season offensives launched with increasing intensity -- but have met with even more serious defeats. Last dry season, the Kampuchean patriotic army and people won more important victories and further expanded the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea.

This July, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was established. This event brought the unity of Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors to a new stage. The Kampuchean people are fully confident that they will be strong enough to carry on their struggle in the future. On the international scene, fewer and fewer people still believe in the irreversibility of Kampuchea that Hanoi has proclaimed because it is evident that, but for the protection of the bayonets of the Vietnamese army, the throne of the Phnom Penh puppets set up by the Hanoi authorities would not last long.

The brave and courageous Kampuchean people, through their struggle, have shown the world that only resolute struggle against hegemonism's expansion will effectively safeguard peace. The Vietnamese aggressors rapidly pushed their troops to the Thai border. However, this is only the first step of their expansionism in Southeast Asia. The fact that Vietnam has incessantly shelled Thai territory testifies to this.

As for the Soviets, whose ambition is to rule the world, they have taken the opportunity to use military bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea as a springboard for their expansion to the south. The reason the USSR-SRV war of aggression has not spread over a wider area is because the Kampuchean patriotic army and people have dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese aggressor army and bogged them down and upset USSR-SRV strategic preparations.

That is why people generally note that the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is connected with peace and danger in Southeast Asia. The evolution of the situation in Kampuchea further shows the world community that in order to safeguard world peace and international security, it is necessary and vital to resolutely defend national independence and each country's right to live.

At the UN General Assembly this year, resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority for the fourth time demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people have brilliantly gone through 4 years of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor army. The most difficult period has passed. Now, they are advancing on the path to victory. However, in this march forward there are still many difficulties and dangers. The struggle will be long because the Vietnamese authorities have not only stubbornly rejected the UN General Assembly's resolutions on withdrawing their troops, but also have intensified their war of aggression.

Let us take the current situation as an example. On the one hand, Vietnam is actively preparing for a new offensive; on the other, it has carried out all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to weaken the solidarity among different Kampuchean patriotic forces and destroy the world community's support for the Kampuchean people. However, no matter what tricks past or present the Vietnamese authorities use, the course of history will not be changed. People are convinced that as long as the different Kampuchean patriotic forces increase their solidarity, strengthen their unity and persistently struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors with the support of people the world over, they will be able to liberate their country and nation from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors.

After this struggle, an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea will stand out in Southeast Asia.

Hoang Van Hoan Interviewed

HK270250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 6

[Feature by reporters Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342] and Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "Hoang Van Hoan Denounces Le Duan Clique's Crimes of Aggression Against Kampuchea, Appeals to Vietnamese People To Demand the Withdrawal of Troops and Rebuilding of Friendly Ties With Kampuchea"]

[Text] Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was interviewed by our reporters on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Kampuchean people's resistance to the armed invasion launched by the Vietnamese authorities. Speaking with the force of justice in reply to questions, he exposed and denounced the crimes of the Le Duan clique in committing aggression against Kampuchea; and he appealed to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese soldiers sent to Kampuchea to intensify their struggle against the Le Duan clique, restore peace in Kampuchea and rebuild good-neighborly and friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan first said that the war of aggression launched against Kampuchea by the Le Duan clique is "an unjust war, because Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign country and once fought side by side with the Vietnamese people against the common enemy. The Le Duan clique aims to bring Kampuchea into the 'Indochinese Federation,' which it completely controls and which it now calls a 'special alliance.'" Comrade Hoang Van Hoan angrily further charged: "Following the invasion and occupation of many important areas in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique has sent many Vietnamese to settle on the east bank of the Mekong River, around Phnom Penh, the Tonle Sap Lake area, Battambang and other important regions to establish villages and hamlets (settlements) in combination with its military aggression and political control." He emphasized: "This is an extremely sinister conspiracy."

Talking about the changes in the Kampuchean situation over the past 4 years, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said: "The Le Duan clique had long nurtured the desire to invade Kampuchea. Its strategic scheme was to assemble an overwhelmingly superior military force to fight quickly and get a quick decision, to wipe out the opposing armed forces and occupy all of Kampuchea. However, as a result of 4 years' trial of strength, the Le Duan clique has suffered heavy defeat."

The various Kampuchean resistance factions have crushed several Vietnamese dry-season offensives and are becoming stronger the more they fight. "The various Kampuchean resistance factions have now united and created the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government; they have gained the support of many justice-upholding countries in the world. The UN General Assembly has four times in succession passed resolutions demanding that the Le Duan clique withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Le Duan clique is bogged down in the battlefield of Kampuchea. If it persists in its stubborn ways, refuses to withdraw its troops, and also opens another dry-season offensive in an effort to extricate itself, it is bound to meet an even more bitter defeat."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan angrily denounced the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea for causing serious consequences for the Vietnamese people. He said: "The Vietnamese people yearn to live in peace to rebuild their war-torn country after more than 30 years of fighting. However, the facts of the past 4 years have proved that the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea has not only brought tremendous calamity on the fraternal Kampuchean people, but has also caused the most serious consequences for the Vietnamese people. Several hundred thousand Vietnamese youths were thrown into this unjust war; and every day they are dying, being wounded, starving and cold and suffering bitter hardships. Huge sums in capital and millions of tons of food have been consumed in this war of aggression." He particularly emphasized: "Even more dangerous, the weapons, ammunition and other war-waging means used by the Le Duan clique in its aggression against Kampuchea rely on foreign supplies. As a result, Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies are subject to foreign domination. Thus, the Le Duan clique seeks to control Kampuchea, but in fact the result is that Vietnam becomes controlled by a foreign country."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan clearly expressed his attitude on solving the Kampuchean problem. He said: "In the basic interests of the Vietnamese fatherland and the friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and for the sake of justice and right, I resolutely oppose the Le Duan clique's aggression in Kampuchea and demand that they immediately end this war, withdraw all Vietnamese troops to Vietnam immediately and leave the Kampuchean people to manage their own affairs."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also highly appreciated the spirit of struggle of the Kampuchean people in opposing aggression. He said: "The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have traditions of deep friendship, and the current struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people is also contributing to the Vietnamese people's struggle to topple the dictatorial and corrupt rule of the Le Duan clique."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said in conclusion: "Taking this opportunity, I once again appeal to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese soldiers sent into Kampuchea to continue to intensify the struggle in all its forms to demand that the Le Duan clique withdraw its troops, end the war, restore peace and rebuild the good-neighborly and friendly relations between Vietnam and fraternal Kampuchea."

SRV Pullback Cited

BK250927 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] XINHUA correspondents reported from the Siem Reap-Highway No. 6 that the Vietnamese occupation troops stationed on Highway No. 6 in Kampuchea's Siem Reap Province recently have moved back 15 km north from this highway. As the Vietnamese troops withdrew, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army edged forward, thus moving the battlefront from the Kulen mountainous area to an area 10-to-15 km north of the highway. Highway No. 6 is a route vital for the Vietnamese occupation troops' transportation of military supplies from Phnom Penh to Kampuchea's western front. The stretch of this highway running from Kompong Thom Province to Sisophon, Battambang Province is even more vital. This 200-km long section of the highway is heavily guarded by 10,000 Vietnamese troops. The stretch that passes through Siem Reap Province is the most guarded.

According to correspondents on the forefront, the Vietnamese troops have prepared two defense lines north of Highway No. 6 in Siem Reap Province. The first line is 3-4 km from the highway and the second 25-30 km north of it. The recent pullback of Vietnamese troops from Highway No. 6 results from the Democratic Kampuchean Notional Army's frequent attacks on Vietnamese positions and vehicles moving along the road. Before 1980 Vietnamese vehicles were seen traveling freely on this highway. But from November 1980 to April 1981, when the Democratic Kampuchean National Army opened up two new fronts in the north and northeast of the country, transportation on Highway No. 6 was threatened. Since then the Vietnamese have had to rely partly on the Tonle Sap River and Tonle Sap Lake to transport troops and military supplies during high tide from August to November. Aside from this, transportation to the western part must rely on Highways No. 5 and 6.

Military observers held that the recent dwindling of the Vietnamese defense line on Highway No. 6 shows Vietnam's shortage of forces as well as its attempt to keep this lifeline under control so that it can wage a large-scale dry-season offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border at an opportune time.

A source from the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people living along Highway No. 6 said that the Vietnamese troops are unable to control this road. On 28 September the National Army attacked a market in Sot Nikom District near Highway 6, causing great panic to the enemy. With the help of the local people, national army troops have gained free access to the highway at night. Many villages along this highway have been liberated. In early November almost 400 Vietnamese soldiers were sent to raid five villages north of this highway, but they were repulsed and defeated by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Although Highway No. 6 is still one of the Vietnamese troops' lifelines it is now seriously damaged.

DK Troops Attack SRV Units

OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have launched frequent attacks on Vietnamese troops in western and south-western Kampuchea so as to frustrate the enemy mopping-up operations, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From December 15 to 20, the National Army and guerrillas launched nine attacks in the areas of Pailin to Highway No. 10, Samlot and Sisophon in Battambang Province. Forty-six Vietnamese were killed and 54 wounded.

On December 17, in a counter-attack on two companies of Vietnamese troops who were attacking the National Army from west of the city of Kok Kong and the Me Teuk River, more than 90 Vietnamese were killed or wounded, with the rest fleeing back to their stronghold.

The National Army and guerrillas in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Mondolkiri, Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu have also attacked Vietnamese troops in coordination with the national army which was fighting on the western battleground.

SRV Intelligence Unit Created

OW241006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam has set up a new intelligence unit known as "K-10" in Phnom Penh to monitor the movements of the Heng Samrin "officials", today's NATION REVIEW quoted a senior Thai military source as saying.

The unit, staffed with about 50 to 70 Vietnamese officials selected from the Interior Ministry of Vietnam, will also monitor the activities of foreign officials working in Phnom Penh. The unit is also responsible for screening aides to senior "officials" of the Phnom Penh regime as well as reporting the activities of the regime to the Vietnamese.

"Vietnam has also been moving large numbers of Vietnamese to settle in and around Phnom Penh and other provinces near Tonle Sap," the source said. Tonle Sap is a major lake which provides Kampucheans with marine supplies and water for agriculture.

It was reported that Kampuchean people in Oddar Mean Chey, a province near the Thai border, have been forced to accept at least one Vietnamese into each family.

These are parts of the Vietnamese attempts to expand their influence over the Kampuchean people, the source said.

SRV Should Leave Nonaligned

OW241346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea today broadcast an open letter from the Kampuchean people to the people of the non-aligned countries, calling for the expulsion of Vietnam from the Non-Aligned Movement.

The letter points out that Vietnam has demonstrated by its behavior that it is not a non-aligned country. It signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union [and] it has allowed the Soviet Union to establish military bases on Vietnamese territory.

The letter says backed by the Soviet Union, Vietnam has sent troops to occupy its neighbor Kampuchea, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, and has thus seriously violated the sacred principles of the Non-Aligned Movement. The United Nations General Assembly has on four occasions and the Foreign Ministers Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries has twice adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. All these have been ignored by Vietnam.

The letter charges that Vietnam, while actively serving the Soviet expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, has undermined the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement by trying to put the latter into the orbit of Soviet expansionism.

The letter urges the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Nations to be held next March in New Delhi to expel Vietnam from the Non-Aligned Movement so as to safeguard the principles and purity of the movement.

Thai Official on Peace Efforts

OW240410 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters today that ASEAN will not accept any new proposal which does not tally with the principles of the international conferences on Kampuchea.

Sitthi made the statement after seeing off Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew at an air force base. Lee arrived here yesterday for talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the Kampuchean problem, bilateral relations and matters related to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Asked about the new proposal on Kampuchea put by Belgium, France and Romania, Sitthi said a number of countries presented their ideas on the Kampuchean problem but these suggestions are different and run counter to the ideas of the international conferences on Kampuchea.

"We have not yet seem any common points between those proposals and ours, so they are not accepted," he said.

Now the Kampuchean Coalition Government is solid politically and it is seeking for support from other countries, he said, adding that it will seek more aid in food and medicine.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO MOROCCO

Talks With Prime Minister

OW272138 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid expressed in their talks today the strong desire to further develop cooperation between the two countries.

During the first round of talks held at the prime minister's office here this afternoon, the two leaders exchanged their views on international issues and bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Bouabid said Morocco firmly supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their demand for the recovery of Jerusalem occupied by Israel. He reiterated Morocco's non-aligned policy and its position on the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He condemned colonialism and supported the North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Moroccan prime minister gave an account of Morocco's domestic situation and its successes in the economic construction. He also referred to the effects of the war and Western economic crisis on the Moroccan economy and the measures the Moroccan Government has taken to overcome them.

On relations between Morocco and China, the Moroccan prime minister expressed his hope for further strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries. He said Morocco and China have already had good cooperation in certain fields and hoped such cooperation would continue.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said there is no change in the independent foreign policy China has pursued. He set forth China's position on the Middle East issue and praised Morocco for its contributions to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and the achievement of positive results at the Fes summit.

Premier Zhao said the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has made contributions to safeguarding the solidarity between African and the Third World countries. He expressed the hope that African countries would treasure solidarity among them and iron out their conflicts and disputes through peaceful consultations. He said China and Morocco have identical or similar views on many international issues, including some Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions.

Recalling the development of Sino-Moroccan relations, Premier Zhao held that the cooperation between the two countries has been very fruitful and has a great potential. He expressed the hope to find new ways to push ahead the cooperation effectively on the existing basis.

Present at the talks on the Morocco side were Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Boucetta, Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan; Minister of Economic Affairs Tayeb Bencheikh and Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj. Present on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and other members of the premier's entourage.

Lays Wreath at Mausoleum

OW271912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the mausoleum of King Mohammed V here this afternoon.

Accompanied by Moroccan Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaz Tazi, Premier Zhao and his party observed one minute silence in front of the king's coffin. He then toured the mausoleum which was built in the typical Moroccan style.

Premier Zhao's remarks in the visitor's book read: "With respect we cherish the memory of the exploits of His Majesty King Mohammed V, who devoted all his life to the achievement and consolidation of Morocco's national independence and made great contribution to the friendly relations between China and Morocco."

King Mohammed V (1909-1961) was a fighter for the independence of Morocco, a defender of her national interests, and a warrior against colonialism.

ZHAO TRIP: MORE COVERAGE ON EGYPT, ALGERIA

Egyptian President's Speech

OW220011 Beijing XINHUA in English 2311 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak gave a banquet in honour of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the A'bdin Palace here this evening.

Speaking at the banquet, President Mubarak expressed his welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang and members of his party for their visit to Egypt. He praised the Chinese people "as faithful brothers and sincere and honorable friends who have always remained true to their pledges, dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values, while remaining bound to the very essence of solidarity among all peoples of the Third World, who are striving for a better world, where freedom, peace and equality prevail and where exploitation, oppression and aggression are no more."

He said: "The great people of China, while adopting such a principled and solid position, underline their adherence to their rich heritage of civilization" and "their genuine belief in solidarity of man in this drive along the path of peace and progress."

Referring to the friendly relations between Egypt and China, he said: "The people of Egypt will forever recall that People's China -- which stands for the largest human community and the oldest cultural heritage -- has sided with them in time of war and in peace, and that in all circumstances, People's China showed absolute integrity and lived up to the peak of responsibility, fully aware of the nature of the struggle we are waging, the objectives we aspire to and the vast horizons before the collective movement of developing countries."

He said: "In fact, this cohesion between the peoples of our two countries does not come from void. It is based on solid foundation, deeply rooted in the history of civilization and on a firm commitment to lofty ideals and sublime values, as well as on a comprehensive outlook of the very essence of life. Just as the Egyptian civilization has emerged on the banks of the Nile, thousands of years ago, to culminate a long human endeavor, the civilization of China was established on the banks of Yangtze River, to disseminate science and enlightenment, adding new dimensions to the great drive of man. It was natural for the human race to accomplish giant achievements through the dedicated efforts of the great people of China. As an example of the Chinese contribution to mankind we would mention, the paper industry, the discovery of press, architecture and the silk and textile industries.

"Therefore, the progress of the Chinese people today rests on solid ground and rigid fundamentals. The ability of the Chinese people to give is constant and ever present, since cultural awareness is renovating and creative potential echoed by all and every aspect of life in all epochs."

Hailing the efforts exerted by the Chinese people in the field of social and economic development, Mubarak said: "It is with pride and admiration that your people should achieve such progress within the policy of self-reliance and the consolidation of national economic together with the adoption of the open-door policy and the application of modern technology achieved in advanced industrialized countries. Thus you could reconicle elements that, to some, might appear conflicting. We fully share your outlook which views matters soundly; we endeavor to reach the same goals without discarding our cultural heritage and without jeopardizing the substance of our national economy."

The president said Premier Zhao's visit to Egypt "will open new prospects for the enhancement of relations between our two countries in all domains. The talks we held since your arrival have deepened the impressions we reaped from our tour of your friendly country; particularly well pronounced is the great similarity of our views on the role assumed by the Third World peoples at the present stage of history, as well as the need to achieve maximum solidarity among those nations, whether in their endeavor to establish a new economic order, or to consolidate their political, economic and cultural independence. Equally shared are our views on the importance of the collective confrontation by Third World countries of attempts at foreign intervention and domination, and on giving top priority to all forms of exchange within the family of developing countries."

He expressed appreciation of China's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. He said: "As we glance at the areas where a bitter conflict rages between good and evil at the present delicate stage, we find that you never hesitate to side with right and justice and you reject injustice and aggression."

Referring to the situation in the African continent, the president said that "apartheid in the south defies the will and feelings of peoples on this continent, either through the notorious practices applied against the natives to whom the land and the rights belong or through the intransigence shown by that racial regime towards the independence of Namibia, a matter totally inconsistent with the universally accepted norms."

"By no means can we accept such conditions or slacken in confronting them. We attach great hopes to your principled attitude in support of African right," he stressed.

In conclusion, the president said: "It is our conviction that the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples furnishes an eloquent example of the solidarity of nations of the Third World for peace and progress. Our determination remains to pursue our drive for the consolidation of those bonds in all and every domain."

Premier Zhao also spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. (Zhao's speech has been released separately.)

RENMIN RIBAO Views Egypt Visit

HK270444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by reporters Yu Chengxiu [0205 2052 4423] and Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "A Highly Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Dec -- Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his official visit to Egypt on 24 December and left for Algeria, the second stop on his Africa tour.

Premier Zhao's visit to Egypt was significant in carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. Premier Zhao visited Egypt 19 years ago when he acclaimed the dawn of freedom rising over the land of Africa, called the "dark continent" by imperialists. Today Premier Zhao Ziyang has followed in the footsteps of Premier Zhou in coming to this land nourished by the River Nile, and he praised Africa for becoming a vigorous and vital force in the Third World. Nineteen years is a very short time in human history, but tremendous changes have taken place in the world during that time while the friendship and solidarity between China and Egypt -- two ancient yet young countries -- has become still firmer in the complex and changeable international situation.

In the president's study in the Al-Qubbah Palace, Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Mubarak held cordial talks on international problems of common concern and bilateral relations. Both sides felt extremely satisfied with the results of the talks. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the foreign policies of both countries had a whole series of points in common. Both countries pursue a foreign policy of acting independently and keeping the initiative in their own hands; both of them oppose imperialism and hegemonism; both oppose Israeli aggression and expansion; both support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the antiaggression struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples; both advocate strengthening solidarity and cooperation in the Third World; and both hope to further strengthen and expand mutual economic and technical cooperation. The two leaders' talks undoubtedly will open up excellent relations for the further development of friendly ties between China and Egypt. Premier Zhao pointed out: "Our talks were highly fruitful." President Mubarak also said: "This visit of Premier Zhao will create a new situation in relations in all fields between the two countries."

As arranged with great hospitality by his host, Premier Zhao visited the ancient Saladin Castle, the Egyptian Museum, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the tombs of the pharaohs at Luxor, the Karnak Temple and the Aswan Dam. The splendid and magnificent ancient Egyptian civilization and the tremendous efforts of today's Egyptians to transform nature made a profound impression on the visitors and strengthened the mutual understanding between the two countries. After visiting the Egyptian Museum, which stores precious treasures from ancient Egypt, Premier Zhao wrote: "In the past the hard-working Egyptian people created a brilliant and splendid ancient culture, making a tremendous contribution to world civilization; and today they certainly are capable of creating a still more beautiful future and advancing the progress of man." This was heartfelt praise and also sincere hope.

When Premier Zhao visited the Pyramids, he and State Councillor Gu Mu walked slowly round the magnificent Great Pyramid, sometimes gazing up at its pinnacle 138 meters above. They also asked the guides about its construction technique. When the visit ended, the governor of Gizah presented Premier Zhao with a gold key symbolizing friendship. Premier Zhao thanked the governor for his hospitality and added wittily: "With this key, I won't need a passport next time I come to visit the Pyramids." Everyone laughed at these words.

Little (Hafnavi), who demonstrated climbing the pyramid for Premier Zhou 19 years ago, is now more than 50 years old. Describing his meeting with Premier Zhou then, he said that on that occasion he took only 7 minutes to go up and down the pyramid. Premier Zhou walked up to him, felt his pulse, and asked if he felt ill at all. (Hafnavi) still can vividly remember Premier Zhou's bushy eyebrows, bright eyes and smiling face. He said: "In order to commend my performance, Premier Zhou presented me with a 'Hero' gold pen. I always kept this pen on me. But later it unfortunately was lost when I was climbing the pyramid." Maybe this pen is still somewhere on the pyramid now, a souvenir permanently marking Sino-Egyptian friendship.

The busy but happy 4-day visit is over. President Mubarak saw Premier Zhao off at the airport, but they will soon meet again, because President Mubarak will be visiting China next April. The mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries symbolize the friendship between the two countries and their peoples, which will flow forever like the waters of the Huang He and the Nile.

ZAIRE OFFICIALS LOOKING FORWARD TO ZHAO VISIT

OW242220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Kinshasa, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Zaire's First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo said yesterday that "the Chinese premier's visit to Zaire would provide an opportunity for the Chinese Government and the National Executive Council of Zaire to review the most fruitful cooperation between the two countries."

When receiving Chinese Ambassador Li Shanyi here, Dondo said that the National Executive Council would give a warmest welcome to the Chinese premier. He also expressed his confidence in the prospect of cooperation between the two countries. He hoped that there would be a continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Kamanda wa Kamanda, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, told the Chinese ambassador today that "we have attached great importance to the friendly relations between the two countries." "China has always stood by the side of the oppressed peoples in their struggle in the political, economic and cultural fields."

Zaire has set up a commission headed by Kamanda to welcome the Chinese premier's visit.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

Wang Zhaoguo Address

OW210957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China's young people are being asked to work with a pioneering spirit and transform the country by their own efforts. Raising this call in his report to the Youth League Congress, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of its Central Committee, said the young generation would participate in the decisive state of China's socialist modernisation during their most creative years and should play a decisive role.

The nationwide emulation to become pace-setters in modernisation has already brought forward over one million outstanding young people in industry, agriculture, science and culture. The movement would go on, he said.

While the socialist principle is payment according to work, he noted, the advanced elements among youth should be encouraged to learn from the example set by many labor heroes working with a communist spirit, not looking for reward but taking to heart the interests and needs of the country and the people.

Working youth should make efforts to raise their educational and technical levels and develop into well educated workers who integrate work by hand and brain.

Wang Zhaoguo encouraged young people to be ever ready to answer the country's call to work in all parts of China, adding their effort to help less developed places move ahead. "When we strive for China to prosper, we foresee a prosperous China as a whole", he said. The attraction of a more comfortable environment should not lure young people away from the task of building the country, he said.

All labor that was needed by society was equally honorable. This was one of the principles that distinguished a socialist attitude from capitalist or feudal thinking. Young people should fight back against notions that some types of work had a lower status than others. Only by freeing one's mind from the shackles of the old society could one build a new life, he said.

Army youth should develop the spirit of self-sacrifice, discipline and the style of a soldier of the revolution, study modern weapons and be a vanguard in building China's modern revolutionary army.

Urges Young To Study Hard

OW211403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Today's students should set themselves the goal of becoming the best educated generation in China's history, armed with a knowledge of modern science. In his report to the Youth League Congress, First Secretary Wang Zhaoguo reminded his audience that this was an era of rapid scientific growth. China's road forward required the population of science and the emergence of great numbers of talented people. In effect this meant young people, particularly the students, should study hard to scale the peaks of knowledge.

Study was linked with the needs of the country, and this should give students an immense source of strength to carry out the work history set for them. As the socialist society provided education, the knowledge thus acquired was in anticipation of its being used to serve the people, not as a student's private property. Wang Zhaoguo cited a number of outstanding scientists who had worked to their last breath to serve China's needs in science and technology. They were honored examples for young people to emulate, he said.

"Study today to prepare for tomorrow's work," he said. "Education should not be viewed a means to depart from labor." There was a division of labor in socialist society, but no type of work was more or less worthy. Chinese students of the 1980's should free themselves of the attitude of the exploiting classes which looked down on labor and the working people.

Political understanding, moral integrity and a sound physique are equally important, he said. Besides general knowledge, students should study revolutionary theory and current affairs and make social investigations. Young working people should also make efforts to study in order to help the country modernize production. "Every effort in study contributes to the nation's drive for modernisation," he said.

On Moral Improvement Role

OW211413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, says China's youth should take the lead in the nation-wide effort to improve social morals and develop socialist relations between people.

In his report to the Youth League Congress, Wang Zhaoguo commended young people who generation after generation since the 1919 May 4th Movement were "a vigorous force in transforming old ways." Young people were lively, and progressive youth always had the courage to accept new things and resist evil practices.

With the birth of New China, the party worked with a will to eliminate the decadent ways left over by the old society. Nurtured in the new socialist climate, young people began to flower. Young heroes, such as factory worker Xiang (?Xiuli) who gave her life to save state property in a fierce fire and the soldier Lei Feng who did numerous services for the people, were the pride of the nation.

With the ten-year turmoil (1966-1976) and certain circumstances that emerged following the new open policy, both "left" errors and bourgeois liberalization affected many young people who were in the process of discarding old ideas and accepting new ones. Young people want a new life, but are unprepared for the necessary hard struggle; they have the courage to explore, but have to learn how to distinguish good from bad; in general they are willing to break with old traditions, but do not raise their guard against the corruption of bourgeois ideas. During the period being discussed, many had doubts and wavered in their confidence.

This trend had for some time made some people over-anxious, he said. However, the party has persisted in a policy of uniting and educating the young people. As they saw the great changes being made in the country, how the party corrected "left" errors, tried to rectify its work style, cracked down on economic crimes and defended sovereignty, the younger generation began to understand things better and supported the party's line and followed it.

Good social relations such as those of the 1950's would surely be revived and developed, Wang Zhaoguo said. The important thing was to familiarize young people with communist ideeas and ethics so they could make them their own. The present campaign to improve decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals, and to cultivate beauty of mind, language, behaviour and environment would grow. Young people would be organized to improve service work and traffic discipline and beautify the surroundings, and develop a sense of responsibility in their work.

He specially asked youth in commerce, transport, education, culture, public health, tourism and public security to take the lead in observing social ethics, and make their jobs a "window" of good social communication. Right now, he said, special attention should be paid to free choice in getting married and ending extravagant weddings, in respecting the old and caring for the young, advocating equality between men and women and forbidding maltreatment of old people and women.

Instructs CYL To Enliven Work

OW211417 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Youth League should educate young people in communist ideas but should do their work in a lively and convincing way, said Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

Education of the younger generation should start with patriotism, he said. The youth should know more about China -- its long history of contributions to civilization, its sufferings for a century under oppression and its struggle for emancipation, the birth of New China, the fundamental differences between old and New China, between capitalism and socialism, what benefits socialism had already brought, the gap between China and the developed countries, and the responsibilities of young people today.

They should be made familiar with the outstanding work and attitudes of people living in their own times.

The league should unite the young people of the country, pay attention to questions involving their employment, study, marriage and recreation and help to solve their problems. This included aiding the several million young people entering the labor force every year with training and job opportunities and organizing spare time study.

Recreation and sports were also important, he said. The league should help set up children's youth centres at grassroot levels, organise the beautification of the enrivonment, help cultivate a taste for good literature and art and develop a socialist way of life.

The youth leagues would defend the rights and interests of youth guaranteed by the constitution, uphold justice when the legal rights of youth were violated or freedom of marriage impaired, while teaching young people to exercise their democratic rights correctly and respect the Constitution, obey the law and meet their social obligations and duties.

The youth leagues should concentrate greater effort on the rural areas, he stressed.

To build itself into a powerful center of attraction for the young, the league should work to rally young people of different professions, cultural backgrounds and experiences. It should unite both the advanced and the less advanced.

Gao Zhanxiang on Constitution

OW271542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The new constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League passed here at its current 11th National Congress emphasizes the relationship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Youth League, and re-defines the league's function as the party's assistant and reserve force.

The new constitution, Gao Zhangxiang, member of the Secretariat of the Youth League Central Committee, said, stressed the studying of communism through practice. Communism, he pointed out, did not only mean a social system for the future. It also included the present movement to build communism, a movement in which young people were participating. By emphasizing the integration of theory and practice, the Youth League would guide young people in studying communism in real struggle.

Besides the general program, the new constitution has 33 articles in eight chapters: membership, organizational system of the league, central organizations of the league, local and army organizations of the league, primary organizations of the league, league cadres, the relationship between the league and the young pioneer, flag and emblem of the league.

The general program describes the Youth League as a mass organization of advanced young people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It is the party's assistant and reserve force. The general program also stipulates that the league must firmly uphold the general program of the party and fight for the ultimate goal of the communist system.

The fundamental task of the league, the general program states, is to educate and nurture young people to become the successors to the cause of communism, people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, discipline and good health.

A league member is expected to study hard and to work hard, be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort. A league member should enthusiastically support good people and good actions and be bold in fighting against evil doers and bad actions. A member should keep the league informed of the demands and criticism of young people and play an exemplary role in study, manual labour and social activities.

The new constitution sets forth the principle of democratic centralism for the league organizations at all levels, opposing liberalism and anarchism.

A newly-added chapter on the league's cadres in the constitution stipulates that Youth League cadres have the advantage of youth, should become more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent. The league now has a total of one hundred and eighty thousand full-time cadres and millions of on-the-job grass-root ones.

The Chinese Communist Youth League, says the new constitution, should adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen its unity with the communist youth organizations and other progressive youth organizations of other countries and support all the oppressed throughout the world in the common cause against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and for world peace and progress.

Opinions on the revised draft were widely solicited at the grass-root levels half a year before the congress, and discussions and revisions were made by the delegates at the congress, said Gao Zhanxiang. The amendments are based on the experience of league work since its 10th national congress and addresses itself to current problems. Some new articles have been added and higher demands placed on league members and its cadres.

Many outstanding leaders and proletarian revolutionaries including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Nie Rongzhen and Deng Yingchao had once been Youth League members. Hu Yaobang, the present general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, used to be a leader of the Youth League, Gao Zhanxiang recalled.

With regard to the paragraph about "educating youth in the communist spirit," Gao Zhanxiang explained that some young people, under the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the "Cultural Revolution" and the influence of the bourgeois liberalism, had become confused. This made it all the more necessary to educate the young people with communist world outlook.

Gao Zhanxiang said that the age of league members had been extended to 28 years, three years more than previously since this conformed to the Chinese people's habitual concept of youth.

In keeping with the interval of five years between the party congresses, the Youth League Congress in future will also be held once every five years instead of the original four.

Telegrams, Letters Received

OW272108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League has received congratulatory telegrams and letters from the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

In its telegram, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea warmly congratulates the convening of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The telegram points out: Chinese youth, following the road guided by the Communist Party of China and displaying the revolutionary spirit of being self-reiant and of plain living and hard struggle, are playing the roles of pioneers and shock brigades in order to build China into a highly civilized and democratic socialist country.

The congratulatory telegram says: Korean young men and women have heartily rejoiced at the various achievements made by the Chinese people and youth in their struggles to uphold the four fundamental principles and to strive for building the four modernizations. They regard these achievements as their own. Korean youth are determined to continue enhancing Sino-Korean relations, which have already been firmly established on the basis of intimate comradeship and the sharing of the same lofty revolution morality and justice. We believe the traditional friendship and unity between our two countries' peoples and youths will be further strengthened and developed in the struggles to attain our common goals and ideals of socialism and communism.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth said in its congratulatory telegram that Romanian youth, with a deep feeling of long-standing friendship and international solidarity, have been paying a good deal of sincere attention to the achievements made by the Chinese Communist Youth League and all Chinese youth. The telegram says: We would like to take this opportunity to express our belief that the friendly and cooperative relationship between our two countries' youth organizations will further develop on the basis of the firm cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. This will be useful in bringing about advancement in socialism, peace and cooperation among peoples of different countries.

The congratulatory telegram sent by the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia says: The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League has special historical significance because it is convened at a time when the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has set the great task of building "two civilizations" in China. We believe that by holding this congress Chinese youth will make new and enormous contributions in advancing China's socialist construction. The congratulatory telegram says: The existing friendly relationship between the two nations and their people and youth has laid a solid foundation for promoting relations between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth. We firmly believe that the results of the 11th National Congress contribute toward bringing about your society's continued prosperity, especially in helping the younger generation of the friendly people's Republic of China to reach maturity.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON TASKS OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK530321 Beijing GUAMGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Jiye [3769 4480 2814]: "Major Steps for Achieving the Grand Objectives -- On the New Characteristics of the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] At the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang made a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The stipulations and measures of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are major steps for achieving the grand objectives put forward by the 12th Party Congress and the foundation for quadrupling production. The basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are, in brief: Continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading; achieve a fundamental turn for the better in financial and economic conditions; and establish a solid foundation for subsequent economic development. It is a 5-year plan that will put our national economy on the path of healthy development. It is a new path to socialist modernization and economic construction suited to China's conditions.

It has many new characteristics compared with the five previous 5-year plans already carried out in our country, and the three most outstanding points are as follows:

In Guiding Ideology, Put the Stress on Raising Economic Results and Strive for an Appropriate Speed of Development

To achieve the grand objective of quadrupling production, first we must raise economic results; secondly, we must maintain an appropriate speed of development. Moreover, the former must be the prerequisite for the latter. Unity of speed and results, or seeking speed on the basis of results, is the basic demand of quadrupling production. It is also the basic guiding ideology as well as the most vital characteristic of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has stipulated that gross agricultural output value and gross industrial output value must both increase at an average of 4 percent a year, and we must strive for 5 percent in implementation. In gross industrial output value, an average annual increase of 5 percent is projected for the output value of heavy industry. Even though the speed of industrial development is not as fast as before, however, it presupposes higher economic results. This growth rate is more realistic and practical and will contribute to maintaining the sustained stability of the national economy and achieving proportionate and coordinated development.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan, which has put the stress on raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development, is in keeping with China's actual conditions. After 3 years of readjustment, the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in our country have greatly improved, the situation of too much emphasis on heavy industry and too little emphasis on agriculture and light industry has been reversed and the proportional relations between accumulation and consumption have become harmonized. However, the talk of readjusting the product structure, the technical structure and the enterprise structure is still very formidable, and requires more time and tremendous effort. If we one-sidedly go in for excessive speed in economic development without making a success of this work, we are bound to exacerbate the irrationality of the industrial structure, and, in the end, seriously affect the coordination of proportional relations and the consolidation of the positive results of readjustment and it will also be difficult for us to raise economic results.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan, which has put the stress on raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development, is in keeping with the demand of the law of economic development. Socialist expanded reproduction is an intricate entirety. Its smooth function requires the links of production, distribution, exchange and consumption to be constantly balanced and dovetailed. Only on the premise of raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development on the basis of proportionate development can unity of speed, proportion and results be attained and can the sustained and stable growth of the national economy be realized. Most 5-year plans of the past, with the exception of the First 5-Year Plan, could not give expression to this demand and economic results in particular were rather poor. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has made specific arrangements for raising economic results: Increases in gross social products and national income must be on the premise of raising economic results; production of all products must be in keeping with social needs; increase of production of all products must be achieved mainly by means of technical progress, vigorously lowering energy and raw material consumption and raising labor productivity; quality of industrial products must conform to the standard stipulated by the state, and efforts must be made to increase the proportion of quality products; capital construction costs and every means must be used to raise economic results, efforts must be made to restore the construction time of large and medium-size projects to the best historical level; commodity circulation expenses of state-run commercial enterprises must be lowered every year and the turnover time of floating capital must be correspondingly reduced.

In Making Plans and Arrangements Take All Factors Into Consideration and Concentrate On Key Development Projects and Technical Transformation

A very big problem faced by our economy is the serious backwardness of energy resources and communications which has become the major factor restricting the whole economic development. If there is no fixed scale of construction for energy resources and communications, there cannot be any impressive speed of economic development in the 1980's, nor can there be any vigorous development in the 1990's. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, apart from further making a success of readjusting, restructuring and reorganizing, we must resolve to carry out key development projects. Key development projects can neither supply output value nor give play to results in the near future, but they are extremely important to future economic growth. Only by carrying out key development projects can the speed of the near future and future needs be properly linked together, and economic results constantly raised. However, key development projects require more capital, their construction period is long and profit is low. Owing to the fact that local financial and material resources are limited, they are not easy to carry out. They must mainly rely on state investment for construction. The construction of a mine with a production capacity of 1 million tons a year requires an investment of nearly 200 million yuan and takes about 7 years to build. The construction of a hydroelectric plant of 1 million kilowatts requires at least an investment of 1 billion yuan and a construction period of about 10 years. The construction of railroads and ports will also require more investment. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has provided a total of 230 billion yuan for investing in capital construction with emphasis on the development of energy resources and communications, and proper arrangements have also been made for agriculture, light and textile industries, metallurgical industry, chemical industry, building material industry as well as education, science, culture, public health, urban construction, commerce and foreign trade. Investment for the development of energy resources is 58.6 billion yuan, of which 17.9 billion yuan is for the development of the coal industry, 15.4 billion yuan is for the development of the petroleum industry and 20.7 billion yuan is for the development of the electric power industry. Investment for the development of communications and transportation (including postal and telecommunications) is 29.8 billion yuan, mainly for the construction of railroads and ports. Investment for key development projects is 88.4 billion yuan and accounts for 38.5 percent of the total capital construction investment.

We should see that there cannot be a bigger increase in our energy resources during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, because the role of the key development projects cannot be brought into play immediately. Therefore, vigorously cutting down energy consumption is the key to fulfilling the production tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is also the only way of raising economic results. On the one hand, we must rely on further readjusting the industrial structure and set up a rational and energy saving style of industrial structure. On the other hand, we must rely on scientific and technical progress to lower energy consumption. Consumption of energy by industry is now too high and there is too much waste. Obsolete equipment and backward technology have a great deal to do with this. Therefore, we must pay close attention to key development projects on the one hand and to equipment replacement and technical transformation on the other. Giving prominence to technical transformation is one of the major characteristics as well as a brand new component of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the 28 years from 1953 to 1981, the amount of funds spent on technical transformation was 201.5 billion yuan, accounting for 20 percent of the total investment in fixed assets. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has taken a bigger step in this direction. The 130 billion yuan for equipment replacement and technical transformation of existing enterprises provided by the Sixth 5-Year Plan accounts for 36 percent of the total investment in fixed assets.

Both the scale of investment and the proportion accounted for are higher than previous levels. If we also take into consideration the increase in the depreciation rate of fixed assets, the scale of investment for replacement and transformation is very impressive. For the sake of giving full play to the results of technical transformation investments, the Sixth 5-Year Plan has exercised strict control over the use of technical transformation investments. Replacement and transformation investments must stress saving energy and materials, improve product composition, raise the level of product performance and quality, replace the equipment and improve the technology of existing enterprises, make rational use of natural resources and bring serious pollution under control. We must not only guard against the use of replacement and transformation funds on blindly expanding the production capacity of the processing industry in general, but we must also resolve to make available the funds used on blindly expanding the production of the processing industry in general for equipment replacement and technical transformation.

In the Planning System, Integrate Economic and Social Development With Scientific and Technical Progress So That They Promote Each Other

In the past, our national economic planning laid particular emphasis on economy, failed to attach sufficient attention to social development as well as to science and technology, and even less discussed close cooperation and mutual promotion. We must further perfect the planning system and implement the integration of economic, scientific and social development. Economic development must rely on technical progress and technology must be in the service of social and economic development. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has made a good start in this direction. The plan has stipulated the use of key problems of significant results in economic construction as major questions for scientific and technical research and for tackling. We must embody the achievements of scientific research into planning and draw up proper plans for the development of new products and mass production. We must carry out unified planning and strictly manage the technical development funds marshalled by the state, allocate funds for approved projects, guard against misappropriation and average use, increase the proportion of new products in the quota of major production plans and use administrative means to eliminate backward products. We must strengthen the examination of capital construction as well as replacement and transformation projects and guarantee the application of advanced science and technology. We must make use of the economic lever to encourage the development of new products and the adoption of new techniques by such means as price increases, credit and tax relief. We must organize the forces of various sectors to study the technical policies and applicable new techniques that are in keeping with China's actual conditions and draw up feasible plans for technical transformation. At present, most of the technical transformations carried out by some localities and enterprises in a decentralized manner have failed to achieve the desired results; therefore we must improve planning management. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has also put forward the demand that we energetically grasp the shifting of science and technology from the laboratory to production, from purely military use to military and civilian use, from the coastal region to the mainland and from outside the country to inside the country, so that the achievements of science and technology can give full play to their role in promoting economic development, and all departments of our national economy in future developments, including new construction as well as replacement and transformation of existing enterprises, can gradually shift to the new technical foundation in a planned manner. At the same time, the Sixth 5-Year Plan has laid down certain important items of scientific and technical achievements for popularization and major problems of science and technology for tackling, such as increasing the production of agriculture and the processing of agricultural products, the technique of storing and keeping food fresh, the new products and technology of the light and textile industries, the technique of saving energy nad developing energy resources as well as the new technologies of the machine building, electronic and raw material industries, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture, transportation and postal and telecommunications.

The drawing up and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will enable the science and technology of our country to become a powerful productive force in this vast land.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a comprehensive plan for economic, social and technical development. Making social development planning a vital component is a major breakthrough in the interim plans drawn up by our country. The content of social development planning is complicated and closely related to the livelihood of the people. It covers such fields as population, labor, people's income and consumption, urban and rural construction and social welfare. The section of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on social development has laid particular emphasis on the importance of population planning and stressed the necessity of carrying out planned control of population growth so that it corresponds to the growth of material production. The lack of this in past 5-year plans should be called a shortcoming. China has a huge population, and, generally speaking, the level of the development of productive forces is still not high enough. The per capita national income is among the backward ranks of the world. This requires us to make planned arrangements regarding population growth. Controlling population growth through family planning is a fundamental national policy of our country. This strategic task has a bearing on the overall situation of our socialist construction. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has stipulated that in 1985 the total population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must be controlled at about 1.6 billion. The birth rate should be controlled at about 1.9 percent and the natural growth rate at under 1.3 percent. It has correspondingly put forward various measures for controlling population growth. We must pledge to fulfill the population plan and must not top it. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us, based on the per capita national income, to make the people comparatively well off by the end of this century.

Another important component of social development planning is the planning of people's income and consumption. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we must continue to raise the income and consumption level of urban and rural people on the basis of developing production and raising labor productivity so there will be further improvement in the people's material and cultural life. Increases in peasant income can no longer mainly rely on raising the price of agricultural products or on lowering the base figure of requisition and assigned purchase and enlarging the extent of price negotiation, but must mainly relay on increasing agricultural production and developing a diversified economy and on the further development of rural household sideline production. By 1985, the net average income of a peasant will be about 255 yuan. This represents an increase of 33.5 percent compared to the 191 yuan of 1980, or an average increase of 6 percent a year. In the net income of the peasants, the proportion of income from collective production and household sideline production will rise, and there will be a greater degree of increase in the proportion of cash income. Increase in the wages of workers should proceed from the actual condition of our national economy, and we must appropriately determine the wage level of the workers in accordance with the demand of socialist economic law and the basic principle of "First, feed the people; second, build the country" guiding economic work. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total wages of workers in the whole country will increase from the 77.3 billion yuan of 1980 to 98.3 billion yuan in 1985, or an average increase of 4.9 percent a year. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production and the increase in income of urban and rural people, the average per capita consumption level of urban and rural people in 1985 will increase by 22 percent compared to 1980. This represents an average increase of 4.1 percent a year and is higher than the average rate of increase of 2.6 percent a year for the period 1953-1980. There will be a notable change in the forms of urban and rural consumption, and the means of consumption will be more diversified, richer in content and colorful. There will also be a greater increase in consumption of a cultural and service nature, and the goal of socialist production will be fully achieved.

23 ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE CIRCULAR ON ETHICS DRIVE

OW280005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and 22 other organizations recently issued a circular calling on all localities, while further promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" in a comprehensive way, to focus on publicity and education in the "four advocates and four oppositions" in addition to continue activities to improve environmental sanitation to get rid of "dirtiness," improve public order, end "disorder," and improve service, which is "poor" at present, during the coming new year and spring festival of 1983.

The "four advocates and four oppositions" are defined as "advocate economy and oppose extravagance in weddings; advocate equality between men and women and care for the elderly, and oppose discrimination against, and maltreatment of, women and the elderly: advocate science and oppose feudal superstition; and advocate morally sound entertainment and oppose gambling."

In this "Circular on Further Developing Activities To Develop the 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Campaign During the 1983 New Year and Spring Festival," the CPCCC Propaganda Department and other organizations point out that the activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" are important components of our efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization, and these activities should be sustained throughout the year, with several annual activity high points.

In the course of gradually bringing about a fundamental change in the social climate, there are currently a few things in which the masses urgently demand a change: 1) There are still instances of marriage on the arbitrary decision of a third party, mercenary marriage, interference in the freedom of marriage, exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriage and extravagance at weddings; 2) in a few localities, the heinous practice of disowning or abandoning female infants and of maltreating or molesting women who give birth to female infants still exists; 3) in various localities, there are still instances of feudal superstition, such as divination, fortunetelling, asking for "medicine" from immortals, curing disease by driving out evil spirits, and praying for rain to dispel disaster; and 4) there are also malpractices of gathering people for gambling and taking a percentage of the winnings. Furthermore, there are still instances of discriminating against helpless, lonely old men and maltreating parents in a small number of localities. In this connection, the circular calls on all localities to promote publicity of, and education in, the "four advocates and four oppositions" aimed at eliminating these malpractices, to check these unhealthy trends and evil practices, and promote the new socialist practices.

The circular points out: While promoting publicity of, and education in, the "four advocates and four oppositions," all localities and departments should stress doing a good job in ideological and educational work, in line with the actual situation in their own localities and units in order to have a definite object in view in solving problems. It is necessary to conduct education in communist ideals, morality, discipline and the legal system among the masses, and youth in particular. While publicizing the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," it is necessary to continue with publicizing and implementing the "marriage law," and educate the masses in opposing, not only marriage by arbitrary decision of a third party, mercenary marriage and interference in the freedom of marriage, but also wrong acts of loving the new and loathing the old and of getting married in a perfunctory way. It is necessary to educate the masses in fostering correct ideas about love, marriage and family. Late marriage should continue to be advocated and family planning practiced.

Education should be conducted among the broad masses to abide by the constitution and the law, but clear explanation should be given them that it also violates the constitution and the law to interfere in the freedom of marriage, to arbitrarily decide on their children's marriage, to exact money or gifts in connection with marriage, to maltreat or molest women, children and old men, to drown or abandon female infants, to exact money from, or harm, people by practicing feudal superstition and to engage in gambling.

The circular says that, in promoting education in the "four advocates and four oppositions," it is necessary to pay attention to policies and the proper way to handle things, and it is also necessary to avoid, by every means, simple and rough ways of handling things. Wedding extravagance should be opposed, but getting married in a fair and reasonable way should be advocated, so that weddings can be "civilized, economical and merry." Feudal superstition must be opposed, but a distinction between feudal superstition and religious activity permitted by policy should be clearly drawn and the habits of minority nationalities and their traditions should be respected. Various gambling activities should be opposed, but legitimate, morally sound, recreational mass activities should be vigorously organized and supported.

The circular calls on party, CYL, trade union and Women's Federation organizations, as well as culture halls (stations) in various localities, to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses -- young people in particular -- organize them in promoting joyous folklore activities performed on happy occasions, having local characteristics and the features of minority nationalities, as well as various cultural, recreational, public health, sports and popular science activities during the period between the new year and the spring festival. In localities with favorable conditions, places should be set up at workers' palaces (halls) or youngsters' palaces to regularly offer services to young people to celebrate their wedding by following the new practice. Continuous efforts should be make to do a good job in promoting family-style weddings offering only refreshment, and also small-scale group weddings at grassroot units. Attention should be paid to prevent the instances of holding group weddings on too large a scale or spending too much money in holding such group weddings, or holding another extravagant reception after returning from the group weddings by going on tour to distant places.

The circular calls on all localities to exclude the practice of extravagant weddings, of maltreatment or molesting of women, old men and children, of inequality between men and women, of feudal superstition and of gambling from the standard of conduct of every citizen. These should also be laid down in workers', residents' and towns' people's rules, as well as requirements for "five-good" households. They should be important items to be checked in examining achievements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, as well as in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign in varous localities and at various units.

The circular points out that party and state organs, PLA units and schools at all levels, as well as cultural, arts and sports departments, should act as models in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. Communist Party members, CYL members, cadres and armymen should act as models in fostering new practices and stressing civility. Those who engage in mercenary marriage, extravagant weddings, feudal superstition and gambling should be criticized and educated, and their activities should be firmly halted. It is necessary to be bold in struggling against any violation of the law or of discipline. All departments in charge of newspapers, radio, television and literature and the arts should publicize the "four advocates and four oppositions" and models of new things, new people and new trends should be particularly publicized to support the right, eliminate evil and promote a change in the social climate.

In the circular, the CPCCC Propaganda Department and other organizations call on all localities to bring into full play the important role of the socialist legal system in checking unhealthy practices and evil trends, as well as in fostering a fine social climate. A small number of criminals who abduct and sell women and children, seduce, shelter and force women to engage in prostitution, produce and sell pornographic books or pictures, profit from gathering people for gambling or exact money or harm people by means of feudal superstition should be strictly punished in accordance with the law and according to the seriousness of the care. Furthermore, a few typical cases should be selected and publicized extensively to frighten criminals and educate the broad masses of cadres and people.

The circular says: Since the activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" were launched in various localities all over the country, fine results have been achieved this year and a new social climate is now being developed. While further promoting activities in the "five stresses and four beauties" in a comprehensive way, many localities have launched ideological education in warmly cherishing the motherland, socialism and the party. We should further advocate this ideological education and combine this with other activities into unified activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three cherishings."

The circular points out: Many activities of publicity and education will be held during the period between the new year of 1983 and the spring festival. All these activities in publicity and education are part of the concrete activities in implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress. In order to create a new situation in the promotion of socialist modernization, it is necessary to put ideological work in the lead and do a lot more work in various fields. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, all localities should make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, share the work and cooperate, carry out work in order of importance and urgency, do the work of the same nature at the same time, but make proper arrangements for different jobs to be done at different times to achieve better results in various publicity activities.

The 23 organizations issuing the circular are the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Railways, the General Administration of Civil Aviation, the State Travel and Tourism Administration, the State Commission on Physical Culture and Sports, the State Family Planning Commission, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CONSTITUTION, DEMOCRACY

HK280937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052]: "The New Constitution Has Developed Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] The new constitution, for which the people throughout China have long yearned, has been adopted and promulgated by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. It was drawn up by the party on the basis of both positive and negative experiences gained in the past 32 years by the people under its leadership, especially the bitter lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which socialist democracy and the legal system were seriously damaged. Without democracy, there will be no socialism.

The party and the people have learned this truth through practice. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee achieved the great turn of bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause, and put forth the important task of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. Since then, the CPC Central Committee has led the people to actively, steadily and gradually realize a series of reforms, which are imperative and of great historical significance, such as reforming the systems of overcentralized power and lifelong tenure for leading cadres, resolving the problems of making no distinction between the party and government and replacing the government with party organizations, extending the democratic rights of the people and so forth. The new constitution is, in reality, a crystallization of our experiences gained in revolution and construction over the past several decades and a record of successes and victories achieved over the past few years in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system. Therefore, we have every reason to be convinced that this new constitution, which enjoys the support of the party and the people and conforms to the needs of our modernization drive, will be the best one to guarantee our country to be in good order and at peace for a long time to come.

The formulation and practice of the new constitution marks a new stage in our country with regard to the establishment of socialist democracy and the legal system. In comparison with the previous three constitutions promulgated since the founding of the PRC, the new constitution has really made a big step forward on the great road of democracy. The formulation and promulgation of the new constitution have further perfected, enriched and strengthened the socialist democratic political system of our country. In my opinion, the new constitution has developed socialist democracy in four main aspects:

1. The fundamental rights and duties of citizens have been attached greater importance and the guarantee of citizens' personal rights has been strengthened. In the new constitution, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens are arranged in the second chapter after the first chapter -- On General Principles -- while the original second chapter -- The Structure of the State -- is changed into the third. This is different from all three previous constitutions. This shows that our country now attaches greater importance to the fundamental rights and duties of its citizens and that our state organs of the people's democratic dictatorship have been established entirely for the people's interests. Thus, the ideology of "all powers belonging to the people" has been better displayed. In the chapter "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens," the citizens' personal rights are more extensively guaranteed. In addition to the provisions of the previous three constitutions on the inviolability of citizens' personal freedom and homes, there are additional provisions in the new constitution, for instance that the personal dignity of citizens is inviolable; the insult, slander, false charge or frameup of citizens through any means is banned; citizens have the right to demand compensation, according to law, for losses due to violation of their rights by any state organ or functionary, and so forth. They were drawn up in response to the bitter lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which the people's rights and personal dignity were seriously violated.

Similarly, in this chapter, there are provisions on the universality of citizens' rights and duties. For example, Section 3 of Article 33 stipulates: "Every citizen enjoys the rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and, at the same time, has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." Article 51 stipulates: "In exercising freedoms and rights, the citizens of the PRC should not harm the state, social or collective interests or the legal freedom and rights of other citizens." They also were drawn up in response to the lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques incited anarchism and ultraindividualism and advocated more rights and less duties, or only the enjoyment of rights without carrying out duties, which brought great harm to the state and the people.

These new provisions show that while ensuring the legal rights and freedoms of citizens and allowing no organizations or individuals to infringe upon them, our state does not allow any person to abuse his freedom and rights to undertake counter-revolutionary and other activities that sabotage the order of our society, production or work. This is, obviously, of great importance to the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system.

2. The people's democratic rights to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs have been extended. In the Article 2 of Chapter 1, On General Principles, in addition to the provisions that "all power in the PRC belongs to the people" and "the organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels," there is also a new provision that "the people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms and through various channels according to law." This shows that besides exercising the democratic rights indirectly through the deputies they elect to manage state affairs, the citizens of our country also enjoy democracy directly; that is, they can exercise their rights directly in managing various economic and cultural undertakings and all social affairs.

Socialist democracy covers a wide range in the political, economic and social fields. The working class and the broad masses of people can not only manage state affairs through their representatives, but can also take part in the democratic management of all economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms and through various channels. Section 2 of Article 16 stipulates that "staff members and workers of the state-run enterprises participate in democratic management of the enterprises through workers' congresses and other forms prescribed by law." Section 2 of Article 17 stipulates that "the collective economic organization practices democratic management as prescribed by law," and that "its entire workforce will elect and remove management personnel and decide on important issues concerning operation and management." Article 111 stipulates that the chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the neighborhood committees and village committees are to be elected by the people. These are all examples of direct democracy. Besides, Article 97 of Chapter 3 also stipulates that deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels are to be directly elected by the people.

All this shows that the democratic rights of our citizens have been extended. Participating in the management of state and social affairs and various economic and cultural undertakings is a main symbol showing that the people in our country are masters of the country. Referring to the rights of the people, Comrade Mao Zedong once sharply pointed out that the people must have the right to participate in the management of the superstructure and that we must not take the people's rights to mean that the people can only enjoy the rights to labor, education and social insurance under the management of certain other people. The new contents of the new constitution show that the people's democratic rights have been extended. It reflect the fact that our socialist democracy is real and extensive democracy.

3. The people's congress system has been strengthened and the power and function of the standing committees of the people's congresses have been extended. The people's congress system is a fundamental political system in our country. In reality, it is impossible that all one billion people be engaged in the direct management of state affairs. They can only exercise this right through the deputies they elect. The people's congresses are organs through which the people exercise state power.

The superiority of this system, however, was not given full play due to insufficient attention. Due to the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal disorder, the elections were suspended for a long time and the people's congresses were not convened as scheduled. The existence and activity of the people's congresses became a mere formality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in accordance with the directives of the central authorities on strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, a series of important measures has been adopted to strengthen the work of the people's congresses at various levels. For example, the new constitution, which is a fundamental law of our country, stipulates that local people's congresses above country level shall set up standing committees and that deputies to these congresses be elected directly by the voters. It has also extended and guaranteed the power and function of the NPC deputies. In addition to the provisions in the 1954 Constitution on the rights to immunity of the NPC deputies and their right to address inquiries, the new constitution also stipulates that the NPC deputies shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at various NPC meetings. In view of the fact that there are numerous NPC deputies in our country and the time for each meeting is short, during which important issues cannot be fully discussed nor important decisions made, the new constitution also extends the powers and functions of the NPC Standing Committee. It clearly stipulates that the NPC and its Standing Committee are organs that exercise the legislative power of the state. Laws are enacted by the NPC Standing Committee, except for the fundamental laws which should be made by the NPC.

The new constitution also stipulates that the people's congresses and standing committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate regulation of a local nature as long as these regulations do not conflict with the constitution, laws or administrative orders. The people's congresses in national autonomous areas have the right to make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and specific regulations. These new stipulations, which ensure that legislative work is carried out smoothly and the people's democratic rights in managing state affairs are exercised more effectively, have improved and strengthened the people's congress system and further developed socialist democracy in our country.

4. On the question of setting up state organs, in order to prevent overcentralization of power, the system of lifelong tenure for leading cadres, which has actually existed in practice, has been abrogated. In the chapter concerning state structure, the new constitution reinstates the post of state chairman, which was prescribed by the 1954 Constitution, sets up the Central Military Commission, which adopts the system of responsibility of the chairman, and stipulates that the state chairman, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have their specific duties and work and are elected by, responsible to, and supervised by the NPC. Thus, under rational division of work, state power will be more effectively exercised and the past shortcomings, such as overcentralization of power and occasional centralization of the power of the party, the government and the army to only one person, have been overcome. The new constitution also stipulates that the term of office for the state chairman, the premier of the State Council, the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and other chief leaders in state organs is 5 years. They may be reelected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. In other words, they may hold the posts for a term of less than 10 years. In this way, the principle that leading cadres should not hold lifelong posts is affirmed in the constitution and prescribed in the form of law. These gratifying achievements in democratizing the political system will certainly have profound and lasting influence in the future.

Democracy is the foundation of the legal system, and the latter is a guarantee for the former. The legal system is systematized and legalized democracy. From the above analysis we can see clearly that the new constitution has, in reality, summed up the great achievements of democratization in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the form of a fundamental law. Meanwhile, it also points out an orientation for further carrying out the democratic reform of our country's political system. In the "preamble" of the new constitution, it is clearly declared that one of the fundamental tasks for the people in our country is giving full play to socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and building China into a highly democratic socialist country. Let us make continuous efforts and do our part for the establishment of a high degree of socialist democracy and a perfect socialist legal system.

ZHICHENG-LIUZHOU RAILWAY OPENS 21 DECEMBER

OW260904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Nanning, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The trunk railway running from Zhicheng, Hubei Province, to Liuzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, via Hunan Province, formally opened to traffic today.

This is China's third north-south railway line. The other two north-south railways are Beijing-Guangzhou and Tianjin-Pukou.

The 883-kilometer new railway meets the main line from Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, and at the southern end links up with the line from Liuzhou, to Nanning, capital of Guangxi.

Transport of Shanxi's coal to southern China will be facilitated as the new route cuts 200 kilometers off the Beijing-Guangzhou railway used formerly. The new railway will also help boost the economy of western Hunan and northern Guangxi areas inhabited by many Chinese minority nationalities.

Construction of the line began in October 1970 and trial operation started four years ago. The earth and stone work completed for the project are estimated at 105 million cubic meters, enough to build a one by one meter dike running three times around the equator.

LEADERS WATCH GUANGDONG OPERA IN BEIJING

OW241325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- "I am deeply excited returning to the Beijing stage after 16 years' separation during which we experienced the turbulence of the 10-year 'Great Cultural Revolution.' Premier Zhou praised Guangdong Opera as the 'love pea [kind of flower] of southern China.' Now, comrades of our troupe and I are willing to present this love pea of southern China to the Beijing audience." Guangdong Opera performing artist Hong Xian Nu made this statement as she led the Guangdong Opera troupe of Guangzhou to perform in Beijing.

The troupe premiered at the People's Theater on the evening of 23 December, starring Hong Xian Nu in "Princess Zhao Jun."

Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liao Chengzhi, Zhou Yang, He Jingzhi, Zu Muzhi, Wu Lengxi, Zhou Weizhi, Cao Yu, Wu Xue and Zhao Xun watched the performance and climbed the stage to congratulate the troupe for its fine performance.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION 23 DEC

Agenda Adopted

OW250732 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a preliminary meeting at the Jianghuai Theater today. Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected a 76-member presidium for the session and Hu Kaiming to be secretary general of the session. It adopted an agenda for the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and approved the members of the motions examination committee with Wang Guangyu as its chairman.

Deputies attending today's preliminary meeting totaled 799. The fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will open tomorrow.

Congress Presidium Elected

OW251214 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 23 December. The meeting elected 13 members of the presidium to be executive chairmen as follows:

Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang and Zhao Kai. Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and concurrently secretary general of the fifth session of the provincial people's congress, presided over the first meeting of the presidium.

At the meeting, Yuan Zhen, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, made a report on deputies' qualifications and the examination of the credentials of the deputies elected through a by-election. The meeting approved this report and the namelist of executive chairmen for the session's group discussions. It also approved the appointment of Zheng Huaizhou, (Song Zhongrong), (Liu Zhaozheng) and (Han Yin) as deputy secretaries general of the session.

In addition, the meeting approved the agenda of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the namelist of persons to attend the session as observers. At the same time, the meeting also decided that motions should be submitted from 24 December to no later than 1200 on 26 December. The Credentials Committee held a meeting before the presidium meeting.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW231145 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 18 Dec 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, at 18 December provincial meeting to launch family planning campaign -- recorded]

[Text] The population issue -- or the family planning issue -- was presented by the 12th party congress as a fundamental national policy. The recent Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC also included this issue in the Constitution.

What we call the constitution is a fundamental law which everybody must obey. If our party, government, armed forces and mass organizations still fail to understand the importance of the issue of family planning, they certainly are not sober-minded leaders; and if our cadres still regard family planning as an ordinary task and (?fail to adopt effective) measures, short of making a few speeches, they certainly are not good leaders either. Unfortunately, however, many comrades and units today still fail to see the importance of this issue. Many units still fail to understand that this is a national policy and a major issue. For this reason, the party Central Committee, its propaganda department and seven other units have decided to publicize this issue for a whole month throughout the country, so that everybody will understand its importance.

Do you know, among our party and government organizations, the armed forces and the mass organizations, who has done the best job in promoting family planning? It is the armed forces -- our PLA. Therefore, I propose that we should learn from our PLA.

Among the party committees of the nine prefectures and municipalities in Fujian, who has done the best job in promoting family planning? It is Fuzhou. We should learn from Fuzhou.

Among the 69 counties and cities in Fujian, which county has done the best job in family planning? It is Nanjing County. We should learn from Nanjing County.

There are more than 13,000 production brigades in Fujian. Which one has done the best job in family planning? It is (Dingban) brigade in (Xiangkou) commune. Let us learn from (Dingban) brigade.

There are tens of thousands of medical workers and nurses in Fujian. Who has done the best job in promoting family planning? Comrades (Liu Xiue) and (Huang Rongshu), who are to be commended at this meeting. Let us learn from them.

These are the pace-setters in family planning in our province. Let us learn from these advanced units and personages. This is the first thing I wanted to talk about today.

The second thing I am going to talk about can be easily remembered as "one, two, three and five."

"One" means that, under our fundamental national policy of family planning, one married couple must give birth to only one child.

"Two" means that we must give special attention to two types of production, or responsibility. That is to say, we must give special attention to material production as well as population control. For many years, we have made the mistake of paying attention only to material production. Many people have appeared quite impressive when discoursing on industrial and agricultural production, but never on population control. This mistake must be corrected.

"Three" refers to "three do not's." This means that a worker, who already has one child, but has given birth to another for no special reason and without approval, shall not be promoted to cadre. Promotion of such people must be rejected. If this happens to a cadre, he shall not be promoted to a higher position. He will never be promoted to a higher post. Besides, no bonus -- no bonus whatsoever -- shall be given to such people. We will continue to study the situation in the rural areas, which is (?somewhat different).

"Five" refers to the five concrete measures we are going to take. These measures, which have already been mentioned by Comrade Hu Hong a while ago, are: First, we are going to launch a month-long propaganda campaign, which starts today.

Our task is by no means complete after this meeting, which serves only to launch the campaign. We hope our PLA, cultural departments, television and radio stations and theatrical groups will, from now on, do a good job in promoting family planning until this issue has been thoroughly understood by every family and individual. In the rural areas, in particular, the party committees of all prefectures, counties, communes and brigades must pay special attention to earnestly promoting family planning.

Second, we must train a technical force, which must be good and which must be able to make people feel convenient, safe and friendly -- just like Comrades (Liu Xiue) and (Huang Rongshu). I hope the prefectural and county party committees will handle this task seriously. In the future, we will ask them: Where are your technical forces? Are they good? Are they as good as Comrades (Lin) and (Huang)?

Third, there must be a system of responsibility. But who is going to take charge of this system? In the case of a factory, it is the job of its party committee secretary and the factory head. In the case of a school, it is the job of its secretary and the principal. In the case of a brigade, it is the job of the party branch secretary and the brigade head.

Fourth, a report must be issued every quarter. The first thing the provincial statistical bureau must do is to compile population statistics. If a problem happens in a prefectural or county party committee, or in a commune or brigade, the whole province must be notified. If a certain locality has done the best job in promoting family planning, the whole province must be informed. The report must be issued every quarter, and it must commend those who have done a good job. An annual report must also be issued, and it must be published in the press.

Fifth, a committee must be formed. Committees must also be formed in various localities. The committee must be headed by a secretary of the provincial party committee.

Because the issue is so important, we have no other alternative but to take these forceful measures.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ADDRESSES RALLY

SK260514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 December, Shandong Province, the Jinan PLA units and Jinan Municipality jointly held a grand mobilization rally on Family Planning Propaganda Month at the Shandong Provincial Stadium. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the rally. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, Zhou Zhenxing, Chen Lei, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin, Liu Peng, Zheng Zijiu, Ding Fangming and Wang Zhe attended the rally. Also attending were Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; (Liang Desan), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Lu Shengyun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. Responsible persons of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's congress Standing Committee including Wei Jianyi and (Zhang Jun) attended the rally. A total of 7,000 cadres of the provincial organizations, commanders and fighters of locally stationed PLA units, cadres of Jinan municipal organizations and the masses attended the rally.

Comrade Wang Zhongying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, presided over the rally and spoke.

Comrade Bai Rubing delivered a mobilization report. He said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have designated the period from the new year to the spring festival as Family Planning Popularization Month in which nationwide propaganda activities will be carried out, with emphasis in the countryside. This is a matter of great importance for the whole party, the whole army and all the people across the country. This is also a concrete action of major significance for implementing the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. The rally we are holding today is precisely for implementing the instruction of the central authorities and mobilizing armymen and people across the province to actively respond to appeal of the party Central Committee, whip up an upsurge in the propaganda of family planning across the province, implement the guidelines of the 12th national party congress with practical activities and create a new situation for our province's family planning work.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The implementation of planned parenthood is an important guarantee for achieving the grand goal of our country's economic construction and building a highly developed material civilization. It is also an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Furthermore, it has great significance for developing the socialist legal system and ensuring the social stability of our country. We must approach planned parenthood from the high plane of a basic national policy, regard it as a long-term strategic task and attend to it accordingly and firmly and effectively control population growth.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: The implementation of the Family Planning Popularization Month activities and a successful execution of family planning work involves thousands upon thousands of households as well as all trades and all professions. This is a task for the entire party as well as a responsiblity for the entire society. He demanded that all departments concerned make concerted efforts under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels. It is necessary to utilize all means or forms of propaganda available to whip up public opinion and vigorously build up a momentum. While carrying out propaganda, efforts should be made to take action and integrate propaganda and education with the implementation of planned parenthood measures. The system of responsibility in planned parenthood should be extensively introduced and improved. Efforts should be made to assign the tasks of planned parenthood to the production team, household and individual. It is necessary to put stress on ideological education, contraception and frequent ideological work. Active efforts should be made to raise the rate of late marriage and deferred childbearing, the one-child rate and the percentage of couples applying for one-child certificates. We must make resolute efforts to lower the rate of multiple births and lay a good foundation for fulfilling the 1983 population plan. It is necessary to bring into full play the leading and exemplary role of party and CYL members and cadres in planned parenthood work. It is necessary to strengthen the sense of rule by law and resolutely crack down on criminal activities undermining planned parenthood.

Also speaking at the rally were Comrade Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; Comrade Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee; and Comrade (Chen Yizhong), representative of the peasants and secretary of the general party branch of the (Qusheng) brigade, Zhangqiu County.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ATTENDS CONGRESS MEETING

SK250745 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held a plenary meeting at the Bayi auditorium of the morning of 24 December.

The meeting heard the report made by Chairman Zhao Lin on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court made by President (Liang Desan) and the report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate made by Chief Procurator (Lu Zengming). Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, made an explanation on the number of deputies to be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress and on some election issues. Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on the work done by the Standing Committee over the past year.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zhusheng made an explanation on the number of deputies to be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress and on some election issues. He said: Some 1,000 deputies will be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress, a reduction of 500 from the fifth provincial people's congress. The distribution of congress deputies is as follows: In rural areas, a deputy should be elected for every 24,000 persons. The number of deputies to be elected should be based on the figure of the third census conducted on 1 July 1982. Zhang Zhusheng said: Proper consideration should be given to the deputies of minority nationalities. The number of deputies of minority nationalities should be set at 25 and that of the PLA units stationed in Shandong Province at 40. Zhang Zhusheng said: The first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will open in April 1983. The election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress should be concluded before the end of February 1983.

Zhao Feng, executive member of the congress session, presided over the 24 December meeting. Attending the meeting were Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzheng, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin, executive members of the congress session. Attending the meeting as observers were members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various departments directly under the provincial people's government.

Beginning from the afternoon of 24 December, deputies to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee discussed in groups the work projects of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

OW271944 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held a preliminary meeting this afternoon.

The meeting approved the namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the session and the namelist of members of the Motions Examination Committee of the session. It also adopted a session agenda.

Zhong Min, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, presided over the preliminary meeting.

Items on the agenda adopted by the meeting for the session are:

1) To hear a report by Chairman Hu Lijiao of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC;

2) To hear and examine a report by Mayor Wang Dachan on several major tasks in Shanghai's economic and social development, at present, examine and approve Shanghai Municipality's 1983 plan for economic and social development and solicit opinions on a report on overall planning for Shanghai Municipality;

3) To adopt a resolution on publicizing and implementing the PRC Constitution, approve the mayor's report on several major tasks in Shanghai's economic and social development at present, adopt a resolution extending the term of office of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, adopt a resolution calling for further conducting "five stresses and four beauties" activities and approve a report on the examination of motions submitted by the Motions Examination Committee of the fifth session of the seventh municipal people's congress.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS CADRE MEETING

OW260710 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] At the meeting of party member-cadres which ended yesterday, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee made arrangements for implementing the guidelines of the national conference on party members' education and the national conference on ideological and political work in rural areas. The municipal party committee decided that beginning from now and through the first half of the next year, party organizations at various levels, using the new party constitution as the main teaching material, should educate party members in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in the ideal of communism and the party's line, principles and policies and in essential knowledge concerning the party and the requirements for party membership so as to get prepared ideologically for the consolidation of the party in winter 1983.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua, attended the meeting.

The meeting opened on 15 December and lasted 9 days. Comrade Zong Min presided over the meeting. At the meeting, Chen Qiwu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department, (Gao Yang), deputy director of the Organization Department, and (Li Zueguang), secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, transmitted the guidelines of the national conference on party members' education and of the national conference on ideological and political work in rural areas.

Comrade Chen Guodong presided over the last session of the meeting. Comrade Hu Lijiao made the concluding report. He hoped that in the new year every cadre and party member on all fronts and in each unit will show some new spirit and make some new contributions and achievements.

The meeting stressed that party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership over ideological and political work and education of party members, free themselves from routine administrative work and put an end to the situation in which the party fails to take care of party affairs so that they will free themselves and devote more time to doing a good job in running the party and educating the party members.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI GARRISON MEETING

OW261205 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, 529 advanced units and 3,060 advanced persons in building socialist spiritual civilization have emerged in Shanghai Garrison District. A large number of advanced militia units and advanced militia members in building socialist spiritual civilization have also emerged in Shanghai.

In order to enhance the achievements and commend the advanced, the Shanghai Garrison District this morning held the first meeting of representatives of advanced units and advanced persons in building socialist spiritual civilization. The leading cadres present at the meeting were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee and first political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District; Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal party committee's People's Armed Forces Commission; Wang Jingkun, commander of the Shanghai Garrison District; and Zhang Chen, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District. Commander Want Jingkun delivered an opening speech at the meeting. Ruan Wuchang, director of the Political Department of the district, made a report on the campaign to build spiritual civilization.

CHEN GUODONG DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

OW241329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] In a written statement issued this morning to the press in Shanghai on the launching of the month-long family planning propaganda campaign, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, urged Shanghai's party and government leaders at all levels to pay great attention to family planning. He said comrades of all trades and professions and on all fronts must take active part in publicizing family planning during the month beginning from New Year's Day until the spring festival so that everybody understands the importance of family planning.

Comrade Chen Guodong said: We must realize that population control and the quadrupling of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output are two closely related tasks which must be carried out simultaneously, and that these two tasks are of particularly great strategic and practical significance in densely populated Shanghai.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: An increasing number of married couples in Shanghai have decided to bear only one child, and 91.5 percent of newlyweds have received one-child certificates. At present, approximately 50 percent of Shanghai's total population are young people under 30; therefore, the number of marriages is expected to peak in Shanghai during the next 5 years. If we fail to do our job properly, pregnancies will probably also peak. Moreover, the production responsibility system of linking production contracts to output in the rural areas has given rise to a new situation and created certain new problems in family planning. For this reason, late marriage-late childbirth, children's quality and not quantity, and birth control measures must be energetically promoted throughout Shanghai so that within 1 to 2 years some 90 percent of the young people and newlyweds will practice late marriage and late childbirth.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING REPORTS ON NPC GUIDELINES

OW230457 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting of cadres was held at the provincial gymnasium on the morning of 18 December to hear reports on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting urged the people throughout the province to promptly go into action in studying and implementing the new constitution and to work hard to carry out the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee as well as deputies to the Fifth NPC who happened to be in Hangzhou and cadres of provincial and municipal party and government organizations totaling more than 5,000 persons.

Comrade Li Fengping presided over the meeting at which Comrades Tie Ying and Wang Yaoting made reports on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The reports say: Giving full scope to democracy, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC proceeded in a lively and vigorous atmosphere. It was a very successful meeting. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the best new constitution since the founding of the PRC and approved the report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. All of this is of great significance.

The reports deal with the main characteristics of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan. On the new constitution, the reports state: This is a new constitution with Chinese characteristics and suited to the needs of socialist modernization in the new historical period. Its implementation will bring lasting stability to the country. The new constitution has three distinctive characteristics: 1) it upholds the four fundamental principles and includes clear and definite guiding principles; 2) the leftist influence is eliminated from the constitution which records the great successes in setting things right; and 3) the new constitution, which reflects the basic characteristics of the new historical period, suits the needs of socialist modernization.

On the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the reports say: Premier Zhao's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan is realistic and inspiring. It is the program of action for achieving the strategic objective set by the 12th party congress. Now, it is most important for us to do our work in a down-to-earth manner and conscientiously carry out the major measures set forth by Premier Zhao to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way.

The reports call for leading cadres at various levels to do a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the important documents adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. First, it is necessary to implement the new constitution as a major task and to vigorously study and publicize the new constitution in order to make it known to every household and every person. Large numbers of cadres, party and CYL members and deputies to the people's congresses should take the lead in publicizing the new constitution and set an example in abiding by it. Local people's congresses at various levels should effectively supervise the implementation of the new constitution.

Second, it is necessary to conscientiously study and implement Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and grasp its essence in order to unify our understanding of it. At the same time, we should work out a Sixth 5-Year Plan for Zhejiang and a plan for economic and social development in the province in 1983 in accordance with the requirements set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report and the actual conditions of our province. We should carry out various measures in this regard. Large numbers of cadres and people should work hard in high spirits in order to contribute to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON HE KEXI FUNERAL COMMITTEE

OW240610 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade He Kexi, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness at his residence at 1830 hours on 17 December 1982 at the age of 76. A 21-member funeral committee for Comrade He Kexi has been formed with Tie Ying as its chairman; Li Fengping, Mao Chihua and Wang Fang as its vice chairmen; and Xue Ju and others as members.

GUANGZHOU CPC CADRE JAILED FOR SELLING SECRETS

HK240130 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1354 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Report: "Dai Zhen [2071 2650] Jailed for 12 Years for Stealing and Selling State Secrets"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- For many years, Dai Zhen, former deputy head of the office of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee's United Front Department, by making use of his functions and powers, stole a large number of CPC and state secrets and sold them to Wen Hui, general editor of the Hong Kong magazine CHENG MING for money, amounting to over HK$10,000 and some goods. Conclusive evidence has proved the serious counterrevolutionary crime that Dai Zhen has committed by stealing and selling state secrets. Thus Dai Zhen has violated the criminal law. Recently, in accordance with Article 97 of the PRC criminal law, the Guangzhou Intermediate Level People's Court sentenced Dai Zhen to 12 years' imprisonment and confiscated all his illegal properties.

In March 1978, soon after making the acquaintance of Wen Hui, general editor of the Hong Kong magazine CHEN MING Dai Zhen accepted Wen Hui's request to contribute to the magazine. He then offered China's internal secrets to Wen Hui and accepted wen Hui's things. In 1979, Wen Hui sent his wife to see Dai in Guangzhou, expressing satisfaction over the material offered by Dai and promising to give Dai HK$500 each month as a reward. On this occasion, Dai required Wen to buy a refrigerator, a high-class radio-recorder set and other articles for him. Since then, blinded by a lust for gain, Dai Zhen redoubled his effort and used every means to steal or to inquire about party and state secrets according to Wen Hui's demand. He abused his functions and powers to conduct dirty deals secretly with Wen Hui and his like, and thus degenerated into a criminal offender.

GUANGDONG LEADERS DISCUSS HONG KONG, MACAO

HK260246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] This morning Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu held a forum with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots attending the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC, and answered questions they raised. The atmosphere was warm and lively.

The Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are very concerned over the construction of a nuclear power station in Guangdong. Governor Lui Tianfu said on this topic: Energy is a weak link in Guangdong. By building a nuclear power station we can ease the province's pwoer shortage. It is of major economic and political significance. The Hong Kong compatriots are worried about pollution and safety problems of the station. I can tell everyone that these probelms absolutely do not exist. The station will be built on the Dapeng Peninsula on Daya Bay, which is far from Hong Kong. There cannot be any pollution in Hong Kong from the station. Some people hold that the project is unsafe, mainly because they lack knowledge in this respect.

Governor Liu Tianfu said: The relations between the province and Hong Kong and Macao should be brought a bit closer. We should support and help and cooperate with each other. This is what we have done in the past few years, and we should further develop this in the future.

During the forum, the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots were very concerned about construction in the motherland and Guangdong, and put forward many good suggestions on the reform of the economic system.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi thanked them for this. He said: With everyone contributing his efforts and strategies and working in concert to build our country, the pace of our four modernizations will be greatly speeded up, and the Central Committee's call to create a new situation in socialist modernization will be translated into reality.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: People need not worry on this point: The fundamental policy of the Central Committee and State Council is unchanging. There will be no change in the policy of shifting the work focus to economic construction. There will be no change in the guiding principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. There will be no change in practicing special policies and flexible measures and trial-operating special zones in Guangdong. The new constitutions and the 6th 5-Year Plan adopted by the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC represent a number of big tranquilizers. The Fifth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress is also a tranquilizer. Given these tranquilizers, people's minds and the political situation will become more and more stable and our economy will become more and more prosperous. We should redouble our efforts to work for the future.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

HK240125 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress opened in Guangzhou on 23 December. Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen declared the session open. Vice Chairman Liang Guang conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He stressed the importance of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Executive chairmen at the session today were Ren Zhongyi, Ding Pangwen, Ma Tingdong, Wang Yuefeng, Deng Yifan, Xu Chongde, Xiao Junying, Chen Yueping, Luo Ming, Luo Xiongcai, Zhong Ming and Liang Guang. There are 1,544 deputies to the congress, of whom 1,218 were present today.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES RURAL WORK

HK260307 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of prefectural and municipal CPC Committee secretaries in Guangzhou from 17 to 25 December to study and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Agricultural Secretaries.

The conference stressed: The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output that has appeared in the rural areas represents a change of great significance. The party committees at all levels must further emancipate their minds, relax the policies, promote contract specialization, vigorously develop rural commodity production, and socialize economic and technical services, so as to further develop the new situation that has already been created in agriculture.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided over and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: At present, we should further emancipate our minds on the question of agriculture. The main weapon for emancipating the mind is the series of recent important instructions and speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture, and the spirit of the conference of agricultural secretaries.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In emancipating our minds, we must further eliminate leftist influence. To further emancipate our minds and enhance our understanding of the current great change in agriculture, we must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study the spirit of the National Conference of Agricultural Secretaries and the important speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture.

This transmission and study represents major education in theory and policy for the cadres and masses. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said in order to make the rural economy prosper still more, the cardinal link is to continue to relax the policies and further promote the tremendous change that has occurred in the rural areas as a result of instituting the system of linking payment to output. The contents of this change are very extensive, and they involve very many issues. In outline, we should concentrate on grasping three cardinal links:

1. On the basis of promoting everywhere various forms of the responsibility system linking payment to output, we should further organize contract specialization. In particular, we must give prominence to specialized contracting based on the peasant household.

2. We must vigorously develop rural commodity production and turn more and more agricultural products into marketable commodities. We must adopt appropriate policies to vigorously stimulate the development of rural economy from a natural self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy, and continually increase the commodity rate of agricultural products.

3. We must socialize economic and technical services. After the peasant households engage in specialized contracting, we must gradually socialize the various service work tasks.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also stressed in his speech: We must further strengthen ideological and political work and improve management. He said at present the stress in rural ideological and political work should be on conducting education in the party's current rural policies. We must eliminate suspicion and resistance regarding the responsibility system linking payment to output, and ensure the implementation of the party's current policies.

REN ZHONGYI INAUGURATES QUANGDONG ART ACADEMY

OW250716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The main building of modern design of the Guangdong Art Academy was recently completed along the scenic Liuhua Lake in Guangzhou.

The 8-story building of the Guangdong Art Academy covers an area of 700 square meters. The ground floor is a spacious grand hall for academic lecturing, artistic exchanges and receiving guests. The second and third floors are exhibition halls. The fourth floor and the floors above that contain special studios and dormitories for painters. All the windows of the studios are facing north so that the sunshine will not irritate the painters' eyes when they work. Also included in the building are rooms for mounting pictures and paintings, reference material rooms and store rooms for paintings.

On 18 December, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony to mark the completion of the art academy building, and cut the ribbon. Also attending the ribbon cutting ceremony were other party and government leaders in Guangdong and people in the field of fine arts.

HUBEI GATHERING CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK260634 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a gathering of cadres at and above deputy section chief level in the provincial organs on 25 December.

Lin Musen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and deputy leader of the Hubei delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, conveyed the spirit of the session. Provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary Han Ningfu presided over and spoke at the rally. He stressed: We must seriously study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. We must devote considerable time to studying the new constitution. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study. We must integrate studying the new constitution with studying the new party constitution.

He said: Ensuring the implementation of the new constitution is the solemn duty of every citizen. The party organizations at all levels must regard ensuring the implementation of the constitution as a major affair in political life.

Speaking on seriously studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Han Ningfu said: We must pay attention to linking study with the work reality of the province and of all fronts, departments, units and individuals, seriously sum up experiences and solve problems in good time. We must do a thoroughly good job in all work and make contributions to fulfilling and overfulfilling the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

MAO ZEDONG'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN HUNAN

OW261348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 26 Dec 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Shaoshan, Central China, Dec. 26 (AFP) -- While the anniversary of Mao Zedong's birth passed virtually unnoticed in the rest of China, his native town Shaoshan was today bustling like every year to honor its greatest son.

Women of all ages were meticulously sweeping the main square in front of the museum dedicated to Mao, a yellow ochre building in the traditional Chinese style, stopping occasionally to draw breath and look up at the surrounding snow-covered hills, glistening in the winter sunshine.

"What a shame you can't stay here today," a young woman sweeping the pavement said to this correspondent. "There will be a big show tonight, like every year, put together and acted by Shaoshan residents themselves. A lot of people always come here to see it.

"The schools don't get the day off, but today they do things to honor the memory of Chairman Mao Zedong instead of lessons," she added.

While Shaoshan, where local officials said 30 per cent of the 50,000 residents are surnamed Mao, was getting ready to celebrate the 89th anniversary of the birth of the founder of Communist China, municipal authorities were still engaged in the difficult process of "demaoisation." The Deng Xiaoping regime is pushing this in the countryside.

Shaoshan peasants only adopted the responsibility system, which basically relates salaries to productivity in defiance of the egalitarian system Mao wanted to build, in 1981, two or three years after the hundreds of millions of other Chinese peasants.

According to officials of the people's commune which contains the house and former land of Mao's family, the responsibility system has stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for work and increased their productivity.

But they added that two categories of people were still causing problems: local officials trying to hinder reforms and some peasants whose "private greed" has quickly revived despite over 30 years of socialism.

As a result, political education campaigns to reassert the principle of collective ownership of all land had to be stepped up.

Tang Ruiren, who cultivates a 1/15 hectare rice-paddy next to the farm once owned by the young Mao's wealthy family, adopted the responsibility system valliantly. As the nine other members of her family have dispersed, 52-year-old Mrs Tang is the only one left to work the land. "Now the peasants here have more to eat," she said, but admitted it was not easy to find farm laborers to help her with the harvest. She pays them 2 yuan (one dollar) a day, and gives them meals and some cigarettes -- all of which Mao, who died in late 1976, would have considered near-heresies.

Asked why the responsibility system was not introduced earlier if everyone considered it such as success, Mrs Tang merely relied: "It really depends on party policy." In her simple but relatively spacious farmhouse she still has a photograph of Mao joking with a group of peasants, herself among them, taken on his last visit to Shaoshan in 1959.

The post-Mao regime has had some difficultly in imposing its policies -- undoing the radical leftism of Mao's last 10 years -- on Hunan Province which was for a long under Hua Guofeng's control. Mr Hua rose up in the hierarchy during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and Mao later chose him as his successor. But Hua was then ousted from power by Mr Deng's associates.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY recently said that the attacks on Mao since his death had seriously upset people in Shaoshan, where it said leftist influence only began to decline last year when the Chinese Communist Party adopted a resolution praising Mao's merits as "primary" and his mistakes as "secondary."

Now Shaoshan peasants sing "Thanks to Deng Ziaping, everyone is happy. Thanks to Hu Yaobang (party general secretary and Mr Deng's right-hand man) every family is building granaries. Thanks to (Premier) Zhao Ziyang, every household has more grain than it needs."

Last night, on the eve of Mao's anniversary, a film watched by young officials who had made a pilgrimage to Shaoshan from other parts to China was preceded by the showing of a color photo of Mao's house with the following appeal: "Let us celebrate grandly the 89th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong -- of Mao Zedong, Marxist-Leninist thinker, who is also the source of the socialist reconstruction and the four modernisations. We must continue to study Mao Zedong Thought."

During the Cultural Revolution, several dozen million fanatical Red Guards flocked to Shaoshan daily. Now it receives only 100 or 200 visitors a day, and the Mao museum abruptly closed its exhibition of the 1949 communist takeover.

Official Beijing historians still find it hard to write the life of Mao, who was among the greatest influences on the 20th century but who plunged China into one of the most bloody and chaotic periods of its history.

However, local officials have found a solution to the problem of what to do with the factory built in Shaoshan during the Cultural Revolution to churn out the metal Mao badges, which millions of men and women used to wear.

It has been retooled to make plastic products.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIYANG CIVILIZATION RALLY

HK250630 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Summary] Guiyang Municipality held a mobilization rally on 24 December to promote the civility and courtesy drive and the planned parenthood propaganda month. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPC Committees Chi Biqing and (Xia Yewen) delivered mobilization speeches. They demanded that the municipality continue to get a good grasp of solving problems of dirt, disorder and poor service, launch the masses to exterminate rats and carry out a big clean-up, and improve environmental sanitation. In addition all departments and sectors must attach importance to planned parenthood and do a good job in propaganda work.

SICHUAN PREFECTURE FIGHTS ABDUCTION CRIMES

HK250904 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Political, legal and public security departments at all levels in Daxian Prefecture have taken resolute measures to strike blows at criminals who abduct and sell people, in order to protect the masses' personal safety and maintain social order.

Since last year, under the pretext of the recruitment of workers, tours and matchmaking, a small number of criminals in some places in Saxian Prefecture, who abduct and sell people, have deceived and seduced a small number of girls, married women, girls who are under age and students who attend school outside the province and have sold them in far-away places to obtain money through deception. Some criminals first have illicit sexual relations with the deceived women and girls, then sell them and indiscriminately humiliate them so that the victims are seriously hurt both physically and mentally.

After these women and girls are abducted, some of their families are broken up, some members of their families are killed, some of their children scatter and some families and neighbors are no longer friendly. Some people are even suspicious of each other, resulting in fighting and killing. This seriously jeopardizes social order and the consequences are extremely serious.

To resolutely strike blows at the criminal activities of abducting and selling people, organs at all levels of the party and the government and political, legal and public security departments in Daxian Prefecture have, on the one hand, strengthened ideological work for the masses, educated them, heightened their ability to distinguish right from wrong and dared to expose the scheme and activities of criminals so as to enable them to avoid deception. On the other hand, they have taken resolute measures to strictly and severely strike blows at criminals in accordance with the law.

From January to October this year, the whole prefecture heard 68 cases of abducting and selling people and passed sentences on 83 criminals.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG SPEAKS AT TECHNOLOGY FORUM

HK250558 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 December, leading comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Basang, Song Ziyuan, Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen and (Tao Xu); and some scientific and technological workers in Lhasa happily gathered to hold a forum to discuss the important duties which scientific and technological workers will shoulder in creating a new situation in the coming year.

This forum of scientific and technological circles, which will greet the new year, was jointly sponsored by the regional Science and Technology Committee and the regional Science and Technology Association. In their speeches, in light of the realities of their own departments, representatives from the agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial, communications, geological and public health fronts talked about the plans and measures for scientific and technological work of their own departments. They unanimously declared: Under the leadership of the party and the government, like Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, we must establish a firm communist belief, strive to master modern scientific and technological knowledge, settle down on the plateau, work in a down-to-earth manner, establish ambition, bravely scale heights and devote all our energy to the speeding up of our region's socialist construction and to the achieving of the target of increasing the annual total industrial and agricultural output value by 400 percent by the end of this century.

At the forum, Yin Fatang, regional CPC Committee first secretary, highly praised scientific and technological workers in our region for their achievements scored on all fronts. He extended New Year greetings to all scientific and technological workers throughout the region. He said: The great target of increasing the output value by 400 percent by the end of this century cannot be achieved in our region without science and technology. Therefore, our scientific and technological workers and intellectuals must clearly understand the important duties which they are shouldering.

Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: In the future, we must continue to eliminate the leftist influence and prejudice against intellectuals in society by dispising and discriminating against them. All departments must attach importance to the employment of intellectuals, resolve their practical difficulties and give full play to their role. We must further stabilize, consolidate and promote the existing scientific and technological force. We must vigorously train qualified personnel of our own nationality and other minority nationalities to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

In conclusion, he encouraged them to unite, make concerted efforts, score more achievements and fill the gaps in science and achieve even greater results in the coming year.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN AFFORESTATION -- Since the smashing of the gang of four, 26 firewood supply bases throughout the province have planted trees covering an area of more than 3 million mu and the preservation rate of trees has reached 91 percent. Those trees planted before 1980 are now grown and a number of forest farms of production brigades and communes have begun to fell and utilize these trees. To speed up the construction of firewood supply bases, over the past 6 years, the province has allotted more than 14 million yuan to supporting production brigades and communes in carrying out afforestation projects. Forestry and financial departments at various levels of the province, prefectures and counties have closely cooperated with each other to do much beneficial work to promote afforestation. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT BIRTH CONTROL RALLY

SK250931 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the mobilization rally on the birth control propagation month campaign of the departments directly under the regional people's government and of Hohhot Municipality was held on the afternoon of 24 December at the Nei Monggol gymnasium. The rally urged efforts to mobilize the people of various nationalities across the region to vigorously popularize and practice birth control and make new contributions to resolutely and effectively controlling population growth.

This rally was jointly held by the regional and Hohhot Municipal People's Government. Attending the rally were regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and army leading comrades, including Zhaou Hui, Kong Fei, Bu He, Zhou Beifeng, Zhang Debin, Li Zhenghe, (Su He) and (He Xinge). Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Bu He stressed: At present, our population problem is very serious and our task of controlling population growth is very arduous. CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership over the propagation month campaign and make use of the 1983 new year and spring festival periods to conduct penetrating and extensive popularization and education in birth control among the large numbers of cadres and the masses, with stress on rural areas. Ideological and educational work should be integrated with practical action in birth control work.

Comrade Bu He urged party members, CYL members, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals and cadres throughout the region to take the lead in studying, popularizing and practicing birth control and to lead the masses in working hard for fulfilling the strategic objective of controlling our region's population under 23.3 million by the end of this century.

Zhou Beifeng, deputy director of the regional planned parenthood leading group and vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the rally and spoke. Also speaking at the rally were Li Zhenghe, deputy political commissar of the Nei Monggol Military District; (Sha Lun), director of the Hohhot Municipal Women's Federation; (Hu Rui), a peasant of (Xitaiyuan) brigade in (Xitaiyuan) commune in suburban Hohhot Municipality; responsible persons of various regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus and of various trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations; workers and staff members of various plants, mines and enterprises; cadres at grassroots units; the PLA commanders and fighters and the masses of various nationalities in all circles, totalling 5,000 persons.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL FORESTRY ACHIEVEMENTS -- The Yakeshi forestry zone of Da Hinggan Ling Prefecture, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has successfully prefulfilled and overfulfilled its state assignments this year. As of 17 December, the zone prefulfilled its state assignments and major economic indices by 14 days. It reforested over 515,000 mu of forests, a 3 percent increase over its annual plan, and raised over 1,700 mu of new saplings, a 5 percent increase over its annual plan. The zone prefulfilled by 15 days its state assignments of 3.4 million cubic meters of timber and of 16,000 tons of fiberboars. As of the end of November, the forestry zone earned 44,650,000 yuan of profits, more than an 18 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. And handed over 404.3 million yuan of taxes to the state, an 11.9 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82 SK]

BEIJING DENIES SUBMARINE MISSILE THREAT TO TAIWAN

OW280227 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Random talk by (Liu Wei)]

[Excerpts] Listeners, friends, I am sure that you must have learned that our motherland successfully launched a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine last October. The launching of the submarine-based rocket has triggered strong worldwide response.

Friends in the military and political circle, while people were happily discussing China's success in launching a submarine-based rocket, certain Taiwan authorities said that the Chinese Communists' rocket-launching test was aimed at showing off military might and creating tensions in Taiwan, creating chaos there and undermining social stability. Such remarks are really hard to understand.

Friends, any knowledgeable and intelligent person would be able to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and between truth and falsehood. I think such a claim by the Taiwan authorities can hardly be convincing.

Friends in the military and political circle, you all know that the current world situation is unpredictable, that the threat of war still exists, and that our motherland, which is at the center of this situation, must have a peaceful and stable environment. To preserve such an environment, naturally we must develop our own defense so that we have powerful backing. This is just common sense. In view of the current world situation, many foreign friends have also expressed their earnest hope that China would become a powerful country. For example, former U.S. President Nixon once said at a meeting that if China were weak, it would invite aggression, and that if China were strong, it would become a strong force, contributing to the peace and stability of the world. For this reason, he said, China should be a country with a strong economy, strong military power and a strong determination to oppose aggression and hegemonism.

Listeners, friends, how do you feel after listening to Mr Nixon's remarks? Is not this American statesman's view more intelligent than that of certain people in the Taiwan authorities?

By saying that China was showing off its military might and creating tensions in Taiwan to create chaos there and undermine social stability, the Taiwan authorities were slinging mud at us intentionally; if not, they believed in their own misconceptions and were not talking like members of the same family.

To realize the motherland's peaceful reunification through friendly negotiations is the Chinese Government's unflinching policy. China's purpose in developing its own nuclear weapons and guided missiles is to deter potential aggressors, so they will not dare to invade China. For this reason, the development of such weapons is a necessary means of defense. I believe that friends in the military and political circle in Taiwan are able to distinguish right from wrong and will not be deceived by demagogic rumors.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES AID FOR OVERSEAS TRADE

OW280319 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 28 (CNA) -- Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh said Monday the Government of the Republic of China has started to take a series of measures to support this country's multinational enterprises in their operations abroad.

Speaking at a dinner party in honor of scholars and experts to the second Sino-Japanese multinational enterprises symposium, Minister Hsu pointed out that to coordinate with the promotion of foreign trade and to encourage the development of multinational enterprises, the government is promoting internationalization of banking operations in this country.

The Executive Yuan has approved a plan on the development of overseas banking organizations here to encourage domestic banks to set up branches abroad in order to support the business operations of this country's multinational enterprises, Hsu said.

He added that the Ministry of Finance has also asked the Export-Import Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to help domestic enterprises to issue corporate bonds abroad to open new channels for raising capital.

In addition, Minister Hsu said the government will continue to review its regulations and policy on taxes and banking in order to create a favorable tax and monetary climate to facilitate the development of multinational enterprises.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ON REINVIGORATING ECONOMY

OW280325 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 28 (CNA) -- Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung Monday stressed his determination to change the nation's economic structure so as to reinvigorate the economic development.

Speaking to the Constitutional Research Council meeting of the National Assembly at the Taipei City Hall, Chao said the current economic difficulties of this nation are rooted in the weak economic structure, marketing disorder, and backward technological development.

To solve these difficulties, the government will have to develop the kind of industries consuming less energy and material while utilizing more technology and research in order to add values to the products.

Under the impact of international economic changes, the Republic of China will have to adjust its economic structure through the promotion of strategic industries, emphasis on comparative profitability, fair competition and communication of ideas.

The government will also focus on raising the income of farmers, establishing an overall economic system, adopting a feasible investment policy, assisting the small and medium industries, and expanding international cooperation.

He called on the people of the nation to sacrifice their personal interests for the sake of developing the whole economy of the nation.

"If our nation has bright future then the people will definitely get benefits," he asserted.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BUILD LARGE AUTO PLANT

OW240303 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 23 (CNA) -- The Chinese Government officially announced Thursday its plan to establish a large automobile manufacturing plant with the Toyota Motor Corp. of Japan.

Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung made the announcement at a news conference Thursday afternoon in the presence of Eiji Toyota, chairman of the largest Japanese automaker, who came to Taipei Thursday noon to sign the official cooperation agreement with Chao.

According to the agreement, the joint venture project will have a total investment of NT dollars 21.6 billion (US dollars 525 million), and the plant's annual capacity of production is targeted finally at 300,000 units of compact cars, and half of them will be exported.

The construction of the plant will be completed in two and half a years after the setting up of the joint venture firm.

The production in the first year will be 20,000 units; the second year, 40,000 units; the third year, 80,000 units; the fourth year, 120,000 units; the fifth year, 200,000 units; the sixth year, 210,000 units; the seventh year, 250,000 units and the eighth year, 300,000 units.

As to its export plan, the agreement stipulates that one percent of the output will be exported in the first two years; 10 percent in the third and fourth years; 25 percent in the fifth year; 30 percent in the sixth year; 40 percent in the seventh year, and 50 percent in the eight year.

The plant will produce only one style of compact cars, likely the 1,300 or 1,500 C.C. front-wheel drive Toyota Corolla.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR -- Taipei, 18 Dec (CNA) -- Tancredo Duluc, new Dominican Republic ambassador to the Republic of China, arrived in Taipei Friday to assume his post. Speaking to reporters at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Duluc said he has heard from various sources much about the progress in this country. He said it is his great honor to be appointed to the Republic of China. He will do his best to further promote relations between the two countries during his tenure here, he added. Saturday, the ambassador will present a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung at the Foreign Ministry [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 18 Dec 82 OW]

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Taipei, 15 Dec (CNA) -- Hsueh Yu-chi, Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will be reassigned to head the Chinese Embassy in South Korea, according to the Foreign Ministry. He is to succeed Ambassador Ding Mou-shih who has been appointed as vice foreign minister. Tsai Wei-ping, outgoing representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs office in the United States, will succeed Hsueh as Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Their appointments will be subject to approval at the Executive Yuan meeting Thursday. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1357 GMT 15 Dec 82 OW]

MARSHALLS FISHERY AGREEMENT -- Taipei, 10 Dec (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan Thursday ratified a fishery cooperation agreement with the Republic of Marshall Islands. Chinese fishing boats will be allowed to operate inside the Marshall Islands' 200-mile marine zone after individual fishing company applications are approved. The agreement was formally signed in Taipei 22 October. Government offices here will assist fishing organizations in the ROC to contact the Marshall Islands agencies in making application to operate off the Marshall Islands' coasts. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 10 Dec 82 OW]

CHENG MING EDITOR DENIES 'SECRETS' ALLEGATIONS

HK240132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Guangzhou official recently sentenced to 12 years in jail for allegedly selling state secrets had never asked for anything more than his deserved payment for contributions to Hong Kong publications a spokeswoman for a local magazine said yesterday.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that the former deputy director of the United Front Department in Guangzhou, Dai Zhen, was jailed for stealing state secrets and selling them to a respected leftist magazine in Hong Kong.

The agency said Dai had for several years been "stealing large quantities of state secrets and selling them to Mr Wen Hui, chief editor of the Hong Kong magazine, CHENG MING, and others." In return, it said, Dai had received more than $10,000 and a "batch of commodities."

Mr Wen was not available for comment. A CHENG MING editor, who declined to be identified by name, said the charges were "groundless." He admitted that CHENG MING and its sister publication, TREND, had paid $250 each to Dai as a monthly retainer fee for contributing articles.

According to the NCNA report, Dai received a monthly payment of $500 from Mr Wen, and also reportedly asked for refrigerators and expensive radio-recorder sets.

The CHENG MING editor yesterday denied that Dai had sold the magazine any state secrets, saying "all his articles are factual, known to most people in China." A spokeswoman for the magazine added that Dai had never demanded anything like a refrigerator or tape recorder from the magazine's management.

However, she could not say whether Dai has asked for those items from anyone else, or if he had been contributing articles to publications other than CHENG MING and TREND. She said CHENG MING would run its own version of the story in its next issue, which goes on sale at the end of this month or early next month.

An article by Dai will also be published to show that no state secrets had been revealed. However, she said that as a general editorial principle, the magazine reserved the right, as did other local publications, to sub-edit stories contributed by freelance writers.

CHENG MING, a Chinese-language magazine, is sympathetic to the communist cause, but has been highly critical of China for its lack of democracy.

NCNA did not say when Dai was sentenced, but sources close to the communists here said he was arrested in July last year.

The United Front Department is a Communist Party organisation responsible for winning over to its side all Chinese political parties on the mainland and elsewhere.

CHENG MING started publication in 1978, and at one time, journalistic circles here believed it was funded by top leaders in China to be used as a tool for purging hardline communist officials. However, in August last year, the monthly was banned from China.

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U.S.-USSR TIES AFTER BREZHNEV REVIEWED

HK290242 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 51, 20 Dec 82 pp 7, 8

[Article by Wang Chongjie: "Has the Tango Begun?"]

[Text] United States President Ronald Reagan, speaking at a nationally televised news conference hours after the Soviets' release of the news of President Leonid Brezhnev's death, called on Moscow to "tango" with the White House, meaning the two superpowers should work together to improve their relations.

Has the dance begun? How will Soviet-U.S. relations develop after the change in the Soviet leadership? This is a question that concerns the whole international community.

Tuning Up

For the last few weeks, the White House and Kremlin have exchanged a variety of signals. President Reagan, in offering condolences on the death of President Brezhnev, said his administration had "a strong desire to work towards an improved relationship with the Soviet Union." The White House sent Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz to attend Brezhnev's funeral.

Reagan also took the opportunity to announce the lifting of sanctions against American and other firms involved in the Soviet natural gas pipeline project. Shortly thereafter, a number of U.S. congressmen headed by Senator Robert Dole visited Moscow and more than 250 American businessmen attended the U.S.-USSR Trade and Econonic Council in Moscow, the first session of the council to meet in four years.

At the same time, the Reagan administration has pressed ahead its plans to expand the U.S. military build-up. In their talks on November 15, Reagan and West German Chancellor Kohl reiterated their loyalty to the NATO "two-track" decision, including deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe by the end of 1983. On November 22, Reagan announced the U.S. plan to deploy 100 intercontinental MX missiles in "densepack" formation at a Wyoming base. In recent statements, both Reagan and Shultz insisted that arms reduction agreements and economic cooperation with Moscow are only possible if the new Soviet leadership makes substantive changes in Moscow's policies, particularly on the arms race, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Poland.

Andropov Responds

On the Soviet side, Yuriy Andropov, the new general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, met with Bush and Shultz in Moscow and stressed that the Kremlin was prepared to build relations with the United States on the basis of full equality, non-interference, mutual respect for the interests of the peoples of both countries and the improvement of the international situation.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov met with the American delegation to the Soviet-U.S. trade session and said that Moscow was open to developing trade and economic relations with Washington. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, conferred with the U.S. congressmen.

At the same time, Andropov in several important speeches expressed the new Soviet leadership's determination to continue pursuing the strategic line in home and foreign policy worked out under Brezhnev. Unmistakably directing his remarks at the U.S. moves to expand nuclear arms, Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union must maintain its defence capability at an appropriate level.

Moscow was ready to reach an agreement on reduction of arms with Washington and other Western nations, Andropov said, but he warned that no one should expect his country to make military cuts unilaterally. He said the Soviet Union hopes to ease tensions and broaden co-operation between Moscow and Washington, but that his government will not make unmatched concessions in all fields as the White House demanded.

No Abrupt Changes Yet

What do these signals mean in this severe winter of U.S.-Soviet relations? Could the Reagan administration be moving towards a "new beginning" in U.S.-Soviet relations? Can the world view Moscow's moves as a prelude to dramatic changes in Soviet policy? Neither is likely, at least at present.

The latest issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS quoted President Reagan saying "it takes two to tango" and urging the Soviet leaders to show willingness by actual deeds to dance with Americans. The weekly said that inviting someone to dance should not be conditional on the partner changing his hair style, let alone his ideology. However, the weekly continued, Washington retained its habit of raising prerequisites by demanding that the Soviet Union improve its behaviour according to a U.S. point of view. This was not the gesture of an equal partner issuing an invitation, MOSCOW NEWS said.

Summing up Soviet specialists' views on the present state of and prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations, MOSCOW NEWS said that since the American diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933, relations between the two countries have never been worse than they are today. Some think that a turn for the better can occur only when there is a change of hands in the White House, the weekly said. Others are inclined to believe that the Reagan administration could possibly adopt a reasonable position on the Soviet Union and on East-West trade in particular, after it suffers from the defeat of its economic policies and the obvious setbacks in the mid-term elections.

It is still too early to predict how things will develop, but so far no changes can be discerned in either Soviet or U.S. positions or in their relations. As facts show, it will not be easy for Moscow and Washington to tango in the near future. Even if they do, they will unavoidably step on each other's toes.

RENMIN RIBAO ASSESSES PRC-THIRD WORLD COOPERATION

HK241336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 6

["Special Commentary" by Shi Lin [4256 2651]: "Strengthen China's Economic Cooperation With Third World Countries"]

[Text] After achieving national independence, Third World countries are confronted with the important tasks of actively developing their national economy and consolidating their political independence with economic independence. Therefore there is great significance in developing economic cooperation among Third World countries. Among developing countries, this not only is advantageous to assisting one another and learning from others' strongpoints to offset one's own weakness, but also it helps strengthen the unity of Third World countries, breaking through the monopoly of world markets and the manipulation of international commodity prices by international monopoly capital and promoting the establishment of a just, peaceful and rational new international economic order.

Many Third World countries have made gratifying achievements in economic construction. They possess a rather advanced and applicable technology and have accumulated considerable capital. Many of their experiences can be used as references for other countries. It is absolutely possible to develop mutual cooperation among Third World countries. From a certain point of view, the results of this cooperation by no means are inferior to cooperation with developed countries.

China is a developing socialist country and she belongs to the Third World. We have experienced suffering similar to that of the developing countries. We also face the common task of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and developing the national economy. In our economic contacts with Third World countries we always have adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of internationalism, sympathized and supported one another and regarded the strengthening of economic cooperation with Third World countries as an unflinching principle.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China and along with developing its economic construction, China has scored positive achievements in the economic cooperation with the Third World countries. In 1981 China's trade with the Third World countries amounted to U.S. $9.2 billion, 23 percent of the total amount of China's exports. This has played an active role in giving play to the superiority of each respective country and promoting the economic development of all countries. China also has offered aid to friendly Third World countries and has had fruitful economic cooperation with these countries in the spheres of agriculture, industry, transportation and communications, water conservation, electric power, civil buildings, broadcasting, telecommunications, handicraft weaving, public health, medicine and so on. Up to the end of 1981 China undertook 1,317 construction projects in 76 developing countries -- of which 987 already had been put into operation -- projects playing an effective role in the economic construction of these countries. Take, for instance, the following projects aided by China: the Mbalali Farm of Tanzania has yielded over 1,000 jin of rice per mu for years running; the cigarette and matchbox factory of Guinea has been stable in its production since it was put into operation in 1964 -- this factory made profits for years and was honored with the title "red flag factory" by the Guinean Government; the deep well project in Hargeisa City in Somalia has brought prosperity to the region. This made Hargeisa develop into a city with a population of 300,000 from the former population of 50,000. The number of experts and technicians sent successfully by China to Third World countries totalled 180,000. They worked together with the local people, commonly shared their weal and woe, unreservedly passed on their techniques and won praise from the local government and people. Not a few of our comrades have devoted their valuable lives in this cooperation.

Moreover, since 1963, China sent medical teams one after another to 41 Asian and African countries. More than 6,200 medical workers worked in these countries. They have practiced the revolutionary humanitarian spirit of healing the wounded and rescuing the dying, enthusiastically served the local people, cured large numbers of common and frequently occurring diseases, treated many complicated cases and saved the lives of a number of critically ill patients. Thus they were greeted by the respective government and people.

We constantly have maintained that support is interrelated. By supporting the Third World countries we increase the friendship between the people of China and of the Third World countries and also promote the development of our economic construction, train and temper our ranks of technicians and create conditions for further developing international economic and technical cooperation.

We never will forget that the revolution and construction cause of the Chinese people always has been sympathized with and supported by the friendly countries of the Third World.

In order to continue to develop economic and technical cooperation with the Third World countries, China recently has extended the spheres of cooperation with the developing countries in accordance with current international practices and the demands of friendly countries and further has developed contract projects, labor service cooperation, exchanges of techniques, cooperation in production, operations and other forms of cooperation.

At present the Western capitalist countries are in an economic crisis situation. They have affected the developing countries by shifting their crisis, thus slowing down the economic development of these countries and putting them in serious economic difficulty. Under such circumstances it is particularly important vigorously to strengthen "South-South cooperation" and to develop economic relations among the Third World countries. We hold that the tentative plan of the Group of 77 to strengthen multilateral cooperation among the developing countries, including their global economic cooperation, is applicable and appropriate, and it has great significance in changing the structure of the world economy and international economic relations. We firmly support the Third World countries in their struggle to establish a new international economic order and to promote "South-South cooperation" actively. We must strengthen bilateral cooperation with the developing countries and, where subjective and objective conditions permit, actively support and participate in multilateral economic cooperation with the developing countries.

China shares the same fate and breathes the same air as the Third World countries. In the days to come China will, as always, continue to strengthen trade and economic cooperation with the Third World countries and to make necessary contributions to enhancing the collective self-reliance capability of the developing countries.

XINHUA LOOKS AT SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN 1982

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 28 Dec 82

["Year-ender: South-South Cooperation in 1982 -- by XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianre" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- The passing year has witnessed the growing economic cooperation among Third World countries in the face of the severe economic crisis in the West.

Most Third World countries believe that with North-South negotiations deadlocked, strengthening the cooperation among the Third World nations, namely, the South-South cooperation, is the most realistic and effective means of promoting the independent national economy of the Third World countries, of combatting the shift of economic crises by the West and of striving to establish a new international economic order.

Proceeding from this belief, Third World nations are trying to strengthen the South-South cooperation on bilateral, multilateral, regional and transcontinental basis.

In order to shift the economic crisis on to other countries, the Western countries have adopted protectionism, lowered raw material prices, enforced high interest rate and cut down development funds to Third World countries. In this context, the Third World countries have taken since the beginning of this year a series of measures to combat the shift of crisis as well as to safeguard their economic interests. This has borne fruit.

-- Having realized that protectionism prevails in the West with imports sharply reduced, a number of regional organizations for cooperation among Third World countries have reduced or remitted tariffs on imported goods among countries in a region or between regions so as to expand their markets and promote trade. Among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, for example, commodities under preferential tariffs have increased from 71 in 1977 to over 8,560 items now. The 18-nation Preferential Trade Area of eastern and southern African States (PTA) has decided to cooperate on customs to reduce or remove obstacles to their trade. The five ASEAN nations this year signed a lot of trade or cooperation agreements with different countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including agreements on tariff remission and on offering favorable trade status to each other. With the cooperation in this respect growing steadily, the trade volume among the Third World nations has increased year after year.

-- The economies of the great majority of the Third World states have been seriously hit as the Western countries sharply lowered the prices they will pay for raw materials and primary products. In this context, a number of economic organizations for cooperation among Third World nations have acted together to deal with the issue with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the member states. In the spring of this year, the West took advantage of the decreased demand for oil in the world market to lower oil prices. The Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, therefore, cut oil production to maintain the price, thus standing up to pressure from the West.

The Cocoa Producers Alliance and Inter-African Coffee Organization held meetings respectively to study the unsalability of cocoa and coffee in the world market and decided to close ranks and take concerted actions to protect the economic interests of the producers.

-- While the Western nations have adopted a high interest rate and cut down development funds to the developing countries, some Arab nations and international monetary and financial organizations offered low-interest loans or loans under preferential terms. The Arab states provide loans of more than 740 million U.S. dollars on an average to over 40 African countries every year, of which more than 80 percent were offered under preferential terms. The funds offered by the OPEC members to the developing nations stand at 1.44 percent of their gross national products, much higher than those of the Western developed countries, which register 0.34 percent. The recent meeting of the African Development Bank has decided to increase agricultural loans to the developing countries in the next five years.

To cast off their dependence on the West's multinational cooperations, the Third World countries have developed mutually beneficial cooperations and strengthened their capability of collective self-reliance by taking a series of measures, such as joint-ventures.

Starting this year, Malaysia and oil-producing countries in the Gulf region have developed manufacturing industries through joint-ventures. The and Saudi Arabia recently signed many agreements on economic cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation and architecture. Thirty nations are planning to increase agricultural cooperation and to seek raising a three-billion-dollar fund to create grain buffer stocks in Turkey, Bangladesh, Mexico and Malaysia.

However, there are still many difficulties and barriers in such economic cooperations in the Third World. Many Third World countries have kept single-product economies and depend on developed countries. They are restricted by the developed countries so far as capital, trade and technology are concerned.

Third World countries differ from one another in the level of their economic development. They too are varied in interests and needs, with political differences and other contradictions left over by history often bringing them into confrontations or even armed conflicts. All this stands in the way of South-South cooperation.

Developed countries have been making use of these clashes to control the Third World economy, undermine their cooperation and push such cooperation onto a track in their favor. The superpowers' expansionist pursuits and their rivalry for supremacy have posed an even worse threat to their independence and sovereignty and their peace and stability, hindering their mutual cooperation most seriously.

Therefore, the economic cooperation of the Third World still falls short of what they had planned, but South-South cooperation is ultimately irrevocable and irresistible.

PRC TO REPAY DOLLAR ASSETS UNBLOCKED BY U.S.

OW301152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has authorized the Bank of China to settle repayments of U.S. dollar assets unblocked by the U.S. Government which have already been recovered by the bank from the United States and other countries of the Hong Kong-Macao region.

On September 9, 1979, the State Council issued a decree authorizing the Bank of China to act on behalf of account owners for recovery or withdrawal of their assets blocked by the U.S. Government. The authorization was given after an agreement on the settlement of claims on assets was signed between the Chinese and U.S. Governments on May 11, 1979.

The Bank of China began recovery and settlement of U.S. dollar assets as soon as the U.S. Government announced the unblocking of Chinese assets on January 31, 1980. The bank, entrusted by individuals who had assets directly deposited in the United States, has repaid all that have been recovered.

From now on, according to the State Council announcement, the Bank of China will settle repayments of unblocked U.S. dollar assets already recovered by the bank from the U.S., the Hong Kong-Macao region or banks of third countries with government organizations, state enterprises and undertakings. The bank will also start to settle repayments of recovered U.S. dollar assets unblocked in the U.S. and other countries or in the Hong Kong-Macao region with previously privately-owned enterprises, and repay individuals and the above-mentioned organizations their U.S. dollar assets deposited in previously privately-owned banks or in the Bank of China itself after liberation that were indirectly blocked by the U.S. action.

COMMENT ON 'DISPUTE SWIRLING AROUND' MX MISSILE

OW281155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Current events talk by Ji Zonghe, exclusively for FUJIAN RIBAO: "The Dispute Swirling Around the MX Missile"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Reagan, in a television speech on 22 November, announced that the United States would produce 100 MX missiles and deploy them in a "dense pack" fashion in the mountain region of the western state of Wyoming in "supersolid" underground silos clustered within an area of 52 square kilometers. These missiles would replace the more than 1,000 land-based Minuteman guided missiles which were built "before the age of the chips" and are now "antiques," in order to deal with Soviet nuclear "superiority."

The announcement evoked an uproar in U.S. public opinion as soon as it was made. Reagan repeatedly stressed the importance and pressing need of deploying the MX guided missile, saying that even after the MX guided missiles were deployed it "would still take another 5 years to reach the same level as the Soviet Union." In spite of this the House of Representatives voted down Reagan's request for funds to produce the first five of these guided missiles. This made Reagan furious. He said that the house was committing a "serious mistake," was "daydreaming about the future" and had "dealt a serious blow to us in our efforts to safeguard the security of the country." He did not accomplish anything with these statements although they bordered on threats. Finally he had to accept a compromise plan which had the support of the Senate.

The compromise plan approved the appropriation of nearly $1 billion for the production of the first five of these guided missiles but it stipulates that the fund cannot be used before a new basing mode is approved by Congress. Now the storm has died down for the moment. Actually, the MX missile deployment plan once again is being shelved.

The MX missile deployment plan was first suggested by the United States as early as 17 years ago. But because of costly expenses involved, difficulties in deciding on the mode of deployment and disputes about the effectiveness of the MX guided missile, it was repeatedly pigeonholed. Former Defense Secretary Schlesinger once said that the MX missile would be the most effective weapon not only for the present but also until the end of this century. The missile weighs about 98 tons; each is equipped with 10 warheads and each warhead is equivalent to 350,000 tons of TNT. Moreover it is said to be superior to all current nuclear weapons in terms of accuracy. However, disputes about the deployment mode have been going on for as long as 9 years and more than 30 plans have been suggested. One proposed by former President Carter called for a "mobile mode." Now Reagan has suggested a "dense pack mode." Both plans have been considered "ridiculous."

Reagan's proposal to deploy the MX missile represents still another round in nuclear contention between the United States and the Soviet Union. Immediately after he announced the deployment plan, the official Soviet News Agency commented that this was "a step to aggravate the danger of an arms race." Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov made it known that the Soviet Union too would deploy a new ICBM of the same class, whose performance would be not an iota inferior to the MX missile. Just around the time this statement was made the Soviet Union test-launched 4 SSNX-20 guided missiles in a row. This Soviet guided missile carries 12 nuclear warheads each. It has a range of 8,000 kilometers, which is 1,000 kilometers more than that of the most advanced guided missile the United States possesses, the Trident. Observers wonder what the meaning is of the Strategic Arms Reduction talks held in Geneva. They are nothing more than a "long, time-consuming farce" jointly staged by the United States and the Soviet Union. The talks are held for the purpose of developing nuclear weapons, and nuclear weapons are developed for the purpose of holding the talks. Thus they are caught in a vicious circle trying to catch up with each other. Instead of "destroying the existing nuclear weapons," they are bringing nuclear calamity to mankind.

REAGAN IN U.S. TV PROGRAM ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

HK300813 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 4

[Report excerpted from GUANGBO DIANSHI ZAZHI [BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION MAGAZINE] No. 12: "Reagan Relives an Actor's Life for a Short While"]

[Text] To mark the anniversary of the attempt to assassinate President Reagan, the United States recently produced a television play entitled "Saving the President," which tells about what happened during the hours after Reagan was shot.

The greater part of the television play was played by an actor who looked like Reagan. Reagan was very interested in producing this play. He agreed to act personally for several minutes at the end of the play. The part he acted was about a visit at the White House of three doctors who had given him medical treatment after he was wounded. Reagan welcomed them at his home and talked for a short while with these three surgeons, to thank them for their efforts to save his life. Reagan said, "I think I have been very lucky. I would like to extend my hearty thanks to all the people who worked hard to save my life."

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER CITES TIES WITH PRC

OW291330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told foreign reporters here this afternoon Japan will strengthen its political and economic ties with China.

He said, "In the next ten years we must work for the furtherance of the good and stable relations with our neighbor China." China and Japan have had normal relations for ten years, he noted.

Abe stressed that the Nakasone Cabinet attaches great importance to relations with China and that he is in full agreement with the prime minister in this regard.

JAPAN, PRC FRIENDSHIP UNITS SEND NEW YEAR WISHES

OW290453 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Liao Chengzhi, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Tokuma Utsunomiya, president of the Japan-China Friendship Association, issued their New Year messages in the 23 December issue of JAPAN AND CHINA, official journal of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

In his message President Liao Chengzhi said:

This past year, the Chinese and Japanese peoples celebrated the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations with overflowing joy, realized a visit between the prime ministers of the two countries, held the first private-level Sino-Japanese conference, and made splendid progress in friendship visits and cooperative exchanges between the two countries in various fields.

This year marks the beginning of the second decade since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. It also marks the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

At a time when the international situation is undergoing turbulent changes, it not only benefits the two countries' economic prosperity but also is a key factor in maintaining and safeguarding peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world, for China and Japan to establish a lasting, stable friendship -- which can withstand international storms -- on the basis of the joint Sino-Japanese statement and the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

We may encounter many difficulties in the development of friendly ties between the two countries. But if our two peoples strengthen their unity and work together to remove obstacles, we are sure that Sino-Japanese friendship will develop further.

In his New Year message, Tokuma Utsunomiya, president of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said:

The year 1983 will be a memorial year, marking the fifth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendhsip Treaty, which will serve as a bond of friendship between the two countries for generations to come.

Needless to say, Sino-Japanese friendship is an important pillar for peace in Asia and the world and the foundation for Japan's security and prosperity. Sino-Japanese relations were normalized 10 years ago for a lasting friendship, and the new year will mark the fifth anniversary of the peace and friendship treaty which was concluded by efforts of the people of our two countries as a bond of that lasting friendship.

Fellow citizens across the country, let us join in our efforts to fight for the security, peace and prosperity of the Japanese and Chinese peoples!

INDIAN READERS REFUTE NGUYEN CO THACH'S APPEAL

OW291020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Indian readers recently refuted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's appeal to keep Kampuchea's seat in the Non-Aligned Movement vacant.

Thach paid a 3-day visit to India recently.

A reader wrote in today's INDIAN EXPRESS that Thach cannot be unaware of the growing support for the Sihanouk-led coalition government. Efforts to prevent the Sihanouk government from getting the U.N. General Assembly seat was scuttled when as many as 105 member countries voted in favor of the Sihanouk regime. Even India which has recognized the Heng Samrin regime abstained from voting.

Another reader said in his letter that Nguyen Co Thach asks with the pretended innocence of a child how can Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. But who else is there to make such a withdrawal look bilateral? Can Democratic Kampuchea's resistance forces by any stretch of imagination be considered foreign forces which should also be required to withdraw from Kampuchea? And if so where should they go?

Thach has also raised the China bogey. But does he mean to suggest that Chinese forces were also operating there? The truth of the matter is that there are no foreign troops in Kampuchea except those of Vietnam. The whole world knows it. The U.N. knows it. That is why it has called for the immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation army from there so that a favorable atmosphere could be created for the Kampuchea people to exercise their inherent right of self-determination to decide what form of government they want to have, the letter said.

It would be disgraceful for India if, as the host country, it accedes to the Vietnamese demand of keeping the Kampuchean seat vacant in the non-aligned summit meeting. It rightfully belongs to Democratic Kampuchea, the letter added.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOROCCO

Zhao, Bouabid Hold More Talks

OW300408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0347 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid held their second round of talks here this afternoon.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu, minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

Present on the Moroccan side were Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta, Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Aherdan and Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj.

The participants first heard a briefing by Moroccan Minister of State Mahjoubi Aherdan on his working session with Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu this morning. Aherdan said that at the working session, both sides noted with satisfaction the economic cooperation between the two countries in all fields and decided to further enhance this cooperation. Morocco will send a high-level delegation to visit China so as to work out a general guideline for trade between the two countries.

He said the Moroccan side put forward a number of concrete proposals for developing economic and technological cooperation between the two countries involving agriculture, equipment, power, mining, communications, health, handicrafts, sports and personnel training.

He said China agreed in principle with the Moroccan proposals but at the same time explained that the mode for implementing economic cooperation could be decided upon through the Sino-Moroccan Mixed Committee, diplomatic channels or consultations between the two sides when the Moroccan economic delegation visits China.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks between Aherdan and Gu Mu. He said there are enormous potentials and broad prospects in the field of economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. He pointed out that his talks with King Hassan II in Marrakech yesterday was friendly, sincere and fruitful. Recalling the successful February visit of Prime Minister Bouabid to China, he said during his current visit, both sides have further pushed forward the friendly relations and cooperation.

Prime Minister Bouabid said Premier Zhao's visit is one of great significance to the continuous development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Premier Zaho's visit, he said, is fruitful and has promoted friendship and understanding between the two countries.

Premier Zhao said during his stay in Morocco he has been accorded a warm welcome everywhere. This is a vivid expression of the profound friendship between the two peoples, he said.

Gu Mu, State Minister Confer

OW291940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu and Moroccan Minister of State for Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan exchanged views on further development of bilateral economic and trade relations here today.

During their talks held this morning, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the economic and trade relations between China and Morocco in recent years and maintained that there are broad prospects for further development of the relations. It was learnt that the two sides also discussed cooperation on some specific projects.

Among those present on the occasion were Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Mohamed Kabbaj, Moroccan minister of equipment.

After the talks, Chinese State Councilor Gu Mu, accompanied by Minister Kabbaj, inspected the Rabat Sports Complex jointly built by China and Morocco. Situated on the shore of the Atlantic in southwest suburbs of Rabat, the Rabat Sports Complex has a stadium and a gymnasium with the capacity of holding 60,000 and 8,000 spectators respectively. Construction of the project began in May, 1981 and will be completed next June.

At the site of the stadium, Gu Mu extended greetings to the Moroccan workers and urged the Chinese engineers and technicians to finish the project on time and with good quality.

Zhao Feted at Banquet

OW300336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0323 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid gave an official, grand banquet in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

Premier Zhao's entourage attended the banquet.

Also present were Moroccan President of the Chamber of Representatives (Parliament) Dey Ould Sidi-Baba, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan, Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj and other ministers.

Diplomatic envoys in Morocco were also present.

Prime Minister Bouabid and Premier Zhao proposed toasts in a most cordial atmosphere.

Bouabid Banquet Speech on Ties

OW300856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid expressed his hope to further develop the Sino-Moroccan friendly relations and cooperation at a banquet held here today in honor of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

On the turbulent international situation at present, the prime minister said that tension is not only confined to the political sphere of international relations, but has also stretched to the economic field.

The gap between the rich North and the poor South keeps widening and there exists a sharp imbalance between them both in the means and the opportunities they possess, he said.

"Only by strengthening its unity and making unified efforts could the Third World change this situation and successfully safeguard its own interests," the prime minister said.

He said that Morocco has taken action to realize Arab unity at a particularly critical time when the Arab people and the Palestinian people in Lebanon are confronted with continuous Zionist aggression.

Morocco will continue to spare no effort to ensure the victory of the just Arab cause, to recover the occupied Arab territories and to enable the Palestinian people to freely exercise their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Morocco will continue its efforts so that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the right of its citizens to live in peace and security are respected, he said.

As chairman of the 12th Arab Summit Conference, King Hassan II of Morocco will always support the just struggles of the Arab world, he stressed.

Stressing the importance of African unity, the prime minister pointed out that Morocco has dedicated itself to the maintenance and enhancement of the Organization of African Unity since its establishment and hoped that the already gain [as received] of Africa should be defended.

He said, exchanges between the two countries have been incessantly strengthened in the interests of the two peoples. He expressed the hope that the level of economic cooperation between the two countries will be raised to that of political relations. The evolution of their technological cooperation has also been satisfactory, he added.

"We are satisfied with the results of our cooperation in the domains of agriculture, health, youth and sports. However, we wish that such relations will be extended to other domains such as energy, maritime fishing, hydraulic, handicraft and cultural affairs as well as to other sectors in which our two countries can carry out fruitful cooperation," he said.

In conclusion, the Moroccan prime minister expressed the conviction that Premier Zhao's visit will deepen mutual understanding, strengthen the friendly relations and enlarge the sphere of cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Speech at Banquet

OW300230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- All countries are duty bound to promote a reasonable settlement of the Middle East problem and should not make obstacles and carry out sabotage, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here today at a banquet given in his honor by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Premier Zhao expressed appreciations of and support for Morocco's effort in the Middle East question. He said, "the peace and stability of the Middle East are not only closely bound up with the interests of the people of the Middle East countries, but also affect world peace and security.... The struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people are just and have the sympathy and support of the peace-loving countries and fair-minded world opinion. We are convinced that no matter how difficult and tortuous the struggle may be, the Arab and Palestinian people are sure to win final victory by remaining closely united and persisting in struggle."

He said that the eight-point proposal for the settlement of the Middle East issue, which was adopted at the 12th Arab Summit Conference presided over by His Majesty King Hassan II, is reasonable and realistic, and provides a good basis for a comprehensive and just settlement of the problem.

On Sino-Moroccan relations, Zhao said: "The visit of your excellency to China in February this year made a new contribution to the friendship between the two peoples.

"During my current visit to your country, his Majesty King Hassan II had a cordial meeting with me and your excellency and I held friendly and fruitful talks. Our two sides share identical or similar views on many important international issue.

"Both China and Morocco are developing countries of the Third World. Today, our two peoples long for a peaceful and stable international situation so as to build our countries. The development of the friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is in accord with the common interests of our two peoples. We have come to your country with a mind to promote understanding and friendship, strengthen unity and cooperation, and learn from the Moroccan people. We sincerely hope that through the visit and our cordial talks, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Morocco will further develop."

Interviewed on World Affairs

OW301144 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] In an interview with a news reporter from the Moroccan television station in Rabat in the afternoon of 29 December, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the expected objective of his visit to Morocco has been fulfilled. The visit has deepened the understanding and friendship between the two countries, strengthened unity and cooperation, and further promoted friendly and cooperative relations that already existed between the two nations.

In answering questions by the news reporter on the Sino-Soviet relations, he said: China's foreign policy is, first, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace and, second, to develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It is also on the basis of this principle that China handles its relations with the Soviet Union.

He said: China is willing to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and its desire [yuan wang] is sincere [zeng cheng di]. It also hopes that the desire of the Soviet side is sincere. He hoped to see the actual deeds [shi ji di xing dong] of the new Soviet leadership in removing the obstacles [zhang ai] to Sino-Soviet relations.

On the nonaligned summit conference to be soon held in New Delhi, Premier Zhao hoped that this summit conference will make fresh contributions to safeguarding the principle of nonalignment, strengthening unity among Third World countries and preserving world peace.

Premier Zhao said: I would like to see Samdech Sihanouk attend this conference in the capacity of chairman of Democratic Kampuchea or in the capacity of a founder of the Nonaligned Movement. He said: To exclude Samdech Sihanouk from the New Delhi conference is beyond one's comprehension.

Premier Zhao also answered questions put forward by the news reporter on the establishment of a new international economic order, on Middle East issues and on African solidarity.

Comments on PRC-Moroccan Ties

OW300728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that his visit to Morocco will further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Morocco.

In an interview with Moroccan radio-television tonight, Premier Zhao said that the Moroccan prime minister paid a successful visit to China last February and he was now visiting Morocco at the end of the year.

He said that during his visit he had a cordial meeting with King Hassan II and had friendly, sincere and fruitful talks with the prime minister.

The objective of his visit has been fulfilled: The visit has deepened the understanding and friendship between the two countries, strengthened unity and cooperation, and offered an opportunity to learn from the Moroccan people. He expressed the conviction that his visit will further promote the relations between the two countries, which have been developing after the Moroccan prime minister's visit to China last February.

About his impression on his current visit to the country, Premier Zhao praised King Hassan's contributions to the development of Sino-Moroccan relations. "I have the honor to have met King Hassan during the current visit and we had very useful discussions on international issues and other problems of mutual concern. This left a deep impression on me," he said. "Morocco is a country with a long history and ancient culture and it has made great achievements in construction, from which I have learned a lot," he added.

Views Mideast, Africa Issues

OW300828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed that China unequivocally appreciates and supports the Fes proposal adopted at the recent Arab summit meeting for the settlement of the Middle East issue.

In an interview with Moroccan radio-television tonight, Premier Zhao said that the Fes confernce "has brought about Arab unity. The Fes proposal is rational and realistic, and provides a solid foundation for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East issue."

He stated that "China's consistent position is: To respect the choice made by the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in seeking a comprehensive and just resolution to the Middle East issue. We believe that it is the duty of all countries to promote implementation of the proposal. There is no justification whatsoever to impede or undermine it."

"Resolution of the Middle East problem basically depends on the unity of the Arab states and the Palestinian people," he added.

On the situation in Africa, Premier Zhao said an earth-shaking change has taken place in the African continent since the 1950s, with most of the African nations having achieved political independence. Now, he added, the task facing the African countries is to develop their national economies, raise their living standard and consolidate their political independence with economic independence. Africa is full of vitality and has a bright future.

He noted that "there exist certain disputes and controversies among the African countries, many of which were left over by colonialism in the past. China has always held that such problems should be solved rationally through patient and peaceful consultations without outside interference, by which I mean, interference by big powers." He said China respects the achievement of solidarity and unity by the people of various countries according to their own wishes.

Comments on Nonalignment, USSR

OW300855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier who is now on an official state visit to Morocco, reiterated Chinese Government's stand on the Non-Aligned Movement and the Sino-Soviet relations in an interview with Moroccan radio-television tonight.

On the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference to be held next March in New Delhi, Premier Zhao said, "I wish to see Samdech Norodom Sihanouk attending the grand meeting in the capacity of chairman of Democratic Kampuchea, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, or in the capacity of a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement."

He said, "Samdech Sihanouk is the only living founder of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is unjustifiable to exclude him from the movement."

He said, "China has always highly appraised the contributions of the Non-Aligned Movement to safeguarding the interests of the Third World countries and maintaining world peace. China has always supported the Non-Aligned Movement's independent and non-bloc principle and its position of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-racism and opposition to all forms of foreign rule and hegemonism."

"I hope," he said, "new contributions will be made by the non-aligned summit conference to be held in New Delhi next March to safeguarding the principles of non-alignment, strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the Third World countries and preserving world peace and security."

On Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao reiterated the principled stand of the Chinese Government. He said he hopes "the new Soviet leadership would take practical actions in removing the obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations."

He said, "China is sincere in its desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and she hopes that the Soviet attitude is likewise sincere."

Premier Zhao went on to expound the basic points of China's foreign policy: "First, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace, and second, to develop state relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We shall handle our relations with the Soviet Union in conformity with these two principles."

Views New World Economic Order

OW300910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the Third World should strive for a new equitable and rational international economic order and pledged Chinese efforts to the "South-South cooperation."

In an interview with Moroccan radio-television tonight, Premier Zhao said China regards promoting "South-South cooperation" as an important task of hers.

"Development of South-South cooperation not only is of strategic importance but also has broad prospects," he said.

"To strive for transforming the old international economic relations and to establish an equitable and rational new international economic order is a very important task facing the Third World countries today," he said.

"The aggravation of the current world economic crisis has added to the importance and urgency of the problem," he said.

To establish a new international economic order, he said, "First, the developing countries must unite and strive for extensive international support so as to press the developed countries to begin global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations as soon as possible. The developed countries should adopt a positive attitude in supporting the developing countries to develop their national economy. This is not only in interests of the developing countries but is even more in those of the developed countries. We are against the shifting of the economic crisis by the developed countries onto the developing countries. Secondly, the developing countries should strengthen cooperation among themselves so as to enhance their collective capability for self-reliance.

Referring to China's strategic goals by the end of this century, Premier Zhao said, "China's construction will mainly rely on the efforts of the Chinese people themselves. We shall take a road suited to China's conditions. At the same time, we shall pursue an open-door policy and welcome cooperation in economy and technology with the countries of the world, attaching special importance to cooperation with African and other Third World countries."

Final Moroccan-PRC Meeting Held

LD292150 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The final meeting of the expanded Moroccan-Chinese Committee took place in Rabat this evening under the chairmanship of Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The meeting was also attended on the Moroccan side by Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Azzedine Guessous, Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaz Tazi, and Secretary of State for Youth and Sports Abdellatif Semlali.

Discussions during the meeting covered the results of the Chinese premier's visit to Morocco and the talks held on the level of the two committees -- the expanded committee and the committee of experts.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks in the political, economic and social fields. It was pointed out that the audience that King Hassan II gave to the Chinese Premier revealed a proximity of views on the international situation, the Middle East question, and the crises in the African and Asian continents.

Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid affirmed to the Chinese premier that the visit he paid to Morocco was a new step along the road of bolstering the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The visit by the Chinese delegation provided an opportunity to review the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries and to express the sincerity of mutual feelings between the Moroccan and the Chinese peoples.

It was noted during the meeting that the talks between the Moroccan and Chinese delegations made it possible to review all aspects of Moroccan-Chinese cooperation and their future prospects. The review centered on various projects to be implemented for the good of both countries in the fields of agriculture, equipment, energy, transport and health, as well as traditional industries, youth and sports, and cadres. The method of implementating these projects will be determined during the meeting of the mixed Moroccan-Chinese Committee to be held in Rabat as well as during the visit which a Moroccan economic delegation will pay to China.

Meanwhile, the Chinese premier expressed his gratitude to King Hassan and the Moroccan Government and people for the great welcome shown to him and members of his delegation.

He also expressed gratitude for the audience he was accorded by King Hassan II. It was evident from his talks with the king that the views of both countries are identical on international and bilateral questions.

The Chinese premier expressed his admiration for the development and progress he has witnessed in Morocco. He also spoke of the sports project China is helping to implement in Rabat. He said that the project embodies the development of Moroccan-Chinese cooperation and noted that work on the project is proceeding as well as possible so as to host the Mediterranean Games.

At the end of the meeting agreement was reached on the minutes of the expanded Moroccan-Chinese Committee.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, who is visiting Morocco as a member of the Chinese official delegation, said today that the talks between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Moroccan officials were fruitful and were held in an atmosphere characterized by sincerity and cordiality. Addressing journalists, Wu Xueqian said that the views of both sides are identical on many international issues. He expressed satisfaction at the common desire of both sides to develop bilateral relations for the benefit of a better future.

With regard to the invitation addressed to King Hassan II to pay an official visit to China in the near future, Wu Xueqian announced that the king accepted the invitation and that the visit will take place at a convenient time.

He described the talks held the day before yesterday between the Moroccan and Chinese premiers as important. He said that the two sides had discussed international issues of common interest and ways to bolster bilateral cooperation -- the subject discussed by the Moroccan-Chinese ministerial committee.

On the Middle East problem, The Chinese foreign minister reiterrated his country's support for the Fes summit resolutions, which constitutes a sound basis for a just and lasting settlement of the problem. In this context he said that the visit to Beijing by the Arab Seven-Member Committee under the chairmanship of King Husayn was successful and that his country is satisfied with the explanations made by the Jordanian monarch concerning the eight points of the Arab peace plan. He said China is sure to support this plan at the UN Security Council.

He also expressed his country's appreciation for the efforts exerted by King Hassan II to establish Arab unity and support the Palestine question.

On the OAU crisis, he said that his country believes that Africa must be for the Africans, who should settle its problems by themselves without any foreign interference. He said his country follows with the utmost concern the problems facing the OAU, which made an important contribution toward speeding up the liquidation of colonialism and intensifying the struggle against imperialism and racism.

The Chinese foreign minister blamed the racist regime of South Africa for the continuation of the Namibian problem by refusing to implement the UN resolutions. He reiterated his country's support for the Namibian people who are struggling for independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

The Chinese foreign minister also spoke about the Nonaligned Movement and Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

In this respect he pointed out that the Soviet leaders have expressed a desire for the normalization of relations with China and that efforts are continuing by both sides to achieve this through the elimination of obstacles standing in the way. He affirmed, however, that the normalization of relations with the USSR depends on respect for some of the principles which guide Chinese policy and which lie in particular in the rejection of all forms of hegemony. Wu Xueqian criticized the Soviet leaders for not taking any tangible steps to demonstrate their readiness to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan.

Reporter Reviews Visit

OW300652 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Premier Zhao Ziyang leaves Rabat on Thursday for Conakry, capital of Guinea, to continue his African tour. Our correspondent (Mali Liu) filed back a commentary from Rabat on Premier Zhao's 10-day visit to the 3 North African countries, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco.

The commentary says that the premier's visit has promoted understanding between Chinese leaders and the leaders of these countries and has made significant contributions to strengthening the relations of friendly cooperation between China and the 3 North African countries.

Later, Premier Zhao answered questions raised by Moroccan TV reporters. On Sino-Soviet relations, the premier said China is sincere in its desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and hoped the Soviet side will be sincere, too. The premier hoped that the new Soviet leader will take concrete actions to eliminate the obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations. He said China's foreign policy is, first, to oppose hegemonism and to safeguard world peace and, second, to develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said China will handle its relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of these principles.

On the forthcoming nonaligned summit to be held in New Delhi, he said he hoped the meeting will contribute to upholding the purpose of the Nonaligned Movement and to strengthening Third World unity, as well as to safeguard world peace. He said he hoped Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, will be able to attend the summit. The premier said it would be incomprehensible to bar the prince from the summit, since he is the only founder of the Nonaligned Movement who is still alive.

The premier also answered questions on the setting up of new international economic order, on the Middle East and on China's policy of opening to the outside world.

Zhao Leaves Morocco for Guinea

OW301114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Conakry, Guinea, this morning after rounding up his three-day official goodwill visit to Morocco.

During his stay, Premier Zhao was received by King Hassan II and held two rounds of talks with Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid. They discussed the current international situation and bilateral relations. Both sides shared identical or similar views on many international issues, including the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu held talks yesterday with Moroccan Minister of State for Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan on further developing bilateral economic and trade relations.

Moroccan Press Praises Visit

OW291140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 28 (XINHUA) -- The Moroccan press has published articles acclaiming Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the country.

Reviewing past Morocco-China exchanges and their present economic relations, an editorial of LE MATIN DU SAHARA today said, "Both countries hope to draw the necessary strength from history to help bring about a new era in the friendly Morocco-China relations and expand the fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. This is certainly in the interests not only of both countries but also of international detente, understanding and cooperation."

The editorial said, "This wish is strengthened by the convergence of views on many international problems of common interest. The latest instance is the Middle East problem and the Fes proposal. When the Seven-Member Committee of the Arab League led by King Husayn of Jordan visited Beijing, People's China praised the Fes proposal as a wise and realistic one positive toward peace."

In a commentary yesterday, the Maghreb Arabe Presse said Premier Zhao's visit to Morocco is a new milestone in the friendly relations that existed between the two peoples for many centuries. Apart from the traditional friendship that links the two peoples, the commentary said, there exist great possibilities and potentials for developing this cooperation between the two countries.

"Morocco is a developing country, and China considers itself the same as Morocco and pursues a Third World policy. To this end, both countries have made a positive contribution to the common cause of the Third World," the commentary stressed. It noted, "The role they play in this regard finds expression particularly in their militant and sustained action for the establishment of a new international economic order."

LE MATIN DU SAHARA yesterday carried a headline in large Chinese characters on the front page, which reads: "Welcome, Premier Zhao Ziyang." Premier Zhao thanked the paper for its welcome when it was shown to him at the airport by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Moroccan newspapers attached great importance to the Chinese premier's visit and gave it wide coverage the scale of which was rarely seen.

XINHUA Commentary

OW301246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Commentary: Premier Zhao Comes to Vigorous Africa -- by XINHUA orrespondent Wang Wei" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rabat, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his official and friendship visit to three North African countries -- Egypt, Algeria and Morocco -- today and begins his visit to a number of countries south of the Sahara tomorrow.

Premier Zhao's trip to North Africa is believed to have been very fruitful. His talks with leaders of the three countries not only demonstrated the trust of the African people in China and their sincere friendship for it, but also showed the fact that China has attached great importance to its solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries.

This trust is well founded and deeply rooted. In the past 19 years since Premier Zhou Enlai paid a visit to Africa, great changes have taken place in the African continent. Today Africa is a vigorous continent and has an immense bright future. From Premier Zhao's visit to the three countries, one can see that the Arab and African peoples have faith in China's foreign policy for independence and against hegemonism and colonialism, and believe that China, as a member of the Third World, is their faithful and reliable friend, whose friendly cooperation with them is consistent and will remain unchanged, and that China supports the just struggle waged by the Arab and African peoples.

At a banquet in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that China has "always remained true to their pledges, dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values, while remaining bound to the very essence of solidarity among all people of the Third World, who are striving for a better world."

Such an assessment is not accidental. China has had long-standing friendly relations and deep militant friendship with the three North African nations. The Egyptian people will never forget that during the Suez War, China supported Egypt's fight to recover its sovereignty over the Suez Canal and that the Chinese people had always stood on the side of the Arab and African peoples in the Mid-East wars.

Since the first day of "Aures uprising" by the Algerian people in 1954, China has become their comrade-in-arms. The Chinese people supported the Moroccan people's struggle against colonial occupation and for the recovery of Ifni and of the jurisdiction over Tangier. All this has left an unforgetful impression in the minds of the African people.

Likewise the Chinese people will never forget the support given by the people of the three North African nations for the restoration of China's legitimate right in the United Nations and the great cause of the reunification of China.

This mutual trust is established on the basis of sharing a common fate. It is precisely because of this trust that the leaders of China and the three North African nations have had many identical or similar views on the current major international issues.

During his visit, Premier Zhao expounded China's position on the Middle East issues, the Palestine question in particular. The three countries highly appreciated China's position.

On December 26, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yassir 'Arafat made a special trip to Algiers from Tunis to meet the Chinese premier. During the meeting, Premier Zhao reaffirmed the Chinese people's firm support to the Palestinian people's struggle. He said that the road is tortuous but the future is bright. He had full confidence in the Palestinian people's final victory.

The Chinese premier also toured Luxor and Aswan in Egypt and the ancient city of Marrakech in Morocco. It is found that the three North African countries and China have very similar ancient traditions. The Pyramids in Cairo and the Great Wall in China are symbolic of the ancient culture in the continents of Asia and Africa. The ancient civilization along the Nile and the Yellow River indicates that both the Egyptian and Chinese peoples have made immortal contributions to the world civilization.

Marco Polo is well-known to the Europeans. But Ibn Battuta, a great Moroccan traveler of Marco Polo's times, is equally well-known to the Arab people. He is believed to be one of the earliest Arab African envoys to China. The contacts between China and North Africa can be traced back to the seventh century.

Today, the African countries have entered the stage of developing the national economy to consolidate their political independence. Therefore, Premier Zhao's current visit has provided an opportunity for exploring new channels and areas of economic cooperation between China and African countries. After the exchange of information and briefings on achievements and experience between the Chinese premier and the leaders of the three countries, each side has learned from the strong points of the other side and learned how to offset each side's own weaknesses. The three African countries have showed keen interest in China's experience in economic construction.

The Algerian president told Premier Zhao that Algeria had taken a roundabout course in developing her national economy and must in future shift from the emphasis on the petrol dollar to reliance on agriculture.

These three countries are confronted with certain economic difficulties because of their own economic structures and the impact of the economic crisis in the West. They are summing up experience and readjusting their economy. At the same time, they are struggling for a new international economic order and working to promote North-South dialogue and strengthen South-South cooperation. They wish to cooperate with China in the development of agriculture, medium-size and small industries, energy, communications and transportation, and public utilities so as to attain experience for South-South cooperation. Premier Zhao highly appraised Algeria's contribution to the efforts to bring about a new international economic order and to promoting South-South cooperation.

Premier Zhao's remarks that one of the purposes of his African visit is to learn from the African people has aroused strong response in Morocco. A Moroccan newspaper said, "These remarks by a leader of a great power not only give expression to his modesty and virtue but also bring honor to the people he represents."

PRC, GUINEA SIGN PROTOCOL ON MEDICAL TEAMS

OW291012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Conakry, December 28 (XINHUA) -- A protocol was signed here today for China to continue sending medical teams to Guinea.

The protocol was signed by Guinean Minister of Health Mamadou Bah Kaba and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Kang Xiao on behalf of their respective governments.

Kaba said at the ceremony that the signing of the protocol on the eve of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Guinea shows the furtherance of the profound and valuable friendship between the two countries. The medical team to be sent to Guinea will be the eighth sent to this country.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

Leaders Meet Delegates

OW282140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Since the opening of the 11th National CYL Congress, many delegates have -- with high respect -- called on some old comrades. Many old comrades have managed to find time to hold cordial discussions with the young people at the delegates' quarters and have encouraged them to surpass the oldtimers.

On the afternoon of 27 December, the Sichuan Room of the Great Hall of the People was especially bustling with noise and excitement as Comrade Nie Rongzhen was very happily meeting with the Sichuan provincial delegates to the 11th National CYL Congress.

He said to the delegates: You are nice young people trained by our party and our successors. The hope of the motherland's four modernizations is pinned on you. I believe that your generation can accomplish this glorious mission.

He said: We people of the older generation have experienced the 25,000-li Long March, fought bloody battles and founded the New China. Now, you young people have begun the new Long March to undertake the four modernizations and we -- two generations -- are marching forward hand-in-hand and working in close cooperation on the road of the new Long March. As in the 25,000-li Long March, we will encounter various difficulties in the new Long March. However, no difficulty is insurmountable and we surely can reach our victorious destination in the new Long March as long as old and young people cooperate well.

He said: In order to undertake the four modernizations, you must have scientific and cultural knowledge. You should lead other young people in studying hard to grasp more scientific and technological knowledge, which is the strength and the capital for building the motherland.

Comrade Wang Zhen, who worked and fought in Xinjiang for many years, visited the Xinjiang delegates' quarters on the morning of 27 December. He happily said hello in the Uygur language to the delegates dressed in national costumes.

He said: Young people are the motherland's future. When we see vigorous young people, we old people are fully confident in the creation of a new situation in the socialist modernization.

Wang Zhen said: In the years when the Chinese nation was deeply distressed, many outstanding members of the Chinese Communist Party spread sparks of revolution in Xinjiang. After liberation, many party and state leaders inspected Xinjiang. The CYL members and youth in Xinjiang should keep our revolutionary traditions and the concern shown for the work in Xinjiang by the revolutionaries of the older generation firmly in mind. You should hand down the revolutionary traditions from generation to generation; study, study and restudy; consciously maintain the unity among nationalities; and be shock workers in undertaking the four modernizations.

On the afternoon of 27 December, Comrade Ulanhu visited the members of the Nei Monggol, Xizang, Ningxia and Xinjiang delegations successively.

Comrade Ulanhu said: The people of various nationalities throughout the country support the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The situation in the minority nationality regions is becoming better and better year by year. After you return home, you must do youth work well.

He said: Young people are the motherland's future. The task of building socialism and realizing communism is more arduous than the task of democratic revolution. With a very heavy responsibility on your shoulders, you young people must be worthy successors to the older generation and carry on our cause.

On the afternoon of 26 December, Comrade Chen Pixian visited the Shanghai and Hubei delegates successively.

He said: To achieve the strategic objective of creating a new situaton in socialist modernization proposed by the 12th CPC National Congress relies on young people. You should have a very high consciousness and do your utmost to accomplish this historical mission. You should go deep into the reality of life, conduct more investigations and studies and strive to gain more experience in China's revolution and construction. You should know how to summarize your own experiences, seriously study and work hard as vanguards in accomplishing various tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

On 22 December, the delegates of Hunan Province called on Comrade Tan Zhenlin in a hospital where he is a patient.

Tan Zhenlin said to the delegates: Your congress is very well convened. I hope that you will not disappoint the expectations of the older generation and that you will study well, work hard and carry on our revolutionary cause.

On the morning of 27 December, the delegates of the offices directly under the central organs called on Comrade Li Weihan. Comrade Li Weihan urged the young people to study Marxist philosophy and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as a guide; be models in consciously observing discipline and in implementing the party's policies and decisions; keep contacts with the masses of workers and peasants and constantly conduct investigations and studies among them; inherit and carry forward the party's tradition of hard struggle.

On 20 December, the delegates of Hunan Province called on Comrade Wang Shoudao. Comrade Wang Shoudao urged the youth to carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng in a still better way and be individuals as useful to the people as Lei Feng.

In last few days, Comrade Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Secretariat, alternate member of the Secretariat Comrade Hao Jianxiu and State Councillor Comrade Zhang Jingfu also met with or held discussions with the delegates. In a discussion with some CYL cadres among the delegates on the afternoon of 27 December, Comrade Hu Qili encouraged them to lead CYL members and youth on various fronts to study hard, work hard and promote the current national economic reform.

He said: If we had not set things to right, there would not have been the current political situation of stability and unity. Likewise, if we do not make a series of reforms, it will be impossible for us to achieve the four modernizations.

He urged the CYL cadres to take the lead in studying scientific and cultural knowledge and to be outstanding CYL workers.

On the morning of 26 December, Comrade Hao Jianxiu cordially met with Shangdong delegates and encouraged them to keep the earnest hope of the party Central Committee and the revolutionaries of the older generation firmly in mind and be qualified successors to the revolutionary cause.

On the morning of 24 Decmeber, Comrade Zhang Jingfu visited Anhui delegates. He hoped that the young people would carry forward the glorious traditions developed since the May 4 Movement, work with courage, study hard, do pioneering work, play the role of shock workers and add luster to the motherland's four modernizations.

Li Xiannian's Letter

OW281251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Hubei delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress wrote to Comrade Li Xiannian on 22 December and expressed their hope to see him during the period of the CYL Congress. On 25 December Comrade Li Xiannian, who was traveling out of town, wrote them and all other delegates joyfully extending his warm greetings to the CYL congress. The text of his letter follows:

The Hubei delegation and all delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress:

I have received the 22 December letter from the Hubei delegation. Thank you for your regards. I cannot come to see you because I am not in town, but I know that your congress is proceeding well. With great joy I would like to extend my warm greetings to you and to the congress.

The 11th CYL National Congress is a very important meeting. With their glorious revolutionary traditions, the Chinese youths, working under the CPC leadership, play the role of vanguards and shock workers in our revolution and construction. I believe that this congress will surely further mobilize the youths to join the people throughout the country in seriously implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and in making still greater contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Deng Liqun Addresses Meeting

OW291235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out in his report which he made to all the delegates attending the 11th CYL National Congress this afternoon that a qualified CYL member should be a young communist. To shoulder their own task assigned them by history, the young people must arm themselves with communist thinking and guide all their actions and work with this thinking.

Deng Liqun said: The 1980's represent a decade of historical significance with the younger generation cooperating with the older and succeeding them. The growth and efforts of this younger generation will decide China's future and destiny. You will shoulder a heavy task but live a militant life filled with happiness. We shall cheer you onward.

Deng Liqun said: Chinese Communists are the country's most loyal patriots, as history has confirmed. Going through all types of explorations and all kinds of difficulties, those patriots who are unswervingly determined to save the nation will definitely become the communists' close friends and firmly march onward, and finally become communists themselves. Therefore, China's communists, including Communist Party members and CYL members, must rally all patriots to go forward together. This is the only correct guideline which helped our revolution in the past to score victories. This is also the only correct guideline to make our future socialist construction a success and guide all our undertakings to forge ahead.

Deng Liqun said: In China there are now more and more young communists. Perhaps we can say there are more and more young people who believe in communism among the broad masses of young people in the country. However, we still cannot say that they are a majority. In spite of all this, the majority of young people are patriotic, and they can be good friends of the communists. We must conduct education on patriotism, whip up the enthusiasm of the young people for patriotism, help and guide them to link their own destiny and future with those of the state and integrate the destiny and future of the state with those of the party.

Deng Liqun pointed out: Patriotism has different contents in different historical periods. Our motherland is now going through a stage in which the nation is undergoing socialist construction after going through socialist revolution and completing socialist transformation of the means of production. If we talk about patriotism at the present stage, we are unable to deviate from communism. Communist society is divided into the primary stage and the advanced stage. We have now entered the primary stage of communism. If we liken communism to a mansion, we are no longer outside the gate of the mansion; we are already inside the gate. Therefore, to carry out communist ideological education, it is necessary to make everyone understand that our socialist society has already entered the primary stage of communism. During this stage, a large number of communist factors are being created and developed every day, and in various fields of endeavor there have continuously emerged many heroes and typical characters who radiate with the glory of communist thinking. We must correctly handle the relationship between the communist attitude toward labor and the principle of distribution according to work, and promote communist ethics in the socialist society. In implementing the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, we must maintain the purity of communism.

Deng Liqun said: The transition from patriotism to communism may be regarded as a law of development in modern Chinese history. It is a path taken by people for a few previous generations. It will also be the path to be followed by the young people of the existing generation. In the past few years, the broad masses of CYL members and young people have demonstrated warm enthusiasm in the study of science and general knowledge, and have become even more confident in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They have heightened their communist moral standards and become even more enthusiastic in working hard for the four modernization program. All this has indicated that the CYL organizations at all levels have carried out their work effectively, and our CYL members and young people are able to develop their ability to the full and have boundless prospects.

He asked the young people to work hard to develop China's socialist modernization, and, through several decades of strenuous efforts, truly succeed in building a type of socialism with Chinese characteristics and to contribute to the development of the international communist movement.

Deng Liqun said: The future belongs to the young people who create the future. Your new life which you have created by working hard yourselves will definitely be better than that of today. We believe that your lofty ideals can certainly be realized.

Deng Liqun's report won warm applause from among the delegates.

Chen Haosu, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, presided over the plenary session of the session of the 11th CYL National Congress this afternoon.

Yu Qiuli 25 Dec Report

OW300440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Dedicate Youth and Strength to the Modernization of National Defense -- a report delivered at the 11th CYL National Congress on 25 December 1982 (excerpts)

[By] Yu Qiuli

The 11th CYL National Congress is a very important meeting following the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is a major event in the political life of the young people and people in general in the country.

Convened at the crucial historical time of the succession of the young to the old party and government cadres and their cooperation, the CYL congress will definitely promote the rapid growth of hundreds of thousands of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and the smooth transfer of the victorious red banner from the hands of the older generation to those of the younger generations. On behalf of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and all PLA commanders and fighters, I extend warm congratulations on the congress and sincere and best regards to all representatives from all localities and fronts and PLA units from various parts of the country and to young people of all nationalities throughout the country who are studying and working hard for socialist modernization.

Young people are shock troops in building socialism in China and also guardians of the security of the motherland. The power of the People's Liberation Army and consolidation of China's national defense hinges on young people. The broad masses of young people ardently love the socialist motherland and pay keen attention to the modernization of national defense. With great enthusiasm, they want to dedicate their youth, wisdom and strength to the motherland for they believe that the modernization of national defense not only concerns China's security, dignity and prestige but also represents an important factor for reinvigorating the Chinese nation.

As you know, due to the corrupt and incompetent reactionary ruling class in modern Chinese history, our country was defenseless and the Chinese people were bullied and oppressed by foreign aggressors over a long period of time and endured all sorts of hardships. It was only after the founding of the Communist Party of China and the new people's army under the leadership of the party that the Chinese people could take the destiny of the country into their own hands. After protracted armed struggles, our motherland obtained independence, the nation was liberated and the Chinese people finally rose to their feet! The historical experience over more than a half century has proved a truth: "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." By the same token, under the socialist condition, without a powerful people's army and modern national defense, it is impossible to safeguard the country's independence and the smooth achievement of socialist modernization.

It should be noted that the 1980's is still a decade of turbulences and crises because of aggression, expansion and fierce contention by imperialism and hegemonism in various parts of the world. Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is the most important task facing the people of countries throughout the world. Our socialist modernization is being carried out at a time when the world is still in turmoil and our country's security seriously threatened. We will need a peaceful world environment for a long time in order to build up our country. Only when we are fully prepared against a war of aggression can we help maintain peace in the present world. We must strengthen national defense on the basis of vigorous economic development and strive to build the People's Liberation Army into a modern and regular revolutionary army and further increase the army's self-defense ability under conditions of a modern war. A powerful People's Liberation Army will be a reliable guarantee for the security of the motherland and the fulfillment of the gigantic goal of socialist modernization. We must vigorously carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and heighten the concept of national defense so that the people of all nationalities and broad masses of young people in the country will understand that the safety and danger of the country is closely linked with the interests of every Chinese citizen and thus will be prepared for danger in times of peace and pay keen attention to and support the modernization of national defense.

Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of its Military Commission, we have scored great progress in building a revolutionary, modern and regular army.

The commanders and fighters of the whole army have markedly raised their political consciousness, understanding of policy and military training skills. We have also achieved breakthroughs in improving weapons and equipment and conducting scientific research and experiments and laid sound foundations for the construction of military engineering projects and mobilization of militiamen. As in the whole party and country, the situation in army building is one of the best since the founding of the country.

In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yoabang called for turning our army into not only a great wall of steel guarding our country but also an important force building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the army is advancing with big strides to create a new situation in army building.

Our national defense still lags behind modern science and technology and cannot meet the requirements of a modern war. We must rouse ourselves to narrow the gap. To build a strong modern and regular revolutionary army is the core of the modernization of national defense. The modernization of the army as a whole requires three main things: first, people with a high degree of political consciousness, advanced military knowledge, a good education and command of modern weapons, equipment and fighting tactics; second, first-rate modern weapons and equipment; and third, a rational and scientific military system and structure base on good use and strict training of men and arms. To serve this end, efforts must be made from now until some time in the future to solve the following major questions:

First, the study of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress must be deepened. It is necessary to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" erroneous ideas and, at the same time, heighten vigilance against and resist the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism in order to enable the commanders and fighters of the whole army to maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, further emancipate their minds, dare to bring forth new ideas and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity. This is the ideological and political foundation for creating a new situation in army work and building a modern and regular army.

Second, it is necessary to streamline and reorganize the army and build a crack army in accordance with the policy adopted by the party Central Committee concerning the restructuring of organs and the arrangements mapped out by the Military Commission. This is an important strategic measure for implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, building a modern and regular revolutionary army, and raising the army's combat capability. After the streamlining and reorganization and striving hard for some time, we will be able to build our army into a crack army with a simple but effective organization, flexible command, first-rate equipment, good training, quick mobilization, high efficiency and strong combat capability. It will become a sharp sword for defending the motherland.

Third, it is necessary to pay keen attention to making the army cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and to raising the level of science and culture in the army. The average age of cadres is a common problem facing the whole party, whole army and country. The problem is especially pressing in the army. As we live in an age witnessing progress in science and technology in our everyday life and as scientific and technological inventions are often first applied in the military field, it is necessary for the commanders to acquire a certain level of science and other modern knowledge in order to effectively command battles and lead fighting. We have adopted various measures to raise the educational level in the army. We will also recruit college graduates from various localities to join the army. We hope the CYL will mobilize many outstanding college graduates to join the ranks of the People's Liberation Army every year.

Fourth, develop and improve our armed forces' weaponry independently and self-reliantly. To build a modernized army, we must establish our footing in developing our own military science and technology and defense industry. We must have this lofty ambition. We have already laid a reasonable foundation for our fair-sized military science and technology and defense industry, built a relatively comprehensive system of defense research and industry, and trained a large number of researchers, technicians, administrators and skilled technical workers. Led by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, with the solicitude and support of the whole party and from all quarters of the country, and following the development of our national economy, our armed forces' weaponry will be further improved and a brand new situation will appear in the modernization of our national defense. We are fully confident in such prospects.

Modernization of national defense depends on modernization of our industry, agriculture, science and technology. For this reason, it is not the task of one or several departments, nor is it the task of the armed forces. It is the objective of struggle for the whole party and the whole nation. This objective can only be attained through the common efforts of the whole nation, under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee. The efforts exerted for socialist modernization by our workers, peasants and intellectuals, working in various posts of economic, scientific, technological and cultural construction, are direct or indirect contributions to the modernization of defense.

The broad masses of young people are shouldering a particularly heavy responsibility in the modernization of national defense. Our young people today are a generation which will step from this century into the next. The heavy burden of socialist modernization has thus historically fallen on young people of this generation. Young people today are full of vigor and vitality. They are also better educated, quite capable of receiving new knowledge and innovations, good at thinking and daring to create, and so they are a highly promising generation, having the potential to develop their abilities to the full. Young people are a vital new force in socialist construction. They are also a vital new force in realizing modernization of national defense and safeguarding the motherland. Young people are needed to inherit our army's glorious tradition of being brave and skillful in battle and to scale the heights of modern military science and technology. They are needed so that the armed forces can choose their cadres from among those young people who are outstanding, and so that our armed forces can be steadily replenished. Young people, who represent 80 to 90 percent of the people in the armed forces, are playing the role of being the shock force in accomplishing various missions. Therefore, it is completely true, in a certain sense, that modernization of national defense cannot be achieved without the young people's heroic struggle.

Now I would like to express my hopes:

First, I hope young people will vie with one another to join the army and strive to be outstanding conscripts.

Performing military service in the PLA is a sacred obligation for the broad masses of young people, prescribed in the constitution. It is also the glorious task of young people to defend their motherland. To modernize, our armed forces must select a large number of young people who have good political thinking, are educated and physically strong. This task requires the CYL's energetic assistance and support. All sorts of activities must be carried out so that the previous long-standing, fine social habit of cherishing the army and considering it glorious to join the army can be inherited and fostered.

Today, a small number of young people think that "it is disadvantageous to join the PLA." Young people with such thinking must be educated and clearly told that performing military service is young people's dutybound obligation. We must admit that, when a young person is serving in the military, his family's income and his education in a higher school may be somewhat affected.

But the spirit of sacrificing certain individual benefits to safeguard and develop the whole nation's fundamental interests is lofty and glorious. The party and the people not only give the political honor to enlisted young people which they deserve, but have also prescribed all sorts of policies, giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. We must not only pay attention to our own economic benefits, but always think of our historical responsibilities as being the masters of our country, and of the interests of our country, people and all society. Some fighters have put it well: "Joining the army to fulfill our obligations enables us to safeguard the motherland's security and socialist modernization, and the happiness and peace of our parents and brothers at the same time. We should not only see that we are fulfilling our obligatory service in the interests of other people, we should also see that other people are fulfilling obligatory services in our interest."

After joining the armed forces, there is also the question of keeping the young people's minds on performing their military service. After joining the armed forces, young people still have all sorts of ties with their families and society. Whether our men can keep their minds on performing their military service is closely related to family and social influence and their work. On the one hand, the party and they CYL organizations and cadres must intensify education among the young fighters and be concerned with their growth; on the other, the local party and government organs and CYL organizations and the fighters' relatives must also assist the armed forces to do their work well among the young fighters. During her son's term of military service, four members of the family of Zhao Yanni, who is known as "the good mother of the people's own army," died one after another, and her livelihood was beset with difficulties. However, to let her son perform his military service with ease of mind, she kept the grief to herself, shouldered the family burden all by herself and kept encouraging her son to keep his mind on performing his service. She once said sensibly: "A son who is a soldier must do his best to be a good soldier, and one who is a mother must do her best to be a good mother." When her deeds were publicized, a widespread response was triggered in the armed forces and the broad masses of young fighters were greatly inspired and educated.

There are also some young people who worry that, after joining the army, they can "learn nothing, just waste time." This shows that they do not understand that the PLA is a big revolutionary melting pot and a big school where they can learn politics, military affairs, science, general knowledge, technical knowhow and all sorts of practical skills, and where they can build a high sense of organizational discipline.

Everybody knows that in the past the PLA has produced many people well versed in civil and military affairs. During the war years, many ordinary workers, peasants and educated youths, after a certain period of study in the army and after being tempered in war, became highly qualified personnel who not only understood revolutionary theory and how to fight a battle, but also became capable of doing various kinds of practical work. Ever since the compulsory military service system was put into effect in our country, a large number of young people have joined and retired from the armed forces each year. A considerable number of retired servicemen feel that, after serving in the armed forces for several years, they have been greatly benefited in many ways. A person's youth is the most improtant time for him to mould his world outlook and to build up his physique, knowledge and capabilities; and a few years of training in the service will be highly beneficial to his whole life.

Some young people say that military life is too hard and too intense. Military life certainly is hard and intense in certain respects, but it is specifically such hardships and challenges that can produce the qualified personnel. On the industrial, agricultural, cultural and educational, scientific and other fronts, only those who have a firm and strong will can succeed, and a man's will can be tempered by the hard and challenging military life.

If a man wants to lead an easy and comfortable life, he can never withstand winds and waves. The military is a highly centralized militant collective which has strict organizational discipline. Our young comrades should particularly treasure this hard-won opportunity to be tempered and mature in this militant collective.

During the past 2 years, certain military units, after fulfilling their military and political training and various assignments, have organized their cadres and fighters to study science, general knowledge and various types of professional skills in accordance with the principle that "the fighters are interested in learning them, the military units have the resources and the skills are useful after the cadres and fighters retire from the service," and have achieved very good results in training dual-purpose personnel who can fight with weapons and who can contribute to local construction after retiring from the military service. This is a new thing that has appeared in building our armed forces during the new period. Today the training of such dual-purpose personnel is widespread throughout the armed forces. It is hoped that the CYL organizations in all localities will energetically support this project.

Second, I hope for the further strengthening of army-government and army-people unity.

It is the glorious tradition of our party and army for the army to cherish the people and the people to support the army. In carrying out its various tasks, our army has received enormous support from local party and government offices, mass organizations and the broad masses of people. Party and government offices and the broad masses have also shown concern about and given support to such things as the transfer to civilian jobs and the retirement of large numbers of cadres and fighters, the settlement of disabled soldiers, the rendering of special care to families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and the arrangements for the cadres' dependents and children to stay with their army units, to go to school and to find jobs. Among the broad masses of young people in various localities, there have been a great number of moving instances of warmly cherishing and supporting the PLA.

Strengthening the unity between the army and the people is of great importance to the consolidation of our national defense. The army should support the government and cherish the people, play an exemplary role in abiding by discipline and law and put itself under the supervision by the government and the people at all times. It is hoped that local comrades will criticize the army's shortcomings, if any. "When the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can beat them." We must wholeheartedly treasure the unity between the army and the people and strengthen this unity with various concrete actions. The unity among hundreds of millions of armymen and people is a real Great Wall, a Great Wall of steel that no force can break through.

Third, I hope for the strengthening of the building of militia and perfecting of the reserve system.

Strengthening the building of the militia and the reserve service's system is an important measure to prepare for a war against aggression. China has a traditional militia system. The militia is not only a component of the armed forces, but also a basic organizational form of reserve service in our country. The broad masses of young people are requested to actively join the militia organizations so as to greatly boost our reserve forces for coping with the needs of modern war. We hope that the CYL organizations in various localities will play an active role in strengthening the building of the militia and in perfecting the service's reserve system.

Fourth, I hope for great efforts to publicize people's war.

Any future war against aggression will be a people's war under modern conditions. On the basis of China's characteristics of a large population and a vast territory and in view of our fine traditions, when we are invaded by enemies from outside, we still have to wage a people's war no matter how well the weaponry has developed or how complicated modern warfare has become. This means that we must firmly trust and rely on the broad masses of the people and combine field armies and regional forces with militia, armed masses with unarmed masses, military struggle with struggles in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the CPC leadership to carry out a war of the whole people. We must strengthen our modernization of national defense and continuously improve our weapons and equipment, but the people are invariably the main factor in a war, and the appearance of any new weapons whatsoever can in no way change the fundamental law of people's war. Comrade Mao Zedong's great thinking on the people's war is still a magic weapon [fabao] for us to conquer the enemy and win victory. Of course, in any future war against aggression, the enemy, weapons, equipment and form of warfare will change; and because of these changes, we must study the new features and new problems of people's war, make continued efforts to develop and enrich the thinking of people's war and give wide and in-depth publicity to this thinking among the youths and other people throughout the country.

In national defense as well as economic construction, the broad masses of youth and other people are required to carry forward the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit. In the past, had it not been for the hard struggle and heroic sacrifice made by generation after generation of idealistic youths and other people, our revolution would not have triumphed, and it would have been impossible for our motherland and people to be reborn. In the numerous revolutionary wars of the past, many of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives were young Communist Party members and CYL members. They either charged forward and advanced wave upon wave under heavy fire on the battlefields or remained staunch, faithful and unyielding and died a hero's death on the enemy's execution ground. Among them, Liu Hulan, Dong Cunrui and Huang Jiguang were stirking representatives; they represented the glory and pride of the Chinese youths. It was precisely these young people who used their blood to water our flower of victory and to gain the happiness for our hundreds of millions of people and the prosperous future for our socialist motherland.

Today there are still difficulties and obstacles of one kind or another on our road of socialist construction. We must actively carry out communist ideological education among the broad masses of youths and other people, aimed at promoting and carrying forward the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit. Building China into a modern socialist powerful country is a great and difficult pioneering project in the history of our country. Our young people should emulate the examples of revolutionaries of the older generation and courageously dedicate themselves to this great cause.

Of course, by promoting the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit, we do not mean to say that life and health are not important, and that one may rashly give his life. Still less do we mean to encourage risky reckless acts or unworthy sacrifices. What we mean is that it is necessary to use this kind of revolutionary spirit to wage struggle and deal with difficulties for the sake of the motherland and the communist cause. Confronted with difficulties, we must boldly step forward, courageously struggle and be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. We must toil and work selflessly. When our individual interests conflict with the interests of the state and the people, we must be able to subordinate the former to the latter on our own initiative.

Great communist fighter Lei Feng was a model with a high degree sprit of self-sacrifice. In socialist construction, as long as more and more individuals among our youths and other people have this dedicated spirit, there will be no hardship that we cannot overcome and no height that we cannot scale. We all long for a good life, but a good life can in no way come just because we are sitting here and waiting for it. Instead, it is created by our untiring hands, and it comes after our struggle with blood and sweat. We must struggle not only for our own happiness, but also for the happiness of the generations to come. Only with such struggle continued generation after generation can our society develop and progress and can the people enjoy peace and happiness.

Among the delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress are many heroic models who possess a spirit of self-sacrifice. This is an indication that the communist ideology and ethics are very attractive to the new generation, and that the mental outlook of Chinese youths is undergoing a gratifying change. What the CYL should do is to actively support such socialist healthy trends in society and use communist ideological education and propaganda as well as lively, meticulous ideological and political work in training a new generation with ideals, morality and education and the ability to observe discipline.

Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission have placed ardent expectations on the young generation. Recalling the past, these leading comrades have often told the young people earnestly that they should realize that our revolutionary victory was hard-won, and that they should therefore cherish the party, the motherland, the people and the army all the more and should display even higher spirits in working hard in a down-to-earth way to make our country stronger and more prosperous than ever. The 12th CPC National Congress has placed a great program of socialist modernization before the people across the country, and they, including the young people, are now working arduously for the realization of this program. We are very hopeful that our socialist modernization cause will succeed. Both our motherland and our young generation are full of promise!

May the 11th CYL National Congress enjoy complete success!

May all delegates make even greater achievements at their respective work posts!

Central Committee Elected

OW291828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Youth League elected its 263-member and 51-alternate-member 11th Central Committee by secret ballot here today. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two delegates to the current league congress took part in the election in the Great Hall of the People, where the congress has held seven plenary meetings since it opened December 29. Thunderous applause echoed through the magnificent 10,000-seat auditorium when the names of the elected were announced after the votes were electronically counted.

The average age of the new Central Committee members and alternate members is 31.5, which is 1.7 years younger than the previous Central Committee. The youngest member is 18 years old. Among the newly elected, 24.8 percent have a college education, 41.7 percent have a senior highschool education, 39.6 percent have a junior highschool education. Women account for 26.4 percent of the committee members, while 12.4 percent are of minority nationalities. Both percentages are the highest on all Central Committees elected since 1949.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'EATING FROM THE SAME BIG POT'

HK300720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Essential To Distinguish Between Right and Wrong -- Second Comment on the Need To Do Away With 'Eating From the Same Big Pot'"]

[Text] Most people have reached a consensus that there are many defects in the practice of "eating from the same big pot." However, there are still some people who treat it as reasonable. Why? Because they still hold that there are many advantages in the practice of "eating from the same big pot." It is, therefore, essential to distinguish between right and wrong.

Some people say that the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and "ensuring stable yields despite drought or excessive rain" means security. This practice of "ensuring stable yields despite drought or excessive rain" gradually leads staff and workers to become dependent on enterprises which in turn become dependent on the state. Depriving enterprises and staff and workers of motivation to progress is not only harmful to the enthusiasm of enterprises and staff and workers, but also "lures" lots of people to join the ranks of "eating from the same big pot" by every conceivable means. This method of distribution may seem to offer security to individual staff or workers, but it actually puts the state and enterprises in an increasingly passive position, and means the staff and workers cannot increase their income either. Therefore, we absolutely cannot adhere to the practice of "eating from the same big pot" any longer.

Some people say that more people can be placed in jobs by practicing "eating from the same big pot." That is the so-called "five persons eating the share of three persons." This is also wrong. The practice of "eating from the same big pot" was the only possible method developed under the specific historical conditions in the past. Labor force is the most active element in developing production and creating social welfare. The purpose of placing unemployed people in jobs is to develop the economy, not to partake of others' shares by inserting people in enterprises. Blindly inserting people in enterprises inevitably leads to overstaffing, low work efficiency and even the situation of "three monks have no water to drink." We must correct our guiding thought and realize that only by vigorously developing commodity production and exchange, especially by giving free hand to developing the collective economy of labor intensive and individual business operation, is it possible to bring into full play the labor force and create more social welfare.

Still some people say that as everybody has his share in the practice of "eating from the same big pot," it is relatively "fair" and can reduce conflict between staff and workers. This is also wrong. The method of "eating from the same big pot" looks "fair," but it is not fair at all. It encourages lazy people and dampens the enthusiasm of the diligent ones. In reality, wherever the practice of "eating from the same big pot" is prevalent, the staff and workers have confused ideas; conversely, wherever the practice of "eating from the same big pot" has been eliminated and the responsibility system established, the staff and workers have a fresh and new spiritual appearance.

While assessing whether or not a form of distribution has advantages, we must see whether or not it stimulates production or circulation. The distribution method of "eating from the same big pot" seriously hampers the development of production and circulation. The idea that "the practice of 'eating from the same big pot' has its advantages" is absolutely groundless.

In our country, the development of the practice of "eating from the same big pot" was due to relatively complicated social and historical reasons.

Wage reforms were carried out on two occasions in 1952 and 1956 in China; a distribution system which basically corresponded with the principle of distribution according to work was established. Since 1958, influenced by "leftist" ideology, the free supply system was one-sidedly advocated, the wage system was depreciated, the piece rate wage was abrogated and the principle of material interest was denied. All these gave impetus to the trend of upholding the practice of "eating from the same big pot." During the period of the 10-year turmoil, due to the sabotage caused by the extreme "leftist" line, the principle of distribution according to work was criticized, thus causing more serious ideological disturbance among the people and making the practice of "eating from the same big pot" more and more prevalent.

The essence of the practice of "eating from the same big pot" is equalitariansim, which has nothing in common with Marxist socialism. A socialist society must implement the principle of distribution according to work. This is an objective law independent of man's will. Only by observing this law can we fully arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises and staff and workers and develop commodity production and exchange. It is clearly stipulated in the newly promulgated constitution: the socialist public ownership eliminates the exploiting system and implements the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. This is the concrete reflection of the superiority of the socialist system.

The new appearance of the vast rural areas resulting from the elimination of the practice of "eating from the same big pot" has made more and more people alive to the fact that the economic responsibility system must be implemented in industry, commerce and all trades. Only by thoroughly eliminating the system of "eating from the same big pot" can the Marxist principle of material interest by implemented, the sense of responsibility of all laborers as masters be strengthened and production be developed. We place hopes on the implementation of the economic responsibility system.

PLA AIR FORCE PROMOTES 1,500 YOUNG CADRES

HK290639 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party Committee of the PLA Air Force Promotes 1,500 Middle-aged, Young Cadres to Corps, Divisional, Regimental Leading Bodies"]

[Text] The party committee of the PLA Air Force has promoted many outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who can open up a new situation, and put them in important positions. Now more than 1,500 middle-aged and young cadres have been respectively promoted into leading bodies at the corps, division and regiment levels in all units. With the help and concern of the old comrades, these middle-aged and young cadres have rapidly improved their attainments in the art of political and military leadership. Most of them have been proved equal to their work. Chairman of the Central Military Commission Deng Xiaoping has praised the air force for their good job in rejuvenating the cadre ranks.

This work has been taken up personally by Zhang Tingfa, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the air force and Gao Houliang, second secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the air force. When they went down to the units to make investigation and study, they not only helped elderly cadres to enhance their consciousness, but also enthusiastically helped and gave guidance to middle-aged and young cadres. In February this year, when Comrade Zhang Tingfa led a work group to inspect units' work in the northwest region, he paid consistent attention to the building of leading bodies of all the units he inspected, commended middle-aged and young cadres who had scored achievements and repeatedly explained the great significance of promoting middle-aged and young cadres to the elderly comrades in the leading bodies. He also popularized the experience of some units which had done a good job in this area.

Thanks to the initiation of the leading organs and leading comrades of the air force, since last year, all units of the air force have formed 530 work groups consisting of more than 2,000 cadres at all levels led by old cadres to examine and assess all leading bodies at and above regiment level so as to lay a foundation for correctly choosing and promoting cadres. In the course of choosing and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, the party committee of the PLA Air Force has consistently followed the requirements laid down by the party central leadership and has paid great attention to correctness in this work.

The party committee of the air force also gave commendation to middle-aged and young cadres who have scored achievements at their work posts and encouraged them to enhance their abilities in practice.

The marked development in the rejuvenation of the cadre ranks has played a promotive role in three aspects in the building of the people's air force: 1) The leading bodies have become more vigorous. 2) Leading cadres' role as vanguards has become more distinct. With the average age of leading bodies becoming younger, they find it easier to go deep into reality and play a vanguard's role. Last year, in the air units participating in the north China military excercise and review, nearly 100 cadres at division and regiment levels took the lead in piloting planes. This has won universal acclaim both within and outside the army. 3) The fighting capacity of the units has been markedly enhanced.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

OW291449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- A national meeting to exchange experience in improving the leadership system of enterprises, which ended on 28 December, stressed that "collective leadership by the party committee, democratic management by workers and staff and administrative command by the director" is the fundamental principle for the success of socialist enterprises and that implementing this principle in an all-round manner by establishing an enterprise leadership that reflects both democracy and centralism is an important guarantee for fulfilling the strategic goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC.

After summarizing the practical experience in the leadership system of enterprises in China, the party Central Committee and the State Council last year successively promulgated three important documents: the "Provisional Regulations Concerning Congresses of Workers and Staff Members in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises," the "Provisional Regulations Concerning the Work of Directors of State-Owned Industrial Plants," and the "Provisional Regulations Concerning the Work of Grassroots Organizations of the Communist Party of China in Industrial Enterprises." The meeting participants exchanged and summed up in particular the experience in implementing these regulations by various localities and made arrangements for future work.

The meeting pointed out: Since the promulgation of the three documents, factories, mines and enterprises that have conscientiously implemented the regulations have raised their economic results. In these factories, mines and enterprises, the party committee concentrated efforts on major political policies, pplitical and ideological work and party building, while the production management command and technical management system headed by the director greatly strengthened and the system of workers congresses continuously improved. The enthusiasm of the workers congresses continously improved. The enthusiasm of the workers and staff in being their own masters has heightened, bringing close the relations between the party and the government, the party and the masses, and between the cadres and the masses. All this marks a new era in the development of the leadership system in China's industrial and transport enterprises.

However, in some enterprises the leading cadres still have confused ideas and are hesitant to implement these regulations. They interpret party leadership as the party taking charge of everything, are afraid of exercising administrative command for fear of repeating the error of the "system of one-man leadership" and are unwilling to introduce democratic management for fear that things may go astray or deviate from party leadership. Thus, in their practical work, these enterprises fail to draw a distinction between the party and the government while the party committee tends to take charge of administrative affairs.

The meeting urged leading cadres of industrial and transport enterprises in all localities to further study the guidelines of the documents promulgated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, enhance the consciousness of cadres and masses in implementing the documents by first clearing the confusion, regard the implementation of the documents as an important task in the overall reorganization of the enterprise, and improve the enterprise leadership system according to unified plans and arrangements.

The meeting was held in Beijing from 19 to 28 December under the joint auspices of the State Economic Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of party committee organization departments, industrial and transport departments, economic commissions and trade union councils of all provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and autonomous regions; responsible persons of party Central Committee and State Council departments concerned; party and government leading cadres of some industrial cities; and party, government and trade union cadres of some enterprises, totaling some 250.

Hu Qili and Hao Jianxiu, respectively member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Jingfu, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Zeng Zhi, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Yuan Baohua, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, attended the closing ceremony on 28 December. Hao Jianxiu and Zhang Jingfu spoke at the ceremony. They stressed that implementing the three documents promulgated by the party Central Committee and the State Council is an important component of the economic management reform and organizational restructuring in China. The three documents supplement and support one another. It is necessary to implement them together and in an all-round manner and to continuously sum up new experiences in practice in order to further perfect and develop the documents.

YUAN BAOHUA URGES BETTER USE OF LABOR FORCE

OW291101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] At the national forum today on the work of consolidating labor organization, Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, emphasized: It is necessary to grasp the task of consolidating labor organization as an important strategic task and to truly score achievements in this regard. He said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to regard the consolidation of labor organization and the organization of production by fixing the number of workers and production quotas as one of the five major tasks in consolidating enterprises in an overall manner. This decision was made from a long-term point of view in building enterprises and in the light of the present major problems among our enterprises.

Yuan Baohua said: To improve economic results means to use a minimum amount of labor and raw materials in turning out more social products. As far as the situation in China is concerned, a fundamental way to use a minimum amount of labor is to consolidate labor organization, organize production by fixing the number of workers and production quotas, make rational use of the labor force and gradually increase production quotas.

Our potential in this regard is tremendous. Let us take the machine building industry as an example. In 1980 the percentage of wages of the total production cost was 13.2 percent. If this percentage could be reduced to 8 percent, the percentage during the First 5-Year Plan, the profits made by the industry could be increased by 2 billion yuan.

He added: In doing economic work, we have long been neglecting labor-saving measures. Fixing the number of workers and production quotas has become a weak link in enterprise management. There is an enormous waste of labor. According to surveys made in various departments and areas, our enterprises have in general a 10 to 15 percent surplus of manpower. Some even have 30 percent more manpower than needed. In general, the rate of labor utilization is only about 50 percent, while in some enterprises it is even less than 30 percent. In many enterprises, the production quotas for a specific number of workers are quite low. They are still below the previous highest levels in history.

Yuan Baohua further pointed out: There are two malpractices in socialist economic life. One is the practice of advocating an "iron rice bowl" in using manpower in various enterprises, and the other that of egalitarianism in distribution. These two malpractices must be gradually eliminated. The consolidation of labor organization must be conducive to restructuring. For example, in using manpower, we must employ regular workers, contract workers, and other types of workers in such a way that we can hire as well as discharge them, and eliminate the practice of making all jobs secure ones. It is also necessary to adhere to the principle of relying strictly on proficiency and hiring only those who are competent. The efforts to consolidate labor organization, eliminate surplus manpower and weed out those who have sneaked into enterprises just to make a living are aimed preliminarily at correcting the irrational situation at present and laying the foundation for a complete restructuring. As for the distribution system, we must from now on reform the wage system and further implement the system of distribution according to work while overcoming egalitarianism. To consolidate labor organization and organize production by fixing the number of workers and production quotas now, it is essential to increase the number of steps between one grade and the next higher one, and to reward those who are diligent and punish those who are lazy. All this is aimed at creating conditions for reforming the wage system.

INDUSTRY EXPECTED TO GROW BY 7 PERCENT IN 1982

OW291206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- China expects total industrial output value for 1982 to be seven percent higher than last year, topping the original target of four to five percent, a State Economic Commission official announced here today. Total output value will run more than 550 billion yuan, with heavy industry increasing nine percent and light industry five percent. Speaking at a meeting attended by leading industrial production officials from departments under the State Council, Zhao Weichen, member of the State Economic Commission, said that in 1982, China has focused national economic readjustment on better economic results, leading to a steady rise in industrial production. All-time records have been set in output of coal, electricity, rolled steel, cement, soda ash and chemical fertilizers as well as in freight and passenger volume by water and railways.

Salient features of this year's industrial production are improved product variety and quality and reduced energy consumption, he said. This year saw 56,000 new varieties of light industrial goods put on the market. This was a record for the light and textile industries.

Quality of 59 out of 75 major industrial products remained stable or improved during the period from January to October this year. Over 20 million tons of standard coal is expected to be saved as a result of energy conservation measures during the year.

Continued production of market-oriented commodities was an important aspect in China's industrial development in 1982. Output of such items as wrist-watches, sewing machines, television sets, cameras and refrigerators rose anywhere from 14 to 70 percent. The output of radio recorders and washington machines has been more than doubled.

Zhao said the ample supply of manufactured goods has enlivened the market. Gross retail sales volume for the year is estimated to have increased 8.9 percent and a buyer's market has appeared for some commodities.

He said that during the year, heavy industry rose steadily. Products such as rolled steel, steel, soda ash, caustic soda, cement and plate glass are expected to be up by four to 14 percent and walking tractors 31 percent. The vigorous growth of heavy industry has provided agriculture and light industry with a good supply of equipment and spare parts. The machine building industry, for example, has turned out 2,000 sets of equipment, 200 more than last year.

Zhao Weichen said that good performances by the transportation and energy sectors contributed to the healthy development of the national economy. Coal production is expected to reach 650 million tons, 4.5 percent more than last year, petroleum remained steady at 102 million tons and electricity is expected to be 325,000 million KWH, 5.1 percent more than last year.

Progress has also been made in management, technical transformation and regional economic cooperation, the State Economic Commission member said.

NEW RAILWAYS, IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR 1983

OW291048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Railways will build four new rail lines while speeding railway projects to transport more coal and aid development of industry and agriculture, the ministry said today. A ministry official said China will electrify 695 kilometers of railways, build 252 kilometers of new lines and 209 kilometers of double-track lines in 1983.

Priority in railway construction, the official said, should be given to those projects listed by the state as key, particularly the 379-kilometer electric, double-track railway from Datong, a major Shanxi Province coal-producing center, to Beijing's suburban Fengtai District; the 280-kilometer double-track, electric railway from Beijing to Qinhuangdao; the 355-kilometer electric railway from Datong to Taiyuan; and the 630-kilometer electric railway between Guiyang and Kunming, a transport artery in southwest China for coal and phosphorus.

Construction of a 164-kilometer line between Xinxiang in Henan Province and Heze in Shandong Province will begin in the first quarter of 1983, the official said. The line will cross the Yellow River, China's second largest, and provide Shanxi with another coal transport artery.

The second line to be built next year is 128 kilometers long from Daye, an iron center in Hubei Province, to Shahejie in the north of Jiangxi Province, through Yangxin and Ruichang Counties. The railway runs from central China to southeast China through rich copper and iron areas.

According to the ministry, construction will continue on the 79-kilometer Houma - Yumenkou railway to strengthen trade between Shanxi and Shaanxi Province, and aid construction of an aluminum plant and development of a coal mine in the region.

The fourth railway to be built next year is 37 kilometers from the city of Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, to Beilun Harbor, China's first 100,000-ton-class modern ore transit port in the province. Beilun is a transshipment point for mineral ore for Shanghai's Baoshan iron and steel complex.

WENZHAI BAO EXCERPTS QINGHUA STUDENTS' INTERVIEW

HK300852 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese No 63, 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Reprinted feature from issue No 23 of DUI WAI BAOGAO CANKAO [FOREIGN REPORTS REFERENCE]: "Qinghua Teachers, Students Answer Questions of Foreign Correspondents"]

[Text] Not long ago, 40 foreign resident correspondents in Beijing held an interview at Qinghua University. Excerpts of the interview follow:

Question: (from a West German correspondent) Do you make special preparations for meetings as the one we are having today, such as previews and rehearsals?

Answer: As many foreign guests visit our university, we do not make preparations of this kind. If there is any "preparation" at all, it is a notice in advance asking us to put on tidy clothes for the sake of politeness.

Question: (from a French correspondent) Feng Daxing was executed by shooting for murder. Why is it that Jiang Qing has not been executed although so many people were killed under her orders?

Answer: In committing crimes, Jiang Qing did not kill anybody directly. She can live on as a teacher by negative example.

Question: (from an American correspondent) Are you allowed to tune in to the BBC and Voice of America?

Answer: Yes. But we mainly listen to domestic broadcasts such as that by the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Question: (from a Canadian correspondent) I would like to know your appraisal of Qin Shihuang, first emperor of the Qin Dynasty.

Answer: Qin Shihuang made his contribution to the unification of China.

Question: How was Qin Shihuang compared with Mao Zedong?

Answer: Qin cannot be compared with Mao Zedong at all. Both of them unified China but their purposes for doing so were entirely different. Qin Shihuang aimed at extending his scope of rule and enslavement; whereas Mao Zedong led the revolution in order to overthrow the rule of imperialism and feudalism and to put an end to the system of exploitation.

Question: (from a Norwegian correspondent) Can you air your views freely during political discussions, that is, can you put forth different opinions?

Answer: Yes.

Question: (from a Canadian correspondent) Why then are all answers the same?

Answer: I think that if it is a truth, everyone's answer will be the same.

Question: I am afraid that such truths are not products of your own thinking but are given to you by the party.

Answer: We have received the same education and we have the same ideological foundation. It is natural that we share the same views. However, these views and conclusions result from our own thinking.

ZHANG AIPING ATTENDS PLA TREE-PLANTING

OW250712 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The all-army meeting to sum up experience and commend the advanced in tree-planting and afforestion closed today. Zhang Aiping, state councillor, minister of national defense and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, extended warm congratulations and thanks to the advanced models in tree-planting and warm regards to all the comrades taking part in afforesting the motherland in the whole army on behalf of the Military Commission.

Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, also spoke at the meeting.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES WORK CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

OW180857 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 14 Dec 1982

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The national archives work conference, which ended today in Beijing, called for collecting and preserving those archives related to Chinese history and accumulated after the founding of the PRC and for scientifically classifying them to serve the building of socialist modernization. The conference opened on 4 December. Those who addressed the conference were Hu Qili, member the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and some responsible persons concerned including Yang Dezhong, Kang Yimin, Wang Fulin and Zeng San.

The conference called on all party, governmental and military organizations at various levels as well as mass organizations to embark on and perfect the work of documentation and to turn over to the archives in a planned and systematic manner those documents which are required to be turned over. Special efforts should be made to ensure the smooth transferal of documents from those organizations to be dissolved or merged into others during the reorganization process. The archives at various levels should do a good job in taking over and managing these documents. They should also do their best to enrich the collections, improve their work and do a good job in making the historical documents available to the public. The central, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional departments in charge of specialized trades and professions should work out specialized and unified ways to govern the work of documenting scientific and technological information in the enterprises and trades under their jurisdiction.

The conference expressed the hope that archives at various levels intensify their research work on theories and techniques of documentation and raise the standard of archives preservation and administration. It called for efforts to establish, before 1990, a network of archives departments that have a wide range of collections, rational structure and scientific management in order to create a new situation in archives work.

HU QIAOMU PROPOSES PUBLISHING 'CONTEMPORARY CHINA'

OW211115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- According to a report by GUANGMING RIBAO, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Chinese Social Science Publishing House under the academy are organizing people in various fields to write and compile a large, multivolume series of books entitled "Contemporary China."

Comrade Hu Qiaomu proposed the compilation and publication of this series. In May this year Comrade Hu Qiaomu suggested at a discussion meeting of young social science workers that a scientific summation be made of the historical experience of our work in various fields since the founding of the People's Republic. He pointed out: This will not only provide material for the research of China's modern history but also guide us in doing our work.

The whole series will contain more than 100 volumes, and each volume will contain about 300,000 characters. The volumes will be divided according to the work of the various ministries and commissions of the State Council and deal for example with China's contemporary agriculture, textile industry, metallurgical industry, coal industry and educational work.

Deng Liqun and Ma Hong will be the chief editors of the Editorial Committee of "Contemporary China." Members of the Editorial Committee include Yu Guangyuan, Wang Huide, Zhu Muzhi, Xu Dixin, Du Runsheng, Zhang Youyu, Zhou Yang, Lin Jianqing, Fang Weizhong, Hu Sheng, Yuan Baohua, Mei Yi and Xue Muqiao.

HU QIAOMU WRITES TO MODEL COMMUNIST SUN YEFANG

OW260932 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- Comrade Hu Qiaomu on 22 December wrote to Comrade Sun Yefang, who was recently conferred with the honorary title of model Communist Party member, to extend his warm congratulations.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said in the letter: "The party organization of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has conferred on you the title of model Communist Party member. I fully support this correct decision and congratulate you warmly. I hope you will concentrate on getting well so that you can continue to make great contributions to the party and the people." "I salute you and wish you early recovery."

ZHU MUZHI TOASTS FOREIGNERS AT RECEPTION

OW291820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Bureau under the Ministry of Culture held a New Year's reception here this evening for foreign experts invited by the bureau to work in Beijing.

In his toast, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, said: "The foreign experts are doing important work that promotes foreign peoples' understanding of and friendship with the Chinese people." Zhou Weizhi and Lu Zhixian, vice-ministers of the ministry, were also present.

OBSERVATORY TO START FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

OW301128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Shanghai, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai meteorological observatory will begin weather reporting by radio facsimile of the six provinces and Shanghai in east China and coastal areas on February 1, the observatory has announced. The announcement was made at a meeting attended by about 50 meteorological engineers and technicians from Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Fujian and Shandong Provinces and Shanghai.

The Shanghai observatory on the coast will forecast several times a day weather information both inland and offshore as far east as 150 degrees longitude. The information includes typhoon warnings, high-altitude analysis and ocean state. It will also provide meteorological data for shipping, fishing, aviation, marine engineering and salvage.

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FUJIAN CIRCULAR ON FAMILY PLANNING PUBLICITY

OW290253 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 16 December 1982 urging implementation of family planning publicity month activities.

In accordance with written instructions by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council, while approving a "Summary of the Minutes of the National Conference on Family Planning," the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the State Family Planning Commission recently held a national conference on publicizing family planning and made arrangements to launch the family planning publicity month throughout the country. In line with these instructions, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government hereby decided to kick off the family planning publicity month in the urban and rural areas of the province on 18 December. The following are things to be done during the publicity month:

Family planning is a basic policy of our state. Activities in publicity month should be conducted in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress. It is necessary to carry out extensive education on this "basic national policy" among the cadres and masses, in order to make it known to every household and to have it take root in the hearts of the people. Leading cadres at various levels should fully understand the strategic significance of family planning. Large numbers of cadres and people should be made to understand that it is a citizen's duty to practice family planning. They should conscientiously respond to the call for a couple to have only one child. Communist Party and CYL members, as well as cadres at various levels, should have a stronger sense of responsibility in carrying out the basic national policy and take the lead in publicizing family planning, doing away with feudal ideas, marrying and bearing children late, bearing fewer children and raising them better. While conducting such publicity activities, we should also lay a sound foundation for regular family planning work. Every effort should be made to keep the province's population at the 31.7 million level by the end of this century and to ensure that the family planning task for 1983 is fulfilled.

During the publicity month, it is necessary to make full use of various propaganda media, such as newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, films, drama, theatrical singing and other performances, posters, special columns, slogans and leaflets in order to prepare public opinion for family planning. It is necessary to organize and train lecture teams and send them out to disseminate to the masses. Wide publicity should be given to the CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's principles, policies and instructions on family planning, especially the policy of one couple, one child. Efforts should also be made to disseminate scientific knowledge on birth control and eugenics.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN AT MEETING TO HONOR ATHLETES

OW282210 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A grand meeting was held at the provincial stadium this evening to welcome the province's athletes who are returning from the Ninth Asian Games and to commend outstanding athletes and coaches of the province who have won honors at sports meets at home and abroad in 1982.

The meeting was jointly held by the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee, the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial CYL Committee and the provincial Women's Federation. Over 6,000 people from various parts of the province gathered at the brightly lit stadium.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Jia Jiumin and President of the All-China Sports Federation Zhong Shitong attended the meeting.

JIANGSU: XU JIATUN CONGRATULATES ARTIST

OW281259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- "One is congratulated for being over 70 years old. Mr Liu Haisu has been active in the field of art for 70 years, and this is more gratifying and calls for more congratulations. His artistic style gives people a positive, uplifting esthetic feeling. He is worthy of the title of educator in art and great master of art." These are the remarks of Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, at a meeting today in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the artistic career of Liu Haisu, president of the Nanjing Art Academy.

Hua Junwu, member of the Secretariat of the China Federation of Literature and Arts and vice chairman of the Chinese Artists Association; Yan Han, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Artist Association; and Huang Zhou, well-known painter, made a special trip to Nanjing to attend the meeting.

The celebration meeting was sponsored by the Jiangsu provincial Bureau of Higher Education and five other units. More than 200 people attended the meeting, including responsible party and government comrades of Jiangsu Province and representatives of teachers and students of the Nanjing Art Academy.

SHANGHAI CONGRESS PRESIDIUM HOLDS FIRST MEETING

OW281407 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghi Municipal People's Congress held its first meeting this afternoon. Comrade Chen Guodong presided over the meeting, which elected Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruoan (female), Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan executive chairmen of the session presidium. The meeting approved the namelist of executive chairmen for the session's group discussion and the agenda of the session. It also approved the appointment of Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Zhang Shizhu, Cai Beihua, Xiao Che, Wu Jian and (Yan Zheng) (female) as deputy secretaries general of the session.

To ensure that deputies will be able to exercise their democratic rights and that the Motions Examination Committee will have sufficient time to examine opinions on the handling of motions, the presidium meeting decided that the deadline for submitting motions will be 1800 on 27 December.

SHANGHAI: CHEN GUODONG VISITS PLANNING EXHIBIT

OW261006 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Municipal party and government leaders Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi and Zhong Min visited the Shanghai municipal overall urban planning exhibition on 24 December. After viewing the exhibition, Chen Guodong and other leading comrades said it is necessary to solicit opinions from more people's deputies, CPPCC members and experts, as well as the people in general, in mapping out the overall urban planning of Shanghai. The construction of the country, including the work of Shanghai, should be done by pooling the efforts of all.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK230417 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Zhou Hui [0719 1920], first secretary of Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee: "Further Implement and Perfect Various Production Responsibility Systems Including the 'All-round Contract System'"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress treated agriculture as the first important strategic task in achieving the goal of development by the end of the century. How can we, proceeding from the reality in Nei Monggol, further speed up the development of agriculture and animal husbandry? In accordance with both the positive and negative experiences of so many years, the successful experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, we must, on the whole, still rely first on policies and second on science. The most important thing at present is that we must seriously carry out the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output, go deep into practice to conduct investigations and surveys, modestly learn from peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities and continue to implement and perfect various systems of contract responsibility with payment linked to output, including the "all-round contract system", according to local conditions.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "double contract system," particularly the various systems of contract responsibility with payment linked to output which takes the "all-round contract system" as its major form have been implemented gradually in rural and pastoral areas in Nei Monggol and have been warmly supported by peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities. Practice has more and more clearly shown that the "double contract system," particularly the "all-round contract system" is really a great creation of the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in the practice of production. It not only plays an important role in creating a new situation in agriculture and animal husbandry, but also has produced and is producing an enormously stimulating effect on enlivening economy and promoting reform. However, in the process of carrying out the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output including the "all-round contract system," we met with quite a few obstacles, mainly from a handful of responsible cadres. Quite of few of them, influenced by "leftist" ideology, fell short of the demands of the times due to their insufficient study and contact with reality. However, there are indeed a very few who had a vested interest in the "leftist" stuff. The controversy over this issue, we should say, is not totally finished.

A review of the process of implementing the "all-round contract system" and other responsibility systems in rural and pastoral areas in Nei Monggol over the past few years shows that it was fraught with the hardships of bringing order out of chaos both ideologically and practically. For example, when we began implementing the responsibility system, some people still thought that the previous practice of "mass extensive production" was more secure and the system of "assigning production contracts for each household" was risky. They intimidated peasants, saying: "If you do not implement the contract system, you may eat 'resold grain' due to crop failure; but if you implement the contract system, you'll have no way out when there is a poor harvest." They even went as far as to create obstructions by such means as "settling repayment within a stated time," "granting no loans" and increasing burdens. As peasants liked the contract system from the bottom of their hearts, some communes and brigades have publicly or secretly adhered to it despite "prohibition" at the initial stage and the subsequent "correction." Practice over the past year or so shows that it is better to implement the contract system than not to implement it; it is better to implement the system of assigning production contracts for each household than for each group; and the "all-round contract system" is better than other systems.

In areas where the contract system was implemented, the output of the originally less fertile land greatly surpassed that of the more fertile land in the areas where the contract system was not implemented. Even when there was various natural disasters, they could reap a bumper harvest after a small disaster, maintain production after moderate disasters and reduce losses to a minimum after a large disaster. Some brigades and teams which were poor for decades have swiftly changed their appearance. Practice has given powerful support to the contract system. When the news spread, some areas where the contract system had not been implemented,one after another implemented the contract system. Some areas where the system of "land of grain ration" and the system of "awards and schedules" had been implemented subsequently developed toward the "all-round contract system." But some people again said that it was not in line with socialist orientation to increase production by implementing the "all-round contract system." That is the so-called contradiction between the vast majority of peasants who care about "output" and a handful of people who stick to "orientation." What is wrong with "orientation?" They said: 1) farm animals and farming tools cannot be kept well; 2) the task of the procurement of grain cannot be accomplished; 3) difficulties of "four-belonging households" cannot be solved; 4) the construction of arable land and pastureland fizzled out. As a result, resistance to the contract system appeared in some areas. Practice has once again given a good reply: In most of the areas where the "all-round contract system" has been implemented, farm animals and farming tools have been increased; the procurement of grain by the state has been carried out in large quantities, best quality and at a fast speed. Most of the "four-belonging households" which implemented the contract system to a certain extent have increased their grain output and cash income; as for the minority of households suffering from difficulties, they have also received better treatment as a result of the development of the whole production. The construction of arable land and pastureland has been carried out more properly. In Ih Ju Meng where the "all-round contract system" was implemented early, the construction of small irrigation works and small grass towns has been carried out rapidly. Less investment yet rapid results and the construction on mu after mu have played an important role in fighting natural calamities. Although problems of one kind or another have existed in some areas, they can be rapidly solved provided cadres get their thinking straight, genuinely carry out the spirit of the third plenary session and earnestly consult the masses.
Numerous facts have indicated that the vast majority of peasants and herdsmen are willing to take the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party and want to get rid of the "leftist" stuff such as "mass extensive production" and "eating from the same big pot" and the blind command and unreasonable burden of some cadres. They do not wish to take the deviation from the socialist road. The "output" increase achieved by peasants and herdsmen after implementing the "all-round contract system" is what the socialist "orientation" expects.

Following the progress of the work of bringing out of chaos and the testing by practice, we have now virtually made a breakthrough in the double-contract system, particularly the "all-round contract system" which is being implemented and improved. Responsibility systems for vegetable growing production teams on the outskirts of cities are being adjusted, and those for forestry production are just beginning. Although we have responsibility systems for animal husbandry, a considerable number of them are the continuation of methods adopted before the Cultural Revolution. Herdsmen are not satisfied with them. Responsibility systems for many commune-run and brigade-run enterprises are yet to be established, summarized and improved. Contract systems will ultimately be applied to the exploitation and utilization of large areas of waste beaches, mountains, sands and water surface by scattered manpower, funds and technical forces.

Most of the responsibility systems for agricultural production were implemented gradually after 1980 and many of them have been implemented halfway. In addition, the implementation of the "all-round contract system" and other responsibility systems is a new thing and the "leftist" influences are deep rooted. There are not many areas where responsibility systems have been implemented in a fairly perfect manner. Therefore, we must not only note the trend of the "all-round contract system" and other responsibility systems being implemented, perfected and consolidated, but also realize the arduous and protracted efforts we should exert to continuously implement, perfect and consolidate them in the future. The ideas that the responsibility systems have been perfect and the feeling of satisfaction with the achievements of the systems which leads to a refusal to improve the systems are divorced from reality and are harmful.

The major question on current responsibility systems is whether or not we should regard the double contract system, particularly the "all-round contract system," as a revolution, and continue to improve and carry it out.

1. Are the "all-round contract systems"and other responsibility systems a revolution in the realm of agricultural economy? The process of implementing the "all-round contract system" in the region over the past few years is worth study and summarization. The production teams in the region which have implemented the "all-round contract system" account for the vast majority of the total of production teams to date. It is absolutely groundless to say that this is the result of unanimous action because peasants and herdsmen have not established ties and contracts with each other and the central and regional authorities also have not made any stipulation as to the proportionate rate which the "all-round contract system" should constitute. As a matter of fact, the timing and concrete methods in implementing the "all-round contract system" vary in different areas. It is more appropriate to call it the "all-round contract system" of a great variety. Anyhow the "all-round contract system" does have a common characteristic, that is, the thorough severing of the shackles of the "leftist" stuff, the elimination of "eating from the same big pot" and the implementation of diversified economy on the household basis under the unified leadership. This is adherance to the principle of seeking truth from facts and doing things according to local conditions. This practice has vividly shown us that the double-contract system, particularly the "all-round contract system," is so far the most effective measure to fully arouse the production enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in the rural and pastoral areas of Nei Monggol. People say that the "all-round contract system" has not only emancipated the people's minds, given peasants a free hand and made the land andnatural resources more exploitable, but also educated the masses of cadres. Like a key, it has opened the door to broad prospects for Nei Monggol's agriculture and animal husbandry. In the meantime, after summing up both the positive and negative experiences of several decades, particularly the experience of the past few years, we have adhered to the public ownership of the land and the principle of proper retention for the collective and have organized production mainly with individual households as a unit under the guidance of the state plan in our efforts to develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the vast rural and pastoral areas. Generally speaking, this is in conformity with the current development of productive forces in rural and pastoral areas and conducive to production. With regard to the procurement and allotment of farm and sideline products, we should, of course, educate cadres and commune members to adhere to the principle of simultaneously taking into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The circulation links in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and the superstructure should be in accord with this principle. These are profound changes brought about by the "all-round contract system" in the realm of agricultural economy.

2. Has the role fo the "all-round contract system" and other responsibility systems "reached its limit" already? Our answer is: The power of these systems is much greaterthan had been expected. In Nei Monggol, most production teams have adopted "all-round contract system" for only 1 or 2 years and the small number of teams that adopted this system earlier have practiced it for not more than 3 or 5 years. After massive extensive production has been in practice for a long time, it takes a few years to restore soil fertility and to breed female animals. The process also requires all necessary small and medium-sized farm tools and farm animals. The construction of farm fields and grazing land is only possible when the people have enough to eat and the technical contracting and business management system can only be practically established and perfected step by step. This means that, with the continuous development and achievement of the above-mentioned aspects, peasants and herdsmen's production enthusiasam will run higher and higher and results of production will continuously increase. Thus, the superiority of the "all-round contract system" will become more and more obvious. Therefore, the active role of the responsibility system in the form of "all-round contracts" is far from having reached its limit, rather it has just begun to work and is now in the ascendant. Its potential and superiority are far from having been completely displayed. This is the same as peasants and herdsmen saying that "the best is yet to come!"

3. Though we are practicing the "all-round contract system," shall we have to once again merge things together some time in the future? This is the question with which peasants and herdsmen are most concerned at present. A peasant in Shengfeng Commune, Wuyuan County said that during the 12th party congress, every day they gathered around radios to listen to the news about the congress. What they paid attention to was whether the policy toward the "all-round contract" responsibility system would be changed or not. This shows that our previous policies were so apt to change and so unstable that peasants and herdsmen were always in a state of anxiety. They did not set their minds at rest until they heard that Comrade Hu Yaobang guaranteed in his report that this policy would not be changed for a long time to come. Why were they always afraid that policies would change? Because in recent years, agriculture and animal husbandry have obviously developed in Nei Monggol and the problem of food and clothing has been basically solved. From their past experiences, peasants felt that it was perhaps the time to change the policy. Therefore, when the 12th party congress declared that the agricultural production responsibility systems will "not be changed for a long time to come," the peasants and herdsmen felt reassured. This is also the most effective way to mobilize peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities to further develop the range and quality of production. We shall make the "long-term invariability" of the responsibility systems one of our basic policies toward agriculture and animal husbandry and adhere to this policy for a long time to come.

Without any doubt, the responsibility systems including "all-round contract system" will continuously develop along with the development of productive forces. Diverse occupations which are now mainly based on household operation will inevitably develop into integrated operation of different forms step-by-step along with the development of commodity production. In particular, integrated bodies in the trades which are oriented to production and which are in the links of circulation will inevitably increase on a daily basis. Among them, some will be temporary expedients and others will be more regularized and institutionalized; some will be loosely and others more tightly integrated; some will take a form of association while others will completely merge themselves together. The tendency of development will be to realize integration according to trades. This is precisely the way for us to realize agricultural modernization. We should enthusiastically welcome this development and give shrewd guidance according to circumstances. This development must certainly never retrogress and the integration should never be the same as the previous system of "three-level ownership with ownership by the production team as the basic form."

According to the actual conditions in Nei Monggol, at present and in a few years to come, the "all-round contract system" and other responsibility systems should continue to be put into effect and be perfected. After that, these systems will remain unchanged for a long time. As for cooperation in the process of agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production, including specialized, long-term and seasonal cooperation, it has existed in practice for a long time wherever cooperation is necessary. For example, animals are shared by a few households for tillage; a shepherd tends sheep for a few households; several households jointly use a ditch or a well for irrigation; a few households cooperate in building a haystack or share a tractor; in the harvest season, a few households thresh grain together for one of them after another; and so forth. In future, with the development of production, we should actively lead and help peasants and herdsmen to properly cooperate in doing those things which are difficult for a single household to accomplish, such as the cultivation of good strains of seed and fine animal breeds, the building of large-scale farm fields and grazing land, the development of processing production and the use of science and technology.

No matter how the responsibility system of contracts with payment linked to output develops and what kind of combination appears, we must comply with two fundamental principles: 1) it is necessary to show great respect for the right to self-determination of the vast number of peasants and herdsmen; and 2) it is necessary to gradually improve the masses' economic benefits. Henceforth, we must adhere to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and should never force the masses to do what they are reluctant to do. In dealing with everything, we must always respect the practical experience of the masses and earnestly listen to their opinions so as to strengthen our leadership. For many years, our cadres have indeed worked hard, but some of them, though motivated by good intentions, have done quite a few things that were at variance with the interests of the masses. They tried to do those good things which would be possible only after many years and their good intentions did not achieve good results. We should seriously sum up these experiences and draw lessons from them.

In the course of implementing and perfecting "the all-round contract system" and other production responsibility systems, we need to further deepen our understanding and unify our thinking on the above-mentioned questions. These questions involve both theoretical and practical aspects. To properly resolve these questions, we need to study the relevant basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rely on practice and taking the mass line and continuously sum up and popularize new initiatives and experiences of peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities. The central authorities have laid down correct and explicit principles and policies for developing agriculture. The most important thing at present is that we should effectively put them into practice in accordance with our local conditions. This by itself is one of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, we plan to train grassroots cadres in rural and pastoral areas in a planned and big way this winter and next spring. Through this training, we will set their ideology to rights and will promote to leading posts those who have resolutely implemented the party central leadership's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We will also organize them to study technology and management skills.

Therefore, we should, in connection with the study of the 12th congress documents and the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, thoroughly sum up the experiences and lessons of our party in giving guidance to agricultural and animal husbandry production over the past two decades and particularly since the party's third plenary session, further eliminate leftist influences, seek truth from facts, emancipate our minds, enhance our awareness in implementing the line adopted since the party's third plenary session, further eliminate leftist influences, seek truth from facts, emancipate our minds, enhance our awareness in implementing the line adopted since the party's third plenary session and continue to implement and improve the system of "all-round contracting" and other responsibility systems of linking payment with output according to contracts. In our opinion, as long as we do so, we will be able to further develop the new situation which has already been created in agriculture and animal husbandry.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA DELIVERS SPEECH TO NPC GROUP

SK290752 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Chen Weida, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, delivered a speech at a group discussion meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 28 November. He said: Party committees at all levels, all cadres of the party and party members must take the lead in enforcing the constitution and be models in safeguarding the authoritativeness of the constitution. No party organizations or party members should place themselves above the constitution.

He said: The construction clearly stipulates that "the people of all nationalities, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation." Although this is directed at all organizations and individuals, it is all the more necessary that the Communist Party and all its members observe and safeguard the constitution. The Communist Party is the governing party, and many party members have assumed very important leadership work. If all party organizations and party members can take the stipulations of the constitution as their norm and can serve as examples among the people, it will be easier to cultivate the concept and habits of observing and safeguarding the constitution among the people.

Chen Weida said: The constitution was formulated by taking the four basic principles as its guiding ideology. It is a fundamental general law reflecting the fundamental interests of the people of China and was formulated by the party and the people under its leadership. Observing and ensuring the implementation of the constitution on the part of our party committees at all levels means safeguarding the party's leadership and the interests of the people of China.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON RESPONSIBILITY

SK270906 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] At the meeting of secretaries of the various prefectural, municipal and county CPC Committees held on 24 December, the provincial CPC Committee called on all departments on the industrial, communications, transport, capital construction, commercial, catering and service fronts to implement the various forms of the economic responsibility system and the system of taking responsibility for management based on contracts next year so as to further break away from the conventional trammels of the iron rice bowl and of eating from a big common pot and to genuinely implement the principle of "more work, more pay; less work, less pay and no work, no pay."

There are 10 specific measures for implementing the economic responsibility system, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Do a good job in implementing the system of taking responsibility for one's own finances at each level. The provincial authorities should supervise the various municipalities and counties which, in turn, should supervise the various relevant departments to implement this system so that this system will be implemented by enterprises at at early date.

2. Implement the system of assuming sole responsibility for one's own profits or losses among large money-losing enterprises. Enterprises which are ensured regular supplies and are operating soundly as regards production and marketing should learn from the system practiced by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company which calls for an increase by degrees in profits turned over to the state, with the enterprise taking responsibility for its own finances so that enterprises can retain some profits while the state is ensured revenues whether or not there is, so to speak, drought or excessive rain.

3. Among the many money-losing enterprises, the system of taking responsibility for one's own losses should be adopted. A system of partial compensation of losses may be introduced when the losses are progressively reduced. Enterprises currently running in the red because of mismanagement but having the potential to improve earnings should be instructed to halt deficits in a prescribed time. Enterprises which have the potential to end deficits but fail to do so because of incompetent leadership should have the leaders changed. Enterprises which are unlikely to halt deficits should be resolutely closed, ordered to suspend production, merged or transferred to other lines of production.

4. Small state-run enterprises may adopt, step by step, the management systems practiced by collectively-owned enterprises or the system of management responsibility based on contracts. Management of these enterprises may be turned over to collectives or individuals under contracts. The enterprises may also be rented to collectives or individuals, with the enterprises subject to state taxation, capital and management [zhijing] sharing profits on mutually beneficial basing and management taking sole responsibility for profits or losses.

5. Small state-run restaurants with a payroll less than 30. Photo studios, barber shops, public bathing houses and repair shops may, in principle, adopt the system in which the establishments are owned by the state, operated by a collective, subject to state taxation, responsible for their profits or losses and managed in a democratic way. They also may adopt the system of responsibility based on contract by turning over management to the staff members and workers on a collective or individual basis.

6. Efforts should be made to gradually turn enterprises in the second light industrial and other sectors into genuine independent accounting units which assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, practice the principle of "to each according to his work" and adopt democratic management.

Staff members and workers may become shareholders, draw dividends and elect and recall leaders. It is necessary to popularize the experience of the (Xingua) arts and crafts factory in Harbin and to reform the management practices characteristic of enterprises owned by the state or big collectives. It is permissible in some cases to reduce the accounting unit by dividing it into several smaller ones, introduce the system of responsibility based on contracts among them and let each take responsibility for its own profits or losses.

7. Communications, transport and contruction enterprises should also proceed from their actual conditions to actively implement the economic responsibility system and the system of responsibility for management based on contracts.

8. Rural supply and marketing cooperatives should accelerate their structural reforms. Active efforts should be made to popularize and implement the experience gained by the (Limin) supply and marketing cooperative in enacting the system of responsibility for management based on contracts.

9. State-owned farms and pastures should reform the fixed-wage system, adopt a floating wage system or the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas and pay some attention to developing the collective sector of the economy and family sideline production.

10. All enterprises should establish or perfect a system of internal economic responsibility as the one practiced by the three paper mills in Mudanjiang, Jiamusi and Qiqihar, in which production quotas are divided and assigned to workshops, work groups and individual workers. It is necessary to check the tendency toward egalitarianism in the distribution of bonuses.

The provincial CPC Committee urged the localities to earnestly study these methods. The provincial economic commission, financial and trade office and relevant departments will work out measures for implementing them. However, the various prefectures, municipalities and counties must not wait. They should go ahead with any of the aforementioned measures they think fit and do their best to have the economic responsibility system implemented among the enterprises by the period around the Spring Festival.

The aforementioned measures and requirements were set forth by Comrade Yang Yichen in a speech entitled "New Progress for the New Year." He said: In the past few years, agriculture has taken the lead in implementing the various forms of the responsibility system. An excellent situation rarely before seen has emerged in the countryside. As we see it today, the system of computing remuneration according to output and assigning output quotas, besides being further developed in the agricultural sector, will certainly make inroads into the industrial, commercial, service and scientific and technological sectors. The system is spreading from the countryside into urban areas. We must have a sharp insight into this new situation and keep pace with it. We must fully evaluate the great significance of implementing the various forms of the economic responsibility system, which in fact does not pale by comparison with the transformation of privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises. Agriculture is radically different from industrial, communications, financial and trade enterprises. Nevertheless, the implementation of the economic responsibility system and, among a number of state-owned enterprises, the system of responsibility for one's own profits and losses, is conducive to implementing the Marxist principle of material interests, enhancing the workers' sense of responsibility and being the masters of their own affairs and pushing forward the development of production. The practice of the countryside, as well as that of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and other industrial enterprises, has shown that the orientation of implementing the economic responsibility system is correct and can yield tangible results.

The 2-day meeting of various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees concluded on 25 December. Responsible persons of the various provincial departments attended the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Yichen also called for executing planned parenthood work well and strictly controlling population growth. He urged party committees at all levels to have a clear understanding to the great importance of this strategic problem, to place this work on their agenda and to earnestly strengthen leadership over this work. He said: In the past 2 months, the provincial CPC committee has heard on two occasions reports on the situation of planned parenthood and has done some research. The provincial CPC committee and government have decided to convene a broadcast mobilization rally. The specific requirements of this work will be outlined at the broadcast mobilization rally.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU MEETS ARMY UNITY DELEGATES

SK280549 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] On the evening of 27 December, leading comrades of the provincial and Changchun municipal organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, (Zhao Xiu), Yang Zhantao, Feng Yingkui and (Xin Jianlin); officers from the PLA units stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district, including (Zhu Dunfa), (Wang Qingyu), (Hou Degang), (Lu Liangyun), He Youfa and (Liu Jianbin); and responsible comrades from departments concerned visited our province's delegates who had just returned from the report meeting sponsored by the Shenyang PLA units on supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families.

During the visit, they were briefed by Comrade (Hou Kai), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs department, on the grand occasion of the report meeting sponsored by the Shenyang PLA units.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu extended a warm welcome and greeting to the province's delegates. He urged all delegates to make sustained efforts to continuously develop the achievement scored in the campaign of supporting the government and cherishing the people, as well as supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families and to further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people so as to bring about a new level in the mutual support campaign across the province.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

SK290230 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, at a recent important meeting held by the provincial CPC committee, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed the importance and urgency of a successful implementation of planned parenthood work.

He said: Planned parenthood is a basic policy of the nation. It is an extremely arduous task. We must strive to keep the national population under the 1.2 billion mark as of the year 2000. To achieve this target, we must bring the population growth rate down to 9.5 per thousand or less. Our province's 1981 population growth was 9.79 per thousand. At present, we are experiencing a relatively prolonged peak of births. Therefore, we can only strengthen the leadership over planned parenthood work and not slacken it even a little bit. Organizations in charge of planned parenthood work and their ranks of cadres can only be reinforced, not weakened. We must regard planned parenthood work as an important part of the five-stress and four-beauty campaign as well as the building of spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to popularize the three-popularization education.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT MEETING OF INTELLECTUALS

SK260537 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The provincial Trade Union Council convened a forum of intellectuals today in Shenyang. This forum is unprecedented in our province in the sense that it was sponsored by the provincial Trade Union Council. This makes the intellectuals feel they are really members of the working class. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government including Guo Feng, Li Huang, (Zhu Weiben), Chen Beichen and Zhang Zhiyuan attended the forum and spoke. Leading comrades of the provincial level departments concerned also attended the forum.

Zhao Qi, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, spoke. He said: Intellectuals are [word indistinct] of the state and part of the working class. From now on our trade unions should also become homes for intellectuals.

I wish all of you to, so to speak, spread wings like a roc and soar to great heights in the new year and make more contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Attending the forum were representatives of intellectuals of all professions from the various municipalities and prefectures. Among them were professors, research fellows, engineers, doctors and literary and art workers. They spoke out freely at the forum and expressed their boundless love for the party and the motherland.

LIAONING DECIDES TO REMOVE INCOMPETENT MANAGERS

OW250840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Shenyang, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Factory directors and party secretaries may resign or be removed from their posts if they have no ability to stop their enterprises from incurring operating losses, according to a joint decision made by the Liaoning provincial party committee and the local government.

The vacant posts will be filled up by competent people and those removed from office will not be permitted to hold the same posts in other units, the decision said.

Leaders who distinguish themselves in improving management will be awarded, and some even promoted to still higher posts.

BRIEFS

JILIN GRAIN OUTPUT -- With the implementation of the production responsibility system, Changling County, Jilin Province, reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year despite being afflicted by a serious drought. Total county grain output reached 518.3 million jin, a record. This year some 52.9 percent of the production teams instituted the system of contracting responsibility with payment linked to output. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 82 SK]

QINGHAI GOVERNOR ZHANG GUOSHENG RESIGNS

BK300534 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 22d meeting on the morning of 29 December. The meeting adopted a resolution on accepting the resignation request of Governor Zhang Guosheng. At the same time, in accordance with the proposal of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the meeting adopted a decision that (Huang Jingbo) should be acting governor of the province.

On 12 December, Comrade Zhang Guosheng wrote a report to the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on resigning from the governorship. His report stated: The measures approved by the 12th party congress on reforming the leadership structure and cadre system constitute a great strategic policy decision. The cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new is a major affair related to the question of successors to the socialist cause. This is an extremely correct party reform decision, and I sincerely support it and will resolutely carry it out. I am now more than 70 years old. I request that my resignation from the Qinghai provincial governorship be approved.

Comrade (Huang Jingbo) spoke at the meeting. He declared that under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and people's congress Standing Committee and with the help of the comrades, he would unite and work with the cadres and the people of all nationalities to build Qinghai.

Chairman Zhaxiwangxu presided and spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Zhang Guosheng has worked in Qinghai for nearly 20 years and has made very great contributions to building Qinghai. Now he has responded to the party's call and withdrawn to work in the second line. All of us should learn from this spirit. Comrade (Huang Jingbo) is also an old comrade with relatively abundant work experience. In believe he will make his proper contributions to creating a new situation in the four modernizations in Qinghai.

Present at the meeting were provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Wu Shengrong, Liu Chengyun, Xiarongyabu, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Shi Jinxian, Guo Ruozhen, Yang Wenjin, and Zhuojia, and members of the committee. Also present were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Zhang Guosheng, (Huang Jingbo), and Song Lin. Present as observers were Vice Governors Yabulong, She Ling, Liu Shulin, Han Fucai and Yang Maojia; and provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Zhou Rong, (Cao Huairen) and (Zhan Yabin).

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ON NEW YEAR PROPAGANDA DRIVE

BK300630 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Summary] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference on 29 December to arrange activities in the five stresses and four points of beauty during the New Year-Spring Festival period. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi made a speech in which he called on the region to launch propaganda in advocating four things and opposing four as outlined in the circular issued by the Central Committee propaganda department and other units.

Li Xuezhi also said: We must respond to the call of the Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission and whip up an upsurge of the drive to support the army and cherish the people.

PREMIER SUN ADDRESSES CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

OW291213 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said recently the central character of Chinese civilization fits the social and natural needs of the nation in the process of development as it seeks to solve its problems. He noted that through this essence we are able to obtain prosperity in a way that is acceptable to all Chinese people. Sun said that we must abide by the principles of democracy, which are the crystallization of all the thoughts and aspirations of the nation and the basic spirit on which the nation is founded.

Premier Sun was addressing the 17th constitutional research conference of the National Assembly. He also said when the nation is faced with an emergency we must be flexible enough to make changes in order to develop our democratic ideas and maintain political stability. He emphasized that the unification of China under the three principles of the people will surely be successful. And the dignity of the Constitution of the Republic of China must be preserved at all costs, according to Dr. Ku Cheng-keng. He told the committee on constitutional research at the National Assembly yesterday, as the 17th plenum of the committee officially got under way in Taipei. Speaking in his capacity as deputy chairman of the committee, Ku outlined the tasks of the plenum during the discussions that were held and which continue today.

In a speech entitled "Armed With the Constitution, Safeguarded By the Will of the People," Dr Ku said that these few individuals who have called for a new basic national law to replace the five-power Constitution are unwittingly or wittingly singing the tune of the Chinese Communist regime and aiding the united front tactics employed by that regime for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Republic of China.

Nevertheless, Ku said, the will of the vast majority of the people both here in Taiwan and overseas is solidly behind the government and the constitutional government [as heard]. He said the main purpose of the plenum is to study ways to coordinate the public opinion of all the political parties, religions, races and social groupings under the direction of the constitution and national reconstruction goals of the three principles of the people.

PREMIER SUN ON 1982, 1983 IN TV INTERVIEW

OW300349 Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 30 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Wednesday asked people in this country to meet new challenges and harsh difficulties that will confront them in the coming year.

In an interview with the press on "Retrospect and Prospects," a year-end TV program jointly sponsored by the three television networks, TTV, CTV and CTS, the premier urged his countrymen to go all-out working on three specific areas in the next year: acceleration of economic recovery, preservation of social peace and tranquility and completion of the central parliamentary elections (legislators, Control Yuan members and national assemblymen).

In a general review of the past, he said 1982 was a year full of uphill struggles. But all those hardships were fortunately surpassed under the strong leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo together with the strenuous efforts of the entire Chinese people at home and abroad.

Looking forward to the coming new year, the premier expected confrontations with numerous difficulties and new challenges, particularly in the speeding up of economic recovery, the maintenance of law and order and the smooth completion of the central parliamentary elections.

In further analysis, he noted that despite the continued global recession in the past year, investments made by foreign firms and overseas Chinese in this country rose by 24 percent over the preceding year. This reflects their overall confidence in the Republic of China on Taiwan. He urged businessmen and industrialists here to take positive steps in making further capital investments in a move to help an early recovery of the nation's economy.

On preserving law and order, he said the government will in the next year exert its utmost in the crackdown on rising crime. The premier urged the general public to observe law and order and help law enforcement officers maintain peace and tranquility in society.

Concerning the coming central parliamentary elections, the premier expressed hope that the forthcoming exercise at the ballot box will be an impartial, fair and clean one that would serve as examples of democracy. However, the degree of its success will depend on the performance of the voting public, he said.

At the same time, the premier took the opportunity during his TV appearance to convey his best wishes to his countrymen for a happy new year.

CHU FU-SUNG ON ACTIVE DIPLOMACY,' U.S. TIES

OW300356 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 30 (CNA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung Wednesday reaffirmed to safeguard the basic national interests with active diplomacy.

Reviewing the development of the world situation in the past year, Chu said that this nation will never enter into talks with the Peiping regime, adding that the endeavor of the Republic of China is to further strengthen the substantive ties of cooperation with other friendly nations around the world.

He said the basic structure of bipolar conflicts between the Free World and the communist bloc has not changed and that the Chinese Communists will continue to use a large sum of money in launching the united front tricks against this country.

Under the difficult circumstances of world economic recession and international uncertainty, the ROC has been able to maintain and expand its relations with the countries in Europe and the Asian-Pacific region, he said.

At present this nation has set up 14 trade offices in Western Europe, while 10 European countries have also established their offices here.

As to the Sino-U.S. relations, Chu said that cooperations in trade, culture, technology and other fields continue to make headway between the two countries during the past year.

The U.S. is now the biggest trading partner of this country, with business volume reaching U.S. dollars 14 billion, accounting for about one-fourth of this nation's total foreign trade.

However, the Peiping regime has not abandoned its attempt to force the U.S. to stop selling arms to the ROC and to recognize the Chinese Communist claim of sovereignty over Taiwan. But the U.S. has continued to refuse to submit to the Peiping regime's blackmail by reaffirming to sell arms to the ROC at the time when the so-called August 17 communique between Washington and Peiping was announced.

Chu stressed that the ROC, with its strategic position, prosperous economy and domestic stability, is not a nation without strength, and that it should play a more active role in the international community. He called on the people to assist the government in developing the total diplomacy with other countries around the world.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AIR FORCE DEFECTOR

OW300332 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 30 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday received Major Wu Jung-ken at the presidential office.

Wu, former Chinese Communist Air Force MIG pilot, fled to freedom in South Korea last October. He was promoted to the rank of major in the Air Force of the Republic of China by the Chinese Government after he returned to Taipei.

President Chiang highly praised Wu for his wisdom and determination in seeking freedom in the motherland, and his determination to denounce communism and join the Air Force of Free China.

During the talks, President Chiang asked the major about his recent life here. The president urged him to read more books at his leisure to enrich his knowledge, thus enabling him to become a distinguished officer in uniform.

Major Wu, in response, said it was his great honor to be received by President Chiang. He said he was also excited about the encouragement and concern that President Chiang showed him.

He assured President Chiang that he will do his best to devote himself to destroy the Chinese Communists' tyrannical regime and to work for the final reunification of China through the three principles of the people.

SOVIET EMBASSY HOLDS CONCERT IN BEIJING

HK290726 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 4

["HSIN WAN PAO dispatch: "Soviet Embassy Holds Concert -- Huang Hua, Qian Qichen and Others Attend"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec -- Sinyavskaya Marchenko, Maerpeike [7456 1422 0160 4430], Weikeduoluofu [4850 0344 1122 5012 1133] and Silabajiangnike [2448 2135 1572 3068 1441 0844], famous soviet opera artists, gave a brilliant performance last night at a concert held by the Soviet Embassy for Chinese officials.

These famous artists have come to Beijing as guests of Shcherbakov, Soviet Ambassador to China. According to reports, a group of Chinese musicians also visited Moscow earlier this year as guests of Yang Shouzheng, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and performed there.

Among the Soviet artists, soprano Sinyavskaya is this year's winner of the title of "People's Artist of the Whole Soviet Union." Her lovely singing voice and stirring performance won rounds of applause from the Chinese guests. She had to give several encores for the enthusiastic audience and also sang the Chinese folk song "Kangding Love Song" in Chinese.

Among the Chinese officials who attended the concert were Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs and chief Chinese delegate to the Sino-Soviet talks, and his wife, Lu Zhixian; Vice Minister of Culture Ma Jisheng, Director of the East European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also State Councillor Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang. Such public figures of Chinese cultural circles as Wu Zuqiang, Wang Kun, Guo Shuzhen, Guo Lanying, Zhao Qing, Yang Mo and Lei Jia also attended the concern last evening.

ZHANG AIPING CITED ON REPLACING OLD CADRES

HK280759 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Zhang Aiping Meets Hangzhou Military Officers, Urges the Old Comrades To Do Three Things"]

[Text] In his recent remarks at Hangzhou to the cadres of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, earnestly urged old comrades to do three things in the present period when the old comrades are replaced by the new.

1. To select able and virtuous people. It is necessary to select those comrades who are really able and virtuous, who are in the prime of life and are competent at their jobs. We must attach importance to their ideological and political quality. This is what "virtuous" means. However, we must not neglect their ability, that is, their scientific and cultural level and their ability in management, organization and their ability to command.

2. To make way for the able and virtuous people. Since the old comrades have been working for the party for a long time, they certainly cherish a deep affection for the revolutionary cause. However, we must proceed in all cases from the interests of the party and the overall construction of the army.

3. Not to be jealous of the able and virtuous people. Since the young and middle-aged comrades are full of vigor and enthusiasm and have knowledge and plenty of guts, we must cheer them on in their achievements, enthusiastically encourage them and support their work so that they can score even greater achievements in the future. It is necessary to actively recommend able and virtuous people rather than being afraid of arousing suspicion.